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PRACTICAL
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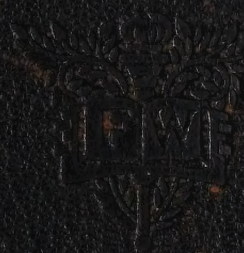
DICTIONARY



TO DONALD and LOUISE

THE

PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DESIGNED TO GIVE THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF OVER 140,000 WORDS AND PHRASES IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, WITH SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND PREPOSITIONS

CONTAINING ALSO AN APPENDIX OF FOREIGN PHRASES USED IN ENGLISH SPEECH AND LITERATURE

2,500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language by

FRANK H. VIZETELLY, LITT.D., LL.D.

MANAGING EDITOR OF FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; AUTHOR OF ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH SPEECH AND LITERATURE, ETC.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON
1925

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12/24

INTRODUCTORY

PRACTICALITY is a word that appeals to all persons skilled in the application of means to attain particular ends, for practical instruction is the most important part of education, as practical learning aims to impart first, what is necessary; secondly, what is useful, and thirdly, what is ornamental in the development of man.

The best kind of education is unquestionably that acquired through individual effort—by experience, practise, and research. Because learning is more dependent upon the will of man than upon his genius, persons of average talent have overcome deficiencies of nature by labor and perseverance. As an aid to the study of words—a key to their correct spelling, pronunciation, and meaning—the student of language will find FUNK & WAGNALLS PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY the simplest working tool yet devised to secure a maximum of information in a minimum of time.

Planned as a time-saver, this work is the fruition of a condensation of the labors of nearly 400 experts and specialists who under the editorial supervision of Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK, produced the *New Standard Dictionary*. The purpose kept constantly in mind in the preparation of this work was to provide a guide for students of language to the meanings of words that govern the interests and studies of men of affairs and women of action, their associates or assistants, in or out of their homes or of their places of business.

Vocabulary.

Condensed as this has been from *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary*, it is not to be considered merely as an abridgment of the larger work. It is that, of course, but that only to a limited degree, for to secure comprehensiveness of statement and clearness of definition it was frequently necessary to rewrite much of the matter to present it in its present condensed form. Necessarily, some part of the exhaustive encyclopedic treatment given to certain of the terms by the unabridged Dictionary has been omitted as being outside of the scope of this volume, but much new matter will be found here for the first time in any dictionary. The work of condensation was done by men long trained in lexicography and the result of their collaboration, presented in the following pages, is the most copious vocabulary ever collected in a book of this size.

Sources of Amplification.

The vocabulary, which includes more than 140,000 terms of all kinds, will be found to be generously full; the definitions, precise as to fact and concise in manner of presentation. This vocabulary, selected with great care from the 450,000 terms contained in *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary*, has been amplified from different sources so as to meet the most exacting needs. Words and phrases belonging to the various arts and sciences were subjected to painstaking examination by specialists, and are explained more fully than in other dictionaries of like range. In order to insure this the Publishers secured the expert collaboration of men in the foremost ranks of their respective sciences who have contributed much original labor and the many new terms required to make of this volume the most up-to-date and the most reliable work of its kind,—

Expert Collaboration.

CHARLES L. BRISTOL, B.S., Ph.D., of New York University; WILLIAM E. FORD, Ph.B., Ph.D., of Yale University; WILLIAM FOSTER, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., of Princeton University; FIELDING H. GARRISON, A.B., M.D., Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.; PETER GUILDAY, Ph.D., of the Catholic University of America; JOHN WM. HARSHBERGER, B.S., Ph.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, and FRANCIS H. MEDHURST, D.Litt., of New York.

Especially may this be said to apply to the terms in *anatomy, biology, botany, chemistry, church, ecology, engineering, entomology, forestry, geology, invention, medicine, metallurgy, mineralogy, pathology, petrography, physics, psychology, radiology, radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, theology, therapeutics, zoology*, etc. Terms in finance, insurance, law, printing, real estate, railroading, shipping, and commerce generally are given freely; but no effort has been made to exhaust the sources from which these terms were drawn, as this is only within the province of an unabridged dictionary. The effort has been made to include such terms as are indispensable to these various branches of commerce.

One Alphabetical Order Throughout.

Because the dictionary is consulted as the court of last resort for the spelling, pronunciation, the meaning, and the derivation of words, its contents should be made easily accessible. With this purpose in view, the entire contents of this book have been placed in one alphabetical order—a time-saving feature most cordially endorsed—and thus it differs from all the dictionaries that present their contents in several alphabetical groups as (1) a main vocabulary of English words; (2) a gazetteer of geographical names; (3) a dictionary of biographical names; (4) a dictionary of Christian names; (5) a dictionary of mythological names; (6) a glossary of provincialisms and Scottish terms; (7) a department of abbreviations used in writing and printing; (8) a vocabulary of foreign words and phrases.

The person consulting this book needs to look only in one place for the word sought. If it be not in that place—its proper place in the alphabetical sequence—it is not in the book at all.

New Words.

The innate restlessness of the genius of our language, which through constant changes has inspired its comparison to the ebb and flow of the tide, compels the modern lexicographer to the exercise of that eternal vigilance by which the growth of our daily speech only can be noted. Words newly grown, some actually forced in the hot-houses of the advertising or the business world, are constantly being offered for recognition, and obsolete terms are frequently resuscitated for no other reason than their oddity, or to avoid using the simpler living

substitute, so that to-day it is not merely necessary to pick the verbal flowers that spring into being along the highroad of life—that would be a simple task—but one must cull with care and learn all that there is to learn about every one of these products of the *Via Verborum* before one can determine the quality of their title to admission to the dictionary. A new word should supply a need—fill an antecedent blank—and not be merely a reflex of one already in use unless it has the claim of perspicuity and exactness. It should follow some analogy, or should be composed of elements drawn from the same source.

Because the idiom of to-day—the terminology of the times—may become the literary word of to-morrow those words and terms that have grown in the fields of human activity, and such as are the products of modern civilization and development, have been freely included. And such words as *radiogram* and *vocational* have been added, but it is hoped will not produce a storm of protest similar to that which followed the introduction of *telegram*[1] and *educational*[2] about sixty years ago. Coleridge pointed out that *conscious* and *strenuous*, words which we might find it difficult to get along without to-day, were widely ridiculed before final adoption, and he added, "Shakespeare himself could not prevent the naturalization of *accommodation, remuneration,* etc., or Swift, the gross abuse even of the word *idea*."[3]

Among terms of recent adoption or coinage, or having new senses that are recorded are *aero-view, amalgam, audiometer, automat, aviatik; bootlegger, bootlegging, Binet age, bingle, book value, chiropractic, coagulen; Dail Eireann, demarche, depth-bomb; Fascisti, flapper, footage; gob, groceteria; hokum, hootch; intelligentsia; jazz-band, judo; milline, mortician; parsec, photostat, pogo, proton; radioamplifier, radiobroadcasting, radiodetector; Sinn Fein, synura; tank, tear-bomb, tear-shell, telautogram, telautograph, telescribe, toddle-top, trench fever vactuphone, vamp, variocoupler, vitamin,* etc., etc.

Good Usage.

Because a lexicographer is a recorder of words and of their meanings according to the accepted usage; that is, the usage of the best writers and speakers of his time and of any given time before him, he may serve such as need him to point the way to that which is correct in speech. For this task his experience with words and his occupation peculiarly qualify him, inasmuch as language that is perfectly correct may be misapplied—ludicrously inappropriate and altogether unsuited to the occasion. A slip of speech, whether it be the misuse of a word or even a mispronunciation, has been known to consign a public man to an inferior position and to keep him there.

Common Errors.

To correct some of the common errors made by English-speaking people, even by men and women of considerable education, a number of these have been included in their respective alphabetical places. This number, regulated by the exigencies of space, is necessarily limited, but it will be found that the most glaring examples of faulty diction have been included. They are sufficient to illustrate the different kinds of errors current in our time which careful speakers and writers endeavor to avoid. See *an, accept, aluminum, as; bad, bit, blame, but,* (conj.), *by* (prep.); *calculate, can, clergy,* etc.

Pronunciation and Syllabication.

To determine the correct pronunciation of words for the *New Standard Dictionary*, an Advisory Committee of twenty-five eminent educators was appointed, the members of which decided questions in doubt. The work of this Committee will be found in the following pages, where the pronunciations recorded reflect the best usage of English speech. In many instances, where two differing pronunciations have an approximately equal weight of authority, both are given, as in the case of such words as *advertisement, herb, illustrate, levee, vase,* etc. In cases where derivatives are not respelled, the pronunciation is believed to be sufficiently indicated by stress mark and hyphenization, each syllable having the pronunciation of the corresponding syllable in the main word from which the derivative is formed.

The **divisions of words** permitted by usage, and sanctioned by the practise of typography, are such as are indicated by the stress marks and the hyphens in the vocabulary words or their derivatives or compounds. For a detailed explanation of the rules followed, see pages xi-xii.

Systems of Diacritical Markings Used.

To indicate the pronunciation, two systems of diacritical marks have been used. The first (Key 1), the Revised Scientific Alphabet, was devised by a Committee of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association on the basis of The American Philological Association's Alphabet of 1877. It was adopted by that Department at Mobile, Ala., February, 1911, officially endorsed by the three linguistic societies of America, the American Philological Association, the Modern Language Association, and the American Dialect Society, during December, 1912, and is used in the *New Standard Dictionary*. The Scientific Alphabet **has now been** in use in dictionaries for more than thirty years.

The second (Key 2) is commonly called the Text-book Key because in one form or another it is used in a number of text-books and the earlier dictionaries. These keys indicate the same sounds but different symbols are used to do this.

The **key-words** indicating the values of the various symbols for both of the keys used will be found at the top of each page, and to facilitate consultation, **guide-words** to the first word in vocabulary place on the left-hand page and the last word in vocabulary place on the right-hand page will be found at the outer edge of the upper margin of facing pages. For an Explanation of the Different Systems and Symbols Used to Indicate Pronunciation, see page vii, and the Keys to Pronunciation, page xvi.

Wherever a word is spelled in two or more ways, the simpler form is generally preferred. The forms recommended for use by the American Philological Association and the Simplified Spelling Board will, in

[1]Bulwer-Lytton was among its most vigorous opponents. In his novel "What Will He Do With It?" he went so far as to express his horror through "Colonel Morley" into whose mouth he put the words: "Oh, that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English language!"

[2]In 1856 the Editor of *The Literary Churchman*, not aware that the word *educational* was of the Elizabethan period, derided its use as unscholastic, and led Archbishop Trench to remark: "When some twenty years ago an *Educational* Magazine was started, the first impression on one's mind was, that a work having to do with education should not thus bear upon its front *in offensive* . . . novelty in the English language."—"English Past and Present," pp. 77–78.

[3]"Notes and Lectures upon Shakespeare," vol. i, pp. 275–276.

general, be found recorded under the regular spelling. These special forms so given are in no case to supersede or obscure the commonly accepted spellings. The **simplified spellings** recommended by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England are marked with a small superior (ᵖ); those recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board are marked with superior (ˢ). These spellings are given sometimes in fully respelled form, sometimes by putting a parenthesis mark before (and, if necessary, after) a letter in the vocabulary spelling which is omitted in the simpler spelling. Thus, **ca′pa-bl(e)ᵖ**, **fys′ĭcᵖ** (*physic*) are spellings recommended by the two philological societies; **fo′no-grafˢ**, **con-serv(e′)ˢ**, **con-serv(e)d′ˢ**, forms recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board—the *e* being dropped from the last two. Obsolete spellings are indicated by †, and variant forms by ‡.

Spelling.

The plan of defining by definitive statement instead of by synonymous word has been carefully carried out in the present work. The order followed in defining the terms is *the order of usage*, in which **the most common meaning is given first.** In this respect the PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY differs from all other dictionaries which favor the historical order, that is, give first the meanings that words had in bygone centuries, then trace the changes in sense century by century until the meaning of to-day is presented last. In drafting the definitions of all terms, the purpose kept constantly in view was to present the facts in language easy to understand and clear of all possible ambiguity, stating the information simply and directly, bearing in mind the maxim that prompt service is good service, for whoever consults a dictionary needs the information sought immediately, and will favor every work that aims at economy of time. To this end scientific terminology and technicality of expression have been avoided in so far as accuracy will permit.

Definitions by Definitive Statement.

Cant, Colloquialisms, Dialect, Provincialisms, and reputable **Slang** terms have been admitted whenever they were considered likely to be frequently sought, and the vocabulary has been enriched by the inclusion of a large number of **Scottish words and phrases** of frequent occurrence in the fiction of the Kail-yard School, and also in that greater field—the literature of the land of Scott and Burns.

Archaic and **Obsolete words** and senses of words have been retained only when found recorded in the English Classics—the works of that great body of standard authors recommended for study by the "National Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English." These, however, will enable the student to interpret the meanings of any one of the 15,000 to 24,000 words variously computed as representing the total of William Shakespeare's vocabulary, or of the 9,000 to 13,000 credited to John Milton, as well as that terminology peculiar to the writings of Bacon, Jonson, Burton, Butler, Cowley, Bunyan, etc., and to the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer.

To permit the inclusion in this volume of so large a vocabulary the same plan of grouping terms under a parent word, a prefix, base, or stem, or a combining form, as was followed with satisfactory results in the *New Standard Dictionary*, is adopted here. Frequently the group will be found to contain the primary term and its closely connected compounds and derivatives, thus enabling the student or reader to note the connection and etymological association at a glance.

Grouping.

To indicate promptly and clearly the correct way of writing words derived from proper names, these words, as well as all proper names, are printed with initial capital letters. In the treatment of the terminology of the sciences the aim has been to follow the system of spelling and capitalization recognized as authoritative in each science. Where in any case usage varies, both the capitalized and the non-capitalized forms are indicated.

Capitalization of Words.

The **Etymologies** will be found more than usually full for a book of this size, and care was taken to reproduce the scholarly work done for this department by Dr. FRANCIS A. MARCH for the *New Standard Dictionary*. Excursions into the realms of fancy or theory have, in general, not been permitted; only accepted facts are placed on record. Necessarily brief the etymologies will notwithstanding be found to adequately meet the needs of most inquirers.

Compound words consisting of two elemental words, both of which are pronounced in their respective places have not been respelled for pronunciation. For the Method of Compounding Words followed in this book, see page xiii.

The excellent work done in the department of **Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions** of the *New Standard Dictionary* by the late Dr. JAMES C. FERNALD has been drawn upon freely for use in the accompanying pages, and supplemented wherever occasion required. The correct use of prepositions is carefully indicated.

Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.

A number of valuable **lists** and **tables** are included, containing matters to which ready and repeated reference is desirable, as of *coins*, of *constellations*, *planets*, and *stars*, of *chemical elements* (giving the atomic weight, specific gravity, and fusing- or melting-point of each, with the name of the discoverer and the source from which it is derived), of *measures* and *weights* (including a full exposition of the *metric system*, with *factors for conversion*), of *Presidents of the United States*, and *Sovereigns of England*, and under such words as *Latin*, *law*, *magnet*, *magnetic*, etc., are lists in the form of run-in definitions characterizing the various types or divisions in the several subjects.

Lists and Tables.

The textual and full-page illustrations, produced under the efficient supervision of Mr. RUDOLPH E. LEPPERT, were chosen with a view to supplementing the definitions. The quality of the work done shows a marked advance upon anything of the kind hitherto attempted elsewhere. Attention is particularly invited to the full-page illustrations of *armor*, *fish*, *insects*, *man*, *the metric system*, *mushrooms*, *plants*, *reptiles*, and *radio* (or *wireless*) *telephony*, reproduced under the supervision of the RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA. Of the textual figures those of *aeroplane* and *hydroaeroplane*, *carburization*, *hand-grenade* (reproduced by per-

Illustrations.

mission and with the assistance of the WAR DEPARTMENT), *military uniforms* will be found to present with much precision details of construction or of evolution that can not be explained by brief definition alone.

Biographical Terms. The selection of personal names included will be found to be especially rich and timely. Those of public men and women whose achievements have brought them into prominence or who have won international fame—the workers in the fields of humanity, the famous Pontiffs and Sovereign Rulers, the Presidents, the Princes of the Church or State, the great ambassadors, eminent judges, and distinguished advocates, the prelates and clergy, the Nobel prize-winners, the commanders in the field or on the sea, the statesmen and scientists, educators, painters and poets, authors, editors, discoverers, explorers, inventors, etc.—are recorded with the dates of their births, and if deceased, also of their deaths, their nationality and achievements. Famous figures in mythology have been added freely, as leading characters of the Greek, Roman, and other classic literatures. **Bible** and **Christian names,** and their meanings, are freely reported.

World War. The stirring events of the World War, which brought into prominence many persons, places, and things, have been duly recorded. The names of the devastated cities of Belgium and of France, the battlefields of Flanders and Picardy, the shell-torn countryside, the shattered bridges and massifs, the razed forests, the broken Hindenburg line, the wiped-out salients—all these are in their appropriate alphabetical places, together with the names of those implements of warfare that spread death and destruction where peace had reigned for more than forty years.

Geographical Terms. In the field of geography care has been exercised to present all the latest facts. The remodeling of Europe required under the terms of peace by the various treaties signed, or tacitly accepted, by the defeated belligerent nations is carefully noted, and the new Kingdoms and recently formed republics are given their respective places. For the first time in any dictionary of the English tongue the *Saor Stat* or *Free State of Ireland* finds record; and side by side are included *Azerbaijan*, *Czecho-Slovakia*, the *Kingdom of Egypt*, the *Kingdom of Hejaz*, the *Republics of Latvia*, *Nakichevan*, *Poland*, etc., and the *Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes* that has become more popularly known as *Jugo-Slavia*.

Census. The statistics of population of the United States, for cities of 10,000 and upwards, based on the reports of the Fourteenth United States Census (1920) will be found recorded in their appropriate places, as well as those of the Dominion of Canada for 1921 as far as officially announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; those of Great Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, as published by the Registrars General of the Census, August, 1921; those of the French census for 1921; those of the Statistical Bureau of Germany, published 1920; those of Japan for 1920, and those of such other nations as have issued official reports, as the Argentine Republic, the Australian Commonwealth, and the Dominion of New Zealand, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, etc.

Foreign Words and Phrases. The department of Foreign Words and Phrases used in English literature is unusually full, and because these phrases are drawn from various languages of Europe they form a separate section.

Personal Acknowledgments. To the Experts, who have contributed greatly to the merits of this book, and to the editors associated with him in his work, especially to EDWARD F. DONOVAN, LL.B., and GEORGE C. HARVEY, B. A., as well as to the other members of the editorial staff who gave material help, the writer expresses his heartfelt thanks.

Acknowledging that the duty of the lexicographer is to serve, to the best of his ability, the Public for whom his work is designed, the writer ventures to express the hope that this volume will adequately meet the needs of all students of the language, as well as those of that larger body of persons—the General Public—who may require an accurate, handy, and compact practical guide to words in the English tongue.

NEW YORK, *April* 6, 1922. F. H. V.

EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE PRONUNCIATION

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION depends on the *consensus of usage*. The correctness of English pronunciations should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. To a mode of pronouncing a word that is general among the educated classes of all these peoples no exception can properly be taken, and any form of orthoepy that prevails among some of these peoples should command the recognition of lexicographers. Even forms that are used by a few only of the greater speakers may sometimes call for consideration at least, and possibly for record. One recognized aim of a dictionary is to ascertain and record the facts of English usage in pronouncing, while at the same time indicating what it regards as the best usage.

The first respelled pronunciation indicates the preference of this book in each case.

As two systems to indicate pronunciations are used, two keys to the symbols employed are utilized and described in detail. The basic principle of the first system—Key 1—is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman values. The chief characteristic of this key is that it employs only one symbol for one sound throughout its alphabet—a distinguishing feature that reduces the number of symbols required to indicate pronunciation to a minimum. In these respects Key 1 differs from Key 2, which uses from two to four symbols for the same sound, as shown on page xvi.

Each of the figures printed before the pronunciations (as, **Aar:** 1 ār; 2 är) in the following pages indicates the Key to the symbols used to show the pronunciation. Guide-words indicating the sounds of the two keys used are given at the top of the page except page 1, where they are given at the bottom.

For occasional symbols not contained in key-lines see below and page xvi.

For the purpose of explaining how the symbols of Key 1 are used, and how their use is related to the more important variations of English pronunciation, these symbols are considered below:

The Symbols Used for the Unstressed Vowels in Key 1

It is one of the characteristics of the English language that unstressed vowels are more or less "obscured" in the utterance. This is especially the case in the syllable just before or just after the primary accent. Thus the middle syllable of *monarchy, misery, primary, martyrdom* is pronounced by most speakers with the same vowel. This vowel Key 1 denotes by the symbol ə. Some speakers disapprove the ə sound which the many pronounce; thus, some make a point of saying rek′ərd instead of rek′ərd. But if there are such differences of usage and opinion, a symbol is needed by which they can be clearly indicated to the eye.

If there were but one unstressed vowel in English there would be no need of a symbol for it, however variously the usual spelling might denote it. But there are several; and one in particular appears in such a variety of spellings that it is best to have a symbol for that also. This is the vowel heard in the last syllable of *habit, candid*, and in the first syllable of *renew*.

If the second vowel of *habit* were always written *i*, one could dispense with a special symbol for it and ignore the difference between the *i* of *bit* and the *i* of *habit*. Again, if the vowel in question were always written *e*, as it is in the first syllable in *renew, depress*, etc., one could get along with e. But one does not like to write *valley* as vale, or *city* as cite; nor does one wish to respell *palace, agate, average*, as pales, aget, averej, or *captain* as kapten, when it is stated expressly that e has the sound of *e* in *met*.

As the vowel under consideration is really a half-fledged or imperfectly formed i, it is denoted by an i without the dot—ɪ.

Aside from ə and ɪ, there are no unstressed vowels that seem to require special symbols. See §§13, 14, below.

The Vowels and Diphthongs of Key 1

The symbols are: ɑ, ā, a, ă, ɑ, e, ē, i, ĭ, o, ō, ɵ, ō, u, ū, ʊ, ō, ɑi, ɑu, iu, iū, ɵi, ə, ɪ.

(1) ɑ and ā.

These denote the vowels which occur chiefly before *r;* thus, ɑ in *artistic, cartoon*, and ā in *art, hard, garden, calm, alms, father*. Most often the unstressed ar becomes ər, as in *separate, monarchy*. There is some variation in the length of ā; thus, it is longer in *mart* than in *martyr*, longer in *garden* than in *garter*, but in respelling, ā is used wherever the vowel is notably longer than in *artistic*.

(2) a and ă.

These denote the vowel heard short, in *bat, cap, lack*, and long in *bare, fair, pear, heir*. Many speakers pronounce the vowel of *bear, fare*, etc. (ă before *r*), a little higher than that of *bat*, so that it sounds very much like the prolongation of the e in *met, very*. Further, a is regularly prolonged before a voiced consonant in monosyllables, especially if they bear the sentence-accent. Thus in "Stand, villain, stand!" the vowel of *stand* is long; in *standing* it is half-long, and in *inkstand* it is short.

(3) ɑ.

This letter is used for a vowel which varies between a and ɑ, or between ă and ā. It occurs before *f, s, th*, sometimes before *n* + consonant. Examples: *ask, glass, past, basket, laugh, after, quaff, bath, path, aunt, lancet, dance, France*. The prevailing vowel in the south of England is ā, in the United States ă. The ancestor of both sounds is ultimately ɑ, which rose to a in very early times and then, in the seventeenth century, became ā before a voiceless fricative, and sometimes before *n* + consonant. Thus the words which had been ask, pɑth, became āsk, pāth.

Refined speakers make a virtue of pronouncing an intermediate vowel, higher than ā but not so high as ă. It is this that is denoted by ɑ. It is generally long, but may be short in unstressed syllables, as *wine-glass, cow-path*, or half-long in words of more than one syllable, as *basket, pastime*. The symbol ɑ is

used to indicate that the pronunciation varies; thus, the respelling baṯh means that the word may be either bāṯh or bāth, or as claimed by some phoneticists between the two

(4) e and ē.

Of these, e usually stands for the open short vowel of *met*, as in *set, ten, well, wealth, said, says, leopard, heifer, very, merry, bury, confess, outlet,* and ē for the close long of *may*, as in *bay, bail, they, veil, fate, great, taste, savior, danger, aorta, magnate.* But e is used also for the open sound when lengthened before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *beg, blend, says;* and ē for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *magnate, aerial.* So, too, in French and Spanish words, ē is used for the close short vowel of an unstressed syllable; thus, *Médoc, Leon* are respelled mē″dok′, lē-ōn′.

Many speakers make ē a diphthong, the first element being a little higher than e, the second a little lower than i. Such familiar spellings as *veil, skein, rein* are a fairly exact rendering of this pronunciation.

(5) i and ī.

Of these, i usually denotes the open short vowel of *sit*, as in *hit, bid, fill, busy, hymn, build, spirit, tin, delirious, misfit,* and ī the close long of *seat*, as in *marine, police, lean, me, piece, seen, scene, Cæsar, Peter, people, fear, belief, receipt, athlete, regent, Socrates.* But i is also used for the open sound when prolonged in emphatic monosyllables before a voiced consonant, as in *bid, big, sinned;* and ī for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *Eolian, athlete.*

(6) o and ō.

Of these, o, the short sound, occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *obey, poetic, elbow, rotation, Bohemian, hero, shadow, potato.* Except when final, and especially before r, it is apt to become ə; thus, *original, agony, history* are often heard as ə-rij′ı-nəl, ag′ə-nı, his′tə-rı. Careful speakers, however, still pronounce o-rij′ı-nəl, ag′o-nı, his′to-rı. In New England dialect o, instead of the usual ō, is sometimes heard in *coat, road, stone.* The long sound is often diphthongal, in the south of England regularly so. The first element of the diphthong is a little less rounded than o, being virtually identical with ɵ. This is then further rounded during the act of utterance and ends in the labial semivowel. Such familiar words as *boat, note, go, pour, motion, devote, shoulder, know,* illustrate this pronunciation.

(7) ɵ and ō.

Of these, the vowel ɵ differs from o in being less rounded, more open. It is heard short in *not, odd, what, was.* The words *or, for, nor, Au′gust, author, awl, call, bought, caught, door, ford, lost, off, moss, cloth, pork,* etc., have ō when emphatic; when unemphatic, either ɵ or, rarely, ə. What is popularly called "short o," the vowel of *hot, not, pop,* etc., is historically the more open, slightly rounded vowel ɵ, and is still so pronounced in England. In some parts of the United States, however, the ɵ has almost completely lost its rounding, so that *hot, not, pop* are usually heard as hɑt, nɑt, pɑp. In southern English ō and ō are not usually distinguished before r, but come together in a vowel which is between the two; thus, *mourning* and *morning* are pronounced alike. So, too, the vowel of *story*, which we denote by ō, is in southern English half-way between ō and ō.

(8) u and ū.

In these there is a difference of quality as well as of quantity, ū as in *rule, rude, blue, lute* (see below, under iū), *pool, mood, balloon, ghoul, soup, détour,* being a little more rounded than u as in *full, push, pull, put, handful, could, hood, manhood, issue.* In the interest of simplicity u is used both for the stressed vowel of *full* and for the unstressed vowel of *value* (val′yu), but they are not exactly identical. The *u* of the ending *-ture* varies between ə, u, and iū, *nature* being heard as nē′ċhər or nē′ċhur, and *literature* as lit′ər-ə-ċhūr or lit′ər-ə-tiūr, or sometimes lit′ər-ə-ċhur or lit′ər-ə-ċhə(r).

(9) ʊ and ū.

The symbol ʊ denotes the so-called "short u" of *but, cut, buzz, fund, gunned, insult, blood, rough,* which is much more common than u. It is apt to be prolonged before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *buzz, fund.* But this long ʊ, which easily takes care of itself, is left without a symbol, ū being used for a vowel of slightly different quality, heard only before r. In the ordinary spelling ū is denoted in a variety of ways, as *burn, learn, fern, urn, girl, whorl, return, concern.*

(10) ai and au.

The symbol ai is used for the diphthong commonly but erroneously called "long i," as in *aisle, kaiser, rite, right, ibex, sleight, cry, die, dye,* and au for that heard in *sauerkraut, now, thou, bough.* In both symbols the first element varies somewhat. In parts of the United States *house* is not pronounced haus, but haus, or even heus, but au may be regarded as normal.

(11) iu and iū.

What is popularly called "long u," as in *tube,* is denoted by iū, as in *cute, dew, few, feud, suit, lure, mutual,* and iu is used for the same sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *mutation, curator, duration, mulatto, superior.* In southern English regularly, and to some extent in the United States, the sound is a diphthong consisting of a fully rounded ū as in *pool,* preceded by the palatal semivowel. This pronunciation would properly be denoted by yū; thus, for *tube, Tuesday,* we should have tyūb, tyūz′dı, rather than tiūb, tiūz′dı. But many speakers, probably the majority of Americans, pronounce *tube* and *Tuesday* without the palatal semivowel and with a *u*-sound slightly less rounded than the ū of *pool.* This pronunciation is not well represented either by tyūb, tyūz′dı, or by tūb, tūz′dı. It is this *u*-sound, which

may or may not be diphthongal, that is denoted by iū. To a certain extent this sound is heard even after r and l, where no y is pronounced. Thus *lute* (liūt) is distinguished from *loot* (lūt).

(12) ɵi.

The symbol ɵi is used for the diphthong heard in *oil, avoid, choice, noise, hoist, alloy, boy, toy.*

The Unstressed Vowels of Key 1

(13) ə.

The symbol ə may be called the low unstressed vowel, ɪ being the high. The position of the tongue in uttering it is nearly the same as for ʊ, but the difference between ə and ʊ is clearly audible in such pairs as *sup, hyssop; luck, hillock; sum, winsome.* Almost any vowel, especially any low vowel, tends to become ə when unsupported by the stress. The tendency toward ə is stronger in southern English than in northern. In the United States there is a difference of usage in the pronunciation of certain endings, notably *-or, -tor,* and *-ment,* ɵ or e being heard in formal utterance, ə in ordinary speech. Thus, *senator, monument, president* are ordinarily sen′ə-tər, mən′yu-mənt, prez′ɪ-dənt, but in more formal utterance sen′ə-tər, mɵn′yu-ment, prez′ɪ-dent. The great majority of the common unstressed endings have ə, with little or no variation of usage. Compare *urban, gallant, balance, potence, potent, quotient, potion, kingdom.* The unstressed prefixes *ad-* (*ac-, af-, al-, an-, as-*), *ob-* (*oc-, of-, op-*), *con-* (*col-, com-, cor-*), *sub-* (*suc-, sup-, sur-, sus-*) often have ə in common speech, but the distinct vowel is heard in more formal or precise utterance, altho much shortened.

(14) ɪ.

This sound results from the weakening of a high front vowel when unsupported by the stress. It occurs in obscure syllables having i, y, e, or a in the regular spelling, as in *ability, city, Sunday, visible, difficult, renew, debate, palace,* which are respelled as ə-bil′ɪ-tɪ, sit′ɪ, sun′dɪ, viz′ɪ-bl, dif′ɪ-kult, rɪ-niū′, dɪ-bēt′, pal′ɪs.

An unstressed medial *i* in words of Latin origin is apt to vary in pronunciation between ɪ and ə; thus, *visible, difficult, agitate* are heard now as viz′ɪ-bl, dif′ɪ-kult, aj′ɪ-tēt, and now as viz′ə-bl, dif′ə-kult, aj′ə-tēt. Careful speakers prefer the former pronunciation; but the other, altho unapproved, is very common in ordinary conversation.

Certain combinations of consonants tend to prevent i from becoming ɪ; thus the ending *-ism* is always -izm, never -ɪzm. The ending *-ist,* when immediately following the primary stress, as in *tyrist,* is frequently -ɪst; in the second remove, as in *fabulist, Darwinist,* the *i* is more distinctly pronounced.

The Consonants and Semivowels of Key 1

The symbols are: b, d, f, g, ŋ, h, j, ć̇h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, ṥh, t, ć̇h, th, v, w, y, z, ʒ. Of these, b, d, f, h, k, p, t, v, z have the familiar and unmistakable sounds heard in *be, do, fee, he, key, pea, tea, vow, zest;* g sounds always as in *get,* never as in *gem,* and s always as in *sit,* never as in *rose* or in *sugar.* These eleven letters, then, require no further explanation.

(1) ŋ.

This denotes the guttural nasal heard in *sing, singer.* It is a simple sound, not a compound of n and g. The *ng* of *finger* is composed of ŋ + g (fiŋ′gər), the *nk* of *bank* of ŋ + k (baŋk).

(2) ć̇h and j.

These denote, respectively, the composite consonants heard voiceless in *chew* and voiced in *jaw.* Phoneticians analyze the former as consisting of t + ṥh, the latter as consisting of d + ʒ. The presence of a *t* and *d* is recognized by the ordinary spelling in such words as *batch, badge.* It is to be observed, however, that ć̇h does not consist of a complete *t* as in *tin* followed by a complete *sh* as in *ship,* but rather of a variety of *t* followed by a variety of *sh.* The elements blend in such a way that each loses a part of its phonetic character, and the result is virtually a simple sound. In the sentence *that shall never be,* no matter how rapidly one may speak it, the words *that shall* never make an exact rime to *satchel,* as they would do if ć̇h were exactly t + ṥh. A similar statement would hold of the equation j = d + ʒ. It is this consideration which justifies the retention of the familiar symbols, in lieu of tsh and dʒ, for these sounds.

(3) l, m, n, r.

The initial sound of *let, met, net, red,* and the final sound of *able, prism, fasten, flour,* are denoted by these letters respectively. The final sounds are called syllabic *l, m, n, r,* it being a peculiarity of these open consonants that they may partake of the nature of a vowel and form a syllable. In the case of many words in *-al, -el, -an, -en,* etc., there is a difference of pronunciation: thus some pronounce *metal, pedal, idol* as met′əl, ped′əl, ɑi′dəl, while others do not distinguish these words from *mettle, peddle, idle.* On account of this divergent utterance it is often hard to say what the prevailing usage is—whether -əl, -əm, -ən, or simply syllabic l, m, n; but the tendency is toward the latter. In the ordinary spelling, syllabic m appears as simple *m* in *-ism, chasm, prism,* and some other words, but as *-am* in *madam, Adams,* as *-om* in *bottom,* etc. Syllabic r appears as *r* sometimes after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *flour,* but after a consonant always as *-ar, -er, -or,* etc. Such words are respelled -ər, as riv′ər, mūr′tər, not riv′r, mūr′tr, etc.

(4) ṥh and ʒ.

These are the signs employed, respectively, for the voiceless and voiced palatal sibilant heard in *ship, azure.* On the analogy of ṥh a tied zh might seem to be the logical symbol for the voiced sound, but, unlike *sh,* zh has no currency in English spelling. As this latter is a simple sound, it is represented by ʒ.

(5) ƭh and th.

These letters are simply a concession to English visual habit and take the place of the Anglo-Saxon þ and ð, now usually employed in phonetic alphabets. They have the sound of *th* in *thin* and *th* in *this* respectively.

(6) w and y.

These have the sounds of *w* in *wet* and *y* in *yet*, respectively. Neither is used as the final element of a diphthong. Such spellings as *blow*, *blowing*, *say*, *saying* appear as blō, blō′iŋ, sē, sē′iŋ.

(7) ṅ, ʜ, and ü.

These special symbols are used for the following purposes: ṅ to denote the nasality of a preceding vowel; ʜ to denote the Scottish *ch* in *loch* (German *ch*, whether voiced or voiceless, guttural or palatal); and ü for the French u (German ü), whether long or short.

The Symbols Used in Key 2—The System of Notation Known as the Text-book Key

The Unstressed Vowels of Key 2

To indicate the unstressed vowels of obscured syllables the unmarked vowel letters are used corresponding to ə and ɪ of Key 1. See §§ 13 and 14, above. An exception is made in the use of o for the obscure sound in closed syllables, as in *kingdom*, and for the o in *obey*, *history*, where the sound of ō is heard lessened in quantity. In closed syllables having the sound of o as in *obey*, seldom in English words, ō is used in Key 2. Thus, in the German pronunciation of *Humboldt*, the second syllable is given as -bōlt in Key 1, -bōlt in Key 2.

The Vowels of Key 2

In Key 2 the vowels marked with a macron represent the sounds now commonly called long, and those with a breve represent the sounds commonly called short. The two diacritics indicate, except for the letter *o*, actual difference in quality of sound, not merely in quantity. The various letter-sounds are described above and in the articles treating the letters in alphabetical place in the vocabulary. References follow to the divisions (1), (2), etc., of the section "THE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS OF KEY 1," above, for the sounds of the marked vowels. The uses of the unmarked vowels are explained in the preceding paragraph.

The originators of Key 2 did not provide for the distinction of quantity indicated in Key 1 by the symbols ɑ and ɑ̄, using the symbol ä as the sole sign for the difference of length in the sounds of a heard in *artistic* (ɑ) and in *art* (ɑ̄).

For ä as in *art*, see (1).
For ā as in *fate*, see (4). For ă as in *fat*, see (2).
For â as in *bare*, see (2). For à as in *ask*, see (3).
For ą as in *what* and ą̄ as in *all*, see (7). These are the same as ɵ and ō of Key 1, ŏ and ô of Key 2.
For ē as in *me*, see (5).
For ĕ as in *met* and ę as in *fête*, see (4). The sound of ę is the same as that of ā.
For ê as in *bear*, the same sound as â, see (2).
For ē as in *fern*, see (9).
For ī as in *tin*, see (5). For ĭ as in *bite*, see (10).
For ī as in *girl*, see (9). This is the same as û and ē.
For ĭ as in *marine*, the same sound as ē, see (5).
For ō as in *go*, see (6). For ŏ as in *not* and ô as in *corn*, see (7).
For ọ as in *woman*, o͞o as in *boot*, and o͝o as in *book*, see (8). These are sounds more commonly represented in regular spelling by u as in *full* and ū as in *rude*.
For ȯ as in *son*, the same sound as ŭ, see (9).
For ọ as in *tomb*, the same sound as u̧, see (8).
For ū as in *cute*, see (11). This is the sound noted in Key 1 by iū or iu (internal) and yū or yu (initial). Only the internal sound is noted by ū in Key 2, length being disregarded.
For ŭ as in *cut* and û as in *burn*, see (9).
For u̧ as in *put* and u̧ as in *rule*, see (8).
For the diphthongs ou, ow, see (10), and for oi, oy, see (12).
In Key 2 y is used as a vowel exactly like i

The Consonants of Key 2

Consonant sounds are the same in both keys, with the following exceptions: In Key 2 the digraphs ch, sh, th as in *thin*, and zh are without the tie-mark used in Key 1. See "THE CONSONANTS AND SEMI-VOWELS OF KEY 1," §§ (2), (4), and (5).
For th, as in *this*, see (5). For j, see (2).
For ng as in *sing* and n̰ as in *ink*, see (1).
In Key 2 the *k*-sound of c̰ is noted by ɕ and the *s*-sound by ç. These are always k and s in Key 1.

The Marking of the Quantity of Vowels

By the quantity of a vowel is meant the relative amount of time taken in uttering it. It is necessary to say the "relative" time, since no absolute unit of measurement is practicable. A close observer may grade vowels as very long, long, medium, short, and very short. Almost any one, with a little attention to the subject, may hear the three grades, long, medium, and short. For ordinary purposes, however, it

suffices to distinguish graphically only the two grades, long and short. Unfortunately notions of quantity have come to be mixed up in the general mind with notions of quality. Thus one hears of the "long a" of *paste* and the "short a" of *past*, when both vowels are long. The vowel of *met* is called "short e" and that of *mete* "long e"; but the real long of the *e* in *met*, while common in some other languages, is little used in English, altho one may hear it at least half-long when it is followed by a voiced consonant in an accented syllable, as in *beg, says, blend*. So, too, the real short of the *e* in *mete* is very rare in English, but it may be heard in the first syllable of *Eolian*. What is called "long u" is generally a diphthong having no quantitative relation whatever to the so-called "short u" of *but*. In brief, the words "long" and "short," as popularly used to define vowel-quantity, are meaningless and misleading.

Now, in any phonetic notation it is important to have a sign of length that means prolongation. In the keys that follow, the macron is used primarily as a sign of simple length; in Key 1 it connotes also a slight difference of quality. Thus, *magnate* is respelled as mag'nēt, but the e is not really long—not much, if any, longer than the stressed e of *magnetic* (mag-net'ik). Similar compromises are made in a few other cases—always for the sake of simplicity.

In the pronunciations recorded in this work, **principal stress** is indicated by a single or prime accent (′) and **secondary stress** by a double accent (″).

ON THE DIVISION OF WORDS

In writing and printing, words are divided into syllables which are formed according to certain rules based upon a sound, or a combination of sounds, uttered together, or at a single impulse of the voice. These syllables may constitute a word, or a part of a word, but there are some words, which when spoken consist of two sounds that can not be separated into syllables because no syllable can be formed without the aid of a vowel. For example, **chaos** is a dissyllabic word and is divided *cha'os*, but **chasm** pronounced as if spelled *chas'um*, can not be divided because the second element of the word lacks the necessary vowel. Other words undividable for the same reason are **prism** and **spasm.**

Certain other terms contain the necessary vowels to enable one to form two syllables but usage has treated these as monosyllabic, hence they are never divided: **ail,** pronounced *a'il;* **flour,** pronounced *flow'er;* **hour,** pronounced *ow'er*. There are many other words in the monosyllabic class that contain two vowels, but these are inseparable, as *ai* in "pain," pronounced *pane; ea* in "beak," pronounced *beek; ei* in "eight," pronounced *ate; ie* in "brief," pronounced *breef*, etc. In some other words the stress of voice isolates a symbol, as at the end of a word, as in *fluff'y, flum'mer-y, murk'y, mys'ter-y*.

In this dictionary the divisions generally represent pronunciation. They were determined partly by physiological laws of motion to produce the proper sounds, partly by movement of purpose to bring out the thought. But there are frequent combinations of letters in which more than one division may be made that will equally give the correct sounds and observe the physiological laws. In such cases the division chosen is one that will exhibit the significant parts of the word most plainly.

The Practical Standard Dictionary gives *de-struc'tive, cor'mo-rant, fir'ma-ment, les'son,* and *pas'sive*, to represent the correct pronunciation of these words and in conformity with the law for the use of consonants. There is no well-known root *de-struct'*, no foundation word *firm'a-ment*, no *corm'o-rant*, no *less'on* or *pass'ive* to require that etymology join hands with pronunciation. It divides *ex-pen'sive, de-fen'sive*, and other words in silent *e*, preceded by *ns*, on the *n*, because so pronounced and the spelling is changed by the omission of the silent *e*. The accent in *form'a-tive* and *for-ma'tion* causes a different pronunciation and consequently a different syllabication. The same may be said of the contrast in *ser'vile* and *ser-vil'i-ty*. In the division into syllables of the words *armor, harbor, normal*, the Practical Standard adheres to its rule of correct pronunciation. It divides on a long accented vowel and throws the consonants to the following syllable, while it joins a short vowel to its following consonant, when this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation. In the words *eastern, master*, etc., the *st* of *east* is by etymology and pronunciation joined to *ea;* therefore, *east'ern*. *Mas'ter* is one who rules, *mast'er* is a vessel with a certain number of masts, so divided by etymology, and this division does not misrepresent the pronunciation

Rules for the Division of Words

The following rules are now commonly used in dividing English words.

Prefixes, such as *ab-, ad-, ante-, anti-, auto-, bi-, co-, com-, de-, demi-, di-, dis-, em-, en-, equi-, im-, in-, mis-, multi-, out-, per-, pre-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, trans-, un-*, are usually separated from the parent word, as in *ab-ject, ad-mire, ante-cedent, ante-chamber, auto-mobile, bi-sect, co-operate, com-mensurate, de-press, demi-god, di-late, dis-locate, em-brace, em-power, en-close, en-fold, equi-valent, im-press, in-different, mis-deed, multi-form, out-burst, out-cast, out-side, per-ennial, per-fect, pre-amble, pre-cipitate, pre-cocious, pro-digal, pro-log, re-peat, re-pose, re-surrection, sub-acid, sub-divide, sub-marine, super-natural, super-pose, trans-fer, trans-mit, un-born, un-avoidable*, etc.

Suffixes, such as *-able, -ant, -ent, -ed, -er, -est, -eth, -ible, -ing, -ish, -ist, -ize* [*-ise*], etc., are usually separated from the parent word, as in *charit-able, cap-able, assist-ant, eleg-ant, inf-ant, ten-ant, absorb-ent, presid-ent, provid-ent, prud-ent, beard-ed, round-ed, bick-er, clamb-er, flick-er, dear-est, full-est, hard-est, soon-est, lay-eth, say-eth, ed-ible, forc-ible, bind-ing, clear-ing, feel-ing, reckon-ing, clown-ish, fool-ish, anatom-ist, pian-ist, public-ist, pugil-ist, apolog-ize, catech-ize, civil-ize, critic-ize.* See -ise, -ize.

Exceptions:. *horned, pressed, ruined.*

When a **suffix** or an attached syllable requires that the final consonant of the stem be doubled, the doubled letter is added to the suffix, as *allott, allot-ting; confer, confer-rable; glad, glad-den; rob, rob-ber.*

The Vowels: 1. When two **vowels** that come together are sounded separately, each belongs to a different syllable; for instance, *abey-ance, a-eroplane, a-orist, ba-obab* (a Central African tree), *buoy-ancy, cow-ard, cow-er, coy-ote, di-al, ortho-epy, sci-ence.*

2. When two **vowel letters** form a diphthong, as *ai* in "aisle," *ei* in "either," *oi* in "oil," *ou* in "out," or two, or more than two letters, make a digraph or trigraph, as *ck* in "sick," *ea* in "each," *eau* in "beau," *gh* in "cough," *gn* in "consign," *ng* in "bring," *ph* in "physic," *sch* in "schedule," *sci* in "science," *sh* in "ash," *ss* in "caress," *th* in "thin," they are considered as single vowels or consonants, as the case may be, and are not separable.

3. When the preceding **vowel** is short and accented it attracts the adjacent consonant, as in *admon'-ish; hab'it, hab-it'ual; proph'et, prophet'ic; wom'an.*

4. An unaccented short **vowel** attracts the following consonant, as in *ad-ductor, dis-arm, en-amor, im-agine.* See Prefixes.

5. Unaccented or short or obscure **vowels** in an unaccented syllable of a root-word usually attract the consonant that follows, as in *confection-ary, custom-ary, diction-ary, vision-ary.*

6. An accented long **vowel** attracts the following consonant, as in *al'der, al'derman; mak'er.*

The Consonants: 1. A **consonant, digraph,** or **trigraph,** occurring between two vowels, is attracted by the later syllable when the first vowel is long, one-half long, or obscure, except in *beau'ti-ful, ca-pac'i-ty, fa'tal, fa'ther, fa'vor, fed'er-al, pe-cu'liar, pro'gram, rea'son, sea'son, sed'a-tive, sep'a-rate.*

2. Two or more **consonants** coming together, beginning a syllable, and occurring between two sounded vowels, are joined to the second vowel (1) when the first is long and accented or when capable of use to end an unaccented syllable; *a'blest, au'thor, bu'gler, con'tract, cy'clone, di'graph, ha'tred, ker'chief, neu'tral, fee'ble, peo'ple, psy'chic, trem'bling,* etc.; or, (2) when the second vowel occurs in an accented syllable; as, *a-cros'tic, a-sleep', a-stride', a-thwart', be-strew', be-stride', de-scend', de-scrib'ing, de-scrip'tion, hy-drau'lic, re-proof', re-spect',* etc.

3. When two or more **consonants** come together between two vowel-sounds, one of the consonants is attracted to the accented syllable, whether the vowel be short or long; as, *ab-rupt', ab-sorb', ag'nate, al'ba-tross, ar'chi-tect, at'las, can'did, es-pe'cial, es-teem', mag'net, om-nis'cience, res'cue,* etc.

4. When two or more **consonants,** that can not begin a syllable when used together, occur between two sounded vowels, they are separable, and one or two of them join the first vowel, be it long or short, as in *an'cient, an'gel, ar'chi-tec''ture, buck'le, bur'glar, cam'bric, con''ver-sa'tion, dis-ci'ple, dis-claim', whis'tle,* etc.

Exceptions: When the spelling and accentuation of the parent or root-word is retained and the meaning is a derived one, the rule does not hold; as in *art, art'ist; bank, bank'er; Celt, Celt'ic; dance, danc'ing; fish, fish'ery,* etc.

5. When the **consonantal digraphs** *sc, sp,* and *st,* and the trigraph *str* occur preceding or following an accented syllable, they are separated, as in *sus-cep'tible, aus-pi'cious, cus'pi-dor, sus-pect', cas'tle* (but not *cast'er*), *mas'ter, oys'ter, pas'time, aus'tral.*

6. The **consonantal digraph** *st* is inseparable in certain dissyllabic words, as *blast-ed, boast-ed, coast-ing, east-ern, fast-ing, feast-ed, post-ed,* etc.

7. Some **consonants,** as *c, ç, d, g, s, sc, t* and *z,* do not end syllables because the vowels, or combinations of vowels, with which they are inseparably associated produce the sounds of *ch, j, sh,* or *zh.* For example, sibilant *c* as in *invin'cible* and "soft" *g* as in *exi-gencies, spe'cious, sol'dier, conta'gious, spe'cial, con'scious, injudi'cious, condi'tion, glu'zier.* But the exceptions are numerous, as when the letters occur before a true suffix, as *-ed, -er,* and *-ing,* as in *fast, fast-ed; charge, charg-er; cage, cag-ing;* or, when without another consonant following a short accented vowel, as in *dig'it, log'ic, mag'ic,* or when occurring in *dg,* as in *ac-knowl'edg-ment* and *judg'ment.* The derivatives of the word *right* are also exceptions:—*right'eous, right'eously, right'eousness; right'ful, right'fully, right'fulness.*

8. When the **consonants** *d, s, t, z,* are so influenced by *u* as to produce the sounds *ch, j, sh* or *zh* they do not end a syllable. Examples: *proce'dure, sen'sual, fea'ture, sei'zure, su'ture, ver'dure.* When a preceding short vowel is accented it attracts the consonant modified, as in *az'ure, cas'ual, congrat'u-late, ed'ucate, nat'ural, pleas'ure.* Exception: *fraud'u-lent.*

9. The **consonants** that do not begin a syllable are (1) *r* when it follows *a* or *e,* as in *bare, bar'er, bar'est; bear, bear'er; care, car'ing; fare, far'ing; fear, fear'ing, fear'ful; aver'age; bev'er-age; gen-er'al,* etc. (2) *x* when it is pronounced *ks* or *gz,* as in *anx'ious, com-plex'ion, ex-am'i-na'tion, ex-am'ple.*

10. When *l, n,* or *v* are followed by *i,* sounded as consonantal *y,* they do not, *according to Webster,* begin a syllable, but according to the *New Standard Dictionary* they do. See *a'lien, fo'lio, con-ve'nient, pe-cu'liar, be-ha'vior,* etc.

11. Compound words are divided into syllables even as the words of which they are formed are divided, as *air-way, all-spice, awe-struck, back-bone, blue-bon-net, book-bind-er, book-sel-ler,* etc.

12. The final consonants are *b, d, f, g, l, m, n, p, r, t, z,* as the following words will serve to illustrate: *abb, ebb; add, odd; biff, bluff, buff; egg; ball, cell. sill, boll, bull; Finn, inn, jinn; Lapp; err, burr, purr; sett, bitt, butt; buzz, fizz, jazz.*

Method of Compounding Words

Condensed from Mr. F. Horace Teall's treatise for Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary.

Professor W. D. Whitney, in his book on *The Life and Growth of Language*, speaks of "a process which the general history of language shows to be more important than any other," and then says: "It is the composition of words, the putting of two independent elements together to form a single designation." He shows distinctly that he includes here the union of word-pairs with a hyphen by citing *rest-day, learning-knights*, and *head-dress*. This is stated as a general language fact, not merely as English.

In such matters the lexicographer's record must show selection, especially in English, and undoubtedly that selection should accord with the best usage, as decided by some person or body of persons. Some persons, especially printers, say that fashions change in such matters so that what was once good is so no longer; but this is only an evidence of the common confusion, which is and has been always present in practise, and the forms selected originally are still held to be the best.

Every important dictionary of the English language published before 1890, and every one since then except one, has included thousands of word-pairs joined with the hyphen. Of course, but one reason could be assigned for this practical universality of method, so far as the earlier workers had any definite policy in this respect. The similarity resulted from the fact that so only could they record the best usage, and that what they so recorded was best not only according to practise among leading writers and printers, but also in keeping with the art of grammar. Not only have the best writers used hyphened compound words, but every grammarian who ever taught anything about them has evidently striven to lay a basis for analogical decision. Many grammar text-books merely say that some compound words are written with a hyphen and some as continuous words, and then say, "Consult the dictionary." But the dictionary is not always consistent, and one of them gives *countingroom, dining room, drawing-room; taleteller, story-writer, letter writer; ropemaker, love-maker*, but *lace maker* and others (the two-word forms not given as titles); *devilfish* but *angel fish;* these being merely a few specimens that indicate lack of system. Such differences make it impossible for any one to know in a given instance without looking in the book whether this authority uses one form or another. No one can learn all the differences as they appear in the book.

In that dictionary are *backbone, breastbone, jawbone*, but *cheek bone, haunch bone, hip bone, thigh bone;* in the Standard Dictionary each *bone*-name is given with a hyphen, except that *backbone* is given for the figurative sense. Provision is necessary (or at least more comfortable) for the use of one form for each literal name.

It is simply impossible to eliminate inconsistencies of form from the English language, even if it could be proved desirable to do so. No phase of the language is less amenable to such stricture than the question when to compound and when not to compound. As to consistency, a rule may be formulated in words used by Lindley Murray in writing about verbs: "A principle may be warrantably adopted, and carried to a precise convenient extent, without subjecting its supporters to the charge of inconsistency for not pursuing it beyond the line of use and propriety."

No principle of language can be adduced in support of a choice of form for *counting-room, dining-room*, or *drawing-room*, or for *story-writer* or *letter-writer*, or for *angel-fish* or *devil-fish*, that is not equally potent in every exactly similar instance. Various groups of similar words must have similar forms if they are to be on a basis of comfortable agreement; but no single group can ever be so absolutely differentiated that any critic could not find a point of objection, or at least of question.

A close study of English literature has been made and a system constructed in accordance with the rules of grammar, which was modified somewhat by such fully established usage as does not follow those rules. The aim is to give a full exposition of the forms used by the best writers and printers, with the additional feature of an analogical systematizing of the forms in general literary use, so far as the genius of the language will permit. Each form is based upon grammatical analogy, according to the following

General Principles

1st. That all words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way.

2d. That abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form.

3d. That no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphened or solid) without change of sense.

The first of these principles forbids joining an adjective and a noun in regular use (including in the classification as adjectives all words used with clear adjectival force); as, *spinal column, chestnut horse, brick house, fellow citizen, he bear, man servant, brother officer, Armstrong gun.*

Arbitrary application of such terms requires that they should be joined. Thus we have *blue coat* for the coat itself, but *bluecoat* for a man, and *redhead* is the common form of the name of a duck with a *red head.*

The first principle, moreover, keeps a regular adverb separate from the adjective it modifies, even when the two express one attribution; as, "*highly colored* wings," "*recently published* book."

The second principle makes two nouns used together as one name become one word, if the first is not really attributive. Thus, while *brick* is attributive in *brick house* (a house made of bricks), it is *not* attributive in *brick-yard* (a yard where bricks are made). *Brick* in the first instance has the same qualifying sense that *bricken* would have if that were used, and so is an adjective, properly standing alone; but in the second instance it has no sense other than the naming of what is made in the yard, and no quality or attribute of the yard is noted, except in the name as a whole. The second principle requires compounding:

1. When two adjectives, a noun and an adjective, or any two or more parts of speech are abnormally associated to express one attribution; as, a *down-stairs* room; *dark-brown* hair, or hair that is *dark-brown;*

a *well-known* man; *knee-deep* snow, or the snow is *knee-deep; free-trade* doctrines; a *silk-and-cotton* fabric; *North-American* birds.

2. When one of two words used together as a verb, an adverb, or any part of speech, is in such use not placed in accordance with a rule of grammar; as, to go *down-town;* to *halter-break* a horse; a *cross-action;* a *counter-complaint; broad-mindedly; after-ages.*

Rules for Selections of Forms

The legitimate conclusion from these principles is, that if one term having elements of certain kinds is properly a compound word, so is every other exactly similar term. The following categories or rules are thus obtained:

1. Every name that shows mere ellipses and inversion of a phrase containing two nouns is a compound noun.

A "box for a hat" is commonly called a *hat-box;* "a brush for the hair," a *hair-brush;* "a stove for cooking," a *cooking-stove or cook-stove.* It may be safely affirmed that *hat-box* is printed as a hyphened compound word much more frequently than it is printed as two words, and the same is true of *hair-brush;* so we select the compound form as fixed in the best usage. *Pill-box, shoe-box, paper-box, ribbon-box,* and *collar-box* properly have the same form as *hat-box,* and so on through the entire range of known or possible boxes that may be named by the word *box* preceded by the name of what the box is to contain. As of *boxes,* so of *brushes,* and so also of everything named in this way—every such name, except as noted below, is given as a hyphened compound word. Some names that are unquestionably compounds in their nature have never been so written, and it would be pedantic to insist that they should be. In usage, such words as *company, association, asylum,* are kept separate, as in *railroad company, racing association, insane asylum.*

Seeming Exceptions

I. Some uses in which the first of two nouns really stands as an adjective are as follows:

(1) With the sense "made of," as in *silk dress, brick house, feather bed, pumpkin pie, stone wall.*

(2) With the sense "having the shape or the character or quality of," as in *barrel vault, alligator forceps, companion picture, he bear, man milliner, man servant, boy bishop, bull calf, brother officer, fellow citizen, mesh structure.*

(3) With the sense "pertaining to, suitable for, or representing," as in *parlor clock, city officer, district attorney, government employee, railroad supplies, insurance office, church furniture.*

(4) With the sense "characterized by," as in *diamond ring, cylinder press, cupola furnace.*

(5) With the sense "situated in, having a character naturally implied from situation or connection," as in *mountain streams, country gentleman, ocean steamer, school etiquette, society manners.*

In specific names of this kind, however, compounding is required by the fact of specification, which is merely naming. For some common compounds other than such purely specifying names no reason is apparent, unless accent be taken as a reason; but here the indefinable border-line that exists in all human affairs seems to be encountered. Thus (*a*) we have *sea-anemone, sea-gull, field-mouse, house-fly, mountain-fringe* (a plant), etc., and, (*b*) while we say and write as two words *o"cean steam'er,* we say as one word *wa'ter-an"imal,* and it should be so written.

(6) With the sense "acting in support of, advocating," as in *Jackson voters, silver advocates, silver man, prohibition speaker.*

(7) With the sense "residing, existing, or originating in, or coming from (a place)," as in *Brooklyn politics, Bath brick, New York schools, Florida oranges.*

(8) With the sense "originated or made by, or named after," as in *Armstrong gun, Williams College.*

II. *Apposition.*—Placing two nouns in apposition is very nearly the same in effect as using the first as an adjective, the difference being that in a case of real apposition either word may be used alone for the thing named, as in *monarch oak, knight templar, knight companion.*

2. Possessive phrases used as specific names are compound words.

Literature exhibits such names of plants, etc., in different forms. Certain books have some of them compounded and others as two words; as, *hare's-tail* for one plant and *lion's tail* for another. Certain other books have the difference reversed; as, *lion's-tail* and *hare's tail.*

It is absolutely impossible to make a record of the use of these names showing differences in form that can be proved to be established. Every such name given by the dictionary is joined by a hyphen, except a few long established in continuous form, as *coltsfoot, sheepshead.*

3. Some words representing phrases in literal sense have become established in the solid form; as, *sunbeam, daylight, hillside, loophole.*

4. Some generic nouns are used, in certain classes of names, like suffixes; as, *man, way, weed, wort.*

Words like *footman, coachman, airway, entranceway, milkweed, seaweed,* and *motherwort* take the solid form.

Every specific name of a fish that has a monosyllabic specifying element, with *fish* as the generic element, is given in continuous form; as, *goldfish, bluefish, hogfish.* Longer names of this kind (except *cuttlefish* and *silverfish*) have the hyphen.

5. Most words used to designate something named from having as a characteristic or adjunct that which is expressed by the elements of the name are given in the solid form.

A man who wears a *blue coat* is called a *bluecoat;* a man who watches or *looks out* is called a *lookout,* and said to be "on the *lookout*"; a plant that looks like a *golden rod* is called *goldenrod;* a fish with a *gilt head* is called the *gilthead;* and many other things are named in this way—by making a word of the two words naming a prominent feature, likeness, characteristic, or the like. Predominance of the solid form in literature for such names is easily provable, altho they are printed in all three forms—two words, hyphened, and continuous. Exceptional use of the hyphen should be made in words that are rendered clearer by it, as *mouse-ear, abscess-root.*

SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES

Comparison of Adjectives or Adverbs; Plurals of Nouns.

☞ Where the COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES OR ADVERBS and the PLURALS OF NOUNS are not given, they are formed regularly, according to the simplest rules of grammar.

The pronunciation of plurals of nouns is indicated either by respelling or by the sign (ˢ) inserted after the plural form. EXAMPLE: **du′ty,** 1 diū′tı; 2 dū′ty, *n.* [DU′TIESˢ, *pl.*] The sign (ˢ) is used to indicate that the pronunciation of the plural is obtained by adding "z" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. Thus, DU′TIES is pronounced diū′tız.

Verbs and Their Participles, Etc.

☞ Where the TENSE AND PARTICIPIAL FORMS OF A VERB are not given, add *-ed* to the vocabulary word for the imperfect tense and the past participle, and *-ing* for the present participle, except in compound verbs. See COMPOUND WORDS, below.

The pronunciation of the participles of verbs is indicated as follows:

The sign (ᵗ) added after a verb, or after Roman I., as **I^{t}.** (when several parts of speech are grouped under one vocabulary entry), indicates that the pronunciation of the imperfect or past participle of this verb is obtained by adding "t" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLE: **look^{t},** 1 luk; 2 lo͝ok, *v.* By adding "t" to the pronunciation of **look,** the pronunciation of **looked,** *pp.,* is obtained, thus: luk + t = lukt; so **blotch,** 1 bloćh; 2 blŏch. **I^{t}.** *vt.,* indicates that the imperfect or past participle, **blotched,** is pronounced bloćht.

The sign (ᵈ) added after a verb, or after Roman I., as **I^{d}.** (when several parts of speech are grouped under one vocabulary entry), indicates that the pronunciation of the imperfect or past participle of this verb is obtained by adding "ed" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLES: **amend^{d},** 1 ə-mend′; 2 a-mĕnd′. By adding "ed" to the pronunciation of **amend,** the pronunciation of **amended,** *imp.* and *pp.,* is obtained, thus: ə-mend′ + ed = ə-mend′ed; so **amount,** 1 ə-mount′; 2 a-mount′. **I^{d}.** *vi.,* indicates that the imperfect or past participle is pronounced ə-mount′ed.

The pronunciation of the imperfect and past participle of the verbs is obtained, where no sign is given, by adding "d" to the pronunciation of the vocabulary word. EXAMPLES: **love,** 1 luv, 2 lŏv; **loved,** 1 luvd, 2 lŏvd; **cable,** 1 kē′bl, 2eā′bl; **cabled,** 1 kē′bld, 2 eā′bld.

COMPOUND WORDS are defined under their first element, except when some special reason, as of classification, requires them to be grouped under the second element.

The imperfects and participles of verbs formed by adding a prefix (if not given with the entry), as **disabuse, disagree,** will be found under the final element of each compound, as under **abuse, agree.**

Etymologies, Etc.

☞ Where the derivation of a word has been traced through more than one language in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, condensation is secured in the present work by indicating the intervening language or languages by means of superior letters; the intervening languages (where more than one is noted) being given in the order which the derivation of the word has followed: thus, under the word **butter,** *n.,* the expression [< Gr.$^{L+AS}$ *boutyron*] indicates that the word *butter* has come into the English language from the Greek *boutyron* through the medium of the Latin, and later of the Anglo-Saxon, with various modifications in the process of transition.

The abbreviations used, as, AS., F., G., Gr., L., Pg., Sans., etc., are to be found explained in their respective vocabulary places. They designate the languages from which some words are derived; as AS. = Anglo-Saxon, F. = French, G. = German, Gr. = Greek, L. = Latin, Pg. = Portuguese, Sans. = Sanskrit. Corrup. = Corruption; Ult. = Ultimately.

SUFFIXES, as **-ly, -ness,** following the treatment of any vocabulary word, denote that the suffix is to be added directly to the bold-face word that immediately precedes it, to form the corresponding adverb and noun. EXAMPLE: Under **hate** will be found **hateful,** *a.,* followed by a definition of the word, and then **-ly,** *adv.,* **-ness,** *n.,* indicating that the adverb is **hatefully** and the noun **hatefulness;** also, **hopeless,** *a.,* followed by a definition of the word, and then **-ly,** *adv.,* **-ness,** *n.,* indicating that the adverb is in this latter case **hopelessly,** and the noun **hopelessness.**

THE SINGLE HYPHEN (-) connects parts of a word that are arbitrarily separated, as at the end of a line, or in the division of words into syllables, the syllables which it connects being closely joined in ordinary writing or printing. The single hyphen is omitted when the primary or secondary accent is used, as in vocabulary words: **as-tron′o-my** for *astronomy;* **in″di-vid′u-al** for *individual.*

THE DOUBLE HYPHEN (=) connects only the parts of a compound word, and indicates that the parts so joined are to be connected by a hyphen in ordinary writing or printing; as, **half=mast** (written ordinarily *half-mast*).

THE SINGLE ACCENT (′) indicates the primary or chief accent; as, **a′ble.**

THE DOUBLE ACCENT (″) indicates the secondary accent; as, **as-so″ci-a′tion; mul″ti-pli-ca′tion.**

Abbreviations and Arbitrary Signs.

[Colloq.] Colloquial.	† = *obsolete.*
[Dial.] Dialectic.	‖ = *archaic.*
[Prov.] Provincial.	§ = *rare.*
[Poet.] Poetical.	‡ = *variant.*
[M.] Murray *New Eng. Dict.*	* = *hypothetical*
[W.] Webster *New Internat. Dict.*	√ = *root.*

Illustrations.

The fractional numbers given in connection with the illustrations of certain animals denote the proportion which the illustration bears to the animal illustrated.

KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION

As in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, two pronunciation keys are used here. The first (Key 1) is the Revised Scientific Alphabet; the second (Key 2), made by means of diacritical marks, is such as has long been in use in text-books and in the older dictionaries. For a detailed explanation of each sound given below see pages vii–xi.

The following table gives the values of the symbols in the two Keys based on the phonic values of the symbols of Key 1. For example, the sound of *u* in "burn," indicated in Key 1 by ŭ, is the equivalent of û in Key 2; the same sound of *e*, as in "fern," is indicated by ē in Key 2. The latter symbol and ī and ȳ are classed with ŭ, for in Key 2 as many as four symbols are used for the same sound—û, ē, ī, ȳ. Other symbols are classed in the same manner.

KEY 1	KEY 2	ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
ɑ	ä	as in *artistic*, *cartoon*.
ɑ̈	ä	as in *art*, *cart*, *alms*, *father*.
a	å	as in *add*, *fat*, *man*, *lap*, *baffle*.
ā	â, ê	as in *air*, *fare*, *pear*, *heir*, *there*.
ɑ	à	as in *ask*, *chant*, *dance*, *fast*.
e	ĕ	as in *get*, *bell*, *says*, *leopard*, *said*, *dead*, *bury*, *added*.
ē	ā, ę	as in *prey*, *wait*, *fame*, *great*, *neighbor*.
ɪ	ĭ, ў	as in *hit*, *tin*, *miss*, *cyst*, *physic*.
ī	ē, ĭ, ÿ	as in *police*, *mete*, *greet*, *sea*.
o	o	as in *obey*, *window*, *photo*.
ō	ŏ	as in *go*, *note*, *glory*, *blow*, *soul*, *goat*, *door*, *beau*.
o	ŏ, ą	as in *not*, *odd*, *what*, *was*.
ō	ô, ą	as in *or*, *north*, *all*, *haul*, *walk*.
u	u, o, o͝o	as in *full*, *push*, *could*, *stood*.
û	u, o, o͝o	as in *rule*, *true*, *food*, *who*, *lose*.
u	ŭ, ȯ	as in *but*, *under*, *son*, *other*.
ū	û, ē, ī, ȳ	as in *burn*, *cur*, *earn*, *whirl*, *myrrh*.
ai	ĭ, ȳ	as in *aisle*, *pine*, *sign*, *light*, *type*, *height*.
au	ou, ow	as in *sauerkraut*, *out*, *now*.
iu	ū	as in *duration*, *futility*.
iū	ū	as in *feud*, *tube*, *pupil*, *beauty*.
oi	ŏĭ, ŏy	as in *oil*, *coin*, *boy*, *oyster*, *loyal*.
k	k, c	as in *kin*, *cat*, *back*, *ache*, *pique*, *quit*.

KEY 1	KEY 2	ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
g	ğ	as in *go*, *dog*, *egg*, *ghost*, *guard*.
ŋ	n, ng	as in *sing*, *long*, *ringing*, *link*.
th	th	as in *thin*, *bath*, *faith*, *ether*, *Luther*.
th	th	as in *this*, *with*, *breathe*, *rather*, *either*.
s	s, ç	as in *so*, *house*, *this*, *missing cent*, *scene*, *psychology*.
z	z, s	as in *zest*, *lazy*, *buzz*, *was*, *houses*
ch	ch	as in *chin*, *rich*, *church*, *watch*.
j	j, ğ	as in *jet*, *gin*, *gist*, *judge*, *pigeon*.
sh	sh, ch	as in *ship*, *dish*, *issue*, *nation ocean*, *function*, *machine*.
ʒ	zh	as in *azure*, *seizure*, *leisure*. *vision*.
ə	a, e, o, u, y	as in *about*, *final*, *sofa*, *over*, *separate*, *mystery*, *guttural*, *martyrdom* (always unstressed).
ɪ	a, e, i, u, y	as in *habit*, *senate*, *surfeit*, *biscuit*, *minute*, *menace*, *average*, *privilege*, *valley*, *Sunday*, *cities*, *renew* (always unstressed).
H	H	as in *loch* (Scotch), *ach*, *mich* (German).
ü	ü	as in *Lübeck* (German), *Dumas* (French).
n̂	n̂	as in *bon* (French).

The foreign sounds (H, ü, n̂) can not be represented in English spellings, but must be described in detail.

H is made with the tongue almost in position for k (as in *lock*). The difference is that for H the tongue does not wholly close the passage, so that the breath rushes out with great friction, making a sound like a very rough h. If the vowel preceding H is made in the front of the mouth (as German *i*, *e*, *ü*, *ä*), the H is also forward, and is then made by forcing the breath out while the tongue is held firmly in the initial position for English y.

ü represents a sound made by pronouncing ī (the vowel-sound of *see*), with the lips at the same time fully pursed or rounded as for whistling. It may be noted, also, that the foreign sound represented in this dictionary by the symbol ū (as French *danseuse*, dan"sūz') is not exactly the vowel heard in the English *burn*, *earn*, etc., but is approximately that vowel sounded while the lips are fully pursed or rounded.

n̂ is a symbol indicating that the n itself is silent, but has imparted a nasal quality to the preceding vowel.

A a	𝔄 𝔞	*A a*	A a
Roman.	Black Letter.	Script.	Revised Scientific.

A, a, 1 ā; 2 ă, *n.* [AES, A's, or *As*, 1 ēz; 2 ăs, *pl.*] The first letter in the English alphabet; also, its sound. From Phenician and old Hebrew *aleph;* Greek *alpha;* Latin A. Its Latin sound survives in *arm, caim.* The corresponding short vowel is rare in modern English except before *r* in unstressed syllables, *e. g., cartoon.*

The English sounds of the letter *a* are indicated in Key 1 by (1) ɑ as in "artistic," (2) ŏ as in "art," (3) a as in "fat," (4) ă as in "fare," (5) ɑ as in "ask," and (6) *e,* used to indicate an obscure sound such as is heard in the words "about, sofa," etc. The sound of a as in "ale" is indicated by ē. See E. In England a, as in "fat," is pronounced as if it were a diphthong consisting of a and ē. In the Eastern United States and in Canada the letter is given the short sharp sound in *at, bat, cat,* etc. For symbols used in Key 2 see the Introduction and the opposite page. The letter *a* is frequently silent, as when it follows *e* or *o* in *bread* (bred), *each* (ich), *boat* (bōt), *coal* (kōl). Used as a symbol, A denotes (1) Primacy in class or order, as *A* 1 (at Lloyd's) = first class; as a numeral, section A. (2) *Mus.* One of a series of tones (the 6th) in the natural diatonic scale (C), or the first note of the relative minor scale; also, a standard for tuning instruments; pitch; scale. (3) *Logic.* A universal affirmative proposition.

a. [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *v.* Corrupt form of HAVE. **II.** *pron.* He; she; it; they: a corruption.

a, 1 ē; 2 ă (*unaccented,* 1 ə; 2 ə), *indef. art.* or *adj.* One; any; some; each; before a vowel, *an.* See AN; ARTICLE.

Special uses: (1) before plural nouns with *few, great many,* or *good many;* (2) with *on, at,* or *of,* denoting oneness, sameness; as, birds of *a* feather; (3) in such phrases as one dollar *a* bushel, with the distributive sense of *each,* and equivalent to *per.* [< AS. *ān,* one.]

a-, *prefix,* with values as follows: **a-**[1]. On; as, *a*board. [< AS. *on, an.*] **a-**[2]. Away; out (intensive or without special force); as, *a*rise; *a*wake. [< AS. *ā-,* = Goth. *us-,* = G. *er-.*] **a-**[3]. Of, from (intensive); as, *a*down; *a*thirst. [< AS. *of, af.*] **a-**[4]. Against; as, *a*long. [< AS. *and-,* = Goth. *and-, anda-,* = G. *ant-, ent-,* = L. *ante-, anti-.*] **a-**[5]. Together; as, *a*ware. [< AS. *ge-.*] **a-**[6]. To; as, *a*do. [ME. *a-,* < Ice. *at.*] **a-**[7]. Hold (opening); as, *a*vast. [< D. *houd.*] **a-**[8]. From; as, *a*vert. [< L. *ab.*] **a-**[9]. Out; as, *a*mend. [< OF. *a-, e-,* < L. *ex.*] **a-**[10]. To; as, *a*scend. [< L. *ad.*] **a-**[11]. To; as, *a*valanche. [< OF. *a-,* < L. *ad.*] **a-**[12]. From; as, *a*bate. [< OF. *a-,* < L. *ab.*] **a-**[13]. Ah (interjectional); as, *a*las. [< OF. *a-,* < L. *ah.*] **a-**[14]. Not; as, *a*chromatic. [< Gr. *a-, an-,* privative.]

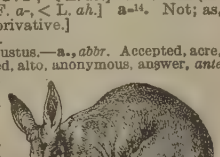
Aalii.
a, fruit; *b,* stem showing leaves and fruit.

a, *abbr.* Ave.—**A,** *abbr.* Argon.

A., *abbr.* Academy, America, Augustus.—**a.,** *abbr.* Accepted, acre, active, adjective, afternoon, aged, alto, anonymous, answer, *ante* (L., before), at.—**A., Aa., ăă.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Med. Ana* (of each).

Aa, 1 ä; 2 ă, *n.* A river in Livonia; scene of German defeat by Russians, Aug. 12, 1915.

A. A., *abbr.* Associate of Arts.—**A. A. A. A.,** *abbr.* Amateur Athletic Association of America.—**A. A. A. S.,** *abbr.* American Association for the Advancement of Science.—**AA. C.,** *abbr.* Antarctic circle.—**A. A. G.,** *abbr.* Assistant Adjutant-General.—**A. A. of A.,** *abbr.* Automobile Association of America.—**A. A. P. S.,** *abbr.* American Association for the Promotion of Science.


Cape Aardvark. 1/30

A. A. C., *abbr. Anno ante Christum* (the year before Christ).

Aa'chen, 1 ä'hen; 2 ă'hĕn, *n.* Same as AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aal'borg, 1 ôl'bôrg; 2 ăl'bôrg, *n.* **1.** An amt in Jutland; 1,133 sq. m.; pop. 100,000. **2.** A seaport in Jutland; pop. 38,000. [Dan., Eeltown.]

a"a-li'i, 1 ä"ä-lī'ī; 2 ă"ă-lī'ī, *n. Bot.* A sapindaceous tropical shrub or small tree (*Dodonæa viscosa*), native in Australia, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Madagascar. Its timber is dark, hard, and durable, and its leaves have an extremely sour taste. See illus. in preceding column.

Aa'lĭ Pa-sha', 1 ä'lī pə-shä'; 2 ă'lī pə-shă' (1815–1871). A Turkish statesman.

Aar, 1 är; 2 ăr, *n.* River in Switzerland. [pop. 10,610.

Aa'rau, 1 ä'rou; 2 ă'rou, *n.* A city, capital of Aargau, Switzerland;

aard'vark", 1 ärd'värk"; 2 ärd'värk", *n.* A burrowing and ant-eating African mammal, about the size of the pig, with long protrusile tongue and strong, digging fore feet; ground-hog; ant-bear. [< D. *aarde,* earth, + *varken,* pig.] See illus. in preceding column.

aard'wolf", 1 ärd'wulf"; 2 ärd'wŭlf", *n.* A hyena-like, nocturnal carnivorous mammal of East and South Africa, with very weak teeth. [< D. *aarde,* earth, + *wolf,* wolf.]

Aardwolf. 1/40

Aar'gau, 1 är'gou; 2 ăr'gou, *n.* A Swiss canton; 542 sq. m.; pop. 240,000; capital, Aarau.

Aar'hus, 1 ōr'hūs; 2 ar'hus, *n.* A seaport in E. Jutland; pop. 66,000. **Aar'huus‡.**

Aar'on, 1 ăr'ən; 2 ăr'on, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** The first Jewish high priest; brother of Moses. *Ex.* iv, 14. [< Heb. *Aharon,* mountaineer or enlightener.]—**Aaron's rod** (*Bib.*), the rod cast by Aaron before Pharaoh, which became a serpent (*Ex.* vii, 9–15) and which later blossomed (*Num.* xvii, 8.)—**Aar'on's-rod",** *n.* **1.** A rod with leaves sprouting fromit: used as an ornament. **2.** A plant that flowers on long stems, as the goldenrod and mullen.—**Aa-ron'ic, Aa-ron'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) Aaron, the high priest, or his descendants, (2) the regular line of the Jewish priesthood, or (3) the order of minor priests in the Mormon Church.

A. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the American Academy, American Academy of Sciences and Arts.—**A. A. S. S.,** *abbr.* Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society.

aas'vo"gel, 1 ȯs'fō"gl; 2 ăs'fō"gl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A vulture.

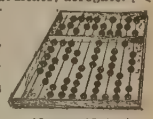
A. A. U., *abbr.* Amateur Athletic Union.

Ab, 1 ab; 2 ăb, *n.* The 5th month (30 days) of the Jewish year, now corresponding with part of July and of August. The 9th day of Ab is a fast-day to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple, 586 B. C. and A. D. 70. The 15th day is a secular festival of doubtful origin.

ab-, *prefix.* Off; from; away; as, *ab*solve; *ab*dicate; *ab*rogate. [< L. *ab-* (*ab*), = Gr. *apo,* = AS. *of.*] In *ab*breviate, *ab-* represents AD-.

A. B., *abbr.* **1.** Able-bodied, able seaman. **2.** *Artium Baccalaureus* (L., Bachelor of Arts). See B.A.—**Ab.,** *abbr.* Abyssinia, Abyssinian.

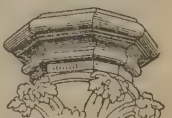
ab'a, 1 ab'ə; 2 ăb'ə, *n.* [Ar.] A sleeveless garment of hair cloth worn in Arabia, Syria, etc.; also, the cloth. **ab'ba‡.**


Abacus (def. 1).

ab'a-ca, 1 ab'ə-kə; 2 ăb'ə-cə, *n.* [Malay.] A plant (*Musa textilis*) of the banana family, of the Philippine Islands; also, its inner fiber; manila hemp. **ab'a-kat.**

a-back', 1 ə-bak'; 2 ə-băk', *adv.* So as to be pressed backward, as sails; backward; aloof.—**taken aback. 1.** *Naut.* Caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. **2.** Disconcerted as by a sudden check.

ab'a-cus, 1 ab'ə-kus; 2 ăb'ə-cŭs, *n.* [-CUS-ES or -CI, 1 -sai; 2 -cī, *pl.*] **1.** A reckoning-table with sliding balls. **2.** *Arch.* A slab forming the top of a capital. [Gr.[L] *abax,* counting-table.]


Polygonal Abacus (def. 2).

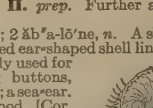
a"bad', 1 ə"bād'; 2 ə"băd'. [Hind.] **I.** *a.* Peopled; cultivated. **II.** *n.* An inhabited place; a city, as in Allah*abad* (City of God).

A-bad'don, 1 ə-bad'n; 2 ə-băd'n, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** The angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon. *Rev.* ix, 11. **2.** The bottomless pit; hell; the place of destruction.

a-baft', 1 ə-baft'; 2 ə-băft'. *Naut.* **I.** *adv.* Toward the

stern; back; behind. **II.** *prep.* Further aft than. [< A-[1] + BE- + AFT.]

ab"a-lo'ne, 1 ăb"a-lō'nı; 2 ăb"a-lō'ne, *n.* A shell-fish (gastropod) having a perforated ear-shaped shell lined with mother-of-pearl, which is largely used for inlaying and making buttons, beads, etc.; an ear-shell; a sea-ear. Its meat is used for food. [Cor. of Sp. *aulone**, < L. *ala,* wing.]



Abalone.

Ab'a-na, 1 ab'e-nə; 2 ăb'a-nə, *n.* A river of Damascus. *2 Kings* v, 12.

a-ban'don, 1 ə-ban'dən; 2 ə-băn'don, *vt.* **1.** To forsake or renounce utterly; give up wholly; quit; leave; resign. **2.** To yield (oneself) without restraint. [< F. *abandonner,* < *à bandon,* in the power.]

Syn.: abdicate, abjure, cast off, cease, cede, depart from, desert, discontinue, forego, forsake, forswear, give up, leave, quit, recant, relinquish, renounce, repudiate, resign, retire from, retract, surrender, vacate, withdraw from. *Abandon* is a word of wide signification, denoting the complete and final giving up, letting go, or withdrawal from persons or things of any kind; *abdicate* and *resign* apply to office, authority, or power; *cede* to territorial possessions; *surrender* especially to military force, and more generally to any demand, claim, passion, etc. *Quit* carries an idea of suddenness or abruptness not necessarily implied in *abandon,* and may not have the same suggestion of finality. *Relinquish* commonly implies reluctance; the fainting hand *relinquishes* its grasp; the creditor *relinquishes* his claim. *Abandon* implies previous association with responsibility for or control of; *forsake* implies previous association with inclination or attachment, real or supposed; a man may *abandon* or *forsake* home or friends; he *abandons* an enterprise; *forsakes* his duty, his sins, or his God. *Forsake,* like *abandon,* may be used either in the favorable or unfavorable sense; *desert* is commonly unfavorable, except when used of mere localities; as, "The *Deserted* Village"; a soldier *deserts* his post, or *deserts* to the enemy. While a monarch *abdicates,* a president or other elected or appointed officer *resigns.* See also RENOUNCE.—Ant.: adopt, advocate, assert, cherish, claim, court, defend, favor, haunt, hold, keep, maintain, occupy, prosecute, protect, pursue, retain, seek, support, undertake, uphold, vindicate.

—a-ban'don(e)d[E], *pa.* **1.** Given over (in a bad sense); extremely profligate; shameless; dissolute. **2.** Deserted; left behind; forsaken. Syn.: see ADDICTED; BAD.—**a-ban'don-ment,** *n.* The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; relinquishment; desertion; lack of self-control or restraint.

a"ban"don', 1 ą"bąn"dōñ'; 2 ă"băn"dōñ', *n.* Full surrender to natural impulse; freedom; dash. [F.]

Ab'a-ris, 1 ab'e-ris; 2 ăb'a-ris, *n. Gr. Myth.* A priest of Apollo, who gave him an arrow on which he rode through the air.

à bas', 1 ą bą'; 2 ä bä'. [F.] Down with: opposed to *vive.*

a-base', 1 ə-bēs'; 2 a-bās', *vt.* [A-BASED[t]; A-BAS'ING.] **1.** To lower in position, estimation, etc.; cast down; humble. **2.** To reduce in value, as coin: *debase* now preferred. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + LL. *bassus,* low; see BASE, *a.*]

Syn.: bring low, cast down, debase, degrade, depress, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, humble, humiliate, lower, reduce, sink. *Abase* refers only to outward conditions. *Debase* applies to quality or character. The coinage is *debased* by excess of alloy, the man by vice. *Humble* in present use refers chiefly to feeling of heart; *humiliate* to outward conditions. To *disgrace* may be to bring or inflict odium upon others, but the word is chiefly and increasingly applied to deserved moral odium; he *disgraced* himself by his conduct. To *dishonor* a person is to deprive him of honor that should or might be given. To *discredit* one is to injure his reputation, as for veracity or solvency. A sense of unworthiness *humbles;* a shameful insult *humiliates;* imprisonment for crime *disgraces. Degrade* may refer to station; as, an officer is *degraded* by being *reduced* to the ranks; he is *disgraced* by cowardice; but *degrade* is now chiefly used of character; vile practises *degrade;* drunkenness is a *degrading* vice. Misfortune or injustice may *abase* the good; nothing but their own ill-doing can *debase, degrade,* or *disgrace* them.—Ant.: advance, aggrandize, dignify, elevate, exalt, honor, promote, raise, uplift.

—a-base'ment, *n.*

a-bash', 1 ə-bąsh'; 2 a-băsh', *vt.* [A-BASHED[t], A-BASHT[S]; A-BASH'ING.] To deprive of self-possession; discomfit; make ashamed; confuse; embarrass. [< OF. *esbahir,* astonish.]

Syn.: bewilder, chagrin, confound, confuse, daunt, discompose, disconcert, dishearten, embarrass, humble, humiliate, mortify, overawe, shame. Any sense of inferiority *abashes,* with or without the sense of wrong. The poor are *abashed* at the splendor of wealth, the ignorant at the learning of the wise. To *confuse* is to bring into a state of mental bewilderment; to *confound* is to overwhelm the mental faculties; to *daunt* is to subject to a certain degree of fear. A solitary thinker may be *confused* by some difficulty in a subject; one is *embarrassed* in the presence of others. Confusion is of the intellect, embarrassment (as here considered) is of the feelings. A witness may be *embarrassed* by annoying personalities, so as to become *confused* in statements. To *mortify* a person is to bring upon him a painful sense of humiliation, whether because of his own or another's fault or failure. The parent is *mortified* by the child's rudeness, the child *abashed* at the parent's reproof. The *embarrassed* speaker finds it difficult to proceed. The mob is *overawed* by the military, the hypocrite *shamed* by exposure. See EMBARRASS. Compare CHAGRIN.—Ant.: animate, buoy, cheer, embolden, encourage, inspirit, rally, uphold.—Prep.: abashed *at* discovery; *before* the king; *by* authority; *by* conscious inferiority.

—a-bash'ed-ly, *adv.* In an abashed manner; confusedly. **—a-bash'ment,** *n.* Confusion, as from shame.

a-ba'sı-a, 1 ə-bē"zı-ə *or* -zı-ə; 2 a-bā'zhi-a *or* -si-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to coordinate the action of the muscles in walking. [< Gr. *a-,* not, + *basis,* rhythmical movement.]—**a-ba'sic,** *a.* Affected by abasia.

a-bask', 1 ə-bąsk'; 2 a-băsk', *adv.* & *a.* In a basking state; basking.

a-bate'[1], 1 ə-bēt'; 2 a-bāt', *v.* [A-BAT'ED[d]; A-BAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make less; diminish; moderate; reduce. **2.** *Law.* To do away with; annul; remit. **3.** To lessen, as a price, by deduction. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grow less; decrease. **2.** *Law.* To become void; fail. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *batuo,* beat.]

Syn.: decline, decrease, diminish, ebb, lessen, lower, mitigate, moderate, reduce, relax, subside. Misfortunes may be *mitigated,* desires *moderated,* intense anger *abated.* We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy, *suppress* a rebellion. See ABOLISH; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: aggravate, augment, enhance, increase, intensify.—Prep.: abate *in* fury; abate *by* law.

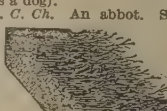
—a-bat'a-bl(e)[E], *a.* That may be abated.—**a-bate'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of abating, or the state of being abated; decrease; amount of reduction. **2.** *Her.* A mark of dishonor across a coat of arms.—**a-bat'er,** *n.*

a-bate'[2]†, *vt.* To hound on; set on (as a dog).

a-ba'te, 1 ą-bą'tē; 2 ä-bä'tę, *n. R. C. Ch.* An abbot. See ABBÉ. [It.] **ab-ba'te†.**

ab'a-tis, } 1 ab'e-tis; 2 ăb'a-tĭs, *n.*

ab'at-tis, } *Mil.* An obstruction of felled trees, with the branches sharpened and pointed in the direction of expected attack. [F.]



One Form of Abatis.

a-ba'tor, 1 ə-bē'ter; 2 a-bā'tŏr, *n. Law.* **1.** One who removes a nuisance. **2.** One who unlawfully seizes an inheritance before the rightful heir. **3.** The agent or cause in effecting an abatement.

a"bat"toir', 1 ą"bą"twär'; 2 ä"bä"twär', *n.* A slaughter-house, especially one on a large scale. [F.]

A"bau"court', 1 ą"bō"kūr'; 2 ä"bō"cur', *n.* A village, Meuse department, France, 5 m. E. N. E. of Verdun.

ab-ax'i-al, 1 ab-aks'ı-əl; 2 ăb-ăks'i-al, *a. Biol.* Situated off the axis or central line. [< AB- + AXIAL.] **ab-ax'ile†.**

abb, 1 ab; 2 ăb, *n.* **1.** Warp-yarn. **2.** The inferior part of the edges and skirts of a fleece. [< AS. *āb, āweb,* < *āwefan,* weave.]

Abb., *abbr.* Abbess, abbey, abbot.

Ab'ba, 1 ab'ə; 2 ăb'a, *n.* An ancient word signifying "father," which became an inseparable element in names, as *Abba* Saul: (1) an invocation of God; (2) the title of certain bishops, patriarchs, etc. [Syr.]

ab'ba-cy, 1 ab'ə-sı; 2 ăb'a-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an abbot; abbotship.

Ab'bas", 1 ą'bąs"; 2 ä'bäs", *n.* (566–652.) The uncle of Mohammed.—**Ab-bas'sides,** *n.* **1.** Califs at Bagdad, 749–1258, in Egypt to 1517. **2.** A Persian dynasty, 1500–1736. **Ab-bas'sids†.**

Abbas Hilmi II. (1874–). Last khedive of Egypt; deposed 1914. His successor was given the title of *sultan.*

ab-ba'tial, 1 a-bē'shəl; 2 ă-bā'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an abbot or an abbey. **ab-bat'i-cal†.**

ab"bé', 1 ą"bē'; 2 ä"bę', *n.* [F.] *R. C. Ch.* In France, an abbot; an ecclesiastic at the head of an abbey or holding its revenues; a curate; an ecclesiastic without a benefice, or a theological student wearing the cassock.

ab'bess, 1 ab'es; 2 ăb'ĕs, *n.* The mother-superior of a convent, and of certain religious orders of women: a rank corresponding to that of an abbot in a monastery.

Ab'be-ville, 1 ab'ı-vil; 2 ăb'e-vil, *n.* **1.** A county in N. W. South Carolina; 1,006 sq. m.; pop. 27,139. **2.** Its county-seat; pop. 4,600. **3.** A town in Vermilion parish, La.; pop. 3,461. **4.** 1 ăb"vīl'; 2 ăb"vīl'. A town in Somme department, France; pop. 21,000; bombed by Germans, Sept. 23, 1915.

ab'bey, 1 ab'ı; 2 ăb'y, *n.* [ABBEYS[z], *pl.*] **1.** A monastery or convent; a place of worship or other building connected with a monastic establishment. **2.** An abbacy. **3.** Monks under the jurisdiction of an abbot or nuns under that of an abbess. **4.** Refuge or sanctuary. [< OF. *abaie,* < LL. *abbatia,* < L. *abbas;* see ABBOT.] Syn.: see CLOISTER.—**ab'bey-nul'l-us,** *n.* An abbey independent of all other ecclesiastical power except that of the Pope. *Cath. Enc.*

Ab'bey, Edwin Austin (1852–1911). An American artist and portrait-painter.

ab'bot[1], 1 ab'ət; 2 ăb'ot, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* The superior of a community of monks or an abbey. **2.** Loosely: (1) a bishop whose see was formerly an abbey; (2) the head of a parish that has two or more clergymen. [< Syr.[L] *abbā,* father.] **—ab'bot-ship,** *n.* **ab'bot-cy†.**

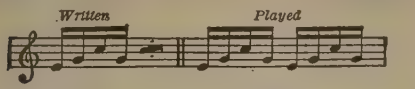
Ab'bot[2], *n.* **1. Ezra** (1819–1884), an American scholar; Bible critic. **2. Jacob** (1803–1879), an American clergyman; *Rollo Books.*

abbr., abbrev., *abbr.* Abbreviated, abbreviation.

ab-bre'vi-ate, 1 a-brī'vı-ēt; 2 ă-brē'vi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To shorten; reduce; condense. [< L. *ad,* to, + *brevis,* short.] Syn.: abridge, compress, condense, contract, curtail, cut down, epitomize, prune, reduce, shorten. Compare ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT.—Ant.: amplify, enlarge, expand, extend, lengthen.—**ab-bre'vi-at"ed,** *pa.* Shortened.

ab-bre"vi-a'tion, 1 a-brī"vı-ē'shən; 2 ă-brē"vi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** A shortened form; abridgment. **2.** *Mus.* A method of indicating the repetition of a note, chord, or the like, as in the forms shown on next page.

Syn.: abridgment, abstract, compendium, condensation, contraction, curtailment, epitome, reduction, shortening, sum-



mary. An *abbreviation* is a shortening by any method; a *contraction* is a reduction of size by the drawing together of the parts. A *contraction* of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements; an *abbreviation* may be made either by omitting certain portions from the interior or by cutting off a part; a *contraction* is an *abbreviation*, but an *abbreviation* is not necessarily a *contraction*; *rec't* for receipt, *mdse.* for merchandise, and *Dr.* for debtor are *contractions;* they are also *abbreviations; Am.* for American is an *abbreviation*, but not a *contraction. Abbreviation* and *contraction* are used of words and phrases, *abridgment* of books, paragraphs, sentences, etc. See ABRIDGMENT.—Ant.: amplification, dilation, dilution, elongation, enlargement, expansion, expatiation, explication, extension, prolongation.

ab-bre'vi-a"tor, 1 ə-brē'vi-ē"tər; 2 ă-brē'vi-ā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who shortens or abbreviates. **2.** An officer at the Vatican who formerly prepared abridgment extracts from the Papal letters

a-b-c', 1 ē-bi-sē'; 2 ā-bē-çē', *n.* **1.** The alphabet. **2.** A primer. **3.** The simplest rudiments of anything. **a b c ț.—a-b-c book,** a child's elementary reader.

A. B. C. F. M., A. B. F. M., *abbr.* American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—**abd.,** *abbr.* Abdicated.

A. B. C. Powers. Argentine, Brazil, and Chile, which offered mediation between the United States and Mexico. The **A. B. C. Mediation Conference** was held at Niagara Falls May 20–June 24, 1914. These states concluded the **A. B. C. Alliance** by a five years' mutual peace treaty on May 25, 1915.

Abd-, *prefix.* [Ar.] Servant; slave: used in proper names; as, *Abd*allah, servant of God.

Abd"el-Ka'der or **-Ka'dir,** 1 ăbd"-el-kā'dĭr; 2 ăbd"-ĕl-kä'dĕr, *n.* [Ar.] An Algerian tribal emir (1807?–1883).

Abd"er-Rah'man, 1 ăbd"er-rä'man; 2 ăbd"-ĕr-rä'man, *n.* **1.** A Moslem (–788) who founded the Ommiad Moslem dynasty in Spain in 756. **2.** Any one of several other Moslem princes. **3.** Ibn-Khaldûn.

ab'di-cate, 1 ăb'di-kēt; 2 ăb'di-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To give up voluntarily, as royal power; renounce. **II.** *i.* To renounce power, office, etc. [< L. *ab,* from, + *dico,* proclaim.] Syn.: see ABANDON.—**ab"di-ca'tion,** *n.*—**ab'di-ca"tor,** *n.*

Ab'di-el, 1 ăb'di-el; 2 ăb'di-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A seraph who opposed Satan. MILTON *P. L.* v, 896. **2.** *Bib.* A descendant of Gad. **3.** A masculine personal name. [Heb., servant of God.]

ab-do'men, 1 ăb-dō'men *or* ăb'do-mĕn; 2 ăb-dō'mĕn *or* ăb'do-mĕn, *n.* [L.] **1.** In mammals, the visceral cavity between the diaphragm and the pelvic floor; the belly: in human anatomy often restricted to the cavity above the true pelvis. **2.** In most other animals, the region or cavity that contains the viscera. **3.** In insects and some other arthropods, the hindmost of the main divisions of the body.—**ab-dom'i-nal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on or in the abdomen. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ab-dom'i-nous§,** *a.* **1.** Abdominal. **2.** Big-bellied. **3.** Consisting merely of physical organs; gross; material.

Abdominal Regions.

ab-duce'†, 1 ăb-dūs'; 2 ăb-dūç', *vt.* To draw or lead away. [< L. *abducо;* see ABDUCT.]—**ab-du'cent,** *a. & n.*

ab-duct'ᵈ, 1 ăb-dukt'; 2 ăb-dŭct', *vt.* **1.** To carry away wrongfully; kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw aside. [< L. *ab,* from, + *duco,* lead.]—**ab-duc'tion,** *n.*—**ab-duc'tor,** *n.*

Ab'dul-A-ziz', 1 ăb'dul-a-zīz'; 2 ăb'dul-ä-zīz', *n.* **1.** (1830–1876.) A Turkish sultan. **2.** (1880– .) A sultan of Morocco (1894–1908); deposed.

Ab'dul-Ha-mid' II., 1 ăb'dul-ha-mīd'; 2 ăb'dul-hä-mīd' (1842–1918). A sultan of Turkey (1876–1909); deposed.

Ab'dul-Me-jid', 1 ăb'dul-mē-jīd'; 2 ăb'dul-mę-jĭd', *n.* A Turkish sultan (1823–1861), who refused to surrender Kossuth.

a-beam', 1 ə-bīm'; 2 a-bēm', *a. & adv. Naut.* At right angles to the line of a vessel's keel.

a-bear', 1 ə-bār'; 2 a-bär', *vt.* **1.** [Prov.] To bear; endure. **2†.** To carry (oneself); behave.—**a-bear'ance,** *n.* Behavior.

a"be-ce-da'ri-an, 1 ē"bī-sī-dē'ri-ən; 2 ā"bē-çē-dā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or formed by the alphabet. **2.** Pertaining to a learner of the alphabet; rudimentary. **II.** *n.* **1.** A teacher of the alphabet or one who is learning it. **2.** A novice; beginner.

a-bed', 1 ə-bed'; 2 a-bĕd', *adv.* In bed; on a bed; to bed.

A-bed'ne-go, 1 ə-bed'ni-gō; 2 a-bĕd'ne-gō, *n.* A Hebrew captive in Babylon, 607 B. C. *Dan.* iii. [a shy distance; aloof.

a-beigh', 1 ə-bīH' *or* ə-bēH'; 2 a-bĕH' *or* a-bęH', *adv.* [Scot.] At

A'bel, 1 ē'bel; 2 ā'bĕl, *n.* **1.** Second son of Adam. *Gen.* iv, 2. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Watchfulness; self-offering; surrendering to the Creator the early fruits of experience. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 579. [STEWART '10.] **3.** A masculine personal name.

Ab'e-lard, 1 ăb'e-lärd, **Pierre** (1079–1142). A French scholastic; fixed decisively the scholastic manner of philosophizing; teacher; seducer and husband of Héloïse.

a-bele', 1 ə-bīl', 2 a-bēl', *n.* The white poplar (*Populus alba*). [< D. *abeel,* < OF. *abel,* < L. *albus,* white.]

a'bel-mosk, 1 ē'bel-mesk; 2 ā'bĕl-mŏsk, *n.* An Indian and North-African shrub (*Hibiscus abelmoschus*) of the mallow family, having evergreen leaves, and yielding the musk-seeds used in perfumery, etc.; musk-okra. [< Ar. *abu,* father, + *al,* the, + *mśk,* musk.] **a'bel-musk†.**

Flowering Branch of Abelmosk.
a, stamen; *b,* fruit.

Ab'er-crom"bie, 1 ăb'er-krum"bi; 2 ăb'er-crŏm"bi. **James** (1706–1781). A British general.

Ab"er-dare', 1 ăb"er-dār'; 2 ăb"er-dār', *n.* A town in Glamorganshire, Wales; pop. 55,000.

Ab"er-dare' Range. Mountains in British East Africa; highest peak, Kinangop, 13,120 ft.

Ab"er-deen', 1 ăb"er-dīn'; 2 ăb"er-dēn', *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 158,970) and county (1,972 sq. m.; pop. 300,980) in N. E. Scotland. **2.** A city in N. E. South Dakota; pop. 14,535. **3.** A city in W. Washington; pop. 15,335. — **Ab'er-deen-An"gus,** *n.* A breed of Scottish polled cattle.

ab-er'rance, 1 ab-er'ans; 2 ăb-ĕr'anç, *n.* A wandering from the right way; deviation from the path of rectitude. **ab-er'ran-cy†.**

ab-er'rant, 1 ab-er'ənt; 2 ăb-ĕr'ant, *a.* Wandering; straying; abnormal. [< L. *ab,* from, + *erro,* wander.]

ab"er-ra'tion, 1 ab"ə-rē'shən; 2 ăb"e-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** Deviation from a right, customary, prescribed, or natural course or condition; wandering; error. **2.** *Med.* Partial insanity. **3.** *Optics.* The failure of a lens or mirror to bring all light-rays to the same focus. It is **chromatic a.** when due to different refrangibility of light of different colors, and **spherical a.** when due to the form of lens or mirror. **4.** *Astron.* An apparent displacement of a heavenly body. [< L. *ab,* from, + *erro,* wander.] Syn.: see INSANITY.

Ab"er-sych'an, 1 ab"ər-suk'ən; 2 ăb"er-sŭc'an. *n.* A town in Monmouthshire, England; pop. 27,090.

Ab"er-til'ler-y, 1 ab"ər-til'ər-i; 2 ăb"er-til'er-y, *n.* A town in Monmouthshire, England; pop. 38,800.

Ab"er-yst'with, ab"er-ist'with; 2 ăb"er-ŷst'with, *n.* A university town and summer resort in Cardiganshire, Wales; pop. 12,290.

a-bet', 1 ə-bet'; 2 a-bĕt', *vt.* [A-BET'TED‡; A-BET'TING.] To encourage and support (wrong-doing or a wrong-doer); incite; instigate; countenance. [< OF. *abeter,* < *a,* to, + *beter,* = BAIT, *v.*]—**a-bet'ment,** *n.*

Syn.: aid, assist, countenance, embolden, encourage, help, incite, instigate, promote, sanction, support, uphold. *Abet* and *instigate* are now used without exception in a bad sense; one may *incite* either to good or evil. One *incites* or *instigates* to the doing of something not yet done, or to increased activity or further advance in the doing of it; one *abets* by giving sympathy, countenance, or substantial aid to the doing of that which is already projected or in process of commission. *Abet* and *instigate* apply either to persons or actions, *incite* to persons only; one *incites* a person *to* an action. The originator of a crime often *instigates* or *incites* others to *abet* him in it, or one may *instigate* or *incite* others to a crime in the commission of which he himself takes no active part. See AID.—Ant.: baffle, confound, counteract, denounce, deter, disapprove, disconcert, discourage, dissuade, expose, frustrate, hinder, impede, obstruct.

a-bet'ter, 1 ə-bet'ər; 2 a-bĕt'er, *n.* One who abets. **a-bet'tor†.** Syn.: see ACCESSORY.

a-bey'ance, 1 ə-bē'əns; 2 a-bę'anç, *n.* **1.** Suspension or inaction. **2.** *Law.* An undetermined condition, as of an estate awaiting an owner; expectancy; suspense. [< OF. *abeance.*] **a-bey'an-cy†.**—**a-bey'ant,** *a.* Being in abeyance.

ab-hom'i-na-ble†, *a.* Abominable: a spelling commonly used in the first folio edition of Shakespeare.

ab-hor', 1 ab-hôr'; 2 ăb-hôr', *vt.* [AB-HORRED', AB-HORD'ᵉ; AB-HOR'RING.] **1.** To view with repugnance; detest; loathe. **2‖.** To horrify. **3‖.** To repudiate. [< L. *ab,* from, + *horreo,* shrink.]

Syn.: abominate, despise, detest, dislike, hate, loathe, nauseate, scorn, shun. *Abhor* is stronger than *despise,* implying a shuddering recoil, especially a moral recoil. *Detest* expresses indignation, with something of contempt. *Loathe* implies disgust, physical or moral. We *abhor* a traitor, *despise* a coward, *detest* a liar. We *dislike* an uncivil person. We *abhor* cruelty, *hate* tyranny. We *loathe* a reptile or a flatterer. We *abhor* Milton's heroic Satan, but we can not *despise* him. Compare ABOMINATION.—Ant.: admire, approve, covet, crave, desire, enjoy, esteem, like, love, relish.

ab-hor'rence, 1 ab-hor'ens; 2 ăb-hôr'ĕnç, *n.* The act of abhorring, or that which is abhorred. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY; HATRED.—**ab-hor'rent,** *a.*

ab-hor'rer, 1 ab-hôr'ər; 2 ăb-hôr'er, *n.* **1.** One who abhors **2.** [A-] A member of the court party under Charles II. of

England: so named from their addresses of abhorrence against the Addressers, or Whigs; a Tory.

A-bi'a-thar, 1 ə-bai'ə-thär; 2 ə-bī'ə-thär, *n.* **1.** A Jewish high priest. *1 Sam.* xxiii, 9. **2.** A masculine personal name. [Heb., father of excellency.]

a-bi'dance, 1 ə-bai'dəns; 2 ə-bī'dąnç, *n.* An abiding. **a-bi'dal‡.**

a-bide", 1 ə-baid'; 2 ə-bīd', *v.* [A-BODE' or A-BID'ED; ABID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait for; look for: usually with an impersonal object. **2.** To await expectantly or defiantly; withstand. **3.** To endure; put up with; submit to; accept. **II.** *i.* **1.** To continue in a place; have one's abode; remain; dwell. **2.** To continue in some condition or state. **3.** To stand firm; endure. **4†.** To stop temporarily; tarry. [< AS. *abidan,* abide (= Goth. *usbeidan,* expect patiently), < *a-* + *bīdan;* see A-[3] and BIDE.] **a-bi'den†; a-byde'†.**

Syn.: anticipate, await, bear, bide, confront, continue, dwell, endure, expect, inhabit, live, lodge, remain, reside, rest, sojourn, stand, stay, stop, tarry, tolerate, wait, watch. To *abide* is to remain continuously without limit of time unless expressed by the context: "to-day I must *abide* at thy house," *Luke* xix, 5; "a settled place for thee to *abide* in forever," *1 Kings* viii, 13; "*Abide* with me; fast falls the eventide," LYTE *Hymn. Lodge, sojourn, stay, tarry,* and *wait,* always imply a limited time; *lodge,* to pass the night; *sojourn,* to *remain* temporarily; *live, dwell, reside,* to have a permanent home; *reside* is a word of more dignity than *live* or *dwell. Stop,* in the sense of *stay* or *sojourn,* is colloquial, and not in approved use. Compare ENDURE; REST.—Ant.: abandon, avoid, depart, forfeit, forfend, journey, migrate, move, proceed, reject, resist, shun.—Prep.: abide *in* a place, *for* a time, *with* a person, *by* a statement.—**to abide by,** to stand by; accept the consequences of.—**a-bid'er,** *n.*—**a-bid'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Enduring; permanent. **II.** *n.* Abode; sojourn. **-ly,** *adv.*

A'bi-el, 1 ē'bi-el *or* ə-bai'el; 2 ā'bi-ēl *or* ə-bī'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* Grandfather of Saul. **3.** *Bib.* One of David's thirty mighty men. [Heb., father of strength; strong.]

Ab'i-gail, 1 ab'i-gēl; 2 ăb'i-gāl, *n.* **1.** Wife of Nabal and afterward of David. *1 Sam.* xxv, 14. **2.** [a-] A lady's-maid: from a "waiting gentlewoman" of that name in Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Scornful Lady.* **3.** A feminine personal name. **Ab'by** (dim.). [Heb., my father's joy.]

A-bi'hu, 1 ə-bai'hiū; 2 ə-bī'hū, *n. Bib.* Second son of Aaron. *Lev. x,* 1. **A-bi'u‡.**

A-bi'jah, 1 ə-bai'jə; 2 ə-bī'jä, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xiv, 1. [Heb., whose father is Jehovah.] [10,275.

Ab'i-lene, 1 ab'i-līn; 2 ăb'i-lēn, *n.* A city in E. Texas: pop.

a-bil'i-ty, 1 ə-bil'i-ti; 2 ə-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[s], *pl.*] The state of being able; power; talent; faculty. [< L. *habilitas,* < *habilis;* see ABLE.]

Syn.: aptitude, capability, capacity, cleverness, competence, competency, dexterity, efficiency, expertness, faculty, power, qualification, readiness, skill, talent. *Ability* includes every form of *power. Capacity* is *power* to receive. *Dexterity* and *skill* are readiness and facility in action, having a special end, and are largely acquired. *Efficiency* brings all one's *ability* to bear promptly on the thing to be done. Compare POWER.—Ant.: awkwardness, imbecility, inability, incapacity, incompetency, inefficiency, stupidity.

A-bim'e-lech, 1 ə-bim'i-lek; 2 ə-bĭm'e-lĕk, *n. Bib.* Son of Gideon; king of Shechem. *Judges* viii, 31.

ab"i-o-chem'is-try, 1 ab"i-o-kem'is-tri; 2 ăb"i-o-cĕm'is-try, *n. Chem.* Inorganic chemistry, as distinguished from biochemistry. [< Gr. *abios,* lifeless, + CHEMISTRY.]

ab"i-o-gen'e-sis, 1 ab"i-o-jen'i-sis; 2 ăb"i-o-gĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* The production of living from non-living matter; spontaneous generation. [< Gr. *abios,* lifeless, + GENESIS.] —**ab"i-o-ge-net'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* —**ab"i-og'e-nist,** *n.* One who holds to abiogenesis.

ab"i-o-log'i-cal, 1 ab"i-o-loj'i-kəl; 2 ăb"i-o-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to non-living matter. [< A-[14] + BIOLOGICAL.]

ab"i-ol'o-gy, 1 ab"i-ol'o-ji; 2 ăb"i-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* Scientific knowledge and research concerning non-animate things. [< Gr. *abios,* lifeless, + -LOGY.]

ab"i-o'sis, 1 ab"i-ō'sis; 2 ăb"i-ō'sĭs, *n.* Absence of life; a lifeless state. [< Gr. *abios;* see ABIOGENESIS.] —**ab-i-ot'ic,** *a.* Relating to or designating the sciences treating of inorganic things.

A-bish'a-i, 1 ə-bish'i-ai *or* ab'i-shai; 2 ə-bish'a-ī *or* ăb'i-shī, *n. Bib.* A Jewish general. *2 Sam.* xxiii, 18.

ab'ject, 1 ab'jekt; 2 ăb'jĕct, *a.* Sunk to a low condition; downcast; mean; despicable; servile. [< L. *ab,* from, + *jacio,* throw.] Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**ab'ject-ly,** *adv.*—**ab'ject-ness,** *n.* The state of being abject. **ab-jec'tion‡.**

ab-junc'tion, 1 ab-junk'shən; 2 ăb-jŭnc'shon, *n.* The separation by means of a joint or septum, as in the separation of spores from a growing hypha in some fungi, as if pinched off. E. S. BARTIN *College Botany* p. 403.

ab-jure', 1 ab-jūr'; 2 ăb-jur', *vt.* [AB-JURED'; AB-JUR'ING.] To renounce under oath; recant; repudiate. [< L.[F] *ab,* from, + *juro,* swear.] Syn.: see ABANDON; RENOUNCE.

—**ab"ju-ra'tion,** *n.*—**abjuration of heresy,** one of the requirements before baptism in the case of adults by the Roman Catholic Church.—**ab-ju'ra-to-ry,** *a.* —**ab-jur'er,** *n.*

abl., ablat., *abbr.* Ablat ve.

ab"lac-ta'tion, 1 ab"lak-tē'shən; 2 ăb"lăc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of weaning from the breast. **2.** *Hort.* A grafting by inarching. [< L. *ablactatio(n-),* < *ablacto,* < *ab,* from, + *lac,* milk.]

ab-la'tion, 1 ab-lē'shən; 2 ăb-lā'shon, *n.* Removal; amputation; wasting, as of rocks or glaciers. [< L. *ablatio(n-),* < *ablatus,* < *ab,* from, + *latus,* carried.]

ab"la-ti'tious, 1 ab"lə-tish'əs; 2 ăb"la-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Subtractive.

ab'la-tive[es], 1 ab'lə-tiv; 2 ăb'la-tĭv. **I.** *a. Gram.* Expressing separation or instrumentality. **2.** Subtractive. **II.** *n.* A case of Latin and Sanskrit nouns, denoting *from, with, in, by,* etc. [< L. *ablativus,* < *ablatus,* taken away; see ABLATION.]—**ablative absolute** (*L. Gram.*), the construction of the ablative case of a noun and participle, a noun and an adjective, or two nouns, constituting an adverbial clause in some ablative relation, as *sole oriente,* nox fugit (*the sun rising,* the night flees).

ab'laut, 1 ap'laut; 2 ăp'lout, *n.* The change of one root-vowel into another to show a variation of tense, part of speech, or meaning, as in *swim, swam, swum.* [G., < *ab,* off, + *laut,* sound.] Compare UMLAUT.

a-blaze', 1 ə-blēz'; 2 ə-blāz', *a.* & *adv.* On fire; in a blaze.

a'ble‖, 1 ē'bl; 2 ā'bl, *vt.* To enable; vouch for.

a'ble, *a.* [A'BLER; A'BLEST.] **1.** Having adequate power; competent; qualified. **2.** Having superior abilities; capable. [< L.OF *habilis,* expert, skilful.] Syn.: see ADEQUATE; CLEVER; COMPETENT; GOOD; SAGACIOUS.

—**a'ble-bod"ied,** *a.* Having a sound strong body; competent for physical service; robust.—**a.-minded,** *a.* Having unusual intellectual power.—**a. seaman,** a first-class, skilled seaman.

-abl(e[es], *suffix.* Given to; tending to; like to; fit to; able to; capable of; worthy of; as, peace*able,* change*able,* honor*able,* think*able.* When added to words not derived directly from the Latin the suffix *-ble* is preceded by *a,* as in answer*able,* blam*able,* etc. Adjectives, formed from Latin verbs of the first conjugation, which have this ending take *a* before it, as disputa*ble,* estima*ble.* See -IBLE. [< F. *-able,* < L. *-abilis.* Compare -IBLE after verb-stems ending in *a-.*]

ab'le-gate, 1 ab'li-gēt; 2 ăb'le-gāt, *n.* A special papal envoy charged with various missions, as the bearing of the official insignia to newly appointed cardinals. [< L. *ablegatus,* pp., < *ab,* from; and see LEGATE.]

a-bloom', 1 ə-blūm'; 2 ə-blōōm', *a.* & *adv.* Blooming; in blossom. [A-[1].]

ab'lu-ent, 1 ab'lu-ənt; 2 ăb'lu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Cleansing. **II.** *n.* A detergent. [< L. *abluen(t-)s,* ppr., < *ab,* from, + *luo,* wash.] [blush. [A-[1].]

a-blush', 1 ə-blush'; 2 ə-blŭsh', *a.* & *adv.* Blushing; in a

ab-lu'tion, 1 ab-lū'shən; 2 ăb-lu'shon, *n.* **1.** A washing or cleansing, especially of the body; a bath. **2.** A ceremonial or symbolic washing. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The wine and water used to remove any trace of the eucharistic elements from the chalice and the priest's fingers after communion; also, the washing of the hands of the priest before, during, and after the celebration of the holy sacrifice. [< L. *ab,* from, + *luo,* wash.]

a'bly, 1 ē'bli; 2 ā'bly, *adv.* With ability; capably.

-ably, *suffix.* Used to form adverbs from adjectives ending in *-able,* and designating *like* or *in a manner;* as, peace*ably,* in a peaceable manner.

A. B. M. U., *abbr.* American Baptist Missionary Union.

ab'ne-gate, 1 ab'ni-gēt; 2 ăb'ne-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED[d]; -GAT'ING.] To denounce; abjure. [< L. *abnegatus,* pp., < *ab,* off, + *nego,* deny.]—**ab"ne-ga'tion,** *n.* The act of renouncing; renunciation.

Ab'ner, 1 ab'nər; 2 ăb'ner, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A Jewish general; slain by Joab. *1 Sam.* xiv, 50. [Heb., father of light.]

ab-nor'mal, 1 ab-nōr'məl; 2 ăb-nôr'mal, *a.* Not according to rule; unnatural; irregular. [< L. *ab,* from, + *norma,* rule.] **ab-nor'mous‡.** Syn.: see IRREGULAR.

—**ab"nor-mal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[s], *pl.*] **1.** Irregularity. **2.** That which is abnormal. **ab-nor'mi-ty‡.**—**ab-nor'mal-ly,** *adv.*

a-board', 1 ə-bōrd'; 2 ə-bôrd'. **I.** *adv.* On board; alongside. **II.** *prep.* On board or alongside of.

A'bo[or **Aa'bo**]**Björ'ne-borg,** 1 ā'bo-byūr'nə-bōrg; 2 ä'bo-byûr'ne-bôrg, *n.* A government in Finland; 9,333 sq. m.; pop. 502,000.

a-bode'[d], 1 ə-bōd'; 2 ə-bōd'. **I.** *v. Imp.* of ABIDE. **II.** *n.* A place, time, state, or act of abiding; dwelling; home; sojourn; stay. Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.

a-bode'‡. **I.** *v.* To forebode; be ominous. **II.** *n.* An omen.

a"bod'y, 1 ē'bod'i; 2 ą'bŏd'y, *n.* [Scot.] Everybody.

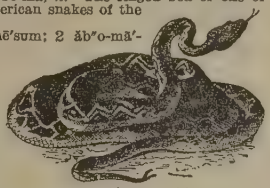
a"bo-ga'do, 1 ą"bo-gą'tho; 2 ą"bo-gä'tho, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A counselor at law; advocate.

a-bol'ish, 1 ə-bel'ish; 2 ə-bŏl'ish, *vt.* To do away with; put an end to; annul; destroy. [< L.[F] *ab,* away, + *oleo,* grow.] Syn.: abate, abrogate, annihilate, annul, destroy, end, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, nullify, obliterate, overthrow, prohibit, remove, repeal, reverse, revoke, set aside, stamp out, subvert, suppress, terminate. *Abolish,* to do away with, bring absolutely to an end, especially as something hostile, hindering, or harmful, is now used only of institutions, customs, and conditions, especially those widespread and long existing; as, to *abolish* slavery, ignorance, intemperance, poverty. A building that is burned to the ground is said to be *destroyed* by fire. *Annihilate,* as a philosophical term, signifies to put absolutely out of existence. As far as our knowledge goes, matter is never *annihilated,* but only changes its form. *Abolish* is not said of laws. There we use *repeal, abrogate, nullify,* etc.; *repeal* by the enacting body, *nullify* by revolutionary proceedings; a later statute *abrogates,* without formally *repealing,* any earlier law with which it conflicts. An appellate court may *reverse* or *set aside* the decision of an inferior court. *Overthrow* may be used in either a good or a bad sense; *suppress* is commonly in a good,

subvert always in a bad sense; as, to *subvert* our liberties; to *suppress* a rebellion. The law *prohibits* what may never have existed; it *abolishes* an existing evil. We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy. Compare CANCEL; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE.—Ant.: authorize, cherish, confirm, continue, enact, establish, institute, introduce, legalize, promote, reinstate, renew, repair, restore, revive, set up, support, sustain.—**a-boi'-ish-a-bl** (ē²), *a.*—**a-bol'ish-er**, *n.*—**a-bol'ish-ment**, *n.*

ab″o-li′tion, 1 ăb″ə-lĭsh′ən; 2 ăb″o-lĭsh′on, *n.* The act of abolishing; extinction; the state or fact of being abolished.—**ab″o-li′tion-al**, *a.*—**ab″o-li′tion-a-ry**, *a.* Destructive; subversive.—**ab″o-li′tion-ism**, *n.* The principles of abolitionists; opposition to slavery.—**ab″o-li′tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors abolition, as of slavery.

a-bo′ma, 1 ə-bō′mə; 2 a-bō′ma, *n.* The ringed boa or one of other large tropical American snakes of the boa family. [Fig.]



Aboma. 1/20

ab″o-ma′sum, 1 ăb″o-mē′sum; 2 ăb″o-mā′-sŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] The fourth stomach of a ruminant; the reed. [< AB- + OMASUM.]

a-bom′i-na-bl(e², 1 ə-bom′i-nə-bl; 2 a-bŏm′-i-na-bl, *a.* Very hateful; loathsome; detestable; horrible. Syn.: see BAD; CRIMINAL.—**a-bom′i-na-bly**, *adv.*

a-bom′i-nate, 1 ə-bom′-ɪ-nēt; 2 a-bŏm′i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″ED[d]; -NAT″ING.] To regard with horror or loathing; abhor; hate. [< L. *ab*, off, + *omen*; see OMEN.]

Syn.: see ABHOR.—**a-bom′i-nate**, *a.*—**a-bom′i-na″tor**, *n.*

a-bom″i-na′tion, 1 ə-bom″ɪ-nē′shən; 2 a-bŏm″i-nā′shon, *n.* **1.** Strong aversion or loathing; something to be abhorred or loathed. **2.** Any unpleasant fact or object, especially a cause of evil.

Syn.: abhorrence, abuse, annoyance, aversion, crime, curse, detestation, disgust, evil, execration, hatred, horror, iniquity, nuisance, offense, plague, shame, villainy, wickedness. *Abomination* (from the L. *ab omen*, a thing of ill omen) was originally applied to anything held in religious or ceremonial *aversion* or *abhorrence;* as, "That which is highly esteemed among men is *abomination* in the sight of God." *Luke* xvi, 15. The word is oftener applied to the object of such *aversion* or *abhorrence* than to the state of mind that so regards it; in common use *abomination* signifies something very much disliked or loathed, or that deserves to be. A toad is to many an object of *disgust;* a foul sewer is an *abomination.* As applied to crimes, *abomination* is used of such as are especially brutal, shameful, or revolting; theft is an *offense;* infanticide is an *abomination.*—Ant.: affection, appreciation, approval, benefit, blessing, delight, desire, enjoyment, esteem, gratification, joy, satisfaction, treat. [Above.

a-boon′, 1 ə-būn′; 2 a-bo͞on′, *adv.* & *prep.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

ab-o′ral, 1 ab-ō′rəl; 2 ăb-ō′ral, *a. Zool.* Pertaining to or situated in the part most remote from the mouth. [< AB-; and see ORAL.] **-ly**, *adv.*

ab″o-rig′i-nal, 1 ab″o-rij′ɪ-nəl; 2 ăb″o-rĭġ′i-nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the aborigines. **2.** Native to the soil; indigenous; primitive. **II.** *n.* An original inhabitant. **ab″o-rig′i-na-ry‡.**—**ab″o-rig′i-nal-ly**, *adv.*—**ab″o-rig′i-ne,** 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *n.* An assumed singular of *aborigines*, which in the Latin has no singular. **ab-or′i-gen‡** or **-gin‡.**—**ab″o-rig′i-nes,** 1 -nīz; 2 -nēz, *n. pl.* **1.** The original inhabitants of a country. **2.** Indigenous flora and fauna. [L., < *ab*, from, + *origo*, origin.]

a-bor′ti-cide, *n. Med.* **1.** The intentional destruction of the life of a fetus; feticide. **2.** Same as ABORTIFACIENT, *n.*

a-bor″ti-fa′cient. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Causing abortion. **II.** *n.* Anything that is used to cause abortion.

a-bor′tion, 1 ə-bōr′shən; 2 a-bôr′shon, *n.* **1.** An untimely birth. **2.** Arrest of development. **3.** Failure in anything luring progress and before maturity. [< L. *ab*, from, + *ior*, grow.]—**a-bort′ᵈ,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become abortive; rrest in or fail of development; miscarry.—**a-bor′tion-al,** *a.*—**a-bor′tion-ist,** *n.* One who criminally procures abortion.

a-bor′tiv(e², 1 ə-bōr′tiv; 2 a-bôr′tiv, *a.* **1.** Brought forth prematurely; hence, imperfectly developed; rudimentary; as, an *abortive* organ or stamen. **2.** Coming to naught; failing. **3.** *Med.* (1) Causing abortion. (2) Shortening in course; as, *abortive* treatment of fever. [This word should not be used of acts in which attempting or planning is not involved.] Syn.: see USELESS; VAIN.—**a-bor′tiv(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**a-bor′tiv(e-ness²,** *n.*

a-bou′li-a, a-bou′lic. Same as ABULIA, etc.

a-bound′, 1 ə-baund′; 2 a-bound′, *vi.* **1.** To be in abundance. **2.** To be plentifully supplied (with); teem; as, the sea *abounds* with fish. [< L.[F] *ab*, from, + *unda*, wave.] Syn.: see FLOW. Compare AMPLE.

a-bout′, 1 ə-baut′; 2 a-bout′. **I.** *adv.* Around the outside; on every side; almost; at the point; ready; in revolution or rotation; in any direction; toward any, every, or the opposite side; moving around; astir; in activity; in winding course; hither and thither; to and fro; in effort or in scheming. **II.** *prep.* On the outside or on every side of; all around; to and fro in; over; beside; close to; somewhere near; at the point of; in connection with; engaged in; in reference to; concerning; on account of; approximating to; near. [< AS. *abūtan*, < *an*, on, + *būtan*, outside.] Syn.: (prep.) see AT.

a-bove′, 1 ə-buv′; 2 a-bov′. **I.** *a.* Given, said, placed, etc., **a-buv′ᴱ,** ∫ in what is above; preceding: a common but inelegant use. **II.** *n.* That which precedes or is just before: by ellipsis of some noun, as *statement*, etc. See synonyms of ABOVE, *adv. & prep.*

a-bove′, 1 **I.** *adv.* **1.** Vertically up; overhead; higher up; on **a-buv′ᴱ.** ∫ the upper side. **2.** Superior in rank or position. **3.** In an earlier place; as, in the paragraph *above.* **II.** *prep.* Vertically over; on the top of; upon; in excess of; superior to; beyond; free from the reach, power, or influence of; not liable to. [< AS. *ābufan*, < *an*, on, + *bufan*, above.]

Syn.: (prep.) on, over, upon. *Above* is the most inclusive of these prepositions. It can ordinarily be substituted for *on*, *upon*, or *over;* as, the boards were piled one *on* or *upon* another (one *above* another); the hawk flies *over* the wood (*above* the wood). But it will be seen that while *above* is more inclusive it is less definite; the boards laid one *on* another are in contact, but when laid one *above* another, they may not touch. *Over* contains often an intimation, while it may be slight, of extension or motion across, while *above* may simply imply greater elevation. If we say, the mountain towers *above* the plain, we think only of its height; but if we say, the mountain towers *over* the plain, we think of the plain as in the shadow of the mountain and dominated by it. So we say the mountain is 7,000 feet *above* the sea, where it would be impossible to say 7,000 feet *over* the sea. *Upon* is practically identical with *on*, both in meaning and use, preference of either over the other being generally for euphonic reasons; *upon* in many connections is somewhat more formal or dignified than *on*. *Above* as an adjective or a noun, though employed by some good writers, is against the weight of literary authority. If the reference is to something actually to be found in the text, as a sentence, a paragraph, or a statement, it is preferable to say, for instance, "The *foregoing* or *preceding* paragraph," "The statement *given above.*" When the reference is to something, as a material object, a fact, a circumstance, or an incident, not actually included, but only mentioned, described, or related in the text, we may say, for example, "The *above-mentioned* circumstance," "The person *referred to above,*" "The incident *related above,*" etc.—Ant.: see BENEATH.—**a-bove′board″,** *a. & adv.* In open sight; without concealment or trickery; open; openly. Syn.: see CANDID.

Abp., *abbr.* Archbishop.—**abr.,** *abbr.* Abridged, abridgment.

ab″ra-ca-dab′ra, 1 ăb″rə-kə-dab′rə; 2 ăb″ra-ca-dăb′ra, *n.* A cabalistic word written in triangular form; hence, any jargon of conjuring or nonsensical words. [L.]

ab-rade′, 1 ab-rēd′; 2 ăb-rād′, *vt.* [AB-RAD′ED[d]; AB-RAD′-ING.] To rub or wear away. [< L. *ab*, from, + *rado*, scrape, rub.]—**ab-ra′dant.** **I.** *a.* Abrading. **II.** *n.* An abrading substance.—**ab-rad′er,** *n.*—**ab-ra′sion,** *n.* **1.** The act or result of abrading. **2.** An abraded place. Syn.: see FRICTION.—**ab-ra′siv(e²).** **I.** *a.* Abrading or tending to abrade. **II.** *n.* An abrading substance.

A′bra-ham, 1 ē′bra-ham; 2 ā′bra-hăm, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. Sw. **A′bra-ham,** 1 ā′bru-hum, 2 ā′brä-häm; F. **A″bra″ham′,** 1 ą″bra″ăñ′, 2 ą″brä″ăñ′; G. **A′bra-ham,** 1 ā′bra-hum, 2 ā′brä-hăm; It. **A″bra-ha′mo,** 1 ā″bru-ā″mo, 2 ā″-brä-ā″mo; L. **A″bra-ha′mus,** 1 ē″bre-hē″mus, 2 ā″bra-hā′mŭs; Pg. **A″bra-hão′,** 1 ā″bra-ŏuñ′, 2 ā″brä-ouñ′; Sp. **A″bra-han′,** 1 ā″bru-ăn′, 2 ā″brä-ăn′. **2.** *Bib.* The progenitor of the Jews: first called **Abram.** **3.** *Chr. Sci.* Fidelity; faith in the divine life and in the eternal principle of being. This patriarch illustrated the purpose of love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 579. [STEWART '10.] [Heb., father of a multitude.]

A′bram, 1 ē′bram; 2 ā′bram, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Abe** (dim.). F. **A″bram′,** 1 ą″brăñ′, 2 ą″brăñ′; It. **A-bra′mo,** 1 ą-brū′mo, 2 ä-brä′mo; L. **A-bra′mus,** 1 ə-brē′mus, 2 a-brā′-mŭs; Sp. **A-bram′,** 1 ą-brūm′, 2 ą-brăm′. **2.** *Bib.* Abraham before God changed his name. [Heb., father of a height.]

a-bran′chi-al, 1 ə-braŋ′kɪ-əl; 2 a-braŋ′ki-al, *a.* Destitute of gills. [< A-[14] + BRANCHIAL.]

a-bras′tol, 1 ə-bras′tōl *or* -tol; 2 a-bräs′tōl *or* -tol, *n. Chem.* A reddish-white compound ($Ca(C_{10}H_6(OH)SO_3)_2+3H_2O$) derived from betanaphthol through sulfuric acid, used in medicine and horticulture. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *brastos*, boiling, + -OL.] **a′sa-prol‡.**

ab′raum, 1 ăp′raum; 2 ăp′roum, *n.* [G.] A red ocher.—**abraum salts,** salts found at Stassfurt, Prussia, used largely in the manufacture of potassium salts.

ab″re-ac′tion, 1 ab″rɪ-ak′shən; 2 ăb″re-ăc′shon, *n. Psychol.* The emotional discharge obtained after the recall of the original psychic trauma in catharsis. STEDMAN *Med. Dict.*

a-bread′, 1 ə-bred′; 2 a-brĕd′, *adv.* [Scot.] Abroad.

a-breast′, 1 ə-brest′; 2 a-brĕst′, *adv.* **1.** Side by side and **a-brest′ᴱ,** ∫ equally advanced. **2.** *Elec.* So as to have like electric poles connected.

a-bridge′, 1 ə-brij′; 2 a-brĭdġ′, *vt.* [A-BRIDGED′; A-BRIDG′-ING.] **1.** To give the substance of in fewer words; condense; epitomize; shorten in any way. **2.** To deprive of; debar (from): followed by *of* or, rarely, by *from* or *in.* [< OF. *abregier*, < L.[LL] *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; RESTRAIN; RETRENCH.

a-bridg′ment, 1 ə-brij′ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-brĭdġ′ment, *n.* **1.** The act of abridging; the state of being abridged. **2.** Something that has been abridged; an epitome or abstract. **3‖.** Anything that causes time to pass quickly; a dramatic performance. **a-bridge′ment‡.**

Syn.: abbreviation, abstract, analysis, compend, compendium, conspectus, digest, epitome, outline, summary, synopsis. An *abridgment* gives the most important portions

of a work substantially as they stand. An *outline* or *synopsis* is a kind of sketch closely following the plan. An *abstract* or *digest* is an independent statement of what the book contains, the *abstract* closely following the main heads, the *digest* giving the substance with careful consideration of all. An *analysis* draws out the chief thoughts or arguments, expressed or implied. An *epitome*, *compend*, or *compendium* is a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not. We may have an *abridgment* of a dictionary, but not an *analysis*, *abstract*, *digest*, or *summary*. We may have an *epitome* of religion, a *compendium* of English literature, but not an *abridgment*. See ABBREVIATION.—Ant.: amplification, expansion, paraphrase. [lation.

a-broach', 1 ə-brōch'; 2 a-brōch', *a.* & *adv.* On tap; in circu-

a-broad', 1 ə-brôd'; 2 a-brôd', *adv.* **1.** Beyond the bounds of one's home or country; out of doors; away; widely; at large; in circulation. **2.** Far from the mark; astray.

ab'ro-gate, 1 ab'ro-gĕt; 2 ăb'ro-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED[4]; -GAT'ING.] To annul by authority or by later enactment; abolish; repeal. [< L. *ab*, from, + *rogo*, propose a law.]

Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.

—ab'ro-ga-bl(e), *a.*—**ab'ro-ga-tiv(es)**, *a.* Intended or tending to abrogate.—**ab'ro-ga"tor**, *n.*

ab"ro-ga'tion, 1 ab"ro-gē'shən; 2 ăb"ro-gā'shon, *n.* The act or process of abrogating; authoritative repeal.

ab-rupt', 1 ab-rupt'; 2 ăb-rŭpt', *a.* Beginning, ending, or changing suddenly; broken off; sudden, as a departure; disconnected, as style; steep, as a cliff. [< L. *ab*, off, from, + *rumpo*, break.] Syn.: see BLUFF; STEEP.—**ab-rup'tion**, *n.* A sudden breaking off.—**ab-rupt'ly**, *adv.*—**abruptly pinnate**, having no leaflet or tendril at the end.—**ab-rupt'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being abrupt.

A-bruz'zi, 1 ə-brud'zi; 2 ä-brụd'zi, **Prince Luigi Amedio Giuseppe M. F. F., Duke of the** (1873–). An Italian naval commander; arctic explorer; attained lat. 86° 33'

A-bruz'zi e Mo'li-se, 1 ē mō'lī-zē; 2 ę mô'lī-ŝę. A department of central Italy (Abruzzo and Campobasso); 6,380 sq. m.; pop 1,481,000.

abs-, *prefix.* Off, as *absterge*, to wipe *off*, away, as *absent*, being *away;* from, as *abstain*, to hold *from:* AB- before *c*, *q*, *t*.

A. B. S., *abbr.* American Bible Society.—**abs.**, *abbr.* Absolutely, abstract.

Ab'sa-lom, 1 ab'sə-lom, 2 ăb'sa-lōm, *n.* **1.** Rebellious son of David. *2 Sam.* iii, xviii. **2.** A masculine personal name. [Heb., father of peace.]

ab'scess, 1 ab'ses; 2 ăb'sĕs, *n.* A collection of pus in a tissue of the body. [< L. *abscessus*, < *ab*, from, + *cedo*, go.]

ab-scind'[d], 1 ab-sind'; 2 ăb-sĭnd', *vt.* To cut off. [< L. *ab*, off, + *scindo*, cut.]—**ab-scis'sion**, *n.* The act of cutting off or the state of being cut off or removed.

ab-scis'sa, 1 ab-sis'ə; 2 ăb-sĭs'a, *n.* [-SAS or -SÆ, 1 -əz *or* -ī; 2 -as *or* -ē, *pl.*] *Math.* The distance of any point from the axis of ordinates, measured on a line parallel to the axis of abscissas. [L., fem. pp. of *abscindo;* see ABSCIND.]

ab'scissĭ.

ab-scond'[d], 1 ab-skond'; 2 ăb-scŏnd', *vi.* To depart suddenly and secretly; hide oneself [< L. *abscondo*, < *ab*, from, + *cum*, together, + *do*, put.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**ab-scon'dence**, *n.* The act of absconding; concealment.—**ab-scond'er**, *n.*

ab'sence, 1 ab'səns; 2 ăb'sĕnc, *n.* **1.** The state, fact, or time of being absent; lack; want. **2.** Mental abstraction; lack of attention. Syn.: see WANT.

ab-sent'[d], 1 ab-sent'; 2 ăb-sĕnt', *vt.* To keep (oneself) away.—**ab"sen-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of absenting oneself.—**ab-sent'er**, *n.* One who is absent; an absentee.

ab'sent, 1 ab'sənt; 2 ăb-sĕnt', *a.* Not present; lacking; missing; absent-minded. [F., < L. *absen(t-)s*, ppr. of *absum*, < *ab*, from, + *sum*, be.] Syn.: see INATTENTIVE.—**ab"sen-tee'**, *n.* One who is absent; a non-resident, as a landlord who lives away from his estate.—**ab"sen-tee'ism**, *n.* The practise of being an absentee, as from an estate.—**ab'sent-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'sent-ness**, *n.*—**ab"sent-mind'ed**, *a.* Lacking in attention to immediate demands or business, as from preoccupation. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ab'sey-book"†, *n.* An ab-by book.

ab'sinth, } 1 ab'sinth; 2 ăb'sĭnth, *n.* **1.** A green, bitter,
ab'sinthe, } aromatic liqueur impregnated with wormwood. **2.** Wormwood. **ab-sin'thi-um**‡. [F. *absinthe*, < L. *absinthium*, wormwood.]—**ab-sin'thi-al**, **ab-sin'thi-an**, *a.*—**ab-sin'thi-ate**, *vt.* To impregnate or affect with absinth or absinthium.—**ab'sinth-ism**, *n.* The diseased condition superinduced by excessive use of absinth.

ab'so-lute, 1 ab'so-lūt; 2 ăb'so-lūt, *a.* **1.** Free from restriction or relation; unlimited; independent; hence, unconditional; arbitrary; despotic; as, an *absolute* monarchy. **2.** Complete; perfect. **3.** Unadulterated; pure. **4.** Positive; entire; total; unquestionable. **5.** *Gram.* Free from the usual relations of syntax or construction. **6.** *Physics.* (1) Not dependent on any arbitrary standard; non-relative; specifically, determined or measuring only by the fundamental notions of space, mass, and time; as, *absolute* measurement. (2) Relating to the absolute-temperature scale. **7**†. Freed or absolved from. [< L.[OF] *absolutus*, pp. of *absolvo;* see ABSOLVE.]

Syn.: arbitrary, arrogant, authoritative, autocratic, coercive, commanding, compulsive, compulsory, controlling, despotic, dictatorial, dogmatic, domineering, exacting, fiat, haughty, imperative, imperious, infinite, irresponsible, lordly, overbearing, peremptory, perfect, positive, pure, supreme, tyrannical, unconditional, unequivocal. As used of human authorities, *absolute* signifies free from limitation by other authority and *supreme* exalted over all other; as, an *absolute* monarch, the *supreme* court. As *absolute* power in human hands is always abused, the unfavorable meaning of the word predominates. *Autocratic* power is *absolute* power self-established and self-maintained. *Despotic* is commonly applied to a masterful or severe use of power, which is expressed more decidedly by *tyrannical*. *Arbitrary* may be used in a good sense; as, the pronunciation of proper names is *arbitrary;* but the bad sense is the prevailing one; as, an *arbitrary* proceeding, *arbitrary* power. An *irresponsible* ruler is likely to be *tyrannical*. *Authoritative*, implying the right to claim authority, *imperative*, *peremptory*, and *positive* are used ordinarily in the good sense; as, an *authoritative* definition; an *imperative* demand; a *peremptory* command; *positive* instructions. Compare ARBITRARY; FLAT; IMPERIOUS; INFINITE; PERFECT.—Ant.: accountable, complaisant, compliant, conditional, constitutional, contingent, docile, ductile, gentle, humble, lenient, limited, lowly, meek, mild, responsible, submissive, yielding.

—absolute pitch (*Mus.*), pitch thought of without reference to relationship.—**a. temperature** (*Physics*), temperature reckoned from the absolute zero.—**a. zero**, that point of temperature at which a body would be wholly deprived of heat, and at which a perfect gas would exert no pressure: supposed to be about −273° C., −459° Fahr., or −219° Réaumur: used only on the thermodynamic scale.—**ab'so-lute-ly**, *adv.*—**ab'so-lute-ness**, *n.*—**ab'so-lu"tism**, *n.* **1.** The doctrine or practise of unlimited authority and control; despotism; predestination. **2.** Absoluteness; positiveness.—**ab'so-lu"tist**, *n.* An advocate of absolute government or of the philosophy of the Absolute.—**ab"so-lu-tis'tic**, *a.*—**ab-sol'u-to-ry**, *a.* Having power to absolve; absolving.

ab'so-lute, *n.* **1.** [A-] The unlimited and perfect Being, God. **2.** That which is perfect; perfection.

ab"so-lu'tion, 1 ab'so-lū'shən; 2 ăb'so-lū'shon, *n.* An absolving, or a being absolved; forgiveness. Specif.: (1) *R. C. Ch.* (*a*) The act of a priest pronouncing sin, its eternal punishment, or the canonical penalties attached to it, remitted by authority of the priestly office. (*b*) The act of releasing from censure without the sacrament of penance. (*c*) A solemn rite performed at the end of a requiem mass, over the remains of the departed. (2) *Other Chs.* The declaration or imploring of God's forgiveness by a priest or minister; also, the forgiveness itself.

ab-solv(e'), 1 ab-selv'; 2 ăb-sŏlv', *vt.* [AB-SOLV(E)D'[S]; AB-SOLV'ING.] **1.** To set free, as from obligation or liability **2.** To free from sin or its penalties; forgive; pardon; acquit. [< L. *ab*, *from*, + *solvo*, loose.]

Syn.: acquit, clear, discharge, exculpate, exempt, exonerate, forgive, free, justify, liberate, pardon, release, set free. To *absolve*, in the strict sense, is to *set free* from any bond. One may be *absolved* from a promise by a breach of faith on the part of one to whom the promise was made. To *absolve* from sins is formally to remit their condemnation and penalty, regarded as a bond upon the soul. To *acquit* of sin or crime is to *free* from the accusation of it, pronouncing one guiltless; the innocent are rightfully *acquitted;* the guilty may be mercifully *absolved*. Compare JUSTIFY: PARDON.—Ant.: accuse, bind, charge, compel, condemn, convict, impeach, inculpate, obligate, oblige.—Prep.: one is absolved *from* (rarely *of*) a promise, a sin, etc.

—ab-solv'a-bl(e), *a.*—**ab-solv'a-to-ry**, *a.*—**ab-sol'vent**, *a.* —**ab-solv'er**, *n.*

ab'so-nant, 1 ab'so-nənt; 2 ăb'so-nant, *a.* Discordant; unreasonable. [< AB- + L. *sonan(t-)s;* see SONANT.]

ab-sorb', 1 ab-sōrb'; 2 ăb-sôrb', *vt.* **1.** To drink in or suck up, as through or into pores; engross completely; swallow up. **2.** To take up or in by chemical or molecular action. **3.** To take up entirely by purchase or use, as bonds or goods. [< L.[P] *ab*, from, + *sorbeo*, suck in.]

Syn.: consume, drink in, drink up, engross, exhaust, imbibe, suck up, swallow, swallow up, take in, take up. A fluid that is *absorbed* is *taken up* into the mass of the *absorbing* body, with which it may or may not permanently combine. A substance is *consumed* which is destructively appropriated by some other substance, being, or agency, so that it ceases to exist or to be recognized as existing in its original condition; fuel is *consumed* in the fire, food in the body; *consume* is also applied to whatever is removed from the market for individual use; as, silk and woolen goods are *consumed*. A great talker *engrosses* the conversation. A credulous person *swallows* the most preposterous statement. A busy student *imbibes* or *drinks in* knowledge; he is *absorbed* in a subject that takes his whole attention.—Ant.: cast out, disgorge, disperse, dissipate, distract, eject, emit, exude, give up, put forth, radiate, send out, shoot forth, throw off, vomit.—Prep.: plants absorb moisture *from* the air; the student is absorbed *in* thought; nutriment may be absorbed *into* the system *through* the skin.

—ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty, *n.*—**ab-sorb'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**ab-sorbed'**, *pa.* **1.** Deeply engrossed. **2.** Sucked up or sunken in. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED. — **ab-sorb'ed-ly**, *adv.* —**ab-sorb'ed-ness**, *n.*—**ab-sor"be-fa'cient**. **I.** *a.* Causing absorption or drying up. **II.** *n.* A substance causing or promoting absorption.—**ab-sor'ben-cy**, *n.*—**ab-sor'bent**. **I.** *a.* Absorbing or tending to absorb. **II.** *n.* A substance, duct, etc., that absorbs.—**ab-sorb'er**, *n.* One who or that which absorbs; specif., a part, as in a caloric engine, having the function of absorbing heat and giving it out later, or, as in an automobile spring, a device for absorbing the shock or jar when the machine is in motion.—**ab-sorb'ing**, *a.* Tending or fitted to absorb;

engrossing.—**ab-sorb'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ab-sorp'tion,** *n.* The act of absorbing; the condition of being absorbed; specif., in physics, the act of absorbing light.—**ab-sorp'tiv**(es, *a.* Capable of absorbing; absorbent.—**absorptive bands and lines,** the bands and lines of an absorption spectrum. See SPECTRUM.—**ab-sorp'tiv**(e-ness§, *n.* **ab"sorp-tiv'i-ty‡.**

abs. re., *abbr. Law. Absente reo* (the defendant being absent).

abst., abstr., *abbr.* Abstract.

ab-stain', 1 ab-stēn'; 2 ăb-stān', *vi.* To keep oneself back; refrain voluntarily: with *from.* [< L.F *abstineo,* < *abs,* from, + *teneo,* hold.] Syn.: see CEASE; REFRAIN.—**ab-stain'er,** *n.* One who abstains; a teetotaler.

ab-ste'mi-ous, 1 ab-stī'mi-us; 2 ăb-stē'mi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Eating and drinking sparingly. **2.** Characterized by or spent in abstinence; avoiding excess; self-denying; temperate. [< L. *abs,* from, + *temetum,* intoxicating drink.] Syn.: see SOBER.—**ab-ste'mi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ab-ste'mi-ous-ness,** *n.* Abstinence. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

ab-sten'tion, 1 ab-sten'shən; 2 ăb-stĕn'shon, *n.* A refraining or abstaining.—**ab-sten'tious,** *a.*

ab-sterge', 1 ab-stūrj'; 2 ăb-stĕrg', *vt.* \ [-STERGED'; -STERG'ING.] To wipe away; cleanse. [< L. *abs,* off, + *tergeo,* wipe.] **ab-sterse't.**—**ab-ster'gent. I.** *a.* Cleansing. **II.** *n.* A cleansing application. **ab-ster'siv**(es‡.—**ab-ster'sion,** *n.* The act of wiping or cleansing.—**ab-ster'siv**(e-ness§, *n.* The quality of being abstersive.—**ab-ster'so-ry,** *a.*

ab'sti-nence, 1 ab'sti-nens; 2 ăb'sti-nĕnç, *n.* The act or practise of abstaining; the forbearing voluntarily, especially from intoxicating drinks; self-denial. [< L.F *abstinentia,* < *abstineo;* see ABSTAIN.] **ab'sti-nen-cy‡.**

Syn.: absteminousness, continence, fasting, frugality, moderation, self-control, self-denial, self-restraint, sobriety, temperance. *Abstinence* from food commonly signifies going without; *abstemiousness,* partaking moderately; *abstinence* may be for a single occasion, *abstemiousness* is habitual *moderation. Self-denial* is giving up what one wishes; *abstinence* may be refraining from what one does not desire. *Fasting* is *abstinence* from food for a limited time, and generally for religious reasons. *Sobriety* and *temperance* signify maintaining a quiet, even temper by moderate indulgence in some things, complete *abstinence* from others. *Total abstinence* has come to signify the entire abstaining from intoxicating liquors.—Ant.: drunkenness, excess, gluttony, greed, intemperance, intoxication, reveling, revelry, self-indulgence, sensuality, wantonness.—Prep.: the negative side of virtue is abstinence *from* vice.—**total abstinence,** an entire refraining from the use of alcoholic drinks.—**ab'sti-nent,** *a.* Abstemious. Syn.: see SOBER.—**ab'sti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

ab-stract'd, 1 ab-strakt'; 2 ăb-străct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take away; remove; purloin. **2.** To withdraw the attention of; divert. **3.** To separate in thought (attributes, etc.). **4.** To make an abstract of (a book, treatise, etc.); abridge; epitomize. **5.** *Chem.* To extract, as by distillation. **II.** *i.* To practise abstraction; form abstractions; also, to withdraw; be apart.

Syn.: appropriate, detach, discriminate, distinguish, distract, divert, eliminate, purloin, remove, separate, steal, take away, withdraw. The central idea of *withdrawing* makes *abstract* in common speech a euphemism for *appropriate* (unlawfully), *purloin, steal.* In mental processes we *discriminate* between objects by *distinguishing* their differences; we *separate* some one element from all that does not necessarily belong to it, *abstract* it, and view it alone. The mind is *abstracted* when it is *withdrawn* from all other subjects and concentrated upon one, *diverted* when it is drawn away from what it would or should attend to by some other interest, *distracted* when the attention is divided among different subjects, so that it can not be given properly to any. The trouble with the *distracted* person is that he is not *abstracted.* Compare ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT; ABSTRACTED; DISCERN.—Ant.: add, combine, complete, conjoin, fill up, increase, restore, strengthen, unite.—Prep.: the purse may be abstracted *from* the pocket; the substance *from* the accidents; a book *into* a compend.—**ab-stract'er, ab-strac'tor,** *n.*

ab'stract, 1 ab'strakt; 2 ăb'străct, *a.* **1.** Considered apart from the concrete; general; theoretical; hence, difficult; ideal. **2.** Imaginary; visionary; abstruse. **3.** Produced by or resulting from abstraction. **4.** Withdrawn from contemplation of present objects; abstracted. **5.** *Philos.* Dissociated from closely connected perceptions or ideas; general, as opposed to particular.—**abstract idea** (*Psychol.*), the schematized mental representation of any quality, or combination of qualities, or relation.—**a. noun,** a noun indicating a quality.—**a. number,** a number considered apart from the objects enumerated.—**ab'stract-ly,** *adv.*—**ab'stract-ness,** *n.*

ab'stract, *n.* A summary or epitome; a generality; in law, a compendium; in logic, an abstract idea or term; in grammar, an abstract noun, as *virtue, goodness,* etc.; in pharmacy, a special preparation of a drug in powder. [< L. *abs,* from, + *traho,* draw.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT.—**abstract of title** (*Law*), a document containing a brief and orderly statement of the original grant and subsequent conveyances and encumbrances relating to the title and ownership of real estate.—**in the a.,** conceived apart from concrete relation or embodiment; in its general reference or meaning; abstractly.

ab-stract'ed, 1 ab-strakt'ed; 2 ăb-străct'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Absent-minded. **2.** Separated from all else; apart; abstruse.

Syn.: absent, absent-minded, absorbed, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, listless, negligent, oblivious, preoccupied, thoughtless. As regards mental action, *absorbed, abstracted,* and *preoccupied* refer to the cause, *absent* or *absent-minded* to the effect. The man *absorbed* in one thing will appear *absent* in others. A *preoccupied* person may seem *listless* and *thoughtless,* but the really *listless* and *thoughtless* have not mental energy to be *preoccupied.* The *absent-minded* man is *oblivious* of ordinary matters, because his thoughts are elsewhere. One who is *preoccupied* is intensely busy in thought; one may be *absent-minded* simply through inattention, with fitful and aimless wandering of thought. Compare ABSTRACT.—Ant.: alert, attentive, on hand, prompt, ready, thoughtful, wide-awake.

—**ab-stract'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ab-stract'ed-ness,** *n.*

ab-strac'tion, 1 ab-strak'shən; 2 ăb-străc'shon, *n.* **1.** State of being abstracted; an abstracting. **2.** An abstract idea; something unreal or visionary. **3.** Separation; removal; theft. **4.** Absence of mind. **5.** Seclusion of life, as by a hermit; separation from worldly objects.

ab-strac'tiv(es, 1 ab-strak'tiv; 2 ăb-străc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or tending to abstraction; having the power of abstraction; epitomizing. **2.** Of the nature of abstraction or an abstract. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ab-stric'tion, 1 ab-strik'shən; 2 ăb-strĭc'shon, *n. Bot.* A process of spore-formation in certain fungi, in which the sporophore becomes constricted by septa at the place of division. [< AB- + L. *strictio(n-),* < *stringo,* bind.]

ab-struse', 1 ab-strūs'; 2 ăb-strus', *a.* **1.** Hard to be understood. **2†.** Hidden; concealed. [< L. *abs,* from, + *trudo,* push.] Syn.: see COMPLEX; MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.—**ab-struse'ly,** *adv.*—**ab-struse'ness,** *n.*

ab-surd', 1 ab-sūrd'; 2 ăb-sûrd', *a.* Opposed to manifest truth; irrational; preposterous; ridiculous. [< L. *ab-* (intens.) + *surdus,* deaf.]

Syn.: anomalous, chimerical, erroneous, false, foolish, ill-advised, ill-considered, ill-judged, inconclusive, incorrect, infatuated, insane, irrational, ludicrous, mistaken, monstrous, nonsensical, paradoxical, preposterous, ridiculous, senseless, stupid, unreasonable, wild. That is *absurd* which is contrary to the first principles of reasoning; as, that a part should be greater than the whole is *absurd.* A *paradoxical* statement appears at first thought contradictory or *absurd,* while it may be really true. Anything is *irrational* when clearly contrary to sound reason, *foolish* when contrary to practical good sense. *Silly* when petty and contemptible in its folly, *erroneous* when containing error that vitiates the result, *unreasonable* when there seems a perverse bias or an intent to go wrong. *Monstrous* and *preposterous* refer to what is overwhelmingly *absurd;* as, "O *monstrous!* eleven buckram men grown out of two," SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV,* act ii, sc. 4. The *ridiculous* or the *nonsensical* is worthy only to be laughed at. The lunatic's claim to be a king is *ridiculous;* the Mother Goose rimes are *nonsensical.* Compare INCONGRUOUS.—Ant.: certain, consistent, demonstrable, demonstrated, established, incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, infallible, logical, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sensible, sound, substantial, true, undeniable, unquestionable, wise.

—**ab-surd'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES§, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being absurd. **ab-surd'ness‡.** **2.** Something absurd.—**ab-surd'ly,** *adv.*

abt., *abbr.* About.

A"bu-Bek'r, 1 ă"bū-bek'r; 2 ă"bu-bĕk'r, *n.* A calif (573–634); Mohammed's first successor; father of Ayesha. [Ar., father of the virgin.]

A"bu-kir', 1 ă"bū-kir'; 2 ă"bu-kĭr', *n.* Bay and village, Egypt, off which Nelson defeated the French fleet in the battle of Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. **A"bou-kir'‡.**

a-bu'li-a, 1 ə-bū'li-ə; 2 a-bu'li-a, *n.* A form of mental derangement in which the will-power is lost or impaired. [< Gr. *aboulia,* < *a-* priv. + *boulē,* advice.]—**a-bu'lic,** *a.*

a-bun'dance, 1 ə-bun'dəns; 2 a-bŭn'danç, *n.* A plentiful supply; a great quantity or number; copiousness; plenty. [OF.; see ABOUND.] Syn.: see COMFORT.

a-bun'dant, 1 ə-bun'dənt; 2 a-bŭn'dant, *a.* Affording a plentiful supply; abounding; ample; copious. Syn.: see AMPLE; LARGE.—**a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

a-bune', 1 ə-būn'; 2 a-bun', *adv.* & *prep.* [Scot.] Above. **a-boon'‡.**

a-buse', 1 ə-biūz'; 2 a-bŭs', *vt.* [A-BUSED'; A-BUS'ING.]

a-buse'F,] **1.** To use improperly or injuriously; wrong; hurt; revile; violate; formerly, to deceive. **2.** To violate; ravish. [< L.F *ab,* from, + *utor,* use.] Syn.: aggrieve, damage, defame, defile, disparage, harm, ill-treat, ill-use, impose on or upon, injure, malign, maltreat, misemploy, misuse, molest, oppress, persecute, pervert, pollute, prostitute, rail at, ravish, reproach, revile, ruin, slander, victimize, vilify, violate, vituperate, wrong. *Abuse* covers all unreasonable or improper use or treatment by word or act. A tenant does not *abuse* rented property by "reasonable wear," even if that may *damage* the property and *injure* its sale; he may *abuse* it by needless defacement or neglect. *Defame, malign, rail at, revile, slander, vilify,* and *vituperate* are used always in a bad sense. One may be justly *reproached.* To *impose on* or to *victimize* one is to *injure* him by *abusing* his confidence. To *persecute* one is to *ill-treat* him for opinion's sake, commonly for religious belief; to *oppress* is generally for political or pecuniary motives. *Misemploy, misuse,* and *pervert* are commonly applied to objects rather than to persons. Compare POLLUTE.—Ant.: applaud, benefit, care for, cherish, conserve, consider, eulogize, extol, favor, laud, panegyrize, praise, protect, regard, respect, shield, sustain, tend, uphold, vindicate.—**a-bus'er,** *n.*

a-buse', 1 ə-biūs'; 2 a-bŭs', *n.* **1.** Improper or injurious use; ill-treatment; perversion; misuse; vicious conduct. **2.** Vituperation; slander. **3.** Violation; rape. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; OUTRAGE.

A'bu-Sim'bel, 1 ä'bū-sim'bel; 2 ä'bu-sim'bĕl, *n.* A site of ancient rock-temples and colossal statues of Rameses on the west bank of the Nile river, Egypt.

a-bu'sive(es), 1 ə-biū'siv; 2 ə-bū'siv, *a.* **1.** Wrongly used; improper. **2.** Of the nature of or characterized by abuse; hurtful; harsh; vituperative. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-but', 1 ə-but'; 2 ə-bŭt', *vt. & vi.* [A-BUT'TEND; A-BUT'TING.] **1.** To cause to adjoin or touch at the end or side. **2.** To border on; end at. **3.** To touch at the end or side; border: followed by *on, upon,* or *against.* [< OF. *abuter,* < *a,* to, + *boter,* but, strike.]—**a-but'ting,** *pa.* Syn.: see ADJACENT.

A-bu'ti-lon, 1 ə-biū'tı-lŏn; 2 ə-bū'tı-lŏn, *n.* **1.** A genus of plants of the mallow family, mainly tropical. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. [< Ar. *aubūtīlān.*]

Common Abutilon. Flower and leaf.

a-but'ment, 1 ə-but'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ə-bŭt'ment, *n.* The act of abutting, or that which abuts or is abutted upon; a supporting or buttressing structure, as at the end of a bridge or wall.

a-but'tal, 1 ə-but'əl; 2 ə-bŭt'al, *n.* An abutting or abutment; an abutting part; a boundary.

a-but'ter, 1 ə-but'ər; 2 ə-bŭt'er, *n.* One who or that which abuts; one whose land or building abuts upon a highway or upon another's property.

a-by', 1 ə-bai'; 2 ə-bȳ', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1†.** To pay the penalty for; expiate; suffer. **2†.** To buy. **II†.** *i.* To make restitution; atone; endure. [< AS. *ābycgan,* < *ā-* + *bycgan;* see A-[3] and BUY.] **a-beye't; a-buy't; a-bye't.**

a-byde'†, *v.* To abide; await; remain; endure. **a-by't.**

A-by'dos, 1 ə-bai'dəs; 2 ə-bȳ'dŏs, *n.* An ancient city on the Hellespont, Asia Minor.

a-byl'e-ment†, *n.* Habiliment; dress; clothing.

Abys., *abbr.* Abyssinia, Abyssinian.

a-byss', 1 ə-bis'; 2 ə-bȳs', *n.* **1.** A bottomless gulf; hell; any vast depth; hence, a great moral or intellectual depth. **2.** The lowest depths of the sea. [< Gr.[L] *a-* priv. + *byssos,* bottom.] **a-bysm't** [Poet.].—**a-bys'mal,** *a.* Pertaining to an abyss; unfathomable.—**a-bys'sal,** *a.* Pertaining to an abyss, specifically to the ocean depths below 300 fathoms. **a-bys'slet.**

Ab'ys-sin'i-a, 1 ab'ı-sin'ı-ə; 2 ăb'ȳ-sin'ı-a, *n.* An empire in N. E. Africa; 350,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000.—**Ab'ys-sin'i-an,** *a. & n.*

ac-, *prefix.* Form of AD- before *c* and *q,* as in *accuse*; also, an improper form of A-[2] before *c,* as in *accurse.*

-ac, *suffix.* Having, pertaining to, affected by, as in *demoniac, cardiac:* preceded by *-i-,* and sometimes followed by *-al.* [< L. *-acus,* usually < Gr. *-akos.*]

A. C., *abbr. Ante Christum* (L., before Christ = B. C.), Archchancellor, Army Corps.

A-ca'cia, 1 ə-kē'shə; 2 ə-cā'sha, *n.* **1.** A genus of thorny flowering trees or shrubs of warm climates. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus; also, some similar plant, as the common locust. **3.** [a-] *Med.* Gum arabic or gummy exudation of certain acacias. [L., < Gr. *akakia,* < *akē,* point.]

acad., *abbr.* Academy.

ac"a-dem'ic, 1 ak"ə-dem'ik; 2 ăc"a-dĕm'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an academy. **2.** Classical and literary rather than technical; formal or theoretical, as opposed to practical. **3.** [A-] Pertaining to the school of Plato or the Platonic philosophy. **ac"a-dem'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A college or university student. **2.** A member of a learned society. **3.** [A-] A Platonist. **4.** [A-] *pl.* The teachings of Plato.

ac"a-dem'i-cal, 1 ak"ə-dem'ı-kəl; 2 ăc"a-dĕm'ı-cal. **I.** *a.* Academic. **II.** *n. pl.* Costume worn or prescribed in an institution of learning. **-ly,** *adv.*

a-cad'e-my, 1 ə-kad'ı-mi; 2 ə-căd'e-my, *n.* [-MIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A school, especially one intermediate between a common school and a college. **2.** A learned society formed for the advancement of arts or sciences. **3.** [A-] The school or the disciples of Plato; the Platonic philosophy. **Ac'a-deme‡** [Poet.]. [< Gr. *akadēmeia,* the pleasure-ground near Athens, where Plato taught.]—**a-cad"e-mi'cian,** *n.* A member of an academy of art, science, or literature.

A-ca'di-a, 1 ə-kē'di-ə; 2 ə-cā'dı-a, *n.* Nova Scotia: early French name.—**A-ca'di-an,** *a. & n.*

A"ca-jut'la, 1 ä"kə-hut'lə; 2 ä"cä-hut'lä, *n.* A seaport of Salvador, Central America; pop. 1,200.

ac'a-leph, 1 ak'ə-lef; 2 ăc'a-lĕf, *n.* A jelly-fish; sea-nettle. [< Gr. *akalephē,* nettle.] **ac'a-lephe‡.**—**ac"a-le'phan,** *a. & n.*—**ac"a-le'phoid,** *a.*

ac"a-na'ceous, 1 ak"ə-nē'shus; 2 ăc"a-nā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Prickly. [< Gr. *akanos,* thistle, < *akē,* point.]

ac"an-tha'ceous, 1 ak"an-thē'shus; 2 ăc"an-thā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Armed with prickles. **2.** Of or pertaining to a family (*Acanthaceæ*) of trees, herbs, and shrubs.

A-can'thi-as, 1 ə-kan'thi-əs; 2 ə-căn'thi-as, *n. Ich.* A genus of elasmobranch fishes containing the common spiny dogfish.

a-can'thine, 1 ə-kan'thin; 2 a-căn'thin, *a.* Pertaining to or like an acanthus: decorated with the acanthus-leaf.

a-can'thi-on, 1 ə-kan'thi-ən; 2 a-căn'thi-on, *n. Craniom.* A point situated at the base of the anterior nasal spine.

A-can"tho-ceph'a-la, 1 ə-kan"thō-sef'ə-lə; 2 a-căn"thō-cĕf'a-la, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of nematode worms without a mouth or intestinal canal, but with a retractile proboscis covered with hooks. They are parasitic, and become sexually mature in a vertebrate which has swallowed an invertebrate containing the immature form. [< Gr. *akantha,* a spine, + *kephalē,* head.]

—a-can"tho-ceph'a-lan, *n.* One of the *Acanthocephala.*

a-can'thoid, 1 ə-kan'thoid; 2 ə-căn'thoid, *a.* Spiny.

A-can"thop-ter-yg'i-i, 1 ə-kan"thep-tər-ij'ı-ı; 2 a-căn"thŏp-ter-ȳg'ı-ı, *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of teleosts, variously limited, containing all or most fishes with spines in the fins, as the mackerel, bass, etc. [< Gr. *akantha,* a spine, + *pterygion,* fin.]—**ac"an-thop"ter-yg'ian,** *a.*

a-can'thous, 1 ə-kan'thus; 2 a-căn'thŭs, *a.* Spinous.

A-can'thus, 1 ə-kan'thus; 2 a-căn'thŭs, *n.* **1.** A genus of perennial plants, with large, handsome flowers. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. **3.** [a-] *Arch.* A conventionalized representation of its leaf, characteristic of the Corinthian capital.—**a-can'thus-leaf",** *n.* See ACANTHUS, 3.

Acanthus.
1. Leaf of *Acanthus mollis.* 2. Acanthus in architecture.

a ca-pel'la, 1 ä kə-pel'lə; 2 ä cä-pĕl'lä. [It.] **1.** In chapel or church style, *i. e.,* sung without instrumental accompaniment. **2.** In church time, *i. e.,* with four half notes in each bar.

A"ca-pul'co, 1 ä"kə-pūl'ko; 2 ä"cä-pul'co, *n.* A seaport on the west coast of Mexico; pop. 6,000.

a-car'di-a, 1 ə-kär'di-ə; 2 ə-cär'dı-a, *n. Terat.* Absence of a heart.

ac"a-ri'a-sis, 1 ak"ə-rai'ə-sis; 2 ăc"a-rī'a-sĭs, *n.* The itch.

A-car'i-da, 1 ə-kar'i-də; 2 a-cär'ı-da, *n. pl.* An order of arachnids, including the mites and ticks. [< Gr. *akari,* mite, < *a-* priv. + *keirō,* cut.] **Ac"a-ri'na†.—a-ca'ri-an,** *a.*—**ac'a-rid,** *a. & n.*—**a-car'i-dan,** *a. & n.*

Ac"ar-na'ni-a, 1 ak"ər-nē'ni-ə; 2 ăc"ar-nā'ni-a, *n.* A province of ancient Greece; pop., with Ætolia, 188,600.

ac'a-roid, 1 ak'ə-roid; 2 ăc'a-róid. **I.**[1] *a.* Of or like the *Acarida;* mite-like. **a-car'i-form‡.** **II.** *n.* An acarid. [< Gr. *akari,* mite, + -OID.]

ac'a-roid[2], *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a genus of Australian plants (*Xanthorrhœa*).—**acaroid gum** or **resin,** a yellow fragrant resin from the Australian grass-tree (*Xanthorrhœa hastilis*), chiefly the Botany Bay resin.

a-car'pous, 1 ə-kär'pus; 2 a-cär'pŭs, *a. Bot.* Not bearing fruit; sterile. [< Gr. *a-,* not, + *karpos,* fruit.]

a-cat"a-lec'tic, 1 ə-kat"ə-lek'tik; 2 a-căt"a-lĕc'tic. **I.** *a. Pros.* Complete; having the required number of feet or of syllables, as a verse. **II.** *n.* An acatalectic verse. [A-[14].]

a-cat'a-lep-sy, 1 ə-kat'ə-lep-si; 2 a-căt'a-lĕp-sy, *n. Philos.* The incomprehensibility of all things; specif., among the skeptics, the doctrine that all human knowledge is only probable and that therefore all positive judgment should be suspended. [< Gr. *akatalēpsia,* < *a-,* not, + CATALEPSY.]

a-ca'tet, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Cates. **2.** A purchasing.

a-cau'date, 1 ə-kō'dēt; 2 a-cą'dāt, *a.* Having no tail; tailless. [< A-[14] + CAUDATE.] **a-cau'dal‡.**

a-cau'les, 1 ə-kō'liz; 2 a-cą'lēş, *n. pl. Bot.* Plants in which the stems are wanting, as lichens. [< Gr. *a-,* not, + *kaulos,* stock.] —**ac"au-les'cence,** *n. Bot.* Absence, real or apparent, of the stem. **ac"au-lo'si-a‡.**—**ac"au-les'cent,** *a. Bot.* Having no visible stem or axis. **a-cau'line‡; ac"au-lose'‡; a-cau'lous‡.** [Accusative.

acc., acct., *abbr.* Account, accountant.—**acc., accus.,** *abbr.*

Ac'cad, 1 ak'ad; 2 ăc'ad, *n.* **1.** An ancient country in S. Asia. **2.** A city of Nimrod's kingdom. *Gen.* x, 10. [Heb., fortress.] —**Ac-ca'di-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Accad. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant or the language of Accad. **Ak-ka'di-an†.**

ac"ca-de'mia, 1 ak"ka-dē'mya; 2 ăc"ca-dē'myä, *n.* [It.] An academy.—**Accademia della Crusca** [literally, the Academy of Chaff, from its object of sifting the Italian language], an academy for preserving the purity of the language of Italy, founded at Florence in 1582.

ac-cede', 1 ak-sīd'; 2 ăc-çēd', *vi.* [AC-CED'ED[4]; AC-CED'ING.] **1.** To give one's consent or adhesion; agree; assent. **2.** To come into possession; succeed. [< L. *accedo,* < *ad,* to, + *cedo,* go.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.

ac-ce"le-ran'do, 1 ə-chē"lē-rän'dō; 2 ä-chę"lę-rän'do, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With gradual quickening of the time: abbreviated to **accel.**

ac-cel'er-ate, 1 ak-sel'ər-ēt; 2 ăc-çĕl'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to act or move more quickly. (1) To hasten the motion or increase the speed of, especially continuous velocity: opposed to *retard.* (2) To hasten the natural or usual course of; as, to *accelerate* combustion. **2.** To antedate; place before its time in history: said of forged dates of events. **II.** *i.* To move faster. [< L. *ad,* to, + *celer,* quick.] Syn.: see QUICKEN.—**ac-cel'er-ant.** **I.** *a.* Accelerating; hastening. **II.** *n.* That which accelerates. —**ac-cel'er-a-tiv**(es), *a.* **ac-cel'er-a-to-ry‡.**

ac-cel"er-a'tion, 1 ak-sel"ər-ē'shən; 2 ăc-çĕl"er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of accelerating, or the process of being accelerated; a quickening, as of progress, action, functional activity, etc. **2.** *Phys.* The rate at which the velocity of a body increases per unit of time: used also of decrease of velocity, which is expressed as a **negative acceleration.**—**acceleration of gravity,** that due to the force of gravity, amounting to about 32 feet in a second.

ac-cel'er-a"tor, 1 ak-sel'ər-ē"tər; 2 ăc-çĕl'er-ā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which accelerates. **2.** Specif.: (1) *Phot.* Any chemical or device for hastening the appearance or development of the picture on an exposed sensitized plate or print. (2) *Mech.* A device for increasing the speed of a machine; especially, an attachment for an automobile, as a cut-out for the governor of a motor-car.

ac-cent'd, 1 ak-sent'; 2 ăc-çĕnt', *vt.* To speak, write, or print with an accent; render emphatic; emphasize.

ac'cent, 1 ak'sent; 2 ăc'çĕnt, *n.* **1.** A stress of voice on a particular syllable in pronouncing a word, or a mark used to indicate such stress: known as **primary** (′) (noting the chief stress) and **secondary** (″) (noting weaker stress on some other syllable or syllables).

The common accents are the *acute* (′), *grave* (‵), and *circumflex* (^).

2. Stress of voice or instrument, as in music. **3.** (1) A modulation of the voice; mode of utterance; pronunciation. (2) A significant word or tone; in the plural, speech. **4.** *Math.* (1) A mark or marks to distinguish the value or order of similar symbols, a′ (read, *a prime*), a″ (*a second*), a‴ (*a third*), etc., also to mark minutes, seconds, etc., in geometry, trigonometry, etc., as ′ = minutes; ″ = seconds. (2) In mensuration, a similar mark or marks to denote feet, inches, etc., as ′ = feet; ″ = inches. [< L.ᴹ *ad*, to, + *cano*, sing.]—**ac-cen'tu-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating accent.—**ac-cen'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-cen'tu-ate**, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To speak or write with an accent. **2.** To emphasize.—**ac-cen''tu-a'tion**, *n.*

ac-cept'd, 1 ak-sept'; 2 ăc-çĕpt', *vt.* **1.** To take when offered; agree to; receive with favor or willingness; admit; as, to *accept* an apology; to *accept* a doctrine; also, to believe; resign oneself to. **2.** *Com.* To agree to pay, as a draft. **3.** *Law.* To acknowledge (as valid or as received). **4.** To take as it comes; as, to *accept* the inevitable. [< L. *ad*, to, + *capio*, take.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AGREE; ASSENT; ASSUME; CONFESS; RATIFY.—**to accept of**, to accept: a locution in which the *of* is unnecessary; as, "I shall *accept* this," not *accept of*; "John *accepts* a present," not *accepts of*.

—**ac-cept'a-bl(eᴿ**, *a.* That is worthy of being accepted or capable of acceptance; pleasing; welcome. Syn.: see AGREEABLE; DELIGHTFUL.—**ac-cept'abl(e-nessᴿ**, *n.* **ac-cept''a-bil'i-tyɫ.**—**ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.*—**ac-cep'tance**, *n.* **1.** The act of accepting; state of being accepted or acceptable. **2.** *Com.* (1) An agreement to pay a bill of exchange, draft, order, or the like, according to its terms. (2) The paper itself when indorsed "accepted." **3.** *Law.* Any form or act by which one positively or constructively acknowledges the validity or sufficiency of an act done by another, agrees to the terms of a contract, or the like. **4.** *Psychol.* Assent in general; recognition. **ac-cep'tan-cyɫ** [Rare].—**ac-cep'tant**, *a.* Ready or willing to accept; receptive.—**ac''cep-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The accepted meaning of a word or expression; general interpretation. **2.** The state of being accepted or acceptable.—**ac-cep'tor**, *n.* One who accepts; in law, one who has given his acceptance on a check, draft, or the like: in the legal sense, commonly *acceptor*.

ac'cess, 1 ak'ses; 2 ăc'çĕs, *n.* **1.** The act or opportunity of approaching; admittance; approach; passage; path. **2.** Increase; addition. **3.** An attack, as of disease; a fit of passion or zeal; outburst. **4.** *Liturg.* The approach of the priest to the altar for the celebration of mass. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) In a conclave of cardinals, a supplementary ballot to confirm a former vote or to transfer such vote to another candidate. (2) Authority granted a cleric to occupy a benefice when he becomes of age or the incumbent dies. (3) Introductory prayers or psalms prescribed by the church for the use of the officiating priest preceding the mass. **6.** *Angl. Ch. & Prot. Epis. Ch.* Introductory prayer to the Communion office. **7.** *Law.* The opportunity or feasibility of communication for sexual intercourse. [< L.ᵞ *accedo*; see ACCEDE.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE; INCREASE.

ac-ces'sa-ry, 1 ak-ses'o-ri; 2 ăc-çĕs'ə-ry. **I.** *a.* Aiding subordinately. **II.** *n.* [-RIESᴱ, *pl.*] A person or thing that aids or is connected subordinately.

Etymologically, *accessary* seems to be the proper substantive form to represent the *person*, but it has become in all cases practically interchangeable with *accessory* (*a.* & *n.*), and the latter now seems to be rapidly supplanting it in both common and legal usage. See ACCESSORY.

—**ac-ces'sa-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**ac-ces'sa-ri-ness**, *n.* Privity.

ac-ces'si-bl(eᴿ, 1 ak-ses'i-bl; 2 ăc-çĕs'i-bl, *a.* Easy of access; approachable; attainable (only in reference to places); affable; sociable; easy; familiar. Syn.: see FRIENDLY.

—**ac-ces''si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**ac-ces'si-bly**, *adv.*

ac-ces'sion, 1 ak-sesh'ən; 2 ăc-çĕsh'ən, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is added; addition. **2.** Attainment, as of office; succession to a throne; induction or elevation. **3.** Access; admittance; approach; as, the *accession* of light. **4.** Assent; agreement; consent. **5.** *Law.* The acquisition of property by reason of its being accessory to property already owned. **6.** A beginning, coming on, increase, or paroxysm, as of disease, anger, or folly. **7.** *R. C. Ch.* In conclave, the act of transferring votes. See ACCESS.

Syn.: addition, arrival, augmentation, enlargement, extension, inauguration, increase, influx. See ENTRANCE.—**ac-ces'sion-book''**, *n.* The record of books added to a library.—**a.-number**, *n.* The number given to a book in the order of its addition to the library.

ac-ces'sion-al, *a.* Accessory; additional.

ac''ces-so'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

ac-ces'so-ri-ness, 1 ak-ses'o-ri-nes; 2 ăc-çĕs'o-ri-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being accessory.

ac-ces'so-ry, 1 ak-ses'o-ri; 2 ăc-çĕs'o-ry. **I.** *a.* Aiding the principal design, or assisting subordinately the chief agent, as in the commission of a crime; contributory; supplemental; additional; as, *accessory* nerves. **II.** *n.* [-RIESᴱ, *pl.*] **1.** A person or thing that aids subordinately; an adjunct; accompaniment. **2.** *Law.* A person who, even if not present, is concerned, either before or after, in the perpetration of a felony below the crime of treason. [< L.ᴸᴸ *accedo*; see ACCEDE.]

Syn.: abetter or abettor, accomplice, ally, assistant, associate, attendant, coadjutor, colleague, companion, confederate, follower, helper, henchman, participator, partner, retainer. *Colleague* is used always in a good sense, *associate* and *coadjutor* generally so; *ally*, *assistant*, *associate*, *attendant*, *companion*, *helper*, either in a good or a bad sense; *abetter*, *accessory*, *accomplice*, *confederate*, almost always in a bad sense. In law, an *abettor* (the general legal spelling) is always present, either actively or constructively, at the commission of the crime; an *accessory* never. An *accomplice* is usually a principal; an *accessory* never. If present, tho only to stand outside and keep watch against surprize, one is an *abettor*, and not an *accessory*. At common law, an *accessory* implies a principal, and can not be convicted until after the conviction of the principal; the *accomplice* or *abettor* can be convicted as a principal. *Accomplice* and *abettor* have nearly the same meaning, but the former is the popular, the latter more distinctively the legal term. Compare APPENDAGE; AUXILIARY.—Ant.: adversary, antagonist, betrayer, chief, commander, enemy, foe, hinderer, instigator, leader, opponent, opposer, principal, rival.—Prep.: an accessory *to* the crime; *before* or *after* the fact; the accessories *of* a figure *in* a painting.

—**accessory chromosome** (*Cytol.*), a chromosome, whose shape, size, and purpose differ from those of other chromosomes of the same cell.—**ac-ces'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ac-clac''ca-tu'ra, 1 ə-klăk''kə-tū'rə; 2 ă-chăc''çă-tu'ră, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A short clear appoggiatura. **2.** An ornament, still retained in some organ-music, in which the principal note is sustained while the note below is struck for an instant only.

ac'ci-denceɫ, 1 ak'sı-dens; 2 ăc'çi-dĕnç, *n.* A small book containing the rudiments, as of grammar; hence, elements or rudiments. [Corr. of *accidents*, pl. of ACCIDENT.]

ac'ci-denceɫ, *n.* Chance; mishap; fortuity.

ac'ci-dent, 1 ak'sı-dent; 2 ăc'çi-dĕnt, *n.* **1.** Anything that happens; an occurrence; event. Especially: (1) Anything occurring unexpectedly, undesignedly, or without known or assignable cause; a contingency. (2) Any unpleasant or unfortunate occurrence involving injury, loss, suffering, or death. **2.** A casualty; mishap. **3.** Any non-essential circumstance or attribute. **4.** *Gram.* An inflection, such as of case, gender, number, etc. **5.** *Logic.* Any feature, element, or accompaniment of an object not essential to the conception of it. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* In the plural, the appearances of bread and wine in the eucharist. [< L. *accido*, happen, < *ad*, upon, + *cado*, fall.]

Syn.: adventure, calamity, casualty, chance, contingency, disaster, fortuity, hap, happening, hazard, incident, misadventure, misfortune, mishap, possibility. An *accident* is that which happens without any one's direct intention; a *chance* that which happens without any known cause. If the direct cause of a railroad *accident* is known, we can not call it a *chance*. We can speak of a game of *chance*, but not of a game of *accident*. An *incident* is viewed as occurring in the regular course of things; but subordinate to the main purpose, or aside from the main design. *Fortune* is the result of inscrutable controlling forces. *Fortune* and *chance* are nearly equivalent, but *chance* can be used of human effort and endeavor as *fortune* can not be; we say "he has a *chance* of success," or "there is one *chance* in a thousand," where we could not substitute *fortune*; as personified, we speak of fickle *Fortune*, blind *Chance*. Since the unintended is often the undesirable, *accident* tends to signify some *calamity* or *disaster*, but we may speak of a fortunate or happy *accident*. An *adventure* is that which may turn out ill, a *misadventure* that which does turn out ill. A slight disturbing *accident* is a *mishap*. Compare CATASTROPHE; EVENT; HAZARD.—Ant.: appointment, calculation, certainty, decree, fate, foreordination, intention, law, necessity, ordainment, ordinance, plan, preparation, provision, purpose.—Prep.: the accident *of* birth; an accident *to* the machinery.

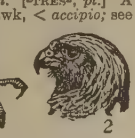
ac''ci-den'tal, 1 ak'sı-den'tal; 2 ăc'çi-dĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Happening or coming by chance or without design; casual; fortuitous; taking place unexpectedly, unintentionally, or out of the usual course; as, an *accidental* meeting. **2.** Non-essential; subordinate; incidental: said of any attribute or feature not entering into the very nature of a thing. [< LL. *accidentalis*, < L. *acciden(t-)s*; see ACCIDENT.]

Syn.: casual, chance, fortuitous, uncontemplated, undesigned, unexpected, unforeseen, unintended, unpremeditated. See INCIDENTAL.—Ant.: calculated, contemplated, deliberate, designed, intended, planned, preconcerted, purposed, studied.

—**accidental color**, color dependent on the condition or peculiarities of the eye and not on the properties of light, as the image of complementary color seen after gazing steadily at any colored object, and then turning aside.—**a. light** (*Art*), light coming from some other source than that of the chief light; a cross-light.—**ac''ci-den'tal-ism**, *n.* **1.** An accidental condition or effect. **2.** *Med.* A theory that ignores the causes of disease and deals only with symptoms. **3.** *Philos.* The theory that events occur by accident or without cause.—**ac''ci-den'tal-ist**, *n.*—**ac''ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*—**ac''ci-den'tal-ness**, *n.*

ac''ci-den'tal, *n.* **1.** A casual, incidental, or non-essential feature or property. **2.** *Mus.* A sharp, flat, or natural elsewhere than in the signature-place. There are five *accidentals* or signs of chromatic alteration to show that the notes to which they are applied have to be raised or lowered a semitone or a tone: the sharp, double sharp, flat, double flat, and the natural.

ac-cip'i-ter, 1 ak-sip'i-tər; 2 ăc-cĭp'i-tər, *n.* [-TRES[E], *pl.*] A bird of prey, as various hawks. [L., a hawk, < *accipio;* see ACCEPT.]—**ac-cip'i-tral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a bird of prey; hawk-like.—**ac-cip'i-trine,** *a.* Belonging to birds of prey; hawk-like; raptorial.


Accipiter.
1. Talon of the sparrow-hawk.
2. Head of the gerfalcon.

ac-cite'†, *vt.* To summon; cite; arouse.

ac-claim', 1 a-klēm'; 2 ă-clām'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To proclaim by acclamation; shout applause; applaud. **2†.** To claim. **II.** *n.* A shout, as of applause. [< L. *ad,* to, + *clamo,* shout.]

Syn.: see APPLAUSE.—**ac-claim'a-bl(E),** *a.*—**ac-claim'er,** *n.*

ac"cla-ma'tion, 1 ak"lə-mē'shən; 2 ăc"la-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of acclaiming; that which is expressed in the act; a shout, as of applause. **2.** A loud and general viva voce vote of approval, as in public assembly. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The elevation to an ecclesiastical dignity by the unanimous voice of the electors, without voting: one of the ways of electing a pope. **4.** *Liturg.* The responsive chant in antiphonal singing. **5.** *Archeol.* (1) A short inscription containing a wish or injunction, found on tombs, amulets, etc. (2) A representation, in sculpture or on a medal, of persons expressing joy or approval (then styled **acclamation medal**). Syn.: see APPLAUSE.

ac-clam'a-to-ry, 1 a-klam'ə-tō-ri; 2 ă-clăm'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing acclamation.

ac-cli'mate, 1 a-klai'mit; 2 ă-cli'mat, *vt.* [-MAT-ED[2]; -MATING.] To adapt or habituate to a foreign climate: said of persons. [< F. *acclimater,* < *ac-,* to, + *climat,* < Gr. *klima(t-),* region.]—**ac-cli'ma-ta-bl(E),** *a.*—**ac"cli-ma'tion,** *n.* **ac-cli"ma-ta'tion†.**

ac-cli'ma-tize or **-tise,** 1 a-klai'mə-taiz; 2 ă-cli'ma-tĭz, *vt. & vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZING.] To habituate or become habituated to a foreign climate: said of men, animals, or plants.—**ac-cli"ma-ti-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**ac-cli'ma-tiz"er,** *n.*

ac-cliv'i-ty, 1 a-kliv'i-ti; 2 ă-cliv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[E], *pl.*] An upward slope. [< L. *ad,* to, + *clivus,* hill.] Syn.: see HEIGHT.

ac-cli'vous, 1 a-klai'vus; 2 ă-cli'vŭs, *a.* Sloping upward. **ac-cliv'i-tous†.**

ac"co-lade', 1 ak"ə-lēd' *or* -lād'; 2 ăc"o-lād' *or* -lăd', *n. Mus.* **1.** A vertical brace or a heavy bar. **2.** *Arch.* A curved ornamental molding. **3.** The salutation, at first an embrace, later a light blow with a sword, in conferring knighthood. [< F. *accoler,* embrace.]

ac-com'mo-date, 1 a-kem'o-dēt; 2 ă-cŏm'o-dāt, *v.* [-DAT"ED[2]; -DAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To do a favor to; oblige; help. **2.** To provide for; lodge. **3.** To adapt or conform; compromise; adjust. **II.** *i.* To be or become mutually conformed or adjusted; come to terms; agree. [< L. *ad,* to, + *commodus,* fit.] Syn.: adapt, adjust, entertain, fit, furnish, harmonize, lodge, oblige, receive, reconcile, serve, suit, supply. See ADAPT; ADJUST.

—**ac-com'mo-dat"ing,** *pa.* Disposed to accommodate; obliging.—**ac-com'mo-dat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ac-com'mo-da"tiv(E[3]),** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

ac-com"mo-da'tion, 1 a-kem"o-dē'shən; 2 ă-cŏm"o-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of accommodating, or the state of being accommodated; specif., adjustment, as of the eye, to vision at different distances; adaptation; fitness; reconciliation; compromise. **2.** A convenience; entertainment; loan or other help or favor. **3.** Obligingness. **4.** The adaptation, as of a text of Scripture, to a use not originally intended, tho not excluded. **5.** *Biol.* (1) A variation effected in an organism by self-activity but not transmitted: distinguished from a variation which is considered congenital, but which is transmissible. (2) The power possessed by some animals to adjust themselves to different environments. **6.** *Psychol.* The alteration, from its accustomed form, of a psychic process, with a view to its adjustment to altered conditions in the environment: the reverse of the formation of habit. **7.** *Theol.* (1) The theory that the revelation of God is adapted to human comprehension and needs. (2) Divine condescension to human weakness. **8.** [U. S.] An accommodation train.—**accommodation bill** or **note,** a note given, or bill of exchange accepted, not for value received but as an accommodation or favor in the course of business.—**a. ladder,** a stairway hung at the side of a ship.—**a. train** [U. S.], a railway-train that stops at all or at most of the stations.

ac-com'pa-ny, 1 a-kum'pə-ni; 2 ă-cŏm'pa-ny, *vt. & vi.* **ac-cum'pa-ny[2],** [-NIED; -NY-ING.] To go with; attend; escort; play an accompaniment. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *com-,* together, + *panis,* bread.] Syn.: see FOLLOW.

—**ac-com'pa-ni-er†,** *n.* One who accompanies; an accompanist.—**ac-com'pa-ni-ment,** *n.* **1.** Anything that accompanies. **2.** *Mus.* A subordinate part, voice, or instrument. Syn.: see APPENDAGE; CIRCUMSTANCE.—**ac-com'pa-nist,** *n. Mus.* A performer who plays or sings the accompaniment.

ac-com'plice, 1 a-kem'plis; 2 ă-cŏm'plĭç, *n.* **1.** An associate in wrong or crime, whether as principal or accessory. **2§.** A helper, in a good sense. [< *ac-* (prob. for A, indef. art.) + F. *complice,* accomplice, < L. *complexus;* see COMPLEX.] Syn.: see ABETTOR; ACCESSORY.

ac-com'plish[1], 1 a-kem'plish; 2 ă-cŏm'plĭsh, *vt.* **1.** To bring to pass; perform; effect. **2.** To bring to completion; finish. **3†.** To make complete; perfect, as in external equipment or in mental acquirements; polish. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *compleo;* see COMPLETE, *v.*]

Syn.: achieve, complete, consummate, discharge, do, effect, execute, finish, fulfil, perform, realize. *Perform* and *accomplish* both imply working toward the end; but *perform* always allows a possibility of not attaining, while *accomplish* carries the thought of full completion. In Longfellow's lines, "Patience; *accomplish* thy labor," etc., *perform* could not be substituted without great loss. As between *complete* and *accomplish*, *complete* considers rather the thing as done; *accomplish*, the whole process of doing it. *Achieve*—to *do* something worthy of a chief—signifies always to *perform* some great and generally some worthy exploit. See ATTAIN; EFFECT.

—**ac-com'plish-a-bl(E),** *a.*—**ac-com'plished,** *pa.* **1.** Proficient; polite; polished; having accomplishments. **2.** Completed; consummated. Syn.: see POLITE.—**ac-com'plish-ment,** *n.* **1.** An accomplishing; fulfilment; performance; completion. **2.** An acquirement; attainment. Syn.: see ACT; ATTAINMENT; END.

ac-compt', etc. Same as ACCOUNT, etc. **ac-compte'†.**

ac-cord'[2], 1 a-kōrd'; 2 ă-côrd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render as due; grant; allow; concede; as, to *accord* merited honor. **2.** To bring to an agreement; to reconcile; literally, to bring heart to heart. **II.** *i.* To agree; harmonize; assent. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.—**ac-cord'a-bl(E),** *a.*—**ac-cord'er,** *n.*

ac-cord', *n.* **1.** Harmony, as of sentiment, action, sounds, colors, etc.; reconciliation; agreement; voluntary acquiescence. **2.** Spontaneous impulse; choice; as, of one's own *accord.* **3.** *Mus.* The series of notes to which an instrument is tuned; a chord; harmony.

Syn.: see HARMONY.—**ac-cor'dance,** *n.* Agreement; harmony. Syn.: see HARMONY.—**ac-cor'dant,** *a.* Consonant; harmonious.—**ac-cor'dant-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cord'ing, 1 a-kōrd'iŋ; 2 ă-côrd'ing. **I.** *pa.* Being in accordance or agreement; harmonizing. **II.** *adv.* Agreeably; conformably; just.—**according as,** agreeably to; just as.—**a. to,** in accordance with; in conformity to; as stated or believed by.—**ac-cord'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a conformable manner; suitably; consequently. Syn.: see CONSEQUENTLY; HENCE; THEREFORE; WHEREFORE.

ac-cor'di-on, 1 a-kōr'di-ən; 2 ă-côr'di-on, *n.* A portable free-reed musical wind-instrument, originally an extension of the mouth-organ, with from 5 to 50 keys, the air for which was formerly supplied by the mouth (a blow-accordion), but is now usually furnished by a hand-bellows attached beneath (a bellows-accordion). [< It. *accordare* = ACCORD, *v.*]—**accordion plaiting,** plaiting which resembles the folds of the bellows part of an accordion.—**ac-cor'di-on-ist,** *n.*

ac-cost'[2], 1 a-kōst'; 2 ă-côst', *vt.* **1.** To speak to first; address. **2‖.** To approach; assail. [< F. *accoster,* < L. *ad,* to, + *costa,* rib.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.

ac"couche"ment', 1 a"kūsh"mäṅ'; 2 ă"cųsh"măṅ', *n.* Delivery in childbed; confinement. [F., ult. < L. *ad,* to; and see COUCH, *v.*]

ac"cou"cheur', 1 a"kū"shūr'; 2 ă"cų"çhûr', *n.* A professional obstetrician; a male physician who practises obstetrics. [F.]

ac"cou"cheuse', 1 a"kū"shūz'; 2 ă"cų"çhûs', *n.* A midwife. [F.]

ac-count'[2], 1 a-kaunt'; 2 ă-count', *v.* **I.** *t.* To hold to be; consider; estimate; deem; attribute; count; compute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To furnish or receive an accounting; give a reckoning (*with* or *to* a person *for* a thing); answer. **2.** To give a rational explanation; refer to some cause or natural law: followed by *for.* [< L.[OF] *ad,* to, + *computo;* see COMPUTE.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.

ac-count', *n.* **1.** A record of a transaction; reckoning; computation. **2.** Any narrative, statement, report, or description; mental record; notice; explanation. **3.** The act or time of rendering a reckoning; judgment. **4.** Consideration, as of value; importance; concern; worth; estimation; esteem. **5.** *Fin. & Com.* A record of debits and credits, receipts and expenditures; any methodical enumeration, score, or reckoning; as, to render an *account;* charge to one's *account;* to have an *account* at a bank.

Syn.: see HISTORY; REASON; REPORT.—**account stated, a. rendered,** an account presented by the creditor and assented to as correct by the debtor.—**ac-count'a-bl(E),** *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; responsible. **2.** Capable of being accounted for or explained.—**ac-count"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being accountable; liability to be called upon to account or answer for something; responsibility. **ac-count'a-bl(E-ness)†.** Syn.: see DUTY.—**ac-count'a-bly,** *adv.*—**account'an-cy,** *n.* The work or art of an accountant.—**account'ant,** *n.* One who keeps, examines, or is skilled in accounts.—**ac-coun'tant-ship,** *n.* The office or business of an accountant.—**ac-coun'tics,** *n.* The science or art of keeping accounts; bookkeeping.—**ac-count'ing,** *n.* The action, process, or system of accounting.

ac-cou'ter, 1 a-kū'tər; 2 ă-cų'ter, *vt.* [-TERED or -TRED, **ac-cou'tre,** -TERD[2]; -TER-ING or -TRING.] To furnish with dress or trappings; equip. [< F. *à,* to or for, + *couture,* < L. *custos,* keeper.—**ac-cou'ter-ment, ac-cou'tre-ment,** *n.* **1.** Equipment; apparel; dress; trappings: chiefly used in plural; also, the act of accoutering. **2.** The equipments of a soldier other than arms and dress. Syn.: see CAPARISON.

Ac'cra, 1 ak'rə; 2 ăc'ra, *n.* Same as AKKRA.

ac-cred'it[2], 1 a-kred'it; 2 ă-crĕd'it, *vt.* **1.** To give credit to; believe. **2.** To furnish or send with credentials, as an ambassador; to authorize. [< L.[F] *ad,* to; and see CREDIT, *n.*]—**to accredit with** (something), to attribute (something) to.

ac-cresce', 1 a-kres'; 2 ă-crĕs', *vi.* **1§.** To accrue. **2†.** To increase. [< L. *accresco,* < *ad,* to, + *cresco,* grow.]

—**ac-cres'cence,** *n.* Gradual growth; an accretion.—**ac-cres'cent,** *a. Bot.* Continuing to grow after the normal time;

said of a calyx or other part of the flower except the ovary that grows after flowering, increasing in size with age.

ac-crete', 1 a-krīt'; 2 ă-crēt', *v.* [AC-CRET'ED; AC-CRET'ING.] **I.** *t.* To add; cause to adhere. **II.** *i.* To grow, or be brought, together by adhesion; be added. [< L. *accretus*, pp. of *accrescо*, increase, < *ad*, to, + *cresco*, grow.]—**ac-crete'**, *a.* **1.** Formed or marked by accretions. **2.** *Bot.* Grown together; said of parts normally separate.

ac-cre'tion, 1 a-krī'shən; 2 ă-crē'shon, *n.* **1.** Growth or formation by external additions; increase by adhesion or inclusion; an accumulation or external addition; matter added. **2.** *Pathol.* Abnormal adhesion or growing together. **3.** *Law.* Increase, as of land along the seashore or a river, by deposit of alluvium. **4**‖. Increase by natural growth. [< L. *ad*, to, + *crescо*, grow.] Syn.: see INCREASE.—**ac-cre'tive**, *a.*

Ac'cring-ton, 1 ak'riŋ-tən; 2 ăc'ring-ton, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England; pop. 43,610.

ac-croach', 1 a-krōch'; 2 ă-crōch', *vt.* [AC-CROACHED' or AC-CROACH'T; AC-CROACH'ING.] **1.** To usurp, as royal prerogatives. **2**†. To draw to oneself, as with a grappling-hook. [< OF. *accrocher*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *croc*, hook; see CROCHET, *n.*]

ac-crue', 1 a-krū'; 2 ă-cru', *vi.* [AC-CRUED'; AC-CRU'ING.] **1.** To come as a natural result or increment, as by growth, business, etc.; arise as an addition, accession, or advantage; accumulate. **2.** *Law.* To become vested. [< L.ª *ad*, to, + *crescо*, grow.]—**ac-cru'al**, *n.* **ac-crue'ment**‡; **ac-cru'ment**‡.

ac-crue', *n.* **1.** A loop or false mesh in network, which increases the number of meshes in a given row. **2**†. An increment; accession. [F., orig. pp. f. of *accroître*, < L. *accrescо*; see ACCRUE, *v.*]

acct., *abbr.* Account, accountant.

acct. curt., *abbr.* Account current.

acct.-gen., *abbr.* Accountant-general.

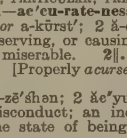
ac"cu-ba'tion, 1 ak"yu-bā'shən; 2 ăc"yu-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or position of reclining, as anciently at meals. **2.** *Med.* Accouchement. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cubo*, lie down.]

ac-cum'bent, 1 a-kum'bənt; 2 ă-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* **1.** Lying down; recumbent. **2.** *Bot.* Lying against something, as a cotyledon against a radicle. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cubo*, lie down.]

ac-cu'mu-late, 1 a-kiū'miu-lēt; 2 ă-cū'mū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To heap or pile up; amass; collect. **II.** *i.* To increase, as profits, etc.; also, to amass wealth. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cumulus*, heap.] Syn.: see AMASS.

—**ac-cu"mu-la'tion**, *n.* An amassing; increase; a collected mass. Syn.: see HEAP; STOCK.—**ac-cu'mu-la-tiv(es)**, *a.* Serving or tending to accumulate, or characterized by accumulation; given to amassing; cumulative; collective.—**accumulative judgment**, a judgment sentencing a person to imprisonment for a term to commence after a previous sentence shall have expired.—**ac-cu'mu-la-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*—**ac-cu'mu-la-tiv(e-ness)**, *n.*

ac-cu'mu-la"tor, 1 a-kiū'miu-lē"tər; 2 ă-cū'mū-lā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that accumulates; especially, a power-storing hydraulic apparatus, a storage battery or cell, a Leyden jar, or a condenser. **2.** An elastic section in a trace or in a chain or rope used in dredging, to prevent parting by too sudden strain.



Electric Accumulator (Battery and Cell).

ac'cu-ra-cy, 1 ak'yu-ra-si; 2 ăc'yu-ra-çy, *n.* The quality of being accurate; exactness; correctness.

ac'cu-rate, 1 ak'yu-rıt; 2 ăc'yu-rat, *a.* Conforming exactly to truth or to a standard; precise; exact; correct. [< L. *ad*, to, + *cura*, care.] Syn.: see CORRECT; JUST; PARTICULAR; PRECISE.—**ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*—**ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

ac-curs'ed, 1 a-kūrs'ed *or* a-kūrst'; 2 ă-cûrs'ĕd *or* ă-cûrst', *a.* **1.** Doomed to, deserving, or causing a curse; cursed; wretched; detestable; miserable. **2**‖. Set apart, as for God, or for destruction. [Properly *acursed*, < AS. *ā-* intens. + *cursian*, curse.]

ac"cu-sa'tion, 1 ak"yu-zē'shən; 2 ăc"yu-çā'shon, *n.* **1.** A charge of crime or misconduct; an indictment. **2.** The act of accusing, or the state of being accused; arraignment. **ac-cu'sal**‡.

ac-cu'sa-tiv(es), 1 a-kiū'za-tiv; 2 ă-cū'ça-tĭv. *Gram.* **I.** *a.* Denoting, in inflected languages, the relation of the direct object of a verb or the goal toward which its action is directed; objective. **ac-cu'sa-tiv"al**‡. **II.** *n.* The case of Latin and Greek nouns corresponding to the English objective. [< L. *accusativus* (Gr. *aitiatikē*, lit. the case 'of accusing,' also 'of effect'), < *accuso*; see ACCUSE.]—**ac-cu'sa-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*

ac-cuse', 1 a-kiūz'; 2 ă-cūç', *v.* [AC-CUSED'; AC-CUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To charge with crime, fault, or error; censure: usually with *of*, the offense being specified. **II.** *i.* To make accusation; bring charges. [< L. *ad*, to, + *causa*, cause (in law).] Syn.: see ARRAIGN; BLAME.

—**ac-cu'sa-to'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an accuser.—**ac-cu'sa-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to an accusation; accusing.—**ac-cused'**, *n.* One against whom a charge is made.—**ac-cus'er**, *n.* One who or that which accuses.

ac-cus'tom, 1 a-kus'təm; 2 ă-cŭs'tom, *vt.* To make familiar by use; habituate or inure. [< L.ᵒʳ *ad*, to; and see CUSTOM.]—**ac-cus'tomed**, *a.* Habitual; usual. Syn.: see ADDICTED; HABITUAL; USUAL.

ace, 1 ēs; 2 āç, *n.* **1.** A single spot, as on a playing-card or die; a card or side of a die so marked; a unit; particle. **2.** Bad luck; loss; the worst; also, the best. **3.** [Recent.] A military aviator who has succeeded in bringing down five opponents: officially so graded and designated. **4.** In tennis and similar games, in scoring, a single point. [< L. *as*, unit, < *as*, Tarentine form of Gr. *heis*, one.]—**within an ace**, on the very point or verge.

-a'ce-a, 1 -ē'si-ə; 2 -ā'çe-ă, *suffix.* Used in forming names of classes, orders, suborders, superfamilies, or families of animals; as, Crustacea (class), Cetacea (order); Veneracea (suborder, superfamily, and family at various times). [Pl. neut. of L. *-aceus*; see -ACEOUS.]

-a'ce-æ, 1 -ē'si-ī; 2 -ā'çe-ē, *suffix.* Used in forming collective names of families of plants; as, Vitaceæ, the vine family; Rosaceæ, a family of polypetalous plants, including roses. [Pl. fem. of L. *-aceus*; see -ACEOUS.]

A-cel'da-ma, 1 ə-sel'də-mə; 2 ə-çĕl'da-ma, *n.* [L.] The field of blood; the potter's field, near Jerusalem, bought with the money received by Judas Iscariot for betraying Jesus; hence, any place of bloody or murderous associations. *Matt.* xxvii, 8 and *Acts* i, 18.

A. C. E. mixture. *Chem.* A mixture consisting of one part of alcohol, two of chloroform, and three of ether: used as an anesthetic. [annuitant. [Sp. Am.]

a-cen"sua-dor', 1 ą-thēn"su-ą-dōr'; 2 ă-thęn"şu-ă-dōr', *n.* An

a-cen'tric, 1 ē-sen'trik; 2 ā-çĕn'trie, *a.* Without a center; not in, or directed from, a center.

-a'ceous, *suffix.* Of the nature of; belonging or pertaining to; like; as, cretaceous, chalky; herbaceous, herb-like. [< L. *-aceus*, of the nature of, + -OUS.] **-a'ceant**‡.

A-ceph'a-li, 1 ə-sef'ə-lai; 2 ă-cĕf'ă-lī, *n. pl.* **1.** Imaginary men or animals without heads. **2.** Any body of men not having or acknowledging a head or chief. (1) *Eng. Hist.* The Levelers mentioned in the laws of Henry I. (2) *Ch. Hist.* Any one of the various religious sects or classes who owned no bishop or higher authority, as the protesting members of the Council of Ephesus (A. D. 431), which condemned Nestorius, or the Flagellants of the middle ages. [LL. pl. of *acephalus*, < Gr. *akephalos*, headless, < *a-* priv. + *kephalē*, head.]

a-ceph'a-lous, 1 ə-sef'ə-ləs; 2 ă-cĕf'ă-lŭs, *a.* Headless; having no ruler; lacking proper beginning. [< Gr. *akephalos*, headless.]—**A-ceph'a-la**, *n. pl.* A class of headless mollusks; bivalves. **A-ceph"a-læ'a**‡.—**ac'e-phal**, *a.* & *n.*—**a-ceph'a-lan**, *a.* & *n.*

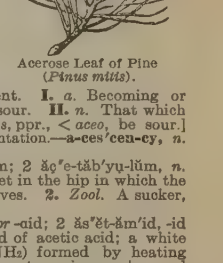
a-ce'qui-a, 1 ą-sē'ki-ą; 2 ă-çę'ki-ă, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A canal, as for irrigation; trench; drain. [rat"ed‡.

ac'e-rate, 1 as'i-rēt; 2 ăç'e-rāt, *a.* Needle-pointed. **ac'e-**

a-cerb', 1 ə-sūrb'; 2 ə-çĕrb', *a.* Sour and astringent; harsh; sharp. [< L. *acerbus*, < *acer*, sharp.] Syn.: see BITTER.—**ac'er-bate**, *vt.* [-BAT'ED‡; -BAT'ING.] To make sour; embitter; exasperate. —**ac'er-bate**, *a.*—**ac'er-bent**, *a.* Astringent; harsh.

a-cer'bi-ty, 1 ə-sūr'bi-ti; 2 ə-çĕr'bi-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Sourness, as of temper, etc.; harshness; sharpness. **a-cerb'i-tude**‡. Syn.: see ACRIMONY.

ac'e-rose, 1 as'i-rōs; 2 ăç'e-rōs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Needle-shaped. **2**‖. Chaffy. [< L. *acerosus*, < *acus*, chaff, confused with *acus*, needle.] **ac'e-rous**‡.



Acerose Leaf of Pine (*Pinus mitis*).

ac'e-rous², 1 as'i-rus; 2 ăç'e-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Having rudimentary or no antennæ. **2.** Hornless. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *keras*, horn.]

ac'er-vate, 1 as'ər-vēt; 2 ăç'er-vāt. **1**‖. *vt.* To heap up. **II.** *a.* Massed together; growing compactly in heaps or clusters. **-ly**, *adv.*

a-cer'vu-lus, 1 ə-sūr'viu-ləs; 2 ə-çĕr'vŭ-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Bot.* An open, saucer-shaped, non-sexual, spore-producing fruit-body, appearing as pustules in some parasitic imperfectly known fungi, developed just within the tissues of the host plant.

a-ces'cent, 1 ə-ses'ənt; 2 ə-çĕs'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Becoming or tending to become sour; slightly sour. **II.** *n.* That which is slightly acid. [< L. *acescen(t-)s*, ppr., < *aceo*, be sour.] —**a-ces'cence**, *n.* Acetous fermentation.—**a-ces'cen-cy**, *n.* Slight sourness.

ac"e-tab'u-lum, 1 as'i-tab'yu-ləm; 2 ăç"e-tăb'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, 1 -lə; 2 -la, *pl.*] **1.** The socket in the hip in which the head of the femur rests and revolves. **2.** *Zool.* A sucker, as on the arms of cephalopods.

ac"et-am'id, 1 as'et-am'id, -id *or* -aid; 2 ăs"ĕt-ăm'id, -id

ac"et-am'ide, } *or* -īd, *n.* The amid of acetic acid; a white

ac"et-an'i-lid, } crystalline compound (CH_3CONH_2) formed by heating

ac"et-an'i-lide, } acetic ether with ammonia. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, + AMID.]

ac"et-an'i-lid, } 1 as"et-an'i-lid, -lid *or* -loid; 2 ăç"ĕt-

ac"et-an'i-lide, } ăn'i-lĭd, -lĭd *or* -līd, *n. Chem.* An acetyl derivative of anilin ($C_6H_5NHCOCH_3$), consisting of white shining crystalline scales: used in medicine as a sedative and antipyretic. [e-tat"ed, *a.*

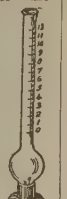
ac'e-tate, 1 as'i-tēt; 2 ăç'e-tāt, *n.* A salt of acetic acid.—**ac'-**

a-cet'ic, 1 ə-set'ik *or* ə-sī'tik; 2 ə-çĕt'ic *or* ə-çī'tie, *a.* Pertaining to or like vinegar; sour. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, < *aceo*, be sour.]—**acetic acid**, a colorless, pungent, mobile liquid (CH_3CO_2H), usually obtained by the destructive distillation of wood or by the oxidation of alcohol with ferments. Vinegar is a dilute and impure acetic acid produced by fermentation.

a-cet'i-fy, 1 ə-set'i-fai; 2 ə-cĕt'i-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.**

t. To convert into acid or vinegar. **II.** *i.* To become acid; change into vinegar. [< ACETUM + -FY.]—**a-cet'ī-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**a-cet'ī-fī"er,** *n.*

ac"e-tim'e-ter, 1 as'ī-tim'ī-tər; 2 ăç"e-tim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acetic acid or vinegar. [< ACETUM + Gr. *metron,* measure.] **ac"e-tom'e-ter‡.**—**ac"e-ti-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**ac"e-tim'e-try,** *n.*



Acetimeter.

ac'e-tone, 1 as'ī-tōn; 2 ăç'e-tōn, *n. Chem.* **1.** An inflammable liquid ($(CH_3)_2CO$, with a biting taste, obtained by the destructive distillation of certain wood, acetates, and various organic compounds; dimethyl ketone. It is used in making chloroform, and as a solvent for fats, camphor, and resins. **2.** Any one of the ketones. [< ACETIC.]—**ac"e-to-nu'ri-a,** *n.* Excess of acetone in the urine, *e. g.,* in diabetes.—**ac"e-to-phe'none,** *n.* A colorless liquid (C_8H_8O), obtained by distilling calcium acetate and calcium benzoate, used as a hypnotic; hypnone; phenyl methyl ketone.

ac'e-tous, 1 as'ī-tus; 2 ăç'e-tŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing acetic acid; sour. **ac'e-tose‡.** Syn.: SEE BITTER.

a-ce'tum, 1 ə-sī'tum; 2 ə-çē'tŭm, *n.* Vinegar. [L., < *aceo,* be sour.]

ac'e-tyl, 1 as'ī-til; 2 ăç'e-tȳl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical monatomic radical (C_2H_3O) of acetic acid. [< ACET- + Gr. *hylē,* substance.]—**ac"e-tyl-cel'lu-lose,** *n.* Same as CELLULOSE ACETATE.—**ac"e-tyl'ic,** *a.*

a-cet'y-lene, 1 ə-set'ī-līn; 2 ə-cĕt'y-lēn, *n.* The most brilliant of illuminating gases (C_2H_2). It may be produced synthetically from its elements, by incomplete combustion of coal gas, and commercially from calcium carbid (CaC_2) by the action of water.

A-chæ'a, 1 ə-kī'ə; 2 ə-cē'a, *n.* **1.** A district of N. Peloponnesus, Greece; pop., with Elis, 260,000. **2.** Loosely, Greece. **A-cha'ia‡** [Gr.].—**A-chæ'an,** *a.* & *n.* **A-chai'an‡.**

Ach"æ-men'i-an, 1 ak"ī-men'ī-ən *or* -mī'nī-ən; 2 ăc"ē-mĕn'i-an *or* -mē'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the ancient Persian dynasty descended from Achæmenes, or (2) the Persian language of the period. The dynasty of the **Achæmenidæ** began with the immediate predecessors of Cyrus, in the 6th century B. C., and came to an end with the conquest of Alexander (330 B. C.).—**Ach"æ-men'i-an,** *n.*

a-char"ne-meut'ȳ, 1 ə-shar"nə-mūn' *or* ə-chärn'ment; 2 ə-shär"ne-mān' *or* ə-chärn'mənt, *n.* [F.] Bloodthirstiness.

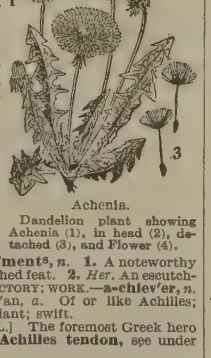
A-cha'tes, 1 ə-kē'tīz; 2 ə-eā'tēs, *n.* In Vergil's *Æneid,* the faithful friend of Æneas.

ache, 1 ēk; 2 āe. **I.** *vi.* [ACHED‡; ACH'ING.] To suffer dull, continued pain. **II.** *n.* A local, dull, and protracted pain. [< AS. *acan,* ache.] **aket.**

Syn.: see AGONY.—**ach'er,** *n.*—**ach'ing,** *pa.* & *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

A-che'an, *a.* & *n.* Same as ACHÆAN.

a-che'ni-um, 1 ə-kī'nī-um; 2 ə-eē'ni-ūm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp containing one seed, as in the buttercup. [< Gr. *a-,* not, + *chainō,* yawn.] **a-chæ'ni-um‡; a-chene'‡; a-kene'‡; a-ke'ni-um‡.**—**a-che'ni-al,** *a.*



Achenia.

Dandelion plant showing Achenia (1), in head (2), detached (3), and Flower (4).

Ach'e-ron, 1 ak'ī-ren; 2 ăc'e-rōn, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** A river of Hades. **2.** Hades.

A'chi Ba'ba, 1 ä'chī bä'bə; 2 ä'chī bä'bä. A hill, 730 feet high, on the southern point of the Gallipoli peninsula; severe fighting in World War in 1915. [Arab., tree-hill.]

a-chiev(e'r, 1 ə-chīv'; 2 ə-chēv', *v.* [A-CHIEV(E)D'R; A-CHIEV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To accomplish by valor, skill, perseverance, etc.; perform; finish; win. **II.** *i.* To accomplish something; attain an object. [< F. *achever,* < *à chef,* to an end.] Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH; ATTAIN; EFFECT; GAIN; GET; SUCCEED.—**a-chiev'a-bl(e,** *a.*—**a-chiev(e'ment‡,** *n.* **1.** A noteworthy and successful action or a distinguished feat. **2.** *Her.* An escutcheon. Syn.: see ACT; CAREER; END; VICTORY; WORK.—**a-chiev'er,** *n.*

Ach"il-le'an, 1 ak"ī-lī'ən; 2 ăc"i-lē'an, *a.* Of or like Achilles; hence, invulnerable; wrathful; valiant; swift.

a-chil'les, 1 ə-kil'īz; 2 ə-cil'ēs, *n.* [L.] The foremost Greek hero of the Iliad; slayer of Hector.—**Achilles tendon,** see under TENDON.

a-chime', 1 ə-chaim'; 2 ə-chīm', *a.* & *adv.* Chiming; in a chime.

A-chin', 1 ə-chin'; 2 ä-chīn', *n.* **1.** A former native kingdom of northern Sumatra; pop. 582,000. **2.** Its capital, now capital of Atjeh; pop. about 12,000. See ATJEH. **A-cheen'‡.**

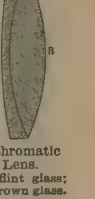
Ach"i-nese', 1 ach'ī-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 ăch'ī-nēs' *or* -nēs', *n.* **1.** A native of Achin, or its people collectively. **2.** The Achinese language, of Malayan stock.

ach'ing, 1 ēk'iŋ; 2 āe'ing, *pa.* That aches. **ak'ing‡.**—**ach'ing-ly,** *adv.* **ak'ing-ly‡.**

A-chit'o-phel, 1 ə-kit'o-fel; 2 ə-cit'o-fel, *n.* In Dryden's satire *Absalom and Achitophel,* a caricature of Lord Shaftesbury. **A-hith'o-phel‡** (*Bib.*).

ach"la-myd'e-ous, 1 ak"lə-mid'ī-us; 2 ăc"la-mȳd'e-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Having no protecting envelop, as a flower without a perianth.

ach"ro-mat'ic, 1 ak"ro-mat'ik; 2 ăc"ro-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Free from color or iridescence; transmitting pure white light, as a lens. **2.** Resisting the usual staining agents. **3.** *Mus.* Unmodulated; without accidentals. [< Gr. *a-,* without, + *chrōma,* color.]—**ach"ro-mat'ic,** *n.* An achromatic lens or a telescope fitted with one.—**ach"ro-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**a-chro'ma-tism,** *n.* The state or quality of being achromatic. **a-chro'ma-tic'ī-tyǂ.**—**a-chro'ma-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To render achromatic. **a-chro'ma-tiseǂ.**



Achromatic Lens.

A, flint glass; *B,* crown glass.

a-chro'ma-tin, 1 ə-krō'mə-tin; 2 ə-crō'ma-tĭn, *n. Biol.* The substance in the cell-nucleus which does not readily take color from basic stains. [< A-[14] + CHROMATIN.]

a-chro'ma-tous, 1 ə-krō'mə-tus; 2 ə-crō'ma-tŭs, *a.* Having less than the normal color; colorless.

a-chro'mic, *a.* Same as ACHROMATIC.

a-cic'u-la, 1 ə-sik'yu-lə; 2 ə-cĭc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A slender needle-like process; a bristle or prickle, as on a plant or animal; a needle-shaped body, as some crystals. [L.] **ac'ī-cle(ǂ.**—**a-cic'u-lar,** *a.* Needle-shaped; sharp-pointed.—**a-cic'u-late, -lat"ed,** *a.*—**a-cic'u-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Helminth.* One of the sharp, style-like appendages whose parts project from each division of the parapodia of certain annelids.

ac'id, 1 as'id; 2 ăç'id. **I.** *a.* **1.** Sharp and biting to the taste, as vinegar; sour. **2.** Pertaining to, yielding, or like an acid. **3.** Acidic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any sour substance. **2.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen in which all or a part of the hydrogen may be exchanged for a metal or a basic radical, forming a salt. Aqueous solutions of acids are sour, and redden vegetable substances, as litmus. They generally contain oxygen united with another element that gives the name to the acid: thus, sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) contains hydrogen, sulfur, and oxygen. [< L. *acidus,* < *aceo,* be sour.] Syn.: see BITTER.—**a-cid'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Containing a high percentage of silica: said of rocks: opposed to *basic.* **2.** Acid-forming.—**ac'id-ly,** *adv.*—**ac'id-ness,** *n.* Same as ACIDITY, 1 & 2.

a-cid'i-fy, 1 ə-sid'ī-fai; 2 ə-çĭd'ī-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* To render acid; change into acid. **II.** *i.* To become acid. [< ACID + -FY.]—**a-cid'i-fi"a-bl(e‡,** *a.*—**a-cid'i-fi"ant,** *a.*—**ac"i-dif'ic,** *a.* Producing an acid or acidity; making acid.—**a-cid"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**a-cid'i-fi"er,** *n.*

ac"i-dim'e-ter, 1 as"ī-dim'ī-tər; 2 ăç"i-dim'e-ter, *n.* Any apparatus for determining the strength of acids. [< ACID + Gr. *metron,* measure.]—**ac"i-met'ric,** *a.*—**ac"i-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**ac"i-dim'e-try,** *n.* The process of determining the strength of acids, as by the use of standard alkaline solutions.

a-cid'i-ty, 1 ə-sid'ī-tī; 2 ə-çĭd'ī-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being acid. **2.** Degree of acid strength. **3.** The combining power of a base with reference to an acid. **ac'id-ness‡.**

ac"i-do'sis, 1 as"ī-dō'sis; 2 ăç"i-dō'sis, *n.* Acid intoxication of the body.

a-cid'u-late, 1 ə-sid'yu-lēt; 2 ə-çĭd'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED‡; -LAT'ING.] To make somewhat acid; figuratively, to embitter.—**a-cid"u-la'tion,** *n.*

a-cid'u-lous, 1 ə-sid'yu-lus; 2 ə-çĭd'yu-lŭs, *a.* Slightly acid; subacid; sour-tempered. Syn.: see BITTER.

ac'i-er-age, 1 as'ī-er-ij; 2 ăç'i-er-ăg, *n.* [F.] The process of electroplating a metal with iron or steel.

ac'i-er-ate, 1 as'ī-er-ēt; 2 ăç'i-er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED‡; -AT'ING.] To turn into steel. [< F. *acier,* steel, < LL. *aciarium,* < L. *acies,* edge.]—**ac"i-er-a'tion,** *n.*

ac'i-form, 1 as'ī-fōrm; 2 ăç'i-fôrm, *a.* Needle-shaped. [< L. *acus,* needle, + *forma,* shape.]

a-cin'a-ci-form, 1 ə-sin'ə-si-fōrm; 2 ə-çĭn'a-çi-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Similar-shaped; having one edge thick and slightly concave, the other thin and convex, so as to resemble a simitar.

a-cin'i-form, 1 ə-sin'ī-fōrm; 2 ə-çĭn'ī-fôrm, *a.* **1.** (1) Of the shape of a cluster of grapes. (2) Composed of or full of kernels. (3) Like a grape. **2**‖. *Anat.* Of the color of a purple grape: said of a layer of pigment in the iris.

ac'i-nose, 1 as'ī-nōs; 2 ăç'i-nōs, *a.* Composed of small racemose lobules or acini; consisting of minute granular concretions. **ac'ī-nous‡.**

ac'i-nus, 1 as'ī-nus; 2 ăç'i-nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Bot.* (1) One of the drupelets of an aggregate baccate fruit, as a raspberry. (2) A grape-seed. (3)† A berry, as a grape, growing in bunches; a bunch of such berries. **2.** *Anat.* The terminal division of the secreting portion of a racemose gland.

-a'cious, *suffix.* Abounding in; characterized by; given to; as, pugn*acious.* [< L. *-ax, -act-,* + *-ous.*]

Ac"i-pen-ser'i-dæ, 1 as"ī-pen-ser'ī-dī; 2 ăç"i-pĕn-sér'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of chondrosteous fishes having an elongate body with five rows of shields, and a projecting snout with four barbels in a transverse row in front of the small toothless mouth; sturgeons. **Ac"i-pen'ser,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *acipenser,* sturgeon.]

-ac'i-ty, 1 -as'ī-tī; 2 -ac'i-ty. A suffix added to adjectives to form abstract nouns expressing quality or state; as, tena*city,* pugna*city,* etc. [< L. *-acitas, -actatem,* < *-ax, -actus,* + *-tas, -tyǂ.*]

ac"know't, *vt.* **1.** To acknowledge. **2.** To recognize. **a-know't.**—**to be acknownt,** to acknowledge: frequently with *of.*

ac-knowl'edge, 1 ak-nel'ej; 2 ăc-nŏl'ĕdg, *vt.* [-EDGED; -EDG-ING.] **1.** To own or admit as implying obligation or incurring responsibility; show appreciation of; confess. **2.** To report the receipt or arrival of; as, to *acknowledge* a letter. **3.** To own or admit (a person or thing) to have existence. (1) To receive as a fact; admit or accept, simply; recognize. (2) To avow belief in or knowledge of; admit the genuineness or validity of, as a right, claim, or document. **4.** To assent in legal form to the validity of; avow as one's free act; vouch for; certify; as, to

acknowledge a deed, or the service of a writ. [< A-[1] + KNOWLEDGE.] Syn.: accept, admit, avow, certify, concede, confess, indorse, grant, own, profess, recognize. See AVOW; CONFESS.—Ant.: deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.

—**ac″knowl′edge-a-bl**(e[2]), *a.*—**ac″knowl′edg-er**, *n.*

ac-knowl′edg-ment, 1 ak-nel′ej-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăc-nŏl′ĕdġ-ment, *n.* The act of acknowledging; avowal; confession; recognition; report or admission of receipt; in law, a formal declaration before competent authority, or the official certificate of such declaration. **ac-knowl′edge-ment‡**. Syn.: see APOLOGY.

a-clin′ic, 1 ə-klin′ık; 2 a-clin′ic, *a.* Having no inclination or dip; situated where the compass-needle does not dip; as, the *aclinic* line. [< Gr. *aklinēs*, < *a-* priv. + *klinō*, bend.]

ac′me, 1 ak′mi; 2 ăc′me, *n.* The highest point, or summit; perfection; climax. [Gr.]

ac′ne, 1 ak′ni; 2 ăc′ne, *n.* An eruptive skin-disease. [Cor. of Gr. *akmē*, point.]

ac′node, 1 ak′nōd; 2 ăc′nōd, *n. Math.* A point outside a curve whose coordinates satisfy the equation of the curve; a conjugate point. [< L. *acus*, needle, + NODE.]

a-cock′, 1 ə-kŏk′; 2 a-cŏk′. **I.** *a.* Figuratively, alert; vigilant. **II.** *adv.* In a cocked manner or position; as, he set his hat *acock*.

a-cock′bill, 1 ə-kŏk′bil; 2 a-cŏk′bĭl, *adv. Naut.* **1.** Hanging by the chain, ready for dropping: said of the anchor. **2.** Tipped up at an angle with the deck: said of the yards.

a-cold′, 1 ə-kōld′; 2 a-cōld′, *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] Cold; chilly.

ac′o-lyte, 1 ak′o-lait; 2 ăc′o-ĭt, *n.* **1.** An attendant or assistant. **2.** *Eccl.* An attendant for subordinate duties on the ministers officiating at a sacred rite; especially (*R. C. Ch.*), a member of the highest of the four minor orders. [< Gr.LL *akolouthos*, < *a-* copulative + *keleuthos*, journey.] **ac′o-lyth‡**; **ac′o-lythe‡**.

A″con-ca′gua, 1 ɑ″kon-kā′gwa; 2 ă″con-cā′ġwă, *n.* Volcano in Argentine Republic; 23,080 ft.; highest point in the western hemisphere.

ac′o-nite, 1 ak′o-nait; 2 ăc′o-nĭt, *n.* A medicinal plant; the monk's-hood or wolf's-bane (*Aconitum napellus*), or any plant of the genus *Aconitum*. [< L. *aconitum*.]—**a-con′ic**, *a.* Derived from or related to aconite. **ac″o-nit′ic‡**.

Aconite. Flower and Leaf.

Ac″o-nl′tum, 1 ak′o-nai′tum; 2 ăc″o-nī′tŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of poisonous plants of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), including several medicinal species. **2.** [a-] Aconite.

a-con′ti-um, 1 ə-ken′shi-um; 2 a-cŏn′shi-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* One of certain cord-like organs of various sea-anemones, consisting chiefly of thread-cells, which the animal thrusts out when irritated.

a′corn, 1 ē′kōrn; 2 ā′cŏrn, *n.* The fruit of the oak, a one-seeded nut, fixed in a woody cup. [< AS. *æcern*, < *æcer*, field; see ACRE[1].]

a″cot-y-le′don, 1 ē″kat-ı-lī′dən; 2 ā″cŏt-y-lē′don, *n.* [-DONS or -DO-NES, 1 -do-nīz; 2 -do-nēs, *pl.*] **1.** A plant without cotyledons or seed-lobes. **2.** [A-] *pl.* The *Cryptogamia*. [< A-[14] + COTYLEDON.]—**a-cot″y-le′do-nous**, *a.*

a-cou′me-ter, 1 ə-kū′[*or* -kau′]mı-tər; 2 a-cų′[*or* -cou′]me-ter, *n.* An instrument for testing the delicacy of the sense of hearing. [< Gr. *akouō*, hear, + *metron*, measure.]

a-cou′phone, 1 ə-kū′fōn; 2 a-cų′fōn, *n.* An instrument used to reproduce and intensify sound. [< Gr. *akouō*, hear, + *phōnē*, sound.] **a-kou′phone‡**.

a-cous′tic, 1 ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]tık; 2 a-cųs′[*or* -cous′]-tic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the act or sense of hearing, the science of acoustics, or the thing heard; adapted for conveying sound or aiding hearing. **II.** *n. Med.* Any medicine or appliance to help the hearing. [< Gr. *akoustikos*, < *akouō*, hear.] **a-cous′ti-cal‡**.—**a-cous′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-cous′tics**, *n.* **1.** That branch of physics which treats of the phenomena and laws of sound. **2.** The sound-producing qualities of an auditorium. Like many other scientific terms, *acoustics* is plural in form, but singular in construction, requiring a verb in the singular. "*Acoustics is* (not *are*) a department of science treating of sound."

ac″ous-ti′cian, 1 ak′ūs-[*or* -aus-]tish′ən; 2 ăc″ųs-[*or* -ous-]-tĭsh′an, *n.* A person skilled in acoustics.

a-cous′ti-con, 1 ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]ti-ken; 2 a-cųs′[*or* -cous′]ti-cŏn, *n.* An instrument for conveying sounds to the deaf: trade name. [< Gr. *akoustikos*; see ACOUSTIC, *a.*] [England].

A. C. P., *abbr.* Associate of the College of Preceptors (of London).

ac-quaint′d, 1 ə-kwēnt′; 2 ă-kwānt′. **I.** *vt.* To make familiar or conversant; cause to know; inform: followed by *with*; as, to *acquaint* oneself with the facts. **II§.** *a.* Acquainted. **III.** *n.* An acquaintance. [< L.OF *ad*, to, + *co-* (*cum*), with, + *gnosco*, know.]—**to be acquainted with**, to be in some degree familiar with; know personally.

ac-quain′tance, 1 ə-kwēn′tens; 2 ă-kwān′tanç, *n.* **1.** Knowledge of any person or thing. **2.** A person or persons with whom one is acquainted.

Syn.: association, companionship, experience, familiarity, fellowship, friendship, intimacy, knowledge. *Acquaintance* between persons is mutual, assuming that each knows the other. *Acquaintance* is less than *familiarity* or *intimacy*. *Acquaintance* does not involve *friendship*, for one may be well acquainted with an enemy. *Fellowship* involves not merely *acquaintance* and *companionship*, but sympathy as well. There may be pleasant *fellowship* which does not reach the fulness of *friendship*. Compare FRIENDSHIP; LOVE. As regards studies, pursuits, etc., *acquaintance* is less than *familiarity*, which supposes minute *knowledge* of particulars, arising often from long *experience* or *association*.—Ant.: ignorance, ignoring, inexperience, unfamiliarity.—**Prep.:** acquaintance *with* a subject; *of* one person *with* another; *between* persons.—**ac-quain′tance-ship**, *n.* Same as ACQUAINTANCE, 1. **ac-quain′tan-cy‡**.

ac-quest′, 1 a-kwest′; 2 ă-kwĕst′, *n.* An act of acquiring; conquest. [F., < L. *acquiro*, ACQUIRE.]

ac″qui-esce′, 1 ak″wı-es′; 2 ăc″wi-ĕs′, *vi.* [-ESCED′t; -ESC′-ING.] To tacitly consent or concur; accept; assent; comply. [< L. *ad*, to, + *quies*, rest.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.—**ac″qui-es′cence**, *n.* Quiet submission; passive consent: followed by *in*, formerly *to*. **ac″qui-es′cen-cy‡**.—**ac″qui-es′cent**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

ac-quire′, 1 a-kwair′; 2 ă-kwīr′, *vt.* [AC-QUIRED′; AC-QUIR′ING.] To obtain by search, endeavor, or purchase; get as one's own; receive; gain. [< L. *ad*, to, + *quæro*, seek.] Syn.: see ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; LEARN.

—**ac-quir′a-bl**(e[2]), *a.* That may be acquired.—**ac-quire′-ment**, *n.* The act of acquiring; an acquired power or attribute; attainment. Syn.: see ATTAINMENT.—**ac-quir′er**, *n.*—**ac″qui-si′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of acquiring. **2.** Anything gained or won; a power or possession. Syn.: see ATTAINMENT.—**ac-quis′i-tiv**(e[3]), *a.* Able or inclined to acquire, as money or property. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ac-quist′**, *n.* **1.** The act of acquiring. **2‡.** An acquisition; gain.

ac-quit′, 1 ə-kwit′; 2 ă-kwĭt′, *vt.* [AC-QUIT′TED[2] or AC-QUIT′; AC-QUIT′TING.] **1.** To free or clear, as from an accusation; declare innocent; exculpate; exonerate. **2.** To relieve, as of an obligation; absolve. **3.** Reflexively, to deport; as, he *acquitted* himself with credit. **4.** To repay, as a debt, favor, etc.; requite. [< L.F. *ad*, to, + *quietus*; see QUIET, *a.*] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY; PARDON.—**ac-quit′-tal**, *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted.—**ac-quit′tance**, *n.* Release or discharge, as from indebtedness; satisfaction of indebtedness or obligation; a receipt; an acquittal.—**ac-quit′ter**, *n.*

a′cre[1], 1 ē′kər; 2 ā′cer, *n.* **1.** A measure of land, 43,560 square feet (4,840 square yards). The so-called Scotch acre contains about 6,150 square yards, and the Irish acre 7,840. **2.** A field; in the plural, lands; as God's *acre*. [< AS. *æcer*, field.]—**a′cre-foot″**, *n.* The amount of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot; 43,560 cubic feet; used by writers on irrigation and geology.—**a′-inch**, *n.* One-twelfth of an acre-foot.—**God's a.**, a burial-ground.—**a′cre-age**, *n.* Area in acres; acres collectively.

A′cre[2], *n.* **1.** 1 ē′ker *or* ā′ker; 2 ā′cer *or* ă′cer. A seaport in Syria; pop. 11,000; besieged by Crusaders 1191; by Napoleon 1799. **2.** 1 ā′krē; 2 ā′crē. A territory in W. Brazil; 58,672 sq. m.; pop. 104,000.

ac′rid, 1 ak′rıd; 2 ăc′rid. **I.** *a.* Of a cutting, burning taste; pungent; bitter; acrimonious. **II.** *n.* An irritant poison. [< L. *acris*, sharp.] Syn.: see BITTER.

—**ac-rid′i-ty**, *n.* **ac′rid-ness‡**.—**ac′rid-ly**, *adv.*

ac″ri-mo′ni-ous, 1 ak″rı-mō′nı-us; 2 ăc″ri-mō′ni-ŭs. *a.* Full of bitterness; sarcastic; caustic; sharp; morose. Syn.: see BITTER; MOROSE.—**ac″ri-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**ac″ri-mo′ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

ac′ri-mo-ny, 1 ak′rı-mo-nı; 2 ăc′ri-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] Sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper; acridity. [< L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp.]

Syn.: acerbity, asperity, bitterness, causticity, harshness, malignity, moroseness, severity, sharpness, sourness, tartness, unkindness, virulence. *Acerbity* is a *sharpness*, with a touch of *bitterness*, which may arise from momentary annoyance or habitual impatience; *asperity* is keener and more pronounced, denoting distinct irritation or vexation; in speech *asperity* is often manifested by the tone of voice rather than by the words that are spoken. *Acrimony* springs from settled character or deeply rooted feeling of aversion or unkindness. *Malignity* is the extreme of settled ill intent; *virulence* is an envenomed hostility. *Virulence* is outspoken; *malignity* may be covered with smooth and courteous phrase. We say intense *virulence*, deep *malignity*. *Severity* is always painful, and may be terrible, but carries ordinarily the implication, true or false, of justice. Compare ANGER; BITTER; ENMITY.—Ant.: amiability, courtesy, gentleness, good nature, kindness, mildness, suavity, smoothness, sweetness, tenderness.

ac′ro-, 1 ak′ro-; 2 ăc′ro-. From Greek *akros*, topmost: a combining form denoting situation, motion, growth, etc., at the top. —**ac″ro-car′pous**, *a. Bot.* Having the fructification terminal, as some mosses.—**ac′ro-cyst**, *n. Zoöph.* An external sac formed on the summit of a hydroid gonangium and serving as the receptacle of ova.—**ac′ro-drome**, *a. Bot.* Running to the point: said of leaves in which the nerves in running through the blade all point to or reach the apex. **a-crod′ro-mous‡**.

Acrodrome Nervation.

ac′ro-bat, 1 ak′ro-bat; 2 ăc′ro-băt, *n.* One who practises rope-dancing, lofty tumbling, etc.; hence, one who makes surprizing political or other changes. [< Gr. *akrobatos*, walking on tip-toe, < *akros*, tip, + *bainō*, go.]—**ac″ro-bat′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to an acrobat. **ac″ro-bat′i-cal‡**.—**ac″ro-bat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Ac″ro-ce-rau′ni-a, 1 ak″ro-si-rô′nı-ə; 2 ăc″ro-çe-rą′nı-a, *n.* The promontory of northwestern Epirus in ancient Greece, characterized by frequent and violent thunder-storms: now called **Cape Glossa** or **Linguetta.**

ac′ro-gen, 1 ak′ro-jen; 2 ăc′ro-gĕn, *n. Bot.* An organism growing at the apex only, as ferns, mosses, etc. [< ACRO- + -GEN.] —**ac″ro-gen′ic,** *a.* Growing at the apex, as certain cryptogams and zoophytes; also, of or pertaining to an acrogen. **a-crog′e-nous**‡.—**a-crog′e-nous-ly,** *adv.*

a-cro′le-in, 1 ə-krō′lı-in; 2 a-crō′le-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A volatile colorless liquid (C_3H_4O) intensely irritating to the nose and eyes: obtained variously, as by dehydrating glycerin or destructively distilling fats.

ac′ro-lith, 1 ak′ro-lith; 2 ăc′ro-lith, *n.* A statue with stone head and extremities, the trunk being usually of wood and draped with textile stuffs, occurring in Greek art.

ac″ro-meg′a-ly, 1 ak″ro-meg′ə-lı; 2 ăc″ro-mĕg′a-ly, *n. Pathol.* A disorder characterized by an enlargement of the extremities, thorax, and face.

a-cro′mi-on, 1 ə-krō′mi-ən; 2 a-crō′mi-ŏn, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The projecting prolongation of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade forming the point of the shoulder. [< Gr. *akrōmion,* < *akros,* top, + *ōmos,* shoulder.]—**a-cro′mi-al,** *a.*—**acromial process,** same as ACROMION. **acromion process**‡.

a-cron′ych, 1 ə-kren′ık; 2 a-crŏn′yc, *a. Astron.* Rising or occurring at sunset: said of a star or of its rising. Sometimes incorrectly spelled *achronic, achronical.* [< Gr. *akronychos,* at nightfall, < *akros,* tip, + *nyx,* night.] **a-cron′ic**‡; **a-cron′i-cal**‡; **a-cron′y-chal**‡.

a-crop′e-tal, 1 ə-krep′ı-təl; 2 a-crŏp′e-tal, *a.* Developing from the base upward toward the apex, as certain forms of inflorescence. [< ACRO- + L. *peto,* seek.]—**a-crop′e-tal-ly,** *adv.*

a-crop′o-lis, 1 ə-krep′o-lis; 2 a-crŏp′o-lis, *n.* The citadel of an ancient Greek city, especially [A-] that of Athens. [< Gr. *akros,* highest, + *polis,* city.]

ac′ro-spire, 1 ak′ro-spaır; 2 ăc′ro-spīr, *n.* The first sprout from germinating or malted grain; the first leaf above ground. [< Gr. *akros,* highest, + *speira,* coil.]

a-cross′, 1 ə-krɔs′; 2 a-crŏs′. **I.** *adv.* From one side to the other; over; transversely; at the other side; crosswise. **II.** *prep.* From one side to the other side of; over; on the other side of; beyond. [< A-[1] + CROSS, *n.*]

a-cros′tic, 1 ə-kres′tık; 2 a-crŏs′tic, *n. Pros.* A poem or other composition in which initial or other letters, taken in order, form a word or phrase. [< Gr. *akros,* end, + *stichos,* line.]—**a-cros′tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by an acrostic. **a-cros′ti-cal**‡.—**a-cros′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ac′ro-tism, 1 ak′ro-tizm; 2 ăc′ro-tĭsm, *n. Pathol.* A weakness or lack of pulsation; suspended animation; asphyxia. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *krotos,* sound of beating.] —**a-crot′ic,** *a.*

act[1], 1 akt; 2 ăct, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform on or as on the stage; play; feign; play the part of. **2.** To carry out or fulfil (a purpose, command, or enterprise); do; formerly, to actuate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth power; produce movement or effect. **2.** To conduct or behave; do. **3.** To perform on or as on the stage. **4.** To be employed temporarily in some office or capacity; as, the aid *acts* for his general. [< L. *actus,* pp. of *ago,* do.] —**act′ing.** **1.** *pa.* Operating or officiating, especially in place of another; as, *acting* president. **II.** *n.* Action; performance, as of a part in a play.

act, *n.* **1.** The exertion of power, bodily or mental; something done; a deed. **2.** A section of a drama; the largest division of a play or opera. **3.** An enactment or edict. **4.** A written thesis. **5.** The performance of a natural function or process; action; as, "in the *act*" signifies in the very process of doing. **6.** *pl.* A record of historical events; as, the *Acts* of the Apostles.

Syn.: accomplishment, achievement, action, consummation, deed, doing, effect, execution, exercise, exertion, exploit, feat, motion, movement, operation, performance, proceeding, transaction, work. *Act* is single, individual, momentary; *action* a complex of *acts,* or a process, state, or habit of exerting power. We say a virtuous *act,* but rather a virtuous course of *action. Act* and *deed* are both used for the thing done, but *act* refers to the power put forth, *deed* to the result accomplished; as, a voluntary *act,* a bad *deed. Deed* is commonly used of great, notable, and impressive *acts,* as are *achievement, exploit,* and *feat. A feat* exhibits strength, skill, personal power, whether mental or physical, especially the latter; as, a *feat* of arms, a *feat* of memory, *Achievement* is the doing of something great and noteworthy; an *exploit* is brilliant, but its effect may be transient; an *achievement* is solid, and its effect enduring. See EXERCISE; MOTION.—Ant.: cessation, deliberation, endurance, immobility, inaction, inactivity, inertia, passion (in philosophic sense), quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, suffering, suspension.

—**act of God** (*Law*), an inevitable event occurring by reason of the operations of nature unmixed with human agency or human negligence.

act., *abbr.* Acting, active.

ac′ta, 1 ak′tə; 2 ăc′ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Acts; especially, proceedings or minutes of proceedings kept on record in a legal or ecclesiastical court.—**Acta Apostolicæ Sedis,** a Roman monthly publication, successor to the **Acta Sanctæ Sedis,** which promulgates all the laws of the Holy See.

act′a-ble, 1 akt′ə-bl; 2 ăct′a-bl, *a.* That may be acted.

Ac-tæ′on, 1 ak-tĭ′ən; 2 ăc-tē′on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A hunter who surprized Diana bathing and was turned by her into a stag.

Ac′ti-an, 1 ak′shi-ən; 2 ăc′shi-an, *a.* Of or relating to Actium in Greece. [< L. *Actium,* < Gr. *Aktion,* < *aktē,* headland.]—**Actian games,** games held once in four years at Actium to commemorate the naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra near Actium in 31 B. C.

ac′tin-, ac′ti-ni-, ac′ti-no-, 1 ak′tın-, ak′tı-nı-, ak′tı-no-; 2 ăc′tin-, ăc′ti-ni-, ăc′ti-no-. From Greek *aktis,* ray: combining forms denoting: (1) *Zool.* A radiate structure or the presence of tentacles. (2) *Chem.* Relation to light-rays, as promoting chemical action.—**ac′ti-nal,** *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the oral region of a radiate.—**ac′ti-nal-ly,** *adv.*—**ac′tin′i-a,** *n.* An animal-flower; sea-anemone.—**ac-tin′i-an,** *a.&n.*—**ac-tin′i-form,** *a.* Having a radiated form, like an actinia.

act′ing, 1 akt′ıŋ; 2 ăct′ing, *pa.* Doing in place of another; operating in any manner; officiating; as, *acting* secretary.

ac-tin′ic, 1 ak-tin′ık; 2 ăc-tĭn′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to actinism. **2.** Potent to effect chemical changes by radiant energy. [< Gr. *aktis* (*aktin-*), beam.] **ac-tin′i-cal**‡.—**ac-tin′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ac′tin-ism,** *n.* **1.** The property of radiant energy (luminous and non-luminous) which effects chemical changes; also, the production of such change. **2**†. The radiation of heat or light.—**ac-tin′i-um,** *n. Chem.* **1.** An element that turns dark in sunlight, said to have been discovered in 1850, by Phipson, in commercial zinc. **2.** A radioactive substance discovered by Debierne in 1898. It is probably an element.—**ac″ti-no-chem′is-try,** *n.* That branch of science which treats of the action of light on chemical compounds.—**ac′ti-no-di″e-lec′tric,** *a.* Exhibiting increased electric conductivity as a result of being acted upon by light.—**ac′ti-noid,** *a.* Having the form of rays; radiate, as a starfish. [< Gr. *eidos,* form.] —**ac″ti-nol′o-gy,** *n. Physics.* The science of the chemical action of light.—**Ac″ti-no-zo′a,** *n. pl.* A division of coelenterates embracing the sea-anemones, coral-polyps, and allied forms. [< Gr. *zōon,* life.]—**ac″ti-no-zo′al,** *a.*—**ac″ti-no-zo′an,** *n.*

ac-tin′o-graph, 1 ak-tin′o-graf; 2 ăc-tĭn′o-grāf, *n.* An instrument for graphically recording the chemical intensity of the sun's rays by their action upon the sensitized surface of a rotating cylinder. [rays; radiate, as a starfish.

ac′ti-noid, 1 ak′tı-neid; 2 ăc′ti-nŏid, *a.* Having the form of

ac-tin′o-lite, 1 ak-tin′o-lait; 2 ăc-tĭn′o-līt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of amphibole.

ac″ti-nom′e-ter, 1 ak″tı-nem′ı-tər; 2 ăc″ti-nŏm′e-ter, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the heat-intensity of the sun's rays. **2.** An instrument for determining the actinic effect of light-rays. —**ac″ti-nom′e-try,** *n.*

ac″ti-no-mor′phic, ac″ti-no-mor′phous, *a. Bot.* Regularly ray-shaped: said of flowers that may be divided into similar halves in two or more vertical planes.

ac″ti-no-my-co′sis, *n.* The disease caused by a thread-like plant (*Actinomyces bovis*), characterized by sarcoma-like tumors, usually on the jaw, sometimes on the tongue and lungs, in cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, and occasionally in man; big-jaw; lumpy-jaw.—**ac″ti-no-my-cot′ic,** *a.*

ac′tion, 1 ak′shən; 2 ăc′shon, *n.* **1.** The putting forth or exerting of power; an acting, doing, or working; operation; activity. **2.** The manner or mode of the exertion of power. (1) *Physiol.* The performance by any organ of its proper function; as, the *action* of the heart was normal. (2) The movement of the parts or mechanism of something; as, the *action* of the engine was perfect. **3.** The result of putting forth power; the thing done. Particularly: (1) Any act of volition; deed; as, the rational *actions* of men constitute their conduct or behavior. (2) In poetry and the drama, the connected events on which the interest depends. (3) A military conflict; battle; as, a general *action.* (4) *Eccl.* A devotional exercise or religious function. (5) *Law.* The lawful demand of one's right through judicial proceedings; a judicial proceeding for the enforcement of rights, the redress of wrongs, or the punishment of public offenses. **4.** *Sculp.* & *Paint.* Gesture or attitude represented as expressing passion or sentiment. [< L. *actio*(*n-*), < *ago,* do.] Syn.: see ACT; BATTLE; BEHAVIOR; EXERCISE; MOTION; OPERATION; TRANSACTION; WORK.—**ac′tion-a-bl**(e)‡, *a.* Affording ground for prosecution, as a trespass or a libel. **-bly,** *adv.*

Ac′ti-um, 1 ak′shı-um; 2 ăc′shi-ūm, *n.* An ancient Grecian town and promontory; here Octavius defeated Antony, 31 B. C.

ac′ti-va″ted sludge. A mixture of aerobic bacteria and mineral substances found in aerated sewage, having the effect of purifying other sewage brought into contact with it. See SLUDGE.

ac′ti-va″tor, 1 ak′tı-vē″tər; 2 ăc′ti-vā″tōr, *n.* A substance that renders active a ferment that is secreted in an inactive form.

ac′tiv(e)‡, 1 ak′tıv; 2 ăc′tiv, *a.* **1.** Abounding in action; agile; lively; quick; brisk; busy. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing the action of verbs, as distinguished from being and state, also as opposed to passivity. **3.** Being in or pertaining to a state of action: opposed to *quiescent, extinct,* or *latent;* as, an *active* volcano. **4.** Causing or promoting action, or manifested in action; practical. **5.** Bearing interest; also, consisting of cash or of property easily exchanged for cash.

Syn.: agile, alert, brisk, bustling, busy, diligent, energetic, expeditious, industrious, lively, mobile, nimble, prompt, quick, ready, restless, sprightly, spry, supple, vigorous, wide awake. *Active* refers to both quickness and constancy of action; in the former sense it is allied with *agile, alert, brisk,* etc.; in the latter, with *busy, diligent, industrious.* The *active* love employment, the *busy* are actually employed, the *diligent* and the *industrious* are habitually *busy.* The *restless* are *active* from inability to keep quiet; their activity may be without purpose, or out of all proportion to the purpose contemplated. The *officious* are undesirably *active* in the affairs of others. Compare ALERT; ALIVE; BUSY; MEDDLESOME.—Ant.: dull, heavy, idle, inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, quiescent, quiet, slow, sluggish, stupid.

—**active account** (*Fin.*), one against which many checks are drawn and deposited.—**a. component,** the component of an

alternating current that is in phase with the electromotive force. [W.] —**a. list,** a list of all naval and military officers performing, or normally prepared to perform, active duty, and who receive full pay.—**a. service,** military and naval duty: (1) In garrison or at sea in time of peace. (2) Before an enemy in time of war.—**ac′tiv(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**ac′tiv(e-ness²,** *n.*

ac′ti-vism, *n. Philos.* A doctrine held by Christian Rudolph Eucken that life is action and human duty lies in a world of strife.

ac-tiv′i-ty, 1 ak-tiv′i-ti; 2 ăc-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being active; action; vigorous movement; active force or operation. **2.** *Mech.* Work done in a unit of time. Syn.: see EXERCISE.

Ac′ton, 1 ak′tən; 2 ăc′ton, **John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, Lord** (1834–1902). An English historian.

ac′tor, 1 ak′tər; 2 ăc′tŏr, *n.* One who acts; one who plays a part, as on the stage. Syn.: see AGENT; CAUSE.—**ac′tress,** *n. fem.*

ac′tu-al, 1 ak′chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 ăc′chu-[*or* -tū-]al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing in fact. **2.** Being in existence or action now; existent; present. Syn.: see SURE.

II. *n.* Something real or actually existing; in finance, actual assets or receipts.—**ac″tu-al′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The quality of being actual; reality; realism. **ac′tu-al-ness‡.—ac′tu-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To make real; realize.—**ac″tu-al-i-za′[or -sa′]tion,** *n.*—**ac′tu-al-ly,** *adv.* In act or fact; as a matter of fact; in reality; truly.—**ac′tu-al-ness,** *n.* The quality of being actual.

ac′tu-a-ry, 1 ak′chu-[*or* -tiu-]ə-rı; 2 ăc-chu-[*or* -tū-]ă-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] The official statistician of an insurance company, who calculates and states risks, premiums, etc.; a clerk; notary. [< L. *actuarius,* clerk, < *actus;* see ACT, *v.*]—**ac″tu-a′ri-al,** *a.*

ac′tu-ate, 1 ak′chu-[*or* -tiu-]ēt; 2 ăc′chu-[*or* -tū-]āt, *v.* [-AT′ED⁴; -AT′ING.] **I.** *t.* To move or incite to action; influence; impel. **II.** *i.* To act. [< L.LL *actus;* see ACT, *v.*]

Syn.: compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, persuade, prompt, stir, urge. We are *urged* from without, *actuated* or *impelled* from within. See INFLUENCE.—Ant.: deter, dissuade, hinder, restrain.—**ac″tu-a′tion,** *n.*

ac′ture†, *n.* Action.

ac′u-, 1 ak′yu- *or* ə-kiū′-; 2 ăc′yu- *or* a-cū′-. From Latin *acus,* needle: a combining form.—**ac′u-ate,** *a.* Sharpened; sharp.—**a-cu′i-ty,** *n.* Acuteness; sharpness.—**a-cu′le-ate,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Armed with a sting. **2.** *Bot.* Provided with prickles; prickly. **a-cu′le-at″ed‡; a-cu′le-ous‡.—a-cu′le-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Beset with small prickles.—**a-cu′le-us,** *n.* [-LE-I, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A prickle; a small pointed excrescence of the bark, as in the rose. **2.** *Entom.* The ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect when modified so as to form a sting.

a-cu′men, 1 ə-kiū′men; 2 a-cū′mĕn, *n.* **1.** Quickness of insight or discernment; keenness of intellect. **2.** *Bot.* A sharply tapering point. [L., point, < *acuo,* sharpen.]

Syn.: acuteness, cleverness, discernment, insight, keenness, penetration, perspicacity, sagacity, sharpness, shrewdness. *Sharpness, acuteness,* and *insight,* however keen, and *penetration,* however deep, fall short of the meaning of *acumen,* which belongs to a mind comprehensive as well as keen. *Cleverness* is a practical aptitude for study or learning. *Insight* and *discernment* are applied oftenest to the judgment of character; *penetration* and *perspicacity* to other subjects of knowledge. *Sagacity* is an uncultured skill in using quick perceptions for a desired end, generally in practical affairs. *Shrewdness* is *keenness* or *sagacity,* often with a somewhat evil bias, as ready to take advantage of duller intellects. *Perspicacity* is the power to see clearly and quickly through that which is difficult or involved. Compare SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: dulness, obtuseness, stupidity.

a-cu′mi-nate, 1 ə-kiū′mi-nēt; 2 a-cū′mi-nāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-NAT′ED⁴; -NAT′ING.] To sharpen; taper. **II.** *a.* Ending in a long tapering point, as a leaf, feather, fin, etc. See ACUTE, 3. **a-cu′mi-nat″ed‡; a-cu′mi-nose‡.—a-cu″mi-na′tion,** *n.*

Acuminate Leaf. (Enchanter's nightshade.)

a-cu′mi-nous, 1 ə-kiū′mi-nus; 2 a-cū′mi-nŭs, *a.* Having acumen; acuminate.

ac″u-punc′ture, 1 ak″yu-punk′chur *or* -tiūr; 2 ăc″yu-pŭnc′chur *or* -tūr, *n.* A pricking with a needle or needles, sometimes for remedial purposes. [< ACU- + PUNCTURE.] **ac″u-punc-ta′tion‡.**

a-cush′la, 1 ə-kush′le; 2 a-cush′la, *n.* [Ir.] Darling.

a-cute′, 1 ə-kiūt′; 2 a-cūt′, *a.* **1.** Keenly discerning or sensitive. **2.** Affecting keenly; poignant; intense. **3.** *Bot.* Acute-angled and sharp-pointed; as, an *acute* leaf. **4.** *Med.* Coming to a crisis quickly; violent. **5.** *Mus.* Shrill; high. [< L. *acuo,* sharpen.]

Syn.: astute, cunning, discerning, intelligent, keen, penetrating, perspicacious, piercing, pointed, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtle, subtle. See ASTUTE; SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: blunt, chronic, dull, grave, heavy, obtuse, stolid, stupid.

Acute Leaf. (Tawny touch-me-not.)

—**acute accent,** a stress of voice, or a mark (′) indicating it.—**a. angle,** an angle less than a right angle.—**a-cute′ly,** *adv.*—**a-cute′ness,** *n.* The quality of being acute. Syn.: see ACUMEN.

a-cu′ti-, } 1 ə-kiū′ti-, -to-; 2 a-cū′ti-, -to-. From
a-cu′to-, } Latin *acutus,* sharp: combining forms.—**a-cu″ti-fo′li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves. [+ L. *folium,* leaf.]

-acy, *suffix.* Used in forming nouns denoting quality, state, condition, office, etc.; as, *curacy, celibacy.* [< L. *-acia* or *-atia,* or < Gr. *-ateia.*]

a-cyc′lic, 1 ə-sik′lik *or* ə-saı′klik; 2 a-çÿ′clic *or* a-çÿ′clic, *a.* Not whorled; not cyclic.

ad-, *prefix.* To: as, *adhere:* often, in English, without perceptible force. *Ad-* undergoes euphonic change to *ab-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-,* before *b, c,* and *q, f, g, l, n, p, r, t; ad-* was reduced to *a-* before *sc, sp, st,* and *gn.* In some cases the Anglo-Saxon *a-* and other prefixes have been erroneously changed to *ad-, ac-,* etc., as in *advance, accuse.* [< L. *ad,* toward, upon, for, etc.]

-ad¹, *suffix.* Of or pertaining to (a person, place, thing, etc., as *Iliad, Dunciad*). [< L. *-as, -ad-,* < Gr. *-as, -ad-.*]

-ad², *suffix.* See -ADE.

-ad³, *suffix.* To; toward; in the direction of. [< L. *ad,* to.]

A. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Anno Domini* (in the year of our Lord).—**a. d.,** *abbr.* After date, *ante diem* (L., before the day).—**ad., adv.,** *abbr.* Advertisement, adverb.—**adag., adgo.,** *abbr.* [It.] Adagio (slow, slowly).

A′da, 1 ē′də; 2 ā′da, *n.* A feminine personal name. See EDITH. [Teut., happy.]

A″da-ba-zar′, 1 ɑ″də-bɑ-zār′; 2 ä″dä-bä-zär′, *n.* A town of Asia [Minor; pop. 25,000.

A″da-ba-zar′, 1 ɑ″də-bɑ-zār′; 2 ä″dä-bä-zär′, *n.* A town of Asia

ad′age, 1 ad′ij; 2 ăd′ag, *n.* A saying that has obtained credit or force by long use; a proverb. [< L.F *ad,* to, + *ajo,* say.] Syn.: aphorism, apothem, axiom, byword, dictum, maxim, motto, precept, proverb, saw, saying. See PROVERB.

a-da′gio, 1 ə-dā′jo; 2 ä-dä′go. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A degree of time quicker than *largo* and slower than *andante.* **2.** A piece of music of slow movement. **III.** *adv.* Slowly; slow. [It., < *ad* (< L. *ad*), at, + *agio,* EASE.]

A-da′ll-a, 1 ə-dā″li-ə; 2 a-dä″li-a, *n.* A seaport on the S. coast of Asia Minor; pop. 30,000; ancient **At-ta′li-a.**

a″da-lid′, 1 ā″thɑ-lith′; 2 ä″thä-lith′, *n.* A chief; guide. [Sp.]

Ad′a-line, Ad′e-la, Ad′e-laide, *n. fem.* See ADELINE.

Ad′am, 1 ad′əm; 2 ăd′am, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ade, Ed′ie** (dims.). It. **A-da′mo,** 1 ɑ-dā′mo; 2 ä-dä′mo; Pg. **A-dão′,** 1 ɑ-dɑun′; 2 ä-douñ′; Sp. **A-dan′,** 1 ɑ-dān′, 2 ä-dän′. **2.** The first man, progenitor of the human race according to the Biblical account; mankind collectively. **3.** Unregenerate or depraved human nature. **4.** In Christian Science, the false supposition that life is not eternal, but the beginning and end; that the infinite enters the finite, that intelligence passes into non-intelligence, and that soul dwells in material sense; that immortal mind results in matter, and matter in mortal mind; that the one God and Creator entered what he created, and then disappeared in the atheism of matter. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 580. [STEWART '10.] [< L. *Adam,* < Gr. *Adam,* < Heb. *ādām,* man, perhaps < *ādam,* be red.]—**Ad′am-and-Eve″,** *n.* The puttyroot (*Aplectrum hiemale*).—**Adam's ale** [Colloq.], water.—**Adam's apple,** the prominence made by the thyroid cartilage on the front of the human throat, prominent in males.—**Adam's-needle** or **Adam's-needle-and-thread,** *n.* A plant (*Yucca filamentosa*) with leaves bearing thread-like fibers on the margin.—**A-dam′le,** *a.* **A-dam′i-cal‡.—A-dam′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Ad′am-ite. I.** *a.* Descended from Adam. **II.** *n.* **1.** A descendant of Adam; a human being. **2.** One who goes naked in imitation of Adam.

ad′a-mant, 1 ad′ə-mant; 2 ăd′a-mănt, *n.* **1.** A very hard mineral, real or imaginary; formerly, the diamond. **2†.** A magnet. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *damaō,* tame.]—**ad″a-man′tin(es,** *a.* **1.** Made of or like adamant; of impenetrable hardness. **2.** *Mineral.* Having a diamond-like luster. **ad″a-man-te′an‡.**

A″da-ma′wa, 1 ɑ″də-mɑ′wɑ; 2 ä″dä-mä′wä, *n.* A kingdom or province in Nigeria and the Cameroon Protectorate, Africa; capital, Yola.

Ad′ams, 1 ad′əmz; 2 ăd′ams, *n.* **1. Charles Francis** (1807–1886), son of John Quincy; American lawyer and diplomat. **2. John** (1735–1826), signer of Declaration of Independence. See PRESIDENT. **3. John Couch** (1819–1892), an English astronomer; calculated position of the planet Neptune in 1845. **4. John Quincy** (1767–1848). See PRESIDENT. **5. Maude** (1872–), stage-name of Maude Kiskadden, an American actress. **6. Samuel** (1722–1803), American patriot; signer of Declaration of Independence. **7. Mount.** (1) A peak of the White Mountains of New Hampshire; 5,805 ft. high. (2) A peak of the Cascade range, Washington; 12,470 ft. high. **8.** A town in N. W. Massachusetts; pop. 12,965.

Ad′am's Bridge. Sand-banks and rocks 30 m. long; Gulf of Manaar; formerly connected Ceylon with mainland.

Ad′am-son Act. An act of Congress passed in 1916, which, among other provisions, established an eight-hour labor-day for employees of interstate carriers, effective Jan. 1, 1917.

A-da′na, 1 ɑ-dā′nɑ; 2 ä-dä′nä, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey; 15,400 sq. m.; pop. 422,000. **2.** Its capital, and American mission station; pop. 42,000.

a-dapt′ᵈ, 1 ə-dapt′; 2 a-dăpt′, *vt.* To adjust to situation, environment, or the like; make suitable; conform; remodel. [< L. *ad,* to, + *aptus,* fit.]

Syn.: accommodate, adjust, arrange, attune, conform, fashion, fit, harmonize, prepare, proportion, set, suit. *Fit* and *adapt* refer to some antecedent shaping to secure agreement; *fit* applies especially to original purpose; as, the key is *fitted* to the lock; *adapt* often applies to the securing of agreement by partial change; a novel is *adapted* for the stage by changing its substance from the narrative to the dramatic form. *Adjust* refers chiefly to relative position; the parts of a typewriter, already *fitted* and *adapted* to each other, must be *adjusted* for perfect alinement. To *suit* is to make one thing or person in all respects agreeable to another. "*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action." SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2. *Conform* implies merely external agreement, as of a glacier to a rock-surface, or of dissenters to an established church. *Accommodate* implies some concession or yielding to secure harmony; as, to *accommodate* oneself to circumstances. *Arrange* refers to position and order, commonly of detached objects; as, to *arrange*

the furniture of a room, or the heads of a discourse. See ACCOMMODATE. Compare SET.

—**a-dapt'a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* Capable of being adapted.—**a-dapt"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **a-dapt'a-bl(e-ness**[†]**.**—**ad"ap-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of adapting or fitting one thing to another; the state of being suited or fitted. **2.** The process of adapting or adjusting to new conditions. **3.** Anything adapted. **4.** *Biol.* An advantageous conformation of an organism to changes in its environment. **5.** *Psychophysics.* The change, through adjustment, in the response of an organ of sense, whether as regards the quantity or quality of the sensation, which is due to prolonged or repeated stimulation. **a-dap'tion**[†]**.**—**a-dap'tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Capable of, pertaining to, fit for, or marked by adaptation. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-dapt'er, 1 ə-dapt'ər; 2 a-dăpt'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that adapts. **2.** *Chem.* A long, tapering tube, connecting the neck of a retort with the corresponding opening of a receiver. **a-dapt'or**[†]**.**

A'dar, 1 ē'dar: 2 ä'där, *n. Heb.* A Hebrew month.

a-days', 1 ə-dēz'; 2 a-dāg', *adv.* By day; on each day; during the day: now only in the word *nowadays.* [< A-[1] + *days,* acc. pl. of DAY.] **a-day'**[†]**.**

A. D. C., *abbr.* [F.] Aide-de-camp.

add[2]**,** 1 ad; 2 ăd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To join or unite, so as to in-**ad**[F]**,** crease the quantity or number; find the sum of; unite in one sum. **2.** To say or write further. **3.** To bestow or inflict (upon one); give (to one). **II.** *i.* **1.** To make or be an addition: with *to* or *unto.* **2.** To perform the operation of addition. [< L. *addo,* < *ad,* to, + *do,* give, put; see DO.]

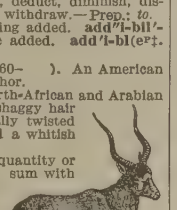
Syn.: adjoin, affix, amplify, annex, append, attach, augment, cast up, enlarge, extend, increase, join on, make up, subjoin, sum up. *To add* is to *increase* by *adjoining* or *uniting:* in distinction from *multiply,* which is to *increase* by repeating. To *augment* a thing is to *increase* it by any means, but this word is seldom used directly of material objects; we do not *augment* a house, a farm, a nation, etc. We may *enlarge* a house, a farm, or an empire, *extend* influence or dominion, *augment* riches, power, or influence, *attach* or *annex* a building to one that it *adjoins,* or papers to the document they refer to, *annex* a clause or a codicil, *affix* a seal or a signature, *annex* a territory, *attach* a condition to a promise. A speaker may *amplify* a discourse by a fuller treatment throughout than was originally planned, or he may *append* or *subjoin* certain remarks without change of what has gone before.—Ant.: abstract, deduct, diminish, dissever, lessen, reduce, remove, subtract, withdraw.—Prep.: *to.*

—**add"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Fitness for being added. **add'i-bil'i-ty**[†]**.**—**add'a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* That may be added. **add'i-bl(e**[F]**†.**

add., *abbr.* Additional.

Ad'dams, 1 ad'əms; 2 ăd'ams, **Jane** (1860–). An American settlement-worker, sociologist, and author.

ad'dax, 1 ad'aks; 2 ăd'ăks, *n.* [L.] A North-African and Arabian antelope (*Addax nasomaculatus*) with shaggy hair on the throat and forehead, long spirally twisted horns, a white spot on the face, and a whitish body.



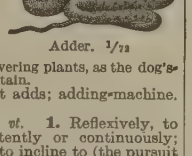
Addax. 1/30

ad'dend, 1 ad'end; 2 ăd'ĕnd, *n.* A quantity or number which is to be united in one sum with another quantity or number. This latter quantity or number is called the *augend.*

ad-den'dum, 1 a-den'dum; 2 ă-dĕn'dum, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] **1.** A thing added, or to be added. **2.** *Mach.* The radial distance between the pitch-circle and the outer ends of the teeth on a geared wheel; also, the part of a tooth outside the pitch-circle. [L.]

Syn.: see APPENDAGE; INCREASE.

ad'der[1]**,** 1 ad'ər; 2 ăd'er, *n.* **1.** A viper, especially the common European viper, about two feet long, of a brownish color variegated with black. **2.** One of various other serpents. [< AS. *nædre* (*a nadder* in OE. becoming *an adder*).]—**ad'der's-mouth",** *n.* **1.** The delicate North-American orchid (*Achroanthes unifolia*). **2.** An orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*).—**ad-der's-tongue,** *n.* **1.** A cosmopolitan fern: so named from the form of its spike or fruit. **2.** One of various flowering plants, as the dog's-tooth violet. **3.** The rattlesnake-plantain.



Adder. 1/12

add'er[2]**,** *n.* A person or thing that adds; adding-machine.

add'i-bl(e[F]**,** *a.* Same as ADDABLE.

ad-dict'd, 1 a-dikt'; 2 ă-dĭct'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** Reflexively, to apply or devote (oneself) persistently or continuously; give (oneself) up to. **2.** To cause to incline to (the pursuit or practise of something) continuously. **II.** *n.* One who is addicted to some habit. [< L. *addico,* devote.]—**ad-dic'tion,** *n.* Habitual inclination; bent. **ad-dict'ed-ness**[†]**.**

ad-dict'ed, *pa.* Accustomed; inclined to the pursuit, practise, or taking of anything; as, *addicted* to drugs or to drinking tea.

Syn.: abandoned, accustomed, attached, devoted, disposed, given, given over, given up, habituated, inclined, predisposed, prone, wedded. One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination, or involuntary tendency, as to a habit or indulgence. A man may be *accustomed* to labor, *attached* to his profession, *devoted* to his religion, *given* to study or to gluttony (in the bad sense, *given over,* or *given up,* is a stronger and more hopeless expression, as is *abandoned*). One *inclined* to luxury may become *habituated* to poverty. One is *wedded* to that which has become a second nature, as to science or to art. *Prone* is used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies; as, our hearts are *prone* to evil. *Abandoned* tells of acquired viciousness to which one has surrendered himself. *Addicted* may be used in a good, but more frequently a bad sense; *devoted* is used chiefly in the good sense; as, a mother's *devoted* affection. —Ant.: averse, disinclined, indisposed, unaccustomed.—Prep.: addicted *to* vice.

Ad'dis Ab-ba'ba, 1 ä'dis ə-bä'bə; 2 ä'dis ä-bä'bä. A town, capital of Abyssinia; pop. about 40,000. **A'dis A-be'ba**[†]**.**

Ad'di-son, 1 ad'ı-sən; 2 ăd'ı-son, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1672–1719), an English essayist and poet; *Spectator.* **2. Thomas** (1793–1860), an English physician and teacher.—**Ad"di-so'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Joseph Addison; especially, like him in style; possessing clear diction, etc.

Ad'di-son's dis-ease', A disease affecting the suprarenal capsules, abdominal sympathetic nerves, and ganglia, characterized by brownish pigmentation of the skin, progressive anemia, and prostration. See ADDISON, *n.*, 2.

ad-dit'a-ment[†]**,** 1 a-dit'ə-ment *or* ad'ı-tə-ment; 2 ă-dĭt'a-mĕnt *or* ăd'ı-ta-mĕnt, *n.* A thing added; addition. **ad-dit'i-ment**[†]**.**

ad-di'tion, 1 a-dish'ən; 2 ă-dish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of adding, or that which is added; an increase; annex; accession. **2.** Specif.: (1) *Mus.* A dot at the right of a note, lengthening it one-half. (2) *Law.* A title or mark of designation attached to a man's name. (3) *Her.* Augmentation. (4) The uniting of two or more arithmetical or algebraic quantities in one sum. Syn.: see ACCESSION; APPENDAGE; INCREASE.—**additions and betterments** (*R. R.*), the improvements that enhance the value of railroad property.

ad-di'tion-al, 1 a-dish'ən-əl; 2 ă-dĭsh'on-al. **I.** *a.* Being in addition; supplementary. **II.** *n.* An addition.—**additional tax** [U. S.], a graduated income tax over and above the normal income tax; supertax; surtax. By the General Revenue Law of Sept. 8, 1916, this tax was made to apply to all persons whose net incomes exceed $20,000. Besides this tax, the War Revenue Law of Oct. 3, 1917, provides for an additional tax on all persons whose net incomes exceed $5,000.—**ad-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad'di-tiv(e[S]**,** 1 ad'ı-tiv; 2 ăd'ı-tĭv, *a.* That is to be added; serving or tending to increase.—**ad'di-tiv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*

ad'dle, 1 ad'ı; 2 ăd'ı. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [AD'DLED, AD'LD[F]; AD'-**ad'l**[F]**,** DLING.] To spoil or become spoiled, as eggs; muddle. **II.** *a.* Spoiled, as eggs; rotten; worthless. **ad'-dled**[†]**.** [< AS. *adela,* mud.]

ad-dress'[1]**,** 1 a-dres'; 2 ă-drĕs', *v.* [AD-DRESSED'[†] or AD-DREST'; AD-DRESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct spoken words to; accost; deliver a set discourse to (a person or an audience). **2.** To superscribe or direct, as a letter. **3.** To devote, as oneself, a force, etc.; apply. **4.** To consign, as a cargo to a merchant. **5.** To aim or direct to any object. **6.** To woo. **7§.** To prepare; order; arrange. **8‖.** To dress. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To make an address or appeal. **2.** To get ready. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *directus,* direct.]

Syn.: accost, apostrophize, appeal, approach, court, greet, hail, inscribe, salute, speak to, woo. To *accost* is to speak first to; *greet* is not so distinctly limited; to *salute* is to *greet* with special token of respect; to *hail* is to *greet* in a loud-voiced and commonly hearty and joyous way, as appears in the expression "*hail* fellow, well met." *Address* is slightly more formal than *accost* or *greet,* tho it may often be interchanged with them. One may *address* another at considerable length or in writing; he *accosts* orally and briefly.—Ant.: avoid, cut, elude, ignore, overlook, pass, pass by, shun.—Prep.: address the memorial *to* the legislature; the president addressed the people *in* an eloquent speech; he addressed an intruder *with* indignation.

—**to address the ball** (*Golf*), to get into position to strike a ball.—**ad"dress-ee',** *n.* One who is addressed.—**ad-dress'er,** *n.* **1.** One who presents or signs an address or petition or a formal document. **2.** Anything that addresses. **ad-dress'or**[†]**.**

ad-dress', *n.* **1.** A set or formal discourse; a speaking to or accosting; an appeal; application; petition. **2.** The directing of something to some person or place; also, the name, place, residence, etc., of a person. **3.** *Com.* Consignment, as of a vessel or cargo. **4.** The manner of a person; delivery; bearing. **5.** Any courteous or devoted attention; wooing: chiefly in the plural. **6.** Skilful conduct or action; adroitness; tact. **7†.** Dress.

Syn.: adroitness, courtesy, dexterity, discretion, ingenuity, manners, politeness, readiness, speech, tact. *Address,* as here considered, is a general power to direct to the matter in hand whatever qualities are most needed for it at the moment. It includes *adroitness* and *discretion* to know what to do or say and what to avoid; *ingenuity* to devise; *readiness* to speak or act; the *dexterity* that comes of practise; and *tact,* which is the power of fine touch as applied to human character and feeling. *Courtesy* and *politeness* are indispensable elements of good *address.* Compare SPEECH.—Ant.: awkwardness, boorishness, clownishness, clumsiness, fatuity, folly, ill breeding, ill manners, rudeness, stupidity, unmannerliness, unwisdom.—Prep.: address *in* dealing with opponents; the address *of* an accomplished intriguer; an address *to* the audience.

ad-dres'so-graph, 1 a-dres'o-graf; 2 ă-drĕs'o-grăf, *n.* A machine for printing addresses which operates by the endless chain system: a trade name. [< ADDRESS + -GRAPH.]

ad-duce', 1 a-diūs'; 2 ă-dūç', *vt.* [AD-DUCED'[†]; AD-DUC'-ING.] To bring forward for consideration, as a quotation, example, or the like; cite or allege. [< L. *ad,* to, + *duco,* lead.] Syn.: see ALLEGE.—**ad-duce'a-bl(e**[F]**, ad-du'ci-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**ad-du'cent,** *a.* Drawing or binding together.

ad-duct', 1 a-dukt'; 2 ă-dŭct', *vt.* To draw toward the axis: said of muscles. [< L. *adductus,* pp. of *adduco;* see

ADDUCE.] **—ad-duc'tion,** *n.* The act of adducing or adducting.—**ad-duc'tiv(es,** *a.* **1.** Adducing. **2.** Tending to adduct.—**ad-duc'tor,** *n.* An adducting muscle.

-ade, *suffix.* Relating to; pertaining to; as, *decade.* [< F. *-ade,* < L. *-as, -ad-,* < Gr. *-as, -ad-.*]

a-deem', 1 ə-dim'; 2 ə-dēm', *vt.* To take away; especially, in law, to satisfy (a legacy) by some other gift or disposition. [< L. *adimo,* take away, < *ad,* to, + *emo,* take.]

Ad'e-la, 1 ad'ɪ-lə; 2 ăd'e-la, *n.* A feminine personal name. See ADELINE.

Ad'e-laide, 1 ad'ɪ-lēd; 2 ăd'e-lād, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See ADELINE. **2.** A university city; capital of South Australia; pop. 256,600; its haven is **Fort Adelaide.**

Ad'e-line, 1 ad'ɪ-lɪn; 2 ad'e-lin, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ad'a-line‡, Ad'e-la‡, Ad'e-laide‡, Ad"e-li'ci-a‡. Ad'dy** (dim.). Dan. **A"de-li'ne,** 1 ā"dɪ-lī'nɪ, 2 ā"de-lī'ne; D. **A"de-li'na,** 1 ā"dɪ-lī'nə, 2 ā"de-lī'na; F. **A"dĕ"la"ïde',** 1 ā"dĕ"la"ïd', ā"dę"la"ïd', **A"dèle',** 1 ā"dĕl', 2 ā"dęl', **Ade"line',** 1 ād"lɪn', 2 ād"lin'; G. **A-de'le,** 1 ā-dē'lə, 2 ā-dę'le, **A'del-heid,** 1 ā'del-hīt, 2 ā'del-hīt, **A"de-li'ne,** 1 ā"dē-lī'nə, 2 ā"dę-lī'ne, **El'se‡, Il'se‡;** It. **A"de-la'i-da,** 1 ā"dē-lā'ɪ-dā, 2 ā"dę-lā'ï-dä; L. **Ad"e-li'na,** 1 ad"ɪ-lī'nə, 2 ăd"e-lī'na. [OG., of noble birth; a princess.]

-a-del'phi-a, 1 -ə-del'fɪ-ə; 2 -a-dĕl'-fi-a, *suffix. Bot.* A brotherhood; a group of stamens more or less united by their filaments. [Gr.]

a-del'phous, 1 ə-del'fʊs; 2 a-dĕl'fŭs, *a.* Having stamens with clustered or coalescent filaments: mainly in composition. [< Gr. *adelphos,* brother, < *a-* copulative + *delphys,* womb.]

a-demp'tion, 1 ə-demp'ʃən; 2 a-dĕmp'shon, *n. Law.* **1.** Disposal by a testator in his lifetime of specific property bequeathed in his will, so that the bequest is adeemed. **2.** The act by which a testator in his lifetime advances to his legatee a general legacy which he had purposed to give him at his death by his will. 16 *N. Y. Rep.* pp. 9, 40. [< L. *ademptio(n-),* < *adimo;* see ADEEM.]

A'den, 1 ā'den *or* ē'den; 2 ā'dĕn *or* ā'dĕn, *n.* **1.** A British peninsula and seaport of Arabia; pop. 46,000. **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the Arabian Sea, S. of Arabia.

ad'en-, ad'e-ni- [NL.], **ad'e-no-,** } 1 ad'en-, ad'ɪ-nɪ-, ad'ɪ-no-; 2 ăd'ĕn-, ăd'e-ni-, ăd'e-no-. From Greek *adēn,* gland; combining forms.—**ad"e-nal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the glands. [+ Gr. *algos,* pain.] **ad"e-nal'gy‡.—ad"e-ni'tis,** *n.* Glandular inflammation.—**ad'e-noid. I.** *a.* Glandiform; glandular. **ad"e-noi'dal‡. II.** *n.* A gland-like vegetation in the nasopharynx. [+ -OID.]—**ad"e-noi'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of anatomy that treats of glands. [+ -LOGY.]—**ad"e-no-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**ad"e-no'ma,** *n.* A tumor of glandular origin or structure.—**ad"e-nom'a-tous,** *a.* Pertaining to adenoma.—**ad"e-noph'o-rous,** *a.* Bearing or producing glands. [+ Gr. *pherō,* bear.]—**ad"e-not'o-my,** *n.* The cutting of a gland, either for purposes of dissection or as a surgical operation.

a-dept', 1 ə-dept'; 2 a-dĕpt'. **I.** *a.* Highly skilful; proficient. **II.** *n.* One fully skilled in any art; a proficient; anciently, an alchemist who pretended to have found the "philosopher's stone." [< L. *ad,* to, + *apiscor,* attain.]—**a-dept'ness,** *n.* Proficiency.

ad'e-quate, 1 ad'ɪ-kwɪt *or* -kwēt; 2 ăd'e-kwat *or* -kwāt, *a.* **1.** Equal to what is required; suitable to the case or occasion; fully sufficient. **2.** Equal in size, extent, value, etc. [< L. *ad,* to, + *æquus,* level.]

Syn.: able, adapted, capable, commensurate, competent, enough, equal, fit, fitted, fitting, qualified, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable. *Adequate, commensurate, enough,* and *sufficient* signify *equal* to some given occasion or work; as, a sum *sufficient* to meet expenses; an *adequate* remedy for the disease. *Commensurate* is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. *Adapted, fit, suitable,* and *qualified* refer to the qualities which match or suit the occasion. Work is *satisfactory* if it satisfies those for whom it is done, while it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. Compare AMPLE; COMPETENT.—Ant.: disqualified, inadequate, incompetent, inferior, insufficient, poor, unequal, unfit, unqualified, unsatisfactory, unsuitable, useless, worthless.—Prep.: adequate *to* the demand; *for* the purpose.

—ad'e-qua-cy, *n.* **ad'e-quate-ness‡.—ad'e-quate-ly,** *adv.*

A"de-rar', 1 ā"dę-rar'; 2 ā"de-rār', *n.* A mountainous region, central Sahara.

A-der'no, 1 ə-der'no; 2 ə-dĕr'no, *n.* A city in Sicily, near Mt. Etna, containing Sicilian antiquities; pop. of commune, 30,000.

ad-fect'ed, 1 ad-fekt'ed; 2 ăd-fĕct'ĕd, *a. Math.* Containing different powers of an unknown quantity. [< L. *adfectus,* later *affectus;* see AFFECT[1], v.]

ad fin., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad finem* (at the end, to the end).

ad-here', 1 ad-hɪr'; 2 ăd-hēr', *vi.* [AD-HERED'; AD-HER'ING.] **1.** To stick fast or together. **2.** To cleave; be attached or devoted; belong: with *to.* **3.** To agree. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act ii, sc. 1, l. 62. [< L. *ad,* to, + *hæreo,* stick.]—**ad-her'ence,** *n.* The act or state of adhering; attachment; adhesion. **ad-her'en-cy‡.** Syn.: see ATTACHMENT.

ad-her'ent, 1 ad-hɪr'ent; 2 ăd-hēr'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Clinging or sticking fast. **2.** *Bot.* Adnate. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is devoted or attached, as to a cause or leader. **2§.** An appendage. **ad-her'er‡.**

Syn.: aid, aider, ally, backer, disciple, follower, partizan, supporter. An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like. *Allies* may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. The *adherent* depends more on his individual judgment, the *disciple* is more subject to command and instruction. *Partizan* has the narrow and odious sense of adhesion to a party, right or wrong. One may be an *adherent* or *supporter* of a party and not a *partizan. Backer* is a sporting and theatrical word, not in the best usage. Compare ACCESSORY.—Ant.: adversary, antagonist, betrayer, deserter, enemy, hater, opponent, renegade, traitor.—Prep.: adherents *to* principle; adherents *of* Luther.

—ad-her'ent-ly, *adv.*

ad-he'sion, 1 ad-hī'ʒən; 2 ăd-hē'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of adhering; the state of being attached; adherence. **2.** Assent; concurrence. **3.** Close connection, as of ideas. **4.** *Physics.* A molecular force, or the result of it, by which certain bodies stick together. **5.** *Surg.* The union of fractured or severed parts. [< L. *ad,* to, + *hæreo;* see ADHERE.] Syn.: see ATTACHMENT.

ad-he'siv(es, 1 ad-hī'sɪv; 2 ăd-hē'siv, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of adhering; tending or causing to adhere; sticky. **2.** Prepared to adhere; gummed. **3.** Figuratively, clinging.

Syn.: cohesive, glutinous, gummy, sticking, sticky, viscid, viscous. *Adhesive* is the scientific, *sticky* the popular word. That which is *adhesive* tends to join itself to the surface of any other body with which it is placed in contact; *cohesive* expresses the tendency of particles of the same substance to hold together. Polished plate glass is not *adhesive,* but such plates packed together are intensely *cohesive.*—Ant.: free, inadhesive, loose, separable.—Prep.: *to.*

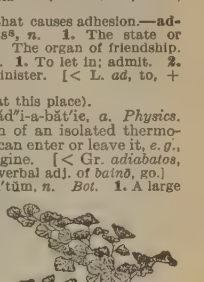
—ad-he'siv(es, *n.* A substance that causes adhesion.—**ad-he'siv(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**ad-he'siv(e-ness§,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being adhesive. **2.** *Phren.* The organ of friendship.

ad-hib'it§, 1 ad-hib'ɪt; 2 ăd-hĭb'ĭt, *vt.* **1.** To let in; admit. **2.** To affix; fasten. **3.** To apply; administer. [< L. *ad,* to, + *habeo,* hold.]—**ad"hi-bi'tion,** *n.*

ad h. l., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad hunc locum* (at this place).

ad"i-a-bat'ic, 1 ad"ɪ-ə-bat'ɪk; 2 ăd"i-a-băt'ĭc, *a. Physics.* Being or pertaining to a condition of an isolated thermodynamic system such that no heat can enter or leave it, *e. g.,* in the insulated cylinder of an engine. [< Gr. *adiabatos,* < *a-* priv. + *dia,* through, + *batos,* verbal adj. of *bainō,* go.]

Ad"i-an'tum, 1 ad"ɪ-an'tʊm; 2 ăd"ĭ-ăn'tŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the maidenhair ferns, bearing the sporecases on a reflexed portion of the margin of the frond. **2.** [*a-*] Any plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *adiantos,* maidenhair, < *a-* priv. + *diainō,* wet. So called from the way the surfaces of the fronds resist wetting.]


Adiantum.

ad"i-aph'o-rous, 1 ad"ɪ-af'o-rʊs; 2 ăd"ĭ-ăf'o-rŭs, *a.* **1.** *Theol. & Ethics.* Not included under the essential tenets or principles of religion and morality. **2.** *Med.* Incapable of doing either harm or good.

ad"i-a-ther'man-cy, 1 ad"ɪ-ə-thʊr'man-sɪ; 2 ăd"ĭ-a-thĕr'man-çy, *n. Physics.* The quality of being impervious to radiant heat. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *dia,* through, + *thermainō,* heat.]

A'di-el, 1 ā'dɪ-el *or* ad'ɪ-el; 2 ā'dĭ-ĕl *or* ăd'ĭ-ĕl, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., ornament of God.]

a-dieu', 1 ə-dū'; 2 a-dū'. **I.** *n.* [A-DIEUS' or A-DIEUX', *pl.*] A farewell. **II.** *interj.* Good-by; farewell: literally, "to God" (I commend you). [F., < *à,* to, + *dieu,* God.] Syn.: see FAREWELL.

A'dĭ-ge, 1 ā'dɪ-jē; 2 ā'dĭ-ġe, *n.* A river of N. Italy; flows 220 m. to Gulf of Venice.

ad inf., *abbr.* [L. *Ad infinitum* (to infinity; endlessly).—**ad init.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ad initium* (at the beginning).—**ad int.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ad interim* (in the mean time).

a"dĭ-os', 1 a"dɪ-ōs'; 2 ā"dĭ-ŏs', *interj.* [S. W. U. S.] Adieu.

ad'i-po-cere, 1 ad'ɪ-po-sīr; 2 ăd'ĭ-po-çēr, *n.* **1.** A fatty substance formed by decomposition of animal tissues under the influence of moisture and deprivation of air; corpse-fat. **2§.** Spermaceti. [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *cera,* wax.] **ad'i-po-cire‡.—ad"i-poc'er-ous,** *a.*

ad"i-po'ma, 1 ad"ɪ-pō'mə; 2 ăd"ĭ-pō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A fatty tumor, especially of the scrotum; also, internal fat. [< L. *adeps,* fat.]—**ad"i-pom'a-tous,** *a.*

ad'i-pose, 1 ad'ɪ-pōs; 2 ăd'ĭ-pōs. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to fat; fatty. **ad'i-pous‡.** Syn.: see CORPULENT. **II.** *n.* Fat. [< L.LL. *adeps,* fat.]—**ad'i-pose-ness,** *n.* Fatness; obesity. **ad"i-pos'i-ty‡.**

ad"i-po'sis, 1 ad"ɪ-pō'sɪs; 2 ăd"ĭ-pō'sĭs, *n.* General fatness. [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat.]

Ad"i-ron'dacks, 1 ad"ɪ-ron'daks; 2 ăd"ĭ-rŏn'dăks, *n. pl.* A mountain range in New York; highest peak, 5,344 ft.

A'dis A-be'ba, *n.* Same as ADDIS ABBABA. **Ad'dis A-be'ba‡.**

ad'it, 1 ad'ɪt; 2 ăd'ĭt, *n.* **1.** An approach; entrance; passage; a nearly horizontal entrance to a mine. **2§.** Access; admission. [< L. *aditus,* approach, < *ad,* to, + *eo,* go.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

Adj., Adjt., *abbr.* Adjutant.—**adj.,** *abbr.* Adjectival, adjective, adjourned, adjudged.—**adject.,** *abbr.* Adjectival, adjective.

ad-ja'cent, 1 ə-jē'sənt; 2 ă-jā'çĕnt, *a.* Lying near or close at hand; adjoining; contiguous. [< L. *ad,* near, + *jaceo,* lie.] Syn.: abutting, adjoining, attached, beside, bordering, close, conterminous, contiguous, near, neighboring, next, nigh. *Adjacent* farms may not be connected; if *adjoining,* they meet at the boundary-line. *Conterminous* would imply that their dimensions were exactly equal on the side where they adjoin. *Contiguous* may be used for either *adjacent* or *adjoining. Near* is a relative word, places being called *near* upon the railroad which would elsewhere be deemed remote. *Neighboring* always implies such proximity that the inhabitants may be neighbors. *Next* views some object as the nearest of several or many; *next* neighbor implies a neighborhood.—Ant.: detached, discon-

nected, disjoined, distant, remote, separate.—Prep.: *to.*—**ad-ja'cen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** Contiguity. **2.** That which is contiguous. **ad-ja'cence†.**

ad'jec-tiv(e^{S}, 1 aj'ek-tiv; 2 ăj'ĕc-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an adjective. **2.** *Gram.* Depending upon or standing in an adjunct relation to a noun. **3.** Of the nature of an adjunct; dependent; procedural; as, *adjective* law. **4.** *Dyeing.* Requiring the use of a mordant. **ad'jec-tiv-al‡. II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word used to limit or qualify a noun. **2§.** A dependent or corollary. [< L. *ad,* to, + *jacio,* throw.] —**ad'jec-tiv**(e-ly‡, *adv.* **ad'jec-tiv"al-ly‡.**

ad-join', 1 a-join'; 2 ă-jŏin', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie next to; border upon. **2.** To join to; append; unite. **II.** *i.* To lie close together; be in contact. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *jungo,* join.] Syn.: see ADD.

ad-join'ing, *pa.* Lying next; contiguous.
Syn.: see ADJACENT.

ad-journ', } 1 a-jûrn'; 2 ă-jûrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* To put off to
ad-jurn'^{R}, } another day; postpone; bring to an end, as a meeting or session; prorogue. **II.** *i.* To suspend or close a session or business either for a time or finally. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *diurnus,* daily, < *dies,* day.] Syn.: see PROCRASTINATE; POSTPONE.—**ad-journ'ment,** *n.* The act of adjourning, or the period for which anything is adjourned; postponement. **ad-jour'nal‡.**

Adjt.-Gen., *abbr.* Adjutant-general.

ad-judge', 1 a-juj'; 2 ă-jŭdg', *v.* [AD-JUDGED'; AD-JUDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To award. **2.** To decide judicially; decree; also, to condemn. **II.** *i.* To pass sentence. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *judico,* judge.]

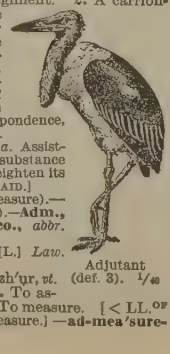
ad-ju'di-cate, 1 a-jû'di-kēt; 2 ă-jų'di-cāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-CAT^{ED}; -CAT^{ING}.] **I.** *t.* To determine judicially; adjudge. **II.** *i.* To act as a judge; reach a judicial decision. [< L. *ad,* to, + *judico,* judge.] —**ad-ju"di-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of adjudicating or adjudging; judicial decision. —**ad-ju'di-ca"tor,** *n.* One who adjudicates.

ad'junct, 1 aj'ŭnkt; 2 ăj'ŭnct. **I.** *a.* Joined subordinately; auxiliary. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something connected subordinately; an auxiliary. **2.** A person associated with another person in an auxiliary or subordinate relation; a helper; associate; assistant. **3.** (1) *Gram.* A word or words added to define, limit, qualify, or modify other words. (2) *Metaph.* Any non-essential quality of a thing, as distinguished from its essence or substance. [< L. *ad,* to, + *jungo,* join.] Syn.: see APPENDAGE; HELP.—**ad-junc'tion,** *n.* The act of joining; also, the thing joined.—**ad-junc'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Constituting or contributing to form an adjunct.—**ad-junc'tiv**(e-ly^{S}, *adv.*

ad-jure', 1 a-jûr'; 2 ă-jur', *vt.* [AD-JURED'; AD-JUR'ING.] To charge or entreat solemnly, as under oath; appeal to; invoke; command; bind. [< L. *ad, to,* + *juro,* swear.]
Syn.: see COMMAND.—**ad"ju-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn oath.—**ad-ju'ra-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an adjuration.—**ad-jur'er, ad-jur'or,** *n.*

ad-just'^{d}, 1 a-just'; 2 ă-jŭst', *vt.* **1.** To cause to fit. **2.** To arrange in order; systematize. **3.** To regulate; settle; apportion, as insurance claims; also, to conform to; fit. **4.** To put in order (an instrument), as a compass; make true; adapt. **5.** To harmonize, as differences or accounts. [< L.^{F} *ad,* to, + *jungo,* join (as if *justus,* just).] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; ADAPT; PREPARE; REGULATE; SET; SETTLE.
—**ad-just'a-bl**(e^{P}, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.—**ad-just'er,** *n.* **ad-jus'tor‡.**—**ad-jus'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.*—**ad-just'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act, process, means, or result of adjusting; regulation; arrangement; settlement. **2.** *Mech.* (1) An instrument or means whereby something may be adjusted; that which regulates; as, the *adjustments* of a watch or telescope. (2) A device, as a screw or wedge, for raising or adjusting a part so as to take up wear or lost motion. **3.** *Biol.* An acquired character; a variation produced in an organism during its life, but not transmittable to its progeny. **4.** *Insur.* The determining of the just amount payable for losses, as in fire or shipping. **5.** *Geol.* A correction of errors of observation so as to make the results consistent.

ad'ju-tant, 1 aj'u-tənt; 2 ăj'u-tant. **I.** *a.* Assistant; auxiliary. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A staff-officer who assists the commander; as, the *adjutant* of a regiment. **2.** A carrion-eating East-Indian stork. **3.** The marabou. **4§.** An aid. [< L. *adjuto;* see AID, *v.*] —**ad'ju-tan-cy,** *n.* The office or rank of an adjutant. **ad'ju-tant-ship‡.**—**ad'ju-tant-gen"er-al,** *n. Mil.* The officer who is the chief assistant of the commander of an army, or of a military department, or the like, in publishing orders, conducting correspondence, and regulating the details of the service.


Adjutant (def. 3). 1/40

ad'ju-vant, 1 aj'u-vənt; 2 ăj'u-vant. **I.** *a.* Assisting. **II.** *n.* **1.** A helper. **2.** *Med.* Any substance added to a drug or remedy to assist or heighten its action. [< L. *adjuvan(t-)s,* ppr.; see AID.]

ad lib., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad libitum* (at pleasure).—**ad loc.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ad locum* (at the place).—**Adm.,** *abbr.* Admiral. admiralty.—**adm. co.,** *abbr.* Admiralty court.

ad li'tem, 1 ad lai'tem; 2 ăd lī'tĕm. [L.] *Law.* For the particular suit or action.

ad-mea'sure, } 1 ad-meƶ'ur; 2 ad-mĕzh'ŭr, *vt.*
ad-me'sure^{S}, } [-SURED; -SUR-ING.] **1.** To assign a share of or to; apportion. **2§.** To measure. [< LL.^{OF} *admensuro,* < L. *ad,* to, + *metior,* measure.] —**ad-mea'sure-ment,** *n.* **1.** An admeasuring. **2.** Measure; size; dimensions. **ad-men"su-ra'tion‡.**—**ad-mea'sur-er,** *n.*

ad-min'i-cle§, 1 ad-min'i-kl; 2 ăd-min'i-cl, *n.* **1.** Anything that helps or supports; an auxiliary. **2.** *Law.* Corroborative or explanatory evidence. [< L. *adminiculum,* prop, < *ad,* to, + *manus,* hand.] —**ad"mi-nic'u-lar,** *a.*—**ad"mi-nic'u-late§,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT^{ED}; -LAT^{ING}.] To support by corroborative evidence.—**ad"mi-nic"u-la'tion,** *n.*

ad-min'is-ter, 1 ad-min'is-tər; 2 ăd-mĭn'is-ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have the charge or direction of; manage; regulate. **2.** To supply, furnish, or provide with, as something necessary or required; apply; inflict; mete or measure out; as, to *administer* the sacraments, punishment, medicine, etc. **3.** To cause to take, as an oath. **4.** *Law.* To take charge of and settle by will or official appointment. **II.** *i.* **1.** To contribute toward an end; minister: with *to.* **2.** *Law.* To act as administrator. [< L. *ad,* to, + *minister,* assistant.] **ad-min'is-trate‡.** Syn.: see EXECUTE.—**ad-min"is-te'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to administration.—**ad-min'is-tra-bl**(e^{P}, *a.* That may be administered.—**ad-min'is-trant.** **I.** *a.* Managing affairs; executive. **II.** *n.* One who administers.—**ad-min"is-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of administering, or the state of being administered; management of public affairs. **2.** *Polit.* The government as existing, or the persons collectively who compose it, especially its executive department; also, the official tenure of such government. **3.** The legal management and settlement of the estate of a deceased person, as by an executor, or of a minor, lunatic, or one otherwise incompetent, as by a trustee or administrator.—**ad-min'is-tra"tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Pertaining to administration; executive. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ad-min'is-tra"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who administers something. **2.** *Law.* One commissioned by a competent court to administer upon the personal property of a deceased person. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The official appointed to rule a diocese during a vacancy.—**public administrator,** an officer appointed under statutory provisions to administer upon the estates of deceased persons who die without relatives entitled or competent to administer.—**ad-min'is-tra"tor-ship,** *n.*—**ad-min"is-tra'trix,** *n. fem.* [-TRA-TRI'CES, *pl.*] A female administrator. **ad-min"is-tra'tress‡; ad-min"is-tra'trice†.**

ad'mi-ra-bl(e^{P}, 1 ad'mi-ra-bl; 2 ăd'mi-ra-bl, *a.* **1.** Worthy of admiration; excellent. **2†.** Wonderful; praiseworthy. [< L.^{F}; see ADMIRE.] Syn.: see EXCELLENT; GOOD.—**ad'mi-ra-bl**(e-ness^{P}, *n.* **ad"mi-ra-bil'i-ty‡.**—**ad'mi-ra-bly,** *adv.* In an admirable manner.

ad'mi-ral, 1 ad'mi-rəl; 2 ăd'mi-ral, *n.* **1.** A naval officer of the highest rank; the commander-in-chief of a fleet. **2.** The flag-ship of a fleet. **3.** (1) A butterfly. (2) A richly colored cone-shell. [< LL. *admiralis,* < Ar. *amīr al-bahr,* < *amīr,* commander, + *al,* of the, + *bahr,* sea.]—**ad'mi-ral-ship,** *n.* The office or rank of an admiral.

Ad'mi-ral-ty, 1 ad'mi-rəl-ti; 2 ăd'mi-ral-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A department of the British government having supreme charge of naval affairs; the Board of Admiralty. **2.** [a-] The office or functions of an admiral. **3.** [a-] The branch of jurisprudence or of the judiciary that takes cognizance of maritime affairs; also, the British Court of Admiralty. **4.** The Admiralty building in London. **5.** [a-] The mastery of the seas.—**admiralty law,** the code or system of law and procedure relating to maritime affairs. See MARITIME LAW, under LAW.

Ad'mi-ral-ty Is'land. An island off Alaska; length, 90 m.

Ad'mi-ral-ty Is'lands. A group of the Bismarck Archipelago, former German possession; pop. 4,000; placed under Australian mandate by the Peace Conference, 1919.

ad"mi-ra'tion, 1 ad"mi-rē'shən; 2 ăd"mi-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** Wonder combined with approbation in view of anything rare, great, excellent, beautiful, sublime; hence, in later usage, pleased and gratified observation and contemplation. **2.** That which is admired or excites pleased approval; anything marvelous or prodigious. **3‖.** Wonder; surprize. Syn.: see AMAZEMENT.—**note of admiration,** an exclamation-point (!).

ad-mire', 1 ad-mair'; 2 ăd-mīr', *v.* [AD-MIRED'; AD-MIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard with mingled wonder and approbation or pleased surprize; gaze on with delight. **2‖.** To wonder at. **II.** *i.* **1.** To feel admiration; be pleased. **2‖.** To wonder. [< L.^{F} *ad,* at, + *miror,* wonder.]
Syn.: adore, applaud, approve, delight in, enjoy, esteem, extol, honor, love, respect, revere, venerate. We *admire* beauty in nature and art, *delight in* the innocent happiness of children, *enjoy* books or society, a walk or a dinner. We *approve* what is excellent, *applaud* heroic deeds, *esteem* the good, *love* our friends. We *honor* and *respect* noble character wherever found; we *revere* and *venerate* it in the aged. We *extol* or *adore* the goodness, majesty, and power of God.—Ant.: abhor, abominate, contemn, despise, detest, dislike, execrate, hate, ridicule, scorn.
—**ad-mir'er,** *n.*—**ad-mir'ing,** *pa.*—**ad-mir'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ad-mis'si-bl(e^{P}, 1 ad-mis'i-bl; 2 ăd-mis'i-bl, *a.* Such as may be admitted; allowable. [< L.^{F} *admitto;* see ADMIT.] **ad-mis'sa-bl**(e^{P} [improper form].—**ad-mis'si-bl**(e-ness^{P}, *n.*—**ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ad-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

ad-mis'sion, 1 ad-mish'ən; 2 ăd-mĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of admitting, or the state of being admitted; entrance. **2.** A conceding, or that which is conceded; acknowledging or confessing; as, *admission* of guilt. **3.** The price charged or paid to be admitted; entrance fee. **4.** *Eccl.* A formal act, by ecclesiastical authority, admitting a candidate to a benefice or church. **5.** *Mech.* (1) Entrance of steam or other motive fluid into a cylinder. (2) The point in the stroke or rotation at which such entrance takes place. (3)

The period between entrance of motive force and expansion or exhaust thereof. Syn.: see BELIEF; ENTRANCE.

Ad-mis'sion Day. [U. S.] A legal holiday to commemorate the admission of a State into the Union, observed in three States: Arizona, Feb. 14; California, Sept. 9; Nevada, Oct. 31.

ad-mis'siv(es), 1 ad-mis'ɪv; 2 ăd-mĭs'ɪv, *a.* Characterized by, tending to, implying, or granting admission. **ad-mis'so-ry†.**

ad-mit', 1 ad-mit'; 2 ăd-mĭt', *v.* [AD-MIT'TED2; AD-MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To allow, suffer, or permit to enter; grant entrance or passage to; allow; receive; as, to *admit* one to a house; to *admit* evidence. **2.** To afford entrance to, or the channel, means, or right of entrance, passage, or occupancy; have capacity for the entrance or presence of; let in; as, this ticket *admits* you to one lecture; the road *admits* two vehicles abreast. **3.** To concede or grant to be lawful or valid; acknowledge the truth, correctness, existence, etc., of. **4.** To decide to be entitled to the privileges of; allow to become associated with; as, to *admit* a person to bail, or to the bar as an attorney. **5.** To lie open to or be capable of, as the entrance or presence of something; be compatible with; permit; suffer. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give scope, warrant, or permission: with *of*. **2.** To give entrance: often with *to*. [< L.OF *admitto*, < *ad*, to, + *mitto*, send.]

Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AGREE; ALLOW; ASSENT; AVOW; CONFESS.—**ad-mit'ta-bl**(eF, **ad-mit'ti-bl**(eF, *a.*

ad-mit'tance, 1 ad-mit'ans; 2 ăd-mĭt'ans, *n.* **1.** The act of admitting, or the state or fact of being admitted; entrance; right or permission to enter; actual entrance; admission. **2.** *Eng. Law.* The last stage, or perfection, of copyhold assurances of title. **3.** The reciprocal of the impedance of an alternating-current circuit.

Syn.: see ACCESS; ENTRANCE.

ad"mit-ta'tur, ăd"mi-tā'tur; ăd"mĭ-tā'tŭr, *n.* A certificate of admission granted by some colleges. [L., let him be admitted, < *admitto*: see ADMIT.]

ad-mit'ted, *pa.* Accepted as valid or true; acknowledged; conceded. Syn.: see AUTHENTIC.—**ad-mit'ted-ly,** *adv.* Confessedly.

ad-mix', 1 ad-miks'; 2 ăd-mĭks', *vt.* [AD-MIXED' or AD-MIXT'; AD-MIX'ING.] To mingle or mix with something else.

admix., *abbr.* Administratrix.

ad-mix'ture, 1 ad-miks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ăd-mĭks'chur *or* -tŭr, *n.* **1.** That which is formed by admixing; a mixture. **2.** The ingredient added to the principal substance in forming a mixture. **3.** The act of mingling or mixing, or the state of being mixed. [< L. *admixtus*, pp. of *admisceo*, mix with, < *ad*, to, + *misceo*, mix.] **ad-mis'tion†; ad-mix'tion‡.** Syn.: see ALLOY.

ad-mon'ish, 1 ad-men'ish; 2 ăd-mŏn'ish, *vt.* **1.** To advise of a fault; administer mild reproof to; caution; exhort. **2.** To bring something forcibly to the notice or attention of; remind, as of duty or obligation; warn, as of peril or penalty. **3.** To instruct solemnly; direct. [< L. *ad*, to, + *moneo*, advise.] Syn.: advise, caution, censure, counsel, dissuade, rebuke, remind, reprimand, reprove, warn. *Admonish* is the mildest of reproving words. *Censure*, *rebuke*, and *reprove* apply to wrong done; *caution*, *counsel*, *dissuade*, *warn*, and *admonish* refer chiefly to anticipated fault.

—**ad-mon'ish-er,** *n.*—**ad"mo-ni'tion,** *n.* The act of admonishing; gentle reproof. **ad-mon'ish-ment‡.** Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**ad-mon'i-tor,** *n.* One who admonishes; a monitor.—**ad-mon'i-to-ry,** *a.* Giving admonition. **ad-mon'i-tiv**(es‡.

admr., *abbr.* Administrator, administratrix.—**admrx., admx.,** *abbr.* Administratrix.

ad-nas'cent, 1 ad-nas'ent; 2 ăd-năs'ĕnt, *a.* Growing or attached to something; as, *adnascent* plants.—**ad-nas'cence.** *n.*

ad'nate, 1 ad'nēt; 2 ăd'nāt, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Congenitally united; grown together: said of the union or cohesion of unlike parts. [< L. *adnatus*, < *ad*, to, + *nascor*, be born.]—**ad-na'tion,** *n.* The state of being adnate.

a-do'†, *v. inf.* of DO; as, we have nothing *ado* with them.

a-do', 1 ə-dū'; 2 ə-do͞', *n.* Unnecessary activity; bustle; fuss; trouble. [< A-8 + DO.] **a-doo'†.**

a-do'be, 1 ə-dō'bi; 2 ə-dō'be, *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.] A sun-dried brick or a structure of such material. **2.** The mixed earth or clay of which such bricks are made. **3.** *Smelting.* A brick of clay material with which pulverized ore may be combined. **4.** [Colloq., S. W. U. S.] A Mexican silver dollar.—**a-do'be,** *a.* Composed of adobe: often used figuratively to denote things made in Mexico.

ad"o-les'cence, 1 ad"o-les'ens; 2 ăd"o-lĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The process of growing up. **2.** The state or period of growth from childhood to manhood or womanhood, or from puberty to maturity; in law, "the period from 14 in males and 12 in females till 21 years of age." WHARTON in *Abbott's Law Dict.*

ad"o-les'cent, 1 ad"o-les'ent; 2 ăd"o-lĕs'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Approaching manhood or maturity; pertaining to youth. **II.** *n.* A person in the period of adolescence. [< L. *ad*, to, + *alo*, nourish.] **ad"o-les'cen-cy†.**

A-dol'phus, 1 ə-del'fus; 2 ə-dŏl'fŭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. **A-dolph'ŧ. Dolph, Dol'phus** (dims.). Dan. D. **A'dolf,** 1 ā'delf, 2 ā'dŏlf; F. **A"dolphe',** 1 ą"delf', 2 ą"dŏlf'; G. **A'dolf,** 1 ā'delf, 2 ā'dŏlf. **A'dolphŧ, O'dulfŧ;** It. Pg. Sp. **A-dol'fo,** 1 ä-del'fō, 2 ä-dŏl'fō. **U-dol'foŧ.** [Teut., noble wolf.]

Ad"o-na'i, 1 ad"o-nē'ɑi or ə-dō'nɑi; 2 ăd"o-nā'ɪ or ə-dō'nɪ, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** *Old Test.* Lord: a name for God. **2.** *Occult.* (1) The Great Spirit: used in Bulwer-Lytton's mystical novel *Zanoni*. (2) Among mystics of to-day, a symbol of faith. **3.** In the cabalistic system, a glyph of "existence," capable of twelve transpositions, all meaning "to be."

Ad"o-ni'ram, 1 ad"o-nɑi'rem; 2 ăd"o-nī'rəm, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., the Lord is exalted.]

A-do'nis, 1 ə-dō'nis; 2 ə-dō'nĭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A youth beloved by Venus for his beauty; hence, any youth of rare beauty; also, a beau; dandy.—**A-don'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Adonis, or to a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee (— ⏑ ⏑ | — —); probably used in the festivals of Adonis. **II.** *n.* An Adonic verse or meter.

a-doors'‖, 1 ə-dōrz'; 2 ə-dōrz', *adv.* At the door. **a-door'†.**

a-dopt'd, 1 ə-dept'; 2 ə-dŏpt', *vt.* To accept, receive, or choose as one's own, especially as one's own child (when not naturally so); accept from some one else; as, to *adopt* a son, a phrase, a creed. [< L.F *ad*, to, + *opto*, choose.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.

—**a-dopt'ed-ly,** *adv.* By adoption.—**a-dopt'er,** *n.*—**a-dop'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of adopting, or the condition of being adopted. **2.** *Law.* The legal act whereby an adult person takes a minor into the relation of a child. **3.** *Theol.* The act of divine grace by which believers in Christ are received into the family of God. **4.** *Philol.* The acceptance of a word unchanged in form from a foreign language. **5.** *Ethnol.* The receiving into a clan or tribe of one from outside, and treating him as one of the same blood.—**a-dop'tiv**(es, *a.* Pertaining or tending to adoption; characterized by adoption. **-ly,** *adv.*

A-dop'tion-ist, 1 ə-dep'shan-ist; 2 ə-dŏp'shon-ĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a Spanish sect (8th century) maintaining that Christ was the son of God by adoption only. **A-dop'tian-istŧ.**—**a-dop'tian,** *a.*—**a-dop'tion-ism,** *n.*

ad"o-ra'tion, 1 ad"o-rē'shən; 2 ăd"o-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of adoring; worship; utmost love or devotion; as, *adoration* of the cross or host: not now used of inferior persons. **2.** An emotion composed of profound admiration, affection, and the feeling of devotion, leading to acts of homage. **3.** Formerly, a method of electing a pope by an act of homage from two-thirds of the cardinals present; now, the homage given by the cardinals after his election. **4.** *Art & Archeol.* A representation of homage to or worship of a person or object, especially of a divine person, as the infant Savior. **a-dore'mentŧ.** Syn.: see PRAYER; REVERENCE; VENERATION.—**adoration of the cross** (*R. C. Ch.*), a service held on Good Friday, when the cross is adored by both clergy and congregation.

a-dore', 1 ə-dōr'; 2 ə-dōr', *v.* [A-DORED'; A-DOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render divine honors to; worship. **2.** To love or honor with intense devotion. **II.** *i.* To offer worship. [< F. *adorer*, < L. *ad*, to, + *oro*, speak, pray, < *os* (*or-*), mouth.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; PRAISE; VENERATE.

—**a-dor'a-bl**(eF, *a.* **1.** Worthy of adoration. **2.** Worthy of or calling forth devoted affection or attachment; as, *adorable* traits.—**a-dor'a-bl-ness**F, *n.* The quality of being adorable. **a-dor"a-bil'i-tyŧ.**—**a-dor'a-bly,** *adv.*—**a-dor'er,** *n* One who adores; a lover.—**a-dor'ing,** *pa.*

a-dorn', 1 ə-dōrn'; 2 ə-dôrn', *vt.* To furnish with ornaments; be an ornament to; decorate. [< L.F *ad*, to, + *orno*, deck.]

Syn.: beautify, bedeck, deck, decorate, embellish, garnish, gild, illustrate, ornament. An author *embellishes* his narrative with fine descriptions, the artist *illustrates* it with beautiful engravings, the binder *gilds* and *decorates* the volume. A feast is *garnished* with flowers. *Deck* and *bedeck* are commonly said of apparel. To *ornament* is to add what really confers outward beauty. *Adorn* is more lofty and spiritual, referring to a beauty which is not material and can not be put on by ornaments or decorations. We say of some admirable scholar or statesman, "he touched nothing that he did not *adorn*." See GARNISH.—Ant.: deface, deform, disfigure, mar, spoil.—Prep.: *with*.

—**a-dorn'ing.** **1.** *pa.* Ornamental. **II.** *n.* Adornment.—**a-dorn'ment,** *n.* The act of adorning, or that which adorns.

ad-os"cu-la'tion, 1 ad-es"kiu-lē'shən; 2 ăd-ŏs"cū-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Fertilization of flowers by falling pollen. (2)§ Grafting by insertion. **2.** *Zool.* Fecundation, as of ova, by external contact only. [< L. *ad*, to, + *osculor*, kiss.]

A'do-wa, 1 ä'do-wə; 2 ä'do-wa, *n.* A town in N. E. Abyssinia; pop. 5,000; here Abyssinians defeated Italians, March 1, 1896.

a-down', 1 ə-daun'; 2 ə-down', *adv. & prep.* Downward; down.

a-drad'‖, 1 ə-drad'; 2 ə-drăd', *a.* Afraid; oppressed with fear.

A"drar', 1 ą"drär'; 2 ą"drär', *n.* A French possession in western Sahara; 30,000 sq. m.; pop. about 7,000.

A-dras'tus, 1 ə-dras'tus; 2 ə-drăs'tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* King of Argos; led the "Seven Against Thebes."

ad-re'nal, 1 ad-rī'nəl; 2 ăd-rē'nal, *n. Anat.* A small gland-like body of unknown function situated above each kidney; a suprarenal capsule: used also attributively.

ad-re'nal-in, 1 ad-rī'nal-in; 2 ăd-rē'nal-ĭn, *n.* A powerful hemostatic astringent principle of the suprarenal gland. [< L. *ad*, on, + *renes*, kidneys.]

A'dri-an, 1 ē'dri-ən; 2 ā'dri-an, *n.* **1.** A Roman emperor. See HADRIAN. **2.** One of several popes; especially **Adrian IV.** (1100?–1159) (Nicholas Breakspeare), the only pope of English blood. **3.** A city in S. Michigan; pop. 11,875.

Ad"ri-a-no'ple, 1 ad"ri-ə-nō'pl; 2 ăd"ri-a-nō'pl, *n.* **1.** A vilayet of European Turkey; 8,644 sq. m.; pop. 111,080. Part was awarded to Greece by the Supreme War Council of the Allied Nations, March 5, 1920. **2.** Its capital; pop. 56,347; captured by Balkan Allies, March 26, 1913. **3.** A former department of Greece.

A"dri-at'ic sea, 1 ē"dri-at'ik; 2 ā"dri-āt'ĭc. A sea, E. of Italy; an arm of the Mediterranean. [drifting.

a-drift', 1 ə-drift'; 2 ə-drĭft', *adv. & a.* In a drifting state;

a-droit', 1 ə-dreit'; 2 ə-drŏit', *a.* Skilful in emergencies; dexterous; expert. [F., < *à*, to, + *droit*, right.]

Syn.: see CLEVER.—**a-droit'ly,** *adv.*—**a-droit'ness,** *n.*

ads., advts., *abbr.* Advertisements.

ad"sci-ti'tious, 1 ăd"sı-tish'ŭs; 2 ăd"sĭ-tish'ŭs, *a.* Supplemental; adventitious; added from without; not essential. [< L. *adscitus,* pp., < *ad,* to, + *scio,* know.]

ad-sorb', 1 ad-sôrb'; 2 ăd-sôrb', *vt.* To condense and hold (a gas) by absorption. [< L. *ad,* to, + *sorbeo,* suck in.]—**ad-sorp'tion,** *n.* The action of a body in condensing and holding a gas or soluble substance upon its surface.—**ad-sorp'tive,** *a.*

ad-su'ki bean, 1 ad-sū'kı bĭn; 2 ăd-sų'kĭ bēn. A vetch cultivated in N. China and Japan, where it is mixed with rice or boiled with soups: introduced into the United States. [Jap. *adzuki.*]

A'du-a, *n.* Same as ADOWA.

ad"u-la-res'cence, 1 ad"yu-la-res'ens; 2 ăd"yų-la-rĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The peculiar sheen of the ordinary moonstone. See ADULARIA.

ad"u-la'ri-a, 1 ad"yu-lê'rı-a; 2 ăd"yų-lâ'rĭ-a, *n.* *Mineral.* A transparent or translucent form of orthoclase. [< Mt. *Adula,* in Switzerland.]

ad'u-late, 1 ad'yu-lēt; 2 ăd'yų-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED‡; -LAT"ING.] To flatter servilely; praise extravagantly. [< L. *adulor,* fawn.]—**ad"u-la'tion,** *n.* Servile flattery; extravagant and hypocritical praise; fulsome compliment.—**ad'u-la"tor,** *n.*—**ad'u-la-to-ry,** *a.* Obsequiously flattering.

A-dul'lam-ite, 1 ə-dul'ąm-ıt; 2 a-dŭl'ąm-ĭt, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Adullam. *Gen.* xxxviii, 1. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* A seceder (1866) from the Liberal party. Compare *I Sam.* xxii, 1, 2.

a-dult', 1 ə-dult'; 2 a-dŭlt'. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to mature life; full-grown. **II.** *n.* One who or that which has attained the age of maturity or legal majority. [< L. *adultus,* pp. of *adolesco,* grow up.]—**a-dult'ness,** *n.* The state of being adult; complete maturity. **a-dult'hood‡.**

a-dul'ter-ate, 1 ə-dul'tėr-ēt; 2 a-dŭl'tėr-ĕt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED‡; -AT"ING.] To make impure by admixture of other or baser ingredients; corrupt. **II.** *a.* Adulterated; corrupted; debased; spurious. [< L. *ad,* to, + *alter,* other.]—**a-dul'ter-ant,** *n.* An adulterating substance. Syn.: see ALLOY.—**a-dul"ter-a'tion,** *n.*—**a-dul'ter-a"tor,** *n.* One who adulterates.

a-dul'ter-y, 1 ə-dul'tėr-ı; 2 a-dŭl'tėr-y, *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] **1.** The sexual intercourse of two persons, either of whom is married to a third person; any unchastity; unfaithfulness. **2.** Any lewdness or unchastity of act or thought, as in violation of the seventh commandment. *Matt.* v. 27, 28. **3.** *Eccl.* A marriage not approved by ecclesiastical authorities, as of a Jew and a Christian. **4.** Unfaithfulness to God or to religious vows. [< L. *ad,* to, + *alter,* other.]—**a-dul'ter-er, a-dul'ter-ess,** *n.* A man or a woman guilty of adultery.—**a-dul'ter-ine,** *a.* **1.** Originating in, or pertaining to, adultery; as, *adulterine* children. **2.** Hence, unauthorized; spurious.—**a-dul'ter-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to adultery. **-ly,** *adv.*

ad-um'bral, 1 ad-um'brəl; 2 ăd-ŭm'brăl, *a.* Overshadowing; shady.

ad-um'brate, 1 ad-um'brēt; 2 ăd-ŭm'brāt, *vt.* [-BRAT-ED‡; -BRAT-ING.] To foreshadow; typify; overshadow. [< L. *ad,* to, + *umbra,* shade.]—**ad-um'brant,** *a.* Dimly shadowing.—**ad"um-bra'tion,** *n.* A slight sketch; foreshadowing; overshadowing.—**ad-um'bra-tiv(es,** *a.* Faintly indicating; typical.

ad"um-brel'la, 1 ad"um-brel'ə; 2 ăd"ŭm-brĕl'a, *n.* The upper surface of the velum, turned toward the disk, in sea-blubbers: distinguished from *exumbrella.*—**ad"um-brel'lar,** *a.*

a-dun'cate, 1 ə-duŋ'kēt; 2 a-dŭŋ'cāt, *vt.* [-CAT-ED‡; -CAT-ING.] To curve like a hook. [< LL. *aduncatus,* pp. of *aduncо,* < L. *ad,* to, + *uncus,* hook.]—**a-dun'cate,** *a.* Aduncous.—**a-dun"ci-ros'trate,** *a.* Having the beak curved: said of certain birds.—**a-dun'ci-ty,** *n.* The condition of being hooked or hook-shaped.—**a-dun'cous,** *a.* Hooked; bent like a hook, as the bill of a hawk. **a-dunc'‡; a-dun'cal‡; a-dunct'‡; a-dunque'‡.**

ad'u-rol, 1 ad'yu-rōl; 2 ăd'yų-rōl, *n.* *Phot.* A chlorin or a bromin derivative of hydroquinone used in developing photographs.

ad us., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad usum,* according to custom.

a-dusk', 1 ə-dusk'; 2 a-dŭsk', *adv.* In the dusk or gloom.

a-dust', 1 ə-dust'; 2 a-dŭst', *adv.* & *a.* In the dust; dusty.

a-dust", *a.* **1.** Burning; hot and dry; burned; seared; browned; sunburnt; sallow; tawny. **2.** *Med.* Having great heat; burning; hot and dry: said of the state of the body or blood. [< L. *adustus,* pp., < *ad,* to, + *uro,* burn.]—**a-dust'‡,** *vt.* To burn; scorch; dry up.—**a-dus'tion‡,** *n.* The act or process of burning, drying, or parching.—**a-dus'tive‡,** *a.*

Adv., *abbr.* Advent, advocate.—**adv.,** *abbr.* *Ad valorem* (L., according to the value), adverb, adverbial, adverbially, *adversus* (L., against, opposite), advertisement, advocate.

ad va-lo'rem, 1 ad və-lō'rem; 2 ăd va-lō'rĕm. [L.] According or in proportion to the value; as, *ad valorem* duties, based on a percentage of the value of the goods imported.

ad-vance', 1 ad-vans'; 2 ăd-vâns', *v.* [AD-VANCED'; AD-VANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move forward in position or place. (1) To move, push, place, or cause to go forward or farther forward to the front. (2) To present, bring forward, proffer, or call notice or attention to; as, to *advance* a statement, argument, claim, or opinion. **2.** To move or set forward in time; make earlier. (1) To pay before due; furnish beforehand; supply on credit. (2) To accelerate or hasten, as a movement or growth; help forward; promote. **3.** To cause to move upward or higher; lift up to a higher place, rank, or standard. (1) *Com.* To raise the market value of; as, to *advance* the price of goods. (2) To place in a higher position; promote. **4.** *Law.* To provide (support) for children, as before the distribution of an estate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go forward; proceed; as, the troops *advanced* to the river. **2.** To make progress, as in desirable acquirements; grow, increase, or develop; as, to *advance* in knowledge, stature, etc. **3.** To enhance or increase, as in quantity, value, etc.; as, stocks have *advanced.* [< F. *avancer,* < LL. *abante,* away before, < L. *ab,* away, + *ante,* before.] Syn.: see ACCELERATE; ALLEGE; AMEND; FLOURISH; INCREASE; PROMOTE; SERVE.

—**ad-vance'a-bl(er,** *a.*—**ad-vanc'ing,** *pa.* Forward-moving; increasing; progressive.—**ad-vanc'ing‖,** *n.* Promotion; advancement.—**ad-vanc'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ad-van'civ(es,** *a.* Tending to advance or promote. **ad-van'siv(es‡.**

ad-vance', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being an advance; being before in time or place; as, an *advance* payment.

ad-vance', *n.* **1.** The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; forward movement; progress; improvement. **2.** One who or that which is at the head; the foremost part. **3.** Anything supplied or paid beforehand; also, the act of so supplying or paying. **4.** An act of personal approach; overture; proposal; as, his *advances* were rejected. **5.** The place at the front, or in the lead. **6.** *Naut.* The distance made by a vessel in the line of a previous course after putting down the helm, as for a tack: distinguished from *transfer.* **7.** *Fencing.* A swift, short step forward with the right foot, promptly followed by the left, in such a manner as to enable the fencer to retain his balance and be in readiness for parry, etc. Syn.: see PROGRESS.

—**ad-vance'guard",** or **advanced guard,** a body of troops thrown forward to ascertain the position and strength of an enemy and to protect the main body from surprize.—**a.-signal,** *n.* *R. R.* A signal, in the block system, indicating that a train may pass a block even when the entire block is not clear.

ad-vanced', 1 ad-vanst'; 2 ăd-vânçt', *pa.* **1.** Being ranged at the front, or in advance of others, as in progress or thought; as, an *advanced* thinker, *advanced* ideas. **2.** Having arrived at a somewhat late or forward stage, as of life, time, etc.; as, an *advanced* civilization.

ad-vance'ment, 1 ad-vans'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăd-vâns'-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; progression; furtherance; promotion; preferment; uplift; as, the *advancement* of knowledge. **2.** A payment of money before it is due.

ad-vanc'er, 1 ad-vans'ər; 2 ăd-vâns'er, *n.* One who advances; one who moves or puts forward; a promoter.

ad-van'tage, 1 ad-van'tij; 2 ăd-vân'tag. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-TAGED; -TAG-ING.] To give advantage to; gain advantage; be benefited; favor; profit. **II.** *n.* Anything favorable to success; superiority; favoring circumstance; profit; utility. [< F. *avant,* before.] Syn.: see PROFIT; RIGHT; UTILITY; VICTORY.—**ad"van-ta'geous,** *a.* Affording advantage; profitable; favorable; beneficial. Syn.: see EXPEDIENT; GOOD.—**ad"van-ta'geous-ly,** *adv.*—**ad"van-ta'geous-ness,** *n.*

ad-vene'ş, 1 ad-vīn'; 2 ăd-vēn', *v.* [AD-VENED'; AD-VEN'ING.] **I.** *i.* To come to; reach. **II.** *t.* To be added, as something subsidiary. [< L. *advenio,* < *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.]

ad'vent, 1 ad'vent; 2 ăd'vĕnt, *n.* **1.** A coming or arrival, as of any important event or person. **2.** [A-] (1) The coming of Christ. (2) *Eccl.* The season including the four Sundays before Christmas. **3.** Grandiloquently, any arrival: a misuse, as the word should not be used indiscriminately, but only of that which is important, stately, or sacred. [< L. *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.]—**Advent of Christ,** the basic doctrine of chiliasm or millenarianism, namely, the second coming of Christ at the end of time.—**A. Sunday,** the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's day, the last day of November.—**Ad'vent-ist,** *n.* One who lays special stress on Christ's second coming.—**Ad'vent-ism,** *n.*

ad"ven-ti'tious, 1 ad"ven-tish'us; 2 ăd"vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not inherent; extrinsic; accidental; casual. **2.** *Pathol.* Acquired, not inherited. **3.** *Bot.* Formed without order or in unusual places. **4.** *Biol.* Occurring away from the natural habitat; adventive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ad-ven'tive,] 1 ad-ven'tiv; 2 ăd-vĕn'tĭv, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Only **ad-ven'tiv^{es},**) partially naturalized; adventitious. **2.** Accidental.

ad-ven'ture, 1 ad-ven'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ăd-vĕn'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **1.** To venture upon; dare; hazard: used also reflexively; as, to *adventure* oneself; stake upon a venture or hazard. **2.** To take risks or chances. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hazardous or exciting experience; daring feat. **2.** A commercial venture; speculation. **3‖.** Danger; hazard; chance; fortune. [< L.^{or} *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT.—**ad-ven'tur-er,** *n.* A seeker of adventures; specif., one who seeks his fortune in new fields or by questionable expedients; a speculator; soldier of fortune.—**ad-ven'tur-ess,** *n.* A female adventurer.

ad-ven'tur-ous, 1 ad-ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]us; 2 ăd-vĕn'-chur-[*or* -tūr-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to seek adventures or take risks; venturesome. **ad-ven'ture-some‡.** **2.** Attended with risk; hazardous. Syn.: see BRAVE.

—**ad-ven'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ad-ven'tur-ous-ness,** *n.*

ad'verb, 1 ad'vėrb; 2 ăd'vĕrb, *n.* *Gram.* Any word used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. [< L.^{p} *ad,* to, + *verbum,* verb.]—**ad-ver'bi-al,** 1 ad-vėr'bı-əl; 2 ăd-vĕr'bi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or tending to use adverbs.—**ad-ver"bi-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality that marks or belongs to an adverb.—**ad-ver'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad'ver-sa-ry, 1 ad'vər-sē-rı; 2 ăd'vĕr-sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** One actively hostile; an opponent; enemy. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* One who opposes, denies, disputes, not one who constructs and sustains reality and truth. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 580. [STEWART '10.] [< L.^{p} *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn.] Syn.: see ANTAGONIST; ENEMY.—**the Adversary,** Satan.

ad-ver'sa-tiv(es, 1 ad-vūr'sə-tiv; 2 ăd-vĕr'sa-tĭv. **I.** *a*

Expressing opposition or antithesis. **II.** *n.* An antithetic word or proposition. **-ly,** *adv.*

ad'verse, } ad'vʉrs; 2 ăd'vĕrs, *a.* **1.** Opposing or opposed; antagonistic; detrimental. **2§.** *Bot.* Turned toward the stem or main axis. **3‖.** Opposite. [< L. *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn.] Syn.: see INIMICAL.—**ad'verse-ly,** *adv.*—**ad'verse-ness,** *n.*

ad-ver'si-ty, } ad-vʉr'sɪ-tɪ; 2 ăd-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] A condition of hardship or affliction; misfortune; calamity. Syn.: calamity, disaster, distress, hardship, misery, misfortune. See CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.—Ant.: blessing, prosperity, success.

ad-vert', } ad-vʉrt'; 2 ăd-vĕrt', *vi.* To turn the mind; refer incidentally: with *to.* [< L. *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn.] Syn.: see ALLUDE.—**ad'ver'tence,** *n.* The act of adverting; notice.—**ad'ver-ten-cy,** *n.* Attentiveness.—**ad-ver'tent,** *a.* Giving attention; heedful.—**ad-ver'tent-ly,** *adv.*

ad'ver-tise, } ăd'vʉr-tīz, *v.* [-TISED; -TIS'ING.]

ad'ver-tize^{z}, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To make known by public notice; publish. **2.** To advise; give notice to; notify. **II.** *i.* To give public notice. [< L.^{z} *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; INFORM; PUBLISH.—**ad-ver'tise-ment,** } ăd-vʉr'tɪz-mənt *or* ăd'ver-tīz'mənt, *n.* **1.** A printed public notice, as in a newspaper. **2.** A giving notice; notification; information. **3†.** A warning. **ad-ver'tize-ment†.**—**ad'ver-tis'er,** *n.* One who advertises.

ad-vice', } ăd-vaɪs'; 2 ăd-vīç', *n.* **1.** Encouragement or dissuasion; counsel; suggestion. **2.** Information; notification: often in the plural. **3§.** Opinion; judgment. **4‖.** Deliberation; forethought; prudence. [< L.^{z} *ad,* to, + *video,* see.] Syn.: see COUNSEL.

ad-vise', } ăd-vaɪz'; 2 ăd-vīz', *v.* [AD-VISED'; AD-VIS'-

ad-vize'^{z}, } ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give advice to; counsel; warn; recommend. **2.** To apprize (of); notify; inform. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take or give counsel; consult. **2†.** To consider; observe. [< F. *aviser,* < LL. *advisum,* ADVICE.] Syn.: see ADMONISH; INFORM.

—**ad-vis"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ad-vis'a-bl(e-ness**^{z}**†.**—**ad-vis'a-bl(e**^{z}**,** *a.* **1.** Proper to be advised or recommended; expedient. **2§.** Ready to be advised; open to advice.—**ad-vis'a-bly,** *adv.*—**ad-vised',** *pa.* **1.** Done with advice or counsel, or with deliberation and forethought; intended; deliberate; prudent. **2.** Counseled. **3.** Informed. Syn.: see CONSCIOUS.—**ad-vis'ed-ly,** *adv.* With forethought or advice; not hastily.—**ad-vis'ed-ness,** *n.*—**ad-vise'ment,** *n.* Consultation; deliberation.—**ad-vis'er,** *n.* One who advises.—**ad-vi'so-ry,** *a.* Having power to advise; containing or given as advice; not mandatory.

ad'vo-ca-cy, } ad'vo-ka-sɪ; 2 ăd'vo-cə-çy, *n.* The act of advocating or pleading a cause; a vindication; defense.

ad'vo-cate, } ad'vo-kĕt; 2 ăd'vo-cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT'ED^{d}; -CAT'ING.] To speak in favor of; defend; plead for. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; defender; counselor. **2.** [A-] The Intercessor, Jesus Christ. [< L.^{z} *advoco,* call to, < *ad,* to, + *vox,* voice.] Syn.: see PLEAD.—**God's advocate** (*advocatus Dei*) (*R. C. Ch.*), the official who advocates the merits of a candidate for sainthood.—**the devil's a.** (*advocatus diaboli*) (*R. C. Ch.*), an official whose business it is to raise objections to a candidate for canonization.—**ad'vo-ca"tor,** *n.*—**ad'vo-ca"to-ry,** *a.*

ad"vo-ca'tion, } ad'vo-kē'shən; 2 ăd'vo-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A process by which an action may be transferred from an inferior to a superior court without final judgment in the former. **2†.** Pleading; advocacy.

ad"vow-ee', } ad'vau-ī'; 2 ăd'vow-ē', *n.* One having the right of advowson; a patron.

ad-vow'son, } ad-vau'zən; 2 ăd-vow'şon, *n.* The right of presentation to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice; patronage. [< OF. *avoëson,* < L. *advocatio(n-);* see ADVOCATE.]

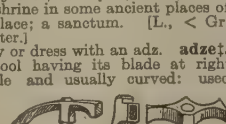
ad"y-na'mi-a, } ad"ɪ-nē'mɪ-ə; 2 ăd"y-nā'mi-ə, *n. Med.* Lack of physical strength, resulting from disease. [< Gr. *adynamia,* < *a-* priv. + *dynamai,* be able.] **a-dyn'a-my†.**—**ad"y-nam'ic,** } ad"ɪ-nam'ɪk; 2 ăd"y-năm'ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Pertaining to or characterized by adynamia. **2.** *Physics.* Not produced or not affected by the action of forces.

ad'y-tum, } ad'ɪ-tum; 2 ăd'y-tŭm, *n.* [-TA, 1 -tə; 2 -ta, *pl.*] **1.** An inner or secret shrine in some ancient places of worship. **2.** Any secret place; a sanctum. [L., < Gr. *adyton,* < *a-* priv. + *dyō,* enter.]

adz, } ădz; 2 ădz, *vt.* To hew or dress with an adz. **adze†.**

adz, } *n.* A hand cutting-tool having its blade at right

adze, } angles with its handle and usually curved: used for dressing timber, etc. [< AS. *adesa,* adz.]



1. Coopers' Adz. 2. Carpenters' Adz. 3. Sculptors' Adz.

æ, } ī, e, *or* ɪ; 2 ē, ĕ, *or* e. A diphthong of Latin origin, equivalent to Greek *ai.* In many words *e* is commonly substituted, or in Greek proper names and derivatives *ai.* For words not found under æ, as *ægis, Æolian, Æolic, æolipile, æon,* etc., see EGIS, EOLIAN, etc.

ae, } ē; 2 ā, *a.* [Scot.] One.

æ., æt., ætat., *abbr.* [L.] *Ætatis* (of age, aged). [Ægina.

Æ'a-cus, } ī'ə-kus; 2 ē'a-cŭs, *n.* A Greek demigod; king of

Æ-æ'an, } ī-ī'ən; 2 ē-ē'an, *a. Myth.* Pertaining to Æaea, an island between Italy and Sicily, legendary home of Circe.—**Æ-æ'an,** *n.*

æ-cid'i-um, } ī-sɪd'ɪ-um; 2 ē-çɪd'ɪ-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The cup-shaped fruit-body in certain rust-fungi, in which the æcidiospores are produced. **æ'ci-um†.**—**æ-cid'i-form,** *n.* The first stage in the life-cycle of certain parasitic fungi of the order *Uredinales* during which spores are produced. **æ-cid'i-o-stage†;** æ'ci-o-stage‡.—**æ-cid'i-o-spore,** *n. Bot.* A spore formed by abstriction in an æcidium. **æ'ci-o-spore†.**

æ'dile, æ'dile-ship, etc. Classic forms of EDILE, etc.

Æ-e'tes, } ī-ī'tīz; 2 ē-ē'tēş, *n. Gr. Myth.* King of Colchis; father of Medea and possessor of the golden fleece.

A. E. F., *abbr.* American Expeditionary Forces.

Æ'ga-des, } ī'gə-dēz; 2 ē'ga-dēş, *n.* The Ægadian Islands, west of Sicily, where was fought a naval battle between Rome and Carthage (241 B. C.), which ended the first Punic war. **Æ'ga-tes†.**

Æ-ge'an, } ī-jī'ən; 2 ē-ğē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the

E-ge'an, } Archipelago or arm of the Mediterranean sea which lies between Greece and Turkey; specif., of or pertaining to the ancient civilization of this region. [< L. *Ægæum,* < Gr. *Aigaion,* < *Aigai,* town in Eubœa.]

Æ-ge'an sea, } ī-jī'ən; 2 ē-ğē'an. A sea between Greece and Asia Minor; an arm of the Mediterranean. See ÆGEUS.

Æ'geus, } ī'jūs or ī'jɪ-us; 2 ē'ğus *or* ē'ğe-ŭs, *n. Myth.* King of Athens; father of Theseus; drowned in the Ægean sea, which is named for him.

Æ-gi'na, } ī-jaɪ'nə; 2 ē-ğī'na, *n.* An island, town, and gulf in E. Greece; pop. town 6,000.—**Æ"gi-ne'tan,** *a. & n.*—**Æginetan** or **Ægina marbles** or **sculptures** (*Gr. Archeol.*), a collection of sculptures the most important of which originally decorated the pediments of the temple of Aphæa, in the island of Ægina, built about 475 B. C. They were discovered in 1811.

Æ'gir, } ī'jɪr; 2 ē'ğir, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of the stormy sea. **Æ'ger†.**

æ'gis, *n.* Same as EGIS.

Æ-gis'thus, } ī-jɪs'thus; 2 ē-ğis'thŭs, *n.* Lover of Clytemnestra; accomplice in murder of Agamemnon.

Æ'gle, } ī'gli; 2 ē'ğlē, *n.* One of the Hesperides.

Æ"gos-pot'a-mi, } ī"gəs-pɒt'ə-maɪ; 2 ē"ğŏs-pŏt'a-mi, *n.* River and town in Thrace; Athenian fleet defeated, 405 B. C.

Æ-gyp'tus, } ī-jɪp'tus; 2 ē-ğyp'tŭs. *n.* Egypt. **Al'gyp-tos†.**

Aeh'ren-thal, } ā'ren-tāl; 2 ā'rĕn-tāl, **Aloys, Baron Lexa von** (1854–1912). An Austro-Hungarian statesman.

A. E. I. O. U., *abbr. Alles Erdreich ist Oesterreich unterthan* (all earth's domain is subject to Austria); *Austriæ est imperare orbi universo* (it is given to Austria to rule the whole earth).

A-el'lo, } ē-el'o; 2 ā-ĕl'o, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Harpies.

-æmia, *suffix.* Same as -EMIA.

Æ-mil'i-a, } ī-mɪl'ɪ-ə; 2 ē-mĭl'i-a. *n.* A Roman matron; wife of Scipio Africanus and grandmother of the Gracchi.

Æ-ne'as, } ī-nī'əs; 2 ē-nē'as, *n. Myth.* Trojan prince; hero of the Æneid; traditional king of Latium.

Æ-ne'id, } ī-nī'ɪd, *n.* A Latin epic poem by Vergil narrating the adventures of Æneas.

a-e'ne-ous, } ē-ī'nə-us; 2 ā-ē'ne-ŭs, *a.* Of a bronze color.

Æ-o'li-a, } ī-o'lɪ-ə; 2 ē-o'lĭ-a, *n.* A country in ancient Greece or in Asia Minor, occupied by the Eolic race. **Æ'o-list.**

Æ-o'li-an, Æ-ol'ic, etc. Same as EOLIAN, etc.

æ-ol'i-pile, *n.* Same as EOLIPILE. **æ-ol'i-pyle†.**

æ"o-lo-trop'ic, } ī"o-lo-trep'ɪk; 2 ē"o-lo-trŏp'ic, *a. Physics.* Possessing different properties in different directions; especially, not equally elastic, or not conducting heat, light, etc., equally in all directions. [< Gr. *aiolos,* changeful, + *trepō,* turn.]—**æ-o-lot'ro-py,** *n.*

Æ'o-lus, } ī'o-lus; 2 ē'o-lŭs. *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** The god of the winds. See EOLIAN. **2.** A Thessalian king; founder of the Eolic race. [Colorado; 14,054 ft. high.

Æ'o-lus, Mount. A peak of the Rocky Mountains in southern

æ'on, æ-o'ni-an. Classic forms of EON, etc.

a'er-, } ā'ər-, ā'er-ɪ-, ā'ər-o-; 2 ā'er-, ā'er-ĭ-, ā'er-o-.

a'er-i-, } From Greek *aēr,* air: combining forms denoting

a'er-o-, } uation, motion, or growth in, use of, or relation to air or a gas.

æ-ra'ri-an, } ī-rē'rɪ-ən; 2 ē-rā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Fiscal; pertaining to the Roman treasury. **II.** *n.* A Roman citizen of the lowest rank, who had no right to vote, and paid only a poll-tax.

a'er-ate, } ā'er-āt; 2 ā'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED^{d}; -AT'ING.] **1.** To supply or charge with air or gas; make ethereal. **2.** To oxygenate, as blood. [< L. *aër,* < Gr. *aēr,* air.]—**aerated bread,** bread made from dough that has been raised by the mechanical introduction of carbon dioxid.—**a"er-a'tion,** *n.* —**a'er-a"tor,** *n.* An apparatus for aerating.

a"er-en'chy-ma, } ā"ər-eŋ'kɪ-mə; 2 ā"er-ĕn'cy-ma, *n. Bot.* A form of plant-tissue, found in stems of certain marsh and aquatic plants, and consisting of thin-walled, unsubdivided cells which form large communicating intercellular spaces, and thus aerating tissue. [< Gr. *aēr,* air, + *en,* in, + *cheō,* pour.]

a-e'ri-al, } ē-ī'rɪ-əl; 2 ā-ē'ri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or like the air; atmospheric; high in air. **2.** Growing in the air; airy; spiritual. **3.** Existing or performed in the air. Syn.: see AIRY. **II.** *n. Elec.* An antenna, as in wireless telegraphy. [< L. *aër,* air.]—**aerial ladder,** a extension ladder commonly mounted, as on a truck, and operated by levers: used by firemen in saving life or property.—**a. sickness,** a sickness to which aeronauts are liable, caused by constant variation in altitude combined with rapidity of motion.—**a-e'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

a'er-ie, } ā'ər-ɪ; 2 ā'er-i, *n.* The nest or brood of a predatory bird, as the eagle, on a crag. [< L.^{z} *area,* open space.] **a'er-y†; ai'er-ie†; ai'er-y†.**—**ae'ried,** *a.*

a"er-if'er-ous, } *a.* Containing or conveying air. [< AERI- + L. *fero,* bear.]—**a'er-i-form,** *a.* Like air; gaseous; unsubstantial; intangible. [+ -FORM.]

a'er-i-fy, } *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To aerate. **2.** To change into a gaseous form. [< AERI- + -FY.]—**a"er-i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of converting into air, gas, or vapor; the process of becoming air, gas, or vapor. **2.** Aeration. **a"er-i-fac'tion†.**

a'er-o, 1 ē'ər-o; 2 ā'er-o, *n.* [Colloq.] Any air-vehicle.—**a'er-o-club",** *n.* A society organized for the encouragement of aeronautics.

a'er-o-. See AER-.

a"er-o-'bi-a, *n. pl. Biol.* Bacteria that require free oxygen for the maintenance of their vitality.—**a"er-obe,** *n.* A microorganism which can live only in air or oxygen.—**a"er-o'bic,** *a.*

a'er-o-boat", *n.* [Colloq.] A hydroaeroplane or flying-boat.

a'er-o-bus", *n.* [Colloq.] An aeroplane or air-ship that carries passengers.

a'er-o-curve, 1 ē'ər-o-kûrv; 2 ā'er-o-cûrv, *n.* An aeroplane slightly arched from front to rear.

a"er-o-do-net'ics, 1 ē"ər-o-do-net'iks; 2 ā"er-o-do-nĕt'ics, *n.* The science of gliding and soaring flight. [W.]

a'er-o-drome, 1 ē'ər-o-drōm; 2 ā'er-o-drōm, *n.* **1.** A course for flying-machines. **2.** A flying-machine. **3.** A place for storing flying-machines.—**a"er-o-drom'ic,** *a.*

a"er-o-dy-nam'ics, 1 -iks; 2 -ĭcs, *n. Physics.* The branch of pneumatics that treats of the laws of motion of gases, especially atmosphere, under the influence of gravity and other mechanical forces, and of the mechanical effects produced by such motion.—**a"er-o-dy-nam'ic,** *a.*

a'er-o-foil, 1 ē'ər-o-foil; 2 ā'er-o-fōil, *n. Aero.* Any sustaining surface. C. TURNER *Aerial Navigation* p. 309. [SEELEY & CO. '10.] [< AERO- + FOIL[1].] [message.

a'er-o-gram, 1 ē'ər-o-gram; 2 ā'er-o-grăm, *n.* A wireless

a"er-og'ra-phy, *n.* A treatise on the atmosphere and its phenomena. [< AERO- + Gr. *graphō*, write.] —**a"er-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**a"er-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**a"er-o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**a"er-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a'er-o-gun", 1 ē'ər-o-gun"; 2 ā'er-o-gŭn", *n.* A cannon specially constructed for use against aerial vessels.

a"er-o-hy'dro-plane, *n.* Same as HYDROAEROPLANE.

a-er'o-ist, *n.* One versed in air-craft.

a'er-o-lite, 1 ē'ər-o-lait; 2 ā'er-o-līt, *n.* A mass falling on the earth from celestial space. See METEORITE. [< Gr. *aēr*, air, + *lithos*, stone.] **a'er-o-lith‡.**—**a"er-o-lit'ic,** *a.*

a"er-ol'o-gy, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the laws and phenomena of the atmosphere.—**a"er-o-log'ic, a"er-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**a"er-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

a'er-o-man"cy, *n.* The art of divination or augury by atmospheric phenomena; hence, a forecasting of the weather or of atmospheric changes.

a"er-o-me-chan'ics, 1 ē"ər-o-mi-kan'iks; 2 ā"er-o-me-kăn'ics, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of equilibrium and motion of air and gases, including *aerostatics* and *aerodynamics.* **2.** Pneumatics.—**a"er-o-me-chan'ic.** **1.** *a.* Of or relating to aeromechanics. **a"er-o-me-chan'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* One skilled in aeromechanics.

a"er-om'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for weighing and estimating the tension of air or other gases.—**a"er-om'e-try,** *n.* The science of weighing and measuring air and other gases. [< AERO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.] —**a"er-o-met'ric,** *a.*

a'er-o-mo"tor, 1 ē'ər-o-mō'tər; 2 ā'er-o-mō'tor, *n.* **1.** A flying-machine propelled by a motor. **2.** A motor for use on an aeroplane.

a"er"o"nat'§, 1 ą"er"o"nā'; 2 ā"ĕr'o"nā', *n.* [F.] A motor-driven balloon; a dirigible balloon; an air-ship.

a'er-o-naut, 1 ē'ər-o-nēt; 2 ā'er-o-nąt, *n.* One who navigates the air; a balloonist or aviator. [< Gr. *aēr*, air, + *nautēs*, sailor.]—**a'er-o-nau'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to, floating in, or navigating the air. **a"er-o-nau'ti-cal‡.**—**a"er-o-nau'tics,** *n.* The branch of aerostatics treating of floating in or navigating the air.—**a"er-o-naut'ism,** *n.* The practise of aeronautics.

a'er-o-nef, 1 ē'ər-o-nef; 2 ā'er-o-nĕf, *n.* A machine for navigating the air, as an aeroplane, helicopter, etc. [< AERO- + F. *nef*, < L. *navis*, ship.]

a"er-o-pha'gi-a, *n.* Swallowing of air, seen in hysteria.

a"er-o-pho'bi-a, *n. Psychol.* Fear of high places.

a'er-o-phyte, *n.* An air-plant, as an orchid. [< AERO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant.]

a'er-o-plane, 1 ē'ər-o-plēn; 2 ā'er-o-plān, *n.* **1.** A flying-machine sustained in the air when moved through it, as by a motor-engine, with one or more planes at a slight angle. **2.** One of the supporting surfaces or planes by means of which a flying-machine is sustained in the air. **3.** A small plane for experiments in aerostatics.—**a'er-o-plan"ist,** *n.*

a'er-o-scope, *n.* **1.** An instrument by which microscopic objects may be gathered from the atmosphere. **2.** An oscillating, pillar-like steel structure of varying height, used as an observation-point.—**a"er-o-scop'ic,** *a.*—**a"er-os'co-py,** *n.* Observation of atmospheric conditions; perception of the state of the weather.—**a"er-o-sid'er-ite,** *n.* A meteorite of which iron is the chief constituent.—**a"er-o-sid'er-o-lite,** *n.* A meteorite that is both metallic and stony.

a'er-o-stat, 1 ē'ər-o-stat; 2 ā'er-o-stăt, *n.* **1.** A lighter-than-air flying-machine; balloon. **2§.** An aeronaut. [< Gr.[F] *aēr*, air, + *statos*, standing, < *histēmi*, make stand.] —**a"er-o-stat'ic, a"er-o-stat'i-cal,** *a.*

a"er-o-stat'ics, 1 ē"ər-o-stat'iks; 2 ā"er-o-stăt'ics, *n.* **1.** The branch of pneumatics that treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases not in motion. **2.** Aerostation.

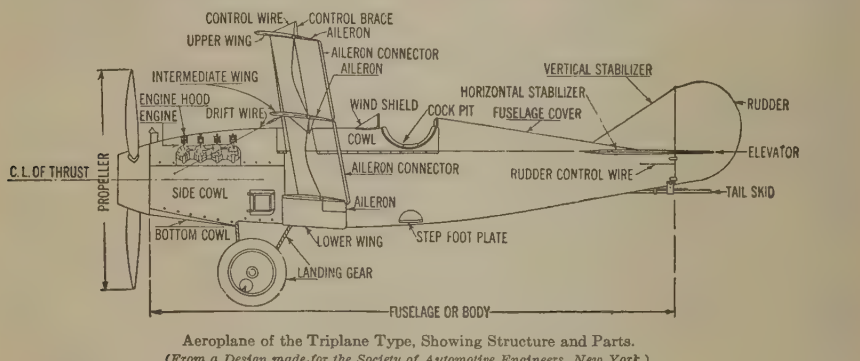
a"er-o-sta'tion, 1 ē"ər-o-stē'shən; 2 ā"er-o-stā'shon, *n.* **1.** The art of raising and supporting bodies, as balloons, by means of fluids lighter than air: contrasted with *aviation.* **2†.** Aerostatics. [< AERO- + STATION.]

a"er-o-ther"a-peu'tics, *n.* A system of treating disease by varying the atmospheric pressure upon the patient, sometimes also by changing the composition of the air.—**a"er-ot'ro-pism,** *n. Bot.* The turning of roots from the direction of their natural growth, under the influence of air and other gases.

a'ero-view", *n.* A general view from above, as of surrounding country from the seat of an aeroplane; also, a chart of that so seen.

a'er-o-yacht", *n.* A large flying-boat or hydroaeroplane.

Aer'schot, 1 ār'skot; 2 ār'scōt, *n.* A town of Belgium, 23 m. N. E. of Brussels; pop. of commune 8,000.



Aeroplane of the Triplane Type, Showing Structure and Parts.
(*From a Design made for the Society of Automotive Engineers, New York.*)

æ-ru'gi-nous, *a.* Same as ERUGINOUS.

æ'er-y, 1 ē'ər-i; 2 ā'er-y. **I.** *a.* Airy; spiritual; lofty. **II.** *n.* See AERIE. [< L. *aërius*, < *aër*; see AIR[1], *n.*]

æs, 1 īz; 2 ēs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Money, as being originally made of copper or bronze.

Æs'chi-nes, 1 es'ki-nīz; 2 ĕs'ĕi-nēs, *n.* An Athenian orator (389–314 B. C.); rival of Demosthenes. [(525–456 B. C.).

Æs'chy-lus, 1 es'ki-lus; 2 ĕs'ĕy-lŭs, *n.* A Greek tragic poet

Æs"cu-la'pi-an, *a.* Same as ESCULAPIAN.

Æs"cu-la'pi-us, 1 es"kiu-lē'pi-us; 2 ĕs"eū-lā'pi-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The son of Apollo and god of medicine.

Æ'sir, 1 ī'sər *or* ē'sər; 2 ē'sər *or* ā'sər, *n.* [Ice.] The gods of the Norse pantheon collectively.

Æ'sop, 1 ī'sap; 2 ē'sop, *n.* A Greek fabulist (619?–564 B. C.).

æs-the'si-a, æs-the"si-om'e-ter, æs-the'sis, etc. Same as ESTHESIA, etc. [ESTHETIC, etc.

æs-thet'ic, æs-thet'ics, æs'ti-val, æs'ti-vate, etc. Same as **æ-tha'li-um,** 1 ī-thē'li-ŭm; 2 ē-thā'li-ŭm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** [Æ-] A former genus of slime-molds forming cake-like masses on spent tan, whence so called flowers of tan. **2.** The expanded cake-like fruit-body in the slime-molds, filled with spores. [< Gr. *aithalos*, smoke.]

æth'el-ing, *n.* Same as ATHELING.

æ'ther, æ-the're-al, etc. Same as ETHER, etc.

æ'thri-o-scope, 1 ī'thri-o-skōp; 2 ē'thri-o-scōp, *n. Meteor.* A thermometric instrument for measuring minute changes in the heat radiated from the sky. [< Gr. *aithria*, open sky (< *aithēr*; see ETHER), + *skopeō*, observe.]

A-e'tian, 1 ē-ī'shən; 2 ā-ē'shan, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the party of extreme Arians that flourished in the latter half of the 4th century: so called from its leader, Aetius of Antioch.

æ"ti-o-log'i-cal, æ"ti-ol-o-gy etc. Same as ETIOLOGICAL, etc.

Æt'na, 1 et'nə; 2 ĕt'na, *n.* **1.** See ETNA. **2.** An ancient Sicilian city.

Æ-to'li-a, 1 ī-tō'li-ə; 2 ē-tō'li-a, *n.* An ancient district of W. Greece.—**Æ-to'li-an,** *a. & n.* [African.

A.-F., A.-Fr., *abbr.* Anglo-French.—**Af., Afr.,** *abbr.* Africa, **A. F. A. M., A. F. & A. M.,** *abbr.* Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

a-far', 1 ə-fär'; 2 ə-fär'. *adv.* **1.** At or to a distance; remotely. **2.** From a distance: now usually preceded by *from*. [< A-[1] + FAR.] **a-fer'**†. [Society.

A. F. B. S., A. & F. B. S., *abbr.* American and Foreign Bible

a-fear', 1 ə-fir'; 2 ə-fēr'. **I.** *vt.* To make afraid. **II.** *adv.* In fear. **III.** *conj.* Lest. [< AS. *afæran.*]

a-feard', 1 ə-fird'; 2 ə-fērd', *pa.* [Colloq.] Afraid. **a-fearde'**†.

a-feb'rile, 1 ə-feb'rıl; 2 ə-fēb'rĭl, *a.* Free from fever. [A-[14].]

A'fer, 1 ē'fər; 2 ā'fər, *n.* The southwest wind.

aff, 1 af; 2 ăf, *adv.* & *prep.* [Scot.] Off; off from.

aff., *abbr.* Affectionate, affirmative, affirming.

af'fa-bl(e^P), 1 af'ə-bl; 2 ăf'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Easy and courteous in manner. **2.** Benign; mild. *Affable* is used of the bearing of a superior toward one who is socially or otherwise an inferior. A king may be *affable* to a petitioner, a conqueror to a captive, or the like. [< L.^F *ad*, to, + *for*, speak.]

Syn.: see BLAND; FRIENDLY.

—af''fa-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being affable; easy courtesy. **af'fa-bl(e-ness^P)**†.—**af'fa-bly**, *adv.*

af-fair', 1 ə-fâr'; 2 ă-fâr', *n.* **1.** Anything done or to be done; business; concern: often in plural. **2.** An unimportant event, as a skirmish; matter; thing. **3.** A vague or indefinite object or fact; as, the first ship was a rude *affair*. [< F. *à*, to, + *faire*, do.] Syn.: see BATTLE; BUSINESS; TRANSACTION.

af-fect'[12], 1 ə-fekt'; 2 ă-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To act upon; influence. **2.** To touch or move emotionally. Great care must be taken not to confuse this word with *effect*. See EFFECT. [< L. *ad*, to, + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see CONCERN; INFLUENCE.

af-fect'[23], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a liking for; be fond of; love. **2.** To tend naturally toward; haunt; frequent. **3.** To make a show of one's liking for; do for effect; assume; put on. Especially: (1) To assume the character of or imitate. (2) To pretend or counterfeit. (3) To take upon one; attempt; profess. **3**†. To aim at; attain. **II**†. *i.* **1.** To incline; be disposed. **2.** To put on airs. [< F. *affecter*, < L. *affecto*, aspire to, < *ad*, to, + *facio*, do.]

Syn.: see ASSUME; LIKE; PRETEND.

af-fect'[1], *n.* **1.** Mental state or condition; result of being acted upon. **2.** *Psychol.* Specifically, a sum of excitation; feeling-tone.

af-fect'[2]‖, *n.* Inward disposition; inclination.

af''fec-ta'tion, 1 af'ek-tē'shən; 2 ăf'ĕc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A studied pretense; shallow display: with *of*. **2.** Artificiality of manner or behavior; affectedness. **3**†. A seeking for; earnest longing. [< L. *affectatio(n-)*, < *affecto*; see AFFECT[2], *v.*]

Syn.: see HYPROCRISY; PRETENSE.

af-fect'ed[1], 1 ə-fekt'ed; 2 ă-fĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Acted upon; moved emotionally; influenced. **2.** Attacked, as by disease; diseased. **3.** *Alg.* Adfected.

af-fect'ed[2], *pa.* **1.** Assumed falsely or in outward semblance only; showing affectation. **2.** Having a liking, inclination, or affection; inclined. **3.** Fondly cherished; loved; frequented. Syn.: see FACTITIOUS; SQUEAMISH.

—af-fect'ed-ly *adv.*—**af-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*

af-fect'er, 1 ə-fekt'ər; 2 ă-fĕct'er, *n.* One who affects or pretends.

af-fect'ing[1], 1 ə-fekt'ıŋ; 2 ă-fĕct'ĭng, *pa.* Having power to move the feelings; pathetic.—**af-fect'ing-ly**, *adv.*

af-fect'ing[2]‖, *pa.* **1.** Showing love. **2.** Displaying affectation.

af-fec'tion[1], 1 ə-fek'shən; 2 ă-fĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of influencing, or state or fact of being influenced; state of mind or body; disease. **2.** A mode of being; accidental property; attribute or quality. **3**†. Constitutional inclination; tendency. Syn.: see DISEASE; INFLUENCE.

af-fec'tion[2], *n.* **1.** A mental feeling or state of feeling toward any person or thing. Especially: (1) Strong and tender attachment; love. (2) Any natural disposition or feeling; partiality or aversion. **2**†. The act of affecting, or putting on; affectation.

Syn.: see ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

af-fec'tion-al, 1 ə-fek'shən-əl; 2 ă-fĕc'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to affections. **2.** Affectionate.—**af-fec'tion-al-ly**†, *adv.*

af-fec'tion-ate, 1 ə-fek'shən-ıt; 2 ă-fĕc'shon-at, *a.* **1.** Having or expressing love; loving; fond. **2**†. Favorably inclined. Syn.: see FRIENDLY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

af-fec'tioned‖, *a.* Affected; disposed.

af-fec'tiv(e^S), 1 ə-fek'tıv; 2 ă-fĕc'tĭv, *a.* Pertaining to or exciting affection; emotional.

af-feer'‖, 1 ə-fir'; 2 ă-fēr', *vt.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To assess. **2.** To confirm. [< OF. *afeurer*, *aforer*, < LL. *afforo*, fix the market price, < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market.] **af-fere'**†.—**af-feer'er**, **af-feer'or**, *n.*—**af-feer'ment**, *n.* *Eng. Law.* The act of affeering.

af'fer-ent, 1 af'ər-ent; 2 ăf'er-ĕnt, *a.* Conducting inward, or toward the center; opposed to *efferent*. [< L. *afferen(t-)s*, ppr., < *ad*, to, + *fero*, bear.]

af-fet''tu-o'so, 1 af-fet''tu-ō'zo; 2 ăf-fĕt''tu-ō'so, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Tender; soft; pathetic; designating a passage or piece to be rendered with feeling.

af-fi'ance, 1 ə-fui'əns; 2 ă-fi'anc. **I.** *vt.* [-ANCED[1]; -ANCING.] **1.** To promise in marriage; betroth. **2.** To pledge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A betrothal; pledge of faith. **2.** Confidence. **3**‖. Close relationship. [< L.^F *ad*, to, + *fidus*, faithful.]—**af-fi'anc-er**†, *n.*

af-fi'ant, 1 ə-fui'ənt; 2 ă-fi'ant, *n.* One who makes an [affidavit.

af''fiche', 1 a''fish'; 2 ă''fĭch', *n.* [F.] A notice put up for public reading; a poster.

af''fi-da'vit, 1 af'ı-dē'vıt; 2 ăf'ĭ-dā'vĭt, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A voluntary sworn declaration, in writing, made before competent authority. **2.** Any solemn or formal declaration. [LL., 3d per. s. perf. ind. of *affido*; see AFFIANCE.]

af-fil'i-ate, 1 ə-fil'ı-ēt; 2 ă-fĭl'ĭ-āt, *v.* [-AT''ED[2]; -AT''ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive on friendly terms; associate with: usually reflexively or passively, followed by *to* or *with*. **2.** To receive as a child; adopt. **3.** *Law.* To fix the paternity of. **4.** To determine relations of, as those of origin, etc. **II.** *i.* To be intimate; sympathize; consort. [< LL. *affilio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son.]—**af-fil'i-ate.** **I.** *a.* Affiliated. **II.** *n.* Something affiliated.

af-fil''i-a'tion, 1 ə-fil''ı-ē'shən; 2 ă-fĭl''ĭ-ā'shon, *n.* The act of affiliating, or the state of being affiliated; association; friendly relationship; connection; adoption.

af-fine'†, *a.* **1.** Related by marriage. **2.** Akin.

af-fine'†, *n.* **1.** A relative by marriage. **2.** A kinsman.

af-fined', 1 ə-faind'; 2 ă-find', *pa.* **1.** Joined by artificial ties; allied; related by marriage. **2.** *Zool.* Having similar structural characters. **3**‖. Under obligation, due to some close relation.

af-fin'i-ty, 1 ə-fin'ı-tı; 2 ă-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Any natural drawing or inclination; close relation or agreement; chemical attraction. **2.** *Biol.* Structural likeness in organisms, or (*Philol.*) in languages, indicating a common origin. **3.** *Chem.* The property or attraction by which differing elements or groups of elements, when brought into contact, unite to form a new compound; chemical attraction; chemism. **4.** Connection through certain relations formed, as by church or state. Especially: (1) Relationship through marriage (as opposed to blood-relationship). (2) *R. C. Ch.* The relationship between a man and his wife's relatives and between a woman and her husband's relatives. **5.** A Platonic or spiritual attraction held to exist between certain persons, especially between those of opposite sexes; also, the person exerting such attraction. [< L. *affinita(t-)s*, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, end.]

Syn.: alliance, analogy, birth, blood, consanguinity, descent, family, kin, kind, kindred, race, relationship. *Kind* is broader than *kin*, denoting the most general *relationship*, as one of the whole human species in mank*ind*, human*kind*, etc.; *kin* and *kindred* denote direct *relationship* that can be traced through either blood or marriage, preferably the former; either of these words may signify collectively all persons of the same blood or members of the same family, relatives or relations. *Affinity* is *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* is *relationship* by blood. There are no true antonyms of *kin* or *kindred*, except those made by negatives, since strangers, aliens, foreigners, and foes may still be *kin* or *kindred*. *Affinity* is also somewhat vaguely used of any close agreement, likeness, or attraction, as the spiritual attraction held to exist between certain persons, commonly of opposite sexes; also, of any natural inclination or tendency of mind or character toward certain subjects, activities, etc.—Ant.: see ANTIPATHY.—Prep.: *for*.

af-firm', 1 ə-fûrm'; 2 ă-fĭrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To declare or state positively; make (a statement) and maintain (it) to be true; maintain; assert; aver. **2.** To confirm, establish, or ratify. **II.** *i.* **1.** To maintain the affirmative. **2.** To make a formal judicial declaration. [< L. *ad*, to, + *firmus*, firm.]

Syn.: assert, asseverate, aver, declare, depose, indorse, maintain, predicate, propound, protest, state, swear, tell, testify. *Affirm* has less of egotism than *assert*, more solemnity than *declare*, and more composure and dignity than *asseverate*, which is to *assert excitedly*. In legal usage, *affirm* differs from *swear* in not invoking the name of God. See ALLEGE; ASSERT; STATE.—Ant.: contradict, deny, dispute, gainsay, negative, oppose, refute.

—af-firm'a-bl(e^P), *a.*—**af-firm'a-bly**, *adv.*—**af-firm'ance**, *n.* **1.** Affirmation. **2.** *Law.* Ratification; confirmation.—**af-firm'ant**, **1.** *a.* Declaring; affirming. **II.** *n.* An affirmer; in law, one who testifies under affirmation instead of formal oath.

af''fir-ma'tion, 1 af''ər-mē'shən; 2 ăf'er-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of affirming, or that which is affirmed; a declaration; statement; predication. **2.** *Law.* A solemn declaration made before a competent officer, in place of a judicial oath. **3.** Confirmation; ratification.

Syn.: see TESTIMONY.

af-firm'a-tiv(e^S), 1 ə-fûrm'ə-tıv; 2 ă-fĭrm'a-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by affirmation; asserting that the fact is so; ratifying; confirmative. **2.** *Math.* Positive; as, an *affirmative* quantity. **af-firm'a-to-ry**†. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which affirms or asserts; an expression of affirmation or assent. **2.** That side in a debate which affirms the proposition debated.

af-firm'a-tiv(e-ly^S), 1 ə-fûrm'ə-tıv-lı; 2 ă-fĭrm'a-tĭv-lĭ, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side.

af-firm'er, 1 ə-fûrm'ər; 2 ă-fĭrm'er, *n.* One who affirms.

af-fix'[1], 1 ə-fiks'; 2 ă-fĭks', *vt.* To fix or attach; fasten; join; append; as, to *affix* a seal. [< LL. *affixo*, < L. *ad*, to, + *figo*, fasten.] Syn.: see ADD.

af'fix, 1 af'iks; 2 ăf'ĭks, *n.* That which is attached, appended, or added; especially, a prefix or suffix.—**af-fix'ture§**, *n.* The act of fastening to, or state of being fastened to; also, that which is affixed.

af-fla'tion, 1 ə-flē'shən; 2 ă-flā'shon, *n.* A breathing on, to, or into; inspiration

af-fla'tus, 1 ə-flē'tus; 2 ă-flā'tŭs, *n.* **1.** An exaltation of soul under divine influence; inspiration. **2.** A breathing; blast of air; also, belching. [L., < *affio*, blow on, < *ad*, to, + *flo*, blow.]

af-flict'[d], 1 ə-flikt'; 2 ă-flĭct', *vt.* **1.** To distress physically or mentally; oppress with suffering; trouble; grieve;

distress. **2†.** To cast down; overthrow. [< L. *ad*, to, + *fligo*. strike down.] Syn.: see CHASTEN; HURT.—**af-flict'er**, *n.*

af-flic'tion, 1 a-flik'shan; 2 ă-flĭc'shon, *n.* The act of afflicting or state of being afflicted; sore distress of body or mind; that which causes great suffering or distress; grief; calamity.

Syn.: chastening, trial, tribulation. *Affliction* may be brief, while keen and bitter; *tribulation* is long and wearing. We speak of our daily *trials*. See GRIEF; MISFORTUNE

—**af-flic'tiv**(**e**^{es}, *a.* Causing or involving pain or distress; grievous. Syn.: see TROUBLESOME.—**af-flic'tiv**(**e-ly**^{s}, *adv.*

af'flu-ence, 1 af'lu-ens; 2 ăf'lų-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** A profuse or abundant supply, as of riches; wealth. **2.** A flowing toward; concourse.

af'flu-ent, 1 af'lu-ent; 2 ăf'lų-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Abounding, as in wealth; rich; also, flowing freely; fluent. Syn.: see AMPLE. **II.** *n.* A stream that flows into another; a tributary. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *fluo*, flow.]—**af'flu-ent-ly**, *adv.*

af'flux, 1 af'lŭks; 2 ăf'lŭks, *n.* The act of flowing, or that which flows, toward a point; a gathering; collection. [< L. *affluxus*, pp. of *affluo*; see AFFLUENT, *a.*] **af-flux'ion†.**

af-force', 1 a-fōrs'; 2 a-fôrç', *vt.* [AF-FORCED'; AF-FORC'ING.] *Eng. Law & Hist.* To strengthen by added force; reenforce. [< OF. *afforcer*, var. of *efforcer*, < LL. *exfortio*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fortis*, strong.] —**af-force'ment**, *n.*

af-ford'^{d}§, 1 a-fōrd'; 2 ă-fôrd', *vt.* **1.** To have sufficient means for; be able to meet the expense of; incur without detriment; sustain; bear; stand. **2.** To produce, yield, or furnish, as fruit, profit, etc. [< AS. *ge-* (changed to *a-*), intens. + *forthian*, further, promote.] Syn.: see ENDURE. —**af-ford'a-bl**(**e**^{s}, *a.*

af-for'est, 1 a-fer'est; 2 ă-fŏr'ĕst, *vt.* To convert into a forest; also, to declare subject to forest laws. [< LL. *afforesto*, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *foresta;* see FOREST.]— **af-for''es-ta'tion**, *n.* **af-for'est-ment†.**

af-fran'chise, 1 a-fran'chiz *or* -chĭz; 2 ă-frăn'chĭz *or* -chĭz, *vt.* [-CHISED'; -CHIS-ING.] To enfranchise; liberate. [< OF. *afranchir;* see A-^{11}, FRANK, *a.*]

af-fray'‖, 1 a-frē'; 2 ă-frā', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to feel sudden fear; terrify; startle. **II.** *i.* To be fearful.

af-fray', *n.* A public brawl or fight; a disturbance of the peace; specif., in law, the fighting in public of two or more persons in a manner that will naturally produce terror in others. [< OF. *affrayer*, < L. *ex*, from, + LL. *fridus*, peace, < OHG. *fridu*, peace.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.

af-freight'^{d}§, 1 a-frēt'; 2 ă-frĕt', *vt.* To charter, as a vessel, for carrying goods. [< F. *affrêter;* see A-^{11}, FREIGHT.] —**af-freight'ment**, *n.* **1.** A contract for the use or service of a merchant vessel for the carrying of merchandise. **2.** The freight carried.

af-fric'a-tive, 1 a-frik'a-tiv; 2 ă-frĭc'a-tĭv, *n. Phon.* The **af-fric'a-tiv**^{s}, close combination of a stop or an explodent with a fricative consonant or spirant, as *pf* in German *Pferd*, horse, and *z* (pronounced as *ts*) in German *Zigeuner*, Gipsy. [< AD- + FRICATIVE.] **af'fri-cate†.**

af-fright'‖, 1 a-frait'; 2 ă-frīt', **1†.** *vt.* To strike with sudden fear; frighten. Syn.: see FRIGHTEN. **II.** *n.* Sudden fear; also, a cause of terror. **af-fright'ment†.** [< AS. *afyrhtan;* see A-^{2}, FRIGHT.] Syn.: see ALARM; FEAR; FRIGHT.

af-front', 1 a-frunt'; 2 ă-frŭnt', *vt.* **1.** To insult open- **af-frunt'**^{r}, ly; treat with insolence; offend by word or act. **2.** To front in position; face; look toward. **3**‖. To confront; accost; assault. [< F. *affronter*, < LL. *affronto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *frons*(*t-*)*s*, front.]

Syn.: aggravate, annoy, displease, exasperate, insult, irritate, offend, provoke, tease, vex, wound. *Aggravate* in the sense of *offend* is not in approved use. To *provoke*, literally to call out or challenge, is to begin a contest; one *provokes* another to violence. To *affront* is to offer some defiant offense or indignity, as it were to one's face. The offense involved in an *affront* is more stinging, that in an *insult* more deliberate and bitter. Compare PIQUE.—Ant.: conciliate, content, gratify, honor, please.—**af-front'er**, *n.*—**af-fron'tiv**(**e**^{es}, *a.* Giving or containing an affront; tending to affront.

af-front', *n.* **1.** An open insult or indignity. **2†.** A meeting, whether friendly or hostile. Syn.: see OUTRAGE.

af-fuse'§, 1 a-fiūz'; 2 ă-fŭş', *vt.* [AF-FUSED'; AF-FUS'ING.] To pour (upon), as water. [< L. *affusus*, < *ad*, to, + *fundo*, pour.]—**af-fu'sion**, *n.* Pouring; sprinkling.

af-fy', 1 a-fai': 2 ă-fī', *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1‖.** To betroth; trust or confide in. **2†.** To assert on one's honor; declare solemnly.

af-fy'ance†, *n.* Affiance; trust; confidence.

Af'ghan, 1 af'gan; 2 ăf'găn, *n.* **1.** A native or the native language of Afghanistan. **2.** [a-] A soft coverlet of knitted wool.—**Af'ghan**, *a.*

Af-ghan''i-stan', 1 af-gan''i-stan'; 2 ăf-găn''ĭ-stăn', *n.* A country of south central Asia; 250,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,380,500; capital, Kabul.

a-field', 1 a-fīld'; 2 a-fēld', *adv.* **1.** In or to the field; abroad. **2.** Off the track; astray. [< A-^{1} + FIELD.]

a-fire', 1 a-fair'; 2 a-fīr', *adv.* & *a.* On fire, in any sense.

A"fi-un'-Ka"ra-his-sar', 1 ä"fi-ūm'-kä"ra-his-sär'; 2 ä"fĭ-ųm'-kä"ra-his-sär'. *n.* A city in Asiatic Turkey, noted for carpets, leather manufactures, and opium-producing; pop. about 20,000.

A. F. L., *abbr.* American Federation of Labor.

a-flame', 1 a-flēm'; 2 a-flām', *adv.* & *a.* Flaming; glowing.

a-float', 1 a-flōt'; 2 a-flōt', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** Floating. **2.** In motion or circulation. **3.** Adrift; unfixed. **4.** Overflowed; flooded.

a-foot', 1 a-fut'; 2 a-fo͝ot', *adv.* **1.** On foot. **2.** Able to walk. **3.** In motion or progress; on the move; astir.

a-fore', 1 a-fōr'; 2 a-fôr', *adv., prep., & conj.* Before. [< AS. *onforan*, merged with *æt-foran*, before; see ON, AT, and FORE.] —**a-fore'hand"‖**, *adv.* & *a.* Beforehand; prepared; supplied with what is needed for the future.—**a-fore'said"**, *a.* Said or mentioned before.—**a-fore'thought"**. **I.** *a.* Intended, devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; premeditated. **II.** *n.* Premeditation.—**a-fore'time"**, *adv.* At a previous time; formerly. **a-fore'times"†.**

a-foul', 1 a-faul'; 2 a-faul', *adv.* & *a.* In entanglement or collision; entangled.

a-fraid', 1 a-frēd'; 2 a-frād', *a.* Filled with fear or apprehension; apprehensive; fearful. [ME. *afraied*, pp. of *afraien*, < OF. *affrayer;* see AFFRAY.]

af'reet, *n.* Same as AFRIT.

a-fresh', 1 a-fresh'; 2 a-frĕsh', *adv.* Once more; anew; again.

Af'ri-ca, 1 af'ri-ka; 2 ăf'rĭ-ca, *n.* A continent of the eastern hemisphere; the second largest continent; 11,513,579 sq. m.; pop. 170,000,000.

Af'ri-can, 1 af'ri-kan; 2 ăf'rĭ-can. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) Africa, (2) North (ancient) Africa, or (3) the negroid race. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Africa. **2.** One of the negroid race; a black man; negro.—**African golf** [Colloq.], the game of craps.—**A. lily**, a greenhouse pot-plant (*Agapanthus umbellatus*) from Africa, with blue flowers.

Af"ri-can'der, 1 af"ri-kan'dar; 2 ăf"rĭ-căn'dĕr, *n.* One born **Af"ri-kan'der**, ƒ in South Africa, but of European blood.—**Afrikander Bond**, a political union or association in South Africa.

af'rit, 1 af'rit *or* a-frīt'; 2 ăf'rĭt *or* a-frīt', *n. Ar. Myth.* **1.** A powerful evil jinnee. **2.** Hence, any monstrous evil, political or social. [< Ar. *'ifrīt*, demon.] **af'reet†; af'rite†.**

Afro-, 1 af'ro-; 2 ăf'ro-. From L. *Africus*, < *Afer*, African: a combining form.—**Af"ro-A-mer'i-can.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to American negroes. **II.** *n.* An American of negro blood.—**Af"ro-Eu"ro-pe'an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Africa and Europe; specif., pertaining to or designating a people dwelling in the vicinity of the Mediterranean viewed as constituting one race: used also as a noun.

a-fronf', 1 a-frunt'; 2 a-frŏnt', *adv.* In front; face to face; [abreast.

aft, 1 aft; 2 äft. *Naut.* **I.** *a.* Of or near the stern. **II.** *adv.* At, toward, or near the stern. [< AS. *æftan*, < *æfta*, behind.]

aft., *abbr.* After.

af'ter, 1 af'tar; 2 äf'ter. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Farther aft. **2.** Following in time. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At a later time. **2.** In the rear; behind. **III.** *prep.* **1.** In succession to; subsequently to; subsequently to and because of, or in spite of; because of; notwithstanding; said of time. **2.** Behind, back of, or below in rank; inferior to; behind and in pursuit of; in search of: said of place. **3.** In relation to; about; for; in imitation of; in the manner of; in obedience to; according to; in proportion to. **4.** For the sake of; by the name of. [< AS. *æfter*, behind, lit. farther off, < *æf*, off, + compar. suf. *-ter*.]—**after all**, all things considered; on the whole.—**af'ter-birth"**, *n. Obstet.* The placenta.—**af'ter-born"**, *a.* **1.** Posthumous. **2.** Born later; younger.—**af'ter-brain"**, *n.* The metencephalon.—**af'ter-clap"**, *n.* [Colloq.] An unexpected and disagreeable sequel or demand.—**af'ter-crop"**. **I.** *vt.* To grow a second crop the same season. **II.** *n.* A second crop in a season.—**a-·damp**, *n.* The choke-damp (chiefly carbon dioxid) left in mines after an explosion of fire-damp.—**a-·dinner**, *a.* Made, done, or occurring after dinner; as, an *after-dinner* speech.—**af'ter-feed"**, *n.* Rowen grass.—**af'ter-glow"**, *n.* A glow after a light has disappeared, as in the western sky after sunset.—**af'ter-grass"**, *n.* After-eatage.—**a-·image**, *n. Psychophysics.* The image of a visual object which appears after the direct stimulation has been withdrawn from the retina. By analogy, the term is sometimes applied to the after-sensations of other senses.—**af'ter-math"**, *n.* The second grass-crop of the season, after the first has been cut for hay; a second mowing.—**af'ter-most**, *a. superl.* **1.** *Naut.* Nearest the stern. **aft'most†.** **2†.** Last in time or order.—**a-·pain**, *n.* **1.** A subsequent pain. **2.** *pl.* The pains succeeding childbirth, due to contraction of the womb.—**af'ter-piece"**, *n.* **1.** A farce or other short piece after a play. **2.** *Naut.* The heel of a rudder.—**af'ter-shaft"**, *n. Ornith.* A supplementary plume, or its stem, springing from a feather.—**af'ter-taste"**, *n.* A taste persisting in the mouth, as after a meal.—**af'ter-thought"**, *n.* A later or more deliberate thought, as after decision or action; hence, a device, expedient, or resource to escape a difficulty.—**a-·time**, *n.* Time subsequent to the present; the future.—**a-·wit**, *n.* Wisdom or thought that comes too late to be of use.—**a-·witted**, *a.*

af"ter-noon', 1 af"tər-nūn'; 2 äf"ter-nōōn', *n.* That part of the day between noon and sunset; figuratively, the closing part, as the *afternoon* of life.

af'ter-ward, 1 af'tər-ward; 2 äf'ter-ward, *adv.* In time following; subsequently. **af'ter-wards‡.**

Ag. *abbr.* [L.] *Argentum* (silver).—**ag., agric.**, *abbr.* Agriculture, agricultural. [of Asben, Fr. Sahara; pop. 8,000.

A'ga-des, 1 ā'ga-dez; 2 ā'ga-dēş, *n.* A city, capital of the kingdom

A"ga"dir', 1 a"ga"dir'; 2 ä"gä"dĭr', *n.* A port of Morocco visited by the German warship "Panther," July 11, 1911, producing a serious crisis between Germany and France; pop. 1,000.

A'ga Khan III., 1 ā'ga kān; 2 ā'gä kän (1877–). Leader of Ismaelian Mohammedans, succeeding his father, Aga Khan II., in 1885. [*1 Sam.* xv.

A'gag, 1 ē'gag; 2 ā'găg, *n.* An Amalekite king; slain by Samuel.

a-gain', 1 a-gen'; 2 a-gĕn', *adv.* **1.** At a second or another time; once more; anew; afresh. **2.** Once repeated: said of quantity. **3.** To the same place or over the same course; back (often, back again). **4.** In correspondence with something previous or preceding; in reply; repeatedly. **5.** In the

next place; further; moreover. **6.** On the other hand. [< AS. *ongegn, ongean,* < *on-* (see ON) + *gegn-,* against.]—**again and again,** repeatedly.

a-gain′, *prep.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** In resistance, opposition, or contrast to; against; toward. **2.** In preparation for.

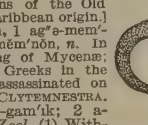
a-gainst′, 1 ə-genst′; 2 ă-ġĕnst′, *prep.* **1.** Into contact or collision with; in movement toward; opposite or contrary to; in hostility to; in contact with; pressing upon; also, opposite to; in contrast with. **2.** In resistance to; in protection from. **3.** In preparation for; in readiness for. **4.** In exchange for; as a set-off, or partial set-off, to. **5.** To the debit of; as a charge upon. [ME. *againest,* < *again* (< AS. *ongegn;* see AGAIN), + *-es* (adv., orig. gen. ending) + intens. *-t.*]

ag″a-lac′ti-a, 1 ag″ə-lak′shi-ə; 2 ăg″a-lăc′shi-a, *n. Pathol.* A failure, deficiency, or untimely disappearance of the lacteal secretion after childbirth. [< Gr. *agalaktia,* < *a-* priv. + *gala(kt-), milk.*] **ag′a-lax-y†.**—**ag″a-lac′tous,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Destitute of milk in the breasts after childbirth. **2.** Tending to diminish milk secretion, as certain drugs.

a-gal′lo-chum, 1 ə-gal′o-kum; 2 ă-găl′o-cŭm, *n. Bot.* The fragrant wood of a tree of the spurge-laurel family, of Cochin-China and neighboring regions; the aloes or aloes-wood of the Scriptures. [< Gr. *agallochon,* bitter aloe.] **ag′al-loch†; a′gal-wood″†.**

ag″al-mat′o-lite, 1 ag″əl-mat′o-lit; 2 ăg″al-măt′o-lit, *n. Mineral.* One of various soft waxy minerals, either pinite or steatite, used for carvings by the Chinese. [< Gr. *agalma,* gift, < *agallomai,* delight in, + *lithos,* stone.]

ag′a-ma, 1 ag′ə-mə; 2 ăg′a-ma, *n.* A terrestrial lizard of the tropical regions of the Old World. [Of Caribbean origin.]



Agama. 1/7

Ag″a-mem′non, 1 ag″ə-mem′-non; 2 ăg″a-mĕm′nŏn, *n.* In the Iliad, king of Mycenæ; leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war; assassinated on his return. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

a-gam′ic, 1 ə-gam′ik; 2 a-ġăm′ic, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Without the union of the two sexes, as the reproduction in certain insects, etc. (2) Capable of development without impregnation; as, *agamic* ova. **2.** *Bot.* Cryptogamic. [< Gr. *agamos;* see AGAMOUS.]—**ag-am′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ag″a-mo-gen′e-sis, 1 ag″ə-mo-jen′ɪ-sɪs; 2 ăg″a-mo-ġĕn′e-sĭs, *n. Biol.* Reproduction without the union of opposite sexual elements, as by buds or by cell-division. [< Gr. *agamos* (see AGAMOUS); and see GENESIS.]—**ag″a-mo-ge-net′ic,** *a.*

ag′a-mous, 1 ag′ə-mus; 2 ăg′a-mŭs, *a. Biol.* Not having sexual organs; asexually produced. [< Gr. *agamos,* unmarried, < *a-* priv. + *gamos,* marriage.]

A-ga′ña, 1 ə-gä′nyə; 2 ä-ġä′nyä, *n.* The capital of Guam; pop. 7,000.

Ag″a-nip′pe, 1 ag″ə-nip′ɪ; 2 ăg″a-nĭp′e, *n. Myth.* **1.** A Bœotian nymph. **2.** A fountain or well at the foot of Mount Helicon, in Bœotia.

ag″a-pan′thus, 1 ag″ə-pan′thus; 2 ăg″a-păn′thŭs, *n. Bot.* Any one of a number of South-African plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), bearing umbels of blue or white flowers. [< Gr. *agapē,* love, + *anthos,* flower.]

a-gape′, 1 ə-gāp′; 2 a-ġāp′, *adv.* & *a.* In a gaping state; gaping.

ag′a-pe, 1 ag′ə-pī; 2 ăg′a-pē, *n.* [-PÆ, 1 -pī; 2 -pē, *pl.*] The social meal or love-feast of the primitive Christians which usually accompanied the Eucharist. [< Gr. *agapē,* love.]

a′gar¹, *n.* Same as AGAR-AGAR.

A′gar², 1 ā′gär; 2 ā′ġär, *n. Bib. Gal.* iv. 24.

a′gar-a″gar, 1 ā′gar-ā″gar; 2 ā′ġär-ă″ġär, *n.* [Malay.] A gelatinous substance obtained from seaweeds, employed as a food-medium in the artificial cultivation of bacteria, and used in China as a glue and to render silk and paper transparent.

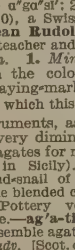
a-gar′ic, 1 ə-gar′ik; 2 a-ġăr′ic, *n.* **1.** A fungus of the mushroom family. **2.** By extension, any species of the family *Agaricaceæ;* especially, one of several polypori. [L.Gr. *agaricon,* < *Agaria,* in Sarmatia.]—**a-gar′i-ca′ceous,** *a.*

Ag′as-siz, ag′ə-sē or (*F.*) a″gȧ″sē′; 2 ăġ′a-sĭ or (*F.*) ă″ġä″sē′, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1835–1910), a Swiss-American zoologist and geologist. **2. Louis Jean Rudolphe** (1807–1873), a Swiss naturalist and American teacher and writer.

ag′ate, 1 ag′ɪt; 2 ăġ′at, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A variegated waxy quartz (SiO_2) in which the colors are usually in bands: a gem. **2.** A child's playing-marble. **3.** *Print.* See TYPE.

The type in which this line is set.

4. Any of several instruments, as the draw-plate of gold-wire drawers. **5†.** A very diminutive person: in allusion to the figures cut upon agates for rings. [F., < Gr. *Achatēs* (river in Sicily).]—**ag′ate-shell″,** *n.* A large land-snail of the genus *Achatina:* named from the blended colors. **a.-snail‡.**—**a.-ware,** *n.* Pottery veined and mottled to resemble agate.—**ag′a-tize,** *vt.* To change into or cause to resemble agate.



Agate-shell. 1/1

a-gate′, 1 ə-gēt′; 2 a-ġāt′, *adv.* [Scot. or N. Eng.] On the way; in motion.

Ag′a-tha, 1 ag′ə-thə; 2 ăġ′a-tha, *n.* A feminine personal name. **A-ga-thē′‡** [Gr.]. Dan. D. **A-ga′tha,** 1 ə-gā′thə, 2 ä-ġä′thä; F. **A″gathe′,** 1 ȧ″gāt′, 2 ä″ġät′; G. **A-ga′the,** 1 ə-gā′tə, 2 ä-ġä′te; It. Pg. Sp. **A′ga-ta,** 1 ä′ga-ta, 2 ä′ġa-tä; L. **Ag′a-the,** 1 ag′ə-thī, 2 ăġ′a-thē; Sw. **A-ga′-ta,** 1 ə-gä′tə, 2 ä-ġä′ta. [Gr., good, kind.]

A-gath′o-cles, 1 ə-gath′o-klīz; 2 a-ġăth′o-clēs, *n.* A tyrant of Syracuse (361–289 B. C.). **A-ga-tho-klēs′‡** [Gr.].

A-ga′ve, 1 ə-gē′vɪ; 2 a-ġā′ve, *n.* **1.** A large genus of plants of the amaryllis family, of the southern United States, Mexico, etc., embracing the century-plant. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *agauos,* noble.]

a-gaze′, 1 ə-gēz′; 2 a-ġāz′, *a.* & *adv.* In the act of gazing.

age, 1 ēj; 2 āġ. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [AGED; AG′ING.] To make, grow, or seem to grow, old. **II.** *n.* **1.** The entire period of life or existence, as of a person, thing, nation, etc. **2.** The period or stage of life as measured by the time already or previously passed. **3.** The closing period of life; decline of life; the state of being old. **4.** Any period of life that fits or unfits for any function, office, duty, etc. **5.** Any period of life naturally distinct; stage of life. **6.** Any great and distinct period of time in the history of man, of the earth, etc.; era; epoch; generation. **7.** A century. **8.** [Colloq.] A long time; protracted period; as, he has gone an *age.* **9.** In draw-poker, the eldest hand. [< F. *âge,* < L. *ætā(t-)s.* age.]—**age′less,** *a.* **1.** Not seeming to grow old. **2.** Having no limits of duration.

-age, *suffix.* **1.** Forming collective nouns; as, *baggage,* le*ave.* **2.** Forming nouns of condition, office, service, or other relation or connection; as, *drayage,* pilgri*mage.* [< ME. *-age,* < OF. *-age,* < L. *-aticum.*]

a′ged, 1 ē′jed; 2 ā′ġĕd, *pa.* **1.** Advanced in years. **2.** Of, like, or characteristic of old age; old. **3.** Of or at the age of. Syn.: see ANCIENT.—**a′ged-ly,** *adv.*—**a′ged-ness,** *n.*

a-gee′, 1 ə-jī′; 2 a-ġē′, *adv.* & *a.* [Scot.] Awry; askew; also, ajar. [< A-[1] + GEE.] **a-jee′‡.**

a-gen′†, *adv.* & *prep.* Again.

a′gen-cy, 1 ē′jen-sɪ; 2 ā′ġĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Active power or operation; activity; instrumentality. **2.** The relation of an agent to his principal; also, the business, or place of business, of an agent. Syn.: see OPERATION.

a-gen′dum, 1 ə-jen′dum; 2 a-ġĕn′dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] A thing to be done, in distinction from a matter of belief; an item of business or a liturgical detail; also (*pl.*), a record of such things; a memorandum; specif., a program of business to be done, or papers to be read at a meeting. **a′gend‡.**

a′gent, 1 ē′jent; 2 ā′ġĕnt. **I.** *a.* Acting: opposed to *passive.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which acts or has power to act; an efficient cause of anything; actor; doer. **2.** One who or that which acts for another; a factor; steward; deputy. [< L. *agen(t-)s,* ppr. of *ago,* do.]

Syn.: actor, cause, doer, factor, instrument, means, mover, operator, performer, promoter. In strict philosophical usage, the prime *mover* or *doer* of an act is the *agent.* Thus we speak of man as a voluntary *agent,* a free *agent.* But in common usage, especially in business, an *agent* is not the prime *actor,* but only an *instrument* or *factor,* acting under orders or instructions. Compare CAUSE.—Ant.: chief, inventor, originator, principal.—Prep.: an agent *of* the company *for* selling, etc.—**a-gen′tial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an agent or agency.

A-ger′a-tum, 1 ə-jer′ə-tum *or* aj″ɪ-rē′tum; 2 a-ġĕr′a-tŭm *or* ăġ″e-rā′tŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of tropical American herbs of the aster family with opposite petioled leaves and terminal cymes or panicles of blue or white flowers in small heads. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. **3.** [a-] Any one of several similar plants. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gēra(t-)s,* old age.] [and conqueror (444?-360 B. C.).

A-ges″i-la′us, 1 ə-jes″ɪ-lē′us; 2 a-ġĕs″i-lā′ŭs, *n.* A Spartan king

ag′ger, 1 aj′ər; 2 ăġ′er, *n. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A mound or heap; an earthwork; especially, the rampart of a fortified camp; a bank against a wall that overtops the defenses. **2.** A military road. [L.]

ag-glom′er-ate, 1 a-glom′ər-ēt; 2 ă-ġlŏm′er-āt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT″ED[2]; -AT″ING.] To gather, form, or grow into a ball or mass; heap together. **II.** *a.* Gathered into a mass or heap; clustered densely. **III.** *n.* **1.** A heap or mass of things thrown together indiscriminately. **2.** *Geol.* An unstratified mass of compacted volcanic débris with fragments of all sizes. [< L. *ad,* to, + *glomus,* ball.]—**ag-glom″er-at′ic,** *a.*—**ag-glom″er-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of gathering or the state of being gathered into a mass. **2.** An orderless mass, heap, or cluster. Syn.: see AGGREGATE; HEAP.—**ag-glom′er-a-tive**(e^s, *a.*

ag-glu′ti-nate, 1 a-glū′tɪ-nēt; 2 ă-ġlu′ti-nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT″ED[2]; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To unite, as with glue; join by adhesion. **2.** To convert into glue. **II.** *a.* Joined by adhesion.—**ag-glu′ti-nant.** **I.** *a.* Tending to cause adhesion; uniting. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any sticky substance that causes bodies to adhere together. **2.** A remedy considered capable of uniting divided parts, by adhesion.—**ag-glu′ti-nat″ing,** *pa.* Causing or characterized by agglutination.—**ag-glu″ti-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** Adhesion of distinct parts; a mass formed by adhesion. **2.** *Philol.* Combination of word-elements without change. **3.** *Bacteriol.* The clumping of living cells in a fluid.—**ag-glu′ti-na-tive**(e^s, *a.* **1.** Tending, pertaining to, or characterized by agglutination. **2.** *Philol.* Resulting from or characterized by agglutination; distinguished from *inflectional.*

ag-glu′ti-nin, 1 a-glū′tɪ-nɪn; 2 ă-ġlu′ti-nĭn. *n. Bacteriol.* A chemical product of the process of immunization, arising in blood-serum and causing the red corpuscles, or any bacteria with which it is brought into contact, to coalesce into floccules.

ag-glu-tom′e-ter, *n. Bacteriol.* A simple apparatus, or outfit with directions, enabling the physician to make the test for agglutination.

ag-grade′, 1 a-grēd′; 2 ă-ġrād′, *vt.* [-GRAD′ED[4]; -GRAD′ING.] *Phys. Geog.* To add to: opposed to *degrade;* as, the bed of a river is *aggraded* when silt is deposited on it. [< AD- + GRADE.] —**ag″gra-da′tion,** *n.*

ag′gran-dize or **-dise,** 1 ag′rən-dəiz; 2 ăġ′ran-dīz, *v.* [-DIZED; -DIZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* To make great or greater; increase; exa[14]

II§. *i.* To become greater. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *grandis*, great.]
—ag″gran-dize′ment, *n.* An aggrandizing; increase; exaltation.—**ag′gran-diz″er,** *n.*

ag′gra-vate, 1 ag′re-vēt; 2 ăg′ra-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT″ED^{d}; -VAT″-ING.] **1.** To make worse; increase; intensify. **2.** To make heavier or more burdensome; burden. **3.** [Colloq.] To anger; provoke: an erroneous use. [< L. *ad*, to, + *gravis*, heavy.]
Syn.: affront, enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse. *Enhance* and *magnify* are oftenest used in the lofty and good sense; as, to *enhance* the glory of God; "I *magnify* mine office," *Rom.* xi, 13. *Aggravate* is used always in the bad sense, to *make worse* what is already bad; as, to *aggravate* a fever or an enmity. See AFFRONT; INCREASE.—Ant.: alleviate, assuage, attenuate, diminish, lessen, palliate, reduce, soften.
—ag′gra-vat″ing, *pa.*—**ag′gra-vat″ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ag″gra-va′tion,** *n.* **1.** A making heavier or worse; also, an enchancing circumstance. **2.** [Colloq.] Exasperation; irritation. **3§.** Exaggeration.—**ag′gra-va″tiv**(e^{s}. **1.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending toward aggravation. **II.** *n.* Anything causing aggravation.—**ag′gra-va″tor,** *n.*

ag′gre-gate, 1 ag′rı-gēt; 2 ăg′re-gāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT″-ED^{d}; -GAT′ING.] **1.** To bring or come together, as into a mass, sum, or body; collect; mass. **2.** To amount to. **3§.** To add to. Syn.: see AMASS.
II. *a.* Collected into a sum, mass, or total; gathered into a whole; formed by collection; collective. (1) *Bot.* Agglomerate; collected together. (2) *Geol.* Composed of distinct minerals separable by mechanical means, as granite. **III.** *n.* **1.** The entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something; amount; total; collection. **2.** Material for making concrete. [< L. *ad*, to, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.]
Syn.: agglomeration, aggregation, amount, collection, entirety, heap, mass, sum, total, totality, whole. An *aggregate* of financial items is an *amount*, *sum*, or *total*. An *aggregate* or *aggregation* of material objects is a *collection*, *mass*, or *whole*; an *agglomeration* is a heterogeneous *mass*. *Collection* points rather to the differences, *mass* to the unity. We say a *collection* of minerals, a *mass* of rock. The result of multiplication is a product, the result of addition a *sum*, *total*, or *aggregate*.
—ag″gre-ga′tion, *n.* A collection or mass; the act of aggregating, or the state of being aggregated; aggregate; whole. **—ag″gre-ga′tiv**(e^{s}, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or tending to aggregation; collective. **2§.** Gregarious.—**ag″gre-ga′tor,** *n.*

ag-gress′, 1 a-gres′; 2 ă-grĕs′, *vi.* To make the first attack; encroach; intrude. [< L. *ad*, to, + *gradior*, walk.]

ag-gres′sion, 1 a-gresh′an; 2 ă-grĕsh′on, *n.* **1.** An unprovoked attack; encroachment; aggressive action or practise. **2.** *Psychol.* Sexual activity, mental or physical, or that which suggests or stimulates it.
Syn.: assault, attack, encroachment, incursion, intrusion, invasion, onslaught, trespass. An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed. An *assault* may be upon the person, an *aggression* is upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression*; an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass*. *Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault*, as by an army or a desperado, yet it is sometimes used of violent speech.—Ant.: defense, repulsion, resistance, retreat.—Prep.: *upon* (sometimes *on*).

ag-gres′siv(e^{s}, 1 a-gres′ıv; 2 ă-grĕs′ĭv, *a.* Disposed to attack or encroachment; also, disposed to vigorous, outgoing activity in behalf of an object. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ag-gres′sor, 1 a-gres′ər; 2 ă-grĕs′or, *n.* One who commits an aggression or begins a quarrel.

ag-griev(e′^{v}, 1 a-grīv′; 2 ă-grēv′, *vt.* [AG-GRIEVED′; AG-GRIEV′ING.] To cause sorrow to; give cause for just complaint; oppress. [< L.^{F} *ad*, to, + *gravis*, heavy.]
Syn.: see ABUSE.

ag-grieved′, } 1 a-grīvd′; 2 ă-grēvd′, *pa.* **1.** Subjected
ag-grievd′^{ŝ}, } to ill treatment; made to feel injury or injustice. **2.** *Law.* Prejudiced in rights of person or property by the judgment or decision of a court.—**ag-grieved′ness,** *n.*

ag-group′^{t}, 1 a-grūp′; 2 ă-grŭp′, *vt.* To group. [< F. *agrouper*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *grouper*; see GROUP, *n.*]

a-ghast′, } 1 ə-gast′; 2 ə-gȧst′, *a.* Struck dumb with hor-
a-gast′^{ŝ}, } ror. [< AS. *ā-* (see A-^{3}) + *gæstan*, terrify.]

ag′ĭl(e^{s}, 1 aj′ıl; 2 ăj′ĭl, *a.* Active; nimble. [< L.^{F} *agо*, do.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; NIMBLE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-gil′i-ty, 1 ə-jil′ı-tı; 2 a-jĭl′ĭ-tȳ, *n.* Quickness and readiness in movement; nimbleness.

A″gin″court′, 1 ā″gan″kūr′; 2 ä″zhăn″œr′, *n.* A village in N. France; here the English defeated French, Oct. 25, 1415.

ag′i-o, 1 aj′ı-o *or* ē′jı-o; 2 ăj′ĭ-o *or* ā′jĭ-o, *n.* **1.** The premium payable for the exchange of one kind or quality of money into another; exchange premium. **2.** An allowance for depreciation of coin by wear. **3§.** The business of a broker or money-changer; brokerage. [< It. *aggio*, exchange, [< *agio.* = EASE.]—**ag′i-o-tage,** 1 aj′ı-o-tıj; 2 ăj′ĭ-o-tăg, *n.* The charge of an agio; brokerage; stock-jobbing.

a-gist′, 1 ə-jist′; 2 a-jĭst′, *vt. Law.* **1.** To feed and care for, as horses or cattle, for hire. **2.** To assess, as land or its owner, for a public purpose. [< OF. *agister*, give lodgings to, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *gister*, lodge, < L. *jaceo*, lie.]
—a-gist′ment, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) The act of agisting. (2) Contract for agisting. (3) The price of or profit from agisting. **2.** [Eng.] Forest pasturage or herbage.

ag′i-tate, 1 aj′ı-tēt; 2 ăj′ĭ-tāt, *v.* [-TAT″ED^{d}; -TAT″ING.] **1.** *t.* To excite (the feelings); perturb; ruffle. **2.** To shake irregularly. **3.** To discuss publicly and incessantly. **4.** To set or keep moving. **5‖.** To revolve in mind; consider. **II.** *i.* To stir, or endeavor to excite, public interest and action. [< L. *agito*, freq. of *ago*, drive.] Syn.: see SHAKE; STIR.
—ag″i-ta′tion, *n.* Violent motion or emotion; open, active discussion; urgent consideration. Syn.: see TUMULT.—**ag′i-ta″tor,** *n.* One who or that which agitates.

a″gi-ta′to, 1 ä″jı-tä′to; 2 ä″ǧĭ-tä′to, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Stirring; restless; agitated: used as a direction in execution. [Graces.

A-gla′ĭa, 1 ə-glē′yə; 2 a-glā′ya, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the three

ag′let, 1 ag′let; 2 ăg′lĕt, *n.* A metal sheath or tag at the end of a lace or ribbon (16th and 17th centuries) to facilitate threading; hence, any ornamental pendant. [< F. *aiguillette*, dim. of *aiguille*, needle.] **aig′let‡; ai″gui-lette′‡.—ag′let-ba″by‡,** *n.* A doll, or perhaps a person, decked with aglets.

a-gley′, 1 ə-glī′ *or* ə-gla′ı; 2 a-glĭ′ *or* a-glȳ′, *adv.* [Scot.] Aside; askew. **a-glee′‡.**

A-glos′sa, 1 ə-glos′ə; 2 a-glŏs′a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Herp.* A suborder of anurous amphibians without a tongue and with the Eustachian tubes confluent. **2.** *Conch.* A group of gastropods without a tongue.

a-glow′, 1 ə-glō′; 2 a-glō′, *adv.* & *a.* In a glow; glowing.

ag′mi-nate, 1 ag′mı-nēt; 2 ăg′mĭ-nāt, *a.* Grouped in clusters.
ag′mi-nat″ed‡.

ag′nail, 1 ag′nēl; 2 ăg′nāl, *n.* **1.** A hangnail. **2.** A painful swelling under or about a nail; whitlow. [< AS. *angnægl*, < *ange*, narrow, painful, + *nægl*, nail.]

ag′nate, 1 ag′nēt; 2 ăg′nāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Related on the father's side. **2.** Akin; similar. **II.** *n.* A relative in the male line only. [< F. *agnat*, < L. *ad*, to, + *nascor*, be born.]—**ag-nat′ic,** *a.*—**ag-na′tion,** *n. Law.* A relationship traced by male line.

Ag′nes, 1 ag′nes; 2 ăg′nĕs, *n.* A feminine personal name. Dan. D. G. L. **Ag′nes,** 1 ăg′nes, 2 ăg′nĕs; F. **A″gnes′,** 1 ȧ″nyēs′, 2 ä″nyĕs′; It. **A″gne′se,** 1 ä″nyē′sē, 2 ä″nyĕ′sē; Pg. Sp. **I-nes′,** 1 ī-nes′, 2 ī-nĕs′. [Gr., pure, sacred, or chaste.]

Ag′ni, 1 ag′nı; 2 ăg′nĭ, *n. Hind. Myth.* The god of fire and lightning or sun-god of the ancient Aryans. **Ag′nis‡.**

ag-nize′‖, 1 ag-nīz′; 2 ăg-nīz′, *vt.* To recognize; acknowledge.

Ag″no-e′tæ, 1 ag″no-ī′tı; 2 ăg″no-ē′tē, *n. pl.* [AG′NO-ITE or AG′NO-ETE, *sing.*] *Ch. Hist.* A sect (1) (4th century) that denied the omniscience of God, or (2) (6th century) that denied the omniscience of Christ. [LL., < Gr. *Agnoētai*, < *a-* priv. + *noos*, mind.] **Ag″no-etes‡; Ag″no-ī′tæ‡; Ag″no-ites‡.—Ag″no-e′tism,** *n.*

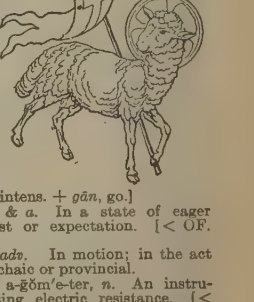
ag-no′men, 1 ag-nō′men; 2 ăg-nō′mĕn, *n.* [-NOM′I-NA, 1 -nem′-ı-nə; 2 -nŏm′ĭ-na, *pl.*] An added name due to some special achievement or circumstance. [< L. *ad*, to, + *nomen*, name.]—**ag-nom′i-nal,** *a.*

ag-no′si-a, 1 ag-nō′sı-ə; 2 ăg-nō′sĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* The condition of a patient unable to recognize persons or things.

ag-nos′ti-cism, } 1 ag-nes′tı-sızm, -tıks; 2 ăg-nŏs′tĭ-çĭşm,
ag-nos′tics, } -tĭcs, *n.* **1.** In general, the doctrine of nescience, or the theory which maintains that man can not have, or at least has not, any real or extra-mentally valid knowledge, but can know only "impressions." **2.** Specif.: (1) *Philos.* The theory that first truths, substance, cause, especially the human soul and a First Cause, can neither be proved nor disproved, and must remain unknown or unknowable; nescience: opposed to *dogmatic skepticism*. (2) *Theol.* The theory that God is unknown or unknowable. [Gr., < *a-* priv. + *gignōskō*, know.]—**ag-nos′tic.** **I.** *a.* Professing ignorance, esp. in religion. **II.** *n.* One who holds the theory of agnosticism. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.

ag′nus, 1 ag′nus; 2 ăg′nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nıı; 2 -nī, *pl.*] The lamb as a Christian emblem; an Agnus Dei. [L., lamb.]—**Agnus bell** (*R. C. Ch.*), the bell rung while the *Agnus Dei* is recited or the host elevated.—**ag′nus-cas′tus,** *n.* An aromatic shrub (*Vitex agnus-castus*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*); Abraham's balm.

Ag′nus De′ĭ, 1 ag′nus dī′ai *or* ag′nus dē′ı; 2 ăg′nŭs dē′ĭ *or* ăg′nus dē′ĭ. [L.] **1.** The Lamb of God: a name applied to Christ by John the Baptist. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A figure of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, often with a cross and banner. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A medallion or cake of wax blessed by the Pope, on which this emblem is stamped or otherwise impressed. (3) *Gr. Ch.* A cloth bearing this emblem, used to cover the elements of the eucharist. (4) A division of the mass, beginning with the words *Agnus Dei;* also, a versicle of the *Gloria in Excelsis*, beginning "O Lamb of God."


Agnus Dei (def. 2).

a-go′, 1 ə-gō′; 2 a-gō′. **I.** *pp.* Gone by; past. **II.** *adv.* In the past; in time gone by; since. [< AS. *āgān*, go away, < *a-* intens. + *gān*, go.]

a-gog′, 1 ə-gag′; 2 a-gŏg′, *adv.* & *a.* In a state of eager curiosity; excited with interest or expectation. [< OF. *en*, in, + *gogue*, fun.]

a-go′ing, 1 ə-gō′ıŋ; 2 a-gō′ĭng, *adv.* In motion; in the act of going: with *set:* otherwise archaic or provincial.

a-gom′e-ter, 1 ə-gem′ı-tər; 2 a-gŏm′ĭ-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring or regulating electric resistance. [< Gr. *agō*, drive, + *metron*, measure.]

ag′on, 1 ag′en *or* ē′gen; 2 ăg′ŏn *or* ā′gŏn, *n.* [A-GO′NES, 1 ə-gō′nız; 2 ă-gō′nēş, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* One of the great national games-festivals, or the assembly of the Hellenic race at such a festival. [< Gr. *agōn*, assembly, contest, < *agō*, assemble.]

a-gone′, 1 ə-gōn′; 2 a-gŏn′, *pa.* & *adv.* (Poet. & Archaic.] Ago.

a-gon′ic, 1 ə-gen′ık; 2 a-gŏn′ĭc, *a.* Having or forming no angle.
—agonic line, one of several lines on the earth's surface, on

which the direction of the magnetic needle is truly north and south; a line of no magnetic declination. See illus. under ISOCLINIC.

ag'o-nist, 1 ag'o-nist; 2 ăġ'o-nĭst. *n.* A contestant, as for a prize.—**ag"o-nis'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to athletic or polemic contest. **2.** Striving for effect; strained. **3.** Combative; polemic. **ag"o-nis'ti-cal‡.**—**ag"o-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ag"o-nis'tics,** *n.* The art or science of athletic contests.

ag'o-nize,] 1 ag'o-naiz; 2 ăġ'o-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.]

ag'o-nize,] *i.* To subject to extreme pain or agony; torture. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in or cause agony; writhe. **2.** To wrestle; strive. [< Gr. *agōnizomai*, contend for a prize, strive.] —**ag'o-niz"ing,** *pa.* Causing or characterized by agony or anguish.—**ag'o-niz"**[or **-nis"**]**ing-ly,** *adv.*

ag'o-ny, 1 ag'o-nɪ; 2 ăġ'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Intense suffering of body or mind; anguish; struggle. **2.** Violent or very earnest contest or striving. **3.** The suffering or struggle that precedes death. **4§.** A sudden acute emotion of joy. [< Gr.[L] *agōn*, contest, < *agō*, assemble.]

Syn.: ache, anguish, distress, pain, pang, paroxysm, suffering, throe, torment, torture. *Agony* and *anguish* express the uttermost *pain* or *suffering* of body or mind; *agony* that with which the sufferer struggles; *anguish*, that by which he is crushed. Compare AFFLICTION; GRIEF.

a-good'†, *adv.* In good earnest; heartily.

ag'o-ra, 1 ag'o-rə; 2 ăġ'o-ra, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A popular assembly for political or other purposes. **2.** A place of popular assembly; especially, the market-place. [< Gr. *agora*, < *ageírō*, assemble.]—**ag"o-ra-pho'bi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A nervous dread of open spaces.

a-gou'ti, 1 ə-gū'tɪ; 2 a-ġu'ti, *n.* A slender-limbed tropical American rodent with three hind toes, a little larger than a rabbit, brown above and red, black, and yellow beneath. Its flesh is edible.

Agouti. 1/16

a-gou't'y‡; a-gu'ti‡.

agr., agri., agric., agricult., *abbr.* Agricultural, agriculture.

A'gra, 1 ā'grə; 2 ā'ġra, *n.* A division (83,000 sq. m.; pop. 35,000,000) and city (pop. 185,500) in N. British India. The famous mausoleum Taj Mahal is situated a mile east of the city. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 15.

a-graffe', 1 ə-graf'; 2 a-ġrăf', *n.* A hook or clasp; especially, an ornamental clasp used on armor or for fastening rich clothing. [< F. *agrafe*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *grappe*, < OHG. *krāpfo*, hook.]

A'gram, 1 ā'grəm *or* eg'rəm; 2 ā'ġrăm *or* ăġ'rąm, *n.* A university city formerly of S. W. Hungary; now included in the new state of Jugo-Slavia; Croat name, **Zágráb;** pop. 80,000.

a-graph', 1 ə-graf'; 2 a-ġrăf', *n.* [AG'RA-PHA, 1 ag'rə-fə; 2 ăġ'ra-fa, *pl.*] A spoken word as distinguished from a written one; specif. (*pl.*), a collection of sayings ascribed to Jesus Christ, but not found in the Bible. [< Gr. *agraphos*, unwritten, < *a-* priv. + *graphō*, write.]

a-graph'i-a, 1 ə-graf'ɪ-ə; 2 a-ġrăf'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Partial or complete inability to understand or express ideas in writing due to brain disorder. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *graphō*, write.]—**a-graph'ic,** *a.*

a-gra'ri-an, 1 ə-grē'rɪ-ən; 2 a-ġrā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to land or its tenure or to a general distribution of lands. **2.** *Bot.* Growing wild. **II.** *n.* One who advocates agrarianism. [< L. *agrarius*, < *ager*, field.]—**a-gra'ri-an-ism,** *n.* **1.** The theory or practise of equal distribution of lands. **2.** Agitation or civil dissension with the view of changing the tenure of lands, especially to government control.

a-gree', 1 ə-grī'; 2 a-ġrē', *vi.* [A-GREED'; A-GREE'ING.] **1.** To come into or be in harmony; be of one mind; concur. **2.** To consent; assent. **3.** To contract or promise formally. **4.** To conform; be favorable; to be suitable; to suit; correspond; match. **5.** *Gram.* To correspond in person, number, etc. [< F. *à*, to, + *gré*, pleasure, good will, < L. *gratus*, pleasing.]

Syn.: accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, approve, assent, coincide, combine, comply, concur, consent, harmonize. *Agree* is the most general term of this group; to *concur* is to *agree* in general; to *coincide* is to *agree* in every particular. *Concur* tends to expression in action more than *coincide;* we may either *concur* or *coincide*, in an opinion, but *concur* in a decision; views *coincide*, causes *concur*. One *accepts* another's terms, *complies* with his wishes, *admits* his statement, *approves* his plan, *conforms* to his views of doctrine or duty, *accedes* or *consents* to his proposal. *Accede* expresses the more formal agreement, *consent* the more complete. One may silently *acquiesce* in that which does not meet his views, but which he does not care to contest. See ASSENT.—Ant.: contend, contradict, decline, demur, deny, differ, disagree, dispute, dissent, oppose, protest, refuse.—Prep.: I agree *in* opinion *with* the speaker; *to* the terms proposed; persons agree *on* or *upon* a statement of principles, rules, etc.; we must agree *among* ourselves; the climate agrees *with* us.

a-gree'a-bl(e[F], 1 ə-grī'ə-bl; 2 a-ġrē'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Agreeing with or suited to the mind or senses; pleasurable; especially, of persons, giving pleasure by manner, bearing, conversation, etc. **2.** Naturally or logically corresponding; suitable; correspondent; conformable; as, a truth that is *agreeable* to human reason. **3.** Ready to agree; favorably inclined; giving assent; willing. **4.** [Colloq.] Being in accordance or conformity: used instead of *agreeably;* as, *agreeable* to my promise, I have come.

Syn.: acceptable, amiable, comfortable, delightful, good, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, welcome. An *agreeable* person is one who would readily win favor in any company. We say a *pleasant* companion, a *pleasing* prospect. A *pleasant* face expresses kindly feeling; a *pleasing* face is one that pleases by the total of contour and expression. See AMIABLE. —Ant.: disagreeable, displeasing, hateful, obnoxious, offensive, unacceptable, unaccommodating, unattractive, ungracious, ungrateful, unpleasant, unwelcome.—Prep.: *to.*

—**a-gree"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **a-gree'a-bl(e-ness‡.**—**a-gree'a-bly,** *adv.* In an agreeable manner; suitably; pleasingly.

a-greed', 1 ə-grīd'; 2 a-ġrēd', *pa.* **1.** Brought into or being in harmony; united. **2.** Settled by consent, bargain, or contract. **3.** Admitted or conceded; granted.

a-gree'ment, 1 ə-grī'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-ġrē'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of coming into accord, or the state of being in accord, as of persons. **2.** The language or terms in which reciprocal promises are embodied.

Syn.: see CONTRACT; HARMONY.

a-gres'tial, 1 ə-gres'chəl; 2 a-ġrĕs'chal, *a.* Rural; unpolished. [< L. *agrestis*, < *ager*, field.] **a-gres'tic‡; a-gres'ti-cal‡.**

a-greve'†, *vt.* To bear heavily on; grieve; oppress.

A-gric'o-la, 1 ə-grik'o-lə; 2 a-ġrĭc'o-la, **Cnæus Julius** (37–93). A Roman governor of Britain.

ag'ri-cul"ture, 1 ag'rɪ-kul'chur *or* -tūr; 2 ăġ'ri-cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The cultivation of the soil, as for food-products; tillage; farming. **2.** The science that treats of the cultivation of the soil. [< L.[F] *ager*, field, + *cultura*, culture.]

Syn.: cultivation, culture, farming, floriculture, gardening, horticulture, husbandry, kitchen-gardening, market-gardening, tillage. *Agriculture* is the generic term, including at once the science, the art, and the process of supplying human wants by raising the products of the soil, and by the associated industries; *farming* is the practise of *agriculture* as a business; there may be theoretical *agriculture*, but not theoretical *farming;* we speak of the science of *agriculture*, the business of *farming;* scientific *agriculture* may be wholly in books; scientific *farming* is practised upon the land; we say an *agricultural* college rather than a college of *farming*.

—**ag"ri-cul'tur-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in agriculture. Syn.: see RUSTIC.—**ag"ri-cul'tu-ral-ist,** *n.*—**ag"ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.* One engaged in agriculture; a farmer; husbandman: etymologically preferable to *agriculturalist*, no difference of meaning being recognized.—**ag"ri-cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ag"ri-gen'tum, 1 ag"rɪ-jen'tum; 2 ăġ"ri-ġĕn'tŭm, *n.* A Greek city of ancient Sicily; now **Gir-gen'ti.**

ag'ri-mo-ny, 1 ag'rɪ-mo-nɪ; 2 ăġ'ri-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** An erect perennial herb of the rose family with small yellow flowers and bristly fruit covered with hooked hairs. **2.** One of several similar plants, as the hemp-*agrimony*, water-*agrimony*, etc. [< L. *argemonia*, < Gr. *argemōnē*, < *argemon*, white speck in the eye, believed to be cured by this plant.]

ag"ri-ol'o-gy, 1 ag"rɪ-el'o-jɪ; 2 ăġ"ri-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* That branch of ethnology which treats of the customs of savage or uncivilized races; the study of primitive customs. See ETHNOLOGY. [< Gr. *agrios*, wild, + -LOGY.]—**ag"ri-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**ag"ri-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

A-grip'pa, 1 ə-grip'ə; 2 a-ġrip'a, *n.* **1. Cornelius** (1486–1535), a German cabalistic philosopher and professor of magic. **2.** *Bib.* See HEROD AGRIPPA. **3. Marcus Vipsanius** (63–12 B. C.), a Roman statesman, geographer, and general. [L. *masc.*, born feet foremost.]

Ag"rip-pi'na, 1 ag"rɪ-pɪ'nə; 2 ăġ"ri-pi'na, *n.* **1.** The mother of Caligula. **2.** The mother of Nero. [L. *fem.*, born feet foremost.]

Ag"rip-pin'i-an, 1 ag"rɪ-pin'ɪ-ən; 2 ăġ"ri-pin'i-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage (2d century), who taught rebaptism of heretics.

ag-ron'o-my, 1 ag-ren'o-mɪ; 2 ăġ-rŏn'o-my, *n.* The application of scientific principles to the cultivation of land; scientific husbandry, especially in production of field-crops. [< Gr. *agros*, field, + *nemō*, distribute.]

Syn.: agriculture. *Agronomy* differs from *agriculture* in that it is concerned only with crop-production, while *agriculture* includes the improvement and care of animals and their products. The term *agronomy* is fast coming into use to describe courses of study or farm operations that exclude a consideration of farm animals.

—**ag"ro-nom'ic, ag"ro-nom'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to agronomy or agronomics.—**ag"ro-nom'ics,** *n. Polit. Econ.* The science that treats of the distribution and management of land, especially as a source of national wealth.—**ag-ron'o-mist,** *n.*

a-grope', 1 ə-grōp'; 2 a-ġrōp', *adv.* In the act of groping; gropingly.

ag"ros-tol'o-gy, 1 ag"res-tel'o-jɪ; 2 ăġ"rŏs-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* That branch of botany which treats of grasses. [< Gr. *agrōstis*, couch-grass, < *agros*, field.]—**ag-ros"to-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*

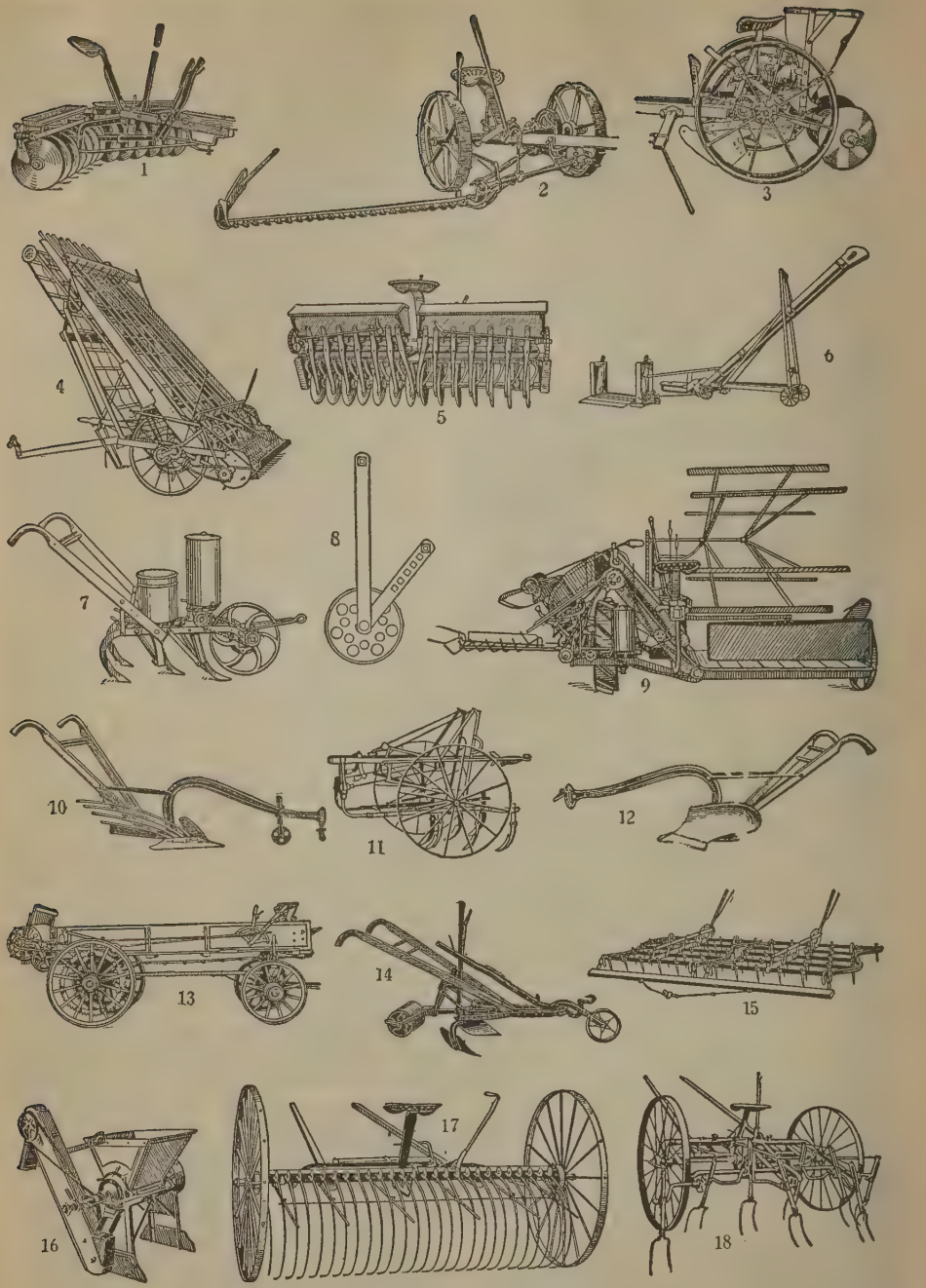
a-ground', 1 ə-graund'; 2 a-ġround', *adv.* & *a.* On the shore or bottom, as a vessel; stranded.

Agt., *abbr.* Agent.—**agt.,** *abbr.* Against.

a-guar"di-en'te, 1 ä-gwär"dɪ-en'tē; 2 ä-ġwär"dĭ-ĕn'tę, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** An inferior brandy made in Spain and Portugal; a brandy originally made of the red wine of the country, first in Cuba and in Mexico, now in all Spanish countries. **2.** [Sp. Am.] Any common distilled liquor, as Mexican pulque or American whisky. **3.** [Cuba.] A wood-spirit drawn from canes refuse after the rum has been extracted; used as a drink by natives of the lower class. **4.** A native whisky in the S. W. United States. [< Sp. *agua*, water, + *ardiente*, burning.]

A'guas Ca"li-en'tes, 1 ā'gwəs kä"lɪ-en'tēs; 2 ā'ġwäs ċä"lĭ-ĕn'tęs. **1.** A state in Mexico; 2,950 sq. m.; pop. 121,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 45,200. [Sp., warm waters or hot springs.] **A"guas-ca"li-en'tes‡.**

a'gue, 1 ē'giu; 2 ā'ġū, *n.* **1.** A periodic malarial fever; intermittent fever; chills and fever. **2.** The chill or rigor that



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. Disk-harrow. 2. Mower. 3. Potato-planter. 4. Hay-loader. 5. Disk-harrow with seeder attachment. 6. Portable grain-elevator. 7. Cotton- and corn-planter. 8. Gage-wheel attachment for plows. 9. Mowing- and binding-machine (rear view). 10. Plow with sod-breaker and gage-wheel. 11. Riding-cultivator. 12. Walking-plow. 13. Manure-spreader. 14. Horse-hoe. 15. Tooth-harrow. 16. Feed-grinder. 17. Automatic-dump hay-rake. 18. Hay-tedder.

precedes the paroxysm of fever in intermittents. In the United States, in colloquial language, *ague* is frequently called and written *agy*, at the South and even *ager;* while at the North it is often sounded like the same letters in *plague*. It has a tendency to unite with its constant companion, *fever*, in *feveragy*, in the West. [< F. *aigu*, < L. *acutus*, acute.]—**a'gue-cake"**, *n.* An enlargement and hardening of the spleen, resulting from malarial disease.—**a.-weed**, *n.* **1.** Same as BONESET, 1. **2.** The stiff gentian.—**a'gu-ish**, *a.* Like, producing, or tending to produce ague; chilly; subject to ague. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

A'gui-nal'do, 1 ä"gi-näl'do; 2 ä"gi-näl'do, **Emilio** (1869–). A Filipino revolutionary general. [point of Africa.

A-gul'has, 1 ą-gul'yus; 2 ą-gul'yąs, **Cape.** The most southern

ah, 1 ä; 2 ą, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of various emotions, as surprize, triumph, satisfaction, contempt, compassion, or complaint.

A. H., *abbr.* **1.** *Anno Hegiræ* (in the year of the Hegira), the Mohammedan era. **2.** *Freemasonry. Anno Hebraico* (in the Hebrew year); 3,760 years before the Christian era. **3.** [Austral.] Agricultural homestead.

a'ha, 1 ä'hä; 2 ą'hą, *n.* A sunk fence; a ha-ha.

a-ha', 1 ə-hä'; 2 ą-hą', *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprize, triumph, or mockery.

A'hab, 1 ē'hab; 2 ą'hąb, *n.* Seventh king of Israel (897 B. C.); introduced Baal-worship.

a hal!. Give place! make room! an exclamation. [= A, *art.*; HALL, *n.*]

A-has"u-e'rus, 1 ə-haz"yu-ī'rus; 2 ą-hąs"yu-ē'rŭs, *n. Bib.* One of several Median kings. *Esth.* i, 1.

a-head', } ə-hed'; 2 ą-hĕd', *adv.* & *prep.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Behind. [< AS. *æt-hindan.*] **a-hin'ţ**; **a-hint'ţ**.

a. h. l., *abbr. Ad hunc locum* (at this place).

Ah"ma-da-bad', 1 ä"ma-da-bäd'; 2 ą"ma-dą-bąd', *n.* A city (pop. 217,000) in Bombay province, British India.

Ah'med Fu'ad, 1 ä'med fu'ad; 2 ą'mĕd fų'ąd (1868–). Sultan of Egypt, Oct. 9, 1917. See FUAD.

Ah"med-nag'ar, 1 ä"med-nug'ar; 2 ą"mĕd-nŭg'ar, *n.* The name of several places in India: (1) A district in Bombay presidency, British India; 6,613 sq. m.; pop. 946,000. (2) Its capital, which has a stone fortress a mile in circumference; pop. 42,000; captured by British troops under Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1803. (3) A town in Gujarat, Bombay, India. **Ah"med-nug'gur**ţ.

A. M. S., *abbr.* American Home Missionary Society.

a-hold'†, *adv.* Close to the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold.*

a-hoy', 1 ə-hoi'; 2 ą-bŏy', *interj. Naut.* Ho there! a call used in hailing; as, ship *ahoy!* [< a- (introduct.) + HOY, interj.]

Ah'ri-man, 1 ä'ri-man; 2 ą'ri-man, *n. Pers. Myth.* The Prince of Darkness; evil deity; the author of evil and ruler over the kingdom of darkness. In the later Persian dualism he held equal sway over the world with Ormuzd, the good deity.

A. H. S., *abbr. Anno Humanæ Salutis* (in the year of human salvation).

a-hull', 1 ə-hul'; 2 ą-hŭl', *adv.* So as to lie nearly broadside to wind and sea, under bare poles, helm lashed alee: said of a ship in heavy weather. [< A-[1] + HULL[2].]

a-hun'gered‖, 1 ə-hun'gərd; 2 ą-hŭn'ġerd, *a.* Pressed with hunger; hungry. **a-hun'gry**ţ; **an-hun'gered**ţ.

a'i, 1 ā'ī; 2 ą'ī, *n.* A three-toed sloth. [< Braz. *ai, hai:* named from its cry.]

A. I., *abbr.* American Institute. [ABLE.] **a'blinş**ţ.

ai'blins, 1 ē'blinz; 2 ą'blinş, *adv.* [Scot.] Perhaps; possibly. [<

aid[1], 1 ēd; 2 ąd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render assistance to; promote the success of; assist; help; succor; help on. **2.** *Law.* To correct or cure, as a defect in a pleading. **II.** *i.* To help; assist. [< L.[2] *ad*, to, + *juvo*, help.]

Syn.: abet, assist, befriend, cooperate, encourage, foster, help, second, serve, stand by, succor, support, sustain, uphold. *Help* expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid*. In extremity we say "God *help* me!" rather than "God *aid* me!" In time of danger we cry "*help! help!*" rather than "*aid! aid!*" To *aid* is to *second* another's own exertions. We can speak of *helping* the helpless, but not of *aiding* them. *Help* includes *aid*, but *aid* may fall short of the meaning of *help*. In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.) To *cooperate* or *collaborate* implies complete or approximate equality, *collaborate* being used chiefly of literary or scientific work; to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* the endangered, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. Compare ABET; ACCESSORY; PROMOTE.—Ant.: counteract, discourage, hinder, obstruct, oppose, resist, thwart, withstand.—Prep.: help *with* money, etc.; *to* or *toward* success; *against* hindrance or opposition.—**aid'er**, *n.*

aid, *n.* **1.** The act or result of helping or succoring, or the means employed; cooperation; assistance. **2.** A person or thing that affords assistance; a helper; assistant; aide-de-camp. **3.** *Law.* (1) A remedy; correction. (2) A subsidy. **4.** *Feudal System.* A pecuniary contribution by a feudal vassal to his lord, limited by Magna Carta to three special occasions. [M.] Syn.: see ADHERENT; AUXILIARY; HELP; SUBSIDY.—**first aid**, emergency treatment to one injured, as by accident, while awaiting regular medical attendance.

aid'ance, *n.* The act of aiding; assistance; help.—**aid'ant.** **I.** *a.* Giving aid; helpful. **II**ş. *n.* A helper.

aide'-de-camp", 1 ēd'-də-kamp' *or* ēd'-də-kăn', 2 ąd'-de-kămp' *or* ąd'-de-kăn', *n.* [AIDES'-DE-CAMP', *pl.*] *Mil.* An officer who receives and transmits the orders of a general and performs for him other confidential services; an officer in attendance on a monarch or president. [F. *aide*, aid; *de*, of; *camp*, field.] **aid'-de-camp"**ţ; **aide**ţ.

Ai-din', 1 ai-dīn'; 2 ī-dīn', *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey, of which a portion, including Smyrna, the capital, was placed under Greek mandatory in 1919; pop. 1,396,000. **2.** A town in Asia Minor; pop. 36,000.

A. I. E. E., *abbr.* American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

ai'er-ie, ai'er-y, *n.* Same as AERIE.

A. I. G., *abbr.* Adjutant Inspector-General, Assistant Inspector-General.

ai'glet, *n.* Same as AGLET.

ai'gret, 1 ē'gret; 2 ą'grĕt, *n.* **1.** A heron, the egret. **2.** A tuft of feathers or gems, worn on a helmet, head-dress, etc. See EGRET. [< F. *aigrette*, tuft of feathers, an egret.] **ai'grette**ţ.

ai"guille', 1 ē"gwī', ē'gwīl, *or* ē'gwil; 2 ą"gwēl', ą'gwēl', *or* ą'gwil, *n.* [F.] **1.** A sharp rocky mountain-peak, especially one of those of the Italian Alps near Mont Blanc. **2.** A slender rock-perforating drill. **3.** A priming-wire. **4.** A vent-cleaner.

ai"guil-lette', 1 ē"gwī-yet'; 2 ą"gwī-yĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental shoulder-tag; aglet. **2.** A side-dish served on a skewer.

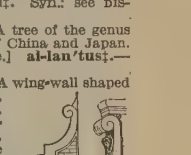
Ai'ja-lon, 1 ē'ja-lən; 2 ą'ja-lŏn, *n.* A valley where the moon stood still. *Josh.* x, 12. **A'ja-lon**ţ.

aik, 1 ēk; 2 ąk, *n.* [Scot.] An oak.—**aik'en**, *a.*

ail, 1 ēl; 2 ąl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause uneasiness or pain in; trouble; make ill: used interrogatively; as, what *ails* you? **II.** *i.* To be somewhat ill. [< AS. *eglan*, trouble.]—**ail'ing**, *a.* Somewhat ill.—**ail'ment**, *n.* Indisposition; illness. **ailţ**. Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

ai-lan'thus, 1 ē-lan'thus; 2 ą'lăn'thŭs, *n.* A tree of the genus *Ailanthus*, of the quassia family, a native of China and Japan. [< *ailanto*, Tree of Heaven, Malakka name.] **ai-lan'tus**ţ.—**ai-lan'thic** or **-tic**, *a.*

ai'le-ron, 1 ē'ī-ren; 2 ą'le-rŏn, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A wing-wall shaped like a scroll to conceal the aisle of a church, or a half-gable formed by a penthouse roof. **2.** *Aero.* A small operatable auxiliary wing-tip or surface used to control rolling motion, that is, rotation about the fore and aft axis. See illus. under AEROPLANE. [F., dim. of *aile*, wing.]



Ailerons (def. 1).

Ai"lette'[1], 1 ē"let'; 2 ą"lĕt', *n.* A river of France, Aisne dept., a tributary of the Oise.

ai"lette'[2], *n.* [F.] A metal shoulder-plate worn on armor in the middle ages.

Ail'sa Craig, 1 ēl'sə krēg; 2 ąl'sa crāg. A basaltic, columnar islet at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland; height, 1,114 ft.

aim, 1 ēm; 2 ąm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct, as a missile, blow, weapon, word, or act, toward or against some thing or person; point or level: followed by *at* before the name of the object toward or against which anything is so directed; as, to *aim* a gun *at* a man; to *aim* a speech *at* a public officer. **2**ţ. To conjecture. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct a missile, remark, etc., or to point a missile weapon at an object. **2.** To have a purpose; endeavor earnestly. **3**ţ. To form a guess. [< OF. *esmer*, < L. *æstimo*, estimate.]

aim, *n.* **1.** The act of aiming, directing, or pointing a weapon, missile, remark, etc., at anything. **2.** The line of direction of anything aimed. **3.** The object or point aimed at or to be aimed at; a mark or target. **4.** Design; purpose. **5.** Conjecture; guess.

Syn.: aspiration, design, determination, direction, end, endeavor, goal, inclination, intent, intention, mark, object, purpose, reason, tendency. The *aim* is the direction in which one shoots, or sometimes that which is aimed at. The *mark* is that at which one shoots; the *goal*, that toward which one runs. All alike indicate the direction of *endeavor*. The *end* is the point at which one expects or hopes to close his labors; the *object*, that which he would grasp as the reward of his labors. *Aspiration*, *design*, *endeavor*, *purpose*, referring to the mental acts by which the *aim* is attained, are often used as interchangeable with *aim*. One whose *aims* are worthy, whose *aspirations* are high, whose *designs* are wise, and whose *purposes* are stedfast, may hope to reach the *goal* of his ambition, and will surely win some *object* worthy of a life's *endeavor*. Compare AMBITION; DESIGN; DIRECTION; PURPOSE.—Ant.: aimlessness, avoidance, carelessness, heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight, purposelessness, thoughtlessness.—**aim'less**, *a.* Wanting in aim or purpose. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ain, 1 ēn; 2 ąn, *a.* [Scot.] Own.

Ain', 1 aṅ; 2 ąṅ, *n.* **1.** A river in France; length, 118 m.; Jura mountains to the Rhône. **2.** A department in France, 2,248 sq. m.; pop. 342,500; 1,600 artificial lakes, used for fish-breeding and grain-cultivation; capital, Bourg-en-Bresse.

ance, 1 ens; 2 ąns, *adv.* [Scot.] Once. **ainesţ**.

Ai'no, 1 aī'no; 2 ī'no, *n.* One of a people found as uncivilized tribal communities in northern Japan and a few adjacent islands: often called the aborigines of the country; also, their language, unclassed, and but faintly resembling Japanese. There are about 2,000 in Siberia. **Ai'nuţ**.—**Ai'no**, *a.*

ain-sel', 1 ēn-sel'; 2 ąn-sĕl', *n.* [Scot.] Own self. **ain-sell'**ţ.

Ains'worth, William Harrison, 1 ēnz'wŭrth; 2 ąnş'wŭrth (1805–1882). An English novelist; *The Tower of London.*

ain't, 1 ēnt; 2 ąnt. [Colloq.] Am not; are not: illiterate for *is not, has not,* and *have not.* **an't**ţ.

Ain-tab', 1 aīn-tāb'; 2 ın-tāb', *n.* A city in Syria, formerly Turkish; since 1919 administered by France as mandatory; an American mission station; pop. 45,000.

Ai'nu, 1 aī'nū; 2 ī'nų, *n.* Same as AINO.

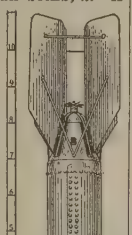
air, l ăr; 2 êr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To expose to the air; admit air into; purify or dry; ventilate. **2.** To make public; show off; display. **II**‖. *i.* To take the air, as in the street or park.

air[1], *n.* **1.** (1) The mixture of gases that forms the apparent blue envelop of the earth. (2) The atmosphere.

Air consists chiefly of the gases oxygen and nitrogen very nearly in the proportions one to four. Recently it has been found to contain newly discovered gaseous elements nearly allied chemically to nitrogen. See ARGON; HELIUM; KRYPTON; NEON; XENON.

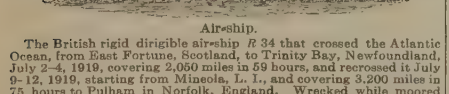
2. The open space around and above the earth. **3.** An atmospheric movement or current; wind; breeze: frequently in the plural; as, the gentle *airs* fanned his cheeks. **4.** Utterance abroad; publicity; as, the rumor has taken *air*. **5.** Any gas; especially, gas arising from combustion or the like, as from furnaces in iron-works. **6.** *Paint.* The representation of atmosphere; atmospheric perspective. **7.** Figuratively, something light and ethereal; wind; as, all *air* and no sense; trifles light as *air*. **8**†. Breath; hence, information; intelligence. [F., < L. *aër*, < Gr. *ăēr*, < *ăēmi*, breathe.] Syn.: see WIND.

—**air'bed"**, *n.* A pneumatic rubber mattress for the sick.—**air-bladder**, *n.* **1.** A sac filled with air, thought by some to be the homolog of a lung, generally situated under the anterior part of the spinal column of fishes, aiding them to maintain an equilibrium in the water; the sound. **2.** Any vesicle filled with air, as in seaweed, glass, iron-castings, etc.—**air-bomb**, *n.* A hollow cylindrical missile filled with a bursting charge exploded as by contact when dropped from an aircraft.—**air-brake**, *n.* A brake operated by compressed air.—**air-brush**, *n.* An implement for spraying liquid paints by compressed air.—**air-castle**, *n.* A visionary project; day-dream.—**air-cavity**, **air-cell**, **air-chamber**, *n.* An enclosed space containing, or designed to contain, air for various mechanical or vital uses.—**air'craft"**, *n.* **1.** The science or art of aerial navigation. **2.** Any form of craft designed for the navigation of the air—airplanes, dirigibles, balloons, helicopters, kites, gliders, etc.—**air-cushion**, *n.* **1.** A bag inflated with air, especially one used as a pillow, etc. **2.** An air-spring.—**air-cylinder**, *n.* **1.** A nearly air-tight cylinder having a piston playing in it; used to check the recoil of a gun. **2.** A cylinder beneath a railway-car, in which is compressed air which operates brakes. See BRAKE.—**air-drain**, *n.* **1.** A channel around a foundation to promote dryness by circulation of air. **2.** A passage for the escape of gases from a mold while the molten metal is being poured in.—**air-drawn**, *a.* Drawn in the air; imaginary.—**air-gun**, *n.* A gun impelling a missile by compressed air.—**air-hole**, *n.* **1.** A hole containing, or made by or for, gas or air; a flaw in a casting; an opening in the ice. **2.** Same as POCKET, *n.*, 4.—**air-line**, *n.* **1.** The shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface. **2.** A direct railroad route.—**air-lock**, *n.* An air-tight antechamber of a submarine caisson: for graduating the air-pressure.—**air-machine**, *n.* A ventilating-machine for renewing by foot-rule alongthe air, as in a mine.—**air-man**, *n.* One who navigates the air, as in an aeroplane.—**air-pillow**, *n.* See AIR-CUSHION.—**air-plant**, *n.* A plant adhering as to a tree, deriving sustenance from the air alone.—**air-pocket**, *n.* Same as POCKET, *n.*, 4.—**air-proof**, *a.* Impenetrable by air.—**air-pump**, *n.* A pump for exhausting, compressing, or transmitting air.—**air-sac**, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* One of the membranous sacs filled with air in different parts of the body, often extending through the bones and communicating with the lungs. **2.** *pl. Mam.* The terminations of the air-passages of the lungs.—**air-ship**, *n.* **1.** An aerial vehicle, generally of large size, mechanically propelled and depending upon gases for flotation; a dirigible balloon. **2.** Loosely, an aeroplane.—**air-sick**, *a.*—**air-sickness**, *n.* Same as AERIAL SICKNESS.—**air-spring**, *n.* A device for resisting sudden pressure by the elasticity of compressed air.—**air-tight**, *a.* Not allowing air to pass or enter.—**air-trunk**, *n.* A ventilating conduit, as in a theater.—**air-vessel**, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A breathing-tube, as a trachea or windpipe; a vessel containing air. **2.** A reservoir of air. **3.** The air-chamber of a pump.—**air'way"**, *n.* Any passageway for air; particularly, the ventilating passage of a mine.—**air-woman**, *n.* A woman aeronaut or aviator.



Air-bombs. Showing relative sizes of the largest and smallest used, (11 ft.) weighed 18,000 pounds.

Exhausting Air-pump. *a*, bell-glass receiver; *b*, cylinder; *c*, piston-rod.



Air-ship.

The British rigid dirigible air-ship *R* 34 that crossed the Atlantic Ocean, from East Fortune, Scotland, to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, July 2–4, 1919, covering 2,060 miles in 59 hours, and recrossed it July 9–12, 1919, starting from Mineola, L. I., and covering 3,200 miles in 75 hours to Pulham in Norfolk, England. Wrecked while moored during a storm, Jan. 29, 1921.

air[2], *n.* **1.** Peculiar or characteristic appearance; mien; manner. **2.** Assumed manner; affectation: in the plural; as, to put on *airs*. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *aër*, atmosphere.]

Syn.: appearance, bearing, behavior, carriage, demeanor, expression, fashion, look, manner, mien, port, pretense, sort, style, way. *Air* is that combination of qualities which makes the entire impression we receive in a person's presence; as, we say he has the *air* of a scholar, or the *air* of a villain. *Appearance* refers more to the dress and other externals. *Expression* and *look* especially refer to the face. *Expression* is often used applied to that which is habitual; as, he has a pleasant *expression* of countenance; *look* may be momentary; as, a *look* of dismay passed over his face. We may, however, speak of the *look* or *looks* as indicating all that we look at; as, he had the *look* of an adventurer; I did not like his *looks*. *Bearing* is rather a lofty word indicating often the expression of feeling or state of mind through bodily pose; as, he has a noble *bearing*; *port* is practically identical in meaning with *bearing*, but is more exclusively a literary word. *Carriage*, the manner of holding the body, as in walking, is more completely physical than *bearing*. *Mien* is closely synonymous with *air*, but less often used in a bad sense. *Mien* may be used to express some prevailing feeling; as, "an indignant *mien*." Compare BEHAVIOR; PRETENSE.

air[3], *n. Mus.* **1.** A melody as contrasted with a harmony; tune. **2.** The leading part in a harmonized piece; the soprano. [F., < It. *aria*, < L. *aër*; see AIR[2], *n.*] Syn.: see TUNE.

air[4], *n.* [Scot.] An oar.

A-ir[1], l ą-ĭr'; 2 ä-ĭr', *n.* See ASBEN.

air, *adv.* & *a.* [Scot.] Early.—**air'ly**, l ãr'lı; 2 âr'ly, *a.* Early.

air'-base", *n.* A base for operations by air-ships. See BASE, *n.*, 5.

Air'drie, l ãr'drı; 2 âr'dri, *n.* A coal-mining town, Lanarkshire, Scotland; pop. 22,000.

air'-hun"ger, *n.* A pinched condition of the nostrils in certain [diseases.

air'l-ly, l ãr'ı-lı; 2 âr'ı-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a light or airy manner; delicately. **2.** In light spirits; jauntily; gaily.

air'l-ness, l ãr-ı'nes; 2 âr'ı-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being airy.

air'ing, l ãr'ıŋ; 2 âr'ing, *n.* **1.** An exposure to the air or fire for warming or drying. **2.** Exercise in the air.

airles, l ãrlz; 2 ârlş, *n.* [Scot.] Earnest-money; an earnest, of whatever kind: a pledge of full possession. **airl'spen"ny**; **arlest**.

air'less, l ãr'les; 2 âr'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of air or of fresh air.

airn, l ãrn; 2 ârn, *n.* [Scot.] Iron; also, an iron tool.

air-om'e-ter, l ãr-em'ı-tər; 2 âr-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A gasometer for holding air. **2.** An instrument for measuring air or its velocity. [< AIR[1], *n.*, + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

air'plane", l ãr'plēn"; 2 âr'plān", *n.* See AEROPLANE.

air'raid", *n.* An attack by military air-planes and dirigible balloons.

air-speed meter. An instrument designed to measure the velocity of an aircraft with reference to the air through which it is passing. [direction.

airt, l ãrt; 2 ârt. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To guide. **II.** *n.* A cardinal point;

air'y, l ãr'ı; 2 âr'y, *a.* [AIR'I-ER; AIR'I-EST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the air; in the air. **2.** Open to or pervaded by the free air; breezy; as, an *airy* retreat. **3.** Like or of the nature of air; as light as air; hence, immaterial; delicate; graceful; ethereal; buoyant; as, an *airy* evening dress; *airy* music; *airy* fancy; *airy* nothings. **4.** Without reality, or dealing in unreal things or fancies; visionary; speculative; as, an *airy* day-dreamer. **5.** Putting on airs; affected; airish. **6.** Light or quick of mood; vivacious; gay. **7.** *Paint.* Having transparent atmospheric effect. **8.** Pertaining to the soul; spiritual. **9**†. Of good bearing or manner.

Syn.: aerial, animated, ethereal, fairylike, frolicsome, gay, joyous, light, lively, sprightly. *Aerial* and *airy* both signify of or belonging to the air, but *airy* also describes that which seems as if made of air; we speak of *airy* shapes, *airy* nothings, where we could not well say *aerial*; *ethereal* describes its object as belonging to the upper air, the pure ether, and so, often, heavenly. *Sprightly*, spiritlike, refers to light, free, cheerful activity of mind and body. That which is *lively* or *animated* may be agreeable or the reverse; as, an *animated* discussion; a *lively* company.—Ant.: clumsy, dull, heavy, inert, ponderous, slow, sluggish, stony, wooden.

—**air'i-fied**, *a.* Made airy; flimsy; pretentious.

A'i-sha, l ą'ı-shə *or* ē'shə; 2 ą'ı-sha *or* ą'sha, *n.* (611–678.) Mohammed's favorite wife. **Ay'e-sha‡.**

aisle, } l ąil; 2 ĭl, *n.* **1.** A passageway, as in a church,
aile[8], } theater, or other audience-room, by which the pews or seats may be reached or the room traversed: an obvious development from the original meaning. **2.** Originally, a lateral division or wing of a church, flanking the main structure or nave, from which it is divided by a range of columns or piers; sometimes, improperly, the nave itself, especially in such compound words as *three-aisled;* hence, also, any similar wing or passage, as in an ancient temple, or in a forest. [< OF. *aile*, < L. *ala;* see ALA.] **ăile†**; **ile.**—**aisled**, *a.* **1.** Provided with aisles. **2.** Placed in an aisle.

Aisne, l ēn; 2 ān, *n.* **1.** A department in France; 2,866 sq. m.; pop. 534,500; capital, Laon. **2.** A river in Meuse, Marne, Ardennes, and other departments, France; length, 175 m.; the scene of the German retreat after the first battle of the Marne, Sept. 6–10, 1914; beginning of trench warfare; heavy fighting in 1917, and finally of German defeat in 1918.

ait[1], l ēt; 2 ât, *n.* A little island, especially in inland waters. [< AS. *ıġet*, dim. of *ıġ*, island.] **ey'ot‡.**

ait[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A hearty meal.

ait[3], *n.* [Scot.] Same as OAT, *n.*

aitch, 1 ēch; 2 āch, *n.* The letter *H, h.*

aitch'bone", 1 ēch'bōn"; 2 āch'bōn", *n.* **1.** The buttock- or rump-bone in cattle. **2.** The cut of beef with this bone. [< OF. *nache* (< L. *natis*), buttock, + BONE.]

aith, 1 ēth; 2 āth, *n.* [Scot.] An oath. **aithe†.**

ait'meal", 1 ēt'mīl"; 2 āt'mēl", *n.* [Scot.] Oatmeal.

ai'ver, 1 ē'vər; 2 ā'vər, *n.* [Sc.] A draft-horse.

Aix, 1 ēks; 2 āks, *n.* A cathedral city in S. France; pop. 30,000.

Aix"-la-Cha"pelle', 1 ēks"-lə-shə"pel'; 2 āks"-lä-shä"pēl', *n.* A city in Prussia; pop. 156,000; capital of Charlemagne's empire; German air-base in European War, 1914–18.

ai'zle, *n.* [Scot.] A hot cinder.

A-jac'cio, 1 ə-yä'cho; 2 ä-yä'cho, *n.* A seaport in Corsica; pop. 20,000, birthplace of Napoleon.

a-jar'[1], 1 ə-jär'; 2 a-jär', *adv. & a.* Partly open, as a door. [< A-[1] + ME. *char*, turn.]

a-jar'[2], *adv. & a.* In a jarring or discordant condition; wanting in harmony. [< A-[1] + JAR[1], *n.*]

A'jax, 1 ē'jaks; 2 ā'jäks, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** Son of Telamon and the bravest of all the Greeks who besieged Troy, except Achilles. In Homer Ajax typifies brute strength and courage without reason. **2. Ajax the Lesser,** son of the king of Locris, and one of Helen's suitors.

a-jee', 1 ə-jī'; 2 ə-jē', *adv. & a.* [Scot.] Awry; askew; also, ajar. [< A-[1] + JEE; see GEE.] **a-gee'†.**

Aj-mere', 1 aj-mir'; 2 äj-mēr', *n.* An ancient city in Rajputana, British India; capital of the province Ajmere-Merwara; seat of Mayo College; pop. 86,500. **Aj-mer'†; Aj-mir'†.**

Aj-mere'-Mer-wa'ra, 1 aj-mer-wā'ra; 2 äj-mēr-wä'ra, *n.* A province in N. W. British India; survey 1914–15, 2,767 sq. m.; pop. 518,000. **Aj-mer'-Mer-wa'ra†.**

aj'ow-an, 1 aj'o-an; 2 äj'o-an, *n.* [E. Ind.] The fruit of a plant (*Ptychotes coptica*) of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*), cultivated in Egypt, Persia, and India; also, its essential oil: used as a condiment and as a carminative. **aj'a-va†.**

aj'u-tage, 1 aj'u-tij; 2 äj'u-täg, *n.* **1.** A tube or nozzle for the discharge of liquid, so shaped as to offer the least friction. **2.** A spout or tube, as of a fountain. [< F. *ajoutage*, something added, < *ajouter*, add, < LL. *adjuxto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join.] **ad'ju-tage†.**

a-kar"y-o'ta, 1 ə-kar'ı-ō'tə; 2 a-cär"y-ō'ta, *n. pl. Biol.* Cells without a nucleus. [< A-[14] + Gr. *karyon*, nut.]

Ak'bar, 1 ak'bər; 2 äk'bär, **Mohammed** (1542–1605). The great Mogul emperor of Hindustan. **Ak'ber†.**

ake, *n.* Same as ACHE. [English didactic poet.

Ak'en-side, 1 ak'en-sīd; 2 äk'ən-sīd, **Mark** (1721–1770). An

A'ker-man, 1 ā'kər-mən; 2 ä'kər-män, *n.* A town in Bessarabia, Roumania; pop. 43,000. **Ak'ker-man†.**

a-kim'bo, 1 ə-kim'bo; 2 a-kim'bo, *adv.* With the hands on hips and the elbows outward. [< A-[1] + KEEN + BOW[2].]

a-kin', 1 ə-kin'; 2 a-kin', *a. & adv.* **1.** Of the same kin; related by blood. **2.** Of similar nature or qualities. Syn.: see ALIKE.

ak'i-nete, 1 ak'ı-nīt; 2 äk'ı-nēt, *n. Bot.* A non-motile reproductive cell detached for propagation without true cell-formation or rejuvenescence. [< Gr. *akinētos*, motionless, < *a-*, priv. + *kineō*, move.] **—ak"i-net'ic,** *a.*

Ak'kad, Ak-ka'di-an. Same as ACCAD, etc.

Ak'kra, 1 ak'ra; 2 äk'ra, *n.* Capital of the (British) Gold Coast Colony since 1875; pop. 19,600.

Ak'ron, 1 ak'rən; 2 äk'ron, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. Ohio; pop. 208,000.

ak'ward, *a.* [Scot.] Awkward. **ak'werd†; ak'wert†.**

al†, *a.* All.

al-, *prefix.* **1.** A euphonic form of AD- before *l*, as in *allocation*. **2.** An incorrect form of A-[3] (derived from Anglo-Saxon, but spelled according to Latin analogy). **3.** The: Arabic definite article, as in *Alkoran*; also, of the.

-al[1], *suffix.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, belonging, characterized by: an adjective suffix; as, *personal*; *musical*; also in some nouns that were originally adjectives; as, *animal*; *rival*. **2.** The act of doing or the state of suffering that which is expressed by the verb-stem to which the suffix is added; as, *betrayal*. [< F. *-al, -el*, < L. *-alis*.]

-al[2], *suffix. Chem.* Noting a compound having the properties of or derived from an aldehyde, as *chloral*. [< ALCOHOL.]

Al., *abbr. Alumen* (aluminum).—**al.,** *abbr.* Albert.—**al.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Alia, alii* (other things; other persons).—**A. L.,** *abbr.* American Legion.—**A.·. L.·.,** *abbr. Freemasonry. Anno Lucius* (in the year of light).

a'la, 1 ē'lə; 2 ā'la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A wing or a wing-like part. **2.** The armpit. [L., wing, < *axis*, axle.]

à la, 1 ɑ lɑ; 2 ä lä. [F.] **1.** After the manner of; in accordance with; according to: as often in a humorous sense when used with English words; as, "an attachment *à la* Plato"; hair dressed *à la* Pompadour. **2.** *Cookery.* As done in; prepared after the manner of; flavored with; as, lobster *à la* Newburg.—**à la française,** in the French style. [Alabama (official).

A. L. A., *abbr.* American Library Association.—**Ala.,** *abbr.*

Al"a-ba'ma, 1 al"ə-bā'mə; 2 äl"a-bä'ma, *n.* **1.** A southern State of the United States; 51,998 sq. m.; pop. 2,348,000. **2.** River in this State; 300 m. long.

al'a-bas"ter, 1 al'ə-bas"tər; 2 äl'a-bäs"ter. **I.** *a.* Made of or like alabaster; smooth and white. **II.** *n. Mineral.* A white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum; also, alabaster-stone, a hot-spring or cave deposit of aragonite. [< Gr. *alabastros*, *alabastos*, alabaster box.]—**al"a-bas'trine,** *a.*

à la carte, 1 ɑ lɑ kärt; 2 ä lä cärt. [F.] By the card; in accordance with the bill of fare: said of meals at hotels, etc., served upon orders selected from a bill of fare, each item having a separate price: contrasted with *table d'hôte*.

a-lack'‖, 1 ə-lak'; 2 a-läk'. *interj.* An exclamation of regret or sorrow. [< A-[18] + LACK, disgrace.] **a-lack'a-day"†.**

a-lac'ri-ty, 1 ə-lak'rı-tı; 2 a-läc'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Cheerful willingness and promptitude; facility. **2**‖. Vivacity. [< L. *alacritat(i-)s*, < *alacer*, lively.]—**a-lac'ri-tous,** *a.*

A"la-dagh', 1 ɑ"lɑ-dɑg'; 2 ä"lä-däg', *n.* Several mountains of Asia Minor; specif., a range on the northern boundary of Angora; height, 11,000 ft.

A-lad'din, 1 ə-lad'ın; 2 a-läd'ın, *n.* The hero of the story *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp* in the *Arabian Nights*.

A"la-ghez', 1 ɑ"lɑ-gez'; 2 ä"lä-gēz', *n.* An extinct volcanic mountain of Erivan, Transcaucasia; 13,628 ft. high. **A"la-gez'†; A"la-göz'†.**

A"la-go'as, 1 ɑ"lɑ-gō'ɑs; 2 ä"lä-gō'äs, *n.* **1.** A state in Brazil, South America; 22,577 sq. m.; pop. 990,000; capital, Maceio; pop. 68,000. **2.** A city in the state, former capital; pop. 5,300.

A-lal, 1 ɑ-lɑl'; 2 ä-läl', *n.* A mountain range of Turkestan, with peaks ranging from 16,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. high.

a-lake', 1 ə-lēk'; 2 a-läk', *interj.* Alack.

a"la-me'da[1], 1 ɑ"lɑ-mē'dɑ; 2 ä"lä-mę'dä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A shaded walk: so called in the southwestern United States from being generally planted with *alamos*, or cottonwoods.

A"la-me'da[2], *n.* A city in W. California; pop. 29,000.

a'la-mo, 1 ɑ'lɑ-mō; 2 ä'lä-mō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A cottonwood of Texas and Mexico: the poplar. **2.** [A-] A Franciscan mission building, San Antonio, Tex.; massacre, 1836.

a"la-mode', 1 ɑ"lə-mōd'; 2 ä"la-mōd'. **I.** *a.* Made, prepared, or served according to a certain fashion; fashionable; modish. **II.** *n.* A light, glossy silk fabric. **III.** *adv.* According to the mode; in the fashion. [< F. *à la mode*, < L. *ad*, to, + *illa*, that, + *modus*, manner.]

al"a-mort', 1 al"ə-mōrt', ɑ lɑ mōr; 2 äl"a-môrt', ä lä môr. **I.** *adv.* To the death: mortally. **II.** *a.* Mortally ill; very melancholy or dispirited. [F. *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *la* (< L. *illa*), the; *mort* (< L. *mors*), death.] **all a-mort'†.**

a-lan'[1], *n.* **1.** *Her.* A short-eared mastiff. **2.** A wolf-hound. [OF., < *Alani*, a Scythian tribe.] **a-land'†; a-lant'†; a-laun'†.**

A'land, 1 bet. ē'- & ō'land; 2 bet. ē'- & ō'länd, *n.* An island (pop. 12,000), one of the **Aland Islands** (pop. 24,000) in the Gulf of Bothnia, awarded to Finland by the Council of the League of Nations, June 24, 1921.

a-lane', 1 ə-lēn'; 2 a-lān', *adv. & a.* [Scot.] Alone.

a-lang', 1 ə-lɑŋ'; 2 a-läng', *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Along.

a'lar, 1 ē'lər; 2 ā'lar, *a.* **1.** Having or pertaining to alæ or wings; wing-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Axillary. **3.** Pertaining to the armpit. [< L. *alaris*, < *ala*; see ALA.]

A"lar-cón', 1 ɑ"lar-kōn'; 2 ä"lär-cōn', **Pedro Antonio** (1833–1891). A Spanish poet and novelist.

Al'a-ric, 1 al'ə-rik; 2 äl'a-rıc, *n.* A king of the Visigoths (350?–410), who sacked Rome.

a-larm', 1 ə-lärm'; 2 a-lärm', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To strike with sudden fear. **2.** To arouse to a sense of danger; give alarm to. **3.** To sound out in the manner of an alarm.

Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.—**a-larm'a-bl(e†,** *a.*—**a-larm'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an alarmed manner.—**a-larm'ing,** *pa.* Exciting alarm; causing fear and apprehension; disturbing; as, an *alarming* symptom.—**a-larm'ism,** *n.*—**a-larm'ist,** *n.* One who needlessly excites or tries to excite alarm.

a-larm', *n.* **1.** Sudden fear or apprehension arousing to defense or escape. **2.** Any sound or signal to apprize of danger or arouse from sleep. **3.** A mechanism, as of a clock, giving such signal. **4.** *Mil.* A call to arms, to meet danger. **5†.** A sudden attack. [< It.[OF] *a*, to, + *le*, the, + *arme*, arms.]

Syn.: affright, apprehension, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fear, fright, panic, terror, timidity. *Alarm*, according to its derivation, is a sudden arousal to meet and repel danger and may be quite consistent with true courage. *Apprehension, disquietude*, and *dread* are in anticipation of danger; *consternation, dismay*, and *terror* are overwhelming *fear*, generally in the actual presence of that which is terrible. Compare FEAR.—Ant.: assurance, calmness, confidence, repose, security.

a-lar'um, 1 ə-lär'ym; 2 a-lär'üm, *n.* **1.** [Archaic & Poet.] An alarm; an alarming sound, as of a bell. **2.** [Eng.] An alarm-clock or its alarm-apparatus. **lar'um†.**

a'la-ry, 1 ē'lə-rı; 2 ā'la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to alæ or wings; wing-like. [< *alarius*, < *ala*, wing; see ALA.]

a-las', 1 ə-las'; 2 a-läs', *interj.* An exclamation of disappointment, regret, sorrow, etc. [< OF. *a*, ah! + *las*, wretched, < L. *lassus*, weary.]

Alas., *abbr.* Alaska.

A"la-shehr', 1 ɑ"lɑ-shēr'; 2 ä"lä-sher', *n.* A city in Asiatic Turkey, founded 200 B. C.; ancient *Philadelphia*. [= the red city.]

a-las'ka, 1 ə-las'kə; 2 a-läs'ka, *n.* A N. W. territory of the United States; 590,884 sq. m.; pop. 55,000.—**a-las'kan,** *a. & n.*

a-las'tor, 1 ə-las'tər; 2 a-läs'tôr, *n. Gr. Myth.* Zeus the Avenger, or [a-] any avenging or relentless deity.

Al"a-tau', 1 ɑl"ɑ-tɑu'; 2 äl"ä-tou', *n.* A mountain range between Turkestan and Mongolia; highest peak, 23,950 ft.

Alb.

a'late, 1 ē'lēt; 2 ā'lāt, *a.* Winged: used chiefly in botany, as of a stem, petiole, or fruit with membranaceous expansions. [< L. *alatus*, < *ala*; see ALA.] **a'la-ted†.**

a-late'‖, 1 ə-lēt'; 2 a-lāt', *adv.* Lately.

a-laye'†, *v.* Same as ALLAY.

alb, 1 alb; 2 älb, *n. Eccl.* A white linen vestment, reaching to the ankles, close-sleeved and girded at the waist, worn over the cassock and amice; also, a garment formerly worn by the newly baptized. [< L.[AB] *albus*, white.]

Alb., *abbr.* Albanian; Albert.

al'ba§, 1 al'bə; 2 äl'ba, *n. Anat.* The white substance of the central nervous system. [L.]

al'ba-core, 1 al'bə-kōr; 2 ăl'ba-cōr, *n.* **1.** One of various tunnies or large scombroid fishes of the genus *Thunnus;* especially, the great or long-finned tunny (*Thunnus alalonga*) of the Atlantic. **2.** A carangoid fish (*Lichia glauca*). **3.** One of various similar mackerel-like fishes. [< Pg. *albacor,* < Ar. *al,* the, + *bukr,* young camel.] **al'bi-core‡.**

Al'ba Lon'ga, 1 al'bə lŏŋ'gə; 2 ăl'ba lōŋ'ga. A city of ancient Latium, traditional birthplace of Romulus and Remus.

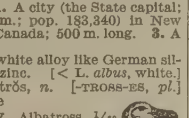
Al-ba'ni-a, 1 al-bē'nı-ə; 2 ăl-bā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A country of S. E. Europe; about 11,080 sq. m.; pop. about 800,000; occupied by Austrians, 1916; proclaimed independent under Italian military occupation, June 3, 1917. **2.** [Poet.] Scotland.—**Al-ba'ni-an,** *a.&n.*

Al-ba'no, 1 al-bā'no; 2 ăl-bā'no, *n.* A lake, city (pop. 8,000), and summer resort, near Rome, Italy; has classical ruins.

Al'ba-ny 1 ôl'bə-nı; 2 ąl'ba-ny, *n.* **1.** A city (the State capital; pop. 113,350) and county (527 sq. m.; pop. 183,340) in New York. **2.** A river in N. W. Ontario, Canada; 500 m. long. **3.** A city in S. W. Georgia; pop. 11,555.

al-ba'ta, 1 al-bē'tə; 2 ăl-bā'ta, *n.* A white alloy like German silver, consisting of nickel, copper, and zinc. [< L. *albus,* white.]

al'ba-tross, 1 al'bə-trɛs; 2 ăl'ba-trŏs, *n.* [-TROSS-ES, *pl.*] A large, web-footed sea-bird, of the family *Diomedeidæ,* with very long narrow wings and extraordinary powers of flight. There are several varieties—the **Laysan albatross,** the **wandering a.,** and the **sooty a.** [< Ar.-Pg. *al,* the, + *qādūs,* bucket.] **al-batross'.—albatross cloth,** a smooth-faced woolen textile fabric of medium weight.


Albatross. 1/60

al-be'lt, 1 ăl-bī't; 2 ąl-bē'lt, *conj.* [Archaic & Poet.] Even tho; even if; notwithstanding; altho.

Al'be-marle, 1 al'bı-mārl; 2 ăl'be-märl, **Duke of.** See MONK.

Albemarle Sound. An expanse of brackish water at the mouths of the Chowan and Roanoke rivers, North Carolina.

al-ber'ca, 1 al-ber'kə; 2 ăl-ber'ca, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A pond; pool; also, a sink to carry off waste or dirty water.

Al'ber-ich, 1 ăl'ber-ıx; 2 ăl'bĕr-ĭx, *n. G. Myth.* A dwarf, personifying the spirit of evil.

Al'bert, 1 al'bert; 2 ăl'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Al** (dim.). F. **Al'bert',** 1 ąl'ber', 2 ăl'bĕr'; G. 1 ăl'bert, 2 ăl'bĕrt, **A'dal-bert‡, Al'brecht‡;** It. & Sp. **Al-ber'to,** 1 al-ber'tō, 2 ăl-bĕr'tō; L. **Al-ber'tus,** 1 al-bûr'tus, 2 ăl-bĕr'tŭs; Sw. **Al'bert,** 1 ăl'bert, 2 ăl'bĕrt. **2. A. I.** (1875–), King of the Belgians (1909–). **3.** (1819–1861.) A prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; consort of Victoria of England. **4. Maria A. P. J.** (1865–), Duke of Württemberg, German general. **5.** (1 al'bär'; 2 ăl'bär'.) A town, Somme department, 18 m. N. E. of Amiens, France; pop. 7,000; scene of severe fighting between British and German forces, 1915–1916; former name **Ancre.** [Teut., nobly bright.]

Al-ber'ta[1], 1 al-bûr'tə; 2 ăl-bĕr'ta, *n.* A province in N. W. Canada; 255,285 sq. m.; pop. 581,995.

Al-ber'ta[2], *n.* Feminine of ALBERT.

Al'bert Ed'ward. A mountain in British New Guinea; altitude about 12,500 feet.

Al'bert Ed'ward Ny-an'za, 1 nai-an'zə; 2 nỹ-ăn'za. A lake in central Africa; 65 by 30 m.

al'bert-ite, 1 al'bert-ıt; 2 ăl'bert-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A pitchy, jet-black, asphaltum-like substance; a thickened hydrocarbon. [< *Albert* county, N. B.]

Al'bert Ny-an'za. A lake in central Africa; 140 by 40 m.

Al-ber'tus Mag'nus, 1 al-bûr'tus mag'nus; 2 ăl-bĕr'tŭs măg'nŭs (1200?–1280), a medieval philosopher, theologian, and scholar.

al'ber-type, 1 al'ber-tıp; 2 ăl'ber-tỹp, *n.* **1.** A picture printed in ink from a photographic plate of gelatin and albumin sensitized with potassium bichromate. **2.** The process by which the picture is produced. [< Joseph *Albert,* inventor.] **Albert type‡.**

al-bes'cent, 1 al-bes'ent; 2 ăl-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Growing white or moderately white; whitish. [< L. *albescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *albesco,* grow white, < *albus,* white.]—**al-bes'cence,** *n.*

al'bi-core, *n.* Same as ALBACORE.

Al"bi-gen'ses, 1 al'bı-jen'sız; 2 ăl'bi-gĕn'sēz, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* A sect of reformers (11th to 13th century), named from Albi (Latin *Albiga*), in the south of France. They were finally (13th century) exterminated by the crusades and the Inquisition. **Al'bi-geois'‡.**

Al"bi-gen'si-an, 1 al'bı-jen'sı-ən; 2 ăl'bi-gĕn'si-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Albigenses. **II.** *n.* One of the Albigenses.

Al'bin, 1 al'bın; 2 ăl'bin, *n.* Scotland or its Highlands.

al-bi'no, 1 al-bai'no; 2 ăl-bī'no, *n.* A person, animal, or plant unnaturally white. [< L.-Pg. *albus,* white.]—**al-bi'nism,** *n.*

Al'bi-on, 1 al'bı-ən; 2 ăl'bi-on, *n.* [Rare or Poet.] Great Britain.

al'bite, 1 al'bait; 2 ăl'bīt, *n. Mineral.* A triclinic white feldspar ($NaAlSi_3O_8$): a common constituent of granite and other rocks. See FELDSPAR. [< L. *albus,* white.]

Al'bo-in, 1 al'bo-ın; 2 ăl'bo-in, *n.* A Lombard king (561–573), who founded the Lombard dominion in Italy.

al'bo-lene, 1 al'bo-lın; 2 ăl'bo-lēn, *n. Chem.* A petroleum product used as a vehicle for ointments, and as a spray in the treatment of throat and nose diseases: a trade term. [< L. *albus,* white, + *oleum,* oil.] **al'bo-linet.**

Al'bo-rak, 1 al'bo-rak; 2 ăl'bo-răk, *n.* [Ar.] The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven.

al"bor-noz', 1 ąl"bôr-nō'ŧh'; 2 ăl"bôr-nōth', *n.* A cloak. [Sp.]

al"bu-gin'e-a, 1 al"biu-jin'ı-ə; 2 ăl"bū-ğĭn'e-a, *n. Anat.* A white fibrous tissue enveloping certain organs; the "white" of the eye. [< L. *albuco,* leucoma, < *albus,* white.]—**al"bu-gin'e-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like the white of the eye.

al'bum, 1 al'bum; 2 ăl'bŭm, *n.* **1.** A book for holding photographs or the like. **2.** A blank book for autographs, stamps, poetical selections, etc.; also, a printed compilation. [L., white tablet, < *albus,* white.]

al-bu'men, 1 al-biū'men; 2 ăl-bū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** The white of an egg. **2.** The nutritive material that fills the space in a seed between the embryo and the seed-coats; endosperm or perisperm. **3.** *Chem.* Albumin. [L., whiteness, < *albus,* white.]—**al-bu'men-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* Same as ALBUMINIZE.

al-bu'min, 1 al-biū'mın; 2 ăl-bū'mĭn, *n. Chem.* Any of a class of albuminous or proteid bodies found in the blood, in all serous fluids, and in many animal and vegetable juices and solids. They contain nearly 2 per cent. of sulfur, and are amorphous like all proteins; they are soluble in water and coagulable by heat, alcohol, and the stronger acids. Albumin is used for clarifying purposes, as in wine-making, sugar-refining, and cookery, and also in the printing of calico, in photography, etc.—**al-bu'mi-nate,** *n. Chem.* A compound formed by the union of albumin with another substance, particularly a base or an acid.—**al-bu'mi-nin,** *n. Chem.* The substance of the cells that compose the tissue enclosing the whites of birds' eggs.—**al-bu'min-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* **1.** To change into albumin. **2.** To coat or saturate with albumin. **al-bu'men-ize‡.**—**al-bu'min-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*—**al-bu'mi-noid. I.** *a.* Of or like albumen or albumin. **II.** *n. Chem.* One of a diversified sub-class of the simple proteins derived mainly from the supporting and connective animal tissues. **al-bu'me-noid‡.**—**albu"-mi-noi'dal,** *a.*—**al-bu'mi-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or consisting of albumen or albumin. **al-bu'mi-nose‡.**

al-bu"mi-nu'ri-a, 1 al-biū"mı-niū'rı-ə; 2 ăl-bū"mi-nū'ri-a, *n.* The presence of albumin in the urine. [< ALBUMIN + Gr. *ouron,* urine.] —**al-bu"mi-nu'ric,** *a.*

al-bu'mose, 1 al-biū'mōs *or* al'biu-mōs; 2 ăl-bū'mōs *or* ăl'bū-mōs, *n.* A substance formed from the proteins during digestion; also, any of the proteoses.

al"bu-mo-su'ri-a, 1 al"biū-mo-siū'rı-ə; 2 ăl"bū-mo-sū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Albumose in the urine.

Al"bu-quer'que, 1 ăl"bu-ker'kē; 2 ăl"bu-kĕr'kę, *n.* **1. Affonso d'** (1453–1515), a Portuguese navigator. **2.** 1 al"bu-kûr'ki; 2 ăl"bu-kĕr'ke. A city of N. W. New Mexico; pop. 15,000.

al-bur'num, 1 al-bûr'num; 2 ăl-bŭr'nŭm, *n. Bot.* The sapwood of a tree. [L., < *albus,* white.]

al"ca-ba'la, 1 ăl"ka-bā'lə; 2 ăl"eä-bä'lä, *n.* [Sp.] A tax levied on all sales of real estate and merchandise in Spain and in the Spanish colonies.

Al-cæ'us, 1 al-sī'ŭs; 2 ăl-çē'ŭs, *n.* A Greek poet of Mitylene; lived about 600 B. C. See ALCAIC.

al'ca-hest, *n.* Same as ALKAHEST.

Al-ca'ic, 1 al-kē'ık; 2 ăl-eā'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the poet Alcæus; specif., having the characteristics of his favorite meter; as, the *Alcaic* ode, consisting of four strophes, each of four verses having four accents apiece. **II.** *n. pl.* Verses written in Alcaic strophes, including the **greater Alcaic** and the **lesser Alcaic.**

al-caide', 1 al-kēd'; 2 ăl-eād', *n.* **1.** The governor of a castle or fortress. **2.** The warden of a prison; a jailer. [< Sp. *alcaide,* < Ar. *al,* the, + *qāīd,* commander.] **al-cayde'‡.**

Al"ca-la' de He-na'res, 1 dē e-nā'rēs; 2 dā e-nä'reş. A town in New Castile, Spain, the birthplace of Cervantes; pop. 13,000.

al-cal'de, 1 al-kāl'dē; 2 ăl-eäl'de, *n.* A magistrate in a Spanish or Spanish-American pueblo or town; later, a chief magistrate or mayor. [Sp., < Ar. *al,* the, + *cādī,* judge.]

al"cal-di'a, 1 ăl"kal-dī'ə; 2 ăl"eäl-dī'ä, *n.* [Sp.] The office or jurisdiction of an alcalde. **[can'naŧ.]**

al-ca'na, 1 al-kā'na; 2 ăl-eä'nä. *n.* [Sp.] Same as HENNA. **al-can'ta-ra,** 1 al-kăn'tə-rə; 2 ăl-eän'tä-rä, *n.* A fortified town in Caceres province, Spain; pop. 4,000.

al-cayde', *n.* Same as ALCAIDE.

al-ca'zar, 1 al-kā'zər; 2 ăl-eä'zär, *n.* A Moorish or Spanish palace; castle. [Sp., < Ar. *al,* the, + *qaçr,* fort.]

Al-ces'tis, 1 al-ses'tıs; 2 ăl-çĕs'tis, *n. Gr. Myth.* Wife of Admetus, who died to save his life; brought back from Hades by Hercules.

al-chem'ic, 1 al-kem'ık; 2 ăl-eĕm'ĭe, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of alchemy. **-i-cal‡.—al-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al'che-mist, 1 al'kı-mıst; 2 ăl'ce-mĭst, *n.* One who was skilled in or who practised alchemy. **al'chy-mist‡.**

al"che-mis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to alchemy or alchemists; practising alchemy. **al"che-mis'ti-cal‡.**

al'che-mize§, 1 al'kı-maiz; 2 ăl'ce-mīz, *vt.* To transmute as by alchemic art. **al'che-mise‡.**

al'che-my, 1 al-kı-mı; 2 ăl-ce-my, *n.* **1.** The immature chemistry of the middle ages, characterized by the pursuit of the transmutation of base metals into gold, and the search for the alkahest and the panacea. **2.** Any cunning, mysterious, or preternatural process of changing the structure or appearance of things. [< Ar.-LL.-Fr. *al,* the, + *kīmīā,* infusion.] **al'chy-my‡.**

Al"ci-bi'a-des, 1 al"sı-bai'ə-dīz; 2 ăl"çi-bī'a-dēş, *n.* An Athenian general and politician; 450–404 B. C.

Al-ci'des, 1 al-sai'dīz; 2 ăl-çī'dēş, *n. Gr. Myth.* Hercules, grandson of Alcæus.

Al-cin'o-us, 1 al-sin'o-us; 2 ăl-çin'o-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* In Homer's *Odyssey,* a king of the Phæacians, famed for his beautiful gardens.

Alc'man, 1 alk'mən; 2 ălc'man, *n.* A Spartan lyric poet of the 7th century B. C.

Alc-me'na, } 1 alk-mī'nə, -nī; 2 ălc-mē'na, -nē, *n. Myth.* The
Alc-me'ne, } mother of Hercules by Zeus; wife of Amphitryon.

al'co-hol, 1 al'ko-hol; 2 ăl'co-hŏl, *n.* **1.** A volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid of a penetrating odor and burning taste, C_2H_5OH, one of the products of vinous fermentation; the intoxicating principle of wines and liquors; ethyl alcohol. **2.** Any liquor containing the above-named liquid; ardent spirits. **3.** *Chem.* One of a group of compounds analogous to ethyl alcohol in consti-

tution. Alcohols are hydroxids of organic radicals. Those of the class to which common alcohol belongs have the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$. Alcohols may contain more than one hydroxyl (OH) radical. **4†.** An impalpably fine powder. [LL., < Ar. *al-kohʻl*, < *al*, the, + *kohʻl*, powdered antimony, < *kahala*, paint.] **—absolute alcohol,** pure alcohol entirely free from water, and boiling at 78.3° C. (173° F.). Pure alcohol cannot be obtained by ordinary distillation alone. The rectified spirit or alcohol of the pharmacopœias contains 9 per cent. by weight of water in the United States, 16 per cent. in Great Britain; proof-spirit or diluted alcohol, 54.5 per cent. by weight of water in the United States, 51 per cent. in Great Britain.—**al″co-hol′ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of alcohol; containing alcohol; produced by or using alcohol; as, *alcoholic* liquors; an *alcoholic* thermometer; *alcoholic* insanity. **2.** Preserved in alcohol; as, an *alcoholic* specimen. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who uses alcoholic liquors habitually to excess. **2.** *pl.* Alcoholic liquors.—**al″co-hol-ic′i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being alcoholic; alcoholic strength; as, the *alcoholicity* of a wine.—**al′co-hol-ism,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages.—**al′co-hol-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] *Chem.* **1.** To change into alcohol; rectify till free from water or impurity. **2.** To mix or saturate with alcohol. **3†.** To reduce to a fine powder. **al′co-hol-ist‡.**—**al″co-hol″i-za′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of alcoholizing, or the state of being alcoholized. **2.** Alcoholism. **al″co-hol″i-sa′tion‡.**

al′co-hol-me″ter, 1 al′ko-hol-mi′tər; 2 ăl′co-hŏl-mē″tər, *n.* An instrument or apparatus, as a hydrometer, for ascertaining the strength of alcohol or the percentage of absolute alcohol in liquors. [< ALCOHOL + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

Al″co-ran′, 1 al″ko-rān′; 2 ăl″co-rān′, *n.* The Koran.—**Al″co-ran′ic,** *a.*

al′co-sol, 1 al′ko-sŏl *or* -sel; 2 ăl′cō-sŏl *or* -sōl, *n. Chem.* An alcoholic colloidal solution. [W.]

Al′cott, 1 ôl′ket; 2 ăl′cŏt, *n.* **1. Amos Bronson** (1799–1888), an American philosopher and educator. **2. Louisa May** (1832–1888), an American novelist; daughter of Amos B.

al′cove, 1 al′kōv; 2 ăl′cōv, *n.* **1.** A covered recess connected with or at the side of a larger room; a recess for a bed; a compartment of a library; hence, any embowered or secluded spot. **2.** *Geol.* A large water-worn niche in the face of a cliff. [< Ar. $^{\text{al+}}$*alqobbah*, < *al*, the, + *qobbah*, vault.]

Al′cuin, 1 al′kwin; 2 ăl′cwin, *n.* An English scholar, educator, and ecclesiastical reformer, who died in 804; friend and adviser of Charlemagne. **Al′ewin‡.**

al′cy-on, 1 al′si-ən; 2 ăl′çy-ŏn, *a.* & *n.* Same as HALCYON.

Al-cy′o-ne, 1 al-si′o-ni; 2 ăl-çy′o-nē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Æolus, who threw herself into the sea from grief and was changed into a kingfisher. **2.** A very bright star in the Pleiades; η Tauri.

Ald., *abbr.* Alderman.

al′da-zin, 1 al′də-zin; 2 ăl′da-zĭn, *n. Chem.* A compound formed by the action of hydrazin on aldehydes. **al′da-zine‡.**

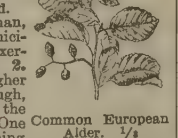
al′de-a, 1 ōl′dē-ə; 2 ăl′dę-ä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A rural settlement; village; also, a large farm. **al′de-a-ment‡.**

Al-deb′a-ran, 1 al-deb′ə-rən; 2 ăl-dĕb′a-ran, *n. Astron.* The principal star *α* in the constellation Taurus: the brightest of the Hyades. [< Ar. *al-debarān*, < *al*, the, + *debarān*, following, < *dabar*, follow, because it follows the Pleiades.] **Al-deb′o-ran‡.**

al′de-hyde, 1 al′di-hīd; 2 ăl′de-hȳd, *n.* **1.** A transparent volatile liquid (CH_3COH) with a pungent, suffocating odor, obtained by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol. **2.** Any one of a class of compounds analogous to common, or acetic, aldehyde. The aldehydes are derived from the alcohols by oxidation, and are intermediate between the alcohols and the acids. [< ALCOHOL + L. *de*, from, + HYDROGEN.]

Al′den, 1 ōl′dən; 2 ăl′dĕn, **John** (1599–1687). An English cooper who became a Pilgrim Father, sailing on the "Mayflower," 1620. He became magistrate of Plymouth Colony, and is a chief character in Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*.

al′der, 1 ōl′dər; 2 ăl′der, *n.* **1.** A small tree of the oak family, growing in swamps or along streams. **2.** One of various other shrubs or trees that resemble the true alders. [< AS. *alr* = G. *erle*, OHG. *erlla*, alder.]



Common European Alder. 1/3

al′der-lief″est†, *a.* Most dearly beloved.

al′der-man, 1 ōl′dər-mən; 2 ăl′der-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a municipal legislative body, who usually exercises also certain judicial functions. **2.** [Eng. & Ir.] (1) A member of the higher branch of a town council, as in a borough, whose office corresponds to that of the *bailie* in Scotland. (2) [Gt. Brit.] One of the lesser groups of members forming a county council. **3.** Formerly, an Anglo-Saxon lord or earl. [< AS. *ealdˈ*, old, + *man*, man.]—**al′der-man-ate,** *n.* **1.** The office or dignity of alderman; aldermancy. **2.** Aldermen regarded collectively.—**al′der-man-cy,** *n.*—**al″der-man′ic,** *a.*

Al′der-ney, 1 ōl′dər-ni; 2 ăl′der-ny, *n.* **1.** One of the Channel Islands; pop. 3,000. **2.** One of the breed of cattle peculiar to this island.

Al′der-shot, 1 ōl′dər-shet; 2 ăl′der-shŏt, *n.* A town and military camp in southern England; pop. 28,760.

Al′dine, 1 al′din *or* al′doin; 2 ăl′dĭn *or* ăl′dīn. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or printed by the press of Aldus Manutius, Venetian editor and printer, or to his family (1494–1597); applied also to a modern series of books, and a style of display-types. **II.** *n.* A book printed by the Aldine press, noted for fine typography.

Al′drich, 1 ōl′drich *or* -drij; 2 ăl′drich *or* -drĭj. **Thomas Bailey** (1836–1907). An American poet and dramatist.

ale, 1 ēl; 2 āl, *n.* **1.** A beverage made from a fermented infusion of malt, now usually flavored with hops; beer, especially that having a good deal of body. **2.** [Eng.] A rural ale-drinking festival. [< AS. *ealu*, a kind of beer.]

—ale′-con″ner, *n.* An inspector of ales and ale-measures.

—ale′house, *n.* A place for the sale of ale; saloon.

a-leak′, 1 ə-lik′; 2 a-lēk′, *adv. & a.* In a leaking condition; leaking.

a′le-a-to-ry, 1 ē″li-ə-to-ri; 2 ā″le-a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** *Civ. Law.* Dependent on an accident or contingency. **2.** Of or pertaining to gambling or gamblers. [< L. *aleatorius*, < *alea*, die, chance.]

a-lec′i-thal, 1 ə-les′i-thəl; 2 a-lēç′i-thal, *a. Embryol.* **1.** Having the food-yolk absent, or small and uniformly distributed: said of certain ova. **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *lekithos*, yolk of an egg.]

A-lec′to, 1 ə-lek′to; 2 a-lēc′to, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the three Furies. **A-lek′to‡.**

a-lee′, 1 ə-lī′; 2 a-lē′, *adv. Naut.* At or to the lee side: said of the position or motion of the helm.

al′e-gar, 1 al′i-gər *or* ē′li-gər; 2 ăl′e-gär *or* ā′le-gär, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Sour ale; malt vinegar.

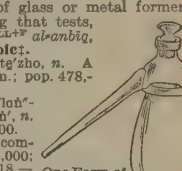
A″lek-sye′ev, Mikhail Vasilevich. See ALEXEIEV, MIKHAIL VASILEVICH.

Al″e-man′ni, 1 al″i-man′ai; 2 ăl″e-măn′ī, *n. pl.* A confederacy of S. German tribes, 3d to 5th century.

A″lem″bert′, 1 a″lañ″bār′; 2 ă″lăn″bĕr′, **Jean le Rond d′** (1717–1783). A French mathematician and philosopher; joint editor with Diderot of the *Encyclopédie*.

a-lem′bic, 1 ə-lem′bik; 2 a-lĕm′bic, *n.* [-BICKED; -BICK-ING.] To distil, as by the alembics. **a-lem′bi-cate‡.**

a-lem′bic, *n.* **1.** An apparatus of glass or metal formerly used in distilling. **2.** Anything that tests, purifies, or transforms. [< Ar.$^{\text{LL+†}}$ *al-anbīq*, < *al*, the, + *anbīq*, still.] **a-lam′bic‡.**



One Form of Glass Alembic.

A″lem-te′jo, 1 a″lan-te′ʒo; 2 ă″lăn-te′zho, *n.* A province of Portugal; 9,219 sq. m.; pop. 478,000; capital, Evora.

A-len′con, 1 ə-len′sən *or* (F.) a″lañ″sōñ′; 2 a-lĕn′son *or* (F.) ă″lăn″sōñ′, *n.* A town in N. W. France; pop. 17,000.

A-lep′po, 1 ə-lep′o; 2 a-lĕp′o, *n.* A commercial city of N. Syria; pop. 125,000; taken by the British October 26, 1918.—**Aleppo evil** (*Pathol.*), a boil, carbuncle, or ulcer, affecting men and animals, endemic in tropical or subtropical countries, and supposed to be more common in regions bordering on the Mediterranean sea. **A. boil‡; A. button‡; A. ulcer‡.**

a-lert′, 1 ə-lŏrt′; 2 a-lĕrt′, *a.* Keenly watchful; on the lookout; ready for sudden action; vigilant; also, lively; nimble. [< It.$^{\text{+}}$ *all′ erta*, on the watch.]

Syn.: active, alive, brisk, bustling, nimble, on the watch, prepared, prompt, ready, vigilant, watchful, wide-awake. *Alert*, *ready*, and *wide-awake* refer to a watchful promptness for action. *Ready* suggests thoughtful preparation; the wandering Indian is *alert*, the trained soldier is *ready*. *Ready* expresses more life and vigor than *prepared*. The gun is *prepared*; the man is *ready*. *Prompt* expresses readiness for appointment or demand at the required moment. The good general is *ready* for emergencies, *alert* to perceive opportunity or peril, *prompt* to seize occasion. Compare ACTIVE; ALIVE; NIMBLE.—Ant.: drowsy, dull, heavy, inactive, slow, sluggish, stupid.

—a-lert′ly, *adv.*—**a-lert′ness,** *n.*

a-lert′, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A warning against sudden attack, or the attack itself. **2.** An alert attitude; guard.

—on the alert, on the lookout; ready.

A″les-san′dri-a, 1 ā″les-sän′dri-ə; 2 ă″lĕs-sän′drĭ-ä, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Italy; 1,960 sq. m.; pop. 807,000. **2.** Its capital, a historic, strongly fortified manufacturing city; pop. 76,000.

a-leu′rone, 1 ə-liū′rōn; 2 a-lū′rōn, *n. Bot.* An albuminoid substance found in minute solid granules (**aleurone-** or **proteid-grains**) in the seeds of some plants. In seeds of wheat and other cereals they form the outermost or **aleurone-layer** of the endosperm. [< Gr. *aleuron*, fine flour, < *aleō*, grind.] **a-leu′ron‡.**—**al″eu-ron′ic,** *a.*

Al″e-u′ti-an, 1 al″i-ū′shi-ən *or* a-liū′shən; 2 ăl″e-ų′shi-ən *or* a-lū′shan; 1 al′i-ūt; 2 ăl′e-ųt, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Aleutian Islands and the north side of the Alaskan peninsula west of Mgashik river, resembling the Eskimo in characteristics and language. **2.** The language spoken by the Aleutians.—**Al″e-u′ti-an, A-leu′tic,** *a.*

Al″e-u′ti-an Islands, 1 al″i-ū′shi-ən; 2 ăl″e-ų′shi-an. A chain of volcanic islands W. of Alaska; pop. 2,000.

ale′wife″, 1 ēl′waif″; 2 āl′wīf″, *n.* [-WIVES″, *pl.*] A small North-American anadromous fish; also, a related fish.

ale′wife″, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Alex., *abbr.* Alexander.

Al″ex-an′der, 1 al″egz-an′dər; 2 ăl″ęg-zăn′der, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Al″ex-an′dra, Al″ex-an-dri′na** (*fem.*). **Al′eck, El′lick, San′der, San′dy, Saw′nie** (dims.). D. G. **A″lex-an′der,** 1 ā″leks-ūn′dər, 2 ă″lĕks-ăn′der; F. **A″lex″an′dre,** 1 a″leks″ān′dr, 2 ă″lĕks″ăn′dr; Gr. **A-lex′an-dros**; It. **A″les-san′dro,** 1 ā″les-sān′dro, 2 ă″lĕs-sän′dro; L. **Al″ex-an′der**; Pg. **A″lex-an′dre,** 1 ā″leks-ūn′drə, 2 ă″lĕks-ăn′drę; Sp. **A″le-jan′dro,** 1 ā″lē-hān′dro, 2 ă″lę-hän′dro. **2. A. the Great** (356–323 B. C.), King of Macedon; conqueror of Asia. **3.** One of eight popes, esp. **A. VI.** (1431–1503). **4.** One of three emperors of Russia, esp. **A. II.** (1818–1881). **5.** See SEVERUS. **6.** (1888–

.) King of the Serb, Croat and Slovene State. **7. A. I.** (1893–1920), King of the Hellenes; second son of Constantine I. [Gr., helper of men.]

Al"ex-an'der Is'lands. An archipelago of more than 1,000 islands closely adjacent to the S. coast of Alaska. **A. Archipelago†.**

Al"ex-an'dra, 1 al"egz-an'drə; 2 ăl"ĕgz-ăn'drə, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **Al"ex-an-dri'na†.** F. **A"l=ex"an"drine',** 1 a"leks"un'drin', 2 ă"lĕks"ăn'drin'; It. **A-les-san'dra,** 1 ä-les-sän'drä, 2 ä-lĕs-sän'drä; 2 Sp. **A"le-jan'dra,** 1 ä"lĕ-hän'drä, 2 ä"le-hän'drä, **A"le-jan-dri'na†.** [L. *fem.*, helper of men.] **2.** (1844– .) Queen of England 1901–1910; wife of Edward VII.; daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark.

Al"ex-an-dret'ta, 1 al"egz-an-dret'ə; 2 ăl"ĕgz-ăn-drĕt'a, *n.* Same as ISKANDERUN.

Al"ex-an'dri-a, 1 al"egz-an'dri-ə; 2 ăl"ĕgz-ăn'dri-a, *n.* **1.** An Egyptian seaport and ancient capital; pop.444,000. **2.** City of Virginia; pop. 18,000. **3.** A city in central Louisiana; pop. 17,510. —**Al"ex-an'dri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Alexandrian school. 1.** A school of literature, science, and philosophy, at Alexandria, during the last three centuries B. C., which flourished under the Ptolemies, and originated the sciences of philology, grammar, prosody, lexicography, archeology, and criticism. **2.** The school of Christian philosophers and theologians at the same place during the first five centuries of the Christian era, which sought to combine Christianity and Greek philosophy, and so gave rise to Neo-platonism and Gnosticism.—**Al"ex-an'drine,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Alexander the Great, or to one of the many cities named Alexandria. **2.** Characterizing a heroic verse of six iambic feet, much used in French epic poetry. **Al"ex-an'-dri-an†.**—**Al"ex-an'drine,** *n.* **1.** A citizen of Alexandria. **2.** An Alexandrine verse.

al"ex-an'drite, 1 al"egz-an'drait; 2 ăl"ĕgz-ăn'drĭt, *n. Mineral.* A green variety of chrysoberyl, red by artificial light. [< *Alexander* II., Czar of Russia.]

A"lex-an'drovsk, 1 a"legz-an'drefsk; 2 ă"lĕgz-ăn'drŏfsk, *n.* **1.** A fortified commercial town on the Dnieper river in Ekaterinoslaf, Ukrainia; pop. 52,000. **2.** A town in Archangel government, North Russia; pop. 42,500.

A"lex-e'lev, 1 a"leks-ē'yev; 2 ă"lĕks-ē'yĕv, **Mikhail Vasilevich** (1856?–). A Russian general.

a-lex'i-a, 1 ə-leks'i-ə; 2 a-lĕks'i-a, *n. Psychol.* The inability to read correctly, occurring in a person who previously could read and who has not become blind. It is due to brain-disease. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *legō*, speak.]

a-lex'in, 1 ə-leks'in; 2 a-lĕks'in, *n.* An albuminous substance of unstable constitution, normally present in the body or its fluids, and capable of destroying pathogenic germs, or neutralizing their effects; a defensive proteid. [< Gr. *alexō*, ward off.]

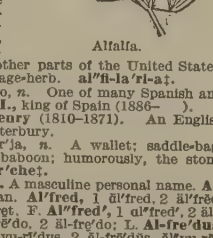
a-lex"i-phar'mic, 1 ə-leks"i-fär'mik; 2 a-lĕks"i-fär'mic, *a. Med.* Serving to ward off or resist poison; antidotal. [< Gr. *alexi-pharmakos*, warding off poison, < *alexō*, keep off, + *pharmakon*, poison.] **a-lex"i-phar'mac†.**

A-lex'is, 1 ə-leks'is; 2 a-lĕks'is, or **Alexius Comnenus** (1048–1118). A Byzantine emperor (1081–1118).

a-lex"i-ter'ic, 1 ə-leks"i-ter'ik; 2 a-lĕks"i-tĕr'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of warding off contagion. **2.** Alexipharmic. **II.** *n.* **1.** A preventive against contagion. **2.** An antidote for poison, especially an external application. [< Gr. *alexēterios*, < *alexō*, ward off.]

Alf., *abbr.* Alfred.

al-fal'fa, 1 al-fal'fə; 2 ăl-făl'fa, *n.* [Sp. Am. & W. U. S.] A clover-like plant of the bean family, used as forage in the United States and Europe; lucerne. [Sp. < Ar. *al-faṣfaṣah*, best kind of fodder.]



Alfalfa.

al"fa-qui', 1 al"fə-ki'; 2 ăl"fa-kĭ', *n.* A teacher of Mohammedan law or of the Koran; a priest of Islam. [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *faqih*, doctor.] **al"fa-ki't.**

Al"fi-e'ri, 1 al"fi-ē'ri; 2 ăl"fi-ē'ri, **Vittorio** (1749–1803). Italian dramatic poet.

al'fi-le-ril'la, 1 al"fi-lə-ril'ə; 2 ăl"fi-le-rĭl'a, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The pin-grass or pin-clover (*Erodium cicutarium*) of the geranium family (*Geraniaceæ*), a European weed now naturalized in California and some other parts of the United States, and there largely used as a forage-herb. **al"fi-la'ri-a‡.**

Al-fon'so, 1 a.-fen'so; 2 ăl-fŏn'so, *n.* One of many Spanish and Portuguese kings, esp. **A. XIII.,** king of Spain (1886–).

Al'ford, 1 ĕl'fərd; 2 ăl'fŏrd, **Henry** (1810–1871). An English poet and scholar; Dean of Canterbury.

al-for'ja‖, 1 al-fŏr'jə; 2 ăl-fŏr'ja, *n.* A wallet; saddle-bag; hence, cheek-pouch, as of a baboon; humorously, the stomach. [Sp.] **al-for'get; al-for'chet.**

Al'fred, 1 al'fred; 2 ăl'frĕd, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Alf** (dim.); **Al-fre'da** (*fem.*). Dan. **Al'fred,** 1 ăl'fred, 2 ăl'frĕd; D. G. **Al'fred,** 1 ăl'fret, 2 ăl'frĕt, F. **Al"fred',** 1 al"fred', 2 ăl"frĕd'; It. Sp. **Al-fre'do,** 1 al-frē'do, 2 ăl-frē'do; L. **Al-fre'dus, Al"u-re'dus,** 1 al-frī'dus, al"yu-rī'dus, 2 ăl-frē'dŭs, ăl"yu-rē'dŭs; Pg. **Al-fre'do,** 1 al-frē'dō, 2 ăl-frē'dō. **2.** "The Great" (849–901), King of the West Saxons; originated English navy. [Teut., of council.]

al fres'co, 1 al fres'ko; 2 ăl frĕs'co. In the open air. [It., < *al* (< L. *ad illum*), in the; *fresco*, FRESH.]

Alfs'borg, *n.* Same as ELFSBORG.

Alg., *abbr.* Algerian, Algiers.—**alg.,** *abbr.* Algebra.

al'ga, 1 ăl'gə; 2 ăl'ga, *n.* [-GÆ, 1 -jī; 2 -gē, *pl.*] [L.] A plant of any of various classes containing chlorophyl; a seaweed; usually in the plural.

al'gal. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the algæ. **II.** *n.* An alga.

al"gar-ro'ba, 1 al"gə-rō'bə; 2 ăl"ga-rō'ba, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** (1) The carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*). (2) Its pods or beans, known as **St.-John's-bread. 2.** The honey-mesquite tree (*Prosopis glandulosa*), and also the South-American *Hymenæa courbaris*, the seeds of which are used in dyeing, etc. **3.** A South-American catechu-like substance yielding tannin and brown dye. **al"ga-ro'ba‡; al"ga-ro'bi-a‡.**

Al"gar-ve', 1 al"gar-vē'; 2 ăl"gär-vę', *n.* A province of Portugal; 1,937 sq. m.; pop. 274,000; capital, Faro.

al'gate, 1 ĕl'gēt; 2 ăl'gāt, *adv.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] Everywhere. **2†.** Always; continually. **3†.** Altogether; in every way. **al'gates†.**

al'ge-bra, 1 al'jı-brə; 2 ăl'ge-bra, *n.* Mathematical calculation by means of letters and symbols; also, a treatise on this branch. [< Ar. *al-jebr*, binding together.]—**al"ge-bra'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to algebra. **-i-cal‡.**—**al"ge-bra'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**al'ge-bra"ist,** *n.* One skilled in algebra.—**al'ge-bra-ize,** *vt.*

Al"ge-ci'ras, 1 al"jı-sī'rəs *or* (*Sp.*) ăl"hĕ-thī'ras; 2 ăl"ge-çī'ras *or* (*Sp.*) ăl"he-thī'räs, *n.* A seaport in S. Spain; pop. 12,000; scene of international conference on Moroccan affairs, April, 1906.

al"ge-don'ic, 1 al"jı-dən'ik; 2 ăl"ge-dŏn'ic, *a. Psychol.* Characterized by or relating to the agreeable and the disagreeable. [< Gr. *algos*, pain, + *hēdonē*, pleasure.]—**al"ge-don'ics,** *n. Psychol.* That branch of psychology which considers pain and pleasure in relation to human life.

Al-ge'ri-a, 1 al-jī'ri-ə; 2 ăl-gē'ri-a, *n.* A French colony in N. Africa; 343,500 sq. m.; pop. 5,196,740.—**Al-ge'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.* **Al"ge-rine'‡.** [or shawl with bright stripes.

al"ge-rine'², 1 al"jı-rīn'; 2 ăl"ge-rĭn', *n.* A soft woolen fabric

Al'ger-non, 1 al'jər nən; 2 ăl'ger-nŏn, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Al'gy** (dim.). [F., with whiskers.]

al'gid, 1 al'jid; 2 ăl'gid, *a.* Cold; chilly; as, the *algid* stage of ague. [< F. *algide*, < L. *algidus*, < *algeo*, be cold.]—**al-gid'i-ty,** *n.* Chilliness; extreme coldness. **al'gid-ness‡.**—**al-gif'ic,** *a.* Making cold. **al-gif'i-cal‡.** [pop. 172,000.

Al-giers', 1 al-jīrz'; 2 ăl-gĕrs', *n.* The seaport capital of Algeria;

al'gold, 1 al'geld; 2 ăl'gōld, *a.* Of or like algæ. [< ALGA + -OID.]

Al'gol, 1 al'gel; 2 ăl'gŏl, *n. Astron.* The variable star Beta in Perseus: sometimes called the *Demon Star.* [< Ar. *al-ghūl*, destruction, < *al*, the, + *ghāla*, destroy.]

al-gol'o-gy, 1 al-gel'o-jı; 2 ăl-gŏl'o-gy, *n. Bot.* That branch of botany which treats of algæ. [< L. *alga*, seaweed, + -OLOGY.] —**al-gol'o-gist,** *n.*

al-gom'e-ter, 1 al-gəm'ı-tər; 2 ăl-gŏm'e-ter, *n. Pathol.* An instrument to measure the intensity of pain. [< Gr. *algeō*, suffer, + *metron*, measure.]—**al"go-met'ric, al"go-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

Al-gon'ki-an, 1 al-gen'ki-ən; 2 ăl-gŏn'ki-an, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a series of strata between the Archæan and the Cambrian. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Algonkin Indians. **Al-gon'qui-an†.**

Al-gon'kin, 1 al-gen'kın; 2 ăl-gŏn'kin, *n.* One of a family of North-American Indians formerly inhabiting the territory between North Carolina and Hudson Bay, east of the Mississippi, including the Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Mohicans, Shawnees, etc. **Al-gon'qui-an†.**

al'gor, 1 al'ger; 2 ăl'gŏr, *n.* [L.] Cold; chilliness; especially, an abnormal coldness, as in the early stages of a fever.

al'go-rism, 1 al'go-rizm; 2 ăl'gŏ-rĭzm, *n.* The Arabic or decimal system of numeration; hence, arithmetic; also, any method of computation. [< Ar. *al-Khowārazmi* (the native of *Khwārazam*), an Ar. mathematician.] **al'go-rithm†.**

al'gous, 1 al'gus; 2 ăl'gŭs, *a.* Of, like, or filled with algæ. **al'gold†.**

al"gua-zil', 1 al"gwa-zil'; 2 ăl"gwä-zĭl', *n.* An officer of justice. [OSp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *wazīr*, vizir.]

al'gum, 1 al'gum; 2 ăl'gŭm, *n.* See ALMUG.

Al-ham'bra, 1 al-ham'brə; 2 ăl-hăm'bra, *n.* The mediæval palace of the Moorish kings at Granada, Spain.

Al"ham-bresque', 1 al"ham-bresk' 2 ăl"hăm-brĕsk', *a. Arch.* Like the Alhambra or its peculiar and delicate type of Moorish architecture; Alhambraic.

a'li-as, 1 ē'li-əs; 2 ā'li-as. **I.** *a.* Another. **II.** *n.* **1.** An assumed name. **2.** *Law.* A second writ to the same effect as a former one, issued after the first has failed. **III.** *adv.* Otherwise; otherwise called. [L., < *alius*, other.]

A'li Ba'ba, 1 ā'lı bā'bə; 2 ā'lĭ bä'bä. In the *Arabian Nights*, the hero of *The Forty Thieves*, who gains entrance to the robbers' cave by the magic words "Open sesame."

al'i-bi, 1 al'ı-bī, *n.* 2 ăl'i-bī, *n.* A form of defense by which the accused, in order to establish his innocence, undertakes to show that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed; as, he proved an *alibi*. [L., old locative case of *alius*, other.] [value.

al"i-bil'i-ty, 1 al"ı-bil'ı-ti; 2 ăl"i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Nutritive quality or

al'i-ble, 1 al'ı-bl; 2 ăl'i-bl, *a.* Nourishing; nutritive; as, *alible* food. [< L. *alibilis*, < *alo*, nourish.]

A"li-can'te, 1 a"lı-kän'tē; 2 ă"lĭ-cän'te, *n.* A province (2,185 sq. m.; pop. 484,000), or its capital (pop. 51,200) in S. E. Spain; famous wine center.

Al'ice, 1 al'is; 2 ăl'ĭç, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Al'lie, Al'ly, El'sie** (dims.). Dan. **El'se,** 1 el'sē, 2 ĕl'sę; D. **Els'je,** 1 els'yə, 2 ĕls'ye; F. **A"lice',** 1 a"lis', 2 ă"lĭç'; G. **A-li'ce,** 1 ä-lī'sə, 2 ä-lĭ'çe; It. **A-li'cia,** 1 ä-lī'cha, 2 ä-lĭ'chä; L. **A-li'ci-a,** 1 ä-lish'ı-ə, 2 a-liçh'ĭ-a; Sp. **A-li'ci-a,** 1 ä-lī'thi-ä, 2 ä-lĭ'thĭ-ä; Sw. **El'sa,** 1 el'sə, 2 ĕl'sa. [Teut. *fem.*, noble cheer. See ADELINE.]

al'i-dade, 1 al'ı-dēd; 2 ăl'i-dād, *n.* An auxiliary circle, frame, or movable arm, carrying microscopes or verniers, for reading the divisions of a graduated circle or arc; also, a theodolite having such an arm. [F., < LL. *alhidada*, < Ar. *al-'iḍādah*, < *al*, the, + *adad*, upper arm.]

a'lien, 1 ēl'yen; 2 āl'yĕn, *vt.* To transfer to another; also, to estrange.

a'lien, *a.* **1.** Of another country; foreign. **2.** Hence, of foreign character; not similar; unsympathetic. [< L.OF *alienus,* < *alius,* other.]

Syn.: conflicting, contradictory, contrary, contrasted, distant, foreign, hostile, impertinent, inappropriate, irrelevant, opposed, remote, strange, unconnected, unlike. *Foreign* refers to difference of birth, *alien* to difference of allegiance. In their figurative use, that is *foreign* which is *remote, unlike,* or *unconnected;* that is *alien* which is *conflicting, hostile,* or *opposed. Impertinent* (not pertinent) and *irrelevant* matters can not claim consideration in a certain connection; *inappropriate* matters could not properly be considered. Compare ALIEN, *n.*—Ant.: akin, appropriate, apropos, essential, germane, pertinent, proper, relevant.—**Prep.:** *to* or *from: to* preferable.

a'lien, *n.* **1.** An unnaturalized foreign resident. **2.** One of another race. **3.** One estranged or excluded.

Syn.: foreigner, stranger. A naturalized citizen is not an *alien,* even if a *foreigner* by birth, and perhaps a *stranger* in the place where he resides. A person of foreign birth not naturalized is an *alien,* tho he may have been long resident in the country, and ceased to be a *stranger.* He is an *alien* in one country if his allegiance is to another. The people of any country still residing in their own land are, strictly speaking, *foreigners* to the people of all other countries, rather than *aliens;* but *alien* and *foreigner* are often used synonymously.—Ant.: citizen, countryman, fellow countryman, native, native-born inhabitant, naturalized person.—**Prep.:** *to* (rarely *from*).

a'lien-ate, 1 ēl'yen-ēt; 2 āl'yĕn-āt, *vt.* [-AT'EDd; -AT'ING.] **1.** To make alien; estrange. **2.** To make over; transfer; sell.—**a'lien-ate†,** *a.* Alienated.—**a'lien-a-bl**(eR, *a.* That may be alienated.—**a'lien-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**a'lien-age,** *n.* The state of being alien or an alien.—**a'lien-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. **2.** Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; derangement.—Syn.: INSANITY.—**a'lien-a"tor,** *n.*—**a'lien-ee,** *n.* One who takes over transferred property.—**a'lien-ism,** *n.* **1.** Alienage. **2.** The study and treatment of mental derangement.—**a'lien-ist,** *n.* One skilled in the study or treatment of insanity.—**a'lien-or,** *n. Law.* One who alienates property to another; a vender. **a'lien-er†.**—**a'lien-ship,** *n.* The condition of an alien.

al'i-form, 1 al'i-fôrm; 2 āl'i-fôrm, *a.* Wing-shaped: said of processes of bones and of muscles. [< L. *ala,* wing, + -FORM.]

Al"i-garh', 1 al"i-gur'; 2 āl"i-gŭr', *n.* **1.** A district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 1,957 sq. m.; pop. 1,043,000. **2.** A fortified city, 82 m. southeast of Delhi; pop. 65,000.

a-light', 1 ə-lait'; 2 a-līt'. **I.** *vi.* [A-LIGHT'EDd; A-LIGHT'ING.] **1.** To descend and come to rest; dismount; settle. **2.** To come (upon) by accident. **II.** *a.* & *adv.* Lighted; on fire; lighted up. [ME. *alighten,* < *a-* (A-1, or A-2; according to the meaning) + *lighten,* < AS. *lihtan;* see LIGHT, *vi.*]

a-lign', a-lign'ment. Same as ALINE, etc.

a-like', 1 ə-laik'; 2 a-līk'. **I.** *a.* Having resemblance; like one another; resembling, wholly or in part. **II.** *adv.* In like manner. [< AS. *onlīc.*]

Syn.: akin, analogous, equal, equivalent, homogeneous, identical, kindred, like, resembling, similar, synonymous, uniform. Two or more objects are *alike* when each resembles the other or others; by modifiers *alike* may be made to express more or less resemblance; as, these houses are somewhat (that is, partially) *alike;* or, exactly (that is, in all respects) *alike;* or, *alike* in color or structure. Substances are *homogeneous* which are made up of elements of the same kind, or which are the same in structure. To say "this is the *identical* man" is to say not merely that he is *similar* to the one I have in mind, but that he is the very *same* person. Things are *analogous* when they are *similar* in idea, plan, use, or character, but perhaps quite unlike in appearance; as, the gills of fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals. Compare IDENTICAL.—Ant.: different, dissimilar, distinct, heterogeneous, unlike.—**Prep.:** the specimens are alike *in* kind; they are all alike *to* me.

al'i-ment, 1 al'i-ment *or* -ment; 2 āl'i-ment, *n.* Food for body or mind; nutriment; sustenance. [< L.F *alo,* nourish.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**al'i-ment,** *vt.* To furnish with food or necessaries.—**al"i-men'tal,** *a.* Nutritious.—**al"i-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*—**al"i-men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of supplying nutrition. **2.** The act, process, or capacity of receiving nourishment. **3.** Maintenance.—**al"i-men'ta-tiv**(e§, *a.* Of or pertaining to alimentation.—**al"i-men'tiv**(e§, *a. Phren.* Pertaining to food or the desire for it.—**al"i-men'tiv**(e-ness§, *n.* **1.** *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food. **2.** Appetite. **al"i-men'ta-tiv**(e-ness†.

al"i-men'ta-ry, 1 al'i-men'tə-ri; 2 āl'i-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* Supplying nourishment; connected with the function of nutrition.—**alimentary canal,** the canal between the mouth and the anus, including esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

al'i-mo-ny, 1 al'i-mo-ni; 2 āl'i-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The allowance made to a woman by order of court, from her husband's estate or income, for her maintenance after her divorce or legal separation from him, or during a suit therefor. The allowance made during suit is called **alimony pendente lite.** **2.** Maintenance; nourishment; aliment. [< L. *alimonia,* < *alo,* nourish.]

a-line', 1 ə-lain'; 2 a-līn', *v.* [A-LINED'; A-LIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To arrange in or bring into line, as in military tactics. **II.** *i.* To fall into line. [< L.F *ad,* to, + *linea,* line.] **a-lign't.**—**a-line'ment,** *n.* **1.** Position or place in line; formation in line. **2.** A straight line through two or more points. **3.** The ground-plan of a work, as in railroad or military engineering. **a-lign'ment†.**

al'i-nit, 1 al'i-nit; 2 āl'i-nīt, *n.* A culture of a bacterium (*Bacillus ellenbachiensis*), said to promote the formation of nitrogenous plant-food in the soil by decomposing humus or by fixing atmospheric nitrogen: trade name. [G., < L. *alo,* nourish, + *nitrum;* see NITR-.] **al'i-nite†.**

A'li Pa-sha', 1 ā'li pə-shū'; 2 ā'li pa-shā' (1741–1822). An Albanian warrior and leader.

al'i-ped, 1 al'i-pĕd; 2 āl'i-pĕd, *n.* A wing-footed animal; a chiropter or bat. [< L. *ala,* wing, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.]

al"i-phat'ic, 1 al"i-fat'ik, 2 āl"i-făt'ic, *a. Chem.* Obtained from fat; pertaining to or derived from fat.

al'i-quant, 1 al'i-kwənt; 2 āl'i-kwant, *a.* Contained in another number, but with remainder. [< L. *aliquantus,* somewhat.]

al'i-quot, 1 al'i-kwet; 2 āl'i-kwŏt, *a.* Contained in another number without remainder. [< L. *aliquot,* < *alius,* some, + *quot,* how many.] [position; listed over.

a-list', 1 ə-list'; 2 a-list', *adv.* & *a. Naut.* In a canted or inclined

a"li-un'de, 1 ē"li-un'dē; 2 ā"li-ūn'dē, *adv.* [L.] *Law.* From a source extrinsic to the principal matter; from elsewhere; as, testimony to explain or contradict a written instrument from other sources than itself is evidence *aliunde.*

a-live', 1 ə-laiv'; 2 a-līv', *a.* **1.** In a living state, or a state in which the organs perform their functions; having life: said of organisms: opposed to *dead;* as, the tree is *alive* even in winter. **2.** In action, motion, or existence; in force or operation; in full vigor. **3.** In lively action; in an animated state; sprightly; as, *alive* with enthusiasm. **4.** In a condition of attentiveness, sensitiveness, or susceptibility; open to impressions; as, *alive* to pain. **5.** Abounding in life or living things, or in evidences of life; as, the hive was *alive* with bees. [< AS. *on,* in, + *līf,* life.]

Syn.: active, alert, animate, animated, breathing, brisk, existent, existing, live, lively, living, quick, subsisting, vivacious. *Alive* applies to all degrees of life, from that which shows one to be barely *existing* or *existent* as a living thing, as when we say he is "barely *alive,*" to that which implies the very utmost of vitality and power, as in the words "he is all *alive,*" "thoroughly *alive.*" So the word *quick,* which began by signifying "having life," is now mostly applied to energy of life as shown in swiftness of action. *Breathing* is capable of like contrast. We say of a dying man, "he is still *breathing*"; or we speak of a *breathing* statue, or "*breathing* and sounding, beauteous battle," TENNYSON *Princess* can. v, l. 155, where it means having, or seeming to have, full and vigorous breath, abundant life. Compare ACTIVE, ALERT, NIMBLE.—Ant.: dead, deceased, defunct, dispirited, dull, inanimate, lifeless, spiritless.—Prep.: alive *in* every nerve; alive *to* every noble impulse; alive *with* fervor, hope, love; alive *through* all his being. [Levant.

al"i-za'ri, 1 al"i-zā'ri; 2 āl'i-zā'ri, *n.* Madder: so called in the trade.

a-liz'a-rin, } 1 a-liz'ə-rin; 2 a-liz'a-rin, *n. Chem.* An orange-red

a-liz'a-rine, } crystalline coloring compound ($C_{14}H_8O_4$): used to dye cotton, wool, and silks various shades of red. Formerly prepared from madder, now manufactured from anthracene. [< F. *alizari,* madder.]

al'ka-hest, 1 al'kə-hest; 2 āl'ka-hĕst, *n. Alchemy.* An imaginary infallible solvent. [Invented by Paracelsus.]

al'ka-li, 1 al'kə-lai *or* -li; 2 āl'ka-lī *or* -li, *n.* [-LIS or -LIES, 1 -laiz *or* -liz; 2 -līş *or* -liş, *pl.*] **1.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and oxygen with any one of the elements lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium, or the radical ammonium, characterized by great solubility in water and capability of neutralizing acids: popularly extended to anything that will neutralize an acid, as lime, magnesia, etc. Alkalis turn red litmus blue. **2.** Soda ash. **3.** [W. U. S.] Mineral matter, not including sodium chlorid, found in natural waters and in soils. [< F. *alcali,* < Ar. *al-qaliy,* < *al,* the, + *qaliy,* ashes of saltwort.] **al'ca-li†.**—**al'ka-li-flat",** *n.* An arid plain, permeated or incrusted with alkaline salts, the bed of an evaporated lake.—**a. metals,** see ALKALINE METALS, under ALKALINE.—**a. soil,** a soil containing an unusual amount of soluble mineral salts. It frequently collects on the surface under arid conditions and excessive evaporation, and forms a saline crust. The salts are principally chlorids, sulfates, carbonates, and bicarbonates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium, and, sometimes, borates and nitrates. **Black alkali,** formed by the action of sodium carbonate on the humus of soils, is very injurious, while **white alkali,** which is formed by the action of sodium sulfate, is less injurious.—**al"ka-les'cent.** **I.** *a.* Tending to become alkaline. **II.** *n.* An alkalescent compound.—**al"ka-les'cen-cy,** *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; slight alkalinity. **al"ka-les'cence†.**—**al-kal'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Petrol.* Containing or characterized by a considerable amount of the alkaline bases, especially soda and potash. **2.** Alkaline.—**al'ka-li-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To change into an alkali. **II.** *i.* To become alkaline or an alkali. [+ -FY.]—**al'ka-li-gen,** *n.* Nitrogen. [+ -GEN.]—**al'ka-lim'e-ter,** *n.* A burette employed in the volumetric analysis of alkaline solutions by the use of a standard solution of acid. [+ -METER.] **al"ca-lim'e-ter†.**—**al"ka-lim'e-try,** *n.* The determination of the percentage of alkali in a mixture or solution, usually volumetrically, by means of a standard acid solution. **al"ca-lim'e-try†.**—**al'ka-lin'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being alkaline.—**al'ka-lize,** *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To convert into alkali; make alkaline. **al'ka-lise†.**—**al"ka-li-za'tion,** *n.*

al'ka-line, } 1 al'kə-lain *or* -lin; 2 āl'ka-lin *or* -līn, *a.* Of, per-

al'ka-lin§, } taining to, or having the characteristics of an alkali; containing or produced by an alkali.—**alkaline earths,** the oxids of calcium, strontium, and barium (the **metals of the alkaline earths**).—**a. metals,** those metals whose ox-

ids combine with water to form alkalis, as lithium, sodium, potassium, and cæsium.

al'ka-loid, 1 al'kə-loid; 2 ăl'ka-lŏid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an alkali; containing an alkali or alkaloid.

al'ka-loid, *n.* Any nitrogenous organic base, especially one of vegetable origin, having a powerful toxic effect on the animal economy, as strychnin or morphin.

al"ka-loi'dal, 1 al"kə-loi'dəl; 2 ăl"ka-lŏi'dal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an alkaloid. **2.** Containing or resembling alkali. **al'ka-loid‡.**

al'ka-net, 1 al'kə-net; 2 ăl'ka-nĕt, *n.* **1.** The root of a plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*), yielding a red coloring-matter. **2.** The plant *Alkanna tinctoria.* **3.** One of several similar dye-producing plants of other genera; as, European *alkanet* (*Anchusa officinalis*); evergreen *alkanet* (*Anchusa sempervirens*); in America, the puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens*). **4.** Anchusin. [< Sp. *alcaneta,* dim. of *alcana,* < Ar. *al-hënnā.* < *al,* the, + *hennā,* henna.]

al"ke-ken'gi, 1 al"ki-ken'ji; 2 ăl"ke-kĕn'ĝi, *n. Bot.* The strawberry- or husk-tomato (*Physalis alkekengi*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), a native of southern Europe, with a scarlet fruit; winter-cherry. [LL., < Ar. *al-kākanj,* < *al,* the, + Per. *kākanj,* a resin.]

Al"ko-ran', etc. Same as KORAN, etc.

all, 1 ôl; 2 ąl, *a.* **1.** The entire substance, space, time, degree, number, etc., of; every one of: used distributively; also, the utmost possible; any whatever. **2.** Nothing except; alone; as, he was *all* skin and bones. [< AS. *eall,* < √ *al,* nourish, + participial suffix *-na;* cp. Goth. *alls.*] Syn.: see EVERY.—**all told,** when all are counted or considered.

all, *n.* The whole, collectively, absolutely, or relatively; also, distributively, each and every person or thing. [*All* is improperly followed by *of* in such sentences as "I saw *all of* them," the best literary usage omitting the *of* as needless, preferring "I saw them *all.*"]—**at all,** in any way; to any degree or extent; in any event; whatever: sometimes improperly for *entirely,* a use now obsolete in good English; as, "The clock ceases to go *at all.*"

all, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; quite.—**all along,** all the time.—**all but,** as nearly as possible; practically fulfilled; almost.—**all in all,** on the whole; everything.—**all in the wind.** **1.** *Naut.* In line with the wind, so as not to draw: said of the sails of a ship. **2.** [Colloq.] Puzzled; nonplused; confused.—**all over.** **1.** [Colloq.] In all parts. **2.** Gone by; past and gone.—**all right.** Quite correct; satisfactorily: used also with adjectival force, suitable; proper.—**all the same,** without difference; notwithstanding.

all, *conj.* Altho.

al'la bre've, 1 ôl'lə-brē'vē; 2 ăl'lä brę'vę. In quick (common) time: said of music containing a breve or four minims to each bar; hence, to be rendered double-quick. Symbol, 𝅜.

Al'la-gash, 1 al'ə-gash; 2 ăl'a-găsh, *n.* A river of N. Maine, which empties into the river St. John. [Mohammedan use.

Al'lah, 1 al'ə; 2 ăl'a, *n.* [Ar.] The one supreme being; God:

Al"la-ha-bad', 1 al"ə-ha-bād'; 2 ăl"a-ha-băd', *n.* A division (pop. 5,494,000) and its capital (pop. 172,000), N. British India.

Al"lan-a-Dale', 1 al"ən-ə-dēl'; 2 ăl"an-a-dāl', *n.* In English legend, an outlaw of Robin Hood's band who saves his sweetheart from marrying an old knight and weds her himself.

al-lan'to-ĭs, 1 a-lan'to-is; 2 ă-lăn'to-ĭs, *n.* A membranous sac-like appendage, for effecting oxygenation and other changes in the blood, developed from the hinder part of the alimentary tract in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles. [< Gr *allas, allanto-,* sausage, + *eidos,* form.]—**al"lan-to'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the allantois.—**al'lan'-told,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the allantois. **al"lan-toi'dal‡.**—**Al"lan-toi'de-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates having an allantois, including mammals, birds, and reptiles.

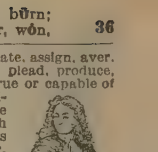
al-lay', 1 a-lē'; 2 ă-lā', *vt.* [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-[3] + AS. *lecgan,* lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet,* or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify,* directly from the Latin, and *appease,* from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm, quiet,* or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose,* to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.—**al-lay'er,** *n.*

al'le-cret, 1 al'ə-kret; 2 ăl'e-crĕt, *n.* A breastplate with tassets, worn by light cavalry and infantry about the 16th century. See illus. in next column. [< OF. *hallecret.*] **hal'e-cret‡.**

al-lege', 1a-lej'; 2 ă-lĕĝ', *vt.* [AL-LEGED'; AL-LEG'ING.] **1.** To assert to be true, but without proving. **2.** To bring forward as a ground, or material fact, in support of or in opposition to a claim, demand, or accusation. **3.** To cite or quote. [< L.[OF] *ex,* out, + *litigo,* litigate.]

Syn.: adduce, advance, affirm, assert, asseverate, assign, aver, cite, claim, declare, introduce, maintain, offer, plead, produce, say, state. To *allege* is formally to state as true or capable of proof, but without proving. *Adduce* is a secondary word: nothing can be *adduced* in evidence till something has been *stated* or *alleged,* which the evidence is to sustain. An *alleged* fact stands open to question or doubt. *Alleged* is, however, respectful; to speak of a "so-called" will or deed, etc., would be to cast discredit upon the document; *alleged* simply concedes nothing and leaves the question open. When an *alleged* criminal is brought to trial, the counsel on either side are accustomed to *advance* a theory, and *adduce* the strongest possible evidence in its support; they will *produce* documents and witnesses, *cite* precedents, *assign* reasons, *introduce* suggestions, *offer* pleas. The accused will usually *assert* his innocence. Compare STATE.—Ant.: see AFFIRM.—**al"le-ga'tion,** *n.* The act of alleging or asserting formally, or that which is alleged.—**al-lege'a-bl(e²,** *a.* That may be alleged.—**al-leg'er,** *n.*


Allecret.

Al'le-gha"ny, 1 al'ə-gē"nı; 2 ăl'e-ĝă"ny, *n.* **1.** A mountain range extending from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. **2.** A river in W. New York and Pennsylvania. **Al'le-ghen"y‡.**—**Al'le-gha"ny,** *a.* Of or relating to the **Alleghany Mountains. Al'le-ghen"y‡.**

al-le'giance, 1 a-lī'jens; 2 ă-lē'ĝans, *n.* **1.** Fidelity, or an obligation of fidelity, to a government, a superior, or a principle. **2.** The obligation of fidelity in general. [< MÉ. *ligeaunce,* < LIEGE.]

Syn.: devotion, faithfulness, fealty, fidelity, homage, loyalty, obedience, subjection. The feudal uses of these words have mostly passed away with the state of society that gave them birth; but their origin still colors their present meaning. A patriotic American feels an enthusiastic *loyalty* to the republic; he takes, on occasion, an oath of *allegiance* to the government, but his *loyalty* will lead him to do more than mere *allegiance* could demand; he pays *homage* to God alone, as the only king and lord, or to those principles of right that are spiritually supreme; he acknowledges the duty of *obedience* to all rightful authority; he resents the idea of *subjection. Fealty* is becoming somewhat rare, except in elevated or poetic style, *faithfulness* or *fidelity* being now preferred.—Ant.: disaffection, disloyalty, rebellion, sedition, treason.—Prep.: allegiance *of* the citizen *to* the government; the government has a right to allegiance *from* the citizen.—**al-le'giant,** *a.* Loyal; faithful.

al"le-gor'ic, }1 al"ə-ger'ık, -ı-kel; 2 ăl"e-ĝŏr-ic, -i-cal,
al"le-gor'i-cal, } *a.* Pertaining to or containing allegory; figurative.—**al"le-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**al"le-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

al'le-go-rist, 1 al'ə-go-rist; 2 ăl'e-ĝo-rist, *n.* One who composes or uses allegories.—**al"le-go-ris'tic,** *a.*

al'le-go-rize, 1 al'ə-go-ruiz; 2 ăl'e-ĝo-riz, *v.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat as allegorical. **2.** To relate or compose in the manner of an allegory; turn into allegory. **II.** *i.* To use allegory. **al'le-go-rist‡.**—**al"le-gor"i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of allegorizing, or the state of being allegorized. **al"le-gor"i-sa'tion‡.**—**al'le-go-riz"er,** *n.* One who allegorizes; an allegorist; also, one who treats Biblical events as allegories. **al'le-go-ris"er‡.**

al'le-go"ry, 1 al'ə-go"rı; 2 ăl'e-ĝo"ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The setting forth of a subject under the guise of some other subject; an extended simile with the comparative words left out, as a story to illustrate a truth; loosely, any symbolic representation in literature or art; an emblem. **2.** An example of such utterance or discourse. [< Gr.[LAT] *allegoria,* < *allos,* other, + *agoreuō,* harangue.]

Syn.: fable, fiction, illustration, metaphor, parable, simile, story. The *allegory, parable,* or *fable* tells its story as if true, leaving the reader or hearer to discover its fictitious character and learn its lesson. The word *fiction* is now applied almost exclusively to novels or romances. An *allegory* or *parable* is a moral or religious tale, of which the moral lesson is the substance, and all descriptions and incidents but accessories, as in *The Pilgrim's Progress;* the *parable* is generally briefer and less adorned than the *allegory.* A *fable* is generally brief, representing animals as the speakers and actors, and conveying some lesson of practical wisdom or shrewdness. Compare SIMILE; STORY.—Ant.: chronicle, fact, history, narrative, record.

al"le-gret'to, 1 al"ə-gret'o; 2 ăl"e-ĝrĕt'o. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* & *adv.* Slower than allegro. **II.** *n.* A movement in allegretto time. [It.]

al-le'gro, 1 al-le'gro; 2 ăl-le'ĝro. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* & *adv.* Quick; lively. **II.** *n.* A composition, strain, etc., in quick time. [It., < L. *alacer,* brisk.]

al-le'lo-morph, 1 a-lī'lo-mōrf; 2 ă-lē'lo-mŏrf, *n. Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, one of a pair of contrasted characters which become segregated in the formation of reproductive cells. [< Gr. *allēlōn,* of one another, + *morphē.* form.]—**al-le"lo-mor'phic,** *a.*

al"le-lu'ia, 1 al"ı-lū'yə; 2 ăl"e-lu'ya, *n.* & *interj.* Hallelujah. [LL.] **al"le-lu'iah‡.**—**al"le-lu-iat'ic,** *a.*

alle"mande', 1 al"mānd' *or* al"ə-mand'; 2 ăl"mänd' *or* ăl"e-mänd', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Mus.* A moderately rapid piece, of German origin, being the first movement after the prelude of the suite. **2.** Any one of various German dances. **3.** A figure in dancing.

Al'len, 1 al'ən; 2 ăl'ĕn, *n.* **1. Charles Grant Blairfindle** (1848–1899), a scientific writer and novelist born in Canada; *The Evolutionist at Large,* etc. **2. Ethan** (1737–1789), American soldier, leader of the "Green Mountain Boys," a body of Ver-

mont soldiers in the Revolutionary war. **3. James Lane** (1848–), an American novelist.

al-len'ar-ly, 1 a-len'ər-li; 2 ă-lĕn'ar-ly, *adv. & a. Scots Law.* Only; alone; merely; as, to grant a life-rent interest *allenarly.* [Scot., < ALL + *anerly,* only. < *ane* = ONE.]

Al'len-by, Edmund Henry, Viscount (1861–). British field-marshal; general in command of British forces in Egypt and Palestine, 1917–1918.

Al'len-stein, 1 ŏ'lĕn-shtīn; 2 ă'lĕn-shtīn, *n.* A town in East Prussia province, Prussia; pop. 33,000: made subject to plebiscite following World War.

Al'len-town, 1 al'ən-taun; 2 ăl'ĕn-town, *n.* A manufacturing city, county-seat of Lehigh county, Pa.; pop. 52,000; the seat of Mühlenberg College (Lutheran), founded in 1867.

Allen treatment. A treatment for diabetes mellitus in which all food is withheld from the patient until certain symptoms of the disease disappear, after which gradually increasing quantities of food are given him until his limit of tolerance for proteids and carbohydrates is learned: introduced by Dr. F. M. Allen, of New York.

al-le'vi-ate, 1 a-lī'vi-ēt; 2 ă-lē'vi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To make lighter or easier to bear; relieve; mitigate. [< L. *ad,* to, + *levis,* light.]

Syn.: abate, allay, assuage, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, reduce, relieve, remove, soften. *Alleviate* is less than *relieve; relieve,* ordinarily, less than *remove.* We *alleviate, relieve,* or *remove* the trouble; we *relieve,* not *alleviate,* the sufferer. *Assuage* is, by derivation, to sweeten; *mitigate,* to make mild; *moderate,* to bring within measure; *abate,* to beat down and so make less. We *abate* a fever; *lessen* anxiety; *moderate* passions or desires; *lighten* burdens; *mitigate* or *alleviate* pain; *reduce* inflammation; *soften, assuage,* or *moderate* grief; we *lighten* or *mitigate* punishments; we *relieve* any suffering of body or mind that admits of help, comfort, or remedy. Compare ALLAY.—Ant.: aggravate, augment, embitter, enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse.—**al-le'vi-a'tion,** *n.* An alleviating, or that which alleviates.—**al-le'vi-a-tiv** (ē[s]. **I.** *a.* Tending to alleviate. **II.** *n.* Anything that alleviates.—**al-le'vi-a'tor,** *n.*—**al-le'vi-a-to-ry,** *a.*

al'ley[1], 1 al'i; 2 ăl'y, *n.* **1.** A narrow passageway, street, path, or walk. **2.** A long narrow space for bowling, or the building containing it. [< F. *allée,* passage.] Syn.: see WAY.

—**al'ley-way",** *n.* A short or narrow passageway

al'ley[2], *n.* A large playing-marble. [< ALABASTER.]

All Fools' day. The first of April: a day on which jokes and tricks are commonly practised.

all'-fours", *n.* A game of cards.—**all fours,** the four legs of a quadruped, or the arms and legs of a human being: chiefly in the phrase **to be, go,** or **run on all fours.**

all hail! All health! an exclamation in friendly salutation.

All"-hal'lows, *n.* **1.** All Saints' day, Nov 1. **2.** All the saints.

All"-hal'low-mas, *n.* The feast of All Saints.—**All"hallow-tide,** *n.* The season near Nov. 1.

all'heal", 1 ōl'hīl"; 2 ąl'hēl", *n.* **1.** Any one of several herbs, as the common valerian, heal-all, etc. **2**†. A panacea.

al"li-a'ceous, 1 al"i-ē'shus; 2 ăl"i-ā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Allium* (including the onion, leek, and garlic). **2.** Having the taste or smell of the onion or garlic. [< *allium,* garlic.] **al"li-a'ceous**†.

al-li'ance[1], 1 a-lai'ans; 2 ă-lī'ane, *n.* **1.** A formal treaty or agreement between states or other parties. **2.** The union so formed; any intimate relationship. **3.** *Zool.* A superfamily or suborder. **4.** *Bot.* A group of orders; a cohort. [< OF *aliance,* < LL. *allegantia,* < L. *alligo,* bind.]

Syn.: affinity, coalition, compact, confederacy, confederation, federation, fusion, kin, league, partnership, union. *Alliance* is in its common use a connection formed by treaty between sovereign states as for mutual aid in war. *Partnership* is a mercantile word; *alliance* chiefly political or matrimonial. *Coalition* is oftenest used of political parties; *fusion* is now the more common word in this sense. In a *confederacy* or *confederation* there is an attempt to unite separate states in a general government without surrender of sovereignty. *Union* makes the separate states substantially one. *Federation* is a poetic and rhetorical word expressing something of the same thought. The United States is not a *confederacy* nor an *alliance;* the nation might be called a *federation,* but prefers to be styled a federal *union.* See ASSOCIATION.—Ant.: antagonism, discord, disunion, divorce, enmity, hostility, schism, secession, separation, war.—Prep.: alliance *with* a neighboring people; *against* the common enemy; *for* offense and *defense;* alliance *of, between,* or *among* nations.

Al-li'ance[2], *n.* A city in N. E. Ohio; pop. 21,610.

al'li-bone, 1 al'i-bōn; 2 ăl'i-bōn, **Samuel Austin** (1816–1889). An American writer and literary critic; *Dict. of Eng. Literature.*

al'li-chol-ly†, *n.* Melancholy.

al-lied', 1 a-laid'; 2 ă-līd', *pa.* **1.** United, confederated, or leagued. **2.** Morphologically related. See ALLY, *v.*

al'li-gate†, *vt.* To unite; attach.

al"li-ga'tion, 1 al"i-gē'shən; 2 ăl"i-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Arith.* The method of finding or rule for finding the relation between the prices of the ingredients in a mixture, their proportions, and the price of the mixture.

In **alligation alternate** the proportion is required, the other two quantities being given: in **alligation medial** the cost of the mixture is required.

2†. The act of uniting, or the state of being united. [< L. *alligatio(n-),* < *alligo,* < *ad,* to, + *ligo,* bind.]

al'li-ga"tor, 1 al'i-gē'tər; 2 ăl'i-gā"tor, *n.* **1.** A large American crocodilian reptile, having a long jaw set with strong teeth and an armored skin; loosely, any crocodile. See illus. in next column. **2.** A machine for squeezing ore, etc. **3.** A kind of printing-press. [Earlier *alligarta,* < Sp. *el lagarto,* < *el,* the, + *lagarto,* lizard.] **al'le-ga"tor**†; **al'li-gar"ta**†.—**al'li-ga"tor-pear",** *n.* The fruit of a small West-Indian tree; the avocado; also, the fruit of other trees of the genus *Persea,* as of the red bay (*P. carolinensis*) of the eastern United States.

al-li'sion†, *n.* The act of striking or dashing against.

al-lit'er-ate, 1 a-lit'ər-ēt; 2 ă-lit'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make alliterative; as, to *alliterate* verses. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use alliteration. **2.** To be alliterative.

al-lit"er-a'tion, 1 a-lit'ər-ē'shən; 2 ă-lit'er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The use of a succession of words with the same initial letter or sound. **2.** Specif., initial rime. [< L. *ad,* to, + *litera,* letter.]—**al-lit'er-a-tiv** (es, *a.* Pertaining to or marked by alliteration. **al-lit'er-al**†.—**al-lit'er-a-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**al-lit'er-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

Alligator. 1/12

al'li-um, 1 al'i-um; 2 ăl'i-ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* **1.** A large widely distributed genus of plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*)—the onions—with a tunicate bulb, leafless scapes, flowers in a terminal umbel, and a garlicky odor. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus.

al'lo-, 1 al'o-; 2 ăl'o-. Derived from Greek *allos,* other: a combining form. In chemistry it denotes unexplained isomerism; as, *allo*maleic acid, a name sometimes applied to fumaric acid.

al'lo-cate, 1 al'o-kēt; 2 ăl'o-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] To place; set apart; apportion; locate; attach locally. [< L.[LL] *ad,* to, + *locus,* place.]—**al"lo-ca'tion,** *n.*

al"lo-ca'tur, 1 al'o-kē'tur; 2 ăl'o-cā'tŭr, *n. Law.* The judicial indorsement of a writ or order [L.]

al"lo-cu'tion, 1 al'o-kiū'shən; 2 ăl'o-cūʃ'shon, *n.* A formal exhortation or address, as of the Pope to the clergy. [< L. *ad,* to, + *loquor,* speak.]

al'lod, 1 al'əd; 2 ăl'ŏd. *n* Same as ALLODIUM.

al-lo'di-um, 1 a-lō'di-um; 2 ă-lō'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Law* **1.** The interest or estate in lands held in absolute ownership; in the United States generally, estates in fee simple. **2.** Land so held. [LL., < OHG. *allōd,* < *all,* all, + *ōt,* property.] **a-lo'di-umt.**—**al-lo'di-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service, opposed to *feudal* **a-lo'di-al**†.

al-log'a-my, 1 a-leg'a-mi; 2 ă-lŏg'a-my, *n. Bot.* Fecundation of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same species; cross-fertilization: opposed to *autogamy.* [< ALLO- + Gr *gamos,* marriage.]—**al-log'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Requiring two individuals to bring about sexual reproduction: applied to normally cross-fertilized plants.

al-lom'er-ism, 1 a-lem'ər-izm; 2 ă-lŏm'er-ĭsm, *n. Chem.* Constancy of crystalline form with variation in chemical constitution. [< ALLO- + Gr. *meros.* part.]—**al-lom'er-ous,** *a.*

al'lo-morph, 1 al'o-mērf; 2 ăl'o-môrf, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A pseudomorph formed without change of chemical composition, as calcite after aragonite. Compare PARAMORPH. **2.** A variety of pseudomorph the constituents of which have been partially or totally changed, or one which has assumed a substitute constituent. [< ALLO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.]—**al"lo-mor'phic,** *a.*—**al"lo-mor'phism,** *n.*

al-lop'a-thy, 1 a-lop'a-thi; 2 ă-lŏp'a-thy, *n. Med.* The system of remedial treatment in which it is sought to cure a disease by producing a condition incompatible with the disease: opposed to *homeopathy.* [< Gr. *allos,* other, + *pathos,* suffering, disease.]—**al"lo-path'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or favoring allopathy.—**al"lo-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**al-lop'a-thist,** *n.* **al'lo-path**†.

al'lo-phane, 1 al'o-fēn; 2 ăl'o-fān, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, usually sky-blue, hydrous aluminum silicate ($Al_2SiO_5+5H_2O$). [< Gr. *allophanēs,* < *allos,* other, + *phainō,* make appear.]

al-lot', 1 a-let'; 2 ă-lŏt', *vt.* [AL-LOT'TED[d]; AL-LOT'TING.] **1.** To assign by lot; distribute. **2.** To apportion; appoint; assign. [< F. *allotir,* < LL. *lottum,* lot.]

Syn.: appoint, apportion, assign, award, destine, distribute, divide, give, grant, mete out, portion out, select, set apart. *Allot,* originally to assign by lot, applies to the giving of a definite thing to a certain person. A portion or extent of time or space is *allotted;* as, I expect to live out my *allotted* time; to *allot* a plot of ground for a park. *Appoint* may be used of time, space, or person; as, the *appointed* day; the *appointed* place; an officer was *appointed* to this station. *Destine* fixes or assumes to fix what is considerably in the future; as, he *destines* his son to follow his own profession. *Assign* is rarely used of time, but rather of places, persons, or things. That which is *allotted, appointed,* or *assigned* is more or less arbitrary; that which is *awarded* is the due requital of something the receiver has done, and he has right and claim to it; as, the medal was *awarded* for valor.—Ant.: appropriate, confiscate, deny, refuse, resume, retain, seize, withhold.—Prep.: allot *to* a company *for* a purpose.—**al-lot'ment,** *n.* The act of allotting or that which is allotted; a plot of land; also, destiny.

al-lot'ro-pism, 1 a-let'ro-pizm; 2 ă-lŏt'ro-pĭsm, *n.* The property, process, or principle of allotropy; allotropy.

al-lot'ro-py, 1 a-let'ro-pi; 2 ă-lŏt'ro-py, *n. Chem.* The variation in properties shown by elements or their compounds without change of chemical composition, as carbon, which exists as diamond, graphite, and charcoal. [< Gr. *allotropia,* < *allos,* other, + *tropos,* < *trepō,* turn.]—**al'lo-trope,** *n.*

One of the forms assumed by an allotropic substance; as, the diamond is an *allotrope* of carbon.—**al"lo-trop'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or having the property of allotropy; as, ozone is an *allotropic* form of oxygen. **al"lo-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**al"lo-trop'i-cal-i-ty,** *n.*

all' ott., *abbr.* [It.] *All' ottava* (an octave higher).

al-lot'ter-y‖, *n.* Allotment; share; portion.

al"o'ver, 1 ôl"ō'vər; 2 ąl"ō'vər, *n.* A fabric of lace or other material having an embroidered pattern extending over its entire surface.

al-low', 1 a-lau'; 2 ă-low', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put no obstacle in the way of; permit; tolerate; also, to approve; sanction. **2.** To grant; allot; give. **3.** To make allowance for; deduct. **4.** To admit; acknowledge. **II.** *i.* To make allowance, concession, or abatement. [*Allow* derives its meanings from both Latin *allaudare*, to praise, and *allocare*, to place, stow.]

Syn.: admit, concede, confess, consent to, endure, grant, let, permit, sanction, suffer, tolerate, yield. We *allow* that which we do not attempt to hinder; we *permit* that to which we give express authorization. When this is given verbally it is called permission; when in writing it is commonly called a permit. Locally [U. S.], *allow* is used in the sense of *think, believe, intend;* as, "He *allowed* he would go"; "He *allowed* to pay it." It is used also in the sense of *say.* Such uses are inadmissible. We *concede* a right; *grant* a request; *consent* to a sale of property; *permit* an inspection of accounts; *sanction* a marriage; *tolerate* the rudeness of a well-meaning servant; *submit* to a surgical operation; *yield* to a demand or necessity against our wish or will, or *yield* something under compulsion. *Suffer,* in the sense of mild concession, is now becoming rare. Compare PERMISSION.—Ant.: deny, disallow, disapprove, forbid, protest, refuse, reject, resist, withstand. See also synonyms for PROHIBIT.

—Prep.: to allow *of* (in best recent usage, simply to *allow*) such an action; allow one *in* such a course; allow *for* spending-money; allow *for* errors.

—al-low'a-bl(e), *a.* That may be allowed; permissible; admissible.–**al-low'a-bly,** *adv.*–**al-low'ance.** I. *vt.* [-ANCED; -ANC-ING.] To put on an allowance; limit in amount. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is allowed; a limited amount or portion, as of income or food. **2.** Concession; a difference allowed in excess or abatement. **3.** Acknowledgment. Syn.: see PERMISSION; SALARY; SUBSIDY.—**al-lowed',** *pa.* That is permitted; approved; licensed.—**al-low'ed-ly,** *adv.* [birthplace of Robert Burns.

Al'lo-way, 1 al'ō-wē; 2 ăl'o-wā, *n.* A hamlet near Ayr, Scotland;

al-loy', 1 a-loi'; 2 ă-lŏy'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To mix with an alloy; reduce the purity of, or otherwise modify, by admixture; hence, to modify; temper; debase; impair. **2.** To form into an alloy; combine by mixing. **3.** To form alloy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mixture, solid solution, or combination of two or more metals; as, brass is an *alloy* of copper and zinc; by extension, a substance obtained by the mixture or combination of a metal and a nonmetal. **2.** A baser metal mixed or combined with a finer one. **3.** Anything that reduces purity. [< L. *ad,* to, + *ligo,* bind.]

Syn.: admixture, adulteration, debasement, deterioration *Adulteration, debasement,* and *deterioration* are always used in the bad sense; *admixture* is neutral, and may be good or bad; *alloy* is commonly good in the literal sense, as for giving hardness to coin, etc. An excess of *alloy* virtually amounts to *adulteration;* but *adulteration* is now mostly restricted to articles used for food, drink, medicine, and kindred uses In the figurative sense, as applied to character, etc., *alloy* is unfavorable, because there the only standard is perfection.

—al-loy'age, *n.* The act or process of alloying.

all'-round", 1 ôl'-round"; 2 ąl'-round", *a.* **1.** Of comprehensive range or scope; complete in action or effect. **2.** Excelling in all or many departments of the same business; many-sided; versatile.

All Saints. The festival of the Church commemorative of all saints and martyrs, occurring Nov. 1; All-Hallows; Allhallowmas. In the Greek Church it is observed on the first Sunday after Pentecost. **All Saints' day‡.**

All-Saints Bay. A bay, Bahia de Todos os Santos, at Bahia, Brazil; area, about 100 sq. m.

all'seed", 1 ôl'sīd"; 2 ąl'sēd", *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Any one of various small many-seeded weeds, as bird's knot-grass, goosefoot, flaxwort, etc.

All Souls. *R. C. Ch.* A day of commemoration, occurring Nov. 2, on which special intercession is made for the souls of all the faithful departed. **All Souls' day‡.**

all'spice", 1 ôl'spais"; 2 ąl'spīç", *n.* The aromatic dried berry of a West-Indian tree, the pimento.

All'ston, 1 ôl'stən, **Washington** (1779–1843). An American painter and poet; called "the American Titian."

all'thing", 1 ôl'thiŋ"; 2 ąl'thing", *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Everything.

al-lude', 1 a-liūd'; 2 ă-lūd', *vi.* [AL-LUD'ED[d]; AL-LUD'ING.] To refer (to something) without express mention; make indirect reference: always with *to.* [< L. *ad,* at, to, + *ludo,* play.]

Syn.: advert, hint, imply, indicate, insinuate, intimate, mention, point, refer, signify, suggest. *Allude* is erroneously used in the general sense of *mention* or *speak of.* We *allude* to a matter slightly, as if in byplay; we *advert* to it when we turn from our path to treat it; we *refer* to it by any clear utterance or expression. One may *hint* at a thing in a friendly way, but what is *insinuated* is always unfavorable, generally both hostile and cowardly. One may *indicate* his wishes, *intimate* his plans, *imply* his opinion, *signify* his will, *suggest* a course of action. Compare SUGGESTION.—Prep.: *to.*

al-lure', 1 a-liūr'; 2 ă-lūr', *v.* [AL-LURED'; AL-LUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To draw with or as with a lure; attract; entice; tempt. **II.** *i.* To exercise attraction. [< OF. *alurer,* < *a,* to, + *lurer,* lure.]

Syn.: attract, cajole, captivate, coax, decoy, draw, entice, inveigle, lure, seduce, tempt, win. One may *attract* without intent. One may *allure* to evil, but ordinarily to good: "*Allured* to brighter worlds," GOLDSMITH *Des. Vil.* l. 170. *Lure* is rather more akin to the physical nature and commonly used in an unfavorable sense. To *tempt* is to endeavor to lead one wrong; to *seduce* is to succeed in *winning* one from good to ill. *Win* may be used in a good sense, in which it surpasses the highest sense of *allure,* because it succeeds in that which *allure* attempts. *Coax* expresses the attraction of the person, not of the thing. A man may be *coaxed* to that which is by no means *alluring. Cajole* and *decoy* carry the idea of deceiving and ensnaring. To *inveigle* is to lead one blindly, as into folly or wrong. See DRAW; PERSUADE.—Ant.: chill, damp, deter, dissuade, drive away, repel, warn.—Prep.: allure *by* hopes; allure *from* evil *to* good.

—al-lure', *n.* The act of alluring, or that which allures. **—al-lure'ment,** *n.* **1.** Enticement; fascination; attraction. **2.** A charm; lure.—**al-lur'er,** *n.*—**al-lur'ing,** *pa.* That draws as with a lure; attractive; fascinating. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

al-lu'sion, 1 a-liū'ʒən; 2 ă-lū'zhon, *n.* An alluding; indirect reference; suggestion.

al-lu'siv(e[es]**,** 1 a-liū'siv; 2 ă-lū'vi-si, *a.* Suggestive; figurative. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

al-lu'vi-al, 1 a-liū'vi-əl; 2 ă-lū'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of earth deposited by water. [< L. *ad,* to, + *luo,* wash.]—**alluvial cone** (*Phys. Geog.*), the fan-shaped accumulation of detritus deposited where a river issues from a steep course upon flat land. **a. fan‡.**—**al-lu'vi-an, -ous,** *a.* [ing flood-

al-lu'vi-al, *n.* Alluvial soil, especially in Australia such soil bear-

al-lu'vi-on, 1 a-liū'vi-ən; 2 ă-lū'vi-ŏn, *n.* **1.** Earthy flood-deposit; alluvium: a term used especially in law. **2.** Inundation; flood; wave-washing. **3.** A downpour of volcanic cinder mud. [< L. *alluvio(n-);* see ALLUVIAL.]

al-lu'vi-um, 1 a-liū'vi-um; 2 ă-lū'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A or -VI-UMS[z], *pl.*] Deposits, as of sand or mud, formed in the slack water or overflow of streams. [L.]

al-ly', 1 a-laĭ'; 2 ă-lī', *vt. & vi.* [AL-LIED'; AL-LY'ING.] **1.** To unite by relationship, treaty, or compact. **2.** To enter into alliance; unite. [< L.[s] *ad,* to, + *ligo,* bind.]

al-ly', *n.* [AL-LIES'[z], *pl.*] A person or thing connected with another, usually in some relation of helpfulness or kinship: (1) A state, sovereign, or chief leagued with another, as by treaty or common action. (2) Any friendly associate or helper. (3) An organism or a group showing morphological relationships. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ADHERENT; ASSOCIATE; AUXILIARY.

al"ly-geaunce'†, *n.* Alleviation; lightening; atonement.

al'lyl, 1 al'il; 2 ăl'yl, *n. Chem.* A univalent radical (C_3H_5), known through its compounds. [< L. *allium,* garlic, + Gr. *hylē,* substance.]—**allyl alcohol,** a pungent liquid (C_3H_6O) obtained by distilling glycerin with crystallized oxalic acid.—**a. sulfid,** an essential oil ($C_6H_{10}S$) contained in garlic, onions, and other vegetables, giving them their characteristic taste and odor —**al-lyl'ic,** *a.*

al'ma[1]**,** 1 al'mə; 2 ăl'ma, *n.* An Egyptian singing girl. [< Ar. *almah,* learned.] **al'mah‡.**

Al'ma[2]**,** *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** A river in the Crimea; battle, 1854. [L., nourishing, cherishing.]

al"ma-cēn', 1 ąl"mą-thēn'. 2 ăl"mä-thęn', *n.* [-CE'NES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A warehouse. **2.** A dockyard. [Sp.]

Al'ma Dagh, 1 ōl'mə dāg; 2 ăl'ma däg. A mountain range on the northern boundary of Syria, Asiatic Turkey; it forms a branch of the Taurus range: the ancient *Amanus.*

Al"ma-dē'n, 1 ąl"mą-thēn', 2 ăl"mä-thēn', *n.* A town in south central Spain; noted quicksilver-mines.

Al'ma-gest, 1 al'mə-jest; 2 ăl'ma-ĝĕst, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Ptolemy's great work on astronomy, explaining the celestial motions on the geocentric system: named from the title of the Arabian translation of this work made in 827. **2.** In medieval science, any authoritative treatise, as upon astrology or alchemy. [< OF. *almageste,* < Ar. *al-majisti,* < *al,* the, + Gr. *megistos,* superl. of *megas,* great.]

al'ma ma'ter, 1 al'mə mē'tər; 2 ăl'ma mā'ter. The institution of learning where one has been educated. [L., fostering mother.]

al'ma-nac, 1 ōl'mə-nak; 2 ąl'ma-năc, *n.* A book giving the days of the week and month through the year, with various data; a yearly calendar. [< Ar. *al,* the, + *manākh,* calendar.]

al'man-dite, 1 al'mən-dait; 2 ăl'man-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A common, red garnet, $Fe_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$. When transparent it is known as "precious" and used as a gem. See GARNET. [For ALMANDINE, < F. *almandine,* < LL. *alamandina,* for *alabandina,* < *Alabanda,* city in Asia Minor.] **al'man-din(e‡.**

Al-man'sa, 1 al-mān'sə; 2 äl-män'sä, *n.* A city in S. E. Spain (pop. 12,000); French and Spanish defeated the English, Dutch, and Portuguese, April 25, 1707. **Al-man'za‡.**

Al'ma-Tad'e-ma, 1 al'mə-tad'i-mə; 2 ăl'ma-tăd'e-ma, **Sir Lawrence** (1836–1912). A British painter; born in the Netherlands.

al'me, *n.* Same as ALMA[1]. **al'meh‡.**

Al-mei'da, 1 al-mai'də; 2 äl-mī'da, **Antonio José de** (1866–). A Portuguese statesman, president of Portugal, 1919.

al-me'mar, 1 al-mi'mər; 2 äl-mē'mär, *n.* In a Jewish synagog, the platform from which the Pentateuch and the Prophets are read.

Al"me-rí'a, 1 al"mə-rī'ə; 2 äl"me-rī'ä, *n.* **1.** A province in S. E. Spain; 3,360 sq. m.; pop. 380,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 48,000. **3.** A town in Leyte, P. I.; pop. 3,000.

al'mer-y†, *n.* Same as AMBRY.

alm'esse†, *n.* Alms; charity.

al-might'y, 1 ōl-mait'i; 2 ąl-mīt'y. **I.** *a.* Able to do all things. **II.** *n.* **1.** [A-] God; the Supreme Being: used with

the definite article. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* All-power; infinity; omnipotence. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 581. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *eal*, all, + *mihtig*, mighty.]—**al-might'i-ly**, *adv.*—**al-might'i-ness**, *n.*

Al-mi'ra, 1 al-mɪ'rə; 2 ăl-mī'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Ar., lofty; a princess.]

Al'mo-hades, 1 al'mo-hēdz *or* -hadz; 2 ăl'mo-hădz *or* -hādz, *n. pl.* **1.** Followers of a strictly monotheistic reform among the Moslems of North Africa, founded by Mohammed ibn Tumat (d. 1128). **2.** The Moslem dynasty in North Africa and Spain founded by them, which lasted from 1145 to 1269. —**Al'mo-hade**, *a. & n.*

Al'mon, 1 al'mən; 2 ăl'mon, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., hidden.]

al'mond, 1 ä'- *or* al'mənd; 2 ä'- *or* ăl'mond, *n.* **1.** The kernel of the fruit of the almond-tree. **2.** The almond-tree, originally a native of Barbary or Morocco, now widely cultivated in the warmer temperate regions. **3.** Anything resembling an almond in form. [< Gr.^{OF} *amygdalē*, almond.]

Almond.
a, flowering branch; *b*, *c*, fruit and kernel.

al'mon-er, 1 al'mən-ər; 2 ăl'mon-er, *n.* An official dispenser of alms; formerly, a household chaplain, as of a prince. [< Gr.$^{LL\ OF}$ *eleēmosynē*; see ALMS.] **al'mon'ŗ.—al'mon-ry**, *n.* The residence of an almoner; a place where alms are dispensed.

Al-mo'ra-vides, 1 al-mō'rə-vaɪdz; 2 ăl-mō'ra-vīdz, *n. pl.* A Moslem dynasty in Africa and Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries which began as a religious revival under Abdallah ibn Yazin, and lasted from 1056 to 1145.—**Al-mo'ra-vide**, *a. & n.*

al'most, 1 ôl'mōst; 2 ąl'mōst, *adv.* Approximately; very nearly; all but. The use of *almost* as an adjective, common in early English, is being revived to some extent, but has been sharply challenged; as, "the *almost* Christian." *Almost no* and *almost nothing* are also challenged. The shortening of *almost* into *amost* or *'most* ("I see them *'most* every day") is inadmissible in literature that is not obviously colloquial in style. [< AS. *ealmæst*; see ALL; MOST.]

al'mous, *n.* Same as AWMOUS.

alms, 1 ämz; 2 ąms, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A gift or gifts for the poor; charitable offerings; charity. **2†.** A good deed; a charity. [< AS. *ælmesse*, < Gr. *eleēmosynē*, < *eleos*, pity.] **alm'ose†; alm'ous†.** Some self-explaining compounds have *alms* as the first element; as, **alms-bag, alms-box, almsgiver, almsgiving, alms-money**, etc.—**alms'-deed"**, *n.* An act of charity.—**alms'house"**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A house where paupers are supported; a poorhouse. **2.** [Eng.] A house where deserving poor people (usually aged persons) are supported by private charity; generally on a charitable foundation.—**alms'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One supported by charity. **2.** [Rare.] A giver of alms.—**alms'wo-man**, *n. fem.*

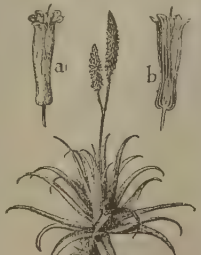
al-mud', 1 al-mud'; 2 al-mụd', *n.* A liquid and dry measure of Turkey, Spain, and some other countries, varying from about 2 to 32 quarts. **al-mude't.**

al'mug, 1 al'mug; 2 ăl'mūg, *n.* [Heb.] A precious wood, perhaps sandalwood, used for the making of harps, psalteries, etc. The *algum* of 2 Chron. ii, 8, is probably a transposition of *almug* of 1 Kings x, 11, but some authorities have held that they were different trees.

Aln'wick, 1 an'ɪk; 2 ăn'ïe, *n.* An ancient town in northeast England; pop. 7,000; besieged by Scots in 1093, 1136, and 1174.

al'od, a-lo'di-al, a-lo'di-um, etc. Same as ALLOD, etc.

al'oe, 1 al'o; 2 ăl'o, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aloe*, some species of which furnish a drug, and others valuable fiber. **2.** [A-] A genus of Old World plants of the lily family. [< Gr.^{AS} *aloe*, aloe.]—**al'oes**, *n. sing. & pl.* A bitter cathartic from certain species of aloe.—**American aloe**, the century-plant.—**al"o-et'ic**, *a.* **al"o-et'i-cal†.**



Aloe.
a, flower; *b*, cross-section of flowor.

a-loft', 1 ə-lôft'; 2 a-lôft', *adv.* **1.** In or to a high or higher place; on high; high up. **2.** *Naut.* At or to the higher parts of a ship's rigging. [< Ice. *á*, on, in, + *lopt*, air.]

A-lo'gi-an, 1 ə-lō'jɪ-ən; 2 a-lō'gi-an, *n.* [A-ɪ/o-ɑɪ, 1 al'o-jɪi, 2 ăl'o-ği, *or* -ANS, 1 -ənz; 2 -ans, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of the 2d and 3d centuries that rejected the doctrine that Jesus is the Logos, and denied the authenticity of the Fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse. [< LL. *Alogiani*, < Gr. *a-* priv. + *logos*, word.]

al'o-in, 1 al'o-in; 2 ăl'o-ĭn, *n. Therap.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{18}O_7$) obtained from aloes and forming its purgative principle.

a-lone', 1 ə-lōn'; 2 a-lōn', *adv. & a.* **1.** Without company; solitary; also, without equal; unique; unparalleled. **2.** Excluding all others; solely; only. The use of *alone* in the sense of *sole* or *only*, as a prepositive qualifying a noun, common in the 16th and 17th centuries, is now rare. [ME. *al one*, ALL ONE.] **al one†.**

a-long'[1], 1 ə-lôŋ'; 2 a-lông'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** Over or through length in time or space; lengthwise; onward. **2.** In company or association: usually followed by *with*. **3‖.** Lengthwise. **II.** *prep.* On the line of; by the side of; throughout. [< AS. *and-* + *lang*; see A-[4] and LONG.]—**a-long'side"**. **I.** *adv.* Close to or along the side. **II.** *prep.* Side by side with.

a-long'[2], *adv.* [Dial. or Colloq.] By reason; on account; because: used in the prepositional phrase *along of* (formerly *along on*) and sometimes shortened to *long*. [< AS. *gelang*, < *ge-* (A-[5]) + *lang*, long.]

a-long'shore", 1 ə-lôŋ'shôr"; 2 a-lông'shōr", *adv.* Along the shore, either on the water or on the land.

A-lon'zo, 1 ə-lən'zo; 2 a-lŏn'zo, *n.* Same as ALPHONSO.

a-loof', 1 ə-lūf'; 2 a-lōōf'. **I.** *adv.* Intentionally at a distance; not in sympathy with or desiring to associate with others; apart; away; as, to stand, keep, or hold *aloof*. **II‖.** *prep.* Separate from. [< A-[1] + D. *loef*, part of a ship.]—**a-loof'ness**, *n.* The state of being or keeping aloof; distance; indifference.

al"o-pe'ci-a, 1 al"o-pi'shɪ-ə *or* -si-ə; 2 ăl"o-pē'shɪ-a *or* -çi-a, *n. Pathol.* Baldness. [L., < Gr. *alōpekia*, fox-mange, < *alōpēx* (*alōpek-*), fox.]

A'lost, 1 ä'lōst; 2 ä'lōst, *n.* A town in N. E. Belgium; pop. 35,000; entered by the Germans, 1914.

a-loud', 1 ə-laud'; 2 a-loud', *adv.* Loudly or audibly.

a-low'[1], 1 ə-lō'; 2 a-lō', *adv.* [Naut. or Poet.] In or to a lower position; below: opposed to *aloft*. **[a-lowe'†.**

a-low'[2], 1 ə-lau'; 2 a-low', *adv.* [Scot.] In a blaze; on fire.

alp, 1 alp; 2 ălp, *n.* **1.** (1) [A-] *pl.* A range of lofty mountains of central Europe. (2) Any peak of this range; also, an alpine pasture. **2.** A lofty mountain. [< L. *Alpes*, the Alps; cp. Gael. *alp*, high mountain.]

al-pac'a, 1 al-pak'ə; 2 ăl-pāc'a, *n.* **1.** A sheep-like ruminant of South America, having long, silky wool. **2.** A thin cloth made of or in imitation of its wool, often mixed with silk or cotton. [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + Peru. *paco*, name of the animal.]

Alpaca. 1/27

Al-pe'na, 1 al-pī'nə; 2 ăl-pē'na, *n.* A city in N. E. Michigan; pop. 11,110.

al'pen-glow", 1 al'pen-glō"; 2 ăl'pēn-glō", *n. Meteor.* The rosy light of the rising or setting sun, seen on the Alps or other mountains; specif., the reappearance of the sunset colors on a mountain summit sometimes observed after the original colors have faded; also, a similar phenomenon preceding the regular coloration at sunrise.

al'pen-horn", 1 al'pen-hôrn"; 2 ăl-pēn-hōrn", *n.* A long, slightly curved, very sonorous horn, used by cowherds on the Alps, formerly by Swiss soldiers, and orchestrally. **alp'-horn"†.**

al'pen-stock", 1 al'pen-stok"; 2 ăl'pēn-stŏk", *n.* A long, iron-pointed staff, used by mountain-climbers. [G., < *Alpen*, Alps, + *stock*, stick.]

al-pes'trine, 1 al-pes'trɪn; 2 ăl-pĕs'trin, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or growing on mountain heights below the limit of forest-growth; subalpine. **2‖.** Alpine. [< LL. *alpestris*, < L. *Alpes*, Alps.]

al'pha, 1 al'fə; 2 ăl'fa, *n.* The first letter and vowel in the

al'fa[s], Greek alphabet (A, *α*); corresponding to the English *a*; hence, the beginning or first of anything. As a numeral it denotes 1. [L., < Gr. *alpha*, < Heb. *'aleph*, ox.]—**alpha rays**, rays emitted by radium and other radioactive substances. They consist of positively charged particles held to be helium atoms. —**the a. and omega**, both the first and the last; beginning and end; the sum total: used of Christ, *Rev.* i, 8.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'fə-bet; 2 ăl'fa-bĕt, *n.* **1.** The letters that

al'fa-bet[s], form the elements of written language, in order as fixed by usage. **2.** The simplest elements or rudiments of anything. [< Gr. *alphabētos*, < *alpha* = *a*, + *beta* = b.]—**al'pha-bet,** *vt.* To alphabetize.—**al"pha-bet'ic, a.** **1.** Pertaining to, having, or expressed by an alphabet. **2.** Alphabetical.—**al"pha-bet'i-cal, a.** **1.** Arranged in the order of the alphabet. **2.** Alphabetic.—**al"pha-bet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**al'pha-bet-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To make alphabetical. **2.** To express by alphabetical symbols.

al-phe'us, 1 al-fī'us; 2 ăl-fē'ŭs, *n.* A river in ancient Peloponnesus, Greece; 75 m. long.

Al-phon'so, 1 al-fən'so *or* -zo; 2 ăl-fŏn'so *or* -so, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. G. **Al'fons,** 1 ăl'fɔns, 2 ăl'fōns; F. **Al"phonse',** 1 al"fōns', 2 al"fōns'; It. **Al-fon'so,** 1 al-fōn'so, 2 ăl-fōn'so; L. **Al-phon'sus,** 1 al-fən'sus, 2 ăl-fŏn'sŭs; Pg. **Af-fon'so,** 1 ą-fən'so, 2 ą-fŏn'so; Sp. **Al-fon'so,** 1 al-fōn'so, 2 ăl-fōn'so, **A-lon'so,** 1 ą-lōn'so, 2 ą-lōn'so. **Il"de-fon'so,** 1 Il"dē-fōn'so, 2 Il"dę-fōn'so. [Teut., ready; willing; eager for battle.]

alp'-horn", *n.* Same as ALPENHORN.

al-pho'sis, 1 al-fō'sɪs; 2 ăl-fō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Albinism.

Al'pine, 1 al'pɪn *or* -pain; 2 ăl'pin *or* -pīn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the Alps. **2.** [a-] Like the Alps; lofty and towering. **3.** [a-] *Biol.* Of or inhabiting a mountain region above the limits of forest-growth. [< L. *Alpes*, Alps.]—**al'pi-nist**, *n.* A climber of alps.

Al"pi"ni', 1 al"pi"nɪ'; 2 ăl"pi"ni', *n. pl.* [It.] A body of Italian troops trained for Alpine or mountain warfare.

Alps, *n. pl.* see ALP, *n.*, 1.

al-read'y, 1 ôl-red'ɪ; 2 ąl-rĕd'y, *adv.* Before or by this

al-red'y[s], time or the time mentioned; even now. [ME.; see ALL; READY.]

Al-sace', 1 al-sēs' *or* al″sēs'; 2 ăl-sēs' *or* ăl″sēs', *n.* Originally, a territory of middle Europe occupied by the Celts (B. C. 55), but overrun by the Alemanni during the decline of the Roman empire. It was seized by the French in 1681, and subsequently formed into a department of N. E. France; now part of Alsace-Lorraine. It was ceded to France by Germany under the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697, but France lost some of the territory in 1815.—**Al-sa'tian**[1], *a. & n.*

Al-sace'-Lor-raine', 1 -lē-rēn'; 2 -lō-rān', *n.* Former imperial state (*Reichsland*) of Germany; 5,604 sq. m.; pop. 1,695,160; ceded by France 1871; returned to France by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Al-sa'ti-a, 1 al-sē'shi-ə; 2 ăl-sā'shi-ə, *n.* Whitefriars, London: so called when formerly a sanctuary for insolvent debtors; hence, any sanctuary for criminals.—**Al-sa'tian**[2], *n.* A resident of Alsatia; hence, an adventurer.

al'sike, 1 al'sīk; 2 ăl'sīk, *n.* A valuable forage-plant with pinkish or white flowers. [< *Alsike*, in Sweden.] **Alsike clover†; Swedish clover†.**

Al-si'rat, 1 al-sī'rat; 2 ăl-sī'răt, *n.* [Ar.] **1.** In Mussulman belief, the bridge and only way to paradise over the abyss of hell: said to be finer than a hair and sharper than a razor. **2.** *Moham.* In the Koran, the narrow path or correct way of religion.

al'so, 1 ōl'so; 2 ąl'so, *adv. & conj.* As something further tending in the same direction; besides; in addition; likewise. [< AS. *eal swa*; see ALL, SO.]

Syn.: as well, as besides, in addition, in like manner, likewise, similarly, too, withal. These words fall into two groups; *as well as, besides, in addition, too, withal*, simply add a fact or thought; *also* (all so), *in like manner, likewise, similarly*, affirm that what is added is like that to which it is added. *As well* follows the word or phrase to which it is joined. We can say the singers *as well as* the players, or the players, and the singers *as well*.—Ant.: but, in spite of, nevertheless, notwithstanding, on the contrary, on the other hand, yet.

alt, 1 alt; 2 ălt. **I.** *a. Mus.* Alto; high. **II.** *n.* The octave next above the treble staff: commonly in the phrase **in alt.** [< It. *alto*, < L. *altus*, high.]

alt., *abbr.* Alternate, altitude, alto.—**Alta.**, *abbr.* Alberta.

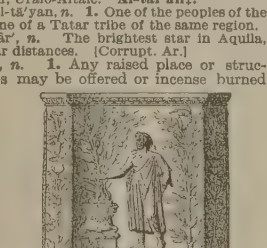
Al'tai, 1 ūl'tąi; 2 ăl'tī, *n.* A mountain range between Mongolia and Siberia; 11,000 to 12,800 ft. high.

Al-ta'ic, 1 al-tē'ik; 2 ăl-tā'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Altai Mountains. **2.** Turanian; Uralo-Altaic. **Al-tai'an†.**

Al-ta'ian, 1 al-tē'yen; 2 ăl-tā'yan, *n.* **1.** One of the peoples of the Altai Mountains. **2.** One of a Tatar tribe of the same region.

Al-tair', 1 al-tār'; 2 ăl-tăr', *n.* The brightest star in Aquila, used in determining lunar distances. [Corrupt. Ar.]

al'tar, 1 ōl'tər; 2 ąl'tar, *n.* **1.** Any raised place or structure on which sacrifices may be offered or incense burned as an act of worship. **2.** *Eccl.* The structure of wood or stone on which the elements are consecrated in the eucharist; the communion-table. **3.** [A-] *Astron.* The constellation Ara. [< L. *or altar*, < *altus*, high.]—**al'tar-age**, *n.* **1.** A revenue from altar-offerings. **2.** The endowment of an altar for general or special masses.—**al'tar-boy"**, *n.* An attendant on the altar; acolyte.—**a.-bread**, *n.* Bread used in the eucharist, especially the unleavened wafer used in some churches.—**a.-piece**, *n.* A painting, mosaic, or bas-relief over and behind the altar; a reredos.—**fixed a.** (*R. C. Ch.*), an upper table joined to supports with which it is consecrated.—**portable a.**, a stone consecrated alone. *Cath. Ency., Canon Law Suppl.*—**stripping of the a.**, one of the ceremonies on Good Friday.



Roman Altar to Apollo.

alt-az'i-muth, 1 ălt-az'ī-muth; 2 ălt-ăz'ĭ-mŭth, *n. Astron.* An instrument with two graduated circles, one vertical and one horizontal, for measuring altitude and azimuth.

Al'ten-burg, 1 ūl'ten-būrg; 2 ăl'tĕn-bŭrg, *n.* A city, capital of Saxe-Altenburg; pop. 40,000.

al'ter, 1 ōl'tər; 2 ąl'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be different; change; vary; modify; transform. **2.** [U. S.] To castrate. **II.** *i.* To become different. [< L. *alter*, other.]

Syn.: see CHANGE.—**al"ter-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Liability to or capacity for change.—**al'ter-a-bl(e**[ES]**"ness**[F], *n.*—**al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*—**al"ter-a'tion**, *n.* The act or result of altering, or the state of being altered; modification; change. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**al'ter-a-tiv(e**[ES]. **I.** *a.* Tending to change gradually the bodily condition to a normal state. **II.** *n.* An alterative medicine. **al'ter-ant†.**

al'ter-cate, 1 al'(*or* ōl'tər-kēt; 2 ăl'(*or* ąl'ter-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT'ED[2]; -CAT'ING.] To dispute; wrangle. [< L. *altercor*, wrangle, < *alter*, another.]

al"ter-ca'tion, 1 al'(*or* ōl'tər-kē'shən; 2 ăl'(*or* ąl'ter-cā'shon, *n.* Angry controversy; disputing; wrangling.

Syn.: affray, brawl, broil, contention, controversy, debate, discussion, disputation, dispute, dissension, disturbance, fracas, quarrel, wrangle, wrangling. *Debate, discussion*, and *dispute* have all an honorable use, and are at times necessary. *Dispute* is preferably used of rights and claims; as, the title or the will is in *dispute; debate* and *discussion* refer rather to abstract matters, and may be entirely amicable. *Disputation* has a touch of bitterness. *Altercation, contention, controversy*, and *wrangle* are all words signifying more or less of ill feeling; so is *dispute* in common speech; as, a sharp *dispute*. *Contention* and *controversy* are capable of a good sense in the learned or elevated style. *Debate* should never degenerate into *altercation*. See QUARREL.—Ant.: agreement, concord, consonance, harmony, unanimity, unity.—Prep.: *with*.

al'tern†, 1 al'(*or* ōl'tərn; 2 ăl'(*or* ąl'tern, *a.* Alternate.

al'ter-nate, 1 al'tər-nēt; 2 ăl'ter-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED[2]; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To change by alternation; perform successively. **II.** *i.* **1.** To occur alternately. **2.** To pass from one thing, state, or condition to another and back again repeatedly. **3.** *Elec.* To change from the positive to the negative direction and back rapidly; vibrate; pulsate: said of a current. [< L. *alter*, other.]

al-ter'nate, 1 al-tūr'nit; 2 ăl-tĕr'nat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing, occurring, or following by turns; reciprocal. **2.** Every other (of a series); pertaining to such a series. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Placed singly at intervals on the stem, as leaves. (2) Standing before intervals between parts, as stamens when opposite the spaces between petals. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A substitute or second. **2§.** An alternation; vicissitude. **al'tern†.—al-ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*—**al-ter'nate-ness**, *n.*

Alternate Leaves.

al"ter-na'tion, 1 al"tər-nē'shən; 2 ăl"ter-nā'shon, *n.* Occurrence or action of two things or series of things in turn; passage from one place, state, or condition to another and back again; permutation.—**alternation of generations. 1.** *Biol.* A mode of reproduction in which for one or more generations the offspring are produced without union of the two sexes, and are independent of and different from the parent, but eventually revert to the parent type. **2.** *Bot.* The antithetic alternation of phases in the life history of higher plants, a simple-celled phase (gametophyte) being succeeded by a phase built up of double cells in an arrested stage of sexual fusion (sporophyte).

al-ter'na-tiv(eᴱˢ, 1 al-tūr'ne-tıv; 2 ăl-tĕr'na-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Affording a choice between two things. **2.** Of or pertaining to alternation; implying or involving an alternative; as, *alternative* conjunctions. **II.** *n.* Something that may or must be instead of something else; a choice between two things: used sometimes, loosely, of more than two.

Syn.: choice, election, option, pick, preference, resource. A *choice* may be among many things; an *alternative* is in the strictest sense a *choice* between two things; oftener it is one of two things between which a *choice* is to be made, but the usage is often extended to more than two. *Option* is the right or privilege of choosing; *choice* may be either the right to choose, the act of choosing, or the thing chosen. A person of ability and readiness will commonly have many *resources*. *Pick*, from the Saxon, and *election*, from the Latin, picture the objects before one, with freedom and power to choose which he will. A *choice, pick, election*, or *preference* is that which suits one best; an *alternative* is that to which one is restricted; a *resource*, that to which one is glad to betake oneself.—Ant.: compulsion, necessity.—**al-ter'na-tiv(e-ly§**, *adv.* In an alternative manner.

al'ter-na"tor, 1 al'(*or* ōl'tər-nē"tər; 2 ăl'(*or* ąl'ter-nā"tôr, *n.* One who or that which alternates; specif. (*Elec.*), a dynamo giving an alternating current. **al'ter-nat"er†.**

Al-the'a[1], 1 al-thī'ə; 2 ăl-thē'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small but widely distributed genus of herbs of the mallow family, including the common hollyhock (*A. rosea*) and the marshmallow (*A. officinalis*). **2.** [a-] A hardy shrub (*Hibiscus syriacus*) of the same family; rose of Sharon; shrubby althea. [L., < Gr. *althaia*, wild mallow.] **Al-thæ'a†.**

Al-the'a[2], *n.* A feminine personal name. [Gr., wholesome; a healer.

al-tho', } 1 ōl-thō'; 2 ąl-thō', *conj.* Admitting or granting
al-though', ∫ that; even tho; notwithstanding. [ME. *al thagh, al though*; see ALL; THO.]

alt'horn", 1 alt'hôrn"; 2 ălt'hôrn", *n. Mus.* A wind-instrument of the saxhorn class: used by military bands.

al-tim'e-ter, 1 al-tim'i-tər; 2 ăl-tĭm'e-tẽr, *n.* An instrument for measuring vertical angular elevation. [L., < *altus*, high; and see -METER.]—**al-tim'e-try**, *n.*

al'ti-scope, 1 al'tı-skōp; 2 ăl'ti-scōp, *n.* A device consisting of lenses and mirrors arranged in a telescopic tube, extensible vertically, for seeing over intervening objects, especially for military purposes. [< L. *altus*, high, + -SCOPE.]

al-tis'o-nant, 1 al-tis'o-nənt; 2 ăl-tĭs'o-nant, *a.* High-sounding; pompous. [< L. *altus*, high, + SONANT.]

al'ti-tude, 1 al'ti-tūd; 2 ăl'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Vertical elevation; height. **2.** *Astron.* Angular elevation above the horizon. **3.** A high or the highest point. [< L. *altitudo*, < *altus*, high.] Syn.: see HEIGHT.—**al"ti-tu'di-nal**, *a.* Relating to altitude.

Alt'kirch, 1 ūlt'kirh; 2 ălt'kĭrh, *n.* A town in Alsace, France; pop. 3,000; occupied by the French, Aug., 1914.

al'to, 1 al'to *or* ōl'to; 2 ăl'to *or* ąl'to. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Sounding or ranging between tenor and treble. **II.** *n.* **1.** The lowest female voice; contralto. **2.** The highest male voice, or counter-tenor. **3.** A singer who has an alto voice. **4.** A tenor violin. [< L.[it] *altus*, high.]

al″to-cu′mu-lus, 1 al″to-kiū′miu-lus; 2 ăl″to-cū′mū-lŭs, *n.* A fleecy cloud. [< L. *altus*, high, + CUMULUS.]

al″to-geth′er, 1 ôl″tə-geth′ər; 2 ąl″to-gĕth′er, *n.* A whole; also, the general effect; tout ensemble.

al″to-geth′er, *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; also, finally; permanently. [< ME. *al* (see ALL) + TOGETHER.]

Al′ton, 1 ôl′tən; 2 ąl′ton, *n.* A city (pop. 25,000) in S.W. Illinois.

Al′to-na, 1 ôl″to-nə; 2 ăl″to-nä, *n.* A manufacturing city, Holstein, Prussia; pop. 173,000. [Pennsylvania; pop. 60,000.

Al-too′na, 1 al-tū′nə; 2 ăl-to͞o′na, *n.* A manufacturing city in

al″to-ri-lie′vo, 1 ôl″to-rī-lyē′vo; 2 ăl″to-rī-lyē′vo, *n.* [It.] *Sculp.* High relief; sculptured or carved work in which the carving, figures, etc., stand out very strongly from the background: contrasted with *basso-rilievo*. See BAS-RELIEF; MEZZO-RILIEVO; RELIEF. **al″to-re-lie′vo†.**

al″to-stra′tus, 1 al″to-strā′tus; 2 ăl″to-strā′tŭs, *n.* A gray to bluish-gray cloud. [< L. *altus*, high, + STRATUS.]

al′toun, 1 ôl′tūn; 2 ąl′tųn, *n.* [Scot.] Old town. [W.]

al-tri′ces, 1 al-traī′sīz; 2 ăl-trī′çēg, *n. pl. Ornith.* Birds which remain in the nest for some time after being hatched. [Pl. of L. *altrix*, nurse, < *alo*, nourish.]—**al′tri-cal, al-tri′cial,** *a.*

al′tru-ism, 1 al′tru-izm; 2 ăl′tru-ĭşm, *n.* Devotion to the interests of others; disinterested benevolence: opposed to *egoism*. [< L.$^{it+y}$ *alter*, other.]—**al′tru-ist,** *n.* One who holds to altruism.—**al″tru-is′tic,** *a.* Pertaining to altruism or altruists.—**al″tru-is′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al′u-del, 1 al′yu-del; 2 ăl′yu-dĕl, *n.* One of a series of pear-shaped vessels of glass or earthenware fitted one into another and used for condensation, as in subliming mercury.

al′u-la, 1 al′yu-lə; 2 ăl′yu-lą, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] The bastard wing of a bird; a tuft of feathers on the part corresponding to the thumb. [Dim. of L. *ala*, wing.]

al′um, 1 al′ŭm; 2 ăl′ŭm, *n.* An astringent mineral salt; a double sulfate or selenate. Ordinarily it is a double sulfate of aluminum and potassium, $K_2SO_4.Al_2(SO_4)_3 24H_2O$. [< L. *alumen*.]—**al′um-root″,** *n.* One of several plants: (1) A low herb (genus *Heuchera*), especially *H. americana*, or its astringent root. (2) The spotted cranesbill (*Geranium maculatum*).

Alum., *abbr.* Alumni.

a-lu′mi-na, 1 ə-liū′mi-nə; 2 a-lū′mi-na, *n. Chem.* Aluminum oxid (Al_2O_3). Alumina is the most abundant of all the earths, and, being a common constituent of the silicate minerals, forms the basis of many rocks and soils. [< L. *alumen*, alum.] **al′u-min†; al′u-mine†.**

a-lu′mi-num, 1 ə-liū′mi-num; 2 a-lū′mi-nŭm, *n.* [As between the forms *aluminum* and *aluminium*, scientific usage varies, but *aluminum* appears to be the form now preferred by manufacturers and in commercial speech as well as by most chemists.] A light, bluish-white, malleable and ductile metallic element, which does not oxidize or tarnish, is lighter than glass, and by hammering and rolling becomes as hard as iron. See ELEMENT. **al″u-min′i-um†.—a-lu′mi-nate,** *n. Chem.* A salt formed from aluminic hydrate ($Al_2(HO)_6$) by substituting a metal for the hydrogen.—**a-lu″mi-nif′er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding alum, alumina, or aluminum.—**a-lu″mi-nog′ra-phy,** *n.* The process of making and using aluminum plates for printing.—**a-lu′mi-no-ther″my,** *n.* The process of generating heat by the chemical combination of aluminum.—**a-lu′mi-nous,** *a.*—**aluminum bronze** or **gold,** an alloy of aluminum and copper resembling pale gold: used in cheap jewelry, etc.—**a. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), a compound ($Al(OH)_3$), obtained from alum by precipitation with alkali hydroxids or carbonates as a white, tasteless, odorless powder used in medicine, externally, as an astringent, and in the arts for manufacturing lakes with organic dyes.—**a. sulfate.** *Chem.* **1.** A white, odorless crystalline powder ($Al_2(SO_4)_3+18H_2O$) soluble in water, and used in medicine as an antiseptic for purulent ulcers, etc. **2.** A yellowish-white to bluish-white crystalline mass—the crude form—used in the arts, as for clarifying water, dressing leather, sizing paper, and as a mordant in dyeing; concentrated or patent alum.

a-lum′nus, 1 ə-lum′nus; 2 a-lŭm′nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] A male graduate of a college or school; loosely, any pupil. [L., foster-son, < *alo*, nourish.]—**a-lum′na,** *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] A woman graduate or pupil.—**a-lum′ni-ate,** *n.* The time under instruction; pupilage.

a-lun′dum, 1 a-lun′dum; 2 ă-lŭn′dŭm, *n.* A crystalline aluminous abrasive made in electric furnaces: a protected trade-mark name. NORTON & COMPANY, Worcester, Mass.

al′u-nite, 1 al′yu-nait; 2 ăl′yu-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A white hydrous potassium-aluminum sulfate ($KAl_3(OH)_6(SO_4)_2.3H_2O$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.

Al′va, 1 al′və *or* (*Sp.*) ôl′va; 2 ăl′va *or* (*Sp.*) ăl′vą. **Duke of** (1508–1582). Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, a Spanish general; ravaged Netherlands.

Al″va-ra′do, 1 ôl″va-rā′tho; 2 ăl″vä-rä′thǫ, **Pedro de** (1495–1541). A Spanish officer with Cortez.

al′ve-a-ry, 1 al′vi-ē-ri; 2 ăl′vi-ē-ry, *n.* [-RIES^z, *pl.*] **1.** A beehive. **2.** The hollow of the external ear. [< L. *alvearium*, beehive. < *alveus*, cavity.]

al′ve-o-lar, 1 al′vi-o-lər *or* al-vī′o-lər; 2 ăl′ve-o-lar *or* ăl-vē′o-lar, *a.* Full of hollow cells; specif., denoting that part of the jaws in which the teeth are set. See ALVEOLUS. **al′ve-o-la-ry†.**

al-ve′o-lus, 1 al-vī′o-lus; 2 ăl-vē′o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A small cavity or cell, resembling a honeycomb-cell, as the socket for a tooth, an air-cell of the lungs, etc. [L.]—**al′ve-o-late,** *a.* Having alveoli arranged like the cells of a honeycomb: deeply pitted; like honeycomb. **al′ve-o-lat″ed†.**

Al′ver-stone, 1 al′vər-stōn; 2 ăl′ver-stōn, **Viscount** (1842–1915). Richard Everard Webster, a Lord Chief Justice of England.

Al′vin, 1 al′vın; 2 ăl′vin, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **A″lu″in′,** o″liū″ăn′; G. **Al′win,** 1 ăl′vın, 2 ăl′vin; It. **Al-vi′no,** 1 al-vī′no, 2 ăl-vī′no; Sp. **A-lul′no,** 1 ą-lwī′nō, 2 ä-lwī′nō. [Teut., beloved by all.]

al′vine, 1 al′vin *or* al′voin; 2 ăl′vin *or* ăl′vin, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the abdomen and lower intestines. [< L. *alvus*, belly.]

al′ways, 1 ôl′wız; 2 ąl′wąs, *adv.* **1.** Perpetually; ceaselessly. **2.** Regularly; invariably. [< AS. *ealne weg*, every way, always; see ALL, WAY.] **al′way†** [Poet.].

Syn.: ever, forever. *Always* is a better prose word than *ever* "for through all time"; *ever* is appropriate in elevated or poetic diction, but elsewhere suggests affectation.

Al′win, 1 al′wın; 2 ăl′win, *n.* Same as ALVIN.

A-lys′sum, 1 ə-lis′um; 2 a′lỹs′ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of plants of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*), bearing white or yellow flowers, including the fragrant sweet alyssum (*A. maritimum*). **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus, as sweet alyssum. [< Gr. *alysson*, < a- not, + *lyssa*, madness.]

am, 1 am; 2 ăm, *1st per. sing. pres. ind.* of BE. [< AS. *eom*, *am*; cp. Gr. *eimi*, Sans. *asmi*, am.]

A. M., *abbr. Anno Mundi* (in the year of the world), *Annus Mirabilis* (the wonderful year, 1666), *ante meridiem* (before noon), *Artium Magister* (Master of Arts), see M. A., *Ave Maria* (Hail Mary).—**Am., Amer.,** *abbr.* America, American. —**A. M. A.,** *abbr.* American Medical Association.

Am′a-bel, 1 am′ə-bel; 2 ăm′ą-bĕl, *n.* A feminine personal name. [L. *fem.*, lovable.] **A-mab′i-lis†.**

am″a-da-vat′, 1 am″ə-də-vat′; 2 ăm″ą-da-vät′, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small singing bird of India (*Estrelda amandava*), having red and black plumage flecked with white, and a red beak.

Am′a-dis, 1 am′ə-dis; 2 ăm′ą-dĭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. [L.Sp love of God.]—**Amadis of Gaul,** the hero in a Spanish romance of this title by Vasco de Lobeira (1360–1403).

am′a-dou, 1 am′ə-dū; 2 ăm′ą-dų, *n.* [F.] A soft spongy combustible substance, prepared from several species of fungus (as *Boletus*, *Polyporus*, or *Hernandia*), found on old trees: used as tinder, especially after being steeped in a solution of saltpeter, and also as a styptic.

a′mah, 1 ä′mə *or* am′ə; 2 ä′ma *or* ăm′ą, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A female attendant for children; in India, a wet nurse. **a′ma†.**

A-mal′mon, 1 ə-mal′mən *or* ə-mąl′mən; 2 ą-mąl′mŏn *or* ą-mą′-mŏn, *n.* One of the chief devils. **A-ma′mon†; A-may′mon†.**

a-main′, 1 ə-mēn′; 2 ą-mān′, *adv.* Vehemently; forcibly; exceedingly; without delay. [< A-^{14} + MAIN^1, *n.*]

a-maist′, 1 ə-mēst′; 2 ą-māst′, *adv.* [Scot.] Almost.

Am′a-lek, 1 am′ə-lek; 2 ăm′ą-lĕk, *n. Bib.* **1.** Grandson of Esau. *Gen.* xxxvi, 12. **2.** A Canaanitish people south of the Dead Sea; enemies of Israel. *Ex.* xvii, 8–13. **Am′a-lech†. Am″a-lek′ite,** *n.* One of the most warlike of the Canaanitish people. *Num.* xiii, 29.

a-mal′gam, 1 ə-mal′gəm; 2 ą-măl′ġam, *n.* **1.** An alloy or union of mercury with another metal. **2.** *Mineral.* A silver-white, brittle compound of mercury and silver (Ag_2Hg_3 to Ag_3Hg), crystallizing in the isometric system. **3.** Any mixture or combination of two or more bodies, substances, or things, as a section of a battle-front on which troops of different nations are associated in a common cause. [< OF. *amalgame*; cp. Gr. *malagma*, soft material.]—**amalgam arc** (*Elec.*), an arc in a vacuum tube having electrodes of mercury amalgamated with zinc, cadmium, or other metal. [W.]

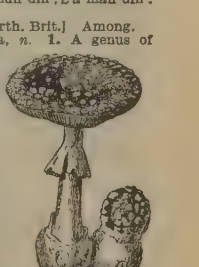
a-mal′ga-mate, 1 ə-mal′gə-mēt; 2 ą-măl′ġą-māt, *v.* [-MAT″ED^d; -MAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite (a metal) in an alloy with mercury; as, to *amalgamate* the zinc plates of a battery by a dipping process. **2.** To form an amalgam with; as, mercury easily *amalgamates* gold. **II.** *i.* To form an amalgam; mix. Syn.: see MIX; UNITE.—**a-mal″ga-ma″tion,** *n.* The forming of an amalgam; mingling of races or elements; also, a substance formed by mixture.—**a-mal′ga-ma″tiv**(es, *a.*—**a-mal′ga-ma″tor,** *n.* Any person or thing that amalgamates. **a-mal′ga-ma″ter†.**

Am″al-thæ′a, 1 am″al-thī′ə; 2 ăm″ăl-thē′ą, *n. Myth.* The goat on whose milk Jupiter was bred, one of whose horns (**horn of Amalthæa**), broken off by the god, became the *cornucopia*, or *horn of plenty*. **Am″al-the′a†.**

A-man′da, 1 ə-man′də; 2 ą-măn′da, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Man′dy** (dim.). F. **A″man″dine′,** 1 a″mąn″din′, 2 ą″măn″dĭn′. [L., lovable.]

a-mang′, 1 ə-maŋ′; 2 ą-măng′, *prep.* [North. Brit.] Among.

Am″a-ni′ta, 1 am″ə-nī′tə; 2 ăm″ą-nī′ta, *n.* **1.** A genus of highly poisonous fungi of the agaric family. **2.** [a-] Any fungus of this genus. [< Gr. *amanitai*, a species of fungus.]


Amanita.

am′a-nous, 1 am′ə-nus; 2 ăm′ą-nŭs, *a.* Without hands. [< A-^{14} + L. *manus*, hand.]

a-man″u-en′sis, 1 ə-man″yu-en′sıs; 2 ą-măn″yu-ĕn′sis, *n.* [-SES^z, *pl.*] One who copies manuscript or takes dictation. [L., < *a* (*ab*), from, + *manus*, hand.]

a-mar′a-cus, 1 ə-mar′ə-kus; 2 ą-măr′ą-cŭs, *n.* [Poet.] A plant, the dittany of Crete. [L., < Gr. *amarakos*, marjoram.]

am′a-ranth, 1 am′ə-ranth; 2 ăm′ą-răn th, *n.* Any one of various allied plants with flowers that do not readily fade when gathered; also, an imaginary never-fading flower. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *marainō*, wither.]—**am″a-ran′thin**(es, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or containing amaranth; also, unfading; immortal. **2.** Of purplish hue.

Am″a-ryl″li-da′ce-æ, 1 am″ə-ril″ī-dē′sī-ī; 2 ăm″ə-rĭl″ī-dē′-çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of the order *Liliales*—the amaryllis family—closely allied to the *Liliaceæ*. [< AMARYLLIS.]—**am″a-ryl″li-da′ceous,** *a.*

Am″a-ryl′lis¹, 1 am″ə-ril′is; 2 ăm″ə-rĭl′is, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of South African bulbous plants, frequent in cultivation. **2.** [a-] Any bulbous plant of this genus, as *A. belladonna;* also, formerly, a plant of other genera, as *Crinum.* **3.** The flower of one of these plants. [< L. *Amaryllis,* < Gr. *Amaryllis;* see AMARYLLIS².]

Amaryllis (*A. belladonna*) Showing bulb and flower.

Am″a-ryl′lis², *n.* In various pastoral Latin poems, a country girl or shepherdess.

Am′a-sa, 1 am′ə-sə; 2 ăm′ə-sa, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* Captain of the host of Absalom; slain by Joab. *2 Sam.* xx, 4. [Heb., a burden.]

a-mass′t, 1 ə-mas′; 2 a-mȧs′, *vt.* To heap up; accumulate. [< F. *à,* to, + *masser,* < *masse,* mass.]

Syn.: accumulate, aggregate, collect, gather, heap up, hoard up, pile up, store up. To *amass* is to bring together materials that make a mass, a great bulk or quantity, *accumulate* being commonly applied to the more gradual, *amass* to the more rapid gathering of money or materials. We say interest is *accumulated* (or *accumulates*) rather than is *amassed;* a fortune may be rapidly *amassed* by shrewd speculations. Goods may be *stored up* for safe keeping or for sale, for a longer or shorter time; but to *hoard* is always with a view of permanent retention, generally selfish. *Aggregate* is now most commonly used of numbers and amounts; as, the expenses will *aggregate* a round million. Compare AGGREGATE, *n.*—Ant.: disperse, dissipate, divide, parcel, portion, scatter, spend, squander, waste.—**a-mass′a-bl(e)‖,** *a.*—**a-mass′er,** *n.*—**a-mass′-ment,** *n.* An accumulation; heap.

a-mate′‖, 1 ə-mēt′; 2 a-māt′, *vt.* To dismay; dishearten. [< OF. *amatir,* < *a-,* A-⁵; and see CHECKMATE.]

am″a-teur′, 1 am″ə-tûr′; 2 ăm″ə-tûr′. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or done by an amateur. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who practises an art, not professionally, but for the love of it. **2.** *Sport.* An athlete who has not engaged in contests open to professional athletes, or used any athletic art as a livelihood. [< L.ᶠ *amator,* lover, < *amo,* love.]

Syn.: connoisseur, critic, dilettante, novice, tyro. Etymologically, the *amateur* is one who loves, the *connoisseur* one who knows. The *amateur* practises to some extent that in regard to which he may not be well informed; the *connoisseur* is well informed in regard to that which he may not practise at all. A *novice* or *tyro* may be a *professional;* an *amateur* never is; the *amateur* may be skilled and experienced as the *novice* or *tyro* never is. *Dilettante,* which had originally the sense of *amateur,* has come to denote one who is superficial, pretentious, and affected, whether in theory or practise.—**am″a-teur′ish,** *a.* Feeble; crude; faulty as artwork.—**am″a-teur′ish-ly,** *adv.*—**am″a-teur′ish-ness,** *n.*—**am″a-teur′ism,** *n.*

A-ma′ti, 1 ä-mä′tī; 2 ä-mä′tī, *n.* **1.** A family of Italian violin-makers at Cremona, Italy, in the 16th and 17th centuries; especially, **Niccolo** (1596–1684). **2.** A violin made by one of this family.

am′a-tiv(e⁸), 1 am′ə-tiv; 2 ăm′a-tĭv, *a.* Pertaining to sexual love; amorous. [< L. *amatus,* pp. of *amo,* love.]—**am′a-tiv(e-ness⁸),** *n.* The propensity to love or to sexual passion; especially (*Phren.*), the faculty that is the seat of love for the opposite sex; sexuality. [Italian barytone.

A-ma′to, 1 ä-mä′tō; 2 ä-mä′tō, **Pas-qua′le** (1879–). An

am′a-to-ry, 1 am′ə-tō-ri; 2 ăm′a-tō-ry, *a.* Characterized by or designed to excite love; expressing or given to sexual love; erotic, as a poem. [< L. *amator;* see AMATEUR.]

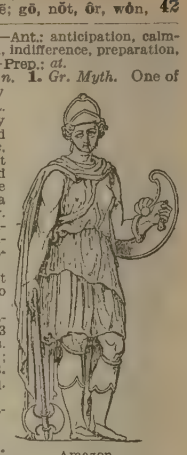
am″au-ro′sis, 1 am″ə-rō′sis; 2 ăm″a-rō′sis, *n.* Total or partial loss of sight without apparent organic defect. [< Gr. *amaurosis,* < *amauros,* dark.]—**am″au-ro′tic,** *a.*

a-maze′, 1 ə-mēz′; 2 a-māz′, *vt.* [A-MAZED′; A-MAZ′ING.] **1.** To confound or bewilder; astonish greatly: with *at,* or, less frequently, *by* or *with.* **2**†. To puzzle; bewilder; daze. [< A-³ + MAZE.]—**a-mazed′,** *pa.*—**a-maz′ed-ly,** *adv.*—**a-maz′ed-ness,** *n.*—**a-maz′ing,** *pa.* Causing amazement; astonishing; wonderful. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.—**a-maz′ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-maze′ment, 1 ə-mēz′ment *or* -ment; 2 a-māz′ment, *n.* **1.** Wonder; surprise; astonishment. **2**†. Stupefaction; frenzy; dementia. **a-maze′t** [Archaic or Poet.].

Syn.: admiration, astonishment, awe, bewilderment, confusion, consternation, perplexity, surprize, wonder. *Amazement* and *astonishment* both express the momentary overwhelming of the mind by that which is beyond expectation. *Awe* is the yielding of the mind to something supremely grand in character or formidable in power, and ranges from apprehension or dread to reverent worship. *Surprize* lies midway between *astonishment* and *amazement,* and usually respects slighter matters. *Consternation* adds terror to *astonishment* or *amazement. Wonder* is often pleasing, and may be continuous in view of that which surpasses our comprehension; as, the magnitude, order, and beauty of the heavens fill us with increasing *wonder.* Compare PERPLEXITY.—Ant.: anticipation, calmness, composure, coolness, expectation, indifference, preparation, self-possession, steadiness, stoicism.—Prep.: *at.*

Am′a-zon¹, 1 am′ə-zen; 2 ăm′a-zŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a race of female warriors, said by Herodotus to have existed in Scythia. **2.** [A- or a-] A virago; also, any female warrior. [< Gr.ᴸ *Amazōn;* said by the Gr. to be from *ἀ* priv. + *mazos,* breast, from the fable that their right breasts were cut off so that they should not interfere with the use of the bow.]—**Amazon stone** (*Mineral.*), a green variety of microcline feldspar.—**Am″a-zo′ni-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Amazons; warlike; masculine; bold. **2.** Pertaining to the Amazon river. **II.** *n.* An Amazon.



Amazon.

Am′a-zon², *n.* A river in Brazil; largest in world; 3,500 m. from the Andes to the Atlantic.

A″ma-zo′nas, 1 ä″mə-zō′nəs; 2 ä″mä-zō′näs, *n.* **1.** A state in Brazil; 731,363 sq. m.; pop. 499,000; capital, Manaos. **2.** A department in Peru; 13,943 sq. m.; pop. 71,000; capital, Chachapoyas. **3.** A territory in Venezuela; 108,764 sq. m.; pop. 45,000.

am′a-zon-ite, 1 am′ə-zen-ait; 2 ăm′a-zŏn-it, *n. Mineral.* Amazon stone.

Amb., *abbr.* Ambassador.

am′bage, 1 am′bij; 2 ăm′baġ, *n.* **1.** A winding or circuitous path; indirect method of proceeding. **2**†. Ambiguity. **3**†. Secret methods. [< L.ᴼᴾ-ᴹᵁ *ambages,* < *ambi-,* around, + *ago,* drive.]—**am-ba′gious,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Am-ba′la, 1 um-bä′lə; 2 ŭm-bä′lä, *n.* **1.** A district in the Delhi division of the Punjab, India; 2,754 sq. m.; pop. 690,000. **2.** Its capital, a commercial city; pop. 80,000.

am-ba′ry, 1 am-bō′ri; 2 ăm-bä′ry, *n.* An important commercial malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) cultivated in the East Indies. Cordage, sacking, and canvas are made from its fibers. **am-ba′ry-hemp′‡.**

am-bas′sa-dor, 1 am-bas′ə-dər; 2 ăm-bȧs′a-dŏr, *n.* **1.** A person commissioned as of the highest diplomatic rank, sent by one sovereign power to another, to treat of affairs of state, or to reside at a foreign capital as diplomatic representative. Ambassadors are *extraordinary* when sent on a special mission. Formerly they were called *ordinary* or *resident* when permanently settled.

2. In a popular sense, any diplomatic agent of high rank, as a minister plenipotentiary. **3.** Any appointed or official messenger or agent. [< F. *ambassadeur,* < L. *ambactus,* servant.] **em-bas′sa-dor‡.** Syn.: see HERALD.—**am-bas″sa-do′ri-al,** *a.*—**am-bas′sa-dress,** *n.* **1.** A female ambassador. **2.** The wife of an ambassador.

am′bas-sage, am′bas-sy, etc. Same as EMBASSAGE, etc.

am′ber, 1 am′bər; 2 ăm′bər. **I.** *vt.* To incase in amber; give an amber color to. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or of the color of amber. **III.** *n.* **1.** A yellowish fossilized vegetable resin, hard, brittle, and translucent, used in pharmacy and the arts, and easily electrified by friction. **2.** An object of an amber color. **3**†. Ambergris: the original meaning. [< Ar.ᶠ *'anbar,* ambergris.]

am′ber-gris, 1 am′bər-gris; 2 ăm′ber-ġris, *n.* A waxy substance from the sperm-whale used largely in perfumery. [< F. *ambre gris,* gray amber.] **am′ber-grease‡.**

am″bi-dex′ter, 1 am″bi-dəks′tər; 2 ăm″bi-dĕks′ter. **I.** *a.* Ambidextrous. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who uses both hands equally well. **2.** A double-dealer; hypocrite. [< L. *ambi-,* on both sides, + *dexter,* right hand.]—**am″bi-dex′ter-i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ambidextrous. **2.** Duplicity; trickery.—**am′bi-dex′tral,** *a.* Pertaining equally to the right and left; ambidextrous.—**am″bi-dex′trous,** *a.* **1.** Able to use both hands equally well. **2.** Very dexterous or skilful. **3.** Dissembling; double-dealing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

am′bi-ent, 1 am′bi-ənt; 2 ăm′bi-ĕnt. **1.** *a.* Going or moving around; also, enclosing; encompassing. **II.** *n.* Anything that encompasses. [< L. *ambi-,* around, + *eo,* go.]

am-big′u-ous, 1 am-big′yu-us; 2 ăm-bĭġ′yu-ŭs, *a.* Capable of being understood in more senses than one; having a double meaning; equivocal; uncertain. [< L. *ambi-,* around, + *ago,* drive.] Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; OBSCURE.—**am″bi-gu′i-ty,** *n.* {-TIES², *pl.*} **1.** The quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness. **2.** An equivocal expression. **am-big′u-ous-ness‡.**—**am-big′u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

am′bit, 1 am′bit; 2 ăm′bit, *n.* That which bounds; a boundary; also, sphere or scope; circumference. [< L. *ambitus,* < *ambio;* see AMBIENT.]

am-bi′tion, 1 am-bish′ən; 2 ăm-bĭsh′on, *vt.* To make an object of ambition; desire and seek eagerly.

am-bi′tion, *n.* **1.** Eager or inordinate desire of power or distinction for its own sake. **2.** Worthy eagerness to achieve something great and good. **3.** An object of ambitious effort. **4.** *Rom. Antiq.* A canvassing for an office or the like. [< L. *ambitio(n-),* < *ambio,* go about (*i. e.* to solicit votes).]

Syn.: aspiration, competition, emulation, opposition, rivalry. *Aspiration* is the desire for excellence, pure and simple. *Ambition,* literally a going around to solicit votes, has primary reference to the award or approval of others, and is the eager

desire of power, fame, or something deemed great and eminent. But there is a noble and wise or an ignoble, selfish, and harmful *ambition*. *Emulation* is not so much to win any excellence or success for itself as to equal or surpass other persons. There is such a thing as a noble *emulation*, but at the highest, *emulation* is inferior as a motive to *aspiration*, which seeks the high quality or character for its own sake, not with reference to another. Compare EMULATION.—Ant.: carelessness, contentment, humility, indifference, satisfaction.—**am-bi'tious,** 1 am-bish'us; 2 ăm-bish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Actuated or characterized by ambition; aspiring; alert; energetic: used with *of*, formerly with *for* or *after*. **2.** Pretentious; showy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

am"bi-va'lent, 1 am'bi-vē'lent *or* am-biv'ə-lent; 2 ăm"bi-vā'lĕnt *or* ăm-biv'ə-lĕnt, *a. Psychol.* Experiencing love and hatred at the same time for the same person, especially for a mother-in-law.—**am"bi-va'lence,** *n.*

am'bl(e², 1 am'bl; 2 ăm'bl. **I.** *vi.* [AM'BL(E)D²; AM'BLING.] To move with an easy, careless pace or with a swaying motion. **II.** *n.* **1.** An easy gait of a quadruped, in which both legs on one side move at once. **2.** A movement like the amble of a horse. [< L.ᶠ *ambulo*, walk.]—**am'bler,** *n.* One that ambles, especially an ambling horse.—**am'bling,** *pa.*—**am'bling-ly,** *adv.*

am-blyg'o-nite, 1 am-blig'o-nait; 2 ăm-blĭg'o-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A lithium-aluminum fluophosphate ($LiAlF)PO_4$), crystallizing in the triclinic system.

am"bly-o'pi-a, 1 am"bli-ō'pi-ə; 2 ăm"bly-ō'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Dimness of vision, without discoverable change in the eye. [< Gr. *amblys*, blunt, + *ōps*, eye.] **am'bly-o-py†.**—**am"bly-op'ic,** *a.*

am'bo, 1 am'bo; 2 ăm'bo, *n.* [AM'BOS, 1 am'boz, 2 ăm'bōz, or AM-BO'NES, 1 am-bō'niz, 2 ăm-bō'nēz, *pl.*] [L.] In early Christian churches, a raised pulpit-like stand or desk, where parts of the service were read or chanted; usually two, one on each side of the nave. [< Gr. *ambōn*, a rising ground.]

am"bo-cep'tor, 1 am'bo-sep'ter; 2 ăm'bo-çĕp'tŏr, *n. Chem.* A body supposed by Ehrlich to assist in the destruction of invading organisms by uniting them to a substance (complement) normally existent in the blood; an intermediary body. [< L. *ambo*, both, + *capio*, seize.]

Am"boise', 1 ɑñ"bwäz'; 2 ăñ"bwäz', *n.* **1. George d'** (1460–1510), a French cardinal and statesman. **2.** A town in N. central France (pop. 4,600); ancient residence of the Valois kings.

Am-boy'na or **Am-boi'na,** 1 am-boi'nə; 2 ăm-bŏy'na, *n.* **1.** An island in the Malay Archipelago; one of the Molukkas; 264 sq. m.; pop. 39,000. **2.** A Dutch residency including the preceding and other islands; 19,870 sq. m.; pop. 299,000. **3.** Its capital; pop. 9,000.—**Amboyna pimple** (*Pathol.*), an endemic syphiloid skin-eruption of tropical countries. **A. button†.**—**A. wood,** the beautifully mottled wood of a tree (*Lingoum indicum*) of Amboyna and the East Indies.

am'brine, 1 am'brin; 2 ăm'brĭn, *n.* A proprietary compound containing paraffin and other substances, used for burns.

am'broid, 1 am'broid; 2 ăm'brŏid, *n.* A reconstructed amber, made by heating and uniting by pressure fragments of amber: manufactured at Königsberg, Prussia. [< AMBER, *n.*, + -OID.]

Am'brose, 1 am'brōz; 2 ăm'brōs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Am-bro'si-us,** 1 am-brō'zi-us, 2 ăm-brō'şi-ŭs; F. **Am"broise',** 1 ɑñ"bwäz', 2 ăñ"brwäz'; It. **Am-bro'gi-o,** 1 am-brō'ji-ō, 2 ăm-brō'ği-ō; L. **Am-bro'si-us,** 1 am-brō'zi-us, 2 ăm-brō'zhi-ŭs; Pg. **Am-bro'si-o,** 1 ɑñ-brō'si-ō, 2 ăñ-brō'si-ō; Sp. **Am-bro'si-o,** 1 am-brō'si-ō, 2 ăm-brō'si-ō. **2. Saint** (340?–397), bishop of Milan; one of the Latin Fathers. [Gr., divine; immortal.]

am-bro'si-a, 1 am-brō'ʒi-ə; 2 ăm-brō'zhi-a, *n.* **1.** The fabled food of the gods, giving immortality; hence, any delicious food. **2.** A richly perfumed salve or unguent. [< Gr. *ambrosia*, < *a-* priv. + *mbrotos*, for *mortos*, mortal.]—**am-bro"si-a'ceous,** *a.* Belonging to a family of weedy herbs (*Ambrosiaceæ*) of the order *Asterales*.—**am-bro'sial,** *a.* Of or like ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; also, heavenly. **am-bro'sian‡.**—**am-bro'sial-ly,** *adv.*

Am-bro'sian², 1 am-brō'ʒən; 2 ăm-brō'zhan, *a.* Of or attributed to St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (4th century), or like his style.—**Ambrosian chant,** the mode of singing or chanting divine service introduced by St. Ambrose in the Cathedral at Milan, but afterward superseded by the Gregorian system.—**A. hymn,** any rhythmical hymn written by St. Ambrose or characterized by his style, especially the "Te Deum," which is attributed to him.—**A. liturgy,** an ancient liturgy compiled by St. Ambrose, somewhat different from the Roman liturgy, and still in use in the church of Milan.

am'bro-type, 1 am'bro-taip; 2 ăm'bro-tīp, *n.* **1.** A thin photographic negative made to serve as a positive picture, the reflection from the white silver left on the back of the glass forming the lights, while the shadows are formed by a black background: invented and so called by James Ambrose Cutting (1814–1867) and used during the transition period between daguerreotypes and photographs. **2.** A ferrotype or tintype. [< AMBRO(SE + Gr. *typos*, impression.]

am'bry, 1 am'bri; 2 ăm'brĭ, *n.* [-BRIES², *pl.*] **1.** A depository for goods, food, or money; pantry; cupboard; closet. **2.** *Eccl.* A closet near the altar for the sacred vessels. **3.** A library. **4.** Improperly, an almonry. [< L.ᴹᴱ *armarium*, place for arms, < *arma*, arms.] **am'ber-y‡.**

ambs'-ace"‖, 1 amz'-ēs" *or* ēmz'-ēs", 2 ămş'-āç" *or* ămş'-āç", *n.* That which is next to nothing; worthlessness; originally, both aces, the lowest throw at dice; bad luck; misfortune. [< OF. *ambesas*, < L. *ambo*, both, + ACE.] **ambes'as"‡.**

am"bu-la'cral, 1 am"biu-lē'krəl; 2 ăm"bū-lā'crăl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the ambulacra; as, *ambulacral* vessels.—**ambulacral feet,** the tube-feet of echinoderms.—**a. groove,** a furrow on the oral surface of the radii of a starfish.—**a. ossicle,** an ossicle of which the sides of the ambulacral groove are formed.—**a. pore,** the aperture piercing the ambulacral plates of echinoids or between the contiguous ambulacral ossicles of asteroids, admitting the ducts of the pedicels or tube-feet.

am"bu-la'crum, 1 am"biu-lē'krum; 2 ăm"bū-lā'crŭm, *n.* [-CRA, 1 -krə; 2 -crə, *pl.*] One of the perforated areas through which are protruded the pedicels or tube-feet, as in the starfishes. [L., walk, < *ambulo*, walk about.]

am'bu-lance, 1 am'biu-ləns; 2 ăm'bū-lanç, *n.* **1.** A covered wagon for conveying the sick and wounded, as to a hospital. **2.** A moving or field-hospital. [< L.ᶠ *ambulo*, walk about.]

am'bu-lant, 1 am'biu-lant; 2 ăm'bū-lant, *a.* Walking or moving about from place to place; shifting.

am'bu-late§, 1 am'biu-lēt; 2 ăm'bū-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT-ED⁴; -LAT-ING.] To walk about; move from place to place.—**am"bu-la'tion,** *n.*—**am'bu-la-tiv(e§,** *a.*

am'bu-la-to-ry, 1 am'biu-lə-tō-ri; 2 ăm'bū-la-tō-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a walker or walking. **2.** Shifting; not fixed or stationary. **3.** *Law.* Alterable, as a writ or pleading until filed, or a will at any time during the testator's life. **4.** *Pathol.* Shifting or successively applied to different parts of the body. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A place, as a corridor, for walking.

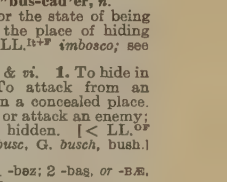
am"bus-cade', 1 am'bus-kēd'; 2 ăm'bŭs-cād', *v.* [-CAD'-ED⁵; -CAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To attack from an ambush. **II.** *i.* To lie in ambush or go into ambush.—**am"bus-cad'er,** *n.*

am"bus-cade', *n.* The act of hiding, or the state of being hidden, to surprise adversaries; also, the place of hiding or persons hidden; an ambush. [< LL.ᴿ⁺ᶠ *imbosco*; see AMBUSH, *v.*] **am"bus-ca'do‡.**

am'bush, 1 am'bush; 2 ăm'bush. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To hide in order to attack unexpectedly. **2.** To attack from an ambush; waylay. **3§.** To lie in wait in a concealed place. **II.** *n.* The lying concealed, to surprise or attack an enemy; also, the hiding-place or the persons hidden. [< LL.ᵒᶠ *imbosco*, < *in*, in, + *boscus*, < OHG. *busc*, G. *busch*, bush.]

am'bush-ment‡.—**am'bush-er,** *n.*

a-me'ba, 1 ə-mi'bə; 2 ə-mē'ba, *n.* [-BAS, 1 -bez; 2 -bas, *or* -BÆ, 1 -bi; 2 -bē, *pl.*] *Zool.* **1.** A simple form of animal life consisting of a single cell and moving by finger-like extensions of its substance. Reproduction is usually carried on by the division of the ameba into two portions, each becoming a distinct animalcule. **2.** Any protoplasmic cell or corpuscle of the blood or other part of an animal. **a-mœ'ba†.**—**a-me"bi-a'sis,** *n.* Infection with amebæ, usually dysenteric.—**a-me'-**[or **-mœ'**]**bic,** *a.*



Ameba.
a, germ, *b*, small cavity filled with fluid, *c*, absorbed nourishment.

am"e-be'an, 1 am"i-bi'ən; 2 ăm"e-bē'an, *a.* Alternately or reciprocally responsive. **am"œ-be'an‡; am"œ-bæ'an‡; am"œ-be'ani.**

a-me'boid, 1 ə-mi'beid; 2 ə-mē'bŏid, *a.* Resembling an ameba, as in its change of form: applied to the supposed outward and inward movement of processes of cells during nervous functions. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.* **a-mœ'-boid‡.**

a-meer', 1 ə-mir'; 2 ə-mēr', *n.* **1.** The sovereign of Afghanistan. **2.** A Mohammedan prince or governor. [< Ar. *amīr*, ruler.] **a-mir'‡.**

am'el-corn", 1 am'el-kɔrn"; 2 ăm'ĕl-côrn", *n.* An inferior kind of wheat (*Triticum sativum dicoccum*), still cultivated in Switzerland, mainly for the manufacture of starch. [< G. *amelkorn*, < L. *amylum*, starch, + G. *korn*, corn.]

A-me'lia, 1 ə-mil'yə; 2 ə-mēl'ya, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. G. **A-ma'li-a,** 1 ə-mā'li-ə, 2 ä-mä'li-a; F. **A"mé'lie',** 1 ɑ"me'li', 2 ä"me'lē'; It. **A-ma'li-a,** 1 ə-mā'li-a, 2 ä-mä'li-ä; Pg. Sp. **A-me'li-a,** 1 ə-mē'li-ə, 2 ä-mē'li-ä. [Teut., busy; energetic.]

a-me'lio-rate, 1 ə-mil'yo-rēt; 2 ə-mēl'yo-rāt, *v.* [-RAT-ED⁴; -RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make more endurable; relieve; mitigate; improve. **II.** *i.* To grow better; improve. [< F. *améliorer*, < *à*, to, + L. *melior*, better.] Syn.: see AMEND.—**a-me'lio-ra-bi(e²,** *a.*—**a-me"lio-ra'tion,** *n.* An ameliorating; improvement.—**a-me'lio-ra-tiv(e§,** *a.*

a-mel'o-blast, 1 ə-mel'o-blast; 2 ə-mĕl'o-blăst, *n.* A dental cell that produces enamel. [< OF. *amail*, enamel, + -BLAST.]

a"men'§, 1 ē"men'; 2 ā"mĕn', *vt.* To say amen to; express hearty concurrence in or approval of; also, to say or write the last word of; make an end of.

a"men', *n.* **1.** The word *amen* at the end of a prayer or the like; as, to say the *amen*. See AMEN, *interj.* **2.** Any expression of hearty assent or conviction. **3.** [A-] Christ, the faithful and true witness, *Rev.* iii, 14. **4.** A concluding act or word; termination. [LL., < Gr. *amēn*, < Heb. *āmēn*, true, < *āman*, made strong.]—**amen corner,** the corner of a church laterally facing the pulpit, where, as in provincial regions of the United States, the deacons, who lead the responsive amens, are wont to sit.

a"men'‖, *adv.* Verily; truly.

a"men', 1 ē"men' *or* (*Mus.*) ā"men'; 2 ā"mĕn' *or* (*Mus.*) ä"mĕn', *interj.* So it is, or so be it. [< Heb. *āman*, made strong.]

a-me'na-bl(e², 1 ə-mi'nə-bl; 2 ə-mē'na-bl, *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; subject to authority. **2.** Submissive; tractable. [< F. *amener*, bring to, < *à*, to, + *mener*,

drive.] Syn.: see DOCILE.—**a-me″na-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **a-me′na-bl(e-ness**ᴾ‡**.**—**a-me′na-bly,** *adv.*

a-mend′, 1 ə-mend′; 2 ə-mĕnd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To change for the better; correct; reform. 2. To change or alter by authority; as, to *amend* a bill. 3‖. To mend; repair. **II.** *i.* To become better in conduct. [< L.ᴾ *a,* out of, + *menda,* fault.]

Syn.: advance, ameliorate, better, cleanse, correct, emend, improve, make better, meliorate, mend, mitigate, purify, reclaim, rectify, reform, repair. To *amend* is to change for the better by removing faults, errors, or defects; it always refers to that which at some point falls short of a standard of excellence. *Advance, better,* and *improve* may refer either to what is quite imperfect or to what has reached a high degree of excellence. We *correct* evils, *reform* abuses, *rectify* incidental conditions of evil or error; we *ameliorate* poverty and misery, which we can not wholly remove. We *mend* a tool, *repair* a building, *correct* proof; we *amend* character or conduct that is faulty, or a statement or law that is defective. Compare ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; EMEND.—Ant.: aggravate, blemish, corrupt, debase, depress, deteriorate, harm, impair, injure, mar, spoil, tarnish, vitiate.

—a-mend′a-bl(eᴾ, *a.* **-ness,** *n.*—**a-mend′a-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to amend; corrective.—**a-mend′er,** *n.*

a″mende′, 1 ä″mänd′ *or* ə-mend′; 2 ä″mănd′ *or* a-mĕnd′, *n.* A reparation or recantation. [F.]—**amende honorable,** a reparation or recantation publicly or openly made to an injured person. It formerly consisted of a public avowal of guilt, and was inflicted on traitors, forgers, and fraudulent bankrupts.

a-mend′ment, 1 ə-mend′ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-mĕnd′ment, *n.* **1.** Change for the better. **2.** The changing, as of a constitution, bill, or motion; also, any change made or proposed to be made therein.

a-mends′, 1 ə-mendz′; 2 a-mĕndz′, *n. pl.* **1.** Reparation, satisfaction, or compensation. 2‡. Amendment; recovery of health. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE.

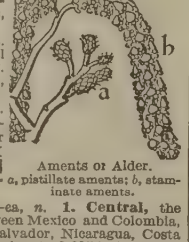
a-men′i-ty, 1 ə-men′i-tẹ; 2 a-men′i-ty, *n.* [-TIESᴾ, *pl.*] Agreeableness; pleasantness; suavity; (in the plural) things marked by such qualities. [< L. *amœnus,* pleasant.]

a-men″or-rhe′a, 1 ə-men″o-rī′ə; 2 a-mĕn″o-rē′a, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal suppression or non-occurrence of menstruation. [< A-[14] + Gr. *mēn,* month, + *rhoia,* < *rheō,* flow.]

a mensa et thoro. A partial suspension by law of the marriage relations for some cause arising after marriage that renders it impossible or improper for the parties to live together; a judicial separation.

am′ent, 1 am′ent; 2 ăm′ĕnt, *n.* A catkin. [< L. *amentum.*]

—am″en-ta′ceous, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or bearing catkins.—**am″en-tif′er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing aments, or catkins.



Aments or Alder.

a-men′tia, 1 ə-men′shə; 2 a-mĕn′sha, *n.* Total or partial absence of mental power; extreme imbecility; idiocy. [L., < *amen(t-)s,* imbecile, < *a* (*ab*), from, + *mens(t-)s,* mind.]

—a-merce′a-bl(e, *a.*—**a-merce′-ment,** *n.*—**a-merce′er,** *n.* inate aments.

a-merce′, 1 ə-mûrs′; 2 a-mĕrç′, *vt.* [A-MERCED′ŧ; A-MERC′ING.] To punish by an assessment, exaction, or deprivation; mulct; deprive. [< OF. *à merci,* at the mercy of.]

A-mer′i-ca, 1 ə-mer′i-kə; 2 a-mĕr′i-ca, *n.* **1. Central,** the southern part of North America, between Mexico and Colombia, comprising Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. **2. North,** continent; 8,037,714 sq. m.; pop. 123,000,000. **3. South,** continent; 6,851,306 sq. m.; pop. 35,000,000. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] The United States. **5.** [U. S.] A popular patriotic hymn written by S. F. Smith; also, the tune to which it is sung, which is that of the English "God Save the King."

A-mer′i-can, 1 ə-mer′i-kən; 2 a-mĕr′i-can. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the continent or people of North or South America, or of the western hemisphere. **2.** Pertaining to the United States of America, its history, government, people, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of the United States. **2.** An inhabitant of the American continent.—**American eagle,** the bald eagle (*Haliœetus leucocephalus*). It is the national emblem of the United States.—**Amer′i-can-ism,** *n.* **1.** A word, phrase, usage, or trait peculiar to the people of the United States or to some of them. **2.** American citizenship or spirit; attachment to American institutions.—**American plan,** at a hotel, payment for board according to the time the guest stays, whether for one meal, a day, or a week, and not by separate items. Compare EUROPEAN PLAN.

A-mer″i-ca′na, 1 ə-mer″i-kä′, -kă′, *or* -kan′ə; 2 a-mĕr″i-kä′, -kă′, *or* -kăn′a, *n. pl.* Things American, collectively; any collection of American literary papers, sayings, fragments, scraps of information, etc. [< AMERICA + ANA, *n. pl.*]

A-mer′i-can-ize, 1 ə-mer′i-kən-īz; 2 a-mĕr′i-can-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZᴾING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to become American or like the Americans; imbue with American spirit or methods. **II.** *i.* To become American; imitate or become like the Americans, as in speech, customs, etc. **A-mer′i-can-iseŧ.**—**A-mer″i-can-i-za′tion,** *n.*

A″me-ri′go Ves-puc′ci, 1 ä″mẹ-rē′go ves-pu′chē; 2 ä″mẹ-rī′go vĕs-pu′chī (1451–1512). An Italian navigator from whom the American continent derives its name.

Am″er-in′di-an, 1 am″ər-in′di-ən; 2 ăm″er-in′di-an. [Recent.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the indigenous peoples of North and South America, or Eskimos individually or collectively.—**Am″er-in′di-ẹt. II.** *n.* An American Indian as distinguished from a native of India or the East Indies; also, an Eskimo. **Am″er-ind′ŧ.** [< *Amer-* in AMERICAN + INDIAN.]

A′mer-ong″en, 1 ä′mər-əŋ″ən; 2 ä′mer-ŏng″en, *n.* A village of Holland; 21 miles S. E. of Utrecht; refuge of William II. of Germany after his abdication in 1918.

ames′-ace″†, *n.* Same as AMBS-ACE.

am′e-thyst, 1 am′i-thist; 2 ăm′e-thỹst, *n. Mineral.* **1.** Quartz with clear purple or violet color; a precious stone. **2.** A purple variety of sapphire or corundum used as a gem; amethystine sapphire. Called also **Oriental amethyst.** [< Gr.L+OF *amethystos,* < *a-* priv. + *methy,* wine.]—**am″e-thys′tin(eᴾ,** *a.* Of the color of an amethyst; violet; purple.

am″e-tro′pi-a, 1 am″i-trō′pi-ə; 2 ăm″e-trō′pi-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An abnormal condition of the refracting parts of the eye, causing confused or imperfect vision. **2.** Any defect of vision caused by erroneous refraction. [< Gr. *ametros,* irregular (< *a-* priv. + *metron,* measure), + *ōps* (*ōp-*), eye.]—**am″e-trop′ic,** *a.*

Am-for′tas, 1 am-fōr′təs; 2 ăm-fōr′tăs, *n.* In Wagner's *Parsifal,* chief knight of the Holy Grail. See PARSIFAL.

Am-ha′ra, 1 am-hä′rə; 2 ăm-hä′rä, *n.* **1.** A kingdom in Abyssinia; capital, Gondar. **2.** A native of that country.

Am-har′ic, 1 am-har′ik; 2 ăm-hăr′ic, *n.* The speech of the Abyssinian court and nobles since A. D. 1300. See ABYSSINIAN. [< *Amhara,* in Abyssinia.]—**Am-har′an, Am-har′ic,** *a.*

Am′herst, 1 am′ərst; 2 ăm′erst, *n.* **1. Baron,** Jeffrey (1717–1797), English Governor of Virginia, 1763; commanded British army, 1793–1795. **2.** A town in W. Massachusetts; **pop** 5,510; seat of Amherst College, founded 1825.

Am′i-a, 1 am′i-ə; 2 ăm′i-a, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Amiidæ.* **2.** [a-] A ganoid of this genus, as the bowfin (*A. calva*). [< Gr. *amia,* a kind of tunny.]

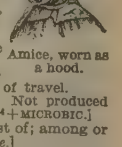
a′mi-a-bl(eᴾ, 1 ē′mi-ə-bl; 2 ā′mi-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted. **2.** Free from irritation; friendly; as, an *amiable* rivalry. [F., < L. *amicabilis;* see AMICABLE.]

Syn.: agreeable, attractive, benignant, charming, engaging, gentle, good-natured, kind, lovable, lovely, loving, pleasant, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. *Amiable* combines the senses of *lovable* or *lovely* and *loving; amiable* is a higher and stronger word than *good-natured* or *agreeable. Lovely* is often applied to externals; as, a *lovely* face. *Amiable* denotes a disposition desirous to cheer, please, and make happy. A selfish man of the world may have the art to be *agreeable;* a handsome, brilliant, and witty person may be *charming* or even *attractive,* while by no means *amiable.*—Ant.: acrimonious, churlish, crabbed, cruel, crusty, disagreeable, dogged, gruff, hateful, ill-conditioned, ill-humored, ill-natured, ill-tempered, morose, sour, sullen, surly, unamiable, unlovely.—**a″mi-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* Sweetness of disposition; lovableness. **a′mi-a-bl(e-nessᴾ‡.**—**a′mi-a-bly,** *adv.* Agreeably; complaisantly.

am″i-an′thus, 1 am′i-an′thus; 2 ăm″i-ăn′thŭs, *n.* A fine and silky variety of asbestos; also, a fabric made from this mineral. [< Gr. *amiantos,* unstained, < *a-* priv. + *miainō,* stain.] **am″i-ant‡; am″i-anth′ŧ.**

am′i-ca-bl(eᴾ, 1 am′i-kə-bl; 2 ăm′i-ca-bl, *a.* Showing or promoting good will; friendly; peaceable. [< L. *amicabilis,* < *amo,* love.] Syn.: cordial, favorable, friendly, hearty, kind, neighborly, sociable. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable;* that which is *amicable* may be merely formal; that which is *friendly* is from the heart. See FRIENDLY.—Ant.: adverse, antagonistic, hostile, unfriendly.—**am″i-ca-bil′i-ty, am′i-ca-bl(e-nessᴾ,** *n.* The quality of being amicable.—**amicable numbers,** any two numbers either of which is the sum of the aliquots of the other.—**am′i-ca-bly,** *adv.*

am′ice¹, 1 am′is; 2 am′iç, *n. Eccl.* A vestment consisting of a rectangular piece of fine white linen upon which a small cross is embroidered. It is the first garment put around the shoulders by the priest in vesting for mass. [< OF. *amit,* < L. *amictus,* cloak, < *ambi,* around, + *jacio,* throw.]


Amice, worn as a hood.

am′ice², *n.* A hood or hooded cape of gray fur, formerly worn by clergymen, monks, etc. [< F. *aumuce;* cp. G. *mütze,* cap.]

A. M. I. C. E., *abbr.* Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

A-mi′cis, 1 ə-mi′chis; 2 ä-mī′chĭs, **Edmondo de** (1846–1908). An Italian author of books of travel.

am″i-cro′bic, 1 am″i-krō′bik; 2 ăm″i-crō′bic, *a.* Not produced by or due to microbes: said of a disease. [< A-[14] + MICROBIC.]

a-mid′, 1 ə-mid′; 2 a-mĭd′, *prep.* In the midst of; among or mingled with. [< AS. *on,* in; *middan, midde.*]

Syn.: amidst, among, amongst, between, betwixt, in the midst of. *Amid* or *amidst* denotes surrounded by; *among* or *amongst,* mingled with. *Between* is said of two persons or objects, or of two groups of persons or objects. *Amid* denotes mere position; *among,* some active relation, as of companionship, hostility, etc. We say *among* (never *amid*) friends, or *among* (sometimes *amid*) enemies, *amidst* the woods, *amid* the shadows. *Amid* for *amidst* is poetical rather than prose usage.—Ant.: afar from, away from, beyond, far from, outside, without.

am′id, ‖1 am′id, -id *or* -qid; 2 ăm′id, -id *or* -ĭd, *n. Chem.*

am′ide, ∫ A compound derived from ammonia by replacing the hydrogen atoms with univalent acid radicals.—**a-mid′ic,** *a.*

am′i-din, ‖1 am′i-din, -din *or* -dĭn; 2 ăm′i-dĭn, -dīn *or* -dĭn, **am′i-dine,** ∫ *n.* A transparent gelatinous solution of starch in hot water. [< *amid-* as in F. *amidon,* starch, < L. *amylum,* < Gr. *amylon,* meal, < *a-* priv. + *mylos,* mill.]

am'i-do-, 1 am′ɪ-do- *or* ə-mid′o-; 2 ăm′i-do- *or* a-mĭd′o-. *Chem.* Derived from *amid:* a combining form indicating that the compound has had one atom of hydrogen (H) replaced by amidogen; as, *amido*benzene.

a-mid′o-gen, 1 ə-mid′o-jen; 2 a-mĭd′o-ğĕn, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical (NH_2), not yet isolated, but known from its existence in various organic compounds. [< AMIDO- + -GEN.]

am'i-dol, 1 am′ɪ-dōl *or* -del; 2 ăm′i-dōl *or* -dŏl, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline powder ($C_6H_3(NH_2)_2OH$) used in photography as a developer for bromid plates. [< AMID + -OL.]

a-mid′ships, *adv. Naut.* Half-way between stem and stern.

a-midst′, 1 ə-midst′; 2 a-mĭdst′, *prep.* In the center of; surrounded by; among. Syn.: see AMID.

A"miel′, 1 a"myel′; 2 ä"myĕl′. **Hen"ri′ Frĕ"dĕ"ric′** (1821–1881). A Swiss essayist and poet.

Am'i-ens, 1 am′ɪ-enz *or* (*F.*) a"mi"dăⁿ′; 2 ăm′i-ĕnz *or* (*F.*) ä"mi"ăⁿ′, *n.* A manufacturing city of N. France; pop. 93,000; sieges, 1597; French defeat, 1870; entered by Germans Aug. 31, evacuated September 11, 1914; successfully defended by British, French, and Americans, March 23–31, and Aug. 9–16, 1918.—**Treaty of Amiens,** a treaty between England, Holland, France, and Spain, 1802.

a-mi′go, 1 ə-mī′go; 2 ä-mē′go, *n.* [Sp.] A friend; comrade.

am'in, } 1 am′in, -ɪn *or* -ɪn; 2 am′in, -ĭn *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.*

am'ine, } A compound derived from ammonia by substituting alkyl or hydrocarbon radicals for the hydrogen atoms.

am'i-no-, 1 am′ɪ-no- *or* ə-mī′no-; 2 ăm′i-no- *or* a-mī′no-. *Chem.* Derived from *amin:* a combining form indicating presence of the radical NH_2 in the compound.—**am'i-no-ac'id,** *n.* An organic acid containing the constant NH_2 and forming part of the protein molecule.

a-mir′, *n.* Same as AMEER.

Am'ish, 1 am′ɪsh; 2 ăm′ish. *Ch. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or designating the adherents of Jacob Amman (17th century). Compare AMMANITE. **II.** *n. pl.* A sect of Mennonites, the *Obere* (Upland) *Mennonites:* the popular name used interchangeably with *Omish.*

a-miss′, 1 ə-mis′; 2 a-mĭs′. **I.** *a.* Out of order or relation; wrong; improper. **II.** *adv.* Improperly; erroneously. [< A-[1] + MISS[2], *n.*]

am"i-to'sis, 1 am″ɪ-tō′sɪs; 2 ăm″i-tō′sis, *n. Cytol.* Cell-division without the formation of nuclear figures; direct division: opposed to *mitosis.* [< A-[14] + MITOSIS.]—**am"i-tot'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

am'i-ty, 1 am′ɪ-tɪ; 2 ăm′i-ty, *n.* Peaceful relations; mutual good will; friendship. [< L.[F] *amicus,* friend, < *amo,* love.] Syn.: see FRIENDSHIP; HARMONY.

amm., *abbr.* (L.) *Amalgama* (amalgamation).

am'me-ter, 1 am′ɪ-tər *or* ăm′mɪ″tər; 2 ăm′e-ter *or* am′mē″ter, *n. Elec.* An ampere-meter, an instrument for measuring the amperage of a current. [< AM[PERE] + METER[2].]

Am'mon[1], 1 am′ən; 2 ăm′on, *n.* The sun-god of the ancient Egyptians. **Am'en‡; Am'on‡.**

Am'mon[2], *n. pl.* A people descended from Ben Ammi, the son of Lot: chiefly in the phrase **children of Ammon.** *Deut.* ii, 19. **Am'mon-ites‡.**

am-mo'ni-a, 1 a-mō′nɪ-ə; 2 ă′mō″ni-a, *n.* A colorless pungent suffocating gas (NH_3) obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of nitrogenous organic bodies, as coal, bones, blood, etc.; also, a solution of this gas in water, known as **spirit of hartshorn, aqua ammoniæ,** etc.

am-mo'ni-ac, 1 a-mō′nɪ-ak; 2 ă-mō′ni-ăc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ammonia. **am"mo-ni'a-cal‡.**

am-mo'ni-ac, *n.* **1.** The resinous gum of a tree of Persia and western India (*Dorema ammoniacum*). **gum ammoniac‡. 2†.** Ammonia. [< Gr. *ammōniakon,* < *Ammōn,* Ammon, < Egypt. *Amūn.*]

am-mo'ni-at"ed, 1 a-mō′nɪ-ēt″ed; 2 ă-mō′ni-āt″ĕd, *a. Chem.* Saturated or combined with ammonia.

am-mon'ic, 1 a-mən′ɪk; 2 ă-mŏn′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ammonium or ammonia.

am-mon"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 a-mən″ɪ-fɪ-kē′shən; 2 ă-mŏn″i-fi-cā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of saturating with ammonia or an ammonium salt, as a soil or a fertilizer; also, the state of being so saturated. **2.** The formation of ammonia, at the expense of other forms of nitrogen compounds, by the action of micro-organisms upon organic substances. [< AMMONIA + L. *facio,* make.]

am-mon'i-fy, 1 a-mən′ɪ-fāɪ; 2 ă-mŏn′i-fy, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] To treat with ammonia; be subjected to ammonification. [< AMMONIA + -FY.]

am'mon-ite[1], 1 am′ən-aɪt; 2 ăm′on-īt, *n.* A curved or spiral fossil cephalopod shell. [< L. *cornu Ammonis,* horn of Ammon; see AMMONIAC, *n.*]

am'mon-ite[2], 1 am′ən-aɪt; 2 ăm′on-īt, *n.* **1.** A fertilizer composed of the animal products of rendering works. **2.** An explosive containing ammonium nitrate as the principal component.

Ammonite.

Am'mon-ite[3], *n. Bib.* One of the people of Ammon.

am-mo'ni-um, 1 a-mō′nɪ-um; 2 ă-mō′ni-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical univalent alkaline radical (NH_4), acting chemically like a basic element analogous to potassium and sodium.—**ammonium chorid,** a white crystalline, soluble compound (NH_4Cl), commonly known as **sal ammoniac.** It is used for charging cells, as a component of soldering fluids, to protect metals from oxidation during soldering, and for galvanizing iron.—**a. hydroxid,** a compound (NH_4OH), supposed to exist in ordinary aqueous or caustic ammonia.—**a. nitrate,** a colorless, crystalline, soluble salt (NH_4NO_3), used as an ingredient of explosives.—**a. sulfate,** an important commercial salt, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, manufactured from the ammoniacal liquor produced in the manufacture of gas. It is used as a nitrogenous fertilizer.

am"mu-ni'tion, 1 am″yu-nɪsh′ən; 2 ăm″yu-nĭsh′on. *n.* **1.** Any one of various articles used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance, as cartridges, shells, shot, rockets, etc.; figuratively, any resources for attack or defense. **2†.** Originally, munitions of war generally. [< F. *amunition,* corr. of *munition* (see MUNITION.]—**am"mu-ni'tion,** *vt.* To supply with ammunition.

am-ne'si-a, 1 am-nɪ′sɪ-ə; 2 ăm-nē′si-a, *n.* Loss or impairment of memory; morbid forgetfulness. [< Gr. *amnēsia,* < *a-* priv. + *mnaomai,* remember.]—**am-ne'sic, am-nes'tic,** *a.*

am'nes-ty, 1 am′nes-tɪ; 2 ăm′nĕs-ty. **I.** *vt.* [-TIED; -TY-ING.] To pardon. **II.** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] A general act of pardon for offenses against a government. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *mnaomai,* remember.]

am'ni-on, 1 am′nɪ-ən; 2 ăm′ni-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A membranous sac enclosing the embryo in mammals, birds, and reptiles. **2†.** *Bot.* The fluid of the rudimentary embryo-sac. [< Gr. *amnion,* < *amnos,* lamb.]—**am"ni-on'ic,** *a.* **am"ni-ot'ic‡.**

Am"ni-o'ta, 1 am″nɪ-ō′tə; 2 ăm″ni-ō′ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates having an amnion, embracing mammals, birds, and reptiles. [< Gr. *amnion,* fetal envelop; see AMNION.] **Am"ni-o-na'ta‡.**—**am'ni-o-nate,** *a. & n.*—**am'ni-ote,** *a. & n.*

a-mock′, a-mok′, a-moke′, etc. Same as AMUCK.

a-mœ'ba, a-mœ'bic, a-mœ'boid. See AMEBA, etc.

am"œ-bæ'an, am"œ-be'an, *a.* Same as AMEBEAN.

a-mo'le, 1 ə-mō′lē; 2 ä-mō′le, *n.* [Mex.] **1.** The roots or parts of certain plants, employed in Mexico and the southwestern United States as a substitute for soap. **2.** Any plant that produces such roots, as the century-plant (*Agave americana*) and the soap-plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) of California.

A'mon, 1 ā′mən; 2 ā′mon, *n.* See AMMON[1].

a-mong', } 1 ə-muŋ′; 2 a-móng′, *prep.* **1.** In or into

a-mung'ſ, } the midst of; mingled with. **2.** In the class or group of or with. **3.** In the country or time of. **4.** Affecting all of; so as to be commonly shared by; by the joint action of. *Among* is sometimes improperly used in such sentences as "They exchange confidences *among one another*" (properly "*among themselves*" or "*with each other*"). [< AS. *on,* in, + *mang,* < (*ge*)*mang,* crowd.] **a-mongst'‡.** Syn.: see AMID; BETWEEN.

am"o-ret'to‖, 1 am″ə-ret′ō; 2 ăm″o-rĕt′ō, *n.* [-TI, *pl.*] [It.] A cupid or little love.

am'o-rist, 1 am′ə-rist; 2 ăm′o-rĭst, *n.* A lover; one given to amours.

Am'o-rites, 1 am′ə-raɪts; 2 ăm′o-rīts, *n. pl. Bib.* One of the chief nations possessing the land of Canaan before its conquest by the Israelites. *Gen.* xv, 16.

a"mo-ro'so, 1 ɑ″mo-rō′so; 2 ä″mo-rō′so, *n.* [-SI, 1 -sɪ; 2 -sē, *pl.*] [It.] A gallant; lover.

am'o-rous, 1 am′ə-rus; 2 ăm′o-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Having a propensity for falling in love; influenced by sexual affection or appetite; loving; ardent in affection. **2.** Of or pertaining to love; showing, springing from, or exciting to love or sexual desire. **3.** In love; enamored: usually followed by *of.* [< L.[LL.F] *amo,* love.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-mor'phism, 1 ə-mōr′fɪzm; 2 a-môr′fĭsm, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being amorphous; especially, absence of crystalline structure. **2.** Anarchism.

a-mor'phous, } 1 ə-mōr′fus; 2 a-môr′fŭs, *a.* **1.** Without

a-mor'fous‖, } definite form; structureless; formless; uncrystallized. **2.** Anomalous; unorganized. **3.** Anarchic. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *morphē,* form.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-mort′, 1 ə-mōrt′; 2 a-môrt′, *a. & adv.* Without life or animation; dejected, as if dead. [< F. *à la mort,* see ALAMORT.]

a-mor'tize, 1 ə-mōr′tɪz; 2 a-môr′tiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ-ING.] **1.** *Law.* To sell and convey (land) to a corporation having perpetual succession; to alienate in mortmain. **2.** To extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking-fund. [< F. *amortir* (ppr. *amortissant*), < L. *ad,* to, + *mor(t-)s,* death.]

a-mor'tise‡.—**a-mor'tiz-**[or **-tis-**]**a-bl(eF),** **a.**—**a-mor'ti-za'-**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n. Law.* **1.** Alienation in mortmain. **2.** The extinction or reduction of a debt through a sinking-fund.—**a-mor'tize-**[or **-tisc-**]**ment,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The finishing at the top of any part. **2.** Amortization.

A'mos, 1 ē′məs; 2 ā′mos, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A minor prophet (8th century B. C.) or his book. [Heb., a burden, or courageous and strong.]

a-mo'tion, 1 ə-mō′shən; 2 a-mō′shon, *n.* [Rare.] A removal, as from office; deprivation of ownership. [< L. *amotio(n-),*]

a-mount′, 1 ə-maunt′; 2 a-mount′. **I.** *vi.* To reach in the aggregate or in effect; be equivalent: with *to.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A sum total; aggregate. **2.** Sum and substance; result. [< OF, *à-,* to, + *mont,* mountain.] Syn.: see AGGREGATE.

a-mour', 1 ɑ-mūr′; 2 ä-mur′, *n.* A love-affair; intrigue. [F.] —**am"ou-rette',** *n.* A petty love-affair.

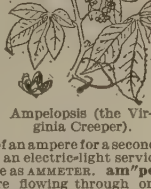
a-move', 1 ə-mūv′; 2 a-mov′, *vt.* [A-MOVED′; A-MOV′ING.] [Archaic.] To remove; especially, to remove from a position or office: now only in legal phraseology. [< L. *amoveo,* remove.]

A-moy', 1 ɑ-meɪ′; 2 ä-mŏy′, *n.* An island and treaty port (pop. 114,000) in S. E. China.

am'pe-li-, } 1 am′pɪ-lɪ-, am′pɪ-lo-; 2 ăm′pe-li-, ăm′pe-lo-.

am'pe-lo-, } From Greek *ampelos,* vine: combining forms

used chiefly in names of vine-like plants and of birds supposed to haunt vines.—**Am″pe-lop'sis,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of plants of the vine family, including the Virginia creeper, with digitately 5- or 7-foliolate leaves, and the Japanese variety, becoming quite common in cultivation. **2.** [a-] A plant of this or an allied genus. [+ Gr. *opsis*, appearance.]



Ampelopsis (the Virginia Creeper).

am-pere'[1], 1 am-pĭr'; 2 ăm-pĕr', *n.* The practical unit of electric current strength; such a current as would be given with an electromotive force of one volt through a wire having a resistance of one ohm. It is one-tenth of the C. G. S. unit of current-strength. [<A.M. AMPÈRE.]—**am-per'age,** *n.* The strength of a current in amperes.—**am-pere'-hour″,** *n.* A quantity of electricity sufficient to furnish a current of an ampere for a second, minute, or hour: units of capacity, as of an electric-light service or storage-battery.—**a.-meter,** *n.* Same as AMMETER. **am″pe-rom'e-ter**‡**.**—**a.-turn,** *n.* An ampere flowing through one turn of a coil, considered with reference to electromagnetic effect. An electromagnet with 1,000 convolutions and a current of 5 amperes would have 5,000 ampere-turns.

Am″père'[2], 1 ȧṅ″pĕr'; 2 ȧṅ″per', **André Marie** (1775–1836). A French physicist and pioneer in electricity.

am'per-sand, 1 am'per-sand; 2 ăm'per-sănd, *n.* The character &; and. [< AND + L. *per*, by, + *se*, itself, + AND.]

am'phi-, 1 am'fi-; 2 ăm'fi-. A prefix used chiefly in zoology and botany, with the general meaning: on both or all sides; around; in turn. [< Gr. *amphi*, around.]—**am″phi-ar-thro'sis,** *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A joint in which bony surfaces are united by intervening fibrous or fibrocartilaginous substance so as to permit of slight movement, as in the vertebræ. See SYNARTHROSIS and DIARTHROSIS. **2.** *Echin.* A loose suture in a crinoid calyx.—**am'phi-as″ter,** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* That stage of cell-division in which the chromatic filaments assume a radiate appearance at each end of the nuclear spindle; also, the figure so formed. **2.** *Spong.* A spicule with two whorls of spines connected by a vertical axis.

Am-phib'i-a, 1 am-fib'i-ə; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-ə, *n. pl.* **1.** *Zool.* A class of vertebrates whose young have gills and are fish-like, and which have a skull with two occipital condyles and a parasphenoid. It includes frog-like animals, salamanders, and many extinct forms. **2.** [a-] Amphibious animals generally. Compare BATRACHIA. [< Gr. *amphibios*, < *amphi*, double, + *bios*, life.]—**am-phib'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**am-phib'i-ous,** *a.* **1.** Living both on land and in water; suited to or comprising land and water. **2.** Having two lives; connected with two ranks, classes, etc. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

am-phib'i-on, 1 am-fib'i-en; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-ŏn. *n.* An air-plane constructed to rise from and alight on either land or water.

am'phi-bole, 1 am'fi-bōl; 2 ăm'fi-bōl, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A variously colored monoclinic mineral, which is usually in part a calcium-magnesium metasilicate. Important varieties are tremolite, actinolite, and hornblende. **2.** Any one of a group of related species.

am″phi-bol'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or like amphibole; ambiguous; equivocal. **am″phi-bol'i-cal**‡; **am-phib'o-lous**‡ [Rare].—**am-phib'o-lite,** *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A rock consisting chiefly of amphibole. **2.** *Lithol.* A close-grained crystalline rock, consisting chiefly of green hornblende.—**am″phi-bol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] *Logic.* An ambiguous sentence or proposition; ambiguity. [+ Gr. *ballō*, throw, + *logos*, speech.]—**am-phib'o-ly,** *n.* [-LIES[2], *pl.*] An ambiguous construction of language; ambiguity. [+ Gr. *ballō*, throw.]—**am'phi-brach,** *n. Pros.* A trisyllabic foot, consisting of a long or accented syllable between two short or unaccented ones. [+ Gr. *brachys*, short.]—**am″phi-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having fruit of two kinds, either in form or in period of ripening. [+ Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] **am″phi-car'pic**‡.—**am″phi-chro'ic,** *a.* Having two opposite actions on chemical-test colors.—**am″phi-chro-mat'ic,** *a. Chem.* Amphichroic.—**am″phi-cœ'lous,** *a. Zool.* Concave at both ends; biconcave, as the vertebræ of fishes and of certain extinct reptiles and birds.

am-phic'ty-on, 1 am-fik'ti-en; 2 ăm-fĭc'ty-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A delegate to one of the ancient Greek amphictyonic councils. **2.** *pl.* The council as a body. [< Gr. *amphiktyones*, neighbors, < *amphi*, around, + *ktizō*, people.]

am-phic″ty-on'ic, 1 am-fik''ti-en'ik; 2 ăm-fĭc''ty-ŏn'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to a league of ancient Greek peoples for common interests (called an **amphictyony**), as that (known as the **amphictyonic council**) which met semi-annually at Delphi and Thermopylæ.

am″phi-ge'an, *a.* Extending around the globe in nearly the same latitude: specifically said of genera or species of plants. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *gē*, earth.]

am'phi-go-ry, 1 am'fi-gō-ri; 2 ăm'fi-gō-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A meaningless composition, with a semblance of sense; a rigmarole; burlesque; nonsense-verses, etc. **am'phi-gou-ri**‡ [F.] —**am″phi-gor'ic,** *a.*

am-phim'a-cer, 1 am-fim'ə-sər; 2 ăm-fĭm'a-çer, *n. Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one short, the first and last long (– ⏑ –); as, *maple-tree:* the opposite of *amphibrach.* [< L. *amphimacrus*, < Gr. *amphimakros*, < *amphi*, on both sides, + *makros*, long.]

am″phi-mix'is, 1 am''fi-miks'is; 2 ăm''fi-mĭks'is, *n. Biol.* **1.** The mingling of the germ-plasm or hereditary substance of two individuals in sexual reproduction. **2.** Interbreeding. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *mixis*, a mingling.]

Am-phi'on, 1 am-fai'ən; 2 ăm-fī'on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Jupiter, who moved stones by the music of his lyre.

am″phi-ox'us, 1 am''fi-eks'əs; 2 ăm''fi-ŏks'ŭs, *n. Ich.* A small marine animal (genus *Branchiostoma*), about two inches long, having a body tapering at both ends; the lancelet. It is closely related to the vertebrates in its type of structure. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *oxys*, sharp.]—**Am-phip'o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* An order of crustaceans having usually seven pairs of legs, including the sand-fleas, etc. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] —**am'phi-pod,** *a.* & *n.*—**am-phip'o-dal,** *a.*—**am-phip'o-dan,** *a.*—**am-phip'o-dous,** *a.* & *n.*—**am″phi-pod'i-form,** *a.* Resembling an amphipod or sand-flea.—**am-phip'o-dous,** *a.*

am″phi-pro'style, *n. Arch.* A temple or other building of the classical period having at each end a columned portico but with no columns at the sides.—**am″phi-pro-sty'lar,** *a.*—**am″phi-pro'style,** *a.*

am″phis-bæ'na, 1 am''fis-bī'nə; 2 ăm''fĭs-bē'na, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A fabulous serpent having a head at each end of the body and moving in either direction. **2.** A snake-like lizard, having head and tail much alike. [L., < Gr. *amphisbaina*, < *amphis*, at both ends, + *bainō*, go.]

am-phis'cians, 1 am-fish'ənz; 2 ăm-fish'ans, *n. pl. Geog.* The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall at one season to the north, at the other to the south. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *skia*, shadow.] **am-phis'ci-i**‡**.**

am'phi-spore, *n. Bot.* A heterœcious, one-celled spore intermediate between a uredospore and a teleutospore known in a few species of rust-fungi (*Uredineæ*).—**am″phi-sty'lar,** *a. Arch.* With columns at each end or on each side.

am″phi-the'a-ter, 1 am''fi-thī'ə-tər; 2 ăm''fi-thē'a-ter, **am″phi-the'a-tre,** *n.* **1.** An edifice of elliptical shape, constructed about a central open space or arena, with tiers of seats sloping upward and backward: devoted to combats of gladiators and wild beasts. **2.** Any structure of similar shape, as a natural area or theater having slopes or tiers of seats entirely surrounding a columned portico. [< Gr.[L] *amphi*, around, + *theatron;* see THEATER.]—**am″phi-the-at'ri-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or performed in an amphitheater. **am″phi-the'a-tral**‡; **am″phi-the-at'ric**‡.—**am″phi-the-at'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

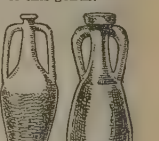
Am″phi-tri'te, 1 am''fi-trai'ti; 2 ăm''fi-trī'te, *n. Gr. Myth.* The wife of Poseidon, or Neptune; hence, the sea.

am-phit'ro-pous, *a. Bot.* Fixed by the middle and having the axis parallel with the placenta; half anatropous; said of an ovule with the hilum intermediate between the micropyle and chalaza. **am-phit'ro-pal**‡.

Am-phit'ry-on, 1 am-fit'ri-en; 2 ăm-fĭt'ry-ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* The husband of Alcmena, and foster-father of Hercules.

Am″phi-u'ma, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Amphiumidæ*, a family of amphibians. **2.** [a-] A salamander of this genus.

am'pho-ra, 1 am'fo-rə; 2 ăm'fo-ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* A tall, two-handled earthenware jar for wine or oil. [< Gr. *amphoreus*, < *amphi*, around, + *pherō*, bear.]—**am'pho-ral,** *a.* Of or like an amphora.—**am-phor'ic,** *a.* **1.** Having a sound like that made by blowing into the mouth of an amphora. **2.** Amphoral.



Amphoræ.

am″pho-ter'ic, 1 am''fo-ter'ik; 2 ăm''fo-tĕr'ĭc, *a.* Partaking of the nature of both; exhibiting both acid and alkaline characteristics; as, an *amphoteric* reaction. Zinc hydroxid is an *amphoteric* substance.

am'pl(eꜱ, 1 am'pl; 2 ăm'pl, *a.* **1.** Of great dimensions or capacity; large; extensive; capacious. **2.** Great in amount or degree; complete; free; full. **3.** Fully sufficient to meet all needs or requirements; abundant; liberal. [< L. *amplus*, large.]

Syn.: abundant, affluent, bountiful, complete, copious, enough, full, large, liberal, plenteous, plentiful, sufficient. That is *enough* which just meets a given demand; that is *ample* which gives a safe, but not a large, margin beyond; that is *abundant, affluent, bountiful, liberal, plentiful,* which is largely in excess of manifest need. We have time *enough* means that we can reach our destination without haste, but also without delay; if we have *ample* time, we may move leisurely, and note what is by the way; if we have *abundant* time, we may pause to converse with a friend, to view the scenery, or to rest when weary. Compare ENOUGH; LARGE; PLENTIFUL.—Ant.: deficient, inadequate, insufficient, narrow, niggardly, scant, small, stingy.—**am'pl(e-neꜱꜱ,** *n.*

am-plec'tant, 1 am-plek'tənt; 2 ăm-plĕc'tant, *a.* Twining about; clasping; embracing. [< L. *amplecten(t-)s*, ppr., < *ambi-*, around, + *plecto*, twine.]

am-plex'i-caul, 1 am-pleks'i-kēl; 2 ăm-plĕks'i-ca̤l, *a. Bot.* Clasping a stem, as the base of some leaves. [< L. *amplexus*, pp. (see AMPLECTANT), + *caulis*, stem.]

Amplexicaul Leaf of Elecampane.

am″pli-a'tion‡**,** 1 am''pli-ē'shən; 2 ăm''pli-ā'shon, *n.* Amplification; enlargement; extension. [< L. *ampliatio(n-)*, < *amplus;* see AMPLE.]

am'pli-a-tiv(eꜱ, 1 am'pli-ē-tiv; 2 ăm'pli-ā-tĭv, *a.* Supplementing, or adding to.

am'pli-fy, 1 am'pli-fai; 2 ăm'pli-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To enlarge or increase in scope, significance, importance, statement, or treatment; add to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dilate; expatiate. **2**‡. To become larger. [< F. *amplifier*, < L. *amplus* (see AMPLE) + *facio*, make.]

Syn.: augment, develop, dilate, enlarge, expand, expatiate, extend, increase, unfold, widen. *Amplify* is now chiefly applied

to discourse or writing, signifying to make fuller in statement, whether with or without adding matter of importance, as by stating fully what was before only implied, or by adding illustrations to make the meaning more readily apprehended, etc. In the present demand for concentration this word and most kindred words are coming to share the derogatory meaning that has long attached to *expatiate*. We may *develop* a thought, *expand* an illustration, *extend* a discussion, *expatiate* on a hobby, *dilate* on some theme or incident, *enlarge* a volume, *unfold* a scheme, *widen* the range of treatment. Compare ADD.—Ant.: abbreviate, abridge, amputate, "boil down," condense, curtail, cut down, epitomize, reduce, retrench, summarize, sum up.—Prep.: to amplify *on* or *upon* the subject is needless.—**am"pli-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Elaboration; augmentation; addition. Syn.: see INCREASE.—**am'pli-fi-ca"tiv**(es, *a.*—**am'pli-fi-ca"tor,** *n.*—**am'pli-fi-ca"to-ry,** *a.*—**am'pli-fi"er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which amplifies or increases, as sound; a megaphone-like device for increasing the volume of sound. **2.** A radio-amplifier.

am'pli-tude, 1 am'pli-tūd; 2 ăm'pli-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ample; also, largeness; scope; fulness. **2.** *Astron.* Angular distance on the horizon from the east or west point. **3.** *Physics.* The extent of the swing of a vibrating body on each side of the mean position. [< L. *amplitudo,* < *amplus,* large.] [largely; liberally; sufficiently.

am'ply, 1 am'pli; 2 ăm'ply, *adv.* In an ample manner;

am-poule', 1 am-pūl'; 2 ăm-pul', *n.* [F.] A vial used as a container for one dose of a hypodermic solution.

am-pul'la, 1 am-pul'ə; 2 ăm-pŭl'a, *n.*; [-læ, 1 -lē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Ecci.* (1) A flask for holding the consecrated oil used in confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction; specif., that used in England at the consecration of kings. (2) The cruet used for the wine or water at mass. **am'u-la‡.** **2.** *Rom. Archeol.* A bottle or vase with a slender neck and flattened mouth, used to hold perfumes and oils and for carrying wine.—**am"-pul-la'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ampulla; bladder-shaped; inflated.

am'pu-tate, 1 am'piu-tēt; 2 ăm'pū-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] To remove by cutting, as a limb; cut off the whole or a part of. [< L. *ambi-,* around, + *puto,* trim, < *putus,* clean.]—**am"pu-ta'tion,** *n.*—**am"pu-ta'tor,** *n.*

am-ri'ta, 1 am-ri'tə; 2 ăm-ri'ta, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The ambrosia of immortality, sometimes represented as the fruit of a tree or the cream of the ocean churned by the gods; also, immortality. **am-ree'ta‡.**—**am-ri'ta,** *a.* Immortal; ambrosial.

Am-rit'sar, 1 um-rit'sər; 2 ŭm-rit'sar, *n.* A city in Punjab, British India; pop. 153,000; scene of a mutinous rising April 13, 1919.

Am'ster-dam, 1 am'stər-dam; 2 ăm'ster-dăm, *n.* A seaport of the Netherlands; pop. 642,162. [and Norway.

amt, 1 ūmt; 2 ămt, *n.* [Scan.] A territorial division of Denmark

amt., *abbr.* Amount.

a-muck', 1 ə-mŭk'; 2 a-mŭk'. **I.** *a.* Possessed with murderous frenzy. **II.** *adv.* In a violent or frenzied manner: usually in the phrase **to run amuck,** to run about attacking everybody one meets. [< Malay *amoq,* engaging furiously in battle.]

A"mu-Da'ri-a, 1 ä"mū-dä'ri-ə; 2 ä"mu-dä'ri-a, *n.* A river in central Asia; 1,300 m. to Aral sea; ancient *Oxus.* **A"mū'-Dar'ya‡.**

am'u-let, 1 am'yu-let; 2 ăm'yu-lĕt, *n.* A small object worn to protect from witchcraft, accident, or ill luck; a charm. [< L. *amuletum,* charm.] Syn.: see TALISMAN.

A'mund-sen, 1 ä'mund-sen; 2 ä'mŭnd-sĕn, **Roald** (1872–). Norwegian explorer; discovered South Pole, December 16, 1911.

A-mur', 1 ə-mūr'; 2 ä-mur', *n.* A river in N. E. Asia; 2,700 m.

a-muse', 1 ə-miūz'; 2 a-mūz', *vt.* [A-MUSED'; A-MUS'ING.] **1.** To occupy pleasingly; divert; entertain. **2.** To excite to mirth. **3‖.** To beguile; delude. [< F. *amuser,* < *à,* at, + OF. *muser,* stare.]

Syn.: beguile, cheer, disport, divert, enliven, entertain, gratify, interest, occupy, please, recreate. We *beguile* a weary hour, *cheer* the despondent, *divert* the preoccupied, *enliven* a dull evening or company, *gratify* the wishes of our friends, *entertain, interest, please* a listening audience, *occupy* idle time, *disport* ourselves when merry, *amuse* ourselves or others with any light and pleasing occupation; we are *amused* at that which excites us to smiles or laughter.—Ant.: annoy, bore, disquiet, distract, disturb, tire, weary.—Prep.: amused *at* his antics; amuse the children *with* stories; I was amused *by* his account; some amuse themselves *in* folly. Usage seems to be settling upon *at* and *with.*

—**a-mus'a-bl**(eᵊ, *a.*—**a-muse'ment,** *n.* Diversion; recreation; an entertainment, game, or spectacle. Syn.: see COMFORT; ENTERTAINMENT; FROLIC; SPORT.—**a-mus'er,** *n.*—**a-mus'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**a-mu'siv**(eᵊs, *a.* Having power to amuse; amusing.

A'my, 1 ē'mi; 2 ā'my, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Aimée',** 1 ĕ"mē', 2 ā"me'; It. **A-ma'ta,** 1 ä-mä'ta, 2 ä-mä'tä; L. **A-ma'ta,** 1 ä-mē'tə, 2 a-mā'ta. [L., beloved.]

a-myg'da-la, 1 ə-mig'də-lə; 2 a-myg'da-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Anat.* An almond or any almond-shaped formation, as (1) a tonsil, (2) a small lobe projecting from the under side of the cerebellum, or (3) a collection of gray matter at the lower portion of the temporal lobe of the brain. [L., < Gr. *amygdalē,* almond.]

a-myg'dal‡.—**a-myg"da-la'ceous,** *a.* *Bot.* Allied to the almond.—**a-myg'da-late,** *a.* Pertaining to or like almonds.—**a-myg'da-lin,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline glucosid ($C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$) found in almonds, laurel-leaves, peach-kernels, etc. On being decomposed it yields glucose, hydrocyanic acid, and oil of bitter almonds.—**a-myg'da-line,** *a.* Pertaining to or like almonds, the tonsils, or the amygdalæ of the brain.—**a-myg'da-loid. I.** *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped. **2.** Of or like the rock amygdaloid. **3.** Pertaining to the amygdalæ or tonsils. **a-myg"da-loi'dal‡. II.** *n.* An igneous rock, usually basaltic, containing almond-shaped cavities, which are often filled with foreign minerals, as quartz, etc.

am'yl, 1 am'il; 2 ăm'yl, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical monatomic alcohol radical (C_5H_{11}), as *amyl* alcohol, $C_5H_{11}OH$. [< Gr. *amylon,* starch, + *hylē,* matter.]—**amyl alcohol. 1.** Any oily colorless liquid ($C_5H_{11}HO$) formed on the fermentation of starchy matters, as in the distillation of spirits from grain. It is the chief component of fusel-oil. **inactive a. alcohol‡. 2.** Any one of eight possible theoretical isomers of the preceding, of which seven are known.—**a. nitrite,** a yellowish aromatic liquid ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$) of a fruity odor, used as a remedy by inhalation in spasmodic diseases, to diminish arterial pressure.—**am"y-la'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like starch; starchy.—**am'y-lase,** *n.* A ferment possessing amylolytic action; diastase.—**am'y-lene,** *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A colorless volatile liquid, consisting of several olefins, obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with zinc chlorid; used as an anesthetic. **2.** Any of the isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{10}, belonging to the ethylene series.—**a-myl'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from amyl. **2.** Producing amyl alcohol; as, *amylic* fermentation.—**a-myl'o-gen,** *n.* Starch-granulose or granules that are soluble in water.—**am"y-lo-gen'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing amylogen; also, forming starch.—**am'y-loid.** **I.** *a.* Like or containing starch. **am"y-loi'dal‡. II.** *n.* The gummy substance, isomeric with starch, formed by the action of sulfuric acid on cellulose; also, a substance resembling starch.—**am"y-loi'y-sis,** *n.* *Chem.* The conversion of starch into sugar.—**am"y-lo-lyt'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Converting starch into sugar.—**am'y-lo-plast,** *n.* *Bot.* A starch-forming corpuscle; a leucoplastid or amylogenic body. **am"y-lo-plas'tid** or **-tide‡.**

am"y-lop'sin, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A ferment, contained in pancreatin, that changes starch into sugar.

am'y-lose, 1 am'i-lōs; 2 ăm'y-lōs, *n.* *Chem.* Starch ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) or one of its isomers, as dextrin, inulin, glycogen, natural gums, or cellulose; sugar made from starch.

am'y-lum, 1 am'i-lum; 2 ăm'y-lŭm, *n.* Starch. [L., < Gr. *amylon,* starch.]

am"y-o-to'ni-a, 1 am"i-o-tō'ni-ə; 2 ăm"y-o-tō'ni-a, *n.* Muscular atony.

an, 1 an; 2 ăn, *indef. art.* or *a.* One, or any, when not emphatic: used like the article *a,* but before words beginning with a vowel sound; as, *an* acorn; *an* honest man. The *n* of Early English *an* began to drop about 1150. The rule for dropping is given by More (1532) and has been repeated ever since, but not always followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) *a* is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including *h* and *u, eu* pronounced *yu.* In a few instances *an* is found in both books. In Shakespeare *an universe* occurs once, *a usurer* five times; *an hair* once, *a hair* often; *such an one* occurs twice, *a one* always elsewhere. The form *an* is not used before *u, eu,* in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and in other writers, even to our time. Many writers use *an* before an unaspirated *h.* In the United States *a hotel* is common, but in Great Britain *an hotel* is usually heard. [< AS. *an,* one.]

an, *conj.* [Archaic or Dial.] And, especially in the sense *and if:* often written *an'.* See AND. [= AND.]

an-, *prefix,* with values as follows: **an-**[1], against; as, *answer* [< AS. *and;* see A-[4]; **an-**[2], on, in; as, *anon* [< AS. *an;* see A-[1]; **an-**[3], in; as, *anoint* [< L. *in*]; **an-**[4], to; as, *annul* [< L. *ad*]; **an-**[5], on both sides; as, *ancillary* [< L. *an-,* for *ambi-,* around]; **an-**[6], up, back; as, *anode* [< Gr. *ana;* see ANA-]; **an-**[7], not; as, *anarchy* [< Gr. *an-,* see A-[14]].

-an, *suffix* (often with euphonic *-t-*). Pertaining to: used in nouns or adjectives denoting country, origin, race, etc.; as, Italian, amphibian, Algonkian, Lutheran. [< L. *-anus, -ana, -anum,* an adj. termination.]

A.-N., *abbr.* Anglo-Norman.—**an.,** *abbr.* *Anno* (L., in the year), anonymous, answer.

a'na, 1 ē'nə *or* an'ə; 2 ā'na *or* ăn'a, *n. pl.* Curious scraps of literature, notes, sketches, etc., collected and bearing on some particular person, place, or subject. See -ANA.

a'na, *adv.* *Med.* Of each: used in writing prescriptions to signify "take of each," or "equal parts of each," of two or more substances prescribed: usually abbreviated to ā or āā. [< Gr. *ana,* throughout.]

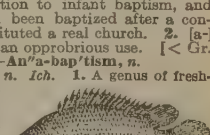
ana-, *prefix.* Up; back; again; anew: sometimes capable of being rendered *re-*; as, *anabaptism,* rebaptism. [< Gr. *ana-,* < *ana* (prep.), on.]

-ana, *suffix* (often with euphonic *-t-*). Pertaining to; connected with a certain notable subject, person, place, etc.; as, Johnsoni*ana,* etc. [L., neut. pl. of suf. *-anus.*]

An"a-bæ'na, 1 an"ə-bi'nə; 2 ăn"a-bē'na, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of fresh-water bluish-green algæ. The decay of some species is a main source of the foul odor and hurtful properties of stagnant water. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *anabainō,* mount, < *ana,* up, + *bainō,* go.]

An"a-bap'tist, 1 an"ə-bap'tist; 2 ăn"a-băp'tĭst, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect that arose in Zurich in 1523 among the followers of Zwingli, who started the Reformation in Switzerland and advocated opposition to infant baptism, and that only such persons as had been baptized after a confession of faith in Christ constituted a real church. **2.** [a-] One who rejects pedobaptism: an opprobrious use. [< Gr. *ana,* again, < *baptizō,* baptize.]—**An"a-bap'tism,** *n.*

An'a-bas, 1 an'ə-bas; 2 ăn'a-băs, *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus of fresh-water perchlike fishes, one species of which (*Anabas scandens*) can travel on land, and even climb trees by means of its spinous gill-covers. See CLIMBING-FISH. **2.** [a-] Any fish of this genus. [< Gr. *anabas,* 2d aor. p. of *anabainō,* < *ana,* up, + *bainō,* go.]


Anabas. 1/4

a-nab'a-sis, 1 ə-nab'ə-sis; 2 a-năb'a-sĭs, *n.* **1.** A going up; a military advance, especially that of Cyrus the Younger, 401 B. C., **with 10,000 Greek auxiliaries. 2. [A-] The work of Xenophon**

describing this expedition and the retreat of the Ten Thousand to Greece. [< Gr. *anabasis*, < *ana*, up, + *bainō*, go.]

a-nab'o-lism, 1 ə-nab'o-lizm; 2 ə-năb'o-lĭgm, *n. Biol.* Constructive metabolism; the series of changes by which the simple and stable food is built up into the complex and unstable living material within a cell or organism. See CATABOLISM; METABOLISM. [< ANA- + Gr. *ballō*, throw.]—**an"a-bol'ic,** *a.*

an'a-branch, 1 an"ə-branch; 2 ăn'ə-brănch, *n.* [Austral.] An effluent of a stream which rejoins the main stream, forming an island between the two watercourses. [< ANA- + BRANCH.]

an"a-car"di-a'ceous, 1 an"ə-kur"dı-ē'shus; 2 ăn-a-cär"dĭ-ā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a large family (*Anacardiaceæ*) of trees or shrubs of the order *Sapindales*—the cashew family—with resinous milky acrid juice, alternate leaves, and small flowers. [< ANA- + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

a-nach'o-rism, 1 ə-nak'o-rizm; 2 a-năe'o-rĭşm, *n.* Something foreign to a country or unsuited to local conditions. [< ANA- + Gr. *chōros*, country.]

a-nach'ro-nism, 1 ə-nak'ro-nizm; 2 a-năe'ro-nĭşm, *n.* A chronological error; also, something occurring or represented as occurring out of its proper time. [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *chronos*, time.]—**an"a-chron'ic,** *a.* Erroneous in date. **an"a-chron'i-cal†;** **a-nach"ro-nis'tic†;** **a-nach'ro-nous†.**—**a-nach'ro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

a-nac'la-sis, 1 ə-nak'lə-sis; 2 a-năe'la-sĭs, *n. Pros.* The substitution of a short syllable for a preceding long one; thus, — ⏑ — ⏑ for — — ⏑ ⏑. [< Gr. *anaklasis*, < *ana*, back, + *klaō*, break.]

an"a-clas'tic, 1 an"ə-klas'tık; 2 ăn"a-clăs'tie, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to refraction or bending; caused by or causing refraction. **2.** *Pros.* Characterized by anaclasis.

an"a-cli'nal, 1 an"ə-klı'nəl; 2 ăn"a-clī'nal, *a. Geol.* Transverse to strike and against the dip, as of a valley. [< ANA- + Gr. *klinō*, bend.]

an"a-co-lu'thon, 1 an"ə-ko-lū'thən; 2 ăn"a-eo-lū'thon, *n.* [-THONS or -THA, *pl.*] *Gram.* Violation of grammatical sequence in a sentence, for the sake of energy or to express strong emotion. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *akoluthos*, following; see ACOLYTE.]

an"a-con'da, 1, 2 an"ə-kən'də, *n.* A very large non-venomous tropical serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; a boa or python; specif., a South American boa (*Eunectes murinus*). [Mont.; pop. 11,600.

An"a-con'da², *n.* A city; capital of Deerlodge county, in S. W.

Anacr., *abbr.* Anacreon; Anacreontic.

a-nac're-on, 1 ə-nak'rı-ən; 2 a-năe're-ŏn, *n.* A Greek erotic poet (563?–478 B. C.).—**A-nac"re-on'tic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like the lyrics of Anacreon. **2.** [*a-*] Convivial; amatory. **II.** *n.* A poem in the manner of Anacreon; amatory or convivial verse.

an"a-cru'sis, 1 an"ə-krū'sis; 2 ăn"a-cru'sĭs, *n. Pros.* An upward or back beat; one or more unemphatic introductory syllables preceding the regular rhythm of a lyric verse; also, the introductory measure of a musical score. [< Gr. *anakrousis*, < *ana*, up, + *krouō*, beat.]—**an"a-crus'tic,** *a.*

an'a-dem, 1 an'ə-dəm; 2 ăn'a-dĕm, *n.* [Rare.] A wreath for the head; garland; fillet. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *deō*, bind.]

an"a-di-plo'sis, 1 an"ə-dı-plō'sıs; 2 ăn"a-di-plō'sĭs, *n. Rhet.* A figure in which the ending of a sentence, line, or clause is repeated and emphasized at the beginning of the next: a form of repetition. [L., < Gr. *anadiplōsis*, < *ana*, again, + *diploos*, double; see DIPLOMA.]

a-nad'ro-mous, 1 ə-nad'ro-mus; 2 a-năd'ro-mŭs, *a.* Running up; ascending: said of fishes, as the salmon, that go from the sea up rivers to spawn.

a-næ'mi-a, etc. Same as ANEMIA, etc.

an-a'er-obe, 1 an-ē'ər-ōb; 2 ăn-ā'er-ōb, *n. Biol.* A bacterium which flourishes without free oxygen. [< AN-⁷ + AERO- + Gr. *bios*, life.]—**an-a"er-o'bi-a,** *n. pl.*—**an-a"er-o-bi'ont, an-a"er-o'bi-um,** *n.*—**an-a"er-o'bi-an,** *a.*—**an-a"er-ob'ic,** *a.*

an"æs-the'si-a, -thet'ic, etc. See ANESTHESIA, etc.

An"a-far'ta Bay, 1 an"ə-fär'tə; 2 ăn"a-fär'ta. A bay in the southern extremity of the Gallipoli peninsula where the British troops landed, August, 1915.

an'a-glyph, } 1 an'ə-glĭf; 2 ăn'a-glĭf, *n. Arch.* An ornament in **an'a-glyf,** } relief, as a cameo. [< Gr. *anaglyphē*, < *ana*, up, + *glyphō*, carve.]—**an"a-glyph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, ornamented with, or executed in anaglyph. **an"a-glyph'i-cal†;** **an"a-glyf'ic†.**—**an"a-glyph'ics,** *n.* The art of anaglyphic decoration. **an"a-glyf'ics†.**

an"a-go'ge, 1 an"ə-gō'jı; 2 ăn"a-gō'gē, *n.* Spiritual or mystical significance. [< Gr. *anagōgē*, < *ana*, up, + *agō*, lead.] **an'a-go-gy†.**—**an"a-gog'ic,** *a.* Mystical; allegorical. **an"a-goj'i-cal†.**

an'a-gram, 1 an'ə-gram; ăn'a-grăm, *n.* A word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of a different word or phrase. [< Gr.ᴱ *ana*, anew, + *graphō*, write.]—**an"a-gram-mat'ic** *or* **-i-cal,** *a.*—**an"a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

An'a-kim, 1 an'ə-kim; 2 ăn'a-kim, *n. pl.* A race of giants in Palestine. *Num.* xiii, 33.

a'nal, 1 ē'nəl; 2 ā'nal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the anus. **2.** Situated in the median line behind the anus.—**anal feeler,** one of a pair of small tapering organs on the last segment of certain arthropods. [analyze, analyzer.

anal., *abbr.* Analogous, analogy, analysis, analytic, analytical.

a-nal'cite, 1 ə-nal'sait; 2 a-năl'çīt, *n. Mineral.* An isometric white silicate ($NaAlSi_2O_6.H_2O$). [< Gr. *analkēs*, *analki(d-)s*, without strength.]

an'a-lect, 1 an'ə-lekt; 2 ăn'a-lĕct, *n.* [-LEC'TA or -LECTS, *pl.*] A selection or fragment from a literary work: usually in the plural. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *legō*, gather.]—**an"a-lec'tic,** *a.* Composed of or comprising literary selections.

an"a-lep'tic, 1 an"ə-lep'tık; 2 ăn"a-lĕp'tie. **I.** *a.* Restorative to strength; reinvigorating. **II.** *n.* A roborant; a tonic.

a-nal'gen, } 1 ə-nal'jen, -jın; 2 a-năl'gĕn, -gēn, *n. Chem.* **a-nal'gene,** } A colorless, tasteless crystalline salt ($C_{13}H_{11}N_2O_2$) derived from quinolin, used as an antipyretic and in the treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism. [< Gr. *analgēs*, painless.]

an"al-ge'si-a, 1 an"əl-jī'sı-ə; 2 ăn"ăl-gē'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Insensibility to or inability to feel pain. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *algos*, pain.] **an-al'gi-at.**—**an"al-get'[or-ges']ic,** *a. & n.*

a-nal'o-gy, 1 ə-nal'o-jı; 2 a-năl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] **1.** Resemblance of properties or relations; similarity without identity. **2.** *Biol.* Functional likeness; physiological similarity. **3.** *Logic.* (1) Reasoning in which from certain observed and known relations or resemblances others are inferred. (2) Reasoning that proceeds from the individual or particular to a coordinate individual or particular, thus involving both induction and deduction. [< Gr. L+F *ana*, according to, + *logos*, proportion.]

Syn.: affinity, coincidence, comparison, likeness, parity, proportion, relation, resemblance, semblance, similarity, simile, similitude. *Analogy* is specifically a *resemblance* of relations; a *resemblance* that may be reasoned from, so that from the *likeness* in certain respects we may infer that other and perhaps deeper relations exist. *Parity* of reasoning is said of an argument equally conclusive on subjects not strictly analogous. *Affinity* is a mutual attraction with or without seeming likeness; as, the *affinity* of iron for oxygen. *Coincidence* is complete agreement in some one or more respects; there may be a *coincidence* in time of most dissimilar events. *Similitude* is a rhetorical comparison of one thing to another with which it has some points in common. *Resemblance* and *similarity* are external or superficial, and may involve no deeper relation; as, the *resemblance* of a cloud to a distant mountain. Compare ALLEGORY.—Ant.: disagreement, disproportion, dissimilarity, incongruity, unlikeness.—Prep.: the analogy *between* (or *of*) nature and revelation; the analogy *of* sound *to* light; a family has some analogy *with* (or *to*) a state. —**an"a-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or involving analogy. **an"a-log'ic†.**—**an"a-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* Figuratively.—**a-nal'o-gist,** *n.* One who looks for analogies or reasons from analogy.—**a-nal'o-gize,** *vt. & vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] To use or illustrate by analogy. **a-nal'o-gise†.**—**an'a-log, an'a-logue,** *n.* **1.** Anything analogous to something else. **2.** *Biol.* An organ analogous to one in another species or group.—**a-nal'o-gous,** *a.* **1.** Resembling in certain respects. **2.** *Biol.* Having a similar function, as the wings of birds and insects. Syn.: see ALIKE.—**analogous pole** (*Crystal.*), that pole of a pyroelectric crystal which is positive while the crystal is being heated and negative as it cools.—**a-nal'o-gous-ly,** *adv.*—**a-nal'o-gous-ness,** *n.*

an'a-lys"a-ble, an'a-lyse, etc. See ANALYZE, etc.

a-nal'y-sis, 1 ə-nal'ı-sis; 2 a-năl'y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** The resolution of a compound into its parts or elements; also, a tabular statement; logical synopsis. **2.** *Math.* (1) The process of resolving a problem into its first elements. (2) That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations of variable or indeterminate quantities by means of symbols, including some branches of algebra and the infinitesimal calculus. **3.** *Chem.* The determination of the elements of a compound, the proportions of the constituents, the proportion of a special ingredient, or the presence of impurities or adulterations. [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *lyō*, loose.] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.—**an"a-lyt'ic** *or* **-i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding by analysis; resolving into first principles.—**analytic geometry,** geometry in which position is indicated by algebraic symbols, and the reasoning conducted by analytic operations.—**a. language,** a language that expresses the modification of wordmeanings by particles, auxiliaries, etc., rather than by inflection.—**an"a-lyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an"a-lyt'ics,** *n.* The science of analysis.

an'a-lyze, } 1 an'ə-lız; 2 ăn'a-līz, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ'ING.] **an'a-lyse,** } To make an analysis of; examine minutely or critically.—**an'a-lyst,** *n.* One who analyzes. **an'a-lyz"[or-lys"]er†.**—**an'a-lyz"[or-lys"]a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*—**an'a-ly-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

A-nam', 1 ə-nām'; 2 ä-näm', *n.* A kingdom in S. E. Asia; 52,100 sq. m.; pop. 5,200,000; a French protectorate. **An-nam'†.**

An"a-mese', 1 an"ə-mīs' *or* -mīz'; 2 ăn'a-mēs' *or* -mēş', *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Anam; the people of Anam. **2.** The language of Anam, allied to the Chinese. **An"na-mese'†.**—**An"a-mese',** *a.*

an"am-nē'sis, 1 an"əm-nī'sıs; 2 ăn"ăm-nē'sĭs, *n.* A reproducing in memory; recollection. [< Gr. *anamnēsis*, < *ana*, back, + *mimnēskō*, call to mind.]—**an"am-nes'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or aiding recollection.

Anamorphoscope.

an-am'ni-a, 1 an-am'nı-ə; 2 ăn-ăm'-ni-a, *n. pl. Zool.* Vertebrates without an amnion, as fishes and reptiles.

an"a-mor'pho-scope, 1 an"ə-môr'fo-skōp; 2 ăn"a-môr'fo-scŏp, *n.* A vertical cylindrical mirror so placed as to produce a correct image of an object from a purposely distorted representation of it on a horizontal plane at the mirror's base. [< ANAMORPHOSIS + -SCOPE.]

an"a-mor'pho-sis, 1 an"ə-môr'fo-sıs; 2 ăn"a-môr'fo-sĭs, *n.* **1.** A distorted representation of an object, so made that when

viewed through a polyhedron, or from a particular point, or reflected from a specially constructed mirror, as an anamorphoscope, a correct image of the object is obtained. **2.** The process of making such a representation, or that by which it is corrected. [< Gr. *anamorphōsis*, < *ana*, anew, + *morphē*, form.]

an-an'drous, 1 an-an'drus; 2 ăn-ăn'drŭs, *a. Bot.* (1) Destitute of stamens, as a female flower. (2) Cryptogamous. [< AN-[7] + Gr. *anēr*, man.]

An"a-ni'as, 1 an"ə-nī'əs; 2 ăn"a-nī'as, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The husband of Sapphira, who, on being rebuked by Peter for lying, fell dead. *Acts* v, 1–6. **2.** [Colloq.] Any liar. **3.** A disciple in Damascus who was sent by a vision to restore Paul's sight. *Acts* ix, 10–18. **4.** The high priest in Jerusalem before whom Paul was brought for trial. *Acts* xxiii, 2–5. [Heb., grace of the Lord.]

an-an'thous, 1 an-an'thus; 2 ăn-ăn'thŭs, *a. Bot.* Flowerless. [< Gr. *ananthēs*, < *an-* priv. + *anthos*, flower.]

an'a-pest, } 1 an'ə-pest; 2 ăn'a-pĕst, *n. Pros.* **1.** A metri-
an'a-pæst, } cal foot consisting of two short syllables and one long syllable. **2.** A verse made up of or characterized by such measure. [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *paiō*, strike.]—**an"a-pes'tic** or **-pæs'tic,** *a.* **an"a-pes'**[or **-pæs']tic-al‡.**

an'a-phase, 1 an'ə-fēz; 2 ăn'a-fās, *n. Biol.* The amphiaster phase of karyokinesis in which chromatin accumulates at each extremity of the nuclear spindle. [< ANA- + PHASE.]

a-naph'o-ra, 1 ə-naf'o-rə; 2 a-năf'o-ra, *n. Rhet.* A figure consisting in the repetition of a word or phrase in the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or sentences, as *the voice of the Lord* in Psalm xxix. [L., < Gr. *anaphora*, < *ana*, back, + *pherō*, bear.]

an-aph"ro-dis'i-a, 1 an-af"ro-dis'i-ə; 2 ăn-ăf"ro-dĭs'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Absence or impairment of sexual desire; also, impotence. [< Gr. *anaphrodisia*, < *an-* priv. + *Aphroditē*, Venus.]—**an-aph"ro-dis'i-ac.** I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce anaphrodisia. **II.** *n.* An anaphrodisiac agent or treatment.

an"a-phy-lax'is, *n.* Increased susceptibility to toxic or remedial agents after a primary dose has been received into the blood.

an'a-plas"ty, 1 an'ə-plas"tı; 2 ăn'a-plăs"ty, *n.* Plastic surgery. [< F. *anaplastie*, < Gr. *anaplastos*, < *ana*, again, + *plassō*, form.]—**an"a-plas'tic,** *a. & n.*

an"ap-tot'ic, 1 an"ap-tet'ik; 2 ăn"ăp-tŏt'ĭc, *a.* Losing or having lost inflections by phonetic decay; becoming again uninflected: said of some languages.

an'arch-ism, 1 an'ərk-izm; 2 ăn'arc-ĭzm, *n.* **1.** The theory that all forms of government are wrong and unnecessary. **2.** Advocacy of anarchy or terrorism.—**an'arch-ist,** *n.* A violent and destructive opponent of all government. **an'arch‡.**—**an"arch-is'tic,** *a.*

an'ar-chy, 1 an'ər-kı; 2 ăn'ar-cy, *n.* **1.** Absence or utter disregard of government; lawless confusion and disorder; anarchism. **2.** Disorder. [< Gr. *anarchia*, < *anarchos*, without a head.] SYN.: see DISORDER; REVOLUTION.—**an-ar'chic,** *a.* Without or opposed to government; lawless. **an-ar'chi-cal‡.**

An"ar-throp'o-da, 1 an"ər-threp'o-də; 2 ăn"ăr-thrŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of articulate animals without jointed limbs, including the worms. [< AN-[7] + ARTHROPODA.]—**an-ar'thro-pod,** *a. & n.*—**an"ar-throp'o-dous,** *a.*

an-ar'throus, 1 an-är'thrus; 2 ăn-ăr'thrŭs, *a. Gram.* Used without the article: said of some Greek nouns in certain cases. [< Gr. *anarthros*, < *an-* priv. + *arthron*, joint.]

an"a-sar'ca, 1 an'ə-sär'kə; 2 ăn'a-sär'ca, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A general dropsy of the cellular tissue. **2.** An analogous condition in plants caused by wet weather. **3.** *Vet.* Same as PURPURA. [< ANA- + Gr. *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.]—**an"a-sar'cous,** *a.*

an-as"tig-mat'ic, 1 an-as"tıg-mat'ik; 2 ăn-ăs"tĭg-măt'ĭc, *a.* Not astigmatic; specif., corrected for astigmatism, as a lens. [< AN-[7] + ASTIGMATIC.]

a-nas"to-mo'sis, 1 ə-nas"to-mō'sıs; 2 a-năs"to-mō'sis, *n.* [-SES[2], *pl.*] A union, interlacing or running together, as of two or more veins or of two or more streams. [< Gr. *anastomōsis*, an opening, < *ana*, again, + *stoma*, mouth.]—**a-nas'to-mose,** *v.* [-MOSED; -MOS'ING.] To run into one another.—**a-nas"to-mot'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming anastomosis; providing intercommunication.

a-nas'tro-phe, 1 ə-nas'tro-fı; 2 a-năs'tro-fē, *n. Rhet.* Inversion of the natural or usual order of words, as "homeward directly he went." [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *strephō*, turn.] **a-nas'troph‡; a-nas'tro-phy‡.**

anat., *abbr.* Anatomical. anatomist, anatomy.

an'a-tase, 1 an'ə-tēs; 2 ăn'a-tās, *n.* [F.] *Mineral.* Same as OCTAHEDRITE.

a-nath'e-ma, 1 ə-nath'ı-mə; 2 a-năth'e-ma, *n.* [-MAS[2] or -MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A formal ecclesiastical ban or curse; also, any curse. **2.** A person or thing anathematized. **3§.** Anything consecrated to religious use. [< Gr. *anathema*, curse, < *ana*, up, + *tithēmi*, place.] SYN.: see IMPRECATION.—**a-nath'e-ma ma-ran' a-tha',** probably "Anathema. Maran atha"; the latter words signifying, in Syriac, the Lord hath come: generally interpreted as an intense form of anathema. *1 Cor.* xvi, 22.—**a-nath'e-ma-tize** or **-tise,** *v. t. & i.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To pronounce an anathema against; utter anathemas.—**a-nath"e-ma-ti-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

An"a-to'li-a, 1 an"ə-tō'lı-ə; 2 ăn"a-tō'lĭ-a, *n.* **1.** A former district in Asia Minor. **2.** Loosely, Turkey in Asia.—**An"a-to'li-an,** *a.* **An"a-toi'lic‡.**

a-nat'o-my, 1 ə-nat'o-mı; 2 a-năt'o-my, *n.* [-MIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The science of the structure of organisms, as of the human body; also, a treatise on this science. **2.** The art or practise of dissection. **3.** A corpse or skeleton; hence, any emaciated person. **4.** An anatomical model or cast. **5.** Bodily structure. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *temnō*, cut.]—**an"a-tom'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to anatomy or dissection; produced by dissection; structural as distinguished from functional. **an"a-tom'ic‡.**—**an"a-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**a-nat'o-mist,** *n.* One skilled in anatomy.—**a-nat'o-mize,** *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] **1.** To dissect. **2.** To examine critically; analyze. **a-nat'o-mise‡.**—**a-nat'o-mi-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

a-nat'ro-pous, 1 ə-nat'ro-pus; 2 a-năt'ro-pŭs, *a. Bot.* Inverted: said of an ovule with the micropyle or orifice beside the hilum at one end and with the chalaza at the other. See OVULE. [< ANA- + Gr. *trepō*, turn.] **a-nat'ro-pal‡.**

a-nat'to, *n.* Same as ANNATTO.

An"ax-ag'o-ras, 1 an"aks-ag'o-rəs; 2 ăn"ăks-ăg'o-ras, *n.* A Greek philosopher (500–428 B. C.).

An-ax"i-man'der, 1 an-aks"ı-man'dər; 2 ăn-ăks"ĭ-măn'der, *n.* A Greek philosopher (610–546? B. C.).

anc., *abbr.* Ancient, anciently.

ance, 1 ens; 2 ănc, *adv.* [Scot.] Once.

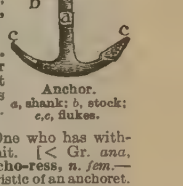
-ance, *suffix.* Forming from adjectives in *-ant*, and also directly from verbs, nouns denoting action, quality, or state; as, abund*ance*, forbear*ance*, persever*ance*. See -ENCY. [< F. *-ance*, < L. *-antia*, *-entia*, termination used to form nouns from participles.] **-an-cy‡.**

an'ces-tor, 1 an'ses-tər *or* -tor; 2 ăn'çĕs-tor, *n.* **1.** One from whom descent is derived; especially, such person further back in the line than a grandfather; forefather; progenitor; forebear. **2.** *Law.* One who precedes another in the line of direct or collateral descent. **3.** *Biol.* An organism of an earlier type from which later organisms have been derived; a progenitor. [< L. OF *ante*, before, + *cedo*, go.]—**an-ces'tral,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or inherited from an ancestor. **2.** *Biol.* Pertaining to an earlier and usually simpler type. **an"ces-to'ri-al‡.**—**an'ces-tress,** *n.* A female ancestor.—**an'ces-try,** *n.* [-TRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One's ancestors collectively. **2.** Descent; noble or worthy lineage.

An-chi'ses, 1 aŋ-kı'sīz; 2 ăn-cī'sēs, *n. Class. Myth.* Father of Æneas, who carried him away from burning Troy.

an'chor, } 1 aŋ'kər; 2 ăŋ'cor, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To secure by an
an'ker[2], } anchor. **2.** To fix firmly; make secure. **II.** *i.* To come to anchor; lie at anchor; become fixed, secure, or abiding.

an'chor[1], *n.* **1.** An implement for holding a vessel to the bottom by means of a connecting cable. **2.** Anything that makes stable or secure. [< AS. *ancor*, < Gr.[L] *ankyra*, hook.]—**at anchor** (*Law*), anchored: said of a vessel attached to the soil, either by being fixed to a buoy which in turn is made fast to the soil, or by being moored to a dock.—**an'chor-less,** *a.* Without an anchor; hence, unstable.



Anchor.
a, shank; *b*, stock; *c*, *c*, flukes.

an'chor[2], *n.* An anchoret.

an'chor-age, } 1 aŋ'kər-ıj; 2 ăŋ'cor-aġ, *n.* **1.**
an'ker-age[2], } A place fit for or used for anchoring. **2.** A coming to or lying at anchor. **3.** That to which something is anchored; a means of support or security. **4.** The fee or equipment for anchoring.

an'cho-ret, 1 aŋ'ko-ret; 2 ăŋ'co-rĕt, *n.* One who has withdrawn from the world; a recluse; hermit. [< Gr. *ana*, back, < *chōreō*, retire.] **an'cho-rite‡.**—**an'cho-ress,** *n. fem.*—**an"cho-ret'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an anchoret.

an-cho'vy, 1 an-chō'vı; 2 ăn-chō'vy, *n.* [-VIES[2], *pl.*] A very small, herring-like fish, utilized as a relish and for table sauce. [< Basque[Sp] *anchova*, < *antzua*, dry.]—**an-cho'vy-pear",** *n.* A fruit tasting like the mango; also, the tall unbranched West-Indian tree (*Grias cauliflora*), of the myrtle family, that bears the fruit.

an'chu-sin, 1 aŋ'ku-sin; 2 ăŋ'cu-sĭn, *n. Chem.* A red resinous compound ($C_{33}H_{36}O_8$) that forms the coloring principle of alkanet-root, from which it is extracted for use in dyeing.

an'chy-lose, an"chy-lo'sis, etc. See ANKYLOSE, etc.

an'cient, 1 ēn'shənt; 2 ān'shĕnt, *a. a.* **1.** Existing or occurring in times long gone by, especially before the fall of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476: opposed to *modern*; as, *ancient* warfare; *ancient* authors. **2.** Belonging to or having existed from a remote antiquity; of great age; as, an *ancient* tree; *ancient* relics. **3.** *Her.* Obsolete; superseded. **4‖.** Former; past; also, venerable; sage. [< F. *ancien*, < LL. *antianus*, < L. *ante*, before.]

SYN.: aged, antiquated, antique, gray, hoary, immemorial, old, olden, time-honored, time-worn, venerable. *Ancient*, from the Latin, through the French, is the more stately, *old*, from the Anglo-Saxon, the more familiar word. *Venerable* expresses the involuntary reverence that we yield to the majestic and the long-enduring. See ANTIQUE; OLD.—Ant.: fresh, modern, new, novel, recent.—**ancient** (or **ancien) régime,** 1 ēn'shənt *or* (F.) ăn"sı'-ən rē'ʒēm'; 2 ān'shĕnt *or* (F.) ăn"sı'ən rę'zhēm. An old political and social system; specif., that system prevailing in France before the Revolution of 1789.—**an'cient-ly,** *adv.* In the distant past; of old.—**an'cient-ness,** *n.*—**an'cient-ry,** *n.* **1.** Antiquity. **2.** Things belonging to ancient times.

an'cient[2], *n.* **1.** One who lived in ancient times. **2§.** An aged or venerable person.—**Ancient of Days,** God. *Dan.* vii, 9.

an'cient[2]‖, *n.* A flag; a standard-bearer. [Cor. of ENSIGN.]

an'cil-la-ry, 1 an'sı-lē-rı; 2 ăn'çĭ-lă-ry, *a.* **1.** Subordinate; auxiliary; subservient. **2§.** Of or like a maid servant. [< L. *ancilla*, maid.]

an-cip'i-tal, 1 an-sip'ı-təl; 2 ăn-çĭp'ĭ-tal, *a.* **1.** Double-

faced or S-formed. **2.** Two-edged. [< L. *anceps* (*ancipit-*), double-headed, < *an-*, both, + *caput*, head.] **an-cip'i-tous‡.**

an'cle, 1 aŋ'kl; 2 ȧŋ'el, *n.* Same as ANKLE.

an'con, 1 aŋ'kɔn; 2 ȧŋ'eŏn, *n.* [AN-CO'NES, 1 aŋ-kō'nīz; 2 ȧŋ-eō'nēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The enlarged upper end of the ulna, forming the salient point of the elbow. **2.** *Arch.* An elbow-shaped projection; a console for an ornament on a keystone. [< Gr. *ankōn*, bend.] **an'cone‡.—an'co-nal,** *a.*—**an-co'ne-al‡.**

An-co'na, 1 aŋ-kō'nɑ *or* (*It.*) ɑn-kō'nɑ; 2 ȧŋ-eō'nȧ *or* (*It.*) ȧn-eō'nȧ, *n.* A province in Italy; 748 sq. m; pop. 320,000.

an'co-ral, 1 aŋ'kɔ-rɑl; 2 ȧŋ'eo-rȧl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an anchor. **2.** *Zool.* Hooked or curved.

Ancre, 1 ȧŋkr; 2 ȧŋer, *n.* A tributary of the Somme in the valley of which severe fighting between British and Germans took place 1915–16.

-ancy, *suffix.* See -ANCE.

and, 1 and; 2 ȧnd, *conj.* **1.** A particle denoting addition: used as a connective. **2.** Purposive or resultant; as, try *and* do your duty; go *and* bring my hat. Such sentences may express the close conjunction of the two acts, the idea of purpose or result belonging to the verb (*try* or *go*) rather than to the *and*, which still retains its conjunctive force. Or, the *and* may be used as a common or colloquial equivalent of *to* used with the infinitive—'try *and* go' and 'go *and* bring' being used for 'try *to* go' and 'go *to* bring,' in which case the *and* carries the idea of purpose or result. **3‖.** If, in addition; if. [< AS. *and*, *ond*, and.]

Syn.: see BUT.—**and so forth,** together with more of the same kind, or along the same line; et cetera: abbreviated &c., etc.

And., *abbr.* Andrew.

an-dab'a-ta, 1 an-dab'ə-tə; 2 ȧn-dȧb'ȧ-tȧ, *n.* [TAS, 1 -tī; 2 -tī, *pl.*] [L.] One who fights blindly, or acts as if blindfold; in ancient Rome, a gladiator who fought wearing a helmet without eye-openings. **an'da-bate‡.—an-dab"a-ta'ri-an,** *a.* Like the fights of a gladiator or andabata, who was blindfolded; hence, misdirected, or blindly ineffectual.

An"da-lu'sia, 1 an"də-lū'shə *or* (*Sp.*) ăn"dɑ-lū-thī'ɑ; 2 ȧn"dȧ-lū'shȧ *or* (*Sp.*) ȧn"dä-lu-thī'ȧ, *n.* A former division of S. Spain. **—An"da-lu'sian. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Andalusia or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* One of the inhabitants of Andalusia.

an"da-lu'site, 1 an"də-lūˌsait; 2 ȧn"dȧ-lū'sīt, *n. Mineral.* A variously colored orthorhombic aluminum silicate (Al_2SiO_5). It is found in gem form in Ceylon and Brazil. [< *Andalusia* in Spain.]

An'da-mans and Nic"o-bars', 1 an'də-manz, nik"o-bärz'; 2 ȧn'dȧ-mȧnz, nic"o-bärz'. A province of British India, comprising the **Andaman** and **Nicobar Islands** in the Bay of Bengal; 3,143 sq. m.; pop. 26,000.

an-dan'te, 1 an-dăn'tē; 2 ȧn-dȧn'te. *Mus.* **I.** *a. & adv.* Moving moderately, easily, and distinctly. **II.** *n.* Music in andante time. [It., < *andare* = F. *aller*; see ALLEY.]

an"dan-ti'no, 1 anˌdan-tī'no; 2 ȧn"dȧn-tī'no. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a. & adv.* Slightly quicker than andante: often used as a direction. Originally the word meant slower than andante, but from confusion in translation it has come generally to mean not so slow as andante. **II.** *n.* An andantino movement. [mountains.

An-de'an, 1 an-dē'ən; 2 ȧn-dē'ȧn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Andes

An'der-lecht, 1 ănˌdər-lekt; 2 ȧn'der-lĕkt, *n.* A town; suburb of Brussels, Belgium; pop. of commune 64,000.

An'der-sen, 1 ănˌ(*or* an)'dər-sen; 2 ȧnˌ(*or* ȧn)'der-sĕn, **Hans Christian** (1805–1875). Danish writer of children's tales.

An'der-son, 1 anˌdər-sən; 2 ȧn'der-son. **1. Mary Antoinette** (1859–), an American actress who married Antonio de Navarro; retired. **2.** A city in N. W. South Carolina; pop. 10,570.

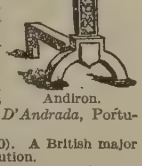
An'der-son-ville, 1 anˌdər-sən-vil; 2 ȧn'der-son-vil, *n.* A village in S. W. Georgia; prison used for Union prisoners during the Civil War (1861–1865).

An'des, 1 anˌdīz; 2 ȧn'dēs, *n.* A mountain range in W. South America; 23,080 ft. See ACONCAGUA.

an'de-site, 1 anˌdī-zait; 2 ȧn'de-sīt, *n. Petrol.* A volcanic rock, containing essentially plagioclase with biotite, hornblende, or augite. [< *Andes* mountains.] **an'de-syte‡.**

An"di-djan', 1 anˌdi-jänˌ; 2 ȧnˌdi-jȧn', *n.* A town in Ferghana government, Russian Turkestan; pop. 82,000. **An"di-zhan'‡.**

and'i"ron, 1 andˌoiˌərn; 2 ȧnd'i"ern, *n.* A metallic support for wood in an open fireplace. [< OF. *andier*, andiron.] **fire'dog"‡.**


Andiron.

An-dor'ra, 1 an-dōrˌə; 2 ȧn-dōr'ȧ, *n.* An independent republic between France and Spain (175 sq. m.; pop. 5,000); also, its capital; pop. 1,000.

An'do-ver, 1 anˌdo-vər; 2 ȧn'do-ver, *n.* A village in eastern Massachusetts; pop. 7,400; seat of **Phillips Academy.**

an'dra-dite, 1 anˌdrə-dait; 2 ȧn'dra-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A green to black garnet ($Ca_3Fe_2Si_3O_{12}$). Compare GARNET[1]. [< *D'Andrada*, Portuguese mineralogist.]

An'dré, 1 anˌdrē; 2 ȧn'dre, **John** (1751–1780). A British major hanged as a spy during the American Revolution.

An'drew, 1 anˌdrū; 2 ȧn'dru, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **An-dre'as‡. An'dy** (dim.). Dan. **An-dreas',** 1 anˌdres', 2 ȧn-dreˌs'; D. G. **An'dre-as,** 1 ănˌdrē-as, 2 ȧn'dre-ȧs; F. Pg. **An"dré',** 1 ɑnˌdrē', 2 ȧn"dre', **An"drieu'‡;** It. **An-dre'a,** 1 an-dreˌ'ä, 2 ȧn-dre'ȧ; L. **An'dre-as,** 1 anˌdri-as, 2 ȧn'dre-ȧs; Sp. **An-dres',** 1 anˌdres', 2 ȧn-dreˌs'. **2. John Albion** (1818–1867), an American statesman; opponent of slavery; Governor of Massachusetts, 1860–1864. **3. Saint,** one of the twelve Apostles; brother of St. Peter; supposed to have been martyred in Greece. [Gr., man.] [pop. 50,000.

An'dri-a, 1 anˌdri-ɑ; 2 ȧnˌdri-ȧ, *n.* A town in Bari province, Italy;

an'dro-, 1 anˌdro-; 2 ȧn'dro-. From Greek *anēr* (*andr-*), a man; a combining form used to denote (1) man in general, (2) the male sex, or (3), in botanical words, stamens or the staminate form of flowers.—**an"dro-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Having a human head (with the body of an animal), as the Egyptian sphinx. [+ Gr. *kephalē*, head.]—**an"dro-chin'i-um,** *n. Bot.* The receptacle in composite flowers; the clinandrium.—**an-drœ'ci-um,** *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The stamens of a flower collectively.—**an-drœ'cial,** *a.*

An'dro-cles, 1 anˌdro-klīz; 2 ȧnˌdro-clēz, *n.* A Roman slave (1st century A. D.), whose life was spared in the arena, by a lion from whose paw he had previously drawn a thorn. **An'dro-clus‡.**

an-drog'y-nous, *a.* **1.** Uniting the characteristics of both sexes; hermaphrodite. **2.** *Bot.* Having the male and female flowers in the same cluster. [< ANDRO- + Gr. *gynē*, woman.] **an-drog'y-nal‡; an"dro-gyn'ic‡.—an-drog'y-ny,** *n.* Hermaphroditism.

an'droid, 1 anˌdroid; 2 ȧn'dröid. **I.** *a.* Having human shape. **II.** *n.* An automaton resembling a human being. [< Gr. *androeidēs*, < *anēr* (*andr-*), man; and see -OID.] **an-drol'deic‡. —an-drol'dal,** *a.*

An-dron'a-che, 1 an-drɔnˌə-kiˌ; 2 ȧn-drŏn'ȧ-eē, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad*, the wife of Hector; a woman of strong character.

An'dro-med, 1 anˌdro-medˌ; 2 ȧn'dro-mĕd, *n.* One of a system of meteors that seem to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda, usually termed *Bielids*, because supposed to be produced by the remains of Biela's comet. **An'dro-medes‡; An-drom'e-did‡.**

An-drom'e-da, 1 an-drɔmˌi-də; 2 ȧn-drŏm'e-dȧ, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A maiden chained to a rock as a sacrifice to a sea-monster, but rescued and married by Perseus. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

an"dro-mor'phous, *a.* Having masculine shape or appearance. [< ANDRO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**an-droph'a-gous,** *a.* Man-eating; cannibal. [+ Gr. *phagein*, eat.]—**an'dro-sphinx,** *n. Egypt. Sculp.* A sphinx with a man's head and a lion's body.—**an'dro-spore,** *n. Bot.* A male spore in certain algæ (*Edogoneæ*), which gives rise to very small short-lived plants or dwarf males that produce antherozoids.

An'dros, 1 anˌdres; 2 ȧn'drŏs, **Sir Edmund** (1637–1713). An English colonial governor in America.

An"dros-cog'gin, 1 anˌdres-kɔgˌin; 2 ȧn"drŏs-cŏg'in, *n.* A river in S. W. Maine; length, 160 m. to the Kennebec river.

-an'drous, *suffix. Bot.* Having a stamen or stamens: a termination of adjectives; as, mo*androus*, di*androus*, etc. [< Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

And-va're, 1 and-wäˌri; 2 ȧnd-wä'rē, *n. Norse Myth.* Literally, the wary spirit; a fish-shaped dwarf. **And-va'ri‡.**

ane, 1 ēn *or* yen; 2 ȧn *or* yĕn, *a. & n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] One.

-ane, *suffix.* Same as -AN; where, however, both the *-an* and *-ane* forms exist, the meaning is different, as in human, humane.

a-near', *vt., adv., & prep.* [Archaic or Poet.] Near. [Beneath.

a-neath', 1 ə-niːθ'; 2 ə-nēth', *adv. & prep.* [Archaic or Poet.]

an'ec-dote, 1 anˌec-dōt; 2 ȧn'ĕe-dōt, *n.* A brief account of some incident; a short story. [< Gr. *anekdota*, < *an-* priv. + *ek*, out, + *dotos*, given.] Syn.: see STORY.

—an'ec-dot"age, *n.* Anecdotes collectively.—**an"ec-dot'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to anecdotes. **an'ec-do"tal‡. 2.** Having the habit of telling anecdotes. **an"ec-dot'i-cal‡.—an"ec-dot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an'ec-dot"ist,** *n.* One who collects, publishes, or is given to telling anecdotes.

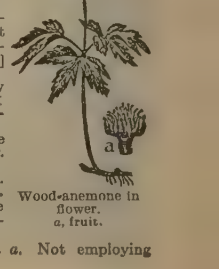
a-nele', 1 ə-nilˌ; 2 ə-nēl', *vt.* [Archaic.] To anoint; especially, to administer extreme unction to. [< AS. *an*, on, + *ele*, oil.]

an"e-lec'tric, 1 anˌi-lekˌtrik; 2 ȧn"e-lĕc'trik. **I.** *a.* Non-electric. **II.** *n.* A non-electric substance: term once applied to metals.

a-ne'mi-a, 1 ə-niˌmi-ə; 2 ə-nē'mi-ȧ, *n.* Deficiency of blood.

a-næ'mi-a, ‖ bloodlessness. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *haima*, blood.]

an'e-mo-, 1 anˌi-mo- *or* ə-nemˌo-; 2 ȧn'e-mo- *or* ə-nĕm'o-. From Greek *anemos*, wind; a combining form.—**a-nem'o-chore,** *n. Bot.* A plant distributed by the wind.—**a-nem'o-gram,** *n.* A tracing from an anemograph.—**an'e-mo-graph,** *n.* An instrument that makes, by tracing a curved line, an automatic record of the velocity, force, or direction of the wind. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**a-nem"o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**an"e-mog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art or act of recording automatically the velocity and direction of winds. **2.** A description of or treatise on winds or their phenomena.—**an"e-mol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of meteorological science that deals with the winds and their phenomena.—**an"e-mo-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**an"e-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of wind. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**an"e-mo-met'ric, an"e-mo-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**an"e-mo-met'ro-graph,** *n.* An anemograph, especially one that records both force and direction.—**an"e-mom'e-try,** *n.* The art of determining the velocity, force, and direction of the winds.—**an"e-mo'sis,** *n.* A condition of trees in which, as the supposed effect of the wind, there is a separation of the concentric layers.



Wood-anemone in flower.
a, fruit.

a-nem'o-ne, 1 ə-nemˌo-ni; 2 ə-nĕm'o-ne, *n.* **1.** A plant of the crowfoot family; a windflower. **2.** A sea-anemone. [< Gr.[L] *anemonē*, windflower.] **a-nem'o-ny‡.**

an"e-moph'i-lous, *a. Bot.* Fertilized by the wind, which scatters the pollen. [< ANEMO- + Gr. *phileō*, love.]—**an"e-mo-moph'i-ly,** *n. Bot.* Wind-pollination.

a-nem'o-scope, *n.* An indicator of the direction of the wind. [< ANEMO- + Gr. *skopeō*, view.]

a-nenst', 1 ə-nenstˌ; 2 ə-nĕnst', *prep.* Anent.

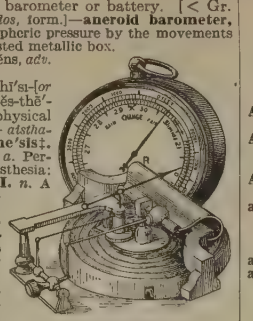
a-nent', 1 ə-nentˌ; 2 ə-nĕnt', *prep.* **1.** Concerning; in regard to. **2.** On a line with. **3.** Facing toward. [< AS. *on-efen*, < *on*, on, + *efen*, even.]

an'e-roid, 1 anˌi-roid; 2 ȧn'e-röid. **I.** *a.* Not employing

a fluid. **II.** *n.* An aneroid barometer or battery. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *nēros*, wet, + *eidos*, form.]—**aneroid barometer,** an instrument showing atmospheric pressure by the movements of the elastic top of an exhausted metallic box.

anes, 1 ēns *or* yens; 2 ăns *or* yĕns, *adv.* [Scot.] Once.

an"es-the'sĭ-a, } 1 an"es-thĭ'sĭ-ə[*or* **an"æs-the'sĭ-a,** } -zĭ-ə; 2 ăn"ĕs-thē'sĭ-ə[*or* -zhĭ-ə], *n.* Loss of physical sensation. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *aisthanomai*, perceive.] **an"æs-the'sĭs‡.** [=an"es-[or =æs-]thet'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or producing anesthesia; making insensible to pain. **II.** *n.* A drug which produces anesthesia, as ether, chloroform, etc. —**an"es-thet"ĭ-za'**[*or* **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**an-es'**[*or* =æs']**thetize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To render insensible to pain by means of anesthetics.



Case and Mechanism of a Pocket Aneroid.

a-neuch', 1 ə-nūH'; 2 a-nūh', *a., n., & adv.* [Scot.] Enough.

an'eu-rism, } 1 an'yu-rizm;
an'eu-rysm, } 2 ăn'yu-rĭsm, *n.* A tumor formed by a morbid dilatation of the coats of an artery. [< Gr. *ana* up, + *eurys*, wide.]—**an"eu-ris'**[*or* **-rys'**]**mal,** *a.*

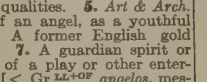
a-new', 1 ə-nū'; 2 a-nū', *adv.* As a new act; in a new way; once more; again.

an-frac"tu-os'ĭ-ty, 1 an-frak"chu-[*or* -tu-]es'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ăn-frăc"chu-[*or* -tū-]ŏs'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tĭz; 2 -tĭş, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being anfractuous. **2.** A sinuous channel or depression, as the cerebral fissures.

an-frac'tu-ous, 1 an-frak'chu-[*or* -tu-]us; 2 ăn-frăc'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* Winding; tortuous; sinuous.

Ang., *abbr.* [L.] *Anglice* (in English).

an'gel, 1 ēn'jel; 2 ān'gĕl. **I.** *a.* Angelic. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Theol.* (1) One of an order of spiritual beings endowed with immortal life, attendant upon the Deity; a heavenly guardian, ministering spirit, or messenger. (2) A fallen spiritual being, also immortal. (3) *pl. Chr. Science.* God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness purity, and immortality. MARRY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 581 [STEWART '10.] **2.** In traditional and popular thought, the glorified spirit of a deceased person. **3.** A pastor or bishop. *Rev.* i, 1. **4.** A person of real or fancied angelic qualities. **5.** *Art & Arch.* A conventional representation of an angel, as a youthful human figure, with wings. **6.** A former English gold coin worth from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.* **7.** A guardian spirit or attendant. **8.** [Colloq.] A backer of a play or other entertainment who is not an actor. [< Gr.LL+OF *angelos*, messenger.]—**an'gel-fish",** *n.* **1.** A ray-like shark of temperate seas, having very large wing-like pectoral fins. **2.** A fish of warm seas and beautiful coloration, as the porgy, etc.—**an'gel-hood,** *n.* The state or nature of an angel.—**an"gel-ol'a-try,** *n.* Angel-worship.—**an"gel-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The doctrine concerning angels.


Angel-fish (def. 2). 1/12

an'gel-et, 1 ēn'jel-et; 2 ān'gĕl-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A gold coin of half the value of the angel. **2§.** A little angel, or child.

an-gel'ic, 1 an-jel'ĭk; 2 ăn-ĝĕl'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or consisting of angels; celestial; pure; beautiful; saintly. **an-gel'ĭ-cal‡.**—**an-gel'ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-gel'ĭ-ca¹, 1 an-jel'ĭ-kə; 2 ăn-ĝĕl'ĭ-cə, *n.* **1.** A fragrant, aromatic plant of the genus *Angelica*. **2.** [A-] A widely distributed genus of stout perennial herbs of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*). **3.** The stalks of garden angelica: often candied, and formerly used like celery. **4.** [A-] A white wine of California. [< LL. *angelicus*, see ANGEL.]—**an-gel'ĭ-ca-tree",** *n.* Same as HERCULES'S-CLUB.

An-gel'ĭ-ca², 1 an-jel'ĭ-kə; 2 ăn-ĝĕl'ĭ-cə, *n.* See ANGELINA.

An-gel'ĭ-co, 1 an-jel'ĭ-ko; 2 ăn-ĝĕl'ĭ-co, **Fra Giovanni** (1387–1455). An Italian painter and monk.

An"ge-li'na, 1 an"ji-laĭ'nə; 2 ăn"ĝe-lī'nə, *n.* A feminine personal name. **An-gel'ĭ-caţ.** F. **An"gé"lique',** 1 ąn"zĕ"lĭk', 2 ăn"zhĕ"lĭk'; **An"gèle',** 1 ąn"zĕl', 2 ăn"zhĕl'. **An"gé"line'ţ,** 1 ąn"zĕ"lēn', 2 ăn'zhĕ"līn'; G. **An-ge'li-ca,** 1 ən-ĝe'lĭ-kə, 2 ən-ĝe'lī-cə; **An"ge-li'na,** 1 ēn-jē'lĭ-nə, 2 ăn-ĝe'lī-cə. [Gr., angel.]

Angell, 1 ēn'jel; 2 ān'gĕl, **James Rowland.** An American psychologist; educator; president of Yale University since 1921.

an'ge-lus, 1 an'ji-lus; 2 ăn'ĝe-lŭs, *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* **1.** A prayer commemorating the Annunciation: named from its first word. **2.** A bell rung at morning, noon, and night as a call to recite this prayer. **an'ge-lus-bell"ţ.**

an'ger, 1 aŋ'gər; 2 ăŋ'gĕr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To provoke; irritate. **2‖.** To inflame; make painful. **II.** *n.* **1.** Violent vindictive passion; sudden and strong displeasure; wrath; ire. **2†.** Trouble; anguish; distress. [ME. *anger*, affliction, trouble.]

Syn.: (noun) animosity, choler, displeasure, exasperation, fury, hatred, impatience, indignation, ire, irritation, offense, passion, rage, resentment, temper, wrath. *Anger* is sharp, sudden, and, like all violent passions, necessarily brief. *Resentment* (a feeling back or feeling over again) is persistent brooding over injuries. *Rage* drives one beyond the bounds of prudence or discretion; *fury* is stronger yet, and sweeps one away into uncontrollable violence. *Anger* is personal and usually selfish. *Wrath* is deeper, more pervasive and enduring than *anger*, and may be vengeful *Indignation* is impersonal and unselfish *displeasure* at unworthy acts (L. *indigna*), that is, at wrong as wrong. See HATRED. For verb, see INCENSE, *v.*—Ant.: forbearance, gentleness, long-suffering, patience, peace, peaceableness, peacefulness, self-control, self-restraint.—Prep.: anger *at* the insult; anger *against* or *toward* the offender.—**an'ger-ly,** *adv. & a.* [Archaic.] Somewhat angry; angrily. "Hecate! you look *angerly*," SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iii. sc. 5.

An"gers', 1 ąn"zĕ'; 2 ăn"zhę', *n.* A city of W. France; pop. 84,000. **An"giers'ţ.**

An'ge-vin, 1 an'ji-vin; 2 ăn'ĝe-vin, *a.* Of or pertaining to Anjou and especially to the Plantagenet kings of England from 1154 to 1204, descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. **An'ge-vineţ.**

An'ge-vin, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Anjou; also, a member of the royal house of Anjou.

an'gi-na, 1 an'ji-nə *or* an-jaĭ'nə, 2 ăn'ĝi-nə *or* ăn-ĝī'nə, *n. Pathol.* Any disease characterized by suffocation, as quinsy, croup, etc. [< L. *ango*, choke.]—**an'gi-na pec'to-ris,** neuralgia of the heart.

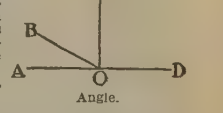
an'gi-o-, } 1 an'ji-o-; 2 ăn'ĝi-o-. From Greek *angeion*, a case,
an'gei-o-, } vessel, capsule: combining forms. The longer form is the older.—**an"gi-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A description of the vascular system. **2§.** A description of the vessels, instruments, weights, and measures used by various nations. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**an"gi-o-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the fruit covered by a distinct envelop. **2.** Having the fruit-bearing surface disposed inside the tissue of the sporocarp, as certain fungi. **3.** Having the fruit-bearing surface lining the interior of cavities, as certain lichens.—**an"gi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* That part of systematic anatomy which relates to vessels.—**an"gi-o'ma,** *n.* A tumor caused by dilated blood-vessels.—**an"gi-om'a-tous,** *a.*—**an'gi-o-sperm,** *n.* One of the *Angiospermæ*, a class of plants having the seeds contained in a closed seed-vessel, as the apple, rose, oak, maple, etc. [+ Gr. *sperma*, seed.]—**an"gi-o-sper'mal,** *a.*—**an"gi-o-sper'ma-tous, an"gi-o-sper'mous,** *a.*—**an"gi-ot'o-my,** *n. Anat.* The anatomy or dissection of the vascular system, including the lymphatics. [+ Gr. *temnō*, cut.]

an'gl(eᴿᴱ), 1 aŋ'gl; 2 ăŋ'ĝl, *vt. & vi.* [AN'GL(E)Dᴾᴿᵀ; AN'GLING.] **1.** To fish with rod, hook, and line. **2.** To try slyly or artfully to get, as with bait and hook; intrigue: with *for*. [< AS. *angel, angul*, hook, fish-hook.]—**an'gler,** *n.* **1.** One who fishes with rod, hook, and line. **2.** A large voracious fish, with a depressed head, bearing long filaments with which it is said to attract other fishes on which it preys.

an'gle¹, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make angular; make (itself) an angle, drive into a corner, as a billiard-ball. **II.** *i.* To go into a corner; to turn at an angle.

an'gle², *n.* **1.** The point or line, on the inner or outer side, where two lines or surfaces meet; corner; point. **2.** *Geom.* The figure, concept, or relation of two straight lines (sides) emanating from one point (the vertex).

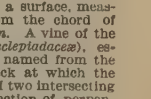
In the strictest mathematical sense the word *angle* signifies that relation of the lines which is measured by the amount of rotation necessary to make one coincide with the other This amount is commonly expressed in degrees. When the sides of an angle are perpendicular to each other, it is a *right angle* (see fig AOC); when less than a right angle (as AOB or BOC), an *acute angle;* when greater than a right angle (as BOD), an *obtuse angle;* when the sides go out in opposite directions (as AOD), a *straight angle.* Any angle not a right or straight angle is an *oblique angle.*



Angle.

3. A secluded place resembling a corner; nook. [F., < L. *angulus*, corner.]

—**an'gle-l"ron,** *n.* A piece of iron in the form of an angle, as an **L** iron or **V** iron: used for joining pieces or as a component member of an iron structure.—**a.-meter,** *n.* **1.** A clinometer. **2.** A device for determining the differences in angular velocity of the crank-shaft of an engine during a revolution. —**a. of attack,** the angle between the direction of the relative wind and the chord of an aerofoil, or the fore and aft axis of a body.—**a. of entry,** same as ANGLE OF INCIDENCE.—**a. of incidence,** the angle at which the air strikes a surface, measured from the surface of a plane and from the chord of an aerofoil.—**a.-pod,** *n.* A vine of the genus *Gonolobus* of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), especially *G. lævis* of the southern United States: named from the angular fruit.—**critical a.,** the angle of attack at which the lift is a maximum.—**dihedral a.,** the relation of two intersecting planes, as measured by the difference in direction of perpendiculars to them.—**gliding a.** (*Aero.*), the angle the flight path makes with the horizontal when flying in still air under the influence of gravity alone.—**plane a.,** an angle made by lines lying in one plane.—**solid a.,** the figure formed by plane or curved surfaces passing through a point and intersecting a plane not containing the point in a closed curve or closed broken line; measured by the area intercepted on a sphere of unit radius described about the point as a center.


Angle-iron.

an'gle³, *n.* A fish-hook; fishing-tackle; a fishing with hook and line.

An'gle³, *n.* One of the early conquerors of Great Britain in the 5th and succeeding centuries, from whom the country was called England (Angle-land).

an'gled, 1 aŋ'gld; 2 ăŋ'ĝld, *a.* Having angles.

An'gle-sey, 1 aŋ'gl-si; 2 ăŋ'ĝl-sy, *n.* An island and county in Wales; 276 sq. m.; pop. 51,700. **An'gle-seaţ.**

an'gle-site, 1 aŋ'gl-saĭt; 2 ăŋ'ĝle-sĭt, *n. Mineral.* A highly

lustrous, white orthorhombic lead sulfate ($PbSO_4$). [< *Anglesey*, where first found.]

an'gle-worm', 1 aŋ'gl-wûrm', *n.* A worm used as bait in angling, as an earthworm.

An'gli-an, 1 aŋ'gli-ən; 2 ăŋ'gli-ən. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Angles or their country. **An'glic†.** **II.** *n.* One of the race of Angles.

An'gli-can, 1 aŋ'gli-kən; 2 ăŋ'gli-cən. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Pertaining to the Church of England, the churches derived from it, or the High-church party in any of these. **2§.** Pertaining to England or that which is English. **II.** *n.* A member of the Church of England or of any church derived from it; also, a High-churchman. [< L. *Anglus*; see ANGLE², *n.*]—**Anglican orders**, holy orders, as administered in the Church of England.—**An'gli-can-ism**, *n.*

An'gli-ce, 1 aŋ'gli-sē; 2 ăŋ'gli-çe, *adv.* In English; according to the usage of the English language. [LL.]

An'gli-cism, 1 aŋ'gli-sizm; 2 ăŋ'gli-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** Any word, phrase, or idiom peculiarly English. **2.** A word, phrase, or sense used in England, but not in accepted use in the United States; a Briticism. **3.** Any trait or usage peculiarly English. [< L. *Anglus*; see ANGLE², *n.*]

An"gli-ci-za'tion, } 1 aŋ"gli-sī-zē'shən; 2 ăŋ"gli-çĭ-zā'shon. *n.*
An"gli-ci-sa'tion, } The act of making or becoming English in quality, character, or form.

An'gli-cize, } 1 aŋ'gli-sīz; 2 ăŋ'gli-çĭz, *v.* [-CIZED, -CISED;
An'gli-cise, } -CIZ'ING, -CIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To give an English form, style, or idiom to. **II.** *i.* To acquire some English trait or peculiarity; become like the English.

An'gli-form, 1 aŋ'gli-fôrm; 2 ăŋ'gli-fôrm, *a.* Having English form. [< L. *Anglus* (see ANGLE², *n.*) + -FORM.]

An'gli-fy§, 1 aŋ'gli-fī; 2 ăŋ'gli-fĭ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make English; Anglicize. [< L. *Anglus*, < AS. *Engle, Angel*, < *Angul*, a district of Schleswig-Holstein, + -FY.]

an'gling, *n.* The act or art of fishing with a rod.

An'glo-, 1 aŋ'glo-; 2 ăŋ'glo-. From Latin *Anglus*, an Angle or Englishman: the combining form for English, England, in various adjectives and nouns indicating relations of language, interests, etc., between the countries concerned or natives of them; as, **Anglo-Asiatic, Anglo-Irish.**—**An"glo-Af'ri-can**, *a.* Designating a native of Africa of English descent.—**An"glo-Af'ri-can**, *n.*—**An"glo-A-mer'i-can**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to England and America or the relations of the peoples of the two countries; as, *Anglo-American* trade. **2.** Of or pertaining to the English people who have settled in America or the descendants of English settlers in America.—**An"glo-A-mer'i-can**, *n.* A native of England who has settled in the United States or in America; rarely, a descendant of such English settlers.—**An"glo-Cath'o-lic**, *a.* **1.** Of the Anglican Church, but of Catholic rather than Protestant tendencies. **2.** Pertaining to the High-church party in the Church of England or allied bodies; Anglican.—**An"glo-Cath'o-lic**, *n.*—**An"glo-Ca-thol'i-cism**, *n.*—**An"glo-Chi-nese'**, *a.* Of or pertaining to persons or things in China that are of English origin.—**An"glo-French'**, *a.* Pertaining to the English and French or the dialect that came to be used by the French who established themselves in England after the Norman conquest.—**An"glo-French'**, *n.* The Anglo-Norman dialect current in England after the Norman conquest.—**An"glo-In'di-an**, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Anglo-Indians; having both English and East-Indian characteristics; as, the *Anglo-Indian* style of living.—**An"glo-In'di-an**, *n.* A European who has lived in India.—**An"glo-ma'ni-a**, *n.* Overfondness for or imitation of things English. [+ MANIA.]—**An"glo-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*—**An"glo-Nor'man**, *n.* **1.** A Norman that settled in England, or a descendant of the English Normans. **2.** The Anglicized Norman dialect.—**An"glo-Nor'man**, *a.*—**An'glo-phobe**, *n.* One who hates or distrusts England or what is English.—**An"glo-pho'bi-a**, *n.* Hatred or dread of England or of what is English. [+ Gr. *phobeō*, fear.]—**An"glo-phil'ic**, *a.*—**An"glo-phil'ism**, *n.* One who hates or dreads England or the English.—**An"glo-pho'bic**, *a.*

Anglo-Ind., *abbr.* Anglo-Indian.

An'glo-phil, } 1 aŋ'glo-fil, -fil *or* -fīl; 2 ăŋ'glo-fĭl, -fĭl *or*
An'glo-phile, } -fīl. **I.** *a.* Having love for England or what is English. **II.** *n.* A lover of England or what is English. [< ANGLO- + Gr. *phileō*, love.]

An"glo-Sax'on, 1 aŋ"glo-saks'ən; 2 ăŋ"glo-săks'on. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of one of the Teutonic peoples who conquered Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries; also, a member of the nation descended from these peoples which dominated England until the Norman Conquest. **2.** Their language. **3.** Any one of English race or descent.—**An"glo-Sax'on-ism**, *n.*

An-go'la¹, 1 aŋ-gō'lə; 2 ăŋ-gō'la, *n.* A Portuguese territory in W. Africa; 484,800 sq. m.; pop. 4,119,000.

An-go'la², *n.* Same as ANGORA.

An-go'ra, 1 aŋ-gō'rə; 2 ăŋ-gō'ra, *n.* **1.** A Turkish province in Asia Minor; 27,370 sq. m.; pop. 347,192. **2.** A fine light dress-goods of Angora wool or an imitation of it; also, a shawl, cloth, etc., made of this material.—**Angora cat**, a variety of cat with very long, silky hair. See CAT.—**A. goat**, a goat reared for its long, silky hair, known as **A. wool.**

An"gos-tu'ra bark. A bark, used as a tonic and febrifuge, from a South-American tree (*Cusparia angostura*). **Angustura bark†.**

An"gou"lême', 1 ąn"gū"lēm'; 2 ăn"gu"lęm', *n.* A city in W. France; pop. 38,200.

An'gra, 1 ąŋ'grə; 2 ăŋ'grä, *n.* A seaport, capital of Azores Islands, on Terceira Island; pop. 11,000.

An'gra Pe-que'ña, 1 pē-kē'nyə; 2 pę-kę'nyä. A bay and a town in the Protectorate of Southwest Africa.

Angres, 1 ąŋgr; 2 ăŋgr, *n.* A village, **Pas-de-Calais department, France; pop. of commune 3,000.**

an'gry, 1 aŋ'grɪ; 2 ăŋ'gry, *a.* [AN'GRI-ER; AN'GRI-EST.] **1.** Feeling anger; indignant. **2.** Showing or wearing the marks of anger; as, *angry* skies. **3.** Badly inflamed; as, an *angry* sore. **4†.** Causing grief or trouble.—**an'gri-ly**, *adv.* —**an'gri-ness**, *n.*

Ang.-Sax., *abbr.* Anglo-Saxon. **A.-S.†.**

An-guil'la, 1 aŋ-gwil'ə; 2 ăŋ-gwil'a, *n.* An island of W. Indies; 35 sq. m.; pop. 4,000; British. See LEEWARD ISLANDS, 3.

an-guil'li-form, 1 aŋ-gwil'ɪ-fôrm; 2 ăŋ-gwil'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of an eel.

an'guine, 1 aŋ'gwin; 2 ăŋ'gwin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a serpent. [< L. *anguineus*, < *anguis*, snake.]

an'guish, 1 aŋ'gwɪsh; 2 ăŋ'gwĭsh. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To inflict or suffer anguish. **II.** *n.* Excruciating mental or bodily pain; agony; torture. [< L.^OF *ango*, choke.]

Syn.: AGONY; ANXIETY.

an'gu-lar, 1 aŋ'giū-lər; 2 ăŋ'gū-lar, *a.* **1.** Having an angle or angles; sharp-cornered; pointed. **2.** Measured by an angle. **3.** Pertaining to angles. **4.** Bony; awkward and ungraceful. **5.** Of a crabbed disposition. [< L. *angulus*, corner.]—**an"gu-lar'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being angular. **2.** *pl.* Sharp outlines or corners.

an'gu-lar-ness†.—**an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

an'gu-late, *a.* Having angles; angular: used chiefly in botany; as, *angulate* leaves, stamens, etc. **an'gu-lat"ed†.**—**an'gu-late-ly**, *adv.*

an"gu-la'tion, 1 aŋ"giu-lē'shən; 2 ăŋ"gū-lā'shon, *n.* The making of angles; an angular formation.

an-gus'tate, 1 aŋ-gus'tēt; 2 ăŋ-gŭs'tāt, *a.* Compressed; narrowed.

An'halt, 1 ąn'hɑlt; 2 ăn'hält, *n.* A German republic (888 sq. m.; pop. 331,260), proclaimed November, 1918; formerly a duchy of the German empire; capital, Dessau.

an"he-la'tion, 1 an"hi-lē'shən; 2 ăn"he-lā'shon, *n. Pathol.* Shortness of breath; difficult respiration. [< L. *anhelatio(n-)*, < *an-* (< *ambi-*), around, + *halo*, breathe.]—**an-he'lous**, *a.* Short-breathed; panting.

an-hun'gered‖, *a.* Hungry. **a-hun'gry†.**

An"hwei', 1 ąn"hwē'; 2 ăn"hwę', *n.* A province of E. central China; 54,826 sq. m.; pop. 14,478,000; capital, Anking. **Ngan"-hwei'†.**

an-hy'drid, } 1 an-haɪ'drɪd, -drɪd *or* -drɑɪd; 2 ăn-hȳ'-
an-hy'dride, } drid, -drid *or* -drīd, *n. Chem.* **1.** An oxid which becomes an acid when water is added, or is regarded as an acid from which the water has been removed, and which combines with basic oxids to form salts, as sulfuric *anhydrid* (SO_3). **2.** A body derived from an organic chemical substance by the elimination of water. [< Gr. *anydros*, < *an-* priv. + *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]—**an-hy'drous**, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Destitute of water. **2.** Dried up; withered.

an-hy'drite, 1 an-haɪ'drɑɪt; 2 ăn-hȳ'drīt, *n. Mineral.* An orthorhombic calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4$).

a'ni, 1 ä'nɪ; 2 ä'nĭ, *n.* [Braz.] Any of several species of birds of the cuckoo family, ranging from Florida southward. The general color is black with metallic reflections.

a-nigh', 1 ə-nɑɪ'; 2 a-nī', *adv. & prep.* Near; nigh; nigh to.

a-night', 1 ə-nɑɪt'; 2 a-nīt', *adv.* At night; nightly. **a-nights'†.**

an'il, 1 an'ɪl; 2 ăn'ĭl, *n.* **1.** A West-Indian indigo-plant. **2.** The dye indigo. [F., < Ar. *al*, the, + *nīl*, < Sans. *nīli*, indigo.]

an'ile, 1 an'ɪl; 2 ăn'ĭl, *a.* Like an old woman; feeble-minded. [< L. *anus*, old woman.]—**a-nil'i-ty**, *n.*

an'i-lin, } 1 an'ɪ-lɪn; 2 ăn'ĭ-lĭn, *n.* A colorless oily compound
an'i-line, } (C_6H_7N), the base from which many of the coal-tar dyes are made. It may be regarded as derived from ammonia (NH_3) by replacing one molecule of hydrogen with the radical phenyl (C_6H_5), and is hence considered chemically as *phenylamin* ($C_6H_5NH_2$). Anilin was originally obtained in the distillation of indigo, but is now chiefly made from nitrobenzene. [< ANIL.]

an"i-mad-ver'sion, 1 an"ɪ-mad-vūr'shən; 2 ăn"ĭ-măd-vẽr'shon, *n.* **1.** Criticism or censure; a censorious comment or reflection. **2‖.** The act of taking judicial observation or notice of an offense; a penal visitation. **3‖.** The faculty of observing; notice; monition; warning.

Syn.: aspersion, blame, censure, check, chiding, comment, criticism, disapproval, rebuke, reflection, reprehension, reproof, stricture. *Blame, censure*, and *disapproval* may either be felt or uttered; *comment, criticism, rebuke, reflection, reprehension*, and *reproof* are always expressed. *Comment* and *criticism* may be favorable as well as censorious; they imply no superiority or authority on the part of him who utters them; nor do *reflection* or *reprehension*, which are simply turning the mind back upon what is disapproved. *Reprehension* is supposed to be calm and just, and with good intent; it is therefore a serious matter, however mild, and is capable of great force, as expressed in the phrase severe *reprehension*. *Reflection* is often from mere ill feeling, and is likely to be more personal and less impartial than *reprehension*; we often speak of unkind or unjust *reflections*. *Rebuke*, literally a stopping of the mouth, is administered to a forward or hasty person; *reproof* is administered to one intentionally or deliberately wrong; both words imply authority in the reprover.—Ant.: approbation, approval, commendation, encomium, eulogy, panegyric, praise.—Prep.: *on* or *upon*.—**an"i-mad-ver'siv(e§, *a.* Attentive; perceptive.—**an"i-mad-ver'siv(e-ness§, *n.* The characteristic quality or power of animadversion.

an"i-mad-vert'ᵈ, 1 an"ɪ-mad-vūrt'; 2 ăn"ĭ-măd-vẽrt', *vi.* **1.** To pass criticism or censure; take note or cognizance: followed by *upon*. **2‖.** To notice. [< L. *animadverto*, < *animus*, mind, + *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]

an'i-mal, 1 an'ɪ-məl; 2 ăn'ĭ-məl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from an animal or animals. **2.** Pertaining to the

sentiment or bodily life of man. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sentient living organism other than a plant. **2.** A sentient creature inferior to man; a brute. **3.** A debased and sensual human being. **4.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Domestic quadrupeds. [L., < *anima*, breath.]

Syn.: (noun) beast, brute, living creature, living organism, sentient being, fauna. An *animal* is a *sentient being*, distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man is properly classified as an *animal*. But to call any individual man an *animal* is to imply that the animal nature has undue supremacy. The *brute* is the *animal* viewed as dull to all finer feeling; the *beast* is looked upon as a being of appetites. We speak of the cruel father as a *brute* to his children; of the drunkard as making a *beast* of himself. *Creature* is a word of wide signification, including inanimate objects, plants, animals, angels, or men as divinely created. The *animals* of a region are collectively called its *fauna*. For adjective, see BRUTISH.—Ant.: angel, inanimate object, man, matter, mind, mineral, soul, spirit, substance (material), vegetable.

—an'i-mal-ism, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of mere animals; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only. **2.** Animal activity. **3.** The belief that man is entirely animal, having no soul or spirit.—**an'i-mal-ist,** *n.* **1.** A sensualist. **2.** A painter or sculptor of animals.—**an"i-mal-is'tic,** *a.*—**an"i-mal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The animal qualities. **2.** Animalism.—**an"i-mal-i-za'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of animalizing, or the state of being animalized. **2.** The number and kinds of animals, as horses, cattle, etc., in a country or district; a Gallicism. **3.** The act of populating with animals, or the state of being so populated.—**an'i-mal-ize,** *vt.* **1.** To give animal form or character to. **2.** To render brutal; sensualize.

an"i-mal'cu-la, *n.* Plural of ANIMALCULUM.

an"i-mal'cule, 1 an'ı-mal'kūl; 2 ăn'ı-măl'cūl, *n.* [ANIMALCULES, *pl.*, not ANIMALCULÆ.] **1.** An animal of microscopic smallness. **2†.** Any small animal, as a gnat. [L., dim. of *animal*, ANIMAL.]—**an"i-mal'cu-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or like animalcules.

an"i-mal'cu-lism, 1 an'ı-mal'kiu-lizm; 2 ăn'ı-măl'cū-lĭzm, *n.* **1.** The theory that animalcules are the cause or spermatozoon. [animalcule.

an"i-mal'cu-lum, 1 -kiu-lum; 2 -cū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] An

an'i-mal-ly, 1 an'ı-mal-ı; 2 ăn'ı-mal-y, *adv.* **1.** In an animal manner; with respect to the body; corporally. **2§.** With respect to the animal or animal spirits; physically.

an'i-mate, 1 an'ı-mēt; 2 ăn'ı-māt. **I.** *vt.* [-MAT'ED²; -MAT'ING.] **1.** To impart life to; quicken or make alive. **2.** To move to action; incite; enliven; inspire. **3.** To produce activity in (something lifeless). **II.** *a.* [1 mıt: 2 mat.] Possessing animal life; living; lively. [< L. *animatus*, pp. of *animo*, < *anima*, breath.] **an'i-mat"ed;** Syn.: (verb) see ENCOURAGE; STIMULATE; STIR; (adjective), see AIRY; ALIKE; EAGER; SANGUINE; VIVID.—**an'i-mat"ing,** *pa.* Imparting life or animation; inspiring.—**an'i-mat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**an"i-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of imparting or the state of possessing life. **2.** The state of being animated; liveliness; vivacity. Syn.: see WARMTH.—**an'i-ma"tiv(es,** *a.* Enlivening; inspiring.

an'i-mat"ed, 1 an'ı-mēt'ed; 2 ăn'ı-māt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Endowed with animal life; living. **2.** Full of spirit and vigor; vivacious.—**animated picture,** a motion or moving picture.—**an'i-mat"ed-ly,** *adv.*

an'i-mat"er, 1 an'ı-mēt'ər; 2 ăn'ı-māt'er, *n.* A person who, or object which, animates or inspires. **an'i-ma"tor‡.**

a"ni-ma'to, 1 a"nı-mā'to; 2 ä"nı-mä'to, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With animation; in an animated manner. Also written **con anima.**

an'i-mē, 1 an'ı-mē; 2 ăn'ı-mę, *n.* [F.] A resin.

an'i-mism, 1 an'ı-mizm; 2 ăn'ı-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** The belief in the existence of spirit or soul, as distinct from matter. **2.** The regarding of inanimate objects as possessing personal life or soul. [< L. *anima*, soul.]—**an'i-mist,** *n.*—**an"i-mis'tic,** *a.*

an"i-mos'i-ty, 1 an'ı-mes'ı-tı; 2 ăn"ı-mŏs'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Active and vehement enmity; hatred; ill will. **2†.** Courage; spiritedness. [< L. *animosita(t-)s*, < *animus*, courage.] Syn.: see ANGER; ENMITY; FEUD; HATRED; HOSTILITY.

an'i-mus, 1 an'ı-mus; 2 ăn'ı-mŭs, *n.* The animating thought or purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile feeling or intent. [L.]

an'i-on, 1 an'ai-ən; 2 ăn'ı-ŏn, *n. Elec.* The electronegative constituent of an electrically decomposed compound, appearing at the anode of a voltaic battery; a negative ion: opposed to *cation*. [Gr., < *ana*, up, + *eimi*, go.]

an'is(es, 1 an'ıs; 2 ăn'ıs, *n.* A small South-European and North-African plant (*Pimpinella anisum*) that furnishes aniseed; also, aniseed. [< Gr. *anison*.]—**an'i-seed",** *n.* The fragrant warm-tasting seed of the anise-plant.

an"i-sette', 1 an'ı-set'; 2 ăn"ı-sĕt', *n.* [F.] A cordial made from or flavored with aniseed.

an'i-so-, 1 an'ı-so-; 2 ăn'ı-so-. From Greek *anisos*, unequal: a combining form.—**an-i"so-mer'ic,** *a. Chem.* Composed of the same elements but in different proportions.—**an"i-som'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having an unequal number of parts in different circles; unsymmetrical: said of flowers. **2.** *Zool.* Having the ridges of contiguous molar teeth increasing by more than one, as in mastodons.—**an"i-so-met'ric,** *a.* Not isometric; specif., dissimilar in the direction of the different axes, as some crystals.—**an"i-so-me-tro'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Inequality in the refracting power of the eyes.—**an"i-so-phyl'lous,** *a.* Having leaves of unequal size or unlike form.—**an-i'so-phyl"ly,** *n. Bot.* The property of having different leaves; particularly, the possession of leaves of different size and character on different sides of plagiotropic shoots.—**an-i'so-spore,** *n. Protos.* A form of spore developed by colonial radiolarians, consisting of microspores and macrospores which probably copulate: opposed to *isospore*.—**an"i-so-trop'ic,** *a.* **1.** Having different properties in different directions, as when a fibrous substance conducts heat more rapidly along its fibers than across them. **2.** Responding unequally to external influences, as plant-organs. **3.** *Physics.* Having different physical properties in different directions, especially with regard to the transmission of light, as in some minerals.—**an"i-sot'ro-py,** *n.* The property of being anisotropic. **an"i-sot'ro-pism‡.**

an-ith'er, 1 an-ith'er; 2 ăn-ĭth'er, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot.] Another.

An'jou, 1 an'jü or (*F.*) ũn'ʒü'; 2 ăn'jų or (*F.*) ăñ'ʒhy', *n.* An ancient province of France, now absorbed in several departments.

an'ker, 1 aŋ'kər; 2 ăŋ'ker, *n.* A liquid measure of about 10 gallons: used in Denmark and Russia, and formerly in Great Britain and Germany. [D.]

an'ker-ite, 1 aŋ'ker-ait; 2 ăŋ'ker-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A white, red, or grayish calcium-magnesium-iron carbonate, ($CaMgFeMn)CO_3$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Prof. *Anker*, of Styria.]

ankh, 1 aŋk; 2 ăŋk, *n. Egypt. Art & Myth.* A key-like cross held in the hand of a god (or sometimes of a king) as an emblem of generation or the power of life; the crux ansata.

An'king, 1 an'kiŋ; 2 ăn'king, *n.* A city, capital of Anhwei province, China, on Yangtze river. **An'ching‡; Nan"king‡.**

an'kl(e², 1 aŋ'kl; 2 ăŋ'kl, *n.* **1.** The joint connecting the foot and the leg. **2.** The part of the leg near the ankle-joint. [< AS. *ancleow*.]

an'klet, 1 aŋ'klet; 2 ăŋ'klĕt, *n.* A band for the ankle.

an'kus, 1 aŋ'kus; 2 ăŋ'kŭs, *n.* [Hind.] An elephant-goad consisting of a sharp spike and hook set on a short staff. **an'kush‡.**

an'ky-lose, 1 aŋ'ki-lōs; 2 ăŋ'ky-lōs, *vt. & vi.* [-LOSED; -LOS'ING.] To produce ankylosis in; have ankylosis.

an"ky-lo'sis, 1 aŋ"ki-lō'sis; 2 ăŋ"ky-lō'sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The knitting together or union of two bones or parts of bones. **2.** *Pathol.* Stiffness of a joint, or the formation of a stiff joint. [< Gr. *ankylosis*, < *ankylos*, bent, < *ankos*, bend.]—**an"ky-lot'ic, an"chy-lot'ic, an"cy-lot'ic,** *a.*

an"ky-los-to-mi'a-sis, 1 aŋ"ki-los-to-mai'ə-sis; 2 ăŋ"ky-lŏs-to-mī'a-sĭs, *n. Pathol.* An anemic condition, as of miners and other subterranean laborers, caused by a parasitic nematode worm (*Ankylostoma duodenale*); miners' anemia; tunnel-disease; brickmakers' anemia; Egyptian chlorosis. Called also *hookworm disease*. [< Gr. *ankylos*, crooked, + *stoma*, mouth. [sword. **an'las‡.**

an'lace, 1 an'lēs; 2 ăn'lāç, *n.* A broad two-edged dagger or short

Ann, 1 an; 2 ăn, *n.* A feminine personal name. **An'na‡; Anne‡; An-net'ta‡. An'nie, Nan, Nan'cy, Nan'ny, Ni'na** (dims.). Dan. D. G. It. An'na, 1 ä'nə, 2 ä'nä; F. **Anne,** 1 an, 2 ăn; **An"nette',** 1 a"net', 2 ă"nĕt'. **Nan"nette',** 1 na"net', 2 nă"nĕt'. **Ni"non',** 1 nı"nōn', 2 nĭ"nŏn'; L. **An'na,** 1 an'ə, 2 ăn'a; Sp. **A'na,** 1 ä'na, 2 ä'nä. **A-nil'ta,** 1 ə-nil'tə, 2 ă-nĭl'tă. See HANNAH. [Heb., grace.]

Ann, Cape. A cape at the N. E. end of Massachusetts.

an'na¹, 1 an'ə; 2 ăn'a, *n.* [Ind.] A monetary unit of British India, equal to one-sixteenth of a rupee, or about 2 cents.

An'na², *n.* A feminine personal name. See ANN.

an'na-berg-ite, 1 an'ə-bûrg-ait; 2 ăn'a-bĕrg-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* An apple-green hydrous nickel arsenate ($Ni_3As_2O_8+8H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Annaberg*, in Saxony.]

an'nal, 1 an'əl; 2 ăn'al, *n.* The record of a single year; an item or entry in a book of annals.

an'nals, 1 an'əlz; 2 ăn'alş, *n. pl.* **1.** A record of events in their chronological order, year by year; hence, any narrative of events in which the order of time, rather than the causal relation, is followed or made prominent; chronicles. **2.** A periodical publication of discoveries, transactions, etc.; as, "The *Annals* of the Philological Association." **3.** History or records in general; as, the *annals* of a city. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* Masses said statedly throughout the year. **5.** See ANNAL. [< F. *annales*, < L. *annales*, m. pl. of *annalis*, yearly, < *annus*, year.] Syn.: see ARCHIVES; HISTORY.—**an'nal-ist,** *n.* A writer of annals.—**an"nal-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to annals or an annalist.

An'nam, An"na-mese'. Same as ANAM, etc.

An-nap'o-lis, 1 ə-nap'o-lis; 2 ă-năp'o-lĭs, *n.* **1.** A seaport of Nova Scotia (pop. 1,000). **2.** A city, capital of Maryland (pop. 11,215), seat of the **U. S. Naval Academy** (founded 1845) and **St. John's College** (founded 1696).

Ann Ar'bor, 1 an är'bər; 2 ăn är'bor. A city in S. E. Michigan; pop. 19,515; seat of **University of Michigan** (founded 1837).

an'nat, 1 an'at; 2 ăn'ăt, *n.* The first fruits, or the first year's revenue of bishops and certain other ecclesiastics. [< F. *annate*, < L. *annus*, year.] **an'nates‡; an'nats‡.**

an-nat'to, 1 ə-nat'o; 2 ă-năt'o, *n.* A yellowish-red dye obtained from the pulp enclosing the seeds of the arnotto-tree (*Bixa orellana*) of Central America: used in coloring butter, cheese, and varnish. See ARNOTTO. [Sp. Am.] **a-nat'ta‡; a-nat'to‡; an-nat'ta‡.**

Anne, 1 an; 2 ăn, *n.* 1. (1665–1714.) An English queen; last of the Stuart sovereigns. See ENGLAND. **2. A. Boleyn,** see BOLEYN, ANNE. **3. A. of Cleves** (1515–1557), 4th wife of Henry VIII.

an-neal', 1 a-nil'; 2 ă-nēl', *vt.* **1.** To render soft and tough by heating and then slowly cooling. **2.** To fix (colors or enamel) by heating and cooling. **3.** Figuratively, to toughen; temper; render enduring. **4†.** To ignite; bake; fuse. [< AS. *on-*, on, + *ælan*, burn.]

An-nel'i-da, 1 a-nel'ı-də; 2 ă-nĕl'ı-da, *n. pl.* A class of invertebrates, including the earthworms, leeches, marine worms, etc. [< L. *annellus*, dim. of *anulus*, ring, < *anus*, ring.] **An-nel'i-des‡.—an'ne-lid,** *a. & n.*—**an-nel'i-dan,** *a. & n.*—**an-nel'i-dous,** *a.*—**an'ne-loid,** *a. & n.*

an-nex', 1 a-neks'; 2 ă-nĕks', *vt.* **1.** To add or affix at the end; join; unite, as territory, etc. **2.** To attach, as a condition or penalty. [< L. *ad*, to, + *necto*, bind.]

Syn.: see ADD.—**an"nex-a'tion**, *n.* The act of annexing; something annexed; an addition.—**an-nex'ive**, *a.*

an-nex', 1 a-neks' *or* an'eks; 2 ă-nĕks' *or* ăn'ĕks, *n.* An addition, as to a document or a building; a supplementary service, department, etc.; appendix; addendum.

an"nex-a'tion, 1 an"eks-ē'shən; 2 ăn"ĕks-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of annexing; specif., the permanent incorporation of newly acquired territory with the national domain. **2.** That which is added or attached. **an-nex'ment**†.

an-ni'hi-late, 1 a-nɑi'hi-lēt; 2 ă-nī'hi-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To reduce to nothing; destroy absolutely. **2.** To destroy the identity or organization of. **3.** To annul; abolish; make void. [< L. *ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.

—**an-ni'hi-la'tion**(eˢ), *a.* —**an-ni"hi-la'tion**, *n.* An annihilating; destruction; disintegration.—**an-ni"hi-la'tion-ism**, *n. Theol.* **1.** The doctrine that annihilation is the natural destiny of all who do not receive immortality as a special gift through Christ. **2.** The doctrine that annihilation will be specially inflicted as a doom upon the finally impenitent.—**an-ni"hi-la'tion-ist**, *n.* A believer in annihilation, in either sense.—**an-ni'hi-la-tiv**(eˢ), *a.* Tending or potent to annihilate. **an-ni'hi-la-to-ry**†.—**an-ni'hi-la"tor**, *n.*

An'nis-ton, 1 an'is-tən; 2 ăn'is-ton, *n.* A city in W. Alabama; pop. 17,735.

an"ni-ver'sa-ry, 1 an"ɪ-vūr'sa-rɪ; 2 ăn"ĭ-vĕr'sa-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Recurring annually. **2.** Pertaining to an anniversary. **II.** *n.* [-RIES", *pl.*] **1.** A day separated by a year or by an exact number of years from some past event. **2.** A commemorative observance or celebration on such a day. [< L. *annus*, year, + *verto*, turn.]

an'no Dom'i-ni, 1 an'o dem'i-nɑi; 2 ăn'o dŏm'ĭ-nĭ. [L.] In the year of our Lord or of the Christian era: abbreviated *A. D.*

an-no'na, 1 a-nō'nə; 2 ă-nō'na, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A year's agricultural produce; provisions in general; also, a tax, levied in kind, for the army. **2.** [A-] *Rom. Myth.* A goddess of fruitfulness and abundance, symbolized with cornucopia and ears of grain.

annot., *abbr.* Annotated, annotator.

an'no-tate, 1 an'o-tēt; 2 ăn'o-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To make explanatory or critical notes on or upon; to supply with comments. **II.** *i.* To make notes. [< L. *ad*, to, + *nota*, mark.]—**an"no-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of annotating; a note or comment.—**an'no-ta-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* Of or marked by annotations. **an-no'ta-to-ry**†.—**an'no-ta"tor**, *n.*

an-nounce', 1 a-nauns'; 2 ă-nounç', *vt.* [AN-NOUNCED'; AN-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To give intelligence of; proclaim; publish. **2.** To give notice of the approach or appearance of. [< L. *ad*, to, + *nuntius*, messenger.]

Syn.: advertise, communicate, declare, enunciate, give notice of, give out, herald, make known, notify, proclaim, promulgate, propound, publish, report, reveal, speak. *Announce* is chiefly anticipatory; we *announce* a book when it is in press, a guest when he arrives. We *advertise* our business, *communicate* our intentions, *enunciate* our views; we *notify* an individual of a matter, *give notice* of a matter to the public. We *propound* a question or an argument, *promulgate* the views of a sect or party, or the decision of a court, etc. We *report* an interview, *reveal* a secret, *herald* the coming of some distinguished person or great event. *Declare* has often an authoritative force; to *declare* war is to cause war to be. We *declare* war, *proclaim* peace. We *announce* a book that is to be *published*.—Ant.: bury, conceal, cover (up), hide, hush, keep back, keep secret, secrete, suppress, withhold.—Prep.: the event was announced *to* the family *by* telegraph.—**an-nounce'ment**, *n.* The act of announcing; publication; declaration.—**an-nounc'er**, *n.* One who announces.

an-noy', 1 a-nei'; 2 ă-nŏy', *vt.* **1.** To be troublesome to; molest; tease; disturb; vex; weary; worry; bother; irritate. **2.** To do harm to or ignore continuously or by repeated acts; as, a straggling guerrilla fire *annoyed* the regiment. Syn.: see AFFRONT; HARASS.—**an-noy'er**, *n.* One who or that which annoys.—**an-noy'ing**, *pa.* Vexatious; troublesome. Syn.: see TROUBLESOME.—**an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**an-noy'ing-ness**, *n.*

an-noy', *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Annoyance. [< OF. *anoi*, < L. *in odio*, in hatred; see ODIUM.]

an-noy'ance, 1 a-nei'əns; 2 ă-nŏy'anç, *n.* **1.** That which annoys. **2.** The act of annoying; the state of mind of one who is annoyed. Syn.: see ABOMINATION.

an'nu-al, 1 an'yu-əl; 2 ăn'yu-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Returning or occurring every year. **2.** Pertaining to the year; reckoned by the year. **3.** Lasting only one year. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet issued once a year. **2.** A plant or other organism living but for a single year or season. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A yearly mass for a deceased person; also, the offering made for it. **4.** A yearly payment. [< L. *annus*, year.]—**an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* Year by year; yearly.

an-nu'i-ty, 1 a-nū'i-ti; 2 ă-nū'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES", *pl.*] **1.** An annual allowance or income. **2.** The return from an investment of capital, with interest, in a series of yearly payments. **3.** *Insur.* An agreed amount paid by a company at stated intervals, usually annually, half-yearly, or quarterly, in consideration of either a single or of annual premiums. [< L.ᵖ *annus*, year.]—**an-nu'i-tant**, *n.* One receiving, or entitled to receive, an annuity.

an-nul', 1 a-nul'; 2 ă-nŭl', *vt.* [AN-NULLED', -NULD'ᵍ; AN-NUL'LING.] **1.** To destroy the force of; render or declare void; nullify. **2.** To reduce to nothing; extinguish. [< L.ᵒʳ *ad*, to, + *nullus*, none.]

Syn.: abolish, abrogate, cancel, destroy, extinguish, make void, nullify, obliterate, quash, repeal, rescind, revoke, set aside. See ABOLISH; CANCEL.—Ant.: confirm, enact, establish, institute, maintain, preserve, sustain, uphold.

—**an-nul'la-bl**(eˢ, *a.*—**an-nul'ment**, *n.*

an'nu-lar, 1 an'yu-lər; 2 ăn'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or formed like a ring; ring-shaped; marked with rings. [< L. *annulus*, dim. of *anus*, ring.]—**an'nu-lar-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of a ring; in annular form or fashion.—**an'nu-la-ry**, *a.* Ornamented with a ring, as a finger.—**an'nu-late**, *a.* Furnished with rings: ringed. **an'nu-lat"ed**†.

an"nu-la'tion, 1 an"yu-lē'shən; 2 ăn"yu-lā'shon, *n.* The act of forming rings, or a ring-like formation.

an'nu-let, 1 an'yu-let; 2 ăn'yu-lĕt, *n.* **1.** A small ring. **2.** A small projecting molding. [< L. *annulus*, dim. of *anus*, ring.]

an'nu-lose, 1 an'yu-lōs; 2 ăn'yu-lōs, *a.* Ringed.

an'nu-lus, 1 an'yu-lus; 2 ăn'yu-lŭs, *n.* A ring-like body or figure. [L.] [year. [L.]

an'num, 1 an'um; 2 ăn'ŭm, *n.* Year.—**per annum**, by the

an-nun'ci-ate, 1 a-nun'shi-[*or* -si-]ēt; 2 ă-nŭn'shi-[*or* -çi-]āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To make known; announce. [< L. *annuntio*, announce.]—**an-nun"ci-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of announcing, or that which is announced; a proclamation. **2.** (1) The announcement by the angel to the Virgin. *Luke* i, 28–38. (2) [A-] The festival (March 25) commemorating this event.—**annunciation lily** (*Bot.*), the white or Madonna lily (*Lilium candidum*), often shown in pictures of the annunciation.—**an-nun'ci-a-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* —**an-nun'ci-a"tor**, *n.* A person or thing that announces; a device for showing a number or name when a bell is rung.

An-nun'zi-o, 1 dan-nun'dzi-ō; 2 dän-nụn'dzĭ-ō, **Gabriele d'** (1864–). Gaetano Rapagnetto, an Italian novelist, poet, and dramatist; aviator, soldier, patriot; occupied Fiume, Sept., 1919; surrendered it, Jan., 1921. Prince of Monteneroso.

an'o-, 1 an'o-; 2 ăn'o-, *prefix.* Upward. [< Gr. *anō*, upward, < *ana.* up.]

a-no'ci-as-so"ci-a'tion, 1 a-nō'sɪ-ə-sō"si-ē'shən; 2 ă-nō'çi-ă-sō"çi-ā'shon, *n.* A condition in which all noci-associations are excluded. See NOCI-ASSOCIATION. [an anode.

an'o-dal, 1 an'o-dəl; 2 ăn'ō-dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to

an'ode, 1 an'ōd; 2 ăn'ōd, *n. Physics.* The point where or path by which a voltaic current enters an electrolyte or the like; the positive voltaic pole, or the plate or other piece constituting it: opposed to *cathode.* [< Gr. *anodos*, way up, < *ana*, up, + *hodos*, way.]—**an-od'ic**, *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Pertaining to an anode. **2.** Proceeding upward. **3.** *Med.* Same as STYPTIC.

an'o-dyne, 1 an'o-dain; 2 ăn'o-dỵn. **I.** *a.* Having power to allay pain; soothing. **II.** *n.* Any drug that relieves pain or soothes. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *odynē*, pain.]

a-noint'ᵈ, 1 ə-neint'; 2 a-nŏint', *vt.* **1.** To put or pour oil upon, especially in sign of consecration; consecrate. **2.** To smear with oil or any soft substance; pour or rub oil upon; apply ointment to. **3.** Ironically, to apply castigation to; strike; beat. [< L.ᵘˡ *in*, on, + *ungo*, smear.] —**a-noint'er**, *n.*—**a-noint'ment**, *n.*

a-nom'a-lous, 1 ə-nəm'ə-ləs; 2 a-nŏm'a-lŭs, *a.* Deviating from the common rule; irregular; exceptional; abnormal. [< Gr. *an-*, not, + *homalos*, even, < *homos*, same.] Syn.: see ABSURD; IRREGULAR; ODD. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

a-nom'a-ly, 1 ə-nəm'ə-li; 2 a-nŏm'a-ly, *n.* [-LIES", *pl.*] **1.** Deviation from rule, type, or form; irregularity; anything abnormal. **2.** *Astron.* (1) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. [W.] (2) The angle which measures apparent irregularities in the movement of a planet.—**a-nom'a-lism**, *n.*—**a-nom"a-lis'tic**, *a.* **a-nom"a-lis'ti-cal**†.

a-non', 1 ə-nən'; 2 a-nŏn', *adv.* **1.** In a little while; soon; presently. **2.** Immediately. **3.** At another time; again. [< AS. *on ān*, in one.]

a-non', *interj.* At once!

anon., *abbr.* Anonymous. [or writer. **2.** A pseudonym.

an'o-nym, 1 an'o-nim; 2 ăn'o-nym, *n.* **1.** An anonymous person

a-non'y-mous, 1 ə-nən'ɪ-məs; 2 a-nŏn'y-mŭs, *a.* Having no acknowledged name; bearing no name; of unknown authorship or agency. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *onyma*, name.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**an"o-nym'i-ty**, *n.*

A-noph'e-les, 1 ə-nef'ɪ-liz; 2 a-nŏf'e-lēs, *n. Entom.* A genus of mosquitoes of the family *Culicidæ* transmitting the malarial parasite.

an"o-rex'i-a, 1 an"o-reks'ɪ-ə; 2 ăn"o-rĕks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss of appetite. [< Gr. *anorexia*, < *an-* priv. + *oregō*, desire.] **an'o-rex-y**†.—**an"o-rec'tous**, *a.* Without appetite.

an-or'thite, 1 an-ər'thait; 2 ăn-ôr'thĭt, *n. Mineral.* A triclinic feldspar ($CaAl_2Si_2O_8$). [< AN-] + Gr. *orthos*, straight.]—**ꜱʟ"or-thit'ic**, *a.*

an-or'tho-scope, 1 an-ər'tho-skōp; 2 ăn-ôr'tho-scōp, *n.* A toy exhibiting normal images from distorted figures drawn on one of two revolving disks and seen through slits in the other. [< AN-] + Gr. *orthos*, straight, + *skopeō*, view.]

an-or'tho-site, 1 an-ər'tho-sait; 2 ăn-ôr'tho-sĭt. *n. Petrol.* A granular igneous rock composed essentially or wholly of plagioclase, which in the typical anorthosite is labradorite. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *orthos*, straight.]

an-os'mi-a, 1 an-əs'mi-ə; 2 ăn-ŏs'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss of the sense of smell. [< Gr. *anosmos*, < *an-* priv. + *osmē*, smell.]

an-oth'er, 1 an-ʊth'ər; 2 ăn-ŏth'er, *a. & pron.* **1.** Not the same; distinct; different: often used as the correlative of *one;* as, one man's meat is *another* man's poison. **2.** Different in character while of the same or similar substance;

as, from that time I became *another* man. **3.** Different in substance while of the same or similar character. **4.** A further; an additional; one more.

Another was originally written as two words, *an other*. As a pronoun its plural is *others*. *From* following *another* is sometimes improperly used instead of *than* in such sentences as "Judges of quite *another* stamp *from* his Majesty's judges of Assize," for "of quite *another* stamp *than*," etc.

an-oth'er-guess"‖, *a.* Of a different sort. **an-oth'er-gates"**‡. **ans.**, *abbr.* Answer.

an'sa, 1 an'sə; 2 ăn'sa, *n.* [-sÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -sē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *pl. Astron.* The apparent ends of Saturn's rings, which, seen obliquely, seem to project from the sides of the planet like handles. **2.** A handle, as of a pitcher.

an'sat-ed§, 1 an'sēt-ed; 2 ăn'sāt-ĕd, *a.* Having a handle. [< L. *ansa*, handle.] **an'sate**‡.—**ansate cross**, a key-like cross, used as an emblem.

An'selm, 1 an'selm; 2 ăn'sĕlm, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **D. An-sel'mus**, 1 ăn-sel'mus, 2 ăn-sĕl'mus; F. **An"selme'**, 1 ȧn"selm', 2 ăn"sĕlm'; G. **An'selm**, ăn'selm, 2 ăn'sĕlm, **Ans'helm**‡; It. Pg. Sp. **An-sel'mo**, 1 an-sel'mo, 2 ăn-sĕl'mo, **An'sel**‡; L. **An-sel'mus**, 1 an-sel'mus; 2 ăn-sĕl'mŭs. **2. Saint** (1033–1109), an Italian ecclesiastic; archbishop of Canterbury. [Teut., divine helmet.]

An'ser, 1 an'sər; 2 ăn'sər, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Anserinæ*, a subfamily of birds including the geese. **2.** A small star in the constellation of the Fox and Goose (Vulpecula cum Ansere). See CONSTELLATION.—**an'ser-ous**, *a.* Goose-like.

an'ser-in(es, 1 an'sər-in; 2 ăn'sər-ĭn, *a.* Pertaining to a goose; goose-like, as the human skin when chilled; like a goose: silly. [< L. *anser*, a goose.] [ticut; pop. 17,645.

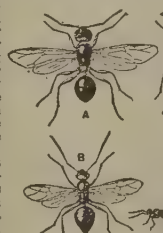
An-so'ni-a, 1 an-sō'ni-ə; 2 ăn-sō'ni-a, *n.* A city in S. Connec-

an'swer, 1 on'sər; 2 ăn'sər, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak or act in response to; reply; acknowledge; obey; retaliate. **2.** To make or be a sufficient reply to; controvert. **3.** To solve, as a riddle. **4.** To be sufficient for. **5.** To atone for; expiate. **6.** To correspond to; respond to reciprocally. **7.** To grant (a petition); reply favorably to (a petitioner). **II.** *i.* **1.** To reply or respond. **2.** To speak or act in response to a call or action. **3.** To meet a want; be sufficient. **4.** To be responsible; atone; pay. **5.** To correspond. [< AS. *and-*, against, + *swerian*, swear.]

an'swer, *n.* **1.** A reply or response, especially one that is adequate and final. **2.** Any action in return or in kind; retaliation. **3.** A correct solution. **4.** *Law.* The written defense of a defendant in an action to charges filed against him by the plaintiff in which he sets up matters of *fact* as defense in contradistinction to a *demurrer*, which introduces objections on the grounds of *law*.

Syn.: rejoinder, repartee, reply, response, retort. Anything said or done in return for some word, action, or suggestion of another may be called an *answer*, as the blow of an enraged man, the whinny of a horse, the howling of the wind, the movement of a bolt in a lock, an echo, etc. A *reply* is an unfolding, and ordinarily implies thought and intelligence. An *answer* to a charge or an argument effectually meets or disposes of it, as a *reply* may not do; we may say, "This *reply* is not an *answer*." See RESPONSE.—**an'swer-a-bl(e**P, *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account (*for* anything or *to* some one); responsible. **2.** Requiring or admitting of answer; also, obligated to answer. **3.** Corresponding; adequate; suitable.—**an'swer-a-bl(e-ness**P, *n.*—**an'swer-a-bly**, *adv.*—**an'swer-er**, *n.* One who answers.

ant, 1 ənt; 2 ănt, *n.* A small social hymenopterous insect; an emmet. The communities of ants are made up of winged males, females winged till after pairing, and wingless neuters or workers, many species showing remarkable intelligence. Their communal nests are ordinarily excavated underground, or in the case of some species are made in mounds or hills raised above the ground, often to a considerable height. [Contr. < AS. *æmete*.]—**ant'-bear"**, *n.* The great ant-eater; also, the aardvark.—**ant-cattle**, *n. pl.* Ant-cows collectively.—**ant-cow**, *n.* An aphid insect kept by ants as a source of food. The aphids yield a honey-like fluid on being stroked on the abdomen by the antennæ of the ants.



Ants. 1/1

A, red female; *B*, male; *C*, neuter; *D*, honey-ant.

ant-, *prefix.* Against, etc. See ANTI-.

-ant, *suffix.* **1.** In the act or process of doing (what is denoted by the stem): used to form adjectives with nearly the meaning of the ppr.; as, *militant*, *litigant*, etc. **2.** One who does (what is indicated by the stem): forming nouns of adjectival origin; as, *servant*, one who serves. [< L. *-an(t-)s*, *-en(t-)s*, ppr. suffix.]

Ant., *abbr.*, Antiquarian, antonym, Anthony, Antigua, Antoine, Antonius, Anton.

an'ta, 1 an'tə; 2 ăn'ta, *n.* [AN'TÆ or AN'TES, 1 an'tī *or* an'tiz; 2 ăn'tē *or* ăn'tēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A pilaster opposite another, as on a door-jamb. **2.** *Class. Arch.* A pilaster, esp. when forming the termination of a side-wall continued beyond a transverse wall, or corresponding on a wall to a range of columns. See illus. in next column.

ant-ac'id, 1 ant-as'id; 2 ănt-ăç'id, *n.* An alkaline remedy for stomach acidity. [< ANT- + ACID.] **an"ti-ac'id**‡.

An-tæ'us, 1 an-tī'us; 2 ăn-tē'ŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A wrestler, invincible while in contact with the earth; crushed by Hercules, who lifted him into the air.

an-tag'o-nize, } 1 an-tag'o-nīz;
an-tag'o-nise, } 2 ăn-tăg'o-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To oppose, contend with, or struggle against. **2.** To cause to be in antagonism; also, to counteract; neutralize, offset, or check. **II.** *i.* To be or act in antagonism. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *agōnizomai*, contend, strive.]

Antæ (*A*, *A*).

Syn.: see CONTEND.—**an-tag'o-nism**, *n.* Mutual resistance; opposition; hostility. Syn.: see ANTIPATHY; ENMITY.—**an-tag'o-nist**, *n.* An adversary; opponent. Syn.: see ENEMY.—**an-tag"o-nis'tic**, *a.* Opposed; hostile. **an-tag"o-nis'ti-cal**‡. Syn.: see CONTRARY; INIMICAL.—**an-tag"o-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ant-al'gic, 1 ant-al'jik; 2 ănt-ăl'ĝic. **I.** *a.* Tending to alleviate pain. **II.** *n.* An anodyne. [< ANT- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

ant-al'ka-li, 1 ant-al'kə-lai; 2 ănt-ăl'ka-lī, *n.* *Med.* Any substance able to neutralize alkalis, or counteract an alkaline tendency in the system. [< ANT- + ALKALI.]—**ant-al'ka-line**, *a. & n.*

An"ta-na"na-rī'vo, 1 ȧn"tə-nȧ"nə-rī'vo; 2 ăn"ta-nă"na-rī'vo, *n.* Same as TANANARIVO.

ant-arc'tic, 1 ant-ȧrk'tik; 2 ănt-ȧre'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the south pole or the regions near it. See phrases below. [< Gr. *antarktikos*, southern.]—**antarctic circle**, an imaginary circle of the earth, parallel to the equator, distant from the south pole 23° 28′.—**a. continent**, a landmass surrounding the south pole of the earth, extending at certain points north of the antarctic circle.—**A. ocean**, the ocean within the antarctic circle and bordering upon the antarctic continent.

An-ta'res, 1 an-tē'rīz; 2 ăn-tā'rēş, *n.* The brightest star (*a*) in the constellation Scorpio; the Scorpion's heart. [< Gr. *Antarēs*, < *anti*, like, + *Arēs*; see ARES.]

ant"ar-thrit'ic, 1 ant"ȧr-thrit'ik; 2 ănt"ăr-thrĭt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to cure or alleviate arthritis or gout. **II.** *n.* A remedy for gout. **an"ti-ar-thrit'ic**‡.

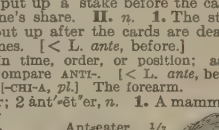
ant"asth-mat'ic, 1 ant"az-mat'ik; 2 ănt"ăş-măt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to cure or alleviate asthma. **II.** *n.* A remedy for asthma. **an"ti-asth-mat'ic**‡.

ant'-bear", *etc.* See under ANT.

ant'e, 1 an'ti; 2 ăn'te. **I.** *vi.* [AN'TEED; AN'TE-ING.] In the game of poker, to put up a stake before the cards are dealt; also, to pay one's share. **II.** *n.* **1.** The stake so put up. **2.** A stake put up after the cards are dealt, but before drawing new ones. [< L. *ante*, before.]

an'te-, *prefix.* Before, in time, order, or position; as, *ante*-christian, *antenatal*. Compare ANTI-. [< L. *ante*, before.]—**an"te-bra'chi-um**, *n.* [-CHI-A, *pl.*] The forearm.

ant'-eat"er, 1 ənt'-it"er; 2 ănt'-ēt"er, *n.* **1.** A mammal that feeds wholly or partly on ants, including the aardvark, ant-bear, tamanoir, etc. **2.** One of other mammals that feed partly on ants, as the echidna.


Ant-eater. 1/7

an"te-bel'lum, 1 an"ti-bel'um; 2 ăn"te-bĕl'ŭm, *a.* [L.] Of the time before the war; specifically, in the United States, before the Civil War. See FOREIGN PHRASES.

an"te-cede', 1 an"ti-sīd'; 2 ăn"te-çēd', *vt.* [-CED'ED; -CED'ING.] To go before; precede. [< L. *antecedo*, < *ante*, before, + *cedo*, go.]

an"te-ce'dent, 1 an"ti-sī'dent; 2 ăn"te-çē'dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Going before; prior in time, place, or order; preceding; anterior. **2.** A priori; presumptive.

Syn.: anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, introductory, precedent, preceding, preliminary, previous, prior. When used simply of time, *antecedent* and *previous* refer to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, *preceding* to that which is immediately or next before. See PREVIOUS.—Ant.: consequent, following, later, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.—**antecedent drainage**, same as INCONSEQUENT DRAINAGE. See under INCONSEQUENT.—**an"te-ce'dent-ly**, *adv.*

an"te-ce'dent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which precedes or goes before. **2.** The noun or phrase to which a pronoun, especially a relative, refers. **3.** *pl.* The facts, collectively, that have gone before in the history of a person or thing. **4.** The first term of a ratio; in a proportion, the first and third terms. **5.** *Logic.* That upon which something else is based. Syn.: see CAUSE; PRECEDENT.—**an"te-ce'dence**, *n.* **an"te-ce'den-cy**‡.

an"te-ces'sor, 1 an"ti-ses'ər; 2 ăn"te-çĕs'or, *n.* One who precedes or goes before; a leader; pioneer. [L.]

an'te-cham"ber, 1 an'ti-chām"bər; 2 ăn'te-chăm"ber, *n.* A room serving as an entranceway to another apartment.

an'te-chap"el, 1 an'ti-chap"əl; 2 ăn'te-chăp"el, *n.* *Eccl.* The portion of a chapel outside of the rood-screen; a vestibule or narthex.

an'te-choir", 1 an'tɪ-kwair"; 2 ăn'te-cwīr", *n. Eccl.* A portion of a chapel set apart just in front of the choir, enclosed, or partially enclosed, by a screen.

an'te-date, 1 an'tɪ-dēt; 2 ăn'te-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT"ED²; -DAT"-ING.] **1.** To assign to a date earlier than the actual one; date back. **2.** To be or occur earlier than (something else). **3.** To accelerate; anticipate.

an"te-di-lu'vi-an, 1 an"tɪ-di-liū'vi-ən; 2 ăn"te-di-lū'vi-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the times, events, etc., before the flood; antiquated; primitive. **II.** *n.* A person, animal, or plant that lived before the flood; an old or old-fashioned person. [< ANTE- + L. *diluvium*, deluge.]

Antefixes.

an'te-fix, *n.* [-FIX"A, -FIX"Æ, or -FIX"ES, *pl.*] *Class. Arch.* An upright ornament at the eaves of a tiled roof, to hide the joints between two adjacent rows of tiles, or at the edge of a frieze: sometimes also at the ridge, forming part of a cresting.—**an"te-fix'al**, *a.*

an'te-lope, 1 an'tɪ-lōp; 2 ăn'te-lōp, *n.* A deer-like animal, intermediate between cattle and goats, as the gazel, etc. [< Gr.LL+F *anthólops*, an animal.]

an"te-me-rid'i-an, 1 an"tɪ-mɪ-rid'ɪ-ən; 2 ăn"te-me-rĭd'i-an, *a.* Before noon; between midnight and the next noon.—**an'te me-rid'i-em**, 1 an'tɪ mɪ-rid'ɪ-em; 2 ăn'te me-rĭd'i-ĕm. [L.] Before the sun reaches the meridian, counted from the preceding midnight; before noon: usually abbreviated to *a. m.* or *A. M.*

Antelope. 1/25

ant"e-met'ic, 1 ant"ɪ-met'ɪk; 2 ănt"e-mĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Allaying or preventing vomiting. **II.** *n.* A remedy used to allay or prevent vomiting.

an'te mor'tem, 1 an'tɪ môr'tem; 2 ăn'te môr'tĕm. [L.] Before death; immediately preceding death.

an"te-mun'dane, 1 an"tɪ-mun'dēn; 2 ăn"te-mŭn'dān, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, existing, or occurring before the world's creation. **2.** Being or occurring before one's birth.

an"te-na'tal, 1 an"tɪ-nē'tal; 2 ăn"te-nā'tal, *a.* Occurring or existing before birth; pertaining to conditions before birth.

an-ten'na, 1 an-ten'ə; 2 ăn-tĕn'a, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** One of the paired, lateral, movable, jointed appendages to the head of an insect or other arthropod. **2.** An aerial wire, upheld in a vertical or horizontal position by a mast or tower, for transmitting or receiving electric waves in wireless telegraphy. [L., sail-yard, < Gr. *ana*, up, + *teinō*, stretch.]

an-ten'nule, 1 an-ten'yul; 2 ăn-tĕn'yul, *n.* A small antenna or antenna-like appendage. [Dim. of ANTENNA.] **an-ten'nu-la‡**.

an"te-nup'tial, *a.* Previous to marriage; occurring or being before marriage.—**an"te-pas'chal**, *a.* Occurring before the Passover or Easter.—**an'te-past**, *n.* **1.** [Archaic or Poet.] Foretaste. **2‡.** An appetizer. [< ANTE- + L. *pastus*, food.] SYN.: see ANTICIPATION.—**an"te-pen'di-um**, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A covering, usually embroidered, for the front of the altar.—**an"te-pe-nult'**, *n.* The last syllable but two of a word.—**an"te-pe-nul'ti-ma‡**.—**an"te-pe-nul'ti-mate.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the last but two of any series. **II.** *n.* The antepenult.—**an"te-pran'di-al**, *a.* Occurring or being before dinner.

an'ter, 1 an'tər; 2 ăn'ter, *vi.* [Scot.] To wander; adventure.

an-te'ri-or, 1 an-tī'rɪ-ər; 2 ăn-tē'ri-or, *a.* **1.** Antecedent in time; prior; earlier; as, ages *anterior* to the flood. **2.** Farther front or forward, in space; as, an *anterior* cavity. Specif.: (1) *Anat. & Zool.* Situated in front; in the lower animals, relatively nearer the head. (2) *Bot.* Turned away from the main axis or stem, as the side of a leaf or flower; lower. [L., < *ante*, before.]

SYN.: former, forward, front, prior. *Anterior* is employed chiefly with reference to place. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. Compare ANTECEDENT; PREVIOUS.—ANT.: after, hind, hinder, hindmost, later, latter, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.—Prep.: *to*.—**an-te'ri-or-i-ty**, *n.*—**an-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

an'te-ro-, 1 an'tɪ-ro-; 2 ăn'te-ro-. From an assumed Latin adverb *anterus*, before: a combining form signifying anteriorly placed in front.—**an"te-ro-in-fe'ri-or**, *a.* Situated in front and below.—**an"te-ro-pos-te'ri-or**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the front and rear; extending from front to rear. **2.** Median.

an'te-room, 1 an'tɪ-rūm; 2 ăn'te-rōom, *n.* A waiting-room; antechamber.

an'te-type", *n.* A preceding type; prototype.

an"te-ver'sion, 1 an"tɪ-vʉr'shən; 2 ăn"te-vēr'shon, *n.* A turning or tipping forward, as of the uterus.

an"te-vert', 1 an"tɪ-vʉrt'; 2 ăn"te-vērt', *vt.* To displace; turn or tip forward, as an internal organ. [< L. *anteverto*, precede, < *ante*, before, + *verto*, turn.]

anth., *abbr.* Anthology.

ant-he'li-on, 1 ant-hī'li-ən; 2 ănt-hē'li-ŏn *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A faint glory or series of diffraction-rings about the shadow of an object cast by a low sun upon a cloud or fog-bank. [< Gr. *anthēlion*, neut. of *anthēlios*, < *anti*, against, + *hēlios*, sun.]

ant"hel-min'thic, 1 ant"hel-min'thɪk; 2 ant"hĕl-mĭn'thic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to expel intestinal worms. **II.** *n.* A vermifuge. [< ANT- + Gr. *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm.]

ant"hel-min'tic‡.

an'them, 1 an'thəm; 2 ăn'thĕm. **I.** *vt.* [Poet.] To celebrate with, or sing as, an anthem. **II.** *n.* **1.** A musical composition, usually set to words from the Bible. **2.** A joyous or triumphal song or hymn, or the music to which it is set. [< Gr.LL+AS *anti*, against, + *phōne*, voice.]

an-the'mi-on, 1 an-thī'mɪ-ən; 2 ăn-thē'mi-ŏn, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Art.* The honeysuckle or palm-leaf pattern in decorative designs: common in Greek architectural decoration, vase painting, embroidery, etc.; also, any conventionalized flower or leaf design, as in Persian porcelain. [< Gr. *anthemion*, flower ornament, < *anthos*, flower.]

Anthemion.

an'ther, 1 an'thər; 2 ăn'ther, *n. Bot.* The pollen-bearing part of a stamen. [< Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

an"ther-id'i-um, 1 an"thər-id'ɪ-əm; 2 ăn"ther-ĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [-ID'I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The male sexual organ in cryptogams, the analog of the anther in flowering plants. [Dim., < Gr. *anthēros*; see ANTHER.] **an'ther-id‡.**—**an'ther-id'i-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the antheridium.—**an"ther-id'i-o-phore**, *n.* An outgrowing part of a sexual plant bearing antheridia only, as in hepatic mosses.

an"ther-o-zo'id, 1 an"thər-o-zō'id; 2 ăn"ther-o-zō'id, *n. Bot.* The male fecundating cell in cryptogams. It is a minute mass of protoplasm, provided with vibratory cilia, and produced in an antheridium. [< ANTHER + ZOOID.] **an"ther-o-zo'oid‡.**—**an"ther-o-zo'i-dal**, **an"ther-o-zo-oi'dal**, *a.*

An"thes-te'ri-a, 1 an"thes-tī'rɪ-ə; 2 ăn"thēs-tē'ri-a, *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* A three days' festival in honor of Dionysos held annually at Athens from the 11th to the 13th of the month **Anthesterion**, nearly corresponding to February.

an'tho-, 1 an'thō-; 2 ăn'tho-. From Greek *anthos*, flower: a combining form.—**an"tho-cy'a-nin**, *n. Bot.* The water-soluble coloring-matters of flowers, leaves, and other parts of plants which impart red, violet, blue, blue-green, or green colors dependent on the acidity or alkalinity of the cell-sap.—**an-tho'di-um**, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The flowering head of plants of the aster family, the "compound flower" of the old botanists: so called from the resemblance of the involucre to a calyx and of the ray-florets, when present, to petals.—**an-thoid**, *a.* Like a flower. [+ -OID.]

an-thol'o-gy, 1 an-thel'o-ji; 2 ăn-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] A collection of choice literary extracts, usually poetic. [< Gr. *anthos*, flower, + *legō*, gather.]—**an"tho-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**an-thol'o-gist**, *n.* [ican classical scholar.

An'thon, 1 an'thən; 2 ăn'thon, **Charles** (1797–1867). An American scholar.

An'tho-ny, 1 an'tə-nɪ; 2 ăn'to-ny, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** ∫name. **Tan'to-ny‡. An-to'ni-a** (*fem.*); **To'ny** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **An'ton**, 1 ăn'tən, 2 ăn'tŏn, G. **An-to'ni-us‡**; F. **An"toine'**, 1 ăn"twŏn'; 2 ăn"twän'; It. Pg. Sp. **An-to'ni-o**, 1 an-tō'nɪ-ō, 2 ăn-tō'nĭ-ō; L. **An-to'ni-us**, 1 an-tō'nɪ-us, 2 ăn-tō'nĭ-ŭs. **2. Saint** (251–356), one of the Christian Fathers; founder of monastic life; born in Egypt. **3. Susan B.** (1820–1906), an American reformer; woman suffragist. [L., inestimable, or worthy of praise.]

an'tho-phore, *n. Bot.* A stipe formed by the prolongation of an internode between the calyx and the corolla.

an-thoph'o-rous, *a. Bot.* Flower-bearing. [< ANTHO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]—**An"tho-zo'a**, *n. pl.* A class of coelenterates, including the sea-anemones and corals; the polyps. [+ Gr. *zōon*, life.]—**an"tho-zo'an**, *a. & n.*—**an"tho-zo'ic**, *a.*—**an"tho-zo'oid**, *n.* An individual polyp in a compound colony. [+ Gr. *zōon*, life, + -OID.]—**an"tho-zo'on**, *n.* [of inflorescence.

an'tho-tax"y, *n. Bot.* The arrangement of flowers on the axis

an'thra-cene, *n. Chem.* A blue fluorescent crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}$), obtained in the last products of coal-tar distillation and used largely in the manufacture of alizarin.

an'thra-cite, 1 an'thrə-sait; 2 ăn'thra-çīt, *n.* Mineral coal of nearly pure carbon; hard coal. [< Gr. *anthrax*, coal.]—**an"thra-cit'ic**, *a.*

an-thrac'nose, 1 an-thrak'nōs; 2 ăn-thrăc'nōs. A destructive disease of plants usually manifested by sharply defined discolored spots and caused by various fungi.

an'thra-coid, *a. Pathol.* Resembling anthrax.

an"thra-qui-none', *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_8O_2$) formed by the oxidation of anthracene and valuable as the source of artificial alizarin.

an'thrax, 1 an'thraks; 2 ăn'thrăks, *n.* [AN'THRA-CES², *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) A carbuncle. (2) A contagious and malignant febrile disease of man and some animals, often with carbuncular swellings; splenic fever. **2.** A bacterium found in the blood of those affected with splenic fever. **3.** A gem-stone of the ancients: probably the carbuncle. [< Gr. *anthrax*, coal, ulcer.]

anthrop., *abbr.* Anthropological, anthropology.

an'thro-po-, 1 an'thrə-po-; 2 ăn'thro-po-. From Greek *anthrōpos*, man: a combining form signifying of, pertaining to, or like man; human.

an"thro-po-cen'tric, 1 an"thrə-po-sen'trɪk; 2 ăn"thro-po-çen'tric, *a.* **1.** Centering in man; regarding man as the central fact or final aim and end of the universe, or of any system; as, an *anthropocentric* philosophy. **2.** Based on

comparison with man; as, *anthropocentric* analysis of animal instincts.

an″thro-pog′e-ny, 1 an″thro-poj′ı-nı; 2 ăn″thro-pŏg′e-ny, *n.* The branch of anthropology that treats of the origin and development of man, either individually (ontogeny) or ethnically (phylogeny). See ANTHROPOLOGY. [< ANTHROPO- + -GENY.] **an″thro-po-gen′e-sis‡.**

an″thro-pog′ra-phy, 1 an″thro-peg′rə-fi; 2 ăn″thro-pŏg′ra-fy, *n.* The branch of anthropology proper that treats of the geographic distribution, variations, and peculiarities of the human race or its component parts; descriptive anthropology. [< ANTHROPO- + -GRAPHY.]

an′thro-poid, 1 an′thro-peid; 2 ăn′thro-pŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a human being in form or other characteristics; manlike; said of the highest apes, as the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang. **2.** Of or pertaining to a suborder of primate mammals, including man, apes, and monkeys (*Anthropoides*); simian. **II.** *n.* An anthropoid ape. [< Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, + -OID.]

an″thro-pol′o-gy, 1 an″thro-pel′o-jı; 2 ăn″thro-pŏl′o-gy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] **1.** The science of man in general; the sciences of man. **2.** *Nat. Sci.* The science of the physical facts concerning man and his development and history. [< Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, + -OLOGY, suffix.]—**an″thro-po-log′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to anthropology or to man. **an″thro-po-log′ic‡.**—**an″thro-po-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an″thro-pol′o-gist,** *n.* A student of or specialist in anthropology.

an″thro-pom′e-try, 1 an″thro-pem′ı-trı; 2 ăn″thro-pŏm′e-try, *n.* The measurement of the human body. [< ANTHROPO- + -METRY.]—**an″thro-po-met′ric, -met′ri-cal,** *a.*

an″thro-po-mor′phism, 1 an″thro-po-mēr′fizm; 2 ăn″thro-po-môr′fism, *n. Theol.* The ascription of human attributes, feelings, conduct, or characteristics to God or any spiritual being, or to the powers of nature, etc.—**an″thro-po-mor′phic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropomorphism; having human form or human characteristics; man-shaped. — **an″thro-po-mor′phist,** *n.* — **an″thro-po-mor′phite. I.** *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism. **II.** *n.* An anthropomorphist.—**an″thro-po-mor′phize,** *vt. & vi.*—**an″thro-po-mor′pho-sis,** *n.* Change to human shape.—**an″thro-po-mor′phous,** *a.* Having or resembling human form. [< Gr. *anthrōpomorphos*, < *anthrōpos*, man, + *morphē*, form.]

an″thro-pon′o-my, 1 an″thro-pen′o-mı; 2 ăn″thro-pŏn′o-my, *n.* The science of the laws that regulate the development of man in relation to environment and to other organisms. [< ANTHROPO- + -NOMY.]—**an″thro-po-nom′ic‡.**—**an″thro-po-nom′i-cal,** *a.*

an″thro-pop′a-thy, 1 -pep′ə-thı; 2 -pŏp-a-thy, *n.* The attributing of human emotions, passions, suffering, etc., to God or to gods. [< ANTHROPO- + -PATHY.]—**an″thro-pop′a-thism,** *n.* Anthropopathy; also, an expression used in anthropopathy.

an″thro-poph′a-gi, 1 -pef′ə-ǧı; 2 -pŏf′a-ǧi, *n. pl.* Eaters of human flesh; cannibals. [< ANTHROPO- + Gr. *phagein*, eat.]—**an″thro-po-phag′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the anthropophagi; man-eating. **an″thro-po-phag′i-cal‡.**—**an″thro-poph′a-gist,** *n.*—**an″thro-poph′a-gous,** *a.* Cannibalistic.—**an″thro-poph′a-gy,** *n.* Cannibalism.—**an″thro-po-zo′ic,** *a.* Characterized by the existence of man: applied to the Quaternary period. [+ Gr. *zōon*, life.]

an″thro-poph′a-gus§, *n.* One of the anthropophagi; a man-eater. **an″thro-poph′a-gite‡.**

ant″hyp-not′ic, *a. & n.* Same as ANTHYPNOTIC. [policy.

an′ti, *n.* [Colloq.] One opposed to any proposed or enacted

an′ti-, 1 an′tı-; 2 ăn′ti-, *prefix.* Against; opposed to; opposite to; corresponding to; in return for; instead of; equal to; like; mutually: a Greek preposition with the foregoing meanings in words taken unchanged from the Greek: used as an English formative with the meaning of against, opposed to, or opposite to: changed to *ant-* before a vowel, and to *anth-* before the aspirate in words of Greek formation or analogy. [< Gr. *anti*, against.]—**an″ti-bi′a-sis,** *n. Bacteriol.* The condition of associated organisms in which one is detrimental to the other; antipathy.

an′ti-air″craft, *a.* Opposed to or directed against aircraft.

an′ti-ar, 1 an′tı-ār; 2 ăn′ti-ăr, *n.* [Java.] **1.** The upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of Java. **2.** The acrid, virulent poison found in the juice of this tree: used as an arrow-poison.

an′ti-bod″y, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A body, either naturally existing or artificially introduced into the blood, that is antagonistic to other bodies or substances injurious to the animal organism.

an′tic, 1 an′tık; 2 ăn′tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Odd; fanastic; ludicrous; incongruous. **2†.** Antique. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prank; caper. **2.** A clown; buffoon. **3.** A grotesque figure or play. [< L.ᶠ *antiquus*, ancient.]—**an′tic,** *vi.*—**an′tic-ly,** *adv.*

an″ti-cath′ode, *n.* In a vacuum-tube, the end opposite the cathode.

an′ti-chlor, 1 an′tı-klōr; 2 ăn′ti-clōr, *n.* Any substance, as sodium hyposulfite, used to neutralize the chlorin left in fabrics or the like after bleaching with hypochlorites.—**an″ti-chlo-ris′tic,** *a.*

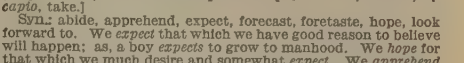
An′ti-christ, 1 an′tı-krıst; 2 ăn′ti-crīst, *n.* **1.** Any opponent or enemy of Christ, whether a person or a power; specif., a great enthroned antagonist, foretold in the Scriptures, who, as some have understood, is to precede the second coming of Christ: by some considered as evil personified. See *I John* ii, 18. **2.** [a-] A false claimant of the attributes and characteristics of Christ.—**an″ti-chris′tian,** *a.* Opposed to Christ or Christianity; pertaining to Antichrist.

an-tic′i-pant, 1 an-tis′ı-pənt; 2 ăn-tĭç′i-pant, *a.* Coming or acting in advance; anticipating; expectant.—**an-tic′i-pant,** *n.*

an-tic′i-pate, 1 an-tis′ı-pēt; 2 ăn-tĭç′i-pāt, *v.* [-PAT″ED²; -PAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To look forward to; foresee; expect. **2.** To act sooner than; forestall; prevent. **3.** To foresee and fulfil beforehand. **4.** To do, take, or use beforehand; foretaste. **5.** To occupy the position of, at an earlier time. **II.** *i.* To do or consider something before the usual or proper time; cherish anticipation. [< L. *ante*, before, + *capio*, take.]

Syn.: abide, apprehend, expect, forecast, foretaste, hope, look forward to. We *expect* that which we have good reason to believe will happen; as, a boy *expects* to grow to manhood. We *hope* for that which we much desire and somewhat *expect*. We *apprehend* what we both *expect* and fear. *Anticipate* is commonly used now, like *foretaste*, of that which we *expect* both with confidence and pleasure. In this use it is a stronger word than *hope*; I *hope* for a visit from my friend, tho I have no word from him; I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming; and as the time draws near I *anticipate* it with pleasure. Compare ABIDE; PREVENT.—Ant.: despair of, distrust, doubt, dread, fear, recall, recollect, remember.

—**an-tic′i-pa-tiv**(es, *a.*—**an-tic′i-pa-tiv**(e-ly§, *adv.*—**an-tic′i-pa-tor,** *n.*—**an-tic′i-pa-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**an-tic′i-pa-to-ry,** *a.*



Anticipation (def. 3).

an-tic″i-pa′tion, *n.* **1.** The act of anticipating, in any sense; especially, a foreseeing or foretaste; expectation. **2.** An instinctive prevision. **3.** *Mus.* The introduction of a note before its expected place in the harmony.

Syn.: antepast, apprehension, expectancy, expectation, foreboding, forecast, foresight, foretaste, forethought, hope, presentiment, prevision. *Expectation* may be either of good or evil; *presentiment* almost always, *apprehension* and *foreboding* always, of evil; *anticipation* and *antepast*, commonly of good. Thus, we speak of the pleasures of *anticipation*. A *foretaste* may be of good or evil, and is more than imaginary; it is a part actually received in advance. *Foresight* and *forethought* prevent future evil and secure future good by timely looking forward, and acting upon what is foreseen. Compare ANTICIPATE.—Ant.: astonishment, consummation, despair, doubt, dread, enjoyment, fear, realization, surprize, wonder.

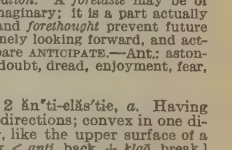
an′tick†, *a. & n.* Same as ANTIC.

an″ti-clas′tic, 1 an″tı-klas′tık; 2 ăn″ti-clăs′tic, *a.* Having opposite curvature in different directions; convex in one direction and concave in another, like the upper surface of a saddle. [< Gr. *antiklaō*, bend back, < *anti*, back, + *klaō*, break.]

an″ti-cler′i-cal, *a.* Opposed to clerical influence; specif., in European politics, opposed to the Roman Catholic Church.

an″ti-cli′max, 1 an″tı-klaı′maks; 2 ăn″ti-clī′măks, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A gradual or sudden decrease in the importance or impressiveness of what is said: the opposite of *climax*. **2.** Any sudden descent or fall contrasted with a previous rise.

an″ti-cli′nal. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Forming a bend with the convex side upward. **an″ti-clin′ic‡; an″ti-clin′i-cal‡. II.** *n.* An anticlinal line, fold, or disposition of strata; a saddleback. **an′ti-cline‡.** [< ANTI- + Gr. *klinō*, slope.]—**an′-ti-cy″clone,** *n. Meteor.* An atmospheric condition of high central pressure, with currents flowing outside; also, the region subject to that condition.—**an″ti-cy-clon′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an anticyclone. **2.** Opposed to the cyclonic theory in meteorology.


Anticlinal.

an″ti-cli-no′ri-um, 1 an″tı-klı-nō′ri-um; 2 ăn″ti-cli-nō′ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Geol.* A system of roughly parallel folds in stratified rocks, having on the whole an anticlinal structure and forming a great compound arch.

an′tic-ly, 1 an′tik-lı; 2 ăn′tic-ly, *adv.* In an antic manner; grotesquely.

an″ti-co-her′er, 1 an″tı-ko-hĭr′ər; 2 ăn″ti-co-hēr′er, *n. Wireless Teleg.* A wave-sensitive device which differs from the coherer in that its resistance increases, instead of decreases, under the action of electromagnetic waves.

Anticlinorium.

an″ti-cor-ro′sive(es, 1 an″tı-ke-rō′sıv; 2 ăn″ti-eō-rō′siv, *a.* Preventing or retarding corrosion.

An″ti-cos′ti, 1 an″tı-kes′tı; 2 ăn″ti-eōs′ti, *n.* A barren island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec province, Canada; 2,344 sq. m.

an′ti-dote, 1 an′tı-dōt; 2 ăn′ti-dōt, *n.* Anything that will counteract or remove the effects of poison, disease, or any evil. [< Gr. *antidoton*, < *anti*, against, + *didōmi*, give.]—**an′ti-do″tal,** *a.* Having the nature or effect of an antidote: pertaining to antidotes.—**an″ti-do′tal-ly,** *adv.*

An-tie′tam Creek, 1 an-tī′tam; 2 ăn-tī′tam. A stream in Pennsylvania and Maryland; McClellan defeated Lee, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862.

an"ti-feb'ril(es, *a. & n.* Antipyretic.—**an"ti-feb'rin,** *n.* Acetanilid used medicinally as an antipyretic.

an"ti-fed'er-al, 1 an"ti-fed'er-al; 2 ăn"ti-fĕd'er-al, *a.* Opposed to federalism: usually capitalized when used historically, as also are its derivatives.—**an"ti-fed'er-al-ism,** *n.* Opposition to federalism, and especially to the Federal party.—**an"ti-fed'er-al-ist,** *n.*

an"ti-fer'ment, 1 an"ti-fûr'ment; 2 ăn"ti-fûr'mĕnt, *n.* An agent used to arrest or prevent fermentation.

an"ti-fric'tion. **I.** *a.* Lessening or tending to lessen friction, as by lubricants or rollers. **II.** *r.* **1.** A lubricant. **2.** A roller or other device for lessening friction.—**antifriction metal,** any alloy having a low coefficient of friction: used for bearing-surfaces.

an'ti-gene, 1 an'ti-jin; 2 ăn'ti-jĕn, *n. pl.* Those substances that are able to cause the formation of antibodies in the system: introduced by Deutsch. **an'ti-gen‡.**

An-tig'o-ne, 1 an-tig'o-ni; 2 ăn-tĭg'o-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Œdipus; heroine of tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides; an exemplar of filial and sisterly devotion.

An-tig'o-nus, 1 an-tig'o-nus; 2 ăn-tĭg'o-nŭs, *n.* "The Cyclops" or "one-eyed" (382–301 B. C.), one of Alexander's generals. **An-ti'gon-os‡** [Gr.].

An-ti'gua, 1 an-ti'gə *or* -gwə; 2 ăn-tī'gä *or* -gwa, *n.* One of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies; 108 sq. m.; pop. 29,767.

an'ti-he"lix, *n.* The rounded ring on the cartilage of the ear.—**an"ti-hy"dro-pho'bic,** *a.* Preventing hydrophobia.—**an"ti-hy"dro-pho'bic,** *n.*—**an"ti-im-pe'ri-al-ism,** *n.* The act of opposing imperialism. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] Opposition after the Spanish-American war (1898) to any policy of territorial expansion by the acquisition of territory in distant parts of the globe, on the grounds of expediency and expense. (2) [Eng.] Opposition to any extension of the British empire and to any closer union of the self-governing colonies with the mother-country in matters defensive, commercial, and fiscal. Its advocates are often called **Little Englanders.**—**an"ti-im-pe'ri-al-ist,** *n.*—**an"ti-im-pe"ri-al-is'tic,** *a.*

an"ti-hyp-not'ic, 1 an"ti-hip-nŏt'ik; 2 ăn"ti-hŷp-nŏt'ĭc. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to counteract or prevent hypnosis. **II.** *n.* An agent producing antihypnotic conditions.

An"ti-Leb'a-non, 1 an"ti-leb'a-nŏn, -lib'a-nŏn; 2 ăn"ti-lĕb'a-nŏn, -lĭb'a-nŭs, *n. Bib.* A mountain range in Palestine, east of Lebanon Mountains.

an"ti-lip'oid, 1 an"ti-lip'oid; 2 ăn"ti-lip'oid, *n.* An antibody which reacts with fatlike substances.

an"ti-lith'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Efficacious against calculi. **II.** *n.* An agent which prevents or destroys urinary calculi.

an"ti-log'a-rithm, 1 an"ti-log'a-rĭdhm; 2 ăn"ti-lŏg'a-rĭthm, *n. Math.* The number corresponding to a given logarithm. [< ANTI- + LOGARITHM.]

An-til'les, 1 an-til'iz; 2 ăn-tĭl'ēz, *n.* The West India Islands, except the Bahamas; composed of the **Greater** and the **Lesser Antilles.**—**An"til-le'an,** *a.*

an-til'o-gous, 1 an-til'o-gus; 2 ăn-tĭl'o-gŭs, *a.* Designating that pole of a pyroelectric crystal which is negative while the crystal is being heated and positive as it cools. Compare ANALOGOUS. [< Gr. *antilogos,* < *anti,* against, + *legō,* speak.]

an-til'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] Inconsistency in terms or ideas; self-contradiction. [< ANTI- + -LOGY.]

an"ti-lynch'ing, *a.* Antagonistic to lynching.

an"ti-ma-cas'sar, 1 an"ti-ma-kas'ər; 2 ăn"ti-ma-kăs'ar, *n.* A covering to prevent the soiling of the backs of chairs or sofas by contact with the hair; a tidy. [< ANTI- + *Macassar* (oil).]

an'ti-mask, 1 an'ti-mask; 2 ăn'ti-măsk, *n.* A grotesque interlude between the acts of a mask, often burlesquing it. **an'ti-mosque‡.**

an'ti-mere, 1 an'ti-mir; 2 ăn'ti-mēr, *n. Biol.* A part symmetrical with or corresponding to a part on the opposite side of the main axis: an opposite, symmetrical, or homotypic part, as an arm of a starfish, or the right or left half of a bilaterally symmetrical animal. [< ANTI- + Gr. *meros,* part.]—**an"ti-mer'ic, an"ti-me'rous,** *a.*—**an-tim'e-rism,** *n.* [nar'chi-cal‡.

an"ti-mo-nar'chic, *a.* Opposed to monarchism. **an"ti-mo-an"ti-mon'ic,** 1 an"ti-mon'ik; 2 ăn"ti-mŏn'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony, especially when combined in its higher or pentad valence; as, *antimonic* pentoxid (Sb_2O_5).

an"ti-mo'ni-ous, 1 an"ti-mō'ni-us; 2 ăn"ti-mō'ni-ŭs, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony, especially in its lower valence; as, *antimonious* oxid (Sb_4O_6). **an'ti-mo-nous‡.**

an"ti-mon-soon', 1 an"ti-mon-sūn'; 2 ăn"ti-mŏn-sōōn', *n. Meteor.* The atmospheric current which, moving over a monsoon, travels in an opposite direction to it.

an'ti-mo-ny, 1 an'ti-mo-ni; 2 ăn'ti-mo-ny, *n. Chem.* A silver-white, hard, crystalline, metallic element related to arsenic and tin, used largely in chemistry and medicine, and, in alloys, in the arts. As a poison its antidotes are white of egg and strong coffee. See ELEMENT. [< LL. *antimonium.* antimony.]—**an'ti-mo-ny-glance",** *n.* Stibnite.—**an"ti-mo'ni-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or containing antimony. **II.** *n.* A medicine one of whose ingredients is antimony.

an'ti-mo-nyl, 1 an'ti-mo-nil; 2 an'ti-mo-nĭl, *n.* An oxid of antimony (SbO) forming the base of several salts: a univalent radical.—**antimonyl potassium tartrate,** same as TARTAR EMETIC.

An'tin, 1 an'tin; 2 ăn'tin, **Mary** (1881–). American writer and social worker; born in Russia; *The Promised Land.*

an'ti-node, 1 an'ti-nōd; 2 ăn'ti-nōd, *n. Physics.* The section that lies between the nodal points of a vibrating medium; a loop.

an"ti-no'mi-an, 1 an"ti-nō'mi-ən; 2 ăn"ti-nō'mi-an, *n.* One holding that faith frees the Christian from the obligations of the moral law: used also adjectively. [< Gr. *anti,* against, + *nomos,* law.]—**an"ti-no'mi-an-ism,** *n.*

an-tin'o-my, 1 an-tin'o-mi; 2 ăn-tĭn'o-my, *n.* [-MIES², *pl.*] **1.** Self-contradiction in a law; opposition of one law or rule to another. **2.** Irreconcilability of seemingly necessary conclusions; paradox. **3†.** A counter-statute or contrary principle. [< Gr. *anti,* against, + *nomos,* law.]

An'ti-och, 1 an'ti-ok; 2 ăn'ti-ŏk, *n. Bib.* **1.** A city; former capital of Syria: pop. 28,000. **2.** A city of Pisidia, S. Asia Minor; called by the Romans *Cæsarea.*

An"ti-o'chi-an, 1 an"ti-ō'ki-ən; 2 ăn"ti-ō'ci-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon, the founder of an eclectic school of philosophy, the Fifth Academy. **2.** Of or pertaining to Antioch.—**An"ti-o'chi-an,** *n.*

An-ti'o-chus, 1 an-tai'o-kus; 2 ăn-tī'o-cŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.). **1. Epiphanes,** king of Syria (175–164 B. C.). **2.** A. "The Great" (223–187 B. C.), king of Syria, Babylonia, Medea, etc.

An-ti'o-pe, 1 an-tai'o-pi; 2 ăn-tī'o-pe, *n. Gr. Myth.* A princess of Thebes, abducted by Epopus; later, wife of Phocus; mother of Amphion and Zethus, by Jupiter.

An"ti-o-qui'a, 1 ən"ti-o-ki'ə; 2 ăn"tī-o-kī'ä, *n.* A department in Colombia, South America (22,752 sq. m.; pop. 739,000); capital, Medellín.

an-tip'a-thy, 1 an-tip'ə-thi; 2 ăn-tĭp'a-thy, *n.* [-THIES², *pl.*] **1.** An instinctive feeling of aversion or dislike. **2.** One who or that which excites aversion. **3.** Incompatibility. [< Gr. *anti,* against, + *pathos,* a feeling.]

Syn.: abhorrence, antagonism, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, distaste, hatred, hostility, loathing, opposition, repugnance, uncongeniality. *Antipathy, repugnance,* and *uncongeniality* are instinctive; other forms of *dislike* may be acquired or cherished for cause. Compare ACRIMONY; ANGER; HATRED.—Ant.: affinity, agreement, attraction, congeniality, harmony, kindliness, partiality, predilection, regard, sympathy.—Prep.: *to.*

an"ti-pa-thet'ic, *a.* Having antipathy; naturally repugnant or opposed. **an"ti-pa-thet'i-cal‡.**—**an"ti-pa-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"ti-Pe-la'gi-an, 1 an"ti-pi-lē'ji-ən; 2 ăn"ti-pe-lā'ji-an. **I.** *a. Ch. Hist.* Against Pelagius and his beliefs, as certain creeds or church decrees. **II.** *n.* One who opposed Pelagius or his doctrines.

an"ti-pe"ri-od'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Remedial of periodic diseases. **II.** *n.* A remedy for such diseases.

an"ti-phlo-gis'tic. **I.** *a.* Capable of reducing inflammation. **II.** *n.* A remedy for inflammation.

an'ti-phon, 1 an'ti-fən; 2 ăn'ti-fŏn, *n.* **1.** A response or alternation of responses, generally musical. (1) A responsive chant. (2) A composition consisting of passages for alternate singing or chanting. (3) A versicle said or sung before a psalm or canticle, and varying according to the feast. **2.** A fitting response or answer. [< Gr. *anti,* against, + *phonē,* voice.]—**an-tiph'o-nal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**an"ti-phon'ic,** *a.* **an"ti-phon'i-cal‡.**—**an-tiph'o-ny,** *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] **1.** *Liturg.* (1) An anthem or other composition to be sung antiphonally. (2) Antiphonal singing. **2.** Accompaniment in the octave: applied to Greek music.

an-tiph'o-na-ry, 1 an-tif'o-nē-ri; 2 ăn-tĭf'o-nā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A book of antiphons. **an-tiph'o-nal‡; an-tiph'o-nar‡.**—**an-tiph'o-na-ry,** *a.*

an-tiph'ra-sis, *n.* [-SES², *pl.*] The use of a word or phrase in a sense opposite to its natural meaning; irony. [< ANTI- + Gr. *phrazō,* speak.]

an-tip'o-des¹, 1 an-tip'o-diz; 2 ăn-tĭp'o-dēz, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A place or region on the opposite side of the earth, or its inhabitants; any person or thing diametrically opposed to another, or at the opposite extreme from another. **2.** Antithesis. [< Gr. *anti,* opposite, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**an-tip'o-dal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated on the opposite side of the earth. **2.** Diametrically opposed. **an-tip"o-de'an‡.**—**an'ti-pode,** *n.* **1.** An exact opposite. **2.** One of the antipodes.

An-tip'o-des², *n.* A group of islands S. E. of New Zealand; uninhabited.

an"ti-pole', *n.* The opposite pole.

an'ti-pope, *n.* A usurping pope or one not canonically elected.—**an"ti-py-ret'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Preventive or alleviative of fever. **II.** *n.* A medicine to allay fever. [< ANTI- + *pyretos,* fever.]—**an"ti-py'rin, an"ti-py'rine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$) used in medicine as an antipyretic. [remedy against suppuration.

an"ti-py'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Preventive of suppuration. **II.** *n.* A

Antiq., *abbr.* Antiquarian, antiquities, antiquity.

an"ti-qua'ri-an, 1 an"ti-kwē'ri-ən; 2 ăn"ti-kwā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to antiquity or to the collecting of antiquities. **II.** *n.* An antiquary.—**an"ti-qua'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

an'ti-qua-ry, 1 an'ti-kwē-ri; 2 ăn'ti-kwā-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] One who collects, examines, or deals in ancient objects, as coins, weapons, etc. [< L. *antiquus;* see ANTIQUE, *a.*]—**an'ti-qua-ry,** *a.*

an'ti-quate, 1 an'ti-kwēt; 2 ăn'ti-kwāt, *vt.* [-QUAT'ED‡; -QUAT'ING.] To make old or obsolete.—**an'ti-quat"ed,** *pa.* **1.** Out of date; old-fashioned; obsolete. **2.** Ancient; superannuated. Syn.: see ANCIENT; ANTIQUE.—**an"ti-qua'tion,** *n.*

an-tique', 1 an-tik'; 2 ăn-tĭk'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having come down from ancient times. **2.** In the style of ancient times. **3§.** Old; old-fashioned. **4†.** Same as ANTIC. **II.** *n.* **1.** The style of ancient art, or an example of it; the facts and civilization of antiquity collectively. **2.** A Roman-faced type with all the lines of nearly the same thickness. [F., < L. *antiquus,* < *ante,* before.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: (adj.) ancient, antiquated, old-fashioned, quaint, superannuated. *Antique* refers to an *ancient, antiquated* to a discarded style. The *antique* is that which is either *ancient* in fact or *ancient* in style. The reference is to the style rather than to the

age. We can speak of the *antique* architecture of a church just built. The *antiquated* is not so much out of date as out of vogue. *Old-fashioned* may be used approvingly or contemptuously. In the latter case it becomes a synonym for *antiquated;* in the good sense it approaches the meaning of *antique*, but indicates less duration. We call a wide New England fireplace *old-fashioned;* a coin of the Cæsars, *antique*. *Quaint* combines the idea of age with a pleasing oddity; as, a *quaint* gambrel-roofed house. *Antiquated* is sometimes used of persons in a sense akin to *superannuated*. The *antiquated* person is out of style and out of sympathy with the present generation by reason of age; the *superannuated* person is incapacitated for present activities by reason of age. Compare ANCIENT; OLD.—Ant.: fashionable, fresh, modern, modish, new, recent, stylish.

an-tiq'ui-ty, 1 an-tik'wi-tɪ; 2 ăn-tĭk'wi-tɣ, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being ancient. **2.** Ancient times, people, or civilization, or anything belonging to ancient times. [< L. *antiquitus*, < *antiguus*, ANTIQUE.]

an"ti-rat'tler, 1 an"tɪ-rat'lər; 2 ăn"tĭ-răt'lĕr, *n.* In carriage-building, an elastic cushion to prevent the rattling of carriage-shaft couplings or of fifth wheels.

an"ti-re-mon'strant, 1 an"tɪ-rɪ-mon'strənt; 2 ăn"tĭ-rē-mŏn'strant, *n.* An opponent of remonstrance; esp. [A-] (*Ch. Hist.*), a Dutch Calvinist who opposed the Arminian Remonstrance.

an"ti-rent', 1 an"tɪ-rent'; 2 ăn"tĭ-rĕnt', *a.* **1.** Opposed to payment of land-rent. **2.** [A-] Designating a former political party in the State of New York. **3.** Designating a concerted movement in Ireland, as in 1881, opposing the payment of rent to landlords living abroad.—**an"ti-rent'er,** *n.*—**an"ti-rent'ism,** *n.*

an"ti-sab'ba-ta'ri-an, 1 an"tɪ-sab'ə-tē'rɪ-ən; 2 ăn"tĭ-săb'ə-tā'rĭ-an. *Relig.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to one who opposes the observance of the Sabbath. **II.** *n.* One who is opposed to the observance of the Sabbath either as a moral obligation or in a strict or puritanical manner.

An"ti-sa'na, 1 ān"tɪ-sā'nɑ; 2 ăn"tĭ-sä'nä, *n.* An extinct volcano in the Andes Mountains, Ecuador; 19,335 ft. high.

an-tis'clans, 1 an-tish'ənz; 2 ăn-tĭsh'ănş, *n. pl.* Dwellers on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in opposite directions. [< L. *antiscii*, < Gr. *antiskioi*, pl. of *antiskios*, < *anti*, opposite, + *skia*, shadow.] **an-tis'ci-i-ţ.**

an"ti-scor-bu'tic, 1 an"tɪ-sker-bū'tɪk; 2 ăn"tĭ-scôr-bū'tĭc. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relieving or preventing scurvy. **II.** *n.* A remedy for scurvy.

an"ti-Sem'ite, 1 an"tɪ-sem'aɪt; 2 ăn"tĭ-sĕm'ĭt, *n.* One who is opposed to the Semites or Jews. **an"ti-Sem'i-tist,** —**an"ti-Se-mit'ic,** *a.*—**an"ti-Se-mit"i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an"ti-Sem'i-tism,** *n.* Opposition to the Jewish race.

an"ti-sep'sis, 1 an"tɪ-sep'əs; 2 ăn"tĭ-sĕp'sĭs, *n. Bacteriol.* The condition in which a substance, or animal, is kept sterile against the growth of pathogenic or putrefactive bacteria; listerism. [< ANTE- + Gr. *sēpsis*, putrefaction, < *sēpō*, make rotten.]

an"ti-sep'tic, 1 an"tɪ-sep'tɪk; 2 ăn"tĭ-sĕp'tĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in antisepsis. **2.** Preventing or counteracting putrefaction, etc. **-ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Any substance having antiseptic qualities, as solutions of carbolic acid and of corrosive sublimate.—**an"ti-sep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an"ti-sep'ti-cism,** *n.*‡—**an"ti-sep'ti-cist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises antiseptic treatment.—**an"ti-sep'ti-cize,** *vt.* To render antiseptic; treat by the application of antiseptics.—**an"ti-ser'um,** *n. Med.* A serum which contains antibodies.

an"ti-sla'ver-y. **I.** *a.* Opposed to human slavery. **II.** *n.* Opposition to human slavery.

an"ti-so'cial, 1 an"tɪ-sō'shəl; 2 ăn"tĭ-sō'shal, *a.* **1.** Averse to social intercourse or society. **2.** Opposed to treating society as a unit; anarchistic. **3.** That may obstruct or overthrow society.—**an"ti-so'cial-ist,** *n.* One hostile to socialistic teachings.—**an"ti-so"cial-is'tic,** *a.*

an"ti-spas-mod'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to prevent or relieve spasmodic affections. **II.** *n.* Any drug which allays spasm or prevents convulsions.

An-tis'the-nes, 1 an-tis'thɪ-nɪz; 2 ăn-tĭs'thē-nēş, *n.* A Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C.; reputed founder of the Cynic school.

an-tis'tro-phe, *n. Class. Lit.* The lines of an ode, alternating with the strophe.—**an"ti-stroph'ic,** *a.*

An"ti-Tau'rus, 1 an"tɪ-tô'rəs; 2 ăn"tĭ-tą'rŭs, *n.* A series of mountain chains in Asia Minor, running parallel with the chains of the Taurus; Mount Argæus, 13,300 ft. high.

an"ti-the'ism, 1 an"tɪ-thī'ɪzm; 2 ăn"tĭ-thē'ĭsm, *n.* Opposition to belief in God; the forms of doctrine, in philosophy and religion, antagonistic to theism.

an-tith'e-sis, 1 an-tith'ɪ-sis; 2 ăn-tĭth'e-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] **1.** The balancing of contrasted words or ideas against each other. **2.** The direct contrary; a strong contrast. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *tithēmi*, place.]—**an"ti-thet'i-cal,** *a.* Directly opposed; strongly contrasted. **an"ti-thet'ic‡.** **'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"ti-tox'in, 1 an"tɪ-teks'ɪn; 2 ăn"tĭ-tŏks'ĭn, *n.* A substance, formed in the living tissues of a plant or animal, which neutralizes the bacterial poison that produced it. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *toxikon*, poison, < *toxikos*, of the bow.] **an"ti-tox'ine‡.**—**an"ti-tox'ic,** *a.*

an"ti-trade, *n.* One of the upper air-currents in the tropics, moving contrary to the trade winds.—**an"ti-trade,** *a.*

an-tit'ra-gus, *n.* The conical eminence behind the opening of the ear. [< Gr. *antitragos*, < *anti*, against, + *tragos*, goat.]

an"ti-Trin"i-ta'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity. **II.** *n.* One who opposes the doctrine of the Trinity.

an'ti-type, 1 an'tɪ-taip; 2 ăn'tĭ-tīp, *n.* That which a type prefigures.—**an'ti-ty"pal,** *a.* **an"ti-typ'ic; an"ti-typ'i-cal‡.**

An"ti-va'ri, 1 ān"tɪ-vā'rɪ; 2 ăn"tĭ-vä'rĭ, *n.* -A fortified commercial seaport city in Montenegro; pop. 3,000.

an"ti-ve'nin, 1 an"tɪ-vī'nɪn; 2 ăn"tĭ-vē'nin, *n. Biol. Chem.* A modified serum which protects animals against snake-poison or venom. **an"ti-ven-ene'ţ; an"ti-ven-ine'ţ.**

an"ti-zym'ic, an"ti-zy-mot'ic. **I.** *a.* Preventive of fermentation or of contagion. **II.** *n.* A remedy having this property.

ant'ler, 1 ant'lər; 2 ănt'lĕr, *n.* A deciduous bony outgrowth or horn on the head of a deer. [< L.OF *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye.] —**ant'lered,** *a.*

Red Deer Showing Antlers.
a, brow-tine; *b*, bez-tine; *c*, royal tine; *d*, sur-royal tine.

ant'li-a, 1 ant'lɪ-ə; 2 ănt'li-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Entom.* The spiral sucking proboscis of a lepidopterous insect, as a butterfly. [L., pump, < Gr. *antlia*, bilge-water.]

ant'·li"on, 1 ant'·laɪ'ən; 2 ănt'·lī"ŏn, *n.* **1.** An insect resembling a dragon-fly; especially, its louse-like larva, with long jaws, which preys upon ants and other insects by digging in the sand a funnel-shaped pitfall, in which it buries itself, with only its jaws projecting. **2.** A mythical animal, half lion, half ant.

an-tœ'cians, 1 an-tī'shənz; 2 ăn-tē'-shanş, *n. pl.* Same as ANTISCIANS. **an-tœ'cī‡.**—**an-tœ'cian,** *a.*

An"to-fa-gas'ta, 1 ān"tɔ-fɑ-gäs'tɑ; 2 ăn"to-fä-gäs'tä, *n.* **1.** A province in Chile; 46,408 sq. m.; pop. 220,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 66,585.

An"toi-nette', 1 an"təi-net'; 2 ăn"tŏi-nĕt', *n.* See ANTONIA.

An-to'ni-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Net, Net'tie, Net'ty** (dims.): F. **An"to"nie',** 1 ūn"tō"nī'; 2 ăn"tō"nē'. **An"toi"-nette',** 1 un"twa"net', 2 ăn"twä"nĕt' (dim.); G. **An-to'ni-e,** 1 an-tō'nɪ-ə, 2 ăn-tō'nĭ-e, **An"to-ni-et'te‡;** It. Sp. **An"to-ni'na,** 1 ān"tō-nī'nɑ, 2 ăn"tō-nī'nä, It. **An"to-ni-et'ta‡.** [L. It., inestimable.]

An-to'ni-o, 1 an-tō'nɪ-ō; 2 ăn-tō'nĭ-o, *n.* Any one of several characters in Shakespeare's plays: (1) In the *Merchant of Venice*, the merchant. (2) In *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, father of Proteus. (3) In *The Tempest*, Prospero's brother, who has usurped his dukedom. (4) In *Twelfth Night*, a sea-captain. (5) In *Much Ado About Nothing*, brother of Leonato; governor of Messina.

An"to-ni'nus, 1 an'tɔ-nɑɪ'nəs; 2 ăn'to-nī'nŭs, *n.* One of two Roman emperors: (1) **Marcus Aurelius** (121–180). (2) **Pius** (86–161).

an"to-no-ma'si-a, 1 an"tɔ-no-mē'zɪ-ə; 2 ăn"to-no-mā'zhi-a, *n. Rhet.* The substitution of a title, class-name, or epithet for a proper name, as *his Honor*, for a judge; conversely, the use of the name of a representative individual for a class, as *Pitt* for orator. [L., < Gr. *antonomasia*, < *anti*, instead of, + *onoma*, name.]

An'to-ny, 1 an'tɔ-nɪ; 2 ăn'to-nŷ, *n.* **1.** Same as ANTHONY. **2. Mark** (83–30 B. C.), a Roman general and triumvir. See MARK ANTONY. **Marcus Antonius‡.**

an'to-nym, 1 an'tɔ-nim; 2 ăn'to-nym, *n.* A word directly opposed to another in meaning.

an'tre, 1 an'tər; 2 ăn'tĕr, *n.* [Poet.] A cavern.

an-trorse', 1 an-trôrs'; 2 an-trôrs', *a. Biol.* Directed forward or upward, as the short feathers hiding the nostrils in corvine birds. [< ANTE- + L. *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.] **-ly,** *adv.*

an'trum, 1 an'trum; 2 ăn'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] {L.} *Anat.* A cavity, usually in a bone.—**antrum of Highmore,** a cavity in the upper jaw opening into the nose: named from Nathaniel *Highmore* (1613–1685), an English anatomist.

an-trus'ti-on, 1 an-trus'tɪ-ən; 2 ăn-trŭs'tĭ-ŏn, *n.* A vassal follower and companion of the early Frankish princes. Compare THANE. [F., < LL. *antrustio(n-)*, < OHG. *an*, on, + *wôst*, help.] —**an-trus'ti-on-ship,** *n.* [China; pop. 45,000.

An'tung, 1 ān'tuŋ; 2 ăn'tŭng, *n.* Treaty port on Yalu river,

Ant'werp, 1 ant'wərp; 2 ănt'werp, *n.* **1.** A province (1,093 sq. m.; pop. 1,016,963) of Belgium. **2.** Its capital (pop. 300,321); bombarded by Germans and entered, Oct. 9, 1914.

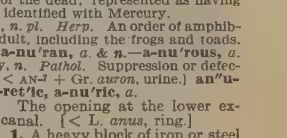
A-nu'bis, 1 ə-nū'bɪs; 2 a-nū'bĭs, *n.* An Egyptian god; guardian of tombs and conductor of the dead; represented as having the head of a dog or jackal; identified with Mercury.

A-nu'ra, 1 ə-nū'rɑ; 2 a-nū'ra, *n. pl. Herp.* An order of amphibians without a tail in the adult, including the frogs and toads. [< AN-† + Gr. *oura*, tail.]—**a-nu'ran,** *a. & n.*—**a-nu'rous,** *a.*

an'u-ry, 1 an'yu-rɪ; 2 ăn'yų-ry, *n. Pathol.* Suppression or defective excretion of the urine. [< AN-† + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **an"u-re'sis‡; a-nu'ri-a‡.**—**an"u-ret'ic, a-nu'ric,** *a.*

a'nus, 1 ē'nus; 2 ā'nŭs, *n.* The opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal. [< L. *anus*, ring.]

an'vil, 1 an'vɪl; 2 ăn'vil, *n.* **1.** A heavy block of iron or steel on which metal may be forged. **2.** Anything similar to an anvil, as the incus, the lower contact of a telegraph key, etc. [< AS. *an-*, on, + *fealdan*, fold.] **an'vyld‡; an'vylde†.**—**an'vil‡,** *v.* To hammer or shape on or as on an anvil; work at an anvil.



Double-beak Anvil.
a, b, beak; *c*, cutter or chisel-hole.

anx-i'e-ty, 1 aŋ-zaɪ'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ăŋ-zī'e-tɣ, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Disturbance of mind regarding some uncertain event; misgiving; solicitude. **2.** Strained or solicitous desire, as for some object or purpose; eagerness. *Psychol.* See under PSYCHO-ANALYSIS.

Syn.: anguish, apprehension, care, concern, disquiet, disturbance, dread, fear, foreboding, fretfulness, fretting, misgiving, perplexity, solicitude, trouble, worry. *Anxiety* refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from *apprehension*, *fear*, *dread*, *foreboding*, *terror*, all of which may be quite despairing. In matters within our reach, *anxiety* always stirs the question whether something can not be done, and is thus a valuable spur to doing; *foreboding*, *dread*, etc., commonly incapacitate for all helpful thought or endeavor. *Worry* is a more petty, restless, and manifest *anxiety*; *anxiety* may be quiet and silent; *worry* is communicated to all around. *Solicitude* is a milder *anxiety*. *Fretting* or *fretfulness* is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief to one's own *disquiet*. *Perplexity* often involves *anxiety*, but may be quite free from it.—Ant.: apathy, assurance, calmness, carelessness, confidence, ease, light-heartedness, nonchalance, satisfaction, tranquillity. Prep.: anxiety *for* a friend's return; anxiety *about*, *for*, *in regard to*, or *concerning* the future.

anx'ious, 1 apk'shus; 2 ăpk'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Troubled in mind respecting some uncertain matter. **2.** Fraught with or causing anxiety; worrying; distressing. **3.** Intent; eagerly desirous; solicitous. [< L. *anxius*, < *ango*, distress.] Syn.: see EAGER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

an'y, 1 en'i; 2 ĕn'y. **I.** *a.* **1.** One (person, thing, or part) indefinitely and indifferently; a; an; some. **2.** Some (individuals) of a number, class, or total. **II.** *pron.* One or more persons, things, or portions out of a number. **III.** *adv.* Somewhat; in the least; at all. *Any*, in colloquial negative and interrogative sentences, is used absolutely; as, did you hurt yourself *any*? This use (hurt yourself *any*?) is common in the United States and parts of Canada. [< AS. *ænig*, one, any one.] Syn.: see EVERY.

—an'y-bod"y, *pron.* **1.** Any person whatever; any one. **2.** [-BOD"IES², *pl.*] Any common or ordinary person: a substantive use.—**an'y-how",** *adv.* In any way whatever; by any means; however that may be; notwithstanding; in any case; carelessly: often used colloquially as a conjunction; as, *anyhow*, I have lost it.—**any manner of means,** any means: erroneous use.—**any one,** any person.—**any place** [W. U. S.], anywhere; erroneous use.—**an'y-thing,** *pron.* A thing or matter of any sort: used as an indefinite demonstrative or a substantive.—**anything but,** by no means; far from; as, *anything but* safe.—**an'y-thing‖,** *adv.* To any degree; in any way. **—an'y-way,** *adv.* **1.** No matter what happens; in any event; anyhow; nevertheless: often used colloquially as a conjunction; as, *anyway* I am going. **2.** To any degree or extent: properly written as two words. **an'y-ways‡** [Erroneous].—**an'y-where,** *adv.* In or at any place whatever. **an'y-wheres‡** [Erroneous].—**an'y-wise,** *adv.* In any manner.

An'zac, 1 an'zak; 2 ăn'zae. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in the World War. **II.** *n.* A member of this army corps.

A. O., *abbr.* In a catalog of stars of the southern hemisphere, the names of Argelander and his assistant Oeltzen. Army Order.—**A. O. C.,** *abbr.* Army Ordnance Corps.—**A. O. D.,** *abbr.* Army Ordnance Department.—**A. O. F.,** *abbr.* Ancient Order of Foresters.—**A. O. H.,** *abbr.* Ancient Order of Hibernians.

A-o'ni-an, 1 ē-ō'ni-ən; 2 ā-ō'ni-an, *a.* *Gr. Myth.* Belonging to **Aonia,** a district in ancient Greece including Mount Helicon; hence, of or pertaining to the Muses.

A"o-ran'gi, 1 ä"o-rän'gi; 2 ä"o-rän'gi, *n.* A mountain in New Zealand; 12,349 ft. high. **Mount Cook‡.**

a'o-rist, 1 ē'o-rist; 2 ā'o-ist, *n.* A Greek tense simply expressing past action without further limitation: abbreviated *aor.* [< Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite, < *a-* priv. + *horistos*, va. of *horizō*, bound.]—**a"o-ris'tic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to the aorist tense. **2.** Indefinite; undefined.

a-or'ta, 1 ē-ôr'ta; 2 ā-ôr'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, *pl.*] The great artery springing from the left ventricle of the heart and forming the main arterial trunk. [< Gr. *aortē*, < *aeirō*, raise.] **—a-or'tic,** *a.*—**a"or-ti'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the aorta.

A. O. S. S., *abbr.* *Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the American Oriental Society).

A-os'ta, 1 ą-es'tą; 2 ä-ôs'tä, *n.* **1.** A district in Turin, Italy; 1,233 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 6,000. **3. Duke of** (1869–), Emanuel, Prince of Savoy; Italian general.

A. O. U., *abbr.* American Ornithologists' Union.

a'ou-dad, 1 ē"ų-dad; 2 ä'ų-dăd, *n.* The audad: incorrect spelling.

A. O. U. W., *abbr.* Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ap-[1], *prefix.* To: assimilated form of AD-. See AD-.

ap-[2], *prefix.* From: form of APO- before a vowel.

ap., *abbr.* *Apud* (according to; in the writings of).

Ap., *abbr.* Apostle, Appius, April.—**A. P.,** *abbr.* Associate Presbyterian, Associated Press.—**a. p.,** *abbr.* Above proof, armor-piercing, author's proof. **A. P.‡.**—**A. P. A.,** *abbr.* American Philological Association, American Protective Association, American Protestant Association.

a-pace', 1 ą-pēs'; 2 ą-pāç', *adv.* Rapidly; fast. [< A-[1] + PACE, *n.*]

A-pach'e, 1 ą-pach'i; 2 ą-pāch'e, *n.* **1.** One of a fierce tribe of North-American Indians. **2.** [a-] [F.] 1 ą"pēsh'; 2 ä"pāsh'. One of a band of lawless persons frequenting the streets of Paris by night.

ap"a-go'ge, 1 ap"ą-gō'ji; 2 ăp"ą-gō'ge, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The use of one proposition already demonstrated to prove another. **2.** *Logic.* Establishment of a thesis by showing its contrary to be absurd. [< Gr. *apagōgē*, abduction, < *apo*, away, + *agō*, drive.]—**ap"a-gog'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

Ap"a-lach'ee, 1 ap"ą-lach'i; 2 ăp"ą-lăch'e, **Bay.** A bay in N. W. Florida. 90 m. broad.

Ap"a-lach"i-co'la, 1 ap"ą-lach"i-kō'lą; 2 ăp"ą-lăch"i-eō'la, *n.* A navigable river in N. W. Florida; length, 90 m.

ap'a-nage, *n.* Same as APPANAGE.

a"pa-re'jo, 1 ą"pą-rē'ho; 2 ä"pä-rę'ho, *n.* [Sp.] A form of pack-saddle in use in the western and southwestern United States.

a-part', 1 ą-pārt'; 2 ą-pärt', *adv.* **1.** So as to be separated in space or time, or from companionship, sympathy, or the like; aside: sometimes confused with definition 4, below. Avoid such ambiguous constructions as "the counsel took the witness *apart* to examine him"; say, "took the witness *aside*," etc. **2.** So as to be isolated or separated for use or purpose. **3.** So as to be independent logically or in thought. **4.** Part from part; in pieces or to pieces; asunder. [< F. *à part*; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *part*, < L. *par(t-)s*, part.]

a-part'ment, 1 ą-pārt'ment *or* -ment; 2 ą-pärt'ment, *n.* A room or suite of rooms. [< L.[F] *ad*, to, + *partio*, divide.]

ap'a-thy, 1 ap'ą-thi; 2 ăp'a-thy, *n.* [-THIES², *pl.*] **1.** Lack of feeling, emotion, or sensation; insensibility. **2.** Indifference. [< Gr. *apatheia*, < *a-* priv. + *pathos*, suffering.]

Syn.: calmness, composure, immobility, impassibility, indifference, insensibility, lethargy, phlegm, quietness, quietude, sluggishness, stillness, stoicism, tranquillity, unconcern, unfeelingness. *Apathy*, according to its Greek derivation, is a simple absence of feeling or emotion. While *apathy* is want of feeling, *calmness* is feeling without agitation. *Composure* results ordinarily from force of will, or from perfect confidence in one's own resources. *Indifference* is a want of interest; *insensibility* is a want of feeling; *unconcern* has reference to consequences. We speak of *insensibility* of heart, *immobility* of countenance. *Stoicism* is an intentional suppression of feeling and deadening of sensibilities, while *apathy* is involuntary. Compare CALM; REST; STUPOR.—Ant.: agitation, alarm, anxiety, care, distress, disturbance, eagerness, emotion, excitement, feeling, frenzy, fury, passion, sensibility, sensitiveness, storm, susceptibility, sympathy, turbulence, vehemence, violence.

—ap"a-thet'ic, *a.* Without emotion or feeling; unconcerned; impassive; stolid. **-i-cal‡.—ap"a-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ap'a-tite, 1 ap'ą-tait; 2 ăp'a-tīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A hexagonal, usually brown or green calcium chloro- or fluophosphate ($Ca_4(CaF)(PO_4)_3$). [< Gr. *apatē*, deceit.]

a-pay'‖, *vt.* To satisfy; repay.

ape, 1 ēp; 2 āp. **I.** *vt.* [APED[1]; AP'ING.] To imitate absurdly or slavishly; mimic. Syn.: see IMITATE.

II. *n.* **1.** An Old World man-like monkey, as a chimpanzee; any monkey. **2.** A mimic. [< AS. *apa*, ape.]

a-peak', 1 ą-pīk'; 2 ą-pēk', *adv.* *Naut.* In or nearly in a vertical position, as an anchor, etc.

a-peche't, *vt.* To impeach.

A'pel-doorn, 1 ä'pel-dōrn; 2 ä'pēl-dōrn, *n.* A town in Gelderland province, Netherlands; pop. of commune 46,000. [century.

A-pel'les, 1 ą-pel'iz; 2 ą-pēl'ēs, *n.* A Greek painter of the 4th

Ap'en-nines, 1 ap'ę-nainz; 2 ăp'ē-nīns, *n. pl.* A mountain range in Italy; 9,585 ft.

a"per"cu', 1 ą"pār"sū'; 2 ä"pēr"çü', *n.* [F.] **1.** A glance; an estimate at sight; detached view. **2.** A conspectus; bird's-eye view.

a-pe'ri-ent, 1 ą-pi'ri-ent; 2 ą-pē'ri-ēnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending mildly to stimulate the action of the bowels; laxative. **II.** *n.* A gently purgative remedy. [< L. *aperio*, open, < *a*, away, + *pario*, get.] **a-per'i-tiv(e)‡.**

a-pe"ri-od'ic, 1 ē-(or ą-)pi"ri-ed'ik; 2 ā-(or ą-)pē"ri-ōd'ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Not manifesting periodicity, as some diseases. **2.** *Physics.* Without cyclic vibrations; not periodic.

a-pert', *a.* Open; undisguised. **-ly‡,** *adv.* **-ness‡,** *n.*

ap'er-ture, 1 ap'ęr-chur *or* -tiur; 2 ăp'er-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* An open passage; orifice; hole; cleft. [< L. *aperio*; see APERIENT.] Syn.: see HOLE.—**ap'er-tur-al,** *a.*—**ap'er-tured,** *a.*

ap'er-y, 1 ēp'ęr-i; 2 āp'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -īs, *pl.*] The act of aping; mimicry.

a-pet'a-lous, 1 ą-pet'ą-lus; 2 ą-pĕt'a-lūs, *a.* *Bot.* Without petals; pertaining to the *Apetalæ*, a division of plants in which the flowers are without petals. [< A-[14] + Gr. *petalon*, leaf.]

a'pex, 1 ē'peks; 2 ā'pĕks, *n.* [A'PEX-ES² or AP'I-CES², *pl.*] The highest point; tip; top; vertex (of an angle). [L., < *apo*, ft.]—**ap'i-cal,** *a.*

aph-, *prefix.* Same as APO-.

aph., *abbr.* Aphorism.

a-phær'e-sis, *n.* Same as APHERESIS.

aph'a-nite, 1 af'ą-nait; 2 ăf'a-nīt, *n.* *Petrol.* **1.** A compact igneous rock of basic composition, and of so fine a grain that its structure is visible only with the microscope. **2.** A rock of similar structure. [< Gr. *aphanēs*, obscure, < *a-* priv. + Gr. *phainō*, show.]

aph"a-nit'ic, 1 af"ą-nit'ik; 2 ăf"a-nīt'ic, *a.* *Petrol.* Having a texture indistinguishable by the unaided eye: said of fine-grained igneous rocks which may be wholly cryptocrystalline or in part glassy.

a-pha'si-a, 1 ą-fē'zi-ə; 2 a-fā'zhi-a, *n.* *Psychophys.* & *Pathol.* Any partial or total loss of the power of articulate speech which is not due to defects in the peripheral organs, but to disorder in some of the cerebral centers connected with this complex function. **aph'a-sy‡.—a-pha'sic,** *a.* & *n.* **a-pha'si-ac‡.**

a-phe'li-on, 1 ą-fī'li-ən; 2 a-fē'li-ŏn, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] The point in an orbit, as of a planet, farthest from the sun. [< AP-[2] + Gr. *hēlios*, sun.]—**a-phe'li-an,** *a.*

a-phe"li-o-trop'ic, 1 ą-fī"li-o-trep'ik; 2 a-fē"li-o-trŏp'ic, *a.* *Bot.* Turning away from the source of light, as many roots and some shoots. [< APHELION + Gr. *trepō*, turn.]—**a-phe"li-ot'ro-pism,** *n.*

a-phe'mi-a, 1 ą-fī'mi-ə; 2 a-fē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A form of aphasia characterized by inability to name objects by speech, while retaining power to name them by writing. [< A-[14] + Gr. *phēmi*, speak.]—**a-phem'ic,** *a.*

a-pher'e-sis, ⟩ 1 ə-fer'ı-sis *or* ə-fī'rı-sis; 2 a-fĕr'e-sĭs *or*
a-phær'e-sis, ⟩ a-fē're-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The dropping of an unaccented syllable or a letter from the beginning of a word, as in *'squire* for *esquire:* the opposite of *apocope.* **2†.** *Med.* The removal of any part or substance from the body. [< L. *aphæresis,* < Gr. *aphairesis,* < *apo,* from, + *haireo,* take.] —**aph"e-ret'ic, aph"æ-ret'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to apheresis.

aph'e-sis, 1 af'ı-sis; 2 ăf'e-sĭs, *n. Philol.* The gradual and unintentional loss of a short or unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in *mend* for *amend:* a form of apheresis.—**a-phet'ic,** *a.*

aph'id, 1 af'id *or* ē'fid; 2 ăf'id *or* ā'fid, *n.* A plant-louse or greenfly. [< APHIS.]

a'phis, 1 ē'fis; 2 ā'fis, *n.* [APH'I-DES², *pl.*] A plant-sucking insect; a plant-louse. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *pheidomai,* spare.]

aph"lo-gis'tic, 1 af"lo-jis'tik; 2 ăf"lo-ǧĭs'tic, *a.* Flameless: said of an **aphlogistic lamp** (a lamp giving light by incandescence, without flame). [< Gr. *aphlogistos,* < *a-* priv. + *phlogistos;* see PHLOGISTON.]

a-pho'ni-a, 1 ə-fō'nı-ə; 2 a-fō'nĭ-a, *n.* Loss of voice. [< Gr. *aphōnia,* < *a-* priv. + *phōnē,* voice.]

a-phon'ic, 1 ə-fen'ik; 2 a-fŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Affected with or characterized by aphonia; as, an *aphonic* cough. **2.** Not representing a sound; voiceless.

aph'o-rism, 1 af'o-rizm; 2 ăf'o-rĭşm, *n.* A brief, sententious statement; also, loosely, a proverb; maxim; precept. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *horizō,* divide.] Syn.: see ADAGE.

—**aph"o-ris'mic,** *a.* Having the form of an aphorism; containing or abounding in aphorisms. **aph"o-ris-mat'ic‡.** —**aph'o-rist,** *n.* A maker or user of aphorisms.—**aph"o-ris'-tic,** *a.* **-ti-cal‡.**—**aph"o-ris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**aph'o-rize,** *vi.*

a-pho'tic, 1 ə-fō'tik; 2 a-fō'tic, *a.* Without light; dark. [< Gr. *aphōs, aphōt,* dark.]—**aphotic region** (*Phytogeog.*), a region of water of such great depth that only chlorophylless organisms can live there.

aph"ro-dis'i-ac, *n.* Anything that increases or tends to increase sexual passion or power.—**aph"ro-dis'i-ac,** *a.*

Aph"ro-di'te, 1 af"ro-dai'tē; 2 ăf"ro-dī'tē, *n.* The Greek goddess of love, fruitfulness, beauty, and vegetation, of war and of the underworld who is fabled to have been born of the foam of the sea: identified with the **Phenician** *Astarte* and the Roman *Venus.*

aph'tha, 1 af'thə; 2 ăf'tha, *n.* [-THÆ, 1 -thī; 2 -thē, *pl.*] A small vesicle, as in the mouth or stomach; also, a diseased condition in which aphthæ are present.—**aph'thoid,** *a. Med.* Having the nature of or like aphthæ or aphthæ.—**aph'thous,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affected with aphtha. **2.** *Bot.* Covered with aphthæ.

a-phyl'lous, 1 ə-fil'us; 2 a-fĭl'ŭs, *a. Bot.* Without leaves. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *phyllon,* leaf.] **a-phyl'lose‡.**—**a-phyl'ly,** *n.* Leaflessness.

A'pi-a, 1 ā'pi-ə; 2 ä'pĭ-ä, *n.* A seaport of Upolu island, Samoa; pop. 2,000.

A"pi-a'ce-æ, 1 ē"pi-ē'sı-ī; 2 ā"pi-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The parsley, celery, or carrot family. [< L. *apium,* parsley, < *apis,* bee.]—**a"pi-a'ceous,** *a.*

a'pi-a-ry, 1 ē'pi-ē-rı; 2 ā'pi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A place where bees are kept; also, a set of hives, bees, and appliances. [< L. *apiarium,* < *apis, bee.*]—**a"pi-a'ri-an,** *a.* **a'pi-an‡.**—**a'pi-a-rist,** *n.* A bee-keeper. **a"pi-a'ri-an‡.**—**a"pi-ol'-o-gy,** *n.* The study of bees.

ap'i-cal, 1 ap'ı-kal; 2 ăp'ı-cal, *a.* Situated at or belonging to the apex or top, as of a conical figure; also, of, relating to, or produced by means of the tip of the tongue. **a-pi'cial‡.** —**apical cell,** in many cryptogamous plants, the cell which terminates the apex of roots and stems.

ap'i-ces, 1 ap'ı-siz; 2 ăp'ı-cēs, *n.* A plural of APEX.

a'pi-cul"ture, 1 ē'pi-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ā'pi-cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* Bee-keeping. [< L. *apis,* bee, + *cultura,* culture.]—**a'pi-cul"tur-ist,** *n.*

a-pic'u-lus, 1 a-pik'yu-lus; 2 a-pĭc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [LI, 1 lai; 2 lī, *pl.*] *Bot.* The point terminating a leaf.—**a-pic'u-late,** *a.*

a-piece', 1 ə-pīs'; 2 a-pēç', *adv.* For each person or thing; to each one; each.

A'pis, 1 ē'pis; 2 ā'pis, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. See SERAPIS.

ap'ish, 1 ēp'ish; 2 āp'ish, *a.* Like an ape; servilely imitative; foolish and tricky. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

a-piv'o-rous, 1 ə-piv'o-rus; 2 a-pĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Bee-eating. [< L. *apis,* bee, + *voro,* devour.]

Apl., Apr., *abbr.* April.

ap"la-cen'tal, 1 ap"lə-sen'tal; 2 ăp"la-çĕn'tal, *a.* Without a placenta; implacental, as the monotremes and marsupials.

ap"la-nat'ic, 1 ap"lə-nat'ik; 2 ăp"la-năt'ic, *a.* Free from spherical or chromatic aberration.

ap'lite, etc. *Petrol.* Same as HAPLITE, etc.

a"plomb', 1 a"plōn'; 2 ä"plôn', *n.* [F.] **1.** Upright posture. **2.** Assurance; self-confidence.

ap-nœ'a, 1 ap-nī'ə; 2 ăp-nē'a, *n. Pathol.* Suspension of respiration, partial or entire; suffocation. [< Gr. *apnoia,* < *a-* priv. + *pneō,* breathe.] **ap-ne'a‡.**—**ap-nœ'al,** *a.*—**ap-nœ'ic,** *a.*

ap'o-, *prefix.* Off; from; away. Before a vowel *apo-* is shortened to *ap-,* and before the aspirate it is modified to *aph-.* [< Gr. *apo,* from.] [rypha. Apocryphal.

apo., apog., *abbr.* Apogee.—**Apoc.,** *abbr.* Apocalypse, Apoc-

a-poc'a-lyps(e², 1 ə-pok'ə-lips; 2 a-pŏc'a-lĭps, *n.* **1.** The revelation made to the Apostle John; any remarkable revelation. **2.** [A-] The book of Revelation. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *kalyptō,* cover.]—**a-poc"a-lyp'tic, a.** **-ti-cal‡.** —**a-poc"a-lyp'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ap"o-car'pous, 1 ap"o-cär'pus; 2 ăp"o-cär'pŭs, *a. Bot.* Having separate carpels, as the distinct ovaries of the crowfoot family: contrasted with *syncarpous.* [< APO- + Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]—**ap"o-carp',** *n.*

ap"o-chro-mat'ic, 1 ap"o-kro-mat'ik; 2 ăp"o-cro-măt'ic, *a.* More exactly achromatic than an ordinary achromatic lens; said of a lens of improved form.—**ap"o-chro'ma-tism,** *n.*

a-poc'o-pe, 1 ə-pek'o-pı; 2 a-pŏc'o-pe, *n.* A cutting off or elision of the last letter or syllable of a word. [< Gr. *apo,* off, + *koptō* = cut.]—**a-poc'o-pate,** *vt.*—**a-poc'o-pate,** *a.* —**a-poc'o-pat"ed‡.**—**a-poc'o-pa'tion,** *n.*

A-poc'ry-pha, ⟩ 1 ə-pek'rı-fə; 2 a-pŏc'ry-fa, *n. pl.* (1) Four-
A-poc'ry-fa², ⟩ teen books of the Septuagint and Vulgate not in the canonical Hebrew Scriptures, and held uncanonical by most Protestants; sometimes used erroneously as a singular, with -PHAS, for plural. (2) One of the various collections of apocryphal writings that abounded in the 1st and 2d centuries, in imitation of, or proposed as additions to, the New Testament Gospels. [< Gr. *apo,* away, + *kryptō,* conceal.]—**A-poc'ry-phal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Apocrypha. **2.** [a-] Of doubtful authenticity; spurious.—**a-poc'ry-phal-ly,** *adv.*—**a-poc'ry-phal-ness,** *n.*

a-poc"y-na'ceous, 1 ə-pes"ı-nē'shus; 2 a-poç"y-nā'shŭs, *a.* Belonging to a family of herbaceous or woody plants (*Apocynaceæ*)—the dogbane family—mainly tropical or subtropical, with milky, mostly acrid juice, simple, entire leaves, regular 5-parted flowers, and follicular or drupaceous fruit. The oleander and periwinkle represent the family in cultivation.

ap'od, 1 ap'ed; 2 ăp'ŏd. **I.** *a.* Without feet; apodal. **II.** *n.* A footless animal. **ap'o-dan‡.**—**ap'o-dal,** *a.* **1.** Without ventral fins. **2.** Without feet.

ap"o-dic'tic, ⟩ 1 ap"o-dik'tik, -daik'tik; 2 ăp"o-dĭc'tic,
ap"o-deic'tic, ⟩ -dīc'tic, *a.* Clearly demonstrable; indisputable. [< Gr. *apodeiktikos,* < *apo,* from, + *deiknymi,* show.] **ap"o-deic'ti-cal‡; ap"o-dic'ti-cal‡. -cal-ly,** *adv.*

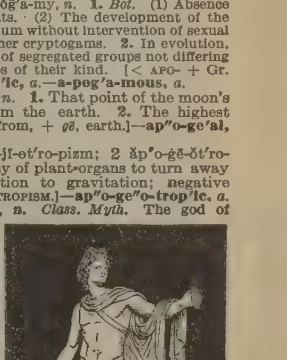
a-pod'o-sis, 1 ə-ped'o-sis; 2 a-pŏd'o-sĭs, *n. Gram.* The conclusion in a conditional sentence; also, the concluding clause of a sentence not conditional. [< Gr. *apodosis,* giving back. < *apo,* back, + *didōmi,* give.]

a-pog'a-my, 1 ə-peg'ə-mı; 2 a-pŏg'a-my, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Absence of the sexual function in plants. (2) The development of the mature plant from the prothallium without intervention of sexual organs, as in certain of the higher cryptogams. **2.** In evolution, the mating and interbreeding of segregated groups not differing in character from other groups of their kind. [< APO- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]—**ap"o-gam'ic,** *a.*—**a-pog'a-mous,** *a.*

ap'o-gee, 1 ap'o-jī; 2 ăp'o-ǧē, *n.* **1.** That point of the moon's orbit which is farthest from the earth. **2.** The highest point; climax. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *gē,* earth.]—**ap"o-ge'al, ap"o-ge'an,** *a.*

ap"o-ge-ot'ro-pism, 1 ap"o-jī-et'ro-pizm; 2 ăp"o-ǧē-ŏt'ro-pĭşm, *n. Bot.* The tendency of plant-organs to turn away from the earth, in opposition to gravitation; negative geotropism. [< APO- + GEOTROPISM.]—**ap"o-ge"o-trop'ic,** *a.*

A-pol'lo, 1 ə-pel'o; 2 a-pŏl'o, *n. Class. Myth.* The god of youth, manly beauty, music, song, and prophecy, the helper and the averter of evil: later identified with the sun-god *Helios;* he had his oracle at Delphi.


Apollo of the Belvedere.

A-pol'los, 1 ə-pel'os; 2 a-pŏl'-ŏs, *n. Bib.* An Alexandrian Jew of the 1st century who continued the work of St. Paul at Corinth and Ephesus.

A-pol'ly-on, 1 ə-pel'ı-en; 2 a-pŏl'y-ŏn, *n.* A spirit of evil; the destroyer. *Rev.* ix, 11. [< Gr.LL *apollyō,* destroy.]

ap'o-log, ⟩ 1 ap'o-leg; 2
ap'o-logue, ⟩ ăp'o-lŏg, *n.* A fable or moral tale. [< Gr. *apologos,* < *apo,* from, + *legō,* speak.] Syn.: see FICTION.

a-pol"o-get'ic, 1 ə-pel"o-jet'-ik; 2 a-pŏl"o-ǧĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Of the nature of an apology. **-i-cal‡. II.** *n.* An apology or defense.—**a-pol"o-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-pol"o-get'ics, *n.* That department of dogmatics which deals with the defensive facts and proofs of Christianity.

ap"o-lo'gi-a, 1 ap"o-lō'ji-ə; 2 ăp"o-lō'ǧi-a, *n.* A justification or defense.

a-pol'o-gist, 1 ə-pel'o-jist; 2 a-pŏl'o-ǧĭst, *n.* One who argues in defense of any person or cause.

a-pol'o-gize, -gise, 1 ə-pel'o-jaiz; 2 a-pŏl'o-ǧiz, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] To offer an apology; find or make excuse.—**a-pol'o-giz"er, a-pol'o-gis"er,** *n.*

a-pol'o-gy, 1 ə-pel'o-ji; 2 a-pŏl'o-ǧy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] **1.** A formal acknowledgment, as of error, offense, or incivility. **2.** A justification or defense: the original meaning. **3.** A poor substitute. [< Gr. *apologia,* a speech in defense, < *apo,* away, < *legō,* speak.]

Syn.: acknowledgment, confession, defense, exculpation, excuse, justification, plea, vindication. According to its present meaning, he who offers an *apology* admits himself, at least technically and seemingly, in the wrong. An *apology* is for what one has done or left undone; an *excuse* may be for what

one proposes to do or leave undone as well. An *excuse* for a fault is an attempt at partial justification; as, one alleges haste as an *excuse* for carelessness. *Acknowledgment* is neutral, and may be either of fact, duty, obligation, etc., or of error or fault. *Confession* is a full *acknowledgment* of wrong, generally of a grave wrong, with or without *apology* or *excuse*. Compare CONFESS: DEFENSE.—Ant.: accusation, censure, charge, complaint, condemnation, imputation, injury, insult, offense, wrong.—Prep.: an apology *to* the guest *for* the oversight.

ap″o-mor′phin, } 1 ap″o-mōr′fin, -fin *or* -fĭn; 2 ăp″o-
ap″o-mor′phine, ∫ môr′fin, -fin *or* -fĭn, *n. Chem.* A hydrochlorid of morphin, injected to produce vomiting.

ap″o-neu-ro′sis, 1 ap″o-niu-rō′sis; 2 ăp″o-nū-rō′sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] *Anat.* A fascia or fascia-like structure; the broad, flattened, white, shining fibrous tissue investing or forming the end or attachment of certain muscles. [< Gr. *aponeurōsis,* < *apo,* from, + *neuron,* sinew.] —**ap″o-neu-rot′ic,** *a.*

ap″o-pemp′tic, 1 ap″o-pemp′tik; 2 ăp″o-pĕmp′tic. **I.** *a.* Bidding farewell; valedictory. **II.** *n.* A farewell hymn or ode. [< Gr. *apopemptikos,* < *apo,* off, + *pempō,* send.] [petalous.

ap″o-pet′a-lous, 1 ap″o-pet′a-lus; 2 ăp″o-pĕt′a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Poly-

a-poph′a-sis, 1 ə-pef′a-sis; 2 ə-pŏf′a-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The pretended suppression or denial of what one is really saying or proposing. **2.** Denial; negation. [LL., < Gr. *apophasis* (denial.]

ap′o-phthegm, etc. Same as APOTHEM[1], etc.

a-poph′y-ge, 1 ə-pef′i-ji; 2 ə-pŏf′y-ge, *n. Arch.* **1.** A concave curve in a column where the shaft rises from the base or joins the capital. **2.** A hollow molding immediately below the echinus of some early Greek Doric capitals. [< Gr. *apophygē,* escape, < *apo,* from, + *pheugō,* flee.]

a-poph′yl-ite, 1 ə-pef′i-lait; 2 a-pŏf′y-līt, *n. Mineral.* A white tetragonal zeolite ($H_7KCa_4(SiO_3)_8 + 4^1/_2H_2O$). [< APO- + Gr. *phyllon,* leaf.]

ap″o-phyl′lous, 1 ap″o-fil′us; 2 ăp″o-fŷl′ŭs, *a. Bot.* Composed of distinct floral leaves: said of a perianth. [< APO- + Gr. *phyllon,* leaf.]

a-poph′y-sis, 1 ə-pef′i-sis; 2 a-pŏf′y-sĭs, *n.* A bony protuberance, as of a vertebra or in the mandible of crustaceans.

ap′o-plex†, *vt.* To strike with apoplexy.

ap′o-plex-y, 1 ap′o-pleks-i; 2 ăp′o-plĕks-y, *n.* Sudden loss or diminution of sensation and of the power of voluntary motion, usually from pressure upon the brain, as from hemorrhage; a stroke of paralysis. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *plēssō,* strike.]—**ap″o-plec′tic,** *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or tending toward apoplexy. **-ti-cal†.**—**ap″o-plec′tic,** *n.*

a-port′, 1 ə-pōrt′; 2 a-pōrt′, *adv. Naut.* On or toward the left or port (formerly *larboard*) side.

ap″o-sep′a-lous, 1 ap″o-sep′a-lus; 2 ăp″o-sĕp′a-lŭs, *a.* Same as POLYSEPALOUS.

ap″o-si″o-pe′sis, 1 ap″o-sai″o-pī′sis *or* ə-pes″i-o-pī′sis; 2 ăp″o-sī″o-pē′sĭs *or* a-pŏs″i-o-pē′sĭs, *n. Rhet.* **1.** A figure in which the speaker leaves a sentence incomplete, as if unable or unwilling to continue. **2.** Apophasis. [L., < Gr. *aposiōpēsis,* < *apo,* from, + *siōpaō,* be silent.]—**ap″o-si″o-pes′tic, ap″o-si″o-pet′ic,** *a.*

a-pos′po-ry, 1 ə-pes′po-ri; 2 a-pŏs′po-ry, *n. Bot.* A loss of the sporogenous function; the development of a new organism from or near the spore-producing organ without the intervention of spores, as in some ferns. [< APO- + SPORE.] —**a-pos′po-rous,** *a.*

a-pos′ta-sy, 1 ə-pes′tə-si; 2 a-pŏs′ta-sy, *n.* [-SIES[2], *pl.*] Desertion of one's faith, religion, party, or principles. [< Gr. *apo,* off, + *histēmi,* stand.] **a-pos′ta-cy†.**—**a-pos′-tate.** **1.** *a.* Guilty of apostasy; false. **II.** *n.* One who apostatizes.—**a-pos′ta-tize,** *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ″ING.] To forsake one's faith or principles.

ap′o-stem‖, 1 ap′o-stem; 2 ăp′o-stĕm, *n.* An abscess. [< Gr. *apostēma,* < *apo,* off, + *histēmi,* stand.] **a-pos′temet†; a-pos′-tumet.**—**a-pos′te-mate,** *vt.* To form an abscess.

a pos-te″ri-o′ri, 1 ā pes-ti″ri-ō′rai; 2 ā pŏs-tē″ri-ō′rĭ. [L.] **1.** Reasoning from facts to principles or from effect to cause: opposed to *a priori.* **2.** Inductive; empirical.

a-pos′til, 1 ə-pes′til; 2 a-pŏs′tĭl, *n.* A marginal note; annotation. [< F. *à* (< L. *ad*), to, in, + *postille;* see POSTIL.] **a-pos′tille†.**

a-pos′tl(e[r], 1 ə-pes′l; 2 a-pŏs′l, *n.* **1.** One of the twelve chosen by Christ to proclaim his gospel (*Matt.* x, 2–4); also, a Christian missionary who first evangelizes a certain nation. **2.** Any zealous advocate of a doctrine or cause. [< Gr. *apostolos,* messenger, < *apo,* off, + *stellō,* send.]—**Apostles' creed** (*Ch. Hist.*), the confession of faith most widely known and accepted in Christendom. It dates from A.D. 500, being preceded by a shorter Latin symbol extant as early as the 4th century, which the church fathers believed to have had apostolic authority, whence the name.—**a-pos′tle-ship,** *n.* **a-pos′to-late†.**

ap″os-tol′ic, ap″os-tol′i-cal, 1 ap″es-tōl′ik, -i-kəl: 2 ăp″ŏs-tŏl′ĭc, -i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an apostle or the apostles. **2.** According to the doctrine and practise of the apostles. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* Papal.—**apostolic canons,** see APOSTOLIC CONSTITUTIONS.—**a. constitutions,** two ancient collections of regulations and directions as to church service and Christian conduct, attributed by some to the apostles.—**A. Fathers,** Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, Papias, and Polycarp, who were contemporaries of the apostles.—**a. see,** the church at Rome, regarded as having been founded by the apostle Peter: formerly said also of the churches at Ephesus and Antioch.—**ap″os-tol′i-cism,** *n.*—**a-pos″to-lic′i-ty,** *n.*

Ap″os-tol′i-ci, 1 ap″es-tel′i-sai; 2 ăp″ŏs-tŏl′i-çī, *n. pl.* **1.** An early Christian ascetic sect. **2.** A monastic order of northern Italy in the 13th and 14th centuries who opposed the papacy. **3.** A German sect of the 12th century holding extremely ascetic views. **4.** An Anabaptist sect which practised ceremonially the washing of feet.

a-pos′tro-phe[1], } 1 ə-pes′tro-fi; 2 a-pŏs′tro-fe, *n. Gram.*
a-pos′tro-fe[2], ∫ **1.** A symbol (') above the line, to mark the omission, as of a letter, or to indicate the possessive case, the end of a quotation, or the plural of figures or letters. **2.** The omission so indicated. [L., < Gr. *apostrophos,* mark of elision.]—**a-pos′tro-phize[1],** *vt.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZ″ING.] To use the apostrophe; shorten a word by omission.

a-pos′tro-phe[2], *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A digressive address, as to an absent person, an attribute, or the Deity. **2.** *Bot.* The position assumed by chlorophyl-granules (as on the lateral walls of leaf-cells) when exposed to a strong light, giving a lighter green than in darkness. Compare EPISTROPHE. [< Gr. *apostrophē,* a turning away, < *apo,* from, + *strephō,* turn.]—**ap″os-troph′ic, ap″os-trof′ic[F],** *a.*—**a-pos′-tro-phize[2],** *v.* **1.** *t.* To address by or in a rhetorical apostrophe. **II.** *i.* To deliver an apostrophe. Syn.: see ADDRESS.

a-poth′e-ca-ry, 1 ə-peth′i-kē-ri; 2 a-pŏth′e-cā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] One who keeps drugs for sale and puts up prescriptions; a druggist; pharmacist. [< Gr.[L+F] *apo,* away, + *tithēmi,* put.]—**apothecaries' measure, a. weight,** see MEASURE; WEIGHT.

ap″o-the′ci-um, 1 ap″o-thī′si-[*or* -shi-]um; 2 ăp″o-thē′çi-[*or* -shi-]ŭm, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An open more or less cup-shaped fruit-body in which the asci-bearing layer lies exposed during the maturing of the asci; an ascocarp. [< Gr. *apothēkē;* see APOTHECARY.] **ap″o-the′ce†.**—**ap″o-the′cial,** *a.*

ap′o-them[1], } 1 ap′o-them; 2 ăp′o-thĕm, *n.* A terse, in-
ap′o-thegm, ∫ structive, practical saying; a sententious maxim. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *phthengomai,* cry out.] **ap′o-phthegm‡.** Syn.: see ADAGE.—**ap″o-theg-mat′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

ap′o-them[2], 1 ap′o-them; 2 ăp′o-thĕm, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The perpendicular from the center to any side of a regular polygon. **2.** *Pharm.* A deposit found in vegetable infusions, etc. [< Gr. *apotithēmi,* put aside, < *apo,* from, + *tithēmi,* put.]

ap″o-the′o-sis, 1 ap″o-thī′o-sis; 2 ăp″o-thē′o-sĭs, *n.* [-SES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Exaltation to divine honors; deification. **2.** Supreme exaltation of any person, principle, etc., as if to divine honor. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *theos,* god.]—**ap″o-the′o-size,** *vt.* [-SIZED; -SIZ″ING.] To deify.

App., *abbr.* Apostles.—**app.,** *abbr.* Appendix, appointee.

ap-pal′, } 1 a-pŏl′; 2 a-pal′, *vt.* [AP-PALLED′, AP-PALD′[2];
ap-pall′, ∫ AP-PAL′LING.] To fill with dismay or horror; terrify; shock. [< L.[OF] *ad,* to, + *palleo,* be pale.]

Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.—**ap-pal′ling,** *pa.* Causing or fitted to cause dismay or terror; frightful.—**ap-pal′ling-ly,** *adv.*

Ap″pa-lach′i-an, 1 ap″ə-lach′i-ən; 2 ăp″a-lăch′i-ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mountain system of the E. United States extending from Maine to Alabama; 6,700 ft.—**Appalachian tea,** the leaves of either of two shrubs, the inkberry and the withe-rod, used for tea in some localities of the United States; also, either of these two plants.

ap′pa-nage, 1 ap′a-nij; 2 ăp′a-nag, *n.* **1.** A dependent territory or property. **2.** A natural accompaniment, attribute, or endowment. **3.** A portion of land assigned by a king for support of his younger sons; the public allowance to the prince of a reigning house. [F., < L. *ad,* to, + *panis,* bread.] **ap′a-nage†.**

ap″pa-ra′tus, 1 ap″a-rē′tus *or* -rā′tus; 2 ăp″a-rā′tŭs *or* -rā′-tŭs, *n.* [-TUS or (rarely) -TUS-ES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A complex device or machine, or a set of tools, appliances, etc. **2.** The means by which natural processes are carried on. [L., < *ad,* to, + *paro,* make ready.]

ap-par′el, 1 a-par′el; 2 ă-păr′ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD[2]; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To clothe; also, to deck or equip. **II.** *n.* **1.** Raiment; clothing. **2.** Any oblong piece of embroidery ornamenting the alb and amice. **3‖.** Things provided for special use; arrangements or furnishings, esp. for a ship or a house. [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *par,* equal.] Syn.: see DRESS.

ap-par′ent, 1 a-par′ent; 2 ă-păr′ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Clearly perceived or perceivable; clear; evident; obvious; manifest; also, visible. **2.** Seeming, in distinction from real or true. [< L. *apparere;* see APPEAR.]

Syn.: likely, presumable, probable, seeming. The *apparent* is that which appears, either that which is manifest, visible, certain, or that which is merely in seeming; as, the *apparent* motion of the sun around the earth. *Apparent* indicates less assurance than *probable,* and more than *seeming.* A man's *probable* intent we believe will prove to be his real intent; his *seeming* intent we believe to be a sham; his *apparent* intent may be the true one, even if we have not yet evidence on which to pronounce with confidence. See EVIDENT.—Ant.: doubtful, dubious, improbable, unimaginable, unlikely.—**ap-par′en-cy,** *n.*—**ap-par′ent-ly,** *adv.* Obviously or seemingly.

ap″pa-ri′tion, 1 ap″ə-rish′ən; 2 ăp″a-rĭsh′ŏn, *n.* **1.** A specter; fantom; ghost. **2.** Any appearance, especially if remarkable; a phenomenon. **3.** The act of appearing, or the state of being visible. **4†.** Semblance; sham. [< LL. *apparitio(n-),* < L. *appareo;* see APPEAR.]—**ap″pa-ri′tion-al,** *a.*

ap-par′i-tor, 1 ə-par′i-ter; 2 ă-păr′ĭ-tŏr, *n.* **1.** An official who serves the summons and executes the process of an ecclesiastical court. **2.** The mace-bearer or beadle of a university. [L.]

ap-peach′†, *vt.* To impeach; accuse.

ap-peal′, 1 a-pīl′; 2 ă-pēl′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* To remove to a higher court. **2§.** To challenge. **3‖.** To accuse. **II.** *i.*

1. To make earnest supplication; awaken response. **2.** To refer a question (to another). **3.** *Law.* To take a cause to a higher court. **ap-pele′ˈ.** [< L. *appello*, < *ad*, to, + *pello*, drive.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.—**ap-peal′a-bl(ĕ)**, *a.* That may be appealed.—**ap-peal′er**, *n.*—**ap-peal′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-peal′, *n.* **1.** An earnest request for aid, sympathy, or the like; prayer; entreaty; supplication. **2.** A resort to some higher power or final means, for sanction, proof, or aid. **3.** (1) *Law.* The carrying of a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal for a rehearing; also, the right to do so. (2) *Old Eng. Law.* (*a*) The accusation of a criminal by an accomplice, who confessed and gave evidence for the state, and who was called an *approver*; (*b*) a criminal prosecution by one private person against another for some heinous offense; as, an *appeal* of treason. **4.** In any parliamentary body, a reference to the house of a disputed decision made by the chairman.

ap-pear′, 1 ə-pīr′; 2 ă-pēr′, *vi.* **1.** To come forth into view or public notice; become visible, plain, public, or certain. **2.** To seem, or seem likely. **3.** *Law.* To come into court in person or by attorney, and submit or object to its jurisdiction in a given cause. [< L.ᴱ *ad*, to, + *pareo*, come forth.] Syn.: have the appearance or semblance, look, seem. *Appear* refers to that which manifests itself to the senses, *look* to that toward which the gaze is directed; in figurative use, both apply to a semblance or probability which presents itself directly to the mind. *Seem* applies to what is manifest to the mind on reflection.

ap-pear′ance, 1 ə-pīr′ans; 2 ă-pēr′anç, *n.* **1.** External show or aspect. **2.** That which appears or seems; semblance. **3.** *pl.* Circumstances or indications collectively. **4.** A becoming manifest or public; advent; publication; a coming formally into court. **5.** A phenomenon. Syn.: see AIR², *n.*; MANNER.

ap-pease′, 1 ə-pīz′; 2 ă-pēz′, *vt.* [AP-PEASED′; AP-PEAS′ING.] **1.** To reduce to peace; soothe; placate; pacify. **2.** To calm, still, or allay. [< OF. *apaiser*, < *a*, to, + *pais*, peace.] Syn.: see ALLAY.—**ap-peas′a-bl(ĕ)**, *a.*—**ap-peas′a-bly**, *adv.*—**ap-pease′ment**, *n.*—**ap-peas′er**, *n.*—**ap-peas′ing-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-peas′ive(ĕs)**, *a.*

ap-pel′, 1 a-pel′; 2 ă-pĕl′, *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* A feint, accompanied by a stamp of the foot, to procure an opening.

ap-pel′la-bl(ĕ), 1 a-pel′a-bl; 2 a-pĕl′a-bl, *a.* Appealable. [< L. *appello*; see APPEAL, *v.*]—**ap-pel′la-bil′i-ty**, *n.*—**ap-pel′lan-cy**, *n.* Capability of appeal.

ap-pel′lant, 1 a-pel′ant; 2 ă-pĕl′ant. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an appeal; appellate. **II.** *n.* One who appeals, in any sense. [< L. *appello*; see APPEAL.]

ap-pel′late, 1 a-pel′ēt; 2 ă-pĕl′āt, *a. Law.* Pertaining to or having jurisdiction of appeals.

ap″pel-la′tion, 1 ap″e-lē′shən; 2 ăp″ĕ-lā′shon, *n.* A name or title; also, the act of calling or naming.

Syn.: see NAME. —**ap-pel′la-tiv(ĕs)**, **1.** *a.* **1.** Serving to designate or name. **2.** Denoting a class, as common nouns. **II.** *n.* **1.** A title; appellation. **2.** A common noun. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ap-pel′la-to-ry**, *a.* Containing an appeal.

ap″pel-lee′, 1 ap″el-ē′; 2 ăp″ĕl-ē′, *n. Law.* One against whom an appeal is taken; a defendant.

ap-pel′lor, 1 a-pel′ər; 2 ă-pĕl′ŏr, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A confessed criminal who accused an accomplice.

ap-pend′d, 1 a-pend′; 2 ă-pĕnd′, *vt.* **1.** To add (something subordinate or supplemental). **2.** To hang or attach; as, to *append* a seal. [< L. *ad*, to, + *pendo*, hang.] Syn.: see ADD. —**ap-pend′an-cy**, *n.*—**ap-pen′dant**, *a.* & *n.* **ap-pen′dent**.

ap-pen′dage, 1 a-pen′dij; 2 ă-pĕn′dag, *n.* **1.** Anything appended; a subordinate addition or adjunct; as, a mere *appendage*. **2.** (1) *Zool.* Any part joined to or diverging from the axial trunk or from any adjunct of it. (2) *Bot.* A subordinate or subsidiary part, as a limb, tail, leaf, hair, etc. Syn.: accessory, accompaniment, addendum, addition, adjunct, appendix, appurtenance, attachment, auxiliary, concomitant, extension, increase, supplement. An *adjunct* (something joined to) constitutes no real part of the thing or system to which it is joined; an *appendage* is commonly a real, but not an essential or necessary, part of that with which it is connected; an *appurtenance* belongs subordinately to something by which it is employed, especially as an instrument to accomplish some purpose. A horse's tail is at once an ornamental *appendage* and a useful *appurtenance*. An *attachment* in machinery is some mechanism that can be brought into optional connection with the principal movement; a hemmer is an *attachment* of a sewing-machine. An *extension*, as of a railroad or of a franchise, extends something already existing. See SUPPLEMENT.

ap″pen-dec′to-my, } 1 ap″en-dek′to-mi, a-pen″di-sek′to-mi;
ap-pen″di-cec′to-my, } 2 ăp″ĕn-dĕc′to-my, ă-pĕn″di-çĕc′to-my, *n. Surg.* The excision of the vermiform appendix. [< APPENDIX + Gr. *ektomē*, a cutting out.]

ap-pen′di-ces, *n.* Plural of APPENDIX.

ap-pen″di-ci′tis, 1 a-pen″di-sai′tis *or* -sī′tis; 2 ă-pĕn″di-çī′tis *or* -çī′tis, *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen′di-cle, 1 a-pen′di-kl; 2 ă-pĕn′di-el, *n.* A small appendage. [< L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*; see APPENDIX.]—**ap″pen-dic′u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being an appendage, appendicle, or appendicula; appendiculate; esp. in anatomy, of or pertaining to the limbs or appendages; as, the *appendicular* skeleton. **2.** *Pathol.* Of or pertaining to the vermiform appendix.—**ap″pen-dic′u-late**, *a.* Having appendages, as a leaf; of the nature of or forming an appendage or appendicle; appendicular.

ap-pen′dix, 1 a-pen′diks; 2 ă-pĕn′diks, *n.* [-DIX-ES or -DI-CES, 1 -sīz; 2 -çĕz, *pl.*] **1.** An addition or appendage, as of supplementary matter at the end of a book. **2.** *Anat.* An appendage; especially, the vermiform appendix; a process or projection; an outgrowth or prolongation. **3.** A large tube hanging from a spherical or dirigible balloon, through which the gas passes in or out. [L., < *ad*, to, + *pendo*, hang.]

Syn.: addendum, addition, supplement. We add an *appendix* to a book, as a dictionary, to contain names, dates, lists, etc., which would encumber the text; we add a *supplement* to supply omissions, as, for instance, to bring it up to date. An *addition* might be matter interwoven in the body of the work, an index, plates, editorial notes, etc., which might be valuable *additions*, but are not within the meaning of *appendix* or *supplement*. See APPENDAGE.—Prep.: *to*, *of*; rarely, *from*.

—**appendix vermiformis**, same as VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

Ap″pen-zell′, 1 ă″pen-tsel′; 2 ă″pĕn-tsĕl′, *n.* A canton in Switzerland divided into two parts: **1. Ausser Rhoden**, 101 sq. m.; capital, Trogen; pop. 55,000. **2. Inner Rhoden**, 61 sq. m.; capital, Appenzell; pop. 15,000.

ap″per-ceive′, 1 ap″ər-sīv′; 2 ăp″ĕr-çēv′, *vt.* [-CEIVED′; -CEIV′ING.] **1.** To perceive, as implying conscious attention and a measure of comprehension. **2.** [Rare.] *Psychol.* To elucidate or expound, as newly acquired knowledge by bringing it clearly to the mind through that which is already known. [< F. *apercevoir*; see APPERCEPTION.]

ap″per-cep′tion, 1 ap″ər-sep′shən; 2 ăp″ĕr-çĕp′shon, *n.* **1.** That kind of perception in which the mind is conscious of the act of perceiving; self-consciousness. **2.** The adding of other mental acts to perception proper, as interpretation, recognition, and classification. **3.** An act of voluntary consciousness accompanied by self-consciousness; also, the coalescence of part of a new idea with an old one by modification. **4.** In a wider sense, the powers of intellect involved in the acquisition, conservation, and elaboration of knowledge; the understanding. [F., < *apercevoir*, perceive, < L. *ad*, to, + *percipio*; see PERCEIVE.]—**ap″per-cep′tiv(ĕs)**, *a.*

ap-per′ĭl†, *n.* Peril; risk.

ap″per-tain′, 1 ap″ər-tēn′; 2 ăp″ĕr-tān′, *vi.* To pertain or belong as by custom, association, nature, right, fitness, etc.; relate: with *to*. [< L.ᴱ *ad*, to, + *pertineo*, PERTAIN.] Syn.: see PERTAIN.—**ap-per′te-nance**‖, *n.* Appurtenance.

ap′pe-tence, } 1 ap′ı-tens, -ten-sı; 2 ăp′ĕ-tĕnç, -tĕn-çy,
ap′pe-ten-cy, } *n.* [-TEN-CES², -TEN-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** Strong craving or propensity. **2.** Instinct or tendency; as, the *appetence* of ducks for water. [< L. *ad*, to, + *peto*, seek.] Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE.

—**ap′pe-tent**, *a.*

ap′pe-tite, 1 ap′ı-tait; 2 ăp′ĕ-tīt, *n.* **1.** A physical craving as for food or drink; also, a mental craving; longing; desire; strong liking. **2**‖. The object of a craving or propensity. [< L. *ad*, to, + *peto*, seek.]

Syn.: appetency, craving, desire, disposition, impulse, inclination, liking, longing, lust, passion, proclivity, proneness, propensity, relish, thirst, zest. *Appetite* is used only of the demands of the physical system, unless otherwise expressly stated, as when we say an *appetite* for knowledge; *passion* includes all excitable impulses of our nature, as anger, fear, love, hatred, etc. *Appetite* is thus more animal than *passion*; and when we speak of *passions* and *appetites* as conjoined or contrasted, we think of the *appetites* as wholly physical and of the *passions* as, in part at least, mental and spiritual. We say an *appetite* for food, a *passion* for fame. Compare DESIRE.—Ant.: antipathy, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, disrelish, distaste, hatred, indifference, loathing, repugnance, repulsion. Compare ANTIPATHY.—Prep.: *for*.

—**ap′pe-ti″tiv(ĕs)**, *a.*—**ap′pe-tize**, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ″ING.] To excite appetite or hunger in; give (a person) an appetite.—**ap′pe-tiz″er**, *n.* Anything that excites appetite or gives relish.—**ap′pe-tis″ert.**—**ap′pe-tiz″ing**, *pa.* Giving relish; tempting.—**ap′pe-tis″ingt.**—**ap′pe-tiz″ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ap′pi-an, 1 ap′ı-ən; 2 ăp′ı-ən, *a. Rom. Hist.* Pertaining to the Appii, a Roman family, or to any of its members.

Ap′pi-an Way. *Rom. Hist.* A paved road extending from Rome to Brundusium (Brindisi), begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus 312 B. C., and still existing in part.

Ap′pi-us Clau′di-us, 1 ap′ı-us clō′dı-us; 2 ăp′ı-ūs clą′dı-ūs. A Roman consul and decemvir (451 B. C.) who was deposed after having instigated the seizure of a maiden named Virginia under the pretext that she was a slave, and caused her death by the hand of her father (Virginius) that she might escape his attentions. Appius was impeached by Virginius, and imprisoned, but killed himself before trial.

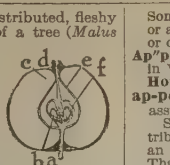
ap-plaud′d, 1 a-plȯd′; 2 ă-plą̄d′, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To express approval of, as by clapping the hands. **2.** To commend; praise in an audible or visible manner. [< L. *ad*, to, + *plaudo*, strike.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; PRAISE.—**ap-plaud′er**, *n.*—**ap-plaud′ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-plause′, 1 a-plȯz′; 2 ă-plą̄z′, *n.* The act of applauding; acclamation; approval; praise.

Syn.: acclaim, acclamation, cheering, cheers, eulogy, laudation, plaudit, praise. *Praise* is the expressed and hearty approval of an individual, or of a number or multitude, one by one; *applause*, the spontaneous outburst of many at once. *Applause* is expressed in any way, by stamping of feet, clapping of hands, etc., as well as by the voice; *acclamation* is strictly by the voice alone. *Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation*, commonly understood in a loftier sense. *Plaudit* is a shout of *applause*, and is commonly used in the plural. *Applause* is also used in the general sense of *praise*. See EULOGY; PRAISE.—Ant.: denunciation, derision, hissing, obloquy, scorn, vituperation.

—**ap-plau′siv(ĕs)**, *a.* Expressing applause. **-ly**, *adv.*

ap'ple, } 1 ap'i; 2 ăp'l, *n.* **1.** The widely distributed, fleshy
ap'l[F], } edible fruit or pome of any variety of a tree (*Malus malus*) of the family *Pomaceæ*, usually of a roundish or conical shape with a depression at each end; also, the similar fruit of several allied species of *Malus*, as *M. prunifolia* and *M. baccata*, the Siberian crab-apple, and *M. coronaria*, the American crab-apple. **2.** A tree of any one of the species bearing apples as its natural fruit. **3.** One of several fruits or plants with little or no resemblance to the apple; as, May-*apple*, alligator-*apple*, love-*apple* (tomato), egg-*apple*, oak-*apple*, etc. **4.** *Bib.* [Heb. *tappuach.*] The apple proper; also, a citron, apricot, pear, quince, or other fruit. *Cant.* ii, 5. [< AS. *æppel*, *æpl*, apple.]—**ap'ple-jack",** *n.* [U. S.] Apple brandy.—**ap'ple-John†,** *n.* A variety of apple considered best when shriveled.—**a. of discord** (*Class. Myth.*), a golden apple awarded for beauty by Paris to Venus.—**a. of Peru,** an annual herb (*Nicandra physaloides*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*).—**a. of the eye,** the pupil or the eyeball; hence, something precious.



Vertical Section of an Apple, through the core.
a, stem; *b*, seeds; *c*, fleshy edible portion (thickened calyx); *d*, limb of calyx; *e*, core or membrane enclosing carpels; *f*, carpels or seed-vessels.

Ap'ple-ton, 1 ap'i-tən; 2 ăp'i-ton, *n.* A city in E. Wisconsin; pop. 19,560: seat of Lawrence University, founded 1847.

ap-pli'ance, 1 a-plai'ens; 2 ă-pli'anç, *n.* **1.** Something applied to effect a result; a device; tool; an instrument. **2.** The act of applying; application. **3†.** Compliance.

ap'pli-ca-bl(e[E**],** 1 ap'li-kə-bl; 2 ăp'li-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of or suitable for application; relevant; fitting. [< L. *applico*; see APPLY.]—**ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] The quality of being applicable; suitability; fitness. **ap'pli-ca-bl(e-ness**[F]**†.**—**ap'pli-ca-bly,** *adv.*

ap'pli-cant, 1 ap'li-kənt; 2 ăp'li-cant, *n.* One who applies; a candidate.

ap"pli-ca'tion, 1 ap"li-kē'shən; 2 ăp'li-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of applying. **2.** That which is applied, as a remedial agent. **3.** That by which one applies; esp., a formal written request or demand; a requisition; request. **4.** Appropriation to a particular use; the testing or carrying into effect of a general law, truth, or precept by bringing it into relation with practical affairs; also, the capacity of being thus used. **5.** The act, habit, or faculty of close and continuous attention. **6.** *Logic.* The denoting or extending of a term, or the presenting of a proposition in a manner that combines logical strength with correctness of form. [< L.[F] *applico*; see APPLY.] Syn.: see EXERCISE; INDUSTRY.

ap'pli-ca-tiv(e[S]**,** 1 ap'li-kē-tiv; 2 ăp'li-ca-tiv, *a.* Capable of being applied; pertaining to application; applicatory; practical.

ap'pli-ca-to-ry, 1 ap'li-kə-to-ri; 2 ăp'li-ca-to-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Fit for application. **2.** Making application; practical. **II§.** *n.* A means of applying.

ap-plied', 1 a-plaid'; 2 ă-plid', *pa.* Put in practise; utilized: opposed to *abstract* or *pure*; as, *applied* science; specif., dealing with certain data or problems in a practical manner as opposed to a merely theoretical one; as, *applied* ethics.

ap"pli-qué', 1 ap"li-kē'; 2 ăp"li-ke'. [F.] **I.** *vt.* [-QUÉD'; -QUÉ'ING.] [Colloq., Eng.] To lay on, as ornaments of one material to the surface of another. **II.** *a.* Applied: said of ornaments, as in needlework, in wood, metal, etc., cut out from one material and applied upon the surface of another.—**ap"pli-qué',** *n.*

ap-ply', 1 a-plai'; 2 ă-pli', *v.* [AP-PLIED'; AP-PLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into contact with something; devote to a particular use; test in a particular case; attach; refer to. **2.** To devote or put to a particular use; as, to *apply* steam to navigation, or money to payment of debts. **3.** To test or bring into effect (some general principle, truth, or precept), as in a particular instance; bring into fit relationship. **4.** To connect with a particular person or thing; attach; impose; as, to *apply* an epithet; to *apply* a penalty. **5.** To give wholly (to); cause to attend closely (to): more frequently reflexive; as, to *apply* oneself to study. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make formal request; petition; ask; as, to *apply* for a position. **2.** To have recourse for aid; betake oneself. **3.** To have reference or appropriate relation; belong naturally; be adapted; fit. **4§.** To devote or set oneself closely or with care and attention. [< OF. *aplier*, < L. *applico*, < *ad*, to, + *plico*, fold.] **ap-plie'†.**

Syn.: see APPEAL; ATTACH.—Prep.: apply *to* a person *for* a position; apply the varnish *to* the surface *with* a brush.

ap-pog"gia-tu'ra, 1 ap-poj"ə-tū'rə; 2 ăp-póg"ă-tų'ră. *n.* ·*Mus.* A musical ornament consisting of a single note introduced as a suspension before any note of a melody. It is usually written as a smaller note with or without a stroke across the stem. [It., < L. *ad*, to, + *podium*, balcony, ult. < Gr. *pous*, foot.]

ap-point'd, 1 a-peint'; 2 ă-point', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To name or select (a person for a position); name a time and place for (an act or meeting); assign. **2.** To ordain, as by decree; command; prescribe. **3.** To fit out; equip; furnish. **4†.** To blame. **II.** *i.* To decree or ordain the doing of something; designate a person for a position. [< L.[F] *ad*, to, + *punctum*, point.; Syn.: see ALLOT; APPORTION; INSTITUTE; SET.

—**ap-point'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**ap-point-ee',** *n.* One who is appointed.—**ap-point'er,** *n.* One who appoints or has power to appoint. **ap-point'or†.**—**ap-poin'tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.*—**ap-point'ment,** *n.* **1.** (1) An appointing or being appointed; position or service to which one is or may be appointed; station; office. (2) An agreement, as for meeting at a given time; an engagement. **2.** Something agreed upon; direction; decree. **3.** Anything for use or adornment; equipment. **4.** *Law.* A power or right to control or designate the disposition of property. **5‖.** Preparation.

Ap"po-mat'tox, 1 ap"ə-mat'əks; 2 ăp"o-mat'oks, *n.* A county in Virginia; 342 sq. m.; pop. 9,000. At **Appomattox Court House,** in this county, Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865.

ap-por'tion, 1 a-pōr'shən; 2 ă-pōr'shon, *vt.* To divide and assign proportionally; allot. [< L. *ad*, to, + *portio*, portion.]

Syn.: allot, appoint, appropriate, assign, deal, dispense, distribute, divide, grant, share. To *allot* or *assign* may be to make an arbitrary division; the same is true of *distribute* or *divide*. That which is *apportioned* is given by some fixed rule, which is meant to be uniform and fair; as, representatives are *apportioned* among the States according to population. To *dispense* is to give out freely; as, the sun *dispenses* light and heat. One may *apportion* what he only holds in trust; he *shares* what is his own. Compare ALLOT.—Ant.: cling to, collect, consolidate, divide arbitrarily, gather together, keep together, receive, retain.

Prep.: *to*, *between*, or *among*.—**ap-por'tion-ment,** *n.*

ap-pose', 1 a-pōz'; 2 ă-pōg', *vt.* **1.** To place or bring near; apply; as, *appose* a seal to a document. **2.** To arrange side by side. [< L.[F] *appono*, place by, < *ad*, to, + *pono*, place.]—**ap-pos'a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* Capable of being brought together.

ap'po-sit(e[S]**,** 1 ap'o-zit; 2 ăp'o-ṡit, *a.* **1.** Fit for or well adapted to the purpose; appropriate; pertinent; relevant; fit; apt; as, an *apposite* simile. **2.** Placed or being in apposition; apposed. **3†.** Ready in speech or repartee. [< L. *appositus*, pp. of *appono*, place by, < *ad*, to, + *pono*, place.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ap"po-si'tion, 1 ap"o-zish'ən; 2 ăp'o-ṡish'on, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The relation between two or more nouns or their equivalents in the same case and denoting the same person or thing, when all are in the subject or all in the predicate and where one is in attributive or complementary relation. **2.** A placing or being in immediate connection; application; addition. **3.** *Surg.* Growth or increase by juxtaposition, as of tissue. [< L.[LL] *appositus*; see APPOSITE.]—**ap"po-si'tion-al,** *a.*—**ap"po-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ap-pos'i-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* & *n.*

ap-praise', 1 a-prēz'; 2 ă-prāṡ', *vt.* [AP-PRAISED'; AP-PRAIS'ING.] **1.** To make an official valuation of; set a price or value on, esp. by authority of law or agreement of interested parties. **2.** To estimate the amount, quality, or worth of; judge. [< L.[LL+OF] *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price.]—**ap-prais'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**ap-prais'al,** *n.* An appraising; official valuation. **ap-praise'ment†.**—**ap-prais'er,** *n.*

ap-pre'ci-ate, 1 ə-prī'shi-ēt; 2 ă-prē'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To esteem adequately; perceive distinctly. **2.** To raise in value. **3.** To estimate. **4.** To be keenly sensible of or sensitive to. **II.** *i.* To increase in value. [< L.[LL] *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price.]

Syn.: esteem, estimate, prize, value. A jeweler *estimates* a diamond as worth so much cash; the owner may *value* it beyond price, as a family heirloom, or he may *prize* it as the gift of an *esteemed* friend, without *appreciating* its commercial value.—Ant.: depreciate, despise, flout, misjudge, scorn, undervalue.

—**ap-pre'ci-a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* That may be appreciated; perceptible.—**ap-pre'ci-a-bly,** *adv.*—**ap-pre"ci-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** An appreciating; true or adequate estimation or recognition. **2.** Increase in value.—**ap-pre'ci-a-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ap-pre'ci-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who appreciates. **2.** An apparatus by means of which the proportion of gluten in flour is determined.—**ap-pre'ci-a-to"ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry,** *a.*

ap"pre-hend'd, 1 ap"ri-hend'; 2 ăp"re-hĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay hold of or grasp mentally; perceive. **2.** To have an impression or opinion of; know partially. **3.** To expect with anxious foreboding; be apprehensive of or concerning. **4.** To arrest. **5†.** To take hold of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To think or suppose; surmise; conjecture. **2.** To look forward with foreboding; fear. **3.** To grasp a truth or statement; perceive. [< L. *apprehendo*, < *ad*, to, + *prehendo*, seize.]

Syn.: anticipate, arrest, catch, comprehend, conceive, grasp, imagine, know, perceive, understand. In strictness we *perceive* only what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind by any means whatever. A child can *apprehend* the distinction between right and wrong, yet the philosopher cannot *comprehend* it in its fulness. Compare ALARM; IDEA.—Ant.: fail of, ignore, lose, misapprehend, miss, overlook.

—**ap"pre-hend'er,** *n.*—**ap"pre-hen"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ap"pre-hen'si-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* Capable of being apprehended.—**ap"pre-hen'sion,** *n.* **1.** Distrust or dread concerning the future; foreboding; misgiving; presentiment. **2.** Cognition; conception; estimate; idea; opinion. **3.** The faculty that apprehends; capacity. **4.** Legal arrest. **5.** A mental image. Syn.: see ALARM; ANTICIPATION; ANXIETY; FEAR; IDEA; KNOWLEDGE; UNDERSTANDING.—**ap"pre-hen'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* **1.** Anticipative of evil; anxious; fearful; suspicious. **2.** Quick to apprehend. **3.** Responsive to sense-impressions. **4.** Having cognizance; conscious. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ap-pren'tice, } 1 a-pren'tis; 2 ă-prĕn'tiç. **I.** *vt.* [-TICED[t],
ap-pren'tis[S], } -TIC-ING, -TIS-ING[S].] To bind as an apprentice. **II.** *n.* One who is bound by indenture to serve another in order to learn a trade or business; any learner or beginner. [< L.[OF] *apprehendo*, APPREHEND.]—**ap-pren'tice-ship,** *n.* **ap-pren'tice-ment‡** [Rare].

ap-pressed' } 1 a-prest'; 2 ă-prĕst', *a. Bot.* Pressed or applied
ap-prest'[S], } closely against something, as leaves against a stem.

ap-pres'sor, 1 a-pres'ər *or* -ər; 2 a-prĕs'or, *n. Bot.* The expansion at the tip of the hyphæ of certain parasitic fungi, by means of which they fasten on to the host. **ap"pres-so'ri-um†.**

ap-prize'd, } 1 a-priz'; 2 ă-priz', *vt.* [AP-PRIZED'; AP-PRIZ'-
ap-prise'†, } ING.] To notify, as of an event; advise;

inform. [< F. *appris*, < L. *apprehendo;* see APPREHEND.] Syn.: see INFORM.—**ap-prize′**[or **-prise′**]**ment**, *n.*—**ap-priz′er**[or **-pris′]er**, *n.*

ap-prize′[2] or **-prise′**[2], *vt.* Same as APPRAISE.

ap-proach′[1], 1 ə-prōch′; 2 ă-prōch′, *vt. & vi.* To come or cause to come near or nearer (to); make advances (to). Sometimes incorrectly used for *address, petition*, etc., *approach* is often used also in a bad sense, implying resort to bribery or intrigue. [< L.[F] *ad*, to, + *propius*, compar. of *prope*, near.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.

ap-proach′, *n.* **1.** The act of approaching; a coming nearer. **2.** Nearness; approximation. **3.** Opportunity, means, or way of approaching; access. **4.** *pl.* Advances, as to acquaintance, etc. **5.** *Golf.* The stroke made after the tee-shot, which lands the player's ball on the putting-green. **6.** *pl. Mil.* Constructed works, trenches, etc., by which besiegers attack a fortified position. Syn.: see APPROXIMATION. —**ap-proach″a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*—**ap-proach′a-bl**(eF, *a.* **-ness**, *n.*

ap′pro-bate, 1 ap′ro-bēt; 2 ăp′ro-bāt, *vt.* [-BAT″ED[4]; -BAT″ING.] To pass with approval; sanction formally or officially. [< L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbo;* see APPROVE.] Syn.: see PRAISE.

ap″pro-ba′tion, 1 ap″ro-bē′shən; 2 ăp″ro-bā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of approving; approval; commendation. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) Papal official approval of a religious order. (2) The bishop's official approval of a priest as confessor. **3‖.** Proof; probation. Syn.: see PRAISE.—**ap′pro-ba″tiv**(es, *a.* Expressing or implying approbation.—**ap′pro-ba″tive-ness**, *n.* The quality of being approbative; specif., in phrenology, the faculty that is the seat of the desire for praise or fame.—**ap′pro-ba″to-ry**, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to approbation.

ap-proof′, *n.* **1‖.** The act of testing. **2†.** Approbation.

ap″pro-pin′quate, 1 ap″ro-piŋ′kwēt; 2 ăp″ro-piŋ′kwāt, *vt. & vi.* **1‖.** To approach: draw near. **2†.** To bring near. [< L. *appropinquatus*, pp. of *appropinquo*, < *ad*, to, + *propinquo*, < *propinquus*, < *prope*, near.]—**ap″pro-pin-qua′tion**, *n.* Approach. —**ap″pro-pin′qui-ty§**, *n.* Nearness.

ap-pro′pri-ate, 1 ə-prō′prı-ēt; 2 ă-prō′pri-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[4]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To set apart for a particular use. **2.** To take for one's own use. **3‖.** To render suitable. [< L.[LL] *ad*, to, + *proprius*, one's own.]

Syn.: see ABSTRACT; APPORTION; ASSUME.

ap-pro′pri-ate, 1 -ıt; 2 -at, *a.* Suitable for or belonging to the person, circumstance, or place; fit; proper; relevant.

Syn.: adapted, apt, becoming, befitting, congruous, fit, meet, pertinent, proper, suitable.—Ant.: inappropriate, incongruous, irrelevant, unfit, unsuitable.—Prep.: appropriate *to* the occasion; *for* the person.—**ap-pro′pri-a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**ap-pro′pri-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-pro′pri-ate-ness**, *n.*—**ap-pro′pri-a-tiv**(es, *a.*—**ap-pro′pri-a″tor**, *n.*

ap-pro″pri-a′tion, 1 ə-prō″prı-ē′shən; 2 ă-prō″pri-ā′shon, *n.* **1.** Something, as money, appropriated, or set apart, as by a legislature, for a special use **2.** The act of appropriating.

ap-prove′[1], 1 ə-prūv′; 2 ă-prov′, *v.* [AP-PROVED′; AP-PROV′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard as worthy, proper, or right; commend; sanction; ratify; confirm. **2.** To show (oneself) worthy of approval. **3‖.** To prove by trial; test. **II.** *i.* To think with favor: often with *of*. [< L.[OF] *approbo*, < *ad*, to, + *probus*, good.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; AGREE; ASSENT; JUSTIFY; LIKE; PRAISE; RATIFY.—**ap-prov′a-bl**(eF, *a.* Worthy of approval. —**ap-prov′al**, *n.* Approbation; sanction; commendation. **ap-prov′ancet.** Syn.: see PRAISE.—**ap-prov′er**, *n.*—**ap-prov′-ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-prove′[2], *vt. Eng. Law.* To turn to one's profit; appropriate, as waste land. [< OF. *approuer*, profit, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *pro*, *prod*, profit, < L. *pro*, for.]

approx., *abbr.* Approximately.

ap-prox′i-mal, *a.* Close together: said of the surfaces of teeth.

ap-prox′i-mate, 1 a-preks′ı-mēt; 2 ă-prŏks′i-māt, *v.* [-MAT″ED; -MAT″ING.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To approach or cause to approach closely without exact coincidence. **II.** 1 a-preks′ı-mıt; 2 ă-prŏks′i-mat, *a.* **1.** Nearly, but not exactly, accurate or complete. **2.** Near. [< L.[LL] *ad*, to, < *proximus*, superl. of *prope*, near.]—**ap-prox′i-mate-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-prox′i-ma-tiv**(es, *a.* Obtained by or involving approximation; approximate.—**ap-prox′i-ma-tiv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*

ap-prox″i-ma′tion, 1 a-preks″ı-mē′shən; 2 ă-prŏks″i-mā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of approximating. **2.** An approximate result.

Syn.: approach, contiguity, likeness, nearness, neighborhood, propinquity, resemblance, similarity. *Approximation* (and the kindred words *approximate* and *approximately*) is to express as near an approach to accuracy and certainty as the conditions of human thought or action in any given case make possible. *Resemblance* and *similarity* may be but superficial and apparent; *approximation* is real. *Approach* is a relative term, indicating that one has come nearer than before; *approximation* brings one really near. *Nearness, neighborhood*, and *propinquity* are commonly used of place; *approximation*, of mathematical calculations and abstract reasoning; we speak of *approach* to the shore, *nearness* to the town, *approximation* to the truth.—Ant.: difference, distance, error, remoteness, unlikeness, variation.—Prep.: *to*.

ap′pulse, 1 ap′ʊls *or* a-puls′; 2 ăp′ŭls *or* ă-pŭls′, *n.* An approach or impact of one moving body toward or upon another, or of a heavenly body toward the meridian. [< L. *appulsus*, < *ad*, to, + *pello*, drive.]—**ap-pul′sion**, *n.* The act of striking against.—**ap-pul′siv**(es, *a.*—**ap-pul′siv**(e-ly[s], *adv.*

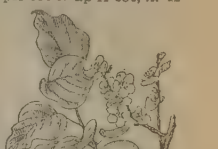
ap-pur′te-nance, 1 a-pūr′tı-nans; 2 ă-pûr′te-nanç, *n.* Something belonging or attached to something else as an accessory or adjunct. [< OF. *apertenance*, < L. *ad*, to, + *pertineo*, PERTAIN.] Syn.: see APPENDAGE.

—**ap-pur′te-nant. 1.** *a.* Appertaining or belonging, as by right; accessory. **II.** *n.* An appurtenance.

Apr., *abbr.* April.

a-prax′i-a, 1 ə-praks′ı-ə; 2 ă-präks′i-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to use or to understand the uses of things, due to cerebral disorder. [< Gr. *apraxia*, < *a-* priv.+ *prassō*, do.]

a′pri-cot, 1 ē′prı-kot *or* ap′rı-kot; 2 ā′pri-cŏt *or* ăp′ri-cŏt, *n.* A fruit intermediate between the peach and the plum, or the tree that yields it. [< F. *abricot.*]



Apricot, showing flower and fruit.

A′pril, 1 ē′prıl; 2 ā′pril, *n.* The fourth month. [< L. *Aprilis*, < *aperio*, open.]—**April fool**, the subject of a practical joke on April 1.

a pri-o′ri, 1 ē prı-ō′rı; 2 ā pri-ō′ri. [L.] **1.** Literally, from what is before. Specif., in logic, proceeding, as an argument, from cause to effect, or from an assumption to its logical conclusion: opposed to *a posteriori*. **2.** *Philos.* Prior to, and thus independent of, experience; innate. **3.** Previous to, or with insufficient, examination. Syn.: see TRANSCENDENTAL.—**a″pri-or′i-ty**, *n. Philos.* The quality of being a priori, or not derived from experience.

a′pron, 1 ē′prən *or* ē′pərn; 2 ā′pron *or* ā′pern, *n.* **1.** A covering to protect or adorn the front of a person's clothes. **2.** Anything resembling an apron in form, use, or position. (1) A part of the dress of a bishop, or of the regalia of Masonic orders or other societies. (2) A piece of leather or other material to draw up before one riding in an open carriage or outside seat to protect from rain, dust, etc. (3) Any of various overlapping pieces protecting parts of machines. (4) The platform or sill at the entrance to a dock; also, the platform below a dam or in a sluiceway, or hinged to the river side of a fishing-float. (5) A device to protect a river-front or -bottom against the action of the water. (6) An endless band, as of cloth or leather, usually inclined, for conducting loose moving material, as grain in a separator; a traveling apron. (7) In a fortress, a protection made of concrete or other hard substance. [ME. *napron*, < OF. *naperon*. *A napron* became *an apron*.]—**a′pron, *vt.*—a′pron-ful**, *n.*—**a′pron-less**, *a.*

ap″ro-pos′, 1 ap″ro-pō′; 2 ăp″ro-pō′. **I.** *a.* Suited to the time, place, or occasion; pertinent; opportune; as, an *apropos* remark. **II.** *adv.* **1.** With reference or regard; in respect; as suggested by: used with *of*; as, *apropos of* spring. **2.** To the purpose; at the proper time; in the proper way; pertinently; appropriately; as, he spoke quite *apropos*. **3.** By the way; incidentally. [< F. *à propos*; *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *propos*, purpose, < L. *propositum*, neut. pp. of *propono*.]

ap″ro-sex′i-a, 1 ap″ro-seks′ı-ə; 2 ăp″ro-sĕks′i-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of power to concentrate the mind. [< Gr. *aprosexia*, lack of attention.]

apse, 1 aps; 2 ăps, *n.* **1.** A recess or termination, as of a church, usually semicircular with a half dome. **2.** The eastern or altar end of a church. [< L. *apsis*, arch, < Gr. *hapsis*, wheel, < *haptō*, fasten.]

ap′si-dal, 1 ap′sı-dal; 2 ăp′si-dal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or having an apse, apses, or apsides.

ap′sis, 1 ap′sıs; 2 ăp′sis, *n.* [-SI-DES, 1 -sı-dīz; 2 -si-dēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* A point of an eccentric orbit that is nearest to or farthest from the center of attraction, as the aphelion or perihelion of a planet. **2.** An apse. **3.** A reliquary. [L., < Gr. *hapsis*, wheel, < *haptō*, fasten].

apt, 1 apt; 2 ăpt, *a.* **1.** Having a natural or habitual tendency; liable; likely. **2.** Quick to learn; skilful. **3.** Pertinent; apposite. [< L. *aptus*, pp. of *apo*, fasten, fit.]

Syn.: liable, likely. *Apt* inclines toward the meaning of *likely;* it has a somewhat jarring effect to be told, "You'll be *apt* to drown"; "*liable* to drown" would be more appropriate. The distinction between *likely* and *liable* is that *likely* looks upon the probable event as favorable, *liable* as unfavorable; *likely* to succeed; *liable* to fail. See APPROPRIATE; CLEVER; LIKELY; SAGACIOUS.—**apt′ly**, *adv.*—**apt′ness**, *n.* Aptitude.

Ap′ter-a, 1 ap′tər-ə; 2 ăp′ter-a, *n. pl.* A group of invertebrates, variously ranked and limited, as (1) the *Suctoria* or fleas, and (2) an order including all wingless arthropods, now otherwise distributed. [< Gr. *apteros*, < *a-* priv. + *pteron*, wing.]—**ap′ter-al**, *a.* **1.** Without wings. **2.** *Arch.* Having no lateral ranges of columns, as a temple.—**ap′ter-ous**, *a.* Without wings or wing-like expansions.

ap′ter-yx, 1 ap′tər-ıks; 2 ăp′ter-ŷks, *n.* A New Zealand bird with undeveloped wings, now nearly extinct. See illus. under KIWI. [< A-[14] + Gr. *pteryx*, wing.]

ap′ti-tude, 1 ap′tı-tūd; 2 ăp′ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Natural or acquired adaptation, bent, or gift. **2.** General fitness. **3.** Quickness of understanding; readiness; aptness. [F., < L. *aptus*, fit; fitted; see APT.] **apt′nesst.** Syn.: see ABILITY; DEXTERITY.

apt′ro-nym, 1 apt′ro-nim; 2 ăpt′ro-nym, *n.* [Humorous.] A surname indicative of an occupation: as, *Glass*, the *glazier*.

Ap″u-lei′us, 1 ap″yu-lı′ʊs; 2 ăp″yu-lē′ŭs, *n.* A Roman satirist and philosopher of the 2d century B. C.

A-pu′li-a, 1 ə-pıū′lı-ə; 2 a-pū′li-a. *n.* A compartimento of S. E. Italy; 7,376 sq. m.; pop. 2,130,000.—**A-pu′li-an**, *a. & n.*

A-pu′re, 1 ə-pū′rē; 2 ă-pu′re, *n.* A river in Venezuela; 1,000 m. long to Orinoco river.

A-pu″ri-mac′, 1 ə-pū″rı-māk′; 2 ă-pu″ri-mäc′, *n.* A river in Peru; 600 m. long.

ap"y-ret'ic, 1 ap'ı-ret'ık; 2 ăp"y-rĕt'ic. *a.* Without fever. [< Gr. *apyretos,* < *a-* priv. + *pyretos,* fever.]

ap"y-rex'i-a, 1 ap'ı-reks'ı-ə; 2 ăp"y-rĕks'i-a. *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* The absence or intermission of fever or pyrexia. **ap'y-rex"y‡.** —**ap"y-rex'i-al,** *a.* Apyretic.

aq., *abbr.* [L.] *Aqua* (water).

A. Q. M. G., *abbr.* Assistant Quartermaster-general.

a'qua, 1 ą'kwə; 2 ä'kwa, n. [L.] Water: in Latin phrases applied to different kinds of water or to various liquids likened to water. —**aqua ammoniæ,** 1 ą-mō'nı-ī *or* -ē; 2 ä-mō'ni-ē *or* -ä, ammonium hydroxid.—**a. fortis,** 1 fôr'[*or* fōr']tıs; 2 fôr'[*or* fōr']tis, commercial nitric acid: often written as one word.—**a. pura,** 1 piū'rə *or* pū'rə; 2 pū'ra *or* pų'ra, pure (*Med.* distilled) water.—**a. regia,** 1 rē'ı-ə *or* reg'ı-ə; 2 rēg'i-a *or* rĕg'i-a, nitrohydrochloric acid, a solvent for gold and platinum, and a powerful oxidizing agent. **a. regalia‡.**—**a. Tofana,** a poisonous liquid reputed to have been compounded by a Sicilian woman named Tofana in the 17th century for secret poisoning: probably a solution of arsenic.—**a. vitæ,** 1 vaı'tı *or* vī'tē; 2 vī'tē *or* vī'tä, distilled spirits.

a"qua-ma-rine', 1 ą"kwə-mə-rīn'; 2 ä"kwa-ma-rīn', *n. Mineral.* A sea-blue or sea-green variety of precious beryl. [< AQUA + MARINE.]

aq"ua-relle', 1 ak"wə-rel'; 2 ăk"wa-rĕl', *n.* [F.] A water-color, or painting in water-colors.—**aq"ua-rel'list,** *n.*

a-qua'ri-um, 1 ə-kwē'rı-um, 2 a-kwā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-UMS[2] or -RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A tank, pond, or the like for the exhibition or study of aquatic animals or plants. **2.** A public building containing such an exhibition. [L., < *aqua,* water.]

A-qua'ri-us, 1 ə-kwē'rı-us; 2 a-kwā'ri-ŭs, *n. Astron.* **1.** The eleventh sign of the zodiac; the Water-bearer. **2.** A constellation of the zodiac. See CONSTELLATION. [L.]

a-quat'ic, 1 ə-kwat'ık; 2 a-kwăt'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, living, growing in, or adapted to the water. **a-quat'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant. **2.** *pl.* Aquatic sports, as boating, etc. [< L. *aquaticus,* < *aqua,* water.]

a'qua-tint, 1 ą'kwə-tint; 2 ä'kwa-tint, *n.* A form of engraving differing from an etching in that spaces to give the effect of washes or tints in monochrome are bitten in by acid instead of, or as well as, lines; also, an engraving printed from a plate so prepared. [< AQUA + TINT.] **a"qua-tint'a‡.**

aq'ue-duct, 1 ak'wı-dukt; 2 ăk'we-dŭct, *n.* **1.** (1) A water-conduit, particularly one for supplying a community from a distance. (2) A structure supporting a canal carried across a river or over low ground. **2.** *Anat.* A canal. [< L. *aqua,* water, + *ductus,* pipe.]—**aqueduct of Sylvius** (*Anat.*), the passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain; the ventricle of the midbrain, now called the *aquæductus cerebri.*

Cross-section of the Croton "Cut and Cover" Aqueduct, New York.

a'que-ous, 1 ē'kwı-us; 2 ā'kwe-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, made with, formed by, or containing water; watery.—**aqueous humor,** a clear, limpid, alkaline fluid enclosed in a delicate membrane that fills the anterior chamber of the eye from the cornea to the crystalline lens.—**a. tension,** the partial pressure due to the water vapor mixed with a gas measured over water. It is definite for each temperature.

a-quif'er-ous, 1 ə-kwif'er-us; 2 a-kwĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Conveying or supplying water or watery fluid. [< L. *aqua,* water, + *fero,* bear.]

a'qui-form, 1 ē'kwı-fôrm; 2 ā'kwi-fôrm, *a.* Like water; liquid. [< L. *aqua,* water, + *forma,* form.]

Aq'ui-la, 1 ak'wı-lə; 2 ăk'wi-la, *n.* [L.] *Astron.* A northern constellation, the Eagle. See CONSTELLATION.

aq'ui-lin(ē[3], 1 ak'wı-lın *or* -laın; 2 ăk'wi-lĭn *or* -līn, *a.* **1.** Of or like an eagle. **2.** Curving; hooked. [< L. *aquilus,* eagle.]

Aq'ui-lo, 1 ak'wı-lo; 2 ăk'wi-lo, *n. Rom. Myth.* The north or northeast wind.

A-qui'nas, 1 ə-kwaı'nəs; 2 a-kwī'nas, **St. Thomas** (1225?–1274). An Italian Dominican monk and theologian.

Aq"ui-taine', 1 ak"wı-tēn'; 2 ăk"wi-tān', *n.* A Roman province in S. W. Gaul, later a French duchy, united with England 1151–1451. **Aq"ui-ta'ni-a‡.**

a'quose‡, 1 ē'kwōs; 2 ā'kwōs, *a.* Aqueous; watery.

a-quos'i-ty, 1 ə-kwos'ı-tı; 2 a-kwŏs'i-ty, *n.* Moistness; wateriness. [< LL. *aquositas,* < L. *aqua,* water.]

ar, *n.* Same as ARE, *n.*

ar-, *prefix.* Euphonic form of *ad-.* See AD-.

-ar[1], *suffix.* Pertaining to; like; as, regular, singular; also, the person or thing pertaining to; as, scholar. [ME. *-er,* < OF. *-er,* F. *-aire, -ier,* < L. *-aris* (in nouns *-are*), used for *-alis* when preceded by *l.*]

-ar[2], *suffix.* A form of -ARY, -ER: refashioned in imitation of -AR[1]; as, vicar, ME. vicary, viker. [beggar.

-ar[3], *suffix.* A form of -ER: refashioned in imitation of -AR[2]; as,

Ar., *abbr.* Arab, Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.—**ar.,** *abbr.* Argent, arrival, arrive, arrived.—**A. R.,** *abbr. Anna Regina* (Queen Anne), *Anno Regni* (in the year of the reign), all risks.—**A. R. A.,** *abbr.* Associate of the Royal Academy.

Ar'ab, 1 ar'əb; 2 ăr'ab, *n.* **1.** One of the Arabian race. **2.** An Arabian horse. **3.** [a-] A homeless street wanderer, especially a child. [Ar.]—**Ar'ab,** *a.* Arabian.

Arab., *abbr.* Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.

Ar"a-bel'la, 1 ar"ə-bel'ə; 2 ăr"a-bĕl'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. It. **A"ra-bel'la,** 1 ą"ra-bel'ą, 2 ä"ra-bĕl'ä; F. **A"ra"belle',** 1 ą"ra"bel', 2 ä"ra"bĕl'; G. **A"ra-bel'le,** 1 ą"ra-bel'ə, 2 ä"ra-bĕl'e; Sp. **A"ra-be'la,** 1 ą"ra-bē'ą, 2 ä"ra-bē'ä. [Teut., eagle heroine.]

ar"a-besque', 1 ar"ə-besk'; 2 ăr"a-bĕsk', *n. Art.* **1.** Fanciful grouping of animal- and plant-forms, etc., as in Roman and Renaissance decoration. **2.** Flat ornamentation employing interlaced lines and curves, as in Arabian architecture. [< It.[2] *arabesco,* < *Arabo,* Arab, ult. < Ar. *Arab.*] **ar"a-besk'‡.—ar"a-besque',** *a.*

Arabesque.

A-ra'bi-a, 1 ə-rē'bi-ə; 2 a-rā'bi-a, *n.* A country of S. W. Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; pop. 5,000,000.—**Arabia Deserta,** anciently, N. Arabia.—**A. Felix,** anciently, S. E. Arabia.—**A. Petræa,** anciently, N. W. Arabia, with the Sinai Peninsula.—**A-ra'bi-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Arabia.—**Arabian Desert,** that section of the desert between the Nile and the Gulf of Suez.

A-ra'bi-an Nights' En"ter-tain'ment. A famous collection of Eastern stories supposedly related to the sultan Shahriyar by his wife Scheherezade on a thousand and one successive nights.

A-ra'bi-an sea. The western arm of the Indian ocean between Arabia and India.

Ar'a-bic, 1 ar'ə-bik; 2 ăr'a-bĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Arabia, its people, language, etc. **2.** [a-] Relating to or designating a colorless compound contained in gum arabic and other gums. **II.** *n.* The language of the Arabians, now widely spread among Mohammedan nations.—**Arabic figures,** the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. See NUMERAL.—**Ar'a-bist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in Arabic literature, science, or medicine.

ar'a-bl(e[2], 1 ar'ə-bl; 2 ăr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being plowed or cultivated. [< L. *arabilis,* < *aro,* plow.]—**ar'a-bl(e[2],** *n.* Land fit for cultivation. [**II.** *n.* Arabia.

Ar'a-by, 1 ar'ə-bı; 2 ăr'a-by. [Archaic or Poet.] **I.** *a.* Arabian.

A"ra-ca-ju', 1 ą"ra-ką-gū'; 2 ä"ra-cä-zhu', *n.* A seaport town, the capital of Sergipe state, Brazil.

a-ra'ce-ous, 1 ə-rē'shus; 2 a-rā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Belonging to a large family (*Araceæ*) of plants—the arum family—mainly tropical, with acrid or pungent juice, simple or compound net-veined leaves, and perfect, monœcious, or dicœcious flowers, crowded on a spadix which is usually surrounded by a spathe. [< ARUM.]

A-rach'ne, 1 ə-rak'nı; 2 a-rāe'ne, *n. Myth.* A Lydian girl who defeated Minerva in a weaving contest, but, insulted by the goddess, she hanged herself and was changed into a spider.

A-rach'ni-da, 1 ə-rak'nı-də; 2 a-rāe'ni-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A class of arthropods, embracing the spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, mites, etc. [< Gr. *arachnē,* spider.]—**a-rach'nid,** *n.*—**a-rach'ni-dan,** *a. & n.*

a-rach'noid, 1 ə-rak'nɔid; 2 a-rāe'nŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a spider's web; thin and fine. **2.** Of or pertaining to the arachnoid membrane or to the *Arachnida.* **3.** *Bot.* Composed of slender entangled hairs; cobwebby. **4.** Relating to a certain one of the membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The middle brain membrane. **2.** One of the *Arachnida.* [< Gr. *arachnē,* spider. + -OID.]—**arachnoid membrane, a. tissue** (*Anat.*), the midmost of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord: between the *dura mater* and the *pia mater.*—**ar-ach"noi'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of zoology which treats of the *Arachnida.*

Ar-ad', 1 ər-ɔd'; 2 ar-ăd', *n.* **1.** A county in W. Roumania, formerly in Hungary; 2,490 sq. m.; pop. 344,000. **2.** Its county-seat; divided into Old and New Arad, a fortified city; pop. 63,165. [tilled.

a-ra'da, 1 ą-rą'də; 2 ä-rä'dä, *n.* [Sp.] Land that has been

a-rage'†, *v.* To enrage; render furious. [Spain.

Ar'a-gon, 1 ar'ə-gən; 2 ăr'a-gŏn, *n.* Former kingdom, N. E.

ar'a-gon-ite, 1 ar'ə-gən-aıt; 2 ăr'a-gŏn-īt, *n. Mineral.* An orthorhombic calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$). [< *Aragon,* Spain.] [m. long. **A-ra"gua-ya'‡.**

A"ra-guay', 1 ą"ra-gwaı'; 2 ä"rä-gwī', *n.* A river in Brazil; 1,000

A-raish', Ei, 1 el ą-raish'; 2 ēl ä-rish'. A seaport town of Morocco; pop. 10,000. **La-rache'‡; La-raish'‡.**

a-ra"li-a'ceous, 1 ə-rē"lı-ē'shus; 2 a-rā"li-ā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Relating to a family of polypetalous plants (*Araliaceæ*), having more than two carpels and a drupaceous fruit, the English ivy and ginseng being the best-known species of the family.

Ar'al sea, 1 ar'əl; 2 ăr'al. A salt inland sea in Russian Turkestan; 26,166 sq. m.

A'ram, 1 ē'rəm; **Eugene** (1704–1759). An English schoolmaster, hanged for the murder of a shoemaker; subject of a novel by Bulwer-Lytton and of a poem by Hood.

Aram., *abbr.* Aramaic.—**A. R. A. M.,** *abbr.* Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

Ar"a-ma'ic, 1 ar"ə-mē'ık; 2 ăr"a-mā'ic. **I.** *a.* Same as ARAMEAN. **II.** *n.* **1.** The northern class of the Semitic family of languages, embracing Chaldee, Syriac, etc. **2.** Chaldee as spoken by the Jews; the language of Palestine after the captivity and that spoken by Christ and his disciples.

Ar"a-me'an, 1 ar"ə-mē'ən; 2 ăr"a-mē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining **Ar"a-mæ'an,** } to the ancient Aram (Mesopotamia) or Aramæa (Syria and Mesopotamia), or their peoples, languages, etc.—

Ar"a-me'an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Aramæa. **2.** The Aramaic language, especially in the broad sense. See ARAMAIC, *n.*

Ar"a-ne'i-da, 1 ar"ə-nī'ı-də; 2 ăr"a-nē'i-da, *n. pl.* An order of arachnids; the spiders. [< L. *aranea,* spider.] **Ar"a-ne-i'na‡.**

a-ra'ne-ous, 1 ə-rē'nı-us; 2 a-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Made up of or covered with slender tangled hairs; cobwebby. **a-ra'ne-ose‡.**

Ar'an Isles, 1 ar'ən; 2 ăr'an. **1. North,** a group off Donegal county, Ireland. **2. South,** a group off Galway county, Ireland; 11,287 acres. [to Aransas bay, S. E. Texas.

A-ran'sas Pass, 1 ə-ran'səs; 2 a-rān'sas. The oceanic entrance

Ar'an-y, 1 er'ər-yə; 2 ar'ən-ye, **Janos** (1817–1882). A Hungarian poet.

A-rap'a-ho, 1 ə-rap'ə-hō; 2 ə-răp'ə-hō, *n.* An Indian of a nomadic tribe of the Algonkian stock.

ar"a-pai'ma, 1 ar"ə-pai'mə; 2 ăr"ə-pī'ma, *n.* [S. Am.] *Ich.*

Arapaima. 1/24

A very large South-American fresh-water food-fish (*Arapaima gigas*), sometimes over 400 pounds in weight and 15 feet long.

Ar'a-rat, 1 ar'ə-rat; 2 ăr'ə-răt, *n.* A mountain in Armenia; 16,969 ft.; traditional resting-place of Noah's ark. *Gen.* viii, 4.

ar"a-ro'ba, 1 ar"ə-rō'bə; 2 ăr"ə-rō'ba, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** Same as CHRYSAROBIN. **2.** Zebra-wood.

a-rase'†, *v.* To erase; uproot.

ar"au-ca'ri-a, 1 ar"ə-kē'ri-ə; 2 ăr"ə-cā'ri-a, *n.* Any one of a genus (*Araucaria*) of usually South-American or Australian evergreen trees.

A"ra-val'li, 1 ä"rə-vä'lī; 2 ä"ra-vä'lī, *n.* A mountain range in Rajputana, 300 m. long; highest peak, Abu, 5,650 ft.

Ar'a-wak, 1 ar'ə-wak; 2 ăr'a-wăk, *n.* The most widely spread South-American linguistic stock, found from the headwaters of Paraguay river, in southern Bolivia, to the Goajiros peninsula, and throughout the Antilles; also, a member of any of its tribes. —**A"ra-wa'kan,** *a.*

ar'ba-lest, 1 är'bə-lest; 2 är'ba-lĕst, *n.* A medieval cross-bow requiring a mechanical appliance to bend it. [< OF. *arbaleste,* < L. *arcus,* bow, + *ballista,* military engine, < Gr. *ballō,* throw.] **ar'ba-list‡; ar'qlaist‡.—ar'ba-lest"er,** *n.* **ar'ba-list"er‡.**

Arbalest.

Ar-bil', 1 ar-bil'; 2 är-bīl', *n.* A town in Kurdistan, near which Alexander defeated Darius, 331 B. C. **Ar'be-la‡** [Gr.].

ar'bi-ter, 1 är'bi-tər; 2 är'bi-ter, *n.* A chosen or appointed arbitrator or umpire; an absolute and final judge. [L., < *ad,* to, + *bito,* go.] Syn.: see JUDGE.

ar'bi-tra-bl(e)‡, 1 är'bi-trə-bl; 2 är'bi-tra-bl, *a.* **1.** Subject to or suitable for arbitration. **2†.** Arbitrary.

ar'bi-trage, 1 är'bi-trij; 2 är'bi-traġ, *n.* **1.** *Com.* The simultaneous buying and selling of the same thing, as stocks or bonds, in different markets, in order to profit by the difference between the prices ruling in such markets. **2§.** Arbitration.—**ar'bi-trag-ist,** *n.*

ar'bi-tral, 1 är'bi-trəl; 2 är'bi-tral, *a.* Pertaining to an arbitrator or arbitration; subject to arbitration.

ar-bit'ra-ment, 1 ar-bit'rə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 är-bĭt'ra-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of deciding by arbitration, or the decision of an arbitrator; an award. **2.** Absolute and final decision by any power or authority to which a contest has been or may be appealed; also, the power or right to make such decision.

ar'bi-tra-ry, 1 är'bi-trē-ri; 2 är'bi-trā-ry, *a.* **1.** Fixed, made, or done capriciously or at pleasure; absolute; despotic. **2.** *Law.* Not determined by statute; discretionary.

Syn.: absolute, despotic, dictatorial, domineering, harsh, imperious, irresponsible, overbearing, peremptory, tyrannical, tyrannous. See ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS.—Ant.: constitutional, equitable, free, lenient, limited, mild, obliging, restrained, restricted.—**ar'bi-tra-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ar'bi-tra-ri-ness,** *n.*

ar'bi-trate, 1 är'bi-trēt; 2 är'bi-trāt, *v.* [-TRAT"ED; -TRAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To decide as arbitrator; settle by arbitration. **II.** *i.* To act as arbitrator; resort to arbitration. [< L. *arbitror,* < *arbiter,* ARBITER.]

Syn.: see INTERPOSE.—**ar"bi-tra'tion,** *n.* The hearing and determining of a controversy by a person or persons mutually agreed upon by the parties.—**ar'bi-tra"tiv**(e), *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for arbitration; empowered to arbitrate.—**ar'bi-tra"tor,** *n.* **1.** A person chosen by agreement of parties to decide a dispute between them. **2.** One empowered to decide a matter; an arbiter. Syn.: see JUDGE.—**ar'bi-tra"trix,** *n.* An arbitress; also, a woman who has absolute control or disposal.

ar-bit're-ment, *n.* Same as ARBITRAMENT.

ar'bi-tress, 1 är'bi-tres; 2 är'bi-trĕs, *n.* A female arbiter.

ar'blast, 1 är'blast; 2 är'blast, *n.* An arbalest.—**ar'blast-er,** *n.*

Ar'blay, d', Frances. See D'ARBLAY.

ar'bor¹, 1 är'bər; 2 är'bor, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A tree: chiefly in botanical names. **2.** *Mech.* (1) A shaft, mandrel, spindle, or axle, as of a circular saw, lathe, or watch-wheel. (2) A principal support of a machine. [< F. *arbre,* < L. *arbor,* tree.]—**Arbor Day** [U. S.], a spring holiday in some States on which trees, etc., are planted.—**ar-bo're-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tree or trees; arborescent. **2.** Living or situated among trees.—**ar-bo're-ous,** *a.* Of the nature of or like a tree; forming a tree-trunk, as distinguished from a shrub.—**ar"bo-res'cent,** *a.* Tree-like in character, appearance, or size; branching.—**ar"bo-res'cence,** *n.*—**ar'bor-et‖,** *n.* A small tree; shrub.—**ar'bor-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to trees.

ar'bor², *n.* A bower, as of latticework, supporting vines; a shaded walk or nook. [Orig. *herber,* < LL.^{or} *herbarium,* < *herba,* herb.] **ar'bour‡** [Eng.].

arbor., *abbr.* Arboriculture.

ar"bo-re'tum, 1 är"bo-rī'təm; 2 är"bo-rē'tŭm, *n.* A botanical garden; tree-garden. [L.]

ar'bo-ri-, 1 är'bo-ri-; 2 är'bo-ri-. From Latin *arbor,* tree: a combining form.—**ar'bor-i-cul"ture,** *n.* The cultivation of trees or shrubs.—**ar"bor-i-cul'tur-al,** *a.*—**ar"bor-i-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*—**ar'bor-i-form",** *a.* Formed like a tree.

ar"bor-vi'tæ, 1 är"bər-vai'tī; 2 är"bor-vī'tē, *n.* **1.** An evergreen shrub or tree of the genus *Thuya* or *Thuja,* of the pine family, especially *T. orientalis.* **2.** The branching appearance of the white matter shown in a section of the cerebellum. [L., lit. tree of life.]

ar'bour, *n.* [Eng.] Arbor.

ar'bus-cle, 1 är'bus-l; 2 är'bŭs-l, *n.* **1.** A dwarf tree, or one between a shrub and a tree in size. **2.** An arbuscule. [< L. *arbuscula,* dim. of *arbor,* tree.] [cilia, etc.

ar-bus'cule, 1 ar-bus'kiul; 2 är-bŭs'cūl, *n.* A tuft, as of

ar'bute¹, 1 är'biūt; 2 är'būt, *n.* The European strawberry-tree. [< L. *arbutus.*]—**ar-bu'te-an,** *a.*

ar-bute'², 1 ar-biūt'; 2 är-būt', *n.* The arbutus.

Ar'buth-not, 1 är'bəth-nət *or* ar-bəth'nət; 2 är'bŭth-nŏt *or* är-bŭth'nŏt, **Sir Robert Keith** (1864–1917). British Admiral; went down with his ship (the "Defence") at the Battle of Jutland.

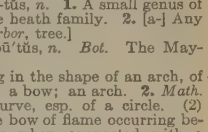
Ar'bu-tus¹, 1 är'biu-təs; 2 är'bū-tŭs, *n.* **1.** A small genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the heath family. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [L.; cp. *arbor,* tree.]

ar-bu'tus², 1 ar-biū'təs; 2 är-bū'tŭs, *n.* *Bot.* The May-flower. **trailing arbutus‡.**

arc, 1 ärk; 2 ăre, *n.* **1.** Anything in the shape of an arch, of a curve, or of a part of a circle; a bow; an arch. **2.** *Math.* (1) A part of any algebraic curve, esp. of a circle. (2) Loosely, an angle. **3.** *Elec.* The bow of flame occurring between two adjacent electrodes when connected with a powerful source of electricity. Such a bow forms the lighting agency in the **arc light.** [F., < L. *arcus,* bow.]—**arc,** *vi.* [ARCKED or ARCED; ARCK'ING or ARC'ING.] *Elec.* To form a voltaic arc.

Arc, Jeanne d'. Same as JOAN OF ARC.

ar-cade', 1 ar-kēd'; 2 är-cād', *n.* **1.** A vaulted passageway or street; a vaulted roof; in some cities, a roofed passageway having shops, etc., opening from it. **2.** A series or range of arches with their supporting columns or piers, whether forming an ornament upon the face of a wall (blind arcade) or standing free, as a support of a ceiling, roof, or the like, or simply as an ornament. **3§.** Any arched or vaulted recess or opening. [F., < It. *arcata,* < L. *arcus,* arch.]



Arcade (def. 2).

Ar-ca'di-a, 1 ar-kē'di-ə; 2 är-cā'di-a, *n.* A picturesque district of the Peloponnesus, Greece, the traditional home of pastoral poetry; hence, any region of ideal rustic simplicity and contentment. **Ar'ca-dy‡.—Ar-ca'di-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia; ideally rural or simple; pastoral. **II.** *n.* A dweller in Arcadia; one having simple pastoral tastes.

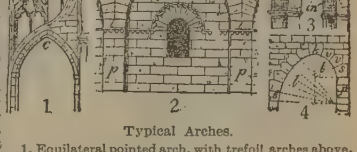
ar-ca'num, 1 ar-kē'nəm; 2 är-cā'nŭm, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] **1.** An inner secret or mystery. **2.** One of the great secrets which the alchemists sought to discover. **3.** Any great secret remedy. [L.]

arc"-bou'tant', 1 ar"-bū'tăn'; 2 är"-bu'tăn', *n.* [F.] An arched buttress.

arch¹, 1 ärch; 2 ärch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To form into an arch; curve; span with an arch or arches. **II.** *i.* To form an arch or arches.

arch, *a.* **1.** Characterized by merry and innocent cunning; roguish; playfully sly; coy. **2.** Most eminent; chief. [< Gr. *archos,* chief.]—**arch'ly,** *adv.* Naïvely.—**arch'ness,** *n.* The quality of being arch.

arch, *n.* **1.** A bow-like curve, structure, or object. **2.** *Arch.* A structure supported at the sides or ends only, and formed of distinct pieces no one of which spans the opening. **3.** An arched passage-way; arch-way. **4.** The height within the curve of an arched body, as from the centers of the scrolls to the main leaf of an elliptic spring. **5.** *Aero.* The curve of a surface from front to rear; also, a curved wing-tip. [< F. *arche,* for *arc,* < L. *arcus,* bow.]



Typical Arches.

1. Equilateral pointed arch, with trefoil arches above. 2. Round arch. 3. Extrados (*ex*) and intrados (*in*) of an arch. 4. Rampant arch. *c,* crown; *k,* keystone; *l, l,* lines of stress; *p, p,* piers; *s, s,* springers; *sp,* spandrel; *t,* trefoils; *v,* voussoir.

arch-, *prefix.* **1.** Chief; principal; as, *arch*-chancellor. **2.** Very great; extreme; as, *arch*-knave. [< Gr. *archi-, archi-,* < *archos,* chief.]

arch., *abbr.* Archaic, archaism, archery, archipelago, architecture. —**arch., archt.,** *abbr.* Architect.—**Arch.,** *abbr.* Archibald.

Ar-chæ'an, 1 ⌊ är-kī'ən, -kē'ən; 2 är-ē'ən, -ā'ən, *a. Geol.* **Ar-chal'an,** ⌋ Pertaining to the oldest period or strata of geological history. [< Gr. *archaios,* ancient, < *archē,* beginning.]

archæol., *abbr.* Archeological, archeology.

ar"chæ-ol'o-gy, etc. Same as ARCHEOLOGY, etc.

Ar"chæ-op'ter-yx, 1 ûr"kī-ŏp'tər-ĭks; 2 är"ē-ŏp'ter-ĭks, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus of fossil reptilian birds, first found in the lithographic quarries at Solenhofen, in Bavaria. It combines reptilian and avian characteristics. **2.** [a-] A fossil bird of this genus.

Archæopteryx lithographica.

ar-cha'ic, 1 ar-kē'ĭk; 2 är-ā'ĭc, *a.* Belonging to a former period; going out of use; antiquated. [< Gr. *archaïkós.*] **ar-cha'i-cal‡.—ar'cha-is'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or imitating the archaic; inclined to or affecting archaism; specif., in art, Hellenistic.—**ar'cha-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To be archaistic; use archaisms. **ar'cha-ist‡.—ar'cha-iz"er,** *n.*

arch-an'gel, 1 ärk-ān'jel; 2 ärc-ān'ĝĕl, *n.* **1.** An angel of highest rank; in Scriptural use, *the archangel.* **2.** The garden angelica.—**arch"an-gel'ic,** *a.*

Arch-an'gel², *n.* **1.** A region in N. Russia; 326,063 sq. m.; pop. 505,700. **2.** Its capital (pop. 43,600), a cathedral city where Peter the Great lived; held by Allies, 1918–19, against Bolshevik Russia. **3. Bay,** N. Russia, an inlet of the White Sea, about 65 m. inland.

arch"bish'op, 1 ärch"bĭsh'əp; 2 ärch"bĭsh'op, *n.* The chief bishop of an ecclesiastical province.—**arch"bish'op-ric,** *n.* The office and jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Archd., *abbr.* Archdeacon, Archduke.

arch"dea'con, 1 ärch"dē'kn; 2 ärch"dē'en, *n.* A high official in a diocese, subordinate to the bishop.—**arch"dea'con-ate, arch"dea'con-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] *Eccl.* The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.—**arch"dea'con-ship,** *n.*

arch"di'o-cese, 1 ärch"dī'o-sēs; 2 ärch"dī'o-çēs, *n.* The diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

arch"duke', 1 ärch"diūk'; 2 ärch"dūk', *n.* **1.** A prince of the house of Hapsburg or Hapsburg-Lorraine. **2.** Formerly, one of several sovereigns in Europe.—**arch"du'cal,** *a.*—**arch"duch'ess,** *n.* **1.** A princess of the house of Hapsburg or Hapsburg-Lorraine. **2.** The wife of an archduke.—**arch"duch'y,** *n.* [-DUCH'IES², *pl.*] The territory or office of an archduke. **arch"duke'dom‡.**

Ar-che'an, *a.* Late form of ARCHÆAN.

arched, ⌊ ärcht; 2 ärcht, *pa.* Having the form of, or characarcht², ⌋ terized by, an arch; furnished with arches; curved.

ar"che-go'ni-um, 1 ûr"kī-gō'nī-um; 2 är"ce-gō'nī-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The female sexual organ of the higher cryptogams, the analog of the pistil of flowering plants, and having, when ready for fertilization, the form of a cellular sac or flask containing an egg-cell. [< Gr. *archegonos,* < *archi-* (see ARCH-) + *gignomai* (√ *gen*), become.] **ar"che-gone‡.—ar"che-go'ni-ate,** *a.* Bearing archegonia.—**ar"che-go'ni-o-phore,** *n. Bot.* A multicellular outgrowth of the thalloid shoot of liverworts bearing archegonia.

Ar"che-la'us, 1 ûr"kī-lē'us; 2 är"ke-lā'ûs, *n. Bib.* Ruler of Judea, son and successor of Herod. [enemy; Satan.

arch'e-my, 1 ärch'ən-ī-mi; 2 ärch"ĕn'e-my, *n.* The chief

ar-chen'te-ron, 1 ar-ken'tı-rən; 2 är-ĕn'te-rŏn, *n. Biol.* The primitive enteron or alimentary cavity. [< ARCH- + Gr. *enteron,* intestine, < *en,* in.]—**ar"chen-ter'ic,** *a.*

archeol., *abbr.* Archeological, archeology.

ar"che-ol'o-gy, ⌊ ⌊ är"kī-ol'o-jı; 2 är"ce-ŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* [-GIES², **ar"chæ-ol'o-gy,** ⌋ *pl.*] The science or study of history from relics and remains of antiquities. [< Gr. *archaios,* ancient, + -OLOGY.]—**ar"che-o-log'ic, ar"che-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to archeology; versed in antiquities.—**ar"che-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who is devoted to or skilled in archeology. [All derivatives are spelled also **archæ-,** etc.]

ar"che-o-zo'ic, 1 ûr"kı-o-zō'ĭk; 2 är"ke-o-zō'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the first forms of animal life. **2.** *Geol.* [A-] Belonging to or indicating the remotest geological time. [< Gr. *archaios,* anci nt, + Gr. *zōikos,* < *zōon,* animal.] **ar"chæ-o-zo'ic‡.—Ar"c .e-chæ-)o-zo'ic,** *n.*

arch'er, 1 ärch'ər; 2 ärch'er, *n.* **1.** One who uses the bow and arrow. **2.** [A-] The tenth sign of the zodiac. See SAGITTARIUS. [< L. *arcus,* bow.]—**arch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **.1.** The art or sport of shooting with the bow. **2.** The weapons and outfit of the archer. **3.** Archers collectively.

ar'che-spore, 1 ûr'kı-spōr; 2 är'ce-spōr, *n. Bot.* The cell, or group of cells, from which the pollen mother-cells are formed within a pollen-sac, or the spore mother-cells within a sporangium. [< ARCH- + Gr. *sporos,* seed.] **ar"che-spo'ri-um‡.—ar"che-spo'ri-al,** *a.*

ar'che-type, 1 ûr'kı-tıp; 2 är'ce-tŷp, *n.* A primitive or standard pattern or model; a prototype. [< Gr. *archetypon;* see ARCHI- and TYPE.] SYN.: see EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL; MODEL. —**ar'che-ty"pal,** *a.*—**ar"che-typ'ic,** or **-i-cal,** *a.* [devil.

arch'fiend", 1 ärch'fīnd"; 2 ärch'fēnd", *n.* A chief fiend; the

archi-, *prefix.* Chief; primitive. See ARCH-.

ar"chi-am'phi-as"ter; 1 ûr"kı-am'fı-as"tər; 2 är"ci-ăm'fi-ăs"ter, *n. Embryol.* The first amphiaster formed in the ovum, being that connected with the development of the first polar globule.

arch-am'phi-as"ter‡.

Ar'chi-bald, 1 ûr'chı-bəld; 2 är'chi-bald, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ar'chie, Ar'chy** (dims.). F. **Ar"cham"bault',** 1 ûr"shən"bō', 2 är"chän"bō'; G. **Ar'chim-bald,** 1 ûr'kım-bält, 2 är'kım-bält; It. **Ar"ci-bal'do,** 1 ûr"chi-bāl'do, 2 är"chi-bāl'do; L. **Ar"chi-bal'dus,** 1 ûr"kı-bāl'dus, 2 är"ki'bal'dûs. **2.** [Soldiers' Slang.] An anti-aircraft gun: abbreviated **Archie.** "[Scot., holy prince.]

ar'chi-blast, 1 ûr'kı-blast; 2 är'ci-blâst, *n. Embryol.* The primitive portion of the blastoderm or germinal disk. [< ARCHI- + Gr. *blastos,* germ.]

ar'chi-carp, 1 ûr'kı-kärp; 2 är'ci-ĕärp, *n. Bot.* An ascogonium. [< ARCHI- + Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]

ar"chi-di-ac'o-nal, 1 ûr"kı-dı-ak'o-nəl; 2 är"ci-dī-ăc'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

ar"chi-e-pis'co-pa-cy, 1 ûr"kı-ı-pis'ko-pə-sı; 2 är"ci-e-pĭs'-co-pa-cy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] The rank and rule of an archbishop. **ar"chi-e-pis'co-pate‡.—ar"chi-e-pis'co-pal,** *a.*

ar'chil, 1 ûr'kil *or* ûr'chil; 2 är'cil *or* är'chil, *n.* **1.** A lichen of the Cape Verde and Canary Islands, yielding the dyestuff orchil, and the litmus used by chemists for testing. **2.** The dyestuff obtained from this lichen; orchil. [ME. *orchell,* < OF. *orchel, F. orseille,* < It. *orcello.*] **ar'chal‡; ar'chall‡; ar'chel‡; or'chil‡.**

Ar"chi-lo'chi-an, 1 ûr"kı-lō'kı-ən; 2 är"ci-lō'ci-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the early Greek satiric poet Archilochus, the reputed inventor of the iambic meter, or the verse named after him. **2.** Hence, severe.—**Ar"chi-lo'chi-an,** *n.*

ar'chi-liowe, 1 ûr'kı-lau; 2 är'ci-lou, *n.* [Scot.] A liquor-drinker's return treat. **ar'chi-laghi; ar'chi-logh‡.**

ar'chi-mage, 1 ûr'kı-mēj; 2 är'ci-măĝ, *n.* **1.** A chief magician. **ar'chi-ma'gus‡.** **2.** The chief priest of the Persian fire-worshipers. [< ARCHI- + L. *magus* (Gr. *magos*), magician.]

ar"chi-man'drite, 1 ûr"kı-man'drait; 2 är"ci-măn'drit, *n. Gr. Ch.* **1.** The ruler or abbot of several monasteries, or sometimes of one large monastery; an abbot-general. **2.** A title of honor granted to distinguished but non-monastic priests, corresponding to a prelature in the Roman Catholic Church. [< LL. *archimandrita,* < Gr. *archimandritēs,* < *archi-* (see ARCH-) + *mandra,* enclosure, monastery.]

Ar"chi-me-de'an, 1 ûr"kı-mı-dī'ən *or* -mĭ'dı-ən; 2 är"ci-me-dē'an *or* -mē'de-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Archimedes.—**Archimedean screw,** a spiral conduit about an inclined axis, for raising liquid by rotation. **Archimedes' screw‡.**

Ar"chi-me'des, 1 ûr"kı-mī'dīz; 2 är"ci-mē'dēs, *n.* A Greek mathematician; born in Sicily (287?–212 B. C.).

ar'chi-mime, *n.* The chief mimic, who at a Roman funeral imitated the gestures and gait of the deceased.

arch'ing, 1 ärch'ıŋ; 2 ärch'ing, *n.* An arch or arches; the building of arches; any graceful curve.

ar"chi-pel'a-go, 1 ûr"kı-pel'ə-go; 2 är"ci-pĕl'a-ĝo, *n.* [-GOES² or -GOS², *pl.*] **1.** A sea studded with islands, or the islands collectively. **2.** [A-] The isle-abounding sea between Greece and Asia Minor, the ancient Ægean. [< Gr.L+IT *archi-;* see ARCH- + *pelagos,* sea.]—**ar"chi-pe-lag'ic,** *a.*

ar'chi-tect, 1 ûr'kı-tekt; 2 är'ci-tĕct, *n.* **1.** One who plans buildings, etc., and directs their construction. **2.** One who constructs or plans anything. [< Gr. *architektōn,* master-builder.]—**ar"chi-tec-ton'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to architecture; also, relating to the scientific classification of knowledge; constructive. **ar"chi-tec-ton'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** The science of architecture. **ar"chi-tec-ton'ics‡.** **2.** The scientific arrangement and construction of systems of knowledge.

ar'chi-tec"ture, 1 ûr'kı-tek"chur *or* -tiur; 2 är'ci-tĕc"chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** The science and art of designing and constructing buildings or other structures. **2.** A style or system of building. **3.** Buildings, etc., collectively. See illus. on next page.—**ar"chi-tec'tur-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

ar'chi-trave, 1 ûr'kı-trēv; 2 är'ci-trāv, *n. Arch.* **1.** A chief beam; that part of an entablature which rests upon the column-heads and supports the frieze. **2.** A molded ornament, as of an arch. [F., < L. *archi-* + *trabs,* beam.]

ar-chi'val, 1 ar-kal'vəl *or* ûr'kı-vəl; 2 är-ci'val *or* är'ci-val, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in archives.

ar'chive, 1 ûr'kaiv; 2 är'cīv, *n.* **1.** A depository for public documents: used mostly in the plural. **2.** A public document or record. [< Gr.LL+F *archeion,* a public office, < *archō.* rule.] SYN.: see HISTORY.

ar'chi-vist, 1 ûr'kı-vist; 2 är'ci-vĭst, *n.* A keeper of archives.

ar'chi-volt, 1 ûr'kı-vōlt; 2 är'ci-vŏlt, *n. Arch.* **1.** An ornamental molding following the outer curve of an arch. **2.** An arch considered as supporting superincumbent weight. [< It. *archivolto,* < *arco* (< L. *arcus*), arch, + *volta,* vault, < L. *volutus,* pp. of *volvo,* roll.] **ar'chi-vault‡.**

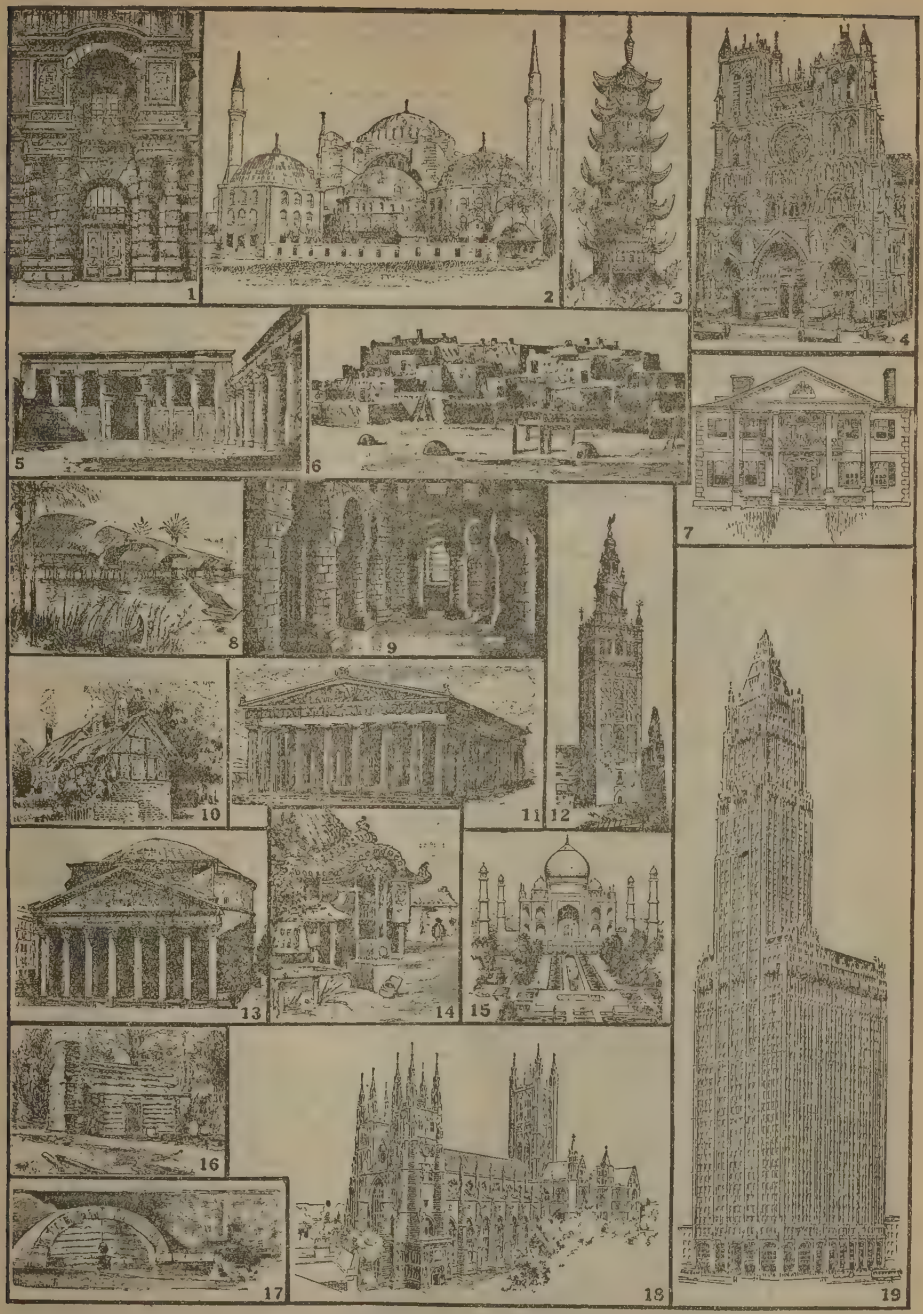
arch'ly, arch'ness. See ARCH, *a.*

ar'chon, 1 ûr'kən; 2 är'cŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Hist.* (1) A chief magistrate of some peopies; particularly, the chief magistrate of Athens after the cessation of kingly rule. (2) One of various magistrates or other officials in the Byzantine empire and modern Greece. **2.** In Gnosticism, a heavenly creator and ruler subordinate to the Deity. [L., < Gr. *archōn,* < *archō,* rule.]—**ar'chon-ship,** *n.* The office or official term of an archon. **ar'chon-tate‡.**

ar'cho-plasm, 1 ûr'ko-plazm; 2 är'co-plăşm, *n. Biol.* The fibrous portion of protoplasm; especially, the rays about the centrosome and the achromatic figure in nuclear division. [< Gr. *archē,* beginning, + *plassō,* form.] **ar"cho-plas'ma‡.**

arch"pres'by-ter, 1 ärch"pres'bı-tər; 2 ärch"prĕs'by-ter, *n. Ch. Hist.* A chief presbyter; an overseer of doctrine and worship.—**arch"pres'by-ter-y,** *n.*

arch"priest', 1 ärch"prist'; 2 ärch"prēst', *n.* **1.** A chief or



EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

1. Doorway of the Palace of Fontainebleau, France (Renaissance). 2. Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople (Byzantine). 3. Pagoda, Shanghai (Chinese). 4. Amiens Cathedral, France (Gothic). 5. Court of Temple of Edfu (Egyptian). 6. Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico (Prehistoric American). 7. Jumel Mansion, New York (Colonial). 8. Lake-dwellings (Malay). 9. Chapel of St. John in the Tower of London, England (Norman). 10. Ann Hathaway's cottage, Stratford-on-Avon, England (Elizabethan). 11. Parthenon, Athens (Greek). 12. La Giralda, Seville, Spain (Moorish). 13. Pantheon, Rome (Roman). 14. A shrine (Japanese). 15. Taj Mahal, India (Moslem). 16. Log cabin. 17. Eskimo ice hut (igloo), showing interior. 18. Canterbury Cathedral, England (Pointed). 19. Woolworth Building, New York (Modern American).

senior priest; specif. (*Ch. Hist.*), a dignitary corresponding to (1) a *dean* or (2) a *rural dean*. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* The head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy, 1598–1623, when a bishop was appointed with the title of *vicar apostolic*. [< OF. *archeprestre*, < LL. *archipresbyter*, < Gr. *archipresbyteros;* see ARCH- and PRIEST.]—**arch"priest'hood, arch"priest'ship,** *n.* The dignity or office of an archpriest. [or passage.

arch'way", 1 ärch'wē"; 2 ärch'wā", *n.* An arched entrance

-archy, *suffix.* Used to denote rule or government; as, hept*archy*, government by 7. [< Gr. *archos*, chief.]

ar'ci-form, 1 är'sı-fôrm; 2 är'çi-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like an arc or bow. [< L. *arcus*, bow, + -FORM.]

arc light. See ARC, *n.*

A. R. C. M., *abbr.* Associate of Royal College of Music.

ar'co-graph, 1 är'ko-grıf; 2 är'co-grȧf, *n.* A device for drawing curves without striking them from a center. [< L. *arcus*, arc, + Gr. *graphō*, write.]

Ar-co'le, 1 ar-kō'lē; 2 är-cō'le, *n.* A village in N. Italy: scene of Napoleon's victory over the Austrians, Nov. 15–17, 1796.

Ar-cot', 1 ar-kot'; 2 är-cōt', *n.* A town in Madras province, India; pop. 11,000; heroically defended by Clive in 1751.

arc'tic, 1 ärk'tık; 2 ärc'tic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or designating the north pole or the regions, etc., near it; far northern; cold; frigid. **II.** *n.* **1.** The arctic circle or regions. **2.** [U. S.] A warm, water-proof overshoe. [< Gr. *arktos*, bear, the constellation.] — **arctic circle,** the imaginary circle, 23° 28′, that separates the north temperate from the north frigid zone.—**A. ocean,** the body of water surrounding the north pole; area, 5,541,630 sq. m.

Arc"to-gæ'a, 1 ark"to-jī'ə; 2 ärc"to-ğē'a, *n. Zoögeog.* A faunal area including North America, Europe, Africa, and Asia as far as Wallace's line. **Arc"to-ge'at‡.—Arc"to-gæ'al, Arc"to-ge'al,** *a.*—**Arc"to-gæ'an, Arc"to-gæ'ic, Arc"to-ge'an,** *a.*

Arc-tu'rus, 1 ark-tū'rus; 2 ärc-tū'rŭs, *n. Astron.* The principal star in the constellation Bootes.

ar'cu-ate, 1 är'kiū-ēt; 2 är'cū-āt, *a.* Arc-like in form; arched. [< L. *arcuatus*, pp., < *arcus*, bow.] **ar'cu-at"ed‡.**

ar"cu-a'tion, 1 ärˈkiū-ē'shən; 2 är"cū-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of bending, or the state of being bent. **2.** Arched work.

ar'cu-ba-list, *n.* Same as ARBALEST.—**ar'cu-ba-list"er,** *n.*

-ard, *suffix.* Used to form from adjectives personal nouns denoting the possession in a high degree of the quality denoted by the adjective; as, drunk*ard*; sometimes changed to *-art*, as in bragg*art*. [< F. *-ard*, < G. *-hart*, < *hart*, hard.]

Ar"da-han', 1 är"dā-han'; 2 är"dȧ-hän', *n.* A town in the territory of Kars (Georgian Republic), Transcaucasia, Russia; successfully stormed by Russians in 1877; ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1878; pop. 1,000.

ar'deb, 1 är'deb; 2 är'dĕb, *n.* An Oriental unit of capacity, varying in different places from about 4 quarts to 8 bushels.

Ar'den, 1 är'den; 2 är'dĕn, **Forest of.** A tract in Warwickshire, England, once a forest land, introduced in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

ar'den-cy, 1 är'den-sı; 2 är'dĕn-çy, *n.* The quality of being ardent; intensity; warmth.

Ar"dennes', 1 ar"den'; 2 är"dĕn', *n.* A department in N. E. France; 2,027 sq. m.; pop. 318,895; capital, Mézières.—**Forest of Ardennes,** a forest and hill country in S. E. Belgium, N. E. France, and Rhenish Prussia.

ar'dent, 1 är'dent; 2 är'dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Vehement in emotion or action: passionate; intense. **2.** Red; glowing; flashing; also, hot; burning. [< L.^{os} *ardeo*, burn.]

Syn.: burning, eager, excitable, fervent, fervid, fierce, fiery, glowing, hot, impassioned, inflammable, intense, keen, longing, passionate, sanguine, vehement. See EAGER.—Ant.: apathetic, calm, cold, cool, dispassionate, frigid, icy, indifferent, listless, phlegmatic, platonic, stolid, stony.—**ardent spirits,** alcoholic distilled liquors.—**ar'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**ar'dent-ness,** *n.*

Ard'more, 1 ärd'mōr; 2 ärd'mōr, *n.* A city in S. Oklahoma; pop. 14,180.

Ar"dois'sys'tem, 1 ar"dwā'; 2 är"dwȧ'. *Naut.* A system for night signaling at sea in which a series of double electric lamps, hung from a masthead-stay and showing alternate red and white lights, are operated by the pressure of a key from a keyboard on deck.

ar'dor, 1 är'dər; 2 är'dor, *n.* **1.** Warmth or intensity of passion or affection; eagerness; vehemence; zeal. **2.** Great heat, as of fire, sun, or fever. [L., < *ardeo*, burn.] **ar'dour‡.**

Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; WARMTH.

ar'du-ous, 1 är'jū-ŭs [*or* -dū-ŭs]; 2 är'ju-ŭs [*or* -dū-ŭs], *a.* **1.** Involving great labor, hardship, or difficulty; difficult. **2.** Toiling strenuously; laborious; troublesome. **3.** Steep and lofty. [< L. *arduus*, steep.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: difficult, exhausting, hard, laborious, onerous, severe, toilsome, trying. *Hard* may be active or *passive;* a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *difficult* may require labor, or simply skill and address, as a *difficult* problem or puzzle. That which is *arduous* always requires persevering toil.—Ant.: easy, facile, light, pleasant, slight, trifling, trivial.

are, 1 ûr; 2 är, *2d per. plural* (used as a singular) *present ind. & 1st, 2d, & 3d per. pl. pres. ind.* of BE, *v.*

are, 1 ār; 2 âr, *n.* A land-measure = 119·6 square yards. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [F., < L. *area*, area.]

a're-a, 1 ē"rı-ə, 2 â're-a, *n.* **1.** Any open space. **2.** A tract or portion of any surface. **3.** Superficial extent. **4.** A small sunken court in front of a basement. **5.** Figuratively, the extent of anything; scope. [L., open space.]—**a're-al,** *a.*

Ar'e-ca, 1 ar'ı-kə, 2 ar'e-ca, *n.* **1.** A genus of tropical palms, including the betel-nut palm. **2.** [a-] A tree of this genus, or its fruit. See BETEL-NUT. [Pg., < Malay *ādekka.*]

ar'e-fy†, *v.* To dry; wither.

a-re'na, 1 ə-rī'nə; 2 a-rē'na, *n.* **1.** The oval central space for contestants in a Roman amphitheater. **2.** Any sphere of action or contest. [L., sand.]

ar"e-na'ceous, 1 ar"ı-nē'shus; 2 ăr"e-nā'shŭs, *a.* Pertaining to or like sand; full of or growing in sand; sandy.

ar"e-nic'o-lous, 1 ar"ı-nik'o-lus; 2 ăr"e-nic'o-lŭs, *a. Zool.* Living in sand. [form used in astronomy.

ar'e-o-, 1 ar'ı-o-; 2 ăr'ı-o-. From Gr. *Arēs*, Mars: a combining

ar"e-o-cen'tric, 1 ar"ı-(*or* ē"rı-)o-sen'trık; 2 ăr"e-(*or* ā"re-)o-çĕn'tric, *a. Astron.* Having reference to the planet Mars as a center or origin. [< Gr. *Arēs*, Mars, + *kentron*, center.]

ar"e-og'ra-phy, 1 ar"ı-(*or* ē"rı-)og'rə-fı; 2 ăr"e-(*or* ā"re-)ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz; 2 -fīş, *pl.*] *Astron.* A description of the physical features of the planet Mars. [< Gr. *Arēs*, Mars, + -GRAPHY.]

a-re'o-la, 1 ə-rī'o-lə; 2 a-rē'o-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A small space or interstice in a network of veins or vessels, as on leaves; the colored circle about a nipple or about a vesicle; a depressed spot. [L., dim. of *area*, open space.] **ar'e-o-le‡.—a-re'o-lar,** *a.*—**areolar tissue,** connective tissue composed of loose meshes of fibers enclosing irregular cavities; cellular tissue.—**a-re'o-late,** *a.* Marked off into areolæ. **a-re'o-lat"ed‡.—a-re"o-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being areolate; the arrangement of areolæ. **2.** A space containing areolæ.

ar"e-ol'o-gy, 1 ar"ı-(*or* ē"rı-)ol'o-jı; 2 ăr"e-(*or* ā"re-)ŏl'o-ğy, *n. Astron.* A study of the physical condition of the planet Mars. [< Gr. *Arēs*, Mars, + -OLOGY.]

ar"e-om'e-ter, 1 ar"ı-em'ı-tər; 2 ăr"e-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, usually a hydrometer. [< Gr. *araios*, rare, + *metron*, measure.]

A"re-op'a-gus, 1 ē"rı-(*or* ar"ı-)ep'ə-gus; 2 ā"re-(*or* ăr"e-)ŏp'a-gŭs, *n.* A hill on which the highest court of ancient Athens held its sessions; hence, the court itself. [L., < Gr. *Areiopagos*, < *Arēs*, Mars, + *pagos*, hill.]—**Ar"e-op'a-gite,** *n.* A member of the court of the Areopagus.

A"re-qui'pa, 1 ā"rē-kī'pa; 2 ā"re-kī'pa, *n.* A city in S. Peru, capital of the department of that name; pop. 40,000.

A'res, 1 ē'rīz; 2 â'rēş, *n. Gr. Myth.* The Greek god of war; identified with the Roman Mars.

a-rête', 1 ə-rēt'; 2 a-ret', *n.* [F.] A sharp mountain spur or ridge.

Ar"e-thu'sa, 1 ar"ı-thū'sə; 2 ăr"e-thū'sa, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A nymph, guardian of the fountain bearing the name. **2.** *Bot.* A bulbous genus of orchids of North America, having a leafless or one-leaved space and rose-colored flowers. **3.** [a-] Any plant of this genus.

A-rez'zo, 1 ə-ret'zo; 2 a-rĕt'zo, *n.* **1.** A province in central Italy; 1,274 sq. m.; pop. 283,670. **2.** Its capital; pop. of commune 50,100.

arg., *abbr. Argentum* (L., silver), (*Her.*) argent.

Ar-gæ'us, 1 ar-gī'us; 2 ăr-ğē'ŭs, *n.* Highest mountain in Asia Minor; 13,100 ft.

ar'gal[1], 1 är'gal; 2 är'ğal, *n.* Same as ARGOL.

ar'gal[2], *n.* Same as ARGALI.

ar'gal||, 1 är'gal; 2 är'ğal, *conj.* Therefore. [Cor. of L. *ergo.*]

ar'ga-la, 1 är'gə-la; 2 är'ğa-la, *n.* An adjutant-bird; a marabou. [Hind.]

ar'ga-li, 1 är'gə-lī; 2 är'ğa-lī, *n.* [Mongol & Tungusian.] **1.** An Asiatic wild sheep (*Ovus argali*) of stout build, with very large and thick horns curved spirally outward. **2.** One of other wild sheep, as the bearded *argali* or audad; the American *argali* or bighorn.

Argali. 1/72

Ar'gand, 1 är'gand; 2 är'ğand, *a.* Pertaining to the system of lighting devised by Aimé Argand of Geneva (about 1782).—**Argand burner,** a burner producing a hollow cylindrical flame, supplied with air within as well as without.—**A. lamp,** a lamp having a tubular wick and admitting air both inside and outside of the flame.

ar'gent, 1 är'jent; 2 är'ğĕnt. **I.** *a.* Like or made of silver; white; silvery. **ar-gen'tal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** *Her.* The white color of armorial bearings, symbolic of purity, innocence, etc. **2.** Silver. **3.** Silvery quality or color; whiteness. [F., < L. *argentum*, silver.]—**ar'gen-tan,** *n.* German silver.—**ar'gen-tate.** **I.** *a.* Silvery or shining-white. **II.** *n. Chem.* A salt in which silver acts as an acid radical.—**ar"gen-ta'tion.** *n.* A coating or plating with silver.—**ar-gen'te-ous,** *a.* Like silver; silvery.—**ar-gen'tic,** *a. Chem.* Containing or pertaining to silver, especially in its higher valence or ordinary proportion; as, *argentic* chlorid (AgCl).—**ar"gen-tif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or producing silver; as, *argentiferous* (silver-bearing) ore.—**ar-gen'tous,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing silver in its lower valence or higher proportion; as, *argentous* chlorid (Ag_2Cl). These compounds are rare.—**ar-gen'tum,** *n. Chem.* [L.] Silver.

Ar"gen'teuil', 1 är"jōn'tū'yə; 2 är"zhăn'tū'ye, *n.* A town in Seine-et-Oise department, France.

Ar"gen-ti'na, *n.* The Argentine Republic.

ar'gen-tine, 1 är'jen-tin *or* -tain; 2 är'ğĕn-tĭn *or* -tīn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Silvery. **2.** [A-] Of or pertaining to the Argentine Republic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Silver-coated white metal; also, silver. **2.** A precipitate of tin and zinc. **3.** A pearly calcite. **4.** The silvery pigment of fish-scales. **5.** [A-] A native or citizen of the Argentine Republic.—**Ar"gen-tin'e-an,** *n.*

Ar'gen-tine Re-pub'lic, 1 är'jen-tin; 2 är'ğĕn-tĭn. A federal republic in South America; 1,153,119 sq. m.; pop. 8,698,516; capital, Buenos Aires.

ar'gen-tite, 1 är'jen-tait; 2 är'ğĕn-tīt, *n. Mineral.* An

isometric, lead-gray, sectile silver sulfid (Ag_2S). [< L. *argentum*, silver.]

ar'gen-tol, 1 är'jen-tŏl *or* -tōl; 2 är'ĝĕn-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A silver salt derived from quinolin ($C_9H_7N(OH)SO_3Ag$), used as an antiseptic. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + -OL.]

Ar'ges, 1 ar'jēsh; 2 är'zhēsh, *n.* A river of S. Roumania; 1,150 m. to Danube river. **Ar'gesh‡**; **Ar'jish‡**.

Ar-gier'‖, *n.* Algiers.

ar'gil, 1 är'jil; 2 är'ĝil, *n.* **1.** Potters' clay; white clay. **2.** Aluminite. [< Gr. *argillos*, < *argos*, white.]

—**ar'gil-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Containing or yielding argil.

ar"gil-la'ceous, 1 är"jı-lē'shus; 2 är"ĝi-lā'shŭs, *a.* Containing, consisting of, or like clay; clayey.

ar'gil-lite, 1 är'jı-lıt; 2 är'ĝi-lit, *n.* A fissile argillaceous rock.

ar-gil'lous, 1 ar-jil'us; 2 är-ĝil'ŭs, *a.* Argillaceous; clayey.

Ar"gi-nu'sæ, 1 är"jı-nū'sē; 2 är'ĝi-nū'sē, *n.* Islands between Lesbos and Asia Minor; the scene of the defeat of the Spartans under Callicratidas by Athenians, 406 B. C.

Ar'give, 1 är'jaiv *or* -gaiv; 2 är'ĝiv *or* -ĝīv. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Argos, or, loosely, to Greece in general; Greek. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Argos; loosely, a Greek.

ar'gle, 1 är'gl; 2 är'ĝl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To wrangle; argue. **ar'-gie-bar'gle‡**.

Ar'go, 1 är'go; 2 är'ĝo, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The ship in which Jason and the Argonauts sailed for the golden fleece. **2.** *Astron.* A large southern constellation, the Ship, now generally divided into four parts.

ar'gol, 1 är'gel; 2 är'ĝŏl, *n.* Crude cream of tartar.

Ar'go-lis, 1 är'go-lis; 2 är'ĝo-lis, *n.* In ancient Greece, the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus, politically more or less under the control of the city of Argos.

ar'gon, 1 är'gen; 2 är'ĝŏn, *n.* A gaseous component of the atmosphere, discovered by Lord Rayleigh and Sir William Ramsay in 1894. It is soluble as is oxygen in water, boils at −186.1° C., and solidifies at −189.6° C. No compounds of argon are known. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *ergon*, work; from its inertness.]

Ar'go-naut, 1 är'go-nōt; 2 är'ĝo-nąt, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One who sailed with Jason, in the ship "Argo," for the golden fleece. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* A gold-seeker who went to California in 1849. **3.** [*a-*] An octopod cuttlefish having a papery shell; a paper-nautilus. **ar"go-nau'tid‡.** [< Gr. *Argonautēs*, < *Argō*, the ship, + *nautēs*, sailor.]—**Ar"go-nau'tic**, *a.*

Ar"gonne', 1 är'gen'; 2 är'ĝŏn', *n.* A wooded plateau in E. France, between Toul and Mézières, where severe fighting between French and Germans occurred 1914 to 1917, the latter being driven out by American troops, Sept. 20 to Oct. 11, 1918, and the forest cleared by Nov. 3.

Ar'gos, 1 är'ges; 2 är'ĝŏs, *n.* An ancient city of Greece.

ar'go-sy, 1 är'go-sı; 2 är'ĝo-sy, *n.* [-SIES[2], *pl.*] A large, richly laden ship, as formerly of Ragusa. [< It. *Ragusea*, < *Ragusa*, port in Dalmatia.]

ar'got, 1 är'go *or* är'get; 2 är'ĝō *or* är'ĝŏt, *n.* The peculiar phraseology of any class; slang; originally, a jargon used by thieves and rogues. [F.]—**ar-got'ic**, *a.*

Arg. Rep., *abbr.* Argentine Republic.

ar'gue, 1 är'gjū; 2 är'ĝū, *v.* [AR'GUED; AR'GU-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To urge reasons for or against; debate; discuss. **2.** To influence (a person) by argument. **3.** To prove; show; imply. **4†.** To accuse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To present arguments. **2.** To contend in argument; reason. [< L. *arguo*, show.]

Syn.: debate, demonstrate, discuss, dispute, prove, question, reason. To *argue* (L. *arguo*, show) is to show the reasons for or against, so as to make a matter clear by reasoning; to *discuss* (L. *dis*, apart, + *quatio*, shake) is to make a matter apart for examination or analysis. One may *argue* or *discuss* a matter by himself; or with advocates, to make all clear; or with opponents, to *prove* his position and answer objections. We *argue* a case, *dispute* a bill. One side may do all the *arguing;* in *debating* both sides take part. See DISPUTE; PLEAD; REASON.—Prep.: we argue *with* a person, *about* or *on* a subject, *for* or *against* a statement, opinion, etc.; we argue a person *into* or *out of* a course of action; we argue *from* a cause *to* an effect.

—**ar'gu-a-bl(ĕ)**, *a.*—**ar'gu-er**, *n.*

ar'gu-fy, 1 är'giu-fai; 2 är'ĝū-fỹ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To worry with arguing. **2.** To contend for pertinaciously or annoyingly. **3.** To signify. **II.** *i.* **1.** To argue, especially obstinately or merely for the sake of the argument; wrangle. **2.** To have weight or import. [< ARGUE + -FY.]

ar'gu-ment, 1 är'gju-ment *or* -ment; 2 är'ĝū-ment, *n.* **1.** A reason offered for or against something; something offered in proof; evidence. **2.** A course of reasoning by the use of evidence; demonstration. **3.** *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. **4.** A contest in reasoning; debate; discussion. **5.** The plot or gist of a work; a summary. **6†.** A subject of controversy. [< L. *argumentum*, < *arguo*, prove.]

Syn.: see REASON; REASONING.

—**ar"gu-men-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The logical setting forth of premises and the drawing of conclusions therefrom. **2.** Debate; argument.—**ar"gu-men'ta-tiv(e)**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or marked by argument; given to argumentation.—**ar"gu-men'ta-tiv(e)-ly**, *adv.*—**ar"gu-men'ta-tiv(e)-ness**, *n.*

Ar'gus, 1 är'gus; 2 är'ĝŭs. *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A giant having a hundred eyes; killed by Hermes. **2.** [*a-*] A sharp-eyed, watchful person; a guardian. **3.** [*a-*] An East-Indian pheasant (genus *Argus*).—**Ar'gus-eyed"**, *a.* Sharp-sighted; vigilant.

ar-gute', 1 ar-gjūt'; 2 är-ĝūt', *a.* **1.** Quick or subtle; sharp; shrewd; shrill of sound. **2.** *Bot.* Sharp-toothed, as a serrate leaf. [< L. *argutus*, < *arguo*, show.]

Ar-gyll', 1 ar-gail'; 2 är-ĝỹl', *n.* **1.** A shire of W. Scotland; 3,110 sq. m.; pop. 76,860. **Ar-gyll'shire‡.** **2.** 8th **Duke of** (1823–1900), George Douglas Campbell, British statesman and philosophical writer; *Primeval Man.* **3.** 9th **Duke of** (1845–1914), John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, British statesman, Governor-general of Canada (1878–1883). **Ar-gyle'‡.**

ar-gyr'o-dite, 1 ar-jir'o-dait; 2 är-ĝir'o-dit, *n. Mineral.* A steel-gray metallic silver mineral (Ag_8GeS_6), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.—**ar'gy-rol**, *n.* A brownish preparation of silver, used as a substitute for lunar caustic: a trade name.

Ari., Ariz. (official), *abbr.* Arizona. [melody.

a'ri-a, 1 ā'ri-ə *or* ā'ri-ə; 2 ā'ri-ä *or* ā'ri-a, *n.* [It.] An air; a

A"ri-ad'ne, 1 ā"ri-ad'ni; 2 ā"ri-ād'ne, *n. Myth.* Daughter of Minos; led Theseus out of the labyrinth by a thread.

A'ri-an[1], 1 ē'ri-ən; 2 ā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Arius or Arianism. **II.** *n.* A believer in Arianism.—**A'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrines of Arius (4th century) and his followers, denying that Christ is of one substance with the Father.

A'ri-an[2], *a. & n. Ethnol.* Same as ARYAN.

-arian, *suffix.* Used in forming adjectives and adjectival nouns denoting occupation, age, sect, etc.; as, predestin*arian*. [< L. *-arius*, -ARY, + *-anus*, -AN.]

a-ri'ca, 1 ə-ri'kə; 2 ä-ri'eä, *n.* A seaport in the province of Tacna, Chile; pop. about 6,000; the scene of a severe earthquake in 1868.

ar'id, 1 ar'id; 2 är'id, *a.* **1.** Parched with heat; dry; barren. **2.** Without interest; also, profitless. [< L. *aridus*, < *areo*, be dry.]—**a-rid'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The state or quality of being arid. **ar'id-ness‡.**

A'ri-el[1], 1 ē'ri-el; 2 ā'ri-ĕl, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Myth.* A spirit of the air or water. **3.** In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, a tricksy sprite, who aids Prospero. **4.** The inner satellite of Uranus. [Heb., altar.]

a'ri-el[2], *n.* An African gazel (*Gazella dama*). **ariel gazel‡.**

A'ri-es, 1 ē'ri-iz; 2 ā'ri-ēs, *n. Astron.* A constellation, the Ram; also, the first sign of the zodiac. See CONSTELLATION.

a"ri-et'ta, 1 ā"ri-et'tə; 2 ä"ri-ĕt'tä, *n.* [It.] A short aria. **a"ri-ette'‡.** [rightly; exactly.

a-right', 1 ə-rait'; 2 ə-rīt', *adv.* In a right way; correctly;

ar'il, 1 ar'il; 2 är'il, *n. Bot.* An accessory covering of a seed. [< LL. *arilli*, dried grapes, < L. *aridus*, ARID.]—**ar'il-late**, *a.* **ar'il-lat"ed‡.**—**ar'il-lode**, *n. Bot.* A false aril; an outgrowth originating at or around the micropyle; as, the gashed *aril* of the nutmeg (mace) and, according to some authorities, the red pulpy *aril* of the climbing bittersweet.

Ar"i-ma-thæ'a, 1 ar"ı-mə-thi'ə; 2 är"i-ma-thē'a, *n.* A town of ancient Palestine.—**Ar"i-ma-thæ'an** *or* **-the'an**, *a.* Of or belonging to Arimathæa, the home of Joseph.

A-ri'on, 1 ə-rai'ən; 2 ə-rī'on, *n.* A Greek poet and musician of Lesbos; reputed inventor of dithyrambic poetry. Returning from Sicily, after a successful musical competition, he was forced to leap into the sea by sailors who robbed him, but he was saved by a dolphin. He is said to have flourished about 700 B. C.

ar"i-ose', 1 ar"ı-ōs'; 2 är"i-ōs', *a.* Of or pertaining to an air or aria; melodious as distinguished from harmonic; song-like. [< It. *arioso*, < *aria;* see AIR[2], *n.*]

a'ri-o'so, 1 ā"ri-o'sō; 2 ä"ri-o'so, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Of the nature of or in the manner of an aria and a recitative combined; arioso. [Italian poet; *Orlando Furioso*, etc.

A"ri-os'to, 1 ā"ri-es'tō; 2 ä"ri-ōs'to, **Lodovico** (1474–1533). An

a-rise', } 1 ə-raiz'; 2 ə-rīz', *vi.* [A-ROSE', A-ROZE'[P], A-RIS'EN,
a-rize'[P], } A-RIZ'ı[NP], A-RIS'ING.] **1.** To spring forth; appear; issue; originate. **2.** To get up; come up; rise; ascend. **3.** To revive from death. [< AS.; see A-[4] and RISE.]

Ar"is-ta'us, 1 ar"ıs-tā'us; 2 är"is-tē'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* An early Arcadian deity, the protector of herdsmen and hunters, and teacher of several useful industries, such as bee-keeping and wool-spinning.

A"ris-tar'chus, 1 ar"ıs-tār'kus; 2 är"is-tär'eŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A Greek astronomer in the 3d century B. C.; taught that the earth revolves around the sun. **3.** (220–142 B. C.) A grammarian and critic of Alexandria. [Gr.]

a-ris'tate, 1 ə-ris'tēt; 2 a-ris'tāt, *a.* Having a beard-like appendage; awned.

Ar"is-ti'des, 1 ar"ıs-tai'dīz; 2 är"is-ti'dēĝ, *n.* A Greek statesman and general in the 5th century B. C.: surnamed "the Just."

Ar"is-tip'pus, 1 ar"ıs-tip'us; 2 är"is-tip'ŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (425?–366? B. C.) of Cyrene.

ar"is-toc'ra-cy, 1 ar"ıs-tek'rə-sı; 2 ăr"is-tŏe'ra-çy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A hereditary nobility; a class or order having prescriptive rank and rights, or being preeminent by birth, culture, or wealth; the chief persons of a country. **2.** Government by select persons or nobles. [< Gr. *aristos*, best, + *krateō*, rule.]—**ar-is'to-crat**, *n.* **1.** A member of an aristocracy. **2.** A proud and exclusive person. **3.** One who prefers an aristocratic form of government.—**ar"is-to-crat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy; oligarchic; haughty; exclusive. **-i-cal‡.**—**ar"is-to-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar'is-tol, 1 ar'ıs-tel *or* -tōl; 2 ăr'is-tŏl *or* -tōl, *n. Chem.* A reddish-brown odorless amorphous compound ($C_{20}H_{24}O_2I_2$), derived from thymol by treatment with sodium hydrate, iodin, and potassium iodid: used in powdered form in surgery as an antiseptic. [< Gr. *aristos*, best, + -OL.]

ar"is-to-lo'chi-a'ceous, 1 ar"ıs-to-lō'ki-ē'shus; 2 ăr"is-to-lō'-ei-ā'shŭs, *a.* Belonging to a family (*Aristolochiaceæ*) of apetalous plants—the birthwort family—tropical climbers or twiners, with irregular, dingy, often offensive-smelling flowers.

Ar"is-toph'a-nes, 1 ar"ıs-tof'ə-nīz; 2 ăr"is-tŏf'a-nēĝ, *n.* A Greek poet and dramatist (444?–380? B. C.).

Ar'is-tot-le, 1 ar'ıs-tot-l; 2 ăr'is-tŏt-l, *n.* A Greek philosopher (384–322 B. C.); pupil of Plato.—**Aristotle's lantern**, the oral skeleton of the mouth-parts of a sea-urchin.—**Ar"is-to-te'li-an**, 1 -to-ti'hən; 2 -to-tē'li-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Aristotle. **II.** *n.* An adherent of Aristotle.—**Aristotelian logic**, the logic of Aristotle, the most important feature of which was syllogism: also, the formal logic originated by Aristotle.

a-ris'to-type, 1 ə-rĭs'to-tīp; 2 a-rĭs'to-tȳp, *n. Phot.* A print made on paper treated as with mixed collodion and gelatin. [< Gr. *aristos*, best, + -TYPE.]

a-ris'tu-late, 1 ə-rĭs'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lēt; 2 a-rĭs'chu-[*or* -tū-]lāt, *a. Bot.* Having a small awn. [< L. *arista*, beard of grain.]

arith., *abbr.* Arithmetic, arithmetical.

a-rith'me-tic, 1 ə-rĭth'mi-tĭk; 2 a-rĭth'me-tĭc, *n.* **1.** The science of numbers and computation. **2.** A treatise upon this science. [< L. *arithmetica*, < Gr. *arithmos*, number.]—**ar''ith-met'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**a-rith''me-ti'cian,** *n.* One who uses or is skilled in arithmetic.—**a-rith''mo-ma'ni-a,** *n. Psychol.* The impulse to count everything.—**ar''ith-mom'e-ter,** *n.* A calculating-machine.

-arium, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns denoting a place for (as, *aquarium*), or that which confers or is connected with. [L., neut. of *-arius*; see -ARY.]

A-ri'us, 1 ə-rī'us *or* ē'ri-us; 2 a-rī'ûs *or* ä'ri-ûs, *n.* See ARIAN[1].

Ar''i-zo'na, 1 ar''i-zō'nə; 2 ăr''i-zō'na, *n.* A S. W. State of the United States; 113,956 sq. m.; pop. 333,900; capital, Phœnix.

Ar'lish, *n.* Same as ARGES.

ark, 1 ärk; 2 ärk, *n.* **1.** *Script.* (1) The ship of Noah (*Gen.* vi, 14–22). (2) The chest containing the tables of the law (*Ex.* xxv, 10, etc.). Called also the **ark of the covenant.** (3) The papyrus cradle of Moses (*Ex.* ii, 3). **2.** A flat-bottomed freight-boat or scow. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* Safety; the idea or reflection of truth proved to be as immortal as its principle. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 581 [STEWART '10.] **4†.** A coffer, chest, or bin. [< AS. *arc*, < L. *arca*, chest.]

Ark., *abbr.* Arkansas (official).

Ark'an-sas, 1 ärk'ən-sȯ; 2 ärk'an-są, *n.* **1.** A river rising in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing S. E. 1,514 m. to the Mississippi in Arkansas. **2.** A State of the S. central United States; 53,335 sq. m.; pop. 1,752,200; capital, Little Rock.

Ar'kan-sas City. A city in central Kansas; pop. 11,260.

Ark'wright, 1 ärk'rait; 2 ärk'rit, **Sir Richard** (1732–1792). An English cotton-manufacturer; invented spinning-frame.

Arl'berg, 1 ärl'bėrg; 2 ärl'bĕrg, *n.* A branch of the Algau Alps, pierced by a tunnel 6½ m. long.

arles[1], 1 ärlz; 2 ärlg, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Earnest-money. **arles'-pen''ny‡.** **2.** An earnest. [Roman ruins.

Arles[2], 1 ȧrl; 2 ärl, *n.* A city in S. E. France; pop. 31,000; has

Ar''leux', 1 ar''lō'; 2 ăr''lû', *n.* A village in Nord dept., France, near ARRAS.

Ar'ling-ton, 1 ȧr'liŋ-tən; 2 är'ling-ton, *n.* **1.** A village in N. E. Virginia; site of national cemetery. **2.** A town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 18,670.

Ar''lon', 1 ar''lōn'; 2 ăr''lōn', *n.* A city in S. E. Belgium; pop. 12,020; entered by Germans, 1914.

arm, 1 ȧrm; 2 ärm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply with instruments of warfare. **2.** To provide with mental or moral means of defense or attack. **3.** To furnish with means requisite, as for an undertaking. **II.** *i.* To have or take arms. [< L. *armo*, arm, < *arma*, weapons.]

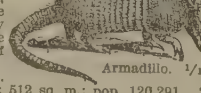
arm[2], *n.* **1.** The upper limb of the human body, from the shoulder to the hand or to the wrist; specifically, in human anatomy, the part from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint. **2.** *Zool.* (1) The fore limb of other vertebrates than man. (2) An arm-like part or appendage. **3.** Anything branching out like an arm from the main body, or set apart or considered as a distinct part or branch; a subdivision; as, an *arm* of the sea. **4.** (1) One of the projecting members of an anchor, ending in a fluke. (2) An end of a yard. **5.** Strength to accomplish or aid; might; as, the *arm* of the law. [< AS. *arm.*]—**arm'chair'',** *n.* A chair with supports for the arms.—**arm'hole'',** *n.* **1.** An opening for the arm in a garment. **2.** The armpit.—**arm'pit'',** *n.* The cavity under the arm.

arm[3], *n.* **1.** A weapon. **2.** A distinct branch of the military service. See ARMS.

Arm., *abbr.* Armenian, Armoric.—**arm.,** *abbr.* Armor.

ar-ma'da, 1 ar-mē'də *or* -mä'də; 2 är-mä'da *or* -mä'da, *n.* A fleet of war-vessels. [Sp.]—**Invincible Armada,** the fleet sent against England by Spain in 1588. It was scattered and partially defeated and then destroyed by storms. **Spanish A.‡.**

ar''ma-dil'lo, 1 ȧr''mə-dil'o; 2 ăr''ma-dil'o, *n.* An American burrowing, nocturnal mammal having an armor-like covering. [Sp.]



Armadillo. 1/12

Ar''ma-ged'don, 1 ȧr''mə-ged'ən; 2 ăr''ma-gĕd'on, *n. Bib.* The plain of Esdraelon; scene of many battles; hence, the prophetic scene of the great battle at the end of the world. *Rev.* xvi, 16.

Ar-magh', 1 ar-mä'; 2 är-mȧ', *n.* **1.** A county of Ulster, Ireland; 512 sq. m.; pop. 120,291. **2.** Its county-seat; pop. 7,000.

ar'ma-ment, 1 ȧr'mə-ment *or* -ment; 2 är'ma-ment, *n.* **1.** A land or naval force. **2.** The guns and munitions of a fortification or vessel. **3.** Equipment, or the act of equipping, for action, as for defense. SYN.: see ARMY.

ar'ma-ture, 1 ȧr'mə-chur *or* -tûr; 2 är'ma-chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** A piece of soft iron joining the poles of a magnet; specif., in a dynamo or electric motor, the rotary laminated iron core carrying the coils of insulated wire to be moved through the field; also, the tinfoil coating of a Leyden jar. **2.** (1) A means of offense or defense, as the shells of animals, prickles on plants, etc. (2) A set of organs. **3‖.** Body-armor; personal equipment for battle. [< L.[F] *armo*, arm.]—**ar'ma-ture,** *vt.* To furnish or provide with an armature. [W.]

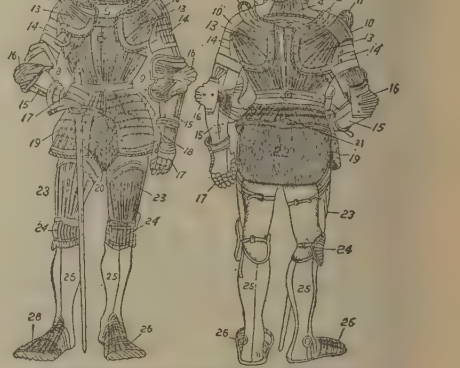
armed, armd[3], 1 ȧrmd; 2 ärmd, *pa.* Provided with arms.

Ar-me'ni-a, 1 ar-mī'nī-ə; 2 är-mē'ni-a, *n.* A mountainous table-land in N. E. Asia Minor; pop. (1917) 2,159,000; proclaimed its independence in August, 1918; scene of Turkish massacres of Christians in 1914 and 1920.—**Ar-me'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to Armenia or the Armenians. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Armenia. **2.** The language of Armenia.

Ar''men'tières', 1 ar''mañ''tyär'; 2 är''mañ''tyēr', *n.* A manufacturing town in N. France; pop. 28,630; occupied by Germans in 1914; entered by the British, 1917, but evacuated April 11, 1918, and by Germans in retreat October 6, 1918.

ar'met, 1 ȧr'met; 2 är'mĕt, *n.* [F.] A light steel helmet of the 15th and 16th centuries, with vizor and neck-guard.

arm'ful, 1 ȧrm'ful; 2 ärm'ful, *n.* That which is held, or can be held, in the arm or arms.—**arm'hole,** *n.* See ARM[1], *n.*



Armor of the Period of Maximilian I (15th Cent.).

1. Helmet (armet). 2. Vizor, or beaver (lowered), showing 2*a*, eye-slit, and 2*b*, rose, or hinge. 3. Chin-piece (mentonnière). 4. Neck-guards. 5. Gorget. 6. Cuirass or breastplate. 7. Back-plate of cuirass. 8. Lance-rest. 9. Girdle. 10. Shoulder-pieces (pauldrons). 11. Raised shoulder-piece to turn lance-points (passegardes). 12. Fastening-pins or rivets. 13. Armpit-guards (pallettes). 14. Upper arm-guards (rerebraces). 15. Lower arm-guards (vambraces). 16. Elbow-pieces. 17. Mailed gloves or gauntlets. 18. Waist-piece (braguette). 19. Upper thigh-guards (tassets and tuilles). 20. Mailed apron (braconnière). 21. Loin-guards (gardes-reines). 22. Lower back-plate (culet). 23. Thigh-guards (cuishes). 24. Knee-pieces (genouillères). 25. Greaves (jambes). 26. Shoes of mail (sollerets. or pédieux).

ar'mi-ger, 1 ȧr'mi-jər; 2 är'mi-ger, *n.* An armor-bearer; a squire; also, one entitled to bear heraldic arms. [L., < *arma*, weapons, + *gero*, bear.] **ar-mig'er-o†.**

ar'mil-la-ry, 1 ȧr'mi-lē-ri; 2 är'mi-lä-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a ring or rings. [< L. *armilla*, ring.]

arm'ing, 1 ȧrm'iŋ; 2 ärm'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of supplying with or taking arms; also, that with which anything is armed. **2.** *Naut.* (1) Tallow on the lower end of a sounding-plummet to bring up specimens from the bottom. (2) A magnet-armature.

Ar-min'i-us, 1 ar-min'ī-us; 2 är-min'i-ûs, *n.* **1.** See HERMANN. **2. Jacobus** (1560–1609), a Dutch Protestant theologian.—**Ar-min'i-an,** *a. & n.*—**Ar-min'i-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of Arminius and his followers, opposed to Calvinism chiefly as holding a less rigorous view of the divine sovereignty.

ar-mip'o-tent‡, 1 ar-mip'o-tent; 2 är-mip'o-tĕnt, *a.* Mighty in arms. [< L. *arma*, arms, + *potens(t-)s*, powerful.]—**ar-mip'o-tence,** *n.*

ar'mi-stice, } 1 ȧr'mi-stis; 2 är'mi-stĭc, *n. Mil.* A tempo-
ar'mi-stis[3], } rary cessation, by mutual agreement, of hostilities; a truce; specifically [A-], the cessation of hostilities on the western front in the World War, November 11, 1918. [< L.[F] *arma*, arms, + *sto*, stand.]

arm'let, 1 ȧrm'let; 2 ärm'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A little arm. **2.** An ornamental band or armor for the arm. **3.** A small, short sleeve. [board. **ar-moi'rie‡.**

ar-moire', 1 ar-mwär'; 2 är-mwär'. *n.* [F.] An ambry; a cup-

ar'mor, 1 ȧr'mər; 2 är'mor. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To furnish with or put on armor. **II.** *n.* A defensive covering, as of mail for a warrior, or of metallic plates for a war-vessel, a diver's suit, etc. See illus. above. [< L.[F] *armatura*, armor.]

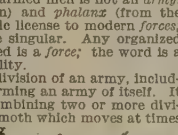
SYN.: see ARMS.—**ar'mor-bear''er,** *n.* One who bore the armor of a warrior; a squire.—**ar'mor-er,** *n.* A maker, repairer, or custodian of arms or armor.—**ar-mo'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to heraldry or heraldic arms.—**ar'mo-ry[1],** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A place for the safe-keeping of arms. **2.** A building for the use of a body of militia, including generally storage for arms and equipments, drill-rooms, etc. **3.** [U. S.] A plant for making arms. **4.** Arms collectively; armor. **5.** The craft or trade of making arms.

Ar-mor'i-ca, 1 ar-mer'i-kə; 2 är-mŏr'i-ca, *n.* A district of ancient Gaul; modern Brittany.—**Ar-mor'ic,** *a.*—**Ar-mor'i-can,** *a. & n.*

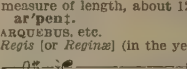
TYPES OF ARMOR

I. Harness of Plate-armor (14th cent.). II. Large Bassinet with Pivoted Visor (14th cent.). III. Knight's Jousting Armor (16th cent.). IV. Breastplate Armor with Tonleted Skirt. V. Complete suit of 15th-century Plate-armor, showing *a*, timber; *b*, eye-slit, hinged on nose; *c*, ventail; *d*, shoulder-guard; *e*, cuirass or breastplate; *f*, upper arm-guard; *g*, lance-rest; *h*, elbow-guard; *i*, mailed apron; *j*, gauntlet; *k*, upper thigh-guard or tasset; *l*, coat of mail; *m*, thigh-guard; *n*, knee-piece; *o*, poulaine; *p*, shoe of mail; *q*, greave; *r*, shield; *s*, neck-guard; *t*, helmet; *u*, plume. VI. Tournament Harness (15th cent.). VII, VIII. Chased Buckler and Helmet (16th cent.). IX. Harness of Chased Scale Armor (16th cent.). X. Jousting Harness of Knight and Horse (16th cent.). XI. Armor-guard for Left Arm (16th cent.). XII. Large Capeline, as Worn by Foot-guards (17th cent.). XIII. Harness of Chased Milanese Armor (16th cent.).

ar'mo-ry², *n.* **1.** Heraldic arms. **2.** Heraldry.
ar'mour, etc. Same as ARMOR, etc.
ar"mo-zine', 1 är"mo-zīn'; 2 är"mo-zīn', *n.* A plain silk formerly used for clerical robes, etc. [< F. *armoisin,* < LL. *ermesinus,* taffeta.] **ar"mo-zeen'**†.
arm'pit, *n.* See ARM¹, *n.*
arms, 1 ärmz; 2 ärms, *n. pl.* **1.** Weapons of offense, collectively; also, formerly, armor. **2.** The military service; war as a profession. **3.** The official insignia or device of a state, person, or family. [< L.² *arma,* weapons.]
Syn.: armor, weapons. *Arms* are implements of attack; *armor* is a defensive covering. Any vessel provided with cannon is an *armed* vessel; an *armored* ship is steel-clad. Anything that can be wielded in fight may be a *weapon; arms* are especially made and designed for conflict.
arm'seye', *n.* An armhole.
ar'mure, 1 ärˈmiūr; 2 ärˈmūr, *n.* [F.] **1.** A twilled woolen dress-fabric sometimes containing silk or cotton. **2.** The manner of laying out loom-harness to produce a definite class of tissues.
ar'my, 1 ärˈmi; 2 ärˈmy, *n.* [AR'MIES², *pl.*] **1.** A large organized body of men armed for military service on land. **2.** Any large, united body, as of persons. **3.** A host. [< F. *armée,* < L. *armo,* arm.]
Syn.: armament, force, forces, host, legions, military, multitude, phalanx, soldiers, soldiery, troops. *Host* is used for any vast and orderly assemblage; as, the stars are called the heavenly *host. Multitude* expresses number without order or organization. Organization and unity rather than numbers are the essentials of an *army;* a *multitude* of armed men is not an *army,* but a mob. *Legion* (from the Latin) and *phalanx* (from the Greek) are applied by a kind of poetic license to modern *forces;* the plural *legions* is preferred to the singular. Any organized body of men by whom law is executed is a *force;* the word is a usual term for the police of any locality.
—**ar'my-corps",** *n.* The largest division of an army, including all branches of the service and forming an army of itself. It is formed in the United States by combining two or more divisions.—**a.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a moth which moves at times in vast destructive hosts.—**standing a.,** the body of regular soldiers permanently maintained by a government.


Army-worm.
a, imago; *b,* larva; *c,* pupa.

Arn'hem, 1 ärnˈhem; 2 ärnˈhĕm, *n.* **1.** Capital of Gelderland province, Netherlands; pop. 71,000. **Arn'heim**†. **2. Arnhem Land,** a district on the N. coast of South Australia.
ar'ni-ca, 1 ärˈni-kə; 2 ärˈni-ca *n.* **1.** A herb (genus *Arnica*) of the aster family. **2.** An external remedy, for sprains and bruises, made from this herb.
Ar'no, 1 ärˈno; 2 ärˈno, *n.* A river of Tuscany, flowing 150 m. to the Mediterranean sea.
Ar'nold, 1 ärˈnəld; 2 ärˈnold, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. G. **Ar'nold,** 1 ärˈnolt, 2 ärˈnolt; It. **Ar-nol'do,** 1 ar-nōlˈdo, 2 är-nōlˈdo. **2. Benedict** (1741–1801), an American general; traitor in the Revolutionary War. **3. Sir Edwin** (1832–1904), an English poet and Orientalist. **4. Matthew** (1822–1888), an English essayist; poet. **5. Thomas** (1795–1842), an English divine and historian. [Teut. *masc.,* eagle-power.]
Ar'nold von Win'kel-ried, 1 ärˈnolt fon viŋˈkel-rīt; 2 ärˈnolt fōn viŋˈkél-rēt. A Swiss patriot said to have enabled the Swiss to defeat the Austrians at the battle of Sempach (1386), by creating a breach in their line by grasping all the pikes he could hold and burying them in his own body.
ar-not'to, 1 ar-nɛtˈo; 2 är-nōtˈo, *n.* **1.** A small tropical American tree of the Indian plum family, producing the annatto of commerce. **2.** Same as ANNATTO. [Sp. Am.] **ar-nat'to**†.
A-roi'de-æ, 1 ə-reiˈdi-i; 2 a-rōiˈdē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The arum family.—**ar'oid,** *a. & n.*—**a-roi'de-ous,** *a.*
a-roint', 1 ə-reintˈ; 2 a-rōintˈ, *v.* [Archaic or Poet.] To betake out of the way; in the imperative, with reflexive *thee* or *ye,* avaunt! begone! **a-roynt'**†.
a-ro'ma, 1 ə-rōˈmə; 2 a-rōˈma, *n.* [-MAS² or -MA-TA, 1 -mə-tə; 2 -ma-ta, *pl.*] Fragrance, as from plants; agreeable odor. [< Gr.ᵗ *aróma,* spice.]—**ar"o-mat'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an aroma; fragrant; spicy. **2.** Containing or derived from the hydrocarbon benzene. See phrase below. **ar"o-mat'i-cal**‡; **a-ro'ma-tous**‡. **II.** *n.* Any stimulant vegetable drug of agreeable odor.—**aromatic compounds,** compounds derived from the hydrocarbon benzene (C_6H_6), distinguished from those derived from methane (CH_4).—**a-ro'ma-tize,** *vt.*
A-roos'took, 1 ə-rūsˈtuk; 2 a-rōōsˈtōōk, *n.* A river (length 140 m.) in N. Maine.
a-rose', *imp.* of ARISE, *v.*
a-round', 1 ə-raundˈ; 2 a-roundˈ. **I.** *adv.* **1.** So as to encompass or encircle all sides; in various directions. **2.** So as to face the opposite way or different ways successively. **3.** From place to place; here and there. **4.** [Colloq.] Near. **II.** *prep.* **1.** On all or various sides of; about. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] In the region of; about the time of; as, to loaf *around* the city; *around* Christmas. [< A-¹ + ROUND.]
a-rouse', 1 ə-rauzˈ; 2 a-rouzˈ, *vt.* [A-ROUSED'; A-ROUS'ING.] To awaken; excite; animate; rouse.
Syn.: see ENCOURAGE; STIR.—**a-rous'al,** *n.* An arousing; awakening.
a-row', 1 ə-rōˈ; 2 a-rōˈ, *adv.* [Poet.] In a row.
ar-peg'gio, 1 är-pejˈo; 2 är-pĕjˈo, *n. Mus.* The sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously, as in playing the harp; also, a chord so played. See illus. in next column. [It., < *arpa* < LL. *harpa,* harp.]
ar'pent, 1 ärˈpent; 2 ärˈpĕnt, *n.* [F.] An old French measure of land of about an acre; used in Louisiana and in French Canada. The Canadian arpent is about .85 acre; the width of a square arpent is a common measure of length, about 12 rods or anything less than a league. **ar'pen**†.
ar'que-bus, etc. Same as HARQUEBUS, etc.
A. R. E., *abbr. Anno Regni Regis* [or *Reginæ*] (in the year of the king's [or queen's] reign).
arr., *abbr.* Arrival, arrive, arrived, arrives.
ar'rack, 1 arˈak; 2 ärˈăk, *n.* A strong Oriental liquor distilled from the juice of the coco-palm, etc.; hence, any distilled liquor. [< Ar. *'araq,* < *'araqa,* sweat.]


Arpeggio.

ar-raign', 1 a-rēnˈ; 2 ă-rānˈ, *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To call into court and cause to answer to an indictment. **2.** In general, to accuse. [< L.ᵒᴿ *ad,* to, + *ratio(n-),* reason.]
Syn.: accuse, censure, charge, cite, impeach, indict, summon. One may *charge* another with any fault, great or trifling, privately or publicly, formally or informally. *Accuse* suggests more of the formal and criminal. *Indict* and *arraign* apply strictly to judicial proceedings, and only an alleged criminal is *indicted* or *arraigned.* An alleged criminal is *indicted* by the grand jury and *arraigned* before the court. *Censure* carries the idea of fault but not of crime; it may be private and individual, or pubic and official. A judge, a president, or other officer of high rank may be *impeached* before the appropriate tribunal for high crimes; the veracity of a witness may be *impeached* by damaging evidence.—Ant.: acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, exonerate, forgive, overlook, pardon, release, set free.—Prep.: arraign *at* the bar, *before* the tribunal, *of* or *for* a crime: *on* or *upon* an indictment.—**ar-raign'ment,** *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns.*—**ar-raign'ment,** *n.* The act of arraigning; accusation.
Ar'ran, 1 arˈan; 2 arˈan, *n.* An island off Bute, Scotland; 168 sq. m.
ar-range', 1 a-rēnjˈ; 2 ă-rānjˈ, *v.* [AR-RANGED'; AR-RANG'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in definite or proper order. **2.** To agree upon the details of, as a plan; adjust; adapt. **3.** *Mus.* To change or adapt for certain purposes not in the composer's design. **II.** *i.* To make preparations; make an agreement or settlement. [< F. *à,* to, + *ranger,* range.] Syn.: see ADAPT; ADJUST; CLASSIFY; PREPARE; RANGE; REGULATE; SET; SETTLE.—**ar-range'ment,** *n.* **1.** An arranging or that which is arranged; disposition; order. **2.** A preparation, measure, or plan. **3.** Settlement, as of a dispute; adjustment. **4.** The style in which something is arranged, as a stage scene or combination of colors; a system of parts arranged; as, the *arrangement* of a library or museum. Syn.: see CONTRACT.
ar'rant, 1 arˈənt; 2 ărˈant, *a.* **1.** Notoriously bad; unmitigated. **2**†. Errant; wandering about: original sense. [Var. of ERRANT, with change of meaning from use in such expressions as *arrant thief.*] **ar'raunt**†.—**ar'rant-ly,** *adv.*
ar'ras¹, *n.* A fabric woven with colored figures or scenes; tapestry; esp., a hanging of such material for the walls of a room. [< *Arras,* in France.]—**ar'rassed,** *pa.* Hung or provided with arras.
Ar"ras'², 1 aˈrās'; 2 ă"rās', *n.* A fortified city of N. E. France; pop. 26,000. Here the French drove back the Germans April 9–14, 1917, and the Canadians defeated them Aug. 26–28, 1918.
ar'ra-sene, 1 ărˈə-sīn; 2 ărˈa-sēn. *n.* A chenille-like cord or wool or silk thread for embroidery. [< ARRAS¹.]
ar-ras'tre, 1 a-rūsˈtrē; 2 ă-rāsˈtrę, *n.* **1.** [Sp.] A rude Spanish-American ore-crushing mill with vat and rollers worked by a horizontal beam: used also for amalgamating. **2.** [P. I.] Lighterage, storage, and haulage, as of cargo. **ar-as'tra**†; **ar-ras'tra**‡.
ar-ray', 1 a-rēˈ; 2 ă-rāˈ. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To draw up in order of battle; marshal; set in order. **2.** To adorn; clothe; dress. **II.** *n.* **1.** Regular or proper order; arrangement, as for battle, display, etc. **2.** The persons or things arrayed; a military force. **3.** Clothing; fine dress. **4.** An orderly arrangement, as of brilliant objects; as, an *array* of gems. **5.** *Eng. Hist.* The calling out of a military force; also, the arming of militia. [< OF. *areyer,* < *a,* to, + *rei,* order.] Syn.: see DRESS.—**ar-ray'al,** *n.* The act or process of arraying; mustering of a force; an array.
ar-rear', 1 a-rīrˈ; 2 ă-rērˈ, *n.* **1.** A part, as of a debt, overdue and unpaid: commonly in the plural. **2.** The state of being behindhand, as in payment: chiefly in the phrase **in arrear** or **in arrears. 3**‖. The hinder part; rear. [< F. *arrière,* < L. *ad,* to, + *retro,* backward, < *re-,* back.]—**ar-rear'age,** *n.* **1.** The state of being in arrears. **2.** Arrears.
ar-rest'ᵈ, 1 a-restˈ; 2 ă-rĕstˈ. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To stop suddenly; check. **2.** To take into custody. **3.** To attract and fix, as the attention; engage. **II.** *n.* **1.** An arresting; a stop, check, or stay; seizure by legal authority. **2**†. A judgment, order, or decree, as of a French court. [< L.ᵒᴿ *ad,* to, + *resto,* remain.]
Syn.: apprehend, capture, catch, delay, hold, make prisoner, obstruct, restrain, secure, seize, stop, take into custody, take prisoner.—Ant.: discharge, dismiss, free, liberate, release.—**ar-rest'ment,** *n.* **1.** A stoppage, as of growth. **2.** *Scots Law.* An attachment or garnishment of property or credits in the hands of a third party.
ar-rest'er, 1 a-restˈər; 2 ă-rĕstˈer, *n.* **1.** One who or that which arrests. **2.** *Scots Law.* One who attaches or garnishees the property or credits of a debtor in the hands of a third party.
ar-ret', 1 a-rĕtˈ or ə-retˈ; 2 ă-rętˈ or ə-rĕtˈ, *n.* **1.** An authoritative decree; edict. **2.** An arrest or seizure. [F.; see ARREST, *v.*]
Ar-re'ti-um, *n.* Same as AREZZO.
Ar-rhe'ni-us, 1 a-rēˈni-us; 2 ă-rę'nī-us, **Svante August** (1859–). A Swedish chemist; won a Nobel prize, 1903.
Ar'ri-an, 1 arˈi-ən; 2 ărˈi-an. **Flavius.** A Greek historian of the 2d century; pupil of Epictetus.
ar-ride', *vt.* **1**‖. To please; gratify. **2**†. To laugh at. [< L. *arrideo,* < *ad,* at, + *rideo,* laugh.]

ar″rière′, 1 ar″yär *or* ə-rĭr″; 2 är″yêr′ *or* a-rĕr′, *n.* [F.] The rear: often used adjectivally in the sense of dependent or subordinate; as, *arrière*-vassal.—**ar″rière′-guard″,** *n.* Rear-guard.—**a.-tenant,** *n.* A tenant holding under a mesne lord.

ar″rière′-ban″, *n. Feudal Hist.* The edict of a king summoning his vassals to military service, hence, the vassals thus summoned. [F., < LL. *haribannum,* < OHG. *pari,* army, + *ban,* order.]

ar′ris, 1 ar′ɪs; 2 ăr′ɪs, *n. Arch.* An external angle; edge or ridge, esp. the sharp ridge between two channels of a Doric column. [< OF. *areste,* < L. *arista,* fish-spine, beard of grain.] **ar′ɪs‡.**

ar-rive′, 1 a-rɑiv′; 2 ä-rĭv′, *v.* [AR-RIVED′; AR-RIV′ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To reach or come to a destination, place, conclusion, object, or result. **2.** To come at length. **II.** *t.* To reach in course; come to. [< F. *arriver,* < L. *ad,* to, + *ripa,* shore.]

Syn.: attain, come, enter, get to, land, reach. See ATTAIN. —Ant.: depart, embark, go, go away, leave, set out, set sail, start, weigh anchor.—Prep.: arrive *at* or *in* one port *from* another; *at* our destination; *upon* the scene.

—**ar-ri′val,** *n.* **1.** The act of arriving. **2.** One who or that which arrives or has arrived. Syn.: see ACCESSION.

ar-ro′ba, 1 a-rō′ba; 2 ä-rō′bä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A liquid measure used in Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere, varying from 3.32 U. S. gallons to 4.26 gallons. **2.** (1) A Spanish weight, equivalent to 25.40 pounds avoirdupois. (2) A Brazilian weight equivalent to 32.38 pounds avoirdupois.

ar′ro-gance, 1 ar′o-gəns; 2 ăr′o-ganç, *n.* The quality of being arrogant; haughtiness; unreasonable or excessive assumption or assertion, as of superiority; overbearing pride. [OF., < L. *arrogantia,* < *arrogo,* < *ad,* to, + *rogo,* ask.] **ar′ro-gan-cy‡.**

Syn.: assumption, assurance, disdain, haughtiness, insolence, presumption, pride, superciliousness, vanity. *Haughtiness* thinks highly of itself and poorly of others. *Arrogance* claims much for itself and concedes little to others. *Pride* is an absorbing sense of one's own greatness. *Disdain* sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. *Presumption* claims place or privilege above one's right. *Assumption* quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others would be slow to concede. *Vanity* intensely craves admiration and applause. *Superciliousness,* as if by the uplifted eyebrow, as its etymology suggests, silently manifests mingled *haughtiness* and *disdain. Insolence* is open and rude expression of contempt and hostility, generally from an inferior to a superior, as from a servant to a master or ministress. See ASSURANCE; IMPERTINENCE.—Prep.: the arrogance *of* the nobility *toward* the common people.

ar′ro-gant, 1 ar′o-gənt; 2 ăr′o-ganț, *a.* **1.** Unduly or excessively proud; overbearing; haughty. **2.** Characterized by or due to arrogance.

Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS.

—**ar′ro-gant-ly,** *adv.*

ar′ro-gate, 1 ar′o-gēt; 2 ăr′o-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT″ED; -GAT″ING.] To take, demand, or claim unreasonably or presumptuously; assume; usurp. [< L. *ad,* to, + *rogo,* ask.]

Syn.: see ASSUME.—**ar″ro-ga′tion,** *n.* The act of arrogating; unwarrantable assumption.

ar″ron″disse″ment′, 1 ar″rŏn″dĭs″mäⁿ′; 2 ä″rôn″dĭs″mäⁿ′, *n.* **1.** The first subdivision of a French department. **2.** A district; as, Paris is divided into 20 *arrondissements.* [F., < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *rond,* ROUND.]

ar′row, 1 ar′o; 2 ăr′o, *n.* A long, slender shaft with pointed head, to be shot from a bow. [< AS. *arewe, arh,* arrow.]—**ar′row-head″,** *n.* **1.** The sharp-pointed head of an arrow. **2.** Something resembling an arrow-head, as a mark used to point the direction of a road, etc. **3.** The dart or tongue of an egg-and-dart molding.—**ar′row-head″,** *n.* Any aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria,* of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceæ*) with arrow-shaped leaves.—**a.-headed,** *a.* Shaped like the head of a savage's arrow; triangular and barbed.—**ar′row-wood″,** *n.* One of various North-American shrubs or small trees with many slender straight shoots or branches used by the Indians for making arrows, as certain species of *Viburnum,* flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), etc.—**ar′row-y,** *a.* Like an arrow; swift; sharp; direct; also, consisting of arrows.

ar′row-root″, 1 ar′o-rūt′; 2 ăr′o-rōōt′, *n.* A nutritious starch obtained from a tropical American plant; also, the plant.

ar-roy′o, 1 a-reĭ′o; 2 ä-rôy′o, *n.* A small stream, or its dry bed; in geology, a deep dry gully. [Sp. Am.]

Ar-ru′ Islands, 1 a-rū′; 2 ä-ry͞′. A group of islands west of West Guinea; 2,650 sq. m.; pop. 23,000; Dutch. **Ar-rou′‡; Ar-ru′‡.**

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Ar-sac′id, 1 ar-sas′ɪd; 2 ăr-sāç′ɪd, *n.* [-IDS, -I-DÆ, 1 -ɪ-dī; 2 -ĭ-dē, *pl.*] Any ruler styled Arsaces of a dynasty in Parthia and Armenia, dating from about 250 B. C. to A. D. 224 in Parthia and to 428 in Armenia.

ar′se-nal, 1 ăr′sɪ-nəl; 2 ăr′se-nal, *n.* A public repository or manufactory of arms and munitions of war. [< Ar.^{sp} *dār-aç-çi′na′ah,* workshop.]

ar′se-nate, 1 ăr′sɪ-nēt; 2 ăr′se-nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of arsenic acid. **ar-se′ni-ate‡.**

ar′se-nic, 1 ăr′sɪ-nik; 2 ăr′se-nĭc, *n.* **1.** A steel-gray, volatile, brittle, non-metallic chemical element. See ELEMENT. **2.** White arsenic or arsenic trioxid (As_2O_3), a white, tasteless, poisonous compound. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *arsenikon,* < *arsēn,* male.] —**ar-sen′i-cal.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing arsenic. **ar′se-nĭc‡.** **II.** *n.* Any preparation of arsenic used as an insecticide.—**ar-se′ni-ous,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing arsenic, esp. when combined in its triad valence; as, *arsenious* oxid (As_2O_3); *arsenious* sulfid (As_2S_3). **ar′se-nous‡.**

ar′se-nid, 1 ăr′sɪ-nid, -nid *or* -nəid; 2 ăr′se-nĭd, -nĭd *or* -nīd, **ar′se-nide,** *n.* A compound of arsenic, in which arsenic is the negative element. [acid.

ar′se-nite, 1 ăr′sɪ-nəit; 2 ăr′se-nīt, *n. Chem.* A salt of arsenious

ar″se-ni′u-ret, 1 ăr″sɪ-nəi′yu-ret; 2 ăr″se-nī′yu-rĕt, *n. Chem.* Arsenid.—**ar″se-ni′u-ret″ed,** *a.* Chemically combined with arsenic to form an arsenid; as, *arsenitureted* hydrogen.

ar-sen″o-py′rite, 1 ar-sen″o-[*or* ăr″sɪ-no-]pəi′rəit; 2 är-sĕn″o-[*or* är″se-no-]pŷ′rīt, *n. Mineral.* A silver-white, orthorhombic, iron sulfarsenid (FeAsS). [< ARSENIC + PYRITE.]

ar′sin, } ăr′sɪn, -sin *or* -sĭn; 2 är′sĭn, -sin *or* -sĭn, *n. Chem.* **1.** A **ar′sine,** } compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of arseniureted hydrogen with an organic radical; as, methyl *arsin,* (CH_3)$_3$As. **2.** Arseniureted hydrogen (AsH_3).

ar′sis, 1 ăr′sɪs; 2 ăr′sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Pros.* (1) The syllable that receives the ictus or stress of voice; also, the stress itself. (2) In the original Greek usage, the raising of the foot in beating time, and hence the metrically unaccented part of the foot: the reverse of modern usage. **2.** *Mus.* The unaccented part of a bar. [L., < Gr. *arsis,* < *airō,* raise.]

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ar′son¹, 1 ăr′sən; 2 ăr′son, *n.* The malicious burning of a dwelling or other structure. [OF., < *ardoir,* < L. *ardeo,* burn.]

ar′son²‡, *n.* The saddle-bow.

A. R. S. S., *abbr.* [L.] *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).

art, 1 ărt; 2 ărt, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of BE, *v.* Now used mainly in poetry and elevated language, "thou art" having been superseded by "you are."

art, *n.* **1.** The skilful and systematic arrangement or adaptation of means for the attainment of some end. (1) The practical application of knowledge or natural ability; skill; dexterity; facility; power. (2) A system of rules devised for procuring some scientific, esthetic, or practical result; a branch of learning to be studied in order to be applied; as, the *art* of arithmetic. **2.** *Esthetics.* (1) The principles of artistic construction and esthetic criticism, or their application. (2) The embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous forms, as in pictures, marble or speech, or the works thus produced; as, a museum of *art.* (3) Artistic mastery or skill. **3.** Craft; cunning. **4.** An organized body of men trained in some trade or vocation; a gild. **5.** The black art; magic. SHAK. *I Henry VI.* act ii, sc. 1. [F., < L. *ar(t-)s,* skill.]

Syn.: address, aptitude, artifice, business, cleverness, dexterity, esthetics, ingenuity, knack, science, skill, tact. In the highest sense, *art* has no synonym. The term *esthetics* denotes the theory of the beautiful which furnishes the basis of *art.* For subordinate senses, see ARTIFICE; BUSINESS. For the distinction between *science* and *art,* see synonyms for SCIENCE.

—**art square,** a square rug of ingrain carpet.—**black art,** necromancy; magic.—**esthetic** or **fine arts,** the arts of beauty, as painting, sculpture, music, and poetry.—**fine art,** art created for its own sake rather than for the sake of utility. See ART, 2 (2).—**liberal arts,** the higher branches of learning, embracing the languages, history, science, philosophy, etc.—**useful, industrial,** or **mechanic arts,** the arts of utility, as the trades, etc.

art., *abbr.* Article, artificial, artillery, artist.

Ar″tax-erx′es, 1 ăr″tag-zŭrk′sɪz; 2 ăr″tăg-zĕrk′sēs, *n.* A Persian king (405–362 B. C.).

ar-tel′, 1 ar-tel′; 2 är-tĕl′, *n.* [Rus.] An independent union of laborers working collectively and sharing the profits.

Ar′te-mas, 1 ăr′tɪ-məs; 2 är′te-mas, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Gr., gift of Artemis.]

Ar′te-mis, 1 ăr′tɪ-mɪs; 2 är′te-mĭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Goddess of the chase and of the moon; sister of Apollo; the Roman *Diana.*

Artemis and the Hind.

Ar′te-mus Ward, 1 ăr′tɪ-məs wērd; 2 är′te-mŭs ward. Pen-name of Charles Farrar Browne, an American humorist.

ar-te′ri-al, *a,* **ar-te″ri-al-i-za′tion,** *n,* etc. See under ARTERY.

ar-te′ri-o-, 1 ar-tī′rɪ-o-; 2 är-tē′ri-o-. From Latin *arteria,* an artery: a combining form.—**ar-te″ri-og′ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The anatomy, etc., of the arteries or the arterial system. **2.** The production of graphic representations of the action and state of the pulse. [+ -GRAPHY.] —**ar-te″ri-ol′o-gy,** *n. Anat.* A scientific treatise on the arteries. [+ -LOGY.]—**ar-te″ri-o-scle-ro′sis,** *n. Pathol.* The thickening and hardening of the walls of an artery. —**ar-te″ri-o-scle-rot′ic,** *a.*—**ar-te″ri-ot′o-my,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Scientific dissection of arteries. **2.** *Surg.* Any cutting or opening of an artery, as for letting blood. [+ Gr. *temnō,* cut.]

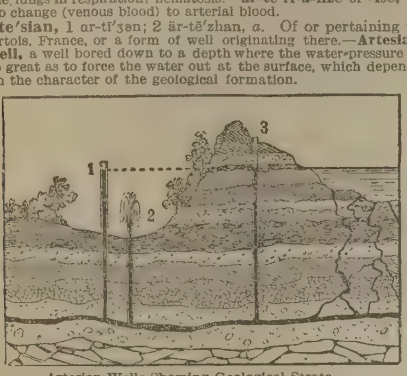
ar″te-ri′tis, 1 ar″tɪ-rai′tis *or* -rī′-tis; 2 ăr″te-rī′tis *or* -rĭ′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of an artery.

ar′ter-y, 1 ăr′tər-ɪ; 2 ăr′ter-y, *vt.* [-IED; -Y-ING.] To supply with or as if with arteries; flow through, like an artery; as, rivers *artery* the land.

ar′ter-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A muscular vessel conveying blood away from the heart; any great channel. [< Gr.^{L} *artēria,*

prob. < *airō*, raise.]—**ar-te'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or contained or carried in the arteries or an artery. **2.** Resembling an artery, as in having a main channel and a branching system. —**arterial bulb,** the elongated ventricle of the fish heart.—**ar-te"ri-al-i-za'**|or -sa'|tion, *n. Physiol.* The conversion of venous into arterial blood by oxygenation in its passage through the lungs in respiration; hematosis.—**ar-te'ri-a-lize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To change (venous blood) to arterial blood.

Ar-te'sian, 1 ar-ti'ʒən; 2 är-tē'zhan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Artois, France, or a form of well originating there.—**Artesian well,** a well bored down to a depth where the water-pressure is so great as to force the water out at the bottom, which depends on the character of the geological formation.



Artesian Wells Showing Geological Strata.
1, 2. Artesian wells. 3. Ordinary well.

Ar"te-vel'de, 1 är"tə-vel'də; 2 är"te-vēl'de, *n.* **1. Jacob van** (1290–1345), a Flemish patriot; led insurgents at Ghent. **2. Philip van** (1340?–1382), a Flemish leader; son of Jacob. **Ar"te-veld‡.**

art'ful, 1 ärt'fuł; 2 ärt'fuł, *a.* **1.** Crafty; cunning; tricky. **2.** Artificial. **3.** Skilful; ingenious.
Syn.: see INSIDIOUS.—**art'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**art'ful-ness,** *n.*

ar-thral'gi-a, 1 ar-thral'jı-ə; 2 är-thrāl'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgic pain in a joint.—**ar-thral'gic,** *a.*

ar-thri'tis, 1 ar-thrai'tis *or* -thri'tis; 2 är-thrī'tis *or* -thrī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint, as in gout. [L., < Gr. *arthritis,* < *arthron,* joint.]—**ar-thrit'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the joints or to arthritis. **ar-thrit'i-cal‡.**

ar'thro-, 1 är'thro-; 2 är'thro-. From Greek *arthron,* joint; a combining form. **ar'thr-‡.**—**ar'thro-branch, ar"thro-bran'chi-a,** *n. Crust.* A branchial plume grown to the membranous articulation between the coxa and body in crustaceans.—**ar-throc'a-ce,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Disease of the joints, characterized by caries or dead bone. **2.** An endemic disease that attacks very young animals, as calves, colts, etc.—**Ar"thro-gas'tra,** *n. pl. Arach.* A division or legion of arachnids having a jointed abdomen or tail, including the scorpions and false scorpions. [+ Gr. *gastēr,* belly.] **Ar"thro-gas'tres‡.**—**ar"thro-gas'tran,** *a.*—**ar-throg'ra-phy,** *n.* A scientific description of the joints. [+ -GRAPHY.]—**ar-throl'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The branch of anatomy that treats of joints. **2†.** The finger-speech of the deaf and dumb. [+ -LOGY.]—**ar'thro-mere,** *n. Zool.* Any typical segment in the body of an articulate invertebrate.—**ar-thro'sis,** *n.* [-ses, *pl.*] *Anat.* Articulation; connection of parts by joints; a joint. —**ar'thro-spore,** *n. Bot.* One of a series of spores united like a string of beads; formed by fission as in certain bacteria.—**ar-thros'po-rous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing arthrospores; producing spores by simple separation of members. **ar"thro-spor'ic†.**

ar-throp'a-thy, 1 ar-threp'ə-thi; 2 är-thrōp'a-thy, *n. Pathol.* A disease of the joints.

Ar-throp'o-da, 1 ar-threp'o-də; 2 är-thrōp'o-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom of animals, including invertebrates with jointed legs, as insects, spiders, and crabs. [< Gr. *arthron,* joint,+ *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] —**ar'thro-pod,** *a.* & *n.* —**ar-throp'o-dous** or **-dal,** *a.*

Ar-thros'tra-ca, *n. pl.* A division of crustaceans, including the *Amphipoda, Decapoda,* and *Isopoda.*—**Ar"thro-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, comprising the arthropods and threadworms. [< ARTHRO- + Gr. *zōē,* life.]—**ar"thro-zo'ic,** *a.*

Ar'thur, 1 ûr'thur; 2 är'thūr, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Ar"thur',** 1 ar"tür', 2 är"tür'. **Ar"tus',** 1 ar"tüs', 2 är"tüs'; It. **Ar-tu'ro,** 1 ar-tu'ro, 2 är-tu'ro; L. **Ar-thu'rus,** 1 ar-thü'rus, 2 är-thū'rus. **2.** A British chieftain of the 6th century; killed in battle with the Saxons; he and his knights form the subject of much mythical romance **3. Chester Alan** (1830–1886), 21st President of the United States; succeeded on the assassination of President Garfield. [Celt., high.]—**Ar-thu'rian,** *a.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur, the real or legendary hero of British poetic story, and his knights.

ar'ti-choke, 1 är'tı-chōk; 2 är'ti-chōk, *n.* **1.** A thistle-like garden plant or its edible head. **2.** The Jerusalem artichoke or its edible tubers.

ar'ti-cl(e)[2], 1 är'tı-kl; 2 är'ti-cl, *v.* [-CLED, -CLD[P]; -CLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bind by articles of agreement, as to an attorney for instruction in law; especially, to bind to service; as, to *article* a seaman for a voyage. **2.** To set forth in articles; specify. **3.** To provide with articles, as of faith. **4.** To charge specifically; accuse by formal articles. **II.** *i.* To compact or covenant in articles.

ar'ti-cl(e)[2], *n.* **1.** A particular object or substance; a material thing or class of things; as, an *article* of food. **2.** A brief composition, as in a serial publication; an essay; a paper; as, an *article* in the newspaper. **3.** A definite division; head; clause; a distinct proposition, statement, or stipulation, in a series of such, as in a constitution, an impeachment, a treaty, etc. **4.** A complete item of religious belief; a point of doctrine, especially when forming a part of a statement of religious beliefs; as, the Thirty-nine *Articles.* **5.** *Gram.* One of a class of limiting adjectives, as *a, an, the* (see these words). **6.** *Bot.* A part between two joints. **7.** *Zool.* One segment of a jointed appendage; a jointed part. **8.** A definite part, as of a system; matter; item; point. **9‖.** A point of time; moment; exact instant: rare except in the phrase *the article of death.* **10†.** Business; concern. [< L. *articulus,* dim. of *artus,* joint.] Syn.: see TERM.

ar-tic'u-lar, 1 ar-tik'yu-lər; 2 är-tĭc'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to an articulation or joint.

Ar-tic"u-la'ta, 1 ar-tik"yu-lē'tə; 2 är-tĭc"yu-lā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom of animals, originally embracing all with a segmented body, as arthropods and worms.

ar-tic'u-late, 1 ar-tik'yu-lēt; 2 är-tĭc'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[2]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter articulately; pronounce; enunciate. **2.** To joint together. **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter articulate sounds. **2.** To unite by joints. **3†.** To agree; make terms. Syn.: see SPEAK.
—**ar-tic"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The utterance of articulate sounds; enunciation; distinct utterance; also, an articulate sound. **2.** A jointing, or being jointed, together; joint. **3.** *Anat.* Any form of joint; the union forming a joint, as of bones. **4.** *Phon.* A movement indicating the relative position of the tongue and the palate in order to produce any given sound. **5.** *Bot.* A joint of two parts which separate automatically; also, a node.—**ar-tic'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who articulates; also, a device to secure articulation.

ar-tic'u-late, 1 ar-tik'yu-lıt; 2 är-tĭc'yu-lat, *a.* **1.** Divided into consecutive syllables; united to form speech. **2.** Clear; distinct. **3.** Jointed; segmented. **4.** Particularized in articles; specific. **5.** Interrelated. **6†.** Composed of tens. **ar-tic'u-lat"ed‡.**—**ar-tic'u-late-ly,** *adv.* **1.** By joints. **2.** By articles. **3.** With articulate sounds; distinctly.

ar-tic'u-late, *n.* An invertebrate animal with segmented body; one of the *Articulata.* [< L. *articulus;* see ARTICLE, *n.*]

ar'ti-fact, 1 ûr'tı-fakt; 2 är'ti-fact. **I.** *a.* Artificially produced. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything made or modified by human art. **2.** *Biol.* In a cell or tissue, a structure or appearance which is not present in life but produced by reaction or death. [< L. *ar(t-)s,* art, + *facto,* make.]

ar'ti-fice, 1 ûr'tı-fis; 2 är'ti-fiç, *n.* **1.** Subtle or deceptive **ar'ti-fis**[2], } art; trickery; strategy. **2.** A stratagem; maneuver. **3†.** Art; workmanship. [< L. *ar(t-)s,* art, + *facto,* make.]
Syn.: art, blind, cheat, contrivance, craft, cunning, device, dodge, finesse, fraud, guile, imposture, invention, machination, maneuver, ruse, stratagem, subterfuge, trick, wile. An *artifice, contrivance,* or *device* may be either good or bad. A *cheat* is a mean advantage in a bargain; a *fraud,* any form of covert robbery or injury. *Imposture* is a deceitful *contrivance* for securing charity, credit, or consideration. A *stratagem* or *maneuver* may be good or bad. A *wile* is often but not necessarily evil. A *trick* is commonly low, injurious, and malicious, but the word is used playfully with less than its full meaning. A *ruse* or a *blind* may be quite innocent and harmless. An *artifice* is a carefully and delicately prepared *contrivance* for doing indirectly what one could not well do directly. A *device* is something studied out for promoting an end, as in a mechanism. *Finesse* is especially subtle *contrivance,* delicate *artifice,* whether for good or evil.—Ant.: artlessness, candor, fairness, frankness, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, innocence, openness, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

ar-tif'i-cer, 1 ar-tif'ı-sər; 2 är-tĭf'i-çer, *n.* **1.** A skilful handicraftsman; also, an inventor or contriver. **2.** A military mechanic, as a carpenter; also, one who works in an artillery laboratory, preparing shells, fuses, grenades, etc.
Syn.: see ARTIST; ARTIZAN.

ar"ti-fi'cial, 1 ûr"tı-fish'əl; 2 är"ti-fish'al, *a.* **1.** Produced by art rather than by nature. **2.** Not genuine or natural; affected. **3.** Not pertaining to the essence of a matter. **4†.** Given to artifice; crafty. Syn.: see FACTITIOUS.
—**ar"ti-fi"ci-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*]—**ar"ti-fi'cial-ize,** *vt.*—**ar"ti-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*—**ar"ti-fi'cial-ness,** *n.* The quality of being artificial.

ar-til'ler-y, 1 ar-til'ər-ı; 2 är-tĭl'er-y, *n.* **1.** Cannon, or that branch of military service which operates it. **2.** Engines or implements of ancient warfare. **3.** The science that treats of ordnance. **4†.** Implements of war. [< F. *artillerie,* < OF. *artiller,* fortify.]—**artillery wheel,** a dished wheel having a long axle-box and heavy radial spokes, usually 14 in number; also, a wheel made in imitation of this, as for automobiles.—**ar-til'ler-ist,** *n.*—**ar-til'ler-y-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

Ar"ti-o-dac'ty-la, 1 ûr"tı-o-dak'tı-lə; 2 är"ti-o-dăc'ty-la, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder or order of ungulate quadrupeds with at least two equal-hoofed digits to each foot: embracing the ruminants, hogs, etc.; the cloven-footed beasts. [< Gr. *artios,* even (< *artē,* exactly), + *daktylos,* finger, toe.]—**ar"ti-o-dac'ty-lous,** *a.*

ar'ti-san, *n.* See ARTIZAN.

art'ist, 1 ärt'ist; 2 ärt'ist, *n.* **1.** One who is skilled in art or who makes a profession of any of the fine arts. **2.** One who works artistically. **3†.** A man of science; savant. **4†.** An artisan. [< F. *artiste,* < L. *ar(t-)s,* art.]
Syn.: artificer, artizan, mechanic, operative, workman. *Artist* is a grossly abused word since, along with the painter and the sculptor, the barber and the cook also claim the title. *Mechanic* and *artizan* ought to be restored to their place in English, and *artist* held to its true meaning. The work of the *artist* is creative;

that of the *artizan* mechanical. The *artificer* is between the two, putting more thought, intelligence, and taste into his work than the *artizan*, but less of the idealizing, creative power than the *artist*. The man who constructs anything by mere routine and rule is a *mechanic*. The man whose work involves thought, skill, and constructive power is an *artificer*. The hod-carrier is a *laborer*; the bricklayer is a *mechanic*; the master mason is an *artificer*. Those who operate machinery nearly self-acting are *operatives*.

—**ar-tis'tic, ar-tis'ti-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to art or artists; conformable to the principles of art; tastefully executed. —**ar-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* In an artistic manner; from an artistic point of view.—**art'ist-ry,** *n.* **1.** The pursuits of the artist. **2.** The artistic quality of genius.

ar"tiste', 1 ɑr"tɪst'; 2 är"tĭst', *n.* A professional dancer, singer, or the like; sometimes, a female artist. [F.]

ar'ti-zan, } 1 ɑr'tɪ-zən; 2 är'ti-zan, *n.* A trained workman;
ar'ti-san, } superior mechanic. [F., < It. *artigiano*.]

Syn.: see ARTIST.

art'less, 1 ɑrt'lĕs; 2 ärt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without craft or deceit; unaffected; ingenuous. **2.** Without artistic skill or taste.

Syn.: see CANDID; INNOCENT; RUSTIC.

—**art'less-ly,** *adv.*—**art'less-ness,** *n.*

Ar"tois', 1 ɑr"twɑ'; 2 är"twä', *n.* A former province of N. E. France.

A-ru'ba, 1 ə-rū'bə; 2 ə-rụ'bə, *n.* An island of the Dutch Antilles; 70 sq. m.; pop. 10,000.

A'rum, 1 ē'rʊm; 2 ā'rûm, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the arum family; also [a-], any plant of this genus, or one of several plants of other genera of the same family.

Ar'un-del, 1 ar'ʊn-dĕl; 2 ăr'ŭn-dĕl, *n.* A borough in Sussex, England; sleges of castle, 1102, 1139, 1644.

a-run"di-na'ceous, 1 ə-rʊn"dɪ-nē'shʊs; 2 ə-rŭn"di-nā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a reed or reeds; reed-like. [< L. *arundinaceus*, < *arundo*, reed.]—**ar"un-din'e-ous,** *a. Bot.* Abounding in or like reeds; reedy.

a-rus'pex, a-rus'pice, etc. Same as HARUSPEX, etc.

A"ru-wi'mi, 1 ɑ"rʊ-wī'mɪ; 2 ä"ru-wī'mĭ, *n.* A river in N. E. Belgian Congo, Africa; 800 m. to Congo river.

ar'val, *a.* Of or pertaining to plowed land. [< L. *arvalis*, < *aro*, plow.]—**Arval Brethren** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a college of 12 priests in ancient Rome who offered sacrifices to the goddess of the fields. They celebrated a three days' festival, **Arvalia**, in honor of Ceres, toward the end of May, including a lustration of the fields.

-ary, *suffix.* **1.** Representing the Latin termination *-arius, -arium*, through the old French *-aire*, and denoting: (1) in adjectives, connected with or pertaining to, as *elementary, honorary, secondary*; (2) in nouns (*a*) a male employed as, or engaged in, as *apothecary, antiquary, secretary*; (*b*) a thing connected with or place dedicated to, as *diary, dictionary, sanctuary*. **2.** Representing the Latin termination *-aris*, through modern French *-aire*, as *military, salutary*.

Ar'yan, 1 ār'yən; 2 är'yan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aryans. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the primitive people who are said to have migrated into Europe and India from central Asia, and are the parent stock of the Hindus, Persians, Greeks, etc.; originally, the Iranic or Asiatic division of this people. **2.** A member of any of the races descended from this people. **3.** The Aryan languages; specif., the parent language of the Indo-European family. [< Sans. *ārya*, noble.] **Ar'ian‡.**

ar"y-te'noid, 1 ar"ɪ-tī'neid; 2 ăr"y-tē'nŏid, *a. Anat.* **1.** Cone-shaped or pitcher-shaped: applied specifically to two pointed cartilages and connected parts of the larynx that regulate the action of the vocal cords. **2.** Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages; as, an *arytenoid* muscle. [< Gr. *arytainoeidēs*, < *arytaina*, pitcher (< *aryō*, draw water); and see -OID.] **ar"y-te-nol'dal‡.**—**ar"y-te'noid,** *n.* An arytenoid cartilage.

as, 1 as; 2 ăs, *n.* [AS'ES, *pl.*] **1.** A bronze coin of Rome, varying in value from 17 cents to 1 cent. **2.** A Roman weight of one pound.

as, 1 az; 2 ăz, *adv.* & *conj.* [The purely adverbial function of *as* is limited to its use in the beginning of a sentence, especially where the correlate *so* or *as* is used; it is then called an *antecedent* or *demonstrative adverb*. In other cases it is a *conjunctive adverb;* while in some instances it is almost a *preposition* (see def. 3), or, as in the combination "such as," even a *pronoun* (def. 1).] **1.** To the extent or degree of or in which; in the manner in which; like. **2.** For instance; thus; to wit. **3.** In the character or under the name of. **4.** While; when. **5.** Because; since. **6.** However. **7†.** That; so that: used to introduce a result. **8†.** As if. [ME. *as, als, alse*, etc., < AS. *eal swā*, entirely so, just as; see ALL and so.] Syn.: see BECAUSE. —**as . . . as, so . . . as.** A shade of difference in their meanings, as strictly used in comparisons, is often neglected. *So . . . as* suggests that, in the comparison of the person or things mentioned, there is present in the mind of the speaker a consciousness of a considerable degree of the quality considered; *as . . . as* does not carry this impression.—**as far as, as soon as, as long as.** These expressions are usually interchangeable with *so far as, so soon as, so long as*, etc., but, if the extent or degree usually implied in these phrases is to be emphasized at all (however slightly), *so* is used preferably to *as*.—**as it were,** so to speak; in a manner; in some sort.—**as . . . than.** This is an impossible combination in such sentences as "The new building is *as* high or higher *than* Trinity steeple." It is preferable to say: "—— *as* high *as* Trinity steeple, *or higher*," "—— *even higher*," "—— *if not higher*," or the like.—**as well,** besides.—**as well as,** equally; just **as much**; in addition to.—**as yet,** up to the present time; hitherto; so far.

As, *abbr.* Arsenic.

A. S., *abbr.* Academy of Science.—**A.-S.,** *abbr.* Anglo-Saxon.—**As.,** *abbr.* Asia, Asiatic.

A'sa, 1 ē'sə; 2 ā'sa, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., healer.]

as"a-fet'i-da, 1 as'ə-fet'ɪ-də; 2 ăs'a-fĕt'i-da, *n.* A fetid drug prepared from the juice of certain plants of the parsley family. [< Per. *āzā*, mastic, + L. *fœtidus;* see FETID.] **as"a-foet'i-da‡; as"sa-foet'i-da‡.**

As'a-hel, 1 as'ə-hel or ē'sə-hel; 2 ăs'a-hĕl or ā'sa-hĕl, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., made of God.]

A'saph, 1 ē'saf; 2 ā'săf, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., collector.]

A-saph'ic, 1 ə-saf'ɪk; 2 ă-săf'ic, *a.* Of or belonging to Asaph, a Levite chief singer and musician of David (*1 Chron.* xvi, 7), or his sons (*1 Chron.* xxiv). [Alt‡.

As-ben', 1 as-ben'; 2 ăs-bĕn', *n.* An oasis of N. Sudan, Africa.

as-bes'tos, 1 as-bes'tes; 2 ăs-bĕs'tos, *n.* A fibrous fire-proof substance, derived from serpentine or amphibole. [< Gr.[L] *a-* priv. + *sbennymi*, extinguish.] **as-bes'tus‡.**—**as-bes'ti-form,** *a.*—**as-bes'tine,** *a.* **as-bes'tic‡.**

as'bo-lin, } 1 as'bo-lin, -lin *or* -lēn; 2 ăs'bo-lĭn, -lĭn *or* -lĭn,
as'bo-line, } *n. Chem.* A yellow acrid oily nitrogenized organic compound contained in wood-soot. [< Gr. *asbolē*, soot.] [Jersey.

As'bur-y Park. A city and seaside resort (pop. 12,400) in New

A. S. C., *abbr.* Army Service Corps.

As'ca-lon, *n.* Same as ASHKELON.

As-ca'ni-us, 1 as-kē'nɪ-ʊs; 2 ăs-cā'ni-ŭs, *n. Myth.* Son of Æneas and Creusa; reputed ancestor of the Cæsars. **I-u'lus‡.**

as'ca-rid, 1 as'kə-rɪd; 2 ăs'ca-rĭd, *n.* A worm of the genus *Ascaris*, as a roundworm or pinworm. [< Gr. *askaris*, worm in the intestines.]

A. S. C. E., *abbr.* American Society of Civil Engineers.

as-cend'[a], 1 a-send'; 2 ă-çĕnd', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To go or move upward on; move or slope upward; mount; climb; rise. **2.** To rise, figuratively, as from particulars to generals, from the present to the past, toward the higher notes of a musical scale, etc. [< L. *ad*, to, + *scando*, climb.]—**as-cend'a-bl**(ɛr *or* **-i-bl**(ɛr, *a.*

as-cen'den-cy, } 1 a-sen'den-sɪ, -dən-sɪ; 2 ă-çĕn'dĕn-çy,
as-cen'dan-cy, } -dan-çy, *n.* Paramount influence; domination; sway. **as-cen'dance‡; as-cen'dence‡.**

Syn.: see INFLUENCE; PRECEDENCE.

as-cen'dent, } 1 a-sen'dent, -dənt; 2 ă-çĕn'dĕnt, -dant. **I.** *a.*
as-cen'dant, } **1.** Ascending; rising. **2.** Superior; dominant. **3.** *Astrol.* Coming to or above the horizon. **II.** *n.* **1.** The place of supreme power; preeminence; domination. **2.** *Astrol.* The point of the ecliptic that is rising above the eastern horizon at any instant; horoscope. **3.** An ancestor. Syn.: (adjective) see PREDOMINANT.—**to be in the ascendent,** to occupy a predominating position; have controlling influence.

as-cend'ing, 1 a-send'ɪŋ; 2 ă-çĕnd'ing, *pa.* Rising or directed upward; specif., in botany and anatomy, slanting or curving upward.

as-cen'sion[1], 1 a-sen'shən; 2 ă-çĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of ascending. **2.** [A-] Christ's visible ascent from the earth; also, **Ascension Day** (the 40th day after Easter).—**as-cen'sion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ascension. [pop. about 250.

As-cen'sion[2], *n.* A British island in the S. Atlantic ocean; 35 sq. m.

as-cen'siv(ɛ[s], 1 a-sen'sɪv; 2 ă-çĕn'siv, *a.* **1.** Tending upward; causing to rise. **2.** *Gram.* Intensive; augmentative. [< L. *ascensus*, pp. of *ascendo;* see ASCEND.]

as-cent', 1 a-sent'; 2 ă-çĕnt', *n.* **1.** The act of ascending in space; a rising, soaring, or climbing. **2.** The act of rising, figuratively, as in state, rank, station, or logical or chronological succession; as, the *ascent* to antiquity. **3.** A method or way of ascending; also, that by which one ascends; a hill or its upward slope; an acclivity. **4.** The degree of acclivity; as, an *ascent* of 30°.

as"cer-tain', 1 as'ər-tēn'; 2 ăs'er-tān', *vt.* **1.** To learn with certainty about; find out. **2‖.** To make certain; determine; define. [< OF. *a*, to, + *certain;* see CERTAIN.]

Syn.: see DISCOVER; KNOW.—**as"cer-tain'a-bl**(ɛ[s], *a.*—**as"cer-tain'a-bl**(e-nɛs[s], *n.*—**as"cer-tain'a-bly,** *adv.*—**as"cer-tain'-ment,** *n.*

as-cet'ic, 1 a-set'ɪk; 2 ă-çĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Practising extreme abstinence and devotion; severely self-denying. **as-cet'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* One excessively austere and self-denying; a hermit; recluse. [< Gr. *askētikos*, < *askeō*, exercise.]—**as-cet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**as-cet'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** Ascetic belief and conduct. **2.** *Theol.* Ascetic theology, esp. in its historic forms.

As'cham, 1 as'kəm; 2 ăs'eam, **Roger** (1515–1568). An English classical scholar and author; tutor of Queen Elizabeth.

as'cians, 1 ash'yənz; 2 ăsh'yans, *n. pl* Shadowless men; inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice in the year cast no shadow at noon. [< L. *ascius*, < Gr. *askios*, without shadow, < *a-* priv. + *skia*, shadow.] **a'sci-i‡.**

as-cid'i-an, 1 a-sid'ɪ-ən; 2 ă-çĭd'i-an, *n.* A tunicate; one of a class of marine animals having a leathery sac; the sea-squirts [< Gr. *askidion*, dim. of *askos*, bag.]—**as-cid'i-an,** *a.*—**as-cid'i-oid,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ascidian.

as-cid'i-um, 1 a-sid'ɪ-ʊm; 2 ă-çĭd'i-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage.

as-cif'er-ous, 1 a-sif'ər-ʊs; 2 ă-çĭf'er-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing asci. [< ASCI + L. *fero*, bear.] **as-cig'er-ous‡.**

as-ci'tes, 1 a-sɑɪ'tɪz; 2 ă-çī'tēs, *n.* Abdominal dropsy. [L., < Gr. *askitēs*, < *askos*, bag.]—**as-cit'ic,** *a.* **as-cit'i-cal‡.**

as-cle"pi-a-da'ceous, 1 as-klɪ"pɪ-ə-dē'shʊs; 2 ăs-clē"pi-a-dā'shŭs. *a.* Belonging to a large family (*Asclepiadaceæ*) of erect or twining plants—the milkweed family—having milky juice.

As-cle″pi-a-de′an, 1 as-klĭ″pi-ə-dĭ′ən; 2 ăs-clē″pi-ə-dē′an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting a variety of classical verse, called after the Greek poet Asclepiades, and formed upon the logaœdic model, usually consisting of a spondee, two or three choriambi, and an iambus. **II.** *n.* An Asclepiadean verse. [CULAPIUS.

As-cle′pi-us, 1 as-klĭ′pi-ŭs; 2 ăs-clē′pi-ŭs, *n.* Same as Æs-

as′co-carp, *n.* *Bot.* The sporocarp or fruit of ascomycetous fungi.—**as-cog′e-nous,** *a.* *Bot.* Producing ascl.—**as″co-go′ni-um,** *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The female reproductive organ before fertilization in certain of the lower cryptogams, which gives rise to asci; archicarp; carpogonium.

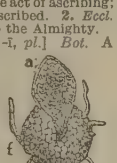
As′co-li Pi-ce′no, 1 ŏs′ko-lī pĭ-chē′no; 2 ăs′co-lī pĭ-chę′no. A province of E. Italy; 796 sq. m.; capital, Ascoli.

as″co-my-ce′tous, *a.* Belonging to a large class (*Ascomycetes*) of fungi having the spores formed in asci. Many of the species cause destructive diseases of plants.—**as′co-spore,** *n.* *Bot.* A spore developed within an ascus.—**as-cos′po-rous,** *a.* *Bot.* Producing ascospores. **as″co-spor′ic‡.**

As′cot, 1 as′kĕt; 2 ăs′cŏt, *n.* A village in Berkshire, Eng., near Windsor; noted for its race-course on Ascot Heath, the races held there in the third week of June, and as the site of the Royal Kennels.—**Ascot tie** [Eng.], a style of necktie with broad, crossed ends.

as-scribe′, 1 ə-skrȧib′; 2 a-scrīb′, *vt.* [A-SCRIBED′; A-SCRIB′ING.] **1.** To refer, as to a cause or source; attribute; impute; assign. **2.** To consider or declare as belonging (to), or as being due or appropriate (to); assign as a quality or attribute. [< L. *ad,* to, + *scribo,* write.] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE.—**a-scrib′a-bl(e**ᴱ, *a.*—**a-scrip′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of ascribing; also, an expression ascribing, or that which is ascribed. **2.** *Eccl.* A text or sentence ascribing praise and glory to the Almighty.

as′cus, 1 as′kus; 2 ăs′cŭs, *n.* [-CI, 1 -ci; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Bot.* A large cell or spore-case in ascomycetous fungi and lichens. [< Gr. *askos,* bag, wine-skin.]



Ascus. ᵃᶜᶜ/₁ Ripe fructification in *Podospæra:* *a,* single ascus; *f,* envelop of fruit; *m,* mycelium.

-ase, *suffix.* *Chem.* Used in naming enzyms. It is sometimes added to a part or the whole of the name of the compound which the enzym decomposes; as, amylase, casease, etc.

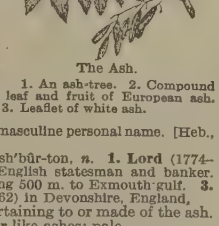
a-sea′, 1 ə-sī′; 2 ə-sē′, *adv.* To or toward the sea; at sea.

a-sep′tic, 1 ə-sep′tĭk; 2 a-sĕp′tie, *a.* Exempt from septic or blood-poisoning conditions; also, characterizing processes tending to remove such conditions; free from disease-germs or tendency to putrefaction. [< A-[14] + SEPTIC.]—**a-sep′sis,** *n.*—**a-sep′tic,** *n.*—**a-sep′ti-cism,** *n.*—**a-sep′ti-cize,** *vt.*

a-sex′u-al, 1 ē-sĕks′yu-əl; 2 ā-sĕks′yu-al, *a.* **1.** Having no distinct sexual organs; without sex. **2.** Occurring or performed without commerce of the sexes; agamic; as, *asexual* methods of reproduction. [< A-[14] + SEXUAL.]—**a-sex″u-al′i-ty,** *n.*—**a-sex″u-a-li-za′tion,** *n.* The act of unsexing, as by the removal of the organs.—**a-sex′u-al-ly,** *adv.*

As′gard, 1 as′gurd; 2 ăs′gärd, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The home of the Æsir; the residence of heroes slain in battle. See BIFROST.

ash[1], 1 ăsh; 2 ăsh, *n.* A forest tree of the olive family or its light, tough, elastic wood. See LEAVES. [< AS. *æsc.*]



The Ash.
1. An ash-tree. 2. Compound leaf and fruit of European ash. 3. Leaflet of white ash.

ash[2], *n.* **1.** The powdery residue of a substance that has been burnt: usually in the plural. **2.** *pl.* Remains of the dead, or of perished hopes, plans, etc. **3.** Comminuted lava. [< AS. *æsce.*]

a-shamed′, 1 ə-shĕmd′; 2 a-shāmd′, *a.* **1.** Feeling shame; confused by consciousness of fault or impropriety; abashed. **2.** Deterred by fear of shame; reluctant: followed by an infinitive.—**a-sham′ed-ly,** *adv.*—**a-sham′ed-ness,** *n.*

A-shan′ti, 1 ə-shan′ti; 2 a-shān′ti, *n.* **1.** A former West-African kingdom; annexed to Gold Coast Colony since 1901; pop. 288,000. **2.** A native of Ashanti. **A-san′tee′.**

Ash′bel, 1 ash′bel; 2 ăsh′bĕl, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., man of Baal.]

Ash′bur-ton, 1 ash′bŭr-tən; 2 ăsh′bŭr-tən, *n.* **1. Lord** (1774–1848), Alexander Baring, an English statesman and banker. **2.** A river in W. Australia, flowing 500 m. to Exmouth gulf. **3.** A borough and parish (pop. 2,362) in Devonshire, England.

ash′en[1], 1 ash′n; 2 ăsh′n, *a.* Pertaining to or made of the ash.

ash′en[2], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ashes; pale.

Ash′er, 1 ash′ər; 2 ăsh′er, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Eighth son of Jacob. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Hope and faith; spiritual compensation; the ills of the flesh rebuked. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 581. [STEWART '10.]

ash′er-y, 1 ash′ər-ı; 2 ăsh′er-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A place of deposit for ashes. **2.** A place where potash is made.

ash′es, 1 ash′ez; ăsh′ĕz, *n. pl.* See ASH[2].

Ashe′ville, 1 ash′vil; 2 ăsh′vil, *n.* A city and health-resort among the mountains of W. North Carolina; pop. 28,510.

a-shine′, 1 ə-shaın′; 2 a-shīn′, *adv.* & *a.* Luminously; shining.

Ash′ke-lon, 1 ash′kı-lən; 2 ăsh′ke-lŏn, *n.* An ancient city of the Philistines, on the coast of S. Palestine; scene of battles in the Crusades; destroyed in 1270; now **As′ga-lan.**

Ash″ke-naz′ĭm, 1 ash″kı-naz′ım; 2 ăsh″ke-năz′ım, *n. pl.* [Heb.] The Polish-German Jews: distinguished from the Sephardim or Spanish-Portuguese Jews.—**Ash″ke-naz′ic,** *a.*

Ash′land, 1 ash′land; 2 ăsh′land, *n.* **1.** A city in E. Kentucky; pop. 14,730; home of Henry Clay. **2.** A city in N. Wisconsin; pop. 11,340.

ash′lar, 1 ash′lər; 2 ăsh′lar, *n.* *Masonry.* **1.** A block of stone. **2.** A squared stone. **3.** Masonwork of squared stones. [< L. *ex* *axillaris,* < *axilla,* dim. of *axis,* board.]—**ash′lar-ing, ash′ler-ing,** *n.* **1.** Vertical wooden plaster-studs running from the floor of a garret to the rafters. **2.** Ashlar masonry.

A-sho′kan, 1 ə-shō′kən; 2 ä-shō′kan, *n.* A dam and reservoir near Kingston, N. Y.; length, 12 m.; width, 1 m.; it forms part of the New York city water-supply system.

a-shore′, 1 ə-shōr′; 2 a-shōr′, *adv.* To or on the shore; on land; aground; not on a vessel, nor at sea.

Ash″ta-bu′la, 1 ash″tə-bū′lə; 2 ăsh″ta-bū′la, *n.* A lake port, Lake Erie, in N. E. Ohio; pop. 22,090.

Ash′ton-un′der-Lyne′, *n.* A coal-mining and manufacturing city in Lancashire, England; pop. 43,340.

Ash′to-reth, 1 ash′to-rĕth; 2 ăsh′to-rĕth, *n.* *Heb.* The chief female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

Ash′ur, *n.* Same as ASSHUR.

A′shur-ba″ni-pa′, 1 ä′shûr-bä″nı-pûl′; 2 ä′shur-bä″ni-päl′, *n.* An Assyrian king from 668 to 625 B. C. **Sar″da-na-pa′lus‡.**

Ash″wa-ni′pi, 1 ŭsh″wa-nı′pı; 2 ăsh″wä-nī′pī, *n.* Same as GRAND RIVER.

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent.

ash′wort″, 1 ash′wûrt″; 2 ăsh′wŭrt″, *n.* A weed (*Senecio tomentosus*) of the southeastern United States, with hoary leaves.

ash′y, 1 ash′ı; 2 ăsh′y, *a.* (ASH′I-ER; ASH′I-EST.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like ashes; ash-covered. **2.** Ash-colored; ashen.

A′sia, 1 ē′shə; 2 ā′sha, *n.* The largest continent of the world (17,057,666 sq. m.; pop. 900,000,000).—**A′sian,** *a.*—**A″si-at′ic,** *a.* & *n.*—**Asiatic cholera,** see CHOLERA.

A′sia Mi′nor, 1 ē′shə mı′nor; 2 ā′sha mī′nor. The peninsula of S. W. Asia, from the Black Sea to Arabia; 197,711 sq. m.; pop. 10,509,000; chief city, Smyrna. **An″a-to′li-a‡.**

A′si-arch, 1 ē′shı-ärk; 2 ā′shi-ärc, *n.* *Rom. Hist.* The chief or president of the religious rites and of the public games in the Roman province of Asia. [< LL. *Asiarcha,* < Gr. *Astarchēs,* < *Asia,* Asia, + *archō,* rule.]

a-side′, 1 ə-saıd′; 2 a-sīd′. **I.** *n.* Something said or done aside. **II.** *adv.* **1.** On or to one side; away. **2.** In a state of exclusion; apart: often with *from;* as, *aside from* all other interests: a common Americanism. **3.** So as not to be overheard, actually or apparently. **III§.** *prep.* Beside. [< A-[1] + SIDE.]—**to set aside** (*Law*), to annul.

as″i-ne′got, *n.* A little ass; a fool. **as″si-ne′got.**

as′i-nine, 1 as′ı-nın *or* -naın; 2 ăs′ı-nĭn *or* -nīn, *a.* Pertaining to or like an ass; stupid; silly. [< L. *asinus,* ass.]—**as″i-nin′i-ty,** *n.* [elephantiasis.

-a-sis, *suffix.* Used in pathology to form names of diseases; as, **ask**[1], 1 ɑsk; 2 ăsk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a request for or of; solicit; demand; claim. **2.** To put questions to or about; make inquiries; inquire. **3.** To invite. **4‖.** To publish, as the bans of marriage. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make request; petition. **2.** To make inquiries; inquire. [< AS. *ăscian,* ask.]

Syn.: beg, beseech, crave, demand, entreat, implore, petition, plead, pray, request, require, solicit, supplicate. One *asks* what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect; "if a son shall *ask* bread of any of you that is a father," *Luke* xi, 11; he *begs* for that to which he advances no claim but pity. *Entreat* implies a special earnestness of asking, and *beseech,* a still added and more humble intensity. To *implore* is to *ask* with weeping and lamentation; to *supplicate* is to *ask,* as it were, on bended knees. *Crave* and *request* are somewhat formal terms; *crave* has almost disappeared from conversation. *Pray* is now used chiefly of address to the Supreme Being; *petition* is used of written request to persons in authority. *Beg* and *pray* are often used in polite forms of slight request; as, "I *beg* pardon," etc.; *beseech* was formerly so used. Compare DEMAND; INQUIRE.—Ant.: claim, command, deny, enforce, exact, extort, insist, refuse, reject.—Prep.: ask a person *for* a thing; ask a thing *of* or *from* a person; ask *after* or *about* one's health, welfare, friends, etc.

—**ask′er,** *n.*—**ask′ing,** *n.*

a-skance′, 1 ə-skɑns′; 2 a-skȧnc′, *adv.* With a side glance; sidewise; disdainfully; distrustfully. [< A-[1] + *-skance;* cp. D. *schuins,* sidewise.] **a-skant′‡.** [or manner.

a-skew′, 1 ə-skiū′; 2 a-skū′, *a.* & *adv.* In an oblique position

Ask′ja, 1 ŭsk′yə; 2 ăsk′yä, *n.* The largest volcano in Iceland; 4,633 ft. high; occasionally eruptive. [Ice., basket.]

a-skient′, 1 ə-skient′; 2 a-skiĕnt′, *adv.* [Scot.] Asiant.

a-slant′, 1 ə-slɑnt′; 2 a-slȧnt′. **I.** *a.* & *adv.* In a slanting direction or position; oblique; obliquely. **II.** *prep.* Across or over in a slanting direction or position; athwart.

a-sleep′, 1 ə-slīp′; 2 a-slēp′, *a.* & *adv.* **1.** In or into a state of sleep; dormant. **2.** Dead. **3.** Benumbed.

a-slope′, 1 ə-slōp′; 2 a-slōp′, *a.* & *adv.* In a sloping position.

As-ma′ra, 1 ɑs-mä′rə; 2 ăs-mä′ra, *n.* A town, the capital of the Italian colony of Eritrea, N. E. Africa.

A. S. M. E., *abbr.* American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

As″mo-de′us, 1 as″mo-dĭ′ŭs; 2 ăs″mo-dē′ŭs, *n.* *Heb. Myth.* An evil spirit; also, king of the demons.

As″mo-næ′an, *a.* See HASMONÆAN. [France.

As″nières′, 1 ɑ″nyãr′; 2 ä″nyãr′. *n.* A town in Seine department,

a-so′cial, 1 ē-[*or* ā-]sō′shəl, 2 -ā[*or* ă-]sō′shal, *a.* **1.** Avoiding society. **2.** *Psychol.* Regardless of one's fellow-beings; self-centered; unethical. [Japan, E. Kyushu; 5,630 ft. high.

A″so-san′, 1 ɑ″so-sän′; 2 ä″so-sän′, *n.* An extinct volcano of

asp[1], 1 asp; 2 ăsp, *n.* A venomous serpent, as the European viper. [< Gr.[L] *aspi(d-)s,* viper.]

asp[2], *n.* Same as ASPEN, *n.*

a-spar', 1 ə-spär'; 2 a-spär', *adv.* [Scot.] Wide apart.

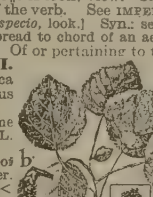
as-par'a-gus, 1 as-par'ə-gus; 2 ăs-păr'a-gŭs, *n.* **1.** The succulent edible shoots of *Asparagus officinalis*. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Asparagus*, especially of *A. officinalis*. **3.** [A-] A genus of plants of the lily family. [L., < Gr. *asparagos*, < Per. *asvarag*, sprout.]—**as-par'a-gus-bee"tle**, *n.* A beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) harmful to asparagus-shoots. See INSECT.

As-pa'si-a, 1 as-pē'zhi-ə *or* -shi-ə; 2 ăs-pā'zhi-a *or* -shi-a, *n.* The mistress of Pericles; her house in Athens was a great literary center. [Cruelty to Animals.

A. S. P. C. A., *abbr.* American Society for the Prevention of

as'pect, 1 as'pekt; 2 ăs'pĕct, *n.* **1.** Appearance or expression; mien; look. **2.** A view or phase. **3.** A given side or surface; exposure; outlook. **4.** *Astrol.* Configuration of the planets at any time; also, the supposed resulting influence for good or evil. **5.** *Ecol.* The seasonal impress of a plant association or formation; as, the autumn *aspect*. **6.** *Aero.* The view of an aeroplane obtained by looking at it from above. ORVILLE WRIGHT. **7‖.** A look; view. **8.** *Gram.* In Slavonic languages, a form of the verb. See IMPERFECTIVE; PERFECTIVE. [< L. *ad*, to, + *spectō*, look.] Syn.: see MANNER —**aspect ratio**, the ratio of spread to chord of an aerofoil.

asp'en, 1 asp'n; 2 ăsp'n. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the aspen; hence, shaking; tremulous. **II.** *n.* A poplar of North America or of Europe with tremulous leaves. [< AS. *æsp*.]



Aspen.
a, branch with leaves; *b*, ament; *c*, tree.

as'per[1], 1 as'pər; 2 ăs'pẽr, *n.* Same as ASPIRATE, III., *n.*, 3. [< L. *asper*, rough.]

as'per[2], *n.* A Turkish unit of money, worth 1/120 of a piaster. [< LL. *asprum*, < Gr. *aspron*, < *aspros*, white.]

as'per-ate, 1 as'pər-ēt; 2 ăs'pẽr-āt *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To make harsh or uneven, as in sound or contour. [< L. *asperatus*, < *asper*, rough.]

as-per'ges, 1 as-pûr'jiz; 2 ăs-pẽr'-gēs, *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* **1.** A short service before the high mass on Sundays during which the celebrant sprinkles the altar and congregation with holy water. **2.** [A-] The anthem "Asperges me hyssopo"; literally, "Thou wilt sprinkle me with hyssop" (*Ps.* li, 7), that accompanies the sprinkling. **3.** The aspergill.

as'per-gill, 1 as'pər-jil; 2 ăs'pẽr-gĭl, *n.* *Eccl.* A brush, or the like, used for sprinkling holy water, as in the Roman Catholic Church. See ASPERSORIUM. [< LL. *aspergillus*, < L. *aspergō*; see ASPERSE.]

as"per-gil'lum‡, [-LA, *pl.*].

as-per'i-ty, 1 as-per'i-ti; 2 ăs-pĕr'i-ty, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] Roughness or harshness, as of temper; also, hardship; difficulty. [< *asper*, rough.] Syn.: see ACRIMONY.

a-sper'mous, 1 ə-[*or* a-]spûr'mus; 2 a[*or* ă-]spẽr'mŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Without seeds. [< Gr. *aspermos*, < *a-* priv. + *sperma*(*t-*), seed, < *speirō*, sow.] **a-sper'ma-tous**‡.

As'pern, 1 ăs'pərn; 2 ăs'pẽrn, *n.* A village near Vienna where the Austrians defeated Napoleon, May 21–22, 1809.

as-perse', 1 as-pûrs'; 2 ăs-pẽrs', *vt.* [AS-PERSED't, AS-PERST"E; AS-PERS'ING.] **1.** To censure harshly and falsely; slander. **2.** To besprinkle; bespatter. [< L. *ad*, to, + *spargo*, sprinkle.] Syn.: backbite, calumniate, decry, defame, depreciate, disparage, libel, malign, revile, slander, traduce, vilify. To *asperse* is to bespatter with injurious charges; to *defame* a person is to assail his good name; to *malign* is to circulate studied and malicious attacks upon character; to *traduce* is to exhibit one's real or assumed traits in an odious light.—Ant.: defend, eulogize, extol, laud, praise, vindicate.

—**as-pers'er**, *n.* One who defames another. **as-pers'or**‡. —**as-per'sion**, *n.* **1.** The act or means of aspersing. **2.** Slander; a slanderous report or charge. **3.** Sprinkling; specif., baptism by sprinkling. Syn.: see SCANDAL.—**as-per'siv**(ES[2], *a.*

as"per-so'ri-um, 1 as"pər-sō'ri-um; 2 ăs"pẽr-sō'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The font for holy water near the entrance of a Roman Catholic church or in a private dwelling. **2.** An aspergill. **as-per'-so-ry**‡.

An Aspersorium and Its Aspergill.

as'phalt, 1 as'falt *or* as-falt'; 2 ăs'fălt *or* ăs-fălt', } [fălt', *vt.* To treat or cover with asphalt.

as'phalt, } *n.* **1.** An amorphous brownish-black **as-falt'**, } or black, odorous, combustible mixture of different hydrocarbons; mineral pitch; hard bitumen. It is found mostly in superficial deposits in various parts of the world, the so-called pitch-lake of Trinidad being the most notable source. **2.** A bituminous composition for pavements, etc. [< Gr. *asphaltos*.] **as-phal'tum**‡; **as-phal'tus**‡.—**as-phal'tic**, *a.*

as'phо-del, 1 as'fo-del; 2 ăs'fo-dĕl, *n.* **1.** A white-flowered plant of the lily family; the flower of the dead in Greek mythology. **2.** Any one of certain somewhat similar plants, as of the genus *Abama* of the lily family. **3†.** The daffodil or narcissus. [< Gr. *asphodelos*, king's spear.]

as'phold, 1 as'fōld; 2 ăs'fōld, *n.* A heavy, viscous asphalt varnish, used as a waterproof coating and also between layers of paper stock; trade term.

as-phyx'i-a, } 1 as-fiks'i-ə; 2 ăs-fĭks'i-a, *n.* Suspension of **as-fyx'i-a**[2], } respiration and animation; suffocation. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *sphyzō*, beat.] **as-phyx'y**‡.—**as-phyx'i-al**, *a.* —**as-phyx'i-ant**, *n.* *Med.* Any substance or condition that tends to produce asphyxia.—**as-phyx'i-ant**, *a.*—**as-phyx'i-ate**, *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To suffocate.—**as-phyx"i-a'tion**, *n.*—**as-phyx'i-a"tor**, *n.*

as'pic[1], 1 as'pik; 2 ăs'pĭc, *n.* [Poet.] A poisonous serpent, the asp.

as'pic[2], *n.* The spike, or great lavender, the source of **oil of spike.** [F. < L. *spica*, ear of corn.]

as'pic[3], *n.* [F.] A savory jelly in which meats, eggs, fish, etc., are served.

As'pin-wall, 1 as'pin-wôl; 2 ăs'pĭn-wąl, *n.* Former name of Colon.

as-pir'ant, 1 as-pair'ənt; 2 ăs-pīr'ant. **I.** *a.* Aspiring. **II.** *n.* One who aspires; a seeker for honors or place; a candidate.

as'pi-rate, 1 as'pi-rēt; 2 ăs'pi-rāt. **I.** *vt.* [-RAT"ED[4]; -RAT"ING.] **1.** To utter with a breathing or as if preceded by the letter *h*. **2.** To draw out, as gas, by suction. **II.** *a.* Uttered with an aspirate or strong *h* sound. **as'pi-rat"ed**‡. **III.** *n.* **1.** The letter *h*, or its sound. **2.** *Philol.* A rough mute. **3.** A symbol (') in Greek indicating the rough breathing. [< L. *aspiro*; see ASPIRE.]

as"pi-ra'tion, 1 as"pi-rē'shən; 2 ăs"pi-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of aspiring; exalted desire. **2.** The act or effect of aspirating. **3.** A breath; inspiration. **4.** *Med.* The use of an aspirator for remedial purposes.
Syn.: see AIM; AMBITION; DESIRE.

as'pi-ra"tor, 1 as'pi-rē"tər *or* -tər; 2 ăs'pi-rā"tor, *n.* **1.** An appliance for producing a suction-current of air or other gas **2.** A device for drawing off fluid matter from tumors, etc.

as-pire', 1 as-pair'; 2 ăs-pīr', *v.* [AS-PIRED'; AS-PIR'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To have an earnest desire for something high and good. **2‖.** To reach upward. **II.** *t.* To long for; aim at. [< L.[F] *ad*, to, + *spiro*, breathe.]—**as-pir'a-to-ry**, *a.*—**as-pir'er**, *n.*—**as-pir'ing**, *pa.* Eager for attainment or advancement.

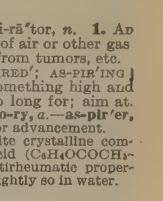
as'pi-rin, 1 as'pi-rin; 2 ăs'pi-rĭn, *n.* A white crystalline compound, the acetyl derivative of salicylic acid ($C_6H_4OCOCH_3$-COOH), having marked antipyretic and antirheumatic properties. It is soluble in alcohol and ether and slightly so in water.

as-py'ť, *v.* & *n.* Spy. **as-pye'ť**.

a-squint', 1 ə-skwint'; 2 a-skwĭnt', *a.* & *adv.* With side-long glance; squintingly; askance; squinting.

As'quith, 1 as'kwith; 2 ăs'kwĭth, **Herbert Henry** (1852–). An English statesman; premier, 1908–1916; Liberal leader.

ass[1], 1 as; 2 ăs, *n.* [ASS'ES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A long-eared equine quadruped smaller than the ordinary horse. **2.** An obstinate or stupid person. [< AS. *assa*.]—**asses' bridge** [Humor.], the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, "the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal"; from the difficulty of its demonstration to beginners.



Asses' Bridge.
ABC, an isosceles triangle; *BE* and *DC*, construction lines forming asses' bridges, *DBCE*.

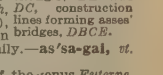
ass[2], 1 ōs; 2 ăs, *n.* [Scot.] Ashes. **aise**‡.

Ass., **Assn.**, **Asso.**, **Assoc.**, *abbr.* Association.

As'sa, Val d', 1 vāl dōs'sa; 2 văl dăs'sä. A valley in the Tyrol.

as"sa-fet'i-da, *n.* Same as ASAFETIDA. **as"sa-fœt'i-da**‡.

as'sa-gai, } 1 as'ə-gai, -i-gai; 2 ăs'a-gī, -e-gī, **as'se-gai**, } *n.* **1.** A light spear, used by Zulus, Kafirs, etc. See illus. below. **2.** The assagai-tree. [< Pg. *azagaia*, < Ar. *az-zaghāyah*, *DC*, < *al*, the, + *zaghāyah* (native Berber word), spear.]—**as'sa-gai-tree"**, *n.* A South-African tree (*Curtisia faginea*) of the dogwood family.—**as'sa-gai**, *vt.* To pierce with an assagai.


Assagai.

as-sai', 1 a-sai'; 2 ä-sī', *n.* [Braz.] A palm of the genus *Euterpe*, especially *E. edulis*; also, a drink made from their fruit.

as-sail', 1 a-sēl'; 2 ä-sāl', *vt.* To attack violently with force, or with argument, censure, or the like; assault. [< L. *ad*, to, + *salto*, rush.] Syn.: see ATTACK.
—**as-sail'a-bl**(E[2], *a.*—**as-sail'a-bl**(E-ness[2], *n.*—**as-sail'ant**, **I.** *a.* Attacking; hostile. **II.** *n.* One who assails.—**as-sail'er**, *n.* —**as-sail'ment**, *n.* **1.** An attack. **2.** The power to assail.

As-sam', 1 a-sam'; 2 ä-säm', *n.* **1.** A province in N. E. India (61,367 sq. m.; pop. 6,713,635), formerly part of Eastern Bengal and Assam. **2.** Same as MANIPUR, 1.—**As"sa-mese'**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Assam. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Assam, or its people collectively. **2.** The language of the Assamese people.

as-sart', 1 a-särt'; 2 ä-särt', *vt.* [Eng.] To grub or clear of trees or bushes so as to make arable: said of forest-lands; also, to hoe or grub up: said of trees or bushes. [< OF. *essarter*, < LL. *exsarto*, < L. *ex*, out, + *sarto*, grub.]

as-sart', *n.* **1.** The act of assarting. **2.** The land, or any tree or bush, that has been assarted.

as-sas'sin, 1 a-sas'in; 2 ä-sās'ĭn, *n.* **1.** One who assassinates. **2‖.** [A-] One of a sect of Oriental fanatics that practised assassination, formidable in the time of the Crusades. [F., < Ar. *Hashshāshīn*, hashish-eaters, < *hashīsh*, hashish.]

as-sas'si-nate, 1 a-sas'i-nēt; 2 ä-sās'ĭ-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED[4]; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To kill by secret or treacherous assault. **II.** *i.* To commit treacherous murder.
Syn.: see KILL.—**as-sas"si-na'tion**, *n.* The act of assassinating; secret or treacherous murder.—**as-sas'si-na"tor**, *n.*

as-sault', 1 a-sôlt'; 2 ä-sąlt'. **I**[d]. *vt.* To attack with violence; also, to assail by words, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** (1) Any act, speech, or writing assailing a person or an institution. (2) A violent attack by troops. **2.** *Law.* An unlawful attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a bodily injury to another: distinguished from, but sometimes confused with,

battery. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *ad*, to, + *salio*, leap.] Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK.—**as-sault'er**, *n.*

as-say', 1 a-sē'; 2 ă-să', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to an assay. **2.** To attempt; essay; prove; test. **II.** *i.* **1.** To show by test a certain value. 2‖. To endeavor. [< L.^{OF} *exigo*, prove, < *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive.] **as-saye'**†.—**as-say'er**, *n.*

as-say', *n.* **1.** The chemical analysis or testing of an alloy or ore, to ascertain the ingredients and their proportions. **2.** The substance to be so examined. **3.** The result of such a test. 4‖. The examining of weights and measures. 5§. Attempt; test; trial. 6†. Affliction.

As-saye', 1 ə-sāi'; 2 ă-sī', *n.* A town in Haidarabad, India; British defeated Mahrattas, 1803. [assay.

as-say'ing, 1 as-sē'iŋ; 2 ă-să'iŋg, *n.* The process of making an

as-sem'blage, 1 a-sem'bli; 2 ă-sĕm'blag, *n.* **1.** An assembling; association. **2.** Any gathering of persons or things; collection; assembly. **3.** The art of fitting together, as parts of a machine. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

as-sem'bl(e^{R}, 1 a-sem'bl; 2 ă-sĕm'bl, *v.* [-BLED, -BLD^{F}; -BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect or convene. **2.** To fit or join together. **II.** *i.* To come together; meet; congregate. [< L.^{OF} *ad*, to, + *simul*, together.]

Syn.: see CONVOKE.—**as-sem'bler**, *n.*

as-sem'bly, 1 a-sem'bli; 2 ă-sĕm'bly, *n.* [-BLIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** An assembling. **2.** A number of persons met together for a common purpose. **3.** *Mil.* The signal calling troops to form ranks. **4.** [A-] [U. S.] The second house of the legislature in some States.

Syn.: assemblage, collection, company, conclave, concourse, conference, congregation, convention, convocation, crowd, gathering, group, host, meeting, multitude. An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. An *assemblage* is promiscuous and unorganized; an *assembly* is organized and united in some common purpose.

—General Assembly. [U. S.] **1.** The highest ecclesiastical judicatory of certain denominations. **2.** A legislature.—**as-sem'bly-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a legislative assembly, as of a State.

as-sent', 1 a-sent'; 2 ă-sĕnt'. **I**^{d}. *vi.* To express agreement; concur; acquiesce. **II.** *n.* **1.** Mental concurrence or agreement. **2.** Consent of will; sanction. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sentio*, feel.] Syn.: accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, agree, approve, chime in, coincide, concur, consent, ratify. subscribe to, sustain, uphold. To *assent* is an act of the understanding; to *consent*, of the will. *Assent* is sometimes used for a mild or formal *consent*. See BELIEF, and for noun, see FAITH.—Ant.: contradict, demur, deny, differ, disagree, disavow, disclaim, dissent, object, protest, question, refuse.—**as-sent'er**, *n.* One who assents.

as"sen-ta'tion, 1 as"en-tē'shən; 2 ăs"ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* Obsequious address.

as-sen'tient, 1 a-sen'shent; 2 ă-sĕn'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* Assenting. **II.** *n.* One who assents.

as-sen'tor, 1 a-sen'tər; 2 ă-sĕn'tŏr, *n.* *Law.* An assenter; specif., in Great Britain, one who, as required by law, indorses the nomination of a candidate for Parliament.

as-sert'^{d}, 1 a-sûrt'; 2 ă-sĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To state positively; affirm; aver. **2.** To maintain as a right or claim, by words or by force. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sero*, bind.]

Syn.: affirm, allege, asseverate, aver, avouch, avow, claim, declare, maintain, pronounce, protest, say, state, tell. One may *assert* himself, his right, his belief, etc. *Assert* is controversial; *affirm*, *state*, and *tell* are simply declarative. One may *assert* what he intends to prove, or he may *assert* with no attempt to prove; in the latter case what he *asserts* carries only the weight of his personal word or opinion, as indicated in the derogatory phrase, "a mere assertion." See AFFIRM; ALLEGE.—Ant.: contradict, contravene, controvert, deny, disprove, dispute, gainsay, oppose, repudiate, retract, waive.

—to assert oneself, to put forward and defend one's own claim, authority, or right.—**as-sert'er**, *n.*—**as-ser'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of asserting. **2.** A positive declaration without attempt at proof. **3.** The maintenance of a cause, principle, or right. Syn.: see ASSURANCE.—**as-ser'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* **—as-ser'tor**, *n.*—**as-ser'to-ry**, *a.* **as"ser-to'ri-al**†.

as-sess'^{t}, 1 a-ses'; 2 ă-sĕs', *vt.* **1.** To charge (a person or property) with a tax. **2.** To determine the amount of (a tax or other payment). **3.** To value for taxation. [< L.^{OF} *assideo*, < L. *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.]

Syn.: see TAX.—**as-sess'a-bl**(e^{R}, *a.*—**as-sess'ment**, *n.* **1.** Apportionment or amount, as of taxes. **2.** A valuation of property for taxation. Syn.: see TAX.—**as-sess'or**, *n.* **1.** An officer who assesses taxes. **2.** A specialist associated with a judge. **3.** Any adviser or assistant.—**as"ses-so'ri-al**, *a.*

as'set, 1 as'et; 2 ăs'ĕt, *n.* An item in one's assets.

as'sets, 1 as'ets; 2 ăs'ĕts, *n. pl.* *Law.* **1.** The property of a deceased person that is convertible into money and held for the payment of debts or legacies. **2.** All the property, real and personal, of a person, of a corporation, or of a partnership, which is or may be chargeable with the debts or legacies of suchparties or persons. [< F. *assez*, < L. *ad*, to, + *satis*, enough.]—**liquid assets** (*Finance*), such securities and assets as can be realized immediately.

as-sev'er-ate, 1 a-sev'er-ēt; 2 ă-sĕv'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED^{d}; -AT'ING.] To affirm or aver emphatically or solemnly. [< L. *ad*, to, + *severus*, serious.]

Syn.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT.—**as-sev"er-a'tion**, *n.* An emphatic or solemn declaration.

As'shur, 1 ash'ər; 2 ăsh'ûr, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The highest god and national deity of the Assyrians. See illus. in next column. **2.** Same as ASSYRIA.

as-sib'i-late, 1 a-sib'i-lēt; 2 ă-sĭb'i-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED^{d}; -LAT'ING.] To utter with a sibilant or hissing sound; change into a sibilant. [< L. *assibilatus*, pp., < *ad*, to, + *sibilo*, hiss.]—**as-sib'i-la'tion**, *n.*

as"si-du'i-ty, 1 as'i-diū'i-ti; 2 ăs'i-dū'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** Close and continuous application or effort. **2.** Faithful personal attention; carefulness; watchfulness; assiduousness. Syn.: see INDUSTRY.

Symbol of the Assyrian God Asshur, frequently found on seal-cylinders and on Assyrian monuments.

as-sid'u-ous, 1 a-sid'yu-us; 2 ă-sĭd'yu-ŭs, *a.* Devoted or constant; unremitting; diligent. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.] Syn.: see BUSY; INDEFATIGABLE; INDUSTRIOUS.—**as-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**as-sid'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

as-sign', 1 a-sain'; 2 ă-sīn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set apart or select; designate; appoint; allot. **2.** To specify; attribute. **3.** To make over, as to an assignee, in behalf of another. **II.** *i.* To make an assignment. [< L. *assigno*, < *ad*, to, + *signum*, mark.] Syn.: see ALLEGE; ALLOT; APPOINTION; ATTRIBUTE; COMMIT; SET.

—as-sign"a-bil'i-ty, *n.*—**as-sign'a-bl**(e^{R}, *a.* **1.** Capable of being assigned, specified, or allotted. **2.** *Law.* (1) Transferable by assignment; negotiable. (2) Attributable; predicable. **—as-sign'a-bly**, *adv.*—**as"sig-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** An assigning; assignment. **2.** An appointment for meeting, especially for an illicit love-meeting. **3.** *Law.* An assignment, the thing assigned, or the instrument or deed by which it is made.—**as"sign-ee'**, *n.* One to whom property has been assigned in trust; an agent or trustee.

as-sign', *n.* **1.** A person to whom property, rights, or powers are transferred by another. 2†. An agent; deputy.

as'sig-nat, 1 as'ig-nat *or* (*F.*) a"si"nyā'; 2 ăs'ĭg-nât *or* (*F.*) ă"-si"nyä', *n.* A promissory note of the French revolutionary government (1789–1796). [F.]

as-sign'ment, 1 a-sain'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-sīn'ment, *n.* **1.** An assigning; the property transferred. **2.** The transfer of a property or the instrument or writing of transfer.—**assignment of error** (*Law*), a specification of the errors contained in the complaint, made by the plaintiff on a writ of error.—**as"signor'**, *n.* One who assigns or makes an assignment. **as-sign'er**†.

as-sim'i-late, 1 a-sim'i-lēt; 2 ă-sĭm'i-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED^{d}; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take up and incorporate, as food. **2.** To make or become like; liken; compare. **3.** *Philol.* To cause to become similar in sound, as by assimilation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be made or to make something a homogeneous part of the substance or system. **2.** To become alike. [< L. *ad*, to, + *similis*, like.]

Syn.: see COMPARE.—**as-sim"i-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**as-sim'i-la-bl**(e^{R}, *a.* That may be assimilated.—**as-sim"i-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of assimilating. **2.** *Physiol.* The transformation of digested nutriment into an integral and homogeneous part of the solids or fluids of the organism: specif., in botany, the starch-making function of plants. Compare ANABOLISM. **3.** *Philol.* The change or modification of a letter to cause it to approach a neighboring one in sound. **4.** *Psychol.* The process by which all new contents, when received into consciousness, are modified so as to be incorporated with the results of previous conscious processes.—**as-sim'i-la-tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Having the capability of or tendency to assimilation. **as-sim'i-la-to-ry**†.

As"si-ni-boi'a, 1 as'i-ni-boi'ə; 2 ăs'i-ni-bŏi'a, *n.* A former district, now part of Saskatchewan, Canada.

As-sin'i-boin, 1 a-sin'i-boin; 2 ă-sĭn'i-bŏin, *n.* A river in N. W. Canada; 600 m. to Red River at Winnipeg.

As"si-out', *n.* Same as ASSIUT.

As-si'si, 1 as-si'si; 2 ăs-si'si, *n.* A town in central Italy; pop. 17,500; birthplace of St. Francis.

as-sist'^{d}, 1 a-sist'; 2 ă-sĭst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give succor or support to; aid; help; relieve. **2.** To act as assistant to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To render aid or help; be of service. **2.** To be present: with *at*. **3.** In the game of euchre, to order a partner to take up the turned-up card and make its suit trumps. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sisto*, < *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: see ABET; AID; HELP; SERVE.—**as-sis'tance**, *n.* Help; aid; support; relief. Syn.: see HELP.—**as-sis'tant**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Holding a subordinate or auxiliary place, office, or rank. **2.** Affording aid; assisting. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which assists; a deputy or subordinate; helper. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* In America, the title given to priests subordinate to pastors. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; AUXILIARY.—**as-sist'er, as-sis'tor**, *n.*

as-sist', *n.* *Baseball.* The stopping and throwing of the ball to a player nearest the base toward which an opponent is running, in an effort to make a put-out.

Assist., Asst., *abbr.* Assistant.

As"si-ut', 1 as"si-ût'; 2 ăs"sĭ-ŭt', *n.* **1.** A province in Upper Egypt; 768 sq. m.; pop. 981,197. **2.** Its capital; pop. 51,400.

as-size', 1 a-saiz'; 2 ă-sīz', *n.* **1.** A sitting or session of a court, or the court itself; especially, one of the regular sessions of the judges of a superior court for the trial of cases by jury in any county of England or Wales, or the time and place of holding a court: usually in the plural. **2.** (1) A trial by jury; (2) the writ by which it is instituted; (3) an action to be decided by such trial; or (4) the finding of the jury. **3.** A statute or ordinance, or a rule prescribed by law or authority, as for the regulation of weights and measures or prices of commodities, etc. **4.** A standard of weight, measure, or price, etc.; hence, size; measurement; dimensions. 5†. A verdict or judgment. [< F. *assise*, < L. *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.]—**assize of arms** (*Eng. Hist.*), an enactment of 1181 that every freeman should provide himself with arms and

equipments.—**grand a.** (*Eng. Hist.*), a trial by a jury of sixteen persons that took the place of a trial by battle.

assn., *abbr.* Association.

assoc., *abbr.* Associate, association.

as-so'cia-bl(eᴮˡ, 1 ă-sō'shē-bl; 2 ă-sō'sha-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being associated or brought into association. **2.** Sociable.

as-so'ci-ate, 1 ă-sō'shı-ēt; 2 ă-sō'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ᴇDᵈ; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring together; unite; combine; ally. **2.** To connect in thought. **3†.** To consort with; accompany. **II.** *i.* To be in company or relation; have fellowship or intercourse; unite; join. [< L. *ad*, to, + *socius*, united.] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE; MIX; UNITE.—**as-so'ci-a-tiv(e**ᴮˡ, *a.*

as-so'ci-ate, *a.* **1.** Joined together or with another or others; united; allied; existing or occurring together; concomitant: often before a title, implying coordinate or nearly coordinate powers or rank; as, an *associate* justice; an *associate* professor. **2.** Admitted or entitled to a limited or specified participation, as in rights, privileges, and doings; as, an *associate* member of a society. **3.** *Pathol.* Sympathetic.

as-so'ci-ate, *n.* **1.** A companion; ally; colleague; partner; one who is habitually or frequently in the company or society of another. **2.** One who is associated with another, as in some business, act, interest, office, or position. **3.** Anything that habitually or frequently accompanies or is associated with something else; a concomitant. **4.** One admitted to partial membership in an association, society, or institution. **5.** In some educational institutions, one who has finished a course shorter than that set for a degree; as, an *associate* in arts. **6.** *Psychol.* A mental image or idea that has been connected with another, under the so-called laws of association.

Syn.: ally, chum, coadjutor, colleague, companion, comrade, consort, fellow, friend, helpmate, mate, partner, peer. An *associate* as used officially implies a chief, leader, or principal, to whom the *associate* is not fully equal in rank. *Associate* is popularly used of mere friendly relations, but oftener implies some work, enterprise, or pursuit in which the associated persons unite. We rarely speak of *associates* in crime or wrong, using *confederates* or *accomplices* instead. *Companion* gives itself with equal readiness to the good or the evil sense. *Peer* implies equality rather than companionship; as, a jury of his *peers*. *Comrade* expresses more fellowship and good feeling than *companion*. *Consort* is a word of equality and dignity, as applied especially to the marriage relation. Compare ACCESSORY; ACQUAINTANCE; FRIENDSHIP.—Ant.: antagonist, enemy, foe, hinderer, opponent, opposer, rival, stranger.

as-so''ci-a'tion, 1 ă-sō'sı-ē'shən; 2 ă-sō'çi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of associating, or the state of being associated; fellowship; combination for a common purpose. **2.** Connection of ideas in thought; also, the process or faculty by which they are connected; associative power. Specif. (*Psychol.*), that process in reproduction in which past cognitions are brought back through connection with something present in the mind. **3.** A body of persons associated for some common purpose; corporation; society; partnership. **4.** *Biol.* Correlation of nervous functions involving a high degree of modifiability and also consciousness. **5.** *Chem.* Aggregate, as of molecules, to form a complex; as, $(H_2O)_2$, dihydrol, an association of two molecules of water. **6.** *Ecol.* A major division of a formation in plant geography. **7.** [U. S.] An organized but unchartered body analogous to but distinguished legally from a corporation.

Syn.: alliance, club, community companionship, company, confederacy, confederation, conjunction, connection, corporation, familiarity, federation, fellowship, fraternity, friendship, lodge, partnership, society, union. We speak of an *alliance* of nations, a *club* of authors, politicians, or pleasure-seekers, a *community* of Shakers, a *company* of soldiers or of friends, a *confederacy*, *confederation*, *federation*, or *union* of states, a *partnership*, *corporation*, or *company* in business, a *conjunction* of planets, a religious, literary, or scientific *association* or *society*. See ACQUAINTANCE; ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATE; CLASS; FRIENDSHIP; INTERCOURSE.—Ant.: disconnection, disunion, independence, isolation, separation, severance, solitude.—**as-so''ci-a'tion-al,** *a.*

as-so'ci-a-tiv(eᴮˡ, 1 ă-sō'shi-ą-tiv; 2 ă-sō'shi-a-tĭv, *a.* Resulting from, characterized by, or pertaining to association.

as-so'cies, 1 ă-sō'shīz; 2 ă-sō'shēs, *n. sing.* & *pl.* *Ecol.* The association of plants considered from the history of their development, as it undergoes developmental changes.

as-soil', 1 ă-sŏil'; 2 ă-sŏil', *vt.* **1.** To absolve; acquit. **2.** To atone for; remove. [< OF. *assoiler*, < L. *absolvo*, < *ab*, from, + *solvo*, loose.] **as-soil'yie‡** [Scot.]; **as-soil'zie‡** [Scot.]; **as-soyle'†.**

as'so-nance, 1 as'o-nans; 2 ăs'o-nanç, *n.* Resemblance in sound; specif., in riming syllables, correspondence of the accented vowels, but not of the consonants, as in *main*, *came*. [F., < L. *assonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *assono*, < *ad*, to, + *sono*, < *sonus*, sound.]—**as'so-nant,** *a.* Having resemblance of sound; characterized by assonance.

as-sort'ᵈ, 1 ă-sôrt'; 2 ă-sôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To distribute into classes; classify. **2.** To make up of or furnish with a variety, as of goods. **II.** *i.* To fall into a class; harmonize. **2.** To associate; consort. [< L.ᵛ *ad*, to, + *sor(t-)s*, lot.]—**as-sort'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of assorting; classification. **2.** A collection of various things.

as-sot'†. **I.** *v.* To infatuate; be infatuated. **II.** *a.* Dazed: in this sense sometimes written **assote.**

asst., *abbr.* Assistant.

A. S. S. U., *abbr.* American Sunday-school Union.

as-suage', 1 a-swēj'; 2 ă-swāg', *v.* [AS-SUAGED'; AS-SUAG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make less harsh or violent; alleviate; soothe; allay; abate; calm. **II.** *i.* To grow less; abate; subside. [< L.ᵒᵖ *ad*, to, + *suavis*, sweet.]

Syn.: see ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.—**as-suage'ment,** *n.*—**as-sua'siv(e**ˢ. **I.** *a.* Soothing; tranquilizing. **II.** *n.* An alleviative.

As''su-an', 1 ąs''u-ŭn'; 2 ăs''u-ăn', *n.* An Egyptian province (169 sq. m.; pop. 253,000) and its capital (ancient Sy-e'ne; pop. 12,000), site of a dam 6,397 ft. long, completed in 1902. **As''sou-an'†.**

as-sume', 1 ą-siūm'; 2 ă-sūm', *v.* [AS-SUMED'; AS-SUM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To arrogate to oneself; as, to *assume* a haughty mien. **2.** To take upon oneself; undertake. **3.** To take for granted; suppose. **4.** To affect; pretend. **5.** To take into or up. (1) To take into partnership, employment, or the like. (2) § To take up into heaven, as Elias. **II.** *i.* To be presumptuous. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sumo*, take.]

Syn.: accept, affect, appropriate, arrogate, claim, feign, postulate, presume, pretend, put on, take, usurp. The distinctive idea of *assume* is to *take* by one's own independent volition, whether well or ill, rightfully or wrongfully. One may *accept* an obligation or *assume* an authority that properly belongs to him; if he *assumes* what does not belong to him, he is said to *arrogate* or *usurp* it. A man may *usurp* the substance of *power* in the most unpretending way; what he *arrogates* to himself he *assumes* with a haughty and overbearing manner. One *assumes* the robes or insignia of office by *putting* them *on*, with or without right. If he *takes* to himself the credit and appearance of qualities he does not possess, he is said to *affect* or *feign*, or to *pretend* to, the character he thus *assumes*. What a debater *postulates* he openly states and *takes* for granted without proof; what he *assumes* he may *take* for granted without mention. A favorite trick of the sophist is quietly to *assume* as true what would at once be challenged if expressly stated. What a man *claims* he asserts his right to *take;* what he *assumes* he *takes*. See PRETEND.—Ant.: see synonyms for RENOUNCE.—**as-sum'a-bl(e**ᴮˡ, *a.*—**as-sumed',** *pa.* **1.** Taken for granted. **2.** Pretended; fictitious.—**as-sum'ing,** *pa.* Presumptuous; arrogant.

as-sump'sit, 1 a-sump'sit; 2 ă-sŭmp'sit, *n.* *Law.* **1.** An obligation not under seal. **2.** An action to enforce such an obligation.

as-sump'tion, 1 a-sump'shən; 2 ă-sŭmp'shon, *n.* **1.** An assuming, or that which is assumed; a taking upon oneself; a taking for granted. **2.** Arrogance. **3.** A bodily taking into heaven; hence, a festival commemorating the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven. **4.** *Logic.* A minor premise.

Syn.: see ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; PRETENSE.

—**Feast of the Assumption** (*R. C. Ch.*), the festival, celebrated on the 15th of August, commemorating the taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary in body and soul.—**as-sump'tiv(e**ˢ, *a.*

as-sur'ance, 1 a-shūr'ans; 2 ă-shur'anç, *n.* **1.** The act of assuring; any encouraging declaration; a promise. **2.** Full confidence; undoubting conviction. **3.** Self-confidence. **4.** Boldness; effrontery. **5.** Insurance. **6.** Firmness of mind.

Syn.: arrogance, assertion, assumption, boldness, confidence, effrontery, impudence, presumption, self-assertion, self-confidence, self-reliance, trust. *Assurance* may have the good sense of a high, sustained *confidence* and *trust;* as, the saint's *assurance* of heaven. *Confidence* is founded upon reasons; *assurance* is largely a matter of feeling. In the bad sense, *assurance* is a vicious courage, with belief of one's ability to outwit or defy others; the hardened criminal is remarkable for habitual *assurance*. In the bad sense, *assurance* is less gross than *impudence*, which (according to its etymology) a shameless *boldness*. *Assurance* is in act or manner; *impudence* may be in speech. *Effrontery* is *impudence* defiantly displayed. Compare BELIEF; CERTAINTY; EFFRONTERY; FAITH; IMPUDENCE; PRIDE.—Ant.: bashfulness, confusion, consternation, dismay, distrust, doubt, hesitancy, misgiving, shyness, timidity.

as-sure', 1 a-shūr'; 2 ă-shur', *v.* [AS-SURED'; AS-SUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer assurances to. **2.** To give confidence to; convince. **3.** To insure. **4†.** To betroth; affiance. **II.** *i.* To take up insurance: a Briticism. [< L.ᵇ *ad*, to, + *securus*; see SECURE, *a.*] Syn.: see CONFIRM.—**as-sur'a-bl(e**ᴿ, *a.* **1.** That can be assured. **2.** Insurable.—**as-sured',** *pa.* **1.** Made certain; undoubted. **2.** Self-possessed; self-confident. **3.** Insured. Syn.: see CONSCIOUS; SECURE; SURE.—**as-sured',** *n.* A person or persons insured.—**as-sur'ed-ly,** *adv.* Without doubt; certainly; with confidence; unwaveringly.—**as-sur'ed-ness,** *n.* Full confidence; certainty.—**as-sur'er** or **-or,** *n.*—**as-sur'ing-ly,** *adv.*

as-sur'gent, 1 a-sūr'jent; 2 ă-sûr'ġent, *a.* **1.** Rising or tending to rise; in heraldry, rising out of the sea. **2.** *Bot.* Curving upward. [< L. *assurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *assurgo*, < *ad*, to, + *surgo*, rise.]—**as-sur'gen-cy,** *n.*

As-syr'i-a, 1 as-sir'i-ə; 2 ă-sŷr'i-a, *n.* An ancient empire of S. W. Asia. **Ash'ur‡** [Heb.]; **As'shur‡** [Heb.].—**As-syr'i-an.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Assyria or its people. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Assyria or the Assyrian empire. **2.** The language spoken by the Assyrians.

As-syr''i-ol'o-gist, 1 a-sir''i-ol'o-jist; 2 ă-sŷr'i-ŏl'o-ġist, *n.* A student of Assyriology. **As-syr'i-o-log(ue**ᴳ†.

As-syr''i-ol'o-gy, 1 a-sir''i-ol'o-ji; 2 ă-sŷr'i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The antiquities, history, language, and customs, collectively, of the Assyrians; Assyrian archeology. [< ASSYRIA + -OLOGY.]

as-syth'ment, 1 a-saith'ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-sŷth'ment, *n.* [Scot.] Reparation for injury.

As-tar'te, 1 as-tär'ti; 2 ăs-tär'tē, *n.* *Myth.* Syro-Phenician goddess of love and fruitfulness. [L., < Gr. *Astartē.*]

as-ta'si-a, 1 as-tē'zi-ə; 2 ăs-tā'zhi-a, *n.* Inability to stand. [< Gr. *astasia*, < *a-* priv. + *histēmi*, stand.]—**astasia abasia,** inability to stand or walk.

a-stat'ic, 1 ē-(*or* ą-)stat'ik; 2 ă-(*or* ā-)stăt'ic, *a.* *Physics.* Being in neutral equilibrium; having no tendency toward any change of

position. [< Gr. *astatos*, < *a-* priv. + *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]
—**a-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**a-stat'i-cism,** *n.*

as-tat'ki, 1 as-tat'ki; 2 ăs-tăt'ki, *n.* [Rus.] Petroleum fuel-oil.

a-steer', 1 ə-stīr'; 2 ə-stēr', *adv. & a.* [Scot.] Astir; stirring.

as'ter, 1 as'tər; 2 ăs'ter, *n.* **1.** A plant (genus *Aster*), having alternate leaves, and flowers with white, purple, or blue rays and yellow disk. **2.** One of various allied plants; as, the China *aster*, false *aster*, Cape *aster*, etc. **3.** *Biol.* The star-shaped figure terminating an amphiaster or nuciear spindle. See OVUM. [< Gr. *astēr*, star.]

as'ter-, **as'te-r-,** **as'te-ro-,** 1 as'tər-, as'tə-ri-, as'tə-ro-; 2 ăs'ter-, ăs'te-ri-, ăs'te-ro-. From Greek *astēr*, star: combining forms.

-aster, *suffix.* A contemptuous diminutive; as, poe*taster*, gramma*ticaster*, critic*aster*, etc. [< L. *-aster*, dim. suffix.]

As"ter-a'ce-æ, 1 as"tər-ē'si-ī; 2 ăs"ter-ā'se-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of highly developed plants of the order *Asterales*, the aster or thistle family. There are 780 genera and about 10,000 species, very widely distributed. Many of the species are well-known kitchen vegetables and others are in ornamental cultivation.—**as"ter-a'ceous,** *a.*

as-te'ri-al, *a.* Star-like.—**as-te'ri-al-ite,** *n.* A fossil starfish. [< ASTER- + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]—**as-te'ri-at"ed,** *a.* Grouped like stars; radiating, as star-rays; exhibiting luminous six-rayed figures when cleft: said of certain sapphires or other stones.—**As"te-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of starfishes.—**as'ter-id, as-te'ri-id,** *n.*—**as-te'ri-oid,** *a. & n.*

as'ter-isk, 1 as'tər-isk; 2 ăs'ter-ĭsk, *n.* **1.** A star (*) used in writing and printing, for references, etc. **2.** Anything shaped like a star. [< Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astēr*, star.]—**as'ter-isk,** *vt.* To mark with an asterisk.—**as'ter-ism,** *n.* **1.** A group of asterisks (⁂, ⁂⁂). **2.** (1) A little cluster or group of stars. (2)† A constellation. **3.** That optical property which produces the effect of a star when certain minerals are held to the light.

as-te'ri-um, 1 as-tī'ri-ŭm; 2 ăs-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* A non-terrestrial element supposed by Lockyer to exist in certain stars, as indicated in their spectra. [< Gr. *astēr*, star.]

a-stern', 1 ə-stûrn'; 2 ə-stẽrn', *adv. Naut.* **1.** At any point behind a vessel. **2.** Backward.

as'ter-oid, 1 as'tər-oid; 2 ăs'ter-ŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Star-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Like an aster, especially as to its flowers. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a group of small planets, more correctly called planetoids, between Mars and Jupiter, of which about 700 have been discovered. **2.** A starfish. [< ASTER- + -OID.]—**as"ter-oi'dal,** *a.*

As"ter-oi'de-a, *n. pl.* A class or order of echinoderms, embracing the true starfishes. [< ASTER- + -OID.] **As"ter-id'e-a‡;** **As"ter-i-oi'de-a‡;** **As"ter-oi'da‡.**—**as"ter-oi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

As-ter'ope, 1 as-ter'o-pī; 2 ăs-tẽr'o-pē, *n.* One of the seven stars of the Pleiades. **Ster'o-pe‡.**

as-the'ni-a, 1 as-thī'ni-ə *or* -thi-nī'ə; 2 ăs-thē'ni-a *or* -the-nī'a, *n. Pathol.* General debility; depression of vital power; weakness. [< Gr. *astheneia*, < *asthenēs*, < *a-* priv. + *sthenos*, strength.] **as'the-ny‡.**—**as-then'ic,** *n.* One who is physically weak or undeveloped.—**as-then'ic,** **as-then'i-cal,** *a.*—**as"the-no'pi-a,** *n.* Weakness or fatigue of the visual organs.

asth'ma, 1 az'mə; 2 ăz'ma, *n.* A chronic disorder characterized by extreme difficulty of breathing. [< Gr. *asthma*, panting, < *aō*, blow.]—**asth-mat'ic.** **1.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with asthma. **II.** *n.* A person suffering from or subject to asthma. [mont, Italy; pop. 17,600.

As'ti, 1 ăs'tī; 2 ăs'tī, *n.* A town in Alessandria province, Pied-

a-stig'ma-tism, 1 ə-stig'mə-tizm; 2 ə-stĭg'ma-tĭzm, *n.* **1.** A structural defect of the eye such that the rays of light do not converge to a point on the retina. **2.** *Optics.* A defect similar to the foregoing in any lens. [< A-[14] + Gr. *stigma(t-)*, mark.]—**as"tig-mat'ic,** *a.* [about.

a-stir', 1 ə-stûr'; 2 ə-stĭr', *adv. & a.* Stirring; moving

a-sto'ma-tous, 1 ə-stŏ'mə-tus; 2 ə-stŏ'ma-tŭs, *a.* Without a mouth or breathing-pores. [< Gr. *astomos*, < *a-* priv. + *stoma(t-)*, mouth.] **as'to-mous‡.**

a-ston'ied‖, 1 ə-sten'id; 2 ə-stŏn'id, *a.* Astounded; astonished.

a-ston'ish, 1 ə-sten'ish; 2 ə-stŏn'ish, *vt.* **1.** To affect with wonder and surprize; amaze; confound. **2**†. To stun or paralyze, as by a shock; astound. [ME. *astunien*, *astonien*, stun completely.]—**a-ston'ish-er,** *n.*—**a-ston'ish-ing,** *pa.* Producing or tending to produce astonishment.—**a-ston'ish-ment,** *n.* **1.** The state of being astonished; also, that which causes it; great surprize; amazement. **2**†. A stunned or paralyzed condition. SYN.: see AMAZEMENT; PERPLEXITY.

As'ton Man'or. A parliamentary borough, a suburb of Birmingham, England; pop. 75,000.

a-ston'y, *vt.* **1‖.** To astound; astonish. *Isa.* iii, 14. **2**†. To stun. [ME. *astonien*; see ASTONISH.]

As'tor, 1 as'tər; 2 ăs'tor, *n.* **1. John Jacob** (1763–1848), a New York merchant; founded Astoria, Ore., and Astor Library, N. Y.; born in a village near Hidelberg, Germany; founded the Astor family. **2. William Waldorf, Viscount** (1848–1919), an American capitalist, great-grandson of the foregoing; became a British subject.

As-to'ria, 1 as-tō'ri-ə; 2 ăs-tō'ri-a, *n.* A city in W. Oregon; pop. 14,030.

a-stound'd, 1 ə-staund'; 2 ə-stound', *v.* **I.** *t.* To overwhelm with wonder or amazement; confound; stupefy. **II.** *i.* To cause amazement or alarm. [Corrupted < ME. *astunien*; see ASTONISH.]—**a-stound'ing,** *pa.* Amazed; astounded.—**a-stound'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

astr., astron., *abbr.* Astronomer, astronomy.

As"tra-chan', *n.* Same as ASTRAKHAN.

a-strad'dle, 1 ə-strad'l; 2 ə-străd'l, *adv. & a.* In a straddling position; astride; bestriding. [justice.

As-træ'a, 1 as-trī'ə; 2 ăs-trē'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of

as'tra-gal, 1 as'trə-gəl; 2 ăs'tra-găl, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A small convex molding or bead. **2.** The ankle-bone or tarsus. **3.** *pl.* Dice: originally such bones. [< Gr. *astragalos*.]

as-trag'a-lus, 1 as-trag'ə-ləs; 2 ăs-trăg'a-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Anat.* The proximal bone of the foot, as in man or other vertebrates; talus; ankle-bone; huckle-bone; sling-bone. It either articulates or coossifies with the tibia, and thus receives the weight of the body. [L., < Gr. *astragalos*.]

As"tra-khan', 1 as"trə-kăn'; 2 ăs"tra-kăn'. **1.** A government (91,042 sq. m.; pop. 1,262,000) and city (pop. 144,000), S. E. Russia. **2.** [a-] 1 as'trə-kən; 2 ăs'tra-kăn. The skin of very young lambs from Astrakhan, of which muffs, etc., are made. **3.** [a-] A fabric with a curled pile imitative of these pelts.

as'tral, 1 as'trəl; 2 ăs'tral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, coming from, or like the stars; starry. **2.** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting an aster; as, an *astral* phase. **3.** Susceptible to influences from the stars; as, the *astral* body assumed by Paracelsus to explain presentiments. **II.** *n.* **1.** An astral body. **2.** One possessed of an astral form or body. **3.** An astral lamp. [< Gr.L+LL *astron*, < *astēr*, *star*.]—**astral body** (*Theos.*), a phrase loosely used in modern literature to cover every kind of fantasmal or spiritual appearance of the human form; a form or body created by the power of thought. **astral egot.—a. lamp,** a lamp with a ring-shaped reservoir so placed that its shadow is not cast directly below the flame.—**as'tral-ly,** *adv.*

a-strand', 1 ə-strand'; 2 ə-strănd', *adv. & a.* Aground; stranded.

as-tra"pa-pho'bi-a, 1 as-trə"pə-fō'bi-ə; 2 ăs-trā"pa-fō'bi-a, *n. Psychol.* Morbid fear of thunder and lightning. [< Gr. *astrapē*, lightning, + -PHOBIA.] **as-tra"po-pho-bi-a‡.**

a-stray', 1 ə-strē'; 2 ə-strā', *adv. & a.* Away from the right path; wandering in or into error or evil. [< L.LL+OF *extra*, beyond, + *vago*, stray.]

as-trict'§, 1 as-trikt'; 2 ăs-trĭct', *vt.* **1.** To bind up. **2.** To bind down; restrict; limit. [< L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringo*; see ASTRINGE.] **ad-strict'†.—as-tric'tion,** *n.* The act of binding close together, or the state of being astricted.—**as-tric'tiv(es,** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Producing astriction; astringing; styptic. **2.** Restrictive; obligatory.—**as-tric'tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**as-tric'tiv(e-ness§,** *n.*

a-stride', 1 ə-straid'; 2 ə-strīd', *adv. & prep.* With one leg on each side of or with the legs far apart.

as-tringe', 1 as-trinj'; 2 ăs-trĭnj', *vt.* [AS-TRINGED'; AS-TRING'-ING.] **1.** To bind or draw together; compress. **2**†. To constrain; oblige. [< L. *astringo*, < *ad*, to, + *stringo*, bind fast.]

as-trin'gent, 1 as-trin'jent; 2 ăs-trĭn'jĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Tending to contract or draw together organic tissues; binding; constipative; styptic. **2.** Harsh; stern; austere. **II.** *n.* An astringent substance, as alum, tannin, etc. [See AS-TRINGE.]—**as-trin'gen-cy.** *n.*—**as-trin'gent-ly,** *adv.*

as'trin-gert, *n.* A falconer. **aus'trin-gert; os'trin-gert.**

as'tro-, 1 as'tro-; 2 ăs'tro-. From Greek *astron*, star: a combining form.—**as'tro-cyte,** *n. Anat.* One of the star-shaped cells of osseous tissue; a bone-corpuscle; osteoblast.

astrol., *abbr.* Astrologer, astrology.

as'tro-labe, 1 as'tro-lēb; 2 ăs'tro-lāb, *n.* An instrument formerly used for obtaining the altitudes of planets and stars. [< AS-TRO- + Gr. *lambanō*, take.]

as-trol'o-gy, 1 as-trel'o-ji; 2 ăs-trŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** Anciently, the science of the stars; practical astronomy. **2.** The investigation of the aspects, etc., of the planets, and their imagined influence upon the destinies of men; star-divination. [< Gr. *astron*, < *astēr*, star, + *legō*, speak.]—**as-trol'oger,** *n.* One who practises astrology.—**as"tro-log'ic,** *a.* **as"tro-log'i-cal‡;** **as-trol'o-gous‡.**—**as"tro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as"tro-me"te-or-oi'o-gy, 1 as"tro-mī"ti-ôr-oi'o-ji; 2 ăs"tro-mē"te-ôr-ŏi'o-gy, *n.* The study of the supposed influence of the heavenly bodies on our atmosphere; especially, the art of forecasting the weather on this basis.

as-trom'e-try, 1 as-trem'i-tri; 2 ăs-trŏm'e-try, *n.* That branch of astronomy which determines the apparent positions and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies. [< ASTRO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

as-tron'o-my, 1 as-tren'o-mi; 2 ăs-trŏn'o-my, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of the heavenly bodies, their motions, magnitudes, distances, and physical constitution. **2.** A treatise on this science. [< Gr. *astron*, star, + *nemō*, distribute.]—**as-tron'o-mer,** *n.* One learned in astronomy; a skilled observer of the stars.—**as"tro-nom'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to astronomy.—**astronomical day,** a mean solar day reckoned from noon to noon.—**a. signs, a. symbols,** see under SIGN; SYMBOL.—**a. telescope,** a telescope with an eyepiece that inverts the image of the object.—**as"tro-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**as-tron'o-mize,** *vi.* [-MIZED'; -MIZ'ING.] To study or practise astronomy. **-mist‡.**

as"tro-pho-tog'ra-phy, 1 as"tro-fo-teg'ra-fi; 2 ăs"tro-fo-tŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The art or practise of photographing heavenly bodies.—**as"tro-pho-to-graph'ic,** *a.*

as"tro-pho-tom'e-ter, 1 as"tro-fo-tem'i-tər; 2 ăs"tro-fo-tŏm'e-ter, *n. Astron.* An instrument for determining the brightness of stars by comparing them with an artificial star of standard brightness.—**as"tro-pho-tom'e-try,** *n.*—**as"tro-pho"to-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

as"tro-phys'ics, 1 as"tro-fiz'iks; 2 ăs"tro-fỹs'ics, *n. Astron.* That branch of astronomy which treats of the appearance and physical constitution of the heavenly bodies. [< ASTRO- + PHYSICS.]—**as"tro-phys'i-cal,** *a.*—**as"tro-phys'i-cist,** *n.*

as'tro-sphere, 1 as'tro-sfir; 2 ăs'tro-sfēr, *n. Cytol.* **1.** That part of the ster which does not include the rays; the attraction-sphere. **2.** The whole aster excluding the centrosome.

a-strut', 1 ə-strut'; 2 ə-strŭt', *adv. & a.* **1.** With a strut; in a strutting manner. **2‖.** Puffed up; in a puffed-up manner.

As-tu'ri-as, 1 as-tū'ri-as; 2 ăs-tụ'ri-ăs, *n.* A former province in N. W. Spain: named *Oviedo* province in 1833.

as-tute', 1 as-tūt'; 2 ăs-tūt', *a.* Keen in discernment; acute; shrewd; sagacious; cunning. [< L. *astutus,* < *astus,* cunning.] **as-tu'cious‡; as-tu'tious‡.**

Syn.: acute, clear-sighted, crafty, cunning, discerning, discriminating, keen, knowing, penetrating, penetrative, perspicacious, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtile, subtle. *Acute,* from the Latin, suggests the sharpness of the needle's point; *keen,* from the Anglo-Saxon, the sharpness of the cutting edge. The *astute* mind adds to *acuteness* and *keenness* an element of cunning or finesse. The *astute* debater leads his opponents into a snare by getting them to make admissions, or urge arguments, of which he sees a result that they do not perceive. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. A *knowing* horse or dog knows more than could be expected of such an animal. A *knowing* child has more knowledge than would be looked for at his years, perhaps more than is quite desirable, while to speak of a child as *intelligent* is altogether complimentary. See ACUTE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING.—Ant.: blind, dull, idiotic, imbecile, shallow, short-sighted, stolid, stupid, undiscerning, unintelligent.

—**as-tute'ly,** *adv.*—**as-tute'ness,** *n.*

As-ty'a-nax, 1 as-taı'ə-naks; 2 ăs-tȳ'a-năks, *n. Myth.* The son of Hector and Andromache. He figures in the *Iliad,* and after the fall of Troy the Greeks hurled him from the walls of the city, that the prophecy of Calchas—that Astyanax would restore the kingdom—might not be fulfilled.

a-sty'lar, 1 ə-staı'lər; 2 a-stȳ'lar, *a. Arch.* Having neither column nor pilaster. [< Gr. *astylos,* < *a-* priv. + *stylos,* pillar.]

A-sun'ci-on', 1 ə-sūn'sı-ōn'; 2 ä-sụn'çi-ōn', *n.* A city (pop. 80,000) capital of Paraguay.

a-sun'der, 1 ə-sun'dər; 2 a-sŭn'der, *adv.* In or into a different place or direction; apart; into pieces. [< AS. *onsundran.*]

As'ur, *n.* Same as ASSHUR.

A-swan', *n.* Same as ASSUAN.

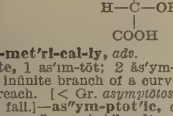
a-swim', 1 ə-swim'; 2 a-swim', *adv. & a.* Afloat; swimming.

a-swoon', 1 ə-swūn'; 2 a-swōōn', *adv. & a.* In a swooning state.

As-yat', *n.* Same as ASSIUT.

a-sy'lum, 1 ə-saı'ləm; 2 a-sȳ'lŭm, *n.* **1.** An institution, charitable or otherwise, for the care of some class of afflicted, unfortunate, or destitute persons; a retreat. [The name has been erroneously applied to purely educational institutions, as for the deaf and the blind.] **2.** A place of refuge; retreat; shelter. **3.** An inviolable shelter from arrest or punishment, as a temple or church in ancient times. [< Gr.[L] *a-* priv. + *sylon,* right of seizure.] Syn.: see REFUGE.

a-sym'me-try, 1 ə-sim'ı-trı; 2 a-sŷm'e-try, *n.* Want of symmetry or proportion. [< Gr. *asymmetria,* < *a-* priv., and see SYMMETRY.]—**a"sym-met'ric, a"sym-met'ri-cal,** *a.* **1.** Without proper proportion of parts; unsymmetrical. **2.** *Org. Chem.* Designating any benzene-produced compound when three hydrogen atoms (only two of which are adjacent) are replaced by similar atoms or radicals.—**asymmetric carbon atom,** a carbon atom combined with four atoms or groups, no two of which are alike, as in the lactic acids,



—**a"sym-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as'ym-ptote, 1 as'ım-tōt; 2 ăs'ym-tōt, *n. Math.* A right line which an infinite branch of a curve continually approaches but does not reach. [< Gr. *asymptōtos,* < *a-* priv. + *syn,* together, + *piptō,* fall.]—**as"ym-ptot'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or like an asymptote. **as"ym-ptot'i-cal‡.**—**as"ym-ptot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-syn'chro-nism, 1 ə-sin'kro-nizm; 2 a-sŷn'ero-nıgm, *n.* Want of coincidence in time.—**a-syn'chro-nous,** *a.*

a-syn'de-ton, 1 ə-sin'dı-tən; 2 a-sŷn'de-tŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* Absence of connection or coherence of parts. **2.** *Rhet.* Absence of connectives. [L., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *syn,* together, + *deō,* bind.]—**a"syn-det'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to asyndeton; specif., without cross-references: said of a library catalog.—**as"yn-det'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

at, 1 at; 2 ăt, *prep.* **1.** Of a point in space: on; upon; close to; by; near; in; within. **2.** Of motion: to; toward; after; by way of; through. **3.** Of time: on or upon the point, stroke, or coming of; during the lapse of; in; by. **4.** Of occasion, cause, or instrument: on the happening or the utterance of; in response to; because of. **5.** Of degree, etc.: up to; to the extent of; corresponding to. **6.** Of relations in general: in; engaged in; occupied with; connected with; dependent on; in a state or condition of. [ME. *at,* < AS. *æt,* at, to.]

Syn.: about, because of, by, during, in, near, on, on occasion of, to, toward, with, within. As regards place, *at* is not used with names of countries; we say *in* England, *in* France, etc.; with names of cities and towns the use of *at* or *in* depends not chiefly upon the size of the place, but upon the point of view. When we think merely of the local or geographical point, we use *at;* when we think of inclusive space, we employ *in;* as, we arrived *at* Liverpool; there are few rich men *in* this village. As regards time, *at* is used of a point of time, as of the hour, minute, or second; as, the train leaves *at* 10:30 a. m.; *at* is also used of indefinite divisions of time involving some duration; as, *at* morning, noon, or night; to lie awake *at* night. We say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year. The sense of *at* is virtually included in *there* and *where,* so that in the phrase *"Where is it at?"*—common in some parts of the United States—the *at* is redundant, and the expression somewhat grotesque. *On* with certain divisions of time has a special precision, signifying exactly *at,* neither before nor after; as, the train leaves every hour, *on* the hour; so we say *on* the minute, *on* the instant, etc.

at-, *prefix.* Euphonic form of AD- before *t,* as in *attune.*

A.-T., *abbr.* Arch-treasurer.—**a. t.,** *abbr.* [It.] *A tempo* (in time).—**at.,** *abbr.* Atomic.—**At., Atty.,** *abbr.* Attorney.

at'a-bal, 1 at'ə-bal; 2 ăt'a-băl, *n.* A Moorish tabor; kettle-drum. [Sp., < Ar. *al,* the, + *tabl,* drum.]

A"ta-ca'ma, 1 ā"tə-kā'mə; 2 ä"tä-cä'mä, *n.* A province in N. Chile; 30,711 sq. m.; pop. 63,950; capital, Copiapo.

a-tac'a-mite, 1 ə-tak'ə-maıt; 2 a-tăc'a-mīt, *n. Mineral.* A dark-green copper hydroxychlorid ($H_3Cu_8ClO_{13}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Atacama.*]

at'a-ghan, 1 at'ə-gan; 2 ăt'a-găn, *n.* Same as YATAGHAN.

A"ta-hual'pa, 1 ā"tə-hwāl'pə; 2 ä"tä-hwäl'pä, *n.* Last Inca of Peru, put to death by Pizarro, 1533.

a-ta'jo, 1 ə-tā'hō; 2 a-tä'ho, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A string of mules. **2.** A cross-path shortening a road. **3.** An enclosure for cattle.

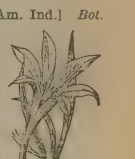
At"a-lan'ta, 1 at"ə-lan'tə; 2 ăt"a-lăn'ta, *n. Gr. Myth.* A princess who agreed to marry the suitor who could outrun her. This proved to be Milanion, who outwitted her by dropping three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta paused to pick up.

At"a-lan'tis, *n.* Same as ATLANTIS.

a"ta-la'ya, 1 ā"tə-lā'yə; 2 ä"tä-lä'yä, *n.* A watch-tower. [Sp., < Pg. < Arab. *'talaeah.*]

at'a-man, 1 at'ə-man; 2 ăt'a-măn, *n.* A Cossack chief; hetman. [< Rus. *atamanŭ,* headman.]

at"a-mas'co, 1 at"ə-mas'kō; 2 ăt"a-măs'eo, *n.* [Am. Ind.] *Bot.* A low North-American plant of the amaryllis family, bearing a large white and pink flower.—**atamasco lily,** the atamasco or an allied plant.



Atamasco Lily. 1. Flower. 2. Bulb and leaves.

a-taunt', 1 ə-tūnt' *or* ə-tōnt'; 2 a-tänt' *or* a-tạnt', *adv. Naut.* In full-rigged condition; hence, all right. [< F. *autant,* < OF. *at* (< L. *aliud, alius*), another, + *tant* (<L. *tantus*), so much.] **a-taun'to‡.**

at'a-vism, 1 at'ə-vizm; 2 ăt'a-vĭşm, *n.* Intermittent heredity; reversion to an ancestral type, trait, or the like. [< L. *atavus,* < *avus,* grandfather.]—**a-tav'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to atavism.—**at'a-vist,** *n.*—**at"a-vis'tic,** *a.*

a-tax'i-a, 1 ə-taks'ı-ə; 2 a-tăks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Irregularity in muscular action through failure of muscular coordination. [< Gr. *ataxia,* < *a-* priv. + *tassō,* arrange.] **a-tax'y‡.**—**a-tax'ic,** *a.*

At-ba'ra, 1 at-bā'rə; 2 ăt-bä'rä, *n.* A river in Abyssinia and Nubia: 500 m. long to the Nile.

Atch"a-fa-lay'a Ba'you, 1 ach"ə-fə-laı'ə; 2 ăch"a-fa-lī'a. An outlet of the Red River, or Mississippi, in Louisiana; 220 m. long. [pop. 12,630.

Atch'i-son, 1 ach'ı-sən; 2 ăch'i-son, *n.* A city in N. W. Kansas; ate, 1 ēt *or* et; 2 āt *or* ēt, *imp.* of EAT, *v.*

A'te, 1 ē'tı; 2 ā'tē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of malicious mischief, who incited men to crime. **2.** [a-] Unreasoning impulse impelling men to ruin.

-ate¹, *suffix.* A form occurring in participial adjectives derived from the Latin past participle; as, *desolate.* [<OF. *-at,* < L. *-atus,* pp. suffix of first conjugation.]

-ate², *suffix.* A form occurring in verbs representing Latin verbs of the first conjugation and, by analogy, in other verbs; as, *fascinate, assassinate.* [< L. *-atus;* see -ATE¹.]

-ate³, *suffix.* A form serving to denote office or function, also to denote salts formed from acids whose names end in *-ic;* as, *magistrate, legate, nitrate.* [< OF. *-at,* < L. *-atus,* suffix of nouns derived from nouns.] [an artist; studio. [F.]

a"te-lier', 1 a"tə-lyē'; 2 ä"te-lyę', *n.* A workshop, especially of a **tem'po,** 1 ā tem'pō; 2 ä tĕm'pō. [It.] *Mus.* In time.

Ath"a-bas'ca, 1 ath"ə-bas'kə; 2 ăth"a-băs'ca, *n.* **1.** A river in N. W. Canada; 1,000 m. to Lake Athabasca. **2.** A lake in N. W. Canada; 4,400 sq. m. **3.** A town in Alberta province, Canada; pop. 1,020. **3.** A former district of N. W. Canada.

Ath"a-li'ah, 1 ath"ə-laı'ə; 2 ăth"a-lī'a, *n. Bib.* The wife of Jehoram and queen of Judah (*2 Kings* xi, 1–16): the subject of Racine's dramatic poem *Athalie.*

ath"a-na'sia, 1 ath"ə-nē'şə; 2 ăth"a-nā'zha, *n.* **1.** Deathlessness; immortality. **2†.** Tansy. [< Gr. *athanasia,* < *a-* priv. + *thanatos,* death.] **a-than'a-sy‡.**

Ath"a-na'sius, 1 ath"ə-nē'shus; 2 ăth"a-nā'shŭs, *n.* (293–373.) A bishop of Alexandria; opposed Arianism.—**Ath"a-na'sian,** *a. & n.*—**Athanasian creed,** the symbol of doctrine called after Athanasius and formerly ascribed to him as its author, but now assigned to a later date: sometimes called the "Quicunque vult" (Whosoever will), from the first words of the Latin text. This creed is used in the Greek, Roman, and English churches, but it has been left out of the Prayer Book of the Episcopal Church of America.—**Ath"a-na'sian-ist,** *n.* An adherent of Athanasius or the Athanasian creed.

Ath"a-pas'can, } 1 ath"ə-pas'kən, -bas'kən; 2 ăth"a-păs'-
Ath"a-bas'can, } can, -băs'can, *n.* **1.** A member of an American linguistic stock widely distributed. **2.** The language of the Athapascan family.—**Ath"a-pas'[or -bas']can,** *a.*

a-thart', 1 ə-thārt'; 2 a-thạrt' *adv. & prep.* Athwart. **a-thort'‡.**

a'the-ism, 1 ē'thı-izm; 2 ā'thē-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The denial of or disbelief in the existence of God. **2.** Godlessness in life or conduct. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *theos.* god.]—**a'the-ist,** *n.* One who holds or advocates atheism. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.—**a"the-is'tic,** *a.* **a"the-is'ti-cal‡.**—**a"the-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ath'e-ling, 1 ath'ı-liŋ; 2 ăth'e-lĭng, *n.* A young noble; crown prince; also, any noble. [< AS. *ætheling, æthelu,* noble ancestry.] **eth'el-ing‡.**

Ath'el-stan, 1 ath'el-stan; 2 ăth'ĕl-stăn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** (895–940.) An Anglo-Saxon king. [Teut. *masc.*, noble stone.] **Ath'el-stane‡.**

A-the'na, 1 ə-thī'nə; 2 a-thē'na. *n. Gr. Myth.* Goddess of wisdom; patroness of arts: identified with the Roman *Minerva.* Her attributes were the serpent, the owl, and the egis.

Athena of the Parthenon by Phidias.

ath"e-ne'um, 1 ath"ī-nī'um; **ath"e-næ'um,** 2 ăth"e-nē'ŭm, *n.* **1.** A literary club or academy; a reading-room, library, or the like. **2.** [A-] *Gr. Antiq.* A temple or place sacred to Athena. **3.** [A-] An academy founded by Hadrian at Rome for the promotion of learning, or a similar institution elsewhere. [< Gr. *Athēnē,* Athena, goddess of wisdom.]

A-the'ni-an, 1 ə-thī'ni-ən; 2 a-thē'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Athens, or to its art or culture. **II.** *n.* A citizen of Athens.

Ath'ens, 1 ath'enz; 2 ăth'ĕns, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Attica; now capital of Greece (pop. 168,000). **2.** A city in central Georgia; pop. 16,750: seat of **University of Georgia** (founded 1785). **3.** A city in S. E. Ohio; pop. 6,420; seat of **Ohio University** (founded in 1804).

a-ther'man-cy, 1 ə-thûr'mən-si; 2 a-thĕr'man-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being athermanous.

a-ther'ma-nous, 1 ə-thûr'mə-nus; 2 a-thĕr'ma-nŭs, *a. Physics.* Impervious to radiant heat. [< A-[14] + Gr. *thermainō,* heat, < *thermos,* hot.]

Ath'er-ton, 1 ath'ər-tən; 2 ăth'er-tŏn, **Gertrude Franklin** (*née* Horn) (1858–). An American novelist and publicist; *American Wives and English Husbands.*

ath"e-to'sis, 1 ath"ī-tō'sis; 2 ăth"e-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A derangement of the nervous system, in which the hands and feet, especially the fingers and toes, keep moving or twitching. [< Gr. *athetos,* without place, < *a-* priv. + *tithēmi,* place.]

a'thing, 1 ə'thing; 2 a'thing, *n.* [Scot.] Everything.

a-thirst', 1 ə-thûrst'; 2 a-thĭrst', *a.* Wanting water; thirsty; hence, figuratively, keenly desirous; longing.

ath'lete, 1 ath'lēt; 2 ăth'lēt, *n.* **1.** One skilled in acts or feats of physical strength and agility, as rowing, wrestling, etc. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* A contestant in the public games. [< Gr. *athlētes,* < *athlon,* prize.]—**ath-let'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an athlete. **2.** Strong; vigorous; muscular.—**ath-let'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Ath-let'icism,** *n.*—**ath-let'ics,** *n.* Athletic games and exercises collectively; a system of athletic training.

Ath'os, 1 ath'es; 2 ăth'ŏs, *n.* A headland (6,350 ft.) in Saloniki department, Greece; on the Ægean sea.

a-thwart', 1 ə-thwôrt'; 2 a-thwart'. **I.** *adv.* From side to side; across; also, so as to thwart; perversely. **II.** *prep.* **1.** Across the course of. **2.** From side to side of; in opposition to.

-atic, *suffix.* Of; of the kind of: used in adjectives of Latin or Greek origin; as, *erratic.* [< F. *-atique,* < L. *-aticus,* where *-icus* (see *-ic*) is added to a past-participle stem in *-at-,* or < Gr. *-atikos,* where *-ikos* (see *-ic*) is added to a noun stem in *-at-.*]

a-tilt', 1 ə-tilt'; 2 a-tĭlt', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** In a tilted manner; tilted up. **2.** Like one tilting or making a lance-thrust; hence, against something; in spirited opposition.

-ation, *suffix.* A form used in nouns of action of Latin origin and, by analogy, in nouns of non-Latin origin; as, *creation, flirtation.* Such noun formations indicate (1) a condition or quality, as *affectation;* (2) action, as *multiplication;* or (3) a concrete result, as *reformation.* [< F. *-ation,* < L. *-atio(n-),* where *-tio(n-)* (see *-tion*) is added to the stem of verbs of the first conjugation.]

-ative, *suffix.* Denoting relation, tendency, or characteristic; as, *tentative, remunerative, laxative.*

At'jeh, 1 at'je; 2 ät'jĕ, *n.* A Dutch province in N. W. Sumatra; 20,471 sq. m.; pop. 582,175; capital, Achin.

Atl., *abbr.* Atlantic.

At-lan'ta, 1 at-lan'tə; 2 ăt-lăn'ta, *n.* A city of N. W. Georgia; capital of the State; pop. 200,620; scene of a noted siege, July 22–Sept. 1, 1864.

At"lan-te'an, 1 at"lan-tē'ən; 2 ăt"lăn-tē'an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Atlas; or, in architecture, [a-] to an atlas. **2.** Pertaining to the fabled island Atlantis, or to Bacon's ideal state of that name. [< L. *Atlanteus,* < Gr. *Atlanteios,* < *Atlas;* see ATLAS.] **At-lan'ti-an‡.**

at-lan'tes, 1 at-lan'tiz; 2 ăt-lăn'tēz, *n. pl. Arch.* Male human figures, used in place of columns or pilasters. [< Gr. *Atlantes,* pl. of *Atlas;* see ATLAS.]

At-lan'tic, 1 at-lan'tik; 2 ăt-lăn'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Atlantic ocean or to Atlantis. **2.** Pertaining to or derived from Atlas, of mythology, or Mt. Atlas in Africa. **II.** *n.* An ocean between America and Europe and Africa; 33,000,000 sq. m. [< *Atlanticus,* < Gr. *Atlantikos,* pertaining to Atlas.]

At-lan'tic Cit'y. A resort in S. E. New Jersey; pop. 50,690.

At-lan'tis, 1 at-lan'tis; 2 ăt-lăn'tis, *n.* [L.] A mythical continent supposed to have been engulfed by the Atlantic ocean. —**At-lan'ti-des,** *n. pl.* **1.** The Pleiades, the daughters of Atlas. **2.** The inhabitants of Atlantis. **3.** The Hesperides.

at'las, 1 at'les; 2 ăt'las, *n.* **1.** A volume of maps usually bound together. **2.** Hence: (1) Any bound collection of plates or engravings showing systematically the development of a subject. (2) Any work producing such effect by tabular arrangement. **3.** A size of paper, 26 by 33 (34) inches. **4.** [A-] *Class. Myth.* A Titan supporting the pillars of heaven on his shoulders. **5.** *Anat.* The first cervical vertebra. **6.** A large Oriental olive-green beetle. [< Gr.[L] *Atlas,* < *a-* euphonic + *tlaō,* bear.]

At'las Moun'tains. A range in N. W. Africa; highest peak (about 14,500 ft.) in S. Morocco.

At'li, 1 ät'li; 2 ät'lĭ, *n. Scand. Myth.* A king who makes Gudrun his wife and later murders her brothers.

at'man, 1 ät'man; 2 ät'man, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The soul, or selfhood; the spark in man emanating from divinity. **2.** [A-] The spirit, or highest principle of life in the universe; the supreme Self or ego.

at-mol'o-gy, 1 at-mel'o-ji; 2 ăt-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] The science that treats of the laws of aqueous vapor. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + -LOGY.]—**at"mo-log'ic, at"mo-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**at-mol'o-gist,** *n.* One skilled in atmology.

at-mol'y-sis, 1 at-mel'i-sis; 2 ăt-mŏl'y-sĭs, *n. Chem.* The act or process of partially separating mixtures of gases into their ingredients by means of their different diffusibility through porous substances. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + *lysis,* loosing, < *lyō,* loose.]—**at'mo-lyze** or **-lyse,** *vt. Chem.* To separate by atmolysis.—**at"mo-ly-za'tion,** *n.*—**at'mo-lyz"er** or **-lys"er,** *n. Chem.* An instrument for the separation of gases by diffusion.

at-mom'e-ter, 1 at-mem'i-tər; 2 ăt-mŏm'e-ter, *n. Meteorol.* An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation.—**at"mo-met'ric,** *a.*—**at-mom'e-try,** *n.*

at'mos-phere, 1 at'məs-fir; 2 ăt'mos-fēr, *n.* **1.** The mass or body of gases, chiefly air, that surrounds the earth or any heavenly body. **2.** Any surrounding element or influence. **3.** The climatic condition of any place or region regarded as dependent on the air. **4.** A conventional unit of pressure per unit of area, the equivalent of the weight of a mercury-column 1 centimeter wide and 30 inches high, at the sea-level at London, at a temperature of 0° C. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + *sphaira,* sphere.]—**at"mos-pher'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to the atmosphere. **2.** Dependent on the atmosphere as a cause or motor. **at"mos-pher'i-cal‡,**—**at"mos-pher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-to'le, 1 ə-tō'lē; 2 a-tō'lĕ, *n.* [Mex.] Corn-meal mush.

a-toll', 1 ə-tel'; 2 a-tŏl', *n.* A ring-shaped coral island nearly or quite enclosing a lagoon: common in the Pacific. [< Malayalam *adal,* closing.]

at'om, 1 at'əm; 2 ăt'om, *n.* **1.** One of the hypothetical indivisible parts of which all matter is supposed to be formed. (1) The smallest particle of an element capable of existing alone or in combination with like atoms or with atoms of different elements; the chemists' unit; now held to be made up of electrically charged particles. See ELECTRON; PROTON. Some undergo spontaneous disintegration (see RADIUM). (2) A group of particles forming a specific radical: as, an *atom* of amidogen (NH_2). **2.** An exceedingly small particle or thing; an iota. [< Gr. *atomos,* < *a-* priv. + *temnō,* cut.]

Syn.: see PART; PARTICLE.—**a-tom'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an atom or atoms, or the chemical or philosophical doctrine of atoms. **2.** Very minute; infinitesimal.—**atomic numbers,** the numbers which appear to represent the number of unit positive charges of electricity in the nucleus of each element. They apparently determine all the properties of each element, and are regarded as being more fundamental than the atomic weights. Hydrogen (the lightest atom) has an atomic weight of 1; carbon, 12; oxygen, 8; iron, 26; gold, 79, etc.—**a. theory** (*Chem.*), the doctrine of definite combining proportions, or the theory that chemical elements unite with one another, atom by atom, and in definite simple proportions by weight. **a. hypothesis‡.**—**a. weight** (*Chem.*), the weight of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of oxygen or hydrogen. The atomic weight of oxygen is taken as 16. On this basis the atomic weight of hydrogen is 1.008.—**a-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**at"om-ic'i-ty,** *n. Chem.* **1.** The number of atoms in a molecule. **2.** Valence. **3.** In the molecule of a compound the number of replaceable atoms or groups.—**at'om-ism,** *n.* **1.** The atomic philosophy, or the atomic theory, or adherence thereto. **2.** Existence as an unit: individualism. **a-tom'i-cism‡.**—**at'om-ist,** *n.*—**at"om-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to atoms, atomism, or atomists; fragmentary; composed of atoms; considered atom by atom; separate. **at"om-is'ti-cal‡.**—**at"om-i-za'tion,** *n.* A reducing to atoms or (of a liquid) to spray. **at"om-i-sa'tion‡.**—**at'om-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To reduce to atoms; pulverize; spray. **at'om-ise‡.**—**at'om-iz"er,** *n.* An apparatus for reducing a liquid to spray. **at'om-is"er‡.**—**at"om-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

at'om-y[1], 1 at'əm-i; 2 ăt'om-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] An atom; pigmy. [< L. *atomi,* pl. of *atomus,* ATOM.]

at'o-my[2], 1 at'o-mi; 2 ăt'o-my, *n.* A skeleton or an emaciated person. [< ANATOMY (misunderstood as *an atomy*).]

at one. In agreement or accord; in harmony.

a-tone', 1 ə-tōn'; 2 a-tōn', *v.* [A-TONED'; A-TON'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make expiation or amends for. **2**‖. To propitiate; appease; reconcile. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make an expiation for sin or a sinner; make amends, reparation, or satisfaction. **2.** To be at one; agree. [ME. *at on* (see AT; ONE).]—**a-to'na-bl(e[2]), a-tone'a-bl(e[2]),** *a.*—**a-tone'ment,** *n.* **1.** Satisfaction, reparation, or expiation made for wrong or injury; something suffered, done, or given by way of satisfaction. **2.** *Theol.* The sacrificial work of Christ. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* The exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine truth, life, and love. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 18. (STEWART

'10.] 4‖. Reconciliation; agreement.—**a-ton'er,** *n.* One who atones.

a-ton'ic, 1 ə-ton'ɪk; 2 ā-tŏn'ɪc. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Phūol.* (1) Not accented. (2) Without tone; surd. **2.** *Pathol.* Lacking tone or vigor. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Phūol.* (1) An unaccented syllable or word. (2) A non-vocal sound; a surd; breathing. **2.** *Med.* An alleviative of irritation or excitement. [< Gr. *atonos,* < *a-* priv. + *teinō,* stretch.]

at'o-ny, 1 at'ə-nɪ; 2 ăt'o-ny, *n.* **1.** Want of tone or power; abnormal relaxation. **2.** Lack of stress, as in a syllable.

a-top', 1 ə-top'; 2 ə-tŏp', *adv. & prep.* On the top; up; above.

-ator, *suffix.* An agent; doer; actor; one who or that which; as, arbitrator; mediator. [< L. *-ator,* where *-tor,* the suffix of agency, is added to the stem in *-ā-* of verbs of the first conjugation.]

-atory, *suffix.* Of or pertaining to; producing or produced by; of the nature of; expressing; as, exclamatory. [< L. *-atorius,* where the adjective suffix *-ius* is added to *-ator;* see -ATOR.]

at-our', 1 at-ōr'; 2 ăt-ōr'. [Scot.] **I.** *adv.* Over and above; besides. **II.** *prep.* More than; over; above.

at"ra-bil'ious, 1 at"rə-bil'yus; 2 ăt"ra-bĭl'yŭs, *a.* Disposed to hypochondria; melancholy; splenetic. [< L. *atrabilis,* black bile, < *ater,* black, + *bilis,* bile.]—**at"ra-bi-la'ri-an,** *n.* A sufferer from biliary derangement; hypochondriac.—**at"ra-bi-la'ri-an,** *a.* Atrabilious. **at"ra-bil'i-ar‡;** **at"ra-bil'i-a-ry‡.**

at"ra-men'tal‖, 1 at"rə-men'tal; 2 ăt"ra-mĕn'tal, *a.* Of the nature of ink; ink-like; inky. [< L. *atramentum,* < *ater,* black.]

at"ra-men-ta'ri-ous‡; **at"ra-men'tous‡.**

at'rep-sy, 1 at'rə-si; 2 ăt'rĕp-sy, *n.* Immunity from malignant tumors due to lack of food-substance of tumor-cells. EHRLICH. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *trephō,* nourish.]

A'treus, 1 ē'trūs *or* ē'trɪ-us; 2 ā'trŭs *or* ā'trɪ-ŭs, *n. Myth.* Father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who slew three sons of his faithless brother, Thyestes, and served them to their father at a banquet of feigned reconciliation.

at"ri-cho'sis, 1 at"rɪ-kō'sɪs; 2 ăt"rɪ-cō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Loss of or failure to develop hair. [< Gr. *atrichos,* hairless.]—**at'ri-chous,** *a. Bot.* Destitute of cilia.

a-trip', 1 ə-trip'; 2 a-trĭp', *adv. & a. Naut.* **1.** In a position for motion; just started from the bottom, as an anchor. **2.** Properly hoisted and ready for trimming: said of a sail or a yard. **3.** Freed from the fid and ready for lowering: said of a topmast. [< A-[1] + TRIP.]

a'tri-um, 1 ē'trɪ-um; 2 ā'trɪ-ŭm, *n.* [A'TRI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The entrance-hall or open court forming the principal apartment of an ancient Roman house; a court or hall; also, a cemetery. **2.** *Anat.* An auricle of the heart; in zoology, a cavity or sac. [L., < *ater,* black.]

a-tro'cious, 1 ə-trō'shus; 2 a-trō'shŭs, *a.* Outrageously wicked, criminal, vile, or cruel; heinous; horrible. [< L. *atrox,* cruel.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.—**a-tro'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**a-tro'cious-ness,** *n.*—**a-troc'i-ty,** 1 ə-tres'ɪ-tɪ; 2 a-trŏç'ɪ-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The being atrocious; an atrocious deed; shocking cruelty or wickedness. **2.** [Colloq.] A bad blunder or wretched piece of work.

at'ro-phy, } 1 at'rə-fɪ; 2 ăt'ro-fy. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-PHIED;
at'ro-fy[2], } -PHY-ING.] To cause to waste away or wither; affect with atrophy; starve. **II.** *n.* [-PHIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A wasting or withering of the body or any of its parts. **2.** *Biol.* A stoppage of the growth or development, as of a part. [< Gr.[LL+F] *a-* priv. + *trephō,* nourish.]—**a-troph'ic,** *a.* **at'ro-phous‡.**

at'ro-pin, 1 at'rə-pin; 2 ăt'ro-pin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline, bitter, poisonous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) found in the deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*) and in the seeds of the thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*): used in medicine as an antispasmodic and having the power of enlarging the pupil of the eye. The salt generally used is the sulfate. [< *Atropa,* name of a genus of herbs of the nightshade family.] **at'ro-pine‡.**—**at'ro-pism,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid state produced by toxic doses or prolonged misuse of atropin.

At'ro-pos, 1 at'rə-pos; 2 ăt'ro-pŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The "inflexible" goddess; one of the three Fates.

ats., *abbr.* At suit of.—**A. T. S.,** *abbr.* American Temperance Society; American Tract Society.—**Att., Atty.,** *abbr.* Attorney.

at'ta-bal, *n.* Same as ATABAL. **at'ta-ball‡.**

at-tac'ca, 1 at-tăk'kə; 2 ăt-tăc'eă, *v.* [It.] *Mus.* Go on; proceed directly: a direction to the player.

at-tach', 1 a-tach'; 2 ă-tăch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fast to something; join; connect; attribute; also, to assign. **2.** To unite by affection; win. **3.** *Law.* To take and hold by legal process. **4‡.** To seize. **II.** *i.* To belong as a quality or the like; be incident; vest. [< F. *attacher,* < *à-,* to, + Bret. *tach,* nail.] Syn.: see ADD; UNITE.—**at-tach'a-bi(e[2],** *a.*

at"ta'ché', 1 a"ta'shē'; 2 ă"tă'çhe', *n.* [F.] A subordinate member of a diplomatic embassy.

at-tach'ment, 1 a-tach'ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-tăch'ment, *n.* **1.** An attaching or a being attached; adherence; affection. **2.** That by which, or the point at which, anything is attached; a bond; band; tie. **3.** An appendage or adjunct. **4.** *Law.* (1) A legal seizure of a person or property. (2) The writ commanding this seizure.

Syn.: adherence, adhesion, affection, devotion, esteem, estimation, friendship, inclination, love, regard, tenderness, union. An *attachment* is a feeling that binds a person by ties of heart to another person or thing; we speak of a man's *adherence* to his purpose, his *adhesion* to his party, or to anything to which he clings tenaciously, but with no special tenderness; of his *attachment* to his church, to the old homestead, or to any persons or objects that he may hold dear. *Affection* expresses more warmth of feeling; we should not speak of a mother's *attachment* to her babe, but of her *affection, love, devotion. Inclination* expresses simply a tendency, which may be good or bad, yielded to or overcome; as, an *inclination* to study; an *inclination* to drink. *Regard* is more distant than *affection* or *attachment,* but closer and warmer than *esteem;* we speak of high *esteem,* kind *regard.* Compare ACQUAINTANCE; APPENDAGE; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; UNION.—Ant.: alienation, animosity, antipathy, aversion, coolness, dislike, distance, divorce, enmity, estrangement, indifference, opposition, repugnance, separation, severance.—Prep.: attachment *of* a true man *to* his friends; attachment *to* a leader *for* his nobility of character; attachment *between* two persons or things; attachment *by* muscular fibers, *by* a rope, etc.

at-tack', 1 a-tak'; 2 ă-tăk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set upon; begin battle or conflict with. **2.** To assail with speech, etc.; criticize; censure. **3.** To begin work on; set about. **4.** To begin to affect seriously or injuriously; seize; as, acid *attacks* metal; disease *attacks* a person. **II.** *i.* To make an onset or assault. [< F. *attaquer,* for *attacher,* ATTACH.]

Syn.: assail, assault, beleaguer, beset, besiege, charge, combat, encounter, fall upon, invade, set upon. To *attack* is to begin hostilities of any kind. *Assail* and *assault,* while of the same original etymology, have diverged in meaning, so that *assault* alone retains the meaning of direct personal violence. One may *assail* another with reproaches; he *assaults* him with a blow, a brandished weapon, etc. To *encounter* is to meet face to face, and may be said either of the *attacking* or of the resisting force or person, or of both.—Ant.: aid, befriend, cover, defend, protect, resist, shelter, shield, support, sustain, uphold, withstand.

at-tack', *n.* **1.** The act of attacking. **2.** The first movement toward any undertaking; the offensive part in any contest. **3.** An attacking force. **4.** A seizure as by disease.

Syn.: aggression, assault, encroachment, incursion, infringement, intrusion, invasion, onset, onslaught, trespass. An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed. An *assault* may be upon the person, an *aggression* is upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression;* an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass. Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault,* as by an army or a desperado, but it is sometimes used of violent speech. See AGGRESSION.—Ant.: defense, repulsion, resistance, retreat, submission, surrender.—Prep.: *on* or *upon.*

at"ta-ge'nus, 1 at"ə-jī'nus; ăt"a-gĕ'nŭs, *n.* A small black insect (*Attagenus pellio*) with two dots on the wing-covers, which infests museums. See plate of HARMFUL INSECTS.

at'ta-ghan‡, *n.* Same as YATAGHAN.

at-tain', 1 a-tēn'; 2 ă-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To arrive at (a desired object). **2.** To come to in space or time. **II.** *i.* To arrive or reach with effort: with *to.* [< L.[F] *ad,* to, + *tango,* touch.]

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, acquire, arrive at, compass, earn, gain, get, grasp, master, obtain, procure, reach, secure, win. A man may *obtain* a situation by favor; he *procures* a dinner by paying for it. *Attain* is a lofty word, pointing to some high or desirable result; a man *attains* the mountain summit, he *attains* honor or learning as the result of strenuous and earnest labor. Even if he is said to *attain* or *attain to* old age, that is thought of as a result desired; we should not speak of his *attaining* his dotage. What one *achieves* is in itself great and splendid; as, the Greeks at Marathon *achieved* a glorious victory. Compare GAIN; GET; SUCCEED.—Ant.: abandon, fail, forfeit, give up, let go, lose, miss.—Prep.: *to* (*or unto*).

at-tain'a-bl(e[2], 1 a-tēn'ə-bl; 2 ă-tān'a-bl, *a.* That can be attained; practicable; feasible.—**at-tain"a-bil'i-ty,** **at-tain'a-bl(e-ness‡,** *n.*

at-tain'der, 1 a-tēn'dər; 2 ă-tān'der, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* The immediate extinction by the common law of all civil rights of a person, as one dead in law, upon the pronouncing of sentence of death or of outlawry against him for a capital offense; also, a bill of attainder. Attainder was finally abolished in England in 1870. **2‖.** Dishonor; stain.—**bill of attainder** (*Eng. Law.*), an act of Parliament pronouncing sentence of death against an accused person, with consequent extinction of civil rights.

at-tain'ment, 1 a-tēn'ment or -ment; 2 ă-tān'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of attaining. **2.** That which is attained; an acquisition.

Syn.: accomplishment, acquirement, acquisition. These words are each oftenest used in the plural. *Accomplishments* are showy, graceful, pleasing; *acquirements* are substantial and useful; *attainments* are lofty and ennobling. *Acquisitions,* unless otherwise expressly stated, are understood to be of money or property. Compare WISDOM.

at-taint', 1 a-tēnt'; 2 ă-tānt'. **I[2].** *vt.* **1.** To disgrace; inflict attainder upon; condemn. **2.** To touch or affect; seize upon, as disease. **3‖.** To accuse: with *of.* **4†.** To touch; hit, as in tilting; attain. **II.** *n.* **1.** Imputation; stigma. **2.** Attainder. **3‖.** A hit, as in tilting. [< OF. *ateint,* ult. < L. *ad,* to, + *tango,* touch.]—**at-tain'ture‡,** *n.* **1.** Imputation of dishonor; stain. **2.** Attainder.

at'tar, 1 at'ər; 2 ăt'ar, *n.* The fragrant essential oil extracted from rose-petals: commonly called **attar** or **otto of roses;** also, any sweet flower-extract. [< Per. *'atar,* < Ar. *'itr,* < *'atara,* breathe perfume.]

at'task'†, *vt.* To blame or call to account.

at'te†. At: also, at the: a contraction. **at'tent.**

at-tem'per, 1 a-tem'pər; 2 ă-tĕm'per, *vt.* **1.** To reduce or modify by or as by mixture; soften; temper. **2.** To modify so as to harmonize; fit. **3.** To proportion; regulate.

This word is now almost entirely superseded by *temper.*

at-tempt', 1 a-tempt'; 2 ă-tĕmpt'. **I[2].** *vt.* **1.** To make an effort or trial to perform (some action); endeavor to effect; try. **2.** To try to overcome, master, win, seduce, or take by force; attack; assault; make an effort against; as, to *attempt* the life of. **3.** To make an essay of, or adventure upon, as something perilous or untried; as, to "*attempt*

the Future's portal," LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 18. **4‖.** To attract by allurements; tempt. **Syn.:** see ENDEAVOR. **II.** *n.* A putting forth of effort; a trial; endeavor; essay; attack. [< L.ᵉ *ad*, to, + *tento*, try.] **Syn.:** see ENDEAVOR.—**at-tempt'a-bl**(eᵖˢ, *a.*—**at-tempt"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

at-tend', 1 a-tend'; 2 ă-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait upon; minister to; visit or care for professionally. **2.** To be present at or in (a meeting, etc.). **3.** To follow, as a result; accompany. **4‖.** To take care or charge of; look after; give heed to. **5‖.** To look for; await. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give heed; listen; give attendance, care, or thought: with *to*. **2.** To be an attendant; be present: with *at*, or *upon*. **3.** To follow as a result: with *on* or *upon*. [< L. *attendo*, < *ad*, to, + *tendo*, stretch.] **Syn.:** see FOLLOW; LISTEN; SERVE.

—**at-ten'dance**, *n.* **1.** An attending. **2.** Those who attend; an audience or congregation; a retinue.—**at-ten'dant**. **I.** *a.* Following or accompanying; consequent; waiting upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who attends, as a servant, retainer, companion, or suitor; also, one who is present (at a service). **2.** An accompaniment; consequent; concomitant. **Syn.:** see ACCESSORY.

at-tent', 1 a-tent'; 2 ă-tĕnt', *a.* Eagerly attentive; intent.

at-ten'tion, 1 a-ten'shŏn; 2 ă-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** Close or earnest attending; active consciousness; the power or faculty of mental concentration. **2.** An act of courtesy or gallantry. **3.** Practical consideration; care. **4.** *Mil.* The position of readiness to obey orders; also, the order to assume it. [< L. *attendo;* see ATTEND.] **Syn.:** see CARE; INDUSTRY.

at-ten'tive(eᵗˢ, 1 a-ten'tiv; 2 ă-tĕn'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, giving, or showing attention; observant; intent; thoughtful. **2.** Courteous; gallant; polite. **Syn.:** see OBSEQUIOUS; THOUGHTFUL.—**at-ten'tiv**(e-**ly**ˢ, *adv.*—**at-ten'tiv**(e-**ness**ˢ, *n.*

at-ten'u-ate, 1 a-ten'yu-ēt; 2 ă-tĕn'yu-āt, *v.* [-AT"EDᵗ; -AT"-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make thin, small, or fine; draw out, as a wire; emaciate. **2.** To reduce in force, value, strength, etc.; weaken; impair; enfeeble. **3.** To reduce in density, as a liquid, gas, or the humors of the system. **II.** *i.* To become thin; lose substance or force. [< L. *ad*, to, + *tenuis*, thin.]—**at-ten'u-ant**. **I.** *a.* Making thin; diluting. **II.** *n.* A medicine that dilutes the fluids or thins the blood.—**at-ten"u-a'tion**, *n.*

at-ten'u-ate, 1 a-ten'yu-ĕt *or* -it; 2 ă-tĕn'yu-ăt *or* -at, *a.* **1.** Made thin; slender; thin; rarefied; diluted. **2.** *Bot.* Slender and tapering; growing narrower; narrow.

at'ter-cop, 1 at'ər-kŏp; 2 ăt'er-cŏp, *n.* [PROV. Eng.] A spider or its web; also, an ill-natured person. [< AS. *ātercoppe*, < *āttor*, poison, + *cop*, head.]

At'ter-dag, *n.* See under WALDEMAR.

at-test', 1 a-test'; 2 ă-tĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To certify as accurate, genuine, or true, as by signature or oath; confirm; also, to vouch for. **2‖.** To put upon oath; invoke. **II.** *i.* To certify. [< L. *ad*, to, + *testis*, witness.] [testation.

at-test', *n.* One who or that which attests; testimony; at-

at"tes-ta'tion, 1 at"es-tā'shŏn; 2 ăt"ĕs-tā'shon, *n.* The act of attesting; the evidence or statement made in attesting. **Syn.:** see PROOF; TESTIMONY.

Att.-Gen., *abbr.* Attorney-General.

At'tic, 1 at'ik; 2 ăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Attica in ancient Greece, or its capital, Athens; Athenian; characteristic of the Athenians; pertaining to the language, literature, art, or literary style of the Athenians, indicating symmetry, grace, and refinement. **2.** Hence, classic; delicate; witty: common in such phrases as *Attic* purity or wit. [< L. *Atticus*, < Gr. *Attikos*, < *Attikē*, Attica.]—**Attic faith**, inviolable faith.—**A. salt**, delicate, refined, classic wit. **A. wit‡.**

at'tic, *n.* A half-story next the roof; a garret; also, a low story above a cornice or entablature. [< ATTIC, *a.*; on the false supposition that the attic was of Athenian origin.]

At'ti-ca, 1 at'i-kə; 2 ăt'i-ca, *n.* An ancient kingdom and republic, and modern province or nome, in Greece; pop. 341,000; capital, Athens.

At'ti-cism, 1 at'i-sizm; 2 ăt'i-cism, *n.* **1.** An Attic idiom or characteristic; pure Greek; clear, concise, elegant expression. **2.** A siding with the Athenians.

At'ti-cize, 1 at'i-sīz; 2 ăt'i-cīz, *v.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To conform to or copy Attic idiom, style of expression, customs, etc. **2.** To favor or to take the part of the Athenians. **II.** *t.* To make Attic; bring into accord with Attic style and usage. **At'ti-cise‡.**

At'ti-la, 1 at'i-lə; 2 ăt'i-la, *n.* King of the Huns (406?–453), a barbarous conqueror; "the scourge of God"; invaded the Roman empire and threatened Rome.

at-tire', 1 a-tair'; 2 ă-tīr'. **I.** *vt.* [AT-TIRED'; AT-TIR'ING.] **1.** To dress; array; adorn. **2‡.** To equip. **II.** *n.* **1.** Dress or clothing; apparel; garments; costume; adornment. **2.** *Her.* & *Hunt.* Antlers or horns, as of a stag. **3‖.** *Bot.* The inner parts of a flower. [< OF. *atirer*, adorn.] **Syn.:** see DRESS.—**at-tire'ment‡**, *n.* Apparel; garb; attire.

at'ti-tude, 1 at'i-tūd; 2 ăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Position of the body, as suggesting some thought, feeling, or action. **2.** State of mind, behavior, or conduct regarding some matter, as indicating opinion or purpose. [F.]

Syn.: pose, position, posture. A *posture* is assumed without any special reference to expression of feeling; *attitude* is the *position* appropriate to the expression of some feeling, whether consciously or unconsciously assumed. A *pose* is a *position* studied for artistic effect or considered with reference to such effect; the unconscious *posture* of a spectator or listener may be an admirable *pose* from an artist's standpoint.—**at"ti-tu'di-nal**, *a.* Of or relating to attitude.—**at"ti-tu'di-nize**, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To pose for effect. **at"ti-tu'di-nise‡.**

At'tle-bor"o, 1 at'i-bur"o; 2 ăt'i-bór"o, *n.* A city in S. Massachusetts; pop. 19,730.

at-tol'lent, 1 a-tol'ent; 2 ă-tŏl'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Lifting; raising, as a muscle. **II§.** *n.* *Anat.* A levator muscle. **at-tol'lens‡.** [< L. *attollen(t-)s*, ppr., < *ad*, to, + *tollo*, lift.]

att-ones'†, *adv.* At once; instantly. **att-once'†.**

at-torn', 1 a-tôrn'; 2 ă-tûrn', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To agree to recognize a new owner of a property or estate and promise payment of rent to him. **2.** *Feudal Law.* To consent to the transfer of land by the lord of the fee and to the continuance of one's own holding under the new lord; also, to accord homage to a lord. [< OF. *atorner*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *tourner*, < L. *torno;* see TURN, *v.*]

at-tor'ney, 1 a-tûr'ni; 2 ă-tûr'ny, *n.* [-NEYSᵖˡ.] **1.** A person empowered by another to act in his stead; especially, one legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in a court of law; an attorney at law; a lawyer. A distinction is made between a **private attorney** or **attorney in fact** and a **public attorney** or **attorney at law**, the latter being qualified to prosecute and defend actions in a court of law, while the former is limited to business out of court. **2†.** An agent. [< OF. *a*, to, + *tourner*, turn.] **at-tur'ney†.—by attorney**, by proxy. —**power of a.**, legal written authority to transact business for another.—**prosecuting a.** [U. S.], the law-officer empowered to act in behalf of the government, whether State, county, or national, in prosecutions for penal offenses.—**at-tor'ney-ship**, *n.*

at-tor"ney-gen'er-al, 1 a-tûr"ni-jen'ər-əl; 2 ă-tûr"ny-ĝĕn'er-al, *n.* [AT-TOR"NEY-GEN'ER-ALS or AT-TOR"NEYS-GEN'ER-AL, *pl.*] The chief law-officer of a government. In England the Attorney-General is the legal representative of the crown. In the United States he is a cabinet officer charged with the administration of the Department of Justice.

at-torn'ment, 1 a-tôrn'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-tûrn'ment, *n.* *Feudal Law.* The acknowledgment by the tenant of a new lord on the alienation of land; also, the acknowledgment by a bailee that he holds property for a new party. Compare ATTORN, *v.*

at-tract', 1 a-trakt'; 2 ă-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Physics.* To draw to or toward itself, as a magnet, without apparent mechanical connection. **2.** To draw (a living agent) by some winning influence; charm; allure; entice; win. **3†.** To draw by mechanical means. **II.** *i.* To exert attractive influence or power. [< L. *ad*, to, + *traho*, draw.]

Syn.: see ALLURE; DRAW; INTEREST.

—**at-tract'a-bl**(eᵖˢ, *a.* Subject or susceptible to attraction.—**at-tract"a-bil'i-ty**, **at-tract'a-bl**(e-**ness**ᵖˢ, *n.*—**at-tract'er**, *n.* One who or that which attracts. **at-trac'tor‡.—at-trac'tile**, *a.* Having power to attract.—**at-trac'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of attracting, or that which attracts. **2.** *Physics.* A force exercised mutually upon each other by two bodies or particles tending to make them approach each other or to prevent their separating. **3.** Anything pleasing or alluring. **Syn.:** see INCLINATION; LOVE.—**at-trac'tion-sphere"**, *n.* *Embryol.* A minute spherical mass observed near the nucleus of many cells that appears to control the phenomena of indirect division; centrosphere.—**at-trac'tiv**(eᵗˢ, *a.* Having the power or quality of attracting; drawing; pleasing; winning. **Syn.:** see AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL; PLEASANT. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

at'tra-hent, 1 at'rə-hent; 2 ăt'ra-hĕnt. **I.** *a.* Drawing to or toward something; in anatomy, drawing a part forward. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Med.* An external application that draws the fluids to the place where it is applied. **2.** *Anat.* A muscle that acts by drawing forward. **at'tra-hens‡.** [< L. *attrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *attraho;* see ATTRACT.]

attrib., *abbr.* Attributive, attributively.

at-trib'ute, 1 a-trib'yut; 2 ă-trĭb'yut, *vt.* [-UT-EDᵈ; -UT-ING.] To ascribe (something) as due and belonging, caused by, or owing to; assign; refer: with *to*. [< L. *ad*, to, + *tribuo*, allot.]

Syn.: ascribe, assign, associate, charge, connect, impute, refer. We may *attribute* to a person either that which belongs to him or that which we merely suppose to be his. We may *attribute* a result, rightly or wrongly, to a certain cause; in such case, however, *attribute* carries always a concession of uncertainty or possible error. Where we are quite sure, we simply *refer* a matter to the cause or class to which it belongs or *ascribe* to one what is surely his, etc. Many diseases formerly *attributed* to witchcraft are now *referred* to the action of micro-organisms. We *associate* things which may have no necessary or causal relation; as, we may *associate* the striking of a clock with the serving of dinner. We *charge* a person with what we deem blameworthy. We may *impute* good or evil, but more commonly evil.—Ant.: deny, disconnect, dissociate, separate, sever, sunder.—PREP.: *to* (archaic *unto*).—**at-trib'u-ta-bl**(eᵖˢ, *a.*

at'tri-bute, 1 at'ri-biūt; 2 ăt'ri-būt, *n.* **1.** That which is attributed; a characteristic. **2.** *Art* & *Myth.* A distinctive mark or symbol. **3.** *Gram.* An adjective or its equivalent. **4‡.** Repute; honor.

Syn.: property, quality. A *quality* (L. *qualis*, such) denotes what a thing really is in some one respect; an *attribute* is what we conceive a thing to be in some one respect; thus, while *attribute* may, *quality* must, express something of the real nature of that to which it is ascribed; we speak of the *attributes* of God, the *qualities* of matter. A *property* (L. *proprius*, one's own) is what belongs especially to one thing as its own peculiar possession, in distinction from all other things; when we speak of the *qualities* or the *properties* of matter, *quality* is the more general, *property* the more limited term; but in the widest use of the word *property*, it becomes strictly synonymous with *quality*. Compare CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM; FIGURE.—Ant.: being, essence, nature, substance.

at"tri-bu'tion, 1 at'ri-biū'shŏn; 2 ăt'ri-bū'shon, *n.* An attributing, or that which is attributed; attribute.

at-trib'u-tiv(es, 1 ə-trib'yu-tiv; 2 ă-trĭb'yu-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute; ascribed (to a certain author), as a work of art; in grammar, expressing an attribute without predication; as, in the expression "a silver watch," silver is an *attributive* word. **II.** *n. Gram.* An attributive word; an adjective or its equivalent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

at-trite', 1 ə-trait'; 2 ă-trīt', *a.* **1.** Worn down by rubbing or friction. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Having attrition. [< L. *attritus*, pp. of *attero*, < *ad*, to, + *tero*, rub.] **at-trit'ed‡.**

at-tri'tion, 1 ə-trish'ən; 2 ă-trĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** A rubbing out or grinding down. **2.** *R. C. Theol.* A form of repentance or sorrow for sin falling short of contrition because arising from an imperfect motive. [< L. *ad*, to, + *tero*, rub.] Syn.: see FRICTION.

at-tune', 1 ə-tiūn'; 2 ă-tūn', *vt.* [AT-TUNED'; AT-TUN'ING.] To bring into tune with; harmonize; adjust. Syn.: see ADAPT

a-twain', 1 ə-twēn'; 2 a-twān', *adv.* In two; asunder. [Indeed.

at-weel', 1 at-wil'; 2 ăt-wēl', *interj.* [Scot.] I wot well: truly;

a-tween', 1 ə-twin'; 2 a-twēn', *adv.* Between whiles; in between.

a-tween'‖, *prep.* Between. [<A-[1] + *-tween*, in BETWEEN.]

a-twirl', 1 ə-twūrl'; 2 a-twirl', *a.* & *adv.* In a twirl; twirling.

at. wt., *abbr.* Atomic weight.

a-typ'ic, \1 ē-[or ā-]tip'ik, -i-kəl; 2 ā-[*or* a-]tĭp'ĭc, -ĭ-cal, *a.*

a-typ'i-cal, / Not typical; without typical character; differing from the type; irregular.—**a-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Au, *abbr. Aurum* (gold).—**Au.,** *abbr.* Augustus, Aurelius.

au"bade', 1 ō"bād'; 2 ō"bäd', *n.* [F.] Morning music: the antithesis of *serenade*.

Aube, 1 ōb; 2 ōb, *n.* **1.** A department of N. E. France; 2,327 sq. m.; pop. 245,596; capital, Troyes. **2.** A river of France; flows into Seine; length, 150 m.

Au"ber', 1 ō"bār'; 2 ō"bĕr', **Daniel François** (1782–1871). A French opera-composer; *Fra Diavolo*, etc.

Au"ber"vil"liers', 1 ō"bār"vī"lyē'; 2 ō"bĕr"vĭ"lyę'. *n.* A town in Seine department, France; pop. 38,000.

Au"bi"gné', d', 1 dō"bī"nyē'; 2 dō"bĭ"nyę', *n.* **1. Jean Henri Merle** (1794–1872), a Swiss pastor and historian; *History of the Reformation*, etc. **2. Théodore Agrippa** (1552–1630), a French Huguenot soldier and writer.

Au'brey, 1 ō'bri; 2 ą'bry, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Au"bri',** 1 ō"bri'; 2 ō"brĭ'.

au'burn, 1 ō'bərn; 2 ą'burn. **I.** *a.* Reddish-brown; as, *auburn* hair. **II.** *n.* An auburn color; a reddish-brown. [< LL. *or alburnus*, whitish.]

Au'burn, *n.* **1.** A city in W. central New York; seat of **Auburn Theological Seminary** (Presbyterian, 1819); pop. 36,200. **2.** A city in S. W. Maine; pop. 16,990.

A. U. C., *abbr.* [L.] *Anno Urbis Conditæ*, or *Ab Urbe Condita* (in the year of the building of the city [Rome] *or* from the city's construction).

aucht, *v.* Same as OUGHT, *v.*

Auck'land, 1 ōk'lənd; 2 ąk'land, *n.* **1. Baron** (1774–1814), William Eden, an English diplomat; commissioner to treat with the American colonists in 1778. **2.** A province of New Zealand embracing the North Island; 25,364 sq. m.; pop. 369,618. **3.** A city in North Island, New Zealand; pop. 167,760.

auc'tion, 1 ōk'shən; 2 ąc'shon. **I.** *vt.* To sell by or at auction. **II.** *n.* **1.** A public sale of property in which the price offered is increased by bids, until the highest bidder becomes the purchaser. In England things are usually said to be sold *by* auction and put up *to* auction: in the United States they are commonly said to be put up or sold *at* auction. **2.** See AUCTION BRIDGE, under BRIDGE. **3†.** An augmenting; growth. [< L. *auctio(n-)*, < *augeo*, increase.]—**auction pitch,** a variety of the game of pitch in which the privilege of pitching is sold at auction by the player entitled to it. —**auc"tion-eer',** **I.** *vt.* To sell by auction. **II.** *n.* One who sells by or at auction.

au-da'cious, 1 ō-dē'shus; 2 ą-dā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Having or exhibiting an unabashed or fearless spirit. **2.** Defiant of ordinary restraints, as of law or decorum. **3.** Presumptuous; shameless; insolent. [< L. *audax* (*audac-*), < *audeo*, dare.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

au-dac'i-ty, 1 ō-das'ı-tı; 2 ą-dăç'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The being audacious; impudence; boldness; daring; bold originality; recklessness. Syn.: see EFFRONTERY; TEMERITY.

au'dad, 1 ou'dad; 2 ou'dăd, *n.* The argali. See ARGALI, 2.

au'di-bl(e", 1 ō'di-bl; 2 ą'dĭ-bl, *a.* Perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard. [< L.[LL] *audio*, hear.]—**au"di-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **au'di-bl(e-ness‡.**—**au'di-bly,** *adv.*

au'di-ence, 1 ō'di-ens; 2 ą'dĭ-ęnç, *n.* **1.** An assembly of hearers. **2.** The act of hearing; attention. **3.** A formal hearing, interview, or conference. **4.** Opportunity to be heard. [< L. *audientia*, < *audio*, hear.]—**to give audience,** to grant an interview; listen.—**au'di-ent,** *a.* Listening; hearing.

au'dile‡, 1 ō'dil; 2 ą'dil, *n.* One with especially vivid perceptions or mental impressions of sounds.

au"di-om'e-ter, 1 ō"di-əm'ı-tər; 2 ą"dĭ-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to gage and record the acuteness of hearing. [< L. *audio*, hear, + Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**au"di-o-met'ric,** *a.* —**au"di-om'e-try,** *n.* The testing of hearing.

au'di-on, 1 ō'di-on; 2 ą'dĭ-ŏn, *n.* A small vacuum tube used to detect waves or amplify frequency currents in wireless telegraphy.

au'di-phone, 1 ō'di-fōn; 2 ą'dĭ-fōn, *n.* A device for directing sound through the teeth, etc., to the auditory nerve. [< L. *audio*, hear, + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

au'dit, 1 ō'dit; 2 ą'dĭt. **I.** *vt.* To examine, adjust, and certify, as accounts. **II.** *n.* **1.** An official examination and verification of accounts. **2.** A calling to account. **3.** A settlement of accounts. **4.** A balance-sheet. **5‖.** A hearing. [< L. *auditus*, < *audio*, hear.]

au-di'tion, 1 ə-dish'ən; 2 ą-dish'on, *n.* The act or sense of hearing. [nerve.

au'di-tiv(es, 1 ō'di-tiv; 2 ą'dĭ-tĭv, *a.* Auditory; as, the *auditive*

au'di-tor, 1 ō'di-tər *or* -tər; 2 ą'dĭ-tor, *n.* **1.** One who audits accounts. **2.** One who listens; a hearer.—**au'di-tor-ship,** *n.* The office, or term of office, of an auditor.

au"di-to'ri-um, 1 ō"di-tō'rı-əm; 2 ą"dĭ-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RIUMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The part of a public building, as a church, theater, etc., occupied by the audience. **2.** [U. S.] A large building for public meetings. [L., < *audio*, hear.]

au'di-to-ry, 1 ō'di-to-rı; 2 ą'dĭ-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to hearing, to the organs or sense of hearing, or to an audience-room. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience. **2.** An auditorium.—**auditory canal,** the passage connecting the middle ear with the external world.

Au'du-bon, 1 ō'du-bən; 2 ą'dụ-bŏn, **John James** (1780–1851). An American ornithologist.

Au'en-brug"ger von Au'en-brug, 1 ou'en-brug"ər fon ou'en-brun; 2 ou'ĕn-brug"er fon ou'en-brŭn, **Leopold** (1722–1809). An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of diseases of the chest and lungs.

Au'er-bach, 1 ou'ər-bɒH; 2 ou'er-băn, **Berthold** (1812–1882). A German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc.

Auf'fen-berg, von, 1 fon auf'en-bərH; 2 fon ouf'ĕn-bĕrH, **Moritz** (1852–). An Austrian general.

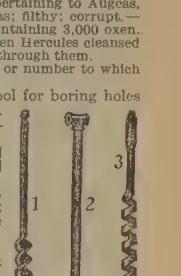
auf'klä-rung, 1 ouf'klē-ruŋ; 2 ouf'klā-ruŋ, *n.* Freedom of thought combined with contempt for authority or tradition; a type of rationalism: said particularly of the French philosophy of the 18th century. [mentative.

Aug., *abbr.* August, Augustan, Augustus.—**aug.,** *abbr.* Aug-

Au-ge'an, 1 ō-jī'ən; 2 ą-gē'an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis. **2.** Like the stables of Augeas; filthy; corrupt.—**Augean stables,** the stables of Augeas, containing 3,000 oxen. They had not been cleaned for 30 years when Hercules cleansed them in a day by turning the river Alpheus through them.

au'gend, 1 ō'jend; 2 ą'gĕnd, *n.* A quantity or number to which another is to be added. See ADDEND.

au'ger, 1 ō'gər; 2 ą'ger, *n.* **1.** A large tool for boring holes in wood, etc. **2.** An earth-boring tool. [< AS. *nafegār*; the ME. *a nauger* became *an auger*.]



Augers.
1. Twisted. 2. Post-hole. 3. Ship.

aught, 1 ōt; 2 ąt, *imp.* & *pp.* of OWE, *v.* [Scot.] Owed; owned.—**whae's aught it?** [Scot.] Who owns it?

aught[1], *n.* **1.** Anything; any part or item. **2.** The figure 0; cipher; also, a naught; nothing. [< AS. *āwiht*, < *ān wiht*; see AN, WHIT.]

aught[2], *n.* [Scot.] Property; possession. [< AS. *æht*, < *agan*, own.]—**in ane's aught** [Scot.], in one's care.

aught, *adv.* By any chance; at all; in any respect.

aught'lins, 1 ōrt'linz; 2 ąĭt'lĭns, *adv.* [Scot.] In any measure; in the least.

Au"gier', 1 ō"gyē'; 2 ō"zhyę', **Guillaume Victor Émile** (1820–1889). A French poet; dramatist; *Les Fourchambault*, etc.

au'gite, 1 ō'jait; 2 ą'gīt, *n. Mineral.* A dark-colored variety of aluminous pyroxene. [< L. *augis*, < Gr. *augē*, luster.]—**au-git'ic,** *a.*

aug-ment'[1], 1 eg-ment'; 2 ąg-mĕnt', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To increase in any way; enlarge; intensify. **2.** *Gram.* To add the augment to. [< L. *augmentum*, < *augeo*, increase.] Syn.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; INCREASE.

—**aug-ment'a-bl(e",** *a.*—**aug"men-ta'tion,** *n.* The act or result of augmenting; enlargement; increase; an addition. Syn.: see ACCESSION; INCREASE.—**aug-men'ta-tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting. **aug-men'-tiv(es.** **II.** *n.* An augmentative word.—**aug-men'ter,** *n.*

aug'ment, 1 ōg'ment; 2 ąg'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A vowel or syllable prefixed to a verb, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time. **2‖.** Increase; enlargement. [< L. *augmentum*, < *augeo*, increase.] [154,555) in Bavaria.

Augs'burg, 1 augz'būrg; 2 ouĝs'burH, *n.* A historic city (pop.

au'gur, 1 ō'gər; 2 ō'gur, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prognosticate from or as from signs and omens; divine; predict. **2.** To betoken; portend. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be an augury or omen. **2.** To conjecture from indications or omens.

Syn.: betoken, bode, divine, forebode, forecast, foretell, foretoken, portend, predict, presage, prognosticate, prophesy. Persons only *divine, forecast, foretell, predict*, or *prophesy*; things only *betoken, foretoken*, or *portend*; either persons or things *augur, bode, forebode, presage*, or *prognosticate*. As regards the outcome, *bode, forebode*, and *portend* always refer to evil or misfortune; the other words are neutral, applying equally to good or ill. *Augur* and *divine* have primary reference to the ancient soothsayers' arts, and still carry something of mystical suggestion. One may *augur* or *divine* from indications too slight to be explained; to *forecast* always denotes calculation; thus we have an official daily "forecast" of the weather. See PROPHESY.—Ant.: assure, demonstrate, determine, establish, insure, make sure, prove, warrant.—Prep.: to augur *from* circumstances or indications; to augur (well or ill) *of* or *for* the enterprise.

au'gur, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A religious official whose duty it was to foretell future events by interpreting omens, and to give advice on public affairs accordingly. **2.** Hence, a soothsayer; prophet. [L., < *avis*, bird, + *garrio*, talk.] **au'gur-er†;** **au'gur-ist†.**—**au'gu-ral,** *a.* Pertaining to augurs or auguries: indicative of the future. **au-gu'ri-al‡.**

au'gu-ry, 1 ō'giu-rı; 2 ą'gū-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The art or practise of foretelling by signs or omens; divination

2. A portent or omen; prediction; presage. **3.** The rite or ceremony conducted by an augur.

au-gust′, 1 ɔ-gust′; 2 ą-gŭst′, *a.* **1.** Majestic; grand; imposing. **2.** Of high birth or rank; venerable; eminent; dignified; magnificent; stately. [< L. *augustus,* < *augeo,* increase.] Syn.: see AWFUL; GRAND; KINGLY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Au′gust, 1 ô′gust; 2 ą′gŭst, *n.* The eighth month of the Georgian year, containing 31 days. [< L. *Augustus,* the first Roman emperor.]

Au-gus′ta, 1 ɔ-gus′tą; 2 ą-gŭs′tą, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Au-gus′te,** 1 au-gŭs′tą, 2 ou-gŭs′tɛ; G. **Au-gus′ta‡;** F. **Au″guste′,** 1 ô″gŭst′, 2 ô″gŭst′; It. **Au-gus′ta,** 1 au-gŭs′tą, 2 ou-gŭs′tä. **2. A. Victoria** (1858–1921). Queen of Prussia and German empress; wife of William II. **3.** A city in E. Georgia; pop. 52,550. **4.** A city, capital of Maine; pop. 14,120. [L. *fem.* venerable.]

Au-gus′tan, 1 ɔ-gus′tən; 2 ą-gŭs′tan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the emperor Augustus (31 B. C. to A. D. 14) or his times. **2.** Pertaining to Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum) in Bavaria. [< L. *Augustanus,* < *Augustus,* < *augustus;* see AUGUST, *a.*]—**Augustan age,** the period covered by the reign of Augustus, the most brilliant age in Roman letters; hence, the corresponding period in other literatures.

Au-gus′tan‡, *n.* A writer of the Augustan age.

Au-gus′tan-ism, 1 ɔ-gus′tən-izm; 2 ą-gŭs′tan-izm, *n.* A characteristic or quality resembling those which signalized the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus, especially as shown by the literature of that period.

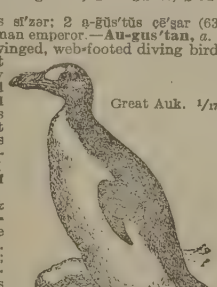
Au′gus-tine, 1 ô′gus-tin *or* ɔ-gus′tin; 2 ą′gŭs-tin *or* ą-gŭs′tin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Au″gus-ti′nus, Au″gus-tĭjn′,** 1 au″gus-ti′nus, au″gus-tain′, 2 ou″gus-ti′nŭs, ou″gus-tin′; F. **Au″gus″tin′,** 1 ô″gus″tan′, 2 ô″gus″tăn′; G. **Au″gus-tin′,** 1 au″gus-tin′, 2 ou″gus-tin′; It. **Au″gos-ti′no,** 1 ô″gos-ti′nō, 2 ä″gos-ti′nō; Pg. **A″gos-ti′nho,** 1 ą″gos-ti′nyo, 2 ä″gos-ti′nyo; Sp. **Au″gus-ti′no,** 1 au″gus-ti′no, 2 ou″gus-ti′no. **2. Saint** (354–430), bishop of Hippo, Africa; a Father of the Church. **3. Saint** (–604?), brought Christianity to England. [L. *masc.,* venerable.] **Au-gus′tin‡; Aus′tin‡.**—**Au″gus-tin′i-an,** 1 ô″gus-tin′i-ən; 2 ą″gŭs-tin′i-an. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Augustine, his doctrines, or the orders called after him. **Au″gus-tin′i‡; Aus′tin-i‡.** **II.** *n.* A disciple of St. Augustine, or a member of any of the orders of monks and nuns named after him. **Au″gus-tin′i‡; Au-gus′tine‡.**—**Augustinian canons,** an order of regular canons, originally of the Lateran Basilica in Rome, formerly numerous in England and Ireland; named also *Austin canons, black canons, canons regular of the Lateran.*—**A. hermits,** an order of hermits or friars founded by Pope Alexander IV. (1256), introduced into the United States in 1790. **Austin friars‡.**—**Au-gus-tin′i-an-ism,** *n.* **Au-gus′tin-ism‡.**

Au″gus-to′vo, 1 au″gus-tō′vo; 2 ou″gus-tō′vo. A town in Suwalki province, Poland; scene of severe fighting, with varying success, between Germans and Russians, in World War, 1914–15.

Au-gus′tus, 1 ɔ-gus′tus; 2 ą-gŭs′tŭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Gus, Gus′tus** (dims.); Dan. G. Sw. **Au′gust,** 1 au′gust, 2 ou′gust; D. **Au-gus′tus,** 1 au-gus′tus, 2 ou-gus′tus; F. **Au″guste′,** 1 ô″güst′, 2 ô″güst′; It. **Au-gus′to,** 1 au-gus′to, 2 ou-gus′to. [L. *masc.,* venerable.]

Au-gus′tus Cæ′sar, 1 ɔ-gus′tus si′zər; 2 ą-gŭs′tŭs sē′sar (63 B. C.–A. D. 14). The first Roman emperor.—**Au-gus′tan,** *a.*

auk, 1 ôk; 2 ąk, *n.* A short-winged, web-footed diving bird of northern seas. The **great auk** (*Plautus impennis*), now extinct, was black above and white below, and had an oval white patch between the eyes and bill. It stood erect, 2 feet tall. The **razor-billed auk** is smaller, with a white line between the eyes and bill. [< Ice. *alka.*]—**auk′let,** *n.* One of the smaller auks.


Great Auk. 1/17

auld, 1 ôld; 2 ąld, *a.* [Scot. & North Eng.] Old.—**Auld Cloottie,** or **A. Hornie** [Scot.], the devil.—**auld′-far′rant,** *a.* [Scot.] Wise beyond one's years; old-fashioned; cautious. **a.-far-rant‡.**—**a. lang syne,** days gone by, especially happy days. —**A. Reekie,** Old Smoky; a sobriquet of Edinburgh —**a. warld,** *a.* [Scot.] Ancient; old-fashioned.

au′lic, 1 ô′lik; 2 ą′lik, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court. [< Gr. *aulē,* hall.]—**Aulic Council** (*G. Hist.*), the emperor's privy council; later the Austrian Council of State.

au′mous, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as AWMOUS.

Au″nis′, 1 ô″nīs′; 2 ô″nēs′, *n.* Formerly a province of western France, now in Charente-Inférieure department.

aunt, 1 ənt; 2 ănt, *n.* **1.** The sister of one's father or mother, or the wife of one's uncle. **2.** An elderly woman: familiar or affectionate. **3†.** A prostitute. [< L^{or} *amita,* aunt.]

aunt′y, 1 ən′ti; 2 ăn′ty, *n.* **1.** An aunt; an elderly woman. **2.** [Southern U. S.] An old negro woman. **aunt′let‡.**

au′ra, 1 ô′rə; 2 ą′ra, *n.* **1.** A supposed subtle emanation or exhalation. **2.** A sensation, as of a light vapor rising toward the head. **3.** A gentle breeze. **4.** *Elec.* (1) A subtle fluid once supposed to surround an electrified body; an electric atmosphere. (2) The current of air caused by a convective discharge from a sharp point. [L., < Gr. *aura,* < *aēmi,* blow.]

au′ral, 1 ô′rəl; 2 ą′ral, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; auricular. [< L. *auris,* ear.]

Au″rang-zeb′, *n.* Same as AURUNGZEBE.

au-ran″ti-a′ceous, *a.* Of or pertaining to the orange.

au′rate‡, 1 ô′rēt; 2 ą′rāt, *a.* Having ears or ear-like expansions. [< L. *auris,* ear.] **au′rat-ed′‡.**

au′rate²§, *a.* Like gold; gilded. [< L. *auratus,* pp. of *auro,* cover with gold, < *aurum,* gold.] **au′rat-ed‡.**

au′rate, *n. Chem.* A salt of auric acid; as, ammonium *aurate* (fulminating gold). [< L. *auratus,* pp. of *auro,* cover with gold, < *aurum,* gold.]

au′re-ate, 1 ô′ri-ēt; 2 ą′re-āt, *a.* Of the color of gold; golden. [< LL. *aureatus,* < *aurum,* gold.]

Au-re″li-a, 1 ɔ-rē′li-ə; 2 ą-rē′li-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. G. It. Sp. **Au-re′li-a,** 1 au-rē′li-a, 2 ou-rē′li-ä; F. **Au″ré″lie′,** 1 ô″rē″li′, 2 ô″rē″lē′. [L. *fem.,* golden.]

Au-re′li-an, 1 ɔ-rē′li-ən; 2 ą-rē′li-an, **Valerius** (or **Lucius**) **Domitius** (212?–275). A Roman emperor; conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; assassinated.

Au-re′li-us, 1 ɔ-rī′li-us; 2 ą-rē′li-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Marcus,** see ANTONINUS. **3.** In Chaucer's *The Franklin's Tale,* a young noble who seeks the love of Dorigen. [L., golden.]

au-re′o-la, 1 ɔ-ri′ɔ-lə; 2 ą-rē′o-la, *n.* **1.** (1) In Christian art, a radiance enveloping the whole figure of Christ or any sanctified being. (2) The circlet of light or glory surrounding the head of any sanctified being; a glory; halo; aureole. **2.** A radiance, or something resembling or likened to it. **3.** *Anat.* A ring of color; an areola. **4.** *R. C. Theol.* A reward added to the essential bliss of heaven for spiritual victories achieved on earth. [L., *f.* of *aureolus,* < *aurum,* gold.]

au′re-ole, 1 ô′ri-ōl; 2 ą′re-ōl, *n.* **1.** (1) *Astron.* The corona of the sun. (2) A halo surrounding the image of a brilliant body as seen in a telescope. **2.** Any radiance around a body, as around the head of a saint. **3.** An aureola. See AUREOLA.

au′re-ous, 1 ô′ri-us; 2 ą′re-ŭs, *a.* Of the color of gold; golden.

au′ric, 1 ô′rik; 2 ą′ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing gold, especially when combined in its highest or triad valency; as, *auric* chlorid (AuCl$_3$).—**auric acid.** **1.** Hydrated auric oxid (Au(HO)$_3$), which combines with bases to form aurates. **2.** Auric oxid, a dark-brown powder (Au$_2$O$_3$) formed by heating auric hydroxid.

au′ri-cl(eª, 1 ô′ri-kl; 2 ą′ri-el, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) The chamber, or one of the two chambers, of the heart through which the blood is received from the veins and transmitted to the ventricle or ventricles. (2) An auricular appendix. (3) The external ear; pinna. **2.** *Biol.* An ear or ear-shaped appendage or part. **3.** An ear-trumpet. [< L. *auricula,* dim. of *auris,* ear.]

au-ric′u-la, 1 ɔ-rik′yu-lə; 2 ą-ric′yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A primrose from the Alps. **bear's′-ear′‡.** **2.** A small ear-shaped appendage. [L.; see AURICLE.]

au-ric′u-lar, 1 ɔ-rik′yu-lər; 2 ą-ric′yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; intended for or perceived by the ear; audible; confidential. **2.** Ear-shaped. **3.** Of or pertaining to an auricle.—**au-ric′u-lar,** *n. Ornith.* One of the feathers overlying the ear: usually in the plural.

au-ric′u-late, 1 ɔ-rik′yu-lēt; 2 ą-ric′yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** Having ear-shaped appendages or projections; having rounded projections at the base, as a leaf. **2.** Like an ear. **au-ric′u-lat″ed‡.**—**au-ric′u-late-ly,** *adv.*

au-rif′er-ous, 1 ɔ-rif′ər-us; 2 ą-rif′er-ŭs, *a.* Containing gold. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + *fero,* bear.] **-ly,** *adv.*

au′ri-flamme, *n.* See ORIFLAMME.

au′ri-form, 1 ô′ri-fôrm; 2 ą′ri-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like or resembling an ear; ear-shaped. [< L. *auris,* ear, + *forma,* form.]

Au-ri′ga, 1 ɔ-ri′gə; 2 ą-ri′ga, *n. Astron.* A northern constellation, the Charioteer or Wagoner. See CONSTELLATION. [L., charioteer.]

Au″ri″gnac′, 1 ô″ri″nyak′; 2 ô″ri″nyăc′, *n.* A town in Haute-Garonne, France; famed for industrial paleolithic remains; pop. 1,000.—**Au″ri″gna′cian,** *a.* Of or pertaining to that epoch of the paleolithic period as typified by the discoveries made in the cave of Aurignac.

au′ri-lave, 1 ô′ri-lēv; 2 ą′ri-lāv, *n.* An instrument with which to clean the ears, usually a rod tipped with a sponge. [< L. *auris,* ear, + *lavo,* wash.]

au′ris, 1 ô′ris; 2 ą′ris, *n.* [-RES, 1 -riz; 2 -rēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* The ear. [L.]—**au′ri-scope,** *n.* An instrument for examining the ear.—**au-ris′co-py,** *n.* Examination of the ear with an auriscope.

au′rist, 1 ô′rist; 2 ą′rĭst, *n.* A specialist in diseases of the ear.

au rochs, 1 ô′roks; 2 ą′rŏcs, *n.* The nearly extinct European bison. [< G. *auerochs,* wild ox.]

au-ro′ra, 1 ɔ-rō′rə; 2 ą-rō′ra, *n.* **1.** [A-] The Roman goddess of dawn. **2.** The glow of early morning; dawn. **3.** The auroral display as seen in high northern and southern latitudes. **au-ro′ra po-la′ris‡.** [L., dawn.]—**au-ro′ra aus-tra′lis,** 1 ɔs-trē′lis; 2 ąs-trā′lĭs, the aurora as seen in far southern latitudes. **southern lights‡.**—**au-ro′ra bo″re-a′lis,** 1 bō″ri-ē′lis; bō″re-ą′lĭs, a brilliant nocturnal radiance often suffusing the sky of high northern latitudes. **northern lights‡.** —**au-ro′ral,** *a.* Pertaining to or like the dawn; dawning; rosate: caused by the aurora borealis or australis; as, an *auroral* display. **au-ro′ric‡.**—**au-ro′ral-ly,** *adv.* [auroral.

au-ro′re-an, 1 ɔ-rō′ri-ən; 2 ą-rō′re-an, *a.* Like the dawn; auroral.

au′rous, 1 ô′rus; 2 ą′rŭs. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing gold, especially in its monad valency; as, *aurous* chlorid (AuCl). See AURIC. [< L. *aurum,* gold.]

au′rum, 1 ô′rum; 2 ą′rŭm, *n. Chem.* Gold. [L.]—**aurum potabile,** literally potable gold: a medieval cordial containing minute grains of gold.

Au″rung-zebe′, 1 ô″ruŋ-zēb′; 2 ą″rŭng-zĕb′, *n.* The last great

Mogul emperor of Hindustan (1618–1707), third son of Shah-Jehan. [Ornament of the throne.]

Aus., **Aust.**, **Austr.**, *abbr.* Austria, Austrian.

Au-sa'ble, 1 ô-sē'bl; 2 ą-sā'bl, *n.* A river in New York, that flows through Ausable Chasm to Lake Champlain.

aus'cul-tate, 1 ôs'kul-tēt; 2 ąs'cůl-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED[d]; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To examine by auscultation. **II.** *i.* To practise auscultation. [< L. *auscultatus*, pp. of *auscultō*, listen.]—**aus"cul-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* The act, art, or process of listening for sounds produced in the chest, abdomen, etc., to determine any abnormal condition. **2.** A listening.—**aus-cul'ta-tiv**(e**s**, *a.*

aus'cul-ta"tor, 1 ôs'kul-tē"tər *or* -tər; 2 ąs'cůl-tā"tor, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Med.* One skilled in or practising auscultation. **2.** A stethoscope. **3.** One who listens.—**aus-cul'ta-to-ry,** *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or ascertained by means of auscultation.

aus'gleich, 1 o͡us'glīch; 2 ous'glĭh, *n.* [G.] [AUS'GLEI-CHE, 1 -glī-HE; 2 -glĭ-he, *pl.*] Adjustment; agreement; compromise; specif. [A-], the treaty of 1867 between Austria and Hungary, which formulated the organization of the former dual monarchy into a political union. The two countries had their ministries of foreign affairs, defense, and finance in common, and a commercial union renewable every ten years, dissolved in 1897. A reciprocal union was maintained until Nov. 16, 1918, when Hungary was proclaimed independent.

aus'pex, 1 ôs'peks; 2 ąs'pĕks, *n.* [AUS'PI-CES, 1 -pi-sīz; 2 -pĭ-cēz, *pl.*] *Rom. Relig.* An augur, soothsayer, or diviner; especially, one who observed and interpreted the omens connected with the flight, singing, cries, or feeding, etc., of birds; a bird-viewer. [L., < *avis*, bird, + *specio*, view.]

aus'pi-cate, 1 ôs'pı-kēt; 2 ąs'pi-cāt, *vt.* To initiate or begin, especially under favorable circumstances. [< L. *auspicor*, < *auspex*; see AUSPICE.]

aus'pice, 1 ôs'pis; 2 ąs'pic, *n.* **1.** Favoring influence or guidance; patronage. **2.** An augury, omen, or sign, especially when taken from meteorological phenomena, the movements of birds, etc. **3.** The observation of such omens, etc. [< L. *auspex*, a diviner, < *avis*, bird, + *specio*, view.]

aus-pi'cial, 1 ɔs-pish'əl; 2 ąs-pish'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to augury. **2.** Auspicious.

aus-pi'cious, 1 ɔs-pish'ŭs; 2 ąs-pish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of good omen. **2.** Favorable; propitious; also, prosperous; fortunate; happy.

Syn.: encouraging, favorable, fortunate, happy, hopeful, lucky, opportune, promising, propitious, prosperous, successful. See PROPITIOUS.—Ant.: baleful, discouraging, hopeless, inauspicious, unfavorable, unpromising, unpropitious.

—**aus-pi'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**aus-pi'cious-ness,** *n.* [novelist.

Aus'ten, 1 ôs'tən; 2 ąs'tĕn, **Jane** (1775–1817). An English

aus'ter, 1 ôs'tər; 2 ąs'ter, *n.* [L.] The south wind; also, the south.

aus-tere', 1 ɔs-tī'; 2 ąs-tēr', *a.* **1.** Severe, grave, or stern, as in aspect, disposition, judgment, or conduct; strict; abstemious. **2.** Sour and astringent. **3.** Severely simple; unadorned. [< Gr.[L+OF] *austerōs*, < *auō*, dry.]

Syn.: hard, harsh, morose, relentless, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern, strict, unrelenting, unyielding. The *austere* person is severely simple or temperate, *strict* in self-restraint or discipline, and similarly *unrelenting* toward others. We speak of *austere* morality, *rigid* rules, *rigorous* discipline, *stern* commands, *severe* punishment, *harsh* speech or a *harsh* voice, *hard* requirements, *strict* injunctions, and *strict* obedience. *Strict* discipline holds one exactly and unflinchingly to the rule; *rigorous* discipline punishes severely any infraction of it. The *austere* character is seldom lovely, but it is always strong and may be grand, commanding, and estimable. Compare HARD; HAUGHTY; SEVERE.—Ant.: affable, bland, easy, genial, gentle, indulgent, lenient, mild, pliable, soft, sweet, tender, tractable, yielding.

—**aus-tere'ly,** *adv.*—**aus-ter'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Gravity or rigor in attitude or conduct toward others; also, severe self-restraint. **aus-tere'ness**[ŧ].

Aus'ter-litz, 1 ôs'tər-lits; 2 ąs'ter-lĭts, *n.* A town in Moravia; pop. 4,000; Napoleon defeated Austrians and Russians, Dec. 2, 1805.

Aust.-Hung., *abbr.* Austria-Hungary.

Aus'tin, 1 ôs'tın; 2 ąs'tĭn, *n.* **1.** See AUGUSTINE. **2. Alfred** (1835–1913), an English poet laureate appointed Dec., 1895; war-correspondent, and editor of *National Review* (1883). **3. John** (1790–1859), an English jurist. **4.** A city, capital of Texas; pop. 34,880; seat of the **University of Texas,** founded 1883. **5.** A city in S. Minnesota; pop. 10,120.

aus'tral, 1 ôs'trəl; 2 ąs'tral, *a.* Southern; torrid. [< L. *australis*, < *auster*, south.]

Austral., *abbr.* Australasia, Australia.

Aus"tral-a'sia, 1 ôs"trəl-ē'shə; 2 ąs"tral-ā'sha, *n.* A division of the globe including Australia and the neighboring islands (3,192-684 sq. m.).—**Aus-tral-a'sian,** *a. & n.*

Aus-tra'li-a, 1 ɔs-trē'li-ə; 2 ąs-trā'li-a, *n.* An island-continent (2,948,366 sq. m.; pop. 5,221,954), S. E. of Asia.—**Commonwealth of Australia,** the several states of the Australian continent, Tasmania, and Papua, united as a government (2,974,581 sq. m.; pop. 5,435,734); provisional capital, Melbourne; site selected, Yass-Canberra.—**Aus-tra'li-an,** *a.*—**Australian ballot,** see under BALLOT.

Aus-tra'li-an, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Australia; specif., one of the aborigines.

Aus-tra'si-a, 1 ɔs-trē'shi-ə *or* -shə; 2 ąs-trā'shi-a *or* -sha, *n.* The eastern territory of the Franks under the Merovingian kings, including Belgium, Lorraine, and part of the right bank of the Rhine; became part of Germany on the death of Charlemagne. [= East kingdom.]—**Aus-tra'sian,** *a. & n.*

Aus'tri-a, 1 ôs'tri-ə; 2 ąs'tri-a, *n.* A country (39,012 sq. m.; pop. 7,661,723) of central Europe (capital, Vienna); formerly, with Hungary (capital, Budapest), the dual monarchy of **Austria-Hungary.**—**Aus'tri-an,** *a. & n.*

Aus'tro-. Austrian or Australian: a combining form; as, *Austro-Hungarian, Austromalayan.*

Aus"tro-ma-lay'a, 1 ôs"tro-mə-lē'ə; 2 ąs"tro-ma-lā'a, *n. Zoögeog.* The Papuan subregion north of Australia, including islands from San Cristobal to Celebes.

—**Aus"tro-ma-lay'an,** *a. & n.*

Auth., *abbr.* Author.—**auth.**, *abbr.* Authentic, author, authoress, authority, authorized.

au-then'tic, 1 ɔ-then'tık; 2 ą-thĕn'tic, *a.* **1.** According with the facts; authorized; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Of undisputed origin; genuine. **3.** *Law.* Duly executed before the proper officer. [< Gr. *authentēs*, real author.] **au-then'ti-cal**[ŧ].

Syn.: accepted, accredited, authoritative, authorized, certain, current, genuine, legitimate, original, real, received, sure, true, trustworthy, veritable. "A 'genuine' work is one written by the author whose name it bears; an '*authentic*' work is one which relates truthfully the matters of which it treats." TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 189. *Authentic*, however, is used by reputable writers as synonymous with *genuine*, but usually in cases in which genuineness carries a certain authority.—Ant.: apocryphal, baseless, counterfeit, disputed, exploded, fabulous, false, fictitious, spurious, unauthorized.

—**au-then'ti-cal-ly, au-then'tic-ly,** *adv.*

au-then'ti-cate, 1 ɔ-then'tı-kēt; 2 ą-thĕn'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To make authoritative; give legal force or validity to. **2.** To show to be authentic.—**au-then"ti-ca'tion,** *n.* An authenticating; attestation; confirmation.

au"then-tic'i-ty, 1 ô"then-tis'ı-tı; 2 ą"thĕn-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* The state of being authentic, authoritative, or genuine. **au-then'ti-cal-ness**[ŧ]; **au-then'tic-ness**[ŧ].

au'thor, 1 ô'thər; 2 ą'thor, *n.* **1.** An originator; first cause; creator. **2.** The original writer, as of a book; also, one who makes literary compositions his profession. **3.** An author's writings collectively. [< L.[OF] *auctor*, < *augeo*, increase. Syn.: see CAUSE.—**au'thor-ess,** *n.* A woman author: now little used.—**au-tho'ri-al,** *a.*

au-thor"i-ta'ri-an, 1 ɔ-thər"ı-tē'rı-ən; 2 ą-thŏr"i-tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Encouraging and upholding authority against individual freedom. **II.** *n.* A defender of the principle of authority.—**au-thor"i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

au-thor'i-ta"tiv(e**s**, 1 ɔ-thər'ı-tē"tıv; 2 ą-thŏr'i-tā"tiv, *a.* **1.** Possessing or proceeding from proper authority; duly sanctioned. **2.** Exercising authority; positive; commanding; dictatorial. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; AUTHENTIC; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS.—**au-thor'i-ta"tiv**(e-ly**s**, *adv.*—**au-thor'i-ta"tiv**(e-ness**s**, *n.*

au-thor'i-ty, 1 ɔ-thər'ı-tı; 2 ą-thŏr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The right to command and to enforce obedience; the right to act officially. **2.** Personal power that commands influence, respect, or confidence. **3.** The person or persons in whom government or command is vested: often in the plural. **4.** That which is or may be appealed to in support of action or belief, as an author, volume, etc. **5.** An authoritative opinion, decision, or precedent. [< L.[F] *auctoritas*, < *auctor*, author.]

Syn.: see INFLUENCE; PERMISSION; PRECEDENT.

au'thor-ize, 1 ô'thər-aiz; 2 ą'thor-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To confer authority upon; empower; commission. **2.** To warrant; justify. **3.** To sanction. **4.** To vouch for. Syn.: see JUSTIFY.

—**Authorized Version,** an English translation of the Bible issued in 1611, under sanction of King James I., and appointed to be read in the churches. Compare REVISED VERSION. **King James Version**[ŧ].—**au"thor-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of authorizing; legal sanction. Syn.: see PERMISSION.—**au'thor-iz"er,** *n.* One who authorizes. **au'thor-is"er**[ŧ].

au'thor-ship, 1 ô'thər-ship; 2 ą'thor-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or function of an author. **2.** Origination or source.

Auth. Ver., A. V., *abbr.* Authorized Version.

au'tism, 1 ô'tizm; 2 ą'tism, *n.* An introspective life.

au'to, 1 ô'to; 2 ą'to. [Colloq.] **I.** *vi.* To ride in an automobile. **II.** *n.* An automobile.

au'to-, 1 ô'to-; 2 ą'to-. From Greek *autos*, self: a combining form, signifying action of, from, within, by, or upon self.

au"to-bi-og'ra-phy, 1 ô"to-bai-og'rə-fı; 2 ą"to-bī-ŏğ'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES[z], *pl.*] The story of one's life written by himself. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + BIOGRAPHY.]

Syn.: see HISTORY.—**au"to-bi-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**au"to-bl"o-graph'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like autobiography.—**au"to-bi"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-blast, 1 ô'to-blast; 2 ą'to-blăst, *n. Biol.* A separate bioplast; microscopic organism.

au'to-boat, au'to-bus, au'to-car, *n.* A boat, an omnibus, a car propelled by motor power.

au"to-ceph'a-li, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* Such churches or bishops of the Greek Church as rejected patriarchal jurisdiction and claimed to be self-governing.—**au"to-ceph'a-lous,** *a. Ch. Hist.* **1.** Ecclesiastically self-controlling. **2.** Having jurisdiction as an independent head. **au"to-ce-phal'ic**[ŧ].

au-toch'thon, 1 ɔ-tok'thən; 2 ą-tŏç'thon, *n.* [-THONS[z] or -THONES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One sprung from the earth itself; a member of a race claiming origin from the soil it dwells on; in the plural, aborigines. **2.** An indigenous animal or plant. [< AUTO- + Gr. *chthōn*, earth.]—**au"toch-thon'ic,** *a.* Sprung from the soil; native; indigenous; primitive; aboriginal. **au-toch'tho-nal**[ŧ]; **au-toch'tho-nous**[ŧ].—**au-toch'tho-nism,** *n.* Origin from the soil of a country; origination in or primitive occupation of a region. **au-toch'tho-ny**[ŧ].—**au-toch'tho-nous-ly,** *adv.* In an autochthonous manner.

au'to-clave, *n.* **1.** A French steam-tight stewpan. **2.** A gas-tight vessel of metal used for heating liquid under pressure.

au"to-co-her'er, 1 ô"to-ko-hîr'er; 2 ą"to-co-hêr'er, *n.* In wireless telegraphy, a self-restoring coherer.

au'to-crat, 1 ô'to-krat; 2 ą'to-crăt, *n.* A supreme ruler whose power is unrestricted and irresponsible. [< Gr. *autos,* self, + *kratos,* strength, power.]—**au-toc'ra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES‡, *pl.*] The rule or authority of an autocrat; absolute government; also, controlling influence.—**au"to-crat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or like an autocrat or autocracy; irresponsible; despotic. **au"to-crat'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see ABSOLUTE.—**au"to-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-cy"cle, *n.* A motor-cycle.

au'to da fé, 1 au'to or ô'to da fē; 2 ou'to or ą'to dä fe. [AU'TOS DA FÉ, *pl.*] [Pg.] *Church Hist.* Literally, an act of confession of faith; the public announcement and execution of the sentence of the Inquisition, with the attendant ceremonies, as the burning of heretics at the stake, the delivery of a sermon, etc. **au'to de fé‡** [Sp.].

au"to-de-tect'or, *n.* Same as AUTOCOHERER.

au'to-dyne, 1 ô'to-dain; 2 ą'to-dīn, *a. Radio.* Designating the manner of producing oscillations in a detector tube so as to secure beats. See BEAT; HETERODYNE.

au-tœ'cious, 1 ô-tē'shus; 2 ą-tē'shûs, *a. Bot.* (1) Having male and female reproductive organs on the same plant, as certain mosses. (2) Completing the whole development on a single host, as seen in certain rust-fungi and other parasites: opposed to *heteœcious.* **au-tœ'cic‡; au-tol'cous‡.—au-toe'cism,** *n.* The condition of an autœcious parasite.

au"to-er'o-tism, 1 ô"to-er'o-tizm; 2 ą"to-ĕr'o-tĭsm, *n.* Sexual self-gratification. [< AUTO- + EROS.]—**au"to-e-rot'ic,** *a.*

au-tog'a-mous, 1 o-tog'a-mus; 2 ą-tŏg'a-mŭs, *a. Bot.* Self-fertilized; capable of self-fertilization: said of certain flowers.

au-tog'a-my, 1 o-tog'a-mi; 2 ą-tŏg'a-my, *n. Bot.* Self-fertilization: fecundation of a flower by its own pollen.

au"to-gen'e-sis, 1 ô"to-jen'i-sis; 2 ą"to-ĝĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* **1.** Spontaneous formation of a tissue or organism. **2.** *Pathol.* Self-preparation, as in wounds. [< AUTO- + Gr. *genesis,* production.] **au-tog'e-ny‡.—au"to-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to autogenesis. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* Of, pertaining to, regulated by, or indicating a self-established system of drainage.—**au"to-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Autogenously. **2.** By autogenesis.—**au-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Self-produced or independent, as the product of the healing process in wounds, skeletal parts developed from ossification centers, or a process of soldering by fusion. **au"to-gen'ic‡.—autogenous soldering,** the joining of two metallic sheets or other objects by fusing with a blowpipe the surfaces to be joined: employed in uniting the seams of the lead lining of sulfuric-acid tanks. **a. welding‡.—a. vaccine,** vaccine made from bacteria obtained from the person to be inoculated.—**au-tog'e-nous-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-graph, } 1 ô'to-gruf; 2 ą'to-ĝrăf. **I.** *a.* Written by
au'to-graf^{s}, } one's own hand, as a note. **II.** *n.* **1.** Writing done with one's own hand; one's own signature. **2.** An autographic copy. [< Gr. *autos,* self, + *graphō,* write.]—**au"to-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an autograph; written with the author's own hand. **2.** *Teleg.* (1) Self-recording. (2) Recording or transmitting in facsimile. **-i-cal‡.—au"to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**au-tog'ra-phy,** *n.*

au'to-harp, 1 ô'to-harp; 2 ą'to-hărp, *n.* An instrument resembling a zither, but having a piano-scale and cross-bar mutes.

au"to-hyp-no'sis, 1 ô"to-hip-nō'sis; 2 ą"to-hŷp-nō'sis, *n.* The state or condition of self-hypnotism.

au"to-hyp-not'ic, 1 ô"to-hip-not'ik; 2 ą"to-hŷp-nŏt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to self-induced hypnotism.

au"to-hyp'no-tism, 1 ô"to-hip'no-tizm; 2 ą"to-hŷp'no-tĭsm, *n.* Self-hypnotism.

au"to-in-fec'tion, *n.* Infection due to microbes previously existent in the body in a situation where they were harmless, as the infection causing peritonitis when perforation of the intestine occurs.—**au"to-in-oc"u-la'tion,** *n. Pathol.* Inoculation with morbific matter already present in the individual by contact, etc.—**au"to-in-tox"i-ca'tion,** *n.* Same as AUTOTOXICATION.

au"to-ki-net'ic, 1 ô"to-ki-net'ik; 2 ą"to-ki-nĕt'ic, *a.* Self-moving. [< Gr. *autokinētikos,* < *autos,* self, + *kineō,* move.]

Au-tol'y-cus, 1 o-tel'i-kus; 2 ą-tŏl'y-cŭs, *n.* **1.** A Greek astronomer and mathematician of the 4th century B. C. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* Son of Hermes; master of thieves, who could change the appearance of his plunder or render it invisible.

au'to-mat, 1 ô'to-mat; 2 ą'to-măt, *n.* **1.** An automatic device: applied to various articles, as a camera-shutter, etc. **2.** [U. S.] A restaurant in which food is automatically delivered by coin-in-the-slot device.

au-tom'a-ta. *n.* Plural of AUTOMATON.

au"to-mat'ic, 1 ô"to-mat'ik; 2 ą"to-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Self-moving, -regulating, or -cocking. **2.** Acting mechanically; done from force of habit or without volition. **3.** Done by self-acting machinery. [< Gr. *automatos;* see AUTOMATON.] **au"to-mat'i-cal‡; au-tom'a-tous‡.** Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**automatic firearm, pistol,** etc., a firearm, pistol, etc., such that after a shot is fired the shell is ejected and a fresh cartridge is pushed into the breech, through the agency of mechanism acted upon by the preceding explosion.—**au"to-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au"to-mat'ic, *n.* A self-acting machine, device, or weapon.

au-tom'a-tism, 1 o-tem'a-tizm; 2 ą-tŏm'a-tĭsm, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being automatic or of having no voluntary action; involuntary action; specif. (*Philos.*), the theory of the self-motion of phenomena. **2.** *Physiol.* A mechanism by which automatic acts, such as winking, are performed; also, the action of such a mechanism. **3.** *Psychophysics.* (1) Involuntary movements, whether accompanied or not by consciousness, which are centrally initiated, as distinguished from those which are reflex. (2) The state or condition accompanying such subconscious phenomena. (3) The phenomena themselves. **4.** The capacity of independently originating action or motion.—**ambulatory automatism,** irresponsible journeys made by persons with duplex or multiplex personality.

au-tom'a-ton, 1 o-tem'a-ten; 2 ą-tŏm'a-tŏn, *n.* [-TONS or -TA, *pl.*] **1.** Any automatic mechanism that imitates actions of living beings. **2.** Any living being whose actions are or appear to be involuntary or mechanical. **3.** Anything viewed as capable of spontaneous movement or action. [L., < Gr. *automaton,* neut. of *automatos,* < *autos,* self, + *mao,* strive after.]

au"to-mo-bile', 1 ô"to-mo-bil' *or* -mō'bil; 2 ą"to-mo-bĭl' *or* -mō'bil. **I.** *vi.* [-BILED', -BIL'ING.] To ride in or drive an automobile. **II.** *a.* Self-propelling: applied to vehicles formerly propelled by horses, etc. **III.** *n.* A self-propelling vehicle; horseless carriage. [< AUTO- + L. *mobilis;* see MOBILE.]—**au"to-mo'bil-ist,** *n.* One who owns, rides in, or drives an automobile. [etc.

au"to-mo'tive, *a.* Self-propelling, as an autoboat, automobile, etc.

au-ton'o-mous, 1 o-ten'o-mus; 2 ą-tŏn'o-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by autonomy; self-governing. **2.** *Biol.* Independent of any other organism.

au-ton'o-my, 1 o-ten'o-mi; 2 ą-tŏn'o-my, *n.* [-MIES^{z}, *pl.*] The power, right, or condition of self-government; practical independence with nominal subordination; self-determination, as of the will. [< Gr. *autonomia,* < *autos,* self, + *nemō,* distribute.]—**au-to-nom'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Self-governing. **2.** Spontaneous; said of functions in plants and animals produced by inherent conditions.—**autonomic system,** the nucleus of the motor nervous system which operate independently of the brain and spinal cord.—**au"to-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**au-ton'o-mist,** *n.* One who supports the political principle of autonomy.

au'to-plas"ty, 1 ô'to-plas"ti; 2 ą'to-plăs"ty, *n. Surg.* The operation of repairing wounds or diseased parts by means of living tissue from other parts of the same body.—**au"to-plas'tic,** *a.*

au'top-sy, 1 ô'tep-si; 2 ą'tŏp-sy, *n.* [-SIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Post-mortem examination of a human body. **2.** The act of seeing with one's own eyes. [< Gr. *autos,* self, + *optos,* seen.]

au-top'tic, 1 o-tep'tik; 2 ą-tŏp'tic, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes; of or as of an eye-witness. **au-top'ti-cal‡.**

au'to-some, 1 ô'to-sōm; 2 ą'to-sōm, *n. Genetics.* Any chromosome other than the sex-chromosomes.

au"to-sta-bil'i-ty, 1 ô"to-sta-bil'i-ti; 2 ą"to-sta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Stability owing to innate qualities, or to automatic machinery.

au"to-sug-gest"i-bil'i-ty, 1 ô"to-sug-jest"i-bil'i-ti; 2 ą"to-sŭg-ĝĕst"i-bĭl'i-ty, *n. Psychol.* **1.** The state or quality of being auto-suggestive. **2.** Ability to hypnotize oneself.

au"to-sug-ges'tion, 1 ô"to-sug-jes'chan; 2 ą"to-sŭg-ĝĕs'chon, *n. Pathol.* Suggestion, particularly with a view to produce a condition of autohypnosis, emanating from self only.

au"to-sug-ges'tive(ly, 1 ô"to-sug-jes'tiv; 2 ą"to-sŭg-ĝĕs'tĭv, *a.* **1.** Fitted or tending to stimulate thought of itself. **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of autosuggestion.

au-tot'o-my, *n.* Separation of a part of an organism from the whole.—**au"to-tox-e'mi-a,** *n.* The poisoning of self from noxious secretions of one's own body; autotoxication. **au"to-tox-æ'mi-a‡.—au"to-tox"i-ca'tion,** *n.* The poisoning of the body, or of some part of the body, by autotoxin.—**au"to-tox'ic,** *a.* Self-poisoning.—**au"to-tox"i-co'sis,** *n.* Autotoxemia.—**au'to-tox"in,** *n.* Any toxin produced by metamorphotic changes of tissue within an organism.—**au"to-tox'is,** *n.* Autotoxication.

au"to-trans-form'er, 1 ô"to-trans-fêrm'er; 2 ą"to-trăns-fôrm'er, *n. Elec.* An automatic compensator used with alternating-current motors, in which the motor is fed from different points in an impedance-coil placed across the supply-circuits; a compensator. Called also **balancing coil.**

au"to-troph'ic, *a. Biol.* Self-nourishing; said of green plants that make their own food by photosynthesis.—**au-tot'ro-pism,** *n. Physiol.* The tendency of the organs of a plant, uninfluenced from without, to grow in straight lines.—**au"to-trop'ic,** *a.*

au'to-truck, 1 ô'to-truk; 2 ą'to-trŭk, *n.* A truck fitted with a motor-engine from which it derives its power of propulsion.

au'to-type, 1 ô'to-taip; 2 ą'to-tŷp, *n.* **1.** A photographic process by which pictures are produced in monochrome in a carbon pigment; also, the print so produced. **2.** A facsimile.—**au"to-typ'ic,** *a.*—**au-tot'y-py,** *n.* Reproduction by the autotype process.

au"to-ty-pog'ra-phy, 1 ô"to-ti-peg'ra-fi; 2 ą"to-ty-pŏg'ra-fy, *n. Print.* The art or process of drawing on gelatin, with a special ink, relief designs which are then transferred by pressure to soft metal plates from which copies may be printed. [< AUTO- + TYPOGRAPHY.]

au'tumn‡, } 1 ô'tum; 2 ą'tŭm, *a.* Autumnal.
au'tumn, } *n.* The third season of the year: often called *fall.*
au'tum^{s}, } [< L. *autumnus,* autumn.]—**au-tum'nal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like autumn; ripening; declining. **-ly,** *adv.*

au'tun-ite, 1 ô'tun-ait; 2 ą'tŭn-it, *n. Mineral.* A pearly citron- to sulfur-yellow, hydrous calcium-uranium phosphate ($H_{16}CaU_2P_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Autun,* French town.]

Au"vergne', 1 ô"vãr'nye; 2 ô"vêr'nye, *n.* A former province of France.—**Auvergne Mountains,** a chain in central France; highest peak, 6,188 ft.

aux., auxil., *abbr.* Auxiliary.

aux"a-nom'e-ter, 1 ōks"a-nem'i-ter; 2 ąks"a-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the growth of plants. [< Gr. *auxanō,* grow, + -METER.]

Aux Cayes. Same as LES CAYES.

aux-e'to-phone, 1 ōks-i'to-fōn; 2 ąks-ē'to-fōn, *n.* A pneumatic device for reproducing sound, used on a phonograph. [< Gr. *auxētēs,* increaser, + *phōnē,* voice.]

aux-il'ia-ry, 1 ȧgz-il'yə-rɪ; 2 ȧg-zĭl'ya-ry. **I.** *a.* Giving or furnishing aid; subsidiary; accessory. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** One who or that which aids or helps; assistant; associate. **2.** A verb that helps in the conjugation of another verb. **3.** *pl.* Foreign troops allied with a nation at war. **4.** *Naut.* A launch or other auxiliary vessel. [< L. *auxiliarius*, < *augeo*, increase.] **aux-il'iar‡.**

Syn.: accessory, aid, ally, assistant coadjutor, confederate, helper, mercenary, promoter, subordinate. An *auxiliary* is a person or thing that helps in a subordinate capacity. *Allies* unite as equals; *auxiliaries* are at least technically, inferiors or subordinates. The word is oftenest found in the plural, and in the military sense; *auxiliaries* are troops of one nation uniting with the armies, and acting under the orders, of another. *Mercenaries* serve only for pay; *auxiliaries* often for reasons of state, policy, or patriotism as well. Compare ACCESSORY; APPENDAGE. —Ant.: antagonist, hinderer, opponent, opposer.—Prep.: the auxiliaries *of* the Romans; an auxiliary *in* a good cause; an auxiliary *to* learning.—**auxiliary vessel. yacht,** etc., a vessel yacht, etc., equipped with an engine and propeller as auxiliaries to its sails as motive power.

aux-i-mone, 1 ȯks'ɪ-mōn; 2 ȧks'i-mōn, *n. Bot.* One of several plant foods, analogous to vitamins, minute quantities of which are sufficient for plant nutrition. [< Gr. *auximos*, assisting growth.]

aux'o-spore, 1 ȯks'o-spōr; 2 ȧks'o-spōr, *n. Bot.* A comparatively large cell in diatoms. [< Gr. *auxō*, grow, + *sporos*, seed.]—**aux-os'po-rous,** *a.*

Av., Ave., *abbr.* Avenue.—**av.,** *abbr.* Avenue, average, avoirdupois.

A. V., *abbr.* Ad valorem, *annos vixit* (lived [so many] years), Artillery Volunteers, Authorized Version.

a-va', 1 ə-vȧ' *or* ə-vȧ'; 2 ə-vȧ' *or* ə-vä', *adv.* [Scot.] At all; of all. **a-wa'‡.**

a-vail', 1 ə-vē'l'; 2 ə-vāl', *v.* **I.** *t.* To assist or aid; profit. **II.** *i.* To be of value or advantage; suffice.—**to avail oneself of,** to take advantage of; utilize: often incorrectly used in the United States without the pronoun.—**a-vail'ing,** *pa.* Advantageous; profitable.—**a-vail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-vail, *n.* **1.** Utility for a purpose; profit; benefit; good. **2.** *pl.* Proceeds. **3‡.** Advantage. [< A-[11] + F. *valoir*, < L. *valeo*, be of value.] Syn.: see PROFIT; UTILITY.

a-vail'a-bl(e², 1 ə-vē'l'ə-bl; 2 ə-vāl'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being used advantageously; usable; profitable; at one's disposal, as funds. **2.** Of adequate power for a result; effectual; valid.—**a-vail'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Fitness to serve a given purpose. **a-vail'a-bl(e-ness‡.**—**a-vail'a-bly,** *adv.*

av'a-lanch(e², 1 ȧv'ə-lȧnch; 2 ȧv'a-lànch, *n.* The fall of a mass of snow or ice down a mountain-slope; also, the mass so falling. [F., < L. *ad*, to, + *vallem*, acc. of *vallis*, valley.] —**av'a-lanch(e²,** *vt.*

A"va'lon', 1 ȧ"vȧ'lȯn'; 2 ä"vä'lôn', *n.* In the legends of King Arthur, an island, said to be Glastonbury, the burial-place of the King.

a"vant', 1 ȧ"vȧn'; 2 ä"vän'. Before; forward: the first element in some compounds from the French. [< F. *avant*, before, < LL. *abante*, < L. *ab*, from, + *ante*, before.]—**a"vant'scou"ri-er,** *n* **1.** One who is sent to give notice of the approach of another; a herald. **2.** *pl.* The scouts or advance-guard of an army.—**a.-garde,** *n.* A vanguard.

av'a-rice, 1 ȧv'ə-rɪs; 2 ȧv'a-rĭç, *n.* Passion for riches; cov-
av'a-ris², } etousness. [< L. *avaritia*, < *aveo*, crave.]

av"a-ri'cious, 1 ȧv ə-rish'us; 2 ȧv"a-rĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Greedy of gain; grasping; miserly.

Syn.: close, covetous, greedy, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, rapacious, sordid, stingy. The *avaricious* man desires both to get and to keep, the *covetous* man to get something away from its possessor; *miserly* and *niggardly* persons seek to gain by mean and petty savings; the *miserly* by stinting themselves, the *niggardly* by stinting others. *Parsimonious* and *penurious* may apply to one's outlay either for himself or for others; in the latter use, they are somewhat less harsh and reproachful terms than *niggardly*. The *avaricious* and *rapacious* are ready to reach out for gain; the *parsimonious*, *miserly*, and *niggardly* prefer the safer and less adventurous way of avoiding expenditure. *Greedy* and *stingy* are used not only of money, but often of other things, as food, etc. The *greedy* child wishes to get everything for himself; the *stingy* child, to keep others from getting what he has.—Ant.: bountiful, free, generous, liberal, munificent, prodigal, wasteful.—Prep.: *of*.

—**av-a-ri'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**av-a-ri'cious-ness,** *n.*

a-vast', 1 ə-vȧst'; 2 ə-vȧst', *interj. Naut.* Stop! hold! cease! [< A-[7] + D. *vast*, fast.]

av"a-tar', 1 ȧv"ə-tär' *or* av'ə-tar; 2 ȧv"a-tär' *or* ȧv'a-tär, *n. Hind. Myth* An incarnation: manifestation. [< Sans. *avatāra*, < *ava*, down, + √ *tar*, pass over.]

a-vaunt', 1 ə-vȧnt'; 2 ə-vänt', *interj.* Begone! away! [< F *avant*, before.]

avdp., avoir., *abbr.* Avoirdupois.

A've, 1 ē"vɪ *or* ä'vē; 2 ä'vē *or* ä'vę, *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** The salutation to the Virgin; also a prayer of invocation to the Virgin, called from the opening words the *Ave Maria*. **2.** The time when the Ave Maria is to be said, marked by the ringing of the Ave bell. Compare ANGELUS. **3.** The small beads on a rosary, used to number the Aves repeated. [L., hail or farewell.]—**A've Ma-rī'a,** 1 ä'vē mə-rī'ə; 2 ä'vę ma-rī'ä (*R. C. Ch.*), literally, Hail Mary; a prayer to the Virgin Mary in very frequent and universal use finding a place in the divine office but not in the liturgy. **A've Ma'ry‡.**

a've, *interj.* **1.** Hail! **2.** Farewell!

Ave., *abbr.* Avenue.

A-ve'na, 1 ə-vī'nə; 2 a-vē'na, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual or perennial grasses of temperate zones. *A. sativa* is the cultivated oat. [L., oats.]—**av"e-na'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling oats or kindred grasses.

a-venge', 1 ə-venj'; 2 a-vĕng', *v.* [A-VENGED'; A-VENG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To take vengeance or inflict exemplary punishment for (an act) or in behalf of (a person or persons). **II.** *i.* To take vengeance; exact satisfaction. [< L.[OF] *vindico* punish; see VINDICATE.]

Syn.: punish, retaliate, revenge vindicate, visit. To *avenge* is to *visit* some offense with fitting punishment; to *revenge* is to inflict harm or suffering upon another through personal anger and resentment. See REVENGE.—Ant.: see synonyms for PARDON.—Prep.: *on* or *upon* of or *against* are archaic.

—**a-veng'er,** *n.* One who or that which avenges.—**avenger of blood** (Hebrew *goel*), among the ancient Hebrews, the nearest of kin of a murdered man, whose duty it was to pursue and slay the murderer.—**a-veng'ing-ly,** *adv.*

av'ens, 1 ȧv'ənz; 2 ȧv'ĕns, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Geum*, of the rose family, as *G. urbanum*, the yellow avens or blessed herb, or *G. rivale*, the water-avens or purple avens. **2.** A plant of some other genus, as *Dryas octopetala*, the mountain-avens, a small shrubby evergreen plant. [< OF. *avence.*]

av'en-taile, 1 ȧv'ən-tēl; 2 ȧv'ĕn-tāl, *n.* The adjustable front of a helmet. [<-OF.-*esventail*, air-hole, < L. *ex*, out, + *ventus*, wind.] **av'en-tayle‡; ven'tail‡.**

Av'en-tine, 1 ȧv'ən-tin *or* -tɪin; 2 ȧv'ĕn-tīn *or* -tĭn, *n.* The Aventine Hill (Mons Aventinus), one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.—**Av'en-tine,** *a.*

a-ven'ture‡, *n.* Adventure; mishap; chance.

a-ven'tu-rin, } 1 ə-ven'tiu-rin; 2 a-vĕn'tu-rĭn, *n.* **1.** A brown
a-ven'tu-rine, } Venetian glass, flecked with brass filings. **2.** A variety of quartz or feldspar containing shining particles. [< LL.F[it] *adventura*, < L. *ad.* to. + *venio*, come.]

av'e-nue, 1 ȧv'ə-niū; 2 ȧv'e-nū, *n.* **1.** A broad thoroughfare, especially one bordered with trees. **2.** An approach, as to a building, bordered with trees or statues. **3.** A mode of access; a way. [F., pp. fem. of *avenir*, < L. *ad*, to, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see WAY.

a-ver', 1 ə-vūr'; 2 a-vĕr', *vt.* [A-VERRED', A-VERD'[S]; A-VER'RING.] **1.** To declare confidently as fact; affirm. **2.** *Law.* To assert formally; allege or declare distinctly, as in a pleading. [< L.F *ad*, to, + *verus*, true.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; AVOW.—**a-ver'ment,** *n.*—**a-ver'ra-bl(e²,** *a.*

a'ver, 1 ē'vər; 2 ā'ver. *n.* [Dial., Eng. or Obs.] Property or possessions in general; also, cattle, or some beast of burden, as a horse. [OF., < L. *habeo*, have.]

av'er-age, 1 ȧv'ər-ɪj; 2 ȧv'er-ăġ, *v.* **I.** *t.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] **1.** To calculate, fix, or be the average of. **2.** To apportion on the average. **3.** To do, take, or assume as an average. **II.** *i.* To become or amount to a mean.

av'er-age. **I.** *a.* **1.** Obtained by calculating the mean of several. **2.** Medium; ordinary. **II.** *n.* **1.** The quotient of any sum divided by the number of its terms; the mean amount, quantity, or the like. **2.** The ordinary rank, degree, or amount; general type. **3.** *Com.* (1) The loss arising by damage to a ship or cargo; also, the proportion of such loss falling to a single person in an equitable distribution among those interested. (2) A gratuity allowed to masters of ships in consideration of care of goods. [< F *avarie*, damage to ship or cargo.]—**av'er-age-ly,** *adv* In accordance with the average; on the average; ordinarily.

A-ver'no, 1 ə-vər'no; 2 ä-vĕr'no, *n.* A lake 10 m. W. of Naples, Italy: crater of extinct volcano

A-ver'nus, 1 ə-vūr'nus, 2 a-vĕr'nŭs. *n.* A lake supposed by the ancients to be the entrance to Hades; hence, the infernal regions. —**A-ver'ni-an,** *a.*

A-ver'rho-es, 1 ə-vər'o-ɪz; 2 ä-vĕr'o-ēs, *n.* (1126–1198.) An Arab philosopher, born in Cordoba, Spain. **A-ver'ro-ɛsɪ.**

Av"er-rho'ism, } 1 ȧv"ɛ-rō'ɪzm; 2 ȧv"ĕ-rō'ĭsm, *n.* The
Av"er-ro'ism, } doctrines of Averrhoes and his disciples, who, in their effort to found a deductive philosophy independent of theistic and Christian doctrine, taught a form of pantheism, by an imperfect and often misleading interpretation of Aristotle.—**Av"er-rho'ist,** *n* **Av"er-ro'ist‡** —**Av"er-rho-**[or **-ro-**]**is'tic,** *a.*

a-verse', 1 ə-vūrs'; 2 a-vĕrs', *a.* **1.** Turned away in mind or feeling; unfavorable; reluctant: with *to*. **2.** *Bot.* Turned away from the main axis. [< L. *averto*; see AVERT.] Syn.. see INIMICAL.—**a-verse'ly,** *adv.*—**a-verse'ness,** *n.*—**a-ver'sion,** *n.* **1.** Mental opposition; antipathy. **2.** That to which one is averse. **3‡.** The act of averting or turning away. **4‡.** Opposition; contrariness. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY; HATRED

a-vert'[a], 1 ə-vūrt'; 2 a-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or direct away or aside from. **2.** To prevent (danger or evil) by causing to turn away or off; ward off. **II.** *i.* To turn away or aside. [< L. *averto*, < *a* (for *ad*), from, + *verto*, turn.] Syn.: see AVOID.—**a-vert'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**a-vert'i-bl(e²,** *a.*

A'ves, 1 ē'vɪz; 2 ā'vēs, *n. pl.* A class of *Vertebrata*, birds. See BIRD. [L., pl. of *avis*, bird.]

Av"gus-to'vo, *n.* Same as AUGUSTOVO.

a'vi-an, 1 ē'vɪ-ən; 2 ā'vi-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to birds. **a-vic'ular‡.** **II.** *n.* A bird. [< L. *avis*, bird.]

a'vi-a-ry, 1 ē'vɪ-ē-rɪ; 2 ā'vi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] An enclosure for live birds. [< L. *avis*, bird.]—**a'vi-a-rist,** *n.*

a'vi-ate, 1 ē'vɪ-ēt; 2 ā'vi-āt, *vi.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To operate a flying-machine.

A-vi'a-tik, 1 ɑ-vɪ'ɑ-tĭk; 2 ä-vī'ä-tĭk, *n.* A German aeroplane with two propellers.

a'vi-a"tor, 1 ē'vi-ā"tər; 2 ā'vi-ā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who operates an aeroplane. **2.** One who makes a study of aviation.—**a"vi-a'tion,** *n.* The art of flying; esp., the management of aeroplanes. The Atlantic ocean was first crossed by an aviator (Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read of the American navy) in a Curtiss flying-boat May 16–17, 1919. The first continuous non-stop flight across the Atlantic was made June 14–15, 1919, by Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant A. W. Brown, British Royal Flying Corps, in a Vickers biplane.—**a'vi-a"tress, -trice,** or **-trix,** *n.* A woman aviator. [1037).

Av"i-cen'na, 1 ăv"i-sen'ə; 2 ăv"i-cēn'ə, *n.* Arab physician (980–1037).

a-vic"u-la'ri-um, 1 ə-vik"yu-lē'ri-um; 2 ə-vīc"yu-lā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A snapping, beak-like organ found in many polyzoans.

av'i-cul"ture, 1 ăv'i-kul"chur; 2 ăv'i-cŭl"chụr, *n.* The rearing of birds. [< L. *avis,* bird, + CULTURE.]

a-vid'i-ty, 1 ə-vid'i-ti; 2 ə-vĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Strong and eager appetite or relish; greediness. **2.** *Chem.* Chemical affinity. [< L. *avidus,* eager.]—**av'id,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

a"vi-ette', 1 ē"vi-et'; 2 ā"vi-ĕt', *n.* An aeroplane without a motor.

a'vi-fau"na, 1 ē'vi-fô"nə; 2 ā'vi-fą"na, *n.* The birds of a given region or fauna, or a treatise on them. [< L. *avis,* bird, + FAUNA.]—**a'vi-fau"nal,** *a.*

A"vi-gnon', 1 ą"vi"nyôN'; 2 ä"vi"nyôN', *n.* A city (pop. 49,000) of S. E. France; papal residence 1309–1377.

a"vion', 1 ą"vyôN'; 2 ä"vyôN', *n.* [F.] An air-plane. *Avions* are divided into three classes: *avions de chasse* or pursuing planes, *avions de bombardement* or bombing planes, *avions de réglage* or planes used in regulating artillery fire.

a-vi'so, 1 ą-vi'so *or* ə-vụ'zo; 2 ä-vī'so *or* a-vi'sọ, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A dispatch-boat. **2.** [Archaic.] Information; intelligence.

Av-ksen'tev, 1 ąf-ksen'tyef; 2 ȧf-ksĕn'tyĕf, **N. D.** (1882?–) A Russian socialist leader.

Av-lo'na, 1 ąv-lō'nə; 2 ăv-lō'nä, *n.* An Albanian seaport on the Adriatic sea; pop. 6,000; occupied by Italy, Dec. 25, 1914.

av"o-ca'do, 1 ăv"o-kä'do; 2 ăv"o-eä'do, *n.* [-DOS, 1 -doz; 2 -dōs, *pl.*] The large pear-shaped, pulpy fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Persea persea*) of the laurel family; the alligator-pear proper; also, the tree itself.

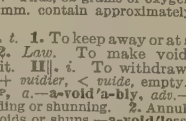
Avocado.

a, flowering branch; *b,* fruit; *c,* fruit laid open.

av"o-ca'tion, 1 ăv"o-kā'shən; 2 ăv"o-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A casual or transient occupation; diversion. **2.** One's business or vocation: common but improper usage. **3‖.** A calling away; diversion. [< L. *a (ab),* away, + *voco,* call.] Syn.: see BUSINESS.

a-voc'a-to-ry‖, 1 ə-vok'ə-to-ri; 2 ə-vŏc'a-to-ry, *a.* Calling away or back.

av'o-cet, 1 ăv'o-set; 2 ăv'o-çĕt, *n.* A long-legged shore-bird having webbed feet and slender up-curved bill. [F.] **av"o-cette';** **av'o-set‡.**



Avocet. 1/18

A"vo"court', 1 ą"vō"kūr'; 2 ä'vō"cụr'. *n.* A village in Meuse department, France; pop. 1,000; seized by the Germans in 1916.

A"vo-ga'dro di Qua-re'gna, 1 ą"vo-gä'dro di kwa-rē'nya; 2 ä"vo-gä'dro di kwä-rę'nyä, **Amadeo** (1776–1856). An Italian physicist; discoverer of "Avogadro's hypothesis" (1811).—**Avogadro hypothesis** or **rule,** the rule that equal volumes of all gases, at the same temperature and pressure, contain the same number of molecules. —**Avogadro's constant,** the actual number of molecules in one gram-molecule or the actual number of atoms in one gram-atom of a gas. This number is 606×10^{22}. Thus, 32 grams of oxygen (O_2) = 22.4 liters at 0° C., and 766 mm. contain approximately 606×10^{22} molecules.

a-void'd, 1 ə-veid'; 2 ə-vŏid', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep away or at a distance from; shun; evade. **2.** *Law.* To make void. **3†.** To void; empty; also, to quit. **II‖.** *i.* To withdraw; depart; retreat. [< OF. *es-,* out, + *vuidier,* < *vuide,* empty.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**a-void'a-bl(e**ᴱᴿ, *a.*—**a-void'a-bly,** *adv.*—**a-void'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of avoiding or shunning. **2.** Annulment.—**a-void'er,** *n.* One who avoids or shuns.—**a-void'less.** [Poet.] **1.** Inevitable. **2.** Indefeasible.

av"oir-du-pois', 1 av"er-du-peiz'; 2 ăv"or-du-pŏiz', *n.* **1.** The ordinary system of weights of the United States and Great Britain. See WEIGHT. **2.** [Colloq.] Weight; mass. [< OF. *aver,* goods; *de,* of; *pois,* weight.]

A'von, 1 ē'vən; 2 ā'von, *n.* **1.** A river in central England to the Severn at Tewksbury; navigable to Bristol; length 100 m.; flows by Rugby, Stratford, and Evesham. **2.** One of several other rivers in England, Scotland, and Wales.

a-vouch'ˢ, 1 ə-vauch'; 2 ə-vouch', *vt.* To affirm positively; proclaim; vouch for; also, to acknowledge; confess. [< L.ᴼᶠ *ad,* to, + *voco,* call.] Syn.: see ASSERT; AVOW.—**a-vouch'ment‖,** *n.* The act of avouching; declaration.

a-vouch't, *n.* Proof; testimony.

a-vow'ˡ, 1 ə-vau'; 2 ə-vow', *vt.* To declare openly; own or confess frankly; acknowledge. [< F. *avouer,* < *à,* to, + *vouer,* vow.]

Syn.: acknowledge, admit, aver, avouch, confess, declare, own, proclaim, profess, protest, testify, witness. To *avow* is to declare boldly and openly, commonly as something one is ready to justify, maintain or defend against challenge or opposition. A man *acknowledges* another's claim or his own promise; he *admits* an opponent's advantage or his own error; he *declares* either what he has seen or experienced or what he has received from another; he *avers* what he is sure of from his own knowledge or consciousness; he gives his assurance as the voucher for what he *avouches;* he *avows* openly a belief or intention that he has silently held. *Avow* and *avouch* take a direct object; *aver* is followed by a conjunctive clause: a man *avows* his faith, *avouches* a deed, *avers* that he was present. Compare ACKNOWLEDGE; AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; CONFESS; STATE.—Ant.: contradict, deny, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.

—**a-vow'a-bl(e**ᴱᴿ, *a.*—**a-vow'a-bl(e-ness**ᴱᴿ, *n.*—**a-vow'a-bly,** *adv.*—**a-vow'al,** *n.* Open declaration; acknowledgment. **a-vow't.** Syn.: see BELIEF.—**a-vowed',** *pa.* Openly acknowledged; plainly declared. Syn.: see OSTENSIBLE.—**a-vow'ed-ly,** *adv.* Confessedly; openly.—**a-vow'ed-ness,** *n.*—**a-vow'er,** *n.*

a-vow'ˢt, *vt.* To vow or bind by a vow; also, to promise.

a-vow'‖, *n.* A vow; also, the thing vowed.

a-vow'ry, 1 ə-vau'ri; 2 a-vow'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* The acknowledgment and justification of the taking of the goods by the defendant in an action of replevin. **2†.** A patron; advocate; especially, a patron saint; also, advocacy; protection. [< OF. *avourie,* < *avouer;* see AVOW.]

a-vul'sion, 1 ə-vul'shən; 2 a-vŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** A pulling off or tearing away; forcible separation. **2.** That which is torn away. **3.** *Law.* A sudden removal of the soil from the estate of one and its deposit upon or adjunction to the land of another by the violent action of water. The land thus torn away continues to be vested in the original owner. [< L. *avulsio(n-),* < *ab,* from, + *vello,* tear.]—**a-vul'siv(e**ᴱᴿ, *a.* Tending to start suddenly or violently.

a-vun'cu-lar, 1 ə-vun'kiu-lər; 2 a-vŭn'cū-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to an uncle. [< L. *avunculus,* dim. of *avus,* grandfather.]

a-vys'†. **I.** *v.* To advise. **II.** *n.* Advice. **a-vyse'†.**

a-wa', 1 ə-wē'; 2 ə-wą', *adv.* [Scot.] Away.

a-wait'ᵈ, 1 ə-wēt'; 2 a-wāt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait for; expect. **2.** To be ready or in store for. **3†.** To lie in wait for; watch for. **II.** *i.* To wait; lie in wait. [< OF. *a-* (A-[11]) + *waiter,* watch.] Syn.: see ABIDE.

A'wa-ji, 1 ą'wa-ji; 2 ä'wä-ji, *n.* An island between Honshu and Shikoku islands, Japan; 210 sq. m.; pop. 211,000.

a-wake', 1 ə-wēk'; 2 a-wāk', *v.* [A-WOKE' or A-WAKED'; A-WAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* To rouse, as from sleep; excite; arouse; wake; waken. **II.** *i.* To cease to sleep; become awake or alert. [< AS. *ā-* (A-[2]) + *vacan,* wake.]

a-wake', *a.* Not asleep; alert; vigilant.

a-wak'en, 1 ə-wēk'n; 2 a-wāk'n, *vt.* To arouse from sleep; awake. Syn.: see STIR.—**a-wak'en-er,** *n.*—**a-wak'en-ing.** **I.** *pa.* Stirring; exciting. **II.** *n.* The act of waking; an arousing of attention or interest; revival.

a-want'ing, 1 ə-wēnt'iŋ; 2 a-wąnt'ing, *pa.* [Scot. & Poet.] Wanting.

a-ward'ᵈ, 1 ə-wērd'; 2 a-wȧrd'. **I.** *vt.* To adjudge as due between or among contestants; apportion; assign; allow. **II.** *n.* A decision, as by a judge, umpire, or arbitrator, the document containing it, or that which is awarded. [< OF. *es-,* out, + *warder,* observe, watch.] Syn.: see ALLOT. —**a-ward'a-ble,** *a.*—**a-ward'er,** *n.*

a-ware', 1 ə-wār'; 2 a-wâr', *a.* **1.** Possessing knowledge (of some fact or action); conscious; cognizant. **2†.** On the watch. [< AS. *gewær,* < *ge-* + *wær,* cautious.] Syn.: see CONSCIOUS; SURE.—**a-ware'ness,** *n.* The state of being aware; the quality of immediacy which belongs to consciousness.

a-wash', 1 ə-wesh'; 2 a-wȧsh', *adv.* & *a. Naut.* **1.** Level with or just above the surface of the water. **2.** Tossed or washed about by waves. **3.** Covered or overflowed with water.

a-way', 1 ə-wē'; 2 a-wā', *adv.* **1.** At or to a distance; off; absent. **2.** In another direction; aside. **3.** Out of existence; at an end. **4.** On and on continuously. **5.** From one's keeping, attention, or possession. [Often by ellipsis used like a verb or interjection.] [< AS. *on,* on, + *weg,* way.]

aw(eᴱ, 1 ô; 2 ą. **I.** *vt.* [AW(E)Dᴱ; AW'ING or AWE'ING.] To impress with reverential fear. **II.** *n.* **1.** Reverential fear; dread mingled with veneration. **2‖.** Overawing influence. **3†.** Dread; terror. [< Ice. *agi,* fear.] Syn.: see AMAZEMENT; FEAR; REVERENCE; VENERATION.—**awe'less,** *a.* Without fear; fearless. **awˈless‡.—awe'some,** *a.* **1.** Inspiring awe or terror; appalling; weird; awful. **2.** Filled with or expressing awe; reverential. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

awe', *vt.* [Scot.] To owe.

a-wea'ry, 1 ə-wi'ri; 2 a-wē'ry, *a.* [Poet.] Wearied; weary.

a-weath'er, 1 ə-weth'ər; 2 a-wĕth'er *adv. Naut.* At, to or toward the side from which the wind blows: said of the helm.

a-wee', 1 ə-wi'; 2 a-wē', *adv.* [Scot.] Awhile.

a-weel', 1 ə-wil'; 2 a-wēl', *interj.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Well; well then! corruption of AH, WELL.

a-weigh', 1 ə-wē'; 2 a-wą', *adv. Naut.* With the flukes just clear of the bottom: said of an anchor.

aw'ful, 1 ô'ful; 2 ą'ful, *a.* **1.** Inspiring, or suited to inspire, awe; majestic and terrible. **2.** Filled with awe. **3.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly bad, long, or monotonous; frightful; monstrous; horrid. **4†.** Law-abiding; reverential; extremely respectful. **aw'fu'‡** [Scot.].

Syn.: alarming, appalling, august, dire, direful, dread, dreadful, fearful, frightful, grand, horrible, imposing, majestic, noble, portentous, shocking, solemn, stately, terrible, terrific. *Awful* should not be used of things which are merely disagreeable or

annoying, nor of all that are *alarming* and *terrible*, but only of such as bring a solemn awe upon the soul, as in the presence of a superior power; as the *awful* hush before the battle. That which is *awful* arouses an oppressive, that which is *august* an admiring, reverence; we speak of the *august* presence of a mighty monarch, the *awful* presence of death. We speak of an *exalted* station, a *grand* mountain, an *imposing* presence, a *majestic* cathedral, a *noble* mien, a *solemn* litany, a *stately* march, an *august* assembly, the *awful* scene of the Judgment Day. See FRIGHTFUL; GRAND.—Ant.: base, beggarly, commonplace, contemptible, despicable, humble, inferior, lowly, mean, paltry, undignified, vulgar.

—**aw′ful-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In an awful manner. **2.** [Colloq.] Excessively; very; as, *awfully* rich.—**aw′ful-ness**, *n.*

a-while′, 1 ə-hwīl′; 2 a-hwīl′, *adv.* For a brief time. [< AS. *ān hwīle*, a while.]

a-whirl′, 1 ə-hwʉr′l; 2 a-hwɪr′l. *a.* & *adv.* In a whirl; whirling.

awˈkin, 1 ô′ɪn; 2 a′ɪn. *a.* [Scot.] Own.

awk′ward, 1 ôk′wərd; 2 ak′ward, *a.* **1.** Ungraceful in bearing; unskilful in action; bungling. **2.** Embarrassing or perplexing; also, difficult or dangerous to deal with, as an opponent. **3†.** Perverse; untoward. [< *awk* (< Ice. *öfug*, *afug*, back foremost) + -WARD.]

Syn.: boorish, bungling, clownish, clumsy, gawky, maladroit, uncouth, ungainly, unhandy, unskilful. *Awkward*, from *awk* (kindred with *off*), is *offward*, turned the wrong way; it was anciently used of a back-handed blow in battle, of squinting eyes, etc. *Clumsy* originally signified benumbed, stiffened with cold; as, *clumsy* fingers; *clumsy* limbs. Thus, *awkward* primarily refers to action, *clumsy* to condition. A tool, a vehicle, or the human frame may be *clumsy* in shape or build, *awkward* in motion. A dancing bear is both *clumsy* and *awkward*. See RUSTIC.—Ant.: adroit, clever, dexterous, handy, skilful.

—**awk′ward-ly**, *adv.*—**awk′ward-ness**, *n.*

awl, 1 ôl; 2 al, *n.* A pointed steel instrument for making small holes. [< AS. *awel.*]—**awl′wort″**, *n.* A small stemless aquatic plant (*Subularia aquatica*) of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*), having awl-shaped leaves.

awˈmous, 1 ô′mus; 2 a′mŭs. *n.* [Scot.] Charity; alms.

awn, 1 ôn; 2 an, *n. Bot.* A bristle-like appendage of certain grasses; beard, as of wheat or rye. [ME. *awn*, < *agun*, < Ice. *ögn*, chaff, husk.]—**awn(e)dˈs**, *a.* Having an awn; bearded.—**awn′less**, *a.*—**awn′y**, *a.* Awned. **awn′let** [Scot.].

awnˈing, 1 ôn′ɪŋ; 2 an′ing, *n.* **1.** A roof-like cover for protection from sun or rain. **2.** A shelter. [< F. *auvent*, awning.]

a-woke′, 1 ə-wōk′; 2 a-wōk′, *imp.* & *pp.* of AWAKE, *v.*

a-wryˈ, 1 ə-rɑi′; 2 a-rȳ′, *a.* & *adv.* **1.** Toward one side; crooked; distorted; obliquely. **2.** Out of the right course; erroneously; perversely.

awˈsome, 1 ô′sum; 2 a′sŭm, *a.* [Scot.] Same as AWESOME.

ax[1], 1 ɑks *or* eks; 2 aks *or* ĕks, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To ask. [**axe†**.

ax[2], 1 aks; 2 ăks, *vt.* To cut, work, dress, or fashion with an ax.

ax, } *n.* **1.** An edge-tool for chopping, hewing, or the like. **2.**

axe, } An ax-hammer. [< AS. *eax*, *æx*.]—**ax′-ham″mer**, *n.* A stone-cutters' tool made with two opposite cutting edges, and used for producing on stone a form of finish known as "axed" or "ax-hammered."—**ax-hammered**, *a*

ax., *abbr.* Axiom.

axˈi-al, 1 aksˈɪ-əl; 2 ăksˈi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an axis.—**axial angle. 1.** The angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. **2.** The angle between any two crystallographic axes.—**a. ratio** (*Crystal.*), a series of numbers expressing the relative lengths of the crystallographic axes of a crystallized substance.

axˈil, 1 aksˈɪl; 2 ăksˈil, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The cavity or angle formed by the junction of the upper side of a leafstalk, branch, etc., with a stem or branch. **2.** *Anat.* The axilla. [< L. *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, axis.]

axˈile, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in, or in the line of, an axis or the axis; axial. [< L. *axis*, axis.]

ax-il′la, 1 aks-ɪl′ə; 2 ăks-il′a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ɪ; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The armpit. **2.** *Bot.* An axil. [L.]

axˈil-lar, 1 aksˈɪ-lər; 2 ăksˈi-lar. **I.** *a.* Axillary. **II.** *n. Ornith.* One of the relatively long, stiff feathers on the under surface of the wing: commonly in the plural.

axˈil-la-ry, 1 aksˈɪ-lē-rɪ; 2 ăksˈi-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in an axil or axilla; as, *axillary* buds. **2.** *Zool.* Attached to a joint. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rig, *pl.*] *Ornith.* An axillar. [< L. *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, axis.]

axˈin-ite, 1 aksˈɪn-ɑit; 2 ăksˈin-īt, *n. Mineral.* A transparent to translucent aluminum-calcium borosilicate, with varying amounts of iron and manganese: sometimes used as a gem. [< Gr. *axinē*, ax.]

axˈi-om, 1 aksˈi-əm; 2 ăksˈi-om, *n.* A self-evident or necessary truth; hence, any proposition or principle that men universally accept. [< Gr. *axiōma*, < *agō*, lead, weigh.]

Syn.: truism. Both the *axiom* and the *truism* are instantly seen to be true, and need no proof; but in an *axiom* there is progress of thought, while the *truism* simply says the same thing over again, or says what is too manifest to need saying. The *axiom* that "things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another" unfolds in the latter part of the sentence the truth implied in the first part, which might have been overlooked if not stated. In the *truism* that "a man can do all he is capable of," the former and the latter part of the sentence are simply identical and the mind is left just where it started. Hence the *axiom* is valuable and useful, while the *truism* is weak and flat, unless the form of statement makes it striking or racy, as "all fools are out of their wits." Compare ADAGE; PROVERB.—Ant.: absurdity, contradiction, demonstration, nonsense, paradox, sophism.

—**ax″i-o-matˈic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an axiom; self-evident. **ax″i-o-matˈi-cal†.**—**ax″i-o-matˈi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

axˈis[1], 1 aksˈɪs; 2 ăksˈis, *n.* [-ES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A line on which something rotates, or around which something is symmetrically arranged; in mechanics and astronomy, the geometric line round which a turning body revolves. **2.** *Geom.* (1) One of the principal lines through the center of a figure or solid, especially the longest or shortest, or a line as to which the figure or solid is symmetrical. (2) A fixed line along which distances are measured, or to which positions are referred. **3.** *Fine Arts.* An imaginary line through the center of a drawing or sculpture for purposes of measurement or reference. **4.** The central part of anything; the line about which parts of a body are symmetrically arranged. (1) *Bot.* The central body, part, line, or longitudinal support on, along, or above which organs or other parts are arranged. (2) *Anat.* A short arterial trunk from which several nearly equal branches radiate. **5.** *Anat.* The second cervical vertebra, or the large blunt tooth-like odontoid process which surmounts it and forms a pivot on which the atlas and head turn. [L.]—**axes of an aircraft** (*Aero.*), three fixed lines of reference, usually centroidal and mutually rectangular, called respectively the **fore and aft axis**, the **vertical axis**, and the **athwartship axis.**—**axˈis-cyl″in-der**, *n.* The central conducting portion of a nerve-fiber.—**diad a.** (*Crystal.*), an axis of binary symmetry.

axˈis[2], *n.* [L.] A small rusine deer (*Cervus axis*) of southern Asia, having the body spotted with white, and commonly domesticated in parks. **axis deer†.**

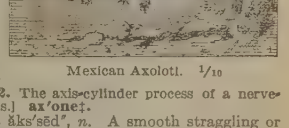
axˈle(ᴇʀ, 1 aksˈl; 2 ăksˈl, *n.* **1.** A cross-bar supporting a vehicle, and on or with which its wheel or wheels turn. **axˈle-tree″†. 2.** A shaft or spindle on which a wheel is mounted and on or with which it turns. **3†.** [Poet.] The axis of a heavenly body. [< Ice. *öxul*, axle.]—**axˈled**, *a.* Having an axle or axles.

axˈman, } 1 aksˈmən; 2 ăksˈman, *n.* [AXMEN, *pl.*] One

axe′man, } who wields an ax; a woodman.

Axˈmin-ster, 1 aksˈmin-stər; 2 ăksˈmin-ster, *n.* A town in southwest England; formerly noted for its carpets; pop. 2,050.—**Axminster carpet. 1.** A carpet with a long soft pile, and originally hand-tufted. **2.** A carpet made in imitation of it.

axˈo-lotl, 1 aksˈo-lɔtl; 2 ăksˈo-lŏtl, *n.* [Mex.] A North-American tailed amphibian (genus *Amblystoma*), as *A. mexicanum* of Mexican lakes and marshes, which retains its external gills, and breeds in a larval state. They are eaten by the Mexicans.



Mexican Axolotl. 1/10

axˈon, 1 aksˈon; 2 ăksˈŏn, *n. Anat.* **1.** The body-axis of a vertebrate. **2.** The axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell. [< Gr. *axōn*, axis.] **axˈone†.**

axˈseed″, 1 aksˈsid″; 2 ăksˈsēd″, *n.* A smooth straggling or ascending Old World perennial crown-vetch (*Coronilla varia*) with odd-pinnate leaves, and umbels of 16 to 20 pink or white flowers, cultivated in the United States. [< AX, *n.*, + SEED.]

Ax-um′, 1 aks-ʊmˈ; 2 äks-umˈ, *n.* A ruined city in the elevated district of Abyssinia. It was formerly the capital and holy city of Ethiopia.

axˈunge, 1 aksˈʊnj; 2 ăksˈŭnġ, *n.* [Archaic.] The internal fat of the animal body; esp., lard or goose-grease. [F., < L. *axungia*, < *axis*, axle, + *ungo*, grease.] [eternally.

ay, 1 ē; 2 ā, *adv.* Ever; always. **ayeˈ.—for ay** or **aye**, forever;

ay, *interj.* [North. Eng. or Poet.] O! oh! ah! an expression of sorrow, surprize, etc.: often *ay me!* [maid.

aˈyah, 1 āˈyə; 2 āˈya, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native nurse; lady's-

aye, 1 ɑi; 2 ī. **I.** *n.* An expression of assent; affirmative vote. **II.** *adv.* Yes; yea. **ayˈ‡.**

ayeˈ-aye″, 1 ɑiˈ-ɑiˈ; 2 īˈ-īˈ. *n.* A nocturnal arboreal mammal of Madagascar, about the size of a cat. [F., < Malagasy *aiay.*]

a-yenstˈ†, *prep. & conj.* Against. **a-yenste′†.**

Ayˈe-shah, 1 ɑiˈɪ-shə; 2 īˈe-shä, *n.* Mohammed's second and favorite wife (611–678), daughter of Abu Bakr (afterward the first caliph).

Ayl′mer, 1 ēlˈmər; 2 älˈmer, *n.* **1. Fenton John** (1862–), an English general. **2. John** (1521–1594), an English prelate; tutor to Lady Jane Grey; bishop of London.

A. Y. M., *abbr.* Ancient York Mason or Masonry.

a-yontˈ, 1 ə-yɔntˈ; 2 a-yŏntˈ, *prep. & adv.* [Scot. & N. Eng.] Beyond; farther. **a-yondˈ†.**

Ayr, 1 ār; 2 ār, *n.* A city (pop. 35,710) in Ayrshire, Scotland.

aˈy-rieˈ, *n.* Aerie. **aˈy-ryˈ†.**

Ayrˈshire, 1 ārˈshɪr; 2 ārˈshīr, *n.* **1.** One of a breed of dairy cattle originating in Ayrshire. **2.** A county (pop. 299,255), S. W. Scotland; early home of Burns.

a-yunˈta-mi-enˈto, 1 ɑ-yʊnˈtɑ-mɪ-enˈtō; 2 ä-yuⁿˈtä-mī-enˈto, *n.* [Sp. & Sp. Am.] A municipal council or legislative body of a town or city; town council.

A-yuˈthi-a, 1 ɑ-yūˈthī-ɑ; 2 ä-yuˈthī-ä, *n.* A ruined city, the former capital of Siam, 54 m. N. of Bangkok.

az., *abbr. Her.* Azure.

a-zaˈle-a, 1 ə-zēˈlɪ-ə; 2 a-zāˈle-a, *n.* A flowering shrub of the genus *Azalea*, of the heath family. [< Gr. *azaleos*, < *azō*, parch.]

a-zanˈ, 1 ɑ-zɑnˈ; 2 ä-zänˈ, *n.* [Ar.] The muezzin's call to prayer; also, the hour of prayer among Mohammedans.

Az″a-rī′ah, 1 az″ə-rī′ə; 2 äz″a-rī′a. *n. Bib.* A masculine personal name identical with *Eleazar:* literally, helped by Jehovah. **A-zar′i-as‡.**

az′a-role, 1 az′ə-rōl; 2 äz′a-rōl, *n.* The palatable orange-red or yellow, pome-like fruit of a Mediterranean shrub or tree (*Cratægus azarolus*), or the tree itself. [F., < Ar. *az-zu′rur,* < *al,* the, + *zu′rur,* azarole.]

A-za′zel, 1 ə-zē′zel; 2 a-zä′zĕl, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** *Moham. Myth.* The chief among the sons of God who married the daughters of men. See EBLIS. **2.** In Milton's *Paradise Lost,* the standard-bearer of Satan. **3.** *Bib.* The emissary goat; scapegoat. *Lev.* xvi. 21–28.

a-zed′a-rach, 1 ə-zed′ə-rak; 2 a-zĕd′a-răc, *n.* **1.** An Oriental tree (*Melia azedarach*) now widely cultivated for ornament or shade. **2.** The bark from the roots of the above-named tree used as a cathartic, emetic, or vermifuge. [< F. *azédaraz,* < Per. *āzād dirakht.* free tree.]

A″zer-bai-jan′, 1 ä″zər-bī-jän′; 2 ä″zer-bī-jän′. *n.* **1.** A province in N. W. Persia: 32,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000; capital, Tabriz. **2.** A republic in S. E. Europe, declared May 28, 1918; 40,000 sq. m.; pop. 4,615,000; capital, Baku.

az′i-muth, 1 az′ı-muth; 2 äz′i-mŭth, *n. Astron.* The arc of the horizon that a vertical plane passing through a heavenly body makes with the meridian of the place of observation. [< Ar. *as-sumût,* < *al,* the, + *sumût,* pl. of *samt,* way.]—**az′i-muth″al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

az′in, ⌊ 1 az′ın, -in *or* -ĭn; 2 äz′in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n. Org. Chem.*

az′ine, ⌋ One of a group of compounds, many of which are important dyes, having a six-membered ring holding an atom of nitrogen and one or more non-carbon atoms, as of nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur. The subclasses are known as **diazins** (having two nitrogen atoms in the ring), **triazins** (three nitrogen atoms), **oxazins** (one nitrogen, one oxygen) **thiazins** (one nitrogen, one sulfur), etc. [< AZOTE.]

az′o-, 1 az′o-; 2 äz′o-. Derived from AZOTE (nitrogen): a combining form in organic chemistry: sometimes written as a separate adjective; as, *azo* compounds. Applied: (1) loosely, to compounds containing nitrogen, as nitric acid; (2) to those substitution derivatives of the aromatic hydrocarbons in which two atoms of united nitrogen connect two similar hydrocarbon radicals of the benzene series; as, *azo*benzene ($C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_5$).—**az″o-com′pound,** *n.* One of a series of compounds containing nitrogen, many of which yield brilliant dyes.—**az′o-dye″,** *n.* One of a series of coal-tar colors characterized by the special combination of radicals required in *azo* compounds.—**az″o-im′id,** *n.* Hydrazoic acid.

A-zof, 1 ə-zôf′ *or* ə′zov; 2 ä-zôf′ *or* ä′zov, **Sea of.** A sea N. E. of Crimea, S. Russia; 14,478 sq. m. **A-zov′‡.**

a-zo′ic, 1 ə-zō′ık; 2 a-zō′ic, *a.* Without life; without organic remains. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *zōē,* life.]

az′ole, 1 az′ōl *or* ə-zōl′; 2 äz′ōl *or* a-zōl′, *n. Org. Chem.* Any one of an extensive group of compounds having a five-membered ring containing one atom of nitrogen and one or more non-carbon atoms (nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur). [< AZOTE.]

a-zon′ic, 1 ə-zon′ık; 2 a-zŏn′ic, *a.* Not peculiar to any zone or region; not local. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *zōnē,* zone.]

a-zo′ni-um, 1 ə-zō′nı-um; 2 a-zō′ni-ûm, *a. Org. Chem.* Naming or belonging to a mass of compounds (called **azonium bases**) having basic qualities caused by a particular grouping of nitrogen atoms.

A-zores′, 1 ə-zōrz′; 2 a-zōrs′, *n.* Portuguese Islands (922 sq. m.; pop. 232,012) in N. Atlantic ocean; capital, Ponta Delgada.

az′ote, 1 az′ōt; 2 äz′ōt, *n. Chem.* Nitrogen: former name. [F., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *zaō,* live.]—**az′ot-ed,** *a.* Nitrogenous.—**a-zot′ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing azote or nitrogen; unfitted to support life.—**az′o-tize,** *vt.* To nitrogenize.

az′oth, 1 az′ɑth; 2 äz′ŏth, *n. Alchemy.* **1.** Mercury: the name given by the alchemists. **2.** The universal remedy of Paracelsus, a pretended preparation of gold, silver, and mercury. [< Ar. *azzâûg,* < *al,* the, + *zâûg,* < Per. *zhıwah,* quicksilver.]

Az′ra-el, 1 az′rı-el; 2 äz′ra-ĕl, *n.* The angel of death: so called in Hebrew and Mohammedan mythology. [< Heb. *Azraēl,* help of God.]

Az′tec, 1 az′tek; 2 äz′tĕc. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that one of the races of Mexico which was dominant when Cortez invaded the country in 1519; also, of, pertaining to, or designating their linguistic stock. **Az′tec-an‡. II.** *n.* A member of the Aztec race, or its language.

az′ure, 1 azh′ur; 2 äzh′ŭr. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like the blue of the sky; sky-blue. **2.** Like the clear sky; cloudless; spotless. **II.** *n.* **1.** A clear sky-blue color or pigment. **2.** The clear sky; the blue vault of heaven. **3.** *Her.* Blue: represented in engraving by parallel horizontal lines. [M.] [< Per.$^{Ar+Pl}$ *lâjward, lâzhward,* lapis lazuli, a blue mineral.]

az′u-rite, 1 az′u-rait; 2 äzh′u-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, monoclinic, azure-blue, basic copper carbonate ($2CuCO_3.Cu(OH)_2$).

a-zy′go-spore, 1 ə-zaı′go-spōr; 2 a-zȳ′go-spōr, *n. Bot.* A spore parthenogenetically formed in certain fungi, and resembling a zygospore. **a-zy′go-sperm‡.**

az′y-gous, 1 az′ı-gus; 2 äz′y-gûs, *a.* Having no fellow; occurring singly; not paired. [< Gr. *azygos,* < *a-* priv. + *zygon,* yoke.]

az′ym, ⌊ 1 az′ım; 2 äz′ym, *n.* The Jewish paschal loaf; un-

az′yme, ⌋ leavened bread. [< Gr. *azymos,* < *a-* priv. + *zymē,* leaven, < *zeō,* boil.]—**a-zym′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to unleavened bread; unfermented. **az′y-mous‡.**

B

B b Roman. **𝔅 𝔟** Black Letter. ***B b*** Script.

B, b, 1 bī; 2 bē, *n.* [BEES, B's, or *Bs,* 1 bīz; 2 bēş, *pl.*] **1.** The second letter in the English alphabet, or its sound. In English, when this letter is pronounced its sound is uniform. Initial *b* is always pronounced when followed by a vowel; it is not pronounced when followed by *d.* as in *bdellium* (1 del′ı-um; 2 dĕl′i-ûm). Final *b,* preceded by *m.* as in *bomb, crumb, dumb, tomb,* etc., is silent except in *rhomb.* It is also silent in certain unphonetic words such as *debt, doubt, subtle,* etc., but in the combination *bs* the *s* is pronounced as *z,* as in *cubs* (1 kubz, 2 cûbs); *hubs* (1 hubz, 2 hûbs).

When the Christian teachers replaced the old futhorc with the Roman alphabet, B became the second letter, as in the Greek and Hebrew. It is closely related in sound to the letters *f, m, p, v,* and *w.*

2. A symbol noting: (1) Second; the second person, thing, or part; as Company *B;* column *b.* (2) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given, in modern international or French pitch, by 493⅓ vibrations per second or by that number multiplied or divided by any power of 2. See PITCH. (*b*) The key having this tone for a key-note. (*c*) In written music, any note representing this tone.

B, *abbr.* Boron.

B., *abbr.* Bay, bishop (in chess), British, Brutus.—**b.,** *abbr.* Base, bass, bay, book, born, brother.—**B. A.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Arts, British Academy, British America.—**Ba,** *abbr.* Barium.

ba′, 1 bä *or* bē; 2 bä or bą, *n.* [Scot.] A ball.

baa, 1 bā; 2 bä. **I.** *vi.* To bleat as a sheep. **II.** *n.* The bleat of a sheep. [Imitative.]

Ba′al, 1 bē′əl; 2 bā′al, *n.* [BA′AL-IM, 1 bē′əl-im; 2 bā′al-ĭm, *pl.*] **1.** The sun-god, the supreme male divinity of the ancient Syro-Phenician nations: a generic term for *god* in many of the Syro-Arabian languages; figuratively, an idol or idolatry. **2.** Same as BEL. [< Heb. *Ba′al,* lord.] —**Ba′al-ish,** *a.* Idolatrous.—**Ba′al-ism,** *n.* Idolatry.—**Ba′al-ist,** *n.* A worshiper of Baal or of idols. **Ba′al-ite‡.**

Baal″bek′, 1 bāl″bek′; 2 bäl″bĕk′, *n.* A ruined city in Syria; site of the temple of the Sun.

bab′, 1 bāb; 2 bäb, *n.* [Dial. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** A bob. **2.** A cockade.

Bab′, *n.* [Per.] Literally, the Gate: the title of the founder of Babism, and of some of his followers. See BABISM.

bab′bitt, 1 bab′ıt; 2 bäb′ĭt, *vt.* To line, bush, fill, or face with Babbitt metal or the like.—**bab′bitt,** *n.* Same as BABBITT METAL. See below.

Bab′bitt, Isaac (1799–1862). An American metalist and inventor.—**Babbitt metal,** a soft white antifriction metal of tin copper, and antimony: also, one of several similar alloys.

bab′ble, ⌊ 1 bab′l; 2 bäb′l, *v* [BAB′BLED, BAB′LD^{P}; BAB′BLING.]

bab′le, ⌋ **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter unintelligibly. **2.** To blurt out; tell thoughtlessly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter inarticulate sounds. **2.** To murmur, as a stream. **3.** To prattle; gossip. [Imitative.]

Syn.: blab, blurt, blurt out, cackle, chat, chatter, gabble, gossip, jabber, murmur, palaver, prate, prattle, tattle, twaddle. Most of these words are onomatopoetic. The *cackle* of a hen, the *gabble* of a goose, the *chatter* of a magpie, the *babble* of a running stream, as applied to human speech, indicate a rapid succession of what are to the listener meaningless sounds. *Blab* and *blurt* (commonly *blurt out*) refer to the letting out of what the lips can no longer keep in; *blab,* of a secret; *blurt out,* of passionate feeling. To *chat* is to talk in an easy, pleasant way, not without sense, but without special purpose; to *prattle* is to talk freely and artlessly, often about trifles; *chatting* is the practise of adults, *prattling* that of children. To *prate* is to talk idly, presumptuously, or foolishly, but not necessarily incoherently. To *jabber* is to utter a rapid succession of unintelligible sounds, generally more noisy than *chattering.* To *gossip* is to talk of petty personal matters, as for pastime or mischief. To *twaddle* is to talk feeble nonsense. To *murmur* is to utter suppressed or even inarticulate sounds, suggesting the notes of a dove, or the sound of a running stream, and is used figuratively of the half-suppressed utterances of affection or pity, or of complaint, resentment, etc. Compare SPEAK.—Prep.: babies babble *for* the moon; the crowd babbles *of* a hero; the sick man babbles *of* home.—**bab′ble-ment,** *n.*—**bab′bler,** *n.*

bab′ble, *n.* **1.** The rippling sound of a stream. **2.** Prattle; gossip. [BABBLE.]

babe, 1 bēb; 2 bāb, *n.* An infant; baby. [Ult. imitative; op.

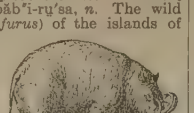
Ba′bel, 1 bē′bel; 2 bā′bĕl, *n.* **1.** The tower described in Gen. xi, 9; a...o, Babylon. **2.** [b- or B-] Hence, confusion of many voices or languages; tumult; also, a high structure, or a visionary project. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* Self-destroying error; a kingdom divided against itself which can not stand; material knowledge. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 581. [STEWART '10.] [< Heb. *Bâbel,* Babylon, perhaps < Assyrian *bâb-ilu,* lit. gate of God, < *bâb,* gate, + *ilu,* God.] —**Ba′bel-dom,** *n.* Noisy confusion.

Bab″el-Man′deb, 1 bāb″el-mān′deb; 2 bäb″ĕl-măn′dĕb, *n.* **1.** A strait between the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. **2.** A cape at the southwestern extremity of Arabia.

Ba′ber, 1 bā′bər; 2 bä′bĕr, *n.* Zahir Adin Mohammed (1483–1530), the founder of the Great Mogul dynasty in India.

Ba'bi, 1 bā'bī; 2 bä'bī, *n.* One of the disciples of the Bab. See BABISM.

bab'i-rous'sa, } 1 bab'ɪ-rū'sə; 2 bäb'ɪ-ry'sa, *n.* The wild
bab'i-ru'sa, } hog (*Babirussa alfurus*) of the islands of Celebes and Buru. The canines of the male are long and curved, and those of the upper jaw directed upward, protruding through the lips, and curved backward. [< Mal. *bābi*, hog, + *rūsa*, deer.]



Babirussa. 1/32

Ba'bism, 1 bā'bizm; 2 bä'bism, *n.* The principles and practises of the Babis, a Persian religion founded in 1843 by the Bab, Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1824–1850). Its philosophy is pantheistic, and it forbids concubinage, ascetism, and mendicancy. [< Per. *Bābī*, < *bāb*, gate.]—**Ba'bist,** *n.*

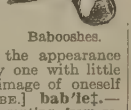
bab-oon', 1 bab-ūn'; 2 bäb-ōōn', *n.* A ferocious Old World monkey. [< OF. *babuin*, baboon.]—**bab-oon'er-y,** *n.*—**bab-oon'ish,** *a.*

Yellow Baboon. 1/32

ba-boosh', 1 bə-būsh'; 2 ba-bōōsh', *n.* An Oriental slipper made with only sole and vamp. See illus. below [< Ar. *bābūsh*, < Per. *pāpōsh*, < *pā*, foot, + *pōsh*, covering.] **babouche'†.**

ba'bu, } 1 bā'bū; 2 bä'bų, *n.* [Anglo-
ba'boo, } Ind.] A polite form of address, equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.*; often applied disparagingly to natives of India who affect an English education. [< Hind. *bābu*.]

ba-bul', 1 bə-būl'; 2 ba-bųl', *n.* [Hind.] **1.** An acacia (*Acacia arabica*) furnishing a hard and heavy wood, and also lac and gum, the latter used as a substitute for gum arabic. **2.** The bark of this acacia, used for tanning.



Babooshes.

ba'by, 1 bā'bi; 2 bä'by. **I.** *vt.* [BA'BIED; BA'BY-ING.] **1.** To treat as a baby; play lightly with. **2.** *Games.* To strike gently or drive to a short distance. **II.** *n.* [BA'BIES², *pl.*] **1.** A very young child of either sex; an infant; also, the youngest member of a family. **2.** One who has the appearance or disposition of a young child, especially one with little courage or fortitude. **3†.** The reflected image of oneself in another's eye. **4†.** A doll. [Dim. of BABE.] **bab'le†.**—**baby act. 1.** A babyish act. **2.** A law exempting from responsibility a person under legal age.—**b. bond** [U. S.], a bond of small face value.—**ba'by-dom,** *n.* The condition or realm of infancy.—**ba'by-farm",** *n.* A place where babies are received to be nursed for hire.—**b.-farmer,** *n.*—**b.-farming,** *n.*—**ba'by-hood,** *n.* The period of infancy; the condition of being a baby.—**ba'by-ish,** *a.* Childish: infantile. Syn.: see CHILDISH.—**ba'by-ism,** *n.*—**baby's-breath,** *n.* **1.** An ornamental Old World perennial (*Gypsophila paniculata*) with numerous small white or pink fragrant flowers. **2.** Any one of some other delicately fragrant flowers, as the naturalized wild madder of the eastern United States, the grape-hyacinth, etc. **babies' breath†.—to plead the baby act,** to plead minority as an excuse for disregarding a contract; hence, to offer youth or inexperience as an excuse. See BABY ACT, above.

Bab'y-lon, 1 bab'ɪ-lən; 2 bäb'y-lon, *n.* **1.** An ancient city, on the river Euphrates, capital of **Babylonia;** hence, any city regarded as the seat of luxury and vice; also, a place of captivity: in allusion to the Israelitish captivity in Babylon. **2.** The scarlet woman of the Apocalypse.—**Bab"y-lo'ni-an,** *a.* **Bab"y-lon'ic†; Bab"y-lo'nish†.**—**Bab"y-lo'ni-an,** *n.*

ba"ca-la'o, 1 ba"ka-lā'o; 2 bä"cä-lä'o, *n.* **1.** [Havana.] A fish, the scamp (*Mycteroperca falcata*). **2.** [Sp.] The codfish.

bac"ca-lau're-ate, 1 bak"ə-lē'rɪ-ēt; 2 bäc"a-lą're-āt, *n.* **1.** The degree of bachelor. **2.** A sermon to a graduating class. **baccalaureate sermon†.** [< LL. *baccalaureatus*, < *baccalaureus*, cor. of *baccalarius*; see BACHELOR.]

Bac"ca-na'rist, 1 bak"ə-nā'rist; 2 bäc"a-nä'rist, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an Italian society founded by Baccanari (It. Paccanari) in 1797, after the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, with the aim of virtually restoring that order, and merged in that society when restored in 1814.

bac"ca-rat', 1 bak"ə-rā'; 2 bäc'a-rä', *n.* A card-game of pure chance, in which the winnings are decided by comparison of hands with that of the banker. [F.] **bac"ca-ra'†.**

bac'cate, 1 bak'ēt; 2 bäc'ēt, *a. Bot.* **1.** Like a berry. **2.** Bearing berries. [< L. *baccatus*, < *bacca*, berry.] **bac'-cat-ed†.**

Bac'chæ, 1 bak'ī; 2 bäc'ē, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* The female companions of Bacchus in his travels through the East; also, women taking part in the Dionysian celebrations. [< Gr. *Bakchai*.]

bac'cha-nal, 1 bak'ə-nal; 2 bäc'a-näl, *n.* **1.** A votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler. **2.** *pl.* Same as BACCHANALIA. **3.** A drunken revel; orgy. [< L. *Bacchus*, god of wine.]—**bac"cha-na'li-a,** *n. pl.* **1.** [B-] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival of Bacchus. **2.** Drunken revelries; orgies. [L.]—**bac"cha-na'li-an. I.** *a.* Of or like bacchanalia. **bac'cha-nal†. II.** *n.* A bacchanal.—**bac"cha-na'li-an-ism,** *n.*—**bac'chant,** *a.* & *n.*—**bac'chante,** *n.* A priestess or female votary of Bacchus.—**bac'chic,** *a.* Of or like Bacchus; bacchanalian. **bac'chi-cal†.**

Bac'chus, 1 bak'us; 2 bäc'ūs, *n.* The Roman god of wine and of the vintage; promoter of civilization, law-giver, and lover of peace: identified with the Greek *Dionysus*.

bac-cif'er-ous, 1 bak-sif'ər-us; 2 bäc-çif'er-ūs, *a.* Bearing or yielding berries. [< L. *bacca*, berry, < *fero*, bear.]

bac'ci-form, 1 bak'sɪ-fōrm; 2 bäc'çi-fōrm, *a. Bot.* Berry-shaped. [< L. *bacca*, berry, + *forma*, form.]

Bac'cio del'la Por'ta, 1 bā'chō del'la pōr'ta; 2 bä'cho dĕl'lä pōr'tä (1469–1517). An Italian painter; *Last Judgment.*

bac-civ'o-rous, 1 bak-siv'ə-rus. 2 bäc-çiv'o-rūs, *a.* Feeding on berries. [< L. *bacca*, berry, + *voro*, devour.]

Bach, 1 bāk; 2 bäk, **Johann Sebastian** (1685–1750). A German musician, composer, and organist.

bach., *abbr.* Bachelor.

bach'e-lor, 1 bach'ɪ-lər; 2 bäch'e-lōr, *n.* **1.** An unmarried man. **2.** One who has taken his first university degree. **3.** A young knight. **4.** [So. U. S.] A centrarchoid fish, the crappie. **5.** [Alaska.] A young male fur-seal not strong enough to obtain a place on the rookeries. [< LL. or *baccalaris*, bachelor.] **bach'e-ler†; batch'e-lor†.**—**bach'e-lor's-but"ton,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants with flowers or flower-heads thought to resemble buttons. **2.** Nux vomica.—**bachelor's hall,** a bachelor's home, or a home when the wife is absent.—**bach'e-lor-dom,** *n.* Bachelors collectively.—**bach'e-lor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being a bachelor. **bach'e-lor-hood†. 2.** The bachelor's degree.

ba-cil'lus, 1 bə-sil'us; 2 ba-çil'ūs, *n.* [BA-CIL'LI, *pl.*] A rod-shaped bacterium, often productive of putrefaction or disease. [< L. *bacillum*, dim. of *baculum*, stick.]—**bac'il-la-ry,** *a.* **1.** Rod-shaped. **ba-cil'li-form†. 2.** Pertaining or due to bacilli. **bac'il-lar†.**

back¹, 1 bak; 2 bäk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To force backward. **2.** To supply with a back; strengthen at the back; uphold; sustain; support. **3.** To mount, sit, or ride upon the back of, as a horse. **4.** To write upon the back of; address or indorse. **5.** To bet on or have strong faith in the success of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move rearward. **2.** To shift in the direction west-south-east-north; *i. e.*, counter-clockwise: the opposite of *veer*: said of the wind.—**to back and fill** (*Naut.*), to work to windward with a weather tide in a narrow channel, keeping the ship broadside on to the current in mid-channel by counterbracing the yards or keeping the sails shivering, hence, to be irresolute.—**to b. down,** to withdraw from a position or contest.—**to b. out. 1.** To refuse to carry out, as an engagement. **2.** [U. S.] To retreat.—**to b. water,** to retard the progress or reverse the motion of a boat by reversing the action of the oars or of the propelling machinery.—**back'er,** *n.* One who backs in any sense, especially with money; a supporter. Syn.: see ADHERENT.

back, *a.* **1.** In the rear; behind. **2.** Remote or retired. **3.** In arrears; overdue, as a debt. **4.** Of a date earlier than the present. **5.** *Phon.* Pronounced in a guttural fashion with a contraction of the oral passage at the back of the mouth.

back², *n.* **1.** That side or aspect of the trunk nearest the spine, extending from the neck to the buttocks, in man the hinder, in quadrupeds the upper part. **2.** The outer or upper part; the part opposite and away from the front. **3.** The reverse, rear, or posterior aspect of any organ or part; the side of the object away from the beholder. **4.** That part of any body corresponding to the back in position or function, as the ridge of a hill, the extrados of an arch, etc. (1) The thick edge of a cutting implement, as of a knife. (2) That side of the leaves of a book which is sewed in binding. **5.** *Football.* A position behind the rush-line or in the rear of the field, or the player filling this position; as, half-*back*, three quarter-*back*, and full-*back*. [< AS. *bæc*, back.]—**at one's back,** close in the rear, as in support.

back², *n.* **1.** A broad, flat-bottomed ferry-boat hauled by a chain or rope. **2.** A brewers' tub or vat. **3.** [Scot.] A wooden trough. [< D. *bak*, < F. *bac*, trough, ferry-boat; cp. Bret. *bak*, boat.] **bac†; back'ent.**

back, *adv.* **1.** To or toward the rear; behind. **2.** To or toward a source, a former place, condition, etc. **3.** In a state of check or hindrance. **4.** Into time past: colloquially, in time past. **5.** In return; again; as, to give *back*. **6.** In reserve or concealment. [For ABACK.]—**back'bite",** *vt.* To revile or traduce behind one's back. Syn.: see ASPERSE.—**back'bit"er,** *n.* A secret calumniator or slanderer.—**back'-bit"ing,** *a.* & *n.*—**back'board",** *n.* A board forming or supporting the back of various objects; also, a board worn at the back to straighten the figure.—**back'board",** *vt.*—**back'-bone",** *n.* **1.** The spine or vertebral column; also, firmness; resolution. **2.** Something likened to a back-bone.—**back'cast".** [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Thrown back. **II.** *n.* A throwback; backset; discouragement.—**b.-door,** *a.* Relating or belonging to the back door of a house; hence, characterizing indirect action or influence by or by means of inferiors.—**back'fall",** *n.* A falling back; also, a fall in wrestling in which the wrestler strikes upon his back.—**b.-friend,** *n.* **1.** A secret enemy; formerly, a bailiff. **2.** A backer; supporter.—**back'ground",** *n.* **1.** That part in a picture which is behind the principal objects represented or which forms a setting for them. **2.** Ground in the rear or distance; also, a subordinate position; obscurity; retirement.—**back'-hand". I.** *a.* Backhanded. **II.** *n.* **1.** Handwriting that slopes toward the left. **2.** The hand turned backward; also, a stroke with the hand turned backward.—**back'hand"ed,** *a.* **1.** Delivered with the back of the hand, or with the hand turned backward; hence, equivocal; ironical. **2.** Sloping to the left, as writing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**back'house",** *n.* A building in the rear; a privy.—**back'ing,** *n.* **1.** Support; supporters or promoters collectively. **2.** Motion backward. **3.** The back of anything. **4.** Indorsement by a magistrate of a warrant.—**back'-log",** *n.* A large log placed at the back of the fire in an open fireplace.—**back'most",** *a.* Farthest to the rear; hindmost; superlative form.—**b.-rope,** *n. Naut.* A lateral stay from the martingale of a vessel to the bows.—**back'set",** *n.* **1.** A check

to advance or progress; setback; relapse; as, to suffer a *backset*. **2.** An eddy; backwater; as, the *backset* of a stream.—**back'-side″**, *n.* The posterior part of a person or an animal; rump: used (vulgarly), of persons, in the plural: written as two words when meaning the hinder side or aspect in general.—**back'slide**, *vi.* To return to wrong or vicious ways or opinions after reformation or conversion; relapse; apostatize.—**back'slid″er**, *n.*—**b.-stairs**, *a.* Such as might come by way of the back stairs; indirect; underhanded. **b.-stair**‡.—**back'stay″**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A stay-rope supporting a mast on the after side. **2.** A support for various mechanical purposes.—**back'stitch″**. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To sew with back-stitches. **II.** *n.* A stitch made by carrying the thread back half the length of the preceding stitch.—**b.-stroke**, *n.* A blow or stroke in return; a backhanded stroke.—**back'sword″**, *n.* **1.** A sword with one sharp edge. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A stick with a basket hilt, used in fencing or in single-stick play; also, the sport of using it. (2) One who uses a backsword.—**back'sword″ing**, *n.*—**back'-sword″man, back'swords″man**, *n.*—**b.-trick**†, *n.* A backward jump in dancing.—**back'wa″ter**, *n.* **1.** Water set, thrown, or held back. **2.** A currentless stream; inlet.—**back'woods″**, *n.* Wild, sparsely settled districts: used also attributively.—**back'-woods″man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

bac-ka're†, *interj.* Back! stand back! **bac-ca're**†.

back'er, 1 bak'er; 2 băk'er, *n.* One who or that which backs, in any sense, esp. by betting or furnishing capital.

back'et, 1 bak'et; 2 băk'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A shallow box or trough; a hod. [< F. *baquet*, dim. of *bac*; see BACK², *n.*]

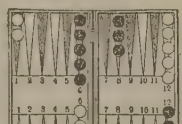
Ba'con², *n.* **1. Francis, Lord** (1561–1626), an English philosopher and Lord Chancellor; *Novum Organum*. **2. Roger** (1214?–1292?), an English scientist.—**Ba-co'ni-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon or his system of philosophy.—**Baconian theory.** **1.** Bacon's system. **2.** The theory that Lord Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare.—**Ba-co'ni-an**, *n.* One who holds to the Baconian philosophy or the Baconian theory.

bac-te'ri-um, 1 bak-tī'ri-um; 2 băc-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [BAC-TE-'RI-A, *pl.*] One of numerous widely distributed microscopic organisms, rod-shaped, or corkscrew-like, some beneficent, others harmful. They enter into all putrefactive processes and are the cause of various diseases. See illus. below. [NL., < Gr. *baktērion*, < *baktron*, stick, staff.]—**bac-te'ri-al**, *a.*—**bac-te'ri-cide**, *n.* An agent destructive of bacteria. [+ L. *cæ̆do*, kill.]—**bac-te'ri-cī″dal**, *a.*—**bac-te'rin**, *n.* A bacterial vaccine. **bac-te'rine**†.—**bac-te'ri-oid**, *n.* A stage of certain organisms at which they resemble forms of bacteria. **bac'te-roid**‡.—**bac-te'ri-oid**, *a.* **bac'te-roid**‡; **bac″te-roid'al**‡.—**bac-te″ri-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**bac-te″ri-ol'o-gist**, *n.*—**bac-te″ri-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of biology that deals with bacteria.—**bac-te″ri-o-ly'sin**, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A specific bactericide belonging to a class of cellular poisons having a complex constitution. **bac-te″ri-o-ly'sine**‡.—**bac-te″ri-ol'y-sis**, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Decomposition effected through bacteria without oxygen. **2.** Destruction or breaking down of cells.—**bac-te″ri-o-lyt'ic**, *a.*—**bac-te″ri-o-scop'ic**, *a.*—**bac-te″ri-o-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—

FORMS OF BACTERIA.

1. *Spherical bacteria*, COCCI: *a* [illegible] *b*. Diplococcus. *c*. Staphylococcus. *d*. Streptococcus. *e*. Planosarcina. *f*. Sarcina. *g*. Division of cocci. **2.** *Rod-shaped* [illegible]. BACILLI: *a, b, c, d*. Various forms of bacilli. *e*. Bacillus esterificans. *f*. Bacillus solanisaprus. *g*. Bacillus mycoides. *h*. Bacillus threads. **3.** *Spiral bacteria*, SPIRILLA: *a*. Comma forms. *b*. Spirillum undulum without flagella. *c*. The same with flagellum at one end. *d*. The same with flagella at both ends. *e*. Forms known as Spirochætæ.

back'gam″mon, 1 bak'gam″ən; 2 băk'găm″on, *n.* **1.** A game played by two persons, on a special board, the moves of the pieces being determined by dice-throws. **2.** A winning of a bout at this game before the defeated player advances all his men beyond the first six points. [< BACK, *adv.*, + GAME.]—**back'gam″mon**, *vt.* To win a backgammon from.



Backgammon-board, set for playing.

back'le¹, 1 bak'ĭ; 2 băk'ĭ, *n.* [Gael.] Same as BACK², *n.*, 2.

back'le-bird″, *n.* [Scot.] The bat. **back'le**‡.

back'lash″, 1 bak'lăsh″; 2 băk'lăsh″, *n.* *Mech.* **1.** The reaction or tendency to work backward, as in a gear-wheel or the like, when the machinery with which it is connected is subjected to a sudden strain, producing a grinding, chattering noise. **2.** Hence, the amount of loose play in a part subject to such tendency or reaction.

back'ling, 1 bak'lĭŋ; 2 băk'lĭng, *adv.* [Dial., Eng.] Backward. **back'lings**‡; **back'lins**‡.

back'shish, *n.* See BAKSHISH. **back'sheesh**‡.

back'swept″, 1 bak'swept″; 2 băk'swĕpt″, *a.* *Aero.* Having the front edge tilted backward at an angle with the lateral axis of the plane.

back'ward, 1 bak'wərd; 2 băk'ward, *a.* **1.** Turned to the back or rear; reversed. **2.** Retiring; bashful. **3.** Slow; dull. **4.** Late; behindhand. **5.** Done the reverse way. **6**‖. Placed at the back.—**back'ward**, *adv.* **1.** In the direction of the back. **2.** To the rear. **3.** Into time past. **4.** With the back foremost. **5.** In reverse order. **6.** From better to worse. **back'-wards**‡.—**back'ward-ly**, *adv.*—**back'ward-ness**, *n.*

back″ward-a'tion, 1 bak″ward-ē'shən; 2 băk'ward-ā'shon, *n.* [Eng.] *Stock Exchange.* An agreement between the buyer and the seller of stocks for the postponement of delivery of shares, on payment of a premium by the seller for the delay; also, the premium so paid. See CONTANGO.

back'wash″, 1 bak'wŏsh″; 2 băk'wąsh″, *n.* The wash of a receding wave or current; backwater from a boat.

ba'con¹, 1 bē'kən; 2 bā'con, *n.* **1.** The salted and dried or smoked flesh of the hog, especially the back and sides. **2**†. A rustic. [< OF. *bacon*, uit. < √ of BACK¹, *n.*]

bac-te″ri-os'co-py, *n.* Microscopic study or investigation of bacteria.—**bac-te″ri-os'co-pist**, *n.*

Bac'tri-a, 1 bak'trĭ-ə; 2 băc'tri-a, *n.* A province of the ancient Persian empire. **Balkh**‡.—**Bac'tri-an**, *a. & n.*

ba-cu'li-form, 1 bə-kū'lĭ-fôrm; 2 ba-cū'li-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a rod; straight. [< L. *baculum*, rod, + *forma*, form.]

bac'u-line, 1 bak'yu-lin; 2 băc'yu-lin, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the rod or beating with a rod. [< L. *baculum*, rod.]

bad, 1 bad; 2 băd, *a.* [WORSE; WORST.] Opposite to *good* in any manner or degree. (1) Disagreeable; unpleasant; injurious. (2) Vicious; wicked. (3) Lacking; deficient. (4) Incorrect. (5) Of little or no value; worthless; unprofitable. (6) Hurtful; noxious. (7) Troublesome; distressing. (8) Unfavorable; unfortunate. [ME. *bad*, *badde*, bad, evil.]

Syn.: abandoned, abominable, baleful, baneful, base, corrupt, corrupting, decayed, decaying, deceitful, deceptive, defective, deleterious, depraved, detrimental, dishonest, evil, false, foul, fraudulent, hard, hurtful, ill, immoral, imperfect, incompetent, inferior, injurious, mean, mischievous, naughty, noxious, pernicious, poor, putrid, rascally, rotten, sad, saddening, scurvy, serious, severe, shabby, sinful, sorrowful, sorry, unfair, unfortunate, unhappy, unlucky, unprincipled, untrue, untrustworthy, unwelcome, unwholesome, unworthy, vile, villainous, wicked, worthless, wretched. This list might be indefinitely extended. *Bad* is the opposite of *good* in any one of its many senses, and almost any negative adjective in the language may be in some connection a synonym of *bad*. *Bad* in such expressions as "a *bad* wound," "a *bad* pain," is a common use, verging on pleonasm; "a *severe* or *dangerous* wound," "an *intense* pain" is better usage. Do not use *bad* for *sick* or *ill*. In such expressions as "he felt *bad*," the adjective is preferred to the adverb (*badly*). See HARD; IMMORAL; PERNICIOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms for GOOD.

—**bad blood**, a spirit of strife; hostility; hatred.—**bad lands**, waste areas consisting of horizontal strata deeply eroded into fantastic architectural forms, columns, domes, and turrets: applied especially to certain Tertiary districts of South Dakota, the *Mauvaises Terres* of the French.—**bad'ly**, *adv.* **1.** Improperly; imperfectly; severely; faultily. **2.** [Colloq.] Very much; greatly; extensively; as, I desired to see you *badly*.—**bad'ness**, *n.*

bad, *n.* **1.** That which is bad; those who are bad, taken collectively. **2.** A bad state or condition. **badde**†.

Ba″da-joz', 1 bə″da-hōth'; 2 bā″dā-hōth', *n.* A city of southwestern Spain; pop. 33,000; besieged, 1808, 1811, 1812.

bad'der-locks, 1 bad'ər-leks; 2 băd'er-lŏks, *n.* [Scot.] An edible seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*).

bade, 1 bad; 2 băd, *imp.* of BID, *v.*

Ba'den, 1 bä'den; 2 bä'dĕn, *n.* A German republic proclaimed November, 1918; formerly, a grand duchy (5,823 sq. m.; pop. 2,209,000) and city, known as **Baden-Baden** (pop. 25,000).

badge, 1 baj; 2 bădg, *n.* A token, mark, decoration, or insignia of office; figuratively, any distinguishing mark. [< LL. *baga*, ring, collar.] Syn.: see MARK.—**badge,** *vt.*

badg'er, 1 baj'ər; 2 bădg'ər, *vt.* **1.** To worry or persecute persistently; bait. **2.** [Colloq.] To beat down in price.

badg'er[1], *n.* **1.** A small, burrowing, nocturnal, and carnivorous mammal, with a flat, stout body, short legs, long-clawed toes, and a long snout. There are several species, as the **American badger** (*Taxidea americana*), the **European b.** (*Meles taxus*), also of Asia, the **Indian b.** or **balisaur** (*Arctonyx collaris*), and the ratels. See RATEL. They emit a fetid odor.

Badger (*Meles taxus*). 1/20

2. [Austral.] (1) The bandicoot. (2) The rock-wallaby. (3) The wombat. **3.** An artists' or other brush made of badger's hair. **4.** [B-] An inhabitant of the State of Wisconsin, the **Badger State,** where the animal was once abundant. [ME. *bageard*, < *bage*, E. BADGE, from its stripes.]

badg'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A licensed huckster.

ba"dī"nage', 1 ba"dī"nāj'; 2 bä"dī"näzh'; *n.* Playful raillery; banter. [F.]

Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.—**ba"dī"nage',** *vt.*

Bad'min-ton, 1 bad'min-tən; 2 băd'min-tŏn, *n.* **1.** [B- or b-] A game played with shuttlecocks over a narrow net. **2.** [B- or b-] Claret-cup made with soda-water. **3.** A village and parish in Gloucestershire, England; seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

Bae'de-ker, 1 bē'də-kər; 2 bā'de-ker, *n.* **1. Karl** (1801–1859), a German publisher of guide-books. **2.** A guide-book published by him or his firm.

Baey'er, 1 bai'ər; 2 by'er, **J. F. W. Adolf von** (1835–1917). German chemist; awarded Nobel prize in 1905.

baff, 1 baf; 2 băf. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To beat or strike: said specifically in golf of striking the ground with the sole of the club so as to send the ball in the air. **II.** *n.* A stroke; blow, as in golf.

Baf'fin, 1 baf'in; 2 băf'in, **William** (1584–1622). An English Arctic explorer.—**Baf'fin-Land",** *n.* An island of British North America.—**B. Sea,** a sea (800 m. by 400 m.) W. of Greenland.

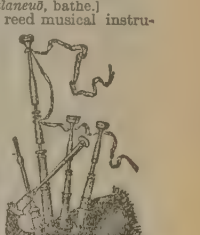
B. Bayt. Bachelor of Agriculture.

bah, 1 bä; 2 bä, *interj.* Pooh! nonsense!

Bah., *abbr.* Bahama Islands.

ba-ha'dur, 1 bə-hä'dûr; 2 ba-hä'dụr, *n.* [Hind.] Literally, a hero; a great captain: a title of ceremony, given to European officers in Indian state papers, or to high officials in the common language of Hindus and Mohammedans.

Ba-ha'ism, 1 bə-hä'izm; 2 ba-hä'iṣm, *n.* One of the two sectarian creeds of Babism, so named after Bahá-ullâh, or Mirza Hussein Ali (1817–1892), elder brother of Mirza Yahya of Nur, first successor to the Bab.—**Ba-ha'i,** *n.* A teacher of Bahaism; also *Bahaist.*—**Ba-ha'ist,** *n.* A believer of Bahaism. See BABIS.—**ba-ha'ma,** a dey



Scotch Bagpipe.

Ba-ha'mas, 1 bə-hē'məs; pass of ma, *n.* **1. Channel,** channel between Florida and Bahama Islands. **2. Islands,** group in British W [illegible] sq. m.; pop. 60,000.

Ba-ha"wal-pur', 1 bə-hä"wəl-pûr'; 2 ba-hä"wal-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state in the [illegible], India; 15,000 sq. m.; pop. 781,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 19,000.

Bah-i'a, 1 bə-ī'ə; 2 bä-ī'ä, *n.* A state (164,643 sq. m.; pop. 3,373,000), and city (pop. 350,000), in Brazil.

Bah-i'a Blan'ca, 1 bə-ī'ə blaŋ'kə; 2 bä-ī'ä blăŋ'cä. A seaport in Buenos Aires province, Argentine Republic; pop. 44,000.

bahr, 1 bär; 2 bär, *n.* [Ar.] A large body of water; sea; lake; river.

Bah-rein' Islands, 1 bə-rēn'; 2 bä-rẹn'. A group in the Persian Gulf: pop. 90,000; capital, Manameh; British protectorate.

Bahr"-el-A'bi-ad, 1 bär"-el-ā'bi-ad; 2 bär"-el-ä'bi-ăd, *n.* The White Nile river, N. E. Africa; 1,800 m. long. [Ar., white river.]—**Bahr"-el-Az'rek,** 1 -az'rek; 2 -äz'rĕk, *n.* The Blue Nile river, Abyssinia; 900 m. long. [Ar., blue river.]—**Bahr"-el-Ghazal',** 1 -gə-zäl'; 2 -gä-zäl', *n.* (1) The upper branch of the Nile. (2) A province of the Egyptian Sudan.—**Bahr"-el-Jeb'el,** 1 -jeb'el; 2 -jĕb'ĕl, *n.* That part of the Nile issuing from the north-west of the Albert Nyanza. [Ar., mountain river.]—**Bahr"-el-Ye'men,** *n.* The Red Sea.—**Bahr"-en-Nil',** *n.* [Ar.] The river Nile. [place, 10 m. west of Naples.

Bai'æ, 1 bai'ī; 2 bī'ē, *n.* An ancient Roman city and watering-

baid, 1 bād; 2 bād [Scot.], *imp.* of BIDE, *v.*

baig'net, 1 bēg'net; 2 bāg'nĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A bayonet.

bal"gnolre', 1 bē"nwär'; 2 bä"nwär', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* A theater-box on the lowest tier. **2.** [Cant.] A pan used by tanners in heating water, alum, and tallow.

balk, 1 bēk; 2 bäk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A biscuit. **2.** Beck.—**balk,** *vt.* To bake.

Bal'kal, 1 bal'kal; 2 bl'kal, *n.* A lake in S. Siberia, third largest (13,437 sq. m.) in Asia; length, 330 m.; breadth, 9 to 40 m.; 1,360 ft. above sea-level; mean depth, 850 ft. (in places, 4,500 ft.).

bal'kie, 1 bē'ki; 2 bä'ki, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The great black-backed gull. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A stake for tethering cattle. **3.** A bat; buckiebird.

bail[1], 1 bēl; 2 bāl, *vt.* **1.** To admit to bail; set free on security for appearance at a future day; also, to become surety for. **2.** To deliver (goods) to another in trust. **3.** [Scot.] To guarantee; warrant. [< L.OF *bajulo*, bear a burden.] **bale**†; **bayl**†. —**bail'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Admitting of bail.—**bail'-bond",** *n.* The instrument executed by a person as surety for another's appearance for trial.—**bail-ee',** *n.* One to whom property is bailed. —**bail'ment,** *n.* The act of bailing.—**bails'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

bail[2], *vt.* **1.** To provide with a bail or handle. **2§.** To bar in; confine.—**to bail up.** [Austral.] **1.** To secure (a cow's head) during milking. **2.** (1) To cause (one) to throw up the arms preparatory to robbing him. (2) To hold fast; subdue; overpower.

bail[3], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dip out, as water. **2.** To clear of water by dipping it out.

bail[1], *n.* *Law.* **1.** One who becomes surety for the debt or default of another. **2.** The security or guaranty given or agreed upon. **3.** Release, or the privilege of release, on bail. Syn.: see SECURITY.

bail[2], *n.* **1.** The handle of a pail or like vessel. **2.** An arch-shaped support. [ME. *bayle.*]

bail[3], *n.* **1.** A division between the stalls of a stable. **2.** *Cricket.* One of the crosspieces of the wicket. **3.** [Eng.] A certain limit in a forest. **4.** A frame to confine a cow's head while milking. **5.** A bailey. **6**†. *pl.* Palisades; barriers; defenses. [OF., prob. < L. *baculum*, stick.]

bail[4], *n.* A scoop, or the like, for bailing. [< LL.[F] *baca*, tub.]

bail[5], *n.* [Scot.] Same as BALE=FIRE.

bail'er[1], *n.* One who attaches bails or handles.

bail'er[2], *n.* *Cricket.* A ball that strikes the bails.

bai'ley[1], 1 bē'li; 2 bā'ly, *n.* The outer court of a castle, or any court of a fortress; also, a court of justice or a prison. [< BAIL[3], *n.*] **bai'lie**‡; **bail'ie**‡; **bail'y**‡; **baye'ly**†.

bai'lif(f), 1 bē'lif; 2 bā'lif, *n.* **1.** An officer of court having custody of prisoners under arraignment; a sheriff's deputy for serving processes and warrants of arrest. **2.** A custodian of property and its management for the owner; steward; overseer. **3.** A subordinate magistrate, especially (in England) one with jurisdiction limited to a certain district or to certain functions, as to keeping the peace in the hundreds; also, a keeper of a royal castle. **4.** (1) The first civil officer in each of the Channel Islands. (2) The English equivalent of many foreign titles, as the French *bailli*, the German *landvogt.* [< OF. *bailif*, < LL. *bajulus*, guardian.]

bai'li-wick, 1 bē'li-wik; 2 bā'li-wĭk, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or district of a bailiff.

Bail"leul', 1 bai"yūl'; 2 bī"yūl', *n.* A town in N. E. France; pop. 13,000; taken by Germans April 15, 1918.

Bail"loud', 1 bai"yū'; 2 bī"yu', **Maurice Camille** (1847–). A French general, wounded at Sedan, 1870; China, 1900.

bail'or, 1 bēl'ər *or* -er; 2 bāl'or, *n.* One who makes a bailment. **bail'er**‡.

Bain'bridge, 1 bēn'brij; 2 bān'brĭdg, **William** (1774–1833). An American commodore.

bain'le, 1 bēn'i; 2 bān'i, *a.* [Scot.] Bony.

bain"=ma"rie', 1 ban"=ma"rī'; 2 bān"=mä"rē', *n.* [F.] A water-bath, esp. as used in the preparation of drugs and in cookery.

Bain-siz'za Pla-teau', 1 bain-zit'sa pla-tō'; 2 bīn-zĭt'sä pla-tō'. A tableland of northeast Italy, north of Gorizia; battle-ground of Austrians and Italians in 1917.

Bai-ram', 1 bai-rām' *or* bai'ram; 2 bī-rām' *or* bī'răm, *n.* [Turk.] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, one of which (the *Lesser Bairam*) is in the beginning of the tenth month, at the end of Ramadan, and lasts from one to three days, while the other (the *Greater Bairam*), of four days, is seventy days later.

Bai-reuth', 1 bai-roit'; 2 bī-rōĭt', *n.* A city (pop. 33,160) of N. Bavaria; Wagner festivals. **Bay-reuth'**‡.

bairn, 1 bārn; 2 bărn, *n.* [Scot.] A young child; a son or a daughter of any age. [< AS. *bearn*, child.]—**bairn'time**, *n.* [Scot.] Children; progeny; offspring. **bairn'team**, **-teem**‡.

bait[1d], 1 bēt; 2 bāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a bait on or in. **2.** To feed while resting. **3.** To torment, as by setting dogs upon. **4.** To harass; worry. **5**†. To allure with bait. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stop for rest and refreshment; also, to feed. **2.** To bite; tear. [< Ice. *beita*, make to bite, < *bíta*, bite.]—**bait'er**, *n.* One who baits or torments. [BATTER[1], *v.*] **bate**‡.

bait[2d], *vi.* *Falconry.* To flap the wings; hover. [< F. *battre*; see BATE, *n.*

bait, *n.* **1.** Anything designed to allure a fish or other animal; used also figuratively. **2.** A luncheon, as on a journey.

Bai-ta'ra-ni, 1 bai-ta'ra-ni; 2 bī-tä'rä-nē, *n.* A river of British East India, 400 m. long, flows through Orissa to the Bay of Bengal; the Hindu Styx.

baith, 1 bēth; 2 bāth, *a.*, *pron.*, & *conj.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Both.

bait'ie, 1 bē'ti; 2 bā'ti, *a.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Nutritious; fertile.

baiz(e), 1 bēz; 2 bāz, *n.* A napped woolen fabric used for table-covers, etc. [< OF. *baies*, baize.]

Ba'ja, *n.* Same as BALE.

Ba'jer, 1 bū'yar; 2 bā'yer, **Frederick** (1837–). Danish philanthropist; awarded Nobel peace prize in 1908.

bake, 1 bēk; 2 bāk, *v.* [BAKED[t]; BAK'EN‖; BAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook by dry and continued heat; also, to vitrify by heat, as bricks. **2**‖. To harden, as by cold. **3**†. To cake. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do the work of baking. **2.** To become cooked or hardened by heat. [< AS. *bacan*, bake.]—**bake'house"**, *n.*—**bake'meat"**‖, *n.* Baked food, especially a meat pie. **baked meat**‡. —**bak'er**, *n.* **1.** One who bakes and sells bread, cake, etc. **2.** A portable tin or iron oven.—**bakers' dozen**, thirteen, from a former custom of giving an excess to make sure of avoiding the heavy penalties exacted for short weight or measure.—**bak'er-y**, *n.* [-IES[sz], *pl.*] A place for baking bread, cake, etc.—**bak'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of baking. **2.** The quantity baked.—**bak'ing-pow"der**, *n.* A chemical mixture used for raising biscuit, cake, etc.: generally consisting of starch, sodium bicarbonate with an acid salt, an acid, as tartaric, calcium acid phosphate, or aluminum sulfate. —**b.-soda**, *n.* Sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$).

bake, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A baking or batch. **2.** [Scot.] A biscuit.

baked'=ap"ple, *n.* The cloudberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) or its fruit (especially when dried).

bak'el-ite", 1 bak'əl-ait"; 2 bāk'el-īt", *n.* A substance produced from coal-tar by a process invented by Dr. Leo H. Baekeland (1863–): used instead of bone, celluloid, ivory, rubber, etc., and in liquid state as a varnish; trade name.

bak'en‖, *imp.* of BAKE, *v.*

ba'ken, 1 bā'ken; 2 bä'kĕn, *n.* [S. Afr.] A landmark or dividing line.

Ba'ker, 1 bē'kər; 2 bā'ker, *n.* **1. Newton Diehl** (1871–), American lawyer, Secretary of War (1916–1921). **2. Sir Samuel White** (1821–1893), an English explorer in Africa; discovered Albert Nyanza. [ington; 10,827 ft. high; eruption 1880.

Baker, Mount. A volcano in the Cascade Range, N. W. Washington; 10,827 ft. high; eruption 1880.

Ba'kers-field, 1 bē'kərz-fīld; 2 bā'kerz-fēld, *n.* A city in central California; pop. 18,640.

Bakh-met'eff, Bo-ris', 1 bāh-met'yev, bō-rēs'; 2 bäh-mĕt'yĕv, bō-rēs' (1872?–). Russian scientist and diplomat; imperial ambassador to United States, 1911–1917.

bak'shish, 1 bak'shīsh; 2 bäk'shĭsh, *n.* In the Orient, a gratuity or tip. [< Hind.[P+T] *bakshīsh*, present.] **back'-sheesh**‡; **back'shish**‡.

Ba-ku', 1 ba-kū'; 2 bä-kų', *n.* **1.** A former province of S. E. Russia, now part of Azerbaijan; 15,061 sq. m.; pop. 1,061,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 237,000; captured by Soviet Russia, Feb., 1921.

Ba-ku'nin, 1 ba-kū'nin; 2 bä-kų'nĭn, **Mikhail** (1814–1876). Russian anarchist.

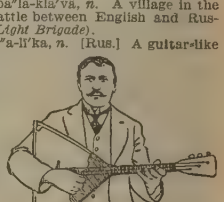
Bal., Baluch., *abbr.* Baluchistan.—**bal.**, *abbr.* Balance.

Ba'laam[1], 1 bē'ləm; 2 bā'lam, *n.* A Hebrew prophet, addressed by the ass he rode (*Num.* xxii-xxiv).

ba'laam[2], *n.* [Slang.] **1.** Printed matter of inferior grade used to fill the pages of a magazine or columns of a newspaper. **2.** A balaam-box.—**ba'laam-box"** or **-bas"ket**, *n.* An editor's box or basket for rejected or worthless matter.

Ba"la-kla'va, 1 ba"lə-klā'və; 2 bä"lä-klä'vä, *n.* A village in the Crimea; pop. 1,500; scene of battle between English and Russians, Oct. 25, 1854 (*Charge of Light Brigade*).

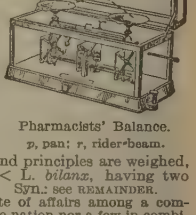
bal"a-lai'ka, 1 bal"ə-lai'kə; 2 bäl"ä-lī'ka, *n.* [Rus.] A guitar-like musical instrument. **bal"a-lay'ka**‡.



Balalaika, showing manner of playing.

bal'ance, 1 bal'əns; 2 bäl'anç, *v.* [BAL'ANCED‡; BAL'ANC-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into or keep in equilibrium; poise. **2.** *Com.* To adjust, as an account. **3.** To offset. **4.** To weigh in a balance, as goods; weigh in the mind by comparison; estimate; deliberate upon; ponder. **5.** To keep in due proportion. **6.** In dancing, to approach and recede from; as, to *balance* partners. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in equipoise. **2.** To hesitate. **3.** To dance to and fro. **4.** To be equal in debits and credits: said of accounts.—**bal'ance-a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**bal'anc-er**, *n.*

bal'ance, *n.* **1.** A pair of scales; an instrument for weighing: often used in the plural, in which case either scale is called a balance, and the two a pair of balances. **2.** The act of balancing or mentally comparing. **3.** The state of being in equilibrium; equipoise; equality: also used of the mental condition. **4.** *Com.* (1) An equality between the credit and debit totals of an account. (2) The difference between such totals; excess on either side. (3) Hence, colloquially and inelegantly, remainder; surplus. **5.** *Horol.* A balance-wheel. **6.** An instrument for measuring electricity or its effects by opposing thereto some other force, especially gravity. **7.** A movement in dancing. See BALANCE, *vi.*, 3. **8.** [B-] The constellation Libra. See CONSTELLATION. **9.** Figuratively, the scale by which deeds and principles are weighed, and destinies determined. [F., < L. *bilanx*, having two scales, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *lanx*, dish.] Syn.: see REMAINDER.



Pharmacists' Balance.
p, pan; *r*, rider-beam.

—**balance of power.** **1.** A state of affairs among a community of nations such that no single nation nor a few in combination may acquire or possess a degree of power that endangers the independence or the influence of any other. **2.** In a legislative body or a voting community, the power of a small party to join with either of two larger ones and create a majority of the whole.—**b. of trade**, the difference between the money value of exports and imports.—**bal'ance-reef"**, *vt. Naut.* To reduce (a fore-and-aft sail) to the last reef.—**b.-reef**, *n. Naut.* A reef-band diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail.—**b.-sheet**, *n.* A statement in tabular form to show assets and liabilities, profit and loss.—**b.-wheel**, *n.* The oscillating wheel of a watch or chronometer, which determines its rate.—**to strike a b.** (*Com.*), to find the difference between debits and credits.

bal'as, 1 bal'əs; 2 bäl'as, *n.* The rose-red ruby-spinel. [< OF. *balais*, < LL. *balascus*, < Ar. *balakhsh*, ruby, < Per. *Badakhshān*, a country of central Asia.] **bal'ais**‡; **bal'as-ru"by.**

bal'a-ta, 1 bal'ə-tə; 2 bäl'a-ta, *n.* **1.** The juice of the bully-tree, used for insulating wires, etc. See CHICLE. **2.** One of various bully-trees, especially *Bumelia retusa*, of the West Indies, and *Mimusops globosa*.—**balata gum**, the juice of the bully-tree.

Ba'la-ton, 1 bä'lə-tŏn: 2 bä'lą-tŏn, **Lake.** The largest lake in Hungary; length, 48 miles; breadth, 6 to 10 miles; area, 245 sq. m. **Plat'ten-See"**‡ [G.].

ba-laus'tine, 1 bə-lŏs'tĭn; 2 ba-ląs'tĭn, *n.* The pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), or its dried astringent flowers, bark (of the root), or rind (of the fruit).

ba"la"yeuse', 1 ba"la"yŭz'; 2 bä"lä"yûs'. *n.* [F.] A strip sewn at the bottom of a dress on the inside for protection.

bal-bo'a, 1 bal-bō'a; 2 bäl-bō'ä, *n.* The gold monetary unit of Panama, equivalent to the United States dollar. [< BALBOA.]

Bal-bo'a, Vasco Nuñez de (1475?–1517). Spanish discoverer of Pacific ocean (1513).

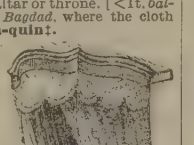
Bal-brig'gan, 1 bŏl-brig'ən; 2 bąl-brĭġ'an, *n.* **1.** A seaport town in Dublin county, Ireland; pop. 2,273. **2.** A knitted cotton fabric used for underwear, hose, etc., in imitation of hosiery first made at Balbrigan. See HOSE.

bal'co-ny, 1 bal'kə-nɪ; 2 bäl'co-nɪ, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] A projecting balustraded platform before a window; also, a tier of seats in a theater or other public building. [< It. *balco*, scaffold, story.]

Balcony

bald, 1 bŏld; 2 bąld, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hair or other natural covering. **2.** Unadorned. [ME. *balled*, < BALL¹, *n.*]—**bald eagle,** see EAGLE.—**bald'-head",** *n.* **1.** One whose head is bald: often used opprobriously. **2.** A South-American fruit-crow. **3.** A breed of pigeons. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The widgeon.—**b.-headed,** *a.* Having a bald head.—**bald'pate",** *n.* **1.** A bald-headed person. **2.** A widgeon. **3.** [W. Ind.] A white-crowned pigeon.—**b.-pate,** *a.*—**b.-pated,** *a.*—**b. rush,** any one of various American sedges of the genus *Psilocarya*.—**bald'ly,** *adv.*—**bald'ness,** *n.*

bal'da-chin, 1 bal'də-kĭn; 2 bäl'da-chĭn, *n.* A canopy of rich stuff or of stone or metal, as over an altar or throne. [< It. *baldacchino*, canopy, < *Baldacco*, It. for *Bagdad*, where the cloth was made.] **bal"da-chi'no**‡; **bal'da-quin**‡.



Baldachin.

Bal'der, 1 bŏl'dər; 2 bąl'der, *n. Norse Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigga, the god of summer sunlight. **Bal'dr**‡.

bal'der-dash, 1 bŏl'dər-dăsh; 2 bąl'-der-dăsh, *n.* An empty and pretentious flow of words. [< Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter, + DASH.]

bal'dric, 1 bŏl'drĭk; 2 bąl'drĭc, *n.* A belt worn over one shoulder and across the breast, to support a sword, bugle, etc. **bal'drick; baw'dric**‡.

Bald'win¹, 1 bŏld'wĭn; 2 bąld'wĭn, *n.* A variety of winter apple.

Bald'win², *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Bal'du-in,** 1 bŏl'dū-ĭn; 2 bäl'dų-ĭn; F. **Bau"doin',** 1 bō"dwăn'; 2 bō"dwăn'; G. **Bal'du-in,** 1 bŏl'dū-ĭn, 2 bäl'dų-ĭn; It. **Bal"do-vi'no,** 1 bŏl"dō-vī'nō 2 bäl"dō-vī'nō; L. **Bal"du-i'nus,** 1 bal"dū-aī'nus, 2 bäl"dų-ī'nŭs. **2.** (1058–1118.) A king of Jerusalem, 1100; fought in 1st crusade; mentioned in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*. **3. James Mark** (1861–), an American psychologist and philosopher; editor *Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.* **4. Stanley** (1867–), an English statesman; prime minister of Great Britain, 1923. [Teut. *masc.* bold winner or prince friend.]

Bald'y Peak, 1 bŏld'ɪ; 2 bąld'y. A summit. (1) In N. central New Mexico; 12,661 ft. high. (2) In South central Utah; 11,730 ft. high. (3) In S. Colorado; 14,176 ft. high. [2. Same as BALD², *a.*

bale, 1 bēl; 2 bāl, *vt.* [BALED; BAL'ING.] **1.** To make into a bale.

bale¹, *n.* A package of bulky goods, corded or otherwise prepared for transportation. [< LL.^{OF} *bala*, round bundle, package.]

bale²‖, *n.* **1.** That which causes ruin or sorrow. **2.** Pain; wo. [< AS. *bealu*, evil, wickedness.]—**bale'ful,** *a.* **1.** Hurtful; malign; malignant; pernicious. **2.** Sorrowful; miserable. SYN.: see BAD.—**bale'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**bale'ful-ness,** *n.*

bale³, *n.* Same as BALE-FIRE. [< AS. *bǽl*, fire, funeral pile.]

Bale, 1 bāl; 2 bäl, *n.* [F.] Same as BASEL.

Bal"e-ar'ic Isles, 1 bal"ɪ-ar'ĭk; 2 bäl"e-ăr'ĭc. Mediterranean group; Spanish province (1,935 sq. m.; pop. 326,000).

ba-leen', 1 bə-lĭn'; 2 ba-lēn', *n.* Whalebone. [< F. *baleine*, < L. *balæna*, < Gr. *phalāina*, whale.]—**ba-leen'-knife",** *n.* A curved double-handled knife for splitting whalebone.

bale'-fire", 1 bēl'-faɪr"; 2 bāl'-fīr", *n.* **1.** A signal-fire; beacon. **2.** A funeral-pyre. **3.** Any great fire.

ba'ler, *n.* Same as BAILER².

Balfe, 1 bałf; 2 bälf, **Michael William** (1808–1870). An Irish musician and composer; *Bohemian Girl.*

Bal'four, 1 bal'fûr *or* -fər; 2 bäl'fur *or* -fur, **Earl, Arthur James** (1848–). A British Prime Minister 1902–1905; British high Commissioner to the United States and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1916–1919; High Commissioner, Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments, 1921–22; created Earl Balfour of Whittingehame, 1922.

Ba'li, 1 bā'lī; 2 bä'lī, *n.* One of the Sunda Isles, W. of **Lombok,** Malay Archipelago; 2,300 sq. m.; pop. 700,000; Dutch possession.

Ba'li-ol, 1 bē'lɪ-ol; 2 bä'lī-ōl, *n.* **1. John de** (1248–1315), king of Scotland; rival of Bruce. **2. Edward** (–1363), son of John; king of Scotland. **Bal'li-ol**‡.

bal'i-saur, 1 bal'ɪ-saur: 2 bäl'ɪ-sour, *n.* A badger (*Arctonyx collaris*) of India and Siam. [< Hind. *bālu*, sand, + *sūr*, hog.]

Ba-lize', *n.* Same as BELIZE. See BRITISH HONDURAS.

balk¹, ⌋ 1 bŏk; 2 bąk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render unsuccessful; **baulk,** ⌋ thwart; frustrate. **2.** To heap up into a bulk or ridge; also, to make a ridge in. **3**‡. To avoid; omit. **II.** *i.* To stop short and refuse to proceed SYN.: see BAFFLE; HINDER.—**balk'y,** *a.* Disposed to balk. SYN.: see RESTIVE.

balk, ⌋ *n.* **1.** That which balks or hinders; an obstacle; **baulk,** ⌋ hindrance; defeat. **2.** A failure to accomplish one's purpose; miss; blunder. **3.** *Athletics.* A feint or false motion, as a movement of the pitcher in baseball as if to pitch the ball, or the failure of a jumper to leap after taking his run. **4.** *Agric.* A ridge left unplowed between furrows. **5.** A squared beam or timber. **6.** *Billiards.* The space between the balk-line and the cushion of a billiard-table; specif., in English billiards and in pool, the space behind the line on which the spot-ball is placed. [< AS. *balca*, heap, beam.] SYN.: see ERROR.—**balk'-line",** *n.* **1.** In billiards, a line partitioning off a space in the corner, along the sides, or around the entire edge of the table. Connected with this is the **b.-lining,** used in carom billiards, consisting of eight short lines, two in each corner, intersecting the balk-line and dividing the table into nine panels, all of which, save the center one, are known as *balks*, shots in which are subject to certain limitations. **2.** In athletics, a line progress beyond which counts as a trial.

Bal-kan', 1 bal-kān' *or* bŏl'kən; 2 bäl-kän' *or* bąl'kan, *a.* Pertaining to the peninsula south of the Danube, lying between the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black seas.—**Balkan Mountains,** a range in Bulgaria, extending westward from the Black Sea.—**B. Peninsula,** in S. Europe, embracing Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Albania, the Turkish vilayet of Constantinople, the Roumanian Dobrudja, and Greece; area, about 188,000 sq. m.

Bal-kash', 1 bal-kāsh'; 2 bäl-käsh', *n.* A salt lake in Kirghiz Steppes, Asiatic Russia; 8,400 sq. m.

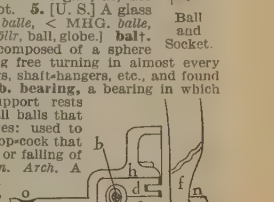
Balkh, 1 bălk; 2 bälk, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Afghanistan; 250 m. by 120 m.; capital, Mazar-i-Sherif. **2.** A village in this province; the former capital; pop. 8,000.

ball, 1 bŏl; 2 bąl, *vt. & vi.* To form into a ball; as, to *ball* worsted.—**to ball up** [Slang], to embarrass; become confused.

ball¹, *n.* **1.** A globular or spherical body of any dimension, or for any purpose, either a collection of separate articles or something formed or fashioned into a solid, as a sphere of wood or ivory used in balloting or billiards. (1) Such a body of any size: usually of wound cord covered with leather, of solid or inflated rubber, or of wood: used in various games; as, a base*ball*, foot*ball*, croquet-*ball*, push-*ball*, tennis-*ball*. (2) Any spherical or conoid projectile, larger than a small shot; also, such projectiles collectively; as, a rifle-*ball*; cannon-*ball*; to load with *ball*. (3) In pyrotechny, a fire-ball. (4) *Vet. Med.* A large pill; bolus. (5) The earth: with a qualifying adjective; as, this earthly *ball*.

2. A game played with a ball, esp. baseball. **3.** *Games.* (1) The mode of throwing, pitching, or striking a ball; as, a foul *ball*; a high or swift *ball*. (2) Specif., in baseball, a delivery by the pitcher when the ball fails to pass over the home-plate, or passes it above the batsman's shoulder or below his knees; a bad ball. **4.** A roundish protuberance or part of the body or of some organ; as, the *ball* of the thumb or of the foot. **5.** [U. S.] A glass of spirits; a drink. [< OF. *balle*, < MHG. *balle*, *bal*, a spherical body. Cp. Ice. *böllr*, ball, globe.] **ball-and-socket,** a joint composed of a sphere working in a bearing permitting free turning in almost every direction: used in pipe-couplings, shaft-hangers, etc., and found also in the human skeleton.—**b. bearing,** a bearing in which the shaft at its points of support rests upon or is surrounded by small balls that turn freely as the shaft revolves: used to reduce friction.—**b. cock,** a stop-cock that is opened or shut by the rising or falling of a floating ball.—**ball'-flow"er,** *n. Arch.* A ball-like ornament of the Pointed style, resembling a flower in a ball, and usually three-petaled. See illus. below.—**b. valve. 1.** A ball-shaped valve. **2.** A valve controlled by a floating ball.—**high-b.,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A "long" drink, consisting of whisky ("ball") to which is added soda-water, mineral water, or some other effervescent, the mixture being served in a tall ("high") glass with broken ice.

Ball and Socket.



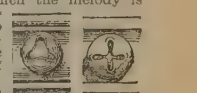
Ball Bearings of a Bicycle.

a, axle; *b*, ball; *c*, cone; *d*, dust-proof bearing; *f*, fork; *n*, hub; *n*, nut; *o*, oil-hole.

ball², *n.* An evening assembly for dancing. [< Gr.$^{LL+F}$ *ballō*, dance, < *ballō*, throw.]

Ball, Albert (1896–1917). British captain and military aviator in World War; brought down 43 hostile aeroplanes; killed in action.

bal'lad, 1 bal'əd; 2 bäl'ad, *n.* **1.** Any popular narrative poem. **2.** A simple popular song; also, a sentimental composition of several stanzas, in which the melody is usually repeated. [< F. *ballade*, dancing-song.]—**bal'lad-mon"ger,** *n.* One who deals in or makes ballads: a poetaster.—**bal'lad-ry,** *n.* **1.** Ballad poetry. **2.** The art of making ballads; also, the singing of ballads.



Ball-flowers.

bal-lade', 1 bə-lād'; 2 bä-läd', *n.* A French verse-form, commonly consisting of three stanzas of seven or eight lines, and an envoy, the last line of each repeating a refrain, as Rossetti's *Ballade o' Dead Ladies.*

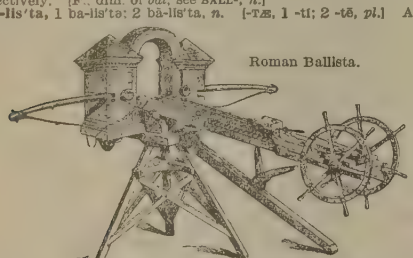
bal'lant, 1 bal'ənt; 2 bäl'ant, *n.* [Scot.] A ballad.

Bal"la-rat', 1 bal"ə-rat'. 2 bȧl"ȧ-rȧt'. *n.* A city in Victoria, Australia: pop 39,840; a commercial and gold-mining center. **Bal"la-a-rat'ĭ.**

bal'last, 1 bal'əst; 2 bȧl'ȧst. I^d. *vt.* **1.** To provide or fill with ballast. **2.** To steady, as if with ballast. **3†.** To weigh down. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any heavy substance, as sand, stone, etc., laid in the hold of a vessel or in the car of a balloon to steady it. **2.** Gravel or broken stone for a railroad-bed. **3.** That which gives stability to character. [D., lit. 'back-load.']

bal"let', 1 bă"lĕ'; 2 bă"lȩ', *n.* **1.** An artistic or dramatic dance forming an interlude, as of an opera, and performed usually by women. **2.** The ballet-dancers of any theater, collectively. [F., dim. of *bal;* see BALL[2], *n.*]

bal-lis'ta, 1 ba-lis'tə; 2 bȧ-lis'tȧ, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] An



Roman Ballista.

engine used in ancient and medieval warfare for hurling missiles. [L., < Gr. *ballō,* throw.]—**bal-lis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the ballista or to projectiles.—**bal-lis'tics,** *n.* The science, etc., of projectiles

bal'lis-tite, 1 bal'ıs-tīt; 2 bȧl'ıs-tīt, *n.* A nearly smokeless gunpowder made of guncotton and nitroglycerin, invented by Alfred Nobel in 1888.

bal"loo-net', 1 bal"o-net'; 2 bȧl"o-nĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A small balloon. **2.** A bag, usually of varnished silk, set in the interior of a spherical or non-rigid dirigible balloon for the purpose of maintaining pressure on the outer envelop. It is inflated with air as required to retain the shape of the balloon after loss of gas by release or condensation. **3.** A gas-bag fitted in a compartment of an airship, as in a Zeppelin

bal-loon', 1 ba-lūn'; 2 bȧ-lo͞on', *n* **1.** A bag, inflated with gas lighter than air, that rises and floats in the air. **2.** In comic pictures, a balloon-shaped outline connected with the mouth of a person, containing the words he is represented as speaking. [< It. *ballone,* < MHG. *bal;* see BALL[1], *n.*]—**balloon',** *vt.* **1.** To ascend or voyage in a balloon. **2.** To swell out like a balloon.—**captive balloon,** a balloon restrained from free flight by means of a cable that holds it to the ground.—**balloon'-fore"sail,** *n* A light foresail used by yachts in fair weather —**bal-loon'ist,** *n* An aeronaut —**balloon-jib,** *n.* A light triangular sail between the foretopmast-head and the jib-boom end: used mostly by yachts in light winds.—**b.-vine,** *n.* A tropical American climbing herb (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), widely cultivated, bearing inflated membranaceous 3-celled pods —**kite-b.,** *n.* An elongated torn of captive-balloon, fitted with a tail appendage to keep it headed into the wind, and deriving increased lift due to its axis being inclined to the wind.

bal"loo-net', *n* See BALLONET.

bal'lot, 1 bal'ət; 2 bȧl'ȯt. I^d. *vi.* **1.** To cast a ballot; vote by ballot. **2.** To draw lots. **II.** *n.* **1.** A written or printed vote or ticket. **2.** A little ball used in voting: the original sense. **3.** The act or system of voting secretly by balls or tickets: also, the whole number of votes so cast. [< F. *ballotte,* little ball.]—**Australian ballot,** a method of voting in which the ballots, printed by the government and bearing the names of all the candidates of all parties, are given to each voter as he enters a stall, alone, thus securing absolute secrecy and liberty. Adopted by many States of the United States.—**bal'lot-box",** *n.* A closed box with an aperture for receiving ballots.—**bal'lot-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of casting a ballot; vote. **2.** Selection by lot; the drawing of lots.

bal-lotte'ment, 1 bə-lȯt'mənt *or* -mant *or* (F.) bă"lȯt'mäṅ'; 2 bȧ-lȯt'ment *or* (*F.*) bă"lȯt'mäṅ', *n.* [F.] *Med.* Impulse given to a body loosely suspended in a sac or cavity by which it rises on impact and returns again: applied to the patella in dropsy of the knee, movable kidney, etc.

bal'low†, *n.* A cudgel; walking-stick.

ball'room", 1 bôl'rūm'; 2 bȧl'ro͞om", *n.* A room for balls or

Ball's Bluff, 1 bôlz; 2 bȧlz. A bluff on the Potomac river, Virginia, where the Confederates defeated the Federal troops, Oct. 21, 1861.

balm, 1 bäm; 2 bȧm. I. *vt.* To anoint with or as with balm. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soothing application; hence, anything that soothes or heals. **2.** An aromatic resinous exudation from various trees or shrubs; balsam; also, a tree or shrub that yields balm. **3.** Any one of various aromatic plants. [< L.^OF *balsamum;* see BALSAM, *n.*]—**balm'-cricket,** *n.* A European cicada (*Cicada orni*).—**b. of Gilead.** **1.** Any of several Oriental evergreen trees of the myrrh family, or the exudation obtained from them. **2.** The American balsam-fir (*Abies balsamea*), or the balm obtained from it.—**balm'y,** *a.* **1.** Fragrant; aromatic. **2.** Healing; soothing; mild. Syn.: see BLAND.—**balm'i-ly,** *adv.*—**balm'i-ness,** *n.*

Bal-main', 1 bal-mēn'; 2 bȧl-mȧn', *n.* A suburb of Sydney, [New South Wales; pop. 33,000.

Bal-mor'al, 1 bal-mer'əl; 2 bȧl-mȯr'al, *n.* **1.** A striped heavy woolen stuff, or a petticoat made of such material. **2.** A laced walking-shoe. **3.** A form of Scotch cap. [< *Balmoral,* Scotland.]

Bal-mor'al Castle. A royal residence, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

bal'mung, 1 bäl'mu͝ng; 2 bȧl'mu͝ng, *n. G. Myth.* A sword which Siegfried, the hero of the Nibelungen, took from the Nibelungs.

bal'ne-a-ry, 1 bal'nı-ē-rı; 2 bȧl'ne-ā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to baths and bathing. [< *balnearius,* < *balneum;* see BAGNIO.]—**bal'ne-al†.**—**bal"ne-a'tion†,** *n.* Bathing.—**bal"ne-ol'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The science of treating disease by baths and the waters of mineral springs.—**bal"ne-o-ther"a-peu'tics,** *n. Med.* The system of treating disease by baths. **bal"ne-o-ther"a-pi-a†; bal"ne-o-ther'a-py†.**

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bal'sa, 1 bôl'sə; 2 bȧl'sȧ. *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A sailing raft made of light logs fastened together by a platform, or (in later forms) of inflated skins or metal cylinders. **2.** A catamaran.

bal'sam, 1 bel'səm; 2 bȧl'sam, *vt.* **1.** To anoint with balsam: salve. **2§.** To embalm.

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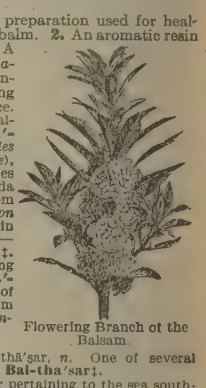

Flowering Branch of the Balsam.

Balt., Balto., *abbr.* Baltimore.

Bal-tha'zar, 1 bal-thē'zər; 2 bȧl-thā'şar, *n.* One of several characters in Shakespeare's plays. **Bal-tha'sar†.**

Bal'tic, 1 bôl'tık; 2 bȧl'tıc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sea southeast of Sweden, east of Denmark, west of Esthonia and Latvia, and north of Prussia; area about 160,000 sq. m.

Bal'ti-more, 1 bôl'tı-mōr, 2 bȧl'tı-mōr, *n.* A city in Maryland (pop. 733,830); named for **Lord Baltimore** (Cecil Calvert, 1580–1632), founder of Maryland; seat of **John Hopkins** and **Baltimore** universities, and of **Goucher College.**—**Baltimore oriole,** an American oriole (*Icterus galbula*): so named from the orange and black color of the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore.

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Ba-lu"chi-stan', 1 bə-lū"chı-stän'; 2 bȧ-lu͝"chi-stȧn', *n.* **1.** A country in S. Asia (134,638 sq. m.; pop. 835,000). **2.** A province, British India; 54,228 sq. m.; pop. 421,679.

bal'us-ter, 1 bal'us-tər; 2 bȧl'ŭs-tẽr, *n.* One of a set of small pillars that support a hand-rail and form with the hand-rail a balustrade. [< It.^F *balaustro,* < *balaustra,* wild-pomegranate flower.]—**bal"us-trade',** *n.* A hand-rail supported by balusters.

Balustrade.

Bal"zac', 1 bal'zăk'; 2 bȧl"zȧc', **Honoré de** (1799–1850). A French realistic novelist.

bam, 1 bam; 2 bȧm, *vt.* [Slang.] To cheat; bamboozle.

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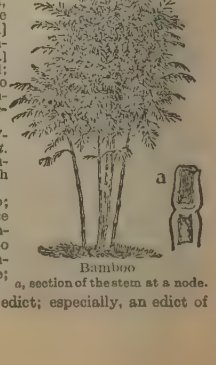

Bamboo

a, section of the stem at a node.

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bam"bu-sa'ceous, 1 bam"bu-sē'shus; 2 bȧm"bu-sā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or like the bamboo or the tribe of grasses to which it belongs.

ban, 1 ban; 2 bȧn, *v.* [BANNED; BAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place under a ban; anathematize; interdict. **2†.** *Feudal Law.* To call out by proclamation; summon. **II.** *i.* To utter a curse; issue a ban. Syn.: see BANISH.

ban[1], *n.* **1.** A proclamation or edict; especially, an edict of

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ban[1], *n.* **1.** A proclamation or edict; especially, an edict of

interdiction, as a sentence of outlawry; any authoritative prohibition or interdiction. **2.** Excommunication; hence, any oath or curse. **3.** *Law.* An official proclamation. (1) *pl.* An announcement of intention to marry (2) A calling to arms as by a feudal lord. **4.** The military forces summoned by sovereign or government, as in France and Germany. [< AS. (*ge*)*ban*, proclamation. edict.]

ban¹, *n.* A fine muslin made in the East Indies, from the fiber of the banana leafstalk.

ban², *n.* The ruler of a frontier district of Hungary; formerly, the governor of Croatia and Slavonia

Ba-ná'jao, l bɑ-nä'hou; 2 bä-nä'hou, *n.* An extinct volcano, S. Luzon, Philippine Islands; 7,382 ft.

ba'nal, l bē'nəl; 2 bā'nal, *a.* [F.] Meaningless from overuse; commonplace; trivial.—**ba-nal'i-ty,** *n.*

ba-nan'a, l bə-nan'ə; 2 bə-nän'ə, *n.* The fruit of a large herbaceous tropical plant; also, the plant: **banana-plant.** [Sp., < native Guinea name.]

Banana-plant.
A, flower; *B*, fruit-bearing stalk showing fruit; *C*, flower cluster (closed).

Ban'at, l ban'ət; 2 bän'-ät, *n.* A former frontier district of southeastern Hungary part of northwestern Roumania since 1919, and embracing the counties Temes, Torontál and Krasso; 10,000 sq. m.; chief city, Temesvar.

Ban'bur-y, l ban'ber-ı, 2 bän'bėr-y, *n.* An ancient town in Oxfordshire, England, where Edward IV. defeated the Yorkists in 1469; besieged in 1644 and 1646 during the civil war; pop. 13,350.

banc, l bank; 2 bäŋc, *n.* *Law.* A seat or bench of justice. [OF., < LL. *bancus*, < OHG. *banch*, bench.]

ban'cus‡; bank†. — court in banc, a full session of court when all the judges, or a quorum, are present. [canoe.

ban'ca¹, l bäŋ'kə; 2 bäŋ'cä, *n.* [P. I.] One form of dugout or

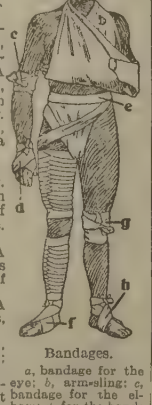
Ban'ca², l baŋ'kə; 2 bäŋ'ca, *n.* An island in the Dutch East Indies; noted for tin-mines; 4,446 sq. m.

Ban'croft, l ban'krɔft; 2 bän'eröft, **George** (1800–1891). An American historian; *History of the United States.*

band¹, l band; 2 bänd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite in a league or company. **2.** To bind or tie with a band **3.** To mark with a stripe. **II.** *i.* To unite together; confederate.

band¹, *n.* That which binds, ties, or unites; a bond. [ME. *band*, < √ of AS. *bindan*, bind; cp. BAND², BAND³.]

band², *n.* **1.** A flat flexible strip of any material used for binding. **2.** Any flexible strip used as an article of dress. **3.** *pl.* A pair of linen strips hanging from the front of the neck, worn with certain clerical or academical garments: formerly in the singular. **Geneva bands‡. 4.** Any broad strip of special color, direction, temperature, etc. [< OF. *bande*. < OHG. *binda*, band, tie, < *bintan*, bind.]—**band'y¹,** *a.*



Bandages.
a, bandage for the eye; *b*, arm-sling; *c*, bandage for the elbow; *d*, for the hand; *e*, for the loins; *f*, for the back of the foot; *g*, for the knee; *h*, for the sole of the foot.

band³, *n.* **1.** A company of persons associated, organized, or bound together, especially a company of persons organized to play musical instruments. **2.** A drove of moving animals, as of horses, sheep, etc.: usually with the herdsmen and other accompanying persons. [< F. *bande*, < OHG. *bant*, bond, < √ of *bintan*, bind.]—**band'mas"ter,** *n.* The leader of a musical band.

band⁴, *n.* [Scot.] A bond.

band'age, l band'ij; 2 bänd'aǧ. **I.** *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] To bind or cover with a bandage. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strip, usually of soft cloth, used in dressing wounds, etc. **2.** Any band. [F., < *bande*, band.]

ban-dan'na, l ban-dan'ə; 2 bän-dän'a, *n.* A large bright-colored handkerchief with spots or figures. [< Hind. *bāndhnū*, mode of dyeing. < *bāndh*, tie.] **ban-dan'a†.**

band'box", l band'boks"; 2 bänd'böks", *n.* A light round or oval box, for carrying hats, caps, bonnets, etc.

ban-deau', l ban-dō'; 2 bän-dō', *n.* [-DEAUX', l -dōz'; 2 -dōz', *pl.*] A narrow band; fillet; bandage. [F., dim. of *bande*; see BAND².]

Band'ed Peak. **1.** A peak in San Juan mountains, Colo.; 12,860 ft. high. **2.** The highest mountain in New Mexico; 12,824 ft. high.

band'er, l band'ər; 2 bänd'er, *n.* One who belongs to a band or league.

ban'de-role, l ban'də-rōl; 2 bän'de-röl, *n.* **1.** A small flag, pennant, or streamer, as at the end of a lance, etc. **2.** *Decor. Art.* A sculptured or painted band, often with an inscription. **3.** A banner over a tomb or carried at a funeral. [F., ult. < LL. *banderia*, BANNER.]

ban'de-rol‡,

ban'di-coot, l ban'di-kūt; 2 bän'di-cōōt, *n.* **1.** A large rat (*Mus* or *Nesokia bandicota*) of India, often over a foot in length. **2.** A rat-like marsupial of Australia, etc. [Prob. < Telugu *pandikokku*, pig-rat.]

ban'dit, l ban'dit; 2 bän'dit, *n.* [BAN'DITS or BAN-DIT'TI, *pl.*] A highwayman; brigand. [< It. *bandito*, pp., < LL. *bandīto*, *bannio*, BANISH.] Syn.: see ROBBER.

ban'dog", l ban'dɔg"; 2 bän'dǫg", *n.* A large fierce dog, commonly kept chained. [< BAND¹, *n.*, + DOG.]

ban"do-leer', l ban"do-lir'; 2 bän"do-lēr', *n.* *Mil.* A broad

ban"do-lier', ∫ band, usually of leather, with loops for holding cartridges, worn over the shoulder; also, an ammunition-box. [< F. *bandoulière*, < It. *bandoliera*, < *banda*, = F. *bande*; see BAND², *n.*]

ban'do-line, l ban'do-lin *or* -lin; 2 bän'do-lin *or* -lēn, *n.* A gummy liquid, used for fixing or glossing the hair.

ban-dore', l ban-dōr'; 2 bän-dōr', *n.* *Mus.* An old lute-like instrument. [< Sp. *bandurria*, < Gr. *pandoura*, musical instrument.] **ban'da-lore‡,**

ban'dy, l ban'di; 2 bän'dy, *v.* [BAN'DIED; BAN'DY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give and receive; reciprocate. **2.** To pass along or back and forth, from mouth to mouth; agitate. **3.** To pass, throw, or knock back and forth. **II.** *i.* To contend either in emulation or hostility.

ban'dy³, *a.* Crooked outward at the knees.—**ban'dy-legged",** *a.* Having bandy legs; bow-legged.

ban'dy, *n.* [BAN'DIES², *pl.*] **1.** A game resembling hockey; also, a stick used in this game. **2†.** A return stroke in tennis. [< Gr.? *band*, band, bond.]

bane¹, l bēn; 2 bān, *n.* **1.** Anything pernicious or noxious. **2.** A scourge; disease; poison. **3†.** A worker of death; death. [< AS. *bana*, murderer, destruction.]—**bane'ful,** *a.* **1.** To be a bane to; poison. **2†.** To poison to death.—**bane'ful,** *a.* Noxious; poisonous; dangerous; injurious; deadly. Syn.: see BAD; PERNICIOUS.—**bane'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**bane'ful-ness,** *n.*

bane², *n.* [Scot.] A bone.

bane'ber"ry, l bēn'ber"ı; 2 bān'bėr"y, *n.* [-RIES, l -ız; 2 -iz, *pl.*] The poisonous berry of any species of *Actæa*, or the plant itself.

bane'wort", l bēn'wʉrt"; 2 bān'wûrt", *n.* Any poisonous plant, especially the deadly nightshade or the smaller spearwort, supposed to poison sheep.

Banff, l bāmf; 2 bämf, *n.* **1.** The capital of Banffshire, Scotland; a fishing-port; pop 3,520. **2.** A village in the Canadian Rocky Mountain National Park (called also **Banff Park**), an area of about 250 sq. m., on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, Alberta; pop. 1 000.

Banff'shire, l bamf'shir; 2 bämf'shīr, *n.* A mountainous county of N. E. Scotland; 641 sq. m.; pop. 57,290; agriculture, quarries, and fisheries.

bang¹, l baŋ; 2 bäng, *vt.* & *vi.* To strike with a heavy sound; knock; beat; make a heavy, loud sound. [< Ice. *banga*, beat hammer.]

bang², *vt.* To cut straight across, as the front hair.

bang³, *n.* **1.** A sudden or noisy blow, thump, whack, or explosion. **2.** A sudden spring; dash.

bang², *n.* Front hair cut straight across.

bang³, *n.* Same as BHANG.

bang, *adv.* **1.** With a violent blow or loud and sudden noise. **2.** All at once; abruptly.

Ban"ga-lore', l baŋ"gə-lōr'; 2 bäŋ"ga-lōr', *n.* A town in Mysore state, India; military station; pop. 190,000.

Bang"kok', l baŋ"kok'; 2 bäŋ"kök', *n.* A city (pop. 629,000), capital of Siam.

ban'gle, l baŋ'gl; 2 bäŋ'gl, *n.* A slender metallic bracelet or dependent ornament. [< Hind. *bangri*, glass bracelet.]

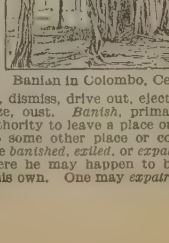
Ban'gor, l ban'gər; 2 bän'gor, *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 25,980) and port of entry in S. Maine; lumber market. **2.** A city in Wales; pop. 11,000.

bang'ster, l baŋ'stər; 2 bäŋg'ster, *n.* [Scot.] A bully; victor; winner.

Bang"we-o'lo, l baŋ"wı-ō'lo; 2 bäŋg"wē-ō'lo, *n.* A lake in N. Rhodesia; 11,250 sq. m.

ban'ian, l ban'yən; 2 bän'yan, *n.* **1.** An East-Indian

ban'yan, ∫ tree of the nettle family, which sends down from its branches roots that develop into accessory trunks; Indian fig. **ban'ian-tree"†. 2.** A Hindu merchant or trader belonging to a vegetarian caste. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] A loose shirt, jacket, or gown. [< Pg. *banian*, < Hind. *baniyā*, < Sans. *vaṇij*, merchant.]—**banian day,** a day when no flesh-meat is served to sailors; hence, a day of poor fare.



Banian in Colombo, Ceylon.

ban'ish¹, l ban'ısh; 2 bän'ish, *vt.* To expel from one's country or from any customary or desired place; drive away; dismiss; exile. [< OHG. *bannan*, summon.]

Syn.: ban, discharge, dislodge, dismiss, drive out, eject, evict, exile, expatriate, expel, ostracize, oust. *Banish*, primarily to put under *ban*, to compel by authority to leave a place or country, perhaps with restriction to some other place or country. From a country, a person may be *banished*, *exiled*, or *expatriated*; *banished* from any country where he may happen to be, but *expatriated* or *exiled* only from his own. One may *expatriate* or

exile himself; he is *banished* by others. *Banish* is a word of wide import; one may *banish* disturbing thoughts; care may *banish* sleep. To *expel* is to *drive out* with violence or rudeness, and so often with disgrace. See EXTERMINATE.—**Prep.:** Catiline was banished *from* Rome; John the Apostle was banished *to* Patmos.

—**ban'ish-er,** *n.*—**ban'ish-ment,** *n.* Exile; expulsion.

ban'is-ter, 1 ban'is-tər; 2 băn'is-tər, *n.* **1.** A baluster. **2.** *pl.* A balustrade: a corruption. Colloquially, but not in writing, *banister* has almost entirely superseded *baluster* and *balustrade.* **ban'nis-ter‡.**

Ban"jer-ma'sin, 1 ban"yər-mä'sĭn; 2 băn"yer-mä'sĭn, *n.* **1.** A Dutch district in S. E. Borneo; 5,928 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 17,000. **Ban"jar-mas'sin‡.**

ban'jo, 1 ban'jo; 2 băn'jo, *n.* [-JOS², *pl.*] A musical instrument of the guitar class, with a parchment-covered hoop instead of a hollow wooden body. [Negro corr., < Gr.Sp *pandoura,* a musical instrument.]—**ban'jo-ist,** *n.*

ban'jo-rin, *n.* A musical instrument similar to the banjo, but tuned a fourth higher. **ban'jo-rine‡.**

bank[1], 1 baŋk; 2 băŋk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make into a bank; shelter under a bank; form or lie in banks. **2.** *Aero.* To incline laterally, as an aeroplane. **3.** *Billiards & Pool.* To cause (a ball) to hit or rebound from the bank or cushion. **4.** To bring together in a bank, as transformers.—**to bank** (or **bank up**) **a fire,** to cover a fire with ashes or earth so as to keep it alive but burning low.

bank[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To deposit in a bank. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do business as or with a bank or banker. **2.** [Colloq.] To wager with security: with *on.*—**bank'a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.* Receivable by a bank.

bank[3], *n.* **1.** Any ridge or mound-like formation or mass; a long acclivity, or a sloping mound; a rising ground. **2.** The land at the edge of a watercourse or of any cut or channel: often in the plural. **3.** A raised portion of the bed of a river, lake, or ocean; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland; also, a shallow; sand-bar; shoal. **4.** A horizontal rank of keys in a piano or organ. **5.** A rowers' bench in a galley; a thwart. **6.** *Billiards.* The cushion. **7.** *Aero.* The sidewise inclination of an aeroplane in rounding a curve. **8.** A set of like articles grouped together. [< AS. *banc,* mound; cp. BENCH. In some senses < F. *banc,* bench, < MHG. *banc,* mound; cp.

Syn.: beach, border, bound, brim, brink, coast, edge, marge, margin, rim, shore, strand. *Bank* is a general term for the land along the edge of a watercourse: it may also denote a raised portion of the bed of a river, lake, or ocean; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland. A *beach* is a strip or expanse of incoherent wave-worn sand, which is often pebbly or full of boulders; we speak of the *beach* of a lake or ocean; a *beach* is sometimes found in the bend of a river. *Strand* is a more poetic term for a wave-washed shore, especially as a place for landing or embarking; as, the keel grates on the *strand.* The whole line of a country or continent that borders the sea is a *coast. Shore* is any land, whether cliff, or sand, or marsh, bordering water. We do not speak of the *coast* of a river, nor of the *banks* of the ocean, tho there may be *banks* by or under the sea. *Edge* is the line where land and water meet; as, the water's *edge. Brink* is the place from which one may fall; as, the river's *brink;* the *brink* of a precipice; the *brink* of ruin.

bank[2], *n.* **1.** An institution for lending, borrowing, issuing, or caring for money. **2.** An office or building used for banking purposes. **3.** The funds of a gaming-establishment. **4.** In some games, reserve pieces from which the players are permitted to draw, as in dominoes. [< F. *banque,* < It. *banca, banco,* < LL. *bancus,* bench, bank, < MHG. *banc,* bench.] —**bank'-ac-count",** *n.* An account with a bank; also, a sum of money deposited in a bank subject to check or on interest.—**b.-bill,** *n. Com.* **1.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A bank-note. **2.** A banker's draft.—**b.-book,** *n.* A book in which a depositor's accounts are entered: kept in his possession as a voucher, and serving as a receipt for deposits.—**b. discount,** a deduction beforehand of interest reckoned on the face of a bill or note.—**bank'ėr**[1], *n.* **1.** One engaged in banking. **2.** One who deals or keeps the bank, as in a gambling-house.—**bank-note,** *n.* **1.** A promissory note, issued by a bank. **2.** A note payable at a bank. —**b. rate,** the rate of discount determined by banks.—**b.-stock,** *n.* The shares of a bank's capital.

Ban'ka, *n.* Same as BANCA.

bank'a-bl(e[2]**,** 1 baŋk'a-bl; 2 băŋk'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being banked; receivable by a bank.

bank'er[2], *n.* A vessel used in cod-fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland.

bank'ing[1], 1 baŋk'iŋ; 2 băŋk'ing, *n.* The business of a bank or banker: used also adjectivally.

bank'ing[2], *n.* The forming of a ridge or mound; an embankment.—**banking rudder,** same as AILERON.

bank'rupt, 1 baŋk'rupt; 2 băŋk'rŭpt. **I.**[d] *vt.* To make bankrupt. **II.** *a.* **1.** Unable to pay one's debts; insolvent. **2.** Subject to the conditions of bankrupt law. **III.** *n.* **1.** A person unable to pay his debts or without credit or resources. **2.** *Law.* (1) One who is unable to make payment of a just debt when due and demanded of him. (2) One judicially declared insolvent. [< It. *banca,* bank, + *rotta,* broken.] Syn.: see BREAK.—**bank'rupt-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] The state of being insolvent; failure or inability to pay just debts.

Banks, 1 baŋks; 2 băŋks, *n.* **1. Sir Joseph** (1743–1820), an English explorer and naturalist; president Royal Society, 1778–1820. **2. Nathaniel Prentiss** (1816–1894), an American statesman; Federal general in the Civil War; twice Governor of Massachusetts.

ban'ner, 1 ban'ər; 2 băn'er, *n.* **1.** A cloth bearing a device, suspended from a pole by a cross-bar. **2.** Any flag or standard. **3.** *Bot.* The large upper petal of a papilionaceous blossom. [< LL.OF *banderia,* banner.]—**ban'ner,** *vt.* To furnish with a banner.—**ban'ner,** *a.* Worthy to bear the banner.

ban'ner-et[1], 1 ban'ər-et; 2 băn'er-ĕt, *n.* A small banner. **ban'ner-ette‡.**

ban'ner-et[2], *n.* One of a grade of knights entitled to display a banner in place of a pennant. **knight bannerett‡.**

ban'ne-rol, 1 ban'ı-rōl; 2 băn'e-rōl, *n.* Same as BANDEROLE.

ban'net, 1 ban'et; 2 băn'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A bonnet.

ban'nock, 1 ban'ək; 2 băn'ok, *n.* A cake of meal baked on a griddle or hot stone. [< AS. *bannuc,* < Gael. *bannach,* cake.]—**ban'nock-fluke",** *n.* [Scot.] The turbot.

Ban'nock-burn, 1 ban'ək-bûrn; 2 băn'ok-bûrn, *n.* Scottish town near Stirling, where Bruce defeated English, June 24, 1314.

ban'quet, 1 baŋ'kwet; 2 băŋ'kwĕt. **I.**[d] *vt. & vi.* To feast richly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sumptuous feast. **2.** Same as BANQUETTE, 1. [F.]—**ban'quet-er,** *n.*

ban"quette', 1 baŋ"ket'; 2 băŋ"kĕt, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A raised earthern platform or bank behind an earthwork, upon which soldiers stand to deliver their fire. **2.** [Southern U. S.] Any bank, ledge, etc.; also, a sidewalk. [F., dim. of *banc;* see BANK[1], *n.*]

Ban'quo, 1 baŋ'ko *or* -kwo; 2 băŋ'ko *or* -kwo, *n.* A Scottish thane and general (about 1066), the legendary ancestor of the Stuarts. Introduced into Shakespeare's *Macbeth,* where he is murdered by Macbeth's orders, after which, his ghost, invisible to others, terrifies Macbeth at a royal feast.

bans, banns, 1 banz; 2 bănz, *n. pl.* of BAN.

ban'shee, 1 ban'shi; 2 băn'shē, *n. Ir. & Scot. Folklore.* A fairy visitant whose wailing foretold death. [< Gael. *ban-sìth,* < *ban,* woman, + *sìth,* fairy.] **ban'shie‡; ben'shie‡.**

ban'tam[1], 1 ban'təm; 2 băn'tam, *n.* A small breed of the domestic hen. [< *Bantam,* in Java.]

Ban-tam'[2], 1 bun-tăm'; 2 băn-tăm', *n.* **1.** A residency in the Dutch E. Indies; pop. 895,000; capital, Sirang. **2.** Its ancient central town.

ban'ter, 1 ban'tər; 2 băn'ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make sport of; joke. **2.** To trick meanly. **II.** *n.* **1.** Good-humored ridicule; raillery. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A challenge to a contest; also, the contest itself.

Syn.: badinage, chaff, derision, irony, jeering, mockery, raillery, ridicule, sarcasm, satire. *Banter* is the touching upon some fault, weakness, or fancied secret of another in a way half to pique and half to please; *badinage* is delicate, refined *banter. Raillery* has more sharpness, but is usually good-humored and well meant. *Irony,* the saying one thing that the reverse may be understood, may be either mild or bitter. All the other words have a hostile intent. *Ridicule* makes a person or thing the subject of contemptuous merriment; *derision* seeks to make the object derided seem utterly despicable—to laugh it to scorn. *Chaff* is the coarse witticism of the streets, perhaps merry, oftener malicious; *jeering* is loud, rude *ridicule,* as of a hostile crowd or mob. *Mockery* is more studied, and may include mimicry and personal violence, as well as scornful speech. A *satire* is a formal composition; a *sarcasm* may be an impromptu sentence. The *satire* shows up follies to keep people from them; the *sarcasm* hits them because they are foolish, without inquiring whether it will do good or harm; the *satire* is plainly uttered; the *sarcasm* is covert. See MOCK; RIDICULE; WIT.

—**ban'ter-er,** *n.*—**ban'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

ban'ting-ism, 1 ban'tiŋ-izm; 2 băn'ting-ĭsm, *n.* A method of reducing corpulence: named from William Banting, London, and made public in 1864.—**ban'ting-ize,** *vt.*

bant'ling, 1 bant'liŋ; 2 bănt'ling, *n.* A young child; infant; youth. [Corr. of *bandling,* < BAND², *n.*]

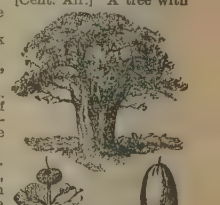
Ban'tu, 1 ban'tū; 2 băn'tų, *n. pl.* Members of any one of the numerous negroid tribes of Africa south of 4° N. lat., excluding the Bushmen, Hottentots, Namaguas, and Pigmies.

ban'yan, *n.* Same as BANIAN.

Ban"yu-wan'gy, 1 ban"yū-wän'gi; 2 băn"yų-wän'gȳ, *n.* **1.** A Dutch province in Java; pop. 45,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 10,000.

ban'zai, 1 ban'zi; 2 băn'zĭ, *interj.* [Jap.] Ten thousand years: an exclamation equivalent to "long live the Emperor."

ba'o-bab, 1 bē'o-bab; 2 bā'o-băb, *n.* [Cent. Afr.] A tree with huge trunk bearing edible, gourd-like fruit.



Baobab-tree.
a, flower; *b,* fruit.

bap, 1 bap; 2 băp, *n.* [Scot.] A thick leavened cake.

Bap., Bapt., *abbr.* Baptist.—**bap.,** *abbr.* Baptized.

Ba"paume', 1 ba"pōm'; 2 bä"pōm', *n.* A town of N. France, 30 m. S. of Arras; pop. 3,000; taken by the Germans, March, 1918; recaptured by the British, August, 1918.

bap-tise', *vt. & vi.* Same as BAPTIZE.

bap'tism, 1 bap'tizm; 2 băp'tĭzm, *n.* **1.** The act of baptizing; an ordinance in which water is made use of in symbol or acknowledgment of consecration to Christ, as commanded in *Matt.* xxviii, 19. **2.** A religious ablution signifying a purification or consecration, as that by which proselytes were Judaized. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* Purification by Spirit; submergence in Spirit.—**bap-tis'mal,** *a.* Pertaining to baptism.—**baptismal name,** the name given at baptism.—**bap-tis'mal-ly,** *adv.*—**bap-tis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to baptism or the beliefs of the Baptists. **bap-tis'ti-cal‡.**—**bap-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Bap-tist[1], 1 bap'tist; 2 băp'tĭst, *n.* One holding that the only valid baptism is the immersion of a believer; originally, one who baptizes; as, John the *Baptist.*

Bap'tist[2], *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Bap"tiste',** 1 bā"tist'.

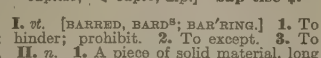
2 bāp'tĭst'; G. **Bap'tist**, 1 bāp'tĭst, 2 bäp'tĭst; Gr. **Bap-ti-stēs'**, 1 bap-tı-stēz', 2 bäp-tı-stēs'; L. It. **Bap-tis'ta**, 1 bap-tıs-tə, 2 bäp-tıs'ta; Pg. **Bap-tis'ta**, 1 bap-tıs'tə, 2 bäp-tıs'tä; Sp. **Bau-tis'ta**, 1 bau-tıs'tə, 2 bou-tıs'tä. [Gr. *masc.* baptizer.]

bap'tis-ter-y, 1 bap'tıs-tər-ı, -trı; 2 băp'tıs-tər-y, -try, *n.*

bap'tis-try, ∫ [-TER-IES^{z}, -TRIES^{z}, *pl.*] A reservoir in a church, for baptism by immersion; a portion of a church set apart for baptisms.

bap-tize', 1 bap-tāiz', 2 băp-tīz', *vt.* & *vi.* [-TIZED'; -TIZ'ING.] **1.** To administer baptism to; administer the sacrament of baptism. **2.** To christen or name. **3.** To consecrate; dedicate. [< Gr.^{LL} ^{ep} *baptizo*, < *baptō*, dip.] **bap-tise't.—bap-tiz'er**, *n.*

bar, 1 bär; 2 bär. **I.** *vt.* [BARRED, BARD^{3}; BAR'RING.] **1.** To close; obstruct; hinder; prohibit. **2.** To except. **3.** To mark with bars. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of solid material, long in proportion to its width and thickness; a barrier; an obstruction; a bank, as of sand, at the entrance to a river or harbor. **2.** (1) The enclosed place in court occupied by counsel. (2) The place where a prisoner stands to plead; hence, the court or any place of justice, or anything considered as analogous; a judgment-seat. (3) Lawyers collectively; the legal profession. **3.** A room or a counter where liquors or refreshments are dispensed. **4.** A stripe. **5.** *Mus.* The vertical line that divides a staff into measures. **6.** *Carp.* A horizontal timber or other piece connecting two parts of a framework. **7.**



Bar in Music: *a*, single; *b*, double.

(1) In a bridle-bit, the mouthpiece connecting the two cheeks. (2) That toothless part of a horse's upper jaw where the bit is placed; also, that portion of a horse's foot that bends in behind toward the frog. (3) *pl.* The ridges extending across the roof of a horse's mouth. **8.** *Lace-making.* In needle-point, a transverse thread or group of threads passed from one side or corner of an opening to another: usually twisted or buttonholed and sometimes finished with knots. [< LL.^{OF} *barra*, bar.] Syn.: (verb) see HINDER; OBSTRUCT; (noun) see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT; LOCK.—**bar'ring-out**, *n.*—**bar sinister** (*Her.*), baton sinister; erroneous use.—**to bar out**, to shut out, as a teacher from his schoolroom.

bar‖, *prep.* Barring: originally an imperative.

Bar., *abbr.* Barrister, Baruch.—**bar.**, *abbr.* Barleycorn, barometer, barometric, barrel.

Bar-ab'bas, 1 bar-ab'əs; 2 bär-äb'as, *n. Bib.* A robber released in place of Jesus at the demand of the multitude. *Matt.* xxvii, 16.

Ba-rac'a, 1 bə-rak'ə; 2 bä-räc'a, *n.* A world-wide organization of young men's Bible classes. [< Heb. *berakah*, blessing.]

Ba-rac'ca, 1 ba-rak'ka; 2 bä-räc'ëä, **Major** (?–1918). Italian aviator in World War; destroyed 36 enemy aeroplanes; killed in action.

Ba-rach'i'ni, 1 ba-rak'ı'nı; 2 bä-räc'ı'ni, **Lieutenant** ( ). Italian aviator in World War; destroyed 31 enemy aeroplanes.

Ba'rak, 1 bē'rak; 2 bä-räc', *n.* A river in Assam, British India; 350 miles long.

Bā-rā'ny, 1 ba-ra'nyı; 2 bä-rä'nyi, **Robert** (1876–). Austrian otologist; awarded Nobel prize in 1914.

bar"a-the'a, 1 bar"ə-thī'ə; 2 bär"a-thē'a, *n. Textile.* A soft coarsely woven material, with diapered design.

bar'aynet†, *a.* Barren.

barb^{1}, 1 bärb; 2 bärb, *vt.* **1.** To provide with a barb or barbs; hence, to make cutting or severe. **2**†. To shave the beard of: used also intransitively.

barb^{2}†, *vt.* To armor (a horse); bard; as, a *barbed* steed.

barb^{3}, *n.* **1.** A backward-projecting point on a sharp weapon, as an arrow, a fish-hook, or a spear, intended to prevent easy extraction; also, any similar sharp point; as, the *barbs* on a barbed-wire fence. **2.** *Bot.* A beard; awn. **3.** *Ornith.* One of the lateral processes of a feather. **4.** A band or scarf worn about the neck; as, the *barb* of a nun. **5.** *pl. Vet.* Paps or folds of the mucous membrane under the tongue of cattle and horses; also, the disease characterized by their inflammation. **6**†. A beard. [< L.^{F} *barba*, beard.]—**barb'-bolt"**, *n.* A bolt having upon it barbs to prevent its withdrawal; a rag-bolt.

barb^{2}, *n.* **1.** A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors from Barbary into Spain: noted for speed and endurance. **2.** A blackish or dun pigeon with a short stout beak. **3.** A kingfish of the Atlantic coast. [< F. *barbe*, < *Barbarie*, < LL. *Barbaria*, < Ar. *Barbar*, the Berbers.]

barb^{3}†, *n.* Armor for a horse; a bard [= BARD^{2}, *n.*]

Barb., *abbr.* Barbados.

Bar-ba'dos, 1 bar-bē'doz; 2 bär-bā'dōs, *n.* An island (166 sq. m.; pop. 172,000) of the British West Indies; capital, Bridgetown.

Bar'ba-ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Bab** (dim.). F. **Barbe**, 1 bärb, 2 bärb; D. G. It. Sp. **Bar'ba-ra**, 1 bär'bə-ra, 2 bär'bä-rä. [Gr. *fem.* foreign, stranger.]

bar-ba'ri-an, 1 bar-bē'rı-ən; 2 bär-bā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Uncivilized; cruel; barbarous. **2.** Foreign; in Greek, non-Hellenic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One whose state of culture is between savagery and civilization; a member of an uncivilized tribe or race; hence, any rude, brutal, or uncultured person. **2.** According to Greek, Latin, and Italian usage, a foreigner, in a depreciatory sense. [< L. *barbarus*; see BARBAROUS.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS.—**bar-ba'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

bar-bar'ic, 1 bar-bar'ık; 2 bär-bär'ic, *a.* **1.** Rudely splendid, striking, or picturesque. **2**†. Foreign. Syn.: see BARBAROUS.

bar'ba-rism, 1 bär'bə-rizm; 2 bär'ba-rism, *n.* **1.** The status between savagery and civilization; rudeness. **2.** A foreign, improperly derived or compounded, or disapproved word or idiom. Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**bar'ba-rize**, *vt.* & *vi.* **bar'ba-rise**†.—**bar"ba-ri-za'tion**, *n.* **bar"ba-ri-sa'tion**†.

bar-bar'i-ty, 1 bar-bar'ı-tı; 2 bär-bär'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Brutal or barbarous conduct; a barbarous deed. **2.** *Rhet. & Gram.* A barbarism.

bar'ba-rous, 1 bär'bə-rus; 2 bär'ba-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a barbarian; uncultivated; rude; also, cruel; brutal; savage. **2.** Marked by barbarisms in speech; unpolished. **3.** Rude or harsh in sound. **4.** Of or pertaining to foreigners. [< L. *barbarus*, < Gr. *barbaros*, Greek, foreign.]

Syn.: atrocious, barbarian, barbaric, brutal, cruel, inhuman, merciless, rude, savage, uncivilized, uncouth, untamed. Whatever is not civilized is *barbarian*; *barbaric* indicates rude magnificence, uncultured richness; as, *barbaric* splendor, a *barbaric* melody. *Barbarous* refers to the worst side of *barbarian* life, and to revolting acts, especially of cruelty, such as a civilized man would not be expected to do; as, a *barbarous* deed. We may, however, say *barbarous* nations, *barbarous* tribes, without implying anything more than want of civilization and culture. *Savage* is more distinctly bloodthirsty than *barbarous*. In this sense we speak of a *savage* beast and of *barbarous* usage.—Ant.: civilized, courtly, cultured, delicate, elegant, graceful, humane, nice, polite, refined, tender, urbane.

—**bar'ba-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**bar'ba-rous-ness**, *n.*

Bar'ba-ry, 1 bär'bə-rı; 2 bär'ba-ry, *n.* The Mohammedan countries of N. Africa, exclusive of Egypt.

Bar'ba-son, 1 bär'bə-sən; 2 bär'ba-son, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Henry V.* and *Merry Wives of Windsor*, a fiend.

bar'bate, 1 bär'bēt; 2 bär'bāt, *a.* **1.** Having barbs; bearded. **2.** *Bot.* Tufted with long hairs. [< L. *barba*, beard.]

bar'be-cue, 1 bär'bı-kiū; 2 bär'be-eū. **I.** *vt.* [-CUED; -CU'ING.] To roast whole. **II.** *n.* **1.** An animal roasted whole, as an ox. **2.** [U. S.] An open-air feast at which an animal is barbecued. [< Haytian^{Sp} *barbacoa*, framework of sticks.]

barbed^{1}, bärbd; 2 bärbd, *pa.* Having a barb or barbs.—**barbed wire**, fence-wire having at intervals barbs.

barbed^{2}, *a.* Barded. See BARD^{1}.

bar'bel, 1 bär'bel; 2 bär'bĕl, *n.* **1.** One of the soft filiform appendages to the jaws, chin, or nostrils of certain fishes. **2.** A carp-like Old World fish. **3.** A knot of mucous membrane under the tongue of horses and cattle. [OF. < LL. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, < L. *barba*, beard.] **bar'bell**†.—**bar'bel-late**, *a.* Having or studded with short stiff hairs or bristles.

bar'ber, 1 bär'bər; 2 bär'ber, *vt.* To cut or dress the hair of; shave or trim the beard of.

bar'ber, *n.* One who cuts the hair, shaves the beard, etc. [< L. ^{OF} *barba*, beard.]—**bar'ber-sur"geon**, *n.* A medieval barber who practised minor surgery.

Bar'ber-ton, 1 bär'bər-tən; 2 bär'ber-ton. A village in N. central Ohio; pop. 18,815.

bar'ber-ry, 1 bär'ber-ı; 2 bär'bĕr-y, *n.* **1.** A shrub bearing yellow flowers and bright-red oblong berries. **2.** Its fruit. [< LL. *berberis*, barberry.]

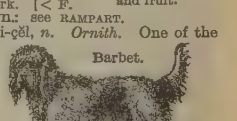
Common Barberry. *a*, branch with flowers and fruit.

bar'bet, 1 bär'bet; 2 bär'bĕt, *n.* **1.** A brilliant tropical bird, mostly of the Old World, having a stout bill, broad at the base and compressed at the tip: related to the toucans. **scansorial barbet**‡. **2.** A South-American bird; puff-bird. **3.** A dog of the poodle type. See illus. below. **4.** A larval insect that feeds on plant-lice. [F., < L. *barbatus*, < *barba*, beard.]

bar-bette', 1 bar-bet'; 2 bär-bĕt', *n.* **1.** An armored cylinder protecting a revolving turret on a war-ship. **2.** A platform from which cannon are fired over a parapet. [F., dim. < L. *barba*, beard.]

bar'bi-can, 1 bär'bı-kan; 2 bär'bi-can, *n.* An outer fortification or outwork. [< F. *barbicane*.] **bar'ba-can**‡. Syn.: see RAMPART.

bar'bi-cel, 1 bär'bı-sel; 2 bär'bi-çĕl, *n. Ornith.* One of the very small simple (not re-curved) processes fringing the lower edges of the barbule of a feather. [< L. *barba*, beard.]


Barbet.

Bar"bi"zon', 1 bar"bı"zŏn'; 2 bär"bi"zŏn', *n.* A village near Paris, France.

bar'bo-tine, 1 bär'bo-tin; 2 bär'bo-tin, *n.* [F.] A thin clay paste used in low-relief ornamentation of pottery.

Bar'bour, 1 bär'bər; 2 bär'bur, **John** (1320?–1395). Scottish poet; *The Bruce.*

Bar-bu'da, 1 bär-bū'də; 2 bär-bu'da, *n.* An island of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies; 62 sq. m.; pop. 1,000.

bar-bu'do, 1 bar-bū'do; 2 bär-bu'do, *n.* [Sp.] A fish (family *Polymixiidæ*) having spined fins.

bar'bule, 1 bär'biūl; 2 bär'bŭl, *n.* **1.** A small barb or beard. **2.** *Ornith.* A process fringing the barb of a feather.

Bar'ca, 1 bär'kə; 2 bär'ca, *n.* A district of western Cyrenaica, N. Africa; 60,700 sq. m.; pop. about 500,000; capital, Benghazi; under Italian sovereignty since October 18, 1912; formerly a vilayet of the Ottoman empire.—**Bar'can**, 1 bär'kən; 2 bär'can, *a.* Of or pertaining to Barca.

bar'ca-role, 1 bar'kə-rōl; 2 bär'ca-rōl, *n.* A Venetian boat-song; also, a melody in imitation of such a song. **bar'ca-rolle**‡.

Bar″ce-lo′na, 1 bär″sə-lō′nə; 2 bär″çe-lō′na, *n.* Province (2,968 sq. m.; pop. 1,368,231) and city (pop. 720,311), N. E. Spain.

B. Arch., *abbr.* Bachelor of Architecture.

Bar′clay de Tol′ly, 1 bär′klē də tel′i; 2 bär′clā de tōl′ly, **Prince Michael** (1761–1818). A Russian field-marshal present at Borodino, Leipzig, etc.

bard[1], 1 bärd; 2 bärd, *vt.* To arm (horse or man) with bards; caparison (a horse) with gay trappings. **barb†.**

bard[2], *vt.* To cover or lard with thin slices of bacon.

bard[1], *n.* A Celtic minstrel; also, any poet. [< Gael. and Ir. *bard.*] **bard‡.—bard′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of bards or their poetry; poetic.

bard[2], *n.* **1.** Armor for horses, in medieval Europe. **2.** *pl.* The gay trappings worn on horses at medieval tournaments, etc. **3.** *pl.* Plate armor of the 16th century and later. [< F. *barde.*] **barbe†; barde‡.**

bard[3], *n.* A thin slice of bacon used in cookery. [< F. *barde,* trappings; see BARD[2], *n.*]

bard[4], *n.* A fish, the eelpout.

bard′le, 1 bärd′i; 2 bärd′i, *n.* [Scot.] Diminutive of BARD.

bard′y, 1 bärd′i; 2 bärd′y, *a.* [Scot.] Brazen-faced; impudent; defiant. [reveal; expose.

bare[1], 1 bâr; 2 bâr, *vt.* [BARED; BAR′ING.] To lay bare; strip;

bare[2]‖, *imp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bare, *a.* **1.** Devoid of covering or dress; naked. **2.** Destitute of or poorly provided with what is used or necessary; unfurnished; scant; empty; unarmed; unsheathed. **3.** Not more than just suffices; simple; mere. **4.** Threadbare. **5.** Manifest or apparent; undisguised. **6.** Lacking in embellishment or in interest or attraction; plain; meager; as, *bare* poems, annals, description, etc. **7.** Bareheaded. [< AS. *bær,* bare.] SYN.: see BLANK.

—bare′back″. **I.** *a.* Riding a barebacked horse. **II.** *adv.* Without a saddle.—**bare′backed″,** *a.*—**bare′bone″,** *n.* A very lean person. **bare′bones″‡.—bare′boned″,** *a.*—**bare′faced″,** *a.* Having the face bare; hence, impudent; audacious. **—bare′faced″ly,** *adv.*—**bare′faced″ness,** *n.*—**bare′fit″,** *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Barefooted.—**bare′foot″ed†,—bare′head″ed,** *a.* **bare′head″‡.—bare′legged″,** 1 bär′legd″ *or* -leg′ed; 2 bâr′lĕgd″ *or* -lĕg′ĕd, *a.* Having the legs bare.—**bare′ly,** *adv.* Only just; scarcely; scantily; nakedly; boldly; plainly. SYN.: see BUT.—**bare′ness,** *n.*

ba-rege′, 1 bə-rēj′; 2 bə-reżh′, *n.* **1.** A thin fabric of silk and worsted or cotton and worsted, used for women's dresses, veils, etc. **2.** Mineral water from the springs at Barèges, France.

Ba-re′li, 1 bə-rē′li; 2 bä-re-lē′i, *n.* **1.** A district in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces, British India; 1,593 sq. m.; pop. 1,041,000. **2.** Its capital, a college city; pop. 129,000. **Bareil′ly‡.**

Ba″rère′ de Vieu″zac′, 1 ba″rēr′ də viū″zăk′; 2 bä″re-re′ de viū″zäc′, **Bertrand** (1755–1841). A French Jacobin revolutionist; banished as a regicide. [Without armor.

bare′sark″, 1 bâr′särk″; 2 bâr′särk″. **I.** *n.* A berserk. **II.** *adv.*

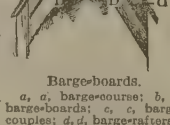
Bar-frush′, 1 bär-frush′; 2 bär-frųsh′, *n.* A commercial town in Mazanderan province, Persia; pop. 50,000. [Pers., mart of burdens.] **Bal″fu-rosh′‡; Bar″fu-rush′‡.**

bar′fult, *a.* Greatly obstructed.

bar′gain, 1 bär′gin; 2 bär′gin. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To agree in advance concerning; barter; trade; negotiate; stipulate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mutual agreement between persons. **2.** That which is agreed upon; an advantageous transaction; an article bought or offered at a low price. [< LL.[OF] *barcanio,* traffic.] SYN.: see CONTRACT.—**bar′gain-er,** *n.* **bar′gain-or″‡.—into the bargain,** in addition to what was agreed: thrown in for good measure: besides.

barge[1], 1 bärj; 2 bärg, *n.* **1.** A flat-bottomed freight-boat or other large boat, as for pleasure excursions. **2.** A large rowboat. (1) A large and elegantly furnished boat, for pleasure or for state occasions, as at Venice. (2) A large double-banked boat for a war-vessel, especially one for the use of a flag-officer. (3) [U. S.] A long, narrow, practise-boat, wider and stouter than a shell. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A long open vehicle, sometimes boat-shaped, for passengers; hence, an omnibus. **4‖.** Any sailing vessel; a bark. [< LL. *barga;* see BARK[3], *n.*]—**barge′man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who has charge of or is employed on a barge; a boatman or oarsman. **bar-gee′‡.—bar′get†,** *n.* A small boat or barge.

barge[2], *n.* A word of unknown meaning found only in compound names of certain parts of a gable.—**barge′-board″,** *n.* A board with vertical face, following the outline of a gable-end and hiding the rafters. **b.-couple,** *n.* A rafter behind the barge-course; a barge-rafter.—**b.-course,** *n. Arch.* **1.** That part of a tiled, slated, or shingled roof which projects beyond the gable-end. **2.** A course of bricks laid edge-wise along the top of a gable-wall.



Barge-boards.
a, a, barge-course; *b, b,* barge-boards; *c, c,* barge-couples; *d, d,* barge-rafters.

bar′ge-ese′, 1 bär′jə-ēz′; 2 bär′je-ēs′, *n.* [Jocular.] The style of writing used by barristers.

bar′ge-man, 1 bär′jə-mən; 2 bär′ge-mən, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who has charge of or is employed on a barge; a boatman or oarsman. **bar-gee′‡.—bar′get†,** *n.* A small boat or barge.

bar′ghest″, 1 bär′gest″; 2 bär′gĕst″, *n.* [North. Eng.] In ghost-lore, a goblin, often dog-shaped, foreboding death or misfortune. [Cp. G. *bergeist,* gnome.] **bar′ghaist″‡; bar′guest″‡.**

Bar Har′bor. A village on Mt. Desert Island, Hancock county, Me.; summer resort; pop. 2,000.

Ba′ri, 1 bä′ri; 2 bä′ri, *n.* A town in southeastern Italy; pop. 104,000.

bar′ic[1], 1 bar′ik; 2 bär′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or containing barium. [< BARIUM.]

bar′ic[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to weight, especially of air; barometric. [< Gr. *barys,* heavy.]

bar′ie, 1 bar′i; 2 bär′i, *n. Physics.* A pressure of 75 centimeters of mercury, or about one atmosphere: used as a unit of measurement. [< Gr. *bareia,* heavy, fem. of *barys.*]

ba-ril′la, 1 bə-ril′ə; 2 bə-ril′a, *n.* **1.** An impure sodium carbonate and sulfate obtained by burning various species of land or marine plants; soda-ash. **2.** Any plant used in making soda-ash. **3.** Grains of native copper occurring in ore. [< Sp. *barrilla,* impure soda.]

Bar′ing, 1 bâr′iŋ; 2 bär′ing, **Alexander** (1st Baron Ashburton) (1774–1848). An English financier and statesman.

ba′rite, 1 bē′rait; 2 bā′rit, *n. Mineral.* A heavy, vitreous, usually white, transparent to opaque orthorhombic barium sulfate ($BaSO_4$). **ba-ry′tes‡.**

bar′i-tone, *n. Mus.* Same as BARYTONE.

ba′ri-um, 1 bē′ri-əm; 2 bā′ri-ûm, *n. Chem.* A silver-white to yellow, malleable, non-volatile element, of the alkaline earth group, not free in nature, but forming salts, of which the soluble ones and the carbonate are poisonous. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *barys,* heavy.]—**barium hydroxid** (*Chem.*), a basic compound ($Ba(OH)_2+8H_2O$), that crystallizes in tetragonal prisms produced by rendering caustic barium carbonate or by dissolving the monoxid in water; used in the arts.—**b. peroxid,** a white powder (BaO_2) used in the manufacture of oxygen and hydrogen peroxid.—**b. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a very insoluble compound ($BaSO_4$), known also as barite, produced synthetically as an insoluble white precipitate; used in the arts.

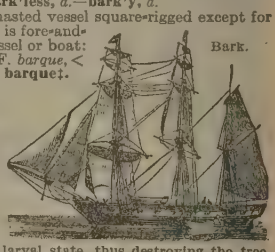
bark[1], 1 bärk; 2 bärk, *vi.* **1.** To utter a bark, as a dog. **2.** To clamor. **3.** [Colloq.] To cough explosively. [< AS. *beorcan, borcian,* bark.]—**to bark up the wrong tree** [Colloq., U. S.], to be mistaken as to one's object or the means of obtaining it; make a verbal assault on another than the person or thing intended.—**bark′er**[1], *n.* One who barks or clamors; specif., a tout stationed at the door of a shop or at the entrance to a show.

bark[2], *vt.* **1.** To remove the bark from; scrape; girdle. **2.** To rub off or abrade the skin of. **3.** To cover with or as with bark. **4.** To tan or color in an infusion of bark. **5.** To stun or kill (small game, as squirrels) by shooting at the bark to which it is clinging.—**bark′er**[2], *n.* One who or that which barks trees or the like. [fox, etc.

bark[1], *n.* A short, abrupt, explosive sound made by a dog, a

bark[2], *n.* **1.** The rind or covering of the stems, branches, and roots of a tree or other plant, as distinguished from the wood: usually composed of bast-fibers, cork, and epidermis. **2.** Some variety of this substance, having special medicinal, tannic, or other qualities, as that obtained from the cinchona or the hemlock. [< Sw. *bark,* rind; perhaps akin to AS. *beorgan,* cover.]—**bark′less,** *a.*—**bark′y,** *a.*

bark[3], *n.* **1.** A three-masted vessel square-rigged except for the mizzenmast, which is fore-and-aft rigged. **2.** Any vessel or boat: chiefly poetical. [< F. *barque,* < LL. *barca, barga,* bark.] **barque‡.**


Bark.

bar′kan-tine, 1 bär′kən-tīn; 2 bär′kan-tin, *n. Naut.* A three-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the other two masts. **bar′ken-tine‡; bar′quen-tine‡.**

bark′-bee″tle, *n.* One of several beetles that bore through the bark of trees, especially in the larval state, thus destroying the tree. See plate of HARMFUL INSECTS.

bar′keep″er, 1 bär′kip″ər; 2 bär′kēp″er, *n.* One who serves alcoholic and other liquors over a bar. **bar′tend″er‡.**

bark′en, 1 bärk′ən; 2 bärk′ĕn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to dry or harden into, or to cover with, a bark-like crust. **2.** To become dry and hardened or incrusted. **3.** To tan with bark. **II‖.** *a.* Composed of bark.

Bar′kis, 1 bär′kis; 2 bär′kis, *n.* In Dickens's *David Copperfield* a carrier who declares by deputy that "Barkis is willin'" to marry Clara Peggotty and later marries her.

bark′lt, 1 bärk′it; 2 bärk′it, *a.* [Scot.] Barked; tanned.

Bark′la, 1 bärk′lə; 2 bärc′la, **Charles Glover** (1877–). British physicist; awarded Nobel prize in 1917.

Bar′la-am and Jo′a-saph (or **Jos′a-phat**), 1 bär′lə-am, jō′ə-saf, jos′ə-fat; 2 bär′la-ăm, jō′a-săf, jŏs′a-fât. A romance written in the 8th century, probably by St. John of Damascus, being a Christian interpretation of Buddha's history.

Bar′lad, *n.* Same as BERLAD.

Bar″-le-Duc′, 1 bär″lə-dük′; 2 bär″-le-dûc′, *n.* A town, capital of Meuse department, France; pop. of commune, 17,000.

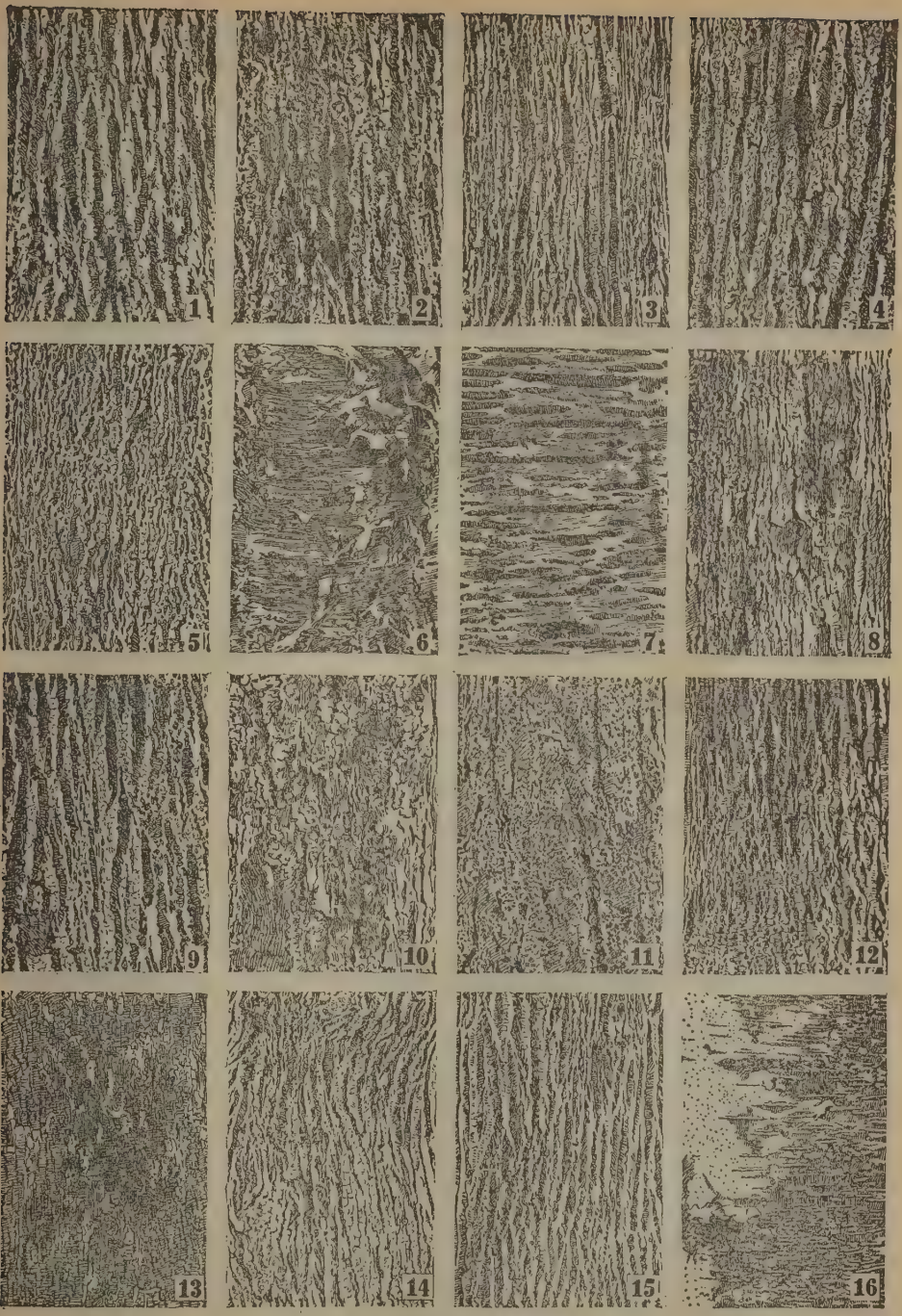
bar′ley[1], 1 bär′li; 2 bär′ly, *n.* A hardy, bearded cereal used as food and in making malt; also, the grain borne by it. [< AS. *bærlic.*]—**bar′ley-bree″,** *n.* [Scot.] Liquor brewed or distilled from malted barley, as ale or whisky. **b.-brooṭ.**

bar′ley[2], *n.* [Scot.] A halt: a cry in children's games. [FOR PARLEY.]

bar′la‡; bar″la-fum′ble‡; bar″la-fum′mel‡; bar′ly‡.

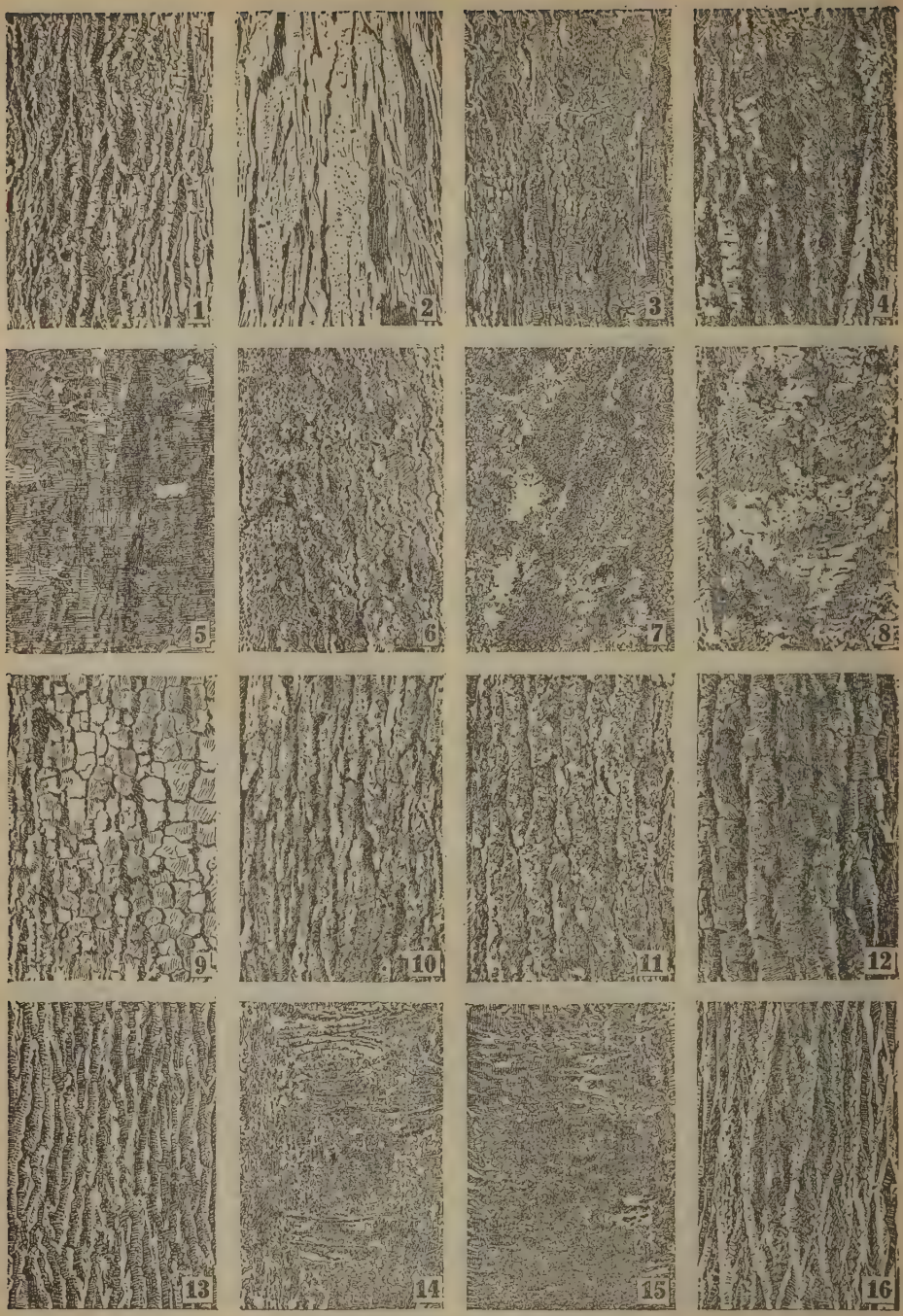
bar′ley-corn″, 1 bär′li-kōrn″; 2 bär′ly-côrn′, *n.* **1.** A grain of barley. **2.** A measure equal to one-third of an inch; also, the breadth of a fine barley-grain, or about 0.155 of an inch. **3.** A planed groove between moldings.—**John Barleycorn,** a personification of malt liquor, as whisky, or of intoxicating liquors in general.

bar′li-hood, 1 bär′li-hud; 2 bär′li-hŏŏd, *n.* [Scot.] A fit of drunken anger.



COMMON AMERICAN BARKS.—I.

1. Basswood. 2. White elm. 3. White cedar. 4. White oak. 5. Box-elder. 6. Yellow birch. 7. Sweet cherry. 8. Red maple. 9. Black walnut. 10. Horse-chestnut. 11. Red pine. 12. White ash. 13. Sycamore. 14. White mulberry. 15. Tulip. 16. Canoe-birch.



COMMON AMERICAN BARKS.—II.

1. Brittle willow. 2. Shagbark hickory. 3. Honey-locust. 4. Chestnut. 5. Blue beech. 6. White spruce. 7. Great laurel. 8. Wich-hazel. 9. Persimmon. 10. Fragrant crab. 11. Hemlock. 12. Sassafras. 13. Cottonwood. 14. Holly. 15. Balsam-fir. 16. Butternut.

bar'low, 1 bär'lo; 2 bär'lo, *n.* [U. S.] A large single-bladed pocket-knife: named from its maker. [*The Columbiad.*

Bar'low, Joel (1755–1812). An American poet; patriot; diplomat; **Bar'low's dis-ease'.** Infantile scurvy.

barm, 1 bärm; 2 bärm, *n.* The froth or foam rising on fermented malt liquors; brewers' yeast. [< AS. *beorma*, yeast.]—**barm'y,** *a.* Full of barm; frothy; hence, excitedly active; flighty. **barm'i‡** [Scot.].

bar'maid", 1 bär'mēd"; 2 bär'mād", *n.* A girl or woman who serves food and drink at a bar.

Bar'me-cide, 1 bär'mi-sɑid; 2 bär'me-çid, *n.* **1.** One of a former princely family of Bagdad. **2.** One who gives imaginary feasts or favors: so called from a character of this name in the *Arabian Nights*. **Bar'ma-cide‡.**—**Bar'me-**[or **-ma-]cide,** *a.* Illusive; unreal; as, a *Barmecide* feast. **Bar"me-ci'dal‡.**

Bar'men, 1 bär'men; 2 bär'mĕn, *n.* A manufacturing city in Rhine Province, Prussia; pop. 156,000.

barn[1], 1 bärn; 2 bärn, *n.* A storehouse for hay, etc.; also [U. S.], a stable or shelter for horses or cattle. [< AS. *bern.*] —**barn'-owl",** *n.* An owl often found in barns, where it destroys mice. See BIRD.—**barn'storm"er,** *n.* **1.** A second-rate actor: so called because strolling players formerly acted in barns. **2.** An actor who plays only in the country or provinces.—**barn'-storm"ing,** *n.*—**b.-swallow,** *n.* A swallow that builds against the rafters of barns.

barn[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as BAIRN. **barnet‡; bearn‡.**

Bar'na-bas, 1 bär'ne-bəs; 2 bär'na-bas, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Bar'na-bas,** 1 bär'na-bɑs, 2 bär'nä-bäs; F. **Bar"na"bé',** 1 bar"na"bē', 2 bär"nä"bę'; It. **Bar'na-ba,** 1 bär'na-bɑ, 2 bär'nä-bä; **Bar'na‡;** L. **Bar'na-bas;** Pg. **Bar"na-be',** 1 bär"na-bē', 2 bär"nä-bę'; Sp. **Ber"na-be',** 1 ber"na-bē', 2 bĕr"nä-bę'. **2. Saint** (properly **Joses**), a Christian apostle; reputed author of an apocryphal gospel and epistle; flourished 1st century. [Heb., son of consolation.] **Bar'na-by‡.**

Bar'na-bite, 1 bär'ne-bɑit; 2 bär'na-bit, *n. R. C. Ch.* A member of a still-existing religious order (the Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul), which in the 16th century possessed the church of St. Barnabas at Milan.

bar'na-cl(e[1F]**,** 1 bär'ne-kl; 2 bär'na-cl, *n.* **1.** A shell-fish found attached to rocks, ships, etc. **2.** A wild goose of northern seas. **bar'na-cle-goose"‡. 3.** Something resembling a barnacle; a persistent follower; a hanger-on. [ME. *barnakylle*, dim. of *bernake*, the goose.]

bar'na-cl(e[2F]**,** *n.* An instrument for holding a refractory horse by the upper jaw: now generally in the plural. [ME. *bernicle*, dim. of *bernake*, < OF. *bernac*, a kind of bit.]

bar'na-cles, 1 bär'ne-klz; 2 bär'na-cls, *n. pl.* [Slang.] Spectacles. [< BARNACLE[2].]

Bar'nard, *n.* See BERNARD.

Bar'nard, 1 bär'nərd; 2 bär'nard, **Henry** (1811–1900). An American writer on education; U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Bar"nar-dis'ton, 1 bär"nar-dis'tən; 2 bär"nar-dis'ton, **Nathaniel Walter** (1853–1919). An English general in the South African War, and in North China, 1914–15.

Bar"na-ul', 1 bär"nə-ūl'; 2 bär"na-ul', *n.* A manufacturing town in Tomsk government, W. Siberia; pop. 61,000.

Bar"nave', 1 bar"nāv'; 2 bär"näv', **Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie** (1761–1793). A French revolutionary statesman; guillotined.

Barn'burn"er, 1 bärn'bûrn"ər; 2 bärn'bûrn"er, *n. U. S. Hist.* A member of one of the factions of the Democratic party in New York State in 1842: opposed to the *Hunkers*, who opprobriously gave them this name, in allusion to the story of the farmer who burned his barn to destroy the rats.

barn'dook, *n.* [Brit. Soldiers' Slang.] Same as BUNDOOK.

Bar'ne-veldt, 1 bär'ne-velt; 2 bär'ne-vĕlt, **Jan van Olden** (1549?–1619). A Dutch patriot; beheaded.

barns'-break"ing, 1 bärnz'-brēk'iŋ; 2 bärnş'-brāk"ing, *n.* [Scot.] A sportive prank; mischievous deed.

Barns'ley, 1 bärnz'li; 2 bärnş'ly, *n.* A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England; pop. 53,670.

Bar'num, 1 bär'num; 2 bär'nŭm, **Phineas Taylor** (1810–1891). American showman and circus proprietor.

Ba-roc'ci-o, 1 bə'rek'ki-o; 2 bä-rōç'ci-o, **Giacomo da Vignola** (1507–1573). An Italian architect. **[ba-roc'co‡; bar'ock‡.**

ba-ro'co, 1 bə-rō'ko; 2 ba-rō'co, *a.* [It.] Same as BAROQUE.

bar"o-cy"clo-nom'e-ter, 1 bar"o-sai"klo-nem'i-tər; 2 bär"o-cy"clo-nŏm'e-ter, *n. Meteor.* An instrument devised by J. Algué for ascertaining the direction, distance, and movement of tropical hurricanes. [BARO(METER) + CYCLO(NE) + -METER.]

Ba-ro'da, 1 bə-rō'də; 2 ba-rō'da, *n.* **1.** A native state in Bombay, India; 8,226 sq. m.; pop. 2,033,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 99,000.

bar'o-graph, 1 bar'o-grɑf; 2 bär'o-grȧf, *n.* A self-recording barometer. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *graphō*, write.]—**bar'o-gram,** *n.* The record of a barograph.—**bar"o-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a barograph or a barogram.

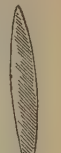
ba-rol'o-gy, 1 bə-rel'ə-ji; 2 ba-rŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of gravity or of the weight of bodies. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + -OLOGY.]

ba-rom'e-ter, 1 bə-rem'i-tər; 2 ba-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for indicating atmospheric pressure: used for forecasting the weather, measuring elevations, etc. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *metron*, measure.]—**bar"o-met'ric,** *a.* **-ri-cal‡.**—**ba-rom'e-try,** *n.* The science or art of estimating the tension or pressure of the air.

bar'on, 1 bar'ən; 2 bär'on, *n.* **1.** A member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility in several European countries; also, the dignity or rank itself. The title was used at first in England to designate one who held land by military or other honorable service. **2§.** A title of respect or honor applied to any man, and especially to the saints. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A capitalist who, alone or with others, controls the production or sale of any commodity; as, a *coal* baron. [F., < LL. *bar(on-)*, < OHG. *baro*, man.]—**baron of beef,** a double sirloin not cut asunder.—**bar'on-age,** *n.* Barons collectively.—**bar'on-ess,** *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of a baron. **2.** A woman holding a barony in her own right.—**ba-ro'ni-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a baron, a barony, or the order of barons.—**bar'on-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] The rank, dignity, or domain of a baron. **bar'on-ship‡.**

bar'on-et, 1 bar'ən-et; 2 bär'on-ĕt, *n.* An inheritable English title, below that of baron; also, the bearer of the title, who is not a member of the nobility.—**bar'on-et-age,** *n.* **1.** Baronets collectively. **2.** The rank or state of a baronet.—**bar'on-et-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] The rank of a baronet. **bar'-on-et-ship‡.**

ba-rong', 1 bə-reŋ'; 2 bä-rŏng', *n.* [P. I.] A cutlass or cleaver-like weapon used chiefly by the Moros of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago.



A Barong.

ba-roque', 1 bə-rōk'; 2 ba-rōk'. [F.] **I.** *a.* Irregularly shaped; fantastic in style; grotesque; specif., denoting a style of architecture and decoration common in the first half of the 18th century; rococo. **II.** *n.* An object, ornament, or design in baroque style.

bar'o-scope, 1 bar'o-skōp; 2 bär'o-scōp, *n.* **1.** An instrument for approximately indicating atmospheric pressure; a weather-glass. **2.** *Physics.* A device indicating the loss in weight of objects in air. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *skopeō*, view.]—**bar"o-scop'ic, bar"o-scop'i-cal,** *a.*

Ba-rot'se-land, 1 bə-ret'si-land; 2 ba-rŏt'se-lând, *n.* A region in N. W. Rhodesia, S. Africa, inhabited by the **Barot'se,** a highly developed feudal race.

ba-rouche', 1 bə-rūsh'; 2 ba-ruch', *n.* A four-wheeled low-bodied pleasure-vehicle with folding top. [< L.It+G *bis* (see BI-) + *rota*, wheel.]

barque, bar'quen-tine, *n.* See BARK, BARKANTINE.

Bar-qui"si-me'to, 1 bar-ki"si-mē'to; 2 bär-kĭ"si-mę'to, *n.* A city, capital of Lara, Venezuela; pop. 31,000.

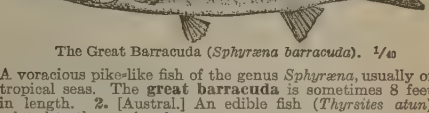
Barr., *abbr.* Barrister.

bar'race, 1 bar'əs; 2 bär'as, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] An enclosure for knightly encounters.

bar'rack, 1 bar'ək; 2 bär'ak, *n.* **1.** A permanent structure, as for the lodgment of soldiers: generally in the plural. **2.** A temporary or rough shelter for a gang of laborers or the like. **3.** A light adjustable roof for sheltering hay, etc. [< It.[F] *baracca*, soldiers' tent.]

bar"ra-coon', 1 bar"ə-kūn'; 2 bär"a-cōōn', *n.* A barrack or enclosure, on the African coast, for the cooping of captured negroes, convicts, etc.; a slave-pen or slave-depot. [< Sp. *barracon*, < *barraca*, barrack, < LL. *barra*, bar.]

bar"ra-cu'da, 1 bar'ə-kū'də; 2 bär"a-cų'da, *n.* **1.** [W. Ind.]



The Great Barracuda (*Sphyræna barracuda*). 1/40

A voracious pike-like fish of the genus *Sphyræna*, usually of tropical seas. The **great barracuda** is sometimes 8 feet in length. **2.** [Austral.] An edible fish (*Thyrsites atun*) related to the mackerel.

bar'rage, 1 bär'ij; 2 bär'ag, *n.* **1.** The act of barring; especially, the formation of an artificial bar in a watercourse, to increase its depth or for irrigating, etc; also, the bar thus constructed. **2.** [Recent.] 1 bar"rāj'; 2 bär"rāzh'. *Mil.* Concentrated fire on a part of an enemy's lines to prevent the advance of reenforcements; curtain of fire. See illus. on next page.

bar"ra-mun'da, 1 bar'ə-mun'də; 2 bär"a-mŭn'da, *n.* A large dipnoan mudfish (*Neoceratodus forsteri*) of Australia, valued as food. **bar"ra-mun'di‡.**

bar-ran'ca, 1 ba-raŋ'kə; 2 bä-rän'ca, *n.* A deep ravine or gorge with steep sides; generally, a cutting made by torrents. [Sp. or Sp.-Am.] **ba-ran'co‡; bar-ran'co‡.**

Bar"ran-quil'la, 1 bär"ən-kil'yə; 2 bär"ăn-kil'yä, *n.* A town, capital of Atlantico department, Colombia; pop. 66,000.

Bar'ras', 1 ba'rɑ'; 2 bä'rȧ', **Count de,** Paul F. J. N. (1755–1829). A French revolutionist.

bar'ra-tor, 1 bar'ə-tər *or* -ter; 2 bär'a-tor, *n.* **1.** *Law.* One guilty of barratry. **2†.** A bully; rowdy. [< OF. *barateor*, < *barat*, barter.] **bar'ra-ter‡.**—**bar'ra-trous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

bar'ra-try, 1 bar'ə-tri; 2 bär'a-try, *n.* [-TRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* Any wilful and unlawful act committed by the master or mariners of a ship, whereby the owners sustain injury. **2.** *Scots Law.* (1) The acceptance of a bribe by a judge. (2) The buying of a benefice. **3.** Barretry: incorrect use. [< OF. *baraterie*, < *barat*, barter.] **bar'ra-tor-ship‡.**

Bar're, 1 bar'i; 2 bär'e, *n.* A city in central Vermont; pop. 10,010.

bar'rel, 1 bar'əl; 2 bär'el, **I.** *vt.* [BAR'RELED or BAR'RELLED, BAR'RELD[3]; BAR'REL-ING or BAR'REL-LING.] To put or pack in a barrel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A round vessel, made with staves and hoops, about 31 inches high. **2.** As much as a barrel will hold; a varying measure of quantity. The standard United States barrel, July, 1916, for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities must contain 7,056 cubic inches. **3.** Something resembling or having the form of a barrel. Specif.: (1) The rotating drum of a windlass, capstan, or the like. (2) In a watch, the cylindrical box containing the mainspring and having the chain wound around it. (3) The tube of a firearm through which the projectile is discharged. (4) The piston-chamber of a pump. (5) A tumbling-box. [< LL. or *barile*, barrel.] **bar'el‡; bar'relle†.**—**bar'rel-or'gan,** *n.* A hand-organ.

bar'ren, 1 bar'ĕn; 2 băr'ĕn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Incapable of producing, or not producing, offspring. **2.** Not producing fruit. **3.** Sterile. **4.** Unprofitable; dull. **II.** *n.* A tract of barren land. Specif., *pl.* [N. Am.]: (1) A tract of prairie without trees. (2) Land producing but a scrubby growth. (3) Sandy tracts covered with trees. (4) In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, an open place in a forest. [< OF. *baraigne*, barren.] Syn.: see BLANK; MEAGER. —**Barren Grounds** or **Lands,** a region N. W. of Hudson Bay, Canada. —**bar'ren-ly,** *adv.*, —**bar'ren-ness,** *n.*

bar'ret, 1 bar'ĕt; 2 băr'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A biretta. **2.** An ancient flat military cap. [< F. *barrette*, < LL. *birrus*, red cloak.]

bar're-try, 1 bar'ĭ-trĭ; 2 băr'ĕ-trȳ, *n. Crim. Law.* The offense of exciting lawsuits; the stirring up of quarrels, spreading false rumors, etc.: commonly confounded with *barratry.*—**bar're-tor,** *n.* One who commits barretry.

Bar'rett, 1 bar'ĕt; 2 băr'ĕt, **Lawrence Patrick** (1838–1891). An American tragic actor.

bar'rett-er, 1 bar'ĕt-ər; 2 băr'ĕt-er, *n. Elec.* A thermal receiver, or device for detecting electrical oscillations, consisting of an extremely fine, bulb-enclosed, platinum wire loop, the resistance of which is increased by the heating effect of oscillations passing through it.

bar"ri-cade', 1 bar'ĭ-kād'; 2 băr'ĭ-cād'. **I.** *vt.* [-CAD'ED; -CAD'ING.] To defend with a barricade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A barrier hastily built for obstruction or for defense. **2.** Any obstruction or barrier closing a passage, as a street, a waterway, etc. [< Sp. *barricada*, < *barrica*, barrel.] **ba"ri-ca'do‡.** Syn.: (verb) see OBSTRUCT; (noun) see BARRIER; RAMPART.

Bar'rie, 1 bar'ĭ; 2 băr'ĭ, **Sir James Matthew** (1860–). A Scottish novelist and playwright; *The Little Minister.*

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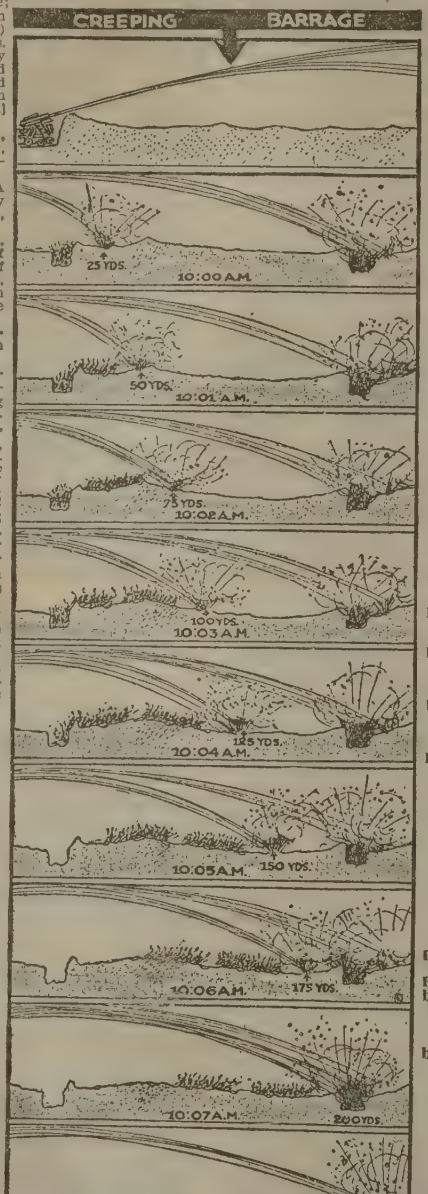
Syn.: bar, barricade, breastwork, bulwark, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, parapet, prohibition, rampart, restraint, restriction. A *bar* is something that is or may be firmly fixed, ordinarily with intent to prevent entrance or egress; as, the *bars* of a prison cell; the *bars* of a wood-lot. A *barrier* obstructs, but is not necessarily impassable. *Barrier* is used of objects more extensive than those to which *bar* is ordinarily applied. A mountain range may be a *barrier* to exploration; but a mass of sand across the entrance to a harbor is called a *bar.* Discovered falsehood is a *bar* to confidence. *Barricade* denotes some hastily piled obstruction, commonly an improvised street fortification. A *parapet* is a low or breast-high wall, as about the edge of a roof, terrace, etc., especially, in military use, such a wall for the protection of troops; a *rampart* is the embankment surrounding a fort, on which the *parapet* is raised; the word *rampart* is often used as including the *parapet.* *Bulwark* is a general word for any defensive wall or *rampart;* its only technical use at present is in nautical language, where it signifies the raised side of a ship above the upper deck, topped by the rail. Compare BOUNDARY; IMPEDIMENT; RAMPART. —Ant.: admittance, entrance, opening, passage, road, thoroughfare, transit, way.—Prep.: a barrier *to* progress, *against* invasion; a barrier *between* nations.



The first section of the illustration shows a gun in position and firing begun, while the succeeding sections show the line of fire advancing ahead of the attacking force toward the defenders at a uniform rate of 25 yards a minute.

Barrie, Bt., *abbr.* Baronet.

bar'tend"er, 1 bär'tend'ər; 2 bär'tĕnd'er, *n.* One who mixes and serves drinks, etc., at a bar; a barkeeper.

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Barth, 1 bärt; 2 bärt, **Heinrich** (1821–1865). A German explorer of Africa.

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Bar"thol"di', 1 bar"tōl"dī'; 2 bär"tōl"dī', **Frédéric Auguste** (1834–1904). A French sculptor; *Statue of Liberty.*

Barre, 1 bar; 2 băr, **Isaac** (1726–1802). An English statesman and soldier.

bar're-ca, 1 bar'ĭ-kə; 2 băr'ĭ-ca, *n.* A tropical American palm, *Manicaria saccifera,* with large, leathery leaves used for thatching.

bar're-cade', 1 bar'ĭ-kād'; 2 băr'ĭ-cād'. **I.** *vt.* [-CAD'ED; -CAD'ING.] To barricade. **II.** *n.* A barricade.

bar're-cu-da, 1 bar'ĭ-kū'də; 2 băr'ĭ-cū'da, *n.* A fish, *Sphyraena barracuda,* of the West Indies, allied to the pike.

bar're-dale, 1 bar'ĭ-dāl; 2 băr'ĭ-dāl, *n.* A breed of sheep with long, coarse wool, originating in Yorkshire, England.

bar're-ge, 1 bə-rāzh'; 2 bă-rāzh', *n.* A thin, gauzy fabric of silk and wool, used for veils, dresses, etc.

bar're-gin, 1 bə-rē'gĭn; 2 bă-rē'gin, *n.* A kind of barrege.

bar're-ka, 1 bə-rē'kə; 2 bă-rē'ca, *n.* A tropical American palm, *Manicaria saccifera,* with large, leathery leaves used for thatching.

bar're-ra, 1 bə-rĕ'rə; 2 bă-rĕ'ra, *n.* [Sp.] A ravine.

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Bar'ri-er Range. A range of mountains in W. New South Wales. **Stanley Range‡.**

bar'ring, 1 bär'ıŋ; 2 bär'ing, *prep.* [Colloq.] Excepting; apart from.

bar'ri-o, 1 bär'ĭ-o; 2 bär'ĭ-o, *n.* [Sp.] One of the districts or wards into which a large town or city is divided; by extension, an outlying village or district.

bar'ris-ter, 1 bar'ĭs-tər; 2 băr'ĭs-ter, *n. Eng. Law.* An advocate who argues cases in the courts, as distinguished from a *solicitor,* who prepares them. In the United States an attorney combines the two functions. [< BAR[1], *n.*]

bar'room", 1 bär'rūm"; 2 bär'-rōōm", *n.* A room with a bar where liquors and refreshments are served.

bar'row[1], 1 bar'o; 2 băr'o, *n.* **1.** A tray or box having a wheel or wheels and handles by which it is moved. **2.** A basket for draining salt-crystals. **3.** The egg of a ray or shark; a sea-barrow. [< AS. **berewe*, < *beran*, BEAR.]—**bar'row-tram",** *n.* [Scot.] The handle of a wheelbarrow.

bar'row[2], *n.* **1.** A burial-mound; cairn; heap. **2.** The burrow of an animal. [< AS. *beorg*, hill, place of burial.]

bar'row[3], *n.* **1.** A castrated pig. **2†.** A badger.

Bar'row, Point. The most N. point of Alaska; lat. 71° 23′ N., long. 156° 31′ W.

Bar'row-in-Fur'ness, *n.* A seaport and manufacturing town in Lancashire, England; pop. 74,250.

bar'ru-let, 1 bar'ŭ-lĕt; 2 băr'ŭ-lĕt, *n. Her.* A horizontal stripe one-fourth the width of a bar. [Dim. < OF. *barre;* see BAR, *n.*]

bar'ry, 1 bär'ĭ; 2 bär'y, *a. Her.* Divided barwise into an even number of parts. [< OF. *barré*, pp. of *barrier;* see BAR, *v.*]

Bar'ry, 1 bar'ĭ; 2 băr'y, *n.* **1. Sir Charles** (1795–1860), an English architect; designed Houses of Parliament. **2. James** (1741–1806), an Irish historical painter; *Victors at Olympia.* **3. John** (1745–1803), American naval officer; captured English warships "Atalanta" and "Trepassy" in 1781. **4. Sir John Wolfe Wolfe-** (1836–1918), an English civil engineer and author. **5. William F.** (1818–1879), a United States general. **6.** A seaport in Glamorganshire, Wales; pop. 34,000.

Barry, du, Comtesse. See DU BARRY, COMTESSE.

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Bar-tho͞l'o-mew, 1 bär-thel'o-mū: 2 bär-thōl'o-mū, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Bart, Bat** (dims.). Dan. **Bar"tho-lo-mæ'us,** 1 bär"to-lo-mā'us; 2 bär"to-lo-mā'us; D. **Bar-tho͞l"o-me'us,** 1 bär-tel"o-mē'us, 2 bär-tōl"o-mē'us; G. Sw. **Bar"tho-lo-ma'us,** 1 bär"to-lo-mā'us, 2 bär"to-lo-mā'us, **Bar'thelt**; Gr. **Bar"tho-lo-mai'os**; L. **Bar"tho-lo-mæ'us,** 1 bär"tho-lo-mī'us, 2 bär"tho-lo-mē'us. **2. Saint,** one of the twelve apostles, on whose festival day, Aug. 24, 1572, occurred the slaughter of the Huguenots, called **Massacre of St. Bartholomew's.** [Heb. *masc.*, warrior son, or son of furrows.]

Bar"ti-mæ'us, 1 bär"ti-mī'us; 2 bär"ti-mē'ŭs, *n.* A beggar cured of blindness (*Mark* x, 46–52). **Bar"ti-me'us†.**

bar'ti-zan, 1 bär'ti-zən; 2 bär'ti-zan, *n.* A turret, with loopholes, jutting out from a wall. [Sc., < OF. *breteche*, parapet, < OHG. *bret*, plank.] **bar'ti-sant.—bar'ti-zaned,** *a.*

A Bartizan.

Bar'tles-ville, *n.* 1 bär'tlz-vil; 2 bär'tlz-vil. A city in Oklahoma; pop. 14,420.

Bart'lett, 1 bärt'let; 2 bärt'lĕt, *n.* A variety of pear perfected in England about 1770 and introduced into America by Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass.

Bar"to-lom-me'o, 1 bar"to-lōm-mē'o; 2 bär"to-lōm-mē'o, **Fra.** Same as BACCIO DELLA PORTA.

Bar'ton, Clara (1821–1912). American philanthropist; president American Red Cross Society 1881–1904.

bar-to'ni-a, 1 bar-tō'ni-ə; 2 bär-tō'ni-ə, *n. Bot.* Any of several species of flowering plants (genus *Mentzelia*). [< B. S. *Barton*, American botanist.]

Ba'ruch, 1 bē'ruk; 2 bā'rūe, *n. Bib.* The amanuensis of Jeremiah (*Jer.* xxxii–xxxvi); also, a book by him. [Heb., blessed.]

Bar'won, 1 bär'wun; 2 bär'wŏn, *n.* The upper Darling river, **N.** New South Wales.

Ba"rye', 1 bā"rī'; 2 bā"rē', **Antoine Louis** (1795–1875). A French sculptor, painter, and engraver.

ba-ry'ta, 1 bə-raī'tə; 2 ba-ry'ta, *n. Chem.* Barium oxid; a heavy, gray-white, caustic, alkaline, fusible, poisonous compound (BaO) formed by calcining certain barium compounds. It forms barium hydroxid with water, and is used in color-making, in plate-glass manufacture, and as a chemical reagent. [< Gr. *barylēs*, weight, < *barys*, heavy.]

ba-ry'tes, 1 bə-raī'tiz; 2 ba-ry'tēs, *n. Mineral.* Same as BARITE. —**ba-ryt'ic,** *a.*

bar'y-tone, 1 bar'i-tōn; 2 bär'y-ton. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Mus.* Having a register higher than bass and lower than tenor. **2.** *Gr. Gram.* Having no accent on the last syllable. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A baritone male voice, or a person having such a voice. **2.** *Gr. Gram.* A word having the last syllable unaccented. [< Gr.lt *barys*, heavy, + *tonos*, TONE.]

bas., *abbr.* Basso.

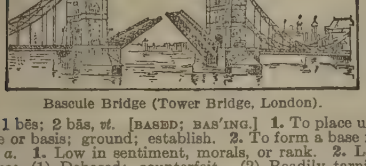
ba'sal, 1 bā'səl; 2 bā'sal, *a.* Pertaining to, of, or at the base; fundamental.—**basal pinacoid** (*Crystal.*), a form whose planes cut only the vertical axis.

ba'sal, *n. Echin.* One of an interradial circlet of plates of a crinoid near the stem or infrabasals.

ba-salt', 1 bə-sôlt' *or* bas'ôlt; 2 ba-sȧlt' *or* bās'ȧlt, *n.* An igneous rock of a dark color and often of columnar structure. [< L. *basaltes*. dark marble.]—**ba-salt'ic,** *a.*

bas"bleu', 1 bä"-blœ'; 2 bȧ"-blŭ', *n.* [F.] A literary woman.

bas'cule, 1 bas'kiūl; 2 bās'eūl, *n.* A balanced lever, used in some draw- or lifting-bridges and hence called a **bascule bridge.**



Bascule Bridge (Tower Bridge, London).

base, 1 bēs; 2 bās, *vt.* [BASED; BAS'ING.] **1.** To place upon a base or basis; ground; establish. **2.** To form a base for.

base, *a.* **1.** Low in sentiment, morals, or rank. **2.** Low in value: (1) Debased; counterfeit. (2) Readily tarnishing or oxidizing. **3.** *Mus.* Same as BASS. **4.** *Old Eng. Law.* Held by villenage: said of a tenure of an estate. **5‖.** Illegitimately born. **6‖.** Of humble or ignoble birth. **7‖.** Low in height, growth, or position. **8‖.** Not refined; debased; as, a *base* style. **9†.** Not classical: said of languages. [< LL.F *bassus*, low.] **bace†.**

Syn.: abject, beggarly, cheap, contemptible, cringing, degraded, degrading, despicable, groveling, ignoble, infamous, low, low-minded, mean, mean-spirited, menial, miserable, obsequious, paltry, poor, poor-spirited, scurvy, servile, shabby, slavish, sneaking, sordid, squalid, subservient, vile, worthless, wretched.—Ant.: arrogant, conceited, dignified, eminent, esteemed, exalted, haughty, honorable, illustrious, independent, insolent, lofty, noble, pompous, princely, proud, self-assertive, self-conceited, self-reliant, self-respectful, supercilious, superior, supreme, vain, worthy.—**base'born",** *a.* Born out of wedlock; also, of low birth; plebeian.—**base'ly,** *adv.*—**base'ness,** *n.*

base, *n.* **1.** The lowest or supporting part; the foundation; esp. (*Gram.*), the form of a word used in making derivatives, as by adding suffixes. **2.** *Mus.* Same as BASS. **3.** *Chem.* A compound which is capable of so uniting with an acid as to neutralize its acid properties and form a salt, as sodium hydroxid (NaOH). **4.** A substance used as a mordant, by which colors are set or fixed. **5.** *Mil.* A basis of operations or of supplies. **6.** In baseball, any one of the four points of the diamond. **7.** Any point, part, line, number, or quantity from which a reckoning, inference, or conclusion proceeds, or on which any other dimension, or the like, depends; any principle or datum; a basis; as, the *base* of an argument; the *base* of a triangle. (1) *Surv.* A very accurately measured line on the earth's surface, from whose known length other lines in a survey are determined: hence called a *base-line.* (2) *Arith.* A number on which a mathematical system or calculation depends; as, in the Arabic notation, 10 is the *base* of the decimal system. (3) *Geom.* That side of a rectilineal figure or that face of a solid on which the figure is conceived to be erected; a side or face which has some special mark or character, or to which other parts are referred. (4) *Fort.* (*a*) The imaginary line between two salient angles. (*b*) The exterior of the polygon. **8.** *Biol.* The end opposite to the apex; the point of attachment. **9.** *Arch.* The lowest member of a structure, as the basement of a building, the plinth (when present) and base-moldings of a column, or the lowest course of a wall; a pedestal. [< Gr.L+F *basis*, stepping, base, < *bainō*, go.]—**base'board",** *n.* Same as MOP-BOARD. — **b.-burner,** *n.* A coal-stove or furnace in which the fuel is contained in a central chamber with a closed top and open bottom, at which latter place it is burned.—**b.-hit,** *n.* In baseball, a hit that enables the batsman to reach first base before the ball can be thrown there.—**base'less,** *a.* **1.** Without foundation. **2.** Unfounded; groundless. Syn.: see VAIN.—**base'lev"el,** *n. Geol.* The lowest level of erosion possible to a watercourse in any geographical area.—**base'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Baseball.* A player stationed at the first, second, or third base.—**base'ment,** *n.* **1.** The ground floor of a building, beneath the principal story. **2.** *Arch.* The substructure or the basal portion of any building or other structure or member. **3§.** The lowest or supporting part; base; as, the *basement* of a hill.

base'ball", 1 bēs'bēl"; 2 bās'bȧl", *n.* **1.** A game played with bat and ball and having four bases marking the course each player must take in running: usually played by two sides of nine players each, one side being *at the bat* and the other *in the field* alternately. **2.** The ball used in this game.

Ba"se-dow's' dis-ease'. Exophthalmic goiter. [< Karl A. von *Basedow* (1799–1854), German physician.]

Ba'sel, 1 bā'zel; 2 bā'sĕl, *n.* A city (pop. 135,000), **Basel-Stadt** (or **Bâle-Ville**) canton (pop. 140,000), Switzerland; Council of Basel, 1431; French treaty, 1795. **Bâle‡** [F.]; **Ba'sle‡.**

bash, 1 bash; 2 bȧsh. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To strike heavily. **II.** *n.* A smashing blow.

Ba'shan, 1 bē'shən; 2 bā'shan, *n.* A region E. of Jordan, Palestine; famous for oaks and wild bulls.

ba-shaw', 1 ba-shē'; 2 ba-shą', *n.* **1.** A Turkish pasha: earlier form of the title. **2.** A haughty or pompous official.

bash'ful, 1 bash'ful; 2 bȧsh'ful, *a.* **1.** Shrinking from notice; shy; timid. **2.** Characterized by or indicating sensitiveness and timid modesty. [< ABASH.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

bash'i-ba-zouk', 1 bash"i-bə-zūk'; 2 bȧsh"i-ba-zuk', *n.* An irregular Turkish soldier. [< Turk. *bashi*, head-dress, + *bozuq*, disorderly, < *boz*, spoil.]

ba'sic, 1 bē'sik; 2 bā'sic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a base. **2.** *Chem.* (1) Above normal in base-producing constituents; as, a *basic* salt. (2) Showing an alkaline reaction. **3.** *Petrol.* Containing comparatively little silica: said of igneous rocks, as basalt. **4.** *Anat.* Basal.—**ba-sic'i-ty,** *n. Chem.* **1.** The state or condition of being a base. **2.** The ability of an acid to unite with one or more equivalents of a base, depending upon the number of replaceable hydrogen atoms contained in a molecule of the acid.—**basic oxid,** a metallic oxid which is capable of interacting with an acid to form a salt, as calcium oxid or lime (CaO).—**b. process,** a method of making steel or homogeneous iron in a Bessemer converter having a basic lining.—**ba'sic-al-ly,** *adv.* In a basic manner; from the base.

ba"si-chro'ma-tin†, 1 bē"si-krō'mə-tin; 2 bā"si-crō'ma-tin, *n. Biol.* Same as CHROMATIN.

ba-sid'i-um, 1 bə-sid'i-um; 2 ba-sĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A mother-cell in basidiomycetous fungi, on which spores (usually four) are borne at the extremity of slender stalks. [Dim. of Gr. *basis;* see BASE, *n.*]

Basidia.

ba'sid†.—ba-sid"i-o-my-ce'tous, *a. Bot.* Belonging to a class of fungi having the spores borne on basidia. It includes parasites and saprophytes.—**ba-sid'i-o-spore,** *n. Bot.* A spore produced acrogenously upon a basidium.—**ba-sid"i-os'po-rous,** *a.*

ba'si-fixed", 1 bē'si-fikst"; 2 bā'si-fikst", *a. Bot.* Fixed or attached by the base, as an anther.

ba-sif'u-gal, 1 bē-sif'yu-gəl; 2 bā-sif'yu-ġal, *a.* Turning or growing away from the base: growing at the apex only, as leaves. [< L. *basis*, base, + *fugio*, flee.]

ba'si-fy, 1 bē'si-fī; 2 bā'si-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *Chem.* To change into a base by chemical means. [< L. *basis,* base, + -FY.]—**ba"si-fi-ca'tion.** *n.*—**ba'si-fi"er,** *n.*

bas'il[1], 1 baz'il; 2 bāg'il, *n* One of various aromatic plants of the mint family. [< OF. *basile,* < Gr. *basilikos,* royal, < *basileus,* king.]

bas'il[2], *n.* A bark-tanned sheepskin for bookbinding. [< F. *basane,* < Ar. *bitānah,* lining.] **bas'an‡; baz'il‡; baz'in‡.**

bas'il[3], *n. Mech.* A beveled face of a cutting edge; bezel.

bas'il[4]†, *n.* A fetter for the ankle. [< BASIL[5].]

bas'il[5]†, *n.* A form of cannon, the basilisk. [< OF. *basile,* BASILISK.]

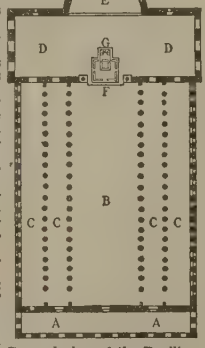
Bas'il[6], 1 baz'il *or* bē'zil; 2 bāg'il *or* bā'gil, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Ba-si'li-us,** 1 bə-zĭ'li-ŭs, 2 bā-si'li-ŭs; F. **Ba"sile',** 1 bą"zil', 2 bą"sil'; It. Pg. Sp. **Ba-si'li-o,** 1 bə-si'li-o, 2 bā-si'li-o; L. **Ba-si'li-us,** 1 bə-si'li-ŭs, 2 bā-si'li-ŭs; Rus. **Va-si'lii,** 1 və-si'lyi, 2 vā-si'lyi. **2. Saint, B. the Great** (329?–379), one of the four Greek Doctors; bishop of Cæsarea. [Gr. *masc.,* king's.]

bas'i-lar, 1 bas'i-lər; 2 bās'i-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the base; basal. **bas'i-la-ry‡.**

Ba-sil'i-an, 1 bə-sil'i-ən; 2 bə-sil'i-an, *a. Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to St. Basil or his monastic order.

ba-sil'ic, 1 bə-sil'ik; 2 bə-sil'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a basilica. **2.** Royal; said of certain noted parts or substances, as the largest vein of the arm, or a special kind of ointment. **ba-sil'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* **1.** A basilica. **2.** The basilic vein. [< Gr *basilikos,* kingly, < *basileus,* king.]

ba-sil'i-ca[1], 1 bə-sil'i-kə; 2 bə-sil'i-ca, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) Originally, at Athens, a portico used as a court of justice. (2) Later, in Rome, a rectangular building divided into nave and aisles: used as a hall of justice and adopted as the type of the earliest buildings for Christian worship. **2.** *Eccl.* A church of the basilican type or rank. **3.** A canopied tomb, or the canopy over a tomb. **4.** A small burial-chapel in the Roman catacombs. [L., < Gr. *basilikē,* fem. of *basilikos;* see BASILIC, *a.*]—**ba-sil'i-can,** *a.*



Ground-plan of the Basilica of St. Paul, Rome.
A, A, narthex; *B,* nave; *C, C, C, C,* side aisles; *D, D,* transept; *E,* apse; *F,* altar; *G,* bema.

Ba-sil'i-ca[2], *n. Law.* The Byzantine code of Basil I. (9th century), chiefly adapted from that of Justinian: a plural, used also as a singular. [LL., < Gr. *basilika,* neut. pl. of *basilikos;* see BASILIC, *a.*]

Ba-si"li-ca'ta, 1 bə-si"li-kā'tə; 2 bā-si"li-cā'tā. *n.* A division of Italy: 3,845 sq. m.; pop. 490,000.

bas'i-lisk, 1 bas'[*or* baz']i-lisk; 2 bās'[*or* bāg']i-lisk, *n.* **1.** A fabled creature of the African desert, whose breath and look were fatal. **2.** A lizard having an erectile crest and a dilatable pouch on the head. See illus. below. **3†.** An old-fashioned cannon, ornamented with serpents. [< Gr. *basiliskos,* dim. of *basileus,* king.]

Basilisk (def. 2).

ba'sin, 1 bē'sn; 2 bā'sn, *n.* **1.** A shallow vessel, with sloping sides; a cavity like that of such a vessel. **2.** A depression in the earth's surface, as a valley, or the region drained by a river. **3.** A tide reservoir. **4.** A dock. **5.** The amount that a basin will hold. **ba'sin-full‡.** [< LL.[?] *bachinus,* < *bacca,* bowl.]—**ba'sined,** *a.* Lying or enclosed in a basin, as a village or a stream; depressed into the form of a basin.

bas'i-net, 1 bas'i-net; 2 bās'i-nēt, *n.* A small, close-fitting helmet. See illus. in next column. [< OF. *bacinet,* < *bacin,*[?] see BASIN.] **bas'net‡.**

ba'si-on, 1 bē'si-ən; 2 bā'si-ŏn, *n. Craniom.* The point where the anterior border of the foramen magnum of the skull cuts the median plane. [< Gr. *basis,* base.]

ba'sis, 1 bē'sis; 2 bā'sis, *n.* [BA'SES[2], *pl.*] **1.** That on which anything rests; support; foundation. **2.** Fundamental principle. **3.** The chief component or ingredient of a thing. [L.; see BASE, *n.*]

bask', 1 busk; 2 bȧsk, *vt.* & *vi.* To make warm by genial heat; luxuriate, as in warmth; enjoy genial influences. [< Old Scand. *badhask,* bathe oneself.]

bas'ket, 1 bas'ket; 2 bȧs'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A vessel of interwoven twigs, splints, or strips. **2.** What a basket will hold. **bas'ket-ful‡. 3.** An openwork sword-hilt guard; also, the sword having such a guard. **basket hilt‡. 4.** *Basket-ball.* The wire-woven suspended goal. [< W. *basged.*] —**bas'ket-ball",** *n.* An indoor game resembling football played with an inflated ball and elevated baskets for goals; also, the ball used.—**b.-fish,** *n.* A starfish with many-branched and entangling arms.—**bas'ket-ry,** *n.* Basket-making or basketwork. —**basket-stitch,** *n.* A form of stitch resembling basket-splints, used in embroidery, etc.—**bas'ket-work",** *n.* A fabric or texture of woven or platted osiers or twigs, or a metal imitation of it; wickerwork.

Basinet (about 1390).

bask'ing shark. A shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) of the North Atlantic, which attains a length of over 30 feet: named from its habit of basking on the surface of the water. It is killed for the oil in its liver, one shark sometimes yielding more than a ton.

ba'son, *n.* Same as BASIN.

basque[1], 1 busk; 2 bȧsk, *n.* A woman's short-skirted dress-waist, separate from the dress-skirt: possibly so called because originally copied from the Basque costume.

Basque[2], *n.* **1.** One of a distinct linguistic family of the French and Spanish Pyrenees. **2.** The language of the Basques.—**Basque,** *a.* **Basqu'ish†. Basque Prov'inces.** A district in N. E. Spain, including Alava, Biscay, and Guipuzcoa provinces; 2,782 sq. m.

bas-quine', 1 bas-kin'; 2 bȧs-kin', *n.* An outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women. [F.] **bas-qui'na‡** [Sp.].

Bas'ra, 1 bās'rə; 2 bäs'rä, *n.* See BASSORA.

Bas"re-lief', 1 bą"re-lif'; 2 bä"re-lēf', *n.* Sculpture in which the figure projects but slightly from the background. [< It." *basso-rilievo,* < *basso,* low, + *rilievo,* RELIEF.] **bass"re-lief'‡.**

Bas Rhin. Same as LOWER ALSACE.

bass, 1 bēs; 2 bās, *a. Mus.* Low in tone or compass.

bass[1], 1 bus; 2 bȧs, *n.* One of various perch-like fishes esteemed for food, as the striped bass or rockfish (*Roccus lineatus*), the white or silver bass (*R. chrysops*), the black basses (*Micropterus*), or the calico bass (*Pomoxys sparoides*). See FISH.

bass[2], 1 bēs; 2 bās, *n. Mus.* **1.** The lowest tones of the male voice, or of an instrument. **2.** One who sings a bass part; also, bass parts collectively. [< OF. *bas;* see BASE, *a.*] **base‡.**

bass[3], 1 bus; 2 bȧs, *n.* Same as BASSWOOD.

bass[4], *n.* Same as BAST.

Bas-sa'ni-o, 1 bas-sā'ni-o; 2 bȧs-sä'nī-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice,* Portia's successful suitor.

Bas"sée', **La.** See LA BASSÉE.

Bas"sein', 1 bą"sēn'; 2 bä"sęn', *n.* A district (4,127 sq. m.; pop. 475,000) in Lower Burma or its capital city (pop. 30,000).

bas'set[1], 1 bas'et *or* bə-set'; 2 bȧs'ĕt *or* bə-sĕt', *n.* A game played with cards, resembling faro, popular in the 18th century. [< F. *bassette,* < It. *bassetta,* < *basso* (< L. *bassus*), low.]

bas'set[2], *n.* A short-legged hunting-dog, used to unearth badgers and foxes. [F., < *bas,* < LL. *bassus,* low.] **bas'set-hound"‡.**

Basset.

bas'set[3], 1 bas'et; 2 bȧs'et, *n. Geol. & Mining.* An outcropping. [Perhaps < OF. *basset,* dim. of *bas* (< L. *bassus*), low.]—**bas'set,** *vi.* To crop out, as coal.

Basse'-Terre', 1 bąs"-ter'; 2 bäs"-tĕr', *n.* **1.** An island, W. portion of Guadeloupe. **2.** A seaport in Guadeloupe, French West Indies; pop. 8,000. **3.** A seaport (pop. 9,000), capital of St. Christopher, British West Indies.

bas'set-horn", 1 bas'et-hōrn"; 2 bȧs'ĕt-hōrn", *n.* A tenor clarinet having a compass of three and a half octaves. It has four more low keys than the ordinary clarinet. [< It. *bassetto,* somewhat low (< *basso,* < L. *bassus,* low), + HORN.]

bas'si-net, 1 bas'i-net; 2 bȧs'i-nĕt, *n.* **1.** A basket with a wicker hood over one end, used as a child's cradle. **2.** A small basket for holding the clothing of an infant. **3.** A child's perambulator. **4†.** A basinet. [< F. *bassin,* < LL. *bachinus,* < *bacca,* bowl.]

bas'so, 1 bās'so; 2 bȧs'so, *n.* **1.** A bass-singer. **2.** The bass part. [It.]—**basso profundo,** a singer who sings the deepest bass; also, the lowest bass voice.

bas-soon', 1 ba-sūn'; 2 bȧ-sōōn', *n.* **1.** A wooden reed-instrument with curved mouthpiece. **2.** An organ-stop like a bassoon in tone. [< It.[?] *bassone,* < *basso,* < L. *bassus,* low.]

Bas'so-ra, 1 bās'o-rə; 2 bäs'o-ra, *n.* A former Turkish vilayet (53,580 sq. m.; pop. 600,000), Mesopotamia; its capital (pop. 55,000), occupied and administered by the British Nov. 22, 1914. **Bas'so-rah‡.**

bas'so-ri-lie'vo, 1 bą"so-rī-lyē'vo; 2 bä"so-rī-lyę'vo, *n.* [It.] Bas-relief.

Bass Strait. The passage between Australia and Tasmania, 150 m. wide.

bass vi'ol, 1 bēs vaī'əl; 2 bās vī'ol. A violoncello. See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, fig. 9.

bass'wood", 1 bus'wud"; 2 bȧs'wŏŏd", *n.* The American linden- or whitewood-tree; also, the wood of the tree. See BARK; LEAF. **bass‡.**

bast, 1 bust; 2 bȧst, *n.* **1.** The fibrous inner bark of trees or cordage made from it. **2.** A vegetable tissue found especially in the inner bark of dicotyledons, composed of tough, spindle-shaped, thick-walled fibers or cells, called **bast-fibers** or **bast-cells;** liber. [< AS. *bæst,* lime-tree.]

bas'ta, 1 bus'tə; 2 bäs'ta. *interj.* Enough! hold! used in old drama and by a band-leader to stop a performer. [It.]

bas'tard, 1 bas'tərd; 2 bȧs'tard. **I.** *a.* **1.** Born out of wedlock. **2.** False; spurious. **3.** Resembling the genuine in some degree; as, *bastard* mahogany. **4.** Unusual, as in size or proportion; as, *bastard* type. **II.** *n.* **1.** An illegitimate child. **2.** A refuse sugar from previously boiled sirup. **3‖.** A sweet or sweetened wine. **4†.** Anything of inferior

quality or unusual kind. [< MHG.LL+OF *bast*, mat.]—**bastard wing** (*Ornith.*), an alula.

bas'tard-ize, 1 bas'terd-aɪz; 2 băs'tard-ɪz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To prove to be, or stigmatize as, a bastard. **2.** To make degenerate; debase, as a race. **II.** *i.* To become degenerate; deteriorate.—**bas"tard-i-za'(ər -sa')tion,** *n.*

bas'tard-lyǂ, *a.* & *adv.* Bastardlike.

bas'tard-y, *n.* **1.** The offense of begetting a bastard child. **2.** The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

baste[1], 1 bēst; 2 bāst, *vt.* [BAST'ED[d]; BAST'ING.] To sew loosely together; fasten temporarily or shape with long stitches. [< MGH.OF *bestan*, bind.]

baste[2d], *vt.* To cover with melted fat, gravy, or the like while cooking.

baste[3d], *vt.* [Colloq.] To cudgel; thrash. [< Ice. *beysta*, beat.]

Bas"ti'en'-Le-page', 1 bas"tɪ'ēn'-lə-pāzh'; 2 bäs"tĭ'ăn'-lə-päzh', **Jules** (1848–1884). A French painter of outdoor subjects and portraits; *Joan of Arc*, etc.

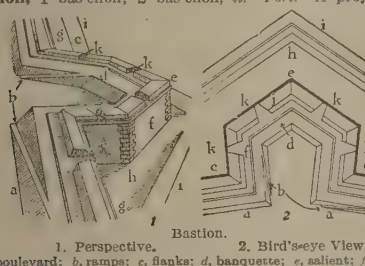
bas-tile', ⌋ 1 bas-tīl' *or* bas-tēl'; 2 băs-tīl' *or* bȧs-tīl', *n.* **1.**

bas-tille', ⌋ [B-] *F. Hist.* The prison-fortress built at the Porte St. Antoine, Paris, in 1369, destroyed by a popular uprising July 14, 1789. **2.** Any prison, fortress, or citadel. [< OF. *bastille*, building, either < *bastir* (see BASTE[1]), or < a LL. word cognate with Gr. *bastazō*, raise, support.]

bas"ti-na'do, 1 bas"tɪ-nē'do; 2 băs"tĭ-nā'do. **I.** *vt.* To beat on the soles of the feet; beat or flog. **bas"ti-nade'ǂ. II.** *n.* A beating with a stick, usually on the soles of the feet: an Oriental punishment; also, the stick used. [< Sp. *bastonado*, < *baston*, cudgel.] **bas"to-na'doǂ.** SYN.: see BEAT.

bast'ings, 1 bēst'ɪŋz; 2 băst'ĭngs, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] The stitches taken in basting a garment; also, the thread used for this purpose.

bas'tion, 1 bas'chən; 2 băs'chon, *n. Fort.* A projecting



Bastion.

1. Perspective. 2. Bird's-eye View.

a, boulevard; *b*, ramps; *c*, flanks; *d*, banquette; *e*, salient; *f*, face; *g*, berm; *h*, ditch or moat; *i*, glacis; *j*, scarp; *k*, embrasures.

work having two faces and two flanks. [< It. *bastione*, < *basttre*, build.]—**bas'tioned,** *a.*

bas'to, 1 bās'to; 2 băs'to, *n.* [Sp.] In the card-games of quadrille and ombre, the ace of clubs.

Ba-su'to-land, 1 bə-sū'to-land; 2 bə-sų'to-länd, *n.* A British colony in S. Africa (11,716 sq. m.; pop. 406,000); home of the **Basutos,** a Bantu tribe.

bat[1], 1 bat; 2 băt, *vt.* & *vi.* [BAT'TED[d]; BAT'TING.] **1.** To strike with or as with a bat. **2.** To use a bat, as in baseball or cricket.

bat[2d], *v.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To wink; flutter.

bat[3], *n.* **1.** Any stick or club, as for striking the ball in baseball, cricket, etc. **2.** A brickbat; sun-dried brick. **3.** A sheet of batting. **4.** In baseball, cricket, etc., the batsman. **5.** A racket, esp. a tennis-racket. **6.** [Colloq.] A blow, as with a stick. **7.** *Ceram.* A lump of moist clay. **8.** [Slang, U. S.] A drunken carousal; spree.

bat[3], *n.* A nocturnal flying mammal with limbs connected by a wing-membrane. [Corr. < Dan. *bakke*, bat.] **battǂ.**

bat[3], *n.* A pack-saddle. [< F. *bât*, OF. *bast;* see BASTARD, *n.*]

bat., batt., *abbr.* Battalion, battery.

bat'all†, *n.* Same as BATTLE. **bat'aylle†; bat'ayle†.**

Ba-ta'vi, 1 bə-tē'vɪ; 2 bə-tā'vɪ, *n. pl.* A Teutonic people who inhabited the region about the mouths of the Rhine when discovered by the Roman advance; conquered by Germanicus, and became subjects to the Romans.

Ba-ta'vi-a, 1 bə-tē'vɪ-ə *or* (*D.*) bɑ-tā'vɪ-ɑ; 2 ba-tā'vi-a *or* (*D.*) bä-tä'vi-ä, *n.* **1.** A city of Java, capital of the Dutch East Indies and of the residency of the same name; pop. 231,000. **2.** A city in W. New York; pop. 13,540.—**Ba-ta'vi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

batch[1], ⌋ 1 bach; 2 băch, *n.* **1.** The dough for one baking,

bach[2], ⌋ or the quantity of bread, etc., baked; the grain for one grinding; grist. **2.** Any set of things made, done, dispatched, etc., at one time. **3.** [Scot.] A crew; gang. [< AS. *bacan*, bake.]

batch[2], *n.* [Slang.] A bachelor.

bate[1], 1 bēt; 2 bāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [BAT'ED[d]; BAT'ING.] **1.** To lessen the force, intensity, or amount of; moderate; abate; diminish. **2.** To deduct. **3]** To beat down or back; remove. **4]** To leave out; omit. [OF. *abatre;* see ABATE, *v.*]

bate[2], *vt.* To soak, as a hide; separate and soften, as jute. [< BAIT[1], *v.*]

bateǂ, *vt. Falconry.* To flutter; beat the wings. **baltǂ.**

bate[1], *n.* A solution of chemicals or manure used to soften skins or hides.

bateǂ, *n.* Dispute; contention.

ba-teau', 1 bɑ-tō'; 2 bä-tō', *n.* [BA-TEAUX', 1 -tōz'; 2 -tōz', *pl.*] **1.** A flat-bottomed boat. **2.** A pontoon for a bridge. [< AS.LL+F *bât*, boat.]—**bateau bridge,** a pontoon bridge.

bate'ment-light", *n. Arch.* A light (window or pane) with lower edge cut off diagonally to fit an arched light or rake below: specific in perpendicular tracery.

bat'fish", 1 bat'fĭsh'; 2 băt'fĭsh', *n.* **1.** A fish, as *Malthe* or *Ogocephalus vespertilio* and other species of the Atlantic coast of the United States, named from their aspect and color. **2.** A flying gurnard. **3.** The Pacific sting-ray.

bat'-fowl"ing, 1 bat'-foul'ɪŋ; 2 băt'-fowl'ĭng, *n.* The catching of birds at night by dazing them with a light.—**bat'-fowl"er,** *n.*

bath[1], 1 bɑth; 2 bȧth, *n.* [BATHS, 1 bɑ̊ths *or* bɑth̊z; 2 bȧths *or* bȧth̊z, *pl.*] **1.** The act of bathing or the state of being bathed. **2.** The element in which one bathes. **3.** A building set apart for bathing: in this sense often in the plural. **4.** A room or receptacle for bathing; specif. [U. S.], a fully furnished bathroom. **5.** *Chem.* An apparatus for applying steady heat or heat of a given degree. **6.** Any solution, or the vessel containing it, in which articles, as photographic plates, etc., are immersed for treatment. **7.** *Metal.* The molten material in a reverberatory furnace. **8.** The condition of being soaked or covered with a liquid, as perspiration. [< AS. *bæth*, bath.]—**bath'-house",** *n.* **1.** A building with conveniences for taking baths. **2.** [U. S.] A small structure at a bathing-resort, used as a dressing-room.—**bath,** *vt.* To place in a bath; immerse.

bath[2], *n.* An ancient Hebrew liquid measure equivalent to about 8½ gallons.

Bath[2], *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 68,650) in southwest England, famous for its hot springs. **2.** A seaport in S. Maine; pop. 14,730.—**Bath brick,** a fine calcareous and siliceous material used for polishing and cleansing metal objects: originally found near Bath, England, and usually pressed into brick shape.—**B. chair,** a small hooded chair-like carriage, propelled by hand, as for invalids or cripples.

bathe, 1 bēth; 2 bāth, *v.* [BATHED; BATH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wash or immerse. **2.** To apply liquid to for comfort or healing; wet; lave. **3.** To suffuse as with a liquid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go into the water; take a bath. **2.** To be surrounded as if with liquid.—**bathe'a-bl(ER,** *a.* Ready or suitable for bathing.—**bath'er,** *n.* One who takes a bath.

ba-thet'ic, 1 bə-thet'ɪk; 2 ba-thĕt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or of the nature of bathos. [< BATHOS.]

bath'o-lith, 1 bath'o-lĭth; 2 băth'o-lĭth, *n. Geol.* A large irregular mass of intrusive igneous rock which has melted or forced its way into surrounding strata. [< Gr. *bathos*, depth, + *lithos*, stone.] **bath'o-litǂ.—bath"o-lith'ic, bath"o-lit'ic,** *a.*

ba-thom'e-ter, 1 bə-thom'ɪ-tər; 2 ba-thŏm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for determining the depth of water, as by pressure.

bat'horse", 1 bat'[*or* bāt'- *or* bē'-]hōrs"; 2 băt'[*or* bāt'- *or* bą'-]hōrs", *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A horse that carries an officer's baggage on a campaign; packhorse.

ba'thos, 1 bē'thes; 2 bā'thŏs, *n.* A ridiculous descent from the lofty to the commonplace in discourse; anticlimax. [< Gr. *bathos*, < *bathus*, deep.]—**ba-thet'ic,** *a.*

Bath-she'ba, 1 bath-shī'bə; 2 bȧth-shē'ba, *n.* Wife of Uriah and of David; mother of Solomon.

Bath'urst, 1 bath'ûrst; 2 bȧth'ûrst, *n.* **1.** A county in New South Wales; gold-mines. **2.** Its chief town; pop. 9,500. **3.** Port and capital of Gambia Protectorate, on the island of St. Mary; pop. 5,000.

ba-thym'e-ter, 1 bə-thim'ɪ-tər; 2 ba-thym'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for taking deep-sea soundings. [< Gr. *bathys*, deep, + *metron*, measure.]—**ba-thym'e-try,** *n.* The science or art of deep-sea sounding.

bath"y-met'ric, 1 bath"ɪ-met'rɪk; 2 băth"y-mĕt'rĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to bathymetry. **bath"y-met'ri-calǂ.**

bat'ing, 1 bēt'ɪŋ; 2 bāt'ĭng, *prep.* Making deduction for; excepting; barring.

ba-tiste', 1 bɑ-tēst'; 2 bä-tēst', *n.* A fine all-linen or cotton lawn. [F.]

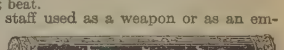
bat'ler†, *n.* A small paddle used in washing clothes. **bat'letǂ.**

bat'man, 1 bāt'[*or* bat'- *or* bē']mən; 2 bāt'[*or* bȧt'- *or* bą']man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Gt. Brit.] A man in charge of a bathorse and its load; a military servant.

bat'-mon"ey, 1 bāt'[*or* bat'- *or* bē']-mun"ɪ; 2 bāt'[*or* bȧt'- *or* bą']-mŏn"y, *n.* [Brit.] An allowance for transporting military baggage.

bat'on, 1 bat'ən *or* (*F.*) ba'tôn'; 2 bȧt'on *or* (*F.*) bä"tôn', *vt.* To strike with a baton; beat.

bat'on, *n.* **1.** A short staff used as a weapon or as an emblem of authority. **2.** *Mus.* A rod used for beating time. **3.** *Her.* A bendlet. [F. *bâton*, < LL. *basto(n-)*, stick.]



A Marshal's Baton.

ba-toon'‡‖.—baton sinister (*Her.*), a bendlet sinister as a mark of bastardy: erroneously *bar sinister.*

Bat'on Rouge, 1 bat'ən rūj; 2 bȧt'on rųzh. A city (pop. 21,780), capital of Louisiana; seat of **Louisiana State University,** founded in 1860.

Ba-tra'chi-a, 1 bə-trē'kɪ-ə; 2 ba-trā'ci-a, *n. pl.* A group of reptiles, variously ranked and limited, including the frogs and toads. [< Gr. *batracheia* (*batracheios*), < *batrachos*, frog.]—**ba-tra'chi-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially the frogs. **II.** *n.* One of the *Batrachia.*

bats, 1 bats; 2 bȧts, *n. pl.* **1.** [Scot.] Colic. **2.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] *Farriery.* Warbles. **battsǂ.**

bats'man, 1 bats'mən; 2 bȧts'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who handles the bat, as in baseball.

batt., *abbr.* Battalion, battery.

bat'tai-lous‖, 1 bat'ɪ-lus; 2 bȧt'a-lŭs, *a.* Bellicose; warlike.

bat-ta'li-a‖, 1 bə-tē'lɪ-ə; 2 bä-tä'lĭ-a, *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers on the march; an army, esp. the main body. **2.** Order of battle.

bat-tal'ion, 1 ba-tal'yən; 2 bă-tăl'yon, *n.* **1.** Four companies of infantry in American and British usage under war-footing. **2.** A body of troops. **3†.** An army drawn up for battle. [< LL.$^{lt+F}$ *battalia;* see BATTLE.]

Bat'tam-bang', 1 bă"tam-bûŋ'; 2 bă"tăm-băng', *n.* A city in the N. W. part of Cambodia, French Indo-China; formerly Siam.

bat'tel†, *n.* Same as BATTLE.

bat'tels, 1 bat'ls; 2 bät'ls, *n. pl.* [Oxford Univ., Eng.] A student's account for provisions; also, loosely, the entire charge for board, tuition, etc. [< *bat-* (see BATTEN[1], *v.*) + *-tel,* deal, quantity.]—**bat'tel,** *vi.* To have an account for provisions.—**bat'tel-er†,** *n.* A student who battels in college; formerly, a grade at Oxford below commoner. **bat'tel-let†; bat'tler‡.**

bat'ten[1], bat'n; 2 bät'n, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make or grow fat; thrive; prosper, especially at another's expense. **2.** To gratify morbid craving; gloat. [< Ice. *batna,* grow better, improve.]

bat'ten[2], *vt.* To make, furnish, or fasten with battens.—**to batten down the hatches** (*Naut.*), to put tarpaulins over a hatchway and secure them by strips of wood.—**bat'ten-er,** *n.*

bat'ten, *n.* A narrow strip of wood; a cleat, as across parallel boards in a door. [For BATON.]

bat'ter[1], 1 bat'ər; 2 bät'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To strike with repeated blows; beat; dent; mar; deface. [< LL.^{F} *batto,* < *battuo,* beat.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**bat'ter-er,** *n.* One that batters.

bat'ter[2], *vi.* To slope back from the base, as a wall.

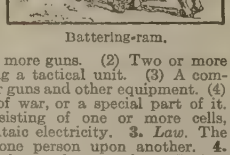
bat'ter[1], *n.* A thick liquid mixture, as of eggs, flour, and milk, beaten up for use in cookery.

bat'ter[2], *n.* **1.** A heavy blow; also, repeated blows, or the condition resulting from them. **2.** *Ceram.* A mallet for beating a lump of plastic clay. **3.** *Print.* A breakage or marring of type or a plate.

bat'ter[1], *n.* A batsman, as in baseball.

bat'ter[1], *n. Civ. Engin.* Backward and upward slope of a wall, giving greater resistance to thrust or firmer base.

bat'ter-ing-ram", 1 bat'ər-iŋ-ram"; 2 bät'er-ing-răm", *n.* A long beam, with heavy head, anciently used in forcing gates and making breaches in walls.



Battering-ram.

bat'ter-ing-train", 1 bat'ər-iŋ-trān"; 2 bät'er-ing-trān", *n.* A train of siege-guns.

Bat'ter-sea, 1 bat'ər-sī; 2 bät'er-sē, *n.* A district (pop. 167,700) of London, on the S. side of the Thames, containing a riverside park, opposite Chelsea.

bat'ter-y, 1 bat'ər-i; 2 bät'er-y, *n.* [-RES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** *Mil.* (1) An earthwork or parapet for the protection of one or more guns. (2) Two or more pieces of artillery constituting a tactical unit. (3) A company of artillerymen, or their guns and other equipment. (4) The armament of a vessel of war, or a special part of it. **2.** *Elec.* An apparatus consisting of one or more cells, employed for generating voltaic electricity. **3.** *Law.* The unlawful use of force by one person upon another. **4.** *Baseball.* The pitcher and the catcher together. **5.** Any apparatus in which similar parts are assembled to serve a common end. **6†.** The act of battering; attack with or as with a battering-ram.—**dry battery,** a battery composed of cells whose contents are solid or nearly so; a dry pile.

bat'ting, 1 bat'iŋ; 2 bät'ing, *n.* **1.** Cotton or wool prepared in sheets, or the art of preparing it. **2.** The act of batting, in any sense of the verb.

bat'tl(e^{Z}, 1 bat'l; 2 bät'l. **I.** *vi.* [BAT'TLED, BAT'TLD^{F}; BAT'TLING.] To contend in battle, or as in battle; fight; struggle; strive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A combat between hostile armies or fleets; a fight; conflict; contest. **2‖.** Arms or an armed force. **3†.** A division of an army, or its main body. [< LL.^{F} *battalia,* < *batto;* see BATTER[2], *v.*] **bat'let†; bat'tallet.** Syn.: (verb) see CONTEND; DISPUTE; (noun) action, affair, bout, combat, conflict, contest, encounter, engagement, fight, passage of arms, skirmish, strife. *Conflict* is a general word which describes opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. One continuous *conflict* between entire armies is a *battle.* Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval; or a new *battle* may follow immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. An *action* is brief and partial; a *battle* may last for days. *Engagement* is a somewhat formal expression for *battle;* as, it was the commander's purpose to avoid a general *engagement.* A protracted war, including many *battles,* may be a stubborn *contest. Combat,* originally a hostile *encounter* between individuals, is now used also for extensive *engagements. A skirmish* is between small detachments or scattered troops. An *encounter* may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *battle;* we should not ordinarily speak of Waterloo as a *fight,* unless where the word is used in the sense of fighting; as, I was in the thick of the *fight.*—Ant.: armistice, concord, peace, suspension of hostilities, truce.—Prep.: a battle *of* giants; battle *between* armies; a battle *for* life, *against* invaders; a battle *to* the death; the battle *of* (rarely *at*) Marathon.

—**bat'tle-ax",** *n.* A broad ax formerly used in battle. **bat'tle-axe"‡.**—**b.-piece,** *n.* A painting representing a battle.—**b.-plane,** *n.* An air-plane built to carry rapid-fire and three-inch guns used in aerial warfare.—**b.-ship,** *n.* A heavily armored ship of war of the largest size.—**drawn b.,** a battle in which neither party wins a victory.—**wager of b.** (*Old Eng. Law*), a form of trial by which controversies were determined by combat.

bat'tle[2]†, *vt.* To fortify with battlements.

Bat'tle Creek. A town in Calhoun county, Mich.; pop. 36,170.

bat'tled, 1 bat'ld; 2 bät'ld, *a.* Provided with battlements; embattled.

bat'tle-dore", 1 bat'l-dōr"; 2 bät'l-dōr", *n.* A parchment-covered bat used to drive a shuttlecock.—**bat'tle-dore",** *vt. & vi.* To drive or fly back and forth.

bat'tle-ment, 1 bat'l-ment *or* -ment; 2 bät'l-ment, *n.* A parapet indented along its upper line.—**bat'tle-ment-ed,** *pa.* Furnished with battlements.

1. Battlement: *a,* merlons; *b,* embrasures. 2. Section of Battlement Showing Machicolation (*c*).

batts, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BATS.

bat'tue', 1 ba-tü'; 2 bă-tü', *n.* **1.** The driving of game from cover within reach of sportsmen previously posted; also, a hunt so conducted. **2.** Any wanton slaughter. [F.]

bat'ty, 1 bat'i; 2 bät'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a bat.

ba-tule', 1 ba-tūl'; 2 ba-tūl', *n.* A circus-man's vaulting-plank; spring-board. **ba-tule'-board"‡.**

Ba-tum', 1 ba-tūm'; 2 bä-tum', *n.* **1.** A province in Transcaucasia; 2,893 sq. m.; pop. 186,000. **2.** A fortified seaport in the Georgian Republic, Transcaucasia (pop. 46,000); ceded by Turkey to Russia, 1878.

bau'bl(e^{Z}, 1 bō'bl; 2 bą'bl, *n.* **1.** A worthless showy trinket; gewgaw; toy. **2.** The fantastic wand of a jester: the original meaning. [< L.^{OF} *babulus,* foolish.] **baw'ble†.** Syn.: see GAUD.

bauch, 1 bŏn; 2 băn, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Without substance or stamina; weak; shaky. **2.** Distasteful.

bau'chle, 1 bā'hl; 2 bä'hl, *vt.* [Scot.] To make a botch of; bungle; also, tread upon, as shoes worn out of shape. **bau'chel‡.**

bau'chle, *n.* [Scot.] An old, run-over shoe; hence, a slouchy good-for-nothing person.

Bau-cis, 1 bā'sis; 2 bą'cis, *n. Myth.* A Phrygian peasant woman, who with **Philemon,** her husband, entertained Jupiter and Mercury.

bau'de-kin, 1 bō'di-kin; 2 bą'de-kin *n.* A rich brocaded silk fabric of the middle ages: originally made at Bagdad. [< OF. *baudekin,* < It. *baldacchino,* canopy, < *Baldacco,* It. for *Bagdad.*]

Baude"laire', 1 bōd"lār'; 2 bōd"lār', **Charles** (1821–1867). A French poet; *Fleurs du Mal.*

baud'rons, 1 bēd'rənz; 2 bąd'rons, *n.* [Scot.] A cat; puss; grimalkin.

Bau'er, 1 bau'ər; 2 bou'er, **Harold** (1873–). An English pianist, born in London of German parentage.

baugh, *a.* Same as BAUCH.

bauk, 1 bŏk; 2 bąk, *n. & vt.* To balk.—**bauk,** *n.* A balk.

bau'kie, 1 bē'ki; 2 bą'ki, *n.* [Scot.] The bat. **bau'kie-bird"‡.**

bauld, 1 bēld; 2 bąld, *a.* [Scot.] Bold; forward.

baulk, *v. & n.* Same as BALK.

bau'son, 1 bē'sən; 2 bą'son. **I.** *a.* Marked with white, especially on the face, as a horse. **bau'sond‡** [Scot.]; **bau'[or baw']son-faced"‡** [Scot.]. **II.** *n.* A badger. [< OF. *bausen,* piebald.]

Baut'zen, 1 baut'sən; 2 bout'sĕn, *n.* A town in eastern Saxony, where the French defeated the Russians and Prussians, 1813; pop. 34,350.

baux'ite, 1 bōz'ait; 2 bōz'it, *n.* A white to red, earthy, or clay-like aluminum hydroxid of varying composition, the principal source of the metal aluminum. [< *Bauz,* in France.]

Bav., *abbr.* Bavaria, Bavarian.

Ba-va'ri-a, 1 bə-vē'ri-ə; 2 ba-vä'ri-a, *n.* A German republic, proclaimed November, 1918 (29,292 sq. m.; pop. 7,140,000): formerly a kingdom of the German Empire.

Ba-va'ri-an, 1 bə-vē'ri-ən; 2 ba-vä'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bavaria. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bavaria.

bav'ne twin, 1 ba-vē'no; 2 bă-vę'no. *Crystal.* A twinned form of orthoclase. [< *Baveno,* Italy.]

bav'in, 1 bav'in; 2 băv'in, *n.* A small bundle of brushwood. [Cp. OF. *baffe,* bundle.]

baw-bee', 1 bō-bī'; 2 bą-bē', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A halfpenny: anciently a copper coin of 6d. Scots, equal to ½*d.* English. **2.** *pl.* Money. [Sc., prob. < the laird of *Sillebawby,* a mint-master.] **bau-bee'‡.**

baw'ble†, *n.* A bauble.—**baw'blingt,** *a.* Trifling.

baw'cock[1], 1 bə'kek; 2 bą'cŏk, *n.* A fine fellow. [< F. *beau* (see BEAU, *n.*) + *coq,* COCK[1], *n.*]

bawd, 1 bēd; 2 bąd, *n.* The keeper of a brothel; a procuress. [< OHG. *baldMH+OF* (E. = BOLD), daring, quick.] **baudet.**—**bawd'i-ly,** *adv.* Lewdly; obscenely.—**bawd'i-ness,** *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.—**bawd'ry,** *n.* **1.** Unchastity. **2.** Obscene language. **3.** The occupation or practises of a bawd.—**bawd'y,** *a.* Indecent; unchaste.

bawk, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as BAUK.

bawl, 1 bōl; 2 bąl, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cry for sale; proclaim by outcry. **2.** To cry with a loud voice. [< Ice. *baula,* low, as a cow.] Syn.: see CALL.—**bawl'er,** *n.*

bawl, *n.* A loud disagreeable outcry.

baw'sand, baw's'nt, *a.* Same as BAUSON.

baw'ty, 1 bō'ti; 2 bą'ty, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A dog: a generic name. **2.** A hare. **baw'tie‡.**

bax'ter, 1 baks'tər; 2 bāks'tər, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A baker: originally, only a woman baker.

Bax'ter, Richard (1651–1691). An English nonconformist divine; *The Saints' Everlasting Rest.*

bay, 1 bē; 2 bā, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To bark at; drive or bring to a stand in the chase. **2.** To utter in barking. **3.** To drive to bay by barking. **II.** *t.* To bark hoarsely, as a dog in hunting. [< OF. *bayer*, < LL. *bado*, gape.] (bay.)

bay, *a.* Red-brown: said of horses. [< F. *bai*, < L. *badius*,

bay[1], *n.* **1.** A body of water partly enclosed by land; an arm of the sea. **2.** A recess of low land between hills. **3.** A type of wood used for furniture. **bay'-wood"**‡. [< F. *baie*, < LL. *baia*, bay.]

bay[2], *n.* **1.** The laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). **bay'-tree"**‡. **2.** A laurel wreath, as a garland of honor, especially for a poet; poetic renown. **3.** One of various other plants resembling the laurel. [< F. *baie*, < L. *baca*, berry.]

bay[3], *n.* A bay horse.

bay[4], *n.* **1.** A deep bark or cry, as of dogs in hunting. **2.** The situation of a hunted creature compelled to turn on its pursuers. **3.** The condition of being kept at a standstill or in check by an opponent. [For *abay*, < OF. *abai*, barking.]

bay[5], *n.* **1.** A large space in a barn for storage, as of loose hay or fodder: commonly extending from the ground to the roof. **2.** *Arch.* A principal compartment or division, as the space between two piers (as of a bridge) or columns, a division of a window between adjacent mullions, part of a vault between transverse ribs or of a ceiling between panel-beams, or a vertical division of an arcade, as the space between two adjacent pillars. **3.** The head of a canal-lock. **4.** *Naut.* That part of a man-of-war between decks, forward of the bitts, on each side: commonly used as a hospital. [< F. *baie*, < *bayer*, gape; see BAY, *v.*] [ler‡.

bay[6], *n.* A bez-antler. [< OF. *bez-*, < L. *bis*, twice.] **bay'-ant'-**

bay"a-dere', 1 bē"ə-dir'; 2 bā"a-dēr', *n.* **1.** A dancing girl of Hindustan: applied also to dancers in some spectacular performances. **2.** In weaving dress-goods, an effect obtained by running stripes across the goods or by sewing on trimming horizontally. [< F. *bayadère*, < Pg. *bailadera*, female dancer.]

Ba-ya'mo, 1 ba-yä'mo, 2 bä-yä'mo, *n.* *Meteor.* A violent gust of wind blowing from the Bight of Bayamo, in Cuba, and its neighborhood, accompanied by lightning and rain.

bay'ard[1]‖, 1 bē'ərd; 2 bā'ard, *n.* **1.** A horse; esp., a bay horse: sometimes derisively. **2.** An ignorant, self-confident person. **3.** [B-] A bay horse once belonging to Amadis de Gaul, and given to Rinaldo by Charlemagne. [OF., < *bai*; see BAY, *a.*]—**bay'-ard**, *a.* Bay-colored: said usually of a horse.

Bay'ard[2], 1 bɑi'ərd; 2 bī'ard, *n.* **1. Chevalier de** (1475–1524), Pierre du Terrail, a French soldier and pattern of knighthood; hence, a man of heroic courage and chivalry. **2. Thomas F.** (1828–1898), an American statesman, first ambassador to Great Britain.

bay'ber"ry, 1 bē'ber"i; 2 bā'bĕr"y, *n.* One of various trees, as the wax-myrtle or laurel, or its fruit.—**bay'ber"ry-tal"low**, *n.* The wax on the berries of the wax-myrtle.

Bay City. A city in E. Michigan; pop. 47,560.

Ba"yeux', 1 ba"yū'; 2 bä"yú', *n.* Town in Normandy, France; pop. 7,500; Bayeux tapestry in cathedral.

bay'g'anet, 1 bēg'nĕt, 2 bāg'nĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A bayonet.

Bayle, 1 bɑil; 2 bāl, **Pierre** (1647–1706). A French critic and philosopher; *Historical and Critical Dictionary.*

Bay'ly, 1 bē'li; 2 bā'ly, **Ada Ellen** (1857–1903). An English novelist; pen-name, "Edna Lyall." [glish author and editor.

Baynes, 1 bēnz; 2 bānz. **Thomas Spencer** (1823–1887). An En-

bay'o-net, 1 bē'o-nĕt; 2 bā'o-nĕt. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To stab or pierce with a bayonet. **2.** To compel or drive by or at the point of the bayonet. **II.** *n.* A dagger-like weapon attachable to the muzzle of a musket or rifle. [Prob. < *Bayonne*, in France.]

Bayonets.
1. One type of sword-bayonet. 2. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century bayonet. 3. Sword-bayonet: *a*, blade; *b*, guard; *c*, bayonet-spring; *d*, scabbard-catch; *e*, tang; *f*, pommel; *g*, bayonet-catch; *h*, undercut-groove. 4. Trowel-bayonet.

Ba"yonne', 1 ba"yōn'; 2 bä"yón', *n.* A fortified town in S. W. France; pop. 27,000.

Ba-yonne', 1 bē-ōn'; 2 bā-ōn', *n.* A city in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 76,760.

bay'ou, 1 bɑi'ū; 2 bī'u, *n.* A sluggish inlet or outlet from a lake or bay. [< Choctaw *bayoue.*]

Bay-reuth', *n.* Same as BAIREUTH.

bay rum. An aromatic liquid obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of the bay-berry.

bay'-salt", 1 bē'-sēlt"; 2 bā'-salt", *n.* Coarse salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

bay'-tree", 1 bē'-trī"; 2 bā'-trē", *n.* **1.** The laurel of southern Europe; the bay. **2.** The laurel magnolia of eastern North America.

bay win'dow. *Arch.* A projecting window-structure of angular plan, reaching to the ground, as distinguished from an oriel window (supported on corbels or brackets) and from a bow window (curved in plan).

bay'-wood", 1 bē'-wud"; 2 bā'-wo͝od", *n.* A coarse mahogany from Honduras or Campeche Bay.

ba-zaar', } 1 bə-zär'; 2 ba-zär', *n.* **1.** An Oriental market-**ba-zar'**, } place or range of shops. **2.** A fancy fair for charity; also, a store for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc. [< Per. *bāzār*, market.]

Ba"zaine', 1 ba"zēn'; 2 bä"zän', **François Achille** (1811–1888). French marshal; surrendered Metz, Oct. 27, 1870; court-martialed, imprisoned, escaped in 1874.

B. B. C., *abbr.* Baseball Club.—**bbl.**, **brl.**, *abbr.* [BBLS., *pl.*] Barrel.—**B. C.**, *abbr.* Before Christ, Board of Control, British Columbia.—**B. C. E.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Civil Engineering.—**B. C. L.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Civil Law.—**B. D.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Divinity.—**bd.**, *abbr.* Board, bond, bound.

bdel'li-um, 1 del'i-um; 2 dēl'i-um, *n.* **1.** A variety of gum resin, found in India and Africa. **2.** A gem, perhaps a pearl, but more probably amber. [L., < Gr *bdellion*, a plant, and its fragrant gum.]

bdl., *abbr.* [BDLS., *pl.*] Bundle.—**bds.**, *abbr.* *Bookbinding.* Boards.—**B. D. S.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

be, 1 bi; 2 bē, *vi.* [AM, ART, IS, ARE, *pres.*; WAS, WAST, WERE, *imp.*; BE, WERE, WERT, *subj.*; BE, *imper.*; BEEN, *pp.*; BEING, *ppr.*]

This verb, which is called the substantive verb, is defective, and its conjugation is made up of fragments of three independent verbs, furnishing *be*, *am*, and *was*, respectively.

1. To have existence; possess truth or actuality. **2.** To exist in a special state, relation, etc. **3.** To take place; happen. **4.** To belong; pertain; concern: with *to*. [< AS. *beōn*, be.]

The proper case of a personal pronoun following *be* and in apposition with its subject is the nominative, as the case is simply one of apposition, and the pronoun in apposition with the nominative must itself be in that case; as, It is *I*, be not afraid; it is *he*. Before the 19th century the objectives *me*, *him*, *her*, etc., in such constructions (if at the end of a sentence) were somewhat commoner in literary usage than *I*, *he*, *she*, etc. The objective forms are still common in colloquial use, owing probably to the fact that many sentences are so formed that they require the pronoun at the end of a sentence to be in the objective case, and that case is accordingly the more natural one in that place.

—**be that as it will**, be that as it may: erroneous form.

be-, *prefix.* By; near; on; about: used (1) in its original prepositional sense; (2) to render intransitive verbs transitive; (3) to form verbs from adjectives or nouns; (4) to intensify the notion of a verb; (5) to give a secondary meaning to a simple verb; (6) with nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, to form other adverbs, conjunctions, or prepositions; (7) with privative force; that is, to give a meaning opposed to that of the simple word; (8) without special force. [< AS. *be-*, *bi-*, < *bī*, by.]

Compounds of *be-* especially needing definition are given in vocabulary place. Many arbitrary combinations of *be-*, that may be made at will by prefixing *be-* to a verb, a noun, or a participle, are omitted. Some self-explaining forms may be classed as follows: (1) Verbs or participial adjectives (sometimes with derived nouns) that by the prefix *be-* are made more emphatic, or, when made from nouns, signify to make like or affect with what the noun indicates; as, *bepelt*, to pelt soundly; *beshine*, to shine upon or about:

be-deaf'en	be-gird'[d]	be-mois'ten	be-sing'
be-drab'ble	be-girt'[d]	be-mourn'	be-slub'ber
be-drench't	be-hang'	be-mud'dle	be-soil'
be-drug'	be-howl'	be-muse'	be-spread'
be-dye'	be-li'bel	be-praise'	be-stain'
be-fool'	be-maze'	be-rat'tle[d]	be-stud'[d]
be-foul'	be-mir'ror	be-screen'	be-thump't
be-fud'dle	be-mock't	be-shroud'[d]	be-thwack't

(2) Verbs or participial adjectives (sometimes with derived nouns) that by the prefix *be-* add the sense of supplying with, covering, daubing, thoroughly treating, strewing or scattering over, or the like; as, *beink*, to daub or cover with ink:

be-clothe'	be-gem'	be-patched't	be-slob'ber
be-crown'	be-gild't	be-plas'ter	be-smoke't
be-drop'	be-gir'dle	be-rime'	be-snow'
be-feath'er	be-grime'	be-ringed'	be-span'gle
be-flecked't	be-jew'el	be-sil'ver	be-streak't
be-flow'er	be-li'bel	be-slab'ber	be-wig'
be-foam'	be-mire'	be-slav'er	be-wim'ple
be-fringe'	be-paint'	be-slime'	be-won'der

(3) Verbs that by the prefix *be-* add the sense of naming or calling; as, *beduke*, to call one "duke":

be-duke't	be-la'dy	be-mad'am	be-saint'[d]
be-knave'	be-lord'[d]	be-mon'ster	be-scoun'drel

(4) Verbs in which *be-* modifies the meaning of a simple verb by adding a prepositional relation so that it either becomes transitive or takes a different object:

be-splash'	be-strad'dle	be-tram'ple	be-weep'
be-sprin'kle	be-strew'	be-tread'[d]	be-wrap'

Be, *abbr.* Beryllium.—**b. e.**, *abbr.* Bill of exchange. —**B. E.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Engineering.—**Bé.**, *abbr.* Baumé.

beach, 1 bīch; 2 bēch. **I**[t]. *vt. & vi.* To run or haul up on a beach; strand. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sloping shore of a body of water; a wave-washed margin; strand. **2.** [Eng.] Loose pebbles on the shore; shingle. Syn.: see BANK; MARGIN.—**beach's comb"er**, *n.* **1.** An idle or vicious vagrant about wharves and beaches at seaports; specif., in Polynesia, a white loafer. **2.** [New Zealand.] One who gathers for himself (commonly illegally) flotsam and jetsam.—**b.-flea**, *n.* A small amphipod crustacean that hops like a flea and inhabits the seashore.—**beach'y**, *a.* Abounding in beach or in beaches; shingly.

Beach'y Head. A headland west of Eastbourne, Sussex, England; 575 ft. high, with lighthouse 142 ft. high at base; the French defeated the English and Dutch fleets off here in 1690.

bea'con, 1 bī'kən; 2 bē'con. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To furnish with a beacon; light up; shine as a beacon; guide by a light. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any prominent object, as a pole, tower, flag, or the like, set on a shore, shoal, buoy, reef, or in a similar position, as a guide or warning to mariners or others; hence, whatever serves as a conspicuous warning or a guide. **2.** A signal-fire or light. **3.** The structure or eminence from which a mark or signal may be displayed as a guide or warning for mariners or for the use of surveyors. [< AS. *bēacen*, sign, signal.]—**bea'con-age,** *n.* **1.** A tax or tribute for maintaining beacons. **2.** Beacons collectively.

Bea'con. A city in E. New York; pop. 11,000.

Bea'cons-field, 1 bī'kənz-fīld; 2 bē'cons-fēld, *n.* See DISRAELI.

bead, 1 bīd; 2 bēd. **I**$^{d.}$ *vt. & vi.* To decorate with or as with beading or beads; collect in beads; bubble; foam; sparkle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A little perforated sphere or the like intended to be strung on a thread or attached to a fabric for decoration. **2.** *pl.* A rosary; hence, prayers. **3.** A bubble or bubbles of gas on the surface of a liquid; froth; also, a drop. **4.** A small knob used as the front sight of a gun. **5.** A small convex molding. **6.** (1) A small mass of borax or other flux, placed on a platinum wire to receive a substance for blowpipe testing. (2) *Assaying.* The spherical piece of refined metal resulting from cupellation. **7.** A small hemispherical or half-oval ornament repeated in a straight line to form a molding. [ME. *bede*, prayer, bead.]—**pair of beads,** a rosary.—**to draw a bead on,** to take careful aim at with a firearm.—**to tell or say one's beads,** to recite prayers.—**bead'ing,** *n.* **1.** Bead-like ornamentation; beads collectively; also, beaded fabrics. **2.** The act of one that beads.—**bead'roll",** *n.* **1.** A list or catalog. **2**‖. A list of persons or objects to be prayed for.—**b.-ruby,** *n.* The two-leaved Solomon's-seal (*Unifolium canadense*). See SOLOMON'S-SEAL.—**beads'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] An almsman bound to pray for the souls of the founders of the house; hence, a resident of an almshouse. **2.** [Scot.] A privileged or licensed beggar receiving public alms. **3.** One who prays for another. **4**†. A petitioner. **bead'man**‡; **bede'-man**‡; **bedes'man**†.—**beads'wo"man,** *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] A woman who prays for a benefactor; an almswoman.—**bead'-work",** *n.* **1.** Work made or done with or on beads. **2.** Beading.—**bead'y,** *a.* **1.** Bead-like. **2.** Covered with or as with beads.

bea'dl(e^{P}**,** 1 bī'dl; 2 bē'dl, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A petty parish or university official; a crier or messenger of a court. **2.** An under-officer or apparitor in universities, as at Oxford and formerly at Yale. **3.** The apparitor of a gild. [< OHG.^{OF} *buttil*, one who summons.]—**bea'dle-dom,** *n.* The body of beadles; the characteristics of beadles; hence, petty and stupid officialism.—**bea'dle-ry,** *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a beadle. **bea'dle-ship**‡.

bea'gl(e^{P}**,** 1 bī'gl; 2 bē'gl, *n.* **1.** A small, short-coated hunting-hound. See DOG. **2.** A constable. **3.** One of various small sharks.

beak^{1}, 1 bīk; 2 bēk, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The projecting jaws or other mouth-parts of various animals; a snout or rostrum. (1) The horny projecting mouth-parts of birds; the bill or neb. (2) The horny jaws of other animals, as cephalopods, the duck-mole, and turtles. (3) The snout, suctorial apparatus, or other projecting mouth-part in various insects, as weevils and mosquitoes. (4) (*a*) A prolongation of the lips of a univalve shell, containing the canal. (*b*) The apex of a bivalve shell. (5) The elongated snout of various fishes.
2. Something projecting and pointed like a beak. (1) *Naut.* (*a*) The rostrum of an ancient galley. (*b*) That part of a ship, forward of the forecastle, fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee. (2) *Arch.* A downward-projecting molding on the extreme edge of the lower member of a cornice to prevent the drip from working back under it. (3) *Chem.* That part of a retort or still which conducts the vapor to the worm or condenser. [< LL.^{P} *beccus*, beak.]—**beaked,** *a.*—**beak'il"ron,** *n.* An iron beak, or a beak-like implement; also, an anvil with two taper ends; later, one such end; a bickern.

beak^{2}, *n.* [Slang.] A magistrate.

beak'er, 1 bīk'ər; 2 bēk'er, *n.* **1.** A large, wide-mouthed cup or goblet. **2.** *Chem.* A cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel of thin annealed glass, having a flaring top: used in analysis, etc. [< Gr.$^{LL-TGC}$ *bikos*, wine-jar.]

beal, 1 bīl; 2 bēl, *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] To suppurate.

beal, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A narrow pass between hills. **2.** A river-mouth. [< Gael. *beal*, mouth.]

be'-all", 1 bī'-ōl"; 2 bē'-al", *n.* All that is to be; the finality.

beam, 1 bīm; 2 bēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To send out as or like rays of light. **2.** To furnish with or as with beams. **3.** To burnish. **II.** *i.* To emit light, literally or figuratively; shine.—**beam'ing,** *pa.* Radiant; bright; cheerful. Syn.: see BRIGHT.—**beam'ing-ly,** *adv.*

beam, *n.* **1.** A long horizontal piece of wood, stone, or metal forming part of the frame of a building or other structure. Specif.: (1) The bar of a balance. (2) One of the heavy pieces of timber or iron set transversely across a vessel to support the decks and stay the sides; hence, the greatest width of a vessel. (3) A horizontal cylindrical bar, in a loom, upon which warp or woven goods are wound. (4) The pole of a carriage. (5) The walking-beam of a steam-engine or motor.
2. A ray of light, or a group of nearly parallel rays. **3.** The main stem of a deer's antler. **4.** One of the long feathers of a wing, as in hawks. [< AS. *bēam*, tree, ray of light.]—**on beam-ends,** canted over nearly on the side: said of a ship; hence, in an embarrassing or hopeless predicament.—**on the b.,** in a direction at right angles with the keel; abeam.

beam'ish‖, 1 bīm'ish; 2 bēm'ish, *a.* Radiant; beaming with light.

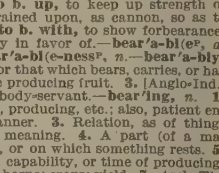
beam'y, 1 bīm'i; 2 bēm'y, *a.* **1.** Radiant; joyous; gladsome. **2.** Like a beam; massive. **3.** *Naut.* Having much breadth of beam. **4.** Antlered, as a stag.

bean, 1 bīn; 2 bēn, *n.* **1.** The oval edible seed of one of various plants of the bean family. **2.** A plant that bears beans. **3.** One of other seeds not leguminous; something likened to a bean. [< AS. *bēan*, bean.]—**bean'-ca"per,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Zygophyllum*, of the bean-caper family (*Zygophyllaceæ*), whose flower-buds are used as capers; esp., *Zygophyllum fabago* of the Levant.—**b.-tree,** *n.* One of various trees or shrubs, as the catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*) of the middle and southern United States, and the Moreton Bay chestnut (*Castanospermum australe*) of Australia.

bear^{1}, 1 bār; 2 bâr, *v.* [BORE or BARE; BORNE or BORN, 1 bōrn; 2 bōrn; BEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To support; hold up; also, to sustain; convey; carry. **2.** To show visibly; display; exhibit. **3.** To suffer; endure or undergo. **4.** To have; present or convey. **5.** To hold; maintain; entertain. **6.** To produce; give birth to. **7.** To conduct or comport (oneself); behave. **8.** To press or thrust. **9.** To possess as a right or power. **II.** *i.* **1.** To produce fruit. **2.** To be able to sustain a desired weight. **3.** To have a certain direction; take an aim or course. **4.** To rest heavily; lean; press. **5.** To be in a certain direction. **6.** To endure with patience; suffer. **7.** To have relation or reference; be pertinent. [< AS. *beran*, carry, wear, bear, suffer.] Syn.: see ABIDE; CARRY; ENDURE; LEAN^{1}, *v.*; PRODUCE; SUPPORT.—**to bear a hand,** to give aid quickly; take hold.—**to b. away** (*Naut.*), to keep off or away from the wind: said of a sailing vessel.—**to b. back,** to fall back; retreat.—**to b. company,** to accompany.—**to b. date.** to have the time of writing indicated upon it.—**to b. down,** to force down; overpower or overcome.—**to b. down upon** (*Naut.*), to approach from the weather side: said of a vessel.—**to b. in mind,** to keep in recollection; remember.—**to b. off. 1.** *Naut.* To keep away or keep clear. **2.** To gain or win.—**to b. out,** to support; confirm; justify.—**to b. up,** to keep up strength or spirits.—**to b. upon,** to be trained upon, as cannon, so as to bring within the line of fire.—**to b. with,** to show forbearance.—**to b. witness to,** to testify in favor of.—**bear'a-bl(e**^{P}**,** *a.* Capable of being borne.—**bear'a-bl(e-ness**^{P}**,** *n.*—**bear'a-bly,** *adv.*—**bear'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which bears, carries, or has in possession. **2.** A tree or vine producing fruit. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] A carrier or porter; also, a body-servant.—**bear'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of sustaining, enduring, producing, etc.; also, patient endurance. **2.** Deportment; manner. **3.** Relation, as of things to other things; connection; meaning. **4.** A part (of a machine) that rests on something, or on which something rests. **5.** A heraldic device. **6.** The act, capability, or time of producing; also, that which is produced or borne; crops; yield. **7.** *Arch.* The part of an arch or beam that rests upon a support. **8.** Meaning, or general tendency; application. **9.** The point of the compass in which an object is seen; also, the situation of an object relatively to that of another, or of other points or places. Syn.: see AIR^{2}, 7; BEHAVIOR; DIRECTION.—**bear'ing-cloth",** *n.* The cloth in which a child was carried to church to be christened. **bear'-cloth"**‡.—**b.-rein,** *n.* Same as CHECK-REIN.

bear^{2}, *vt.* [U. S.] *Finance.* To endeavor to depress the price of (stocks, etc.) by selling or offering to sell.

bear, *n.* **1.** A large plantigrade carnivore, with massive body and short tail. **2.** One of various other animals like or likened to a bear; as, ant-*bear*. **3.** The caterpillar of the tiger-moth; woolly-*bear*. **4.** One of two constellations. See below. **5.** Figuratively, an ill-mannered or morose person. **6.** *Finance.* A speculator who seeks to depress prices or who sells in the belief that there is likely to be a decline in prices.—**Great Bear** (*Ursa Major*), a large northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.—**the Dipper**‡.—**Little B.** (*Ursa Minor*), a northern constellation including the pole-star. See CONSTELLATION; POINTERS.—**the B.,** Russia.—**bear'ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** A trailing thick-leaved evergreen shrub (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), having small red berries. **2.** [Pacific Coast, U. S.] The bearwood (*Rhamnus purshiana*). **3.** [Miss.] The deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*).—**bear's-gar"den,** *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport; hence, a scene of tumult or strife.—**b.-grass,** *n.* **1.** One of various species of *Yucca* or Spanish-bayonet. **2.** The camass (*Camassia esculenta*) of Oregon. **3.** A yucca-like plant (*Dasylirion texanum*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*) of the southwestern United States.—**bear'-herd",** *n.* A keeper and exhibitor of bears.—**bear'ish,** *a.* Like a bear; rough; surly.—**b.-leader,** *n.* One who leads about a trained bear; hence, a private tutor.—**b.-pit,** *n.* A place, usually a pit, where bears are kept in a zoological garden.—**bear's-breech,** *n.* **1.** Any species of *Acanthus*; esp., the European *Acanthus spinosus*.—**bear's-ear,** *n.* The auricula (*Primula auricula*).—**bear's-foot,** *n.* The fetid or stinking hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*).—**bear'skin",** *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear or a coat or robe made of it. **2.** A shaggy woolen stuff for outer wear. **3.** A tall black fur head-dress worn by the Old Guard of New York or by the Foot-guards of the British army.—**bear'-ward",** *n.* A bear-keeper.


Brown Bear. 1/$_{32}$

bear's, 1 bīr; 2 bēr, *n.* [North. Eng. or Scot.] Four-rowed barley. [< AS. *bere*; see BARLEY.] **beret**‡.

beard, 1 bīrd; 2 bērd. I†. *vt.* To take by the beard; pull the beard of; also, to defy. **II.** *n.* **1.** The hair on a man's face, especially on the chin, usually excluding the mustache. **2.** Some similar growth or appendage; a tuft of hair-like processes; an awn, as of grass. **3.** One of various handicraft articles. (1) The barb of an arrow or of any hook. (2) Formerly, the slope of a printing-type from the face to the shoulder: now cast nearly straight; also, in some ornamental type-faces, the outside shading. [< AS. *beard.*]—**beard'ed,** *a.* Having a beard.—**beard'less,** *a.* Without a beard; young; inexperienced.—**beard'less-ness,** *n.*—**beard'tongue",** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pentstemon,* of the figwort family: in allusion to the bearded sterile stamen.

Bé"arn', 1 bē"ārn'; 2 bē"ārn', *n.* Pyrénées department, whence came Henry of Navarre, King of France, who was born at Pau; hence, he is sometimes called **Le Bé"ar"nais'.**

bear'wood", 1 bār'wud"; 2 bār'wōōd", *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Rhamnus purshiana*), a species of buckthorn, of the Pacific coast of the United States.

beast, 1 bīst; 2 bēst, *n.* **1.** One of the inferior animals; a quadruped. **2.** A rude or filthy person. [< L. *bestia,* beast.] Syn.: see ANIMAL.

—**beast'ie,** *n.* [Scot.] A little beast: used compassionately or endearingly.—**beast'ly,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a beast; brutish; vile; degraded. **2.** Unsuitable or unpleasant; nasty; abominable: a British colloquialism expressive of disgust or contempt; as, this is *beastly* weather: sometimes even used adverbially; as, I was *beastly* tired: erroneous usage in both instances. Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**beast'li-ness,** *n.*

beat, 1 bīt; 2 bēt, *v.* [BEAT; BEAT'EN or BEAT, BEAT'NP; BEAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike repeatedly, either heavily as in punishment or lightly and rapidly as in various processes. **2.** To excel; overcome; vanquish. **3.** To dash or strike against, as wind or wave. **4.** To range over in hunting. **5.** To tread or tramp, as a path. **6.** To measure as with a baton; as, to *beat* time. **7.** [Colloq.] To be beyond the understanding of; surpass; baffle; as, such tricks *beat* me. **8.** [Slang.] To obtain something from, as by swindling, fraud, trickery, or assurance. **9.** *Mil.* To sound (a signal) as by beat of drum; as, to *beat* an alarm or a retreat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike repeated blows. **2.** To throb; pulsate. **3.** *Naut.* To work up against the wind by tacking. **4.** To conquer; win. **5.** To smite or strike with force or intensity; as, the sound *beats* upon our ears. **6.** To sound a signal or alarm, as on a drum. **7.** *Acoustics.* To alternate at regular intervals with a maximum and minimum intensity so as to give a pulsating effect. **8.** To gain the victory; specif., in newspaper slang, to "make a scoop." **9.** *Hunting.* (1) To run about or go up stream while trying to escape: said of game. (2) To strike bushes, undergrowth, etc., with sticks to rouse up game. **10.** To sustain or undergo beating; as, the yolks *beat* well. **11.** To give a sound when tapped or struck. [< AS. *bēatan,* beat, thrust.] **bete†.**

Syn.: bastinado, batter, belabor, bruise, castigate, chastise, conquer, cudgel, cuff, defeat, flog, overcome, pommel, pound, scourge, smite, strike surpass, thrash, vanquish, whip, worst. *Strike* is the word for a single blow; to *beat* is to *strike* repeatedly, as a bird *beats* the air with its wings. Others of the words above describe the manner of *beating,* as *bastinado,* to *beat* on the soles of the feet; *belabor,* to inflict a comprehensive and exhaustive *beating; cudgel,* to *beat* with a stick; *thrash* (originally identical with "thresh"), to *beat* with repeated blows, as wheat was *beaten* out with the old hand-flail; to *pound* (akin to L. *pondus,* a weight) is to *beat* with a heavy, and *pommel* with a blunt, instrument. To *batter* and to *bruise* refer to the results of *beating;* that is *battered* which is broken or defaced by repeated blows on the surface (compare synonyms for SHATTER); that is *bruised* which has suffered even one severe contusion. The metaphorical sense of *beat,* however, so far preponderates that one may be very badly *bruised* and *battered,* and yet not be said to be *beaten,* unless he has got the worst of the *beating.* To *beat* a combatant is to disable or dishearten him for further fighting. Hence *beat* becomes the synonym for every word which implies getting the advantage of another. Compare CONQUER; SUBDUE.—Ant.: fail, fall, get the worst of, go down, go under, surrender. Almost all antonyms in this class are passive, and can be formed indefinitely from the conquering words by the use of the auxiliary *be;* as, be beaten, be defeated, be conquered, etc.

—**beat'en,** *a.* **1.** Shaped by beating. **2.** Worn smooth or hard by use. **3.** Conquered; baffled.—**beat'er,** *n.*

beat, *a.* [Colloq.] Fatigued; worn out.

beat, *n.* **1.** A stroke or blow, especially one producing sound or serving as a signal. **2.** (1) A pulsation or throb, as of the pulse. (2) In acoustics, regularly recurring pulsation or throb heard when two tones not quite in unison are sounded together: caused by the interference of sound-waves. (3) A similar property belonging to light-waves and other waves. **3.** A round, line, or district regularly traversed, as by a sentry or a policeman. **4.** *Naut.* A tack to windward. **5.** *Mus.* (1) A regularly recurring pulsation caused by the rhythmical movement of music. (2) A motion of the hand or baton marking these movements. (3) A melodic ornament of a note, as a transient grace-note or trill. **6.** The stroke or tick of a watch or clock. **7.** The flap or stroke of a bird's wing. **8.** [Local, U. S.] A division of a county. **9.** [Colloq., U. S.] One who or that which is superior to others. **10.** [Newspaper Slang.] (1) Priority of publication. (2) An article so published in advance of rival periodicals. **11.** [Slang.] A dead-beat. See under DEAD.

be-at'i-fy, 1 bı-at'ı-fı; 2 be-ăt'ı-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To make supremely happy. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* To declare as "blessed" and worthy of homage by an act of the Pope. **3.** To regard as conferring happiness. **4.** Figuratively, to exalt above others. [< LL." *beatus,* happy, + *facio,* make.] —**be"a-tif'ic,** *a.* Imparting or expressing supreme happiness; blissful. **be"a-tif'i-cal†.**—**beatific vision,** the vision of God; a sight of the glories of heaven.—**be-at"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of blessing, or the state of being blessed or beatified. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* An act of the Pope declaring a deceased person beatified (*beatus*) and worthy of a certain degree of homage: usually the last step toward canonization.

beat'ing, 1 bīt'ıŋ; 2 bēt'ıng, *ppr. & verbal n.* of BEAT, *v.*

be-at'i-tude, 1 bı-at'ı-tūd; 2 be-ăt'ı-tūd, *n.* **1.** Supreme blessedness or felicity. **2.** One of the eight declarations of special blessedness in the Sermon on the Mount. (*Matt.* v, 3–11.) **3.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A title now reserved to the Pope and the Patriarchs. (2) Beatification. [F., < L. *beatitudo,* < *beatus,* see BEATIFY.]

Bea'ton, 1 bī'tən *or* bē'tən; 2 bē'tən *or* bā'tən, **David** (1494–1546). A Scottish cardinal; assassinated. **Be'thune†.**

Be'a-trice, 1 bī'a-trıs; 2 bē'a-trıç, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Be'a-trix†.** Dan. D. G. Sw. **Be-a'trix,** 1 bē-ā'trıks, 2 be-ā'trıks; F. **Bé"a"trice',** 1 bē"ā'trıs', 2 be"ā'trıç', **Bé"a"trix'†;** It. **Be"a-tri'ce,** 1 bē"ā-trī'chē, 2 be"ā-trī'che; Pg. Sp. **Be"a-triz',** 1 bē"a-trīs', 2 be"ā'trīs'. **2.** A Florentine lady (1266–1290) idealized by Dante in his *New Life* and *Divine Comedy.* **3.** The heroine of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.* [L., making happy.]

Beat'tie, 1 bī'tı *or* bā'tı; 2 bā'tı *or* bă'tı, **James** (1735–1803). A Scottish poet and philosopher.

Beat'ty, 1 bīt'ı; 2 bēt-y, **Sir David,** Earl of Brooksby and the North Sea (1871–). A British Admiral of the Fleet, defeated German squadron in North Sea, Jan. 24, 1915, in command of the First battle-cruiser squadron at the battle of Jutland Bank, May 31, 1916; commanded Grand Fleet 1916–19.

beau, 1 bō; 2 bō, *a.* Fair; good; fine; beautiful.

beau, *n.* [BEAUS or BEAUX, 1 bōz; 2 bōg, *pl.*] **1.** A ladies' man; a dandy; fop. **2.** [Colloq.] An escort or lover. [F., < L. *bellus,* fine, pretty.]—**beau'ish,** *a.*

Beauce, 1 bōs; 2 bōç, *n.* A former district of N. Central France.

beau'fet, 1 bō'fet; 2 bō'fĕt, *n.* A cupboard; buffet.

Beau'fort, 1 biū'fərt; 2 bū'fort, **Henry** (1370–1447). English cardinal; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*

Beau"har"nais', 1 bō"ar"nē'; 2 bō"ăr"nā', *n.* **1. Alexandre, Vicomte de** (1760–1794), first husband of Empress Josephine. **2. Eugène de** (1781–1824), his son; French general. **3. Hortense Eugénie de,** see HORTENSE.

beau'ı-de'al, 1 bō'ai-dī'al; 2 bō'ī-dē'al, *n.* The highest conceivable type of beauty or excellence. **2.** A mental model of perfection; a person or thing regarded as the realization of such a model. [F. *beau idéal,* (the) ideal beautiful.]

Beau"mar"chais', 1 bō"mar"shē'; 2 bō"măr'chă', **Pierre Augustin Caron de** (1732–1799). A French dramatist.

beau monde, 1 bō mond; 2 bō mōnd. [F.] Society; the fashionable world.

Beau'mont, 1 bō'ment; 2 bō'mōnt, *n.* **1. Francis** (1584–1616), English dramatist; collaborator with Fletcher. **2. William** (1785–1853), an American army surgeon; expert in gastric digestion.

beau'-pot", *n.* Same as BOUGH-POT.

Beau're-gard, 1 bō'rı-gārd; 2 bō're-gărd, **Pierre G. T.** (1818–1893). Confederate general (Bull Run, Shiloh).

beau"sē-ant'‖, 1 bō"sē-ăn'; 2 bō"se-ăn', *n.* The standard (sable and argent) of the Knights Templars; also, their battle-cry. [< OF. *bauceant,* perh. < *baucent,* black-and-white spotted.] **beau"cé-ant'†.**

beau'te-ous, } 1 biū'tı-us; 2 bū'te-ŭs, *a.* Full of beauty;
beu'te-ousP, ∫ beautiful. Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL. **-ly,** *adv.*

beau'ti-ful, } 1 biū'tı-ful; 2 bū'tı-ful, *a.* Possessing con-
beu'ti-fulP, ∫ spicuous beauty; excelling in form or grace; complete and harmonious.

Syn.: attractive, beauteous, bewitching, bonny, charming, comely, delightful, elegant, exquisite, fair, fine, graceful, handsome, lovely, picturesque, pretty. There must be harmony and unity, and in human beings spiritual loveliness, to constitute an object or a person really *beautiful.* Thus, we speak of a *beautiful* landscape, a *beautiful* poem. But *beautiful* implies also, in concrete objects, softness of outline and delicacy of mold; it is opposed to all that is hard and rugged. *Pretty* expresses in a far less degree that which is pleasing to a refined taste in objects comparatively small, slight, and dainty. That is *handsome* which is not only superficially pleasing, but well and harmoniously proportioned. *Handsome* is a term far inferior to *beautiful;* we may even say a *handsome* villain; figuratively, *handsome* denotes liberal, magnanimous, or generous in a high and worthy way. *Fair* denotes what is bright, smooth, clear, and without blemish; as, a *fair* face. The word applies wholly to what is superficial; we can say "*fair,* yet false." In a specific sense, *fair* has the sense of blond, as opposed to dark or brunette. One who possesses pleasing qualities may be *attractive* without beauty. *Comely* denotes an aspect that is smooth, genial, and wholesome, with a certain fulness of contour and pleasing symmetry, while falling short of the *beautiful;* as, a *comely* matron. That is *picturesque* which would make a striking picture. See FINE; GRACEFUL; LOVELY.—Ant.: awkward, clumsy, deformed, disgusting, frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, grotesque, hideous, horrid, odious, repulsive, shocking, ugly, unattractive, uncouth, ungainly, unlovely, unpleasant.—Prep.: beautiful *to* the eye; beautiful *in* appearance, *in* spirit; "beautiful *for* situation," *Ps.* xlviii, 2: beautiful *of* aspect, *of* this kind.

—**beau'ti-ful,** *n.* Beauty in the abstract; also, that which is beautiful.—**beau'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**beau'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*—**beau'ti-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make or grow beautiful; em-

bellish; adorn. Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH.—**beau″ti-fi-ca′tion,** *n.*—**beau′ti-fied,** *pa.*—**beau′ti-fi″er,** *n.*

beau′ty, ⌊ 1 bīū″tı; 2 bū″ty, *n.* [BEAU′TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** That
beu′ty[2], ⌋ quality of objects that gratifies the esthetic nature; the perfection of form resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity. **2.** The sense of the beautiful; the esthetic faculty. **3.** A person or thing that is beautiful, especially a woman. **4.** A special grace or charm. [< F. *beauté,* < L. *bellus,* beautiful.] **beau′te‡.—beau′ty-spot″,** *n.* A small black patch put on the face to enhance the brilliance of the complexion; a foil.

Beau″vais′, 1 bō″vē′; 2 bō″vā′, *n.* A cathedral city of northern France: pop. 17,000.

beaux, ⌊ bōz; 2 bōş, *n.* Plural of BEAU.

Beaux, 1 bō; 2 bō, **Cecilia** (1863–). American artist; gold medalist, Paris Exposition, 1900.

bea′ver[1], 1 bī′ver; 2 bē″ver, *n.* **1.** An amphibious rodent of rat-like form, with a scaly, flat, oval tail and webbed hind feet, noted for skill in damming shallow streams, and val-

Beavers, showing their lodges and dam.

ued for its fur. **2.** The fur of the beaver or a hat made of it; hence, humorously, a high silk hat. **3.** A heavy milled woolen cloth for outer garments. [< AS. *befer.*]

bea′ver[2], *n.* A movable piece of medieval armor covering the lower part of the face. [< OF. *baviere,* prop. bib, < *bave,* saliva.]

Bea′ver Falls. A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 12,810.

be-bee′rin, ⌊ 1 bi-bī′rın, -rin *or* -rin; 2 be-bē′rin, -rin *or* -rīn, *n.*
be-bee′rine, ⌋ *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, contained in the bark of the bebeeru: used in medicine as a tonic and febrifuge.

be-bee′ru, 1 bi-bī′rū; 2 be-bē′rų, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as GREENHEART.

Be′bel, 1 bē′bel; 2 bę̄′bĕl, **Ferdinand A.** (1840–1913). German socialist and publicist; author of *Our Aims; The German Peasant War,* etc.

be-calm′, 1 bi-kām′; 2 be-cäm′, *vt.* **1.** To make calm; still. **2.** To delay (a ship, etc.) by reason of a calm.

be-came′, 1 bi-kēm′; 2 be-cām′, *imp.* of BECOME, *v.*

be-cause′, 1 bi-kēz′; 2 be-cąş′. **I.** *adv.* By reason (of). **II.** *conj.* For the reason that (literally, by cause); since. [< BE- + CAUSE, *n.*]

Syn.: as, for, forasmuch as, inasmuch as, since. *Because,* literally *by*-cause, is the most direct and complete word for giving the reason of a thing. *Since,* originally denoting succession in time, signifies a succession in a chain of reasoning, a natural inference or result. *As* indicates something like, coordinate, parallel. *Since* is weaker than *because; as* is weaker than *since;* either may introduce the reason before the main statement; thus, *since* or *as* you are going, I will accompany you. Often the weaker word is the more courteous, implying less constraint: for example, *as* you request it, I will come, rather than I will come *because* you request it. *Inasmuch as* is a formal and qualified expression, implying by just so much, and no more; thus, *inasmuch as* the debtor has no property, I abandon the claim. *Forasmuch as* is archaic, rarely appearing in present use. *For* is a loose connective, sometimes fully equal to *because,* but oftener giving mere suggestion or indication rather than reason or cause; as, it is morning, *for* (not *because*) the birds are singing.—Ant.: altho, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet. Compare also synonyms for BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING; THEREFORE.—Prep.: *because of* is used as a prepositional phrase, signifying by reason of, on account of.

bec″ca-fi′co, 1 bek″a-fī′ko; 2 bĕc″a-fī″co, *n.* [-COS[2], *pl.*] One of various small European birds, mostly warblers, supposed to eat figs, especially the garden-warbler, much esteemed as food. [It., < *beccare,* peck (< *becco,* BEAK, *n.*), + *fico,* < L. *ficus,* fig.] **bec″ca-fi′ca‡; bec″ca-fi′go‡; bec′ca-figue‡.**

bech′a-mel, 1 besh′a-mel; 2 bĕch′a-mēl, *n.* [F.] A white sauce, invented by Béchamel, steward to Louis XIV.

be-chance′, 1 bi-chans′; 2 be-chânç′, *vt. & vi.* [BE-CHANCED′†; BE-CHANC′ING.] To befall; happen.

bêche″-de-mer′, 1 bēsh″-de-mār′; 2 bęch″-de-mêr′, *n.* The trepang. [F.]

Bech″u-a′na, 1 bech″u-ā′na; 2 bĕch″ų-ä′na, *n.* An African native of Bantu stock, belonging to an important tribe occupying Bechuanaland and Basutoland, S. W. Africa.

Bech″u-a′na-land. 1 bech″u-ā′na-land; 2 bĕch″ų-ä′na-länd, *n.* A British protectorate between the Transvaal and S. W. Africa; about 275,000 sq. m.; pop. 125,350.

beck[1], 1 bek; 2 bĕk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To beckon. **2.** [Scot.] To recognize a person by a nod; bow. [Short for BECKON.]

beck[1], *n.* A nod or other sign of wish or command.

beck[2], *n.* A small brook, or the valley in which it runs. [< Ice. *bekkr,* stream, brook.] [cor. of BACK[2], *n.*]

beck[3], *n.* A tank or vat, as for dye or soap; a back. [Perhaps

beck′ern, 1 bek′ern; 2 bĕk′ern, *n.* Same as BICKERN.

beck′et, 1 bek′et; 2 bĕk′ĕt, *n. Naut.* A device for holding spars, ropes, etc., in position, as (1) a cleat, (2) a strap, loop, or rope, or (3) a small grommet.—**beck′et-hitch″,** *n.* A fisherman's knot. See KNOT. **b.-bend‡.**

Beck′et, Thomas à (1117–1170). An English prelate, chancellor, and archbishop; murdered in Canterbury cathedral.

beck′on, 1 bek′n; 2 bĕk′n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To signal or direct by sign or gesture. **II.** *i.* To make a mute signal, as with the hand or head. [< AS. *bēcnian,* beckon, nod.]—**beck′on,** *n.* A mute sign; beck.

be-cloud′d, 1 bi-klaud′; 2 be-cloud′, *vt.* To obscure; darken.

be-come′, ⌊ 1 bi-kum′; 2 be-cŏm′, *v.* [BE-CAME′; BE-COME′;
be-cum′r, ⌋ BE-COM′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To accord with; befit. **2.** To set off; grace: said of articles of dress. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to a state or condition from any previous one; grow to be. **2.** To begin; come about. **3.** To be fit or suitable. **4‡.** To come. [< AS. *becuman,* befall.] Syn.: see MAKE.—**to become of,** to be the present or final end, result, condition, or place of: as, what will *become of* me? what has *become of* that book?

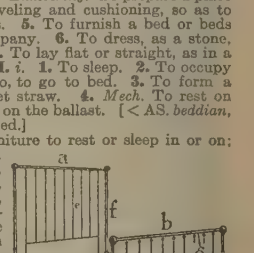
be-com′ing, ⌊ 1 bi-kum′ıŋ; 2 be-cŏm′ing, *pa.* **1.** Appro-
be-cum′ing‡, ⌋ priate; suitable. **2.** Pleasing; adorning.

Syn.: befitting, beseeming, comely, congruous, decent, decorous, fit, fitting, graceful, meet, neat, proper, seemly, suitable, worthy. That is *becoming* in dress which suits the complexion, figure, and other qualities of the wearer, so as to produce on the whole a pleasing effect. That is *decent* which does not offend modesty or propriety. That is *suitable* which is adapted to the age, station, situation, and other circumstances of the wearer; coarse, heavy boots are *suitable* for farm-work; a juvenile style of dress is not *suitable* for an old lady. In conduct much the same rules apply. The dignity and gravity of a patriarch would not be *becoming* to a child; at a funeral lively, cheery sociability would not be *decorous,* while noisy hilarity would not be *decent.* sumptuous display would not be *suitable* for a poor person. *Fit* is a compendious term for whatever fits the person, time, place, occasion, etc.; as, a *fit* person; a *fit* abode; a *fit* place. *Fitting,* or *befitting,* is somewhat more elegant, implying a nicer adaptation. *Meet* is somewhat archaic, expressing now chiefly a moral fitness; as, *meet* for heaven. Compare APPROPRIATE; BEAUTIFUL.—Ant.: awkward, ill-becoming, ill-fitting, improper, indecent, indecorous, unbecoming, unfit, unseemly, unsuitable.—Prep.: the dress was becoming *to* the wearer; such conduct was becoming *in* him.—**be-com′ing-ly,** *adv.*—**be-com′ing-ness,** *n.*

Becque′rel′, 1 bek′rel′; 2 bĕk′rĕl′, *n.* **1. Alexandre Edmond** (1820–1891), physicist and writer. **2. Antoine César** (1788–1878), a French chemist and electrician, invented electrotyping. **3. Antoine Henri** (1852–), French physicist; discovered radioactive rays—**Becquerel rays**—having power to pass through objects opaque to visible radiation and resembling Roentgen rays in their photographic action, emitted by radioactive substances, as radium. With M. and Mme. Curie he shared the Nobel prize in 1903.

bed, 1 bed; 2 bĕd, *v.* [BED′DED[2]; BED′DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay in or as in a bed; put to bed; furnish a bed for. **2.** To set out or plant in a bed, as shrubs. **3.** To occupy a bed with; cohabit with. **4.** (1) To make a bed for; provide with litter; as, to *bed* cattle. (2) *Lumbering.* To prepare a place for a tree to fall, as by leveling and cushioning, so as to prevent breaking the limbs. **5.** To furnish a bed or beds for; as, to *bed* a large company. **6.** To dress, as a stone, for a bed or foundation. **7.** To lay flat or straight, as in a layer; as, to *bed* oysters. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sleep. **2.** To occupy the same bed; cohabit; also, to go to bed. **3.** To form a closely packed layer, as wet straw. **4.** *Mech.* To rest on for support; as, the rails *bed* on the ballast. [< AS. *beddian,* make ready a bed, < *bed,* bed.]

bed, *n.* **1.** An article of furniture to rest or sleep in or on; a couch, either the stuffed tick, mattress, or the like, on which the body rests, the mattress and bedclothes, the bedstead, or all combined. **2.** Hence, any place or thing used for a couch or for sleeping in or on. **3.** Something likened to or serving as a bed, foundation, or support; as, the *bed* of a lake; a rocky *bed.* **4.** The marriage-bed; marriage. **5.** Conjugal cohabitation, or the right to it. **6.** A heavy horizontal mass of matter, or a collection of closely massed objects, especially used as a foundation or support. **7.** In technical use, anything resembling or used for a bed. (1) *Mech.* A part or surface that serves as a foundation, as the part of a printing-press which supports the form, or a part from which work is fed to a machine. (2) *Masonry.* (*a*) A layer of mortar in which stones or bricks are to be laid. (*b*) A horizontal course of a stone wall. (*c*) The lower side of a slate, tile, or brick. (3) *Hort.* A plot of ground prepared for planting some particular thing, or



Modern Metal Bed.

a, head; *b,* foot; *c,* caster; *d,* side-rails or angle-irons; *e,* filling-rods; *f,* pillar; *g,* top-rail.

the plants, etc., growing in such a plot. (4) *Railroad.* A road-bed. **8.** *Geol.* (1) Any layer in a mass of stratified rock; a seam. (2) A deposit, as of ore, parallel to the stratification. [AS.] —**bed'cham"ber,** *n.* A sleeping-apartment; bedroom.—**bed'clothes",** *n. pl.* Covering for a bed.—**bed'fel"low,** *n.* One who shares a bed with another.—**bed'molding,** *n.* A molding, or one of a series of moldings, under the corona in a cornice or the belt in a belt-course.—**bed'pan",** *n.* **1.** An earthenware or porcelain vessel to be used in bed by a sick person. **2.** A warming-pan.—**bed'plate",** *n.* A foundation-plate, as of an engine or machine. **bed'piece"**†.—**bed'post",** *n.* One of the four upright supports of a bed or the canopy over it.—**bed'quilt",** *n.* A quilt for a bed; coverlet.—**bed'rock,** *n.* The solid rock underlying the looser materials of the earth's surface.—**bed'room",** *n.* A sleeping-room.—**bed'side",** *n.* Place by a bed; the side of the bed.—**bed'sore,** *n.* An ulcer on the body, caused by lying long in one position.—**bed'spread",** *n.* A quilt or counterpane.—**bed'straw",** *n.* One of various plants of the madder family formerly used as stuffing in beds.—**bed'tick",** *n.* The stout outer covering of a mattress.—**bed'time",** *n.* The hour for going to bed. —**bed'ward,** *adv.* **1.** Toward bed. **2.** Toward bedtime. **bed'wards**†.

Be'da, 1 bē'də; 2 be'də, *n.* (673–735.) An English monk; "the father of English learning." **Bæ'da**†; **Venerable Bede**‡ (1 bid: 2 bēd).

be-dab'ble, ⌊ 1 bi-dab'l; 2 be-dăb'l, *vt.* [-BLED, -BLD^{F}; -BLING.]

be-dab'^{F}, ⌡ To sprinkle or splash with liquid; dabble.

be-dag'gle†, *vt.* To soil the bottom of (dress). **be-dag'**†.

be-dash', 1 bi-dash'; 2 be-dăsh', *vt.* **1.** To dash against. **2.** To cover or mark with dashes.

be-daub', 1 bi-dȯb'; 2 be-dȧb', *vt.* **1.** To smear with something oily or sticky; soil; abuse; vilify. **2.** To load with vulgar ornament or flattery.

Bed'a-wi, 1 bed'ə-wi; 2 bēd'ə-wi, *n.* [-WIN, 1 -wĭn; 2 -wĭn, *pl.*] A Bedouin. **Bed'a-wee**†; **Bed'a-wy**†.

be-daz'zl(e^{ER}, 1 bi-daz'l; 2 be-dăz'l, *vt.* [-ZLED; -ZLING.] To blind by excess of light; bewilder; confuse; dazzle.

bed'bug", 1 bed'bŭg"; 2 bĕd'bŭg", *n.* A blood-sucking wingless bug of reddish-brown color and vile odor, infesting houses and especially beds.

bed'ding, 1 bed'ɪŋ; 2 bĕd'ing, *n.* **1.** The furnishings for a bedstead. **2.** Straw or other litter for animals to sleep on. **3.** A putting to bed. **4.** That which forms a bed or foundation. **5.** *Geol.* Stratification.

Bede, 1 bid; 2 bēd, *n.* Same as BEDA. [Syn.: see ADORN.

be-deck", 1 bi-dek'; 2 be-dĕk', *vt.* To deck; adorn; ornament.

be'del, ⌊ 1 bi'dl; 2 bē'dl, *n.* A beadle: an archaic form retained

be'dell, ⌡ in the English universities.—**be'del-ry,** *n.*

bede'man, *n.* Same as BEADSMAN.—**bedes'man**†.—**bedes'wo"man,** *n. fem.*

be-dev'il, 1 bi-dev'l; 2 be-dĕv'l, *vt.* [-ILED or -ILLED; -ILING or -IL-LING.] **1.** To possess with or as with a devil; bewitch; distract; dement. **2.** To make or transform into a devil. **3.** To subject to diabolical treatment or abuse. **4.** To torment; worry. **5.** To spoil as by witchcraft; muddle. —**be-dev'il-ment,** *n.*

be-dew', 1 bi-diū'; 2 be-dū', *vt.* To distil, as dew, upon.

Bed'ford, 1 bed'fərd; 2 bĕd'ford, *n.* **1.** A city in eastern central England; pop. 40,250. **2.** See BEDFORDSHIRE. **3. Duke of** (1389–1435), John Plantagenet; English statesman; regent of France.—**Bedford cord** (*Textiles*), a coarse ribbed cloth.

Bed'ford-shire, 1 bed'fərd-shir; 2 bĕd'ford-shĭr, *n.* A county in England; 461 sq. m.; pop. 206,480; county-seat, Bedford.

be-dight', 1 bi-dait'; 2 be-dīt', *vt.* [BE-DIGHT' or BE-DIGHT'ED^{4}; BE-DIGHT'ING.] To furnish with dress or ornament; adorn; apparel; bedeck.

be-dim', 1 bi-dim'; 2 be-dĭm', *vt.* [BE-DIMMED', BE-DIMD'S; BE-DIM'MING.] To make dim; obscure.

be-diz'en, 1 bi-diz'n *or* bi-daiz'n; 2 be-dīz'n *or* be-dī'zn, *vt.* To dress out; adorn with tawdry splendor. **be-diz'zen**†. —**be-diz'en-ment,** *n.*

bed'lam, 1 bed'ləm; 2 bĕd'lam, *n.* **1.** An excited crowd; an incoherent uproar. **2.** An asylum for the insane; madhouse. **3**†. [B-] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, originally a priory: the original sense. **4**†. An inmate of Bedlam. **5**†. A madman. [Cor. of *Bethlehem.*]

bed'lam, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable to a madhouse.—**bed'lam-ite,** *n.* An inmate of Bedlam.—**bed'lam-it"ish,** *a.*

Bed'ou-in, 1 bed'u-in *or* -ɪn; 2 bĕd'ū-in *or* -ĭn, *n.* **1.** One of the nomadic Arabs of Syria, Arabia, etc. **2.** Hence, any nomad or vagabond. [< Ar.^{F} *badawiy,* desert-dweller.]

Bed'a-ween†; **Bed'u-in**†.—**Bed'ou-in,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Bedouins; roving.

be-drag'gle, ⌊ 1 bi-drag'l; 2 be-drăg'l, *vt. & vi.* [-GLED, -GLD^{4};

be-drag'l^{F}, ⌡ -GLING.] To make or become wet or soiled, as by dragging.

bed'ral, 1 bed'rəl; 2 bĕd'ral, *n.* [Scot.] A beadle or sexton.

bed'rel, 1 bed'rəl; 2 bĕd'rel, *n.* [Scot.] One who is bedridden.—**bed'rel,** *a.* [Scot.] Bedridden.

bed'rid"den, ⌊ 1 bed'rid'n; 2 bĕd'rĭd'n, *a.* Confined to bed.

bed'rid"n^{F}, ⌡ by sickness or weakness. [Corr. < AS. *bedrida, < bed,* bed, + *rida,* rider.] **bed'rid"**†.

Beds., *abbr.* Bedfordshire.

bed'staff", 1 bed'stɪf"; 2 bĕd'stăf", *n.* [-STAVES^{F}, 1 -stēvz; 2 -stăvz, *pl.*] A stick or staff used in some way about a bed, as to smooth a feather bed or to spread the coverlets; also, a bar at the side to keep the bedclothes in place; a bed-slat, or the like.

bed'stead, ⌊ 1 bed'sted; 2 bĕd'stĕd, *n.* A framework for sup-

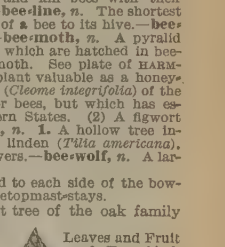
bed'sted^{S}, ⌡ porting a mattress, bedding, etc. See illus. under BED. [< AS. *bed,* bed, + *stede,* place.]

bee[1], 1 bi; 2 bē, *n.* **1.** A social honey-gathering, hymenopterous insect, domesticated in hives for many centuries on account of the wax and honey it affords; especially, the common hive-bee. **2.** A gathering of neighbors for work or amusement. [< AS. *bēo.*] —**bee'balm",** *n.* Any of various aromatic plants of the mint family (*Menthaceæ*), esp. the garden herb *Melissa officinalis.*—**bee-beetle,** *n.* A beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) parasitic in beehives. —**bee-bread,** *n.* Pollen as stored by bees for food.—**bee-eater,** *n.* Any animal that eats bees; especially, a bird that feeds on bees.—**bee-fly,** *n.* One of a number of flies resembling bees.—**bee-glue,** *n.* A resinous substance collected by bees from certain plants, as the wild poplar-tree, and used to cement the comb to the hive, etc.; propolis.—**bee-gum,** *n.* [So. & W. U. S.] **1.** A bee-tree, usually a hollow gum-tree. **2.** A beehive, esp. one made of a section of a hollow gum-tree.—**bee'hive",** *n.* **1.** A hive for a colony of honey-bees. **2.** Any place filled with busy workers.—**bee-killer,** *n.* One of various hornet-flies that pierce and kill bees with their beaks, especially *Trupanea apivora.*—**bee-line,** *n.* The shortest course from one place to another, as of a bee to its hive.—**bee-martin,** *n.* [U. S.] The kingbird.—**bee-moth,** *n.* A pyralid moth (*Galleria cereana*), the larvæ of which are hatched in beehives and destroy the comb; a wax-moth. See plate of HARMFUL INSECTS.—**bee-plant,** *n.* Any plant valuable as a honey-producer. Specif. (1) A spiderflower (*Cleome integrifolia*) of the western United States, cultivated for bees, but which has escaped from cultivation in the Eastern States. (2) A figwort (*Scrophularia californica*).—**bee-tree,** *n.* **1.** A hollow tree inhabited by bees. **2.** The American linden (*Tilia americana*), or other tree with honey-bearing flowers.—**bee-wolf,** *n.* A larval bee-beetle.

Bees.
1. Drone. 2. Queen. 3. Worker.

bee[2], *n. Naut.* A strip of timber bolted to each side of the bowsprit, through which to reeve the foretopmast-stays.

beech, 1 bīch; 2 bēch, *n.* A forest tree of the oak family with smooth, ash-gray bark, or one of various trees somewhat resembling it, as the **blue beech, Australian beech,** etc. [< AS. *bēce* (< *bōc;* see BOOK), beech.]—**beech'drops",** *n.* A slender purplish or brownish herb (*Leptamnium virginianum*) of the broom-rape family, with the upper flowers sterile and the lower ones fertile, parasitic on the roots of the beech.—**beech'en,** *a.* Pertaining to the beech-tree or its wood.—**beech-mast,** *n.* The nuts of the beech.—**beech'nut",** *n.* The edible nut of the beech.


Leaves and Fruit of English Beech.

Beech'er, 1 bīch'ər; 2 bēch'er, *n.* **1. Henry Ward** (1813–1887), an American pulpit orator and writer. **2. Lyman** (1775–1863), an American theologian and temperance advocate; father of Henry Ward Beecher.

beech'y, 1 bīch'ɪ; 2 bēch'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or abounding in beeches.

beef, 1 bif; 2 bēf, *n.* **1.** The flesh of a slaughtered adult bovine animal. **2.** [BEEVES, *pl.*] Any adult bovine animal. **3.** [Colloq.] Muscular power; brawn. [< L.^{F} *bos* (*bov-*), ox.]—**beef'-brained",** *a.* Stupid. **b.-headed**‡; **b.-witted**‡.—**bully-b.,** *n.* Canned or pickled beef.—**dried b.,** beef preserved by salting and drying, usually in smoke. **hung b.**‡.—**jerked b.,** see JERK[2], *v. & n.*—**beef'steak",** *n.* See STEAK.—**beef'y,** *a.* **1.** Like an ox; fat; dull. **2.** [Colloq.] Brawny; muscular.

beef'-eat"er, 1 bif'-it"ər; 2 bēf'-ēt'er, *n.* **1.** An eater of beef; hence, an Englishman (so called by the French), or a well-fed servant. **2.** One of the Yeomen of the Guard who attend the British sovereign on state occasions, or one of the warders of the Tower, in London, who wear the same uniform. **3.** An African oxpecker. **4.** A bluebottle or flesh-fly.

beek[1], 1 bīk; 2 bēk, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To bask. **2.** To season, as wood, by exposing to heat.—**beek,** *n.* [Scot.] A gentle warming; basking. [Akin to BAKE.]

Be-el'ze-bub, 1 bi-el'zi-bub; 2 be-ēl'ze-bŭb, *n.* **1.** (1) The prince of the demons or of false gods; the devil. (2) A chief of the lost angels. **2.** A Philistine god, worshiped as the destroyer of flies: the original sense; Baal-zebub. **Bel'ze-bub**†.

been, 1 bin *or* bīn; 2 bin *or* bēn, *pp.* of BE.

beer[1], 1 bīr; 2 bēr, *n.* **1.** An alcoholic fermented liquor made from malt and hops. **2.** A slightly fermented beverage made from the roots, etc., of various plants, as sassafras, ginger, spruce, etc. [< AS. *bēor.*]—**beer'i-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being beery.—**beer'ish,** *a.* Somewhat like beer; beery.—**beer'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**beer'y,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like beer. **2.** Stained or tainted with beer. **3.** Addicted to or under the influence of beer; maudlin.

beer[2], *n.* [Brit.] A basis for reed-counting; used in cotton-making.

Beer'naert, 1 ber'nȧr; 2 bēr'năr, **Auguste Marie François** (1829–1912). Belgian statesman; awarded Nobel prize for peace in 1909.

Be-er'she-ba, 1 bi-ēr'shi-bə; 2 be-ēr'she-ba, *n.* Town on southern border of Palestine (*Gen.* xxi, 31); pop. 1,600; captured by the British Oct. 31, 1917.

beest'ings, 1 bist'ɪŋs; 2 bēst'ings, *n. sing.* or *pl.* The first milk from a cow after calving. [< AS. *bȳstinu, < bēost.*] **biest'ings**‡.

bees'wax", 1 bīz'waks"; 2 bēş'wăks". **I.** *vt.* To smear with beeswax; wax. **II.** *n.* The wax secreted by honey-bees, from which they make the cells of their comb.

bees'wing", 1 bīz'wiŋ"; 2 bēş'wing", *n.* A filmy crust of scales of tartar on the surface of some old wines, as port; also, the wine so crusted.

beet, 1 bīt; 2 bēt, *vt.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] To kindle or replenish, as a fire; hence, to rouse; stir. **2**†. To mend or amend; correct. **beete**‡.

beet, *n.* The fleshy succulent root of a biennial herb, used as a vegetable and in making sugar, etc.; also, the plant. [< L.AS *beta*, beet.]—**beet'-root"**, *n.* The root of the beet-plant.

Bee'tho-ven, 1 bē'tō-ven; 2 bę'tō-vĕn, **Ludwig van** (1770–1827). German composer (*Symphonies*, etc.).

bee'tl(e)E, 1 bī'tl; 2 bē'tl, *vi.* [BEE'TLED; BEE'TLING.] To jut out; overhang.

bee'tle2, *vt.* To beat or stamp with or as with a beetle, mallet, beetling-machine, etc.

bee'tle, *a.* Overhanging; prominent; as, a *beetle* brow. **bee'tling‡.—bee'tle-browed"**, *a.*

bee'tle1, *n.* **1.** Any coleopterous insect; also, popularly, any insect resembling a beetle. See COLEOPTERA. **2.** An intellectually blind person; a blockhead. **bee'tle-head"‡.** [< AS. *bȳtel, bēti*, biting animal.]—**Colorado beetle**, the potato-beetle.—**bee'tle-head"ed**, *a.* Densely stupid or dull.

bee'tle2, *n.* **1.** A heavy wooden hammer or mallet; a maul. **2.** A pestle or mallet for pounding clothes, or for various other purposes, as mashing potatoes. **3.** *Textile.* A beetling-machine. [< AS. *bȳtel, bētel*, mallet.]

bee'tling-ma-chine", 1 bī'tliŋ-mą-shīn"; 2 bē'tling-mą-ċhīn", *n.* A machine for stamping goods as they are wound over a roller.

beeve, 1 bīv; 2 bēv, *n.* A bull, ox, full-grown steer, or cow fattened for slaughter: an erroneous singular for *beef*. [< *beeves*, pl. of BEEF.]

beev(e)sE, 1 bīvz; 2 bēvş, *n.* Plural of BEEF.

be-fa'l", 1 bi-fē'l; 2 be-fą', *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To befall.

be-fall", 1 bi-fēl'; 2 be-fą', *v.* [BE-FELL'; BE-FALL'EN, BE-FALN'P; BE-FALL'ING.] **I.** *t.* To occur or happen to. **II.** *i.* To come about; happen. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *feallan*, fall.] **be-fal'‡; be-falle'†.** Syn.: see HAPPEN.

be-fel(l'r, 1 bi-fel'; 2 be-fĕl', *imp.* of BEFALL, *v.*

be-fit', 1 bi-fīt'; 2 be-fit', *vt.* [BE-FIT'TED[d]; BE-FIT'TING.] To be suitable for; be worthy of.—**be-fit'ting**, *pa.* Becoming; adequate; suitable. Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING.—**be-fit'ting-ly**, *adv.*

be-flum', 1 bi-flum'; 2 be-flŭm', *vt.* [Scot.] To befool; cajole; flatter.

be-fog', 1 bi-fog'; 2 be-fŏg', *vt.* [BE-FOGGED', BE-FOGD'[S]; BE-FOG'GING.] To envelop in fog; confuse; bewilder.

be-fool', 1 bi-fūl'; 2 be-fōōl', *vt.* To make a dupe or fool of; hoodwink; delude.

be-fore', 1 bi-fōr'; 2 be-fōr'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In front; ahead. **2.** Prior in time; earlier; previously. **II.** *prep.* **1.** In front of; ahead of. **2.** Prior to, in time; anterior to. **3.** In advance of, in rank, etc. **4.** In preference to; in comparison with. **5.** Face to face with; in the presence or within the jurisdiction or cognizance of. **6.** Demanding the immediate attention of. **III.** *conj.* **1.** Rather than. **2.** Previous to the time when. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *foran*, before.]—**before the mast** (*Naut.*), forward of the foremast: said of the rank or condition of common sailors, whose quarters are in that part of the ship.

be-fore'hand". **I.** *a.* Being in easy circumstances; forehanded. **II.** *adv.* In advance; before the time.

be-fore'time"‖, *adv.* In former time.

be-friend'd, 1 bi-frend'; 2 be-frĕnd', *vt.* To be a friend to; **be-friend'P**, ȷ stand by; help in time of need. Syn.: see AID; HELP.

beg, 1 beg; 2 bĕg, *v.* [BEGGED, BEGD[S]; BEG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask for (a thing) earnestly; solicit in charity. **2.** To entreat (a person); supplicate; beseech. *Beg* is also used, as in *beg pardon, beg leave*, etc., as a merely polite or apologetic word of introduction for something expected or taken as a matter of course.

II. *i.* **1.** To ask alms. **2.** To make supplication; sue; plead. **3.** *Card-playing.* In the game of all-fours, to ask for a point or three more cards and a new trump. [< AS. *bedecian*, beg.] Syn.: see ASK; PLEAD.—**to beg the question**, to take for granted the matter in dispute.

beg, *n.* [Turk.] Same as BEY.

be-gan', 1 bi-gan'; 2 be-ġăn', *imp.* of BEGIN, *v.*

be-gat'‖, 1 bi-gat'; 2 be-ġăt', *imp.* of BEGET, *v.*

be-get', 1 bi-get'; 2 be-ġĕt', *vt.* [BE-GOT' or BE-GAT'; 'BE-GOT' or BE-GOT'TEN, BE-GOT'NP; BE-GET'TING.] **1.** To procreate; generate. **2.** To bring into existence; produce. [< AS. *bi-* (see BE-) + *gitan*, get.]—**be-get'ter**, *n.*

beg'gar, 1 beg'ər; 2 bĕġ'ar. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To reduce to want; impoverish. **2.** To cause to be or appear poor; outdo; exhaust. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who asks alms. **2.** A poor person; also (humorously), fellow; rogue.—**beg'gar-dom**, *n.* The realm or brotherhood of beggars; beggary. **beg'gar-hood‡.—beg'gar-ly**, *a.* Miserably poor; mean; sordid. Syn.: see BASE.—**beg'gar-li-ness**, *n.*—**beg'gar-ly**‖, *adv.* In the manner of a beggar; meanly; suppliantly.—**beg'gar's-lice"‡**, *n.* Any of various plants bearing prickly fruit which adheres readily to clothes. **beg'gar-lice"‡.—beg'gar-ticks"**, *n. pl.* The bur-marigold, or its seeds. **beg'gar's-ticks"‡.—beg'gar-y**, *n.* **1.** Extreme indigence or deficiency. **2.** Beggars as a class. **3.** The act or habit of begging. Syn.: see POVERTY.

beg'gar-weed", 1 beg'ər-wīd"; 2 bĕġ'ar-wēd", *n.* **1.** Any one of several species of plants used for forage and a cover-crop in the southern United States, esp. the **Florida beggarweed** or **clover** (*Meibomia tortuosa*). **2.** A low annual plant (*Spergula arvensis*), usually regarded as merely a weed, but cultivated in Holland, Germany and Great Britain for forage and fertilizing.

Beg'hard, 1 beg'ərd *or* bi-gārd'; 2 bĕġ'ärd *or* be-ġärd', *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of one of the several lay fraternities which arose in Flanders in the 13th century in imitation of the Beguines: in France called *Beguins*. [< LL. *Beghardus*, < Lambert *Begue*, founder of the order of Beguines.]

be-gin', 1 bi-gin'; 2 be-ġĭn', *v.* [BE-GAN' or BE-GUN'; BE-GUN'; BE-GIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take the first step in. **2.** To give origin to; start. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take the first step; start. **2.** To come into existence; arise; originate. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *-ginnan*, open.] **be-gin'ne'r**†. Syn.: commence, inaugurate, initiate, undertake. *Begin* is almost always to be preferred to *commence*. See INSTITUTE.—**be-gin'ner**, *n.* **1.** A founder; originator. **2.** A novice; tyro: sometimes erroneously used with *new*, as a *beginner*, being one who enters on or engages in something for the first time, is necessarily *new* to his work.

Be"gin', 1 bē"gaṅ'; 2 bę"ġăṅ', **Louis Nazaire** (1840–). A Canadian prelate; Archbishop of Quebec; created Cardinal in 1914.

be-gin'ning, 1 bi-gin'iŋ; 2 be-ġĭn'ing, *n.* **1.** The starting-point; origin. **2.** The first stage or part. **3.** The source or first cause of anything.

Syn.: arising, commencement, fount, fountain, inauguration, inception, initiation, opening, origin, outset, rise, source, spring, start. The Latin *commencement* is more formal than the Anglo-Saxon *beginning*, as the verb *commence* is more formal than *begin*. *Commencement* is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while *beginning* has no restriction, but may be applied to whatever may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. The letter A is at the *beginning* (not the *commencement*) of every alphabet. In numerous cases *begin* and *beginning* are preferable to *commence* and *commencement*. "In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth." *Gen.* 1, 1. An *origin* is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving causal connection; as the *origin* of evil; the *origin* of a nation, government, or a family. A *source* is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply; as, the *source* of a river; a *source* of knowledge; a *source* of inspiration: fertile land is a *source* (not an *origin*) of wealth. A *rise* is thought of as in an action; we say that a lake is the *source* of a certain river, or that the river takes its *rise* from the lake. *Fount, fountain*, and *spring*, in their figurative senses, keep close to their literal meaning. Compare CAUSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for END.

beg'ler-beg, 1 beg'lər-beg; 2 bĕġ'ler-bĕġ, *n.* [Turk.] The governor-general of a Turkish province, consisting of several sanjaks.

be-gnaw', 1 bi-nō'; 2 be-nạ', *vt.* To gnaw; corrode.

beg'ohm, 1 beg'ōm; 2 bĕġ'ōm, *n. Elec.* One billion ohms, or one thousand megohms.

be-gon(e'r, 1 bi-gŏn'; 2 be-ġŏn', *interj.* Depart! away!

be-go'ni-a, 1 bi-gō'ni-ə; 2 be-ġō'ni-a, *n.* A plant of a large genus with brilliantly colored leaves and showy irregular flowers. [< Michel *Bégon*, French botanist.]

be-got', 1 bi-gŏt'; 2 be-ġŏt', *imp.*, **be-got'ten**, *pp.* of BEGET, *v.*

be-goud', 1 bi-gud'; 2 be-ġud' [Scot.], *imp.* of BEGIN, *v.*

be-gripe'†, *vt.* To seize. **be-grype'†.**

be-grudge', 1 bi-gruj'; 2 be-ġrŭdġ', *vt.* [BE-GRUDGED'; BE-GRUDG'ING.] To envy one the possession of.—**be-grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

be-grut'ten, 1 bi-grut'n; 2 be-ġrŭt'n, *a.* [Scot.] Having the face unsightly from weeping.

be-guile', 1 bi-gail'; 2 be-ġīl', *vt.* [BE-GUILED'; BE-GUIL'ING.] **1.** To deceive; delude; cheat. **2.** To relieve the tedium of; while away. **3.** To divert or drive by or as by guile. **4.** To charm. [< BE- + GUILE.] Syn.: see AMUSE; DECEIVE; ENTERTAIN.—**be-guile'ment**, *n.* [BEGHARD.

Beg'uin, 1 beg'in *or* (*F.*) bē-gaṅ'; 2 bĕġ'in *or* (*F.*) be-ġăṅ', *n.* See

Beg'uine, 1 beg'in *or* (*F.*) bē"gin'; 2 bĕġ'ēn *or* (*F.*) be"ġēn', *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sisterhood, originating in the Netherlands (12th century), devoted to a religious life, but not bound by irrevocable vows.

be'gum, 1 bī'gum; 2 bē'ġŭm, *n.* A Mohammedan princess, or woman of rank in India. [< Hind. *begam.*] **bee'gum‡; be'-gaum‡.** [**gonne'†.**

be-gun', 1 bi-gun'; 2 be-ġŭn', *imp. & pp.* of BEGIN, *v.* **be-gun'k'**, 1 bi-guṅk'; 2 be-ġŭṅk', *vt.* [Scot.] To make a fool of.

be-half', 1 bi-haf'; 2 be-hăf', *n.* The interest or defense (of any one): preceded by *in, on*, or *upon*.

Be-har', 1 bī-hūr'; 2 bē-här', *n.* A manufacturing city in Patna district, Behar and Orissa province, India; pop. 45,000.

Be-har' and O-ris'sa. A province in E. British India, comprising the former divisions of Behar, Orissa, and Chutia-Nagpur, and the Sambalpur district; 113,000 sq. m.; pop. 40,000,000; capital, Patna.

be-have', 1 bi-hēv'; 2 be-hāv', *v.* [BE-HAVED'; BE-HAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To conduct with regard to deportment or duty; comport: with a reflexive pronoun. **2.** To conduct properly or suitably: with a reflexive pronoun. **II.** *i.* To act, operate, or comport oneself: said of persons and things. [< AS. *behabban*, restrain.]

be-ha'vior, 1 bi-hēv'yər; 2 be-hāv'yor, *n.* **1.** Manner of conducting oneself; demeanor; deportment. **2.** Manner or action of a machine, a chemical, etc. **3**‖. Good manners. **be-ha'viour‡.**

Syn.: action, bearing, breeding, carriage, conduct, demeanor, deportment, manner, manners. *Behavior* is our *action* in the presence of others; *conduct* includes also that which is known only to ourselves and our Maker. *Demeanor* is the bodily ex-

pression, not only of feelings, but of moral states; as, a devout *demeanor*. *Breeding*, unless with some adverse limitation, denotes that *manner* and *conduct* which result from good birth and training. *Deportment* is *behavior* as related to a set of rules; as, the pupil's *deportment* was faultless. A person's *manner* may be that of a moment, or toward a single person; his *manners* are his habitual style of *behavior* toward or before others, especially in matters of etiquette and politeness; as, good *manners* are always pleasing. Compare AIR³.

—**invariable behavior**, activities whose character is determined by innate structure, typified by reflex and instinctive actions. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**variable b.**, activities which are modifiable by individual experience with or without consciousness. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**be-ha'vior-ism**, *n. Psychol.* A theory and mode of study basing progress solely on objective analysis and observation of behavior.

be-he(a)d'ᵉ, 1 bɪ-hed'; 2 be-hĕd', *vt.* To take the head from; decapitate. [< BE- + HEAD.]

—**be-head'al**, *n.* The act of beheading.

be-held', 1 bɪ-held'; 2 be-hĕld', *imp. & pp.* of BEHOLD, *v.*

be-he'moth, 1 bɪ-hī'[*or* bī'hɪ-]məth; 2 bē-hē'[*or* bē'he-]mŏth, *n.* In the Bible, a colossal beast, probably a hippopotamus. [< Heb. *b'hemōth*, < Egypt. *p-ehe-mau*, water-ox.]

be-hest', 1 bɪ-hest'; 2 be-hĕst', *n.* An authoritative request; command. [< AS. *behæs*, command.]

be-hight'†, *v.* To promise.—**be-hote'†**, *pp.*

be-hind', 1 bɪ-hoɪnd'; 2 be-hīnd'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In, toward, or at the rear; backward. **2.** Out of sight; in reserve. **3.** Behindhand. **4§.** In time gone by. **II.** *prep.* **1.** At the back of; on the other side of. **2.** In a position to aid. **3.** Remaining after the death or departure of. **4.** Inferior to. **5.** After; later than. **6.** Toward what is back of. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *hindan*, behind.] [ward. **2.** In arrears.

be-hind'hand", *adv. & a.* **1.** Behind time; late; behind; back-

be-hint', 1 bə-hɪnt'; 2 be-hĭnt', *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Behind.

Be'hi-stun, 1 bē'hɪ-stūn; 2 bē'hĭ-stŭn, *n.* [Per.] A mountain in Persian Kurdistan. **Bi'su-tun‡.**

be-hold', 1 bɪ-hōld'; 2 be-hōld', *v.* [BE-HELD'; BE-HOLD'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To look at or upon; view; see. **2†.** To hold. **II.** *i.* To observe something; look; see: used in the imperative, like an interjection. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *healdan*, hold.] **be-hold'e'†.** Syn.: see DISCERN; LOOK.—**be-hold'en**, *a.* Indebted.—**be-hold'er**, *n.* An eye-witness; spectator.—**be-hold'ing.** **I.** *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Indebted; beholden: a corrupt use. **2.** Attractive. **be-hold'ynġ†.** **II.** *n.* The act of looking upon something; also, that which is seen.

be-hoof', 1 bɪ-hūf'; 2 be-hōōf', *n.* That which benefits; advantage; use. [< AS. *behōf*, advantage.]

be-hoove', 1 bɪ-hūv'; 2 be-hōōv', *v.* [BE-HOOVED'; BE-HOOV'-ING.] **I.** *t.* To be becoming to, needful, or right for. **II.** *i.* To be needful, essential, suitable, or fit.—**be-hoove'ful**, *a.*

Beh'ring, *n.* Same as BERING.

Beh'ring, 1 bē'rɪŋ; 2 be'rĭng, **Emil Adolf von** (1854–1917). A German physician, discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin, and an authority on immunity; awarded Nobel prize in 1901.

beige, 1 bēʒ; 2 bezh. **I.** *a.* Wool-colored. **II.** *n.* A fabric of undyed, unbleached wool. [near Alexandretta.

Behlan', 1 bē-lān'; 2 bā-lăn', *n.* A mountain pass in Asia Minor

beild, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as BIELD.

bein, 1 bīn; 2 bēn, *a.* [Scot.] To make comfortable.

bein, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Well-to-do; comfortably off, as a farmer. **2.** Comfortably furnished; cosy, as a house. **been‡.**

be'ing, 1 bī'ɪŋ; 2 bē'ĭng. **I.** *ppr.* of BE, *v.* Existing; continuing to be. Many critics object to "is *being* built," "was *being* built," and kindred forms of English imperfects passive, but they now have literary sanction. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything that exists or is conceived of as existing. **2.** Existence. **3.** [B-] God: used often with qualifying words; as, the Supreme *Being*.

Be'i-ra, 1 bē'ɪ-rɑ; 2 be'ĭ-rä, *n.* **1.** A province of Portugal; 9,208 sq. m.; pop. 1,626,000. **2.** Seaport, Portuguese East Africa; pop. 4,000.

Bei-rut', 1 be-rūt'; 2 be-ro͝ot', *n.* Asiatic city in mandated territory; capital of Great Lebanon state (pop. 80,000); captured by British Oct. 8, 1918.

beit, *v.* [Scot.] Same as BEET.

Beith, 1 bīth; 2 bēth, **John Hay** (1876–). A British author; pen-name, "Ian Hay."

Bel, 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *n.* The supreme god, or one of the chief gods, of the Babylonians. Compare BAAL.

Bel., Belg., *abbr.* Belgian, Belgic, Belgium.

be-la'bor, 1 bɪ-lē'bər; 2 be-lā'bor, *vt.* **1.** To beat; thrash. **2.** To toil over; work at. Syn.: see BEAT.

be-late', 1 bɪ-lēt'; 2 be-lāt', *vt.* [BE-LA T'ED²; BE-LAT'ING.] To delay past the proper hour.

be-lay', 1 bɪ-lē'; 2 be-lā', *vt.* [BE-LAYED' or BE-LAID'; BE-LAY'ING.] **1.** To make fast, as a rope, by winding round a cleat, etc. **2.** To encircle; surround; obstruct. [< BE- + LAY; *belay*, as a naut. term, < D. *beleggen*, orig. cover, overlay, < *be-* (BE-) + *leggen*, lay.]—**belay that, belay there**, stop there; halt.—**be-lay'ing-pin"**, *n.* A movable pin to which the slack of running-gear may be made fast.

belch', 1 belch; 2 bĕlch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To eject or throw out violently; vomit. **2.** To eject (wind) noisily from the stomach. **II.** *i.* **1.** To eructate noisily. **2.** To come forth forcibly, as flame from a furnace. [< AS. *bealcan*.]—**belch'er¹**, *n.*

belch, *n.* An eructation.

belch'er², *n.* [Eng.] A blue neck-cloth marked with white spots dotted blue: named after James *Belcher* (1781–1811), an English pugilist.

Bel'cher. 1 bel'ʧər; 2 bĕl'cher, **Jon'a-than** (1681–1757). An American governor of the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey.

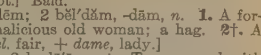
beld, 1 beld; 2 bĕld, *a.* [Scot.] Bald.

bel'dam, **bel'dame**, } 1 bel'dam, -dēm; 2 bĕl'dăm, -dām, *n.* **1.** A forgrandmother. [< F. *bel*, fair, + *dame*, lady.]

be-lea'guer, } 1 bɪ-lī'gər; 2 be-lē'ger, *vt.* To surround with **be-lea'ger²**, } an armed force; besiege. [< D. *belegeren*.] Syn.: see ATTACK, *v.*—**be-lea'guered**, *pa.*

Be-lem', 1 bē-lem'; 2 be-lĕm', or **Pa-ra'**, 1 pɑ-rū'; 2 pä-rä', *n.* A city in northern Brazil; pop. 275,000.

be-lem'nite, 1 bɪ-lem'nɑɪt; 2 be-lĕm'nīt, *n.* **1.** The pointed cylindrical fossil shell of a cuttlefish: a thunderstone. **2.** A fossil cuttlefish. [< Gr. *belemnon*, for *belos*, dart, < *ballō*, throw.]



Jurassic Belemnite (def. 1)
(After Geikie.)

bel"-es-prit', 1 bel"-es-prī'; 2 bĕl"-ĕs-prĭ', *n.* [BEAUX"-ES-PRITS', 1 bōz"-es-prī'; 2 bōz"-ĕs-prĭ', *pl.*] A clever and versatile talker or writer; wit. [F.; see BELDAM; SPIRIT.]

Bel'fast, 1 bel'fɑst; 2 bĕl'fȧst, *n.* A city (pop. 386,000) in Ulster province, Ireland.

Bel"fort', 1 bel"fōr'; 2 bĕl"fōr', *n.* **1.** A department in E. France; 235 sq. m.; pop. 101,000. **2.** A fortified town in eastern France; besieged by the Germans, 1870–1871; pop. 39,000.

bel'fry, 1 bel'frɪ; 2 bĕl'fry, *n.* [BEL'FRIES², *pl.*] **1.** A tower in which a bell is hung; also, the part containing the bell. **2‖.** A tower, either movable or stationary, formerly used in sieges. [Corr. < ME. *berfray*, watch-tower.]—**bel'fried**, *a.*

Belfry at Bruges.

Belg., *abbr.* Belgian, Belgium.

Bel'gi-an Con'go. See under CONGO.

Bel'gic, 1 bel'ʤɪk; 2 bĕl'ġic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the **Belgæ** (name given by Cæsar to an ancient tribe inhabiting northern France). **2.** Belgian.

Bel'gi-um, 1 bel'ʤɪ-ʊm; 2 bĕl'ġi-ŭm, *n.* A kingdom (11,373 sq. m.; pop. 7,517,000) of N. W. Europe; neutrality violated by the Germans, 1914–18; capital, Brussels. **Bel"-gique'‡** [F.].—**Bel'gi-an**, *a. & n.*—**Belgian block**, a slightly oblong paving-block, usually of granite.—**B. hare**, a fancy strain of the common domestic rabbit, originally developed in England from Belgian stock.—**B. marble**, same as RANCE.

Bel-grade', 1 bel-grēd'; 2 bĕl-grād', *n.* A city (pop. 120,000), capital of Serbia; bombarded by Austria, 1914; taken, 1915; retaken by Serbians, Nov. 3, 1918.

Be'li-al, 1 bī'lɪ-əl; 2 bē'lĭ-al, *n.* The ancient Hebrew personification of lawlessness; the devil; also, any fiend: used by Milton as the name of one of the fallen angels.

be-lie', 1 bɪ-lɑɪ'; 2 be-lī', *vt.* [BE-LIED'; BE-LY'ING.] **1.** To give the lie to; contradict. **2.** To fall short of; disappoint. **3.** To traduce. [< AS. *ledgan*, falsify.]—**be-li'er**, *n.*

be-lief', 1 bɪ-līf'; 2 be-lēf', *n.* **1.** Probable knowledge; intellectual conviction; acceptance of something as true; trust in another's veracity. **2.** That which is believed; theory. **3.** Religious faith. **4‖.** [B-] The Apostles' Creed. [< AS. *geleafa*, belief; see BELIEVE.] Syn.: admission, assent, assurance, avowal, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, opinion, reliance, trust. See DOCTRINE; FAITH; FANCY; IDEA.—Ant.: denial, disavowal, disbelief, dissent, distrust, doubt, misgiving, rejection, unbelief.

be-liev(e'ᵉ², 1 bɪ-lɪv'; 2 be-lēv', *v.* [BE-LIEV(E)D'ᵉ²; BELIEV'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To accept as true on testimony or authority; be convinced of, as the result of study or reasoning. **2.** To credit (a person) with veracity; accept the word of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be sure of the existence or truth of anything. **2.** To have confidence in the truth or integrity of a person, the strength of a thing, etc. **3.** To think; suppose. [< AS. *geliefan*, believe.] Syn.: see TRUST.—**be-liev'a-bl(eᵉ²**, *a.* That may be believed.—**be-liev'er**, *n.* One who believes; an adherent of a faith.—**be-liev'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Having faith. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of belief or acceptance as true. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) Firmness and constancy; not a faltering error nor a blind faith, but the perception of spiritual truth. (2) Mortal thoughts; illusion. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 582. [STEWART '10.]—**be-liev'ing-ly**, *adv.* With belief.

be-like', 1 bɪ-laɪk'; 2 be-līk', *adv.* Perhaps; probably.

Be-lin'da, 1 bɪ-lɪn'də; 2 be-lĭn'da, *n.* A feminine personal name. [It. *fem.*, serpent.]

Bel"i-sa'ri-us, 1 bel"ɪ-sē'rɪ-ʊs; 2 bĕl"ĭ-sā'rĭ-ŭs, *n.* A Byzantine general (505?–565); defeated the Persians, etc.

be-lit'tle, } 1 bɪ-lɪt'l; 2 be-lĭt'l, *vt.* [-TL(E)D²; -TLING.] To **be-lit'tle²**, } detract from; depreciate Syn.: see DISPARAGE.

be-live', 1 bɪ-lɑɪv'; 2 be-līv', *adv.* [Scot.] **1.** Soon; anon. **2.** Quickly; eagerly.

Be-lize', 1 bē-līz'; 2 be-līz', *n.* A city (pop. 11,000), capital of British Honduras. **Ba-lize'‡.**

bell¹, } 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a bell on. **2.** To shape **bell²**, } like a bell. **II.** *i.* To blossom; be in bell, as hops.—**to bell the cat**, to plan or perform a bold or rash act.

bell³, *v.* To roar or cry, as deer and some other animals.

bell¹, *n.* **1.** A hollow metallic instrument for giving forth a

sound when struck. **2.** Anything in the shape of or suggesting a bell, as the lower termination of a tubular musical instrument, a bell-shaped flower or corolla, the catkin of the hop, the body of a helmet, etc. **3.** On shipboard, a stroke on a bell to mark the time; hence, with a numeral prefixed, the time so marked, in half-hours, from one to eight, in each period of four hours beginning at midnight. [< AS. *belle*, < *bellan;* see BELLOW.]—**bell'-bird"**, *n.* One of various birds having a bell-like note. (1) A South-American bird (genus *Chasmorhynchus*), as the campanero (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*), with an erectile horn-shaped crest. (2) A honey-sucker (*Manorhina melanophrys* of Australia or *Anthornis melanura* of New Zealand).—**b.-cote**, *n.* A turreted dormer, usually surmounted by a spire, for hanging one or more bells. **bell'-cot**‡.—**bell'-flow"er**, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Campanula*. **2.** A large yellow winter apple.—**b. jar**, a bell glass as used in chemistry and physics.—**b.-metal**, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.—**b.-mouthed**, *a.* **1.** Having a bell-shaped mouth, as a flask. **2.** Having a deep, resonant voice, as a hound.—**bel-wa'ver**, *vi.* To fluctuate; waver like a bell; also, to tell incoherently; ramble. —**b.-wether**, *n.* The wether that wears a bell and leads a flock of sheep.—**bell'wort"**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Any plant of the genus *Uvularia*, having terminal solitary drooping flowers of a yellowish color with bell-shaped perianth. **2.** Any plant of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceæ*).—**Liberty B.** (*U. S. Hist.*), the first bell rung to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

Liberty Bell.

bell[1], *n.* The cry of a deer, etc.

Bell, Alexander Graham (1847-1922). A Scottish-American physicist; inventor of the telephone.

bel'la-don'na, 1 bel'ə-den'ə; 2 bĕl'ə-dŏn'ə, *n.* A poisonous perennial herb; deadly nightshade. [< It. *bella donna;* *bella* (< L. *bellus*), beautiful; see DONNA.]

bel'la-don'na-lil'y, *n.* An ornamental plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) from South Africa, with large showy funnel-shaped flowers of pale rose-color penciled with red: first so called in Italy from its suggestion of the complexion of a beautiful woman. See AMARYLLIS.

Bell-aire', 1 bel-ãr'; 2 bĕl-ãr', *n.* A city in S. W. Ohio; pop. 15,060.

Bel'la-my, 1 bel'ə-mi; 2 bĕl'ə-my, **Edward** (1850–1898). An American author and sociologist; *Looking Backward.*

bel'lar-mine, 1 bel'ər-min; 2 bĕl'ər-mĭn, *n. Archeol. & Hist.* A large drinking-jug with capacious belly and narrow neck, showing a man's face and beard, first made for the Netherlands Protestants in caricature of Cardinal Bellarmino.

Bel"lar-mi'no, 1 bel"lər-mi'no; 2 bĕl"lär-mi'no, **Roberto F. R.** (1542–1621). An Italian cardinal, champion of the Roman Catholic Church. **Bel"lar-mi'ne**‡.

belle, 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *n.* **1.** A beautiful and attractive woman; a reigning beauty. **2.** [B-] A feminine personal name. [F., fem. of *beau;* see BEAU.] —**belle'dom**, *n.*

The Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*).

Bel"leau' Wood, 1 bel"ō'; 2 bĕl"ō'. A region N. W. of Château-Thierry, France, from which United States Marines drove the Germans, June 6–27, 1918.

a, flowering branch; *b*, flower; *c*, fruit.

Belle Isle, 1 bel ąl; 2 bĕl ĭl. An island at the entrance to Belle-[isle Strait.

Belle"isle', 1 bel"ąl'; 2 bĕl"ĭl', **Strait of.** A strait between Labrador and Newfoundland.

bel-ler'ic, 1 be-ler'ik; 2 bē-lĕr'ĭc, *n.* [F.] The fruit of an East-Indian tree (*Terminalia bellerica*): used as a dyestuff and as a medicine.

Bel-ler'o-phon, 1 be-ler'o-fen; 2 bē-lĕr'o-fŏn, *n. Myth.* A Greek hero who slew the Chimera and perished in the attempt to scale heaven on the winged horse Pegasus.

belles"-let'tres, 1 bel"-let'r; 2 bĕl"-lĕt'r, *n. pl.* Polite literature, or works of literary art; the humanities; also, the study and criticism of literature. [F.; *belles*, pl. of *belle* (see BELLE), + *lettres*, pl. of *lettre;* see LETTER.]

Syn.: see HUMANITY; LITERATURE.—**bel"le-tris'tic**, *a.*

Bellerophon and Pegasus.

Belle'ville, 1 bel'vil; 2 bĕl'vĭl, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in S. E. Illinois; pop. 24,740. **2.** A city in central Indiana; pop. 24,830. **3.** A city in S. E. Ontario, Canada; pop. 12,170. **4.** A village in W. New Jersey; pop. 15,660.

bel'li-cose, 1 bel'ı-kōs; 2 bĕl'ĭ-cōs, *a.* Pugnacious; warlike. [< L. *bellum*, war.]—**bel'li-cose-ly**, *adv.*—**bel"li-cos'i-ty**, *n.*

Bel"il'court', 1 bel"ı'kūr'; 2 bĕl"ĭ'cụr', *n.* A village in N. E. France; captured by United States troops, Sept. 29, 1918, when they broke the Hindenburg Line.

bel-lig'er-ent, 1 be-lij'er-ent; 2 bē-lĭg'er-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Warlike; bellicose. **2.** Engaged in or pertaining to warfare. **II.** *n.* A power or person engaged in legitimate warfare. [< L. *bellum*, war, + *gero*, carry on.]—**bel-lig'er-en-cy**, *n.* **bel-lig'er-ence**‡.—**bel-lig'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Bel'ling-ham, 1 bel'ıŋ-am; 2 bĕl'ĭng-ăm, **Richard** (1592–1672). An English lawyer and colonial governor of Massachusetts.

Bel-li'ni, 1 bel-lī'nı; 2 bĕl-lī'nĭ, *n.* **1. Gentile** (1421–1507?), an Italian painter. **2. Giovanni** (1426?–1516?), an Italian painter; founder of the Venetian school. **3. Vincenzo** (1801–1835), an Italian opera-composer; *La Sonnambula.*

bell'man, 1 bel'mən; 2 bĕl'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A town crier.

Bel-lo'na, 1 be-lō'nə; 2 bē-lō'na, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess of war; sister of Mars.

bel'low, 1 bel'o; 2 bĕl'o, *v.* **I.** *i.* To utter a loud hollow sound; roar; shout. [< AS. *bellan*, bellow.] Syn.: see CALL.—**bel'low-er**, *n.*

bel'low, *n.* A loud hollow cry or roar.

bel'lows, 1 bel'oz; 2 bĕl'o, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** An instrument with an air-chamber and flexible sides, for directing a current of air, as upon a fire. **2.** The expansible portion of a camera. **3.** [Slang.] The lungs. [ME. *belies, belowes*, pl. of *belt, below*, bag, bellows, = BAG, BELLY.]

Bellows.

1. Kitchen bellows. 2. Blacksmith's bellows. 3. Bellows used for bee-culture. 4. Bellows used for vine-culture. 5. Bellows used with insect-powders.

bel'ly, 1 bel'ı; 2 bĕl'y. **I.** *vi. & vi.* [BEL'LIED; BEL'LY-ING.] To swell out or fill, as a sail. **II.** *n.* [BEL'LIES, *pl.*] **1.** That part of the trunk in front not enclosed by the ribs; the under part of a quadruped or lower animal. **2.** The stomach. **3.** Something resembling a belly; as, the *belly* of a flask, of a muscle, a wind-filled sail, a violin, piano (the sounding-board), or cask. **4**‖. Any one of the visceral cavities. **5**†. The womb. [< AS. *belg*, bag, husk, shell.] —**bel'ly-ache"**, *n.* Intestinal colic; pain in the bowels.—**b.-band**, *n.* **1.** A transverse strap passing beneath a draft-animal. **2.** A band of wool or silk worn by men and children.—**bel'ly-ful**, *n.* Enough.—**belly-pinched**, *a.* Famished.

Bel'mont, 1 bel'ment; 2 bĕl'mŏnt, *n.* **1.** A town in W. Massachusetts; pop. 10,750. **2.** A village in Mississippi county, Mo.; scene of indecisive battle, Nov. 7, 1861. [21,290.

Be-loit', 1 bı-loit'; 2 be-lŏit', *n.* A city in S. Wisconsin; pop.

bel'o-man"cy, 1 bel'o-man"sı; 2 bĕl'o-măn"cy, *n. Archeol.* Divination by means of arrows. [< Gr. *belos*, dart, + *manteia*, divination, < *mantis*, prophet.]

be-long', 1 bı-lŏŋ'; 2 be-lông', *vi.* **1.** To be a possession, appurtenance, etc., of any person or thing; appertain: followed by *to.* **2.** To be the concern, duty, or due; be an attribute, characteristic, etc.; be suitable: with *to.* **3.** [U. S.] To be resident, connected, etc.: with *in*, *with*, or local adverb; as, to *belong* in this town; to *belong* here: in recent usage without connective; as, "We all *belong*." [ME. *belongen*, < BE- + *longen*, < AS. *langian;* see LONG[1], *v.*]—**be-long'ing**, *n.* That which or one who belongs to a person or thing; commonly, in the plural, effects, as clothes, furniture, etc.

be-love', 1 bı-luv'; 2 be-lŏv', *vt.* [BE-LOVED', BE-LUVD'[2]; BE-LOV'ING.] To love: only in the passive.

be-lov'ed, ‖1 bi-luv'ed *or* -luvd'; 2 be-lŏv'ĕd *or* -lŏvd'. **I.** *a.*

be-luv'ed[2], ‖ Greatly loved; dear to the heart. **II.** *n.* One greatly loved.

be-low', 1 bı-lō'; 2 be-lō'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or to a lower place, as a lower floor, under the deck, etc.; lower in place; farther down on a page, or farther on in a list, a book, etc. **2.** On the earth, as distinguished from heaven. **3.** In or to Hades or hell. **4.** Lower in rank or authority; as, in the court *below.* **II.** *prep.* **1.** Beneath in point of place; under. **2.** Farther down than in course or direction. **3.** Lower than in grade, degree, etc.; inferior to. [< BE- + LOW, *a.*] Syn.: see BENEATH.

Bel-shaz'zar, 1 bel-shaz'er; 2 bĕl-shăz'ar, *n. Bib.* The last Babylonian king, defeated and slain by Cyrus. He gave a banquet (**Belshazzar's Feast**) at which handwriting, foretelling the downfall of Babylonia, appeared on a wall (*Dan.* v).

belt, 1 belt; 2 bĕlt. **I.**[d] *vt.* **1.** To gird with or as with a belt; fasten on with a belt; as, to *belt* on a sword. **2.** To mark with belts or bands. **3.** To supply with or drive by a belt, as a machine. **4.** [Colloq.] To thrash or beat, as with a belt; flog. **II.** *n.* **1.** A band worn around the waist. **2.** A band for transmitting power in machinery. **3.** Any broad encircling band, region, etc. **4.** A zone; strip. **5.** A strait. **6.** *Ship-building.* A girdle of armor-plates protecting a warship along the water-line. **7.** [Slang.] A blow, as with the fist. [< AS. *belt*, < L. *balteus*, belt.]—**Sam Browne belt, a**

broad leather band, worn around the waist, with a light shoulder-strap running diagonally from right to left: so-called from Colonel Samuel Haslett Browne (1850–) of the British Indian Army and adopted by the United States, British, French, Italian, and Belgian armies.—**belt'ing**, *n.* Belts collectively, or the material for belts.

Bel'tane, 1 bl'tēn; 2 bĕl'tān, *n.* Old May-day (so called to distinguish it from the present May-day, reckoned since 1752 according to the new style).

belt'ed, 1 belt'ed; 2 bĕlt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Wearing a belt; distinguished by a belt. **2.** Having a mark like a belt.

Be-lu"chis-tan', *n.* Same as BALUCHISTAN.

be-lu'ga, 1 bı-lū'gə; 2 be-lų'gə, *n.* **1.** The white whale of arctic seas. **2.** The great white sturgeon. [< Rus. *bĕlúga*, < *bĕlo-*, white.]

Be'lus, 1 bī'lus; 2 bē'lŭs, *n.* Same as BEL. [L.]

bel"ve-dere', 1 bel"vı-dir' *or* (*It.*) bel"vē-dā'rē; 2 bĕl"ve-dēr' *or* (*It.*) bĕl"ve-dę'rę, *n.* *Arch.* A part or the whole of an upper story of an Italian building, open on one or more sides so as to command a view. [It., beautiful view, < *bel* (< L. *bellus*, beautiful), + *vedere*, view, < L. *video*, see.]—**bel"ve-dered'**, *a.*

be-lyve', *adv.* [Scot.] Same as BELIVE.

Bel'ze-bub, *n.* Same as BEELZEBUB.

Bem, 1 bem; 2 bĕm, **Joseph** (1795–1850). A Polish general who fought in Hungarian and Turkish armies.

be'ma, 1 bī'mə; 2 bē'mə, *n.* [BE'MA-TA, *pl.*] *Arch.* The enclosure about the altar; sanctuary; chancel, especially in the Eastern churches. [< Gr. *bēma*, < *bainō*, go.]

be-mean', 1 bı-mīn'; 2 be-mēn', *vt.* To cause to become, or to render, mean; lower; abase: usually with some form of *self*; as, he *demeans* himself.

Be'mis Heights, 1 bī'mıs; 2 bē'mis. A village in eastern central New York; British defeated twice, 1777.

be-moan', 1 bı-mōn'; 2 be-mōn', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To express grief or pity for by or as by moaning. **2.** To lament. [See BE-, *prefix.*] Syn.: see MOURN.—**be-moan'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

be-moil'†, *vt.* To bemire; bedraggle.

ben[1], 1 ben; 2 bĕn, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The inner room of a house.

ben[2], *n.* Same as BEN-NUT.

ben, *adv.* & *a.* [Scot.] Within; in; inner.—**to be far ben with**, to be intimate with.

Ben., Benj., *abbr.* Benjamin.

Ben"a-dir', 1 ben"a-dir'; 2 bĕn"a-dīr', **Coast.** A maritime region in E. Italian Somaliland.

be-name't, *vt.* **1.** To name. **2.** To promise.

Be-na'res, 1 bı-nā'rız; 2 be-nā'rēs, *n.* A sacred city of the Hindus, United Provinces, British India; pop. 204,000. **Ba-na'ras**†.

Ben'bow, 1 ben'bō; 2 bĕn'bō, **John** (1653–1702). An English admiral; mortally wounded in action with the French off Cartagena, Colombia.

bench, 1 bench; 2 bĕnch, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To furnish with benches. **2.** To seat on or occupy a bench. **3.** To exhibit on a stage or bench.—**bench'er**, *n.* **1.** A senior member of the English bar; a governor of one of the inns of court. **2.** One of the populace; a loafer, as about taverns. **3.** A boatman.

bench, 1 bench; 2 bĕnch, *n.* **1.** A long wooden seat, with or without a back. **2.** A stout table for mechanical work. **3.** The judges' seat in court; the judge or the judges collectively; the judiciary; also, the court. **4.** A row of stalls on platforms or benches for the exhibition of animals, as dogs. **5.** A terrace formed in rocks; also, elevated ground along the bank of a lake or river. [< AS. *benc.*]—**bench'-mark"**, *n.* A mark in stone, metal, or other durable material firmly fixed in the ground, from which differences of level are measured, as in surveys or tidal observations.—**b.-root**, *n.* *Hort.* A misshapen condition of roots caused by tenacious seed-coats.—**b. show**, an exhibition of animals, especially dogs, in stalls on benches, indoors.—**b.-warrant**, *n.* *Law.* A warrant issued in term-time, signed by the judge presiding at the session, directing an offender to be brought into court.—**King's** (or **Queen's**) **B.**, or **Court of King's** (or **Queen's**) **B.** [Eng.], the supreme court of common-law jurisdiction, consisting of a chief justice and four puisne or associate justices: now one of the divisions of the high courts of justice.

Benc'ken-dorff, 1 benk'ən-dōrf; 2 benk'en-dōrf, **Alexander C., Count** (1849–1917). A Russian diplomat.

bend, 1 bend; 2 bĕnd, *v.* [BENT or BEND'ED[2]; BEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into a curve, or out of or aside from a straight line; crook; deflect; direct. **2.** To apply closely, as the mind. **3.** To subdue. **4.** *Naut.* To make fast; tie. **5.** [Rare or Obs.] Figuratively, to brace up: generally followed by *up*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take a curved shape. **2.** To take a certain direction. **3.** To yield; submit; conform. **4.** To devote oneself vigorously. **5.** To overhang. **6.** [Scot.] To drink hard. **7†.** To turn. [< AS. *bendan*, bend, < *bend*, band, bond.]

Syn.: bias, bow, crook, curve, deflect, deviate, diverge, incline, influence, mold, persuade, stoop, submit, turn, twine, twist, warp, yield. In some cases a thing is spoken of as *bent* where the parts make an angle; but oftener to *bend* is understood to be to draw to or through a curve; as, to *bend* a bow. To *submit* or *yield* is to *bend* the mind humbly to another's wishes. To *incline* or *influence* is to *bend* another's wishes toward our own; to *persuade* is to draw them quite over. To *warp* is to *bend* slightly through the whole fiber, as a board in the sun. To *crook* is to *bend* irregularly, as a *crooked* stick. *Deflect*, *deviate*, and *diverge* are said of any turning away from a direct line; *deviate* commonly of a slight and gradual movement, *diverge* of a more sharp and decided one. To *bias* is to influence feeling, opinion, or action in the direction of some prevailing (often unconscious) tendency; personal enmity against the accused will *bias* a witness or a juror so as to distort his view of the facts or motives involved in the case. *Mold* is a stronger word than *bend*; we may *bend* by a superior force that which still resists the constraint, as, a *bent* bow; we *mold* something plastic entirely and permanently to some desired form. See TWIST.

bend[1], *n.* **1.** A curve or crook. **2.** An act of bending or bowing. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A loop or knot by which a rope is fastened to any object. (2) A wale or rib. **4.** [Scot.] A deep draft.

bend[2], *n.* **1.** *Her.* An ordinary drawn diagonally across the shield from dexter chief to sinister base. **2.** In the leather-trade, a butt cut in two. [< AS. *bend* (= Goth. *bandi*), band, bond, < pret. stem of *bindan*; see BIND.]—**bend sinister** (*Her.*), an ordinary drawn diagonally from sinister chief to dexter base: one of the marks of bastardy.

Bend in Heraldry.

bend'er, 1 bend'er; 2 bĕnd'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that bends. **2.** [Eng.] A sixpence: former slang.

Ben"der-ab'bas, 1 ben"dər-ā'bəs; 2 bĕn"der-äb'bäs, *n.* A seaport town of Persia on the Persian Gulf; pop. 20,000.

Ben'di-go, *n.* **1.** A county in Victoria, Australia; 1,949 sq. m.; pop. 35,000. **2.** Its capital; gold-mines; pop. 39,000.

bends, 1 bendz; 2 bendz, *n.* Caisson-disease.

be'ne[2]†, *n.* A prayer; ban.

be-neath', 1 bı-nīth'; 2 be-nēth'. **I.** *adv.* **1.** At a lower point; below; in a lower position; specif., beneath the earth; in Hades; also, on earth. **2.** Under a cover or surface. **3.** In a relatively lower rank or position. **II.** *prep.* **1.** Under; lower in place, condition, etc., than. **2.** Below the surface of. **3.** Under the power of. **4.** Unworthy of. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *neothan*, below.]

Syn.: below, under, underneath. *Under* strictly implies that another object is directly upon or over in a vertical line. *Below* signifies that one object is lower than another, so as to be looked down upon from it, or hidden from view by it; as, *below* (not *under* nor *beneath*) the horizon. *Beneath* or *below* may signify occupying a lower plane, as we speak of one marrying *below* or *beneath* his rank; or, we say, he is *beneath* your notice. *Under* has also the sense of being subject to or subjected to; as, *under* tutors and governors; *under* examination.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABOVE.

Ben"e-di-ca'mus Do'mi-no. Literally, "Let us bless the Lord," a form used at the close of certain masses.

Ben"e-dic'i-te, 1 ben"ı-dis'ı-tı; 2 bĕn"e-dic'ı-te. **I.** *n.* **1.** *Liturg.* (1) The canticle beginning "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord." (2) The music of this canticle. **2.** [b-] A blessing; grace or thanksgiving. **II.** *interj.* [b-] Bless you! an exclamation. [LL., 2d per. pl. pres. imper. of *benedico*, bless, < L. *bene*, well, + *dico*, say.]

ben'e-dick, 1 ben'ı-dik; 2 bĕn'e-dĭk, *n.* **1.** A newly married man. See def. 2. **ben'e-dict**†‡. **2.** [B-] In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, the hero, a bachelor, who eventually marries.

Ben"e-dict[2], 1 ben'ı-dikt; 2 bĕn'e-dĭct, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ben'net‡**. Dan. G. **Be'ne-dict**, 1 bē'nə-dikt, 2 bę'ne-dĭct; D. **Be"ne-dic'tus**, 1 bē"nı-dik'tus, 2 bę"ni-dic'ŭs; It. **Be"ne-det'to**, 1 bē"ne-det'to, 2 bę"ne-dĕt'to; L. **Ben"e-dic'tus**, 1 ben"ı-dik'tus, 2 bĕn"e-dic'tŭs; Pg. **Be"ne-dic'to**, 1 bē"nē-dik'to, 2 bę"ne-dic'to. **2. Saint** (480–543), an Italian monk; founder of the Benedictines. **3.** The name of 15 popes; specif., **B. XIV.** (1675–1758); succeeded, 1740; **B. XV.** (1854–1922), Giacomo della Chiesa, elected Sept. 3, 1914. [L., blessed.]

Ben"e-dic'ta, 1 ben"ı-dik'tə; 2 bĕn"e-dic'tä, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Be-noîte'**, 1 bə-nwät', 2 be-nwät'; It. **Be"ne-det'ta**, 1 bē"ne-det'ta, 2 bę"ne-dĕt'tä; Sp. **Be-ni'ta**, 1 bē-nī'tə, 2 bę-nī'tä. [L. *fem.*, blessed.]

Ben"e-dic'tine, 1 ben"ı-dik'tın; 2 bĕn"e-dic'tin. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Benedict or his order. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the order of monks established by St. Benedict at Subiaco, in Italy, about 530. Sometimes called *Black Monks*, from the color of their robes. **2.** A liqueur.

ben"e-dic'tion, 1 ben"ı-dik'shən; 2 bĕn"e-dic'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of blessing, as at the close of worship; blessing; also, grace; favor. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Any of various ceremonies; specif. [B-], Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. [< L.LL *bene*, well, + *dico*, say.]—**Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament**, a service with the Sacrament exposed on the altar as the central object of adoration, at the end of which the priest makes the sign of the cross with the monstrance containing the Sacrament over the kneeling congregation.—**ben"e-dic'tion-al**, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A collection of forms of blessing compiled from the Roman ritual, missal, etc.—**ben"e-dic'tiv**(e)‡, **ben"e-dic'to-ry**, *a.*

Ben"e-dic'tus, 1 ben"ı-dik'tus, 2 bĕn"e-dic'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Either of two canticles: (1) *Luke* i, 68–71, beginning "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." (2) *Ps.* cxviii, 26; *Math.* xxi, 9, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." Each is named from the first word, *benedictus*, "blessed," of its Latin version. **2.** A musical setting of either canticle mentioned above.

ben"e-fac'tion, 1 ben"ı-fak'shən; 2 bĕn"e-făc'shon, *n.* **1.** A kindly or generous act; a gift or boon; beneficence. **2.** The act of bestowing charity or conferring a benefit. [< L. *bene*, well, + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see GIFT.—**ben"e-fac'tor**, *n.* A friendly helper; a patron.—**ben"e-fac'tress**, *n. fem.*

be-nef'ic, 1 bı-nef'ık; 2 be-nĕf'ic, *a.* *Astrol.* Of favorable influence; hence, beneficent; kindly. [< L. *beneficus*; see BENEFACTION.]

ben'e-fice, 1 ben'ı-fis; 2 bĕn'e-fĭc. **I.** *vt.* To invest with a benefice.

ben'e-fis[s], 1 benefice. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical living or preferment; a church office endowed with funds or property; also, the revenue so devoted: generally limited to parsonages, rectories, vicarages, and donatives. **2.** A feudal fee or life-interest in a landed estate, subject to the will of the donor. **3†.** A kindness; benefit. [OF., < L. *beneficium*, favor, < *bene*, well (< *bonus*, good), + *facio*, do.]—**ben'e-ficed**, *a.* Holding a benefice.

be-nef'i-cence, 1 bı-nef'ı-sens; 2 be-nĕf'ı-çens, *n.* **1.** The quality of being beneficent; active goodness. **2.** A beneficent act or gift. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.

be-nef'i-cent, 1 bi-nef'i-sent; 2 bĕn-nĕf'i-çĕnt, *a.* Bringing about or doing good; characterized by charity and kindness. [< L. *bene,* well, + *facio,* do.] Syn.: see CHARITABLE.—**be-nef'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

ben"e-fi'cial, 1 ben"i-fish'el; 2 bĕn"e-fish'al, *a.* **1.** Benefiting or tending to benefit; conferring benefits; advantageous; helpful. **2.** *Law.* Entitled to receive the income of an estate without its title, custody, or control; as, a *beneficial* interest in land. **3†.** Beneficed. [< F. *beneficial,* < LL. *beneficialis,* < L. *beneficium;* see BENEFICE.]—**ben"e-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*—**ben"e-fi'cial-ness,** *n.*

ben"e-fi'ci-a-ry, 1 ben"i-fish'i-ē-ri *or* -fish'e-ri; 2 bĕn"e-fish'i-ā-ry *or* -fish'a-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to benefits or benevolence. **2.** Of the nature of a charity or donation. **3.** Held by feudal tenure or privilege. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** One who receives or uses a charitable provision or privilege; specif., in the United States, a student aided by a church or society while pursuing his education. **2.** The holder of a benefice or church living. **3.** *Law.* One who is lawfully entitled to the profits and proceeds of an estate or property, the title to which is vested in another, as in a trustee. **4.** *Insur.* The person to whom the amount of an insurance policy or annuity is payable. [< L. *beneficiarius,* < *beneficium,* favor.]

ben'e-fit², 1 ben'i-fit; 2 bĕn'e-fĭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be helpful or useful to; profit; improve. **II.** *i.* To derive improvement; be helped. Syn.: see SERVE.

ben'e-fit, *n.* **1.** Profit; advantage; promotion of welfare or prosperity; helpful result. **2.** A benefaction or deed of kindness; favor bestowed; privilege. **3.** A special theatrical or musical performance, at which the performers usually serve gratuitously, and the proceeds of which are bestowed on some particular person or on some charity. **4.** Pecuniary profit. [< F. *bienfait,* < LL. *benefactum,* BENEFACTION.] Syn.: see FAVOR; PROFIT; UTILITY.—**benefit of clergy** (*Law*), a privilege accorded to the clergy and afterward extended to all who could read, by which one who had been convicted in a secular court of some felony, less than treason, that involved capital punishment, could claim a hearing before the bishop's court.—**b. society** or **club,** an association, largely made up of mechanics and tradesmen, of which the members, by the regular payment of small sums, become entitled to pecuniary aid in old age or in time of sickness: sometimes called **benevolent society,** and in Great Britain, more commonly, **friendly society.**

be-nempt'i, **be-nempt'ed†,** *imp. & pp. of* BENAME.

be-net', bi-net'; 2 be-nĕt', *vt.* To catch or snare in or under a net.

Be"ne-ven'to, 1 bĕ"nĕ-ven'to; 2 bę"ne-vĕn'to, *n.* **1.** A province of Italy, 815 sq. m.; pop. 265,000. **2.** A walled city in southern Italy; pop. 25,000.

be-nev'o-lence, 1 bi-nev'o-lens; 2 be-nĕv'o-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** Desire for the well-being or comfort of others; love to mankind; charitableness. **2.** Any act of kindness or well-doing; charity; humanity. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* An enforced loan sometimes exacted by English sovereigns.

Syn.: almsgiving, beneficence, benignity, bounty, charity, generosity, good will, humanity, kind-heartedness, kindliness, kindness, liberality, munificence, philanthropy, sympathy. Originally *beneficence* was the doing well, *benevolence* the wishing or willing well to others; but *benevolence* has come to include *beneficence* and to displace it. We do not now speak of *benevolence* which does not help. *Charity,* which originally meant the purest love for God and man (as in 1 Cor. iii), is now almost universally applied to some form of *almsgiving* and is much more limited in meaning than *benevolence. Benignity* suggests some occult power of blessing, such as was formerly ascribed to the stars; we may say a good man has an air of *benignity. Kindness* and *tenderness* are personal; *benevolence* and *charity* are general. *Humanity* is so much *kindness* and *tenderness* toward man or beast as it would be inhuman not to have, as denoted by the phrase, "common *humanity.*" We speak of the *bounty* of a generous host, the *liberality* or *munificence* of the founder of a college, or of the *liberality* of a theologian toward the holders of conflicting beliefs. *Philanthropy* applies to wide schemes for human welfare, often, but not always, involving large expenditures in *charity* or *benevolence.* Compare MERCY.—Ant.: barbarity, brutality, churlishness, greediness, harshness, illiberality, ill-will, inhumanity, malevolence, malignity, niggardliness, selfishness, self-seeking, stinginess, unkindness.

be-nev'o-lent, 1 bi-nev'o-lent; 2 be-nĕv'o-lĕnt, *a.* Characterized by benevolence; kindly, charitable; beneficent. [< L.OF *bene,* well, + *volen(t-)s,* ppr. of *volo,* wish.] Syn.: see CHARITABLE; GOOD; HUMANE.—**be-nev'o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Beng., *abbr.* Bengalee, Bengali.

Ben-gal', 1 ben-gôl'; 2 bĕn-gal', *n.* **1.** A province in N. E. British India; 76,843 sq. m.; pop. 46,695,536; capital, Calcutta. **2.** Formerly, a division of India comprising **Bengal Proper** and **Eastern B. and Assam.**—**Bay of B.,** part of Indian ocean, between India and Farther India.

Ben-gal'i, 1 ben-gô'i; 2 bĕn-gal'i. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or natives of Bengal. **2.** The vernacular language used by many of the Bengalis, made up of Indic Aryan with a mixture of old native dialects and Arabic.

Ben"ga-lese'†.

ben'ga-line, 1 ben'ga-lin; 2 bĕn'ga-lĭn, *n.* A poplin-like corded fabric of silk and wool or cotton. [< BENGAL.]

Ben-ghā'zi, 1 ben-gā'zi; 2 bĕn-gä'zi, *n.* **1.** An Italian colony of N. Africa since 1912; formerly, a Turkish sanjak; known also as **Barca.** Official name, **Cyrenaica,** which with Tripoli now forms **Libia Italiana. 2.** Its capital; pop. 35,000. **Ben-ga'zi†.**

Be-ni', 1 bē-ni'; 2 be-nī', *n.* **1.** A river in N. Bolivia; length, over 1,000 m. to Madeira river. **2.** A department in Bolivia; 100,551 sq. m.; pop. 28,000; capital, Trinidad.

Be'ni-Has'san, 1 bē'ni-hăs'an; 2 bę'nī-hä'sän, *n.* A village in Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile; ancient catacombs; sepulchers.

be-night'ᵈ, 1 bi-nait'; 2 be-nīt', *vt.* To involve in darkness or gloom, whether physical, intellectual, or moral.—**be-night'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Overtaken by night. **2.** Ignorant; depraved.

be-nign', 1 bi-nain'; 2 be-nīn', *a.* **1.** Gracious; generous; kindly. **2.** Soft; genial; propitious; mild. **3.** *Med.* Of a mild type: opposed to *malignant;* as, a *benign* tumor or disease. [< L. *benignus,* benignant, kind.] Syn.: see BLAND; CHARITABLE; PROPITIOUS.—**be-nign'ly,** *adv.*

be-nig'nant, 1 bi-nig'nant; 2 be-nĭg'nant, *a.* **1.** Condescending; gentle; gracious. **2.** Helpful; salutary. [L. *benignan(t-)s,* ppr. of *benignor,* rejoice, < *benignus;* see BENIGN.] Syn.: see AMIABLE; CHARITABLE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.—**be-nig'nant-ly,** *adv.*—**be-nig'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Kindliness; beneficence. **2.** Healthfulness; salubrity. **3.** A gracious action or influence. **be-nig'nan-cy†.** Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; MERCY.

Ben-in', 1 ben-in'; 2 bĕn-ĭn', *n.* **1.** A river in Upper Guinea, W. Africa: empties into Bight of Benin. **2.** A country in British Niger Coast Protectorate, Upper Guinea, W. Africa. **3.** A town in same; pop. 15,000.

Ben-in', Bight of. A bay off the Slave coast, W. Africa.

ben'i-son, 1 ben'i-sən; 2 bĕn'i-son, *n.* A benediction; blessing. [< LL.OF *benedictio,* BENEDICTION.]

Benj. *abbr.* Benjamin.

ben'ja-min¹, *n.* Same as BENZOIN; a corruption.—**ben'ja-min-bush",** *n.* A nearly smooth shrub, the spice-bush (*Benzoin benzoin*), of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*) of North America; fever-bush.

Ben'ja-min², 1 ben'ja-min; 2 bĕn'ja-mĭn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. G. **Ben'ja-min,** 1 ben'ya-min; 2 bĕn'ya-mĭn; F. **Ben"ja"min',** 1 bañ"ȝa"mañ'; 2 bäñ"zhä"mäñ'; L. **Ben"ja-mi'nus,** 1 ben"ję-mai'nus, 2 bĕn"ja-mī'nŭs. **2.** The youngest son of Jacob; also, the tribe descended from him. *Gen.* XXXV, 18. **3. Judah P.** (1811–1884), American Jewish politician; Senator; Confederate Secretary of War, 1861. [Heb., son of the right hand.]

Ben"ja"min'-Con"stant', 1 bañ"ȝa"mañ'-kôñ"stäñ'; 2 bäñ"zhä-mäñ'-cōñ"stäñ', **Jean Joseph** (1845–1902). A French painter; *Samson and Delilah.*

Ben-ku'len, 1 ben-kū'len; 2 bĕn-kụ'lĕn, *n.* **1.** A residency in Sumatra, Dutch East Indies; 9,400 sq. m.; pop. 230,000. **2.** Its capital, a seaport. **Ben-koe'len‡** [D.].

Ben Lo'mond, 1 lō'mənd; 2 lō'mond. **1.** A mountain in southwest Scotland; 3,192 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in Tasmania; 5,010 ft. [tive of BEN. **ben'malst†.**

ben'most, 1 ben'mōst; 2 bĕn'mōst, *a.* [Scot.] Inmost: superla-

ben'ne, 1 ben'i; 2 bĕn'e, *n.* An East-Indian plant of the genus *Sesamum* (*S. indicum*), widely cultivated for its seeds, that yield **benne-oil.** [< Malay, *bijen.*] **ben'et.**

ben'net, 1 ben'et; 2 bĕn'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A European herb (*Geum urbanum*). **2.** Either of two American herbs, *G. canadense* and *G. virginianum,* **herb-ben'net‡.**

Ben'nett, 1 ben'et; 2 bĕn'ĕt, *n.* **1. Enoch Arnold** (1867–), English novelist and playwright. **2. James Gordon** (1795–1872), a Scottish-American journalist; founded New York *Herald* (1835). **3. James Gordon** (1841–1918), American newspaper proprietor and editor; son of the preceding; originated and equipped the Livingstone Relief Expedition under Henry M. Stanley in 1874, the Stanley-Emin Relief Expedition under Edward H. Vizetelly, in 1888; promoter of automobile and aviation sports. [highest (4,406 ft.) in British Isles.

Ben Ne'vis, 1 ni'vis; 2 nē'vis. A mountain in western Scotland;

Ben'ning-ton, 1 ben'iŋ-tən; 2 bĕn'ing-ton, *n.* A town in southwestern Vermont (pop. 10,000); battlefield, 1777.

ben'-nut", 1 ben'-nut"; 2 bĕn'-nŭt", *n.* The fruit of the horse-radish-tree (*Moringa pierygosperma*) of the East Indies. **benn‡.**

Be-noist's scale. See SCALE.

Ben-o'ni, 1 ben-ō'ni; 2 bĕn-ō'ni, *n. Bib.* Benjamin: so called by Rachel. [Heb., son of sorrow.]

be-north', 1 bi-nērth'; 2 be-nôrth', *prep.* [Scot.] North of.

Ben'son, 1 ben'sən; 2 bĕn'son, **Arthur Christopher** (1862–), an English educator, poet, and author; edited (with Lord Esher) the Correspondence of Queen Victoria.

bent, 1 bent; 2 bĕnt, *imp. & pp.* of BEND, *v.*

bent, *pa.* **1.** Deflected from a straight line; crooked. **2.** *Naut.* Made fast to a spar or other object: said of a sail, etc. **3.** Fixed in a course; set; as, on pleasure *bent.*

bent¹, *n.* **1.** The state of being inclined or the direction in which inclined; also, inclination; tendency; bias; disposition. **2.** The degree of tension; limit of endurance or capacity. **3†.** A cast of the eye. **4†.** Concentrated force; impetus. Syn.: see INCLINATION.

bent², *n.* **1.** One of various stiff wiry grasses. **2.** The stiff flower-stalk of various grasses. **3.** [Eng.] The stalk or seeding spike of either of the two common species of plantain (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*); also, in Yorkshire, the dry stalks of the cat's-ear (*Hypochæris radicata.*) **4.** Land unenclosed and covered only with grass or sedge, as opposed to wood, a heath-moor, or other waste land. [< AS. *beonet.*] **bent'-grass"†.**

ben'thal, 1 ben'thal; 2 bĕn'thal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating depths of the ocean exceeding 1,000 fathoms.

Ben'tham, 1 ben'thəm; 2 bĕn'tham, **Jeremy** (1748–1832). An English jurist and moral philosopher.—**Ben'tham-ism,** *n.* The political and ethical philosophy of Jeremy Bentham: utilitarianism. Bentham taught that "nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure," and that pleasure is the supreme end of human life.—**Ben'tham-ite,** *n.* A believer in or follower of Bentham's philosophy.

ben'thos, 1 ben'thos; 2 bĕn'thŏs, *n. Biol.* The whole assemblage of plants or animals living in or upon the sea-bottom: distinguished from *plankton.* [< Gr. *benthos,* depth.]—**ben-thon'ic,** *a.*

Ben"ti-vo'glio, 1 ben"ti-vō'lyo; 2 bĕn"ti-vō'lyo, **Guido** (1579–1644). An Italian cardinal; statesman; diplomat.

Bent'ley, 1 bent'li; 2 bĕnt'ly, **Richard** (1662–1742). An English classical scholar.

Ben'ton, 1 ben'tən; 2 bĕn'ton, **Thomas Hart** (1782–1858). An American lawyer, Senator, and writer.

Ben'ton Har'bor. A city in S. W. Michigan; pop. 12,240.

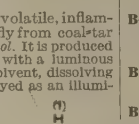
bent'y, *a.* Pertaining to or covered with bent, or bent-grass.

be-numb',] 1 bı-num'; 2 be-nŭm', *vt.* To make insensible or

be-numb'ed, ∫ torpid; stupefy; deaden. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *niman*, take.]—**be-numbed',** *pa.*—**be-num(b)'ment,** *n.*

ben-zal'de-hyde, 1 ben-zal'dı-hıd; 2 bĕn-zăl'de-hīd, *n. Chem.* A colorless, highly refractive liquid (C_6H_5CHO) having the characteristic odor of essence of almonds. It is largely used in the color industry, etc. **benzoic aldehyde**†.

ben'zene, 1 ben'zin; 2 bĕn'zēn, *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable compound liquid (C_6H_6) obtained chiefly from coal-tar by fractional distillation: preferred word for *benzol*. It is produced when benzoic acid is heated with lime. It burns with a luminous flame, has an ethereal odor, and is useful as a solvent, dissolving fats, resins, iodin, phosphorus, etc. It is employed as an illuminant in gas-manufacture; and is important as the starting-point in the formation of the compounds of the benzene series: it is also the source of the anilin of commerce. [< BENZOIN.] **ben'zol**†; **ben'zole**†.—**benzene ring** or **nucleus,** the graphic formula of benzene. The hexagon formula (see diagram) shows that the six hydrogen atoms have equal value. Hence there can be but one mono-substitution product for a single element or radical. A di-substitution product may have three modifications according to the relative position of the substituting atoms or radicals, such positions being indicated by the prefixes *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, which correspond to the positions (1, 2), (1, 3) and (1, 4) when the number notation is used.



Benzene Ring.

ben'zi-din,] 1 ben'zı-din, -din *or* -dın; 2 bĕn'zi-din, -din *or* -dĭn, **ben'zi-dine,** ∫ *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{12}N_2$) derived from azobenzene by reduction: used in the preparation of dyes. [< BENZOIN.]

ben'zin,] 1 ben'zın, -zın *or* -zin; 2 bĕn'zin, -zin *or* -zĭn, *n.* A

ben'zine, ∫ colorless inflammable liquid derived from crude petroleum by fractional distillation and consisting of various hydrocarbons. It is used as a solvent for fats, etc., to cleanse clothing, etc. Sometimes confused with *benzene*. **ben'zo-lin**†; **ben'zo-line**†; **pe-tro'le-um-spir"it**†.

ben'zo-ate, 1 ben'zo-et; 2 bĕn'zo-āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of benzoic acid.—**benzoate of soda,** same as SODIUM BENZOATE.

ben'zo-in, 1 ben'zo-in *or* -zeın; 2 bĕn'zo-ĭn *or* -zeĭn, *n.* **1.** A gum resin. **2.** The spicebush. See under SPICE. **3.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_2$) obtained variously, as from benzoic aldehyde by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanid. **4.** *Bot.* (1) [B-] A small genus of North-American and Asiatic shrubs or trees of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*). The two American species *B. benzoin* and *B. mellissæfolium* are the common and the hairy spicebush respectively. (2) Any plant of this genus. [< F. *benjoin*, < Pg. *beijoin*, < Ar. *lubān*, *jāwī*, incense of Java.] **flowers of benzoin**†.—**ben-zo'ic,** *a.*—**benzoic acid,** an aromatic compound ($C_6H_5CO_2H$) contained in resins, as benzoin, and in coal-tar oil, etc., and obtained also by synthesis.

ben'zol, 1 ben'zōl *or* -zel; 2 bĕn'zōl *or* -zŏl, *n.* **1.** A coal-tar product obtained by mixing hydrocarbons of the benzene series. **2.** Same as BENZENE.

ben"zo-phe'none, 1 ben"zo-fı'nōn; 2 bĕn"zo-fē'nōn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_5COC_6H_5$), a ketone obtained variously, as from calcium benzoate by dry distillation. [< BENZO- + PHENOL.]

ben'zo-yl, 1 ben'zo-ıl *or* -zeıl; 2 bĕn'zo-ĭl *or* -zŏyl, *n. Chem.* The compound organic radical C_6H_5CO. Formerly called **benzule.**

Be'o-wulf, 1 be'o-wulf; 2 bę'o-wulf, *n.* The semi-mythical Swedish hero of an Anglo-Saxon poem, supposed to have been written in the 10th cent., but not known by Prof. Albert S. Cook to date from about 700, who delivers the King of Denmark from a monster, destroys a water-demon, and receives his death-wound while slaying a dragon guarding a treasure.

be-queath', 1 bı-kwıth'; 2 be-kwēth', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To give by will; make a bequest of. In strictness, *bequeath* has application to personal property, *devise* being appropriate to real estate. **2.** To hand down to posterity; transmit. **3**‖. To give up; yield; devote. [< AS. *be-*, BE- + *cwethan*, say.]—**be-quest',** *n.* The act of bequeathing or that which is bequeathed. Syn.: see GIFT.

Bé"ran"ger', 1 bē"rıṅ"zē'; 2 bę"rāṅ"zhę', **Pierre Jean de** (1780–1857). A French lyric poet and song-writer; *Le Roi d'Yvetot*.

Be-rar', 1 bē-rūr'; 2 bę-rär', *n.* A part of the province of Central Provinces and Berar; 17,776 sq. m.; pop. 3,057,162; chief towns, Ellichpur (pop. 27,000) and Amraoti (pop. 35,000).

Ber'ber, *n.* **1.** A member of a primitive race of northern Africa, principally the Kabyles of Algeria; also, generally, any Moor or native of Barbary. **2.** A town in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the right bank of the Nile; pop. 10,000.

Ber'be-ra, 1 bŭr'be-ra; 2 bĕr'be-rą, *n.* A seaport (pop. 25,000), capital of British Somaliland, N. E. Africa, on Gulf of Aden.

ber'ber-in,] 1 bŭr'ber-ın, -in *or* -ın; 2 bĕr'ber-ĭn, -in *or* -ĭn, **ber'ber-ine,** ∫ *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline bitter alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$) contained in the roots of plants, as the barberry, and in some barks, of medicinal value.

ber"ceuse', 1 ber"sūz'; 2 bĕr"çūş', *n.* [F.] A cradle-song.

Ber'chem, 1 ber'ʜem; 2 bĕr'ʜĕm, *n.* **1. Nicolaas Pietersz** (1620–1683). A Dutch landscape-painter and etcher. **2.** A town (pop. 30,000), suburb of Antwerp, Belgium.

be-rate', bı-rēt'; 2 be-rāt', *vt.* [BE-RAT'ED‡; BE-RAT'ING.] To chide severely; scold; rail at.

Berch'told, 1 berʜ'tōlt; 2 bĕrʜ'tōlt, **Count Leopold von** (1863–). An Austrian statesman; minister for foreign affairs (1912–15).

berdet', *n.* Same as BEARD.

Ber"di-chef', 1 ber"dī-chef'; 2 bĕr"dī-chĕf', *n.* A commercial and manufacturing town (pop. 53,728) in the Ukraine, formerly in Kief government, Russia. **Ber"di-tchef'**†.

bere, *n.* [Scot.] Barley.

be-reav(e'r,] 1 bı-rīv'; 2 be-rēv', *vt.* [BE-REAVED' or BE-REFT'; BE-REAVD'‡; BE-REAV'ING.] **1.** To deprive, as of something valuable or beloved. **2.** To despoil; rob. Commonly in the past participle: *bereaved* or *bereft* by death of a relative, but *bereft* of love or other immaterial object. **3**†. To take away. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *reafian*, rob.]—**be-reav'ement,** *n.* The act of bereaving, or the state of being bereaved; an afflictive loss, as by death. Syn.: see MISFORTUNE.

Ber"e-ni'ce, 1 ber"ı-nı'sē; 2 bĕr"e-nī'çē, *n. Bib.* Daughter of Herod Agrippa I., king of Judea. *Acts* xxv, 13. **Ber-ni'ce‡.**—**Berenice's Locks** or **Hair** (*Astron.*), the constellation Coma Berenices.

Ber'es-ford, 1 ber'ıs-ferd; 2 bĕr'es-ford, **Charles William de la Poer,** first baron (1846–1919). An English admiral, parliamentarian, and author.

Ber"e-si'na, 1 ber"ē-zī'na; 2 bĕr"ę-şī'na, *n.* A river in Minsk government, Lithuania, 350 m. to Dnieper. **bergh**‡.

berg, 1 bŭrg; 2 bĕrg, *n.* An iceberg. [< Ice. or G. *berg*.]

Ber'ga-ma, 1 ber'gə-mā; 2 bĕr'gä-mä, *n.* A city of Asia Minor (ancient *Pergamos*), 40 m. N. of Smyrna; pop. 7,600; placed under Greek mandate 1919. [rustic dance. **Ber'go-mask**‡.

Ber'ga-mask, 1 bŭr'ga-mask; 2 bĕr'ga-măsk, *n.* A clownish

Ber'ga-mo, 1 ber'ga-mo; 2 bĕr'gä-mo, *n.* **1.** A province in Lombardy, Italy; 1,076 sq. m.; pop. 511,237. **2.** Its capital, a fortified city, famous for its cathedral and baptistery (1341); pop. 58,470.

ber'ga-mot[1], 1 bŭr'ga-mat; 2 bĕr'ga-mŏt, *n.* **1.** A tree (*Citrus aurantium*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*) the bergamot orange, or its fruit, furnishing an oil used as a perfume. **2.** One of various labiate plants, as *Monarda fistulosa* in the United States (usually called **bee bergamot**) and *Mentha aquatica* in England. **3.** A coarse tapestry made of wool, hair, silk, and cotton or hemp. **4.** Snuff scented with bergamot. [< *Bergamo*, Italian town.]

ber'ga-mot[2], *n.* A variety of pear. [< Turk. بكرمود *begarmūdī*, < *beg*, prince, + *armūd*, pear.]

Ber'gen, 1 ber'gen; 2 bĕr'gĕn, *n.* A commercial fortified city and seaport in southwestern Norway; pop. 90,700.

Bergh, 1 bŭrg; 2 bĕrg, **Henry** (1820–1888). An American philanthropist; founded Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in U. S., 1866.

berg'schrund, 1 berʜ'shrunt; 2 bĕrʜ'shrŭnt, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A crevasse or series of crevasses in the snow-field at the head of a glacier, near the base of the cliff against which the snow-field lies.

Berg'son, 1 berg'sən; 2 bĕrg'şon, **Henri-Louis** (1859–). A French philosopher and professor; *Time and Free Will*.—**Berg-so'ni-an,** *a. & n.*—**Berg'son-ism,** *n.* The philosophy of Henri Bergson which teaches that life is fundamentally more than the mere possession of knowledge, and that the world is the result of creative evolution of successive phenomena rather than the result of natural law.

beri-beri', 1 ber'ı-ber'ı; 2 bĕr'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ, *n.* [Singhalese.] A fatal oriental disease of the peripheral nerves, characterized by partial paralysis, swelling of the legs, and general dropsy: due to eating polished rice.—**ber'i-ber"ic,** *a.*

be-rime',] 1 bı-raım'; 2 be-rīm', *vt.* To mention or celebrate in

be-rhyme', ∫ rime: also, to compose in rime: sometimes used in a depreciatory sense.

Be'ring, 1 bı[*or* bē']rıŋ; 2 bē'[*or* bę']ring, **Vitus** (1680–1741). Danish navigator; discoverer of **Bering Sea** and **Bering Strait,** west of Alaska. **Beh'ring**‡.

Berke'ley, 1 bŭrk'[*or Eng.* bärk']lı; 2 bĕrk'[*or Eng.* bärk']ly, *n.* **1. George** (1684–1753), Anglo-Irish prelate and philosopher; *Principles of Human Knowledge*. **2. Sir William** (–1677), an English governor of Virginia. **3.** A town in Alameda county, Cal.; pop. 63,000; seat of the **University of California.**—**Berke'le-an-ism,** *n.* The idealistic system of philosophy propounded by George Berkeley.—**Berke-le'le-an,** *a. & n.*

Berk'shire, 1 burk'[*or Eng.* bŭrk']shır; 2 bĕrk'[*or Eng.* bärk']-shĭr, *n.* **1.** A county in England; 722 sq. m.; pop. 294,810. **2.** A county in Massachusetts; 929 sq. m.; pop. 105,000; county-seat, Pittsfield.—**Berkshire Hills,** W. Massachusetts; highest peak Greylock, 3,535 ft. high.

Ber'lad, 1 ber-lad *or* ber-lăd'; 2 bĕr'läd *or* bĕr-läd', *n.* A commercial town in Lower Moldavia, Roumania; pop. 25,367.

Ber"len'gas, 1 ber"leŋ'gəs; 2 bĕr"lĕŋ'gąs, *n.* [Pg.] A group of rocky islands in the Atlantic, N. W. of Lisbon, Portugal. **Bar"len'ga Isles**‡.

Ber'lin[1], 1 bŭr'lın *or* (*G.*) ber-lın'; 2 bĕr'lin *or* (*G.*) bĕr-lĭn', *n.* **1.** A cathedral and university city (pop. 3,803,770), capital of Prussia and of the German Empire until 1918. **2.** A city in central W. New Hampshire, pop. 16,110.—**Berlin wool,** same as BERLIN[2], 3.

ber'lin[2], *n.* **1.** A motor-car of limousine type but with the driver's seat entirely enclosed. **2.** A four-wheeled covered carriage with a shelter-seat behind and separate from the body. **3.** Zephyr or worsted for knitting.

Ber"li"oz', 1 ber"lı"ōz'; 2 bĕr"lĭ"ōz', **Hector** (1803–1869). A French composer; *Damnation of Faust*.

berm, 1 bŭrm; 2 bĕrm, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The bank of a canal opposite the tow-path. **2.** *Civ. Engin.* A horizontal ledge part way up a slope; bench. [< F. *berme*.] **berme**‡.

Ber-me'jo, *n.* Same as VERMEJO.

Ber-mu'da, 1 bər-mıū'də; 2 ber-mū'da, *n.* A British island group (20 sq. m.; pop. 22,000) and naval station, N. Atlantic ocean; capital, Hamilton. **Ber-mu'das**‡; **Ber-moo'thes**‡.

Bern, 1 bern; 2 bĕrn, *n.* A Swiss canton (2,657 sq. m.; pop. 670,000), and city (pop. 104,000). **Berne**‡.

Ber″na-dette′, 1 ber″nə-dĕt′; 2 bĕr″nä-dĕt′, *n.* The popular name for Bernadette Soubiroux, who saw the vision of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes (1858).

Ber″na-dotte′, 1 bûr″nə-dŏt′ *or* (*F.*) ber″nə-dŏt′; 2 bĕr″nə-dŏt′ *or* (*F.*) bĕr″nä-dŏt′, **Jean Baptiste Jules** (1764–1844). A marshal of France' king of Sweden as Charles XIV., 1818.

Ber′nard, 1 bûr′nərd *or* (*F.*) ber″när′; 2 bĕr′nərd *or* (*F.*) bĕr″när′, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Bar′nard‡. Bar′ney** (dim.). Dan. **Bern′hard,** 1 bern′härth, 2 bĕrn′härth; D. **Ba′rend,** 1 bä′rent, 2 bä′rənt. **Bern′har-dus‡;** F. **Ber″nard′,** 1 ber″när′, 2 bĕr″när′, **Ber″nar″din′,** 1 ber″när″dăn′, 2 bĕr″när″dăn′; G. **Bern′hard,** 1 bern′härt, 2 bĕrn′härt, **Ba′rend‡;** It. **Ber″nar-di′no,** 1 ber″nər-dē′nō, 2 bĕr″när-dē′nō, **Ber-nar′do‡;** L. **Ber-nar′dus,** 1 bər-när′dŭs, 2 bər-när′dûs; Sp. **Ber-nal′,** 1 ber-näl′, 2 bĕr-näl′, **Ber″na-dī′no‡;** Sw. **Bern′hard,** 1 bern′härd, 2 bĕrn′härd. **2.** A French physician of the 13th century, who lived at Montpelier. CHAUCER *C. T.* 1. 436. **3. B. of Morlaix** (1140?–), a French Benedictine and Latin poet; *De Contemptu Mundi.* **4. Saint** (1091–1153), a French ecclesiastic. **5. Claude** (1812–1878), a French physiologist.

Ber′nar-dine, 1 bûr′nər-dĭn; 2 bĕr′nar-dĭn. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1091–1153) or to the Cisterclan order founded by him. **II.** *n.* A Cistercian monk.

Bern-har′di, 1 bĕrn-här′dē; 2 bərn-här′di, **Friedrich A. J. von** (1849–). A German general in the World War; author; *Germany and the Next War.*

Bern′hardt, 1 bûrn′härt *or* (*F.*) ber″när′; 2 bĕrn′härt *or* (*F.*) bĕr″när′, **Sarah** (1844–1923). Rosine Bernard, a French actress.

Ber-ni′ci-a, 1 bər-nĭsh′ĭ-ə; 2 ber-nish′i-a, *n.* An Anglian kingdom founded about 550: later N. Northumbria. [BARNACLE.

ber′ni-cle, 1 bûr′nĭ-kl; 2 bĕr′ni-cl. *n.* The barnacle-goose. See

Ber-ni′na, 1 ber-nē′nə; 2 bĕr-nī′nä. *n.* Mountains in the Rætian Alps, Grisons, Switzerland; highest peak, 13,290 ft. high.

Ber-ni′ni, 1 ber-nē′nĭ; 2 bĕr-nī′ni, **Giovanni Lorenzo** (1598–1680). Italian sculptor and architect.

Bern′stein, 1 bern′stīn; 2 bĕrn′stĭn, **Henry** (1875–). French dramatist; *Samson.*

Bern′storff, 1 bern′stôrf; 2 bĕrn′stôrf, **Count Johann H. E. von.** **1.** (1712–1772), a Danish statesman. **2.** (1862–), a German ambassador to United States (1908–1917).

ber-ret′ta, 1 ber-ret′tə; 2 bĕr-rĕt′tä, *n.* [It.] Same as BIRETTA.

ber′ry[1], 1 ber′ĭ; 2 bĕr′y. **I.** *vi.* [BER′RIED; BER′RY-ING.] **1.** To form or bear berries. **2.** To seek for or gather berries. **II.** *n.* [BER′RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Any small succulent fruit, as the blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry. **2.** A simple fruit with the seeds in a juicy pulp, as the tomato, grape, and currant. **3.** A coffee-bean; also, the dry kernel of various grains. **4.** Something likened to a berry, as an egg of a crustacean. **5.** *pl.* [Slang.] Money. [< AS. *berige.*] **[Ber″ri′‡.**

Ber″ry′[2], 1 ber″rĭ′; 2 bĕr″ry′, *n.* An old province in central France.

Ber-ry′-au-Bac′, 1 ber-rĭ″ō-bäk′; bĕ-rē″ō-bäc′, *n.* A village in France, Aisne department, 12 m. N. W. of Reims; captured by Germans in World War, May 10, 1915; recaptured by French, July 10, 1918.

ber-seem′, 1 bər-sēm′; 2 bĕr-sēm′, *n.* A clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) grown as forage in Egypt and the United States.

ber′serk, 1 bûr′sərk; 2 bĕr′serk, *n.* **1.** *Norse Myth.* A furious fighter, who could assume the form of wild beasts, and whom fire and iron could not harm. **2.** A freebooter. **ber′serk-er‡.**

berth, 1 bûrth; 2 bĕrth. **I.** *vt.* To provide with a berth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bunk or bed in a vessel or sleeping-car, etc. **2.** *Naut.* Any place in which a vessel may lie at anchor or at a dock; sea-room. **3.** A place or engagement on a vessel. **4.** Office or employment in general. [Perhaps < √ BEAR[1], *v.*] **birth′.—berth′age,** *n.* **1.** Charges for anchorage-ground or for a berth, as at a dock. **2.** The place assigned a vessel in port.

ber′tha[1], 1 bûr′thə; 2 bĕr′tha, *n.* A woman's shoulder-cape.

Ber′tha[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D., OG, Sw. **Ber′tha,** Mod. G. **Ber′ta,** 1 ber′tə, 2 bĕr′tä; F. **Berthe,** 1 bert, 2 bĕrt; It. Sp. **Ber′ta,** 1 ber′tə, 2 bĕr′tä. **2.** [Colloq.] A large shell thrown by a heavy Krupp cannon: by extension, any large Krupp gun: in allusion to *Berta* Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach: so called by British soldiers in the World War, 1914–18. **Big Bertha‡.** [Teut. *fem.* bright or famous.]

Ber″the-lot′, 1 ber″tə-lō′; 2 bĕr″te-lō′, *n.* **1. Henri M.** (1861–), a French general in the World War. **2. Pierre Eugène Marcellin** (1827–1907), a French chemist, educator, and author.

Ber″til″lon′ sys′tem, 1 ber″tĭ″yōn′; 2 bĕr″tĭ″yôn′. A system for measuring man, embracing records of anthropometric measurements and personal characteristics, such as the color of the eyes, the thumb-lines, finger-prints, scars, deformities, and the like (sometimes, also, photographs), used as a means for identification, especially as applied to criminals. It was devised by **Alphonse Bertillon** (1853–1914), French anthropologist.

Ber″tin″court′, 1 bär″tan″kûr′; 2 bĕr″tăn″cur′, *n.* A village in France, Pas-de-Calais department, 16 m. S. E. of Arras.

Bertin's columns. See under COLUMN.

Ber′tram, 1 bûr′trəm; 2 bĕr′tram, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Bert** (dim.). F. **Ber″trand′,** 1 ber″trän′, 2 bĕr″trăn′; G. **Ber′tram,** 1 bûr′trəm, 2 bĕr′träm, **Ber′trand‡;** It. **Ber-tran′do,** 1 ber-trän′dō, 2 bĕr-trän′do; Pg. **Ber-trão′,** 1 ber-trəun′, 2 bĕr-trəun′; Sp. **Bel-trán′,** 1 bel-trōn′, 2 bĕl-trän′. [Teut. *masc.*, fair, illustrious, or bright raven.]

Ber′wick, 1 bûr′wĭk; 2 bĕr′wik, *n.* A borough in W. central Pennsylvania; pop. 12,180.

Ber″wick-on-Tweed″, 1 ber″ĭk-ən-twēd″; 2 bĕr″ĭk-ŏn-twēd″, *n.* A seaport town in N. E. England; pop. 13,000.

Ber′wick-shire, 1 ber′ĭk-shĭr; 2 bĕr′ik-shĭr, *n.* A county in Scotland; 457 sq. m.; pop. 28,400; county-seat, Duns.

Ber′wyn, 1 bûr′win; 2 bĕr′wĭn, *n.* A town in N. W. Illinois; pop. 14,150.

ber′yl, 1 ber′ĭl; 2 bĕr′yl, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous green or emerald-green, light-blue, yellow, pink, or white hexagonal glucinum aluminum silicate ($Gl_3Al_2Si_6O_{18}$). The aquamarine and emerald varieties are used as gems. [< Gr.$^{L+OF}$ *bērýllos.*]—**ber′yl-line,** *a.*

be-ryl′li-um, 1 bi-rĭl′ĭ-əm; 2 be-ryl′i-ûm, *n.* Same as GLUCINUM.

Ber-ze′li-us, 1 bər-zē′lĭ-əs; 2 ber-zē′li-ûs, **Jöns Jacob, Baron** (1779–1848). A Swedish chemist; *System of Chemistry.*

Be-san″çon′, 1 be-zän″sôN′; 2 be-zăn″côN′, *n.* A fortified city in E. France; pop. 58,000.

Be-sant′, 1 bi-sant′ *or* bi-zant′; 2 be-sănt′ *or* be-gănt′, **Sir Walter** (1836–1901). An English novelist and historian; collaborator with James Rice from 1871 to 1882; *All Sorts and Conditions of Men; Medieval London.*

bes′aunt‡, *n.* Same as BEZANT.

be-seech′, 1 bi-sīch′; 2 be-sēch′, *vt.* [BE-SOUGHT′; BE-SEECH′-ING.] **1.** To entreat earnestly; implore; supplicate. **2.** To beg; plead; solicit. [< BE- + ME. *sechen,* < AS. *sēcean,* seek.] Syn.: see ASK; PLEAD.—**be-seech′er,** *n.* One who beseeches.—**be-seech′ing-ly,** *adv.*—**be-seech′ing-ness,** *n.*

be-seem′, 1 bi-sīm′; 2 be-sēm′, *v. i.* To be becoming to; befit; be suitable to. **II.** *t.* To seem. **be-seme′‡.—be-seem′ing,** *pa.*

be-seen′‡, *pp.* **1.** Seen. **2.** Clad. **3.** Accomplished.

Be′se-ler, 1 bē′se-lər; 2 bę′sē-ler, **Hans H. von** (1850–). German general and governor-general of Poland in World War.

be-set′, 1 bi-set′; 2 be-sĕt′, *vt.* [BE-SET′; BE-SET′TING.] **1.** To harass, obstruct, or embarrass. **2.** To attack on all sides. **3.** To close in or hem round (a place). **4.** To set or stud, as with gems: only in the past participle. [< AS. *be-,* about, + *settan,* set.] Syn.: see ATTACK.—**be-set′ment,** *n.*—**be-set′ting,** *pa.*, Constantly assailing.

be-show′, 1 bi-shō′; 2 be-shō′, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The black candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*). [mild imprecation.

be-shrew′‖, 1 bi-shrū′; 2 be-shrų′, *vt.* To wish ill to; execrate; a

be-side′, 1 bi-sīd′; 2 be-sīd′. **I.** *adv.* **1.** Close by; at hand. **2.** [Archaic or incorrect.] Besides. **II.** *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; near; close to. **2.** In comparison with. **3.** In addition to; as, *beside* some silver there was much gold. In this sense *besides* is the proper form and now commonly used. **4.** Away or apart from; wide of; outside of; as, this discussion is *beside* the matter in hand or *beside* the question. **5.** In an abnormal mental state; as, *beside* himself; *beside* his patience. Syn.: see ADJACENT.

be-sides′, 1 bi-saidz′; 2 be-sīdz′. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In addition; over and above; else; moreover; also. **2.** Aside from. Syn.: see ALSO; BUT; YET.

II. *prep.* **1.** In addition to; other than. **2.** Except. **3.** Beside.

be-sieġe′, 1 bi-sīj′; 2 be-sēġ′, *vt.* [BE-SIEGED′; BE-SIEG′ING.] To beset or surround (a town, castle, etc.) with an armed force in order to capture it; hence, to block up or hem in; encompass; lay siege to; harass.

Syn.: see ATTACK.—**be-sieġ′er,** *n.*

B. ès-L., *abbr.* [F.] *Bachelier-ès-Lettres* (Bachelor of Letters).

be-smear′, 1 bi-smīr′; 2 be-smēr′, *vt.* To smear over; sully.

be-smirch′‡, 1 bi-smûrch′; 2 be-smĭrch′, *vt.* To soil; stain; defile; hence, to dim or obscure the luster of, as reputation.

be-smut′, 1 bi-smut′; 2 be-smŭt′, *vt.* See SMUT, *v.*

be′som[1], 1 bī′zəm; 2 bē′ġom, *n.* **1.** A bundle of twigs used as a broom; any agency that cleanses or abolishes. **2.** The broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). [< AS. *besma,* broom.]—**be′som,** *vt.*

be′som[2], *n.* [Scot.] A drab; slattern; street woman.

be-sort′‡, 1. *vt.* To befit. **II.** *n.* Suitable company.

be-sot′, 1 bi-set′; 2 be-sŏt′, *vt.* [BE-SOT′TED[1]; BE-SOT′TING.] To stupefy, as with drink; enslave to an appetite; infatuate. [< BE- + SOT, *n.*]—**be-sot′ted,** *pa.* Intoxicated, or stupefied by narcotics; characterized by sottishness or infatuation.

be-sought′, 1 bi-sôt′; 2 be-sŏt′, *imp.* & *pp.* of BESEECH, *v.*

be-span′gl(e)‡, 1 bi-spaŋ′gl; 2 be-spăŋ′gl, *vt.* [-SPAN′GLED; -SPAN′-GLING.] To decorate with spangles; sprinkle with spangle-like drops, as of dew. **be-span′kle‡.**

be-spat′ter, 1 bi-spat′ər; 2 be-spăt′er, *vt.* **1.** To cover or soil by spattering. **2.** To throw about. **3.** To besmirch; sully.

be-speak′, 1 bi-spīk′; 2 be-spēk′, *vt.* [BE-SPOKE′; BE-SPOKE′ or BE-SPO′KEN; BE-SPEAK′ING.] **1.** To ask for in advance. **2.** To give token of; indicate. **3.** To engage or arrange for; order. **4.** [Poet.] To address.

be-spit′, 1 bi-spit′; 2 be-spĭt′, *vt.* To soil by spitting.

be-spoke′, 1 bi-spōk′; 2 be-spōk′, *imp.* & *pp.* of BESPEAK, *v.*

be-spot′, 1 bi-spet′; 2 be-spŏt′, *vt.* To mark with spots.

be-sprent′, 1 bi-sprent′; 2 be-sprĕnt′, *pp.* [Poet.] Besprinkled; strewed.

Bes″sa-ra′bi-a, 1 bes″ə-rē′bĭ-ə; 2 bĕs″a-rā′bi-a, *n.* A region of Roumania since 1919 (17,146 sq. m.; pop. 2,345,000); formerly a government of S. W. Russia.

Bes′se-mer, 1 bes′ĭ-mər; 2 bĕs′e-mer, *n.* **1.** Steel prepared by forcing a blast of air through the molten metal. **2.** A city in central Alabama; pop. 18,680. [< Henry *Bessemer,* who invented it in 1855.]—**Bessemer iron, B. steel,** iron or steel manufactured by the Bessemer process.—**B. process,** a process for eliminating the carbon and silicon from pig iron, preparatory to its conversion into steel or ingot iron; also, a similar process for eliminating the sulfur from copper matte.—**bes′se-mer-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To subject to the Bessemer process, as iron.

Bes′se-mer, Sir Henry (1813–1898). A British engineer; inventor of Bessemer steel.

Bes′sie, *n.* Diminutive of ELIZABETH.

best, 1 best; 2 bĕst. **I.** *vt.* [Colloq.] To get the best of. **II.** *a.* [*Superl.* of GOOD.] **1.** Excelling all others. **2.** Most advantageous, desirable, or serviceable. **3.** [Colloq.] Most; largest; as, the *best* part of an hour. **III.** *n.* The most excellent thing, part, etc.; the highest degree or state; the

utmost. **IV.** *adv.* [*Superl.* of WELL.] **1.** In the most excellent or suitable manner. **2.** With the most favorable result. **3.** To the utmost degree. **beste†.— best man,** the groomsman at a wedding.

be-stead', 1 bi-sted'; 2 be-stĕd', *vt. & vi.* [BE-STEAD'ED[D] or BE-STED'; BE-STEAD'ING.] To be of service or profit to; help; benefit; avail. **be-sted'†.**

be-sted', 1 bi-sted'; 2 be-stĕd', *vt.* [BE-STED' or BE-STEAD'; **be-stead'ing**,] BE-STED'ING or BE-STEAD'ING.] [Now only in the participial combinations.] **1.** To put in some (commonly undesirable) position; beset. **2†.** To serve; avail. [< BE- + ME. *steden*, place.]

bes'tial, 1 bes'chəl; 2 bĕs'chal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like beasts or a beast; animal. **2.** Having the qualities of an animal; brutish; sensual; depraved. **3.** Irrational; rude; savage. [< L. *bestialis*, < *bestia*, beast.] Syn.: see BRUTISH.

—bes"ti-al'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being bestial. **2.** Character or conduct befitting beasts. **3.** *Psychol.* Zoophilism. **—bes'tial-ize,** *vt.* To degrade in character; brutalize.—**bes'tial-ly,** *adv.*

bes'ti-a-ry‖, 1 bes'ti-ē-ri; 2 bĕs'ti-ā-ry, *n.* **1.** A moralizing treatise on animals. **2.** One compelled to fight beasts in the ancient Roman gladiatorial games.

be-stick', 1 bi-stik'; 2 be-stĭk', *vt.* [BE-STUCK'; BE-STICK'ING.] **1.** To stick upon; cover; bedeck. **2.** To stick through; pierce.

be-stir', 1 bi-stūr'; 2 be-stĭr', *vt.* [BE-STIRRED', BE-STIRD's; BE-STIR'RING.] To move with life or vigor; incite or rouse to brisk activity.

be-stow', 1 bi-stō'; 2 be-stō', *vt.* **1.** To confer as a gift: formerly with *to*, now with *on* or *upon;* present. **2.** To use or expend; apply. **3‖.** To provide or find suitable quarters for; also, to deposit. **4†.** To give in marriage. **5†.** To behave or acquit (oneself). Syn.: see GIVE.—**be-stow'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**be-stow'al,** *n.* The act of bestowing; gift.—**be-stow'ment,** *n.*

be-straught'†, *pp.* Distracted. **be-straught'ed†.**

be-strew', 1 bi-strū'; 2 be-strų', *vt.* [BE-STREWED'; BE-STREWN' or BE-STROWN'; BE-STREW'ING or BE-STROW'ING.] **1.** To sprinkle with things strewn. **2.** To scatter about. **be-strow'†.**

be-stride', 1 bi-strīd'; 2 be-strīd', *vt.* [BE-STRODE' or BE-STRID'; BE-STRID'DEN or BE-STRID'; BE-STRID'ING.] **1.** To stand over or sit upon astride; straddle over. **2.** To step over at a stride.

be-stuck', 1 bi-stuk'; 2 be-stŭk', *pp.* of BESTICK.

bes'y†, *a.* Same as BUSY.

bet, 1 bet; 2 bĕt, *v.* [BET or BET'TED[D]; BET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To stake or pledge on an uncertain issue. **II.** *i.* To wager money, etc., upon some uncertain issue or event. [Short for ABET.] [wager.

bet, *n.* **1.** The act of betting; a wager. **2.** The stake in any

bet., *abbr.* Between.

be'ta, 1 bē'tə *or* bā'tə; 2 bē'ta *or* bę'ta, *n.* **1.** The second letter of the Greek alphabet (B, β): corresponding to English *b*. As a numeral it denotes 2. **2.** *Science.* The second object in any order of arrangement or classification, as in astronomy the second brightest star in a constellation, in chemistry the second of a group of isomerous compounds, in botany the second subspecies, etc. [< Gr. *beta*, < Phen. *beth.*]—**beta rays** (*Physics*), a stream of negatively charged particles or corpuscles projected with a velocity approaching that of light by radioactive substances. They appear to be identical with cathode rays, possess great penetrative power, and are easily deflected by an electric or magnetic field in a direction opposite to that of the alpha rays. In mass they are about one seventeen-hundredth that of a hydrogen atom.

be'ta-in(e), 1 bē'tə-in, -in *or* -in; 2 bē'ta-in, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid compound, $HO(CH_3)_3NCH_2COOH$, found in the beet and various other plants, and in putrefying flesh. [< L. *beta*, beet.]

be-take', 1 bi-tēk'; 2 be-tāk', *vt.* [BE-TOOK'; BE-TAK'EN; BE-TAK'ING.] **1.** To resort or have recourse (to). **2.** To take (oneself), remove, or go (to).

be-teem'†, *vt.* To give birth to; grant; vouchsafe; permit.

be'tel, 1 bī'tl; 2 bē'tl, *n.* A shrubby plant the leaves of which are chewed by certain Asiatics. [< Pg. *betel*, < Mal. *vetilla*, betel.] **—be'tel-nut",** *n.* The astringent seed of an East-Indian palm, used for chewing with betel-leaves.

Bet'el-guese, 1 bet'el-gūz; 2 bĕt'el-gųs. *n. Astron.* A reddish star of the first magnitude in the constellation Orion (α). It has a remarkable fluted spectrum and is said to be exceptionally large. See STAR. [< Ar. *bat-al-jauza*, shoulder of the central one—Orion being so called because it is an equatorial constellation. *Astronom. Register* vol. X. at end.] **Bet'el-geuse†; Bet'el-geuxi; Bet'el-geuze†.**

bête noire, 1 bĕt nwār; 2 bęt nwär. Anything real or imaginary that is an object of hate or dread; a bugaboo. [F. *bête*, = BEAST; *noire*, < L. *niger*, black.]

be-thank'it, 1 bi-thaŋk'it; 2 be-thăŋk'it, *n.* [Scot.] Grace said at table.—**be-thank'it,** *v.* [two miles E. of Jerusalem.

Beth'a-ny, 1 beth'ə-ni; 2 bĕth'a-ny, *n.* A village in Palestine,

beth'el', 1 beth'el; 2 bĕth'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A seamen's church or chapel, floating or on shore. **2.** [Eng.] A dissenters' chapel. **3.** A place hallowed by God's presence. [< Heb. *bēth-ēl*, < *bēth*, house, + *ēl*, God.]

Beth'el', 1 beth'el; 2 bĕth'ĕl, *n.* A ruined town in Palestine, near Jerusalem. *Gen.* xxviii, 19.

Be-thes'da, 1 bi-thez'də; 2 be-thĕs'da, *n.* **1.** A pool near the sheep-gate, Jerusalem. *John* v, 2. **2.** A meeting-house; chapel.

Bé"thin"court', 1 bē"taṅ'kūr'; 2 bę"tăṅ'cur', *n.* A village in Meuse department, near Verdun, France; successfully attacked by Germans, March–April, 1916; recovered by United States troops, Sept.–Nov., 1918.

be-think', 1 bi-thiŋk'; 2 be-thĭŋk', *vt. & vi.* [BE-THOUGHT'; BE-THINK'ING.] To remind oneself; take thought; deliberate: used reflexively with *of;* as, *bethink* yourself *of* what you are. [< AS. *bethencan;* see BE- and THINK.]

Beth'le-hem, 1 beth'li-hem; 2 bĕth'le-hĕm, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Palestine; pop. 8,000; birthplace of Jesus Christ. *Matt.* ii, 1. **2.** A manufacturing borough in E. Pennsylvania; pop. 13,000; seat of **Moravian College and Theological Seminary.** **3†.** A hospital for lunatics. See BEDLAM.

Beth'le-hem-ite, 1 beth'li-hem-ait; 2 bĕth'le-hĕm-ĭt, *n.* **1.** A resident of Bethlehem, in Judæa. **2.** A bedlamite. **3.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) One of an order of monks in England (13th century), wearing a badge representing the star of Bethlehem. (2) One of a hospital brotherhood in Spanish America (17th century). **Beth'le-mite†.**

Beth"mann-Holl'weg, 1 bēt"mən-hōl'vek; 2 bĕt"män-hōl'vĕh, **Theobald von** (1856–1921). German chancellor (1909).

Beth'nal Green, 1 beth'nal; 2 bĕth'nal. A parish E. of London, England; pop. 117,240.

be-thought', 1 bi-thôt'; 2 be-thôt', *imp. & pp.* of BETHINK.

Beth-sa'i-da, 1 beth-sā'i-də; 2 bĕth-sā'i-da, *n.* An ancient town W. of Lake Tiberias, Palestine. *John* i, 44.

Be-thu'el, 1 bi-thū'el; 2 be-thų'ĕl, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., man of God.]

Be"thune', 1 bē"tün'; 2 bę"tün', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France; scene of severe fighting in World War, 1918; pop. of commune, 15,000.

be-tide', 1 bi-tīd'; 2 be-tīd', *vt. & vi.* [BE-TID'ED[D]; BE-TID'ING.] To happen to or befall; betoken; happen. [ME. *betiden;* see BE- and TIDE, *v.*] Syn.: see HAPPEN.

be-times', 1 bi-timz'; 2 be-timş', *adv.* In good season or time; also, soon. [ME., < BE- + TIME, *n.*] **be-time'†.**

be-to'ken, 1 bi-tō'kn; 2 be-tō'kn, *vt.* To be a sign of; give promise or evidence of. [< BE- + TOKEN.]

Syn.: see AUGUR; IMPORT.—**be-to'ken-er,** *n.*

be'tol, 1 bī'tȯl *or* -tel; 2 bē'tȯl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}O_3$): used in medicine as an intestinal antiseptic.

bet'on, 1 bet'ən; 2 bĕt'on, *n.* A concrete of lime, sand, and hydraulic cement. [< F. *béton*, < OF. *betun*, < L. *bitumen*, mineral pitch.]

bet'o-ny, 1 bet'ə-ni; 2 bĕt'o-ny, *n.* A European herb of the mint family, formerly used as an emetic and purgative; also, one of various other plants, as a British species of figwort (the water-*betony*), etc. [< L.ᵉ *betonica*, for *vettonica*, < *Vettones*, a people of Portugal.]

be-took', 1 bi-tuk'; 2 be-tŭk', *imp.* of BETAKE, *v.*

be-tray', 1 bi-trē'; 2 be-trā', *vt.* **1.** To deliver up to an enemy; be a traitor to. **2.** To disclose (a matter) in breach of confidence. **3.** To lead astray; seduce. **4.** To reveal unintentionally; show signs of. **5.** To mislead. [< BE- + OF. *trair*, < L. *tradō*.] Syn.: see DECEIVE.

—be-tray'al, *n.* **be-tray'ment.—be-tray'er,** *n.*

be-troth'†, 1 bi-trōth' *or* -trōth'; 2 be-trōth' *or* -trŏth', *vt.* **1.** To engage to marry; affiance. **2.** To contract to give in marriage, as a daughter. [< BE- + TROTH.]—**be-troth'al,** *n.* The act of betrothing, or the state of being betrothed; engagement to marry; affiance. **be-troth'ment†.**

Bet'sy, *n.* Diminutive of ELIZABETH. **Bet'sey†.**

bet'ter, 1 bet'er; 2 bĕt'er, *vt. & vi.* To make or grow better; improve; also, to surpass; excel. Syn.: see AMEND.

bet'ter, *a.* [*Compar.* of GOOD.] **1.** Superior in excellence, amount, or value. **2.** Improved in health; convalescent. [< AS. *bētera*.]—**bet'ter-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being better or superior. **2.** Fineness of gold and silver above the standard.

bet'ter', *n.* **1.** That which is in any way better; also, advantage; superiority. **2.** A superior, as in ability, rank, age, etc.

bet'ter', *n.* One who lays wagers. **bet'tor†.**

bet'ter, *adv.* [*Compar.* of WELL.] In a superior manner; more excellently; more thoroughly or correctly; in a higher degree: incorrectly used for *more*.

bet'ter-ment, 1 bet'ər-ment *or* -mənt; 2 bĕt'er-ment, *n.* Improvement; also, an addition to the value of real property.

bet'ty, 1 bet'i; 2 bĕt'y, *n.* [BET'TIES, *pl.*] **1.** A man who interferes with or does woman's work. **2.** [U. S.] A Florence flask. [< *Betty*, dim. of *Bet*, abbr. of *Elizabeth*.]

bet"u-la'ceous, 1 bet"yu-lā'shus; 2 bĕt"yu-lā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Betulaceæ*) of plants including the birches.

be-tween', 1 bi-twīn'; 2 be-twēn'. **I.** *adv.* In intervening space, time, position, or relation; during, in, or at intervals. **II.** *prep.* **1.** In the space which separates (two places or objects). **2.** Intermediate in relation to (qualities, etc.). **3.** With relation to both of; taking one or the other of. **4.** From one to another of (two places). [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *tweónum*, dat. pl. of *twéon*, double, two.]

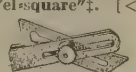
Syn.: among. In strict usage *between* is used only of two objects; *among* of more than two; divide the money *between* the two, *among* the three. *Between* is, however, used at times of more than two objects, particularly when some reciprocal relation is denoted; as, a treaty *between* the three powers. The number of objects governed by *between* can never be less than two; the popular error of saying or writing "*between* each," "*between* every one," etc., is to be carefully avoided; correct usage requires "*between* each two," "*between* every two," etc. *Between*, as a preposition, is followed by the objective case. One says without question "between *me* and the door"; so, "between you and *me*"; "between *him* and *me*." The locution *between you and I* is illiterate. See AMID.

be-twixt', 1 bi-twikst'; 2 be-twĭkst', *adv. & prep.* Between. [< AS. *be-*, BE-, + *-twix*, < *twī-*, two.] Syn.: see AMID.

beuk, 1 biūk; 2 bŭk, *n.* [Scot.] Book.

Beu'lah, 1 biū'lə; 2 bū'la, *n.* A name for Israel. *Isa.* lxii, 4.—**Land of Beulah,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the land of rest where pilgrims abide till death. [< Heb. *bə'ūlāh*, married.]

beur-ré', 1 bû-rē'; 2 bû-rē', *n.* [F.] A pear with buttery, soft, melting pulp; as, *beurré* d'Angoulême.
Beu'then, 1 bei'ten; 2 böi'tĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Silesia; pop. 68 000.
bev'el, 1 bev'el; 2 bĕv'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BEV'ELED or BEV'ELLED, BEV'ELD[3]; BEV'EL-ING or BEV'EL-LING.] To give a sloping edge to; have a sloping edge. **II.** *a.* Oblique; slanting; beveled. **III.** *n.* **1.** Any inclination of two surfaces other than 90°, as at the edge of a timber, etc. **2.** An adjustable instrument for measuring angles. **bev'el-square"**‡. [< F. *biveau*, bevel.]



Bevel-square.

bev'er-age, 1 bev'er-ij; 2 bĕv'er-ag, *n.* Drink; that which is drunk. [< OF. *bevre*, drink.]
Bev'er-ly, 1 bev'er-li; 2 bĕv'er-ly, *n.* A city in N. E. Massachusetts; pop. 22,560.
Be'vis of Hamp'ton, 1 bī'vis; 2 bē'vis. Hero of an English medieval romance, who figures in Drayton's *Polyolbion*.
bev'y, 1 bev'i; 2 bĕv'y, *n.* [BE'VIES[2], *pl.*] A flock of birds; a small group of persons, usually of girls or women. [< OF. *beveye*, a drink in company.] Syn.: see FLOCK[1].
be-wail', 1 bi-wēl'; 2 be-wāl', *vt.* & *vi.* To mourn for; lament over; make lamentation. Syn.: see MOURN.
be-ware', 1 bi-wār'; 2 be-wâr', *v.* **I.** *t.* To look out for; be wary of. **II.** *i.* To be cautious or wary; exercise prudence or heed; look out: often with *of*. [< AS. *beōn* (see BE) + *wær*, WARE[1].]
be-wil'der, 1 bi-wil'dər; 2 be-wĭl'der, *vt.* **1.** To confuse or perplex; daze. **2.** To cause (one) to lose the way or course. [< BE + WILD.] Syn.: see ABASH.
—**be-wil'dered**, *pa.* Dazed; confused.—**be-wil'dered-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wil'der-ing**, *pa.* Confusing.—**be-wil'der-ment**, *n.* Confusion; entanglement. Syn.: see PERPLEXITY.
be-witch'[1], 1 bi-wich'; 2 be-wĭch', *vt.* **1.** To gain power over
be-witch'[2], 1 by charms or incantations. **2.** To please irresistibly; charm; fascinate. [< BE- + WITCH.] Syn.: see CHARM.
—**be-witch'er**, *n.*—**be-witch'ing**, *pa.* Charming; captivating. Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL.—**be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-witch'ment**, *n.* The act or power of bewitching, or the state of being bewitched. **be-witch'er-y**‡ [Rare].
be-wray'[1], 1 bi-rē'; 2 be-rā', *vt.* To disclose; betray.
bey, 1 bē; 2 bę, *n.* **1.** The governor of a Turkish town or district. **2.** A Turkish title of nobility. [< Turk. *beg*, lord.]
beg't.—**bey'lik**, *n.* The district ruled by a bey. **bey'lic**‡.—**bey'ship**, *n.* The office or function of a bey. **bey'dom**‡.
Beyle, 1 bēl; 2 bel. **Marie Henri** (1783–1842). A French novelist and art critic; *Le Rouge et le Noir*.
be-yond', 1 bi-yend'; 2 be-yŏnd'. **I.** *n.* That which is on the other side or farther on; especially, the future life. **II.** *adv.* On the other side of something intervening; yonder; far off. **III.** *prep.* Farther or later than; out of reach of; superior to; surpassing; more than. [< AS. *begeondan*, < *be-*, BE-, + *geond*, YOND.] **be-yont'**‡ [Scot.].
Bey-rout', *n.* Same as BEIRUT.
Be'za, 1 bī'zə; 2 bē'za, **Theodore** (1519–1605). A French Genevan theologian and historian. **de Bèze**‡.
bez'ant, 1 bez'ənt; 2 bĕz'ant. *n.* **1.** A medieval gold coin of the Byzantine empire, value about $2.42; also, a silver coin, worth about 72 cents. **2.** *Arch.* A flat ornamental disk. [< Gr.LL+OF *Byzantion*, Constantinople.] **bes'ant**‡; **byz'ant**‡.
bez'-ant"ler, 1 bez'-ənt"lər; 2 bĕz'-ănt"ler, *n.* The second branch of a deer's antler, the one just above the brow. [< OF. *bes-* (< L. *bis*, twice) + ANTLER.]
bez'el, 1 bez'el; 2 bĕz'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A bevel on the edge of a cutting tool. **2.** A facet of a gem. **3.** A groove and flange made to receive a beveled edge, as of a watch-crystal. **4.** A flat engraved gold seal. [< OF. *biset*, perhaps < L. *bis*, twice.]
be-zique', 1 be-zīk'; 2 be-zĭk', *n.* A game of cards based upon the declaring of certain combinations upon taking a trick; also, a combination in this game. [< F. *bésigue*.] **ba-zique'**‡.
be'zoar, 1 bī'zōr; 2 bē'zōr, *n.* **1.** A concretion found in the stomach and intestines of ruminants and some other animals, supposed to have medicinal value. **2.** An antidote or panacea. [< Ar. *bazahr*, < Per. *pādzahr*, < *pād*, expelling, + *zahr*, poison.]
be-zo'ni-an, 1 bi-zō'ni-ən; 2 be-zō'ni-an, *n.* [Rare.] A raw recruit; wretch; knave.
bg., *abbr.* [BGS., *pl.*] Bag.
bhang, 1 bang; 2 băng, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** The dried leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp prepared for smoking or as an infusion for drinking. **2.** Indian hemp. [Hind. *bhang*.] **bang**‡; **bangue**‡; **beng**‡.
bhees'tee, 1 bis'ti; 2 bēs'tē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native water-carrier. **bhees'tie**‡; **bhees'ty**‡.
Bhil, 1 bil; 2 bĭl, *n.* [Hind.] A member, or the members collectively, of a primitive hill tribe of central India, Bombay, and Rajputana. **Bheel**‡.
b. h. p., *abbr.* Brake horse-power.
Bhu-tan', 1 bu-tān'; 2 bų-tăn', *n.* A native state in N. E. India; 18,800 sq. m.; pop. 250,000; capital, Punakha; summer capital, Tasichozong.
bi-, 1 bai-; 2 bī-, *prefix.* **1.** Twice; doubly; two. **2.** *Chem.* Having two equivalents of the substance named; as, *bichlorid*. [< L. *bi*, < *bis*, twice, < *duo*, two.] *Bi-* sometimes becomes *bin-* or *bis-* for euphony.
Bi, *abbr.* Bismuth.—**B. I.**, *abbr.* British India.
Blache"-Saint"-Vaast', 1 byash"-sañ"-vāst'; 2 byăsh"-săñ"-văst', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France; pop. of commune, 2,000.
Bi-af'ra, 1 bi-äf'ra; 2 bī-ăf'ra, **Bight of.** An inlet of the Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa. [Ja‡ [Rus.].
Bia'la, 1 byä'la; 2 byä'lă. *n.* A town of Poland; pop. 10,000. **Bye'-Bi-al'ys-tok**, *n.* Same as BIELOSTOK.
bi-an'gu-lar, *a.* Having two angles.—**bi-an'nu-al**, *a.* Occurring twice a year; semiannual.—**bi-an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.*
Bi"ar"ritz', 1 bi'a"rits'; 2 bĭ'ă"rits', *n.* A watering-place in S. W. France; pop. of commune, 18,000.
bi'as, 1 bai'əs; 2 bī'as. **I.** *vt.* [BI'ASED[2] or BI'ASSED[2], BI'-AS[2]; BI'AS-ING or BI'AS-SING.] To cause to incline or swerve; influence or affect unduly; prejudice. **II.** *a.* Running diagonally across the texture; cut slantingly: said of cloth. **III.** *n.* [BI'AS-ES or BI'AS-SES, *pl.*] **1.** A line, cut, or seam running obliquely across the threads of a fabric. **2.** A mental predilection or prejudice. **3.** *Bowling.* A bulge or inserted piece of lead on the side of a bowl; also, the curved line described by a bowl having a bulge. [< F. *biais*, slant.] Syn.: see BEND; INCLINATION; PREJUDICE.
bi"au-ric'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the two auricular foramina. **2.** Biauriculate.—**bi"au-ric'u-late**, *a.* Having two auricles, as the heart of a mammal, bird, or reptile.
bi-ax'i-al, 1 bai-aks'i-əl; 2 bī-ăks'i-al, *a.* *Optics.* Having two axes. **bi-ax'ial**‡.—**biaxial crystals**, those crystals that possess two optical axes including crystals of orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems.—**bi-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*
bib[1], 1 bib; 2 bĭb. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BIBBED, BIBD[3]; BIB'BING.] To tipple. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cloth worn under the chin by children at meals. **2.** A waist-piece attached to a woman's apron. **3.** A bib-cock. [< L. *bibo*, drink.]—**bi-ba'cious**‡, *a.* Given to drinking; bibulous.—**bi-bac'i-ty**‡, *n.* Addiction to drink.—**bib'ber**, *n.* A tippler.—**bib'-cock"**, *n.* A cock or faucet having the nozle bent downward.
bib[2], *n.* The whiting-pout (*Gadus luscus*). [< BIB[1], *n.*]
Bib., *abbr.* Bible, Biblical.—**bibl.**, *abbr.* Bibliotheca.
bibb[1], 1 bib; 2 bĭb, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A cleat or bracket bolted to the hounds of a mast, to support the trestletrees. **2.** A bib-cock. [Particular use of BIB[1], *n.*] **bibt.**
bib'ble-bab"ble‖, 1 bib'i-bab'i; 2 bĭb'i-băb"l, *n.* Foolish tattle or chatter; prating. [Reduplication of BABBLE.]
bibe'lot, 1 bib'lo; 2 bĭb'lo, *n.* [F.] A small and curious article of virtu or object of art, as for the cabinet or shelf.
Bi'ble, 1 bai'bl; 2 bī'bl, *n.* **1.** The Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. **2.** The sacred books of any people. **3.** [b-] Any important book, record, or history. [< Gr. *biblia*, pl. of *biblion*, dim. of *biblos*, *byblos*, book, papyrus.]—**Bible paper**, a light, thin, opaque, durable paper used for printing books.—**Bib'li-cal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Bible. **2.** In harmony with the Bible.—**Biblical Commission** (*R. C. Ch.*), the committee of cardinals and Scriptural scholars at Rome, whose duty it is to see that the prescriptions of the Encyclical *Providentissimus Deus* for the interpretation of Scripture are properly carried out. It was established by Leo XIII. in 1902.—**Bib'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**Bib'li-cist**, *n.* One who adheres to the letter of the Bible: esp. as opposed to the *Schoolmen* before the Protestant Reformation.—**Douai** or **Douay Bible**, the Roman Catholic version of the Bible for English-speaking countries.
bib'li-o-, 1 bib'li-o-; 2 bĭb'li-o-. From Greek *biblion*, book: a combining form signifying of or pertaining to a book or books, especially the Bible.—**bib'li-o-clasm**, *n.* The mutilation or destroying of books, or (specif.) of the Bible.—**bib'li-o-clast**, *n.* One who mutilates or destroys books.—**bib"li-o-gen'e-sis**, *n.* A creation of books or literature. [+ Gr. *genesis*, creation.]—**bib"li-og'ra-pher**, *n.* One who writes about or is skilled in bibliography. **bib'li-o-graph**‡.—**bib"li-o-graph'ic**, *a.* **bib"li-o-graph'i-cal**‡.—**bib"li-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**bib"li-og'ra-phy**, *n.* [-PHIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The description and history of books. **2.** A list of the works of an author, or of the literature bearing on a particular subject.—**bib"li-ol'a-try**, *n.* Book-worship; esp. [B-], extravagant homage paid to the letter of the Bible.—**bib"li-ol'a-ter** or **-trist**, *n.*—**Bib"li-ol'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** Biblical literature. **2.** [b-] Bibliography; a bibliographic treatise.—**bib"li-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**bib'li-o-man"cy**, *n.* Divination by books, especially by the Bible.—**bib"li-o-ma'ni-a**, *n.* Book-madness; the passion for collecting books.—**bib"li-o-ma'ni-ac**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to bibliomania; book-mad. **bib"li-o-ma-ni'a-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* One who has a passion for collecting books.—**bib"li-op'e-gy**, *n.* The art or practise of bookbinding.—**bib'li-o-phile**, *n.* One who loves books. **bib'li-o-phil**‡.—**bib"li-oph'i-lism**, *n.* The principles and practise of a bibliophile.—**bib"li-oph'i-list**, *n.*—**bib"li-oph'i-lis'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a bibliophile.—**bib'li-o-pole**, *n.* A dealer in rare books. **bib"li-op'o-list**‡.—**bib"li-o-pol'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of booksellers; dealing in books.—**bib"li-o-pol'i-cal**, *a.*—**bib"li-op'o-lism**, *n.*—**bib'li-o-thec**, *n.* A library or librarian.—**bib"li-o-the'ca**, *n.* A library, or a collection of books.—**bib'li-o-the'cal**, *a.*
Bib'list, 1 bib'list *or* bal'blist; 2 bĭb'list, *or* bĭ'blist, *n.* Same as BIBLICIST.
bib'u-lous, 1 bib'yu-lus; 2 bĭb'yų-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to drink; fond of drinking. **2.** Taking up moisture readily: absorbent. [< L. *bibulus*, < *bibo*, drink.] **-ly**, *adv.*
bi-cam'er-al, *a.* Consisting of two chambers or branches.—**bi-cap'su-lar**, *a.* *Bot.* Having two capsules; or, sometimes, having a two-celled capsule.
bi-car'bo-nate, 1 bai-kär'bo-nēt; 2 bī-căr'bo-nāt, *n.* A salt of carbonic acid in which but one of the hydrogen atoms is replaced by a metal; as, *bicarbonate* of soda ($NaHCO_3$).
bi-car'i-nate, 1 bai-kar'i-nēt; 2 bī-căr'i-nāt, *a.* Having two keel-shaped formations, as in some grasses.
bice, 1 bais; 2 bīç, *n.* **1.** A blue or green pigment. **2.** The color of this pigment; a dull or grayish blue. [< F. *bis*, brown.]
bi-cen'te-na-ry. **I.** *a.* Occurring once in 200 years; also, consisting of 200 years. **II.** *n.* The space of 200 years; the 200th anniversary. **bi"cen-ten'ni-al**‡.—**bi-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* Having two heads. [< BI- + Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

bi'ceps, 1 bai'seps; 2 bī'çĕps, *n.* **1.** The large front muscle of the upper arm. **2.** Loosely, muscular strength, as of the arm. [L., < *bi-* (see BI-) + *caput*, head.]—**bi-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Having two heads or origins; also, pertaining to a biceps. **bi-cip'i-tous‡.**

Bi"cê'tre, 1 bi"sē'tr; 2 bī"çē'tr, *n.* A suburb of Paris, France; site of a castle built in 1285 by Jean de Pontoise: now used as a home for the aged and an asylum for the insane.

Bi"chat', 1 bi"shā'; 2 bī"çhā', **Marie François Xavier** (1771–1802). A French anatomist; founder of histology.

bi-chlo'rid, *n. Chem.* A salt in which there are two atoms of chlorin. **bi-chlo'ride‡; di-chlo'rid‡.**

bi-chro'mate, 1 bai-krō'mēt; 2 bī-crō'māt, *n.* Same as DICHROMATE.

bick'er, 1 bik'ər; 2 bĭk'er, *vi.* **1.** To dispute petulantly; wrangle; chatter, as a bird. **2.** To flow noisily, as a brook; flicker and splutter, as a flame. **3.** [Scot.] To sprint. [ME. *bicker.*]

bick'er¹, *n.* **1.** A petulant or angry dispute; a petty altercation. **bick'er-ing‡.** **2.** A clattering, babbling noise. **3.** A flicker, or a tremulous or unsteady motion; also, a short, quick run. Syn.: see QUARREL.

bick'er², *n.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] A wooden vessel for food or drink. [Var. of BEAKER.]

bick'ern, 1 bik'ərn; 2 bĭk'ern, *n.* An iron beak, or a beak-like implement, as an anvil with two taper ends. See BEAK-IRON.

bi-chlo'ride‡; di-chlo'rid‡. [< F. *bigorne*, < L. *bicornis*, neut. pl. of *bicornis*, < *bi-*, two, + *cornu*, horn.]

bi"col'or, *a.* Having two colors. **bi-col'ored‡; bi'col'our‡; bi"col'oured‡.**—**bi-con'cave,** *a.* Concave on both sides.—**bi-con'vex,** *a.* Convex on both sides.—**bi-cor'nous,** *a.* Two-horned, as an animal or a crescent. [< BI- + L. *cornu*, horn.] **bi'corn‡; bi-cor'nute‡.**—**bi-cor'po-ral,** *a.* In heraldry, double-bodied.—**bi-cos'tate,** *a.* Having two ribs or rib-like markings, as a leaf. [+ L. *costa*, rib.]—**bi-cru'ral,** *a.* Having two legs or leg-like appendages. [+ L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg.]—**bi-cus'pid.** **I.** *a.* Having two cusps or points; double-pointed, as a premolar tooth, the valve at the left auricular opening of the heart, or a curve or crescent. **bi-cus'pi-dal‡; bi-cus'pi-date‡.** **II.** *n. Anat.* A premolar tooth. [+ L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point.] **bi-cus'pis‡.**

bi'cron, 1 bai'kren *or* bik'ren; 2 bī'crŏn *or* bĭc'rŏn, *n. Physics.* The one-thousandth part of a micron; the millionth of a millimeter: a unit used in molecular physics.

bi'cy-cle, 1 bai'si-kl; 2 bī'çy-cl. **I.** *vi.* [-CLED; -CLING.] To ride a bicycle. **II.** *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle with a tandem arrangement of the wheels, a saddle or saddles for the rider or riders, a steering-handle, and cranks or levers for its propulsion by the feet. [< BI- + L. *cyclus* (< Gr. *kyklos*), wheel.] **cy'cle‡.**—**bi-cyc'lic¹,** *a.* Pertaining to bicycles or bicycling.—**bi'cy-clism,** *n.* The theory and practise of bicycling.—**bi'cy-clist,** *n.* One who rides on a bicycle; a wheelman. **bi'cy-cler‡.**

Bicycle.

a, handle-bar; *b*, saddle; *c*, frame-tubes; *d*, saddle-pillar; *e*, saddle-post; *f*, crown; *g*, front fork; *h*, pneumatic tire; *i*, valve; *j*, *j*, pedals; *k*, crank-bracket; *l*, rear wheel driving-mechanism; *m*, rear fork; *n*, air-pump.

bi-cyc'lic², 1 bai-sik'lik; 2 bī-çyc'lic, *a.* Disposed in two cycles or whorls.

bid, 1 bid; 2 bĭd, *v.* [BADE, BAD, OR BID; BID'DEN OR BID; BID'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make an offer of (a price). **2.** To command; order. **3.** To invite. **4.** To address, as a greeting or farewell. **5.** To proclaim publicly; announce. **6†.** To entreat; wish earnestly. **II.** *i.* To offer a price; also, to state for what price one will take a contract, perform a service, or the like. This verb is followed by the infinitive without *to* in such expressions as "he *bade* him remain." [Used for two AS. verbs, *biddan*, pray, ask, and *bēodan*, command.] Syn.: see COMMAND.—**to bid beads,** to bid or tell off beads in praying.—**to bid fair,** to give good promise; seem probable.—**bid'da-bi(cē),** *a.* Inclined to do as bidden; obedient; docile: an expressive provincialism, without literary recognition, in frequent use among the Irish residents of the United States; as, servants are not as *biddable* now as they were before the war.—**bid'dance,** *n.*—**bid'der,** *n.*—**bid'ding,** *n.* **1.** A notification or command; also, a solicitation or invitation. **2.** The making of a bid or bids, as at a sale.—**bid'ding-pray"er,** *n.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* A prayer for benefactors or the souls of benefactors, said before the sermon. (2) A prayer just before the sermon, in the Anglican church.

bid, *n.* **1.** An offer to pay or accept a price. **2.** The amount offered. Syn.: see PROPOSAL.

Bi'da, 1 bi'də; 2 bī'da, *n.* A town, capital of Nupe, Northern Nigeria, West Africa; pop. 95,000.

bi-dac'tyl, *a.* Two-toed. [< BI- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

bi-dar'ka, 1 bai-där'kə; 2 bī-där'ka, *n.* [Alas.] A two-hatch skin-covered canoe used by the natives of Alaska. **bi-dar'keet.**

Bid'de-ford, 1 bid'i-fərd; 2 bĭd'e-ford, *n.* A city in S. W. Maine; pop. 18,010.

Bid'die, 1 bid'i; 2 bĭd'i, *n.* **1. John** (1615–1662), founder of Unitarianism in England; *Confession of Faith.* **2. Nicholas** (1786–1844), an American financier.

bid'dy¹, 1 bid'i; 2 bĭd'y, *n.* [DIES², *pl.*] A hen.

bid'dy², *n.* [DIES², *pl.*] A female domestic; strictly, an Irish servant-girl. [Cor. of *Bridget.*]

bide, 1 baid; 2 bīd, *n.* [BID'EN[d] OR BODE; BID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait for; await. **2.** To tolerate; suffer; endure; also, to withstand. **II.** *i.* To dwell; wait; stay; abide. [< AS. *bīdan.*]

Syn.: see ABIDE.—**bid'ing,** 1 baid'iŋ; 2 bīd'ing, *n.* **1.** An awaiting; expectation. **2.** Residence; habitation.

bi'dent, 1 bai'dent; 2 bī'dĕnt, *n.* A two-pronged weapon or instrument. [< L. *bidēn(t-)s*, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *dēn(t-)s*, tooth.]—**bi-den'tal,** *n. Rom. Antiq.* A place that had been struck by lightning, consecrated and enclosed by a high curb-like wall: also, the wall enclosing such place.—**bi-den'tate,** *a.* Having two teeth or tooth-like processes. [< BI- + L. *dens*, tooth.] **bi-den'tal‡.**—**bi-dig'i-tate,** *a.* Having two digits or finger-like prolongations.

bi-det', 1 bi-det'; 2 bi-dĕt', *n.* **1.** A small horse. **2.** A vessel on a low, narrow stand, for bathing the posterior parts of the body. [F., pony.]

bid'ri, 1 bid'ri; 2 bĭd'ri, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A process of damaskeening with silver on a ground consisting of an alloy of copper, lead, and tin, blackened by the application of a solution of sal ammoniac, saltpeter, salt, and copper sulfate. **2.** Articles made by the foregoing process. **bid'ree‡.**

Bie'la, 1 bi'lə; 2 bē'la, **Baron** (1782–1856), **Wilhelm von.** A German astronomer: discovered Biela's comet in 1826.

bield, 1 bild; 2 bēld. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To protect. **II.** *n.* A shelter. [< AS. *bieldan*, < *beald*, bold.] **belld‡.**—**bield'y,** *a.*

Bie"fe-feld, 1 bi"fə-felt; 2 bē"ĭe-fēlt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Westphalia, Prussia; pop. 75,000.

Bie'lid, 1 bi'lid; 2 bē'lid, *n.* Same as ANDROMED. [< *Biela's* comet.]

Bi-e'lo-stok, 1 bi-é'lo-stək; 2 bī-ę'lo-stŏk, *n.* A manufacturing town in N. E. Poland; pop. 93,000.

bien, bien'ness, etc. [Scot.] Same as BEIN, etc.

Bi-enne', 1 bi-en'; 2 bī-ĕn', *n.* A lake in N. W. Bern canton, Switzerland; 16 sq. m.

bi-en'ni-al, 1 bai-en'i-əl; 2 bī-ĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Occurring every two years. **2.** Lasting two years. **II.** *n.* **1.** A plant that lives two years. **2.** A college examination occurring once in two years. [< L. *biennis*, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *annus*, year.]—**bi-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bien"ville', 1 byañ"vil'; 2 byăñ"vīl', **Jean Baptiste Lemoine de** (1680–1765). A French captain; born in Canada; founded New Orleans.

bier, 1 bir; 2 bēr, *n.* A framework for carrying a corpse to the grave; hence, a coffin, hearse, or the grave itself. [< AS. *bēr*, < *beran*, bear.]

bies'tings, *n.* Same as BEESTINGS.

bi-fa'cial, *a.* **1.** Having two fronts, as an effigy on a medal. **2.** *Bot.* Having the opposite faces unlike, as a leaf. **3.** Being alike on the opposite surfaces.—**bi-fa'ri-ous,** *a.* Two-ranked; disposed in two vertical rows, as leaves on a branch. [< BI- + L. *fer*, speak.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**bi'fer,** *n.* A plant bearing twice a year. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**bif'er-ous,** *a.*—**bi'fid,** *a.* Two-cleft; forked. [+ L. *findo*, split.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**bi-flag'el-late,** *a.* Having two flagella or whip-like processes.—**bi-fo'cal,** *a.* Having two focuses, as eye-glasses.—**bi-fo'cal,** *n.*—**bi-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Two-leaved.—**bi-fo'li-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Having two leaflets.—**bi'form,** *a.* Two-formed. **bi'formed‡.**

biff, 1 bif; 2 bĭf. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *vt.* To give a blow. **II.** *n.* A whack; blow.

bif'fin, 1 bif'in; 2 bĭf'in, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** An English cooking-apple: as, a Norfolk *biffin.* **2.** A baked apple flattened into a cake.

bi-fil'iar, 1 bai-fai'liər; 2 bī-fĭ'liar. **I.** *a.* Formed of, having, or supported by two threads; specif., employing bifilar suspension. **II.** *n.* A bifilar micrometer. **-ly,** *adv.*

bi'fold, 1 bai'fōld; 2 bī'fōld, *a.* Twofold.

bi'forked, 1 bai'fōrkt; 2 bī'fôrkt, *a.* Same as BIFURCATE.

Bif'rost, 1 bif'rəst; 2 bĭf'rôst, *n. Norse Myth.* The bridge between Asgard and Midgard.

bi-fur'cate, 1 bai-fūr'kēt *or* bai'fur-kēt; 2 bī-fûr'cāt *or* bī'fûr-cat, *v.* To fork; divide into two branches or stems. [< BI- + L. *furca*, fork.]—**bi-fur'cate,** *a.* Forked. **bi-fur'cat-ed‡; bi-fur'cous‡.**—**bi-fur'cate-ly,** *adv.*—**bi"fur-ca'tion,** *n.*

big, 1 big: 2 bĭg, *v.* [Scot.] To build. **bigg‡.**

big, *a.* [BIG'GER; BIG'GEST.] **1.** Of great size, amount, or intensity; large; great; bulky. **2.** Fruitful; pregnant. **3.** Full to overflowing. **4.** Puffed up; pompous. **4†.** Strong; stout: said of persons. Syn.: see LARGE.—**big'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a pompous or boastful manner. **2†.** Forcefully; violently.—**big'ness,** *n.*—**big tree,** the redwood (*Sequoia*) of California.

big'a-my, 1 big'ə-mi; 2 bĭg'a-my, *n.* The crime of marrying any other person while having a legal spouse living. [< L. LL+OF *bi-* (see BI-) + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**bi-gam'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to bigamy.—**big'a-mist,** *n.* One guilty of bigamy.—**big'a-mous,** *a.* **1.** Living in bigamy; involving bigamy. **2.** Bigamic.—**big'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*

big'ar-reau, 1 big'ə-rō; 2 bĭg'a-rō, *n.* A race of sweet, firm-fleshed, heart-shaped cherries. [F., < *bigarrer*, streak.] **big"a-roon'‡.**

Big"end'i-an, 1 big"-end'i-ən; 2 bĭg"-ĕnd'i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to one who disputes about trifles. **II.** *n.* A partizan in small matters of dispute; in *Gulliver's Travels*, a member of the religious party (representing the English Catholic party) of Lilliput which opposed the *Little-endians* by maintaining that boiled eggs should be broken at the big end.

bigg, 1 big; 2 bĭg, *n.* [Scot.] The four-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), a hardy species grown in high latitudes; also, improperly, the six-rowed barley (*H. hexastichum*). **big‡.**

big'ger, *compar.* of BIG.

big'gin¹, 1 big'in; 2 bĭg'in, *n.* [Eng.] A head-covering of varying form. (1) A nightcap. (2) The coif of a sergeant at law. [< F. *béguin*, cap.]

big'gin², *n.* [Prov.] A small wooden vessel; a piggin.

big'gin³, *n.* A filtering coffee-pot. [< Mr. *Biggin*, inventor.]

big'ging, 1 big'iŋ; 2 bĭg'ing, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A house; residence. **2.** The act of building. [< Ice. *byggja*, build, < *bōla*, dwell.] **bigg'in‡.**

big'git, 1 big'it; 2 bĭg'it, *pp.* [Scot.] Built.—**big'git-wa's",** *n.* A house or houses.

big'horn[1], 1 big'hôrn″; 2 bĭg'hôrn″, *n.* The Rocky Mountain sheep, remarkable for its large horns.

Big'horn[2], *n.* A river in Wyoming and Montana; 550 m. long to Yellowstone river; navigable to Fort Custer, at junction of **Little Bighorn.**

Big'horn moun'tains. A range in N. Wyoming; 180 m. long; highest peak, 12,000 ft.

The Bighorn.

Ram and head of a ewe.

bight, 1 bait; 2 bīt, *n.* **1.** A slightly receding bay; a small recess in a bay, a bend in a river, or the like. **2.** *Naut.* A loop or turn in a rope. 3‖. A bending or angle. [< AS. *byht,* corner, bay, < *būgan,* bend.]

big-no'ni-a, 1 big-nō'ni-ə; 2 bĭg-nō'ni-ə, *n. Bot.* Any one of a large genus of woody climbing plants of the family *Bignoniaceæ,* mostly of tropical America, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped flowers, including the cross-vine of the southern United States. [< *Bignon,* librarian to Louis XV.]—**big-no"ni-a'ceous,** *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Bignoniaceæ.*

big'ot, 1 big'ət; 2 bĭg'ot, *n.* An illiberal adherent of a religious creed or of any party or opinion. [F.]—**big'ot-ed,** *a.* Stubbornly attached to a creed, party, system, or opinion.—**big'ot-ed-ly,** *adv.*—**big'ot-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] Obstinate and intolerant attachment to a cause or creed. Syn.: see FANATICISM.

big'wig", 1 big'wig"; 2 bĭg'wĭg, *n.* [Slang.] A person of importance: in allusion to the big wigs formerly worn by people of consequence in England.

Bi-har', *n.* Same as BEHAR.

bi"jou', 1 bi"zhū'; 2 bĭ"zhu', *n.* [BI"JOUX', 1 bi"zhūz'; 2 bĭ"zhuz', *pl.*] A jewel; a trinket. [F.]—**bi-jou'te-rie,** *n.* Jewelry. **bi-jou'try†.**

bi-ju'gate, 1 bai-jū'gēt; 2 bī-ju'gāt, *a.* Two-paired, as a pinnate leaf with two pairs of leaflets.

Bi-ka'ner, 1 bi-kū'nər; 2 bī-kä'ner, *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 23,311 sq. m.; pop. 701,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 55,826. **Bi-ka'nir†.**

bike, 1 baik; 2 bĭk, *vi.* [Scot.] To swarm or hive as bees in a bike.

bike[1], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A nest or swarm of wild bees, wasps, ants, or the like; figuratively, a crowd. **2.** A store of wild honey; hence, a hidden store.

bike[2], *n.* [Slang.] A bicycle.

bi-la'bi-ate, *a.* Two-lipped. **bi-la'bi-al†.**—**bi-lam'el-late,** *a.* Of or having two lamellæ or plates. **bi"lam'el-lar†; bi-lam'el-lat"ed†.**—**bi-lam'i-nate, bi-lam'i-nat"ed,** *a. Bot.* Of or having two laminæ. **bi-lam'i-nar†.**—**bi-lat'er-al,** *a.* Pertaining to two sides; two-sided.—**bilateral symmetry,** the symmetry of the right and left sides of an organism in which any organ on one side of the median plane is the minor image of the corresponding organ on the other side.—**bi-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*—**bi-lat'er-al-ness,** *n.*

bil'an-der, 1 bil'ən-dər *or* bəl'lan-dər; 2 bĭl'an-der *or* bĭ'lân-der, *n.* A small two-masted vessel having a lateen mainsail: used principally on the canals in the Low Countries.

Bil-ba'o, 1 bil-bā'o; 2 bĭl-bä'o, *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 115,000) in N. Spain.

bil'ber"ry, 1 bil'ber"i; 2 bĭl'bĕr"y, *n.* **1.** The European whortleberry or its blue-black fruit. **2.** One of similar plants; also, the fruit of such a plant.

bil'bo[1], 1 bil'bo; 2 bĭl'bo, *n.* [-BOES[2], *pl.*] A finely tempered Spanish sword made at Bilbao.

bil'bo[2], *n.* A fetter consisting of two sliding shackles attached to an iron bar. [< *Bilbao.*]

bile, 1 bail; 2 bīl, *n.* **1.** A bitter viscid fluid, yellowish in man, or green in herbivores, secreted by the liver. **2.** Anger; peevishness. [< L. *bilis,* bile, anger.]—**bile'-ducts",** *n. pl.* The excretory ducts of the gall-bladder.—**bile'stone",** *n.* A biliary calculus; gallstone.

bi-lec'tion, 1 bai-lek'shən; 2 bī-lĕc'shon, *n.* Same as BOLECTION.

bilge, 1 bilj; 2 bĭlg, *v.* [BILGED; BILG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Naut.* To stave in the bottom of (a vessel). **2.** To cause to bulge. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To be stove in. **2.** To bulge.

bilge, *n.* **1.** The flat or nearly flat part of a ship's bottom. **2.** The bulge of a barrel. [Var. of BULGE.]—**bilge'-keel",** *n.* An outside timber set lengthwise on each side of the bilge of a vessel, to lessen rolling. **b.-piece†.**—**b.-water,** *n.* Foul water that collects in the bilge of a ship.—**bilg'y,** *a.* Resembling bilge-water, as in smell.

bil'i-a-ry, 1 bil'i-ə-ri; 2 bĭl'i-ä-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or conveying bile. [< L. *bilis,* bile.]—**biliary calculus,** a gallstone.—**bi-lin'e-ar,** *a.* Formed of or related to two lines.

bi-lin'gual, 1 bai-liŋ'gwəl; 2 bī-liŋ'gwal, *a.* Recorded or expressed in two languages; speaking two languages.—**bi-lin'gual-ism,** *n.* The use of two languages.—**bi-lin'gual-ly,** *adv.*

bil'ious, 1 bil'yus; 2 bĭl'yŭs, *a.* **1.** Suffering from real or supposed disorder of the liver; hence, ill-natured. **2.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of bile. [< L.[2] *biliosus,* < *bilis,* bile.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

bi-lit'er-al, 1 bai-lit'ər-əl; 2 bī-lit'er-al, *a.* Composed of two letters.—**bi-lit'er-al-ism,** *n.*

-bility, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns from adjectives in *-ble;* as, probab*ility,* from probab*le.* [< F. *-bilité,* < L. *-bilita(t-)s,* < *-bilis,* -BLE, + *-ta(t-)s,* -TY[2].]

bilk, 1 bilk; 2 bĭlk. **I**[1]. *vt.* **1.** To take advantage of; cheat; swindle. **2.** To escape or steal away from (a person, place, or thing); dodge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A swindler; dead-beat. **2.** A trick; a hoax.

bill[1], 1 bil; 2 bĭl, *vt.* **1.** To enter in a bill; charge. **2.** To

bill[2], advertise by bills or placards.

bill[3], *vi.* To join bills, as doves; caress.

bill[1], *n.* **1.** A statement of an account or of money due. **2.** [U. S.] A bank-note or government-note; as, a ten-dollar *bill.* **3.** A list of items; as, a *bill* of fare. **4.** The draft of a proposed law. **5.** *Law.* A paper filed in a court calling for some specific action. **6.** Some public notice or advertisement. **7.** [Eng.] A bill of exchange; also, in loose usage, a promissory note. **8.** *Scots Law.* A petition to the court of sessions. **9†.** Any writing; a billet; petition. [< LL. *billa,* for *bulla;* see BULL[2], *n.*] Syn.: see MONEY.

—**bill'-book",** *n.* A book in which is kept a record of particulars concerning bills payable, bills receivable, notes, etc.—**b.-head,** *n.* A heading on paper used for making out bills or itemized statements.—**b. of entry,** a detailed memorandum, entered at the custom-house, of goods imported or for exportation.—**b. of exceptions,** a formal statement in writing of exceptions to the rulings of a court.—**b. of exchange,** a written order or request from one person to another for the payment of money to a third, the amount to be charged to the drawer of the bill.—**b. of fare,** a list of the dishes provided at a meal.—**b. of health,** an official certificate of the crew's health issued to a ship's master on departure from a port.—**b. of lading,** a written acknowledgment of goods received for transportation.—**b. of sale,** an instrument by which the transfer of title to personal property is declared and established.—**b. payable,** any written engagement to pay money, as a promissory note.—**b.-poster,** *n.* A person whose occupation it is to post bills on walls, fences, etc. **b.-sticker†.**—**b.-posting,** *n.* **b.-sticking†.**—**b. receivable,** a written engagement to pay money as held by the person to whom it is payable.

bill[2], *n.* A beak, as of a bird. [< AS. *bile.*]—**bill'fish",** *n.* One of various fishes having elongated jaws. (1) A saury or skipper, *Scomberesox saurus.* (2) A spearfish (genus *Tetrapturus*).

bill[3], *n.* **1.** A hook-shaped instrument used by gardeners in pruning. **bill'-hook"†.** **2.** An ancient weapon with a hook-shaped blade; a halberd. **3.** A billman. [< AS. *bill,* sword, ax.]—**bill'man,** *n.* A soldier armed with a bill.

bill[4], *n.* A bellow or roar; a boom, as of the bittern.

Bill[5], *n.* Diminutive of WILLIAM. **Bil'lie; Bil'ly†.**

bil'la-bong", 1 bil'ə-beŋ"; 2 bĭl'a-bŏng", *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A blind lead from a river; an incomplete anabranch. **2.** A pool of stagnant water or the backwaters of a stream. A billabong, strictly, never returns to the river. This constitutes the difference between it and an anabranch, which does.

bill'-board"[1], 1 bil'-bōrd"; 2 bĭl'-bŏrd", *n.* Same as ANCHORING.

bill'-board"[2], *n.* A board, panel, or tablet intended for the display of posters or placards. [*billed* bird.

billed, 1 bild; 2 bĭld, *a.* Having a beak or bill; as, a long-

bil'let[1], 1 bil'ət; 2 bĭl'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lodge (soldiers) in a private house. **2.** To serve with a billet. **II.** *i.* To be quartered; lodge.

bil'let[2], *n.* **1.** A written missive; a note. **2.** A requisition on a household to maintain a soldier. **3.** The place of men so lodged. **4.** [Colloq.] A position; appointment. [F.]

bil'let[3], *n.* **1.** A stick, as of firewood; any short thick stick. **2.** *Arch.* One of the cylindrical ornaments of a billet-molding. **3.** A harness-strap that passes through a buckle; also, the loop or pocket for receiving such a strap after it passes through the buckle. **4.** *Metal.* A bloom of iron or steel drawn into a small bar. [< OF. *billete,* < LL. *billus,* log.]—**bil'let-head",** *n. Naut.* An upright post in the bow of a vessel, as for a harpoon-line to run around.

bil"let-doux', 1 bil"ə-dū'; 2 bĭl"e-dy', *n.* [BIL"LETS-DOUX', 1 bil"ə-dūz'; 2 bĭl"e-dyz', *pl.*] A brief love-letter; lover's note. [F.]

bil'liard, 1 bil'yərd; 2 bĭl'yard, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A carom. [W.] **2.** Billiards: now only in compound words.—**bil'liard-ist,** *n.* One skilled in the game of billiards.

bil'liards, 1 bil'yərdz; 2 bĭl'yards, *n.* A game played with hard elastic or ivory balls propelled by cues on an oblong cloth-covered, cushion-edged table and [Eng.] with six pockets. [< F. *billard,* < *bille,* block.]

bil'lie, *n.* Same as BILLY[2]. [pop. 15,100.

Bill'ings, 1 bil'ŋz; 2 bĭl'ings, *n.* A city in central Montana;

bil'lings-gate, 1 bil'ŋz-gēt; 2 bĭl'ings-gāt, *n.* Vulgar and abusive language. [< *Billingsgate* fish-market, London.]

bil'lion, 1 bil'yən; 2 bĭl'yon, *n.* **1.** [U. S. & Fr.] A thousand millions (1,000,000,000). **2.** [Eng.] A million millions (1,000,000,000,000). [F.]

bil"lion-aire', 1 bil"yən-ār'; 2 bĭl"yon-âr', *n.* One who owns property worth a billion of money.

bil'lionth, 1 bil'yənth; 2 bĭl'yonth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a billion: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a billion equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of a billion equal parts.

Bil"i-ton', 1 bil"i-ton'; 2 bĭl"i-tŏn', *n.* A Dutch island, S. W. of Borneo; 1,863 sq. m.; pop. 37,000; government tin-mines. **Bi-tong't.** [nickname.

Bill'jim", 1 bil'jim"; 2 bĭl'jĭm", *n.* The typical Australian; a

bil'lon, 1 bil'an; 2 bĭl'on, *n. Coinage.* An alloy of gold or silver with some baser metal, generally copper or tin: specif., a low alloy of silver with a large proportion of copper, used in making tokens and medals, and, in some countries, especially Austria, coins. [F., < *bille,* log, < LL. *billus,* log.]

bil'low, 1 bil'o; 2 bĭl'o. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To raise into or roll in billows; surge; swell; undulate. **II.** *n.* A great wave of the sea; a storm-wave; also, any wave, as of sound, etc.; in the plural, the sea. [< Icel. *bylgja.*]—**bil'low-y,** *a.*

bil'ly[1], 1 bil'i; 2 bĭl'y, *n.* [BIL'LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A short bludgeon; a policeman's club. **2.** A slubbing-machine.— **bil'ly-goat",** *n.* [Colloq.] A he goat.

bil'ly, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A comrade; crony; chum; also, a young fellow. **bil'lie**†.

bil'ly-cock", 1 bil'i-kok"; 2 bil'y-cŏk", *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A low-crowned felt hat; derby. **bil'li-cock"**†.

bi-lo'bate, *a.* Divided into or having two lobes. **bi-lo'bat-ed**‡; **bi-lobed'**‡; **bi-lob'u-lar**‡.—**bi-loc'u-lar**, *a. Bot.* Two-celled; divided into two cells.

Bim'a-na, 1 bim'ə-nə; 2 bim'a-na, *n. pl.* An order of mammals characterized by hands contradistinguished from feet, including man alone. [< Bi- + L. *manus*, hand.]—**bi'mane**, *n.*—**bim'a-nous**, *a.* Two-handed. **bim'a-nal**†.—**bi-man'u-al**, *a.* Employing both hands.—**bi-man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*—**bi-ma'ri-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to two seas.—**bi-men'sal**, *a.* Bimonthly. [+ L. *mensis*, month.]—**bi-mes'tri-al**, *a.* Lasting two months.—**bi-met'al-ism**, *n.* The concurrent use of both gold and silver as money at a fixed relative value. **bi-met'al-list**‡.—**bi-met'al-ist** or **-list**, *n.*—**bi"me-tal'lic**, *a.* Consisting of or relating to two metals.—**bi-month'ly**, *a.* & *adv.* Once in two months; erroneously, semimonthly.

bil'sted, 1 bil'sted; 2 bil'stĕd, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sweet gum.

bil'tong, 1 bil'teŋ; 2 bil'tŏng, *n.* [S. Afr.] Dried and cured meat of the ox, antelope, or buffalo, cut into strips and eaten raw.

bi-mod'al, 1 bai-mōd'əl; 2 bī-mōd'al, *n. Biol.* The state of having two modes in the frequency curve representing the measured value of a character in a population.

bi"mo-lec'u-lar, *a. Physics.* Relating to two molecules: used especially of their chemical relations; as, a *bimolecular* reaction is a reaction between two molecules. [posit in a bin.

bin, 1 bin; 2 bin, *vt.* [BINNED, BINDS; BIN'NING.] To store or bin.

bin, *n.* **1.** A large receptacle for holding meal, coal, etc. **2.** A compartment in a wine-cellar. **3.** A basket used by hop-pickers. [< AS. *binn*, manager.]

bin-, *prefix.* See Bi-.

bi'na-ry, 1 bai'nə-ri; 2 bī'na-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or made up of two; double; paired. **2.** *Astron.* Denoting a pair of stars revolving about a common center. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A combination of two things; a couple; duality. **2.** A binary star. [< L. *binarius*, < *bini*, two, < *bis;* see Bi-.]—**binary axis** (*Crystal.*), an axis of twofold symmetry.—**b. compound** (*Chem.*), a compound formed by the union of two elements, or their equivalents, as sodium chlorid (NaCl).—**b. star**, a pair of stars revolving around their common center of gravity.—**b. theory**, or **b. theory of salts**, the theory that regards every salt as composed of two elements or radicals, one of which is electropositive or basic, and the other electronegative or acid.

bi'nate, 1 bai'nēt; 2 bī'nāt, *a. R. C. Ch.* To celebrate two masses successively by the same celebrant.—**bi'na-tion**, *n.* The celebration of one mass after another by the same priest.

bi'nate, *a. Bot.* Being or growing in couples or pairs. **-ly**, *adv.*

bin-au'ral, 1 bin-ô'rəl; 2 bin-ą'ral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used with both ears; as, a *binaural* stethoscope.

bind, 1 baind; 2 bīnd, *v.* [BOUND; BOUND OF BOUND'EN; BIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tie together; make fast by tying. **2.** To cause to cohere. **3.** To constrain as by moral influence or moral or legal obligation. **4.** To put a bandage on. **5.** To strengthen or ornament at the edge with a binding, as a garment. **6.** To make constipated or costive. **7.** To gather the sheets of, stitch or fasten together, and enclose between covers, as a book. **8.** *Law.* To subject (a person) to a definite legal obligation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have binding force; be obligatory. **2.** To cohere; stick. **3.** To tie up anything, as grain in sheaves. **4.** To become hard or stiff. [< AS. *bindan.*]

Syn.: compel, engage, fasten, fetter, fix, oblige, restrain, restrict, secure, shackle, tie. *Binding* is primarily by something flexible, as a cord or bandage drawn closely around an object or a group of objects, as when we *bind* up a wounded limb. We *bind* a sheaf of wheat with a cord; we *tie* the cord in a knot; we *fasten* by any means that will make things hold together, as a board by nails or a door by a look. The verbs *tie* and *fasten* are scarcely used in the figurative sense, but, using the noun, we speak of the "ties" of affection. *Bind* has an extensive figurative use. One is *bound* by conscience or honor; he is *obliged* by some imperious necessity; *engaged* by his own promise; *compelled* by physical force or its moral equivalent.—Ant.: free, loose, set free, unbind, unfasten, unloose, untie.

—**bind'er**, *n.* One who or that which binds; specifically, a device on a reaping-machine for binding grain.—**bind'er-y**, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A place where books are bound.—**bind'ing**, I. *pa.* Causing to be bound; obligatory. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of fastening or joining. **2.** Anything that binds objects to each other, as the cover of a book. **3.** A strip sewed over an edge for protection.

bind, *n.* **1.** That which binds; a bond or tie. **2.** *Mus.* A curved line, tie, or brace. **3.** [Scot.] Capacity; bounds; measure; size; limit; stint; as, at my *bind.*

bind'weed", 1 baind'wid"; 2 bīnd'wēd", *n.* A convolvulus or similar climbing plant.

bine, 1 bain; 2 bīn, *n.* A flexible shoot or climbing stem of a plant; specif., a hop-vine: used of other climbers, in composition: as, woodbine.

Bi"net', 1 bi"nē'; 2 bī"ne', **Alfred** (1857–). French psychologist; author.—**Binet age**, the age of a normal child whose intellective faculties correspond with those of the abnormal child.

bing, 1 biŋ; 2 biŋ, *n.* [North Eng. & Scot.] A pile or heap of anything.

Bing'en, 1 biŋ'ən; 2 biŋ'ĕn, *n.* A town (pop. 10,000) on the Rhine, in the Republic of Hesse.

Bing'ham-ton, 1 biŋ'əm-tən; 2 biŋ'am-ton, *n.* A manufacturing city in central New York; pop. 66,800.

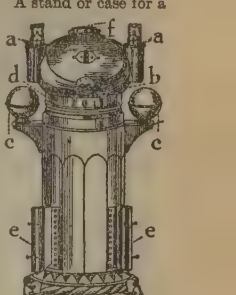
bin'gle. *Baseball.* **I.** *vt.* To make a base-hit. **II.** *n.* A base-hit.

Binh'-Dinh", 1 bin'-din"; 2 bin'-din", *n.* A town in S. Anam, French Indo-China; pop. 74,000.

bink, 1 biŋk; 2 biŋk, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** A bench. **2.** A shelf.

bin'na, 1 bin'ə; 2 bin'a. [Scot.] Be not.

bin'na-cl(e², 1 bin'ə-kl; 2 bin'a-el, *n.* A stand or case for a ship's compass: placed usually before the steering-wheel.



Binnacle.

a, a, lamps; *b,* hood; *c, c,* quadrantal spheres; *d,* compass-chamber; *e, e,* magnet-chamber; *f,* window to admit light to compass-chamber.

bin-oc'u-lar, 1 bin-ok'yu-lər; 2 bīn-ŏc'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to both eyes at once. **2.** Having two eyes. **II.** *n.* A telescope, opera-glass, etc., adapted for use by both eyes at once. **bin'o-cle**‡. [< Bin- + L. *oculus*, eye.]—**bin-oc"u-lar'i-ty**, *n.*—**bin-oc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

bi-no'mi-al, 1 bai-nō'mi-əl; 2 bī-nō'mi-al. **I.** *a.* Consisting of two names or terms. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Alg.* An expression having two terms. **2.** *Biol.* A name consisting of two words, one indicating the genus, the other the species.

bi-nom'i-nal, 1 bai-nem'i-nəl; 2 bī-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* Of or characterized by two names. See BINOMIAL, II, 2.

bi-nu'cle-ate, *a.* Having two nuclei, as a cell. **bi-nu'cle-ar**‡.

Bin'ue, 1 bin'wi; 2 bin'wē, *n.* A river in West Africa; 850 m. to the Niger river. **Ben'ue**†.

bi'o-, 1 bai'o-; 2 bī'o-. From Greek *bios*, life: a combining form.—**bi"o-dy-nam'ics**, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the activities of living organisms.—**bi"o-dy-nam'ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.* **Bi"o-bi'o**, 1 bi"o-bi'o; 2 bi"o-bī'o, *n.* A river in Chile, flowing 300 m. to the Pacific ocean.

bi'o-blast, *n.* Same as BIOPLAST. [marks.

bi"o-cel'late, 1 bai"o-sel'ēt; 2 bi"o-çĕl'at, *a.* Having two eye-like

bi"o-chem'is-try, 1 bai"o-kem'is-tri; 2 bi"o-cĕm'is-try, *n.* That branch of chemistry relating to vital processes, their mode of action, and their products.—**bi"o-chem'ic**, *a.* **bi"o-chem'i-cal**‡.—**bi"o-chem'ist**, *n.*

biog., *abbr.* Biographer, biography.

bi'o-gen, 1 bai'o-jen; 2 bī'o-ğĕn, *n.* **1.** The hypothetical protoplasmic unit of which cells are built. **2.** A hypothetical soul-stuff, the od of psychical life. [< Bio- + -gen.]

bi"o-gen'e-sis, 1 bai"o-jen'i-sis; 2 bi"o-ğĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* The doctrine that life is generated from living beings only; also, such generation itself: opposed to *abiogenesis.* [< Gr. *bios*, life, + GENESIS.] **bi-og'e-ny**‡.—**bi"o-ge-net'ic**, *a.*

bi"o-ge-og'ra-phy, 1 bai"o-ji-eg'ra-fi; 2 bi"o-ğe-ŏğ'ra-fy, *n.* The science of the geographical distribution of living organisms, both animal and vegetable.—**bi"o-ge"o-graph'ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.*—**bi"o-ge"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bi'o-graph, *n.* A kinetograph: one of numerous trade names in common use. [< Bio- + -graph.]

bi-og'ra-phy, 1 bai-eg'ra-fi; 2 bī-ŏğ'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES², *pl.*]

bi-og'ra-fy², ‡ **1.** A written account of a person's life. **2.** That form of history proper whose subject is the facts and events of individual experience. [< Gr. *bios*, life, + *graphō*, write.] Syn.: see HISTORY.—**bi-og'ra-pher**, *n.* One who writes an account of a person's life.—**bi"o-graph'ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of biography.—**bi"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

biol., *abbr.* Biologic, biological, biology.

bi-ol'o-gy, 1 bai-el'o-ji; 2 bī-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The science of life or living organisms. [< Bio- + -logy.]—**bi"o-log'ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.*—**bi"o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**bi-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

bi"o-mag'net-ism, *n.* Animal magnetism.—**bi"o-mag-net'ic**, *a.*

bi-om'e-try, 1 bai-em'i-tri; 2 bī-ŏm'e-try, *n.* **1.** A measuring or calculating of the probable duration of human life. **2.** Biology from a statistical point of view, esp. with reference to problems of variation. **bi"o-met'rics**‡. [< Bio- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**bi"o-met'ric**, **-ri-cal**, *a.* **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bi'on, 1 bai'en; 2 bī'ŏn, *n. Biol.* [BI-ON'TA, *pl.*] A physiological individual characterized by definiteness and independence of function. [< Gr. *biōn*, ppr. of *bioō*, live.]

bi-on'o-my, 1 bai-en'o-mi; 2 bī-ŏn'o-my, *n.* **1.** The science of the laws of living functions. **2.** The branch of biology treating of habits and adaptation. **bi"o-nom'ics**‡. [< Gr. *bios*, life, + -nomy.]—**bi"o-nom'ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.*—**bi"o-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**bi-on'o-mist**, *n.*

bi'o-phore, 1 bai'o-fōr; 2 bī'o-fōr, *n. Biol.* One of the hypothetical ultimate constituents or primary units of germ-plasma or hereditary substance. [< Bio- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.] **bi'o-phor**‡.

bi'o-plasm, *n.* Formative living matter.—**bi'o-plast**, *n.* A cell or particle of bioplasm, as a white blood-corpuscle. [< Bio- + Gr. *plassō*, form.] **bi'o-blast**‡.—**bi"o-plas'tic**, *a.*—**bi'o-scope**, *n.* **1.** A moving-picture machine. **bi'o-graph**‡. **2.** [Eng.] A survey of life; also, any book that presents such a survey.

bi"o-stat'ics, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the potentialities of organisms or of structure as related to function: opposed to *biodynamics.*—**bi"o-stat'ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to biostatics.

bi-o'ta, 1 bai-ō'tə; 2 bī-ō'ta, *n.* The combined fauna and flora of any designated geographical area or geological period. [< Gr. *bios*, life.]—**bi-ot'ics**, *n.* The properties or functions peculiar to living organisms; the science that treats of those properties.—**bi-ot'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to biotics or a biota. **bi-ot'i-cal**‡.

bi'o-tite, 1 bai'o-tit; 2 bī'o-tit, *n. Mineral.* A common brown or green to black magnesium-iron-mica. [< *Biot*, a French physicist.]—**bi"o-tit'ic**, *a.*

bi'o-type, *n. Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, a race or strain that breeds true or almost true; a group of individuals all of which have the same genotype: a term introduced by Johannsen.

bip'a-rous, *a. Bot.* **1.** Having two lateral axes, as certain cymes. **2.** Bringing forth two at a birth. [< BI- + L. *pario*, bear.]—**bi-part'i-bl**(ER)**,** *a.* Divisible into two parts. **bi-part'ile‡.**—**bi-par'tite,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of two corresponding parts. **2.** *Bot.* Two-parted almost to the base, as certain leaves. **bi-part'ed‡.**—**bi"par-ti'tion,** *n.*

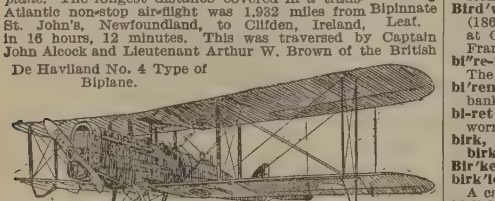
bi'ped, 1 bu͞i'ped; 2 bī'pĕd. **I.** *a.* Having two feet. **II.** *n.* An animal having two feet. [< L. *bi-* (see BI-) + *pes*, foot.]—**bip'e-dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a biped.

bi-pen'nate, *a.* **1.** Two-winged. **2.** *Bot.* Bipinnate. [< BI- + L. *penna*, wing.] **bi-pen'nat-ed‡.**—**bi-pen'ni-form,** *a.* Having fibers arranged like feather-barbs on both sides of a median tendon: said of muscles. [+ L. *penna*, wing, + *forma*, form.]—**bi-pet'al-ous,** *a.* Dipetalous.—**bi-pin'nate,** *a. Bot.* Twice or doubly pinnate, as a leaf. [+ L. *pinna*, wing.] **bi-pin'nat-ed‡.**—**bi-pin'nate-ly,** *adv.*—**bi"pin-nat'i-fid,** *a. Bot.* Twice pinnatifid.—**bi"pin-nat'i-part-ed,** *a.* **bi"pin-nat'i-par'tite‡.**—**bi"pin-nat'i-sect,** *a.* **bi"pin-nat'i-sect-ed‡.**

Bipinnate Leaf.

bi'plane, 1 bu͞i'plēn; 2 bī'plān, *n.* A form of aeroplane consisting of two planes arranged one above the other: distinguished from *monoplane* and *triplane*. The longest distance covered in a trans-Atlantic non-stop air-flight was 1,932 miles from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, in 16 hours, 12 minutes. This was traversed by Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown of the British

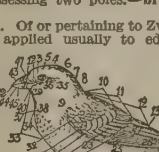
De Haviland No. 4 Type of Biplane.



Royal Flying Corps in a Vickers biplane, June 14–15, 1919. See AEROPLANE.—**bi'plane,** *a.*

bi-po'lar, *a.* Relating to or possessing two poles.—**bi"po-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

Bi-pont, 1 bu͞i'pent; 2 bī'pŏnt, *a.* Of or pertaining to Zweibrücken (*Bipontium*) in Bavaria: applied usually to editions of the classics printed there by the ducal press in the latter half of the 18th century. **Bi-pon'tine‡.**


External Parts of a Bird.

1. Forehead (frons). 2. Lore (side of the head between the eye and beak). 3. Circumocular region. 4. Crown (vertex). 5. Eye. 6. Hindhead (occiput). 7. Nape (nucha). 8. Back of the neck (cervix). 9. Side of neck. 10. Interscapular region. 11. Dorsum, or back proper, including 10. 12. Notæum, or upper part of body proper, including 10, 11, and 13. 13. Rump (uropygium). 14. Upper tail-coverts. 15. Tail. 16. Under tail-coverts (crissum). 17. Abdomen. 18. Tarsus. 19. Hind toe (hallux). 20. Outer or fourth toe. 21. Gastræum, or under side, including 17 and 24. 22. Middle or third toe. 23. Side of body. 24. Breast (pectus). 25. Primaries. 26. Secondaries. 27. Tertiaries. 28. Primary coverts. 29. Alula, or bastard wing. 30. Greater coverts. 31. Median coverts. 32. Lesser coverts. 33. The throat, including 34, 37, and 38. 34. Jugulum, or lower throat. 35. Auriculars. 36. Malar region. 37. Gula, or middle throat. 38. Mentum, or chin. 39. Angle of commissure, or corner of mouth. 40. Ramus of under mandible. 41. Side of under mandible. 42. Apex, or tip of bill. 43. Culmen, or ridge of upper mandible, corresponding to gonys. 44. Gonys, or keel of lower mandible. 45. Tomia, or cutting edges of the bill. 46. Side of upper mandible. 47. Nostril.

bi-pyr'a-mid, *n. Crystal.* A double-ended pyramid.

bi-quad'rate, *n. Math.* A fourth power.—**bi"quad-rat'ic.** *Math.* **I.** *a.* Containing or referring to a fourth power. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fourth power. **2.** A biquadratic equation.—**bi-ra'di-ate,** *a.* Furnished with two rays. **bi-ra'di-at"ed‡.**—**bi-ra'mous,** *a.* Of or having two branches, as a crustacean's limb.

birch, 1 bûrch; 2 birch. **I.** *vt.* To whip with a birch; switch; flog. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tree of the oak family, with outer bark separable in thin layers. See BARK; LEAVES. **2.** A birch rod. **3.** The wood of the birch. **4.** A canoe made of birch bark. [< AS. *beorc*.]—**birch'en,** *a.* Pertaining to birch; made of birch.—**birch'ing,** *n.* **1.** A flogging. **2.** [U. S.] The cutting of birch-trees.

bird[d]**,** 1 bûrd; 2 bird, *vi.* To trap or shoot birds; go fowling or bird-hunting.—**bird'ing-piece",** *n.* A gun for bird-shooting; a fowling-piece.

bird, *n.* **1.** A warm-blooded, feathered, egg-laying vertebrate animal, having the fore limbs modified as wings. **2.** A game-bird; in England, a partridge. **3**‖**.** The young of a fowl; a nestling. **4.** [Slang.] A peculiar or remarkable person. **5**†**.** The young of any animal. **6**†**.** A young girl. [< AS. *bridd*, bird.]—**bird'-bolt**[1]**,** *n.* The burbot.—**b.-bolt**[2]**,** *n.* A blunt arrow formerly used for shooting birds.—**b.-call,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for decoying birds by imitating their notes. **2.** A bird's note in calling.—**bird'lime",** *n.* A sticky substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds.—**b.-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An aeronaut, esp. an aeroplanist.—**b. of Minerva,** or **b. of night,** the owl.—**b. of paradise,** a bird of New Guinea, noted for the curious form and beauty of the plumage in the male.—**b. of passage,** a migratory bird.—**b. of prey,** a carnivorous bird of the order *Raptores*, as an eagle, hawk, etc.—**b.-organ,** *n.* A small barrel organ for teaching birds to sing.—**bird's'-eye".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Marked with spots resembling birds' eyes. **2.** Seen at a glance, and from above, as if by a bird's eye. **II.** *n.* Any one of various plants with bright-colored flowers, as the bird's-eye primrose (*Primula farinosa*).—**bird's'-nest",** *n.* **1.** The mucus secreted in the salivary glands of certain swifts, used for building nests. **2.** One of various plants resembling a bird's nest, as the wild carrot. **3.** A look-out box on the masthead of a whaling vessel.—**bird'-wo"man,** *n. fem.*

bird's'-foot", 1 bûrdz'-fu͝t'; 2 birdz'-fo͝ot', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Ornithopus*, of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), bearing curving pods. **2.** Any one of various other plants, as a South-African spurge (*Euphorbia ornithopus*). **bird'-foot‡.**—**bird's-foot fern,** a cliff-brake fern (*Pellæa ornithopus*) from California, with tufted, deltoid, pinnatifid fronds, 4 to 6 inches long, on rigid, dark chestnut-brown stipes.—**b. trefoil,** any one of various species of the genus *Lotus*, especially the common species (*Lotus corniculatus*) of the Old World, often called **ba-bies'-slippers,** a hardy perennial trailer.—**b. violet,** a large-flowered stemless violet (*Viola pedata*) with pale-blue beardless petals.

Bird'wood, 1 bûrd'wud; 2 bird'wo͝od, **Sir William Riddell** (1865–). British general: commander of Anzac forces landed at Gaba Tepe, April 25, 1915; commanded Fifth Army in France, in World War, 1918–19.

bi"re-frin'gent, *a.* Doubly refractive.—**bi"re-frin'gence,** *n.* The measure of the amount of double refraction.

bi'reme, 1 bu͞i'rim; 2 bī'rēm, *n.* An ancient galley having two banks of oars. [< L. *biremis*, < *bi-*, BI-, + *remus*, oar.]

bi-ret'ta, 1 bu͞i-ret'a; 2 bi-rĕt'a, *n. R. C. Ch.* A square official cap worn by ecclesiastics. [It.] **ber-ret'ta‡.**

birk, 1 bûrk; 2 birk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] The birch.—**birk'en, birk'in,** *a.* [N. W. England; pop. 145,600.

Bir'ken-head, 1 bûr'ken-hed; 2 bir'kĕn-hĕd, *n.* A seaport in

birk'le, 1 bûrk'i; 2 birk'i, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A pert young fellow. **2.** A card-game, beggar-my-neighbor.

birl[1]**,** 1 bûrl; 2 birl, *v.* [Archaic or Dial.] **I.** *t.* To ply or furnish

byrl, with drink. **II.** *t.* **1.** To draw or pour out drink. **2.** To drink socially; carouse. [< AS. *byrlian*, < *beran*, bear.] **birle‡.**—**birl'er,** *n.* One who pours out drink. **birle‡.**—**birl'ing,** *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-bout.—**birling the bawbee,** the act of contributing to pay for drink.

birl, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To twirl or spin, as a coin; hence, to pay (one's share) for liquor. **II.** *i.* To rotate rapidly; spin with a humming sound. [Imitative.]—**birl,** *n.* [Scot.] A droning noise.

bir'law-man, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BYRLAWMAN. **bir'lie-man‡.**

bir'lin, 1 bûr'lin; 2 bir'lin, *n.* A galley rowed with from four to eight oars, used in the Hebrides. [< Gael. *birlinn*, barge.] **bir'ling‡.**

Bir'ming-ham, 1 bûr'min-em *or* -ham; 2 bir'ming-am *or* -hăm, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city (pop. 919,440) of Warwickshire, England. **2.** A coal-mining and manufacturing city (pop. 178,270) in N. central Alabama.

birn, 1 bûrn; 2 birn, *n.* [Scot.] A burden.

Bir'ney, 1 bûr'ni; 2 bir'ny, **James G.** (1792–1857). An American lawyer, noted as an abolitionist; founder of *The Philanthropist*.

birr, 1 bûr; 2 bir, *v.* [Scot.] To make a whirring noise; whir round. **berr‡; birt.**

birr, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A peculiar rough accent and utterance. **2.** A whirring or buzzing sound. **3.** Force or energy, or some expression of it, as by thrust, or by rush of wind.

birse, 1 bûrs: 2 birs, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bristle; collectively, bristles. **2.** Short hair, as of the head or beard.—**to set up one's birse,** to make one angry.

birth, 1 bûrth; 2 birth, *n.* **1.** The fact or act of being born; nativity. **2.** A beginning; an origin. **3.** The bringing forth of offspring; parturition. **4.** Ancestry or descent; lineage; also, the state to which one is born. **5.** Issue; offspring. [< AS. *beorth*, < *beran*, bear.] SYN.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

—**birth control,** the regulation of childbirth by employing preventive agents or devices.—**birth'day",** *n.* The day of one's birth or its anniversary: used also adjectively.—**birth'dom‡,** *n.* Privileges of birth; birthright.—**birth'mark",** *n.* A mark or stain existing on the body from birth.—**birth'night",** *n.* The night of one's birth, or its anniversary; also, the night of one's birthday.—**birth'place",** *n.* The place of one's birth or of origin in general.—**birth'right",** *n.* Native right or privilege.

birth'root", 1 bûrth'rût'; 2 birth'ro͝ot', *n.* Any species of *Trillium*, a genus (mainly North-American) of perennial herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*).

birth'wort", 1 bûrth'wûrt'; 2 birth'wûrt', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aristolochia*, of the birthwort family (*Aristolochiaceæ*); esp., *A. clematitis* of Europe, with stimulant tonic roots. **2.** Birthroot.

bis, 1 bis; 2 bis, *adv.* **1.** Twice: noting duplication or repetition. **2.** Encore: a call for the repetition of a number. [L.]

bis-, *prefix.* See BI-.

bis., *abbr.* Bissextile.—**Bisc.,** *abbr.* Biscayan.

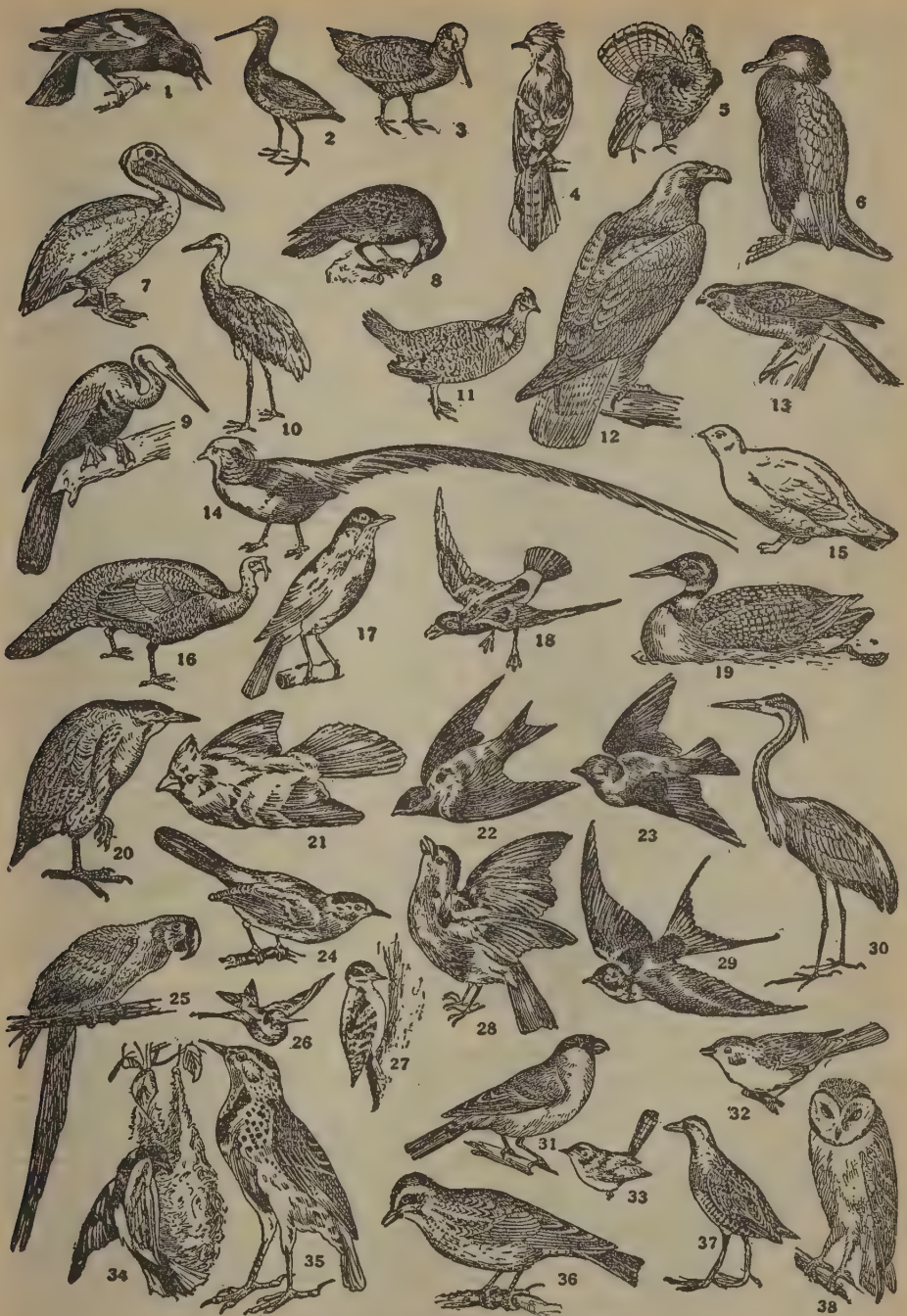
Bi-sa'yan, *a. & n.* Same as VISAYAN.

Bi-sa'yas, *n.* See VISAYAN ISLANDS.

Bis'cay, 1 bis'kē; 2 bis'eȝ, *n.* A province (836 sq. m.; pop. 416,000), N. Spain.—**Bay of B.,** bay on north coast of the province.

Bisch'off, 1 bish'ȯf; 2 bish'ȯf, **Mount.** A mountain in N. W. Tasmania; altitude 2,598 ft.

bis'cuit, 1 bis'kit; 2 bis'eit, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A small soft cake, generally shortened with butter or lard, and unsweetened; often eaten hot. **2.** [Eng.] A cracker. **3.** Bisque. [F.]



TYPES OF LAND- AND WATER-BIRDS.

1. Red-winged blackbird. 2. Wilson's snipe. 3. Woodcock. 4. Blue jay. 5. Ruffed grouse. 6. Cormorant. 7. White pelican. 8. Crow. 9. African darter. 10. Sand-hill crane. 11. Prairie-chicken. 12. Imperial eagle. 13. Sparrow-hawk. 14. Golden pheasant. 15. Ptarmigan in winter plumage. 16. Wild turkey. 17. American robin. 18. Wilson's petrel. 19. Common loon. 20. European bittern. 21. Cardinal-bird. 22. Purple martin. 23. Scarlet tanager. 24. Australian catbird. 25. Red-and-blue macaw. 26. Humming-bird. 27. Downy woodpecker. 28. Bluebird. 29. Swallow. 30. Purple heron. 31. Bullfinch. 32. Sparrow. 33. Wren. 34. Baltimore oriole. 35. Meadow-lark. 36. Thrush. 37. Rail. 38. Barn-owl.

bise, 1 bīz; 2 bīs, *n.* A cold northerly wind in Switzerland and parts of France, destructive to vegetation; hence, figuratively, misfortune; disaster.

bi-sect'[d], 1 bai-sekt'; 2 bī-sĕct', *vt.* To divide into two parts, esp. two parts of equal size. [< BI- + L. *sectus*, pp. of *seco*, cut.]—**bi-sec'tion**, *n.*—**bi-sec'tor**, *n.*

bi-sec'trix, 1 bai-sek'triks; 2 bī-sĕc'triks, *n.* [-TRI'CES, 1 -tri'siz; 2 -trī'cēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Crystal.* The line bisecting the angle formed by the optic axes. **2.** *Geom.* A bisector.

That which bisects the acute angle between the optical axes is known as the **acute bisectrix;** that which bisects the obtuse angle between the optical axes is known as the **obtuse bisectrix.** When the acute bisectrix corresponds to that direction in the crystal parallel to which light vibrates when it travels with the maximum velocity it is known as the **negative bisectrix;** when it travels with the minimum velocity, it is known as the **positive bisectrix.** [Feminine of BISECTOR.]

bi-seg'ment, *n.* The half of a segment, as formed by bisection. —**bi-ser'rate**, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Doubly serrate, as a leaf with serrate serratures. **2.** *Entom.* Serrate on both sides, as antennæ.—**bi-sex'u-al**, *a.* **1.** Having the organs of both sexes, as a flower. **2.** Showing characters derived from both parents, as a hybrid. **3.** *Psychol.* Equally attracted by both sexes.—**bi-sex'u-al-ism**, *n.*

bish'op[1], 1 bish'ap; 2 bish'op, *vt.* [BISH'OPED[1], BISH'OPT, or BISH'-OPPED[1]; BISH'OP-ING or BISH'OP-PING.] To make a bishop of.

bish'op[2], *vt.* [Eng.] To improve the appearance of (a horse) by fraudulent means, to secure a buyer. [< *Bishop*, proper name.]

bish'op, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A spiritual overseer in the Christian Church. (1) In various churches, a clergyman of the highest order. (2) In the English translation of the New Testament, a ruler or overseer in the church. **2.** A hot drink made with mulled wine, sugar, oranges, etc. **3.** A chessman, carved to represent a miter, and with power to move diagonally in any direction on a single color. [< Gr.AS *episcopos*, < *epi*, upon, + *skopeō*, look at.]—**bish'op-ric**, *n.* The office or the province of a bishop.—**bish'op's-cap"**, *n.* Any species of *Mitella*, a genus of North-American herbs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*); esp., *M. diphylla.*

Bish'op, William Avery (1894–). Canadian lieutenant-colonel and aviator in the World War; fought 170 air battles and brought down 72 enemy machines.

bisk, 1 bisk; 2 bisk, *n.* A thick rich soup made from meat or fish, especially shell-fish. **bisque**[1]‡.

Bis'kra, 1 bis'kre; 2 bis'kra, *n.* A town in Algeria; pop. 10,000.

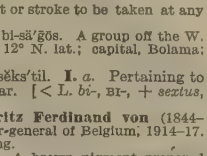
Bis'ka-ra‡.—Biskra button, same as ALEPPO EVIL.

Bis'marck, 1 bis'märk; 2 bis'märk, *n.* **1. Prince,** Otto Eduard Leopold von (1815–1898), a German statesman; founder of German empire. **2.** A city, capital of North Dakota and county-seat of Burleigh county; pop. 7,130. **3. Archipelago,** off New Guinea; 18,186 sq. m.; pop. 188,000; German colony taken by Australians, Sept., 1914. **4. Mountains,** a range in E. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

bis'mite, 1 biz'mait; 2 bis'mīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, yellow bismuth trioxid (Bi_2O_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

bis'muth, 1 biz'muth; 2 bis'mŭth, *n.* *Chem.* A lustrous reddish-white metallic element. It occurs native in veins as well as in combination. Some of the alloys of bismuth are characterized by their low melting-points, and its salts are used in medicine, in the manufacture of cosmetics, etc. See ELEMENT. [G., also *wismuth.*]—**bis'muth-al, -ic, -ous,** *a.*

bi'son, 1 bai'sen; 2 bī'son, *n.* A bovine ruminant, nearly related to the true ox; esp., the so-called almost extinct North-American *buffalo* (*Bos* or *Bison americanus*). *B. bonasus* is the European bison. [< Gr.L+F *bisōn.*]—**bi'son-tine,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a bison.



American Bison. 1/78

bisque[1], *n.* Same as BISK.

bisque[2], 1 bisk; 2 bisk, *n.* *Ceram.* Biscuit; biscuitware, as in statuettes, dolls, etc.

bisque[3], *n.* An advantage given to an opponent in various games, as lawn-tennis, consisting of a point or stroke to be taken at any time. [F.]

Bis-sa'gos I's'lands, 1 bi-sā'gōs; 2 bi-sä'gōs. A group off the W. coast of Africa, between 10° and 12° N. lat.; capital, Bolama; Portuguese possession.

bis-sex'til(es), 1 bi-seks'til; 2 bi-sĕks'til. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a leap-year. **II.** *n.* A leap-year. [< L. *bi-*, BI-, + *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.]

Bis'sing, 1 bis'iŋ; 2 bis'ing, **Moritz Ferdinand von** (1844–1917). German soldier; governor-general of Belgium, 1914–17.

bis'son†, *a.* **1.** Blind. **2.** Blinding.

bis'ter, 1 bis'tər; 2 bis'ter, *n.* **1.** A brown pigment prepared from soot by extraction with water. **2.** A dark-brown color. [< F. *bistre*, dark brown.]—**bis'tered,** *a.* Stained with or as with bister; swarthy. **bis'tred‡.**

bis'tort, 1 bis'tôrt; 2 bis'tôrt, *n.* A perennial herb (*Polygonum bistorioides*) with creeping rootstocks, having astringent properties. [< F. *bistorte*, < L. *bis* (see BI-) + *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist.] **snake'weed"‡.**

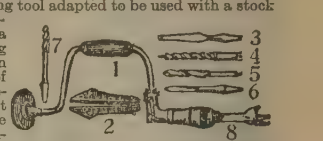
bis'tou-ry, 1 bis'tū-ri; 2 bis'tu-ry, *n.* *Surg.* A narrow-bladed knife for making minor incisions. [< OF. *bistorie*, dagger.]

bi-sul'cate, *a.* **1.** Cleft in two; cloven-hoofed. **2.** Two-grooved. [< BI- + L. *sulcus*, furrow.] **bi-sul'cat-ed‡.—bi-sul'fate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulfuric acid in which the metal has displaced but half of the hydrogen; acid sulfate; as, potassium *bisulfate* ($KHSO_4$).—**bi-sul'fid, bi-sul'phid**, *n.* Same as DISULFID. **bi-sul'fu-[or -phu-]ret‡.—bi-sul'fite, bi-sul'phite**, *n.* A salt of sulfurous acid in which the metal has replaced but half the hydrogen in the acid; as, sodium *bisulfite* ($NaHSO_3$).—**bi-tar'trate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of tartaric acid in which the metal has replaced but half the available hydrogen of the acid; acid tartrate; as, potassium *bitartrate.*

bit[1], 1 bit; 2 bĭt, *vt.* [BIT'TED[2]; BIT'TING.] To put a bit in the mouth of; train, as a horse, to the use of a bit; curb.

bit[2], *imp. & pp.* of BITE, *v.*

bit[1], *n.* **1.** A wood-boring tool adapted to be used with a stock or brace. **2.** The metallic mouthpiece of a bridle; also, anything that controls or holds in subjection. **3.** One of various objects somewhat like a boring-bit or a bridle-bit. (1) The part of a key that engages the bolt or tumblers of a lock. (2) The cutting blade of a plane. [< AS. *bītan*, boring bit. 5. Drill-bit. 6. Spoon-bit. bite.]— **bit'-stock"**, *n.* **7.** Gimlet-bit. **8.** Center-bit.



Bits and Bit-stock or Brace.

A brace for a bit.

bit[2], *n.* **1.** A small piece, portion, or fragment; a little. **2.** The smallest quantity; a whit; jot. **3.** A small quantity of food; a morsel; taste; bite. **4.** (1) [Gt. Brit.] A small coin, usually of a named value; as, a threepenny *bit.* (2) [S. & W. U. S.] The Spanish real or its equivalent, 12½ cents. **5.** [Colloq.] (1) A fraction of time; a short time. (2) A share, as of a task. In Scotch *bit* approximates an adjective in meaning; as, **a bit burn** (a small brook); **a bit lassie** (a small girl). [< AS. *bita*, < *bītan*, bite.] Syn.: dole, driblet, drop, instalment, item, mite, morsel, particle, scrap. A *bit* is primarily a *bite*, and applies to solids. One may say a *bit* of bread, a *bit* of money, but not a little *bit* of water; a *bit* of soap, but not a *bit* of soup.—**a blithe bit,** a pleasing spot.—**a long bit** [W. U. S.], 15 cents.—**a short bit** [W. U. S.], 10 cents. —**to do one's bit** [Gt. Brit.], to serve one's country, as in the army or navy in war-time.

bitch, 1 bich; 2 bĭch, *n.* **1.** The female of the dog or other canine animal. **2.** [Low.] Wench; hussy: an abusive epithet, often implying lewdness. [< AS. *bicce.*]

bite, 1 bait; 2 bīt, *v.* [BIT, BIT'TEN or BIT, BIT'NF; BIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize with the teeth; remove by biting: with *off*, etc. **2.** To sting, as mosquitoes. **3.** To act upon, as mustard on the tongue, or an acid on copper; cause to smart; sting; corrode; also, to cut. **4.** To grip; take hold of. **5.** To cheat; trick. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seize something with the teeth. **2.** To be pungent or stinging to the taste. **3.** To wound or pierce; sting; also, to corrode. **4.** To take a bait, as fish. **5.** To take firm hold on something; grip. [< AS. *bītan*, bite.]—**to bite the dust** or **the ground,** to fall prostrate; be vanquished or slain.—**bit'a-bl(e)**, **bite'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**bit'er**, *n.*—**bit'ing**, *pa.* Keen; pungent; stinging. Syn.: see BITTER.—**bit'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**bit'ing-ness**, *n.*

bite, *n.* **1.** The act of biting, or the hurt inflicted by biting; also, a painful sensation; smart. **2.** A morsel of food; victuals. **3.** The grip or hold taken by a tool or piece of mechanism in action. [In N. W. Asia Minor.

Bi-thyn'i-a, 1 bi-thin'i-ə; 2 bi-thȳn'i-a, *n.* An ancient country

Bit-lis', 1 bit-lis'; 2 bit-lis', *n.* **1.** A vilayet of Kurdistan, Asia; 10,460 sq. m.; pop. 399,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 40,000.

Bi-to'li-a, *n.* Same as MONASTIR.

bitt, 1 bit; 2 bĭt, *vt.* *Naut.* To take a turn of (a cable) around the bitt-head.

bitt, *n.* A post or vertical timber on a ship's deck, to which cables, etc., are made fast: usually in pairs.

bit'ten, *pp.* of BITE, *v.*

bit'ter, 1 bit'ər; 2 bit'er, *vt. & vi.* To make or become bitter.

bit'ter, *a.* **1.** Having a peculiar acrid taste, as of quinin. **2.** Producing pain of body or mind; keen; poignant; severe. **3.** Feeling or showing hate or resentment. **4.** Stinging; sharp; severe: said of words. [< AS. *biter*, < *bītan*, bite.]

Syn.: acerb, acetous, acid, acidulated, acidulous, acrid, acrimonious, biting, caustic, cutting, harsh, irate, pungent, savage, sharp, sour, stinging, tart, vinegarish, virulent. *Acid*, *sour*, and *bitter* agree in being contrasted with *sweet*, but the two former are sharply distinguished from the latter. *Acid* or *sour* applies to the taste of vinegar or lemon-juice; *bitter* to that of quassia, quinin, or strychnin. *Acrid* is nearly allied to *bitter*. *Pungent* suggests the effect of pepper or snuff on the organs of taste or smell; as, a *pungent* odor. *Caustic* indicates the corroding effect of some strong chemical, as nitrate of silver. In a figurative sense we say a *sour* face, *sharp* words, *bitter* complaints, *caustic* wit, *cutting* irony, *biting* sarcasm, a *stinging* taunt, *harsh* judgment, a *tart* reply. *Harsh* carries the idea of intentional and severe unkindness, *bitter* of a severity that arises from real or supposed ill treatment. The *bitter* speech springs from the sore heart. *Tart* and *sharp* utterances may proceed merely from a wit recklessly keen; *cutting*, *stinging*, or *biting* speech indicates more or less of hostile intent. The *caustic* utterance is meant to burn, perhaps wholesomely, as in the satire of Juvenal or Cervantes. Compare MALICIOUS; MOROSE.—Ant.: dulcet, honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sweet.

—**to the bitter end,** to the last extremity, as defeat or death. —**bit'ter-root"**, *n.* **1.** A herb (*Lewisia rediviva*) with nutritious roots. It gives name to the **Bitter Root Mountains,** between Montana and Idaho. **2.** Any one of certain other North-American plants, as the dogbane.—**bit'ter-weed"**, *n.* A ragweed; especially, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.*—**bit'ter-ish**, *a.*—**bit'ter-ly**, *adv.*—**bit'ter-ness**, *n.*

bit'ter[1], *n.* **1.** That which is bitter; bitterness. **2.** *pl.* A bitter vegetable tonic, usually spirituous. **3.** [Eng.] Bitter beer.

bit'ter[2], *n.* *Naut.* A turn of the cable round a mooring-bitt. [< BITT, *n.*]—**bit'ter-end"**, *n.* The end of a cable which is abaft the bitts. **bet'ter-end"†.** [Canal.

Bit'ter Lakes. Two lakes in Egypt, forming part of the Suez

bit'tern[1], 1 bit'ərn; 2 bĭt'ern, *n.* A small, speckled, pale-buff heron, that utters a booming note in the breeding-season.

American Bittern. 1/22

bit'tern[2], *n.* **1.** In salt-manufacture, the brine remaining after crystallization. **2.** A bitter mixture of quassia, tobacco, etc., used in adulteration of beer. [< BITTER, *a.*]

bit'ter-sweet", 1 bit'ər-swīt'; 2 bĭt'er-swēt", *n.* **1.** A coarse trailing plant, the woody nightshade, having oval bright-red berries. Its twigs and root have a taste at first bitter and afterward sweetish. **2.** A shrubby or climbing plant with green flowers succeeded by orange pods that disp.ay a red aril.—**bit'ter-sweet"**, *a.* Combining bitter and sweet.

bit'ting, 1 bit'ɪŋ; 2 bĭt'ing, *n.* The breaking of a colt to the bit.

bit'tie, 1 bit'ĭ; 2 bĭt'ĭ, *n.* Same as BEETLE[2], *n.*

bit'tock, 1 bit'ək; 2 bĭt'ok, *n.* [Scot.] A little bit; short distance.

bit"u-lith'ic, 1 bit"yu-lĭth'ĭk; 2 bĭt"yu-lĭth'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Composed of broken stone and bitumen or asphalt: trade name. **II.** *n.* A pavement made of this composition.

bi-tu'men, 1 bi-tiū'mən; 2 bi-tū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Any native mixture of hydrocarbons, oxygenated, as naphtha, and especially asphalt. **2.** A brown paint made by mixing asphalt with a drying-oil: used by artists. [L.] **be-tu'men†**; **bi-tume't**; **by-tu'men†.—bi-tu'mi-nize**, *vt.* To change into, cover, or mix with bitumen. **bi-tu'mi-nise†.—bi-tu"mi-ni-za'**[or -sa']**-tion**, *n.*—**bi-tu'mi-nous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bitumen; containing, as coal, much volatile hydrocarbon. **bi-tu'mi-nose†.—bituminous coal**, soft coal. [acid.

bi-u'rate, 1 bai-yū'rēt; 2 bī-yu'rāt, *n.* *Chem.* An

bi'u-ret, 1 bai'yu-ret· 2 bī'yu-rĕt, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_2H_5N_3O_2$ + H_2O), formed variously, as by prolonged heating of urea at 150° to 170° C. [< BI- + UREA.]

bi-va'lence, 1 bai-vē'lens *or* biv'ə-lens; 2 bī-vā'lĕnç *or* bĭv'a-lĕnç, *n.* *Chem.* The property of having a valence of two. **bi-va'len-cy‡.**

bi-va'lent, 1 bai-vē'lent *or* biv'ə-lent; 2 bī-vā'lĕnt *or* bĭv'a-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Having a valence of two, or twice that of a monad element. **2.** *Biol.* Composed of or characterizing chromatin rods representing two chromosomes joined end to end. [< BI- + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valeo*, have power.]

bi'valv(e)[48], 1 bai'valv; 2 bī'vălv. **I.** *a.* Having two valves, as a mollusk. **bi'valv(e)d**[8]**‡**; **bi-val'vous‡**; **bi-val'vu-lar‡.** **II.** *n.* An acephalous mollusk having a shell of two lateral valves. [< BI- + VALVE.] [able factors.

bi-va'ri-ant, 1 bai-vē'ri-ənt; 2 bī-vā'ri-ant, *a.* Having two vari-

bi-vol'tin, 1 bai-vōl'tin; 2 bī-vōl'tĭn, *n.* A silkworm that yields two cocoons a year. [< BI- + F. *volle*, wheel.]

biv'ou-ac, 1 bĭv'u-ak *or* biv'wak; 2 bĭv'u-ăc *or* bĭv'wăc. **I.** *vi.* [BIV'OU-ACKED[4]; BIV'OU-ACK-ING.] To encamp for the night without tents. **II.** *n.* **1.** A temporary encampment without shelter. **2.** Formerly, a night-watch, as by an entire armed force, to prevent surprize. [F.] **biv'u-ack†.**

bi-week'ly. **I.** *a.* Occurring or appearing once in two weeks; also, erroneously, semiweekly. **II.** *n.* A biweekly publication.—**bi-week'ly,** *adv.*

Bix'schoo"te, 1 bĭks'hō"tə; 2 bĕks'nō"te, *n.* A village in W. Flanders prov., Belgium, near Ypres; pop. of commune, 1,000; occupied by the Germans in the World War in October, 1914; recaptured by the French, July 31, 1917.

Blysk, 1 blĭsk; blĭsk, *n.* A town in Tomsk govt., W. Siberia; pop. 18,000.

bi-zarre', 1 bi-zär'; 2 bi-zär', *a.* Grotesque; odd; fantastic. [F.] Syn.: see ODD.

Bi'zen", 1 bi'zen"; 2 bĭ'zĕn", *n.* An old province of Honshu island, Japan, famous for production of pottery known as **Bizen ware.**

Bi-zer'ta, 1 bi-zer'tə; 2 bi-zĕr'tă, *n.* A French fortified seaport in Tunis, Africa; pop. 16,000. **Bi"zerte'‡** [F.].

Bi"zet', 1 bi"zē'; 2 bi"zę', **Alexandre César Léopold** (1838–1875). A French composer; *Carmen.*

blzz, 1 blz; 2 blz, *vi.* [Scot.] To buzz. [Finland; pop. 17,603.

Björ'ne-borg, 1 byör'nə-bôrg; 2 byör'ne-bôrg, *n.* A town in S. W.

Björn'son, 1 byörn'sən; 2 byörn'sŏn, **Björnstjerne** (1832–1910). A Norwegian poet, novelist, and dramatist; *The Editor; Synnove Solbakken;* awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1903.

bk., *abbr.* Bank, bark, book.—**bkg.**, *abbr.* Banking.—**bkt.**, *abbr.* [BKTS., *pl.*] Basket.—**B. L.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of LAWS.—**bl.**, *abbr.* [BLS., *pl.*] Bale, barrel.—**b. l.**, *abbr.* Bill of lading, breech-loader, breech-loading.

blab, 1 blab; 2 blăb, *v.* [BLABBED, BLABD[8]; BLAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To tell or repeat indiscreetly. **II.** *i.* To tell tales; tattle. [< Dan. *blabbre*, babble.] Syn.: see BABBLE.—**blab'ber**, *n.*

blab, *n.* **1.** One who betrays confidence. **2.** Idle chatter.

black, 1 blak; 2 blăk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become black; also, to blacken and polish. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having little or no power to reflect light; of the color of jet. **2.** Having a very dark skin; swarthy. **3.** Destitute of light; gloomy; dismal; forbidding; also, sad; shameful. **4.** Soiled; stained. **5.** Evil; malignant; wicked; deadly; slanderous; malicious; threatening: used as a quasi adverb. **III.** *n.* **1.** The absence of color, or the darkest of all colors; sable. **2.** That which is black. (1) Black paint, dye, or ink. (2) Mourning apparel or drapery. **3.** A stain. **4.** A negro; a black-skinned person.

black'a-moor‡. [< AS. *blac*, dark.] Syn.: see DARK.—**Black and Tan** [Gt. Brit.], the auxiliary division of the Royal Irish Constabulary: so called from its tan-colored uniform and black facings and accouterments.—**b. art**, see under ART, *n.*—**black'ash"**, *n.* Crude sodium carbonate.—**b.-avised**, *a.* [Scot.] Having a dark face or complexion. **black'a-viced"†.**—**b. bass.** **1.** A voracious fresh-water fish of the eastern United States and Canada. **2.** The black sea-bass. **black'-will"†.—b. bindweed**, either of two herbs: (1) *Tamus communis.* (2) *Polygonum convolvulus.*—**b. book.** **1.** A book or record of misdemeanors as kept at some universities. **2.** One of several books named either from the nature of their contents or the color of their binding.—**black'boy"**, *n.* Any Australian grass gum-tree (*Xanthorrhœa*).—**b. country**, a district in England between Wolverhampton and Birmingham, begrimed and blackened by the iron and coal industries.—**b. damp**, carbon-dioxid gas, pure or mixed with fire-damp, as found in coal-mines, brewers' vats, wells, etc., formed by fires, explosions of fire-damp, exhalations from the coal or ground, or by fermentation.—**b. death**, a plague prevalent in Asia and Europe in the 14th century.—**b. diamond.** **1.** Mineral coal: only in plural. **2.** Carbonado or bort: an amorphous form, intensely hard and tough.—**b. dog** [Colloq.], hypochondria; sulkiness.—**black'fish"**, *n.* **1.** One of various dark-colored cetaceans, as the pilot-whale. **2.** One of various fishes, as the tautog, the black sea-bass, etc. See FISH.—**b. flag**, the emblem of piracy, a white skull and cross-bones on a black field.—**b.-grouse**, *n.* The heath-grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).—**b.-gum**, *n.* A large tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of the dogwood family (*Cornaceæ*), with an ovoid blue-black drupe and close-grained wood hard to split; pepperidge; sour-gum.—**B. Hand.** **1.** A society of anarchists in Spain, repressed in 1883. **2.** [U. S.] A secret organization, esp. Italians, for the purpose of vengeance or blackmail.—**b. haw.** **1.** The oval drupe of several species of *Viburnum.* **2.** The sweet viburnum or sheepberry.—**black'head"**, *n.* **1.** An American scaup-duck. **2.** A fatal disease of birds, especially of turkeys. **3.** *Pathol.* A facial blemish; comedo.—**black'heart"**, *n.* A variety of early black cherry.—**b. hoarhound**, a fetid herb (*Ballota nigra*) of the mint family.—**b. horehound‡.**—**b. hole**, a dark cell or dungeon; specif., a military lockup: in allusion to the Black Hole in Fort William, at Calcutta, a room 18 feet square, into which 146 British subjects were forced by Surajah Dowlah, the Indian Nabob, the night of June 20, 1756, of whom 123 died of asphyxia before morning.—**b. knot**, *n.* A disease of plums and cherry-trees, producing black knot-like excrescences on the branches, caused by a fungus (*Sphæria morbosa*); also, the fungus.—**b. lead**, graphite, an allotropic form of carbon.—**black'-lead"**, *vt.* To coat or cover with graphite.—**b. list**, a list of persons under suspicion, censure, etc.—**black'list"**, *vt.* To place in or as in a black list; proscribe.—**black'ly**, *adv.* In a manner showing blackness or darkness; gloomily; threateningly.—**black Magellanic cloud**, one of several dark spaces in the Milky Way, especially one near the Southern Cross.—**b. Maria.** [Slang.] **1.** A black prison-van. **2.** A high-explosive shell that emits a black smoke.—**b. medic**, a low herb (*Medicago lupulina*).—**B. Monk**, a Black Friar.—**black'ness**, *n.*—**black'poll"**, *n.* A North-American wood-warbler (*Dendroica striata*), the male of which has glossy black plumage on the top of the head.—**black Republican** [U. S.], formerly, a member of the Republican party: formed in 1854: derisively so called in allusion to his friendliness to the negro.—**b.-rod**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] An officer of the royal household, who acts as messenger from the House of Lords to the House of Commons. **2.** In Canada and other British colonies, an usher in the legislature.—**black'root"**, *n.* A figwort, Culver's root or physic.—**b. scab, b. wart**, a disease of potatoes. See WART DISEASE.—**b. vomit**, yellow fever, or the dark matter vomited in its latter stages.—**black'work"**, *n.* **1.** Blacksmith's work. [W.] **2.** Parts of a machine left as they come from the forge: distinguished from *brightwork.*—**to be in one's good (or bad or b.) books**, to be in favor (or out of favor) with one.

Black[2], *n.* **1. Jeremiah S.** (1810–1883), an American statesman; Attorney-General and Secretary of State. **2. William** (1841–1898), a Scottish novelist and editor.

black'ball", 1 blak'bȯl"; 2 blăk'bal". **I.** *vt.* **1.** To vote against, as with a black ball. **2.** To blacken, as shoes, with blackball. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vote rejecting application for membership. **2.** Shoemakers' blacking made into balls.

black'ber"ry, 1 blak'ber'ı; 2 blăk'bĕr"y, *n.* [-BER'RIES[2], *pl.*] The black edible fruit of certain shrubs, or one of the plants producing it.—**black'ber"ry-ill"y**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Gemmingia chinensis*) of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*): so called from its ripened seed-vessel resembling a blackberry.

black'bird", 1 blak'bȯrd"; 2 blăk'bird", *n.* **1.** A commor European thrush, the male of which is black, with a yellow bill. **2.** One of various black or blackish North-American birds, as the **crow-blackbird, marsh-blackbird,** etc. See BIRD. **3.** [Cant.] A negro or other black-skinned person.—**black'bird"er**, *n.* [Cant.] A ship for carrying slaves; a slaver.

black'bird"ing, 1 blak'bȯrd"ıŋ; 2 blăk'bird"ing, *n.* The kidnaping of negroes or Polynesians for slaves. [M.]

black'board", 1 blak'bȯrd"; 2 blăk'bȯrd", *n.* A blackened surface, for marking upon with chalk.

Black'burn, 1 blak'bȯrn; 2 blăk'bȯrn, *n.* A county borough in N. W. England; pop. 126,630.

Black'burn, Mount. A peak in S. E. Alaska; 12,500 ft. high.

black'cap", 1 blak'kap"; 2 blăk'căp", *n.* **1.** Any of several birds having a black crown, as the European warbler, chickadee, etc. **2.** The black raspberry, or its fruit. [grouse.

black'cock", 1 blak'kek"; 2 blăk'cŏk", *n.* The male of the heath-

black'en, 1 blak'n; 2 blăk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make black, dark, or gloomy; darken. **2.** To defame; calumniate. **II.** *i.* To become or grow black. [esp., a defamer.

black'en-er, 1 blak'n-ər; 2 blăk'n-er, *n.* One who blackens;

black'-eyed" Su'san. 1. One of the coneflowers (*Rudbeckia hirta*). **yellow daisy**‡. 2. The bladder-ketmia.

Black'feet", 1 blak'fīt"; 2 blăk'fēt", *n. pl.* 1. A Siouan tribe of North-American Indians. 2. An Algonkian nation, including the Blackfeet proper, with other tribes. [aborigine.

black'fel"low, 1 blak'fel"o; 2 blăk'fĕl"o, *n.* An Australian

black'-fly", 1 blak'-flī"; 2 blăk'-flī", *n.* 1. A small biting fly (*Simulium venustum*) of the forests of northern North America. 2. The plant-louse (*Aphis fabæ*) of the bean.

Black'foot", 1 blak'fut"; 2 blăk'fŏŏt", *n.* 1. One of the Blackfeet. See BLACKFEET. 2. [b-] [Scot.] A match-maker or manager of marriages.—**Black'foot,** *a.*

Black For'est (G. **Schwarz'wald,** 1 shvȧrts'vălt; 2 shvärts'vält), A mountainous wooded region in the republics of Baden and Württemberg.

black'fri"ars, 1 blak'frai"ərz; 2 blăk'frī"ərz, *n.* The black or Dominican friars: so named from their black cloaks. See DOMINICAN.

black'guard, ‖ 1 blag'ard *or* -ərd; 2 blăg'ärd *or* -ərd. ‖ *d. vt. &*

black'gard‖, ∫ *vi.* 1. To revile. 2. To act like a blackguard; base; vile. **III.** *n.* 1. A low, vicious fellow. 2. A sooty scullion. **-ism,** *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Black Hawk (1767–1838). An American Indian chief who fought against the United States in 1831–1832.

Black Hills. Elevations in the S. W. part of South Dakota and N. E. Wyoming; 7,403 ft. high.

black'ing, 1 blak'iŋ; 2 blăk'ing, *n.* A preparation used to give blackness or luster, or both. [ened. **-ly,** *adv.*

black'ish, 1 blak'iſh; 2 blăk'ish, *a.* Somewhat black; dark-

black'lt, 1 blak'it; 2 blăk'ĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Blackened.

black'-jack", 1 blak'-jak"; 2 blăk'-jăk", *n.* 1. A small oak of the S. E. United States. 2. Adulterated butter. 3. A black flag as a pirate's ensign. 4. A small bludgeon with flexible handle. 5. A drinking-can, formerly of leather, now of japanned metal. 6. *Mineral.* Sphalerite: miners' term. 7. 7. Same as CARAMEL.

black'leg", 1 blak'leg"; 2 blăk'lĕg", *n.* 1. A professional swindler or gambler; a cheat; sharper. 2. [Slang, Eng.] A strike-breaker.

black let'ter. The ancient Gothic or Old English letter.

This line is in black letter.

—**black'-let"tered,** *a.*

black'mail", 1 blak'mēl"; 2 blăk'māl". **I.** *vt.* To levy blackmail upon. **II.** *n.* 1. Extortion by threats or accusation. 2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] A tax formerly paid to bandits to insure immunity from pillage.—**black'mail"er,** *n.*

Black'more, 1 blak'mōr; 2 blăk'mōr, **Richard Doddridge** (1825–1900). An English author: *Lorna Doone.*

Black Moun'tains. A mountain group in W. North Carolina; highest point, Mt. Mitchell; 6,710 ft. high.

black'neb, 1 blak'neb; 2 blăk'nĕb, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A crow or a similar bird with a black bill. 2†. A sympathizer with the French Revolution.

Black'pool, 1 blak'pūl; 2 blăk'pōōl, *n.* A seaport town and watering-place in Lancashire, England; pop. 99,640.

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, a son of Edward III of England: so named either from the color of his armor or from the terror he inspired.

Black Sea. 1. A sea S. of Russia; 163,711 sq. m. **Euxine Sea**‡. 2. A government on the E. coast of the Black Sea, Kuban Republic; 2,836 sq. m.; pop. 135,000; capital, Novorossijsk. **Cher"nomorsk'**‡ [Rus.].

black'smith", 1 blak'smiſh"; 2 blăk'smĭth", *n.* A smith who works in or welds wrought iron, as distinguished from whitesmith. See WHITESMITH.

black'snake", 1 blak'snēk"; 2 blăk'snāk", *n.* 1. One of various black or dark snakes. 2. A heavy pliant whip of rawhide.

Black'stone, 1 blak'stōn; 2 blăk'stōn, **Sir William** (1723–1780). An English jurist: *Commentaries.*

black'strap", 1 blak'strap"; 2 blăk'străp", *n.* 1. [Local, U. S.] (1) Mixed rum and molasses, sometimes with vinegar. (2) Switchel. 2. Among sailors, cheap port or other dark Mediterranean wine.

black'stripe"‡.

black'thorn", 1 blak'thôrn"; 2 blăk'thôrn", *n.* 1. A thorny shrub (*Prunus spinosa*) of the rose family. 2. A walking-stick. 3. An American hawthorn (*Crataegus tomentosa*).

Black'well's Is'land. An island in the East River, New York city; site of a penitentiary, asylums, etc.

blad[1], 1 blăd *or* blad; 2 blăd *or* blăd, *vt.* [Scot.] To strike; slap: hence, to ill-treat.

blad[1], *n.* A large slice or portion.

blad[2], *n.* A blotting-pad.

blad[3], *n.* 1. A slap. 2. A rain-storm. [Imitative; *blad*[3] = BLADE.]

blad'der, 1 blad'ər; 2 blăd'er, *n.* 1. A sac in the pelvic cavity, for the temporary retention of urine. 2. Some part or organ of analogous structure, as an air-vessel or an air-cell. 3. Something resembling a bladder, as being puffed out or unsubstantial. 4. A blister or pustule. [< AS. *blædre*, blister, < √ of BLOW[1], *v.*]—**blad'der-cam"pi-on,** *n.* A perennial herb (*Silene vulgaris*) belonging to the pink family, and having the calyx much inflated.—**b.-fish,** *n.* Same as GLOBEFISH.—**b.-ketmia,** *n.* The flower-of-an-hour, a European plant (*Hibiscus trionum*) of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*). **b.-ketmie**‡.—**blad'der-nose",** *n.* The hooded seal.—**blad'der-nut",** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Staphylea* of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), with large inflated three-lobed pods; also, a seed-pod of one of these plants.—**blad'der-pod",** *n.* Any one of various plants having inflated pods, as the species of *Vesicaria* of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*), or any plant of the genus *Physolobium* of the bean family.—**b.-worm,** *n.* An encysted larval tapeworm; a scolex; hydatid.—**blad'der-wort",** *n.* Any aquatic herb of the genus *Utricularia*, usually having little bladders on the leaves, in which minute animals are entrapped for the nutriment of the plant.—**blad'der-y,** *a.* Like a bladder; covered with or having bladders or vesicles.

blade, 1 blēd; 2 blād, *n.* 1. The flat, cutting part of any edged tool or weapon; also, the flat part of any instrument or utensil, as of an oar, screw propeller, plow, etc. 2. The leaf of grasses or certain other plants. 3. A rakish young man; wild, reckless fellow. 4. A swordsman; also, a sword. 5. The upper flat part of the tongue immediately behind the point. 6. The expanded or broad, flat part of a leaf, petal, etc.; the lamina. [< AS. *blæd*, leaf.]—**blade'-bone",** *n.* The scapula.—**blad'ed,** *a.* Having a blade or blades.—**blade'-smith"**†, *n.* A sword-cutter.

blae, 1 blē *or* blī; 2 blā *or* blē, *a.* [Scot.] Blackish-blue or bluish-gray; livid; also, cloudy; bleak.

blae'ber"ry, 1 blē'ber"i *or* blī'ber"i; 2 blā'bĕr"y *or* blē'bĕr"y, *n.* [Scot.] The bilberry; whortleberry. **blea'ber"ry**‡.

blae'wort, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BLAWART.

Bla"gov-yesh'chensk, 1 blă"gof-yesh'chensk; 2 blä"gof-yĕsh'-chĕnsk, *n.* A city in S. E. Siberia; pop. 58,000.

blah, 1 blä; 2 blä, *n.* [U. S.] Excessive hyperbole; fustian; buncombe.

blain, 1 blēn; 2 blān, *n.* A pustular tumor; a blister. [< AS. *blegen*, boil, < √ of BLOW[1], *v.*]

Blaine, 1 blēn; 2 blān, **James Gillespie** (1830–1893). An American statesman; Secretary of State under Garfield, 1881.

Blake, 1 blēk; 2 blāk, *n.* 1. **Robert** (1599–1657), an English admiral who defeated the Dutch and the Spaniards. 2. **William** (1757–1827), an English painter, poet, and mystic.

blame, 1 blēm; 2 blām, *vt.* [BLAMED; BLAM'ING.] To find fault with; censure; accuse. [< F. *blâmer*, < LL. *blasphemo*; see BLASPHEME, *v.*]

Syn.: accuse, censure, chide, condemn, find fault with, rebuke, reprehend, reproach, reprobate, reprove. *Blame on* is indefensible slang. We blame a person *for* a fault, or lay the blame *upon* him. See CONDEMN; REPROVE. Compare ARRAIGN.—Ant.: acquit, approve, eulogize, exculpate, exonerate, extol, laud, praise.

—**blam'a-bl(e)",** *a.* Deserving censure; culpable; faulty. **blame'ful; blame'wor"thy**‡.—**blam'a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**blam'a-bly,** *adv.*

blame, *n.* Expression of disapproval, as for something wrong; faultfinding; censure; also, fault; culpability.

Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION.—**blame'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**blame'fulness,** *n.*—**blame'less,** *a.* Innocent; guiltless. Syn.: see PERFECT.—**blame'less-ly,** *adv.*—**blame'less-ness,** *n.*—**blame'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*

Blanc, 1 blŋ̃; 2 blän, **Jean Joseph Charles Louis** (1811–1882). A French journalist, historian, and socialist: *History of the French Revolution*, etc. [15,781 ft.

Blanc, Mont, 1 mēn blŋ̃; 2 môn blän. Highest peak of Alps; **Blan'ca Peak,** 1 blaŋ'ke; 2 blän'ca. **The** highest summit of the Sierra Blanca, Colo.: 14,390 ft.

blanch[1], 1 blanch; 2 blänch, *vt. & vi.* 1. To make white; remove the color from permanently; bleach. 2. *Cookery.* To make white, as by taking off the skin, or by scalding: as, to *blanch* almonds; also, to whiten by plunging first into hot and then into cold water; as, to *blanch* meat. 3. To whiten or brighten (metals), as by the removal of oxid by the use of acids, by annealing, or by coating with tin. 4. To turn or become white or pale. [< F. *blanchir*, < *blanc;* see BLANK, *a.*] Syn.: see BLEACH.—**blanch'er,** *n.*

blanch[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] *Hunting.* To cause (a deer) to retreat.

blanch, *a.* 1. *Her.* White; argent. 2. *Eng. Law.* Based on a slight payment, often in silver: said of tenures. 3. *Scots Law.* Designating a merely nominal quit-rent, as a pair of gloves, or the tenure thus held. 4†. Pale. [< OF. *blanche*, f. of *blanc;* see BLANK, *a.*]

Blanch, 1 blansh; 2 blänch, *n.* A feminine personal name. Dan. D. G. Sp. **Blan'ca,** 1 blaŋ'kȧ, 2 bläŋ'eä; F. **Blanche,** 1 blŋ̃sh, 2 blänch; It. **Bi-an'ca,** 1 bi-än'ka, 2 bi-än'eä; L. **Blan'cha,** 1 blan'che, 2 blän'cha; Sw. **Blan'ka,** 1 blăn'ka, 2 blän'eä. [Teut., white.] **Blanchet; Blanshet.**

blanc"-mange', 1 blą'-mąṅ'; 2 blă"-mänzh', *n.* A whitish jelly-like preparation of isinglass, gelatin, etc., used for desserts, etc. [< F. *blanc-manger*, white-eating.] **blanc"-man'ger**‡.

Blan'co, Cape. 1. Africa; lat. 20° 47′ N. 2. The N. coast of Tunis.

bland, 1 bland; 2 blănd, *a.* 1. Affable in manner; gentle; suave. 2. Mild; balmy; genial. 3. Not stimulating or irritating. [< L. *blandus*, mild.]

Syn.: affable, balmy, benign, complaisant, courteous, genial, gentle, gracious, mild, smooth, soft, tender.—Ant.: acrid, biting, brusk, curt, harsh, rough, rude.

—**bland'ly,** *adv.*—**bland'ness,** *n.*

blan-dil'o-quence‖, 1 blan-dil'o-kwens; 2 blăn-dĭl'o-kwĕnc, *n.* The language of compliment or courtesy. [< L. *blandus*, flattering, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loquor*, speak.]

blan'dish[1], 1 blan'dish; 2 blăn'dish, *vt.* To wheedle; caress; please. [< L.OF *blandus*, bland.]—**blan'dish-er,** *n.*—**blan'dish-ment,** *n.* Soothing, caressing, or flattering speech or action.

blank, 1 blaŋk; 2 blăŋk, *vt.* 1. To damn: a euphemistic rendering of the blank or dash used for a profane word in printing. 2. To disconcert; put out of countenance. 3. [Colloq.] To prevent from scoring. 4‖. To frustrate; make void.

blank, *a.* 1. Wholly or partly free from writing or print. 2. Lacking in ornament, variety, interest, or results. 3. Empty; void. 4. Without rime; as, *blank* verse. 5. Disconcerted; confused. 6. Utter; downright. 7. Pale or white;

colorless. **8.** Having no finishing cuts, slots, grooves, teeth, or the like; unfinished: common in such phrases as **blank arcade, arch, file, key, saw, window,** etc. [< F. *blanc*, < OHG. *blanch*, white.] Syn.: bare, barren, clear, empty, plain, unfilled, unlimited, unmarked, unsigned. See BLEAK; VACANT.— **blank'ly,** *adv.*— **blank'ness,** *n.*— **blank verse,** iambic pentameter verse without rime.

blank, *n.* **1.** A paper containing no written or printed matter. **2.** A written or printed paper with blank spaces. **3.** A vacant space; void interval. **4.** A lottery-ticket which has drawn no prize; a disappointing result. **5.** A partially prepared piece, as of wood or metal, ready for forming into a finished object, as a coin, key, button, etc. **6.** The central white spot of a target; bull's-eye. **7.** *Pros.* A blank verse.

blan'ket, 1 blaŋ'kĕt; 2 blăŋ'kĕt. [d. *vt.* **1.** To cover with or as with a blanket. **2.** *Naut.* To take the wind out of the sails of: said of a vessel passing to windward; as, the steamer *blanketed* the yacht. **3.** To toss in a blanket in sport or as a punishment. **II.** *a.* Designating anything which covers a wide range or large number of interrelated names, conditions, objects, items, or the like; covering every phase of a subject; all-embracing; as, a *blanket* ballot, *blanket* injunction. **III.** *n.* **1.** A heavy woolen covering, as of a bed; also, a sheet of other material of like appearance. **2.** A rubber-sheet. [OF., orig. white, < *blanc*, white.]

blan"quette', 1 blɑn"kĕt'; 2 blăn"kĕt', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A white dish, as a fricassee or a preparation of veal with white sauce.

blan-quil'lo, 1 blɑn-kĭl'yō; 2 blăn-kĭl'yō, *n.* [Sp.] An American latiloid fish (genus *Caulolatilus*). *C. microps*, of Florida and the West Indies, is red, with a broad yellow mark below the eyes. *C. princeps* is the whitefish of the Pacific coast.

blare, 1 blâr; 2 blâr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BLARED; BLAR'ING.] To sound loudly, as a trumpet; also, to announce loudly. **II.** *n.* A loud brazen sound. [Onomatopoetic.] Syn.: see NOISE.

blar'ney, 1 blär'nɪ; 2 blär'ny. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To flatter, cajole, or wheedle. **II.** *n.* Wheedling flattery. [< the *Blarney* stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland.]

Blas'co y I-ba'ñez, 1 blŭs'kō ĭ ī-bä'nyeth, 2 blăs'cō ȳ ī-bä'nyĕth, **Vicente** (1867–). Spanish novelist; *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.*

bla"sé', 1 blä"zē'; 2 blä"sę', *a.* Sated with pleasure; wearied or worn out, as by dissipation. [F.]

blas-pheme',] 1 blăs-fīm'; 2 blăs-fēm', *v.* [BLAS-PHEMED'; **blas-feme',** ∫ BLAS-PHEM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak in an impious or irreverent manner of God or sacred things. **2.** To speak ill of; vilify; malign. **II.** *i.* To speak blasphemy; use profane language; swear. [< Gr.LL *blasphēmō*, < *blaptō*, hurt, + *phēmi*, speak.]— **blas-phem'er,** *n.*— **blas'phe-rous,** *a.* Impious; irreverent; profane. Syn.: see PROFANE.— **blas'phe-mous-ly,** *adv.*— **blas'phe-mous-ness,** *n.*— **blas'phe-my,** *n.* [-MIES', *pl.*] **1.** Evil or profane speaking of God or sacred things or claiming the attributes of God; also, in Old Testament usage, any attempt to lessen reverence for the name of Jehovah. **2**†. Malicious or slanderous speaking. Syn.: see OATH.

blast, 1 blȧst; 2 blȧst. [d. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To rend in pieces by explosion. **2.** To wither, as by a wind; blight; shrivel; destroy. **3.** To bring to ruin or infamy; curse. **4.** To suffer blight. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strong or sudden wind. **2.** A strong artificial current of air, steam, or the like. **3.** The discharge of an explosive, or its effect, or the charge used, as in rending rocks or other bodies. **4.** A loud, sudden sound, as of a trumpet. **5.** A blight or blighting influence. **6.** The draft of air near the muzzle of a cannon at its discharge. [< AS. *blæst*, blowing.] Syn.: see RUPTURE; WIND.— **blast'er,** *n.*— **blast'-fur"nace,** *n.* A smelting-furnace in which the fire is intensified by an air-blast.— **b.-lamp,** *n.* A lamp for heating, having a flame directed by an air-blast.— **blast'ment‖,** *n.* A blast; a blight.— **blast-roasting,** *n.* One of a number of processes of roasting ores.

-blast, *suffix.* From the Greek *blastos*, growth, sprout: used in biology to denote formation; as, amelo*blast*.

blast'ed, 1 blɑst'ed; 2 blȧst'ĕd, *pa.* Blighted; withered or destroyed; hence, colloquially, confounded: a euphemistic oath.

blas-te'ma, 1 blas-tī'mə; 2 blăs-tē'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Biol.* Embryonic protoplasm; the formative material of an ovum. [< Gr. *blastēma*, sprout, < *blastaō*, sprout.]

blas'tie, 1 blɑs'tɪ; 2 blȧs'tĭ, *n.* [Scot.] One blasted; a dwarf.— **blast'it,** *pa.* Blasted.

blast'ing, 1 blɑst'ɪŋ; 2 blȧst'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of rending by charges of explosives. **2.** A blighting or withering.— **blast'ing-gel"a-tin,** *n.* A high explosive, made by dissolving collodion-cotton in nine times its weight of nitroglycerin.

blas'to-, 1 blɑs'to-; 2 blȧs'to-. From Greek *blastos*, germ: a combining form.— **blas'to-chore,** *n. Ecol.* A plant distributed by offshoots.— **blas'to-cœle,** *n. Embryol.* The cavity of the blastodermic vesicle.— **blas'to-cyst,** *n. Embryol.* The nucleus of an ovum.— **blas'to-derm,** *n. Embryol.* The germinal membrane. [+ Gr. *derma*, skin.]— **blas"to-der'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the blastoderm.— **blas'to-disk,** *n. Embryol.* The germinal disk which forms on the surface of the ovum. **blas'to-disc**†.— **blas"to-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* **1.** Origin from the germplasm: the theory of heredity advocated by Weismann: opposed to *pangenesis*. **2.** Reproduction by budding.— **blas"to-gen'ic,** *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to blastogenesis, or origination in the germ-plasm.— **blas'to-mere,** *n. Embryol.* One of the segments formed by the division of the ovum.— **blas'to-phore,** *n.* **1.** The flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass or other plant. **2.** *Anat.* The stalk that supports the spermatoblasts in the seminal tubes of the testis.— **blas'to-pore,** *n. Embryol.* The exterior opening of the primitive intestine.— **blas"to-por'ic,** *a.* —**blas'to-sphere,** *n. Embryol.* **1.** The blastodermic vesicle of the mammalian egg. [W.] **2.** A blastula.— **blas'to-style,** *n. Zooph.* A columniform zooid destined to give origin to generative buds.— **blas'tu-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The stage of the embryo, just preceding the formation of the gastrula; a hollow sphere of one layer of blastomeres enclosing a blastocœle or segmentation-cavity.

blat, 1 blɑt; 2 blȧt, *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To utter heedlessly; make an unmeaning noise. **2.** To bleat. **blate**†.

bla'tant, 1 blē'tənt; 2 blā'tant, *a.* Loud or noisy. (1) Noisily or offensively loud or clamorous. (2) Making a bellowing or bleating noise: said of animals. (3) Resounding or echoing; as, the *blatant* roar of a storm. (4) Tumid; pretentious; obtrusive; as, *blatant* villainy.— **bla'tan-cy,** *n.*— **bla'tant-ly,** *adv.*

blate[1], 1 blēt; 2 blāt, *a.* [Scot.] Naked. [< AS. *bleat*, miserable.]

blate[2], *a.* [Dial. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Without brightness or spirit; stupid. **2.** Backward or bashful. [< AS. *blāt*, pale.] **blait**†.

blath'er, 1 blath'ər; 2 blăth'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To talk garrulously or foolishly; prate; babble. [< Ice. *bladhra*.] **blat'ter**†.

blath'er[1], *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense. **blat'ter**†.

blath'er[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as BLADDER.

blath'er-skite, 1 blath'ər-skɑit; 2 blăth'er-skīt, *n.* [U. S. & Scot.] **1.** A wordy, blustering, noisy fellow. **2.** Blustering talk; balderdash. **bleth'er-skate**†.

blat'ta, 1 blat'ə; 2 blăt'a, *n.* Dried cockroach, employed as a diuretic. [L., cockroach.]

blau'bok, 1 blɑu'bɔk; 2 blou'bŏk, *n.* [D.] **1.** One of various African antelopes, as the sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*). **2.** An extinct East-African antelope (*H. leucophæus*) with bluish hair.

blaud, 1 blɑd; 2 blȧd, *n.* Same as BLAD.

bla'wort", 1 blē'wʊrt"; 2 blā'wûrt", *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*). **2.** The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). **blae'wort"**†; **bla'wart"**†.

blaw, 1 blē; 2 blą, *v.* [North. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** To blow; brag. **2.** To flatter. [= BLOW[1], *v.*]— **blaw'in-my-lug",** *n.* One who flatters; cajoler; parasite.— **to b. in one's lug,** to impose on or dupe by flattering speech, deluisive promises, or the like.

blaw, *n.* [Scot.] A blossom. [= BLOW[2], *n.*]

blawn, *pa.* [Scot.] Same as BLOWN.

blaze[1], 1 blēz; 2 blāz. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BLAZED; BLAZ'ING.] To cause to flame or to shine vividly; burn or shine with a flame; flame; gleam. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vivid glowing flame. **2.** Brightness; effulgence. **3.** Excitement or ardor. [< AS. *blæse*, flame.] Syn.: (verb) see BURN; (noun) see FIRE; LIGHT.

blaze[2]. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To publish abroad or noise about; proclaim. **2**†. To blare forth. **II‖.** *n.* A proclamation or report. [ME. *blasen*, blow a trumpet.] **blaise**†; **blase**†.

blaze[3]. **I.** *vt.* To mark (a tree) by chipping or peeling; hence, to mark out (a path) in this way. **II.** *n.* **1.** A white spot on the face of an animal, as a horse. **2.** A mark chipped on a tree, to indicate a path; a path so indicated.

blaz'er, 1 blēz'ər; 2 blāz'er, *n.* **1.** A light-weight jacket of flannel or silk, usually worn in outdoor sports. **2.** A dish with a small brazier under it for hot coals. **3.** [Colloq.] That which blazes.

blaz'ing-star", 1 blēz'ɪŋ-stär"; 2 blāz'ing-stär", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A smooth herb (*Chamælirium carolinianum*) of the lily family, with wand-like raceme of white flowers. (2) One of various perennial herbs of the genus *Liatris*, of the aster family, esp. *L. squarrosa*. **2.** *Her.* A six-pointed star with the tail of a comet, used as a bearing. **3.** Figuratively, a center of interest; cynosure.

bla'zon, 1 blē'zn; 2 blā'zn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To proclaim; publish. **2.** To inscribe or decorate. **3.** To emblazon, as heraldic bearings; delineate. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Her.* (1) A coat of arms or armorial bearing, or a banner bearing such representation; hence, figuratively, outward show or semblance. (2) A technical description or a graphic representation of armorial bearings. **2.** A proclaiming or publishing abroad; hence, ostentatious display. [< F. *blason*, coat of arms, shield.] Syn.: see PUBLISH.— **bla'zon-er,** *n.*— **bla'zon-ment,** *n.*— **bla'zon-ry,** *n.* **1.** The art of describing or depicting heraldic devices. **2.** A coat of arms. **3.** Decoration; show.

bldg., *abbr.* [BLDGS., *pl.*] Building.

-ble(e), *suffix.* Used in forming adjectives from verbs, usually preceded by a vowel. [< F. *-ble*, < L. *-bilis*, -BLE.]

B. L. E., *abbr.* Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

bleach'[1], 1 blīch; 2 blēch, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To whiten; blanch. **2.** To grow or become colorless, pale, or white. [< AS. *blæcan*, become pale.]

Syn.: blanch, make white, whiten, whitewash. To *whiten* is to *make white* in general, but commonly it means to overspread with white coloring-matter. *Bleach* and *blanch* both signify to *whiten* by depriving of color, the former permanently (as linen), the latter either permanently (as, to *blanch* celery) or temporarily (as, to *blanch* the cheek with fear). To *whitewash* is to *whiten* superficially, especially by false approval.—Ant.: blacken, color, darken, dye, soil, stain.

—**bleach'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which bleaches. **2.** [U. S.] An outdoor uncovered seat or stand for spectators: commonly in the plural.— **bleach'er-y,** *n.* [-IES', *pl.*] **1.** A place where bleaching is done. **2.** Same as BLEACHER, 2.

bleach, *n.* **1.** An act or the act of bleaching; also, the result of the act or degree of bleaching obtained. **2.** A fluid or powder used as a bleaching agent.

bleach'ing, 1 blīch'ɪŋ; 2 blēch'ing, *n.* The process of whitening, as textile fibers and fabrics, by treatment with chemicals or exposure to the sun and weather.— **bleach'ing-pow"der,** *n.* A white or grayish-white powder with a slight odor of hypochlorous acid, formed by treating slaked lime with chlorin, and used for bleaching and as a disinfectant. It is called also *chlorid of lime*, and it is a mixed salt ($CaOCl_2$).

bleak, 1 blīk; 2 blēk, *a.* **1.** Exposed to wind and weather; bare; barren; dreary. **2.** Cold, cutting, or penetrating. [< AS. *blǽc, blāc,* shining.]
Syn.: blank, cheeriess, chill, cold, cutting, desolate, dreary, exposed, piercing, stormy, unsheltered, waste, wild, windy.—Ant.: balmy, bright, cheerful, genial, homelike, mild, sheltered, sunny, warm.—**bleak'ish,** *a.*—**bleak'ly,** *adv.*—**bleak'ness,** *n.*

bleak, *n.* A small European fish, whose scales are lined with a silvery pigment used in making artificial pearls. [< BLEAK, *a.*]

blear, 1 blīr; 2 blēr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To dim or inflame (the eyes); obscure, as the face with tears; blur. **2.** To mislead. **II.** *a.* **1.** Dimmed, as by tears or rheum; dull; bleared. **2.** [Poet.] Causing dimness of sight; also, dim; obscure; indistinct; hazy. **III§.** *n.* That which renders vision indistinct; also, a bleared condition or look. [ME. *bleren,* blink.]—**blear'-eyed",** *a.* **1.** Weak-sighted. **2.** Mentally short-sighted. **b.-witted‡.**—**blear'y,** *a.*—**blear'i-ness, blear'ness,** *n.*—**to blear ane's ee** [Scot.], to blind one with flattery.

bleat, 1 blīt; 2 blēt. **I**d. *vt. & vi.* To utter with a sound as of a bleat; to cry, as a sheep, goat, or calf. **II.** *n.* The cry of the sheep, goat, or calf; also, any sound resembling it. [< AS. *blǽtan.*]—**bleat'er,** *n.*

bleb, 1 bleb; 2 blēb, *n.* A blister, or bladder-like body. [Imitative.]—**bley'bb,** *a.*

bled, *imp. & pp.* of BLEED, *v.*

blee, 1 blī; 2 blē, *n.* [Poet. or Obs.] Complexion; hue.

bleed, 1 blīd; 2 blēd, *v.* [BLED; BLEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw blood from; cause to lose sap or other fluid. **2.** To shed or exude. **3.** [Colloq.] To extort money from; overcharge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose blood; let blood. **2.** Figuratively, to feel deep grief or sympathy. **3.** To suffer or die, as in battle. **4.** To lose blood, sap, etc. **5.** To suffer by extortion or imposition. [< AS. *blēdan,* < *blōd,* blood.]—**bleed'er,** *n.*

bleed'ing, 1 blīd'ɪŋ; 2 blēd'ɪŋg, *pa.* Losing or seeming to lose blood or something likened to it.—**bleed'ing-glass"es,** *n. pl.* Antique receptacles for the blood drawn off in blood-letting.—**b.-heart,** *n.* Any one of various plants, as an ornamental garden herb (*Dicentra spectabilis*) from China, or its American congener, the wild bleeding-heart (*Dicentra eximia*) of the eastern United States, with pink flowers lasting all summer.

bleer'it, 1 blīr'ɪt; 2 blēr'ɪt, *a.* [Scot.] Dim; dull; bleared. **bleert‡.**

bleeze, 1 blīz; 2 blēz. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To blaze. **II.** *n.* A blaze.—**bleez'y,** *a.* [BLEEZ'I-ER; BLEEZ'I-EST.] Excited with passion.

blel'lum, 1 blel'ʊm; 2 blĕl'ŭm, *n.* [Scot.] A noisy talker.

blem'ish, 1 blem'ɪsh; 2 blĕm'ish. **I**s. *vt.* To mar or impair. **II.** *n.* A disfiguring defect; also, moral reproach or stain. [< OF. *blemir,* wound, < Ice. *blār,* livid, bluish.]
Syn.: blot, blur, brand, crack, daub, defacement, defect, deformity, dent, disfigurement, disgrace, dishonor, fault, flaw, imperfection, injury, reproach, smirch, soil, speck, spot, stain, stigma, taint, tarnish. Whatever mars the beauty or completeness of an object is a *blemish,* whether original, as squinting eyes, or the result of accident or disease, etc., as the pits of smallpox. A *blemish* is superficial; a *flaw* or *taint* is in structure or substance. In the moral sense, we speak of a *blot* or *stain* upon reputation; a *flaw* or *taint* in character. A *defect* is the want or lack of something; *fault,* primarily a failing, is something that fails of an apparent intent or disappoints a natural expectation; thus a sharp dislocation or displacement of geological strata is called a *fault.* Figuratively, a *blemish* comes from one's own ill-doing; a *brand* or *stigma* is inflicted by others; as, the *brand* of infamy. See INJURY.—**blem'ish-er,** *n.*

blench1, 1 blench; 2 blĕnch, *vi.* **1.** To shrink back; flinch. **2**†. To turn aside. [< AS. *blencan,* deceive.]—**blench'er,** *n.*

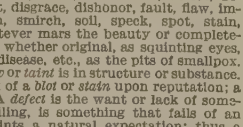
blench2, *v.* Same as BLANCH.

blench†, *n.* **1.** A side glance. **2.** A trick. **3.** A deviation.

blend, 1 blend; 2 blĕnd, *vt. & vi.* [BLEND'ED; BLEND'ED*d* or BLENT; BLEND'ING.] To mix; mingle; combine into one product, as wines. [< AS. *blandan,* mix.] Syn.: see MIX; UNITE.

blend, *n.* The act or result of mixing; a mixture.

blend(e)2, 1 blend; 2 blĕnd, *n.*
Mineral. **1.** Sphalerite: zinc sulfid. **2.** One of a number of rather bright minerals, generally a compound of sulfur with a metallic element. [G., < *blind,* blind.]—**blend'ous, blend'y,** *a.*


Blenheim Spaniel.

Blen'heim1, 1 blen'ɪm; 2 blĕn'ɪm, *n.* One of a breed of small spaniels, similar to the King Charles. See DOG. [< *Blenheim* House, Oxfordshire, England.] **Blenheim spaniel‡.**

Blen'heim2, 1 blen'haɪm; 2 blĕn'hīm, *n.* Village in Bavaria; Marlborough defeated French and Bavarians, Aug. 13, 1704.

blen'ny, 1 blen'ɪ; 2 blĕn'y, *n.* [BLEN'NIES2, *pl.*] A small marine fish. [< L. *blennius,* < Gr. *blennos,* orig. slime.]—**blen'ni-oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the blennies.

Ocelated Blenny. 1/3

blent, 1 blent; 2 blĕnt, *imp. & pp.* of BLEND, *v.*

bleph"a-ri'tis, 1 blef"ə-raɪ'tɪs; 2 blĕf"a-rī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the eyelids.—**bleph"a-rit'ic,** *a.*

Blé"ri"ot', 1 blē"rɪ"ō'; 2 blē"rī"ō', **Louis** (1872–). A French aviator; first to cross the English channel in a monoplane that bears his name, July 25, 1909, covering 32 miles in 37 minutes.

bles'bok, 1 bles'bek; 2 blĕs'bŏk, *n.* [D.] A large South-African damaliscoid antelope (*Alcelaphus albifrons*), of a prevailing violet color and having a white blaze extending over its face: sometimes incorrectly classed with *Bubalis.*

bless, 1 bles; 2 blĕs, *vt.* [BLESSED‡ or BLEST; BLESS'ING.] **1.** To bring happiness or good fortune to; prosper. **2.** To invoke God's favor upon (a person or thing). **3.** To consecrate. **4.** To honor and exalt; praise; glorify. **5.** To account (oneself) happy; felicitate. **6.** To keep; guard; protect: exclamatory; as, *bless* me! **7.** To sanctify or protect by the sign of the cross. [< AS. *blēdsian, bloedsian,* bless.] Syn.: see PRAISE.—**bless'er,** *n.* One who blesses or causes prosperity.

bless'ed, } 1 bles'ed *or* blest; 2 blĕs'ĕd *or* blĕst, *a.* **1.** Being in
blest, } enjoyment of felicity in heaven; beatified. **2.** Worthy of veneration or of blessing. **3.** Joyful; healing. **4.** Happy; favored. **5.** Confounded, cursed, or the like: a euphemistic, ironical, or merely intensive use, as not a *blessed* cent. Syn.: see HAPPY; HOLY.—**bless'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**bless'ed-ness,** *n.*—**blessed sacrament** (*R. C. Ch.*), the Eucharist: devotional name.—**single blessedness,** the unmarried state.

bless'ing, 1 bles'ɪŋ; 2 blĕs'ing, *n.* **1.** That which makes happy or prosperous; a gift of divine favor. **2.** A benediction. **3.** Grateful adoration; worship. **4.** Cursing or scolding: a euphemism. Syn.: see FAVOR; MERCY.

blet, 1 blet; 2 blĕt. **I.** *vi.* [BLET'TED‡; BLET'TING.] To decay internally, as a fleshy fruit after ripening. **II.** *n.* Incipient decay in overripe fruit. [< F. *blettir,* < OF. *blet,* overripe.]

bleth'er, 1 bleth'ər; 2 blĕth'er, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BLATHER.
bleth'er-ing†; bleth'rin‡ [Scot.].—**bleth'er,** *vi.*—**bleth"er-a'tion,** *n.* [Scot.] Nonsense; bosh.—**bleth'er-ing,** *pa.* Noisily or foolishly talkative.

blew, 1 blū; 2 blu, *imp.* of BLOW, *v.* **[Bll'da‡.**

Bli'dah, 1 bil'dɑ; 2 blī'da, *n.* A town in N. Algeria; pop. 35,000.

blight1, 1 blaɪt; 2 blīt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to decay; blast. **2.** To ruin; frustrate. **II.** *i.* To be affected with blight.

blight, *n.* **1.** A diseased state of plants, as mildew, rust, smut, etc. **2.** Anything that withers hopes or prospects; also, the act of blighting. **3.** A minute insect, usually an aphis, injurious to trees.

Bligh'ty, 1 blaɪ'tɪ; 2 blī'ty, *n.* [Soldier's Slang.] **1.** England. **2.** A wound. [Corrup. of Hindustani, *Wilayat* (*Bilayat*), Europe.]

blimp, 1 blimp; 2 blimp, *n.* [Colloq.] A non-rigid, lighter than air, dirigible balloon.

blind1, 1 blaɪnd; 2 blīnd, *vt.* **1.** To make blind or partially blind. **2.** To dazzle. **3.** To shut off from view; screen.

blind, *a.* **1.** Without the power of seeing; also, lacking in perception or judgment. **2.** Acting or proceeding at random. **3.** Difficult to trace or understand; illegible; unintelligible. **4.** (1) Having no opening or outlet; as, a *blind* ditch. (2) Having but one opening; open at one end only; as, a *blind* alley. **5.** Of, or relating to, the blind, as a class; as, a *blind* asylum. **6.** Dark; hidden; obscure. [< AS. *blind.*]—**blind'fish",** *n.* **1.** A fish of subterranean streams without functional eyes; a cave-fish.—**blind'ly,** *adv.* Without sight or without foresight; recklessly.—**blind'man,** *n.* The blindfolded player (of either sex) in blindman's bluff.—**blindman's buff,** a game in which one who is blindfolded must catch and identify some one.—**blind'ness,** *n.*—**blind side,** the weakest or most vulnerable side.—**b.-story,** *n.* A story without windows; the triforium.—**b. tiger** [Local, U. S.], a place where intoxicants are illegally sold on the sly.—**blind'worm",** *n.* A small, limbless, snake-like lizard.

blind, *n.* **1.** Something that obstructs vision or shuts off light; a screen or shutter. **2.** A hinge. **3.** A subterfuge; ruse. **4.** One who is, or those who are, blind. **5.** A place of ambush; hiding-place. Syn.: see ARTIFICE.
—**blind'er,** *n.* One who or that which blinds; a flap on the side of a horse's head-stall. **blind‡; blink'er‡.**

blind'age, 1 blaɪnd'ɪj; 2 blīnd'ag, *n. Fort.* An earth-faced wooden screen, for protecting a trenching party from the enemy's fire; a screen made of wrought-iron bars covered with canvas; a mantelet.

blind'fold", I**d.** *vt.* To cover or bandage the eyes of; hoodwink; mislead. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the eyes bandaged. **2.** Having the mental vision darkened; rash. **blind'fold-ed‡.**

Blind'heim, *n.* Same as BLENHEIM.

blind'ing, 1 blaɪnd'ɪŋ; 2 blīnd'ing, *pa.* Making blind or as if blind, physically or mentally; as, *blinding* tears; *blinding* passions.—**blind'ing-ly,** *adv.*

blink1, 1 blɪŋk; 2 blĭnk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To look at with half-closed eyes; miss or evade seeing; pass by. **2.** To compel or induce (one) to blink. **II.** *i.* **1.** To wink repeatedly and rapidly; hence, get a hasty glimpse; also, to look with indifference or evasively. **2.** To twinkle; glimmer. [ME. *blenken,* shine.]

blink, *n.* **1.** A glance or glimpse. **2.** A shimmer or glimmer; also, light reflected from floating ice; ice-blink.—**blink'er,** *n.* **1.** A horse's blinder. **2.** One who or that which blinks; also, a coquette. **blink'ard‡** [Archaic]. **3.** *pl.* Goggles.

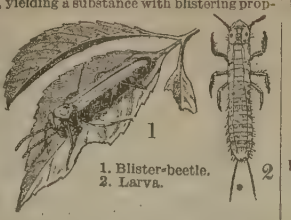
bliss, 1 blis; 2 blĭs, *n.* **1.** Superlative happiness; heavenly joy. **2.** Gladness; joy. **3.** A cause of delight. [< AS. *blis,* < *blīth,* sweet.] Syn.: see HAPPINESS; RAPTURE.—**bliss'ful,** *a.* Supremely happy.—**bliss'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**bliss'ful-ness,** *n.*

Bliss, Tasker Howard (1853–). An American general; military representative of United States at Peace Conference; member of Supreme War Council, 1917–1919, etc.

blis'ter, 1 blis'tər; 2 blĭs'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To produce a blister or blisters upon; hurt as by a blister; gall. **II.** *i.* To have a blister or blisters form or rise.

blis'ter, *n.* **1.** A thin vesicle, esp. one on the skin, containing watery matter, as from a scald, bruise, etc.; also, a similar vesicle on a plant, on steel, or on a painted surface. **2.** Any substance used for blistering. **3.** *Naut.* An air or water-

chamber added below the water-line outside a warship to protect it from torpedoes. [ME.]—**blis'ter-bee"tle** or **-fly"**, *n.* A beetle, as an oil-beetle, yielding a substance with blistering properties: esp. the Spanish fly.—**b. copper**, *n. Metal.* The merchantable product of the calcination of the white metal, or the pimple metal, in the English process of copper-smelting. **b. steel**, *n.* Steel made by heating bar iron, in contact with powdered charcoal, in a converting-furnace.


1. Blister-beetle. 2. Larva.

blis'ter-y, 1 blis'tər-i; 2 blis'tər-y, *a.* Marked by or full of blisters.

blithe, 1 blaiṫ; 2 blīth, *n.* Any one of various herbs, mostly of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), as the strawberry-blite (*Chenopodium capitatum*), the coast-blite (*C. rubrum maritimum*), or any sea-bite (any species of *Suæda*). [< F. *blette*, < L. *blitum*, < Gr. *bliton*.]

Bli'tey, Bli'ty, *n.* Same as BLIGHTY.

blithe, 1 blaiṫ *or* blaiṫ; 2 blīth *or* blīth, *a.* Characterized by gladness or mirth; joyous; gay; merry; sprightly. [< AS. *blīth, blīthe*, sweet, happy.] Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY.—**blithe'ly**, *adv.*—**blithe'some**, *a.* Showing or imparting gladness; cheerful; merry. Syn.: see HAPPY.—**blithe'some-ly**, *adv.*—**blithe'some-ness**, *n.*

B. Litt., *abbr.* Bachelor of Literature. **B. L.**‡ [snipe.

bli'ter, 1 blit'ər; 2 blīt'er, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** The bittern. **2.** The

bliz'zard, 1 bliz'ərd; 2 bliz'ard, *n.* **1.** A high cold wind accompanied by blinding snow. **2.** A rattling volley; a knock-down blow; sudden disaster. [< AS. **blæsan*, blow.] **-ly**, *a.*

bloat[1], 1 blōt; 2 blōt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To puff up or swell; inflate, as with conceit. **2.** To cause to puff up or swell.

bloat[2], *vt.* To cure by half-drying in smoke, as herring.

bloat[1], *a.* Bloated; puffed; swollen. [Cp. Ice. *blautr*, soft. Confused with BLOW (inflate).]

bloat[2], *a.* Smoke-cured; as, a *bloat* herring. [ME. *blote*, perhaps < Ice. *blautr*, soaked.]

bloat, *n.* **1.** One who is bloated; a drunkard. **2.** *Vet. Surg.* An accumulation of gas in the alimentary canal.

bloat'er, 1 blōt'er; 2 blōt'er, *n.* **1.** A selected smoked herring. **2.** A whitefish (*Argyrosomus prognathus*), of the Great Lakes of North America. **bloater whitefish**‡. [< BLOAT[2], *a.*]

blob, 1 blɛb; 2 blȯb, *v.* [BLOBBED; BLOBB[S]; BLOB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To blot with a blob of ink or color; blur. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rise in bubbles. **2.** To produce bubbles; flop, as a fish in water.

blob, *n.* **1.** A soft, globular mass; a drop, as of viscous liquid; a blotch or daub. **2.** A noise like that made by a fish flopping in water. [Prob. imitative.]

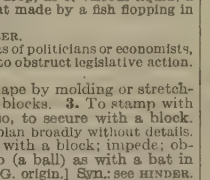
blob'ber, *v., a., & n.* Same as BLUBBER.

bloc, 1 blɔk; 2 blȯc, *n.* [F.] A group, as of politicians or economists, formed to foster special interests or to obstruct legislative action. Compare BLOCK[2], *n.* 1.

block[1], 1 blɛk; 2 blȯk, *vt.* **1.** To shape by molding or stretching on a block. **2.** To form into blocks. **3.** To stamp with a block; place upon a block; also, to secure with a block. [< BLOCK[1], *n.*]—**to block out**, to plan broadly without details.

block[2], *vt.* **1.** To stop with or as with a block; impede; obstruct: often with *up*. **2.** To stop (a ball) as with a bat in cricket. [< F. *bloquer*, block up; of G. origin.] Syn.: see HINDER.

block[1], *n.* **1.** A solid piece of wood, metal, or other material. Esp.: (1) A wooden log or the like upon which chopping is done. (2) A temporary support; shore. (3) The stand on which slaves were sold at auction. (4) The wooden billet on which condemned persons are beheaded. (5) A forming-piece on which the final shape is given to a hat-body, or one on which a hat is placed to be ironed. (6) A wooden support for a wig; barbers' block. **2.** A section or division; a mass or row, as of houses. **3.** A sheave or pulley, or set of pulleys, in a frame or shell. **4.** (1) The land and buildings enclosed in a single square, or the like, bounded by streets. (2) The distance along a street from one cross-street to another. **5.** A stupid or unsympathetic person; a blockhead. **6.** (1) In an Australian city, the public promenade. (2) [Austral.] One of the sections into which the public lands available for settlement are divided. [ME. *blok*, orig. doubtful.]—**block'he(a)d"s**, *n.* A stupid person.—**block'house"**, *n.* **1.** A fort of logs and heavy timbers, with loopholes for musketry. See illus. in next col. **2.** [West. & So. U. S.] A house made of hewn logs set square.—**block'ing**, *n. Psychol.* A difficulty in association, caused by the touching of a complex in the process of an analysis.—**block'ish**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**block'sig"nal**, *n.* A combination of switch and signal used in a block system. **b. switch**‡.—**b. system**, a system of regulating the running of trains on a railway, by automatic signals or otherwise, in which the track is divided into sections called blocks, on any one of which, ordinarily, only one train at a time is allowed


Blocks.
1. Tackle-block. 2. Dock-block, with screw for attaching to floor. 3. Link snatch-block.

—**b. tin**, tin cast in ingots; also, pure tin as distinguished from tin-plate.

block[2], *n.* **1.** That which hinders or obstructs, or the condition of being obstructed; an obstruction. **2.** *Cricket.* (1) The act of blocking a ball. (2) Same as BLOCK-HOLE. **3.** *Baseball.* A block-ball.—**block'-ball"**, *n. Baseball* A ball that has been batted or thrown, but impeded, as by handling or stopping, by a person not a player.—**b.-hole**, *n. Cricket.* A mark on the grass, before the wicket, indicating the center: commonly abbreviated **block.**

Blockhouse.
Fort McClary at Kittery Point, Maine.

block-ade', 1 blɛk-ād'; 2 blȯk-ād'. **I.** *vt.* [-AD'ED[3]; -AD'ING.] To close to traffic or communication by military or naval force; obstruct. **II.** *n.* **1.** The investing and closing of a town, etc., by hostile forces. **2.** A blockading force. **3.** Any hindrance or obstruction as to action. [< BLOCK[1], *v.*]—**block-ad'er**, *n.* One who or that which blockades; a ship of war engaged in blockading.

block'y, 1 blɔk'i; 2 blȯk'y, *a.* **1.** Unequally shaded, as if printed in blocks. **2.** Short and stout; stocky.

Bloem'fon-tein", 1 blūm'fən-tēn"; 2 blum'fȯn-ten", *n.* City (pop. 27,000), capital of Orange Free State province, Union of South Africa.

Blois, 1 blwā; 2 blwä, *n.* Ancient manufacturing city (pop. 24,-000), Loire-et-Cher department, France

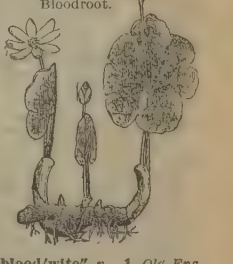
blok'ly, 1 blɔk'i; 2 blȯk'y, *n.* Same as PARKWOOD.

blom'a-ry, *n.* See BLOOMERY.

blond, 1 blond; 2 blȯnd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a fair skin with light eyes and hair. **2.** Flaxen or golden, as hair. **II.** *n.* **1.** A blond person: feminine **blonde.** **2.** A variety of silk lace. [F., < LL. *blondus*, yellow.]

blood[4], 1 blud; 2 blȯd, *vt.* **1.** To draw blood from; bleed. **2.** To train (a dog) to hunt by the taste of blood, or (troops) to fight by experience of battle.

blood, *n.* **1.** The fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins; red in almost all vertebrates. **2.** Kinship by descent; race; esp., noble lineage. **3.** Vitality; temperament; mood. **4.** Bloodshed; war; murder. **5.** A dashing fellow; gallant. **6.** One of various red liquids, as the sap of some trees, etc. **7.** A blood-horse. **8.** *Bib. & Theol.* The life-blood of the sacrificial victim; esp., as in the atonement of Christ. [< AS. *blōd*, < √ of BLOW, bloom.] Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.—**blue blood**, blood of a supposed finer or purer kind; hence, aristocratic lineage, character, or bearing.—**blood'-bolt"ered**, *a.* Daubed or clotted with blood. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 1.—**b.-corpuscle**, *n.* One of the microscopic bodies found in the blood. See also LEUCOCYTES; RED CORPUSCLES.—**b.-guilt**, *n.* The crime of unrighteous bloodshed.—**b.-guilt-liness**, *n.*—**b.-guilty**, *a.* — **b.-heat**, *n.* The normal temperature of the human body, about 98½° Fahr.—**b.-horse**, *n.* A horse of a fine breed, especially of the English-Arab cross. **blooded horse**‡.—**b.-hot**, *a.*—**blood'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no blood; without color; pale. **2.** Lifeless. **3.** Cold-hearted. **4.** Without bloodshed. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**blood'let"ter**, *n.*—**blood'let"ting**, *n.*—**b.-money**, *n.* Money paid for bloodshed.—**b.-pressure**, *n.* The tension of the blood in the arteries of the human body.—**b.-red**, *a.* Colored with or like blood. Syn.: see BLOODY.—**b.-relation**, *n.* A person of the same stock or parentage; a kinsman by birth.—**b.-relationship**, *n.*—**blood'root"**, *n.* **1.** A low perennial North-American herb having a fleshy rootstalk with deep-red sap. **2.** An Old World plant, the tormentil.—**blood'shed"**, *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter; carnage. **blood'shed"ding**‡.—**blood'shed"der**, *n.*—**blood'-shot"**. **I.** *a.* Suffused or shot with blood; red and inflamed or irritated: said of the eye. **II**†. *n.* A condition caused by a suffusion of blood.—**blood'stone"**, *n.* A green jasper containing red spots: often cut as a gem.—**blood'suck"er**, *n.* **1.** An animal that sucks blood, as a leech. **2.** A cruel extortioner.—**blood'-thirst"y**, *a.* Thirsting for blood; murderous; cruel.—**blood'thirst"i-ly**, *adv.*—**blood'thirst"i-ness**, *n.*—**b.-vessel**, *n.* Any tubular canal in which the blood circulates; either an artery or vein.—**blood'wite"**, *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A fine for shedding blood, to be paid to the king or other superior in addition to the *wergild.* **blood'wit"**‡. **2.** (1) The right to such fine. (2) The exemption from such fine.—**blood'-wort"**, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the family *Hæmodoraceæ.* **2.** The salad-burnet. **3.** The lesser centaury. **4.** The red-veined dock (*Rumex sanguineus*). **5.** Bloodroot.—**full b.** **1.** The state of being thoroughbred; as, an Indian of *full blood.* **2.** The relationship between kindred of any degree who possess to the full extent the degree of kinship named; as, a brother or cousin of the *full blood*, as opposed to a half-brother or half-cousin.—**half b.**, the relationship between those having but one parent in common.—**precious b.** (*R. C. Ch.*), the blood shed by Christ in the Crucifixion; one of the elements of the Eucharist after consecration.—**whole b.**, same as FULL BLOOD.—**young b.**, youth; young people.


Common Bloodroot.

blood'ed, 1 blud'ed; 2 blŏd'ed, *a.* **1.** Having blood or temper of a specified character; as, cold-*blooded*. **2.** Having pure blood or lineage; thoroughbred.

blood'hound", 1 blud'haund"; 2 blŏd'hound", *n.* A keen-scented hound employed in tracing fugitives. See DOG. **sleuth'-hound"‡.**

blood'-pres"sure, *n.* The tension of the blood in the arteries of the human body.

blood'stain", 1 blud'stān"; 2 blŏd'stān", *n.* A spot produced by blood.

blood'y, 1 blud'i; 2 blŏd'y, *vt.* [BLOOD'IED; BLOOD'Y-ING.] To smear or color with blood.

blood'y, 1 blud'i; 2 blŏd'y, *a.* [BLOOD'I-ER; BLOOD'I-EST.] **1.** Covered or stained with blood. **blood'ied‡. 2.** Consisting of, containing, or mixed with blood. **3.** Characterized by or delighting in bloodshed; sanguinary; bloodthirsty. **4.** Red like blood; suggesting blood. [< AS. *blōd*, blood.]

Syn.: blood-dyed, blood-red, blood-stained, crimson, dyed with blood, gory, reeking, sanguinary. *Bloody* is now more commonly used in the literal, *sanguinary* in the figurative sense. We say a *sanguinary* or *bloody* battle, a *sanguinary* temper, a *bloody* weapon, a *bloody* field. *Crimson* refers to the color of blood: *gory* signifies covered or daubed with gore, or clotted blood, and always keeps the physical signification.

"Now round him throng the Fathers
To press his *gory* hands." MACAULAY *Horatius* st. 64.

Reeking, which is capable of other meanings, is often used alone to signify wet with steaming blood; as a *reeking* blade.—ANT.: bloodless, calm, conciliatory, gentle, harmless, peaceable, peaceful, tranquil, unwarlike.

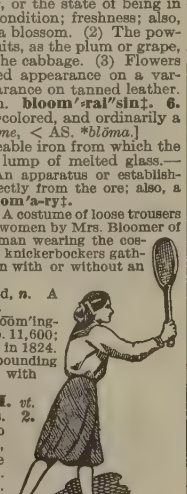
—**blood'i-ly,** *adv.*—**blood'i-ness,** *n.*—**Bloody Assizes** (*Eng. Hist.*), the trial, in 1685, of 320 of those who took part in Monmouth's rebellion.—**b. flux,** dysentery.—**b. hand** [Eng.], a hand stained with the blood of a deer: held as evidence of trespass.—**blood'y-mind"ed,** *a.* Cruel or barbarous in character.

bloom, 1 blūm; 2 blōōm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a bloom to; bring into bloom; hence, to cause to flourish. **2.** To cloud, as a varnished surface. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bear flowers; blossom. **2.** To glow with health and beauty; hence, to have a rosy hue. **3.** To produce luxuriant vegetation.—**bloom'ing,** *pa.* Coming into flower; hence, fresh and beautiful; prosperous. Syn.: see FRESH.—**bloom'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**bloom'ing-ness,** *n.*

bloom[1], *n.* **1.** The act of blooming, or the state of being in flower; a flourishing or growing condition; freshness; also, flush; glow. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A flower; a blossom. (2) The powdery waxy substance on certain fruits, as the plum or grape, and on certain leaves, as those of the cabbage. (3) Flowers collectively. **3.** *Paint.* A clouded appearance on a varnished surface. **4.** A yellow appearance on tanned leather. **5.** A fine variety of sun-dried raisin. **bloom'-rai"sin‡. 6.** An earthy mineral, usually bright-colored, and ordinarily a decomposition product. [ME. *blome*, < AS. **blōma*.]

bloom[2], *n.* *Metal.* A mass of malleable iron from which the slag has been beaten off; also, a lump of melted glass.—**bloom'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] *Metal.* An apparatus or establishment for making malleable iron directly from the ore; also, a puddling-furnace. **blom'a-ry‡; bloom'a-ry‡.**

bloom'er, 1 blūm'er; 2 blōōm'er, *n.* **1.** A costume of loose trousers under a short petticoat, proposed for women by Mrs. Bloomer of New York in 1849–1850; also, a woman wearing the costume. **2.** *pl.* [Recent.] Loose, wide knickerbockers gathered below the knees: worn by women with or without an overskirt.



Bloomers, as worn in athletics.

Bloom'field, 1 blūm'fīld; 2 blōōm'fēld, *n.* A town in E. New Jersey; pop. 22,020.

Bloom'ing-ton, 1 blūm'iŋ-tən; 2 blōōm'ing-tən, *n.* A city in central Indiana; pop. 11,600; seat of **Indiana University,** founded in 1824.

bloom'y, 1 blūm'i; 2 blōōm'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding in blooms; flowery. **2.** Covered with bloom, as a fruit.

blos'som, 1 blos'əm; 2 blŏs'om. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To put forth as blossoms. **2.** To put forth blossoms; also, to prosper; thrive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flower, or flowers collectively. **2.** The state or period of flowering; bloom. [< AS. *blōstma*, blossom.] Syn.: see FLOURISH.—**blos'som-less,** *a.*—**blos'som-y,** *a.*

blot, 1 blet; 2 blŏt, *v.* [BLOT'TED; BLOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To spot with ink; stain. **2.** To disgrace; sully. **3.** To blur or obliterate, as writing: often with *out*. **4.** To dry with blotting-paper. **5.** To obscure; darken. **6.** To paint roughly; daub. **II.** *i.* To make a blot or blots; become blotted.—**blot'ter,** *n.* **1.** A sheet, pad, or book of blotting-paper. **2.** The first record-book, as in a police-station. **3.** Anything that blots or deflics.—**blot'ting-pa"per,** *n.* Unsized paper for absorbing any excess of ink.

blot[1], *n.* **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink. **2.** Reproach; blemish. **3.** An erasure. [< Ice. *blettr*, stain.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; STAIN.

blot[2], *n.* **1.** In backgammon, an exposed man liable to be forfeited. **2.** Any exposed point; a weak spot. [< Dan. *blot*, bare, naked; cp. AS. *blēat*, naked.]

blotch, } 1 blech; 2 blŏch. **I.** *vt.* To mark or cover with
bloch[2], } blotches. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spot or blot. **2.** An inflamed eruption on the skin. [< BLOT, *n.*]—**blotch'y,** *a.*

blount, 1 blunt; 2 blŭnt, **Charles** (1563–1605?), Earl of Devonshire. An English statesman; suppressed Irish rebellion, 1603.

blouse, 1 blauz *or* (*F.*) blūz; 2 blous *or* (*F.*) blȳs, *n.* **1.** A short loose shirt or frock, worn as an outer garment by workingmen in France; hence, a French workingman. **2.** A loose upper garment for either sex, as an under-tunic for a soldier. [F., perhaps < OF. *bliaut*, upper garment.]—**bloused,** *a.* **1.** Wearing a blouse. **2.** Made loose like a blouse, as a waist.

blow[1], 1 blō; 2 blō, *v.* [BLEW; BLOWN; BLOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move, remove, eject, or overthrow by a current of air. **2.** To form by inflating a material, as glass. **3.** To force air into or through (a wind instrument); cause to sound. **4.** To put out of breath. **5.** To lay eggs in, as flies in meat. **6.** To spread abroad by report. **7.** [Slang.] To spend (money), esp. lavishly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit a current of air or a jet of water or steam. **2.** To move in a current, as the wind; be carried by the wind. **3.** To sound by being blown. **4.** To pant; be winded. **5.** [Colloq.] To talk boastfully; bluster. [< AS. *blāwan*.]

—**blow'fish",** *n.* The wall-eyed pike-perch; also, a swellfish or similar fish.—**blow'-gun",** *n.* A long tube through which a missile, as an arrow, may be blown by the breath.—**b.-hole,** *n.* **1.** The respiratory orifice or nostril of a cetacean. **2.** An air-hole in the ice. **3.** An air-hole, as in a casting.—**blown,** *pa.* **1.** Winded from overexertion. **2.** Spoiled, as food, by exposure, keeping, or oviposition; tainted. **3‖.** Inflated, as with pride.—**blow'y,** *a.* Windy.—**to blow hot and cold,** to vacillate.—**to b. over,** to pass by without bad result; be dissipated, dropped, or forgotten.—**to b. up. 1.** To inflate. **2.** To burst and scatter or destroy by explosion. **3.** [Colloq.] To scold; upbraid.

blow[2], *v.* **I.** *i.* [Poet.] To cause to bloom, as a plant; produce, as flowers. **II.** *i.* To come into bloom; blossom; flower. [< AS. *blōwan*.] **blowe†.**

blow[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent stroke; thump; thwack. **2.** A sudden misfortune. **3.** A hostile or combative act: usually in the plural; as, coming to *blows*.

Syn.: box, buffet, calamity, concussion, cuff, cut, disaster, hit, knock, lash, misfortune, rap, shock, stripe, stroke, thump. A *blow* is a sudden impact, as of a fist or a club; a *stroke* is a sweeping movement; as, the *stroke* of a sword, of an oar, of the arm in swimming. A *shock* is the sudden encounter with some heavy body; as, colliding railway-trains meet with a *shock*; the *shock* of battle. A *slap* is given with the open hand, a *lash* with a whip, thong, or the like; we speak also of the *cut* of a whip. A *buffet* or *cuff* is given only with the hand: a *blow* either with hand or weapon. A *cuff* is a somewhat sidelong *blow*, generally with the open hand; as, a *cuff* or *box* on the ear. A *stripe* is the effect or mark of a *stroke*. In the metaphorical sense, *blow* is used for sudden, stunning, staggering *calamity* or sorrow; *stroke* for sweeping *disaster*, and also for sweeping achievement and success. We say a *stroke* of paralysis, or a *stroke* of genius. We speak of the *buffets* of adverse fortune. *Shock* is used of that which is at once sudden, violent, and prostrating; we speak of a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* of an amputation, a *shock* of surprize. Compare BEAT; MISFORTUNE.

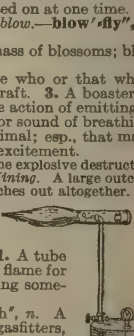
blow[2], *n.* **1.** The act of blowing; a blast; gale. **2.** The oviposition of a fly; a flyblow. **3.** *Metal.* The time consumed in a blast, or the quantity of metal acted on at one time. **4.** [Colloq.] Boastfulness; as, oratorical *blow*.—**blow'-fly",** *n.* A flesh-fly.

blow[3], *n.* The state of a flowering; a mass of blossoms; blossoms in general.

blow'er, 1 blō'er; 2 blō'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which blows. **2.** A device for increasing a draft. **3.** A boaster.

blow'ing', 1 blō'iŋ; 2 blō'ing, *n.* **1.** The action of emitting or applying a current of air. **2.** The act or sound of breathing, especially hard breathing, as of an animal; esp., that made through the nostrils by horses under excitement.

blow'out", 1 blō'aut"; 2 blō'out", *n.* **1.** The explosive destruction of a fuse by an overcharge. **2.** [Eng.] *Mining.* A large outcrop beneath which the vein contracts or pinches out altogether. **3.** [Slang.] A formal entertainment that develops into a carousal. **4.** *Auto.* A puncture in or bursting of an automobile tire.



Air and Gasoline Blowtorch

blow'pipe", 1 blō'paip"; 2 blō'pīp", *n.* **1.** A tube by which air or gas is blown through a flame for the purpose of fusing, heating, or melting something. **2.** A blow-gun.

blow'-torch", 1 blō'-tērch"; 2 blō'-tôrch", *n.* A hand blast-lamp used by plumbers, gasfitters, and others.

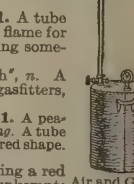
blow'-tube", 1 blō'-tūb"; 2 blō'-tūb", *n.* **1.** A pea-shooter. **2.** A blow-gun. **3.** *Glass-making.* A tube used for blowing molten glass into the desired shape.

blow'y, 1 blō'i; 2 blō'y, *a.* Windy.

blowz'y, 1 blauz'i; 2 blowz'y, *a.* **1.** Having a red or flushed face. **2.** Slatternly or unkempt; slovenly. **blous'y‡; blows'y‡; blowzed‡.—blowze‖,** *n.* A fat, red-faced woman. **blowse‡.**

blub'ber, 1 blub'er; 2 blŭb'er, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To mar or disfigure as with weeping. **2.** To utter sobbingly. **II.** *t.* To weep and sob noisily.

blub'ber, *n.* **1.** The layer of fat beneath the skin, as of a whale. **2.** The act of blubbering.—**blub'ber-lip",** *n.* A swollen or thick lip.—**blub'ber-y,** *a.* Like blubber; swollen, as cheeks; protruding.



Blucher Shoe.

blu'cher, 1 blū'chər *or* -kər; 2 bly'cher *or* -eer, *n.* **1.** A half boot, or high shoe. **2.** A shoe in which there is no front seam, the upper meeting above in two projecting flaps [< Field-marshal von *Blücher*.]

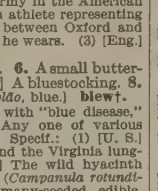
Blü'cher, 1 blü'hər, blü'char, *or* blü'kər; 2 blü'hər, bly'cher, *or* bly'ker, **Gebhard L., Fürst von** (1742–1819). Prussian field-marshal at Waterloo.

blude, 1 blüd; 2 bl*u*d. *n.* [Scot.] Blood.

bludg'eon, 1 bluj'ən; 2 bl*u*dġ'on. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To strike with or as with a bludgeon; also, figuratively, to use violent argument or criticism. **II.** *n.* A short club, commonly loaded at one end, used as a weapon. [Cp. D. *bludsen*, bruise.]

blue, 1 blü; 2 bl*u*. **I.** *vt.* [BLUED; BLU'ING.] To make or cause to become blue; treat with bluing. **II.** *a.* [BLU'ER; BLU'EST.] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky. **2.** Dismal; dreary; melancholy; despondent. **3.** Severe or Puritanic; strict. **4.** Faithful; genuine; sterling; as, he is true *blue*. **5.** Livid, as from contusion, cold, or fear. **6.** Devoted to literature; pedantic: said of women. **7.** Of, pertaining to, or designating that pole of a magnet which points to the south: opposed to *red*. **8.** Denoting venous blood that shows through the skin. **9.** Designating a flame, as of a candle, where the red glare is absent: said to be an omen of the presence of evil spirits. **10.** [Slang.] Indecent: obscene. **III.** *n.* **1.** One of the chief colors of the spectrum; the color of the clear sky; azure. **2.** The coloring-matter or pigment used for imparting a blue color. **3.** A blue-print. **4.** One who wears blue clothing or insignia. Specif.: [B-] (1) *U. S. Hist.* A soldier of the Federal army in the American civil war. Compare GRAY. (2) [Eng.] An athlete representing his university, in interuniversity contests between Oxford and Cambridge: so called from the blue blazer he wears. (3) [Eng.] One of the Royal Horse Guards. **5.** The bluish-gray winter coat of a deer. **6.** A small butterfly of the family *Lycænidæ*. **7.** [Colloq.] A bluestocking. **8.** *pl.* Low spirits. [< OF. *bleu*, < OHG. *blâo*, blue.] **blewt.**

—**blue baby** (*Med.*), an infant afflicted with "blue disease," or congenital cyanosis.—**blue'bell",** *n.* Any one of various plants that bear blue bell-shaped flowers. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] The grape-hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*) and the Virginia lungwort: usually in the plural. (2) [Eng.] The wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). (3) [Scot.] The harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).—**blue'ber"ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A many-seeded, edible, bluish-black American berry, or the shrub that bears it.—**blue'-bird",** *n.* A small American bird, of a prevailing blue above.—**b. blood.** **1.** Blood of a supposed finer or purer kind; hence, aristocratic lineage, character, or bearing. **2.** A person of noble or aristocratic family, as in Spain.—**b.-bonnet,** *n.* A woolen cap worn by the Scots; hence, a Scot.—**blue'bon"net,** *n.* **1.** The blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*). **2.** Same as BLUEBOTTLE, 2. **3.** A parrakeet (*Psephotus hæmatorrhus*).—**b. book.** **1.** [Eng.] A volume or pamphlet containing reports of government officials, issued in blue paper covers. **2.** [U. S.] Popularly, a register of names of persons employed by the government. **3.** [U. S.] A classified register, as of persons in "society."—**blue'bot"tle,** *n.* **1.** A dark-blue flesh-fly. **2.** A flower, wild or cultivated, with tubular florets, blue, violet, etc., each borne on a tall, slender stalk; the corn-flower or bachelor's-button.—**blue'cap",** *n.* **1.** The bluethroat or blue titmouse. **2.** A native of Scotland.—**blue'coat",** *n.* Any person wearing a blue uniform, as a United States soldier or a policeman.—**b.-coated,** *a.*—**b.-curls,** *n.* **1.** Any herb of the genus *Trichostema*, of the mint family, from its resemblance to pennyroyal, called *bastard pennyroyal*. **2.** The self-heal or allheal (*Brunella vulgaris*) of the same family.—**b. devils.** **1.** Great depression of spirits; despondency; morbid melancholy; delirium tremens; hypochondria. **2.** *sing.* A malignant demon.—**b.-eyed,** *a.* Having blue eyes.—**b.-eyed grass,** delicate grass-like plants (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*) of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), with blue flowers on slender winged scapes.—**blue'fish",** *n.* **1.** A voracious food-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** One of various other fishes: (1) A labroid fish (*Platyglossus radiatus*) of Florida and the West Indies. (2) A weakfish (*Cynoscion parvipinnis*). (3) A perch-like fish (genus *Girella*). (4) The cunner.—**b.-gill,** *n.* The blue sunfish.—**b.-gown,** *n.* One of a class of beggars in Scotland to whom on his birthday the king gave alms, including a blue gown.—**b.-grass,** *n.* One of various grasses, especially the Kentucky blue-grass, with many running rootstocks.—**b.-gum**[1], *n.* A blue line along the edge of the gums, characteristic of lead-poisoning.—**b.-gum**[2], *n.* A large Australian gum-tree with aromatic bitter astringent leaves.—**blue'hearts",** *n.* A figwort (*Buchnera americana*) with a terminal spike of dark-blue flowers.—**blue'ing,** *n.* See BLUING.—**blue'jack",** *n.* **1.** Blue vitriol. [W.] **2.** A small oak (*Quercus cinerea*).—**blue'jack"et,** *n.* In the navy, a sailor, as distinguished from a marine.—**b. jay,** a small, crested bird (*Cyanocitta cristata*), of eastern and western North America.—**b.-laws,** *n. pl.* A collection of extremely severe laws regulating personal conduct and the observance of the Sabbath, alleged, without foundation, to have been in force among the early colonists of New Haven and Connecticut; by extension, any strict or rigid regulations, especially in regard to Sunday.—**b. light.** **1.** A pyrotechnic preparation that burns with a brilliant blue flame. **2.** A signal-light.—**blue'ly,** *adv.*—**blue mass,** a medicine prepared by rubbing mercury with glycerin, honey, confection of rose, etc., until it forms a mass.—**blue'ness,** *n.*—**blue'nose",** *n.* [Colloq.] A Nova-Scotian.—**b.-pencil,** *vt.* **1.** To edit or revise (a manuscript) with a blue pencil. **2.** [Colloq.] To veto; disapprove; censor.—**b. peter** (*Naut.*), a blue flag with white square, used as a signal that a vessel is ready to sail.—**b. pill,** a pill made from blue mass.—**b.-print,** *n. Phot.* A ferricyanid positive print from a transparent negative original.—**b. sky laws** [Colloq., U. S.], laws enacted in Kansas in 1911, and later by other States, to regulate the sale of stocks and bonds by corporations, etc., to the public to prevent fraud. So called from the proposer's claim that to "capitalize the blue skies" was the object of some promoters.—**blue'stock"ing.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a learned woman, or one affecting literary tastes. **II.** *n.* A learned or literary woman.—**blue'stock"ing-ism,** *n.* The characteristics of a bluestocking; feminine pedantry.—**blue'stone",** *n.* **1.** Blue vitriol. **2.** A bluish, fine-grained, argillaceous sandstone, used for flagging and building; as locally used, any stone of a blue-gray color.—**blue vitriol,** copper sulfate ($CuSO_4.5H_2O$). It is used in electric batteries, calico printing, etc. Called also **bluestone.**—**blue'weed",** *n.* A rough bristly herb, viper's-bugloss (*Echium vulgare*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), with showy blue flowers, naturalized in the United States from Europe.—**blue'wood",** *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Condalia obovata*) of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*), of the southwestern United States.—**blu'ing,** *n.* The giving of a blue tint to; also, the tint so given, or the material used, as indigo. **blue'ing‡.**—**blu'ish,** *a.*—**blu'ish-ness,** *n.*



American Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).

Blue'beard", 1 blü'bird"; 2 bl*u*'bērd", *n.* **1.** In Charles Perrault's story of that name, a merciless tyrant who killed his wives. **2.** [b-] Hence, a murderous polygamist; wife-slayer.

Blue'field, 1 blü'fīld; 2 bl*u*'fēld, *n.* A city in southern West Virginia: pop. 15,290.

Blue'fields, 1 blü'fīldz; 2 bl*u*'fēldz, *n.* A seaport town in eastern Nicaragua: pop. 5,000; situated near the mouth of the **Escondido** or **Bluefields** river. [Illinois: pop. 11,430.

Blue Is'land. A residential city adjoining Chicago in N. E.

Blue Ridge. The S. E. portion of the Alleghanies, in Virginia and North Carolina.

blu'et, 1 blü'et; 2 bl*u*'ĕt, *n.* One of various blue-flowering plants: (1) [U. S.] A delicate meadow flower of the madder family. (2) [Eng.] A garden flower of the aster family. **blue'bot"tle‡.**

bluff[1], } 1 blŭf; 2 bl*u*f, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To overawe by bold assump-**bluff**[2], } tion; boast in order to mislead. **2.** In the game of poker, to attempt to defeat (an opponent) by betting heavily on one's weak hand of cards.

bluff, *a.* **1.** Blunt, frank, and hearty; rude or abrupt, but kindly. **2.** Rising steep and bold, as a cliff. **3.** *Naut.* Upright, full, and broad: said of a ship's bows.

Syn.: abrupt, blunt, blustering, bold, brusk (brusque), coarse, discourteous, frank, impolite, inconsiderate, open, plain-spoken, rough, rude, uncivil, unmannerly. *Bluff* is a word of good meaning, as are *frank* and *open*. The *bluff* man talks and laughs loudly and freely, says and does whatever he pleases with fearless good nature, and with no thought of annoying or giving pain to others. The *blunt* man often says things which he is perfectly aware are disagreeable, either from a defiant indifference to others' feelings, or from the pleasure of tormenting; *blunt*, in this use, is allied in meaning with *impolite*, *inconsiderate*, *rough*, *rude*, *uncivil*, and *unmannerly*. Compare BLUNT; CANDID.—Ant.: bland, courteous, genial, polished, polite, refined, reserved, urbane.—**bluff'ly,** *adv.*—**bluff'ness,** *n.*

bluff[3], *n.* Bold speech or manner intended to overawe or deceive.—**bluff'er,** *n.*

bluff[2], *n.* A bold, steep headland; a steep bank.

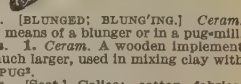
bluid, 1 blüd; 2 bl*u*d, *n.* [Scot.] Blood.

blume, 1 blüm; 2 bl*u*m, *v.* [Scot.] To blossom.

blun'der, 1 blun'dər; 2 blŭn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform badly; bungle. **2.** To confuse (two things); jumble. **3.** To cause to blunder. [W.] **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a stupid and awkward mistake; err egregiously. **2.** To proceed stupidly and awkwardly; stumble. [< Ice. *blunda*, doze, slumber.]—**blun'der-er,** *n.* **blun'der-he(a)d"‡.**

blun'der, *n.* A stupid mistake. Syn.: see ERROR.

blun'der-buss, 1 blun'dər-bus; 2 blŭn'der-bŭs, *n.* **1.** An old-fashioned short gun with large bore and flaring mouth. **2.** A noisy blusterer. [< D. *donder*, thunder, + *bus*, box.]



Blunderbuss.

blunge, 1 blunj; 2 blŭnġ, *vt.* [BLUNGED; BLUNG'ING.] *Ceram.* To mix (clay) with water by means of a blunger or in a pug-mill. [Cp. PLUNGE.]—**blung'er,** *n.* **1.** *Ceram.* A wooden implement shaped like a spatula, but much larger, used in mixing clay with water. **2.** A pug-mill. See PUG[3].

blunk, 1 blunk; 2 blŭnk, *n.* [Scot.] Calico; cotton fabrics: used in *pl.*—**blunk'er,** *n.* **1.** A calico-printer. **2.** A bungler.

blunt, 1 blunt; 2 blŭnt. **1**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make or become blunt; dull the edge or point of; lose sharpness. **2.** To make less keen or poignant. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a thick end or edge; not sharp or piercing. **2.** Abrupt in manner; plain-spoken; unceremonious; brusk. **3.** Slow of wit; dull. [ME. *blunt*, *blont*.] Syn.: dull, edgeless, obtuse, pointless, round, smooth, thick. See BLUFF.—Ant.: acute, keen, pointed, sharp.—**blunt'ly,** *adv.*—**blunt'ness,** *n.*

blunt'y, } 1 blunt'ı; 2 blŭnt'y. [Dial. or Scot.] **I.** *a.* Blunt in **blunt'ie,** } nature or trend; dull-witted. **II.** *n.* A blockhead; stupid fellow. **blunk‡.**

blur, 1 blür; 2 blûr. **1.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BLURRED, BLURD[S]; BLUR'RING.] **1.** To make or become obscure or indistinct. **2.** To dull, soil, or blemish. **3.** To become indistinct or smeared. **II.** *n.* **1.** A smeared or indistinct marking or figure. **2.** A blemish; also, a moral stain.

Syn.: see BLEMISH.—**blur'ry,** *a.* Abounding in blurs: dim.

blurb. 1 blûrb; 2 blûrb, *n.* A publisher's statement concerning an author or a book, issued as a preliminary announcement and containing a description of its chief characteristics.

blurtd, 1 blûrt; 2 blûrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter abruptly; burst out with. **II.** *i.* To puff out the breath suddenly, as in contempt. [Akin to BLARE, *v.*] Syn.: see BABBLE.

blurt, *n.* An ejaculatory utterance; abrupt exclamation.

blusht, 1 blŭsh; 2 blŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make red; redden; suffuse. **2**§. To express or exhibit by blushing. **II.** *i.* To become red; flush; redden. [< AS. *blȳsan*, blush, < *blys*, blaze.]—**blush'er,** *n.*

blush, *a.* Colored like one blushing; as, a *blush* rose.

blush, *n.* **1.** A reddening, as of the face, from modesty, shame, or confusion. **2.** A red or rosy tint; flush. **3.** A glance; glimpse; view; obsolete except in the phrase *at* or *on first blush*.—**blush'ful,** *a.* **1.** Full of blushes; modest; bashful. **2.** Blush-colored; ruddy.

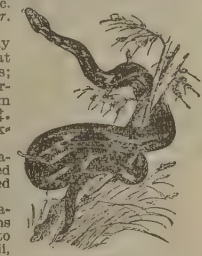
blus'ter, 1 blus'tər; 2 blŭs'ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter noisily and boisterously. **2.** To blow in gusts. **3.** To fume with anger. **4.** To utter vain menaces; swagger. **II.** *n.* **1.** Boisterous talk or swagger. **2.** A fitful and noisy blowing of the wind; blast. Syn.: see TUMULT.—**blus'ter-er,** *n.*—**blus'ter-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Windy; disagreeable. **2.** Noisy; swaggering. Syn.: see BLUFF; NOISY.—**blus'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**blus'ter-ous,** *a.* Stormy; rough; violent; given to bluster. **blus'ter-y**†; **bius'trous**‡. [A blow.

blype, 1 blīp; 2 blīp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A shred; a patch of skin. **2.**

blythe, *a.* Same as BLITHE.

b. m., *abbr.* Board measure.—**B. M.,** *abbr.* **1.** [L.] *Baccalaureus Medicinæ* (Bachelor of Medicine). **M. B.**‡. **2.** *Beata Maria* [L., the Blessed Mary]. **3.** Bachelor of Metallurgy. **4.** Same as B. MUS.—**B. M. E.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.—**B. Mus.,** *abbr.* Bachelor of Music.—**bn.,** *abbr.* Battalion.—**b. o.,** *abbr.* Branch office, buyer's option.

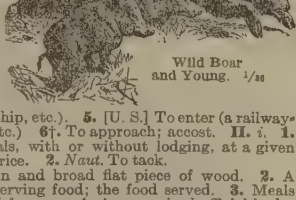
bo'a, 1 bō'ə; 2 bō'a, *n.* **1.** Any large non-poisonous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; specif., any such tropical American snake, distinguished from a python. **bo'a-con-stric'tor**‡. **2.** A long fur or feather neck-wrap for women. [L.]


Boa-constrictor. 1/30

Bo"a-di-ce'a, 1 bō"ə-dĭ-sē'ə; 2 bō"a-di-çē'a, *n.* British queen, defeated by Romans and as a result poisoned herself in the year 62.

Bo"a-ner'ges, 1 bō"ə-nûr'jēz; 2 bō"a-nēr'gēs, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Literally, sons of thunder: name given by Christ to the two sons of Zebedee. *Mark* iii, 17. **2.** Hence, in the singular, a vehement preacher.

boar, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, *n.* **1.** A male hog. **2.** The native hog of the Old World. **wild boar**‡. **3.** A medieval military engine. [< AS. *bār*, boar.]—**boar'ish,** *a.*


Wild Boar and Young. 1/30

board, 1 bōrd; 2 bōrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enclose with boards. **2.** To furnish with meals for pay. **3.** To put at board, as a horse at a stable. **4.** To come alongside or go on board of (a ship, etc.). **5.** [U. S.] To enter (a railway-train, street-car, etc.) **6**†. To approach; accost. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take one's meals, with or without lodging, at a given place, for a fixed price. **2.** *Naut.* To tack.

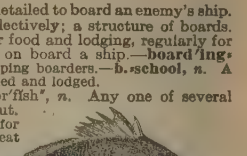
board, *n.* **1.** A thin and broad flat piece of wood. **2.** A table, spread for serving food; the food served. **3.** Meals regularly furnished for pay. **4.** An organized official body; as, a *board* of directors; also, a table at which the sessions of a council are held. **5.** *pl.* The stage of a theater. **6.** Pasteboard; a pasteboard book-cover. **7.** A thin slab of wood or the like for a specific purpose; as, a chess-*board*. **8.** The deck or side of a vessel, as in the phrase *on board*. **9.** The line followed by a vessel while on one tack. [< AS. *bord*, board, side of a ship, table.]—**board'-foot",** *n. Forestry.* The contents of a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick; the common unit of measure for logs and lumber in the United States.—**b.-measure,** *n.* A superficial measure applied to boards: the standard of lumber measurement, the unit of which is the board-foot.—**b. of trade. 1.** [Eng.] A special committee of the privy council on commerce. **2.** [U. S.] An association of merchants, bankers, etc., to promote business interests.—**b.-rule,** *n. Forestry.* A graduated stick for determining the contents of boards. The number of board-feet in boards of given widths and lengths is shown upon the stick.—**b.-wages,** *n.* **1.** An allowance to a servant in lieu of board; also, board and lodging without wages, in pay for service. **2.** Wages barely sufficient to live upon.—**b. walk,** a walk made of planks, as a promenade along a beach: often written *boardwalk*.—**on board,** on or in a vessel; also [U. S.], on or in a conveyance; as, he jumped *on board* the train.—**to go by the b.** **1.** *Naut.* To go over the ship's side: said of a mast broken off short. **2.** To go to utter wreck or ruin.

board'er, *n.* **1.** A person who receives regular meals, or meals and lodging, for pay. **2.** One detailed to board an enemy's ship.

board'ing, *n.* **1.** Boards collectively; a structure of boards. **2.** The obtaining of food, or food and lodging, regularly for pay. **3.** The act of going on board a ship.—**board'ing-house",** *n.* A house for keeping boarders.—**b.-school,** *n.* A school where pupils are boarded and lodged.

boar'fish", 1 bōr'fĭsh"; 2 bōr'fĭsh", *n.* Any one of several fishes having a hog-like snout.

boar'hound", *n.* A dog used for hunting boars, usually the great Dane or some allied species.


Boarfish (*Capros aper*). 1/16

boar'ish, 1 bōr'ĭsh; 2 bōr'-ish, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a boar; swinish; rough; brutal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

boastdi, 1 bōst; 2 bōst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak of ostentatiously. **2.** To possess as a distinction. **3.** [Scot.] To threaten. **II.** *i.* To vaunt or pride oneself; exult; glory; brag. Syn.: see FLAUNT. —**boast'er**i, *n.*

boast2, *vt.* **1.** In masonry, to pare with a broad chisel and mallet: said of a stone. **2.** *Sculp.* To block out before finishing in detail, as ornamental work.

boast, *n.* **1.** A boastful speech. **2.** A source of pride. **3.** [Scot.] A threat; a scolding. Syn.: see OSTENTATION.—**boast'-ful,** *a.* Inclined to boast; proud. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**boast'-ing-ly,** *adv.* With boasting; ostentatiously.

boast'er2, *n.* A boasting-chisel.

boast'ing, 1 bōst'ĭng; 2 bōst'ing, *n.* The dressing of stone with a boasting-chisel.—**boast'ing-chis"el,** *n.* A flat chisel with a wide edge, used in dressing stone.

boat, 1 bōt; 2 bōt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To carry or place in a boat. **2.** To go in a boat; row; sail; navigate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A water-craft; especially, a small vessel for oars or sails. **2.** Any article, as a dish, resembling a boat. [< AS. *bāt*.]—**boat'a-bi(er,** *a.* Navigable by boats; also, transportable by boat.—**boat'age,** *n.* **1.** Carriage by boat, or the charge for such carriage. **2.** The total carrying capacity of a ship's boats.—**boat'-hook",** *n.* A pole having a sharp point and a hook; used in holding a boat to or pushing it off from some object, etc.—**boat'ing,** *n.* **1.** The use of or transportation by boats, etc. **2**†. Boats generally.—**boat'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who manages, rows, or works on a boat. **2.** An aquatic bug that swims on its back.—**boat'-man-ship,** *n.* Skill in managing a boat.

boat'bill", *n.* **1.** A tropical American wading bird (*Cochlearius cochlearius*) related to the night herons with a greatly depressed bill excessively widened laterally. **2.** A small East-Indian bird with a broad bill.

Boatbill (*Cochlearius cochlearius*). (After Knowlton and Ridgway.) 1/16

boat'swain, 1 bō'sn *or* bōt'swān; 2 bō'sn *or* bōt'-swān, *n. Naut.* A subordinate officer of a vessel, who has general charge of the rigging, anchors, etc., and whose business it is to pipe the crew to duty with his whistle, which is his badge.—**boatswain's chair,** a short board slung by rope, used as a seat by a seaman working aloft, and also by painters on the outside of houses. See illus. below.

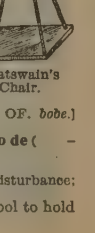
Bo'az, 1 bō'az; 2 bō'ăz, *n. Bib.* A Bethlehemite, who married Ruth. *Ruth* iii, 10.

bob1, 1 beb; 2 bŏb, *vt. & vi.* [BOBBED, BOBD[s]; BOB'-BING.] **1.** To move up and down, or to and fro, with a jerky motion. **2.** To angle with a bob. **3.** To cut short, as a horse's mane or tail.

bob2, *vt.* **1.** To strike with anything rounded or knobbed. **2.** To rap or tap. **3.** To nudge; jog.

bob3†, *vt.* **1.** To mock. **2.** To delude; cheat.

bob1, 1 beb; 2 bŏb, *n.* **1.** In fishing: (1) A cork or float on a line. (2) A set or gang of fish-hooks; a grapple. (3) A large ball-shaped bait for eels, catfish, etc., made by stringing angleworms, rags, etc. (4) A grub or worm used for bait. **2.** A small pendent object, as a pendulum. **3.** A jerky movement. **4.** [Scot.] A bunch; cluster; nosegay. **5.** The docked tail of a horse. **6.** *sing. & pl.* [Colloq., Eng.] A shilling. **7**†. The refrain of a song. [Onomatopoetic.]—**bob'sled",** *n.* Either of two short sleds or pairs of runners connected tandem by a top plank, or the entire vehicle so formed.—**bob-sleigh,** *n.* A sleigh with two pairs of short runners arranged tandem.—**bob'stay",** *n. Naut.* A chain or rope from the end of the bowsprit to the stem, to counteract the strain of the fore-stays.—**bob'tail",** **I.** *vt.* To cut the tail of; dock. **II.** *a.* Having the tail docked; inadequate; incomplete. **III.** *n.* **1.** A short tail or a tail cut short; also, an animal with such a tail. **2.** The rabble; common herd.—**bob'tailed",** *a.*—**bob veal,** the flesh of a newly born calf, or of one taken out of a slaughtered cow: unfit for food.—**bob-wig,** *n.* A wig having the bottom locks turned up into short bobs or curls. **bob'-jer"om**†; **bob'tail-wig"**†.


Boatswain's Chair.

bob3†, *n.* A trick; also, a jeer or taunt; jibe. [< OF. *bobe*.]

bob4†, *n.* A rap or blow; a shake or jog.

Bo"ba-dil'la, 1 bō"bə-dĭl'yə; 2 bō"bä-dēl'yä, **Francisco de** (– 1502). A Spanish viceroy; arrested Columbus.

bob'ance†, *n.* A boasting.

bob'ber-y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind. & Slang.] A disturbance; squabble; row; tumult.

bob'bin, 1 beb'in; 2 bŏb'in, *n.* **1.** A slender spool to hold

weft or thread. **2.** A small piece of wood attached to the end of a latch-string. **3.** A small pin or spool used in making pillow-lace, to steady the threads. **4.** A cord or braid used in haberdashery. [< F. *bobine.*]

bob"bi-net', 1 beb'ı-net'; 2 bŏb'ı-nĕt', *n.* An open perforated fabric; a machine-made lace.

bob'ble, 1 beb'l; 2 bŏb'l, *vi.* [BOB'BLED; BOB'BLING.] [Colloq., Eng.] To move with continual bobbing.

bob'ble, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A slight swell or sea.

bob'by, 1 beb'ı; 2 bŏb'y, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -ız; 2 -iz, *pl.*] [Slang, Eng.] A policeman. [Dim. of *Bob* for *Robert*, < Sir *Robert* Peel.]

bob'cat", 1 beb'kat'; 2 bŏb'căt', *n.* The American lynx. See LYNX.

bob'o-link, 1 beb'o-liŋk; 2 bŏb'o-lĭŋk, *n.* An American thrush-like singing bird, the male having in spring black plumage with white or buff markings. [Imitative from its note.] **rice'-bird"‡.**

Bobolink. 1/7

Bo'br, 1 bō'br; 2 bō'br, *n.* A river in Grodno government, Russia; tributary of Narew river.

bob"-white', 1 beb'-hwaıt'; 2 bŏb'-hwīt', *n.* The North-American quail; also, its cry. [Imitative.]

boc-cac'cio, 1 bok-kā'cho; 2 bŏc-cä'cho, *n.* [It.] A rockfish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*); so called by Italians of the California coast.

Boc-cac'cio, 1 bok-kā'cho; 2 bŏc-cä'cho, **Giovanni** (1313–1375). An Italian novelist; *Decameron.*

Boche, 1 bōsh; 2 bōsh, *n.* [Fr. Slang.] **1.** A bloodthirsty rioter or revolutionist. **2.** [Recent.] A German soldier. [Perh. contr. of F. *caboche*, thickhead.]

Bob-white. 1/10

Boch'um, 1 beh'um; 2 bŏh'um, *n.* A town in Westphalia province, Prussia; pop. 143,000.

bock, 1 bek; 2 bŏk, *vi.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] To retch; vomit; belch; gush.

bock, *n.* Same as BOCK BEER.—**bock beer**, an extra strong beer requiring about 2 months for brewing: served in the early spring.

bock'ing, 1 bek'ıŋ; 2 bŏk'ing, *n.* A coarse woolen drugget. [< town of *Bocking*, England.]

Böck-lin', 1 bŭk-lin'; 2 bûk-lĭn', **Arnold** (1827–1901). A Swiss landscape-painter; *Sea Idyll.*

bo'dach, 1 bō'dɑch; 2 bō'dăch, *n.* [Gael.] An old man.

bode[1], 1 bōd; 2 bōd, *v.* [BOD'ED; BOD'ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To have a token or presentiment of. **2**‖. To predict or presage. **II.** *i.* To presage good or ill. [< AS. *bodian*, announce.] Syn.: see AUGUR.—**bode'ment**‖, *n.*

bode[2], *vi.* [Scot.] To bid for; offer a price for.

bode[3]**†**, *imp. & pp.* of BIDE. **bo'den†.**

bode‖, *n.* One who proclaims; a herald; messenger. [< AS. *boda*, < *bēodan*, announce.]

bodget, *vi.* To budge.

bod'ice, 1 bed'ıs; 2 bŏd'ic, *n.* **1.** The close-fitting waist of a woman's dress. **2.** A woman's ornamental lace waist. **3†.** A corset laced in front. [< BODY.]

bod'ied, 1 bed'ıd; 2 bŏd'id, *a.* Having a body: usually with an adjective forming a compound word; as, *full-bodied.*

bod'i-less, 1 bed'ı-les; 2 bŏd'ı-lĕs, *a.* Having no body; without material form; incorporeal.

bod'i-ly, 1 bed'ı-lı; 2 bŏd'ı-ly. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the body; corporeal; as, *bodily* fear or pain. Syn.: see PHYSICAL. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In the body; in person. **2.** All together; in one mass; wholly; completely.

bod'ing, 1 bōd'ıŋ; 2 bōd'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Portending evil; ominous. **2.** Foreboding evil. **II.** *n.* An omen; presage, especially of evil.—**bod'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Bo'ding-ton, 1 bō'dıŋ-tən; 2 bō'dĭng-tŏn, **George** (1799–1882). English physician; originator of outdoor treatment of phthisis.

bod'kin, 1 bed'kın; 2 bŏd'kin, *n.* **1.** An instrument for drawing tape through a hem. **2.** A pointed instrument for piercing holes in cloth, etc. **3.** A pin for fastening the hair. **4.** A pointed instrument for picking type from a form. **5†.** A stiletto. [Celtic.]

bo'dle, 1 bō'dl *or* bed'l; 2 bō'dl *or* bŏd'l, *n.* An old Scotch copper coin worth about one-third of a cent. [Perhaps < *Bothwell*, a mint-master.] **bod'dle†.**

Bod-lei'an, 1 bed-lī'an *or* bed'lı-ən; 2 bŏd-lī'an *or* bŏd'le-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the library of the University of Oxford, England, founded in 1597 by Sir Thomas Bodley. **Bod'ley-an†.**

bod'y, 1 bed'ı; 2 bŏd'y. **I.** *vt.* [BOD'IED; BOD'Y-ING.] **1.** To furnish with a body; embody. **2.** To put into outward shape; represent. **3.** To form into a body, as troops, etc. **II.** *n.* [BOD'IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The entire physical part of a man or other animal. **2.** The trunk, or main part, of an animal or thing. **3.** A person; an individual; as, *somebody.* **4.** The principal part or mass of anything. **5.** The box of a vehicle. **6.** *Mech.* One mass of matter, as distinct from all other. **7.** *Geom.* A solid. **8.** A collection of persons, things, facts, or the like, as one hole. **9.** Opacity, density, or consistency; substance. **10.** That part of a garment that covers the body; waist. **11.** *Metaph.* Matter, as opposed to spirit. **12.** *Print.* The size or depth of type, as distinguished from its face or style. **13.** The hull of a ship; also, a section of it when seen from different points; as, the fore *body.* **14.** *Aero.* The supporting frame of an air-plane, where the planes are fixed, and on which are the mechanical apparatus, seats, etc.; fuselage. [< AS. *bodig.*]

Syn.: ashes, carcass, clay, corpse, dust, form, frame, remains, system, trunk. *Body* denotes the entire physical structure, considered as a whole, of man or animal; *form* looks upon it as a thing of shape and outline, perhaps of beauty; *frame* regards it as supported by its bony framework; *system* views it as an assemblage of many related and harmonious organs. *Body, form, frame,* and *system* may be either dead or living; *clay* and *dust* are sometimes so used in religious or poetic style, but ordinarily these words are used only of the dead. *Corpse* and *remains* are used only of the dead. *Corpse* is the plain technical word for a dead body still retaining its unity; *remains* may be used after any lapse of time; the latter is also the more refined and less ghastly term; as, friends are invited to view the *remains. Carcass* applies only to the *body* of an animal, or of a human being regarded with contempt and loathing. Compare COMPANY; MASS.—Ant.: intellect, intelligence, mind, soul, spirit.

—**bod'y-cav'i-ty**, *n.* The cavity between the body-wall and the viscera; the cœlom.—**b.-color**, *n. Paint.* A color possessing body, consistence, or substance in a high degree; in water-colors, a pigment mixed with white and laid on thickly. **b.-colour‡.**—**b. corporate**, an association of persons duly incorporated for some specific purpose or enterprise.—**b.-guard**, *n.* A guard of the person, as of a king; also, a retinue.—**b. politic**, the state or nation as an organized political body; the people collectively.—**b.-snatcher**, *n.* A grave-robber; resurrectionist.—**b.-snatching**, *n.*—**b.-wall**, *n. Zool.* The envelop, parietes, or walls of the body, as distinguished from the visceral contents.

Bo'dza, 1 bō'dzɑ; 2 bō'dză, *n.* A pass in the Transylvanian Alps.

Bochn, 1 bōn; 2 bŭn, **Hans von** (1853–1921). German general in World War; commanded eighth German army at the Marne, 1914.

Boel'ke, 1 bül'kə; 2 bûl'ke, **Captain** (–1916). A German aviator in World War; killed in action; brought down 40 hostile aircraft.

Bœ-o'ti-a, 1 bı-ō'shı-ə; 2 bē-ō'shi-a, *n.* An ancient republic of E. Greece; capital, Thebes.—**Bœ-o'tian**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Bœotia, noted for the rusticity of its people; hence, dull; clownish.—**Bœ-o'tian**, *n.*

Boer, 1 bür; 2 bur, *n.* A Dutch colonist, or person of Dutch descent in South Africa. **Boor‡.**

Bo-e'thi-us, 1 bo-ī'thı-us; 2 bo-ē'thi-ŭs, **Anicius** (475?–525). A Roman statesman and philosopher. **Bo-e'ti-us‡.**

bog, 1 bog; 2 bŏg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BOGGED, BOGD[3]; BOG'GING.] To sink or stick in a bog. **II.** *n.* Wet and spongy ground; marsh; morass. [< Ir. *bogach*, < *bog*, soft.]—**bog'-as"pho-del**, *n.* Any species of *Abama;* esp., the two American ones, *A. americana* and *A. californica*, and the Old World Lancashire asphodel.—**bog'gy**, *a.* [BOG'GI-ER; BOG'GI-EST.] Swampy; miry.—**bog-oak**, *n.* Wood of the trunks of oak, sunk and preserved in the peat-bogs.—**bog-orchis**, *n.* An orchid (*Malaxis paludosa*) of northern Europe.—**bog-ore**, *n. Mineral.* An iron hydroxid ore, as limonite, from marshy places.—**bog-trotter**, *n.* One who trots over bogs; hence, humorously, an Irish peasant.—**bog-wood**, *n.* Wood of trees found buried in peat-bogs. **bog-timber‡.** [bo'gie‡.

bo'gey[1], 1 bō'gı; 2 bō'gy, *n. Golf.* An estimated standard score.

bog'gle, 1 beg'l; 2 bŏg'l, *vt. & vi.* [BOG'GLED, BOG'LD[2]; BOG'-GLING.] To bungle; hesitate; quibble.—**bog'gler**, *n.*

bog'gle, *n.* **1.** The act of shying, as of a horse. **2.** A scruple; objection; difficulty. **3.** [Colloq.] A bungle; botch.

bo'gie[2], 1 bō'gı; 2 bō'gi, *n.* **1.** A sawmill-truck. **2.** A railway-truck so built and mounted as to facilitate the rounding of curves. **bo'gie-truck"‡.**

bo'gle, 1 bō'gl; 2 bō'gl, *n.* A hobgoblin or bogy; bugbear. **bog'-gle‡.** [of Colombia.

Bo'go-ta', 1 bō"go-tā'; 2 bō"go-tä', *n.* Capital city (pop. 121,000)

bo'gus, 1 bō'gus; 2 bō'gŭs, *a.* Counterfeit; spurious.

bo'gy, 1 bō'gı; 2 bō'gy, *n.* [BO'GIES[2], BO'GEYS[2], *pl.*] A **bo'gey**[2], ‖ goblin; bugbear. **bo'gie**[3]**‡.**—**bo'gey-ism**, *n.*

Boh., **Bohem.**, *abbr.* Bohemia, Bohemian.

bo-hea', 1 bo-hī'; 2 bo-hē', *n.* A black tea: once applied to the choicest picking, then to black tea, now to the poorest grade. [< the *Wu-i* (pronounced *bu-i*) Hills, in China.]

Bo-he'mi-a, 1 bo-hī'mı-ə; 2 bo-hē'mi-a, *n.* A country of Europe, part of Czecho-Slovakia, formerly a province of Austria-Hungary (20,060 sq. m.; pop. 6,665,000); capital, Prague.—**Bo-he'mian.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia. **2.** Leading the life of a Bohemian. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Bohemia. **2.** A gipsy. **3.** [B- or b-] A person, usually of artistic or literary tastes, who lives in a more or less unconventional manner. **4.** The language of the Bohemians.—**Bohemian Brethren**, a religious association or sect that arose in the 15th century, the original of the Moravian Church.—**Bo-he'mi-an-ism**, *n.*

Bo-hol', 1 bo-hel'; 2 bo-hŏl', *n.* An island province, Visaya, P. I.; 1,617 sq. m.; pop. 243,000; capital, Tagbilaran.

Bo-iar'do, 1 bo-yär'do; 2 bo-yär'do, **Matteo Maria**, Count of Scandiano (1434?–1494). An Italian poet. **Bo-jar'do‡.**

Bo"iel'dieu', 1 bo"yel'dyü'; 2 bo"yĕl'dyü', **François Adrien** (1775–1834). A French composer; *Dame Blanche.*

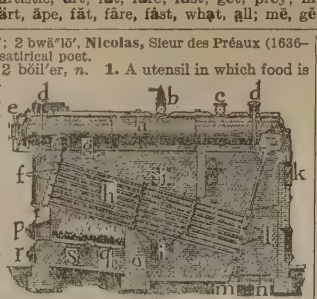
boil, 1 beil; 2 bŏil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to the boiling-point. **2.** To cook, affect, or produce by boiling. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to the boiling-point; bubble up; be agitated. **2.** To be exposed to the action of a boiling liquid. **3.** To be stirred by violent emotion or passion. [< L.[OF] *bullio*, < *bulla*, bubble.]—**boil'ing**, *n.* **1.** The state or process of ebullition. **2.** A thing boiled or to be boiled.—**boil'ing-point"**, *n.* The temperature at which a liquid begins to boil: of water, under ordinary conditions, 212° Fahr.

boil[1], *n.* A purulent and painful tumor seated in the skin. [< AS. *bȳl, bȳle.*] [boiling water.

boil[2], *n.* **1.** The act or state of boiling. **2.** An immersion in

Bol"leau', 1 bwa"lō'; 2 bwä"lō', **Nicolas,** Sieur des Préaux (1636–1711). A French satirical poet.

boil'er, 1 boil'ər; 2 bȯil'er, *n.* **1.** A utensil in which food is cooked by boiling or a liquid is boiled; as, a wash-*boiler;* the *boiler* of a range. **2.** A closed vessel, usually cylindrical, used in generating steam, as for motive power. **3.** One who boils. **—boil'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A house or place for boiling.



Boiler.
Sectional side view of horizontal water-tube boiler: *a,* steam-drum; *b,* safety-valve; *c,* steam-outlet; *d, d,* suspension; *e,* water-column; *f,* front bwā"-le-dūk'; 2 header; *g,* cross-box; *h,* tubes; *i,* baffles; *j,* cleaning-door; *k,* damper; *l,* rear header; *m,* mud-drum; *n,* pipe to blow-off valve; *o,* bridge-wall; *p,* fire-door; *q,* grate-bars; *r,* ash-door; *s,* ash-pit.

Boi'se, 1 boi'zi; 2 bȯi'sē, *n.* A city (pop. 21,400), capital of Idaho.

Bois" -le -Duc', 1 bwȧ"-lə-dük'; 2 bwä"-lə-dük'; Brabant province, Netherlands; pop. 34,000.

bois'ter-ous, 1 bois'tər-us; 2 bȯis'ter-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Vociferous and rude; tempestuous. **2†.** Rough; coarse; big; rank. Syn.: see NOISY; TURBULENT.—**bois'ter-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**bois'ter-ous-ness,** *n.*

Bo'i-to, 1 bō'i-tō; 2 bō'i-tō, **Arrigo** (1842–). Italian poet, composer, and librettist.

Boj"a-dor', 1 bej"ə-dōr'; 2 bȯj"a-dōr', **Cape.** A cape at W. end of the Atlas Mountains, Africa; lat. 26° 7′ N.

Bo-kha'ra, 1 bo-kā'ra; 2 bo-kä'ra, *n.* **1.** An independent soviet republic of Asia; 90,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,250,000. **2.** A city in same; pop. 75,000.

Bol., *abbr.* Bolivia.—**bol.,** *abbr.* Bolus.

Bo-lan' Pass, 1 bo-lān'; 2 bo-lān'. A narrow gorge between Sind, British India, and Kandahar, Afghanistan. [clayey. **bo'lar-y†,**

bo'lar, 1 bō'lər; 2 bō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of bole;

bo'las, 1 bō'ləs, *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp.] A missile weapon, consisting of balls fastened to cords and used in hunting cattle and large game.

bold†, *v.* To make or become bold. **bolde†.**

bold, 1 bōld; 2 bōld, *a.* **1.** Possessing, showing, or requiring courage; audacious; fearless; spirited. **2.** Presuming; forward; brazen. **3.** Regardless of limitations; striking; vigorous; also, prominent. **4.** In high relief; also, steep. [< AS. *beald,* bald.] Syn.: see BLUFF; BRAVE; IMMODEST; IMPUDENT. **—bold'-face",** *n.* **1.** An impudent person. **2.** *Print.* Same as FULL-FACE.—**b.-faced,** *a.*—**bold'ly,** *adv.*—**bold'ness,** *n.*

bole¹, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, *n.* The trunk of a tree. [< Icel. *bolr, bulr,* lit. a round body; akin to BALL.] [clod.]

bole², *n.* A fine, compact, soft clay. [< L. *bolus,* < Gr. *bōlos,*

bole³, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A small rectangular recess in the wall of a room, or an unglazed aperture in a wall for admitting light and air; a locker.

bo-lec'tion, 1 bo-lek'shən; 2 bo-lĕc'shon, *n.* In joinery, a molding following the outside edge of a panel and projecting beyond the face of the frame in which the panel is held. **bi-lec'tion†.**

bo-le'ro, 1 bo-lē'ro; 2 bo-le'ro, *n.* **1.** A short jacket with or without sleeves, worn over a bodice or the like. **2.** A Spanish dance, expressing love, usually accompanied by castanets and singing; also, the music for such a dance. [Sp.]

Bol'eyn, 1 bul'in; 2 bȯl'yn, **Anne** (1507–1536). Second wife of Henry VIII.; beheaded. **Bul'len†.**

bo'lide, 1 bō'lid *or* -lid; 2 bō'lid *or* -lid, *n.* A brilliant shooting star; a meteor, esp. one that explodes. [F., < L. *bolis,* meteor, < Gr. *bolis,* missile, < *ballō,* hurl.]

bo'lin†, *n.* Same as BOWLINE.

Bol'ing-broke, 1 bol'iŋ-bruk; 2 bōl'ing-brōk, *n.* **1. Viscount** (1678–1751), Henry Saint John, English prime minister. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Richard II.,* the Duke of Hereford, afterward Henry IV. of England. See ENGLAND.

bo-li'var¹, 1 bo-li'vər; 2 bo-li'vär, *n.* The dollar of Bolivia. [< Simon *Bolivar.*]

Bol'i-var², 1 bel'i-var *or* (*Sp.*) bo-lī'var; 2 bōl'i-var *or* (*Sp.*) bo-lī'vär, *n.* **1. Simon** (1783–1830), a Venezuelan patriot, "the liberator of South America." **2.** A department in N. Colombia; 21,345 sq. m.; pop. 421,000; capital, Cartagena. **3.** A state in E. Venezuela; 38,701 sq. m.; pop. 56,000; capital, Ciudad Bolivar or Angostura.

Bo-liv'i-a, 1 bo-liv'i-ə; 2 bo-liv'i-a, *n.* South-American republic (514,155 sq. m.; pop. 2,268,000).—**Bo-liv'i-an. I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Bolivia. **II.** *n.* A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Bolivia. [See table under COIN.

bo"li-via'no, 1 bō"li-vyā'nō; 2 bō"lē-vyä'nō, *n.* A coin of Bolivia.

boll, 1 bōl; 2 bōl. **I.** *vi.* To form into or produce pods. **II.** *n.* **1.** A round pod or seed-capsule, as of flax or cotton. **2.** A knob. [< AS. *bolla,* bowl; akin to BALL.]

boll², *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] An old dry measure varying in capacity from 2 to 6 bushels. [< Icel. *bolli.*] **bolet.**

Bol'land, 1 bel'ənd; 2 bōl'and, **John** (1596–1665). A Flemish Jesuit writer; *Lives of the Saints.* **Bol-lan'dus†.**

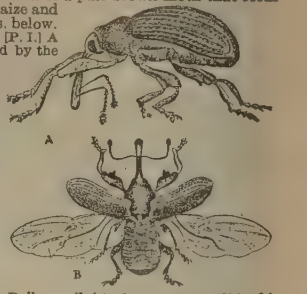
Bol'land-ist, 1 bel'ənd-ist; 2 bōl'and-ist, *n.* One of the Jesuit editors who continued the *Acta Sanctorum,* begun by John Bolland in 1643.

bol'lard, 1 bel'ərd; 2 bōl'ard, *n. Naut.* **1.** A vertical post, as on a wharf, to which to attach a hawser. **2.** A loggerhead.

boll'ent†, *pa.* Swollen.

boll'-wee"vil, *n.* A destructive weevil infesting cotton-bolls.

boll'-worm", *n.* The larva of a pale-brown moth that feeds on cotton-bolls, on maize and other plants. See illus. below.



Boll-weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*). ³/₁
A, side view. *B,* back view with elytra extended, disclosing wings.

bo'lo, 1 bō'lo; 2 bō'lo, *n.* [P. I.] A cutlas-like weapon used by the natives.—**bo'lo-man,** *n.* A native armed with a bolo.

Bo-lo'gna, 1 bo-lō'nyə; 2 bo-lō'nyä. *n.* **1.** An Italian province (1,465 sq. m.; pop. 642,000). **2.** Its capital; seat of university (founded 1200) (pop. 211,157).—**Bologna sausage,** a highly seasoned sausage of mixed meats. **Bo-lo'gna‡.**

Bo"lo-gnese', 1 bō"lo-nyīs' *or* -nyīz'; 2 bō"-lo-nyēs' *or* -nyēz'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bologna. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bologna.

bo'lo-graph, 1 bō'lo-graf; 2 bō'lo-gráf, *n.* A continuous automatic record of the temperature indications of the bolometer. Compare BOLOMETER. [< Gr. *bolē,* throw, ray, + *graphō,* write.]

bo-lom'e-ter, 1 bo-lem'ı-tər; 2 bo-lŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for the measurement of minute differences of radiant heat by changes in the electric resistance of a blackened conductor exposed to it: used esp., in spectroscopy, in exploring invisible parts of the spectrum. [< Gr. *bolē,* throw, ray (< *ballō,* throw), + *metron,* measure.]—**bo"-lo-met'ric,** *a.*

Bo'lo Pa'sha. Marie Paul Bolo (–1918). French traitor; shot.

Bol'sha-ya, 1 bel'shä-yä; 2 bōl'shä-yä, *n.* Mount McKinley: Russian name. [Rus., < *bolshoi,* great.]

Bol"she-vi'ki, 1 bel"shı-vi'kı; 2 bōl"she-vī'ki, *n. pl.* [Rus.] Literally, "the greater." Specif., the terroristic branch of the Social Democratic Party that became dominant in Russia during 1917. So called because, being the larger group, they formed the majority. **—Bol"she-vik',** *a. & n.*—**Bol"she-vik'ism, Bol'she-vism,** *n.* The revolutionary policy of the Bolsheviki.—**Bol'-she-vist,** *n.*

bol'ster, 1 bōl'stər; 2 bōl'ster. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To support with a bolster, pillows, or the like; prop up. **2.** To aid; abet. **3.** To furnish with padding. **4.** To belabor with bolsters. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long underpillow for a bed. **2.** Anything shaped like or used as a bolster. (1) *Arch.* The lateral part of the volute of an Ionic capital; also, a crosspiece on an arch-centering, running from rib to rib and bearing the voussoirs. (2) The bearing place of a truss-bridge upon a pier. (3) *Carp.* A horizontal cap-piece upon a post-top to lengthen the bearing of a beam or of a string-piece. [< AS. *bolster.*]

Boll-worm (*Heliothis armigera*). ¹/₂
1. Adult moth upon a cotton-leaf. 2. An injured boll. 3. Caterpillar. 4. Pupa.

bolt¹d, 1 bōlt; 2 bōlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten with or as with a bolt or bolts. **2.** *U. S. Polit.* To refuse to support; break away from; also [College Slang], to be absent from without leave. **3.** To swallow hurriedly. **4.** To drive out suddenly or with force; expel; blurt out. **5.** To start or cause to spring forth, as game. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dash off unexpectedly; run away, as a horse. **2.** *U. S. Polit.* To repudiate a party measure or candidate.

bolt²d, *vt.* To sift; examine as by sifting. [< Gr.L+OF *pyr,* fire, coarse woolen cloth.]—**bolt'ing-hutch",** *n.* A bin for bolted flour.

bolt³, *n.* **1.** A sliding bar or piece for fastening a door, etc. **2.** A pin or rod used for holding anything in its place. See illus. on next page. **3.** An arrow; a long cylindrical shot for a cannon, or the like; hence, anything coming suddenly; as, a thunder*bolt.* **4.** *U. S. Polit.* A refusal to support a party, candidate, or policy. **5.** A sudden start, departure, or spring. **6.** A roll, as of cloth; a block of wood. **7‖.** A shackle. [< AS. *bolt,* catapult.] **bolte†.** Syn.: see LOCK.—**bolt'-head",** *n.* **1.** A glass spherical vessel with a long, narrow, slender neck, used in chemistry. **2.** The head of a bolt. **mat'rass†; receiv'er†.—b.-rope,** *n. Naut.* A rope forming the border of a sail.

bolt², *n.* A rotating cylindrical or other frame, covered with silk or the like with very regular meshes, for sifting flour.

bolt, *adv.* Like an arrow; stiffly; swiftly; straight.— **bolt upright**, in an erect position.

Bolts.
1. Hexagon-head bolt. 2. Bevel-head bolt. 3. Button-head bolt. 4. Countersunk-head bolt. 5. Square-head bolt. 6. Machine-bolt.

bol'tel, 1 bōl'tel; 2 bōl'tĕl, *n. Arch.* **1.** (1) A shaft of a clustered pillar. (2) A shaft engaged in a jamb. **2.** A convex molding, semicircular or quadrantal in cross-section. **bol'tell**‡.

bolt'er¹, 1 bōlt'ər; 2 bōlt'er, *n.* One who or that which bolts. (1) A horse given to shying or running away. (2) One who refuses to support a political nomination.

bolt'er², *n.* A sieve or sifter for meal or flour.

bolt'er³, *n.* A fishing-line. [< BULL¹ + TOW, haul.]

Bol'ton, 1 bōl'tən; 2 bōl'tŏn, *n.* A manufacturing borough in N. W. England; pop. 178,680.

bo'lus, 1 bō'lus; 2 bō'lŭs, *n.* A large pill. [L.]

Bom., *abbr.* Bombay.

bo'ma¹, 1 bō'ma; 2 bō'ma, *n.* A circle or enclosure fenced with bush, thorn, or poles, for defense. [Afr.] [Congo, Africa.

Bo'ma², *n.* A town and river port (pop. 5,000), capital of Belgian

bo'mah-nut", 1 bō'ma-nut"; 2 bō'ma-nŭt", *n.* The fruit of a tropical African shrub, used for tanning. **boo'mah"**‡.

bomb, ∫1 bem; 2 bŏm, *vt.* & *vi.* To attack with bombs, especially from aircraft.

bomb², 1 bum *or* bem; 2 bŭm *or* bŏm, *n.* **1.** A hollow iron projectile containing an explosive material to be fired by concussion or by a time-fuse; also, any similar receptacle, of any shape, containing an explosive; as, a dynamite *bomb*. **bomb'-shell"**‡. **2**†. A bomb-ketch. [< Gr.ᴸ *bombos*, hollow sound.]— **bomb'-ketch"**, *n.* A vessel for carrying one or more mortars. **b.-vessel**‡.—**b.-proof.** *Fort.* **I.** *a.* So constructed as to resist injury from bombs. **II.** *n.* A bomb-proof structure or chamber.—**b.-thrower**, *n.* **1.** A gun of the howitzer type used in firing heavy shells. **2.** A catapult-like military engine for throwing bombs.

bom"ba-ce'ceous, 1 bem"ba-ke'shus; 2 bŏm"ba-ce'shŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to the silk-cotton family of trees.

Bomb-thrower.

bom-bard', 1 bem-bärd'; 2 bŏm-bärd', *vt.* To assail with or as with cannon-balls or shells. —**bom-bard'er**, *n.*—**bom-bard'ment**, *n.* An assault with shot or shell.

bom'bard, 1 bem'bard; 2 bŏm'bärd, *n.* **1.** The earliest form of cannon. **2.** A bomb-ketch. **3.** A leather liquor-jug; black-jack. [< LL. *bombarda*, engine for throwing large stones, < L. *bombus*; see BOMB.]

bom"bar-dier', 1 bem"bar-dir'; 2 bŏm"bär-dēr', *n.* **1.** An artilleryman in charge of mortars, etc. **2.** A beetle (*Brachynus fumans*), which on irritation ejects a strong-smelling liquid. **3**†. A soldier in charge of a bombard; a cannoneer.

bom-bar'don, 1 bem-bär'den; 2 bŏm-bär'don, *n.* **1.** A wind-instrument of the bassoon type, used as a bass for an oboe or hautboy; a bass saxhorn. **2.** A pedal reed-stop on the organ with 16-foot tone. [< It. *bombardo*, *bombardone*, = F. *bombarde*; see BOMBARD, *n.*]

bom"ba-sine', *n.* Same as BOMBAZINE.

bom'bast, 1 bem'bast; 2 bŏm'bast, *n.* **1.** Grandiloquent language; rant. **2**†. Stuffing; filling. [< OF. *bombace*, padding.]—**bom'bast, bom-bas'tic**, *a.* Inflated; grandiloquent. **-ti-cal**‡.—**bom-bas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bom'bax, 1 bem'baks; 2 bŏm'bȧks, *n.* A tropical American tree of the mallow family, the silk-cotton tree. [LL., cotton, < L. *bombyx*; see BOMBYX.]

Bom'bay, 1 bem'bē; 2 bŏm'bā, *n.* A presidency (123,059 sq. m.; pop. 19,673,000), province (75,918 sq. m.; pop. 16,113,000), native states (63,864 sq. m.; pop. 7,412,000), and seaport city (pop. 979,000) of British India.

bom"ba-zine', 1 bem" *or* bum"ba-zin'; 2 bŏm" *or* bŏm"ba-zīn', *n.* A fine twilled fabric with silk warp and worsted filling. [< F. *bombasin*, < LL. *bombax*; see BOMBAX.] **bom"ba-sine'**‡.

bomb'er, *n.* **1.** A soldier who throws bombs. **2.** An air-plane employed in bombing. See illus. in next column.

bomb'shell", *n.* Same as BOMB, *n.*, 1.

Bom-byc'i-dæ, 1 bem-bis'i-dē; 2 bŏm-bȳç'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths, including the silkworm-moths. [< BOMBYX.] —**bom'by-cid**, *a.* & *n.*—**bom"by-cid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**bom'by-coid**, *a.*

bom'byx, 1 bem'biks; 2 bŏm'byks, *n.* A silkworm.—**bom'bic**, *a.*

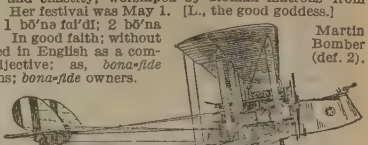
Bon, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, *n.* [Jap.] A festival observed by the Buddhists of Japan, July 13 to 16.

Bon, Cape. The N. E. point of Tunis, N. Africa.

bo-na'ci, 1 bo-nä'si; 2 bo-nä'çi, *n.* [Sp.] Any one of several groupers. See GROUPER.

Bo'na De'a, 1 bō'ne dī'ə; 2 bō'na dē'a. *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of fertility and chastity, worshiped by Roman matrons from antiquity. Her festival was May 1. [L., the good goddess.]

bo'na fi'de, 1 bō'na fai'dī; 2 bō'na fī'dē. [L.] In good faith; without deceit: used in English as a compound adjective; as, *bona-fide* transactions; *bona-fide* owners.


Martin Bomber (def. 2).

bo-nal'y†, *n.* [Scot.] A good-speed; farewell; hence, a parting glass. **bon-nal'y†.**

bo-nan'za, 1 bo-nan'zə; 2 bo-năn'za, *n.* [U. S.] A rich mine, vein, or find of ore; profitable speculation. [Sp., success, < L. *bonus*, good.]

Bo'na-parte, 1 bō'ne-pārt; 2 bō'na-pärt, *n.* **1. Charles Joseph** (1851–1921), American lawyer; Secretary of the Navy (1905–1906); Attorney-General (1906–1909); grandson of 2. **2. Jerome** (1784–1860), brother of Napoleon I.; king of Westphalia, 1807–1813. **3. Joseph** (1768–1844), brother of Napoleon I.; king of Naples, 1806; of Spain, 1808. **4. Louis** (1778–1846), brother of Napoleon I.; king of Holland, 1806. **5. Louis Napoleon**, see NAPOLEON III. **6. Lucien** (1775–1840), Prince de Canino; brother of Napoleon I. **7. Napoleon** (1769–1821), a French military leader and conqueror (1795–1815); emperor (1804–1815). **Buo"na-par'te**‡.

Bo'na-part-ist, 1 bō'ne-pārt-ist; 2 bō'na-pärt-ist. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Imperial cause in France. **II.** *n.* An adherent of Bonapartism.—**Bo'na-part-ism**, *n.*

bo'na-ro'ba, *n.* [It.] A courtezan.

bon'bon, 1 ben'ben *or* (*F.*) bēn'bēn'; 2 bŏn'bŏn *or* (*F.*) bōn'bōn', *n.* A sugared candy. [F., < L. *bonus*, good.]

bon"bon-nière', 1 bēn"bo-nyār'; 2 bōn"bo-nyēr', *n.* [F.] A decorated box, dish, or small metal box for confections.

bond¹, bend; 2 bŏnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To encumber with bonded debt; mortgage. **2.** To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse. **3.** In building, to bind together and make secure (walls). **4.** To connect electrically, as rails on a trolley road, so that they may form the return circuit. **II.** *i.* To cohere so as to give firmness and solidity.

bond, *a.* Subject to servitude; enslaved. [< AS. *bonda*, *bunda*, head of a family, peasant.]—**bond'maid"**, *n.* A female slave.—**bond'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A male slave or serf. **2.** A villein. **bonds'man**‡.—**b.-servant**, *n.* A person held to servitude without wages; a slave. **b.-slave**‡.—**bond'-wo"man, bond'-wo"man**, *n. fem.*

bond, 1 bend; 2 bŏnd, *n.* **1.** That which binds; a band; tie. **2.** *pl.* Fetters; captivity. **3.** An obligation or constraint. **4.** An obligation in writing under seal **5.** An interest-bearing debt-certificate. **6.** The condition of being bonded. See BONDED, 2. **7.** Bail; a surety. **8.** In building, timbers or stones which help to bind together. **9.** *Chem.* A unit of combining power, being the combining power of a hydrogen atom: often indicated by a dash placed at or about its symbol. [Var. of BAND¹, *n.*]—**bond'hold"er**, *n.* One owning or holding bonds.—**b.-holding**, *a.* & *n.*—**b.-stone**, *n.* Same as BONDER, 2.—**debenture b.** 1. A bond acknowledging loan indebtedness and securing repayment out of some designated fund or income. 2. A certificate issued by customs officials stating that an importer is entitled to a drawback on goods imported and afterward exported. **3.** A bond for the payment of money, stipulating that government securities or the stock of a corporate company shall be held as security.—**indemnity b.** (*Railroad.*), a release signed by a shipper, relieving a railroad of responsibility.

bond'age, 1 bend'ij; 2 bŏnd'ȧġ, *n.* **1.** Compulsory servitude; slavery; imprisonment. **2.** Captivity; subjection. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* Villenage.

SYN.: captivity, enthralment, serfdom, servitude, slavery, subjection, subjugation, thraldom. See FETTER.

bond'ed, 1 bend'ed; 2 bŏnd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Hypothecated for payment of bonds; mortgaged. **2.** Held in bond for payment of duties. **3.** Secured by bonds, as a debt.—**bonded warehouse**, a warehouse for bonded goods.

bond'er, 1 bend'ər; 2 bŏnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who bonds, puts goods into bond, or owns goods in bond. **2.** *Masonry.* A stone or a brick extending through a wall and binding it together; a binding-stone.

bonds'man, 1 bendz'man; 2 bŏndz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One bound as security for another. **2.** A bondman.

bone¹, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, *vt.* [BONED; BON'ING.] **1.** To remove the bones from. **2.** To stiffen with whalebone. **3.** To fertilize with bone-dust.

bone², *vt.* To take the level of with an instrument.

bone¹, *n.* **1.** A hard, dense, porous structure composed of calcium salts (mainly the phosphate) and organic materials, forming the skeleton of vertebrate animals. **2.** A separate piece of the skeleton of a vertebrate animal. **3.** *pl.* The skeleton as a whole; mortal remains. **4.** One of various objects made of bone or similar material. (1) *pl.* A pair of clappers, as used by minstrels; also, one who plays the bones. (2) A whalebone in a waist or corset. **5.** A ground of contention. [< AS. *bān.*]—**bone'-ash"**, *n.* A white, friable substance, the ash of bones, composed mainly of calcium phosphate: used in cupellation, china-making, and other arts. Called also *bone-earth*.—**b.-black**, *n.* Animal black; animal charcoal.—**bone-dry**, *a.* Very dry; as a sun-dried bone or [Colloq.] a region where liquor laws are rigidly enforced. —**bone'dust"**, *n* Pulverized bone: used as a fertilizer.

b.-flour†; **b.-manure**†; **b.-meal**†.—**bone'less**, *a.*—**bone-oil**, *n.* Dippel's animal oil obtained by heating bones. —**b.-setting**, *n.* The setting of bones.

Bone[2], *n.* A fort and seaport town (pop. 43,000) in Constantine department, Algeria, Africa. **Bo'na**†. [retic herb.

bone's'set", 1 bōn'set"; 2 bōn'sĕt", *n.* A bitter tonic and diapho-

bon'fire", 1 bon'fur"; 2 bŏn'fīr", *n.* A large fire in the open air. [< BONE, *n.*, + FIRE.]

bon'go, 1 bon'go; 2 bŏn'go, *n.* A large, reddish, white-striped forest-antelope (*Boöcercus isaaci*) of equatorial Africa, related to the eland, and having heavy lyrate horns in both sexes.

Bon"heur', 1 bon"ûr'; 2 bŏn"ûr', **Marie Rosalie** (1822–1899). A French animal-painter.

bon"ho-mie', 1 bon"o-mī'; 2 bŏn"o-mē', *n.* Genial nature or manner; good-fellowship. [F.] **bon"hom-mie'**†.

Bon'i-face[1], 1 bon'i-fēs; 2 bŏn'i-fās, *n.* An innkeeper; hotel landlord. [< *Boniface*, innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem.*]

Bon'i-face[2], *n.* **1. Saint** (680–755), an English monk; the apostle of Germany; killed in Friesland by pagans. **2.** Any one of nine popes; esp. **Boniface VIII.** (Benedict Cajetan) (1228–1303); emphasized the temporal supremacy of the papacy.

bon'i-ness, 1 bōn'i-nes; 2 bŏn'i-nĕs, *n.* The condition or quality of being bony. [like fishes. [Sp.]

bo-ni'to, 1 bo-nī'to; 2 bo-nī'to, *n.* One of various large mackerel-

bon mot, 1 bōn mō; 2 bŏn mō. [BON MOTS[2], *pl.*] A clever saying; terse witticism. [F.]

Bonn, 1 bon; 2 bŏn, *n.* An ancient manufacturing and cathedral town in western Prussia; university; pop. 91,500; entered by British army of occupation, December, 1918.

bonne, 1 bon; 2 bŏn, *n.* A French nurse-maid. [F.]

bon"naz', 1 bo"naz'; 2 bo"năz', *n.* An embroidering-machine or the type of embroidery made with it. [< *Bonnaz*, name of Fr. inventor.]

bonne bouche, 1 bon bûsh; 2 bŏn bŭch. A delicate morsel; a titbit. [F., < L. *bonus*, good; *bucca*, cheek.]

bon'net, 1 bon'et; 2 bŏn'ĕt. I. *vt.* **1.** To cover the head of with or as with a bonnet. **2.** To crush the hat over the eyes of; jostle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A covering, or an article of apparel, for the head. (1) An outdoor head-dress for women. (2) A brimless cap for men and boys, worn especially in Scotland. **2.** The velvet cap lining a crown or coronet. **3.** A gambler's or auctioneer's decoy. **4.** The yellow water-lily. **5.** One of various constructions or devices having a form or use analogous to that of a bonnet. (1) A cover or plate which can be removed to inspect a valve or other part of machinery in a chamber; any metal hood, canopy, projection, or cowl. (2) *Naut.* A supplementary sail laced to the foot of a jib in light winds. [F., orig. a stuff; cp. Hind. *bānāt*, broadcloth.]—**bon'net-laird"**, *n.* [Scot.] A petty freeholder.—**b.-piece**, *n.* A coin of James V. of Scotland, bearing a figure of the king's head wearing a bonnet.

bon"net-rouge', 1 bon"nē-rūzh'; 2 bŏn"nę-rgzh', *n.* [F.] The red cap of the French revolutionists of 1793; hence, a red republican, anarchist, or communist.

bon'nock, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BANNOCK.

bon'ny, 1 bon'i; 2 bŏn'y, *a.* [BON'NI-ER; BON'NI-EST.] **1.** Having homelike beauty; sweet and fair. **2.** Blithe; merry; cheery. **3.** Fine; spacious. [< F. *bon*, good.] **bon'nie**†.

SYN.: see BEAUTIFUL.—**bon'ni-ly**, *adv.*—**bon'ni-ness**, *n.*

Bon'ny, *n.* A seaport, Niger delta, W. Africa; pop. 14,000. **Bo'nit.**

bon'ny-clab"ber, 1 bon'i-klab"er; 2 bŏn'y-clăb"er, *n.* Milk curdled by souring. [Of Ir. origin.]

bon'spiel", 1 bon'spīl"; 2 bŏn'spēl", *n.* [Scot.] A match-game; esp., a curling- or golf-match. **bon's pell"**†.

bon'te-bok, 1 bon'ti-bok; 2 bŏn'te-bŏk, *n.* [D.] A South-African antelope, the pied antelope (*Alcelaphus pygargus*).

bon"-ton', 1 bŏn"-tŏn'; 2 bŏn"-tŏn', *n.* **1.** The fashionable world. **2.** Good style or breeding. [F.; see BONNY; TONE.]

bo'nus, 1 bō'nus; 2 bō'nŭs, *n.* **1.** An allowance in addition to what is usual, current, or stipulated; as, a *bonus* on stocks. **2.** Compensation, as for the obtaining of a loan. [L., good.] SYN.: see SUBSIDY.

bon"-vi'vant', 1 bŏn"-vī'vän'; 2 bŏn"-vī'vän', *n.* A high-liver; an epicure; also, a boon companion. [F., < L. *bonus*, good, + *vivo*, live.]—**bonne"-vi'vante'**, *n. fem.*

bo'ny, 1 bō'ni; 2 bō'ny, *a.* [BO'NI-ER; BO'NI-EST.] **1.** Of, like, pertaining to, or consisting of bone or bones. **2.** Having prominent bones; thin; gaunt.

Bo"ny', 1 bō"nī'; 2 bō"nȳ', *n.* A town in N. E. France; captured by United States troops, Sept. 29, 1918, when they broke the Hindenburg Line. [*seng*, monk.]

bonze, 1 benz; 2 bŏnz, *n.* A Buddhist monk. [F., < Chin. *fan*

boo, 1 bū; 2 bōō. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To utter the sound boo, as in imitation of the low of cattle. **2.** To say boo, as for frightening. **II.** *n.* & *interj.* A vocal sound made to indicate contempt or to frighten. **booh**†. [simpleton; booby.

boob, 1 būb; 2 bōōb, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A gullible person;

boo'by, 1 bū'bi; 2 bōō'by, *n.* [BOO'BIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A dull fellow; dunce. **2.** In some games, the person who makes the poorest score. [< Sp. *bobo*, fool.]—**boo'by**, *a.*

bood [Scot. or Obs.], *imp.* of BEHOOVE, *v.*

Boo'dha, Boo'dhism, etc. See BUDDHA, etc.

boo'dle, 1 bū'dl; 2 bōō'dl, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] Money; specif., a bribery fund; corruption-money; public plunder. **2.** The lot or pack. **3.** [Thieves' Slang.] Counterfeit money. **4.** A card-game. [Cp. D. *boedel*, property.] **bud'dle**†.—**boo'dle**, *vt.* [BOO'DLED; BOO'DLING.] [Slang.] To obtain money by public plunder.—**boo'dle-dom**, *n.*—**boo'dle-ism**, *n.*—**boo'dler**, *n.*

boo"hoo', 1 bū"hū'; 2 bōō"hōō'. **I.** *vi.* To cry vociferously; bawl. **II.** *n.* Loud uncontrolled weeping or laughing.

book, 1 buk; 2 bŏŏk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To enter in a book; also, to engage, as steamer passage. **2.** To engage or secure some accommodation beforehand, as seats, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number of sheets of paper bound or stitched together; especially, a printed and bound volume. **2.** A literary composition or treatise of some length. **3.** The Bible; also, any one of the writings of which it is made up. **4.** A subdivision of a literary composition or treatise. **5.** *Horse-racing.* A list of horses entered, with the odds laid for and against them. **6.** A book-like pack of gold-leaf. **7.** The words of a play or opera; a libretto; as, the music of the new opera is good, but the *book* is poor. **8.** In whist, six tricks taken by one side; in "authors" and similar games, all the cards of one set. **9**†. A record or register. [< AS. *bōc*, book, (orig.) beech-tree.]—**book'-ac-count"**, *n.* *Law.* A register of items entered by one as against another of goods delivered or services rendered, constituting a debt or claim resting in account.—**book'bind"er**, *n.* One whose trade is the binding of books.—**book'bind"er-y**, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A place where bookbinding is carried on.—**book'bind"ing**, *n.* The art, act, or process of binding books.—**book'case"**, *n.* A case for holding books.—**b.-debt**, *n.* A debt entered in an account-book or ledger.—**book'ish**, *a.* **1.** Fond of books; book-learned. **2.** Pedantic; unpractical. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**book'keep"er**, *n.* One who keeps accounts; an accountant.—**book'keep"ing**, *n.* The art, method, or practice of recording business transactions systematically.—**book'let**, *n.* A little book.—**b.-maker**, *n.* **1.** One who compiles prints, or binds books. **2.** A professional betting man, especially as connected with the turf.—**book'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One versed in books; a scholar. **2.** [Colloq.] One who sells books.—**b.-mark**, *n.* Any object, as a ribbon, to be placed between or on the leaves of a book to mark a place for ready reference.—**b.-muslin**, *n.* A fine sheer muslin, folded in book form in the piece.—**b.-plate**, *n.* **1.** An engraved label, often artistic in design, placed on or in a book to indicate ownership or proper place in a library. **2.** *Print.* An electrotype or stereotype of a page of a book.—**b.-rack**, *n.* **1.** A frame to hold an open book. **2.** A framework to hold books as on a table. **b.-scorpion**, *n.* A small false scorpion (genus *Chelifer*), found in old books, etc., as *C. cancroides*.—**book'sell"er**, *n.* One whose business is the selling of books.—**book'sell"ing**, *n.*—**b.-shelf**, *n.* [-SHELVES, *pl.*] A shelf to hold books.—**b.-shop**, *n.* A shop where books are sold; bookstore.—**b.-stack**, *n.* A rack for books, as in a library.—**b.-stall**, *n.* A stall or stand where books are sold.—**b.-stand**, *n.* A rack for books; also, a book-stall.—**book'store"**, *n.* [U. S.] A store for the sale of books.—**book value**, see under VALUE.—**book'worm"**, *n.* **1.** A person exclusively devoted to books and study. **2.** The larva of an insect destructive to books.—**to be in one's good** (or **bad** or **black**) **books**, to be in favor (or out of favor) with one.—**to speak by the b.**, to speak from positive knowledge or from recognized authority.—**to suit one's b.**, to agree with one's wishes, means, etc.—**without b.** **1.** By memory. **2.** Without authority.

book'ing, 1 buk'iŋ; 2 bŏŏk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of registering in a book, rarely of forming into a book. **2.** The buying of a passage-ticket.—**book'ing-clerk"**, *n.* A clerk who books; specifically, in Great Britain, the ticket-clerk at a railway or steamer office or a theater.—**b.-office**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A place of application for passage, seats, etc.; a ticket-office.

book'land, 1 buk'land; 2 bŏŏk'land, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A freehold as held by deed or charter under certain rents and free services. See FOLKLAND. **boc'land**†.

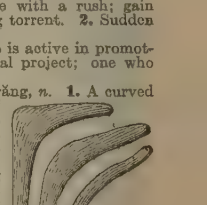
boom[1], 1 būm; 2 bōōm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To sound with a deep resonant tone, as a cannon; hence, to rush onward impetuously; also, to hum loudly, as a beetle. **II.** *n.* A deep, reverberating sound, as of a cannon. [Imitative.]

boom[2]. **I.** *vt.* To move, extend, obstruct, or confine by means of a spar or boom. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spar holding the foot of a fore-and-aft sail, or that attached to a yard or to another boom to extend it. **2.** A chain of logs to intercept or retard the advance of a vessel, to confine timbers, saw-logs, etc. **3.** A pole set up to mark a navigable channel. [< D. *boom*, tree, beam.]

boom[3]. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To bring forward; advertise energetically. **2.** To advance with a rush; gain rapidly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A swollen, roaring torrent. **2.** Sudden activity or prosperity.

boom'er, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who is active in promoting a business enterprise or a political project; one who pushes a boom; also, a new settler.

boom'e-rang, 1 būm'e-raŋ; 2 bōōm'e-răng, *n.* **1.** A curved wooden missile used by the natives of Australia that will return to the thrower. **2.** Any proceeding that recoils upon the originator. [< N. S. Wales *būmarin*, a club.]



Types of Boomerang.

boon, 1 būn; 2 bōōn, *a.* **1.** Possessing convivial qualities; genial; jovial. **2.** Fortunate; prosperous. **3**[1]. Benign; bounteous. [< F. *bon*, good.]

boon, *n.* **1.** A good thing bestowed; favor; blessing. **2**†. A petition. [< Ice. *bōn*, petition] SYN.: see FAVOR; GIFT.

Boone, *n.* **1. Daniel** (1735–1820), an American pioneer. **2.** A city in central Iowa; pop. 12,450.

boor, 1 būr; 2 bōōr, *n.* **1.** A coarse rustic; an ill-bred fellow. **2.** A peasant, especially a Dutch peasant. **3.** [B-] Same as BOER. [< D. *boer*, < *bouwen*, till.]—**boor'ish**, *a.* Rude; clownish. SYN.: see AWKWARD; RUSTIC. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

boord, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BOARD.

boor'tree", *n.* [Scot.] Same as BOUR-TREE.

boost, 1 būst; 2 bōōst. **I**[1]**d**, *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** To push or lift from beneath. **2.** To support enthusiastically, as a can-

didate or enterprise. **II.** *n.* A lift; help.—**boost'er,** *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A device for increasing the electromotive force in an alternating current circuit. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which boosts.

boost², *v.* [Scot.] Same as BOOD.

boot¹, l bŭt; 2 bōōt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put boots on; put on one's boots. **2.** To put to the torture of the boot. See BOOT¹, *n.*, 4. **3.** [Slang.] To kick. **II.** *n.* **1.** A leather covering for the foot and leg. **2.** A high shoe. **3.** A carriage receptacle, for carrying parcels, etc. **4.** A medieval instrument of torture, compressing the foot and leg. **5.** A ring-shaped appliance put on the leg of a horse to prevent interference. **6.** A leather flap fastened to the dashboard of an open carriage, to be drawn up as a shield from rain or mud. **7.** A carbine-bucket fitted to a military saddle. **8.** A box encasing the lower pulley in a grain-elevator. **9.** The part of a reed-pipe containing the reed, as of an organ. **10.** *Ornith.* A tarsal envelop of a bird, as in thrushes. **11†.** A compartment for attendants on the outside of the old-fashioned coach. [< F. *botte.*]—**boot'black",** *n.* One who cleans and blacks boots.—**b.-hose,** *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs; also, leggings formerly worn with high boots.—**boot'jack",** *n.* An implement to aid in removing boots.—**boot'leg",** *vt. & vi.* [Local, U. S.] To sell liquor against the law; especially, to peddle liquor unlawfully; to carry liquor on the person for illegal sale: so called from the practise of carrying a flask in the leg of a boot.—**boot'leg"ger,** *n.*—**boot'leg"ging,** *n.* The act of selling liquor in violation of the law.—**boots and saddles,** the cavalry bugle-call for mounted drill.—**b.-topping,** *n. Naut.* **1.** The process of painting a ship's copper above the water-line. **2.** A process of scraping the hull and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulfur, and rosin. **3.** The part of a ship's hull included between the load-water and light lines, generally painted red, the color of boot-tops in the first part of the 19th century; also, in the United States navy, the paint used on this portion of the hull.—**b.-tree,** *n.* An apparatus for stretching or shaping boots.

boot², l bōōt. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To profit; avail. **2.** To be of avail. **3†.** To benefit. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something over and above given in barter. **2.** Advantage; resource; help. [< AS. *bōt*, profit.]—**to boot,** in addition; over and above. **to the boot‡.**

boot³‖, *n.* Booty; plunder. [< BOOTY.]

boot'ed, l būt'ed; 2 bōōt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Wearing boots. **2.** *Ornith.* (1) Not divided into scutella except at the extreme lower portion. (2) Covered with feathers, as the tarsi of some birds. [a half-boot.

boo-tee', l bū-tī'; 2 bōō-tē', *n.* A woman's or child's light boot;

Bo-o'tes, l bo-ō'tēz; 2 bo-ō'tēş, *n.* A northern constellation, whose brightest star is Arcturus. See CONSTELLATION.

booth, l būth *or* būth; 2 bōōth *or* bōōth, *n.* A stall at a fair, market, etc.; also, a temporary shelter. [< Ice. *būdh.*]

Booth, l būth; 2 bōōth, *n.* **1. Edwin Thomas** (1833–1893), an American tragedian. **2. John Wilkes** (1839–1865) an American actor; assassin of Abraham Lincoln. **3. William** (1829–1912), an English minister; founder and "General" of Salvation Army.

Boo'thi-a, l bū'thi-ə; 2 bōō'thi-a, *n.* **1.** An Arctic peninsula, most N. part of American continent; contains N. magnetic pole. **B. Felix‡. 2. Gulf of,** a gulf E. of Boothia Peninsula.

booth'y, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BOTHIE.

boot'l-kin, l būt'i-kin; 2 bōōt'i-kin, *n.* **1.** A little boot. **2.** A covering of oiled skin for the feet or hands of persons suffering from gout. **3.** The boot. See BOOT¹, *n.* 4. [Dim. of BOOT¹, *n.*] **boot'a-kin‡.**

Boo'tle, l bū'tl; 2 bōō'tl, *n.* A manufacturing and shipping borough adjoining Liverpool, England; pop. 76,508.

boot'less, l būt'les; 2 bōōt'lĕs, *a.* Profitless; useless; unavailing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

boots, l būts; 2 bōōts, *n.* A hotel bootblack.

boo'ty, l bū'ti; 2 bōō'ty, *n.* [BOO'TIES², *pl.*] The spoil of war; plunder; also, gain. [< Ice. *bŷti*, exchange.] SYN.: see PLUNDER.

booze, l būz; 2 bōōz, *vi.* [BOOZED; BOOZ'ING.] To drink to excess; tipple. [Also *bouse;* cp. MD. *būsen*, G. *bausen*, drink.]

boose‡; bouse‡.—booze, *n.* **1.** Strong drink; liquor. **2.** A drunken spree; carouse. **boose‡.—boozed,** *a.* Drunk; fuddled.—**booz'er,** *n.*—**booz'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy. **boos'y‡.—booz'i-ly,** *adv.*—**booz'i-ness,** *n.*

bo"-peep', l bō"-pīp'; 2 bō"-pēp', *n.* The game of peek-a-boo.

bor, l bôr; 2 bôr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Neighbor: used in address.

bor., *abbr.* Borough.

bo'ra, l bō'rə; 2 bō'ra, *n.* [It.] A blustering dry wind from the Julian Alps, blowing over the Adriatic in winter. See BOREAS.

bo'ra-cite, l bō'rə-sait; 2 bō'ra-çīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent to translucent, magnesium chloro-borate ($Mg_7Cl_2B_{16}O_{30}$), that crystallizes in the isometric system.

bor'age, l bur'ij; 2 bôr'aġ, *n.* An erect rough European herb, with blue flowers, used medicinally. [< LL. *borrago*, < *borra, burra*, rough hair.]—**bo-rag"i-na'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the borage family of herbs, shrubs, or trees.

Bor'ah, l bō'rə; 2 bō'ra, **William Edgar,** (1865–). An American lawyer; statesman; Senator. [rat-ed, *a.*

bor'ate, l bō'rēt; 2 bō'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of boric acid.—**bo'ra-rax,** l bō'raks; 2 bō'raks, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($Na_2B_4O_7$) with a sweetish alkaline taste, found native as tincal, and used as an antiseptic in preserving food, in medicine, and as a flux, hence of value in glass-manufacture and certain smelting operations. Chemically it is sodium biborate or sodium pyroborate. The more common form is a decahydrate. **bo'rast'.—bo-rac'ic,** *a.* Same as BORIC.

Borch'gre-vink, l bôrh'grə-viŋk; 2 bôrh'ġre-viŋk, **Carsten Egeberg** (1864–). A Norwegian Antarctic explorer.

Bor"deaux', l bôr"dō'; 2 bôr"dō', *n.* **1.** A seaport (pop. 267,409) of S. W. France; temporary capital of France, 1914. **2.** Wine produced around Bordeaux.—**Bordeaux mixture,** a fungicide prepared by mixing solutions of copper sulfate and lime.

bor'del†, *n.* A brothel. **bor-del'lo†.**

Bor'den, l tār'den; 2 bôr'dĕn, **Sir Robert Laird** (1854–). A Canadian statesman; premier, 1911.

bor'der, l bôr'dər; 2 bôr'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a border on. **2.** To be contiguous to; adjoin. **3†.** To shut within limits. **II.** *i.* To lie on the border; be contiguous; approximate; resemble: with *on* or *upon.*—**bor'der-ing,** *a.*

bor'der, *a.* Of or pertaining to a territorial border; hence, uncouth; rough and ready; unconventional; as, *border* manners.

bor'der, *n.* **1.** A margin or edge; outer portion or limit; brink; verge. **2.** Specif.: (1) The frontier line or district of a country or state; hence, a boundary. (2) A bordering or enclosing strip of ground in a garden, commonly planted with flowers. (3) A decorative margin or edge; as, a cap *border* of lace: used also adjectivally. [< F. *bordure*, < D. *boord*, edge.] SYN.: see BANK; BOUNDARY; MARGIN.—**bor'der-er,** *n.* One who dwells on a frontier.—**bor'der-land",** *n.* Land on or near the border of two adjoining countries.—**b.-rider,** *n.* A freebooter on the borders of England and Scotland.—**the Border** or **Borders,** the English and Scottish border-land.

bor"de-reau', l bōr'də-rō'; 2 bôr"de-rō', *n.* [F.] A memorandum containing detailed information on documents that accompany it.

Bor-det', l bôr-dē'; 2 bôr-dā', **Jules** (–). Belgian physician; bacteriologist; toxicologist; awarded Nobel prize in 1919.

bor'dure, l bôr'dūr; 2 bôr'dūr, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A bearing around a shield. ‖ **2.** A border.

bore¹, l bōr; 2 bōr, *v.* [BORED; BOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a hole in or through, as with an auger. **2.** To make (a hole) by or as by turning an auger; also, to advance, as by boring; as, to *bore* one's way. **3.** To tire; weary; annoy. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a hole with a boring-tool. **2.** To yield to a boring-tool. **3.** To advance by gradual motion. **4.** To thrust the head straight forward: said of a horse. [< AS. *borian*, < √ *bhar*, cut.]

bore², *imp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bore¹, *n.* **1.** A hole made by or as if by boring. **2.** The interior diameter of a firearm or cylinder. **3.** Caliber. [< AS. *bor*, auger.] SYN.: see HOLE.

bore², *n.* A tiresome person or thing; an annoyance. [< AS. *bor*, auger.]—**bore'dom,** *n.* Bores as a class; the habit of being a bore, or the condition of being bored; ennui.

bore³, *n.* A high crested wave caused by the rush of flood-tide up a river, as in the Amazon, or by the meeting of tides, as in the Bay of Fundy. Compare EAGER, *n.* [< Ice. *bāra*, billow caused by wind.] [the north wind.

bo're-al, l bō'ri-əl; 2 bō're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the north or

Bo're-as, l bō'ri-əs; 2 bō're-as, *n.* The north wind. [Gr.]

bore'cole", l bōr'kōl'; 2 bōr'cōl', *n.* An open-headed variety of cabbage with curled leaves; kale. [< D. *boerenkool*, < *boer*, peasant, + *kool*, cabbage.]

bor'er, *n.* One who or that which bores, especially a beetle, moth, or mollusk that burrows in wood or stone.

Bor'gia, l bôr'jə; 2 bôr'ġä, *n.* **1.** The name of an aristocratic Spanish family, a branch of which emigrated to Italy. **2, Alfonso** (1378–1458), as Pope Calixtus III., 1455–1458. **3. Cesare** (1478–1507), Duc de Valentinois, an Italian cardinal, soldier, and adventurer; described by Machiavelli in *Principe.* **4. Saint Francisco de** (1510–1572), a Spanish Jesuit, 3d general of order; canonized 1671. **5. Lucrezia** (1480–1519), sister of Cesare, and wife of Alfonso, Duke of Este; heroine of opera by Donizetti. **6. Rodrigo Lenzuoli** (1431–1503), as Pope Alexander VI., 1492–1503.

Bor'gium, Gutzon (John Gutzon de la Mothe) (1867–). An American sculptor. [Africa.

Bor-gu', l bər-gū'; 2 bôr-gu', *n.* A district in the Sahara, W.

bo'ric, l bō'rik; 2 bō'riç, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from boron. **bo-rac'ic‡.—boric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound (H_3BO_3) obtained in volcanic lagoons of Tuscany, Italy, by treating borax with an acid. It is used in medicine, as a preservative, etc.

bo'rid, \ l bō'rid, -rid *or* -rəd; 2 bō'rid, -rid *or* -rĭd, *n. Chem.* A **bo'ride,** ∫ combination of boron with another element or radical.

bor'ing, l bōr'iŋ; 2 bōr'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making a hole with or as with a boring-tool. **2.** A hole so made; a bore-hole. **3.** *pl.* Material removed by boring.

Bo'ris, l bō'ris; 2 bō'ris, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. B. III.** (1894–), Czar of Bulgaria (1918–).

born, l bōrn; 2 bôrn, *a.* **1.** Brought forth or into being, as offspring. **2.** Natural; ingrained. [< AS. *boren*, pp. of *beran*, bear.]

borne, l bōrn; 2 bōrn, *pp.* of BEAR, *v.*

Bor'ne-o, l bôr'ni-o; 2 bôr'ne-o, *n.* Principal island (290,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,920,000) in Malay Archipelago.

bor'ne-ol, l bôr'ni-ol *or* -el; 2 bôr'ne-ol *or* -ōl, *n. Chem.* A white, translucent crystalline solid ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), found in cavities in the camphor-tree of Borneo and Sumatra.

Born'holm, l bôrn'hōlm; 2 bôrn'hōlm, *n.* A Danish island in the Baltic sea; 226 sq. m.; pop. 43,000; capital, Rönne.

born'ite, l bôrn'ait; 2 bôrn'īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, reddish-brown, copper-iron sulfid (Cu_5FeS_4), showing purple tarnish.

Bor-nu', l bor-nū'; 2 bôr-nu', *n.* A former independent sultanate (50,000 sq. m.; pop. 5,000,000), now part of Nigeria, S. W. of Lake Chad.

Bor"o-din', l bor"o-dīn'; 2 bôr"o-dīn', **Alexander Porphyrievich** (1834–1887). A Russian physician and instrumental composer.

Bor"o-di'no, l bor"o-dī'no; 2 bôr"o-dī'no, *n.* A village near Moscow; Napoleon defeated Russians, Sept. 7, 1812.

bo'ron, l bō'ron; 2 bō'rŏn, *n. Chem.* A non-metallic element obtained as an odorless and very infusible powder (*amorphous*

boron) from its oxid, and in octahedral or prismatic diamond-like crystals (*crystalline* or *adamantine boron*) from amorphous boron heated with aluminum. See ELEMENT. [< BORAX.]

bo"ro-sil'i-cate, *n.* A salt in which both boric and silicic acids are united with a base.

bor'ough, } 1 bur'o; 2 bôr'o, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An incorporated
bor'os, } village or town, or a distinct section of a city. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A municipal corporation, not a city, endowed by royal charter with certain privileges (a **municipal borough**). (2) A town, whether corporate or not, entitled to representation in Parliament (a **parliamentary borough**). ✝. As town. [< AS. *burg, burh,* fort, city.]—**bor'ough-En"glish,** *n.* An old custom in certain parts of England by which the youngest son, or, in default of issue, the youngest brother, inherits the estate. This custom, said to be of Saxon origin, is still prevalent in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Somerset, and parts of the Midlands.—**bor'ough-mon"ger,** *n.* One who traded in borough representation in Parliament.

bor'rel‖, 1 ber'el; 2 bôr'el. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unlearned; rude. **2.** Belonging to the laity. **bor'el‡; bor'rell†.** **II.** *n.* An auger.—**borrel loon,** a low knavish rustic.

bor'row, 1 ber'o; 2 bôr'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain on promise of return. **2.** To appropriate; copy; adopt; pretend; feign. **3.** *Arith.* In subtraction, to add ten to any figure of the minuend, at the same time withdrawing one from the next preceding figure. **II.** *i.* To procure the loan of something; copy or adopt thoughts, words, etc., from others. [< AS. *borgian,* give a pledge, borrow, < *borg,* pledge.]—**bor'row-er,** *n.*

bor'row[1], *n.* *Civ. Engin.* A place, as a bank of earth, where material is removed to be used as filling elsewhere.

bor'row[2]†, *n.* A pledge; surety; the act of borrowing.

Bor'row, George Henry (1803–1881). An English writer and Gipsy scholar; *The Bible in Spain.*

bors'hold"er, 1 bôrs'hōld"ər; 2 bôrs'hōld"er, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** The chief of a tithing. **2.** A parish constable. [Repr. ME. *borghes alder,* < AS. *borh,* pledge (< *beorgan,* protect), + *aldor,* prince, < *eald,* old.] **bor'row-head"‡.**

bort, 1 bôrt; 2 bôrt, *n.* *Mineral.* An impure variety of diamond, used only for cutting and polishing. [Possibly < OF. *bort,* bastard.] **bortz‡.**—**bort'y,** *a.*

bos'cage, } 1 bos'kij; 2 bôs'eąj, *n.* A mass of shrubbery; a thick-
bos'kage, } et; clump. [< OF. *boscage,* grove, ult. < OHG. *busc,* BUSH.]

Bos'ca-wen, 1 bes'kə-wen; 2 bôs'ca-wĕn, **Edward** (1711–1761). An English admiral, victor at Lagos Bay, Aug. 18, 1759.

bosch'bok, 1 besh'bok; 2 bôsh'bŏk, *n.* A bush-buck. **bosh'bok‡.**—**bosch'vark,** *n.* The river-hog. **bosh'vark‡.**

Bosche, *n.* Same as BOCHE. [statesman.

Bo-sel'li, 1 bō-zel'ĭ; 2 bō-zĕl'ĭ, **Paolo** (1838–). An Italian

bosh[1], 1 besh; 2 bôsh, *n.* [Colloq.] Empty words; nonsense. [Turk.]

bosh[2], *n.* **1.** That part of one of the sloping sides of a blast-furnace extending from the belly to the hearth. **2.** A trough for cooling ingots, etc. [Cp. G. *böschen,* slope.]

bosk, 1 besk; 2 bôsk, *n.* A thicket of bushes; a small wood. [ME. *bosc,* busk.]—**bos'ket,** *n.* A cluster of trees in a landscape-garden; a thicket. **bos'quet‡.**

bosk'y, 1 besk'i; 2 bôsk'y, *a.* Full of undergrowth; abounding in shrubbery; wooded.—**bosk'i-ness,** *n.*

Bos'ni-a and Her"ze-go-vi'na, 1 bez'ni-ə, her"tsə-go-vī'nə; 2 bôs'ni-a, hĕr"tse-go-vī'nä. A region of southern Europe, formerly a province (19,702 sq. m.; pop. 1,896,000) of Austria-Hungary; independence declared in 1918; part of Jugo-Slavia.

Bos'ni-an, 1 bez'ni-ən; 2 bôs'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Bosnia. **Bos'ni-ac‡.** **II.** *n.* A native of Bosnia; esp., one of the tall Slav or Adriatic race.

bo'som, 1 bu'zəm or bŭ'zəm; 2 bo'şom *or* bo'şom, *vt.* **1.** To have or cherish in the bosom; embrace. **2.** To embosom; conceal.

bo'som, *a.* **1.** Close, as if held to the bosom; confidential; intimate; cherished; as, a *bosom* friend. **2.** Cherished in secret; as, a *bosom* sin.

bo'som, *n.* **1.** The breast of a human being, especially that of a woman. **2.** The breast with the arms, considered as an enclosure in embracing; hence, any intimate relation. **3.** That portion of a garment covering the breast, or the receptacle which it forms. **4.** The breast as the seat of affection, etc. **5.** Any deep or enclosed place or supporting surface. **6†.** Desire. [< AS. *bōsm.*]

Bos'po-rus, 1 bes'po-rus; 2 bôs'po-rŭs, *n.* A strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. [L., < Gr. *bosporos,* < *bous,* ox, + *poros,* ford.] **Bos'pho-rus‡.**

bos'quet, *n.* Same as BOSKET.

boss[1], 1 bes; 2 bôs. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To work in relief; emboss. **2.** To ornament with a boss or bosses. **II.** *n.* A circular prominence; a knob; stud. [< F. *bosse,* hump, bump.]—**boss'y**[1], *a.* Decorated with or as with bosses.

boss[2], 1 bes; 2 bôs. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To master; manage; dominate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A superintendent or employer of workmen; manager; foreman. **2.** An organizer or dictator of a political party. [< D. *baas,* master.] Syn.: see MASTER.—**boss'y**[2], *a.* [BOSS'I-ER; BOSS'I-EST.] [Colloq., U. S.] Like a boss; domineering.

boss, *a.* **1.** Being at the head of a working force: superintending. **2.** [Scot.] Hollow; empty.—**boss window,** a bay window.

boss[3], *n.* [Rare or Obs.] A straw seat; hassock. [Cp. AS. *bæst,* cordage; D. *bos,* bundle.]

boss'ism, 1 bes'izm; 2 bôs'ism, *n.* Political party management by bosses; acts, arts, or practises of bosses.

Bos"suet', 1 bō"swē'; 2 bō"swe', **Jacques Bénigne** (1627–1704). A French divine, bishop, and writer.

bos'ton[1], 1 bes'tən; 2 bôs'ton, *n.* **1.** A game of cards, somewhat resembling whist, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump, the different bids bearing fanciful names: said to have originated in America during the siege of Boston. **2.** A bid to make five tricks, the lowest in the game. **3.** A round dance.

Bos'ton[2], *n.* **1.** The largest seaport city of New England (pop. 671,000); capital of Massachusetts; seat of **Boston University,** founded in 1869. **2.** A seaport borough (pop. 16,100) in northeastern England.

Bos'well, 1 bez'wel; 2 bôş'wĕl, **James** (1740–1795). A Scottish lawyer; biographer of Samuel Johnson.

Bos-well'i-an, 1 bez-wel'i-ən; 2 bôş-wĕl'i-an, *a.* **1.** Characterized by Boswellism. **2.** Of or pertaining to James Boswell.—**Bos'well-ism,** *n.* The manner or style peculiar to James Boswell's biography (1791) of Dr. Samuel Johnson; indiscriminate admiration and reproduction of small details.—**Bos'well-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To write like Boswell.

Bos'worth, 1 bez'wərth; 2 bôş'worth, *n.* A town (pop. 23,200) in central England; battle, Aug. 22, 1485.

bot, 1 bet; 2 bŏt, *n.* **1.** The larva of a bot-fly. **2.** A bot-fly. **bott‡.**—**bot'fly",** *n.* A fly, the larvæ of which are parasitic in vertebrates, as in horses. [Board of Trade.

bot., *abbr.* Botanical, botanist, botany, bought.—**B. O. T.,** *abbr.*

bot'a-ny, 1 bet'ə-ni; 2 bŏt'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The science that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, classification, etc. **2.** A book treating of botany. [< Gr. *botanikos,* < *botania,* a plant, < *boskō,* feed.]—**bo-tan'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to botany; connected with the study or cultivation of plants. **bo-tan'ic‡.**—**botanical signs,** see under SIGN, *n.*—**bo-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**bot'a-nist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in botany.—**bot'a-nize,** *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To explore for botanical specimens, etc. **II.** *i.* To make botanical investigations. **bot'a-nise‡.** —**bot'a-niz"er or -nis"er,** *n.*

botch[1], } 1 bech; 2 bŏch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do in a bungling way.
boch[F], } 2. To mar or spoil; disfigure. **II.** *i.* To make or mend a thing clumsily; bungle. [< OD. *butsen,* strike, repair.]—**botch'er,** *n.*—**botch'er-y,** *n.* Bungling work.

botch[1], *n.* **1.** A bungled piece of work; a bad job. **2.** A bungling workman.—**botch'i-ly,** *adv.*—**botch'y,** *a.*

botch[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A superficial swelling or ulcer; a boil.

bote, 1 bōt; 2 bōt, *n.* *Eng. Law.* **1‖.** A fine or compensation; as, *man-bote,* a fine paid for killing a man. **2‖.** A privilege to use things needful for repair or subsistence, etc.; as, hedge-*bote,* house-*bote,* fire-*bote.* **3†.** Boot, remedy; relief.

both, 1 bōth; 2 bōth. **I.** *a.* The two inclusively or together; the one and the other alike. **II.** *pron.* The two, including the one and the other; the pair. **III.** *adv. & conj.* Equally; alike; as well. [< Ice. *bāthir;* cp. AS. *bā,* both.] Syn.: twain, two. *Both* refers to *two* objects previously mentioned, or had in mind, viewed or acting in connection; as, *both* men fired at once; "*two* men fired" might mean any two, out of any number, and without reference to any previous thought or mention. In negative sentences *both* is often ambiguous; as, "*Both* applicants were not accepted." The confusion in meaning of a negative sentence containing *both* will be best avoided by making the sentence affirmative: "*Both* applicants were rejected"; "one of the two applicants was rejected and the other accepted," or the like. As an adjective or pronoun *both* emphasizes the idea of *two.* It has been well defined as "the two, and not merely one of them"; it should not be connected with or refer to more than two objects. But as a conjunction *both* has a more extended meaning than it has as an adjective or a pronoun; thus, it is permissible to say, "He lost all his five stock—*both* horses, cows, and sheep." When so used it emphasizes the extent or comprehensiveness of the assertion. This use has abundant literary authority, and antedates Chaucer. In some sentences *both* is erroneously used; as, "They are *both* alike." Here *both* is redundant. *Twain* is a nearly obsolete form of *two. The two,* or *the twain,* is practically equivalent to *both; both,* however, expresses a closer unity. We would say *both* men rushed against the enemy; the *two* men flew at each other. Compare EVERY.—Ant.: each, either, every, neither, none, no one, not any.

Bo'tha, 1 bō'tə; 2 bō'ta, **Louis** (1862–1919). British statesman; premier of Union of South Africa; formerly a Transvaal general; commander-in-chief in Boer war and of South-African forces against German West Africa, 1914–15.

both'er, 1 beth'ər; 2 bŏth'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To trouble; annoy. **2.** To fret oneself; make a fuss. **II.** *n.* A source of annoyance; petty perplexity; vexation. [Prob. for POTHER; cp. Ir. *buaidhirt,* trouble.]—**both"er-a'tion,** *n.* Annoyance; vexation.—**both'er-some,** *a.* Causing bother or perplexity.

both'ie, 1 beth'i; 2 bŏth'i, *n.* [Scot.] A hut for laborers; a cottage; a lodge. [Cp. BOOTH.] **booth'y‡; both'y‡.**

Both'mer, 1 bōt'mer; 2 bōt'mer, **Count Felix von** (1852–). A German general in the World War.

Both'ni-a, 1 beth'ni-ə; 2 bŏth'ni-a, **Gulf of.** A northern arm of the Baltic sea between Sweden and Finland.

Both'well, 1 beth'wel; 2 bŏth'wĕl, **Earl of** (1537–1578). James Hepburn, a Scottish courtier and conspirator; husband of Mary Queen of Scots (1567).

Bo"to-sha'ni, 1 bō"tə-shā'ni; 2 bō"to-shä'ni, *n.* A town in Roumania; pop. 39,000. **Bo"to-sa'ni‡.**

bo'-tree", 1 bō'-trī"; 2 bō'-trē", *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The sacred (Buddhist) fig-tree or pippul-tree. **pa-go'da-tree"‡.**

bot"ry-ol'dal, 1 bet"ri-ei'del; 2 bŏt"ry-ŏl'dal, *a.* Like a cluster of grapes: said usually of minerals. [< Gr. *botrys,* cluster, + -OID.] **bot'ry-oid‡; bot'ry-ose‡.**—**bot"ry-oi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

bott, *n.* Same as BOT.

Bot"ti-cel'li. 1 bet"ti-chel'li; 2 bŏt"tĭ-chĕl'lĭ, **Alessandro Filipepi** (1447–1515). A Florentine painter.

bot-tine', 1 bo-tin'; 2 bo-tin', *n.* [F.] A woman's high shoe.

bot'tle, } 1 bet'l; 2 bŏt'l, *vt.* [BOT'TLED, BOT'LD[z]; BOT'TLING.]
bot't'l, } **1.** To put into a bottle or bottles. **2.** To restrain; shut in, as if in a bottle.

bot'tle[1], *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding, carrying, and pouring liquids, having a neck and a narrow mouth that can be stopped. **2.** As much as a bottle will hold. **bot'tle-ful**‡. **3.** The act or habit of drinking intoxicants. [< OF. *bouteille, botel*, ult. < Gr. *pytinē*, flask.]—**bot'tle-hold"er**, *n.* **1.** The assistant of a prize-fighter, who waits on him with a sponge, bottle of water, etc.; hence, a supporter or backer. **2.** A rack or stand for bottles.—**b.-imp**, *n.* A Cartesian devil.—**bot'tle-nose"**, *n.* **1.** A dolphin-like whale, as *Hyperoodon rostratus* of the North Atlantic, about 25 feet long. **2.** One of various dolphins, especially *Tursiops tursio*, of the North Atlantic, about 10 feet long.—**bottle pool**, a game of pool, played with two object balls and an inverted leather bottle, a score being counted for pocketing an object-ball, for making a carom, or for upsetting the bottle after first striking an object-ball.—**b.-tree**, *n.* A Queensland tree (*Sterculia rupestris*) the trunk of which is swollen out like a bottle, or the similar *Sterculia diversifolia* of Victoria.

bot'tle[2]‡, *n.* A bundle, as of hay. [mineral waters, etc.

bot'tler, 1 bet'ler, 2 bŏt'ler, *n.* One whose trade is to bottle

bot'tlere‡, *n.* Same as BUTLER. **bot'teler**‡; **but'lere**‡.

bot'tom, 1 bet'əm; 2 bŏt'om. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To provide with a bottom or basis; base or found (upon). **2.** To fathom; get at or to the bottom of. **3.** To rest, as on a foundation; touch bottom. **II.** *a.* Lowest; fundamental; basal. **III.** *n.* **1.** The lowest part of anything; under surface; base; support. **2.** The ground beneath a body of water. **3.** The real meaning; base; root. **4.** Low land along a river. **5.** The part of a vessel below the water-line; hence, a vessel. **6.** Residuum or dregs. **7.** Endurance; stamina; grit. **8.** All of a shoe below the upper. [< AS. *botm.*]—**bot'tom-less**, *a.* Having no bottom; unfathomable; baseless; visionary.—**bot'tomry**, *n. Law.* A maritime contract whereby the owner or master of a vessel borrows money, pledging the vessel as security.

bot'u-lism, 1 bet'yu-lizm; 2 bŏt'yu-lişm, *n. Pathol.* Poisoning caused by eating putrid meat or fish, or spoiled fruit or vegetables, in which a specific bacillus has developed, especially *Bacillus botulinus.* [< L. *botulus*, sausage.]

bou"chon', 1 bū"shōn'; 2 bų"shōn', *n.* [F.] **1.** Literally, a cork. **2.** A tube-like part forming the bushing for the head of a hand-grenade, or the pivot-hole of a watch.

Bou"ci"cault', 1 bū"sĭ"kō'; 2 bų"cĭ"cō', **Dion** (1822–1890). An Irish dramatist and actor; *Colleen Bawn*, etc.

bou"doir', 1 bū"dwār'; 2 bų"dwär', *n.* A lady's private sitting-room. [F., < *bouder*, pout.]—**bou"doir-esque'**, *a.*

bouffe, 1 būf; 2 bų̆f, *n.* Opera bouffe. See OPERA. [F.]

Bou"gain"ville', 1 bū"gan"vil'; 2 bų"găn"vil', *n.* **1. Louis Antoine de** (1729–1811), the first French circumnavigator, 1766–1769. **2.** The largest of the Solomon Islands; 3,880 sq. m.; pop. 15,000; formerly German, now Australian mandate.

Bou"gain-vil'le-a, 1 bū"gēn-vil'i-ə; 2 bų"găn-vil'e-a, *n. Bot.* A small climbing shrub of the four-o'clock family: widely cultivated as hot-house plants.

bough, 1 bau; 2 bou, *n.* **1.** A limb of a tree. **2**†. The gallows. [< AS. *bog, bōh*, arm.]

bough'-pot", 1 bau'-pet"; 2 bou'-pŏt", *n.* **1.** A large pot or vase for boughs, shrubs, or flowers. **2.** [Eng.] A bouquet.

bought[1], 1 bet; 2 bŏt, *imp. & pp.* of BUY, *v.*

bought[2], 1 bet; 2 bŏt, *vt.* [Scot.] To pen or fold (sheep).

bought, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A pen in which ewes are confined for milking; sheepfold. **2.** A square church-pew; table seat. **bouch**‡.

bought'en, 1 bē'tn; 2 bŏt'n, *a.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] Bought at a store or shop: opposed to *home-made.* **2.** [Poet.] Bought: used for the sake of meter.

bou'gie, 1 bū'ji; 2 bų'ġi, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A smooth, slender, flexible instrument to be introduced into a canal of the body, for removing obstructions, etc. **2.** Literally, wax taper. [F., < *Bougie*, town in Algeria.]

Bou"gue'reau', 1 bū"ga-rō'; 2 bų"ġe-rō', **Adolphe William** (1825–1905). A French painter; *La Vièrge Consolatrice.*

bouil"la-baisse', 1 bū"ya-bēs'; 2 bų"ya-bās', *n.* [F.] A fish stew or chowder much esteemed in the south of France.

bouil'lon, 1 būl'yən *or* (F.) bū"yŏn'; 2 bų̆l'yon *or* (F.) bų"yŏn', *n.* Clear beef soup. [F.]

bouk, 1 būk; 2 bų̆k, *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] A body; trunk; bulk; the abdomen.—**bouk'y**, *a.* Bulky.

boul, 1 būl; 2 bų̆l, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A ring-shaped part, as the ring on a watch, the bow of a key, etc. **2.** A bowl. **3.** *pl.* A jointed bail for a kettle that has ears or loops. **bool**‡.

boul., *abbr.* Boulevard.

Bou"lan'ger', 1 bū"lan'jə"; 2 bų"läṅ'zhę", **Georges** (1837–1891). A French general: political leader; suicide.

boul'der[1], 1 bōl'dər; 2 bŏl'der, *n.* A large stone moved by natural agencies from its original bed. [< Sw. dial. *bullersten*, large pebble.] **bol'der**‡; **boul'der-stone"**‡; **bowl'der**‡.

Boul'der[2], *n.* A city in N. Colorado; pop. 10,990; site of the **University of Colorado** founded in 1877.

bou'le, 1 bū'lī; 2 bų'lē, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** An ancient Greek legislative council. **2.** The modern Greek legislative assembly. **bu-le'**‡.

bou'le-vard, 1 bū'le-vārd; 2 bų'le-värd, *n.* **1.** A broad city avenue, specially designed for pleasure-walking or driving, generally planted with trees. **2.** Originally, a rampart; hence, a street laid out on the site of former ramparts. [< G.[x] *bollwerk*, bulwark.] **boul'e-vart**‡.

boule'work, 1 būl'wŭrk; 2 bų̆l'wŭrk, *n.* See BUHL.

Bou-logne', 1 bu-lōn' *or* (F.) bū"lō'nye; 2 bų-lōn' *or* (F.) bų"lō'nye, *n.* A seaport (pop. 55,336) of France, on the English Channel, in Pas-de-Calais department, France. **Bou-logne'-sur-mer'**‡.—**B.-sur-Seine**, *n.* A town, southwestern suburb of Paris, France; pop. 68,008.

boul'ter, *n.* Same as BOLTER[2]. **bul'ter**‡.

bou'man, 1 bau'man *or* bū'man; 2 bou'măn *or* bų'măn, *n.* [Scot.] The tenant of a bowing or dairy-farm. [< BOW[4], *n.*, + MAN.]

boun‖, 1 baun; 2 boun. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make ready; betake; start. **II.** *a.* Ready; prepared.

bounce, 1 bauns; 2 bounç. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BOUNCED[x]; BOUNCING.] **1.** To cause to bound. **2.** To move with a bound; spring suddenly and violently; come or go violently or suddenly. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] To turn out; forcibly eject; discharge from employment. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] To talk big; bluster. **5**†. To give a sudden noisy blow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent spring or leap; a bounding or elastic motion; rebound. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] Dismissal; discharge; expulsion. **3.** A heavy blow; a bang. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) An audacious lie; a bouncer. (2) Boastful exaggeration; bluster; swagger. [< LG. *bunsen*, beat, knock.] Syn.: see LEAP.—**bounce'a-bl(e)**‡, *a.* [Eng.] **1.** Given to bounce or bluster; irascible. **2**§. That may be bounced.—**bounc'er**, *n.* **1.** A large or strong person or thing. **2.** One who or that which bounces. **3.** [Colloq.] An audacious lie; also, a braggart or liar.—**bounc'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Strong and active; large; strapping; exaggerated. **2.** Swaggering; boastful; untruthful.—**bounc"ing-bet'**, *n.* The soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

bound[1], 1 baund; 2 bound. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To leap lightly; spring. **2.** To spring back; rebound. **3.** To cause to rebound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A light elastic leap or spring; also, a rebound. **2.** The distance passed over in a leap or bound. [< F. *bondir*, leap, < L. *bombus*, buzzing.]

bound[2]. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To set bounds to; restrict. **2.** To form the boundary of. **3.** To describe or name the boundaries of. **4.** To adjoin. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which circumscribes; boundary. **2.** *pl.* The district included within a boundary or limits. [< LL. or *bodina*, limit.] Syn.: (verb) see CIRCUMSCRIBE; LEAP; LIMIT; (noun) see BANK; BOUNDARY; END.—**bound'less**, *a.* Having no limit; vast; measureless; infinite. Syn.: see INFINITE.—**bound'less-ly**, *adv.*—**bound'less-ness**, *n.*

bound, *pa.* **1.** Made fast; tied; confined in bonds. **2.** Constrained or compelled. **3.** Having a cover or binding. **4.** Apprenticed. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] Determined; resolved. **6.** Constipated. [< AS. *bunden*, pp. of *binden*, bind.]

bound, *a.* Having one's course directed; on the way; destined: with *for* or *to*. [< Ice. *búinn*, pp. of *búa*, prepare.]

bounc‡ [Poet.].—**bound up in.** Inseparably connected with; summed up in. **2.** Devotedly attached to; absorbed in; as, *bound up in* study.

bound'a-ry, 1 baund'a-rı; 2 bound'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A limiting or dividing line or mark; also, any object serving to indicate a limit or confine.

Syn.: barrier, border, bound, bourn, bourne, confines, edge, enclosure, frontier, landmark, limit, line, marches, marge, margin, term, termination, verge. The *boundary* was originally the *landmark*, that which marked off one piece of territory from another. The *bound* is the *limit*, marked or unmarked. Now, however, the difference between the two words has come to be simply one of usage. As regards territory, we speak of the *boundaries* of a nation or of an estate; the *bounds* of a college, a ball-ground, etc. *Bounds* may be used for all within the *limits*. *Boundary* for the limiting line only. *Boundary* looks to that which is without; *bound* only to that which is within. Hence we speak of the *bounds*, not the *boundaries*, of a subject, of the universe, etc.; we say the students were forbidden to go beyond the *bounds*. A *barrier* is something that bars ingress or egress. A *barrier* may be a *boundary*, as was the Great Wall of China. *Bourn*, or *bourne*, is a poetical expression for *bound* or *boundary*. A *border* is a strip, as of land, along the *boundary*. *Edge* is a sharp terminal line, as where river or ocean meets the land. *Limit* is now used almost wholly in the figurative sense; as, the *limit* of discussion, of time, of jurisdiction. *Line* is a military term; as, within the *lines*, or through the *lines*, of an army. Compare BARRIER; END; MARGIN.—Ant.: center, citadel, estate, inside, interior, land, region, territory.

bound'en, 1 baund'ən; 2 bound'en, *a.* **1.** Obligatory; necessary, as a duty. **2**‖. Under obligations; obliged.

bound'er, 1 baund'ər; 2 bound'er, *n.* **1.** One who fixes or marks bounds. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] One who dresses in bad taste, or whose manners, etc., are offensive.

boun'te-ous, 1 baun'tı-us; 2 boun'te-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Giving freely and largely; generous; beneficent. **2.** Marked by liberality or bounty; plentiful. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

boun'teth, 1 baun'tetħ; 2 boun'tĕtħ, *n.* [Scot.] A gratuity over and above regular wages; bounty. **boun'tith**‡.

boun'ti-ful, 1 baun'tı-ful; 2 boun'ti-ful, *a.* **1.** Bounteous; generous. **2.** Abundant. Syn.: see AMPLE; GENEROUS. —**boun'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**boun'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

boun'ty, 1 baun'tı; 2 boun'ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Liberality in giving or bestowing; munificence. **2.** Gifts or favors generously bestowed. **3.** A grant or allowance from a government, as for fisheries, manufactures, exports, enlistment, etc. [< L. or *bonita(t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good.] **boun'te**‡. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; GIFT; SUBSIDY.—**boun'ty-fed"**, *a. Polit. Econ.* Aided and encouraged by government grants or premiums; subsidized; as, *bounty-fed* industries.—**b.-jumper**, *n.* [U. S.] One who, having enlisted and received the bounty, deserts as soon as possible, as in the Civil War of 1861–1865.

bou-quet', 1 bū-kē'; 2 bų-ķe', *n.* **1.** A bunch of flowers; a nosegay. **2.** Delicate odor; aroma, as of wine. [F.]

Bour'bon, 1 būr'ban *or* (F.) bur"bōn'; 2 bų̆r'bon *or* (F.) bųr"bōn', *n.* **1.** A dynasty which reigned over France, 1589–1792, 1815–1848. **2.** A member of the deposed royal house of France or of the Spanish or the Neapolitan branch of the same family. **3. Charles, Constable de** (1490–1527), a French general; entered service of the emperor Charles V. and defeated French at Pavia; killed before Rome. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] *Polit.* A stubborn conservative. **5.** [b-] Short for Bourbon whisky.—**Bour'bon-ism**,

n.—**Bour'bon-ist,** *n.*—**Bourbon lily,** the common white lily (*Lilium candidum*).—**B. whisky,** whisky distilled from Indian corn and rye: originally distilled in Bourbon county, Ky.

bourd, 1 būrd; 2 burd. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To jest; to dally. **II.** *n.* **1.** A jest; joke; scoff. **2.** An encounter; fight.

Bour"da'loue', 1 bûr"dȧ'lū'; 2 bur"dä'lų', **Louis** (1632–1704). A French Jesuit and pulpit orator.

bour'don, 1 bûr'dən; 2 bur'don, *vi.* To drone a melody.

bour'don¹, *n.* **1.** An organ-stop, commonly of 16-foot tone. **2.** The drone of a bagpipe. **3.** A humming, monotonous, or continuous sound. [F., < LL. *burdo(n-)*, drone.] **bur'den‡.**

bour'don², *n.* A pilgrim's staff. [OF., < LL. *burdo(n-)*, mule, considered as a support.]

Bou-resches', 1 bū-rĕsh'; 2 bų-rȩsh', *n.* A village N. W. of Chateau-Thierry, France; occupied by American troops in June, 1918.

bourg, 1 būrg; 2 burg, *n.* [F.] A fortified medieval town; a Continental market-town.

bour"geois', 1 bûr"zwȧ'; 2 bur"zhwä', *a.* Of or pertaining to the commercial or middle class, as distinguished from the nobility or from the working class: used by some writers as signifying uncultivated: ill-bred; common. [F.]

bour"geois'¹, *n.* **1.** A citizen; a member of the commercial or middle class; a townsman; tradesman. **2.** A 14th-century coin. [F., = BURGESS.]—**bour"geoi"sie',** *n.* The middle class of society, especially in France: used collectively.

bour-geois'², 1 bər-jois'; 2 bur-gōis', *n. Print.* A size of type: about 9-point. **bur-geois'‡.**

This line is set in bourgeois.

bour'geon, *vi.* & *n.* See BURGEON. [France.

Bourges, 1 būrz; 2 burzh, *n.* A city (pop. 46,000) in central

Bour"get', 1 bûr"zȧ'; 2 bur"zhe', **Paul** (1852–). French novelist; academician; *Cruelle Enigme*, etc. [BURGUNDY.

Bour"gogne', 1 bûr"gō'nye; 2 bur"gō'nye, *n.* [F.] Same as

bourn¹, } 1 bōrn; 2 bōrn, *n.* **1.** That which limits; bound;

bourne¹, } goal; end; as, the *bourn* of man's life. **2**†. Realm; region; domain. [< LL.? *bodina*, limit.]

Syn.: see BOUNDARY.

bourn², } *n.* A brook or rivulet: used also in combination;

bourne², } as, East*bourne*. Compare BURN. [< AS. *burna*, fountain, spring, < *beornan*, burn.]

Bourne'mouth, 1 bōrn'məth; 2 bōrn'muth, *n.* A seaside resort in S. England; the burial-place of Godwin; pop. 51,770.

bour'ock, 1 bûr'ək; 2 bur'ok, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A small hut. **2.** A hillock. **3.** A small pile of stones. **4.** A press; throng.

bourse, 1 būrs; 2 burs, *n. Finance.* An exchange or money-market: applied to Continental stock exchanges, and especially to the Paris stock exchange. [F., purse, < LL. *bursa*, bag, < Gr. *byrsa*, hide.]

bour'-tree", 1 bûr'-trī"; 2 bur'-trē", *n.* [Scot.] The elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*). **bore'-tree"‡; bur'-tree"‡.**

bouse¹, *v.* & *n.* Same as BOOZE.

bouse², *vi. Naut.* To lift or haul with blocks and tackle. **bowse‡.**

bou"stro-phe'don, 1 bau"stro-fē'dən; 2 bou"stro-fē'dŏn, *a.* Turning like oxen in plowing: said of the early Greek method of writing, alternately from right to left and from left to right, as in inscriptions. [< Gr. *boustrophēdon*, < *bous*, ox, + *strephō*, turn.]—**bou"stro-phe'don,** *n.* The boustrophedonic method of writing.—**bou-stroph'e-don'ic,** *a.* **bou-stroph'ic‡.**

bou'sy, *a.* Same as BOOZY.—**bou'sy-ish, bow'sy-ish,** *a.*

bout, 1 baut; 2 bout, *n.* **1.** A single turn, as in a field; a set-to. **2.** A fit of drunkenness, reveling, or illness. **3.** A bend or turn, as of a rope; bight. [< BOW¹, v.] Syn.: see BATTLE.

bou"ton"nière', 1 bū"to"nyār'; 2 bų"to"nyêr', *n.* A buttonhole-bouquet. [F.]

bouts"-rı̄"mês', 1 bū"-rī"mē'; 2 bų"-rī"mę', *n.* [F.] A game of versification in which the riming words are given and the players complete the lines.

Bou-vier', 1 bū-vīr'; 2 bų-vēr', **John** (1787–1851). American jurist born in Italy; compiler of a *Law Dictionary*.

Bo'vi-dæ, 1 bō'vi-dē; 2 bō'vi-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of ruminants, generally embracing all having paired hollow horns ensheathing horn-cores, as in cattle, sheep, and goats. [< L. *bos*, ox.]—**bo'vid,** *n.*—**bo'void,** *a.* & *n.*

Bo-vi'næ, 1 bo-vaı̄'nē; 2 bo-vī'nę, *n. pl. Mam.* A sub-family of *Bovidæ*, as horned cattle, buffaloes, and bisons. [< L. *bos*, ox.]

bo'vine, 1 bō'vın *or* bō'vain; 2 bō'vin *or* bō'vīn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Bovidæ* or *Bovinæ*. **2.** Ox-like; slow; stupid. [< LL. *bovinus*, < L. *bos*, ox.]

bo'vine, *n.* One of the *Bovinæ*.

bow¹, 1 bau; 2 bow, *v.* [BOWED, BOWD³; BOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bend in reverence, courtesy, etc. **2.** To express by bowing, as assent. **3.** To escort or attend with bows; as, we were *bowed* into the hall. **4.** To cause to bend or stoop; press down. **5.** To crush; humiliate; oppress. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bend forward the head or body in courtesy, assent, etc. **2.** To bend; stoop; render homage or worship; submit; yield. [< AS. *bogan*, bow, bend, flee.] Syn.: see BEND.

bow², 1 bō; 2 bō, *v.* [BOWED; BOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* To curve like a bow; bend. **II.** *i.* To play with a bow; as, he *bows* well. See BOW², *n.*, 3.

bow¹, 1 bau; 2 bow, *n.* An inclination of the body or head forward and downward, as in salutation or worship.

bow², 1 bō; 2 bō, *n.* **1.** A bend or curve, or something bent or curved, as a rainbow. **2.** An elastic weapon, bent by a cord and projecting an arrow by its recoil when suddenly released. **3.** A rod having parallel hairs strained between raised ends, used with a violin or other stringed instrument by drawing across the strings. **4.** A knot with a loop or loops, as of ribbon, etc. **5.** Any one of various bow-shaped objects. Specif.: (1) A U-shaped wooden piece passing upward through a yoke and retained by pins; ox-bow. (2) A saddle-bow. (3) A bent strip supporting the hood of a covered wagon. (4) An elastic rod or strip, with a cord, for rotating a drill. (5) *Arch.* A part of a wall projecting in a bow-like, properly a curved, outline from a straight line on the ground-plane. (6) Either of the rims of a pair of spectacles or one of the curved supports passing over the ears. **6.** The movement or mode of moving a violin-bow. **7.** The land within a bow or ox-bow of a river. [< AS. *boga*, < *būgan*; see BOW¹, *v.*]—**bow,** *a.* Bent; curved; bowed.—**bow'-arm", bow'-hand",** *n.* In playing a violin, the right hand or arm; in archery, the left.—**bow compass,** or **bow compasses.** **1.** A pair of very small compasses, properly having, instead of a joint, an elastic curved strip between the legs, for drawing very small circles or arcs of small radius. **2.** An arcograph.—**bow-knot,** *n.* A knot so formed as to be readily untied.—**bow'man‡,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An archer.—**bow-net,** *n.* A lobster-net.—**bow-pin,** *n.* The key or pin of an ox-yoke.—**bow-shot,** *n.* The distance to which an arrow may be sent from a bow.—**bow window,** a projecting window built up from the ground-level, properly one of curved ground-plan. Compare BAY WINDOW.—**on the bow hand,** on the wrong side; inaccurately: wide of the mark.

bow³, 1 bau; 2 bow, *n.* **1.** The forward part of a vessel: often in the plural, there being a port bow and a starboard bow; the front part of an airship. **2.** The forward oarsman of a boat. [< Ice. *bōgr*, shoulder, bow.]—**bow'man"²,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The oarsman nearest the bow.—**bow'-oar",** *n.* **1.** The foremost oar of a boat, or the person pulling that oar. **2.** In a whale-boat, the second oar, or the man pulling it.

bow⁴, 1 bū; 2 bo, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] A herd; farm-stock. [< Ice. *bú*, farm.]

bow⁵, 1 bau; 2 bow, *n.* [Scot.] A boll. See BOLL².

Bow'-bell", 1 bō'-bel"; 2 bō'-bĕl", *n.* One born in the city of London, within sound of Bow bells (the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside), London, within sound of which cockneys were said to be born; hence, a cockney.—**Bow'-bells",** *n.* The region within London city limits called *cockneydom*. One born in it was a "son of Cocaigne."

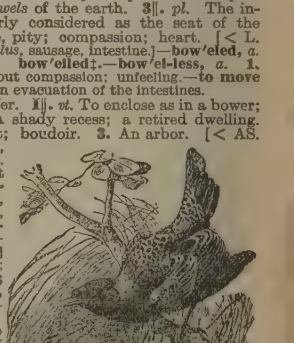
Bow'ditch, 1 bau'dich; 2 bow'dich, **Nathaniel** (1773–1838). An American mathematician and navigator.

Bowd'ler-ize, 1 baud'lər-aız; 2 bowd'ler-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To expurgate in editing (a literary composition by omitting words or passages considered indelicate): in allusion to Dr. Thomas Bowdler's "family" edition of Shakespeare (1818).

Bow'doin, 1 bō'dn; 2 bō'dn, **James** (1726–1790). American patriot.—**Bowdoin College** (founded 1794), Brunswick, Me.

bow'el, 1 bau'el; 2 bow'ĕl, *n.* **1.** An intestine; in the plural, the intestines or entrails collectively. **2.** *pl.* The inner part of anything; as, the *bowels* of the earth. **3**‖. *pl.* The intestinal regions, formerly considered as the seat of the tender emotions; hence, pity; compassion; heart. [< L. LL+OF *botellus*, dim. of *botulus*, sausage, intestine.]—**bow'eled,** *a.* Having bowels; hollow. **bow'eled‡.**—**bow'el-less,** *a.* **1.** Lacking bowels. **2.** Without compassion; unfeeling.—**to move the bowels,** to produce an evacuation of the intestines.

bow'er¹, 1 bau'ər; 2 bow'er. **I**‖. *vt.* To enclose as in a bower; embower. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shady recess; a retired dwelling. **2.** A private apartment; boudoir. **3.** An arbor. [< AS. *būr*, chamber, < *būan*, dwell.]—**bow'er-bird",** *n.* An Australian bird that builds a bower or play-house apart from its nest, ornamenting it with shells, feathers, etc.—**bow'er-let‡,** *n.* A small bower.—**bow'er-maid",** *n.* [POET.] A lady's chambermaid: tirewoman. **b.-maiden‡; b.-woman‡.**—**b.-thane,** *n.* In early English history, a chamberlain.


Bower-bird. 1/20

bow'er², *n.* Either of the two highest cards (the knave of trumps or *right bower* and the knave of the same color or *left bower*) in the game of euchre, unless the joker is used, which is then usually called the *best bower*. [< G. *bauer*, peasant, knave.]

bow'er³, *n. Naut.* A large anchor carried on the bow of a vessel. **bow'er-an"chor‡.**—**best bower,** the **starboard** bower.

bow'er⁴, 1 bō'ər; 2 bō'er, *n.* **1.** One who plays with a bow, as on a violin. **2.** A maker of bows for archery; bowyer.

bow'er⁵, 1 bau'ər; 2 bow'er, *n.* One who or that which bends; a muscle that bends a joint.

bow'er⁶, *n.* [Scot.] One who leases the dairy-stock and pasturage on a farm; manager of a dairy-farm. **bow'man‡.**

Bow'er-Barff process, 1 bau'ər-bärf; 2 bow'er-bärf. *Metal.* A process by which a coating of magnetic oxid is left on the surface of iron and steel castings.

bow'er-y, 1 bau'ər-ı; 2 bow'er-y. **I.** *a.* Abounding in bowers; resembling a bower; shady. **II.** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A farm or plantation: so called by the Dutch settlers of New York. **2.** [B-] A thoroughfare in New York, once noted for cheap shops and places of amusement and for the loud and flashy character of its frequenters; hence, **Bowery style, Bowery boy,** etc. [< D. *bouwerij*, farm, < *bouwer*, *boer*, BOOR.]

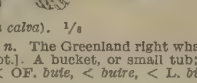
bow'fin", 1 bō'fin"; 2 bō'fin", *n.* A small, voracious, dark-colored, ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) of the Great Lakes and found in many of the fresh waters of the United States.

Bowfin (*Amia calva*). 1/8

bow'head", 1 bō'hed"; 2 bō'hĕd", *n.* The Greenland right whale.

bow'le, 1 bau'ı; 2 bow'ı, *n.* [Scot.]. A bucket, or small tub; a small cask open at one end. [< OF. *bute*, < *butre*, < L. *bibo*, drink.]

bow'le-knife", 1 bō'ı-naif"; 2 bō'ı-nīf", *n.* [U. S.] A strong hunting-knife with two-edged point, hilt, cross-piece, and sheath: named from its inventor, Rezin P. Bowie, but erroneously attributed to James Bowie.



Bowie-knife and Sheath.

bow'ing[1], 1 bō'iŋ; 2 bō'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of BOW, *v.*

bow'ing[2], 1 bū'iŋ; 2 bōō'ing, *n.* [Scot.]. **1.** The dairy-stock belonging to a dairy-farm, or a dairy-farm together with its stock; as, a *bowing* of 20 cows. **2.** The lease of a stock-farm and stock on shares. [< BOW[4], *n.*] **bow'ing‡.**

bow'-kail", 1 bū'-kēl"; 2 bōō'-kāl", *n.* [Scot.] Cabbage.

bow'-knot", 1 bō'-nɐt"; 2 bō-nōt", *n.* See under BOW[2], *n.*

bowl, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hit with anything rolled; knock down; prostrate. **2.** To carry or trundle along on wheels. **3.** *Cricket.* To deliver (a ball); also, to put out (the batsman): often with *out*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play at bowls. **2.** To roll a bowl or other round object. **3.** To move smoothly and swiftly forward, as on wheels. **4.** *Cricket.* To deliver a ball.—**bowl'er**, *n.* **1.** One who plays bowls. **2.** *Cricket.* The player who delivers the ball. **3.** [Eng.] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; derby.

bowl[1], *n.* **1.** A concave domestic vessel, nearly hemispherical and larger than a cup. **2.** A drinking-vessel for wine, etc.; a large goblet; hence, drink or conviviality; wine; as, the flowing *bowl*. **3.** Anything shaped like a bowl, as a hollow among hills, etc. [< AS. *bolla*; so called from its rounded shape; cp. BOLE[1], *n.*]

bowl[2], *n.* **1.** A large wooden ball for playing bowls or tenpins. **2.** A turn or inning at a game of bowls. **3.** A roller in a knitting-machine. **4.** *pl.* A pair of rolls for calendering muslin, etc. **5.** *Mech.* A roller or an anti-friction wheel. [< F. *boule*, < L. *bulla*, bubble.]—**bowls**, *n. pl.* **1.** [Eng.] An open-air game played with one-sided or weighted balls. **2§.** Tenpins. **American bowls‡.**

bowl'der, *n.* Same as BOULDER.

bow'-leg", 1 bō'-leg"; 2 bō'-lĕg", *n.* A leg bent in an outward curve.—**bow'-legged"**, *a.*—**bow-legs**, *n.* One who is bow-legged. [ist; *Our New West.*

Bowles, 1 bōlz; 2 bōlz, **Samuel** (1826–1878). American journalist.

bow'lin(e), 1 bō'lin; 2 bō'lin, *n. Naut.* **1.** A rope to keep the weather edge of a square sail forward when sailing close-hauled. **2.** A curve showing a vertical section of a vessel's bow. **3.** A knot. [< Ice. *bōg*, ship's bow, + *lína*, line.]—**on a bowline**, close to the wind: said of a vessel.

bowl'ing, 1 bōl'iŋ; 2 bōl'ing, *n.* **1.** Playing at bowls, tenpins, etc. **2.** The act of delivering a ball in cricket.—**bowl'ing-al"ley**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A long, narrow planked space for playing at tenpins; also, a building containing one or more such alleys. **2.** Any enclosure for playing bowls.—**b.-green**, *n.* A lawn for playing at bowls.

bowls, 1 bōlz; 2 bōlz, *n.* See under BOWL[2], *n.*

bow'man, 1 bō'mɐn; 2 bō'man, *n.* See under BOW[2], *n.*; BOW[3], *n.*

bownet, *vt.* To make ready; dress. [< BOUND, *a.*] **boun‡.**

bow'-pen", 1 bō'-pen"; 2 bō'-pĕn", *n.* A pair of jointless compasses carrying a pen or pencil: used for drawing very small circles. **bow'-pen"cil‡.**

bow'-pot", *n.* Same as BOUGH-POT.

bow'rock, 1 bū'rɐk; 2 bu'rok, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BOUROCK.

bowse, *vt.* Same as BOUSE[2], *v.*

bow'-shot", *n.* See under BOW[2], *n.*

bow'sprit, 1 bō"[*or* bau']sprit; 2 bō"[*or* bow']sprĭt, *n.* A spar projecting forward from the bow of a vessel.

bow'string". **I.** *vt.* To execute by strangling. **II.** *n.* **1.** The string of a bow. **2.** A string for strangling criminals; hence, execution by strangling.

bow't, 1 baut; 2 bout, *pa.* [Scot.] Bowed; crooked; bent.

bow window. See under BOW[2], *n.*

bow'-wow", 1 bau'-wau'; 2 bow'-wow", **I.** *vi.* To bark; growl. **II.** *n.* **1.** The bark of a dog, or an imitation of it. **2.** A dog; a child's word. [archer.

bow'yer, 1 bō'yɐr; 2 bō'yer, *n.* **1.** A maker of bows. **2†.** An

box[1], 1 boks; 2 bŏks, *vt.* **1.** To put into or enclose in a box: often with *up*. **2.** To furnish with a bushing or box. **3.** To boxhaul. **4.** To fit into a mortise, as a tendon.—**boxer**[1], *n.* One who packs or encloses things in boxes.—**box'ing**[1], *n.* **1.** The act of enclosing in a box. **2.** Material from which to make boxes. **3.** A casing or niche, as for window-shutters.—**Boxing Day** [Eng.], the first week-day after Christmas, a legal holiday, on which presents (Christmas boxes) are made to errand-boys, letter-carriers, etc.—**to box the compass** (*Naut.*), to recite in consecutive order the 32 points of the compass; hence, to adopt successively all possible opinions on a question.

box[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cuff or buffet. **II.** *i.* To spar with boxing-gloves. [< Dan. *baske*, slap, strike.]—**box'er**[2], *n.* A pugilist.—**box'ing**[2], *n.* The act or practise of sparring, as with gloves; pugilism.—**box'ing-glove"**, *n.* A glove with padded back, for boxing.—**b.-match**, *n.* A prize-fight or sparring-contest.

box[1], *n.* **1.** A receptacle or case of wood or other material. **2.** Any one of various objects or receptacles resembling a box, as an axle-bearing, the raised seat of a coach, etc. **3.** A building, structure, or compartment with some resemblance or analogy to a box, as a compartment in a theater, restaurant, etc. **4.** The quantity contained in a box or that a box will hold. **5.** *Baseball.* The rectangular space on a baseball-field in which the batsman or pitcher stands. **6.** A Christmas present packed in a box. **7.** A box stall for a horse or bovine animal. **8.** A flag-house, sentry-house, or similar small building for a watchman or the like. **9.** A building, structure, compartment, or the like, especially with some resemblance to a box; a small house in the country; a shooting-box. **10.** The place in a courtroom where (1) the jury, (2) a prisoner, or (3) witnesses are railed in. **11.** A cavity made in the trunk of a tree to collect its sap, as in extracting turpentine, etc. [< AS. *box*, < L. *buxum*, anything made of boxwood, < *buxus*, box-tree.]—**box calf**, tanned calfskin with square markings on the grain resulting from its being rolled lengthwise and crosswise.—**box-coat**, *n.* **1.** A coachman's heavy overcoat. **2.** A greatcoat, especially one worn by travelers on the top of coaches.—**box kite**, a cellular flying apparatus composed of two rectangular box-shaped frames fitted together.—**box-office**, *n.* The ticket-office of a theater, etc.—**b.-oyster**, *n.* A very large oyster formerly sent to market in special boxes.—**box plait**, a fold of box plaiting.—**box-stew**, *n.* A stew of box-oysters.

box[2], *n.* A slap or cuff on the ear or the cheek.
Syn.: see BLOW.

box[3], *n.* **1.** A small tree or shrub of the spurge family, of the Old World, a dwarf variety of which is used for garden-edgings. **2.** Boxwood. [< AS. *box*, < L. *buxus*, box-tree.]

box'ber"ry, 1 beks'ber"ı; 2 bŏks'bĕr"y, *n.* **1.** The checkerberry. **2.** The partridgeberry.

box'-el"der, 1 beks'-el"dər; 2 bŏks'-ĕl"dər, *n.* A North-American tree of the soapberry family, allied to the maple, having similar fruit, but leaves with 3 or 5 leaflets; the ash-leaved maple. See BARK; LEAF.

box'en, 1 beks'n; 2 bŏks'n, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to box-trees. **2.** Made of or looking like boxwood.

Box'er, 1 beks'ər; 2 bŏks'er, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret society, active in 1900, which aimed to rid China of foreigners by force of arms.

box'haul", 1 beks'hâl"; 2 bŏks'hal", *vt. Naut.* To veer (a vessel) round instead of tacking.

box tail. *Aëro.* An aeroplane rudder shaped like a box kite.

box'-thorn", 1 beks'-thôrn"; 2 bŏks'-thôrn", *n.* **1.** Matrimony-vine. **2.** [Austral.] A thorny shrub.—**African box-thorn**, a very spiny, evergreen, upright species (*Lycium afrum*). **Kafir thorn‡.**

box'wood", 1 beks'wud"; 2 bŏks'wōōd", *n.* The yellowish, close-grained wood of the box-tree, used by engravers, turners, etc.

boy, 1 bei; 2 bŏy, *n.* **1.** A male child; lad; youth; son. **2.** *pl.* Comrades; fellows. **3.** A male servant, especially a personal servant: often used of Orientals or Africans.—**boy'hood**, *n.* **1.** The state or period of being a boy. **2.** Boys collectively.—**boy'ish**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like boys or boyhood. Syn.: see YOUTHFUL.—**boy'ish-ly**, *adv.*

bo-yar', 1 bo-yär'; 2 bō-yär', *n.* **1.** A member of a class of the old Russian aristocracy, abolished in the time of Peter the Great; also, in Roumania, one of a privileged class, a member of the conservative party. **2.** A Russian estate owner; an erroneous use. [< Rus. *boyárе*, pl. of *boyárin*, < OSlav. *bol*, great.] **bo-yard'‡.**

boy'cott, 1 bei'kɐt; 2 bŏy'cŏt. Id. *vt.* **1.** To combine against by refusing to deal or associate with. **2.** To refrain from the use of. **II.** *n.* Refusal of all dealings with a person or persons. [< Captain *Boycott*, first victim in Ireland (1880–1881).]

Boyle, 1 beil; 2 bŏyl, **Robert** (1627–1691). An English chemist and physicist; born in Ireland; founded Boyle Lectures; discovered law that bears his name.—**Boyle's law**, the law that the volume of a gas kept at one uniform temperature varies inversely as the pressure.

Boyne, 1 bein; 2 bŏyn, *n.* A river in Ireland; William III. defeated James II., July 1, 1690.

boy scout. See under SCOUT[1], *v.* & *n.*

boys'tous‡, *a.* Same as BOISTEROUS.

Boz'za-ris, 1 bet'sa-ris *or* bo-zär'is; 2 bŏt'sä-ris *or* bo-zär'is, **Marcos** (1788–1823). A Greek patriot.

b. p., *abbr.* Below proof, bills payable.—**bp.**, *abbr.* Birthplace, bishop.—**bpl.**, *abbr.* Birthplace.—**B. P. O. E.**, *abbr.* Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.—**Br**, *abbr.* Bromin.—**Br.**, *abbr.* Breton, British.—**br.**, *abbr.* Brig, brother, brown.

Bra"ban"çonne', 1 bra"baŋ'sen'; 2 brä"bän'çŏn', *n.* The national song of the Belgians since their revolt from the Dutch in 1830. [F., < *Brabant*, province in Belgium.]

Bra'bant, 1 brā'bant *or* (F.) bra'bāŋ'; 2 brä'bänt *or* (F.) brä"-bän', *n.* A former duchy, now forming three provinces: (1) North Brabant in Holland. (2) Antwerp. (3) Brabant in Belgium; 1,268 sq. m.; pop. 1,558,970; capital, Brussels; occupied by German troops, Aug. 20, 1914.

brab'ble‖, *v.* & *n.* Same as SQUABBLE. [< D. *brabbelen*, stammer, confound.]—**brab'ble-ment**, *n.*—**brab'bler**‖, *n.*—**brab'bling-ly**, *adv.*

brac'cate, 1 brak'ēt; 2 brăc'ăt, *a. Ornith.* Having the feet

feathered down to the claws. [< L. *bracatus*, wearing breeches. < *bracæ*, breeches.]

brace, 1 brēs; 2 brāç. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BRACED†; BRAC'ING.] **1.** To strengthen; render firm; prop: often with *up*. **2.** To bind tightly; make secure as by straps. **3.** To give firmness to; as, to *brace* the energies. **4.** In writing or printing, to join together by a brace. **5.** To obtain strength; summon resolution. **II.** *n.* **1.** A support, as of wood or metal, to hold something firmly in place; in the plural, suspenders. **2.** A crank-like handle, as for a bit. See illus. at BIT. **3.** A clasp or clamp, or, in writing and printing, a doubly curved line (⌢⌣) for uniting words, etc. **4.** A pair; couple; two; as, a *brace* of ducks, etc. **5.** A platform over the mouth of a mine-shaft. **6.** A protective covering for the forearm in archery. **7.** The state of being braced; tension. **8.** *Naut.* The ropes fastened to the yard-arms and reaching the deck, to swing the yard for the wind and to hold it in place. **9.** The state of being braced; tension. **10†.** The state of preparation for war. [< L.^{orp} *bracchium*, prob. < Gr. *brachion*, arm.]—**brace game** [Slang], a method of swindling by preconceived action.—**brac'er,** *n.* **1.** That which braces or steadies; a band; support. **2.** A tonic; stimulant. **3.** A brace. See BRACE, *n.*, 6.

brace'let, 1 brēs'let; 2 brāç'lĕt, *n.* **1.** An ornamental band encircling the wrist or arm. **2.** [Colloq.] A handcuff. [F.]

brach‖, 1 brach *or* brak; 2 brȧch *or* brȧç, *n.* **1.** A hound bitch. **2†.** A hunting-dog. [< OF. *brache*, < OHG. *braccho*, hunting-dog.]—**brach'et†.**

brach'i-al, 1 brak'ı-al *or* brē'kı-al; 2 brāc'i-al *or* brā'ci-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the arm, especially the upper arm. **2.** *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the arm-like appendages or brachia of various invertebrates. [< L. *brachialis*, < *brachium*, arm.]

brach'i-ate, 1 brak'ı-ēt *or* brē'kı-ēt; 2 brāc'i-āt *or* brā'ci-āt, *a. Bot.* Having branches in pairs, each pair forming a right line with each other, and standing at right angles to the next pair, or widely diverging.

brach'i-o-, 1 brak'ı-o-; 2 brāc'i-o-. From L. *brachium*, arm: a combining form.—**Brach"i-op'o-da,** *n. pl. Zool.* A class of molluscoid animals with a shell of two valves and a pair of brachial appendages rising from the sides of the mouth. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**brach'i-o-pod,** *a. & n.*—**brach"i-op'o-dous,** *a.*—**brach"i-ot'o-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting off an arm.

brach'i-um, 1 brak'ı-um *or* brē'kı-um; 2 brāc'i-ūm *or* brā'ci-ūm, *n.* [BRACH'I-A, *pl.*] **1.** The upper arm, or its representative in any animal. **2.** *Biol.* An arm-like process or appendage. [L.]

brach'y-, 1 brak'ı; 2 brāc'y-. From Greek *brachys*, short: a combining form.—**brach"y-ax'is,** *n. Crystal.* The shorter of the lateral crystallographic axes in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems.—**brach"y-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Having a short skull of excessive breadth. **brach"y-ceph'a-lous†.**—**brach"y-ceph'a-ly,** *n.*—**brach'y-dome,** *n. Crystal.* A dome parallel to the brachyaxis.—**bra-chyg'ra-phy,** *n.* Stenography: shorthand. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**bra-chyl'o-gy,** *n. Gram. & Rhet.* Brevity of speech; an abridged form of expression; especially, erroneous omission of a word necessary for correct expression.—**brach"y-pin'a-coid,** *n. Crystal.* A pinacoid parallel to the vertical and brachyaxes.—**brach'y-prism,** *n. Crystal.* A prism whose intercept on the brachyaxis is greater than unity.—**brach"y-pyr'a-mid,** *n. Crystal.* A pyramid whose intercept on the brachyaxis is greater than unity.—**brach"y-u'ran.** I. *a.* Of or relating to a section (*Brachyura*) of decapods, including the crabs. **II.** *n.* A short-tailed crustacean. [Invigorating.

brac'ing, 1 brēs'ıŋ; 2 brāç'ing, *pa.* Imparting tone or vigor;

brac'ing, *n.* The act of bracing, or the state of being braced; also, a system of braces, as in bridge-building.

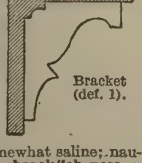
brack†, *n.* Salt or brackish water; the sea.

brack†, *n.* A break or rent, as in cloth.

brack'en, 1 brak'n; 2 brȧk'n, *n.* A brake or other large fern. [Prob. < Sw. *bräken*, fern.] **brach'en†; brack†.**

brack'et, 1 brak'et; 2 brȧk'ĕt. **I**d. *vt.* To provide with a bracket or brackets; join with a brace; couple together.

II. *n.* **1.** A piece projecting from a wall, as to support a shelf; a projecting gas-fixture or lamp-holder, etc. **2.** In printing or writing: (1) One of two marks [ ], used to enclose any part of the text. (2) A brace. [< L.^{sp} *braca*, pl. *bracæ*, breeches.]


Bracket (def. 1).

brack'et-ing, 1 brak'et-ıŋ; 2 brȧk'ĕt-ing, *n. Arch.* Wooden skeleton-pieces to which the lath and plaster forming the surface of a cornice are fastened, and which give shape to the latter.

brack'ish, 1 brak'ısh; 2 brȧk'ish, *a.* Somewhat saline; nauseous. [< D. *brak*, brackish.] **brak'ish†.**—**brack'ish-ness,** *n.*

bra"con"nière', 1 bra"ko"nyēr'; 2 brä"cō"nyer', *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A steel skirt of overlapping hoop-shaped plates, worn to protect the hips and thighs. See ARMOR.

bract, 1 brakt; 2 brȧct, *n.* A modified leaf in a flower-cluster or subtending a flower. See illus. in next column. [< L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] **brac'te-al.**—**brac'te-al,** *a.* Relating to or like a bract.—**brac'te-ate,** *a.* Having bracts. **bract'ed†.**—**brac'te-i-form,** *a.*—Having the form of a bract.—**brac'te-o-late,** *a.* Having bracteoles.—**brac'te-ole,** *n.* A diminutive bract. **bract'let†.**—**bract'less,** *a.*

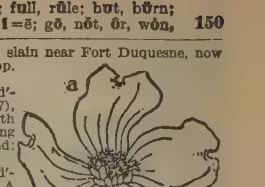
brad, 1 brad; 2 brȧd, *n.* **1.** A small and slender nail, having, in place of a head, a projection on one side. **2.** A glaziers' tack. [< Ice. *broddr*, spike.]—**brad'awl",** *n.* A short, non-tapering awl, with cutting edge on the end.

Brad'dock, 1 brad'ok; 2 brȧd'ok, *n.* **1. Edward** (1695?–1755), an English general; defeated and slain near Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh. **2.** A borough (pop. 20,880) in W. Pennsylvania.

Brad'ford, 1 brad'ferd; 2 brȧd'-ford, *n.* **1. William** (1590–1657), a Pilgrim governor of Plymouth Colony. **2.** A manufacturing borough in northern England: pop. 285,980.

Brad'street, 1 brad'strīt; 2 brȧd'-strēt, **Simon** (1603–1697). A colonial governor of Massachusetts.

Bradstreet's. [Colloq.] A register of the financial standing of firms and persons engaged in commerce, founded in New York in 1849, by John M. Bradstreet, a Chicago lawyer.



Flower with Bract (*a*).

brad"y-car'di-a, 1 brad'ı-cär'dı-ə; 2 brȧd'y-cär'di-a, *n.* Abnormally slow heart-action.

brae, 1 brē; 2 brā, *n.* [Scot.] A bank; hillside; slope.—**brae'-head",** *n.* A hilltop.—**brae'man",** *n.* A man living among hills, especially the Grampians.

brag, 1 brag; 2 brăg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BRAGGED, BRAGD^{S}; BRAG'-GING.] To boast; bluff; vaunt oneself. **II**‖. *a.* Spirited; mettlesome; also, boastful: sometimes used adverbially. **III.** *n.* **1.** The act of bragging; boastfulness; boastful language. **2.** The thing bragged of; boast. **3.** A person who brags. **4.** A game of cards resembling poker. [< OF. *braguer*, brag; of Celtic orig.]—**brag'gart,** *n.* A vain boaster. **brag'ger†.**—**brag'gart,** *a.*—**brag'gart-ism,** *n.* The practise of a braggart; bragging.—**brag'gart-like, brag'gart-ly,** *a.*

Bra'ga, 1 brā'gə; 2 brā'gä, *n.* **1. Thĕophĭlo** (1843–), a Portuguese reformer; provisional President of the Portuguese republic (1910–1911). **2.** A district in N. W. Portugal; 1,040 sq. m.; pop. 357,000. **3.** A city in N. W. Portugal; pop. 25,000

Bra-gan'ça, 1 brə-gän'sə; 2 brä-gän'çä, *n.* Name of the former Portuguese royal family. **Bra-gan'za†.**

brag"ga-do'cio, 1 brag"ə-dō'shō; 2 brăg"a-dō'sho, *n.* **1.** Pretentious boasting. **2.** One who talks boastfully; a swaggerer. [< *Braggadochio*, a boastful character in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*.]

Bragg, Braxton (1817–1876). An American soldier; general in the Confederate army.

Bra'gi, 1 brā'gī; 2 brä'gi, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of poetry, husband of Ithunn and one of the original Æsir. **Bra'ge†.**

bra-guette, 1 brə-get'; 2 brä-gĕt', *n.* [F.] A part of medieval armor for the loins. See ARMOR.

Bra'he, 1 brī'hə; 2 brä'he, **Tycho** (1546–1601). A Danish astronomer; built Uranienborg Observatory.

Brah'ma1, 1 brā'mə; 2 brä'ma, *n.* The supreme Creator: the first of the Hindu triad.—**Brah'man,** *n.* A member of the first of the four castes of India; the sacerdotal class. **Brah'min†.**—**Brah-man'ic** [or **-min'ic,** *a.*—**Brah'man-ism** [or **-min-ism,** *n.* Same as HINDUISM.—**Brah'man-ic** [or **-min-ist,** *n.*—**Brah'-man-y,** *a.* Same as BRAHMINY.

brah'ma2, *n.* A large variety of the domestic hen, of the Asiatic class. [< *Brahmaputra* river.] **brah"ma-poo'** [or **-pu'] tra†.**

Brah"ma-pu'tra, 1 brā"mə-pū'trə; 2 brä"ma-pu'tra, *n.* A river in Tibet and India.—**Brahmaputra Valley,** division (20,869 sq. m.; pop. 2,450,000) of Assam.

Brah'min-y, 1 brā'mın-ı; 2 brä'min-y, *a.* Held sacred according to Brahmanic rites, or consecrated to the use of Brahmans: said esp. of certain animals and trees; as, *Brahminy* bull, fig-tree, etc. **Brah'man-y†.**—**Brahminy kite,** a sacred kite of India (*Haliastur indus*).

Brahms, 1 brāmz, **Johannes** (1833–1897). A Germar.

braid, 1 brēd; 2 brād. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To weave together; plait. **2.** To bind or ornament with braid; also, to give the appearance of a braid to; as, to *braid* the hair. **II.** *n.* **1.** A narrow flat tape or strip for binding or ornamenting fabrics. **2.** Anything braided or plaited; as, a *braid* of hair. **3.** A string or band used in arranging the hair. [< AS. *bregdan*, braid, weave, braid.]—**braid'er,** *n.*

braid1, *a.* [Scot.] Broad.—**braid'cla1th",** *n.* Broadcloth.

braid2†, *a.* Crafty; deceitful.

Braid'ism, 1 brēd'ızm: 2 brād'ism, *n.* Hypnotism conforming to the views advanced by James Braid (1795–1860), an English physician.

brail, 1 brēl; 2 brāl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To haul in by means of brails, as sails. **2.** To fasten with a brail, as a hawk's wing. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One of the ropes for gathering up the foot and leeches of a fore-and-aft sail for furling. **2.** A leather fastening for a hawk's wing. [< OF., < L. *bracale*, breech-girdle, < *bracæ*, breeches.]

Bra-i'la, 1 brə-ī'lə; 2 brä-ī'lä, *n.* **1.** A district in Roumania; 1,680 sq. m. **2.** A town in this district on the Danube river, taken by the Germans, Jan. 5, 1917; pop. of commune 65,000.

brailie, 1 brēl; 2 brāl, *n.* A system of printing or writing for the blind in which the letters are raised above the surface; also, the letters themselves. [< M. Louis *Braille*, of Paris, the inventor.]

brain, 1 brēn; 2 brān, *vt.* To beat out the brains of; kill by dashing out the brains; hence, to defeat or thwart.

brain, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* In vertebrate animals, the enlarged and greatly modified portion of the cerebrospinal nervous axis contained within the cranium. It is the organ of consciousness, ideation, and voluntary muscular control, receiving impressions from the organs of special sense and regulating functions necessary to life, such as respiration and circulation. **2.** Mind; intellect: often in the plural. **3.** *Zool.* The principal regulating ganglion of invertebrates. [< AS. *bregen*.] Syn.: see MIND.—**brain fever,** inflammation of the brain or its membranes; meningitis.—**brain'less,** *a.* Without brain;

destitute of intelligence; senseless. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*— **brain'pan"**, *n.* The bony case enclosing the brain; cranium; skull. **brain'box"†**.—**brain'sick"**, *a.* Mentally disordered; whimsical. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**b.-stem**, *n.* All the brain except the cerebellum and the cerebral cortex; that is, the segmental apparatus. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**brain'y**, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Possessed of brains; mentally able.

brainge, l brēnj; 2 brānğ, *vi.* To act impetuously and noisily.

Brain'tree, l brēn'trī; 2 brān'trē, *n.* A town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 10,580.

braird, l brārd; 2 brārd. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To sprout; germinate. **II.** *n.* Newly sprouted grain or grass.

braize[1], l brēz; 2 brāz, *vt.* [BRAIZED, BRAISED; BRAIZ'ING, BRAIS'ING.] **1.** To stew (meat) with vegetables, etc., and then bake. **2.** To cover the surface of (meat) with a mixture to be browned as a crust. [< F. *braiser*, < *braise*, embers, < Scand.]—**braiz'er**, *n.* A covered kettle or pan used in braizing. **brais'er‡**.

braize[1], *n.* Braized meat. **braise‡**.

braize[2], *n.* *Metal.* Same as BREEZE[3], *n.*

braize[3], *n.* A European sparoid fish (genus *Pagrus*).

brak†, *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

brake[1], l brēk; 2 brāk, *v.* [BRAKED; BRAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To apply a brake to; reduce the speed of. **2.** To bruise, as flax. **3.** To pulverize with a harrow. **4.** To knead. **II.** *i.* To act or be employed as brakeman.

brake[2] [Archaic or Obs.], *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

brake[1], *n.* **1.** A device for retarding or arresting the motion of a vehicle, a wheel, etc. **2.** A harrow. **3.** An implement for separating the fiber of flax, hemp, etc., by bruising. **4.** A lever for working a pump or other machine. **5.** A bakers' kneading-machine. **6.** A framework to hold a horse's foot while it is being shod. **7.** Same as BREAK, *n.*, 4. [< LG. *brake*, flax-brake, < √ of BREAK, *v.*]—**brake'man, brakes'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who tends a brake or brakes, as on a railroad-car or in a mine.

brake[2], *n.* A variety of fern; bracken. [wood.

brake[3], *n.* A thicket.—**brak'y**, *a.* Overgrown with brush-

brake'age, l brēk'ıj; 2 brāk'ağ, *n.* The action or controlling power of a brake.

Br. Am., *abbr.* British America.

Bra'mah, l bra'mə *or* brē'mə; 2 brä'mä *or* brä'ma, **Joseph** (1748–1814). An English mechanic, inventor of the Bramah lock, hydraulic press, and beer-pump.

Bra-man'te, l bra-mān'tē; 2 brä-män'tę, **Donato d'Agnolo** (1444–1514). An Italian architect and painter.

bram'bl(e), l bram'bl; 2 brăm'bl, *n.* The European blackberry; hence, any prickly plant or shrub.—**bram'bly**, *a.*

bram'bling, l bram'blıŋ; 2 brăm'blıng, *n.* The European mountain-finch. **bram'lin†**.

bran, l bran; 2 brăn, *n.* The coarse, outer coat of wheat, rye, and other cereals, as separated from the flour by sifting or bolting. [F., < W. *bran*, husk.]

branch, l brunch; 2 brănch. **I.**[1] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To put forth branches. **2.** To separate into branches. **3.** To adorn with embroidery in a pattern of flowers and foliage. **II.** *a.* Diverging from or tributary to a trunk, stock, or main part. **III.** *n.* **1.** A secondary stem of a tree, shrub, or the like: distinguished from *limb* and *twig*; an offshoot. **2.** A separate part; side issue; division; department. **3.** A tributary stream. **4.** Anything having an analogy to a branch, as a part of a family, a subhead of a general subject, etc. **5.** One of a pair of parallel levers, fitted with rings for the chain and curb, which run through the ends of a curb-bit. **6.** A subordinate local office, store, etc. [< LL.* *branca*, claw.] —**branch'er**, *n.* **1.** That which puts forth branches. **2.** A young hawk or other bird when it begins to perch on branches. —**branch'let**, *n.* A small branch; a twig.—**branch'y**, *a.*

bran'chi-a, l bran'ki-ə; 2 brăn'ci-a, *n.* [-CHI-Æ, l -ki-ī; 2 -ci-ē, *pl.*] A gill; esp., in the plural, gills or gill-like appendages; respiratory organs modified for breathing the air contained in water. [L., < Gr. *branchia*, gills, pl. of *branchion*.]—**bran'chial**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or situated near the gills; of the nature of or like gills. **2.** Having gills. **bran'chi-ate‡**.

bran'chi-o-, l bran'ki-o-, bran'k-; 2 brăn'ci-o-, brăn'ci-. **bran'chi-**,] From Greek *branchia*, gills: combining forms. —**bran'chi-o-pod**, *n.* One of a group or order (*Branchiopoda*) of crustaceans.—**Bran"chi-o-sau'ri-a**, *n. pl. Paleon.* An extinct suborder of amphibians with short straight ribs, and of a salamandroid aspect.—**bran"chi-os'te-gite**, *n.* *Crust.* A free part of the carapace that covers the gills.

branch'let, l brunch'let; 2 brănch'lĕt, *n.* A small branch; a twig.

branch'y, l brunch'ı; 2 brănch'y, *a.* **1.** Full of branches. **2.** Situated among or under the branches.

brand, l brand; 2 brănd. **I.**[1] *vt.* To mark with or as with a hot iron; stigmatize; imprint indelibly on the heart, mind, or memory. **II.** *n.* **1.** A burning stick; firebrand. **2.** A mark burned with a hot iron; trade-mark. **3.** A letter or mark burned upon the flesh of a criminal as a punishment; a stigma. **4.** Quality; kind. **5.** A branding-iron. **6**‖. A sword. **7.** A pustular appearance of plants, caused by a parasitic fungus. [< AS. *brand*, burning.] SYN.: see BLEMISH; BURN.—**brand'er**. **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To broil or grill. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which brands. **2.** [Scot.] A gridiron.—**bran'dered**, *pa.* [Scot.] Broiled; grilled.—**brand'-goose"**, *n.* The brant-goose.—**b.-iron**, *n.* **1.** An iron for burning in a brand. **branding-iron‡**. **2.** An andiron. **3.** A gridiron. **4.** A trivet.

Bran'deis, l bran'dəis; 2 brăn'dis, **Louis Dembitz** (1856–). Associate justice United States Supreme Court.

bran'den-burg[1], l bran'den-bûrg; 2 brăn'den-bûrğ, *n.* **1.** One of a series of ornamental loops worn on an outer garment in the place of buttons; a frog. **2.** A facing of embroidery on a military coat; usually in parallel bars. [< *Brandenburg*, Prussia.]

Bran'den-burg[2], l brăn'den-bûrg; 2 brän'dĕn-bųrg, *n.* A province of Prussia; 15,376 sq. m.; pop. 4,347,000.—**Albert of Brandenburg**, archbishop of Mainz (1514), who became a follower of Martin Luther (1540).

Bran'des, l brăn'des; 2 brän'dĕs, **George Morris Cohn** (1842–). A Danish literary critic; *Main Currents of the Literature of the Nineteenth Century*.

bran'died, l bran'dıd; 2 brăn'did, *pa.* Mixed or flavored with or preserved in brandy; as, *brandied* cherries.

bran'dish[1], l bran'dısh; 2 brăn'dish, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To wave, shake, or flourish triumphantly or defiantly. **2†.** To gleam; glitter. SYN.: see SHAKE.—**bran'dish-er**, *n.*

bran'dish, *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon.

brand'ling, l brand'lıŋ; 2 brănd'ling, *n.* [Brit.] A small red worm (*Lumbricus fœtidus*), used as bait.

brand'-new', l brand'-nıū'; 2 brănd'-nū', *a.* Quite new; fresh and bright. **bran'-new'‡** [Colloq.].

Bran'don, l bran'dən; 2 brăn'don. A town in Manitoba, Canada; pop. 15,360.

bran'dy, l bran'dı; 2 brăn'dy, *vt.* [BRAN'DIED; BRAN'DY-ING.] **1.** To mix, flavor, or strengthen with brandy. **2.** To serve or refresh with brandy.

bran'dy, *n.* [BRAN'DIES[2], *pl.*] An alcoholic liquor distilled from wine. [< D. *brandewijn*, brandy, lit. burnt wine.] **bran'dy-wine"†**.

Bran'dy-wine[2], l bran'dı-wain; 2 brăn'dy-win, *n.* A creek in Pennsylvania and Delaware; Lord Howe defeated Washington here Sept. 11, 1777.

bran'gl(e[2]**)**, l braŋ'gl; 2 brăğ'gl, *vi.* [BRAN'GL(E)D[2]; BRAN'GLING.] To brawl; wrangle. [Var. of WRANGLE.]—**bran'gle**, *n.* A wrangle.

brank, l braŋk; 2 brăŋk, *vi.* **1§.** To prance; caper: said of horses. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] To prank; strut: said of persons.

brank, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Buckwheat. [decorated.

bran'kle, l bruŋ'kı; 2 brăŋ'ki, *a.* [Scot.] Dressed up; spruce;

branks, l braŋks; 2 brăŋks, *n. pl.* **1.** A scold's bridle, used formerly in Great Britain. **2.** [Scot.] A wooden bridle. **3.** The mumps. [Cp. Gael. *brancas*, kind of pillory.]

bran'le, l bran'l; 2 brăn'l, *n.* A form of dance. [F., BRAWL[2].]

bran'new', l bran'-nıū'; 2 brăn'-nū', *a.* [Colloq.]. Brand-new. [Contraction of *brand-new*.] **brank'-new‡** [Scot.].

bran'ny, l bran'ı; 2 brăn'y, *a.* Made of, containing, or like bran.

brant, l brant; 2 brănt, *n.* **1.** A small wild goose (*Branta bernicla*) of the coasts of Europe and eastern North America, breeding only within the arctic circle, coming south in great flocks in autumn. **2.** Some other goose of the genus *Branta*. [For *brand-goose*, < Ice. *brandgás*, < *brandr*, brand (with reference to the color), + *gás*, goose.] **brant'-goose"‡**.

Brant (def. 1).

Brant, **Joseph** (1742–1807). A Mohawk chief who fought for the British against the American colonists.

bran'tail", l bran'tāl"; 2 brăn'-tāl", *n.* [Local, Brit.] The redstart.

Brant'ford, l brant'fərd; 2 brănt'ford, *n.* A city (pop. 29,400), in S. W. Ontario, Canada.

Bran"tôme', l bruŋ"tōm'; 2 brăn"tōm', **Seigneur de** (1540?–1614). Pierre de Bourdeilles, a French soldier and historian.

bran'y, l bran'ı; 2 brăn'y, *n.* [Scot.] Brandy.

brash[1], l brash; 2 brăsh, *a.* [Chiefly U. S.] Brittle; as, a *brash* hoop-pole. [< Ice. *breyskr*, brittle.] **brash'y‡**.

brash[2], *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Quick-tempered; irascible; hasty. **2.** [Local, U. S.] Saucy; pert. [Cp. G. and D. *barsch*, harsh, rough.]

brash[1], *n.* **1.** A transient attack of sickness, esp. one arising from a disordered stomach. **2.** Acidity of the mouth; water-brash. **3.** A rash or eruption. **4.** An attack; bout; brush. **5.** [Dial., Eng.] A shower of rain. [Onomatopoetic; influenced by RASH, *n.* (an eruption), SPLASH, etc.] [wood. [See BRECCIA.]

brash[2], *n.* **1.** A heap of fragments or rubbish. **2.** Any brittle

bra'sier, *n.* Same as BRAZIER.

bras'i-lin, *n.* Same as BRAZILIN.

brass, l bras; 2 brăs, *n.* **1.** An alloy essentially of copper and zinc, harder than copper, ductile, and capable of being hammered into thin leaves. Formerly any alloy of copper, esp. one with tin, was called brass. The modern alloy with zinc came into use in the 18th century. **2.** An ornament or utensil of brass, as a candlestick, door-knob, etc.: chiefly in the plural. **3.** The brass instruments of an orchestra collectively. **4.** [Colloq.] Impudence; effrontery. **5.** [Colloq.] Money. **6.** A bearing-box or -bush, properly of a copper alloy. **7.** A monumental tablet of brass. [< AS. *bræs*.]—**brass band**, a band of musicians using mostly brass instruments.—**b.-founder's disease**, a disease affecting the general system characterized by chronic poisoning from inhalation of metal fumes, with symptoms like those of malarial fever.—**bras'sy**, **1.** Covered with, made of, or like brass. **2.** Impudent; shameless. **3.** Debased; degenerate.—**bras'si-ly**, *adv.*—**bras'si-ness**, *n.*

bras'sage, l bras'ıj; 2 brăs'ağ, *n.* [F.] The mintage fee for coining: now commonly called *seigniorage*.

bras'sard, l bras'ərd; 2 brăs'ard, *n.* A piece of armor for the upper arm or the entire arm. [F., < *bras*, arm.] **bras'sart‡**.

Bras"si-ca'ce-æ, l bras"ı-kē'sı-ī; 2 brăs"ı-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The cabbage family, identical with the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*). [< L. *brassica*, cabbage.]—**bras"si-ca'ceous**, *a.*

bras″sière′, 1 bra″syär′; 2 brä″syêr′, *n.* [F.] A woman's underwaist shaped to support the breast.

bras′sy, 1 bras′ı; 2 brȧs′y, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ȧs, *pl.*] *Golf.* A wooden club with a brass plate on the sole. See GOLF. **bras′sie‡.**

brat[1], 1 brat; 2 brăt, *n.* A child: now only contemptuously.

brat[2], *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** An apron; bib; rag or clout. **2.** The scum on boiled milk, porridge, etc. [< AS. *bratt.* of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. Gael. *brat,* cloak, W. *brat,* rag.]

bratch′et, 1 brach′et; 2 brăch′ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A brach; in a contemptuous sense, a child. **brach′et‡.**

brat′tach, 1 brat′ȧH; 2 brăt′ȧH, *n.* [Scot.] A banner or ensign.

brat′tice, 1 brat′ıs; 2 brăt′ĭç, *vt.* [BRAT′TICED; BRAT′TIC-ING.]

brat′tis§, ∫ To furnish with a brattice, as the shaft of a mine.

brat′tice, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A plank partition in a level; inside planking in a mine. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] A partition of boards in a room. **3†.** A temporary parapet of wood. [< OF. *breteche.*]

brat′tle, 1 brat′l; 2 brăt′l. **I.** *vi.* [BRAT′TLED; BRAT′TLING.] To make a rattling or clattering noise; run with clatter; scamper. **II.** *n.* A rattling or clattering noise, as of something bursting or breaking; as, the *brattle* of thunder or of blows. [Onomatopoetic.]

Braun, 1 broun; 2 broun, **Ferdinand K.** (1850–). German physicist; inventions in wireless telegraphy; awarded Nobel prize with G Marconi in 1909.

braun′ite, 1 braun′ait; 2 broun′ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A manganese silicate ($3Mn_2O_3MnSiO$). [< M. *Braun,* of Gotha.]

bra-va′do, 1 bra-vē′[*or* -vä′]dō; 2 bra-vā′[*or* -vä′]dō, *n.* [-DOS[2] or -DOES[2], *pl.*] Arrogant defiance or menace; affectation of reckless bravery. [< Sp. *bravada,* < *bravo,* BRAVE.] **brava′de†.—bra-va′doş,** *vt.* To show bravado; swagger.

brave, 1 brēv; 2 brāv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BRAVED; BRAV′ING.] **1.** To meet, face, take, or treat with courage and fortitude; defy; dare; challenge. **2§.** To act bravely. **3†.** To make splendid; adorn. **II.** *a.* [BRAV′ER; BRAV′EST.] **1.** Having or showing courage; intrepid; courageous. **2‖.** Elegant; showy; splendid. **3‖.** Excellent.

Syn.: adventurous, bold, chivalric, chivalrous, courageous, daring, dauntless, doughty, fearless, gallant, heroic, intrepid, undaunted, undismayed, valiant, venturesome. The *adventurous* man goes in quest of danger; the *bold* man stands out and faces danger or censure; the *brave* man combines confidence with resolution in presence of danger; the *chivalrous* man puts himself in peril for others' protection. The *daring* step out to defy danger; the *dauntless* will not flinch before anything that may come to them; the *doughty* will give and take limitless hard knocks; the *venturesome* may be simply heedless, reckless, or ignorant. The *bold* person, utterance, or action is marked by audacious fearlessness; *bold* is applied opprobriously to any defiance of the limits of modesty or proper reserve. The *fearless* and *intrepid* possess unshaken nerves in any place of danger. *Courageous* is more than *brave,* adding a moral element; the *courageous* man steadily encounters perils to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty; the *gallant* are *brave* in a dashing, showy, and splendid way; the *valiant* not only dare great dangers, but achieve great results; the *heroic* are nobly *daring* and *dauntless,* truly *chivalrous,* sublimely *courageous.* Compare CALM; FORTITUDE.—Ant.: afraid, cowardly, cringing, faint-hearted, fearful, frightened, pusillanimous, shrinking, timid, timorous.

brave, *n.* **1.** A man of courage; a soldier. **2.** A North-American Indian warrior. **3.** A bully; bravo. **4†.** A boast or defiance. [F.]—**brave′ly,** *adv.*—**brave′ness,** *n.*—**brav′er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being brave; valor; gallantry; heroism. **2.** Elegance of attire; show; splendor; beauty. **3†.** Ostentation; bravado. Syn.: see COURAGE.

bra′vo, 1 brē′vo; 2 brä′vo. **I.** *n.* [BRA′VOS[2] or BRA′VOES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A daring villain; hired assassin; bandit. **2.** A shout of applause. **II.** *interj.* Good! well done! [It.]

bra-vū′ra, 1 bra-vū′ra; 2 bra-vų′ra, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A passage that requires dashing and brilliant execution; also, a brilliant style of execution. **2.** Any pretentious attempt or display; dashing style. [It., bravery, < *bravo,* brave.]

braw, 1 brô; 2 brą, *a.* [Scot.] Brave or bravely dressed; splendid; handsome; fine.—**braw′ly,** *adv.* **braw′let‡; braw′lys‡.**

brawl, 1 brôl; 2 brąl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter noisily; wrangle; scold. **2.** To flow noisily, as water. **II.** *n.* A noisy quarrel or wrangle; a row; a roaring of a stream. [= D. *brallen,* G. *prahlen,* brag.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.—**brawl′er,** *n.*—**brawl′ing-ly,** *adv.*

brawl[2], *n.* A dance in which one or two dancers lead the others; also, the music for it. [< F. *branle,* < *branler,* shake.]

brawn, 1 brôn; 2 brąn, *n.* **1.** Flesh; firm muscle; strength. **2.** The flesh of the boar, especially when boiled, pickled, and pressed. [OHG.[OF] *brâto,* < *brâtan,* roast.]—**brawn′y,** *a.* [BRAWN′I-ER; BRAWN′I-EST.] Having or characterized by brawn; strong.

brawn′i-ness, 2 brôn′ı-nĕs; 2 brąn′ı-nĕs, *n.* **1.** Muscularity. **2†.** Callousness.

braws, 1 brôz; 2 brąs, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Finery; best clothes.

brax′y, 1 braks′ı; 2 brăks′y. **I.** *a.* Affected with braxy. **II.** *n.* A carbuncular fever of sheep; also, a sheep affected with this disease. **brax′le‡.** [Akin to BRASH[1], *n.*]

bray[1], 1 brē; 2 brā, *vt.* To bruise, pound, or mix, as in a mortar. [< G.[OF] *brechen,* break.]

bray[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter in a harsh manner. **2.** To give forth the cry of an ass, or any loud, harsh, jarring sound. **II.** *n.* Any loud, harsh sound, as the cry of an ass. [< LL.[OF] *bragio,* cry aloud.]—**bray′er**[1], *n.*

bray′er[2], *n. Print.* A roller mounted for use by hand, to spread ink evenly over a printing-surface.

bra-yette′, *n.* Same as BRAGUETTE.

Braz., *abbr.* Brazil, Brazilian.

brazel, 1 brēz; 2 brāz, *vt.* [BRAZED; BRAZ′ING.] To make of or like brass; ornament with brass.

braze[2], *vt.* **1.** To join by hard solder. **2†.** To harden.—**braz′ing-tongs″,** *n. pl.* Clamping-irons used in brazing.

bra′zen, 1 brē′zn; 2 brā′zn, *vt.* **1.** To face or treat with effrontery or impudence. **2.** To make bold or reckless.

bra′zen, *a.* **1.** Made of, colored like, or resembling brass. **2.** Sounding like brass. **3.** Impudent; shameless.

Syn.: see IMMODEST; IMPUDENT.—**brazen age** (*Myth.*), a period of war and violence, when Neptune reigned: distinguished from *bronze age.*—**bra′zen-face″,** *n.* A person marked by boldness or impudence.—**bra′zen-faced″,** *a.*—**bra′zen-ly,** *adv.*—**bra′zen-ness,** *n.*—**brazen or molten sea,** the great bronze laver in Solomon's temple at Jerusalem.

bra′zier, 1 brē″zyr; 2 brā′zher, *n.* **1.** An open pan for holding live coals. **2.** A worker in brass. **bra′sier‡.**

bra-zil′, 1 bra-zil′; 2 bra-zĭl′, *n.* **1.** The red wood of a Brazilian tree (*Cæsalpinia echinata*) or of several related species used as a dyestuff. **2.** A dyewood from several nearly allied genera. **3.** The Oriental sapan-wood (*Cæsalpinia sappan*). [Perhaps < Sp. *brasil,* or It. *brasile,* < Brazil, S. Am., from a similar wood found there.] **bra-zil′-wood″‡.**

Bra-zil′, United States of. A republic (3,290,564 sq. m.; pop. 30,645,000) in South America.—**Bra-zil′i-an,** *a. & n.*—**Bra-zil′-nut″,** *n.* One of the triangular edible seeds of a South-American tree.

Brazil-nut.
a, flowering head; *b,* fruit; *c,* fruit opened, showing the Brazil-nuts.

braz′i-let′to, 1 braz′ı-let′ō; 2 brăz′ĭ-lĕt′ō, *n.* An inferior variety of brazil-wood from certain West-Indian and South-American trees, as *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis* and *Cæsalpinia crista,* and several other tropical species. [Dim. of BRAZIL.]

braz′i-lin, 1 braz′ı-lin; 2 brăz′ĭ-lĭn, *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_5$) contained in brazil-wood, sapan-wood, Bahia, California, Jamaica, and other woods of the genus *Cæsalpinia,* of which it is the red coloring principle. **bras′i-lin‡.**

Bra′zos, 1 brā′zōs; 2 brä′zōs, *n.* A river in Texas, 950 m. long.

Braz′za, 1 brūd′za; 2 brädz′ä, **Pierre Paul F. C., Comte de** (1852–1905). A French explorer of Africa; full name, *Brazza-Savorgnani.*

Braz″za″ville′, 1 bra″za″vīl′; 2 brä″zä″vīl′, *n.* A town (pop. 5,000) on Stanley Pool, French Congo, West Africa.

breach, 1 brĭch; 2 brĕch. **I.** *vt.* To make a breach in; break through. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of breaking; infraction; infringement; especially, violation of duty, right, or legal obligation. **2.** A gap or break, as in a wall, dike, etc. **3.** A rupture of amicable relations; dissension; quarrel. **4.** The breaking of waves or surf; a surge. **5‖.** An injury; wound. [< MHG.[OF] *brechen,* or < AS. *brecan,* break.]

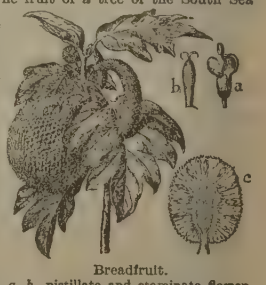
Syn.: chasm, chink, cleft, crack, cranny, crevice, fissure, flaw, hole, opening, rent, rupture. Compare BREAK; GAP; HOLE; QUARREL; RENT; RUPTURE.—Ant.: adhesion, connection, contact, contiguity, union, unity.—**breach of promise,** failure to fulfil a promise, esp. a promise to marry.

breach′y, *a.* **1.** Apt to break out of an enclosure: said of live stock. **2.** Full of breaches.

bread, 1 bred; 2 brĕd, *vt.* To dress with bread-crumbs before

breds, ∫ cooking.

bread, *n.* **1.** An article of food made of flour or meal: commonly raised with yeast or the like, kneaded, and baked. **2.** Food in general; also, the necessaries of life. **3.** Bee-bread. **4†.** A piece of bread; loaf. [< AS. *brēad;* cp. BREW.]—**bread′-and-but″ter,** *a.* **1.** Actuated by need; mercenary; as, *bread-and-butter* candidates. **2.** Youthful; immature or unformed: as, a *bread-and-butter* miss.—**b. and butter,** means of support; as, how does he get his *bread and butter?*—**b.-corn,** *n.* Grain from which bread is made, as wheat, maize, rye, millet, etc.—**bread′fruit″,** *n.* The fruit of a tree of the South Sea Islands: when roasted, resembling bread; also, the tree.—**bread′stuff″,** *n.* Material for bread; grain, meal, or flour; in the plural, such materials collectively.—**bread′-win″ner,** *n.* **1.** One who supports himself and others by his earnings; a producer. **2§.** That by which a living is earned, as a calling.



Breadfruit.
a, b, pistillate and staminate flower clusters; *c,* section of the fruit.

bread′nut″, 1 bred′nut″; 2 brĕd′nŭt″, *n.* The edible fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) of the family *Moraceæ.*

bread′root″, 1 bred′rūt″; 2 brĕd′rōōt″, *n.* A plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the bean family, of the plains of the United States, or its starchy edible root.

breadth, ⌊1 bredth; 2 brĕdth, *n.* **1.** Measure or distance

bredths, ∫ from side to side; width. **2.** Catholicity; liberality.

3. That which has breadth; esp., a piece of a fabric of the full width. **4.** *Art.* The impression of largeness and comprehensiveness. [< AS. *brǽdu*, < *brād*, broad.]—**breadth'wise,** *adv.* In the direction of the breadth. **breadth'ways†.**

break, 1 brēk; 2 brāk, *v.* [BROKE or BRAKE (poet.); BRO'KEN or BROKE; BREAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate into parts or make a fracture in, as by a blow; rupture or shatter. **2.** To fail to keep; violate; transgress; infringe. **3.** To make bankrupt. **4.** To degrade, as a military officer; cashier.. **5.** To force an opening or entrance into or a passage for. **6.** To interrupt; disconnect; disjoin; divide. **7.** To make a cautious disclosure of. **8.** To diminish the force of; moderate; wear out. **9.** To reduce to discipline; tame. **10.** To plow up. **11.** To surpass or go beyond (a record). **12.** [Dial.] To tear. **13†.** To carve, as game; tear in pieces. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become fractured, interrupted, or shattered; burst. **2.** To begin, open, or change suddenly. **3.** To lose health, strength, credit, etc.; fail; become bankrupt. **4.** *Mus.* (1) To crack: said of a bell; hence, of a boy's voice on reaching puberty. (2) To change from one quality of tone to another. **5.** To leap out of the water: said of fish. [< AS. *brecan.*]

Syn.: bankrupt, burst, cashier, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, rend, rive, rupture, sever, shatter, shiver, smash, split, sunder, transgress. To *break* is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. To *burst* is ordinarily to *break* by pressure from within, as a bombshell. To *crush* is to *break* by pressure from without, as an egg-shell. To *crack* is to *break* without complete severance of parts. *Fracture* has a somewhat similar sense. A *shattered* object is *broken* suddenly and in numerous directions; as, a vase is *shattered* by a blow. A *shivered* glass is *broken* into numerous minute, needle-like fragments. To *smash* is to *break* thoroughly to pieces with a crashing sound by some sudden act of violence. To *split* is to part, as wood in the way of the grain, or of other natural cleavage; as, to *split* a convention or a party. To *rupture* is to cause to part less violently and completely than by explosion; as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel. To *demolish* is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; to *destroy* is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally. Compare HOLE; REND; RUPTURE; SUBDUE.—Ant.: attach, bind, fasten, join, mend, secure, solder, unite, weld.

—**break'a-bl(e²,** *a.* Capable of being broken. Syn.: see FRAGILE.—**break'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**break'age,** *n.* **1.** A breaking, or the state of being broken. **2.** Articles broken; also, compensation for things broken.—**break'down",** *n.* **1.** The act of breaking down; a collapse. **2.** [U. S.] A shuffling, stamping dance: a favorite with negroes.—**break'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which breaks. **2.** A wave of the sea that breaks on a beach, etc. **3.** A water-cask for a boat.—**break'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A brakeman.—**break'neck",** **I.** *a.* Likely to break the neck; dangerous. **II.** *n.* A steep and dangerous place.—**break'up",** *n.* The act of breaking up; dissolution; disruption.—**break'wa"ter,** *n.* A mole or wall for protecting a harbor from the force of waves.—**to break a jest,** to crack or utter a joke.—**to b. a lance with,** to enter the lists against; oppose oneself to.—**to b. bread.** **1.** To take a meal; enjoy hospitality; as, I have never *broken bread* with them. **2.** To partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.—**to b. bulk** (*Naut.*), to unpack the hold; begin to unload cargo.—**to b. in.** **1.** To train, as a horse. **2.** To force violently in, open, or apart. **3.** To feloniously trespass and enter, as a burglar.—**to b. the ice,** to overcome the restraints of a first intercourse between strangers.—**to b. up,** to dissolve; scatter; as, the meeting *broke up.*—**to b. upon the wheel,** to torture by binding upon a wheel-shaped structure and breaking the bones.

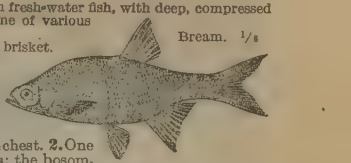
break, *n.* **1.** An opening or breach; interruption. **2.** A starting or opening out; as, the *break* of day. **3.** That which causes an opening, breach, or interruption. (1) In telegraphy, etc., an apparatus for interrupting the flow or reversing the direction of an electric current; also, the interruption of the current. (2) *Print.* A place where one paragraph ends and another begins. (3) *Pros.* A cesura. **4.** A high four-wheeled carriage or wagonette. **brake‡.** **5.** A breach of continuity; interruption. Esp.: (1) An interruption of physical continuity. (2) In writing, address, verse, etc., an interruption in the text or thought, as by an omission, or a space left to be filled out, or by a digression or apostiopesis. (3) A rupture of friendship; a falling out. (4) A sudden decline in prices. **6.** *Mus.* (1) The point where the chest-tone changes to the head-tone. (2) Hence, sometimes, the point where one register or quality of voice changes to another, as alto to soprano; a similar point in the tones of a musical instrument. **7.** *Sports.* (1) In pool, the first play; the shot that scatters the balls. (2) In bowling, the act of playing a frame without making a strike or a spare. (3) In baseball or cricket, a deflection of the ball from a straight course when bowled. (4) In billiards, pool, and croquet, an uninterrupted series of successful shots. **8.** [Colloq., U. S.] An unfortunate remark or ill-considered action: as, he made a bad *break.*

break'bone", 1 brēk'bōn"; 2 brāk'bōn", *n.* [So. U. S.] Same as DENGUE. **breakbone fever‡.**

break'fast, } 1 brek'fəst; 2 brĕk'fast. **1d.** *vt.* & *vi.* To give a
brek'fast², } breakfast to; furnish with a breakfast; also, to eat breakfast; break one's fast. **II.** *n.* **1.** The first meal of the day. **2.** That with which a fast is broken; a meal.

bream, 1 brīm; 2 brēm, *vt.* To clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweeds, ooze, etc., as by burning reeds against it. [Cp. BROOM.]

bream, *n.* **1.** A European fresh-water fish, with deep, compressed body. **2.** [U. S.] Any one of various fishes, as sunfishes, etc.


Bream. 1/8

breas'kit, *n.* [Scot.] The brisket.

breast, } 1 brest; 2
brest², } brĕst. **1d.** *vt.* **1.** To encounter, buffet, or stem; bear the brunt of. **2.** To cover with the breast; brood. **II.** *n.* **1.** The front of the chest. **2.** One of the mammary glands; the bosom. **3.** The seat of the affections, etc.; the mind or heart. **4.** Anything likened to the human or animal breast. Specif.: (1) *Agric.* The front of a plow mold-board. (2) *Mining.* The face of a working from which material is being or may be removed. **5†.** Vocal ability; singing voice. [< AS. *brēost.*]—**breast'-bone",** *n.* A bone in the front part of the chest, with which some of the ribs are joined; the sternum.—**breast'pin",** *n.* A brooch; scarf-pin.—**breast'plate",** *n.* **1.** A piece of defensive plate armor for the breast; also, a metal-workers' protective plate. **2.** A strap crossing a horse's breast. **3.** A square piece of linen cloth, embroidered with gold, adorned with twelve precious stones symbolizing the twelve tribes of Israel, worn by the Jewish high priest.—**b.-plow,** *n.* A turf-paring shovel having a crosspiece against which the breast may push.—**b.-pump,** *n.* A suction instrument for drawing milk from the breast.—**b.-rail,** *n.* A rail about breast-high, as on a balcony.—**b.-summer,** *n.* A beam or lintel flush with a wall, partition, etc., which it supports, and borne by the side walls or by pillars, as the beam over a shop-window, or that supporting an overhanging gallery. **brest'-sum"mer†.**—**b.-wheel,** *n.* A water-wheel having a horizontal shaft and receiving the water on a level with the latter.—**breast'work",** *n.* *Fort.* A low temporary defensive work, usually breast-high; a parapet. Syn.: see BARRIER; RAMPART.

breast'le, 1 brist'i; 2 brĕst'i, *n.* [Scot.] Diminutive of BREAST, *n.*

breast'it, 1 brist'it; 2 brĕst'it, *pa.* [Scot.] Breasted.

breath, } 1 breth; 2 brĕth, *n.* **1.** Air inhaled or exhaled in
breth², } respiration. **2.** A single act of respiration. **3.** Power to breathe, or to breathe freely; life; respiration. **4.** The time of a single respiration; an instant; breathing-time; pause. **5.** Something resembling breath; a zephyr; a rumor. **6.** *Philol. & Phonol.* An aspirate sound; a breathing. **7.** The moisture condensed on cold objects or in cold air caused by the act of breathing. **8.** A trifle; a passing word. **9†.** Aroma; odor; smell. [< AS. *brēth*, breath, odor.]—**under the (or one's) breath,** in a whisper.—**breath'-less,** *a.* **1e** Out of breath. **2.** Intense or eager, as if holding the breath. **3.** Taking away the breath. **4.** Without breath; dead. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

breathe, 1 brīth; 2 brēth, *v.* [BREATHED; BREATH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To inhale and exhale, as air; respire. **2.** To emit by breathing: often with *out.* **3.** To utter; suggest; manifest. **4.** To give exercise to; hence, to overtire. **5.** To rest, as for breath. **6.** *Philol. & Phonol.* To utter with breath only, without vibration of the vocal cords. **7.** To introduce by or as by breathing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To inhale and exhale air; respire; to be alive. **2.** To pause for breath. **3.** To move gently, as air. **4.** To exhale; as, fragrance *breathes* from roses.—**breath'a-bl(e²,** *a.* That may or can be breathed.

breath'er, 1 brīth'ər; 2 brēth'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which breathes. **2.** [Colloq.] That which exercises or exhausts the breath, as a run.

breath'ing, 1 brīth'iŋ; 2 brēth'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of respiration; a breath. **2.** A gentle breeze. **3.** Spiritual inspiration or aspiration; also, utterance. **4.** Time to take breath. **5.** Exercise that quickens the breath. **6.** *Gram.* An aspiration; aspirate. In Greek the *rough breathing* (') over an initial vowel indicates the sound equivalent to our letter *h;* the *smooth breathing* (') , its absence. Syn.: see ALIVE.

b. rec., *abbr.* Bills receivable.

brec'ci-a, 1 brech'i-ə; 2 brĕch'i-a, *n.* A rock made up of angular fragments embedded in a matrix which may or may not be of the same nature or origin. [It., < F. *brèche,* breach; of German origin; cp. OHG. *brecha,* breaking, < *brechan,* break.]—**brec'ci-at"ed,** *a.*

brech'am, 1 brəH'əm; 2 brĕH'am, *n.* [Scot.] A draft-horse collar. [< Gael. *braghad,* neck.]

brech'an, 1 brek'ən; 2 brĕc'an, *n.* [Scot.] Bracken. **breck'an†; breck'ent.**

Breck'in-ridge, 1 brek'in-rij; 2 brĕk'in-rid̤, **John Cabell** (1821–1875). An American statesman.

Breck'nock-shire, 1 brek'nek-shīr; 2 brĕk'nŏk-shīr, *n.* A mountainous county in S. Wales: 743 sq. m.: pop. 59,000. **Brec'ont.**

bred, 1 bred; 2 brĕd, *imp. & pp.* of BREED, *v.*

Bre"da', 1 brē"dä'; 2 brē"dä', *n.* A town in southern Netherlands; pop. of commune 30,000.

brede‖, 1 brīd; 2 brēd, *n.* A braid or twist; a piece of braiding or embroidery.

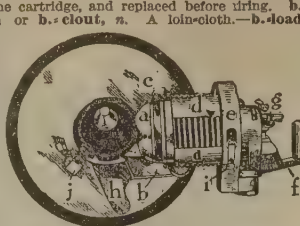
bree, 1 brī; 2 brē, *n.* [Scot.] Broth; brew; moisture. **broo‡.**

breech†, 1 brē, *n.* [Scot.] Breech; brew; moisture. **broo‡.**

breech'i, 1 brīch; 2 brĕch, *vt.* **1.** To clothe with breeches; put into breeches; cover as with breeches. **2.** To whip on the breech. **3.** To provide with a breech, as a gun. **4.** *Naut.* To fasten by a breeching. **5§.** To cover or stain to the hilt or breech.

breech, *n.* **1.** The posterior and lower part of the body. **2.** The rear end of a gun, cannon, etc. [< AS. *brēc,* pl. of *brōc,* breeches.]—**breech'-block",** *n.* The movable piece which closes the breech of a breech-loading firearm, but is with-

drawn to insert the cartridge, and replaced before firing. **b.-plug**†‡.—**b.-cloth** or **b.-clout**, *n.* A loin-cloth.—**b.-loader**, *n.* A firearm the load of which is inserted at the breech.—**b.-loading**, *a.*—**b.-screw**, *n.* **1.** A screw pin or plug in portable muzzle-loading firearms to close and reenforce the end of the bore. **b. pin**†; **b.-plug**‡. **2.** A breech-block in cannon with an interrupted screw. **b.-plug**‡.



Breech-block.

breech'es, 1 *a*, mushroom head; *b*, gas-check pad; *c*, split bridh'ez; 2 brĭch'-ĕz; *n. pl.* **1.** A garment for men, covering the waist, hips, and thighs. **2.** [Colloq.] Trousers. [A double pl., < AS. *brēc;* see BREECH, *n.*]—**breech'es-buoy**", *n.* A life-saving apparatus, consisting of canvas breeches, attachable at the waist to a ring-shaped life-buoy, to be slung and run upon a rope stretched from the shore to a wrecked vessel. See illus. below.

breech'ing, 1 brĭch'ĭŋ; 2 brĭch'ĭng, *n.* **1.** A hold-back strap passing behind a horse's haunches. **2.** The parts composing the breech of a gun; also, a stay-rope for a ship's cannon. **3.** A flogging.

breed, 1 brĭd; 2 brēd, *v.* [BRED; BREED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce, as offspring; beget; hatch. **2.** To raise; hence, to originate; cause; be the native place of; as, swamps *breed* malaria. **3.** To bring up; train, as to a profession. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bear, beget, or produce young. **2.** To be born; develop; originate. **3.** To procure or promote the birth of young; followed by *from*. [< AS. *brĭdan*, < *brōd*, BROOD.] Syn.: see PRODUCE.—**breed'bate**"†, *n.* One who stirs up strife.—**breed'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which breeds or produces; author; source. **2.** One who manages the breeding of animals.

breed, *n.* **1.** The progeny of one stock; a race or strain. **2.** A sort or kind. **3**†. A brood.

breed'ing, 1 brēd'ĭŋ; 2 brēd'ing, *n.* **1.** The generating, bearing, or training of young. **2.** Nurture or its effect. **3.** Manners, especially good manners.
Syn.: see BEHAVIOR; EDUCATION; NURTURE.

Breed's Hill. A hill adjoining Bunker Hill. See BUNKER HILL.

breef, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BRIEF², *n.*

breeks, 1 brĭks; 2 brēks, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Breeches.—**breek'less**, *a.*

breer, 1 brĭr; 2 brēr. [Dial., Scot., or Obs.] **I.** *v.* To sprout. **II.** *n.* A sprout, especially of grain. [= BRIER.] **brere**†.

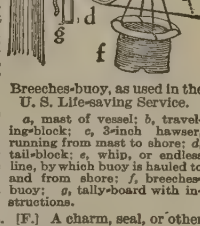
breeze[1], 1 brĭz; 2 brēz, *n.* **1.** A moderate current of air; a gentle wind. **2.** [Colloq.] A flutter of excitement; agitation; disturbance. **3.** A vague rumor; whisper. [< F. *brize, brise,* = Sp. *brisa,* northeast wind.] Syn.: see WIND.—**breez'y**, *a.* **1.** Like a breeze; airy; windy. **2.** Brisk or animated.

breeze[2], *n.* **1.** A gad-fly or a bot-fly. **2**†. One of various other insects. [< AS. *breosa,* allied to **brĭmsa* (= Gr. *bremse*), gad-fly.] **breese**‡; **breeze'-fly**"†.

breeze[3], *n.* [Eng.] Refuse cinders or fine coal, used in burning bricks in a kiln. [Prob. < F. *braise,* hot embers.]

breeze[4], *n.* [Eng.] House-sweepings, as dust and other refuse. [< F. *bris,* < *briser,* break.]

breg'ma, 1 breg'mə; 2 brĕg'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Anat.* That point on the vault of the skull where the coronal and sagittal sutures meet. [< Gr. *bregma,* < *brechō,* moisten.]—**breg-mat'ic**, *a.*



Breeches-buoy, as used in the U. S. Life-saving Service.

bre'hon, 1 brī'hən; 2 brē'hŏn, *n.* *Ir. Hist.* An early Irish judge who administered the law and taught its principles to certain pupils, from among whom vacancies in the office of brehon were filled from time to time. [< Ir. *breithemh,* judge, < *breth,* judgment.]

bre-loque', 1 brə-lēk'; 2 brə-lōk', *n.* [F.] A charm, seal, or other ornament depending from a watch-chain.

bremse†, *a.* Fierce; violent; sharp; severe.

Brem'en, 1 brem'ən; 2 brĕm'ĕn, *n.* A German republic proclaimed November, 1918 (99 sq. m.; pop 311,000), and seaport city (pop. 258,000).

Brem'er-ha"ven, 1 brem'ər-hē"vən *or* (*G.*) brĕ'mer-hā"fən; 2 brĕm'er-hā"vĕn *or* (*G.*) brg'mer-hä"fĕn, *n.* A seaport of the German republic of Bremen (pop. 23,000), 34 miles N.N.W. of the city of Bremen.

brenne†, *v.* To burn. **brynt**.

Brenner Pass. A mountain pass in the Tyrol, between Bozen and Innsbruck; 4,490 ft.

brent, 1 brent; 2 brĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Smooth; unwrinkled; also, high; prominent: said of the forehead. **2**†. Lofty; steep. [< AS. *brant,* steep.]

brent, *n.* Same as BRANT. **brent'-goose**"†.

Bres'cia, 1 bresh'ə; 2 brĕsh'ă, *n.* A province (1,823 sq. m.; pop. 596,000) and city (pop. 83,000) in Lombardy, Italy.

Bresh-kov'ska-ya, 1 bresh-kŏf'ska-yə; 2 brĕsh-kŏf'ská-yá, **Ekaterina** (1844–). A Russian revolutionist; known also as **Babushka** ("Grandmother").

Bres'lau, 1 brez'lau; 2 brĕs'low, *n.* A city in southeastern Prussia; seat of a university; pop. 528,000.

brest†, *v.* To burst. **braste**†.

Brest, 1 brest; 2 brĕst, *n.* A naval station in N. W. France; pop. 73,960.

Brest"-Li"tovsk', 1 brest"-lĭ"tovsk'; 2 brĕst"-lĭ"tŏvsk', *n.* A fortified town (pop. 48,000) in E. Poland; taken by Austro-German forces, Aug. 25, 1915; treaty signed here by the Ukraine Rada and the Central Powers Feb. 9, 1918; abrogated by the Allied terms of the armistice accepted, Nov. 11, 1918.

brest'sum"mer, *n.* Same as BREAST-SUMMER.

Bret., *abbr.* Breton.

Bre-tagne', 1 brə-tā'nyə; 2 brə-tă'nye, *n.* Ancient Celtic kingdom of N. W. France. **Brit'ta-ny**‡.

Bre-teuil', 1 brə-tū'yə; 2 brə-tū'ye, **Charles S.** (–). A French physicist; awarded the Nobel prize in physics in 1920.

brethet, *n.* Breath; vapor.

breth'ren, 1 breth'rən; 2 brĕth'rĕn, *n. pl.* Brothers; members of a brotherhood.

Bret'on, 1 bret'ən; 2 brĕt'on, *n.* **1.** A native of Brittany. **2.** The language of the Bretons.—**Bret'on**, *a.*

Bre-ton', 1 brə-tōn'; 2 brə-tŏn', **Jules Adolphe** (1827–1906). A French painter and author.

brev., *abbr.* Brevet, brevetted.

breve, 1 brīv; 2 brēv, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A note equal to two semibreves, or the sign for it: now rarely used. **2.** A mark (˘) placed over a vowel to indicate that it is short. Cp. MACRON. **3.** A royal or papal commission or mandate; brief. **4.** *Eng. Law.* A judicial writ or brief.

bre-vet', 1 brı-vet'; 2 brə-vĕt'. **I.** *vt.* [BRE-VET'TED[d]; BREVET'TING.] To raise to a specified rank by brevet. **II.** *a.* Held or conferred by brevet; holding rank by brevet; brevetted. **III.** *n. Mil.* A commission advancing an officer in honorary rank without advance in pay or in command. [F.] [rank.

bre-vet'cy‡, 1 brı-vet'sı; 2 brə-vĕt'çy, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] Brevet

brev'i-. 1 brev'ı-; 2 brĕv'ĭ-. From Latin *brevis,* short: a combining form used in various scientific words.

bre'vi-a-ry, 1 brī'vı-ə-rı; 2 brē'vi-ă-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* A book containing the daily offices or prayers for the canonical hours. [< L. *breviarium,* < *brevis,* short.]
The breviary is divided into separate parts for winter, spring, summer, and autumn. Its daily recital is of obligation on all clerics in major orders and on the members of certain religious communities. The chief breviaries are **Ambrosian Breviary, Benedictine B., B. of St. Bernard, Dominican B., Mozarabic B., Sarum B.** The **Roman B.,** now commonly used, contains the Psalter, the proper of the Season, the proper of the Saints, the common, and certain special offices. It has been revised at various times and a commission appointed by Leo XIII., in 1902, engaged in further revision. The one now in use was revised in the pontificate of Pius X.
—**Aberdeen Breviary,** a breviary compiled by Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen, and set up in Edinburgh in 1507.—**B. of Alaric** (*Law*), an abridgment of the Theodosian code made by order of Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, for his Roman subjects and promulgated A. D. 506.

bre-vier', 1 brı-vīr'; 2 brə-vēr', *n.* A size of type, about 8-point. See TYPE. [G.]

This line is set in brevier.

brev"i-pen'nate. **I.** *a.* Short-winged, as the ostrich, cassowary, etc. **II.** *n.* A brevipennate bird, as the auks, guillemots, etc. [< BREVI- + L. *penna,* wing.]—**brev"i-ros'trate**, *a.* Having a short bill or beak. [+ L. *rostrum,* beak.] **brev"i-ros'tral**‡.

brev'i-ty, 1 brev'ı-tı; 2 brĕv'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being brief; brief time. **2.** Condensation of language; conciseness. [< L. *brevitas,* < *brevis,* short.]

brew, 1 brū; 2 bru. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make by fermentation, as ale or beer. **2.** To concoct; plot; contrive. **3.** To be in process of production. **4.** To make ale, beer, or the like. **II.** *n.* That which is brewed; the product of brewing. [< AS. *brēowan.*] Syn.: concoct, devise, plot, scheme.—**brew'age**, *n.* The process of brewing; a drink prepared by brewing or mixing; hence, a concocted scheme; plot.—**brew'er**, *n.* One who brews; specifically, one whose business is the manufacture of fermented liquor.—**brewers' grains,** spent malt, as fed to cattle.—**brew'er-y**, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] An establishment for brewing. **brew'-house**"†.—**brew'ing**, *n.* **1.** Brewage. **2.** The amount of liquor brewed at one time. **3.** A mixture; concoction. **4.** A gathering of storm-clouds.—**brew'-wife**", *n.* A woman who brews.

brew'is, 1 brū'ıs; 2 bru'ĭs, *n.* Bread or oatmeal soaked in pot-liquor, hot milk, or the like; also, thickened broth. [< OHG. LL. OF *brod,* = E. BROTH.]

Brew'ster, 1 brū'stər; 2 bru'ster, **William,** "Elder Brewster" (1560–1644). One of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Bri'an, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Bry'an**‡. It. **Bri-a'no**, 1 brī-ä'nō, 2 brī-ä'nō. [Celtic, strong.]

Bri'an Bo-ru', 1 brı'ən bo-rū'; 2 brĭ'an bo-ru' (933?–1014). A semimythical king of Munster, high king of Ireland. **Bri'an Bo-roimhe**†.

Bri"and', 1 brı"ŏñ'; 2 brĭ"äñ', **Aristide** (1862–). A French statesman; Prime Minister, 1909, 1913, 1916–17, 1921–22.

bri'ar, *n.* Same as BRIER.—**bri'ar-wood"**, *n.* Brier-wood.

Bri-a're-us, 1 brı-ē'rı-us; 2 brĭ-ā'rē-ŭs, *n. Myth.* A monster with a hundred arms.—**Bri-a're-an**, *n.*

bribe, 1 brıb; 2 brĭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BRIBED; BRIB'ING.] **1.** To

give a bribe to. **2.** To give, offer, or promise bribes. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any gift or emolument used corruptly to influence public or official action. **2.** Anything that seduces or allures; an allurement. [OF., piece of bread.] Syn.: see GIFT.—**brib'a-bi(e‡**, *a.* **bribe'a-bl(e‡**.—**brib'er**, *n.*—**brib'er-y**, *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] The giving, offering, or accepting of a bribe.

bric'-a-brac", 1 brik'ə-brak"; 2 bric'-a-brăc", *n.* *Art.* Objects of curiosity or for decoration; rarities; antiques. [F.]

brick, 1 brik; 2 brĭk. **I.** *vt.* To cover or line with bricks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A molded block of clay, usually burned and about 8½ by 4½ by 2 inches in size. **2.** Bricks collectively; also, any object shaped like a brick. **3.** [Slang.] An admirable or first-rate fellow. [< OD.F *bricke*, brick, orig. fragment.]—**Bath, Bristol, carving, cutlery,** and **Flanders brick,** brick-like blocks of very fine sand, used for polishing and scouring.—**brick'bat"**, *n.* A piece of a brick, especially when used as a missile.—**b.-kiln**, *n.* A structure in which bricks are burnt.—**brick'lay"er**, *n.* One who builds with bricks.—**brick'lay"ing**, *n.*—**brick'work"**, *n.* Bricklayers' work.—**b.-yard**, *n.* A place where bricks are made.

brick'le, 1 brik'l; 2 brik'l, *a.* **1.** [Prov. U. S.] Changeable; fickle; as, *brickle* weather. **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] Brittle; fragile. [< AS. *brecan*, break.]

bri-cole', 1 bri-kōl'; 2 bri-cōl', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A harness worn by men for dragging field-guns over ground where horses can not be used. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A side-stroke against the wall of a tennis-court; a cushion-shot in billiards. **3.** A medieval military engine for throwing stones or darts. **4†.** A catapult. [F., < LL. *briccola*, catapult, < MHG. *brechen*, break.]

bri'dal, 1 brai'dəl; 2 brī'dal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial. **II.** *n.* A marriage festival; wedding. [AS. *brȳd*, bride, + *ealu*, ale.] Syn.: see MATRIMONIAL.

Bridal Veil. A cataract in Yosemite valley, California; 620 ft.

bride‡, 1 braid; 2 brīd, *n.* **1.** A newly married woman, or a woman about to be married. **2.** *Chr. Sc.* Purity and innocence, conceiving man in the idea of God; a sense of soul, which has spiritual bliss and enjoys but can not suffer. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 582. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *brȳd*.]—**bride'-cake"**, *n.* Wedding-cake. **bride's cake‡**.

bride's, *n.* **1.** A loop, tie, etc., made in lace or needlework; also, a bonnet-string. **2†.** A bridle. [F., < OGH. *bridel*, bridle.]

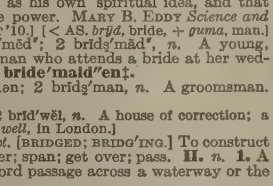
bride'groom", 1 braid'grūm"; 2 brīd'grōōm", *n.* **1.** A man newly married or about to be married. **2.** *Chr. Sc.* Spiritual understanding; the pure consciousness that God, the divine Principle, creates man as his own spiritual idea, and that God is the only creative power. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 582. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *brȳd*, bride, + *guma*, man.]

brides'maid", 1 braidz'mēd"; 2 brīdz'mād", *n.* A young, usually unmarried woman who attends a bride at her wedding. **bride'maid"‡**; **bride'maid"en‡**.

brides'man, 1 braidz'mən; 2 brīdz'man, *n.* A groomsman. **bride'man‡**.

bride'well, 1 braid'wel; 2 brīd'wĕl, *n.* A house of correction; a lockup. [< St. *Bride's well*, in London.]

bridge, 1 brij; 2 brĭdg. **I.** *vt.* [BRIDGED; BRIDG'ING.] To construct a bridge or bridges over; span; get over; pass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A structure erected to afford passage across a waterway or the like; a raised support. **2.** An observation-platform or partial deck built across and above a ship's deck for the use of the officers, the pilot, etc. **3.** (1) Auction bridge. (2) Bridge-whist. **4.** Something likened to a bridge. Specif.: (1) The arched or central portion of the nose. (2) A block for raising the strings of an instrument of the violin or guitar class. (3) The pons Varolii. **5.** A low, vertical cross-wise division-wall, as in a boiler-setting or a metallurgic furnace. **6.** *Dentistry.* A frame for holding false teeth which is clamped to adjoining teeth on each side. **7.** *Elec.* A device used in measuring electrical resistance. **electrical bridge; Wheatstone's balance or bridge‡.** [< AS. *brycg*.]—**auction bridge,** a variety of the game of bridge, in which, instead of the dealer or his partner having the declaration, it goes to the person who engages to score the hightest number of points by tricks. —**duplicate auction b.,** a form of auction bridge, used chiefly for instruction or in competitions, wherein the hands are played by all the players to eliminate the element of luck.—**bridge'-board"**, *n.* In carpentry, a notched board to which stair-treads and risers are fastened; a notch-board.—**b.-head**, *n.* A defensive work covering the end of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-de-pont.—**b.-ward**[1], *n.* The warden of a bridge.—**b.-ward**[2], *n.* The chief ward of a key.—**b.-whist**, *n.* A variety of the game of whist.



Bridges.

1. Cantilever, over the Firth of Forth, Scotland. 2. Suspension, over the East River, New York.

Bridge'port, 1 brij'pōrt; 2 brĭdg'pōrt, *n.* A city in S. W. Connecticut; pop. 143,355.

Bridg'es, 1 brij'ez; 2 brĭdg'ĕz. **Robert** (1844–). An English physician, poet, and playwright; poet laureate.

Brid'get, 1 brij'et; 2 brĭdg'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Bid'dy** (dim.). Dan. **Bir-git'te**, 1 bir-git'ə, 2 bir-gīt'e; D. **Bri-git'ta**, 1 bri-nit'a, 2 bri-hit'ä; F. **Bri"gitte'**, 1 bri"ʒit, 2 bri"zhit'; G. **Bri-git't'a**, 1 bri-git'a, 2 bri-gīt'ä; It. **Bri'gi-da**, 1 bri'ji-da, 2 bri'gi-dä; L. **Brig'i-da**, 1 brij'i-da, 2 brĭdg'i-da; Sp. **Bri-gi'da**, 1 bri-hi'tha, 2 bri-hi'thä. **2. Saint** (453–523), a patroness of Ireland, and among the pagan Irish the goddess of poetry; her day is Feb. 1. **St. Bride‡**; **St. Bright‡**. **3. Saint** (1302 or 1303–1373), a Swedish Roman Catholic nun, founder of the order of St. Bridget or St. Salvator; her day is Oct. 8. **St. Bir-git'ta** or **Bri-git'ta‡**. [Celt., strength; and Teut., shining bright.]

Bridge'ton, 1 brij'tən; 2 brĭdg'ton, *n.* A city in S. W. New Jersey; pop. 14,330.

Bridg'et-tine, *n.* Same as BRIGITTINE.

bridg'ing, 1 brij'iŋ; 2 brĭdg'ing, *n.* *Arch.* Wooden struts or braces between joists or other beams to keep them apart.

bri'dle, 1 brai'dl; 2 brī'dl, *v.* [BRI'DLED; BRI'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To put a bridle on; check; curb; restrain or govern. **II.** *i.* To raise the head and and draw in the chin, through resentment, pride, etc. Syn.: see REPRESS; RESTRAIN; SUBDUE.

bri'dle, *n.* **1.** The head-harness of a horse, including bit and reins. **2.** The action of one who bridles. See BRIDLE, *vi.* **3.** Anything that restrains, limits, or guides movement, action, or development; a check; also, a curb, as the clevis of a plow, a restraining or checking part in a machine, or a ligament or frenum attaching two parts or surfaces of an organism to each other. **4.** A former instrument of torture. [< AS. *brīdel*.]—**bri'dle-path"**, *n.* A path only wide enough for saddle- or pack-animals to travel in singly. Syn.: see WAY.—**bri'dler**, *n.*—**bri'dle-wise.** **I.** *a.* Answering the pressure of the bridle-rein; trained to obey the bridle. **II.** *adv.* By the bridle: said of guiding a horse by the pressure of the bridle-rein on his neck.

bri-doon', 1 bri-dūn'; 2 bri-dōōn', *n.* *Mil.* A snaffle-bit and rein used in connection with, or acting independently of, the curb-bit and its rein. [< F. *bridon*, snaffle, bit, < *bride*, bridle, < OHG. *brittil*, bridle.]

brie‡, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BREE.

Brie cheese, 1 bri; 2 brē. [F.] A soft, white cream cheese: named from the place of its origin, Brie-Comte-Robert, a town in Seine-et-Marne department, France. **Brie‡**.

brief, 1 brif; 2 brēf. **I.** *vt.* To epitomize; abridge. **II.** *a.* **1.** Short in time or space; quickly passing. **2.** Of few words; concise. **3.** Curtailed in extent; limited. **III.** *n.* **1.** Any short or abridged statement, as of the law, and authorities in a case; an epitome. **2.** *Eccl.* A letter from the Pope, less formal than a bull. **IV.** *adv.* Shortly; briefly. [< F. *bref*, < L. *brevis*, short.] Syn.: (adjective) see LITTLE. TERSE; TRANSIENT; (noun) see SKETCH.—**in brief**, briefly; in short.—**brief'less**, *a.* Having no briefs or clients.—**brief'ly**, *adv.* —**brief'ness**, *n.*

brief, *n.* [Scot.] A charm. [gerland.

Bri"enz', 1 bri"ĕnz'; 2 bri"ĕn', *n.* A lake in Bern canton, Switzerland.

bri'er, 1 brai'ər; 2 brī'er, *n.* **1.** A prickly bush or shrub, especially of the rose family, as the sweetbrier. **2.** A pipe of brier-root. **3.** A thorn or prickle; also, the white or tree heath. [< AS. *brēr*.] **bri'ar‡**.

—**brier'-root"**, *n.* The root of the white or tree heath of southern Europe, used in making tobacco-pipes.—**b.-wood**, *n.* The wood of the brier-root or a pipe made from it.—**bri'er-y**, *a.* Full of briers: prickly, as with briers or thorns.—**bri'er-y†**, *n.* A place where briers grow.—**bri'er-y-baulk"†**, *n.* [Scot.] A thorny strip of unplowed ground. **bri'er-ie-baulk"†**.

brig[1], 1 brig; 2 brĭg, *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel. [Abbr. of BRIGANTINE.]

brig[2], *n.* [Scot.] A bridge. **brigg‡**.

brig[3], *n.* A place of confinement on shipboard.

Brig., *abbr.* Brigade, brigadier.

bri-gade', 1 bri-gēd'; 2 bri-gād'. *Mil.* **I.** *vt.* [BRIGAD'ED[d]; BRI-GAD'ING.] **1.** To form into a brigade. **2§.** To group or combine as if in a brigade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A force of two or more regiments commanded by a brigadier-general. **2.** Any considerable body of persons more or less organized; as, a fire-*brigade*. [F.]

Brig.

brig"a-dier', 1 brig'ə-dīr'; 2 brĭg'a-dēr', *n.* *Mil.* **1.** A general officer who commands a brigade, ranking between a colonel and a major-general: in the United States always called **brigadier-general.** **2.** In some European armies, a cavalry subaltern whose rank corresponds to that of corporal.

brig'and, 1 brig'ənd; 2 brĭg'and, *n.* A robber; a bandit; especially, one of a band of outlaws and plunderers. [F.] Syn.: see ROBBER.—**brig'and-age**, *n.* **1.** Robbery, as by organized bands. **2.** Brigands collectively.—**brig'and-ish**, *a.*—**brig'and-ism**, *n.* Brigandage.

brig'an-dine, 1 brig'ən-din *or* -dīn; 2 brĭg'an-dīn *or* -dīn, *n.* A medieval coat of mail made of metal plates, scales, or rings, sewn upon linen, leather, or the like. [OF.]

brig'an-tine, 1 brig'ən-tin; 2 brĭg'an-tin, *n.* A two-masted vessel, brig-rigged except for a fore-and-aft mainsail. [< F. *brigantin*.]

brigget, *n.* A bridge. **briget‡**; **brigg‡**.

Briggs, 1 brigz; 2 brĭgs. **Charles Augustus** (1841–1913). An American theologian.

bright, 1 brait; 2 brīt, *a.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting much light; shining; sparkling. **2.** Possessing or showing quick intelligence or sparkling wit; quick-witted. **3.** Full of or marked by gladness, prosperity, or hope; cheery; auspicious. **4.** Illustrious; glorious. **5.** Of brilliant color; clear and transparent. **6.** Resplendent with excellence or beauty. **7.** *Naut.* Watchful; alert. [< AS. *beorht, briht,* bright.]—**bright'ly,** *adv.*—**bright'ness,** *n.*

Syn.: beaming, brilliant, burnished, cheerful, cheering, cheery, effulgent, flashing, gleaming, glorious, glowing, luminous, lustrous, radiant, refulgent, resplendent, shining, sparkling, splendid, sunny, sunshiny. See CHEERFUL; CLEVER; FRESH; HAPPY; INTELLIGENT; VIVID. Compare ACUMEN; ACUTE; ASTUTE; AUSPICIOUS; LIGHT; SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms for DARK.

bright^{1}, *n.* Brilliancy; splendor; brightness.

Bright^{2}, *n.* **1. John** (1811–1889), an English Quaker, statesman, and free-trade advocate. **2. Richard** (1789–1858), an English physician.—**Bright's disease** (*Pathol.*), a disease characterized by degeneration of the kidneys and imperfect elimination of uric acid from the system.

bright, *adv.* [Poet. or Archaic.] Brightly; as, the moon shines **bright'en,** 1 brait'n; 2 brīt'n, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make or become bright or brighter; illuminate. **2.** To cheer. **3.** To make illustrious; distinguish.—**bright'en-er,** *n.*

Brigh'ton, 1 brī'tən; 2 brī'tŏn, *n.* A borough in S. England; a popular seaside resort; pop. 142,430; residence of George IV when Prince of Wales.

Brig'it-tine, 1 brĭj'i-tin *or* -tīn; 2 brĭg'ĭ-tĭn *or* -tīn, *n.* One belonging to the Augustinian order for men and women instituted by St. Bridget of Sweden about 1344.

brile, 1 brāl; 2 brīl, *vt.* [Prov.] To broil.

brill, 1 bril; 2 brĭl, *n.* A flatfish of Europe, related to the turbot. [Prob. < Corn. *brilli,* mackerel, < *brith,* speckled.]

bril'liance, } 1 bril'yens, -yən-s; 2 brĭl'yanç, -yan-çy, *n.*
bril'lian-cy, } The quality of being brilliant; brightness; luster.

bril'liant, 1 bril'yənt; 2 brĭl'yant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Sparkling or glowing with luster or light; very bright. **2.** Showy; accomplished; illustrious; splendid. **II.** *n.* **1.** A diamond of the finest cut. **2.** The smallest size of type. See TYPE.

This line is set in brilliant.

3. A cotton fabric with raised woven pattern. [< F. *brillant,* ppr. of *briller,* sparkle.] Syn.: see BRIGHT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

bril'lian-tine, 1 bril'yən-tīn; 2 brĭl'yan-tĭn, *n.* **1.** A rich dress-fabric resembling alpaca. **2.** A mixture, as of castor-oil and perfume, used to impart a gloss to the hair.

Brill's disease. Same as TYPHUS FEVER.

brim, 1 brim; 2 brĭm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [BRIMMED, BRIMD^{S}; BRIM'MING.] To fill or be filled to the brim. **II.** *n.* **1.** The rim of a cup. **2.** The margin of a river. **3.** A projecting rim, as of a hat. [< AS. *brim,* surf.] Syn.: see BANK; MARGIN.—**brim'ful",** *a.* Full to the brim. **brim'full"ness, brim'mingness.**—**brim'mer,** *n.* A brimming cup.

brim'stone, 1 brim'stōn *or* -stən; 2 brĭm'stōn *or* -ston, *n.* **1.** Sulfur: so called with reference to its burning qualities; sulfur in its solid state or in some form derived from the solid state: formerly the common vernacular name. **2.** A spitfire; scold. [ME. *brennen,* BURN, + *ston,* < AS. *stān,* STONE.]—**brim'ston"y,** *a.*

brind'ed, 1 brind'ed; 2 brĭnd'ĕd, *a.* Irregularly streaked. [< Ice. *brandr.*] **brin'dled**^{1}**.** [S. E. Italy.

Brin'di-si, 1 brin'di-zi; 2 brĭn'dĭ-sī, *n.* A seaport (pop. 25,000) of

brin'dl(e^{2}**,** 1 brin'dl; 2 brĭn'dl. **I.** *a.* Brindled. **II.** *n.* A brindled color, or a brindled animal.

brin'dl(e)d^{2z}**,** 1 brin'dld; 2 brĭn'dld, *a.* Tawny or grayish with irregular streaks or spots; also, barred; streaked.

brine, 1 brain; 2 brīn, *vt.* [BRINED; BRIN'ING.] **1.** To wet, soak, or cover with brine. **2.** To salt, as hay.

brine, *n.* **1.** Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, as the water of the sea, that of salt-wells and -springs, or that in which meats are preserved; hence, the water of the sea; ocean. **2.** Tears. [< AS. *bryne,* salt liquor.]—**brine'-pan",** *n.* A pan in which brine is evaporated in salt-making.—**b.-pit,** *n.* A salt-spring, or a well the water of which yields salt on evaporation.—**brin'ish,** *a.*

brin'y, 1 brain'i; 2 brīn'y, *a.* [BRIN'I-ER; BRIN'I-EST.] Of the nature of brine; impregnated with salt: used colloquially as a substantive, as, a dip in the *briny.*—**brin'i-ness,** *n.*

bring, 1 brig; 2 brĭng, *vt.* [BROUGHT; BRING'ING.] **1.** To convey, carry, or conduct to or toward the place where the speaker is, or is to be, or is thought of as being; cause to come; fetch. **2.** To influence; persuade. **3.** To cause to come or be as a result; produce; yield; return; render. **4.** To exchange for; fetch as a price. **5.** To be the active cause of; as, to *bring* a suit. [< AS. *bringan.*] Syn.: see CARRY. —**to bring home. 1.** To prove conclusively, as a charge; make vividly felt, as the truth. **2.** *Naut.* To put back in its place, as an anchor.—**to bring to. 1.** To resuscitate, as from a swoon. **2.** To bring (a ship) up to the wind. **3.** To cause (a ship) to lie to, as by a shot across her bows.—**to b. to book. 1.** To compare with an admitted authority. [W.] **2.** To call to account.—**bring'er,** *n.*

brink, 1 brink; 2 brĭnk, *n.* **1.** The verge of a steep place, or of a dangerous condition, action, event, or time. **2.** The margin of any water; bank, shore. [< Dan. *brink,* verge.]

Syn.: see BANK; MARGIN.

Brin's process. The extraction of oxygen gas from atmospheric air by bringing purified and compressed air in contact with heated baryta, thus forming barium dioxid, from which oxygen is once more liberated when the pressure is reduced.

bri-oche', 1 bri-ōsh'; 2 bri-ōch', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A variety of soft, sweet roll made of butter, eggs, and flour.

bri"o-lette', 1 bri"o-let'; 2 brī"o-lĕt', *n.* A diamond cut with triangular or long facets, generally pear- or drop-shaped. [F., < *brillant;* see BRILLIANT.]

bri'o-ny, *n.* Same as BRYONY.

bri-quet', 1 bri-ket'; 2 bri-kĕt', *n.* A block of coal-dust, used as fuel; also, a slab of artificial stone. [F.] **bri-quette'‡.**

bri"sance', 1 bri"zăns; 2 brē"sänç', *n.* [F.] The smashing power or effect of a powerful explosive.

bri"sant', 1 bri"zan'; 2 brē"sänt', *a.* [F.] Producing brisance.

Bris'bane, 1 briz'bēn; 2 briş'bān, *n.* A seaport (pop. 143,000), capital of Queensland, Australia.

Bri-se'is, 1 brai-sī'is; 2 bri-sē'is, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad,* Achilles's concubine, seized by Agamemnon.

Bri"sin-ga'men, 1 bri"sin-gā'men; 2 brĭ"sin-gä'mĕn, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Freya's necklace, stolen by Loki.

brisk^{1}, 1 brisk; 2 brĭsk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make lively; animate: with *up.* **II.** *i.* To become brisk or lively: with *up.* **brisk'en‡.**

brisk, 1 brisk; 2 brĭsk, *a.* **1.** Moving, acting, or taking place rapidly; quick, sprightly, or vivacious; spirited; lively. **2.** Sharp or stimulating; effervescent. **3†.** Gaily dressed. [Prob. Celt.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; ALIVE; NIMBLE.—**brisk'ly,** *adv.*—**brisk'ness,** *n.*

bris'ket, 1 bris'ket; 2 brĭs'kĕt, *n.* The breast of an animal. [< OF. *bruschet.*] **bris'kit‡** [Scot.].

bris'tle, 1 bris'l; 2 brĭs'l, *n.* [BRIS'TLED, BRIS'TLD^{F}; BRIS'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To erect as or like bristles. **2.** To cover as with bristles; make bristly. **3.** To excite; irritate; agitate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be thickly beset, as with bristles. **2.** To erect the bristles; show anger: often with *up.* **3.** To become erect like bristles.

bris'tle, *n.* **1.** A coarse, stiff hair, as of swine. **2.** *Bot.* A slender stiff hair; morphologically, a trichome. [ME. *bristle, berstle,* dim. of AS. *byrst,* bristle.]—**bris'tle-tail",** *n.* Any of numerous wingless insects, esp. one of the genus *Lepisma,* with bristle-like caudal filaments.—**bris'tly,** *a.* Having or resembling bristles.

Bristletail, $^{1}/_{1}$

Bris'tol, 1 bris'tal; 2 briş'tol, *n.* **1.** A seaport (pop. 357,120) in S. W. England. **2.** A city in N. central Connecticut; pop. 20,620. **3.** A borough in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,280. **4.** A town in E. Rhode Island; pop. 11,380.—**Bristol Channel,** an arm of the Atlantic, between Wales and S. W. England.

bris'tol-board", 1 bris'tal-bōrd"; 2 briş'tol-bōrd", *n.* A fine quality of calendered cardboard. [< *Bristol* (English city).]

brit, *n.* A young herring, once thought to be a distinct species; also, the fry of other fishes. **britt‡.**

Brit., *abbr.* Britain, Britannia, Britannica, British.

Brit'ain, 1 brit'in; 2 brĭt'an, *n.* The island of Great Britain, especially the southern part of it, prior to the Anglo-Saxon conquest; a province under the Romans.

bri-tan'ni-a, 1 bri-tan'i-ə; 2 bri-tăn'ĭ-a, *n.* **1.** A silver-white alloy of tin, copper, and antimony, and frequently also bismuth and zinc. It is largely used as cheap tableware. **Britannia metal‡. 2.** [B-] [Poet.] The United Kingdom of Great Britain: formerly England and Wales; also, a female figure symbolic of them.

Bri-tan'nic, 1 bri-tan'ik; 2 bri-tăn'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain. [< L. *Britannicus.*]

brith'er, 1 brith'er; 2 brith'er, *n.* [Scot.] Brother.

Brit'i-cism, 1 brit'i-sizm; 2 brit'ĭ-çĭşm, *n.* A word or expression characteristic of Great Britain or the British. **Brit'ish-ism‡; Brit'ti-cism‡.**

Brit'ish, 1 brit'ish; 2 brĭt'ish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain, the United Kingdom, or the British Empire. **Britan'nic‡. II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of Great Britain or of the British Empire. **2.** The language of the ancient Britons. [< AS. *Bryttisc,* < *Bryttas,* Britons.]—**British America,** the British possessions in North America, comprising Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador; also, in a wider sense, all the British possessions on the American continent, comprising, besides those already named, the Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, and the British West Indies.—**B. Bechuanaland,** a former British crown colony, now part of Cape of Good Hope province; pop. 125,000.—**B. Columbia,** a western province of Canada; 335,855 sq. m.; pop. 523,353.—**B. East Africa,** a territory of E. Africa extending from the Umba to the Juba river and including the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; 200,000 sq. m.; capital, Nairobi; pop. 30,000.—**B. Empire,** the United Kingdom, with its colonies and dependencies; more than 11,500,000 sq. m.—**Brit'ish-er,** *n.* A native or subject of Great Britain: a British soldier.—**British Guiana,** a territory on the N. E. coast of South America; 89,480 sq.m.; pop. 296,000; capital, Georgetown (pop. 53,000).—**B. Honduras,** a crown colony in Central America; 8,598 sq. m.; pop. 40,508.—**B. India,** see INDIA. —**B. Isles,** Great Britain, Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands.—**Brit'ish-ism,** *n.* See BRITICISM.—**British New Guinea,** former name of the Territory of Papua. See PAPUA.—**B. North Borneo,** a territory in the island of Borneo; 31,106 sq. m.; pop. 208,000; capital, Sandakan.—**B. Somaliland,** a protectorate in N. E. Africa, S. of the Gulf of Aden; 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.—**B. thermal unit,** the quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at or near its maximum density. *Abbr.,* B. T. U. 1 B. T. U. = 0.252 calory.

Brit. Mus., *abbr.* British Museum.

Brit'on, 1 brit'ən; 2 brit'on, *n.* **1.** One of the Celtic people of Great Britain. **2.** A native or citizen of Great Britain.

Brit'ta-ny, *n.* Same as BRETAGNE.

brit'tle, 1 brit'l; 2 brit'l, *a.* Liable to break; fragile. [< **brit'le-star,** *n.* A sand-star or ophiuran.

britz'ska, 1 brits'kə; 2 brits'ka, *n.* A light, four-wheeled Russian traveling-carriage with calash top. [< Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, freight-wagon.]

brize†, *n.* The breeze-fly.

Bro., *abbr.* [BROS., *pl.*] Brother.

broach[1], 1 brōch; 2 brōch. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To mention or introduce (a matter); make public. **2.** To open for the first time in order to take out or let out contents; tap, as a cask. **3.** To shed or let out (blood, etc.). **4†.** To spit; transfix. **II.** *n.* **1.** A boring-tool; reamer. **2.** A brooch. [< LL.,[x] *broca*, spike.] Syn.: see PUBLISH.

broach[2], *vt. & vi. Naut.* To veer.—**to broach to** (*Naut.*), to veer or cause to veer suddenly to windward, so as to expose to the danger of upsetting: said of a ship running before the wind.

Broach, 1 brōch; 2 brōch, *n.* **1.** A district in N. Bombay; 1,463 sq. m.; pop. 314,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 40,000.

broach'er, 1 brōch'ər; 2 brōch'er, *n.* One who broaches, especially a new idea or theory.

broad, 1 brȧd; 2 brōd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Extended in lateral measurement; of unusual width; wide; expanded; vast. **2.** Of wide range, sympathy, etc.; widely diffused; comprehensive; catholic; liberal; tolerant. **3.** Strongly dialectal; also, rude and vigorous, as speech. **4.** Strongly defined; plain; clear. **5.** Loose; indelicate; bold. **6.** Denoting the chief features of a thing. **7.** *Phon.* Very wide open: said of a vowel sound. **II.** *n.* **1.** The broad part of anything. **2.** A former English gold coin. See BROAD-PIECE. **III.** *adv.* In a broad manner; broadly; fully. [< AS. *brād.*] Syn.: see LARGE.—**broad arrow,** a mark shaped like a barbed arrow placed on British government property, as convicts' uniforms, ordnance stores, etc.—**b. awake,** wide awake.—**broad'-ax",** *n.* An ax with broad edge and short handle.

Broad Arrow.

broad'axe†, *n.*—**broad'brim",** *n.* **1.** A hat with a broad brim. **2.** [Colloq.] A Friend or Quaker.—**broad'-brimmed",** *a.*—**broad'-cast",** *n.* & *vt.* **1.** [-CAST; -CAST'ING.] To cast, scatter, or disseminate widely. **2.** *Radio.* To send (addresses, lectures, messages, music, speeches, etc.) from a central station to receiving points within specific range by radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony. **II.** *a.* Cast or scattered abroad. as seed. **III.** *n. Agric.* A casting or scattering of seed, etc., over the ground. **IV.** *adv.* By scattering abroad, or so as to scatter abroad or disseminate.—**B. Church,** the liberal wing of the Church of England, or, by extension, of any church.—**B.-churchism,** *n.*—**B.-churchman,** *n.*—**broad'cloth",** *n.* A fine quality of black cloth.—**b.-gage,** *a.* **1.** Having a gage wider than the standard gage of 56½ inches: said of a railway. **2.** Broad-minded.—**b.-gaged†.**—**broad'ish,** *a.* Somewhat broad.—**broad'ly,** *adv.*—**broad'ness,** *n.*—**broad-piece,** *n.* An English gold coin of James II.—**b. seal,** the official seal of a government.—**broad'-side",** **I.** *n.* **1.** All the guns on one side of a man-of-war, or their simultaneous discharge: any sweeping attack. **2.** A vessel's side above the water-line. **3.** A large sheet of paper, printed on one side. **broad'sheet"**[2]. **4.** The broad unbroken surface of anything. **II.** *adv.* With the broadside turned, presented, or exposed.—**broad'sword",** *n.* A sword with a broad cutting blade and obtuse point.—**broad'wise,** *adv.* In a direction across the breadth. **broad'way†; broad'ways†.** [broad or boarder.

broad'en, 1 brēd'n; 2 brōd'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or become

Broad'stairs, 1 brēd'stārz; 2 brōd'stârs, *n.* A seaside resort in Kent, England; pop. 15,470; site of Dickens' *Bleak House.*

Broads, The. A level district in Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England, characterized by many lakes, marshes, and artificial waterways.

Brob'ding-nag, 1 breb'diŋ-nag; 2 brōb'ding-nāg, *n.* The giant's country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*—**Brob"ding-nag'i-an,** *a. & n.* **Brob"dig-nag'i-an†.**

Bro"ca', 1 brō"kä'; 2 brō"cä', **Paul** (1824–1880). A French surgeon and anthropologist.

bro-cade', 1 bro-kēd'; 2 bro-cād'. **I.** *vt.* [BRO-CAD'ED[d]; BRO-CAD'ING.] To weave or work with a raised pattern; decorate; adorn, as with brocade. **II.** *n.* A silken fabric woven with raised figures. [< LL.[x+fs] *broca*, stake.]—**bro-cad'ed,** *a.*

bro'cage, 1 brō'kij; 2 brō'cag, *n.* Brokerage; brokage.

broc'a-tel, 1 brok'ə-tel *or* brō'kə-tel; 2 brōc'a-tēl *or* brō'ca-tēl, *n.* A coarse brocaded or figured fabric of silk and wool or cotton or the like. [< F. *brocatelle*, < It. *broccato;* see BROCADE, *n.*]

broc'co-li, 1 brek'o-li; 2 brōc'o-li, *n.* A hardy variety of cabbage resembling cauliflower. [It., < *brocca;* see BROCADE.] **broc'o-li†.** [ridge.

broch'an, 1 brox'ən; 2 brōx'an, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] Oatmeal porbroche†, *n.* Same as BROOCH.

bro-chette', 1 bro-shet'; 2 bro-chēt', *n.* [F.] A small spit used in roasting; a skewer.—**en brochette** [F.], on a brochette.

broch'it, 1 brox'it; 2 brōx'it, *pa.* [Scot.] Sewed. **brocht†.**

bro-chure', 1 bro-shūr'; 2 bro-chūr', *n.* A pamphlet; slight sketch. [F.] [dirty fellow. [< AS. *broc.*]

brock, 1 brek; 2 brōk, *n.* **1.** A badger. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A foul,

brocked, 1 brekt; 2 brōkt, *a.* [Scot.] Of mixed black and white, as a cow; variegated. **broak'it†; brock'et†; brock'it†.**

Brock'en, 1 brek'ən; 2 brōk'ən, *n.* A mountain famous for its "specter," caused by shadow cast on clouds. See HARZ.

Brock'ton, 1 brek'tən; 2 brōk'ton, *n.* A city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 57,000.

brod, 1 brōd *or* brəd; 2 brōd *or* brōd, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To goad; prod; spur. **II†.** *i.* To sprout; shoot.

brod, *n.* [Scot.] A prod; goad.

Bro'dy, 1 brō'di; 2 brō'dy, *n.* A town in S. E. Poland; pop. 18,000; formerly an Austrian frontier-town; taken by the Russians, July 25, 1916.

brog, 1 brōg *or* breg; 2 brōg *or* brōg, *vt.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] To prick, as with a pointed instrument; prod.

brog, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] A pointed instrument, esp. an awl; a brad-awl.

bro'gan, 1 brō'gan; 2 brō'ğan, *n.* A coarse, heavy shoe. [< Gael. *brògan*, dim. of *bròg*, shoe.]

brög'ger-ite, 1 brūg'ər-ait; 2 brûg'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of uraninite from which helium has been obtained. [< W. C. *Brögger*, Norse mineralogist.]

Bro"glie', 1 bro"lyi'; 2 bro"lyē', *n.* **1. Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de** (1785–1870), a French statesman; leader of the "Doctrinaires." **2. Auguste Theodore Paul de** (1834–1895), son of Achille Victor, priest and apologetical writer. **3. Claude Victor, Duc de** (1757–1794), a French soldier and politician; fought with Washington. **4. François Marie, Duc de** (1671–1745), a French marshal. **5. Jacques Victor Albert** (1821–1901), a French statesman.

brogue[1], 1 brōg; 2 brōg, *n.* A dialectic pronunciation of English such as was formerly attributed to the Irish.

brogue[2], *n.* **1.** A rude shoe of untanned hide with the hair outside, tied with thongs: worn formerly in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands. **2†.** A fraud; cheating trick. [< Gael. *bròg*, < Olr. *bróce*, prob. < OCelt. *brācca.*]

brol'der‖, 1 brel'dər; 2 brōl'der, *vt.* To embroider.—**brol'der-y,** *n.*

broil, 1 breil; 2 brōil, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cook over the coals; also, to scorch. **II.** *i.* To become cooked, as meat, by direct heat; be very hot, or be exposed to great heat; be excited. [< OF. *bruiller.*]

broil[1], *n.* A turmoil; noisy quarrel; brawl. [< F. *brouiler*, confuse.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.—**broil'er**[1], *n.*

broil[2], *n.* Something broiled; a broiling heat.

broil'er[2], 1 breil'ər; 2 brōil'er, *n.* **1.** A device for broiling. **2.** A chicken suitable for broiling. **3.** One who broils. **4.** [Colloq.] A very hot day.

broil'ing, 1 breiŋ; 2 brōil'ing, *pa.* Extremely hot; torrid.—**broil'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bro'kage, 1 brō'kij; 2 brō'kag, *n.* Same as BROKERAGE.

broke[1], 1 brōk; 2 brōk, *vt.* [BROKED†; BROK'ING.] To act as a broker. [< BROKER.]

broke[2], *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

broke, *n.* [Scot.] Rubbish; refuse.

bro'ken, 1 brō'kn; 2 brō'kn, *pp.* (of BREAK, *v.*) & *pa.* **1.** Separated forcibly into parts; fractured; shattered; ruptured. **2.** Crushed in feeling or spirit; humbled; contrite. **3.** Reduced to subjection; trained. **4.** Made infirm; weakened. **5.** Violated, transgressed, or disobeyed. **6.** Reduced or shattered in estate or fortune; ruined; bankrupt. **7.** Incomplete or interrupted, as sleep, utterance, etc. **8.** Disordered or disarranged, as troops. **9.** Rough, rugged, or irregular; as, *broken* ground; also, plowed or dug up, as land. [< AS. *brocen*, < *brecan*, break.]—**brok"en-down',** *a.* Broken in health or strength; ruined; wrecked; disintegrated; decomposed.—**b.-hearted,** *a.* Crushed or overwhelmed in spirit, as by sorrow.—**bro'ken-ly,** *adv.*—**broken man** [Scot.], an outlaw; freebooter; bandit.—**brok'en-ness,** *n.*—**broken victuals,** fragments of food.—**b. wind,** wind-broken respiration.—**broken-winded,** *a.* **1.** Habitually short of breath. **2.** Affected with the heaves, as a horse.

Bro'ken Hill. A city in New South Wales, Australia; pop. 27,000.

bro'ker, 1 brō'kər; 2 brō'ker, *n.* **1.** One who buys and sells for another on commission. **2†.** A procurer. [< AS. *brūcan*, use.]—**bro'ker-age,** *n.* The business or commission of a broker.

bro'ma, 1 brō'mə; 2 brō'ma, *n.* **1.** The dry powder of cacao-seeds after the oil has been expressed; also, a beverage prepared therefrom. **2.** *Med.* Solid food. [< Gr. *brōma*, food.]—**bro"ma-tog'ra-phy,** *n. Med.* A scientific account of food. [+ -GRAPHY.] **bro-mog'ra-phy†.**—**bro"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** Bromatography. **2.** The science of alimentation. [+ -LOGY.]

bro'mal, 1 brō'mal; 2 brō'mal, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound resembling chloral, with a pungent taste and penetrating odor: obtained by the action of bromin on alcohol.

bro'mate, 1 brō'mēt; 2 brō'māt. **I.** *vt.* [BRO'MAT-ED; BRO'MAT-ING.] To combine, saturate, or impregnate with bromin. **II.** *n. Chem.* A salt of bromic acid.

brome'-grass", 1 brōm'-gras"; 2 brōm'-ğrās", *n.* Any grass of the genus *Bromus.* [< *brome* (< Gr. *bromos*, kind of oats) + GRASS.]

bro-me"li-a'ceous, 1 bro-mi"li-ē'shus; 2 bro-mē"li-ā'shūs, *a.* Belonging to a family (*Bromeliaceæ*) of tropical or subtropical American monocotyledonous plants, including the Spanish moss and the pineapple. [< Olaf *Bromel*, Swedish botanist.]

bro'mic, 1 brō'mik; 2 brō'mic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bromin, esp. in its higher valence.

bro'mid, }1 brō'mid, -mid *or* -maid; 2 brō'mid, -mid *or*
bro'mide[1], } -mid, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A compound of bromin with an element of an organic radical; a salt of hydrobromic acid; as, potassium *bromid* (KBr). The bromids are of considerable importance in the arts as well as in medicine. **2.** A photograph printed on paper, porcelain, etc., that has been subjected to the effects of bromid of silver.

bro'mide[2], 1 brō'maid; 2 brō'mid, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who utters platitudes; a commonplace bore.—**bro-mid'ic,** *a.* [Recent.] Commonplace; inevitable; obvious; sedative.

bro-mid'i-om, 1 bro-mid'ɪ-əm; 2 bro-mid'i-om, *n.* A commonplace remark; conventional utterance. [< *brom-* in BROMIDE[2] + IDIOM.]

bro'min, } 1 brō'mɪn, -mɪn *or* -mĭn; 2 brō'min, -min *or* -mĭn,
bro'mine, } *n. Chem.* A dark reddish-brown, non-metallic liquid element with a suffocating odor; one of the halogens. It is never found free in nature, but in compounds it occurs in spring waters, salt deposits, etc. It forms a brownish vapor which is extremely irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. When dropped on the skin it forms sores which heal with difficulty. Chemically the element acts like chlorin and unites directly with the elements to form bromids. It is used in synthetic chemistry, medicine, and the color industry. See ELEMENT. [< Gr.ᵍʳ *brōmos,* stench.] [bromids.

bro'mism, 1 bro'mizm; 2 brō'mism, *n.* Chronic poisoning by

bro'mo-form, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($CHBr_3$) resembling chloroform, obtained by the action of bromin on alcohol in the presence of an alkali.—**bro"mo-gel'a-tin,** *a.* Pertaining to or made from a mixture of bromid, silver nitrate, and gelatin, as a photographic emulsion. **bro"mo-gel'a-tine‡.**

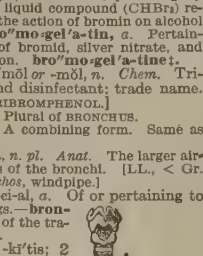
bro'mol, 1 brō'mōl *or* -mel; 2 brō'mōl *or* -mōl, *n. Chem.* Tribromphenol as an antiseptic and disinfectant: trade name. [< *brom-* in BROMIN + *-ol* in TRIBROMPHENOL.]

bron'chi, 1 breŋ'kaɪ; 2 brŏŋ'ci, *n.* Plural of BRONCHUS.

bron'chi-, 1 breŋ'kɪ-; 2 brŏŋ'ci-. A combining form. Same as BRONCHO-.

bron'chi-a, 1 breŋ'kɪ-ə; 2 brŏŋ'ci-a, *n. pl. Anat.* The larger air-passages of the lungs, subdivisions of the bronchi. [LL., < Gr. *bronchia,* bronchial tubes, < *bronchos,* windpipe.]

bron'chi-al, 1 breŋ'kɪ-əl; 2 brŏŋ'ci-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the chief air-passages of the lungs.—**bronchial tubes,** the two subdivisions of the trachea conveying air into the lungs.



Bronchial Tubes.
A, trachea; B, large bronchial tubes; C, small bronchial tubes; D, bronchioles and pulmonary vesicles.

bron'chi'tis, 1 breŋ-kaɪ'tɪs *or* -kɪ'tɪs; 2 brŏŋ-ci'tis *or* -ci'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or loosely, of the bronchi or trachea.—**bron-chit'ic,** *a.*

bron'cho-, 1 breŋ'ko-; 2 brŏŋ'co-. From Greek *bronchos,* windpipe: a combining form.—**bron'cho-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; goiter. [+ Gr. *kēlē,* tumor.]—**bron"cho-pneu-mo'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Bronchitis complicated with inflammation of the surrounding substance of the lungs; catarrhal pneumonia.—**bron-chot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the windpipe; tracheotomy. [+ Gr. *tomē,* cutting.]

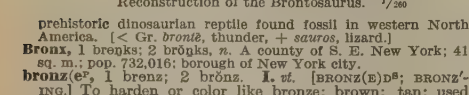
bron'chus, 1 breŋ'kus; 2 brŏŋ'cŭs, *n.* [CHI, 1 -kɪ; 2 -ci, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of the forked branches of the windpipe. [< Gr. *bronchus,* windpipe.]

bron'co, 1 breŋ'ko; 2 brŏŋ'co, *n.* [U. S.] A native horse; mustang. [< Sp. *bronco,* rough.] **bron'cho.**—**bron'co-bust"er,** *n.* [Slang, W. U. S.] One who breaks a bronco to the saddle.

Bron'të, 1 breŋ'tē; 2 brŏn'tę, *n.* One of three English novelists, sisters, Anne, Charlotte, and Emily Jane, but especially Charlotte (1816-1855).

bron'to-graph, 1 breŋ'to-graf; 2 brŏn'to-grȧf, *n.* **1.** An instrument that records the occurrence of thunder. **2.** A chart showing the tracings made by such an instrument.

bron"to-sau'rus, 1 breŋ'to-sē'rus; 2 brŏn"to-są'rŭs, *n.* A huge


Reconstruction of the Brontosaurus. 1/260

prehistoric dinosaurian reptile found fossil in western North America. [< Gr. *brontē,* thunder, + *sauros,* lizard.]

Bronx, 1 breŋks; 2 brŏŋks, *n.* A county of S. E. New York; 41 sq. m.; pop. 732,016; borough of New York city.

bronz(e)ᵉ, 1 brenz; 2 brŏnz. **I.** *vt.* [BRONZ(E)D[e]; BRONZ'-ING.] To harden or color like bronze; brown; tan: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* A reddish-brown alloy essentially of copper and tin, or a statue made of it; a bronze-like pigment. [< OHG.ᵗᵗ* *brûn,* brown.]—**bronze age,** a prehistoric period of time following the stone age and preceding the iron age during which weapons and other implements were made of bronze; also, the reign of Neptune, characterized by violence and war.—**bronz'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A dark-colored variety of enstatite containing iron.—**bron'zy,** *a.*

broo, 1 brū *or* brü; 2 brōō *or* brü, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Juice; liquid broth. **2.** Belief; opinion.

brooch, 1 brōch *or* brūch; 2 brōch *or* brōoch, *n.* A breast-pin. [= BROACH, *n.*]

broodᵈ, 1 brūd; 2 brōōd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with body and wings, as a bird its young; cherish; nurse. **2§.** To meditate or ponder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sit, as a bird, on eggs or over its young. **2.** To meditate long or moodily. Syn.: see MUSE.

brood, *a.* Kept for breeding purposes.

brood, *n.* **1.** All the young birds of a single hatching; all the young of the same female; young creatures collectively; offspring; progeny. **2.** Species; kind; race. [< AS. *brōd.*] Syn.: see FLOCK.—**brood'-sac",** *n.* Any chamber containing eggs or young.

brood'er, 1 brūd'ər; 2 brōōd'er, *n.* **1.** A covered and warmed receptacle, usually with an outside run, for protecting chicks reared without a hen. **2.** One who broods over things in thought.

brood'y, 1 brūd'ɪ; 2 brōōd'y, *a.* [BROOD'I-ER; BROOD'I-EST.] **1.** Inclined to brood, or to sit on eggs, as a hen. **2.** Prolific; capable of breeding. [< AS. *brōdiġ,* < *brōd,* brood.]

brook[1], 1 bruk; 2 brŏŏk, *vt.* **1.** To put up with; endure; tolerate. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] To make use of or enjoy; possess; profit by. [< AS. *brucan,* use, enjoy.] Syn.: see ENDURE.

brook, *n.* A small natural stream; a rivulet. [< AS. *brōc,* brook.] Syn.: see STREAM.—**brook'let,** *n.* A little brook.—**brook'weed",** *n.* Either of two water-pimpernels, the European (*Samolus valerandi*), or the American (*S. floribundus*).

Brooke, 1 bruk; 2 brŏŏk, *n.* **1. Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, Lord** (1882–), an English general. **2. Rupert** (1887–1915), an English poet; *The Soldier.*

brook'lime", 1 bruk'laɪm"; 2 brŏŏk'līm", *n.* **1.** Any one of several veronicas, as a European speedwell (*Veronica beccabunga*), the water-speedwell (*V. anagallis*), or the American brooklime (*V. americana*). **2.** The watercress.

Brook'line, 1 bruk'laɪn; 2 brŏŏk'līn, *n.* A town (pop. 28,000) in Massachusetts, near Boston.

Brook'lyn, 1 bruk'lɪn; 2 brŏŏk'lyn, *n.* Former city, now a borough (pop. 1,803,191) of New York city.

Brooks, 1 bruks; 2 brŏŏks, **Phillips** (1835–1893). An American divine and writer; bishop of Massachusetts.

brook'y, bruk'ɪ; 2 brŏŏk'y, *a.* [BROOK'I-ER; BROOK'I-EST.] Abounding in brooks.

broom, 1 brūm; 2 brōōm, *n.* **1.** A brush attached to a long handle for sweeping. **2.** Any shrub of the bean family, with stiff green branches. [< AS. *brōm,* broom; orig. a furze-like shrub.]—**broom,** *vt.* To remove with a broom; sweep.—**broom'corn",** *n.* A cane-like grass, of which brooms are made.—**b.-rape,** *n.* Any one of various Old World fleshy herbs of the broom-rape family, destitute of green foliage and parasitic on the roots of other plants.—**broom'stick",** *n.* The handle of a broom. **broom'staff"‡.**—**broom'y,** *a.*

broose, 1 brūz; 2 brōōs, *n.* [Scot.] A race for a prize at a wedding, as practised in the Highlands.

brose, 1 brōz; 2 brōs, *n.* [Scot.] Porridge hastily made by pouring boiling water, or sometimes milk, beef broth, or the like, on meal, and stirring them together. [< Gael. *brothas.*] **brooset.**—**brose'time",** *n.* Supper-time.—**bro'sy,** *a.*

broth, 1 brȯth; 2 brȯth, *n.* A fluid food made by boiling flesh, vegetables, etc., in water; a thin or strained soup. [AS.]

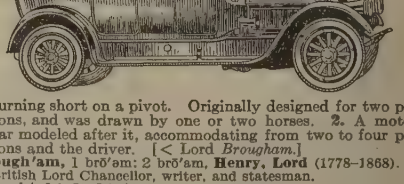
broth'el, 1 brȯth'əl; 2 brȯth'el, *n.* **1.** A house of prostitution. **2†.** An abandoned wretch; a scoundrel; also, a prostitute. [ME. *brothel,* lewd person.]

broth'er, 1 bruth'ər; 2 brŭth'er. **I.** *vt.* To make a brother of; admit to brotherhood; call brother. **II.** *n.* [BROTH'ERS or BRETH'REN, *pl.*] **1.** A son of the same parents or parent. **2.** One closely united with another or others, as by religious, political, or family bond: also used adjectivally. [< AS. *brōthor.*]—**full** or **whole brother,** a male having the same parents as another.—**half b.,** a male having a common parent.—**broth'er-hood,** *n.* **1.** Fraternal relationship; also, a society or a fraternity. **2.** A body of persons of the same occupation, profession, or the like.—**broth'er-in-law",** *n.* A brother of a husband or wife, a sister's husband, or a wife's sister's husband.—**Brother Jonathan** [Humorous], the people of the United States collectively: said to be from Washington's frequent allusion to *Jonathan* Trumbull by this name.—**broth'er-ly,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a brother; fraternal. Syn.: see FRIENDLY.—**broth'er-ly,** *adv.*—**broth'er-li-ness,** *n.*

brou-ette', 1 brū-et'; 2 bru-ĕt', *n.* **1.** A small two-wheeled carriage. **2.** A type of closed motor-vehicle for four passengers. [F.]

brough, 1 breH; 2 brŏH, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A halo around a luminous body, as the sun or the moon. **2.** Several concentric circles forming bounds around the mark or tee in the game of curling.

brough'am, 1 brū'əm *or* (*Eng.*) brō'əm; 2 bru'am *or* (*Eng.*) brō'am, *n.* **1.** A close four-wheeled vehicle with front wheels


Brougham (def. 2).

turning short on a pivot. Originally designed for two persons, and was drawn by one or two horses. **2.** A motor-car modeled after it, accommodating from two to four persons and the driver. [< Lord *Brougham.*]

Brough'am, 1 brō'əm; 2 brō'am, **Henry, Lord** (1778–1868). A British Lord Chancellor, writer, and statesman.

brought, 1 brēt; 2 brȯt, *imp. & pp.* of BRING, *v.*

brow§, 1 brau; 2 brow, *vt.* To form the brow of; bound.

brow, *n.* **1.** The front upper part of the head; the forehead. **2.** The eyebrow. **3.** The countenance in general. **4.** The upper edge of a cliff or the like. [< AS. *brū.*]

brow'beat", 1 brau'bīt'; 2 brow'bĕt', *vt.* [BROW'BEAT'ᵉD; BROW'BEAT'EN; BROW'BEAT'ING.] To intimidate by stern, overbearing manner; cow; bully. Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.

brown, 1 braun; 2 brown. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become brown; bronze; tan. **II.** *a.* Of the dusky or tawny color known as brown. **III.** *n.* A dark color, shading toward red, yellow, or black, as the color of faded leaves; also, a pigment or dye used to produce it; a thing or part that is brown. [< AS. *brūn.*]—**brown'-bess",** *n.* The bronzed flint-musket formerly used in the British army.—**brown'bill",** *n.* A halberd, painted brown, formerly used by English foot-soldiers. —**b. bread.** 1. Bread made of unbolted wheat-flour; Graham bread. 2. Bread made of rye-flour and corn-meal; rye-and-Indian bread.—**b. coal,** same as LIGNITE.—**brown'ish,** *a.*—**brown mixture,** a compound licorice mixture, for cough.—**brown'ness,** *n.*—**brown study,** absent-mindedness; deep meditation.

Brown², *n.* 1. **Charles Brockden** (1771–1810), an American novelist; *Wieland, Ormond,* etc. 2. **Elmer Ellsworth** (1861–), American author; educator; United States Superintendent of Education; Chancellor of New York University since 1911. 3. **Jacob** (1775–1828), an American general. 4. **John** (1800–1859), an American abolitionist hanged at Charlestown, Va.

Browne, 1 braun; 2 brown, *n.* 1. **Charles Farrar** (1834–1867), an American humorist and lecturer; pseudonym, "Artemus Ward." 2. **Sir Thomas** (1605–1682), an English physician and writer; *Religio Medici.*

Brown'i-an, 1 braun'i-ən; 2 brown'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the Scottish botanist Dr. Robert Brown. —**Brownian movement,** the rapid oscillatory movement of small particles when suspended in liquids, discovered by Dr. Brown about 1827. [sprite. **brown'ɪţ,**

brown'ie, 1 braun'i; 2 brown'i, *n.* A homely good-natured

Brown'ing, 1 braun'iŋ; 2 brown'ing, *n.* 1. **Elizabeth Barrett** (1806–1861), an English poet; wife of Robert. 2. **Robert** (1812–1889), an English poet.

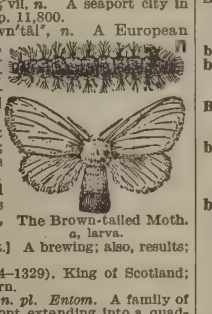
Brown'ist, 1 braun'ist; 2 brown'ist, *n.* 1. A follower of Robert Browne, a Puritan, who separated from the Church of England about 1580. 2. An adherent of the Brunonian theory of medicine.—**Brown'ism,** *n.* 1. Congregationalism or independency. 2. The Brunonian theory of medicine.—**Brown-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the system of Robert Browne.—**Brown-is'ti-cal,** *a.*

Brown"-Sé"quard', 1 sē"kär'; 2 ≠ɛç"kär', **Charles Edward** (1817–1894). A Franco-American physiologist and neurologist.

brown'stone", 1 braun'stōn"; 2 brown'stōn", *n.* A brownish-red sandstone used for building.

Browns'ville, 1 braunz'vil; 2 brownz'vil, *n.* A seaport city in S. E. Texas; site of Fort Brown; pop. 11,800.

brown'tail", 1 braun'tāl"; 2 brown'tāl", *n.* A European moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhœa*), white in color, deepening into red-dish-brown toward the posterior end of the body. Its larvæ defoli-ate shade trees. **brown-tailed moth.**



The Brown-tailed Moth. *a,* larva.

browse, 1 brauz; 2 brows. **I.** *vt. &*

browz², } *vi.* [BROWSED, BROWZD³; BROWS'ING.] To feed upon (leaves twigs, etc.); also, to graze. **II.** *n.* 1. Growing shoots or twigs used as fodder. 2. The act or process of browsing. [< MHG.ᵒᴾ *broz,* shoot.] **browzɪţ.—brows'er,** *n.*

browst, 1 braust; 2 browst, *n.* [Scot.] A brewing; also, results; consequences. [< BREW.]

Bruce, 1 brūs; 2 bruç, **Robert** (1274–1329). King of Scotland; defeated Edward II. at Bannockburn.

Bru'chid-æ, 1 bru'kid-ē; 2 bru'el-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of phytophagous beetles having the front extending into a quadrate beak, antennæ in front of eyes, submentum peduncu-late. [LL., < Gr. *brouchos,* a wingless locust.]—**bru-chi'an,** *n.*—**bru'chid,** *a. & n.*—**bru'chide,** *n.*—**bru'choid,** *a.*

bru'cin, } 1 brū'sin; 2 bru'çin, *n. Chem.* A bitter poisonous

bru'cine, } crystalline alkaloid compound ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$) found, with strychnin, in the seed and bark of the nux-vomica, and in other species of the same genus (*Strychnos*). [< J. *Bruce,* African traveler.]

bru'cite, 1 brū'sait; 2 bru'çīt, *n. Mineral.* A magnesium hydrate ($Mg(OH)_2$). [< Dr. *Bruce,* New York mineralogist.]

bruck'le, 1 bruk'l; 2 brūk'l, *a.* [Scot.] Same as BRICKLE.

Bru'ges, 1 brū'jɪz; 2 bru'ğeş, *n.* A city (pop. 53,000) in Belgium.

brugh, *n.* [Scot.] 1. Same as BROUGH. 2. A borough.

Brug'mann, 1 brug'man; 2 bruğ'mān, **Friedrich Karl** (1849–). German comparative philologist. [man Egyptologist.

Brugsch, 1 brugsh; 2 brugsh, **Heinrich Karl** (1827–1894). Ger-

bruik, 1 bruk; 2 bruk, *vt.* [Scot.] To brook: endure; enjoy.

bru'in, 1 brū'in; 2 bru'in, *n.* A bear. [D.]

bruise, 1 brūz; 2 bruş, *v.* [BRUISED; BRUIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To batter in or dent without breaking; contuse. 2. To pound small; crush, as in a mortar. **II.** *i.* To use the fists in boxing or fighting; box. [< OF. *bruiser, briser,* break.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**bruis'er,** *n.* 1. One who bruises; a pugilist; ruffian. 2. One of various machines or tools.

bruise, *n.* A surface injury caused by violent contact; contusion.

brult, 1 brūt; 2 brut. **I**ᵈ. *vt. & vi.* To noise abroad; report; proclaim. **II.** *n.* 1. A rumor noised abroad; a din; clamor. 2. *Pathol.* A sound, generally abnormal, heard in auscultation. [F., < *brutre,* roar.] Syn.: see PUBLISH.—**brult'er,** *n.*

brul'yle, 1 brūl'yɪ; 2 brūl'yi, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A broil; fray. **brull'zieţ; brul'zieţ.**

Bru"maire', 1 brū"mār'; 2 brū"mār', *n.* The second month in the calendar of the first French republic. [F., < *brume;* see BRUME.]

brume, 1 brūm; 2 brum, *n.* Fog; mist. [< L.ᶠ *bruma,* winter.] —**bru'mal,** *a.* Wintry.—**bru'mous,** *a.* Brumal; foggy; gloomy.

brum'ma-gem, 1 brum'ə-jem; 2 brūm'a-ğēm. **I.** *a.* Cheap and showy; spurious; bogus. **II.** *n.* Cheap, imitation jewelry; an imitation; a sham. [Cor. of *Birmingham.*]

Brum'mell, 1 brum'el; 2 brūm'el, **George Bryan** (1778–1840). "Beau Brummell," English exquisite; friend of Prince Regent.

Brun-du'si-um, *n.* Same as BRINDISI.

Bru-ne'i, 1 bru-nē'ī; 2 bru-ne'ī, *n.* 1. A sultanate in N. W. Borneo; about 3,000 sq. m.; pop. 25,000; British. 2. Its capital, a seaport; pop. 10,000. **Bru-na'ɪţ.**

Bru"nel-les'chi, 1 brū"nel-les'kī; 2 bru"nel-lēs'el, **Filippo** (1377–1446). An Italian architect and sculptor.

Bru"ne-tière', 1 brū"ne-tyār'; 2 bru"ne-tyēr', **Ferdinand** (1849–1906). A French literary critic.

brun-nette', 1 brū-net'; 2 bru-nēt'. **I.** *a.* Dark-hued; having dark complexion, hair, and eyes. **II.** *n.* A woman or girl of dark complexion, eyes, and hair. [F.] **bru-net'ɪ; bru-nett'ɪ.**

Brun'hild, 1 brun'hilt; 2 brun'hilt, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied,* a legendary queen who vows that he who wins her must first defeat her in hurling a spear and other feats. By the magical aid of Siegfried, King Gunther is successful, but, finding her unmanageable, he again appeals to Siegfried, who, by taking away her ring and girdle, effectually cures her. Discovering the secret of her conquest, she persuades Hagen to avenge her by murdering Siegfried. See BRÜNNEHILDE. [pop. 126,000.

Brünn, 1 brün; 2 brün, *n.* A manufacturing city, Czecho-Slovakia;

Brünne-hil'de, 1 brün-hil'de; 2 brün-hil'de, *n.* In the *Ring of the Nibelungs,* by Wagner, a Valkyrie who incurs the anger of Wotan for assisting Siegmund and is put in a trance in a flame-encircled fastness, but is eventually released by Siegfried. See BRUNHILD.

Bru'no, 1 brū'no; 2 bru'no, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. **Giordano** (1549–1600), an Italian philosopher; burned as a heretic. 3. **Saint** (1040?–1101), a German monk; founded the Carthusian Order, 1086. [Teut., brown.]—**Bru-nis'tic,** *a.*

Bru-no'ni-an, } 1 brū-nō'ni-ən, braun'i-ən; 2 bru-nō'ni-an, brown'-

Brown'i-an, } i-an, *a.* Pertaining to, discovered, or invented by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh (1735–1788); also, of or pertaining to Brown University, in the United States.—**Brunonian** or **Brownian theory,** the medical theory of Dr. John Brown, which classifies diseases into those produced by too great and those produced by too little excitement.

Bru-no'ni-an, *n.* 1. An alumnus or student of Brown University, Providence, R. I. 2. An adherent of the Brunonian theory.

brun'stane, 1 brun'stēn; 2 brūn'stān, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] Brimstone.

Bruns'wick, 1 brunz'wik; 2 brūnş'wik, *n.* 1. A German republic proclaimed November, 1918 (1,424 sq. m.; pop. 480,600). 2. Its capital; pop. 139,540. 3. A city in S. E. Georgia; pop. 14,420. 4. A town in S. E. Maine; seat of **Bowdoin College,** founded in 1794.

brunt, *pp. & pa.* [Dial. or Obs.] Burnt.

brunt, 1 brunt; 2 brūnt, *n.* 1. The main shock or stress; hardest part. 2‖. A blow; assault; collision. [< Ice. *bruna,* advance like fire.]

Bru'sa, 1 brū'sə; 2 bru'şa, *n.* 1. A vilayet in N. W. Asia Minor; 25,400 sq. m.; pop. 1,627,000. 2. Its capital; pop. 110,000. **Brous'saţ; Brus'saţ.**

brush¹, 1 brush; 2 brūsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To use a brush on. 2. To sweep up as with a brush. 3. To touch lightly. 4. To furnish with brushwood; bush. **II.** *i.* To move lightly and quickly, often with a touch. Syn.: see CLEANSE.

brush, *n.* 1. An implement, as of bristles, for cleansing, smoothing, etc. 2. The act of brushing. 3. A smart skirmish; a dashing ride; chase. 4. (1) A growth of small trees and shrubs; hence, wooded country sparsely settled; back-woods. (2) Lopped-off bushes or branches of trees; brush-wood. 5. Any object resembling a brush. (1) The bushy tail or bushy part of the tail of various animals, especially the fox. (2) *Elec.* (*a*) A strip of metal, bundle of wire, or bunch of slit metal plates, bearing on the commutator cylinder of a dynamo, for carrying off the current, also for an external current through a motor. (*b*) The divergent rays of bluish light accompanying a discharge into the air from a blunt or rounded electrical conductor. (3) *Optics.* A brush-like appearance in certain phenomena of polarized light. [< OHG.LLᵒᴾ *brusta,* bristle.]—**brush'-hook",** *n.* A hook for cutting brush.—**b.-turkey,** *n.* A jungle-fowl of Australia or New Guinea; esp., the Austra'lian *Talegallus lathami,* about the size of a turkey.—**b.-wheel,** *n. Mech.* A wheel with bristles, buff leather, or the like, on its periphery; used to rotate a similar wheel, or for cleaning, polishing, etc.—**brush'wood",** *n.* 1. A low thicket; underwood. 2. Cut bushes, or branches.—**brush'y,** *a.* 1. Covered with brush-wood. 2. Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough; bushy.

Bru-si'lov, 1 bru-si'lef; 2 bru-sē'lōf, **Aleksyey Alekseyevich** (1853–1921). A Russian general in the World War.

brusk, } 1 brusk *or* brusk; 2 brūsk *or* brusk, *a.* Rude or

brusque, } curt; blunt; offhand. [< It.ᶠ *brusco,* rude.] Syn.: see BLUFF.—**brusk'ly,** *adv.*—**brusk'ness,** *n.*

brus'que-rie, 1 brus'ke-ri; 2 brųs'ke-rē, *n.* [F.] Bluntness; brusk-ness; a brusk act or speech; as, his *brusqueries* made him enemies.

Brus'sa, *n.* Same as BRUSA.

Brus'sels, 1 brus'elz; 2 brūs'ēlş, *n.* A city (pop. 783,522), capital of Belgium; occupied by Germans, 1914 to 1918.—**Brussels carpet,** a machine-made worsted carpet of linen or cotton-and-linen web.—**B. sprouts,** a variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea, var. bullata gemmifera*) with blistered leaves and stems covered with heads like little cabbages.

brust, 1 brust; 2 brūst, *v.* [Dial. or Scot.] Burst.

brut, 1 brūt; 2 brut, *a.* [F.] Literally, rough; uncultivated; raw; crude: said commonly of wines.—**brut'ing,** *n.* The shaping or roughing out of precious stones.

brute, 1 brūt; 2 brut. **I.** *a.* 1. Wanting the rational faculty; merely animal; unintelligent; also, sensual; brutal. 2. Merely material; unconscious; dead. **II.** *n.* 1. Any animal other than man, as a horse, dog, etc. 2. A brutal person. [< L.ᶠ *brutus,* stupid.] Syn.: see ANIMAL.—**brut'al,** *a.*

1. Characteristic of or like a brute; sensual; cruel; savage. **2.** [Recent.] Unfeeling; rude; coarse. [< L. *brutus*, stupid.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS; BRUTISH.—**bru-tal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The being brutal; a brutal action.—**bru'tal-ize**, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make brutal; to become brutal.—**bru"tal-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**bru'tal-ly**, *adv.*—**bru'ti-fy**, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make brutal; brutalize. **II.** *i.* To become brute-like. [< F. *brutifier*.]—**brut'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling brutes; stupid; irrational; sensual; gross. Syn.: animal, base, beastly, bestial, brutal, brute, carnal, coarse, ignorant, imbruted, insensible, lascivious, sensual, sottish, stolid, stupid, swinish, unintellectual, unspiritual, vile. *A brutish* man simply follows his *animal* instincts, without special inclination to do harm; the *brutal* have always a spirit of malice and cruelty. *Brute* or *animal* simply indicates what a brute or an animal might possess; *animal* leans more to the side of sensuality, *brute* to that of force, as appears in the familiar phrase "*brute* force." Hunger is an *animal* appetite; a *brute* impulse may prompt one to strike a blow in anger. *Bestial*, in modern usage, implies an intensified and degrading animalism. *Beastly* refers largely to the outward and visible consequences of excess; as, *beastly* drunkenness. Compare ANIMAL.—Ant.: elevated, enlightened, exalted, grand, great, humane, intellectual, intelligent, noble, refined.—**brut'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**brut'ish-ness**, *n.*—**brut'ism**, *n.*

Bru'tus, 1 brū'tŭs; 2 bru'tûs, **Marcus Junius** (85–42 B. C.). A Roman republican leader, one of Cæsar's assassins.

Bry'an, 1 brai'ən; 2 brȳ'an, **William Jennings** (1860–). An American statesman; lecturer; Secretary of State, 1914–15.—**Bry'an-ite**, *n.* [U. S.] A believer in the political principles of William J. Bryan.

Bry'ant, 1 brai'ənt; 2 brȳ'ant, **William Cullen** (1794–1878). An American poet and journalist.

Bryce of Dechmont, 1 brais; 2 brȳc, **Viscount** (1838–1922). James Bryce, a British diplomat and writer; ambassador to United States, 1907–1913.

Bryn"hild', *n.* See BRUNHILD.

Bryn Mawr, 1 brin mär; 2 brȳn mär. A village in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 3,000; seat of **Bryn Mawr** college for women.

bryol., *abbr.* Bryology.

bry-ol'o-gy, 1 brai-el'o-ji; 2 brȳ-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The department of botany that treats of mosses. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss (< *bryō*, swell), + -OLOGY.]—**bry"o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**bry-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

bry'o-nin, 1 brai'o-nin; 2 brȳ'o-nin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous bitter compound ($C_{40}H_{60}O_{19}$) contained in the root of bryony. **bry'o-nine†**.

bry'o-ny, 1 brai'o-ni; 2 brȳ'o-ny, *n.* A common English herb of the gourd family with white or yellowish flowers and black or red berries. [< Gr. *bryonia*, < *bryō*, swell.] **brI'o-ny†**.

Bryony.
a, fruit; *b*, section of a three-seeded fruit.

bry-o-phyte, 1 brai'o-fait; 2 brȳ'o-fȳt, *n.* A moss or liverwort.—**bry-o-phyt'ic**, *a.*

Bry"o-zo'a, 1 brai"o-zo'ə; 2 brȳ"o-zō'a, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Polycoa*. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss (< *bryō*, swell), + *zōon*, animal.]—**bry"o-zo'an**, **bry"o-zo'id**, *a. & n.*

bryse†, *vt.* Same as BRUISE.

b. s., *abbr.* Bill of sale.—**B. Sc.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Science.—**Bt.**, *abbr.* Baronet.—**B. T. U.**, *abbr.* British thermal unit; Board of Trade unit.—**bu.**, **bus.** *abbr.* Bushel, bushels.

bu'bal, 1 biū'bal; 2 bū'bal, *n.* A large antelope (genus *Bubalis*), esp. *B. buselaphus* and *B. major*. [< L. *bubalus*. < Gr. *boubalis*, African antelope.] **bu'ba-lis‡**.

bu'ba-line, 1 biū'bə-lin; 2 bū'ba-lin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a buffalo; bovine; as, the *bubaline* antelope.

bub'ble,] 1 bub'l; 2 bŭb'l, *v.* [BUB'BLED, BUB'LD; BUB'-
bub'ble, ʃ BLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To form bubles in, as a liquid. **2.** To emit or utter by or as by bubbling. **3.** To cheat; swindle. **II.** *t.* **1.** To form bubbles; rise in bubbles. **2.** To make an intermittent liquid sound.

bub'ble, *n.* **1.** A vesicle of viscous, cohesive liquid, filled with air or other gas. **2.** A globule of air or other gas in any confined space, as in a liquid or solid substance. **3.** Anything unsubstantial; a delusion; cheat; fraud. **4.** The process or sound of bubbling. [Scand. or D.]—**bubble and squeak**, cabbage and beef fried together.—**bub'bly**, *a.*

bub'bler, 1 bub'lər; 2 bŭb'ler, *n.* A vertical nozle from which water flows in a small stream and adapted for use as a sanitary drinking-fountain. [erally in address.

bub'by, 1 bub'i; 2 bŭb'y, *n.* A small boy; youngster: used gen-

bu'bo, 1 biū'bo; 2 bŭ'bo, *n.* [BU'BOES‡, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An inflammatory swelling of a lymph-gland, due to infection; esp., a venereal tumor. [LL., < Gr. *boubōn*, groin.]—**bu-bon'ic**, *a.* Of the nature of a bubo: specif., designating the bubonic plague.

bu-bon'o-cele, 1 biū-ben'o-sil; 2 bū-bŏn'o-cēl, *n.* Inguinal hernia. [< Gr. *boubōnokēlē*, < *boubōn*, groin, + *kēlē*, abscess.]

bu'buk-let†, *n.* A facial blotch.

buc'an,] 1 buk'ən; 2 bŭc'an, *vt.* To roast or smoke on a bucan.
buc'can, ʃ [< F. *boucaner*, < *boucan*; see BUCAN, *n.*]

buc'an,] *n.* **1.** A wooden rack or frame on which meat was
buc'can, ʃ smoked or dried by the Caribs and others. **2.** A place for smoking meat. [< F. *boucan*, < native Caribbee word.]

Bu"ca-ra-man'ga, 1 bū"ka-ra-mān'gə; 2 bu"cä-rä-män'ġä, *n.* The capital of the department of Santander, Colombia, South America; pop. 20,000.

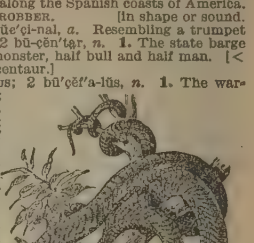
buc'cal, 1 buk'əl; 2 bŭc'al, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the mouth or cheek; as, the *buccal* artery. [< L. *bucca*, cheek.]

buc"ca-neer',] 1 buk"ə-nir'; 2 bŭc"a-nēr'. **I.** *vi.* To act the buc-
buc"a-nier', ʃ caneer or pirate. **II.** *n.* A pirate or freebooter; esp., one of the piratical rovers of the 17th and 18th centuries who preyed upon the Spaniards, along the Spanish coasts of America. < F. *boucanier*.] Syn.: see ROBBER.

buc'ci-nal, 1 buk'si-nəl; 2 bŭc'çi-nal, *a.* Resembling a trumpet

Bu-cen'taur, 1 biū-sen'tər; 2 bū-çĕn'tar, *n.* **1.** The state barge of Venice. **2.** A mythical monster, half bull and half man. [< Gr. *bous*, ox, + *kentauros*, centaur.]

Bu-ceph'a-lus, 1 biu-sef'ə-lus; 2 bū-çĕf'a-lûs, *n.* **1.** The war-horse of Alexander the Great; also, playfully, any horse. **2.** [*b-*] An African tree-snake; esp., *Bucephalus capensis* of Cape Colony.


Bucephalus (def. 2). 1/20

Bu'cer, 1 biū'sər; 2 byt'çer, **Martin** (originally **Kuh'horn**) (1491–1551). A German Lutheran reformer.

Bu-chan'an, 1 biū-kan'ən; 2 bū-căn'an, **James** (1791–1868). An American statesman; 15th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

Buch'an Bull'ers. See BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

Bu"cha-rest', 1 biū"kə-rest'; 2 bu"ca-rēst', *n.* A city (pop. 345,000), capital of Roumania, taken by the Germans, Dec. 6, 1916. **Bu"kha-rest'†**.

Buch'ner, 1 biūn'nər; 2 byn'ner. **Eduard** (1860–). German chemist; awarded Nobel prize in 1907.

bu'chu, 1 biū'kiū; 2 bū'cŭ, *n.* A South-African plant of the rue family, the aromatic leaves of which are used in diseases of the urinary organs, etc. **buc'ku†**.

buck[1], 1 buk; 2 bŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mil.* To punish by lashing the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and inserting a stick between the joints of the knees and the elbows. **2.** To throw (a rider) by bucking. **II.** *i.* To spring viciously from the ground. [< BUCK[1], *n.*]—**to buck up** [Colloq., Eng.], to brighten up, esp. in spirits; brace up.

buck[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To break (ore) small with a hammer. **2.** [Scot.] To push; thrust. [Akin to POKE.]

buck[3], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To copulate, as deer. **2.** To butt, as with the head. [< BUCK[1], *n.*] **buck'ing**, *n.*

buck[4], *vt.* To wash or bleach. [Akin to G. *bauchen*, *beuchen*.]—

buck[1], *n.* **1.** The male of various animals, as of deer, rabbits, etc. **2.** A dashing fellow; a young blood. **3.** [U. S.] An adult male negro or Indian. [< AS. *bucca*, he-goat.] **buk†**.—**buck'-tooth"**, *n.* A projecting tooth.

buck[2], *n.* The act of bucking.

buck[3], *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A sawhorse. **2.** A padded frame in the shape of a sawhorse, used for vaulting exercises by gymnasts.—**buck'-saw"**, *n.* A saw set in an adjustable frame and worked with both hands, used for sawing fire-wood on a buck.

buck[4], *n.* [Scot.] The beech. [< AS. *bōc*.]—**buck'-mast"†**, *n.* Beech-mast.

buck[5], *n.* Liquor, or lye, for washing clothes; also, the quantity of linen washed at a time.

buck[6], *n.* [Card-players' Cant.] **1.** An object placed before a player as a reminder of his turn to deal. **2.** In poker, a marker occasionally put into a jack-pot, indicating that he who receives the buck must order another jack-pot when it is his deal.

buck'-bas"ket, *n.* A basket for soiled clothes.

buck'-bean", 1 buk'-biːn"; 2 bŭk'-bēn", *n.* A perennial herb (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) of the gentian family (*Gentianaceæ*), of damp places, having racemed white or reddish flowers.

buck'ber"ry, 1 buk'ber"i; 2 bŭk'bĕr"y, *n.* The deerberry.

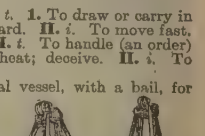
buck'board", 1 buk'bōrd"; 2 bŭk'bōrd", *n.* [U. S.] A light, four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs. **buck'-wag"on‡**.

buck-een', 1 buk-iːn'; 2 bŭk-ēn', *n.* [Anglo-Ir.] In Ireland, formerly, a young man of the second-rate gentry, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy.

buck'et[1], 1 buk'et; 2 bŭk'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw or carry in a bucket. **2.** To ride (a horse) hard. **II.** *i.* To move fast.

buck'et[2], *v.* [Com. Slang, U. S.] **I.** *i.* To handle (an order) as in a bucket-shop; hence, to cheat; deceive. **II.** *i.* To conduct a bucket-shop.

buck'et, *n.* **1.** A deep cylindrical vessel, with a bail, for dipping or carrying liquids. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A pail. **3.** As much as a bucket will hold. **buck'et-ful‡**. **4.** A compartment on a water-wheel, or the like. **5.** A piston, as in a lifting pump, with a valve opening upward. [ME. *boket*, dim. of AS. *bīc*, pitcher.]—**buck'et-shop"**, *n.* [U. S.] An office for gambling in fractional lots of stocks, grain, etc., with no delivery of securities or commodities sold or purchased.


Bucket.
Orange-peel bucket, as used in dredging. 1. Closed. 2. Open.

buck'eye", 1 buk'ai"; 2 bŭk'ȳ", *n.* The horse-chestnut of the United States. See illus. on next page.—**Buck'eye State**, Ohio.

buck'hound", 1 buk'haund"; 2 bŭk'hound", *n.* A small hound for hunting bucks.

buck'le, 1 buk'i; 2 bŭk'i, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A marine spiral shell; esp., the whelk. **2.** A rose-haw. **3.** A mischievous fellow. **buck'y‡**.

Buck'ing-ham[1], 1 buk'iŋ-əm; 2 bŭk'ing-am, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1592–1628), George Villiers, an English courtier. **2. Duke of** (1628–1687), George Villiers, an English statesman.

Buck'ing-ham-shire, 1 -shir; 2 -shīr, *n.* A county in England; 746 sq. m.; pop. 236,210; county-seat, Aylesbury; pop. 12,110. **Buck'ing-ham**†‡; **Bucks**‡.

buck'ish, 1 buk'ish; 2 bŭk'ish, *a.* **1.** Foppish; dandified. **2.** Like or pertaining to a he goat; ill-smelling. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

buck'l(e[1P]**,** 1 buk'l; 2 bŭk'l, *v.* [BUCK'LED, BUCK'LD[P]; BUCK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or attach with or as with a buckle. **2.** To apply (oneself) resolutely or assiduously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall to work with energy; apply oneself vigorously; as, to *buckle* to a hard job. **2.** To engage in battle; grapple.

Ohio Buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*).

buck'le[2]**,** *vt. & vi.* To bend, warp, curl, or crumple. [< F. *boucler,* bulge.]

buck'le[1]**,** *n.* A metal frame with movable tongue for fastening straps, etc. [< F. *boucle,* < L. *buccula,* dim. of *bucca,* cheek.]

buck'le[2]**,** *n.* **1.** A bend; distortion. **2**†. a, the fruit.—"buck-eyes."

Buck'le, Henry Thomas (1821–1862). An English historian; *History of Civilization in England.*

buck'ler, 1 buk'lər; 2 bŭk'ler. **I.** *vt.* **1**‖. To shield, as with a buckler; defend; protect. **2**†. To ward off, as blows. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shield; esp., a small round shield used to catch or stop blows. **2.** *Zool.* A protective covering on various animals. [< OF. *bocler.*]

Buck'ner, Simon Bolivar (1823–1914). An American soldier; Confederate general; lawyer; Governor of Kentucky.

buck'o, 1 buk'o; 2 bŭk'o, *n.* [BUCK'OES, 1 -ōz; 2 -ōs, *pl.*] A bully; blusterer; esp., a tyrannical master or foreman.

buck'ra, 1 buk'rə; 2 bŭk'ra. [Negro Dial.] **I.** *a.* White, or belonging to the white man; hence, good; strong. **II.** *n.* **1.** A white man; master. **2.** [Old Calabar.] A powerful demon.

buck'ram, 1 buk'rəm; 2 bŭk'ram. **I.** *vt.* To stiffen with buckram: used also figuratively. **II.** *a.* Of or like buckram; stiff; precise. **III.** *n.* **1.** A coarse glue-sized fabric, for stiffening garments. **2.** Stiffness of manner. **3**†. A fine linen or cotton fabric. [< OF. *boucaran,* coarse cloth.]

buck'shot", 1 buk'shȯt"; 2 bŭk'shȯt", *n.* Large shot, used in hunting large game, as deer.

buck'skin", 1 buk'skin"; 2 bŭk'skin". **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of buckskin. **2.** [Western U. S.] Grayish-yellow, like buckskin. **II.** *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck; also, a soft, strong, grayish-yellow leather, now chiefly made from sheepskins. **2.** *pl.* Breeches or a suit made of such skin. **3.** A person clad in such skin; esp., one of the American soldiers in the Revolution. **4.** [Western U. S.] A horse of a buckskin color.—**buck'skin-cloth",** *n.* A cream-colored woolen material of close weave.

buck'thorn", 1 buk'thȯrn"; 2 bŭk'thôrn", *n.* A shrub or small tree of the genus *Rhamnus,* having alternate pinnately veined leaves and axillary flowers.—**southern buckthorn,** a tree (*Bumelia lycioides*) of the southern United States.

buck'wheat", 1 buk'hwīt"; 2 bŭk'hwēt", *n.* A plant, or its seeds, from which a kind of flour is made. [< AS. *bōc,* beech, + WHEAT.]

bu-col'ic, 1 biu-kel'ik; 2 bū-ĕl'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like shepherds or herdsmen; pastoral. **bu-col'i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pastoral poem. **2.** [Humorous.] A rustic; farmer. [< Gr. *boukolikos,* < *bous,* ox.] Syn.: see RUSTIC.

Bu-cy'rus, 1 biu'səi'rus; 2 bū-çȳ'rŭs, *n.* A city in N. central Ohio: pop. 10,430.

bud, 1 bŭd, *v.* [BUD'DED[d]; BUD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To graft by inserting a bud into the slit bark. **2.** To put forth, as buds. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth a bud or buds. **2.** To begin to grow.

bud, *n.* **1.** An undeveloped stem, branch, or shoot. **2.** The act or stage of budding. **3.** *Zool.* A bud-like projection, as in polyps, etc., developing into a new individual; also, a bud-like part. [ME. *budde.*]

Bu'da-pest", 1 bū'də-pest"; 2 bu'dă-pĕst", *n.* A city (pop. 928,-996); capital of Hungary.

Bud'dha, 1 bud'ə; 2 bud'a, *n.* An incarnation of a divine intelligence or wisdom; specif., Gotama, the founder of Buddhism (568–488 B. C.). **Boodh**‡; **Boodh'a**‡; **Boud'dha**‡; **Buddh**‡. —**Bud'dhism,** *n.* A mystical and ascetic religious faith and cult originating in N. Hindustan and widely prevalent in central and southern Asia. **Boodh'ism**‡.—**Bud'dhist,** *a. & n.*—**Bud-dhis'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

bud'ding, 1 bud'iŋ; 2 bud'ing, *n. Biol.* (1) A mode of asexual reproduction, as in various polyps, ascidians, etc., in which a small part of the substance of the parent is protruded as a bud or gemma and develops into a new organism; gemmation. (2) A similar mode of reproduction occurring in some cryptogams.

bud'dle, *n. Mining.* (1) An inclined shallow trough for separating ores by shaking or raking in running water. (2) One of various circular and conical machines, stationary or rotary, working on the same principle.

bud'dy, 1 bud'i; 2 bud'y, *n.* [BUD'DIES, *pl.*] A chum; companion. **but'ty**‡.

budge, 1 buj; 2 bŭdg, *vt. & vi.* [BUDGED; BUDG'ING.] To move a little; stir; give way; go. [< F. *bouger,* stir.]

budge, *a.* **1.** Trimmed with budge, or wearing budge. **2.** Hence, pompous; imposing; formal.

budge, *n.* **1.** Lambskin fur, much used in the Elizabethan age, as by scholastics, for edgings, etc.; also, a leather bag. **2.** [Local, U. S.] Alcoholic liquor. [< F. *bouge,* < L. *bulga,* bag.]

budg'et, 1 buj'et; 2 bŭdg'ĕt, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a small sack or its contents; hence, a loose bundle. **2.** A collection or store, as of news, anecdotes, etc.: widely used in a colloquial or in a figurative sense. **3.** A statement of probable revenue and expenditure and of financial proposals for the ensuing year as presented to or passed upon by a legislative body. [< F. *bougette,* dim. of *bouge,* bag.]—**budg'et-a-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a budget or revenue and expenditures.

Bud'weis, 1 bud'vais; 2 bud'vis, *n.* A town in S. Bohemia, Czecho-Slovakia; pop. of commune, 45,000. [Afric.].

Bu-ë'a, 1 bū-ē'ə; 2 bu-ē'a, *n.* The capital of Kamerun, West Africa; pop. 2,000.

Bu'ell, 1 biu'el; 2 bu'ĕl. **Don Carlos** (1818–1898). A United States major-general; commanded Army of the Ohio in Civil War.

Bue'na Vis'ta, 1 bwē'nə vis'tə; 2 bwe'nă vis'tă. A village in N. E. Mexico, where Gen. Taylor defeated Santa Anna, 1847.

Bue'nos Ai'res, 1 bō'nəs ē'riz *or* (*Sp.*) bwē'nōs ai'res; 2 bō'nos ā'rēs *or* (*Sp.*) bwe'nōs ī'rēs. A province (117,777 sq. m.: pop. 2,336,507) and seaport city (pop. 1,720,000) of Argentine Republic.

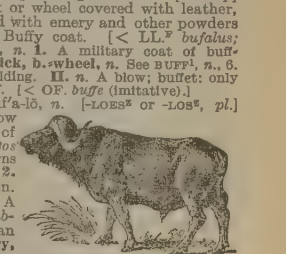
buff[1t]**,**] 1 buf; 2 bŭf, *vt.* **1.** To polish with a buff. **2.** In leather-**buf**[2P]**,**] making, to shave, as cowskin, on the grain side until very thin, producing an imitation of calf leather. **3.** To make buff in color. [< BUFF[1], *n.*] [To strike; buffet.

buff[2t]**,** *vt.* **1.** To counteract and deaden, as a concussion. **2**†.

buff'. **I.** *a.* Made of or of the color of buff-leather, brownish-yellow. **buf'fy**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thick, soft, flexible leather. **buff'-leath"er**‡. **2.** Its color, a light yellow. **3.** A coat made of buff-leather. **4.** A polishing-wheel. **5.** [Colloq.] The bare skin. **6.** A stick or wheel covered with leather, velvet, or the like, and used with emery and other powders in polishing. **7.** *Pathol.* Buffy coat. [< LL.[F] *bufalus;* see BUFFALO.]—**buff'-coat"**, *n.* **1.** A military coat of buff-leather. **2.** A soldier.—**b.-stick, b.-wheel,** *n.* See BUFF[1], *n.*, 6.

buff[2]**.** **I.** *a.* Solid; firm; unyielding. **II.** *n.* A blow; buffet: only in the phrase *blind man's buff.* [< OF. *buffe* (imitative).]

buf'fa-lo[1]**,** 1 buf'ə-lō; 2 bŭf'a-lō, *n.* [-LOES[z] or -LOS[z], *pl.*] **1.** A large Old World ox, now extensively domesticated, of which the **Cape buffalo** (*Bos* or *Bubalus caffer*) has horns that broaden at the base. **2.** The North-American bison. **3.** [U. S.] A buffalo-robe. **4.** A buffalo-fish. [It., < LL. *bubalus,* < Gr. *boubalos,* African antelope.] — **buf'fa-lo-ber"ry,** *n.* A shrub of the genus *Lepargyrœa* or its fruit: (1) The **thorny silver-leaf** or **beef-suet tree** (*Lepargyrœa argentea*), with silvery buds and leaves, and acid fruit. (2) The **Canadian b.-berry** (*L. canadensis*), with red yellowish insipid fruit.—**b.-bush,** *n.* The shrub on which the buffalo-berry grows.—**b.-fish,** *n.* A large sucker as one of the genus *Ictiobus:* named from the humped back.—**b.-moth,** *n.* A carpet-beetle.—**b.-nut,** *n.* A shrub (*Pyrularia pubera*), in the eastern United States, or its fruit.—**b.-robe,** *n.* The skin of the North-American bison, dressed with the hair on for use as a lap-robe.


Cape Buffalo (*Bos caffer*). 1/50

Buf'fa-lo[2]**,** *n.* A commercial city and lake port in N. W. New York (pop. 424,000).

buf'fer[1]**,** 1 buf'ər; 2 bŭf'er, *n.* A device for lessening the shock of concussion. [< OF. *buffe,* a blow.]

buff'er[2]**,** *n.* **1.** One who buffs, as with a buff-stick or buff-wheel. **2.** Same as BUFF[1], *n.*, 6.

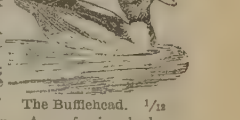
buf'fer[3]**,** *n.* [Slang.] A fellow; duffer: a familiar and depreciatory epithet or address.

buf'fet[1]**,** 1 buf'et; 2 bŭf'ĕt, *vt. & vi.* To strike; beat with repeated blows; struggle against; contend.—**buf'fet-er,** *n.*

buf'fet[1]**,** 1 buf'et *or* bu-fē'; 2 bŭf'ĕt *or* bu-fę', *n.* **1.** A sideboard. **2.** A public lunch-room. [F.] **beau'fet**‡.

buf'fet[2]**,** 1 buf'et; 2 bŭf'ĕt, *n.* A blow; cuff; assault. [< OF. *buffet,* dim. of *buffe,* blow.]

buf'fle-head", 1 buf'l-hed"; 2 bŭf'l-hĕd, *n.* A North-American duck (*Charitonetta albeola*), having the feathers of the head elongated, and with plumage black above and white below.


The Buffalohead. 1/12

buf'fo, 1 buf'o; 2 bŭf'o, *n.* [It.] A comic actor in opera; comic singer. —**buf'fo,** *a.*

Buf'fon, 1 buf'ən *or* (*F.*) bü"fōn'; 2 bŭf'on *or* (*F.*) bü"fôn', **Comte de** (1707–1788). Georges Louis Leclerc, a French naturalist.

buf-foon', 1 bu'fün'; 2 bŭ-fōōn', *n.* A professional clown; low jester. [< It.[F] *buffone,* < *buffa,* jest.]—**buf-foon'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] Low drollery or coarse jokes, as of a buffoon.—**buf-foon'ish,** *a.*

buf'fy, 1 buf'i; 2 bŭf'y, *a.* **1.** Of a buff color. **2.** Characterized by or resembling buff. **3.** Designating or pertaining to a buffy coat.—**buffy coat,** a yellowish or grayish coat or fibrin sometimes formed on coagulating blood: caused by a subsidence of the red corpuscles. **buff'-coat"**‡. [common toads.

Bu'fo, bū'fō; 2 bŭ'fo, *n.* A genus of amphibians, including the

bug[1]**,** 1 bug; 2 bŭg, *n.* **1.** Any one of various insects or small crustaceans. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] Specif., the bedbug. **3**†. A specter; bugbear. [< W. *bwa,* specter.]—**bug'gy,** *a.*

Bug[2]**,** 1 bŭg; 2 bug, *n.* **1.** A river in Ukraine; length, 520 m. to Black Sea. **2.** A river in Poland; length, 470 m. to Vistula river.

bug'bane", 1 bug'bēn"; 2 bŭg'bān", *n.* A perennial herb (genus *Cimicifuga*) of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), as the **European bugbane,** *C. fœtida,* used to drive away vermin, or the **American b.,** *C. americana.*—**false bugbane,** a perennial herb (*Trautvetteria carolinensis*) of the family *Ranunculaceæ.*

bug'bear", 1 bug'bâr"; 2 bŭg'bâr", *n.* An imaginary object of terror; a specter. **bug'a-boo‡.**

bug'ger, 1 bug'ər; 2 bŭg'er, *n.* [Low.] One guilty of pederasty. The term originally meant a Bulgarian, then a heretic, from a sect of heretics in Bulgaria in the 11th century, to whom abominable practises were imputed. It is now used only as a technical term in criminal law, or as a low term of disparagement or insult. [< OF. *bougre*, heretic, < LL. *Bulgarus*, Bulgarian, heretic.] —**bug'gery,** *n.* [Low.] Pederasty; bestiality; sodomy.

bug'gy, 1 bug'i; 2 bŭg'y, *a.* **1.** Infested with bugs. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] Insane.—**bug'gi-ness,** *n.*

bug'gy, 1 bug'i; 2 bŭg'y, *n.* [BUG'GIES[2], *pl.*] A light four-wheeled vehicle with or without a hood: when with a hood, called a *top-buggy*. [Cp. Hind. *baggī*, gig.]

bught, 1 bŭht; 2 bŭht, *n.* [Scot.] A sheep-pen. **bought‡.—bught'in-time",** *n.* The time to pen ewes for milking.

bu'gle, 1 biū'gl; 2 bū'gl, *vt. & vi.* [BU'GLED; BU'GLING.] **1.** To give forth, as a sound, with a bugle; summon with a bugle. **2.** To sound a bugle. [BUGLE[2], *n.*

bu'gle, *a.* Of, resembling, or adorned with bugles. See **bu'gle[1],** *n.* **1.** A wind-instrument resembling a horn or trumpet. **2.** A huntsman's horn. **3†.** A wild ox. [OF., an ox.] **bu'gle-horn"‡.—bu'gler,** *n.* One who plays on the bugle.

bu'gle[2], *n.* A tube-shaped glass bead. [< MHG.LL *bouc, boug*, ring, bracelet.]—**bu'gled,** *a.* [*bugula*, plant.]

bu'gle[3], *n.* A British plant of the mint family. [F., < LL.

bu'gle-weed", 1 biū'gl-wīd"; 2 bū'gl-wēd", *n.* Any one of several herbs (genus *Lycopus*), especially *L. virginicus*, **sweet bugleweed,** used as a remedy for hemorrhage and as an astringent and narcotic; also, *L. americanus*, the American **bitter bugle**, found in wet soils from Canada to Florida and Texas.

bu'gloss, 1 biū'glŏs; 2 bū'glŏs, *n.* A plant producing a red coloring-matter. [< F. *buglosse*.] **al'ka-net‡; ox'-tongue"‡.**

bug'seed", 1 bug'sīd"; 2 bŭg'sēd", *n.* A low branching annual herb (*Corispermum hyssopifolium*) of the goosefoot family.

bu'hach, 1 biū'hach; 2 bū'hâch, *n.* The powdered flower-heads of *Chrysanthemum turreanum* or *cinerariæfolium*, *C. roseum*, etc., used as an insect-powder.

buhl, 1 bûl; 2 bŭl, *n.* Metal or tortoise-shell inlaid in furniture; also, cabinetwork so decorated. [< *Boule*, French artist.] **buhl'work"‡.**

buhr, buhr'stone", etc. Same as BUR, BURRSTONE, etc.

bulk, 1 bŭlk; 2 bŭk, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A book. **beuk‡.**

build, 1 bild; 2 bĭld, *v.* [BUILT[t] or BUILD'ED[d]; BUILD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To frame, construct, or erect, as a dwelling, a ship, etc. **2.** To fabricate; establish; found. **3.** To renew; strengthen: usually with *up*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To follow the business of building; form; construct. **2.** To rely; depend: with *on* or *upon*. **3.** *Card-playing.* In casino, to form a group of cards the aggregate of whose pips is equal to those on another card in the builder's hand. [< AS. *byldan*, < *bold*, house.] Syn.: see CONSTRUCT.—**build,** *n.* The manner or style in which anything is built; form; figure.—**build'er,** *n.* One who or that which builds; especially, one who follows the occupation of building, or who controls or directs the actual work of building: also used figuratively, as, *builder* or *builders* of a nation.—**build'ing,** *n.* **1.** An edifice for any use; that which is built, as a dwelling-house, barn, etc. **2.** The occupation, business, or art of constructing. **3.** The act or process of erecting or establishing. Syn.: see HOUSE.—**building and loan association,** a society, usually an incorporated joint-stock company, organized to aid some of its members in building homes or other edifices with money lent or subscribed by all the members.

build'y, 1 bĭld'i; 2 bĭld'y, *a.* [Scot.] Large and well made; stately; burly; stalwart; sturdy; stout. **bierd'ly‡; boord'ly‡.**

buist, 1 büst; 2 bŭst. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To mark, as sheep or cattle. **II.** *n.* The owner's mark on animals. **boost‡.**

buist[2], *n.* [Scot.] A box or casket. **boost‡.**

buit, 1 büt; 2 bŭt, *n.* [Scot.] A boot.

buke[1], 1 biūk; 2 bŭk, *n.* [Scot.] A book.

bu'ke[2], 1 bū'kē; 2 bŭ'kę, *n. Jap. Hist.* The military class of feudal Japan; Samurai. [Chino-Jap.]

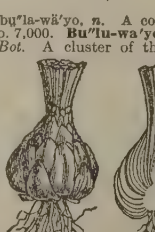
Bu"ko-wi'na, 1 bū"ko-vī'na; 2 bų"ko-vī'na, *n.* A former province of Austria; since 1919 incorporated in Roumania; 4,035 sq. m.; pop. 816,000; capital, Czernowitz; frequently invaded by Russians during the World War.

buk'shish, *n.* Same as BAKSHISH. **buk'sheesh‡.**

bul., *abbr.* Bulletin.

Bu"la-wa'yo, 1 bū"la-wā'yo; 2 bų"la-wä'yo, *n.* A commercial town in S. Rhodesia, Africa; pop. 7,000. **Bu"lu-wa'yo‡.**

bulb, 1 bulb; 2 bŭlb, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A cluster of thickened, scale-like leaves, growing usually underground. **2.** [Colloq.] Any one of several underground stems resembling bulbs. **3.** Any protuberance resembling a plant-bulb. **4.** The medulla oblongata. [< Gr. *bolbos*, bulbous root.]—**bul'bar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a bulb, esp. the bulb of the medulla oblongata; as, *bulbar* paralysis.—**bul-bif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing bulbs. — **bulb'i-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of a bulb. — **bul'bous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having or growing from bulbs. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like a bulb. **bul-ba'ceous‡; bul'-bose‡; bulb'y‡.**



Bulb of a Lily, showing exterior and vertical section.

bul'bil, 1 bul'bil; 2 bŭl'bĭl, *n.* **1.** A small bulb. **2.** Specif. (*Bot.*), in flowering plants, an aerial deciduous, fleshy leaf-bud, capable of developing at once into a new individual, as in the tiger-lily. [Dim. of BULB.] **bulb'el‡; bulb'let‡.**

bul'bul, 1 bul'bul; 2 bų'lbų, *n.* A bird of the tropics of the Old World, as the Persian nightingale. [Per., nightingale.]

Bulg., *abbr.* Bulgaria, Bulgarian.

Bul'gar, 1 bul'gər *or* bul'gar; 2 bul'gar *or* bŭl'gar, *n.* **1.** One of the ancient Finnic or Ugrian tribe that conquered and settled what is now Bulgaria. **2.** A Bulgarian, or Slavic inhabitant of Bulgaria. [< OBulg. *Bŭlgarinŭ*, Bulgar.]

Bul-ga'ri-a, 1 bul-gā'ri-ə; 2 bŭl-gä'ri-a, *n.* A former Turkish dependency in S. E. Europe: since 1908 an independent country (33,647 sq. m.; pop. 4,860,000); capital, Sofia.—**Bul-ga'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Bulgars or Bulgaria. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Bulgaria. **2.** The language of the present Bulgarians.

bulge, 1 bulj; 2 bŭlg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BULGED; BULG'ING.] To swell out or be protuberant; press out of shape. **2.** To founder, as a ship; bilge. **II.** *n.* **1.** The most convex part, as of a cask. **2.** A protuberant part; swelling. **3.** Advantage; especially, a slight but telling advantage. [W.] [Scand.]—**to get the bulge on** [Slang], to get the advantage over; get beforehand with.—**bulg'y,** *a.*

bulg'er, 1 bulj'ər; 2 bŭlg'er, *n. Golf.* A driver or a brassy having a convex face. [< BULGE.] **bulg'er-driv"er‡.**

Bū'har, 1 bū'hār; 2 bų'hār, *n.* A town and seaport of British Somaliland, East Africa; pop. 7,300.

bu-lim'i-a, 1 biu-lim'i-ə; 2 bū-lim'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Insatiable appetite, or the disease of which this is a characteristic. [< Gr. *boulimia, boulimos*, < *bous*, ox, + *limos*, hunger.] **bou-lim'i-a‡; bu'li-my‡.—bu-lim'ic,** *a.*

bulk, 1 bulk; 2 bŭlk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To place, dispose of, or consider in mass or bulk; dispose of bodily; also, to ascertain the bulk of. **II.** *i.* To be of bulk, or grow or appear to grow in bulk; expand; to be significant or important.

bulk[1], *n.* **1.** The substance or body of anything material considered with reference to its magnitude, as of a ship, a man, an elephant, etc. **2.** A large body; mass; volume; size. **3.** Greater or principal part; main body; majority. **4.** The whole space in a ship's hold for stowing goods; also, the whole cargo. [< Icc. *bulki*, heap.] Syn.: see MAGNITUDE; MASS.—**bulk'y,** *a.* [BULK'I-ER; BULK'I-EST.] Huge; large; massive; unwieldy.—**bulk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**bulk'i-ness,** *n.*

bulk[2], *n.* [Eng.] A projecting part of a building; a framework in front of a shop; stall. [< Icc. *bálkr*, beam.]

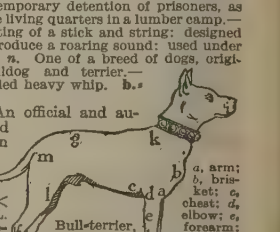
bulk'he(a)d"s, 1 bulk'hed"; 2 bŭlk'hĕd". **I.** *vt.* To shut in or partition off with a bulkhead. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of various partitions in a vessel, to separate it into rooms or to divide the hold into water-tight compartments; as, a cabin *bulkhead*. **2.** A partition of stone or wood to keep back earth, gas, etc., as in a mine or tunnel or along a water-front. **3.** [New Eng.] A horizontal or sloping door outside a house, giving entrance to the cellar. **4.** A framework or casing to cover a staircase or elevator-shaft.— **col-il'sion-bulk"-head,** *n.* A bulkhead across the bows of a ship to prevent further influx of water if the bows are stove in.—**splinter-b.,** *n.* A steel partition between guns on a war-ship to restrict the range of flying splinters from shell-explosions.

bulk'head"ed, *a.* Furnished with bulkheads.

bull, } 1 bul; 2 bų̆l, *vt.* To speculate for an advance in the

bul[2], } price of, as stocks.

bull[1], *n.* **1.** The male of domestic cattle or of some other animals, as of the elephant, moose, giraffe, whale, seal, etc. **2.** *Finance.* A dealer who seeks or expects higher prices. **3.** [B-] The constellation and sign Taurus. See CONSTELLATION. **4.** One possessing characteristics suggestive of a bull. [< an AS. word seen in the dim. *bulluca;* see BULLOCK.]—**bull,** *a.* Large; bull-like.—**bull'-bait"ing,** *n.* An old English sport of baiting bulls with dogs: now prohibited.—**b.-calf,** *n.* A male calf; also, a dull, stupid fellow.—**b.-fight,** *n.* A combat in an arena between men and bulls, popular among the Spanish, Portuguese, and Spanish-Americans. **b.-feast‡; b.-fighting‡.—b.-fighter,** *n.*—**bull'head"ed,** *a.* Having a head like a bull's; hence, stupidly obstinate; stubborn.—**b.-neck,** *n.* **1.** A short, thick neck like that of a bull. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The canvas-back. (2) The American scaup-duck.—**b.-necked,** *a.*—**bull'-pen",** *n.* **1.** An enclosure for one or more bulls. **2.** [Colloq., West. U. S.] A corral for temporary detention of prisoners, as during a riot. **3.** [Slang.] The living quarters in a lumber camp.—**b.-roarer,** *n.* A toy consisting of a stick and string: designed to be whirled in the air to produce a roaring sound: used under various names.—**b.-terrier,** *n.* One of a breed of dogs, originally a cross between bulldog and terrier.—**b.-whip,** *n.* A short-handled heavy whip. **b.-whack‡.**



Bull-terrier, showing parts of a dog.

a, arm; *b*, brisket; *c*, chest; *d*, elbow; *e*, forearm; *f*, hocks; *g*, huckle-bone; *h*, knee; *i*, nasal bone; *j*, *j*, pastern; *k*, shoulders; *l*, stifle-joint; *m*, rump-bone.

bull[2], 1 bul; 2 bų̆l, *n.* **1.** An official and authoritative document issued by the Pope, usually an edict, decree, or other official proclamation, sealed with a bulla. **2.** Same as BULLA. [< LL. *bulla*, edict, seal, < L. *bulla*, boss.]—**bullarium Romanum,** the official collection of papal bulls.— **bul'la-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A collection of papal bulls.

bull[3], *n.* A ridiculous blunder in speech. [Cp. OF. *boule*, fraud.] Syn.: see ERROR.

Bull, Ole Bornemann (1810–1880). A Norwegian violinist.

bul'la, 1 bul'ə *or* bul'ə; 2 bul'a *or* bŭl'a, *n.* [L.] **1.** A seal (1) of lead, used by the Pope, or (2) of gold or other metal used by the Greek and early German emperors and sovereigns. **2.** *Rom. Archeol.* A locket-like ornament worn by the Roman children, suspended from the neck. **3.** *Pathol.* A small blister or large vesicle filled with watery serum; a bleb. **4.** *Anat.* A hollow, thin-walled, bony projection, or large air-cell, found about the cavities of the skull of some of the lower mammals; as, the tympanic or auditory *bulla*.

A Bulla (def. 2).

bul'lace, 1 bul'is; 2 bul'aç, *n.* **1.** A variety of plum from Asia Minor and southern Europe, usually growing wild. **2.** The Jamaica bullace-plum. **3.** [U. S.] The bullace-grape. [Cp. OF. *beloce.*]

Bul'lard, Robert Leigh (1861–), American lieutenant-general: commanded Third Army Corps of American Expeditionary Forces in France in the World War.

bul'late, 1 bul'ēt *or* bul'ēt; 2 bul'at *or* bŭl'ăt, *a.* Having blister-like prominences, as a leaf or surface. swollen; inflated. [< L. *bullatus*, pp. of *bullo*, bubble, < *bulla*, bubble.]

bull'dog", 1 bul'dȯg"; 2 bul'dȯg", *n.* **1.** A squat and muscular dog with flat head and projecting under jaw, remarkable for the tenacity of its hold; formerly used for bull-baiting. See DOG. **2.** A pistol; especially; a short-barreled revolver of large caliber. **3.** [Humorous.] A cannon. **4.** [Canadian.] A gadfly. **5.** [Univ. Slang, Eng.] A proctor's attendant. **6.** A brierwood tobacco-pipe with a short, thick stem and a large bowl. **7†.** A sheriff's officer.—**bull'dog",** *a.* Resembling a bulldog; courageous; intrepid.

bull'doze", 1 bul'dōz"; 2 bul'dōz", *vt.* [BULL'DOZED"; BULL'DOZ'ING.] [Slang, U. S.] To intimidate; bully. [Explained as < DOSE of the BULL-WHIP.]—**bull'doz-er,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who bulldozes. **bull'dos-ert.**

Bulle"court', 1 bül'kûr'; 2 bül'e͝ur', *n.* A village near Arras, France; captured by Germans 1914; recaptured by British May 17, 1917.

Bul'len, Anne. See BOLEYN.

bul'ler, 1 bul'er; 2 bul'er. [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *vi.* To roar; bellow. **II.** *n.* **1.** The boiling noise made by the sea dashing against rocks or into a rocky recess; also, the recess itself. **2.** Any roaring or boiling, as of a pot or caldron.

Bull'ers of Buch'an. A vertical well in the granite sea-cliff at Buchan Ness, 100 ft. deep and 50 ft. in diameter, into which the sea dashes through an archway in stormy weather.

bul'let, 1 bul'et; 2 bul'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small projectile for a fire-arm. **2.** An angler's sinker. **3†.** A cannon-ball; any small ball. [< L.ᵛ *bulla*, knob.]

bul'le-tin, 1 bul'i-tin; 2 bul'e-tĭn. **I.** *vt.* To make public by bulletin. **II.** *n.* **1.** A brief official summary, publication, or placard. **2.** A periodical publication, as of the proceedings of a society. [F.]—**bul'le-tin-ist,** *n.* One who prepares or displays bulletins.

bull'finch"¹, 1 bul'finch"; 2 bul'fĭnch", *n.* A singing bird having a short stout bill. See BIRD.

bull'finch"², *n.* [Eng.] A strong high hedge that can not be cleared by horse and rider. [Probably < BULL+FENCE.]

bull'frog", 1 bul'frog"; 2 bul'frŏg", *n.* A large North-American frog, with a bellowing cry.

bull'head", 1 bul'hed"; 2 bul'hĕd", *n.* **1.** One of various fishes **bul'hed"F,** ſ with the head more or less broad or large, as a cat-fish. **2.** (1) A plover. (2) The goldeneye duck. **3.** A small black water-insect. **4.** A stupid person.—**bull'head"ed,** *a.* See under BULL¹, *n.*

bul'lion¹, 1 bul'yən; 2 bul'yon, *n.* Gold or silver uncoined or in mass, as in bars, plates, or the like. [< LL.ᵛ *billus*, log.] Syn.: see MONEY.—**bul'lion-ism,** *n.* The advocacy of a currency exclusively metallic, or of paper convertible into gold and silver.—**bul'lion-ist,** *n.*

bul'lion², *n.* A heavy twisted cord fringe, especially that of which the cords are covered with fine gold or silver wire. [< OF. *bouillon*, < *boule;* see BULLET.] **bul'lion-fringe"†.**

bul'li-rag, *vt.* Same as BULLYRAG.

bull'ish¹, 1 bul'ish; 2 bul'ish, *a.* **1.** On the stock or commercial exchanges, tending to rise in price; on the rise; buoyant; as, a *bullish* market. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bull; of the nature of a bull. **-ly,** *adv.*

bull'ish², Having the character of a bull or blunder.

bull moose. **1.** The male moose. **2.** [B- M-] [Colloq., U. S.] A member of the Progressive political party formed in 1912 by Theodore Roosevelt.

bul'lock, 1 bul'ək; 2 bul'ok, *n.* **1.** An ox, especially a beef-ox, over four years old. **2.** A bull calf. [< AS. *bulluca.*]

bull'pout", 1 bul'paut"; 2 bul'pout", *n.* [U. S.] A catfish; bullhead (*Ameiurus*), especially *Ameiurus nebulosus.*

Bull Run, 1 bul run; 2 bul rŭn. A creek in N. E. Virginia; scene of two Federal defeats, July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29–30, 1862. See MANASSAS.

bull's'-eye", 1 bulz'-aiˢ; 2 bulz'-ẽʸ, *n.* **1.** The center of a target, or a shot that hits it. **2.** A circular window. **3.** A thick disk or lens of glass, or a lantern fitted with one. **4.** A small wooden block perforated for ropes. **5.** A thick, rounded lump of candy, usually flavored with peppermint.

bul'ly, 1 bul'i; 2 bul'y, *v.* [BUL'LIED; BUL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To intimidate by threats or menaces; browbeat. **II.** *i.* To be quarrelsome and blustering. **bul'ly-rag†** [Low].

bul'ly. **I.** *a.* [BUL'LI-ER; BUL'LI-EST.] **1.** [Slang.] Excellent; admirable. **2.** Quarrelsome; blustering. **3§.** Jolly; dashing; gallant. **II.** *n.* [BUL'LIES², *pl.*] **1.** A quarrelsome, swaggering, cowardly fellow; a ruffian. **2†.** One who protects and is supported by prostitutes. **3†.** Sweetheart; darling; a term of endearment formerly applied to both sexes. [Cp. LG. *bullerjaan, bullerbrook*, boisterous fellow. < √ of BELLOW.] **III.** *interj.* Well done!—**bul'ly-boy",** *n.* [Low.] A jovial fellow.—**b.-rook§,** *n.* A low, insolent fellow; a bully. **b.-rock‡.**—**b.-tree,** *n.* One of several tropical American trees yielding a gum known as *balata.* **[bul'ly-beef"‡.**

bul'ly², *n.* Canned or pickled beef. [Cp. F. *bouilli*, boiled meat.]

bul'ly-rag, 1 bul'i-rag; 2 bul'y-răg, *vt.* [Low.] **1.** To bully, badger, or abuse. **2.** To play a prank upon.

Bü'low, 1 bü'lo; 2 bü'lo, *n.* **1. Bernhard, Prince von** (1849–), a German diplomat; Imperial Chancellor 1900–1909. **2. Karl W. F. von** (1846–1921), a German field-marshal; commanded Second German Army in the World War.

bul'rush", 1 bul'rush"; 2 bul'rŭsh", *n.* **1.** A tall rush-like plant growing in damp ground or water. **2.** [Brit.] A cat-tail. **3.** In Exodus ii, 3, probably, the papyrus. [< BULL¹, *n.* (implying largeness), + RUSH², *n.*]

Bul'sha-ya, *n.* Same as BOLSHAYA.

bul'ter, 1 bul'ter; 2 bŭl'ter, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A bultow.

bul'tow, 1 bul'to; 2 bul'to, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A set fishing-line with a number of hooks attached. See BOLTER², *n.* **boul'tert.**

bul'wark, 1 bul'wark; 2 bul'wark. **I.** *vt.* To surround and fortify with, or as with, a bulwark. **II.** *n.* **1.** A defensive wall or rampart; fortification; also, any defense. **2.** The raised side of a ship, above the upper deck: usually in the plural. [< Dan. *bul*, trunk of a tree, + *værk*, work.] Syn.: see BARRIER; DEFENSE; RAMPART.

Bul'wer, 1 bul'wər; 2 bul'wer. **William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling** (1801–1872). An English diplomat.

Bul'wer-Lyt'ton, *n.* See LYTTON.

bum, 1 bum; 2 bŭm, *v.* [BUMMED; BUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To spin and make hum, as a top. **bumbt.** **2.** [Scot.] To hurl, as a missile; pelt with missiles. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To waste one's time in lounging or dissipation. **2.** To drink; guzzle. [Imitative.] [A spree; debauch.

bum, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** A worthless or drunken loafer. **2.** **bum"bai'liff,** 1 bum"bē'lif; 2 bŭm"bā'lif, *n.* [Eng.] A sheriff's deputy or county-court bailiff whose duties are to levy and attach. **bum"-bail'ey‡.**

bum'bast†, *n.* Bombast.—**bum-bas'tic†,** *a.*

bum-baze', 1 bum-bēz'; 2 bŭm-bāz', *vt.* [Scot.] To amaze; perplex; bamboozle. **bum-baize'†.**

bum'bee, *n.* [Scot.] A bumblebee.

bum'ble, *v.* [Scot.] To bungle. **bum'mle†.**

bum'ble-bee", 1 bum'bl-bī"; 2 bŭm'bl-bē", *n.* A large, hairy, social bee. [Imitative.] **hum'ble-bee"‡.**

bum'ble-pup"py, 1 bum'bl-pup"i; 2 bŭm'bl-pŭp"y, *n.* **1.** Whist played unscientifically, or regardless of rules. **2.** The game of nine-holes.

bum'boat", 1 bum'bōt"; 2 bŭm'bōt", *n.* A boat employed in peddling provisions and small wares among vessels in port or off shore. [Perhaps < D. *bumboot*, < *bum*, for *bun*, fish-basket, + *boot*, boat.] **bom'boat"‡; bum'barge"‡.**

bum'-clock", 1 bum'-klek"; 2 bŭm'-clŏk", *n.* [Local, Brit.] A drone-beetle or other insect that makes a humming noise.

bum'kin, 1 bum'kin; 2 bŭm'kin, *n.* *Naut.* A projecting spar (1) at each side of the bow, to which to haul the fore-tack, (2) on the quarter, for the standing part of the main-brace, or (3) over the stern to extend the mizzen (sail). [Dim. of BOOM², *n.*]

bum'mer, 1 bum'er; 2 bŭm'er, *n.* [U. S.] A plundering straggler of the army; a worthless loafer. [Cp. G. *bummler*, loafer.]

bum'ming, 1 bum'iŋ; 2 bŭm'ing, *pa.* [Scot.] Humming.

bum'mle, 1 bum'l; 2 bŭm'l, *vt.* [BUM'MLED; BUM'MLING.] **1.** [North. Eng.] To bungle; blunder.

bum'mler, 1 bum'ler; 2 bŭm'ler, *n.* [Scot.] A blunderer.

bump¹, 1 bump; 2 bŭmp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To bring or come into collision with; thump; knock; jolt. **2.** [Eng.] In university boat-racing, to touch or strike (the boat in front) with the prow of the boat following. **3.** To come into concussion. **II.** *n.* **1.** A violent impact or collision; a heavy blow. **2.** A protuberance like that caused by a blow. **3.** The act of bumping. **4.** The corner of a gun-stock. **5.** *Phrenol.* One of the protuberances of the human head said to denote a certain faculty; as, to feel the *bumps* (*i.e.*, give a phrenological examination). [Prob. imitative.]—**bump'y,** *a.* Having bumps; causing bumps or jolts; jolty.

bump², *vi.* To utter the cry of the bittern; boom.

bump'er, 1 bump'er; 2 bŭmp'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fill to the brim, or to overflowing; toast in a bumper. **II.** *i.* To drink bumpers; drink toasts from bumpers.

bump'er¹, 1 bump'er; 2 bŭmp'er, *n.* **1.** Something that bumps or causes a bump. **2.** A buffer, as on a railroad-car.

bump'er², *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim: applied figuratively; as, a *bumper* audience. [Cor. of BOMBARD, leather liquor-jug.]

bump'kin, 1 bump'kin; 2 bŭmp'kin, *n.* **1.** An awkward rustic; a clown; a lout. **2.** A bumkin. [For *boomkin*, small boom.]

bump'tious, 1 bump'shus; 2 bump'shŭs, *a.* Aggressively and offensively self-conceited. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

bun, 1 bun; 2 bŭn, *n.* A small cake raised and slightly sweetened, often flavored or spiced. [Cp. OF. *bugnete*, kind of fritter.] **bunn‡.**

bunch, 1 bunch; 2 bŭnch. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make into or form a bunch or bunches. **2.** To collect; gather; group. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compact collection, usually of objects of the same kind; also, a group; cluster. **2.** A hunch; hump; protuberance. [< Ice. *bunki*, heap.]—**bunch'backed",** *a.* Hunchbacked.—**bunch'ber"ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*), with bright-red, closely clustered berries.—**bunch'flow"er,** *n.* A plant (*Melanthium virginicum*)

of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), of the United States, having linear leaves and a pyramidal panicle of greenish flowers.—**bunch'y,** *a.* Being, growing in, or having bunches; like a bunch.

bun'co, 1 bun'ko; 2 bŭn'eo. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *v. t.* To swindle or rob. **II.** *n.* A swindling game in which confederates join to rob a stranger. **bun'ko‡.**

bun'combe, 1 bun'kem; 2 bŭn'com, *n.* Bombastic speechmaking or any specious utterance for political effect. [Prob. from a remark of a member of Congress from Buncombe county, North Carolina, that he was "talking only for Buncombe."]

bund[1], 1 bund; 2 bŭnd, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** An embankment or dike. **2.** A thoroughfare on a water-front; esplanade. [< Hind. *band.*]

bund[2], 1 bunt; 2 bunt, *n.* A confederation; league. [G.]

Bun"del-khand', 1 bun"del-kund'; 2 bŭn"dĕl-kŭnd', *n.* A division of the Central Indian Agency, including about 30 native states; 10,332 sq. m.; pop. 1,375,000. [Hind., Country of the *Bundelas,* a Rajput tribe.] **Bundelkhand Agency‡.**

bun'der, 1 bun'dər; 2 bŭn'der, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A landing-place; as, the Apollo *bunder* at Bombay. **2.** A trading-center; city; harbor; custom-house. [< Pers. & Hind. *bandar.*]—**bun'der-boat",** *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A boat plying between the bunder and vessels off shore, as well as for coasting purposes.

Bun'des-rat, 1 bun'dəz-rät; 2 bun'deş-rät, *n.* A federal council of Germany or Switzerland. [G., < *bund,* confederation, + *rat, rath,* counsel.] **Bun'des-rath‡.**

bun'dl(e[E]**,** 1 bun'dl; 2 bŭn'dl, *v.* [BUN'DLED, BUN'DLE[E]; BUN'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tie, roll, or otherwise make into a bundle: often with *up.* **2.** To dismiss or dispose of summarily: frequently with *off, out,* etc.; as, to *bundle* a person *off* or *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To pack up and depart; make up one's bundle and go; depart in haste and unceremoniously; as, the fellow *bundled* off. **2.** To lie or sleep together on or in the same bed without undressing: once a practice of lovers or of engaged couples in Wales, and in parts of New England and Pennsylvania.

bun'dle, *n.* **1.** A number of things or a quantity of anything bound together. **2.** Anything folded or wrapped and tied up; a package. **3.** A group; collection. **4.** *Bot.* A cluster of one or more elementary tissues lying across other tissues. [< AS. *byndele,* < *bindan,* bind.]

bun'dook, 1 bun'duk; 2 bŭn'dŭk, *n.* A musket; rifle. [< Hind. *bunduq,* < Ar. *benduqieh,* musket.]

bung[1], 1 bun; 2 bŭng, *vt.* To close the entrance or opening of with or as with a bung: often with *up* or *down.*

bung[2], *vt.* [Slang.] To exhaust by exertion or rough usage; beat; bang; maul; also, to close, stop, or shut up as by beating or banging; as, *bunged* up in a fight.

bung, *a.* [Scot.] Tipsy; intoxicated. **bung'-fu"‡.**

bung, *n.* **1.** A stopper for the large hole through which a cask is filled. **2.** The hole itself. **3†.** A thief; pickpocket. **bung'-hole"‡.**

bun'ga-low, 1 bun'gə-lō; 2 bŭn'ga-lō, *n.* A country house, primarily one-storied, with wide verandas: an Oriental type. [Ult. < *Banga,* Bengal.]

Bungalow.

bun'gl(e[E]**,** 1 bun'gl; 2 bŭn'gl. **1.** *vt. & vi.* [BUN'GLED, BUN'GLE[E]; BUN'GLING.] To make or do badly or clumsily; botch. **II.** *n.* An awkward, clumsy, and imperfect job or performance; botch. [< Sw. dial. *bangla,* work ineffectually.]—**bun'gler,** *n.*—**bun'gle-some,** *a.*—**bun'gling,** *pa.* Awkward; clumsy; unskilful. **-ly,** *adv.*

bun'ion, 1 bun'yən; 2 bŭn'yon, *n.* A painful swelling of the joint at the base of the great toe. [< Ice.[OF+IT] *bunga,* elevation.]

bunk, 1 bunk; 2 bŭnk. I[2]. *vi.* To sleep in a bunk; go to bed. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small compartment, shelf, box, or recess, etc., used as a sleeping-place, as in a vessel, lodging-house, sleeping-car, etc. **2.** [U. S.] A piece of timber across a lumberman's sled; also, the sled so arranged. **3.** [Slang.] Inflated or empty speech; balderdash; humbug. [Cp. OSw. *bunke,* planking of a ship.] [a bunker.

bun'ker[1], 1 bun'kər; 2 bŭn'ker, *vt. Golf.* To drive (a ball) into

bun'ker[2], *vt. Naut.* To fill the coal-bunkers of a ship; coal.

bun'ker, *n.* **1.** A large receptacle, as a coal-bin on a ship. **2.** A box or chest that serves also for a seat. **3.** *Golf.* A shallow trench on a course, usually artificial; especially, such a trench when it contains sand; an artificial mound or mounds; loosely, any rough ground. **4.** [Scot.] An earthen seat in the fields; roadside bank; large heap of stones; box or chest that serves also for a seat.

Bun'ker Hill. A hill near Charlestown, Mass.; near which (on Breed's Hill) battle was fought between the American colonists and the British, June 17, 1775.

bun'ko, *n.* See BUNCO.

bun'kum, *n.* Same as BUNCOMBE.

bunn, *n.* Same as BUN.

Bun'ner, 1 bun'ər; 2 bŭn'er, **Henry Cuyler** (1855–1896). An American author; edited *Puck,* 1877–1896.

bun'ny, 1 bun'i; 2 bŭn'y, *n.* [BUN'NIES[E], *pl.*] A rabbit or squirrel: a familiar or pet name. [Perhaps dim. of *bun,* < Gael. *bun,* stump.] [pated music.

bun'ny-hug", *n* [U. S.] An eccentric round dance, set to syncopated

Bun'sen, 1 bun'zen; 2 bun'sĕn, *n.* **1. Baron von** (1791–1860), Christian K. J., a German diplomat and historian. **2. Robert William Eberhard** (1811–1899), a German chemist and discoverer; invented the Bunsen gas-burner, spectroscope, etc. —**Bunsen burner,** a gas-burner commonly used by the chemist, in which a mixture of gas and air is burned at the top of the tube, producing a very hot flame.

bunt[1], 1 bunt; 2 bŭnt. **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or push with the head; butt. **2.** *Baseball.* To bat (a ball) in a particular manner. See BUNT[2], *n.*, 2. **II.** *i.* To strike or knock. [Cp. BUTT[1], *v.*, and PUNT[1].]

bunt[2,3], *v. Naut.* **I.** *t.* To haul up the middle of (a square sail) in furling. **II.** *i.* To swell out; belly, as a sail.

bunt[1], *n.* A parasitic fungus (*Tilletia fœtens*), a species of smut, mostly confined to Europe, which destroys the grains of wheat by converting the interior into a fetid black powder; also the disease caused by it. [< BURNT.]—**bunt'-ear",** *n.* The smut of wheat, oats, etc. (*Ustilago segetum*). **stinking smut‡.**

bunt[2], *n.* **1.** The middle of a square sail when furled, or of a fishing-net or the like. **2.** The middle of a yard, to which the rigging is attached. [Cp. Sw. *bunt,* Dan. *bundt,* bundle.]

bunt[3], *n.* **1.** A push or shove; a butt. **2.** *Baseball.* A short hit to the infield; also, the ball thus batted.

bun'ting[1], 1 bun'tiŋ; 2 bŭn'ting, *n.* A light woolen stuff used for flags; hence, flags, etc. [Regarded as a deriv. < G. *bunt,* gay colored.]

bun'ting[2], *n.* One of various birds related to the finches and sparrows; as, the *corn-bunting.* [Origin unknown.]

Corn-bunting. 1/7

bun'ting[3], *n.* A stout timber; a support for heavy machinery, etc [< BUNT[1], *v.*]

bunt'line, 1 bunt'lin; 2 bŭnt'lin, *n. Naut.* A rope used in hauling a square sail up to the yard for furling.

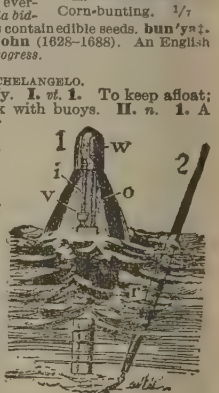
bun'ya-bun"ya, 1 bun'ya-bun"ya; 2 bŭn'ya-bŭn"ya, *n.* [Austral.] An evergreen tree of Australia (*Araucaria bidwilli*), of the pine family. Its cones contain edible seeds. **bun'ya‡.**

Bun'yan, 1 bun'yən; 2 bŭn'yan, **John** (1628–1688). An English allegorist; author of *Pilgrim's Progress.*

bun'yon, *n.* Same as BUNION.

Buo"nar-rot'ti, *n.* Same as MICHELANGELO.

buoy, 1 bei *or* bü'i; 2 böy *or* bu'y. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To keep afloat; support; sustain. **2.** To mark with buoys. **II.** *n.* **1.** A float moored, as on a rock or shoal, as a guide to navigators. **2.** Any device or object for keeping a person in the water afloat. **life'-buoy"‡.** [< L. *boia,* halter.]—**buoy'age,** *n.* Buoys collectively; a system of buoys.



Buoys.

1. Whistling buoy. *i,* inlet air-pipe: *o,* outlet air-pipe; *r,* rudder; *v,* valve; *w,* whistle. 2. Spar-buoy.

buoy'ant, 1 bei'ənt *or* bü'yənt; 2 böy'ant *or* bu'yant, *a.* **1.** Having the power or tendency to float or keep afloat. **2.** Vivacious; cheerful; hopeful. SYN.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; SANGUINE.—**buoy'an-cy,** *n.* **1.** Power or tendency to keep afloat. **2.** Power or tendency of a liquid or gas to keep an object afloat; resultant upward pressure of fluid on an immersed or floating body. **3.** Elasticity of spirits; cheerfulness. **buoy'ance‡.**—**buoy'ant-ly,** *adv.*

burl[1], 1 bûr; 2 bûr, *vt.* [BURRED; BUR'RING.] **1.** To remove burs, etc., from, as wool. **2.** *Dent.* To dress out (a cavity) with a burr. See BURR[1], *n.*, 2.

burr[2], *v.* Same as BURR[2], *v.*

bur, } *n.* [Commonly *bur* in literary and botanical, *burr* in

burr, } mechanical uses.] **1.** A rough or prickly flower-head, or the like, as of the chestnut and burdock. **2.** The burdock or other plant that bears burs. **3.** A protuberance; lump; specif., a knot or excrescence on a tree. **4.** An impediment or unwelcome adherent. **5.** Same as BURR[1], *n.* [ME. *burre;* cp. Dan. *borre,* burdock.]—**bur'-mar"i-gold,** *n.* A herb of the aster family having barbed awns.—**bur-reed,** *n.* Any herb of the genus *Sparganium,* with ribbon-shaped leaves and spherical bur-like fruit.—**bur-weed,** *n.* Any one of various weed-bearing bur-like fruits, as the burdock, clot-bur, etc.

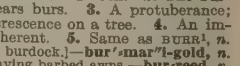
bu'ran, 1 bü'ran; 2 bu'ran, *n.* [Rus.] A violent wind-storm of Siberia and the Russian steppes; a hot dust-storm in summer and a blizzard in winter. **bu'ra‡.**

Bur'bage, 1 bur'bij; 2 bûr'baj, **Richard** (1567?–1619). An English actor and painter; an associate of Shakespeare.

Bur'bank, 1 bûr'bank; 2 bûr'bănk, **Luther** (1849–). American horticulturist; originator of new botanical varieties.

bur'ble, *vi.* To bubble; gurgle.

bur'bot, 1 bûr'bət; 2 bûr'bot, *n.* A fresh-water fish (*Lota lota*), of the northern hemisphere, with barbels on the nose and chin. [< F. *bourbotte.*] **eel'-pout"‡; ling‡.**



Burbot. 1/18

bur'byl‡, *v.* To bubble.

Burck'hardt, 1 bürk'hûrt *or* (*G.*) burk'hart; 2 bûrk'hârt *or* (*G.*) bŭrk'härt, **Johann Ludwig** (1784–1871). A Swiss explorer of and writer on the Orient.

burd, 1 bûrd; 2 bûrd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A maiden. **burd'le‡.**

bur'den, 1 bûr'dn; 2 bûr'dn, *vt.* To load or overload; encumber, as with care. Syn.: see LOAD.

bur'den[1], *n.* **1.** Something heavy that is borne or carried; responsibility; a load. **2.** The carrying capacity of a vessel. **3.** The employment of carrying loads; as, beasts of *burden*. **4**‖. A burdensome or heavy lot or fate; as, "the white man's *burden*." [< AS. *byrthen*, load.] **bur'then**†. Syn.: see LOAD; WEIGHT.—**bur'den-some,** *a.* Hard or heavy to bear; oppressive. **bur'den-ous**†. Syn.: see HEAVY; TROUBLESOME.—**bur'den-some-ly,** *adv.*—**bur'den-some-ness,** *n.*

bur'den[2], *n.* **1.** Something often repeated or dwelt upon; the prevailing idea or tone; as, the *burden* of the speech was a desire for war. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A refrain repeated at the end of every stanza of a song. (2) The drone of a bagpipe. [< LL.[F] *burdo(n-)*, drone.] **bur'then**‡.

Bur-dett'-Coutts", 1 bur-det'-kŭts"; 2 bûr-dĕt'-cŭts", **Angela Georgiana, Baroness** (1814–1906). An English philanthropist.

bur'dock, 1 bûr'dȯk; 2 bûr'dŏk, *n.* A coarse biennial weed (*Arctium lappa*) of the aster family, with a globular bur and large roundish leaves. [< BUR + DOCK, plant.]

bure, 1 bûr; 2 bur [Scot.], *imp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bu'reau, 1 biu'rō; 2 bû'rō, *n.* [BU'REAUS or BU'REAUX, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A chest of drawers for clothing, etc. **2.** A public department. **3.** An organized staff of literary workers, etc.; also, the place where the work is done. **4.** A writing-desk; escritoire. [F.]

bu-reau'cra-cy, 1 biu-rō'kra-si; 2 bû-rō'cra-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Government by bureaus, especially by rigid and arbitrary routine. **2.** Government officials collectively.—**bu'reau-crat,** *n.* **1.** A member of a bureaucracy. **2.** An official who governs by rigid routine.—**bu"reau-crat'ic,** *a.*—**bu"reau-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bu-rette', 1 biu-ret'; 2 bû-rĕt', *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A finely graduated glass tube from which a small quantity of a solution can be drawn off at a time. **2.** A decorated cruet; an altar-cruet. [F., < *boire*, drink, < L. *bĭbo*, drink.]

burg, 1 bûrg; 2 bûrg, *n.* **1.** A borough; village. **2**†. A fortified place. [< AS. *burg*, *burh*, fort, city.]

burg., *abbr.* Burgess, burgomaster.

bur'gage, 1 bûr'gij; 2 bûr'ġag, *n.* **1.** *Feudal Law.* A tenure by which houses and lands in an ancient borough were held of the lord at a certain yearly rent; land so held. **2.** [Scot.] A form of tenure by which property in royal burgs is held of the king for the nominal service of watching and warding.

bur'ga-net, 1 bûr'ga-net; 2 bûr'ga-nĕt, *n.* A 16th-century helmet with or without a vizor. [< OF. *bourguignote*, Burgundian helmet, < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] **bur'go-net**‡.

Bur-gas', 1 bûr-gȧs'; 2 bur-gäs', *n.* A seaport town in E. Bulgaria, on the **Gulf of Burgas;** pop. 13,000. **Bour-gas'**‡; **Bur-ghaz'**‡.

bur'gee, 1 bûr'jī; 2 bûr'ġē, *n.* A triangular or swallow-tailed pennant flown on yachts and merchant vessels, and bearing the yacht-club device or the vessel's name.

bur'geon, 1 bûr'jən; 2 bûr'ġon. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put forth buds; sprout, as limbs, horns, etc., on animals. **2.** To put forth, as buds; shoot out. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bud; sprout. **2.** A boss for protecting the binding of a book. [F., < OHG. *burjan*, raise.] **bour'geon**‡; **bur'gein**‡.

bur'gess, 1 bûr'jes; 2 bûr'ġĕs, *n.* **1.** A freeman, citizen, or officer of a borough or burg. **2.** In colonial times, a member of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland or Virginia: now called *delegate*. **3.** [Eng.] Formerly, a member of Parliament for a borough or university. **bur'geis**†.—**House of Burgesses,** formerly, the popular house in the legislature of Virginia.—**bur'gess-ship,** *n.* The office or dignity of a burgess. **bur'gess-y**†.

burgh, 1 bûrg *or* bur'o; 2 bûrġ *or* bŭr'o, *n.* An incorporated town or village; borough; originally, a castle.—**burgh'al,** *a.*—**burgh'er,** *n.* An inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough or burgh.

Burgh, 1 bûrg; 2 bûrġ. **Hubert de** (–1243). An English statesman under Richard I., John, and Henry III.; introduced by Shakespeare into *King John*. **Bur'gho**‡.

Burgh'ley, 1 bur'li; 2 bûr'ly, **Lord.** See CECIL, 2. **Bur'leigh**‡.

bur'glar, 1 bûr'glar; 2 bûr'glar, *n.* One who commits a burglary. [< OF. *borg*, borough, + *latre*, robber.] Syn.: see ROBBER.—**bur-gla'ri-ous,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a burglary. **-ly,** *adv.*—**bur'glar-ize,** *vt.* To commit the crime of burglary upon.

bur'gla-ry, 1 bûr'gla-ri; 2 bûr'gla-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] The breaking and entering of a building (primarily of a dwelling, by night), with intent to commit robbery, or other crime.

bur'gle, 1 bûr'gl; 2 bûr'ġl, *vt. & vi.* [BUR'GLED, BUR'GLD[d]; BUR'GLING.] [Humorous.] To commit burglary; burglarize.

bur'go-mas"ter, 1 bûr'go-mas"tar; 2 bûr'ġo-más"ter, *n.* **1.** A Dutch and Flemish municipal magistrate; a mayor. **2.** A large arctic gull.

bur'go-net, *n.* Same as BURGANET.

Bur'gos, 1 bûr'gos; 2 bur'ġos, *n.* **1.** A province in N. central Spain; 5,480 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient and picturesque city, the former capital of Castile (kingdom); pop. 31,000.

Bur-goyne', 1 bur-goin'; 2 bûr-ġȯyn', **John** (1723–1792). English general, surrendered to Gates, Saratoga, 1777.

bur'grave, 1 bûr'grēv; 2 bûr'ġrāv, *n.* The governor or lord of a fortified town or a military fortress. [< G. *burg* (= BOROUGH[1]) + *graf*, count, earl, lit. commander.]

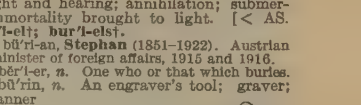
Bur'gun-dy, 1 bûr'gun-di; 2 bûr'ġŭn-dy, *n.* **1.** A former kingdom, duchy, and later province of E. central France. **2.** [-DIES, 1 -diz; 2 -diz, *pl.*] A wine made in this territory or a similar wine made elsewhere.—**Bur-gun'di-an,** *a. & n.*

bur'i-al, 1 ber'i-al; 2 bĕr'i-al, *n.* **1.** The burying of a dead body; sepulture. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Corporeality and physical sense, put out of sight and hearing; annihilation; submergence in Spirit; immortality brought to light. [< AS. *byrgels*, tomb.] **bur'i-elt**‡; **bur'i-elsh**†.

Bu'ri-an, 1 biu'ri-an; 2 bû'ri-an, **Stephan** (1851–1922). Austrian count; statesman; minister of foreign affairs, 1915 and 1916.

bur'i-er, 1 ber'i-er; 2 bĕr'i-er, *n.* One who or that which buries.

bu'rin, 1 biu'rin; 2 bû'rin, *n.* An engraver's tool; graver; also, his style or manner of execution. [F.]



Burins.

bu'ri-on, 1 biu'ri-an; 2 bû'ri-on, *n.* The house-finch. [Cp. Mex. Sp. *gorrion*, sparrow.] **bur'ri-on**‡.

burke, 1 bûrk; 2 bûrk, *vt.* [BURKED‡; BURK'ING.] To murder by suffocation. [< *Burke*, Irish murderer, 1829.]

Burke, Edmund (1729–1797). An Irish orator, statesman, and writer.

burl, 1 bûrl; 2 bûrl. **I.** *vt.* To pick burls or knots from (cloth). **II.** *n.* **1.** A knot or lump in wool, or cloth. **2.** A knot in a tree; veneer made therefrom. [< L. LL.[F] *burra*, tuft of wool.]

burl., *abbr.* Burlesque.

bur'lap, 1 bûr'lap; 2 bûr'lăp, *n.* A coarse stuff of jute, flax, etc., used for wrapping.

Bur'le-son, 1 bûr'li-sən; 2 bûr'le-son, **Albert Sidney** (1863–). Postmaster-General of the United States 1913–1918.

bur-lesque', 1 bûr-lesk'; 2 bûr-lĕsk', **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BUR-LESQUED'‡; BUR-LESQU'ING.] To represent mockingly or ludicrously; caricature. **II.** *a.* Marked by ludicrous incongruity. **III.** *n.* **1.** Ludicrous imitation or representation; caricature. **2.** A dramatic extravaganza; travesty; also, any ludicrous imitation. Syn.: see CARICATURE; WIT.

bur-let'ta, 1 bûr-let'a; 2 bûr-lĕt'a, *n.* A light comic opera. [It.]

Bur'lin-game, 1 bûr'liŋ-gēm; 2 bûr'liŋ-ġām, **Anson** (1820–1870). An American diplomat, who, when minister to China, negotiated the Burlingame treaty, 1868.

Bur'ling-ton, 1 bûr'liŋ-tən; 2 bûr'liŋ-ton, *n.* **1.** A city in S. E. Iowa; pop. 24,060. **2.** A city in N. W. Vermont; pop. 22,780; seat of **University of Vermont,** founded in 1800.

bur'ly[1], 1 bûr'li; 2 bûr'ly, *a.* **1.** Large of body; bulky; stout; lusty. **2**‖. Bluff or rough in manner. [Cp. OHG. *burlîh*, lofty.] Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**bur'li-ly,** *adv.*—**bur'li-ness,** *n.*

bur'ly[2], *a.* Having burls or knots, as a tree.

Bur'ma, 1 bûr'ma; 2 bûr'ma, *n.* The largest province in E. British India, composed of the former provinces of **Upper** and **Lower Burma** and the **Shan States;** 236,738 sq. m.; pop. 12,113,000; capital, Rangoon.—**Bur'man,** *a. & n.*—**Bur-mese'.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma. **II.** *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A Burman or the Burmans collectively. **2.** The monosyllabic language of Burma, employing an alphabet derived from Pali.

bur'-mar'i-gold, etc. See under BUR, *n.*

burn, 1 bûrn; 2 bûrn, *v.* [BURNT or BURNED; BURN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy, change, or damage by fire; consume; scorch. **2.** *Chem.* To unite chemically with oxygen or other gas, either imperceptibly or so rapidly as to produce heat and light. **3.** *Surg.* To cauterize. **4.** To perfect or finish by the application of fire; bake. **5.** To produce by fire or heat. **6.** To act upon in a similar manner to heat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in a state of combustion. **2.** To be in process of consumption by fire. **3.** To appear or feel hot. **4.** To be eager, intense, or excited; glow. [< AS. *beornan*.]

Syn.: blaze, brand, cauterize, char, consume, cremate, flame, flash, ignite, incinerate, kindle, scorch, set fire to, set on fire, singe. To burn is to effect either partial change or complete combustion; as, to *burn* wood in the fire; to *burn* one's hand on a hot stove; the sun *burns* the face. One *brands* with a hot iron, but *cauterizes* with some corrosive substance, as silver nitrate. *Cremate* is now used specifically for *consuming* a dead body by intense heat; *incinerate* (to reduce to ashes) differs little from that of *cremate*, but is in less popular use. To *kindle* is to *set on fire*, as if with a candle; *ignite* is the more learned and scientific word for the same thing. To *scorch* and to *singe* are superficial, and to *char* usually so. Both *kindle* and *burn* have extensive figurative use; as, to *kindle* strife; to *burn* with wrath, love, devotion, curiosity. Compare LIGHT.—Ant.: cool, extinguish, put out, smother, stifle, subdue.

—**burn'ing,** *pa.* Consuming or being consumed by fire; hot; fiery; vehement; exciting. Syn.: see ARDENT; EAGER; HOT.—**burn'ing,** *n.* **1.** A state or sensation of inflammation. **2.** A destruction or putting to death by fire. **3.** The baking, as of brick or pottery. Syn.: see FIRE.—**burn'ing-bush",** *n.* Either of two shrubs of the northern United States, the wahoo (*Evonymus atropurpureus*) and the strawberry-bush (*E. americanus*), remarkable for their crimson fruit in the late autumn.—**b.-glass,** *n.* A convex lens, for concentrating the sun's rays upon an object.

burn[1], *n.* **1.** An effect or injury from burning; a burnt place. **2.** A brand. **3.** The process of burning. **[bournet.**

burn[2], *n.* [Scot.] A brook or rivulet. [< AS. *burna*.] **bourn**‡; **burne.**

Burne'-Jones", 1 bûrn'-jōnz"; 2 bûrn'-ġōnz", **Sir Edward** (1833–1898). A British romantic and decorative painter.

burn'er, 1 bûrn'er; 2 bûrn'er, *n.* One who or that which burns; also, the light-giving part of a lamp, etc.

bur'net, 1 bûr'net: 2 bûr'nĕt, *n.* A perennial herb of the rose family having small flowers in a dense head or spike.

Bur'net, Gilbert (1643–1715). A Scottish minister and historian; bishop of Salisbury.

Bur-nett', 1 bûr-net'; 2 bûr-nĕt', **Frances Hodgson** (1849–1924). An American novelist; *Lass o' Lowrie's*, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*.

Bur'ney, 1 bûr'ni; 2 bûr'ny, **Frances.** See D'ARBLAY.

burn'le, 1 bûrn'ı; 2 bûr'nl, *n.* [Scot.] A little burn; brooklet.

bur'nish[1], 1 bûr'nish; 2 bûr'nish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To polish by friction; make brilliant or shining. **II.** *i.* To become bright. [< OF. *burnir*, polish.]—**bur'nish,** *n.* Polish; luster; brightness.—**bur'nish-er,** *n.* One who burnishes; also, a tool for polishing or burnishing.

Burn'ley, 1 bûrn'lı; 2 bûrn'ly. *n.* A manufacturing city in Lancashire, England; pop. 103,175.

bur-noose', 1 bûr-nûs'; 2 bûr-nōōs', *n.* **1.** A woolen cloak worn hood, worn by Arabs and Moors. **2.** A hooded cloak worn by women in Europe and America. **ber-nouse'**‡; **boor-noose'**‡; **bor-nous'**‡; **bour-nous'**‡; **bur'nous**‡; **bur-nouse'**‡. [poet of Scotland.

Burns, 1 bûrnz; 2 bûrns, **Robert** (1759–1796). The national

Burn'side, 1 bûrn'sıd; 2 bûrn'sid, **Ambrose Everett** (1824–1881). A United States general.

burn'sides, bûrn'sıdz; 2 bûrn'sidz, *n. pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Whiskers and mustache worn with closely shaven chin, as formerly by Gen. A. E. Burnside.

burnt, 1 bûrnt; 2 bûrnt, *pp.* of BURN, *v.*; also, *pa.* Affected or consumed by fire; charred; also, diseased, as grain.

burr[1], *vt.* Same as BUR, *v.*

burr[2], 1 bûr; 2 bûr, *v.* [BURRED; BUR'RING.] **I.** *t.* To pronounce **bur,** ∫ with a bur. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak with a rough or guttural articulation. **2.** To whir; murmur.

burr[1], *n.* **1.** A roughness or rough edge, esp. one left on metal in casting or cutting. **2.** A tool or device that raises a burr; dentists' drill with rough knot-head. **burr'-drill"**‡. **3.** A millstone made of burrstone. **buhr**‡. **4.** The opening leading to the tympanum of the ear. **5.** A metal ring on the staff of a lance or handle of a battle-ax to keep the hand from slipping. **6.** Same as BUR, *n.* **7.** A blank punched out of sheet metal. **8.** A riveting-burr. **9.** A partly vitrified brick.

burr[2], *n.* **1.** A rough guttural sound of *r*. **2.** Any rough, dialectic pronunciation. **3.** A whirring sound; a buzz. **bur**‡. [Imitative, but associated with BUR, *n.*]

burr[1], *n.* A halo round the moon or a star. [ME. *burwhe, burrowe,* < Icc. *borg,* enclosure.] **burt.**

Burr, Aaron (1756–1836). An American politician.

bur'rel, 1 bur'el; 2 bûr'el, *n.* A coarse russet cloth of medieval times. [< OF. *burel;* see BUREAU.] **bor'rel**‡; **bur'rell**‡.

Bur'ritt, 1 bur'ıt; 2 bûr'ıt, **Elihu** (1810–1879). An American linguist and reformer; "the learned blacksmith."

bur'ro, 1 bur'o; 2 bur'o, *n.* [Sp. or S. W. U. S.] A small donkey, used as a pack-animal.—**bur'ro-weed",** *n.* A plant (genus *Dondia*), found in alkaline soils of the southwestern United States.

Bur'roughs, 1 bur'ōz; 2 bûr'ōs, **John** (1837–1921). An American naturalist and popular essayist on nature themes.

bur'row, 1 bur'o; 2 bûr'o, *n.* **I.** *t.* To dig a burrow into or through; perforate. **II.** *i.* To dig into, under, or through something; also, to make or live in a burrow.—**bur'row-er,** *n.*

bur'row, *n.* **1.** A hole made in and under the ground, as by a rabbit, etc., for habitation. **2.** A mound or barrow.

bur'rows-town, 1 bur'os-tûn; 2 bûr'os-tōōn, *n.* [Scot.] A borough town.

burr'stone", 1 bûr'stōn"; 2 bûr'stōn", *n.* A cellular but very compact siliceous rock from which the best millstones are made. **buhr'**[or **bur'-** or **burrh'stone"**‡.

bur'ry, 1 bûr'ı; 2 bûr'y, *a.* Having or resembling burs.

bur'sa[1], 1 bûr'sə; 2 bûr'sa, *n.* [-SÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -sē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A pouch or sac; a sac-like part. **2.** *Pathol.* A cyst or abnormal sac. [LL.; see BURSE.]—**rider's bursa,** an enlargement caused by horseback riding.

bur'sar, 1 bûr'sər; 2 bûr'sar, *n.* **1.** A treasurer, as of a college. **2.** [Scot.] A beneficiary student.

bur'sa-ry, 1 bûr'sə-rı; 2 bûr'sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The treasury of a public institution or a religious order. **2.** [Scot.] A grant or foundation for the maintenance of beneficiary students. [< LL. *bursaria,* < *bursa;* see BURSE.]

Bur'schen-schaft, 1 bur'shen-shaft; 2 bur'shĕn-shäft, *n.* [G.] A students' association, esp. one similar to the student-corps founded for political purposes at Jena, 1815, which was suppressed by the government in 1819, but which held secret meetings and, after the repeal of the restrictive laws, was revived as a social organization; a fraternity.

burse, 1 bûrs; 2 bûrs, *n.* **1.** A purse. **2.** *Eccl.* A cover for a chalice-cloth, etc. **3.** A bursary. **4**‡. A bourse. [< F. *bourse,* < LL. *bursa,* wallet, < Gr. *byrsa,* hide.]—**bur'si-form,** *a.* Pouch-shaped; sac-like.—**bur-si'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a bursa.

Burs'lem, 1 bûrz'lem; 2 bûrz'lĕm, *n.* A pottery manufacturing borough in central England; pop. 39,000.

burst, 1 bûrst; 2 bûrst, *v.* [BURST; BURST'ING. *Bursted* is illiterate; *busted* is vulgar.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rend or break suddenly or violently. **2.** To make by bursting; as, to *burst* a hole in anything. **II.** *i.* **1.** To suffer rupture from an internal force. **2.** To become suddenly active or excited; also, to break forth, out, or away: with *forth, out, into,* etc. [< AS. *berstan.*] Syn.: see BREAK; REND.—**burst'er,** *n.*

burst, *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent explosion, rending, or disruption. **2.** A sudden effort; spurt; rush. **3.** A sudden opening to view; prospect.

bur'then, 1 bûr'thn; 2 bûr'thn, *v.* & *n.* Same as BURDEN.—**bur'then-some,** *a.*

bur'ton[1], 1 bûr'tən; 2 bûr'ton, *n. Naut.* A light hoisting-tackle, usually one kept hooked to the pendant at the top-mast-head. [Perhaps < a proper name *Burton.*]

Bur'ton[2], *n.* **1. Sir Richard Francis** (1821–1890), an English traveler and writer; translator of *The Arabian Nights,* as *The Thousand Nights and a Night.* **2. Robert** (1577–1640), an English philosophical writer; *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Bur'ton-up-on'-Trent', *n.* A borough in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, England; noted for its ales; pop. 48,930.

bur'y, 1 ber'ı; 2 bĕr'y, *vt.* [BUR'IED; BUR'Y-ING.] **1.** To put in or under the ground, or other covering; inter, as a dead body. **2.** To hide; cover up; also, to put out of mind. **3.** To engross deeply; absorb. [< AS. *byrgan,* < *beorgan,* hide, protect.]

Syn.: conceal, cover, entomb, hide, inter, overwhelm. Anything which is effectually *covered* and *hidden* under any mass or accumulation is *buried.* Money is *buried* in the ground; a body is *buried* in the sea; a paper is *buried* under other documents. Whatever is *buried* is *hidden* or *concealed;* but there are many ways of *hiding* or *concealing* a thing without *burying* it. So a person may be *covered* with wraps, and not *buried* under them. *Bury* may be used of any object, *entomb* and *inter* only of a dead body. Figuratively, one may be said to be *buried* in business, in study, etc. Compare HIDE; IMMERSE.—Ant.: bring to light, disclose, disinter, exhume, expose, raise, restore, reveal, show, uncover.—**bur'y-ing-ground",** *n.* A cemetery.

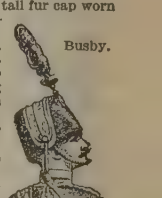
bur'y[1], *n.* A borough; castle; manor: often in composition; as, Canter*bury;* Salis*bury.* [= BOROUGH.]

Bur'y[2], *n.* A manufacturing borough in Lancashire, England; pop. 56,430.

Bur'y St. Ed'munds. An ancient town in southeast England, named for Edmund "the Martyr"; pop. 15,940.

bus, 1 bus; 2 bŭs, *n.* [BUS'ES, 1 -ez; 2 -ĕs, *pl.*] [Colloq.] An omnibus: an abbreviated form, often written *'bus.* **buss**‡.

bus'by, 1 buz'bı; 2 bŭs'by, *n.* [BUS'BIES[2], *pl.*] A tall fur cap worn as part of the full-dress uniform of British hussars, artillerymen, and engineers.


Busby.

Bu-sə'ō, 1 bû-sē'o; 2 bu-sẽ'o, *n.* A town in N. E. Wallachia, Roumania; pop. 21,000. **Buz'au**‡.

bush[1], 1 bush; 2 bŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* To prop with bushes. **2.** To harrow by drawing bushes over it, as land or seed. **3.** To dress (stone) with a steel-edged hammer. **II.** *i.* To grow or stand as or like bushes; be or become bushy.

bush[2], *vt.* To line with other material, as a gun-chamber, an axle-bearing, a pivot-hole, etc.

bush[1], *n.* **1.** A low tree-like plant or thickly branching shrub. **2.** A scrubby growth, or land covered by such growth; a forest with undergrowth. **3.** A bough: used as a sign for a tavern; hence, a tavern. **4.** A fox's brush. **5.** A bushy growth, as of hair. [< Dan. *busk,* bush.]—**bush'-boy",** *n.* A bushman.—**bush'buck",** *n.* A small South-African forest antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*). **bosch'bok**‡; **bush'-goat"**‡.—**b.-clover,** *n.* Any species of *Lespedeza;* esp., *L. capitata,* a half-shrubby plant, with an erect, simple, woolly stem.—**b.-cranberry,** *n.* The cranberry-tree.—**b.-hammer,** *n.* One of various forms of masons' hammers, used in breaking and dressing stone, the most important composed of thin plates of steel bolted together, the striking faces being sharply grooved.—**b. league** [Slang, U. S.], a minor baseball league.—**bush'-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Austral.] A dweller or farmer in the bush. **2.** [S. Afr.] [B-] One of an aboriginal nomadic tribe.—**bush'rang"er,** *n.* One who ranges the bush; also [Austral.], an outlaw living in the bush.—**b.-rider,** *n.* [Austral.] A professional ranger on a bush-farm.—**bush'whack"er,** *n.* **1.** One who ranges or fights in the bush; a guerrilla. **2.** A stout scythe for cutting bushes, or one who uses it.—**bush'whack",** *v.*—**bush'whack"ing,** *n.*—**bush'y,** *a.* **1.** Covered with bushes. **2.** Like a bush; shaggy.—**bush'i-ly,** *adv.*—**bush'i-ness,** *n.*

bush[2], *n. Mech.* A bushing. [< D. *bus,* box, < L. *buxum,* boxwood article, < *buxus,* boxwood-tree.]

bush., *abbr.* Bushel, bushels.

bush'el, 1 bush'el; 2 bush'el, *vt.* & *vt.* [U. S.] **1.** To mend or alter, as men's clothes. **2.** To repair garments.—**bush'el-er,** *n.* [U. S.] A repairer of men's garments. **bush'el-ler**‡; **bush'el-man**‡; **bush'el-wo"man**‡.—**bush'el-ing,** *n.* The repairing of garments.

bush'el, *n.* A measure of capacity; four pecks, or a vessel holding that amount. See MEASURE.—**bush'el-age,** *n.* Duties levied by the bushel.

bu'shi-do, 1 bû'shı-dō; 2 bu'shi-dō, *n.* [Jap.] The national spirit of Japan, especially the military spirit, traditional chivalry, as of the old Samurai class.

bush'ing, 1 bush'ıŋ; 2 bŭsh'ing, *n.* **1.** A metallic lining for a hole, as in the hub of a wheel. **2.** A tube for insertion into a pump-barrel or a pulley-bore to reduce the diameter.

Bu-shire', 1 bû-shır'; 2 bu-shir', *n.* A seaport town on the Persian Gulf, Persia; pop. 25,000. **Ban'der Bu'shire**‡.

bush'ment‡, *n.* **1.** An ambush; ambuscade. **2.** A thicket.

Bush'nell, 1 bush'nel; 2 bush'nĕl, **Horace** (1802–1876). An American divine; tried for heresy and acquitted; *Nature and the Supernatural.*

bus'ied, *imp. & pp.* of BUSY, *v.*

bus'i-ly, 1 biz'ı-lı; 2 biz'i-ly, *adv.* Actively; industriously.

bus'i-ness, 1 biz'ı-nes; 2 biz'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** A pursuit or occupation; trade; profession; calling; also, commercial affairs. **2.** A matter or affair. **3.** Interest; concern; duty. **4.** A commercial enterprise or establishment. **5**‡. The state of being busy.

Syn.: art, avocation, barter, calling, commerce, concern, craft, duty, employment, handicraft, industry, job, labor, occupation, profession, trade, trading, traffic, vocation, work. A *business* is what one follows regularly and for profit; an *occupation* is what he is engaged in, either continuously or temporarily, for any purpose, whether of profit, or of amusement, learning, philanthropy, etc. *Pursuit* is an *occupation* which one follows with ardor. A profession implies scholarship: as, the learned *pro*

fessions. A *vocation* (< L. *voco*, call) or a *calling* is that to which one feels himself called, as by special fitness or sense of duty; an *avocation* (< L. *a, ab*, away, + *voco*, call) is something that calls one away for a time from his *vocation* or *business*. A job is a piece of *business* viewed and paid for as a single undertaking; colloquially, any regular *employment* is often termed a *job*. *Trade* and *commerce* may be used as equivalents, but *trade* may have a more limited application; as, the *trade* of a village, the *commerce* of a nation; in the special sense, a *trade* is an *occupation* involving manual training and skilled labor. *Barter* is the direct exchange of commodities without use of money. *Work* is any application of energy to secure a result, or the result thus secured; we may speak of the *work* of an artist, or of a street-cleaner. A single branch of productive *work* is called an *industry;* as, the steel *industry*. *Labor* is ordinarily used, in this connection, for unskilled *work; employment* for *work* done in the service of another. *Art* in the industrial sense is a system of rules and methods for accomplishing some practical result; as, the *art* of printing; collectively, the *arts*. A *craft* is some occupation requiring technical skill or manual dexterity, or the persons, collectively, engaged in its exercise; as, the weaver's *craft*. Compare ACTION; DUTY; TRAFFIC; TRANSACTION; WORK.—Ant.: idleness, inaction, inactivity, indolence, leisure, unemployment, vacation.

—**bus'i-ness-like,** *a.* Methodical or systematic, as in matters of business; practical.

busk, 1 busk; 2 bŭsk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot. or Obs.] To dress; deck; get ready; prepare.—**busk'er,** *n.*

busk, *n.* **1.** A thin, elastic strip of wood, whalebone, or steel, placed in a corset or the like. **2.** A corset. [< F. *busc*, perhaps doublet of *bois*, wood.]

bus'kie, 1 bus'ki; 2 bŭs'ki, *a.* [Scot.] Wooded; bushy.

bus'kin, 1 bus'kin; 2 bŭs'kin, *n.* **1.** A high shoe or half-boot reaching half-way to the knee, and strapped or laced to the ankle. **2.** A laced half-boot, worn by Athenian tragic actors; hence, tragedy. [Origin uncertain.]—**bus'kined,** *a.*

bus'kit, 1 bus'kit; 2 bŭs'kit, *a.* [Scot.] Clothed; dressed.

busk'yt, *a.* Bosky; burly.

bus'le, 1 bus'l; 2 bŭs'l, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as BUSTLE.

Bus'rah, 1 bus'ra; 2 bŭs'rä, *n.* Same as BASSORA. **Bus'rat.**

buss[1], 1 bus; 2 bŭs, *v.* [Archaic or Dial.] **I.** *t.* To salute with a smacking kiss. **II.** *t.* To kiss. [Cp. G. dial. *bussen*.]

buss[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To get ready; dress; busk.

buss[1], *n.* [Archaic or Dial.] A kiss; smack.

buss[2], *n.* A two-masted fishing-vessel. [< OF. *busse*, < LL. *bussa*, boat, box, < *buxis;* see BUSHEL, *n.*]

buss[3], *n.* An omnibus. See BUS.

buss[4], *n.* [Scot.] A bush.

bus'sle, 1 bus'l; 2 bŭs'l, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as BUSTLE.

bust, 1 bust; 2 bŭst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Vulgar.] To burst. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To break or tame. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Dial. or Vulgar.] To burst. **2.** [Colloq. & Slang, U. S.] (1) To fail in a recitation. (2) To fail in examinations; also, to be dismissed from college in consequence of failure. **3.** [Slang.] To become ruined; fail in business or an enterprise.

bust, *n.* **1.** The human chest or breast. **2.** A piece of statuary representing the human head, shoulders, and breast. [< LL. It+F *bustum*, trunk of the body.]

bus'tard, 1 bus'tərd; 2 bŭs'tard, *n.* A large Old World game-bird related to the plovers and cranes.

bust'er, 1 bust'ər; 2 bŭst'er, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) Something great or remarkable. (2) A wild carouse; spree; also a fast rakish young man. **2.** A burster. **3.** [Australasia.] A violent gale. [Vulgar for BURSTER.]

bus'tic, 1 bus'tik; 2 bŭs'tic, *n.* A tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*) of southern Florida.

bus'tl(eF**,** 1 bus'l; 2 bŭs'l, *vt. & vi.* [BUS'TLED, BUS'TLD**F**; BUS'TLING.] To hurry; hustle; make a stir or fuss. [< Ice. *bustla*, bustle, splash about.]—**bus'tling,** *pa.* Active; agitated. Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; BUSY.—**bus'tling-ly,** *adv.*

bus'tle[1], *n.* Excited activity; noisy stir; fuss.
Syn.: see TUMULT.

bus'tle[2], *n.* A frame or pad worn by women on the back below the waist to distend the skirts.

bus'y, 1 biz'i; 2 bĭs'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [BUS'IED; BUS'Y-ING.] To make or be busy; keep employed; occupy oneself. **II.** *a.* [BUS'I-ER; BUS'I-EST.] **1.** Intensely active; constantly or habitually occupied. **2.** Temporarily engaged; not at leisure. **3.** Officiously active; prying; meddling. **4.** Pertaining to or filled with business. **5.** *Telephone.* Engaged: said of a line or number. [< AS. *bysig*, active.]
Syn.: active, assiduous, diligent, employed, engaged, industrious, occupied. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. We say a man is *busy* just now; it would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is *industrious* just now. But *busy* can be used in the sense of *industrious*, as when we say he is a *busy* man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than *industrious*. We say one is a *diligent*, rather than an *industrious* reader of the Bible. The *assiduous* worker gives patient and unremitting devotion to a task until it is done, or until nothing more can be done. Compare ACTIVE; INDUSTRIOUS; INDUSTRY; (verb) see OCCUPY.—Ant.: careless, dilatory, dull, idle, inactive, indolent, lazy, listless, negligent, remiss, slack, slothful.—**bus'y-bod**F**y,** *n.* [-BOD**F**IES, *pl.*] One who officiously meddles with the affairs of others.

but, 1 but; 2 bŭt, *v.* [BUT'TED[4]; BUT'TING.] To abut.

but[1], *n.* A verbal objection, exception, or condition; as, without any its or *buts*.

but[2], *n.* [Scot.] The kitchen or outer room of a two-roomed house. [< BUT, *adv.*]

but[3], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A flounder.

but, *adv.* **1.** No otherwise than; no more than; only; merely; simply. **2.** [Scot.] In or to the outer room or outer air; out.—**to be but and ben with,** to live in close intimacy with.

but, *prep.* Leaving out; with the exception of; except; barring.

but, *conj.* **1.** Omitting or excluding the fact that; with the exception that; except. **2.** Otherwise than (that); in every direction except (that); more than (that). **3.** Still, on the contrary; yet, on the other hand; nevertheless; however. **4.** Tho it be true that; however that may be; notwithstanding; tho; even if. **5.** In addition to that; moreover; besides; again: approaching the meaning of *and*. **6.** From the fact that; that. **7.** When; before; than. [< AS. *būtan*, except, without.]
Syn.: and, barely, besides, except, further, however, just, merely, moreover, nevertheless, notwithstanding, only, provided, save, still, that, tho, unless, yet. *But* ranges from the faintest contrast to absolute negation; as, I am willing to go, *but* (on the other hand) content to stay; he is not an honest man, *but* (on the contrary) a villain. *Except* and *excepting* are slightly more emphatic than *but*. Such expressions as "words are *but* breath" (nothing *but*) may be referred to the restrictive use by ellipsis. "Doubt *but*" is now less used than the more logical "doubt *that*." *But* never becomes a full synonym for *and;* and adds something like, *but* adds something different; "brave *and* tender" implies that tenderness is natural to the brave; "brave *but* tender" implies that bravery and tenderness are rarely combined. Care must be employed in using *but* immediately followed by *that* when both words are conjunctions. There is no difficulty when *but* is a preposition and *that* is a pronoun; as, "I will take none *but that*," where the phrase means *except that*. *But* is often redundant before *that*, but is sometimes required by the sense. In "Each by the other would have done the like *but that* they lacked the courage," *but* is essential, as introducing a reason to the contrary. The omission or insertion of *but* often reverses the meaning. "I have no fear *that* he will do it" and "I have no fear *but that* he will do it" have contrary senses, the former indicating the feeling of certainty *that he will not do it*, and the latter the feeling of certainty *that he will do it*. Where ambiguity or haziness results from the use of *but that*, it can ordinarily be avoided by recasting the sentence. *But what* should not be used for the conjunctive expression *but that;* as, "I don't know *but what* I did"; here the relative can not be disposed of grammatically. *But what* is, however, correctly used for the preposition and pronoun *but that;* as, "I know *but what* (i. e., only that which) you have just told me." *But yet* should not be used when either *but* or *yet* is sufficient by itself; as, "Wealth may seek us; *but* wisdom must be sought"; not *but yet*. When, however, Archbishop Trench says, "*But yet* these pains hand us over to true pleasures" (*Study of Words* p. 232), each conjunction has its distinct adversative sense. This appears still more clearly in "Ye are but common men, *but* [on the contrary] *yet* [notwithstanding that fact] ye think with minds not common" (COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* 2, 3). Compare NOTWITHSTANDING.—Ant.: see BECAUSE.

but., abbr. [L.] *Butyrum* (butter).

bu'tane, 1 biū'tēn; 2 bū'tān, *n. Chem.* A colorless, inflammable, gaseous compound (C_4H_{10}) of the marsh-gas series, contained in petroleum and formed synthetically by the action of zinc on ethyl iodid.

butch'er, 1 buch'ər; 2 bụch'er. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To slaughter (animals) for market; hence, to kill men barbarously or brutally. **2.** [Colloq.] To ruin by bungling treatment; murder, as a part in a play. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who slaughters animals or deals in meats for food. **2.** A bloody or cruel murderer. [< OHG.F *bocch*, he-goat.] Syn.: see KILL.—**butch'er-bird",** *n.* A shrike: named from the habit of impaling its prey upon thorns.—**butch'er-er,** *n.* A butcher.—**butch'er-ly,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a butcher.—**butcher's-broom,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Ruscus* of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*); esp., *R. aculeatus*, a curious low evergreen shrub with leathery leaf-like branches bearing scarlet berries.—**butch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Wanton or wholesale slaughter. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A slaughter-house; also, the butcher's trade. Syn.: see MASSACRE.

Bute[1], būt; 2 bŭt, *n.* An island in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland; 49 sq. m.; pop. 15,220; part of Buteshire.

Bute'shire, 1 biūt'shir; 2 būt'shir, *n.* A county in Scotland; 218 sq. m.; pop. 33,710; capital, Rothesay.

but'ler[1], 1 but'lər; 2 bŭt'ler, *n.* **1.** A man servant in charge of the dining-room, wine, plate, etc. **2.** Formerly, an official in charge of a royal wine-cellar, and sometimes of the wine-trade. [< OF. *bouteillier*, < LL. *buticularius*, < *buticula;* see BOTTLE[1], *n.*]—**but'ler-age,** *n.* **1.** The butler's department. **2.** [Eng.] Formerly, a duty on wines.—**but'ler-ship,** *n.* The office of a butler.—**but'ler-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] The butler's pantry.

But'ler[2], *n.* **1. Benjamin Franklin** (1818–1893), an American lawyer, politician, and general. **2. Joseph** (1692–1752), an English theologian and bishop: *Analogy of Religion*. **3. Nicholas Murray** (1862–), American publicist; educator; president of Columbia University, New York, since 1902. **4. Samuel** (1612–1680), an English humorous poet; *Hudibras*. **5.** A city in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 23,780.

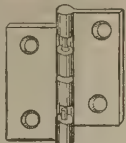
but'ment, 1 but'mənt *or* -ment; 2 bŭt'ment, *n.* Abutment.

butt[1d], 1 but; 2 bŭt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To strike with or as with the head or horns. **2.** To project; jut. **3.** To touch or come against. **4.** To cause to abut. **5.** To abut. [< OHG.OF. *bŭzan*, strike.]

butt[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cut off the end of smoothly. **II.** *i.* To cut through the butt of a log.

butt[1], *n.* **1.** The larger or thicker end of anything, as of a log. **2.** That end or edge of a piece of timber where it comes squarely against another piece, or the joint thus formed. **3.** A hinge. **4.** A target, as for a rifle range, or the range itself, often plural in the latter sense; also, the shelter for the score-marker. **5.** A target for ridicule

or criticism. **6.** A limit; bound. **7.** The thick part of a tanned hide of leather. [< OF. *but, bot,* < *boter;* see BUTT¹, *v.*] **butt‡.—butt'-bolt"**, *n.* An arrow, without a barb, to shoot at butts. **butt'-shaft"‡.—b.-hinge**, *n.* A hinge composed of two plates or leaves which are screwed to the abutting surfaces of the door and the jamb.—**b.-joint**, *n.* A joint made by placing the component parts end to end and holding them in place either by welding or by side-plates riveted thereto.—**b.-weld**, *n.* A weld made between two abutting ends or edges without overlapping.


Butt-hinge.

butt², *n.* **1.** A stroke, thrust, or push with or as with the head. **2.** A fencing-thrust. **butt‡.**

butt³, *n.* A large cask; a measure of wine, 126 U. S. gallons; a pipe. [< F. *botte,* cask.] **butt‡.**

butt⁴, *n.* Same as BUT³, *n.* [F.] **bute²‡.**

buttel, 1 bŭt; 2 bŭt, *n.* A conspicuous hill or natural turret.

Butte', *n.* A city (pop. 41,610) of S. W. Montana.

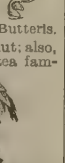
but'ter¹, 1 but'ər; 2 bŭt'er. **I.** *vt.* To put butter upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** The fatty constituent of milk, separated by churning. **2.** A substance having the consistency or other qualities of butter, as the chlorids of some metals, a fruit preserve of a semisolid consistency, and certain easily fused vegetable oils. [< Gr. L^AB *boutyron,* prob. < *bous,* cow, + *tyros,* cheese.] **—but'ter-and-eggs"**, *n.* Any one of various species of plants having two shades of yellow in the flower, as the toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*) in the United States, and a variety of the *Narcissus aurantius* in England.—**but"ter-ball"**, *n.* A duck, the bufflehead.—**b.-bean**, *n.* A variety of Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) cultivated in the United States.—**b.-burr**, *n.* An Old World herb (*Petasites petasites*), a sweet coltsfoot, with large round or roundish leaves often a foot wide. **b.-burt.—but'ter-milk"**, *n.* The liquid left after churning milk.—**butter-scotch**, *n.* Candy made with sugar and butter.—**but'ter-weed"**, *n.* Any one of various plants, as a cosmopolitan horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), a groundsel (*Senecio lobatus*) of the southern United States, and the Indian mallow.

butt'er², *n.* A person or animal that butts.

but'ter-cup", 1 but'ər-kup"; 2 bŭt'er-cŭp", *n.* One of various species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*, with yellow cup-shaped flowers; also, the flower. **but'ter-flow"er‡.—buttercup oil-beetle.** A beetle (*Meloe angusticollis*) which feeds on buttercup leaves. See plate of USEFUL INSECTS.

but'ter-fish", 1 but'ər-fish"; 2 bŭt'er-fish", *n.* One of various fishes with an unctuous coating, as the dollar-fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*), or the nigger-fish.

but'ter-fly", 1 but'ər-flī"; 2 bŭt'er-flī", *n.* [-FLIES"z, *pl.*] **1.** A diurnal lepidopterous insect, with brightly colored wings. **2.** A gay idler or trifler. [< AS. *buttorfleōge.*]—**but'ter-fly-fish"**, *n.* One of various fishes, as the eyed blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*), or a brilliantly colored Chinese fish (*Macropodus viridi-auratus*).—**b. valve.** **1.** A valve resembling a double clack-valve, composed of two semicircular clappers attached to a cross-rib in the pump bucket. **2.** A disk turning on a diametral axis, used as a damper in a pipe.—**b.-weed**, *n.* A bushy species of *Asclepias* (*A. tuberosa*), the **orange-milkweed**, common in the United States and Canada, and conspicuous in midsummer by its large masses of orange-red flowers.


Butteris.

A variety with decumbent stems has been by some reckoned a distinct species (*A. decumbens*). The fleshy root is known as **pleurisy-root.**

but'ter-in, } 1 but'ər-in, -in *or* -ĭn; 2 bŭt'er-ĭn, -în
but'ter-ine, } *or* -în, *n.* Artificial butter; oleomargarin.

but'ter-is, 1 but'ər-is; 2 bŭt'er-is, *n.* A hoof-paring tool with a bent shank, used by farriers. [Cp. F. *boutoir, boutereau,* boring-instruments.]

but'ter-nut", 1 but'ər-nut"; 2 bŭt'er-nŭt", *n.* **1.** The oily edible nut of the North-American white walnut; also, the tree. **2.** An oily nut-like seed of a tall tree of the tea family, of British Guiana. **sou-a'ri-nut"‡.** **3.** A yellowish-brown color, as of cloth dyed with butternuts.

but'ter-wort", 1 but'ər-wûrt"; 2 bŭt'er-wûrt", *n.* Any small stemless herb (genus *Pinguicula*), with broad fleshy leaves that secrete a greasy substance. Insects are captured by the turning inward of the margins of the leaves.

Butternut. *a*, nut with and without shuck removed.

but'ter-y, 1 but'ər-i; 2 bŭt'er-y, *a.* Containing, like, or smeared with butter.

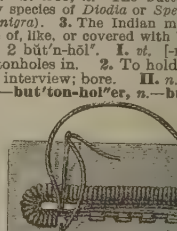
but'ter-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A pantry; a wine-room or wine-cellar. **2.** In the English universities, a place in each college from which the students are supplied with provisions, as bread, butter, ale, etc. [Seemingly < OF. *boterie,* < LL. *botaria,* < *bota,* var. of *butta,* bottle; see BOTTLE¹, *n.*]—**but'ter-y-bar"**, *n.* A ledge or shelf on a buttery-hatch.—**b.-hatch**, *n.* A half-door opening into a buttery. [hull. **2.** *pl.* The rump.

but'tock, 1 but'ək; 2 bŭt'ok, *n.* **1.** The hinder part of a ship's

but'ton, 1 but'n; 2 bŭt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fasten with or as with a button or buttons. **II.** *i.* **1.** To admit of being buttoned. **2.** To bud or form heads, as a cauliflower.—**but'ton-er**, *n.* One who or that which buttons; a button-hook.

but'ton, *n.* **1.** A knob or disk, as of bone or metal, by which one part of a garment may be fastened to another. **2.** A pivoted fastener for a door, window, etc. **3.** A knob or protuberance, as the push-button of an electric bell or the knob of a foil. **4.** *pl.* A boy in attendance; a page: so called from the buttons on his uniform. **5.** A small globular or disk-like mass of metal found in a crucible after fusion. **6.** (1) A bud or other like protuberance on a plant. (2) The small round flower-head of some composite plants. (3) A small seed-vessel. (4) The head of an immature mushroom. [< OF. *boton,* bud, button.]—**but'ton-ball"**, *n.* Same as BUTTON-WOOD, 1.—**b.-bush**, *n.* A North-American shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*): so called from its spherical white flower-heads.—**b.-hook**, *n.* A hook for buttoning gloves or shoes.—**b.-mold**, *n.* A disk of wood or other material for a covered button.—**b.-snakeroot**, *n.* **1.** Any of several plants (genus *Linaria*): so called from the small round flower-heads. **2.** A stout-stemmed plant (*Eryngium aquaticum*), 2 to 6 feet high, with linear leaves and globose heads of flowers.—**b.-tree**, *n.* The buttonwood.—**but'ton-weed"**, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Diodia* or *Spermacoce.* **2.** The knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). **3.** The Indian mallow.—**but'ton-y**, *a.* Of the nature of, like, or covered with buttons.

but'ton-hole", 1 but'n-hōl"; 2 bŭt'n-hōl". **1.** *vt.* [-HOLED"; -HOL'ING.] **1.** To work buttonholes in. **2.** To hold by the buttonhole for conversation; interview; bore. **II.** *n.* A slit to receive and hold a button.—**but'ton-hol'er, *n.*—but'ton-hole-stitch"**, *n.* A perpendicular stitch fastened with a loop at the top, worked in a row or series for making a firm edge as in buttonholes. **close'-stitch"‡.**


Buttonhole-stitch in Dress Materials.

but'tons, *n.* See BUTTON, *n.*, 4.

but'ton-wood", 1 but'n-wud"; 2 bŭt'n-wŏod". **1.** The plane-tree of the United States. **2.** A small evergreen tree of southern Florida and the West Indies. **Florida buttonwood‡.**

but'tress, 1 but'res; 2 bŭt'rĕs. **I.** *vt.* To support with or as with a buttress; sustain; uphold. **II.** *n.* **1.** A structure built against a wall to strengthen it; a support. **2.** Any formation suggesting a buttress, especially a natural one; as (1) a projecting rock or hillside; (2) a horny growth on a horse's hoof. [< OF. *bouterez,* < *bouter, boter,* push.] Syn.: see PROP.

Buttresses of North Front of Westminster Abbey.

bu'tyl, 1 biū'til; 2 bū'tyl, *n. Chem.* A monatomic alcohol radical (C_4H_9) known only in combination. [< BUTYRIC + -YL.]—**butyl alcohol** or **butylic alcohol**, an alcohol derived from butane, and having the formula C_4H_9OH. There are four isomeric butyl alcohols.—**bu'ty-lene**, *n. Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) of the olefin series, existing in three isomeric modifications called *normal butylene, pseudobutylene,* and *iso butylene.*

bu"ty-ra'ceous, 1 biū"ti-rē'shus; 2 bū"ty-rā'shŭs, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, or appearance of butter; buttery [< L. *butyrum;* see BUTTER¹, *n.*] **bu'ty-rous‡.**

bu'ty-rate, *n.* A salt or ester of butyric acid.—**bu"ty-rom'e-ter**, *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of fat or butter in milk.

bu-tyr'ic, 1 biu tir'ik; 2 bū-tyr'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from butter. [< L. *butyrum;* see BUTTER¹, *n.*]—**butyric acid** (*Chem.*), either of two isomeric acids, $C_3H_7CO_2H$, belonging to the acetic acid series. *Normal butyric acid* is found as an ester in butter and certain oils, and free in rancid butter, in perspiration, etc. It has a disagreeable odor.

bu'ty-rin, 1 biū'ti-rin; 2 bū'ty-rin, *n.* Any one of three analogous compounds formed by treating glycerin with butyric acid at a high temperature. *Tributyrin* is a fat found in milk and butter. **bu'ty-rine‡.**

bux'om, 1 buks'əm; 2 bŭks'om, *a.* **1.** Characterized by health and vigor; plump; comely: said usually of women. **2.** Brisk and cheerful; lively; frolicsome. **3‡.** Yielding; tractable; amorous: the original meaning. [< AS. *būgan,* bow, + *-sum,* -SOME.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

buy, 1 bai; 2 bȳ, *v.* [BOUGHT; BUY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain for a price; purchase. **2.** To bribe; corrupt. **3.** To be a price for. **4.** To obtain for a return in kind or otherwise; secure by some sacrifice. **II.** *i.* To make a purchase or purchases. [< AS. *bycgan.*] Syn.: see PURCHASE.—**to buy in**, to buy for the owner, as at auction when the bids are too low; also, to buy stock or an interest in a company or partnership.—**to buy off**, to get rid of a person or opposition, or to obtain exemption from something, by payment; also, to purchase discharge or release from military service, as his friends will *buy*

him *off*.—**to buy one out,** to purchase all one's investments or interest in a company or concern; also, to buy off in a military sense.—**buy'a-bl**(ə*bl*, *a.*—**buy'er**, *n.*

buy, *n.* [Colloq.] Anything bought or about to be bought.

Buz'au, *n.* Same as BUSEO.

buzz[1],) 1 buz; 2 bŭz, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To whisper; gossip. **2§.** To

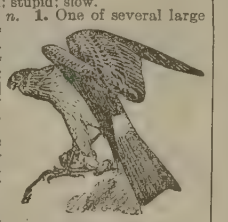
buz[2],) assail with buzzing or whispering. **II.** *i.* To hum, as a bee; whisper; murmur; vibrate. [Imitative.]—**buzz'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which buzzes. **2.** An electric signal making a buzzing sound, as on a telephone switchboard.—**buzz'saw"**, *n.* A circular saw: so called from the sound it emits.

buzz[2], *vt.* [Gt. Brit.] To drain to the last drop; share equally the last in (the bottle). **buz'za†.**

buzz, *n.* **1.** A low murmur, as of bees, of talk, or of distant sounds. **2.** Rumor; gossip.

buz'zard *a.* [Rare or Obs.] Dull; stupid; slow.

buz'zard[1], 1 buz'ərd; 2 bŭz'ərd, *n.* **1.** One of several large slow-flying hawks, as the **red-tailed buzzard** or *hen-hawk*. **2.** An American vulture. **tur'key-buz"zard‡.** **3†.** A blockhead: dunce. [< L. or *buteo*, buzzard.]



American Red-tailed Buzzard. 1/18

buz'zard[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A noisy insect, as a cockchafer, moth, etc. **buz'zard-clock"†.**

Buz'zards Bay. A bay west of the "heel" of Cape Cod, S. E. Massachusetts; 30 by 10 m.; separated from Vineyard Sound by Elizabeth Islands.

buzz'wig", 1 buz'wig"; 2 bŭz'wĭg", *n.* A large, thick wig; also, a person who wears such a wig; hence, a person of importance.

b. v., *abbr.* [L.] *Bene vale* (farewell).—**B. V.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Beata Virgo* (Blessed Virgin).—**B.V. M.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Beata Virgo Maria* (Blessed Virgin Mary).—**bx.**, *abbr.* [BXS., *pl.*] Box.

by, bai; 2 bỹ, *a.* Bye: the adverb *by* used adjectively by some writers, now chiefly and properly in combination.

by,) *n.* **1.** Something of minor or secondary importance; a

bye,) side issue. **2.** A goal, as in certain games. **3.** *Cricket.* A run made on a ball missed by the batsman and which has passed by the wicket-keeper. **4.** The condition of a person left without a competitor, as in tennis; an odd. **5.** *Golf.* Any hole or holes remaining unplayed when the match ends.—**by the bye or by,** incidentally; by the way.

by, *adv.* **1.** In the presence or vicinity; at hand; near. **2.** Up to and beyond something; past: of moving objects. **3.** On one side; aside, as discarded or for future use; apart; off; up. **4.** At an end; over; past; as, all that is *by* and gone. **bye‡.** Ant.: see AT.

By is an element of many compounds, most of which are self-explaining in classes, in the sense of: (1) At one side; inconspicuous; retired: as, *by*-alley, *by*-passage. (2) Incidental or secondary: as, *by*-act, *by*-aim. (3) Private or clandestine: sometimes, underhand; as, *by*-conference, *by*-design, *by*-gain. (4) Aside: as, *by*-glance, *by*-view. (5) Near; as, *by*-dweller, *by*-sitter.

—**by and by. 1.** At some time in the future; soon. **2.** The hereafter: a common substantive use. **3‖.** At once; immediately. **4†.** Separately. **5†.** Close together.—**by and large. 1.** In its fulness; in all respects. **2.** *Naut.* Alternately well up to and off from the wind: said of the sailing of a vessel.—**by'-bld"der**, *n.* A person who bids at a public auction, not to purchase, but only to raise the price.—**by-bidding**, *n.*—**by-election**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A parliamentary election between general elections, held to fill a vacancy.—**by-end**, *n.* An incidental or secret end; a by-design.—**by-lane, by-path, by-road, by-street, by-way**, a side or secluded lane, path, road, street, or way: *by-path, by-road*, and *byway* often used figuratively.—**by-name**, *n.* **1.** A secondary name; surname; sobriquet. **2.** A nickname; epithet.—**by-name†**, *vt.*—**by-ordinary**, *a.* More than common or ordinary. **by-ordinar‡.**—**by-pass**, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A pipe or channel passing around a valve (operated by a special cock) allowing some fluid to flow by or out of the valve-chamber altho the valve be closed. **2.** *Elec.* A switch.—**by'play"**, *n.* **1.** Action on the stage conducted through asides or dumb show as an accompaniment to the main action. **2.** Any diversion from the main action. —**by-product**, *n.* An accessory product resulting from some specific process; as, coal-tar is a *by-product* in the manufacture of gas.—**by-station**, *n.* A way station.—**by-talk**, *n.* Incidental talk; small talk.—**by-time**, *n.* [Scot.] Leisure time.—**by-work**, *n.* Work for odd hours or during leisure time.

by, *prep.* **1.** Expressing relations of place or direction: (1) Alongside of; next to. (2) Along the line of; beside; past; over (a course). **2.** Expressing the relation of agency, cause, means, or instrument: (1) Through the agency or means of; with. (2) Through the help of. **3.** In accordance with; according to, taking, or regarding as a standard. **4.** *Naut.* One point toward; as, to sail west *by* north. **5.** Expressing relations of quantity: (1) To the extent, number, or amount of. (2) [North. Eng. & Scot.] More than. **6.** Expressing relations of time: Not later than; in the time of; during. **7.** Expressing possession: In possession of; with. **8.** Expressing order, arrangement, etc.: (1) In connection with; alongside of; arranged with or in. (2) Multiplied into; in connection or measurement with. **9.** Expressing the relation of an action to its object: (1) With regard to; for; to. (2)‖ Against; derogatory to. **10.** In the name, presence, or view of: used in oaths and adjurations. **11.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] Besides. [< AS. *bī*, big.] **bye‡.**

Syn.: by means of, through, with. *By* refers to the agent; *through*, to the means, cause, or condition; *with*, to the instrument. *By* commonly refers to persons; *with*, to things; *through* may refer to either. The road having become impassable *through* long disuse, a way was opened *by* pioneers *with* axes. *By*, however, may be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of action and agency; as, the metal was corroded *by* the acid; skill is gained *by* practise. "His friends were displeased *by* the selection of another chairman" means that the action displeased them; "His friends were displeased *with* the selection," etc., means that the man selected was not their choice. One may say "I know no one *of* the name of Brown," or "I know no one *by* the name of Brown"; but the meaning is different. One might know a man *of* the name of Brown, but know him *by* the name of Smith. It is better to say simply "a man named Brown." We speak of communicating *with* a person *by* letter. *Through* implies a more distant connection than *by* or *with*, and more intervening elements. Material objects are perceived *by* the mind *through* the senses. *By* is in frequent use after call, judge, know, measure, perceive, see, seem, take, understand, etc., to indicate the determining object; as, to call *by* name; I judge *by* his dress that he is poor. I saw *by* his glance that he was a rogue; *accompanied* and *attended* take *by* of persons, *with* (commonly) of things; we say, *surrounded by*.

—**by all means,** certainly; on every account.—**by and atour,** in excess; over and above; in addition.—**by no means,** most certainly not; on no account whatever.—**by oneself. 1.** Alone; apart; unassisted. **2.** [Scot.] Beside oneself; insane.—**by reason, by reason that‖,** because.—**by reason of,** on account of.—**by then,** at or before that time.—**by the way. 1.** On or beside the road. **2.** Incidentally. See BY THE BY (under BY, *n.*). —**by'-times'**, *adv.* [Scot. or Obs.] Betimes; early.

bye, 1 bai; 2 bỹ, *a.* Not principal or main; secondary; private.

bye, *n.* Same as BY, *n.*

bye, *interj.* Good-by.—**bye'-low".** **I.** *interj.* A soothing lullaby-word suggesting slumber. **II.** *n.* Sleep; dreamland: used in the nursery. **by'-lo"†.**

by'gon(ə"ɒ, 1 bai'gŏn"; 2 bỹ'gôn". **I.** *a.* Gone by; former; past; out-of-date. **II.** *n.* Something past; that which has gone by: usually in the plural. **by'gane‡** [Scot.].

byke, 1 baik; 2 bỹk, *n.* [Scot.] A hive, nest, or swarm of wild bees; hence, any crowd. **bike‡.**

by'-law", 1 bai'-lô"; 2 bỹ'-lą", *n.* **1.** A rule or law subordinate to a constitution or charter. **2†.** Same as BYRLAW. **3†.** An accessory law.

Byng, 1 biŋ; 2 bỹng. **Julian H. G., Viscount Byng of Vimy** (1862–). British general; commanded first tank attack against Germans at Cambrai, Sept. 15, 1916; Governor-General of Canada, 1921.

by'-past", 1 bai'-past"; 2 bỹ'-pâst", *a.* Bygone.

by'-path", etc. See under BY, *adv.*

byre, 1 bair; 2 bỹr, *n.* [Scot.] A cow-stable. [= BOWER[1].] **byar†**; **byer†.** [or expletive.

byr'la"dy†, byr'la"kin†, *interj.* By our lady! an old form of oath

byr'law, 1 bir'lô; 2 bỹr'lą, *n.* Local custom or law administered by arbitration, as in northern England and Scotland, A. D. 1257.—**byr'law-man,** *n.* One of the judges of a byrlaw-court.

by'-road", etc. See under BY, *adv.*

By'ron, 1 bai'rən; 2 bỹ'ron, **Lord,** George Noel Gordon Byron (1788–1824). An English poet.—**By-ron'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Byron or his style; romantic; passionate. **By-ro'ni-an†; By-ron'i-cal†.**

byr'nie†, *n.* A coat of mail.

bys'sus, 1 bis'əs; 2 bỹs'ŭs, *n.* **1.** Formerly, any costly white stuff of cotton, silk, or linen. **2.** *Conch.* A bunch of silky thread secreted by the foot of certain stationary bivalve mollusks, as mussels, and serving as a means of attachment to an anchorage. **3.** *Bot.* A filamentous fungus of the obsolete group *Byssi*.

by'stand"er, 1 bai'stand"ər; 2 bỹ'stând"er, *n.* One who stands by; a looker-on. Syn.: see SPECTATOR.

by'way", etc. See under BY, *adv.*

by'word", 1 bai'wûrd"; 2 bỹ'wûrd", *n.* **1.** An object of derision. **2.** A nickname. **3.** A trite saying; proverbial phrase. [< AS. *bīword*, < *bī*, by, + *word*, word.] Syn.: see ADAGE.

byz'ant, *n.* Same as BEZANT. **by-zan'tine‡.**

By-zan'ti-um, 1 bi-zan'shi-um; 2 by-zăn'shi-ŭm, *n.* An ancient city, now Constantinople, on the Bosporus.—**By-zan'tine,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Byzantium. **2.** Pertaining to a style of architecture developed in the Byzantine empire during the 4th century, characterized by the round arch springing from columns or piers, and the dome resting on pendentives. **By-zan'ti-ant.** —**By-zan'tine,** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium.

Bzu'ra, 1 psu'rə; 2 psụ'rą, *n.* A river in Poland, tributary of the Vistula: scene of German advance against Russia, Dec. 20–26, 1914, and Feb. 1, 1915, repulse by Russia, Feb. 2–4, 1915, and finally forced by Germans, June 6, 1915.

C

C c Roman. 𝔇 𝔠 Black Letter. 𝒞 𝒸 Script.

C, c, 1 sē; 2 cē, *n.* [CEES, C's, or *Cs*, 1 sēz; 2 cēs, *pl.*] **1.** The third letter in the English alphabet.

C is from L. and stood for both Gr. *g* and Gr. *k*, *k* being an incongruous form in a rounded alphabet. Originally it not only corresponded to Greek *gamma* but had the same sound. In early Latin inscriptions it was used with K, both for the *g* sound and the *k* sound. As the Romans disliked the letter K they introduced (3d century B. C.) a modified form of C, namely, G, for the voiced *g* sound, and restricted C to the voiceless *k* sound. This is the value of *c* in classical Latin. In modern English *c* has two regular sounds: (1) hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*; (2) soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ* and *œ*. Final *c*, as in "music," is always hard. When combined with *h* the letter *c* has three different sounds: (1) indicated phonetically by the digraph *ch* or *ch* heard in "chair," "child," "church," etc.; (2) indicated by the digraph *sh* or *sh* heard in "chaise," "chevron," "chicane," etc.; (3) the sound of *k*, especially in words derived from Gr. as "chalcedony," "character," "chiropodist," etc. In certain other combinations, as "schedule," "school," etc., *ch* has the sound of *k* in the United States, but sometimes is silent as in "schism." There are also words in which *c*, when preceded by *s* and followed by *ep*, is pronounced as *k*, as in *sceptic*, which is frequently spelled phonetically, *skeptic*; and other words in which it is silent, as in "scepter." *C* is silent also in many other words, as in "czar," "indict," "muscle," "scene," "victuals," etc.

2. A symbol noting: (1) The third in a class, order, group, or series; three as a number or numeral; also, a numeral in the Roman notation (C = 100; CC = 200; CCC = 300; C = 100,000). This symbol, which was originally ⊙, a modified form of the Greek Θ, was later changed to C and considered as the initial of the Latin *centum*. (2) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given, in modern International pitch, by about 522 vibrations a second or by 522 multiplied or divided by any power of 2: used sometimes as a standard pitch-tone, especially in theoretical discussions; also, the third tone in the relative major scale: A minor. (*b*) The key giving C for a key-note and beginning the natural or major scale. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving C. (*d*) In written music, any note representing C.

C, *a.* Shaped like the letter C; as, a *C* spring.

C, *abbr.* Carbon.—**C.,** *abbr.* Cæsar, Caius, [L.] *calendæ* (calends), cape, Catholic, Centigrade, chairman, chancellor, chancery, chief, church, Congress, Conservative, consul, Court.—**c.,** *abbr.* Caput, carbon, carton, cathode, cent, centime, centum, century, chapter, child, [L.] *circa*, *circiter*, *circum* (about), city, (*Naut. log-book*) cloudy, conductor, congius, cost, court, cubic, current.—**Ca,** *abbr.* Calcium.—**ca,** *abbr.* Centiare.—**ca.,** *abbr.* Cases.—**C. A.,** *abbr.* Chartered accountant, chief accountant, commercial agent, Confederate army, controller of accounts, court of appeal.

ca¹, 1 kē; 2 cą, *v.* [Scot.] To call. **ca'‡.**

ca², *vt.* [Scot.] To push; drive. **ca'‡; caa‡.**

ca³,) *v.* [Scot.] To go: a common contraction, as in **ca' canny,**

ca',) go cautiously or easily.

ca, *n.* [Scot.] A calf.

C. A., *abbr.* Court of Appeal.

Ca'a-ba, *n.* Same as KAABA.

caast, *n.* Same as CASE. [ME. form.]

cab¹, 1 kab; 2 căb, *n.* **1.** A one-horse public carriage. **2.** [U. S.] The covered part of a locomotive. [Abbr. of CABRIOLET.] [3 to about 5 pints. **kab‡.**

cab², *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure variously estimated at from

ca-bal', 1 kə-bal'; 2 ca-băl'. **I.** *vi.* To form a cabal; plot.

II. *n.* A number of persons secretly united for some private purpose. **2.** Intrigue; conspiracy. [< Heb.F *qabbālāh*, secret doctrine.]—**ca-bal'ism,** *n.*—**ca-bal'ler,** *n.*

Syn.: combination, conclave, confederacy, conspiracy, crew, faction, gang, junto. See CONSPIRACY.

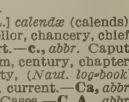
cab'a-la, 1 kab'ə-lə; 2 căb'a-la, *n.* **1.** The mystic theosophy of the Hebrews. **2.** Any occult or mystic system. [< Heb. *qabbālāh*, reception, < *qābal*, receive.] **cab'ba-la‡; kab'a-la‡; kab'ba-la‡.**—**cab'a-lism,** *n.*—**cab'a-list,** *n.* A student of the cabala; a mystic; occultist.—**cab"a-lis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; mystic. **cab"a-lis'ti-cal‡.** Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS.—**cab"a-lis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ca"bal-le'ro, 1 kə"bəl-yē'ro; 2 că"băl'yę'ro, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish gentleman; cavalier: used with as broad a signification as the English word *gentleman*. **2.** A stately Spanish dance.

cab'al-line, 1 kab'ə-lin; 2 căb'a-lin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suited for a horse; as, *caballine* aloes. [< L. *caballinus*, < *caballus*, horse.]—**caballine fountain,** the fountain Hippocrene, said to have sprung from a stroke of the foot of Pegasus; hence, a fountain of inspiration. **c. spring‡.**

Ca"ba"nis', 1 kə"bə"nī'; 2 că"bă"nī', **Pierre J. G.** (1757–1808). A French physician, author, and philosopher.

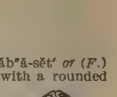
cab'a-ret, 1 kab'ə-ret *or* kə"bə"rē'; 2 căb'a-rēt *or* că"bă"rę', *n.* [F.] **1.** A tavern or wine-shop. **2.** [U. S.] A restaurant, or café where vaudeville entertainment is given during meals, as on the dining-room floor. **cabaret show‡. 3.** A tea- or coffee-set.



Cabas (def. 2).

cab'as, 1 kab'ə *or* kə-bō'; 2 căb'ă *or* ca-bă', *n.* **1.** A woman's work-bag; a small satchel. **2.** In France, a rush basket for carrying figs, etc. [F.]

cab"as-set', 1 kab"ə-set' *or* (*F.*) kə"bə"sē'; 2 căb"ă-sēt' *or* (*F.*) că"bă"sę', *n. Archeol.* A type of open helmet with a rounded top and narrow brim, used in the 16th century.



Cabasset.

cab'bage¹, 1 kab'ij; 2 căb'ag, *vi.* [CAB'BAGED; CAB'BAG-ING.] To form a head as cabbage.

cab'bage², *vt. & vi.* To pilfer: purloin: said originally of a tailor who appropriates a part of his customers' cloth. [< OF. *cabasser*, < *cabas*, basket, perhaps < *cape*, CAPE³.]

cab'bage³, *n.* **1.** The close-leaved head formed by certain brassicaceous plants, or the plant producing it. **2.** The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (cabbage-tree) used as a vegetable. [< L.OF *caput*, head.]—**cab'bage-but"ter-fly,** *n.* A white butterfly (genus *Pieris*), whose larvæ devour the leaves of cabbage.

cab'bage², *n.* Cloth appropriated by a tailor in cutting out garments; hence, anything purloined. [See CABBAGE², *v.*]

cab'bage-tree", *n.* A palm with a terminal leaf-bud (cabbage), as the cabbage-palmetto (*Oreodoxa oleracea*) of the West Indies, or a fan-palm (*Livistona australis*) or feather-palm (*Ptychosperma elegans*) of Australia.

cab'ba-la, etc. See CABALA, etc. [cabman-

cab'by, 1 kab'i; 2 căb'y, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A

ca'ber, 1 kē'bər; 2 cā'ber, *n.* [Scot.] A pole or spar; round timber; the stem of a sapling tossed in a Highland athletic game. **ca'bir‡.**

cab'in, 1 kab'in; 2 căb'in. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To shut up or dwell in or as in a cabin; crib; hamper. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small, rude house; hut. **2.** A compartment of a vessel for officers or passengers. **3.** A small room; bedroom. **4†.** A soldier's tent. [< LL.F *capanna*, cabin.] Syn.: (noun) see HOUSE; HUT.—**cab'in-boy",** *n.* A boy who waits on the officers of a vessel; a steward's assistant on a steamer.

cab'i-net, 1 kab'i-net; 2 căb'i-nĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or suitable for a cabinet. **2.** Secret; confidential. **3.** Pertaining to a cabinet or council of state. **II.** *n.* **1.** The body of official advisers of a king or president; a council, or the chamber in which it meets. **2.** A room for works of art, etc.; also, the articles so collected. **3.** A piece of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers. **4.** A little cabin. **5‖.** A small private room; a study or closet. [F., closet.]—**cab'i-net-mak"er,** *n.* One who makes household furniture.—**cab'i-net-work",** *n.*

ca'ble, 1 kē'bl; 2 cā'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CA'BLED; CA'BLING.] To fasten, as by a cable; tie fast. **2.** To send (a message) by submarine telegraph. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy rope or chain, as for mooring vessels, etc. **2.** A cable's-length, 100 fathoms. **3.** An insulated electrical conductor or group of conductors, protected by a water-proof coat, as for a submarine telegraph. **4.** [Colloq.] A cablegram.—**ca'ble-car",** *n.* A car fitted to run on a cable-railroad.—**ca'ble-gram,** *n.* [Colloq.] A telegraphic dispatch sent by cable.—**c.-laid,** *a.* Made up of three plain ropes; nine-stranded and left-handed: a technical term in rope-making —**c.-railroad,** *n.* A railroad in which the cars are attached to an endless moving cable by means of an adjustable grip usually passing through a slot in the roadway. **c.-road‡; ca'ble-way"‡.**—**cable's-length,** *n. Naut.* The tenth of a sea-mile; about 100 fathoms, or 600 feet. **c.-length‡.**

Ca'ble, George Washington (1844–). An American novelist; *Old Creole Days*.

ca'blet, 1 kē'blet; 2 cā'blĕt, *n. Naut.* A cable rope less than 10 inches in circumference; a hawser. [Dim. of CABLE.]

cab'man, 1 kab'mən; 2 căb'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The driver of a cab.

ca-bob', 1 kə-bəb'; 2 ca-bŏb'. **I.** *vt.* To make cabobs of; roast on a spit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dish of small pieces of meat roasted or fried on skewers and served with various condiments. **2.** A leg of mutton stuffed with garlic and herbs. [< Hind. *kabāb*.] **c-bob'‡; ka-bab'‡; ka-bob'‡.**

ca-boched', 1 kə-bəsht'; 2 ca-bŏsht', *a. Her.* Full-faced: said of the head of a stag, bull, or other beast. [< OF. *caboche*, head, < It. *capocchia*, knob, < *capo*, < L. *caput*, head.] **ca-boshed'‡.**

ca"bo"chon', 1 kə"bō"shōn'; 2 că"bŏ"chŏn', *n.* [F.] A carbuncle-shaped precious stone cut but not faceted: common in the phrase *en cabochon*.

ca-boo'dle, 1 kə-bū'dl; 2 ca-bōō'dl, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Aggregate or collection, esp. of people: with *whole* as an intensive.

ca-boose', 1 kə-būs'; 2 ca-bōōs', *n.* **1.** A conductors' car on a freight-train. **2.** *Naut.* The cook's galley on a ship. [< D. *kombuis*, cook's cabin.] **cam-boose'‡.**

Cab'ot, 1 kab'ət; 2 căb'ot, **Sebastian** (1474–1557). English navigator; with his father, **John Cabot,** a Venetian navigator in English service, discovered American continent (Labrador), 1497.

cab'o-tage, 1 kab'o-tij; 2 căb'o-tag, *n.* [F.] *Aero.* Having the tail low

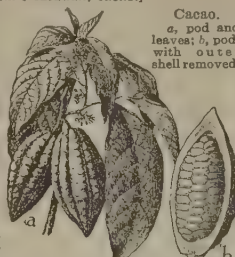
Ca-bre'ra, 1 kə-brē'rə; 2 că-brę'rä, **Manuel Estrada** (1856–). Guatemalan statesman, President Sept. 25, 1898.

ca-bril'la, 1 kə-brīl'ə *or* (*Sp.*) kə-brīl'yə; 2 ca-brīl'a *or* (*Sp.*) căbrīl'yä, *n.* [Sp.] One of various serranoid food-fishes. (1) A grouper (*Epinephelus capreolus*) common on the West-Indian and Florida coasts. (2) A fish (genus *Paralabrax*), as the California rock-bass (*P. clathratus*).

cab"ri-o-let', 1 kab"ri-o-lē'; 2 căb"ri-o-lę', *n.* **1.** A one-horse covered carriage with two seats; a cab. **2.** A motor vehicle with a collapsible top covering only that part of the body behind the driver's seat. Compare LANDAULET. [F.]

Ca'bul, *n.* See KABUL.

ca-ca'o, 1 kə-kā'o *or* ka-kā'o; 2 ca-cā'o *or* cä-cä'o, *n.* **1.** The large nutritive seeds of a small evergreen tropical American tree. **choc'o-late-nuts"†.** **2.** The tree producing them. **choc'o-late-tree"†.** [< Mex.Sp *cacauatl*, cacao.]


Cacao.
a, pod and leaves; *b*, pod, with outer shell removed.

cach'a-lot, 1 kash'ə-lŏt; 2 cäch'a-lŏt, *n.* The sperm-whale. [F., < Catalan *quichal*, tooth.]

cache, 1 kash; 2 cäch. **I.** *vt.* [CACHED†; CACH'ING.] To conceal or store as in the earth; hide. **II.** *n.* A place for concealing or storing. [F.]

cache'-pot", 1 kash'-pŏt" *or* (*F.*) kash"-pō'; 2 cäch'-pŏt" *or* (*F.*) cäch"-pō', *n.* [F.] A jardinière or an ornamental pot or a casing concealing an ordinary flower-pot.

ca-chet', 1 ka-shē'; 2 cä-çhē', *n.* **1.** A seal; hence, a distinctive mark; stamp of individuality. **2.** A hollow wafer used for enclosing nauseous medicine. [F., < *cacher*; see CACHÉ, *n.*]—**lettre de cachet** (*F. Hist.*), a sealed, secret royal letter, ordering arrest and imprisonment without trial.

ca-chex'i-a, } 1 kə-kek'sı-ə, -keks'ı; 2 ca-cĕks'ı-a, -cĕks'y, *n.* Mal-
ca-chex'y, } nutrition and general bad health, characterized by a waxy or sallow complexion, as in cancer, tuberculosis, etc. [< Gr. *kachexia*, < *kakos*, bad, + *hexis*, habit.]—**ca-chec'tic** or **-ti-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with cachexia.

cach"in-na'tion, 1 kak'ı-nē'shən; 2 cäc'ı-nä'shon, *n.* Loud or immoderate laughter. [< L. *cachinno*, laugh loudly.]—**cach'in-nate,** *vi.* To laugh immoderately.

cach'o-long, 1 kash'o-leŋ; 2 cäch'o-lŏng, *n. Mineral.* An opaque white, yellowish, or reddish variety of opal. [Prob. < *Cach*, a river in Bokhara, + Kalmuck *cholong*, stone.]

ca"chou', 1 ka"shū'; 2 cä"chų', *n.* An aromatic pill or pastil, used to perfume the breath. [F., < Hind. *kāṣū*, cashew.]

ca-chu'cha, 1 ka-chū'cha; 2 cä-chų'chä, *n.* [Sp.] An Andalusian dance or dance-tune in 3-4 time, closely resembling the bolero.

ca-cique', 1 ka-sīk'; 2 cä-çīk', *n.* **1.** A prince or chief among the Indians of New Spain. **2.** An oriole of the warmer parts of America. [Sp.; Haitian word for 'chief.'] **cas-sique'†; ca-zic'†; ca-zique'†.**

cack'l(ᴱ), 1 kak'l; 2 căk'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CACK'L(E)D; CACK'-LING.] **1.** To make a shrill cry, as a hen that has laid an egg; chatter. **2.** To utter in a cackling manner. **II.** *n.* The shrill, broken cry made by a hen after laying an egg; the gabbling of a goose; idle talk; chattering or chuckling. [Imitative.] SYN.: see BABBLE.—**cack'ler,** *n.*

cac'o-, 1 kak'o-; 2 căc'o-. From Greek *kakos*, bad: a combining form.—**cac"o-de'mon,** *n.* A devil, or evil spirit; also, one possessed by an evil spirit. **cac"o-dæ'mon†.**—**cac"o-e'thes,** *n.* A bad propensity or habit; also, a malignant ulcer. [+ Gr. *ēthos*, custom.]—**cac"o-e'thes lo-quen'di,** a passion for talking or speechifying.—**ca-cog'ra-pher,** *n.* A bad writer or speller. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**cac"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **cac"o-graph'i-cal†.**—**ca-cog'ra-phy,** *n.* **ka-kog'ra-phy†.**—**ca-col'o-gy,** *n.* Mischoice or misuse of words; bad pronunciation.—**ca-coph'o-nous,** *a.* Having a harsh or disagreeable sound: opposed to *euphonious*. [+ Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**cac"o-phon'ic,** *a.* **cac"o-phon'i-cal†.**—**ca-coph'o-ny,** *n.* A disagreeable sound; bad enunciation.

cac'o-dyl, 1 kak'o-dil; 2 căc'o-dȳl, *n. Chem.* A stinking, colorless, oily compound that readily takes fire in the air; tetramethyl diarsenid ($As_2(CH_3)_4$). It acts like a radical and forms salts. [< CACO- + Gr. *ozō*, smell, + -YL.]—**cac"o-dyl'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cacodyl.

cac'o-mis-tle, 1 kak'o-mis-l; 2 căc'o-mis-l, *n.* [Mex.] A raccoon-like carnivore (genus *Bassaris*), esp. *B. astuta* of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States. **cac'o-mis-cle†; cac'o-mix-l†; cac'o-mix-le†.**

cac'tus, 1 kak'tus; 2 căc'tŭs, *n.* [CAC'TI or CAC'TUS-ES, *pl.*] Any one of various American polypetalous, green, fleshy, mostly leafless and spiny plants of the cactus family, embracing 18 genera and about 1,000 species. [L., < Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.]—**cac-ta'ceous,** *a.* Of or belonging to the cactus family (*Cactaceæ*).

ca-cu'men, 1 ka-kiū'men; 2 ca-cū'mĕn, *n.* The apex or top. [L.]—**ca-cu'mi-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to the top; as, *cacuminal* consonant sounds.

Ca'cus, 1 ké'kus; 2 cā'cŭs, *n. Myth.* A giant, son of Vulcan, who stole the cattle of Hercules and was killed by him.

cad, 1 kad; 2 căd, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A vulgar, ill-bred, obtrusive fellow in any social sphere. **2.** [Eng.] A low fellow who caters to the sports of public-school boys or university students; at Oxford, a townsman. **3.** [Eng.] The conductor of an omnibus. **4.** A craftsman's assistant. [< CADET.]—**cad'dish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ca-das'ter, } 1 ka-das'tər; 2 ca-dăs'ter, *n.* A register, survey,
ca-das'tre, } or map of the extent, ownership, value, etc., of the lands of a country, as a basis of taxation. When a map, it is prepared on a scale of 25 inches to the mile. [< F. *cadastre*, < LL. *capitastrum*, < L. *caput*, head.] **ca-tas'ter†.**—**ca-das'tral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cadaster; as, *a cadastral* map, plan, or survey.—**cad"as-tra'tion,** *n.* The act or process of making an official survey and register of lands.

ca-dav'er-ous, 1 kə-dav'ər-us; 2 ca-dăv'er-ŭs, *a.* Like a corpse; pale; ghastly. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ca-da'ver,** *n.* A corpse, as for dissection.—**ca-dav'er-ic,** *a.* Cadaverous.

cad'die, 1 kad'ı; 2 căd'ı, *n.* A messenger or errand-boy, especially one carrying clubs for golf-players. **cad'dy†; cad'le†; cad'y†.**

cad'dis¹, 1 kad'ıs; 2 căd'ıs. *n.* **1.** A coarse, serge-like fabric. **2.** A narrow, tape-like worsted fabric for bindings, etc. **3†.** Worsted yarn; crewel.

cad'dis², *n.* The larva of a caddis-fly. **cad'dice†; cad'dis-worm"†.**—**cad'dis-fly",** *n.* The adult insect the larva of which is a caddis-worm.

cad'dy¹, 1 kad'ı; 2 căd'y, *n.* [CAD'DIES², *pl.*] A receptacle for tea. [< Malay *kati*, pound.]

cad'dy², *n.* Same as CADDIE.

cade, *a.* Brought up by hand; as, a *cade* colt.

cade¹, *n.* A large, bushy shrub (*Juniperus oxycedrus*). From its wood is obtained a brown, thick liquid of a tarry odor.

cade², *n.* A barrel, as of herrings. [< Gr. *kados*, jar.]

ca'dence, 1 kē'dens; 2 cā'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Rhythmical or measured flow or movement, as in poetry, music, oratory, or the time and pace of marching troops; measure; beat. **2.** Modulation, as of the voice or of elemental sounds; accent; also, a fall of the voice, as at a period. **3.** Intonation or inflection of the speaking voice as distinctive of a language or locality. **4.** *Mus.* (1) A succession of chords naturally closing a musical phrase or period. (*a*) The **perfect, complete,** or **whole cadence,** proper at the end of a movement. (*b*) The **imperfect** or **half c.,** often a reversal of the dominant perfect. (2) A cadenza. [< L. *cado*, fall.] SYN.: see TUNE.—**ca'denced,** *a.*—**ca'dent,** *a.* **1.** Falling. **2.** Having cadence or rhythm.

ca'den-cy, 1 kē'den-sı; 2 cā'dĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çis, *pl.*] **1.** Cadence; rhythm. **2.** *Her.* The relative position of the younger members of the same family or branches of the same house.

ca-den'za, 1 kə-den'zə *or* (*It.*) ka-dent'sa; 2 ca-dĕn'za *or* (*It.*) cä-dĕnt'sä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An embellishment or flourish, prepared or improvised, for a solo voice or an instrument, before the close of a movement or between divisions of a movement.

ca-det'¹, 1 kə-det'; 2 ca-dĕt', *n.* **1.** A pupil in a naval or military school. **2.** A younger son or brother serving in the army without a commission. **3.** A gentleman who entered the army without a commission to learn the art of war, as the younger sons of noble families in France before the Revolution. **4.** [New York.] A person who cohabits with a woman that he may subsist on her earnings as a prostitute; also, one who seduces an innocent girl so as to place her in a house of ill fame; a procurer: excluded from reputable speech as derogatory to the original and accepted meaning. [F.

Ca-det'², *n.* One of the Constitutional Democratic party of Russia, formed about 1905. [< Rus. *Kadet*.]

ca-det'ship, 1 kə-det'ship; 2 ca-dĕt'ship, *n.* The state or condition of being a cadet; appointment as cadet. **ca-det'cy†.**

ca-dette', 1 ka-det'; 2 ca-dĕt', *n. fem.* **1.** [F.] A younger daughter or sister. **2.** [New Zealand.] A young woman who has passed a competitive examination and been appointed to the civil service.

cadge, 1 kaj; 2 cădç, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To carry about; hawk; peddle. **2.** To beg.—**cadg'er,** *n.* **1.** A traveling pedler or huckster. **2.** [Colloq.] An itinerant beggar.

cadg'y, 1 kaj'ı; 2 cădg'y, *a.* **1.** Cheerful; frolicsome. **2.** Wanton; amorous. [< Dan. *kaad*.]

ca'di, 1 kē'dı *or* kā'dī; 2 eā'dı *or* cä'dī *n.* Among the Turks, Arabs, etc., a chief judge or magistrate. **ka'di†** [Turk.].

Ca'diz, 1 kē'dız; 2 eā'dız, *n.* A province (2,834 sq. m.; pop. 524,-000) of S. W. Spain, and its capital (pop. 78,000).

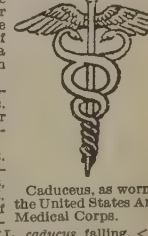
Cad-me'an, 1 kad-mī'ən; 2 căd-mē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cadmus. [< Gr. *kadmos*.] **Cad-mæ'an†.**—**Cadmean victory,** a victory that is ruinous or fatal to the victor: a phrase of uncertain origin.

cad'mi-um, 1 kad'mı-um; 2 căd'mı-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A bluish-white metallic element, occurring in small quantities in ores of zinc. It is used in the manufacture of fusible alloys, in electro-plating, etc. See ELEMENT. [< L. *cadmia*, < Gr. *Kadmos*, Cadmus.]—**cadmium sulfid,** a pigment (CdS), varying in hue from lemon to orange. Often called *cadmium yellow* or *cadmium orange*.

Cad'mus, 1 kad'mus; 2 căd'mŭs, *n. Myth.* Founder of Thebes; brought Phenician alphabet to Greece. **Kad'mos†** [Gr.].

Ca-dor'na, 1 ka-dōr'na; 2 cä-dōr'nä, **Luigi, Count** (1850-). An Italian general, Commander-in-chief of Italian army in the World War, 1915–1917.

ca'dre, 1 kā'dr; 2 eā'dr, *n.* [F.] **1.** A nucleus; skeleton; framework; scheme. **2.** *Mil.* The officers, sergeants, etc., attached to a depot or otherwise kept in the service to form the nucleus of a regiment or other body, the ranks of which are to be filled when required, as in the reserve of a European army; also, the officers of a regiment as a body, or the roll of such officers. **ca'der†.**


Caduceus, as worn by the United States Army Medical Corps.

ca-du'ce-us, 1 kə-diū'sı-us; 2 ca-dū'çe-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Class. Myth.* The wand of Mercury, the messenger of the gods. [L., < Gr. *kērykeion*, herald's staff.]—**ca-du'ce-an,** *a.*

ca-du'cous, 1 kə-diū'kus; 2 ca-dū'cŭs. *a.* **1.** (1) *Bot.* Dropping or falling off, especially at an early stage of development, as the sepals of a poppy. (2) *Zool.* Dropping or falling off, as the gills of salamanders, etc. **2.** Having a tendency to fall or perish; perishable. [< L. *caducus*, falling, < *cado*, fall.]—**ca-du'ci-ty§,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being caducous. **2.** Old age; senility.

Cad-wal'la-der, 1 kad-wŏl'ə-dər; 2 cād-wäl'a-der, **n.** A masculine personal name. [Celt., battle arranger.]

cæ-cil'i-an, 1 sə-sil'i-ən; 2 çe-cil'i-an, *n.* One of a family (*Cæcilidæ*) of amphibians.

cæ'cum, ⌊ 1 sī'kum; 2 çē'cŭm, *n.* [CÆCA, *pl.*] A blind pouch, or
ce'cum, ⌋ cavity, open only at one end, especially that situated between the large and small intestines. [L., < *cæcus*, blind.]—**cæ'cal,** *a.* **ce'cal‡.**

Cæd'mon, 1 kad'mən; 2 cād'mon, *n.* The earliest known English poet (7th century).

Caen, 1 kän; 2 cän, *n.* Old French city, former capital of Normandy; burial-place of William the Conqueror; pop. 47,000.

Cæ"no-zo'ic, *a.* & *n.* Same as CENOZOIC.

cær"e-mo'ni-ale, 1 ser"i-mō'ni-ēl; 2 çēr"e-mō'ni-āl, *n.* [L.] A book containing the ceremonies to be used by priest, bishop, or pope: a contraction of **cæremoniale episcoporum.** Called also the *pontifical.*

cær"i-mo"ni-a'ri-us, 1 ser"i-mō"ni-ĕ'ri-us; 2 çēr"i-mō"ni-ā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [-ri, 1 -ai, 2 -i, *pl.*] *R. C. Ch.* A director of ceremonies in solemn offices, as in cathedral services. [< L. *cærimonia*, CEREMONY.]

Cær'le-on, 1 kär'li-ən; 2 cär'le-ŏn, *n.* A Roman station in Britain; the supposed seat of King Arthur's court.

cæs"al-pin"i-a'ceous, 1 ses"al-pin"i-ē'shus; 2 cēs"äl-pin"i-ā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Cæsalpiniaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, or herbs—the brazletto or senna. [< Andreas *Cæsalpinus*, Italian botanist.]

Cæ'sar, 1 sī'zər; 2 çē'şar, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Cæ'sar,** 1 sē'sar, 2 çe'şär; F. **Cé"sar',** 1 sā"zär', 2 çe"şär'; G. **Cae'sar,** 1 tsē'sar, 2 tşe'şär; It. **Ce'sa-re,** 1 shē'sa-rē, 2 che'şä-re; Sp. **Ce'sar,** 1 thē'sar, 2 the'şär. **2. Julius** (100–44 B. C.), a Roman general, statesman, and historian; the hero of Shakespeare's play of the same name. **3.** A Roman emperor, esp. one of the Augustan line; hence, any powerful emperor or despot; also, figuratively, the State.—**Cæ-sa're-an,** *a. & n.* **Cæ-sa'ri-an‡.—Cæsarean section** or **operation** (*Obstet.*), the delivery of a child by section of the abdominal walls and the womb of the mother when ordinary delivery is apparently impossible: reported to have been performed at the birth of Julius Cæsar.—**Cæ'sar-ism,** *n.* Government like that of the Cæsars; imperialism; military despotism.—**Cæ'sar-ist,** *n.* An imperialist.

Cæs"a-re'a, 1 ses"ə-rī'ə; 2 çēs"a-rē'a, *n.* An ancient seaport in Palestine, now a ruined village.

cæ'si-ous, 1 sī'zi-us; 2 çē'şi-ŭs, *a.* Pale-blue or greenish-blue. [< L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.]

cæ'si-um, 1 sī'zi-um; 2 çē'şi-ŭm, *n.* A silver-white metallic element belonging to the potassium family: named from the two sky-blue lines in its spectrum. It is the most electropositive of the elements. See ELEMENT. [< L. *cæsium*, neut. of *cæsius*, bluish-gray.]

cæs'pi-tose, etc. Same as CESPITOSE, etc.

cæ-su'ra, cæ-su'ral, etc. See CESURA, etc.

Ca"e-te-té', 1 kā"e-tə-tē'; 2 cā"e-te-tę', *n.* A town in Bahia province, E. Brazil; pop. of district, 40,000. **Ca"y-te-té'‡.**

C. A. F., *abbr.* Cost and freight.

C. A. F. E., *abbr.* Cartage at forwarder's expense.

ca'fé', 1 ka"fē'; 2 cā"fę', *n.* **1.** A coffee-house; restaurant. **2.** Coffee. [F.]

caf"e-te'ri-a, 1 kaf"i-tē'ri-ə; 2 cāf"e-tę'ri-a, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A café where the patrons wait upon themselves. [< Mex. *cafeteria*, store where coffee is sold at retail.]

caff, 1 kuf; 2 cāf, *n.* [Scot.] Chaff. **caf†; caffe‡.**

caf-fe'ic, 1 ka-fī'ik; 2 cā-fē'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from coffee. [< F. *caféique*, < *café*, COFFEE.]

caf'fe-in, ⌊ 1 kaf'i-in, -in *or* -īn; 2 cāf'e-in, -in *or* -īn, *n. Chem.* A
caf'fe-ine, ⌋ crystallizable, slightly bitter, stimulating alkaloid ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$), found in the leaves and berries of coffee, and chemically identical with the thein found in tea-leaves. [< F. *caféine*, < *café*, COFFEE.]

caf'fe-ol, 1 kaf'i-ōl *or* -ol; 2 cāf'e-ōl *or* -ol, *n. Chem.* An aromatic volatile oily compound ($C_5H_{10}O_2$) formed during the roasting of coffee. [< *caffe-*, COFFEE, + -OL.]

caf"fe-tan'nic, 1 kaf"i-tan'ik; 2 cāf"e-tăn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from caffein and tannin together. [< CAFFEIN + TANNIN.] **caf"fe-o-tan'nic‡.**

Caf'fre, *n.* Same as KAFIR.

caft, *v.* Same as COFT.

caf'tan, 1 kaf'tən; 2 cāf'tan, *n.* An Arab and Turkish undercoat having long sleeves and girded with a sash. [< Ar. *qaftān.*] **caf'fe-tan‡; kaf'tan‡.**

Ca"gay-an', 1 kä"gai-än'; 2 cä"gī-ăn', *n.* **1.** A province (6,587 sq. m.; pop. 96,000) in Luzon, P. I. **2.** An island of the **Cagayan Sulu Group, P. I.,** about 40 sq. m.; pop. about 3,500.

cage, 1 kēj; 2 cāg. **I.** *vt.* [CAGED; CAG'ING.] To shut up in or as in a cage; confine; imprison. **II.** *n.* **1.** A structure, with openwork of wire or bars, as for confining birds or beasts. **2.** A room or place enclosed by a grating, for confining prisoners; also, any lockup, prison, or place of confinement, or anything that confines or imprisons. **3.** Any cage-like structure, framework, or grating. (1) A timber framework lining a shaft or the like. (2) A platform, elevator-car, or the like, protected by gratings. (3) A wire mask: worn by the catcher in baseball. (4) The iron or steel skeleton frame of a high building. (5) A table from which quick-firing guns are discharged. (6) An enclosure in a gymnasium for interior baseball practise. [F.]—**cage'ling,** *n.* A caged bird.

Ca'glia-ri, 1 kä'lya-rī; 2 cā'lyą-rī, *n.* **1.** A province in Sardinia; 5,204 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, on the Gulf of Cagliari; university; pop. of commune, 60,000.

Ca'glia-ri, Paolo (1532–1588). Venetian painter, born at Verona; called **Paul Veronese.**

Ca-glios'tro, 1 ka-lyōs'tro; 2 cā-lyōs'tro, **Alessandro** (1743–1795). Assumed name of an Italian impostor, Giuseppe Balsamo.

Ca"got', 1 ka"gō'; 2 cā"gō', *n.* [F.] One of a degenerate race, formerly outcast, supposed to be of Gothic blood, found in some parts of France and Spain, esp. in the valleys of the Pyrenees.

ca"hier', 1 ka"yē'; 2 cā"ye', *n.* [F.] **1.** A memorial, report of proceedings, or the like. **2.** A quarter of a quire of writing-paper. **3.** A few leaves, as of printed matter, loosely stitched together; a number of a book issued in parts.

ca-hin'ca-root", *n.* Same as CAINCA-ROOT.

ca-hoot', 1 ka-hūt'; 2 ca-hōōt'. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *v.* To be partners. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* Partnership: common in the phrase **to go cahoots.** [< F. *cahute*, cabin.]

Cai'a-phas, 1 kē'[*or* kai']a-fəs; 2 cē'[*or* cī']a-fas, *n.* A Jewish high priest. *Luke* iii, 2.

Cai'cos, 1 kai'kōs; 2 cī'cŏs, *n.* A group of islands S. E. of the Bahamas, under the government of Jamaica; pop. 5,000. **Cay'cos‡.**

cai'kle, *vi.* Same as KECKLE‡, *v.*

cai'kle, *n.* Same as KECKLE, *n.* **[Hach‡.**

cail'leach, 1 kul'yəh; 2 cāl'yah, *n.* [Scot.] An old woman. **cail'-caim,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as COMB.

cai'man, *n.* Same as CAYMAN.

Cain, 1 kēn; 2 cān, *n. Bib.* The eldest son of Adam, who slew his brother Abel. *Gen.* iv, 1–10.

ca-in'ca-root", 1 kə-in'kə-rût"; 2 ca-in'ca-rōōt", *n.* The root of a shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*) of the madder family, of Florida and tropical America, or of *C. anguifuga*, of Brazil.

Caine, 1 kēn; 2 cān. **Thomas Henry Hall** (1853–). An English novelist and poet; pen-name, "Hall Caine."

Cai"no-zo'ic, *a.* Same as CÆNOZOIC.

ca-ique', 1 ka-īk'; 2 cā-īk', *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, pointed skiff with from two to ten oars, used on the Bosporus. **2.** A small Levantine sailing-vessel. [< F. *caïque*, < Turk. *kaïk.*] **ca-ic'‡.**

Ça i-ra', 1 sa i-rä'; 2 cä i-rä'. [F.] Literally, "It will go," meaning, "It will succeed": the earliest of the famous songs sung by the populace in the French Revolution.

caird, 1 kārd; 2 cārd, *n.* [Scot.] A tinker; gipsy. [< Gael. *ceard.*]

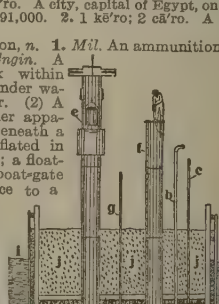
Caird, Edward (1835–1908). A Scottish philosopher-theologian; master of Balliol College, Oxford, 1893–1907.

cairn, 1 kārn; 2 cārn, *n.* A mound or heap of stones, as for a memorial. [Scot., < Gael. *carn*, heap.]—**cairned,** *a.*

Cairn'gorm, 1 kārn'gōrm; 2 cārn'gōrm, *n.* **1.** A mountain between Inverness-shire and Banffshire, Scotland; 4,095 ft. high. **2.** [c-] *Mineral.* A smoky, yellow to brown variety of quartz; smoky quartz. [< *Cairngorm*, a mountain in Scotland.]

Cai'ro, *n.* **1.** 1 kai'ro; 2 cī'ro. A city, capital of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile; pop. 791,000. **2.** 1 kē'ro; 2 cā'ro. A city in S. Illinois; pop. 15,210.

cais'son, 1 kē'sən; 2 cā'şon, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An ammunition-chest or -wagon. **2.** (1) *Engin.* A large water-tight box within which work is done under water, as on a bridge-pier. (2) A water-tight box, or other apparatus, to be placed beneath a sunken vessel, and inflated in order to raise the latter; a floating dry dock. (3) A boat-gate for closing the entrance to a dry dock. [F.]—**cais'son-dis-ease",** *n.* A disease caused by repeatedly passing between the compressed air of a caisson and the ordinary atmosphere; it rarely occurs below 20 lbs. pressure per sq. inch, in addition to atmospheric pressure of 14.7 lbs. per sq. inch.; bends.



Caisson.
a, air- or working-chamber; *bb*, blow-pipe; *c*, pipe for signaling; *d*, roof, or deck, of caisson; *e*, excavating-lock; *f*, man-lock; *g*, pipe to supply caisson with compressed air; *h*, street-level; *ii*, water-level; *iii*, concrete; *k*, quicksand; *l*, hardpan; *m*, bed-rock.

Caith'ness-shire, 1 kēth'nes-shīr; 2 cāth'nĕs-shīr, *n.* A county in Scotland; 712 sq. m.; pop. 28,285; capital, Wick.

cai'tiff [F, 1 kē'tif; 2 cā'-tif. **I.** *a.* Vile; basely wicked. **II.** *n.* A base wretch. [< L. *captivus*, captive.]

Ca'ius, 1 kē'us *or* -yus; 2 cā'ŭs *or* -yŭs, **John** (1510–1572). An English physician; founder and master of Caius College, Cambridge.

caj'a-put, 1 kaj'ə-put; 2 cāj'a-put, *n.* The cajuput.

caj'e-put, 1 kaj'i-put; 2 cāj'e-put, *n.* **1.** The California laurel. **2.** The cajuput.

ca-jole', 1 kə-jōl'; 2 ca-jōl', *vt. & vi.* [CA-JOLED'; CA-JOL'ING.] To impose on, as by flattery or delusive promises; dupe; wheedle. [< F. *cajoler*, < *cage*; see CAGE, *n.*]

Syn.: see ALLURE.

—**ca-jole'ment,** *n.*—**ca-jol'er,** *n.*—**ca-jol'er-y,** *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] The act of cajoling; deceit; flattery.—**ca-jol'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ca'jun, 1 kā'jun; 2 cā'jŭn, *n.* [Louisiana.] A reputed descendant of the Acadian French. **cad'jen‡.**

caj'u-put, 1 kaj'u-put; 2 cāj'u-put, *n.* **1.** A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), of the Moluccas, etc. **2.** Oil of cajuput. [< Malay *kayu-putih* < *kayu*, tree, + *puteh*, white.] **caj'a-put‡; caj'e-put‡.**

cake, 1 kāk; 2 cāk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CAK-ED†; CAK'ING.] To form into a hardened mass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sweetened and baked culinary composition; also, a small or thin mass of dough, etc., baked or fried. **2.** A hardened mass. **3.** A morbid hardening or coagulation in the body. [< Ice. *kaka.*]—**cake'-walk".** **I.** *vi.* To do a cake-walk; strut. **II.** *n.* An entertainment, originating among the negroes of the southern United States, in which a cake is the prize for the most graceful walking, commonly to musical accompaniment.—**c.-walker,** *n.*

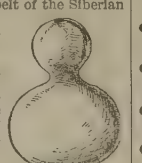
cal., *abbr.* Calendar.—**Cal,** *abbr.* Calcium.—**Cal.,** *abbr.* Calendar, calomel.—**Cal., Calif.** (official), *abbr.* California

cal'a-bar', 1 kal'ə-bär; 2 cāl'a-bär', *n.* **1.** The pelt of the Siberian squirrel, also formerly, of a German squirrel.

2†. The animal that yields the fur. [< L. *Calabria,* Calabria, whence it was exported.]

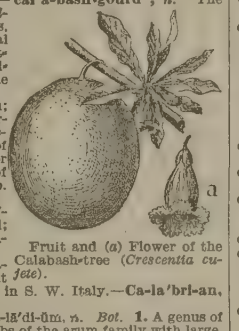
cal'a-ber†.

Cal"a-bar', 1 kal'ə-bär'; 2 cāl'a-bär', *n.* **1.** A seaport, the capital of S. Nigeria, W. Africa; pop. 15,000. **2.** A river in Nigeria, flowing into Calabar estuary.—**Calabar bean,** the highly poisonous seed of an African twining climber (*Physostigma venenosum*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*). An extract from it is used for contracting the pupil of the eye, occasionally for tetanus, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders. With the natives of Old Calabar it was a test for crime, witchcraft, etc., whence also the name **ordeal-bean.**



The Common Gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*).

cal'a-bash, 1 kal'ə-bash; 2 cāl'a-bāsh, *n.* A gourd of the calabash-tree, or a vessel made from its shell; also, the tree. [< Per. Fs+r *kharbuz,* melon.]—**cal'a-bash-gourd",** *n.* The common gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*), used for making pipes, etc.—**c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** A tropical American tree of the trumpet-flower family that bears a gourd-like fruit or calabash. **2.** The African baobab.



Fruit and (*a*) Flower of the Calabash-tree (*Crescentia cujete*).

ca"la-ba-zil'la, 1 kā"la-ba-thil'ya; 2 cā"lä-bä-thil'yä, *n.* [California.] A squash (*Cucurbita perennis*), the macerated root of which is used as a remedy for hemorrhoids, while the pulp of its green fruit is used as soap.

ca"la-ba-zi'ta†.

cal"a-boose', 1 kal'ə-būs'; 2 cāl"a-bo͞os', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A jail; lockup. [< Sp. *balabozo,* dungeon.]

Ca-la'bri-a, 1 kə-lā'bri-ə; 2 ca-lä'bri-a, *n.* A former department (5,819 sq. m.; pop. 1,402,000) in S. W. Italy.—**Ca-la'bri-an,** *a. & n.*

Ca-la'di-um, 1 kə-lā'di-um; 2 ca-lä'di-ụm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tuberous tropical American herbs of the arum family with large, variegated sagittate leaves. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Malay *kĕlădy.*]

Ca"lais', 1 kə"lē'; 2 cā"lä', *n.* A French seaport (pop. 73,001) on English Channel, facing Dover.

cal"a-man'co, 1 kal'ə-maŋ'ko; 2 cāl"a-mäŋ'co, *n.* A glossy woolen fabric of Flanders, or a garment made from it; also, a glazed linen stuff. [Sp.]

cal"a-man'der, 1 kal'ə-man'dər; 2 cāl'a-män'der, *n.* The wood of various trees (family *Ebenaceæ*), esp. *Diospyros hirsuta* of Ceylon, finely veined, hard, and valuable for cabinetwork. [Corrup. of *Coromandel* coast, India.]

cal'a-ma-ry, 1 kal'ə-mē-ri; 2 cāl'a-mā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] A squid. [< L. *calamarius,* pertaining to a pen, < *calamus,* pen, < Gr. *kalamos,* reed.]

cal"a-mif'er-ous, 1 kal"ə-mif'ər-us; 2 cāl'a-mif'er-ûs, *a.* Bearing reeds. [< CALAMUS + L. *fero,* bear.]

cal'a-min, 1 kal'ə-min, -min *or* -min; 2 cāl"a-mîn, -min *or* -mĭn, **cal'a-mine,** 1 *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A white to yellowish or brown orthorhombic hydrous zinc silicate (H_2ZnSiO_5), pyroelectric and sometimes called *electric calamine.* It is an important ore of zinc. **2.** A special kind of so-called galvanized iron. [< F. *calamine,* < LL. *calamina,* cor. of L. *cadmia;* see CADMIUM.]—**cal'a-mine,** *vt.* [-MINED; -MIN-ING.] To apply calamine to.

cal'a-mint, 1 kal'ə-mint; 2 cāl'a-mint, *n.* A menthaceous plant (genus *Clinopodium*), of the north temperate zone, esp. *C. calamintha* (called also **calamint balm**). [< F. *calament,* < LL. *calamintha,* < L. *calaminthe,* < Gr. *kalaminthē,* possibly < *kalos,* beautiful, + *mintha,* mint.]

ca-lam'i-ty, 1 ka-lam'i-ti; 2 ca-lăm'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A misfortune or disaster. **2.** A state or time of affliction, adversity, or disaster. [< L.F *calamita(t-)s.*]

Syn.: see ACCIDENT; ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.

—**ca-lam'i-tous,** *a.* Disastrous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cal'a-mus, 1 kal'ə-mus; 2 cāl'a-mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mī, *pl.*] **1.** A species of flag. **sweet'-flag"†. 2.** [C-] A genus or Oriental climbing palms—the climbing rattans. [< Gr.L *kalamos,* reed.]

ca-lash', 1 kə-lash'; 2 ca-lăsh', *n.* **1.** A low-wheeled light carriage with folding top. The Canadian calash has two wheels, a seat for two, and a driver's seat on the dash-board. **2.** A folding carriage-top or hood. **3.** A hood with hoops formerly worn by women. [< Gr.F *kalesche.*]

ca-leche't; ca-lèche't; ca-lesh't.

cal'a-thus, 1 kal'ə-thus; 2 cāl'a-thŭs, *n.* [-THI, 1 -thai; 2 -thī, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* A lily-shaped work-basket for holding wool for weaving or embroidery: often put on monuments as a symbol of maidenhood. [L., < Gr. *kalathos,* vase-shaped basket.]

calc-, 1 kalk-; 2 cālc-. From Latin *calx,* lime: a combining form.—**calc'-sin"ter,** *n. Mineral.* A loose deposit of massive calcite in caverns or river-beds from water containing lime salts.—**c.-spar,** *n. Mineral.* Any crystallized variety of calcite.—**c.-tuff,** *n. Mineral.* A calc-sinter, especially one containing fossil leaves, twigs, etc. **c.-tufa†.**

cal-ca'ne-um, 1 kal-kā'ni-um; 2 cāl-cā'ne-ŭm, *n.* [-NE-A, *pl.*] The heel-bone. [L., < *calx* (*calc-*), heel.]

cal'car', 1 kal'kur; 2 cāl'car, *n.* [-CA'RI-A, *pl.*] A spur, or spur-like projection. [L., spur, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel.]—**cal'ca-rate, cal'ca-rat'ed,** *a.* Having a calcar, or spur; spurred.

cal'car², *n.* **1.** *Glass-making.* A calcining-oven. **2.** *Metal.* An annealing-oven. [< It. *calcara,* < L. *calcaria,* lime-kiln, < *calx,* lime.]

cal-ca're-ous, 1 kal-kā'ri-us; 2 cāl-cā're-ŭs, *a.* Composed of, containing, or of the nature of limestone or calcium carbonate. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]

cal'ce-ate§, 1 kal'si-ēt; 2 cāl'ce-āt, *a.* Wearing shoes; shod. [< *calceatus,* pp. of *calceo,* shoe, < *calceus,* shoe, < *calx,* heel.] **cal'ce-at"ed†.**

Cal"ce-o-la'ri-a, 1 kal"si-o-lē'ri-ə; 2 cāl"çe-o-lā'ri-a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of herbs and shrubs (family *Violaceæ*), with opposite leaves and small axillary or racemose flowers having the lowest petal the longest. **2.** [c-] A plant of the above-named genus. [< L. *calceolus,* slipper, dim. of *calceus,* shoe, see CALCEATE.] [shaped. **-ly,** *adv.*

cal'ce-o-late, 1 kal'si-o-lēt; 2 cāl'çe-o-lāt, *a. Bot.* Slipper-

cal'ces, 1 kal'siz; 2 çāl'çēş, *n.* [L.] Plural of CALX.

Cal'chas, 1 kal'kəs; 2 cāl'cas, *n.* A legendary Greek soothsayer at the siege of Troy. **Kal'chas§** [Gr.].

cal'ci-, 1 kal'si; 2 cāl'çi-. From Latin *calx,* lime: a combining form.—**cal-cic'o-lous,** *a. Ecol.* Growing upon limestone: said of plants.—**cal-cif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing calcium carbonate as rocks. **cal-cif'ic†.**—**cal"ci-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The conversion into chalk, stony, or bony substance by the deposition of lime salts, as in petrifaction and ossification. **2.** Such a lime formation. **3.** *Pathol.* A petrifactive retrogression observed in tissue which has degenerated, or is moribund or dead.—**cal'ci-form¹,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of lime or chalk. **2.** Pebbly.

cal'cic, 1 kal'sik; 2 cāl'çic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing calcium. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]

cal'ci-form², *a.* Having a projection like a heel. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + -FORM.]

cal-cif'u-gous, *a. Ecol.* Not growing on limestone: said of certain saxicolous lichens. [< CALCI- + L. *fugis,* flee.] **cal-cif'u-gal†; cal'ci-fuge†.** [lime salts.

cal'ci-fy, *vt. & vi.* To make or become stony by the deposit of

cal'ci-mine, 1 kal'si-main; 2 cāl'çi-mīn. **I.** *vt.* [-MINED; -MIN'ING.] To apply calcimine to. **II.** *n.* A white or tinted wash for ceilings, walls, etc. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.] **cal'si-mine†; cal'so-mine†; kal'so-mine†.**

cal'cine, 1 kal'sin *or* kal-sain'; 2 cāl'çin *or* cāl'çin', *v.* [CAL'CINED; CAL'CIN-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To expel volatile matter, as carbon dioxid or water, from by heat, for the purpose of rendering friable; as, to *calcine* limestone. **2.** To reduce to a calx, as copper ore, by subjecting to heat; roast. **II.** *i.* To become changed by the action of dry heat into a friable powder. [< L.F *calx* (*calc-*), lime.] **cal'cin-izet.**—**cal"ci-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of calcining. **2.** That which is calcined; a product of calcination.

cal-cin'a-to-ry, 1 kal-sin'ə-to-ri; 2 cāl-çin'a-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] An apparatus for calcining, as a calcining-furnace. [< LL. *calcinatorium,* < *calcino;* see CALCINE.] **cal-cin'a-to-ry,** *a.*

cal-ciph'i-lous, 1 kal-sif'i-lus; 2 cāl-çif'i-lûs, *a.* **1.** *Ecol.* Fond of chalk. **2.** *Bot.* Lime-loving: said of plants that grow best in soils containing lime. [< CALCI- + Gr. *philō,* love.]

cal-ciph'o-bous, 1 kal-sif'o-bus; 2 cāl-çif'o-bûs, *a. Ecol.* Not thriving on soils rich in lime. [< CALCI- + *phobeō,* fear.]

cal'cite, 1 kal'sait; 2 cāl'çit, *n. Mineral.* A widely diffused calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), usually colorless or whitish, in hexagonal crystals. The massive varieties include chalk, limestone, and marble. See ICELAND SPAR. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]—**cal-cit'ic,** *a.*

cal'ci-um, 1 kal'si-um; 2 cāl'çi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A silver-white, malleable, metallic element belonging to the alkaline earth metals, never occurring free, but widely distributed in combination. See ELEMENT. [< L. *calx,* lime.]—**calcium carbid (c. acetylid),** a compound (CaC_2) made from quicklime and carbon in an electric furnace. When treated with water it yields acetylene.—**c. carbonate** (*Chem.*), a fine white amorphous powder ($CaCO_3$): used as a tooth-wash. It occurs in nature very abundantly as calcite (limestone, marble, etc.).—**c. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a white, very deliquescent salt ($CaCl_2$): used as a drying agent.—**c. cyanamid** (*Chem.*), a compound ($CaCN_2$), produced in the electric furnace by bringing the nitrogen of the air in contact with carbon and calcium oxid: an artificial fertilizer. In contact with water it yields ammonia and calcium carbonate.—**c. fluorid** (*Chem.*), a white powder (CaF_2), which becomes luminous on the application of heat: used for etching glass and in the manufacture of enamels. It occurs in nature as the mineral fluorite.—**c. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), slaked lime ($Ca(OH)_2$): also used in solution; lime-water.—**cal'ci-um-light",** *n.* A powerful light produced by the incandescence of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame; the Drummond light.—**c. phosphate** (*Chem.*), a phosphate of calcium, particularly the neutral phosphate ($Ca_3(PO_4)_2$), found in the mineral apatite and in bones.—**c. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a white compound ($CaSO_4$), occurring in nature as anhydrite and as gypsum, a dihydrate ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$).

cal'cu-late, 1 kal'kiu-lēt; 2 căl'ē-lāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT'ED[2]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To compute mathematically; ascertain by computation; reckon; estimate. **2.** To plan; arrange; devise: with *for*. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To think, suppose, or believe after consideration or deliberation; reckon. [< L. *calculus*, pebble.]

Syn.: account, compute, consider, count, deem, enumerate, estimate, number, rate, reckon, sum up. *Number* is the generic term. To *count* is to *number* one by one. To *calculate* is to use more complicated processes, as multiplication, etc. In the United States *calculate* is sometimes misused for *intend, believe, think, suppose*. *Calculated* should be used with care. With the meaning of *adapted* it is good English when the sense does not contradict the meaning *adapted by calculation;* as, the government policy was *calculated* to enslave the people, that is, expressly devised for that purpose. But it has often been used inconsistently by good writers in a way that contradicts such an interpretation; as, these are measures *calculated* to do harm when in fact the measures were *devised* to do good. *Compute* allows more of the element of probability, which is still more strongly expressed by *estimate;* as, to *estimate* the cost of a proposed building. To *enumerate* is to mention item by item; as, to enumerate one's grievances. To *rate* is to *estimate* by comparison, as if the object were one of a series. We *count* upon a desired future; we do not *count* upon the undesired. As applied to the present we *reckon* or *count* a thing precious or worthless. Compare ESTEEM. Prep.: *on* or *upon*.

—**cal'cu-la-bl**(ē[2], *a.* Capable of being calculated, estimated, or forecast.—**cal'cu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of computing. **2.** A computation; reckoning. **3.** An estimate of probability; a forecast.—**cal'cu-la-tiv**(ē[3], *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation; given to calculation.—**cal'cu-la'tor,** *n.* One who calculates; also, a calculating-machine or set of tables.

cal'cu-lus, 1 kal'kiu-lus; 2 căl'ē-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A stone-like concretion, as in the bladder. **2.** *Math.* A method of calculating by algebraic symbols. **3.** [Rare or Obs.] A reckoning; calculation. [L., dim. of *calx* (*calc-*), stone.]—**differential calculus,** that branch of analysis which investigates the infinitesimal changes of quantities when the relations between the quantities are given.—**cal'cu-lous,** *a.* Stony; gritty; pertaining to, like, or affected with calculus. **cal'cu-lose†.**

Cal-cut'ta, 1 kal-kut'ȧ; 2 căl-cŭt'ȧ, *n.* The capital of Bengal, India (pop. 1,222,000).

cal-da'ri-um, 1 kal-dē'ri-um; 2 căl-dā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room for the hot bath.

cal-de'ra, 1 kal-dī'rȧ; 2 căl-dē'rȧ, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** *Geol.* A large, roughly circular depression, in many cases with a partially broken-down rim, formed by the explosive disruption of a volcanic cone, or by the collapse of a crater-floor. **2.** A large caldron.

Cal'de-ron de la Bar'ca, 1 kal'dē-ron *or* (*Sp.*) kāl'dē-rōn' dē lą bär'kȧ; 2 căl'dē-ron *or* (*Sp.*) căl'dę-rōn' dę lā bär'cȧ, **Pedro** (1600-1681). A Spanish dramatist.

cal'dron, 1 kôl'dran; 2 eąl'dron, *n.* A large kettle or boiler. [< L.[OF] *caldaria*, < *caldus*, hot.] **caul'dron‡.**

Cald'well, 1 kôld'wel; 2 eąld'wĕl. A town in E. Idaho; pop. 3,550· seat of the **College of Idaho.**

Ca'leb, 1 kē'leb; 2 eā'lĕb, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* The associate of Joshua in spying on the land of Canaan. *Num.* xiii, 30. [Heb., dog.]

ca"lèche', 1 ka"lēsh'; 2 eă"lăçh', *n.* '[F.] A carriage; calash.

Cal"e-do'ni-a, 1 kal"i-dō'ni-ȧ; 2 eăl"e-dō'ni-ȧ, *n.* Ancient name of Scotland, now poetical.—**Cal"e-do'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

cal"e-fa'cient, 1 kal"i-fē'shent; 2 eăl"e-fā'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* Causing heat or warmth. **II.** *n.* Something that produces heat or warmth, esp. a medical agent. [< L. *calefacien(t-)s*, ppr., < *caleo*, be warm, + *facio*, make.]—**cal"e-fac'tion,** *n.* The act of heating, or the state of being heated.—**cal"e-fac'tiv**(eš, *a.* Having a heating property or tendency.

cal"e-fac'to-ry, 1 kal"i-fak'to-ri; 2 eăl"e-făc'to-ry. **I.** *a.* Adapted or used for heating or warming; communicating warmth. **II.** *n. Eccl.* An artificially warmed room in a monastery.

cal'e-fy†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To heat or warm. **II.** *i.* To become hot or warm. [< L. *calefacio*, make hot.] **cal'i-fy†.**

cal'en-dar, 1 kal'en-der; 2 eăl'ĕn-dar, *vt.* To register in a calendar or list; place in the calendar of saints; digest and index, as documents.—**cal'en-dar-er,** *n.*

cal'en-dar, *n.* **1.** A systematic arrangement of subdivisions of time, as years and months, so as to define the dates of events. **2.** An almanac. **3.** A schedule or list of things or events classified or chronologically arranged; as, a *calendar* of causes for trial in court. **4†.** A guide for conduct; example; model. [< L. *calendæ*, calends (first day of the Roman month).]—**ecclesiastical calendar** (*Eccl.*), a lunisolar calendar for regulating the dates of church feasts, used both in Catholic and Protestant countries.—**Gregorian c.,** a calendar prescribed by Pope Gregory XIII., now in use in nearly all Christian countries except Russia, Greece, and among the Orthodox Balkan Slavs. They use the **Julian calendar,** prescribed by Julius Cæsar, in which three years of 365 days each were always followed by one of 366 days, and the months, after some changes made by Augustus as to their number of days, had the length now adopted in Europe and America. This calendar is now 13 days behind the Gregorian calendar.—**Hebrew c.** See under HEBREW.—**perpetual c.,** a calendar by which the day of the week in any given year may be ascertained during a widely extended period of time.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

To find the day of the week for any given date:

(1) Take the last two figures of the year, add ¼ of them, neglecting remainder. (2) Add for the month, if for Jan. or Oct., 1; May, 2: Aug., 3; Feb., Mar., or Nov., 4; June, 5; Sept. or Dec., 6; April or July, 0; if leap-year (that is, if it be divisible by 4 without remainder) Jan., 0; Feb., 3. (3) Add day of month. Divide the sum of these three by 7, and remainder gives the number of the day of the week. Thus:

What day of the week was August 28, 1911?

(1) 11+2 =13} 44 = 7 × 6 + 2 or second day of the week =
(2) August = 3 } Monday. This applies only to the 20th
(3) Date = 28 } century. For 19th century, add 2; for 21st century, add 6; 18th century, 4; but before 1752 the "old style" was used.—**Republican c.,** the calendar of the first French Republic. See under REPUBLICAN.

cal'en-der, 1 kal'en-dar; 2 eăl'ĕn-der, *vt.* To press in a calender.—**cal'en-der-er, cal'en-drer,** *n.*

cal'en-der¹, *n.* A machine for giving to cloth, paper, etc., a gloss, by pressing between rollers. [< L. *LL+F cylindrus*, cylinder.]

cal'en-der², *n.* A mendicant dervish of Persia or Turkey. [< Per. *galandar*.] **kal'en-der‡.**

cal'ends, 1 kal'endz; 2 eăl'ĕndz, *n. pl.* The first day of the
kal'ends, Roman month. [< AS. *calend*, month, < L. *calendæ*, calends, < √ in *calo*, call.]—**at** or **on the Greek calends,** at a date that will never come, the Greeks having no calends.

Ca-len'du-la, 1 kȧ-len'diu-lȧ; 2 eą-lĕn'dū-lą, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of annual or perennial herbs of the aster family—the marigolds—having alternate entire leaves and heads of yellow or orange flowers. **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus.

cal'en-ture, 1 kal'en-chur *or* -tiur; 2 eăl'ĕn-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* A tropical fever accompanied by delirium and hallucinations. [F., < Sp. *calentura*, < L. *calen(t-)s*, ppr. of *caleo*, be hot.]

ca-les'cence, 1 kȧ-les'ens; 2 eą-lĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The condition of growing warm; increasing warmth. [< L. *calescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calesco*, grow warm, < *caleo*, be warm.]—**ca-les'cent,** *a.*

calf¹, 1 kȧf; 2 eăf, *n.* [CALVES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The young of the cow or various other animals. **2.** The skin of the calf, or leather made from it. **calf'skin"‡.** **3.** [Colloq.] A raw, gawky, witless young person; a blockhead; dolt. **4.** A floating fragment of ice near an iceberg. [< AS. *cealf*.]—**calf'ward",** *n.* [Scot.] A pen or pasture for calves.

calf², *n.* [CALVES[2], *pl.*] The hinder part of the human leg below the knee. [< Ice. *kálfi*.]

Cal'ga-ry, 1 kal'gȧ-ri; 2 eăl'gą-ry, *n.* A city in Alberta, N. W. Canada; pop. 63,117.

Cal-houn', 1 kal-hūn'; 2 eăl-hŭn', **John Caldwell** (1782-1850). American statesman; States' rights advocate.

Cal'i-ban, 1 kal'i-ban; 2 eăl'i-băn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, a deformed savage slave of Prospero.

cal'i-ber, 1 kal'i-bar; 2 eăl'i-ber, *n.* **1.** The internal diameter
cal'i-bre, of a tube, as of a gun-barrel; size of bore. **2.** Degree of individual capacity or power. **3.** *Naut.* The combined weight of a vessel's armament. **4†.** Diameter of a round body: applied first to cannon-balls and bullets (whence came the common meaning), and in architecture to columns. *Caliber* may be *large* or *small*, but not *high* or *low*. [< F. *calibre*, bore of a gun.]

cal'i-brate, 1 kal'i-brēt; 2 eăl'i-brāt, *vt.* [-BRAT'ED[2]; -BRAT'ING.] **1.** To graduate the tube of (a thermometer) so that it will indicate the temperature correctly. **2.** To determine the reading of (any graduated instrument). **cal'i-ber‡.**—**cal"i-bra'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or result of calibrating.

Cal'i-burn, 1 kal'i-bŭrn; 2 eăl'i-bŭrn, *n.* King Arthur's sword.

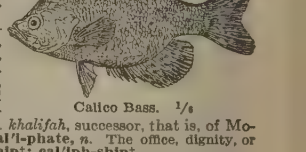
Cal'i-bourne†; Cal"i-bur'no†; Ex-cal'i-bur‡.

cal'i-ces, 1 kal'i-sīz; 2 eăl'i-çēş, *n.* Plural of CALYX, *n.*

ca-li'che, 1 ka-lī'chē; 2 eą-lī'chę, *n.* [S.-Am. Sp.] **1.** The native impure sodium nitrate of Chile; Chile saltpeter. **2.** A calcareous sediment, locally so named in Arizona.

cal'i-cle, 1 kal'i-kl; 2 eăl'i-el, *n.* A small cup-shaped part or
cal'i-cl[2], organ, as a polyp-cell in corals or a hydrotheca in hydrozoans. [< L. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix*, cup.]

cal'i-co, 1 kal'i-kō; 2 eăl'i-cō. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of or like calico; as, a *calico* dress. **2.** [U. S.] Resembling printed calico; dappled or streaked; variegated; as, a *calico* cat. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Relating to female students; as, a *calico* course. **II.** *n.* [-COES[2] or -COS[2], *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] Cotton print. **2.** [Eng.] White cotton cloth. [< *Calicut*, in India.]—**cal'i-co-back",** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] The turnstone. **2.** The cabbage-bug. **3.** The calico bass.—**c. bass,** a food-fish (*Pomoxys sparoides*) of the Mississippi valley, etc., of variegated coloration. **strawberry bass‡.** — **c.-bush,** *n.* The mountain-laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). **c.-flower‡; c.-tree‡.**


Calico Bass. 1/8

Cal'i-cut, 1 kal'i-kut; 2 eăl'i-cŭt, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Malabar district, Madras, India; pop. 78,400.

ca'lif, 1 kē'lif; 2 eā'lif,
ca'liph, *n.* The spiritual and civil head of a Mohammedan state. [< Ar. *khalifah*, successor, that is, of Mohammed.]—**cal'i-fate, cal'i-phate,** *n.* The office, dignity, or reign of a calif. **cal'if-ship‡; cal'iph-ship‡.**

Cal"i-for'ni-a, 1 kal"i-fōr'ni-ȧ; 2 eăl"i-fôr'ni-ą, *n.* A Pacific State (158,297 sq. m.; pop. 3,426,680), U. S.—**Gulf of California,** an inlet of the Pacific, between Mexico and Lower California.—**Cal"i-for'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to California. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or legal citizen of California. **2.** *Ethnol.* An aboriginal of California. **3.** *Hist.* One of the original Spanish settlers in California.

cal"i-for'nite, 1 kal"i-fōr'nait; 2 eăl"i-fôr'nit, *n. Mineral.* A compact variety of vesuvianite, resembling green and yellow-green jade, found in California. [< *California* + -ITE.]

ca-lig'i-nous‖, 1 kə-lij'ı-nus; 2 ea-lig'ı-nūs, *a.* Obscure; misty; dim. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ca-lig"i-nos'i-ty**‖, *n.*

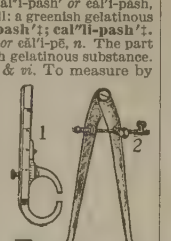
ca-lig'ra-phy, **ca-log'ra-phy**. Same as CALLIGRAPHY.

Ca-lig'u-la, 1 kə-lig'yu-lə; 2 ea-lig'yu-la, **Caius Cæsar** (12–41). A Roman emperor; assassinated.

cal"i-pash', 1 kal'ı-pash' *or* kal'ı-pəsh; 2 căl"ı-păsh' *or* căl'ı-pəsh, *n.* The part of a turtle next the upper shell: a greenish gelatinous substance. [Form of CALABASH.]—**cal"a-pash'**‡; **cal"li-pash'**‡.

cal"i-pee', 1 kal'ı-pē' *or* kal'ı-pı; 2 căl"ı-pē' *or* căl'ı-pē, *n.* The part of a turtle next the lower shell; a yellowish gelatinous substance.

cal'i-per, 1 kal'ı-pər; 2 căl'ı-per. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To measure by means of calipers; find the diameter of; use calipers. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument like a pair of compasses, for measuring diameters: usually in the plural. **2.** Same as CALIPER-RULE. [Corr. of CALIBER.] **cal'i-per-com"pass-es**‡; **cal'li-per**‡; **cal'lip-per**†.—**cal'i-per-rule"**, *n.* (1) A gunners' calipers for determining the weight of a ball from its diameter, and vice versa. (2) A scaled rule with sliding jaw.



Calipers.
1. Graduating. 2. Inside-adjusting. 3. Caliper-square or beam-calipers. 4. Outside-adjusting.

ca'liph, **cal'i-phate**, *n.* See CALIF, etc.

cal"si-sa'ya, 1 kal'ı-sē'yə; 2 căl'ı-sā'ya, *n.* Same as CINCHONA.

cal"is-then'ics, *n.* Same as CALLISTHENICS.

cal'i-vert, *n.* A light musket of the 16th century.

ca'lix, 1 kē'liks *or* kal'iks; 2 cā'liks *or* căl'iks, *n.* [CAL'I-CES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A cup-shaped organ or cavity. **2.** Same as CALYX. [L., cup.]

Ca-lix'tine[1], 1 kə-liks'tin; 2 ca-liks'tin, *n.* A follower of the Lutheran theologian Georg Calixtus, who advocated the union of all denominations.

Ca-lix'tine[2], *n.* One of a Hussite sect in Bohemia in the 15th century who demanded the cup in the Eucharist and also a limitation of the exclusive rights of the clergy. [< LL. *Calixtini*, < L. ing. *calix*, cup.]

calk[1], ⌊ 1 kōk; 2 çak, *vt.* **1.** To make tight, as a boat's seams, **caulk**‡, ⌋ by plugging with soft material. **2.** To fasten together, as the plates of a boiler; to hammer, as a metal plate. **3.** To plug up the crevices of, as a window-frame. [< L.OF *calco*, tread.]—**calk'er**[1], **caulk'er**, *n.* One who calks the seams of a vessel or a boiler.—**calk'ing**, **caulk'ing**, *n.*

calk[2], *vt.* **1.** To furnish with calks. **2.** To wound with a calk.

calk, *n.* A spur on a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping; also, a plate with sharp points worn on the sole of a boot or shoe to prevent slipping. [< L. *calx*, heel.] **calk'er**‡; **calk'in**‡.

call, 1 kōl; 2 çal, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To appeal to by word of mouth. **2.** To utter or read aloud. **3.** To summon in any way; convoke, as Congress; convene; invoke solemnly; as, to *call* a meeting; to *call* God to witness. **4.** To designate or characterize in any way; name; style; suppose; assume to be so much. **5.** To read aloud from a list of names; as, to *call* a roll. **6.** To arouse; as, to *call* one from sleep. **7.** To designate for a special work; as, to be *called* to the ministry. **8.** To lure, as birds, by imitating their cry with a whistle, call, or otherwise. **9.** To insist upon payment of, as by written notice. **10.** [U. S.] (1) To give particulars (as to the pocket, balls, etc.) regarding (a shot before being made); as in the game of pool. (2) *Baseball.* To stop or suspend (a game), because of some extraneous cause, as rain, darkness, etc. **II.** *t.* **1.** To lift up the voice in address, command, or entreaty; send out a cry of summons; appeal; sound a signal; as, he *called* for help; the trumpet *calls*. **2.** To make a brief stop, visit, or stay: followed by *at*, *on*, or *upon*; as, the steamer *calls* at Southampton. **3.** (1) In the game of poker, to demand a show of hands, upon staking an amount equal to the bet of each previous player. (2) To make a demand, or give a signal, as for trumps or for a particular card. [< AS. *ceallian*.]

Syn.: bawl, bellow, clamor, cry (out), ejaculate, exclaim, roar, scream, shout, shriek, vociferate, yell. To *call* is to send out the voice in order to attract another's attention, either by word or by inarticulate utterance. Animals *call* their mates, or their young; a man *calls* his dog, his horse, etc. The sense is extended to include summons by bell, or any signal. To *shout* is to *call* or *exclaim* with the fullest volume of sustained voice; to *scream* is to utter a shriller cry; to *shriek* or to *yell* refers to that which is louder and wilder still. We *shout* words; in *screaming*, *shrieking*, or *yelling* there is often no attempt at articulation. To *bawl* is to utter senseless, noisy cries, as of a child in pain or anger. *Bellow* and *roar* are applied to the utterances of animals, and only contemptuously to those of persons. To *clamor* is to utter with noisy iteration; it applies also to the confused cries of a multitude. To *vociferate* is commonly applied to loud and excited speech where there is little besides the exertion of voice. One may *exclaim*, *cry out*, or *ejaculate* with no thought of others' presence; when he *calls*, it is to attract another's attention. See CONVOKE; EXCLAIM.—Ant.: be silent, be still, hark, harken, hush, list, listen.

—to call back, to summon back; recall: hence, to revoke or retract.—**to c. up. 1.** To bring before the memory or mind's eye. **2.** To bring up for action or discussion, as a legislative measure. **3.** To demand payment of, as amounts due on shares. **4.** To notify to appear before some tribunal, as a court; cite. **5.** To urge or cause to stand up and speak. **6.** To summon by telephone.—**call'er**, *n.* **1.** One who calls, in any sense. **2.** A visitor.

call, *n.* **1.** A shout or cry to attract attention or reply; a lifting up of the voice in speech or other utterance; specif., a thing called or indicated. **2.** A summons or invitation; specif., a divine vocation; also, a roll call. **3.** A requirement; claim; right; obligation; as, the *call* of duty. **4.** A brief visit. **5.** An assessment or demand; specif. (U. S.), a contract requiring, in consideration of money paid, the delivery of some article named, as stocks, at a certain price. Compare PUT. **6.** *Hunting.* A blast on a horn to encourage the hounds. **7.** The cry of an animal, esp. a bird; as, the plover's *call* to its mate. **8.** A request from a government or corporation that holders of its redeemable bonds will present them for payment. **9.** An assessment on the members of a corporation or joint-stock company for the payment of subscription instalments, or for cash to meet losses. **10.** *Law.* A natural object or an established point mentioned in the descriptive part of a deed for tracing a line of division or boundary; as, a *call* of the deed. **11.** (1) In the game of poker, a demand for a show of hands: made only after equaling preceding bets. (2) In whist, a signal to one's partner to lead trumps; also, a demand made by a player holding two honors on his partner to produce one and thereby win the game.—**at or on call**, payable on demand, or without previous notice, as a loan or deposit.—**call'-loan"**, *n.* A loan of money to be repaid on demand.—**c.-money**, *n.* Money loaned, usually on stocks as security, payable on demand of the lender.

cal'la, 1 kal'ə; 2 căl'a, *n. Bot.* A South-African plant of the arum family, with a large milk-white blossom. See plate of FLOWERS. [L.] **cal'la-lil"y**‡; **Egyptian lily**‡; **lily of the Nile**‡. [LANT.] **cal'lan**‡.

cal'lant, 1 kal'ənt; 2 căl'ant, *n.* [Scot.] A lad: youth. [= GAL-

Cal-la'o, 1 ka-lā'o; 2 ca-lā'o, *n.* A seaport (pop. 31,000) in Peru, the port of Lima.

cal'ler, 1 kal'ər; 2 căl'er. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To freshen; cool. **II.** *a.* **1.** Cool or refreshing. **2.** Fresh.—**caller herring**, fresh herring.—**c. oysters**, fresh oysters.

Cal'les, 1 käl'yeth; 2 căl'yĕth, **Plutarco Elías** (1877–). Mexican general; elected president of Mexico, 1924.

cal'let, 1 kal'et; 2 căl'ĕt, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** A scolding or gossiping woman. **2.** A prostitute. [< F. *caillette* < *caille*, QUAIL.]

cal'li-graph, 1 kal'ı-graf; 2 căl'ı-gráf, *n.* A specimen of beautiful penmanship. **cal'i-graph**‡.

cal-lig'ra-phy, ⌊ 1 ka-lig'ra-fı; 2 ca-lig'ra-fy, *n.* Beautiful pen-**cal-lig'ra-fy**[2], ⌋ manship; loosely, handwriting in general. Avoid *beautiful*, *excellent*, *fine*, or *good calligraphy* as pleonastic, and *bad* or *poor* as a contradiction in terms. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *graphē*, write.]—**cal-lig'ra-pher**, *n.* **cal-lig'ra-phist**‡,—**cal"li-graph'ic**, *a.*—**cal"li-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

call'ing, 1 kôl'ıŋ; 2 çal'ıŋ, *n.* **1.** A speaking, crying, or shouting to command attention. **2.** A convocation or summoning. **3.** A solemn appointment, summons, or vocation. **4.** Habitual occupation; the regular work or duty to which one is called; profession. **5.** Social condition or status; rank.

Cal-li'o-pe, 1 ka-lī'o-pı; 2 cā-lī'o-pē, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* Muse of eloquence and epic poetry. **2.** [*c.*] A series of steam-whistles played by means of a keyboard: a steam-organ.

cal"li-pash', **cal"li-pee'**, etc. Same as CALIPASH, etc.

cal'li-per, *n.* Same as CALIPER.

cal"lis-then'ics, 1 kal'ıs-then'iks; 2 căl'ıs-thĕn'ics, *n. pl.* Light gymnastics to promote grace as well as health. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *sthenos*, strength.]—**cal"lis-then'ic**, *a.*

Cal-lis'to, 1 ka-lis'to; 2 cā-lis'to, *n. Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A nymph of Arcadia who was transformed into a bear by Artemis, when Zeus set her as a constellation in the heavens; the "Great Bear."

cal'li-thump, 1 kal'ı-thump; 2 căl'ı-thŭmp, *n.* [U. S.] A noisy parade or serenade, in which the use of discordant instruments is the principal feature; charivari. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + THUMP. Humorous.] **cal'i-thump**‡.

call'-loan", **call'-mon"ey**, *n.* See under CALL, *n.*

cal'lose, *n. Bot.* A substance largely developed in the walls of certain fungi, supposed to be distinct from cellulose and pectin compounds on account of its unlike reaction with certain anilin dyes, hard and thick in texture.

cal'lous, 1 kal'ŭs; 2 căl'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Thickened and hardened, as the skin under pressure. **2.** Hardened in feeling; insensible; unfeeling. [< L. *callosus*, < *callum*, hard skin.] Syn.: see HARD. **cal-los'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A thickened, hardened portion of the skin, as produced by pressure or friction, or as seen in old wounds, ulcers of long standing, etc.; a hard or thickened part, as on the buttocks of certain apes, on the legs of horses, on or in a plant, etc. **2.** Hardness; insensibility.—**cal'-loused**, *a.*—**cal'lous-ly**, *adv.*—**cal'lous-ness**, *n.*

cal'low, 1 kal'o; 2 căl'o, *a.* **1.** Unfledged; not yet feathered, as a bird. **2.** Inexperienced; youthful. **3.** Of or pertaining to an unfledged bird or a youth. [< AS. *calu*, bald.]

cal'lus, 1 kal'us; 2 căl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ai; 2 -ı, *pl.*] **1.** A callosity or thickening. **2.** The new bony tissue between and around the fractured ends of a broken bone in the process of reuniting. **3.** *Bot.* The parenchymatous tissue which forms over a cut on a stem and protects the exposed wood. [L.]—**cal'lus**, *vi.*

calm, 1 kām; 2 cām, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bring into repose, mental or physical; still; soothe; tranquilize. **II.** *i.* To become quiet or placid. Syn.: see ALLAY; SETTLE.

calm, *a.* Free from disturbance or agitation. (1) Without motion; in repose. (2) Unmoved by passion or emotion; serene. [< Gr.LL+F *kauma*, heat of the sun.]

Syn.: collected, composed, cool, dispassionate, imperturbable, peaceful, placid, quiet, sedate, self-controlled, self-possessed, serene, smooth, still, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. That is

calm which is free from disturbance or agitation; in the physical sense, free from violent motion or action; in the mental or spiritual realm, free from excited or disturbing emotion or passion. We speak of a *calm* sea, a *placid* lake, a *serene* sky, a *still* night, a *quiet* day, a *quiet* home. We speak, also, of "*still* waters," "*smooth* sailing," which are different modes of expressing freedom from manifest agitation. *Cool*, in this connection, always suggests the recognition of some form of danger or risk. One may be *calm* by assured superiority to danger, by ignorance of its existence or of its magnitude, or by indifference to the result, or by the apathy of hopelessness, as we speak of "the *calmness* of despair"; one is *cool* who, while intensely alive to danger or need, has all his faculties concentrated on the means of meeting or overcoming it; a *calm* boxer would probably be an easy victim, while a *cool* boxer would be a dangerous antagonist. *Cool* is stronger than *composed* or *collected*, which suggest some previous tendency to discomposure, and is more vigorous than *self-controlled* or *self-possessed*. One is *composed* who has subdued excited feeling; he is *collected* when he has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. *Tranquil* refers to a present state, *placid* to a prevailing tendency. We speak of a *tranquil* mind, a *placid* disposition. The *serene* spirit dwells as if in the clear upper air, above all storm or agitation. See PACIFIC; SOBER.—Ant.: agitated, boisterous, disturbed, excited, fierce, frantic, frenzied, furious, heated, passionate, raging, roused, ruffled, stormy, turbulent, violent, wild, wrathful.

—**calm'ly**, *adv.*—**calm'ness**, *n.*—**calm'y**, *a.* [Poet.] Calm.

calm, *n.* Tranquillity; stillness; serenity. SYN.: see REST.

cal'ma-tiv(ēz, 1 kal'*or* kă'lma-tiv; 2 cäl'[*or* că']ma-tiv. **I.** *a.* Having a soothing effect; sedative. **II.** *n.* A sedative.

cal'o-mel, 1 kal'o-mel; 2 cäl'o-mĕl, *n.* Mercurous chlorid, a heavy, white, tasteless compound used as a purgative. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *melas*, black.]

cal"o-res'cence, 1 kal"o-res'ens; 2 cäl"o-rĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The generation of luminous heat-rays from obscure heat-rays by their passage through or reflection by a partially transparent body.

ca-lor'ic, 1 kə-lor'ik; 2 ĕă-lŏr'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to heat. **II.** *n.* Heat; formerly, a supposed principle of heat. [< L. *calor*, heat.]—**cal"o-ric'i-ty**, *n.* The power of developing heat possessed by animals.—**cal"o-rif'ic**, *a.* Able to produce heat; heating; carrying heat; thermal. **cal"o-rif'i-cal‡.**—**ca-lorific power**, the number of gram-calories resulting from complete combustion of a gram of fuel.—**ca-lor"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The production of heat, esp. of animal heat.—**cal"o-rif'ics**, *n.* **1.** The science of heating. **2.** The branch of physics that treats of heat, especially of the discarded caloric theory.—**cal"o-rim'e-ter**, *n.* Any apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat generated by friction, combustion, or other chemical change.—**ca-lor"i-met'ric**, *a.* Relating to or serving for calorimetry. **ca-lor"i-met'ri-cal‡.**—**cal"o-rim'e-try**, *n.* The art or process of measuring heat.

cal'o-rie, 1 kal'o-ri; 2 cäl'o-re, *n.* [F.] Same as CALORY.

cal'o-ry, 1 kal'o-ri; 2 cäl'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] One of two recognized units of heat: (1) the **great**, **greater**, or **large c.**, the amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water 1° C.; **kilogram c.**‡; (2) the **lesser** or **small c.**, the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water 1° C.; **gram c.‡.** [< F. *calorie*, < L. *calor*, heat.] **cal'o-rie‡.**

ca-lotte', 1 kə-let'; 2 ca-lŏt', *n.* [F.] A skull-cap worn by the Roman Catholic clergy.

cal'o-yer, 1 kal'o-yər *or* kə-lei'ər; 2 cäl'o-yer *or* ca-lŏy'er, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* A monk, esp. one of the order of St. Basil. [F., < Gr. *kalogĕros*, < *kalos*, beautiful, + *geras*, old age.]

cal'pac, 1 kal'pak; 2 cäl'păc, *n.* A black sheepskin or felt cap worn by various Orientals. [Turk.] **cal'pack‡.**

cal'say, *n.* Same as CAUSEY.

Cal"ta-ni-set'ta, 1 kŏl"ta-ni-set'ta; 2 cäl"tă-ni-sĕt'tă, *n.* **1.** A province in Sicily; 1,270 sq. m.; pop. 342,557. **2.** Its capital; pop. 42,670. **Cal"ta-nis-set'ta‡.**

cal"te-tep'on, 1 kal"ta-tep'ən; 2 cäl"te-tĕp'on, *n.* [Mex.] A lizard. See GILA MONSTER, under GILA.

cal'trop, 1 kal'trəp; 2 cäl'trop, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, one of which will always be upright, used to impede cavalry or infantry. **2.** One of various plants with spiny heads or fruit that entangle the feet, as the star-thistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*), the land-caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*), and the water-caltrop (*Trapa natans*). **3**†. A trap or snare for the feet. [< AS. *calcatrippe*, < LL. *calcatrippa*, < *calx*, (*calc-*), heel, + LL. *trappa*, < OHG. *trapo*, trap.] **cal'thorp‡; cal'throp‡; cal'trap‡.**

Caltrop (def. 1).

cal'u-met, 1 kal'yu-met; 2 cäl'yu-mĕt, *n.* A tobacco-pipe, used by American Indians at conferences; pipe of peace. [F., < L. *calamus*, reed.]

cal'um-ny, 1 kal'um-ni; 2 cäl'ŭm-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{z}, *pl.*] A false, malicious, and injurious accusation or report; defamation; slander. [< L.^{p} *calumnia*, < *calvor*, deceive.] SYN.: see SCANDAL.—**ca-lum'ni-ate**, *v.* [-AT^{ed}; -AT^{ing}.] **I.** *t.* To accuse falsely; defame. **II.** *i.* To utter calumnies. SYN.: see ASPERSE; REVILE.—**ca-lum'ni-a'tion**, *n.*—**ca-lum'ni-a"tor**, *n.*—**ca-lum'ni-ous**, *a.* Slanderous; defamatory. **ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry‡.**

Cal-vaire', 1 kal-vâr'; 2 căl-vâr', *n.* [F.] The graphic representation of the crucifixion of Christ commonly seen in Catholic countries of Europe, usually along the roads leading to cities.

cal-va'ri-a, 1 kal-vē'ri-ə; 2 căl-vâ'ri-a, *n.* **1.** [-AE, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] The calvarium. **2.** Plural of CALVARIUM. [L., skull, < *calvus*, bald.]—**cal-va'ri-al, cal-va'ri-an**, *a.*

cal-va'ri-um, 1 kal-vē'ri-um; 2 căl-vâ'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The vaulted upper portion of the cranium. [< L. *calvaria*, skull.]

Cal'va-ry, 1 kal'və-ri; 2 cäl'va-ry, *n.* **1.** The place where Christ was crucified; Golgotha. *Luke* xxiii, 33. **2.** [c-] *R. C. Ch.* (1) A representation of the successive scenes of the Passion of Christ in a series of pictures or statues in a church or chapel; also, a chapel or shrine containing such a representation; as, the *calvary* of St. Valerien, near Paris. (2) A representation of the Crucifixion in the open air: often a group of three crosses on a height. Compare CALVAIRE. [< L. *calvaria*, skull, < *calvus*, bald.]

calv(e^{z}, 1 kuv; 2 căv, *vt.* & *vi.* [CALV(E)D^{z}; CALV'ING.] **1.** To bring forth (a calf). **2.** To throw off a berg from itself, as a glacier. [< AS. *cealfian*, < *cealf*, calf.]

Cal"vé', 1 kal"vē'; 2 cäl"vę', **Emma** (1866–). Emma de Roquet, a French operatic soprano singer, a famous *Carmen*.

Cal'vert, 1 kal'vərt; 2 cäl'vert, *n.* **1. George, Sir** (1580?–1632), an English statesman, the founder of Maryland. **2. Leonard** (1606?–1647), an English statesman; 1st governor of Maryland.

Cal'vin, 1 kal'vin; 2 cäl'vin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Cal"vin'**, 1 kal"vaṅ', 2 cäl"văṅ'. **Cau"vin'‡**, 1 kō"vaṅ', 2 cō"văṅ'; L. **Cal-vi'nus**, 1 kal-vai'nus, 2 cäl-vi'nŭs; Sp. **Cal'vo**, 1 kāl'vō, 2 cäl'vō. **2. John** (1509–1564), a French Protestant reformer.—**Cal'vin-ism**, *n.* The system of doctrine taught by John Calvin in his *Institutes of Theology*. The five points of Calvinism, defended by the Synod of Dort, 1618–1619, are: (1) God elects individuals to be saved. (2) He designs complete redemption for these elect only. (3) Fallen man is of himself incapable of true faith and repentance. (4) God's grace is efficacious for the salvation of the elect. (5) A soul once regenerated and converted is never ultimately lost. They are known also as (1) particular election, (2) definite redemption, (3) total inability, (4) efficacious grace, and (5) final perseverance: opposed to the *five articles of the Arminians* put forth in 1610.—**Cal'vin-ist**, *n.*—**Cal"vin-is'tic**, *a.* **Cal"vin-is'ti-cal‡.**

cal-vi'ti-es, 1 kal-vish'i-iz; 2 căl-vish'i-ęs, *n.* *Med.* Baldness on the top or back of the head. [L. < *calvus*, bald.]

calx, 1 kalks; 2 călks, *n.* [CALX'ES^{z} or CAL'CES^{z}, *pl.*] The residue from the calcination of minerals; also, lime or chalk. [L.]

cal'y-ces, 1 kal'i-siz; 2 cäl'y-çęs, *n.* Plural of CALYX, *n.*

cal'y-cine, *a.* Of or pertaining to a calyx; of the nature of, situated on, or like a calyx.—**ca-lyc'i-nal‡.**

cal'y-cle, 1 kal'i-kl; 2 cäl'y-cl, *n.* *Bot.* An accessory calyx outside of the true calyx. [< L. *calycyculus*, dim. of *calyx*; see CALYX.] **ca-lic'u-la‡.**—**ca-lyc'u-lar, ca-lyc'u-late**, *a.* Having calycles.

Cal'y-don, 1 kal'i-den; 2 cäl'y-dŏn. *n.* An ancient city in Ætolia.

Cal"y-do'ni-an, 1 kal"i-dō'ni-ən; 2 cäl"y-dō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Calydon, Ætolia, Greece.—**Calydonian boar-hunt** (*Myth.*), the hunt in which Meleager slew the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon because its king, Æneus, had neglected her in sacrifice.

Ca-lyp'so, 1 kə-lip'so; 2 că-lỹp'so, *n.* *Myth.* **1.** A nymph of Ogygia, the island where Ulysses was wrecked. **2.** [c-] A plant of the genus *Calypso*; bog-orchid.

ca-lyp'tra, 1 kə-lip'trə; 2 ca-lỹp'tra, *n.* A hood or lid; specif. (1) in mosses, the hood or covering of the capsule; (2) in flowering plants, any similar hood-shaped organ. [< Gr. *kalyptra*, veil, < *kalyptō*, cover.] **ca-lyp'ter‡.**—**ca-lyp'trate**, *a.* **1.** Covered with, having, or like a calyptra. **2.** Of or pertaining to a section of musical flies (*Calyptratæ*).

ca'lyx, 1 kē'liks *or* kal'iks; 2 cā'lyks *or* căl'yks, *n.* [CAL'Y-CES, 1 kal'i-siz; 2 cāl'y-çęs, or CA'LYX-ES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The outermost series of leaves of a flower, individually called sepals: usually green and more or less leaf like, but frequently colored and petaloid. Compare COROLLA. **2.** A cup-shaped part or organ. [L.]

cam, 1 kam; 2 căm (Scot.], *imp.* of COME, *v.*

cam, 1 kam; 2 căm, *n.* *Mech.* A non-circular or eccentric rotating piece, to give reciprocating motion. [< Dan. *kam*, comb.]

Cam., Camb., *abbr.* Cambridge.

Ca-ma'guey, 1 ka-mā'gwē; 2 cä-mā'ğwę, *n.* A province in Cuba; 10,076 sq. m.; pop. 228,920.

ca-mail', 1 kə-mēl'; 2 ca-mâl', *n.* [F.] A piece of chain mail depending from a basinet and protecting the neck and shoulders; also, a hood of mail.—**ca-mailed'**, *a.*

A head and neck with camail.

Ca-mal'do-li, 1 kə-mal'do-li; 2 ca-mâl'do-li, *n.* An Italian abbey.

ca"ma"ra"de-rie', 1 ku"ma"ru"də-ri'; 2 că"mâ"râ"de-rē', *n.* Comradeship; loyalty; good fellowship. [F.]

cam"a-ril'la, 1 kam"ə-ril'ə *or* (*Sp.*) kū"ma-ril'ya; 2 căm"a-ril'a *or* (*Sp.*) că"mâ-ril'yâ, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A group of irregular advisers, as of a king; a clique of persons exercising political powers secretly and unofficially; a cabal. **2.** A little chamber; esp., the audience-chamber of a king.

cam'as, 1 kam'əs; 2 căm'as, *n.* Any of several species of North-American bulbous herbs of the lily family, as the wild hyacinth. [Am. Ind.] **cam'ash‡; cam'ass‡; cam'mass‡.**

cam'ber, 1 kam'bər; 2 căm'ber. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To make slightly convex above, or have an upwardly convex form: said of a ship's deck. **II.** *n.* A slight upward bend or convexity as of a timber or an aerofoil; a slight arch or rise in the middle. [< F. *cambre*, < L. *camera*, arch; see CAMBERA.]

cam'bist, 1 kam'bist; 2 căm'bist, *n.* **1.** A manual giving the moneys, weights, and measures of different countries, and their equivalents. **2.** One versed in exchange values. [< F. *cambiste*, < It. *cambista*, < L. *cambio*, exchange.]

cam'bi-um, 1 kam'bi-um; 2 căm'bi-ŭm. *Bot.* A zone of cells between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants, from which new tissues are developed. [LL. exchange.]

Cam-bo'di-a, 1 kam-bō'di-ə; 2 căm-bō'di-a, *n.* A province in French Indo-China; 45,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,634,000.

Cam"bon', 1 kaṁ"bŏṅ'; 2 cäṁ"bŏṅ', *n.* **1. Jules Marten** (1845–), a French legislator, diplomat, and jurist. **2. Pierre Paul** (1843–), a French legislator and diplomat.

Cam"brai', 1 kaṁ"brē'; 2 cäṁ"brę', *n.* A city of N. E. France where British broke German line Oct. 18, 1918.

Cam'bri-a, 1 kam'bri-ə; 2 căm'bri-a, *n.* Wales: ancient name.

Cam'bri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Cambria or Wales; Welsh. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest of the periods of the Paleozoic era.—**Cam'bri-an,** *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The Cambrian strata. **2.** A Welshman.

cam'bric, 1 kēm'brik; 2 cām'bric, *n.* A fine white linen fabric or a similar fabric of cotton; also, a coarse cotton fabric. [< *Kameryk,* a Flemish city.]—**cambric tea,** hot water and milk, sweetened.

Cam'bridge, 1 kēm'brij; 2 cām'bridğ, *n.* **1.** A borough (pop. 59,260) of Cambridgeshire, England; seat of **Cambridge University** (first charter 1231). **2.** A city (pop. 105,000), E. Massachusetts; seat of **Harvard University** (founded 1636), and of the **Massachusetts Institute of Technology.** **3.** A city in E. Ohio; pop. 13,110. **4.** A county in England; 822 sq. m.; pop. 129,600. **Cam'bridge-shire‡.**

Cam-by'ses, 1 kam-bī'sīz; 2 cām-bī'sēs, *n.* King of Persia, 529–522 B. C.; son of Cyrus.

Cam'den, 1 kam'den; 2 cām'dĕn, *n.* **1.** A city in New Jersey; pop. 116,310. **2.** A town in central South Carolina; pop. 4,000; battles 1780 and 1781.

came, 1 kēm; 2 cām, *imp.* of COME, *v.*

came, *n.* [Eng.] A leaden sash-bar or grooved strip for fastening panes in latticed or stained-glass windows.

cam'el, 1 kam'el; 2 çăm'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A large Asiatic or African ruminant with a humped back and capable of subsisting long without water. There are two species, the **Arabian camel** (or *dromedary*), having one hump, and the **Bactrian camel,** having two. **2.** A buoyant water-tight contrivance for lifting wrecks, etc. [< Heb. *gāmāl,* camel.]—**cam"el-eer',** *n.* A camel-driver or a soldier mounted on a camel.—**cam'el-ish,** *a.*—**cam'el-ish-ness,** *n.*—**camel's hair,** the hair of the camel, used in the manufacture of dress-goods, heavy warm cloth for travelers, and similar fabrics.

1. Arabian Camel. 2. Bactrian Camel. 1/90

ca-mel'li-a, 1 kə-mel'i-ə; 2 ca-mĕl'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A tropical Eastern tree or shrub with white or rose-colored flowers. [< *Kamel,* a Jesuit traveler.]

ca-mel'o-pard, 1 kə-mel'o-pārd; 2 ca-mĕl'o-pārd, *n.* **1.** The giraffe. **2.** [C-] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Ursa Major and Cassiopeia. [< Gr. *kamēlos,* camel, + *pardalis,* pard.]

Cam'e-lot, 1 kam'i-lot; 2 cām'e-lŏt, *n.* Reputed seat of King Arthur's Court, in S. W. England.

Ca"mem"bert', 1 ka"maṅ'bār'; 2 cä"mäṅ'bĕr', *n.* **1.** A town in N. W. France, famed for its cheese. **2.** A rich, sweet cream cheese made in the town and its environs. **C. cheese‡.**

Ca-me'næ, 1 kə-mī'nī; 2 ca-mē'nē, *n. pl.* *Rom. Myth.* Prophetic nymphs of the springs or fountains: poetically, the muses. [L.]

cam'e-o, 1 kam'i-ō; 2 cām'e-ō, *n.* A striated stone (as onyx or agate) or shell, carved in relief; also, the art of so carving. Compare INTAGLIO. [< LL.[It] *cammæus,* cameo.]

cam'er-a, 1 kam'ər-ə; 2 cām'er-a, *n.* [-AS or -Æ, *pl.*] **1.** A chamber or box in which the image of an exterior object is projected upon a sensitized plate or film by a lens or lenses. **2.** A chamber, as of the heart. **3.** [It. or Sp.] A room; esp., a legislative chamber; also, the financial department of the papal curia. **4.** *Eng. Law.* A judges' chamber or private room. [L. vault, < Gr. *kamara,* anything arched.]—**cam-era lucida,** a device by which the image of a body seems to be projected on a sheet of paper, so that it may be traced. See illus. in next column.—**c.-man,** *n.* In motion-picture work, the operator of a camera.—**c. obscura,** a camera in which the real image of an object is projected upon a plane surface, for viewing, tracing, or photographing.—**cam'e-ral,** *a.* Pertaining to a camera, chamber, public office, or treasury.—**cam'er-al-ism,** *n.* The theory or view of a cameralist.—**cam'er-al-ist,** *n.* One who is skilled in cameralistics.—**cam'er-al-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to state finances.—**cam'er-al-is'tics,** *n.* The science of state finances.—**in camera** (*Law*), not in public court; privately.

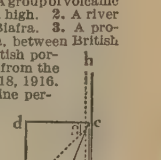
Camera.
a, reversing back; *b,* handle; *c,* bellows; *d,* rising front; *e,* cross-front; *f,* shutter; *g,* lens; *h,* front extension-frame; *i,* swing front; *j,* turntable let into baseboard; *k,* front focusing-pinion; *l,* back focusing-pinion; *m,* back extension-frame; *n,* swing back; *o,* wide-angle movement, *p,* plumb-indicator.

Cam"er-on', 1 kam"ər-ən; 2 cām"er-on, *n.* **1. Donald** (1695?–1748), a Highland chieftain of Lochiel. **2. Simon** (1799–1889), an American politician and diplomat.

Cam"er-o'ni-an, 1 kam"ər-ō'ni-ən; 2 cām"er-ō'ni-an, *n.* *Scot. Hist.* A follower of **Richard Cameron** (died 1680), a Scottish Presbyterian preacher and Covenanter.

Cam"er-oon', 1 kam"ər-ūn'; 2 cām"er-ōōn', *n.* **1.** A group of volcanic mountains in Cameroon, W. Africa; 13,370 ft. high. **2.** A river in W. Africa which falls into the Bight of Biafra. **3.** A protectorate of France and Great Britain in Africa, between British Nigeria and French Congo; 191,130 sq. m. (British portion 33,000 sq. m.); pop. 2,540,000; captured from the Germans by British and French troops, Feb. 18, 1916.

Ca-mil'la, 1 kə-mil'ə; 2 ca-mil'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **F. Ca"mille',** 1 ka"mil', 2 cä"mil'; It. **Ca-mil'la,** 1 kə-mil'lə, 2 cä-mil'lä; Sp. **Ca-mi'la,** 1 kə-mi'lə, 2 cä-mi'lä. **2.** *Myth.* Virgin queen of the Volscians; one of the swift-footed servants of Diana. She aided Turnus against Æneas, but was killed by Aruns. [L. *fem.* attendant at a sacrifice.]



Camera Lucida.
abcd, prism; *ab, bc,* sides of prism forming angles of 22½° to the horizontal and vertical; *e,* object reflected at *f,* and *o,* to the eye, at *h*; *i,* image of *e,* as seen by the eye; *hi,* line of the eye to the image past the point *c,* enabling the operator to trace the image at *i.*

ca"mi"on', 1 ka"mi"yoṅ'; 2 cä"mi"yŏṅ', *n.* [F.] A motor-driven military truck.

ca-mi'sa, 1 kə-mi'sə; 2 cä-mī'sä, *n.* [Sp.] A chemise; shirt; specif., a thin waist worn by women.

cam"i-sa'do, 1 kam"i-sā'do; 2 cām"i-sä'do, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A night attack by soldiers wearing shirts over their armor for mutual recognition; a shirt so worn. [< F. *camisade,* < It. *camiscia,* CHEMISE.] **cam"i-sade'‡.**

Cam'i-sard, 1 kam'i-zārd; 2 cām'i-şärd, *n.* [F.] One of the French Calvinists who fought for their civil and religious liberties after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; literally, a shirt- or smock-wearer. **cam'i-sart.**

ca-mise', 1 kə-mīs'; 2 ca-mīs', *n.* A loose shirt worn by Orientals; a light, loose gown. Compare CHEMISE. [F. < LL. *camisia,* shirt.] **ca-mis'el-a‡; ca-mis'i-a‡.**

cam'i-sole, 1 kam'i-sōl; 2 cām'i-sōl, *n.* **1.** A woman's wrapper. **2.** A form of jacket. **3.** A strait-jacket having long sleeves that can be tied behind the patient's back. [F.]

Cam'lan, 1 kam'lən; 2 cām'lan, *n.* The battle-field where, according to legend, King Arthur was killed in 542.

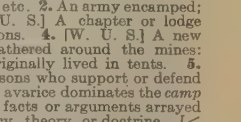
cam'let, 1 kam'let; 2 cām'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A stiff, closely woven fabric of camels' hair, or an imitation of it. **2.** A garment made from this fabric. [< F. *camelot,* < Ar. *khamlat,* < *khaml,* plush.]

Cam'o-ens, 1 kam'o-ens; 2 cām'o-ēns, **Luis de** (1524–1580). A Portuguese poet; *The Lusiad.* **Ca-mões'‡.**

cam'o-mile, 1 kam'o-mail; 2 cām'o-mil, *n.* **1.** A strong-scented bitter herb of the aster family, whose flowers are used as a tonic. **2.** Any plant of a genus (*Matricaria*) of widely distributed herbs of the aster family. [< Gr.[L+F] *chamai,* on the ground, + *mēlon,* apple.]—**wild or stinking camomile,** same as MAYWEED.

Ca-mor'ra, 1 kə-mer'ə; 2 ca-mŏr'a, *n.* A secret society of Naples, Italy, practising violence and extortion. **Ca-mor'rism,** *n.*—**Ca-mor'rist,** *n.*

ca"mou"flage', 1 ka"mū"flāzh'; 2 cä"mu"fläzh', *n.* [Recent.] **1.** Disguise by masking, as artillery, with an arbor of leaves built around a gun; also, artificial scenery, etc., painted on canvas to conceal military movements. **2.** Disguise by striped painting, as ships, as protection from attack by submarines, etc. [Fr. < It. *camuffare,* disguise.]—**ca"mou"fleur',** *n.* [F.] One who devises camouflage.



Camouflage (def. 2).

ca"mou"flet', 1 ka"mū"flē'; 2 cä"mu"flę', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A small mine producing no crater, for blowing in the side of a gallery, suffocating or cutting off miners, etc.

camp, 1 kamp; 2 cămp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To place in or go into camp; encamp; lodge temporarily. **II.** *n.* **1.** A group or tents or other shelters, as for soldiers or hunters, or the place so occupied; also, a single tent, cabin, etc. **2.** An army encamped; military life; the field. **3.** [U. S.] A chapter or lodge of various fraternal organizations. **4.** [W. U. S.] A new community or town hastily gathered around the mines; so called because the people originally lived in tents. **5.** Figuratively: (1) A body of persons who support or defend a policy, theory, or doctrine; as, avarice dominates the *camp* of the profiteers. (2) A mass of facts or arguments arrayed in support or defense of a policy, theory, or doctrine. [< L. *campus,* field.]—**camp'-chair",** *n.* A folding chair of canvas or the like.—**camp'-fire girl,** a young woman belonging to the Camp Fire Girls of America, an organization incorporated in 1914 for promoting the health and welfare of young women by encouraging outdoor life, etc.—**camp-follower,** *n.* One not a soldier who follows an army.—**c.-meeting,** *n.* A somewhat prolonged religious gathering or series of meetings held in a grove or field, usually in tents.—**c.-stool,** *n.* A light folding stool with canvas seat.

Cam-pa'gna, 1 kam-pū'nya; 2 cäm-pä'nyä, *n.* A malarial plain surrounding Rome (90 x 40 m.). **Cam-pa'ni-a‡.**

cam-paign', } 1 kam-pēn'; 2 cäm-pän'. **I.** *vi.* To serve, oper-
cam-pain'ᴿ, } ate in, or conduct a campaign. **II.** *n.* **1.** A series of connected military operations; also, the time an army keeps the field. **2.** A political, commercial, or other contest. [< L.[F] *campus,* field.]—**cam-paign'er,** *n.*

cam"pa-ne'ro, 1 kam"pə-nī'ro; 2 cäm"pa-nē'ro, *n.* The bell-bird. [Sp., bellman, < *campana,* < LL. *campana,* bell.]

Cam-pa'nia, 1 kăm-pā'nyə; 2 cămpā'nyĭȧ, *n.* A southern division of Italy: 6,277 sq. m.; pop. 3,577,000.

cam-pan'i-form, 1 kam-pan'ĭ-fôrm; 2 căm-păn'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Bell-shaped; campanulate. [< LL. *campana*, bell, + -FORM.]

cam"pa-ni'le, 1 kam"pə-nī'lē; 2 căm"pa-nī'le, *n.* [-LES[2] or -LI, 1 -lē; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] *Arch.* A bell-tower, esp. a detached bell-tower. [It., < LL. *campana*, bell.]

Cam"pa-ni'ni, 1 kăm"pə-nī'nĭ; 2 căm"pä-nī'nĭ, **Italo** (1846–1896). A popular Italian musician.

cam"pa-nol'o-gy, 1 kam"pə-nol'ə-jı; 2 căm"pa-nŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The science and art of casting and ringing bells. [< LL. *campana*, bell, + -OLOGY.]

Cam-pan'u-la, 1 kam-pan'yu-lə; 2 căm-păn'yu-la, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A very large genus of plants of the bellwort family, the bellflowers. **2.** [*c*-] Any plant of this genus. **3.** [*c*-] *Zool.* A bell-shaped structure or part. [LL., dim. of *campana*, bell.]—**cam-pan"u-la'ceous,** *a.* Belonging to a family (*Campanulaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees—the bellwort family—having bell-shaped flowers. [shaped, as a corolla.

cam-pan'u-late, 1 kam-pan'yu-lĕt; 2 căm-păn'yu-lăt, *a.* Bell-

Camp'bell, 1 kam'əl *or* kam'bəl; 2 căm'el *or* căm'bel, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1788-1866), an Irish-American theologian; founder of the Disciples of Christ. **2. Colin, Sir** (1792–1863), Lord Clyde, a British field-marshal: defended Balaklava (1854), and aided in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny (1857). **3. Thomas** (1777–1844), a Scottish poet.

Camp'bel-lite, 1 kam'bel-ait; 2 căm'bĕl-ĭt, *n.* [U. S.] A member of the Disciples of Christ, founded by Thomas and Alexander Campbell. The name *Campbellite* is rejected by the denomination. [Same as CID.

Cam-pe"a-dor', 1 kam-pē"ə-thōr'; 2 căm-pe"ä-thōr', *n.* [Sp.]

Cam-pe"che, 1 kam-pī'chı *or* (*Sp.*) kam-pē'chē; 2 căm-pē'che *or* (*Sp.*) căm-pe'chę, *n.* Mexican state (18,087 sq. m.; pop. 86,500); its capital city (pop. 17,000).—**Bay or Gulf of Campeche,** a bay, S. W. part of Gulf of Mexico.

cam-pes'tral, 1 kam-pes'trəl; 2 căm-pĕs'tral, *a.* Growing in or pertaining to the fields or open country. [< L. *campestris*, < *campus*, field.]

cam'phene, 1 kam'fīn *or* kam-fīn'; 2 căm'fēn *or* căm-fēn', *n.* One of a series of solid compounds like camphor, isomeric with oil of turpentine. [< CAMPHOR.]

cam'phine, 1 kam'fīn; 2 căm'fĭn, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Rectified oil of turpentine, used as an illuminant before the introduction of petroleum: a trade name. **2.** Camphene.

cam'phire‖, 1 kam'faır; 2 căm'fir, *n.* **1.** Camphor. **2.** Henna, or its flowers: a faulty rendering in Cant. i, 14, and iv, 13.

cam'phol, 1 kam'fōl *or* -fel; 2 căm'fŏl *or* -fŏl, *n.* *Chem.* Borneo camphor; borneol. [< CAMPHOR + -OL.]

cam'phor, ‖ 1 kam'fər; 2 căm'for, *n.* *Chem.* A white, vola-

cam'for[s], ‖ tile, tough, gum-like translucent crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), with a penetrating fragrant odor and pungent taste, distilled from the wood and bark of the camphor-tree. It is used in medicine as a sedative, as an antispasmodic, in liniments, etc. [< Malay [AT+P] *kāpŭr*, camphor.]—**cam"pho-ra'ceous,** *a.* Of or like camphor. **cam'phor-ous‡.**—**cam'phor-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To treat with camphor.—**cam-phor'ic,** *a.*

cam'pi-on, 1 kam'pı-ən; 2 căm'pi-ôn, *n.* One of various herbs of the pink family, as the **rose-campion, alpine campion,** etc. [Prob. < L. *campus*, field.]

Cam'pi-on, Edmund (1540–1581). An English Jesuit executed at Tyburn for adherence to the Catholic faith.

cam'po, 1 kam'po *or* kām'po; 2 căm'po *or* căm'po, *n.* [It.] An open space in a town.

Ca"po-a-mor' y Cam"po-o-so'ri-o, 1 kam"po-ə-mōr' ĭ kam"po-o-sō'rı-ō; 2 căm"po-ä-mōr' ĭ kăm"po-o-sō'ri-ô, **Ramon de** (1817–1901). A Spanish poet and philosopher.

cam'pus, 1 kam'pus; 2 căm'pŭs, *n.* The grounds of a school or college or the court enclosed by the buildings. [L. *campus*, field.]

cam"py-lot'ro-pal, *a.* *Bot.* Bent on itself so as to bring the true apex or micropyle down to the base or hilum: said of an ovule. **cam"py-lot'ro-pous‡.**

cam-steer'le, 1 kam-stīr'ı; 2 căm-stēr'i, *a.* [Scot.] Riotous; quarrelsome. **cam-stear'y‡; can-stai'rie‡.**

cam'wood", 1 kam'wud"; 2 căm'wŏŏd", *n.* The red wood of a tree (*Baphia nitida*) of western Africa, used in dyeing.

can[1], 1 kan; 2 căn, *v.* [COULD.] [A defective auxiliary now used only in the present and imperfect indicative.] **1.** To be able (to do something). **2.** To be competent or permitted to: colloquial for *may*: as, you *can* go. **3†.** To understand; know: the original sense. [< AS. *cann*, 1st and 3rd per. sing. of *cunnan*, know.]

Can always indicates some form of possibility. The colloquial use of *can* for *may* substitutes a moral for a physical possibility: "You *can* go" (without breach of duty since you have permission). *May* is, however, in this sense, at once more exact and more elegant. *Can but* and *can not but* are both correct, but differ in meaning. "I *can not but* go" means "I am irresistibly impelled or compelled to go"; "I *can but* go" means "I *can only* go," that is, "To go is all that is left me to do." *Can but* is thus by far the weaker expression. [in cans.

can[2], *vt.* [CANNED, CAND[3]; CAN'NING.] To put up or preserve

can, *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding or carrying liquids. **2.** [U. S.] A vessel of tin-plate, in which fruit, meat, or the like is hermetically sealed: called *tin* in Great Britain. **3‖.** A drinking-mug or -cup; a tankard. [< AS. *canna*, can.]

Can., *abbr.* Canada.—**can.,** *abbr.* Canon, canto, cantoris.

Ca-na of Gal'i-lee, 1 kē'nə; 2 cā'na. A ruined town 6 m. N. of Nazareth, Palestine; scene of Christ's first miracle. *John* ii, 1.

Ca'naan, 1 kē'nən; 2 cā'nan. *n.* **1.** The 4th son of Ham. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* A sensuous belief; the testimony of what is termed material sense; the error which would make man mortal and would make mortal mind a slave to the body. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 582. [STEWART '10.] **3.** That part of Palestine between the Jordan and the Mediterranean.—**Ca'naan-ite,** *n.* *Bib.* **1.** A dweller in the land of Canaan prior to the Israelitish conquest. **2.** A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham.—**Ca'naan-it"ess,** *n.* A Canaanitish woman.—**Ca'naan-it"ish,** *a.*

ca-ña'da, 1 kə-nyā'də; 2 cä-nyä'dä. *n.* [Sp.] A narrow cañon; a small valley, usually with precipitous sides.

Can'a-da, 1 kan'ə-də; 2 cän'a-da. **Dominion of.** A federation of colonies and provinces (3,729,665 sq. m.; pop. 9,000,000) of British North America (except Newfoundland).—**Canada balsam,** a yellowish turpentine derived from the balsam-fir.—**C. hemp,** a species of dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*). The fiber was used by the American Indians. **Canadian hemp.‡**—**C. robin,** the common American waxwing; cedar-bird.

Ca-na'di-an, 1 kə-nē'dı-ən; 2 ca-ná'di-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dominion of Canada or its inhabitants, their industries, products, etc. **II.** *n.* A native of the Dominion of Canada or a legally constituted citizen of the Dominion.

Ca-na'di-an riv'er. A river flowing from the southern Rocky Mountains through Oklahoma; 900 m. long to Arkansas river.

ca-naille', 1 kə-nēl' *or* (*F.*) ka"nā'ya; 2 ca-nāl' *or* (*F.*) cä"nä'ye, *n.* The vulgar multitude; rabble; mob. [F.]

can'a-kin†, *n.* Cannikin.

ca-nal', 1 kə-nal'; 2 ca-năl'. **I.** *vt.* [CA-NALLED'; CA-NAL'-LING.] To dig a canal or canals across or through; canalize. **II.** *n.* **1.** An artificial inland waterway. **2.** Any channel, groove, passage, or duct. **3.** *Zool.* A groove, as for the siphon in the shells of gastropods, or a pore, as in sponges, or the like. **4.** One of the peculiar markings visible on the face of the planet Mars. [< L.[F] *canalis*, channel.]—**ca-nal'age,** *n.* **1.** The construction of canals. **2.** Canals collectively. **3.** A charge for transportation through a canal.—**ca-nal'-boat",** *n.* A long and heavy-decked barge, principally used on canals and usually drawn by horses or mules walking on a tow-path.—**ca-nal'er,** *n.* **1.** One who works on a canal-boat. **2.** A canal-boat. **ca-nal'ler‡.**—**can"a-lic'u-late,** *a.* Channeled or grooved. **can"a-lic'u-lat"ed‡; can"a-lic'u-lar‡.**—**can"a-lic'u-lus,** *n.* *Anat.* A small tube or canal, as in bone.—**ca-nal'ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To convert into a canal, as a stream or chain of lakes. **2.** To furnish with a canal, or a system of canals, or waterways. **ca-nal'ise‡.**—**ca-nal"iza'tion** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**canal rays,** positive rays in a vacuum tube. [W.]—**central c.,** the ventricle of the spinal cord. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.* [CANAL.

Ca-nal' du Nord, 1 dü nēr; 2 dü nōr. Same as SAINT QUENTIN

Ca-nal' Zone. A strip of territory leased in perpetuity to the United States, extending 5 miles on each side of the Panama Canal, across the Isthmus of Panama; pop. 22,860.

Can-an'ga oil, 1 kə-nan'gə; 2 ca-nän'ga. A volatile oil obtained from the flowers of *Cananga odorata* of Southern Asia: used in perfume.

ca"na"pé', 1 ka"na"pē'; 2 cä"nä"pę'. *n.* [F.] **1.** *Cookery.* Bread fried in butter or fat on which anchovies or other relishes are served. **2.** A couch; sofa.

ca-nard', 1 kə-nārd'; 2 ca-närd', *n.* **1.** A fabricated sensational story; newspaper hoax. **2.** A flying-machine which has the controlling surfaces, etc., in front of the planes. [F.]

Can"a-rese', *a.* & *n.* Same as KANARESE.

ca-na'ry, 1 kə-nē'rı; 2 ca-nā'ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A finch, originally of the Canary Islands, now a common cage-bird. **ca-na'ry-bird"‡. 2.** A bright-yellow color. **3.** Wine from the Canary Islands. **4†.** A sprightly dance in rapid time.—**ca-na'ry†,** *vt.* To dance the canary: dance in a sprightly manner.—**ca-na'ry-grass",** *n.* A grass (*Phalaris canariensis*), cultivated for its seeds, which are used as bird-food.—**c.-seed,** *n.* The seed of the canary-grass; also one of several species of peppergrass.

Ca-na'ry Is'lands. A group of Spanish islands (2,808 sq. m.; pop. 513,960) off N. W. coast of Africa. **Ca-na'ries‡.**

ca-nas'ter, 1 kə-nas'tər; 2 ca-näs'ter, *n.* A coarse-grained smoking-tobacco imported from South America into Europe and North America: formerly packed in rush baskets [< Sp. *canastra*, rush basket, < Gr. *kanastron*, < *canna*, reed.]

Can-ber'ra, *n.* See YASS-CANBERRA.

Can'by, 1 kan'bı; 2 cän'by, **Edward R. S.** (1817–1873). Major-general U. S. A.; took Mobile, Apr. 1865; murdered by Modoc Indians in Oregon.

can'can, 1 kan'kan *or* (*F.*) kaⁿ'kāⁿ; 2 cän'cän *or* (*F.*) cäⁿ'cäⁿ, *n.* [F.] A Parisian dance, introduced about 1830, in which the figures of the quadrille are diversified by high kicking and other grotesque or suggestive movements.—**can'can-ing,** *a.*

can'cel, 1 kan'səl; 2 căn'çĕl, *vt.* [CAN'CELED or CAN'CELLED, CAN'CELD[3]; CAN'CEL-ING or CAN'CEL-LING.] **1.** (1) To mark out or off, as by drawing or stamping lines across to signify that it is to be omitted; blot or strike out; obliterate. (2) To remove, as by cutting out; suppress, as pages of a book. **2.** To render null and void; annul, revoke, or set aside. **3.** To make up for; compensate; neutralize; countervail. [< L.[F] *cancello*, make like a lattice.]

Syn.: abolish, abrogate, annul, blot out, cross off, or out, discharge, efface, erase, expunge, make void, nullify, obliterate, quash, remove, repeal, rescind, revoke, rub off or out, scratch out, vacate. *Cancel, efface, erase, expunge,* and *obliterate* have as their first meaning the removal of written characters or other forms of record. To *cancel* is, literally, to make a lattice by cross-lines, exactly our English *cross out*; to *efface* is to *rub off*, smooth away the face of, as of an inscription; to *erase* is to *scratch out*, commonly for the purpose of writing something else in the same space; to *expunge* is to punch out with some sharp instrument, so as to show that the words are no longer part of the writing; to *obliterate* is to cover over or remove, as a letter, as was done by reversing the Roman stylus, and *rubbing out*

with the rounded end what had been written with the point on the waxen tablet. What has been *canceled, erased, expunged,* may perhaps still be traced; what is *obliterated* is gone forever, as if it had never been. The figurative use of the words keeps close to the primary sense. Compare ABOLISH; ANNUL.—Ant.: approve, confirm, enact, enforce, establish, maintain, perpetuate, record, reenact, sustain, uphold, write.—**can"cel-a'tion,** *n.* The act or process of canceling.

can'cel, *n. Print. & Bookbinding.* The striking or cutting out, omission, or suppression of a leaf, leaves, or any part of any printed matter or work; also, any printed matter substituted for that stricken out. [< OF. *chancel,* < LL. *cancellus,* < L. *cancelli;* see CANCELLI.]

can'cel-late, 1 kan'se-lēt; 2 cān'çe-lāt, *a.* Lattice-like in structure; also, having reticulations, as certain bones, or parts of bones. [< L. *cancellatus,* pp. of *cancello;* see CANCEL, *v.*] **can'cel-la'ted‡; can'cel-lous‡.—can"cel-la'tion,** *n.* A network formed by small interlacing bars; a reticulation.

can'cel-er, 1 kan'sel-ər; 2 cān'çĕl-er, *n.* A person or thing that cancels; a device for canceling. **can'cel-ler‡.**

can-cel'li, 1 kan-sel'ī; 2 cān-çĕl'ī, *n. pl.* **1.** Bars of lattice-work, as in a latticed window or in the screen separating the choir from the nave of a church; bars in the railing of a court. **2.** *Anat.* Reticulations; especially, the latticework of bony spicules that forms the spongy or interior portion of a bone. [L., dim. of *cancer,* lattice.]

can'cer, 1 kan'sar; 2 cān'çer, *vt.* To eat or penetrate like a cancer.

can'cer, *n.* **1.** A malignant and commonly fatal tumor. **2.** Any inveterate and spreading evil. **3.** [C–] The Crab, a zodiacal constellation or sign. See CONSTELLATION. [L. crab.] **—colloid cancer,** a variety of cancer which chiefly attacks the alimentary canal, uterus, or peritoneum.—**can'cer-root",** *n.* One of various parasites of the broom-rape family, as beech-drops, squawroot, and naked broom-rape.—**can'cer-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a cancer; virulent; incurable.

can'cer-ate, 1 kan'sar-ēt; 2 cān'çer-āt, *vi.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To become cancerous; develop into a cancer [< L. *cancer-atus,* cancerous, < *cancer,* cancer.]—**can"cer-a'tion,** *n.*

can'cri-nite, 1 kan'kri-nait; 2 cān'cri-nit, *n. Mineral.* A subvitreous variously colored silicate ($H_8(Na_2Ca)Al_3C_2Si_9O_{42}$). [< *Cancrin,* Russian minister of finance.]

can'cri-zans, *a.* **1.** Moving backward like a crab. **2.** *Mus.* Having a crab-like movement, as a canon.—**can'croid,** *a.* **1.** Like a crab. **2.** Resembling a cancer.—**can'croid,** *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease resembling cancer.

can"de-la'brum, 1 kan'di-lā'brum; 2 cān'de-lā'brŭm, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] A branched candlestick or lamp-stand. [L.]

can'dent‖, 1 kan'dent; 2 cān'dent. *a.* Glowing with heat; white-hot; incandescent. [< L. *candeo.* glow.]

can-des'cence, can-des'cent, etc. Same as INCANDESCENCE, etc. [as IRAKLION.

Can'di-a, 1 kan'dı-ə; 2 cān'di-a, *n.* **1.** Same as CRETE. **2.** Same

can'did, 1 kan'did; 2 cān'did, *a.* **1.** Sincere; ingenuous; frank; also, impartial; fair. **2†.** White; also pure. **3†.** Illustrious; fortunate; splendid. [< L[F]. *candidus,* white.]

Syn.: aboveboard, artless, fair, frank, guileless, honest, impartial, ingenuous, innocent, naïve, open, simple, sincere, straightforward, transparent, truthful, unbiased, unprejudiced, unreserved, unsophisticated. A *candid* statement is meant to be true to the real facts and just to all parties; a *fair* statement is really so. *Fair* is applied to the conduct as *candid* is not; as, *fair* treatment, "a *fair* field, and no favor." One who is *frank* has a fearless and unconstrained truthfulness. *Honest* and *ingenuous* unite in expressing contempt for deceit. On the other hand, *artless, guileless, naïve, simple,* and *unsophisticated* express the goodness which comes from want of the knowledge or thought of evil. As truth is not always agreeable or timely, *candid* and *frank* have often an objectionable sense; "to be *candid* with you," "to be perfectly *frank*," are regarded as sure preludes to something disagreeable. *Sincere* applies to the feelings, as being all that one's words would imply. See HONEST.—Ant.: adroit, artful, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, diplomatic, foxy, insincere intriguing, knowing, maneuvering, sharp, shrewd, sly, subtle, tricky, wily.—Prep.: *with* a person; *about* a matter.—**can'did-ly,** *adv.*—**can'did-ness,** *n.*

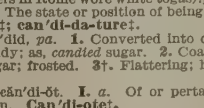
can'di-date, 1 kan'di-dēt; 2 cān'di-dāt, *n.* A nominee or aspirant for any position. [< L. *candidatus, candidus,* white (because office-seekers in Rome wore white togas).]—**can'di-da-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] The state or position of being a candidate. **can'di-date"ship‡; can'di-da-ture‡.**

can'died, 1 kan'did; 2 cān'did, *pa.* **1.** Converted into candy or something resembling candy; as, *candied* sugar. **2.** Coated with something resembling sugar; frosted. **3†.** Flattering; honeyed; sugared.

Can'di-ot, 1 kan'dı-ət; 2 cān'di-ŏt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Candia. **II.** *n.* A Cretan. **Can'di-ote‡.**

can'di(e[F]), 1 kan'di; 2 cān'di, *vt.* [-DLED, -DLD[F]; -DLING.] To test (eggs) by holding between the eye and a candle, translucency indicating soundness.

can'dl(e[F]), *n.* **1.** A cylinder of tallow, wax, or other solid fat, containing a wick, to give light when burning. **2.** A light or luminary. **3.** *Photom.* One = candle power. [< L.[AS] *candela,* < *candeo,* shine.] **— can'dle-ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** The wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera);* also, its fruit. **2.** A tree (*Aleurites moluccana*) of the southern Pacific; also, its fruit.—**c.-fish,** *n.* A smelt-like fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of northwestern America.—**c.-foot,** *n.* Same as FOOT-CANDLE.—**c.-light,** *n.* **1.** Light given by a candle. **2.** The time of day when candles are first needed; early evening. **can'dle-light"ing‡.—can'dle-nut",** *n.* The fruit of the East-Indian and Polynesian candleberry-tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), with two walnut-like oily seeds which are used as candles by the natives; also, the tree.—**c.-pin,** *n.* (1) In the game of candle-pins a slim nearly cylindrical pin. (2) *pl.* A game played with candle-pins.—**c.-power,** *n.* The illuminating power of a standard sperm candle: used as a measure for other illuminants.—**can'dle-stick",** *n.* A support for a candle or candles.—**Roman c.,** a firework consisting of a tube filled with a composition that burns with a brilliant colored flame, out of which it discharges balls of fire.—**standard c.,** a spermaceti candle burning two grains a minute: used as a standard of light.


Candle-fish. 1/12

Can'dle-mas, 1 kan'dl-məs; 2 cān'dl-mas, *n. Eccl.* The feast of the Purification, or of the Presentation of Christ in the temple, held on Feb. 2; also, the day itself. [< AS. *candelmæsse;* see CANDLE and MASS[2]. *n.*]

can'dle-wood", 1 kan'dl-wud"; 2 cān'dl-wo͝od, *n.* **1.** Any one of several trees or shrubs; as (1) a California tree (*Fouquiera splendens);* (2) a climbing tropical American shrub (*Sciadophyllum capitatum*). **2.** Any resinous wood finely split so as to give light when burned on the hearth.

can'dor, 1 kan'dər; 2 cān'dor, *n.* **1.** Freedom from mental reservation or prejudice. **2.** Openness; frankness; impartiality; fairness. [< L.[F] *candor,* < *candeo,* be white.] **can'dour‡.** Syn.: see VERACITY.

can'dy, 1 kan'di; 2 cān'dy. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CAN'DIED; CAN'DYING.] **1.** To form, form into, deposit, or cover with crystals of sugar. **2.** To preserve by coating with sugar. **3.** To render pleasant; sweeten. **4.** To overlay with a coat of any crystalline substance, as of ice or frost. **II.** *n.* [CAN'DIES[Z], *pl.*] A confection of sugar or molasses, or both. [Orig. < Sans. *khanda,* < *khand,* break.]

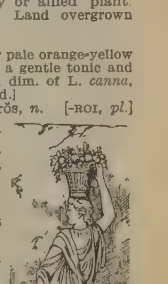
can'dy-tuft", 1 kan'di-tuft"; 2 cān'dy-tŭft", *n.* A plant of the mustard family with white or purple flowers, cultivated in gardens.

cane, 1 kēn; 2 cān. **I.** *vt.* [CANED; CAN'ING.] **1.** To strike or beat with a cane. **2.** To bottom or back with cane, as a chair. **II.** *n.* **1.** A walking-stick. **2.** A slender, flexible woody stem, or a plant with such a stem, as a rattan, or the sugar-cane. **3.** The stem of a raspberry or allied plant. [Gr.[L+OF] *kanna,* reed.]—**cane'-brake",** *n.* Land overgrown with canes.—**c.-sugar,** *n.* See SUGAR.

Ca-ne'a, *n.* Same as KHANIA. **Ka-ne'a‡.**

ca-nel'la, 1 kə-nel'ə; 2 ca-nĕl'a, *n.* The inner pale orange-yellow bark of *Canella winterana,* which is used as a gentle tonic and as a condiment. **ca-nel'la-bark"‡.** [LL., dim. of L. *canna,* reed (see CANE, *n.*), from its form when dried.]

ca-neph'o-ros, 1 kə-nef'o-ros; 2 ca-nĕf'o-rŏs, *n.* [-ROI, *pl.*] The basket-bearer, one of the Athenian maidens selected to carry the baskets of sacred utensils in the processions of Demeter, Bacchus, and Athena: a frequent subject in Greek art. [< L. *canephora,* < Gr. *kanēphoros,* < *kaneon,* basket, + *pherō,* bear.] **ca-neph'o-rat; ca-neph'o-rust.**


Canephoros. (From a bas-relief).

can'er, 1 kēn'ər; 2 kān'er, *n.* One who or that which canes.

ca-nes'cence, 1 kə-nes'ens; 2 cā-nĕs'ĕnç, *n.* A whitish color; hoariness. [< L. *canescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *canesco,* grow white, < *canus,* white.]—**ca-nes'cent,** *a.* Becoming, or tending to become, white or hoary.

Ca-ney', *n.* Same as EL CANEY.

can'gle, 1 kaŋ'gl; 2 cāŋ'gl, *vi.* [Scot.] To wrangle.

cangue, 1 kaŋ; 2 cāŋg, *n.* A heavy wooden collar or yoke, worn around the neck by convicts in China as a punishment. See illus. below. [Pg., < Chin. *kang,* carry, + *kia,* collar.]

Ca-nic'u-la, 1 kə-nik'yu-lə; 2 ca-nic'yu-la, *n.* **1.** The star Sirius; the dog-star. **2.** [c-] Dog-days. [< L. *canicula,* dim. of *canis,* dog.] **Can'i-cule‡.**

ca-nic'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Relating to the dog-star or to the dog-days. **2.** [Humorous.] Relating to a dog.

can'i-kin, *n.* Same as CANNIKIN.

ca-nine', 1 kə-nain' *or* kē'nain; 2 ca-nīn' *or* cā'nīn, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a dog. **2.** Of or pertaining to a canine tooth. [< L. *caninus,* < *canis,* dog.]—**canine tooth,** a tooth that grows directly behind the intermaxillary suture in the upper jaw, or the opposite one of the lower jaw; an eye-tooth of the upper jaw, or stomach-tooth of the lower jaw.

Cangue, as used.

ca-nine', *n.* **1.** A canine tooth. **2.** A canine animal.

can'i-ons†, *n. pl.* Sausage-like rolls worn, in the 16th and 17th centuries, as ornaments around the bottoms of breeches-legs. **can'ni-ons†; can'ons†.**

Ca'nis, 1 kē'nis; 2 cā'nis, *n. Mam.* The genus including the dog (wild and domestic), the wolf, the fox, and the jackal. [L., dog.] **—Canis Major, C. Minor,** see CONSTELLATION.

can'is-ter, 1 kan'is-tər; 2 cān'is-ter, *n.* **1.** A metal case, as for tea, coffee, or spices. **2.** A metallic cylinder filled with bullets to be fired from a cannon. [< Gr.[L] *kanistron,* < *kanna,* reed.]

ca-ni'ti-es, 1 kə-nish'ı-īz; 2 ca-nĭsh'i-ēs, *n.* The turning gray of the hair; hoariness.

can'ji-ar, 1 kan'ji-ər; 2 cān'ji-ar, *n.* A poniard. **can'gi-ar‡.**

can'ker, 1 kaŋ'kər; 2 căŋ'ker, *v.* **I.** *t.* To infect with canker; eat away or into like a canker; corrode; corrupt. **II.** *i.* To fester.

can'ker, *n.* **1.** Any ulcerous sore with a tendency to gangrene; a group of small ulcers in the mouth. **2.** A disease of fruit-trees. **3.** Any secret or spreading evil. **4.** An insect destructive to fruit-trees; esp., a larval moth with wingless females. **can'ker-worm"‡.** **5.** [Local Eng.] (1) The dogrose. (2) The poppy. **can'ker-blos"som‡.** [< L.AS *cancer,* cancer.]—**can'ker(e)dE,** *a.* Affected by or as by canker; corrupted; malignant; venomous. **can'kert** [Scot.]; **can'kerydt.—can'ker-ous,** *a.*—**can'ker-rash",** *n. Pathol.* A malignant sore throat, as in scarlet fever.—**can'ker-root",** *n.* One of various plants with astringent roots, as the marsh-rosemary and the British common sorrel.—**can'ker-y,** *a.* **1.** Affected with canker. **2.** [Scot.] Crabbed; cross; vexatious.

can'na, 1 kan'ə; 2 căn'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** [C-] A genus of erect, mostly tropical American plants with red or yellow irregular flowers. **2.** A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *kanna,* reed.]—**can-na'ceous,** *a.*

can'na, 1 kan'ə; 2 căn'a. [Scot.] Can not.

can'na-bin, 1 kan'ə-bin; 2 căn'a-bĭn, *n. Chem.* A white poisonous resinous compound in Indian hemp, of which it is believed to be the active principle. **can'na-binet.**

can'na-bis in'di-ca. Indian hemp; hashish: a narcotic and sedative drug.

can'nach, 1 kan'əH; 2 căn'ah, *n.* [Scot.] A sedge, the cotton-grass.

Can'ne, 1 kan'nē; 2 căn'ne (anc. **Can'næ,** 1 kan'nē; 2 căn'nă), *n.* Village in southern Italy; Hannibal defeated Romans, 216 B. C.

can'nel, 1 kan'el; 2 căn'ĕl, *n.* A bituminous coal, rich in gas, with low heating-power. **cannel coal‡.**

can"ne-lon', 1 kă"ne-lôn'; 2 că"ne-lôn', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* **1.** A hollow roll of puff-paste. **2.** A roll of richly seasoned chopped meat, either fried or baked.

can'ne-lure, 1 kan'i-lūr; 2 căn'e-lūr, *n.* [F.] A groove or a fluting.—**can'ne-lured,** *a.* Having grooves; channeled.

can'ner-y, 1 kan'ər-i; 2 căn'er-y, *n.* A canning-factory.—**can'ner,** *n.* [coast of France.

Cannes, 1 kān; 2 căn, *n.* A seaside resort (pop. 30,907), S. E.

can'ni-bal, 1 kan'i-bəl; 2 căn'i-bal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or their feasts. **II.** *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; also, an animal that devours its own species. [< Sp. *Canibales* (< *Caribes,* Caribs).] **—can'ni-bal-ism,** *n.*—**can"ni-bal-is'tic,** *a.* **can"ni-bal'ic‡.**

can'nie, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Same as CANNY.

can'ni-kin, 1 kan'i-kin; 2 căn'i-kĭn, *n.* A small can or drinking-cup.

can'ni-ly, 1 kan'i-li; 2 căn'i-ly, *adv.* [Scot.] In a canny manner; shrewdly; cautiously; artfully.—**can'ni-ness,** *n.*

Can'ning, 1 kan'iŋ; 2 căn'ing, *n.* **1. Earl** (1812–1862), Charles John, an English statesman; Governor-general of India. **2. George** (1770–1827), an English statesman; orator; wit; wounded in duel with Castlereagh, 1809.

can'non, 1 kan'ən; 2 căn'on, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** [Eng.] In billiards, to carom. **2.** Hence, to rebound from one object to another. **3.** To cannonade. **4.** To cause to rebound.

can'non, *n.* [CAN'NONS or CAN'NON, *pl.*] **1.** A large tubular weapon for discharging a heavy projectile. **2.** The great bone between the fetlock and knee or hock of the horse and allied animals. **can'non-bone"‡.** **3.** A carom. **4.** *Mech.* A loose metallic sleeve on a shaft. **5.** A smooth round bit for a horse; a cannon-bit. **6.** The ear of a bell; one of the parts by which it is hung. [< LL. F *canon,* tube, < Gr.L *kanna,* reed.]—**can"non-ade',** *v.* [-AD'ED4; -AD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To attack with cannon-shot. **II.** *t.* To fire cannon repeatedly.—**can"non-ade',** *n.* A continued attack with or discharge of cannon.—**can"non-eer',** *n.* A soldier who serves as gunner. **can"non-ier"‡.**—**can'non-ry,** *n.* Artillery; also, its discharge. **—can'non-shot",** *n.* **1.** A shot or projectile for a cannon. **c.-ball‡. 2.** The distance to which the shot of a cannon may reach.

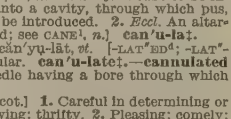
can'not, 1 kan'et; 2 căn'ŏt. Can not. See CAN1, *v.*

can'nu-la, 1 kan'yu-lə; 2 căn'yu-la, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A tube to be inserted by means of a trocar into a cavity, through which pus, etc., may escape, or medicine be introduced. **2.** *Ecc.* An altar-cruet. [L., dim. of *canna,* reed; see CANE1, *n.*] **can'u-lat.**

can'nu-late, 1 kan'yu-lēt; 2 căn'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED4; -LAT"ING.] To make hollow or tubular. **can'u-latet.—cannulated needle** (*Surg.*), a ligating-needle having a bore through which the wire or thread may pass.

can'ny, 1 kan'i; 2 căn'y, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Careful in determining or acting; prudent; knowing; thrifty. **2.** Pleasing; comely; worthy. **3.** Lucky; safe. **4.** Quiet; sly; dry: said of humor as characteristically Scottish. **5.** Comfortable; cozy; snug. [< Ice. *kænn,* KEEN.]—**can'ny,** *adv.*

ca-noe', 1 kə-nū'; 2 ca-nȳ', *n.* A light boat propelled by paddles. [< Haytian Sp *canoa.*] **—ca-noe',** *vt.* & *vi.*—**ca-noe'ing,** *n.*—**ca-noe'ist,** *n.*



Canoe.
1. Paddle. 2. Side view. 3. Interior view.

can'on1, 1 kan'ən; 2 căn'on, *n.* **1.** A rule or law; standard; criterion. **2.** The books of the Bible that are recognized by the Church as inspired. **3.** *Print.* A size of type nearly four times as large as pica; 48-point type. See PICA. **4.** *Eccl.* A rule or decree of the Church. Esp.: (1) A rule enacted by an ecclesiastical council. (2) A rule or regulation as established in decrees of the Pope or in statutes of councils. **5.** The catalog of canonized saints, or of the members of the chapter of a cathedral. **6.** *Liturg.* That portion of the mass included between the Sanctus and the Lord's Prayer. **7.** *Mus.* A composition having "voices" or "parts" wherein each voice or part in turn takes up the same melody (called the subject), which is so combined as to make harmony; the strictest form of musical imitation. **8.** One of the metal loops at the top of a bell, by which it is hung. [< Gr.L+AS *kanōn,* rule.] SYN.: see LAW; RULE.—**canon law,** the body of the ecclesiastical law of the Church of Rome. This law was introduced into England, but was greatly modified.

can'on2, *n.* A member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church; one of a bishop's associate council who performs special duties in a cathedral church. Anciently canons, the secular priests, conformed to canonical rules and lived in a cloister; but this monastic life was relaxed in the 10th century, and a system of prebends was substituted. [< LL.OF *canonicus,* CANONICAL.]—**can'on-ess,** *n. fem.* A woman belonging to a conventual chapter.

ca'ñon, 1 kan'yən *or* (*Sp.*) kə-nyōn'; 2 căn'yon *or* (*Sp.*) **can'yon,** ∫ cä-nyōn', *n.* A deep gorge or ravine, with steep or precipitous sides. [Sp. *cañon.*] SYN.: see VALLEY.

ca-non'i-cal, 1 kə-nen'i-kəl, ka-nen'ik; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cal, **ca-non'ic,** ∫ nŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of the canon of Scripture. **2.** Regular; lawful; accepted or approved. [< Gr.LL *kanonikos,* < *kanōn;* see CANON1.] **—canonical age** (*Eccl.*), the age required by canon law for ordination or for the performance of any particular act.—**c. hours. 1.** *R. C. Ch.* Certain stated daily periods, fixed by canon, for prayer and devotion. The seven hours are named respectively matins (including nocturns and lauds), prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline. **2.** [Eng.] The hours (from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.) during which marriage may be legally performed in parish churches.—**ca-non'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**can"on-ic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being canonical.

ca-non'i-cals, 1 kə-nen'i-kəlz; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cals, *n. pl.* The habit or robes prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, any distinctive official costume.

ca-non'i-cate, 1 kə-nen'i-kēt; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cāt, *n.* The office of a canon.

can'on-ist, 1 kan'ən-ist; 2 căn'on-ist, *n.* One skilled in canon law.—**can"on-is'tic, can"on-is'ti-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a canonist.

can'on-ize, 1 kan'ən-aiz; 2 căn'on-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To place (a deceased person) in the canon, or catalog, of saints; declare to be or regard as a saint. **2.** To recognize as part of the canon of Scripture. **3.** To sanction as being conformable to the canons of the Church. **4.** To give or ascribe glory to; glorify. [< L.LL *canon;* see CANON1.]—**can"on-i-za'tion,** *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The formal enrolling of a deceased and beatified person in the calendar or canon of saints. Before any one can be canonized he must be beatified, and it must be shown that miracles were performed after his beatification by his intercession. **2.** The act of canonizing or regarding as a saint; the state of being canonized. **can"on-i-sa'tion‡.**

can'on-ry, 1 kan'ən-ri; 2 căn'on-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] The office or dignity of a canon; the benefice of a canon. **can'on-ship‡.**

Can'ons-burg, 1 kan'ənz-bûrg; 2 căn'onz-bûrg. A borough in S. W. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,640.

Ca-nop'ic, 1 kə-nep'ik; 2 ca-nŏp'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Canopus. **Ca-nob'ic‡.—Canopic vase,** a conical vase, usually of terra-cotta, closed with a top in the form of a human head: used in ancient Egypt to hold the viscera of embalmed bodies; also, a vase of similar type found in Etruscan tombs. **Canopic jar‡.**

Ca-no'pus, 1 kə-nō'pus; 2 ca-nō'pŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** The second brightest star in the heavens. **2.** A Canopic vase.

can'o-py, 1 kan'o-pi; 2 căn'o-py. **I.** *vt.* [-PIED; -PY-ING.] To cover with or as with a canopy. **II.** *n.* [-PIES2, *pl.*] **1.** A covering suspended over a throne, shrine, bed, or the like, or held over a person in a procession. **2.** Any covering overhead, as the arch of the sky. **3.** *Arch.* An ornamental feature covering a niche, or an altar or tomb, or placed over a statue. [< Gr.F *kanōpeion,* bed with mosquito-curtains.]

ca-no'rous, 1 kə-nō'rus; 2 ca-nō'rŭs, *a.* Having a singing quality; tuneful; melodious; musical. [< L. *canorus,* < *cano,* sing.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ca-nos'sa, 1 ka-nes'ə; 2 cä-nŏs'sä, *n.* A ruined castle in N. Italy; scene of Henry IV.'s penance before Gregory VII.

Ca-no'va, 1 ka-nō'və; 2 cä-nō'vä, **Antonio** (1757–1822). An Italian sculptor.

Ca-no'vas del Cas-til'lo, 1 ka-nō'vəs del kas-til'yo; 2 cä-nō'väs del käs-tīl'yo, **Don Antonio** (1828–1897). A Spanish statesman and historian; assassinated.

Can'so, 1 kan'so; 2 căn'so, *n.* **1. Cape,** the E. extremity of the mainland of Nova Scotia. **2. Gut of,** the strait between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

can'stick†, *n.* A candlestick.

cant1d, 1 kant; 2 cănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set slantingly; tip up; tilt. **2.** To give a bevel to. **3.** To throw out or off; also, to jerk; toss. **II.** *i.* To tilt; slant.

cant2d, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To talk with affected religiousness or in a hypocritical way. **2.** To chant; whine, as a beggar. [< L. *canto,* freq. of *cano,* sing.]—**cant'er1,** *n.*

cant1, *a.* **1.** Oblique; slanting. **2.** Having canted sides or corners.

cant2, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Bold; brisk; lively.

cant1, *n.* **1.** An inclination or tipping; a slope or set to one side. **2.** A motion that produces a slant or an overturn. **3.** A salient angle, as of a bolt-head. **4.** A slant surface, as one produced by cutting off a corner or edge. [< LL.OF *cantus,* corner.]—**cant'-hook",** *n.* A hook and lever for handling logs. See illus. on next page.

cant², *n.* **1.** Hypocritical or ostentatious religious talk. **2.** Any technical or professional phraseology; as, legal *cant*; sectarian *cant*; the *cant* of fashion. Specif.: (1) Slang or provincial jargon. (2) The dialect of thieves, gipsies, or beggars; argot; hence, any similar dialect or jargon employed for secrecy. **3.** Phraseology assumed as a fashion or for effect; stock phrases. [< L. OF *cantus*, song.] Syn.: HYPOCRISY; SLANG.

Canting a Log with a Cant-hook.

Cant., *abbr.* Canterbury, Canticles.

can't, 1 kant; 2 cänt. [Colloq.] Can not.

Cantab., *abbr.* [L.] *Cantabrigiensis* (of Cambridge).

can-ta'bi-le, 1 kan-ta'bĭ-lē; 2 cän-tä'bĭ-lę. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Melodious; flowing. **II.** *n.* Style or music characterized by melodious swing.

Can"ta-brig'i-an, 1 kan"ta-brĭj'ĭ-ən; 2 cän"ta-brĭg'ĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cambridge, especially Cambridge in England, or its university. [< LL. *Cantabrigiensis*, < *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.] [graduate of Cambridge University.

Can"ta-brig'i-an, *n.* A resident of Cambridge; a student or

can'ta-lev"er, *n.* Same as CANTILEVER.

can'ta-loup, 1 kan'tə-lūp *or* -lōp; 2 cän'ta-lup *or* -lōp, *n.* A variety of muskmelon. [F.]

can-tan'ker-ous, 1 kan-tan'kər-us; 2 cän-tăn'ker-ŭs, *n.* [Colloq.] Quarrelsome; ill-natured; perverse. [< ME. *conteckour*, quarreler.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

can'tar, 1 kān'tər; 2 cän'tär, *n.* A weight of Turkey, Egypt, etc., commonly between 100 and 130 pounds. [< It. *cantaro*, < Turk. *qantār*, < Ar. *qintār*, hundredweight.]

can-ta'ta, 1 kən-tä'tə; 2 cän-tä'tä, *n. Mus.* A choral composition in the style of oratorio. [It.]

Can-ta'te, 1 kan-tē'tĭ; 2 cän-tä'tē, *n.* [L.] The 98th Psalm (97th in the Douai version), used as an alternative canticle in the Book of Common Prayer at Evening Prayer; so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate Domino* (Sing unto the Lord).—**Cantate Sunday** (*Eccl.*), the fourth Sunday after Easter, the introit for which is the first verse of the Cantate.

can"ta-tri'ce, 1 kan"tə-trī'chē; 2 cän"tä-trī'chę, *n.* [-TRĪCI, 1 -trī'shī; 2 -trī'chī, *pl.*] [It.] A female professional singer.

can-teen', 1 kan-tīn'; 2 cän-tēn', *n. Mil.* **1.** A soldiers' drinking-flask. **2.** A sutlers' refreshment- and liquor-shop. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] A chest containing an officer's cooking-outfit. [< It. F *cantina*, cellar.]

can'ter, 1 kan'tər; 2 cän'ter, *vt. & vi.* To ride or move at a canter.—**can'ter-er**, *n.*

can'ter², *n.* A moderate, easy gallop. [< Canterbury, in allusion to the pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury.]

Can'ter-bur-y, 1 kan'tər-bər-ı; 2 cän'ter-bĕr-y, *n.* **1.** A cathedral city (pop. 23,740) and archbishopric in Kent, England; seat of the Primate of the English Church. **2.** A province in the South Island of New Zealand; 13,858 sq. m.; pop. 199,034. **3.** An ornamented stand containing divisions for portfolios, music, etc.—**can'ter-bur-y-bells"**, *n.* One of various cultivated bellflowers, esp. *Campanula medium*.—**C. gallop**, a canter: the original term. **C. pace**†; **C. rack**†; **C. trot**†.

can-thar'i-des, 1 kan-thar'ı-dēz; 2 cän-thär'ĭ-dēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Pharm.* The Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), employed as a blister, an irritant, or the like. **2.** Plural of CANTHARIS. [L., pl. of *cantharis*, < Gr. *kantharis*, blistering-fly.]

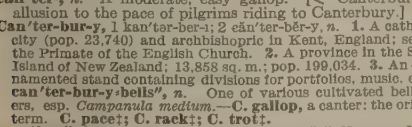
can'tha-ris, 1 kan'thə-ris; 1 cän'tha-ris, *n.* [CAN-THAR'I-DES, *pl.*] The Spanish fly. [L., < Gr. *kantharis*, blistering-fly, < *kantharos*, kind of beetle.]

can'thus, 1 kan'thus; 2 cän'thŭs, *n.* The angle at the outer or inner junction of the eyelids.

can'ti-cle(E), 1 kan'tı-kl; 2 cän'tĭ-cl, *n.* **1.** A non-metrical hymn to be chanted. **2.** [C-] The Song of Solomon. [< L. *canticulum*, < *cano*, sing.]

Can"tĭ"guy', 1 kan"tĭ"nyı'; 2 cän"tĭ"nyĭ', *n.* A village of N. E. France, captured from the Germans by United States troops in their first engagement, May 27–28, 1918.

can'ti-lev"er, 1 kan'tı-lev"ər *or* -lī"vər; 2 cän'tĭ-lĕv"er *or* -lē"vər, *n.* **1.** A heavy bracket supporting a balcony, or the like. **2.** One of two long bracket-like trusses, reaching toward each other from opposite piers, and joining to form a bridge. [< CANT¹, *n.* + LEVER.] **can'ta-lev"er‡**; **can'ta-**[or **-te-** or **-ti-**]**liv"er‡**.


Queensboro Cantilever Bridge, New York City.

can'ti-late‡, 1 kan'tı-lēt; 2 cän'tĭ-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED‡; LAT"-ING.] To recite by intoning or chanting: said esp. of the manner of rendering the service in Jewish synagogs. **can'ti-late‡.**—**can"ti-la'tion, can"til-la'tion**, *n.* A chanting or half-singing recitation.

can'tle, 1 kan'tl; 2 cän'tl, *n.* **1.** A piece cut or broken off; a segment; corner. **2.** The hind bow of a saddle. **3.** [Scot.] The crown of the head. [< OF. *cantel*, < LL. *cantellus*, dim. of *cantus*, corner.]

cant'let, *n.* A small cantle.

can'to, 1 kan'to; 2 cän'to, *n.* **1.** A division of an extended poem. **2.** *Mus.* The part to which the melody is assigned; the air. [< L.[it] *cantus*, song.]

can'ton, 1 kan'ton; 2 cän'ton, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into cantons. **2.** To assign to quarters. **3**†. To sever; separate. **II.** *i.* To enter into cantonments.

can'ton¹, *n.* **1.** A district, as of the Swiss confederation. **2.** The rectangular part of a flag next the staff. **3.** *Her.* The diminutive of the quarter, occupying one-third of the chief, usually on the dexter side of the shield. **4.** An assemblage of village communities. [F.]—**can'ton-al**, *a.*

A Cross Cantoned.

Arms of Wodehouse.

can'ton²†, *n.* A canto; song.

Can'ton², 1 kan'ton; 2 cän'ton, *n.* **1.** A city in E. Ohio; pop. 87,090. **2.** A village, in N. New York, seat of **St. Lawrence University**; pop. 3,000. **3.** A city in W. central Illinois; pop. 10,930. **4.** 1 kan-ton'; 2 cän-tōn'. A seaport (pop. 1,250,000). Kwangtung province, China.—**Canton flannel**, see FLANNEL.—**Can"tonese'**, *a. & n.*

can'toned, 1 kan'tənd; 2 cän'tond, *a. Her.* Placed in the midst of four bearings or groups of bearings, as a cross, or having a single canton, as a shield. **can"ton-né'**‡.

can'ton-ment, 1 kan'tən-mənt *or* -mant *or* kan-tūn'ment; 2 cän'-ton-mĕnt *or* cän-ton'ment, *n.* **1.** The part of a town or district in which troops are quartered; a military station. **2.** The act of cantoning troops. [< F. *cantonnement*.] **can-toon'ment**†.

can'tor, 1 kan'tər; 2 cän'tŏr, *n.* A precentor; a chief singer.

can'trip, 1 kan'trip; 2 cän'trip, *n.* An incantation; charm; piece of witchcraft; also, a mischievous trick or mad prank. [Cp. Ice. *gandr*, magic, and *trapp*, tramping.]

Can-tù', 1 kan-tū'; 2 cän-tu', **Cesare** (1807–1895). An Italian historian; *Universal History*. [Canterbury).

Cantuar., *abbr.* [L.] *Cantuaria, Cantuariensis* (Canterbury, of

can'tus, 1 kan'tus; 2 cän'tŭs, *n.* [CAN'TUS, *pl.*] A style of church song; a melody; also, the principal voice. [L.; see CHANT, *n.*]

can't'y, 1 kan'tı; 2 cän'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Brisk; glad; lively. **can'tie**†.

Ca-nuck', 1 kə-nŭk'; 2 ca-nŭk'. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *a.* Canadian. **II.** *n.* A Canadian; among Canadians, a French-Canadian only. [Am. Ind.] **Ca-nuck'er‡**.

Ca-nute', 1 kə-nūt'; 2 ca-nut', *n.* (994?–1035.) A Danish king, who was king also of England from 1017. **Cnut‡**.

can'vas, 1 kan'vəs; 2 cän'vas, *n.* **1.** A heavy, strong cloth of various grades, used for sails, tents, etc. **2.** *Art.* A strong, closely woven cloth stretched on a frame and prepared for the reception of colors, as in paintings. **3.** A square-meshed fabric of linen, silk, or the like, on which embroidery or tapestry is marked with a needle. [< L. OF *cannabis*, hemp.]

can'vas-back", 1 kan'vəs-bak"; 2 cän'vas-bāk", *n.* A North-American sea-duck (*Aythya callisneria*), esteemed for the table.

can'vass¹, 1 kan'vəs; 2 cän'vas, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go about a district to solicit (votes, etc.); traverse (a district) for solicitation; personally solicit. **2.** To examine; scrutinize; sift. **3**†. To toss in a canvas sheet or the like, as for sport. **II.** *i.* To go about soliciting votes, orders, or the like. [< CANVAS, *n.*; orig. meaning 'sift through canvas.'] Syn.: see EXAMINE.—**can'vass-er**, *n.* One who canvasses; one who solicits trade.

can'vass, *n.* **1.** The going about to solicit orders, interest, or votes. **2.** A detailed examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

can'y, 1 kēn'ı; 2 cān'y, *a.* Full of canes; made of cane.

can'yon, *n.* Same as CAÑON.

can-zo'ne, 1 kan-dzō'nē; 2 cän-dzō'nę, *n.* A Provençal or Italian song; also, the music for such a song. [It., < L. *cantio*, song.]

can"zo-net', 1 kan"zo-net'; 2 cän"zo-nĕt', *n.* A short song; light air. [< It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*; see CANZONE.]

caout'chouc, 1 kū'chuk; 2 cų'chųc, *n.* Rubber. [< S.-Am. F *cahuchu*.]

cap, 1 kap; 2 căp, *v.* [CAPPED‡, CAPT[S]; CAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a cap on; cover; crown; complete; also, to excel. **2.** To doff the cap to in salutation. **II.** *i.* To uncover the head, as in salutation.—**to cap the climax**, to surpass expectation or what seems to be the limit.

cap, *n.* **1.** A covering to be worn on the head. (1) A head-covering, for a man or a boy, without a brim, but often with a shade or vizor in front. (2) A head-covering for a woman or an infant made of lace or some soft fabric. (3) Any head-gear of unique design to distinguish some order, office, dignity, or characteristic of the wearer. **2.** Anything resembling a cap. **3.** Paper suitable to be written on; as, legal *cap*. **4.** *Arch.* The upper member of a column or pilaster; a capital. **5.** [Scot.] A bowl. [< LL. AS *cappa*, hood, cape.]—**to drink cap out** [Scot.], to drain the bowl or cap.

cap., *abbr.* [CAPS., *pl.*] Capital, capitalize, capital letter, *capitulum* (L., chapter), captain.—**Cap.**, **Capt.**, *abbr.* Captain.

ca'pa-bl(EF**)**, 1 kē'pə-bl; 2 cā'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** Having adequate ability or capacity to do or to receive; efficient; able; qualified; competent. **2**†. Comprehensive; also, susceptible. [< L. LL+F *capio*, take, hold.]

Syn.: see ADEQUATE; CLEVER; COMPETENT.

—**ca"pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being capable. **2.** Susceptibility to some particular form of use, treatment, or development. **3.** A feature or condition that may be improved or developed: often in plural. Syn.: see ABILITY.—**ca'pa-bl**(E-NESS‡).—**ca'pa-bly**, *adv.*

ca-pa'cious, 1 kə-pē'shus; 2 ca-pā'shŭs, *a.* Able to contain or receive much; spacious; roomy. [< L. *capax*, < *capio*, hold.] Syn.: see LARGE.—**ca-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**ca-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

ca-pac'i-tate, 1 kə-pas'ı-tēt; 2 ca-păç'ĭ-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED‡; -TAT"ING.] To render capable; qualify in law.

ca-pac'i-tive. 1 kə-pas'ı-tıv; 2 ca-păç'ĭ-tiv, *a. Elec.* Of or relating to electrical capacity.—**capacitive coupling**, a coupling in wireless telegraphy made by condensers.

ca-pac'i-ty, 1 kə-pas'ı-tı; 2 ca-păç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Ability to receive or contain; cubic extent; carrying power or space. **2.** Adequate mental power to receive, understand, etc.; also, ability; talent; capability. **3.** Specific position, character, or office. **4.** Legal qualification. [< L.[F] *capacitas,* < *capax;* see CAPACIOUS.] Syn.: see ABILITY; POWER.

Cap'a-neus, 1 kap'ə-nūs; 2 căp'a-nụs, *n.* One of the seven heroes in an expedition against Thebes. See THE SEVEN AGAINST THEBES, under SEVEN, *a.* & *n.* [fOot. [OF.] **cap"à-pie'†.**

cap"a-pie', 1 kap"ə-pī'; 2 căp"a-pē', *adv.* From head to

ca-par'i-son, 1 kə-par'ı-sən; 2 ca-păr'i-son. **I.** *vt.* To put housings on; clothe richly. **II.** *n.* **1.** Decorative trappings for a horse. **2.** Showy or sumptuous apparel. [< LL.[Sp+OF] *cappa,* cape.] Syn.: (noun) accouterments, harness, housings, trappings. *Harness* was formerly used of the armor of a knight as well as of a horse; it is now used almost exclusively of the straps and appurtenances worn by a horse when attached to a vehicle; the animal is said to be "kind in *harness.*" *Capartison, housings,* and *trappings* denote the ornamental outfit of a horse, especially under saddle. We speak of the *accouterments* of a soldier. *Capartison* is used rarely and somewhat slightingly, and *trappings* quite contemptuously, for showy human apparel. Compare ARMS; DRESS.

cape[1], 1 kēp; 2 cāp, *n.* (1) A point of land extending into the sea or a lake. (2) [C-] Short for some definite cape; as, the *Cape* (of Good Hope): usually with *the:* often used adjectively. [< F. *cap,* < L. *caput,* head.]

cape[2], *n.* A circular sleeveless upper garment; a short cloak. [< LL.[F] *cappa,* cape.]—**caped,** *a.*

Cape Bret'on, 1 bret'ən *or* brit'ən; 2 brĕt'on *or* brit'on, *n.* An island (5,229 sq. m.; pop. 122,000), N. E. part of Nova Scotia.

Cape Coast Cas'tle. A seaport town; pop. 11,000; capital of Gold Coast Colony, Brit'ish W. Africa.

Cape Cod. A peninsula in S. E. Massachusetts, 65 m. long, enclosing **Cape Cod Bay.**—**Cape Cod Canal,** a canal, 13 m. long, across Cape Cod from Buzzards Bay to Cape Cod Bay; begun June 22, 1909, opened 1914.

Cape Coi'o-ny. Same as CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Gi"rar-deau', 1 jī"rar-dō'; 2 gĭ"rär-dō'. A city in E. Missouri; pop. 10,250.

Cape Hal'ti-en, 1 hă'tı-en; 2 hă'tĭ-ẽn. A seaport town on the N. coast of Haiti; pop. 15,000. **Cap"-Ha"i"tien†.**

Cape Horn. Southern extremity of S. America.

ca'pel†, *n.* A horse. [< L. *caballus,* nag.] **ca'pel†.**

cap'e-lin, *n.* Same as CAPLIN.

cap'e-line, 1 kap'ə-lin; 2 căp'e-lĭn, *n.* [F.] A skull-cap of iron used by foot soldiers in the Middle Ages. **cap'el-line†.**

Ca-pel'la, 1 kə-pel'ə; 2 ca-pĕl'a, *n.* The brightest star in Auriga. [L., dim. of *capra,* she goat.]

Cape May. The most S. point of New Jersey; N. of entrance to Delaware Bay.

Cape Nord'kyn, 1 nôrt'kin; 2 nôrt'kỵn. A cape in Norwegian Lapland; the northern point of the mainland of Europe.

Cape of Good Hope. **1.** Southern extremity of Africa; discovered by Diaz, 1486. **2.** A province (276,995 sq. m.; pop. 2,783,000) of the Union of South Africa; capital, Cape Town.

Cape Prince of Wales. The westernmost point of the American continent, W. Alaska, E. limit of Bering Strait.

ca'per, 1 kē'pər; 2 cā'per, *vi.* To leap playfully; frisk. [< L.[It] *capreolus,* dim. of *caper, capra,* goat.]—**ca'per-er,** *n.*

ca'per[1], *n.* Leaping or frisking; prank; antic.
Syn.: see FROLIC.

ca'per[2], *n. pl.* **1.** The flower-buds of a low shrub of Mediterranean countries, used as a condiment. **2.** The shrub (*Caparis spinosa*) which produces such flower-buds. [< Ar.[G+It] *kabbār,* caper.]

ca'per[3], *n.* A Dutch privateer of the 17th century. [< D. *kaper,* < *kapen,* apparently < L. *capto,* take.]

cap"er-cail'lie, 1 kap"ər-kē'lyı; 2 căp"er-cāl'ye, *n.* A very large glossy-black European grouse. [< Gael. *capullcoille.*] **cap"er-cail'-zie†.**

A Capercaillie. 1/24

Ca-per'na-um, 1 kə-pūr'nı-um; 2 ca-pĕr'na-ụm, *n.* An ancient town, by the Sea of Galilee. *Matt.* iv, 13.

ca"per-nol'ty, 1 kē"pər-nel'tı; 2 cā"-per-nŏl'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Crabbed; peevish; also, muddled. **ca"per-nol'ted†.**

Cape Ro'ca, 1 rō'kə; 2 rō'kä. A cape near Lisbon in Portugal; the most westerly point of continental Europe. **Cabo de Ro'ca†.**

Cape Sa'ble, 1 sē'bl; 2 sā'bl. **1.** The southernmost point of Florida and the United States. **2.** The southernmost point of Sable Island, Nova Scotia.

Ca'pet, 1 kē'pet; 2 cā'pĕt, **Hugh.** A French king, 987–996; descendants reigned till 1792 (direct till 1328).

Cape Town. A seaport (pop. 207,400), capital of Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa. [most western point of Africa.

Cape Verde, 1 vûrd; 2 vêrd. A headland in Senegambia; the

Cape Verde Islands, 1 vûrd; 2 vêrd. A group of Portuguese islands (1,480 sq. m.; pop. 150,000), W. of Senegambia W. Africa.

Cape York. The northernmost point in Australia; in Queensland.

ca'pi-as, 1 kē'pı-as; 2 cā'pi-as, *n.* [-AS-ES, *pl.*] *Law.* A judicial writ issued to an officer, commanding him to take and hold in custody the person named therein subject to the order of the court. [L., take, 2d per. s. pres. subj. of *capio,* take.]

cap"il-la'ceous, 1 kap"ı-lē'shus; 2 căp"i-lā'shŭs, *a.* Hair-like. [< L. *capillaceous,* < *capillus,* hair, < *caput,* head.]

cap"il-lar'i-ty, 1 kap"ı-lar'ı-tı; 2 căp"i-lăr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being capillary. **2.** The action or force recognized in or productive of capillary phenomena; capillary attraction. Some liquids wet the walls of a capillary glass tube while others do not. When the liquid wets the tube, the surface is concave and the liquid rises. When the liquid does not adhere, the reverse is the case.

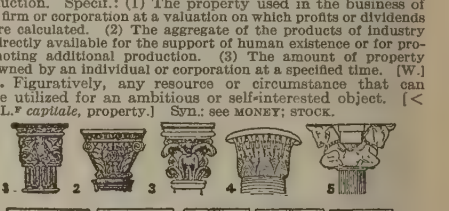
cap'il-la-ry, 1 kap'ı-lē-rı; 2 căp'i-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like hair; fine; slender; having a hair-like bore, as a tube or vessel; also, pertaining to such a tube. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A minute vessel, as those connecting the arteries and veins; any tube with a fine bore. [< L. *capillaris,* < *capillus,* hair.]—**capillary attraction and repulsion,** the relative results attending the mutual attraction (cohesion) between the molecules of a liquid, and their attraction by a touching solid (adhesion), according to which the fluids rise above or sink away from their level about the sides of the containing vessel, or of capillary tubes or rods or plates immersed in them. When the fluid rises, the phenomenon is known as *attraction,* and cohesion dominates; when it sinks, the the phenomenon is styled *repulsion,* and adhesion dominates.—**ca-pil'li-form,** *a.*—**cap'il-lose,** *a.* Hairy.

cap"il-li'ti-um, 1 kap"ı-lish'ı-ŭm; 2 căp"i-lish'i-ŭm, *n. Biol.* The sterile, branching or anastomosing, thread-like tubes or filaments mixed with the spores in a sporangium, or fruit-body, as in myxomycetes. [L., < *capillus,* hair; see CAPILLARY.]

cap'i-tal, 1 kap'ı-təl; 2 kăp'i-tal, *a.* **1.** Standing at the head or beginning; chief; principal; excellent; admirable. **2.** Of or pertaining to the death penalty; punishable with death. **3.** Of or pertaining to funds or capital. **4†.** Placed at the beginning. [< L.[F] *capitalis,* < *caput* (*capit-*), head.] Syn.: see EXCELLENT; GOOD.—**capital letters,** see CAPITAL[2], *n.*, 2.—**c., deadly,** or **mortal sin** (*R. C. Ch.*), a grievous offense against God, depriving the souls of sanctifying grace and involving spiritual death. Theologians hold that in some cases, as theft, the distinction between mortal and venial sin is one of degree. The malice of the sin depends on its deliberateness and not on the material act.—**c. ship,** a war-ship having a displacement of over 10,000 tons or one mounting a gun having a caliber greater than that of one eight inch gun.—**c. stock.** (1) Same as CAPITAL[2], *n.*, 1 (2), (3). (2) Same as CAPITAL[2], *n.*, 1 (1). **c. fund†.**—**cap'i-tal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Excellently. **2.** So as to deserve death.

cap'i-tal[1], *n.* **1.** A chief city or town; the seat of government. **2.** A large letter used at the beginning of a sentence, of a proper name, etc. [< CAPITAL, *a.*]
Syn.: chief city, metropolis, seat of government. The *metropolis* is the chief city in the commercial, the *capital* in the political sense. The *capital* of an American State is rarely its *metropolis.*

cap'i-tal[2], *n.* **1.** Wealth employed in or available for production. Specif.: (1) The property used in the business of a firm or corporation at a valuation on which profits or dividends are calculated. (2) The aggregate of the products of industry directly available for the support of human existence or for promoting additional production. (3) The amount of property owned by an individual or corporation at a specified time. [W.] **2.** Figuratively, any resources or circumstance that can be utilized for an ambitious or self-interested object. [< LL.[F] *capitale,* property.] Syn.: see MONEY; STOCK.



Capitals.

1. Moorish. 2. Byzantine. 3. Medieval. 4. Egyptian. 5. Assyrian. 6. Doric. 7. Ionic. 8. Corinthian. 9. Composite. 10. Tuscan

cap'i-tal[3], *n.* The upper member of a column or pillar. [< L. *capitellum,* dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head.]

cap'i-tal-ism, 1 kap'ı-təl-izm; 2 căp'i-tal-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A system that favors the concentration of capital in the hands of a few. **2.** The power and influence of concentrated capital. **3.** The possession of capital.

cap'i-tal-ist, 1 kap'ı-təl-ist; 2 căp'i-tal-ĭst, *n.* An owner of capital; esp., one who has large means employed in productive enterprise.—**cap'i-tal-is'tic,** *a.*

cap'i-tal-ize†, 1 kap'ı-təl-aiz; 2 căp'i-tal-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'-ING.] To begin with a capital letter. **cap'i-tal-ise†.**—**cap"i-tal-i-za'**(or **-sa'**)**tion,** *n.*

cap'i-tal-ize[2], *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To convert into capital or cash. **2.** To convert (a periodical payment) into a sum in hand; also, to compute the value of in a single payment or capital sum. **cap'i-tal-ise†.**—**cap"i-tal-i-za'**(or **-sa'**)**tion,** *n.*

cap'i-tate, 1 kap'ı-tēt; 2 căp'i-tāt, *a. Bot.* **1.** Head-shaped. **2.** Enlarged terminally, or knobbed at the end.

cap"i-ta'tion, 1 kap"ı-tē'shən; 2 căp"i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** An individual assessment or tax; a poll-tax or the like: used also attributively. **2†.** A counting of heads. [< L. *caput,* head.]

Cap'i-tol, 1 kap'ı-təl; 2 căp'i-tŏl, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The official building of Congress or of a State legislature; a state-house. **2.** The temple of Jupiter Maximus in ancient Rome or the hill on which it stood (the *Capitoline Hill*). [< L. *capitolium,* < *caput* (*capit-*), head.]—**Cap'i-to-line,** *a.* Pertaining to the Roman Capitol, to its presiding god, Jupiter Capitolinus, or

to the Capitoline Hill.—**Cap'i-to-line,** *n.* Any one of the seven hills of Rome.

ca-pit'u-lar, 1 kə-pit'yu-lər; 2 ca-pit'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Capitulary. **2.** Growing in a capitulum. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or receiving a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-lar, *n.* **1.** Any of the collections of laws issued by Charlemagne and his successors. **2†.** A member of a cathedral chapter. [< L. *capitulum,* chapter, < *caput,* head.]

ca-pit'u-la-ry, 1 kə-pit'yu-lē-ri; 2 ca-pit'yu-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* Relating to an ecclesiastical chapter. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A capitular.

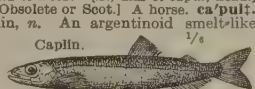
ca-pit'u-late, 1 kə-pit'yu-lēt; 2 ca-pit'yu-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT'ED²; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To surrender on stipulated terms; make terms. **2†.** To draw up articles of agreement; also, to draw up items; sum up. [< L.LL *capitulum,* chapter, < *caput,* head.]—**ca-pit"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** A conditional surrender, or the instrument embodying it; a charter or treaty. **2.** A statement, summary, or enumeration; summing up of a subject; recapitulation.—**Capitulation day,** a legal holiday in the Philippines, celebrated on August 13, in commemoration of the capitulation of Manila to American troops during the Spanish-American war (1898).—**ca-pit'u-la"tor,** *n.*

ca-pit'u-late, *a.* Headed; having a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-lum, 1 kə-pit'yu-ləm; 2 ca-pit'yu-lùm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* In phanerogams, a close head-shaped cluster of sessile flowers, as in the button-bush, daisy, etc. **2.** *Anat.* A small rounded body, as at the head of a rib. [L., dim of *caput,* head.]

ca'ple, 1 kē'pl; 2 cā'pl, *n.* [Obsolete or Scot.] A horse. **ca'pul†.**

cap'lin, 1 kap'lin; 2 cāp'lin, *n.* An argentinoid smelt-like fish (*Mallotus villosus*) with many-rayed pectoral fins, found in northern seas and used as a bait for cod. [< F. *caplan, capelan.*] **cap'e-lin‡.**


Caplin. 1/6

ca-poc'chia, 1 ka-pek'ya; 2 cā-pōc'yā, *n.* Same as CHIPOCHIA.

ca'po das'tro, 1 kā'po dās'tro; 2 cā'po dās'tro. A clamp or nut attached to the finger-board of a guitar to raise uniformly the pitch of the strings. **ca'po tas'to‡.** [It. *capotasto.*]

ca'pon, 1 kē'pən; 2 cā'pon, *n.* **1.** A cock gelded to improve the flesh and increase growth. **2†.** A love-letter. [< GR.L-AS *kapōn,* capon.]

cap'o-niere', 1 kap"o-nir'; 2 cāp'o-nēr', *n.* *Fort.* A defensive work made across or in a ditch, especially a single or double stockade or row of palisades, or a form of blockhouse. [< F. *caponnière,* < Sp. *caponera,* coop, < *capon,* CAPON.]

cap"on-niere'‡; cap"on-nière'‡ [F.].

ca"po-ral', 1 kā"po-rāl'; 2 cā"po-rāl', *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.] One who supervises laborers; a boss. **2.** A form of cut tobacco.

Ca"po-ret'to, 1 kə"po-ret'o; 2 cə"po-rēt'o. A town on the Isonzo, north of Gorizia; scene of Italian defeat by Austro-German armies, October 25, 1917.

ca-pot', 1 kə-pot'; 2 ca-pōt', *n.* [F.] The winning of all the tricks in the game of piquet.—**ca-pot',** *vt.* To win a capot from.

ca-pote', 1 kə-pōt'; 2 ca-pōt', *n.* **1.** A hooded coat or cloak. **2.** The adjustable top of a vehicle, as a buggy; hood. **3.** A bonnet. [F., dim. of *cape,* CAPE².]

Cap"pa-do'ci-a, 1 kap"ə-dō'shi-ə; 2 cāp"a-dō'shi-a, *n.* An ancient province in Asia Minor. **Kap"pa-do-ki'a‡** [Gr.].—**Cap"pa-do'cian,** *a. & n.*

cap'pa mag'na. [L.] *R. C. Ch.* A long vestment lined with silk or fur, used by cardinals, bishops, and canons.

cap"pa-ri-da'ceous, 1 kap"ə-ri-dē'shəs; 2 cāp"a-ri-dā'shūs, *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Capparidaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and (rarely) trees—the caper family. [< L. *capparis,* caper.]

cap'per¹, *n.* **1.** One who or that which caps. **2.** A maker or seller of caps. [or by auctioneers as a by-bidder.

cap'per², *n.* [Slang.] A person employed by gamblers as a decoy,

Capper. 1. Arthur (1865–), an American statesman; Governor of Kansas 1915–19; U. S. Senator, 1919– . **2. Sir Thompson** (1863–1915). An English general.

cap'ple, 1 kap'ı; 2 cāp'i, *n.* [Scot.] A cap.

cap're-o-late, 1 kap'ri-o-lēt; 2 cāp're-o-lāt, *a.* Tendril-bearing or tendril-like. [< L. *capreolus,* tendril, < *caper,* goat.]

Ca'pri, 1 kā'pri; 2 cā'pri, *n.* An island S. of Bay of Naples; pop. 5,000; also, a wine produced there.

cap'ric, 1 kap'rik; 2 cāp'ric, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or like a goat. [< L. *caper,* goat.]—**capric acid** (*Chem.*), a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{20}O_2$), of goat-like odor, found in butter, coconut-oil, fusel-oils, etc

ca-pric'cio, 1 kə-prī'cho; 2 cā-pri'cho, *n.* [It.] **1.** A musical composition fancifully irregular in form. **2.** A prank.

ca"pric-cio'so. 1 kə"pri-chō'so; 2 cā"pri-chō'so, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a fanciful or fantastic style.

ca-price', 1 kə-prīs'; 2 ca-prīç', *n.* A sudden unreasonable change of mood or opinion; a whim; freak; also, a capricious disposition: anything capricious. [F.] SYN.: see FANCY; WHIM.—**ca-pri'cious,** *a.* Characterized by or resulting from caprice: fickle; whimsical; also, fanciful. SYN.: see FICKLE; IRRESOLUTE.—**ca-pri'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**ca-pri'cious-ness,** *n.*

Cap'ri-corn, 1 kap'ri-kōrn; 2 cāp'ri-cōrn, *n.* The tenth sign of the zodiac, entered by the sun at the winter solstice; also, a zodiacal constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [< L. *caper* (*capr-*), goat, + *cornu,* horn.] **Cap"ri-cor'nus†.**

cap'ri-fi-cate, 1 kap'ri-fi-kēt; 2 cāp'ri-fi-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED²; -CAT'ING.] To subject to caprification. [< L. *caprificatus,* pp. of *caprifico,* < *caprificus;* see CAPRIFIG.] **cap'ri-fy‡.—cap'ri-fi-ca"tor,** *n.*

cap"ri-fi-ca'tion, 1 kap"ri-fi-kē'shən; 2 cāp"ri-fi-cā'shon, *n.* The process (and the effect) of exposing the cultivated fig, at the time when the flowers are within the growing fruit, to the attack of a chalcid insect that infests the wild fig, with the intent to hasten the ripening and improve the quality of the fruit; also, artificial fertilization, as of the fig or date.

cap'ri-fig", 1 kap'ri-fig"; 2 cāp'ri-fig", *n.* *Bot.* The male fig-tree in the fruits of which the fig-insect (*Blastophaga psenes*) lives in galls, which develop in place of seeds; also, the fruit of this tree. [< L. *caprificus,* < *caper,* goat, + *ficus,* fig.] **cap"ri-fi'cus‡.**

cap"ri-fo"li-a'ceous, 1 kap"ri-fō"li-ē'shəs; 2 cāp"ri-fō"li-ā'shūs, *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Caprifoliaceæ*) of herbs, woody shrubs, and vines or small trees. [< LL. *caprifolium,* lit. goat-leaf, < L. *caper,* goat, + *folium,* leaf.]

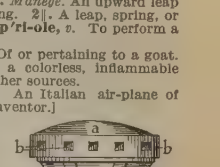
cap'ri-form, 1 kap'ri-fōrm; 2 cāp'ri-fòrm, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a goat. [< L. *caper,* goat, + -FORM.]

cap'ri-ole, 1 kap'ri-ōl; 2 cāp'ri-ōl, *n.* **1.** *Manège.* An upward leap made by a trained horse while standing. **2‖.** A leap, spring, or caper, especially in dancing. [F.]—**cap'ri-ole,** *v.* To perform a capriole; leap; caper.

ca-pro'ic, 1 kə-prō'ik; 2 ca-prō'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a goat. [< L. *caper,* goat.]—**caproic acid,** a colorless, inflammable fatty acid derived from butter and other sources.

Ca-pro'ni, 1 ka-prō'nī; 2 cā-prō'ni, *n.* An Italian air-plane of giant size. [< Gianni *Caproni,* It. inventor.]

Cap'si-cum, 1 kap'si-kum; 2 cāp'si-cùm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the nightshade family, including the common red and other peppers which furnish the pungent condiment known as red or Cayenne pepper. **2.** [c-] A plant of the genus *Capsicum,* or its fruit. [< L. *capsa,* box (from the shape of the fruit).]



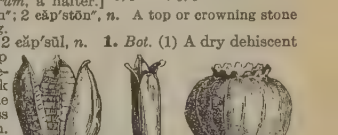
Capstan.

cap-sized', 1 kap-soiz'; 2 cāp-siz', *vt. & vi.* [CAP-SIZED'; CAP-SIZ'ING.] To upset or overturn. [Ult. < L. *caput,* head.]

cap'stan, 1 kap'stən; 2 cāp'stan, *n.* A windlass for hoisting anchors, etc. [< L.F *capistrum,* a halter.] *a,* drumhead; *b,* bar-holes; *c,* drum; *d,* whelp; *e,* barrel; *f,* pawls; *g,* pawl-rim.

cap'stone", 1 kap'stōn"; 2 cāp'stōn", *n.* A top or crowning stone of a structure; coping.

cap'sule, 1 kap'siūl; 2 cāp'sūl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A dry dehiscent seed-vessel made up of more than one carpel, as of a pink or a lily. (2) The spore-case of a moss or other cryptogam. **2.** A small gelatinous case for containing a dose of a nauseous drug. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A capsule-like organ, membrane, or structure.


1 2 3
Capsules (def. 1).
1. Iris. 2. Carnation. 3. Poppy.

4. *Chem.* A small shallow dish, as for holding substances while being highly heated. **5.** A metallic shell, cap, or seal. [F.] **cap'su-la†.—capsules of the brain,** sheets of white fibers in the brain.—**cap'su-lar,** *a.* **cap'sul-ry†.—cap'su-late,** *a.* Enclosed as in a capsule; having or formed into a capsule or capsules. **cap'su-lat"ed†.—cap'su-la'tion,** *n.*

cap"su-log'e-nous, 1 kap"siu-loj'ə-nus; 2 cāp"sū-lōj'e-nūs, *a.* Producing a capsule or capsules, as certain glands in earthworms.

cap'tain, 1 kap'tın; 2 cap'tin, *vt.* To be a captain over; act as captain to; command; lead; manage.

cap'tain, *n.* **1.** One at the head of or in command of others; a chief; leader; commander; superintendent or foreman. **2.** *Mil.* The commander of a company. **3.** *Navy.* An officer entitled to command a man-of-war. **4.** *Naut.* The commander or master of a vessel. [< OF. *capitain,* < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head.] SYN.: see CHIEF; MASTER.—**cap'tain-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] The position, rank, or term of office of a captain.—**cap'tain-ship,** *n.* Captaincy. **2.** Generalship; leadership.

cap'tion, 1 kap'shən; 2 cāp'shon, *n.* **1.** The title or introductory part of a legal document, showing time, place, circumstances, authority, etc., or a notary's affidavit, indorsed or affixed. **2.** A heading, as of a chapter, section, document, etc; also, the title of an illustration. **3.** The taking of a person under warrant of arrest. **4§.** Any seizure or capture. [< L. *captio* (*n-*), < *captus,* pp. of *capio,* take.]

cap'tious, 1 kap'shəs; 2 cāp'shūs, *a.* **1.** Apt to find fault; hypercritical. **2.** Perplexing; sophistical. **3†.** Capacious. [< L.F *captiosus,* deceptive.] SYN.: carping, cavilling, censorious, critical, cross, cynical, faultfinding, hypercritical.—ANT.: appreciative, approving, commendatory, eulogistic, laudatory.—**cap'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**cap'tious-ness,** *n.*

cap'ti-vate, 1 kap'ti-vēt; 2 cāp'ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT'ED²; -VAT'ING.] **1.** To charm; win; fascinate. **2†.** To capture; subdue. [< L. *captivatus,* < *captivus,* CAPTIVE.] SYN.: see ALLURE; CHARM.—**cap'ti-va'tion,** *n.*

cap'tiv(es, 1 kap'tıv; 2 cāp'tiv. **I§.** *vt.* To make captive; captivate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Taken prisoner, as in war; held in confinement or bondage. **2.** Charmed or subdued in will or feeling. **3.** Of or pertaining to a captive or captivity. **III.** *n.* **1.** One captured and held in confinement or restraint; a prisoner. **2.** One who is held captive in will and feeling. [< L. *captivus,* < *captus,* pp. of *capio,* take.]—**cap-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being held captive: thraldom. **2‖.** Captives collectively. SYN.: see BONDAGE.—**cap'tor,** *n.* One who takes or holds captive.

cap'ture, 1 kap'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cāp'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [-CAP'-

TURED; CAP'TUR-ING.] To take captive; seize and hold or carry off, as in war; take possession of; catch; gain; win. Syn.: see ARREST; CATCH.

II. *n.* **1.** A capturing, or being captured. **2.** The person or thing captured. [F., < L. *captura*, < *captus*, pp. of *capio*, take.]

Cap'u-a, 1 kap'yu-ə; 2 căp'yụ-a, *n.* An ancient town in S. W. Italy; pop. 13,000.

ca-puche', 1 kə-pūsh'; 2 ca-puçh', *n.* A hood or cowl, esp. that worn by a Capuchin friar. [F., < It. *cappuccio.*]

Cap'u-chin, 1 kap'yu-chin *or* kap'yu-shĭn'; 2 căp'yu-chĭn *or* căp'yụ-chĭn', *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A mendicant Franciscan friar of an order founded by Matteo di Bassi in 1526, and sanctioned by Clement VII by a bull issued May 18, 1528. Its members wear the beard, a peculiar capuche with a longer point than that of other Franciscans, and are characterized by the austerity of their rule. **2.** [c-] A hooded cloak, or a hood, formerly worn by ladies. **3.** [c-] A South-American monkey whose head is covered with a cowl-like growth of hair.

Capuchin Monkey. 1/11

ca'pul†, *n.* Same as CAPEL.

Cap'u-let, 1 kap'yu-let; 2 căp'yụ-lĕt, *n.* The father of Juliet, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

cap'ut, 1 kap'ut *or* kē'put; 2 căp'ŭt *or* cā'pŭt, *n.* [CAP'I-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The head: also, any rounded extremity of an organ; top. **2.** [Eng.] The former governing council of Cambridge University. [L., head.]

cap'y-ba'ra, 1 kap'ĭ-bä'rə; 2 căp'y-bä'ra, *n.* [Braz.] A large stoutly built South-American rodent (*Hydrochærus capybara*) about 4 feet long, with coarse dark-brown fur, webbed feet, and a stumpy tail. It frequents the borders of lakes and rivers. **cap'i-ba'ra†.**

Capybara. 1/35

car, 1 kär; 2 är, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A vehicle for use on a railroad. **2.** A wheeled vehicle, as an automobile; chariot. **3.** The cage of an elevator. **4.** The basket of a balloon or the like. **5.** A floating box for live fish; also, a railroad-car equipped with water-tanks for the transportation of live fish. **6.** [C-] A constellation, the Northern Car, a group of stars in Ursa Major. [< OF. *car;* of Celtic origin.]

Car., *abbr.* [L.] *Carolus* (Charles).—**car.,** *abbr.* Carat; carpentry.

ca"ra-ba'o, 1 kä"rə-bä'o; 2 cä"ra-bä'o, *n.* [P. I.] A water-buffalo.

car'a-bin, car'a-bine, *n.* Same as CARBINE.

car"a-bin-eer', 1 kar"ə-bĭn-ĭr'; 2 căr"a-bĭn-ēr', *n.* A soldier who carries a carbine, as one of the 4th Dragoon Guards in the British army. **car"a-bin-ier'†.**

Carabao. 1/50

car'a-cal, 1 kar'ə-kal; 2 căr'a-căl, *n.* **1.** The Persian lynx (*Felis* or *Lynx caracal*) of southwestern Asia and the greater part of Africa, somewhat larger than a fox, and uniformly reddish-brown above with long upright black ears tipped with black hairs. **2.** Its pelt or fur. [F., < Turk. *qara qulaq,* black ear.] **car'a-cul†.**

Car"a-cal'la, 1 kar"ə-kal'ə; 2 căr"a-căl'a, **Marcus Aurelius Antoninus** (188–217). A Roman emperor (212–217)

ca"ra-ca'ra, 1 kä"rə-cä'rə; 2 cä"ra-cä'ra, *n.* A large hawk of the warmer parts of America, vulture-like in aspect and habits. Two species, *Polyborus cheriway* and *P. tutosus,* reach the southern borders of the United States. [From their cry.]

Ca-rac'as, 1 kə-rak'əs; 2 ca-răc'as, *n.* A city (pop. 73,000); capital of Venezuela.

car'ack, 1 kar'ək; 2 căr'ak, *n.* A large Portuguese or Spanish merchantman, frequently armed. [< LL.F *carrico,* load a car.] **car'rack†.**

A Carack.

car'a-cole, 1 kar'ə-kōl; 2 căr'a-cōl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-COLED; -COL'ING.] To make, or cause to make, caracoles; curvet; wheel in line or by files, as cavalry. **II.** *n.* A sudden half-turn or -wheel, as of a horse; curvet. [F., < It. *caccollo.*] **car'a-col†.**

car'a-cul, *n.* See KARAKUL.

ca-rafe', 1 kə-răf'; 2 ca-răf', *n.* A glass water-bottle; decanter. [F.]

car'a-geen, etc. Same as CARRAGEEN, etc. **car'a-gheen†.**

ca-ram'bo-la, 1 kə-ram'bo-le; 2 ca-răm'bo-la, *n.* [E. Ind.] The acid pulpy fruit of a wood-sorrel family (*Oxalidaceæ*), of eastern Asia; also, the tree.

car'a-mel, 1 kar'ə-mel; 2 căr'a-mĕl, *n.* **1.** A confection, variously colored and flavored, composed of sugar, butter, and other ingredients. **2.** Burnt sugar; the black, soluble material obtained by heating sugar or molasses to about 200° C., or from starch by converting it into glucose. It is used to color liquids, soups, gravies, and the like. [F.]—**car'a-mel,** *vt. & vi.*—**car'a-mel-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To convert into caramel.

ca-ran'gold, 1 kə-raŋ'gōld; 2 ca-răŋ'gōld, *a. Ich.* Belonging to a family (*Carangidæ*) of fishes having a short or obsolete spinous dorsal, and usually two anal spines forming a detached portion, as in cavallies, pompanos, etc. [< Sp. *carangue,* kind of flatfish. + -OID.]

car'a-pace, 1 kar'ə-pēs; 2 căr'a-pāç, *n.* The hard case or shell of various animals, as of a turtle or a lobster. [F.] **car'a-pax†.**

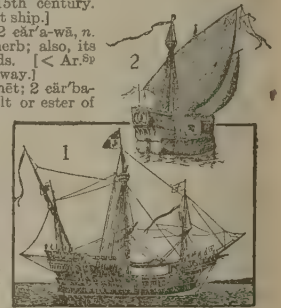
Ca"ra-pe-gua', 1 kä"rə-pē-gwä'; 2 cä"ra-pe-gwä', *n.* A town and commune in Paraguay; pop. 15,000.

car'at, 1 kar'ət; 2 căr'at, *n.* **1.** A twenty-fourth part: used to express the proportion of gold in an alloy; thus, gold 18 carats fine is $^{18}/_{24}$ or $^{3}/_{4}$ pure gold. **2.** A unit of weight for gems, about 3.2 grains. [F.]

Ca"ra-vag'gio, 1 kä"rə-vä'jo; 2 cä"ra-vä'ġo, **Michel Angiolo Amerighi da** (1569–1609). An Italian painter; *Supper at Emmaus,* etc.

car'a-van, 1 kar'ə-van; 2 căr'a-văn, *n.* **1.** An Oriental armed company of traders, pilgrims, etc.; traveling company or menagerie. **2.** A van; a house on wheels. [< Per. *kārwān,* caravan.]—**car"a-van'sa-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A large square building enclosing a spacious court for the shelter and resting of caravans in Oriental countries; hence, a hostelry or inn. **car"a-van'se-rai†; car"a-van'se-rai†; car"a-van'ser-y†.**

car'a-vel, 1 kar'ə-vel; 2 căr'a-vĕl, *n.* A fleet vessel of Spain and Portugal in the 15th century. [< Gr.LL *karabos,* light ship.]



1. A Caravel, the "Santa Maria" of Columbus. 2. A Caravel, showing the set of the sails.

car'a-way, 1 kar'ə-wē; 2 căr'a-wā, *n.* A European biennial herb; also, its fruit, the so-called seeds. [< Ar.Sp *al,* the, + *karwiyā,* caraway.]

car'ba-mate, 1 kär'bə-mēt; 2 căr'ba-māt, *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of carbamic acid.

car-bam'ic, 1 kar-bam'-ik; 2 cär-băm'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the amid of carbonic acid and the amid radical NH_2. [< CARBONIC + AMID.]—**carbamic acid,** a theoretical compound (CH_3NO_2), known by its compounds, as carbamic salts and carbamic ethers.

car-bam'id, 1 kar-bam'-id; 2 cär-băm'id, *n. Chem.* Urea or one of its isomers. [< CARBON + AMID.] **car-bam'ide†.**

car'bid, } 1 kär'bid *or* -bəid; 2 cär'bid *or* -bĭd, *n. Chem.* A
car'bide, } compound of carbon with a more positive element; as, calcium *carbid* (CaC_2). **car'bu-ret†.**

car'bine, 1 kär'bən *or* -bīn; 2 cär'bĭn *or* -bīn, *n.* A cavalryman's rifle or musket. [< F. *cirabin.*]—**car"bi-neer',** *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine. **car"a-bin-eer'†; car"a-bin-ier'†.**

car'bin-ol, 1 kär'bin-ōl *or* -el; 2 cär'bĭn-ōl *or* -ĕl, *n. Chem.* Methyl alcohol ($CH_3.OH$), or a monatomic alcohol derived therefrom by replacing the hydrogen of the methyl group by an alcohol radical; as, methyl *carbinol* ($CH_3CH_2.OH$).

car"bo-hy'drate, 1 kär"bo-hai'drēt; 2 cär"bo-hȳ'drāt, *n.* Any one of a group of compounds containing carbon combined with hydrogen and oxygen according to the formula $Cx(H_2O)y$, in which x is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, or 12, and y 5, 6, or 11. The carbohydrates include the glucose group ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), the cane-sugar group ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), and the cellulose group ($C_6H_{10}O_5$).

car'bo-late, 1 kär'bo-lēt; 2 cär'bo-lāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of carbolic acid.

car'bo-lat"ed, 1 kär'bo-lēt"ed; 2 cär'bo-lāt"ed, *a.* Carbolized.

car-bol'ic, 1 kar-bel'ik; 2 cär-bŏl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from carbon and oil; of or pertaining to coal-tar oil. [< CARBON + L. *oleum,* oil.]—**carbolic acid,** phenol, a white crystalline deliquescent compound ($C_6H_5.OH$) with a burning taste and odor resembling that of creosote, contained in the heavy oil of coal-tar, from which it is distilled at between 165° and 190° C. It is a caustic poison, largely used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, especially in surgery, and its antidotes are epsom salts, alcohol, and heat.

car'bo-lize, 1 kär'bo-laiz; 2 cär'bo-līz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To treat or impregnate with carbolic acid. **car'bo-lise†.**

car'bon, 1 kär'bən; 2 cär'bon, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A non-metallic element found in all organic substances, and in carbonates, as chalk and limestone, also in anthracite and other coals. See ELEMENT. The diamond, graphite, lampblack, charcoal, etc., are composed of carbon in varying degrees of purity. **2.** One of various things made of carbon, as the rod of an arc-lamp. [< L. *carbo(n-),* coal.]—**car"bo-na'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or yielding carbon; as, *carbonaceous* shale.—**car'bon-ate. I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To charge with carbonic acid. **2.** To carbonize. **II.** *n.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid.—**car"bon-a'tion,** *n.*—**car'bon-cop"y,** *n.* A copy of a typewritten letter or the like made by means of carbon-paper.—**c. dioxid,** a heavy

colorless gas (CO_2) formed by the oxidation of carbon, by the interaction of carbonates and acids, and by other methods. The gas is irrespirable, extinguishes fire, and is moderately soluble in water. Also, but incorrectly, *carbonic acid.*—**c. disulfid,** a colorless, limpid, volatile and very inflammable liquid (CS_2) having a disagreeable odor, formed variously, as by heating sulfur with an excess of carbon in a porcelain tube: used as a solvent for oils, resins, etc., and for the extermination of vermin.—**car·bon′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from carbon.—**carbonic acid,** a weak unstable dibasic acid (H_2CO_3) existing only in solution. It dissociates readily into water and **carbon dioxid** (CO_2) which is popularly known as **carbonic acid,** or **carbonic·acid gas.**—**car″bon-i-za′tion,** *n.* The conversion of organic matter, as wood, into charcoal or coal.—**car′bon-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To reduce to carbon: also, to coat or charge with carbon.—**car·bonized cloth** (*Elec.*), cloth charred in vacuo: used for high resistance.—**carbon monoxid,** a colorless highly poisonous gas (CO) formed by the incomplete oxidation of carbon. It burns with a blue flame to form carbon dioxid, and is a component of water-gas. The gas is very poisonous when breathed by animals, since it combines with the hemoglobin of the blood, to the exclusion of oxygen.—**car′bon·pa″per,** *n.* Tissue paper so prepared with carbon or other material that it will reproduce on paper underneath a copy of anything impressed on it, as by pencil or typewriter. **c. tissue†.—c. printing,** *n. Phot.* A photographic process employing a tissue or film of gelatin colored with a permanent and insoluble pigment (for black, lampblack, whence the name of the process). **c. process†.—c. tetrachlorid,** a colorless liquid produced by the action of chlorin on carbon bisulfid: used as a solvent, local anesthetic, etc.

car″bo-na′do, 1 kär″bo-nē′do; 2 cär″bo-nā′do. **I.** *vt.* **1‖.** To hack or slash; stripe like a carbonado. **2†.** To score and broil. **II.** *n.* A bird, chop, or fish scored and broiled. [Sp., < *carbono* CARBON.] **car″bo-nade′†.** [as BORT.

car″bo-na′do², 1 kär″bo-nā′do; 2 cär″bo-nā′do, *n.* [Sp.] Same **Car″bo-na′ro,** 1 kär″bo-nä′ro; 2 cär″bo-nā′ro, *n.* [-RI, -RĒ; 2 -rī, *pl.*] A member of a Neapolitan secret society organized in 1808–1814, for the purpose of expelling Murat and the French and establishing a republic. [It., < L. *carbonarius,* collier, < *carbo(n-),* coal.]—**Car″bo-na′rism,** *n.* [Pennsylvania: pop. 18,640.

Car′bon-dale, 1 kär′bən-dēl; 2 cär′bon-dāl. A city in N. E.

Car″bon-if′er-ous, 1 kär″bən-if′ər-us; 2 cär″bon-if′er-ūs, *n. Geol.* A period of the Paleozoic era, characterized by the formation of extensive coal-beds. The Carboniferous was preceded by the Devonian period, and, according to the scheme adopted by most European geologists, was followed by the Permian. By most American geologists the Permian is included in the Carboniferous, which thus lasted until the close of the Paleozoic era, and was followed by the Triassic period. In North America the Carboniferous system of strata is divided into the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian series. **Car·bon′ic†.—car″bon-if′er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Containing or yielding carbon or coal. **2.** [C-] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Carboniferous age.

car′bo-nyl, 1 kär′bən-il; 2 cär′bon-ȳl, *n.* A divalent organic radical (CO), known only in combination.—**carbonyl chlorid,** a colorless gas ($COCl_2$) with a pungent odor: formed variously, as by the action of sunlight on dry chlorin and carbon monoxid; phosgene. The compound is highly poisonous and it has been used extensively in gas warfare. The gas can be readily liquefied. [< CARBON + -YL.]—**car″bon-yl′ic,** *a.*

car″bo-run′dum, 1 kär″bo-run′dum; 2 cär″bo-rūn′dūm, *n.* An artificial compound of carbon and silicon (SiC) made in the electric furnace by heating carbon and sand together; chemically, silicon carbid. It is used for abrasive purposes. [< L. *carbo(n-),* coal, + (co-)RUNDUM.]

car-box′yl, 1 kar-bəks′il; 2 cär-bȯks′yl, *n. Chem.* A univalent acid radical ($CO.OH$), the characteristic group of nearly all organic acids. [< CARBON + (OXYGEN) + -YL.]—**car″box-yl′ic,** *a.* Of or relating to carboxyl.

car′boy, 1 kär′bei; 2 cär′bȯy, *n.* A large glass bottle enclosed in a box or in wickerwork, for corrosive acids, etc. [< Per. *qarāba,* demijohn.]

car′bun-cl(e², 1 kär′buŋ-kl; 2 cär′bŭn-cl, *n.* **1.** A malignant boil; an anthrax. **2.** *Mineral.* (1) A red garnet cut *en cabochon,* without facets. (2) Anciently, any gem of brilliant fire and deep-red color. **3.** A pimple or blotch on the face, caused by intemperance. [< L.OF *carbunculus,* dim. of *carbo(n-),* coal.]—**car·bun′cu-lar,** *a.* Relating to, resembling, or resulting from a carbuncle

car′bu-ret, 1 kär′biu-ret; 2 cär′bū-rēt. **I.** *vt.* [-RET′ED⁴ or -TED; -RET′ING or -TING.] To carburize; combine chemically with carbon. **II.** *n.* A carbid.

car′bu-ret″ant, 1 kär′biu-ret″ənt; 2 cär′bū-rēt″ant, *n.* A liquid hydrocarbon used to enrich illuminating-gas; also, any carburizing agent.

car′bu-ret″er, 1 kär′biu-ret″ər; 2 cär′bū-rēt″er, *n.* **1.** An apparatus used to charge air or gas with volatilized hydrocarbons to give it illuminating power. **car′bon-iz″er†.** **2.** A device for carrying a current of air through or over a liquid fuel, so that the air may take up the vapor to form the explosive mixture, as in some motor-engines. **3.** A hydrocarbon so used. **car′bu-ret″or†; car′bu-ret″ter†.—car″bu-re′tion,** 1 -rī′shən; 2 -rē′shon, *n.* Same as CARBURIZATION.

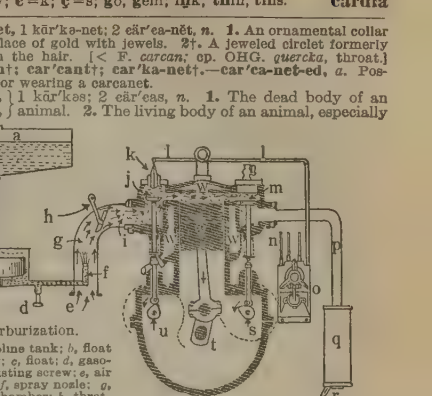
car′bu-rize, 1 kär′biu-rəiz; 2 cär′bū-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ′ING.] To combine or impregnate with carbon, as gas to increase its illuminating power, or as iron in making cement-steel. **car′bu-riset.—car″bu-ri-za′[or -sa′]tion,** *n.* The act of carburizing. See illus. in next column.—**car′bu-riz″er,** *n.*

car′ca-jou, 1 kär′kə-jū; 2 cär′ca-jụ, *n.* [F.] **1.** The wolverene. **2.** Erroneously: (1) The puma. (2) The Canadian lynx. (3) The American badger.

car′cake″, 1 kär′kāk″; 2 cär′cāk″, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A small griddle-cake eaten on Shrove Tuesday.

car′ca-net, 1 kär′kə-net; 2 cär′ca-nēt, *n.* **1.** An ornamental collar or necklace of gold with jewels. **2†.** A jeweled circlet formerly worn in the hair. [< F. *carcan;* cp. OHG. *quercka,* throat.] **car′cant; car′canet†; car′ka-net†.—car′ca-net-ed,** *a.* Possessing or wearing a carcanet.

car′cass, 1 kär′kəs; 2 cär′cas, *n.* **1.** The dead body of an animal. **2.** The living body of an animal, especially



Carburization.

a, gasoline tank; *b,* float chamber; *c,* float; *d,* gasoline adjusting screw; *e,* air intake; *f,* spray nozle; *g,* mixing chamber; *h,* throttle valve counted on steering-wheel; *i,* intake pipe; *j,* intake valve open; *k,* spark-plug; *l,* spark-plug wire; *m,* exhaust valve closed; *n,* spark-plugs; *o,* magneto; *p,* exhaust-pipe; *q,* muffler; *r,* discharge of burnt gas; *s,* exhaust-cam just closed; *t,* crank-shaft; *u,* intake cam just rising; *w,* water.

one of large size; sometimes, in contempt, the human body. **3.** The frame, as of a house or ship. **4.** A bomb filled with an inflammable substance. **5.** Something from which the vital principle has departed. [< OF. *carcas.*] SYN.: see BODY

Car″cas″sonne′, 1 kär″ka″sen′; 2 cär″cä″sȯn′, *n.* A manufacturing city in S. France; sacked by the Black Prince, 1355; scene of Huguenot massacre, 1566; famous for its castle (see CASTLE), and since the 12th century for woolen clothes; pop. 32,000.

car-cel′, 1 kar-sel′ *or* kär′sel; 2 cär-cēl′ *or* cär′cēl, *n.* The light of a Carcel lamp burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour with a flame 40 mm. high: a photometric standard, equal to about 9½ candle power. [< *Carcel,* French inventor.]—**car-cel′·hour″,** *n.* A unit of light-energy; the amount of such energy given off in one hour by a body having a light-flux equal to that of a Carcel lamp.—**c. lamp,** a lamp in which oil is constantly pumped up to the wick: used in lighthouses and as a photometric standard.

car′cer, 1 kär′sər; 2 cär′cer, *n.* A prison or place of confinement. [L.]

car′cer-ule, 1 kär′sər-ūl; 2 cär′cer-ụl, *n. Bot.* A component carpel of a schizocarp: formerly used. [< L. *carcer,* prison.]—**car-cer′u-lar,** *a.*

Car-cha′ri-as, *n. Ich.* The typical genus of a family of sharks (*Carcharhidæ*). [< Gr. *karcharias,* a shark with jagged teeth.]

car″ci-no′ma, 1 kär″si-nō′ma; 2 cär″ci-nō′ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A cancer; a malignant tumor that arises from epithelial cells. [L., < Gr. *karkinōma,* < *karkinos,* cancer.] **car′ci-nus†.—car″ci-nom′a-tous,** *a. Pathol.* Cancerous. **car′ci-nous†.**

card¹ᵈ, 1 kärd; 2 cärd, *vt.* **1.** To comb, dress, or cleanse with a card. **2†.** To stir; mix; adulterate. See CARD², *n.*

card²ᵈ, *vt.* **1.** To fasten or write upon a card or cards. **2.** To provide with a card.

card¹, *n.* **1.** A piece of cardboard bearing, or intended to bear, written or printed words, symbols, etc.: used for purposes of civility or business, or for certain games of chance and skill. In the latter use specifically called *playing-cards.* **2.** *pl.* Any or all games played with playing-cards. **3.** A small advertisement or published statement similar to a business-card. **4.** A chart giving a table of information, etc.; a program or a menu; hence, an authorized announcement of a coming event: usually in the phrase *on the cards.* **5.** A person manifesting some peculiarity; as, he is a queer *card.* **6.** Cardboard. [< Gr.L+F *chartē,* leaf of paper.]—**card′board″,** *n.* A thin pasteboard of fine quality and finish.—**card·case,** *n.* **1.** A case to hold playing or other cards; specif., a pocket-case for calling-cards. **2.** In library use, a case of drawers for card catalogs, etc.

card², *n.* **1.** A wire-toothed brush for carding wool, etc. **2.** A similar instrument for currying cattle and horses. [< L.LL *carduus,* thistle.]

Card., *abbr.* Cardinal.

car′da-mom, 1 kär′də-məm; 2 cär′da-mom, *n.* The fruit of various East-Indian or Chinese plants of the ginger family, having aromatic seeds, used as a condiment; also, one of the plants. [< F. *cardamome.*] **car′da-mon†.**

Car′dan, 1 kär′dən; 2 cär′dän, **Jerome** (1501–1576). An Italian physician, mathematician, and astrologer. **Ge-ro′ni-mo** or **Gi″ro-la′mo Car-da′no†.**

car′de-cu†, *n.* An old French coin of the value of about a dollar. [< F. *quart d'écu.*]

Car′den, kär′den; cär′dĕn, **Sir Sackville Hamilton** (1857–). A British admiral, Dardanelles, 1914–1915.

Cär′de-nas, 1 kär′dē-nəs; 2 cär′dę-näs, *n.* A Cuban seaport; pop. 29,000.

card′er, 1 kärd′er; 2 cärd′er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which cards; specif., the overseer in the carding department of a textile manufactory. **2.** A bumblebee, that cards and felts the moss for its nest. **card′er·bee″†; card′ing·bee″†.**

car′di-a, 1 kär′di-ə; 2 cär′di-a, *n. Anat.* **1.** The upper orifice of

the stomach, where the esophagus discharges. **2.** Improperly, the heart. [< Gr. *kardia*, heart.]—**car"di-al'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A burning sensation of the stomach, caused by indigestion, etc.; gastric neuralgia; heartburn: once thought to be an affection of the heart. [+ Gr. *algos*, pain.] **car"di-al'gy‡.**—**car"di-al'gic,** *a.*

car'di-ac, 1 kär'dı-ak; 2 ēär'di-ăc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, situated near, or affecting the heart or the cardia. **2.** Promoting heart-action; stimulating or enlivening. **3.** Of or pertaining to or designating the upper or esophageal orifice of the stomach; as, *cardiac* glands. **car-di'a-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A medicine stimulative of the heart and stomach; a cordial.—**cardiac valvule** (*Entom.*), a protrusion of the esophagus, which prevents the passage of large pieces of food into the stomach.—**car'di-a-cle†,** *n.* Heart-disease, or pain about the heart.

Car'diff, 1 kär'dif; 2 ēär'dif. *n.* A mining and seaport town (pop. 200,260). S. E. Wales.—**Cardiff giant,** a rude statue discovered, 1869, near Cardiff, N. Y.

car'di-gan', 1 kär'dı-gan; 2 ēär'di-ğan, *n.* A jacket of knitted wool. a sweater. [< the Earl of *Cardigan.*]

Car'di-gan', *n.* **1.** A county in S. Wales: 693 sq. m.; pop. 61,292. **Car'di-gan-shire‡.** **2.** Its capital; pop. 3,450.

car'di-nal, 1 kär'dı-nel; 2 ēär'di-nal, *a.* **1.** Of prime importance; chief; fundamental; principal. **2.** Of a rich red color; vermilion. **3.** Of or relating to a cardinal or cardinals. [< L *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, important.]—**cardinal numbers,** those numbers that directly express how many digits are considered, as, one, two, three, four, etc., as distinguished from *ordinal numbers*, first, second, etc.—**c. point,** any one of the four principal points of the compass.—**c. virtues** (*Ethics*), virtues of the first importance or rank, as (*Anc. Philos.*) justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude—the "natural virtues." With the 'theological virtues" faith, hope, and charity these form the seven cardinal virtues of modern writers.—**car'di-nal-ly,** *adv.*

car'di-nal, *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** One of the ecclesiastical body known as the sacred college, an electoral college by which the Pope is elected and constituting his chief advisory council; a prince and senator of the Church. **2.** A cardinal-bird. **3.** A short, hooded cloak worn by women in the 18th century. **4.** A bright and rich red color. **5.** A dyestuff, derived from magenta, for dyeing cardinal-red. [< L. *cardinalis*; see CARDINAL, *a.*]—**car'di-nal-bird",** *n.* An American red crested finch; redbird. **c. grosbeak‡.** See BIRD.—**c.-flower,** *n.* A perennial North-American herb having large red flowers.—**c. legate,** a papal ambassador of cardinal rank.—**c. protector,** a member of the college of cardinals whose function it is to attend to the affairs of a nation, of a religious order, or of an institution.—**car'di-nal-ate,** *n.* The rank, dignity, or term of office of a cardinal. **car'di-nal-ship‡.**

card'ing, 1 kärd'ıŋ; 2 ēärd'ing, *n.* **1.** The preparing of wool, flax, or cotton fibers before drawing or spinning. **2.** Material as it comes from the carding-machine.—**card'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for carding cotton, wool, flax, etc., by the action of wire-toothed cylinders. **card'ing-en"gine‡.**

car'di-o-, 1 kär'dı-o-; 2 ēär'di-o-. From Greek *kardia*, heart: a combining form.—**car'di-o-graph,** *n. Med.* An instrument for tracing and recording the force of the movements of the heart. [+ -GRAPH.] **car'di-a-graph‡.**—**car"di-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**car"di-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **car"di-ag'ra-phy‡.**—**car'di-oid,** *n.* A heart-shaped curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of the same size. [+ Gr. *eidos*, form.]—**car"di-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Anatomical knowledge of the heart and its physiology and pathology. [+ -LOGY.]—**car'di-o-scope,** *n.* An instrument used for observing the beats of the heart invented by Dr. Durff S. Allen of Washington, D. C.

car-di'tis, 1 kar-dı'tis *or* -dī'tis; 2 ēär-di'tis *or* -di'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. [Cf. CARDIA.]

car-doon', 1 kar-dūn'; 2 ēär-dōōn', *n.* The prickly artichoke of the Mediterranean region: eaten as a vegetable. [< F. *cardon.*]

Car-duc'ci, 1 kūr-dūt'chi; 2 ēär-dut'chi, **Giosuè** (1836–1907). An Italian poet; *Odi barbare*; Nobel prize for literature in 1906.

care, 1 kâr; 2 ēâr, *vi.* [CARED; CAR'ING.] **1.** To be interested or concerned for some person or thing. **2.** To be inclined or disposed; also, to desire.—**car'er,** *n.*

care, *n.* **1.** A state of oppressive anxiety or concern; solicitude. **2.** Responsible charge or oversight. **3.** Watchful regard or attention; heed. **4.** Any object of solicitude or guardianship. **5†.** Affliction; distress. [< AS. *caru*, *cearu*.]

Syn.: anxiety, attention, caution, charge, circumspection, concern, direction, forethought, heed, management, oversight, perplexity, precaution, prudence, solicitude, trouble, vigilance, wariness, watchfulness, worry. *Care* inclines to the positive, *caution* to the negative; *care* is shown in doing, *caution* largely in not doing. *Precaution* is allied with *care*, *prudence* with *caution*; a man rides a dangerous horse with *care*; *caution* may keep him from mounting the horse; *precaution* looks to the saddle-girths, bit, and bridle, and all that may make the rider secure. *Circumspection* is watchful observation and calculation, but without the timidity impiled in *caution*. *Concern* denotes a serious interest, milder than *anxiety*; as, *concern* for the safety of a ship at sea. *Heed* implies *attention* without disquiet; it is now largely displaced by *attention* and *care*. *Solicitude* involves especially the element of desire, not expressed in *anxiety*, and of hopefulness, not implied in *care*. *Watchfulness* recognizes the possibility of danger, *wariness* the probability. A man who is not influenced by *caution* to keep out of danger may display great *wariness* in the midst of it. *Care* has also the sense of responsibility, with possible control, as expressed in *charge*, *management*, *oversight*: as, these children are under my *care*; send the money to me in *care* of the firm. Compare ALARM; ANXIETY; OVERSIGHT PRUDENCE.—Ant.: carelessness, disregard, heedlessness, inattention, indifference, neglect, negligence, omission, oversight, recklessness, remissness, slight.—Prep.: take care *of* the house; *for* the future; *about* the matter.

—**care'ful,** *a.* **1.** Exercising, marked by, or done with care. **2.** Attentive and prudent; circumspect. **3‖.** Over-anxious or solicitous. **4†.** Grieving; sorrowful. Syn.: see PRECISE; PRUDENT; THOUGHTFUL.—**care'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**care'ful-ness,** *n.*—**care'less,** *a.* **1.** Neglectful; indifferent; heedless. **2.** Free from solicitude or anxiety; light-hearted. **3.** Negligent; unconcerned. **4.** Not studied or constrained; easy; as, a *careless* attitude. Syn.: see CURSORY; IMPROVIDENT; IMPRUDENT; INATTENTIVE; SECURE.—**care'less-ly,** *adv.*—**care'less-ness,** *n.*—**care'worn",** *a.* Tired or harassed with care.

ca-reen', 1 kə-rīn'; 2 ea-rēn', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tip or incline to one side, as a vessel. **2.** To clean, repair, or calk a ship when turned over. **3.** To heel over. [< L.F *carina*, keel.]—**ca-reen',** *n.*—**ca-reen'age,** *n.* **1.** The charge for careening. **2.** A place where a ship is careened for repairs.

ca-reer', 1 kə-rīr'; 2 ea-rēr'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move with a swift, free, and headlong motion. **2§.** To cause to rush freely and swiftly. **3§.** To pass over rapidly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A free and swift course; a swift run or charge. **2.** A complete course or progress extending through the life or a portion of it, esp. when abounding in remarkable actions or incidents: said of persons, nations, etc.; a period of conspicuous activity; as, his was a remarkable *career*. **3.** A course of business, activity, or enterprise; esp., a course of professional life or employment. **4.** A short rapid gallop or encounter, as in a tournament; a charge; an assault. **5†.** Originally, a race-course. [< F. *carrière*, < OF. *cariere*, road.]

Syn.: achievement, charge, course, flight, passage, public life, race, rush. A *career* was originally the ground for a race, or especially for a knight's *charge* in tournament or battle; whence *career* was early applied to the *charge* itself. "If you will use the lance, take ground for your *career*. . . . The four horsemen met in full *career*." SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 14, p. 194. In its figurative use *career* signifies some continuous and conspicuous work, usually a life-work, and most frequently one of honorable achievement. Compare BUSINESS.

ca-ress', 1 kə-res'; 2 ea-rĕs', *vt.* To touch or handle endearingly; fondle; embrace; pet; treat with favor.

Syn.: coddle, embrace, flatter, fondle, kiss, pamper, pet. To *caress* is less than to *embrace;* more dignified and less familiar than to *fondle*. *Fondling* is always by touch; *caressing* may be also by words, or other tender and pleasing attentions. See PAMPER.—Ant.: see synonyms for AFFRONT.—**ca-ress'er,** *n.*

ca-ress', *n.* The act of fondling; a gentle, affectionate movement; an expression of affection or attachment by touching, as by patting, stroking, or embracing. [< F. *caresse*, < It. *carezza*, < LL. *cartitia*, dearness, < L. *carus*, dear.]—**ca-ress'ing,** *pa.* Giving caresses; fondling; hence, ingratiating; courting; as, *caressing* manners.—**ca-ress'ive(ĕs,** *a.* Of the nature of a caress; caressing.

ca'ret, 1 kā'ret; 2 ēā'rĕt, *n.* A sign (∧) placed below a line, denoting an omission. [L., there is wanting, < *careo*, want.]

Ca-rew', 1 kə-rū'; 2 ea-ru', **Thomas** (1598?–1639). An English poet and courtier: *Cœlum Britannicum*, 1634.

Ca'rey, 1 kā'ri; 2 ēā'ry, *n.* **1. Henry** (1692?–1743), an English poet and musician; *Sally in our Alley; God Save the King.* **2. Henry C.** (1793–1879), an American economist. **3. William** (1762–1834), the founder of English Christian missions in India, and Sanskrit scholar.

carf†, *imp.* of CARVE, *v.*

car-fuf'fle, 1 kar-fuf'l; 2 ear-fuf'l. [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To throw out of order. **II.** *n.* Discomposure; disorder.

car'go, 1 kär'go; 2 ēär'go, *n.* [-GOES‡, *pl.*] Goods and merchandise taken on board of a vessel; lading; load. [Sp.] [grebe.

car'goose", 1 kär'gūs"; 2 ēär'gōōs", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The crested

Ca'ri-a, 1 kā'ri-ə; 2 eā'ri-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). An ancient country in S. W. Asia Minor. *1 Mac.* xv, 22.

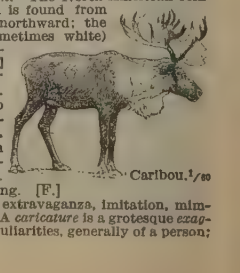
Car'ib, 1 kar'ıb; 2 ēär'ib, *n.* One of a native American race formerly found in and around Central America, constituting a great linguistic stock first encountered by the Spanish discoverers, but now almost extinct. [< Sp. *Caribe*, Carib, cannibal, < W. Ind. *caribe*, brave.]—**Car"ib-be'an,** *a. & n.*

Car"ib-be'an sea, 1 kar'ı-bī'ən; 2 ēär'i-bē'an. A sea between West Indies and South America.

Car'ib-bees, 1 kar'ı-bīz; 2 ēär'i-bēş, *n.* A section of the British West Indies, known as the Windward and Leeward Islands; the Lesser Antilles.

car'i-be, 1 kar'ı-bī; 2 ēär'i-bē, *n.* Any one of many voracious fishes of tropical South America with very sharp trenchant teeth. They are attracted by blood, and, in schools, will attack man or the larger animals. [Sp., cannibal.]

car'i-bou, 1 kar'ı-bū; 2 ēär'i-bu, *n.* The North-American reindeer. The **woodland caribou** is found from Maine to Lake Superior and northward; the smaller and lighter-colored (sometimes white) **Barren Grounds c.** in the treeless arctic regions. [Canadian F.]


Caribou.1/60

car'i-ca-ture, 1 kar'ı-kə-chūr *or* -tiur; 2 ēär'i-ca-chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR'ING.] To represent so as to make ridiculous; travesty; burlesque. **II.** *n.* **1.** A picture or description marked by ridiculous exaggeration or distortion; burlesque. **2.** The act or art of caricaturing. [F.]

Syn.: burlesque, exaggeration, extravaganza, imitation, mimicry, parody, take-off, travesty. A *caricature* is a grotesque *exaggeration* of striking features or peculiarities, generally of a person;

a *burlesque* treats any subject in an absurd or incongruous manner. A *burlesque* is written or acted; a *caricature* is more commonly in sketch or picture. A *parody* changes the subject, but keeps the style; a *travesty* keeps the subject, but changes the style; a *burlesque* does not hold itself to either subject or style, but is content with a general resemblance to what it may imitate. A *caricature*, *parody*, or *travesty* must have an original; a *burlesque* may be an independent composition. An account of a schoolboys' quarrel after the general manner of Homer's *Iliad* would be a *burlesque*; the real story of the *Iliad* told in newspaper style would be a *travesty*. An *extravaganza* is a fantastic composition, musical, dramatic, or narrative. *Imitation* is serious; *mimicry* is either intentionally or unintentionally comical.

—**car'i-ca-tur-ist**, *n.* A maker of caricatures.

ca'ri-es, 1 kē'rɪ-ɪz; 2 eā'ri-ēş, *n.* Ulceration and decay of a bone or of a tooth. [L.]—**ca'ri-ous**, *a.* Affected with caries; decayed. **ca'ried**‡. Syn.: see ROTTEN.—**ca'ri-os'i-ty**, *n.* **ca'ri-ous-ness**‡.

car'li-lon, 1 kar'ɪ-lən *or* (*F.*) ku'rī"yŏn'; 2 cär'i-lon *or* (*F.*) eā"rī"yŏn', *n.* [F.] *Mus.* **1.** A set of stationary bells so hung and arranged as to be capable of being played upon, either by hand or by machinery, as a musical instrument. **2.** A small instrument provided with bells, played upon by means of a pianoforte keyboard. **3.** An air arranged for a chime of bells, or any rapid ringing of changes on a chime.

ca-ri'na, 1 kə-rɪ'nə; 2 ea-rī'na, *n.* [-næ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] In certain plants and animals, a keel or keel-shaped formation. [L.] —**ca-ri'nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the carina, or keel; also, pertaining to the canal in the stem of the horse-tails (*Equisetum*). —**carina fracture**, *n.* Protuberance at the point where the trachea divides.—**Car"i-na'tæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A section of birds having a carinate or keeled breast-bone, including most of the species: opposed to *Ratitæ*.—**car'i-nate**, *a.* Having a carina, as the glumes of certain grasses, or the breast-bone of the *Carinatæ*; keeled; keel-shaped. **car'i-nat"ed**‡.

Ca-rin'thi-a, 1 kə-rin'thɪ-ə; 2 ea-rin'thi-a, *n.* A province of Austria; 3,688 sq. m.; pop. 369,400.

car'i-ole, 1 kar'ɪ-ōl; 2 cär'i-ōl. *n.* A small carriage. [F.] **car'ri-ole**‡.

ca'ri-ous, 1 kē'rɪ-us; 2 cā'ri-ūs, *a.* See under CARIES.

cark‖, 1 kȧrk; 2 cärk, *vt. & vi.* To fill or be filled with anxiety; as, *carking* care. [see CHARGE, *n.*]

cark‖, *n.* A burden of care. [< Anglo-F *kark*, = OF. *charge*;

carl, 1 kȧrl; 2 cärl, *n.* [Dial. or Poet.] **1.** A stout fellow, rustic **2.** A boor; churl. **3.** Carl-hemp. See HEMP. [< AS *carl*, man.] **carle**‡.

car'lle, 1 kȧr"lɪ; 2 cär'lē, *n.* [Scot.] A little man, a precocious boy.

car'lin, 1 kȧr'lɪn; 2 cär'lin, *n.* [Scot.] An old woman. [< Ice. *karlinna*.] **car'line**‡, **car'ling**‡.

car'line, \] kȧr'lɪn; 2 cär'lin, *a.* Of or pertaining to a genus (*Carline*, *linn.*) of thistles; as, the **carline thistle** (*C. vulgaris*), named after the emperor Charlemagne from a tradition that his soldiers were cured of an epidemic by its use.—**car'line**², *n.* A plant of the genus *Carlina*.

car'line², *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A short fore-and-aft timber connecting the beams on which the deck is laid. **2.** One of the crosspieces supporting the roof-boards of a railway-car; rafter. [< F. *carlingue*.] **car'ling**²‡.

Car-lisle', 1 kar-lɪl'; 2 cär-lil', *n.* **1.** A cathedral city (pop. 52,600), N. W. England, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, 1568; capital of Cumberland. **2.** A borough in S. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,920. **3. John Griffin** (1835–1910), an American statesman; Speaker of U. S. House of Representatives, 1883; Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, 1893.

Carl'ism, 1 kȧrl'ɪzm; 2 cärl'işm. *n* The theory or principles of the Carlists. See CARLIST.

Carl'ist, 1 kȧrl'ɪst; 2 cärl'ist, *n.* In France, a supporter of Charles X. and his line; in Spain, a supporter of the pretender, Don Carlos de Bourbon (1788–1855), and of his representatives.

car'lot‡, *n.* A carl or churl; a peasant.

Car"lo-vin'gi-an. 1 kȧr"lo-vin'jɪ-ən; 2 cär"lo-vin'ği-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the dynasty or family of Charlemagne. **II.** *n* A member of the royal house of Charlemagne or a sovereign in that line. **Car'o-ling**‡; **Car"o-lin'gi-an**‡.

Carls'bad, 1 kȧrls'bat; 2 cärls'bät, *n.* A health resort (pop. 15,-000) in Bohemia.—**Carisbad twin**, a twinned form of orthoclase.

Car-lyle', 1 kȧr-lɪl'; 2 cär-līl', **Thomas** (1795–1881). A Scottish author; "the Sage of Chelsea."

Car"ma-gnole', 1 kȧr"mə-nyōl'; 2 eär"mä-nyōl'. *n.* **1.** A wild dance and song of the French revolutionists of 1789; also, the coat and general costume worn by them, which gave a name to the dance. **2.** An extreme revolutionist; also, a soldier of the French Revolution. **3.** A turgid or extravagant address or document, like many military manifestoes of the first French Revolution. [F., < *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.]

car'man, 1 kȧr'mən; 2 cär'man, *n.* [CAR'MEN, *pl.*] One who drives a car or cart.

Car'man, (William) Bliss (1861–). A Canadian poet, engineer, and journalist in the United States; *Songs from Vagabondia*.

Car-ma'ni-a, 1 kar-mē'nɪ-ə; 2 cär-mā'ni-a, *n.* An ancient province of Asia on the Persian Gulf.

Car-mar'then, 1 kar-mȧr'thən *or* -thɛn; 2 cär-mär'thĕn *or* -thĕn, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Carmarthenshire; pop. 10,000.

Car-mar'then-shire, 1 kar-mȧr'thən-shɪr; 2 cär-mär'thĕn-shīr, *n.* A county in Wales; 947 sq. m.; pop. 175,000; capital, Carmarthen. **Car-mar'then**‡.

Car'mel, Mount, 1 kȧr'mel; 2 cär'mĕl. A mountain in central Palestine; associated with Elijah, Elisha, etc.

Car'mel-ite, 1 kȧr'mel-aɪt; 2 cär'mĕl-īt, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* An inhabitant of Carmel. **2.** (1) *Ch. Hist.* A member of the mendicant order of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, founded in Syria in 1156 or perhaps earlier. In 1431 a new and less stringent rule was introduced The older rule, is termed the **Observantines**, the more mod. ern one being known as the **Conventuals.** The Carmelites were called in England **White Friars**, from the fact that they wore a white mantle over a brown habit. (2) A nun of this order. **3.** [c-] A fine woolen stuff, usually in beige or gray. **4.** [c-] A variety of pear.—**Car'mel-ite**, *a.* Of or relating to the Carmelites.—**Car'mel-it"ess**, *n., fem.* of CARMELITE.

Car'men Syl'va, pseudonym of Elizabeth, queen of Roumania. See ELIZABETH, 3.

car-min'a-tiv(e^{s}, 1 kar-mɪn'ə-tɪv; 2 cär-min'a-tiv. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to relieve flatulence; warming. **II.** *n.* A remedy for flatulence. [< L. *carminatus*, pp. of *carmino*, cleanse.]

car'min(e^{s}, 1 kȧr'mɪn; 2 eär'min, *n.* A rich purplish-red color; also, a pigment prepared from cochineal; rouge. [< Ar Sp *qirmazī*, crimson.]—**car-min'le**, *a.*

car'nage, 1 kȧr'nɪj; 2 eär'nag, *n.* Extensive and bloody slaughter; massacre; also, the bodies of the slain. [< L.$^{lt+F}$ *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.] Syn.: see MASSACRE.

car'nal, 1 kȧr'nəl; 2 eär'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the fleshly nature or to bodily appetites; sensual; formerly, wordly; not spiritual. **2**†. Flesh-eating; bloody. [< L. *carnalis*, < *caro*, flesh.] Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**carnal knowledge**, sexual intercourse.—**car'nal-ist**, *n.* An unspiritual or sensual person. —**car-nal'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being carnal; sensuality.—**car'nal-ize**, *vt.* To make carnal.—**car'nal-ly**, *adv.*

car'nal-ite, 1 kȧr'nəl-aɪt; 2 eär'nal-īt, *n. Mineral.* A massive, greasy, milk-white, soluble hydrous magnesium-potassium chlorid ($KCl.MgCl_2.6H_2O$) It is an important source of potassium. [< Von *Carnall*, mineralogist.]

Car-nar'von, 1 kar-nȧr'vən; 2 eär-när'von, *n.* A town (pop. 8,300) in N. W. Wales; birthplace of Edward II.

Car-nar'von-shire, 1 kar-nȧr'vən-shɪr; 2 eär-när'von-shīr, *n.* A county in Wales; 564 sq. m.; pop. 131,000; county-town, Carnarvon. **Car-nar'von**‡.

car-nas'si-al, 1 kar-nas'ɪ-əl; 2 eär-näs'i-al. **I.** *a.* Adapted for tearing flesh; sectorial· specifically said of the last upper premolar and the first lower molar in carnivores. **II.** *n.* A carnassial tooth. [< F. *carnassier*, carnivorous, < Pr. *carnacier*, < *carnaza*, flesh, < L *caro*, flesh.]

Car-nat'ic, 1 kar-nat'ɪk; 2 eär-nät'ic, *n.* A region of southern India, now part of Madras presidency; ceded to Britain in 1801.

car-na'tion, 1 kar-nē'shən; 2 eär-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** Flesh-color. **2.** *Paint.* The flesh-tints in the human face and figure. **3.** A pink of southern Europe. [< L.^{F} *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.]

car"na-u'ba, 1 kȧr"nə-ū'bə; 2 eär"nä-ū'ba, *n* [Braz.] The Brazilian wax-palm (*Copernicia cerifera*); also, the wax from its leaves.

Car-neg'ie, 1 kar-neg'ɪ; 2 eär-neg'i, *n.* **1. Andrew** (1837–1919). A Scottish-American manufacturer, humanitarian, and philanthropist. **2.** A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 11,520.—**Carnegie Institution**, an institution for investigation, research, and discovery for the improvement of mankind, founded at Washington, D. C., 1902, by Andrew Carnegie.

car-ne'lian, 1 kar-nīl'yən; 2 eär-nēl'yan, *n.* A clear red chalcedony, often cut as a gem. [< L.^{F} *cornu*, horn.] **cor-ne'lian**‡.

car'ne-ous, 1 kȧr'nɪ-us; 2 eär'ne-ūs, *a.* **1.** Of or like flesh; fleshy. **2.** Flesh-colored. [< L. *carneus*, < *caro*, flesh.]

car'ni-fy, 1 kȧr'nɪ-fɪ; 2 eär'ni-fī. *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING] **1.** *Pathol.* To change to a flesh-like consistency. **2.** To form flesh; grow fleshy. [< F. *carnifier*.]—**car"ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

Car"ni-o'la, 1 kȧr"nɪ-ō'lə; 2 eär"ni-ō'la, *n* A former province of Austria; 3,845 sq. m.; now mostly in Serb, Croat, and Slovene state.

car'ni-val, 1 kȧr'nɪ-vəl; 2 eär'ni-val, *n.* **1.** A period of festival and gaiety immediately preceding Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries, also in some cities in the United States, esp. by the Latin race. It commonly includes from three days to a week, Shrove Tuesday being the conclusion. It is marked by street revelry, masking, pageants, and the like. **2.** Any gay festival, wild revel, or masquerade, sometimes characterized by excesses; riotous sport and confusion. [< L.$^{LL+lt}$ *caro*, flesh, + *levo*, take away, lighten.]

car-niv'o-rous, 1 kar-nɪv'o-rus; 2 eär-nīv'o-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Eating or living on flesh. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Carnivora*. [< L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *voro*, devour.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* —**Car-niv'o-ra**, *n. pl.* An order of carnivorous mammals.—**car'ni-vore**, *n.* **1.** One of the *Carnivora*. **2.** An insectivorous plant.

car'nose, 1 kȧr'nōs *or* kar-nōs'; 2 eär'nōs *or* eär-nōs', *a.* Of or relating to flesh; fleshy. [< L. *carnosus*, < *caro*, flesh.]

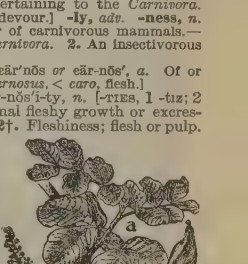
car-nos'i-ty, 1 kar-nos'ɪ-tɪ; 2 eär-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* An abnormal fleshy growth or excrescence upon any bodily organ. **2**†. Fleshiness; flesh or pulp. [< F. *carnosité*, < LL. *carnositas*, < L. *carnosus*; see CARNOSE.]

Car"not', 1 kar"nō'; 2 eär"nō', **Marie François Sadi** (1837–1894). President of the French Republic; assassinated.

Carnot's principle. *Physics* The thermodynamic law that heat can not flow from a colder to a warmer body.

car'no-tite, 1 kȧr'no-taɪt; 2 eär'no-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A yellow, earthy vanadate containing potassium, uranium, and slight traces of radium, found in western Colorado. It is one of the sources of radium. [< A. *Carnot*, Paris.]

car'ob, 1 kar'əb; 2 eär'ob, *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree of the Mediterranean region. **2.** Its long, sickle-shaped, fleshy pods, used for fodder. **car'ob-bean"**‡. [< Ar.$^{lt+F}$ **obe**‡; **ca-roub'a**‡; **car'ubbe**‡.



Carob.
a, leaves; *b*, bloom; *c*, fruit.

ca-roche', 1 kə-rōch'; 2 ea-rōch', *n.* **1.** A pleasure-carriage of the

16th and 17th centuries. **ca-roach'‡; ca-roch'‡; ca-rosse';** **car-roch'‡.** **2.** The car of state bearing the standard of an Italian republic. [OF.]

car'ol, 1 kar'əl; 2 căr'ol. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CAR'OLED or CAR'OLLED, CAR'OLD[E]; CAR'OL-ING or CAR'OL-LING.] **1.** To utter in song, as a bird; sing; warble. **2.** To celebrate or praise in song. **II.** *n.* **1.** A song of joy; the warbling of birds; a hymn of religious joy. **2†.** A dance performed in a circle; also the song accompanying it. [< OF. *carole.*] Syn.: see SING.—**car'oler,** *n.* **car'ol-ler‡.** [root.

Car"o-li'na pink. The pink root (*Spigelia marilandica*); also, its

Car"o-li'nas, 1 kar"o-lī'nəz; 2 căr"o-lī-nąs, *n.* **1.** North and South Carolina. **2.** Same as CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Car'o-line, 1 kar'o-lin *or* -lēn; 2 căr'o-lĭn *or* -lēn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Charles I. and II. of England and their times. **2.** Same as CARLOVINGIAN.

Car'o-line, 1 kar'o-lēn; 2 căr'o-lĭn, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Li'na‡.** **Cad'die, Car'rie** (dims.); Dan. G. **Ca"ro-li'ne,** 1 kā"-ro-lī'nə, 2 ea"ro-lī'ne; D. It. Pg. Sw. **Ca"ro-li'na,** 1 kā"ro-lī'nə, 2 ea"ro-lī'nä; F. **Ca"ro"line',** 1 ka"rō"līn', 2 ea"rō"lĭn'; L. **Car"o-li'na,** 1 kar"o-lī'nə, 2 căr"o-lī'na. [Teut., noble-spirited.]

Car'o-line Is'lands. An extensive group, east of the Philippine Islands; 560 sq. m.; pop. 40,000; under Japanese mandate, formerly a German possession. **Car"o-li'nas‡.** [CARLOVINGIAN.

Car"o-lin'gi-an, 1 kar"o-lin'ji-ən; 2 căr"o-lĭn'ĝi-an, *a.* Same as

Car"o-lin'i-an, 1 kar"o-lin'i-ən; 2 căr"o-lĭn'i-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to North Carolina or South Carolina. **2.** Carlovingian. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized citizen of North Carolina or South Carolina.

Car'o-lus, 1 kar'o-lus; 2 căr'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lĭ, or -LUS-ES[2], *pl.*] An ancient English gold coin of the value of about five dollars or twenty shillings. [LL., Charles.]

car'om, 1 kar'əm; 2 căr'om. **I.** *vi.* To make a glancing movement. **II.** *n.* **1.** The impact of a billiard-ball against two other balls in succession, or the stroke producing it. **2.** In other games, the glancing of one object from another. [Abbr. of F. *carambole.*] **can'non‡** [Eng.]; **car'rom‡.**

car'o-mel, 1 kar'o-mel; 2 căr'o-mĕl, *n.* Same as CARAMEL.

ca-rot'id, 1 kə-rŏt'id; 2 ea-rŏt'id. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near one of the carotids. **ca-rot'i-dal‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the great arteries of the neck. **carotid artery‡.** [< Gr. *karōti(d-)s,* carotid artery.]

car'o-tin, *n. Chem.* Same as CARROTIN.

ca-rotte', 1 kə-rŏt'; 2 ea-rŏt', *n.* A roll of tobacco: applied esp. to the perique tobacco of Louisiana. [F., also *carote.*]

ca-rou'sal[1], 1 kə-rau'zəl; 2 ea-rou'ĝal, *n.* A jovial feast or banquet; boisterous revelry. Syn.: see FROLIC.

car'ou-sal[2], 1 kar'u-zəl; 2 căr'ụ-ŝal, *n.* Same as CAROUSEL.

ca-rouse', 1 kə-rauz'; 2 ea-rouz'. **I.** *vi.* [CA-ROUSED'; CA-ROUS'ING.] To drink deeply and boisterously. **II.** *n.* **1.** A carousal. **2.** A bumper. [< G.[OF] *gar,* completely, + *aus,* out.] Syn.: see FROLIC.—**ca-rous'er,** *n.*

car'ou-sel, 1 kar'u-zel; 2 căr'ụ-ŝĕl; *improperly* 1 kə-rau'zəl; 2 ea-rou'ĝal, *or* 1 kə-rū'zəl; 2 ea-rụ'ŝal, *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round. **2.** A tournament, tilting-match, or military pageant. [< F. *carrousel.*] **car'ou-sal‡; car'rou-sel‡.** [Ice, *karpa,* boast.]

carp[1], 1 kärp; 2 cärp, *vi.* To find fault unreasonably; cavil.[<

carp, *n.* [CARP, formerly CARPE, *pl.*] A fresh-water food-fish (*Cyprinus carpio.*) [< LL.[OF] *carpa,* carp.]

-carp. *Bot.* A suffix from the Greek *carpos,* signifying *fruit;* as, pericarp, sarcocarp.

carp., *abbr.* Carpentry.

car'pal, 1 kär'pel; 2 căr'pal. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the wrist. **II.** *n. Anat.* A carpal bone. [< Gr. *karpos,* wrist.]

car-pa'le, 1 kar-pā'li; 2 căr-pā'lĕ, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* A bone of the carpus or wrist, esp. one articulating with the metacarpal bones. [< CARPUS.]

Car-pa'thi-an, *n.* Same as KARPATHIAN.

car'pel, 1 kär'pel; 2 căr'pĕl, *n.* A one-celled pistil or seed-vessel. [< Gr. *karpos,* fruit.] **car-pel'um‡.—car'pel-la-ry,** *a.* —**car'pel-late,** *a.* Possessing, or like, carpels.

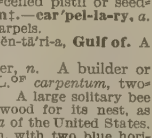
Car"pen-ta'ri-a, 1 kär"pen-tē'ri-ə; 2 căr"pĕn-tā'ri-a, **Gulf of.** A gulf north of Australia.

car'pen-ter, 1 kär'pen-tər; 2 căr'pĕn-ter, *n.* A builder or repairer of wooden structures. [< L.[OF] *carpentum,* two-wheeled carriage.]—**car'pen-ter-bee",** *n.* A large solitary bee (genus *Xylocopa*) that bores tunnels in wood for its nest, as *Xylocopa violacea* of Europe or *X. virginica* of the United States. —**c.-moth,** *n.* A large light-brown moth, with two blue horizontal bars on its wings. Its larvæ bore beneath the bark of trees.—**car'pen-try,** *n.* The art, trade, or work of a carpenter. **car'pen-ter-ing‡.**

Car'pen-ter, William Benjamin (1812?–1885). An English physiologist and writer; *Human Physiology.*

carp'er, 1 kärp'ər; 2 cärp'er, *n.* One who carps or cavils.

car'pet, 1 kär'pet; 2 căr'pĕt. **I.**[1] *vt.* To cover with or as with a carpet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy ornamental floor-covering; also, the fabric used for it. **2.** Any smooth surface upon which one may walk. [< LL.[OF] *carpita,* thick woolen cloth.]—**car'pet-bag",** *n.* A hand-bag for travelers, especially one made of carpeting.—**car'pet-bag'ger,** *n.* A Northern man who settled in the Southern States at the close of the Civil War: an opprobrious use; hence, an adventurer.— **carpet-beetle** *n.* A beetle whose larva is hairy on the sides; buffalo-bug. It destroys carpets and woolen fabrics. **c.-bug‡.—car'pet-ing,** *n.* **1.** Material used for carpets; carpets collectively. **2.** The act of covering with or as with carpet.—**car'pet-knight",** *n.* One knighted for other than military achievements; a stay-at-home soldier.—



Carpet-beetle and Its Larva. 3/1

car'pet-weed", *n. Bot.* A prostrate North-American herbaceous annual (*Mollugo verticillata*). Its leaves, clustered in whorls form mats on the ground.

car-phol'o-gy, 1 kar-fel'o-ji; 2 căr-fŏl'o-ĝy, *n. Pathol.* A delirious automatic picking at the bedclothes in forms of low fever. [< Gr. *karphos,* straw, + *legō,* pluck.]

-car'pic, *suffix.* Same as -CARPOUS.

carp'ing, 1 kärp'iŋ; 2 cärp'ing, *a.* Censorious; querulous; hypercritical; faultfinding.

car"po-go'ni-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The female organ of certain algæ: more properly, in the red algæ, the carpogenous cell or cells of the procarp which after fertilization develop a sporocarp. —**car"po-go'ni-al,** *a.*—**car-pog'e-nous,** *a. Bot.* Fruit-producing: said of the cell or group of cells from which the spores are formed in certain algæ.

car-pol'o-gy, 1 kar-pel'o-ji; 2 căr-pŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* That department of botany which treats of fruits in general. [< Gr. *karpos,* fruit, + -LOGY.]—**car"po-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to carpology. —**car-pol'o-gist,** *n.*

car-poph'a-gous, *a.* Frugivorous; fruit-eating.—**car'po-phore,** *n.* **1.** In flowering plants, a portion of the receptacle prolonged between the carpels, as in the geraniums and many umbelliferous plants. **2.** In fungi, any fruit-bearing structure or organ.—**car'-po-spore,** *n. Bot.* A spore produced in a sporocarp, as in the red algæ.

-car'pous, *suffix. Bot.* Adjectival form of the suffix -CARP, signifying characterized by such a kind or number of fruit or fruits, or carpels (little fruits); as, acrocarpous.

car'pus, 1 kär'pus; 2 căr'pŭs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pai; 2 -pĭ, *pl.*] The wrist; also, a part analogous to or like a wrist, as in crustaceans. [< Gr. *karpos,* wrist.]

Car-rac'ci, 1 kar-rät'chi; 2 ear-rät'chĭ, *n.* One of a family of Italian painters: (1) **Agostino** (1557–1602). (2) **Annibale** (1560–1609). (3) **Ludovico** (1555–1619), founded Bolognese school.

car'rack, *n.* Same as CARACK.

car"ra-geen', 1 kar"ə-gēn'; 2 căr"a-ĝēn', *n.* A small purplish-colored edible marine alga; the Irish moss of commerce. [< *Carragheen,* near Waterford, Ireland.] **car"a-geen'‡; car"a-gheen';** **car"ra-gheen'‡; car"ri-geen'‡.**

Car-ran'za, 1 ka-rän'sa; 2 cä-rän'să, **Venustiano** (1859–1920). President of Mexico, 1915–1920; assassinated.

Car-ra'ra, 1 kar-rā'rə; 2 cä-rä'rä, *n.* A town (pop. 42,000) in N. Italy; famous for marble-quarries.

Car"rel', 1 ka"rel'; 2 cä"rĕl', **Alexis** (1873–). A French surgeon and scientist; gained Nobel prize for medicine in 1912; associate member of Rockefeller Institute.

Car-re'ño, 1 kar-rē'nyō; 2 car-rę'nyo, **Teresa** (1853–). A Venezuelan pianist.

car'riage, 1 kar'ij; 2 căr'aĝ, *n.* **1.** A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons. **2.** That which carries something, as in a machine. **3.** Transportation; the charge for, or cost of, carrying. **4.** Deportment; bearing. **5.** The carrying of a besieged place. **6.** The act of carrying. **7.** Execution; managment; control. **8‖.** That which is carried. **9†.** Import; meaning. [< OF. *cariage,* < *carier,* carry.]

Syn.: see AIR[2], *n.*; MANNER. Compare BEHAVIOR.

car'rick[1], 1 kar'ik; 2 căr'ik, *n. Naut.* A carack.—**car'rick-bend",** *n. Naut.* A knot used for joining two hawsers, etc. See KNOT. —**c.-bitt,** *n. Naut.* One of the bitts which support the ends of a windlass.

Car'rick[2], *n.* A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,510.

Car"rick-fer'gus, 1 kar"ik-fūr'gus; 2 căr"ik-fĕr'gŭs, *n.* A seaport town in N. E. Ireland; pop. 9,000.

car'ried, *imp. & pp.* of CARRY, *v.*

car'ri-er, 1 kar'i-ər; 2 căr'i-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which carries. (1) A person or company that undertakes to carry persons or goods for hire, as a railroad company, etc. (2) One who carries or delivers messages, letters, etc. (3) A carrier-pigeon. (4) A conduit. (5) A material used as an intermediary or vehicle, as a catalytic agent acting to transfer an element between compounds. **2.** *Mech.* Something that conveys, drives, moves, or supports something else. **3.** One who is immune to a disease but transmits it to others by carring the bacteria in his body.—**car"ri-er-pig'eon,** *n.* A homing pigeon. See HOMING, under HOME.—**common c.,** a person or company that undertakes to carry persons or goods for pay when called to do so, whether by land or by water, and that is liable for all loss or damage during transportation except such losses as arise from natural causes.

car'ri-ole, *n.* Same as CARIOLE.

car'ri-on, 1 kar'i-ən; 2 căr'i-on, *n.* Dead and putrefying flesh; a carcass. [< L.[LL *caro,* flesh.] **car'i-on†.—car'ri-on,** *a.* Feeding on carrion; relating to carrion.

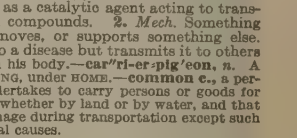
car'ritch, 1 kar'ich; 2 căr'ich, *n.* [Scot.] A catechism; catechizing; scolding. [Cor. of CATECHISM.] **car'ritches‡.** —**to give carritch,** to rail at; scold.

car-roc'cio, 1 kar-rot'cho; 2 căr-rŏt'cho, *n.* [It.] The great car or chariot on which the standard of any of the medieval Italian republics was borne, as in battle. **car'roch‡.**

Car'roll, 1 kar'əl; 2 căr'ol, *n.* **1. Charles** (1737–1832), an American patriot; signed the Declaration of Independence. **2. Lewis,** see DODGSON.

car'rom, *v. & n.* Same as CAROM.

car"ro-ma'ta, 1 kär"o-mä'-tə; 2 căr"o-mä'tä, *n.* [F. I.] [Sp.] A long, narrow two-wheeled covered vehicle.



Carromata of the Philippines.

car"ro-nade', 1 kar"o-nēd'; 2 căr"o-nād', *n.* A former short, chambered ordnance-piece of large caliber and short range. [< the *Carron* iron-works, Scotland.]

car'ron-oil", 1 kar'ən-ŏil"; 2 căr'on-ŏil', *n.* A mixture of one part lime-water and two parts flaxseed- or cottonseed-oil: used for recent burns and scalds.

car'rot, 1 kar'ət; 2 căr'ot, *n.* A reddish-yellow edible root, or the plant producing it. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *karōton*, carrot.]—**car'rot-y**, *a.* Like a carrot; reddish-yellow.

car'ro-tin, 1 kar'o-tin; 2 căr'o-tin, *n. Bot.* A widely distributed plant pigment, which imparts a yellow or orange color to petals and to roots, as the carrot.

car'rou-sel, *n.* Same as CAROUSEL.

car'ry, 1 kar'i; 2 căr'y, *v.* [CAR'RIED; CAR'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear or cause to be borne from one place to another; transport; convey. **2.** To bear in mind; contain; include; comprise; involve; imply. **3.** To lead; urge; move; influence. **4.** To transfer; remove; extend. **5.** To win; capture. **6.** To bear up; sustain; also, to hold in position, as a weapon. **7.** To demean or conduct; bear; behave. **8.** [U. S.] To keep on hand; bear the expense of; support. **9.** *Golf.* To cover or pass, as a distance or an object, at one stroke. **10.** *Hunting.* To follow or trail by scent. **11.** To bear, as crops; also, to sustain (cattle). **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as a carrier. **2.** To have or exert impelling or propelling power. **3.** To hold the head and neck habitually in a given manner; as, the horse *carries* well. [< L.^{OF} *carrus*, cart.]

Syn.: bear, bring, convey lift, move, remove, sustain, take, transmit, transport. A person may *bear* a load either when in motion or at rest; he *carries* it only when in motion. The stooping Atlas *bears* the world on his shoulders; swiftly moving Time *carries* the hour-glass and scythe; a person may be said either to *bear* or to *carry* a scar, since it is upon him whether in motion or at rest. If an object is to be *moved* from the place we occupy, we say *carry;* if to the place we occupy, we say *bring.* A messenger *carries* a letter to a correspondent, and *brings* an answer. *Take* is often used in this sense in place of *carry;* as, *take* that letter to the office. *Carry* often signifies to *transport* by personal strength, without reference to the direction; as, that is more than he can *carry;* yet even so, it would not be admissible to say *carry* it to me, or *carry* it here; in such case we must say *bring.* To *lift* is simply to raise an object from its support, if only for an instant, with no reference to holding or moving; one may be able to *lift* what he could not *carry.* The figurative uses of *carry* are very numerous; as, to *carry* an election, *carry* the country, *carry* (in the sense of *capture*) a fort, *carry* an audience, *carry* a stock of goods, etc. Compare CONVEY; KEEP; SUPPORT.—Ant.: drop, fall under, give up, let go, shake off, throw down, throw off.

—**to carry arms.** **1.** To belong to the army. **2.** To bear weapons. **3.** *Mil.* To hold as a musket, pike, or sword, in a special, upright position against the shoulder.—**to c. away.** **1.** To move the feelings greatly; make beside oneself, as with passion or rapture. **2.** *Naut.* To break off; lose by breaking off, as in a collision or gale.—**to c. coals to Newcastle,** to take goods to a place where they already abound; hence, to throw away one's labor.—**to c. on.** **1.** To keep up; keep going; continue; maintain. **2.** [Colloq.] To behave in a frolicsome, romping, or improper manner.

car'ry, 1 kar'i; 2 căr'y, *n.* [CAR'RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A portage. **2.** The range, as of a gun. **3.** *Mil.* The position of carry arms, or carry swords, etc.

car'ry-all", 1 kar'i-ŏl"; 2 căr'y-ąl', *n.* A one-horse four-wheeled covered vehicle. [Cor. of CARIOLE.]

car'ry-ing ca-pac'i-ty. *Aero.* Excess of lifting power over the dead load of an aircraft.

car'ryke, *n.* Same as CARACK.

carse, 1 kûrs; 2 cărs, *n.* [Scot.] A stretch of intervale beside a river; alluvial land. [Pl. < Ice. *kjarr.*]

Car'so, 1 kûr'sō; 2 căr'sō, *n.* A mountainous region in N. E. Italy; formerly Austria; scene of Austrian defeats, 1916–17.

Car'son, 1 kûr'sən; 2 căr'son, *n.* **1. Christopher,** known as **Kit** (1809–1868), an American trapper and hunter. **2. Sir Edward Henry** (1854–), an Irish lawyer and statesman; created **Baron Carson of Duncairn,** 1921.

Car'son City. A city, capital of Nevada; pop. 1,690.

cart^{1}, 1 kârt; 2 cărt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convey or carry in or as in a cart. **II.** *i.* To drive or use a cart.—**cart'age,** *n.* The act or cost of carting.—**cart'er,** *n.* One who drives a cart; a teamster.

cart, *n.* **1.** A heavy two-wheeled vehicle, for carrying loads. **2.** A light two-wheeled vehicle with springs, as for pleasure. **3.** [Colloq.] A four-wheeled wagon or vehicle for various uses. 4†. A chariot or car. [< Ice. *kartr.*]

Car"ta-ge'na, 1 kûr"tə-jī'nə; 2 căr"ta-ğē'na, *n.* **1.** A seaport (pop. 100,000) in S. E. Spain. **2.** A seaport (pop. 37,000) in Bolivar, Colombia.

carte^{1}, 1 kârt; 2 cărt, *n.* A card or paper; esp., a carte-de-visite, a playing-card, or a bill of fare. [F., card.]—**carte blanche,** 1 blänsh; 2 blănch, an order signed in blank to be filled up at discretion; unconditional permission or authority. [F.]—**carte'-de-vi-site',** 1 -də-vi-zēt'; 2 -de-vi-ziť, *n.* [CARTES'-DE-VI-SITE', *pl.*] A visiting-card, or a photograph on a small card. [F.]

carte^{2}, *n.* A position in fencing. See illus. under FENCING. [< F. *quarte,* lit. fourth.]

car'tel, 1 kâr'tel; 2 căr'tĕl, *n.* **1.** A written official agreement, as for the exchange of prisoners. **2.** A written challenge, as to single combat. [F.] Syn.: see CONTRACT.

Car'ter-et, 1 kâr'tər-et; 2 căr'ter-ĕt, **John.** See GRANVILLE.

cartes, 1 kârts; 2 cărts, *n.* [Scot.] A card game; playing-cards.

Car-te'sian, 1 kär-tē'zən; 2 căr-tē'zhan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to René Descartes, a French philosopher and geometer of the 17th century, or his doctrines and methods. **II.** *n.* A follower of Descartes, or believer in his doctrines.—**Cartesian devil, C. diver,** or **C. imp,** a hollow figure partly filled with air, and immersed in water in a glass jar, the jar being provided with an elastic cover, by pressure upon which the immersed figure is made to sink, rising again when the pressure is removed. **bot'tle-imp"**†.—**Car-te'sian-ism,** *n.*

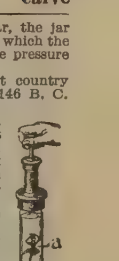
Car'thage, 1 kär'thij; 2 căr'thag, *n.* **1.** An ancient country and city, N. Africa; destroyed by the Romans, 146 B. C. **2.** A city in S. W. Missouri; pop. 10,070.

Car"tha-gin'i-an, 1 kär"tha-jin'i-ən; 2 căr"tha-ğin'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Carthage, especially ancient Carthage. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carthage.

Car-thu'sian, 1 kar-thiū'zən; 2 car-thū'zhan, *n.* A monk or nun of the order founded by St. Bruno in 1086 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps.—**Car-thu'sian,** *a.*

Car"tier', 1 kar"tyē'; 2 căr"tyę', *n.* **1. Sir George Étienne** (1814–1873), a Canadian statesman. **2. Jacques** (1491–1557), a French navigator; discoverer of the St. Lawrence river, 1535.

car'ti-lage, 1 kär'ti-lij; 2 căr'ti-lağ, *n.* **1.** A tough, elastic animal tissue, composed of cells embedded in an opalescent matrix, either homogeneous or fibrous; gristle. At first cartilage forms the entire skeleton, but in most adult vertebrates it is restricted to the ends of bones and a few other localities. **2.** A structure or part consisting of cartilage. [F.]—**car"ti-lag'i-nous,** *a.* **1.** Of or like cartilage; gristly. **2.** Having a gristly skeleton, as sharks.



Cartesian Devil. *a,* hollow glass figure.

Car'tist, 1 kär'tist; 2 căr'tist, *n.* One who supports the charter or constitution in Spain or Portugal. [< Sp. *carta,* charter, < LL. *carta;* see CARD^{1}, *n.*]

car'to-gram, 1 kär'to-gram; 2 căr'to-grăm, *n.* A map giving statistical information by means of comparative diagrams.

car'to-graph, 1 kär'to-graf; 2 căr'to-gráf, *n.* A chart; map.

car-tog'ra-phy, ⎫ 1 kar-tog'rə-fi; 2 căr-tŏğ'ra-fy, *n.* The art of

char-tog'ra-phy, ⎭ drawing or compiling maps or charts. [< L. *charta* (see CHART, *n.*) + -GRAPHY.]—**car-**[or **char-**]**tog'ra-pher,** *n.* A drawer of charts or maps.—**car"to-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to cartography. **car"to-graph'i-cal**†.

car'to-man"cy, 1 kär'to-man"si; 2 căr'to-măn"çy, *n.* Divination, or fortune-telling, by cards. [< LL. *carta,* card, + -MANCY.]

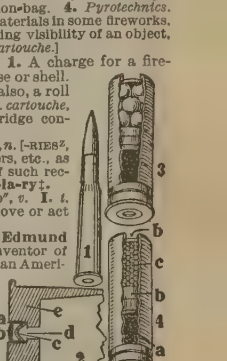
car'ton, 1 kär'tən *or* -ton; 2 căr'ton, *n.* **1.** A pasteboard box; pasteboard. **2.** A cartoon. **3.** A white disk within the bull's-eye of a target or a shot striking it. [F.]

car-toon', 1 kar-tūn'; 2 căr-tōōn', *n.* **1.** A sketch for a fresco or mosaic. **2.** A large sketchy picture or caricature, as in a newspaper or periodical, especially one intended to affect public opinion as to some matter or person. [< L.$^{It+F}$ *charta;* see CARD^{1}, *n.*] Syn.: see PICTURE.—**car-toon',** *vt.*—**car-toon'ist,** *n.*

car-touch', ⎫ 1 kar-tūsh' *or* -tūch'; 2 căr-tųch' *or* -tųch', *n.* **1.**

car-touche', ⎭ *Egypt. Antiq.* An oblong or oval figure containing the name of a king, queen, or deity, as on monuments and papyri. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental tablet or scroll with inscription or emblem; a scroll-shaped bracket, etc. **3.** *Mil.* (1) A cartridge. (2) A cartridge-box. (3) An ammunition-bag. **4.** *Pyrotechnics.* The case containing the inflammable materials in some fireworks. **5.** *Astron.* A curve exhibiting the varying visibility of an object, as of a canal on Mars. [W.] [< F. *cartouche.*]

car'tridge, 1 kär'trij; 2 căr'tridğ, *n.* **1.** A charge for a fire-arm or for blasting, enclosed in a case or shell. **2.** *Phot.* A small tube of chemicals; also, a roll of protected sensitized films. [Cor. < F. *cartouche,* cartridge.]—**blank cartridge,** a cartridge containing powder only.



Cartridges.

car'tu-la-ry, 1 kär'tiu-lē-ri; 2 căr'tū-lă-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A collection or a register of charters, etc., as of a monastery; an officer in charge of such records. [< LL. *cartularium.*] **char'tu-la-ry**†.

cart'-whip", 1 kârt'-hwip"; 2 cărt'-hwip", *v.* **I.** *t.* To lash with a cart-whip. **II.** *i.* To move or act like a cart-whip.

Cart'wright, 1 kârt'rait; 2 cărt'rit, *n.* **1. Edmund** (1743–1823), an English clergyman, inventor of the power-loom. **2. Peter** (1785–1872), an American Methodist preacher. **3. Thomas** (1535–1603), an English Puritan controversialist.

car-u'ca, 1 kar-ū'kə; 2 car-ų'ca, *n.* **1.** A plow. **2.** A plow-team of four oxen or horses yoked abreast. [< MIL. *caruca,* plow.]—**car'u-cate,** 1 kar'ū-kēt; 2 căr'ų-cāt, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A Norman measure of land, of what could be tilled with a caruca; a plowland. —**car'u-cat"ed,** *a.* Reckoned by carucates, as for taxing.

car'un-cl(**e**^{S}), 1 kar'ŭn-kl; 2 căr'ŭn-cl, *n.* **1.** A fleshy excrescence, as a cock's comb. **2.** *Bot.* A protuberant growth of the seed-coat at or near the hilum. [< L. *caruncula,* < *caro,* flesh.] **ca-run'cu-lar**†.—**ca-run'cu-late,** *a.* — **ca-run'cu-lous,** *a.*

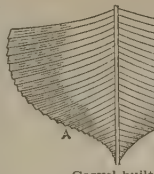
Ca-ru'so, 1 ka-rū'so; 2 cä-ru'so, **Enrico** (1873–1921). An Italian operatic tenor; *Pagliacci.*

carv(**e**^{S}), 1 kârv; 2 cărv, *v.* [CARVED, CARVD^{D}; CARV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut figures or designs upon. **2.** To make by cutting or chiseling; sculpture. **3.** To cut up, as cooked meat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make carved work or figures. **2.** To cut up cooked meat served at table. 3†. To indulge; help. [< AS. *ceorfan.*] Syn.: see CUT.—**carv'en,** *a.* [Poet.] Wrought by carving or graving; carved.—**carv'er,** *n* **1.** One who carves.

2. A carving-knife.—**carv'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who carves. **2.** Carved work.

carve, *n.* A cut or stroke in carving.

car'vel, 1 kär'vel; 2 cär'vĕl, *n. Naut.* A caravel.—**car'vel-built",** *a. Naut.* Built with carvel-joints: distinguished from *clinker-built.*—**c.-joint,** *n.* A flush joint, as of two planks or plates in a vessel's side.



Carvel-built.
A, clinker work; *B*, carvel work.

Car'ver, 1 kär'vər; 2 cär'ver, **John** (1575–1621). An English Puritan; 1st governor of Plymouth colony.

car'vy, 1 kär'vi; 2 cär'vy, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Caraway.

Ca'ry, 1 kĕ'ri; 2 cā'ry, *n.* **1. Alice** (1820–1871), an American poet and novelist. **2. Henry Francis** (1772–1844), an English clergyman and poet: translated Dante's *Divina Commedia*, 1806–1814. **3. Phœbe** (1824–1871), an American poet; sister of Alice.

car"y-at'id, 1 kar"i-at'id; 2 căr"y-ăt'id, *n.* [-IDS or -I-DES, 1 -idz *or* -i-dīz; 2 -ids *or* -i-dēs, *pl.*] A supporting column in the form of a sculptured female figure. [< L. *Caryatides*, < Gr. *Karyatides*, women of *Caryæ*, < *Karyaī*, town of Laconia, Greece.]

Caryatids of the Erechtheum at Athens.

car"y-o-ki-ne'sis, car"y-o-ki-net'ic, etc. Same as KARYOKINESIS, etc.

car"y-o-phyl-la'ceous, *a.* **1.** Same as SILENACEOUS. **2.** Having a tubular calyx with five long-clawed petals.

car'y-op'sis, 1 kar'i-op'sis; 2 căr'y-ŏp'sis, *n.* [-OP'SES or -OP'SI-DES, *pl.*] A seed-like fruit, as the grains of wheat and rye. [< Gr. *karyon*, nut, + Gr. *opsis*, appearance.] **car"i-op'sis†.**

Ca-sa'ba, 1 kə-sā'bə or kā'sə-bə; 2 kăsā'bă, or kă'să-bă, *n.* A winter variety of muskmelon with sweet white flesh and yellow rind. [< *Kássaba*, Asia Minor.] **Cassaba melon†.**

Ca"sa-bi-an'ca, 1 kā"zə-bē-än'kə; 2 cä"să-bī-äŋ'kă, **Louis** (1752–1798). A French naval officer; his son Giacomo is the hero of Mrs. Hemans's *Casabianca.*

Ca"sa-bian'ca, 1 kā"sə-bē-äŋ'kə; 2 cä"să-bī-äŋ'kă *n.* A seaport on the N. W. coast of Morocco: pop. 40,000; Arab name, *Dar-el-baida.*

Ca'sa-no'va, 1 kā"sə-nō'və; 2 cä"să-nō'vă, **Giovanni Giacomo de Seingalt** (1725–1803). An Italian adventurer; "the Gil Blas of the 18th century"; wrote sprightly *Memoirs.*

cas'a-reep, *n.* Same as CASSAREEP.

Ca'sas Gran'des, 1 kā'səs grän'dēs; 2 cä'săs grän'dĕs. A village in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, noted for its ruins of early Mexican buildings; pop 8,000.

Ca-sau'bon, 1 kə-sō"bən *or* (*F.*) kə"zō"bôn'; 2 ca-sa"bon *or* (*F.*) că"sō"bôn', **Isaac** (1559–1614). A Swiss scholar and theologian; *Athenæus; Ecclesiastical Liberty.*

ca-sa'va, *n.* Same as CASSAVA. **ca-sa'vet.**

cas'ca-bel, 1 kas'kə-bel; 2 căs'ca-bĕl, *n.* **1.** A knob or breeching-loop behind the breech of a cannon, to facilitate handling. **2.** A rattlesnake or its rattle. [Sp.] **cas'ca-ble†.**

cas-cade', 1 kas-kād'; 2 căs-cād', *vi.* [CAS-CAD'ED‡; CAS-CAD'ING.] To fall in or as in a cascade; form cascades.

cas-cade', *n.* **1.** A small waterfall or series of falls. **2.** Anything resembling a waterfall, as in the trimmings of a dress. **3.** A firework to imitate a waterfall by Chinese fire. [F.]

Cas-cade' range or **moun'tains.** A range extending from N. California through Oregon and Washington into British Columbia; alt. 14,363 ft.

cas'ca-ra-buck"thorn, 1 kas'kə-rə-buk"thôrn; 2 căs'ca-ra-bŭk"thôrn, *n.* A buckthorn of N. W. United States. The bark yields **cascara sagrada** (1 kas-kā'rə sə-grō'də; 2 căs-cä'ra sa-grä'da), which is used as a laxative.

cas"ca-ril'la, 1 kas"kə-ril'ə; 2 căs"ca-ril'a, *n.* **1.** The aromatic bark of a West-Indian shrub (*Croton eleuteria*), sometimes used as a tonic. **2.** The shrub. [Sp.] **cascarilla bark†.**

cas"ca-ron', 1 kas"kə-rōn'; 2 căs"cä-rōn', *n.* [Western U. S.] Literally, an eggshell; hence, an eggshell filled with confetti to be thrown by revelers at balls, carnivals, etc. [< Sp. *cascarón.* eggshell.] [W.]

cas'chrom, 1 kas'krem; 2 kăs'crŏm. *n.* [Scot.] A Highland pick or bog-hoe for stony ground. [< Gael., *cas*, foot + *chrom*, crooked.]

cas'crom†; cas'crome†; crook'-spade"†; foot'-plow"†.

cas'co, 1 kas'ko; 2 căs'co, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A square-ended flat-bottomed boat of the Philippine Islands, used as a lighter. **2.** [So. Am. The offspring of mulatto parents.

Casco.

Cas'co Bay. An island-studded inlet of the sea in S. W. Maine, including Portland harbor: a summer resort.

case, 1 kēs; 2 cās, *vt.* [CASED; CAS'ING.] **1.** To cover with a case; incase. **2†.** To flay.

case', *n.* **1.** The state of things in a given instance, real or hypothetical: (1) A special condition of affairs; juncture; as, what shall be done in this *case?* (2) Also, the fact; as, such is not the *case.* **2.** An event; contingency; as, in *case* of fire. **3.** A particular instance or example; as, a *case* of destitution; a *case* of fraud; in law, a cause of action; a suit; an action. **4.** State; physical condition or situation; plight. **5.** *Gram.* The relation of a noun, pronoun, or adjective to other words or its form indicating the relation. In English, the **nominative, possessive, and objective. 6.** *Med. & Surg.* An example, instance or condition; sometimes, a subject of disease or injury. **7.** [Colloq. U. S.] A peculiar person. [< L.ꟳ *casus*, event.] SYN.: CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT; PRECEDENT: SAMPLE.—**case law,** law based upon or settled by decided cases; decisions handed down by judges and having the effect of law: distinguished from *statute law.*—**c. system,** that system of law-teaching in which selected cases form the basis for study, supplemented by text-books.—**oblique** or **indirect cases** (*Gram.*), all cases (in inflected languages) other than the nominative and vocative.

case², *n.* **1.** A box, sheath, bag, or other covering in which something is or may be kept. **2.** A box and the quantity or number contained in it; a set. **3.** *Print.* A tray, with compartments for holding type. Cases are commonly made in pairs, called **upper** (or **cap**) **case** (for capital letters) and **lower c.** (for small letters) respectively. **4.** *Building.* (1) The frame or casing for a door, window, or the like, or a hollow box beside a casing, as for sash-weights. (2) An outer facing of a building, as of stone over brick. **5.** The cavity in the upper anterior part of the head of a sperm-whale containing the spermaceti. **6.** *Bookbinding.* A binding or cover made separately. **7‖.** The skin of an animal (now only in heraldic use); the clothes of a person; the exterior, in any sense. **8†.** A brace; pair, as of pistols. [< L.ꟳ *capsa*, box, < *capio*, receive.]—**case'-bay",** *n.* The space between two girders before boarding.—**c.-binding,** *n.* A process of binding books in which the cover is made separately and the sheets are fastened in it.—**c.-bottle,** *n.* A bottle, often square in form, belonging to a case; also, a bottle provided with a protecting case.—**c.-knife,** *n.* **1.** A knife provided with a sheath. **2.** A table-knife.—**c.-shot,** *n.* A projectile made of a metal case filled with balls, etc.—**c.-worm,** *n.* A caddis-worm.

ca'se-ate, 1 kē'si-ēt; 2 eā'se-āt. **1.** *vi.* [CA'SE-AT"ED; CA'SE-AT"ING.] **1.** To become cheesy. **2.** *Pathol.* To undergo caseation. **II.** *n. Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **ca'se-in-ate†.** [< L. *caseus*, cheese.]

ca"se-a'tion, 1 kē"si-ē'shən; 2 eā"se-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** Conversion into cheese or curd; coagulation. **2.** *Pathol.* Caseous degeneration.

case'-hard"en, 1 kēs'-hārd"n; 2 eās'-härd"n, *vt.* **1.** To harden by carbonizing the surface of (iron). **2.** To make callous or insensible.

ca'se-in, 1 kē'si-in; 2 eā'se-in, *n.* A proteid compound found especially in milk; the principal ingredient in cheese. It is a white friable substance of acid character, and is used commercially in preparing cotton-cloth for calico-printing and as an adhesive in certain varieties of cement. [< L. *caseus*, cheese.] **ca'se-inet.—ca'se-ic,** *a.*

ca"se-in'o-gen, 1 kē"si-in'o-jen; 2 eā"se-in'o-ĝĕn, *n. Chem.* The casein-bearing proteids of milk [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + INOGEN.]

case'mate, 1 kēs'mēt; 2 eās'māt, *n.* A vaulted chamber in a fortification, or an armored bulkhead on shipboard, with openings for guns. [F.]—**case'mat-ed,** *a.*

case'ment, 1 kēs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 eās'ment, *n.* **1.** The sash of a window when arranged to open on hinges at the side, or a window arranged with such sashes. **2.** A case; covering; incasement. [< LL. *casamentum*, house-frame.] —**case'ment-ed,** *a.* Furnished with casements.

Case'ment, Sir Roger (1864–1916). British consul-general of Irish birth; patriot agitator; hanged for treason.

ca'se-ose, 1 kē'si-ōs; 2 eā'se-ōs, *n. Chem.* An intermediary product in the hydration of caseins, either artificial or in the digestive process. [< L. *caseus*, cheese.]

ca'se-ous, 1 kē'si-us; 2 eā'se-ŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like cheese; cheesy. [< L. *caseus*, cheese.]—**caseous degeneration,** a transformation of tissues or morbid exudations into a cheesy substance.

ca-sern', 1 kə-zūrn'; 2 ca-ẑėrn', *n.* A barrack for soldiers in a garrison town. [< F. *caserne.*] **ca-serne'†.**

Ca-ser'ta, 1 kə-zer'tə; 2 eä-ẑėr'tä, *n.* **1.** A province of Campania, Italy; 2,033 sq. m.; pop. 791,600. **2.** Its capital; pop. 33,000.

cash¹, 1 kăsh; 2 eăsh, *vt.* To convert into cash, as a check.

cash¹, *n.* **1.** Current money in hand or readily available. **2.** Money paid down; immediate payment; as, five per cent. discount for *cash.* [< OF. *casse*, box.]

SYN.: see MONEY.—**cash'-book",** *n.* A book devoted to a cash-account.—**c.-boy, c.-girl,** *n.* A boy or girl employed to carry money between a sales-counter and a cashier.—**c.-register,** *n.* An automatic mechanical device with keyboard for recording, adding, and displaying the amount of cash placed in its money-drawer.

cash², *n.* [CASH, *pl.*] A coin used as small change in parts of the East Indies and formerly in China. Specif.: (1) The Chinese tsien, made of copper and lead, with a square hole in the middle. (2) A square punched coin of southern India: disused since 1818. (3) Any one of various little coins of lead or tin used in Farther India and the Malayan Islands. [< Tamil *kāsu*, small coin.]

cash., *abbr.* Cashier. [cushaw.

ca-shaw', 1 kə-shô'; 2 ca-sha', *n.* **1.** The honey-mesquit. **2.** The

ca-shew', 1 kə-shū'; 2 ca-shu', *n.* A tropical American tree now naturalized in Africa and Asia; also, its fruit, the **cashew-nut.** [< F. *acajeu*, < Malay *kāyu*, tree.]

cash-ier', 1 kash-ir'; 2 căsh-ēr'; *vt.* **1.** To dismiss in disgrace;

as a military officer. **2.** To dismiss or discard in any way. [< L. OF+D *casso*, destroy.] Syn.: see BREAK.

cash-ier', *n.* **1.** A custodian of money, especially one who has charge of the receipts, disbursements, cash on hand, etc., of a banking or mercantile house. **2.** A cash-keeper or paymaster. [< F. *cassier*, < *caisse*, *casse*, money-box.] —**cashier's check** (*Banking*), a check drawn by a bank's cashier upon its own funds.

cash'mere[1], 1 kaṡh'mīr; 2 căsh'mēr, *n.* **1.** A fine and soft woolen dress-fabric. **2.** A fine, soft, costly fabric made from the wool of the Cashmere goat. **3.** Anything (as a dress or shawl) made of cashmere. [< *Cashmere*[2].]—**Cashmere goat,** a variety of goat found in Kashmir.—**Cash-me'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cashmere or its people (see KASHMIR). **II.** *n.* A native of this place.

Cash-mere'[2], *n.* Same as KASHMIR.

ca-shoo', 1 kə-shū'; 2 ca-shōō', *n.* Same as CATECHU.

cas'i-mire†, *n.* Same as CASSIMERE.

Ca"sil"mir'-Pé"rier', 1 ka"zi"mir'-pē"ryē'; 2 că"ṡi"mir'-pę"ryę', **Jean Paul Pierre** (1847–1907). A French statesman; President of France, 1894–1895.

cas'ing, 1 kēs'iŋ; 2 căs'ing, *n.* That with which a thing or place is incased or lined.

ca-si'no, 1 kə-sī'no; 2 ca-sī'no, *n.* **1.** A room or building for public resort and diversion. **2.** A summer-house, or the like, as in Italy. **3.** A game of cards. **4.** [U. S.] A house built in imitation of the Italian casino. [It., dim. of *casa*, house.] **cas-si'no†.**

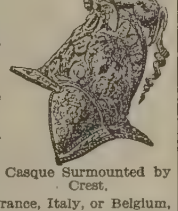
cask, 1 kɑsk; 2 căsk, *n.* **1.** A barrel-shaped wooden vessel or receptacle, made of staves, hoops, and flat heads. A cask for liquor or liquids may be larger or smaller than a barrel, and is usually of heavier material. Casks for nails or the like are usually smaller than a barrel and often loosely put together. **2.** A varying measure of capacity; the quantity a cask will hold. **3†.** A casket. [< Sp.[F] *caseo*, cask.]

cas'ket, 1 kɑs'ket; 2 căs'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A small box or chest, as for jewels or other valuables. **2.** [U. S.] A burial-case; a coffin. [< F. *cassette*, dim. of *casse*, chest.]—**cas'ket**, *vt.*

Cas'per, 1 kɑs'pər; 2 căs'per, *n.* A city in central Wyoming; pop. 11,450.

Cas'pi-an, 1 kas'pɪ-ən; 2 căs'pi-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the Caspian sea.—**Caspian sea,** an inland salt sea between S. E. Europe and Asia (169,381 sq. m.).

casque, 1 kɑsk; 2 căsk, *n.* Any piece of armor to cover the head; hence, a helmet; a helmet-like protuberance, as the bony crest of a cassowary. [F.]—**casqued**, *a.*


Casque Surmounted by Crest.

Cass, 1 kas; 2 căs, **Lewis** (1782–1866). An American statesman.

Cas-sa'ba melon. See CASABA.

Cas-san'dra, 1 ka-san'drə; 2 că-săn'dra, *n. Myth.* A Trojan prophetess, daughter of Priam; foretold the fall of Troy; killed in captivity.

cas'sa-reep, 1 kaṡ'ə-rīp; 2 căs'a-rēp, *n.* [S. Am.] A condiment made from the juice of the cassava-plant.

cas-sa'tion, 1 ka-sā'ṡhən; 2 că-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making null or abrogating, as a judgment or decree. **2.** *Mus.* A composition in several movements, similar to a suite. [F., < L. *casso*, annul, < *cassus*, empty.]—**Court of Cassation,** the supreme court of France, Italy, or Belgium, having power to reverse the judgments of other courts on points of law or procedure.

Cas-satt', 1 ka-sat'; 2 că-săt', **Mary** (1845?–). American painter.

cas-sa'va, 1 ka-sā'və; 2 că-sā'va, *n.* **1.** One of various tropical American shrubs or herbs; manioc. **2.** Tapioca. [< Haytianṣp+P *kasabi*.]

Cas'sel, 1 kās'el; 2 căs'ĕl, *n.* A manufacturing city in S. W. Prussia; pop. 162,400.

cas'se-role, 1 kaṡ'ə-rōl; 2 căs'e-rōl, *n.* **1.** A stew-pan; also, a baking-dish. **2.** A dish with a handle used by chemists. **3.** A stew; also, a mold or the like to contain a made dish. [F.]

cas-sette', 1 ka-set'; 2 că-sĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A casket, as for jewels or documents. **2.** A box used by photographers as a plate-holder.

cas'sia, 1 kaṡh'ə; 2 căsh'a, *n.* **1.** A coarse variety of cinnamon; also, the tree yielding it. **2.** [C-] A large genus of shrubs or herbs of the bean family. **3.** Any plant of the genus *Cassia*. **4.** A medicinal product of a plant of the genus *Cassia;* especially, the laxative pulp obtained from the pods of *Cassia fistula* of the East Indies. [L.]

cas'si-mere. 1 kaṡ'ɪ-mīr; 2 căs'i-mēr, *n.* A woolen cloth for men's wear. [< F. *casimir*, = CASHMERE.] **ker'sey-mere†.**

cas"si-nette', 1 kaṡ'ɪ-net'; 2 căs'i-nĕt', *n.* A waistcoating having cotton warp and fine wool or wool-and-silk filling; kerseynette. [< CASSIMERE.] **cas'si-net‡.**

cas-si'no, *n.* Same as CASINO.

cas'si-o-ber"ry, 1 kaṡ'ɪ-o-ber'ɪ; 2 căs'i-o-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The shining black edible drupe of a North-American shrub (*Viburnum obovatum*) of the honeysuckle family. **2.** The yaupon or its fruit. [Of Am. Ind. origin.]

Cas"si-o-pe'ia, 1 kaṡ'ɪ-o-pī'yə; 2 căs'i-o-pē'ya, *n.* **1.** A constellation near the north pole: from the arrangement of its five brightest stars in the form of an irregular W. See CONSTELLATION. **Cas"si-o-pe'ia's Chair†.** **2.** Wife of Cepheus. [L., < Gr. *Kassiopeia*.]

Cas"si-qui-a're, 1 kās"ɪ-kɪ-ā'rē; 2 căs"i-ki-ā'rę, *n.* A river in S. Venezuela; 130 m. long from the Orinoco to the Rio Negro.

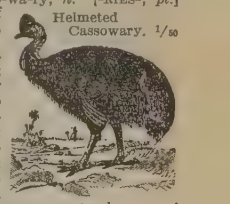
cas-sit'e-rite, 1 ka-sit'ə-rait; 2 că-sit'e-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A tetragonal, brown to black tin dioxid (SnO_2): the most important ore of tin. [< Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.]

Cas'sius, 1 kaṡh'us; 2 căsh'ŭs, **Lon-gi'nus Ca'lus** (died 42 B. C.). A Roman general, conspirator against Cæsar.

Cas"si-ve-lau'nus, 1 kaṡ'ɪ-vɪ-lē'nus; 2 căs'i-ve-la'nŭs, *n.* A British king; submitted to Cæsar, 54 B. C. **Cas-sib'e-lan‡.**

cas'sock, 1 kaṡ'ək; 2 căs'ok, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A close-fitting garment, reaching to the feet, as worn by the Roman Catholic and many of the Anglican clergy. **2.** A short garment or loose jacket worn under the Geneva gown by Presbyterian ministers and others. **3.** Figuratively: (1) A clergyman. (2) The clerical office. **4‖.** Any long coat or gown; especially, a military cloak. [< It.[F] *casacca*, greatcoat.]—**cas'socked**, *pa.* Dressed in a cassock.

cas'so-wa-ry, 1 kaṡ'o-wē-rɪ; 2 căs'o-wā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A large, fleet, ostrich-like bird of Australia. [< Malay *kasuwaris*. cassowary.]


Helmeted Cassowary. 1/50

cast, 1 kɑst; 2 căst, *v.* [CAST; CAST'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw with force; drive by force, as from the hand or from an engine; fling; hurl. **2.** To cause to fall upon or over an object; throw in a particular direction; throw off, out, or over; emit; as, to *cast* light; to *cast* a halo; to *cast* glances; to *cast* a shadow. **3.** To place as if by throwing; put with violence or force; throw; drive; toss; as, *cast* ashore; *cast* into prison. **4.** To throw out or forth; throw off; as, to *cast* a net; the horse *cast* his rider. **5.** To throw down, especially with the feet upward; as, the horse was *cast* in his stall. **6.** To let down; put out; let drop; as, to *cast* anchor. **7.** To deposit; give; as, to *cast* a vote. **8.** To shed or throw off in process of growth; molt; also, to lose prematurely; drop; as, a snake *casts* its skin; the mare *cast* her foal. **9.** To direct or turn; turn in a given direction; decide. **10.** To draw by chance; as, to *cast* lots. **11.** To shape in a mold; make a cast of; found; specif., to stereotype or electrotype; as, to *cast* a statue; to *cast* a page of a book. **12.** To compute or reckon; reckon up; calculate; as, to *cast* accounts; to *cast* a horoscope. **13.** To impute or place as a reproach; as, to *cast* a slur. **14.** *Theat.* (1) To assign, as for a part; as, he was *cast* for Macbeth. (2) To distribute the parts of, as, a play. **15.** *Law.* To defeat in a suit. **16.** To winnow by throwing in the air. **17.** To reject; discard; disqualify; as, horses *cast* for vice. **18.** [Eng.] *Agric.* To furrow (the ground) in one certain direction by going over it again with a plow; replow (the old ridges), having the furrows all in one direction. **19‖.** To throw up, as with spade and shovel; as, to *cast* a mound. **20.** In falconry, to place upon the perch, as a hawk. **21.** To cause to fall or happen; as, his lot was happily *cast*. **22‖.** *Naut.* To turn or twist; veer. **23‖.** To cashier. **24‖.** To impose or devolve. **25†.** To contrive; plan. **26†.** To condemn; find guilty. **27†.** To arrange (tints or colors); drape. **II.** *i.* **1.** To revolve something in the mind; meditate; scheme; consider. **2.** To take shape in a mold, as metal. **3.** To add up a column of figures; make a computation. **4.** To anticipate; forecast; conjecture. **5.** *Naut.* (1) To turn from the wind; fall off, especially in getting under way. (2) To tack; put about; wear. **6.** To warp, as timber. **7.** To throw a fish-line. **8.** [Scot.] To lose color; fade. **9.** In hunting, to make a run or detour in search of the scent or trail. **10.** [Scot.] To swarm, as bees. **11.** [Scot.] To clear of clouds; clear up. **12†.** To vomit. **13†.** To throw dice. [< Ice. *kasta*, throw.] Syn.: see THROW.—**to cast about.** **1.** To consider ways and means; observe or seek warily; scheme. **2.** To warp.—**to c. away,** to wreck, as a ship.—**to c. down.** **1.** To overthrow. **2.** To cause to feel dejection. Syn.: see ABASE.—**to c. off,** to reject; discard; disown. Syn.: see ABANDON.—**to c. out** [Scot.], to quarrel; repel.—**to c. up.** **1.** To add. See ADD. **2.** [Scot.] To arrive or appear unexpectedly.

cast, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing or casting; also, the number or total thrown; as, a *cast* of a fly in angling; a *cast* of a net; a *cast* of the dice; a *cast* of seed. **2.** The distance to which a thing may be thrown; as, a stone's *cast*. **3.** Anything that is thrown out or off, as: (1) An insect's skin; (2) the dung of an earthworm; (3) the undigested matter ejected from the stomach of an owl or hawk; (4) in angling, a leader, sometimes including the flies; also, improperly, a salmon-pool. **4.** An object founded or run in or as in a mold, as of metal, plaster, wax, etc. (1) *Pathol.* A morbid substance molded as in one of the urinary tubules; as, a renal *cast*. (2) *Mech.* (*a*) A stereotype or electrotype plate. (*b*) A reverse copy, in plaster of Paris or similar material, of a mold: usually distinguished from a *casting*, which is of iron or other metal or alloy. (*c*) The material run into molds at one operation. **5.** An impression as of a harder in a softer body; as, a *cast* of a man's face. **6.** An impressed form of the inner surface of an animal or plant, either of the bony outline or particularly of the organs of an animal: distinguished from *mold*. **7.** A characteristic formation or inclination; as, the *cast* of a sentence. **8.** Stamp; type; kind; sort. **9.** Shade; dash; tinge; as, white, with a bluish *cast*. **10.** A twist or perversion; warp; squint; as, a *cast* in a plank; a *cast* in the eye. **11.** *Theat.* (1) The distribution of parts to performers. (2) The performers as a body; as, a strong *cast* in the play. **12.** [Local.] A chance help; a lift; as, a *cast* in a cart. **13.** In hunting, a detour in search of the scent. **14.** *Archery.* The distance an arrow may be cast by a bow. **15.** A customary quan-

tity, as of water used at one operation in brewing, a warp of herrings, etc. **16**‖. A stroke or turn; as, a *cast* of one's skill. **17.** [Eng.] A couple of hawks or other birds. **18.** [Eng.] An after-swarm of bees. **19.** *Bowling.* A point made by throwing the bowl nearest the jack. **20.** A course or change in a course. **21.** A touch or portion; as, a *cast* of one's office. **22.** A forecast or conjecture. **23**†. A contrivance; scheme. **24**†. A look; turning of a glance in a certain direction.

Cas-ta'lĭ-a, 1 kas-tā'lĭ-ə; 2 cās-tā'lĭ-a, *n.* A fountain on Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. **Cas'ta-ly**‡ [Poet].—**Cas-ta'lĭ-an,** *a.*

cas'ta-net, 1 kas'tə-net; 2 cās'tə-nĕt, *n.* A pair of small concave disks of wood or ivory, clapped together with the fingers, as an accompaniment to song or dance. [< L.$^{\text{ĕp}}$ *castanea,* chestnut.]

Castanets, showing the manner of holding.

cast'a-way, 1 kust'ə-wē; 2 cȧst'a-wā. **I.** *a.* Cast away or off; lost; wrecked; rejected. **II.** *n.* One who is wrecked or abandoned; an outcast.

caste, 1 kust; 2 cȧst, *n.* **1.** One of the hereditary classes into which society is divided in Hindustan; also, the principle or custom of this division or the position it confers. **2.** The division of society on artificial grounds; a social class. [< L.$^{\text{fe}}$ *castus,* pure.]

cast†. Syn.: see CLASS.

Cas"te-lar', 1 kus"tē-lär'; 2 cäs"tẹ-lär', **Emilio** (1832–1899). A Spanish statesman and author.

cas'tel-lan, 1 kas'te-lən; 2 cās'tĕ-lan, *n.* The keeper or commander of a castle. **cas'tel-lain**‡.—**cas'tel-la-ny,** *n.* The lordship or jurisdiction of a castle or castellan; the castle-lands.

cas'tel-lat"ed, 1 kas'te-lē-tē"ed; 2 cās'tĕ-lā-tē"ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having battlements; built like a castle; fortified. **2.** Having a castle or castles.

cas"tel-la'tion, 1 kas"te-lē'shən; 2 cās"tĕ-lā'shon, *n.* The act or process of castellating, or the state of being castellated; also, a battlement, or a castellated structure.

Ca"stel"nau', 1 kų"stel"nō'; 2 cā"stĕl"nō' (1851–), **Édouard, Marquis de Currière de.** A French general in the World War, in command at Grand Couronné in 1914 and Lorraine 1917–1918.

cas'tel-ry, 1 kus'l-rı; 2 cās'l-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] The government, tenure, or jurisdiction of a castle; the territory subject to the lord of the castle. **cas'tle-ry**‡.

cast'er, 1 kust'ər; 2 cȧst'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which **cast'or,** ∫ casts. **2.** A cruet for condiments. **3.** A small (swiveling) roller fastened under an article of furniture, etc.

cas'ti-gate, 1 kas'tı-gēt; 2 cās'ti-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED^{d}; -GAT"ING.] To punish with or as with the rod; chastise. [< L. *castus,* pure, + *ago,* make.] Syn.: see BEAT; CHASTEN.

—**cas"ti-ga'tion,** *n.* A whipping; severe rebuke or criticism. —**cas'ti-ga"tor,** *n.*—**cas'ti-ga-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or like castigation; corrective; retributive.

Cas-tile', 1 kas-tīl'; 2 cās-tīl', *n.* A former Spanish kingdom, now divided into three provinces. **Cas-til'la**‡ [Sp.].

Cas-til'ian, 1 kas-til'yən; 2 cās-til'yan. **I.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of Castile. **2.** The speech of Castile; pure Spanish. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to Castile.

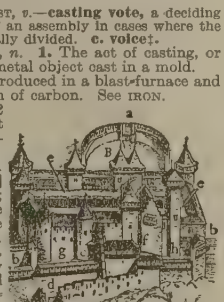
cast'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of CAST, *v.*—**casting vote,** a deciding vote given by the chairman of an assembly in cases where the votes of the members are equally divided. **c. voice**‡.

cast'ing, 1 kust'ıŋ; 2 cȧst'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of casting, or that which is cast. **2.** Any metal object cast in a mold.

cast iron. Commercial iron produced in a blast-furnace and containing a large proportion of carbon. See IRON.

cast"i'ron, 1 kost"aı'ərn; 2 cȧst"ī'ern, *a.* **1.** Made of cast iron. **2.** Like cast iron; rigid; unyielding.

cas'tle(e$^{\text{P}}$), 1 kus'l; 2 cās'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CAS'TLED; CAS'TLING.] **1.** To place in or as in a castle; fortify. **2.** *Chess.* To change simultaneously the relative positions of king and castle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strong fortress. **2.** A castle-like building. **3.** Any place of rightful defense and security. **4.** *Chess.* A castle-shaped piece; a rook. **5.** A close helmet; casque. **6.** A wooden tower, as on the back of an elephant. [< L.$^{\text{AS}}$ *castellum,* dim. of *castrum,* fort.] Syn.: see FORTIFICATION.



Castle of Carcassonne, France.
a, principal gate; *B, B,* barbican; *b, b, b,* gates; *c,* postern; *d, d,* passage to the castle; *é, e,* portico surrounding the courtyard; *f,* donjon; *g,* quarters of the guard; *h,* great watch-tower.

cas'tled, 1 kus'ld; 2 cās'ld, *a.* **1.** Having or furnished with a castle or castles. **2.** Castellated; fortified.

Cas'tle-reagh, 1 kus'l-rē; 2 cās'l-rā, **Robert Stewart, Viscount** (1769–1822). A British statesman.

cas'tle-ry, *n.* Castelry.

cas'tock, 1 kas'tek; 2 cās'tŏk, *n.* Same as CUSTOCK.

cast'-off", 1 kust'-ôf"; 2 cȧst'-ôf", *a.* Thrown or laid aside; discarded; as, *cast-off* garments.

cast'-off", *n.* **1.** *Print.* A computation of the space required by any matter to be printed. **2.** A person or thing no longer wanted or used.

cas'tor, 1 kas'tər; 2 cās'tor, *n.* **1.** A beaver, or its fur. **2.** A fur, silk, or other hat. **3.** A heavy fabric for overcoats, etc. **4.** A drab or pale-brown color. [< Gr.$^{\text{L}}$ *kastór,* beaver.]

cas'tor, *n.* An oily odorous secretion of beavers: used in perfumery, etc. [< L. *castoreum.*] **cas-to're-um**‡.

cast'or, *n.* Same as CASTER.

Cas'tor, *n.* **1.** A star. **2.** A son of Jupiter and Leda.

Cas'tor and Pol'lux, 1 kas'tər, pol'ųks; 2 cās'tor, pŏl'ŭks. **1.** The two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. **2.** Twin sons of Jupiter and Leda. **Di"os-cu'ri**‡.

cas'tor-bean", 1 kas'tər-bīn"; 2 cās'tor-bēn", *n.* The seed of the castor-oil plant.

cas'tor-oil", 1 kas'tər-eıl"; 2 cās'tor-ŏil", *n.* A thick vegetable oil: used as a cathartic.—**castor-oil plant,** a plant widely spread over warm regions, the bruised seeds of which (**castor beans**) afford castor-oil. **pal"ma-Chris'ti**‡.

cas"tra-me-ta'tion, 1 kas"trə-mı-tē'shən; 2 cās"tra-me-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The art or act of laying out a camp. **2.** The plan of a camp. [< L. *castra,* camp, + *metor,* measure.]

cas'trate, 1 kas'trēt; 2 cās'trāt, *vt.* **1.** To remove the sexual germ-bearing glands from; emasculate; geld. **2.** To expurgate, as a book; mutilate. [< L. *castro,* castrate.]—**cas-tra'tion,** *n.* [in Tarn department, France.

Cas'tres, 1 kās'tr; 2 cās'tr, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 27,000)

Cas'tro, de, 1 dē kās'trō; 2 dā cās'trō, **Inez** (–1355). Daughter of Pedro Fernandez of Portugal; secretly married to Dom Pedro, heir to the throne of Portugal; murdered.

cas'u-al, 1 kaz'ų-əl; 2 cāzh'ų-al, *a.* **1.** Occurring by chance; accidental; unusual. **2.** Occurring at irregular intervals; occasional. **3.** Characterized by nonchalance. **4.** [Colloq.] Unmethodical; haphazard. **5**†. Precarious. [< L.$^{\text{LL*F}}$ *casus,* chance.] Syn.: see ACCIDENTAL; INCIDENTAL.

—**cas'u-al, *n.* 1.** [Gt. Brit.] A casual laborer or pauper; also, a chance visitor. **2.** [U. S. Army.] A soldier who is left behind by his regiment through illness, delay, desertion, etc.—**cas'u-al-ism,** *n.* (1) The doctrine that chance prevails in all things. (2) A condition in which all events happen by chance.—**cas'u-al-ist,** *n.*—**cas'u-al-ly,** *adv.*—**cas'u-al-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A fatal or serious accident. **2.** A chance occurrence. **3.** *pl.* In war, losses arising from any cause. Syn.: *Casuality* is a rare provincialism for *casualty.* A *casualty* is a contingency or accident, especially a harmful accident; *casuality* is the state or quality of being casual. See ACCIDENT; HAZARD.

cas-u-al'i-ty†, *n.* **1.** Casualness. **2.** A casualty.

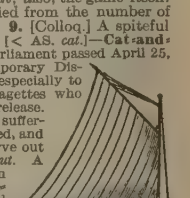
cas'u-ist-ry, 1 kaz'ų-ist-rı; 2 cāzh'ų-ist-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The science or doctrine of resolving doubtful cases of conscience or questions of right and wrong according to the injunctions of sacred books or of individual authority or social conventions, rather than on grounds of moral reason. **2.** Sophistical reasoning. [< L.$^{\text{F}}$ *casus,* case.] **cas"u-is'tics**†. —**cas'u-ist,** *n.* **1.** An expert in casuistry. **2.** A moral sophist. —**cas"u-is'tic,** *a.* **cas"u-is'ti-cal**‡.—**cas"u-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ca'sus, 1 kē'sus; 2 cā'sŭs, *n.* [L.] That which happens; an occurrence; an accident or calamity; an occasion; case: used in various legal phrases.—**casus belli** [L.] (*Law*), an occurrence held to warrant hostilities; cause of war.—**c. reservati** (*R. C. Ch.*), literally, "resolved cases," that is, certain sins, power to absolve from which is reserved to the bishop or to the pope.

The object of the reservation is to increase the shame of the penitent, to impress the serious nature of the offense upon him, and to give the superior, who is likely to have more experience than the ordinary confessor, the opportunity of prescribing a fitting remedy. ADDIS-ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* p. 717.

cat, 1 kat; 2 cȧt, *vt.* [CAT'TED; CAT'TING.] **1.** To hoist or raise to and fasten at the cat-head, as an anchor. **2.** To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

cat, *n.* **1.** A domesticated carnivorous mammal, kept to kill mice and rats and as a pet. **2.** Any related or similar animal, as a lion, tiger, or polecat. **3.** One of various fishes. **cat'-fish"**‡. **4.** A purchase for hoisting an anchor. **5.** A whip with nine lashes, formerly used in army and navy. **cat"-o'-nine'-tails**‡. **6.** A catboat. **7.** A double-pointed piece of wood or the bat used in the game of tip-cat; also, the game itself. **8.** [U. S.] A boys' game of ball, called from the number of batters *one old cat, two old cat,* etc. **9.** [Colloq.] A spiteful woman given to gossip and scandal. [< AS. *cat.*]—**Cat-and-Mouse Act** [Slang, Eng.], an act of Parliament passed April 25, 1913; properly, the "Prisoners' Temporary Discharge for Ill Health Act": intended especially to apply to incarcerated militant suffragettes who adopted hunger-strikes to secure their release. The measure provided that prisoners suffering physically be temporarily discharged, and on recovery, returned to prison to serve out their sentences.—**cat'-block",** *n. Naut.* A heavy hoisting-block used in catting an anchor.—**cat'boat",** *n.* A small one-masted sailboat.—**cat'bri"er,** *n.* [U. S.] A smilax.—**cat'call".** **I.** *vt. & vi.* To deride with catcalls; sound or utter catcalls. **II.** *n.* A shrill, discordant call or whistle, in token of impatience or derision.—**cat'-fall,** *n. Naut.* The tackle for catting an anchor.—**cat'-footed,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Having digitigrade feet with claws retractile like a cat's. **2.** Soft; stealthy. —**cat'gut",** *n.* **1.** A very tough cord, made from the intestines of animals, for stringing musical instruments, etc. **2.** [Humorous.] Stringed instruments generally, especially fiddles. **3.** An erect per-



Catboat.

ennial fabaceous herb (*Cracca virginiana*), indigenous in the eastern half of the United States.—**cat-hammed**, *a.* Having hams like those of a cat: said of horses and cattle.—**cat-harpin**, *n. Naut.* One of the iron cramps or short ropes for binding in the shrouds at the mastnead to make room for bracing the yard sharp. **cat-harping**†, —**cat'he(a)d"s**. **1.** *vt. Naut.* To make fast, as an anchor, to the cat-head; cat. **II.** *n. Naut.* A beam of wood or iron, projecting over the bow, by which the anchor is supported clear of the ship.—**cat'like"**, *a.*—**cat'mint"**, *n.* An aromatic herb of which cats are fond. **cat'nep"t**; **cat'-nip"**†.—**cat-rig**, *n. Naut.* A rig like that of a catboat, the ordinary rig of small American sailboats.—**cat-rigged**, *a.* **1.** Rigged like a catboat. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Rumpled, creased, or wrinkled.—**cat's-cradle**, *n.* A child's game played by means of a loop of string stretched on the fingers, and taken from one player's hands to another's, so as to produce various geometrical figures.—**cat's-eye**, *n. Mineral.* A gem-stone, usually either chrysoberyl or quartz, which when cut en cabochon shows a line of light across the dome.—**cats'paw"**, *n.* **1.** A person used as a tool or dupe. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A light wind barely ruffling the water. (2) A twisting hitch in the bight of a rope. **cat's'-paw"**†.—**cat'stick"**, *n.* The bat used in the game of cat or tip-cat.—**cat'sup"**, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.—**cat'-tail"**, *n. Naut.* The inner part of a cat-head.—**cat'tail"**, *n.* **1.** An aquatic perennial herb with long leaves, flowers in cylindrical terminal spikes, and downy fruit. **2.** A grass. **3.** A catkin. **4.** A cirrus cloud.

Cat., *abbr.* Catechism.—**Cat.**, **Catal.**, *abbr.* Catalan.—**cat.**, **catal.**, *abbr.* Catalogue.

cat'a-, 1 kat'ə-; 2 căt'ə-, *prefix.* Down; against; under; wholly: used in words of Greek origin, becoming *cat-* before a vowel and *cath-* before the aspirate. [< Gr. *kata*, down, against, through, concerning.]—**ca-tab'a-sis**, *n.* [-SES[2], *pl.*] A going downward; descent: opposed to *anabasis*. [+ Gr. *bainō*, go.]—**cat"a-bat'ic**, *a.* Gradually abating.—**cat"a-bol'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to catabolism. **kat"a-bol'ĭç†.**—**ca-tab'o-lism**, *n. Biol.* The series of changes by which living matter or protoplasm breaks down into less complex and more stable substances within a cell or organism; destructive metabolism. [+ Gr. *ballō*, throw.] **ka-tab'o-lism†.**—**cat"a-chre'sis**, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The faulty or mixed use of metaphors; a strained use of a word. **2.** *Philol.* The use of a false form under a misunderstanding of its origin. [L., < Gr. *katachrēsis*, < *kata*, against, + *chraomai*, use.]—**cat"a-chres'tic**, *a.* **cat"a-chres'ti-cal†.**—**cat"a-chres'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat"a-cli'nal, 1 kat"ə-klī'nəl; 2 căt"ə-clī'nal, *a. Geol.* Running in the direction of the dip: said of a valley. [< Gr. *kataklinēs*, sloping, < *kata*, down, + *klinō*, bend.]

cat'a-clysm, 1 kat'ə-klizm; 2 căt'ə-clĭzm, *n.* **1.** An overwhelming flood. **2.** *Geol.* Any violent and extensive subversion of the ordinary phenomena of nature. **3.** Any sudden overwhelming change: erroneous use. [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *klyzō*, wash.] SYN.: see CATASTROPHE.—**cat"a-clys'mal**, **cat"a-clys'mic**, *a.* **cat"a-clys-mat'ĭc†.**

cat"a-clys'mist, 1 kat"ə-kliz'mist; 2 căt"ə-clĭz'mist, *n.* One holding the cataclysmal theory in geology. **cat"a-clys'ma-tist†.**

cat'a-comb, 1 kat'ə-kōm; 2 căt'ə-cōm, *n.* A long underground gallery with excavations in its sides for tombs or in which human bones are stacked or piled. [< Gr.[LL+F] *kata*, down, + *kymbē*, hollow.]

cat"a-cous'tics, *n. Physics.* The branch of acoustics that treats of the reflection of sound. [< CATA- + ACOUSTICS.]—**cat"a-di-op'tric**, *a.* Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and refraction of light. [+ DIOPTRIC.] **cat"a-di-op'tri-cal†.**—**cat"a-di-op'trics**, *n. Physics.* That part of optics which treats of the reflection and refraction of light.

ca-tad'ro-mous, 1 kə-tad'rə-mus; 2 ca-tăd'ro-mŭs, *a.* Running down: said of fishes, as eels, that go down rivers to the sea to spawn. [< Gr. *katadromos*, overrun. < *kata*, down, + *dramein*, run.]

cat'a-falque, 1 kat'ə-falk; 2 căt'a-fălk, *n.* A draped and canopied stage or scaffold, usually erected in a church, on which is placed the coffin, corpse, or effigy of a deceased person; sometimes, by restriction, the drapery or hangings over such a structure; also, a stately funeral car. [F., < It. *catafalco*, SCAFFOLD.] **cat'a-falc†.**

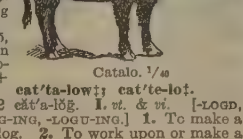
Ca-tai'an†. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cathay, the medieval name of China. **II.** *n.* A man from Cathay; Chinese barbarian; hence, scoundrel; blackguard. **Ca-thai'an†.**

Cat'a-lan, 1 kat'ə-lan; 2 căt'a-lăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Catalonia, former province of Spain, its people, or their language. [Sp., < *Cataluña*, Catalonia, < *Gothalania*, land of the Goths.]

Cat'a-lan, *n.* **1.** One of Catalonian descent or blood. **2.** The language of Catalonia and Valencia, in eastern Spain, related to the Provençal.

cat"a-lec'tic, 1 kat"ə-lek'tĭk; 2 căt"a-lĕc'tĭc, *a. Pros.* Lacking one or two syllables to complete a verse. [< Gr. *katalēktikos*, < *kata*, intens. + *lēgō*, cease.]

cat'a-lep-sy, 1 kat'ə-lep-si; 2 căt'a-lĕp-sy, *n.* A sudden suspension of consciousness, with muscular rigidity. [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *lambanō*, seize.] **cat"a-lep'sist†.**—**cat"a-lep'tic**, *a.* & *n.*—**cat"a-lep'ti-form**, *a.* Resembling catalepsy.


Catalo. 1/40

cat'a-lo, 1 kat'ə-lō; 2 căt'a-lō, *n.* [U. S.] A hybrid between the native buffalo and the domestic cow. [< CAT-TLE) + (BUFF)-ALO.]

cat'a-low†; **cat'ta-low†**; **cat'te-lo†.**

cat'a-log, } 1 kat'ə-log; 2 căt'a-lŏg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-LOGD, **cat'a-logue**, } -LOGUED; -LOG-ING, -LOGU-ING.] **1.** To make a catalog of; insert in a catalog. **2.** To work upon or make a catalog. **II.** *n.* An alphabetical list of names, persons, or things. [< Gr.[F] *kata*, entirely, + *legō*, reckon.] SYN.: see LIST; RECORD.—**catalogue raisonné** [F.], a catalog of books, works of art, etc., arranged according to their subjects, with the addition of descriptions or notes.—**cat'a-log"er**, **cat'a-logu"er**, *n.*

Cat"a-lo'ni-a, 1 kat"ə-lō'ni-ə; 2 căt"a-lō'ni-a, *n.* An ancient division of N. E. Spain; 12,427 sq. m.; pop. 2,075,000. **Ca"ta-lu'ña†.**—**Cat"a-lo'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.* **Cat'a-lan†.**

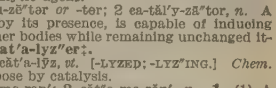
ca-tal'pa, 1 kə-tal'pə; 2 ca-tăl'pa, *n.* A tree (genus *Catalpa*) of China, Japan, and North America, having large, ovate leaves, large bell-shaped flowers, and long slender pods. [Am. Ind.]

ca-tal'y-sis, 1 kə-tal'ı-sis; 2 ca-tăl'y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES[2], *pl.*] A chemical change brought about by an agent that itself remains stable; contact-action; cyclical action, as the change of cane-sugar and water into glucose and levulose by the action of sulfuric acid. [< Gr. *katalysis*, < *kata*, entirely, + *lyō*, loose.]—**cat"a-lyt'ic**, **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or causing catalysis. **cat"a-lyt'i-cal†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** *Med.* A remedy that counteracts morbid agencies in the blood. **2.** *Chem.* A catalytic agent.

ca-tal'y-za"tor, 1 kə-tal'ı-zē"tər *or* -ter; 2 ca-tăl'y-zā"tor, *n.* A chemical body which, by its presence, is capable of inducing chemical changes in other bodies while remaining unchanged itself. [< CATALYSIS.] **cat'a-lyz"er†.**

cat'a-lyze, 1 kat'ə-lɑiz; 2 căt'a-lĭz, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ"ING.] *Chem.* To submit to or decompose by catalysis.

cat"a-ma-ran', 1 kat"ə-mə-ran'; 2 căt"a-ma-răn', *n.* **1.** (1) A long, narrow raft of logs, often with outrigger. (2) A life-raft of two joined metal cylinders covered by a platform. **2.** A pleasure-boat with twin hulls. [< Tamil *kattamaram*, tied wood.]


Catamaran, 1 (2).

cat"a-me'ni-a, 1 kat"ə-mī'ni-ə; 2 căt"a-mē'ni-a, *n. pl. Med.* The menses. [< Gr. *kata*, by, + *mēn*, month.] —**cat"a-me'ni-al**, *a.* [cat, cougar, or lynx.

cat'a-mount, 1 kat'ə-mount; 2 căt'a-mount, *n.* A wild-

cat"a-moun'tain, 1 kat"ə-moun'tin; 2 căt"a-moun'tĭn, *n.* **1.** A catamount. **2.** One of various cats, as a leopard or panther. [FOR CAT OF MOUNTAIN.]

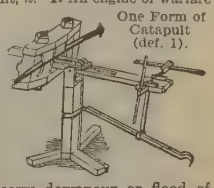
Ca-ta'ni-a, 1 kə-tē'nı-ə; 2 ca-tā'ni-a, *n.* A university town in E. Sicily; earthquakes, 1693 and 1909; pop. 211,000.

Ca"tan-za'ro, 1 kā"tan-dzä'ro; 2 cä"tän-dzä'ro, *n.* **1.** A province in Calabria, Italy; 2,030 sq. m.; pop. 503,000. **2.** Its capital, a seaport; pop. 32,000.

cat"a-phon'ic, *a.* Relating to or produced by the reflection of sound. [< CATA- + PHONIC.]—**cat"a-phon'ics**, *n.* Same as CATACOUSTICS.—**cat'a-phract**, *n.* **1.** An ancient armor made of plates or scales of metal fixed upon leather or the like. **2.** A warrior clad in a cataphract. **3.** *Zool.* A protective covering, as the strong scaly armor of certain fishes. [+ Gr. *phrassō*, fence in.]—**cat'a-plasm**, *n. Med.* A poultice. [+ Gr. *plassō*, form.]

ca-taph"o-re'sis, 1 kə-taf"o-rī'sis; 2 ca-tăf"o-rē'sĭs, *n.* Electric osmose. See OSMOSE.—**cat"a-phor'ic**, *a.* **ca-taph"o-ret'ĭç†.**

cat'a-pult, 1 kat'ə-pult; 2 căt'a-pŭlt, *n.* **1.** An engine of warfare for throwing bombs, grenades, stones or, formerly, for firing spears and arrows. **2.** A toy consisting of an elastic band attached to the prongs of a forked stick: used by boys for throwing missiles. [< Gr.[L] *katapeltēs*.]—**cat'a-pult**, *vt.* & *vi.* To hurl from or as from a catapult; manage a catapult.


One Form of Catapult (def. 1).

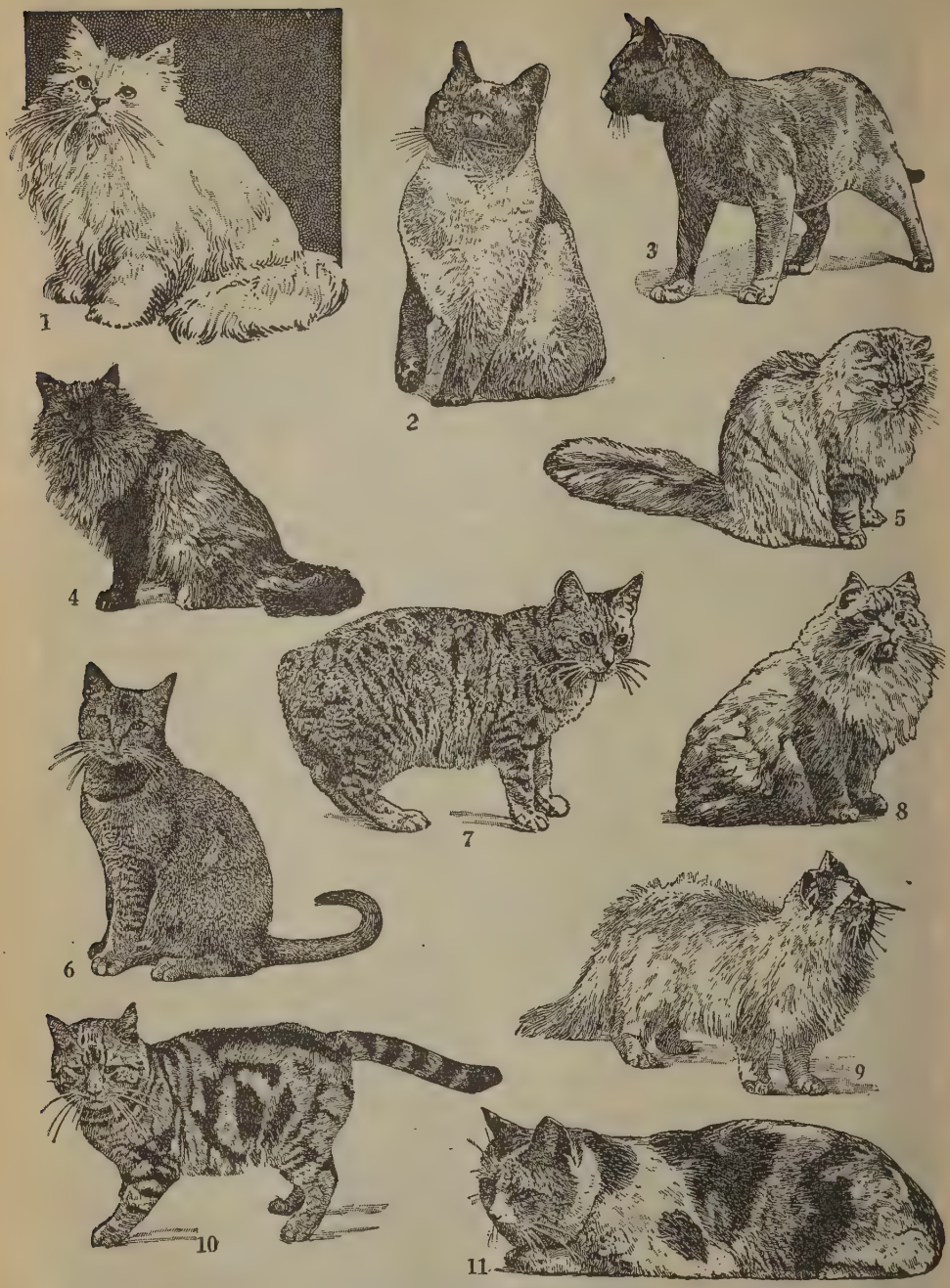
cat'a-ract, 1 kat'ə-rakt; 2 căt'a-răct, *n.* **1.** A great waterfall. **2.** Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye. **3.** A heavy downpour or flood of water. **4†.** A waterspout. **5†.** *pl.* Flood-gates; as, the *cataracts* of heaven. [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *arassō*, dash.]

ca-tarrh', 1 kə-tär'; 2 ca-tär', *n.* Exaggerated secretion from a mucous membrane, especially of the throat and head. [< Gr.[L] *katarrheō*, flow.]—**ca-tarrh'al**, *a.*

ca-tas'ta-sis, 1 kə-tas'tə-sis; 2 ca-tăs'ta-sĭs, *n.* [-SES[2], 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** The third part of the ancient drama, in which the action is heightened in preparation for the catastrophe. **2.** *Rhet.* The exordium, especially the part designed to conciliate the audience. [< Gr. *katastasis*, settling, < *kata*, down, + *histēmi*, set.]

ca-tas'tro-phe, } 1 kə-tas'tro-fi; 2 ca-tăs'tro-fe, *n.* **1.** Any **ca-tas'tro-fe²**, } final event; a fatal conclusion; great and sudden misfortune. **2.** The conclusion or unraveling of the plot in a drama; the dénouement. **3.** *Geol.* A sudden, violent change; cataclysm. [< Gr. *katastrophē*, < *kata*, down, + *strephō*, turn.]

SYN.: calamity, cataclysm, dénouement, disaster, mischance, misfortune, mishap, sequel. A *cataclysm* or *catastrophe* is some great convulsion or momentous event that may or may not be a cause of misery to man. In *calamity*, or *disaster*, the thought of human suffering is always present. It has been held by many geologists that numerous *catastrophes* or *cataclysms* antedated the existence of man. In literature, the final event of a drama is the *catastrophe*, or *dénouement*. *Misfortune* ordinarily suggests less of suddenness and violence than *calamity* or *disaster*, and is especially applied to that which is lingering or enduring in its effects. Pestilence is a *calamity*; a debt, a shipwreck, or a failure in business is a *disaster*; sickness or loss of property is a *misfortune*; failure to meet a friend is a *mischance*; the breaking



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF CATS.

1. Angora. 2. Siamese. 3. Short-haired blue. 4. Smoke Persian. 5. Silver tabby. 6. Ticked short-haired. 7. Manx. 8. Shaded silver. 9. Long-haired chinchilla. 10. Short-haired brown tabby. 11. Short-haired tortoise-shell.

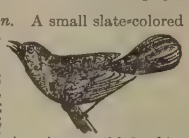
of a teacup is a *mishap*. Compare ACCIDENT; MISFORTUNE.—Ant.: benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, favor, help, pleasure, privilege, prosperity, success.

cat"a-stroph'ic, *l* kat"ə-strŏf'ik; *2* ăt"ə-strŏf'ie, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a catastrophe.

ca-tas'tro-phism, *l* kə-tas'trō-fizm; *2* ca-tăs'trō-fĭsm, *n. Geol.* The theory or doctrine which attributes the principal stratigraphic and paleontological changes to the sudden and violent action of physical causes.—**ca-tas'tro-phist,** *n.*

Ca-taw'ba, *l* kə-tô'bə; *2* ca-tą'ba, *n.* **1.** A river in North Carolina; in South Carolina it is called **Wateree.** **2.** An American grape; also, a wine.

cat'bird", *l* kat'bûrd"; *2* ăt'bûrd", *n.* A small slate-colored North American thrush: named from its cat-like cry.



American Catbird. 1/3

cat'boat, etc. See under CAT, *n.*

catch, } *l* kach; *2* ĕch, *v.* [CAUGHT;

cach[x], } CATCH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take, seize, or come upon, as something departing or fleeing; take captive; capture. **2.** To entrap; ensnare; surprize. **3.** To seize and hold; grasp; engage; captivate. **4.** To apprehend or perceive clearly, as something faint or evanescent. **5.** To contract, as a disease; incur, as an injury, etc. **6.** To come to, as a train or boat, before its departure. **7.** To arrest the motion of; grasp and retain; as, to *catch* a ball. **8.** To seize (as something fleeting or evanescent), with rapidity and brief or only momentary possession. **9.** To reach (a person) with a blow (the part reached being introduced by a preposition); as, she *caught* him a box on the ear. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seize or attempt to seize something: often with *at*. **2.** *Baseball.* To act as catcher. **3.** To become entangled or fastened. **4.** To be communicated or communicable, as a disease. **5.** [Colloq.] To take fire; kindle; ignite; as, the wood *caught* instantly. [< L.[os] *capto*, freq. of *capio*, take.]

Syn.: apprehend, capture, clasp, clutch, comprehend, discover, ensnare, entrap, grasp, grip, gripe, lay hold of (on, upon), overtake, secure, seize, snatch, take, take hold of. To *catch* is to come up with or take possession of something departing, fugitive, or illusive. We *catch* a runaway horse, a flying ball, a mouse in a trap. To "catch at" is to attempt to *catch*, often unsuccessfully. We *clutch* with a swift, tenacious movement of the fingers; we *grasp* with a firm but moderate closure of the whole hand; we *grip* or *gripe* with the strongest muscular closure of the whole hand possible to exert. We *clasp* in the arms. We *snatch* with a quick, sudden, and usually a surprizing motion. In the figurative sense, *catch* is used of any act that brings a person or thing into our power or possession; as, to *catch* a criminal in the act; to *catch* an idea, in the sense of *apprehend* or *comprehend*. Compare ARREST; GRASP.—Ant.: fail of, fall short of, give up, let go, lose, miss, release, restore, throw aside, throw away.

—catch'all", *n.* [Colloq.] A bag or the like for odds and ends.—**c.-crop,** *n.* A quick-growing crop raised between two main crops, when the ground would otherwise have been idle.—**c.-cropping,** *n.*—**catch'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which catches. **2.** *Baseball.* The player stationed behind the plate to catch balls that pass the batsman.—**catch'ing,** *pa.* Infectious; also, captivating.—**catch'pen"ny. I.** *a.* Cheap, poor, and showy. **II.** *n.* [NIES[z], *pl.*] An inferior article, made merely to sell.—**c.-weight,** *n. Sport.* A weight at discretion, as for a horse or prize-fighter.

catch, *n.* **1.** The act of catching; the act of grasping or seizing. Specif.: (1) The act of catching a batted or thrown ball before it reaches the ground, as in baseball, cricket, etc.; also, a catcher. (2) A hold or grip, as in wrestling. **2.** That which catches or fastens; a fastening. **3.** That which is or may be caught or gained. (1) [Colloq.] A person or thing worth obtaining, as in marriage. (2) The amount of fish or the like caught at one time or in a given period. **4.** *Agric.* The state in which or the extent to which a crop germinates. **5.** An artful trick. **6.** An impediment; a break, as in the voice or breathing. **7.** *Mus.* A round; also, a scrap of song. Syn.: see LOCK.

catch'fly", *l* kach'flī"; *2* ĕch'flȳ", *n. Bot.* Any one of several silenaceous weeds, the stem and calyx of which exude a viscid fluid which holds fast small insects that alight on it.

catch'ment, *l* kach'mənt *or* -ment; *2* ĕch'ment, *n.* **1.** Drainage. **2.** The collection of water over a natural drainage area; also, the water so collected.—**catch'ment-ba"sin,** *n.* The area drained by a river or river system. **c.-area‡.**

catch'pole", *l* kach'pōl"; *2* ĕch'pōl", *n.* **1.** A medieval weapon for catching a person out of arm's reach. **2.** See CATCHPOLL.

catch'poll", *n.* **1.** One who arrests for debt; a bailiff. **2.** A tax-gatherer. [< LL. *cacepollus, chassipullus,* < *cacio,* catch (< L. *capto,* take), + *pullus,* fowl.] **catch'pole"‡.**

catch'up, *l* kach'up; *2* ĕch'ŭp, *n.* A spiced condiment for meats. [< E. Ind. *kitjap.*] **cat'sup‡; ketch'up‡.**

catch'word", *l* kach'wûrd"; *2* ĕch'wûrd", *n.* **1.** A word or phrase to catch the popular fancy or attention. **2.** *Theat.* A cue. **3.** A word so placed as to catch the attention. Specif.: (1) An isolated word at the bottom of a page in old books, inserted to connect the text with the beginning of the next page. (2) A word at the head of a page or column, as of a dictionary, encyclopedia, etc.

catch'y, *l* kach'ī; *2* ĕch'y, *a.* **1.** Attractive; taking. **2.** Entangling; deceptive. **3.** Broken; fitful.

cate‖, *l* kēt; *2* ĕat, *n.* Provisions in general; especially, delicate or luxurious food: usually in plural, *cates.* [< OF. *acat.*]

Cateau, Le. See LE CATEAU.

cat'e-chin, *l* kat'ī-chin; *2* ĕat'e-chĭn, *n.* Any one of several white crystalline compounds contained in catechu, used in dyeing. Called also *catechuic acid.* **cat'e-chine‡; cat"e-chu'in‡.**

cat'e-chism, *l* kat'ī-kizm; *2* ĕat'e-cĭsm, *n.* **1.** A short treatise giving in catechetical form an outline of the fundamental principles of a religious creed. **2.** Any brief manual of instruction by questions and answers; an examination of candidates by interrogatories. **3.** Catechetical instruction, especially in religious doctrine. [< Gr. *kata,* down, + *ĕchō,* sound.]—**cat"e-chet'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to oral instruction; consisting of question and answer. **2.** Of or pertaining to instruction in the elementary truths of Christianity. —**cat"e-chet'ics,** *n. pl.* **1.** The art or theory of catechetical instruction, especially as a branch of Christian theology. **2.** Catechetical writings.

cat'e-chize, } *l* kat'ī-kaiz; *2* ĕat'e-cīz, *vt.* [-CHIZED, -CHISED;

cat'e-chise, } -CHIZ'ING, -CHIS'ING.] **1.** To interrogate seriously as to conduct or belief; question in a searching manner, especially with a view to judgment or reproof. **2.** To give systematic oral instruction to; instruct in elementary truths of religion; teach by means of a catechism. **3.** To teach the catechism to, as in preparation for confirmation. **cat'a-chize‡. —cat'e-chist,** *n.* One who teaches by question and answer; especially, an instructor of catechumens or new converts. **cat'e-chiz"er** or **-chis"er‡.—cat"e-chis'tic,** *a.* **cat"e-chis'ti-cal‡. —cat"e-chi-za'tion,** *n.*

cat'e-chu, *l* kat'ī-chū; *2* ĕat'e-chu, *n.* An astringent extract from various East-Indian and African plants. [< Malay *kachu.*] **ca-shoo'‡.—cat"e-chu'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from catechu.

cat"e-chu'men, *l* kat'ī-kiū'men; *2* ĕat"e-cū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** One who is under instruction in the elements of Christianity; especially, a new or a young convert in the ancient church; a beginner. **2.** One undergoing initiation in any science, art, set of opinions, etc. [< Gr. *katēchoumenos,* < *kata,* down, + *ĕchō,* sound.]—**cat"e-chu'me-nal, cat"e-chu-men'i-cal,** *a.*

cat"e-go"re-mat'ic, *l* kat'ī-gō"ri-mat'ik; *2* ĕat"e-gō"re-măt'-ic, *a. Logic.* Capable of being used alone: opposed to *syncategorematic.*

cat'e-go-ry, *l* kat'ī-go-ri; *2* ĕat'e-gō-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Any comprehensive class or description of things; a class, condition, or predicament. **2.** *Logic & Metaph.* One of the several forms of conception or knowledge that together embrace everything predicable or existent. [< Gr. *katēgoria,* accusation, assertion.] Syn.: see LIST.—**categories of Aristotle,** the ten categories—substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, possession, action, passion.—**cat"e-gor'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a category; in the form of a category. **2.** Without qualification; unequivocal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cat"e-lec'trode, *l* kat'ī-lek'trōd; *2* ĕat"e-lĕc'trōd, *n.* A negative electrode; the cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery. [< CATA- + ELECTRODE.]

cat"e-lec-trot'o-nus, *l* kat'ī-lek-trət'o-nus; *2* ĕat"e-lĕc-trŏt'o-nŭs, *n. Physiol.* The state of increased tension produced in a nerve-fiber or muscle at the negative pole by an electric current passing through it. [< CATA- + ELECTROTONUS.]—**cat"e-lec"tro-ton'ic,** *a.*

ca-te'na, *l* kə-tī'nə; *2* ca-tē'na, *n.* [-NÆ, *l* -nī; *2* -nē, *pl.*] [L.] A chain or closely connected series, usually with reference to succession in time; specif., a series of excerpts, especially from the works of the fathers of the Church, intended to clear up some point of Scriptural exegesis or of systematic theology.

cat'e-na-ry, *l* kat'ī-nē-ri; *2* ĕat'e-nā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] *Math.* The curve formed by a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely slender cord suspended by its ends. [< L. *catenarius,* < *catena,* chain.] **cat"e-na'ri-an‡.—cat'e-na-ry,** *a.* Relating to or like a catenary or a chain. **cat"e-na'ri-an‡.**

cat'e-nate, *l* kat'ī-nēt; *2* ĕat'e-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED[d]; -NAT"ING.] To connect like the links of a chain; form into a chain of series.—**cat'e-nat"ed,** *pa.* **cat'e-nate‡.—cat"e-na'tion,** *n.*

ca-ten'u-late, *l* kə-ten'yu-lēt; *2* ca-tĕn'yu-lāt, *a.* Consisting of little links; made up of parts united end to end in a chain-like series. [< L. *catenula,* dim. of *catena,* chain.]

ca'ter, *l* kē'tər; *2* eā'ter, *vi.* **1.** To furnish food or entertainment. **2.** To provide for the gratification of any need or taste. [< OF. *acater,* buy.] Syn.: see PROVIDE.—**ca'ter-er,** *n.* One who caters.—**ca'ter-ess,** *n. fem.*

cat'er-an, *l* kat'ər-ən; *2* eăt'er-an, *n.* [Scot.] A Highland freebooter. [< Gael. *ceathairneach.*] **ket'er-in‡; ket'trin‡.**

ca'ter-cor"nered, *l* kē'tər-kôr"nərd; *2* eā'ter-eôr"nerd, *a.* [Prov.] Placed cornerwise or diagonally: commonly pronounced as if spelled *catacornered* and often used adverbially. [< CATER, < F. *quatre,* < L. *quatuor,* four.]

ca'ter-cous"in‖, *l* kē'tər-kuz"n; *2* eā'ter-eūs"n, *n.* A fourth cousin; remote relative; hence, an intimate or friend.—**ca'ter-cous"in-ship,** *n.* Cousinship by courtesy or affection.

cat'er-pil"lar, *l* kat'ər-pil"ər; *2* eăt'er-pil"ar, *n.* **1.** The larva of a butterfly, or of some other insects. **2.** A traction device consisting of an endless belt within which the wheels of the tractor are enclosed. **cat'er-pill"ar-tract"or‡.** See illus. on next page. [< OF. *chatepelose.*]

cat'er-waul, *l* kat'ər-wôl; *2* eăt'er-wąl, *vi.* To utter a discordant cry like a cat. [Imitative.]—**cat'er-waul,** *n.* The cry of cats at rutting-time: also, any similar cry.

cates, *n. pl.* See CATE [on lumber.

cat'face", *l* kat'fēs"; *2* eăt'fās", *n. Forestry.* A knot or blemish

cat'fish", *n.* See CAT, *n.*

cath-, *prefix.* See CATA-.

Cath., *abbr.* Catherine, cathedral, Catholic.

Cath'a-ran, 1 kaf*th*'ə-ran; 2 cȧth'ə-rȧn, *n.* Same as CATHARIST, 2.—**Cath'a-ran,** *a.*

Cath'a-ri, 1 kaf*th*'ə-roi; 2 cȧth'ə-rī, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* Various sects aiming at or claiming peculiar purity of life or doctrine, as the *Novatians* (3d century), the *Albigenses* (12th century), and various others. [< LL. *Catharus*, puritan, < Gr. *katharos*, pure.]

Caterpillar-tractor.

Cath"a-ri'na, *n.* Same as CATHERINE. **Cath'a-rine‡.—cath'a-rine-wheel",** *n.* Same as CATHERINE-WHEEL.

Cath'a-rism, 1 kaf*th*'ə-rizm; 2 cȧth'ə-rĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of the Catharists. [< Gr. *katharismos*, cleansing, < *katharizō*, < *katharos*, clean.]

Cath'a-rist, 1 kaf*th*'ə-rist; 2 cȧth'ə-rist, *n.* **1.** One professing exceptionally purity of life or doctrine; a puritan; as, an Indian *Catharist* (a Brahman). **2.** One of the Catharі.—**Cath"a-ris'tic,** *a.*

cat'-har"pin, etc. See under CAT, *n.*

ca-thar'sis, 1 kə-*th*ȧr'sıs; 2 ca-thär'sis, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Purgation or cleansing of any passage of the body, especially of the alimentary canal. **2.** *Philos.* A word of doubtful meaning as used by Aristotle, probably expressing the effect of art, especially in the Greek tragedies, in purging the soul of sordid and base ideas and desires; a sort of moral cathartic. **3.** *Psychotherapy.* The process of relieving an abnormal excitement by reestablishing the association of the emotion with the memory or idea of the event that first caused it, and of eliminating it by complete expression (called the *abreaction*). [W.] [< Gr. *katharsis*, < *katharos*, pure.]

ca-thar'tic, 1 kə-*th*ȧr'tık; 2 ca-thär'tic. **I.** *a.* Purgative; purifying. **ca-thar'ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A purgative medicine. [< Gr. *kathartikos*, < *katharos*, pure.]—**cathartic acid,** the active principle of senna.

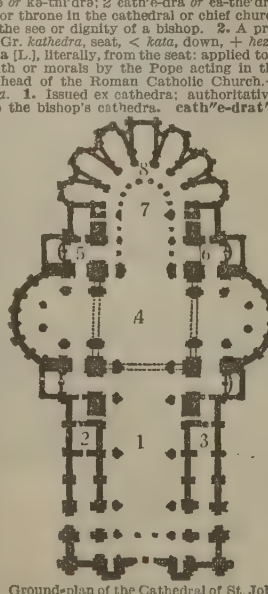
Ca-thay', 1 kə-*th*ē'; 2 ca-thā', *n.* [Poet.] China.

cat'head", etc. See under CAT, *n.*

cath'e-dra, 1 kaf*th*'ı-drə *or* kə-*th*ī'drə; 2 cȧth'e-drə *or* ca-thē'dra, *n.* **1.** A bishop's seat or throne in the cathedral or chief church of his diocese; hence, the see or dignity of a bishop. **2.** A professor's chair. [L., < Gr. *kathedra*, seat, < *kata*, down, + *hezomai*, sit.]—**ex cathedra** [L.], literally, from the seat: applied to a pronouncement on faith or morals by the Pope acting in the capacity of infallible head of the Roman Catholic Church.—**cath"e-drat'ic‡.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Issued ex cathedra; authoritative. **2.** Of or pertaining to the bishop's cathedra. **cath"e-drat'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A tax paid to the bishop by his clergy. **cath"e-drat'i-cum‡.**

ca-the'dral, 1 kə-*th*ī'drəl; 2 ca-thē'dral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or containing a bishop's chair or see; hence, of or pertaining to any chair of authority; authoritative; dogmatic. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a cathedral; as, a *cathedral* choir.—**cathedral schools,** elementary schools founded by the bishops of the Middle Ages and erected close to their cathedrals

ca-the'dral, *n.* **1.** The church containing the cathedral or official throne of the bishop; the mother church of a diocese. **2.** An important church belonging to a non-episcopal body; as, the *Cathedral* of Berlin, which belongs to the Prussian State Church. [< Gr.L+LL *kathedra*, seat.]

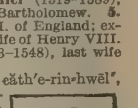


Ground-plan of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city.

1. Nave. 2, 3. Aisles of nave. 4. Transept. 5, 6. East or choir transept. 7. Choir 8. Lady chapel.

Cath'e-rine, 1 kaf*th*'ı-rin, 2 cȧth'e-rin, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Cath"a-ri'na‡, Cath'a-rine‡; Kath'a-leen‡. Cas'sie, Kate, Ka'tie, Kit, Kit'ty** (dims.). Dan.G. **Ca"tha-ri'ne,** 1 kă"tə-rī'nə, 2 că"tä-rī'ne; F. **Ca"the-ri'ne,** 1 kă"tə-rīn', 2 că"te-rīn'; It. **Ca"te-ri'na,** 1 kă"tĕ-rī'nȧ, 2 cä"te-rī'nä; L. **Cath"a-ri'na,** 1 kaf*th*'ə-rī'nə, 2 cȧth'ə-rī'na; Pg. **Ca"tha-ri'na,** 1 kă"tə-rī'nə, 2 cä"tä-rī'nä; Rus. **E"ka-te-ri'na,** 1 ĕ"kə-tĕ-rī'nə, 2 ĕ"cä-te-rī'nä; **Ye"ka-te-ri'na‡;** Sp. **Ca"ta-ri'na,** 1 kä"tə-rī'nə, 2 cä"tä-rī'nä; Sw. **Ka"ta-ri'na,** 1 kä"tə-rī'nə, 2 cä"tä-rī'nä. **2. C. I.** (1680?–1727), empress of Russia; wife of Peter the Great. **3. C. II.** (1729–1796), the Great, empress of Russia, 1762–1796. **4. C. de Medici** (1519–1589), queen of France; instigated Massacre of St. Bartholomew. **5. C. Howard** (1522?–1542), wife of Henry VIII. of England; executed. **6. C. of Aragon** (1485–1536), first wife of Henry VIII. of England; divorced, 1533. **7. C. Parr** (1513–1548), last wife of Henry VIII. of England. [Gr., pure.]

cath'e-rine-wheel", 1 kath'ə-rin-hwīl"; 2 cȧth'e-rin-hwēl", *n.* **1.** A rotating firework; a pinwheel, especially a large showy one. **2.** *Her.* The figure of a wheel with the tire armed with hooks, to represent the legendary instrument of St. Catherine's martyrdom. **cath'a-rine-wheel"‡.**



Heraldic Catherine-wheel.

cath'e-ter, 1 kaf*th*'ı-tər; 2 cȧth'e-ter, *n. Surg.* A slender tubular instrument for introduction into canals or passages. [LL., < Gr. *katheter*, < *kata*, down, + *hiēmi*, send.]—**cath'e-ter-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To introduce a catheter into.

cath'ode, 1 kaf*th*'ōd; 2 cȧth'ōd, *n.* The electrode or conducting terminal by which the electric current leaves any vessel, electrolytic bath, or a Crookes or Geissler tube: opposed to the *anode*, by which the current enters. [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *hodos*, way.]—**cathode rays,** rays that pass straight from a cathode to the opposite wall of a Crookes's tube, when it is excited by an alternating high-potential current of electricity, or by a series of spark discharges. They produce a fluorescent spot by striking upon the glass. They are composed of negative particles of electricity or corpuscles. Compare ROENTGEN RAYS.—**ca-thod'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cathode. **ka-thod'ic‡.**—**ca-thod'o-graph,** *n.* See SKIAGRAPH. **cathode photograph‡.**

cath'o-lic, 1 kaf*th*'ō-lık; 2 cȧth'ō-lic. **I.** *a.* **1.** [C-] *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the whole Christian church; in accordance with the decrees of the seven general councils; not heretical; not schismatic. **2.** [C-] Specifically: (1) Of or pertaining to the Church of Rome, as according to its title, the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church. (2) Of or pertaining to the Anglican Church; Anglo-Catholic. (3) Of or pertaining to the Greek Church, as according to its title, the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church. (4) Comprehending all true believers; universal; pertaining to the universal faith. (5) General; addressed to all believers; as, a *Catholic* Epistle. (6) Belonging to the church at large: said of cathedral or other churches not owned by a parish or religious order. **3.** Broad-minded, as in belief, tastes, or views; liberal; comprehensive; large. **4.** Universal in reach; comprehensive; general: the original sense. **II.** *n.* **1.** [C-] A member of the Catholic Church, in any of the senses recorded under the adjective. **2.** [C-] A member of the Roman Catholic Church.—**ca-thol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Ca-thol'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine, system, and practise of the Church universal. **2.** The system, doctrine, and practise of the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** [c-] Catholicity.—**cath"o-lic'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Comprehensiveness in views, tastes, and sympathies. **2.** Universal prevalence or acceptance. **3.** [C-] Catholicism.—**ca-thol'i-cize,** *vt. & vi.* [-CIZED; -CIZ"ING.] **-cise‡.**

ca-thol'i-con, 1 kə-*th*ol'ı-kən; 2 ca-thōl'i-cŏn, *n.* A supposed universal remedy; a panacea. [LL., < Gr. *katholikos*, universal.]

ca-thol'i-cos, 1 kə-*th*ol'ı-kəs; 2 ca-thōl'i-cŏs, *n.* [-COI, *pl.*] *Eccl.* An Oriental primate or head of a sect. Specif.: [C-] The spiritual head of the Armenian Church, residing at Etchmiadzin, under whom are several prelates all bearing the title *catholicos*. [< Gr. *katholikos*, universal, < *kata*, entirely, + *holos*, whole.]

ca'"-through', 1 kē"-*th*rū'; 2 cą"-thrų', *n.* [Scot.] A great disturbance. **ca'"-thro"'‡; ca'"-throw'‡.**

Cat'i-line, 1 kat'ı-laın; 2 cȧt'i-lin. **Lucius Sergius** (108?–62 B.C.). A Roman conspirator, denounced by Cicero.

cat'i-on, 1 kat'ı-ən; 2 cȧt'i-on, *n.* **1.** An element which in electrolysis is evolved at the cathode. **2.** A positive ion. [< Gr. *katiōn*.] **cath'i-on‡; electropositive element‡.**

cat'kin, 1 kat'kın; 2 cȧt'kin, *n. Bot.* A deciduous scaly spike of flowers, as in the willow; an ament or cattail. [< MD. *katteken*, dim. of *katte*, cat.]

cat'ling, 1 kat'lıng; 2 cȧt'ling, *n.* **1.** Catgut, or (in plural) stringed instruments. **2.** A kitten.

cat'mint", **cat'nip",** etc. See under CAT, *n.*

Ca'to, 1 kē'to; 2 cā'to, **Marcus Portius.** (1) "The Elder" (234–149 B. C.), a Roman patriot; foe of Carthage; (2) "The Younger" (95–46 B. C.), a Roman patriot and philosopher.

cat"-o'-moun'tain, *n.* Same as CATAMOUNTAIN.

cat"-o'-nine'-tails, *n.* Same as CAT, 5.

ca-top'tries, 1 kə-təp'trıks; 2 ca-tŏp'tries, *n. Physics.* That branch of optics which investigates the reflection of light. [< Gr. *katoptron*, mirror, < *kata*, against, + √ *op*, see.]—**ca-top'tric,** *a.* **ca-top'tri-cal‡.**

ca-tos'to-mid, 1 kə-tos'to-mıd; 2 ca-tŏs'to-mid, *a.* Belonging to a family (*Catostomidæ*) of fishes, including the American fresh-water suckers. [< Gr. *katō*, down, + *stoma*, mouth.]—**ca-tos'to-mid,** *n.*—**ca-tos'to-moid,** *a. & n.*

cat's'-claw", 1 kats'-klē"; 2 cȧts'-cląˇ, *n. Bot.* **1.** A twining fabaceous vine (*Dolichos filiformis*) which bears white flowers, and is a native of China. **2.** An evergreen mimosaceous tree (*Inga*

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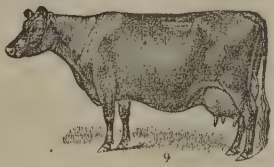

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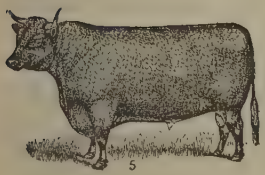

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REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF CATTLE.

1. Shorthorn bull.
2. Hereford bull.
3. Aberdeen-Angus bull.
4. Galloway bull.
5. Devon bull.
6. Sussex steer.
7. West Highland cow.
8. Polled Durham cow.
9. Red Polled cow.
10. Holstein cow.
11. Dutch Belted bull.
12. Jersey cow.
13. Guernsey cow.
14. Ayrshire cow.
15. Brown Swiss cow.
16. Texas Longhorn steer

unguis-cati), a native of the West Indies. **3.** *pl.* [Eng.] (1) The bird's-foot trefoil. (2) The kidney-vetch.

cat's'-eye", cats'paw". See under CAT, *n.*

Cats'kill moun'tains, 1 kats'kil; 2 cȧts'kil. A group in E. New York; highest peak, Slide Mountain (4,205 ft.).

cat'sup, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.

cat'-tail", cat'tail". See under CAT, *n.*

cat'ta-lo, *n.* Same as CATALO.

Cat-ta'ro, 1 kȧ-tä'ro; 2 ca-tä'ro, *n.* A seaport in S. W. Serb, Croat and Slovene State; pop. of commune, 6,000.

Cat'te-gat", *n.* Same as KATTEGAT.

cat'tish, 1 kat'ish; 2 cȧt'ish, *a.* Catlike; feline.

cat'tle, ⌊1 kat'l; 2 cȧt'l, *n.* **1.** Domesticated bovine animals.

cat'le, ⌋2. Human beings: said contemptuously. **3.** [Archaic or Obs.] Vermin, birds, etc. [< LL.^{op} *capitale*, property.]

cat'ty, 1 kat'i; 2 cȧt'y, *n.* [CAT'TIES^{z}, *pl.*] An Oriental and Asiatic weight varying in different countries; the Chinese pound, about 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois. [< Malay *kati*.] **cat'tie‡.**

Ca-tul'lus, 1 kȧ-tul'us; 2 ca-tůl'ůs, **Calus Valerius** (87–45? B. C.). A Roman lyric poet.

ca'ty-did, *n.* Same as KATYDID.

Cau'ca, 1 kau'kȧ; 2 cou'cä, *n.* A river in Colombia, South America; length, 600 m. to Magdalena river.

Cau-ca'sian, 1 kô-kash'an *or* -kē'shan; 2 ca-cȧsh'an *or* -cā'shan, *n.* **1.** A member of the white division of the human species: so called from a skull found in the Caucasus, which was taken as establishing the standard of perfection. **2.** A member of the fair peoples of the Caucasus mountains. **3.** The language spoken by people of the Caucasus region.—**Cau-ca'sian,** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the region of the Caucasus mountains. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the white race of mankind; Indo-European. **Cau-ca'sic‡.—Caucasian race,** the white race of mankind.

Cau'ca-sus, 1 kô'kȧ-sus; 2 ca'ca-sůs, *n.* **1.** A mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas; highest peaks, Mt. Elburz, 18,526 ft., the highest mountain in Europe, and Mt. Kozbek, 16,546 ft. **2.** A region (pop. 1,145,000) between the Black and Caspian seas; divided by Caucasus mountains into Northern Caucasia and Transcaucasia; chief town (pop. 197,000), Tiflis. **Cau-ca'si-a‡.**

cau'cus, 1 kô'kus; 2 ca'cůs, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A private or preliminary meeting of members of a political party to select candidates or concert measures. **2.** [Eng.] A political committee or other body in charge of a local canvass or election: often used in contempt or reproach: a misuse. [< the *Caucus* Club, Boston, < Algonkin *caucawasu*, Chickahominy *cockarouse*, councilor.]

cau'da, 1 kô'dȧ; 2 ca'dȧ, *n.* [-DÆ, 1 -dī; 2 -dē, *pl.*] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [L., tail.]—**cauda equina,** the lower end of the spinal cord.

cau'dad, 1 kô'dad; 2 ca'dȧd, *adv.* Toward the tail.

cau'dal, 1 kô'dal; 2 ca'dal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or near the tail or posterior part of the body; having the nature or form of a tail. **2.** Relatively nearer the pole of the body farthest from the head. [< L. *cauda*, tail.] **-ly,** *adv.*

cau'date, 1 kô'dēt; 2 ca'dāt, *a.* Having a tail or tail-like appendage or extremity. **cau'dat-ed†.**

cau'dex, 1 kô'deks; 2 ca'dĕks, *n.* [-DI-CES^{z} or -DEX-ES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A stem. **2.** The main fibers from the spinal cord to the brain. [L., later *codex*, stem of a tree.]

cau'di-cle, 1 kô'di-kl; 2 ca'di-cl, *n. Bot.* The elastic stalk of the pollen-masses of certain orchids. [Dim. < L. *caudex* (*caudic-*), stem of a tree.] **cau-dic'u-la‡.**

cau'di(e^{r}, 1 kô'di; 2 ca'di, *n.* A warm drink of wine, eggs, etc. [< L.^{os} *calidus*, warm.]—**cau'dl(e^{r},** *vt.*

cau'dron, 1 kô'drȯn; 2 ca'dron, *n.* [Scot.] A caldron.

cauf, 1 kȯf; 2 caf, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Chaff. **2.** A calf. **cauff‡; cawf‡.**

caught, 1 kȯt; 2 cȧt, *imp.* & *pp.* of CATCH, *v.*

cauk, 1 kȯk; 2 cȧk, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Barite. **2.** [Scot.] Chalk; limestone. [Form of CHALK.] **cawk‡.—cauk an' keel** [Scot.], chalk and red clay used to mark sheep.

caul, 1 kȯl; 2 cal, *n.* A membrane. Specif.: (1) The great omentum. (2) That part of the amniotic sac which sometimes envelops the head of a newly born child. [< OF. *cale*, cap.]

cauld, 1 kȯld; 2 cȧld, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Cold.—**cauld'rife,** *a.* [Scot.] Chilly; cold in feeling or manners; lifeless. **cald'rife‡.**

caul'dron, 1 kȯl'drȯn; 2 cal'dron, *n.* Same as CALDRON.

cau-les'cent, 1 kȯ-les'ent; 2 ca-lēs'ĕnt, *a. Bot.* Having a clearly defined stem. [< L. *caulis*, stalk; see CAUL-.]

cau'li-, 1 kȯ'li; 2 ca'li-. From Latin *caulis:* a combining form.—**cau'li-cle,** *n. Bot.* A little stem; specif., the rudimentary stem in the embryo of a seed (incorrectly called the *radicle*). **cau'li-cule‡.—cau-lic'u-lus,** *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Arch.* One of the slender stems or stocks springing from beneath the abacus of a Corinthian capital.—**cau-lif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Same as CAULESCENT. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**cau'li-flo'rous,** *a. Bot.* Characterized by a growth of flowers; borne on the main stem, as flowers and fruits.—**cau'li-form,** *a. Bot.* Stem-like.

cau'li-flow"er, 1 kȯ'li-flau"ər; 2 ca'li-flow"er, *n.* The fleshy edible head formed by the young flowers of a variety of cabbage; also, the plant. [< L. *caulis*, cabbage, + FLOWER.]

cau'lin(e^{s}, 1 kȯ'lin, -lin *or* -līn; 2 ca'lin, -lin *or* -līn, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or growing on a stem. [< Gr. *kaulinos*, < *kaulos*, stalk.] **cau'li-nar‡.** [a plant.

cau'lis, 1 kȯ'lis; 2 ca'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -līz; 2 -lēs, *pl.*] The stem of

caulk, caulk'er, etc. Same as CALK, etc.

cau'lome, 1 kȯ'lōm; 2 ca'lōm, *n. Bot.* The axial portion or stem of a plant as distinguished from phyllome, trichome, and root. —**cau-lom'ic,** *a.*

cau'ma‖, 1 kȯ'mə; 2 ca'ma, *n. Pathol.* Excess of bodily heat; fever-heat; fever.—**cau-mat'ic,** *a.*

caup, 1 kȯp; 2 cap, *n.* [Scot.] A bowl; cup.

caus., *abbr.* Causative.

caus'a-bl(e^{r}, 1 kȯz'ə-bl; 2 cąs'ȧ-bl, *a.* That may be caused.

cause, 1 kȯz; 2 cąs, *vt.* [CAUSED; CAUS'ING.] To be the cause of; produce; effect; induce; compel. Syn.: see MAKE; PRODUCE.

cause, *n.* **1.** The power or efficient agent producing any thing or event. **2.** Any occasion or condition upon the occurrence of which an event takes place. **3.** Any rational ground for choice or action; reason. **4.** A great enterprise, movement, principle, or aim. **5.** *Law.* An action or suit; also, a ground of action. **6‖.** Behalf; interest. **7‖.** The object or end for which anything is done or made; purpose; aim: called in philosophy *final cause.* [< L.^{x} *causa*, cause.]

Syn.: actor, agent, antecedent, author, causality, causation, condition, creator, designer, former, fountain, motive, occasion, origin, originator, power, precedent, reason, source, spring. The efficient *cause*, that which makes anything to be or be done, is the common meaning of the word, as in the saying "There is no effect without a *cause*." Every man instinctively recognizes himself acting through will as the *cause* of his own actions. The *Creator* is the Great First *Cause* of all things. A *condition* is something that necessarily precedes a result, but does not produce it. An *antecedent* simply precedes a result, with or without any agency in producing it; as, Monday is the invariable *antecedent* of Tuesday, but not the *cause* of it. The direct antonym of *cause* is *effect*, while that of *antecedent* is *consequent*. An *occasion* is some event which brings a *cause* into action at a particular moment; gravitation and heat are the *causes* of an avalanche; the steep incline of the mountain-side is a necessary *condition*, and the shout of the traveler may be the *occasion* of its fall. *Causality* is the doctrine or principle of causes, *causation* the action or working of causes. *Motive* is an impulse of an intelligent being which incites to action, and, if unchecked, is a *cause* of action. Compare DESIGN; REASON.—Ant.: consequence, creation, development, effect, end, event, fruit, issue, outcome, outgrowth, product, result.—Prep.: the cause *of* the disaster; cause *for* interference.

—caus'al. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, involving, or expressing a cause. **II.** *n.* A word expressive of cause or reason. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cau-sal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The relation of cause and effect. **2.** Causal action or agency. Syn.: see CAUSE.—**cau-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of causing; also, the relation of cause and effect. **2.** The principle of causality; causative power or agency. Syn.: see CAUSE.—**caus'a-tiv(e^{s}.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Effective as a cause. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing cause; causal. **II.** *n.* A word that is expressive or suggestive of a cause. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cause'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no just cause. **2.** Uncaused; self-produced. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cause"rie', 1 kōz"rī'; 2 cōs"rē', *n.* A free, unconventional treatment or criticism of a subject; conversational criticism. [F.]

cause'way, 1 kȯz'wē; 2 cąs'wā, *n.* **1.** To make a causeway for or through, as a marshy tract. **2.** To pave, as a road.

cause'way, *n.* **1.** A raised road or way, as over marshy ground. **2.** A sidewalk above the street level. **3.** Same as CAUSEY. **4‖.** A highway. [< CAUSEY (< OF. *cauchie*, < LL. *calciata*, f. pp. of *calcio*, tread, < L. *calx*, heel) + WAY.]

cau'sey, 1 kȯ'zi; 2 cą'sy, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A flagged or paved yard, as of a farmhouse. **2.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A street or sidewalk. **3.** Same as CAUSEWAY. **4†.** A road. **5†.** A dike; mound.—**to keep the crown o' the causey,** to keep the higher part or center of the street.

caus'tic, 1 kȯs'tik; 2 cąs'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of corroding or eating away tissues; burning; corrosive. **2.** Causing to smart; stinging; biting; sarcastic and severe. **3.** *Physics.* Designating a surface or curve to which all rays reflected or refracted from a curved surface are tangents: so called because along such a surface the heating effect is at the maximum. **caus'ti-cal‡.** Syn.: see BITTER. **II.** *n.* A caustic substance. [< Gr. *kaustikos*, < *kaiō*, burn.]—**caus'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**caus-tic'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being caustic. **2.** Severity of language. **caus'tic-ness‡.** Syn.: see ACRIMONY.

cau'tel†, *n.* A trick.—**cau'tel-ous†,** *a.* Cautious; wary; crafty; cunning. [*kautēr*, < *kaiō*, burn.]

cau'ter§, 1 kȯ'tər; 2 cą'ter, *n.* A searing-iron. [LL., < Gr.

cau'ter-ize, or **-ise,** 1 kȯ'tər-īz; 2 cą'ter-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To sear with a caustic drug or a heated iron; make callous or insensible. Syn.: see BURN.

—cau"ter-i-za'[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of cauterizing. **2.** The effect of cauterizing. **cau'ter-ism‡.**

cau'ter-y, 1 kȯ'tər-i; 2 cą'ter-y, *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] The application of a caustic; a cauterizing agent. [< Gr. *kautērion*, dim. of *kautēr*, a searing iron.]

cau'tion, 1 kȯ'shən; 2 cą'shon. **I.** *vt.* To advise to be cautious; warn. Syn.: see ADMONISH.

II. *n.* **1.** Care to avoid injury or misfortune; prudence; wariness. **2.** An admonition or warning. **3.** [Scot.] A security or bail; also, the person giving such. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] Something alarming or uncommon. **5†.** Prudence; precaution. [< L. *cautio(n-)*, *caveo*, beware.] Syn.: see CARE; COUNSEL; PRUDENCE.—**cau'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Constituting or conveying a warning; admonitory.—**cau'tious,** *a.* Exercising or manifesting caution; wary; prudent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Cau'ver-y, 1 kȯ'vər-i; 2 cą'ver-y, *n.* Same as KAVERI.

Cav., *abbr.* Cavalry.

ca'val, 1 kē'val; 2 cā'val, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cavity. **2.** Large and hollow. [< L. *cavus*, hollow.]

Ca'val, *n.* See RAMON Y CAVAL.

cav"al-cade', 1 kav"əl-kēd'; 2 cȧv"al-cād', *n.* A company of riders; a parade. [F., < L.^{it} *caballus*, horse.] Syn.: see PROCESSION.

cav"a-lier', 1 kav"ə-lir'; 2 cȧv"a-lēr'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Free and easy; offhand. **2.** Haughty or supercilious. **3.** [C-] Per-

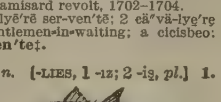
taining to the Cavaliers. **II.** *n.* **1.** [C-] An adherent of the Stuarts of England as opposed to the Puritans. **2.** A horseman; knight. **3.** A lover; escort; gallant. [F., < It. *cavaliere*, < L. *caballus*, horse.] **cav"a-le'ro†**; **cav"a-lie'ro†.** —**cav"a-lier'**, *vt. & vi.*—**cav"a-lier'ish**, *a.*—**cav"a-lier'ism**, *n.* The conduct or principles of the Cavaliers; something characteristic of the Cavaliers.—**cav"a-lier'ly**, *adv.*—**cav"a-lier'ness**, *n.*

Ca"va"lier', 1 kɑ"va"lyē'; 2 cä"vä"lyę', **Jean** (1681–1740). A French peasant; leader of the Camisard revolt, 1702–1704.

ca"va-lie're ser-ven'te, 1 kä"va-lyē'rē ser-ven'tē; 2 cä"vä-lyę'rę ser-vęn'tę. [It.] Literally, gentlemen-in-waiting; a cicisbeo: euphemistic. **ca"va-lier' ser-ven'te†.**

Ca-val'la, *n.* Same as KAVALA.

ca-val'ly, 1 kə-val'ı; 2 cə-väl'y, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -ız; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** A carangoid fish of the genus *Caranx*, especially a food-fish (*Caranx hippos*) of the American North Atlantic. **2.** One of other carangoid fishes. **3.** The cero. [< Sp. *caballa*, horse-mackerel, < *caballo*, < L. *caballus*, horse.] **ca-val'-la‡**; **ca-val'li‡.**



Cavally (*Caranx hippos*). 1/30

cav'al-ry, 1 kav'əl-rı; 2 cäv'al-ry, *n.* **1.** Troops trained to maneuver and fight on horseback. **2.** Riders, horsemen, etc., collectively. **3†.** Knights collectively; knighthood; chivalry; also, horsemanship.—**cav'al-ry-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

ca"va-ti'na, 1 kä"va-tı'nɑ; 2 cä"vä-tí'nä, *n. Mus.* A short and simple kind of aria; a song without a second part. [It.]

cave, 1 kēv; 2 cāv'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CAVED; CAV'ING.] To hollow out; cause to fall in; also, to give way; fall in. **II.** *n.* **1.** A natural cavity beneath the earth's surface or in a mountain, etc. **2.** [C-] *Eng. Polit.* A member of a party which seceded from the Liberals in 1866: so called from the application by John Bright of the expression **Cave of Adullam** (1 *Sam.* xxii, 1, 2) in referring to this party. [< L.F *cavea*, < *cavus*, hollow.] Syn.: see HOLE.—**to cave in.** [Colloq.] **1.** To yield utterly; give up. **2.** To fall in or down as when undermined; cause to fall in, as by undermining.—**cave'-gout"**, *n.* Atrophic deformation of the joints (*arthritis deformans*) in prehistoric man and animals.

ca've-at, 1 kē"vı-at; 2 cā"ve-at, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A formal notification to a court or officer not to take a certain step till the notifier is heard. **2.** [U. S.] A description of an invention that is not fully perfected, formerly filed in the Patent Office, which entitled the person filing it to three months' notice before the issuing of a patent for a like invention to another. **3.** A caution. [L., let him beware.]—**caveat emptor** [L.] (*Law*), literally, let the purchaser beware: implying that the purchase is made at his own risk.—**ca've-a"tor**, *n.* One who enters or files a caveat.

cav'el, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A sneaking, despicable person. **cav'il‡.**

Cav'ell, 1 kav'ı; 2 cäv'ı: erroneously, 1 kə-vel'; 2 cə-vél', **Edith** (1866–1915). English nurse, superintendent of the Institute of Nurses in Brussels; accused of aiding prisoners to escape she was condemned to death by the Tribunal of the Imperial German Council of War, and shot by the Germans in Belgium, Oct. 12, 1915.

cav'en-dish, 1 kav'en-dish; 2 cäv'ęn-dish, *n.* An American tobacco. [< *Cavendish*, proper name.]

Cav'en-dish, Henry (1731?–1810). An English chemist and natural philosopher; established the independent nature of hydrogen, the composition of water, etc.

cav'ern, 1 kav'ərn; 2 cäv'ern, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make like a cavern; hollow out. **2.** To enclose, shut up, or place in or as in a cavern. **II.** *i.* To dwell or lurk in or as in a cavern.

cav'ern, *n.* A large cave; a den; cavity. [< L. *caverna*, < *cavus*, hollow.] Syn.: see HOLE.

—**cav'ern-ous**, *a.* Consisting of or containing caverns; like a cavern; hollow; hollow-sounding.—**cav'ern-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cav'es-son, 1 kav'e-cən; 2 cäv'ę-son, *n.* [F.] A head-stall furnished with a nose-band having rings attached for a rein or cord by which the trainer on foot directs a horse in circles about him.

ca-vet'to, 1 kə-vet'o; 2 cə-vęt'o, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tı; 2 -ti, or -TOS, 1 -toz; 2 -tos, *pl.*] *Arch.* A molding having a concave profile of not more than 90° curvature, terminating in a vertical fillet, with a projection usually nearly equal to its altitude. [It., dim. of *cavo*, < L. *cavus*, hollow.]

cav'il-ar', 1 kav'ı-ār'; 2 cäv'i-är', *n.* A relish consisting of the roe of the sturgeon or other fish, pressed and salted, especially as prepared in Russia. [< Turk. *khāvyār.*] **cav"il-are'†.**

ca've, 1 kē'vı; 2 cā'vi, *n.* [Scot.] A hen-coop; chicken-house.

cav'il, 1 kav'ıl; 2 cäv'il. **1.** *vt.*& *vi.* [CAV'ILED or CAV'ILLED, CAV'ILD[S]; CAV'IL-ING or CAV'IL-LING.] **1.** To find fault with. **2.** To pick flaws, or raise frivolous objections. **II.** *n.* A captious objection; caviling. [< L.OF *cavillor*, < *cavilla*, jeering.]—**cav'il-er**, **cav'il-ler**, *n.*—**cav'il-ing**, **cav'il-ling**, *pa.*—**cav'il-ing-ly**, **cav'il-ling-ly**, *adv.*

Ca-vi'te, 1 kɑ-vı'tē; 2 cä-vi'tę, *n.* **1.** A province (610 sq. m.; pop. 135,000) in Luzon, P. I. **2.** Its seaport capital (pop. 6,000).

cav'i-ty, 1 kav'ı-tı; 2 cäv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] A hollow or sunken space; hole. [< L.F *cavus*, hollow.]

ca'vo-ri-lie'vo, 1 kā'vo-rı-lyē'vo; 2 cä'vo-ri-lyę'vo, *n.* [-VI, 1 -vī; 2 -vi, *pl.*] Sculpture made by cutting an intaglio into a flat surface so as to leave the figures in relief on a sunken ground. [It., < L. *cavus*, hollow, + *relevo*, lift.]

ca-vort', 1 kə-vōrt'; 2 cə-vôrt', *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To prance, as a horse; curvet. [Perhaps cor. of *curvet*.]

Ca-vour', 1 kɑ-vūr'; 2 cä-vur', **Count Camillo B. di** (1810–1861). An Italian statesman.

ca'vy[1], 1 kē'vı; 2 cā'vy, *n.* [-VIES, 1 -vız; 2 -vis, *pl.*] [S. Am. Ind.] A small South-American burrowing cavioid rodent with the tail absent or rudimentary. The guinea-pig (*Cavia cobaya*), the **restless cavy** (*C. porcellus*), which is probably the ancestral form of the guinea-pig, the **southern cavy** (*C. australis*), common on the Patagonian coast, and the hare-like **Patagonian cavy** (*Dolichotis patachonica*) are examples.—**giant cavy**, the capybara.

ca'vy[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as CAVIE. **ca'vey‡.**

caw, 1 kē; 2 cą. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To cry or call: said of crows, rooks, etc. **2.** To cry like a crow. **II.** *n.* The cry of a crow, rook, etc. [Imitative.]

Ca-wein', [American poet.]

Ca-wein', 1 kē-wain'; 2 cä-win', **Madison Julius** (1865–1914).

cawk, 1 kōk; 2 cąk, *n.* [Scot.] Chalk.

Cawn-pur', 1 kōn-pūr'; 2 cąn-pur', *n.* A district (2,366 sq. m.; pop. 235,000) and city (pop. 216,000), N. British India; massacre, 1857. **Cawn-pore'‡.**

Cax'ton, 1 kaks'tən; 2 cąks'ton, *n.* **1.** Any book printed by William Caxton, who introduced printing into England. **2.** A style of type imitating that used by Caxton.

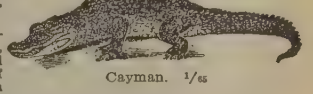
Cax'ton, William (1422–1491). The first English printer; scholar and translator.

cay, 1 kē; 2 cą, *n.* A reef or islet in the Gulf of Mexico. Compare KEY[2]. [< Sp. *cayo*, shoal; cp. KEY[2].] **kay‡.**

Cay-enne', [1 kē-en'; 2 cä-ęn', *n.* **1.** A French seaport (pop. 14,000) on Cayenne Island; capital of French Guiana, South America. **2.** Red pepper.—**Cayenne pepper**, a pungent red powder made from the fruit of various capsicums; red pepper.

cay'man, 1 kē'mən; 2 cā'man, *n.* A tropical American alligator. [< Sp.; of Carib origin.] **cai'-man‡.**

Cay-mans', 1 kai-manz'; 2 cy-mąns', *n. pl.* An island group northwest of Jamaica, British West Indies; 225 sq. m.; pop. 6,000; attached to Jamaica for government purposes. **Cay-man' Is'lands‡.**



Cayman. 1/85

cay'ote, 1 kaı'ōt; 2 cy'ōt, *n.* Same as COYOTE.

cay'tyf†, *a. & n.* Same as CAITIFF.

Ca-yu'ga, 1 kə-yū'gə; 2 ca-yu'ga, *n.* A member of a tribe of the Iroquois stock of North-American Indians.

Ca-yu'ga lake. A lake between Cayuga and Seneca counties, N. Y.

cay-use', 1 kaı-ūs'; 2 cy-ūs', *n.* Same as CACIQUE. **ca-zic'‡.**

C. B., *abbr.* Bachelor of Surgery, Cape Breton, Cavalry Brigade, Chief Baron, Common Bench, Companion of the Bath, confined to barracks (**c. b.**†).—**Cb**, *abbr.* Columbium.—**C. C.**, *abbr.* Caius College, Circuit Court, City Councilor, Civil Court, Common Councilman. Consular Clerk, County Clerk, County Commissioner, County Court, Cricket Club, Crown Clerk, Cycling Club.—**cc**, *abbr.* Cubic centimeter (not official).—**c. c.**, *abbr. Compte courant* (F., account current).—**cc.**, *abbr.* Chapter.—**C. C. C.**, *abbr.* Christ's College, Cambridge, Corpus Christi College.—**C. P.**, *abbr.* Code of Civil Procedure, Court of Common Pleas.—**C. Cr. P.**, *abbr.* Code of Criminal Procedure.—**C. C. S.**, *abbr.* Casualty Clearing Station (British equivalent for American evacuation hospital).—**Cd**, *abbr.* Cadmium.—**c. d. v.**, *abbr.* Carte-de-visite.—**C. E.**, *abbr.* Canada East, civil engineer, Church of England.—**Ce**, *abbr.* Cerium.

Ce"a-rá', 1 sē"ɑ-rā'; 2 çę"ä-rä', *n.* **1.** A state (40,240 sq. m.; pop. 1,300,000) in Brazil. **2.** Its capital.

cease, 1 sīs; 2 çės, *v.* [CEASED[t]; CEAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To leave off or discontinue (one's own action). **2†.** To make an end of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end; stop; desist. **2.** [Obs. or Rare.] To die; pass away. [< L.F *cesso*, freq. of *cedo*, yield.]

Syn.: abstain, bring to an end, come to an end, conclude, desist, discontinue, end, finish, give over, intermit, leave off, pause, quit, refrain, stop, terminate. Strains of music may gradually or suddenly *cease*. A man *quits* work on the instant; he may *discontinue* a practise gradually; he *quits* suddenly and completely; he *stops* short in what he may or may not resume; he *pauses* in what he will probably resume. What *intermits* or is *intermitted* returns again, as a fever that *intermits*. Compare ABANDON; DIE; END; REST.—Ant.: begin, commence, enter upon, inaugurate, initiate, institute, originate, set about, set going, set in operation, set on foot, start.—Prep.: cease *from* anger.—**cease'less**, *a.* Continuing without pause or stop. Syn.: see CONTINUAL; PERPETUAL.—**cease'less-ly**, *adv.*—**cease'less-ness**, *n.*

ceas(e), *n.* End; stopping: obsolete except after *without*.

ceb"a-dil'la, *n.* Same as CEVADILLA.

Ce-bu', 1 sē-bū'; 2 çę-bu', *n.* An island and province (1,695 sq. m.; pop. 590,000), and its capital (pop. 56,502), P. I.

Cec'il, 1 ses'ıl or sē'sıl; 2 çęç'il or çē'cil, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Ce-ci'li-us**, 1 sē-sı'lı-us, 2 çę-çi'li-us; F. **Cé"celle'**, 1 sē"sıl', 2 çę"çil'; L. **Cæ-cil'i-us**; 1 sı-sıl'ı-us; 2 çē-çil'i-ūs. **2. Edgar Algernon Robert, Lord** (1864–), English statesman. **3. Robert** (1563?–1612); earl of Salisbury; an English statesman; son of Baron Burghley: minister to Queen Elizabeth, 1598–1603; to James I., 1603–1612. **4. William** (1520–1598), Baron Burghley; an English statesman: Secretary of State for nearly forty years under Elizabeth; introduced in Scott's *Kenilworth*. [L., blind.]

Ce-cil'i-a, 1 sı-sıl'ı-ə; 2 çę-çil'i-ä, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Cec'i-ly†. Cis, Sis, Sise'ly** (dims.). D. **Ce-ci'li-a**, 1 sē-sı'lı-ə, 2 çę-çi'li-ä; F. **Cé"cile'**, 1 sē"sıl', 2 çę"çil'; G. **Cæ-ci'li-a**, 1 tsɛ-tsı'lı-a, 2 tse-tsi'li-ä; It. **Ce-ci'li-a**, 1 chē-chı'lı-ɑ, 2 che-chi'li-ä; L. **Cæ-cil'i-a**, 1 sı-sıl'ı-ə, 2 çē-çil'i-ä; Sp. **Ce-ci'li-a**, 1 thē-thı'lı-ɑ, 2 the-thi'li-ä. **2. Saint** (–176), supposedly a Roman virgin who suffered martyrdom in Sicily; patroness of music. Her festival falls on Nov. 22. [L., blind.] [(*Platysamia cecropia*).

ce-cro'pi-a moth, 1 sı-krō'pi-ə; 2 çe-crō'pi-a. A bombycid moth

Ce'crops, 1 sē'kreps; 2 çē'crops, *n.* The legendary first king of Attica and founder of Athens.

ce'dar, 1 sī'dər; 2 çē'dar. A large tree of the pine family, having evergreen leaves and fragrant wood. There are several varieties as the **cedar of Lebanon, common red c., Indian c., Mount Atlas** or **African c., Washington c.** and the **white c.** [< Gr.L.OF *kedros,* cedar-tree.]—**ce'dar-bird",** *n.* The common American waxwing. **ce'dar-wax"wing‡.—ce'-drin**(es, *a.*

Cedar of Lebanon.

Ce'dar Creek. A stream in N. Virginia; Union victory, Oct. 19, 1864.

Ce'dar Moun'tain. A mountain in N. central Virginia; Confederate victory, Aug. 9, 1862.

ce'darn, 1 sī'dərn; 2 çē'darn, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made of cedar. **2.** Lined or bordered with cedars. **ce'dared‡.**

Ce'dar Rap'ids. A city in E. central Iowa; pop. 45,570.

cede, 1 sēd; 2 çēd, *vt.* [CED'ED‡; CED'ING.] To yield or give up; surrender title to; transfer: said especially of territory. [< L. *cedo,* yield.] Syn.: see ABANDON; GIVE.

ce-dil'la, 1 sē-dil'ə; 2 çe-dil'a, *n. Gram.* A mark under the letter *c* (ç) to indicate the sound of *s.* [Sp.]

ced'let, *n.* Same as SCHEDULE. **sed'ylt.**

Ce'dron, *n.* Same as KEDRON.

ced'u-la, 1 sed'yu-lə *or* (*Sp.*) thē'du-la; 2 çēd'yu-la *or* (*Sp.*) thę'du-lä, *n.* **1.** [S. Am.] (1) An obligation of the government. (2) One of certain securities, as mortgage-bonds on lands, issued by national and provincial fiscal institutions, and circulating as money. **2.** [P. I.] (1) A personal registration tax certificate. (2) Personal registration tax.

cee, 1 sī; 2 çē, *n.* The letter *c.*

ceil, 1 sīl; 2 çēl, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with a ceiling; line the roof of. **2.** To sheathe internally; line, as an apartment. [< F. *ciel,* < L. *cælum,* heaven, sky.]—**ceil'ing,** *n.* **1.** The overhead covering of a room; also, internal sheathing, as of a vessel. **2.** The act of one who ceils, as a room.

cel., *abbr.* Celebrated.—**Cel., Cels.,** *abbr.* Celsius.

cel'a-don, 1 sel'a-dən; 2 çēl'a-dōn, *n.* A pale or grayish green. [< F. *céladon,* < L. *Celadon* (comrade of Phineus).]

Ce-læ'no, 1 sī-lī'nō; 2 çe-lē'no, *n. Classic Myth.* **1.** A Harpy, the third. **2.** One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

cel'an-dine, 1 sel'ən-dəin; 2 çēl'an-dīn, *n.* A European perennial of the poppy family, with yellow flowers. [< OF. *celidoine.*]

Cel'e-bes, 1 sel'ī-bīz; 2 çēl'e-bēs, *n.* A Dutch island (71,470 sq. m.; pop. 852,000) of the Malay Archipelago.

cel'e-brate, 1 sel'ī-brēt; 2 çēl'e-brāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-BRAT'ED‡; -BRAT'ING.] **1.** To commemorate joyfully; keep. **2.** To make famous, as by song or poem; extol; honor. **3.** To observe with solemn rites; as, to *celebrate* mass. **4.** To observe the Eucharist. [< L. *celebratus,* < *celeber,* renowned.]

Syn.: commemorate, keep, observe, solemnize. To *celebrate* any event or occasion is to make some demonstration of respect or rejoicing because of or in memory of it, or to perform such public rites or ceremonies as it properly demands. We *celebrate* the birth, *commemorate* the death of one beloved or honored. We *celebrate* a national anniversary with music and song, with firing of guns and ringing of bells; we *commemorate* by any solemn and thoughtful service, or by a monument or other enduring memorial. We *keep* the Sabbath, *solemnize* a marriage, *observe* an anniversary; we *celebrate* or *observe* the Lord's Supper in which believers *commemorate* the sufferings and death of Christ. See KEEP; PRAISE.—Ant.: contemn, despise, dishonor, disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, profane, violate.

—**cel'e-brant,** *n.* One who celebrates; especially, the officiating priest, as at the Eucharist.—**cel'e-brat"ed,** *pa.* **1.** Famous. **2.** Performed with customary rites. Syn.: distinguished, eminent, exalted, famed, famous, glorious, illustrious, noted, renowned. See ILLUSTRIOUS.—Ant.: degraded, disgraced, mean, obscure, unknown.—**cel"e-bra'tion,** *n.* The act, time, or means of celebrating; a festal observance.—**cel'e-brat"er,** *or* **-bra"tor,** *n.* —**ce-leb'ri-ty,** *n.* [-TIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being celebrated. **2.** A celebrated person. Syn.: see FAME.

cel'e-bret, 1 sel'ī-bret; 2 çēl'e-brēt, *n.* [L.] A document given by a bishop to one of his diocesan clergy which, when recognized, gives him permission to say mass outside his own diocese; literally, "he may celebrate" (mass).

ce-ler'i-ty, 1 sī-ler'ī-tī; 2 çe-lĕr'ī-ty, *n.* Quickness of motion; speed; rapidity. [< L.F *celeritas,* < *celer,* swift.]

cel'er-y, 1 sel'ər-ī; 2 çēl'er-y, *n.* A biennial herb (*Apium graveolens*), whose blanched stems are used as a salad. [< Gr.F *selinon,* parsley.]

ce-les'ta, 1 sī-les'tə; 2 çe-lĕs'ta, *n.* A musical instrument, with keyboard of five octaves and hammers that strike steel plates.

ce-les'tial, 1 sī-les'chəl; 2 çe-lĕs'chal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sky or heaven. **2.** Heavenly; divine. **3.** [C-] Of or pertaining to the Chinese dynasty or dominion. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavenly being. **2.** [C-] A Chinese. [< L.OF *cælum,* heaven.]—**Celestial City,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* the heavenly Jerusalem.—**C. Empire,** the Chinese Empire: so called from the Chinese terms *Tien-Hwa-Kwoh* and *Tien-Chao,* "Heavenly Flowery Kingdom" and "Heavenly Dynasty," the word "heavenly" presenting the Chinese idea that the empire is established by the authority of Heaven and that the Emperor rules by divine right.—**c. globe, c. horizon, c. latitude, c. longitude, c. sphere,** see under the nouns.—**ce-les'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Ce-les'tine, 1 sī-les'tin; 2 çe-lĕs'tin, *n.* [F. **Cé"les"tin',** 1 sā"-les"taN', 2 çę"lĕs"tăN'; G. **Cö"les-ti'ne,** 1 tsö"-les-tī'ne, 2 tsö"-lès-tī'ne.] **1.** One of five popes; especially, **C. V.** (1214?-1296), resigned the papacy, Dec. 13, 1294; imprisoned by his successor, Boniface VIII.; subsequently canonized. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) A disciple of the Pelagian Cælestius. **Ce-les'ti-an‡.** (2) A member of a Benedictine order of hermits, whose founder became Pope Celestine V. in 1294. **Cel"es-tin'i-an‡; Cœ-les'tine‡.** [L., heavenly.]

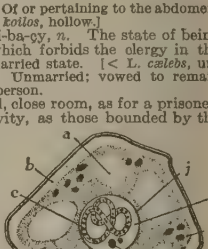
cel'es-tite, 1 sel'es-tait; 2 çēl'ĕs-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, often bluish orthorhombic strontium sulfate ($SrSO_4$). [< L. *cælestis,* heavenly, < *cælum,* sky.] **cel'es-tine‡.**

Ce'li-a, 1 sī'li-ə *or* sī'lyə; 2 çē'li-a *or* çē'lya, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Cé"lie',** 1 sā"lī', 2 çę"lī'; It. **Ce'li-a,** 1 chā'-lī-ä, 2 chę'lī-ä. [L.]

ce'li-ac, } 1 sī'li-ak; 2 çē'li-ăc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the abdomen.
cœ'li-ac, } [< L. *cœliacus,* < Gr. *koilos,* hollow.]

cel'i-ba-cy, 1 sel'ī-bə-sī; 2 çēl'ī-ba-çy, *n.* The state of being unmarried; specif., the law which forbids the clergy in the Western Church to live in a married state. [< L. *cælebs,* unmarried.]—**cel'i-bate.** **I.** *a.* Unmarried; vowed to remain single. **II.** *n.* An unmarried person.

cell, } 1 sel; 2 çēl, *n.* **1.** A small, close room, as for a prisoner.
cel", } **2.** A small space or cavity, as those bounded by the veins or nervures on the wing-surface of an insect's wing, in the ethmoid bone, in a porous substance, honeycomb, etc.; an areola; loculus. **3.** One of the cases or cup-like cavities containing an individual zooid, as in polyzoans. **4.** One of the ventricular cavities in the brain, formerly supposed to be the seat of special mental faculties. **5.** A small monastery or nunnery dependent on a larger one. **6.** The room occupied by a monk or a nun. **7.** A minute vesicle of a living organism; a morphological or structural unit. **8.** *Elec.* A single element of a voltaic battery. [< L.OF *cella,* small room.]—**cell'-bod"y,** *n. Biol.* A mass of protoplasm surrounding the nucleus of a neuron and probably serving as its nutritive element.—**c.-lineage,** *n.* The science of the fate of individual cells or groups of cells in the developing embryo.—**c.-membrane,** *n.* The investing wall of a cell.—**c.-sap,** *n.* The more liquid part of the protoplasm of a cell.—**dry c.** (*Elec.*), a voltaic cell with its electrolyte distributed in plaster or other porous substance.



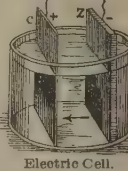
Typical Cell.

a, vacuole; *b,* protoplasmic membrane; *c,* coiled filament; *d,* cytoplasm; *e,* attraction-spheres enclosing the centrosomes; *f,* nucleolus; *g,* cuticle; *h,* leucoblasts; *i,* plasma of nucleus; *j,* nuclear membrane.

cel'la, 1 sel'ə; 2 çēl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Arch.* The enclosed interior of a temple. [L., small room.]

cel'lar, 1 sel'ər; 2 çēl'ar, *vt.* To put or keep in or as in a cellar.

cel'lar, *n.* **1.** An underground room, as under a building. **2.** A room for storing wines. [< L.F *cellarium,* pantry, < *cella,* cell.]—**cel'lar-age,** *n.* **1.** A cellar or cellars. **2.** Storage in a cellar or the charge for it.—**cel'lar-er,** *n.* The keeper of a cellar; a butler.



Electric Cell.

c, carbon (positive pole); *z,* zinc (negative pole).

cel'lar-et, 1 sel'ər-et; 2 çēl'ar-ĕt, *n.* A case or small cabinet for bottles or decanters, glasses, etc. **cel'lar-ette‡.**

Cel-li'ni, 1 chel-lī'nī; 2 chēl-lī'nī, **Benvenuto** (1500–1571). An Italian sculptor and goldsmith.

cel'lo, 1 chel'ō; 2 chēl'o, *n.* A violoncello. **'cel'lo‡.—cel'list,** *n.*

cel-loi'din, 1 sel-loi'dın; 2 çē-lōi'din, *n. Micros.* A substance composed of pyroxylin, used for embedding specimens so that they may be cut in thin sections.

cel'lu-lar, 1 sel'yu-lər; 2 çēl'yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a cell or cells; consisting of or containing cells. [< L. *cellula,* dim. of *cella,* cell.]—**cel'lule,** *n.* **1.** A small cell, as on an insect. **2.** *Aero.* The box-like rectangular compartments in a biplane or a triplane formed by the planes and the struts between. —**cel"lu-lif'u-gal,** *a.* Conducting away from the cell-body: applied to the processes of a neuron. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**cel"lu-lip'e-tal,** *a.* Conducting toward the cell-body: applied to the processes of a neuron. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**cel"lu-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue.—**cel'lu-loid,** *n.* A hard elastic compound, made by subjecting guncotton (pyroxylin) mixed with camphor and other substances to hydraulic pressure. It is variously colored and used in the manufacture of combs, brushes, jewelry, etc.—**cel'lu-lose,** *n.* An amorphous white carbohydrate ($C_6H_{10}O_5$)*x* isomeric with starch, insoluble in all ordinary solvents, and forming the fundamental material of the structure of plants. —**cellulose acetate,** one of various compounds insoluble in water produced as by the action of acetic or sulfuric acid on cellulose, and used for photographic films, varnish, etc.—**cel"lu-lo'sic,** *a.*

cel'lu-lose, 1 sel'yu-lōs; 2 çēl'yu-lōs, *a.* Full of, containing, or consisting of small cells or cavities. **cel'lu-lous‡.**

ce'lom, *n.* Same as CŒLOM.

cel'si-us, 1 sel'sɪ-us *or* sel'shɪ-us; 2 çĕl'sɪ-ŭs *or* çĕl'shi-ŭs, *n.* The centigrade thermometer or scale: common but erroneous use.

Cel'sus, 1 sel'sus; 2 çĕl'sŭs, *n.* **1. Aurelius Cornelius,** a Roman medical writer of the 1st century. **2.** An Epicurean philosopher of the 2d century, supposed author of the *True Discourse*, opposing Christianity; replied to by Origen.

Celt[1], 1 selt; 2 çĕlt, *n.* **I.** A member of the branch of the Aryan family that includes the Irish, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and low Bretons. **2.** One of the fair-haired tall-statured people living in northern Europe and known to the Romans as *Celtæ*. [< Gr.L+F *Keltoi*, Celts.] **Kelt‡.—Celt'ic. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts. **II.** *n.* The language of the Celts. **Kelt'ic‡.—Celt'-in"dic,** *a.* Aryan; Indo-European.

celt[2], *n.* A prehistoric implement or weapon of stone or bronze. [< L. *celtes*, stone-chisel.]

Chipped Celt (side and front view).

Celt., *abbr.* Celtic.

Celt'i-cism, 1 selt'ɪ-sizm; 2 çĕlt'i-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** A custom, idiom, or peculiarity of the Celts. **2.** Devotion to Celtic customs. **Celt'ism‡.**

cel'ti-um, 1 sel'tɪ-um; 2 çĕl'ti-ŭm, *n.* A supposed element whose dimagnetism is three or four times that of lutecium: discovered while experimenting with gadolinite earth.

Celt'o-, 1 selt'o-; 2 çĕlt'o-. From CELT: a combining form.

ce-ment'[d], 1 sɪ-ment'; 2 çe-mĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite by means of cement; hence, to hold together firmly. **2.** To coat or line with cement, as a cistern. **II.** *i.* To become firmly bound or knit together; cohere. SYN.: see UNITE.

ce-ment', *n.* **1.** Any substance, as a preparation of glue, red lead, or lime, which by hardening causes objects between which it is applied to adhere firmly. **2.** Any compound or substance applied in the form of a mortar and used for producing a hard and stony or smooth or a water-proof surface, coating, filling, or lining, as for a floor or cistern. Ordinary cement is made by heating limestone and clay, or a natural rock containing both materials in right proportions. **3.** That which unites or serves to bind together persons or interests; bond of union. **4.** *Metal.* (1) A finely divided metal obtained by precipitation; as, *cement*-copper; *cement*-gold; *cement*-silver. (2) The substance in which iron is packed in the process of cementation. **5.** *Mining.* Auriferous gravel held together by a clayey or silicious bond; also, the binding substance. **6.** *Petrol.* The glassy base of an igneous rock. [< L.OF *cæmentum*, < *cædo*, cut.]—**ce-ment'er,** *n.*

cem"en-ta'tion, 1 sem"en-tē'shan; 2 çĕm"ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of cementing; result of cementing. **2.** (1) A process of making steel by heating wrought iron in charcoal until it is carburized, or in making so-called malleable iron by heating cast iron in a bed of red hematite until it is partly decarburized. (2) The method of precipitating a metal from its solution, as the precipitation of metallic copper from a copper sulfate solution by means of metallic iron.

ce-ment'ite, 1 sɪ-ment'ait; 2 çe-mĕnt'ĭt, *n.* Iron combined with carbon as it exists in steel before hardening (Fe_3C). [< CEMENT.]

cem'e-ter-y, 1 sem'ɪ-ter-ɪ; 2 çĕm'e-tĕr-y, *n.* [-IES[E], *pl.*] A place for the burial of the dead; formerly, a churchyard or a catacomb; now, usually, a large park-like enclosure, regularly laid out and kept for purposes of interment. [< Gr.L *koimētērion*, < *koimaï*, lie down.] [America.

cen., *abbr.* Central, century.—**Cen. Am.,** *abbr.* Central America.

cen'a-cle, 1 sen'ə-kl; 2 cĕn'a-cl, *n.* A supping-room; especially

cen'a-cle[F], 1 (C-), the upper chamber in which Christ ate the Last Supper with his disciples. [< F. *cénacle*, < L. *cenaculum*, < *cena*, dinner.] **ce-**[or **cœ-**]**nac'u-lum‡.**

Cen'cI, 1 chen'chɪ; 2 chĕn'chi. **Beatrice** (1577–1599). A Roman lady, beheaded as an accessory to her father's murder; heroine of Shelley's *The Cenci*.

ce'ne-o-sere, 1 sī'nɪ-o-sīr; 2 sī'ne-o-sĭr, *n.* *Ecol.* One of the major successional units of vegetation where the time relations are emphasized, as during the geologic period known as the Cenozoic, or the Cenophytic vegetation era.

ce"nes-the'si-a, etc. Same as CŒNESTHESIS, etc.

Ce-nis', 1 se-nī'; 2 çe-nī'. **Mont.** An Alpine peak, 6,775 ft.; railway tunnel, 8 m. long.

cen'o-bite, 1 sen'o-bait; 2 çĕn'o-bīt, *n.* A monk; a member of a religious community (convent or monastery), as distinguished from a religious recluse, or *anchorite*. [< Gr.LL *koinos*, common, + *bios*, life.] **cœ'no-bite‡.—cen"o-bit'ic, cen"o-bit'i-cal,** *a.*—**cen'o-bit"ism,** *n.* The theory or practise of conventual life. **cœ'no-bit"ism‡.**

ce-no'bi-um, 1 sɪ-nō'bɪ-um; 2 çe-nō'bɪ-ŭm, *n.* [-BI-A, *pl.*] The abode of a society that has all things in common; a monastery or other such religious community. [< LL. *cænobium*, < Gr. *koinobion*, < *koinos*, common, + *bios*, life.] **cen'o-by‡.**

cen"o-gen'e-sis, 1 sen"o-jen'ɪ-sis; 2 çĕn"o-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n.* Same as KENOGENESIS.—**cen"o-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

cen'o-taph, } 1 sen'o-taf; 2 çĕn'o-tăf, *n.* **1.** An empty
cen'o-taf', } tomb. **2.** A monument erected to the dead but not containing the remains. [< Gr.L *kenos*, empty, + *taphos*, tomb.]—**cen"o-taph'ic,** *a.*

Ce"no-zo'ic, } 1 sī"no-zō'ik; 2 çē"no-zō'ic. **I.** *a. Geol.* **1.** Of or
Cæ"no-zo'ic, } pertaining to the fourth and latest of the eras of geologic time, following the Mesozoic, and extending to and including the present. By more or less general custom, followed by the U. S. Geological Survey, the Cenozoic rocks are divided into the Tertiary and Quaternary (or Pleistocene) systems. **2.** Same as TERTIARY. **II.** *n.* The Cenozoic period. Called also the *age of mammals*. [< Gr. *kainos*, new, + *zōē*, life, < *zaō*, live.]

cense, 1 sens; 2 çĕns, *v.* [CENSED[t]; CENS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perfume with incense. **2.** To offer incense to. **II.** *i.* To burn incense. [Shortened from INCENSE[2].]

cen'ser, 1 sen'sər; 2 çen'sĕr, *n.* A vessel for burning incense, especially in religious ceremonies; thurible. [< L.OF *incensum*, INCENSE.]

Censer (19th Cent.).

cen'sor, 1 sen'sər *or* -sər; 2 çĕn'sor, *vt.* To act as censor of.

cen'sor, *n.* **1.** An official examiner of manuscripts and plays, empowered to prohibit their publication or performance if offensive to the government or subversive of good morals; specif., an official who examines dispatches, letters, etc., and, if necessary, prohibits forwarding or publication, especially during war. **2.** Any one who censures or arraigns; a critic. **3.** In ancient Rome, one of two magistrates who kept the public register of citizens and of their property, and were entrusted with the supervision of public manners and morals. **4.** *Psychol.* The force or resistance that tends to prevent the return to consciousness of repressed memories, wishes, etc. **endopsychic censor‡.** [L., < *censeo*, judge.]—**cen-so'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a censor. **2§.** Censorious.—**cen-so'ri-ous,** *a.* **1.** Given to censure; judging severely; faultfinding. **2.** Containing or involving censure, as remarks. SYN.: see CAPTIOUS.—**cen-so'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**cen-so'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*—**cen'sor-ship,** *n.* The office, term, or power of a censor or critic.—**censorship of books** (*R. C. Ch.*), the authority confided to the Congregation of the Index to examine and condemn books against faith or morality.

cen'sure, 1 sen'shur; 2 çĕn'shur, *vt.* [CEN'SURED; CEN'SURING.] **1.** To express disapproval of; condemn; blame. **2.** *Eccl.* To punish by a public reprimand, with or without some other penalty. **3†.** To pass judgment upon. SYN.: see ADMONISH; ARRAIGN; BLAME; CONDEMN; REPROVE.—**cen'sur-er,** *n.*

cen'sure, *n.* **1.** The act of censuring; disapproval or blame; adverse criticism. **2.** Reprimand or discipline by ecclesiastical or political authority. **3.** Critical recension of a literary work; revision. **4§.** Censorship. **5†.** A formal judgment or judicial sentence; opinion. [< L.F *censura*, < *censeo*, judge.] SYN.: see ANIMADVERSION; REPROOF.

—**cen'sur-a-bl(e**[F]**-ness**[F]**,** *n.*—**cen'sur-a-bly,** *adv.* Deserving censure; blameworthy.—

cen'sus§, 1 sen'sus; 2 çĕn'sŭs, *vt.* [CEN'SUSED[t]; CEN'SUS-ING.] To take a census of; to count in a census.

cen'sus, *n.* [CEN'SUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** An official numbering of the people of a country or district, embracing statistics of nativity, age, sex, employment, possessions, etc.; also, the printed record of it. **2.** In ancient Rome, a somewhat similar enumeration of the people, but with special reference to their property, in order to determine taxation. [L., < *censeo*, assess.]—**cen'su-al,** *a.*

cent, 1 sent; 2 çĕnt, *n.* **1.** The hundredth part of a dollar, in the United States and Liberia, also Canada and some other British colonies: equal to a halfpenny English. In the United States it is a legal tender for all sums not exceeding twenty-five cents. **2.** Centum or cento, hundred: an abbreviation: chiefly in the phrase *per cent*. See PER. **3.** The hundredth part of a standard unit in other money systems, as of the florin of the Netherlands. Equivalent forms are the centime, centavo, and centesimo. **4.** A centime. [< L.F *centum*, hundred.] [century.

Cent., Centig., *abbr.* Centigrade.—**cent.,** *abbr.* Central, centum,

cen'tal, 1 sen'təl; 2 çĕn'tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a hundred. **2.** Counting by the hundred. **II.** *n.* An English weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, the same as the hundredweight of the United States. [as CENTIARE.

Centaur. In the Capitoline Museum at Rome.

cen'tare, 1 sen'tār; 2 çĕn'tār, *n.* Same as CENTIARE.

cen'taur, 1 sen'tər; 2 çĕn'tar, *n.* A fabled monster having the head, arms, and body of a man from the waist up, united to the body and legs of a horse. [< Gr. *kentauros*.]

Cen-tau'rus, 1 sen-tō'rus; 2 çĕn-tā'rŭs, *n.* See CONSTELLATION.

cen'tau-ry, 1 sen'tō-rɪ; 2 çĕn'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES[E], *pl.*] **1.** One of various herbs of the gentian family, as of the genera *Sabbatia* and *Erythræa*, and *Chuora perfoliata*; esp. *Erythræa centaurium*. **2.** Same as STAR-THISTLE, 3. **3.** A milkwort (*Polygala polygama*). [< L. *centaureum*.]

cen-ta'vo, 1 thēn-tä'vo; 2 thĕn-tä'vo, *n.* [Sp. & Sp.-Am.] A small nickel or copper coin in value from sixtenths of a cent (actual) to one cent (nominal); the hundredth part of a peso.

cen'te-na-ry, 1 sen'tɪ-nē-rɪ; 2 çĕn'te-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a hundred or a century. **2.** Completing a cen-

tury. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A hundredth anniversary. **2.** A period of a hundred years. [< L. *centum*, hundred.]—**cen"te-na'ri-an,** *n.* One who has reached the age of one hundred years.—**cen"te-na'ri-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the age of a hundred years, or to a centenary.

cen-ten'ni-al, 1 sen-ten'ı-əl; 2 cẽn-tẽn'ı-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary. **2.** A hundred years old or more. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hundredth anniversary; also, its celebration. **2.** A period of a hundred years; centennium. [< L. *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, a year.]—**cen-ten'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

cen-ten'ni-um, 1 sen-ten'ı-um; 2 cẽn-tẽn'ı-ûm, *n.* A century.

cen'ter, ⌊ 1 sen'tər; 2 cẽn'ter, *v.* [CEN'TERED or CEN'TRED;

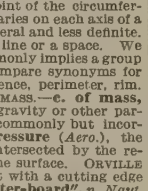
cen'tre, ⌋ CEN'TERS; CEN'TER-ING or CEN'TRING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in the center; supply with a center. **2.** To draw to a center; concentrate. **3.** To determine the center of; shape (a lens) so as to have it thickest in the center. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in the center. **2.** To gather or converge in a center.

cen'ter, ⌊ *n.* **1.** The point or place equally distant from the

cen'tre, ⌋ extremities, or from the different sides of anything; the middle; as, the *center* of the town; the *center* of the throng. **2.** The point, object, or place about which things cluster or to which they converge. **3.** A fixed point or line about which a thing or things revolve; point of attraction or convergence; focal point; as, the *center* of interest. **4.** The point of divergence, emanation, or radiation; nucleus; origin; as, the *center* of corruption. **5.** The earth considered as the center of the universe; the center of the earth. **6.** The part of a target next the bull's-eye, or a shot striking this part. **7.** [C-] In Continental legislatures, the members sitting on the middle benches; in Germany, formerly the Clerical or Ultramontane party. The Moderate Conservatives and the Moderate Liberals were often called respectively the *Right* and the *Left Center*, whether acting with or independently of the ministry. **8.** *Mil.* The middle part of an army in order of battle, occupying the front between the wings. **9.** *Mech.* (1) One of two conical points, as in a lathe, between which an object is held and rotated on an axial line. The one at the end from which the object is rotated is the *live-center*, the other the *dead-center*. (2) The depression in a piece of revolving work, as a shaft, into which the conical point enters to support it. **10.** The person who takes the middle position of the forward line in many games, as football, basketball, etc. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *kentron*, < *kenteō*, prick.]

Syn.: middle, midst. We speak of the *center* of a circle, the *middle* of a room, the *middle* of the street, the *midst* of a forest. The *center* is equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle, or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram, etc.; the *middle* is more general and less definite. The *center* is a point; the *middle* may be a line or a space. We say *at the center; in the middle. Midst* commonly implies a group or multitude of surrounding objects. Compare synonyms for AMID.—Ant.: bound, boundary, circumference, perimeter, rim.

—center of gravity, see CENTER OF MASS.—**c. of mass,** the point in which a body acted on by gravity or other parallel forces is balanced in all positions: commonly but incorrectly called *center of gravity.*—**c. of pressure** (*Aero.*), the point at which an aeroplane surface is intersected by the resultant of all the pressures acting on the surface. ORVILLE WRIGHT.—**cen'ter-**[or **-tre-]bit",** *n.* A bit with a cutting edge that revolves about a central point.—**cen'ter-board",** *n. Naut.* **1.** In certain fore-and-aft vessels, a movable device which can be lowered through a water-tight slot so as to prevent leeway. **2.** A boat furnished with this device.—**cen'ter-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or operation of bringing an object within the focus of a microscope, telescope, etc. **2.** *Arch.* A temporary support of an arch or other part of a building. **cen'tring‡.—cen'ter-piece",** *n.* An ornament in the center of a ceiling, table, etc., or between other ornaments.



Centerboard.
1. Side view, lowered. 2. End view, lowered.

cen-tes'i-mal, 1 sen-tes'ı-məl; 2 cẽn-tẽs'ı-mal, *a.* **1.** One-hundredth. **2.** Pertaining to progression by hundreds. [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth.]—**cen-tes'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*

cen-tes'i-mo, 1 sen-tes'ı-mō; 2 cẽn-tẽs'ı-mō, *n.* [It. & Sp.] The hundredth part of various monetary units.

cen't(i)-, 1 sen't(ı)-; 2 cẽn't(ı)-. From Latin *centum*, hundred: a combining form, in use chiefly in the French metric system to denote the one-hundredth part; as, *centiliter.*

cen'ti-are, 1 sen'tı-ãr; 2 cẽn-tı-ãr, *n.* In the metric system, a square meter = 1.1959 or nearly 1⅕ square yards; the hundredth part of an are. [F. < L. *centum*, hundred, + *area*, piece of ground.]

cen'ti-grade, 1 sen'tı-grēd; 2 cẽn'tı-grād, *a.* Graduated to a scale of a hundred. On the **centigrade thermometer** the freezing-point of water is zero and its boiling-point 100°. The Celsius scale (in disuse) is the reverse of this. The distance between those two points in the Fahrenheit and Réaumur is 180° and 80° respectively. [< L. *centum*, hundred; and see GRADE, *n.*]

cen'ti-gram or **-gramme,** *n.* See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

cen'ti-li"ter, 1 sen'tı-lī"tər; 2 cẽn'tı-lī"ter, *n.* In the metric system, dry or liquid measure, a hundredth of a liter. See under METRIC. [< F. *centilitre*.] **cen'ti-li"tre‡.**

cen"time', 1 sän"tïm'; 2 cẽn"tïm', *n.* In France, Belgium, etc., a hundredth of a franc, nearly one-fifth of a cent. [F.]

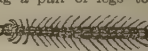
cen't(i)-me"ter, ⌊ 1 sen't(ı)-mī"tər; 2 cẽn't(ı)-mē"ter, *n.* One-hun-

cen'ti-me"tre, ⌋ dredth of a meter. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.—**cen'ti-me"ter-gram-sec"ond,** *a.* Belonging to a system of units for measurement in which the unit of length is the centimeter, the unit of mass the gram, and the unit of time one second: commonly abbreviated to C. G. S. Thus, the C. G. S. unit of force is the force that can so move a body weighing a gram that at the end of a second it will have a velocity of one centimeter per second. **cen't(i)-me"tre-gramme-sec"ond‡.**

cen'ti-mo, 1 sen'tı-mō; 2 cẽn'tı-mō, *n.* [Sp.] One-hundredth part of a peseta; one-fifth of a cent.

cen'ti-ped, ⌊ 1 sen'tı-ped, -pīd; 2 cẽn'tı-pēd, -pēd, *n.* A many-

cen'ti-pede, ⌋ legged insect, having a pair of legs to each joint. The bite of the larger and tropical species is highly venomous. [< L. *centum*, hundred, + *pe(d-)s*, foot.]


Centiped. 1/3

cen'ti-stere, 1 sen'tı-stïr *or* (*F.*) sän"tï-stēr'; 2 cẽn'tı-stẽr *or* (*F.*) cẽn"tï-stẽr', *n.* In the metric system, a hundredth of a stere or cubic meter. [< F. *centistère*.]

cent'ner, 1 sent'nər; 2 cẽnt'ner, *n.* **1.** The hundredweight of various European countries, now assimilated to the metric system, equal to 50 kilograms. **2.** *Metal.* A hundred pounds. **3.** In assaying, one dram. [G., < L. *centenarius*.]—**metric centner,** same as QUINTAL. See under METRIC.

cen'to, 1 sen'to; 2 cẽn'to, *n.* **1.** A writing composed of selections from various authors; a patchwork composition. **2.** A musical medley. **3†.** A piece of patchwork. [L., patchwork.]

cen'tral, 1 sen'trəl; 2 cẽn'trãl, *adv. Zool.* Toward the center.

cen'tral, 1 sen'trəl; 2 cẽn'trəl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to or acting from the center; chief. **2.** Figuratively, constituting the principal point; as, a *central* event in history. **II.** *n.* [Sp. Am.] A sugar-mill grinding for a number of plantations. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cen-tral'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being central. **2.** Tendency toward a center.

Cen'tral America. The S. part of North America, between Mexico and Colombia, comprising Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Cen'tral Falls. A city in E. Rhode Island; pop. 24,180.

Cen-tra'li-a, 1 sen-trē'lı-ə; 2 cẽn-trā'li-a. A city in central Illinois; pop. 12,490.

Cen'tral In'di-a. A political agency in British India; 78,800 sq. m.; pop. 9,356 980; includes 150 native states.

cen'tral-ize or **-ise,** 1 sen'trəl-aiz; 2 cẽn'trəl-īz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make central; bring or come to a center; concentrate.—**cen'tral-ism,** *n.* Political centralization.—**cen'tral-ist,** *n.* An advocate of centralism. **cen'tral-iz"er‡.—cen"tral-is'tic,** *a.*—**cen"tral-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The concentration of control in a central authority.

Cen'tral Prov'inc-es and Be-rar', 1 bē-rär'; 2 bẹ-rär'. A territory of Central British India; 130,997 sq. m., of which 99,823 sq. m are British territory; the remainder is held by feudatory chiefs; pop. 13,916,000; capital, Nagpur.

cen'tral spin'dl, 1 sen'trəl spin'dl; 2 cẽn'trəl spin'dl. *Cytol.* The fibrous portions of protoplasm lying between the asters in a karyokinetic division of a cell.

cen'tre, *n.* Same as CENTER.

cen'tri-, ⌊ 1 sen'trı-, sen'tro-; 2 cẽn'trı-, cẽn'tro-. From Greek

cen'tro-, ⌋ *kentron*, center: a combining form.

cen'tric, 1 sen'trık; 2 cẽn'trie, *a.* **1.** Central; centrally situated. **2.** Belonging to or described around a center. **3.** *Physiol.* Related to or connected with a nerve-center. **cen'tri-cal‡.—cen"tri-cal'i-ty,** *n.*—**cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cen-tric'i-ty,** *n.* Centric relation or quality.

cen-trif'u-gal, 1 sen-trif'yu-gəl; 2 cẽn-trif'yu-gal, *a.* **1.** Directed or tending away from a center; radiating: opposed to *centripetal.* **2.** Employing centrifugal force; as, a *centrifugal* pump. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Developing from the center or apex outward, or toward the base; determinate. (2) Turned from the center toward the side of the fruit, as a radicle. [< L. *centrum*, CENTER, + *fugio*, flee.] **cen'tri-fuge‡.—centrifugal force,** the reaction of a body against a force that is causing it to move in a curved path; a fictitious force apparently balancing a central force.—**c. machine,** an apparatus for extracting moisture from wet articles, as yarns, or for separating cream from milk, etc., by rotation in a rapidly whirling basket or case.—**c. railway,** a railway having a car which moves around the inner surface of a loop and is held to the track through centrifugal force.—**cen-trif'u-gal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To cause to move centrifugally.—**cen-trif"u-gal-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**cen-trif'u-gal-ly,** *adv.* In a centrifugal manner.

cen-trif'u-gal, *n.* **1.** Any mechanism serving to cause solids or liquids to separate from liquids of lower specific gravity. **2.** A drum-like part of a centrifugal machine. **3.** *pl.* Sugars from which the molasses has been removed by a centrifugal machine. **cen-trif'u-gal sug'ar‡.**

cen-trip'e-tal, 1 sen-trip'ı-təl; 2 cẽn-trip'e-tal, *a.* **1.** Directed, tending, or drawing toward a center; as, *centripetal* force. **2.** Acting by drawing toward a center; as, a *centripetal* pump. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Developing from without toward the center or in the direction of the apex. (2) Turned toward the axis of the fruit, as a radicle. [< L. *centrum*, CENTER, + *peto*, seek.]—**centripetal force,** a force drawing a body toward a center around which it revolves.—**cen-trip'e-tal-ly,** *adv.*

Cen'trist, 1 sen'trist; 2 cẽn'trist, *n.* A member of the Center in a Continental Parliament.

cen'tro-. See CENTRI-.—**cen"tro-bar'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to the center of mass of a body. **2.** According to a mathematical method in which the properties of the center of mass are introduced.—**cen"tro-lec'i-thal,** *a. Embryol.* **1.** Having the food-yolk in the center: said of certain ova, as of arthropods,

with both regular and unequal segmentation. **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova.—**cen'tro-some,** *n. Cytol.* **1.** An organ of the cell found in the protoplasm but usually occurring only in close connection with the nucleus. Compare MITOSIS. **2.** A small deeply staining granule at the center of the centrosphere or attraction-sphere.—**cen'tro-sphere,** *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The central portion of the terrestrial globe. Compare HYDROSPHERE, LITHOSPHERE, etc. **2.** *Cytol.* In living cells the centrosome and the surrounding attraction-sphere from which the astral rays diverge.—**cen"tro-sym'me-try,** *n.* Symmetry with reference to a point or center.—**cen"tro-sym-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.*

cen'trum, 1 sen'trum; 2 çĕn'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA or -TRUMS, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A center or central mass. **2.** *Anat.* The body of a vertebra.

cen-tum'vir, 1 sen-tum'vər; 2 çĕn-tŭm'vĭr, *n.* [-VIRS or -VIRI, 1 -vərz, -vı-rı; 2 -vĭrs, -vĭ-rī, *pl.*] In ancient Rome, one of the judges (105 to 180 in number) appointed yearly to try common causes. **-al,** *a.*—**cen-tum'vi-rate,** 1 sen-tum'vı-rēt; 2 çĕn-tŭm'vĭ-rāt, *n.* **1.** The office or term of a centumvir. **2.** The centumviri as a body. **3.** Any body of 100 men.

cen'tu-ple, 1 sen'tiu-pl; 2 çĕn'tŭ-pl, *vt.* [-PLED, -PLDF; -PLING.]

cen'tu-plF, *f* To increase a hundredfold.

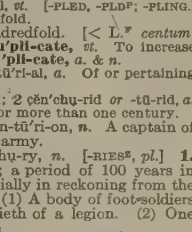
cen'tu-ple, *a.* Increased a hundredfold. [< L.F *centum,* hundred, + *plico,* fold.]—**cen-tu'pli-cate,** *vt.* To increase a hundredfold; centuple.—**cen-tu'pli-cate,** *a. & n.*

cen-tu'ri-al, 1 sen-tiū'rı-əl; 2 çĕn-tŭ'rĭ-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a century.

cen'tu-ried, 1 sen'chu-rıd *or* -tiu-rıd; 2 çĕn'chu-rĭd *or* -tŭ-rĭd, *a.* Continued or maintained for one or more than one century.

cen-tu'ri-on, 1 sen-tiū'rı-ən; 2 çĕn-tŭ'rĭ-on, *n.* A captain of a century in the ancient Roman army.

cen'tu-ry, 1 sen'chu-rı; 2 çĕn'chu-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** One hundred consecutive years; a period of 100 years in any system of chronology, especially in reckoning from the Christian era. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A body of foot-soldiers (at one time 100 men); one-sixtieth of a legion. (2) One of the 193 divisions into which the Roman people were divided, according to their incomes. **3.** A hundred; hundred things of the same kind collectively. [< L. *centuria,* < *centum,* hundred.]—**cen'tu-ry-plant",** *n.* The American aloe, flowering at long intervals—as formerly supposed, once in a century.

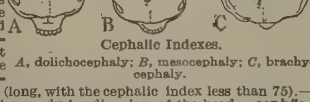


Century-plant.
a, cluster; *b*, panicle; *c*, basal leaves.

ce-orl', 1 ke-ôrl' *or* cherl; 2 cĕ-ôrl' *or* chĕrl, *n. Hist.* In ancient England, a freeman of the lowest rank; a churl. [AS., CHURL.]—**ceorl'-ish,** *a.*

ceph"a-lal'gi-a, *n.* Spasmodic, bilious headache; sick-headache.—**ceph"a-lal'gic.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with headache. **II.** *n.* **1.** A remedy for headache. **2.** A person subject to headaches.

ce-phal'ic, 1 sı-fal'ık; 2 çe-făl'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, on, **ce-fal'icF,** *f* in, or near the head; performing the functions of a head. **2.** Relatively nearer the head or the end of the body where the head is situated; as, the *cephalic* end of the sternum. **3.** Good for disorders of the head; as, *cephalic* medicines. [< Gr.L *kephalē,* head.]—**cephalic index,** the figures that express the ratio of the greatest breadth to the greatest length (anteroposterior diameter) of the skull, the latter being taken as 100. Skulls are usually designated as, (1) **brach'y-ce-phal'ic** (short and of excessive breadth); (2) **dol"i-cho-ce-phal'ic** (long, with the cephalic index less than 75).—**ce-phal'ic,** *n.* A remedy for disorders of the head.—**ceph"a-li-za'tion,** *n. Zool.* Concentration or localization of functions, powers, or parts in or toward the head.—**ceph"a-lo-cau'dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the head or tail, or the long axis of the body.—**ceph"a-lo-ce'ral.** *a.*—**ceph"a-lo-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the head; cephalalgia.—**ceph"a-lom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the head or skull, as for ascertaining the size of a fetal head (in parturition); craniometer.—**ceph"a-lom'e-try,** *n.* Craniometry.



Cephalic Indexes.
A, dolichocephaly; *B*, mesocephaly; *C*, brachycephaly.

Ceph"a-lo'ni-a, 1 sef"a-lō'nı-ə; 2 çĕf"a-lō'nĭ-a, *n.* One of the Ionian Islands, Greece; 302 sq. m.; pop. 71,000; capital, Argostoli.

ceph'a-lo-pod, 1 sef'a-lo-ped *or* sı-fal'o-ped; 2 çĕf'a-lo-pŏd *or* çe-făl'o-pŏd. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cephalopoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Cephalopoda.* **ceph"a-lop'o-dan‡; ceph'a-lo-podF.**

Ceph"a-lop'o-da, 1 sef"a-lep'o-də; 2 çĕf"a-lŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Conch.* A class of mollusks with a distinct subcentral head, a beaked mouth, and tentacles or arms taking the place of a foot, including cuttlefishes, etc. [< Gr. *kephalē,* head, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**ceph"a-lo-pod'ic,** *a.* **ceph"a-lop'o-dous‡.**

ceph"a-lo-tho'rax, *n.* The anterior portion of certain arthropods, as crustaceans and arachnids, consisting of the united head and thorax.—**ceph"a-lo-tho-rac'ic,** *a.*—**ceph"a-lot'ic,** *a. Biol.* Relating to, or indicating the presence of ears along the median line.

ceph'a-lous, *a.* Having a head, as some mollusks.

Ce'phas, 1 sī'fəs; 2 çē'fas, *n. Bib.* A masculine personal name. *John* i, 42. [Aramaic, a stone.]

Ce'pheus, 1 sī'fiūs *or* sī'fı-us; 2 çē'fŭs *or* çē'fĭ-ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda; one of the Argonauts and changed into a constellation at his death. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation near Draco and Cassiopeia.

ce-ra'ceous, 1 sı-rā'shus; 2 çe-rā'shŭs, *a.* Of the nature of wax. [< L. *cera,* wax.]

Ce-ram', 1 sə-ram' *or* (*Pg.*) sē-ruń'; 2 çe-răm' *or* (*Pg.*) çe-roń', *n.* An island W. of New Guinea; 6,800 sq. m.; pop. 67,000; Dutch.

ceram., *abbr.* Ceramics.

ce-ram'ic, 1 sı-ram'ık; 2 çe-răm'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to pottery. [< Gr. *keramos,* potters' clay.]—**ce-ram'ics,** *n.* The art of molding, modeling, and baking in clay.—**cer'a-mist,** *n.*

ce-rar'gy-rite, 1 sı-rär'jı-rıt; 2 çe-rär'gy-rīt, *n. Mineral.* An isometric brown, easily sectile silver chlorid ($AgCl$): horn-silver. [< Gr. *keras,* horn, + *argyritēs,* of silver, < *argyros,* silver.]

ce-ras'tes, 1 sı-ras'tīz; 2 çe-rās'tēş, *n.* [L.] A horned viper.

cerat., *abbr.* [L.] *Ceratum* (ointment).

ce'rate, 1 sī'rıt; 2 çē'rat, *n. Pharm.* An ointment of oil or lard, with wax, etc. Cerates are intermediate between ointments and plasters. [< L. *cera,* wax.]

ce'rat-ed, 1 sī'rēt-ed; 2 çē'rāt-ĕd, *a.* Covered with wax.

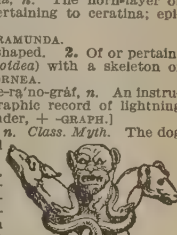
ce-rat'i-na, 1 sı-rat'ı-nə; 2 ce-rāt'ĭ-na, *n.* The horn-layer or epidermis.—**ce'ra-tine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ceratina; epidermal; horny.

ce-rat'o-dus, *n. Ich.* Same as BARRAMUNDA.

cer'a-toid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Horny; horn-shaped. **2.** Of or pertaining to a suborder of sponges (*Ceratoidea*) with a skeleton of horn-like fibers. **II.** *n.* Same as CORNEA.

ce-rau'no-graph, 1 sı-rō'no-graf; 2 çe-rą'no-grăf, *n.* An instrument used for obtaining a chronographic record of lightning and thunder. [< Gr. *keraunos,* thunder, + -GRAPH.]

Cer'be-rus, 1 sūr'bı-rus; 2 çĕr'be-rŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* The dog guarding the portals of the infernal regions.—**Cer-be're-an,** *a.*


Cerberus. (from an antique bronze).

cer-ca'ri-a, 1 sər-ke'rı-ə; 2 çer-cā'rĭ-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A larval parasitic worm (distome) or fluke originating as a bud from a birth-stage (redia) and having a tail that is lost in the adult; formerly supposed to be a mature animal. [< Gr. *kerkos,* tail.]—**cer-ca'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

cer'cus, 1 sūr'kus; 2 çĕr'cŭs, *n.* [-CI, 1 -sai; 2 -çĭ, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of a pair of jointed anal appendages, as in the cockroach. [< Gr. *kerkos,* tail.]

cere, 1 sīr; 2 çēr, *vt.* [CERED; CERING.] To cover or seal with or as with wax or cerecloth; wax.

cere, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A wax-like membrane or fleshy growth about the base of the bill, as in parrots and birds of prey. **2.** Wax. [< F. *cire,* < L. *cera,* wax.]

ce're-al, 1 sī'rı-əl; 2 çē're-al. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to edible grain. **II.** *n.* A grain, or a grain-yielding plant. [< L. *Cerealis,* < *Ceres,* goddess of corn.]

ce"re-a'li-a, 1 sī"rı-ē'lı-ə; 2 çē"re-ā'lĭ-a, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** The cerealis. **2.** [C-] *Rom. Antiq.* Games or festivals in honor of Ceres.

ce're-a-lin, 1 sī'rı-ə-lin; 2 çē're-a-lĭn, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound, resembling diastase, contained in bran. **ce're-a-linet.**

cer"e-bel'lum, 1 ser"ı-bel'um; 2 çĕr"e-bĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-BEL'LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The little or hinder brain, a principal organ of the central nervous system, below and behind the hemispheres of the brain. It is the great coordination center. [L., dim. of *cerebrum,* brain.]—**cer"e-bel'lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cerebellum. **cer"e-bel'liet; cer"e-bel'lous‡.**

cer'e-brate, 1 ser'ı-brēt; 2 çĕr'e-brāt, *v.* [-BRAT"ED^{d}; -BRATING.] *Physiol.* **I.** *t.* To perform by brain-action. **II.** *i.* To have or to manifest brain-action, especially unconscious or mechanical.—**cer"e-bra'tion,** *n.* Brain-action, conscious or unconscious. [flammation of the brain.

cer"e-bri'tis, 1 ser"ı-brai'tıs; 2 çĕr"e-brī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* In-

cer"e-bro-spi'nal, 1 ser"ı-bro-spai'nəl; 2 çĕr"e-bro-spī'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.—**cerebrospinal axis,** the brain and spinal cord.—**c. fever** (*Pathol.*), fever proceeding from inflammation of the membranes of the brain and the spinal cord; spotted fever. **c. meningitis‡.**

cer'e-brum, 1 ser'ı-brum; 2 çĕr'e-brŭm, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] **1.** The upper and anterior part of the brain above the pons and the cerebellum, consisting of two hemispherical masses. It constitutes the chief bulk of the brain in man and the higher animals, and is assumed to be the seat of thought and will. **2.** The whole brain. **3.** In insects, the supra-esophageal ganglion. [L.]—**cer'e-bral.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the brain; mental. **2.** Designating the sound given to a letter by touching the under surface of the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth when pronouncing it. **cer'e-bric‡.** **II.** *n. Phon.* A cerebral consonant; a palatal, as the strong *t* and *d* sound in Oriental languages.

cere'cloth", 1 sīr'klōth"; 2 çēr'clŏth", *n.* A cloth coated or saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used as a waterproof covering, a medicinal application, or a winding-sheet. [< L. *cera,* wax, + CLOTH.] [or saturated with wax.

cered, 1 sīrd; 2 çērd, *a.* **1.** *Ornith.* Having a cere. **2.** Smeared

cere'ment, 1 sīr'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 çēr'ment, *n.* A garment or wrapping for the dead: usually in the plural. [< F. *cirement,* a waxing.]

cer'e-mo-ny, 1 ser'ı-mo-nı; 2 çĕr-e-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{z}, *pl.*]

1. A formal act, rite, or observance, or a series of them, as on religious and state occasions; the doing of some formal act in the manner prescribed by authority or usage; as, the *ceremonies* at an ordination, inauguration, or coronation. **2.** Observance of etiquette or conventional forms, as in social matters; formal civility; adherence to the prescribed forms of amenity. **3**†. A ceremonial emblem or ornamentation. **4**†. A portent; prodigy. [< L. *cæremonia*, ceremony.] Syn.: see FORM: SACRAMENT.—**cer"e-mo'ni-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to ceremony; ritual; formal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A system of rules of ceremony; ritual; etiquette. **2.** A ceremony. Syn.: see FORM.—**cer"e-mo'ni-al-ism,** *n.*—**cer"e-mo'ni-al-ist,** *n.*—**cer"e-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*—**cer"e-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* **1.** Observant of or conducted with ceremony; formal. **2**†. Ceremonial. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ce're-ous, 1 sĭ'rı-us; 2 çē're-ŭs, *a.* Like wax. [< L. *cereus*, < *cera*, wax.]

Ce'res, 1 sĭ'rĭz; 2 çē'rēs, *n. Class. Myth.* Goddess of grain and harvests. See DEMETER.

Ce're-us, 1 sĭ'rı-us; 2 çē're-ŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of cactuses with large lateral tubular flowers, often nocturnal, whence several have the name of *night-blooming cereus*. **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus. [< L. *cereus*; see CEREOUS.]

ce'ri-a, 1 sĭ'rı-a; 2 çē'rĭ-a, *n.* An infusible compound (CeO_2) used in the manufacture of incandescent mantles; cerium oxid. [< CERIUM.]

Ce"ri-a'li-a, 1 sĭ"rı-ā'lı-a; 2 çē"rĭ-ā'lĭ-a, *n.* A festival celebrated in ancient Rome on April 19, in honor of Ceres.

ce-rif'er-ous, 1 sı-rĭf'er-us; 2 çe-rĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding or producing wax. [< L. *cera*, wax, + *fero*, bear.]

Cer'i-go, 1 cher'ı-gō; 2 cher'ĭ-gō, *n.* An island of the Ionian Islands, Greece; 116 sq. m.; pop. 13,000; chief town, Capsali.

cer'iph, 1 ser'ĭf; 2 çĕr'ĭf, *n.* A hair-line; a light line or stroke crossing or projecting from the end of a main line or stroke in a letter, as at the top and bottom of the letter M. [Cp. D. *schreef*, line.]

ce-rise', 1 sa-rīz'; 2 çe-rīs'. [F.] **I.** *a.* Of a cherry-red color. **II.** *n.* Cherry-red; a light clear red.

ce'rite, 1 sĭ'rıt; 2 çē'rĭt, *n. Mineral.* A dull, resinous, brown, orthorhombic hydrous cerium silicate ($H_3(Ce,La,Di)_3(Ca,Fe)Si_3O_{12}$). [< *cer-* (in CERIUM).]

ce'ri-um, 1 sĭ'rı-um: 2 çē'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* A rare steel-gray metallic element. See ELEMENT.—**cerium metals,** a group of rare metallic elements which embraces neodymium, praseodymium, lanthanum, and cerium.

cer'nu-ous, 1 sûr'nıu-us; 2 çĕr'nū-ŭs, *a.* Drooping or nodding, as a flower. [< L. *cernuus*, stooping.]

ce'ro, 1 sĭ'ro; 2 çē'ro, *n.* [-ROS, 1 -roz; 2 -rōs, *pl.*] A scombroid fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*, or *S. caballa*) closely related to, but larger than, the Spanish mackerel. The common cero (*S. regalis*) is sometimes 20 and the spotted or king cero (*S. caballa*) 100 pounds in weight. See PINTADO. [< Sp. *sierra*, < L. *serra*, saw.]

ce'ro-graph, 1 sĭ'ro-graf; 2 çē'ro-grăf, *n.* An engraving or writing on wax; also, a painting made by the encaustic method.

ce-rog'ra-phy, 1 sı-rog'ra-fı; 2 çe-rŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The art of engraving or writing on wax. **2.** Painting by the encaustic method. **3.** The wax process of printing. [< Gr. *kērographia*, < *kēros*, wax; and see -GRAPHY.]—**ce"ro-graph'ic,** *a.* —**ce-rog'ra-phist,** *n.*

ce-ro'le-in, 1 sı-rō'lı-ın; 2 çe-rō'le-ĭn, *n.* A soft compound extracted from beeswax by treatment with boiling alcohol. [< L. *cera*, wax, + OLEIN.]

ce-roon', *n.* Same as SEROON.

ce"ro-plas'tic, 1 sĭ"ro-plas'tık; 2 çē"ro-plăs'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of wax-modeling. **2.** Modeled in wax. [< Gr. *kēroplastikos*, < *kēros*, wax, + *plassō*, mold.]

ce-rot'ic, 1 sı-rot'ık; 2 çe-rŏt'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from beeswax. [< Gr. *kēröton*, waxed, < *kēros*, wax.]

cer'o-type, 1 ser'o-taıp; 2 çĕr'o-tīp, *n.* A process of engraving in which a metal plate is coated with wax, which is cut away according to some design, and a cast made therefrom in plaster; also, a printing-plate so produced. [< L. *cera*, wax, + TYPE.]

ce'rous[1], 1 sĭ'rus; 2 çē'rŭs, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cerium in its lower valence.

ce'rous[2], *a. Ornith.* Of the nature of a cere.

-cerous. From Gr. *keras*, horn: a combining form. [W.]

Cer'ro de Pas'co, 1 ser'o dē pās'ko; 2 çĕr'o de pās'eo. **1.** A town in Peru; pop. 10,000. **2.** A knot of the Peruvian Andes in this vicinity.

Cer'ro Gor'do, 1 gĕr'do; 2 gŏr'do. A mountain pass N. E. of Mexico city, where the United States defeated Mexico in 1847.

cert., certif., *abbr.* Certificate, certificated, certify.

cer'tain, 1 sûr'tın; 2 çĕr'tin, *a.* **1.** Established as fact or truth so as to be absolutely known, accepted as true, and ‖depended upon: said of an object of knowledge. **2.** Absolutely confident as to truth or reality. **3.** Definitely settled so as not to be variable or fluctuating; fixed; determined. **4.** That may be absolutely predicted; sure to come; inevitable; as, death is *certain*. **5.** Sure in its workings or results. **6.** Determinate, but not particularized; indefinite, but assumed to be determinable; as, a *certain* man. [< L.or *certus*, < *cerno*, determine.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; CONSCIOUS; INCONTESTABLE; SECURE; SURE.

cer'tain-ly, 1 sûr'tın-lı; 2 çĕr'tin-ly, *adv.* With certainty; surely. **cer'tainţ; cer'taynţ; cer'tein-lyţ; cer'teynţ.**

cer'tain-ty, 1 sûr'tın-tı; 2 çĕr'tin-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality or fact of being certain. **2.** A known truth. **3.** Precision; accuracy. **cer'tain-nessţ.**

Syn.: assurance, certitude, confidence, conviction, demonstration, evidence, infallibility, positiveness, proof, surety. See DEMONSTRATION. Compare ASSURANCE.—Ant.: conjecture, doubt, dubiousness, hesitation, indecision, misgiving, precariousness, uncertainty.

cer'tes, 1 sûr'tiz; 2 çĕr'tēs. *adv.* Truly; certainly; verily. [F., < L. *certus*; see CERTAIN.]

cer'tie, 1 ser'tı; 2 çĕr'te, *n.* [Scot.] Good faith; troth. **cer'tyţ.—certie, my certie,** my faith; truly.

cer'ti-fi"a-bl(e", 1 sûr'tı-faı"a-bl; 2 çĕr'ti-fī"a-bl, *a.* That may be certified.

cer-tif'i-cate, 1 sər-tıf'ı-kāt; 2 çer-tĭf'i-eāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[2]; -CAT"ING.] To furnish with or attest by a certificate. **II.** *n.* 1 -kıt; 2 -eat. **1.** A written declaration or testimonial. **2.** A writing signed and legally authenticated.—**certificate of deposit** (*Banking*), a statement, issued by a bank, certifying that a person has on deposit a specified sum.—**gold and silver certificates** [U. S.], certificates issued by the government and used as currency, on the basis of gold and silver bullion of equal amounts deposited with the government for their redemption.—**cer"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of certifying. **2.** A certified statement; attestation. Syn.: see PROOF. —**cer-tif'i-ca-to"ry,** *a.*

cer'ti-fy, 1 sûr'tı-faı; 2 çĕr'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give certain knowledge of; attest. **2.** To make statement to as matter of fact; assure. **3.** To give a certificate of. **4.** [U. S.] *Com.* See phrase below. **II.** *i.* To make attestation either in writing or orally as to the truth or excellence of something. [< F. *certifier*, < L. *certus* (see CERTAIN); and see -FY.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; CONFESS.—**to certify a check,** to mark or stamp a check, as a bank official, certifying that the check is genuine and represents sufficient funds so that the bank guarantees its payment. The check is then a **certified check.**—**cer'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

cer"ti-o-ra'ri, 1 sûr"shı-o-rē'raı; 2 çĕr"shi-o-rā'rı, *n. Law.* A writ from a superior to an inferior court, directing a certified record of its proceedings in a designated case to be sent up for review. [LL., to be certified.]

cer'tis, 1 ser'tıs; 2 çĕr'tis, *adv.* [Scot.] Same as CERTES.

cer'ti-tude, 1 sûr'tı-tiūd; 2 çĕr'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Perfect assurance; confidence. **2.** Assured fact or reality; sureness and precision. Syn.: see CERTAINTY.

ce-ru'le-an, 1 sı-rū'lı-ən; 2 çe-ry'le-an, *a.* Of a deep clear blue; sky-blue. [< L. *cæruleus*, dark-blue.]—**ce-ru'le-an,** *n.*

ce-ru'men, 1 sı-rū'men; 2 çe-ry'men, *n.* Ear-wax. [< L. *cera*, wax.]—**ce-ru'mi-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing cerumen; as, the *ceruminous* glands.

ce'ruse, 1 sĭ'rūs; 2 çē'rus, *n.* **1.** White lead. **2.** A cosmetic made from it. [< F. *céruse*, < L. *cerussa*, < *cera*, wax.]

ce'ru-site, 1 sĭ'ru-sait; 2 çē'ry-sīt, *n. Mineral.* An orthorhombic, white to grayish-black lead carbonate ($PbCO_3$). [< L. *cerussa*; see CERUSE.] **ce'rus-sitet.**

Cer-van'tes Sa"a-ved'ra, 1 ther-vän'tēs (*E.* sər-van'tız) sā"a-vē'dra; 2 ther-vän'tes (*E.* çer-vän'tēs) sā"ā-vę'drā, **Miguel de** (1547–1616). Spanish author: *Don Quixote.*

Cer-ve'ra, 1 ther-vē'ra; 2 ther-vę'rā. **y To"pe-te',** 1 tō"pe-tē'; 2 tō"pe-tę', **Pascual** (1833–1909). A Spanish admiral; commander of a Spanish squadron defeated by the United States, July 3, 1898, off Santiago de Cuba.

cer'vi-cal, 1 sûr'vı-kal; 2 çĕr'vi-eal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in or near a neck or cervix; as, *cervical* vertebræ. [< L. *cervix*, neck.]

cer'vine, 1 sûr'vın; 2 çĕr'vin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to deer. **2.** Dun-colored. [< L. *cervinus*, < *cervus*, deer.]

cer'vix, 1 sûr'vıks; 2 çĕr'viks, *n.* [-VI-CES, 1 -vı-sīz; 2 -vi-çēs, *pl.*] The neck, especially the back of the neck, or a neck-like part. [L.]—**cervix uteri,** the narrow neck of the uterus.

cer'void, 1 sûr'veıd; 2 çĕr'vŏid, *a.* Pertaining to or like a deer. [< L. *cervus*, deer, + -OID.]

Ce-sa're-an, *a.* Same as CÆSAREAN. **Ce-sa'ri-an**†.

ces'pi-tose, 1 ses'pı-tōs; 2 çĕs'pi-tōs, *a.* Growing in tufts or clumps, as a plant; matted; turfy. [< L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] **cæs'pi-tose**†; **cæs'pi-tous**‡; **ces'pi-tous**‡.—**ces'pi-tose-ly, cæs'pi-tose-ly,** *adv.*

cess[1], 1 ses; 2 çĕs. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To tax; assess; rate. **2.** In Ireland, formerly, to billet (soldiers). **II**†. *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A public rate; tax; assessment. **2.** [Scot.] The fixed annual land tax. [Short for ASSESS.]

cess[2], *n.* [Ir.] Luck; success: used in the imprecatory phrase **bad cess to,** bad luck to. [Contr. of SUCCESS.]

ces-sa'tion, 1 se-sē'shən; 2 çĕ-sā'shon, *n.* A ceasing; stop; pause [< L. *cessatio(n-)*, < *cesso*; see CEASE.]

Syn.: see END; REST.

ces'sion, 1 sesh'ən; 2 çĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of ceding; surrender. **2.** *Law.* An assignment of property to creditors. [< L.æ *cessio(n-)*, < *cedo*, yield.]—**ces'sion-a-ry,** *a.* Giving up; surrendering.

cess'pipe", 1 ses'paıp"; 2 çĕs'pīp", *n.* A waste-pipe; drain-pipe.

cess'pool", 1 ses'pūl"; 2 çĕs'pōōl", *n.* A covered well or pit for the drainage from sinks, etc.; also, figuratively, any repository of filth. [< Gael. *sos*, dirty mess, + POOL.] **cess'pitţ.**

cest, 1 sest; 2 çĕst, *n.* Same as CESTUS[1].

ces'tode, 1 ses'tōd; 2 çĕs'tōd, *n.* One of a group of parasitic worms, variously ranked, embracing the tapeworms. [< Gr. *kestos*, girdle.]—**ces'told,** *a.*—**ces-toi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

ces'tui, 1 ses'twī: 2 çĕs'twī, *n.* [OF.] He: the person; the one (who): used in law in such expressions as **cestui que,** or **qui, use,** the person entitled to a use; **cestui que,** or **qui, trust,** the one for whose benefit a trust has been created. **ces'tuy**†.

ces'tus[1], 1 ses'tus; 2 çĕs'tŭs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -taı; 2 -tī, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* A belt or girdle.

ces'tus[2], *n.* [CES'TUS, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A device of thongs, often loaded, wound about the hands and arms in boxing.

cæs'tus‡, **ce-su'ra**, ⌊1 si-ziū'rə *or* -siū'rə; 2 çe-şū'ra *or* **cæ-su'ra**, ⌋-şū'ra, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* A break or pause in the middle of a foot, usually near the middle of a verse. **2.** A break or interruption. **3.** *Mus.* A rest or pause indicating a rhythmic division point in an air or melody; also, the stressed note preceding. [< L. *cæsura*, cutting, < *cædus*, pp. of *cædo*, cut.] —**ce-su'ral**, *a.*

Roman Cestus.

Ce'te, 1 si'ti; 2 çē'tē, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of mammals, especially those of a fish-like form with teeth conic or absent, embracing the whales and porpoises. [< Gr. *kētos*, pl. of *kētos*, whale.]

Ce'ta‡.—**Ce-ta'ce-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cete.*—**ce-ta'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**ce-ta'ceous**, *a.* [1880; d. 1884).

Cet"e-wa'yo, 1 set"ı-wā'yo; 2 çēt"ı-wā'yo, *n.* A Zulu king (1859–

Cet'in-je, 1 tset'in-yē; 2 tsēt'in-yę, *n.* The capital (pop. 5,000) of Montenegro; fell to Austrians Jan. 13, 1916.

Cet'tin-je‡.—ce-tra'ri-a, 1 si-trē'rı-ə; 2 çe-trā'ri-a, *n.* Dried iceland moss.

Ceu'ta, 1 siū'tə *or* (*Sp.*) thē'ū-ta; 2 çū'ta *or* (*Sp.*) thę'ų-tä, *n.* A Spanish seaport (pop. 33,000) in Morocco: opposite Gibraltar.

cev"a-dil'la, 1 sev"ə-dil'ə; 2 çēv"a-dil'a, *n.* The seeds of a Mexican and Central-American plant (*Schœnocaulon officinale* or *Asagræa officinalis*), used as a source of veratrin; also, the plant. [Sp., ult. < L. *cibus*, food.]

Cé"vennes', 1 sē"ven'; 2 çę"vēn', *n.* **1.** Mountains in S. France. **2.** A former province in S. France.

Cey-lon', 1 si-lon'; 2 çe-lōn', *n.* Island (25,481 sq. m.; pop. 4,504,283) south of India; British crown colony.

Cey"lon-ese', 1 si"lon-īz' *or* -īs'; 2 çē"lon-ēs' *or* -ēş'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ceylon or its inhabitants. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ceylon.

Ce'yx, 1 sī'ıks; 2 çē'yks, *n. Class. Myth.* The husband of Alcyone. [painter.

Cé"zanne', 1 sē"zan'; 2 çę"zän'), **Paul** (1839–1906). A French

cf., *abbr.* Calf, *confer* (L., compare).—**C/F**, *abbr.* Carried forward.—**C. F.**, *abbr.* Chaplain to the Forces.—**c. f. & i.**, **c. f. i.**, *abbr.* Cost, freight, and insurance.—**C. G.**, *abbr.* Captain-general, Captain of the Guard, center of gravity, Coast Guard, Coldstream Guards, Commissary-general, Consul-general.—**cg**, *abbr.* Centigram.—**C. G. H.**, *abbr.* Cape of Good Hope.—**C. G. S.**, *abbr.* Centimeter-gram-second (see CENTIMETER-GRAM-SECOND, under CENTIMETER), Commissary-general of Subsistence. —**C. G. M.**, *abbr.* [Brit.] Conspicuous Gallantry Medal: a naval award dating from 1874.—**C. G. T.**, *abbr.* Confédération Générale du Travail (General Confederation of Labor). Compare I. W. W.—**C. H.**, *abbr.* Captain of the Horse, Court House, Custom House.—**Ch.**, *abbr.* Chancery, Charles, chief, China, Chinese, church.—**ch.**, *abbr.* Chapter, child, choir organ.

chab'a-zite, 1 kab'ə-zoit; 2 cāb'a-zīt, *n. Mineral.* A rhombohedral, vitreous, white or flesh-red hydrous silicate, (CaN_2)$Al_2Si_4O_{12}$+$6H_2O$. [Misspelling of *chalazite*, < Gr. *chalazios*, precious stone, < *chalaza*, hail.] **chab'a-site**‡.

cha'bouk, 1 shā'būk; 2 çhā'bųk, *n.* [E. Ind.] A horsewhip.

cha'buk‡; **chaw'buck**‡. [altitude, about 19,800 ft.

Cha-cha'ni, 1 chə-chā'nī; chā-chā'nī, *n.* A mountain in Peru;

chack, 1 chak; 2 chāk, *vt.* [Scot.] To snap, as with the teeth.

chack, *n.* [Scot.] A slight or simple meal; a snack.

chac'ma, 1 chak'mə; 2 chāc'ma, *n.* [Hottentot.] A large black-and-gray South-African baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*).

Chacma. 1/10

Chaco, El. Same as GRAN CHACO.

Chad, 1 chād; 2 chād, *n.* A lake in the Sudan, central Africa (10,000 sq. m. in dry, 50,000 in rainy reason). **Tchad**‡.—**Chad Territory**, a part of French Equatorial Africa; a separate colony since April 12, 1916.

Chær"o-ne'a, 1 ker"o-nī'ə; 2 cēr"o-nē'a, *n.* Ruined town, Bœotia, Greece; scene of victories of Philip of Macedon (338 B. C.), and Sulla (86 B. C.).

chæ'ta, 1 kī'tə; 2 çē'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, *pl.*] A bristle or seta.—**chæ'to-dont**, *n.* One of a genus (*Chætodon*) of acanthopterygian fishes, including angel-fishes.—**chæ'tog-nath**, *n.* One of a class (*Chætognatha*) of marine worms with a transparent body.—**chæ'to-pod**, *a.* Belonging to a division (*Chætopoda*) of worms, especially a subclass of annelids with bristles in cavities or foot-like appendages, as in the earthworms and sea-worms.—**chæ'to-pod**, *n.*—**chæ-top'o-dous**, *a.*

chafe, 1 chēf; 2 chāf, *v.* [CHAFED[1]; CHAF'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To injure or make sore by rubbing; gall. **2.** To fret; irritate; annoy. **3.** To try to make warm by rubbing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rub so as to wear; become abraded. **2.** To be irritated; fret; fume. [< L. OF *caleo*, glow, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see INCENSE; PIQUE; RAGE.—**chaf'er**[1], *n.*

chafe, *n.* **1.** Soreness or wear from friction; also, friction. **2.** Irritation or vexation of soul; restlessness.

chaf'er[2], 1 chēf'ər; 2 chāf'er, *n.* The cockchafer or other scarabæid beetle. [< AS. *ceafor*, *ceafer*.] **chaf'fer**‡.

chaf'er-y, 1 chēf'ər-ı; 2 chāf'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ış, *pl.*] *Metal.* A forge in which iron is reheated before being wrought into bars. [< F. *chaufferie*, < *chauffer*, < OF. *chaufer*; see CHAFE, *v.*] [see MOCK.

chaff[1], 1 chaf; 2 chāf, *v.* [Colloq.] To poke fun at; ridicule. Syn.:

chaff[1], *n.* **1.** The external envelops or husks of grain; also, straw or hay cut fine. **2.** Refuse; trifles collectively. [< AS. *ceaf*.] Syn.: see WASTE.—**chaff'y**[1], *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like chaff. **2.** Full of, covered with, or having chaff, as the receptacles of certain composite flowers; also, scaly. See PALEACEOUS. **3.** Light as chaff; unsubstantial; empty.

chaff[2], *n.* Good-natured raillery; banter. Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.—**chaf'fy**[2], *a.* Disposed to joke or tease; bantering.

Chaf'fee, 1 chaf'ı; 2 chāf'e, **Adna Romanza** (1842–1914). An American general.

chaf'fer, 1 chaf'ər; 2 chāf'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dispute about price; haggle over a bargain. **2**†. To buy or sell; barter. **3**†. To cause to exist, elapse, go, or the like, by chaffering: usually with *away* or *down*; as, to *chaffer away* an hour. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disputatious bargaining. **2**†. Trade; traffic. [< AS. *ceāp*, bargain, + *faru*, journey.]—**chaf'fer-er**, *n.*

chaf'finch, 1 chaf'inch; 2 chāf'inch, *n.* A European song-finch (*Fringilla cœlebs*). [< CHAFF[1], *n.*, + FINCH.]

chaff'weed", 1 chaf'wīd"; 2 chāf'wēd", *n.* The bastard or false pimpernel (*Centunculus minimus*).

chaf'ing-dish", 1 chēf'ıŋ-dish"; 2 chāf'ing-dish", *n.* A vessel for heating or cooking.

chaf'let‡, *n.* A small stage; platform.

chaft, 1 chaft; 2 chāft, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A jaw. **2.** *pl.* The jaw-bones; chops. [Panama.

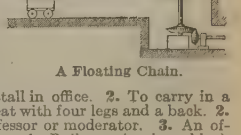
Cha'gres, 1 chū'gres; 2 chā'grēs, *n.* A river of the republic of

cha-grin', 1 shə-grin'; 2 çha-grīn', *vt.* To humiliate; mortify. Syn.: see ABASH.

cha-grin', *n.* **1.** The vexation of disappointment and wounded pride; mortification. **2.** Same as SHAGREEN. **3**†. That which frets or worries. **4**†. Rough fish-skin used for filing or smoothing. [F.; see SHAGREEN.]

Syn.: confusion, disappointment, discomposure, dismay, humiliation, mortification, shame, vexation. *Chagrin* unites *disappointment* with some degree of *humiliation*. A rainy day may bring *disappointment*; needless failure in some enterprise brings *chagrin*. *Shame* involves the consciousness of fault, guilt, or impropriety; *chagrin* of failure of judgment, or harm to reputation. A consciousness that one has displayed his own ignorance will cause him *mortification*, however worthy his intent; if there was a design to deceive, the exposure will cover him with *shame*. Compare ABASH.—Ant.: delight, exultation, glory, rejoicing, triumph.—Prep.: chagrin at (*because of, on account of*) failure.

chain, 1 chēn; 2 chān. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fasten, as with a chain. **2.** *Surv.* To measure with a chain. **3.** To bring into or hold in subjection; enthrall. **II.** *n.* **1.** A string of interlinked rings or links, serving to bind, drag, ornament, or hold. **2.** Shackles; bonds; enthralment: usually in the plural. **3.** Any connected series; a succession; range, as of mountains. **4.** A surveyor's measuring-line of 100 links. **5.** *Textile.* (1) The warp-threads of a fabric. (2) The pattern-chain of a loom. **6.** *pl. Naut.* The flat iron bars on the side of a ship that receive the strain of the shrouds; a chain-plate or channel-plate. **7.** *Kinematics.* A device composed of two or more links; specif., a closed chain. [< L.[F] *catena*, chain.] Syn.: see FETTER.—**chain'-gang"**, *n.* A gang of convicts compelled to work in chains.—**c. mail**, armor consisting of chains, rings, or scales.—**c.-pump**, *n.* A pump that raises water by means of buckets or disks on an endless chain passing through a tube.—**c.-shot**, *n.* Cannon-balls chained together, formerly used in warfare.—**c.-stitch**, *n.* **1.** In sewing, a loop-stitch. **2.** A chain-like stitch used in crocheting, embroidery, etc.—**chain'work"**, *n.* **1.** A fabric consisting of loops made in succession, as in some kinds of hosiery. **2.** Embroidery or carved work having the appearance of chains or links.—**closed chain.** **1.** *Physics.* A construction in which two or more links operate mutually, one being taken as a basal element. **2.** *Chem.* A graphic formula showing atoms united in a circle, their bonds forming a complete ring.—**engineers' c.**, a chain 100 feet long, having 100 links.—**floating c.**, an endless chain, supported by uprights, by means of which vehicles are drawn in mines.—**open c.** (*Chem.*), a number of atoms so united as to form a chain whose ends are open and not joined together.—**surveyors' c.**, a chain 66 feet long.


A Floating Chain.

chain'let, 1 chēn'let; 2 chān'lęt, *n.* A little chain.

chair, 1 chār; 2 chār. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put into a chair; install in office. **2.** To carry in a chair. **II.** *n.* **1.** A movable seat with four legs and a back. **2.** A seat of office, as of a professor or moderator. **3.** An office or officer; a chairman. **4.** *Railway.* An iron block for holding rails in place. **5**‖. A sedan. [< F. *chaire*, < Gr. *kathedra*, seat.]

chair'man, 1 chār'mən; 2 chār'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who presides over an assembly. **2**‖. One of the carriers of a sedan-chair.—**chair'man-ship**, *n.*

chair'wo"man‡, *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] A female chairman.

chaise, 1 shēz; 2 çhāş, *n.* **1.** A two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle for two persons. **2.** A light four-wheeled carriage. *Chay*, or *shay*, is a common colloquial variant, from the notion that *chaise* was a plural form. [F.]

chaise"-longue', 1 shēz"-lōng'; 2 chāş"-lōńg', *n.* [F.] Literally, long chair. Specif., a lounge or sofa having a rest for the back at one end. [**chald.**, *abbr.* Chaldron.

Chal., Chald., *abbr.* Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee.—**chal.**, **cha-la'za**, 1 kə-lē'zə; 2 ca-lā'za, *n.* [-ZÆ, 1 -zī; 2 -zē, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* One of the two spirally twisted albuminous threads that are attached to the lining membrane of an egg at each end and keep the yolk in position with the germinating-spot uppermost. **2.** *Bot.* The part of an ovule where the coats are united to each other and to the nucellus. [< Gr. *chalaza*, hailstone.]

chal″a-zog′a-my, 1 kal″ə-zog′ə-mi; 2 ăl″ə-zŏg′ə-my, *n. Bot.* Fecundation through the chalaza. [< Gr. *chalaza,* hailstone, + *gamos,* marriage.]

Chal′ce-don, 1 kal′sı-den; 2 ăl′çe-dŏn, *n.* An ancient seaport city in Asia Minor opposite Byzantium. Kadiköé occupies its site. **Chal-ke-dŏn′‡** [Gr.].—**Council of Chalcedon,** a council which in 451 condemned Eutyches.

chal-ced′o-ny, 1 kal-sed′o-ni; 2 ăl-çĕd′o-ny, *n. Mineral.* A waxy, translucent crypto-crystalline variety of quartz. [< Gr. *Chalkēdōn* (town in Asia Minor).] **cal-ced′o-ny‡.**

chal-ced′o-nyx, 1 kal-sed′o-niks; 2 ăl-çĕd′o-nŷks, *n.* A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. [< CHALCEDONY + ONYX.]

chal′cid, 1 kal′sid; 2 eal′çid, *n.* A parasitic hymenopterous fly. [< **Chal-cid′i-ce,** 1 kal-sid′ı-sı; 2 ăl-çid′ı-sī, *n.* A peninsula extending into the Ægean sea, N. E. Greece.

chal′co-, 1 kal′ko-; 2 ăl′co-. From Greek *chalkos,* copper, brass: a combining form.—**chal′co-cite,** *n. Mineral.* An orthorhombic, metallic, blackish, lead-gray copper sulfid (Cu_2S).—**chal′co-graph,** *n.* A copperplate engraving.—**chal-cog′ra-pher,** *n.* An engraver on copper or brass. **chal-cog′ra-phist‡.**—**chal-cog′ra-phy,** *n.* The art of engraving on plates of copper or steel; line-engraving. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.]—**chal″co-py′rite,** *n. Mineral.* A tetragonal, metallic, brass-yellow copper-iron sulfid ($CuFeS_2$); copper pyrites.—**chal-cot-ri′chite,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of cuprite in capillary crystals.

Chal-da′ic, 1 kal-dē′ik; 2 ăl-dā′ĭc, *a.* Same as CHALDEAN, *a.*

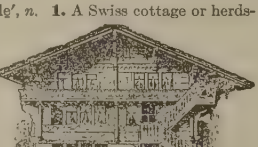
Chal-de′a, 1 kal-dı′ə; 2 ăl-dē′a, *n.* An ancient kingdom on the Persian Gulf.—**Chal-de′an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chaldeans or to Chaldea. **Chal-de′an‡.**—**Chal-de′an,** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Chaldea. **2.** One versed in the occult learning of the Chaldeans; an astrologer; hence, a magician; a soothsayer. **3.** The Chaldean language. **4.** One of a tribe of modern Nestorian Christians of Persia and Kurdistan.—**Chal′dee.** I. *a.* Chaldean. II. *n.* **1.** A Chaldean. **2.** The Eastern Aramaic dialect of the Semitic family of languages. **Chal-da′ic‡.**

chal′der, ch ēl′dər; 2 chal′der, *n.* A measure of 32 to 96 bushels formerly used in Scotland. [< OF. *chaldere,* < L. *caldaria,* pot for boiling, < *caleo,* be hot.]

chal-de′ra, *n.* Same as CALDERA.

chal′dron, 1 ch ēl′drən; 2 chal′dron, *n.* A weight or measure for coal and coke (Eng. 32 to 36 bu., U. S. 2,500 to 2,900 lbs.). [< F. *chaudron.*]

cha″let′, 1 shạ″lē′; 2 çhā″le′, *n.* **1.** A Swiss cottage or herdsmen's hut. **2.** A building in imitation of it. [< Swiss, *chalet.*]



Chalet.

chal′ice, 1 chal′ıs; 2 **chal′is,** ʃ chăl′ıç, *n.* **1.** A consecrated cup used in the celebration or administration of the Lord's Supper. **2.** [Poet.] Any drinking-cup, goblet, or bowl: the original sense. **3.** A flower-cup. [< L.^{F} *calix* (*calic-*), cup.]—**chal′ice-veil″,** *n. Eccl.* A silk or lawn cover, the color of which is determined by the season in the ecclesiastical year, used in Anglican and Roman Catholic churches to cover the chalice and paten.—**chal′iced,** *a.* [Poet.] Shaped like, or contained in, a cup.

chalk, 1 chȧk; 2 chạk. I^{t}. *vt.* **1.** To put chalk on or in; also, to mark with chalk; hence, to bleach. **2.** To record, as debits; score. II. *n.* **1.** A soft, grayish-white, or yellowish compact limestone, largely composed of the shells of rhizopods. **2.** A piece of chalk or chalk-like material, frequently colored, either natural or artificial, used for marking or drawing. **3.** A score in a game, because often recorded with chalk. **4.** A debit, formerly often marked with chalk upon the wall or door, as of an ale-house. [< L.^{AS} *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]—**chalk mixture,** a remedy for diarrhea.—**French c.,** soapstone used for cleaning or marking cloth.—**chalk′i-ness,** *n.* —**chalk′stone″,** *n.* **1.** A gouty concretion in the joints. **2.** A piece of chalk.—**chalk′y,** *a.* Of, containing, or like chalk.

chal′lenge, 1 chal′enj; 2 chăl′ĕng, *v.* [-LENGED; -LENGE-ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To dare (a person) to a contest or trial; call out to a duel. **2.** To invite or defy (scrutiny or proof). **3.** To claim as one's due. **4.** To call in question; dispute; object to (a juror, voter, or vote). **5.** *Mil.* To utter a challenge to, as a sentry. II. *i.* **1.** To dare or defy any one. **2.** *Hunting.* To open and cry, as hounds when they get the first scent of their quarry. **3†.** To assert a right. SYN.: see DEMAND; QUESTION.—**chal′lenge-a-bl(e^{s}),** *a.*—**chal′leng-er,** *n.*

chal′lenge, 1 chal′enj; 2 chăl′ĕng, *n.* **1.** A call or defiance to personal contest. **2.** A formal objection or exception against a person or thing. **3.** A sentry's call, requiring one to halt and give the countersign. [< L.^{OF} *calumnia;* see CALUMNY.]

chal′lis, 1 shal′ı; 2 çhăl′ı, *n.* A light, all-wool or cotton dress-fabric; formerly, a fine, soft, silk-and-worsted fabric for women's dresses. [= Anglo-Ind. *shalee,* < Hind. *sālū,* soft cotton stuff.] **chal′lie‡; chal′ly‡.**

Chal′mers, 1 chal′mərz *or (Scot.)* ch ē′mərz; 2 chăl′mers *or (Scot.)* chạ′mers, **Thomas** (1780–1847). A Scottish divine and writer.

Châ″lons′-sur-Marne′, 1 shạ″lōñ′-sür-mārn′; 2 çhā″lōñ′-sür-mārn′, *n.* An ancient city, capital of Marne department, France; pop. of commune, 31,194. Ancient **Cat″a-lau′num.**

Cha″lon′-sur-Saône, 1 -sōn′; 2 -sōn′, *n.* A town, capital of Saône-et-Loire department, France; pop. of commune, 31,609. Ancient **Cab″il-lo′num.**

chal″u-meau′, 1 shal″ū-mō′; 2 çhăl″ụ-mō′, *n.* [F.] **1.** The lowest register of the clarinet. **2.** An instrument of the clarinet type not now in use.

Chal″y-be′an, 1 kal″ı-bī′ən *or* kə-lib′ı-ən; 2 ăl″ỳ-bē′an *or* ca-lỳb′e-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient **Chalybes,** in Asia Minor, famous workers in iron and steel. [< L. *chalybeius,* < Gr. *chalybēis,* < *chalyps* (*chalyb-*), steel, < *Chalybes,* Chalybes.]

cha-lyb′e-ate, 1 kə-lib′ı-ēt; 2 ca-lỳb′e-āt. I. *a.* **1.** Impregnated with compounds of iron: said of mineral waters. **2.** Resembling iron in taste or action. II. *n.* A medicine or water containing iron in solution. [< Gr. *chalyps,* steel.]

chal′y-bite, 1 kal′ı-bait; 2 ăl′ỳ-bīt, *n.* Same as SIDERITE.

cham‖, 1 kam; 2 căm, *n.* A Tatar or Mogul ruler; khan.

cham., *abbr.* Chamomile.—**Chamb.,** *abbr.* Chamberlain.

cha″made′, 1 shə″mād′; 2 çhā″mäd′, *n. Mil.* A signal for a parley with drum or trumpet. [F., < L. *clamo,* claim.]

cha-mæ′le-on, *n.* Same as CHAMELEON.

Cham′bal, 1 chum′bal; 2 chŭm′bal, *n.* A river in Rajputana, India; 750 m. long to Jamna river.

cham′ber, 1 chēm′bər; 2 chām′ber, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To make chambers in, as a gun. **2.** To fit as into a chamber. II. *i.* **1.** To fit compactly, as shot in a cartridge. **2‖.** To practise lewdness.

cham′ber, 1 chēm′bər; 2 chām′ber, *n.* **1.** A room in a dwelling-house, especially a bedroom. **2.** *pl.* [Eng.] A suite of rooms or offices; specif., a lawyer's office or department in the Inns of Court. **3.** A hall where an assembly or council meets; also, the assembly itself; especially, the popular branch of a legislature. **4.** An enclosed space, as at the breech of a gun. **5.** A room in which a monarch or other great personage gives audience. **6.** A chamber-pot. [< L.^{F} *camera,* vault.]—**chamber concert,** a concert consisting of music suitable for a private house or small hall.—**cham′ber-maid″,** *n.* **1.** A woman having care of bedchambers. **2†.** A lady's-maid.—**c.-music,** *n.* Music suitable for a private house. —**c. of commerce,** an association for the protection and regulation of the commerce of a city, including leading merchants, financiers, and other citizens.

cham′bered, ‖ 1 chēm′bərd; 2 chām′berd, *a.* **1.** Having a chamber

cham′berd^{s}, ʃ or chambers; as, a *chambered* shell. **2.** Confined in a chamber. [Idler. **2†.** A valet or a chambermaid.

cham′ber-er, *n.* **1‖.** A frequenter of ladies' chambers; dangler;

cham′ber-lain, 1 chēm′bər-lin; 2 chām′ber-lin, *n.* **1.** A palace official. **2.** A steward or treasurer. **3‖.** The chamber attendant of a monarch or lord.—**cham′ber-lain-ship,** *n.* The office of a chamberlain. [Colonial Secretary, 1895–1903.

Cham′ber-lain, Joseph (1836–1914). An English statesman;

Cham′bers-burg, 1 chēm′bərz-bûrg; 2 chām′bērş-bûrg, *n.* A borough in Pennsylvania; pop. 13,170.

cham″bran′le, 1 shəñ″brāñ′ı; 2 çhāñ″brāñ′l, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* An exterior or interior decoration band usually flat and molded, applied around doors and window openings.

cham′bray, 1 shəm′brē; 2 chăm′-brā, *n.* A gingham with linen finish. [Cp. CAMBRIC.]

Chameleon. 1/6

cha-me′le-on, 1 kə-mi′lı-ən; 2 ca-mē′le-on, *n.* **1.** A lizard that has the power of changing its color. **2.** A person of changeable character or habits like a chameleon. [< Gr.^{L} *chamai,* on the ground, + *leōn,* lion.]—**cha-me″le-on′ic,** *a.* Chameleon-like; changeful; variable.

cham′fer, 1 cham′fər; 2 chăm′-fer. I. *vt.* **1.** To cut a channel in. **2.** To bevel. II. *n.* A groove or channel; a bevel. [< OF. *chanfraindre,* perhaps < LL. *cantus,* edge, + *frango,* break.] **cham′fret‡.**

Cham″fort′, 1 shōñ″fōr′; 2 çhāñ″fōr′, **Sébastien Roch Nicholas** (1741–1794). French epigrammatist. **Champ″fort′‡.**

cham′frain, 1 cham′frēn: 2 chăm′frān, *n.* Armor for the front of a war-horse's head. [< OF. *chanfrain.*] **cham′fron‡.**

cham′ois, 1 shəm′ı *or* shəm′oi; 2 chăm′ı *or* çhăm′ŏi, *n.* **1.** A mountain antelope of Europe and Asia. **2.** A soft leather. [F.] **sham′my‡.**—**cham′ois,** *vt.* To tan.

cham′o-mile, *n.* Same as CAMOMILE.

Cha″mo″nix′, 1 shə″mō″nī′; 2 çhā″mō″nĭ′, *n.* Valley of Arve river, N. of Mt. Blanc, France. **Cha″-mou″ni′‡.**

Chamois. 1/28

champ′, 1 champ; 2 chămp, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To bite impatiently, as a horse the bit. **2.** To make a biting or chewing movement with the jaws. [< Swed. dial. *kämsa,* chew with difficulty.]

champ, *n.* The action of champing.

cham′pac, *n.* Same as CHAMPAK.

champ-pagne′, 1 shəm-pēn′; 2 çhăm-pān′, *n.* A highly effervescent wine, typically amber-colored, made in Marne and adjoining departments in France, or a wine in imitation of it.

champ-paign′, 1 shəm-pēn′; 2 çhăm-pān′. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to level ground or open country. II. *n.* **1.** Flat and open ground; a clear, level landscape; a broad, treeless plain; hence, any level or unruffled surface. **2.** Figuratively, field, as of observation; expanse. **3†.** Unenclosed or com-

mon land. **4†.** The field of military operations. [< LL.OF *campania;* see CAMPAIGN.] **cham-pagne'†; cham-paigne'†; cham-pain'†.**

Cham-paign'2, *n.* A city in E. central Illinois; pop. 15,880.

Cham"pai'gne2, 1 shąm"pé'nya; 2 shăm"pā'nye, *n.* A former province of N. E. France. **Cham-pagne'†.**

cham'pak, 1 chąm'pak *or* chum'puk; 2 chăm'păk *or* chŭm'pŭk, *n.* [Hind.] A sacred Indian tree (*Michelia champaca*) of the magnolia family, bearing golden-yellow highly fragrant flowers. **cham'pac'.** [is guilty of champerty.

cham'per-tor, 1 chąm'per-ter; 2 chăm'per-tôr, *n.* One who

cham'per-ty, 1 chąm'per-tı; 2 chăm'per-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] *Law.* A bargain made by one not a party to the suit to bear expenses of litigation in consideration of a share of the matter sued for. [< F. *champart,* < L. *campi pars; campi,* gen. s. of *campus,* field; *par(t-)s,* part.] **—cham'per-tous,** *a.*

cham-pi'gnon, 1 shąm-pin'yən *or* (F.) shąn"pĭ"nyôn'; 2 çhăm-pĭn'yon *or* (F.) çhăn"pĭ"nyôn', *n.* **1.** The fairy-ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*); in France, the common agaric (*Agaricus campestris*). See MUSHROOM. **2†.** A choice edible mushroom. [F., < L. *campus,* field.]

cham'pi-on, 1 chąm'pı-ən; 2 chăm'pi-on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To act as the champion of; contend for; advocate. **2†.** To challenge; defy. **II.** *a.* Acknowledged superior to all competitors; holding the first prize, or claiming first excellence. **III.** *n.* **1.** Originally, one who fought in behalf of another; one who defends a person, principle, etc. **2.** The victor in an open contest. **3.** Something of highest excellence, as a fruit; anything which has been given first prize. [< L.LL+F *campus,* field.] **—cham'pi-on-ess,** *n.* A female champion. **—cham'pi-on-ship,** *n.* The state or position of a champion.

Cham-plain', 1 shąm-plēn'; 2 çhăm-plān', *n.* **1. Samuel de** (1570–1635), French discoverer, founder of Quebec. **2. Lake C.,** a lake between New York and Vermont.

champ"le-vé', 1 shampˢle-vé'; 2 çhămpˢle-vę', *n.* [F.] A method of enameling by inserting the paste colors in depressions or furrows or cut on a metal field; also, the result of such process. **—champ"le-vé',** *a.*

Cham"pol"lion', 1 shăn"pôl"yôn'; 2 çhăn"pōl"yôn', **Jean François** (1790–1832). A French Egyptologist.

Cham"pol"lion'-Fl"geac', 1 -fl"ʒăk'; 2 -fl"zhăc', **Jacques Joseph** (1778–1867). A French archeologist.

Chan., Chanc., *abbr.* Chancellor, chancery.

chance, 1 chąns; 2 chânç. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CHANCED†; CHANC'ING.] **1.** To occur accidentally; happen. **2.** To come unexpectedly or undesignedly (*on* or *upon*). **3.** [Colloq.] To take the chance of; risk. **II.** *a.* Occurring by chance; casual. Syn.: see ACCIDENTAL; INCIDENTAL.

III. *n.* **1.** The unknown or the undefined cause of events not subject to calculation. **2.** An unknown agency assumed to account for unusual or unexplained events; also, the operation of this agency; accident apparently uncaused: often personified or (by the ancients) deified. **3.** A fortuitous event; an accident. **4.** A favorable conjuncture of circumstances; opportunity. **5.** Undetermined probability in general; contingency. **6.** Probability. [< LL.F *cadentia,* < L. *cado,* fall.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT; EVENT; HAZARD; PROBABILITY.

chance'ful, 1 chąns'ful; 2 chânç'ful, *a.* **1§.** Full of chance or chances; eventful. **2‖.** Dependent on chance.

chan'cel, 1 chan'sel; 2 chăn'çĕl, *n. Arch.* (1) The space in a church reserved for the officiating clergy, often separated from the rest of the building by a screen or railing. (2) All beyond the nave and transepts; the choir. [OF.]

chan'cel-ler-y, } 1 chun'sel-ər-ı; 2 chăn'çĕl-er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1
chan'cel-ry, } -ız; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** The office or dignity of a chancellor. **2.** The building or room in which a chancellor has his office. **3.** A court and its officials. **4.** An office or department connected with a consulate or embassy.

chan'cel-lor, } chun'se-lər; 2 chân'çĕ-lor, *n.* **1.** A high offi-
chan'cel-or, } cer of state or of a university. **2.** A judicial officer sitting in a court of chancery or equity. **3.** In Germany, formerly, the President of the Federal Council. **4.** In France, formerly, the keeper of the great seal and President of the Councils. **5.** A chief secretary, as of an embassy. **6.** A keeper of the great seal under the Eastern Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, etc. See phrases below. [< LL. OF *cancellarius,* usher of a law court.] **—chancellor of a diocese,** the official adviser of a bishop. **—C. of the Exchequer,** the minister of finance in the British cabinet. **—episcopal c.** (*R. C. Ch.*), the official who grants diocesan dispensations. **—Lord High C.,** in Great Britain, the highest judicial officer of the crown. **Lord C.†.** **—chan'cel-lor-ship,** *n.* The office of a chancellor.

Chan'cel-lors-ville, 1 chan'se-lərz-vil; 2 chăn'çĕ-lorz-vil, *n.* A village, in northeastern Virginia, where Lee defeated Hooker, May 2–4, 1863.

chance'med"ley, 1 chąns'med"lı; 2 chânç'mĕd"ly, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Unpremeditated wounding or killing in self-defense in a casual affray. **2.** A haphazard combination or mixture.

chan'cer-y, 1 chun'ser-ı; 2 chăn'çer-y, *n.* [-CER-IES2, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A court of equity, as distinguished from a common-law court. **2.** [Eng.] (1) Previously to 1873, the court presided over by the Lord High Chancellor of England, the highest court next to the House of Lords. (2) Since the Judicature Act of 1873, one of the five divisions of the High Court of Justice. **3.** The official bureau of a diocese. **4.** A court of records; archives. **5.** See CHANCELLERY, 2 and 3. [< LL. *cancellarius;* see CHANCELLOR.] **—in chancery. 1.** Pending in a court of chancery; also, under the supervision of the Lord Chancellor. **2.** [Slang.] (1) In a hopeless predicament. (2) In boxing, said of the head caught and securely held under the arm of an opponent.

chan'cre, 1 shaŋ'kər; 2 çhăn'çer, *n. Pathol.* A primary syphilitic ulcer. [F., < L. *cancer,* cancer.] **—chan'crous,** *a.* Resembling or having chancres.

chan'croid, 1 shaŋ'kroid; 2 çhăn'çröid, *n. Pathol.* A venereal sore resembling chancre, but not infecting the system; soft chancre. [< CHANCRE + -OID.]

chanc'y, 1 chąns'ı; 2 chânç'y, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Subject to chance; risky. **2.** [Scot.] Favored by chance; auspicious; favorable.

Chan'dar-nag"ar, 1 chun'dər-nug"ər; 2 chŭn'der-nŭg"ar, *n.* A French colonial town on Hugli river, Bengal, India; 20 m. N. of Calcutta; pop. 25,000; taken by British, 1793; restored 1818.

chan"de-lier', 1 shan"də-lır'; 2 çhăn"de-lēr', *n.* A branched support for lights suspended from a ceiling. [< L.LL+F *candela,* CANDLE.]

chan'dler, 1 chan'dlər; 2 chăn'dler, *n.* **1.** A trader; dealer: only in composition; as, ship-*chandler.* **2.** [Eng.] A retailer of common groceries, provisions, and the like; a petty shopkeeper. **3.** One who makes or sells candles: usually in composition; as, tallow-*chandler.* [< F. *chandelier,* chandler, candlestick.] **—chan'dler-y,** *n.* [-IES2, *pl.*] **1.** The goods sold by a chandler often in the plural. **2.** A chandler's shop. **3.** A place for keeping candles.

Chang"chow"fu', 1 chaŋ"chō"fu'; 2 chăng"chō"fu', *n.* A city in S. E. China; pop. 1,000,000.

chang, *n.* Same as CASTANET. [CHENGTZE.

Chang'chun", 1 chāŋ'chun"; 2 chăng'chun", *n.* Same as KWANGCHANGE, 1 chēnj; 2 chānğ, *v.* [CHANGED; CHANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make different; convert; alter. **2.** To exchange; interchange. **3.** To give, or cause another to give, the equivalent of in smaller parts: said of money. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become different; vary. **2.** To enter upon a new phase; as, the moon has *changed.* **3.** To make a change or an exchange. **4.** [Colloq.] To transfer from one train to another. **5.** [Colloq.] To take off a garment and put on another.

Syn.: alter, commute, convert, diversify, exchange, metamorphose, modify, qualify, shift, substitute, transfigure, transform, transmute, turn, vary, veer. To *change* is to make a thing other than it has been; to *exchange,* to put or take something else in its place; to *alter* is ordinarily to *change* partially. To *exchange* is often to transfer ownership; as, to *exchange* city for country property. *Change* is often used in the sense of *exchange;* as, to *change* horses. To *transmute* is to *change* the qualities while the substance remains the same; as, to *transmute* the baser metals into gold. To *transform* is to *change* form or appearance, with or without deeper and more essential change. *Transfigure* is, as in its Scriptural use, to *change* in an exalted and glorious spiritual way. To *metamorphose* is to make some remarkable change, as of a caterpillar into a butterfly, or of the crystalline structure of rocks, hence called "metamorphic rocks." To *vary* is to *change* from time to time, often capriciously. To *commute* is to put something easier, lighter, milder, etc., in place of that which is *commuted;* as, to *commute* capital punishment to imprisonment for life; to *commute* daily fares on a railway to a monthly payment. To *convert* (L. con, *with,* and verto, *turn*) is primarily to *turn* about, and signifies to *change* in form, character, use, etc.; iron is *converted* into steel, joy into grief, a sinner into a saint. To *turn* is a popular word for *change* in any sense short of the meaning of *exchange,* being often equivalent to *alter, convert, transform, transmute,* etc. We *modify* a statement by some limitation, *qualify* it by some addition. See CONVEY.—Ant.: abide, bide, continue, endure, hold, keep, persist, remain, retain, stay.—Prep.: to change a home toilet *for* a street dress; to change *from* a caterpillar *to* or *into* a butterfly; to change clothes *with* a beggar.

—change"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Tendency to change. **change'a-bl(e-ness†.** **—change'a-bl(eP,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being changed. **2.** Likely to change; inconstant. **3.** Reflecting light so as to appear of different color from different points of view. Syn.: see FICKLE; MOBILE. **—change'a-bly,** *adv.* **—change'ful,** *a.* Full of or given to change. Syn.: see FICKLE. **—change'ful-ly,** *adv.* **—change'ful-ness,** *n.* **—change'-house",** *n.* [Scot.] A tippling-house; ale-house. **—change'less,** *a.* Free from change; immutable. Syn.: see PERMANENT. **—change'less-ness,** *n.* **—chang'er,** *n.* **1.** One who changes; specifically, a money-changer. *John* ii. 15. **2.** One given to change. **3.** [Scot.] A keeper of an ale-house.

change, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of changing; alteration; substitution, or something used in substitution. **2.** A place for general transaction of business. See EXCHANGE. **3.** That which is used in the substitution; as, a *change* of clothes. **4.** The money due to a purchaser who gives a bill or coin of greater value than his purchase, and therefore returned to him. **5.** Money of smaller denominations given in exchange for larger; small coins collectively. **6.** A passage from one phase to another; as, the *change* of the moon. **7.** *Mus.* (1) Modulation or variation of key. (2) Any order, other than that of the diatonic scale, in which a peal of bells is struck: usually in the plural. **8†.** Want of constancy; caprice. [< LL.V *cambium,* exchange.]

Syn.: alteration, conversion, diversity, innovation, mutation, novelty, regeneration, renewal, renewing, revolution, transformation, transition, transmutation, variation, variety, vicissitude. *Mutation* is a more formal word for *change,* often suggesting repeated or continual *change;* as, the *mutations* of fortune. *Revolution* is specifically and most commonly a *change* of government. *Variation* is a partial *change* in form, qualities, position, or action; as, the *variation* of the magnetic needle or of the pulse.

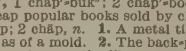
Vicissitude is sharp, sudden, or violent *change;* as, the *vicissitudes* of politics. *Transition* is *change* by passing from one place or state to another, especially in a natural, regular, or orderly way; as, the *transition* from spring to summer. An *innovation* is a *change* that breaks in upon an established order or custom, as in religion or politics. See MOTION. Compare CHANGE, *v.*—Ant.: constancy, continuance, firmness, fixedness, fixity, identity, invariability, permanence, persistence, steadiness, unchangeableness, uniformity.—**change of life,** the cessation of the menses and of the power of child-bearing in women. See CLIMACTERIC; MENOPAUSE.—**change'-ring"ing,** *n.* The playing of tunes or harmonies on a chime of bells. Bells for change-ringing when struck from the highest to the lowest are said to be in the position of *rounds.*—**to ring the changes.** **1.** To operate a chime of bells so as to produce a variety of tuneful combinations. **2.** To repeat something with every possible variety of language and illustration.

change'ling, 1 chēnj'lĭŋ; 2 chānɡ'ling, *n.* **1.** An ill-favored child supposed to have been substituted by fairies for a beautiful one stolen away. **2.** A fickle person: used also adjectivally. **3‖.** A silly or weak-minded person; simpleton: imbecile. [pop. 250,000.

Chang"sha', 1 chāŋ'shä'; 2 chänɡ'shä', *n.* A city in E. China;

Chang'teh, 1 chāŋ'tə; 2 chänɡ'tĕ, *n.* A commercial city in N. Hunan province, central China; pop. 300,000.

chan'nel, 1 chan'el; 2 chăn'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [CHAN'NELED or CHAN'NELLED, CHAN'NELᴱ; CHAN'NEL-ING or CHAN'NELLING.] **1.** To cut or wear channels in. **2.** To convey through or as through a channel. **II¹.** *n.* **1.** The bed of a stream. **2.** A wide strait; as, the English *Channel.* **3.** Any groove or passage. **4.** The deep part of a river, harbor, strait, or estuary, where the current or tide is strongest; especially, a navigable passage between the shoal parts. **5.** That through which anything flows or passes, as a vein or artery, an air-conduit to a mine, a trough to convey melted metal to the molds: used figuratively; as, the news was spread through various *channels.* [< L.ᴼᶠ *canalis,* water-pipe.] SYN.: see STREAM; WAY.—**chan'nel-i"ron,** *n.* An angle-iron having two flanges projecting at right angles on one side of a web; a channel-bar.


A Channel-Iron.

chan'nel², *n. Naut.* A flat piece of wood or iron attached to the side of a vessel, to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks.

Chan'nel Is'lands. A British group (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; 75 sq. m.; pop. 90,000) in the English Channel.

Chan'ning, 1 chan'iŋ; 2 chăn'ĭng, **William Ellery** (1780–1842). An American Unitarian divine and writer.

chan'son, 1 shan'sən *or* (*F.*) shuŋ'sōŋ'; 2 çhăn'son *or* (*F.*) çhăŋ'-sōŋ', *n.* A ballad. [F., < L. *cantio,* song.]—**chan"son' de geste',** 1 shŭŋ'sōŋ' də zest'; 2 çhăŋ'sōŋ' də zhĕst', any old French epic, originally written in 12-syllabled assonant verse. The most celebrated one is the *Chanson de Roland.* [chanson.

chan"son-nette', 1 shan'sə-net'; 2 chăn"so-nĕt', *n.* [F.] A little

chant, 1 chənt; 2 chänt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** *Mus.* To sing to a chant, as in public worship. **2.** [Poet.] To sing in praise or adoration; carol; warble. **3.** To celebrate in song; praise continually. **4.** *Mus.* To sing chants. **5.** To make melody; sing. **6.** To talk monotonously; harp upon. **7.** [Slang.] To cry up (a horse); sell (a horse) by fraud. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A melody adapted to words without strict rhythm, or containing both recitative and rhythm: the most ancient and simple form of choral music. **2.** A psalm or canticle so recited. **3.** A song; melody. **4.** Any measured monotonous singing or reciting of words. **5.** A singing intonation in speech; twang. [< F. *chanter,* < L. *canto,* < *cano,* sing.] **chaunt‡.**—**chant'er,** *n.* **1.** A singer; especially, a singer in a chantry; a chorister; precentor. **2.** The finger-pipe of a bagpipe: distinguished from *drone.* **3.** The hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*). **4.** [Slang.] One who chants horses; a tricky horse-dealer. **chant'-or‡; chaunt'er‡.**—**chant'ress,** *n.* A female singer.

chant'age, 1 chənt'ij; 2 chänt'ăɡ, *n.* The extortion of money by threats of exposure; blackmailing.

chan"te-relle'¹, 1 shan'tə-rel'; 2 çhăn'te-rĕl', *n.* [F.] The highest string of certain stringed instruments, as a violin.

chan"te-relle'², *n.* An edible yellow mushroom (*Cantharellus cibrius*), with a short stem. [Dim. of L. *cantharus,* drinking-cup.]

chant'ey, 1 chənt'i; 2 chänt'y, *n.* A working-song of sailors.

chan'ti-cleer, 1 chan'ti-klir; 2 chăn'ti-clēr, *n.* A cock. [< F. *chanteclair* (name of the cock in the medieval fable of "Reynard the Fox"), < *chanter,* CHANT, + *clair,* CLEAR.]

Chan"til'ly', 1 shoŋ'ti'yi'; 2 çhăn'tĭ'yĭ', *n.* An ancient town in Oise department, France; 25 m. N. of Paris; pop. of commune, 6,000; lace manufactures; national museum of art; race track.

Chan'trey, 1 chan'tri; 2 chăn'try, **Sir Francis** (1781–1842). An English sculptor; statue of Washington.

chant'ry, 1 chənt'ri; 2 chänt'ry, *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** A chapel in or attached to a church or monastery, endowed for maintaining daily masses for the soul of the founder or of others nominated by him (the chapel usually containing the tomb of the founder). **2.** Formerly, the endowment itself. **3.** A chapel for subsidiary church services. **4.** A grated or openwork enclosure or structure containing a tomb. [< OF. *chanterie,* < F. and OF. *chanter,* < L. *cano,* sing.]

Cha'nu-ca, 1 Hŏ'nu-kə; 2 Hä'nu-çä, *n.* [Heb.] The chief post-Biblical festival of the Jews, held for eight days, from Chisleu 25th, in memory of the restoration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabeans, 164 B. C. It is known also, usually by Christians, as the **Feast of Dedication.** *John* x. 22.

Cha-nute', 1 shə-nūt'; 2 çha-nut', *n.* A city in S. E. Kansas; pop. 10,290.

cha'os, 1 kē'es; 2 cā'ŏs, *n.* **1.** A condition of utter disorder and confusion, as the unformed primal state of the universe. **2.** Any thing or condition of which the elements or parts are in utter disorder and confusion. **3.** Any vast gulf or chasm; an unfathomable abyss. **4.** *Philos.* A condition in which chance rules and uniformity and all evidence of law or of ideal ends are lacking. [< Gr.ᵍʳ *chaos,* < *chainō,* gape.]—**cha-ot'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like chaos; unformed; disordered. **cha-ot'i-cal‡.**

chap, 1 chap; 2 chăp, *vt. & vi.* [CHAPPEDᵗ or CHAPT; CHAP'-PING.] **1.** To crack and roughen, as the skin. **2.** [Scot.] To strike with a hammer; pound on. **3.** [Scot.] To beat or knock, as on a door; strike, as a clock. [Cp. OD. *kappen,* cut, *koppen,* cut off; G. *kappen,* cut, lop.]—**to chap out** [Scot.], to call one by a tap, as on the window.

chap¹, *n.* **1.** A crack, as in the skin. **2.** [Scot.] A rap on the door; a knock of any sort. **3.** The act of choosing; selection.

chap², *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A fellow; lad. **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] A chapman. [Short for CHAPMAN.]

chap³, 1 chep; 2 chap, *n.* **1.** A jaw; in the plural, the mouth and cheeks. **2.** The jaw of a vise. [< Ice. *kiaptr,* jaw.]

Chap., *abbr.* Chaplain.—**chap.,** *abbr.* Chapter.

cha"pa-re'jos, 1 chä"pu-rē'hōs; 2 chä"pä-re'hōs, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Leather breeches worn by cowboys to protect the legs from trees, brush, etc. **cha"pa-ra'jos‡; cha"pa-re'ras‡** [Mex.]; **chaps‡.**

chap"ar-ral', 1 chap"ə-ral'; 2 chăp"a-răl', *n.* A tangle of dwarf oak, low thorny shrubs, etc. [Sp., < *chaparra,* evergreen oak.]—**chap"ar-ral'-cock",** *n.* A bird, the road-runner, noted for its speed in running.—**c.-hen,** *n. fem.*

chap'-book", 1 chap'-buk"; 2 chăp'-bŏŏk", *n.* One of a former class of cheap popular books sold by chapmen. [See CHAPMAN.]

chape, 1 chēp; 2 chāp, *n.* **1.** A metal tip, as of a scabbard, or an outer case, as of a mold. **2.** The back-piece by which a buckle is fastened to a strap or the like; any attaching loop of metal or leather. [F., < LL. *capa, cappa,* cap.]

cha"peau', 1 sha"pō'; 2 çhä"pō', *n.* [CHA"PEAUX', 1 -pōz'; 2 -pōz', *pl.*] A hat; especially, a plumed or military hat. [F.]—**chapeau à plumes,** a plumed hat; hat and feather.—**c. bras,** a soft, three-cornered dress hat that can be folded and carried under the arm: worn commonly in the 18th century and still with court and diplomatic dress.

chap'el, 1 chap'el; 2 chăp'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A place of worship other than a large and regular church. (1) A compartment or recess of a church, where independent services may be held. (2) Any place of worship not connected with the state or established church, as, in England, any dissenting church. **2.** A chapel service. **3.** An official choir or orchestra, as of a court or nobleman's establishment; a chapelle. **4.** *Print.* (1) The body of journeymen printers in a given office: usually organized under a chairman, known in Great Britain as the *father of the chapel.* (2) Formerly, a printing-house. [< LL.ᵒᶠ *capella,* dim. of *cappa,* cape, cope (orig. of a saint, held as a relic).] **chap'elle‡; chap'pel‡.**—**chap'-el-mas"ter,** *n.* Same as KAPELLMEISTER.—**chap'el-ry,** *n.* **1.** The territorial jurisdiction of a chapel. **2.** A chapel and its accessory buildings.

Chap'el Hill. A town in central North Carolina; pop. 1,483; seat of the **University of North Carolina.**

chap'er-on, 1 shap'ər-ōn; 2 çhăp'er-ōn. **I.** *vt.* To act as chaperon to. **II.** *n.* A woman who acts as attendant or protector of a young unmarried woman in public. [F.] **chap'-er-one‡.**—**chap'er-on-age,** *n.*

chap'fal"ien, 1 chep'fēl"ən; 2 chap'fąl"n, *a.* Having the

chop'fal"len, ʃ chap or jaw drooping; hence, dejected; crest-fallen. [= CAPITAL.]

chap'i-ter‖¹, 1 chap'i-tər; 2 chăp'i-ter, *n.* The capital of a pillar.

chap'i-ter², *n. Old Eng. Law.* A schedule informing judges as to what crimes were to be inquired into. [< F. *chapitre;* see CHAPTER, *n.*]

chap'lain, 1 chap'lin; 2 chăp'lin, *n.* **1.** A clergyman with special functions, such as conducting religious services in a legislative assembly, in a regiment, or on board a ship, etc. **2.** A clergyman attached to a chapel for permanent or occasional duty. [< F. *chapelain.*]—**chap'lain-cy,** *n.* [-CIESᶻ, *pl.*] The office of a chaplain. **chap'lain-ship‡.**

chap'let, 1 chap'let; 2 chăp'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A wreath or garland for the head. **2.** A necklace. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A rosary, or, more strictly, the third part of a rosary, or fifty-five beads. **4.** A string of beads, or anything resembling it, as an astragal molding, or a rope of frog or toad spawn. [< F. *chapelet.*]

chap'man, 1 chap'mən; 2 chăp'man, *n.* [CHAP'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A pedler. **2†.** A trader; merchant. **3†.** A customer; purchaser. [< AS. *ceāp,* trade, + *man,* man.]

Chap'man, George (1557–1634). An English dramatic poet; first English translator of Homer into English verse.

cha-po'te, 1 chu-pō'tē; 2 chä-pō'te, *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican or black persimmon (*Diospyros texana*).

chappe, 1 shap; 2 chăp, *n.* A cape; cloak. [F.]

chap'pie, 1 chap'i; 2 chăp'i, *n.* [Colloq.] A little chap; a dude.

chap'pit, 1 chap'it; 2 chăp'ĭt, *v.* [Scot.] Chapped.

chap'py, 1 chap'i; 2 chăp'y, *a.* Full of cracks; fissured; cleft.

chap'py-tre, *n.* Same as CHAPTER. **chap'y-tre‡.**

chaps, *n.* Same as CHAPAREJOS. [as a book.

chap'ter, 1 chap'tər; 2 chăp'ter, *vt.* To divide into chapters,

chap'ter, *n.* **1.** A division of a book or treatise, usually marked by a number and heading. **2.** The body of clergy connected with a cathedral or other collegiate church; a council of such body, or their place of assembly; a chapter-house; also, the meeting of any order. **3.** *Liturg.* In certain services of the Latin church, a short Scriptural passage

read immediately after the psalms. [< L.F *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.]—**cathedral chapter,** the personnel of canons attached to a cathedral.—**chap'ter-house",** *n.* A house of assembly for a chapter or fraternity, especially such a structure connected with a cathedral.—**conventual c.,** the assembly of the religious of one house or of an entire order for the purpose of regulating domestic affairs (**provincial c.,** for a province; **general c.,** for an entire order).

Cha-pul"te-pec', 1 chə-pūl"tē-pek'; 2 chä-pul"tę-pĕc', *n.* Fortified hill 3 m. S. W. of Mexico city, Mexico; taken by U. S. army, 1847.

cha-que'ta, 1 chə-kē'tə; 2 chä-kę'tə, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A jacket, usually of leather, worn by cowboys, especially when riding in a bushy region.

char¹, 1 chȯr; 2 chär, *vt.* & *vi.* [CHARRED, CHARD³; CHAR'RING.] **1.** To burn or scorch the surface of. **2.** To convert into charcoal by incomplete combustion. **3.** To become charred. Syn.: see BURN. [turn.] **chare†.**

char², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To do chores or chares. [< AS. *cerran*, turn.]

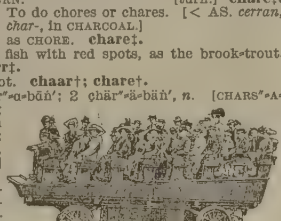
char³, *n.* Charcoal. [< *char-*, in CHARCOAL.]

char⁴, *n.* [Dial.] Same as CHORE. **chare†.**

char⁵, *n.* A salmonoid fish with red spots, as the brook-trout. [< Gael. *ceara.*] **charr‡.**

char†, *n.* A car; chariot. **chaar†; chare†.**

char"-à-bancs', 1 shȯr"-ə-bȧ̆n'; 2 chär"-ä-bȧ̆n', *n.* [CHARS"-A-BANCS', *pl.*] A long passenger-vehicle with transverse seats. [F.; *char* = CAR; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *banc* = BANK¹, *n.*] **char"a-banc'†.**



Char-à-bancs.

char'act†, *n.* **1.** A written charm, or other cabalistic sign. **2.** A distinctive characteristic.

char'ac-ter, 1 kar'ək-tər; 2 ĕär'ac-ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To impress, engrave, or depict. 2§. To impart characteristic marks or lines to. 3‖. To characterize. **II.** *n.* **1.** The combination of qualities distinguishing any person or class of persons; any distinctive mark or trait, or such marks or traits collectively, belonging to any person, class, or race; the individuality which is the product of nature, habits, and environment. **2.** High qualities; moral force. **3.** Reputation. **4.** A representation; assumed part; rôle; also, the person holding or represented as holding it. **5.** (1) A figure engraved, written, or printed; mark; sign; letter. (2) Style of chirography or of printing. (3) A form of secret writing; a cipher. **6.** Fidelity and vigor in artistic representation of characteristic features. **7.** An individual considered as possessing a combination of distinctive qualities. **8.** A representation or characterization, as of one's qualities or abilities; especially, in colloquial use, a written testimonial given by an employer to an employee to aid in obtaining employment. **9.** That by which a thing is especially known or distinguished; a quality; property; as, ductility is a *character* of gold. **10.** *Cath. Theol.* The ineffaceable mark received by the soul through the sacraments of baptism, confirmation, and holy orders. [< Gr. *charaktēr*, an engraved mark, < *charassō*, engrave.]

Syn.: constitution, disposition, genius, nature, personality, record, reputation, spirit, temper, temperament. *Character* is what one is; *reputation*, what he is thought to be; his *record* is the total of his known action or inaction. As a rule, a man's *record* will substantially express his *character*; his *reputation* may be higher or lower than his *character* or *record* will justify. *Repute* is a somewhat formal word, with the same general sense as *reputation*. One's *nature* includes all his original endowments or propensities; *character* includes both natural and acquired traits. We speak of one's physical *constitution* as strong or weak, etc., and figuratively, of his mental or moral *constitution*. Compare CHARACTERISTIC.—**acquired character** (*Biol.*), a modification of bodily structure or habit which is impressed on the organism in the course of individual life.—**char"ac-ter-is'tic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Distinguishing or contributing to distinguish; marking; characterizing; showing the character, traits, and disposition of persons; typical; constituting or pertaining to the character. **2.** Showing the position in a scheme of classification. **char"ac-ter-is'ti-cal‡.** Syn.: see PARTICULAR. **II.** *n.* **1.** A distinctive feature; peculiarity. **2.** *Math.* The integral part of a logarithm; index. Syn.: attribute, character, distinction, feature, indication, mark, peculiarity, property, quality, sign, singularity, trace, trait. A *characteristic* belongs to the nature or *character* of the person, thing, or class, and serves to identify an object; as, a copper-colored skin, high cheek-bones, and straight, black hair are *characteristics* of the American Indian. A *sign* is manifest to an observer; a *mark* or a *characteristic* may be more difficult to discover; an insensible person may show *signs* of life, while sometimes only close examination will disclose *marks* of violence. Pallor is ordinarily a *mark* of fear; but in some brave natures it is simply a *characteristic* of intense earnestness. *Mark* is sometimes used in a good but often in a bad sense: we speak of the *characteristic* of a gentleman, the *mark* of a villain. Compare ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTER; MARK.—**char"ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**char'ac-ter-less,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

char'ac-ter-ize or **-ise,** 1 kar'ək-tər-aiz; 2 ĕär'ac-ter-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To describe by qualities or peculiarities; designate. **2.** To be a mark or peculiarity of; distinguish. **3.** To supply character to.—**char"ac-ter-i-za'tion or -sa'tion,** *n.*—**char'ac-ter-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

char'ac-ter-y, 1 kar'ək-tər-ɪ; 2 ĕär'ac-ter-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A distinguishing mark; distinctive characteristic. **2.** A system of characters; representation. **char'act†.**

cha-rade', 1 shə-rēd'; 2 cha-rād', *n.* An enigma consisting of a word to be guessed from the descriptive, scenic, or other representation of it. [F.]

char'bon, 1 shär'bən; 2 chär'bŏn, *n.* Splenic fever; anthrax. [F., < L. *carbo(n-)*, coal.]

char'coal", 1 chär'kōl"; 2 chär'çōl", *vt.* **1.** To write, draw, mark, or blacken with or as with charcoal. **2.** To subject to or suffocate with charcoal-fumes.

char'coal", *n.* **1.** A black, porous, tasteless, inodorous substance, burning without smoke or flame, obtained by the imperfect combustion of organic matter, as of wood in a kiln from which air is excluded. It consists of carbon mixed with inorganic ash, and is used as a fuel, an absorbent, a filter, etc. **2.** A drawing-pencil or crayon made of charcoal-dust. **3.** A charcoal-drawing. [< AS. *cearcian*, crack, + COAL.]

Char"cot', 1 shar"kō'; 2 chär"cō', **Jean Martin** (1825–1893). A French physician and neuropathist.

chard, 1 chärd; 2 chärd, *n.* **1.** The blanched leaves, leaf-stalks, or midribs of certain plants, as of the globe artichoke. **2.** A variety of white beet (*Beta cicla*) cultivated for its large leaves, leafstalks, and midribs. [< F. *carde*, < L. *carduus*; see CARD², *n.*]

chare, 1 chär; 2 chär, *v.* & *n.* Same as CHORE. **chart.**

charge, 1 chärj; 2 chärǧ, *v.* [CHARGED; CHARG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay or impose something upon, as a load, trust, or requirement. **2.** To give command, instruction, direction, or advice to, especially in an official or formal address; exhort or instruct earnestly, solemnly, or authoritatively; as, to *charge* a jury. **3.** To put something into or upon, as a load or charge; load; fill. **4.** To set or state as a price; demand. **5.** To set down or record something as due from; debit. **6.** To accuse. **7.** To make an onset upon. **8.** To emblazon, as with heraldic emblems. **9.** To set down or record something as due from or delivered to or for, or to be paid or accounted for by; hold responsible for the payment or return of something; debit. **10.** To place in position for use, as in fighting. **II.** *i.* **1.** To demand or fix a price; ask payment; also, to make a charge or an entry to one's debit. **2.** To make an onset. **3.** To crouch or lie down: said of hunting-dogs when they obey the command "charge." [< F. *charger*, < LL. *carrico*, < L. *carrus*, car.] Syn.: see ARRAIGN; ATTACK; ATTRIBUTE; COMMAND; LOAD.—Prep.: to charge something *upon* or *against* one; to charge one *with* a debt or a fault.

charge, *n.* **1.** The quantity put or to be put into a firearm, a furnace, etc. **2.** Care and custody, or that which is under one's care. **3.** A price. **4.** An entry of indebtedness. **5.** A tax; expense; cost. **6.** An address of instruction or admonition; as, the *charge* to a jury. **7.** An accusation. **8.** An impetuous onset; also, the signal for it. **9.** A heraldic figure or device; a bearing. **10**†. A burden; load. Syn.: see CARE; CAREER; COMMAND; LOAD; OVERSIGHT; PRICE.—**charge'-house",** *n.* A common school.—**overhead charges,** or **cost,** or **expense** (*Com.*), all charges against, or expenses of, a manufacturing business, beyond the cost of raw material, labor, and the selling of the product.

char"gé', 1 shar"jē'; 2 chär"zhę', *n.* [F.] A chargé d'affaires.

charge'a-bl(e‡, 1 chärj'ə-bl; 2 chärǧ'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being or rightfully to be charged. 2‖. Involving expense; burdensome. **-ness,** *n.*

char"gé' d'af"faires', 1 shar"jē' də"fâr'; 2 chär"zhę' dä"fâr'. [CHAR"GÉS' D'AF"FAIRES', *pl.*] **1.** The officer in charge of diplomatic business in the absence of a minister or ambassador. **2.** A subordinate diplomatic agent. [F.]

charg'er, 1 chärj'ər; 2 chärǧ'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which charges; especially, a war-horse. **2.** An instrument for measuring a charge of powder. 3‖. A large dish.

char'i-ly, 1 chär'ɪ-lɪ; 2 chär'i-ly, *adv.* In a chary manner.

char'i-ness, 1 chär'ɪ-nes; 2 chär'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality of being chary. **2.** Integrity; scrupulousness.

Char'ing Cross, 1 chär'iŋ; 2 chär'ing. A district in London (England) at the W. end of the Strand; site of one of the crosses erected by Edward I. at places where the body of his wife rested on the way to Westminster. [drive in or as in a chariot.

char'i-ot, char'ɪ-ət; 2 chär'i-ot, *vt.* & *vi.* To convey, ride, or

char'i-ot, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* A two-wheeled vehicle used in war and in racing. **2.** An ornate four-wheeled carriage. [OF.] —**char"i-ot-eer',** *n.* **1.** One who drives a chariot. **2.** [C-] The constellation Auriga.—**char"i-ot-eer',** *vt.* To act as driver of (a vehicle) or for (a person).

char'ism, 1 kar'izm; 2 ĕär'ĭsm, *n.* A gift or power bestowed by the Holy Spirit for use in the propagation of the truth, or the edification of the church. [< Gr. *charisma*, < *charizomai*, show favor, < *charis*, grace, < *chairō*, rejoice.]

cha-ris'ma, 1 kə-riz'ma; 2 ca-riş'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] Same as CHARISM.—**char"is-mat'ic,** *a.*

char'i-ty, 1 char'ɪ-tɪ; 2 chär'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Liberality to the poor. **2.** Almsgiving; alms. **3.** An institution for the help of the needy. **4.** Readiness to overlook faults; leniency. **5.** Spiritual benevolence; Christian love. **6.** *Law.* A gift of real or personal property for the public benefit. [< L.F *caritā(t-)s*, < *carus*, dear.]

Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; LOVE.

—**char'i-ta-bl(e‡,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by charity. **2.** Generous in gifts to the poor; liberal. **3.** Characterized by love and good will; inclined to look upon the best side,

benevolent; kindly; lenient. Syn.: beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, compassionate, considerate, forgiving, indulgent, kind, lenient, liberal, loving, merciful, mild, patient, placable.—Ant.: implacable, relentless, revengeful, unforgiving.

—**char'i-ta-bl(e-ness**‡, *n.*—**char'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

char"i-var'i, 1 shĭr"ĭ-vär'ĭ; 2 shär"ĭ-vär'ĭ, *n.* = charivari, *n.*

chark, 1 chärk; 2 chärk, *vt.* To reduce to charcoal; burn to a cinder; char; coke. [< CHARCOAL.]

char'la-tan, 1 shär'lə-tən; 2 shär'la-tan, *n.* A pretender as to medical knowledge; quack. [F.]—**char"la-tan'ic**, *a.*—**char'-la-tan-ry**, *n.* **char'la-tan-ism**‡.

Char"le-magne', 1 shär"lĭ-mēn'; 2 shär"le-mān', *n.* (742–814.) King of the Franks (800–814).

Char"le-roi', 1 shar"lə-rwȧ'; 2 shär"le-rwȧ', *n.* **1.** A mining and manufacturing town in Hainaut province, Belgium; pop. of commune, 28,000; strongly fortified; captured and recaptured 6 times by the French and Spanish, prior to 1748; scene of British-French defeat by the Germans, August 21–22, 1914. **Char"le-roy**‡. **2.** A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 11,520.

Charles, 1 chärlz; 2 chärlz, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Char'lie, Char'ley** (dim.). Dan. **Carl**, 1 kärl, 2 cärl; D. **Ka'-rel**, 1 kȧ'rəl, 2 cä'rel; F. **Charles**, 1 shärl, 2 chärl; G. Sw. **Karl**, 1 kärl, 2 kärl; It. **Car'lo**, 1 kär'lō, 2 cär'lō; L. **Car'o-lus**, 1 kar'o-lus, 2 cär'o-lūs; Pg. Sp. **Car'los**, 1 kär'lōs, 2 cär'lōs. **2. Charles Martel** (688–741), duke of Austrasia; Mayor of the Palace to Frankish kings; won victory over Saracens between Poitiers and Tours, 732; grandfather of Charlemagne. **3. C. I.** or **II.**, "The Bold" (823–877), as Charles I., king of the Western Franks, 843–877; as Charles II., Roman emperor, 875–877. **4. C. I. of Anjou** (1220–1284), king of Sicily, 1265–1282; of Naples, 1266–1285; born in France; brother of Louis IX. of France; conquered Sicily, 1265, and Naples, 1266; caused massacre of the French in Palermo, March 30, 1282. **5. C. IV.**, "The Fair" (1294–1328), king of France, 1322–1328. **6. C. V.**, "The Wise" (1337–1380), king of France, 1364–1380. **7. C. VI.**, "The Mad" or "The Beloved" (1368–1422), king of France, 1380–1422. **8. C. VII.**, "The Victorious" (1403–1461), king of France; reconquered territory taken by England. **9. C.**, "The Bold" (1433–1477), duke of Burgundy; introduced in Scott's *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein*. **10. C. V.** (1500–1558), emperor of Germany and king (**C. I.**) of Spain. **11. C. IX.** (1550–1574), king of France; consented to massacre of St. Bartholomew. **12. C. I., Stuart** (1600–1649), English king; engaged in Civil War; tried and beheaded. **13. C. II., Stuart** (1630–1685), English king; acceded at Restoration, 1660. **14. C. XII.** (1682–1718), king of Sweden; defeated by Russians. **15. Charles Edward Stuart,** see STUART, CHARLES EDWARD. **16. C. X., Philippe, Comte d'Artois** (1757–1836), king of France, 1824–1830; abdicated. **17. C. I.** (1839–1914), king of Roumania, 1881–1914. **18. C. Francis Joseph** (1887–1922), emperor of Austria, king of Hungary; acceded 1916, abdicated 1918; died in exile at Madeira. **19. C. Stephen Eugene Victor** (1860–), Archduke of Austria. [Teut. *masc.* man, manly, or noble-spirited.]

Charles, Cape. The southern point of an island; the northern entrance to Chesapeake bay, Virginia.

Charles, Jacques Alexandre César (1746–1823). A French aeronaut and physicist, who made the first ascent in a gas-balloon.

—Charles's law, the law that the same rise of the temperature produces in all gases the same increase in volume, provided the pressure be kept constant.

Charles Lou'is moun'tains. A range in the western part of Dutch New Guinea; highest peak, 16,730 ft.

Charles's Wain. See under WAIN. **Charles' Wain**‡.

Charles'ton, 1 chärlz'tən; 2 chärlz'ton, *n.* **1.** A town in S. South Carolina; earthquake, 1886; pop. 67,960. **2.** A city, capital of West Virginia; pop. 39,610. [Mass.; U. S. navy-yard.

Charles'town, 1 chärlz'taun; 2 chärlz'town, *n.* Part of Boston, Mass.

Char"le-voix', 1 shar"lə-vwȧ'; 2 shär"le-vwȧ', *n.* **1. Pierre F. X. de** (1682–1761). A French Jesuit; missionary in Canada; *Hist. of Canada.* **2.** 1 shar'lə-vei; 2 shär'le-vōi. A district in Quebec, Canada, 2,273 sq. m; pop., with Montmorency, 28,856.

char'lock, 1 chär'lak; 2 chär'lok, *n.* Wild mustard. [< AS. *ceric.*]

char'lotte¹, 1 shär'lət; 2 chär'lot, *n.* A dish made of fruit, cream, or the like enclosed in a form of bread or cake. [F., a use of *Charlotte*, personal name.]—**charlotte russe,** whipped cream or custard in a form made of sponge-cake.

Char'lotte², 1 shär'lat; 2 chär'lot, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. G. **Char-lot'te,** 1 shar-let'a, 2 chär-lōt'e; D. Sw. **Char-lot'ta,** 1 shar-let'a; 2 chär-lōt'ä; F. **Char"lotte'**, 1 shär"let', 2 chär"lōt'; It. **Car-lot'ta,** 1 kar-let'ta, 2 cär-lōt'tä; L. **Car"o-let'ta,** 1 kar"o-let'ə; 2 cär"o-let'a; Pg. **Car-lo'ta,** 1 kar-lō'tə, 2 cär-lō'ta; Sp. **Car-lo'ta,** 1 kar-lō'ta, 2 cär-lō'tä. **Lo'ta, Lot'ta, Lot'ty** (dim.). **2.** A manufacturing city in S. W. North Carolina; pop. 46,340. [Teut. *fem.*, noble-spirited.]

Char'lotte A-ma'li-e, 1 a-mä'lĭ-ə; 2 ä-mä'li-e. A seaport, on the south coast of St. Thomas island, Virgin group, W. Indies; pop. 12,000. **Saint Thomas**‡.

Char-lot'ten-burg, 1 shar-let'en-bûrn; 2 chär-lät'ĕn-burn, *n.* A city in Prussia; suburb W. of Berlin; pop. 322,700.

Char'lottes-ville, 1 shär'lats-vil; 2 chär'lots-vĭl, *n.* A city in Central Virginia; pop. 10,690; seat of the **University of Virginia.**

Char'lotte-town, 1 shär'lət-taun; 2 chär'lot-town, *n.* A seaport city; county-seat of Queens county, and capital of Prince Edward Island, a province of Canada; pop. 12,330.

charm, 1 chärm; 2 chärm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a spell upon; captivate; fascinate. **2.** To protect as by a spell. **3.** To overcome as by magic power; soothe; assuage; allay. **4.** To influence the senses or the mind of by some quality or attraction; delight. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act like a charm; be fascinating. **2.** To use charms, as in black art.

Syn.: bewitch, captivate, delight, enchant, enrapture, entice, entrance, fascinate. See ALLURE RAVISH.—Ant.: annoy, disenchant, disgust, distress, disturb, irritate, repel.—**charm'er**, *n.*

charm, *n.* **1.** The power of alluring or delighting; fascination. **2.** That which charms; beauty. **3.** A magical spell. **4.** A small ornament worn on a watch-guard, bracelet, or the like for ornament, to avert evil or insure good fortune. **5.** Originally, the chanting of a verse supposed to possess magical power; an incantation. [< F. *charme*, < L. *carmen*, song.] Syn.: see TALISMAN. [with satiny finish.

char"meuse', 1 shär"mūz'; 2 chär'mûs, *n.* [F.] A soft silk fabric

charm'ing, 1 chärm'ĭŋ; 2 chärm'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having power to charm. **2.** Enchanting; fascinating; bewitching.

Syn.: bewitching, captivating, delightful, enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing, fascinating, winning. That is *charming* or *bewitching* which is adapted to win others as by a magic spell. *Enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing* represent the influence as not only supernatural, but irresistible and *delightful*. That which is *fascinating* may win without delighting, drawing by some unseen power, as a serpent its prey; we can speak of horrible *fascination*. *Charming* applies only to what is external to oneself; *delightful* may apply to personal experiences or emotions as well; we speak of a *charming* manner, a *charming* dress, but of *delightful* anticipations. Compare AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL; LOVELY.

—**charm'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**charm'ing-ness**, *n.*

char'ne-co†, *n.* A sweet Portuguese wine. **char'ni-co**†.

char'nel, 1 chär'nel; 2 chär'nĕl. **I.** *a.* Fitted or used for the reception of dead bodies; sepulchral. **II.** *n.* A sepulcher. **char'nel-house"**‡. [< L.LL *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.]

Cha'ron, 1 kĕ'rən; 2 cä'ron, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The ferryman of the dead over the Styx, a river in Hades. **2.** [Humorous.] A ferryman. [ ). French composer.

Char"pen"tier', 1 shar"pan"tyē'; 2 chär"pän"tye', **Gustave** (1860–

char'pie, 1 shär'pi; 2 chär'pi, *n.* Lint made from old linen. [F., < L. *carpo*, seize.]

char'poy, 1 chär'pei; 2 chär'pŏy, *n.* A Hindu bedstead. [< Hind. & Pers. *chārpāi*, < *chār*, four, + *pāī*, foot.] **char'pai**‡.

char'qui, 1 chär'ki; 2 chär'ki, *n.* [Chile.] Thin strips of sun-dried meat; jerked beef. **char"quē'**‡.

charr, *n.* Same as CHAR², *n.*

char'ry, 1 chär'ĭ; 2 chär'y, *a.* Pertaining to or like charcoal.

chart, 1 chärt; 2 chärt. **I.** *vt.* To lay out on a chart. **II.** *n.* **1.** A map, as for the use of navigators. **2.** A sheet showing facts graphically or in tabular form. **3.** An outline or diagram having some geographical or physical application. **4.** A graph showing changes and variation, as of temperature, population, circulation of publications, death-rate, etc. [< Gr.L.OF *charta*, leaf of paper.]

chart., *abbr.* [L.] *Med. Chartæ* (papers [containing powders, etc.]). [nated with medicines.

char'ta, 1 kär'tə; 2 cär'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, *pl.*] A sheet of paper impreg-

char-ta'ceous, 1 kär-tē'shus; 2 cär-tā'shŭs. *a. Bot.* Having the texture of writing-paper. [< L. *charta;* see CHART, *n.*]

char'ter, 1 chär'tər; 2 chär'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To hire by charter. **2.** [Colloq.] To hire by contract, as a train or car. **3.** To establish by charter. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of incorporation of a municipality, company, institution, or the like. **2.** A writing permitting the establishment of a branch or chapter of a society. **3.** A document granting special rights or privileges. **4.** A lease, as of a vessel, or the contract by which it is leased. **5.** A written evidence of agreement or contract, as a deed. [< L.OF *chartula*, dim. of *charta;* see CHART, *n.*]—**char'ter-par"ty**, *n.* The contract between owner and freighter for the letting of a vessel or a part thereof: originally divided (F. *partie*) and half given to each contracting party.

char'ter-er, 1 chär'tər-ər; 2 chär'ter-er, *n.* One who charters.

Char'ters Tow'ers. A town in Queensland, Australia; pop. 17,300.

Chart'ism, 1 chärt'izm; 2 chärt'ĭsm, *n. Eng. Hist.* The principles and demands embodied in the so-called People's Charter, set forth in 1838 by a party of English Radicals.—**Chart'ist**, *n.* One who supports Chartism.

chart'less, 1 chärt'les; 2 chärt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Not laid down in a chart. **2.** Without a chart; hence, unguided.

char-tog'ra-pher, char"to-graph'ic, etc. Same as CARTOGRAPHER, etc. [pop. 20,000.

Chartres, 1 shärtr; 2 chärtr, *n.* A cathedral city in N. W. France;

Char-treuse', 1 shar-trūz'; 2 chär-trûs', *n.* **1. La Grande C.,** the original Carthusian monastery, near Grenoble, France; monks expelled, 1903. **2.** [c-] A variety of liqueur first made there. [monk.

Char"treux', 1 shar"trū': 2 chär"trû', *n.* [F.] A Carthusian

char'tu-la-ry, *n.* Same as CARTULARY. [chorewoman.

char'wo"man, 1 chär'wu"mən; 2 chär'wo"man, *n.* [Eng.] A

char'y, 1 chär'ĭ; 2 chär'y, *a.* **1.** Cautious; wary. **2.** Careful; prudent; sparing. **3.** Nice in taste or feelings; reserved. [< AS. *cearig*, sorrowful, sad, < *cearu*, care.] Syn.: see SCANTY.

Cha-ryb'dis, 1 kə-rib'dis; 2 ca-rȳb'dis, *n. Class. Myth.* A ravenous woman, transformed into a whirlpool on the Sicilian coast, opposite the Italian rock Scylla: hence *"between Scylla and Charybdis,"* that is, between two dangers.

Chas., *abbr.* Charles.

chase¹, 1 chēs; 2 chās, *v.* [CHASED†; CHAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow with intent to catch, obtain, etc.; pursue. **2.** To drive away; dispel: often with *away, out,* or *off.* **3.** To hunt, as deer. **II.** *i.* To follow in pursuit; run swiftly. [< OF. *chacier*, < L. *capto;* see CATCH, *v.*] **chace**‡. Syn.: see FOLLOW.

chase²†, *vt.* To ornament by indenting; also, to form as by indenting and finishing-tools; as, to *chase* silverware.—**chas'er**¹, *n.* An engraver.

chase¹, *n.* **1.** Earnest pursuit. **2.** That which is pursued. **3.** The practise of hunting; formerly, the right to hunt on a certain tract; also, hunters collectively; the hunt. **4.** [Eng.]

A private game-preserve. **5.** In court-tennis, a scoring stroke, as when the ball bounces a second time in certain parts of the court. Syn.: see HUNT.

chase[2], *n.* **1.** A frame into which type is fastened, as for printing. **2.** The forward part of a cannon. **3.** A groove; trough; trench. [< OF. *chasse*, < *capsa;* see CASE[2], *n.*]

Chase, Salmon Portland (1808–1873). An American lawyer and statesman.

chas'er[2], 1 chēs'ər; 2 chās'er, *n.* **1.** One who chases or pursues, as a hunter. **2.** Same as STEEPLECHASER. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A pursuing or following vessel. (2) A chase-gun; as, a bow-*chaser* and a stern-*chaser* (named from the station of the gun). **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A drink of soft liquor or water taken after a dram of spirits; also, a small quantity of spirituous liquor taken at the end of a meal; a chasse. **5.** *Mil.* A lightly built but powerful aeroplane capable of high speed, used to pursue and attack enemy aircraft.

chas'ing[1], 1 chēs'iŋ; 2 chās'iŋ, *n.* The art of ornamenting metal by cutting it with a graver; also, the product of this art. [Dancing.

chas'ing[2], *n.* **1.** Pursuit; hunting. **2.** Steeplechasing. **3**†.

Chasles, 1 shäl; 2 çhäl, **Michel** (1793–1880). French geometer.

chasm, 1 kazm; 2 cha͝sm, *n.* A yawning hollow; deep gorge. [< Gr. *chasma,* < *chainō,* gape.] Syn.: see BREACH; HOLE.—**chas'my,** *a.*

chasm-ogam, 1 kaz-meg'ə-my; 2 ça̤s-mŏ̤ğ'a-my, *n.* *Bot.* The opening of the flower at flowering-time: opposed to *cleistogamy.* [< Gr. *chasma* (see CHASM) + *gamos,* marriage.]—**chas''mo-gam'ic,** *a.*—**chas-mog'a-mous,** *a.*

chas''sé, 1 shă''sē'; 2 çhă''sē'. **I.** *vi.* [CHAS-SÉD'; CHAS-SÉ'ING.] To perform a chassé. **II.** *n.* In dancing, a movement across or to right and left. [F., < OF. *chacier,* CHASE[1].]

chasse[1], 1 shăs; 2 çhăs, *n.* The chase; hunt; hunting.

chasse[2], *n.* A small glass of spirit or liqueur served at dinner after the coffee. [F.] **chasse''-ca-fé'**†. [*capsa,* CASE[2].]

chasse[3], *n.* *Archeol.* A casket for the relics of a saint. [F., < L.

chasse''pot', 1 shăs''pō'; 2 çhăs''pō', *n.* *Mil.* A French breech-loading rifled needle-gun. [F., < *Chassepot,* inventor.]

chas-seur', 1 shă-sūr'; 2 çhă-sūr', *n.* **1.** A light-armed soldier of cavalry or infantry. **2.** A semi-military household servitor among the European nobility. **3.** A huntsman. [F., < OF. *chacier,* chase.]

chas'sis, 1 chas'is; 2 chăs'is, *n.* [CHAS'SIS, *pl.*] **1.** The frame and springs of a motor-car; by extension, also, all other mechanical parts of the car, including the wheels. **2.** A movable railway for running a gun in and out of a battery: used in coast-artillery. [< F. *châssis,* < OF. *chasse;* see CHASE[2], *n.*]

chaste, 1 chēst; 2 chāst, *a.* **1.** Free from sexual impurity; modest; virtuous. **2.** Pure in thought. **3.** Pure in style; free from vulgarisms. **4**†. Unmarried; single. [< L.[F] *castus,* pure.] Syn.: see MODEST; PURE.—**chaste'ly,** *adv.*—**chaste'ness,** *n.*

chast'en, 1 chēs'n; 2 chās'n, *vt.* **1.** To discipline by pain or trial. **2.** To moderate; soften. **3.** To refine; purify. **4**‖. To chastise.

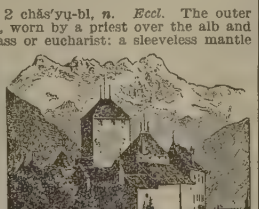
Syn.: afflict, castigate, chastise, correct, discipline, humble, punish, purify, refine, soften, subdue, try. *Castigate* and *chastise* refer strictly to corporal punishment, altho both are somewhat archaic. *Punish* is distinctly retributive in sense; *chasten,* wholly corrective and merciful in intent and result. *Chasten* is used exclusively in the spiritual sense, and chiefly of the visitation of God. See REPRESS; REPROVE.—**chast'en-er,** *n.*—**chast'en-ing,** *n.* Syn.: see AFFLICTION; MISFORTUNE.

chas-tise', 1 chas-taiz'; 2 chăs-tīz', *vt.* [CHAS-TISED'; CHAS-TIS'ING.] **1.** To correct with the rod. **2.** To punish, as an enemy. **3**§. To refine or subdue; chasten. [< CHASTEN.]

chas-tize'†. Syn.: see BEAT; CHASTEN.—**chas-tis'a-bl(e),** *a.*—**chas-tis'er,** *n.*—**chas'tise-ment,** *n.* The infliction of punishment. Syn.: see MISFORTUNE.

chas'ti-ty, 1 chas'ti-ti; 2 chās'ti-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being chaste; purity; sometimes, virginity or celibacy. Syn.: see VIRTUE.

chas'u-bl(e), 1 chas'yu-bl; 2 chās'yu-bl, *n.* *Eccl.* The outer vestment, varying in color, worn by a priest over the alb and stole in celebrating the mass or eucharist: a sleeveless mantle falling low in front and behind, and having a cross on the back: used in Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and by some in the Anglican Church. [F., < LL. *casubla,* < L. *casula,* dim. of *casa,* house.]



Château of Chillon, Switzerland.

chat[1], *n.* Easy and familiar speech.

Syn.: see BABBLE; CONVERSATION. [CHAT, *n.*

chat[2], *n.* A bird, as an olive-green American warbler. [<

chat[3], *n.* [Prov.] The inflorescence, catkin, or seed of various plants, as the ament of the pine, the samara of the maple, etc.

Cha-tal'ja, *n.* Same as TCHATALDJA.

chat''eau', 1 shə-tō'; 2 çhă-tō', *n.* [-TEAUX', 1 -tōz'; 2 -tōs', *pl.*] [F.] A castle or manor-house; a country mansion; specif., one in a French-speaking country, or resembling in style a French château or country-house: used also attributively. See illus. in preceding column. [F., < OF. *chastel* < L. *castellum;* see CASTLE, *n.*]

Wines, especially in France, are often named after the manors on which the vine is grown. The best-known are **Château Lafitte, C. La Rose, C. La Tour,** and **C. Margaux,** red Bordeaux wines, and **C. Yquem,** a white Bordeaux wine.

Chā''teau-bri''and', 1 shə''tō''bri''ăn'; 2 çhă''tō''bri''ăn', **François René, Vicomte de** (1768–1848). French writer and diplomat; *Genius of Christianity.*

Chā''teau'-Thier''ry', 1 shə''tō'-tye''rī'; 2 çhă''tō'-tyĕ''rī', *n.* A town in Aisne, France, where United States troops defeated the Germans, June–July, 1918; pop. 7,000. [TELLAN.

cha''te-lain', 1 shə''tə-lan'; 2 çhă''te-lăn', *n.* [F.] Same as CASE-

chat'e-laine, 1 shat'ə-lēn; 2 çhăt'e-lān, *n.* **1.** A chain, hanging from a woman's belt to hold small articles. **2.** The mistress of a castle. [F.]

Chat'ham, 1 chat'əm; 2 chăt'am, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1708–1778), William Pitt, English statesman. **2.** A town, fort, and seaport in Kent, England; government dockyard: pop. 42,665; Roman remains. **3.** A town in Ontario, Canada: pop. 12,300.

Chat'ham Islands. A group in the Pacific ocean attached to, and 360 m. E. of, New Zealand; 375 sq. m.

cha-toy'ant, 1 shə-toi'ənt *or* (*F.*) shə''twa''yăn'; 2 çha-tŏy'ant *or* (*F.*) çhă''twă''yän'. **I.** *a.* Possessing a changeable luster, like a cat's eye in the dark. **II.** *n.* A stone having such a luster, when cut and polished; cat's-eye. [F.]

Cha''tri''an', 1 shə''tri''ăn'; 2 çhă''tri''ăn', **Alexandre** (1826–1890). A French novelist who collaborated with Erckmann.

Chat''ta-hoo'chee, 1 chat''ə-hū'chi; 2 chăt'a-hōō'chē, *n.* A river in N. Georgia; length, 500 m.

Chat''ta-noo'ga, 1 chat''ə-nū'gə; 2 chăt'a-nōō'ga, *n.* A city (pop. 57,900), S. E. Tennessee; battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23–25, 1863; seat of a university.

chat'tel, 1 chat'əl; 2 chăt'ĕl, *n.* *Law.* **1.** An article of personal property; a movable. **2.** Any limited interest or estate in land. **3.** A bondman; serf. [< OF. *chatel.*] Syn.: see PROPERTY.

chat'ter, 1 chat'ər; 2 chăt'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To click (the teeth) rapidly together, as in shivering. **2.** To talk fast and trivially. **3.** To make rapid and indistinct sounds, as a monkey. **4.** To clatter while cutting unevenly, as a tool that works improperly. **II.** *n.* **1.** Idle prattle. **2.** Jabbering, as of a monkey **3.** A rattling of the teeth. **4.** The jar or vibration of a chattering tool. [Imitative.]

Syn.: see BABBLE.—**chat'ter-box",** *n.* A voluble talker.—**chat'ter-marks",** *n. pl.* **1.** Irregular tool-markings caused by vibration due to lack of stiffness in a lathe or similar machine. **2.** *Geol.* Transverse crescent-shaped marks in a continuous series, sometimes occurring in deeply gouged glacial striæ as the result of vibration.

chat'ter-er, 1 chat'ər-ər; 2 chăt'er-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which chatters. **2.** A passerine bird, as a waxwing, esp. the Bohemian waxwing. **chat'ter-ster**†.

Chat'ter-ton, Thomas (1752–1770). English poet; suicide.

chat'ty, 1 chat'i; 2 chăt'y, *a.* [CHAT'TI-ER; CHAT'TI-EST.] Given to chat; loquacious.—**chat'ti-ness,** *n.*

chat'ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] An East-Indian porous water-jar.

chat'-wood", 1 chat'-wud"; 2 chăt'-wo͝od", *n.* Twigs for fuel. [< AS. *cith,* twig, + WOOD.]

Chau'cer, 1 chô'sər; 2 cha̤'çer, **Geoffrey** (1340?–1400). "Father of English Poetry"; *Canterbury Tales.*

chau'dront, 1 chô'drən; 2 cha̤'dron, *n.* Entrails. [< OF. *chaudun.*] **chaul'dron; chaw'dront.**

chauffe†, *v.* To heat; become hot.

chauf'fer, 1 shô'fər; 2 cha̤'fer, *n.* A small chemical furnace. [Var. of CHAFER[1], < CHAFE, *v.*] **chau'fer**†.

chauf'feur, 1 shô'fər *or* (*F.*) shə''fūr'; 2 çhô'fer *or* (*F.*) çho''fūr', *n.* One who drives or operates an automobile [F.]—**chauf''feuse',** 1 -fūz; 2 -fūş, *n.* A woman who drives a motor-car.

Chaulnes, 1 shōn; 2 çhōn, *n.* A village in France, S. W. of Péronne; pop. 1,200.

chaun'de-ler†, *n.* A candlestick; chandelier.

chaunt, chaunt'er, etc. Same as CHANT, etc.

Chau''ny', 1 shō''nī'; 2 çhō''nŷ', *n.* A town in Aisne department, France; pop. 10,000.

chaus'ses, 1 shō'sez *or* (*F.*) shōs; 2 çhō'sĕş *or* (*F.*) çhōs, *n.* [F.] **1.** Medieval leg-harness or hose of mail. **2.** Tight pantaloons covering the hips, legs, and feet.

chaus''sure', 1 shō''sūr'; 2 çhō''sür', *n.* [F.] Foot-covering.

Chau-tau'qua, 1 shə-tô'kwə; 2 çha-ta̤'kwa, *n.* A lake in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; also, a summer resort, headquarters of an educational association (**Chautauqua Circle**); pop. 3,540. —**Chautauquan system,** a system of academic or collegiate education conducted through home studies and summer assemblies. It originated with an assembly held at Chautauqua, N. Y., in 1874, and in 1878 a literary and scientific circle was organized by John H. Vincent. **Chautauqua system**†.

Chau''vin', 1 shō''văn'; 2 çhō''văn', *n.* **1.** In Scribe's *Soldat Laboureur,* the hero, a veteran soldier of Napoleon; drawn from life from Nicolas Chauvin of Rochefort, who acquired notoriety through his exaggerated and demonstrative devotion to the emperor and the imperial cause. **2.** [c-] One who is absurdly jealous of his country's honor or puffed up with an exaggerated sense of national glory; an extravagant glorifier of his country.

chau'vin-ist, 1 shō'vin-ist; 2 çhō'vin-ist, *n.* One who is inordinately or absurdly over-patriotic; an extravagant patriot; jingo. [< Nicolas *Chauvin;* see CHAUVIN.]—**chau'vin-ism,** *n.*—**chau''vin-is'tic,** *a.*

Chaux''-de-Fonds', 1 shō''-də-fōn'; 2 çhō''-de-fôn', *n.* A manu-

facturing town in Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland; pop. of commune, 38,000; a center of the watchmaking industry.

chaw, 1 chô; 2 cha, *v. & n.* [Vulgar.] Chew.

chay†, 1 shē; 2 chā, *n.* [Colloq.] A chaise. **shay**†.

chay†, 1 chē; 2 chā, *n.* Chaya-root. **cha'ya**†; **choy**†; **cho'ya**†.

cha'ya-root", 1 chē'ya-rōōt'; 2 chā'ya-rōōt', *n.* 1. The root of an East-Indian biennial herb (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) of the madder family, yielding a red dye. 2. The herb yielding this dye. [< Tamil *chaya*, the root, + ROOT.]

chayer†, *n.* A chair; stool; seat. [Clerk.

Ch. C., Ch. Ch., *abbr.* Christ Church.—**Ch. Clk.,** *abbr.* Chief

cheap, ł chīp; 2 chēp, *a.* 1. Bearing or bringing a low price in the market; that may be bought at low price; inexpensive. 2. (1) Being of comparatively little value; hence, poor. (2) *Finance.* That may be obtained at a low rate: said of money. [< AS. *ceāp*, trade (in phrase *good cheap*.] Syn.: see BASE; COMMON.—**cheap'en,** *vt. & vi.* 1. To make or become cheap. 2‖. To beat down the price of. 3‖. To chaffer or bargain for.—**cheap'en-er,** *n.*—**cheap'ly,** *adv.*—**cheap'ness,** *n.*

cheap†, *n.* 1. A bargain. 2. A market; also, merchandise.

cheap, *adv.* Cheaply.

cheat[d], 1 chīt; 2 chēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To deceive or defraud in a bargain. 2. To impose upon; delude; beguile. 3†. To escheat. **II.** *i.* To practise fraud. [Abbrev. of ESCHEAT, *v.*] Syn.: see DECEIVE; MISLEAD.—**cheat'a-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**cheat"-ee',** *n.* One who is cheated.—**cheat'er,** *n.* One who cheats.—**cheat'er-y,** *n.* Systematic cheating. **cheat'ry**†.

cheat[1], *n.* 1. (1) An act of cheating; fraud; imposture. (2) *Law.* The obtaining of property by such imposture: indictable in common law when the act injures the public weal. 2. A systematic cheater; swindler. 3. Same as CHESS[2]. 4. An article or object of fictitious value; a sham. 5†. An escheat. [Short for ESCHEAT, *n.*] **cheate**†; **chete**†. Syn.: see ARTIFICE; FRAUD; HYPOCRITE.

cheat[2], *n.* Coarse wheat bread. **cheat bread**‡.

che-bec', 1 chi-bek'; 2 chē-bēc', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The least flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). [Imitative.]

check[1], 1 chek; 2 chĕk, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To restrain by force or suddenly; stop; curb. 2. To mark with a check or checks; hence, to test by comparison. 3. To attach a check to, or obtain one for. 4. To put in check: said of an opponent's king in chess. 5. To make checks in. 6. To curb with a check-rein, as a horse. 7‖. To rebuke. **II.** *i.* 1. To pause. 2. In falconry, to forsake the quarry in order to attack other birds. 3. To crack, as paint, etc. 4. *Chess.* To give a check to a king. 5. *Hunting.* To come to a momentary halt, as in trying to regain the scent: said of hounds. 6. [Colloq., U. S.] To draw from an account by check. **chek**†.

Syn.: see ARREST; HINDER; LIMIT; OBSTRUCT; OPPOSE; REPEL; REPRESS; REPROVE; RESTRAIN. [*check* crop.

check, *a.* 1. Checkered. 2. Serving to verify or check; as, a

check, *n.* 1. A checking or being checked; rebuff; reverse. 2. That which checks, as a check-rein. 3. A written order for money, drawn upon a bank or banker. 4. A numbered tag, or the like, to identify the owner of an article. 5. A mark for verification, as in an account. 6. A square in a checkered surface; any checkered pattern. 7. In chess, an attack or menace to the king. 8. In mining, a slight fault. 9. A consonant produced by sudden stopping of the breath; a mute. 10. A chip used in games. 11. A crack, as in timber, caused by uneven seasoning, or, in steel, caused by defective tempering. 12. *Building.* A notch or rabbet in a piece of wood or stone into which another piece fits. 13†. Rebuke; reproof. [< F. *échec*, < Per. *shāh*, king.]

Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REPROOF.—**check'-line",** *n.* A check-rein.—**c.-list,** *n.* 1. A list by which something may be checked or verified; specifically, a roll or list of voters used at polling-places on election-days for checking off the names of those who vote. 2. A list of genera, etc., usually limited to one natural division, for students and collectors, to check when recognized or acquired.—**c.-rein,** *n.* 1. A rein from the bits to the saddle of a harness to keep a horse's head up. 2. The branch rein connecting a driving-rein of one horse to the bit of his mate in a double team. **c.-line**‡.—**c.-row,** *n.* One of the standing rows, as of trees, in an orchard or farm that partitions it into squares.

check'er, 1 chek'er; 2 chĕk'er, *vt.* 1. To mark with squares or crossed lines. 2. To mark with vicissitudes; diversify.

check'er[1], *n.* 1. A piece in the game of checkers, usually a small disk. 2. One of the squares in a checkered surface. 3. *pl.* A game played by two persons with 24 pieces upon a checker-board; draughts. 4. *Bot.* (1) The cultivated service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*). (2) The wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*). **check'er-tree"**‡. (3) *pl.* The fruit of either tree. 5†. A checker- or chess-board; hence, an inn whose sign was a chess-board. [< OF. *eschekier*, chess-board, < LL. *scaccarium*, < *scacci*, chess, < Per. *shāh*, king.] **cheq'uer**†.—**check'er-board",** *n.* A board divided into 64 squares, on which checkers are played.—**c.-work,** *n.* Any work or pattern showing alternate squares of different colors or shades.

check'er[2], *n.* One who checks.

check'er-ber"ry, 1 chek'er-ber"i; 2 chĕk'er-bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] 1. The wintergreen or its red berry. 2. Improperly, the partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*).

check'ered, ł 1 chek'erd; 2 chĕk'erd, *pa.* 1. Divided into

check'erd[2]**,** ł squares of different colors; checked, as with black and white; hence, showing any alternating spaces of color or of light and darkness. 2. Marked by vicissitudes; alternating, as between good and evil fortune.

check'less, 1 chek'les; 2 chĕk'lĕs, *a.* That can not be restrained.

check'mate", 1 chek'mēt'; 2 chĕk'māt". [d. *vt.* 1. *Chess.* To put (an opponent's king) in a check from which no escape is possible, thus winning the game. 2. Hence, to defeat by a skilful maneuver. **II.** *n.* 1. The act or position of checkmating. 2. Complete defeat. [< Ar.[p] *shāh*, king, + *māt*, dead.] Syn.: see CONQUER.

check'mate", *interj.* An exclamation declaring checkmate.

cheek, 1 chīk; 2 chĕk, *vt.* [Slang.] To confront or address impudently; face out brazenly.

cheek, *n.* 1. Either side of the face below the eye. 2. An analogous part. 3. [Scot.] Side. 4. [Slang.] Assurance; impudence. [< AS. *ceāce*.]—**cheek by jowl,** with cheek close to cheek; hence, confidential; intimate. **c. for chow**‡ [Scot.].

Cheek"to-wa'ga, 1 chīk"to-wō'ga; 2 chĕk"to-wą'ga, *n.* A town in N. W. New York; pop. 10,140.

cheek'y, 1 chīk'i; 2 chĕk'y, *a.* [CHEEK'I-ER; CHEEK'I-EST.] [Slang.] Impudent; brazen.—**cheek'i-ly,** *adv.*—**cheek'i-ness,** *n.*

cheep, 1 chīp; 2 chēp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter in an acute, faint tone; chirp or squeak faintly; peep. **II.** *n.* A weak chirp or squeak, as of a young bird. [Imitative.]—**cheep'er,** *n.*

cheer, 1 chīr; 2 chēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To make cheerful. 2. To applaud with cheers. 3. To urge with words or cries; encourage; incite; as to *cheer* the hounds. 4‖. To act on like cheer; invigorate; as, "the cup that *cheers*." **II.** *i.* 1. To be or become cheerful. 2. To utter cheers. 3†. To be affected; feel; fare. Syn.: see AMUSE; CHERISH; COMFORT; ENCOURAGE; ENTERTAIN; REJOICE.

cheer, *n.* 1. A shout of applause or encouragement. 2. State of the spirits. 3. Cheerfulness. 4. Something that promotes cheerfulness. 5. Provisions for a feast. 6‖. Expression of countenance; look. [< F. *chère*, < LL. *cara* (< Gr. *kara*), head.] Syn.: see APPLAUSE; ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS.—**cheer'er,** *n.*—**cheer'ful,** *a.* In good spirits; joyous; lively; willing. Syn.: blithe, bright, buoyant, cheering, cheery, gay, genial, happy, jocund, joyous, lively, merry, mirthful, smiling, sprightly, sunny. *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others; a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. See BRIGHT; COMFORTABLE; GOOD; HAPPY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cheer'less,** *a.* Destitute of cheer; gloomy. Syn.: see BLEAK. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cheer'o, 1 chīr'ō; 2 chēr'ō, *interj.* [Brit.] Good luck! hurrah!

cheer'y, 1 chīr'i; 2 chēr'y, *a.* [CHEER'I-ER; CHEER'I-EST.] 1. Abounding in or showing cheerfulness. 2. Fitted to cheer; cheering. Syn.: see BRIGHT; CHEERFUL; COMFORTABLE; HAPPY. —**cheer'i-ly,** *adv.* **cheer'ly**‡ [Archaic].—**cheer'i-ness,** *n.* —**cheer'ing,** *pa.*

cheese, 1 chīz; 2 chēz, *vt.* [Thieves' Slang.] To stop; quit: in the imperative. [Cp. CEASE.]—**cheese it,** leave off; run away.

cheese[1], *n.* 1. The pressed curd of milk; also, a cake of this substance. 2. One of various articles ground and compacted like cheese, as hog's-head cheese, a cake of pomace in a cider-press, etc. 3. [Colloq.] An inflated gown or petticoat, formed by whirling round and suddenly bobbing as in a courtesy; also, a courtesy. [< AS. *cēse*, < L. *caseus*, cheese.] —**cheese'-cake",** *n.* A pie containing curd or cheese.—**c.-cloth,** *n.* A thin fabric, as for wrapping a cheese after pressing. —**c.-mite,** *n.* A minute acarid infesting cheese, flour, and milk. —**c.-monger,** *n.* A dealer in cheese.—**c.-paring.** 1. *a.* Miserly; parsimonious. **II.** *n.* A paring of cheese; also, something of no value; figuratively, a meanly economical practise or disposition.—**Dutch c.,** a hard round skim-milk cheese; also, cottage-cheese.—**chees'y,** *a.* Containing or resembling cheese.

cheese[2], *n.* [Slang.] The correct thing. [< Per. *chīz*, thing.]

chee'tah, 1 chī'tə; 2 chē'ta, *n.* Same as CHETAH. **chee'ta**‡.

chef, 1 shef; 2 chĕf, *n.* 1. A male head cook. 2. Any chief or director. [F.]

chef"-d'œu'vre, 1 shĕ"-dœ'vr; 2 chę"-dœ'vr, *n.* [CHEFS"-D'ŒU'VRE, *pl.*] A masterpiece; any conspicuously excellent production. [F.]

Che"foo', 1 chī"fōō'; 2 chĕ"fōō', *n.* Commercial city and treaty port (pop. 55,000), Shantung province, China. **Che"fu'**‡; **Chi"fu'**‡.

cheg'oe, 1 cheg'ō; 2 chĕg'ō, *n.* Same as CHIGOE.

chel'o-, etc. Same as CHILO-, etc.

cheir-, chei'ro-, etc. Same as CHIRO-, etc.

che'ka, 1 chē'ka; 2 chę'ka, *n.* [Rus.] The secret service of the Socialist Federal Soviet Republic of Europe. **tsche'ka**‡.

Che'khov, 1 che'hof; 2 chĕ'hof, **Anton Pavlovitch** (1866–1904). Russian novelist; *The Black Monk*.

Che"ki-ang', 1 chī"ki-āng'; 2 chē"ki-āng', *n.* A province in E. China; 36,670 sq. m.; pop. 13,950,000; capital, Hangchow.

che'la[1], 1 kī'la; 2 cē'la, *n.* [CHE'LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A terminal pincer-like claw in crustaceans and arachnids, as in lobsters and scorpions. [< Gr. *chēlē*, claw.]—**che'late,** *a.* Having a chela or pincer-like claw: cheliform.— **chel'i-form,** 1 kel'i-fôrm; 2 cēl'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a chela of a lobster; pincer-like.

che'la[2], 1 chī'la; 2 chē'la, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A slave disciple brought up in the house; pupil; novice; especially, the disciple of a holy man. **chee'la**‡.—**che'la-ship,** *n.*

che'li-ped, 1 kī'li-ped; 2 cē'li-pĕd, *n.* A prehensile or chelate appendage of a crustacean. [< CHELA[1] + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

Chelm, 1 kelm; 2 khēlm, *n.* A town of Poland; pop. 24,000; occupied by the Germans, 1914. **Kholm**‡ [Rus.].

che'loid, 1 kī'loid; 2 cē'lōid, *n.* A tumor of the skin common to the negro race. [< CHELA[1] + -OID.] **che'loid,** *a.*

chel'on-, 1 kel'on-; 2 cēl'on-. From Greek *chelōnē*, tortoise: a combining form.—**Che-lo'ni-a,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* The zoological family including tortoises and turtles. **Che-lo'ne-a**‡.—**che-lo'ni-ad,** *n.*—**che-lo'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

Che-lo'ne, 1 kī-lō'nī; 2 ce-lō'nē, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of North-American figworts—the turtle-heads or snakeheads—with large white or purple flowers.

Chel'sea, 1 chel'si; 2 chĕl'se, *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 43,190) in E. Massachusetts; N. E. suburb of Boston. **2.** A borough (pop. 63,700) of S. W. London, England.

Chel'ten-ham, 1 chel'tn-əm; 2 chĕl'tn-am, *n.* A town, fashionable watering-place, in Gloucestershire, England; pop. 48,942; mineral springs; public school.

chel'y-, 1 kel'i-; 2 cĕl'y. From Greek *chelys,* tortoise: a combining form.—**Che-lyd'ri-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of tortoises, especially those having a nuchal bone with costiform processes, caudal vertebræ mostly concave behind, and small shell; snapping turtles. **Chel'y-dra,** *n.* (t. g.)

Chel-yus'kin, Cape, 1 chel-yūs'kın; 2 chĕl-yus'kin. A strip of land in Siberia; most northerly point of Asia, on the Taimur Peninsula.

chem., *abbr.* Chemical, chemist, chemistry.

che-mi'a-try, 1 ki-mai'ə-tri; 2 ce-mi'a-try, *n.* A science of medical treatment, based on the theories of Paracelsus, that all bodyfunctions, whether normal or diseased, are of a chemical nature. [< Gr. *chēmia,* as in chemistry, + *iatrɔ,* medicine.]

chem'i-cal, 1 kem'i-kal; 2 cĕm'i-cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to chemistry or its results; as, *chemical* paper. **2.** Obtained by or used in chemistry. **3†.** Alchemic. **chem'ic**‡ [Poet.]. **II.** *n.* A substance obtained by or used in a chemical process. **—chemical sense,** the ability to distinguish chemicals, as poisons from one another. **—c. signs or symbols,** see ELEMENT; SIGN; SYMBOL. **—chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Che-min' des Dames, 1 shə-mañ' dē dām; 2 che-mañ' dę dăm. Roadway between Laon and Reims; scene of heavy fighting in World War, 1916–1918.

che-mise', 1 shi-mīz'; 2 che-mīş', *n.* A woman's undergarment. [F., < LL. *camisia,* shirt.]

chem"i-sette', 1 shem"i-zet'; 2 chĕm"i-şĕt', *n.* **1.** A woman's light undergarment for neck and shoulders. **2.** An ornamental article of attire, usually made of muslin or lace, and worn by women so as to fill in the open neck of a dress. [F., dim. of CHEMISE.]

chem'ism, 1 kem'ism; 2 cĕm'ism, *n.* Chemical affinity or attraction; chemical properties or activities collectively.

chem'ist, 1 kem'ist; 2 cĕm'ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in chemistry. **2.** A dealer in chemicals; a druggist. **3†.** An alchemist. [Abbr. of ALCHEMIST.]

chem'is-try, 1 kem'is-tri; 2 cĕm'is-try, *n.* **1.** That science which treats of the composition of matter and of the transformations which it undergoes. **2.** A treatise on this science.

Chem'nitz, 1 kem'nits; 2 cĕm'nits, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony; pop. 304,000.

chem"o-tax'is, 1 kem"o-taks'is; 2 cĕm"o-tăks'is, *n.* The property which certain motile living cells possess of approaching (positive chemotaxis) or moving away from (negative chemotaxis) chemical substances of various kinds. [< CHEMIC + Gr. *taxis,* order, < *tassɔ,* arrange.]—**chem"o-tac'tic,** *a.*—**chem"o-tac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

che-mot'ro-pism, 1 ki-met'ro-pizm; 2 ce-mŏt'ro-pişm, *n* Same as CHEMOTAXIS. [< CHEMIC + Gr. *tropos,* turning.]—**chem"o-trop'ic,** *a.*—**chem"o-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Che-mul'po, 1 chi-mul'po; 2 che-mŭl'po, *n.* A town on the W. coast of Chosen; treaty port; pop. 27,000.

Chen'tu', 1 chen'tū'; 2 chĕng'tŭ', *n.* A walled city in S. China; pop. 1,000,000.

Ché"nier', 1 shē"nyē'; 2 çhę"nyę', **André Marie de** (1762–1794). A French poet; guillotined; *Poems,* 1819.

che-nille', 1 shi-nīl'; 2 çhe-nīl', *n.* A soft fluffy cord of cotton, wool, etc., often made into fringes, curtains, etc. [F., caterpillar, < *canicula,* dim. of *canis,* dog.]

che'no-pod, 1 ki'no-ped; 2 cē'no-pŏd, *n.* Any plant of the goosefoot family.—**che"no-po"di-a'ceous,** *a.* Designating a family (*Chenopodiaceæ*) of succulent herbs—the goosefoot family.

che"no-po'di-um, 1 ki"no-pō'di-um; 2 cē"no-pō'di-ŭm, *n.* American wormseed: used as a remedy for intestinal worms.

Chen"stok'hov, *n.* Same as CZENSTOKHOVA.

chen'yie, 1 chen'yi; 2 chĕn'yē, *n.* [Scot.] A chain.

Che'ops, 1 ki'eps; 2 cē'ops, *n.* Egyptian king (4th dynasty), supposed builder of first pyramid near Cairo.

cheque, 1 chek; 2 chĕk, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Same as CHECK, *n.*, 3.

cheq'uer, etc. Same as CHECKER, etc.

Cher, 1 sher; 2 çhĕr, *n.* **1.** A river in central France; 220 m. long to Loire river. **2.** A department in central France; 2,819 sq. m.; pop. 394,800; capital, Bourges.

Cher"bourg', 1 shər"bûr'; 2 çhĕr"bur', *n.* Fortified seaport (pop. 38,281), N. France.

Cher"bu"liez', 1 sher"bü"lyē'; 2 çhĕr"bü"lyę', **Victor** (1829–1899). A French novelist and critic; *Samuel Brohl and Partner.*

cheret, *n.* Cheer; countenance. **cher†.**

cheretet, *n.* Charity; love; friendship. **chyerte†.**

cher'ish‡, 1 cher'ish; 2 chĕr'ish, *vt.* **1.** To care for kindly; treat with tenderness; foster. **2.** To entertain fondly, as a hope or an idea; hold closely to. [< F. *cher,* dear.]

Syn.: cheer, comfort, encourage, entertain, foster, harbor, hold dear, nourish, nurse, nurture, protect, shelter, treasure, value. To *cherish* is both to hold dear and to treat as dear. To *nurse* is to tend the helpless or feeble. To *nourish* is strictly to sustain and build up by food; to *nurture* includes mental and spiritual training with love and tenderness; to *foster* is simply to maintain and care for, to bring up. In the figurative sense, the opinion one *cherishes* he holds, not with mere cold conviction, but with loving devotion.—**cher'ish-er,** *n.*

Cher"ni-gof', 1 cher"ni-gef': 2 chĕr"ni-gŏf', *n.* A province and city in Ukraine; pop. 38,400. **Cher"ni-gov'‡.**

Cher"o-kee', 1 cher"o-ki'; 2 chĕr"o-kē', *n.* **1.** One of a great tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly occupying N. Georgia and adjacent hilly regions, but now dwelling in Oklahoma: the most enlightened of the Indian peoples of America. **2.** The Cherokee language.

che-root', 1 shi-rūt'; 2 çhe-rōōt', *n.* A cigar-like roll of tobacco cut at both ends, generally of Manila or East-Indian make. [< F. *cheroute,* < Hind. *shurutu.* roll.] **she-root'‡.**

cher'ry, 1 cher'i; 1 chĕr'y. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a cherry; red. **2.** Made of cherry-wood. **II.** *n.* [CHER'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A small roundish or heart-shaped reddish, yellow, or black fruit growing on a long pedicel, and containing a small stone. **2.** A tree or shrub that bears cherries. **3.** The wood of a cherry-tree, especially that of the wild black cherry. **4.** *Mech.* A burr for reaming out spherical cavities. **5.** A reddish color resembling certain cherries. [< L.^{F+AS} *cerasus,* cherry-tree, < Gr *kerasos,* < *Kerasos,* Cerasus (town in Pontus), or < *keras,* horn.]—**cher'ry-bird",** *n.* **1.** The cedar-bird. **2.** The California house-finch. **3.** The European oriole.—**c. bounce,** burnt brandy and sugar, in which cherries have been steeped.—**c. brandy,** brandy, in which cherries have been steeped for a lengthened period.—**c.-pit,** *n.* **1.** A cherry-stone. **2.** A game in which cherry-stones are tossed into a hole.

cher'so-nese‡, 1 kūr'so-nīs; 2 cĕr'so-nēs, *n.* A peninsula; as, the Tauric *Chersonese.* [< Gr.^L *chersonēsos,* < *chersos,* land, + *nēsos,* island.]

Cher"so-ne'sus, 1 kūr"so-nī'sus; 2 cĕr"so-nē'sŭs, *n.* The ancient name of several European peninsulas (Crimea, Gallipoli, Jutland). **Cher-so'ne-sos‡** [Gr.].

cher-soph'y-te, 1 ker-sef'i-tī; 2 cer-sŏf'y-tē, *n. pl. Phytogeog.* A plant inhabiting waste or almost sterile soil.

chert, 1 chûrt; 2 chĕrt, *n. Mineral.* A dull-colored impure variety of chalcedony. [Cp. Ir. *ceart,* pebble.]—**chert'y,** *a.*

cher'ub, 1 cher'ub; 2 chĕr'ŭb, *n.* [CHER'UBS or CHER'U-BIM, 1 -ubz, -u-bim; 2 -ŭbş, -ŭ-bim, *pl.*] **1.** *Mod. Art & Poet.* The representation of a beautiful winged child, or the winged head of a child, the accepted type of the angelic cherub; any beautiful angel. In this sense the plural is always *cherubs.* **2.** A beautiful child or infant: in allusion to the artists' type described above. **3.** One of an order of angelic beings ranking second to the seraphim in the celestial hierarchy, and held to excel in knowledge. **4.** In Scripture, the symbolic representation of an angelic being, as on the ark of the covenant, typifying the presence and power of the Deity. See *Ps.* xviii, 10; *Ezek.* x; *Heb.* ix, 5. **5†.** A beautiful woman. [LL., < Heb. *k'rūbh,* cherub.]—**che-ru'bic,** *a.* Of, resembling, or characteristic of a cherub; angelic. **che-ru'bi-cal‡.**—**che-ru'bi-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cher'u-bim,** *n.* **1.** Plural of CHERUB. **2.** [Erroneous.] A cherub: with plural *cherubims.*—**cher"u-bim'ic, cher"u-bim'i-cal,** *a.*

cher'u-bin†. **I.** *a.* Cherubic. **II.** *n.* A cherub; in the Hierarchy of Dionysius, the second emanation from the divine; also, a beautiful woman.

Che"ru-bi'ni, 1 kē"ru-bī'ni; 2 ęę"ru-bī'ni, **Maria Luigi** (1760–1842). An Italian operatic composer.

cher'up, 1 cher'up; 2 chĕr'ŭp, *v. & n.* Chirrup; chirp.

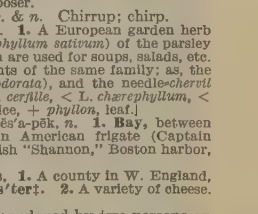
cher'vil, 1 chûr'vil, 2 chĕr'vil, *n.* **1.** A European garden herb (*Anthriscus cerefolium* or *Chærophyllum sativum*) of the parsley family, the young leaves of which are used for soups, salads, etc. **2.** Any one of several other plants of the same family; as, the great or sweet *chervil* (*Myrrhis odorata*), and the needle-*chervil* (*Scandix pecten-veneris*). [< AS. *cerfille,* < L. *chærephyllum,* < Gr. *chairephyllon,* < *chairō,* rejoice, + *phyllon,* leaf.]

Ches'a-peake, 1 ches'a-pik; 2 chĕs'a-pēk, *n.* **1. Bay,** between Maryland and Virginia. **2.** An American frigate (Captain Lawrence), defeated by the English "Shannon," Boston harbor, June 1, 1813.

Chesh'ire, 1 chesh'ir; 2 chĕsh'ĭr, *n.* **1.** A county in W. England, 1,102 sq. m.; pop. 955,000. **Ches'ter‡.** **2.** A variety of cheese.

ches'i-blet, *n.* Chasuble.

chess¹, 1 ches; 2 chĕs, *n.* A game played by two persons on a checkered board divided into 64 squares, with 16 pieces on each side. [< OF. *eschès,* pl. of *eschec;* see CHECK, *n.*] **—chess'-board",** *n.* The board on which chess is played.—**chess'man,** *n.* One of the pieces in chess.



Chess-board.

B = bishop. K = king. Kt = knight. R = rook (castle). Q = queen. P = pawn.

The pieces (indicated by their respective equivalents in chess notation) are arranged as at the beginning of a game, the conventional symbol for each piece being set opposite the square is normally occupies, or, in the case of the *Mech.* A receptacle for gases, pawns, at either end of the pawn-liquids, etc.; as, a steam-*chest.* row.

chess², *n.* **1.** Any of several kinds of brome-grass, especially *Bromus secalinus,* a pernicious weed in grain-fields in America and Europe. **2.** The darnel. **cheat‡.**

chess³, *n.* A set of three of the cross-planks in a pontoon bridge. [Cor. of CHESTNUT.]

ches'sel, 1 ches'el; 2 chĕs'ĕl, *n.* A cheese-hoop or mold. [< CHEESE + WELL¹, *n.*]

ches'sy-lite, 1 ches'i-lait; 2 chĕs'y-lit, *n. Mineral.* A crystallized variety of azurite, especially that found in Chessy, France. **Chessy copper†.**

chest, 1 chest; 2 chĕst, *n.* **1.** A large box, as for packing. **2.** *Mech.* A receptacle for gases, liquids, etc.; as, a steam-*chest.* **3.** The part of the body enclosed by the ribs; the thorax. **4.** A case for packing certain commodities; as, a *chest* for indigo. **5.** The quantity ordinarily carried in certain chests; as, a *chest* of tea. **6.** A public treasury or fund; coffer; as, the national war-*chest.* [< Gr.^{L+AS} *kistē,* box.]—**chest of drawers,** a box-like frame containing drawers. **bu'reau‡** [U. S.]. **—chest'reg"is-ter,** *n.* The chest-tones of the human voice, collectively.—**chest'y,** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Bumptious.

Ches'ter, 1 ches'tər; 2 chĕs'ter, *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 39,000) in

Cheshire, England; old city wall and much old architecture preserved. **2.** A city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 58,030; seat of **Pennsylvania Military College.**

Ches'ter-field, 1 ches'tər-fēld; 2 chĕs'tər-fēld, **Earl of** (1694–1773). Philip Dormer Stanhope, an English courtier and wit; *Letters to His Son* (1774).—**Ches"ter-field'i-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Earl of Chesterfield; hence, suave; polished.—**Ches'ter-field-ism,** *n.*

Ches'ter-ton, 1 ches'tər-tən; 2 chĕs'tər-tən, **Gilbert Keith** (1874–). An English author; journalist.

chest'nut, 1 ches'nut; 2 chĕs'nŭt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Richly red-brown. **2.** Made of the wood of the chestnut. **II.** *n.* **1.** An edible nut, growing in a prickly bur; also, the tree that bears it, or its wood. See LEAF. **2.** One of certain other trees; as, the horse-*chestnut*. **3.** A reddish-brown color, or a horse of that color. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] A worn-out joke. **5.** A small horny wart-like callosity on the inner surface of the leg, as of a horse. [< *chesteine* (< OF. *chastaine*, < Gr. *kastanea*, < *Kastanaia* (city of Pontus), or < *Kastana*, Castana, in Thessaly) + NUT.] **ches'nut‡.**

che'tah, 1 chī'tə; 2 chē'ta, *n.* The hunting-leopard of southwestern Asia and northern Africa. [< Hind. *chitah*, < Sans. *chitraka*, speckled.] **chee'tah‡; chei'ta‡.**

che-val', 1 shə-văl'; 2 çhe-văl', *n.* [CHE-VAUX', 1 -vō'; 2 -vō', *pl.*] A horse; a support. [F., < L. *caballus*, horse.]—**che-val'-de-frise',** *n.* Same as CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE.—**c.-glass, c.-screen,** *n.* A mirror or screen swinging on horizontal pivots in a frame.—**che-vale'ment,** *n.* A temporary prop or shore for the floor of a building.—**chev'a-let,** *n.* The bridge of a stringed instrument.

chev"a-lier', 1 shev"ə-līr'; 2 çhĕv"a-lēr', *n.* **1.** A knight or cavalier; especially, a French knight or nobleman. **2‖.** Hence, a gallant gentleman; chivalrous man. **3.** A member of the French Legion of Honor or other order of knighthood. **4.** *F. Hist.* A cadet of the old noblesse who went into the army. **5.** *Her.* An armed knight mounted. **6.** *Chess.* A knight. [F., < LL. *caballarius*, < L. *caballus*, horse.]—**chevalier d'industrie,** of **industry,** or **of fortune,** a sharper; swindler; pickpocket.

che-vaux'-de-frise', 1 shə-vō'-də-frīz'; 2 çhe-vō'-de-frīs', *n.* An obstacle or obstruction of projecting spikes, used to hinder progress, as of cavalry; literally, Friesland horses: so called because first used by the Frieslans, to supply their lack of cavalry. [F.]

chev"e-lure', 1 shev"ə-lür'; 2 çhĕv"e-lür', *n.* **1.** The hair of one's head, whether natural or a peruke. **2.** The tail of a comet. [F.]

chev'er-el†, *n.* **1.** Kid leather; any similar leather. **2.** A kid. **3.** [Eng.] A goldfinch. [< OF. *chevrel*, < L. *capra*, goat.] **chev'er-il†.**

che-vet', 1 shə-vē'; 2 çhe-vę', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The eastern termination of a church, especially when of polygonal or semicircular plan, as is typical in French cathedrals.

Chev'i-ot, 1 chev'ɪ-ət; 2 chĕv'i-ot, *n.* **1.** One of a breed of large mountain sheep, originating in the Cheviot Hills, much esteemed for their wool. **2.** [*c-*] A cloth made from the wool of Cheviot sheep.—**Cheviot Hills,** a range between Scotland and England; highest peak, Cheviot, 2,422 ft. high.

chev'ron, 1 shev'rən; 2 çhĕv'ron, *n.* **1.** A device of V-shaped bars worn on the sleeve by non-commissioned officers to indicate rank. **2.** In the World War, a V-shaped device worn on the sleeve by commissioned officers of the American, British, and French armies to denote length of service, as at the front. **3.** Any V-shaped mark or zigzag pattern, especially as used in Romanesque architecture. **chevron molding‡. 4.** *Her.* An honorable ordinary consisting of two bars issuing obliquely from the dexter and sinister bases and joined at the center. **5.** *pl.* Rafters, in a gable roof, that meet at the ridge. [F., < LL. *capro(n-)*, rafter, < L. *capra*, goat.] **chev'e-ron‡.—chev'ron-bone",** *n.* One of a pair of bones forming a nearly V-shaped arch beneath the spinal column, especially in the caudal region, as in cetaceous and other mammals.—**chev'ron-wise,** *adv. Her.* So as to be divided by a chevron. **chev'ron-ways‡.**

chev'ro-tain, 1 shev'ro-tēn; 2 çhĕv'ro-tān, *n.* A small ruminant of Africa and the East Indies, intermediate between deer and swine. They are timid, usually hiding in thickets, but are easily tamed. [F., < OF. *chevrot*, dim. of *chèvre*, < L. *capra*, goat.] **chev'ro-tin‡.**

chev'y, 1 chev'ɪ; 2 chĕv'y, *v.* [CHEV'IED; CHEV'Y-ING.] [Eng.] **I.** *t.* To chase about; worry; hunt. **II.** *i.* To race; scamper. [< Romany *chiv*, goad.] **chev'ey‡; chiv'y‡.**

chev'y, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A hunt; chase. **2.** The game of prisoners' base. **3.** A cry or shout used in hunting. **chiv'y†.**

Chev'y Chase, 1 chev'ɪ chēs; 2 chĕv'y chās. An old English ballad dealing with the battle of Otterburn. See OTTERBURN.

chew, 1 chū; 2 chų. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cut or grind with the teeth; work the jaws and teeth; ruminate. **2.** To meditate; plan. **II.** *n.* The act of chewing, or that which is chewed; a quid; cud; as, a *chew* of tobacco. [< AS. *ceōwan*, chew, eat.] **chaw‡.**

chew'et†, *n.* A chough; jackdaw; hence, a chatterbox.

chew'ing-gum", *n.* See under GUM.

che-wink', 1 chɪ-wiŋk'; 2 che-wiŋk', *n.* One of several finches or buntings, especially the towhee, a large finch, black, white, and bay-red. See illus. in next column. [Imitative.] **chee-wink'‡.**

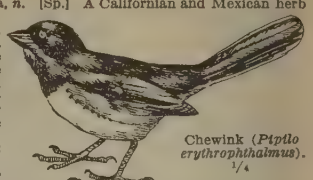
Chey-enne'[1], 1 shī-ĕn'; 2 çhȳ-ĕn', *n.* A city (pop. 13,830), capital of Wyoming.—**Cheyenne river,** Wyoming and South Dakota, N. and S. forks, each 350 m. long; 150 m. from junction to Missouri river.

Chey-enne'[2], *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians formerly inhabiting Wyoming, now in Oklahoma and Montana.

Chey'ne, 1 chē'nɪ; 2 chę'ne, **Thomas Kelly** (1841–1915). An English Bible scholar, editor, and critic; *Encyclopædia Biblica.*

chf., *abbr.* Chief.—**Ch. hist.,** *abbr.* Church history.—**Chi.** *abbr.* Chicago.

chi'a, 1 chī'ə; 2 chī'a, *n.* [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbariæ*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a pleasant beverage and a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.



Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). 1/4

Chi'an, 1 kī'ən; 2 cī'an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in Chios, Italian Scio, an island of the Grecian archipelago; as, *Chian* wine. **II.** *n.* A native of Chios.

Chi-an'ti, 1 kī-ăn'tī; 2 cī-ăn'ti, *n.* [It.] **1.** A mountain-range in the province of Siena, Italy. **2.** A red wine of Tuscany.

Chi-a'pas, 1 chī-ä'pəs; 2 chī-ä'pās, *n.* A S. E. state, Mexico; 27,525 sq. m.; pop. 439,000; capital, Tuxtla Gutiérrez.

chia"ro-scu'ro, 1 kyä"ro-skū'ro; 2 cyä"ro-scų'ro, *n. Art.* **1.** The distribution of lights and shades in a picture. **2.** A black and white drawing. [It., < *chiaro* (< L. *clarus*), clear, + *oscuro*, obscure.] **chia"ro-o-scu'ro‡.—chia"ro-scu'rist,** *n.*

chi'asm, 1 kī'ăzm; 2 cī'ąsm, *n. Anat.* A decussating or X-like commissure, especially the optic chiasm, which unites the optic nerves at the base of the brain. [< Gr. *chiasma*, < *chiazō*, mark crosswise, < *chi*, name of Gr. letter X.] **chi-as'ma‡.**

chi-as'to-lite, 1 kī-ăs'tō-līt; 2 cī-ăs'to-līt, *n. Mineral.* An andalusite in which the crystals in transverse section show a crossed or checkered appearance. [< Gr. *chiastos*, var. of *chiazō* (see CHIASM), + -LITE.] **mac'le‡.**

chiaus, 1 chaus; 2 chous, *n.* [Turk.] Same as CHOUSH.

chi-bouk', 1 chɪ-būk'; 2 chi-bųk', *n.* A Turkish pipe having a long straight stem, and a bowl of red clay. [< Turk. *chibūk*, pipe-tube, pipe.] **chi-bouque'‡; chi-buk'‡.**

chic, 1 shĭk; 2 çhĭc. **I.** *a.* Natty; clever; stylish. **II.** *n.* **1.** Originality and taste, as in dress. **2.** Facility and cleverness in execution. **3.** Airiness or smartness of manner. [F., < G. *geschick*, skill.]

Chi-ca'go, 1 shɪ-kä'gō; 2 çhi-ca'gо, *n.* City and lake port (pop. 2,701,710) in N. E. Illinois; seat of the **University of Chicago.**

Chi-ca'go Heights. A city in N. E. Illinois; pop. 19,660.

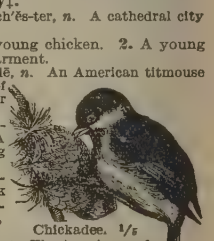
chi"ca-lo'te, 1 chī"ka-lō'tē; 2 chī"cä-lō'te, *n.* [Mex.] A prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*). **chi'ca-lot-i‡.**

chi-cane', 1 shɪ-kān'; 2 çhi-cān'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CHI-CANED'; CHI-CAN'ING.] To overreach by chicanery; quibble about; resort to quibbles, shifts, or tricks. **II.** *n.* **1.** Mean, petty trickery, with fair pretense. **2.** *Whist.* A hand containing no trumps. [F.] **chi-can'er-y‡.**

Chich'es-ter, 1 chĭch'es-tər; 2 chich'ĕs-ter, *n.* A cathedral city (pop. 12,410), Sussex, England.

chick, 1 chĭk; 2 chĭk, *n.* **1.** A young chicken. **2.** A young person; a child: a term of endearment.

chick'a-dee, 1 chĭk'ə-dī; 2 chik'a-dē, *n.* An American titmouse without a crest and with the top of the head and the throat black or dark-colored. [< its note.]



Chickadee. 1/5

Chick"a-hom'i-ny riv'er, 1 chĭk"ə-hom'ɪ-nɪ; 2 chik"a-hŏm'i-ny. A river in S. E. Virginia; 90 m. long to James river.

Chick"a-mau'ga creek, 1 chĭk"ə-mē'gə; 2 chik"a-mą'ga. A creek in N. W. Georgia; scene of indecisive Confederate victory, Sept. 19, 20, 1863.

chick'a-ree, 1 chĭk'ə-rī; 2 chik'a-rē, *n.* The American red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*). [< its cry.]

Chick'a-saw, 1 chĭk'ə-sô; 2 chik'a-są, *n.* One of a tribe of Muskhogean North-American Indians formerly occupying the country along the Mississippi river and eastward, but now dwelling in Oklahoma.

Chick"a-sha', 1 chĭk"ə-shä'; 2 chik"a-shā', *n.* A city in S. Oklahoma; pop. 10,180.

chick'en, 1 chĭk'ĕn; 2 chik'ĕn, *n.* **1.** The young of the common fowl. **2.** Loosely, a fowl of any age, or its flesh. **3.** A child, or an inexperienced person: often, satirically, with a negative. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A prairie-hen. **5.** Contraction for Mother Carey's chicken. [< AS. *cicen*, for **cycen*, dim. of *coc*, cock.]—**chick'en-breast",** *n. Anat.* A malformed prominent sternum or breast-bone, with lateral flattening of the chest; pigeon-breast.—**c.-breasted,** *a.*—**c.-hearted,** *a.* Faint-hearted or cowardly.—**c.-pox,** *n.* A mild febrile infectious disease of children, characterized by eruptions.

chick'-pea", 1 chĭk'-pī"; 2 chik'-pē", *n.* A plant of Mediterranean regions and central Asia; also, its seed, in short, hairy pods; Egyptian pea. [< F. *chiche* (< L. *cicer*), chick-pea, + PEA.]

chick'weed", 1 chĭk'wĭd"; 2 chik'wēd", *n.* A spreading, white-flowered herb of the pink family, used for feeding cage-birds.

chic'le, 1 chĭk'l; 2 chic'l, *n.* **1.** The milky juice of the sapodilla: used as the basic principle of chewing-gum. **2.** A gum prepared from it. See BALATA. [Mex.] **chic'le-gum"‡.**

chi'co, 1 chī'ko; 2 chi'eo, *n.* **1.** An intoxicating beverage made in South America from Indian corn. **2.** A western American grease-wood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*).

Chic'o-pee, 1 chĭk'o-pī; 2 chic'o-pē, *n.* A city in S. W. Massachusetts; pop. 36,220.

chic'o-ry, 1 chĭk'o-rɪ; 2 chic'o-ry, *n.* A perennial herb of

the aster family: used in adulterating coffee. [< Gr.[L] *kichora*, chicory.] **chic'co-ry‡.** [potamus=hide.

chi"cotte', 1 shĭ"kŏt'; 2 chĭ"cŏt', *n.* [Afr.] A thong of hippo-

chide, 1 chaid; 2 chīd, *vt. & vi.* [CHID (CHODE, 16th cent.); CHID'DEN or CHID, CHID'N[F]; CHID'ING.] **1.** To rebuke; admonish; scold. **2.** To beat with murmuring sound, as waves; murmur; bay, as hounds. [< AS. *cīdan.*] Syn.: see BLAME; REPROVE. Compare ANIMADVERSION.—**chid'er, *n.***

chief, 1 chĭf; 2 chēf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Highest in rank or authority. **2.** Principal, most important, or most eminent, in any respect; most distinguished, influential, valuable, or active; foremost; greatest; leading; main. **II.** *n.* **1.** A ruler, leader, or head; principal actor or agent; principal part of anything, as of a tribe, party, army, fleet, police force, government bureau, or establishment of any kind; an official superior to another or others in office or authority; one having authority. **2.** One who or that which is specially eminent, esteemed, efficient, or active. **3.** *Her.* The upper part of a shield. [< F. *chef*, head.]

Syn.: captain, chieftain, commander, head, leader, master, principal, ruler, sachem. A *chief* is either the *ruler* of a tribe or the *head* of some department of established government; as, the *chief* of police. The word is rarely, and for the most part colloquially, applied to one holding some analogous position in literary or mercantile life, etc. *Chieftain* is now mainly employed in poetic and literary use; it has special historic application to the *head* of a Scottish clan. A *leader* is one who is voluntarily followed because of ability to overcome and control, or as the choice of a party. A *master* is one who can enforce obedience. The highest officer of any considerable military force is called the *commander;* of all the forces of a nation, the *commander-in-chief.* See MASTER.—Ant.: adherent, attendant, follower, minion, retainer, satellite, subaltern, subordinate, vassal. For adjective, see FIRST; PARAMOUNT; PREDOMINANT.—**chief justice,** the presiding judge of a court composed of several justices. **c. judge‡.**—**chief'ly,** *adv.* **1.** Most of all or above all; preeminently; especially; particularly. **2.** Generally; usually. **chief‡** [Poet.].

chief of staff. The senior staff-officer of the general under whom he is serving.—**chief of general staff,** the officer responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defense, for military training, for intelligence work, and for the higher education of officers.

chief'tain, 1 chĭf'tun; 2 chēf'tin, *n.* The head of a Highland clan; chief; leader. [< LL. *capitanus*, < L. *caput*, head.] Syn.: see CHIEF.—**chief'tain-cy,** *n.* The rank or territory of a chieftain. **chief'tain-ship‡.**

chiel, 1 chĭl; 2 chēl, *n.* [Scot.] A lad: a fellow. **chield‡.**

Chieng"mai', 1 kyeŋ"mai'; 2 cyĕŋg"mī', *n.* A town (pop. 100,-000) in N. W. Siam. **Kiang"mai'‡; Zim'me‡.**

chif'fon, 1 shĭf'un; 2 chĭf'on, *n.* **1.** Any decorative object worn by women, as a ribbon or sash. **2.** A very thin gauze. [F.]

chif"fo-nier', 1 shĭf"o-nīr'; 2 chĭf"o-nēr', *n.* **1.** An ornamental cabinet. **2.** A high chest of drawers. [F., < *chiffon*, rag.] **chif"fon-nier'‡.**

Chi-fu', *n.* Same as CHEFOO.

chi"gnon', 1 shĭ"nyŏn' *or* shin'yən; 2 chĭ"nyôṅ' *or* chin'yon, *n.* A roll of hair worn on the back of the head by women. [F.]

chig'oe, 1 chig'o; 2 chīg'o, *n.* [W. Ind.] **1.** A flea of the West Indies and South America. The female burrows under the skin, as of the feet. **2.** (Southern U. S.] A mite with similar habits. **chig'ger‡; chig're‡; chig'ua‡.**

Chih'li, 1 chĭ'lī; 2 chī'li, *n.* A province (115,800 sq. m.; pop. 22,970,000), N. E. China.—**Gulf of C., Strait of C.,** gulf and strait in N. W. Yellow Sea, China.

Chi-hua'hua, 1 chi-wŏ'wa; 2 chī-wä'wä, *n.* A Mexican state (90,036 sq. m.; pop. 405,000), and its capital (pop. 40,000).

chil"la-ca-yo'te, 1 chĭl"la-ka-yō'tē; 2 chĭ"lä-cä-yō'tę, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Several species of plants belonging to the family *Cucurbitacæ.* They occur in Mexico and the southwestern United States. **2.** The edible fruit of the chilacayote.

chil'blain, 1 chĭl'blēn; 2 chĭl'blān, *n.* A blain of the hands or feet, from exposure to cold. **chill'blain‡.**

child‖[4], 1 chaild; 2 chīld, *vt.* To deliver in childbirth.

child, *n.* [CHIL'DREN, 1 chĭl'dren; 2 chĭl'drĕn, *pl.*] **1.** An offspring of either sex, considered with reference to the parent or parents. **2.** A young person at any age less than maturity, but most commonly one between infancy and youth. **3.** A descendant in any degree; as, a *child* of Abraham; the *children* of Israel. **4.** A childish person; one immature, as in judgment or discretion. **5.** A person or thing considered as an offspring or product, or otherwise in a close relation; as, his poems are the *children* of fancy; a *child* of sorrow; specif., a *child* of God, a person as related to God by creation, or, as more commonly used, by regeneration. **6.** *Law.* Strictly, a legitimate son or daughter. In some States, as in Louisiana, the term includes all descendants in the direct line. [< AS. *cild.*]—**with child,** pregnant; enceinte.—**child'bed",** *n.* The state of being in labor or confined to bed as the result of it.—**child'birth",** *n.* Parturition; travail. **child'bear"ing‡.**—**chil'der,** *n. pl.* [Dial. or Obs.] Children. **child'dern‡.**—**child'hood,** *n.* The state or time of being a child.—**child'ing‖,** *a.* Child-bearing; hence, fruitful; fertile.—**child'ish,** *a.* **1.** Like children or childhood. **2.** Puerile: petty; weak, mentally or physically. Syn.: babyish, childlike, foolish, imbecile, infantile, infantine. paltry, petty, puerile, silly, trifling, trivial. *Childlike* refers to the lovely qualities; *childish* rather to the less desirable traits of childhood. See YOUTHFUL.—Ant.: bold, manly, masculine, resolute, strong, vigorous, virile. — **child'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **child'ish-ness,** *n.* — **child'less,** *a.* Having no children. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**child'like",** *a.* **1.** Like a child. **2.** Artless; confiding. **3.** Docile; submissive. **child'ly‡.** Syn.: see CHILDISH; YOUTHFUL.—**child'like"ness,** *n.*—**child'ness,** *n.* Childish nature, humor, character, or manners.

childe, 1 chaild; 2 chīld, *n.* A youth of gentle blood, especially as in training for knighthood. **child‡.**

Chil'der-mas, 1 chĭl'dər-məs; 2 chĭl'dĕr-mas, *n.* Innocents' Day. [< AS. < *cild*, child, + *mæsse*, MASS[2].] **Childermas day‡.**

chil'dren, 1 chĭl'dren; 2 chĭl'drĕn, *n.* Plural of CHILD.—**children of Israel** (*Chr. Sci.*), the representatives of Soul, not corporeal sense; the offspring of Spirit, who, having wrestled with error, sin, and sense, are governed by divine Science; some of the ideas of God beheld as men, casting out error and healing the sick; Christ's offering. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 583. [STEWART '10.]

Chi'le, 1 chĭ'lē; 2 chī'lę, *n.* A republic (289,829 sq. m.; pop. 3,755,000), on Pacific coast, South America; capital, Santiago. **Chi'li‡.**—**Chil'e-an,** *a. & n.* **Chil'i-an‡.**

chil'i, *n.* Same as CHILLI.

chil'i-ad, 1 kil'i-ad; 2 cil'i-ăd, *n.* A thousand; specifically, a period of a thousand years; the millennium. [< L. *chilia(d-)s*, < Gr. *chilia(d-)s*, < *chiloi*, thousand.]

chil'i-arch, 1 kil'i-ŭrk; 2 cil'i-ärc, *n.* A commander of a thousand men. [< Gr. *chiloi*, thousand, + *archos*, leader.]

chil'i-asm, 1 kil'i-azm; 2 cil'i-ăsm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that Christ will reign upon earth a thousand years. **2.** The millennium. [< Gr. *chiliasmos*, < *chilias*; see CHILIAD.]—**chil'i-ast,** *n.* A millenarian.—**chil"i-as'tic,** *a.*

Chil'koot Pass, 1 chĭl'kūt; 2 chĭl'kōōt. A pass (3,502 ft. high) through the coast range of S. Alaska, on route from Dyea to the headwaters of the Yukon.

chill, ‖1 chil; 2 chĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a low tem-

chil[F], ‖perature; make chilly. **2.** To discourage; check; depress. **3.** *Metal.* To cool suddenly for the purpose of hardening. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become or feel unpleasantly cold. **2.** [Colloq.] To suffer an ague-chill; feel suddenly cold. **3.** To harden by cooling off suddenly.—**chill'er,** *n.*

chill. **I.** *a.* **1.** Moderately, unpleasantly, or injuriously cold; chilly. **2.** Somewhat affected by cold; chilly. **3.** Cold in manner or disposition; distant; formal. **4.** Dispiriting; discouraging. Syn.: see BLEAK.

II. *n.* **1.** A sensation of cold, as that which precedes a fever: often with shivering or shaking. **2.** A disagreeable feeling of coldness. **3.** A check to ardor, joy, etc. **4.** A metal mold to chill the surface of iron cast therein. [< AS. *ciele, cyle.*]—**chill'ing,** *pa.* Producing, or tending to produce, a chill; depressing; distant. **-ly,** *adv.*—**chill'y,** *a.* [CHILL'I-ER; CHILL'I-EST.] Producing or feeling a chill.—**chill'i-ly,** *adv.*—**chill'i-ness,** *n.*—**chill'ness,** *n.*

Chil-lan', 1 chĭl-yān'; 2 chĭl-yän', *n.* A city (pop. 37,000) in W. central Chile.

chil'li, 1 chĭl'i; 2 chĭl'i, *n.* [CHIL'LIES[2], *pl.*] The acrid red pod or fruit of certain peppers, as of the capsicum, much used as a condiment. [< Mex. *chilli.*] **chil'e‡; chil'i‡; chil'y‡.**—**chilli vinegar,** a sauce of vinegar flavored with chillies.

Chil"li-coth'e, 1 chĭl"li-kŏth'i; 2 chĭl"i-cŏth'e. A city in central Ohio; pop. 15,830.

Chil"lon', 1 shĭ"yŏn'; 2 chĭ"yôṅ', *n.* An ancient castle, Lake of Geneva; the subject of Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon.*

chi'lo-, 1 kai'lo-; 2 ci'lo-. From Greek *cheilos*, lip: a combining form. **chei'lo-‡.**—**Chi-log'na-tha,** *n. pl. Entom.* A division of myriapods. [+ Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.]—**chi'log-nath, chi-log'na-than,** *n.*—**chi-log'na-thous,** *a.*—**chi'lo-plas"ty,** *n. Surg.* The operation of supplying a deficiency of the lip by inserting a portion of the adjacent healthy flesh.—**Chi-lop'oda,** *n. pl. Entom.* A subclass or other division of myriapods with numerous legs, including centipeds, etc. [+ Gr. *pous*, foot.] —**chi'lo-pod, chi-lop'o-dan,** *a. & n.*

Chil'tern, 1 chĭl'tərn; 2 chĭl'tern, **Hun'dreds.** The hundreds of Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke in Buckinghamshire, England The acceptance of the nominal stewardship of this district by a member of Parliament who wishes to resign his seat in the House of Commons effects his release, simple resignation being illegal.

Chil'wa, 1 chĭl'wa; 2 chĭl'wä, *n.* A shallow lake in S. E. Africa, between Mozambique and S. Nyasaland Protectorate; length, 50 m.; dry in 1903.

chi-mæ'ra, 1 ki-mĭ'rə; 2 ci-mē'ra, *n.* **1.** Same as CHIMERA. **2.** [C-] A genus of selachians. **3.** A chimæroid selachian, especially of this genus. [Var. of CHIMERA.]

Chi-mæ'ri-dæ, 1 ki-mĭ'ri-dĭ; 2 ci-mē'ri-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of selachians having a smooth skin, 2 pairs of upper and 1 of lower dental plates, and a short anterior dorsal with a spine in front. [< CHIMÆRA.]—**chi-mæ'rid,** *n.*—**chi-mæ'roid,** *a. & n.*

chim'ar, *n.* Same as CHIMERE.

chimb, 1 chaim; 2 chīm, *v. & n.* Same as CHIME[2], *v. & n.* **chimbe‡.**

Chim"bo-ra'zo, 1 chim"bo-rā'zo; 2 chim"bo-rä'zo, *n.* A mountain peak (20,498 ft.), and province (5,544 sq. m.; pop. 122,000), in Ecuador.

chime[1], 1 chaim; 2 chīm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CHIMED; CHIM'ING.] **1.** To ring musically; sound melodiously; harmonize; agree. **2.** To recite rhythmically; repeat in unison. **3‖.** To produce (sound or music) by chiming. **4‖.** To ring; jingle; tingle, as a single bell; also, to rime. **II.** *n.* **1.** A set of bells tuned to a scale; harmony; agreement. **2.** The mechanism for ringing the changes on bells; also, the music from such bells. [< AS. *cimbal*, < L. *cymbalum;* see CYMBAL.]

Syn.: (verb) see ASSENT.—**chim'er‡,** *n.*

chime[2], ‖**I.** *vt.* To make a chime in (a stave, etc.). **II.** *n.*

chimb, ∫1. The edge or brim of a cask, barrel, or tub. **2.** A channel in a vessel's deck. [Of AS. origin.]

chi-me'ra, ‖1 ki-[*or* kai-]mĭ'rə; 2 ci-[*or* cĭ-]mē'ra, *n.* **1.**

chi-mæ'ra, ∫An absurd and groundless fancy; also, any

horrible fantasm. **2.** [C- or c-] A mythical fire-breathing monster. [< Gr.ᴸ *chimaira*, < *chimairos*, he goat.]—**chi-mer'i-cal,** *a.* Like a chimera; impracticable; visionary. **chi-mer'ic†.** Syn.: see ABSURD; FANCIFUL; IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC.—**chi-mer'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chi-mere', 1 shi-mīr'; 2 chi-mēr', *n.* **1.** The sleeveless upper robe of a bishop. **2‖.** A loose upper robe. [< Sp. *chamarra*, shepherds' sheepskin coat.] **chi-mer'ic†.**

chim'la, 1 chim'le; 2 chim'la, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A chimney. **chim'lay†; chim'ley†; chim'le†.—chim'la-lug",** *n.* [Scot.] The fireside. **chim'ley-lug"†.—c.-neuck,** *n.* [Scot.] A chimney-nook or corner. **c.-nuik†.**

chim'ney, 1 chim'ni; 2 chim'ny, *n.* **1.** A flue for the smoke or gases from a fire; a structure containing it, or something resembling such a structure. **2.** A tube for enclosing a flame, as of a lamp. **3†.** A fireplace, hearth, or forge. [< F. *cheminée*, < LL. *caminata*, fireplace, < Gr. *kaminos*, furnace.] —**chim'ney-piece",** *n.* **1.** A mantelpiece. **2†.** An ornament, as a picture, placed over a fireplace.—**chim'ney-pot",** *n.* A pipe on the top of a chimney, to improve the draft.—**c.-swallow,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The chimney-swift. **2.** The European swallow.—**c.-sweep,** *n.* One who cleans chimneys, especially by the old method of ascending the flue. **c.-sweeper†.—c.-swift,** *n.* A swift that builds a nest in chimneys.

Chimpanzee. 1/27

chim-pan'zee, 1 chim-păn'zi; 2 chim-păn'-ze, *n.* A West-African arboreal anthropoid ape, about 5 feet in height, with very large ears, dark-brown hair, and man-like arms and teeth. [Angola.]

chin, 1 chin; 2 chin, *vt.* [CHINNED, CHIND[S]; CHIN'NING.] To lift (oneself) by the hands until the chin is level with the hands.

chin, *n.* **1.** The central and anterior part of the lower jaw. **2.** *Zool.* (1) The second sclerite of the labium of an insect. (2) A small ciliated muscular process below the mouth, as in certain rotifers (genus *Pedalion*). [< AS. *cin* (orig. 'cheek').]—**chin'-piece",** *n.* Same as BEAVER, 2.

Chin., *abbr.* China, Chinese.

Chi'na, 1 chai'na; 2 chi'na, *n.* **1.** The S. E. division of the Chinese Republic; 1,532,420 sq. m.; pop. 302,110,000. **2.** [Colloq.] The Chinese Republic. **3.** [c-] Porcelain or porcelain-ware (originally from China). **chi'na-ware"†.—china bark.** **1.** Cinchona-bark. **2.** The bark of a tropical shrub (*Cascarilla hexandra*).—**chi'na-ber"ry,** *n. Bot.* **1.** The azedarach. **2.** The baccate fruit produced by either of two trees (*Sapindus saponaria* and *S. marginata*) of the soap-berry family. They are found in Mexico and the southwestern United States, where each is known as the *Wild China-tree.*—**Chi'na-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One of the Chinese.—**China sea,** part of Pacific ocean between China and the Philippine Islands.—**China-tree,** *n.* Same as PRIDE OF INDIA.—**Great Wall of C.,** a fortification about 2,000 years old along the northern and northwestern frontiers of ancient China. Its length, from the seacoast to Kiayukwan, its northwestern end, is about 2,550 miles, measuring along its curves and undulations.

Chi'na-town", 1 chai'na-taun"; 2 chi'na-town", *n.* [U. S.] The part of a city occupied by Chinese. [KAPIN.

chin'ca-pin, 1 chin'ka-pin; 2 chin'ca-pin, *n.* Same as CHINKAPIN.

chinch, 1 chinch; 2 chinch, *n.* **1.** A bug destructive to grain. **2.** The bedbug. [< L.ᴮᴾ *cimex*, bug.]

chin-chil'la, 1 chin-chil'a; 2 chin-chil'a, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** The soft, pearly-gray fur of a squirrel-like rodent of the Andes. **2.** A woolen imitation of it. **3.** The rodent itself. [Sp.] [cough.

chin'-cough", 1 chin'-kōf"; 2 chin'-cōf", *n.* [Dial.] Whooping-

Chin"dwin', 1 chin'dwin'; 2 chin"dwin', *n.* A river of Burma; tributary of Irawadi; about 500 m. long.

chine, 1 chain; 2 chin, *vt.* [CHINED; CHIN'ING.] To cut through the back-bone of; cut into chines; hence, to cut up.

chine[1], *n.*[†] **1.** The spine, back-bone, or back; a piece of meat from the back. **2.** A ridge. [< OF. *eschine*, back-bone, < OHG. *skina*, needle.]

chine[2], *n.* Same as CHIME[2].

chine[3], *n.* **1.** A deep or narrow ravine or fissure. **2†.** A crack; chink. [< AS. *cinu*, < *cinan*, crack.]

chi"né', 1 shi"nē'; 2 chi"nē', [F.] **I.** *a.* Dyed, woven, or figured in Chinese fashion, so as to produce a mottled, speckled, or clouded effect. **II.** *n.* A dress-fabric so woven or colored.

Chi-nese', 1 chai-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 chi-nēs' *or* -neg'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese Republic or China. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of China. **2.** The language of China.—**Chinese puzzle,** an intricate puzzle made by the Chinese; hence, any problem difficult to solve.—**C. wall,** see GREAT WALL OF CHINA, under CHINA.—**C. white.** **1.** A pigment composed of barium sulfate. **2.** Zinc oxid used as a pigment.—**C. or differential windlass,** a horizontal wheel and axle having two drums of different diameter on the same axis, one of which pays out as the other winds up, the power being increased in inverse proportion to the difference of the diameters.

Chi-nese' Re-pub'lic. A country in E. Asia, including China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and E. Turkestan; about 3,913,560 sq. m.; pop. 320,650,000; capital, Peking: formerly the **Chinese Empire.**

chink[1], 1 chiŋk; 2 chink. **I.**[†] *vt.* To make a chink. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short, sharp, metallic sound. **2.** [Slang.] Coin; ready money; cash. [Imitative.]

chink[2]. **I.**[†] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To open in chinks; crack. **2.** To fill, as chinks. **II.** *n.* A long, narrow cleft; crevice. [< AS. *cinu*, chink.] Syn.: see BREACH.—**chink'y,** *a.* Full of chinks.

chin'ka-pin, 1 chiŋ'ka-pin; 2 chiŋ'ka-pin, *n.* Either of two trees of the United States, the dwarf chestnut or an allied tree, or their edible nuts. [< Am. Ind. *chechinquamin.*] **chin'ca-pin‡; chin'qua-pin‡.**

Chin"ki-ang', 1 chin"ki-ūŋ'; 2 chin"ki-äng', *n.* A manufacturing city and treaty port of E. China, on the Yangtze river; pop. 163,000.

Chi-nook', 1 chi-nuk'; 2 chi-nōōk', *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A jargon of Indian, French, English, and other words, named after the Chinook Indians, on the Columbia river: once much used by traders and Indians. **2.** A North-American Indian stock. **3.** [c-] *Meteor.* A warm, dry wind that descends the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the northwestern U. S. and western Canada. The term *chinook* is also applied popularly in the western U. S. to other warm winds occurring during the cold season.

chin'qua-pin, *n.* Same as CHINKAPIN.

chints, 1 chints; 2 chints, *n.* A cotton fabric printed with designs of flowers, etc., in colors. [< Hind. *chint*, < Sans. *chitra*, variegated.] **chintz‡.**

Chi'os, 1 kai'es *or* ki'ōs; 2 ci'ōs *or* ci'ōs, *n.* **1.** Greek island in the Ægean sea near Smyrna; 320 sq. m.; pop. 74,000; reputed birthplace of Homer. **2.** Its capital; pop. 14,000. **Sci'o‡.**

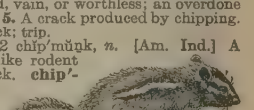
chip[1], 1 chip; 2 chip, *v.* [CHIPPED[1], CHIPT[2]; CHIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break off a chip from; break open; also, to pare. **2.** To split from something, as chips. **II.** *i.* To scale off. [< CHOP[1], *v.*]—**to chip in** [Slang], to put chips into the pot or pool in playing cards; hence, to contribute.

chip[2], *vt.* [U. S.] To cheep. [Imitative.]—**chip[1],** *n.* A squeak or weak chirp, as of a bird or mouse.

chip[3], *n.* **1.** A small piece cut or broken off. **2.** A small disk or counter used in games. **3.** One of the dried droppings of animals available as fuel: usually in the plural; as, buffalo *chips.* **4.** Anything insipid, vain, or worthless; an overdone piece of meat, or the like. **5.** A crack produced by chipping.

chip[4], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A trick; trip.

chip'munk, 1 chip'muŋk; 2 chip'mŭnk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A North-American squirrel-like rodent with stripes on the back. **chip'-muck‡; chip'ping-squir"rel‡; ground'-squir"rel‡.**


Chipmunk. 1/3

chi-poch'i-a‡, *n.* A fool; dolt. **ca-pocch'i-a‡.**

chip'per, 1 chip'er; 2 chip'er, *vi.* **1.** To chirp, as a bird: twitter; babble, as a brook. **2.** To talk quickly, in a heated way; be rude. [Freq. of CHIP[2], *v.*]

chip'per, *a.* [U. S.] Brisk; hearty; sprightly.

Chip'pe-wa, 1 chip'i-wē; 2 chip'e-wạ, *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians of the Algonkin stock, formerly inhabiting the regions around Lake Superior. **Chip'pe-way‡; O-jib'way‡.**

chip'ping spar'row. A small common sparrow of E. North America, with chestnut-red cap. **chip'ping bird‡.**

chip'py, 1 chip'i; 2 chip'y, *n.* **1.** The chipping sparrow. **2.** A squirrel or chipmunk: so called by children.

chir-, 1 kir-, kai'ro-; 2 cir-, ci'ro-. From Greek *cheir*, hand: **chi'ro-,** combining forms. **cheir-‡; chei'ro-‡.—chi-ra'gra,** *n.* Gout in the hand. [+ Gr. *agra*, seizure.]

Chi"ri-qui', 1 chi"ri-ki'; 2 chi"ri-ki', *n.* **1.** A river, a lagoon, and an archipelago in Panama. **2.** A province in Panama; adjoins Costa Rica; 6,500 sq. m.; pop. 40,000.

chirk, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** [Archaic or Dial.] To chirp; chirrup; squeak. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] To make a screeching or gritting noise; creak; shriek. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To be or become cheerful: with *up.* **II**†. *t.* To urge on; incite.

chirm, 1 chûrm; 2 chirm. [Scot. or Dial. Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To warble, as birds; twitter; hum. **II.** *n.* Low warbling; hum; noise. [< AS. *cirm*, noise.]

chi'ro-graph, chi'ro-graf[2], *n.* **1.** A legal paper executed in part and counterpart. **2.** An autograph charter or instrument. [< Gr. *cheir*, + *graphō*, write.]—**chi-rog'ra-pher,** *n.* One who makes a business of writing or copying.—**chi"ro-graph'ic,** *a.* **chi"ro-graph'i-cal†.—chi-rog'ra-phist,** *n.* A copyist.—**chi-rog'ra-phy, chi-rog'ra-fy[2],** *n.* Style or character of handwriting.—**chi-rol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The art of speaking by signs made with the hand and fingers. **2.** The study of the hand. [+ -LOGY.] —**chi"ro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**chi-rol'o-gist,** *n.*—**chi'ro-man"cy,** *n.* Palmistry. [+ Gr. *manteia*, divination.]—**chi'ro-man"cer,** *n.* **chi'ro-mant‡.** [**Chei'ron‡** [Gr.].

Chi'ron, 1 kai'ran; 2 ci'ron, *n. Gr. Myth.* Wisest of the centaurs.

chi-rop'o-dist, 1 kai-rep'o-dist; 2 ci-rŏp'o-dist, *n.* One who treats ailments of the hands and feet. [< Gr. *cheir*, hand, + *pous*, foot.]—**chi-rop'o-dy,** *n.*

chi"ro-prac'tic, 1 kai"ro-prak'tik; 2 ci"rō-prăc'tic, *n.* A drugless method of treating disease chiefly by manipulation of the spinal column.—**chi"ro-prac'tor,** *n.* One who practises chiropractic

Chi-rop'ter-a, 1 kai-rep'ter-a; 2 ci-rŏp'ter-a, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of mammals; bats. [< Gr. *cheir*, hand, + *pteron*, wing.] —**chi-rop'ter,** *n.* A bat of this order.

chirp, 1 chûrp; 2 chirp, *vi. & vt.* **1.** To utter with a quick, sharp sound, characteristic of small birds and some insects. **2.** To give the short, acute cry of the sparrow, the locust, etc.; to cheep, as a young bird. **3.** To make a somewhat similar sound by drawing the breath through the closed lips. **4.** To cry out in delight; talk in a quick way; also, to speak faintly. **II.** *n.* A short, sharp, cheerful sound, as made by some birds and insects. [Imitative.]

chirr, 1 chûr; 2 chir, *vi.* To make a sharp trilling sound, as that of the grasshopper, cicada, and some birds; chirp. [Imitative; cp. D. *kirren*, G. *girren*, coo.] **chirre†.**

chirr, *n.* The trilling sound made by crickets, etc.

chir'rup, 1 ch͡ir'ŭp; 2 ch͡ir'ŭp. I. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To chirp with a sustained note. **2.** To chirp with the lips. **3.** To cheer up: by confusion of etymologies. II. *n.* A chirp; a cheery sound. [< CHIRP.]—**chir'rup-y,** *a.* Lively; gay; talkative.

chi-rur'geon‖, 1 kąi-rūr'jən; 2 ci-rūr'gon, *n.* A surgeon.—**chi-rur'ger-y,** *n.*—**chi-rur'gi-cal,** *a.*

chis'el, 1 ch͡iz'el; 2 ch͡iz'ĕl. I. *vt.* [CHIS'ELED or CHIS-ELLED, CHIS'ELᴰ; CHIS'EL-ING or CHIS'EL-LING.] To cut, engrave, or carve, as with a chisel. II. *n.* A cutting-tool with a beveled edge, used for mortising, etc. [< LL. *cisellum,* forceps.]

Chisels.
1. Beveled-edge firmer-chisel. 2. Plumbers' chisel. 3. Blacksmiths' cold-chisel.

chis'eled, ‖1 ch͡iz'eld; 2 ch͡iz'ĕld, *pa.* **1.** Dis-**chis'eldᴱ,** ∫tinctly outlined; finely molded; clear-cut; sculpturesque. **2.** Having a shape or edge like that of a chisel. **chis'elled‡.**

Chi'shi-ma, 1 ch͡i'shi-mə; 2 ch͡i'shi-mä, *n.* A chain of Japanese Islands between Kamchatka and Hakushu; 6,023 sq. m. **Ku'ril Is'lands‡.**

chit, 1 ch͡it; 2 ch͡it, *v.* [CHIT'TEDᵈ; CHIT'TING.] I. *t.* To remove the sprouts from. II. *i.* To sprout, as a seed or plant.

chit[1], 1 ch͡it; 2 ch͡it, *n.* A girl or young woman. [Cp. CAT[1], KITTEN.]

chit[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A budding shoot.

chit[3], *n.* [Asia.] **1.** A note; letter. **2.** A pass; memorandum. **3.** A voucher. [< Hind. *chiṭṭhī.*] **chit'ty‡.**

Chi-ta', 1 ch͡i-tä'; 2 ch͡i-tä', *n.* A town (pop. 79,000) in E. Siberia.

chit'-chat', *n.* Careless, familiar talk.

chi'tin, 1 kaı'tın *or* kıt'ın; 2 ci'tin *or* cit'in, *n.* A colorless hard amorphous compound that forms the principal constituent of the hard covering of insects and crustaceans. [< F. *chitine,* < Gr. *chiton,* tunic.]—**chi'ti-nous,** *a.*

chi'ton, 1 kaı'tən; 2 ci'tən, *n.* **1.** A gown or tunic worn by the ancient Greeks. See CARYATID. **2.** *Conch.* Any of a family (*Chitonidæ*) of gastropods, found mostly on rocks. [Gr.]

Chi-tral', 1 ch͡i-träl'; 2 ch͡i-träl', *n.* **1.** A state in N. W. British India; 4,500 sq. m.; pop. 150,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 3,000.

chit'ter, 1 ch͡it'er; 2 ch͡it'er, *vi.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] To twitter. **2.** [Scot.] To shiver, as with cold. **3.** [Scot.] To chatter, as the teeth.

chit'ter-ling, 1 ch͡it'er-lıŋ; 2 ch͡it'er-ling, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The small intestine of pigs or calves prepared for eating or as casings for sausages. **2.** Formerly, a short frill having wrinkled folds. [Cp. G. *kutteln,* entrails.] **chid'lings‡; chit'lings‡.**

chiv'al-ry, 1 sh͡iv'el-rı; 2 ch͡iv'al-ry, *n.* **1.** The knightly system of feudal times. **2.** Disinterested courtesy; bravery; magnanimity. **3.** A body of knights, warriors, or gallant gentlemen. **4†.** Mounted and armed fighting men. [< F. *chevalerie,* < *chevalier,* knight.]—**chiv'al-ric,** *a.* Pertaining to chivalry. SYN.: see BRAVE.—**chiv'al-rous,** *a.* **1.** Knightly; gallant; courteous, generous, and brave. **2.** Pertaining to chivalry. SYN.: see BRAVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

chive, 1 ch͡aiv; 2 ch͡iv, *n.* A perennial herb allied to the leek and onion. [< L.ᴾ *cepa,* onion.] **chive'-gar"lic‡.**

chiv'y, 1 ch͡iv'ı; 2 ch͡iv'y, *v. & n.* Same as CHEVY. **chiv'ey‡.**

Ch. J., *abbr.* Chief Justice. **C. J.‡.**

chlam'y-date, *a. Conch.* Having a mantle, as certain mollusks. —**chlam'y-do-spore,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A non-sexual accessory spore in certain fungi, possessing a very thick membrane. **2.** A spore with protective envelop, as formed by fission from an encysted protozoan.

A Chlamys.

chla'mys, 1 klē'mıs; 2 clā'mys, *n.* [CHLAM'Y-DES, 1 klam'ı-dīz; 2 clăm'y-dēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A short cloak caught up on the shoulder, worn by hunters, soldiers, and horsemen. [L., < Gr. *chlamys,* mantle.]

chlo-an'thite, 1 klo-an'thaıt; 2 clo-ăn'thit, *n. Mineral.* A tin-white nickel arsenid ($NiAs_2$). [< Gr. *chloanthēs,* budding, < *chloē,* young shoot, + *anthos,* flower.]

Chlo'e, 1 klō'ı; 2 clō'e, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Chlo"é',** 1 klō"ē', 2 clō"ē'; L. **Chlo'e. 2.** In Longus's *Daphnis and Chloe,* the heroine of the pastoral. [Gr., blooming.]

chlor-, 1 klōr-; 2 clōr-. From Greek *chlōros,* green (< *chloē,* verdure): a combining form denoting (1) a greenish color or (2) combination with chlorin.

chlo'ral, 1 klō'ral; 2 clō'ral, *n.* **1.** A colorless oily liquid compound ($CCl_3.CHO$) with a penetrating odor, obtained variously, as by the action of chlorin on alcohol. **2.** A white crystalline pungent compound ($CCl_3CH(OH)_2$), used medicinally as a hypnotic, etc., which in large doses acts as a poison, paralyzing the heart. **chloral hydrate‡.** [< *chlor-* (in CHLORIN) + *al-* (in ALCOHOL).]—**chlo'ral-ism,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the system due to the habitual use of chloral.—**chlo'ral-um,** *n.* A disinfectant containing aluminum chlorid.—**chlo'ran-thy,** *n. Bot.* The transformation into green leaves of the colored leaves of a flower.

chlo'rate, 1 klō'rēt; 2 clō'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of chloric acid.

chlor-en'chy-ma, 1 klōr-eŋ'kı-mə; 2 clōr-ĕn'ey-ma, *n. Bot.* Fundamental tissue, or parenchyma containing chlorophyl. **chlor-en'chym‡.**

chlor-hy'drate, *n. Chem.* Same as HYDROCHLORATE.—**chlor-hy'dric,** *a.* Same as HYDROCHLORIC.

chlo'ric, 1 klō'rık; 2 clō'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorin: said specifically of chlorin compounds containing relatively more oxygen than the chlorous compounds.—**chloric acid,** a monobasic, pungent-smelling acid ($HClO_3$) like nitric acid in oxidizing properties, but much less stable.

chlo'rid, ‖1 klō'rıd, -rıd *or* -raid; 2 clō'rid, -rid *or* -rīd, *n.*

chlo'ride, ∫ *Chem.* A compound of chlorin with a more positive element or radical; as, hydrogen *chlorid* (muriatic acid); sodium *chlorid* (common salt).—**chlorid of lime,** bleaching-powder.—**chlo-rid'ic,** *a.*—**chlo'rid-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** *Phot.* To chloridate. **2.** To convert into a chlorid. **chlo'rid-ise‡.**

chlo'rin, ‖1 klō'rın, -rın *or* -rīn; 2 chlō'rin, -rin *or* -rīn, *n.*

chlo'rine, ∫ *Chem.* A greenish-yellow, very poisonous, liquefiable gaseous element with an offensive odor. The element is obtained principally from common salt and is readily liquefiable. Chlorin and certain of its compounds have been used extensively in gas warfare. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *chlōros,* green, < *chloē,* verdure.]—**chlorin family** (*Chem.*), a group consisting of the halogens (chlorin, bromin, iodin, and fluorin).—**chlo'rin-ate.** I. *vt.* [-AT-EDᵈ; -AT-ING.] To treat, impregnate, or cause to combine with chlorin, as in whitening fabrics or separating gold from ore. II. *n.* A soluble bleaching compound made by subjecting potassium or sodium hydroxid to the action of chlorin.—**chlo"rin-a'tion,** *n.* The act or process of chlorinating, as the extraction of gold by exposing its ore to chlorin gas and then dissolving the resulting gold chlorid with water, from which solution the metal is then precipitated.—**chlo'rous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorin; as, **chlorous acid.**

chlo'rite, 1 klō'raıt; 2 clō'rīt, *n. Mineral.* **1.** Any one of several green hydrous silicates, closely related to the micas. **2.** *Chem.* One of the salts of chlorous acid ($HClO_2$). [< Gr. *chlōritis,* greenstone, < *chloros;* see CHLORIN.]—**chlor'i-toid,** *n. Mineral.* A cleavable, dark-gray to greenish-black, brittle hydrous silicate ($H_2Al_2(FeMg)SiO_7$), of micaceous habit and crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

chlo'ro-, 1 klō'ro-; 2 clō'ro-. Same as CHLOR-: a combining form.

chlo'ro-form, 1 klō'ro-form; 2 clō'ro-fôrm. I. *vt. Med.* To administer chloroform to. II. *n.* A colorless, volatile, sweetish liquid compound ($CHCl_3$), used as an anesthetic and anodyne, formed by distilling alcohol or acetone, water and chlorinated lime; by distilling chloral with alkalis; and by other methods. It is a good solvent of wax, resin, etc. Called originally **chloric ether.** [< *chlor-* (in CHLORIN) + *form-* (in FORMYL).]

chlo-rom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining the chlorin in a compound, as in bleaching-powder.

chlo'ro-phane, 1 klō'ro-fēn; 2 clō'ro-fān, *n. Mineral.* A variety of fluorite emitting a green phosphorescence when heated. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *phainō,* show.]

chlo'ro-phyl, ‖1 klō'ro-fil; 2 chlō'ro-fyl, *n.* The green col-**chlo'ro-phyll,** ∫oring-matter contained in plants. [< Gr. *chlōros,* green, + *phyllon,* leaf.]—**chlo"ro-phyl-la'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or bearing chlorophyl.—**chlo-roph'yl-lous,** *a.* Same as CHLOROPHYLLACEOUS. **chlo"ro-phyl'lose‡.**

chlo"ro-pic'rin, *n. Chem.* A colorless oil ($C.NO_2Cl_3$), whose fumes strongly irritate the eyes, obtained by distilling chlorid of lime with picric acid; nitrochloroform. The compound is poisonous and it has been used in gas warfare.

chlo"ro-plas'tid, *n. Bot.* One of the plastids containing chlorophyll found in the cell cytoplasm. Their activity and growth vary with the intensity of the light to which they are subjected. [< CHLORO- + PLASTID.]

chlo-ro'sis, 1 klo-rō'sıs; 2 clo-rō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An anemic disease affecting young women, characterized by a greenish pallor, hysteria, etc.; greensickness. **2.** *Bot.* (1) The blanching or etiolation of plants, usually caused by lack of iron and other mineral salts. (2) Same as CHLORANTHY. [< Gr. *chlōros,* green, < *chloē,* verdure.] **chlo-ros'mal.**

chlo"ro-spin'el, *n. Mineral.* A grass-green variety of spinel in which the aluminum is partially replaced by iron. [< CHLORO- + SPINEL.]

chlo-rot'ic, 1 klo-rət'ık; 2 clo-rŏt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling chlorosis; affected with chlorosis.

chlo'rous, 1 klō'rus; 2 clō'rŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorin, especially in its compounds having a triad valence; as, **chlorous acid** ($HClO_2$).

chn., *abbr.* Chain (measure); chairman.

Choate, 1 ch͡ōt; 2 ch͡ōt, *n.* **1. Joseph Hodges** (1832–1917), an American lawyer and ambassador. **2. Rufus** (1799–1859), an American lawyer.

chock, 1 ch͡ek; 2 ch͡ŏk. I. *vt.* To fit or wedge in tightly, as a boat, barrel, or wheel. II. *n.* **1.** A block or wedge, as to prevent or limit motion. **2.** A heavy piece of metal or wood fastened to a deck, or the like, and having jaws through which a rope or cable may pass. III. *adv.* As far or as close as possible; entirely. [< CHOKE, *v.*]—**chock'-a-block",** *a. & adv.* Drawn as high as the blocks will permit; absolutely tight.

chock'-full", 1 ch͡ek'-ful"; 2 ch͡ŏk'-ful", *a.* Completely full; full to crowding or choking. **choke'-full"‡.**

choc'o-late, 1 ch͡ek'o-lıt; 2 ch͡ŏc'o-lat. I. *a.* Flavored, made with, or colored like chocolate. II. *n.* **1.** A preparation of cacao-nuts, or a beverage made from it. **2.** Dark-brown color. [< Mex.ˢᵖ *chocolatl.*]

Choc'taw, 1 ch͡ek'tô; 2 ch͡ŏc'tą, *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians formerly living between the Mobile and Mississippi rivers; also, their language.

choice, 1 ch͡ois; 2 ch͡ŏiç, *a.* [CHOIC'ER; CHOIC'EST.] **1.** Meriting preference; select; elegant; excellent; also, precious. **2.** Fastidious; dainty.—**choice'ly,** *adv.*—**choice'ness,** *n.*

SYN.: cherished, chosen, costly, dainty, elegant, excellent, ex-

quisite, nice, picked, precious, rare, select. See EXCELLENT.—Ant.: cheap, common, inferior, mean, ordinary, poor, valueless, worthless. See synonyms for BASE.

choice, *n.* **1.** The act, fact, power, or privilege of choosing; preference; election. **2.** One who or that which is chosen or to be chosen; also, a variety from which to choose. **3‡.** Discrimination in choosing. [< OF. *chois,* < *choisir, coisir,* choose.] Syn.: See ALTERNATIVE; WILL.—**Hobson's choice,** this or nothing; something with no alternative. From Tobias *Hobson,* a livery-stable keeper of Cambridge, England, who required his customers to take the horse nearest the door.

choir, } 1 kwoir; 2 kwīr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to sing to-
quire, } gether. **2.** To sing, as in a choir. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body of trained singers or that part of a church occupied by them; chancel. **2.** Loosely, any band or organized company. **3.** Any one of the nine orders in the angelic hierarchy. [< L.^{OF} *chorus;* see CHORAL, *a.*]—**choir'al,** *a.*

Choi"seul', 1 shwa"zûl'; 2 shwä"sûl', *n.* One of the Solomon Islands; length, about 90 miles.

choke, 1 chōk; 2 chŏk, *v.* [CHOKED†; CHOK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop the breathing of, as by obstructing or constricting the throat; suffocate. **2.** To fill up; obstruct. **3.** To make a choke-bore. **II.** *i.* To become suffocated, clogged, or foul. [ME. *chōken,* < AS. *ceocian.*] Syn.: see OBSTRUCT. **choak‡.—choke'ber"ry,** *n.* A North-American shrub of the rose family; also, its small red or purple astringent fruit.—**c.-bore,** *n.* The bore of a gun narrowed at the muzzle, or a gun so bored.—**c.-cherry,** *n.* A North-American wild cherry.—**c.-damp,** *n. Mining.* Black damp; carbon-dioxid gas.—**c.-pear,** *n.* A pear with a very harsh astringent taste.—**choked disk,** same as PAPILLITIS.—**chok'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which chokes. **2.** [Colloq.] A large cravat worn about a stock.—**chok'y,** *a.* [CHOK'I-ER; CHOK'I-EST.] **1.** Suffocating; stifling. **2.** Somewhat choked. **chok'ey‡.**

choke, *n.* **1.** The act of choking. **2.** The narrowest part of a choke-bored gun. **3.** [Slang.] A neckcloth; "choker." [W.]

choke'-full", *a.* Same as CHOCK-FULL.

chok'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of CHOKE, *v.*—**chok'ing-coil",** *n. Elec.* A coil of wire of slight resistance so wound on a core of iron as to possess high self-induction: used in an alternating circuit to impede the current. **choke'-coil"†.**

cho'ky, 1 chō'ki; 2 chŏ'ky, *n.* **1.** [Anglo-Ind.] A station: variously applied, as to a guard-house, a prison, a custom-house, and a palanquin-station. **2.** The act of keeping guard. **cho'key‡.**

chol-, } 1 kol'-, kel'-, kol'o-; 2 cŏl'-, cŏl'e-, cŏl'o-. From Greek
chol'e-, } *cholē,* bile, gall: combining forms.—**cho-lan"gi-o-i'tis,**
chol'o-, } *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the biliary ducts. **chol"an-gel'tis‡; chol"an-gi'tis‡.—cho-lan'gi-os'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The opening of a bile-duct through the substance of the liver, to remove gall-stones.—**chol"e-cys-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the gall-bladder.—**cho-le'mi-a,** *n.* The presence of bile in the blood; jaundice. **cho-læ'mi-a‡.**

chol'a-gog, } 1 kol'a-gog; 2 cŏl'a-gŏg, *n. Med.* A purgative
chol'a-gogue, } causing evacuations of bile. [< Gr. *cholē,* bile, gall, + *agōgos,* leading.]—**chol"a-gog'ic.** *Med.* **1.** *a.* Tending to produce a flow of bile. **II.** *n.* A cholagog.

chol"e-li-thi'a-sis, *n.* Biliary calculus.

chol'er, 1 kol'er; 2 cŏl'er, *n.* **1.** Heat and hastiness of temper. **2†.** Bile. **3†.** Biliousness. [< L.^{E} *cholera;* see CHOLERA.] Syn.: see ANGER.—**chol'er-ic,** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Of a bilious temperament; in a bilious condition. **2.** Easily provoked to anger; high-tempered; fiery; irascible. **3.** Of the nature of or caused by anger. Syn.: see HOT.

chol'er-a, 1 kel'er-e; 2 cŏl'er-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An acute epidemic disease. **Asiatic cholera‡. 2.** An active prostrating disease, not epidemic. **cholera morbus‡. 3†.** Bile. [L., < Gr. *cholera,* < *cholē,* bile.]—**cholera infantum,** the choleraic fever of infants; summer complaint.—**chol"e-ra'ic, a.**—**chol'er-oid,** *a.* Of the nature of cholera.

chol'er-ine, 1 kel'er-in *or* -in; 2 cŏl'er-in *or* -in, *n.* **1.** The first stage of epidemic cholera. **2.** A mild form of cholera. **3.** A form of influenza.

cho-les'ter-in, 1 ko-les'ter-in; 2 co-lĕs'ter-in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{27}H_{44}O$) contained in gall-stones, nerve-tissue, blood, bile, egg-yolks, etc. [< CHOLE- + Gr. *stereos,* solid.] **cho"les-te'a-rin‡; cho-les'ter-ine‡; cho-les'ter-ol‡.**

chol'ic, *n.* Same as COLIC.

Cho"lon', 1 shō"lon'; 2 chŏ"lōn', *n.* A town in French Cochin-China; pop. 168,000.

chom'o-phyte, 1 kom'o-fait; 2 cŏm'o-fyt, *n. Phytogeog.* A plant confined to the detritus of rocks.

chon'dri-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert into cartilage; become cartilage.—**chon"dri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**chon'dro-dite,** *n. Mineral.* A monoclinic variously shaded yellow to red, resinous, translucent silica ($H_2(MgFe)_{12}Si_5O_{24}F_4$).

chon'droid, 1 kon'droid; 2 cŏn'dröid, *a.* Resembling cartilage. [< Gr. *chondros,* cartilage, + *eidos,* form.]

chon-dro'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumor. **—chon-drot'o-my,** *n. Surg. & Anat.* The cutting of cartilages.

Chon-dros'te-i, 1 kon-dros'ti-ai; 2 cŏn-drŏs'te-I, *n. pl. Ich.* A group of fishes, as the sturgeons. [< Gr. *chondros,* cartilage, + *osteon,* bone.]—**chon-dros'te-an,** *a. & n.*

choose, 1 chūz; 2 chōōs, *v.* [CHOSE, CHOS'EN, CHOZ'EN^{R}; CHOOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To select as most desirable; take by preference; pick out; elect. **2.** [Colloq.] To desire or have a preference for; wish. **3.** To be pleased; be determined (to do something); used with the infinitive. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make selection or decision; exercise the power of choice. **2.** To have an alternative. [ME. *chusen, chesen,* < AS. *cēosan.*] **chuse†.**

Syn.: cull, elect, pick, pick out, prefer, select. *Prefer* indicates a state of desire and approval; *choose,* an act of will. Prudence or generosity may lead one to *choose* what he does not *prefer. Select* implies a careful consideration of the reasons for preference and choice. Among objects so nearly alike that we have no reason to *prefer* any one to another, we may simply *choose* the nearest, but we could not be said to *select* it. Aside from theology, *elect* is popularly confined to the political sense; as, a free people *elect* their own rulers. *Cull,* from the Latin *colligere,* commonly means to collect, as well as to *select.* In a garden we *cull* the choicest flowers. To *pick* is to *choose* for special fitness; as, a guard of *picked* men; *chosen,* in this sense, is somewhat archaic.—Ant.: cast away, cast out, decline, disclaim, dismiss, leave, refuse, reject, repudiate, throw aside.—**choos'er,** *n.*

chop[1], 1 chep; 2 chŏp, *v.* [CHOPPED†, CHOPT^{R}; CHOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or make by strokes of a sharp tool; hew; mince. **2.** To chap. **3.** To utter jerkily. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make cutting strokes. **2.** To interrupt abruptly. **3.** To crack open; split. [< √ of MD. *koppen,* G. *koppen,* cut.] Syn.: see CUT.—**chop'-log"ic,** *n.* **1.** Hair-splitting argument. **2.** A contentious, argumentative person.—**to c. logic,** to dispute with a showy use of the words, phrases, and methods of logic.

chop[2†], *v.* **I.** *t.* To barter; exchange. **II.** *i.* **1.** To veer suddenly. **2†.** To bargain. [< D. *koopen,* cheapen.]

chop[3], *v.* [Scot.] To proceed.

chop[1], *n.* **1.** A cut of meat, as of mutton, usually containing a rib. **2.** Coarsely ground or broken grain. **3.** A cleft or fissure. **4.** An act of chopping or a tool for chopping. **5.** A sudden bite or snap. **6.** A sudden motion of waves; also, a choppy sea.

chop[2], *n.* **1.** A jaw; in the plural, the parts about the mouth. **2.** A movable jaw of a carpenter's bench-vise. [< Ice. *kiaptr.*]

chop[3], *n.* An official stamp or seal in India, China, etc. Hence: (1) A clearance, passport, or permit. (2) Brand or quality. [< Hind. *chhāp,* stamp.]

chop[4], *n.* [Scot.] A shop; also, a crack; chap.

chop'fal"len, *a.* Same as CHAPFALLEN.

chop'-house"[1], *n.* An eating-house.

chop'-house"[2], *n.* A Chinese custom-house.

chop'in‖, 1 chep'in; 2 chŏp'in, *n.* **1.** A drinking-vessel of earthenware. **2.** A liquid measure varying from half a pint to a quart. [< F. *chopine,* a liquid measure, < G. *schoppen.*]

Cho"pin', 1 sho"pañ'; 2 cho"păñ', **Frédéric F.** (1809–1849). Polish composer and pianist; in Paris from 1832.

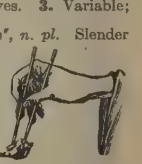
cho-pine', 1 cho-pīn' *or* chep'in; 2 cho-pīn' *or* chŏp'in, *n.* A high clog worn under a shoe. [< Sp. *chapin,* clog, < *chapa,* plate of metal.] **cho-pin'‡; chop-pine'†.** [chops.

chop'per, 1 chep'er; 2 chŏp'er, *n.* One who or that which

chop'ping, 1 chep'iŋ; 2 chŏp'ing, *pa.* **1.** Shifting suddenly, as wind. **2.** Full of short, broken waves. **3‖.** Stout; strapping; bouncing.

chop'py, 1 chep'i; 2 chŏp'y, *a.* [-PI-ER; -PI-EST.] **1.** Full of fissures. **2.** Full of short, rough waves. **3.** Variable; shifting, as wind.

chop'-sticks", 1 chep'-stiks"; 2 chŏp'-stiks", *n. pl.* Slender rods, as of ivory, used in pairs, in China, Japan, etc., to convey food to the mouth. [< *chop* (corr. of Chin. *kʻih,* quick) + STICK[1], *n.*]


Chop-sticks, as used.

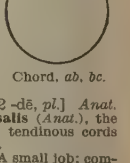
chop"su'ey, 1 chep"sū'i; 2 chŏp"sụ'y, *n.* [U. S.] *Cookery.* A dish consisting of fried or stewed chicken or pork, rice, noodles, vegetables, and sesame-seeds, served in its own juice. [< CHOP[1] + Chin. *sui,* bits.]

cho-ra'gus, 1 ko-ré'gus; 2 co-rā'gŭs, *n.* [-GI, 1 -ji; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The leader of a chorus, as at the performance of a play. **2.** Any leader of a chorus or band. [L., < Gr. *chorgos,* < *choros,* chorus, + *agō,* lead.] **cho-re'gus‡.—cho-rag'ic,** *a.* **cho-reg'ic.**

cho'ral, 1 kō'ral; 2 cō'ral; *improperly* 1 ker'el; 2 cŏr'al. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a chorus or a choir. **II.** 1 ko-ral'; 2 co-rāl', *n. Mus.* A composition for choral performances. **cho-rale'‡.** [< L. *chorus,* chorus, < Gr. *choros,* dance.]—**cho'ral-ly,** *adv.*

chord[d], 1 kōrd; 2 cōrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with chords. **2.** To bring into accord. **II.** *i.* To be in harmony; accord.

chord, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A combination of musical tones selected according to the laws of harmony. The most important chords are the **common chord,** consisting of a fundamental tone with its (**major** or **minor**) third and its perfect fifth, and the **chord of the seventh,** called the dominant seventh. **2.** A string of a musical instrument; hence, sensibility or emotion. **3.** *Math.* A straight line connecting the extremities of an arc. **4.** *Engin.* One of the principal members of a bridge-truss, horizontal or inclined—the upper usually being in compression, the lower in tension. **5.** *Anat.* A tendon. **6.** *Aero.* The length from the leading edge to the trailing edge of a plane. [< L. *chorda,* < Gr. *chordē,* string of a musical instrument.]



Chord. *ab, bc.*

chor'da, 1 kōr'da; 2 cōr'da, *n.* [-DÆ, 1 -di; 2 -dē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A structure resembling a cord.—**chorda dorsalis** (*Anat.*), the notochord.—**chordæ tendineæ** (*Anat.*), fine, tendinous cords of the auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart.

chore, 1 chōr; 2 chŏr, *n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A small job; commonly, in the plural, routine duties of a house, etc. [< AS. *cerr.*]

cho-re'a, 1 ko-ri'e; 2 co-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* A nervous affection characterized by involuntary muscular twitchings; St. Vitus's dance. [L., < Gr. *choreia* (< *choros*), dance.]—**cho-re'al,** *a.* Relating to, partaking of, or caused by chorea. **cho"re-at'ic‡; cho-re'ic‡.**

cho"re-pis'co-pus, 1 kō"ri-pis'ko-pus; 2 cō"re-pis'co-pŭs, *n.*

[-pi, 1 -pdi; 2 -pi, *pl.*] A subordinate or assistant bishop of the 3d century. [LL., < Gr. *chōrepiskopos*, < *chōra*, place, + *episkopos*; see BISHOP.]

cho'ri-amb, 1 kō″rı-amb *or* ker′ı-amb; 2 cō″ri-ămb *or* cŏr′i-ămb, *n.* *Anc. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, the second and third short and the others long (– ⏑ ⏑ –). [< L. *choriambus*, < Gr. *choriambos*, < *choreios*, < *choros*, dance, + *iambos*; see IAMB US.] **cho″ri-am′bus†.**

cho″ri-am′bic, 1 kō″rı-[or ker″ı-]am′bık; 2 cō″ri-[or cŏr″i-]ăm′bic. **I.** *a.* Relating to or composed of choriambs. **II.** *n.* A choriamb, or a verse composed of choriambs.

cho′ric, 1 kō′rık *or* ker′ık; 2 cō′ric *or* cŏr′ic, *a.* Relating to a chorus.

cho′ri-on, 1 kō″rı-ən; 2 cō″ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The external membrane that invests the fetus of the higher vertebrates and attaches it to the uterus. [< Gr. *chorion*, membrane.]

cho′ri-sis, 1 kō-rı′sis; 2 cō-ri′sis, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The congenital development of two or more members when there should be but one. In **typical** or **collateral chorisis** the members normally stand side by side, while in **parallel** or **median chorisis** they are one in front of the other. **2.** *Geom.* The number of separately bounded regions in a space. [< Gr. *chōrisis*, < *chōris*, apart.]

cho′rist, 1 kō′rıst *or* ker′ıst; 2 cō′rist *or* cŏr′ist, *n.* A member of a chorus.—**cho-ris′tic,** *a.*

chor′is-ter, 1 ker′ıs-tər; 2 cŏr′is-ter, *n.* **1.** A member of a choir; specif., a male singer in a church choir. **2.** [U. S.] A leader of a choir or of congregational singing; a precentor. **3.** Any singer, as a bird.

chorlet, *n.* Same as CHURL.

cho′ro-graph, 1 kō′ro-grıf; 2 cō′ro-grăf, *n.* A surveying instrument for determining position. [< Gr. *chōrographos*, describing countries, < *chōros*, country; and see -GRAPH.]

—cho-rog′ra-pher, *n.*—**cho″ro-graph′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**cho″ro-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cho-rog′ra-phy, cho-rog′ra-fy″,** *n.* The delineation or mapping of regions, particularly ancient localities; also, a map or chart of any particular region.

cho′roid, 1 kō′reıd; 2 cō′roid. **I.** *a.* Resembling the chorion: specifically said of highly vascular membranes. **II.** *n.* The choroid coat. [< Gr. *choroeidēs*, < *chorion*, membrane; and see -OID.]—**choroid coat,** the middle or vascular tunic of the eyeball.—**cho″roi-di′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the choroid.

chor′tle, 1 chȯr′tl; 2 chȯr′tl, *vi.* [Colloq.] To chuckle or make a loud noise expressive of joy. [A combination of *chuckle* and *snort*, invented by Lewis Carroll, in *Through the Looking-glass*.]

cho′rus, 1 kō′rus; 2 cō′rus, *vt.* & *vi.* [CHO′RUSED or CHO′RUSSED; CHO′RUS-ING or CHO′RUS-SING.] **1.** To sing the chorus of. **2.** To exclaim in concert.

cho′rus, *n.* **1.** A song for several voices. Specif.: (1) A burden or refrain in which the company join. (2) A composition for a choir, usually in four parts. **2.** The body of singers in an opera, or the like, who perform the choral parts; a body of singers who sing refrains or sing in concert. **3.** Any set of individuals giving utterance to sounds or ideas in concert, or the utterance so made. **4.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A company of masked men or boys who in tragedies and comedies sang choral songs; also, the parts sung by the chorus. (2) Originally, a ceremonial dance performed in honor of Bacchus, accompanied with the singing of odes. (3) An open place for dancing. **5.** In the old English drama, the actor who completes in narrative, in the prolog or interludes, the story of the plot. [L.; see CHORAL, *a.*]

chose, 1 chōz; 2 chōs, *imp.* of CHOOSE, *v.*

chose, 1 chōz; 2 chōs, *n.* *Law.* Anything that is personal property. [F., < LL. *cosa*, *causa*, thing, < L. *causa*, cause.]—**chose in action,** a right to personal property or money not in possession, but recoverable in an action at law; also, a note, bond, or other written obligation upon which suit may be instituted.

cho′sen, 1 chō′zn; 2 chō′sn, *pp.* of CHOOSE, *v.*

cho′sen, 1 chō′zn; 2 chō′sn, *pa.* **1.** Made an object of **cho′zen,**[F] choice; selected; elect. **2.** Worthy of special preference; select; choice.

Cho″sen′, 1 chō″sun′; 2 chō″sūn′, *n.* A state and peninsula (85,223 sq. m.; pop. 13,627,000) of E. Asia; Japanese since 1910, known before then as **Korea.**

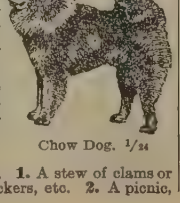
Cho′ta Nag-pur′. Same as CHUTIA NAGPUR.

chough, 1 chuf; 2 chŭf, *n.* **1.** A crow-like bird, especially **chuf**[F], the red-legged or Cornish crow with black plumage and red beak and feet. **2.** A jackdaw. [< AS. *ceō*, imitative of its cry.]

choul†, *n.* Same as JOWL. **choule†.**

chouse, 1 chaus; 2 chous. **I**[t]. *v.* [CHOUSED; CHOUS′ING.] To cheat; swindle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trick; fraud. **2.** A sharper; swindler. **3†.** A dupe. [< Turk. *chāush*, < Ar. *khas*, noble.]

choush, 1 chaush; 2 choush, *n.* [Turk.] A sergeant at arms; official messenger.



Chow Dog. 1/24

chow, 1 chau; 2 chow, *v.* [Scot.] To chew.

chow[1], *n.* [Chin.] A breed of dogs of northern China. **chow dog†.**

chow[2], *n.* A Chinese subordinate district or its chief city: frequently in place-names; as, *Foochow*.

chow[3], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A chew; quid of tobacco. **2.** The ball used in shinny; also, the game of shinny.

chow′-chow″, 1 chau′-chau″; 2 chow′-chow″, *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] **1.** A mixture, as a pickle of mixed vegetables and mustard; a medley. **2.** Same as CHOW[1], *n.* **—chow′-chow″,** *a.* Miscellaneous; mingled.

chow′der, 1 chau′dər; 2 chow′der, *n.* **1.** A stew of clams or fish with salt, pork, vegetables, crackers, etc. **2.** A picnic, usually on the seashore, where chowder is served. [Perhaps < F. *chaudière*, kettle.]

chowl, 1 chaul; 2 chowl, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To twist the face. **2.** To cry mournfully.

chowl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The jowl. **2.** A whining cry.

chow′ry, 1 chau′ri; 2 chow′ry, *n.* [CHOW′RIES[2], *pl.*] [E. Ind.] A fly-flapper or whisk: formerly a symbol of royalty in Asia.

Chr., *abbr.* Christ, Christian, Christina, Christopher.—**chr.,** *abbr.* Chrestomathy.

chre″ma-tis′tics, 1 krı″mə-tis′tıks; 2 crē″ma-tis′tiçs, *n.* The branch of economics that treats of the accumulation of wealth; also, political economy as a whole. [< Gr. *chrēmatistikos*, of money-making, < *chrēmat(i-)*, money, < *chraomai*, use.]—**chre″ma-tis′tic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to chrematistics; money-making. **II.** *n.* Same as CHREMATISTICS.

chres′ard, 1 kres′ərd; 2 crēs′ard, *n.* *Ecol.* The available water of the soil; the physiological water-content.

Chres″tien′ de Troyes, 1 krē″tyan′ də trwä; 2 crę″tyăn′ də trwä (1140?–1191?). A French romantic poet; developed the Arthurian legends. **Chré″tien′ de Troyes†.**

chres-tom′a-thy, 1 kres-tom′ə-thı; 2 crēs-tŏm′a-thy, *n.* [-THIES[2], 1 -thız; 2 -this, *pl.*] A collection of choice extracts, especially one compiled for instruction in a language. [< Gr. *chrēstomatheia*, < *chrēstos*, useful (< *chraomai*, use), + *manthanō* (*math-*), learn.]

Chrī′em′hild, 1 krīm′hild; 2 crēm′hild, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied*, the heroine, wife of Siegfried, rival of Brunhild.

chrism, 1 krizm; 2 criçm, *n.* A mixed unguent of oil and balm, for anointing in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, consecrated by a bishop on Maundy Thursday and used for sacramental unction; hence, that with which one is anointed. [< Gr. *chrisma*, < *chriō*, anoint.]—**chris′mal,** *a.*—**chris′ma-tory.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to chrism. **II.** *n.* A vessel for chrism.—**chris′om,** *n.* **1.** A baptismal or christening robe. **2.** A child dying within a month after baptism, formerly buried in its baptismal robe. **3.** Same as CHRISM.—**chris′om-child″,** *n.* An innocent or blessed babe.

Chris′mon, 1 kriz′mən; 2 criç′mon, *n.* The monogram of Christ, formed by the combination of the first two letters of the Greek ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Christ).

Several Forms of the Chrismon.

Christ, 1 kraist; 2 crist, *n.* **1.** The Anointed; the Messiah, of which word this is the English form of the Greek translation. Specif.: (1) The expected redeemer of Israel foretold by prophecy. (2) A title of Jesus the Savior: at first with the article, as a title: later used as if part of a proper name, Jesus Christ. **2.** The ideal man or perfected humanity as symbolized by Jesus Christ. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 583. [STEWART '10.] [< Gr. *Christos*, orig. pp. of *chriō*, anoint.]—**Christ′less,** *a.*—**Christ′-less-ness,** *n.*—**Christ′like″,** *a.* **Christ′ly†.**—**Christ′like-ness,** *n.*—**Christ's′-thorn″,** *n.* A Palestinian shrub of the buckthorn family, *Paliurus aculeatus*, with long and sharp thorns: so called from a belief that Christ's crown of thorns was made of it; also, *Zizyphus spina-christi* and *Z. vulgaris*, the **Jew's-thorn.**

Chris″ta-del′phi-an, 1 kris″ta-del′fı-ən; 2 cris″ta-dęl′fi-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect founded in the United States in 1833 by John Thomas, M. D. They are anninihilationists and deny the Trinity, but believe in Christ as a Savior from sin. [< Gr. *Christadelphos*, in brotherhood with Christ, < *Christos* (see CHRIST) + *adelphos*, brother, < *a-* copulative + *delphys*, uterus.]

Christ′church, 1 kraist′chûrch; 2 crist′chûrch, *n.* A city of southern New Zealand; pop. 113,400.

Christ′-cross″, 1 kris′-krōs″; 2 cris′-crōs″, *n.* 1‖. The mark of the cross (+), formerly placed before the alphabet in horn-books, before and after treatises, inscriptions, etc. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] (1) A mark or cross made by a person who can not sign his name. (2) Same as CHRIST-CROSS-ROW. [Cor. of *Christ's cross*.]

christ′-cross″-row′‖, *n.* The alphabet: because once printed with a cross at the beginning. **criss′-cross″-row′†.**

chris′ten, 1 kris′n; 2 cris′n, *vt.* **1.** To name in baptism; as, he was *christened* John. **2.** To administer the rite of Christian baptism to. **3.** To give a name to in baptism, or in some ceremony considered as analogous; dedicate; hence, in general, to name; as, the ship was *christened*. **4.** [Colloq.] To use for the first time. [< L.[AS] *christianus*; see CHRISTIAN, *a.*]—**Chris′ten-dom,** *n.* **1.** Christian lands, or Christians collectively; the Christian world. **2‖.** Christianity.

Christ′hood, 1 kraist′hud; 2 crist′hŏod, *n.* The condition of being the Christ; the Messiahship.

Chris′tian, 1 kris′chən; 2 cris′chan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or derived from Christ or his doctrine. **2.** Professing or following the religion of Christ. **3.** Manifesting the spirit of Christ or of his teachings. **4.** Characteristic of Christianity or Christendom. **5.** [Colloq.] Human; civilized; decent. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** A disciple of Jesus Christ; one whose profession and life conform to the teaching and example of Christ; a member of a Christian church. **2.** One of a nation of which Christianity is the prevailing religion. **3.** [Colloq.] A converted person; a professor of religion. **4.** [Colloq.] (1) A civilized person as opposed to a savage; as, the fool isn't fit for a *Christian*. (2) [Eng.] A human being as distinguished from a brute; as, that dog knows as much as a *Christian*. [< Gr. *christianos*, < *Christos*; see CHRIST.]—**Brothers of the Christian Schools** or **Christian Brothers,** a Roman Catholic lay order devoted to education.—**Christian doctrine** (*R. C. Ch.*), the popular exposition of dogmatic and moral theology.—**C. era,** the period beginning January 1, 754 A. U. C., or nine months and seven days after March 25, 753 A. U. C., the date of the incarnation of Christ as calculated by

Dionysius Exiguus in 527. The actual year of the birth of Christ is now placed by scholars as far back as 6 or 7 B. C.—**C. name,** a baptismal name: distinguished from *surname.*—**C. Science,** the religion founded system of moral and religious instruction founded upon principles by Mary Baker Eddy (1821–1910). See DIVINE SCIENCE.

—**Chris"tian-i'fy,** *n.* **1.** The Christian religion. **2.** The state of being a Christian. **3†.** Christians as a body.—**Chris'tian-ize** or **-ise,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert to Christianity. **II.** *i.* To adopt Christianity; become Christian.—**Chris"tian-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**Chris'tian-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*—**Chris'tian-like",** *a.* & *adv.* Like a Christian; in a manner befitting a Christian. **Chris'tian-ly†.**

Chris'tian², *n.* A masculine personal name. **Chris'ty** (dim.). Dan. G. **Chris'ti-an,** 1 kris'ti-un; 2 cris'ti-ăn; F. **Chré"ti"-en',** 1 kre"ti"ĕn', 2 ere'ti"ĕn', **Chres"ti"en'†;** It. Pg. Sp. **Chris"ti-a'no,** 1 kris'ti-ū'nō, 2 cris"ti-ā'nō; L. **Chris'ti-a'nus,** 1 kris'ti-ā'nus, 2 cris'ti-ā'nŭs.

Chris"ti-an'a, 1 kris"ti-an'ə; 2 cris"ti-ăn'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Chris-ti'na†.** **Chris'sie, Ti'na** (dims.). D. It. Sp. **Chris-ti'na,** 1 kris-ti'nə, 2 cris-ti'nă; F. **Chris"tine',** 1 kris"tēn', 2 cris"tĭn'; G. **Chris"ti-a'ne,** 1 kris"ti-ā'ne, 2 cris"ti-ā'ne, **Chris-ti'ne†;** Pg. **Cris-ti'nya,** 1 kris-ti'nyə; 2 cris-ti'nyă.

Chris"ti-a'ni-a, 1 kris"ti-ā'ni-ə; 2 cris"ti-ā'ni-a, *n.* The seaport capital (pop. 244,000) of Norway. [ity.

Chris'tian-ism§, 1 kris'chən-izm; 2 cris'chan-izm, *n.* Christian-

Chris-ti'na, 1 kris-ti'nə; 2 cris-ti'na, *n.* Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus (1626–1689); queen of Sweden, 1632–1654.

Christ'mas, 1 kris'məs; 2 cris'mas, *n.* **1.** The 25th of December, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ: widely observed as a holy day or a holiday. **Christmas day†.** **2.** *Eccl.* A church festival observed annually at this date in memory of the birth of Christ; the Feast of the Nativity; especially, the anniversary day, the 25th of December. The season of Christmas extends from Christmas eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6), and is known as **Christmastide.** [< CHRIST + MASS, religious service.]—**Christ'mas-box",** *n.* **1.** A box of Christmas gifts sent to an absent person. **2.** [Colloq., Gt. Brit.] A gift of money made at Christmas.—**C. tree,** an evergreen tree hung with gifts, and decorated with ornaments and candles, at Christmas.

Christ'mas Is'land. 1. An island in the Pacific ocean; latitude 1° 57′ N., longitude 157° 28′ W.; guano deposits. **2.** An island in the Indian ocean S. W. of Java. [lating to Christology.

Chris"to-log'i-cal, 1 kris"tō-loj'i-kəl; 2 cris"to-lŏj'i-cal, *a.* Re-

Chris-tol'o-gy, 1 kris-tel'ə-ji; 2 cris-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of theology that treats of the person and attributes of Christ; less correctly, any theory or doctrine concerning Christ. [< CHRIST + -OLOGY.]

Chris-toph'a-ny, 1 kris-tef'ə-ni; 2 cris-tŏf'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES², 1 -ni; 2 -niz, *pl.*] An appearance of Christ to men, as after his death.

Chris'to-pher, 1 kris'to-fər; 2 cris'to-fer, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Chris, Kes'ter, Kit, Kit'to** (dims.). Dan. **Chris'-tof-fer,** 1 kris'to-fər, 2 cris'to-fer; D. **Chris-to'pho-rus,** 1 kris-tō'fo-rus, 2 cris-tō'fo-rus; F. **Chris"tophe',** 1 kris"tōf', 2 cris"tŏf'; G. **Chris-to'pho-rus,** 1 kris-tō'fo-rus, 2 cris-tŏ'fo-rus, **Chris'toph†;** It. **Cris-to'fo-ro,** 1 kris-tō'fo-rō, 2 cris-tŏ'fo-rō; Pg. **Chris"to-vão',** 1 kris"to-vaun', 2 cris"to-vouñ'; Sp. **Chris-to'val,** 1 kris-tō'vəl, 2 cris-tŏ'văl; Sw. **Kris'to-fer,** 1 kris'to-fər, 2 kris'to-fer. [< L. *Christophorus,* < Gr. *Christophoros,* Christ-bearer.]

chrom-, } 1 krom-, krō'mə-, krō'ma-to-; 2 crŏm-, crŏ'ma-,
chro'ma-, } crŏ'ma-to-. From Greek *chroma(t-),* color: com-
chro'ma-to-, } bining forms denoting some relation to color and also the presence of chromium.

chro'ma, 1 krō'mə; 2 crŏ'ma, *n.* Color-intensity; the degree of departure from white. [L., < Gr. *chrōma,* surface, color.]

chro'ma-scope. See CHROM-.

chro-maf'fin, 1 krō-maf'in; 2 crŏ-măf'an, *a. Zool.* Denoting certain pigmented cells supposed to represent the medullary portion of the suprarenal capsules of the higher vertebrata, and existing in the walls of some of the blood-vessels of various fishes. —**chromaffin system,** certain tissues of the body having a strong affinity for chromium salts.—**c. tissue,** tissue composed of cells staining with salts of chromium.

chro'ma-scope, *n.* An instrument for exhibiting certain optical effects of colors. **chro'mo-scope†.** [acid.

chro'mate, 1 krō'mēt; 2 crŏ'măt, *n. Chem.* A salt of chromic

chro-mat'ic, 1 krō-mat'ik; 2 cro-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to color. **2.** *Mus.* Proceeding by semitones. [< Gr. *chromat(-),* color.] **chro-mat'i-cal†.**—**chro-mat'ics,** *n.* **1.** The science of colors. **2.** *pl.* Chromatic tones or intervals.

chro'ma-tin, 1 krō'mə-tin; 2 crŏ'ma-tin, *n. Biol.* The extremely minute particles or granules that make up the chromoplasm of a cell-nucleus, usually the deeply staining substance of the nuclear network.

chro'ma-tism, *n.* **1.** Chromatic aberration. See ABERRATION. **2.** *Bot.* The assumption by normally green plant-organs, as leaves, of a color approximating that of the petals. **chro'mism†.**

chro'ma-to-. See CHROM-.

chro"ma-tol'y-sis, *n.* The solution and disappearance of chromatin from a neuron or other cell. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**chro'ma-to-phore,** *n.* **1.** One of the pigment-bearing sacs with contractile walls by which changes of color are affected in various animals, as in chameleons; a pigment-cell. **2.** *Bot.* A plate of a brownish-green color in diatoms.—**chro"ma-to-phor'ic, chro"ma-toph'o-rous,** *a.*—**chro-mat'o-scope,** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A reflecting telescope for studying the scintillations of stars. Part of it may be rotated eccentrically to produce the image of a star as a ring instead of as a point. **2.** An instrument for combining different-colored rays of light into one compound color.—**chro'ma-trope,** *n.* **1.** A device consisting of transparent colored disks with radiating designs so arranged that by rotating them in opposite directions, one in front of the other, a kaleidoscopic effect is produced: often attached to a magic lantern. **2.** A disk so painted with different colors that, when it is rotated on a central axis, streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.—**chro'ma-type,** *n.* Same as CHROMOTYPE.

chrome, 1 krōm; 2 crōm, *n.* **1.** A yellow pigment from lead chromate. **2.** Chromium. [F., < Gr. *chrōma,* color, < *chrota,* skin.] —**chrome,** *vt.* [CHROMED; CHROM'ING.] To subject to the action of a solution of potassium dichromate.—**chrome alum** (*Chem.*), any double sulfate of chromium with potassium, sodium, or ammonium, as $Cr_2K_2(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$.—**c. iron** or **iron ore,** same as CHROMITE.—**c. red,** a pigment made from basic lead chromate.—**c. steel,** steel alloyed with chromium.—**c. yellow,** the yellow pigment, essentially lead chromate ($PbCrO_4$).

-chrome, *suffix.* Used adjectively to signify *color.* [< Gr. *chrōma,* color.]

chro'mite, 1 krō'mait; 2 crŏ'mit, *n.* **1.** A salt of chromous acid. **2.** Chromic iron ore, $Fe(CrO_2)_2$, a valuable source of chromium.

chro'mi-um, 1 krō'mi-um; 2 crŏ'mi-um, *n. Chem.* A grayish-white metallic element, melting at 1520° C. It is used in the manufacture of special steels. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *chrōma;* see CHROME.]—**chromium trioxid,** a red crystalline substance, CrO_3; chromic anhydrid. It is a powerful oxidizing agent.—**chro'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to chromium, especially in its higher valency: as, *chromic* acid (H_2CrO_4).—**chromic oxid,** a green compound (Cr_2O_3); chromium sesquioxid. —**chro'mous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to chromium in its lower valence. [CHROM-.

chro'mo, 1 krō'mo; 2 crŏ'mo, *n.* A chromolithograph. See

chro'mo-, 1 krō'mo-; 2 crŏ'mo-. A combining form. See CHROM-.—**chro'mo-gen,** *n.* **1.** *Chem.* (1) Any organic coloring-matter. (2) Any natural pigment that owes its coloring power to certain organic compounds. (3) A dye derived from naphthalene. It develops a brown color on wool by oxidation. **2.** *Physiol. Chem.* Any matter in the animal or vegetable economy which under certain conditions becomes colored or deepens its hue.—**chro"mo-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The origin or development of color.—**chro"mo-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or containing chromogen. **2.** Producing color. **chro-mog'e-nous†.**—**chro'mo-gram,** *n. Phot.* Any one of the three negatives, containing each an image corresponding to a definite part of the spectrum, employed in making color-photographs.—**chro"mo-lith'o-graph,** *n.* A print in colors obtained by chromolithography. — **chro"mo-li-thog'ra-pher,** *n.* — **chro"mo-lith"o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**chro"mo-li-thog'ra-phy,** *n.* The process of lithographic printing in colors.—**chro'mo-mere,** *n. Biol.* The individual chromatin-granules of which the chromosomes are made up.—**chro-nom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the color of a substance by comparison with a standard.—**chro-mop'a-rous,** *a.* Referring to bacteria where the pigments and fluorescent substances are diffused in the culture medium outside the living cells.—**chro-moph'o-rous,** *a. Chem.* Referring to bacteria in which the protoplasm is actually colored. —**chro"mo-pho'to-graph,** *n.* A photograph in colors.—**chro"mo-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* Photography in colors.—**chro"-mo-plas'tid,** *n. Bot.* A colored protoplasmic granule, but of a color other than green. **chro"mo-plast'†.**—**chro'mo-scope,** *n.* Same as CHROMASCOPE.—**chro'mo-some,** *n. Biol.* One of the particles into which a portion of the cell nucleus splits up prior to cell division: assumed to be determinants of species and of sex. —**chro'mo-sphere,** *n. Astron.* A layer of incandescent red gas surrounding the sun or a star.—**chro"mo-spher'ic,** *a.*—**chro'-mo-type,** *n.* **1.** A photographic process in which some salt of chromium is the sensitive agent. **2.** A chromolithograph. **3.** A photograph in colors. **chro'ma-type†.** [cal, chronology.

Chron., *abbr.* Chronicles.—**chron., chronol.,** *abbr.* Chronologi-

chron'ic, 1 kren'ik; 2 crŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Continuing for a long period (always in the unfavorable sense); inveterate; prolonged; lingering: specif. said of a disease, and then opposed to *acute.* **2†.** Chronological. [< Gr.[L] *chronikos,* < *chronos,* time.] **chron'i-cal†.**

chron'i-cle(EF, 1 kren'i-kl; 2 crŏn'i-cl. **I.** *vt.* [-CL(E)D[F]; -CLING.] To record. **II.** *n.* **1.** A register of events in the order of time; a historical record chronologically arranged. **2.** *pl.* Specif. [C-], the two Old Testament books following *Kings.* [< Gr.[L+F] *chronikos,* chronic.] Syn.: see HISTORY; RECORD.—**chron'i-cler,** *n.* [a combining form.

chron'o-, 1 kren'o-; 2 crŏn'o-. From Greek *chronos,* time:

chron'o-gram, 1 kren'o-gram; 2 crŏn'o-grăm, *n.* **1.** A record of a chronograph. **2.** A writing or an inscription recording a date in numeral letters.

chron'o-graf[F], } for recording graphically the time of an event.
chron'o-graph[F], }

chro-nol'o-gy, 1 kro-nel'o-ji; 2 cro-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] **1.** The science that treats of time, or the order of events. **2.** Any particular chronological system. [< Gr. *chronos* time, + -OLOGY.]—**chro-nol'o-ger,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in chronology. **chro-nol'o-gist†.**—**chron"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or occupied with chronology. **chron"o-log'-ic†.**—**chron"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**chro-nol'o-gize,** *vt.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **1.** To arrange in the order of time. **2.** To record.

chro-nom'e-ter, 1 kro-nem'i-tər; 2 cro-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* A portable timekeeper of high precision. [< Gr. *chronos,* time, + -METER.]—**chron"o-met'ric, a. chron"o-met'ri-cal†.**—**chro-nom'e-try,** *n.*

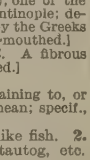
chron"o-pho'to-graph, 1 kren'o-fō'to-graf; 2 crŏn'o-fō'to-grăf, *n.* A single photograph of a series taken at equal intervals, or a series of such photographs, as for exhibition in a kinematograph.

chron'o-scope, 1 kren'o-skōp; 2 crŏn'o-scōp, *n.* A chronograph or the like for measuring a minute interval of time. [< CHRONO-

+ -SCOPE.]—**chron"o-scop'ic,** *a.* [*chrōs, chroos,* color.] **-chro-ous,** *suffix.* A termination signifying colored. [< Gr.
Chr. Sci., *abbr.* Christian Science.
chrys'a-lid, 1 kris'ə-lid; 2 crÿs'a-lid. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. **chrys-al'i-dal‡.**—**chrys'a-lid-rob"ber,** *n.* A useful beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*) which preys upon small insects, larvæ, and pupæ. **II.** *n.* A chrysalis.
chrys'a-lis, 1 kris'ə-lis; 2 crÿs'a-lis, *n.* [-LIS-ES[2], 1 -lis-ez; 2 -lis-ēç, or -AL'I-DES[2], 1 -al'ı-dīz; 2 -al'ı-dēç, *pl.*] **1.** The pupa of an insect, enclosed in a shell from which the perfect insect emerges. **2.** An object in an undeveloped or transitory stage. [< Gr.[L] *chrysallis,* < *chrysos,* gold.]

Chrysalis of Silk-worm in Cocoon with Outer Shell Removed.

chrys-an'ı-lin, 1 kris-an'ı-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 crÿs-**chrys-an'ı-line,** ∫ an'ı-lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n. Chem.* A coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{18}H_{18}N_2$) obtained from rosanilin, that gives a golden-yellow color. [< Gr. *chrysos,* gold, + ANILIN.]
chrys-an'the-mum, 1 kris-an'thı-mum; 2 crÿs-án'the-mûm, *n.* A plant of the aster family, with large heads of showy flowers; also, one of its flowers. [< Gr. *chrysos,* gold, + *anthemon,* flower.]
chrys"a-ro'bin, 1 kris"ə-rō'bin; 2 crÿs"a-rō'bin, *n.* An orange-yellow compound which forms the essential principle of Goa powder. [< Gr. *chrysos,* gold, + < Braz. Indian ARAROBA, bark.] **chrys"a-ro'bi-nun‡.**
Chry-se'is, 1 krui-sī'is; 2 crÿ-sē'is, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad,* a daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo, held captive by Agamemnon.
chrys"el-e-phan'tine, 1 kris"el-ə-fan'tin; 2 crÿs"él-e-fán'tin, *a.* Made or covered with gold and ivory, as certain ancient Greek statues. [< Gr. *chryselephantinos,* of gold and ivory.]
chrys'ene, 1 kris'ēn; 2 crÿs'ēn, *n. Chem.* A reddish-violet, fluorescent crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{12}$), contained in coal-tar and other substances.
chrys'o-ber"yl, 1 kris'o-ber"il; 2 crÿs'o-bĕr"yl, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous yellow-brown and green, transparent to translucent glucinum aluminate: used as a gem. [< Gr. *chrysoberyllos,* < *chrysos,* gold, + *beryllos,* beryl.]
chrys'o-chlore, 1 kris'o-klōr. 2 crÿs'o-clōr, *n.* An insectivore of South Africa resembling a mole in appearance and habits and having lustrous fur, as the Cape golden mole (*Chrysochloris capensis*).—**chrys"o-col'la,** *n. Mineral.* An opaline to earthy, vitreous, green-blue or black, translucent to opaque hydrous copper silicate.
chrys'o-lite, 1 kris'o-lait; 2 crÿs'o-lit, *n.* **1.** A vitreous, orthorhombic, olive-green, transparent to translucent magnesium iron silicate, $(Mg,Fe)_2SiO_4$: used as a gem when transparent. **2.** A yellow topaz. **3†.** The yellow chrysoberyl. [< Gr. *chrysos,* gold, + *lithos,* stone.]
chrys'o-prase, 1 kris'o-prēz; 2 crÿs'o-prāg, *n. Mineral.* A semi-**chrys'o-pras,** ∫ precious apple-green variety of chalcedony, colored by nickel oxid: sometimes used as a gem. [< Gr. *chrysoprasos,* < *chrysos,* gold, + *prason,* leek.]
Chrys'os-tom, 1 kris'əs-tom; 2 crÿs'os-tom, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Chry-sos'to-mus,** 1 kri-zes'to-mus, 2 cri-sōs'to-mus; F. **Chry"so'stom',** 1 kri"zo'stōm'; 2 crÿ"so'stōm'; Gr. **Chry-so'sto-mos;** It. **Cri-sos'to-mo,** 1 kri-zes'to-mō, 2 crÿ-sōs'to-mō; L. **Chry-sos'to-mus,** 1 kri-zes'to-mus, 2 cry-sōs'to-mûs. **2. Saint John** (347?–407), one of the four Greek Christian Fathers; patriarch of Constantinople; deposed and exiled: *Commentaries.* His feast is kept by the Greeks on Nov. 13 and the Latins on Jan. 27. [Gr., golden-mouthed.]
chrys'o-tile, 1 kris'o-tail; 2 crÿs'o-til, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous silky variety of serpentine. [< Gr. *chrysōtos,* gilded.]
cht., *abbr.* [CHTS., *pl.*] Chest.
chthon'i-an, 1 thōn'ı-ən; 2 thōn'ı-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in the nether world; underground; subterranean; specif., to the Greek underworld gods. **chthon'ic‡.**
chub, 1 chub; 2 chŭb, *n.* **1.** A European carp-like fish. **2.** One of various other fishes, as the fallfish, tautog, etc. [Akin to Ice. *kubbr,* block.]
chub'by, 1 chub'ı; 2 chŭb'y, *a.* [CHUB'BI-ER; CHUB'BI-EST.] Plump; rounded. **chubbed‡.**—**chub'bi-ness,** *n.*
Chu-but', 1 shū-but'; 2 chu-bŭt', *n.* A territory in the Argentine Republic; 93,427 sq. m.; pop. 26,000; capital, Rawson.
chuck[1], 1 chuk; 2 chŭk, *vt.* **1.** To pat or tap, as under the chin. **2.** [Colloq.] To throw with a toss; pitch. [< F. *choquer,* jolt, shake.] Syn.: see THROW. [Imitative.]
chuck[2], *vi.* To cluck, as a fowl does, or as in calling fowls.
chuck[1], *n.* **1.** A playful pat, throw, or toss. **2.** A game of pitch-and-toss played with coins or pebbles. **chuck'-far"thing‡.**
chuck[2], *n. Mech.* **1.** A clamp, chock, or wedge to hold a tool, as a drill. See illus. **2.** The part of a beef extending from the neck to the shoulder-blade.


Drill-chuck. (Sectional view.)

chuck[3], *n.* A short, sudden noise; cluck.
chuck[4], *n.* **1.** A chick; hen: a pet name. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A boy.
chuck, *interj.* [Scot.] A call to fowls.
chuck'-full", 1 chuk'-ful"; 2 chŭk'-fuł", *a.* Chock-full.
chuck'ie[1], 1 chuk'ı; 2 chŭk'ı, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A chuckle-stone; jack-stone. **2.** The game of chuck. [< CHUCK[1], *n.* 2.] **chuck'y‡.**—**chuck'ie-stone",** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A pebble suitable for use in chuck. **2.** *pl.* A game played with such stones. **chuck'ie-stane"‡; chuck'stone"‡.**
chuck'ie[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A chicken; fowl. **2.** A little chick. **chuck'ey‡; chuck'y‡.**
chuck'ie, *interj.* [Scot.] A call to fowls.
chuck'l(e), 1 chuk'l; 2 chŭk'l. **I.** *vi.* [CHUCK'L(E)D; CHUCK'LING.] **1.** To laugh to oneself. **2†.** To call with a chuckle or cluck. **II.** *n.* A low, suppressed, or broken laugh.
chuck'le, *a.* Thick or clumsy: said chiefly of the head.—**chuck'-le-head",** *n.* A stupid fellow: blockhead. **chuck'le-pate"‡.**
chuck'-will's-wid"ow, 1 chuk'-wilz-wid"o; 2 chŭk'-wils-wid"o, *n.* A large goatsucker (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States: from its note.
chud'der, 1 chud'ər; 2 chŭd'er, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A fine wool shawl made in India; a mantle. **2.** A cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. **chud'dar‡.**
Chud'sko-e, *n.* Same as PEIPUS.
chu'fa, 1 chū'fə; 2 chų'fa, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) whose tuberous roots are eaten in southern Europe. **2.** One of the tubers, as large as an almond.
chuff, 1 chuf; 2 chŭf. **I.** *a.* [PROV.] Gruff; churlish. **II.** *n.* A churl; boor.
chuf'fy, 1 chuf'ı; 2 chŭf'y, *a.* Chubby; plump. **chuf'fi-ness,** *n.* **chuf'fi-ly,** *adv.*—**chuf'fi-ness,** *n.* [tative.]
chug, *n.* An explosive sound, as of the exhaust of an engine. [Imi-
chuk'ker, 1 chuk'ər; 2 chuk'er, *n. Polo.* The period during which the ball is continuously in play. **chuk'kar‡.**
chum[1], 1 chum; 2 chŭm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CHUMMED, CHUMD[3]; CHUM'MING.] To place in or share the same room; hence, to be very intimate. **II.** *n.* A roommate; intimate companion. [Perhaps < *chamber-fellow.*] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**chum'my,** *a.* [-MI-ER; -MI-EST.] Confidentially sociable.
chum[2], *vt.* [CHUMMED; CHUM'MING.] To fish with chum.
chum[3], *n.* Pieces of oily fish, (1) used as fish-bait, or (2) pressed for oil.
Chum-bul', 1 chum-bul'; 2 chŭm-bŭl', *n.* Same as CHAMBAL.
chump, 1 chump; 2 chŭmp, *n.* **1.** A chunk of wood. **2.** The thick end, as of a loin of mutton. **3.** [Slang.] A stupid or unskilful person. [Akin to Ice. *kumbr,* log.]
chu-nam', 1 chu-nam'; 2 chų-năm, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Lime, especially lime from shells or coral; also, plaster or stucco made from this lime and sea-sand. [< Hind. *chūnā.*] **che-nam'‡; chi-nam'‡.**
Chung-king', 1 chun-kiŋ'; 2 chųng-king', *n.* A treaty port in W. China; pop. 438,000.
chunk, 1 chunk; 2 chŭnk, *n.* A short, stout thing, person, or animal. [Var. of CHUCK[2], *n.*]—**chunk'y,** *a.* [CHUNK'I-ER; CHUNK'I-EST.] [U. S.] Short and thick-set.
Chur, 1 kūr; 2 cur, *n.* A town, the capital of Grisons canton, Switzerland; pop. 12,000; seat of zinc- and tool-manufacture.
church, 1 chûrch; 2 chûrch. **I.** *vt.* To conduct a church service with or for (a person), as with a woman for her recovery after childbirth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A building for Christian worship. **2.** [C-] A distinct body of Christians; a denomination. **3.** A congregation; also, all Christian believers collectively. **4.** The clerical order. **5.** [Colloq.] Regular religious services, or public worship. **6.** Any religious society or body. **7.** *Chr. Sci.* The structure of truth and love, whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle. The Church is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 583. [STEWART '10.] [< GR.[AS] *kyriakon,* < *kyrios,* lord.] Syn.: see SECT.—**church'go"er,** *n.* One who goes regularly to church.—**church'-go"ing,** *a. & n.*—**church'ly,** *a.*—**church'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** An adherent or member of a church. **2‖.** A clergyman; ecclesiastic.—**church'man-ly,** *a.*—**church'man-ship,** *n.*—**c.-text,** *n. Typog.* Old English type.—**church'war"den,** *n.* **1.** An officer of an Anglican church having the care of church property and of the poor. **2.** A long-stemmed clay pipe.—**church'-wo"man,** *n. fem.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A woman devoted to church services and activities. **2.** A woman who worships according to the rites of the Church of England.—**church'yard",** *n.* The yard or graveyard of a church; a cemetery.
Church'ill, 1 chûrch'il; 2 chûrch'il, *n.* **1. Winston** (1871–), an American novelist and legislator. **2. Winston Leonard Spencer** (1874–), a British statesman; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911–15. **3.** A river of Canada flowing 900 m. N. E. to Hudson Bay.
church'ing, 1 chûrch'iŋ; 2 chûrch'ing, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A woman's appearance in church, to return thanks after confinement; the service peculiar to this occasion. **2.** Subjection to the influence of the church.
churl, 1 chûrl; 2 chûrl, *n.* **1.** A low-bred, surly fellow. **2.** A sordid person. **3.** A peasant. **4.** *Eng. Hist.* An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest rank or without rank. [< AS. *ceorl,* man.]—**churl'ish,** *a.* **1.** Of or like a churl; rude; sordid. **2.** Hard to work or manage; intractable. Syn.: see HAUGHTY; MOROSE.—**churl'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**churl'ish-ness,** *n.*
churn, 1 chûrn; 2 chûrn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To agitate (cream or milk), as in a churn; make butter by churning; agitate; be in agitation. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to separate the oily globules and gather them as butter. **2.** A churn-shaped milk-can. [< AS. *cyrin.*]—**churn'ing,** *n.* The process of churning; the butter churned at one time.
churr, 1 chûr; 2 chûr. [Eng.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with a churr. **2.** To utter a low trill or similar vibrant sound, as a partridge. **II.** *n.* The whirring sound made by certain birds, as the partridge or nightjar, or insects, as the cockchafer.
Chu"ru-bus'co, 1 chū"ru-bus'ko; 2 chų"ru-bus'co, *n.* A village, S. of Mexico City, where U. S. defeated Mexicans, 1847.
chute, 1 shūt; 2 chųt, *n.* **1.** An inclined trough from a higher to a lower level. **2.** An inclined watercourse, as in a dam. [F.]

Chu'ti-a Nag-pur', 1 chū'ti-ą nąg-pūr'; 2 chų'ti-ä näg-pųr'. A division of Behar and Orissa province, India; 26,965 sq. m.; pop. 5,605,000; capital, Ranchi. **Cho'ta Nag-pur't.**

chut'ney, 1 chut'nı; 2 chŭt'ny, *n.* A piquant relish of fruit, spices, etc. **chut'neet.**

chyef't, *a.* & *n.* Same as CHIEF.

chyle, 1 kŭl; 2 cȳl, *n.* A nutritive milky fluid formed during digestion. [< Gr. *chylos*, < *cheō*, pour.]—**chy-la'ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of chyle.

chy'li-, \ 1 kal'lı-, ceĭ'lo-; 2 cȳ'lı-, cȳ'lo-. From Greek *chylos*,
chy'lo-, ∫ chyle, from *cheō*, pour: combining forms.—**chy"li-fac'tiv**(es, *a.* Pertaining to chylification.—**chy-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Carrying chyle, as ducts.—**chy"li-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The formation of chyle. **chy"li-fac'tion**t.—**chy'li-fy**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert into chyle.—**chy'lous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to chyle. [urine from the presence of fat.

chy-lu'ri-a, 1 kai-lū'rı-ə; 2 cȳ-lū'ri-ą, *n. Pathol.* Milky

chyme, 1 kaim; 2 cȳm, *n.* The partly digested food in liquid form as it passes from the stomach into the small intestines. [< Gr. *chymos*, juice.]—**chy-mif'er-ous**, *a.* Conveying or containing chyme.—**chy'mi-fy**, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To turn into chyme. [+ -FY.]—**chy"mi-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**chy'mous**, *a.*

chym'ĭc†, chym'ĭst†, chym'ĭst-ry†. Chemic, etc.

chy'mo-sin, 1 kı'mō-sın; 2 kȳ'mō-sĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* The chemical base of rennet, the milk-curdling ferment. **ren'nin†.**

C. I., *abbr.* Caius Julius, Channel Islands, [Order of the] Crown of India.—**Cic.**, *abbr.* Cicero. [Haiti.

Ci-ba'o, 1 sı'ba'ō; 2 çi-bā'o. **Sierra de.** A mountain range in

Cib'ber, 1 sib'ər; 2 çib'er, **Colley** (1671–1757). An English dramatist and poet laureate (1730).

cib'ol, 1 sib'əl; 2 çib'ol, *n.* **1.** The Welsh onion (*Allium fistulorum*). **rock'on"ion†; stone's leek"†.** **2.** The shallot. [< F. *ciboule*, < LL. *cepula*, dim. of L. *cepa*, onion.] **cib'bolt; cib'oule†.**

ci-bo'ri-um, 1 sı-bō'rı-um; 2 çi-bō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* **1.** An arched canopy over an altar; especially, a baldachin supported on four pillars. **2.** A receptacle for the holy Eucharist. (1) A covered cup or pyx. (2) A larger tabernacle-shaped structure to contain a pyx. (3) A recess in the wall near the altar. [< Gr. *kibōrion*, cup.]

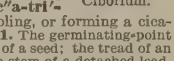
Ciborium.

ci-ca'da, 1 sı-kē'dą; 2 çi-eā'da, *n.* [-DAS or -DÆ, *pl.*] **1.** A large homopterous insect that produces a loud, shrill sound. See illus. below. **2.** A locust or cricket. [L.]—**ci-ca'da-kill"er**, *n.* A digger wasp (*Sphex ichneumonea*), that preys upon the cicada.

ci-ca'la, 1 sı-kū'lə; 2 çi-eā'lä, *n.* [It.] A cicada.

cic'a-trice, \ 1 sik'ə-trıs; 2 çĭc'ą-trĭç, *n.* [F.]
cic'a-tris, ∫ A scar. **cic'a-trix†.—cic"a-tri'cial**, *a. Surg.* Relating to, resembling, or forming a cicatrix.—**cic"a-tric'u-la**, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] **1.** The germinating-point in the yolk of an egg or in the embryo of a seed; the tread of an egg. **2.** A small scar, as that left by the stem of a detached lead. **cic'a-tric"let†.—cic'a-trize** or **-trise**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ'ING.] To form a scar.—**cic"a-tri-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

cic'a-trix, 1 sik'ə-triks; 2 çĭc'ą-trĭks, *n.* [-TRI'CES, 1 -trai'sīz; 2 -trī'çēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Surg.* A scar or seam consisting of new tissue formed in the healing of wounded or ulcerous parts and remaining after their cure. **2.** A scar or scar-like marking, as that left on the interior of a bivalve shell by the attachment of the adductors, or that left by the fall of a leaf or other organ.


Cicada. 1/2

cic'e-ly, 1 sis'ı-lı; 2 çiç'e-ly, *n.* [-LIES'Z, *pl.*] The common name of several species of plants of the parsley family. [< L. Gr *seselis*.]

Cic'e-ro, 1 sis'ı-ro; 2 çiç'e-ro. **1. Marcus Tullius** (106–43 B. C.). Roman orator, author; defeated Catiline's conspiracies. **2.** A town in N. E. Illinois, pop. 44,995.—**Cic"e-ro'ni-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cicero or his style; polished; elegant.

ci"ce-ro'ne, 1 chĭ"chē-rō'nē *or* sis"ı-rō'nı; 2 chĭ"chę-rō'nę *or* çiç"e-rō'ne, *n.* [-NI or -NES'Z, *pl.*] A local guide. [It., < L. *Cicero(n-)*, the Roman orator.]

cich'lid, 1 sik'lid; 2 çĭc'lid, *n.* One of a family (*Cichlidæ*) of spiny-finned fishes with a compressed oblong body, interrupted or deflected lateral line, and single nostrils. [< Gr. *kichlē*, a fish.]

ci-cho"ri-a'ceous, 1 sı-kō"rı-ē'shus; 2 çi-cō"ri-ā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Cichoriaceæ*) of herbs and shrubs—the chicory family—yielding a milky juice, which, in some species, has narcotic properties. [< Gr. *kichōrion*, chicory.]

ci"cis-be'o, 1 chĭ"chiz-bē'o *or* sı-siz'bı-ō; 2 chĕ"chiş-bę'o *or* çi-çiş'-be-ō, *n.* [-os or -ı, 1 -ı; 2 -ī, *pl.*] A man who gallants or dangles after a married woman.

Cid, 1 sid; 2 çid, *n.* Rodrigo Diaz, called de Bivar, a Christian champion of the 11th century in the wars with the Moors in Spain. **El Cam-pe"a-dor't.**

-cide, *suffix.* A suffix meaning (1) killer, destroyer, as in *regicide*, germicide; (2) the act of killing, as in *suicide*; *homicide*; *parricide*. [< L. *cædo*, kill.]

ci'der, 1 sai'dər; 2 çī'der, *n.* The expressed juice of apples. [Ult. < Heb. *shēkar*, strong drink.]—**ci'der-kin**, *n.* A weak cider made from apple-pulp after having been pressed once.

ci"-de-vant', 1 sĭ"-də-vänt'; 2 çĭ"-de-vänt', *a.* Former. [F.]

Ci"en-fue'gos, 1 sĭ"en-fwē'gos; 2 çĭ"ĕn-fwę'gōs, *n.* Seaport (pop. 82,000), southern Cuba.

C. I. F., *abbr.* **1.** Cost, insurance, and freight: used with commercial quotations and contracts. **2.** Consular invoice free.

ci-gar', 1 sı-gär'; 2 çi-gär', *n.* A small roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking. [< Sp. *cigarro*, cigar.]—**cig"a-ret', cig"a-rette'**, *n.* A small roll of finely cut tobacco in thin paper or tobacco-leaf; also, a similar roll with medicinal filling; as, a *cigaret* of cubebs.

cil'i-a, 1 sil'ı-ə; 2 çil'i-ą, *n.* Plural of CILIUM.

cil'i-a-ry, 1 sil'ı-ə-rı; 2 çil'i-ą-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the eyelashes. **2.** Situated near the eyelashes.

cil'i-ate, 1 sil'ı-ēt; 2 çil'i-āt, *a.* Having cilia or motile hair-like processes; as, *ciliate* leaves, cells, infusorians, epithelium, etc. [< L. *cilium*, eyelid.] **cil'i-at"ed†.**

cil'ice, 1 sil'ıs; 2 çil'iç, *n.* A coarse cloth, originally made of goats' hair; also, a shirt made of it, formerly worn by monks and others in doing penance. [F., < L. *cilicium*, < Gr. *kilikion*, < *Kilikia*, Cilicia, where goats were raised.]—**ci-li'cious**, *a.* Made of hair.

Ci-li'ci-a, 1 sı-lish'ı-ə; 2 çi-lish'i-ą, *n.* An ancient country, S. E. Asia Minor, now included in Armenia.—**Ci-li'cian. I.** *a.* Belonging to Cilicia. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Cilicia.

cil'i-o-, 1 sil'ı-o-; 2 çil'i-o-. From Latin *cilium*, eyelid: a combining form.—**cil'i-o-late**, *a.* Fringed with small cilia.

cil'i-um, 1 sil'ı-um; 2 çil'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** A vibratile microscopic hair-like process on the surface of a cell, organ, plant, etc. **2.** An eyelash. [L.] [1302). A Florentine painter.

Ci"ma-bu'e, 1 chĭ"mą-bū'ē; 2 chĭ"mä-bų'e, **Giovanni** (1240–

Ci"ma-ro'sa, 1 chĭ"mą-rō'zą; 2 chĭ"mä-rō'şä, **Domenico** (1749–1801). An Italian musician and composer: *Matrimonio Segreto*.

cim'e-ter, *n.* Same as SIMITAR. **cim'i-tar†.**

Ci'mex, 1 sai'meks; 2 çī'mĕks, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus of bugs, including the bedbug. **2.** [c-] [CIM'I-CES, *pl.*] A bug of this genus; a bedbug. [L., bug.]—**ci-mi'coous**, *a.* Buggy.

Cim-me'ri-an, 1 sı-mi'rı-ən; 2 çi-mē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Densely dark; shrouded in gloom, as the **Cimmerii**, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness. **II.** *n.* One of the mythical or the historical Cimmerii.

cim'o-lite, 1 sim'o-lait; 2 çim'o-līt, *n. Mineral.* A clayey or chalky hydrous or basic amorphous aluminium silicate ($2Al_2O_3.9SiO_2.6H_2O$). [< L. *cimolia*, < Gr. *kimōlia*, < *Kimōlos*, one of the Cyclades.]

Ci'mon, 1 sai'mən; 2 çī'mon, *n.* An Athenian general and statesman (502–449 B. C.).

cinch†, 1 sinch; 2 çinch, *v.* [Colloq., Western U. S.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten a cinch around; hence, to get a grip on; put pressure on; force. **2.** In playing cinch, to protect (a trick) with a higher trump than five. **II.** *i.* To tighten a cinch: with *up*.

cinch, *n.* **1.** [Western U. S.] A saddle-girth, as of horsehair. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, a tight grip; a sure thing. **3.** A game of cards. [< L.Sp *cingula*, girdle, < *cingo*, gird.]

cin-cho'na, 1 sin-kō'nə; 2 çin-eō'na, *n.* Peruvian bark: the source of quinin; the tree (genus *Cinchona*) that yields it, as *Cinchona calisaya* (yellow bark), *C. officinalis*, *C. ledgeriana* (Java), *C. robusta* (red bark), etc. [After the Countess of *Chinchon*, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever by this bark.]—**cin-chon'ic**, *a.*—**cin-chon'i-din, cin-chon'i-dine**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline bitter alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$), isomeric with cinchonin but less powerful and used medicinally. **cin"cho-nid'i-at; cin-chon"i-di'na**t.—**cin'-cho-nin, cin'cho-nine**, *n. Chem.* A crystaline alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$), similar to cinchonidin, of which it is an isomer: used in medicine.—**cin'cho-nism**, *n.* An abnormal condition caused by overdoses of cinchona, characterized by buzzing in the head, giddiness, deafness, and temporary loss of sight.—**cin"-cho-ni-za'tion**, *n.*—**cin'cho-nize**, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] *Med.* To bring under the influence of cinchona or quinin.

Cin"cin-na'ti, 1 sin"sı-na'tı; 2 çin"çi-ná'ti, *n.* A city in W. Ohio; seat of **University of Cincinnati**; pop. 401,250.

Cin"cin-na'tus, 1 sin"sı-nē'tus; 2 çin"çi-ná'tŭs, **Lucius Quintius** (519?–439 B. C.). A Roman patrician and patriot.

cinct§, 1 sinkt; 2 çinct, *n.* Bound around; girded.

cinc'ture, 1 sink'chur *or* -tiur; 2 çinc'chur *or* -tŭr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To surround with or as with a cincture; gird.

cinc'ture, *n.* **1.** Something bound about the waist; a belt or girdle: extended to mean any deep covering about the loins; as, the savages wore a *cincture* of leaves. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The cord worn around the waist, over the alb, in vesting for mass. **3.** Figuratively, anything that encircles or encloses; also, the act of cincturing. [< L. *cinctura*, < *cingo*, gird.]

cin'der, 1 sin'dər; 2 çin'der, *vt.* To burn or reduce to a cinder.

cin'der, } *n.* **1.** Any partly burned combustible substance,
sin'der†, ∫ before it has been reduced to ashes, especially when combustion has entirely ceased; a thoroughly charred bit of wood, coal, paper, or the like; an ember. **2.** *pl.* Ashes: popular usage. **3.** *Metal.* (1) A scale of iron oxid thrown off in forging. (2) Light slag. **3.** *pl. Geol.* Fragments of scoriaceous lava explosively ejected from a volcano during an eruption; scoria. [Prop. *sinder*, < AS. *sindor*.]—**cin'der-ous**, *a.* Of, like, or characteristic of a cinder; begrimed with cinders. **cin'der-y**t; **cin'drous**t.

Cin'der-el'la, 1 sin'dər-el'ə; 2 çin'der-ĕl'ą, *n.* Heroine of an ancient and popular fairy-tale, who, tho assigned to menial tasks, is aided by her fairy godmother, and finally marries a prince; hence, a household drudge.

cin'e-ma, 1 sin'ı-mə; 2 çin'e-ma, *n.* [Eng.] A motion-picture show: abbreviation of *cinematograph*.

cin"e-mat'o-graph, 1 sin"ı-mat'o-graf; 2 çin"e-mät'o-gráf, *n.* A kinetograph. [< Gr. *kinēma(t-)*, movement, + *graphō*, write.] —**cin"e-ma-tog'ra-pher**, *n.*—**cin"e-mat"o-graph'ic**, *a.*—**cin"e-mat"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cin"e-ma-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* —**cin'e-o-graph**, *n.* A kineograph.

cin'e-ol, 1 sin'ı-ōl *or* -ol; 2 çin'e-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* A pleasant camphoraceous liquid ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), the mother-substance of wormseed, cajuput, and eucalyptus-oil. [< CINNAMON (*Cinnamomum camphora*, the camphor-tree) + -OL.]

Cin"e-ra'ri-a, 1 sin"ı-rē'rı-ə; 2 çin"e-rā'ri-ą, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of mostly South-African herbs or small shrubs of the aster family. **2.** [c-] A florists name for *Senecio cruentus*, formerly called *Cineraria cruentu*. a showy white- or purple-flowered species in cultivation, from the Canary Islands. [< L. *cinerarius*, of ashes, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]

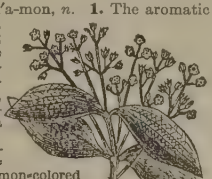
cin″e-ra′ri-um, 1 sin″ɪ-rē′rɪ-ŭm; 2 çin″e-rā′ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A niche in a tomb for a cinerary urn or a sarcophagus.

cin′er-a-ry, 1 sin′ər-ē-rɪ; 2 çin′er-ā-ry, *a.* Of, relating to, or containing ashes. [< L. *cinerarius,* of ashes, < *cinis (ciner-),* ashes.] **cin″er-a′ceous‡; ci-ne′re-ous‡.—cin″er-a′tion,** *n.* Reduction to ashes.—**cin″er-i′tious,** *a.* Of the nature of ashes: said of ash-colored brain or nerve-substance.

cin′gu-lum, 1 sin′giu-lŭm; 2 çin′gū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A band, zone, or girdle, as of the carapace of an armadillo, of a tooth near the gum, the clitellum of an earthworm, or a raised spiral line on certain univalves. **2.** A bundle of fibers connecting the convolutions of the brain. [L., < *cingo,* gird.]

cin′na-bar, 1 sin′ə-bŭr; 2 çin′a-bār, *n.* **1.** A crystallized mercury sulfid (HgS), the chief ore of mercury: originally used as a pigment, called *vermition.* **2.** A mixture formed by subliming mercury and sulfur, and known as *artificial cinnabar.* [< Gr.ᴸ *kinnabari,* cinnabar.]

cin′na-mon, 1 sin′ə-mən; 2 çin′a-mon, *n.* **1.** The aromatic inner bark of a tropical laurel, used as a spice. **2.** Cassia; Chinese cinnamon. **3.** A tree that yields cinnamon; especially, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum,* cultivated in Ceylon, Java, etc. [< Heb.ᴳʳ *quinnāmōn,* cinnamon.]—**cinnamon bear.** a cinnamon-colored variety of (1) the grizzly or (2) the American black bear.—**cin′na-mon-stone″,** *n. Mineral.* A cinnamon-colored garnet.—**cin-nam′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cinnamon. **cin″na-mon′ic‡.—cinnamonic acid,** a colorless, crystalline, volatile compound ($C_9H_8O_2$) contained in balsams of Peru, Tolu, etc., and formed synthetically by the oxidation of cinnamic aldehyde.

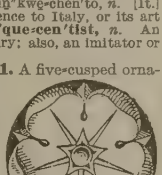


Cinnamon.
Flowering branch of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.*

cinque, 1 siŋk; 2 çiŋk, *n.* The number five, especially in dice; also, the throw that turns up five. [< F. *cinq,* < L. *quinque,* five.]

cin″que-cen′to, 1 chiŋ″kwē-chen′to; 2 chiŋ″kwe-chēn′to, *n.* [It.] The 16th century, especially with reference to Italy, or its art and literature; the Renaissance.—**cin″que-cen′tist,** *n.* An Italian artist or writer of the 16th century; also, an imitator or student of 16th-century art or style.

cinque′foil, 1 siŋk′fɔil; 2 çiŋk′fōil, *n.* **1.** A five-cusped ornament or window; a five-leaved rosette. **2.** *Bot.* Any one of several species of a genus (*Potentilla*) of plants, with five-lobed leaves. [< L. *quinque,* five, + *folium,* leaf.]



Cinquefoil (def. 1).

cinque′pace″, 1 siŋk′pēs″; 2 çiŋk′pāç″, *n.* An old French dance with a five-step movement.

ci′on†, *n.* A scion or a sprout.

ci′pher, 1 sai′fər; 2 çi″fer, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To figure out arithmetically. **2.** To write in secret characters. **3.** To add a cipher to. **4.** [Colloq.] To reason out; determine; fathom. **5†.** To decipher. **II.** *i.* To figure out arithmetical examples.

ci′pher, *n.* **1.** The character 0, the symbol of the absence of quantity, in numerical notation; zero. **2.** A method of secret writing; anything so written; a cryptogram. **3.** A monogram; a character consisting of two or more interwoven or interlaced letters. **4.** The key to a secret method of writing. **5.** A person or thing of no value or importance. **6§.** Any numerical character; a number. **7†.** Any written character. [< Ar.ᴸᴸᴱᵖ *sifr,* < *safara,* be empty.] **cy′pher‡.**

cip′o-lin, 1 sip′o-lin; 2 çip′o-lin, *n.* [F.] An impure Italian marble having layers alternating white and green. **cip″o-li′no‡.**

cir., circ., *abbr.* [L.] *Circa, circiter, circum* (about).

Cir-cars′, 1 sər-kārs′; 2 çir-cārs′, *n. pl.* A former division of Madras, India; 17,000 sq. m. **North′ern Cir-cars′‡.**

Cir-cas′si-a, 1 sər-kash′ə; 2 çir-cāsh′i-a, *n.* A former country N. W. of the Caucasus mountains, a part of Russia from 1829 to Nov., 1918, when a representative government was set up at Ekaterinodar, as the **Kuban Republic.**

Cir-cas′sian. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia. **Cir-cas′sic‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Circassia. **2.** The Circassian language. **3.** [*c-*] A variety of light cashmere. **cir″cas″sienne′t** [F.]. **4.** A twilled cotton and wool fabric.

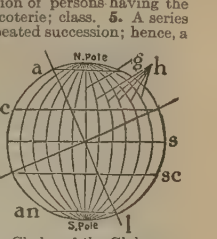
Cir′ce, 1 sūr′si; 2 çir′çē, *n. Class. Myth.* In Homer's *Odyssey,* an enchantress who transformed companions of Ulysses into swine by a magic drink.—**Cir-ce′an,** *a.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Circe. **2.** Bewitching and degrading.

cir-cen′sian, 1 sər-sĕn′shən; 2 çir-çĕn′shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman circus; as, *circensian* games. [< L. *circensis,* < *circus,* circus.] **cir-cen′sial‡.**

cir′ci-nate, 1 sūr′si-nēt; 2 çir′çi-nāt, *a.* **1.** Ringed; ring-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Rolled inward from the apex into a coil. [< L. *circinatus,* pp. of *circino,* make round, utter. < Gr. *kirkos,* circle.] **-ly,** *adv.*

cir′cl(e)ᵖᴱ, 1 sūr′kl; 2 çir′el, *vt. & vi.* [CIR′CL(E)Dᴾ; CIR′CLING.] **1.** To encircle; encompass; surround; move in a circle. **2.** To revolve around.—**cir′cler,** *n.* **1.** One who encircles or goes round. **2†.** A cyclic poet.

cir′cle, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) A plane figure bounded by a curved line everywhere equally distant from the center. (2) The circumference of such a figure: the sense usual in higher geometry. **2.** A circular object or arrangement of objects, or that included within it; a circumference; an enclosure; a ring; halo; as, a *circle* around the moon. **3.** Loosely, a round or spherical body. **4.** An association of persons having the same interests or pursuits; a set; coterie; class. **5.** A series ending at the starting-point; a repeated succession; hence, a completed series or system; as, the *circle* of the months; the *circle* of the sciences. **6.** A circular path; course; circuit. **7.** An indirect statement; a circumlocution. **8.** *Logic.* A vicious form of argument in which the conclusion is virtually assumed to prove the premise, and then the premise made to prove the conclusion: otherwise called *argument in a circle.* **9.** In some European countries, an administrative governmental district. **10.** An astronomical or other instrument whose important parts are graduated circles. **11.** A circus-ring. **12.** A special gallery in a theater; as, the dress *circle.* **13.** A diadem; crown. **14.** The orbit of a heavenly body; formerly, the supposed sphere of a planet or other body. **15.** The domain of a special influence. [< L. *circulus,* dim. of *circus,* ring.] Syn.: see CIRCUMFERENCE; CLASS. **—circle of Willis** (*Biol.*), a polygonal circle of anastomosing arteries on the ventral surface of the brain, from which some of the arteries of the brain arise.—**great′c. sailing,** sailing by the arc of a great circle.—**cir′clet,** *n.* A small ring, especially one used as a personal ornament.



Circles of the Globe.
a, arctic circle; *an,* antarctic circle; *e,* primary great circle; *h,* hour-circles, also vanishing circles: *l,* astronomical circle of latitude; *s,* secondary circle; *sc,* small circle; *p,* plane of the ecliptic.

cir′cuit, 1 sūr′kɪt; 2 çir′cit, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To pass or travel round; move around in. **II.** *i.* To move in a circuit; circulate.

cir′cuit, *n.* **1.** A passing or traveling round; a revolution. **2.** A journey from place to place, as by a judge or clergyman, in the discharge of duties. **3.** A district or route within certain limits or boundaries; especially: (1) A division assigned to a peripatetic judge for the holding of courts at stated intervals. (2) In the Methodist Church, and in the Evangelical Association, a district in charge of an itinerant minister. **4.** The persons undertaking these peripatetic journeys, as the judges. **5.** Distance around; compass; circumference. **6.** The entire course traversed by an electric current. When it is complete, so that the current will flow, it is said to be *made* or *closed;* when interrupted, so that the current stops, it is *broken* or *open.* **7.** Same as CIRCUIT COURT. [< Lᶠ *circum,* around, + *eo,* go.]—**circuit binding,** a style of bookbinding in which the sides of a book are made to overlap the edges so as to protect them from injury.—**c. court,** a court the sessions of which are held at different places in a given circuit. —**c. edges** (*Bookbinding*), the extended flexible edges of a book bound in divinity circuit binding.—**cir-cu′i-tous,** *a.* Of the nature of a circuit; indirect. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cir-cu′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiç, *pl.*] **1.** Movement in a circuit; roundabout procedure. **2.** Circular form or movement. **3†.** Area; compass.

cir′cu-lar, 1 sūr′kiu-lər; 2 çir′eū-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Forming, or bounded by, a circle; round. **2.** Moving or occurring in a circle or round; ending at the point of beginning; constantly repeated in the same or similar order; as, *circular* motion. **3.** Intended for circulation. **4.** Circuitous; devious; indirect. **II.** *n.* **1.** A communication for general circulation; a circular letter. **2.** A sleeveless coat worn by women. [< Lᴸᴸ *circulus;* see CIRCLE, *n.*] Syn.: see ORBICULAR; ROUND.—**circular number,** a number the powers of which terminate in the same digit as the root, as 5, whose powers are 25, 125, 625, etc. —**c. sailing,** same as GREAT CIRCLE SAILING. See under CIRCLE, *n.*—**c. saw,** see under SAW.—**cir″cu-lar′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*]—**cir′cu-lar-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZᴵNG.] **1.** To make circular. **2.** To ply with circulars. **cir′cu-lar-is‡.—cir″cu-lar′i-za′**[or **-sa′**]**tion,** *n.*—**cir′cu-lar-iz″er** or **-is″er,** *n.*—**cir′cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**cir′cu-lar-ness,** *n.*

cir′cu-late, 1 sūr′kiu-lēt; 2 çir′eū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT″EDᵈ; -LAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To spread abroad; disseminate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move by a circuitous course back to the starting-point, as the blood through the body. **2.** To spread abroad, or become diffused, as a report. [< LL. *circulo,* < L. *circulus;* see CIRCLE, *n.*] Syn.: see SPREAD.—**cir″cu-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of circulating or state of being circulated; motion around or through something back to the starting-point; as, the *circulation* of the blood. **2.** Transmission; diffusion; dissemination. **3.** The extent or amount of distribution; number of copies issued, as of a paper or periodical, etc. **4.** A current medium of exchange, as coin, etc. —**cir′cu-la″tor,** *n.* One who or that which circulates.—**cir′cu-la″tiv(eᴮ,** *a.* Capable of or causing circulation; circulating.—**cir′cu-la-to″ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation; circulating.

cir′cum-, 1 sūr′kum-; 2 çir′cūm-, *prefix.* About; around; on all sides; surrounding; as, *circumflex, circumlocution, circumscribe.* [< L. *circum-,* < *circum,* around, about, < *circus,* circle.]—**cir″cum-am′bi-ent,** *a.* Extending or going around; encompassing. [+ L. *ambio,* go around.]—**cir″cum-am′bi-ence** or **-en-cy,** *n.*—**cir″cum-am′bu-late,** *vt. & vi.* [-LATᴵᴰED; -LATᴵNG.] To walk around. [+ L. *ambulo,* walk.]—**cir″cum-am″bu-la′tion,** *n.* —**cir″cum-am′bu-la″tor,** *n.*—**cir″cum-am′bu-la-to-ry,** *a.* —**cir″cum-ben′di-bus,** 1 sūr′kum-ben′di-bus; 2 çir″cūm-bĕn′di-būs, *n.* [Humorous.] A roundabout course or method; circumlocution. [+ BEND, *n.*, treated as Latin.]

Cir″cum-cel′lion, 1 sūr″kum-sel′yən; 2 çir″cūm-çĕl′yon, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a fanatical party of Donatists (4th and 5th cen-

turies) of northern Africa courting death by deeds of violence; hence, any vagabond monk.

cir'cum-cise, } 1 sûr'kum-saiz; 2 çir'cŭm-çīz, *vt.* [-CISED; **cir'cum-cize²,** } -CIS'ING.] **1.** To cut off the prepuce of. **2.** *Script.* To purify from sin. [< L. *circum*, around, + *cædo*, cut.]—**cir'cum-cis'er,** *n.*—**cir'cum-ci'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of circumcising; the initiatory rite of Judaism, also practised by Mohammedans; figuratively, spiritual purification. **2.** Those purified under this rite; the Jewish people.—**Feast of Circumcision,** the festival of the circumcision of Jesus, observed on Jan. 1.

cir-cum'fer-ence, 1 sər-kum'fər-ens; 2 çir-cŭm'fer-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The boundary-line of a circle; distance around; circuit; compass. **2†.** The surface of a spherical body. [< L. *circum*, around, + *fero*, bear.]—**cir"cum-fe-ren'tial,** *a.* Relating or lying in the circumference.—**cir"cum-fe-ren'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**cir"cum-fe-ren'tor,** *n.* **1.** A small graduated wheel to measure the circumference of a wheel. **2.** *Surv.* An instrument for measuring angles.

cir'cum-flex, 1 sûr'kum-fleks; 2 çir'cŭm-flĕks, *vt.* **1.** To utter with a circumflex accent or intonation; mark with the circumflex. **2.** To wind around; bend about.

cir'cum-flex. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pronounced or marked with the accent called circumflex. **2.** *Anat.* Bent in a curvilinear manner, as certain vessels and nerves. **II.** *n.* A mark (ˆ ˜) used over a letter to indicate the combination of a rising with a falling tone, or to mark a long vowel, or as a diacritical mark in phonetics; also, the tone so indicated. [< L. *circum*, around, + *flecto*, bend.]—**cir"cum-flex'ion,** *n.* **1.** The act of marking with a circumflex. **2.** The act of winding, bending, or curving. **cir"cum-flec'tion‡.**

cir-cum'flu-ent, 1 sər-kum'flu-ent; 2 çir-cŭm'flu-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing around; surrounding. [< L. *circumfluo*, flow around, < *circum*, around, + *fluo*, flow.] **cir-cum'flu-ous‡.**

cir"cum-fo-ra'ne-ous§, 1 sûr"kum-fo-rā'nı-us; 2 çir"cŭm-fo-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Wandering from market to market; vagrant.—**cir"cum-fo-ra'ne-ous-ly** or **-ar-ly,** *a.*

cir"cum-fuse', 1 sûr"kum-fūz'; 2 çir"cŭm-fūz', *vt.* [-FUSED'; -FUS'ING.] To pour, scatter, or spread around. [< L. *circumfusus*, pp. of *circumfundo*, < *circum*, around, + *fundo*, pour.]—**cir"cum-fu'sion,** *n.*

cir"cum-gy-ra'tion, 1 sûr"kum-jai-rē'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-ğĭ-rā'-shon, *n.* The act of turning around; rotation; motion in a circular course.—**cir"cum-gy'rate,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT-ED⁴; -RAT-ING.] —**cir"cum-gy'ra-to-ry,** *a.*

cir"cum-ja'cent, 1 sûr"kum-jē'sent; 2 çir"cŭm-jā'çĕnt, *a.* Bordering on all sides; surrounding. [< L. *circum*, around, + *jaceo*, lie.]—**cir"cum-ja'cence, cir"cum-ja'cen-cy,** *n.*

cir"cum-lo-cu'tion, 1 sûr"kum-lo-kiū'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-lo-cū'shon, *n.* Indirect or roundabout expression; the use of superfluous words. [< L. *circumlocutio(n-)*, < *circum*, around, + *loquor*, speak.]

Syn.: diffuseness, periphrasis, pleonasm, prolixity, redundance, redundancy, surplusage, tautology, tediousness, verbiage, verbosity, wordiness. *Circumlocution* is the more common, *periphrasis* the more technical word. *Diffuseness* is a scattering both of words and thought; *redundance* or *redundancy* is an overflow. *Prolixity* goes into endless petty details, without selection or perspective. *Pleonasm* may be an emphatic, *tautology* is a useless repetition of a word or words. "I saw it with my eyes" is a *pleonasm;* all the members agreed unanimously" is *tautology*. *Verbiage* is the use of mere words without thought. *Verbosity* and *wordiness* denote an excess of words in proportion to the thought.—Ant.: brevity, compactness, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness, terseness.—**cir"cum-loc'u-to-ry,** *a.* Marked by circumlocution; roundabout.

cir"cum-mure'§, *vt.* [-MURED'; -MUR'ING.] To wall around.

cir"cum-nav'i-gate, 1 sûr"kum-nav'ı-gēt; 2 çir"cŭm-năv'i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED⁴; -GAT'ING.] To sail around.

—**cir"cum-nav'i-ga-bl**(eᴘ, *a.* That can be sailed around.—**cir"cum-nav'i-ga'tion,** *n.*—**cir"cum-nav'i-ga"tor,** *n.*

cir"cum-nu-ta'tion, 1 sûr"kum-nıu-tē'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-nū-tā'-shon, *n. Bot.* A nodding or turning successively in all directions, as in the continuous motion of the tips of young and growing plant-organs, such as tendrils.—**cir"cum-nu'tate,** *v.* [-TAT-ED⁴; -TAT-ING.]—**cir"cum-nu'ta-to-ry,** *a.*

cir"cum-po'lar, 1 sûr"kum-pō'lər; 2 çir"cŭm-pō'lar, *a.* Near or surrounding one of the terrestrial or celestial poles: applied specifically to stars revolving about the pole without setting.

cir"cum-pose', 1 sûr"kum-pōz'; 2 çir"cŭm-pōz', *vt.* [-POSED; -POS'ING.] To place around. [< L. *circumpositus*, pp. of *circumpono*, < *circum*, around, + *pono*, place.]

—**cir"cum-po-si'tion,** *n.* The act of circumposing.

cir"cum-ro'ta-to-ry, 1 sûr"kum-rō'tə-to-rı; 2 çir"cŭm-rō'ta-to-ry, *a.* Whirling like a wheel; rotatory. **cir"cum-ro'ta-ry‡.**—**cir"cum-ro'tate,** *vi.* [-RO'TAT-ED⁴; -RO'TAT-ING.] To rotate.—**cir"cum-ro-ta'tion,** *n.*

cir"cum-scis'sile, 1 sûr"kum-sis'il; 2 çir"cŭm-sis'il, *a. Bot.* Dehiscent, as a capsule, in a transverse circular line, so that the top separates like a lid, as in the common purslane. [< L. *circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindo*, cut around, < *circum*, around, + *scindo*, cut.] **cir"cum-cis'sile‡; cir'cum-ciss‡.**

cir"cum-scribe', 1 sûr"kum-skraib'; 2 çir"cŭm-scrīb', *vt.* [-SCRIBED'; -SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To draw a line or figure around; to mark out the limits of; define. **2.** To confine within bounds; restrict. **3.** *Geom.* To surround with or as with a figure that touches at every possible point. [< L. *circum*, around, + *scribo*, write.]

Syn.: bound, confine, define, delineate, describe, designate, enclose, fence, limit, mark off, mark out, restrict. See LIMIT; RESTRAIN.—Ant.: dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, fling wide, leave open, open, throw open.—Prep.: circumscribe *by* or *with* a line; circumscribe a circle *about* a polygon; circumscribe *within* narrow bounds.—**cir"cum-scrib'a-bl**(eᴘ, *a.*—**cir"cum-scrib'er,** *n.* One who or that which circumscribes; especially, one who signs a round robin.

cir"cum-scrip'tion, 1 sûr"kum-skrip'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-scrĭp'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of circumscribing; the state of being limited or bounded; limitation; restriction. **2.** The line marking the external boundary of an object; surrounding margin or edge; periphery. **3.** The space or district circumscribed. **4.** Definition; description. **5†.** Something written around, as an inscription surrounding a coin.—**cir'cum-script,** *a.* Circumscribed.—**cir"cum-scrip'tive**(eᴘ§, *a.*

cir"cum-so'lar, 1 sûr"kum-sō'lər; 2 çir"cŭm-sō'lar, *a.* Near, revolving about, or surrounding, the sun.

cir'cum-spect, 1 sûr'kum-spekt; 2 çir'cŭm-spĕct, *a.* Watchful in all directions; cautious; well-considered. [< L. *circum*, around, + *specto*, look.] Syn.: see PRUDENT; THOUGHTFUL.—**cir'cum-spec'tion, cir'cum-spect-ness,** *n.* Cautious and careful observation with a view to wise conduct. Syn.: see CARE; PRUDENCE.—**cir"cum-spec'tive**(eᴘ§, *a.* Circumspect; watchful.—**cir'cum-spect-ly,** *adv.*

cir'cum-stance, 1 sûr'kum-stans *or* -stəns; 2 çir'cŭm-stanç, *vt.* [-STANCED'; -STANC-ING.] **1.** To place in or under limiting circumstances or conditions: chiefly in *pp.* **2†.** To set forth circumstantially; relate with details.

cir'cum-stance, *n.* **1.** Something existing or occurring incidentally to some other fact or event; a related or concomitant act or thing; sometimes, an unimportant concomitant; as, a *circumstance* attending an execution; a weighty *circumstance*. **2.** An event, happening, or fact, especially if incidental or subordinate; as, a *circumstance* in English history. **3.** *pl.* The surrounding facts, means, influences, etc., especially as related to one's support and way of living. **4.** Environment; as, he is the victim of *circumstances;* one's *circumstances* in life: sometimes used in the singular, more especially with reference to state or condition resulting from adventitious surroundings. **5.** That which is unessential or of no account; detail; circumstantiality. **6‖.** Formal show or display; ceremony; pomp. [< L.ᴏᴘ *circumstantia*, < *circum*, around, + *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: accompaniment, concomitant, detail, event, fact, feature, incident, item, occurrence, particular, point, position, situation. A *circumstance* (L. *circum*, around, and *sto*, stand) is something existing or occurring in connection with or relation to some other fact or event, modifying or throwing light upon the principal matter without affecting its essential character; an *accompaniment* is something that unites with the principal matter, but is not necessary to it; as, the piano *accompaniment* to a song; a *concomitant* goes with a thing in natural connection, but in a subordinate capacity, or perhaps in contrast; as, cheerfulness is a *concomitant* of virtue. A *circumstance* is not strictly, nor usually, an occasion, condition, effect, or result. (See these words under CAUSE.) Nor is the *circumstance* properly an *incident*. (See under ACCIDENT.) All the *circumstances* make up the *situation*. So a person is said to be in easy *circumstances*. Compare EVENT. —Prep.: "Mere situation is expressed by 'in the circumstances'; action affected [by them] is performed *'under* the circumstances.'" [M.]—**cir'cum-stanced,** *pa.* Situated; placed by circumstances. —**cir'cum-stan'tial,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of details; minute; particular. **2.** Pertaining to or dependent on circumstances; indirect; presumptive; also, having to do with one's circumstances; as, *circumstantial* prosperity. **3.** Incidental or casual; not essential. **4.** Full of circumstance or display; ceremonial. Syn.: see MINUTE; PARTICULAR.—**circumstantial evidence,** evidence consisting of circumstances which furnish reasonable ground for believing or deciding as to the existence of fact, or the guilt or innocence of an accused person.—**cir"cum-stan"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality or characteristic of being circumstantial. **2.** A particular matter; a detail.—**cir"cum-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.* At length; minutely.—**cir"cum-stan'ti-ate,** *vt.* [-AT'ED⁴; -AT'ING.] To set forth or establish circumstantially.

cir"cum-val'late, 1 sûr'kum-val'ēt; 2 çir'cŭm-văl'āt, *vt.* [-LAT-ED⁴; -LAT-ING.] To surround with a rampart or a trench. [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallo*, < *circum*, around, + *vallum*, wall.]—**cir"cum-val'late,** *a.* Enclosed by or as by a rampart; as, *circumvallate* papillæ.—**cir"cum-val-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of throwing a wall or rampart round a place. **2.** An encircling line of military works.

cir"cum-vent'ᵈ, 1 sûr'kum-vent'; 2 çir'cŭm-vĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To get around; get the better of, as by craft, artifice, or fraud; delude; outwit. **2§.** To pass around in a circle; surround; as, to *circumvent* the town. **3‖.** To capture by entrapping; ensnare. [< L. *circum*, around, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see BAFFLE; DECEIVE; FRUSTRATE.—**cir"cum-ven'tion,** *n.* A forestalling by artifice; stratagem.—**cir"cum-ven'tive**(eᴘ§, *a.* Designed or tending to circumvent.—**cir"cum-ven'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who circumvents. **2.** A surveying-instrument having at the top a compass-box, used for laying out horizontal angles; circumferentor. **cir"cum-ven'ter‡.**

cir-cum'vo-lant, 1 sər-kum'vo-lant; 2 çir-cŭm'vo-lant, *a.* Flying round. [< L. *circumvolan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumvolo*, fly around, < *circum*, around, + *volo*, fly.]

cir"cum-vo-lu'tion, 1 sûr"kum-vo-liū'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-vo-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of winding. **2.** A fold or turn of something wound. **3.** Convolution; sinuosity; circumlocution. [< L. *circumvolutus*, pp., < *circum*, around, + *volvo*, roll.]—**cir"cum-volv**(e'sᵉ§, *vt.* [-VOLVED'; -VOLV'ING.] To revolve.

cir'cus, 1 sūr'kus; 2 çir'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A show in which feats of horsemanship, tumbling, strength, etc., are exhibited. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A large enclosure with parallel sides, one end

rounded, for races. **3.** A circle formed by bow-shaped rows of houses. **4†.** A circle. [L., ring.]

Ci'ren-ces"ter, 1 sai'ren-ses"tər *or* sis'ɪ-tər; 2 çi'ren-çes"tər *or* çis'e-tər, *n.* A town in Gloucestershire, England; pop. 7,400; Roman ruins.

cirl'-bun"ting, 1 sūrl'-bun"tɪŋ; 2 çirl'-bŭn"ting, *n.* A European bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

cirque, 1 sūrk; 2 çirk, *n.* **1.** A circular enclosure; circus. **2.** *Geol.* A circular valley with precipitous walls. **3.** [Poet.] A circlet; ring. [F.]

cir'rate, 1 sir'ēt; 2 çir'āt, *a.* **1.** Having curls or cirri. **2.** *Bot.* Curled up in drying: said of moss leaves. [< L. *cirratus*, curled, < *cirrus*, curl of hair.]

cir'rhi-, cir'rho-. See CIRRI-, CIRRO-.

cir-rho'sis, 1 si-rō'sis; 2 çi-rō'çis, *n.* An abnormal formation of connective tissue, with wasting of the proper tissue of an organ. [< Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny.]—**cir-rhot'ic,** *a.*

cir'ri-,] 1 sir'ɪ-, sir'o-; 2 çir'ɪ-, çir'o-. From Latin *cirrus*, a ring-**cir'ro-,** / let, curl, or tuft of hair: combining forms.

cir'ri-ped, 1 sir'ɪ-ped; 2 çir'ɪ-pēd, *n.* One of an order of crustaceans including the barnacles, etc.—**cir'ri-ped,** *a.*

cir"ro-cu'mu-lus, 1 sir"o-kiū'miu-lus; 2 çir"o-kū'mū-lŭs. *n.* A series of fleecy cloudlets in contact with one another; a mackerel sky.

cir"ro-stra'tus, 1 sir"o-strē'tus; 2 çir"o-strā'tŭs, *n.* A whitish sheet of lofty cloud consisting of ice-particles.—**cir"ro-stra'tive,** *a.* Having a cirro-stratus formation.

cir'rous, 1 sir'us; 2 çir'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having cirri. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cirrus cloud. **cir'rose†.**

cir'rus, 1 sir'us; 2 çir'ŭs, *n.* [CIR'RI, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Meteor.* A tufted form of cloud. **2.** (1) *Bot.* A tendril. (2) *Zool.* A thread-like appendage or process serving as an organ of touch. [L., curl.]

cir'soid, 1 sūr'seid; 2 çir'sȯid, *a. Pathol.* Resembling a varix; varicose. [< Gr. *kirsos*, a dilated vein.]

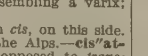
cis-, 1 sis-; 2 çis-, *prefix.* Derived from Latin *cis*, on this side. —**cis-al'pine,** *a.* On the Roman side of the Alps.—**cis"at-lan'tic,** *a.* On this side of the Atlantic: opposed to *trans-Atlantic.*—**cis-mon'tane.** **1.** *a.* Being on this side of the mountains (the Alps); pertaining to France or Germany: opposed to *ultramontane.* **II.** *n.* [C-] A short-lived European republic (1796–97) formed by Bonaparte by uniting Lombardy and Venice. —**cis'pa-dane,** *a.* Situated south of the Po. [+ L. *Padus*, Po.]

Cis"cau-ca'sia, *n.* Same as NORTHERN CAUCASIA.

cis'co, 1 sis'ko; 2 çis'eo, *n.* [U. S.] A whitefish (*Coregonus*). (1) The lake-herring (*C. artedi*). (2) The mooneye (*C. hoyi*) of Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario.

Cis"lei-tha'ni-a, 1 sis"lai-thē'ni-ə *or* -tā'ni-ə; 2 çis"lī-thā'ni-a *or* -tā'ni-a, *n.* That part of Austria W. of the Leitha river on the Hungarian border.

cis'soid, 1 sis'eid; 2 çis'ȯid, *a. Geom.* Contained within two curves that intersect each other, as an angle: opposed to *sistroid.* The angle at *A* interior to both circles is a *cissoid* angle; the exterior and opposite a *sistroid.*



A Cissoid.

cis'soid, *n. Math.* A curve beginning at one extremity of the diameter of a circle which has a tangent at the other extremity of the dameter, and so constructed that if any oblique line be drawn from the point of beginning to the tangent, the segment of the line between the circle and the tangent is always equal to the segment between the point of beginning and the cissoid. [< Gr. *kissoeidēs*, like ivy, < *kissos*, ivy: and see -OID.]

cist[1], 1 sist; 2 çist, *n.* A casket; box. [< L. *cista*, chest.]

cist[2]**†,** *n.* Same as CYST.

cis-ta'ceous, 1 sis-tē'shus; 2 çis-tā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Cistaceæ*) of shrubby or herbaceous plants—the rock-rose family—with regular, perfect, often showy flowers.

Cis-ter'cian, 1 sis-tūr'shən; 2 çis-tēr'shan, *n.* A monk of an order founded in 1098 at Cistercium (Citeaux), France, an offshoot of the Benedictines.—**Cis-ter'cian,** *a.*

cis'tern, 1 sis'tərn; 2 çis'tern, *n.* **1.** A reservoir for holding water or other liquids: usually of masonry, wood, or metal; also, any natural reservoir. **2.** Any analogous receptacle in which fluid is stored. **3.** *Anat.* A large lymph-space; a sac. [< L.[OF] *cisterna*, < *cista*, chest.]

Cis'tus, 1 sis'tus; 2 çis'tŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of European evergreen shrubs of the rock-rose family, the rock-rose of the gardens. Gum ladanum is produced by several species. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *cisthos*, < Gr. *kistos*, rock-rose.]

cist'vaen, *n.* Same as KISTVAEN.

cit[1], 1 sit; 2 çit, *n.* [Colloq.] A resident of a city; citizen; cockney; shopkeeper: a contemptuous shortening of *citizen.*

cit[2], *n.* [Scot.] The civet.

cit., *abbr.* Citation, cited, citizen.

cit'a-del, 1 sit'ə-del; 2 çit'a-dĕl, *n.* **1.** A fortress commanding a city. **2.** Any strong fortress. [< It. *cittadella*, little city.] Syn.: see FORTIFICATION.

ci'tal, 1 sai'təl; 2 çi'tal, *n.* A citation; summons.

cite, 1 sait; 2 çit, *vt.* [CIT'ED[2]; CIT'ING.] **1.** To quote or name for argument or exemplification. **2.** To refer to specifically. **3.** *Law.* To summon to appear before a tribunal. **4.** To notify of a proceeding and call to answer. **5†.** To show; argue. [< L.[F] *cito*, freq. of *cieo*, call.]

Syn.: see ALLEGE; ARRAIGN; QUOTE.

—**ci-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of citing, or a passage cited. **2.** *Law.* A judicial summons. **3.** Recounting; enumeration.—**ci'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Of the nature or form of a citation.

cith'a-ra, 1 sith'ə-rə; 2 çith'a-ra, *n.* The ancient Greek lyre. [< Gr. *kithara.*] [cithara. [< CITHARA.]

cith'er, 1 sith'ər; 2 çith'er, *n.* **1.** A zither. **2.** A cithern. **3.** A

cith'ern‖, 1 sith'ərn; 2 çith'ern, *n.* A medieval lute or guitar having wire strings plucked with a plectrum: the original of the zither. [< Gr. *kithara*, cithara.] **cit'tern†.**

cit'ied, 1 sit'ɪd; 2 çit'id, *a.* [Poet.] Formed into, containing, or likened to a city or cities.

cit'i-fied, 1 sit'ɪ-faid; 2 çit'i-fid, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Having the airs of city life; following city fashions: generally used contemptuously. [< CITY + -FY.] **cit'y-fied‡.**

cit'i-zen, 1 sit'ɪ-zn; 2 çit'i-zn, *n.* **1.** One owing allegiance to, and entitled to protection from, a government: opposed to *alien.* **2.** A resident of a city or town. **3.** A private person; one who is not a public officer nor a soldier. **4.** An occupant; denizen: loose usage. [< F. *citoyen*, < *cité*; see CITY.]—**cit'i-zen-ry,** *n.* Citizens collectively.—**cit'i-zen-ship,** *n.* The status of a citizen, with its rights and privileges.

cit'ole, 1 sit'ōl; 2 çit'ōl, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A medieval box-shaped psaltery.—**cit'o-ler,** *n.*

cit'ra-, *prefix.* Same as CIS-.

cit'ral, 1 sit'rəl; 2 çit'ral, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), contained in geranium, lemon, and other oils. [< L. *citrus*, citron-tree.]

cit're-ous, 1 sit'rɪ-us; 2 çit're-ŭs, *a.* Lemon-colored; citrine. [< L. *citreus*, < *citrus*, citron-tree.] **cit're-an‡.**

cit'rine,] 1 sit'rɪn; 2 çit'rin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lemon-colored. **2.** Per-**cit'rin‖,** / taining to the citron, lemon, and allied trees. **II.** *n.* **1.** Citron-color. **2.** *Mineral.* A light-yellow vitreous variety of quartz. [< F. *citrin.*] **cit'ri-nous†.**

cit'ron, 1 sit'rən; 2 çit'ron, *n.* **1.** A fruit like a lemon, but larger and less acid; also, the tree (citron-tree) yielding it. **2.** Same as CITRON MELON. [< L. *citrus*, citron-tree.] —**cit'range,** *n.* [Recent.] A citrous fruit produced by crossing the common sweet orange with a bitter Asiatic variety.—**cit'rate,** *n.* A salt of citric acid.—**cit'ric,** *a.* Derived from the lemon or like fruits; as, *citric* acid.—**citric acid,** a white, crystalline, sharply sour compound ($C_3H_4(OH).(CO_2H)_3$) contained in various fruits, and obtained from lemons, limes, and sour oranges, or made synthetically.—**citron melon,** a watermelon with a small hard-fleshed fruit. Its rind is used like citron.—**cit'ron-wood",** *n.* **1.** The wood of the sandarac-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*), employed in cabinetwork. **2.** The wood of the citron-tree (*Citrus medica*).—**cit'rous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lemon or like fruits.

cit"ron-el'la, 1 sit"rən-el'ə; 2 çit"ron-ĕl'a, *n.* A species of grass (*Andropogon nardus*) cultivated in Ceylon, yielding **citronella oil,** which is used in perfumery, in cooking for flavoring and as balm for mosquito bites. **citronella grass‡.**

Cit'ta Vec'chi-a, 1 chit'tə vek'ki-ə; 2 chit'tă vĕc'çi-ă. An inland town (pop. 22,000) in Malta.

cit'tern, *n.* Same as CITHERN.

cit'y, 1 sit'ɪ; 2 çit'y, *n.* [CIT'IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A place inhabited by a large, permanent, organized community. Specif.: (1) [U. S. & Canada.] A municipality of the first class, governed by a mayor and aldermen and created by charter. (2) The ancient walled town that was the nucleus of a metropolis: specifically of London or Paris. (3) Any one of the ancient Greek republics. **2.** The people of a city taken collectively; specif., the financial community in London. **3.** *Antiq.* A citadel or central section used by the dwellers in a district as a market, a place of worship or festivity, and a refuge in time of invasion. [< F. *cité*, < L. *civitas*, < *civis*, citizen.]—**city editor,** on a newspaper, the editor having charge of the city news and the reportorial staff; specif., the financial editor of a London newspaper.—**cit'y-state",** *n.* A state governed by the free citizens of an independent city having sovereignty over contiguous territories under their cultivation, as ancient Athens.

cit'y-fied, *a.* Same as CITIFIED.—**cit'y-ward,** **I.** *a.* Directed toward the city. **II.** *adv.* In the direction of the city.

Ci"u-dad' Bo-li'var, 1 thi"u-dāth' bo-li'var; 2 thi"u-dăth' bo-lī'văr. Capital of Bolivar state, Venezuela; pop. 18,000.

Ci"u-dad' Juá'rez, 1 hwā'rēs; 2 hwă'reş. A city (pop. 7,000), formerly El Paso del Norte, Chihuahua state, Rio Grande valley, Mexico.

civ., *abbr.* Civil, civilian.

civ'et, 1 siv'et; 2 çiv'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A substance of musk-like odor, secreted by certain carnivores. **2.** A carnivore, of the genus (*Viverra*), that secretes this substance; about the size of a fox and of a dark-gray color banded and spotted with black. See ZIBET. **civ'et-cat"†.** [< Ar.[F] *zabād*, civet.]

Civet-cat. 1/18

civ'ic, 1 siv'ik; 2 çiv'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a city, a citizen, or citizenship. [< L. *civicus*, < *civis*, citizen.]—**civ'ics,** *n.* The science of government.

civ'i-cism, 1 siv'ɪ-sizm; 2 çiv'i-çizm, *n.* **1.** The principle of civil government; a system of government based on citizenship. **2.** Faithfulness to or respect for regulations, duties, and forms of civic organization and government.

civ'il, 1 siv'il; 2 çiv'il, *a.* **1.** Observing the social proprieties; formally polite. **2.** Of or pertaining to a citizen, as opposed to *ecclesiastical* or *military.* **3.** *Law.* Pertaining to the relations between the citizen and the state or between citizens, as regulated by law; belonging to legal rights; established by law: distinguished from *criminal, political,* or *natural;* as, *civil* rights. **4.** Occurring within the state or between citizens; intestine; as, *civil* war. **5.** In accordance with the requirements of civilization; civilized. **6.** Of or pertaining to civil law. See CIVIL LAW, on next page. [F., < L. *civilis*, < *civis*, citizen.] Syn.: see POLITE.—**civil code,** a

code regulating the civil relations of citizens.—**c. engineer,** a professional engineer, distinguished in general from a military, marine, or mechanical engineer, dealing with problems in **civil engineering:** in the United States sometimes popularly restricted to those proficient in or practising the higher grade of surveying, roadmaking, and the like.—**c. law.** 1. The body or system of jurisprudence which the people of a state or nation establish for their government as citizens. 2. The body of the Roman law, received by the governments of continental Europe as the foundation of their jurisprudence: also so received in the State of Louisiana.—**c. marriage,** a marriage solemnized as a civil contract, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical marriage considered as a sacrament.—**c. service,** the departments of the public service that are neither military nor naval.—**ci-vil'lan,** *n.* 1. One who follows the pursuits of civil life; one not a soldier or sailor. 2. One learned in the Roman or civil law.—**ci-vil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The being civil; courtesy; cold or formal politeness: also, a civil act or speech. Syn.: see FAVOR; POLITENESS.—**civ'il-ly,** *adv.*

civ'i-lize or **-lise,** 1 siv'i-laiz; 2 çĭv'i-lĭz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ''ING.] To bring into a state of civilization; reclaim from savagery.—**civ''i-li-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; a condition of organization, enlightenment, and progress. Syn.: see HUMANITY; REFINEMENT.—**civ'i-liz''er** or **-ils''er,** *n.* One who or that which civilizes. [pertaining to civilized men.

civ'i-lized or **-lised,** *pa.* Being in a state of civilization; **civ'ism,** 1 siv'izm; 2 çĭv'ĭsm, *n.* 1. Devotion to the public weal. 2. Citizenship. [< F. *civisme,* < L. *civis,* citizen.]

Ci''vi-ta-vec'chi-a, 1 chī''vi-tä-vek'ki-ä; 2 chĭ''vi-tä-vĕc'ĕi-ä, *n.* A seaport in Rome province, Italy: pop. 18,000.

C. J., *abbr.* Chief Justice.—**ck.,** *abbr.* [CKS., *pl.*] Cask.—**Cl,** *abbr.* Chlorin.—**Cl.,** *abbr.* Claudius, Clergyman.—**cl.,** *abbr.* Centiliter, clause, clerk, cloth.

clab'ber, 1 klab'er; 2 clăb'er. **I.** *vi.* To curdle, as milk. **II.** *n.* 1. Milk curdled by souring. 2. [Soldiers' Slang.] Underclothing.

clach'an, 1 klaH'an; 2 clăH'an, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A rude stone monument or sarcophagus. 2. A Highland hamlet: a village inn or a village church. [Gael., < *clach,* stone.] **clachț.**

clack, 1 klak; 2 clăk. **I**†. *vt. & vi.* 1. To clap: rattle; babble; chatter. 2. To cackle. 3. To utter heedlessly. **II.** *n.* 1. A sharp, short, clapping sound, or something producing it. 2. Continual and confused talk; chatter. 3. [Colloq.] (1) The tongue: as, hold your *clack.* (2) A gossip. [Imitative.]—**clack'dish"**†, *n.* A beggar's wooden dish, with a cover with which a clacking sound might be made.—**c.-goose,** *n.* The barnacle-goose. **claikț** [Scot.]; **claik'-goose"**ț [Scot.].—**c.-valve,** *n.* 1. A valve hinged at one edge, permitting flow of fluid in one direction only. 2. A ball check-valve in a locomotive.—**clack'er,** *n.*

Clack-man'nan, 1 klak-man'an; 2 clăk-măn'an, *n.* 1. A county in Scotland; 55 sq. m.; pop. 32,550. **Clack-man'nan-shire**ț. 2. Its capital; pop. 2,375.

clad, 1 klad; 2 clăd, *imp. & pp.* of CLOTHE, *v.*

clad'o-phyl, *n. Bot.* A branch taking on the form and function of a leaf: sometimes, but less correctly, called *cladodium* or *cladode.* **clad'o-phyl'li**; —**Clad''o-sel'a-che,** *n.* A genus of primitive sharks found in the upper Devonian rocks.

claes, 1 klēz; 2 clās, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Clothes.—**claeth,** *n.* Cloth.

clag, 1 klag; 2 clăg. **I.** *v.* To clog. **II.** *n.* A clog; clot.

clag'git, 1 klag'it; 2 clăg'ĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Clogged.

claik, 1 klēk; 2 clāk, *vt.* [Scot.] To besmear, as with something sticky; daub. [chatter; cackle.

claik, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A barnacle-goose. **claik'-goose"**ț. 2. Clack;

claim, 1 klēm; 2 clām, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To demand on the ground of right; lay claim to. 2. To hold to be true against implied denial or doubt. In this sense *claim* is used correctly when the meaning is *assert* with readiness to *maintain,* and confidence that the thing *asserted* can be *maintained,* with the added idea that it makes for the advantage or side of him who *asserts* and *maintains* it. **II.** *i.* To derive a right; make a claim; be entitled to something. Syn.: see ALLEGE; ASSERT; ASSUME; DEMAND.

claim, *n.* 1. The demand of something from some one on the ground of right; the assertion of a right; a right or title. 2. The asserting as of a fact. 3. Anything claimed, as a settler's tract. [< L.^{OF} *clamo,* cry out.] Syn.: see RIGHT.

—**Alabama claims,** demands for compensation made by the United States to Great Britain, for depredations caused by the Confederate cruiser "Alabama" and other British-built vessels during the American Civil War.—**claim'a-bl(e)**ț, *a.*—**claim'ant,** *n.* One who makes a claim. **claim'er**ț.

clair-au'di-ence, 1 klār-ô'di-ens; 2 clār-ą'dĭ-ĕnç, *n.* 1. Ability to perceive sounds not within reach of the ear under normal conditions: alleged especially of psychics and persons in the mesmeric state. 2. The act of so perceiving sounds. [< F. *clair* (see CLEAR, *a.*) + *audience;* see AUDIENCE.]—**clair-au'di-ent,** *a. & n.*

clair''-ob-scure', 1 klār''-ob-skūr'; 2 clār''-ŏb-scūr', *n.* Same as CHIAROSCURO. [F., *clair-obscur.*] **clare''-ob-scure'**ț.

Clai''ron', 1 klē''rōn'; 2 clā''rŏn' (1723–1803). Claire Josèphe Hippolyte Léris de la Tude, a French actress: stage name.

clair'schach, 1 klār'shoH; 2 clār'shăH, *n.* [Ir.] A harp, especially a festival harp having from 29 to 58 strings. **clair'seaghț; clair'shoț.**

clair-voy'ance, 1 klār-vei'ens; 2 clār-vŏy'ançe, *n.* 1. Assumed preternatural knowledge, as in a trance. 2. Intuitive sagacity or perception. [F.]—**clair-voy'ant,** *a. & n.*

claise, 1 klēz; 2 clāz, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CLAES. **claithesț.**

claith, 1 klēth; 2 clăth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CLAETH.

claith'ing, 1 klēth'in; 2 clăth'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Clothing.

clam[1], 1 klam; 2 clăm, *vi.* [CLAMMED; CLAM'MING.] To hunt for or dig clams.

clam[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To ring all the bells of a chime together. 2. To muffle or jangle a bell. [Prob. < CLAMOR.]

clam[3], *n.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* 1. To smear with a sticky substance. 2. To glue or stick; as, to *clam* paper to the wall. **II.** *i.* To be sticky or clammy; be damp or cold. [*clām,* clay.]

clam, *a.* 1. [Dial.] Sticky. 2. [Scot.] Vile; mean. [< √ of AS.

clam[1], *n.* One of various bivalve mollusks, much esteemed as food. [< AS. *clamm,* clamp.]—**clam'-shell",** *n.* The shell or half-shell of a clam.

clam[2], *n.* A clamp, as of bricks.

clam[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The simultaneous ringing of all the bells in a chime; hence, clangor; clamor.

clam[4], *n.* [Dial.] Clamminess; a cold dampness.

clam'ant, 1 klam'ant; 2 clăm'ant, *a.* 1. Calling for help or remedy; crying; insistent. 2. [Poet.] Clamorous; resounding. [< L. *claman(t-)s,* ppr. of *clamo,* cry out.]

clam''a-to'ri-al, 1 klam''a-tō''ri-al; 2 clăm''a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a suborder of passerine birds, as the king-birds.

clam'bake", 1 klam'bēk"; 2 clăm'bāk", *n.* [U. S.] 1. A picnic where roasted clams are the principal dish: especially common at the seashore in New England, where the clams, often with other articles of food, are usually cooked on hot stones, sometimes in a hole covered with seaweed. 2. The meal served at such a picnic.

clam'ber, 1 klam'bər; 2 clăm'ber, *vi.* To climb with difficulty. [< Ice. *klambra,* clamp.]—**clam'ber,** *n.* The act of clambering.—**clam'ber-er.**

clam''i-hiu'ît, 1 klam''i-hū'it; 2 clăm''i-hū'ĭt, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A blow; beating. 2. Ill luck; misfortune.

clam-jam'fer-y, 1 klam-jam'fər-i; 2 clăm-jăm'fer-y, *n.* [Dial.] Rubbish; trumpery; a mob or rabble; canaille. **clam-jam'-phreyț; clam-jam'phrieț; clan-jam'fer-yț.**

clam'my, 1 klam'i; 2 clăm'y, *a.* [-MI-ER; -MI-EST.] 1. Damp and cold. 2. Soft and sticky. [< AS. *clām,* clay.]—**clam'mi-ly,** *adv.*—**clam'mi-ness,** *n.*

clam'or[1], 1 klam'er; 2 clăm'or, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To utter with loud outcry. 2§. To raise outcry against. **II.** *i.* To utter loud outcries or demands; vociferate. Syn.: see CALL.

clam'or[2], *vt.* [Rare or Obsolete.] 1. To sound (bells) more quickly before discontinuing to ring them. 2. To compel to keep silent; stop the noise of.

clam'or, *n.* 1. Any loud, repeated outcry; vociferation; noisy confusion of voices. 2. A vehement objecting or demanding. [< L.^{OF} *clamor,* < *clamo,* cry out.] **clam'ourț.** Syn.: see NOISE.—**clam'or-ous,** *a.* Making or made with clamor. **clam'our-ousț.** Syn.: see NOISY.—**clam'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**clam'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

clam'or-er, 1 klam'er-ər; 2 clăm'or-er, *n.* One who makes a clamor or outcry.

clamp[1], 1 klamp; 2 clămp. **I**†. *vt.* To join or bind as with a clamp. **II.** *n.* A device for compressing, holding, or binding together two or more parts. [< D. *klamp.*]

Machinists' Clamp.

clamp[2]. **I.** *vi.* To walk heavily; tramp. **II.** *n.* A heavy tread; tramp. [Imitative.]

clamp[3], *n.* 1. A brick-kiln with impervious walls. 2. A pile or heap, as of ore, etc. [Akin to D. *klamp,* heap.]

clamp'er, 1 klamp'er; 2 clămp'er, *n.* An attachment to prevent slipping on ice; a creeper.

clan, 1 klan; 2 clăn, *n.* 1. A tribe, as of Scottish Highlanders. 2. A body of kindred related in only one line, the members of which do not intermarry. 3. A clique, or set of persons; a fraternity; club. [< Gael. *clann.*] Syn.: see CLASS.—**clan'nish,** *a.* Like a clan; disposed to cling together; bound by class prejudices; narrow. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**clan'ship,** *n.* Union under a chief.—**clans'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a clan or of the same clan.

clan-des'tin(eș**,** 1 klan-des'tin; 2 clăn-dĕs'tĭn, *a.* Kept secret; concealed; surreptitious. [< L. *clandestinus,* < *clam,* in secret.] Syn.: see SECRET.—**clan-des'tin(e-ly**ș**,** *adv.* Secretly.—**clan-des'tine-ness,** *n.*—**clan''des-tin'i-ty**§, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being clandestine: usually in a bad sense. 2. *R. C. Ch.* Marriage of Catholics by any one except a priest.

clang, 1 klaŋ; 2 clăng. **I.** *vt. & vi.* 1. To send forth a clang. 2. To cause to send forth a loud metallic sound. **II.** *n.* 1. A ringing sound, as of metal struck. 2. Quantity of tone; acoustic color; timbre. [< L. *clango,* resound.]

clan'gor, } 1 klaŋ'gər; 2 clăn'gor, *n.* Repeated clanging;

clan'gour, } a clanging or ringing; clamor. [< L. *clangor,* < *clango,* clang.]—**clan'gor, clan'gour,** *vi.* To ring noisily; clang.—**clan'gor-ous,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* [frieț.

clan-jam'fray, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CLAMJAMFERY. **clan-jam'-**

clank, 1 klaŋk; 2 clăŋk. **I**†. *vt. & vi.* To emit, or cause to emit, a clank. **II.** *n.* An abrupt, short, harsh, metallic sound. [Imitative.]

clank'le, 1 klaŋk'i; 2 clăŋk'l, *n.* A sharp, resonant blow; clank.

clap, 1 klap; 2 clăp, *v.* [CLAPPED^{t} or CLAPT; CLAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To strike together with a sharp, explosive sound; applaud by clapping the hands. 2. To place quickly or suddenly. 3. To slap. 4. To pat; smooth or flatten, as with a sad-iron. 5‖. To enter on with alacrity. **II.** *i.* 1. To applaud by striking the hands together. 2. To close with a clapping sound. 3. Figuratively, to go into with vigor: with *to* or *into.* 4†. To fix or place an arrow in shooting. [ME. *clappen;* perhaps imitative.]—**to clap eyes on,** to set eyes upon; see.—**clap'per,** *n.* 1. One who or that which claps. (1) A striking part, as of a bell. (2) Either of a pair of sticks, bones,

or the like, held between the fingers and struck together as an accompaniment to music. **2.** [Slang.] The tongue; also, the mouth.—**clap'trap"**, *n.* Something designed to evoke applause; cheap or unworthy artifice.

clap, *n.* **1.** A sharp sudden noise, as of two hard flat objects coming together. **2.** The act of striking sharply together flatwise; as, a *clap* of the hands. **3.** A slight blow with the flat of the hand. **4†.** A sudden stroke or event.

clap'board, 1 klap'bōrd *or* klab'ərd; 2 clăp'bōrd *or* clăb'ord, *vt.* [U. S.] To cover with clapboards.

clap'board, *n.* **1.** A lapping weather-board. **2.** A rived roofing-board larger than a shingle. [Cp. LG. *klappen*, clap, + *holt*, board.]

clap'per-claw", 1 klap'ər-klō"; 2 clăp'er-clą", *vt. & vt.* **1.** To slap, scratch, and claw; attack with tooth and nail. **2.** To scold vehemently.

claque, 1 klak; 2 clăk, *n.* Hired applauders in a theater; hence, any set of persons concerting to praise or applaud from interested motives. [F.] {**claq'uer**†.

cla"queur', 1 klą"kūr'; 2 clă"kûr', *n.* A paid applauder. [F.]

Clar'a, 1 klar'ə; 2 clăr'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Clare** (dim.). Dan. D. Fg. Sp. **Cla'ra**, 1 klą'ra, 2 clă'rä; F. **Claire**, 1 klār, 2 clār, **Cla"ra'**†; G. Sw. **Kla'ra**, 1 klą'ru, 2 clă'rä. [L., famous.]

clar"a-bel'la, 1 klar"ə-bel'ə; 2 clăr"a-bĕl'a, *n.* A soft wooden organ-stop. [< L. *clarus*, clear, + *bellus*, pretty.]

Clare, 1 klār; 1 clār, *n.* Same as CLARISSE. **Poor Clare**†.

clar'ence[1], 1 klar'ens; 2 clăr'ĕnç, *n.* A close single- or double-seated four-wheeled carriage, usually having a glass front. [< Duke of *Clarence*, afterward William IV.]

Clar'ence[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. George, Duke of** (1449–1478), brother of Edward IV. and Richard III. of England; condemned to death for treason; found dead, but not in a butt of malmsey as often stated; introduced in Shakespeare's *3 Henry VI.*, *Richard III.*, and Scott's *Anne of Geierstein*. **3.** A county in New South Wales, Australia; pop. 18,000.

Clar'en-ceux, 1 klar'en-sü; 2 clăr'ĕn-çû, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] The

Clar'en-cieux, first of the two provincial kings-at-arms, marshal of the funerals of baronets, knights, and esquires, south of the river Trent. [< *Clarence*, the ducal title of the third son of Edward III., < *Clare*, in Suffolk.]

clar'en-don, 1 klar'en-dən; 2 clăr'ĕn-dŏn, *n. Print.* A style of type having a somewhat heavy and condensed face. See TYPE.

Clar'endon, Earl of (1608–1674). Edward Hyde, English royalist statesman, historian, premier, and lord chancellor.

clare"-ob-scure', 1 klār"-əb-skūr'; 2 clār"-ŏb-scûr', *n.* Same as CHIAROSCURO. **clair"-ob-scu'ro†**; **cla"ro-ob-scu'ro†**.

clar'et, 1 klar'et; 2 clăr'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A red table-wine. **2.** A deep purplish-red color. [OF.]—**clar'et-cup"**, *n.* A drink containing usually claret, brandy, lemon, balm or borage, carbonated water, ice, and sugar.

Clar'i-bel, 1 klar'ɪ-bel; 2 clăr'ɪ-bĕl, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** Pseudonym of Charlotte A. Barnard (1830–1869), an English poet and composer of popular songs. [L., brightly fair.]

clar"i-bel'la, *n.* Same as CLARABELLA.

Clar'ice, 1 klar'ɪs; 2 clăr'ĭç, *n.* See CLARISSA.

clar'i-fy, 1 klar'ɪ-faɪ; 2 clăr'ɪ-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make clear or transparent; free from impurities. [< L.[F] *clarus*, clear.] Syn.: see PURIFY.—**clar"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**clar'i-fi"er**, *n.*

clar'i-net, 1 klar'ɪ-net; 2 clăr'ɪ-nĕt, *n. Mus.* A wooden wind-instrument, with finger-holes and keys. [< F. *clarinette*.] **clar'i-o-net'**†.—**clar'i-net'tist**, *n.* A performer on the clarinet. **clar"i-net'ist**†.

clar'i-on, 1 klar'ɪ-ən; 2 clăr'ɪ-ŏn, *v.* **1.** *t.* To proclaim with or as with a clarion; give out a clarion sound. **2.** *i.* To blow a clarion; give out a clarion sound.

clar'i-on, *n.* **1.** A small trumpet. **2.** The sound of a trumpet, or any sound resembling it. [< L.[OF] *clarus*, clear.]

Cla-ris'sa, 1 kla-ris'ə; 2 cla-rĭs'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Cla"risse'**, 1 klą"rīs', 2 clă"rĭs'; G. It. **Cla-ris'sa**, 1 klą-ris'sa, 2 clă-rĭs'sä. [L., making famous.] **Clar'ice**†.

Cla"risse', 1 klą"rīs'; 2 clă"rĭs', *n.* [F.] A member of the order of Franciscan nuns founded by St. Claire of Assisi, the friend of St. Francis of Assisi (1246). {dor; glory.

clar'i-ty‖, 1 klar'ɪ-tɪ; 2 clăr'ĭ-tɪ, *n.* **1.** Clearness. **2.** Splen-

Clark, 1 klärk; 2 clärk, *n.* **1. Champ** (1850–1921), American lawyer and congressman. **2. Francis Edward** (1851–), an American Congregational clergyman and author; founded Society of Christian Endeavor. **3. George Rogers** (1752–1818), an American general. **4. William** (1770–1838), an American explorer; co-leader with Lewis of the expedition to Columbia river, 1803–1806.

Clarke, 1 klärk; 2 clärk, **John Hessin** (1857–). Associate justice United States Supreme Court (1916–).

Clarks'burg, 1 klärks'bûrg; 2 clärks'bûrg, *n.* A city in N. central W. Virginia; pop. 27,870.

cla'ro, 1 klā'ro; 2 clā'ro, *a.* [Sp.] Light in color and (usually) mild: said of cigars. [Brit.] Dirty; sticky.

clart'y, 1 klärt'ɪ; 2 clärt'y, *a.* [CLART'I-ER; CLART'I-EST.] [Dial.,

cla'ry, 1 klē'rɪ; 2 clā'ry, *n.* Any one of several species of *Salvia* or sage. Especially: (1) *S. sclarea*, the common clary, a native of Italy, Syria, etc. (2) *S. pratensis*, the meadow-clary. (3) *S. verbenaca*, the wild English or vervain clary. [< F. *sclarée*, < LL. *sclarea*.]

clash, 1 klaṡh; 2 clăṡh. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To strike together with a clash; collide; conflict; be in opposition; interfere. **II.** *n.* A confused resounding metallic noise, as of striking or colliding; collision; conflict; opposition. [Imitative.] Syn.: see COLLISION.

clasp, 1 klasp; 2 clăsp. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To take hold of with an encircling grasp; fasten with or as with a clasp. **2.** To grasp firmly in or with the hands. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fastening by which things are bound together. **2.** A firm grasp or embrace. [ME; *clapsen*; akin to CLIP[2], *v.*] Syn.: (verb) see CATCH; EMBRACE; GRASP; (noun) see LOCK.—**clasp'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which clasps. **2.** *Zool.* One of the paired organs accessory to copulation in various animals, as the external genital organs in male insects, etc. **3.** *Ich.* One of the grooved cartilaginous appendages to the ventral fins of sharks, rays, etc.—**clasp'-knife"**, *n.* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle.

class, 1 klas; 2 clăs. **I.**[d] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To arrange or group in classes; assign to a class. **2§.** To be arranged as in a class; rank. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number or body of persons with common characteristics. **2.** A group of students under one teacher, or pursuing a study together; in the United States, those persons that graduate together in the same year. **3.** *Nat. Hist.* A group of plants or animals standing above an order. **4.** A number of objects, facts, or events having common accidental or essential properties; a set; kind. [< L.[F] *classis*, class.]

Syn.: association, caste, circle, clan, clique, club, company, coterie, grade, order, rank, set. A *caste* is hereditary; a *class* may be independent of lineage or descent; membership in a *caste* is normally for life and hereditary; membership in a *class* may be very transient; a religious and ceremonial sacredness attaches to the *caste*, as not to the *class*. *Grade* implies some regular scale of valuation; as, the coarser and finer *grades* of wool; a man of an inferior *grade*. A *coterie* is a small company of persons of similar tastes. *Clique* has always an unfavorable meaning. A *clique* is always fractional, implying some greater gathering of which it is a part; the association breaks up into *cliques*. A *set*, while exclusive, is more intensive than a *clique*, and chiefly of persons who are united by common social station, etc. *Circle* is similar in meaning to *set*, but of wider application; we speak of scientific and religious as well as of social *circles*.—**bipyramidal class, equatorial c.** (*Crystal.*), a symmetry class in the hexagonal system: the pyramidal or pyramidal hemihedral class.—**c. day**, a day set apart, during college commencements, for exercises and ceremonies conducted by the graduating class.—**the classes**, the wealthier or upper classes.

class., *abbr.* Classic, classical, classification.

class'er§, 1 klas'ər; 2 clăs'er, *n.* A classifier.

clas'sic, 1 klas'ɪk; 2 clăs'ĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the first class or rank in literature or art. **2.** Connected with or made famous by the ancient Greek or Latin authors. **3.** Classical. **II.** *n.* **1.** A standard work of literature or art, as of Greek or Roman genius. **2.** One who is familiar with classical literature. **3.** Any author whose work is generally accepted as being a standard of excellence. [< L. *classicus*, of the first rank, < *classis*, class.] Syn.: (adj.) see PURE.

clas'si-cal, 1 klas'ɪ-kal; 2 clăs'ĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans. **2.** Resembling or modeled after the highest forms of ancient literature or art. **3.** Classic. **4.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a classic. [< L. *classicus*; see CLASSIC.]—**clas"si-cal'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being classical. **2.** An instance, exemplification, or piece of classicality; a classical characteristic. **3.** Same as CLASSICISM, 4. **clas'si-cal-ness**†.—**clas'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

clas'si-cal-ism, 1 klas'ɪ-kal-ɪzm; 2 clăs'ĭ-cal-ĭṡm, *n.* **1.** Adherence to or imitation of Greek or Roman art. **2.** Knowledge of Greek and Roman literature or antiquities. **3.** Same as CLASSICISM, 1 & 2.

clas'si-cism, 1 klas'ɪ-sɪzm; 2 clăs'ĭ-çĭṡm, *n.* **1.** Classic style. **2.** Any idiom found in the classics. **3.** Adherence to or imitation of the classic style in literature or art. Compare ROMANTICISM. **4.** Classical scholarship.—**clas'si-cist**, *n.* One versed in the classics; an adherent or imitator of classic style.

clas'si-cize, 1 klas'ɪ-saɪz; 2 clăs'ĭ-çīz, *vt. & vi.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To make classic; affect the classic style.

clas'si-fi-ca"to-ry, 1 klas'ɪ-fɪ-kē"to-rɪ; 2 clăs'ĭ-fi-cā"to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to classification.

clas'si-fy, 1 klas'ɪ-faɪ; 2 clăs'ĭ-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To arrange in a class or classes. [< L. *classis*, class, + -FY.]—**clas'si-fi"a-bl**(ə*r*, *a.*—**clas"si-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* A classifying, or a system of things classified.—**clas'si-fi"er**, *n.*

clas'sis, 1 klas'ɪs; 2 clăs'ĭs, *n.* (CLAS'SES, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A court in some Reformed churches; also, the district it represents. [L.]

class'mate", 1 klas'mēt"; 2 clăs'māt", *n.* A member of the same class in school or college.

clas'tic, 1 klas'tɪk; 2 clăs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Breaking, or causing to break, into parts. **2.** Composed of fragments: distinguished from *crystalline*. [< Gr. *klastos*, broken, < *klaō*, break.] {daub.

clat[1], 1 klat; 2 clăt, *vt.* [CLAT'TED; CLAT'TING.] [Scot.] To smear;

clat[2], *vt.* [Scot. or Dial.] To babble; prate. **clate**†.

clat, *n.* [Scot. or Dial.] A clot of mud or dung; a clod.

clatch[1], 1 klaċh; 2 clăċh, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To stick together; close up with glutinuous matter, as cracks. **2.** To smear with lime.

clatch[2], *vt.* [Dial.] To do carelessly; botch.

clatch[3], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Street mud raked up. **2.** A daub of dirt.

clatch[4], *n.* [Scot. or Dial.] A piece of botchwork.

clat'ter, 1 klat'er; 2 clăt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make a clatter. **2.** To utter in a chattering manner. **3.** To chatter; tattle. **II.** *n.* A rattling noise; noisy talk; chatter. [< AS. **clatrian*, in *clatrung*, clattering.] Syn.: see NOISE.—**clat'ter-er**, *n.*

clat'tern, 1 klăt'ərn; 2 clăt'ern, *n.* [Scot.] A loose-tongued talker; tale-bearer.

clat'ter-traps", 1 klat'ər-traps"; 2 clăt'er-trăps", *n. pl.* [Scot. or Colloq.] Showy trifles; gewgaws; baubles; knickknacks.

clat'ty, 1 klat'ɪ; 2 clăt'y, *a.* [CLAT'TI-ER; CLAT'TI-EST.] [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Untidy; slovenly.

Claude Lor-rain', 1 klōd lō-rēn'; 2 clȯd lŏ-răn'. Pseudonym of Claude Gelée (1600–1682), a French landscape-painter.

Clau'di-a, 1 klô'dɪ-ə; 2 clą'di-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Claudet**. D. G. It. Sp. Sw. **Clau'di-a**, 1 klau'dɪ-ɑ, 2 clou'di-ä; F. **Clau"dine'**, 1 klo"dīn', 2 clo"dīn'. **2.** *Bib.* A female disciple at Rome. *2 Tim.* iv, 21. [Fem. of CLAUDIUS.]

Clau'di-an, 1 klô'dɪ-ən; 2 clą'di-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the

Claudii, especially the Roman emperors of that family (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, A. D. 14–68).

clau"di-ca'tion, 1 klô"dı-kē'shən; 2 clą"dı-eā'shon, *n.* Limping or lameness. [< L. *claudicatio,* < *claudeo,* limp.]

Clau'di-us, 1 klô'dı-us; 2 clą'dı-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Claudet.** Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us,** 1 klau'dı-us, 2 clou'dı-us; F. **Claude,** 1 klōd, 2 clōd; It. Sp. **Clau'di-o,** 1 klau'dı-ō, 2 clou'dı-ō. **2. Appius,** a Roman decemvir: see under APPIUS. **3. Tiberius Drusus** (10 B. C.–A. D. 54), a Roman emperor; successor of Caligula; invaded Britain. **4. Marcus Aurelius** (214–270), a Roman emperor; defeated the rebel Aureolus, also the Goths at Naissus, whence he derived his appellation of **Gothicus. 5. Matthias,** "the Messenger of Wandsbeck" (1740–1815), a German poet; theologian; wrote the "Rhine-Wine Song." **6.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* the usurping king of Denmark; murderer of Hamlet's father. **7.** In Knowles's *Virginius,* the tool of Appius to entrap Virginia. Compare APPIUS. [L., lame.]

claught, 1 klôht; 2 clą̈ht. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To seize with claws; clutch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A grasp; clutch. **2.** A handful. **clauchtț.**

clause, 1 klēz; 2 clą̈s, *n.* **1.** A distinct part of a composition, as a paragraph or article. **2.** *Gram.* A subordinate sentence containing a subject and predicate: distinguished from *phrase.* [< L. *clausus,* pp. of *claudo,* close.]

claus'tral, 1 klôs'trəl; 2 clą̈s'tral, *a.* Cloistral.

claus"tro-pho'bi-a, 1 klôs"tro-fō'bı-ə; 2 clą̈s"tro-fō'bi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid dread of confined places. [< L. *claustrum,* CLOISTER, + -PHOBIA.]—**clau"tro-pho'bic,** *a.*

clau'su-ra, 1 klô'zu-rə; 2 clą'zhu-ra, *n.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* The rule of the church which separates part of a monastery or convent from outsiders.

claut, 1 klôt; 2 clą̈t, *vt.* [Scot.] To scratch up; claw together.

claut, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A mud-rake, hoe, or the like; hence, a grasping clutch. **2.** A handful; also, a lump or piece.

cla'vate[1], 1 klē'vēt; 2 clā'vāt, *a.* Club-shaped. [< L. *clava,* club.] **cla'vat-ed**ț.—**cla'vate-ly,** *adv.*

cla'vate[2], *a.* Nail-like; studded with knobs. [< L. *clavus,* nail.]

clave‖, 1 klēv; 2 clāv, *imp.* of CLEAVE, *v.*

clav'e-cin, 1 klav'ı-sin; 2 clāv'e-çin, *n.* [F.] A harpsichord.—**clav'e-cin-ist,** *n.* One who plays on the clavecin.

cla'ver, 1 klē'vər; 2 clā'ver. **1.** *vt.* [Scot. & North Eng.] To talk idly; gossip. **II.** *n.* Foolish or empty talk; an idle tale.

cla'ver[2], *n.* [Scot. or Dial.] Clover. [See DUNDEE.

Clav'er-house, 1 klav'ər-os *or* klē'vərs; 2 clāv'er-us *or* clā'vers, *n.*

clav'i-chord, 1 klav'ı-kôrd; 2 clāv'i-cōrd, *n.* A keyboard instrument whose tones were produced by the blow of brass pins on horizontal strings: a forerunner of the piano. [< L. *clavis,* key, + *chorda,* chord.]

clav'i-cl(e[2], 1 klav'ı-kl; 2 clāv'i-cl, *n.* The bone connecting the shoulder-blade and breast-bone; collar-bone. [< L. *clavicula,* dim. of *clavis,* key.]—**cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.*

cla'vi-er, 1 klē'vı-ər *or* klə-vīr'; 2 clā'vi-er *or* clə-vēr', *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A keyboard. **2.** A keyboard instrument.

clav'i-form, 1 klav'ı-fôrm; 2 clāv'i-fōrm, *a.* Club-shaped; clavate. [< L. *clava,* club, + -FORM.]

claw, 1 klē; 2 clą. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tear, scratch, dig, pull, etc., as with claws; use the claws or nails. **2**ț. To flatter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, usually curved, horny nail; a claw-like part or organ; anything sharp and hooked. **2.** A stroke, clutch, or the like, as with claws. [< AS. *clawu, clā.*]—**claw-hammer,** *n.* **1.** A hammer with claws for drawing nails. See HAMMER. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Same as CLAW-HAMMER COAT.—**c.-hammer coat** [Colloq.], a swallow-tail coat or dress coat: from its shape.

clay, 1 klē; 2 clā, *n.* **1.** A common earth of various colors, compact and brittle when dry, but plastic and tenacious when wet. It is a hydrous aluminum silicate, generally mixed with powdered felspar, quartz, sand, iron oxids, and various other minerals. **2.** Earth in general; the human body. [< AS. *clǽg.*] Syn.: see BODY.—**clay,** *vt.* To cover, mix, or treat with clay.—**clay'ey,** *a.* Of, abounding in, like, covered, or mixed with clay.—**clay pigeon,** in trap-shooting, a saucer-shaped disk of some brittle material, as baked clay, projected from a trap as a flying target.—**clay'-slate",** *n.* A variety of slate that splits readily into thin sheets suitable for roofing and other purposes.—**c.-stone,** *n.* *Geol.* One of the nodules found in alluvial clay. [promoted the Compromise Bill of 1850.

Clay, Henry (1777–1852). An American statesman and orator;

clay'more, 1 klē'mōr; 2 clā'mōr, *n.* A double-edged broad-sword of the Scottish Highlanders. [< Gael. *claidheamh,* sword, + *mor,* great.]

clay-to'ni-a, 1 klē-tō'nı-ə; 2 clā-tō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* One of a genus (*Claytonia*) of low herbs of the purslane family. Two species in the eastern United States are called **spring-beauty.** [< John *Clayton,* botanist, of Virginia.]

cld., *abbr.* Cleared, colored.

-cle, *suffix.* A diminutive; as, icicle, particle. [< F. *-cle,* < L. *-culus.* See -CULE.]

cledț, 1 klĕd; 2 clĕd, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To clothe; also, to [shelter. **cleedț; cleidț.**

clead, 1 klĕd; 2 clĕd, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To clothe; also, to

clead'ing, 1 klĕd'ıŋ; 2 clĕd'ing, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Any covering, casing, or lining of plank, boards, or felt, etc., to prevent radiation of heat, or give increased strength and tightness. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Apparel; clothing. [= CLOTHING.] **cleed'ingț.**

clean, 1 klīn; 2 clēn. **I.** *vt.* To free from dirt, soil, or impurities. **II.** *a.* **1.** Free from dirt, impurity, or defilement; unblemished; pure. **2.** Free from bungling; dexterous; complete. **3.** Well-proportioned; symmetrical. **4.** Ceremonially pure; conforming to the ceremonial law. **5.** Completely cleared or rid of something. **6.** Having no imperfection; complete; perfect; whole. **III.** *adv.* In a clean manner; unqualifiedly; wholly. Syn.: (verb) see CLEANSE; PURIFY; (adj.) see INNOCENT; NEAT; PURE. [< AS. *clǽne,* clear, pure.]—**clean'er,** *n.*—**clean'ness,** *n.*

clean'ly, ‖ 1 klen'lı; 2 clĕn'ly, *a.* **1.** Neat; tidy; pure. **2**ț.

clen'ly[2], ∫ Cleansing or making clean.—**clean'li-ly,** *adv.*—**clean'li-ness,** *n.*

clean'ly, 1 klīn'lı; 2 clēn'ly, *adv.* In a clean manner.

cleanse, ‖ 1 klenz; 2 clĕnz, *vt.* [CLEANSED, CLENZDᴾ; CLEANS'-

clense[2], ∫ ING.] To free from dirt or defilement; clean; purge. [< AS. *clænsian,* < *clæne,* clean.]

Syn.: brush, clean, disinfect, dust, mop, purify, rinse, scour, scrub, sponge, sweep, wash, wipe. *Cleanse* implies a worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean;* as, Hercules *cleansed* the Augean stables. *Cleanse* and *purify* are used extensively in a moral sense; *wash* in that sense is archaic. See AMEND; PURIFY.—Ant.: befoul, besmear, besmirch, bespatter, contaminate, corrupt, debase, defile, deprave, pollute, soil, spoil, stain, sully, taint, vitiate.—**cleans'er,** *n.*

Cle-an'thes, 1 klı-an'thīz; 2 cle-ăn'thēs, *n.* A Greek Stoic philosopher of the 3d century B. C.

clear, 1 klīr; 2 clēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make clear; brighten; clarify; clean. **2.** To free from encumbrances, accusations, etc.; disencumber; acquit. **3.** To gain over and above expenses. **4.** To obtain or give a clearance for (a ship). **5.** To pass without touching. **6.** To free from doubt or ambiguity. **7.** To liberate from pecuniary obligation by payment. **8.** To remove (obstructions or the like) in making something clear. **9.** To pass through the clearing-house. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become free from fog, cloud, obscurity, or entanglement. **2.** To pass away, as a mist or fog. **3.** To settle accounts. **4.** To take out clearance papers, as a ship. Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY.—**to clear in** or **inward,** to discharge cargo.—**to c. out. 1.** *Naut.* To leave port. **to c. outward**ț. **2.** To empty. **3.** To make room; be off; get out.—**to c. up. 1.** To grow fair; become fine: said of weather. **2.** To free from confusion, mystery, or obligation.—**clear'er,** *n.*

clear, *a.* **1.** Free from anything that dims or darkens; unclouded; distinct; intelligible; discerning; discriminating. **2.** Free from obstruction or hindrance. **3.** Free from encumbrance, responsibility, or guilt. **4.** Free from adulteration, defect, or blemish. **5.** Without deduction; net. **6.** Undisturbed; serene. **7.** Plain; evident. **8.** Distinct to the senses. **9.** Free from uncertainty. [< Lᴾ. *clarus,* clear.]

Syn.: apparent, diaphanous, distinct, evident, explicit, intelligible, limpid, lucid, manifest, obvious, pellucid, perspicuous. plain, straightforward, translucent, transparent, unadorned, unambiguous, unequivocal, unmistakable. A substance is said to be *clear* that offers no impediment to vision—is not dim, dark, or obscure; *transparent,* when objects are readily seen through it; we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself: we speak of it as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see the pebbles at the bottom. *Clear* is also said of that which comes to the senses without dimness, dulness, obstruction, or obscurity; hence, the word is used for that which is free from any kind of obstruction; as, a *clear* field. *Lucid* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness, as of crystal. *Translucent* is less than *transparent;* a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished. *Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness, or that which suggests it; as, *limpid* streams. That which is *distinct* is well defined, as in outline, with nothing hazy, dim, or confused. That is *plain* which is, as it were, level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hindrance; as, *plain* language; a *plain* statement; a *clear* explanation. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain,* but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned,* so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* even if highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and *plain.* Compare APPARENT; BLANK; EVIDENT; FINE; FREE; INNOCENT; MANIFEST; PLAIN; PURE; SURE; VIVID.—Ant.: ambiguous, cloudy, dim, dubious, foggy, indistinct, mysterious, obscure, opaque, turbid, unintelligible, vague.—**clear'ly,** *adv.*—**clear'ness,** *n.*

clear, *n.* Unbroken or unobstructed distance or space.

clear, *adv.* Wholly; completely; quite; clearly; plainly.

Clear, Cape. The southern point of Clear Island, Cork county, Ireland; lighthouse 455 ft. above the sea.

clear'ance, 1 klīr'ens; 2 clēr'anç, *n.* **1.** The act or process of clearing. **2.** A certificate permitting a vessel to sail; also, the obtaining or granting of such permission. **3.** *Mech.* The space by which a moving machine or part clears something.

Cle-ar'chus, 1 klı-ār'kus; 2 cle-ăr'cŭs, *n.* A Spartan general; treacherously killed by Persians in 401 B. C.

clear'ing, 1 klīr'ıŋ; 2 clēr'ing, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming clear. **2.** That which is clear or cleared; a tract of cleared land. **3.** *Finance.* (1) The settlement of balances between banks arising from the interchange of checks, drafts, etc., carried on at a clearing-house. (2) *pl.* The total of checks, drafts, etc., presented daily at a clearing-house.—**clear'ing-house",** *n.* An office where bankers exchange drafts and checks and adjust balances.

clear'starch", 1 klīr'stärch"; 2 clēr'stärch", *vt.* To stiffen with clear or pure starch, as wearing-linen.—**clear'starch"er,** *n.*

clear'sto"ry, ‖ 1 klīr'sto"rı; 2 clēr'stō"ry, *n.* **1.** The highest story

clere'sto"ry, ∫ of the nave and choir of a church, with windows opening above the aisle-roofs, etc. **2.** A similar story or elevated part in the roof of other structures.

clear'wing", 1 klīr'wiŋ"; 2 clēr'wing", *n.* A day-flying moth with nearly transparent wings, often resembling bees, wasps, etc.

cleat, 1 klīt; 2 clēt. **Iᵈ.** *vt.* To furnish or strengthen with a cleat or cleats. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strip of wood or iron fastened across other material, or nailed against a wall, etc. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A piece of metal or wood with arms, usually fastened in place by a bolt, on which to belay a rope. (2) A wedge-like piece of wood fastened to a spar, to keep the rigging from slipping up or down. [< √ of CLOT.]

cleav(e[1]**r,** 1 klīv; 2 clēv, *v.* [CLEFT, CLOVE, or CLAVE; CLEFT, CLO'VEN, or CLEAV(E)D[5]; CLEAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide forcibly; cut through; sunder; split. **2.** To make by cutting or hewing. **3.** To pass through; penetrate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To divide by natural lines of cleavage; split. **2.** To pass; make one's way: used with *through*. [< AS. *cleōfan.*] Syn.: see CUT; REND.—**cleav'a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.*—**cleav'age,** *n.* **1.** A cleaving or being cleft; a split; cleft; division. **2.** A tendency in a rock or crystal to divide in certain directions. **3.** *Biol.* The process of division of the mass of a fertilized ovum by which the original single cell becomes cut up into a mass of smaller cells.—**cleav'age-nu"cle-us,** *n.* *Embryol.* The final stage of fertilization after the fusion of the male and female pronuclei and immediately preceding segmentation.—**cleav'er,** *n.* One who or that which cleaves: a butchers' chopper.

cleave[2]**,** *vi.* [CLEAVED; CLEAVED or CLAVE‖; CLEAV'ING.] To stick fast; cling; adhere. [< AS. *clīfan, cleofian.*]

cleav'ers, 1 klīv'ərz: 2 clēv'ers, *n. pl.* Various species of bedstraw: so called because of the hooked prickles on stem and fruit.

Cle'burne, 1 klī'bərn; 2 clē'burn, *n.* A city in central Texas; pop. 12,820.

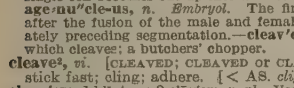
cleck, 1 klek; 2 clĕk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To hatch, as chickens; litter.—**cleck'in, cleck'ing.** **I.** *a.* Garrulous. **II.** *n.* A brood; litter.

cleed, 1 klīd; 2 clēd. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To shelter; clothe. **II.** *n.* A garment; dress.

cleek, 1 klik; 2 clēk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To clutch; hook.—**cleek'it,** *a.* Hooked; caught. [an iron head.

cleek, *n.* **1.** A large hook; a crooked staff. **2.** *Golf.* A club with

clef, 1 klef; 2 clĕf, *n.* *Mus.* A character placed upon the staff to determine the pitch. [F.]



Clefs, Showing Position of Middle C, as indicated by each.

1. Treble or G clef. 2. Bass or F clef. 3, 4, 5. C clefs. (3. Soprano clef. 4. Alto clef. 5. Tenor clef.)

cleft, 1 kleft; 2 clĕft, *imp. & pp.* of CLEAVE[1], *v.*

cleft, *pa.* **1.** Divided partially or completely. **2.** *Bot.* Divided nearly or a little more than half-way down.—**cleft palate,** a congenital fissure of the roof of the mouth.

cleft, *n.* **1.** An opening made by cleaving; fissure; crevice; rift. **2.** A chap in the human skin, or a crack in the pastern of a horse's foot. [< Ice. *kluft.*] Syn.: see BREACH.

cleg, 1 kleg; 2 clĕg, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A gadfly or horsefly. **clegg†.**

cleis'to-, } 1 klais'to-, klis'to-; 2 clīs'to-, clĭs'to-. From
clis'to-, } Greek *kleistos,* closed (var. of *kleiō,* close): combining forms.—**cleis'to-carp,** *n.* *Bot.* A closed receptacle in which ascí develop, and from which the ascospores finally escape by rupture: one form of ascocarp.—**Cleis"to-car'pi,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group of mosses in which the capsule dehisces irregularly transversely in the middle for the discharge of the spores. **Cleis"-to-car'pus;** **Cleis"to-cai'pe-æ†.**—**cleis"to-car'pous,** *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Cleistocarpi.* **2.** Having a closed or non-operculate capsule.

cleis-tog'a-mous, 1 klais-tog'ə-mus; 2 clīs-tŏg'a-mūs, *a.* *Bot.* Having non-expanding and self-fertilizing flowers. **cleis"to-gam'ic†.**—**cleis-tog'a-my,** *n.*

cleith'ral, 1 klaiθ'rəl; 2 clīth'ral, *a.* *Arch.* Entirely roofed over. [< Gr. *kleithron,* bar, < *kleiō,* shut.]

clem'a-tis, 1 klem'ə-tis; 2 clĕm'a-tis, *n.* A perennial flowering plant or vine of the crowfoot family. [< Gr. *klēmatis,* < *klēma(t-),* vine.]

Cle"men"ceau', 1 kle"mañ"sō'; 2 clĕ"mãñ"cō', **Georges Eugène** (1841–). A French statesman; prime minister; president of Supreme War Council, 1918; minister of war (1917–1920).

clem'en-cy, 1 klem'ən-si; 2 clĕm'ĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] Mildness, especially toward offenders; leniency; mercy; also, mildness of climate, weather, etc. [< L. *clementia,* < *clement(t-)s,* mild.] Syn.: see LENITY; MERCY.—**clem'ent,** *a.* Lenient; mild; pleasant. Syn.: see HUMANE; MERCIFUL.—**clem'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Clem'ens, Samuel Langhorne. See MARK TWAIN.

Clem'ent, 1 klem'ent; 2 clĕm'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Cle'mens,** 1 klī'mens, 2 clē'mĕns; F. **Clé"ment',** 1 klē"mañ', 2 clē"mãñ'; It. Sp. **Cle-men'te,** 1 klē-men'tē, 2 clē-mĕn'te; L. **Clem'ens,** 1 klem'enz, 2 clĕm'ĕng. **2.** Name of 17 popes, 3 as schismatic not counted by the Church. (1) **C. I.,** Clemens Romanus. (2) **C. V.** (———? –1314), removed the papal seat to Avignon, 1309. (3) **C. VII.** (1478?–1534). Giulio de Medici, pope; issued the bull against Henry VIII. which caused severance of England from Rome. (4) **C. XIV.** (1705–1774), Giovanni V. A. Ganganelli, Italian divine; pope; decreed the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. **3. Dom François** (1714–1793), a French Benedictine monk and scholar; *Art of Verifying Dates.* **4. Jacques** (1567–1589), a French Dominican friar; regicide; murdered Henry III. of France; killed by the king's attendants. [L., merciful.]

Clem"en-ti'na, 1 klem"ən-ti'nə; 2 clĕm"ĕn-tī'na, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Clé"men"tine',** 1 klē"mañ"tin', 2 clē"mãñ"tĭn'; G. **Cle"men-ti'ne,** 1 klē"men-ti'nə, 2 clē"men-tī'ne. [Feminine of CLEMENT.]

Clem'en-tine, 1 klem'ən-tin; 2 clĕm'ĕn-tĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several church fathers and popes named Clement.

clench, 1 klench; 2 clĕnch. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To grasp or grip firmly. **2.** To close tightly, as the fist or teeth. **3.** To clinch. **II.** *n.* A clenching; firm grip; clinch. [Of AS. origin.]—**clench'er,** *n.* One who or that which clenches; a clenching-tool; an unanswerable argument. **clinch'er†.**

clene†, *a. & adv.* Same as CLEAN.

Cle"o-bu'lus, 1 klī"o-biū'ləs; 2 clē"o-bū'lŭs, *n.* A Greek lyric poet of the 6th century B. C.; one of the Seven Sages.

cle-o'ine, 1 kli-ō'in; 2 cle-ō'ĭne, *n.* *Bot.* One of a large genus (*Cleome*) of woody or herbaceous plants of the caper family, with simple or 5- to 7-foliolate leaves, and solitary or racemose, often showy, white, yellow, or purple flowers. [L., a certain plant.]

Cle-om'e-nes, 1 kli-om'ı-nīz; 2 clē-ŏm'e-nēs, *n.* A king of Sparta; died 220 B. C. [century B. C.

Cle'on, 1 klī'ən; 2 clē'ŏn, *n.* An Athenian demagog of the 5th

Cle"o-pa'tra, 1 klī"o-pē'trə; 2 clē"o-pā'tra, *n.* (69–30 B. C.) Queen of Egypt; in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Cle-os'tra-tus, 1 klī-os'trə-tus; 2 clē-ŏs'tra-tŭs, *n.* A Greek astronomer (———–432 B. C.?); arranged the signs of the zodiac.

clepe, 1 klīp; 2 clēp, *vt.* [CLEPED, CLEPT, YCLEPED, YCLEPT; CLEP'ING.] To name; call. [< AS. *cleopian.*]

clep'sy-dra, 1 klep'sı-drə; 2 clĕp'sy-dra, *n.* [-DRÆ, *pl.*] An ancient water-clock. [< Gr. *klepsydra,* < *kleptō,* steal, + *hydōr,* water.]

clep"to-ma'ni-a, *n.* See KLEPTOMANIA.

clere'sto"ry, *n.* Same as CLEARSTORY.

cler'gy, 1 klūr'ji; 2 clĕr'gy, *n.* [CLER/GIES[2], *pl.*] The whole body of men set apart by ordination for the service of God in the Christian church: opposed to *laity;* in England, usually, the ministers of the established church. This word is properly collective, and should not be used to indicate individuals. Following the rule of collective nouns it may be used with a verb in the singular or plural according to the intention in mind. [Gr. LIT. OF *klērikos;* see CLERK, *n.*]—**regular clergy** (*R. C. Ch.*), the body of ecclesiastics bound by monastic rules (as distinguished from **secular c.,** those not bound by such rules).—**cler'gy-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One of the clergy; a Christian minister.

cler'ic, 1 kler'ik; 2 clĕr'ic. **I.** *a.* Clerical. **II.** *n.* A clerk in holy orders: used instead of *clerk* to avoid ambiguity. [< LL. *clericus;* see CLERK, *n.*]

cler'i-cal, 1 kler'ı-kəl; 2 clĕr'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or characterizing the clergy. **2.** Of or pertaining to a clerk or clerks or penmanship. **3.** Maintaining clericalism.—**clerical error,** an error of inadvertence in a writing, as in a record or other document.—**cler'i-cal-ism,** *n.* The principle or policy of clerical control over education, marriage laws, public charities, etc.—**cler'i-cal-ist,** *a. & n.*—**cler'i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being clerical.

cler'i-cal, *n.* **1.** One of a party seeking to preserve or extend the authority of the church in social and political matters. **2.** A cleric.

cler'i-sy, 1 kler'ı-si; 2 clĕr'i-sy, *n.* The literati.

clerk, 1 klūrk; 2 clĕrk (*Eng.* 1 klark; 2 clärk), *n.* **1.** An officer of a court, legislative body, corporation, society, commercial establishment, or the like, charged with the care of its records, correspondence, and accounts; a secretary. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A salesman. **3.** *Ang. Ch.* One who leads in the responses. ‖ [Eng.] A cleric; anciently, any learned person. [< Gr.[AS *klērikos,* clerical.]—**clerk,** *vi.* To act as clerk.—**clerk'li-ness,** *n.*—**clerk'ly,** *a. & adv.* **clerk'like†.**—**clerk'ship,** *n.*

Cler"mont'-Fer"rand', 1 kler"mōñ'-fe"rūñ'; 2 clĕr"môñ'-fĕ"rūñ', *n.* An ancient manufacturing city (pop. 82,577), capital of Puy-et-Dôme department, France.

cle'ruch, 1 klī'rūk *or* -ruk; 2 clē'ruc *or* -rŭc, *n.* An Athenian citizen colonized in conquered territory. [< Gr. *klērouchos,* < *klēros,* lot, + *echō,* hold.] **kle'ruch†.**

cleuch, 1 kliūh; 2 clĭūh, *n.* [Scot.] A clough; also, a steep descent.

cleve'ite, 1 klīv'ait; 2 clēv'īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of uraninite that is specially rich in uranium oxid and also contains the yttrium earths. [< *Cleve,* Swedish botanist.]

Cleve'land, 1 klīv'land; 2 clēv'land, *n.* **1.** (**Stephen**) **Grover** (1837–1908), an American statesman; 22d and 24th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2.** A city in N. E. Ohio; pop. 796,840; seat of **Western Reserve University.**

Cleve'land Heights. A village in N. E. Ohio; pop. 15,240.

clev'er, 1 klev'ər; 2 clĕv'er, *a.* **1.** Ready and adroit, as with hand or brain; dexterous; capable; quick-witted; talented. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Good-natured; obliging. ‖ Handy; convenient; agreeable.—**clev'er-ly,** *adv.*—**clev'er-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: able, adroit, apt, bright, capable, dexterous, expert, gifted, happy, ingenious, intellectual, intelligent, keen, knowing, quick, quick-witted, sharp, skilful, smart, talented. *Clever,* as used in England, especially implies an aptitude for study or learning, and for excellent while not preeminent mental achievement. The early New England usage as implying simple and weak good nature has largely affected the use of the word throughout the United States, where it has never been much in favor. *Smart,* indicating dashing ability, is now coming to have a suggestion of unscrupulousness, similar to that of the word *sharp,* which makes its use a doubtful compliment. The discriminating use of such words as *able, gifted, talented,* etc., is greatly preferable to an excessive use of the word *clever.* Compare ABILITY; ACUMEN; ASTUTE; BRIGHT; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING.—Ant.: awkward, bungling, clumsy, dull, foolish, idiotic, ignorant, senseless, slow, stupid, thick-headed, witless.

clev'is, 1 klev'is; 2 clĕv'is, *n.* A U-shaped or stirrup-shaped draft-iron, as at the end of a plow-beam. [Ult. < CLEAVE[1], *v.*]

clew, 1 klū; 2 clu. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To move or fasten by or as by a clew or clew-line. **2.** To coil into a ball; roll up into a bunch. **3**†. To guide or to track by a clew. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thread that guides through a maze; something that leads to the solution of a mystery. **2.** A lower corner of a sail, or a loop at the corner; also, *pl.,* the small cords by which one end of a hammock is slung. **3.** A ball of yarn, thread, or the like. [< AS. *cliwen.*] **clue†.**—**clew'-line",** *n.* A rope by which the clew of a sail is run up to the yards.

Cli-an'thus, 1 klī-an'thus; 2 clī-ăn'thŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** See DONIA. **2.** [*c-*] A vine of the genus *Donia.* [< Gr. *kleos,* fame, + *anthos,* flower.]

cli"ché', 1 klī"shē'; 2 clī"chey', *n.* [F.] **1.** An electrotype or stereotype plate. **2.** A printing-block made by the half-tone or similar process.

Cli"chy', 1 klī"shī'; 2 clī"chȳ', *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 50,165), N. suburb of Paris, France. **Cli"chy'-la-Ga"renne'‡.**

click, 1 klik; 2 clĭk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To produce, or cause to produce, a click or clicks. **2.** [Soldiers' slang.] To be killed: with *it.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A short, sharp, or dull sound, as from a light blow. **2.** A detent or stop; a pawl. **3.** An articulation occurring in the Hottentot and assimilated Bantu languages, produced by the sudden withdrawal of the tip or side of the tongue from the teeth or palate. [Imitative.]—**click'-bee"tle,** *n.* An elaterid beetle, a snapping-beetle.

click², *n.* [Eng.] The trip, in wrestling, in which an opponent's foot is knocked from under him.

click'er, 1 klik'er; 2 clĭk'er, *n.* One who or that which clicks.

cli'ent, 1 klaī'ent; 2 clī'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** One in whose interest a lawyer acts. **2.** A dependent or follower, as of an ancient Roman patrician. [< L. *clien(t-)s, cluen(t-)s,* < *cluo,* hear.]—**cli'en-cy,** *n.*—**cli'ent-age,** *n.*—**cli'ent-al,** *a.*

cli"en-tele', 1 klaī"en-tīl' *or* -tel'; 2 clī"ĕn-tēl' *or* -tĕl', *n.* A body of clients, dependents, or adherents; a following. [F.]

cliff, 1 klif; 2 clĭf, *n.* A high steep face of rock, as on the seashore; a precipice. [< AS. *clif.*] **clift‡** [Archaic]. —**cliff'-dwell"er,** *n.* One of the Indian race or races that inhabited cliff-dwellings.—**c.-dwelling,** *n.* A rude Indian stone house built on a shelf in the side of a cliff: numerous in the lower valley of the Rio Colorado (U. S.) and in northwestern Mexico.—**cliff'y,** *a.* Abounding in or resembling cliffs; steep or craggy.

cli-mac'ter-ic, 1 klaī-mak'ter-ik *or* klaī'mak-ter'ik; 2 clī-măk'ter-ĭc *or* clī"măk-tĕr'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a climax. **cli-mac'tic‡.** **2.** Pertaining to or designating a critical year or period; marking, or marked by, a crisis. [< Gr. *klimaktērikos,* < *klimaktēr,* round of a ladder, < *klimax,* ladder.] **cli"mac-ter'i-cal‡.**

cli-mac'ter-ic, *n.* A critical year or period, or one of marked change, as in human life.—**grand climacteric,** one's sixty-third year. **great climacteric‡; the climacteric‡.**

cli'mate, 1 klaī'mit; 2 clī'măt, *n.* **1.** The temperature and atmospheric conditions of a locality; average weather of a place or region, etc. **2.** A region; clime. [< Gr. *klima(t-),* region, < *klinō,* slope.]—**cli-mat'ic,** *a.* **cli'mat-al‡; cli-mat'i-cal‡.**—**cli"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of climate.—**cli"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**cli"ma-to-ther'a-py,** *n. Med.* The treatment of disease by subjecting patients to appropriate climate.—**cli'ma-ture,** *n.* **1.** Same as CLIMATE. **2†.** A region.

cli'max, 1 klaī'maks; 2 clī'măks, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A progressive increase in force throughout a passage, culminating at the close. **2.** Loosely, the culmination; acme. [< Gr. *klimax,* ladder, < *klinō,* slope.]

climb, 1 klaim; 2 clīm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CLIMBED or CLOMB (poetical); CLIMB'ING.] **1.** To ascend by means of the hands and feet, or of tendrils or the like; mount, rise, or go up by gradual ascent. **2.** To incline or slope upward. **II.** *n.* The act or process of climbing. [< AS. *climban.*]—**climb'a-bl(e)ness,** *a.*—**climb'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which climbs. **2.** A plant that climbs or supports its growth by its tendrils, rootlets, or the like. **3.** *pl.* Climbing-irons.—**climb'-ing-fish",** *n.* A fresh-water fish, about 6 inches long. It can travel on land, owing to the water retained in interstices connected with the gills, and can climb trees by means of its spinous gill-covers. **climb'ing-perch"‡.**—**climbing fumitory,** a delicate biennial papaveraceous vine (*Adlumia fungosa*) that climbs over other plants by means of its young leafstalks: cultivated for its white or purplish flowers.—**climbing-irons,** *n. pl.* Iron bars bearing spur-points, for strapping to the boots or legs, to aid in climbing telegraph-poles, etc. **climb'ers‡.**

clime, 1 klaim; 2 clīm, *n.* [Poet.] A region; climate.

cli-nan'thi-um, 1 klī-nan'thi-um; 2 clī-năn'thĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-THI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The receptacle in composite plants. [< Gr. *klinē,* bed, + *anthos,* flower.]

clinch¹, 1 klinch; 2 clĭnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure firmly, as a nail, staple, etc., by bending down the protruding point; confirm, as a bargain or an argument. **2.** To grapple with. **3.** To clench. **II.** *i.* To take a strong, close hold; grapple, as combatants, with one another. [Var. of CLENCH.]—**clinch'er,** *n.* A clencher. **clink'er‡.**—**clinch'er-built",** *a.* See CLINKER-BUILT.—**clincher-rim,** *n.* A rim of an automobile wheel with turned-in edges, to grip and hold a clincher-tire.—**clincher-tire,** *n.* A tire with flanges on each side of the inner circumference fitting into turned-over edges of the wheel-rim.

clinch, *n.* **1.** A clinching, or that which clinches; a clinched nail or bolt; a clamp. **2.** A decisive argument; a clincher. **3.** A fastening of a rope by a half-hitch and seizings. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A grip or struggle at close quarters. **5†.** A pun. See also CLENCH. **clench‡.**

cling, 1 klĭng; 2 clĭng, *v.* [CLUNG; CLING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1‖.** To cause to shrink; shrivel. **2.** [Dial.] To apply closely; cause to stick; clasp. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hold on to something firmly, as by grasping, embracing, or winding round. **2.** Figuratively, to adhere tenaciously. **3.** To adhere closely; stick. [< AS. *clingan,* shrivel.]—**cling'er,** *n.*—**cling'ing,** *pa.* Adhering closely, as a garment.—**cling'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**cling'y§,** *a.* Having a tendency to cling; sticky; tenacious.

cling'stone", 1 klĭng'stōn"; 2 clĭng'stōn". **I.** *a.* Having the pulp adherent to the stone, as a fruit. **II.** *n.* A clingstone peach. **cling‡.**

clin'ic, 1 klin'ik; 2 clĭn'ĭc, *n.* **1.** The teaching of medicine and surgery practically at the bedside or in the presence of patients, as in a hospital or dispensary. **2.** A clinical lecture. **3§.** A bedridden person. **4.** An infirmary; dispensary. [< Gr.ᴱ *klinikos,* of a bed.] **cli"nique'‡.**—**clin'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sick-bed or a clinic. **2.** *Eccl.* Administered to one on a death-bed. **clin'ic‡.**—**clinic or clinical baptism,** bedside baptism in case of approaching death.—**clin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cli-ni'cian,** *n.* An active practitioner of medicine: distinguished from a teacher or from one who is consulted only at his office; also, a clinical lecturer.

clink, 1 klĭnk; 2 clĭnk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make, or cause to make, a clink. **2.** To strike smartly. **3§.** To rime or jingle. **4.** [Scot.] (1) To hustle. (2) To clinch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slight ringing sound, as of glass or small metallic bodies in collision. **2.** [Scot., & Dial., Eng.] A smart blow; "clip." **3.** [Scot.] (1) Money; chink. (2) A telltale. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] A prison. **5.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Long iron nails. **6.** The alarm-note of the whinchat. **7§.** A rime or jingle. **8†.** A latch; keyhole. [by harvest laborers.

clink², *n.* [Eng.] An inferior grade of small beer drunk chiefly

clink'er, 1 klĭnk'er; 2 clĭnk'er, *vt. & vi.* To form or cause to form a clinker; become clogged with clinker.

clink'er¹, *n.* **1.** A thing that clinks, especially a partly melted mass left by coal in burning. **2.** A large, irregular porous fragment of lava. **3.** A brick impregnated with niter and burned very hard. **4.** A vitrified or overburned brick; a mass of fused bricks. **5.** [Thieves' Slang.] Shackles.

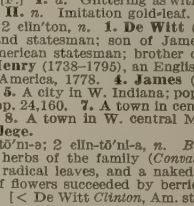
clink'er², *n.* A clencher.—**clinker-built",** *a. Naut.* Built with overlapping and riveted planks or plates: opposed to *carvel-built.*

clink'et, 1 klĭnk'ȯt; 2 clĭnk'et, *pa.* [Scot.] Clinked; struck. **clink'it‡.**

clink'stone", 1 klĭnk'stōn"; 2 clĭnk'stōn", *n. Petrol.* A compact grayish rock, clinking like metal when struck; phonolite.

cli'no-, 1 klaī'no-; 2 clī'no-. From Greek *klinō,* bend or slope: a combining form.—**cli"no-ax'is,** *n. Crystal.* The inclined axis in the monoclinic system.—**cli'no-chlore,** *n. Mineral.* A greenish, micaceous, hydrous magnesium aluminum silicate ($H_8Mg_5Al_2Si_3O_{18}$): a member of the chlorite group. —**cli'no-dome,** *n. Crystal.* A dome parallel to the clino-axis of the monoclinic system.—**pinacoid clinodome** (*Crystal.*), a pinacoid parallel to the clino- and vertical axes of the monoclinic system.—**prism** or **pyramid c.** (*Crystal.*), monoclinic forms whose intercept upon the clinoaxis is greater than unity.—**cli'no-graph,** *n.* **1.** An instrument used for measuring the variation from the perpendicular of a shaft or well. **2.** A hinged drafting-instrument with two straight edges which is like a set square, but is capable of being adjusted in any desired angle: used in drawing several successively similar angles.

cli-nom'e-ter, 1 klaī-nem'i-tər; 2 clī-nŏm'e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for determining angular inclination. [< Gr. *klinō,* bend, + -METER.]—**cli"no-met'ric,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or measured by the clinometer. **2.** Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms or to their measurement.—**cli"no-stat,** *n.* A clockwork apparatus used in experimental plant-physiology, for counteracting and eliminating the influence of such agents as light, gravity, etc.



Clinometer
s, s, sights; *l, l,* levels; *a,* sliding scale: *c,* compass for taking bearings of objects.

clin'quant, 1 klĭn'-kant; 2 clĭn'kant. [F.] **I.** *a.* Glittering as with gold or silver; spangled; tinseled. **II.** *n.* Imitation gold-leaf.

Clin'ton, 1 klin'tən; 2 clĭn'tŏn, *n.* **1. De Witt** (1769–1828), an American lawyer and statesman; son of James. **2. George** (1739–1812), an American statesman; brother of James; Vice-President. **3. Sir Henry** (1738–1795), an English general; commander-in-chief in America, 1778. **4. James** (1736–1812), an American general. **5.** A city in W. Indiana; pop. 10,970. **6.** A city in W. Iowa; pop. 24,160. **7.** A town in central Massachusetts; pop. 12,980. **8.** A town in W. central Mississippi; seat of **Mississippi College.**

Clin-to'ni-a, 1 klin-tō'ni-ə; 2 clĭn-tō'nĭ-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of perennial herbs of the family (*Convallariaceæ*), with broadly lanceolate, radical leaves, and a naked scape, bearing usually an umbel of flowers succeeded by berries. **2.** [*c-*] Any plant of this genus. [< De Witt *Clinton,* Am. statesman.]

Cli'o, 1 klaī'o; 2 clī'o, *n. Class. Myth.* The muse of epic poetry and history.

clip¹, 1 klip; 2 clĭp, *vt.* [CLIPPED‡ or CLIPT; CLIP'PING.] **1.** To trim with shears; shear. **2.** To snip a part from, as a coin; curtail; cut short; especially, to omit syllables of (words). [< Ice. *klippa,* clip.] Syn.: see RETRENCH.

clip², *vt.* **1.** To clasp; embrace. **2.** To encircle; hold tightly. [< AS. *clyppan,* clasp.]

clip³, *vi.* **1.** To move swiftly; speed; fly. **2.** To move the wings quickly, as in rapid flight. [< CLIP², *v.*]

clip¹, *n.* **1.** The act of clipping, or that which is clipped off. **2.** The wool-product of one shearing or season. **3.** [Colloq.] A blow with the hand or fist; a swinging or glancing hit. **4.** *pl.* Shears; snuffers.

clip², *n.* **1.** Any appliance that clasps, grips, or holds fast. **2.** *Surg.* An appliance for stopping the bleeding of arteries, etc. **3.** A flange on a horseshoe, projecting upward above the toe.

calk. **4.** A spring clasp, as for holding letters, etc. **5.** A pinching device for stopping the flow of a fluid in a flexible tube. **6.** A grooved device, holding usually five cartridges, for loading some rapid-fire small arms. **7†.** An embrace; a clasp.

clip², *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Rate of speed, especially in trotting; a fast gait.

clip'per, 1 klip'ər; 2 clĭp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which clips. Specif.: (1) One who clips coin. (2) An instrument for clipping hair, especially of horses. (3) *pl.* Shears; especially, pruning-shears or sheep-shears. **2.** A swift sailing vessel. **clip'per-ship"†.** **3.** [Colloq.] One who or that which moves swiftly, as a swift horse or smart person.

clip'ping, 1 klip'ɪŋ; 2 clĭp'ing. **I.** *a.* **1.** That cuts or clips. **2.** That moves rapidly. **3.** [Slang.] Admirable; first-rate; smart. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which clips. **2.** That which is cut off or out by clipping; as, newspaper *clippings*.—**clip'ping-time,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The sheep-shearing season. **2.** The fitting time; also the nick of time.—**to come in c.-time** [Scot.], to come at the right moment.

clips, 1 klips; 2 clĭps, *n.* [Scot.] Tales; false stories.

clique, 1 klik; 2 clĭk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To unite in a clique; act clannishly. **II.** *n.* **1.** An exclusive or clannish set; coterie. **2.** Cliquishness. [F.] Syn.: see CLASS.—**cliqu'ish,** *a.* Inclined to form cliques; exclusive. **clique'y†; cliqu'y†.** **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cli"sẽre', 1 kli"zār'; clē"sâr', *n. Ecol.* A series of climax formations or zones which follow each other in a particular climatic region as a consequence of a distinct change of climate.

clish'-clash", 1 klish'-klash"; 2 clish'-clăsh". **I.** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Foolish talk; gossip. **clish'ma-clash"†; clish'ma-clav"er†.** **2†.** The reciprocal clash of weapons. **II.** *adv.* With a clashing sound.

clis'tase, 1 klis'tās; 2 clĭs'tās, *n. Ecol.* The state or condition of vegetation in which the climax layer formed by the remains of the associes differs from that of the preceding or following state of the vegetation, being a record of the changes produced by a swing of the climate. [< Gr. *klistis* (*klteîn*), closed, + -ASE.]

Clis'the-nes, 1 klis'thi-nīz; 2 clĭs'the-nēs, *n.* An Athenian statesman of the 6th century B. C.

clis-tog'a-mous, *a.* Same as CLEISTOGAMOUS.

cli-tel'lum, 1 kli-tel'um; 2 cl-tĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Zool.* A thickened band around certain segments of the body of an annelid, as an earthworm, formed by the development of epidermal layers consisting of glandular cells, the secretion of which serves to form the cocoon for the eggs, or to attach individuals during copulation.

cli'to-ris, 1 klai'to-ris; 2 clī'to-rĭs, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An erectile organ of the female of most vertebrates, at the anterior part of the vulva: the homolog of the penis. [< Gr. *kleitoris*, < *kleiō*, close.]

Cli'tus, 1 klai'tus; 2 clī'tŭs, *n.* An officer under Alexander the Great, whom Alexander killed at a banquet, 328 B. C.

Clive, 1 klaiv; 2 clīv, **Robert, Lord** (1725–1774). An English general; founded British Indian empire.

clk., *abbr.* Clerk.

clo-a'ca, 1 klo-ē'ka; 2 clo-ā'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] **1.** The common cavity into which the various ducts of the body open in certain fishes, reptiles, insects, etc. **2.** A sewer; sink; privy. **3.** A common duct as in sponges. **4.** A general receptacle for or repository of filth. [L.]—**clo-a'cal,** *a.*

cloak¹, 1 klōk; 2 clōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover with a cloak; disguise; conceal. **II.** *i.* To put on a cloak. Syn.: see HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.—**cloak'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of covering with a cloak; concealment. **2.** Cloth suitable for cloaks.

cloak, *n.* **1.** A loose outer garment. **2.** Something that covers or hides; a pretext; disguise; mask. [< OF. *cloque*, < LL. *cloca*, bell.] **cloke†.** Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**cloak'-bag"†,** *n.* A portmanteau.—**cloak'room,** *n.* A room connected with a railroad station, theater, etc., where hats, coats, luggage, or the like are cared for.

cloche, 1 klōsh; 2 clōch, *n.* **1.** *Aero.* A controlling device used on some aeroplanes. **2.** A gardeners' bell-glass. [F., bell.]

clock¹, 1 klek; 2 clŏk, *vt.* To ornament with clocks. See CLOCK², *n.*

clock², *n.* An instrument for measuring and indicating time by mechanical movements: a timepiece. [< LL. *locca*, bell.]—**clock'wise,** *a.* In the direction traveled by the hands of a clock.—**clock'work",** *n.* The machinery of a clock, or any similar mechanism.—**what o'clock, six o'clock,** etc. See O'CLOCK.

clock³, *n.* An embroidered ornament on a stocking, as at the ankle.—**clocked,** *a.*

clock. [Scot.] **I³.** *vt.* To call chickens together; cluck; hatch. **II.** *n.* A beetle.

clod, 1 kled; 2 clŏd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CLOD'DED ; CLOD'DING.] **1.** To throw clods or stones (at). **2.** To turn into clods. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lump of clay or the like; hence, the soil. **2.** Anything earthy and gross. [Prob. < Dan. *clode*, globe.]—**clod'dy,** *a.* **1.** Full of clods. **2.** Like a clod; lumpish. **3.** Earthy; low; sensual. **clod'dish†.**—**clod'ish-ness,** *n.*—**clod'hop"per,** *n.* **1.** A plowman; rustic; lout. **2.** The heavy shoes of a plowman.—**clod'pate",** *n.* A stupid fellow; blockhead. **clod'pole†; clod'poll†.**—**clod'pat"ed,** *a.*

clog, 1 klag; 2 clŏg, *v.* [CLOGGED, CLOGD⁸; CLOG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten a clog to; hamper the movements of by a clog; hobble; as, to *clog* an animal. **2.** To choke up; obstruct. **3.** To place clogs or impediments in the way of; hinder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become choked up; be hindered or retarded. **2.** To adhere in a mass. Syn.: see HINDER; OBSTRUCT.

clog, *n.* **1.** Anything that impedes motion, as a block attached to an animal or a vehicle. **2.** An encumbrance; a hindrance. **3.** A wooden-soled shoe. **4.** A clog-dance. [Allied to CLAY.] Syn.: see IMPEDIMENT; LOAD.—**clog'-al"manac,** *n.* A calendar made in early times by cutting notches on the edges of a square block of wood, brass, or horn, and engraving devices upon it.—**c.-dance,** *n.* A dance with clogs or other shoes whose clatter keeps time with the music.—**c.-dancer,** *n.*—**clog'gi-ness,** *n.*—**clog'gy,** *a.* **1.** Tending to clog or encumber. **2.** Resembling clogs.

cloi"son-né', 1 klwa"zo-nē'; 2 clwä"so-nę', *n.* A method of producing designs in enamel by laying out the pattern with strips of flat wire and filling the interstices with enamel-paste, which is then fused in place; also, the ware so produced. [F.]—**cloi"son-né',** *a.*

clois'ter, 1 kleis'tər; 2 clŏis'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To seclude; confine, as in a cloister. **2.** To provide with cloisters. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A covered walk, generally following the walls of buildings enclosing a quadrangle, as in a monastery or college: used for exercise and study. **2.** A building devoted to the secluded religious life of monks or nuns; a monastery; convent. [< L.OF *claustrum*, enclosed place, < *claud*, close.]

Syn.: abbey, convent, friary, hermitage, monastery, nunnery, priory. *Cloister, abbey, convent,* and *priory* are for either sex; a *friary* is always for men, a *nunnery* for women, a *monastery* commonly for men. A *priory* (governed by a prior or prioress) is inferior in dignity to an *abbey* (governed by an abbot or abbess). The word *monastery* lays stress upon the loneliness (Gr. *monos*, alone); *convent* emphasizes the association of its inmates (L. *convenio*, assemble). A *hermitage* was originally for a single recluse, but the word came to be applied to collections of hermits' cells.—**clois'ter-er,** *n.* A dweller in a cloister.—**clois'tral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cloister; secluded. **clois'ter-al†.**—**clois'tress,** *n.* A nun.

cloket, *v. & n.* Cloak.

clomb†, clomb'en†, *imp. & pp.* of CLIMB.

clon, 1 klen; 2 clŏn, *n. Hort.* A plant-group the members of which have been grown from a single original stock, but which do not come true from seed. [< Gr. *klōn*, twig.] **clone†.**—**clo'nal, clon'ic¹,** *a.*

clon'ic², 1 klen'ik; 2 clŏn'ic, *a.* Characterized by convulsive contractions and relaxations of the muscles; as, *clonic* spasms. [< Gr. *klonos*, motion.]

Clon-mel', 1 klen-mel'; 2 clŏn-mĕl', *n.* A manufacturing town in Tipperary and Waterford counties, Ireland; pop. 10,000; taken by Cromwell, 1650.

cloop, 1 klūp; 2 clōōp, *n.* The noise of drawing a cork, or a similar sound. [Imitative.]—**cloop,** *vt.* To make a cloop.

cloot, 1 klūt; 2 clōōt, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A cloven hoof, or one of its parts. **2.** *pl.* The devil. [Var. of CLEAVER¹, *n.*]

cloo'tie, 1 klū'ti; 2 clōō'ti, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The devil. **2.** A little hoof.

Clootz, 1 klōts; 2 clōts, (**"Anacharsis"**) **Baron Jean Baptiste** (1755–1794). French revolutionary; executed.

close, 1 klōz; 2 clōs, *v.* [CLOSED; CLOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shut by bringing external parts together, as the mouth. **2.** To fill or obstruct, as an opening or passage; stop; shut up. **3.** To bring to or together, as a door or the lips. **4.** To bring the parts of together; shut up, as a knife or book. **5.** To bring to an end; terminate; conclude. **6.** To bring into contact; join, as the parts of an electric circuit. **7‖.** To shut in; enclose. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come together so as to enclose something: generally followed by *on, over, upon, round,* or *about.* **2.** To come to an end; terminate. **3.** To grapple; come to close quarters; join battle. **4.** To join; coalesce; unite. **5.** To come to an agreement. [< L.P. *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*, close.] Syn.: see EFFECT; END.—**closed shop,** [U. S.], an establishment in which all employees are union men: opposed to *open shop*.—**clos'er,** *n.*

close, 1 klōs; 2 clōs, *a.* [CLOS'ER; CLOS'EST.] **1.** Enclosed or partly enclosed; shut in or about; confined; encompassed by limits, walls, or bounds. (1) Kept in confinement; as, a *close* prisoner. (2) Narrowly limited in range or dimensions; as, a *close* alley. (3) Pronounced with the oral passage partly closed; as, a *close* vowel. (4) Retired from observation; secluded; as, *close* privacy; *close* plotting. **2.** Closed so as to confine, restrict, or keep out something; fast shut; as, a *close* box. **3.** Near or near together, in space, time, etc.; as, the two houses were *close* to each other. **4.** Having the component parts near to each other. (1) Divided by small intervals; as, a *close* sequence of events. (2) Marked by nearness in space, order, or arrangement; as, marching in *close* order. (3) Dense; compact; as, a *close* fabric; a *close* fence. **5.** Nearly attached; trusty; intimate; as, a *close* friend; a *close* union. **6.** Exactly or literally executed; near in thought or performance to some aim, purpose, or standard; as, a *close* argument; a *close* copy; that shot was *close;* a *close* resemblance. **7.** Narrowly confined or attentive to some object; watchful; strict; searching; as, a *close* observer. **8.** Nearly even or equal, without much difference in favor of either side; as, a *close* election. **9.** Concealing one's thoughts and feelings; secretive; reticent; as, a *close* man about his own affairs. **10.** Not liberal; close-fisted; stingy. **11.** Ill-ventilated; stifling; heavy; dense; as, *close* weather; *close* air. **12.** [Slang.] *Com.* Difficult to obtain; tight: said of money or the money market. **13.** Shut or restricted by law; not open or free; confined to a few; as, a *close* season for fishing; a *close* corporation. **14.** Fitting tightly or snugly; as, a *close* cap. **15.** Short; as, a *close* shave. [< OF. *clos*; see CLOSE, *v.*] Syn.: see ADJACENT; AVARICIOUS; FIRM; IMMEDIATE; IMPENETRABLE; TACITURN.—**close'-bod"ied,** *a.* **1.** Fitting closely, as the body of a

coat. **2.** Close-grained.—**c. communion,** the restriction of the privileges of the Lord's table to those who are members of a particular church or have received baptism by immersion, etc. Called also *restricted communion.*—**c.-fisted,** *a.* Miserly. **c.-handed‡.**—**c.-fistedness,** *n.* **c.-handedness‡.**—**c.-grained,** *a.* Compact in growth or structure; solid: said of wood, crystals, etc.—**c.-hauled,** *a. Naut.* Having the sails set for sailing as close to the wind as possible.—**c.-season,** *n.* That part of the year in which it is unlawful to catch or kill specified kinds of fish and game. **c.-time‡.**—**c.-stool,** *n.* A covered box containing a commode.—**c.-tongued,** *a.* Inclined to keep silent; secretive.—**close'ly,** *adv.* **closet.**—**close'ness,** *n.* The state or condition of being close; narrowness; seclusion; proximity; denseness; niggardliness.

close[1], klōz; 2 clōs, *n.* **1.** The end; conclusion. **2.** A grapple. **3.** A junction; meeting.

close[2], 1 klōs; 2 clōs, *n.* **1.** Any place shut in or enclosed, as by a fence or walls; specif., the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. **2.** *Law.* Land adjoining a house. **3.** [Scot.] A narrow lane or passage. [< OF. *clos.*]

close, 1 klōs; 2 clōs, *adv.* Closely.

clos'er, 1 klōz'ər; 2 clōs'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which concludes or closes. **2.** A tool for closing.

clos'et, 1 klez'et; 2 clōs'ĕt. **I.** *vt.* [CLOS'ET-ED; CLOS'ET-ING.] To shut up or conceal; admit to a private interview. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small chamber, side room, or recess for storage or privacy. **2.** The private chamber of a ruler, used as a council-chamber, or as a chapel for devotion. **3.** A water-closet; privy. [OF., dim. of *clos,* close.]—**clos'et,** *a.*

clos"tro-pho'bi-a, 1 klesˌtro-fō'bıe; 2 clōsˌtro-fō'bi-a, *n. Med.* A morbid condition characterized by dread of enclosed spaces.

clo'sure, 1 klō'zjur; 2 clō'zhur. **1.** *vt.* [Gt. Brit.] *Polit.* To conclude (a debate). **II.** *n.* **1.** A proceeding to stop debate in a deliberative body in order to secure a prompt vote. It originated in the British House of Commons, in November, 1882: first adopted by the United States Senate, March, 1917. **2.** A closing or shutting up; as, the *closure* of a shop. **3]**. That which closes or encloses; enclosure. **4†.** A conclusion; end; close. See PREVIOUS QUESTION, under PREVIOUS.

clot, 1 klet; 2 clŏt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CLOT'TED‡; CLOT'TING.] To form into clots; coagulate; fill or cover with clots. **II.** *n.* A coagulated mass.—**clot'-bur",** *n.* **1.** The cockle-bur. **2.** Same as BURDOCK.—**clot'ty,** *a.* **clot'ted‡.**

cloth, 1 klōth; 2 clŏth, *n.* **1.** A woven fabric, as of wool, silk, flax, cotton, etc.; a piece of such fabric. **2.** Clerical attire; hence, the clerical office; the clergy. **3.** A piece of cloth for a special use, as a covering; also (*Naut.*), a sail, or a breadth of the canvas that goes to make up a sail. **4†.** Raiment; clothes. [< AS. *clāth.*]—**cloth'yard",** *n.* An old measure for cloth, 27 inches.—**c.-yard shaft,** an early English arrow for the longbow, supposed to be a cloth-yard in length

clothe, 1 klōth; 2 clōth, *v.* [CLOTHED or CLAD; CLOTH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover or provide with clothes; dress. **2.** Figuratively, to cover as if with clothing; invest. **II]**. *i.* To wear or put on clothes. [< AS. *clāthian,* clothes.]

clothes, 1 klōthz; 2 clōths, *n. pl.* **1.** The articles of raiment worn by human beings; garments collectively; raiment; clothing. **2.** Covering for a bed. **bed'clothes"‡.** [< AS. *clāthas,* pl. of *clāth,* cloth.] SYN.: see DRESS.—**clothes'-line",** *n.* A cord, rope, or wire to hang clothes on to dry.—**c.-moth,** *n.* A moth (*Tinea flavifrontella*) which lays its eggs in woolens, cottons, furs, etc., the larvæ becoming very destructive.—**c.-pin,** *n.* A wooden peg or clamp to fasten clothes on a line.—**c.-press,** *n.* A closet for clothes; wardrobe.

cloth'ier, 1 klōth'yər; 2 clōth'yer, *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothing.

cloth'ing, 1 klōth'ıŋ; 2 clōth'ing, *n.* Dress; apparel in general.

Clo'tho, 1 klō'thō; 2 clō'tho, *n. Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates, holding the distaff and spinning the thread of life: supposed to preside at births. [L. [F.]

clō"ture', 1 klō"tūr'; 2 clō"tūr', *n.* Same as CLOSURE, *n.*,

cloud[1], 1 klaud; 2 cloud, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with clouds; dim; obscure. **2.** To cover with obloquy. **3.** To variegate, as marble. **II.** *i.* To be overcast with or as with clouds.

cloud, *n.* **1.** A mass of visible vapor or collection of watery or icy particles floating in the air at various heights; any cloud-like mass. The international cloud classification with abbreviations in use are: 1. *Cirrus* (*ci.*). 2. *Cirro-stratus* (*ci. st.*). 3. *Cirro-cumulus* (*ci. cu.*). 4. *Alto-cumulus* (*a. cu.*). 5. *Alto-stratus* (*a. st.*). 6. *Strato-cumulus* (*s. cu.*). 7. *Nimbus* (*nb.*). 8. *Cumulus* (*cu.*). 9. *Cumulo-nimbus* (*cu. nb.*). 10. *Stratus* (*st.*). See these terms. **2.** Figuratively, something that obscures, darkens, dims, confuses, or threatens. **3.** A dimmed appearance; a spot. **4.** *Law.* A defect; blemish; as, a *cloud* on a title. **5]**. "A great multitude; a cloud-like mass; as, "a *cloud* of witnesses" (*Heb.* xii, 1). [< AS. *clud,* round mass.]—**cloud'ber"ry,** *n. Bot.* An arctic or alpine species of raspberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) producing an amber-colored fruit.—**cloud'burst",** *n.* A sudden flood of rain, as if a whole cloud had been discharged at once.—**cloud'-drift",** *n.* A mass of broken and flying clouds. **c.-rack‡.**—**cloud'land,** *n.* The realm of clouds and shadows; the world of fancy and dreams.—**cloud'less,** *a.* Unclouded; clear. **-ly,** *adv.*—**cloud'let,** *n.* A little cloud.—**cloud'y,** *a.* [CLOUD'I-ER; CLOUD'I-EST.] **1.** Overspread with clouds. **2.** Of or like a cloud or clouds. **3.** Obscure; vague; confused. **4.** Gloomy; sullen. **5.** Not limpid or clear. **6.** Marked with cloud-like spots. SYN.: see OBSCURE.—**cloud'i-ly,** *adv.*—**cloud'i-ness,** *n.*

clough, 1 kluf or klau; 2 clŭf or clou, *n.* **1.** A sluice for returning water to a channel after the flooding of a field or country. **2.** A gorge or ravine. [Akin to Ice. *kloft,* ravine.]

Clough, 1 kluf; 2 clŭf, **Arthur Hugh** (1819–1861). An English poet and scholar.

clour, 1 klūr; 2 clur. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To knock; thump; dent. **II.** *n.* A blow; bump or dent. [Akin to Ice. *klōra,* scratch.]—**cloured,** *pa.* Dented.

clout[1d], 1 klaut; 2 clout, *vt.* **1.** To patch; bandage. **2.** To protect with an iron plate.

clout[2d], *vt.* [Colloq.] To beat; cuff.

clout[3d], *vt.* To stud with iron nails.

clout[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth or leather; patch; rag. **2.** A swaddling-cloth: often used in the plural. **3.** The center of a target. **4.** An iron plate. [< AS. *clūt,* < W. *clwt.*]—**clout'-nail",** *n.* A stub-nail for boot- or shoe-soles; a flat-headed nail for fastening iron clouts.

clout[2], *n.* A short, stout nail.

clout[3], *n.* [Colloq.] A blow; cuff.

clout[4], *n.* A stupid, loutish person; clod.

clout'ed, 1 klaut'ed; 2 clout'ĕd, *pa.* Clotted.

clout'er-ly, 1 klaut'er-ı; 2 clout'er-ly, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Unhandy; clumsy. [< CLOUT[1], *n.*]

clove, 1 klōv; 2 clōv, *imp.* of CLEAVE[1], *v.*

clove[1], *n.* A dried flower-bud of a tropical evergreen tree (the **clove-tree**) of the myrtle family: used as a spice.—[< Sp. *clavo,* < L. *clavus,* nail (from its shape).]—**clove'-gil'ly-flow"er,** *n.* Any one of several aromatic double-flowered varieties of the pink. **clove'-pink"‡; clow'-gil'ly-flow"er‡** [Scot.].

clove[2], *n.* One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother-bulb, as in garlic. [< AS. *clufˌ*.]

cloven, [U. S.] A cleft; ravine; mountain pass. [< D. *klove, kloof,* cleft.]—**clove'-hitch",** *n.* A knot. See figure 57 under KNOT.

clo'ven, 1 klō'vn; 2 clō'vn, *pa.* Parted; *pp.* of CLEAVE[1], *v.*—**clo'ven-foot"ed,** *a.* **1.** Having the foot cleft or divided, as cattle. **c. foot‡.** **2.** Satanic; bearing the mark of the evil one.—**c.-hoofed,** *a.*

clo'ver, 1 klō'vər; 2 clō'ver, *n.* Any one of several species of three-leaved plants of the bean family. [< AS. *clæfre,* trefoil.] **cla'ver‡.**—**bush'-clo"ver,** *n.* See under BUSH, *n.*—**c.-leaf,** *n.* An open automobile, seating three or four, with entrance only through doors in front of forward seats.—**sweet c.,** same as HONEY-LOTUS.

Clo'vis, 1 klō'vis; 2 clō'vis, *n.* (466–511.) A king of the Franks; traditional founder of the French kingdom.

clown, 1 klaun; 2 clown, *n.* **1.** A professional buffoon; a jester. **2.** A coarse or vulgar fellow; boor. **3.** A country-man. [Akin to Ice. *klunni,* clumsy fellow.]—**clown'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*]—**clown'heal",** *n.* Clown's-all heal. See ALLHEAL; also illus. under LABIATE.—**clown'ish,** *a.* Of or like a clown; rude; ill-bred. SYN.: see AWKWARD; RUSTIC.—**clown'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**clown'ish-ness,** *n.*—**clown'ism,** *n. Pathol.* Clownish gait and behavior (in hystero-epilepsy).

cloy, 1 kloi; 2 clŏy, *vt.* To satiate, as with sweetness; surfeit. [< F. *clouer,* to nail.] SYN.: see SATISFY.—**cloy'ment‡,** *n.*

cloys'ter‡, *n.* Same as CLOISTER.

C. L. P. A., *abbr.* Common Law Procedure Act.

C. L. S. C., *abbr.* Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

club[1], 1 klub; 2 clŭb, *vt.* [CLUBBED, CLUBB[S]; CLUB'BING.] **1.** To beat with a club. **2.** To use like a club, as a rifle.—**to club a rifle, musket, gun** (*Mil.*), to turn a firearm so that the stock is uppermost and may be used as a club.

club[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To contribute to a common purpose; make common stock of. **II.** *t.* **1.** To combine with a common object. **2.** To join purses or efforts; form a club.

club[1], *n.* **1.** A stout stick or staff; cudgel; truncheon. **2.** A staff with curved head of metal or wood, as used in golf. **3.** A three-lobed spot on a playing-card; a card so marked; in the plural, the suit so marked. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A small spar by means of which a good set is given to a gaff-topsail or a staysail. (2) A similar spar on a staysail or jib to which the sheet is made fast. [< Ice. *klubba, klumba,* club.]

—**Indian clubs,** bottle-shaped wooden clubs used in gymnastics.—**clubbed,** *a.* Shaped like, held, or used as a club. —**club'foot",** *n.* Congenital distortion of the foot.—**club's foot"ed,** *a.*—**c.-moss,** *n.* Ground-pine.—**club'root",** *n. Hort.* A disease in cabbages, produced by the larvæ of insects, causing the lower part of the stem to become swollen and misshapen.—**club'rush",** *n. Bot.* **1.** One of a large genus (*Scirpus*) of mostly perennial sedges. **2.** The cattail.—**club-topsail,** *n. Naut.* A sail, as a gaff-topsail, extended on the foot by a club. See illus. under CUTTER.

club[2], *n.* **1.** An organization of persons for social intercourse or other common object. **2.** A club-house or club-room. [Ult. = CLUB[1], *n.*, in sense of 'clump, knot.'] SYN.: see ASSOCIATION; CLASS.—**club'ba-bl(e),** *a.* Having tastes or qualities suited to club life; sociable. **club'a-bl(e)‡.**

club'haul", 1 klub'hōl"; 2 clŭb'hạl", *vt. Naut.* To put (a vessel) about when in danger of drifting on a lee shore, by letting go the lee anchor, hauling to windward by the hawser, when the vessel's head has come into the wind, and cutting the hawser as she pays off on the other tack.

cluck[1], klŭk; 2 clŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To call with a cluck. **II.** *i.* To make the noise of a brooding hen; utter a click or cluck. [Var. of CLACK.]—**cluck,** *n.* A sound like that made by a brooding hen to call her chicks.

clud, 1 klūd; 2 clụd, *n.* [Scot.] A cluster; crowd; a cloud.

clue, 1 klū; 2 clụ, *v. & n.* Same as CLEW.

Cluj, *n.* Same as KLAUSENBURG.

clum'ber, 1 klum'bər; 2 clŭm'ber, *n.* A small stout-bodied and short-legged spaniel that works in silence. [< *Clumber,* the estate of the Duke of Newcastle.]

clump[1], 1 klump; 2 clŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place or plant to-

gether in a clump. **2.** To put a clump, or extra sole, on (a shoe). **II.** *i.* To walk clumsily and noisily; tramp heavily.

clump, *n.* **1.** A thick cluster; tuft; lump. **2.** A dull sound, as of heavy tramping. **3.** An irregular, clumsy, thick piece, or mass. [< Dan. Sw. *klump.*]—**clump'ish,** *a.* Somewhat clumpy.—**clump'y,** *a.* Containing clumps.

clum'sy, 1 klum'zi; 2 clŭm'gy, *a.* [CLUM'SI-ER; CLUM'SI-EST.] **1.** Lacking dexterity, ease, or grace; awkward. **2.** Rudely constructed; unwieldy; ungainly. [< Sw. dial. *klummsen,* benumbed.] Syn.: see AWKWARD.

—**clum'si-ly,** *adv.*—**clum'si-ness,** *n.* [rated clay.

clunch, 1 klunch; 2 clŭnch, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Any form of indurated clay.

clung, 1 klung; 2 clŭng, *imp. & pp.* of CLING, *v.*

clung, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Shrunken. **2.** Tough; tenacious, as soil. **3.** Of sullen spirit; glum.

Clu"ny', 1 klü"ni'; 2 clü"ny', *n.* An ancient manufacturing town (pop. 4,009) in Saône-et-Loire department, France; has ruins of the famous Benedictine abbey.

clu'pe-id, 1 klü'pi-id; 2 clu'pe-id, *n.* Any one of a family of fishes having compressed bodies: including the herrings.

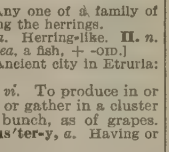
clu'pe-oid, 1 klü'pi-oid; 2 clu'pe-ŏid. **I.** *a.* Herring-like. **II.** *n.* A fish of the herring family. [< L. *clupea,* a fish, + -OID.]

Clu'si-um, 1 klü'si-um; 2 clu'si-ŭm, *n.* Ancient city in Etruria: modern name, **Chiusi.**

clus'ter, 1 klus'tar; 2 clŭs'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To produce in or collect into a cluster or clusters; grow or gather in a cluster or clusters. **II.** *n.* **1.** A group or bunch, as of grapes. **2.** An assembly; aggregation. [AS.]—**clus'ter-y,** *a.* Having or growing in clusters.

clutch[1], 1 klučh; 2 clŭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize eagerly. **2.** To grasp and hold firmly; close the hand on. **II.** *i.* To make a snatch; reach out eagerly; catch: with *at.* [Cp. AS. *gelæccan,* seize.] Syn.: see CATCH.

clutch[2], *n.* **1.** A rapacious or powerful grasp; a tight grip: as, the *clutch* of poverty; an attempt at seizure: commonly in the plural; as, to fall into the *clutches* of an enemy. **2.** A talon, claw, paw, or hand. **3.** A device for coupling two working parts; also, any appliance suitable for seizing and holding. Syn.: see CATCH.



Clutch.
a, fixed member; *b,* slidable and splined member; *c,* collar; *d,* fork, controlled by lever *e,* which slides *b* into connection with *a.*

clutch[3], *n.* A sitting of eggs; a brood.

clute, 1 klüt; clut, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CLOOT.

Clu'tha, 1 klü'tha; 2 clu'thá, *n.* The largest river in New Zealand, in the South Island; 80 miles long.

clut'ter[1], 1 klut'ar; 2 clŭt'er. **I.** *vt.* To throw into confusion; litter. **II.** *n.* A disordered state; confused heap; litter. [ME. *cloteren,* freq. of CLOT.] Syn.: see DISORDER.

clut'ter[2]. **I.** *vi.* To clatter; make a noise or bustle. **II.** *n.* A clattering noise; chattering.

Clyde, 1 klaid; 2 clyd, *n.* **1. Lord** (1792–1863), Colin Campbell (Macliver), a Scottish general; suppressed Sepoy mutiny, 1857–1858. **2.** A river in S. W. Scotland, flowing into the Firth of Clyde; length, 75 m.

Clyde'bank", 1 klaid'baŋk"; 2 clyd'băŋk", *n.* A burgh (pop. 46,515) in Dumbarton county, Scotland.

Clydes'dale, 1 klaidz'dēl; 2 clidz'dāl, *n.* **1.** The valley of the Clyde, Scotland. **2.** Name of a breed of draft horses which originated in the Clydesdale valley. See illus. under HORSE.

Cly'mer, 1 klai'mar; 2 cly'mer, **George** (1739–1813). An American patriot; legislator; signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of Constitutional Convention, 1787.

clype, 1 klaip; 2 clyp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To gossip; babble; tattle.

clype[1], *n.* [Scot.] A gossip; also, gossip.

clype[2]†, *n.* **1.** A collection of things in disorder. **2.** An unprepossessing person.

clyp'e-ate, 1 klip'i-ēt; 2 clyp'e-āt, *a.* **1.** Shield-shaped. **clyp'e-i-form**†. **2.** Having a shield, as the head of an insect. **clyp'e-at'ed**†.

clys'ter, 1 klis'tar; 2 clys'ter, *n. Med.* An intestinal injection; enema. [< Gr. *klystēr,* < *klyzō,* wash.]

Cly"tem-nes'tra, 1 klai"tem-nes'tra; 2 cly"tĕm-nĕs'tra, *n. Gr. Myth.* The faithless wife of Agamemnon and party to his assassination; finally slain by Orestes.

Cly'tie, 1 klit'i; 2 clyt'i-ĕ, *n.* Daughter of Oceanus; a nymph, who loved Apollo, and was changed into a heliotrope.—**Clytie knot,** a style of dressing the hair in a loosely coiled knot low at the neck.

C. M., *abbr.* Calus Marius, Certificated Master, common meter, Corresponding Member. —**cm**[1], *abbr.* Centimeter. —**cm**[2], *abbr.* Square centimeter.—**cm**[3], *abbr.* Cubic centimeter.—**C. M. D.,** *abbr.* Common meter double.—**C. M. G.,** *abbr.* Companion [of the Order] of St. Michael and St. George.—**cml.,** *abbr.* Commercial.—**C. M. S.,** *abbr.* Church Missionary Society.

cne'mi-al, 1 ni'mi-al; 2 nē'mi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tibia. [< Gr. *knēmis,* greave, < *knēmē,* lower leg.]

cni'do-blast, *n.* A cell in which a poison apparatus is developed. —**cni'do-cil,** *n. Zool.* The coiled thread of a poison apparatus.

Cni'dus, 1 nai'dus; 2 ni'dŭs, *n.* A ruined city in Asia Minor.

Cnut, 1 nut; 2 nŭt, *n.* Same as CANUTE.

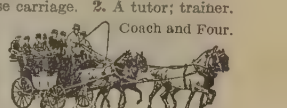
Cnos'sus, 1 nos'us; 2 nŏs'ŭs, *n.* Traditional capital of Crete.

co-[1], *prefix.* With; together; as, *coadventurer, coagency, coauthor.* See COM-.

co-[2], *prefix.* Of the complement: used in astronomy and mathematics; as, *codeclination; cosecant; cosine; cotangent.* [< L. *complementum,* complement.]

C. O., *abbr.* Commanding Officer, Criminal Office, Crown Office. —**c. o.,** *abbr.* Care of.—**Co,** *abbr.* Cobalt.—**Co.,** *abbr.* Company, county.

coach, 1 kōch; 2 cōch. I[1]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tutor or train; study with or act as a tutor or trainer. **2.** To carry or be carried in a coach. **3.** *Baseball.* To stand by first or third base and assist and direct verbally the base-runner. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large four-wheeled close carriage. **2.** A tutor; trainer. **3.** A railway passenger-car. [< F. *coche.*]—**coach and four,** a coach drawn by four horses.—**coach'-box",** *n.* A coachman's seat.—**c.-dog,** *n.* A Dalmatian dog spotted with black and white. See plate of DOGS, fig. 9.—**c.-fellow,** *n.* One of a span of coach-horses; hence, a mate; companion.—**c.-horse,** *n.* A horse used or suitable for drawing a coach.—**coach'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who drives a coach or a carriage. **2.** *Angling.* A variety of artificial fly.


Coach and Four.

coach'er, 1 kōch'ar; 2 cōch'er, *n.* **1.** One who coaches. **2.** *Baseball.* A player who directs the progress of the base-runners. **3.** A coach-horse.

co"act'[1]‡[d], 1 kō"akt'; 2 cō"ăct', *vt.* To act or work together. —**co"ac'tion,** *n.* Action in concert.—**co"ac'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Acting concurrently.

co-act'[2]†[d], 1 ko-akt'; 2 co-ăct', *vt.* To force; compel; coerce. [< L. *coacto,* freq. of *cogo;* see COGENT.]—**co-ac'tion**[s], *n.* Compulsion or constraint.—**co-ac'tiv**(e[s]‡, *a.* Having power to constrain; compulsory.

Coad., *abbr.* Coadjutor.

co-ad'ju-tant, 1 ko-aj'u-tant *or* kō"a-jū'tant; 2 co-ăj'u-tant *or* cō"a-jū'tant. **I.** *a.* Cooperating. **II.** *n.* An assistant; colleague.

co"ad-ju'tor, 1 kō"a-jū'tar; 2 cō"ă-jy'tor, *n.* An associate in action; a coworker or colleague, whether equal or subordinate, especially one appointed to assist in official duties, as the assistant of a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church or of a bishop of the Church of England or of the Episcopal Church. [L., < *co-,* with, + *adjuvo,* AID.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE; AUXILIARY.—**co"ad-ju'tress,** **co"ad-ju'trix,** *n. fem.*

co-ad'u-nate, 1 ko-ad'yu-nēt; 2 co-ăd'yu-nāt. **I.** *vt.* To join together. **II.** *a.* Closely joined.—**co-ad"u-na'tion,** *n.*—**co-ad'u-na-tiv**(e[s], *a.* Suited to or having a tendency to combine.

co"ad-ven'tur-er, co-a'gen-cy, etc. See CO-[1], *prefix.*

co-æ'val, *a.* Same as COEVAL.

co-a'gent, 1 ko-ē'jant; 2 co-ā'gent, *n.* A joint agent; coworker.

co-ag'u-late, 1 ko-ag'yu-lēt; 2 co-ăg'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED[2]; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To change (a liquid, as blood or milk) into a clot or a jelly, as by heat, by chemical action, or by a ferment; curdle; congeal. **II.** *i.* To become clotted or curdled. [< L. *coagulatus,* < *cogo,* compel.]—**co-ag"u-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**co-ag'u-la-bl**(e[s], *a.*—**co-ag'u-late**†, *a.*—**co-ag"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**co-ag'u-la-tiv**(e[s], *a.*—**co-ag'u-la"tor,** *n.*

co-ag'u-len, 1 ko-ag'yu-len; 2 co-ăg'yu-lĕn, *n.* A powder (discovered by Prof. Theodor Kocher of Berne) which instantly causes coagulation of blood when dissolved in water before being applied.

co-ag'u-lin, 1 ko-ag'yu-lin; 2 co-ăg'yu-lĭn, *n.* A substance formed in animals when injected with a foreign serum. It causes coagulation in certain substances.

co-ag'u-lum, 1 ko-ag'yu-lum; 2 co-ăg'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] Any coagulated mass, usually clotted blood; a clot. [L.]

Co"a-hui'la, 1 kō"a-wi'la; 2 cō"ă-wī'lä, *n.* A state in Mexico; 93,786 sq. m.; pop. 368,000; capital, Saltillo. **Co"ha-hui'la**†.

coak, 1 kōk; 2 cōk, *vt.* [COAKED (1 kōkd; 2 cōkd); COAK'ING.] To join by means of a coak or coaks.

coak, *n. Carp.* A short tenon-like piece mortised into both the adjacent surfaces of two pieces that are joined; also, a wood or metal pin.

coal, 1 kōl; 2 cōl, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To supply with or take in coal. **2.** To reduce to coal, as wood.

coal, *n.* **1.** A brittle, compact, amorphous substance derived from ancient vegetation: found in beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel. **2.** A piece of coal as broken for use; such pieces collectively: in Great Britain commonly used in the plural. **3.** A fragment of burned wood. [< AS. *col.*] —**brown coal,** lignite.—**coal'-bed",** *n.* A receptacle or place for coals, as in a forge.—**coal'er,** *n.* One who or that which makes a business of supplying or transporting coal.—**coal'fish",** *n.* **1.** A valuable fish, the green pollack of the Atlantic. **2.** One of various other fishes, as the candlefish, sergeant-fish, etc.—**coal'-gas",** *n.* **1.** The gas produced by the combustion of coal. **2.** Ordinary illuminating-gas.—**c.-heaver,** *n.* One who loads or unloads coal.—**c.-heugh,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as COAL-PIT. **c.-hewt.**—**c.-hod,** *n.* A vessel for carrying coal or putting it on the fire.—**c.-measures,** *n. pl.* That division of the Carboniferous series containing the workable beds of coal.—**c.-oil,** *n.* Petroleum.—**c.-pit,** *n.* **1.** A pit from which mineral coal is obtained. **2.** A pit for making charcoal.—**c.-sack,** *n.* **1.** A sack for coal. **2.** One of several dark spaces in the Milky Way, especially one near the Southern Cross. Called also the *Magellanic cloud.*—**c.-scuttle,** *n.* A coal-hod.—**c.-tar,** *n.* The black pitch distilled from bituminous coal condensed in the manufacture of coal-gas and used in the arts.—**coal'y,** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or containing coal.

co"a-lesce', 1 kō"a-les'; 2 cō"ă-lĕs', *vi.* [-LESCED't; -LESC'ING.] To grow or come together into one; fuse; blend. [< L. *coalesco,* < *co-,* with, + *alo,* nourish.] Syn.: see UNITE.—**co"a-les'cence,** *n.* A coalescing; union.—**co"a-les'cent,** *a.* Growing together; united; uniting.

co″a-li′tion, 1 kō″ə-lish′ən; 2 cō″ə-lish′on, *n.* **1.** An alliance of persons, parties, or states. **2.** Coalescence.
Syn.: see ALLIANCE; UNION.

coam′ing, 1 kōm′iŋ; 2 cōm′ing, *n.* A raised curb about a hatchway, well, or the like. [= COMBING.] **comb′ing‡.**

co″ap-ta′tion, 1 kō″ap-tē′shən; 2 cō″ăp-tā′shon, *n.* An adjustment or fitting together, as of the parts of a broken bone. [< L. *coaptatus,* pp., < *co-,* with, + *aptus,* APT.]

co-arb′, 1 ko-ärb′; 2 co-ärb′, *n.* **1.** Among the Celts, the head of a family or division of a clan; a fellow heir of the ancestral authority. **2.** The abbot of a monastery or the bishop of a see. [< Ir. *comharba.*]

co-arc′tate, 1 ko-ärk′tēt; 2 co-ärc′tāt, *a.* Crowded together, as a panicle of flowers; compressed; contracted, especially at the base, as the abdomen of an insect. [< L. *coarctatus,* pp. of *coarcto, coarto,* press together, < *co-*(*cum*), with, + *arto,* press together, < *artus,* close.]

co″arc-ta′tion, 1 kō″ark-tē′shən; 2 cō″ärc-tā′shon, *n.* **1.** Stricture or contraction, as of a cavity or orifice. **2†.** Restraint. [< L. *coarctatus,* pp., < *co-,* with, + *artus,* close.]

coarse, 1 kōrs; 2 cōrs, *a.* **1.** Composed of large or rough parts or particles; not fine or delicate. **2.** Inferior in quality; low; vulgar; indelicate. [Var. of COURSE; that is, in course, ordinary.]
Syn.: BLUFF; BRUTISH; COMMON; IMMODEST; LARGE; ROUGH; RUSTIC; VULGAR.—**coarse′ly,** *adv.*—**coars′en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become coarse or rough.—**coarse′ness,** *n.*

coast, 1 kōst; 2 cōst. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sail or travel along (a shore or border). **2.** [U. S.] (1) To ride down a slope by force of gravity, as on a sled or bicycle. (2) To move by force of gravity alone, as in an aeroplane. **II.** *n.* **1.** The land next to the sea; the seashore. **2‖.** A boundary; region: chiefly *pl.* **3.** [U. S.] A coasting, as on a sled; also, the declivity or slope coasted upon. [< OF. *coste,* < L. *costa,* rib, side.] Syn.: see BANK.—**coast′al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the coast; bordering or skirting a coast-line.—**coast′er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which coasts, as a person or vessel. **2.** A tray used in passing a decanter around a dining-table.—**coast′er-brake″,** *n.* A free-wheel bicycle clutch-brake which enables a rider to coast without removing his feet from the pedals.—**coast′s guard″,** *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] Customs agents along the coast; a general coast-police. **2.** [U. S.] The men who man life-saving stations. **3.** A member of either of these bodies.—**coast′ward,** *adv.* Toward the coast. **coast′wards‡.**—**coast′wise,** *a. & adv.* By way of or along the coast. **coast′ways‡.**

Coast′land″, *n.* See KÜSTENLAND.

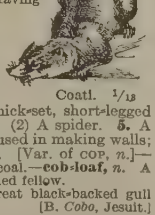
Coast Range. An irregular range of mountains in California closely adjacent to the Pacific coast.

coat, 1 kōt; 2 cōt. **I.** *vt.* To cover with or as with a coat, as of paint. **II.** *n.* **1.** An upper and outer garment with sleeves: usually worn by men. **2.** Any outer covering, as the fur of an animal, or a layer of ice or paint. **3.** *Her.* A coat of arms. **4.** [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] A skirt; petticoat. **5‖.** Any one of various garments, as a tunic. [< MHG. LL+OF *kotze,* coarse mantle.]—**coat′-card″†,** *n.* A playing-card with a figure wearing a coat: now corrupted to *court-card.*—**c. of arms** (*Her.*), the armorial bearings of a person, taken collectively.—**c. of mail,** a defensive garment of chain mail.—**coat′ing,** *n.* **1.** A covering layer; coat. **2.** Cloth for coats.

coat-ee′, 1 kōt-ī′; 2 cōt-ē′, *n.* [Eng.] A short-tailed close-fitting

Coates′ville, 1 kōts′vil; 2 cōts′vil, *n.* A city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 14,520.

co-a′ti, 1 ko-ä′ti; 2 co-ä′tī, *n.* [S. Am.] A raccoon-like mammal with mobile snout and a long ringed tail. **co-al′ti‡; co-a″-ti-mon′di‡.**


Coati. 1/12

Co-at″za-co-al′cos, 1 ko-at″sa-ko-äl′kōs; 2 co-ăt″să-co-äl′cŏs, *n.* A seaport (pop. 3,000), state of Vera Cruz, S. E. Mexico.

co-au′thor, *n.* See CO-1, *prefix.*

coax, 1 kōks; 2 cŏks, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To persuade, or seek to persuade, by gentleness and tact; wheedle; win; soothe. **2†.** To impose upon; deceive. **II.** *i.* To use persistent persuasion or cajolery. [To make a *coax* (dupe) of, < F. *coquin,* < L. *coquus,* cook.] Syn.: see ALLURE; PERSUADE.—**coax′er,** *n.*

coax, *n.* One who coaxes.

co-ax′i-al, 1 ko-aks′ı-əl; 2 co-ăks′i-al, *a.* Having the same axis. **co-ax′ial‡.**

cob, 1 kŏb; 2 cŏb, *vt.* [COBBED; COB′BING.] To beat or knock, especially on the buttocks, as with a board or strap.

cob[1], *n.* **1.** A roundish mass, heap, or lump. **2.** [U. S.] The woody spike of an ear of maize, round which the kernels grow. **corn′-cob″‡.** **3.** A strong, thick-set, short-legged horse. **4.** (1) The male of the swan. (2) A spider. **5.** A compost of clay and straw or the like, used in making walls; also, a cob wall. **6.** A Spanish dollar. [Var. of COP, *n.*]—**cob′-coal″,** *n.* A large round piece of coal.—**cob-loaf,** *n.* A crusty, lumpy loaf; hence, an ill-conditioned fellow.

cob[2], *n.* [Eng.] A gull, especially the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). **cobb‡.** [B. *Cobo,* Jesuit.]

Co-bæ′a, 1 ko-bī′ə; 2 co-bē′a, *n.* Same as ROSENBERGIA. [<

co′balt[1], 1 kō′bôlt; 2 cō′bąlt, *n.* A tough steel-gray metallic element similar to nickel: valued for the blue pigments it forms. See ELEMENT. [< G. *kobalt;* prob. same as KOBOLD, a demon.]—**co′balt-ic,** *a.* Of or containing cobalt in its triad valence.—**co-balt′ite,** *n. Mineral.* A metallic, silver-white brittle cobalt sulfarsenid (CoAsS). **co-balt′ine‡.**—**co′balt-ous,** *a.* Of or containing cobalt in its lower valence.

Co-balt′[2], *n.* A town (pop. 4,400) in Ontario, Canada.

co′bang, *n.* Same as KOBAN.

Cob′bett, 1 kŏb′et; 2 cŏb′ĕt, **William** (1762–1835). An English-American political economist.

cob′ble, 1 kŏb′l; 2 cŏb′l, *v.* [COB′BLED, COB′LD; COB′-BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To patch or repair, as boots; make clumsily. **2.** To pave with cobblestones. **II.** *i.* To work as a cobbler. [< L. *copulo,* join together.]—**cob′bler**[1], *n.* One who patches boots and shoes; also, a clumsy workman.

cob′ble[1], *n.* Same as COBLE. [cobblestone

cob′ble[2], *n.* **1.** A cobblestone. **2.** A lump of coal of the size of a

cob′bler[2], *n.* [U. S.] A summer drink, made of iced wine, sugar, fruit-juices, etc.

cob′ble-stone″, 1 kŏb′l-stōn″; 2 cŏb′l-stōn″, *n.* A rounded water-worn stone, as for paving.

Cob′den, 1 kŏb′den; 2 cŏb′dĕn, **Richard** (1804–1865). An English statesman; free-trade advocate.—**Cob′den-ism,** *n.* The political policy advocated by Richard Cobden.

Cobh, 1 kŏb; 2 cŏb, *n.* [Ir.] Same as QUEENSTOWN.

Cob′ham, 1 kŏb′əm; 2 cŏb′am, **Lord** (1360?–1417). Sir John Oldcastle, an English Lollard leader; burnt in London.

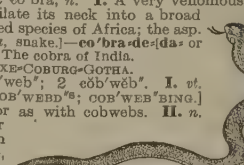
cob′le, 1 kŏb′l; 2 cŏb′l, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] A flat-bottomed fishing-boat. **2.** [Scot.] A rowboat with a flat bottom. [< W. *ceubal,* < *ceuo,* hollow.] **cob′ble‡.**

Co′blenz, 1 kō′blents; 2 cō′blĕnts, *n.* A government (1,754 sq. m.; pop. 682,000), and its capital city (pop. 56,680), Rhine province, Prussia; bridgehead occupied by United States troops, Nov., 1918. Withdrawn Jan. 1922.

cob′nut″, 1 kŏb′nut″; 2 cŏb′nŭt″, *n.* **1.** A large variety of hazel-nut. **2.** A children's game with such nuts.

co′bold, *n.* Same as KOBOLD.

co′bra, 1 kō′brə; 2 cō′bra, *n.* **1.** A very venomous snake of India that can dilate its neck into a broad hood. **2.** An allied species of Africa; the asp. [Pg., < L. *colubra,* snake.]—**co′bra-de-[da-or di-]ca-pel′lo,** *n.* The cobra of India.


Cobra-de-capello. 1/12

Co′burg, *n.* See SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

cob′web″, 1 kŏb′web″; 2 cŏb′wĕb″. **I.** *vt.* [COB′WEBBED″, COB′WEBD″ŏ; COB′WEB″BING.] To cover with or as with cobwebs. **II.** *n.* **1.** The network or fine thread spun by a spider; hence, a snare, or anything fine-spun or flimsy. **2.** *pl.* Accumulated rubbish. [< *cob* (perhaps short for ME. *attercop,* < AS. *ātor,* poison, + *cop,* head, tuft) + WEB.]—**cob′-webbed″,** *pa.* **1.** Covered with or full of cobwebs. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing entangled cobweb-like hairs.—**cob′web″by,** *a.* Like or covered with cobwebs.

cob′work″, 1 kŏb′wûrk″; 2 cŏb′wûrk″, *n.* A structure of logs laid crosswise, with ends secured by dovetailing: used also attributively; as, a *cobwork* breakwater.

co′ca, 1 kō′ka; 2 cō′ca, *n.* [S. Am.] The dried leaves of a South-American shrub, used as a tonic.

co′ca-in, 1 kō′ka-in, -in *or* -ĭn (*colloq.,* kō-kān′); 2 cō′ca-ĭn, **co′ca-ine,** ∫ -ĭn *or* -ĭn (*colloq.,* cō-cān′), *n.* A white, bitter, crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in coca-leaves: used in medicine as a local anesthetic.—**co′ca-in-ism,** *n.* A morbid condition produced by excessive use of cocain; cocain-poisoning.—**co′ca-in-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] *Med.* To bring under the specific effect of cocain.—**co-ca″in-i-za′tion,** *n.*

coc-cid″i-o′sis, *n.* A disease caused by the presence of coccidia.—**coc-cid′i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Protoz.* A parasitic sporozoan (genus *Coccidium*); an egg-shaped psorosperm. **2.** *Bot.* A spherical non-porous conceptacle containing for certain rose-spored algæ (*Florideæ*).

coc-cif′er-ous, 1 kok-sif′ər-us; 2 cŏc-çĭf′er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing or producing berries. [< Gr. *kokkos,* berry, + L. *fero,* bear.]

coc′coid, 1 kok′oid; 2 cŏc′ŏid, *a.* Like cocci: applied to certain forms of bacteria which tend to be round in form. [< coccus + Gr. *eidos,* form.]

coc′co-lith, *n.* One of certain minute or oval rounded bodies often abundant in deep-sea mud.

coc′cu-lus in′di-cus. *Med.* The berry of an East-Indian vine (*Anamirta cocculus*), a narcotic and stimulant, used in ointments for cure of ringworm and barbers' itch, sometimes in the manufacture of beer and for stupefying fish.

coc′cus, 1 kok′us; 2 cŏc′ŭs, *n.* [COC′CI, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) One of the dry one-seeded portions into which a schizocarp splits up. (2) A spore mother-cell in which the spores are contained for a time after their maturity. **2.** A spherical or nearly spherical bacterium. [< Gr. *kokkos,* berry.]

coc′cyx, 1 kok′siks; 2 cŏc′çyks, *n.* [-CY′GES, 1 -sai′jiz; 2 -çy′-gēs, *pl.*] The caudal end of the spine. [Gr.]—**coc-cyg′e-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the coccyx; caudal.

coch., cochl., *abbr.* [L.] *Cochlear* (a spoonful).—**coch. amp.,** *abbr.* A tablespoonful.—**coch. mag.,** *abbr.* A large spoonful.—**coch. med.,** *abbr.* A dessert-spoonful.—**coch. parv.,** *abbr.* A teaspoonful.

Co″cha-bam′ba, 1 kō″cha-bäm′ba; 2 cō″chă-bäm′bä, *n.* **1.** A department of Bolivia; 21,417 sq. m.; pop. 381,000. **2.** Its capital (pop. 25,000); 8,370 ft. above the sea.

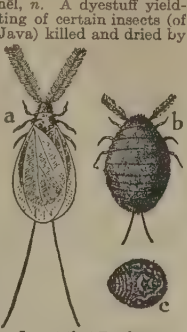
co′chin[1], 1 kō′chin; 2 cō′chin, *n.* A variety of large domestic fowl, of Asiatic origin, having heavily feathered legs. [< *Cochin*-China.]

Co-chin′[2], 1 ko-chĭn′ *or* kō′chin; 2 co-chĭn′ *or* cō′chin, *n.* **1.** A native state (pop. 812,000) in S. W. Madras, India; 1,362 sq. m. **2.** Its capital (pop. 18,000), a seaport.

Co′chin-Chi′na, 1 kō′chin; 2 cō′chin, *n.* The southernmost state (20,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,795,000) of French Indo-China.

coch'l-neal, 1 kŏch'ı-nēl; 2 cŏch'ı-nēl, *n.* A dyestuff yielding a brilliant scarlet dye, consisting of certain insects (of Mexico, the Canary Islands, and Java) killed and dried by heat. [< Sp. *cochinilla,* < L. *coccinus,* scarlet, < Gr. *kokkos,* berry.]—**coch'l-neal-fig",** *n.* A cactus (*Nopalea cochinillifera*).

coch'le-a, 1 kek'lı-ə; 2 cŏc'le-a. *n.* [-LE-Æ, *pl.*] A winding cavity in the internal ear, containing the essential organs of hearing. See EAR. [< L. *cochlea,* snail. < Gr. *kochlos,* shell-fish.]—**coch'le-ar,** *a.*— **coch'le-a-ry,** *a.* Winding; cochleate.—**coch'le-ate,** *a.* Spirally twisted like a snail-shell. **coch'le-an‡; coch'le-at"ed‡.**



Insect that Produces Cochineal. 3/1
a, male; *b,* female; *c,* dried cochineal of commerce.

cock[1t], 1 kek; 2 cŏk, *vt.* To raise the cock of (a gun or pistol), in readiness for firing.

cock[2t], *v.* **I.** *t.* To turn up or to one side, as the head, eye, ears, etc.; tilt; prick up. **II‡.** *i.* To swagger. [< COCK[1], *n.*]—**cocked hat. 1.** A hat with brim turned up. **2.** A game of bowls played with three pins: written also **cocked-hat.**

cock[3t], *vt.* To arrange in cocks, as hay.

cock, *a.* Male; as, a *cock* lobster.

cock[1], *n.* **1.** A full-grown male of the domestic fowl. **2.** Any male bird. **3.** [Eng.] A leader; champion. **4.** A faucet. **5.** A weathercock. **6.** Cock-crowing. **7.** A bib-cock. **8.** In a firearm, the hammer; also, the position at which the hammer rests when raised. **9.** [Scot.] The mark at which curlers aim. [< AS. *cocc* (imitative).]—**cock"-a-bon'dy,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A wingless artificial bait.—**c.-and-bull,** *a.* [Colloq.] Highly improbable; incredible; absurd.—**c.-bead,** *n. Carp.* A rounded and raised or projecting bead.—**c.-eye,** *n.* A squinting eye.—**c.-eyed,** *a.* Cross-eyed.—**c.-fight,** *n.* A battle between cocks, especially between game-cocks. **c.-match‡.**—**c.-fighter,** *n.* One who keeps or matches fighting-cocks.—**c.-fighting. 1.** *a.* Addicted to cock-fighting; as, a *cock-fighting* squire. **II.** *n.* The matching of game-cocks.—**c.-hard,** *n.* [Scot.] An owner and cultivator of a small piece of land: a term of contempt.—**c. of the game‖,** a game-cock.—**c. of the walk** or **of the loft,** one who has overcome all opposition; leader or chief.—**c.-sure,** *a.* Absolutely sure; perfectly safe.—**c.-sure,** *adv.* With absolute certainty. **c.-surely‡.**

cock[2], *n.* A significant tip or upward turn; a pricking up; upward bend of a hat-brim.

cock[3], *n.* A small conical pile, as of straw or hay. [Akin to Ice. *kökkr,* lump.]—**cock'horse",** *n.* A child's rocking-horse; hobby-horse.

cock[4], *n.* A ship's small boat; cockboat. [< F. *coque,* < L. *concha;* see CONCH.]

cock[5], *n.* A notch in an arrow or crossbow for the string. [< It. *cocca,* nock of an arrow.]

cock[6]†, *n.* A corruption of "God": used in oaths.

cock-ade', 1 kek-ēd'; 2 cŏk-ād', *n.* A rosette, knot of ribbon, or the like, worn on the hat. [< F. *cocarde,* < *coq,* COCK[1], *n.*, as if a cock's comb.]

cock'-a-hoop", 1 kek'ə-hūp"; 2 cŏk'-a-hōōp". **I.** *a.* **1.** Elated; set up; on the high horse. **2.** Tipsy; jolly. **II.** *adv.* Jollily.

Cock-aigne', 1 kek-ēn'; 2 cŏk-ān', *n.* **1.** An imaginary region of luxury and ease. **2.** Same as COCKNEYDOM. **Cock-agne'‡.**

cock'-a-leek"le, *n.* Same as COCKIE-LEEKIE.

cock"a-lo'rum, 1 kek"ə-lō'rum; 2 cŏk"a-lō'rŭm, *n.* [Slang.] A conceited, bumptious person.

cock"a-teel', 1 kɒk"ə-tēl'; 2 cŏk"a-tēl', *n.* An Australian cockatoo of the genus *Cacopsitta,* especially *C. novæ-hollandiæ.*

cock"a-too', 1 kek"ə-tū'; 2 cŏk'a-tōō', *n.* A crested parrot of the East Indies or Australia. [< Hind. *kākātūa,* from its cry.]

Great Black Cockatoo (*Microglossus aterrimus*). 1/8

cock'a-trice, 1 kek'ə-tris; 2 cŏk'a-trĭç, *n.* **1.** A fabulous serpent, said to kill by its breath or glance. **2.** Any crawling venomous creature. [OF., corr. of L. *crocodilus,* CROCODILE.]

cock'bill", 1 kek'bil"; 2 cŏk'bĭl", *vt. Naut.* To tip up at an angle with the deck of a square-rigged vessel, in sign of mourning: said of the yards.

cock'boat", 1 kek'bōt"; 2 cŏk'bōt", *n.* A small rowboat. **cock‡.**

cock'brain", 1 kek'brēn"; 2 cŏk'brān". **I.** *a.* Rash; giddy. **II.** *n.* A rash, giddy person.—**cock'-brained",** *a.*

Cock'burn, 1 kō'bərn; 2 cō'burn, **Alexander** (1802-1880). An English statesman; Lord Chief Justice of England; arbitrator on Alabama claims.

cock'cha"fer, 1 kek'chē"fər; 2 cŏk'chā"fer, *n.* A large beetle of America and Europe, destructive to vegetation; a May-beetle. [< CLOCK, a beetle (imitative), + CHAFER[2].]

cock'crow", 1 kek'krō"; 2 cŏk'crō", *n.* The early morning. **cock'crow"ing‡.**

cock'er, 1 kek'ər; 2 cŏk'er, *vt.* To spoil by indulgence; coddle. [Cp. W. *cocrt,* fondle.]

cock'er, *n.* **1.** A small spaniel, used in hunting woodcock, snipe, etc. **cock'er-span'i-el‡. 2.** A cock-fighter.

cock'er-el, 1 kek'ər-el; 2 cŏk'er-ĕl, *n.* A young cock.

cock'er-no"nie, 1 kek'ər-nō"nı; 2 cŏk'er-nō"nĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A young woman's hair gathered in a snood. **cock'er-no"ny‡.**

cock'er-y, 1 kek'ər-ı; 2 cŏk'er-y, *a.* [Scot.] Unstable; shaky.

cock'et, 1 kek'et; 2 cŏk'ĕt, *n. Eng. Hist.* A custom-house seal, or a sealed certificate of the entry of goods. [< F. *coquet,* dim. of *coque,* COCK[4], *n.*] **cock'it‡** [Scot.].

cock'horse", 1 kek'hōrs"; 2 cŏk'hôrs", *n.* A child's rocking-horse, hobby-horse, or the like.

cock'le-leek"ie, 1 kek'ı-lĭk"ı; 2 cŏk'ı-lēk"ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] Soup made by boiling a fowl with onions or leeks. **cock'-a-leek"ie; cock'y-leek"y‡.**

cock'ing, 1 kek'ıŋ; 2 cŏk'ing, *n.* **1.** Cock-fighting. **2.** The shooting of woodcocks.

cock'ish, 1 kek'ısh; 2 cŏk'ish, *a.* [Eng. or Colloq.] Cock-like; cocky; hence, strutting; self-assertive.—**cock'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**cock'ish-ness,** *n.*

cock'l[e²], 1 kek'l; 2 cŏk'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [COCK'LED; COCK'LING.] To wrinkle; pucker. [< COCKLE[2], *n.*: from the form of the shell.]

cock'le[1], *n.* A weed that grows among grain. [< AS. *coccel,* < Ir. *cogal,* corn-cockle.]

cock'le[2], *n.* **1.** An edible European bivalve, or its shell; a scallop-shell, etc. **2.** A cockle-shell. **3.** A convention with a motto. [< Gr.[L+F] *konchylion,* < *konchē,* mussel.]—**cock'le-bur",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A low branching rank weed of the genus *Xanthium* of the aster family with hard ovoid or oblong 2-celled burs about an inch long; clotbur. **2.** [Eng.] The burdock.—**cock'le-hat",** *n.* A hat with a scallop or cockle-shell attached to it as a badge: worn by palmers or pilgrims.—**c.-shell,** *n.* **1.** The shell of a cockle; one valve of a scallop-shell worn in a pilgrim's hat. **2.** Any frail, light boat. **c.-boat‡.**

cock'le[3], *n.* **1.** The fire-chamber or dome of a hot-air furnace. **2.** *pl.* Hence, the inner chamber of the heart. **cockles of the heart‡.** [< F. *coquille;* see COCKLE[2], *n.*]

cock'led†, *a.* Enclosed in a shell.

cock'ler, 1 kek'lər; 2 cŏk'ler, *n.* One who gathers or sells cockles.

cock'loft", 1 kek'lôft"; 2 cŏk'lŏft", *n.* A loft under the roof.

cock'ney, 1 kek'nı; 2 cŏk'ni, *n.* **1.** One born within the sound of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow church, in Cheapside, London; a Londoner; also, one having the traits of uneducated Londoners. **2†.** A petted child; a milksop. **3†.** A hen's egg. [ME. *cokeney,* < *coken,* of cocks (gen. pl. of *cok,* < AS. *cocc,* cock) + *ey,* < AS. *æg,* egg.]—**cock'ney,** *a.*—**cock'ney-dom,** *n.* The sphere or realm of cockneys; London and its suburbs.—**cock'ney-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make like a cockney in speech or manners.—**cock'ney-ish,** *a.*—**cock'ney-ism,** *n.* The speech or ways of cockneys.

cock'pal"dle, 1 kek'pē"dl; 2 cŏk'pā"dl, *n.* [Scot.] The lumpfish. **cock'pad"dle‡.**

cock'pit", 1 kek'pit"; 2 cŏk'pĭt", *n.* **1.** A pit or ring for cock-fighting. **2.** An apartment for the wounded in a war-ship. **3.** In small yachts, a space lower than the rest of the deck. **4.** In some aeroplanes, an enclosed space where pilot and observer sit. **5†.** The pit of a theater.

cock'roach", 1 kek'rōch"; 2 cŏk'rōch", *n.* An insect with a flat oval body, chiefly nocturnal, infesting houses and ships.

cocks'comb", 1 keks'kōm"; 2 cŏks'cōm", *n.* **1.** A plant with red flowers, suggesting the comb of a cock. **2.** A coxcomb. **3.** A scarlet ridge on a jester's cap; also, the cap.

cocks'head", 1 keks'hed"; 2 cŏks'hĕd", *n.* Any one of nine or ten different plants resembling a cock's head in fruit or flower, as the sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), and several species of poppy.

cock'shut"t, *n.* Twilight.

cock'shy", 1 kek'shaı"; 2 cŏk'shȳ", *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A mark to be shied or thrown at, as at fairs. **2.** A throw, as at a mark.

cock'spur", 1 kek'spūr"; 2 cŏk'spûr", *n.* **1.** A spur on the leg of a cock. **2.** A climbing flowered shrub. **cockspur thorn‡.**

cock'swain, *n.* Same as COXSWAIN.

cock'tail", 1 kek'tāl"; 2 cŏk'tāl", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A drink made of spirits mixed with bitters, sugar, and flavoring. **2.** A horse with a cocked-up tail, usually an underbred horse; hence, a person of low breeding.

cock'y, 1 kek'ı; 2 cŏk'y, *a.* [Slang.] Pert or forward; confident; conceited; snobbish.—**cock'i-ness,** *n.*

cock"y-ol'ly-bird", 1 kek"ı-ol'ı-bɜrd"; 2 cŏk"y-ŏl'y-bĭrd", *n.* **1.** The yellowhammer. **2.** [Anglo-Ind.] Any small bird.

co'co, } 1 kō'ko; 2 cō'co, *n.* The palm-tree that produces
co'coa[1], } coconuts. [< Sp. *coco,* prob. < Gr. *kouki,* coconut.] **co'co-palm"‡.**

co'coa[2], *n.* A powder made from the dried seed-kernels of the cacao; also, a beverage made from it. [Corr. of CACAO.]

co'co-bo"lo, 1 kō'ko-bō"lo; 2 cō'co-bō"lo, *n.* [Sp.] Hard wood, of several kinds, from the West Indies, used by cabinetmakers.

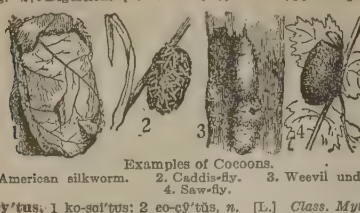
co'co-nut", } 1 kō'ko-nut"; 2 cō'co-nŭt", *n.* **1.** The fruit of
co'coa-nut", } a tree (the *coco-tree* or *coco-palm*), a white-meated seed enclosed in a hard shell, and containing a milky liquid. **2.** [Slang.] The head or skull.

co-coon', 1 ko-kūn'; 2 co-cōōn', *n.* **1.** The envelop spun by certain larval insects, as silkworms, in which they are enclosed in the chrysalis state. **2.** Any analogous structure, as the egg-bearing case of spiders, earthworms, etc. See lilus. on next page. [< F. *cocon,* dim. of *coque,* shell.]—**co-coon'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A place for rearing silkworms.

Co'cos Is'lands, 1 kō'kes; 2 cō'cŏs. A group of British islands (pop. 7,000) in the Indian Ocean, S. W. of Java, off which the German cruiser "Emden" was destroyed by the Australian cruiser "Sydney," Nov. 10, 1914.

coc'til(e[3]**,** 1 kek'tıl; 2 cŏc'tĭl, *a.* Made by baking, as porcelain. [< L. *coctilis,* < *coctus;* see COCTION.] **coc'tile(e**[3]**‡.**

coc'tion, 1 kek'shən; 2 cŏc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of boiling: 2†. Digestion. [< L. *coctio(n-),* < *coctus,* pp. of *coquo,* cook.]



Examples of Cocoons.
1. American silkworm. 2. Caddis-fly. 3. Weevil under bark. 4. Saw-fly.

Co-cy'tus, 1 ko-sī'tŭs; 2 co-çy'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* The river of lamentation; one of the five rivers of Hades.

cod1, 1 ked; 2 cŏd, *n.* A food-fish of temperate northern seas. See FISH. [Akin to D. *kodde,* club.] **cod'fish"**†**,—cod'-liv"er,** *n.* The liver of a codfish.—**cod-liver oil,** oil from cod-livers, used in cases of malnutrition.

cod2, *n.* **1.** A pod or husk. **2.** A bag or envelop. **3.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] A pillow or cushion. [< AS. *codd,* bag.]—**cod'-piece",** *n.* A baggy flap attached in front to the tight hose formerly worn by men.

Cod., *abbr.* Codex.

C. O. D., *abbr.* Cash (*or* collect) on delivery: immediate payment, as for goods on their delivery.

co'da, 1 kō'dą; 2 cō'da, *n. Mus.* An independent passage, introduced at the conclusion of a movement, forming a more decided and usually somewhat elaborate termination; the finale of a sonata movement or of a fugue. [It., < L. *coda, cauda,* tail.]

cod'dle, 1 ked'l; 2 cŏd'l, *vt.* [COD'DLED, COD'DLING; COD'-**cod'le,** DLING.] To treat as a baby or an invalid; pamper. [< COD2, *n.,* bag, pillow.] SYN.: see CARESS: PAMPER.

cod'dle, *vt.* To seethe or simmer in water; cook. [< Icc. *kvotla,* dabble.]

code, 1 kōd; 2 cōd. **I.** *vt.* [COD'ED4; COD'ING.] [Colloq.] To codify.

II. *n.* **1.** A systematized body of law. **2.** A system of signals, characters, or words with arbitrary meanings, used to communicate intelligence. **3.** A system of rules and regulations. [< L.F *codex, caudex,* tablet.] SYN.: see LAW; LEGISLATION.—**civil code,** a code regulating the civil relations of citizens.—**criminal c., penal c.,** a code defining crimes and prescribing the method and degree of punishment.—**telegraphic c.,** a code convenient for use in telegraphing; specif., the Morse code, consisting of dots and dashes.

co-dec"li-na'tion, 1 kō-dek"li-nē'shən; 2 cō-dĕc"li-nā'shon, *n. Magnetism.* The complement of the angle of declination. [< CO-2 + DECLINATION.]

co"de-fen'dant, 1 kō"di-fen'dənt; 2 cō"dĕ-fẽn'dant, *n.* A joint defendant.

co-de'in, 1 ko-dī'in *or* kō'di-in; 2 co-dē'in *or* cō'dĕ-in, *n.*

co-de'ine, } *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$) derived from morphin. **co-de'ia†.**

co-det'ta, 1 ko-det'ta; 2 co-dĕt'tä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short coda; a passage connecting the first part of a fugue with the episode.

co'dex, 1 kō'deks; 2 cō'dĕks, *pl.* [COD'I-CES, *pl.*] **1.** A manuscript in uncial characters, especially of the New Testament. **2.** A collection of canons or of formulas. **3.** A code of laws. [L.]

cŏd'fish", 1 ked'fish"; 2 cŏd'fish", *n.* A cod, or its flesh used as a food. [fellow. [Var. of *cadger,* beggar.]

codg'er, 1 kej'ər; 2 cŏdg'er, *n.* A testy or eccentric old man;

cod'i-ces, 1 ked'i-sīz; 2 cŏd'i-çĕs, *n.* Plural of CODEX.

cod'i-cil, 1 ked'i-sil; 2 cŏd'i-çil, *n.* A supplement to a will. [< L. *codicillus,* dim. of *codex (codic-),* writing.]—**cod"i-cil'la-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a codicil.

cod'i-fy, 1 ked'i-fai *or* kō'di-fai; 2 cŏd'i-fy *or* cō'di-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To systematize, as laws.—**cod"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

cod'ling1, 1 ked'liŋ; 2 cŏd'ling, *n.* **1.** A young cod. **2.** A gadoid fish (genus *Phycis*) with filamentous ventral fins of 2 or 3 rays.

cod'ling2, *n.* [Eng.] One of a group of varieties of cooking-apple, elongated and tapering; formerly, any hard apple for stewing.—**cod'ling-moth",** *n.* A moth (*Carpo capsa*) whose larvæ, the apple worms, feed on the interior of fruits, as apples, pears, etc. [< COD2, *n.*; cp. AS. *cod-æppel,* cod-apple, quince.] **cod'lin†.**

Co'dy, 1 kō'di; 2 cō'dy, **William Frederick** (1846–1917). An American scout and guide; campaigner against rebel Indians; showman; sobriquet, "Buffalo Bill."

coe'cal, coe'cum, etc. Same as CÆCAL, CÆCUM, etc.

co'ed1, 1 kō'ed'; 2 cō'-ĕd', *n.* [College Slang, U. S.] A young woman being educated at the same institution with young men.

co-ed"u-ca'tion, 1 kō-ej"u-[*or* ed'yu-]kē'shən; 2 cō-ĕj"u-[*or* ĕd'yu-]cā'shon, *n.* The education of both sexes, or of whites and negroes, together.—**co-ed"u-ca'tion-al,** *a.*

co"ef-fi'cient, 1 kō"e-fish'ent; 2 cō"ĕ-fish'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Jointly efficient; acting together to a common end. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cooperating agent. **2.** A number or letter put before an algebraic expression which is to be multiplied by that number. **3.** *Physics.* A number indicating the degree of a quality possessed by a substance.—**differential coefficient,** the ratio of the infinitesimal increase of a function to that of a variable on which the function depends; a derivative.—**co"ef-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*

coe'hoorn, 1 kō'hōrn; 2 cō'hôrn, *n.* A small howitzer or mortar invented by Baron van Coehoorn (1632–1704), a Dutch general and military engineer. **co'horn†.**

-cœle, *suffix.* A termination signifying a chamber, hollow, or ventricle. [< Gr. *koilos,* hollow.]

Cœ-len'ter-a, 1 sī-len'tər-ə; 2 çē-lĕn'ter-a, *n. pl.* A branch of the animal kingdom, members of which have an enteric cavity occupying the entire interior of the body and functioning as a vascular as well as a digestive system: including sea-anemones, corals, jellyfish, etc. [< Gr. *koilos,* hollow, + *enteron,* intestine.] **Cœ-len'ter-a'ta†.—cœ-len'ter-ate, cœ-len'tere,** *a. & n.*

cœ-len'ter-on, 1 sī-len'tər-on; 2 çē-len'ter-ŏn, *n. Embryol.* The primitive intestinal cavity; the archenteron.

cœ'li-ac, *a.* Same as CELIAC.

cœ'lom, *n.* The body-cavity of a metazoan; the space between the viscera and the body-wall. **cœ'lome†.—Cœ-lo'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of metazoic animals containing all except the *Cœlentera.*

co-emp'tion, 1 ko-emp'shən; 2 co-ĕmp'shon, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* A form of civil marriage in which the contracting parties sold themselves to each other. 2¶. The buying up of commodities in order to control the market; a corner. [< L. *coemptio(n-), < co-* (< *cum*), together, + *emo,* buy.]

cœ-nen'chy-ma, 1 sī-nen'ki-mə; 2 çē-nĕn'cy-ma, *n.* The calcareous tissue that unites the polyps or individuals of a compound actinozoan, as a coral-polyp. [< Gr. *koinos,* common, + *enchyma,* infusion, < *en,* in, + *cheō,* pour.] **cœ-nen'chym†; cœ-nen'chyme†.—cœ-nen'chy-mal,** *a.—***cœ'no-sare,** *n.* The fleshy basis connecting all the zooids of a compound zoophyte.—**cœ"no-sar'cal,** *a.—cœ"no-sar'cous, a.*

cœn"es-the'sis, 1 sen"es-thī'sis; 2 çĕn"ĕs-thē'sis, *n.* The general feeling of being in the body, or bodily consciousness, due to the *mélange* of all the simultaneous unlocalized sensations, especially those arising from the thoracic and abdominal organs. [< Gr. *koinos,* common, + *aisthesis,* feeling.] **cen"es-the'sis†; cœn"æs-[or -es-]the'si-a†; cœn"-æs-the'sis†.**

cœ'no-bite, *n.* Same as CENOBITE.

cœ'nure, 1 sī'nūr; 2 çē'nūr, *n.* The many-headed bladderworm or larval stage of a dog-tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) found in the brain of sheep, and producing gid or staggers. [< Gr. *koinos,* common, + *oura,* tail.]—**cœ-nu'rus,** *n.* A cœnure: formerly regarded as a genus.

co-en'zym, 1 kō-en'zim; 2 cō-ĕn'zym, *n.* Any substance present in a fermenting mixture that increases the activity of the enzym. **co-en'zyme†.**

co-e'qual, 1 kō-ī'kwəl; 2 cō-ē'kwal. **I.** *a.* Of the same value or importance; equal and conjoined. **II.** *n.* The equal of another or others.

co-erce', 1 ko-ūrs'; 2 co-ĕrç', *vt. & vi.* [CO-ERCED'†; CO-ERC'-ING.] **1.** To constrain by force or fear; compel; restrain or repress. **2.** To use coercive measures. [< L. *co-,* together, + *arceo,* press.] SYN.: see COMPEL.—**co-er'ci-bl(e†,** *a.*—**co-er'cion,** *n.* **1.** Moral or physical compulsion. **2.** Government by force. **3.** Compression; pressure.—**co-er'civ(es,** *a.* Serving or tending to coerce. SYN.: see ABSOLUTE.—**coercive force,** see MAGNET.—**co-er'civ(e-ly**s, *adv.*—**co-er'civ(e-ness,** *n.*

co"es-sen'tial, 1 kō"e-sen'shal; 2 cō"ĕ-sĕn'shal, *a.* Of the same essence; united in being.—**co"es-sen"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**co"es-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.* [lish-ment, *n.* Joint establishment.

co"es-tab'lish-ment, 1 kō"es-tab'lish-mənt *or* -ment; 2 cō"ĕs-tăb'-**co"e-ta'ne-ous,** 1 kō"i-tē'ni-us; 2 cō"e-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Originating at the same time; of equal age; coeval. [< L. *co-,* co-1, + *ætas,* age.]

co"e-ter'nal, 1 kō"i-tūr'nəl; 2 cō"e-tẽr'nal, *a.* Existing together from eternity.—**co"e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*—**co"e-ter'ni-ty,** *n.*

Cœur de Li"on', 1 kūr də lī"ŏn'; 2 cûr de lī"ŏn'. [F.] "Lion-heart": applied to Richard 1. of England.

co-e'val, 1 ko-ī'vəl; 2 co-ē'val. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the same age: usually implying remote time or long duration. **co-æ'val†. II.** *n.* One of the same age; a contemporary. [< L. *co-,* together, + *ævum,* age.]

co"ex-ec'u-tor, 1 kō"egz-ek'yu-tər *or* -tər; 2 cō"ĕz-ĕg'e-yu-tor, *n.* [LL.] A joint executor.—**co"ex-ec'u-trix,** *n. fem.*

co"ex-ist'd, 1 kō"egz-ist'; 2 cō"ĕgz-ĭst', *vi.* To exist together.—**co"ex-is'tence,** *n.*—**co"ex-is'tent,** *a.* Existing together.

co"ex-tend'd, 1 kō"eks-tend'; 2 cō"ĕks-tĕnd', *vt. & vi.* To make or be coextensive.—**co"ex-ten'sion,** *n.*—**co"ex-ten'siv(e,** *a.* Having the same limits or extent.

cof'er†, *n.* Box; coffer.

coff, 1 kef; 2 cŏf, *vt.* [Scot.] To buy.

cof'fee, 1 kef'i; 2 cŏf'e, *n.* The seeds, enclosed in dark cherry-like berries, of a tropical tree; also, a beverage made from or the tree producing them. [The seeds are also called "beans" or "berries."] [< Turk. *qahwe,* < Ar. *qahwe,* coffee.]—**black coffee,** strong coffee without milk or cream.—**cof'fee-bean",** *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree.—**c.-berry†.—c.-grounds,** *n. pl.* The lees of coffee after infusion.—**c.-house,** *n.* A house where coffee and other refreshments are sold; a café.—**c.-mill,** *n.* A mill for grinding coffee.—**c.-nut,** *n.* The Kentucky coffee-tree or its fruit.—**c.-pot,** *n.* A covered metal or earthen pot in which coffee is served.—**c.-room,** *n.* [Eng.] A public refreshment-room.—**c.-shop,** *n.* A place where coffee is kept on sale; an inferior coffee-house.—**c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** The tree that bears coffee. **2.** A shrub or small tree (*Rhamnus purshiana*); bearwood. **3.** Same as KENTUCKY COFFEE-TREE.

Coffee.
a, branch of coffee-tree; *b,* seed; *c,* flower.

cof'fer, 1 kef'ər; 2 cŏf'er, *vt.* **1.** To place in a coffer. **2.** *Arch.* To adorn with coffers, or form in coffers, as a ceiling.

cof'fer, *n.* **1.** A chest or box; strong box; safe. **2.** *pl.* A treasury; financial resources. **3.** A deeply sunk panel. **4.** A canal-lock chamber; a caisson. [< L.F *cophinus;* see COFFIN.]—**cof'fer-dam",** *n.* **1.** A temporary enclosing dam built in the water and pumped dry, to protect workmen. **2.** A water-tight structure attached to a ship's side when repairs are made below the water-line.

Cof'fey-ville, 1 kef'ı-vil; 2 cŏf'y-vĭl, *n.* A city in S. Kansas; pop. 13,450.

cof'fin, 1 kef'ın; 2 cŏf'ın. **I.** *vt.* To put into or as into a coffin. **II.** *n.* **1.** The case in which a corpse is buried. **2.** The part of a horse's hoof below the coronet. **3†.** A pie-crust. [< L.OF *cophinus,* < Gr. *kophinus,* basket.]—**cof'fin-bone",** *n.* The bone of a horse's foot that is enclosed within the hoof.

cof'fle, 1 kef'ı; 2 cŏf'l, *n.* A gang of slaves or the like chained together for marching or sale. [< Ar. *ḳāfila,* caravan.]

C. of G. H., *abbr.* Cape of Good Hope.—**cog.,** *abbr.* Cognate, cognate with.

coft, 1 keft; 2 cŏft [Scot.], *imp.* of COFF, *v.*

cog1, 1 keg; 2 cŏg, *vt.* [COGGED; COG'GING.] To furnish with or as with a cog or cogs.

cog2, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To load (a die) for cheating; handle or use fraudulently. **2†.** To mislead or deceive. **II.** *i.* To deceive; wheedle; cheat, as with loaded dice. [< W. *coegio,* pretend, < *coeg,* empty.]

cog3, *n.* **1.** A tooth projecting from the surface of a wheel or the like, to impart or receive motion. **2.** A tenon. [< Gael. *cog,* cog.]—**cog'-wheel",** *n.* A wheel with cogs; gear-wheel.

cog2, *n.* **1.** A trick; imposition. **2.** A loaded die.

cog3, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A hooped vessel for liquids. **2.** Strong drink. **3.** A quarter-peck measure. [< Gael. *cogan,* drinking-vessel.] **coguet.**

cog4, *n.* A small rowboat or fishing-vessel; cockboat; also, a broadly built transport or other vessel. [< F. *cogue,* < L. *concha;* see CONCH.]

co'gent, 1 kō'jent; 2 cō'jĕnt, *a.* Compelling belief, assent, or action; forcible; convincing. [< L. *cogo,* compel, < *co-,* together, + *ago,* drive.] Syn.: see POWERFUL.—**co'gen-cy,** *n.* Convincing power.—**co'gent-ly,** *adv.*

cog'ger, *n.* A sharper; flatterer.

cog'gie, 1 keg'ı; 2 cŏg'i, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A small wooden bowl, or its contents. **cog'iet.** [wheezingly, as in asthma.

cogh'le, 1 keh'l; 2 cŏh'l, *vi.* [Dial., Scot.] To breathe hard and

cog'i-tate, 1 koj'ı-tēt; 2 cŏj'i-tāt, *vt. & vi.* [-TAT'ED4; -TAT'ING.] To think over or about (something); meditate; reflect; think. [< L. *co-,* with, + *agito,* AGITATE.] Syn.: see MUSE.—**cog'i-ta-bl(e)**2, *a.* That can be made a subject of thought; thinkable.—**cog"i-ta'tion,** *n.* Consideration; reflection; thought.—**cog"i-ta'tiv(e)**5, *a.* Capable of cogitation; reflective; contemplative. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [cogitates.

cog'i-ta"tor, 1 koj'ı-tē"tər *or* -tər; 2 cŏj'i-tā"tor, *n.* One who

co'gnac, 1 kō'nyak; 2 cō'nyăk, *n.* French brandy, especially that distilled at or near Cognac, France. [F.] **co'gniact.**

cog'nate, 1 keg'nēt; 2 cŏg'nāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Allied by blood; kindred; akin; especially, related through females only. **2.** Allied by derivation from the same source; belonging to the same stock or root. **3.** Allied in radical characteristics. **II.** *n.* A person or thing that is cognate to another or akin to others. [< L. *co-,* together, + *natus,* pp. of *nascor,* be born.]—**cog-na'tion,** *n.* Relationship.

cog-ni'tion, 1 keg-nish'ən; 2 cŏg-nĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act, power, or faculty of apprehending and knowing. **2.** Knowledge: loosely, a conception. [< L. *co-,* together, + *nosco,* know.]—**cog'ni-tiv(e)**5, *a.* Pertaining to or having the power of cognition; knowing.

cog'nize, 1 keg'nız; 2 cŏg'nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ-ING.]

cog'nise, ∫ To know, perceive, or recognize. [< L. *co-,* with, + *nosco,* know.] Syn.: see KNOW.—**cog'ni-za-bl(e)**2, *a.* Capable of being known, or of being judicially tried or examined.—**cog'ni-zance,** *n.* **1.** Apprehension or perception; knowledge; recognition. **2.** *Law.* (1) Knowledge on which a judge acts without requiring proof; judicial notice, as of statutes or public events. (2) Jurisdiction. (3) Acknowledgment of a fine of land and tenements; a confession. **3.** A distinctive device, badge, or mark.—**cog'ni-zant,** *a.* Taking notice; aware. **cog'ni-sant.** Syn.: see CONSCIOUS.

cog"ni-zee', 1 keg"ın-zī'; 2 cŏg"ni-zē', *n. Old Eng. Law.* One who received the acknowledgment of a fine or feoffment of lands by a recognizance of record. **cog"ni-see't.**

cog'ni-zor, 1 keg'ın-zər; 2 cŏg'ni-zōr, *n. Old Eng. Law.* One who acknowledged a fine or feoffment of lands to another in a recognizance of record. **cog'ni-sort.**

cog-no'men, 1 keg-nō'men; 2 cŏg-nō'mĕn, *n.* [-NO'MENS2 or -NOM'I-NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A name added to the nomen or gentile name, to denote the family or the gens. **2.** A surname; colloquially, any name, nickname, or appellation. [L., < *co-* (*cum*), together, + *nomen,* name.] Syn.: see NAME.—**cog-nom'i-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to a cognomen.

cog-nosce', 1 keg-nes'; 2 cŏg-nŏs', *vt.* [-NOSCED'; -NOSC'ING.] **1.** *Scots Law.* (1) To hear or investigate judicially; adjudicate. (2) To examine and pronounce upon with regard to the mental or moral condition; hence, to declare (a person) to be idiotic or insane. **2.** To cognize. [< L. *cognosco,* know, < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *nosco,* know.]

co"gno-scen'te, 1 kō"nyo-shen'tē; 2 cō"nyo-shĕn'tę, *n.* [-TI, *pl.*] A connoisseur: generally in the plural. [It.] **co"no-scen'te.**

cog-nos'ci-bl(e)2, 1 keg-nes'ı-bl; 2 cŏg-nŏs'i-bl. **I.** *a.* Capable of being known, recognized, or ascertained; knowable. **II.** *n.* Anything capable of being known. [< L. *cognosco,* recognize, < *co-,* with, + *nosco,* know.]—**cog-nos"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

cog-no'vit, 1 keg-nō'vıt; 2 cŏg-nō'vit, *n.* Literally, he has acknowledged: in law, a written acknowledgment, by a defendant, that the plaintiff's demand is just. [L.]

co-gon', 1 ko-gŏn'; 2 co-ğŏn', *n.* [P. I.] A tall rank grass (*Im perata arundinacea*), plentiful in dry localities, used for fodder, and sometimes used for thatch.

cogue, *n.* Same as COG3, *n.*

co-hab'it4, 1 ko-hab'ıt; 2 co-hăb'it, *vi.* **1.** To dwell together as husband and wife. **2‖.** To inhabit together the same place or country. [< L. *co-,* together, + *habito,* dwell.]—**co-hab'i-tant,** *n.*—**co-hab"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

co-heir', 1 ko-ār'; 2 co-ĕr', *n.* An heir with another or others. —**co-heir'ess,** *n.*—**co-heir'ship,** *n.*

co-here', 1 ko-hır'; 2 co-hēr', *vi.* [CO-HERED'; CO-HER'ING.] **1.** To stick or hold firmly together. **2.** To be logically connected. **3.** To be coherent, as the parts of an address. **4†.** To agree. [< L. *co-,* together, + *hæreo,* stick.] Syn.: see UNITE.—**co-her'ence,** *n.* Conjunction; consistency; agreement. **co-her'en-cy‡.**—**co-her'ent,** *a.* **1.** Cleaving or sticking together. **2.** Logically consistent. **3.** Suited; adapted; accordant.—**co-her'ent-ly,** *adv.*—**co-her'er,** *n. Wireless Teleg.* A device employed to detect electric waves, in which loosely touching metallic particles in a glass tube are made to cohere closely under the action of the wave, thus momentarily completing a local electric signaling circuit.—**co-he'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of cohering; union; consistency. **2.** *Physics.* That force by which molecules of the same kind or of the same body are held together, so that the body resists being pulled to pieces.—**co-he'siv(e)**5, *a.* Belonging to, exerting, or having the property of cohesion. Syn.: see ADHESIVE; STRONG.—**co-he'siv(e-ly)**5, *adv.*—**co-he'siv(e-ness)**5, *n.*

co'ho-bate, 1 kō'ho-bēt; 2 cō'ho-bāt, *vt.* [-BAT'ED4; -BAT'ING.] In early chemistry, to redistil by restoring the distillate to the retort, to mingle again with the matter there. [< LL. *cohobatus,* pp. of *cohobo,* redistil.]

Co-hoes', 1 ko-hōz'; 2 co-hōğ', *n.* A city in E. New York: pop. 22,990.

co'hort, 1 kō'hôrt; 2 cō'hôrt, *n.* **1.** An armed band or body; especially (*Rom. Antiq.*), a body of soldiers, the tenth of a Roman legion, 500 to 600 men. **2.** *Biol.* A classificatory group, in botany, next above an order; in zoology, usually above a family, but below an order. [< L. *cohor(t-)s,* company of soldiers.]

co-hosh', 1 ko-hesh'; 2 co-hŏsh', *n.* [Am. Ind.] Any one of several North-American herbs, sometimes used medicinally; especially, the papoose-root or **blue cohosh** (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*) and the black snakeroot or **black c.** (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); sometimes, the baneberry (*Actæa spicata.*)

co-hune', 1 ko-hūn'; 2 co-hun', *n.* A wing-leaved palm (*Attalea cohune*) in Central America and South America, from which cohune-oil is obtained. [< Honduras *cahoun.*] **ca-houn't; co-hune't; co-kune'-palm"‡.**

coif, 1 keif; 2 cŏif, *vt.* To put a coif on; invest with or as with a coif.

coif‖, *n.* Any close-fitting cap, hood, or head-dress. (1) A close-fitting hood or skull-cap for either sex, tied under the chin. (2) [Eng.] An inner skull-cap of lawn, formerly worn by sergeants at law; hence, the office or rank of a sergeant at law. (3) A thick skull-cap of stuff or leather, worn under the helmet. [< F. *coiffe,* < OHG. *chuph,* head.]

coif"feur', 1 kwa'fûr'; 2 cwä'fûr', *n.* [F.] A male hair-dresser.

coif'fure, 1 keif'yur *or* (*F.*) kwa'fûr'; 2 cŏif'yur *or* (*F.*) cwä'fûr', *n.* **1.** An arrangement or dressing of the hair. **2.** A head-dress. [F.]

coign, 1 kein; 2 cŏin, *n.* A projecting angle or stone; a corner. [= COIN, *n.*, 4.] **coignet.—coign of vantage,** an advantageous position.

coil, 1 keil; 2 cŏil, *vt. & vi.* To wind spirally; form rings or coils. [< L.OF *coil-,* together, + *ligo,* collect.]

coil‖, *n.* **1.** A ring or spiral formed by winding. **2.** An involvement; a perplexity. **3.** A spiral pipe, or a series of pipes, forming a continuous conduit which reverses two or more times. **4.** *Elec.* A conducting wire wound upon a bobbin. —**Rhumkorff coil,** an induction coil with circuit breaker for use with direct and constant current.

coil‖2, *n.* Confusion or tumult; turmoil. [< Gael. Ir. *goill,* war.]

Co-im'bra, 1 ko-im'bru; 2 co-im'brä, *n.* A university city in W. central Portugal; capital of Portugal from 1139 to 1506; pop. 18,200.

coin, 1 kein; 2 cŏin, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into coins; stamp or mint. **2.** To originate, as a word. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make coins. **2.** To make counterfeit money.—**coin'a-bl(e)**2, *a.* Capable of being coined.—**coin'er,** *n.* **1.** One who coins. **2.** A counterfeiter.

coin, *n.* **1.** A piece of metal stamped by public authority, for use as money. See table on next page. **2.** Coined money collectively. **3.** Kind or means of recompense. **4.** A quoin. [F., < L. *cuneus,* wedge.] Syn.: see MONEY.—**coin'age,** *n.* **1.** The making of coins, or the coins made; the system of coins of a country. **2.** The cost or charge for coining money. **3.** The act of fabricating, or the thing fabricated.

co"in-cide', 1 kō"in-said'; 2 cō"in-çīd', *vi.* [-CID'ED3; -CID'ING.] **1.** To agree exactly, as in direction, extent, amount, or opinion; concur. **2.** To occupy the same space; also, to occur at the same time. [< CO- + L. *incido,* fall on.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.

—**co-in'ci-dence,** *n.* **1.** Agreement; correspondence: a circumstance agreeing with another: often implying accident. **2.** Contemporaneousness. Syn.: see ANALOGY.—**co-in'ci-dent,** *a.* Agreeing, as in position, extent, time, etc.; concurring. **co-in"ci-den'tal‡.—co-in'ci-dent-ly,** *adv.*

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS BASED ON THE ESTIMATES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

Entries of merchandise into the United States liquidated upon the values proclaimed below are subject to reliquidation upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever satisfactory evidence is produced to show that the values in the United States currency of the foreign money specified are, at the date of certification of the invoices, for such merchandise at least ten *per centum* more or less than the values proclaimed below.

The exchange rates shown are normal and indicate the values of fluctuating currencies.

Country	Monetary Unit	Legal Standard	Values				Remarks[1]
			U. S. Money	Eng. Money			
				£.	s.	d.	
Argentine Republic	peso	g	$0.9648	.....	3	11½	Currency, paper; ex. abt. $0.44
Austria	crown	g	.2026	.....	.....	10	Unstable; normal exchange $0.2026
Belgium	franc	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Bolivia	boliviano	g	.3893	.....	1	7½	12½ bolivianos = £ 1.0.0; ex. abt. $0.33
Brazil	milreis	g	.5462	.....	2	2½	Currency, paper; ex. abt. $0.3244
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa	pound sterling	g	4.8665	1	.....	.....	
Bulgaria	lev (*pl.* leva)	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	
Canada	dollar	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Chile	peso	g	.3650	.....	1	6¼	Currency; inconvertible paper
China	Dollar Tael: Canton	s	.7061	.....	2	9	The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The silver dollar (yuan) of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Republic and is equivalent to 64.4 cents (Haikwan)
	Dollar Tael: Haikwan (customs)	s	.7206	.....	2	10	
	Dollar Tael: Nankin	s	.7008	.....	2	9½	
	Dollar Tael: Peking	s	.6904	.....	2	7	
	Dollar Tael: Brit.	s	.4658	.....	1	9¾	
	Dollar Tael: Mex.	s	.4392	.....	1	10	
Colombia	dollar	g	.9733	.....	4	⅛	Currency, paper and gold; ex. abt. $1.01
Costa Rica	colon	g	.4653	.....	1	9	Unstable; normal exchange $0.4653
Cuba	peso	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Denmark	crown	g	.2680	.....	1	1	Unstable; normal exchange $0.2680
Ecuador	sucre	g	.4867	.....	2	¾	Unstable; normal exchange $0.4867
Egypt	pound (100 piasters)	g	4.9431	1	0	4¼	Actual standard British pound sterling = 97½ piasters
Finland	markka	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Ex. $0.0575 = 1 mark
France	franc	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Germany	mark	g	.2382	.....	.....	11¾	Unstable; normal exchange $0.24
Great Britain	pound sterling	g	4.8665	1	.....	.....	Unstable; normal exchange $4.867
Greece	drachma	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Guatemala	peso	s	.4320	.....	1	9	Currency, paper; ex. abt. $0.40
Haiti	gourde	g	.2000	.....	1	½	Currency, paper; ex. $0.20, fixed by treaty
Honduras	peso	s	.4320	.....	1	9	Currency, bank-notes; ex. abt. $0.55
Hungary	crown	g	.2026	.....	.....	10	
India [British]	rupee	g	.4866	.....	1	4½	15 rupees = 1 pound sterling; ex. $0.43
Indo-China	piaster	s	.4665	.....	1	11	
Italy	lira	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Japan	yen	g	.4985	.....	2	1¼	Ex. $0.5075
Liberia	dollar	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	Currency, depreciated silver token coins. Customs paid in gold
Mexico	peso	g	.4985	.....	2	1¼	Ex. $0.50
Netherlands	florin	g	.4020	.....	1	7¾	Ex. $0.375
Newfoundland	dollar	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Nicaragua	cordoba	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	Ex. $0.995
Norway	crown	g	.2680	.....	1	1	Ex. $0.2325 = 1 crown
Panama	balboa	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Paraguay	peso	g	.9648	.....	4	1	Currency, depreciated paper
Persia	ashrafi	g & s	.0959	.....	.....	4½	Unstable; ex. silver kran abt. $0.079
	kran	g & s	.0795	.....	.....	.....	
Peru	libra	g	4.8665	1	.....	.....	Ex. abt. $4.80
Philippine Islands	peso	g	.5000	.....	2	1	Ex. abt. $0.4925
Portugal	escudo	g	1.0805	.....	4	5½	Currency, paper; ex. abt. $0.50
Roumania	leu (*pl.* lei)	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Ex. abt. $0.0575 = leu
Russia	ruble	g	.5146	.....	2	1½	
Salvador	colon	g	.5000	.....	2	.....	Currency, paper; ex. abt. $0.48
Santo Domingo	dollar	g	1.0000	.....	4	2	
Servia	dinar	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Unstable; normal exchange $0.193
Siam	tical	g	.3709	.....	1	7	
Spain	peseta	g & s	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Valuation for gold peseta. Ex. approx. $0.19
Straits Settlements	dollar	g	.5678	.....	2	4	Ex. $0.56
Sweden	crown	g	.2680	.....	1	1	Ex. $0.245 = 1 crown
Switzerland	franc	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Ex. $0.18
Turkey	piaster	g	.0440	.....	.....	2½	100 piasters = $4.40 equal to Turkish pound = 18 shillings
Uruguay	peso	g	1.0342	.....	4	3½	Ex. abt. $1.03
Venezuela	bolivar	g	.1930	.....	.....	9½	Ex. abt. $0.194

[1] Exchange rates fluctuate. *Abbreviations:* Abt. = about; approx. = approximately; ex. = exchange rate; g = gold; s = silver.

co-in"di-ca'tion, 1 kō-in"di-kē'shən; 2 cō-in"di-cā'shon, *n.* One of several signs indicating the same fact.—**co-in'di-cant,** *a. & n.*

co"in-here', 1 kō"in-hir'; 2 cō"in-hēr', *vi.* [-HERED'; -HER'ING.] To inhere or exist together in the same thing or substance.—**co"in-her'ence,** *n.*—**co"in-her'ent,** *a.*

co"in-her'i-tance, 1 kō"in-her'i-təns; 2 cō"in-hēr'i-tanç, *n.* A joint inheritance.

co-in"stan-ta'ne-ous, 1 kō-in"stən-tā'nı-us; 2 cō-in"stan-tā'neûs, *a.* Occurring at the same instant; simultaneous.

co"in-sur'ance, 1 kō"in-shūr'əns; 2 cō"in-shur'anç, *n.* A form of insurance in which the person who insures his property for less than its entire value is understood to be his own insurer for the difference which exists between the true value of the property and the amount of the insurance.

co"in-sure', 1 kō"in-shūr'; 2 cō"in-shur', *vi.* [-SURED'; -SUR'ING.] To insure with another or others.

coir, 1 koir; 2 cŏir, *n.* Coconut-husk fiber, or cables, etc., made therefrom. [< Malay *kāyar*, rope.] **coiret.**

Coire, *n.* Same as CHUR.

cois'trelt, *n.* A knight's groom; hence, a low or base fellow. [< OF. *coustel, cultel,* CUTLASS.] **cols'trilt.**

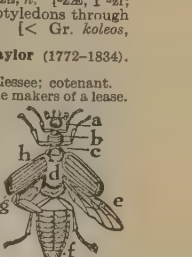
co-i'tion, 1 ko-ish'ən; 2 co-ish'on, *n.* A coming together; especially, sexual intercourse. [< L. *co-*, together, + *itus*, pp. of *eo*, go.] **co'i-tus‡.**

co-join'§, *vt. & vi.* To conjoin.

coke, 1 kōk; 2 cōk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [COKED‡; COK'ING.] To change or be changed into coke. **II.** *n.* A coal from which the volatile constituents have been removed by heating in ovens or retorts: formerly a valuable by-product in the manufacture of illuminating-gas. It is principally carbon. **coak‡.**

Coke, 1 kōk *or* kuk; 2 cōk *or* cok, **Sir Edward** (1552–1634). A Lord Chief Justice of England.

co'ker-nut', 1 kō'kər-nut'; 2 cō'ker-nūt', *n.* *Com.* The coconut.
cokes†, *n.* A dupe; simpleton.
col, 1 kel; 2 cōl, *n.* A depression between two mountains; a gap in a ridge, serving as a pass from one valley to another. [F., < L. *collum*, neck.]
col-, 1 kel-; 2 cōl-, *prefix.* With; together. [Form of COM- before *l.*]
Col., *abbr.* Colonel. Colossians.—**Col., Colo.** (official), *abbr.* Colorado.—**col.**, *abbr.* College, collegiate, colloquial, colloquialism, colonial, color, colored, column.
co'la[1], 1 kō'la; 2 cō'la, *n.* *Anc. Pros.* Plural of COLON.
Co'la[2], 1 kō'la; 2 cō'la, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of tropical African trees bearing a seed, the **co'la-nut'**, said to have tonic and antiseptic qualities. **2.** [c-] A tree of this genus. **ko'la†.**
co-la'bor-er, 1 kō-lē'bər-ər; 2 cō-lā'bor-er, *n.* A fellow laborer.
col'an-der, 1 kul'an-dər; 2 cōl'an-der, *n.* A perforated vessel for straining liquids, etc. [< Sp. *colador*, < L. *colum*, sieve.]
co-lat'i-tude, 1 kō-lat'ɪ-tūd; 2 cō-lāt'ɪ-tūd, *n.* The complement of the latitude; distance in degrees from the nearest pole. [< *co-*[3] + LATITUDE.] [French statesman and financier.
Col"bert', 1 kōl"bār'; 2 cōl"bêr', **Jean Baptiste** (1619–1683). A
Col'by, 1 kōl'bɪ; 2 cōl'by, **Bainbridge** (1869–). American lawyer; United States Secretary of State, 1920–1921.
col-can'non, 1 kel-kan'ən; 2 cōl-cān'on, *n.* A stew composed principally of potatoes and greens: an Irish dish.
Col'ches-ter, 1 kōl'chəs-tər; 2 cōl'chēs-tęr, *n.* A manufacturing town and river port in Essex, England; pop. 43,375; bombed by the Germans, Feb. 21, 1915.
Col'chi-cum, 1 kel'kɪ-[*or* -chɪ-]kum; 2 cōl'ci-[*or* -chi-]cūm, *n.* **1.** A genus of Old World bulbless plants of the lily family. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. **3.** [c-] The corm or the seed of *Colchicum autumnale* (meadow saffron), or a medicinal preparation thereof. [L., < Gr. *kolchikon*, < *Kolchis*, Colchis, a country in Asia.]
Col'chis, 1 kol'kɪs; 2 cōl'cis, *n.* An ancient country E. of the Black Sea, between the Caucasus Mts. and Armenia; the land of the Golden Fleece; now part of the Georgian Republic.
col'co-thar, 1 kel'kō-thar; 2 cōl'co-thar, *n.* [LL.] A dark-red iron peroxid formed by calcining copperas: used as a polishing-powder, and as the pigment Indian red.
cold, 1 kōld; 2 cōld, *a.* **1.** Of a relatively low temperature as compared with a normal or standard temperature, or with the normal temperature of the human body. (1) Having no perceptible heat; gelid; frigid; dead. (2) Having lost heat; cooled: sometimes used figuratively. (3) Having no sign of inflammation. **2.** Having the sensation due to too rapid loss of heat from the body; feeling no warmth or not sufficient warmth; chilled; chilly. **3.** Having little or no liveliness, ardor, or enthusiasm; displaying no feeling or passion; unmoved; stolid; indifferent. **4.** Chilling or depressing to the spirits; awakening no enthusiasm; not cordial; disappointing; frigid; discouraging. **5.** Weak to the taste; wanting sharpness or pungency. **6.** Lacking odor or freshness; as, a *cold* trail. **7.** Distant from the object sought; wide of the mark: said of a seeker in a game, or a guesser. **8.** *Paint.* Bluish in tone or effect; not suggestive of warmth. [< AS. *ceald.*] Syn.: see BLEAK; HAUGHTY.
—**cold'-blood"ed,** *a.* **1.** Lacking heat; frigid; sensitive to cold. **2.** Having blood of the same temperature as its surrounding medium, as a fish or reptile. **3.** Unfeeling; heartless; cruel. **4.** Having mongrel or common blood; not thoroughbred. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**cold'-chis"el,** *n.* A steel chisel for cutting cold metal.—**c.-cream,** *n.* A cooling ointment for the skin.—**c.-hearted,** *a.* Unsympathetic; unfeeling.—**cold'ly,** *adv.*—**cold'ness,** *n.*—**cold'-short,** *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.—**c.-shortness,** *n.*—**c.-slaw,** *n.* Same as COLE-SLAW.
cold, *n.* **1.** A low temperature; lack of heat, or the sensation caused by it. **2.** A disorder caused by exposure to cold, dampness, or a draft: often with acute catarrh. **3.** Temperature below the freezing-point. **4.** Figuratively, the sensation characterized by lack of enthusiasm, or by fear or dejection.—**cold'-sore",** *n.* An eruption about the mouth or nostrils, often with a cold.
Cold Har'bor. A village in eastern Virginia; scene of Federal repulse, June 27, 1862, and June 1 and 3, 1864.
Col du Ju"lier', 1 kōl dü jü"lyē'; 2 cōl dü zhü"lyę'. A pass in the Rhætian Alps, Grisons, Switzerland; 7,588 ft. high.
cole[1], 1 kōl; 2 cōl, *n.* A plant of the same genus as the cabbage. [< L.[AS] *caulis*, cabbage.]—**cole'seed",** *n.* Rape-seed, the seed of a variety of cole; also, the plant producing the seed.—**c.-slaw,** *n.* A salad of cabbage cut fine. **cold'-slaw"†.**—**cole'wort",** *n.* The cabbage or a kindred plant.
cole[2], *n.* Coal; charcoal.
cole'man-ite, 1 kōl'man-ɑɪt; 2 cōl'man-ɪt, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, colorless, transparent hydrous calcium borate ($Ca_2B_6O_{11}.5H_2O$), occurring massive or in monoclinic crystals. It is used in the manufacture of borax.
Co-len'so, 1 ko-len'so; 2 co-lēn'so, *n.* **1. John William** (1814–1883), an English theologian and mathematician. **2.** A village on the Tugela river, Natal; Boers checked the British advance under General Buller, capturing 12 guns, Dec. 15, 1899.
col'e-o-phyl, 1 kel'ɪ-o-fil; 2 cōl'e-o-fɪl, *n.* *Bot.* The first leaf in germination of monocotyledons, which sheathes the succeeding leaves and which, in pueblo maize, serves to pierce the soil as a hard point through which the other leaves finally burst. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *phyllon*, leaf.] **col"e-op'tile†.**
Col"e-op'ter-a, 1 kel'ɪ-op'tər-ə; 2 cōl"e-ŏp'ter-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order of insects having horny front wings that fit as cases over the hind wings, and biting mouth-parts; beetles. See illus. in next column. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *pteron*, wing.]—**col"e-op'ter,** *n.* A beetle.—**col"e-op'ter-an,** *n.*—**col"e-op'ter-ous,** *a.* **col"e-op'ter-al†.**
col"e-op'tile, *n.* Same as COLEOPHYL.
col"e-o-rhi'za, 1 kol"ɪ-o-rɑɪ'zə; 2 cōl"e-o-rī'za, *n.* [-zæ, 1 -zɪ; 2 -zē, *pl.*] *Bot.* The root-sheath in monocotyledons through which the radicle bursts in germination. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *rhiza*, root.]
Cole'ridge, 1 kōl'rɪj; 2 cōl'rɪdg, **Samuel Taylor** (1772–1834). English romantic poet and critic.
co"les-see', 1 kō"les-ē'; 2 cō"lēs-ē', *n.* A joint lessee; cotenant.
co"les'sor, 1 kō"les'ər; 2 cō"lēs'ōr, *n.* One of the makers of a lease.
Co'le-us, 1 kō'ɪ-ŭs; 2 cō'le-ŭs, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of tropical African and East-Indian herbs or shrubs of the mint family, extensively cultivated for their brilliant, often variegated foliage. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath.]



Structure of the *Coleoptera.*
a, head, showing antennæ, mandibles, labrum, labial palpi, and maxillary palpi; *b*, prothorax with fore legs; *c*, scutellum; *d*, mesothorax, showing the under wings (*e*) and manner of folding (*g*) (*Capnoides favulum*).—**col'ick-y,** *a.* Subject under the elytron (*h*); *f*, abdomen and spiracle.
to, suffering from, resembling, or productive of colic.
Col'ic, 1 kel'ɪk; 2 cōl'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, near, or affecting the colon. **2.** Pertaining to or like colic.
col'ic, 1 kel'ɪk; 2 cōl'ic, *n.* Acute spasmodic pain in the bowels. [< Gr. *kōlikē*, < *kolon*, colon.]—**col'ic-root",** *n.* The intensely bitter tonic and stomachic root of the star-grass (*Aletris farinosa*); also, the root of the wild yam (*Dioscorea villosa*), and that of the blazing-star (*Liatris squarrosa*).—**c.-weed,** *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Dutchman's-breeches. **2.** The squirrel-corn. **3.** The pale corydalis (*Capnoides favulum*).—**col'ick-y,** *a.* Subject
Co"li"gny', 1 ko"lɪ"nyɪ'; 2 co"lī"nyī', **Gaspard de** (1517–1572). French admiral; Huguenot leader; massacred on St. Bartholomew's day. **Co"li"gnɪ'†.** [12,750 ft. high.
Co-li'ma, 1 ko-lɪ'ma; 2 co-lī'mä, *n.* A volcano in S. W. Mexico;
col'in, 1 kel'ɪn; 2 cōl'in, *n.* An American quail, especially the bob-white. [< Mex. *colin.*]
-coline, *suffix.* **Dwelling** in or inhabiting; as, *arboricoline* (tree-dwelling). [< L. *colo*, dwell.]
Col"i-se'um, *n.* Same as COLOSSEUM. [COLONITIS.
co-li'tis, 1 ko-lɑɪ'tɪs *or* -lɪ'tɪs; 2 co-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n.* Same as
coll., *abbr.* College, collection, college, colloquial.—**coll.,** **collog.,** *abbr.* Colloquial, colloquialism.
col-lab'o-rate, 1 ke-lab'o-rēt; 2 cō-lāb'o-rāt, *vi.* [-RAT"ED[2]; -RAT"ING.] To labor or cooperate with another, especially in literary or scientific pursuits. [< LL. *collaboro*, < L. *col-*, with, + *labor*, labor.]—**col-lab"o-ra'tion,** *n.*—**col-lab'o-ra"tor** or **col"la"bo"ra"teur,** 1 ke"la"bo"ra"tūr'; 2 cō"lā"bo"rā"tûr', *n.*
col-laps(e'ᵉˢ, 1 ke-laps'; 2 cō-lāps', *v.* [-LAPSED'[t], -LAPST'[s]; -LAPS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to shrink, fall in, or fail. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall together; cave in. **2.** To fail utterly; come to ruin. **3.** To lose strength or courage; be prostrated; succumb. [< L. *col-*, together, + *labor*, fall.]—**col-laps'i-[or-a-]bl(eᵖ,** *a.* That may or can collapse.
col-lapse', *n.* **1.** A falling or sinking together. **2.** Extreme prostration. **3.** Utter failure; ruin.
col'lar, 1 kel'ər; 2 cōl'ar. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To grasp by or provide with a collar. **2.** To take possession of; capture. **II.** *n.* **1.** A band or circlet for the neck. **2.** A ring or band on or about anything. **3.** A ring, as of color, on an animal. [< L.[OF] *collare*, < *collum*, neck.]—**col'lar-bone",** *n.* The clavicle.—**c.-cell,** *n.* A flagellate cell having the base of the flagellum surrounded by a collar-like expansion, as in certain infusorians and sponges.
col'lards, 1 kel'ərdz; 2 cōl'ards, *n. pl.* [So. U. S.] A variety of cabbage that does not gather its edible leaves into a head. [Cor. of COLEWORT.]
col'lar-et, } 1 kel'ər-et *or* kel'ar-et'; 2 cōl'ar-ĕt *or* cōl'-
col"lar-ette', } ar-ĕt', *n.* A small collar; also, a narrow fichu of lace or the like. [< LL. *collaratus*, dim. of L. *collare*; see COLLAR.]
col-lar'gol, 1 ke-lār'gōl *or* -gol; 2 cō-lär'gōl *or* -ĝol, *n.* *Chem.* Soluble silver used as a germ-killer. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *argylos*, silver, + -OL.]
collat., *abbr.* Collateral, collaterally.
col-late', 1 ke-lēt'; 2 cō-lāt', *v.* [COL-LAT'ED[2]; COL-LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compare critically. **2.** To examine, as the gathered sheets of a book to be bound, for verifying and correcting the arrangement. **3.** To present, as to a benefice. **II.** *i.* To bestow a benefice. [< L. *col-*, together, + *latus*, borne.] Syn.: see COMPARE.—**col-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** A collating; comparison. **2.** A lunch or light repast: originally confined to the light evening refection of monks, and supposed to have been named from the *Collationes* or conferences of the fathers by Cassianus, read in Benedictine monasteries before the repast; also, the light supper permitted in seasons of fast, such as Lent. **3.** The presentation of a clergyman to a church living. **4.** *Civ. Law.* The return to an estate of property advanced to an heir, with a view to a common distribution of the whole: hotchpot. **5†.** A conference; consultation: also, a sermon.—**col-la'tor,** *n.*
col-lat'er-al, 1 ke-lat'ər-əl; 2 cō-lāt'er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Subordinately connected; attendant or secondary; incidental **2.** Corroborative; confirmatory. **3.** Being or lying alongside; parallel; bordering. **4.** Descended from the same ancestor in a different line. **II.** *n.* **1.** Collateral security, which in case of default, is subject to forfeiture immediately, without recourse to legal proceedings. See COL-

LATERAL SECURITY, below. **2.** A collateral kinsman or kinswoman. **3.** An accompanying or subordinate fact, condition, or part. **4.** *Anat.* A part connected with or derived from a main branch; as, the *collaterals* of a nerve-fiber. [< L. *col-* (< *cum*), with; and see LATERAL.] Syn.: (adjective) see INCIDENTAL; (noun) see SECURITY.—**collateral security**, property, money, etc., hypothecated as security additional to one's personal obligation.—**col-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

col-la'tive(e^{s}, 1 ke-lē'tıv; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lā'tıv, *a.* **1.** Collating. **2.** Bestowed, bestowable, or held by collation: said especially of a church living of which the bishop is the patron. **3**†. Conferring; bestowing. [< L. *collativus*, combined, < *collatus*; see COLLATE.]

col'league(ue^{g}, 1 kel'ĭg; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ēg, *n.* A fellow member of an official body; an associate in office. [< L.^{F} *col-*, with, + *lego*, depute.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE.—**col-leag'ue-ship**, *n.* The state of being a colleague.

col-lect'^{4}, 1 ke-lekt'; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To gather or bring together, as specimens; assemble the parts of. **2.** To gather or obtain the payment of (money). **3.** To regain control of; bring or call back. **4**‖. To infer. **II.** *i.* To come together; assemble; accumulate. [< LL.^{F} *collecto*, < *collecta*, assemblage.]

Syn.: see AMASS; CONVOKE.—**col-lect'a-**[or **-i-]bl**(e^{r}, *a.*

col'lect, 1 kel'ekt; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ĕct, *n.* A short condensed prayer, usually of one sentence, containing a petition mainly for one grace or blessing; specif., the short prayer immediately preceding the Epistle and Gospel for the day: so called because it collects or sums up their teaching.

collect., *abbr.* Collective, collectively.

col"lec-ta'ne-a, 2 kol"ek-tā'nı-e; 2 e$\breve{o}$l"ĕc-tā'ne-a, *n. pl.* [LL.] Passages selected from different authors, as for instruction.

col-lect'ed, 1 ke-lekt'ed; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Assembled; gathered. **2.** Composed; self-possessed. Syn.: see CALM; SOBER.—**col-lect'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**col-lect'ed-ness**, *n.*

col-lec'tion, 1 ke-lek'shan; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** A collecting; a group of collected objects or individuals. **2.** An aggregation; accumulation. **3.** A sum of money solicited and contributed, as for church expenses, missions, charity, or the like. **4.** The act of receiving or enforcing payment, or the amount of such payment. **5.** The act of collecting one's thoughts, feelings, etc., or the resultant state; composure. [< L. *collectio(n-)*, < *col-*, with, + *lego*, gather.]

Syn.: see AGGREGATE; ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; HEAP; MASS.

col-lec'tiv(e^{s}, 1 ke-lek'tıv; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lĕc'tıv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, consisting of, or denoting an aggregate or group: opposed to *individual*. **2.** Having the power or quality of bringing together. **3.** *Gram.* Denoting in the singular number a collection or aggregate of individuals; as, the word "army" is a **collective noun.** See COLLECTIVE, *n.*, below. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A singular noun naming a collection or group. It takes either a singular or a plural verb, according as it refers to the objects composing it as one aggregate (**collective singular**) or as separate individuals (**collective plural**); as, the audience *was* large; the audience *were* divided in opinion. **2.** A collection or gathering.—**collective fruit**, a fruit which is the product of a number of distinct flowers growing in a compact mass, as a mulberry or a pineapple. Called also **multiple fruit.**—**col-lec'tiv**(e-ly^{s}, *adv.*—**col-lec'tiv**(e-ness^{s}, *n.*—**col-lec'tiv-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that the people as a whole should own or control the material and means of production, or the spirit which determines production by the masses rather than by individuals. Compare SOCIALISM.—**col-lec'tiv-ist**, *a.* & *n.*—**col"lec-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The whole taken together; the people as a body. **2.** Collectiveness. **3.** Collective or state ownership.

col-lec'tor, 1 ke-lek'tar; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lĕc'tor, *n.* One who or that which collects; one who receives taxes, duties, or the like, or collects debts.—**col-lec'tor-ate, col-lec'tor-ship**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a collector.

col'leen, 1 kel'ın; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ēn, *n.* [Ir.] A girl. [< Ir. *cailin*, girl.]—**colleen bawn** [Ir.], a girl of the blond type.

col'lege, 1 kel'ij; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ĕg, *n.* **1.** An incorporated school for instruction in the liberal arts or professional studies; a school of higher learning; one of the educational institutions of a university: used also attributively, as "*college* slang." **2.** A building, or collection of buildings, owned and used by a college. **3.** A body of associates or colleagues. **4.** A course of lectures or studies. **5.** [Slang.] A prison. [F., < L. *collegium*, < *collega*, colleague.]—**college ice**, ice-cream served with crushed fruit or nuts; sundæ.—**C. of Cardinals** (*R. C. Ch.*), the body of cardinal-bishops, -priests, and -deacons, varying in number up to 70, who constitute the papal council and electorate.—**col'leg-er**, *n.* A member of a college; also, one of a number of pupils at Eton, England, educated gratuitously both in school and in the university.

Col'lege-ville, 1 kol'ij-vil; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ĕg-vil, *n.* A village in central Minnesota; seat of **St. John's University.**

col-le'gi-al, 1 ke-lī'jı-al; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lē'gi-al, *a.* Collegiate.—**col-le'gi-al-ism**, *n. Eccl.* The theory that the church is a voluntary association, equal to the state, having as its highest tribunal the whole church body.

col-le'gi-an, 1 ke-lī'jı-an; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lē'gi-an, *n.* **1.** A member or attendant of a college; a college student. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A prisoner for debt.

col-le'gi-ate, 1 ke-lī'jı-ēt; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lē'gi-ĕt. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, conducted like, or connected with a college or colleges. **II.** *n.* A collegian.—**collegiate church.** **1.** An association of churches having pastors in common: as, the *Collegiate* Dutch Church. **2.** A Roman Catholic or an English church, not a cathedral, which has a chapter of canons. **3.** A Scottish church served by two or more joint incumbents.—**col-le'gi-ate-ly**, *adv.*

col-len'chy-ma, 1 ke-leŋ'kı-mə; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lĕŋ'cy-ma, *n. Bot.* A form of thick-walled parenchyma, or tissue, composed of elongated cells strongly thickened at the angles with colloid material. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *cheō*, pour.]

col'let, 1 kel'et; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ĕt, *tt.* [COL'LET-ED^{4}; COL'LET-ING.] To place in or furnish with a collet.

col'let, *n.* **1.** A collar, clutch, or clamping-piece. **2.** A cutlet. **3.** The ring or rim in which a gem is set. [F., < L. *collum*, neck.]

col-lide', 1 ke-laid'; 2 e$\breve{o}$-līd', *vi.* [COL-LID'ED^{4}; COL-LID'-ING.] To meet and strike violently; clash. [< L. *col-*, together, + *lædo*, strike.]

col'lie, 1 kel'ı; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ı, *n.* A Scotch sheep-dog. See DOG. [Prob. < Gael. *cuilein*, puppy.] **col'ley**†.

col'lied†, *a.* Blackened, as with soot; coal-black.

col'lier, 1 kel'yar; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'yer, *n.* A coal-miner; a vessel employed in coal-carrying, or one of her crew; formerly, a dealer in coal.—**col'lier-y**, *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] A coal-mine; the coal-trade.

Col'lier, William Miller (1867–). American educator; author; president of George Washington University since 1917.

col'lie-shang"le, 1 kel'ı-shaŋ"ı; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ı-shăng"ı, *n.* [Scot.] A wrangle; brawl; hubbub.

col'li-flow"er†, *n.* Cauliflower.

col'li-gate, 1 kel'ı-gēt; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ı-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED^{4}; -GAT'ING.] To tie, group, or fasten together. [< L. *colligatus*, pp., < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *ligo*, bind.]—**col'li-ga'tion, *n.***

col'li-ga-tiv(e^{s}, 1 kel'ı-gē-tıv; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ı-gā-tıv, *a. Chem.* Governed by teh number of molecules.

col'li-mate, 1 kel'ı-mēt; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ı-māt, *vt.* [-MAT'ED^{4}; -MAT'ING.] To bringin to line, as the axes of two lenses; make parallel, as refracted rays; adjust the line of sight of (a telescope). [< L. *collimatus*, for *collineatus*, pp., < *co-*, with, + *linea*, LINE^{1}.]—**col"li-ma'tion, *n.*—col'li-ma"tor, *n.*** **1.** A fixed telescope used to adjust another. **2.** That tube of a spectroscope which brings the rays into parallelism.

col-lin'e-ar, 1 ke-lin'ı-ar; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lin'e-ar, *a. Geom.* Being in the same straight line: said of three or more points. **-ly**, *adv.*

Col'ling-wood, 1 kel'ıŋ-wud; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ing wōd, *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 33,000), near Melbourne, Australia. **2.** A city in Ontario, Canada; pop. 5,869.

Col'lins, 1 kel'ınz; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ing, *n.* **1. Michael** (1891-1922), an Irish patriot; member of the Sinn Fein and Dail Eireann; Minister of Finance and leader of the Provisional Parliament of the Irish Free State, Jan. 1922; defeated insurgents under Rory O'Connor in battle of Four Courts, Dublin, June 30, 1922. **2. William** (1721–1759), an English lyric poet. **3. William Wilkie** (1824–1889), an English novelist.

Col-lin'si-a, 1 ke-lin'zı-ə; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lin'si-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of scrophulariaceous annual or biennial plants, with opposite or whorled leaves and pink, blue, white, or variegated flowers. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Z. *Collins*, American botanist.]

Col'lish-aw, 1 kel'ısh-ō; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ısho-ō, **Major** (?). British aviator in World War; brought down 51 hostile aeroplanes.

col-li'sion, 1 ke-liz'ən; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lĭzh'on, *n.* The act of colliding; violent contact; clashing; antagonism.

Syn.: clash, clashing, concussion, conflict, contact, encounter, impact, meeting, opposition, shock. *Collision* is the result of motion or action and is sudden and momentary; *contact* may be a condition of rest and be continuous and permanent. *Impact* is the blow given by the striking body. *Concussion* is often by transmitted force rather than by direct *impact;* an explosion of dynamite shatters neighboring windows by *concussion*. *Shock* is the result of *collision*. In the figurative use, we speak of *clashing* of views, *collision* of persons. *Opposition* is used chiefly of persons, less frequently of opinions or interests; *conflict* is used indifferently of all. See ENCOUNTER.—Ant.: agreement, amity, coincidence, concert, concord, concurrence, conformity, harmony, unison, unity.

col'lo-cate, 1 kel'o-kēt; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'o-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED^{4}; -CAT'-ING.] To put or arrange together; station. [< L. *col-*, together; and see LOCATE.]—**col"lo-ca'tion, *n.***

col-lo'di-on, 1 ke-lō'di-an; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lō'di-on, *n.* A solution of guncotton or pyroxylin in ether and alcohol. It is deposited as a film on the evaporation of the ether, and is used as a coating for wounds and for photographic plates. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *eidos*, form.] **col-lo'di-um**†.

col-logue', 1 ke-lōg'; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lōg', *vt.* & *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To confer secretly; plot; use flattery and deceit; cajole; wheedle.

col'loid, 1 kel'eid; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'ŏid. **I.** *a.* Jelly-like; colloidal. **II.** *n.* A glue-like substance which does not diffuse, or diffuses very slowly, through animal and vegetable membranes, and by its presence scarcely affects the vapor pressure or boiling-point of its solutions: opposed to *crystalloid;* also, any non-gelatinous substance exhibiting these properties.

Glue, starch, etc., are gelatinous colloids. Finely divided metals, such as gold and silver, and certain inorganic compounds may assume the colloidal state, but it appears that they are only in a state of minute suspension. [< Gr. *kollōdēs*, glue-like.]—**col-loi'dal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a colloid.

col'lop, 1 kel'əp; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'op, *n.* **1.** A slice or morsel of meat for stewing. **2.** A small portion of anything. **3.** [Archaic or Dial.] A thick fold of flesh on the body. [< Sw. *kollops*.]

col-lo'qui-al, 1 ke-lō'kwı-al; 2 e$\breve{o}$-lō'kwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation, especially to common speech, as distinguished from literary usage. **-ly**, *adv.*—**col-lo'qui-al-ism**, *n.* A form of speech used chiefly in conversation. Syn.: see SLANG.

col'lo-quy, 1 kel'o-kwı; 2 e$\breve{o}$l'o-kwy, *n.* [-QUIES^{z}, *pl.*] An informal conference; conversation. [< L. *col-*, together, + *loquor*, speak.]—**col'lo-quist**, *n.* A conversationalist.

col'lo-type, 1 kol'o-taip; 2 cŏl'o-tī̆p, *n.* **1.** A photograph made by the collodion process; also, the process. **2.** A gelatin or colloid photomechanical process or the print made by it. The process consists in printing a negative on a film containing potassium bichromate, washing the film in water, and then soaking in glycerin and water.—**col'lo-ty'py,** *n.* The collotype process. See COLLOTYPE, 2.

col-lude', 1 ke-lūd'; 2 cŏ-lūd', *vi.* [-LUD'ED[2]; -LUD'ING.] To cooperate secretly; conspire; connive. [< L. *col-*, together, + *ludo*, play.]—**col-lud'er,** *n.*—**col-lu'sion,** *n.* Fraudulent cooperation.—**col-lu'siv**(es), *a.* Fraudulently concerted or devised. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

col'ly, 1 kel'i; 2 cŏl'y, *vt.* [COL'LIED; COL'LY-ING] [Archaic or Dial.] To blacken as with coal-smut; begrime. **col'low†.**

col'ly, *n.* Same as COLLIE.

col-lyr'i-um, 1 ke-lir'i-um; 2 cŏ-lȳr'i-ŭm, *n. Med.* A medicated eye-wash or eye-salve. [L., < Gr. *kollyrion*, eye-salve.]

Col'mar, 1 kōl'mar; 2 cōl'mär, *n.* A historic cathedral city and provincial capital of Haut Rhin department, France; **pop. 42,255.**

col'o-cynth, 1 kel'o-sinth; 2 cŏl'o-çȳnth, *n.* A small gourd-like fruit, or its bitter cathartic pulp. [< Gr. *kolokynthis*, < *kolokynthē*, pumpkin.]

co-logne'[1], 1 ko-lōn'; 2 co-lōn', *n.* A perfume, consisting of alcohol flavored with aromatic oils. [< COLOGNE[2].] **Co-logne water‡; eau de Cologne‡.**

Co-logne'[2], *n.* A government (1,544 sq. m.; pop. 1,022,000), and its cathedral-city capital (pop. 633,910), Rhine province, Prussia; entered by Allied army of occupation Dec. 8, 1918. **Cöln** [G.].

Co-lom'bi-a, 1 ko-lem'bi-ə; 2 co-lŏm'bi-a, *n.* A republic (440,846 sq. m.; pop. 5,476,000), N. W. South America; capital, Bogota. —**Co-lom'bi-an,** *a. & n.*

Co-lom'bo, 1 ke-lem'bo; 2 cŏ-lŏm'bo, *n.* The principal seaport and capital of Ceylon; pop. 244,000.

co'lon[1], 1 kō'lən; 2 cō'lon, *n.* **1.** A punctuation-mark (:) indicating a pause greater than a semicolon, but less than a period. **2.** [CO'LA, *pl.*] *Anc. Pros.* A member or section of a rhythmical period. [< Gr. *kolon*, member.]

co'lon[2], *n.* **1.** The large intestine. **2.** The posterior part of an insect's intestine. [L.]—**col'o-nal'tis,** 1 kel'o-nal'[or -nī']tis; 2 cŏl'o-nal'[or -nī']tis, *n.* Inflammation of the colon. **co-li'tis‡.**

Co-lon'[3], 1 ko-lōn'; 2 co-lōn', *n.* Atlantic seaport (pop. 20,000) in Panama.

co-lon'[4], *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** The monetary unit of Costa Rica. See COIN. **2.** [Chile.] A coin, the condor. See COIN.

colo'nel, 1 kūr'nel; 2 cûr'nĕl, *n.* The highest officer of a regiment. [F., < It. *colonello*, dim. of *colonna*, column.]—**colo'nel-cy,** *n.* **colo'nel-ship‡.**

col"on-nade', 1 kel'o-nēd'; 2 cŏl"ŏ-nād', *n.* A range of columns connected by an entablature. [F.]—**col"on-nad'ed,** *a.* Having a colonnade.

col'o-ny, 1 kel'o-ni; 2 cŏl'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A body of emigrants or their descendants in a remote region under the control of the parent country. In Great Britain the term *colony* designates a region that does have a responsible government whether or not it has an elective legislature.

2. Any aggregation of individuals in a common group, as of alien residents in a country, of bees, etc.: used adjectivally in all senses. **3.** The territory occupied by early settlers or their descendants. **4.** *Bot.* (1) Two or more unicellular algæ held together by a mucilaginous common cell-wall either as a filament or as a mass. (2) A dense clump or group of one kind of plants in a plant society. [< L. *colonia*, < *colonus*, farmer, < *colo*, till.]—**crown colony,** a colonial dependency of Great Britain in which the crown retains control of legislation: usually administered by a governor, with executive and legislative councils.—**co-lo'ni-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, being produced in, living in, or forming a colony or colonies. **-ly,** *adv.*—**col'o-nist,** *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony; a settler. **co-lo'ni-al‡.** —**col'o-nize,** *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To settle a colony or colonies in; migrate to and settle in. **2.** Specif., to settle temporarily for voting. **II.** *i.* To establish, unite, or settle in a colony or colonies. **col'o-nist‡.—col"o-ni-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**col"o-ni-za'tion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of colonization; specif., one of those American antislave reformers who favored colonizing emancipated negroes in Liberia.—**col'o-niz"er** or **-nis"er,** *n.*

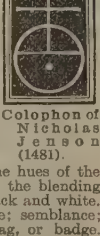
col'o-phon'[1], 1 kel'o-fen; 2 cŏl'o-fŏn, *n.* An inscription or device, often ornamental, at the beginning or end of books. [LL., < Gr. *kolophōn*, summit.] [Asia Minor.

Col'o-phon'[2], *n.* An ancient city, N. W. of Ephesus.

col'o-pho-ny, 1 kel'o-fo-ni *or* ko-lef'o-ni; 2 cŏl'o-fo-ny *or* ko-lŏf'o-ny, *n.* Rosin. [< Gr. *Kolophōn* (city in Ionia).]—**col'o-phon'ic,** *a.*

col"o-quin'ti-da, 1 kel'o-kwin'ti-də; 2 cŏl'o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* Colocynth. [LL.]

col'or, 1 kul'ər; 2 cŏl'or , *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a color to; dye; paint; tint; stain. **2.** To misrepresent; modify; give a tone to. **II.** *i.* To change color; blush. **col'our‡.** Syn.: see STAIN. —**col'or-a-bl**(e)[2], *a.*—**col'or-a-bly,** *adv.*—**col"or-a'tion,** *n.*—**col'ored,** *pa.* **1.** Having color. **2.** Of a dark-skinned race: of African descent wholly or in part. **3.** Embellished or exaggerated. —**col'or-er,** *n.*—**col'or-ist,** *n.* One skilled in the use of color.



Colophon of Nicholas Jenson (1481).

col'or, 1 kul'ər; 2 cŏl'or, *n.* **1.** Any one of the hues of the rainbow or spectrum, or a tint produced by the blending of those hues; loosely, any hue, including black and white. **2.** A paint or pigment. **3.** An appearance; semblance; pretense; disguise. **4.** *pl.* (1) An ensign, flag, or badge. (2) *U. S. Army & Navy.* The salute made to the national flag when it is hoisted in the morning and lowered in the evening. The ceremony is accompanied by special music. **5.** *Art.* Coloring. **6.** *Mus.* (1) Timbre; clang-tint. (2) The tone, or characteristic effect, of a composition as produced by specific rhythmic, harmonic, or melodic means. **7.** *Law.* An apparent or prima-facie right, authority, etc. **8.** A small particle or trace of gold in auriferous sand or gravel. **9.** Liveliness or animation; vividness, especially in literary work. [< L. *color*, tint.] **col'our‡.** Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**col'or-bear"er,** *n.* One whose duty it is to carry a flag or the colors.—**c.-blind,** *a.* Totally or partially unable to distinguish colors.—**c.-blindness,** *n.*—**c.-guard,** *n. U. S. Army.* A guard for the protection of the colors.—**c.-line,** *n.* The distinction drawn between white persons and those of negro blood.—**c. of title** (*Law*), an apparent, but not valid, title to property, especially under a written instrument.—**c.-sergeant,** *n.* A sergeant who carries or has charge of the colors in a regiment.—**c.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel designed to exhibit the proportion of primary colors in any shade of color.—**complementary c.,** one of two colors which, when combined, produce white or nearly white light, as orange and blue.—**primary colors. 1.** The principal colors into which white light is separated by a prism; the colors of the rainbow. **2.** The colors by mixing which another color may be obtained: as red, green, and blue or violet, when mixed by color-wheel, and red yellow, and blue, when mixed as pigments.

col"o-ra'do, 1 kel"o-rā'do; 2 cŏl"o-rä'do, *a.* Denoting medium strength and color, as of cigars. [Sp., colored; red.]

Col"o-ra'do, *n.* **1.** A Western mining State (103,658 sq. m.; pop. 939,630) of the United States. **2.** A river flowing from Wyoming to Gulf of California; length, 1,500 m.; forms **Grand Cañon.**—**Colorado Desert,** arid region between lower Colorado river and Pacific coast.—**Colorado Springs,** a city and health resort (pop. 30,105) in S. W. Colorado.

col'or-a-ture, 1 kul'ər-ə-chur *or* -tūr; 2 cŏl'or-a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The effect of giving color to vocal music, as where two or more notes are given to each syllable, as in runs, trills, or other florid decorations, etc.; also, the runs, etc., themselves. **2.** A singer who produces this effect. [< It. *coloratura*, < L. *coloratus*, pp. of *coloro*, < *color*, tint.] **co"lo-ra-tur'‡** [G.]; **col"o-ra-tu'ra‡.**

col"or-if'ic, 1 kul"ər-if'ik; 2 cŏl"or-if'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the production or imparting of color. [< COLOR, *n.*, + L. *facio*, make.]

col"or-im'e-ter, 1 kul"ər-im'i-tər; 2 cŏl"or-im'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for estimating the percentage of coloring substance in a given solution. [< COLOR, *n.*, + Gr. *metron*, measure.] —**col"or-i-met'ric, col"or-i-met'ri-cal,** *a.* Of or relating to colorimetry or the colorimeter.—**col"or-i-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**col"or-im'e-try,** *n.* The testing of a coloring or dyeing compound by comparison with color-solutions.

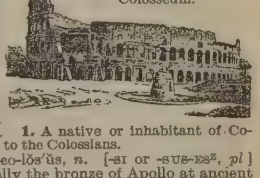
col'or-ing, 1 kul'ər-iŋ; 2 cŏl'or-ing, *n.* **1.** The imparting of color, or that which imparts color. **2.** The general color of anything; style of applying colors. **3.** Peculiar style or air. **4.** Appearance; esp. false or specious appearance. **col'our-ing‡.**

col'or-less, 1 kul'ər-les; 2 cŏl'or-lĕs, *a.* Without color; impartial; uninteresting; negative. **col'our-less‡.** Syn.: see PALE.

Co-lor'um, 1 ko-lōr'əm; 2 co-lōr'um, *n.* [P. I.] A native member of a Tagalog union to secure freedom. [Corrup. of Tagel *Kalastrum.*]

Co-los'sæ, 1 ko-les'ē; 2 co-lŏs'ē, *n.* An ancient city of Phrygia.

Col"os-se'um, 1 kol"ə-sē'əm; 2 cŏl"ŏ-sē'ŭm, *n.* The Flavian amphitheater in Rome, built by Vespasian and Titus in A. D. 75–80. It seated 87,000 spectators. [L., orig. neut. of *colosscus*, < Gr *kolosstatos*, colossal, < *kolossos*, large statue.] **Col"i-se'um‡.**



Colosseum.

Co-los'sian, 1 ko-lesh'ən *or* -i-ən; 2 co-lŏsh'an *or* -i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Colossæ, in ancient Phrygia. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Colossæ. **2.** *pl.* Paul's epistle to the Colossians.

co-los'sus, 1 ko-les'əs; 2 co-lŏs'ŭs, *n.* [-SI or -SUS-ES[2], *pl.*] A gigantic statue, especially the bronze of Apollo at ancient Rhodes (**Colossus of Rhodes**); hence, any strikingly great person or object. [< Gr. *kolossos*, gigantic statue.]—**co-los'sal,** *a.* Enormous; huge. Syn.: see IMMENSE; LARGE. **-ly,** *adv.*

co-los'to-my, 1 ko-les'to-mi; 2 co-lŏs'to-my, *n. Surg.* The making of a permanent artificial opening in the colon.

co-los'trum, 1 ko-les'trum; 2 co-lŏs'trŭm. *n.* The first milk of a mammal after parturition; beestings. [L.]

co-lot'o-my, 1 ko-let'o-mi; 2 co-lŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* Incision of the colon. [< COLON[2] + -TOMY.]

col'our, etc. Color, etc.; the usual spelling in England.

-colous, *suffix.* Dwelling in or inhabiting, as *arboricolous* (living in trees), *limicolous* (inhabiting the shore). [< L. *colo*, dwell.]

col-pi'tis, 1 kel-pai'tis *or* -pi'tis; 2 cŏl-pī'tis *or* -pī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Vaginal inflammation. [< Gr. *kolpos*, womb.]

col'por-teur, 1 kel'pōr-tər; 2 cŏl'pōr-ter, *n.* A traveling agent of a religious society, who sells or gives away Bibles, etc. [F.] **col'por-tert.—col'por-tage,** *n.* A colporteur's work.

Col. Sergt., *abbr.* Color sergeant.

colt, 1 kōlt; 2 cōlt, *n.* To trick.

colt, *n.* **1.** A young horse; specifically, a young male horse. **2.** A frisky person. **3.** A green or inexperienced hand or player. **4.** A rope with a knot at the end, for punishing. [AS.]—**colt'ish,** *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton.

col'ter, 1 kōl'tər; 2 cōl'ter, *n.* A blade or disk on the beam of a plow, to cut the sod. [< L. *cultr.* knife.] **coul'tert.**

colts'foot", 1 kōlts'fut"; 2 cōlts'fo͝ot", *n.* A low perennial herb of the aster family bearing yellow flowers: used in medicine.

col"u-brine', 1 kel"yu-brain'; 2 cŏl"yu-brin', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a snake; snakelike. **2.** Of or pertaining to a family (*Colubridæ*) or a suborder or group (*Colubrina*) of snakes, especially non-venomous forms. [< L. *coluber*, serpent.]

co-lu'go, 1 ko-lū'go; 2 co-lu'go, *n.* The flying lemur (*Galeopithecus volans*). [E. Ind.]

co-lum'ba, 1 ko-lum'bə; 2 co-lŭm'ba, *n.* In the medieval church, a dove-shaped receptacle for the sacrament. [L., dove.]

Co-lum'ban, Saint (521–597). An Irish monk; missionary to the Picts of Caledonia.

Co-lum'ban, 1 ko-lum'bən; 2 co-lŭm'ban, **Saint** (543?–615). An Irish monk who preached in Gaul and Lombardy.

col"um-ba'ri-um, 1 kel"um-bē'ri-um; 2 cŏl"ŭm-bā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A dove-cote; also, a pigeonhole in a dove-cote. **col'um-ba-ry†.** **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A sepulcher, with niches for cinerary urns. **3.** A hole in a wall for the end of a beam. [L., < *columba*, dove.]

Co-lum'bi-a, 1 ko-lum'bi-ə; 2 co-lŭm'bi-a, *n.* **1.** The poetic personification of the United States of America. **2.** A city in central Missouri; pop. 10,380; seat of **University of Missouri.** **3.** A borough in central Pennsylvania; pop. 10,840. **4.** A city, capital of South Carolina; seat of the **University of South Carolina;** pop. 37,530.

co-lum'bi-ad, 1 ko-lum'bi-ad; 2 co-lŭm'bi-ăd, *n.* **1.** A heavy smooth-bore cannon. **2.** [C-] An epic of America. [< COLUMBIA.]

Co-lum'bi-an, 1 ko-lum'bi-ən; 2 co-lŭm'bi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Columbia (the United States) or Christopher Columbus. **II.** *n.* A style and size of type, 16-point.—**Columbian spirit,** pure wood-alcohol.

Co-lum'bi-a riv'er. A river flowing from British Columbia, through Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to the Pacific ocean; length, 1,097 m.

col'um-bine, 1 kel'um-bin *or* -bīn; 2 cŏl'ŭm-bĭn *or* -bīn, *a.* Dove-like. [< L. *columbinus*, < *columba*, dove.]

col'um-bine, 1 kel'um-bain; 2 cŏl'ŭm-bīn, *n.* **1.** A herbaceous plant with flowers of five petals. **2.** [C-] In pantomimes, the sweetheart of Harlequin. [< L. *columbinus*; see COLUMBINE, *a.*]

Columbine.
a, the fruit.

co-lum'bite, 1 ko-lum'bait; 2 co-lŭm'bīt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, black, brittle iron manganese tantalo-columbate, (Fe, Mn)(Ta,Cb)$_2$O$_6$.

co-lum'bi-um, 1 ko-lum'bi-um; 2 co-lŭm'bi-ŭm. *n. Chem.* A steel-gray metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< *Columbia.*] **ni-o'bi-um†.**

Co-lum'bus, 1 ko-lum'bus; 2 co-lŭm'bŭs, *n.* **1. Christopher** (1446–1506), Italian navigator; discovered America for Spain, Oct. 12, 1492, landing on Cat Island. **2.** A city in W. Georgia; pop. 31,130. **3.** The capital of Ohio; seat of **Ohio State University;** pop. 237,030. **4.** A city in E. Mississippi; pop. 10,500; seat of an industrial college for women. —**Columbus day,** October 12, a holiday observed in the United States in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Called also **Discovery day.**

col"u-mel'la, 1 kel"yu-mel'ə; 2 cŏl"yu-mĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A little rod, pillar, or central axis, as the central rod of the cochlea, the axial pillar of a spiral shell, or the like. [L., dim. of *columen*, column.] **col'u-mel‡.**

col'umn, 1 kel'um; 2 cŏl'ŭm, *n.* **1.** A vertical shaft or pil-
col'umᴮ,] lar; also, any object resembling a column in form and position; figuratively, a prop or support. See illus. in next col. **2.** A vertical series of written or printed lines, or words, figures, or the like. **3.** *Mil.* A body of troops with narrow front, but extended rearward. **4.** *Naut.* A fleet in single file. [< L. *columna*, column.] Syn.: see PROCESSION.—**Bertin's columns,** the extensions inward of the cortical tissue between the Malpighian pyramids of the kidney.—**col-um'nar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a column or columns; like the shaft of a column.—**col'umned,** *a.* Furnished with or arranged in columns.—**co-lum"ni-a'tion,** *n.* Grouping of columns; columns collectively.—**col'umn-rule",** *n. Print.* A thin brass strip, type-high, used to separate columns.

co-lure', 1 ko-lūr'; 2 co-lūr', *n.* One of the two great circles of the celestial sphere, which pass from the pole through the equinoxes and the solstices respectively. [< Gr. *kolouros*, docktailed, < *kolos*, docked, + *oura*, tail.]

Col'vin, 1 kŏl'vin; 2 cŏl'vin, **Sir Sidney** (1845–). An English critic and author.

col'y, 1 kel'i; 2 cŏl'y, *n.* [COLYTES², *pl.*] A mouse-bird.

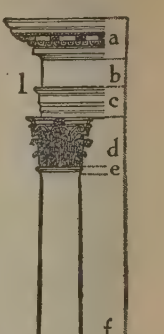
col'za, 1 kel'zə; 2 cŏl'za, *n.* The summer rape or cole-seed, whose seeds produce **colza-oil.** [< D. *kool*, cabbage, + *zaad*, seed.]

com-, *prefix.* Together; with: often used with intensive force. [< L. *com-*, < *cum*, with.]

Com., *abbr.* Commander, commentary, commission, commissioner, committee, commodore, commoner, commonwealth.—**com.**, *abbr.* Comedy, comic, commerce, commercial, common, commonly, commune, communicated, communication, community.

co'maᴵ, 1 kō'mə; 2 cō'ma, *n.* A state of unconsciousness with slow, heavy breathing; stupor; lethargy. Comas are sometimes called by the names of the conditions or diseases that cause them; as, **diabetic coma** (occurring in diabetes), **uremic c.** (from excess of urea), etc. [< Gr. *kōma*, slumber.]—**coma vigil,** unconsciousness, with muttering delirium; often attending fevers, especially of the typhoid type.—**co'ma-tose,** *a.* Relating to or affected with coma; abnormally sleepy. **co'ma-tous‡.**—**co'ma-tose-ly,** *adv.*—**co'ma-tose-ness,** *n.*

co'maᴵᴵ, *n.* [CO'MÆ, *pl.*] **1.** The nebulosity around the nucleus of a comet. **2.** A tuft of silky hairs, as at the end of certain seeds. **3.** *Micros.* The hazy border surrounding an object viewed through an imperfect lens. **4.** [C-] A constellation near Virgo. Called also **Coma Berenices.** [< Gr. *komē*, hair.]



Column.
1. Roman Corinthian column and entablature of the portico of the Pantheon at Rome, showing: *a*, cyma recta, corona, modillions, fillets, etc., of cornice of entablature; *b*, frieze of entablature; *c*, architrave of entablature; *d*, capital of column; *e*, astragal of column; *f*, shaft of column; *g*, base of column. 2. Pedestal of a column of the Arch of Titus at Rome, divided into: *a*, part of shaft of column; *b*, surbase, showing base of column and upper plinth and subplinth; *c*, cap; *d*, dado or die; *e*, lower base with molding and plinth.

co'mal, 1 kō'mel; 2 cō'mal, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a coma.

Co-man'che, 1 ko-man'chi; 2 co-măn'che, *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians formerly living in northern Texas.

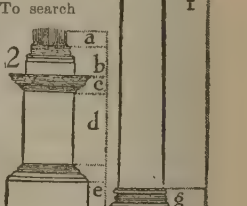
co'mart†, *n.* A bargain; covenant; treaty.

co'mate, 1 kō'mēt; 2 cō'māt, *a.* Having a coma; hairy.

co'mate, *n.* A companion.

co-mat'u-la, 1 ko-mat'yu-lə; 2 co-măt'yu-la, *n.* One of a family (*Comatulidæ*) of crinoids, with plume-like arms. See illus. below. [< LL. *comatulus*, dim. of L. *comatus*, < *coma*, < Gr. *komē*, hair.] **feath'er-star"†.**

comb, 1 kōm; 2 cōm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw a comb through; disentangle or cleanse with a comb; card; hackle. **2.** *Paint.* To grain with a comb. **3.** To search through. **II.** *i.* To curl over and break into foam, as waves. —**comb'er¹**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which combs, as flax, wool, etc. **2.** A long crested wave; a breaker.—**comb'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of combing or what is removed by a comb. **2.** A coaming.

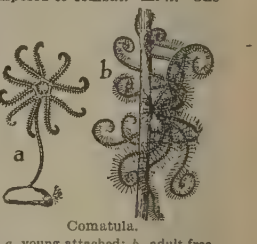


comb, *n.* **1.** A thin piece of horn, or the like, with teeth: for cleansing, dressing, or holding in place the hair. **2.** Something resembling such a comb in appearance or use, as a currycomb or a card for dressing wool or flax. **3.** The fleshy crest on the head of a fowl. **4.** The crest of a hill or wave. **5.** Honeycomb. [< AS. *camb*, comb, crest, ridge.]

comb²,) *n.* [Eng.] A bowl-shaped
combe,] valley or hollow. **coomb‡**; **coombe‡.**

comb., *abbr.* Combined, combining.

com'bat, 1 kem'bat *or* kum'bat; 2 cŏm'băt *or* cŏm'băt.
Iᵈ, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To fight or contend with. **2.** To do battle; contend. **II.** *n.* A battle or fight; struggle; contest; duel. [< L. *com-*, together, + L. *battuo*, beat.] Syn.: see ATTACK; BATTLE; CONTEND; DISPUTE; OPPOSE.—**single combat,** a fight between two; a duel.—**com-bat'a-bl(e**ᵖ, *a.*—**com'bat-ant.** **I.** *a.* Contending in fight; ready or disposed to combat. **II.** *n.* One engaged in combat or hostilities.—**com'bat-er,** *n.*—**com'ba-tiv(e**ˢ, *a.* Having a pugnacious disposition; contentious; full of fight.—**com'ba-tiv(e-ly**ˢ, *adv.*—**com'ba-tiv(e-ness**ˢ, *n.*



Comatula.
a, young attached; *b*, adult free.

com'ber²†, *n.* Encumbrance.
com'ber-aunce†.

Combes, 1 kônb; cônb, **Justin Louis Émile** (1835–1921). A French statesman.

com'bi-nate†, *a.* Contracted: betrothed.

com-bine', 1 kem-bain'; 2 cŏm-bīn', *vt.* & *vi.* [-BINED', -BIN'ING.] **1.** To bring or come into a close union; blend; compound: unite. **2.** To unite by affinity; enter into chemical combination; as, oxygen and hydrogen *combine* to form water.
Syn.: see AGREE; MIX; UNITE.

com-bine', *n.* [U. S.] An association of persons to raise prices or obstruct the course of trade or to gain or keep political control often by unfair or dishonest means; a trust; ring; cabal. [< L. *com-*, together, + *bini*, two.]—**com-bin'a-bl(e**ᵖ, *a.*—**com"bi-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** A joining together; union; alliance. **2.** A compound or group. **3.** *pl.* Underwear made in one piece. **4.** (1) The series of numbers or letters forming the key symbol to a keyless lock (**combination lock**). (2) The mechanism operated by such a sequence. **5.** *Math.* A group of several things or symbols in which the order of arrangement is indifferent. **6.** *Chem.* The union of elements in certain fixed proportions, or the compound thus resulting. Syn.: see CABAL; UNION.—**combination by volume,** or **by weight** (*Chem.*), the union of substances according to fixed volumetric or gravimetric proportions, to form definite compounds.—**com"bi-na'tion-al,** *a.*—**com-bin'er,** *n.*

com-bi'na-tiv(eˢ, 1 kem-bai'nə-tiv *or* kem'bi-nē"tiv; 2

cŏm-bĭ′na-tĭv *or* cŏm′bi-nā′tiv, *a.* **1.** Relating to or affecting combination; tending to combine. **2.** *Math.* Designating those branches of algebra which depend on the theory of combinations. **com-bi″na-to′ri-al‡.**

com-bined′, 1 kem-bīnd′; 2 cŏm-bīnd′, *pa.* United into a conglomerate whole; intimately associated.—**combining weight** (*Chem.*), the fixed and exact proportional weight, generally in comparison with the weight of oxygen or hydrogen as a standard, with which an element combines with another to form a definite compound.

Com'bles, 1 kōn′bl; 2 côn′bl, *n.* A village in Somme department, N. France, E. of Albert; captured by British and French troops Sept. 26, 1916.

com-bust′ı, *a.* **1.** *Astrol.* Obscured by proximity to the sun; extinguished by the sun's light. **2.** Burnt; adust.

com-bus′ti-bl(eP. **I.** *a.* Susceptible of combustion; inflammable; fiery. **II.** *n.* Any substance that will readily burn, as pitch or coal.—**com-bus′ti-bl(e-ness²,** *n.* **com-bus″ti-bil′i-ty‡.**

com-bus′tion, 1 kem-bus′chən; 2 cŏm-bŭs′chŏn, *n.* **1.** In science, the continuous combination of a substance with certain elements, as oxygen, chlorin, etc., accompanied by the generation of light and heat; popularly, rapid oxidation, as of fuel. **2.** Disturbance; tumult. [< L.LL *combustus*, pp. of *comburo*, burn up.] Syn.: see FIRE.

com-bus′tive, } kem-bus′tıv; 2 cŏm-bŭs′tiv, *a.* **1.** Relating

com-bus′tıve, } to or of the nature of combustion. **2†.** Combustible.

comb'y, 1 kōm′ı; 2 cōm′y, *a.* Like honeycomb.

comdg., *abbr.* Commanding.—**Comdt.,** *abbr.* Commandant.

come, } 1 kum; 2 cŏm, *vt.* & *vi.* [CAME; COME; COM'ING.] **1.**

cumP, } To move to or toward the place, time, or condition at or in which the speaker is or thinks of himself as being; move hither; draw nigh; approach. **2.** To move into view; become perceptible. **3.** To arrive; be present; exist. **4.** To follow as an effect or result. **5.** To happen; occur; become. **6.** To proceed or emanate as from a source. **7.** [Slang.] To play the part of; act; also, to perpetrate; as, he *came* a joke on us. [< AS. *cuman.*]

Syn.: see ARRIVE.—**to come about. 1.** To take place; happen. **2.** *Naut.* To turn in order to proceed on the opposite tack.—**to c. by. 1.** To pass near. **2.** To get; gain; acquire, as money.—**to c. to. 1.** To recover; revive; be resuscitated, as from a faint. **2.** *Naut.* (1) To anchor. (2) To bring the ship close to the wind. **3.** To turn shortly to the left: said of an ox-team or horse-team. **4.** To amount to; as, the bill *came to* $5. **5.** To pass to the possession of, as property. **6.** To result in; as, if things *come to* the worst.—**com'er,** *n.* One who comes or arrives.—**all comers,** all applicants, contestants, etc.; as, to maintain a position against *all comers.*

come"-at'-a-bl(eP, 1 kum″-at′-a-bl; 2 cŏm″-ăt′-a-bl, *a.* [Colloq.] Easily accessible, as a person; readily acquired or procured, as an object; attainable.

co-me"di-et'ta, 1 ko-mē″di-et′ta; 2 co-mę″di-ĕt′tä, *n.* [It.] A brief or light comedy: commonly in one act.

com'e-do, 1 kem′ı-do; 2 cŏm′e-do, *n.* [-DO'NES, 1 -dō′nīz; 2 -dō′nēs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the sebaceous glands, in which the secretion is retained in the follicle: a facewormer; maggot-pimple: commonly called *blackhead.* [L., gormandizer, < *comedo*, eat up entirely, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *edo*, eat.] **com'e-don‡.**

come'-down", 1 kum′-daun″; 2 cŏm′-down″, *n.* [Colloq.] A change for the worse in circumstances; downfall.

com'e-dy, 1 kem′ı-dı; 2 cŏm′e-dy, *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] **1.** Dramatic representation of lively or amusing incidents, droll characters, etc.; an entertaining drama; anything ludicrous or comical. **2.** Any comic or ludicrous incident or series of incidents. **3§.** An amusing story or one ending happily. [< Gr.L+P *kōmos*, revel, + *ōdē*; see ODE.]—**co-me'di-an,** *n.* **1.** A comic actor. **2§.** One who writes comedies.—**co-me"di-enne',** *n. fem.* [comer.

come'ling, 1 kum′lıŋ; 2 cŏm′ling, *n.* [Archaic or Dial.] A new-

come'ly, } 1 kum′lı; 2 cŏm′ly, *a.* [COME'LI-ER; COME'LI-

cum'lyP, } EST.] **1.** Pleasing in person; handsome; graceful. **2.** Suitable; becoming; decorous. [< AS. *cymlic.*]

Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; BECOMING.—**come'li-ly,** *adv.* **come'ly‡.**—**come'li-ness,** *n.*

Co-me'ni-us, 1 ko-mē′nı-us; 2 co-mę′ni-ŭs, **John Amos** (1592–1671), Slavic educational reformer. **Ko-men'skı‡.**

co-mes'ti-bl(eP, 1 ko-mes′tı-bl; 2 co-mĕs′ti-bl. **I.** *a.* Edible; pertaining to food. **II.** *n.* An eatable: usually in plural. [F., < LL. *comestibilis*, < *com-* intens. + *edo*, eat.]

com'et, 1 kem′et; 2 cŏm′ĕt, *n. Astron.* A heavenly body, consisting of a coma surrounding a star-like nucleus with a nebulous train.

A number of periodic comets are now known, among which may be mentioned **Biela's comet,** first recorded as observed in February, 1772, with a period of 7 years; **Encke's c.,** January, 1786, period 3 years; **Halley's c.,** June, 1456, period 76 years; and **Donati's c.,** June, 1858, period several thousand years; **Winnecke's c.,** June, 1921, period 5.89 years. [< Gr.L+AB *komētēs*, long-haired, < *komē*, hair.]—**com'et-seek"er,** *n.* A small telescope usually with an aperture of 3 to 5 inches, of short focal length, mounted to search for comets. **c.-finder‡.**—**com'et-a-ry,** *a.* **co-met'ic‡.**—**com'et-oid§,** *a.* Cometary. KIRKWOOD in *British Association Report* vol. i, p. 49, 1871.

co-meth'er, 1 ko-meth′er; 2 co-mĕth′er, *n.* [Dial. or Colloq., Brit.] **1.** An affair; a subject for discussion or feeling. **2.** Friendly relations; fellowship.—**to put the** (or **one's**) **comether on,** to persuade, as by flattery; cajole.

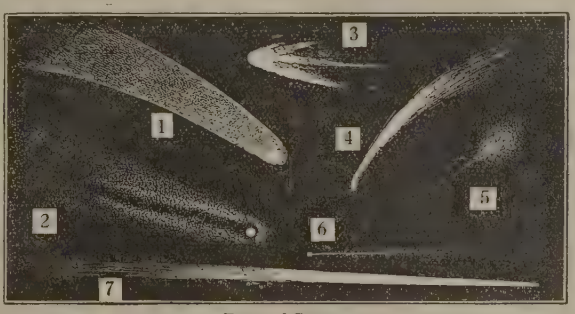
com'fit, } 1 kum′fıt; 2 cŏm′fit. **I§.** *vt.* To put up with

cum'fitP, } sugar; make into a comfit; preserve. **II.** *n.* A dry sweetmeat; confection. **com'fi-ture‡.** [< F. *confit.*]

com'fort, } 1 kum′fərt; 2 cŏm′fort. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give

cum'fortP, } cheer or encouragement to; encourage; console; solace. **2.** To countenance; abet: chiefly legal. **II.** *n.* **1.** Freedom or relief from pain, annoyance, or want; also, anything that contributes to such a state. **2.** Relief from sorrow or distress; consolation; also, one who or that which comforts or consoles. [< F. *confort*, < L. *con-*, with, + *fortis*, brave.]

Syn.: (noun) abundance, amusement, cheer, contentment, ease, enjoyment, happiness, opulence, pleasure, plenty, satisfaction, sufficiency. *Comfort* may be used of simple freedom from pain, annoyance, or privation, with no implication of any previous trouble, sorrow, or want. Thus, we may say of one, "He has lived in *comfort* all his life." In this sense, *comfort* is more solid than *amusement*, more quiet and stable than *pleasure*, less positive and vivid than *happiness*. One lives in *comfort* who has a *sufficiency* of those things which meet the immediate and natural demands of body and mind, so as to minister to *contentment* and tranquil *enjoyment*. *Comfort* may also be used of any relief under suffering, want, or sorrow, which makes the distress easier to be borne. For this latter sense see CONSOLATION. See HAPPINESS; SATISFACTION; (verb) see CHERISH; CONSOLE.—Ant.: dearth, dreariness, gloom, misery, need, poverty, suffering, want, wretchedness.



Forms of Comets.

1. Great comet of 1811 (*Flaugergues*). 2. Comet of 1871 (*Encke*). 3. Comet of 1881 (*Denning*). 4. Comet of 1858 (*Donati*). 5. Comet of 1873 (*Tempel*). 6. Comet of 1861 (*Tebbutt*). 7. Great comet of 1813.

com'fort-a-bl(eP, 1 kum′fərt-a-bl; 2 cŏm′fort-a-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or imparting comfort. **2.** Out of pain; free from suffering. **3.** [Colloq.] Moderate; as, a *comfortable* income. **4¶.** Comforting. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] A wadded bedquilt or comforter.

Syn.: (adj.) agreeable, at ease, at rest, cheerful, cheery, commodious, contented, convenient, genial, pleasant, satisfactory, satisfied, snug, well-off, well-provided, well-to-do. A person is *comfortable* in mind when *contented* and reasonably *satisfied*. A little additional brightness makes him *cheerful*. He is *comfortable* in body when free from pain, quiet, *at ease*, *at rest*. He is *comfortable* in circumstances, or in *comfortable* circumstances, when things about him are generally *agreeable* and *satisfactory*, usually with the suggestion of sufficient means to secure that result.—Ant.: cheerless, disagreeable, discontented, dissatisfied, distressed, dreary, forlorn, miserable, uncomfortable, wretched.

—**com'fort-a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*—**com'fort-er,** *n.* **1.** One who comforts; a consoler; [C-], the Holy Spirit. **2.** [U. S.] A wadded quilt. **3.** A long woolen scarf.—**com'fort-less,** *a.*

com'frey, 1 kum′frı; 2 cŏm′fry, *n.* A rough, hairy herb of the borage family, or its root. [< OF. *cumfirie*, < L. *confirmo*, CONFIRM.]

com'ic, 1 kem′ık; 2 cŏm′ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or connected with comedy. **2.** Comical. **II.** *n.* A comical person or thing; comic actor. Syn.: see HUMOROUS.

com'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Droll; ludicrous; diverting. **2.** Comic. **3.** [Colloq. or Prov.] Queer; peculiar; strange. [< Gr. *kōmikos*, < *kōmos*, revelry.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS; ODD; RIDICULOUS.—**com"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being comical. **2.** A comical thing. **com'i-cal-ness‡.**—**com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Co"mines', 1 kō″mīn′; 2 cō″mĭn′, *n.* **1. Philippe de** (1445–1509), a French historian; *Memoirs.* **2.** A town (pop. 8,575) in Nord department, France. **3.** A town (pop. 6,641) in W. Flanders, Belgium.

com'ing, 1 kum′ıŋ; 2 cŏm′ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Approaching, especially in time; as, the *coming* year. **2.** [Colloq.] On the way to fame or note: especially in the phrase *the coming man.* **II.** *n.* The act of approaching; arrival; advent.—**coming in. 1.** Income or revenue. [W.] **2.** *Golf.* The last

nine holes.—**c. out** [Colloq.], entrance into society; début: used also attributively; as, a *coming-out* ball or dress.

co-mi'no, 1 ko-mī'no; 2 co-mī'no, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A trail; also, a journey.

co-mique', 1 ko-mīk'; 2 co-mīk', *n.* A comic actor; comic. [F.]

com'i-ta"tiv(es, 1 kem'i-tē"tıv; 2 cŏm'i-tā"tıv, *a.* Indicating association or accompaniment; as, a *comitative* prefix.

co-mi'tĭ-a, 1 ko-mish'ı-ə; 2 co-mish'i-a, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* Any one of three assemblies of the Romans for election or legislation. [L.; see COMITIAL.]

co-mi'tial, 1 ko-mish'əl; 2 co-mish'al, *a.* Pertaining to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans, also rarely to other assemblies. [< L. *comitia,* < *cum,* with, + *eo,* go.]

co-mi'tĭ-um, 1 ko-mish'ı-um; 2 co-mish'i-ŭm, *n.* [-TĬ-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Hist.* The place of meeting for the comitia in the Forum adjoining the Sacred Way at the foot of the Capitol.

co"mi-tī'va, 1 kō"mi-tī'vɑ; 2 cō"mi-tī'vä, *n.* [-TĪ'VE, *pl.*] [It.] A body of followers: applied to the lawless or brigand bands in Italy and Sicily. [W.]

com'i-ty, 1 kem'ı-tı; 2 cŏm'i-ty, *n.* Kindly consideration for others; friendliness; good will; courtesy. [< L. *comita(t-)s,* < *comis,* kind.] Syn.: see FRIENDSHIP; POLITENESS.

comm., *abbr.* Commentary, commerce, commonwealth.

com'ma, 1 kem'ə; 2 cŏm'a, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A punctuation-mark (,) indicating the slightest separation in ideas or construction. **2.** *Gram. & Rhet.* A clause, or short group of words, cut off by itself; a part of a colon. **3.** [-TA, *pl.*] *Anc. Pros.* (1) A metrical series or group of feet not forming a complete colon. (2) A section of a hexameter, indicated by the cesura. **4.** *Mus.* A minute interval or difference in tone, resulting from tuning up from one note to another by different steps. [< Gr.ᴸ *komma,* segment, < *koptō,* cut off.]—**comma bacillus,** a comma-shaped bacillus found in the intestines of cholera patients; the cholera bacillus.

com-mand'ᵈ, 1 ke-mand'; 2 cĕ-mănd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To order with authority; bid; require; enjoin. **2.** To have or hold under one's control; be master of; hence, to be able to get; overlook, as from a height; cover; guard. **3.** To claim irresistibly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in authority; rule. **2.** To overlook something from a superior position. [< L.ᴸ *com-* intens. + *mando,* command, order.]

Syn.: adjure, bid, charge, control, direct, dominate, enjoin, govern, order, overlook, require, rule. See DICTATE; GOVERN; INFLUENCE.—Ant.: be subject, obey, submit, yield.

—**com"man-dant',** *n.* An officer in command, as of a military post.—**com-mand'er,** *n.* **1.** One in command; a military leader. **2.** A naval officer next below a captain. **3.** [C-] The chief officer of various orders, as Knights Templars, Grand Army posts, etc.; also, a member of a higher class in certain orders, as of knighthood. Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.—**com-mand'er-y,** *n.* [-IESᴱ, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A lodge of various orders, as Knights Templars, etc. **2.** The rank of commander in an order of knighthood. **3.** A district or estate under the authority of a commander; especially, a district or estate in charge of a member of a medieval order of knights; also, the house or priory of such order; as, a *commandery* of the Knights of Malta.—**com-mand'ry†.**—**com-mand'ing,** *pa.* Fitted to command; impressive; authoritative; dignified. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS; POWERFUL; PREDOMINANT.—**com-mand'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**com-mand'ment,** *n.* An authoritative mandate; edict; order; law; especially, a command of God, and specifically one of the divisions of the decalog or moral law. Syn.: see LAW.—**commandments of the Church** (*R. C. Ch.*), six rules requiring members (1) to observe the Sabbath and Holy Days of obligation; (2) to keep the days of fasting and abstinence appointed by the Church; (3) to go to confession at least once a year; (4) to receive the Blessed Sacrament at least once a year, especially at Easter; (5) to contribute to the support of their pastors; (6) not to marry within a certain degree of kindred nor to solemnize marriage at forbidden times.—**the ten commandments,** the ten precepts given by God to Moses on Sinai and recorded in Exodus xx, 1–17; the decalog.

com-mand', *n.* **1.** The right to command. **2.** The act of commanding. **3.** An order; commandment. **4.** The force or district under a commander. **5.** Dominating power; hence, range of view; use or control; mastery. Syn.: see INFLUENCE; LAW; ORDER; OVERSIGHT.

com"man-deer', 1 kem"an-dīr'; 2 cŏm"an-dēr', *vt.* [S. Afr.] **1.** To force into military service. **2.** To take possession of for public use, as under military necessity. [< D. *kommandeeren,* command.]

com-man'do, 1 ke-man'do; 2 cĕ-măn'do, *n.* [-DOS or -DOES, 1 -dōz; 2 -dōs, *pl.*] [S. Afr.] A military force of burghers, or of soldiers and burghers led by a commandant; also, a raid or expedition by such a force.

com-mat'ic, 1 ke-mat'ık; 2 cĕ-măt'ic, *a.* Composed of short clauses or sentences; concise. **com-mat'i-cal‡.**

com-mea'sure, 1 ke-mej'ur; 2 cĕ-mēzh'ur, *vt.* To be coextensive with or equal to.—**com-mea'sur-a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.*

com-mem'o-rate, 1 ke-mem'o-rēt; 2 cĕ-mĕm'o-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"EDᵈ; -RAT"ING.] To celebrate or signalize the memory of; keep in remembrance. [< L. *com-,* together, + *memor,* mindful.] Syn.: see CELEBRATE.

—**com-mem'o-ra-bl**(eᴿ, *a.*—**com-mem"o-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a commemorative observance, recital, or action of any kind; a memorial. **2.** *Eccl.* A commemorative prayer in honor of saints, especially the prayer used to celebrate the lower feast, when two coincide.—**com-mem"o-ra'tion-al,** *a.*—**com-mem'o-ra-tiv**(es, *a.* Pertaining to or designed for commemoration. **com-mem'o-ra-to-ry‡.**—**com-mem'o-ra"tor,** *n.*

com-mence', 1 ke-mens'; 2 cĕ-mĕnç', *v.* [-MENCED'ᵗ; -MENC'ING.] **I.** *t.* To give origin to; begin; initiate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or make a beginning; originate; start. **2.** To begin to be; set up as. [< L.ᴸ *com-,* together, + *initio,* beginning.] Syn.: see INSTITUTE.—**com-mence'ment,** *n.* **1.** A beginning; origin. **2.** A celebration by graduates of the completion of a college course, when degrees are conferred and graduate life commenced; also, the day so observed. Syn.: see BEGINNING.—**com-menc'er,** *n.*

com-mend'ᵈ, 1 ke-mend'; 2 cĕ-mĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To express a favorable opinion of; approve; praise. **2.** To recommend; accredit. **3.** To present the regards of. **4.** To commit with confidence; entrust. **5.** To place under the protection of a feudal lord. **6.** *Eccl.* To bestow in commendam. [< L. *commendo,* < *com-* intens. + *mando,* command, order.] Syn.: see PRAISE.—**com-mend'a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* Laudable; creditable.—**com-mend'a-bl**(e-nessᴱ, *n.*—**com-mend'a-bly,** *adv.*—**com"men-da'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of commending; approbation. **2.** Something that commends. **3‖.** A message of good will; a greeting. Syn.: see EULOGY.—**com'men-da"tor,** *n.* One who held a benefice *in commendam,* that is, temporarily or *ad interim.*—**com-mend'a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Expressing commendation; serving to commend. **2.** Holding a benefice as a commendator.—**commendatory epistle** (*Eccl.*), a credential bestowed by a bishop upon a member of his diocese who is traveling, or leaving one diocese for another. **c. letter‡.**

com-mend'ŧ, *n.* Commendation; greeting.

com-men'dam, 1 ke-men'dam; 2 cĕ-mĕn'dăm, *n.* [LL.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The right to enjoy the revenues of a religious house or institution in the absence of a superior or during a vacancy. The custom was abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1836. See COMMENDATOR. **2.** The benefice so held.—**abbot in commendam,** an abbot who frequently during the Middle Ages was a layman and enjoyed the right of commendam.

com-men'sal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Eating at the same table. **2.** *Biol.* Associated with another, but not as a parasite, as an oyster-crab with an oyster. **II.** *n.* **1.** A table-companion. **2.** *Biol.* A commensal organism. [< L. *com-,* together, + *mensa,* table.]—**com-men'sal-ism,** *n. Biol.* The state of two different organisms living together; symbiosis.

com-men'su-ra-bl(eᴿ, 1 ke-men'shu-ra-bl; 2 cĕ-mĕn'shu-ra-bl, *a.* **1.** Measurable by a common unit. **2.** Proportionate.—**com-men"su-ra-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.* **com-men'su-ra-bl(e-nessᴱ‡.**—**com-men'su-ra-bly,** *adv.*

com-men'su-rate, 1 ke-men'shu-rēt; 2 cĕ-mĕn'shu-rāt, *a.* **1.** Commensurable. **2.** In proper proportion; proportionate; sufficient for the purpose or occasion; adequate; of equal extent. [< L.ᴸᴸ *com-,* together, + LL. *mensuro;* see MEASURE, *v.*] Syn.: see ADEQUATE.

—**com-men'su-rate-ly,** *adv.*—**com-men'su-rate-ness,** *n.*—**com-men"su-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of proportioning, or the state of being proportioned; measurement by comparison.

com'ment, 1 kem'ent; 2 cŏm'ĕnt. **I.**ᵈ *vt. & vi.* To make comments: with *on* or *upon;* to make expository or critical notes; expound; make reflections or observations. **II.** *n.* **1.** A note or remark in explanation or criticism. **2.** A remark or criticism made in conversation; gossip; also, adverse remark. [< L. *commentor,* freq. of *comminiscor,* invent.] Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REMARK.

—**com'men-ta-ry,** *n.* [-RIESᴱ, *pl.*] **1.** A treatise in annotation or explanation, as of the Scriptures; a series or body of comments; exposition. **2.** Anything explanatory or illustrative; systematic exposition. **3.** A historical narrative or chronological record of events; journal of official acts; as, the Royal *Commentaries* of Peru. Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**com"men-ta'ri-al,** *a.*—**com"men-ta'ri-al-ism,** *n.* Commentarial method.—**com'men-tateş,** *vt. & vi.* To comment.—**com'men-ta"tor,** *n.* A writer of commentaries; an annotator; expounder. **com'ment-er‡; com'men-tor‡.**

commentt., *abbr.* Commentators.

com-merce', 1 ke-mŭrs'; 2 cĕ-mĕrç', *vi.* [COM-MERCED'ᵗ; COM-MERC'ING.] **1.** To have intercourse; associate; commune. **2†.** To trade.—**com-merc'er,** *n.*

com'merce, 1 kem'ərs; 2 cŏm'erç, *n.* **1.** Exchange of goods, productions, or property, as between states or nations; extended trade. **2.** Familiar or social intercourse. **3.** A card-game in which the hands are varied by exchanging cards. **4.** Sexual intercourse. [F., < L. *com-,* together, + *merx,* wares.] Syn.: see BUSINESS; INTERCOURSE.

—**com'merce-de-stroy"er,** *n.* A fast cruiser or other vessel armed, as a converted merchantman, to capture or destroy an enemy's shipping.—**com-mer'cial,** *a.* Of or belonging to trade or commerce; mercantile.—**commercial signs,** see under SIGN.—**com-mer'cial-ist,** *n.*—**com-mer'cial-ism,** *n.* The spirit or principles of trade; the domination of life by such a spirit.—**com-mer'cial-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make a matter of trade; put on a commercial basis.—**com-mer"cial-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**com-mer'cial-ly,** *adv.*

com-merge', 1 ke-mŭrj'; 2 cĕ-mĕrġ', *vt. & vi.* [COM-MERGED'; COM-MERG'ING.] To merge together; commingle.—**com-mer'gence,** *n.* A mingling, as of blood.

com'mi-nateţ, 1 kem'ı-nēt; 2 cŏm'i-nāt, *vt.* To anathematize.—**com'mi-na-tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* Comminatory. **II.** *n.* A threatening.—**com'mi-na"tor,** *n.*—**com-min'a-to-ry,** *a.* Threatening punishment or vengeance.

com"mi-na'tion, 1 kem'ı-nē'shən; 2 cŏm'i-nā'shon, *n.* A denunciation or threatening. [< L. *com-* intens. + *minor,* threaten.]

com-min'gl(eᴿ, 1 ke-min'gl; 2 cĕ-mĭn'gl, *vt. & vi.* [-GL(E)Dᴰ; -GLING.] To mix together; mingle. **co-min'gle‡.** Syn.: see MIX.

com'mi-nute, 1 kem'ı-niūt; 2 cŏm'i-nūt, *vt.* [-NUT"EDᵈ; -NUT'ING.] To reduce to minute particles; crush; pul-

verize; triturate. [< L. *com-* intens. + *minuo*, diminish.]—**com"mi-nu'tion,** *n.* **1.** Trituration; pulverization. **2.** *Surg.* A comminuted fracture. **3.** Diminution by a gradual wearing or reduction.

com-mis'er-ate, 1 ke-miz'ər-ēt; 2 cŏ-mĭs'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To feel or manifest pity for; compassionate. [< L. *com-*, with, + *miseror*, pity.] Syn.: see PITY.—**com-mis"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of commiserating; a feeling or expression of sympathy, pity, sorrow, or regret; compassion.—**com-mis'er-a-tiv**(es, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**com-mis'er-a"tor,** *n.*

com"mis-sa'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

com"mis-sa'ri-at, 1 kem"ı-sē'ri-ət; 2 cŏm"ĭ-sā'ri-at, *n.* **1.** An army department supplying food and other necessaries; also, military supplies; by extension, the supply department of a club, household, or the like. In the British army the *commissariat* is in charge of the Royal Army Service Corps. In the United States army, it is directed by the Subsistence Department. **2.** The officers and employees of the commissary department collectively. **3.** The supplies furnished, as food, equipage, etc.; food-supply.

com'mis-sa-ry, 1 kem'ı-sē-rı; 2 cŏm'ĭ-sā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A commissioner. **2.** *Mil.* An officer in charge of subsistence, etc. **3.** *Eccl.* An officer appointed by a bishop to exercise spiritual jurisdiction or hold an ecclesiastical court in distant parts of a diocese. [< L. *commissus*, pp. of *committo*, COMMIT.]—**com'mis-sa-ry-gen"er-al,** *n.* **1.** The chief officer of the commissariat of an army, in the United States army ranking as brigadier-general. **2.** Formerly, a chief commissioner or representative of a higher power.—**com'mis-sa-ry-ship,** *n.*

com-mis'sion, 1 ke-mish'ən; 2 cŏ-mish'on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give a commission to, as an officer. **2.** To put into commission, as a ship of war. **3.** To appoint; empower; delegate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of committing, doing, or perpetrating; positive doing, as contrasted with omission. **2.** The act of entrusting; the matter entrusted; a trust; charge. **3.** A document conferring rank or authority, as in the army or navy; also, the rank or authority so conferred. **4.** A body of persons acting under public authority. **5.** *Com.* (1) The transaction of business for another under his authority; agency. (2) An item of business so transacted. (3) Compensation of an agent. [F., < L.LL *commissus*; see COMMISSARY.]—**Biblical Commission** (*R. C. Ch.*), a committee of cardinals at Rome whose duty it is to oversee Catholic interpretation of Scripture.—**to put in** or **into c.** **1.** To put in direct command of a designated officer, as a ship of war, for active service. **2.** [Eng.] To entrust temporarily to a commission, as the great seal or the functions of a high office.—**to put out of c.** **1.** [Colloq.] To best or defeat thoroughly. **2.** *Navy.* To retire the officers and crew of a vessel from active service, either permanently or temporarily.—**com-mis'sion-al,** *a.* **com-mis'sion-a-ry†.**—**commissioned officer,** see under OFFICER.

com-mis"sion-naire', 1 ke-mish"ən-ār'; 2 cŏ-mish"on-ār', *n.* [F.] **1.** A messenger or light porter. **2.** One of a corps of commissionaires, formed in London, Eng., of ex-soldiers, who are hired out as messengers, time-keepers, etc.

com-mis'sion-er, 1 ke-mish'ən-ər; 2 cŏ-mish'on-er, *n.* The head of an executive department of government; one specially commissioned; in the United States, an officer appointed by Government to serve as head of a branch of some executive department.—**com-mis'sion-er-ship,** *n.* The office, authority, term, or district of a commissioner.

com'mis-sure, 1 kem'ı-shūr; 2 cŏm'ĭ-shur, *n.* **1.** The point of union of two bodies, parts, or organs, as at the angle of the lips, etc.; a junction; seam; closure. **2.** *Anat.* A band of fibers connecting corresponding parts of the central nervous system across the median plane. Many decussations are also called commissures. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**com-mis'su-ral,** 1 ke-mish'yu-rəl *or* kem-mis-sūr'əl; 2 cŏ-mish'yu-ral *or* cŏm-mis-sūr'ăl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissure; connective.

com-mit', 1 ke-mit', 2 cŏ-mĭt', *vt.* [COM-MIT'TED[4]; COM-MIT'TING.] **1.** To do; perpetrate. **2.** To place in trust or custody. **3.** To consign; entrust. **4.** To consign to any person, place, or use. **5.** To devote; pledge; hence, to involve, compromise, or bind (oneself). **6.** To memorize, as a speech. **7.** To refer, as to a committee. [< L. *committo*, < *com-*, together, + *mitto*, send.]

Syn.: assign, confide, consign, entrust, relegate, trust. *Commit*, in the sense here considered, is to give in charge, put into care or keeping; to *confide* or *entrust* is to *commit* especially to one's fidelity, *confide* being used chiefly of mental or spiritual, *entrust* also of material things; we *assign* a duty, *confide* a secret, *entrust* a treasure; we *commit* thoughts to writing; *commit* a paper to the flames, a body to the earth; a prisoner is *committed* to jail. *Consign* is a formal word in mercantile use; as, to *consign* goods to an agent. Religiously we *consign* the body to the grave, *commit* the soul to God. See LEARN; TRUST. Compare DO.—Ant.: get, obtain, receive, secure, take.—Prep.: commit *to* a friend *for* safe-keeping; in law, commit *to* prison; *for* trial; *on* suspicion.

—**com-mit'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of entrusting or consigning for safe-keeping. **2.** An act of engagement or pledging. **3.** The act of doing; perpetration. **4.** *Law.* (1) A warrant (*mittimus*) for imprisonment. (2) The state of being committed, as to prison. **com-mit'tal†.**—**com-mit'ta-bl**(e[2], *a.* That may be committed.

com-mit'tee, 1 ke-mit'ı; 2 cŏ-mĭt'e, *n.* **1.** A person or persons appointed by a larger number to act upon some matter. **2.** One or more members of a legislative body appointed to investigate and report on a matter under discussion. **3.** *Law.* A person or persons appointed by a court to care for the person or property of another.—**committee of the whole,** a committee consisting of all the members, as of a legislative body, sitting in deliberation on a given matter, but without legislative action, presided over by some member other than the regular presiding officer.

com-mix', 1 ke-miks'; 2 cŏ-mĭks', *vt. & vi.* [COM-MIXED't or COM-MIXT'; COM-MIX'ING.] To mingle or mix; intermix; blend.

com-mix'ture, 1 ke-miks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏ-mĭks'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** A mixture. **2.** The act or process of commingling. **3.** The state of being mingled. **com-mix'tion†; com-mix'tion‡.**

com'mo-date, 1 kem'o-dēt; 2 cŏm'o-dāt, *n.* *Scots Law.* A loan made free of charge on condition of return undamaged. [< LL. *commodatum*, < L. *commodo*, adapt, < *commodus*; see COMMODIOUS.] **com"mo-da'tum‡.**

com-mode', 1 ke-mōd'; 2 cŏ-mōd', *n.* **1.** A chiffonier. **2.** A covered wash-stand. **3.** A portable stool or night-chair. **4.** A woman's head-dress (about 1700). [F.]

com-mo'di-ous, 1 ke-mō'di-us; 2 cŏ-mō'di-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Well adapted to serve the purpose for supplying needs; especially, affording ample accommodation; convenient; spacious. **2†.** Beneficial; helpful; favorable. [< L. *commodus*, < *com-*, together, + *modus*, measure.] Syn.: see COMFORTABLE; CONVENIENT; LARGE.—**com-mo'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**com-mo'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

com-mod'i-ty, 1 ke-mod'ı-tı; 2 cŏ-mŏd'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A movable article of trade or convenience; an element of economic wealth. **2.** Something bought and sold. **3†.** Convenience; suitability; conveniency; profit. **4†.** Supply. **5†.** The quality of being commodious.

com'mo-dore, 1 kem'o-dōr; 2 cŏm'o-dōr, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A naval officer between captain and rear-admiral, and corresponding to brigadier-general in the army titles: not used in the active list of the United States Navy since 1899, but retained as a retiring rank for captains with a civil war record. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] The commander of a squadron or division of a fleet, having often the temporary rank and pay of rear-admiral. **3.** A title given by courtesy or extension to (1) the senior captain of a naval squadron, (2) the senior captain of a fleet of merchantmen, (3) the presiding officer of a yacht-club. [< Sp. *comendador*, < L. *commendo*, COMMEND.]

Com'mo-dus, 1 kem'o-dus; 2 cŏm'o-dus, **Lucius Ælius Aurelius** (161–192). A Roman emperor.

com'mon, 1 kem'ən; 2 cŏm'on, *vi.* **1‖.** To have a joint right with others in property; have a thing in common. **2‖.** To eat together at the same table; board together. **3†.** To discourse or confer together.

com'mon, *a.* **1.** Often occurring, met, or seen; frequent or usual; not distinguished or separated from the ordinary; customary; regular; as, a *common* occurrence. **2.** Pertaining to, connected with, or participated in by two or more persons or things; alike; joint; general; public; as, death is *common* to the human race. **3.** Commonplace; not excellent or distinguished in tone or quality; banal; coarse; vulgar; low. **4.** *Gram.* (1) Of either gender. (2) Applicable to any individual of a class; as, a *common* noun: applied also to certain verbs having both active and passive force. **5.** Secular; profane; polluted. **6.** *Pros.* Either long or short; doubtful in quantity. **7.** Publicly or generally known; as, a matter of *common* knowledge. **8.** *Anat.* Formed by or having similar relations with two or more organs; as, the *common* carotid artery. **9§.** Ceremonially unclean; unsanctified. **com'monest.**

Syn.: cheap, coarse, commonplace, customary, every-day, familiar, frequent, general, habitual, low, mean, normal, ordinary, popular, public, threadbare, trite, universal, usual, vile, vulgar. See FREQUENT; GENERAL; HABITUAL; MUTUAL; NATURAL; NORMAL; TRITE; USUAL.—Ant.: exceptional, infrequent, odd, peculiar, rare, singular, unusual.—Prep.: common *to* the race; common *among* men; in common *with* others.—**common carrier, c. chord, c. council, c.** or **vulgar fraction, c. law, c. noun, C. Pleas, c. prayer, c. school, c. stock, c. time,** see under the nouns.—**c. sense.** **1.** Practical understanding; capacity to see and take things in their right light; sound judgment. **2.** Ordinary mental capacity.

com'mon, *n.* **1.** Land generally, or a tract of land, considered as the property of the public, in which all persons enjoy equal rights; also, land owned by a town; land open to the use of all. **2.** *Law.* A profit or right of one person in the land of another. It is used in some specific phrases; as, **common of estovers** (wood necessary for the house or farm), **c. of pasture, c. of piscary** (fishing), **c. of turbary** (cutting turf).

3. *Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic Church, the office composed of psalms, antiphons, lessons, etc., which can be used for any of certain classes of feasts; as, the *common* of virgins: the opposite of *proper*. **4†.** One of the common people. [< L.F *communis*, common.]—**com'mon-a-bl**(e[2], *a.* *Law.* Entitled to common as of right: applied to beasts essential to the plowing or manuring of land, as horses, oxen, cows, and sheep. Swine, goats, etc., are not commonable.—**com'mon-age,** *n.* **1.** A common right to the use of lands; a tenancy of several persons in common to the same property. **2.** Land held in common. **3.** The common people; the untitled.—**com'mon-al-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The common people; the lower classes, as opposed to persons of title or rank; the commons. **2.** A body corporate; corporation; as, the mayor, *commonalty*, and citizens of London.—**com'mon-er,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** One of the commonalty; any subject not a peer. **2.** In certain universities, an undergraduate not dependent on the university foundation. **3.** A member of the London County Council not an alderman. **4.** One who has a joint right in common ground. **5§.** A member of the House of Commons.—**com'mon-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a usual or ordinary man-

ner. 2†. Together or jointly.—**com'mon-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being common; frequent occurrence; vulgarity; common ownership.

com'mon-place", 1 kem'ən-; 2 cŏm'on-. **I.** *a.* Not remarkable or interesting; ordinary; trite. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trite remark; familiar truth; platitude; truism. **2.** A note, especially in a methodical commonplace-book; memorandum. **3.** Commonplace quality; ordinariness. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; TRITE. —**com'mon-place"-book",** *n.* A book in which memoranda are recorded methodically.—**com"mon-place'ness,** *n.*—**com'mons,** *n. pl.* **1.** The common people: commonalty. **2.** [C-] [Gt. Brit.] The legislators of the lower house of Parliament. **3.** A company eating at a common table, as in a college; the provisions so furnished; hence, allowance of food; rations; fare; as, short *commons.*—**com'mon-weal",** *n.* **1.** The general welfare. **2‖.** The commonwealth.—**com'mon-wealth",** *n.* **1.** The people of a state; the state. **2.** A state in which the people rule; a republic: official in the titles of four of the United States; as, the *Commonwealth* of Kentucky, of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, or of Virginia. **3.** A body of persons united by some common interest and viewed as equals in authority. Syn.: see PEOPLE.—**Commonwealth of Australia,** see AUSTRALIA.—**C. of England,** the republic established in England after the execution of Charles I. in 1649 and continued till 1653, when Cromwell assumed the protectorate.

com'mo-rant, 1 kem'o-rənt; 2 cŏm'o-rant. *Law.* **I.** *a.* Dwelling; residing. **II.** *n.* A resident of a particular town, city, or district. [< L. *commoran(t-)s,* ppr. of *commoror,* abide, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *moror,* tarry, < *mora,* delay.]—**com'morance,** *n. Law.* An abiding or dwelling in a place; residence. **com'mo-ran-cy‡.**

com-mo'tion, 1 ke-mō'shən; 2 cŏ-mō'shon, *n.* **1.** A violent agitation; excitement. **2.** Popular tumult; social disorder; riot; insurrection. [< L. *com-,* together, + *moveo,* move.] Syn.: see TUMULT.

com-move', 1 ke-mūv'; 2 cŏ-mgv', *vt.* **1.** To put in motion or commotion; disturb; unsettle. **2.** To stir the emotions of. [< L. *com-* (*cum*), together, + *moveo,* move.]

com"mu-nal'i-ty, 1 kem"yu-nal'i-ti; 2 cŏm"yu-năl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being a member of a community.—**com'mu-nal-ize,** *vt.* To render communal; make municipal property of, as waterworks, street-railroads, etc. **com'mu-nal-ise‡.**—**com"mu-nal-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**com'mu-nal-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*—**com'mu-nal-ly,** *adv.*

com-mune', 1 ke-miūn'; 2 cŏ-mūn', *vi.* [COM-MUNED'; COM-MUN'ING.] **1.** To converse or confer intimately. **2.** To partake of the Eucharist. [< L.[F] *communico;* see COMMUNICATE.]

com'mune[1], 1 kem'yūn; 2 cŏm'yun, *n.* **1.** A political division of France, governed by a mayor and a council; also, a similar division elsewhere, as in Italy and Spain. **2.** A self-governing community; also, the people of such a community. **3.** [C-] (1) One of several revolutionary committees which took the place of the municipality of Paris between 1789 and 1794. (2) The body of communards who controlled the city of Paris from March 18 to May 27, 1871, immediately after the departure of the Germans. **The Commune‡.** **4.** A municipal corporation. **5.** The communalty. [F., < L.[LL] *communis;* see COMMON, *n.*]—**com'mu-nal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a commune, especially to the Parisian Commune of 1871. **2.** Common; public.—**com'mu-nal-ism,** *n.* In France, the theory that each commune should be self-governing and the state a mere federation of communes.—**com'mu-nal-ist,** *n.*—**com"mu-nal-is'tic,** *n.*—**com'mu-nard,** *n.* A communist, especially an adherent of the Paris Commune of 1871. [F.]

com'mune[2], 1 kem'yūn; 2 cŏm'yun, *n.* Intimate intercourse; communion.

com-mu'ni-cant, 1 ke-miū'ni-kənt; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-cant, *a.* **1.** Communicating: in various senses. **2.** *Anat.* Branching or communicating with, as the nerves and arteries.

com-mu'ni-cant, *n.* **1.** One who communicates or imparts, as information. **2.** One who partakes or has a right to partake of the Lord's Supper. [< L. *communican(t-)s,* ppr. of *communico;* see COMMUNICATE.]

com-mu'ni-cate, 1 ke-miū'ni-kēt; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make another or others partakers of; give a share of; recount; transmit; impart; make known; as, to *communicate* news, a disease, or an idea. **2.** *Eccl.* To administer the communion to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make or hold a communication; have means of communication; be connected, as by a passage. **2.** To partake of the Lord's Supper. [< L. *communicatus,* < *communis;* see COMMON, *n.*] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; GIVE; INFORM; PUBLISH.—**com-mu"ni-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being communicated or imparted. **2.** Ready to communicate; communicative.—**com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.*

com-mu"ni-ca'tion, 1 ke-miū"ni-kē'shən; 2 cŏ-mū"ni-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of communicating; intercourse; conference; correspondence. **2.** That which is communicated; a letter or message. **3.** Means of communicating, as a highway or passage. **4.** Eucharistic communion. Syn.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE.—**privileged communication.** **1.** Any matter communicated in necessary professional confidence, as between client and counsel, which the parties can not be compelled to disclose. **2.** A communication made by words which, while in themselves libelous, are not actionable by reason of circumstances under which they were published or uttered, as in a judicial proceeding or in a legislative report or debate.—**com-mu'ni-ca-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* **1.** Ready to communicate; frank; talkative. **2.** Adapted for communication. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**com-mu'ni-ca"tor,** *n.*—One who or that which communicates. —**com-mu'ni-ca"to-ry,** *a.*

com-mu'nion, 1 ke-miūn'yən; 2 cŏ-mūn'yon, *n.* **1.** The act of communing or sharing. **2.** Sympathetic intercourse; fellowship. **3.** The sacrament or the act of partaking of it. **4.** Religious fellowship; also, a denomination of Christians. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* An antiphon which the priest says after the ablutions of the mass. Syn.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE; SACRAMENT; SECT.—**communion of saints,** the spiritual union in Christ of all faithful Christians, living or dead.

com"mu"ni"qué', 1 ke"miū"ni"kē'; 2 cŏ"mū"ni"kę', *n.* An official announcement. [F.]

com'mu-nism, 1 kem'yu-nizm; 2 cŏm'yu-nĭşm, *n.* **1.** A social system in which there is community of goods. **2.** A theory of government and social order according to which property and the instruments of production are held as a common trust and the profits arising from all labor devoted to the general good. **3.** A doctrine or practise calling for the complete abolition of all private property of every description, and the absolute control by the community in all matters pertaining to labor, religion, social relations, etc. **4.** Communalism.—**com'mu-nist,** *n.* **1.** One who advocates communism. **2.** [C-] One who supported the Commune of Paris in 1871; a communard.—**com"mu-nis'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to communism. **2.** Tending to, favoring, or in accordance with communism. **3.** Shared in common. **4.** *Ornith.* Occupying the same nest in common, as certain birds.

com-mu"ni-ta'ri-an, 1 ke-miū"ni-tē'ri-ən; 2 cŏ-mū"ni-tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a socialistic community. **II.** *n.* A member of a socialistic community; one believing in socialistic community.

com-mu'ni-ty, 1 ke-miū'ni-ti; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A body politic, as a village, town, city, or state. **2.** The public; any body of persons having common interests. **3.** A sharing or participation. **4.** Identity or likeness. **5.** Common ownership, possession, or enjoyment of property. Syn.: see ASSOCIATION; PEOPLE.

com'mu-nize, 1 kem'yu-niz; 2 cŏm'yu-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To make common; make public property. **com'mu-nise‡.—com"mu-ni-za'tion** or **-sa'tion.**

com-mute', 1 ke-miūt'; 2 cŏ-mūt', *v.* [COM-MUT'ED[d]; COM-MUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put or substitute something less severe in place of; as, to *commute* a sentence. **2.** To accept an easier, lighter, or different kind of payment; as, to *commute* a railroad fare. **3.** *Elec.* To alter or regulate the direction or strength of (a current). **4†.** To exchange (a thing) for another. **II.** *i.* **1.** To effect commutation. **2.** To pay in gross at a reduced rate, as railroad fare. **3†.** To be or serve as a substitute. [< L. *com-* + *muto,* change.] Syn.: see CHANGE

—**com-mu"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **com-mu'ta-bl(e-ness‡.**—**com-mu'ta-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**com'mu-tate,** *vt.* [-TAT'ED[d]; -TAT'ING.] *Elec.* Same as COMMUTE, *vt.*, 3.—**com"mu-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** A substitution of one kind of payment or service for another. **2.** *Law.* A reduction or change of penalty. **3.** *Elec.* The action of a commutator.—**commutation ticket,** a railway or other ticket issued for a certain length of time at a reduced rate.—**com-mu'ta-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by exchange or commutation.—**com'mu-ta"tor,** *n. Elec.* A device, as in a dynamo or motor, to change the direction or vary the strength of an electric current.—**com-mut'er,** *n.* One who commutes, or uses a commutation ticket.

com-mu'tu-al, 1 ke-miū'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 cŏ-mū'chu-[*or* -tū-]al, *a.* Reciprocal; mutual.

Co'mo, 1 kō'mo; 2 cō'mo, *n.* A province (1,105 sq. m.; pop. 637,863) and town (pop. 46,000), Lombardy, Italy.—**Lago di Como,** a lake in Como province; 37 m. long.

com. off., *abbr.* Commissioned officer.—**comp.,** *abbr.* Comparative, compare, comparison, compiled, compiler, composer, composition, compositor, compound, compounded. [India.

Com'o-rin, 1 kem'o-rin; 2 cŏm'o-rin, **Cape.** The S. point of **Com'o-ro Isles,** 1 kem'o-rō; 2 cŏm'o-rō. A French group N. W. of Madagascar in Mozambique Channel; 761 sq. m.; pop. 98,000.

co'mose, 1 kō'mōs; 2 cō'mōs, *a.* Having hairs or the like; hairy; tufted; comate. [< L. *comosus,* < *coma,* hair, < Gr. *komē,* hair.] **co'mous‡.**

com-pact'[d], 1 kem-pakt'; 2 cŏm-păct', *vt.* To pack or press closely; compress; unite closely; compose.

com-pact'[d], *vt. & vi.* To join by a compact; conspire.

com-pact', *a.* **1.** Closely and firmly united; solid; dense. **2.** Condensed; brief; terse. **3.** Composed; compacted. [< L.[F] *com-,* together, + *pango,* fasten.] Syn.: see FIRM; HARD; STRONG; TERSE.—**com-pact'ly,** *adv.*—**com-pact'ness,** *n.*

com'pact, 1 kem'pakt; 2 cŏm'păct, *n.* A covenant, agreement, or contract. [< L. *com-,* with, + *paciscor,* agree.] Syn.: see ALLIANCE; CONTRACT.

com-pan'ion, 1 kem-pan'yən; 2 cŏm-păn'yon, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To **cum-pan'ion**[2], be a companion to; accompany. **2.** To associate with as a companion. **II.** *i.* To associate; consort.

com-pan'ion[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which accompanies; a comrade; associate. **2.** A woman employed for company and assistance not of a menial nature. **3.** A member of the lowest grade of an order of knighthood. **4.** A mate; one of a pair. **5‖.** An inferior or worthless person; fellow. [< L.[LL+OF] *com-,* together, + *panis,* bread.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE.—**com-pan'ion-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* Sociable; agreeable. Syn.: see FRIENDLY; GOOD.—**com-pan'ion-a-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.*—**com-pan'ion-ship,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a companion; fellowship; association; company. **2.** The dignity of a companion in an order. Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION.

com-pan'ion[2], *n. Naut.* **1.** A skylight or window. **2.** The companion-hatch. [< D. *kompanje.*]

—com-pan'ion-hatch", *n.* The wooden hood over a companionway.—**c.-ladder**, *n.* A ladder leading from the deck to the officer's cabin.—**com-pan'ion-way**, *n.* A staircase leading from the deck to a cabin..

com'pa-ny, 1 kum'pə-nı; 2 cŏm'pa-ny. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-NIED; -NY-ING.] To keep or be in company with; accompany; associate. **II.** *n.* [-NIES[E], *pl.*] **1.** The society or presence of another or others; fellowship; association. **2.** One or more guests or visitors; persons met for social purposes; society. **3.** An assemblage or corporation. **4.** A partner or partners not named. **5.** A number of persons forming a corporation, gild, or partnership, or associated for some common purpose. **6.** The person or persons with whom one has companionship; as, keeping bad *company*. **7.** *Mil.* A body of men commanded by a captain, usually a subdivision of a regiment or battalion. **8.** *Naut.* (1) The whole crew of a ship; as, a ship's *company*. (2)† A fleet of merchant vessels. **9.** The entire body of actors and actresses in a play or a theater; cast; a troupe. **10†.** Friendship. [< OF. *compainte*, < *compain*, < LL. *companio*; see COMPANION[1].] **com'pa-nie†.**

Syn.: assemblage, assembly, body, collection, conclave, concourse, conference, congregation, convention, convocation, crowd, gathering, group, host, meeting, multitude, throng. *Company* is used to include any association of those united permanently or temporarily, for business, pleasure, festivity, travel, etc., or by sorrow, misfortune, or wrong; *company* may denote an indefinite number but less than a *multitude*; *company* implies more unity of feeling and purpose than *crowd*, and is a less formal and more familiar word than *assemblage* or *assembly*. An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. An *assemblage* is promiscuous and unorganized, an *assembly* is organized and united in some common purpose. *Collection*, *crowd*, *gathering*, *group*, and *multitude* have the unorganized and promiscuous character of the *assemblage*; the other terms come under the general idea of *assembly*. *Body* is used of a number of persons so organized and unified that they can be thought of as one whole. *Congregation* is now almost exclusively religious. *Gathering* refers to a coming together, commonly of numbers from far and near; as, the *gathering* of the Scottish clans. See ASSEMBLY; ASSOCIATION; CLASS; FLOCK. —Ant.: dispersion, loneliness, privacy, retirement, seclusion, solitude.

com-par'a-tiv(E[S], 1 kem-par'ə-tiv; 2 cŏm-păr'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resulting from, or making use of comparison. **2.** Estimated by comparison; relative. **3.** *Gram.* Expressing a degree of an adjective or adverb higher than the positive and lower than the superlative. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The comparative degree, as of an adjective. **2‖.** A dealer in comparisons and witticisms of analogy. **3‖.** Comparable.—**comparative sciences**, sciences that deduce results from comparison of related objects; as, *comparative* anatomy.—**com-par'a-tiv(e-ly[S]**, *adv.*

com-pare', 1 kem-pār'; 2 cŏm-păr', *v.* [-PARED'; -PAR'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine so as to perceive similarity or dissimilarity; state the resemblance or difference of. **2.** To represent or speak of as similar, analogous, or equal; liken. **3.** *Gram.* To state the degrees of comparison of (an adjective or adverb). **II.** *i.* **1.** To be worthy of comparison. **2.** To vie. [< L. *comparo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *par*, equal.]

Syn.: assimilate, collate, liken, parallel. See CONTRAST.—Prep.: compare one thing *with* another (to note either agreement or difference); compare one thing *to* another (which it is believed to resemble).

—com'pa-ra-bl(E[R], *a.* That may be compared; fit to be compared; similar.—**com'pa-ra-bl(e-ness[R]**, *n.*—**com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*—**com-par'er**, *n.*

com-pare'‖, *n.* Comparison.

com-par'i-son, 1 kem-par'ı-sən; 2 cŏm-păr'i-son, *n.* **1.** A comparing; an estimate or statement of relative likeness or unlikeness; a simile; example; resemblance. **2.** *Gram.* That inflection of adjectives or adverbs which indicates differences of degree. There are three *degrees of comparison*, the positive, comparative, and superlative, the last two being regularly expressed by adding *-er* or *-est* to the positive, or by using *more* or *most*, *less* or *least*, before it. **3.** That which in its relation to something else serves as an illustration or example; a parallel; as, an act without *comparison*. **4.** *Rhet.* A setting forth of the points of similarity or contrast between one thing and another. **5.** An estimate or statement of the likeness of one thing or person to another or others. [< F. *comparaison*, < L. *comparatio(n-)*, < *comparo*; see COMPARE, *v.*] Syn.: see ANALOGY; SIMILITUDE.

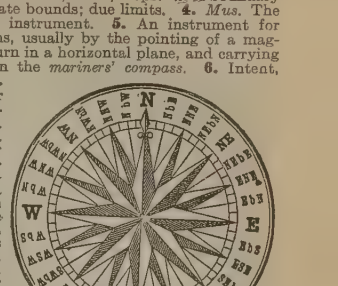
—in or by comparison of‖, in c. to, in c. with, as compared or contrasted with; considered with reference to.

com-part', 1 kem-pārt'; 2 cŏm-pärt', *vt.* To divide into compartments; partition. [< L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *pars*, part.]

com-part'ment, 1 kem-pārt'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏm-pärt'ment, *n.* **1.** One of the parts into which an enclosed space is subdivided by lines or partitions; any separate section or chamber; as, the water-tight *compartments* of a steamship. **2.** [Eng.] A transverse division in a railway passenger-car, seating from six to ten persons. [< LL.[F] *compartio*, < L. *cum*, together, + *pars*, part.]

com'pass, ⎫ 1 kum'pas; 2 cŏm'pas. **I**[5]. *vt.* **1.** To bring
cum'pass[F], ⎭ within one's possession; attain. **2.** To plan for; plot. **3.** To grasp mentally; comprehend. **4.** *Carp.* To cause to curve; bend into circular form. **5‖.** To go around; make a circuit of. **6.** To surround; encompass. Syn.: see ATTAIN.

II. *n.* **1.** Extent within limits; reach; scope. **2.** A boundary or circuit. **3.** Moderate bounds; due limits. **4.** *Mus.* The range of a voice or instrument. **5.** An instrument for determining directions, usually by the pointing of a magnetic needle free to turn in a horizontal plane, and carrying a marked card, as in the *mariners' compass*. **6.** Intent, purpose, or design. **7.** A circular course or journey; round; circuit. **8.** See COMPASSES. [< F. *compas*, < L. *com-*, together, + *passus*; see PACE, *n.*] **—com'pass-card"**, *n.* The circular card or dial of a mariners' compass, on which the 32 points are marked. It moves with the needle or needles that are attached to it. **c.-dial**‡.—**c.-plane**, *n.* A carpenters' plane for smoothing concave surfaces.—**c.-plant**, *n.* A tall, rough, bristly herb of the aster family, of the American prairies, whose large lower leaves are said to assume a vertical position with their edges turned north and south. **c.-flower**‡. **c.-saw**, *n.* A hand-saw that will cut in a small circle.—**dipping-c.**, *n.* A compass having a dipping-needle.



Compass-card.

The letters at the circumference are abbreviations of the points; they are read: north, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, etc.

com'pass-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being compassed; attainable.

com'pass-es, 1 kum'pas-ez; 2 cŏm'pas-ĕs, *n. pl.* A jointed instrument for marking measurements, describing circles, etc. **pair of compasses**‡.

com-pas'sion, 1 kem-pash'ən; 2 cŏm-păsh'on, *n.* Pity for suffering, with desire to help or to spare; commiseration; sympathy with pain or sorrow that prompts one to relieve. [F., < L.[LL] *com-*, together, + *patior*, suffer.]

Syn.: see MERCY; PITY.

—com-pas'sion-ate. **I.** *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To have compassion for; commiserate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Feeling compassion; merciful; sympathetic. **2‖.** Inviting or exciting compassion; pitiable; piteous. Syn.: (verb) see PITY; (adjective) see CHARITABLE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

com-pat'i-bl(E[R], 1 kem-pat'ı-bl; 2 cŏm-păt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of existing together; congruous; congenial.—**com-pat'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being compatible; congruity; congeniality; consistency. **com-pat'i-bl(e-ness**‡.—**com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

com-pa'tri-ot, 1 kem-pē'trı-ət; 2 cŏm-pā'tri-ŏt, *a.* Having the same country or a common patriotism.

com-pa'tri-ot, *n.* A fellow countryman or patriot. [< F. *compatriote*, < L. *com-*, together; and see PATRIOT.]—**com-pa'tri-ot'ic**, *a.*—**com-pa'tri-o-tism**, *n.*

com-pear', 1 kem-pīr'; 2 cŏm-pēr', *vi.* **1.** *Scots Law.* To appear in court. **2†.** To appear. [< L. *compareo*, < *cum*, with, + *pareo*, appear.] **com-peer'†**; **com-pēr'†.**—**com-pear'ance**, *n.*—**com-pear'er**, *n.*

com-peer', 1 kem-pīr'; 2 cŏm-pēr', *n.* **1.** One of equal rank. **2.** A comrade; associate. [< L.[F] *com-*, together, + *par*, equal.] **peer‡.**

com-pel', 1 kem-pel'; 2 cŏm-pĕl', *v.* [COM-PELLED', COM-PELD'[d]; COM-PEL'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly; constrain. **2.** To force to yield; subdue. **3.** To obtain by force; exact. **4‖.** To seize; overpower; extort. **5§.** To drive together; gather in a company; herd; drive; as, cloud-*compelling* Jove. **II.** *i.* To use compulsion. [< L.[OF] *com-*, together, + *pello*, drive.]

Syn.: coerce, constrain, drive, force, make, necessitate, oblige. *Force* implies primarily an actual physical process; *compel* implies the exertion of power almost as absolute, subduing all resistance. *Coerce* implies the actual or potential use of so much force as may be necessary to secure the surrender of the will. *Constrain* implies the yielding of judgment and will, and in some cases of inclination or affection, to an overmastering influence. See *2 Cor.* v, 14. See ACTUATE; BIND; MAKE. Compare DRIVE; INFLUENCE.—Ant.: see synonyms for HINDER.—**com-pel'la-bl**(E[R], *a.* Capable of being or liable to be compelled.—**com-pel'la-bly**, *adv.*—**com-pel'ler**, *n.*—**com-pel'ling-ly**, *adv.*

com"pel-la'tion, 1 kem"pe-lē'shən; 2 cŏm"pĕl-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** Form of address; appellation. **2.** The act of addressing or accosting; an address. [< L. *compellatio(n-)*, < *compello*; see COMPEL.]—**com-pel'la-tive.** **I.** *a.* Serving in or indicative of address; appellative. **II.** *n.* An appellative.

com'pend, 1 kem'pend; 2 cŏm'pĕnd, *n.* A compendium. Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.

com-pen'di-ous, 1 kem-pen'dı-us; 2 cŏm-pĕn'di-ŭs, *a.* Briefly stated; succinct; concise; containing the substance in narrow compass; condensed; abridged. Syn.: see TERSE.—**com-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**com-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-pen'di-um, kem-pen'dı-um; 2 cŏm-pĕn'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DIUMS or -DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** An abridgment; abstract; a brief, comprehensive summary. **2.** Figuratively, a concentrated embodiment or example; epitome. [< L.[LL] *com-*, together, + *pendo*, weigh.]

Syn.: see ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT.

com'pen-sate, 1 kem'pen-sēt; 2 cŏm'pĕn-sāt, *v.* [-SAT'ED[d]; -SAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make suitable return to or for; require; remunerate. **2.** To make amends for; counterbalance. **3.** *Mech.* To provide with a compensating device. **II.** *i.* To make returns or amends; serve as an equivalent or substitute. [< L. *com-*, together, + *penso*, weigh.] Syn.: see PAY; REQUITE.—**com"pen-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of compensating, or that which compensates; payment; amends. **2.** *Mech.* Means of counteracting variations, as of temperature, neutralizing opposing forces, as of magnetic attraction, or maintaining equilibrium. **3.** *Psychol.* The neutralization of a sensation by means of a complementary or antagonistic stimulus process. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION; SALARY.—**com-pen'sa-tiv**(es) **I.** *a.* Making or serving as compensation. **com-pen'sa-to-ry**‡. **II.** *n.* Compensation.—**com'pen-sa"tor,** *n.* One who or that which compensates, as a device for neutralizing the influence of local attraction upon a compass-needle or an automatic apparatus for equalizing the pressure of gas in the retorts or mains.

com-pete', 1 kem-pēt'; 2 cŏm-pēt', *vi.* [-PET'ED[d]; -PET'ING.] To contend emulously, as for a prize; vie. [< L. *com-*, together, + *peto*, seek.] Syn.: see CONTEND.—**com"pe-ti'tion,** *n.* **1.** Contention of two or more for the same object or for superiority; rivalry. **2.** *Polit. Econ. & Com.* (1) The independent endeavor of two or more persons to obtain the business patronage of a third by offering more advantageous terms. (2) The conditions which this endeavor produces.

Syn.: contest, emulation, opposition, rivalry. *Competition* is the striving for something that is sought by another at the same time. *Emulation* regards the abstract, *competition* the concrete: *rivalry* is the same in essential meaning with *competition*, but differs in the nature of the objects contested for, which, in the case of *rivalry*, may be of the nobler sort and less subject to direct gaging, measurement, and rule. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc.; *emulation* of excellence, success, achievement; *competition* for a prize; *rivalry* between persons or nations. *Competition* may be friendly, *rivalry* is commonly hostile. *Opposition* is becoming a frequent substitute for *competition* in business language: it implies that the competitor is an opponent and hinderer. Compare AMBITION; EMULATION.—Ant.: agreement, association, alliance, combination, confederacy, harmony, monopoly, union. In business and commercial use, the chief antonym of *competition* is *monopoly*, which by bringing all engaged in an industry under a single control forbids them to compete.

—**com-pet'i-tiv**(es), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by competition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**com-pet'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which competes. **2**†. An associate; confederate. Syn.: see ENEMY.—**com-pet'i-tor-ship,** *n.*—**com-pet'i-to-ry,** *a.*—**com-pet'i-tress,** *n. fem.*

com'pe-tence, } 1 kem'pi-tens, -ten-si; 2 cŏm'pe-tĕnç,
com'pe-ten-cy, } -tĕn-çy, *n.* **1.** The state of being competent; ability. **2.** Sufficient means for comfortable livelihood; sufficiency. **3.** *Law.* Qualification or admissibility; legal capacity, authority, or jurisdiction; as, the *competency* of a tribunal. Syn.: see ABILITY.

com'pe-tent, 1 kem'pi-tent; 2 cŏm'pe-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having sufficient ability or authority. **2.** Possessing the requisite natural or legal qualifications; qualified. **3.** Sufficient; adequate.

Syn.: able, adapted, adequate, capable, fit, qualified. One is *competent* who has all the natural powers, physical or mental, to meet the demands of a situation or work; the word is widely used of ability to meet all requirements, natural, legal, or other; as, a *competent* knowledge of a subject; a court of *competent* jurisdiction. *Qualified* refers to acquired abilities; *competent* to both natural and acquired; a *qualified* teacher may be no longer *competent*, by reason of ill health. *Able* and *capable* suggest general ability and reserved power, *able* being the higher word of the two. An *able* man will do something well in any position. A *capable* man will come up to any ordinary demand. We say an *able* orator, a *capable* accountant. Compare ADEQUATE; GOOD.—Ant.: disqualified, inadequate, incompetent, unequal, unfit, unqualified.—**com'pe-tent-ly,** *adv.*—**com'pe-tent-ness,** *n.*

Com"piègne', 1 kŏn"pyĕn'; 2 cŏn"pyen', *n.* A town (pop. 17,000), N. France; Joan of Arc captured there, May 25, 1430; scene of severe fighting between Germans and allied British and French, 1914 and 1917.

com-pile', 1 kem-pail'; 2 cŏm-pīl', *vt.* [-PILED'; -PIL'ING.] **1.** To compose (a literary work) from other works. **2.** To gather (materials borrowed or transcribed) into a volume or the like. **3**†. To pile up; build. [< L.[F] *compilo*, plunder, < *com-*, together, + *pilo*, rob.]—**com"pi-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of collecting materials for making a book, a statistical table, or the like. **2.** That which is compiled, as a book made up of material gathered from other books; as, *compilations* of verse.—**com-pi'la-to-ry,** *a.*—**com-pil'er,** *n.*

com-pla'cence, } 1 kem-plā'sens; -sen-si; 2 cŏm-plā'çĕnç,
com-pla'cen-cy, } -çĕn-çy, *n.* [-CES[z], -CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Satisfaction; self-approval; serenity. **2**†. Disposition to please; complaisance. **3**†. A cause of pleasure or satisfaction; a comfort. Syn.: see SATISFACTION.

com-pla'cent, 1 -sent; 2 -çĕnt, *a.* **1.** Feeling or showing complacency or satisfaction; especially, pleased or satisfied with oneself. **2**‖. Disposed to please; complaisant. [< L. *complaceo*, < *com-*, together, + *placeo*, please.]—**com-pla'cent-ly,** *adv.*

com-plain', 1 kem-plēn'; 2 cŏm-plān', *vi.* **1.** To express a sense of ill treatment or of pain, grief, or the like; murmur; find fault; present a grievance. **2.** To make a formal accusation; present a charge or complaint. [< L.[F] *com-*, together, + *plango*, strike.]

Syn.: croak, find fault, growl, grumble, grunt, murmur, remonstrate, repine. To *complain* is to give utterance to dissatisfaction or objection, express a sense of wrong or ill treatment. One *complains* of a real or assumed grievance; he may *murmur* through mere peevishness or ill temper; he *repines*, with vain distress, at the irrevocable or the inevitable. *Complaining* is by speech or writing; *murmuring* is commonly said of half-repressed utterance; *repining* of the mental act alone. One may *complain* of an offense to the offender or to others; he *remonstrates* with the offender only. *Complain* has a formal and legal meaning, which the other words have not, signifying to make a formal accusation, present a specific charge; the same is true of the noun *complaint*.—Ant.: applaud, approve, commend, eulogize, laud, praise.

—**com-plain'ant,** *n.* **1.** One who complains. **com-plain'er‡.** **2.** One who enters a formal complaint before a magistrate or other authority; a plaintiff or petitioner.—**com-plain'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**com-plain'ing-ness,** *n.*

com-plaint', 1 kem-plēnt'; 2 cŏm-plānt', *n.* **1.** A statement of wrong, grievance, or injury; specif. (*Law*), the first paper setting forth the plaintiff's cause of action. **2.** The act of complaining. **3.** A grievance. **4.** A physical ailment; disease. [OF., < *complaindre*; see COMPLAIN.] **com-plant'†; com-playnt'†.** Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.—Prep.: complaint *against* a person *for* trespass; complaint *of* a nuisance *to* the authorities; the complaint *of* the people *against* the government.

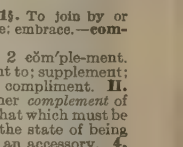
com'plai-sant", 1 kem'plē-zant"; 2 cŏm'plā-zānt", *a.* Showing a desire or endeavor to please; affable; courteous. [< L.[F] *complaceo*; see COMPLACENT.]

Syn.: see BLAND; FRIENDLY; POLITE.—**com'plai-sance",** *n.* The desire or endeavor to please; politeness.—**com'plai-sant"-ly,** *adv.*—**com'plai-sant"ness,** *n.*

com'pla-nate, 1 kem'pla-nēt; 2 cŏm'ple-nāt, *a.* **1.** Leveled; flattened. **2.** Lying in the same plane, as certain leaves.—**com"pla-na'tion,** *n.*

com-plect', 1 kem-plekt'; 2 cŏm-plĕct', *vt.* **1**‖. To join by or as by weaving; interweave. **2**†. To enclose; embrace.—**com-plect'ed,** *pa.* Interwoven; complicated.

com'ple-ment, 1 kem'pli-ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏm'ple-ment. [d. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To add or form a complement to; supplement; make complete; supply a lack in. **2**†. To compliment. **II.** *n.* **1.** Full number; as, the vessel has her *complement* of men. **2.** That which fills up or completes; that which must be added to complete a symmetrical whole; the state of being complete. **3.** An addition or appendage; an accessory. **4.** In an angle, the amount by which it falls short of 90 degrees. **5.** *Gram.* A word or phrase used after a verb of incomplete predication to complete the meaning of the sentence. **6.** An interval which, with the interval already given, will complete an octave. **7.** *Med.* One of the two active principles concerned in certain blood tests. [< L. *complementum*, < *compleo*; see COMPLETE. *a.*]



Complement Angles, *a, b, d,* and *d, b, c.*

Syn.: see INCREASE.—**complement deviation,** the process by which the complement is fixed by the antigene-antibody combination and is made unavailable for a second antigene-antibody combination in a hemolytic or bacteriolytic fluid. JELLIFFE *Med. Dict.*—**com"ple-men'tal,** *a.* Constituting or of the nature of a complement; supplying or helping to supply a lack.—**com'ple-men-ta'ri-ty,** *n.*

com"ple-men'ta-ry, 1 kem"pli-men'ta-ri; 2 cŏm"ple-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* **1.** Serving as a complement; helping to constitute a whole or to supply a lack; completing; complemental. **2.** Mutually providing each other's needs.—**complementary male** (*Zool.*), a dwarf male parasitic on the ordinary hermaphrodite individuals, as in certain barnacles and worms.

com-plete', 1 kem-plīt'; 2 cŏm-plēt'. **I.** *vt.* [-PLET'ED[d]; -PLET'ING.] To make complete; accomplish; finish; fulfil. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having all needed or normal parts, elements, or details; lacking nothing; entire; perfect; full. **2.** Thoroughly wrought out; finished. [< L.[F] *completus*, pp. of *compleo*, < *com-* intens. + *pleo*, fill.]

Syn.: (verb) see ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT; END; PERFECT; (adj.) see AMPLE; IMPLICIT; RADICAL; RIPE.—**com-plete'ly,** *adv.*—**com-plete'ness,** *n.*—**com-ple'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of completing, or the state of being completed. **2.** Accomplishment; fulfilment. Syn.: see END.—**com-ple'tiv**(es), *a.*—**com-ple'to-ry. I**§. *a.* Serving as a completion; completing; fulfilling. **II.** *n.* **1**‖. *Eccl.* Complin. **2**†. Anything that completes.

com'plex, 1 kem'pleks; 2 cŏm'plĕks, *a.* **1.** Consisting of various parts or elements; composite. **2.** Complicated; involved; intricate.

Syn.: abstruse, complicated, composite, compound, confused, conglomerate, entangled, heterogeneous, intricate, involved, manifold, mingled, mixed, multiform, obscure, tangled. That is *complex* which is made up of a number of connected parts. That is *compound* in which the parts are not merely connected, but combined into a single substance. In a *composite* object the different parts have less of unity than in that which is *complex* or *compound*, but maintain their distinct individuality. In a *heterogeneous* body, mass, or collection, unlike parts or particles are intermingled, often without apparent order or plan. *Conglomerate* (literally, globed together) is said of a *confused* mingling of masses or lumps of various substances. The New England pudding-stone is a *conglomerate* rock. Things are *involved* which are rolled together so as not to be easily separated, either in thought or in fact; threads which are *tangled* or *entangled* hold and draw upon one another in a confusing and obstructive way. A clock is a *complicated* mechanism; the Gordian knot was *intricate;* the twining serpents of the Laocoon are *involved*. An *abstruse* statement or conception is remote from the usual course

of thought. We speak of *composite* architecture, an *involved* sentence; of the *complicated* or *intricate* accounts of a great business, the *entangled* accounts of an incompetent or dishonest bookkeeper. See OBSCURE.—Ant.: clear, direct, homogeneous, obvious, plain, simple, uncombined, uncompounded, uniform, unraveled.

—**complex fraction,** a fraction in which either numerator or denominator is a fraction.—**c. sentence,** a sentence made up of a principal clause and a subordinate clause or clauses.

com'plex, *n.* **1.** Something composite or complicated; a complication; collection. **2.** *Psychol.* A group of ideas mentally associated with a given subject existing, with their accompanying feeling-tones, in a repressed state. [< L. *complexus,* pp., < *com-,* together, + *plecto,* braid.]—**Electra complex** (*Psychol.*), an exaggerated attachment of the female child for her father, with consequent hostility to her mother.—**Œdipus c.** (*Psychol.*), an exaggerated attachment of the male child for his mother, with consequent hostility to his father; called by Freud "the central complex of the neurosis."—**com-plex'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The state of being complex; something complex. **com-plex'ness‡.**—**com-plex'ly,** *adv.*

com-plex'ion, 1 kem-plek'shən; 2 ĕm-plĕk'shon, *n.* **1.** The color and appearance of the skin, especially of the face. **2.** General aspect; character; quality. **3†.** The combination of certain assumed qualities in a definite proportion supposed to control the nature of plants, bodies, etc.; also, the habit ascribed to such combination. [< L. *complexus;* see COMPLEX, *a.*]—**com-plex'ion-al,** *a.*—**com-plex'ioned,** *a.*

com-plex'us¹, 1 kem-pleks'ŭs; 2 ĕm-plĕks'ŭs, *n.* A complicated system; complex. [L.; see COMPLEX, *n.*]

com-plex'us², *n.* [-i, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A large muscle of the back, which passes from the spine to the head. [< L. *complexus,* pp.; see COMPLEX, *n.*]

com-pli'a-bl(e², 1 kem-plai'ə-bl; 2 ĕm-plī'a-bl, *a.* Complaint.—**com-pli'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**com-pli'a-bly,** *adv.*

com-pli'ance, 1 kem-plai'ans; 2 ĕm-plī'anç, *n.* **1.** The act of complying. **2.** Complaisance. **com-pli'an-cy‡.**

com-pli'ant, 1 kem-plai'ənt; 2 ĕm-plī'ant, *a.* Complying; yielding. Syn.: see DOCILE; OBSEQUIOUS; SUPPLE.—**-ly,** *adv.*

com'pli-cate, 1 kem'pli-kēt; 2 ĕm'pli-cāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-CAT'ED²; -CAT'ING.] To make or become complex, difficult, or perplexing; mix; confuse; intertwine; entangle. **II.** *a.* **1.** Complicated; complex. **2.** *Bot.* Folded upon itself; conduplicate. **3.** *Zool.* Folded longitudinally, as the wings of certain insects. [< L. *com-,* together, + *plico,* fold.] Syn.: see INVOLVE; PERPLEX.—**com'pli-ca-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] The state of being complicated; that which is complicated; complication; complexity.—**com"pli-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of complicating, or the state of being complicated; complexity. **2.** Anything that complicates, as a disease coexisting with another disease.—**com'pli-ca-tiv**(e², *a.*

com'pli-cat"ed, 1 kem'pli-kēt"ed; 2 ĕm'pli-cāt'ĕd, *pa.* Containing or consisting of a combination of parts or elements not easy to separate, analyze, or understand; complex; intricate; involved; confused.—**com'pli-cat"ed-ly,** *adv.*—**com'pli-cat"ed-ness,** *n.* [associate.

com'plice‖, 1 kem'plis; 2 ĕm'plic, *n.* **1.** An accomplice. **2.** An

com-plic'i-ty, 1 kem-plis'i-ti; 2 ĕm-plīç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The act or state of being an accomplice. **2.** The state of being complex; complexity.

com-pli'er, 1 kem-plai'er; 2 ĕm-plī'er, *n.* **1.** One who readily yields or complies. **2†.** A conformist in politics, religion, etc.

com'pli-ment¹, 1 kem'pli-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕm'pli-ment, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pay a compliment to; also, to show regard for, as by a gift or other favor. **II.** *i.* To use or exchange compliments. Syn.: see PRAISE; PUFF.

com-pli-ment, *n.* **1.** An expression of admiration, congratulation, or the like. **2.** A formal greeting or remembrance: usually in the plural. **3.** A gratuity; gift; favor. [< L.tn *complementum;* see COMPLEMENT.]—**com"pli-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Expressing or expressive of compliment; of the nature of, conveying, or using compliment.—**com"pli-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*

com'plin, 1 kem'plin; 2 ĕm'plin, *n. Eccl.* The last of the

com'pline, canonical hours, or the last service of common prayer for the day (coming after vespers); the after-supper service: often used in the plural. [ME. *complyn,* < F. *complie,* < LL. *completus;* see COMPLETE.] **com'plines‡; com'plins‡.**

com-plot', 1 kem-plot'; 2 ĕm-plŏt', *vt. & vi.* [-PLOT'TED²; -PLOT'TING.] To combine in plotting; conspire. [< F. *comploter,* < *complot,* plot, < L. *complicitum,* entanglement, < *complico;* see COMPLICATE, *a.*]—**com-plot'ter,** *n.* [spiracy.

com'plot, 1 kem'plet; 2 ĕm'plŏt, *n.* A concerted plot; con-

compilt., *abbr.* Complainant.

Com"plu-ten'sian, 1 kem"plu-ten'shən; 2 ĕm"plų-tĕn'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Complutum, now Alcalá de Henares, near Madrid, Spain, where the first complete polyglot Bible was issued.

com-plu'vi-um, 1 kem-plū'vi-um; 2 ĕm-plų'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A, *pl.*] A large opening in the roof of an ancient Roman house, through which light and air were admitted to the atrium, and through which the rain-water ran into the impluvium.

com-ply', 1 kem-plai'; 2 ĕm-plī', *vi.* [-PLIED'; -PLY'ING.] **1.** To act in conformity (with); consent; obey: usually with *with.* **2†.** To be complaisant or courteous; observe civilities. [< L.tn *complico;* see COMPLETE, *a.*] Syn.: see AGREE; OBEY.

compo., *abbr.* Composition, compost.

com-po'nent, 1 kem-pō'nent; 2 ĕm-pō'nĕnt. **I.** *a.* Forming a part or ingredient. **II.** *n.* **1.** A constituent part. **2.** *Chem.* Any element or constituent (of a system) which on concentration in separate phases is susceptible of independent variation; one of the ingredients of a mixture. **3.** *Physics.* One of several forces which, acting in fixed directions, are the equivalent of a given force. [< L. *compono;* see COMPOSITE, *a.*]

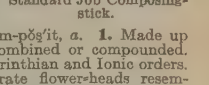
com-po'ny, 1 kem-pō'ni; 2 ĕm-pō'ny, *a. Her.* Composed of two tinctures, generally metal and color, in alternate squares in one row: said of an ordinary. [< F. *componé,* < L. *compono;* see COMPOSITE, *a.*] **com-po'nĕ‡.**

Heraldic compony.

com-port'¹d, 1 kem-pōrt'; 2 ĕm-pōrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To conduct (oneself). **II.** *i.* To be compatible; agree. [< L. *com-,* together, + *porto,* carry.]—**com-port',** *n.* A fruit-dish: improper form.—**com-port'ment,** *n.* Behavior; deportment.

com-pose', 1 kem-pōz'; 2 ĕm-pōş', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make up of elements or parts; construct; form. **2.** To be the constituent parts of; constitute. **3.** To tranquilize; calm. **4.** To reconcile; arrange; settle. **5§.** To arrange (type) in lines; set. **II.** *i.* To engage in composition, as of literary or musical works or of or with type. [< F. *composer,* < *com-,* together, + *poser,* place.] Syn.: see ALLAY; CONSTRUCT; MAKE; SETTLE.—**com-posed',** *pa.* **1.** Free from agitation; calm. **2.** Artfully or well constructed. Syn.: see CALM.—**com-pos'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**com-pos'ed-ness,** *n.*—**com-pos'er,** *n.* One who composes; specif., a writer of music.

com-pos'ing, 1 kem-pōz'iŋ; 2 ĕm-pōş'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who composes. **2.** Type-setting.—**com-pos'ing-stick",** *n. Print.* A tray or receptacle, usually of metal, capable of adjustment so as to vary the length of a line as required, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges in words and lines the type that he takes from the cases.


Standard Job Composing-stick.

com-pos'it(e², 1 kem-poz'it; 2 ĕm-pŏş'it, *a.* **1.** Made up of separate parts or elements; combined or compounded. **2.** [C-] *Arch.* Combining the Corinthian and Ionic orders. **3.** *Bot.* Having massed involucrate flower-heads resembling single flowers, as the aster, sunflower, etc. [< L. *compositus,* pp. of *compono,* < *com-,* together, + *pono,* place.] Syn.: see COMPLEX.—**composite number,** a number that can be exactly divided by any whole number above one.—**c. photograph,** a photographic picture formed by combining several portrait images. **c. portrait‡.**—**com-pos'it(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**com-pos'it(e-ness²,** *n.* [parts; a compound.

com-pos'ite, *n.* That which is composed or made up of

com"po-si'tion, 1 kem"po-zish'ən; 2 ĕm"pŏ-şish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of composing, or the state or manner of being composed. Specif.: (1) The act, process, or art of inventing and producing a literary, musical, or artistic work or any part thereof. (2) The general structural arrangement or style of a work of art or a literary or musical production. **2.** A literary, artistic, or musical production. **3.** A compound or combination. **4.** Typesetting. **5.** An agreement or settlement; compromise. **6.** The state or manner of being put together; that which is put together, or of which anything is made up. **7.** *Chem.* The structure of a compound as regards its different elements and the proportions in which they enter into the formation of the compound. [F., < L. *compositio(n-),* < *compositus;* see COMPOSITE, *a.*] Syn.: see PRODUCTION.—**composition face** or **c. plane,** the face or plane by which the parts of a twin crystal are united. —**c. of forces,** etc., the joining of two or more forces, etc., exerted in the same or different directions, into one equivalent force, etc.—**com-pos'i-tiv**(e², *a.* Having the power of compounding; synthetic.—**com-pos'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** A typesetter. **2.** One who composes or sets in order.

com'pos men'tis, 1 kem'pes men'tis; 2 ĕm'pŏs mĕn'tis. Of sound mind; mentally competent: opposed to *non compos mentis* (not of sound mind). [L.]

com'post, 1 kem'pōst; 2 ĕm'pōst. **I**§. *vt.* To make into or cover with compost. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fertilizing mixture; a composition for plastering. **2§.** A mixture; compound. [OF. *composte.*]

com-po'sure, 1 kem-pō'zur; 2 ĕm-pō'zhur, *n.* **1.** Tranquillity, as of manner or appearance; calmness; serenity. **2§.** Composition. **3†.** Adjustment; disposition; temperament. **4†.** Agreement; settlement, as of differences. Syn.: see APATHY; PATIENCE.

com"po-ta'tion, 1 kem"po-tā'shən; 2 ĕm"po-tā'shon, *n.* A drinking or tippling in company; carouse.

com'pote, 1 kem'pōt; 2 ĕm'pŏt, *n.* **1.** Stewed or preserved fruit, especially when so cooked as to preserve its form. **2.** A dish for holding fruits, etc. [F.]

com-pound'¹d, 1 kem-paund'; 2 ĕm-pound', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make by intimate combination of elements or ingredients. **2.** To mix intimately, or make by such mixture; combine. **3.** To settle for less than the sum due, as a debt. **4.** To cover up or condone (a crime committed) for a consideration; as, to *compound* a felony: now indictable. **5.** *Elec.* To place duplex windings on the field-magnets of (a dynamo) in such a way that one serves as a shunt and the other is in series with the main circuit, thus making the machine self-regulating. **6†.** To compose; form. **II.** *i.* To come to terms; give or accept pay for an offense. [< L.or *compono;* see COMPOSITE, *a.*] Syn.: see MIX; UNITE.

com'pound, 1 kem'paund; 2 ĕm'pound, *a.* Composed of, or produced by the union of, two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; composite. Syn.: see COMPLEX.

—**compound chain,** a chain of more than two links.—**c. control,** a method or system of control affecting distinct parts of an aeroplane by turning the same lever in different directions.—**c. engine,** a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam from one or more cylinders enters and does work in one or more other cylinders, that is, is expanded again by passing from a high-pressure into a low-pressure cylinder.—**c. flower** (*Bot.*), an anthodium or head of flowers in composite plants.—**c. interest** (*Finance*), the interest that accrues when that of each year is added to the principal of a loan and the interest for each following year computed on the whole, as a new principal.—**c. leaf** (*Bot.*), a leaf having several distinct blades on a common leafstalk.—**c. number,** a number containing more than one unit or denomination, as feet and inches.—**c. sentence,** a sentence that contains two or more principal sentences coordinated, as in "the sun rose and the dew vanished."

com'pound[1], *n.* **1.** That which is compound or compounded; anything that is a combination of two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; a compound substance. **2.** A compound engine. **3.** A word composed of two or more words united, with or without a hyphen.

com'pound[2], *n.* The walled or fenced enclosure of a residence or factory in the Orient. [< Malay *kampong*, enclosure.]

com-pound'er, *n.* One who compounds in any sense.

com"pra-dor', 1 kŏm"prä-dōr'; 2 cŏm"prä-dōr', *n.* [Pg.] A native agent and intermediary in a business house. **com"pra-dore'‡.**

com"pre-hend'd, 1 kŏm"pri-hend'; 2 cŏm"pre-hĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To grasp mentally; understand fully. **2.** To include, contain, or take in, either literally, figuratively, or by implication; comprise; encompass. [< L. *comprehendo*, < *com-*, together, + *prehendo*, seize.]

Syn.: see APPREHEND; CATCH; EMBRACE; KNOW; PERCEIVE.

—**com"pre-hen"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being comprehensible. **com"pre-hen'si-bl(e-ness**[E]**‡.—com"pre-hen'si-bl(e**[E]**,** *a.* Capable of being comprehended; conceivable.—**com"pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*—**com"pre-hen'sion,** *n.* **1.** The mental grasping of ideas, facts, etc., or the power of doing so; understanding. **2.** Inclusion; comprehensiveness. **3.** *Logic.* The constituent elements of a conception, or meaning and relations involved. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; UNDERSTANDING.—**com"pre-hen'siv(e**[ES]**,** *a.* **1.** Large in scope or content; inclusive; broad. **2.** Having the power of fully understanding or comprehending. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

com-press'[t], 1 kem-pres'; 2 cŏm-prĕs', *vt.* To press together or into smaller space; condense; compact; concentrate. [< L. *compressus*, < *com-*, together, + *premo*, press.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; REDUCE.

—**com-press"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **com-press'ibl(e-ness**[E]**‡.—com-pres'i-bl(e**[E]**,** *a.* Capable of being compressed.—**com-pres'siv(e,** *a.* Tending to or having power to compress.—**com-pres'siv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*—**com-pres'sor,** *n.* One who or that which compresses; a compressing muscle or machine.—**com-pres'sure,** *n.* Compression; pressure.

com'press, 1 kem'pres; 2 cŏm'prĕs, *n.* A device for compressing. Specif.: (1) *Med.* A soft pad for making local pressure. (2) An apparatus for compressing bales of cotton, etc.

com-pressed', } 1 kem-prest'; 2 cŏm-prĕst', *pa.* **1.** *Biol.*
com-prest'[P]**,** } Flattened laterally; reduced in breadth: opposed to *depressed*. **2.** *Bot.* Flattened, especially laterally. **3.** Pressed together or into smaller compass.

com-pres'sion, 1 kem-presh'an; 2 cŏm-prĕsh'on, *n.* The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed.—**compression of the brain,** a condition produced by compression from fractures, blood-clots, tumors, etc.

com-prise', 1 kem-praiz'; 2 cŏm-prīz', *vt.* [-PRISED'; -PRIS'-ING.] To include and cover; consist of; embrace. [< L. *comprehendo;* see COMPREHEND.] **com-prize'**[z]**‡.—com-pri'sal,** *n.*

com'pro-mise, 1 kem'pro-maiz; 2 cŏm'pro-mīz, *v.* [-MISED; -MIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adjust by concessions. **2.** To expose to risk or suspicion. **3‡.** To bind or pledge mutually. **II.** *i.* To make a settlement by concessions.—**com'pro-mis"er,** *n.*

com'pro-mise, *n.* **1.** An arrangement for settlement by mutual concession. **2.** *Law.* An adjustment of a controversy by mutual consent. **3.** Anything that is the result of concessions. **4.** The habit or spirit of concession. **5.** An imperiling, as of character or reputation. [< L. *com-*, together, + *promitto*, PROMISE.]

com"pro-mit'‖, 1 kem"pro-mit'; 2 cŏm"pro-mĭt', *vt.* [-MIT'TED; -MIT'TING.] To compromise.

compt‖, 1 kaunt; 2 count, *n.* Account; reckoning.—**compt'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *n.* [F.=Canadian.] One who is accountable for property entrusted to his management; also, an accountant in an office.

compt'i-bl(e†, *a.* Accountable; tractable; sensitive.

compt'o-graph, 1 kemp'to- *or* kaunt'o-graf; 2 cŏmp'to- *or* count'o-grăf, *n.* An adding-machine that records its results on paper: a registered trade-mark name. [< F. *compter*, COUNT, + -GRAPH.]

comp-tom'e-ter, 1 kemp-tem'i-tar; 2 cŏmp-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An adding- or calculating-machine: a registered trade-mark name. [< F. *compter*, COUNT, + -METER.]

comp-trol'ler, *n.* Same as CONTROLLER, 1.—**comp-trol'ler-ship,** *n.*

com'pul'sion, 1 kem-pul'shan; 2 cŏm-pŭl'shon, *n.* The act of compelling, or the state of being compelled; coercion. [< L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compello;* see COMPEL.] Syn.: see NECESSITY.—**com-pul'siv(e**[ES]**,** *a.* Compelling, or tending to compel; compulsory. **com-pul'sa-to-ry‡.** Syn.: see ABSOLUTE.—**com-pul'siv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*—**com-pul'siv(e-ness**[E]**,** *n.*—**com-pul'so-ry,** *a.* **1.** Employing compulsion; compelling; coercive. **2.** Enforced; forced. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; NECESSARY.—**com-pul'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**com-pul'so-ri-ness,** *n.*

com-punc'tion, 1 kem-puŋk'shan; 2 cŏm-pŭŋc'shon, *n.* Self-reproach for wrong-doing; slight regret. [< L. *com-* intens. + *pungo*, sting.] Syn.: see REPENTANCE.—**com-punc'tious,** *a.*—**com-punc'tious-ly,** *adv.*

com"pur-ga'tion, 1 kem"pûr-gē'shan; 2 cŏm"pûr-gā'shon, *n.* The ancient practise of clearing an accused person by the oaths of several others, usually twelve, who swore to their belief in his innocence. [< L. *compurgatus*, < *com-*, together, + *purgo*, cleanse.]—**com'pur-ga"tor,** *n.* One who testifies in favor of or vouches for another; especially, one of the twelve men called in cases of compurgation.—**com-pur'ga-to-ry,** *a.*

com-pute', 1 kem-pūt'; 2 cŏm-pūt', *vt. & vi.* [-PUT'ED; -PUT'ING.] To estimate numerically; calculate; reckon. [< L. *com-*, together, + *puto*, reckon.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.

—**com-pute'§,** *n.* Computation.—**com-put"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**com-put'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**com"pu-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of computing. **2.** A computed amount.—**com-put'er,** *n.* One who computes; particularly, one who makes astronomical or other special calculations. **com-pu'tist‡.**

Comr., *abbr.* Commissioner.

com'rade, 1 kem'rad; 2 cŏm'răd, *n.* An intimate companion. [< L.[V] *camera*, CHAMBER.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**com'rade-ship,** *n.* **com'rade-ry‡.**

Com.-Sergt., *abbr.* Commissary-sergeant.

Comte, 1 kônt; 2 cônt, **Auguste** (1798–1857). A French philosopher; founder of positivism.—**Com't'i-an,** *a.*—**Com'tism,** *n.* The philosophy of Comte.—**Com't'ist.** **I.** *a.* Comtian. **II.** *n.* A follower or discipie of Comte; a believer in the Comtian philosophy; a positivist.

Co'mus, 1 kō'mus; 2 cŏ'mŭs, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The god of revelry, represented as a winged youth bearing a torch. **2.** A mask by Milton, in which Comus is an enchanter.

Com. Ver., *abbr.* Common Version (of the Bible).

com'ynst, *n. pl.* Same as COMMONS.

con[1], 1 kan; 2 cŏn, *vt.* [CONNED, COND[D]; CON'NING.] To study with care; peruse; learn. [< AS. *cunnian*, test, try to find out, < *cunnan*, know.]

con[2], *vt. & vi. Naut.* To direct the steering of (a vessel). **conn‡.** [against.]

con, *n. & adv.* The contrary; against. Cp. PRO. [< L. *contra*,

con-, *prefix.* With; together: form of COM- before *c, d, f, g, i, j, n, q, s, t, v.*

Con., *abbr.* Consul.—**con.,** *abbr.* Conclusion, *contra* (L., in opposition to), conversation.

Co"na'kry', *n.* Same as KONAKRY.

con a-mo're, 1 kŏn ä-mō'rē; 2 cŏn ä-mō'rę. With love; heartily. [It.]

co-na'tion, 1 ko-nē'shan; 2 co-nā'shon, *n. Psychol.* (1) The faculty of desire, impulse, or exertion as distinguished from cognition and feeling. (2) The active aspect, or aspect of striving and putting forth of energy, as manifest in every species and act of conscious mental life. [< L. *conatio(n-)*, < *conatus;* see CONATUS.]—**co'na-tiv(e**[ES]**,** *a.* **1.** *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to conatoni. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting endeavor; as, a *conative* verb.

co-na'tus, 1 ko-nē'tus; 2 co-nā'tŭs, *n.* [CO-NA'TUS, *pl.*] **1.** An attempt or endeavor; effort. **2.** Specif., an inherent tendency in plants and animals simulative of effort in human beings; a force; an impulse. [L., < *conor*, try.]

con-cat'e-nate, 1 ken-kat'i-nēt; 2 cŏn-căt'e-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED[D]; -NAT'ING.] To join or link together; connect in a series. [< CON-, with, + L. *catena*, chain.]

—**con-cat'e-nate,** *a.*—**con-cat"e-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of concatenating. **2.** A chain-like series.

con'cave, 1 kŏn'kēv; 2 cŏn'cāv. **I§.** *vt.* To make concave. **II.** *a.* **1.** Hollow and rounded, as the interior of a sphere or circle; incurved: opposed to *convex*. **2§.** Hollow. **III.** *n.* A concave surface; vault, as of heaven. [< L. *con-* intens. + *cavus*, hollow] —**con-cav'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] The state of being concave; a concave surface; hollow. Syn.: see HOLE.

con-ca"vo-con'cave, 1 kŏn-kē'vo-kŏn'kēv; 2 cŏn-cā'vo-cŏn'cāv, *a.* Concave on both sides; doubly concave.

con-ca"vo-con'vex, 1 kŏn-kē'vo-kŏn'veks; 2 cŏn-cā'vo-cŏn'vĕks, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other, as a lens, the curvature of the concave side being greater than that of the convex: distinguished from *convexo-concave*.

con-ceal', 1 kŏn-sīl'; 2 cŏn-çēl', *vt.* To hide; secrete. [< L.OF *con-*, together, + *celo*, hide.] Syn.: see BURY; HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.—**con-ceal'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**con-ceal'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of concealing, or state of being concealed. **2.** A hiding-place.

con-cede', 1 kŏn-sīd'; 2 cŏn-çēd', *vt. & vi.* [-CED'ED[D]; -CED'-ING.] **1.** To yield to demand; allow; surrender. **2.** To bestow; grant. **3.** To acknowledge; admit. **4§.** To yield assent, or make acquiescence. [< L. *concedo*, < *con-*, together, + *cedo*, yield.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; ALLOW; CONFESS.

con-ceit'[d], 1 kŏn-sīt'; 2 cŏn-çēt', *vt.* **1‖.** To imagine; suppose; think. **2§.** To fill with a conceit. **3.** [Dial.] To take a fancy to. **4†.** To form a conception of; conceive.

con-ceit', *n.* **1.** Overweening self-esteem. **2.** A fanciful idea; a quaint or humorous fancy; clever thought or expression; imagination. **3.** Apprehension; understanding. **4.** [U. S.] Anything conceived; a conception. **5.** A fancy or ingenious article or design. [< L.OF *concipio;* see CONCEIVE.] Syn.: see EGOTISM; FANCY; IDEA; PRIDE.—**con-ceit'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Having an excessive opinion of oneself; vain. **2.** [Dial.] Fanciful; notional. **3†.** Intelligent; witty. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con-ceiv(e'[P]**,** 1 kŏn-sīv'; 2 cŏn-çēv', *v.* [-CEIV(E)D'[S]; -CEIV'-

ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an idea of. **2.** To become possessed with, as hatred. **3.** To think; imagine. **4.** To become pregnant with; engender; originate. **5**‖. To understand. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form a mental image; think; imagine. **2.** To become pregnant. [< L.or *concipio*, < *con-*, together, + *capio*, take.] Syn.: see APPREHEND.—**con-ceiv″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* Capability of being conceived.—**con-ceiv′a-bl**(ɛᵖ, *a.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con-ceiv′-a-bly,** *adv.*—**con-ceiv′er,** *n.*

con-cent′, 1 kən-sent′; 2 cŏn-çĕnt′, *n.* **1**‖. Concord or harmony. **2**†. Agreement; consistency.

con-cen′ter, } 1 kən-sen′tər; 2 cŏn-çĕn′tər, *v.* **I.** *t.* To
con-cen′tre, } direct or bring to a common center; focus. **II.** *i.* To come together at a common center; combine. [< F. *concentrer*, < L. *con-*, with, + *centrum;* see CENTER.]

con′cen-trate, 1 kən′sen-trēt; 2 cŏn′çĕn-trāt, *v.* [-TRAT″ED[d]; -TRAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw to a common center; concenter. **2.** To intensify in strength or to purify by the removal of certain constituents; condense. **II.** *i.* To converge toward a center; become compacted or intensified. [< CON-, together, + L. *centrum*, CENTER.]—**con-cen′tra-tiv**(ɛˢ, *a.* Tending to or characterized by concentration. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con′cen-tra″tor,** *n.* A person or thing that concentrates.

con′cen-trate. **I.** *a.* Concentrated. **II.** *n.* A product of concentration.—**con″cen-tra′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of concentrating: said especially of focusing the attention upon a single object or group of objects. **2.** That which is concentrated. **3.** The amount of a substance per unit volume. In the case of a solution it is the amount of the substance which has been dissolved by a given quantity of the solvent.

con-cen′tric, 1 kən-sen′trik; 2 cŏn-çĕn′trie, *a.* Having a common center, as circles. **con-cen′tri-cal‡.—con-cen′tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**con″cen-tric′i-ty,** *n.*

Con-cep-ción′, 1 kon-sep-syōn′; 2 con-çĕp-cyōn′, *n.* **1.** A province in Chile; 3,313 sq. m.; pop. 277,800. **2.** Its capital city; pop. 74,800.

con′cept, 1 kən′sept; 2 cŏn′çĕpt, *n.* An abstract general notion or idea; also, any notion combining elements into the idea of one object. [< L. *conceptus;* see CONCEIT, *n.*] Syn.: see IDEA.

con-cep′ta-cle, } 1 kən-sep′tə-kl; 2 cŏn-çĕp′ta-cl, *n.* *Bot.*
con-cep′ta-cl″, } (1) A special cavity developed on the surface of many algæ and fungi, in which reproductive organs are produced. (2) A follicle or double follicle. [< L. *conceptaculum*, < *conceptus;* see CONCEIT, *n.*]

con-cep′tion, 1 kən-sep′shən; 2 cŏn-çĕp′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or faculty of conceiving. **2.** That which is conceived mentally or physically. **3.** A plan or invention of the mind; a product of the inventive or constructive faculty; design. Syn.: see FANCY; IDEA; IMAGE; THOUGHT.

—**con-cep′tu-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conception or a concept.—**con-cep′tu-al-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that there are no concrete universal objects to correspond with our general ideas or concepts: opposed to *nominalism* and *realism.*—**con-cep′tu-al-ist,** *n.*—**con-cep″tu-al-is′tic,** *a.*—**con-cep′tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-cep′tive, } 1 kən-sep′tɪv; 2 cŏn-çĕp′tiv, *a.* Capable of
con-cep′tive, } conception, either mental or physical. [< L. *conceptivus*, < *conceptus*, pp. of L. *concipio*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *capio*, take.]

con-cern′, 1 kən-sʉrn′; 2 cŏn-çĕrn′, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To relate or belong to; to be of interest or importance to. **2.** To occupy or engage. **3.** To affect with solicitude; trouble. **4**†. To be of concern or importance; signify.

Syn.: affect, impress, interest, move, touch. See INTEREST; PERTAIN.—Prep.: I am concerned *about* his affairs, *at* his misfortunes, *for* his safety; I am not concerned *with* him *in* that business; "I am not concerned *about* the matter" means "I have no anxiety in regard to it"; "I am not concerned *in* it" signifies "I have no participation in it."

con-cern′, *n.* **1.** That which concerns one; something affecting one's interest or welfare; affair; business. **2.** Solicitude; interest. **3.** A business establishment. **4.** Any object, contrivance, or appliance: usually derogatorily. [< L. *con-*, with, + *cerno*, distinguish.]

Syn.: see ANXIETY; BUSINESS; CARE.

—**con-cern′an-cy**†, *n.* A concern. **con-cern′ing**†.—**con-cern′ment,** *n.* **1.** The fact or condition of concerning; relation; bearing; importance. **2.** Anxiety; solicitude. **3.** Connection; participation. **4.** Anything that relates to one; affair; concern; business.

con-cern′ing, *prep.* In relation to; about.

con-cert′[d], 1 kən-sʉrt′; 2 cŏn-çĕrt′, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To arrange in concert. **2.** To plan; contrive. **3.** *Mus.* To arrange (a piece of music) for several performers or instruments. **4**§. To form a plan. [< L.ɪᵗᵀᴾ *concerto*, arrange.]

con′cert, 1 kən′sərt; 2 cŏn′çert, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A musical performance by a number of voices or instruments, or both. (2) The combination of voices or instruments to produce harmony. **2.** Harmony; agreement; accordance; unity.—**con′cert-mas″ter,** *n.* The chief of the first violins of an orchestra. **con-cert′-meis″ter**‡ [G.].—**c. of Europe,** formerly an agreement between the principal European powers to take only combined action on the Eastern question. **European c.**‡.

con″cer-ti′na, 1 kən″sər-tī′nə; 2 cŏn″çer-tī′na, *n.* A musical instrument of the accordion class, with a keyboard at either end, and played with two hands. See illus. in next col. [< It. *concerto;* see CONCERT, *v.*]

con″cer-ti′no, 1 kŏn″chĕr-tī′no; 2 cŏn″chĕr-tē′no, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short or abridged concerto.

con-cer′to, 1 kon-chĕr′to *or* -sʉr′to; 2 con-chĕr′to *or* -çĕr′to, *n.* [-TOS, 1 -tōz; 2 -tōs, *pl.*] [It.] A musical composition in several movements, calculated to display the powers of an instrument or performer.

Concertina.

con-ces′sion, 1 kən-sesh′ən; 2 cŏn-çĕsh′on, *n.* The act of conceding, or that which is conceded. [< L. *concessio(n-).* < *concedo*, concede.] Syn.: see FAVOR.—**con-ces′sion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Bestowed by concession; of or pertaining to a concession. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A concessioner.—**con-ces′sion-er,** *n.* One who holds or seeks to secure a concession. **con-ces″sion-aire′**‡; **con-ces″sion-naire′**‡.—**con-ces′sion-ist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises concession.—**con-ces′siv**(ɛˢ, *a.* **1.** Like or tending to concession. **2.** Involving concession: said in grammar of the conjunctions *tho, altho*, and the like, and of the subordinate adverbial clauses introduced by them.

conch, 1 kɔnk; 2 cŏnç, *n.* **1.** A large marine univalve shell; the shell of a mollusk. **2.** A shell blown as a horn; especially, the shell blown by Tritons as represented in ancient art. **3.** *Arch.* A semidome, or the plain concave surface of a dome or vault. **4.** A native of the Florida Keys or the Bahamas: so called from their alleged use of the conch as food. [< Gr.ᴸ *konchē*, shell.]—**con′choid,** *n.* A curve of the fourth degree, invented by the Greek geometer Nicomedes. [+ *eidos*, form.]—**con-choi′dal,** *a.* Having shell-shaped depressions and elevations. **con′choid‡.—con-choi′-o-gy,** *n.* The study of shells. [+ -OLOGY.] **con-chyl″i-ol′o-gy‡.—con″cho-log′i-cal,** *a.*—**con-chol′o-gist,** *n.* **con-chyl″i-ol′o-gist‡.**

Conch.

conch., **conchol.,** *abbr.* Conchology.

con′cha[1], 1 kɔŋ′kə; 2 cŏn′ça, *n.* [-CHÆ, *pl.*] **1.** The external ear, or its deepest hollow. **2.** One of the turbinate bones, thin shell-like structures in the cavities of the nose. **3.** *Arch.* A conch. **4.** 1 kən′cha; 2 cŏn′cha. A small cigar tapering at both ends. [L.]—**con-chif′er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a section of mollusks (*Conchifera*). **2.** Having a shell; testaceous.

Con′cha[2], 1 kən′cha; 2 cŏn′cha, *n.* A mountain in N. W. Venezuela; 15,420 ft. high.

con′cho-scope, 1 kɔŋ′ko-skōp; 2 cŏn′co-scŏp, *n.* *Med.* A speculum used in examining the anterior and middle parts of the nasal passages. [< Gr.ᴸ *konchē*, shell, + -SCOPE.]

con″cierge′, 1 kōn″syärʒ′; 2 cŏn″çyĕrzh′, *n.* A janitor. [F.]—**con″cier″ge-rie′,** *n.* Originally, the office of a concierge; porter's lodge; [C-] a prison in Paris, where the chief victims of the Terror were confined prior to execution. [F.]

con-cil′i-ate, 1 kən-sil′i-ēt; 2 cŏn-çil′i-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To overcome the enmity or hostility of; obtain the friendship of; placate; mollify; as, to *conciliate* an enemy. **2.** To secure or attract by conciliatory measures; gain; win. [< L. *concilium*, council.]—**con-cil″i-a′tion,** *n.*—**con-cil′i-a″tor,** *n.*—**con-cil′i-a-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to conciliate. **con-cil′i-a-tiv**(ɛˢ‡. Syn.: see PACIFIC.

con-cin′ni-ty, 1 kən-sin′ɪ-tɪ; 2 cŏn-çin′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Fitness; harmony; elegance, as of rhetorical style. [< L. *concinnitas*, < *concinnus*, well adjusted.]

con-cise′, 1 kən-sīs′; 2 cŏn-çīs′, *a.* Expressing much in brief form; compact; terse. [< L. *concīdo*, cut off.] Syn.: see TERSE.—**con-cise′ly,** *adv.*—**con-cise′ness,** *n.*

con-ci′sion, 1 kən-sizh′ən; 2 cŏn-çizh′on, *n.* **1.** A cutting off or asunder; schism. **2.** Conciseness. **3**‖. Circumcision.

con′clave, 1 kən′klēv; 2 cŏn′clāv, *n.* **1.** A secret council or society. **2.** [C-] *R. C. Ch.* The college of cardinals; especially, the cardinals as assembled for the election of a pope: with the definite article. **3.** Any private apartment; especially, the set of apartments in the Vatican where the cardinals meet to choose a pope, and which is kept locked until the election is over. [F., < L. *conclave*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *clavis*, key.] Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; CABAL; COMPANY.—**con′cla-vist,** *n.* An ecclesiastic attendant upon a cardinal at an electoral conclave.

con-clude′, 1 kən-klūd′; 2 cŏn-clud′, *v.* [CON-CLUD′ED[d]; CON-CLUD′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come to a decision about; determine; decide; also, to infer; deduce. **2.** To terminate; finish; settle. **3.** To shut in. **4**†. To include. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end. **2.** To infer or deduce a conclusion. [< L. *con-*, with, + *claudo*, shut.] Syn.: see CEASE; EFFECT; END.—**con-clu′der,** *n.*

con-clu′sion, 1 kən-klū′ʒən; 2 cŏn-clu′zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of concluding; termination; end. **2.** A conviction from inference. **3.** A practical determination; decision. **4.** The closing part, as of a discourse. **5.** *Logic.* A proposition the truth of which is inferred from a premise or premises; especially, the third proposition of an Aristotelian syllogism. **6.** *Law.* (1) An estoppel; a bar. (2) The ending of a pleading or deed. [F., < L. *concludo*, CONCLUDE.] Syn.: see DEMONSTRATION; END; INFERENCE; THOUGHT.

con-clu′siv(ɛˢ, 1 kən-klū′sɪv; 2 cŏn-clu′siv, *a.* **1.** Decisive; putting an end to doubt. **2.** Leading to a conclusion; final. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con-coct′[d], 1 kən-kekt′; 2 cŏn-cŏct′, *vt.* **1.** To prepare by mixing ingredients; contrive; plan; scheme. **2**†. To digest. **3**†. To sublime; refine. [< L. *con-*, together, + *coquo*, boil.]—**con-coct′er, con-coc′tor,** *n.*—**con-coc′tion,** *n.* The act of concocting, or the thing concocted; contrivance; mixture.—**con-coc′tiv**(ɛˢ, *a.*

con-col′or-ous, 1 kən-kul′ər-us; 2 cŏn-cŏl′or-ûs, *a.* Uniform in color; of one color. **con-col′or‡; con-col′or-ate‡.**

con-com'i-tant, 1 kŏn-kŏm'ĭ-tənt; 2 cŏn-cŏm'ĭ-tant. **I.** *a.* Existing or occurring together; attendant. **II.** *n.* An attendant circumstance. [< L.^{LL} *con-*, with, + *comes*, companion.] Syn.: (adj.) see INCIDENTAL; (noun) see APPENDAGE; CIRCUMSTANCE.—**con-com'i-tance,** *n.* **con-com'i-tan-cy**†.—**con-com'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

con'cord[1], 1 kŏŋ'kôrd; 2 cŏŋ'côrd, *n.* **1.** Unity of feeling or interest; agreement; accord. **2.** *Mus.* Harmony. **3.** *Gram.* Agreement of words, as in gender, number, case, or person; that part of syntax which treats of this agreement. [< L. *concordia*, < *con-*, together, + *cor*, heart.] Syn.: see HARMONY.

Con'cord[2], *n.* **1.** The capital of New Hampshire; pop. 22,170; the early home of Christian Science and for a number of years the residence of Mary Baker Eddy. **2.** A village on the Concord river, in northeast Mass.; pop. 6,460; scene of a battle in the Revolutionary war, Apr. 19, 1775; residence of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, the Alcotts, and other eminent literary men and women. **3.** A dark-blue to black round American grape, grown extensively for market.

con-cor'dance, 1 kŏn-kôr'dəns; 2 cŏn-côr'danç, *n.* **1.** An index of words or topics in a book, as the Bible. **2.** Concord.

con-cor'dant, 1 kŏn-kôr'dənt; 2 cŏn-côr'dant, *a.* Existing in concord; consonant. **-ly,** *adv.*

con-cor'dat, 1 kŏn-kôr'dat; 2 cŏn-côr'dăt, *n.* **1.** In papal history, an agreement between the papal see and a secular power for the settlement and regulation of ecclesiastical affairs. **2.** Any public act of agreement. [< L. *concordatus*, pp. of *concordo*, agree.]

Con-cor'di-a, 1 kŏn-kôr'dĭ-ə; 2 cŏn-côr'dĭ-a, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* The goddess of concord or peace.

con-cor'po-rate‖, 1 kŏn-kôr'pə-rēt; 2 cŏn-côr'po-rāt, *vt. & vi.* To unite in one body or substance.

con'course, 1 kŏŋ'kôrs; 2 cŏŋ'côrs, *n.* **1.** An assembling or moving together; confluence. **2.** An assembly; throng. **3.** A place, usually not enclosed, where a crowd assembles. **4**†. Cooperation; aid. [< L.^{p} *concursus*, pp. of *concurro*; see CONCUR.] Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; THRONG.

con. cr., *abbr.* Contra credit.

con-cres'cence, 1 kŏn-krĕs'ĕnç; 2 cŏn-crĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** A growing together, as of separate parts; growth; increase. **2.** The union of parts originally unconnected. [< L. *concrescentia*, < *concresco*, grow together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *cresco*, grow.]

con-crete', 1 kŏn-krīt'; 2 cŏn-crēt', *v.* [CON-CRET'ED[2]; CON-CRET'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To bring or unite together in one mass or body; cause to coalesce. **2.** To bring into concrete form. **3.** To lay concrete upon; supply with concrete. **II.** *i.* To coalesce; congeal; unite in a mass.

con'crete, 1 kŏn'krīt; 2 cŏn'crēt, *a.* **1.** Joined in or constituting a mass. **2.** Embodied in actual existence. **3.** Applied or relating to a particular case; individual; particular. **4.** Made of concrete. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**concrete number,** a number applied to particular objects; as, *four* men; *ten* dollars: opposed to *abstract number*, as *four*, or *ten*. —**con-cre'tion,** *n.* The act of concreting; a concrete mass.—**con-cre'tive**(e^{s}, *a.* Tending to concretion.—**con-cre'tive**(e-ly^{s}, *adv.*

con'crete, *n.* **1.** A hardened mass, as of gravel or broken stone united by hydraulic cement. **2.** A concrete object or the conception of it. **3.** Any mass of particles united and solidified. [< L. *concretus*, < *con-*, together, + *cresco*, grow.]

con-cre'tion-a-ry, 1 kŏn-krī'shən-ē-rĭ; 2 cŏn-crē'shon-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to concretion. **2.** *Geol.* Consisting of or resulting from concretion.

con'cu-bine, 1 kŏŋ'kiu-bain; 2 cŏŋ'cū-bīn, *n.* **1.** A woman who cohabits with a man without marriage.

Among the ancient Hebrews the concubine originally acted as a substitute for a barren wife. Her children were not considered illegitimate, but their claims as heirs could be compounded by gifts from the father. Under the Roman empire a concubine was a quasi-wife, recognized by law where there was no legal wife, but not sharing the rank and position of the man, nor were her children considered as born in lawful wedlock. They were, however, admitted to limited rights of succession, and could be legitimated by the marriage of their parents.

2. A paramour: formerly applied also to a man. [< L. *con-*, with, + *cubo*, lie.]—**con-cu'bi-nage,** *n.* The state of being a concubine or of having concubines; habitual cohabitation without marriage, the woman usually living in the house of the man, sometimes with his legal wife or wives. See CONCUBINE.—**con-cu'bi-nal,** *a.* **con-cu'bi-na-ry**†.

con-cu'pis-cence, 1 kŏn-kiū'pĭ-sens; 2 cŏn-cū'pĭ-sĕnç, *n.* **1.** Undue or illicit sexual desire; lust. **2.** Any inordinate appetite or desire. [F., < L. *con-* intens. + *cupio*, desire.] Syn.: see DESIRE.—**con-cu'pis-cent,** *a.* Lustful; carnal; sensual. **con-cu'pis-ci-bl**(e†.

con-cur', 1 kŏn-kûr'; 2 cŏn-cûr', *vi.* [CON-CURRED', CON-CURD'[3]; CON-CUR'RING.] **1.** To come or happen together. **2.** To agree, as in opinion; coincide; cooperate; unite; combine. **3**§. To converge to a point. [< L. *concurro*, < *con-*, together, + *curro*, run.] Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT.

—**con-cur'rence,** *n.* **1.** Combination or cooperation. **2.** Agreement; approval. **3.** A simultaneous occurrence; coincidence. **4.** *Geom.* The point where three or more lines meet. **5.** Competition; rivalry: a Gallicism in its present use. **con-cur'ren-cy**†. Syn.: see HARMONY.—**con-cur'rent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Occurring or acting together; meeting in the same point. **2.** United in action or application; coordinate; concomitant: as, *concurrent* remedies or jurisdiction. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing that concurs. **2.** One proceeding toward the same end or purpose; hence, a rival; competitor. **3.** *Scots Law.* The assistant of a sheriff's officer. Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.—**con-cur'rent-ly,** *adv.*

con-cur'sus, 1 kŏn-kûr'sus; 2 cŏn-cûr'sŭs, *n.* [L.] *Theol.* **1.** The harmonious cooperation and concurrence of the First Cause with second causes in the development of nature and history. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The competitive examination held for important pastorates.

con-cuss'§, 1 kŏn-kus'; 2 cŏn-cŭs', *vt.* **1.** To affect or injure (the brain) by concussion. **2.** To force or intimidate into action. **3.** To agitate; shake. [< L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutio*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *quatio*, shake.]

con-cus'sion, 1 kŏn-kush'ən; 2 cŏn-cŭsh'on, *n.* A violent shaking; shock; jar; especially, in surgery, a violent shock to some organ by a fall or sudden blow. [< L. *concussio*(*n-*), < *con-*, together, + *quatio*, shake.] Syn.: see BLOW; COLLISION.

—con-cus'siv(e^{s}, *a.* Pertaining to, producing, or tending to produce concussion.

cond†, *vt.* **1.** To con, as a ship. **2.** To escort. **cund**†.

Con"dé', 1 kŏn"dē'; 2 cŏn"dę', **Prince de,** "the Great." Louis II. de Bourbon (1621–1686), a French general.

con-demn', ‖ 1 kən-dem'; 2 cŏn-dĕm', *vt.* **1.** To express **con-dem'**[s], ‖ opinion against; hold or prove to be wrong; censure. **2.** To pronounce judicial sentence against. **3.** To forbid the use of, commonly by official order, as something unfit. **4.** To appropriate for public use by judicial decree; declare forfeited. **5.** To pronounce hopeless; give up as incurable. **6.** To close up, or to withdraw from public use, as a door, gate, or road. **7**†. To convict (of). **8**†. To fine: with *in*. [< L. *condemno*, < *con-* intens. + *damno*, CONDEMN.]

Syn.: blame, censure, convict, denounce, doom, reprobate, reprove, sentence. To *condemn* is to pass judicial sentence or render judgment or decision against. *Condemn* is more final than *blame* or *censure*; a *condemned* criminal has had his trial; a *condemned* building can not stand; a *condemned* ship can not sail. A person is *convicted* when his guilt is made clearly manifest to others; in somewhat archaic use, a person is said to be *convicted* when guilt is brought clearly home to his own conscience; in legal usage one is said to be *convicted* only by the verdict of a jury. To *denounce* is to make public or official declaration against, especially in a violent and threatening manner. "From the pulpits in the northern States Burr was *denounced* as an assassin." COFFIN *Building the Nation* ch. 10, p. 137. To *doom* is to *condemn* solemnly and consign to evil or destruction or to predetermine to an evil destiny; an inferior race in presence of a superior is *doomed* to subjugation or extinction. Compare ARRAIGN; BLAME; REPROVE.—Ant.: absolve, acquit, applaud, approve, exonerate, justify, pardon, praise.—Prep.: the bandit was condemned *to* death *for* his crime.

—**con-dem'na-bl**(e^{s}, *a.*—**con"dem-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned. **2.** The cause or occasion of condemnation. *John* iii, 19. Syn.: see REPROOF.—**con-dem'na-to-ry,** *a.* Containing or expressing condemnation.—**con-demned',** *pa.* **1.** Intended for persons sentenced to death; as, the *condemned* cell. **2.** Pronounced guilty or worthless, as a man or a building.—**con-demn'er,** *n.*

con-den'sate, 1 kŏn-den'sēt; 2 cŏn-dĕn'sāt, *vt. & vi.* [Rare or Obs.] To condense.—**con'den-sa"tor,** *n.* A condenser.

con-den'sate. **I.** *a.* Condensed. **II.** *n.* A product of condensation.

con"den-sa'tion, 1 kŏn"den-sa'shən; 2 cŏn"dĕn-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making dense or denser, or the state of being condensed. **2.** Any product of condensing. **3.** *Physics.* The reduction of a vapor or gas to a liquid or a solid, or of a liquid to a solid or semisolid. **4.** *Chem.* Rearrangement of atoms to form a molecule of greater weight. **5.** *Psychol.* A fusion of events, thoughts, elements of speech, individuals, pictures, etc., as in a pun. Syn.: see ABBREVIATION. Compare CONDENSE.—**con-dens'a-tiv**(e^{s}, *a.* Tending to condense.

con-dense', 1 kən-dens'; 2 cŏn-dĕns', *v.* [-DENSED'†, -DENST'[s]; -DENS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make dense; compress; consolidate; abridge; epitomize. **2.** To change from the gaseous or vaporous to the solid or liquid state, as by cooling or compression. **II.** *i.* To become condensed. [< L.^{p} *condenso*, < *con-*, together, + *densus*, thick.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; REDUCE.—**con-dens'a-bil"i-ty,** *n.*—**con-dens'a-**[or **-i-]bl**(e^{s}, *a.*

con-dens'er, 1 kən-dens'ər; 2 cŏn-dĕns'er, *n.* One who or that which condenses; especially, any device, machine, or apparatus for condensing. (1) Any apparatus for the concentration or volume-reduction of a substance, as a gas. (2) A lens or lenses, or a reflector for concentrating rays or illuminating the object observed. (3) *Elec.* An apparatus for accumulating or concentrating electricity, by the effect of induction.

con"de-scend'd, 1 kən"dı-send'; 2 cŏn"de-sĕnd', *vi.* **1.** To be gracious, affable, or social, as with an inferior; deign. **2**†. To agree. [< F. *condescendre*, < L. *con-*, together; and see DESCEND.]—**con"de-scen'dence,** *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A plaintiff's statement of facts. **2**§. Condescension.—**con"de-scend'ing,** *pa.* Showing condescension; gracious; patronizing. **-ly,** *adv.*—**con"de-scen'sion,** *n.* The act of condescending; graciousness or courtesy to inferiors. Syn.: see FAVOR.

con-dign', 1 kən-doin'; 2 cŏn-dīn', *a.* **1.** Well deserved; merited; deservedly thorough and, loosely, severe, as punishment. **2**‖. Deserving. Avoid "*deserves condign* punishment" as tautological. [< L.^{p} *condignus*, < *con-* intens. + *dignus*, deserving.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con'di-ment, 1 kən'dı-mənt *or* -ment; 2 cŏn'dĭ-ment, *n.* A sauce, relish, spice, etc. [< L. *condimentum*.]

con"dis-ci'ple§, 1 kən"dı-sai'pl; 2 cŏn"dĭ-cī'pl, *n.* A fellow disciple.

con-di'tion, 1 kən-dish'ən; 2 cŏn-dish'on, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place a condition or conditions upon; limit. **2.** To be the condition of; be prerequisite to. **3.** To specify as a condi-

tion; require. **4.** [U. S.] To subject (a student) to a test in a certain study as a prerequisite to advancement. **II.** *i.* To bargain or stipulate.

con-di'tion, *n.* **1.** The state or mode in which a person or thing exists. **2.** State of health; especially, a healthy state. **3.** A modifying circumstance. **4.** An event, fact, or the like that is necessary to the occurrence of some other, tho not its cause; a prerequisite. **5.** Something required as prerequisite to a promise or to its fulfilment. **6.** A grade or rank; especially, high social position. **7.** *Gram.* That clause of a conditional sentence usually introduced by *if, unless,* etc. **8.** *Logic.* A conditional proposition upon which another proposition depends as consequent. **9.** [U. S.] A requirement that a student in school or college give proof of proficiency (generally by passing a reexamination) in a study in which he has previously failed to reach a given rank, as a prerequisite to matriculation, advancement, graduation, or the continuance of present standing. **10†.** Disposition; temper. [F., < L. *condicio,* < *con-,* together, + *dico,* mention.] Syn.: see CAUSE; TERM.

—**con-di'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Expressing or imposing conditions; not absolute. **2.** *Logic & Gram.* Expressing or implying a condition; as, a *conditional* clause.—**con-di"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being conditional.—**con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**con-di'tion-ate.** **I.** *a.* Subject to conditions. **II.** *n.* A contingency.

con-di'tioned, 1 kən-dish'ənd; 2 cŏn-dish'ond, *pa.* **1.** Limited by or subjected to a condition, conditions, or relations. **2.** Circumstanced; placed.

con-dole', 1 kən-dōl'; 2 cŏn-dōl', *v.* [-DOLED'; -DOL'ING.] **I.** *t.* To grieve over with another. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grieve or express sympathy with another. **2†.** To lament; grieve. [< L.LL *con-,* with, + *doleo,* grieve.]—**con-do'lence,** *n.* **1.** Expression of sympathy with a person in pain, sorrow, or misfortune. **2†.** Lamentation. **con-dole'ment‡.**—**con-dol'er,** *n.*

con"do-min'i-um, 1 kən"do-min'i-um; 2 cŏn"do-min'i-ŭm, *n.* Joint government; codominion, as over property. [< CON- + L. *dominium,* rule.]

con-done', 1 kən-dōn'; 2 cŏn-dōn', *vt.* [-DONED'; -DON'ING.] To treat as overlooked or forgiven; forgive. [< L. *con-,* together, + *dono,* give.] Syn.: see PARDON.—**con"do-na'tion,** *n.* Forgiveness. **con-done'ment‡.**

con'dor, 1 kən'dər; 2 cŏn'dŏr, *n.* **1.** A large vulture of the high Andes. **2.** The similar, but nearly extinct, California vulture (*Pseudogryphus californianus*). **3.** [S. Am.] A gold coin. See COIN. [Sp., < Peru. *cuntur,* condor.]

Andean Condor. 1/30

Con"dor"cet', 1 kŏn"dōr"sē'; 2 cŏn"dŏr"çe', **Marquis de** (1743–1794). Marie Jean A. N. Caritat, a French mathematician; philosopher and publicist; *Problem of Three Bodies,* etc.

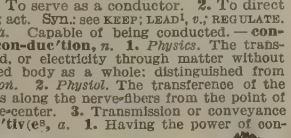
con"dot-tie're, 1 kən"dot-tyē'rē; 2 cŏn"dŏt-tyē'-re, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rī; 2 -rī, *pl.*] A hireling military chief of the 14th and 15th centuries. [It.]

con-duce', 1 kən-diūs'; 2 cŏn-dūç', *vt.* [-DUCED‡; -DUC'ING.] To help or tend toward a result; contribute. [< L.F *con-,* together, + *duco,* lead.]—**con-du'cent§,** *a.* Tending; contributing.—**con-du'ci-bl(e",** *a.* Conducive.—**con-du"ci-bil'i-ty, con-du'ci-bl(e-ness",** *n.*—**con-du'ci-bly,** *adv.*

con-du'civ(e", 1 kən-diū'sıv; 2 cŏn-dū'çiv, *a.* Contributing to a result; leading; helping.—**con-du'civ(e-ly",** *adv.*—**con-du'civ(e-ness",** *n.*

con-duct'd, 1 kən-dukt'; 2 cŏn-dŭct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To accompany and show the way; guide; escort. **2.** To manage; carry on; control; also, to direct or behave (oneself). **3.** To serve as a medium of transmission for; carry; convey; especially, in physics, to transmit, as electricity. **4.** To control and lead as a director or commander; as, to *conduct* a concert. **II.** *i.* **1.** To serve as a conductor. **2.** To direct or lead. **3.** To behave; act. Syn.: see KEEP; LEAD1, *v.*; REGULATE.

—**con-duct'i-bl(e",** *a.* Capable of being conducted.—**con-duct"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**con-duc'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The transmission of heat, sound, or electricity through matter without motion of the affected body as a whole: distinguished from *convection* and *radiation.* **2.** *Physiol.* The transference of the influence of a stimulus along the nerve-fibers from the point of irritation to the nerve-center. **3.** Transmission or conveyance in general.—**con-duc'tiv(e",** *a.* **1.** Having the power of conducting. **2.** Proceeding by or resulting from conduction.—**con"duc-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* Ability to conduct heat or electricity; also, the number representing the degree of such ability in terms of a standard unit. **2.** *Physiol.* The property of nerve-fibers by which they conduct stimuli. **con-duc'tance‡.**



Cones.
1. Stone-pine. 2. Big Tree. 3. Scotch Pine. 4. Swiss Pine.

con'duct, 1 kən'dukt; 2 cŏn'dŭct, *n.* **1.** One's course of action; behavior. **2.** The act of managing; direction; control; skilful management. **3.** The action of leading; escort; convoy. [< L. *conductus,* pp. of *conduco;* see CONDUCE.] Syn.: see BEHAVIOR.

con"duc-ti'tious, 1 kən"duk-tish'us; 2 cŏn"dŭc-tish'ŭs, *a.* Employed for wages; kept for hire.

con-duc'tor, 1 kən-duk'tər; 2 cŏn-dŭc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which leads or shows the way; an escort; guide. **2.** [U. S.] An officer of a railroad who has charge of a train or car and collects tickets and fares. **3.** Any manager or director of a movement or operation; especially, the director of an orchestra or chorus. **4.** Any conducting medium, material, or device; a conduit; especially, any body or medium having sensible conductivity for electricity or heat; specif., a lightning-rod.

—**con-duc'tor-ship,** *n.*—**con-duc'tress,** *n. fem.*

Cone-nose Beetle. 1/1

con'duit, 1 kən'dit; 2 cŏn'dit, *n.* **1.** A means for conducting something, as a tube or pipe for a fluid; an aqueduct. **2.** A passage or subway for containing electric wires, underground cables, gas- and water-pipes, or the like. **3§.** A fountain or a reservoir. [F.]

con-du'pli-cate, 1 kən-diū'pli-kēt; 2 cŏn-dū'pli-cāt, *a. Bot.* Doubled together: said of leaves and cotyledons.

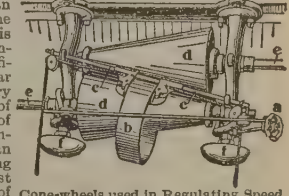
con'duyt†, *n.* Same as CONDUCT.

con'dyle, 1 kən'dil; 2 cŏn'dyl, *n. Anat.* An enlarged and prominent end of a bone. [< L. *condylus,* < Gr. *kondylos,* knuckle.]—**con'dy-lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near a condyle; having condyles.—**con'dy-loid,** *a.* Resembling or connected with a condyle.

con"dy-lo'ma, 1 kən"di-lō'mə; 2 cŏn"dy-lō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An indolent wart-like growth, sometimes syphilitic, usually near the anus and external genitals of either sex. [< L. *condylus;* see CONDYLE.]—**con"dy-lom'a-tous,** *a.*

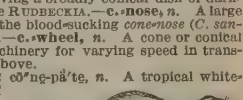
cone, 1 kōn; 2 cōn, *vt.* & *vi.* [CONED; CON'ING.] To shape conically.

cone, *n.* **1.** A solid figure that tapers uniformly from a circular base to a point. **2.** *Geom.* Any surface generated by the movement according to any law of an indefinite line, one point of which is fixed: an extension including the first definition as a particular case. **3.** *Bot.* A dry multiple fruit, as of the pine, composed of scales arranged symmetrically around an axis and enclosing seeds. See illus. in first col. **4.** *Mech.* Any of several conical instruments or parts, as either of the two taper drums in the headstock of a spinning-mule: called the backing-off and drawing-up *cones.* [< Gr.L *konos,* cone.]—**cone'-bear"ing,** *n.* A bearing in which a tapering point supports the rotating object.—**cone'flow"er,** *n.* A rough plant of the aster family, having a broadly conical disk of dark-brown chaff and flowers. See RUDBECKIA.—**c.-nose,** *n.* A large bug (genus *Conorhinus*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose* (*C. sanguisugus*). See illus. above.—**c.-wheel,** *n.* A cone or conical drum or wheel, used in machinery for varying speed in transmitting motion. See illus. above.



Cone-wheels used in Regulating Speed.
a, regulator; *b,* leather collar by which motion is transmitted from the upper to the lower cone; *c, c,* sliding rod carrying the collar and regulating the speed; *d, d,* cones; *e, e,* shafts; *f, f,* oil-cups.

co"ne-pa'te, 1 kō"nē-pā'tē; 2 cō"ne-pä'te, *n.* A tropical white-backed American skunk of the genus *Conepatus;* specif., *C. mapacito* of South and Middle America, having totally naked soles. [< Mex. *conepatl.*] **co"ne-pa'tl‡.**


Conepate. 1/3

co'ney, *n.* Same as CONY.

Co'ney Is'land, 1 kō'ni; 2 cō'ny. An island, 5 m. long, in Kings county, N. Y., now included in the city of New York; most popular seaside resort in the metropolitan district.

Conf., *abbr.* Conference.—**conf.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Confer* (compare).

con-fab'u-late, 1 kən-fab'yu-lēt; 2 cŏn-fäb'yu-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] [Colloq.] To chat; gossip; converse. [< L. *con-,* together, + *fabula;* see FABLE.] **con'fab‡.**—**con-fab"u-la'tion,** *n.* Familiar conversation; chat. **con'fab‡.** Syn.: see CONVERSATION.—**con-fab'u-la-to-ry,** *a.* Gossipy; chatty.

con-far"re-a'tion, 1 kən-far"i-ē'shən; 2 cŏn-fär"e-ā'shon, *n. Rom. Antiq.* The patrician religious form of marriage, in which a cake of spelt was offered to Jupiter before the flamens of Jupiter and the Pontifex. [< L. *confarreatio(n-),* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *farreus,* of grain, < *far,* grain.]

con-fect', 1 kən-fekt'; 2 cŏn-fĕct', *vt.* [Rare or Obs.] **1.** To make into a confection; compound; prepare. **2.** To construct or put together.

con-fec'tion, 1 kən-fek'shən; 2 cŏn-fĕc'shon. **I.** *vt.* To make up into a confection. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any mixing or compounding; also, the article produced by either process.

(1) An article of confectionery; a sweetmeat. (2) *Med.* An electuary; a conserve. (3) Any compound of drugs or spices. **2.** An attractive, stylish article of furniture or dress for women, as a wrap, mantle, or the like. [F.] **con'fect‡.—con-fec'tion-a-ry. I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like confections or confectionery. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A confectioner. **2.** A sweetmeat. **3†.** A room or shop where confections are prepared; a confectionery.—**con-fec'tion-er,** *n.* One who makes or deals in confectionery.—**con-fec'tion-er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Candies, sweetmeats, etc., collectively. **2.** A confectioner's shop.

con-fed'er-a-cy, 1 kən-fĕd'ər-ə-sĭ; 2 cŏn-fĕd'er-a-çy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** A number of states or persons in league with each other; league; confederation; as, the Confederacy of the Southern States. **2.** *Law.* An unlawful combination; conspiracy. Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION; CABAL.—**Southern Confederacy,** the Confederate States of America.

con-fed'er-ate, 1 kən-fĕd'ər-ĕt; 2 cŏn-fĕd'er-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED²; -AT'ING.] To form or join in a confederacy. **II.** *a.* **1.** Associated in a confederacy. **2.** [C-] Pertaining to the Confederate States of America, a league of eleven Southern States of the American Union that sought to become independent in 1861–1865. They were South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who is united with others in a league or plot; an associate; accomplice. **2.** [C-] An adherent, soldier, or sailor of the Confederate States of America. [< L. *con-* (< *cum*) together, + *fœdus*, league.] Syn.: (noun) see ACCESSORY; AUXILIARY.—**con-fed"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of confederating. **2.** A confederacy. Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION.—**con-fed'er-a-tiv(e²,** *a.*—**con-fer'rer,** *n.*

con-fer', 1 kən-fûr'; 2 cŏn-fĕr', *v.* [-FERRED', -FERD'²; -FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To grant as a gift or benefit; bestow. **2†.** To collate; compare. **II.** *i.* To hold a conference; consult. [< L. *confero*, < *con-*, together, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see CONSULT; DELIBERATE; GIVE.—**con"fer-ee',** *n.* [U. S.] A person with whom another confers. **2.** A person upon whom something is conferred.—**con-fer'ment,** *n.*—**con-fer'ra-bl(e²,** *a.*—**con-fer'rer,** *n.*

con'fer-ence, 1 kən'fər-ens; 2 cŏn'fer-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** A formal meeting for counsel or discussion; an official council, as of two branches of a legislature. **2.** Conversation; discourse. **3.** *Eccl.* (1) *M. E. Ch.* One of several orders of assemblies of preachers and laymen; as, the Annual *Conference;* the General *Conference;* the District *Conference.* (2) *Congregational Ch.* A local organization representing the churches of a district. **4.** The act of bestowing.

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; CONVERSATION.

—**con'fer-en'tial§,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conference.

Con-fer'va, 1 kən-fûr'və; 2 cŏn-fĕr'va, *n.* **1.** A genus of fresh-water algæ. **2.** [c-] [-VÆ, 1 -VĪ; 2 -vē, *pl.*] A plant of this genus. [L.]—**con-fer'val. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to confervæ. **con"fer-va'ceous‡. II.** *n.* A conferva.—**con-fer'vite,** *n.* A fossil plant allied to the aquatic confervæ and found chiefly in the Chalk formation.—**con-fer'void. I.** *a.* Like a conferva. **II.** *n.* A conferva.—**con-fer'vous,** *a.* Conferval.

con-fess', 1 kən-fĕs'; 2 cŏn-fĕs', *v.* [CON-FESSED'd, sometimes CON-FEST'; CON-FESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To acknowledge oneself to be guilty of; own; admit, as a fault. **2.** To acknowledge belief in, as a doctrine. **3.** To demonstrate; disclose; reveal. **4.** *Eccl.* (1) To present the confession of, as to a priest: used reflexively; as, she *confessed* herself. (2) To hear the confession of. **5.** To concede as something that can not be denied. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make acknowledgment, as of fault, crime, or error. **2.** To make confession to a priest. [< L. *confessus*, < *con-*, together, + *fateor*, confess.]

Syn.: accept, acknowledge, admit, allow, avow, certify, concede, disclose, endorse, grant, own, recognize. We *accept* another's statement; *admit* any point made against us; *acknowledge* what we have said or done, good or bad; *avow* our individual beliefs or feelings; *certify* to facts within our knowledge; *confess* our own faults; *endorse* a friend's note or statement; *grant* a request; *own* our faults or obligations; *recognize* lawful authority; *concede* a claim, demand, etc. *Confess* has a high and sacred, tho somewhat archaic use in the religious sense; as, to *confess* Christ before men. It may have also a playful sense (often with *to*); as, one *confesses to* a weakness for confectionery. The chief present use of the word, however, is in the sense of making known to others one's own error or wrong-doing; as, to *confess* a crime. *Acknowledge* may be used as a milder word in this sense; as, I *acknowledge* my mistake; I *acknowledge* that the act was indefensible. But *acknowledge* is freely used of matters not involving error or fault; I *acknowledge* my signature; I *acknowledge* a friend's kindness, the receipt of a letter, a check, etc. *Own* is more informal than *acknowledge* and milder than *confess*. *Own* commonly indicates a somewhat reluctant acknowledgment. *Admit* and *concede* have a similar suggestion of reluctance or of possible objection. See ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW. Compare APOLOGY.—Ant.: cloak, conceal, cover, deny, disavow, disguise, disown, dissemble, dissimulate, hide, mask, repudiate, screen, secrete, veil.—**con-fess'ed-ly,** *adv.* By admission or confession; indisputably.

con-fes'sion, 1 kən-fesh'ən; 2 cŏn-fĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of confessing; the avowal or acknowledgment of an action, especially of one that is inculpatory or sinful; admission; as, a *confession* of crime. **2.** An acknowledgment of belief (in another); recognition of a relation (to another); as, *confession* of Christ. **3.** *Law.* A voluntary declaration or acknowledgment by a party against whom some misdeed or default is alleged in respect of such allegation. **4.** A formulary of faith. **5.** A formulary of public worship embodying a general admission of common sinfulness, used in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other liturgies. **6.** *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* The contrite acknowledgment to a priest of any mortal sins committed: a part of the sacrament of penance and a condition of absolution. Called in full *sacramental* or *auricular confession.* **7.** An organization, as a church or communion, using a confession of faith. **8.** The tomb of a martyred Christian; also, an altar over such a tomb or the basilica in which the altar stood; an altar-tomb confessionary. [F., < L. *confessio(n-)*, < *confessus;* see CONFESS.]

Syn.: see APOLOGY.—**auricular confession,** the acknowledgment of sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution. **sacramental confession‡.—con-fes'sion-al. I.** *a.* Pertaining to a confession. **II.** *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** A priest's cabinet for hearing confessions. **2.** The act, performance, or practise of confession before a priest.—**con-fes'sion-a-ry,** *a. & n.* Confessional.—**con-fess'or,** *n.* **1.** One who confesses his faith in Christianity, especially in the face of persecution. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A priest who hears confessions; a spiritual adviser, as of a sovereign. **3.** One who confesses or admits anything, as a crime. **con-fess'er‡.—con-fess'or-ship,** *n.*

con-fet'ti, 1 kon-fet'tĭ; 2 çon-fĕt'tĭ, *n. pl.* Bonbons or small pieces or brightly colored paper thrown by revelers at carnivals, etc. [It.]

con"fi-dant', 1 ken'fi-dənt'; 2 cŏn"fi-dänt', *n.* A person to whom secrets are entrusted. [F.] **con'fi-dent‡.—con"fi-dante',** *n. fem.*

con-fide', 1 kən-fīd'; 2 cŏn-fīd', *v.* [CON-FID'ED²; CON-FID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reveal in trust or confidence. **2.** To entrust (to). **II.** *i.* To repose confidence (in); have faith. [< L. *con-*, with, + *fido*, trust.] Syn.: see COMMIT; LEAN; TRUST.—**con-fid'er,** *n.* One who confides.—**con-fid'ing,** *pa.* Unsuspicious; trustful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con'fi-dence, 1 ken'fi-dens; 2 cŏn'fi-dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Trust in or reliance upon another; belief in a person or thing. **2.** Assurance; presumption. **3.** Self-reliance; hence, courage or boldness. **4.** Private conversation or communication; a secret. **5‖.** That in which one confides. Syn.: see ASSURANCE; BELIEF; CERTAINTY; FAITH.—**confidence man,** one who practises or assists in a confidence game; a bunco-steerer.—**c. game, trick,** etc., a swindle.—**con'fi-dent. I.** *a.* **1.** Having confidence; assured: self-reliant. **2‖.** Bold; forward; impudent. **II.** *n.* A confidant. Syn.: (adj.) see SANGUINE; SECURE; SURE.—**con"fi-den'tial,** *a.* **1.** Having private relations with another; trusted; intimate. **2.** Given in confidence; secret. **3.** Disposed to confide in another.—**con"fi-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**con"fi-den"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* Confidential quality or relation, as that between a lawyer and client.—**con"fi-den'tial-ness,** *n.*—**con'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

con-fig'ur-ate§‡, 1 kən-fig'yur-ĕt; 2 cŏn-fĭg'yur-āt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give shape or fashion to. **II.** *i.* To be congruous.

con-fig"ur-a'tion, 1 kən-fig'yur-ā'shən; 2 cŏn-fĭg"yur-ā'shon, *n.* Structural arrangement; conformation; contour. [< L. *con-*, together, + *figuro*, figure.]

con-fig'ure§, 1 kən-fig'yur; 2 cŏn-fĭg'yur, *vt.* To fashion after a model; give form or shape to; dispose in a figure or figures.

con-fine', 1 kən-fain'; 2 cŏn-fīn', *vt.* [CON-FINED'; CON-FIN'ING.] To shut up, as within an enclosure; imprison; limit; restrict. [< L.[F] *confinis*, adjoining, < *con-*, together. + *finis*, limit.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; LIMIT; RESTRAIN.—**to be confined,** to be brought to childbed.—**con-fin'a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**con'fine,** *n.* **1.** A boundary; limit; border; frontier: usually plural. **2†.** A condition of confinement. **3†.** A prison. **4†.** Region, territory, or district. Syn.: see BOUNDARY; MARGIN.—**con-fine'less§,** *a.* Unbounded; boundless.—**con-fine'ment,** *n.* **1.** The state of being confined; imprisonment. **2.** Accouchement.

con-firm', 1 kən-fûrm'; 2 cŏn-firm', *vt.* **1.** To assure by added proof; corroborate; verify; make certain. **2.** To add firmness to; strengthen. **3.** *Law.* To ratify; sanction. **4.** *Eccl.* To establish in office; receive into the church by confirmation. [< L. *confirmo*, < *con-*, together, + *firmus*, firm.]

Syn.: assure, corroborate, establish, fix, prove, ratify, sanction, settle, strengthen, substantiate, sustain, uphold. *Confirm* is to add firmness or give stability to. Both *confirm* and *corroborate* presuppose something already existing to which the confirmation or corroboration is added. Testimony is *corroborated* by concurrent testimony or by circumstances; *confirmed* by *established* facts. That which is thoroughly *proved* is said to be *established;* so is that which is official and has adequate power behind it; as, the *established* government; the *established* church. The continents are *fixed.* A treaty is *ratified;* an appointment *confirmed.* An act is *sanctioned* by any person or authority that passes upon it approvingly. A statement is *substantiated;* a report *confirmed;* a controversy *settled;* the decision of a lower court *sustained* by a higher. Just government should be *upheld.* See RATIFY.—Ant.: abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, overthrow, shake, shatter, unsettle, upset, weaken.—Prep.: confirm a statement *by* testimony; confirm a person *in* a belief.

—**con-firm'a-bl(e²,** *a.* Capable of being confirmed.

con"fir-ma'tion, 1 ken"fər-mē'shən; 2 cŏn"fir-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of confirming. **2.** That which confirms; proof. **3.** An ecclesiastical rite in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches, implying the confirming or strengthening of the soul by the Holy Spirit. It is a solemn form of full induction into the church. **4.** *Law.* An instrument that supplies some defect or omission in a former conveyance. Syn.: see PROOF.—**con-firm'a-tiv(e²,** *a.* Tending to confirm.—**con-firm'a-to-ry,** *a.* Helping to confirm or establish.—**con-firm(e)d'²,** *pa.* Fixed; firmly

established; inveterate; as, a *confirmed* drunkard.—**con"firmee'**, *n.* **1.** *Law.* One to whom anything is confirmed. **2.** *Eccl.* One who is confirmed.—**con-firm'er**, *n.* A person or thing that confirms.—**con-firm'or**, *n. Law.* The person who confirms anything, as a title, to a confirmee.

con'fis-cate, 1 ken'fis-kēt; 2 cŏn'fis-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED‡; -CAT'ING.] **1.** *Law.* To appropriate as forfeited to the public use or treasury. **2.** [Colloq.] To appropriate as by authority. [< L. *con-*, together, + *fiscus*, purse.]—**con-fis'ca-bl**(e‡, *a.*—**con'fis-cate**, *a.* Confiscated or forfeited.—**con"fis-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of confiscating.—**con'fis-ca"tor**, *n.* One who confiscates.—**con-fis'ca-to-ry**, *a.* Of the nature of or effecting confiscation.

Con-fit'e-or, 1 ken-fit'ɪ-ər; 2 cŏn-fit'e-ôr, *n.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* The general confession used at the beginning of the mass.

con'fi-ture, 1 ken'fi-chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn'fi-chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** A confection. **2†.** A composition; preparation of drugs. [F.]

con"fla-gra'tion, 1 ken"fla-grē'shən; 2 cŏn"fla-grā'shon, *n.* A great or extensive fire. [< L. *con-*, together, + *flagro*, burn.]—**con-fla'grant**, *a.* Burning in a common flame; undergoing conflagration.—**con'fla-grate**, *vi.* [-GRAT'ED‡; -GRAT'ING.] To burn with flame; burn up.

con-flate', 1 ken-flēt'; 2 cŏn-flāt', *vt.* [-FLAT'ED‡; -FLAT'ING.] **1.** To combine from variant readings into a composite reading. **2§.** To blow together; bring together from diverse sources. **3†.** To fuse; weld; melt. [< L. *conflatus*, pp. of *conflo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *flo*, blow.]—**con-flate'**, *a.* Composed of a variety of elements; blown together.—**con-fla'tion**, *n.*

con-flict'ᵈ, 1 ken-flikt'; 2 cŏn-flikt', *vi.* **1.** To come into collision; be in mutual opposition; clash; oppose. **2.** To wage a conflict; engage in battle; contend. [< L. *con-*, together, + *fligo*, strike.]—**con-flict'ing**, *pa.* Engaged in or exhibiting conflict; as, *conflicting* interests or parties.—**con-flic'tion§**, *n.*—**con-flic'tiv**(e‡, *a.* Tending to conflict.

con'flict, 1 ken'flikt; 2 cŏn'flikt, *n.* **1.** A struggle to resist or overcome; contest of opposing forces or powers; strife; battle; as, the *conflict* of armies. **2.** A state or condition of opposition; antagonism; discord; as, the *conflict* of testimony. **3.** Active antagonism; clash; collision. **4.** *Psychol.* The antagonism existing between our primitive instincts and desires and our moral, religious, or ethical ideals. Syn.: see BATTLE; COLLISION.

con'flu-ent, 1 ken'flu-ent; 2 cŏn'flu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Flowing together so as to form one; blended into one. **II.** *n.* A stream that unites with another; a branch of a river. [< L. *con-*, together, + *fluo*, flow.]—**con'flu-ence**, *n.* **1.** A junction of streams; the place where streams meet. **2.** A gathering and mingling; a uniting. **3.** A flocking together; concourse. **con'fluxt**, [focus of common foci.

con-fo'cal, 1 ken-fō'kəl; 2 cŏn-fō'cal, *a.* Having a common

con-form', 1 ken-fôrm'; 2 cŏn-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* To make like in form; with *to*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act in accord; correspond; comply. **2.** To be or become a conformist. [< L. *con-*, together, + *forma*, form.] Syn.: see ADAPT.—**con-form'**, *a.* **1.** Being of similar or the same form. **2†.** Conformable.—**con-form"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or state of being conformable.—**con-form'a-bl**(e‡, *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring in conformity; correspondent; consistent. **2.** Compliant; obedient. **3.** Exhibiting a like form, character, or use. **4.** *Geol.* Conforming to one another in dip and strike: said of contiguous rock-strata. **-ness**, *n.*—**con-form'a-bly**, *adv.*—**con-form'ance§**, *n.* The act or state of conforming.—**con'for-ma"tor**, *n.* An instrument which, by means of levers and springs, makes a graphic record of the size and shape of an object, as the head or bust. It is used in fitting or sizing hats, etc. **con-form"a-teur'‡**, —**con-form'ist**, *n.* One who conforms, as to an established church. **con-form'er‡.**—**con-form'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or use; agreement; harmony; congruity. **2.** The act or habit of conforming oneself; acquiescence. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* Adherence to the established church. Syn.: see HARMONY.

con"for-ma'tion, 1 ken"fer-mā'shən; 2 cŏn"fôr-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The manner of formation of a body; general structure, form, or outline; arrangement of parts. **2.** The act of conforming, adapting, or causing to conform. **3.** The assuming of form in an object by the development and adjustment of parts; organization.

con-found'ᵈ, 1 ken-faund'; 2 cŏn-found', *vt.* **1.** To strike with confusion or amazement; perplex; overwhelm; abash. **2.** To confuse with something else; mix. **3.** To confuse or mingle (elements, things, or ideas) indistinguishably. **4.** [Colloq.] To imprecate ill upon: used as a mild oath; as, *confound* you, what do you want? **5‖.** To put to shame or confusion; strike dumb with shame; abash: generally in the passive; as, they sat *confounded*. **6‖.** To waste. **7‖.** To defeat; overthrow. [< L. *confundo*, < *con-* together, + *fundo*, pour.] **con-founde'†; con-fund'†.** Syn.: see ABASH; PERPLEX; REFUTE

—**con-found'ed**, *pa.* **1.** [Colloq.] Execrable; huge; outrageous: used as a mild curse. **2.** Perplexed; discomfited; confused.—**con-found'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**con-found'er**, *n.*

con"fra-ter'ni-ty, 1 ken"fra-tûr'nɪ-tɪ; 2 cŏn"fra-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** An association, brotherhood, or society of men united for a common object, especially in some profession; loosely, any body or class of men. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Specif., a religious association, usually of laymen, for some devotional, charitable, or educational object: called *archconfraternity* when composed of affiliated bodies. [< L. *con-*, together, + *frater*, brother.]

con"frère', 1 kŏn"frâr'; 2 cŏn"frĕr', *n.* A colleague; a fellow member of an association, or of a profession or calling. [F.]

con-front'ᵈ, } 1 ken-frunt'; 2 cŏn-frŏnt', *vt.* **1.** To stand
con-frunt'ᵉʳ, } face to face with; face defiantly. **2.** To put face to face: with *with;* as, to *confront* the accused *with* the witnesses against him. **3§.** To compare. [< L.ᵉ *con-*, together, + *frons* (*front-*), forehead.] Syn.: see ABIDE; OPPOSE.—**con"fron-ta'tion**, *n.* **con-front'ment‡.**

Con-fu'cius, 1 ken-fiū'shus; 2 cŏn-fū'shŭs, *n.* A Chinese sage (551–478 B. C.); founder of **Con-fu'cian-ism**, an ethical system based on moral relation and ancestor-worship.—**Con-fu'cian.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese sage Confucius. **II.** *n.* An adherent of the philosophico-religious system of Confucius.—**Con-fu'cian-ist**, *n.*

con-fuse', 1 ken-fiūz'; 2 cŏn-fūz', *v.* [CON-FUSED'; CON-FUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perplex or perturb the mind of; confound; embarrass; bewilder; abash; disconcert. **2.** To throw into disorder; mix indiscriminately; derange; as, to *confuse* the colors of a picture. **3.** To mix in such a way as to make distinction difficult or impossible; as, he *confused* the dates of the events. **4†.** To undo; ruin. **II§.** *i.* To become mingled or indistinguishable. [< L. *confusus*, pp. of *confundo*, CONFOUND.] Syn.: see ABASH; DISPLACE; EMBARRASS; MIX; PERPLEX.

—**con-fus'ed-ly**, *adv.* **con-fuse'ly†.**—**con-fus'ed-ness**, *n.* The act of confusing, or the state of being confused; perplexity.

con-fu'sion, 1 ken-fiū'ʒən; 2 cŏn-fū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of confusing, or the state of being confused; perplexity; distraction. **2.** Embarrassment; shame; intellectual discomfiture. **3‖.** Destruction; ruin; overthrow. Syn.: see CHAGRIN; DISORDER; PERPLEXITY; TUMULT.—**confusion of tongues**, the confusion of the language of the builders of the Tower of Babel, described in Genesis xi, 1–9.—**con-fu'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by confusion.

con-fute', 1 ken-fiūt'; 2 cŏn-fūt', *vt.* [CON-FUT'ED‡; CON-FUT'ING.] **1.** To prove to be false or invalid; refute successfully. **2.** To prove (a person) to be in the wrong. **3‖.** To confound. [< L. *confuto*, < *con-*, together, + *futo*, pour.] Syn.: see REFUTE.—**con"fu-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of confuting. **2.** The process of showing to be false or illogical; disproof.—**con-fut'er**, *n.* [gregationalist, Congressional.

Cong., *abbr. Congius* (L., gallon), Congregation, Congregational, Con-

con"gé', 1 kŏn"ʒē'; 2 cŏn"zhg', *n.* **1.** Leave-taking; parting. **2.** Dismissal. **3.** *Arch.* A hollow molding immediately below the echinus of some early Greek Doric capitals. **4‖.** A polite or formal bow. [F.] **con"gee'†.** Syn.: see FAREWELL.

con-geal', 1 kən-jil'; 2 cŏn-gēl', *vt. & vi.* To convert or be converted from a fluid to a solid condition; coagulate; stiffen; harden; crystallize; freeze. [< L. *con-*, together, + *gelo*, freeze, < *gelu*, cold.]—**con-geal'a-bl**(e‡, *a.* **con-ge'la-ble†.**—**con-geal'ment**, *n.*—**con"ge-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** A congealing. **2.** A congealed state; clot; concretion.

con-gee', 1 ken-jī'; 2 cŏn-gē', **I.** *vt.* [CON-GEED'; CON-GEE'ING.] To make a bow or obeisance. **II.** *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Rice-water; rice-gruel or any similar gruel; rice-starch. **2.** Congé.

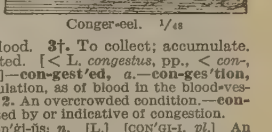
con-gee'ˢ, *n.* See CONGÉ.

con'ge-ner, 1 ken'ji-nər; 2 cŏn'ge-ner, *n.* A member of the same genus or kind with another. [L., < *con-*, together, + *genus*, race.]—**con"ge-ner'ic**, *a.* Of the same kind, class, or stock; generically allied. **con"ge-ner'i-cal‡; con-gen'er-ous‡.**—**con"ge-ner'ic-al-ness**, *n.* Alike in origin.

con-ge'nial, 1 kən-jīn'yəl; 2 cŏn-gēn'yal, *a.* **1.** Having similar character or tastes; sympathetic. **2.** Suited to one's disposition; agreeable. [< CON- + GENIAL.] Syn.: see DELIGHTFUL.—**con-ge"ni-al'i-ty**, *n.* The state or condition of being congenial.—**con-ge'nial-ly**, *adv.*

con-gen'i-tal, 1 kən-jen'ɪ-təl; 2 cŏn-gĕn'i-tal, *a.* Born with one; existing from birth. [< L. *con-*, together, + *gigno*, bear.] Syn.: see INHERENT.—**con-gen'i-tal-ly**, *adv.*

con'ger-eel", 1 ken'gər-ēl'; 2 cŏn'ger-ēl', *n.* A marine eel from 4 to 10 feet long. **con'ger‡; eve'-eel"‡.**



Conger-eel. 1/48

con-ge'ri-es, 1 kən-jī'ri-īz; 2 cŏn-gē'ri-ēs, *n. sing. & pl.* A collection; assemblage; aggregation. [L., < *congero*; see CONGEST.]

con-gest'ᵈ, 1 kən-jest'; 2 cŏn-gĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect or crowd together; overcrowd. **2.** *Med.* To surcharge an organ or member with blood. **3†.** To collect; accumulate. **II.** *i.* To become congested. [< L. *congestus*, pp., < *con-*, together, + *gero*, carry.]—**con-gest'ed**, *a.*—**con-ges'tion**, *n.* **1.** An excessive accumulation, as of blood in the blood-vessels, or of population, etc. **2.** An overcrowded condition.—**con-ges'tiv**(e‡, *a.* Characterized by or indicative of congestion.

con'gi-us, 1 ken'ji-us; 2 cŏn'gi-ŭs, *n.* [L.] [CON'GI-I, *pl.*] An ancient Roman liquid measure, about 0.865 of a U. S. gallon.

con'glo-bate, 1 ken'glo-bēt *or* ken-glō'bēt; 2 cŏn'glo-bāt *or* con-glō'bāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-BAT'ED‡; -BAT'ING.] To gather or form into a globe. **con-globe'‡.** **II.** *a.* Globular. [< L. *conglobatus*, pp., < *cum*, together, + *globus*, ball.] **con-glob'u-late‡.**—**con"glo-ba'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of conglobating. **2.** A spherical body or formation.

con-glom'er-ate, 1 ken-glem'ər-ɪt; 2 cŏn-glŏm'er-at. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED‡; -AT'ING.] To gather into a cohering mass. **II.** *a.* **1.** Massed or clustered. **2.** Consisting of loosely cemented heterogeneous material; as, *conglomerate* clay. **III.** *n.* **1.** A heterogeneous collection. **2.** A rock composed of pebbles or fragments of rock loosely cemented

together. [< L. *con-*, together, + *glomus*, ball.] Syn.: (adjective) see COMPLEX; HETEROGENEOUS.—**con-glom″er-at′ic**, *a.* **con-glom″er-a′tion**, *n.* **1.** A conglomerated mass. **2.** The act of conglomerating.

con-glu′ti-nate, 1 kŏn-glū′tı-nāt; 2 cŏn-glū′tı-nāt, *v.* [-NAT″ED²; -NAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To glue together; reunite (wounds or fractures). **II.** *i.* To stick together; glue; heal. [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutino*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *gluten*, glue.]—**con-glu′ti-nant†.** **I.** *a.* Causing to stick together; gluing; healing. **II.** *n.* An application for wounds, healing by adhesion.—**con-glu′ti-nate**, *a.* **1.** Glued together; united by adhesion. **2.** *Bot.* United as if glued together, but not organically.—**con-glu″ti-na′tion**, *n.*—**con-glu′ti-na-tiv**(e²), *a.* **1.** Tending to conglutinate. **2.** Displaying symptoms of conglutination.—**con-glu′ti-na″tor**, *n.* A medical agent that conglutinates.—**con-glu′ti-nous**, *a.* Causing adhesion; glue-like; tenacious.—**con-glu′ti-nous-ly**, *adv.*

con′go[1], 1 kŏŋ′go; 2 cŏn′gō, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] An eel-like amphibian. **mud′-eel″†.** **2.** Same as EEL-POUT. [Cor. of CONGER.] **con′go-eel″†.**—**con′go-snake″**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A tailed amphibian (*Amphiuma means*) of elongate eel-like form with rudimentary limbs.

Congo-snake. 1/5

Con′go[2], 1 kŏŋ′go; 2 cŏn′gō, *n.* **1.** A river in West Africa; length, about 3,000 m. from mountains N. W. of Lake Nyassa to S. Atlantic ocean; second largest river in the world. **2.** A member of a tribe of Bantu inhabiting the land to the south of the Congo river.—**Belgian Congo**, a country in West Africa; 909,654 sq. m.; pop. 15,006,000; capital, Boma; formerly the Congo Free State; annexed by Belgium in 1908.—**C. group** (*Chem.*), a class of direct dyes from benzidin or tolidin, mostly azo derivatives.—**C. red** (*Chem.*), an artificial red dye ($Na_2C_{32}H_{22}N_6S_2O_6$). In neutral or alkaline solutions it is red; with acids it is blue.—**French C.**, a country in W. Africa; 669,000 sq. m.; pop. 9,000,000; now officially known as French Equatorial Africa; chief town, Libreville.

con′gou, 1 kŏŋ′gū; 2 cŏn′gū, *n.* A grade of black tea from China, the third picking. [< Chin. *kung-fu*, labor.] **con′go**[3]; **con′gu†.**

con-grat′u-late, 1 kŏn-grach′u-[*or* -grat′yu-]lēt; 2 cŏn-grăch′u-[*or* -grăt′yu-]lāt, *v.* [-LAT″ED²; -LAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To express sympathetic pleasure in the joy or good fortune of (another). **2†.** To salute approvingly; welcome; hail. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To feel or express sympathy, gratification, and approval. **2.** To offer congratulations. [< L. *con-*, together, + *gratulor*, wish for.]

Syn.: felicitate. To *felicitate* is to pronounce one happy or wish one joy; to *congratulate* is to express hearty sympathy in another's joys or hopes. *Felicitate* is somewhat cold and formal. We say one *felicitates* himself; but to *congratulate* oneself, which is less natural, is becoming prevalent.—ANT.: condole with, console.—PREP.: congratulate one *on* or *upon* his success.

—con-grat′u-lant, *a.*—**con-grat″u-la′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of congratulating. **2.** *pl.* A congratulatory speech or writing.—**con-grat′u-la″tor**, *n.* One who expresses congratulation.—**con-grat′u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing congratulation.

Cong. Rec., *abbr.* Congressional Record.

con-gree′†, *vi.* To agree.

con-greet′†, *vi.* To greet mutually.

con′gre-gate, 1 kŏŋ′grı-gēt; 2 cŏn′gre-gāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT″ED²; -GAT″ING.] To bring or come together into a crowd; assemble. [< L. *con-*, together, + *grego*, collect.]—**con′gre-gant**, *n.* A member of a congregation; one who joins with others anywhere.—**con′gre-gate**, *a.* **1.** Relating to a congregation. **2.** Gathered together; collected.

con″gre-ga′tion, 1 kŏŋ″grı-gē′shən; 2 cŏn″gre-gā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of congregating; the collecting into one mass, body, or assembly; aggregation. **2.** An assemblage of people or of things. **3.** A religious assemblage, community, or communion. **4.** *O. T.* The whole body of Israel. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A committee of cardinals or bishops charged with church business, especially one of the eleven standing committees of cardinals who aid the Pope in the government of the church. (2) A committee of bishops in a general council who arrange details of procedure. **6.** A town or parish in the early New England colonies, considered as a religious community.

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

con″gre-ga′tion-al, 1 kŏŋ″grı-gē′shən-al; 2 cŏn″gre-gā′shon-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a congregation. **2.** [C-] Pertaining to Congregationalism or to the Congregationalists. **—con″gre-ga′tion-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** The church polity that makes the authority of the local congregation supreme within its own domain. **2.** [C-] The system of belief and practise of the Congregational denomination.—**Con″gre-ga′tion-al-ist**, *n.* A member of the Congregational denomination.—**con′gre-ga″tiv**(e²), *a.* Characterized by tendency to congregate.—**con′gre-ga″tiv**(e-ness²), *n.*—**con′gre-ga″tor**, *n.*

con′gress, 1 kŏŋ′gres; 2 cŏn′grĕs, *vi.* To assemble; meet together.

con′gress, *n.* **1.** An assembly or conference; a gathering. **2.** (1) [C-] The national legislative body of the United States, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. (2) The lower house of the legislature of a South-American republic, also of the Cortes, or national legislature of Spain. **3.** A coming together; intercourse. **4.** Sexual union. [< L. *con-*, together, + *gradior*, walk.]—**congress boot or gaiter**, a half-shoe or gaiter, with rubber material at the side.—**Continental C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), one of three legislative bodies representing the thirteen American colonies which became the United States (1774–1781).—**con-gres′sive**(e²), *a.* Tending to assemble or come into encounter.—**Con′gress-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of the United States Congress, particularly of the House of Representatives.—**Con″gress-wo′man**, *n.* A woman elected to the United States Congress.

con-gres′sion-al, 1 kŏn-gresh′ən-al; 2 cŏn-grĕsh′on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, especially [C-] the United States Congress. **—Congressional district** [U. S.], a section of a State entitled to one Representative in Congress under the act of Jan. 16, 1901.—**con-gres′sion-al-ist**, *n.* A supporter or adherent of a congress. **con-gres′sion-ist†.**

con′greve, 1 kŏŋ′grīv; 2 cŏn′grēv, *n.* **1.** A variety of friction-match, named from its inventor, Sir William Congreve (1772–1828): short for **Congreve match.** **2.** A military rocket, invented by the same in 1808, and called, in full, **Congreve rocket.**

Con′greve, William (1670–1729). An English dramatist; *Love for Love*, etc.

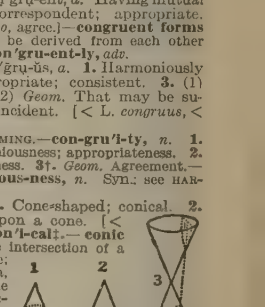
con-grue′†, *vi.* To agree.—**con′gru-ence**, *n.* Harmony; conformity; agreement. **con′gru-en-cy†.**

con′gru-ent, 1 kŏŋ′gru-ent; 2 cŏn′grū-ĕnt, *a.* Having mutual agreement or conformity; correspondent; appropriate. [< L. *congruent(t-)s*, ppr. of *congruo*, agree.]—**congruent forms** (*Crystal.*), two forms which may be derived from each other by the rotation of the crystal.—**con′gru-ent-ly**, *adv.*

con′gru-ous, 1 kŏŋ′gru-us; 2 cŏn′grū-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Harmoniously related or combined. **2.** Appropriate; consistent. **3.** (1) *Math.* Having congruence. (2) *Geom.* That may be superposed so as to be exactly coincident. [< L. *congruus*, < *congruo*, agree.]

Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING.—**con-gru′i-ty**, *n.* **1.** [-TIES², *pl.*] Agreement; harmoniousness; appropriateness. **2.** An example or case of harmoniousness. **3†.** *Geom.* Agreement.—**con′gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**con′gru-ous-ness**, *n.* Syn.: see HARMONY.

con′ic, 1 kenʹik; 2 cŏn′ie, *a.* **1.** Cone-shaped; conical. **2.** Relating to or formed by or upon a cone. [< Gr. *kōnikos*, < *kōnos*, peak.] **con′i-cal‡.**— **conic section**, a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone; an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according to the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis.—**c. sections**, that branch of geometry which treats of the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola. **con′ics‡.**—**con′ic**, *n.* A conic section.



Conic Sections.
1. Circle. 2. Parabola. 3. Hyperbola. 4. Ellipse. 5. Right lines.

co-nid′i-um, 1 ko-nid′ı-um; 2 co-nid′i-ūm, *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] *Bot.* In fungi, a nonsexually produced propagative cell or spore borne upon special branches of the thallus. [< Gr. *konis*, dust.]—**con′id, co-nid′i-o-spore‡.**—**co-nid′i-al**, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of conidia; conidioid. **2.** Conidiferous. **co-nid′i-an‡.** —**co-nid″i-if′er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing conidia. **co-nid″i-oph′o-rous‡.**—**co-nid′i-oid**, *a.* *Bot.* Like a conidium.—**co-nid′i-o-phore**, *n.* *Bot.* A branch of the mycelium in fungi that bears conidia.

co-nif′er-in, 1 ko-nifʹer-in; 2 co-nif′er-in, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O$) found in the sap of coniferous trees.

co-nif′er-ous, 1 ko-nifʹer-us; 2 co-nĭf′er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Cone-bearing. **2.** Containing or composed of conifers; as, *coniferous* forests. [< L. *conus*, cone, + *fero*, bear.]—**con′i-fer**, *n.* A plant of the pine family (*Pinales*): so called from its bearing cones.

co′nin, } 1 kōʹnin, -nin *or* -nĭn; 2 cōʹnin, -nin *or* -nĭn, *n.* *Chem.*
co′nine, } A yellowish, oily, liquid, volatile poisonous alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}N$) contained in poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). [< CONIUM.]

co″ni-ros′tral, 1 kōʺni-rosʹtral; 2 cōʺni-rŏs′tral, *a.* Having a conical beak. [< L. *conus*, CONE, + *rostrum*, beak.]

Co-ni′um, 1 ko-niʹum; 2 co-nī′ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tall, highly poisonous biennial herbs of the parsley family. *C. maculatum* is the poison-hemlock.

conj., *abbr.* Conjugation, conjunction, conjunctive.

con-jec′ture, 1 kŏn-jekʹchur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-jĕc′chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To judge from incomplete evidence; surmise; guess; presume; infer. **II.** *n.* **1.** An indecisive opinion; a guess; surmise. **2.** The act of conjecturing. **3†.** Divination; prediction. [< L. *con-*, with, + *jacio*, throw.] Syn.: (verb) see GUESS; SUPPOSE; (noun) see CERTAINTY; GUESS; HYPOTHESIS.—**con-jec′tur-a-bl**(e²), *a.* That may be conjectured.—**con-jec′tur-al**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or dependent on conjecture. **2.** Given to conjecturing. Syn.: see LIKELY.—**con-jec′tur-al-ly**, *adv.*—**con-jec′tur-er**, *n.*

con′jee, *n.* Same as CONGEE[1], *n.*, 1.

con-join′, 1 kŏn-joinʹ; 2 cŏn-jŏin′, *vt.* & *vi.* To join together; associate; connect; unite. [< L.[F] *con-*, together, + *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see UNITE.

con-joint′, *a.* **1.** Associated; conjoined. **2.** Joint. **-ly**, *adv.*

con′ju-gal, 1 kenʹju-gel; 2 cŏn′ju-gal, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial; matrimonial. [< L. *conjugalis*, < *con-*, together, + *jungo*, join.]—**con″ju-gal′i-ty‡**, *n.* **1.** The matrimonial state. **2.** *Phrenol.* The faculty that gives desire for one sexual mate.—**con′ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

con′ju-gate, 1 kenʹju-gēt; 2 cŏn′ju-gāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT″ED²; -GAT″ING.] To give in order the inflections of: said of

verbs; also, to unite in conjugation. **II.** *a.* **1.** Joined in pairs; coupled; paired. **2.** *Math.* Reciprocally related; interchangeable. **3.** *Chem.* Containing two or more radicals acting as one. **4.** *Bot.* Composed of two leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf. **5.** *Gram.* Kindred in meaning and origin: said of words of common derivation; paronymous. **con'ju-gat"ed‡.** **III.** *n.* A word closely related to, and usually of kindred meaning with, another or others. [< L. *conjugo*, yoke together, < *con-*, together, + *jugum*, yoke.] **—con"ju-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** Conjunction; union. **2.** *Gram.* (1) The inflection of a verb, or the act of expressing such inflection. (2) The statement of the principal parts of a verb. (3) A class of verbs similarly inflected, or the mode of inflection. **3.** *Biol.* The temporary fusion of two similar protozoans during which exchange of nuclear material takes place.—**con"ju-ga'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conjugation; also, situated at the junction of two bones.—**con"ju-ga'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**con'ju-ga-tiv**(es, *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to conjugation. [joined.

con-junct', 1 ken-jųŋkt'; 2 cŏn-jųŋct', *a.* Joined together; connected.

con-junc'tion, 1 ken-jųŋk'shən; 2 cŏn-jųŋc'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being joined together, or the things so joined; combination; league. **2.** *Gram.* A part of speech that connects words, clauses, and sentences. **3.** *Astron.* The nearest apparent approach of two heavenly bodies to each other. **4.** Simultaneous occurrence of events. **5†.** Sexual union. [< L. *conjunctio*, < *con-*, together, + *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATION; UNION.

—coordinate conjunction, a conjunction, as *and, but, or,* which joins coordinate clauses in compound sentences.—**subordinate c.,** a conjunction, as *as, if, tho,* which joins subordinate clauses in complex sentences.—**con-junc'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conjunctions.—**con-junc'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**con-junct'ly,** *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in combination; unitedly; jointly.

con"junc-ti'va, 1 ken"jųŋk-tai'və; 2 cŏn"jųŋc-ti'va, *n.* [-VÆ, 1 -vi; 2 -vē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the anterior part of the eyeball.—**con"junc-ti'val,** *a.* Serving to join or connect; specif., of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.

con-junc'tiv(es, 1 ken-jųŋk'tıv; 2 cŏn-jųŋc'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Joining; connective; as, *conjunctive* tissue. **2.** Joined together. **3.** *Gram.* Specif.: (1) Serving to unite words, clauses, etc.; used as a conjunction. (2) Serving to unite both meaning and construction; copulative. **4†.** Intimately connected. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The subjunctive mode. **2.** *Math.* A function universally vanishing when certain other functions vanish. **-ly,** *adv.*

con-junc"ti-vi'tis, 1 ken-jųŋk"ti-vai'tıs *or* -vi'tıs; 2 cŏn-jųŋc"ti-vi'tis *or* -vi'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva; ophthalmia.

con-junc'ture, 1 ken-jųŋk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-jųŋc'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** A combination of circumstances; juncture; crisis. **2.** The act of joining; union.

con"ju-ra'tion, 1 ken"ju-rē'shən; 2 cŏn"jų-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** A solemn invocation; adjuration. **2.** An enchantment; incantation; spell. **3.** A magical expression used in an appeal for supernatural aid.

con'jure1, 1 kun'jər; 2 cŏn'jur, *v.* [CON'JURED; CON'JURING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To effect by magic. **2.** To summon, drive away, or control by magic art: followed by some preposition indicating direction; as, to *conjure up* a devil. **II.** *i.* To practise magic; perform mysterious acts by pretended supernatural aid.—**con'jur-er**1, *n.* A juggler.—**con'ju-ry,** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] The practise of magic.

con-jure2, 1 ken-jūr'; 2 cŏn-jur', *v.* [CON-JURED'; CONJUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To call on in the name of God or of something sacred; appeal to solemnly; adjure. **II.** *i.* To bind oneself by oath taken with others. [< L. *con-*, together, + *juro*, swear.] Syn.: see PRAY.—**con-jur'er**2‡, *n.* **1.** One who appeals or invokes solemnly. **2.** A conspirator. **con-jur'or‡.**

conk, *n.* Same as CONCH.

Conk'ling, 1 keŋk'liŋ; 2 cŏŋk'ling, **Roscoe** (1829–1888). An American lawyer; Republican statesman; U. S. Senator.

conn, *v. & n. Naut.* Same as CON.

Conn., *abbr.* Connecticut (official).

con-nate', 1 ke-nēt'; 2 cŏ-nāt', *a.* **1.** Born in and with one; innate; congenital. **2.** Born or existing together or with another; cognate. **3.** *Bot.* Congenitally united, as leaves. **4.** *Zool.* Immovably united, as elytra and bones. [< L.Lt *con-*, together, + *nascor*, be born.]—**con-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being connate; congenital union. **2.** A union by birth.

con-nat'u-ral, 1 ke-nach'u-[*or* -nat'yu-]rəl; 2 cŏ-nāch'ų-[*or* -nāt'yų-]ral, *a.* **1.** Innate; congenital; inborn. **2.** Allied; cognate. [< L. *con-*, with, + *naturalis*, NATURAL.] **co-nat'u-ral‡.—con-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.*

con'naught1, 1 ken'öt; 2 cŏn'at, *n.* A cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. [< *Connaught*, Ireland.]

Con'naught2, *n.* A province in western Ireland; 6,867 sq. m.; pop. 610,000.

con-nect', 1 ke-nekt'; 2 cŏ-nĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To join together as by links or fastenings; unite or combine in any way. **2.** To bring into correlation; associate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To unite or join; be in close relation; be associated. **2.** To meet or be in time for each other, as railroad trains. [< L. *connecto*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *necto*, bind.] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE.—**con-nec'tant,** *a. Biol.* Between or connecting two groups.—**con-nect'ed-ly,** *adv.* Jointly; coherently.—**con-nect'or,** *n.* A person or thing that connects. **con-nect'er‡.**

Con-nect'i-cut, 1 ke-net'i-kut; 2 cŏ-nĕt'i-cŭt, *n.* **1.** A N. E. State (4,820 sq. m.; pop. 1,380,640) of the United States; capital, Hartford. **2.** A river flowing between Vermont and New Hampshire, and through Massachusetts and Connecticut; 450 m. to Long Island Sound.

con-nect'ing, link", *ppr. & verbal n.* of CONNECT, *v.*—**con-nect'ing-link",** *n.* Anything that serves to connect or link together two things, or to bridge over something regarded as a gap.

con-nec'tion, 1 kə-nek'shən; 2 cŏ-nĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or means of connecting or the state of being connected; union; combination. **2.** Family relationship, especially by marriage; a distant relative. **3.** A company; denomination; a body of persons connected, or with whom one is connected, by relationship, belief, dealings, etc. **4.** A direct transfer from one route to another, as in railway service. **5.** Logical coherence or consistency, as the parts of an address. **6.** That which connects or serves as a bond of union; as, there is no *connection* between the two. **7.** Sexual intercourse. **8.** A mechanism or apparatus which serves to form a union of parts; specif., a connecting-rod or a connecting passageway in a series of flues. **con-nex'ion‡.** Syn.: see ASSOCIATION; KINSMAN.—**con-nec'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to connection or a connection, especially the Methodist connection.

con-nec'tiv(es, 1 kə-nek'tıv; 2 cŏ-nĕc'tiv. **I.** *a.* Capable of connecting, or serving to connect; causing or involving connection. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which connects; specif., a connecting word or particle, as a conjunction. **2.** *Anat.* Any bundle of nerve-fibers running longitudinally in the nerve-cord, on one side of the median plane. **3.** *Bot.* The portion of the filament of a stamen that unites the lobes of an anther.—**connective tissue** (*Anat.*), the fibrous tissue that pervades the whole body and serves to unite and support the various parts.—**con-nec'tiv**(es-ly‡, *adv.* **—con-nec-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The property of being connective. **2.** *Math.* Order of connection.

Con'nells-ville, 1 kən'elz-vil; 2 cŏn'ĕlş-vĭl, *n.* A borough in W. central Pennsylvania; pop. 13,810.

con'ner1, 1 kən'ər; 2 cŏn'er, *n.* **1.** An inspector; a tester. **2.** One who studies and peruses.

con'ner2, 1 kən'ər *or* kun'ər; 2 cŏn'er *or* cŏn'er, *n.* One who directs the steering of a ship from some point of observation.

con'ner3, 1 kun'ər; 2 cŏn'er, *n.* **1.** A labroid European fish. **glit'head‡.** **2.** An American fish, the cunner.

con'nex, 1 kən'eks; 2 cŏn'ĕks, *n. Math.* A combination of points and lines forming a subject of geometrical reasoning. [< L. *connexus*, pp. of *connecto*, CONNECT.]

con-nex'ion, *n.* Same as CONNECTION.

con-nip'tion, 1 kə-nip'shən; 2 cŏ-nip'shon, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A fit, as of hysteria; any fit, as of rage.

con-nive', 1 kə-naiv'; 2 cŏ-nīv', *vi.* [-NIVED'; -NIV'ING.] **1.** To encourage or assent to a wrong by silence or feigned ignorance: followed by *at.* **2.** To be in collusion: followed by *with.* **3†.** To wink. [< L. *con-*, together, + *nicto*, wink.]—**con-ni'vance,** *n.* **1.** The act or fact of conniving; silent or indirect assent, especially to wrong-doing. **2.** *Law.* A guilty assent to a wrongful or criminal act during its occurrence. **con-ni'van-cy‡.—con-ni'vent,** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Converging, as stamens or wings. **2§.** Conniving.—**con-niv'er,** *n.*

con"nois-seur', 1 kon"i-sūr'; 2 cŏn"i-sûr', *n.* A competent critical judge of anything, especially of art, music, wines, etc. [F.] **con"nais-seur'‡.**

con-note', 1 kə-nōt'; 2 cŏ-nōt', *vt.* To indicate or imply along with objects denoted; mention by implication. [< LL. *connoto*, < *con-* and see NOTE.] **con'no-tate‡.—con"no-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of connotating or connoting; the denoting of an object along with the noting of a mark or attribute; implication of something additional; also, the quality or qualities connoted. **—con-no'ta-tiv**(es, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of connotating or connoting. **2.** Implying a correlative. **-ly,** *adv.*

con-nu'bi-al, 1 kə-niū'bi-əl; 2 cŏ-nū'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony; relating to husband or wife; matrimonial; conjugal; nuptial. [< L. *con-*, together, + *nubo*, marry.] **—con-nu"bi-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**con-nu'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

co'no-, 1 kō'no-; 2 cō'no-. From Greek *kōnos*, cone: a combining form.—**co'no-dont,** *n.* A small tooth-like fossil, perhaps annelidan.—**co'no-scope,** *n.* A polariscope for examining crystals under converging light.

co'noid, 1 kō'noid; 2 cō'nŏid. **I.** *a.* Cone-shaped; conical. **II.** *n.* Something having the form of a cone.—**co-noi'dal,** *a.* Like a conoid; almost conical. **co-noi'dic‡.**

con'quer, 1 keŋ'kər; 2 cŏŋ'ker, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overcome by force or fighting; subdue, especially in war; crush the resistance of; vanquish. **2.** To overcome by mental or moral power; subdue by an inward struggle; surmount or remove by effort, as wants or necessities. **3.** To gain in war or by fighting; win or secure by a struggle in which obstruction or opposition is overcome. **II.** *i.* To be victorious. [< L. *conquiro*, < *con-*, together, + *quæro*, seek.]

Syn.: beat, checkmate, crush, defeat, discomfit, down, humble, master, overcome, overmaster, overmatch, overpower, overthrow, prevail over, put down, reduce, rout, subdue, subject, subjugate, surmount, vanquish, win, worst. To *defeat* an enemy is to gain the advantage in a single action; to *vanquish* is to win a signal victory; to *conquer* is to *overcome* so effectually that the victory is regarded as final. *Conquer*, in many cases, carries the idea of possession; as, to *conquer* respect, affection, peace, etc. A country is *conquered* when its armies are defeated and its territory is occupied by the enemy; it may be *subjected* to indemnity or to various disabilities; it is *subjugated* when it is held helplessly and continuously under military control; it is *subdued* when all resistance has died out. An army is *defeated* when forcibly driven back; it is *routed* when it is converted into a mob of fugitives.

Compare BAFFLE; BEAT; GAIN; HINDER; SUBDUE.—**Ant.**: capitulate, cede, fail, fall, fly, forfeit, lose, resign, retire, retreat, submit, succumb, surrender, yield.

—**con'quer-a-bl**(ĕ*r*, *a.*—**con'quer-or**, *n.*

con'quest, 1 ken'kwest; 2 ĕŏn'kwĕst, *n.* **1.** The act of conquering. **2.** The thing conquered; that which is captured and taken by force, physical or moral. **3.** *Feudal Law.* The acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance; acquisition. **4§.** The condition or state of being conquered. [< L.OF *conquiro*; see CONQUER.] **Syn.**: see VICTORY.

—**The Conquest,** in English history, the subjugation of England by William of Normandy in the 11th century.

con'qui-an, 1 ken'ki-an; 2 ĕŏn'ki-an, *n. Card-playing.* A two-handed game requiring 40 cards. [< Sp. *con quien*, with whom.]

Con'rad, 1 kon'rat; 2 ĕŏn'rät, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Con'rad,** 1 kŏn'rąth, 2 ĕŏn'rąth; D. **Koen'raad,** 1 kûn'rut, 2 kųn'rät; F. **Con"rade',** 1 kōn"rŭd', 2 ĕŏn"răd'; G. **Con'rad,** 1 kŏn'rat, 2 ĕŏn'rät; It. Sp. **Con-ra'do,** 1 kŏn-rŭ'do, 2 ĕŏn-rä'do; It. **Cor-ra'do,** 1 kor-rŭ'do, 2 eor-rä'do; L. **Con-ra'dus,** 1 kon-rē'dus, 2 ĕŏn-rä'dûs; Sw. **Con'rad,** 1 ken'rud, 2 ĕŏn'răd. **2. Joseph** (1857–1924), an English story-writer and master in the merchant service of Polish birth. Family name *Korzeniowski*. [Teut., able counsel or speech.]

Con'rad von Höt'zen-dorf, 1 kŏn'rut fon hût'zen-dôrf; 2 ĕŏn'rät fon hût'zĕn-dôrf, **Baron Franz von** (1852–). Austrian general and chief of staff in World War, 1914–1915.

Cons., *abbr.* Consolidated, constable, constitution.—**cons.,** *abbr.* Consonant.

con"san-guin'e-ous, 1 ken"san-gwin'i-us; 2 ĕŏn"săn-gwĭn'e-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Descended from the same parent or ancestor; akin. **2.** Of or pertaining to consanguinity. [< L. *con-*, together, + *sanguis*, blood.] **con-san'guine†; con"san-guin'e-al†;** **con"san-guin'e-an†,**—**con"san-guin'e-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con"san-guin'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The relationship that proceeds from a common ancestry; blood-relationship. **2.** Figuratively, any near affinity or relationship. **Syn.**: see AFFINITY; KIN.

con'science, 1 ken'shens; 2 ĕŏn'shĕnç, *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* Moral consciousness in general; the activity or faculty by which distinctions are made between the right and wrong in conduct and character; the act or power of moral discrimination; ethical judgment or sensibility. **2.** Conformity in conduct to one's conceptions of right and wrong. **3‖.** Consciousness. [F., < L. *conscientia*, < *con-*, together, + *scio*, know.]—**conscience clause,** a clause in a law which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples from performing acts enjoined therein: referring generally to laws relating to religious matters, but in Great Britain also applying to the Compulsory Vaccination Acts.—**con'science-mon"ey,** *n.* Money secretly paid to atone for some concealed act of dishonesty; in Great Britain understood as referring to income tax unrighteously withheld.—**in c. 1.** In truth; in reason and honesty. **2.** Certainly; assuredly. **in all c.†**—**con'science-less,** *a.*

con"sci-en'tious, 1 ken"si-[*or* -shi]-en'shus; 2 ĕŏn"si-[*or* -shi-]-ĕn'shŭs, *a.* Governed or dictated by conscience.—**conscientious objector,** one who pleads religious or private convictions against the employment of force, as in war; hence, one who objects to performing military service.—**con"sci-en'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**con"sci-en'tious-ness,** *n.*—**con'scion-a-bl**(ĕ*r*, *a.* Conformable to conscience or right.—**con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*

con'scious, 1 ken'shus; 2 ĕŏn'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Immediately aware of; mentally recognizing, to some degree and extent, one's own life of feeling and thought, or its objective reference. **2.** Improperly, embarrassed by the sense of one's own individuality; self-conscious. **3.** Mentally alert; well aware of some object, impression, or truth. **4.** Present in the mind; recognized as belonging to oneself; as, *conscious* superiority. **5.** Cognizant of guilt or fault. **6.** Deliberate; as, a *conscious* lie. **7.** Pertaining to consciousness. **8.** *Philos.* Having the faculty and psychical attributes of consciousness. **9.** [Archaic or Obs.] Possessing knowledge in common with another; mutually informed. [< L. *conscius*, < *con-*, with, + *scio*, know.]

Syn.: advised, apprized, assured, aware, certain, certified, cognizant, informed, sensible, sure. One is *aware* of that which exists without him; he is *conscious* of the inner workings of his own mind. *Sensible* may be used in the exact sense of *conscious*, or it may partake of both the senses mentioned above. One may be *sensible* of his own or another's error; he is *conscious* only of his own. A person may feel *assured* or *sure* of something false or non-existent; what he is *aware* of, still more what he is *conscious* of, must be fact. *Sensible* has often a reference to the emotions, where *conscious* might apply only to the intellect; to say a culprit is *sensible* of his degradation is more forcible than to say he is *conscious* of it.—**Ant.**: cold, dead, deaf, ignorant, insensible, unaware, unconscious.—**Prep.**: *of*.—**con'scious-ly,** *adv.*

con'scious-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; sensation; knowledge. **2.** The power of self-knowledge; internal perception. **3.** The aggregate of the conscious states in a single organism or a group of persons. **4.** The awareness of some particular object, state, agency, or influence; an intuition. **5.** Any form of intellectual activity or its product in direct and convincing knowledge, whether of external or internal objects. **6.** Embarrassment from the sense of one's own individuality and the observation of others.

Syn.: see FEELING; MIND.

con-script'd, 1 ken-skript'; 2 ĕŏn-scrĭpt', *vt.* To force into

con'script, 1 ken'skript; 2 ĕŏn'scrĭpt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Registered; enrolled. **2.** Compulsorily enlisted, as a soldier or an armed force. **II.** *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military service. [< L. *con-*, together, + *scribo*, write.]—**conscript fathers,** the senators of ancient Rome; also, the senators of ancient Venice: sometimes used humorously to designate members of any legislative body.—**con-scrip'tion,** *n.* A compulsory enrolment of men for military service; draft.

con'se-crate, 1 ken'si-krēt; 2 ĕŏn'se-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT"ED; -CRAT"ING.] **1.** To set apart as sacred; dedicate to sacred uses with appointed ceremonies; as, to *consecrate* a church, a bishop, or the sacramental vessels. **2.** To dedicate solemnly, as from emotions of gratitude or convictions of duty; devote; as, he *consecrated* his life to the cause. **3.** To apotheosize; canonize. **4.** To make reverend or venerable; hallow; as, *consecrated* by time. [< L. *con-*, together, + *sacer*, sacred.]—**con'se-crate,** *a.* Hallowed; consecrated.—**con"se-cra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of consecrating, or the state of being consecrated. **2.** Canonization, as of a saint; apotheosis, as of a god. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* That part of the mass in which the bread and wine are consecrated the body and blood of Christ.—**con'se-cra"tor,** *n.*—**con'se-cra"to-ry§,** *a.*

con. sect., *abbr.* Conic section.

con"se-cu'tion, 1 ken"si-kiū'shen; 2 ĕŏn"se-cū'shon, *n.* **1.** Actual, logical, or grammatical sequence. **2.** *Mus.* A succession of similar intervals in harmony. **3.** Any succession or series. **4‖.** The condition of being consecutive.

con-sec'u-tiv(e*s*, 1 ken-sek'yu-tiv; 2 ĕŏn-sĕc'yu-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Following in uninterrupted succession; successive. **2.** Characterized by logical sequence. **3.** Following as a consequence or result; consequent. **4.** *Gram.* Signifying result [< L. *con-*, with, + *sequor*, follow.]—**consecutive fifths, c. octaves** (*Mus.*), progressions of perfect fifths or octaves, which are permissible only under certain conditions or for special purposes.—**con-sec'u-tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**con-sec'u-tiv(e-ness§,** *n.*—**con-sec'u-tives,** *n. pl. Mus.* Consecutive fifths or octaves.

con-sen'su-al, 1 ken-sen'shu-el; 2 ĕŏn-sĕn'shu-al, *a.* **1.** *Law.* Existing merely by virtue of acquiescence. **2.** *Physiol.* Excited by sympathetic or reflex action. **3.** *Psychol.* Denoting instinctive and reflex actions and movements which are stimulated by conscious sensations.—**con-sen'su-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-sen'sus, 1 ken-sen'sus; 2 ĕŏn-sĕn'sŭs, *n.* A collective opinion; general agreement. [L., < *con-*, together, + *sentio*, feel.]

con-sent', 1 ken-sent'; 2 ĕŏn-sĕnt'. **I**d. *vi.* **1.** To yield when one has the right, power, or wish not to do so; acquiesce. **2.** To give assent, as to a contract; agree. **3‖.** To agree together; accord. **II.** *n.* **1.** A voluntary yielding of the will, judgment, or inclination to what is proposed or desired by another; acquiescence; compliance. **2.** Harmony in opinion or sentiment; agreement; concord. **3.** *Law.* A rational and voluntary concurrence in an act or contract. **4‖.** Harmonious correspondence or operation. **5†.** A preconcerted purpose; conspiracy. [< L.OF *consentio*, agree.] **Syn.**: (verb) see AGREE; ALLOW; ASSENT; (noun) HARMONY; PERMISSION.—**con-sen'tience,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being consentient. **2.** Specif., the sensuous analog, in automatic or reflex action, of consciousness in conscious action.—**consen'tient,** *a.* Mutually agreeing; consonant.

con"sen-ta'ne-ous, 1 kon"sen-tā'ni-us; 2 ĕŏn"sĕn-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Mutually consenting or agreeing; acquiescent. **2.** Simultaneous.—**con-sen"ta-ne'i-ty§,** *n.* Mutual agreement.—**con"sen-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con"sen-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

con'se-quence, 1 ken'si-kwens; 2 ĕŏn'se-kwĕnç, *n.* **1.** That which naturally flows from a preceding action or condition; the effect of a cause; result. **2.** *Logic.* The conclusion of a syllogism; inference; deduction. **3.** The relation between an antecedent and a consequent; causal or logical consecution; sequence. **4.** Importance. (1) Distinction; note: applied to persons; as, a man of *consequence*. (2) Significance; moment: applied to things; as, an event of no *consequence*. (3) Self-importance; consequentiality: used of persons.

Syn.: consequent, effect, end, event, issue, outcome, outgrowth, result, sequel, upshot. An *effect* is directly produced by the action of an efficient cause. A *consequence* follows an act naturally, but less directly than the *effect*. The *result* is, literally, the rebound of an act; the *issue* is that which flows forth directly; a *consequent* follows simply in order of time or by logical inference. Compare ACCIDENT; CAUSE; CIRCUMSTANCE; DEMONSTRATION; END; EVENT; INFERENCE.—**as a consequence, in c.,** as a result; on account (of); for that reason; consequently; therefore.—**in c. of,** as the result of; because of.

con'se-quent, 1 ken'si-kwent; 2 ĕŏn'se-kwĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as a natural result or as a logical conclusion. **2.** Characterized by correctness of reasoning; logical. **II.** *n.* **1.** The conclusion of an inference or syllogism; consequence. **2.** That which follows something else, as in time, order, or relation, without causal connection: opposed to *antecedent*. **3.** *Math.* In a ratio, the second term; in a series of four proportionals, the second and fourth terms. **4§.** Result; outcome. [< L.OF *con-*, together, + *sequor*, follow.] **Syn.**: see CONSEQUENCE.—**consequent drainage** (*Geol.*), drainage having a course or direction depending on or resulting from the original slope of the surface: contrasted with *antecedent drainage*.—**con'se-quent-ly,** *adv.* **1.** As a consequence; therefore. **2.** In a consequent manner. **Syn.**: see THEREFORE.

con"se-quen'tial, 1 ken"si-kwen'shel; 2 ĕŏn"se-kwĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Having or showing importance; self-important. **2.** Following logically; consequent. **3‖.** Important. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con"se-quen"ti-al'i-ty,** *adv.*

con"ser-va'tion, 1 ken"sər-vē'shen; 2 ĕŏn"ser-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of keeping or protecting from loss or injury; as, the *conservation* of health, or of social order. **2.** The preservation of natural resources for economical use;

specif., the preservation of forests, fisheries, rivers, harbors, and the like.—**conservation of energy,** the doctrine that in a limited system no gain or loss of energy is ever observed, though it may assume different forms successively; sometimes improperly called **conservation of force.**—**law of the c. of mass** (*Physics*), the law that the total mass of any system is unaffected by any changes taking place within such mass: often called the **law of the indestructibility of matter.**—**con"ser-va'tion-al,** *a.*

con-ser'va-tism, *n.* **1.** Conservative principles, as in criticism, theology, etc.; disposition or tendency to be conservative. **2.** [C-] *Politics.* The doctrines and policy of the Conservative party; also, indisposition to political change; in English politics, Toryism.

con-ser'va-tiv(e^{s}**.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Adhering to the existing order of things; opposed to change or progress. **2.** Conserving; preservative. **3.** [C-] In Great Britain, belonging to or characteristic of the party opposed to radical reform measures. **II.** *n.* **1.** A conservative person. **2.** [C-] A member of the Conservative party of Great Britain. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con'ser-va"tor,** *n.* A protector; guardian; keeper.—**con-ser'va-to-ry. I.** *a.* Adapted to preserve. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A glazed apartment for tender plants. **2.** A school of art or science. **3§.** A place for the preservation or protection of anything. **con-ser'va-toire†.**

con-serv(e'^{s}**,** 1 kən-sūrv'; 2 ŏn-sėrv', *vt.* [-SERV(E)D'^{s}; -SERV'-ING.] **1.** To keep from loss, decay, or injury; supervise and protect; preserve. **2.** To preserve with sugar; as, to *conserve* fruits. [< L.^{F} *conservo,* < *con-,* with, + *servo,* keep.] Syn.: see PRESERVE.—**con-serv'a-bl(e**^{P}**,** *a.* That may be preserved.—**con-ser'van-cy,** *n.* **1.** The act of conserving. **2.** A board or commission to conserve fisheries, waterways, etc.—**con-ser'vant,** *a.* Conserving.—**con-serv'er,** *n.*

con'serve, 1 ken'sūrv; 2 ŏn'sėrv, *n.* **1.** A sweetmeat in which fruits, etc., are preserved in sugar. **2.** *Pharm.* A confection of fresh vegetable substances and sugar.

con-sid'er, 1 kən-sid'ər; 2 ŏn-sid'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reflect upon; ponder. **2.** To think to be; estimate. **3.** To think well of; treat well. **4.** To make allowance for. **5.** To fee; remunerate. **6.** To be of the opinion (that): followed by a clause as object. **7‖.** To observe closely. **II.** *i.* To think closely; cogitate. [< L. *considero,* < *con-,* with, + *sidus (sider-),* star.] Syn.: contemplate, deliberate, examine, meditate, ponder, reflect, study, think, weigh. See CALCULATE; DELIBERATE, *v.*; ESTEEM; EXAMINE; MUSE.—Ant.: disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, slight, trifle.

con-sid'er-a-bl(e^{P}**.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Somewhat large in amount, extent, etc. **2.** Worthy of consideration by reason of size or quantity; a good deal of; a large part or portion of: said of things immaterial and material; as, he gave his friends *considerable* trouble; a *considerable* town; *considerable* fruit has been spoiled. *Considerable* is frequently misused for *considerably;* as, "*considerable* hot"; "*considerable* tired."

II. *n.* [Colloq.] A good deal; much; a pretty large amount. Syn.: (adj.) see GOOD; LARGE.—**con-sid'er-a-bly,** *adv.*—**con-sid'er-ate,** *a.* Exhibiting or given to consideration; thoughtful; kind; prudent. Syn.: see CHARITABLE; PRUDENT; THOUGHTFUL.—**con-sid'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

con-sid"er-a'tion, 1 kən-sid"ər-ā'shən; 2 ŏn-sid"er-ā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of considering. **2.** Thoughtful and kindly feeling or treatment. **3.** A circumstance to be taken into account. **4.** Something given in return for a service; remuneration. **5.** Importance; consequence; standing. **6.** *Law.* The thing given or done, or to be given, done, or abstained from, by one party to a contract, in exchange for the act or promise of the other. **con-sid'er-ance†.** Syn.: see FRIENDSHIP; MOTIVE; PRUDENCE; REASON; REFLECTION; THOUGHT.

con-sid'er-ing, 1 kən-sid'ər-iŋ; 2 ŏn-sid'er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account the fact of: used also elliptically like a conjunction.

con-sign', 1 kən-sain'; 2 ŏn-sīn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put under control of another; entrust to the care of; commit; as, he *consigned* his business to his friend. **2.** To transfer; make over; relegate: implying a permanent state as resultant. **3.** *Law & Com.* To forward or deliver to another to be sold, disposed of^{f} or cared for, as merchandise or movable property. **4.** To set apart; devote. **5†.** To impress, as with a seal; seal; sign. **II.** *i.* To yield oneself; consent. [< L. *consigno,* < *con-,* together, + *signum,* mark.] Syn.: see COMMIT.—**con-sign'a-bl(e**^{P}**,** *a.*—**con"sig-na'tion,** *n.* The act of consigning; consignment.—**con-sig'na-to-ry,** *n.* One who signs jointly with another or others.—**con"sign-ee',** *n. Com.* A person to whom property has been consigned; a factor.—**con-sign'ment,** *n.* **1.** The sending of property to a person for keeping, sale, or shipment. **2.** The property consigned. **3.** A written instrument by which something is consigned.—**con"sign-or',** *n.* One who consigns or makes a consignment. **con-sign'er†.**

con-sist'^{d}**,** 1 kən-sist'; 2 ŏn-sist', *vi.* **1.** To be composed or constituted; made up: followed by *of;* as, man *consists of* soul and body. **2.** To have as its foundation, substance, or nature; be: followed by *in.* **3.** To exist in conjunction or agreement; be compatible; harmonize: followed by *with;* as, health does not *consist with* intemperance. **4.** To be logically compatible: followed by *with;* as, the story does not *consist with* the evidence. **5.** To stand together; be supported or maintained; subsist; as, in God all things *consist.* **6†.** To insist. [< L. *con-,* together, + *sisto,* stand.]

con-sis'tent, 1 kən-sis'tənt; 2 ŏn-sis'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by consistency; agreeing with itself; not self-contradictory. **2.** Congruous; compatible. **3.** Firmly united; solid. **-ly,** *adv.*—**con-sis'ten-cy, con-sis'tence,** *n.* [-CIES^{z}, -CES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Compatibility or harmony between things, acts, or statements. **2.** Degree of firmness or density. **3.** That which has coherence or firmness. **4†.** A state of permanence. Syn.: see HARMONY.

con-sis'to-ry, 1 kən-sis'tə-ri; 2 ŏn-sis'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A court or authoritative assembly; especially, an ecclesiastical court. Specif.: (1) The lowest court of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, corresponding to the Presbyterian session. (2) A higher court in the Reformed (French) Church, corresponding to a presbytery. (3) A senate at Rome, composed of all the cardinals and usually presided over by the Pope. (4) A court of the Lutheran state churches, appointed by the government to oversee ecclesiastical affairs. (5) A diocesan court of the Church of England, presided over by the chancellor or commissary of the diocese. **2.** A council of dignitaries, as of Freemasons of the 32d degree. **3.** The place where an ecclesiastical court is held; a council-house or hall of justice. **4†.** A civil court or place of justice. [< LL. *consistorium.*]—**con"sis-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a consistory.

con-so'ci-ate, 1 kən-sō'shi-ēt; 2 ŏn-sō'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To bring into consociation; unite: said especially of pastors and organizations of Congregational churches. **II.** *i.* To come together so as to form a society, association, or consociation. [< L. *consociatus,* pp., < *con-,* together, + *socius,* companion.]

con-so'ci-ate. I. *a.* Consociated. **II†.** *n.* A confederate; accomplice.—**con-so"ci-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** An act of consociating. **2.** An ecclesiastical court.

con-so'cies, 1 kən-sō'siz; 2 ŏn-sō'çiz, *n. Ecol.* A plant community marked by the striking or complete dominance of one species belonging to the life-form typical of that stage.

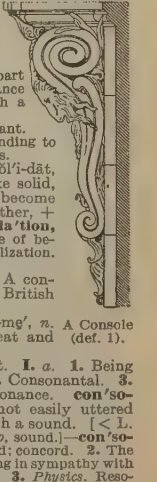
con'sol, *n.* See CONSOLS.

con-sole', 1 kən-sōl'; 2 ŏn-sōl', *vt.* [-SOLED'; -SOL'ING.] To comfort (a person) in grief or sorrow; solace; cheer. [< L. *con-,* together, + *solor,* comfort.]

Syn.: comfort, condole with, encourage, sympathize with. One *condoles with* another by the expression of kindly sympathy in his trouble; he *consoles* him by considerations adapted to soothe and sustain the spirit, as by the assurances and promises of religion; he *encourages* him by the hope of some relief or deliverance; he *comforts* him by whatever act or word tends to bring mind or body to a state of rest and cheer. We *sympathize with* others, not only in sorrow, but in joy. Compare ALLEVIATE; PITY.—Ant.: annoy, distress, disturb, grieve, hurt, sadden, trouble, wound.

—**con-sol'a-bl(e**^{P}**,** *a.* That may be consoled.—**con"so-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of consoling, or the state of being consoled. **2.** A comforting thought or fact. **3.** In certain card games, a penalty paid by the loser.—**con-sol'a-to-ry. I.** *a.* Tending to console. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A consoling speech or letter.

con'sole, 1 ken'sōl; 2 ŏn'sōl, *n.* **1.** A bracket of any kind, especially one used to support cornices or ornamental fixtures; a corbel. **2.** A console-table. **3.** *Organ-building.* The portion of the instrument containing the manuals and stops. [F.]—**con'sole-ta"ble,** *n.* A table supported wholly or in part by consoles, or whose legs have the appearance of consoles; a pier-table: often set beneath a mirror.

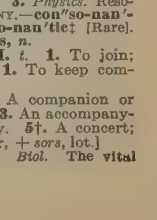


con-sol'i-dant, 1 kən-sol'ı-dant; 2 ŏn-sōl'i-dant. **I.** *a.* Having the power of consolidating; tending to heal wounds. **II.** *n.* A medicine for wounds.

con-sol'i-date, 1 kən-sel'i-dēt; 2 ŏn-sōl'i-dāt, *v.* [-DAT"ED^{d}; -DAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make solid, firm, or coherent; unite. **II.** *i.* To become united, solid, or firm. [< L. *con-,* together, + *solidus,* solid.] Syn.: see UNITE.—**con-sol"i-da'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of consolidating, or the state of being consolidated. **2.** Combination; centralization.—**con-sol'i-da"tor,** *n.*

con-sols', 1 kən-selz'; 2 ŏn-sōls', *n. pl.* A contraction for "consolidated annuities," a British governmental security.

con"som-mē', 1 kŏn"so-mē'; 2 cŏn"so-mę', *n.* A clear, strong concentrated soup of meat and vegetables. [F.]



Consommé (def. 1).

con'so-nant, 1 kən'so-nənt; 2 ŏn'so-nant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in agreement or harmony; consistent. **2.** Consonantal. **3.** In music, having the quality of consonance. **con'so-nous‡. II.** *n.* An alphabetic sound not easily uttered without a vowel; a letter representing such a sound. [< L. *consonan(t-)s,* ppr., < *con-,* together, + *sono,* sound.]—**con'so-nance,** *n.* **1.** Agreement, as of sounds; accord; concord. **2.** The induced vibration of one sonorous body acting in sympathy with another, as of one piano-string with another. **3.** *Physics.* Resonance. **con'so-nan-cy‡.** Syn.: see HARMONY.—**con"so-nan'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to a consonant. **con"so-nan'tic‡** [Rare].—**con'so-nant-ly,** *adv.*—**con'so-nant-ness,** *n.*

con-sort'^{d}**,** 1 kən-sōrt'; 2 ŏn-sōrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To join; associate. **2†.** To accompany. **II.** *i.* **1.** To keep company. **2.** To be in agreement.

con'sort, 1 ken'sōrt; 2 ŏn'sŏrt, *n.* **1.** A companion or associate. **2.** A husband or wife; mate. **3.** An accompanying vessel. **4.** Companionship; company. **5†.** A concert; orchestra; harmony. [< L. *con-,* together, + *sors,* lot.]

Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**con'sort-ism,** *n. Biol.* The vital

union of organisms each of which is dependent on the other for its growth and well-being. Compare SYMBIOSIS.

con-sor'ti-um§, 1 ken-sôr'ti-um; 2 cŏn-sôr'ti-ụm, *n.* [L.] Coalition; union, as of incorporated companies.—**con-sor'tial,** *a.*

con-spec'tus, 1 ken-spek'tus; 2 cŏn-spĕk'tŭs, *n.* A general view of a subject; also, a digest or summary. [L., < *con-*, with, + *specio*, see.] SYN.: see ABRIDGMENT.

con-spic'u-ous, 1 ken-spik'yu-us; 2 cŏn-spĭc'yụ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Clearly visible; prominent and distinct; obvious; striking. **2.** Eminent; notable. [< L. *con-*, together, + *specio*, see.] SYN.: see APPARENT; EMINENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST.—**con-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-spir'a-cy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An agreement between two or more persons to do an evil act in concert; a plot; secret combination of men for an evil purpose. **2.** *Crim. Law.* A combination of two or more persons to commit any act punishable by law. **3.** Any striking concurrence of persons, classes, or agencies. SYN.: *A conspiracy* is a combination of persons for an evil purpose, or the act of so combining. *Conspiracy* is a distinct crime under common, and generally under statutory, law. A *faction* is more extensive than a *conspiracy*, less formal in organization, less definite in plan. *Faction* and its adjective, *factious*, have always an unfavorable sense. *Cabal* commonly denotes a *conspiracy* of leaders. A *gang* is a company of workmen all doing the same work under one leader; the word is used figuratively only of *combinations* which it is meant to stigmatize as rude and mercenary; *crew* is

2 eo-stän'zä; Pg. **Con-stan'ci-a,** 1 kon-stän'sĭ-a, 2 cŏn-stän'-çĭ-ä; Sp. **Con-stan'za,** 1 kon-stän'thą, 2 cŏn-stän'thä, **Co-sten'za**‡. **2. Lake of,** a lake between N. E. Switzerland and S. Germany; 207 sq. m. **3.** In Shakespeare's *King John*, the mother of Prince Arthur. **4.** See KONSTANZ. [L., constant, firm.]

con'stan-cy, 1 ken'stən-sĭ; 2 cŏn'stan-çy, *n.* **1.** Steadiness in purpose or action; faithfulness in service or affection. **2.** Stability. SYN.: see FIDELITY; INDUSTRY; PERSEVERANCE.

con'stant, 1 ken'stənt; 2 cŏn'stant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Steady in purpose; resolute; persevering; faithful. **2.** Steady in movement. **3.** Long-continuing, or continually recurring. **4.** Invariable. **5**†. Firm; positive; consistent. **II.** *n.* That which is permanent or invariable. Specif.: (1) *Math.* A quantity of fixed value in a calculation. (2) *Physics.* Any property of a substance, numerically determined, that remains always the same under the same conditions, as the specific gravity, the melting- or freezing-point, or the electrical conductivity. [F., < L. *con-*, together, + *sto*, stand.] SYN.: see CONTINUAL; FREQUENT; PERMANENT; PERPETUAL.—**con'stant-ly,** *adv.*

Con'stant[1], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. G. **Con'stanz,** 1 kŏn'stants, 2 cŏn'stänts; It. **Co-stan'te,** 1 kō-stan'tĕ, 2 cō-stän'tę, **Cos-tan'zo**‡; L. **Con'stans,** 1 ken'stənz, 2 cŏn'-stang; Pg. **Con-stan'ci-o,** 1 kŏn-stŭn'sĭ-ō, 2 cŏn-stän'thē-ō. **2. J. J. Benjamin,** see BENJAMIN-CONSTANT. [L., firm, faithful.]

Con"stant' de Re-becque', 1 kŏn"stŭn' də rə-bĕk'; 2 cŏn"stän'

TABLE OF CONSTELLATIONS.

Explanation: GROUP I. includes all constellations within 45 degrees of the north pole. GROUP II. includes all constellations within 45 degrees on each side of the equator. GROUP III. includes all constellations within 45 degrees of the south pole.

NAME.	Group.	Number of Stars.*	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.	NAME.	Group.	Number of Stars.*	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.	NAME.	Group.	Number of Stars.*	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.
An-drom'e-da	II.	79	Nov.	Del-phi'nus	II.	21	Sept.	Per'seus	I.	82	Dec.
Ant'li-a	II.	13	April	Do-ra'do	III.	16	Jan.	Phe'nix	III.	33	Nov.
A'pus	III.	13	July	Dra'co	I.	135	June	Pic'tor	III.	16	Jan.
A-qua'ri-us	II.	99	Oct.	E-qui'le-us	II.	13	Sept.	Pis'ces	II.	80	Nov.
Aq'ui-la et An-tin'o-us	II.	78	Aug.	E-rid'a-nus	II.	102	Dec.	Pis'cis Aus-tri'nus	II.	20	Oct.
A'ra	III.	20	July	For'nax	II.	24	Dec.	Pup'pis†	II.	95	Feb.
A'ri-es	II.	55	Dec.	Gem'i-ni	II.	53	Feb.	Pyx'is†	II.	13	Mch.
Au-ri'ga	II.	73	Feb.	Grus	III.	33	Oct.	Re-ti'c'u-lum	III.	10	Jan.
Bo-o'tes	II.	89	June	Her'cu-les	II.	148	July	Sa-git'ta	II.	16	Aug.
Cæ'lum	II.	4	Jan.	Hor'o-lo'gi-um	III.	11	Dec.	Sag'it-ta'ri-us	II.	93	Aug.
Ca-mel'o-par'da-lis	I.	83	Mch.	Hy'dra	II.	89	April	Scor'pi-o	II.	63	July
Can'cer	II.	48	Mch.	Hy'drus	III.	16	Dec.	Sculp'tor	II.	30	Nov.
Ca'nes Ve-nat'i-ci	II.	50	May	In'dus	III.	19	Oct.	Scu'tum So'bi-es'ki-i	II.	11	Aug.
Ca'nis Ma'jor	II.	53	Feb.	La-cer'ta	I.	48	Oct.	Ser'pens	II.	20	Aug.
Ca'nis Mi'nor	II.	15	Mch.	Le'o	II.	84	April	Ser'pens (Ca'put)	II.	35	July
Cap'ri-cor'nus	II.	36	Sept.	Le'o Mi'nor	II.	20	April	Sex'tans	II.	17	April
Ca-ri'na†	III.	66	Mch.	Le'pus	II.	35	Jan.	Tau'rus	II.	122	Jan.
Cas'si-o-pe'la	I.	66	Nov.	Li'bra	II.	33	June	Tel'e-sco'pi-um	III.	17	Aug.
Cen-tau'rus	II.	97	May	Lu'pus	II.	46	June	Tri-an'gu-lum	II.	16	Dec.
Ce'pheus	I.	86	Nov.	Lynx	I.	38	Feb.	Tri-an'gu-lum Aus-tra'le	III.	11	July
Ce'tus	II.	109	Dec.	Ly'ra	II.	50	Aug.	Tu-ca'na	III.	24	Oct.
Cha-me'le-on	III.	11	April	Men'sa	III.	14	Jan.	Ur'sa Ma'jor	I.	125	April
Cir'ci-nus	III.	11	June	Mi'cro-sco'pi-um	II.	19	Sept.	Ur'sa Mi'nor	I.	28	.....
Co-lum'ba	II.	31	Feb.	Mo-noc'e-ros	II.	64	Mch.	Ve'la†	II.	70	Mch.
Co'ma Ber"e-ni'ces	II.	36	May	Mus'ca	III.	12	May	Vir'go	II.	101	June
Co-ro'na Aus-tra'lis	II.	23	Aug.	Nor'ma	III.	18	July	Vo'lans	III.	16	Mch.
Co-ro'na Bo're-a'lis	II.	24	July	Oc'tans	III.	22	.....	Vul-pec'u-la-cum An'-se-re	II.	42	Sept.
Cor'vus	II.	14	May	Oph'i-u'chus	II.	79	July				
Cra'ter	II.	18	April	O-ri'on	II.	107	Jan.				
Crux	III.	18	May	Pa'vo	III.	34	Aug.				
Cyg'nus	II.	146	Sept.	Peg'a-sus	II.	111	Oct.				

* Number of stars down to the 6th magnitude, inclusive.

† The four constellations Carina, Puppis, Pyxis, and Vela were formerly considered as a single one, called Argo Navis.

used in a closely similar sense. A *conclave* is secret, but of larger numbers, ordinarily, than a *cabal*, and may have honorable use; as, the *conclave* of cardinals. See CABAL.—**con-spir'ant,** *a.*—**con-spir'a-tor,** *n.* One who engages in a conspiracy.—**con-spir'a-tress,** *n. fem.*—**con-spir'er,** *n.*

con-spire', 1 ken-spair'; 2 cŏn-spīr', *v.* [CON-SPIRED'; CON-SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To plot; scheme for. **II.** *i.* **1.** To join in or form a conspiracy. **2.** To concur in action or endeavor, as circumstances, agencies, or persons. [< L. *conspiro*, < *con-*, together, + *spiro*, breathe.] [tional.

Const., *abbr.* Constable, Constantine, constitution, constitu-

con'sta-bl(e[F], 1 kun'stə-bl; 2 cŏn'sta-bl, *n.* **1.** An officer of the peace; a policeman. **2.** A high military officer in medieval monarchies. **3.** The keeper or governor of a castle. [< L.LL+OF *comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable.']—**Constable of France,** formerly the highest crown official, commanding the army and acting as judge in all matters relating to chivalry or the army. Napoleon I. received the title, which had been in abeyance since 1627, but since the fall of the First Empire it has been allowed to lapse.—**Lord High C. of England,** anciently, a hereditary military officer of high rank who had jurisdiction respecting matters cognizable in a court of chivalry. Since 1521, when the office was forfeited, the title has been granted only on occasion. —**con-sta-bl(e-shi[P],** *n.*—**con-stab'u-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of constables. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Constables collectively. **2.** A military police force.

Con'sta-ble, 1 kən'stə-bl; 2 cŏn'sta-bl, **John** (1776–1837). An English landscape-painter.

Con'stance, 1 kən'stəns; 2 cŏn'stanç, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **D. Con-stan'ti-a,** 1 kən-stăn'tsi-ą, 2 cŏn-stăn'tsi-ä; **F. Con"stance',** 1 kŏn"stăns', 2 cŏn"stănç'; **G. Con-stan'za,** 1 kōn-stän'tsə, 2 cōn-stän'tsa; **It. Co-stan'za,** 1 ko-stän'za, 2 co-stän'zä; **Pg. Con-stan'ci-a,** 1 kon-stän'sĭ-ą, 2 cōn-stän'-çĭ-ä; **Sp. Con-stan'za,** 1 kon-stän'thą, 2 cōn-stän'thä, **Co-sten'za**‡. **2. Lake of,** a lake between N. E. Switzerland and S. Germany; 207 sq. m. **3.** In Shakespeare's *King John*, the mother of Prince Arthur. **4.** See KONSTANZ. [L., constant, firm.]

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Con"stant' de Re-becque', 1 kŏn"stŭn' də rə-bĕk'; 2 cŏn"stän'

Con'stan-tine, 1 kən'stən-tĭn; 2 cŏn'stan-tin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. G. **Con'stan-tin'**, 1 kŏn'stan-tĭn', 2 cŏn'stän-tĭn'; D. **Con'stan-tijn,** 1 kŏn'stan-tain, 2 cŏn'stän-tin; **F. Con"stan'tin',** kŏn"stŏn'tăn', 2 cŏn"stän'tăn'; It. **Co"stan-ti'no,** 1 kō"stan-tĭ'no, 2 cō"stän-tĭ'no; L. **Con"stan-ti'nus,** 1 ken"stən-taĭ'nus, 2 cŏn"stan-tĭ'nŭs; Pg. Sp. **Con"stan-ti'no,** 1 kŏn"stan-tĭ'no, 2 cŏn"stän-tĭ'no. **3. C. I., Flavius Valerius Aurelius,** "the Great" (272–337), first Christian emperor of Rome. **3. C. II., Flavius Claudius** (312–340), a Roman emperor, 337–340. **4. Palæologus** or **Dracoses** (1394–1453), last emperor of the East. **5. C. I.** (1868–), son of George I. of Greece; King of the Hellenes (1913–1917), whose abdication was forced by the Allies in the World War; recalled by the Hellenes, Dec. 5, 1920; abdicated Sept. 27, 1922. **6.** A department in Algeria; 73,920 sq. m.; pop. 2,163 220. **7.** Its capital, ancient *Cirta;* pop. 65,000. [L., firm.]

Con-stan"ti-no'ple, 1 kən-stan"tĭ-nō'pl; 2 cŏn-stăn"tĭ-nō'pl, *n.* An ancient fortified city (pop. 881,000) on the Bosporus, capital of Turkey and of the former Ottoman empire.

Con-stan'tza, 1 kən-stan'tsə; 2 con-stăn'tsą, *n.* A seaport in S. E. Roumania; pop. commune, 27,000. **Con"stan-tia'na‡.**

con'stel-late, 1 kən'stə-lĕt; 2 cŏn'stĕ-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To group in constellations; often used figuratively. **2.** To adorn with constellations. **II.** *i.* To shine in groups. [< LL. *constellatus;* see CONSTELLATION.]—**con'stel-late,** *a.*

con"stel-la'tion, 1 kən"stə-lĕ'shən; 2 cŏn"stĕ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** A group or cluster of stars. See table above. **2.** An assemblage of brilliant things or persons. **3.** *Astrol.* The aspect of the planets at the time of one's birth; hence,

disposition or character as influenced by one's horoscope. **4.** *Psychol.* A group of interrelated complexes. [F., < L. *con-*, together, + *stella*, star.]—**con-stel'la-to-ry,** *a.*

con'ster, 1 kɒn'stər; 2 cŏn'ster, *n.* Same as CONSTRUE.

con''ster-na'tion, 1 kɒn''stər-nā'shən; 2 cŏn''ster-nā'shon, *n.* Sudden overwhelming fear; terror with confusion; dismay. [< L. *con-*, together, + *sterno*, strew.]

Syn.: see ALARM; AMAZEMENT; FEAR.

con'sti-pate, 1 kɒn'sti-pēt; 2 cŏn'sti-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT'ED[3]; -PAT'ING.] **1.** To fill and stop (the bowels). **2†.** To condense or thicken. [< L. *con-*, together, + *stipo*, press.]—**con''sti-pa'tion,** *n.* **1.** A morbid inactivity of the bowels. **2†.** A compressing; crowding; stuffing.

con-stit'u-ent, 1 kɒn-stit'yu-ənt; 2 cŏn-stit'yu-ənt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to form or compose as a necessary part; constituting; as, chlorin and sodium are the *constituent* elements of salt. **2.** Entitled to vote for a public officer or representative. **3.** Having the power to frame or modify a constitution. **II.** *n.* **1.** One represented politically or in business; a voter; client. **2.** A necessary part or element. [< L. *constituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constituo*; see CONSTITUTE.] Syn.: see PART.—**con-stit'u-en-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] A body of constituents.

con'sti-tute, 1 kɒn'sti-tūt; 2 cŏn'sti-tût, *vt.* [-TUT'ED[3]; -TUT'ING.] **1.** To make (anything) what it is; make up; frame; compose. **2.** To establish as by authority; enact. **3.** To depute; appoint. [< L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituo*, < *con-*, together, + *statuo*, place.] Syn.: see MAKE.—**con'sti-tut'er,** *n.*—**con'sti-tu'tiv**(e[3]), *a.* Helping or having power to constitute.

con''sti-tu'tion, 1 kɒn''sti-tū'shən; 2 cŏn''sti-tû'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of constituting. **2.** A system of related parts; composition or make-up; bodily frame or temperament. **3.** The fundamental or organic law of a state or of an association; espec. [C-], that of the United States of America, which was framed and adopted by a convention called for that purpose (1787), subsequently ratified by each State separately, and went into operation Mar. 4, 1789. **4.** *Civ. Law.* An imperial ordinance or rescript. **5.** [C-] An American frigate; defeated and captured the British frigate "Guerrière," Aug. 19, 1812: "Old Ironsides." Syn.: see CHARACTER.—**con'sti-tu''tiv**(e[3]), *a.* **1.** Helping to form or compose; forming; hence, essential; as, a *constitutive* enactment; a *constitutive* element. **2.** Having power to enact, institute, or establish; instituting. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con''sti-tu'tion-al, 1 kɒn''sti-tū'shən-əl; 2 cŏn''sti-tû'shon-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, inherent in, or affecting the constitution of a person or of a state; consistent with the constitution of a state; lawful **2.** Acting under and controlled by a constitution. **3.** Loyal to the constitution. **4§.** Essential. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A walk for one's health. Syn.: see RADICAL.—**constitutional clergy,** those who accepted the civil constitution of the church so established by the National Assembly at Paris in 1790.—**con''sti-tu'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The theory or principle of constitutional government. **2.** Adherence to that theory. **3§.** A constitutional form of government. —**con''sti-tu'tion-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who adheres to the constitution of the country. **2.** One who advocates constitutionalism in opposition to absolutism, etc. **3.** A writer on or student of constitutionalism.—**con''sti-tu''tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* Accordance with a constitution; lawfulness.—**con''sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In accordance with or in relation to physical constitution; naturally. **2.** In accordance with the constitution of the country.

constr., *abbr.* Construction, construed.

con-strain', 1 kən-strēn'; 2 cŏn-strān', *vt.* **1.** To compel by physical or moral means; urge; oblige. **2.** To confine or compress. **3†.** To violate; force. [< OF. *constraindre*, < L. *constringo*; see CONSTRICT.] Syn.: see COMPEL; MAKE; RESTRAIN.—**con-strain'a-bl**(e[2]), *a.*—**con-strain**(e)**d'ly,** *pa.* Subjected to or resulting from constraint; compulsory; repressed. —**con-strain-ed'ly,** *adv.*—**con-strain'er,** *n.*—**con-straint',** *n.* **1.** The act of constraining, or the state of being constrained; compulsion. **2.** Repression or embarrassment; also, anything that constrains. Syn.: see MODESTY; RESERVE.

con-strict'[3], 1 kən-strikt'; 2 cŏn-strict', *vt.* To compress or draw together at some point; bind; cramp. [< L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringo*, < *con-*, together, + *stringo*, draw tight.]—**con-stric'tion,** *n.* **1.** A constricting, or a constricted part. **2.** That which constricts or is constricted.—**con-stric'tiv**(e[3]), *a.* Tending to constrict or characterized by constriction.—**con-stric'tor,** *n.* **1.** That which constricts. **2.** A serpent that crushes its prey. [in; shrink; compress.

con-stringe', 1 kən-strinj'; 2 cŏn-strinj', *vt.* To cause contraction

con-strin'gent, 1 kən-strin'jənt; 2 cŏn-strin'ġənt, *a.* Tending to constrict; causing constriction; also, astringent.

con-struct'[3], 1 kən-strukt'; 2 cŏn-struct', *vt.* **1.** To put together and set up; build; arrange. **2.** To devise. [< L. *con-*, together, + *struo*, pile up.] Syn.: build, compose, erect, fabricate, form, frame. See MAKE.—Ant.: break, demolish, destroy, overthrow.—**con-struct'er, con-struct'or,** *n.*

con-struc'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of constructing; also, that which is constructed. **2.** Style of building or composing. **3.** The act of construing, or the interpretation thereby arrived at. **4.** *Gram.* (1) The putting together of words so as to form sentences, or the arrangement and union of words so produced. (2) The determination of the syntactical relations (of a word or sentence).—**con-struc'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to construction; building.—**con-struc'tion-ist,** *n.* One who construes laws, etc., or one who advocates a particular construction.

con-struc'tiv(e[3]), *a.* **1.** Involving the act or possessing the power of constructing. **2.** *Law.* Assumed or inferred as being included within the intent or application of a law or a legal document. **3.** Tending toward or resulting in positive conclusions; affirmative. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con'strue, 1 kən'strū or kən-strū'; 2 cŏn'strue or cən-strue', *v.* [CON'STRUED; CON'STRU-ING.]. **I.** *t.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) To determine or state the syntax of; parse. (2) To translate. **2.** To determine the meaning of; interpret; explain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To determine syntax. **2.** To infer; deduce. [< L. *construo*; see CONSTRUCT.]—**con-stru'a-bl**(e[2]), *a.* Capable of being construed.—**con-stru'er,** *n.*

con'strue, 1 kən'strū; 2 cŏn'strue, *n.* A construction or act of construing; also, a translation according to a given construction.

con''sub-stan'tial, 1 kən''sub-stan'shəl; 2 cŏn''sŭb-stăn'shal, *a.* Having the same substance; as, the Son is *consubstantial* with the Father. See TRINITY. [< LL. *consubstantialis*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together; and see SUBSTANCE.]—**con''sub-stan''tial-ly,** *adv.*—**con''sub-stan''ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* Coexistence in the same substance.

con''sub-stan'ti-ate, 1 kən''sub-stan'shi-ēt; 2 cŏn''sŭb-stăn'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED[3]; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To unite in one common substance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To teach consubstantiation. **2.** To become one in substance. **3†.** To believe in the doctrine of consubstantiation.—**con''sub-stan''ti-a'tion,** *n.* The theory of the substantial presence of Christ in the eucharistic elements: a term applied to the Lutheran doctrine, but rejected by Lutherans.

con'sue-tude, 1 kən'swi-tūd; 2 cŏn'swe-tûd, *n.* Custom; association. [< L. *consuetudo*, < *con-* intens. + *sueo*, be accustomed.]—**con''sue-tu'di-na-ry,** *a.* Arising from custom. **con''sue-tu'di-nal;**

con'sul, 1 kən'sul; 2 cŏn'sŭl, *n.* **1.** An officer appointed to reside in a foreign port or city, chiefly as the representative of his country's commercial interests. **2.** A chief magistrate of ancient Rome, or of the French republic (1799–1804). **3†.** A counselor. [L., < *consulo*, consider.]—**con'sul-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a consul.—**con'sul-ate,** *n.* **1.** The office or term of office of a consul. **con'sul-ship‡.** **2.** The official place of business of a consul.

con-sult'[3], 1 kən-sult'; 2 cŏn-sŭlt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask the advice of. **2.** To have regard to, as interest or duty; consider. **3†.** To contrive; devise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ask advice. **2.** To compare views; take counsel: followed by *with*. [< L.[F] *consulto*, freq. of *consulo*, consult.]

Syn.: confer, deliberate. *Confer* suggests the interchange of counsel, advice, or information; *consult* indicates almost exclusively the receiving of it. A man *confers* with his associates, *consults* a physician or a dictionary. See DELIBERATE.

—**con'sult**[3], *n.* **1.** A meeting for conference; consultation. **2.** The decision arrived at. **3.** Agreement; concert.—**con-sul'tant,** *n.* One who consults.—**con''sul-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of consulting. **2.** A meeting, as of physicians, for conference.—**con-sult'a-tiv**(e[3]), *a.* Having the office or duty of consulting; deliberative.—**con-sult'a-to-ry,** *a.* Proceeding from consultation; advisory.—**con-sult'er, con-sult'or,** *n.* One who asks advice.—**diocesan consultors** (*R. C. Ch.*), the six officials who act as an advisory body to the bishop in the United States, equivalent to the canons of cathedral churches in other countries.

con-sume', 1 kən-sūm'; 2 cŏn-sūm', *v.* [CON-SUMED'; CON-SUM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy gradually, as by burning, eating, etc. **2.** To waste; spend. **II.** *i.* To be wasted or destroyed. [< L. *con-*, together, + *sumo*, take.]

Syn.: see ABSORB; BURN.

—**con-sum'a-bl**(e[2]), *a.* Possessing the capacity of being consumed.—**con-sum'ed-ly,** *adv.* [Colloq.] Excessively; unrestrainedly.—**con-sum'er,** *n.* One who or that which consumes, especially one who uses up an article of exchangeable value.—**con-sum'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**con-sum'ing-ness,** *n.*

con'sum-mate, 1 kən'su-mēt; 2 cŏn'sŭ-māt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-MAT'ED[3]; -MAT'ING.] **1.** To bring to completion or perfection; achieve. **2.** To complete, as a marriage by cohabitation. [< L. *con-*, together, + *summa*, sum.] Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT.—**con-sum'mate,** 1 kən-sum'it; 2 cŏn-sŭm'at, *a.* Of the highest degree; perfect; complete. Syn.: see PERFECT; RIPE. —**con-sum'mate-ly,** *adv.*—**con''sum-ma'tion,** *n.* The utmost completion; perfect development. Syn.: see ACT; END.—**con-sum'ma-tiv**(e[3]), *a.* Having the property of completing. —**con'sum-ma''tor,** *n.*—**con-sum'ma-to-ry,** *a.*

con-sump'ti-bl(e[2]), 1 kən-sump'ti-bl; 2 cən-sŭmp'ti-bl. **I.** *a.* Consumable, as by use. **II.** *n. Econ.* Anything consumptible.

con-sump'tion, 1 kən-sump'shən; 2 cŏn-sŭmp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of consuming; gradual destruction, as by burning, etc. **2.** *Med.* A wasting disease; pulmonary tuberculosis. **3.** The destruction of goods in the satisfying of human needs. [< L. *consumptio(n-)*, < *consumo*; see CONSUME.]—**con-sump'tiv**(e[3]). **I.** *a.* **1.** Tending to, causing, or designed for consumption. **2.** *Med.* Connected with or affected by phthisis. **II.** *n.* A person affected with phthisis. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cont., *abbr.* Containing, contents, continent, continental, continued, contracted, contracts, contraction.

con''ta-bes'cence, 1 kən''tə-bes'əns; 2 cŏn''ta-bĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A wasting away; atrophy. **2.** *Bot.* A condition in which the stamens and pollen are abortive: often in hybridized plants. [< L. *contabescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contabesco*, waste away, < *con-* (< *cum*) intens. + *tabesco*, waste, < *tabes*, dwindling.]—**con''ta-bes'cent,** *a.*

con'tact, 1 kən'takt; 2 cŏn'tăct, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cause to come in contact. **2.** To be in contact; touch: followed by *with*.

con'tact, *n.* **1.** The coming together, meeting, or touching of two bodies. **2.** *Elec.* The touching or joining of points or surfaces of conductors, permitting the passing or flow of

the current. **3.** *Mil.* The position of one body of troops in relation to another which permits of constant communication of allies, or of observation if opponents. [< L. *contingo*, < *con-*, together, + *tango*, touch.]

Syn.: see COLLISION.—**con'tact-min"er-al,** *n.* A mineral produced by contact-metamorphism.—**c. process,** any of several methods of utilizing contact action, as in chemistry and physics.—**c. twin** (*Crystal.*), a twin crystal the two parts of which are united by some common crystal plane.

con-ta'gion, 1 kən-tē'jən; 2 cŏn-tā'gon, *n.* **1.** The communication of disease by contact, direct or indirect, or, figuratively, of mental states by suggestion or association. **2.** Pestilential influence; pestilence; plague; also, a poison. **3.** The medium of transmission of disease; contagium. [< L. *contagio(n-)*, < *contingo;* see CONTACT.]

Syn.: infection. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic, malarious, or other wide-spread conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental.

con-ta'gious, 1 kən-tē'jŭs; 2 cŏn-tā'gŭs, *a.* **1.** Transmissible by contact, as a disease, or by sympathy, as emotions; catching; spreading. **2.** Transmitting disease; pestilential. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con-ta'gi-um, 1 kən-tē'jɪ-ŭm; 2 cŏn-tā'gĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Med.* **1.** The specific matter by which contagious disease is communicated; as, syphilitic *contagium.* **2.** Contagion.

con-tain', 1 kən-tēn'; 2 cŏn-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold or be capable of holding; have room for; enclose; include; comprise. **2.** To keep within bounds; restrain. **3.** To restrain: now mostly used reflexively. **4.** *Math.* To be exactly divisible by. **II**‖. *i.* To restrain one's desires. [< L. *contineo*, < *con-*, together, + *teneo*, hold.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.—**con-tain'a-bl**(e²), *a.* That may be contained.—**con-tain'er,** *n.* **Con"tal"mai"son',** 1 kŏn"tal"mĕ"zŏn'; 2 cŏn"tăl"mę"zŏn', *n.* A village in the department of the Somme, France; taken by Germans from the French in advance on Paris, 1914–15; recaptured from Germans by British and French, July 1, 1916.

con-tam'i-nate, 1 kən-tam'ɪ-nēt; 2 cŏn-tăm'ĭ-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED²; -NAT"ING.] To make impure by contact or admixture; taint; defile; pollute. [< L. *con-*, with, + *tango*, touch.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; DEFILE; POLLUTE.—**con-tam'i-nate**‖, *a.* Contaminated.—**con-tam'i-na'tion,** *n.* The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; also, that which contaminates; defilement; taint.—**con-tam'i-na-tiv**(e⁸, *a.*—**con-tam'i-na"tor,** *n.*

con-tan'go, 1 kən-tan'gō; 2 cŏn-tăn'go, *n.* [-GOES, 1 -gōz; 2 gōs, *pl.*] [Eng.] *Law & Stock Exchange.* **1.** The putting off of payment due for stock till next settling-day, on payment of a premium. **2.** The premium or interest so paid; the price for a continuation. [Perhaps cor. of CONTINGENT.]

conte, 1 kônt; 2 cônt, *n.* [F.] A short story, particularly one of a humorous or startling character, as Balzac's *Contes Drolatiques* ("Droll Stories"), and La Fontaine's *Contes et Nouvelles* ("Stories and Novelettes").

con-temn', 1 kən-tem'; 2 cŏn-tĕm', *vt.* To despise; scorn. [< L. *contemno*, < *con-* intens. + *temno*, despise.]—**con-tem'ner,** *n.*

contemp., *abbr.* Contemporary.

con-tem'per†, *vt.* To modify by admixture; moderate.

con'tem-plate, 1 kən'tem-plēt; 2 cŏn'tĕm-plāt, *v.* [-PLAT"ED²; -PLAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To look at attentively; hence, to consider thoughtfully; meditate on; think on. **2.** To consider with a view of accomplishing; intend; plan. **3.** To treat of as contingent or possible; as, secession was not *contemplated* in the federal Constitution. **II.** *i.* To meditate; muse. [< L. *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplor*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *templum*, temple.]—**con-tem'pleˆ,** Syn.: see BEHOLD; CONSIDER; LOOK; MUSE.—**con-tem'pla-bl**(e², *a.* That may be contemplated.—**con-tem'plant,** *a.* Contemplating.—**con'tem-plat"ing-ly,** *adv.* Musingly.—**con"tem-pla'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of keeping the eye or the mind fixed upon some object or subject; hence, continued thought or abstraction in general; musing; as, *contemplation* of the heavens; absorbed in *contemplation.* **2.** Expectation or intention of doing, or deliberation on something to be done, as of taking a journey. **3.** Holy meditation; a life of prayer and meditation as practised by certain Roman Catholic orders that refrain from active works of charity. Syn.: see REFLECTION; THOUGHT.—**con-tem'pla-tiv**(e⁸, *a.* Given to, characterized by, or pertaining to contemplation. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con'tem-pla"tor,** *n.* One who contemplates.

con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous, 1 kən-tem"po-rē'nɪ-ŭs; 2 cŏn-tĕm"po-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Living or occurring at the same time. [< L. *con-*, together, + *tempus*, time.]

Syn.: contemporary. *Contemporaneous* is used chiefly of facts and events, *contemporary* of persons; as, *contemporary* writers; *contemporaneous* writings.—Prep.: *with.*—**con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-tem'po-ra-ry, 1 kən-tem'po-rē-rɪ; 2 cŏn-tĕm'po-rā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Contemporaneous; living or existing at the same time. **2†.** Having the same age; coeval. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A person or thing that is contemporary. Syn.: see CONTEMPORANEOUS.

con-tempt', 1 kən-tempt'; 2 cŏn-tĕmpt', *n.* **1.** The act of despising; disdain; scorn. **2.** *Law.* Wilful disregard of authority, as of a court. **3.** The state of being despised; disgrace; shame. **4.** An action implying contempt. [< L.ᴰᶻ *contemptus*, < *contemno;* see CONTEMN.] Syn.: see SCORN.—**con-tempt"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **con-tempt'i-bl**(e²ᵖ, *a.* **1.** Deserving of contempt; despicable; vile. **2†.** Contemptuous. Syn.: see BASE; LITTLE; PITIFUL.—**con-tempt'i-bly,** *adv.*—**con-temp'tu-ous,** *a.* Disdainful. Syn.: see HAUGHTY.—**con-temp'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-temp'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-tend'd, 1 kən-tend'; 2 cŏn-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To maintain in argument: followed by *that* with an objective clause. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert oneself in opposition or rivalry, as to obtain or defend some object; struggle; strive. **2.** To debate earnestly; dispute. [< L. *contendo*, < *con-*, together, + *tendo*, stretch.] Syn.: antagonize, argue, battle, combat, compete, contest, cope, dispute, fight, grapple, oppose, strive, vie, wrangle. See ARGUE; OPPOSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for AGREE; ALLOW.—Prep.: contend *about* trifles; contend *for* the faith, *for* a position, a prize, etc.; contend *with* an antagonist; contend *against* fortune, fate, etc.—**con-tend'er,** *n.*

con-tent'd, 1 kən-tent'; 2 cŏn-tĕnt', *vt.* To fulfil the hopes or expectations of; satisfy. Syn.: see INDULGE; SATISFY.—**con-tent'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Satisfied with things as they are; content. **2.** Resigned; willing. Syn.: see COMFORTABLE.—**con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.*—**con-tent'ment,** *n.* The state of being contented; also, the act or means of contenting. Syn.: see COMFORT; HAPPINESS; SATISFACTION.

con-tent', *a.* **1.** Contented; satisfied. **2†.** Willing. [< L. *contentus*, < *contineo*, CONTAIN.] [contentment.

con-tent'ᵗ, *n.* **1.** Rest of mind; satisfaction. **2.** The means of

con'tent², 1 kən'tent; 2 cŏn'tĕnt, *n.* **1.** All that a thing contains: usually in the plural. **2.** *Logic.* The constituent elements of a conception, or meaning and relations involved. **3§.** Holding capacity; size. **4.** *sing.* & *pl. Geom.* Included area or space; extent. **5.** The quantity of a specified part; as, the silver *content* of a ton of ore.—**latent content** (*Psychol.*), the underlying thoughts or repressed desires that motivate a dream.—**manifest c.** (*Psychol.*), the incidents of a dream as remembered and related by the dreamer.

con-ten'tion, 1 kən-ten'shən; 2 cŏn-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contending; strife; conflict; struggle; dispute. **2.** An object or point in debate or controversy; a statement in support of an argument; the argument itself. [F., < L. *contentio(n-)*, < *contentus;* see CONTENT, *a.*] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.

con-ten'tious, 1 kən-ten'shus; 2 cŏn-tĕn'shŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or fond of contention or strife; disputatious; quarrelsome; as, a *contentious* person or neighborhood. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con-ter'mi-nous, 1 kən-tûr'mɪ-nus; 2 cŏn-tẽr'mi-nŭs, *a.* Having a common boundary-line; coextensive. [< L. *con-*, with, + *terminus*, limit.] **con-ter'mi-nal‡; co-ter'mi-nous‡.** Syn.: see ADJACENT.—**con-ter'mi-nous-ly,** *adv.*

con-test'd, 1 kən-test'; 2 cŏn-tĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To contend about; dispute; strive to take, keep, or control. **2.** To strive to win, as a battle. **3.** To challenge; litigate. **II.** *i.* To contend strenuously: followed by *with.* [< L. *contestor*, call to witness, < *con-*, with, + *testis*, witness.] Syn.: see CONTEND; DISPUTE.—**to contest an election,** to challenge the announced result of an election.—**con-test'a-bl**(e², *a.* Debatable.

con'test, 1 kən'test; 2 cŏn'tĕst, *n.* The act of contesting; a struggle; conflict.

Syn.: see BATTLE; COMPETITION; FEUD; QUARREL.

—**con-tes'tant,** *n.* One who contests.—**con"tes-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of contesting.—**con"tes-tee',** *n. Law.* A defendant. **con-test'er†.**

con'text, 1 kən'tekst; 2 cŏn'tĕkst, *n.* The portions of a discourse, treatise, etc., connected with a passage quoted or considered. [< L. *con-*, together, + *texo*, weave.]—**con-tex'tu-al,** *a.* Of or belonging to the context. **-ly,** *adv.*

con-tex'ture, 1 kən-teks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-tĕks'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** Something interwoven. **2.** Style or manner of interweaving; texture.—**con-tex'tur-al,** *a.*

con"tig-na'tion†, *n.* **1.** A uniting together. **2.** A framework.

con-tig'u-ous, 1 kən-tig'yu-ŭs; 2 cŏn-tĭg'yu-ŭs, *a.* Touching or joining at the edge or boundary; adjacent. [< L. *contiguus*, < *contingo;* see CONTACT.]

Syn.: see ADJACENT; IMMEDIATE.—**con"ti-gu'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Nearness; proximity. **2.** Uninterrupted connection; continuity. **3.** An unbroken mass or collection. Syn.: see APPROXIMATION.—**con-tig'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tig'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

con'ti-nent, 1 kən'tɪ-nent; 2 cŏn'tĭ-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Self-restrained; abstinent; chaste. **2†.** Restraining. [< L. *continen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contineo;* see CONTAIN.] Syn.: see PURE.—**con'ti-nence, -nen-cy,** *n.* Self-restraint; chastity. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.—**con'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

con'ti-nent, *n.* **1.** One of the great bodies of land on the globe. **2.** [C-] Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands. **3†.** That which contains; also, that which is contained. **4†.** A continuous expanse, as of trees. [< L.ᴸᴸ *continens*, continuous.] Syn.: see LAND.

con"ti-nen'tal, 1 kən"tɪ-nen'tal; 2 cŏn"tĭ-nĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a continent. **2.** [C-] Pertaining to the Continent of Europe. **3.** [C-] Pertaining to the United States during the Revolutionary War, or to the continental portion of the United States.

Con"ti-nen'tal, *n.* **1.** A native or resident of the Continent of Europe. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* (1) A soldier of the regular forces under the control of Congress in the Revolution. (2) [Slang.] A note of the rapidly depreciated paper money issued by Congress during the Revolution. **3.** [c-] An inhabitant of a continent.

con-tin'gent, 1 kən-tin'jent; 2 cŏn-tĭn'ġĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Likely or liable, but not certain, to occur. **2.** Fortuitous; possible; probable. **3.** *Law.* Dependent upon an uncertain future event. **II.** *n.* **1.** A contingency. **2.** A proportionate share; specif., a quota of troops. [< L. *contingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contingo;* see CONTACT.] Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.—**con-tin'gen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** Possibility of happening. **2.** A contingent event; casualty. **3.** Something that is incidental. **con-tin'gence**†. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; EVENT; HAZARD.—**con-tin'gent-ly,** *adv.*

con-tin'u-al, 1 kən-tin'yu-ol; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-al, *a.* **1.** Renewed in regular succession; often repeated. **2.** Continuous.

Syn.: ceaseless, constant, continuous, incessant, invariable, perpetual, regular, unbroken, unceasing, uninterrupted, unremitting, unvarying. *Continuous* describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual*, that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again. A *continuous* beach is exposed to the *continual* beating of the waves. A similar distinction is made between *incessant* and *ceaseless*. The *incessant* discharge of firearms makes the *ceaseless* roar of battle; *ceaseless* may have the further meaning of unending, perpetual. *Constant* is sometimes used in the sense of *continual;* but its chief reference is to steadiness, as of purpose, sentiment, or movement; as, *constant* devotion; *constant* advance. See PERPETUAL.—**con-tin'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-tin'ue, 1 kən-tin'yu; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu, *v.* [-UED; -U-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To extend or prolong in space or time. **2.** *Law.* To postpone (judicial proceedings); grant a continuance of. **3.** To carry forward. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be durable; last; endure. **2.** To remain; abide. **3.** To keep on; persist.

Syn.: see ABIDE; LIVE; PERSEVERE; PERSIST; PROTRACT; STAND.—**con-tin'u-a-bi(e),** *a.*—**con-tin'u-ance,** *n.* **1.** The state of continuing; duration. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; survival. **3.** *Law.* Postponement. **4.** A continuation, as of a novel.—**con-tin'u-ant,** *n.* *Phonol.* A consonant whose sound may be prolonged.—**con-tin'u-ate,** *a.* **1.** Closely joined together. **2.** Unbroken; uninterrupted.—**con-tin"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of continuing. **2.** Something added by continuing. **3.** *pl.* [Slang.] Trousers; also, gaiters.—**con-tin'u-a-tiv(e)s,** *a.* Noting or causing continuance or duration. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which causes continuation. **2.** *Gram.* A simple and unemphatic connective. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con-tin'u-a"tor,** *n.*—**con-tin'u-er**†.

con-tin'ued, 1 kən-tin'yud; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yud, *pa.* **1.** Extended in space or time; uninterrupted. **2.** Continual.—**continued fraction** (*Math.*), a fraction whose numerator is a whole number and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is a whole number and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, etc.—**c. proportion** (*Math.*), a series of three or more quantities in which the ratio is the same between each two adjacent terms; as, 2, 4, 8, 16, where 2 : 4 :: 4 : 8 :: 8 : 16.

con-tin'u-ous, 1 kən-tin'yu-us; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-ŭs, *a.* Connected, extended, or prolonged without a break; unbroken; uninterrupted. [< L. *continuus,* < *contineo;* see CONTAIN.]

Syn.: see CONTINUAL; GRADUAL; PERPETUAL.—**con"ti-nu'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being continuous.—**con-tin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tin'u-ous-ness,** *n.*—**con-tin'u-um,** *n.* [-U-A, *pl.*] **1.** A total that is continuous and uninterrupted; that which has perfect continuity; as, the *continuum* of space. **2.** A basic common character underlying a series or aggregation of indefinite variations.

con'to, 1 kən'to; 2 cŏn'to, *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese money of account, 1,000,000 reis: in full, *a conto of reis.* See COIN.

con-tort'[d], 1 kən-tôrt'; 2 cŏn-tôrt', *vt.* To twist violently; wrench out of shape or place. [< L. *contortus,* pp., < *con-,* with, + *torqueo,* twist.] Syn.: see TWIST.—**con-tor'tion,** *n.* The act of contorting; unnatural or spasmodic writhing or wryness, as of the limbs.—**con-tor'tion-ist,** *n.* An acrobat trained to distort his limbs.—**con-tor'tiv(e)s,** *a.* Pertaining or tending to contortion.

con-tour'. **I.** *vt.* 1 kən-tûr'; 2 cŏn-tu͝r'. **1.** To make or draw in outline or contour; make contour-lines on or determine the contour-lines of. **2.** To carry, as a road, round the contour of a ridge or hill. **II.** *n.* 1 kən'tûr *or* kən'tu͝r; 2 cŏn'tu͝r *or* cŏn'tu͝r. The line bounding a figure or body; outline. [F.]—**con-tour'-feath"ers,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The (outer) feathers that determine the contour of a bird; pennæ.—**c.-line,** *n.* The line, or one of the lines, constituting the boundary of a plane; in surveying, the intersection of a horizontal plane with the surface of a country at any height.

contr., *abbr.* Contract, contracted, contraction, contrary.

con'tra-, 1 kən'tre-; 2 cŏn'tra-, *prefix.* Against; opposite; contrary. [< L. *contra,* against, < *cum,* with.]

con'tra-band, 1 kən'tra-band; 2 cŏn'tra-bănd. **I.** *a.* Prohibited or excluded, as by military law; forbidden. **II.** *n.* **1.** Contraband goods or trade. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* Any fugitive slave who took refuge within the Union lines during the Civil War: so called from a declaration of Gen. B. F. Butler in 1861 that such a slave is "contraband of war." **3.** Same as CONTRABAND OF WAR. [< It. *contrabbando,* lit. 'contrary to proclamation.']—**contraband of war,** anything furnished by a neutral to a belligerent, that is by the laws of war subject to seizure. Arms and military supplies are classed as **absolute contraband;** grain, horses, etc., as **occasional c.;** goods consigned to a neutral country which may be transferred to a belligerent or to a belligerent country which may be used by the army or navy are **conditional c.**—**con'tra-band-ism,** *n.* Smuggling.—**con'tra-band-ist,** *n.* A smuggler. **con'tra-band-ist"a**†.

con'tra-bass, 1 kən'tra-bēs; 2 cŏn'tra-bās. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* An octave lower in pitch or range than another instrument of the same class; of deep range; as, a *contrabass* horn. **II.** *n.* A contrabass viol. [< It. *contrabasso,* < *contra* (< L. *contra;* see CONTRA-) + *basso* (< LL. *bassus*), low.]—**con'tra-bass"ist,** *n.* One who performs on the contrabass.—**con"tra-bas'so,** *n.* A contrabass.

con"tra-cep'tion, *n.* The prevention of conception or fecundation.—**con"tra-clock'wise,** *adv. & a.* Same as COUNTER-CLOCKWISE.

con-tract'[d], 1 kən-trakt'; 2 cŏn-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in size by drawing together the parts of; shorten; narrow; limit; condense; abridge in compass; hence, to wrinkle. **2.** *Gram.* To shorten, as a word, by omitting a medial part. **3.** To take or acquire; become affected with, as a disease or a habit. **4.** To arrange or settle by contract. **5.** To betroth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shrink. **2.** To make a contract. [< L. *contractus,* pp., < *con-,* with, + *trahe,* draw.]—**con-trac'ted,** *pa.* **1.** Not broad, ample, or liberal; narrow; mean; scanty. **2.** Having undergone contraction; shrunken. **3**†. Betrothed. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con-tract'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **con-tract'i-bl(e-ness)**F.—**con-tract'i-bl(e)**‡; or **-a-bl(e)**‡, *a.* **con-trac'til(e)**‡; **con-trac'tiv(e)**‡.—**con"trac-til'i-ty,** *n.* A property of certain tissues, plants, and animals by which movements may be made in response to appropriate stimuli, as in muscles.

con'tract, 1 kən'trakt; 2 cŏn'trăct, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A formal agreement, or the writing containing it. **2.** A betrothal or marriage. **3.** The department of law dealing with contracts. Syn.: agreement, arrangement, bargain, cartel, compact, covenant, engagement, promise, stipulation. An *agreement* or a *contract* may be oral or written, but a consideration or compensation is essential to a *contract.* A *covenant* in law is a written *contract* under seal. *Covenant* is frequent in religious usage, as *contract* is in law and business. *Compact* is essentially the same as *contract,* but is applied to international *agreements,* treaties, etc. A *bargain* is a mutual *agreement* for an exchange of values, without the formality of a *contract.* A *stipulation* is a single item in an *agreement* or *contract.* A *cartel* is a military *agreement* for the exchange of prisoners or the like.

con-trac'tion, 1 kən-trak'shən; 2 cŏn-trăc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contracting, or the state of being contracted. **2.** That which is contracted, as a word by the omission of one or more medial letters. Syn.: see ABBREVIATION.

con-trac'tor, 1 kən-trak'tər; 2 cŏn-trăc'tor, *n.* **1.** One of the parties to a contract. **2.** One who executes plans under contract. **3.** A muscle that serves to contract.

con-trac'ture, 1 kən-trak'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-trăc'chur *or* -tūr. *n.* **1.** *Med.* A permanent contraction and rigidity of muscles. **2.** *Arch.* The narrowing of the higher part of a column.

con'tra-dance[d], 1 kən'tra-dans"; 2 cŏn'tra-dăn", *n.* **1.** A country-dance. **2.** One of the figures composing a quadrille. **con'tra-danse**[d].

con"tra-dict'[d], 1 kən"tra-dikt'; 2 cŏn"tra-dĭct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deny (a statement) directly or by implication. **2.** To deny a statement of (a person). **3.** To be inconsistent with (a statement, belief, or the like). **4**†. To speak against; forbid; oppose. **II.** *i.* To utter a contradiction; deny. [< L. *contra,* against, + *dico,* speak.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.—**con"tra-dict'a-bi(e)**‡, *a.*—**con"tra-dic'ter, con"tra-dict'or,** *n.*—**con"tra-dic'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of contradicting. **2.** Inconsistency; direct opposition. **3.** Something contradictory.—**con"tra-dic'tious**‡, *a.* **1.** Given to contradiction; disputatious. **2.** Full of contradictions; self-contradictory.—**con"tra-dic'to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Characterized by opposition; inconsistent; diametrically opposed. **con"tra-dic'tiv(e)s‡**. Syn.: see ALIEN; CONTRARY; INCONGRUOUS; INIMICAL. **II.** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] A proposition by means of which another proposition is absolutely denied.—**con"tra-dic'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**con"tra-dic'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

con"tra-dis-tinc'tion, 1 kən"tra-dis-tiŋk'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-dis-tĭnċ'shon, *n.* Distinction by contrary qualities or by contrast: usually preceded by *in* and followed by *to.*—**con"tra-dis-tinct',** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tra"dis-tinc'tiv(e)s,** *a. & n.*—**con"tra-dis-tin'guish**†, *vt.* To discriminate by opposite qualities.

con"tra-fa-got'to, 1 kən"tra-fə-got'to; 2 cŏn"tra-fa-gŏt'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A double bassoon, an octave lower than the bassoon. **2.** An organ-stop made to imitate a contrafagotto.

con"tra-in'di-cate, 1 kən"tra-in'di-kēt; 2 cŏn"tra-in'dĭ-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED‡; -CAT"ING.] *Med.* To indicate the opposite of: as, to *contraindicate* a certain line of treatment.—**con"tra-in'di-cant.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Indicating the contrary. **II.** *n.* A symptom that suggests different treatment.—**con"tra-in"di-ca'tion,** *n.*

con'trai-re, *n. & a.* Contrary. **con'trair**†.

con-tral'to, 1 kən-träl'to; 2 cŏn-trăl'to, *n.* **1.** The part between soprano and tenor. **2.** A contralto singer. [It.]

con'tra-plex, 1 kən'tra-pleks; 2 cŏn'tra-plĕks, *a.* Of or pertaining to telegraphing simultaneously in opposite directions over the same wire. [< CONTRA- + L. *plexus;* see PLEXUS.]

con"tra-po-si'tion, 1 kən"tra-po-zish'ən; 2 cŏn"tra-po-sish'on, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* Conversion by negation, or by changing the quality of the judgment while the quantity remains unchanged; transposition. **2.** A placing opposite.

con-trap'tion, 1 kən-trap'shən; 2 cŏn-trăp'shon, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A contrivance: used slightingly. [< CON- + TRAP, a snare.]—**con-trap'tious,** *a.*

con"tra-pun'to, 1 kən"tra-pun'to; 2 cŏn"tra-pŭn'to, *n.* Same as COUNTERPOINT[1]. [< It. *contrappunto,* COUNTERPOINT[1].]—**con"tra-pun'tal,** *a.*—**con"tra-pun'tal-ly,** *adv.*—**con"tra-pun'tist,** *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

con'tra-ry, 1 kən'trē-ri; 2 cŏn'trā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Opposed in situation, direction, aim, purpose, or operation; antagonistic. **2.** Adverse. **3.** Opposite; opposing. **4.** Characterized or swayed by contrariness; inclined to opposition or contradiction; captious; perverse.

Syn.: antagonistic, conflicting, contradictory, contrasted, different, discordant, dissimilar, incompatible, incongruous, inconsistent, opposed, opposite, unlike. Things are *contradictory* which mutually exclude each other, so that both can not exist in the same object at the same time, as life and death. Things are *contrary* when the highest degree of both can not exist in the same object at the same time, but where a middle term is possible, partaking of the qualities of both, as wisdom and folly, or heat and cold. See ALIEN; INCONGRUOUS; INIMICAL; PERVERSE.

II. *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** One of two contrary things. **2.** The opposite. [< L.^{F} *contrarius*, < *contra*, against.]—**by contraries,** by way of opposition to anticipated procedure.—**on the contrary,** contrariwise.—**to the c.,** to the contrary effect.—**con"tra-ri'e-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being contrary. **2.** A quality or a proposition contrary to another; an inconsistency; a contrary. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.—**con'tra-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**con'tra-ri-ness,** *n.*—**con'tra'ri-ous‖,** *a.* Showing opposition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**con'tra-ri-wise,** *adv.* **1.** On the contrary; on the other hand. **2.** In the reverse order; conversely. **3.** Contrarily; perversely.—**con'tra-ry. I.** *vt.* [Prov.] To oppose; irritate. **II.** *adv.* In a contrary manner. **con'tra-rie†.**

con-trast'^{d}, 1 kŏn-trast'; 2 cŏn-trâst', *v.* **I.** *t.* To compare in order to show unlikeness. **II.** *i.* To stand in opposition; manifest unlikeness. [< L.^{F} *contra*, against, + *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: compare, differentiate, discriminate, oppose. To *compare* (L. *con*, together, and *par*, equal) is to place together in order to show likeness or unlikeness; to *contrast* (L. *contra*, against, and *sto*, stand) is to set in opposition in order to show unlikeness. We *contrast* objects that have been already *compared*. We must *compare* them, at least momentarily, even to know that they are different. We *contrast* them when we observe their unlikeness in a general way; we *differentiate* them when we note the difference exactly and point by point. We distinguish objects when we note a difference that may fall short of *contrast*; we *discriminate* them when we classify or place them according to their differences. See DIFFERENCE.—Prep.: we contrast one object *with* another.

con'trast, 1 kŏn'trast; 2 cŏn'trâst, *n.* **1.** The opposition between things similar in some respects, but different in others. **2.** The things thus opposed.

con"tra-val-la'tion, 1 kŏn"tra-va-lē'shan; 2 cŏn"tra-vâ-lā'shon, *n.* A chain of fortifications raised by besiegers round an invested place, to protect themselves from sallies of the garrison. [< F. *contrevallation*, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *vallum*, rampart.]

con"tra-vene', 1 kŏn"tra-vīn'; 2 cŏn"tra-vēn', *vt.* [-VENED'; -VEN'ING.] **1.** To prevent or obstruct the operation of; defeat; transgress. **2.** To oppose in principle; be inconsistent with; nullify. [< L.^{LL} *contra*, against, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.—**con"tra-ven'er,** *n.*—**con"tra-ven'tion,** *n.* The act or state of contravening; violation, as of an agreement.

con"tra-yer'va, 1 kŏn"tra-yûr'va; 2 cŏn"tra-yēr'va, *n.* **1.** The stimulant and tonic root of a tropical American plant (*Dorstenia contrayerva*) of the nettle family; also, the plant. **2.** A plant of the West Indies (genus *Aristolochia*). [< Sp. *contrayerba*, < *contra* (< L. *contra*, CONTRA-) + *yerba* (< L. *herba*), herb.]

con'tre-, 1 kŏn'tra-; 2 cŏn'tre-, *prefix.* Counter, against, or in opposition. [F., < L. *contra;* see CONTRA-.]

con'tre-dance", *n.* Same as CONTRA-DANCE.

Con-tre'ras, 1 kon-trē'ras; 2 con-trę'räs, *n.* A town 14 m. S. of Mexico City, Mexico; Mexican defeat by American troops, Aug. 20, 1847.

con"tre-temps', 1 kŏn"tra-tăn'; 2 cŏn"tre-tăn', *n.* [F.] An embarrassing occurrence; awkward incident.

con-trib'ute, 1 kŏn-trib'yut; 2 cŏn-trĭb'yut, *v.* [-UT-ED^{ĕ}; -UT-ING.] **1.** *t.* To supply as part of a common stock; give in aid of some object. **II.** *i.* To share in effecting a result. [< L. *con-*, with, + *tribuo*, grant, allot.]—**con-trib'ut-a-bl(e^{ĕ},** *a.*—**con"tri-bu'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of contributing, or that which is contributed; specif., a writing furnished, as to a magazine. **2.** An impost; tax.—**con-trib'u-tiv(e-ly^{ĕ},** *adv.*—**con-trib'u-tor,** *n.* One who contributes, as an outside writer for a periodical.—**con-trib'u-to-ry. I.** *a.* Contributing. **2.** *Law.* Causally sharing in some act. **3.** Liable to an impost. **con-trib'u-tiv(e^{ĕ}‡. II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] One who or that which contributes.

con'trite, 1 kŏn'trait; 2 cŏn'trĭt, *a.* **1.** Broken in spirit because of a sense of sin; penitent; sorry. **2.** Resulting from contrition. [< L. *contritus*, pp. of *conĕro*, bruise.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**con-tri'tion,** *n.* Sincere sorrow for sin, wrong-doing, or offense, especially as arising from a sense of the baseness of sin and of God's loving mercy and grace; deep penitence; brokenness of spirit. Compare ATTRITION, 2. **con'trite-ness‡.** Syn.: see REPENTANCE.

con-trive', 1 kŏn-traiv'; 2 cŏn-trĭv', *vt. & vi.* [CON-TRIVED'; CON-TRIV'ING.] **1.** To plan ingeniously; devise; invent. **2.** To scheme; plot. **3†.** To wear out; exhaust. [< F. *con-*, with, + *trouver*, find.]—**con-triv'a-bl(e^{ĕ},** *a.*—**con-triv'-vance,** *n.* **1.** The act of contriving or adapting something to a special purpose. **2.** An artifice; stratagem; device. Syn.: see ARTIFICE; PROJECT.—**con-triv'er,** *n.*

con-trol', 1 kŏn-trōl'; 2 cŏn-trōl'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CON-TROLLED', CON-TROLD'^{s}; CON-TROL'LING.] **1.** To exercise a directing, restraining, or governing influence over; direct; govern; influence. **2.** To verify or rectify, as an account. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of controlling; restraining or directing influence; regulation; check; government. **2.** One who or that which controls. **3.** A mechanical device for the control of an airplane, motor-car, dirigible balloon, or the like. **4.** *Meteorol.* An element, as atmospheric pressure, physical features, altitude, etc., serving as a determinant of climate. [< F. *contrôle*, < LL. *contrarotulum*, counter-roll.] Syn.: (verb) see COMMAND; GOVERN; SUBDUE; (noun) see INFLUENCE; OVERSIGHT.—**con-trol'la-bil'i-ty,** **con-trol'la-bl(e-ness^{ĕ},** *n.*—**con-trol'la-bl(e^{ĕ},** *a.*—**con-trol'ler,** *n.* **1.** An officer to examine and verify accounts. **comp-trol'er‡. 2.** One who or that which controls. **3.** A magnet used in automatic regulation of a current.—**con-trol'ler-ship,** *n.*—**con-trol'ling,** *pa.*—**con-trol'ment,** *n.*

con'tro-ver"sy, 1 kŏn'tro-vûr"si; 2 cŏn'tro-vĕr"sy, *n.* [-SIES^{z}, *pl.*] Debate or disputation; dispute as to schemes or opinions. [< L. *controversia*, < *contra*, against, + *versus*, turned.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.—**con"tro-ver'sial,** *a.* Pertaining to controversy; polemical; contentious.—**con"tro-ver'sial-ist,** *n.* A disputant.—**con"tro-ver'sial-ly,** *adv.*

con'tro-vert‡, 1 kŏn'tro-vûrt; 2 cŏn'tro-vĕrt, *vt.* To endeavor to disprove; oppose in debate. [< L. *contra*, against, + *verto*, turn.] Syn.: see DISPUTE.—**con"tro-vert'er,** *n.*—**con"tro-vert'i-bl(e^{ĕ},** *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable.—**con"tro-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*—**con'tro-vert"ist,** *n.*

con'tu-ma-cy, 1 kŏn'tiu-ma-si; 2 cŏn'tū-ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] Contemptuous disregard of the requirements of rightful authority; insolent and stubborn perverseness; incorrigible obstinacy. [< L. *contumacia*, < *contumax*, stubborn.] **con"tu-mac'i-ty‡.—con"tu-ma'cious,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by contumacy; rebellious; refractory. Syn.: see OBSTINATE; REBELLIOUS.—**con"tu-ma'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**con"tu-ma'cious-ness,** *n.*

con'tu-me-ly, 1 kŏn'tiu-mi-li; 2 cŏn'tū-me-ly, *n.* [-LIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Insulting rudeness in speech or manner; scornful insolence. **2.** An act or statement exhibiting haughtiness and contempt. [< OF. *contumelie*, < L. *contumelia*, reproach.] Syn.: see SCORN.—**con"tu-me'li-ous,** *a.* Scornfully offensive, insulting, or insolent. **-ly,** *adv.*

con-tuse', 1 kŏn-tiūz'; 2 cŏn-tūs', *vt.* [CON-TUSED'; CON-TUS'ING.] To bruise by a blow. [< L. *con-*, with, + *tundo*, beat, bruise.]—**con-tu'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of bruising, or the state of being bruised. **2.** A bruise.—**con-tu'siv(e^{ĕs},** *a.*

co-nun'drum, 1 ko-nun'drum; 2 co-nŭn'drŭm, *n.* **1.** A riddle often depending on a pun. **2.** Any perplexing question or thing.

Conv., *abbr.* Convent, convention, conversation.

con"va-lesce', 1 kŏn"va-les'; 2 cŏn"va-lĕs', *vi.* [-LESCED'; -LESC'ING.] To recover after a sickness. [< L. *con-*, intens. + *valesco*, < *valeo*, be strong or well.]—**con"va-les'-cence,** *n.* Gradual recovery from illness; also, the period of such recovery, or the condition of the body during such period. **con"va-les'cen-cy‡.—con"va-les'cent. I.** *a.* Recovering health after sickness. **II.** *n.* One who is convalescing.

con"val-la'ri-a'ceous, 1 kŏn"va-lē"ri-ē'shus; 2 cŏn"vă-lā"ri-ā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Designating a family (*Convallariaceæ*) of monocotyledonous herbs with regular and perfect flowers and berry-like fruits—the lily-of-the-valley family.

con-vec'tion, 1 kŏn-vek'shan; 2 cŏn-vĕc'shon, *n.* The act of conveying; diffusion of heat through a liquid or gas by motion of its parts: distinguished from *conduction*. [< L.^{LL} *con-*, with, + *veho*, carry.]—**con-vec'tion-al,** *a.*—**con-vec'tiv(e^{ĕs},** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to convection. **2.** Causing or resulting from convection.—**con-vec'tiv(e-ly^{ĕs},** *adv.*

con"ve-nance', 1 kŏn"va-nāns'; 2 cŏn"ve-nänç', *n.* [F.] That which is suitable or proper; as, it is one of the *convenances* of society that residents should make the first call on strangers.

con-vene', 1 kŏn-vīn'; 2 cŏn-vēn', *v.* [CON-VENED'; CON-VEN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To call together; convoke. **2.** To summon to appear, as by judicial authority. **II.** *i.* To come together; assemble. [< L. *convenio*, < *con-*, together, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see CONVOKE.—**con-ve'na-bl(e^{ĕ},** *a.*—**con-ven'er,** *n.*

con-ve'nient, 1 kŏn-vīn'yent; 2 cŏn-vēn'yĕnt, *a.* **1.** Conducive to comfort or ease; serviceable; suitable; commodious; favorable; timely. **2.** [Colloq.] Near at hand; handy. **3‖.** Of a fit character or quality. [< L. *convenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *convenio;* see CONVENE.]

Syn.: adapted, commodious, favorable, fit, fitted, handy, helpful, opportune, proper, seasonable, suitable, suited, useful. See COMFORTABLE; EXPEDIENT; GOOD.—Ant.: awkward, clumsy, inconvenient, superfluous, unhandy, unmanageable, unseasonable, useless.—Prep.: *for* (of use or purpose); *to* (of place).

—**con-ve'nience,** *n.* **1.** The state, time, or quality of being convenient; suitableness; fitness. **2.** Freedom from difficulty or discomfort; ease. **3.** That which is convenient; that which gives ease or comfort; anything handy or labor-saving. **4†.** A convenient occasion. **con-ve'nien-cy‡.** Syn.: see OPPORTUNITY.—**con-ve'nient-ly,** *adv.*

con-vent'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convene; convoke. **II.** *i.* **1.** To concur; also, to be convenient. **2.** To come together.

con'vent, 1 kŏn'vent; 2 cŏn'vĕnt, *n.* **1.** A religious community or association; a body of monks or nuns, especially the latter. **2.** The house occupied by such a body. [< L.^{or} *conventus*, < *convenio;* see CONVENE.]

Syn.: see CLOISTER.

con-ven'ti-cle, 1 kŏn-ven'ti-kl; 2 cŏn-vĕn'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** A religious meeting, especially a secret one of Scottish Covenanters; also, the building in which such meetings are held. **2†.** An assembly.—**con-ven'ti-cler,** *n.* One who belongs to a conventicle: specif. [C-], one of the Scottish Covenanters.

con-ven'tion, 1 kŏn-ven'shan; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** A formal or stated meeting of delegates or representatives. **2.** The act of coming together. **3.** General consent, or something established by it; precedent; a conventionality.

4. A compact, of less dignity than a treaty. **5.** *Civ. Law.* An agreement or mutual engagement between persons. [< L. *conventio(n-)*, < *convenio;* see CONVENE.]

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

—**con-ven'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Established by convention or custom; agreed; stipulated; customary; formal. **2.** Of or pertaining to a convention of delegates. **3.** *Art.* Represented according to artistic convention or rule, rather than to nature or fact. **-ly,** *adv.*—**con-ven'tion-al-ism,** *n.* Regard for conventionality.—**con-ven'tion-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who insists on conventionalities. **2.** An advocate of a convention.—**con-ven"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The state or quality of being conventional and formal, rather than natural: artificial character or characteristic; also, something established by custom.—**con-ven'tion-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make conventional; represent conventionally; subordinate to the rules of convention.—**con-ven"tion-al-i-za'tion** [or **-sa'tion**], *n.*

con-ven'tu-al, 1 ken-ven'chu-əl *or* -tiu-əl; 2 cŏn-vĕn'chu-əl *or* -tū-əl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to a convent. **2.** Conventional. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who belongs to a convent. **2.** [C-] *R. C. Ch.* A member of that one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order which lives in large convents and follows a mitigated rule.

con-verge', 1 ken-vūrj'; 2 cŏn-vĕrg', *v.* [CON-VERGED'; CON-VERG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to tend toward one point. **II.** *i.* To tend toward one point; come together by gradual approach. [< L.LL *con-*, with, + *vergo*, VERGE.]—**con-ver'gence,** *n.* The act or state of converging; tendency to converge. **con-ver'gen-cy‡.**—**con-ver'gent,** *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other as they are extended: said of lines, etc.

con'ver-sance, 1 ken'vər-səns; 2 cŏn'vĕr-sanç, *n.* The state or quality of being conversant; familiarity; acquaintanceship.

con'ver-sant, 1 ken'vər-sənt; 2 cŏn'vĕr-sant, *a.* **1.** Knowing fully; versed: followed by *with*, formerly by *in*. **2.** Intimately acquainted. **3.** Actively employed; concerned; followed by *with* or *about*. **4†.** Dwelling long in one place.

con"ver-sa'tion, 1 ken"vər-sē'shən; 2 cŏn"vĕr-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The speaking of two or more persons alternately with each other; colloquy. **2.** Intimate association or intercourse. **3.** Diplomatic intercourse. **4.** Sexual intercourse; as, criminal *conversation*. **5‖.** Deportment. **6†.** The act or condition of being or living anywhere, as in intimacy. [F., < L. *conversatio(n-)*, < *conversor;* see CONVERSE, *v.*]

Syn.: chat, colloquy, communication, communion, confabulation, conference, converse, dialog, discourse, intercourse, parley, talk. *Conversation* (Latin *con*, with) is, etymologically, an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. *Talk* may be wholly one-sided. Many brilliant talkers have been incapable of *conversation*. There may be *intercourse* without *conversation*, as by looks, signs, etc.; *communion* is of hearts, with or without words; *communication* is often by writing, and may be uninvited and unreciprocated. *Talk* may denote the mere utterance of words with little thought; thus, we say idle *talk*, empty *talk*, rather than idle or empty *conversation*. *Discourse* is now applied chiefly to public addresses. A *conference* is more formal than a *conversation*. A *dialog* may be real and informal, but the word denotes ordinarily an artificial or imaginary *conversation*, strictly of two persons, but sometimes of more. A *colloquy* is indefinite as to number, and generally somewhat informal. See INTERCOURSE. Compare BEHAVIOR.—Prep.: conversation *with* friends; *between* or *among* the guests; *about* a matter.

—**criminal conversation,** unlawful sexual intercourse with a married woman: adultery: frequently abbreviated *crim. con.*—**con"ver-sa'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to conversation. **2.** Talkative. **-ly,** *adv.*—**con"ver-sa'tion-al-ist,** *n.* One who converses: an interesting talker. **con"ver-sa'tion-ist‡.**

con"ver-sa"zi-o'ne, 1 kŏn"vər-sä"tsi-ō'nē; 2 cŏn"vĕr-sä"tsi-ō'ng, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on some special topic, as of literature or art.

con-verse', 1 ken-vūrs'; 2 cŏn-vĕrs', *vi.* [-VERSED'†, -VERST'S; -VERS'ING.] **1.** To speak together informally and alternately. **2‖.** To associate; have intercourse; commune. **3†.** To be conversant (with). [< L. *conversor*, live with, < *converto;* see CONVERT, *v.*] Syn.: see SPEAK.—**con-vers'a-bl(e²,** *a.* **1.** Disposed to converse; ready in conversation; sociable. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or adapted to conversation. **-ness,** *n.*—**con-vers'a-bly,** *adv.*—**con-vers'er,** *n.* One who converses.

con'verse, 1 ken'vūrs; 2 cŏn'vĕrs, *a.* Turned about so that two parts are interchanged; transposed; reversed. [< L. *conversus*, pp. of *converto;* see CONVERT, *v.*]—**con'verse-ly,** *adv.*

con'verse¹, *n.* **1.** Conversation; interchange of thoughts. **2.** Close intercourse; communion; fellowship. Syn.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE.

con'verse², *n.* **1.** That which exists in a converse relation. **2.** *Logic.* A proposition, the result of conversion. See CONVERSION BY LIMITATION, under CONVERSION.

con-ver'sion, 1 ken-vūr'shən; 2 cŏn-vĕr'shon, *n.* The act of converting, or the state of being converted, in any sense. Specif.: (1) *Theol.* The act of turning or of being turned from the supreme love of self to the love and service of God; the spiritual change by which the soul is turned to God from spiritual indifference or gross forms of sin. (2) *Law.* Wrongful appropriation to one's own use of the goods of another. (3) *Equity.* The exchange of real to personal property or the reverse, which is considered to have taken place where no actual exchange has been effected, as in settling the affairs of an estate. (4) *Logic.* A form of immediate inference in which the subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent terms of a judgment change places in such a way that the converse or transposed form is a legitimate inference from the original judgment. (5) *Math.* The formation of a new proportion from four proportional terms by substituting for the second the difference between the first and second and for the fourth the difference between the third and fourth. (6) *Psychol.* The process by which a repressed pathogenic idea is transformed into a hysterical symptom connected with the pain got rid of by repression. See REPRESSION. Syn.: see CHANGE.

—**conversion by limitation,** conversion in which the quantity is changed from universal to particular while the quality remains unchanged. **conversion per accidens‡.**—**con-ver'siv(e²,** *a. Logic.* Causative of or resulting from conversion.

con-vert'd, 1 ken-vūrt'; 2 cŏn-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change into another state, form, or substance; transform; as, to *convert* ice into water. **2.** *Theol.* To turn from sin or error to truth and righteousness. **3.** *Law* To assume possession of illegally. **4.** To turn from bad habits, or from one set of opinions to another. **5.** *Com.* To exchange for value of another form. **6.** *Logic.* To infer by conversion. **7.** *Chem.* To change chemically. **8†.** To cause to turn. **II‖.** *i.* To become changed in character. [< L. *converto*, < *con-*, with, + *verto*, turn.] Syn.: see CHANGE; REGLAIM.

—**con-vert'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which converts. **2.** *Metal.* A vessel in which materials are changed from one condition into another; specifically, in the Bessemer process, an oval retort, lined with refractory material and hung on trunnions, in which pig iron is converted into steel. **3.** *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming the quality or quantity of electrical energy: now restricted to a machine utilizing mechanical rotation. **con-vert'or‡.**—**con-vert"i-bil'i-ty, con-vert'i-bi(e-ness²,** *n.* —**con-vert'i-bl(e²,** *a.* **1.** Capable of conversion. **2.** Equivalent in meaning; interchangeable.—**con-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

con'vert, 1 ken'vərt; 2 cŏn'vert, *n.* A person who has been converted, as from a sinful to a pious life, or from one opinion, creed, etc., to another; specif., one of some other religious denomination who embraces the Roman Catholic faith. **con'vert-ite†.**

Syn.: disciple, neophyte, proselyte. The name *disciple* is given to the follower of a certain faith, without reference to any previous belief or allegiance; a *convert* is a person who has come to one faith from a different belief or from unbelief. A *proselyte* is one who has been led to accept a religious system, whether with or without true faith; a *convert* is always understood to be a believer. A *neophyte* is a new *convert*, not yet fully indoctrinated, or not admitted to full privileges. The antonyms *apostate*, *pervert*, and *renegade* are condemnatory names applied to the *convert* by those whose faith he forsakes.

con'vex, 1 ken'veks; 2 cŏn'vĕks. **I.** *a.* Curving outward like a segment of a globe or of a circle; bulging out. **II.** *n.* A convex surface or body; convexity. [< L.F *convexus*, < *con-*, together, + *veho*, carry.]—**con-vex'ed-ly,** *adv.* **con'ver-ly‡.**—**con-vex'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being convex. **2.** A convex surface. **con-vex'ed-ness‡; con'vex-ness‡.**

con-vex'o-, 1 ken-veks'o-; 2 cŏn-vĕks'o-. From *convex:* a combining form.—**con-vex'o-con"cave,** *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other.—**con-vex'o-con"vex,** *a.* Convex on both sides.—**con-vex'o-plane",** *a.* Same as PLANO-CONVEX.

con-vey', 1 ken-vē'; 2 cŏn-vę', *vt.* **1.** To transport from one place to another; carry; transmit. **2.** To communicate. **3.** *Law.* To transfer the title to or of, as real estate. **4†.** To conduct; manage. **5†.** To steal. **6†.** To transmit, as to offspring; derive. [< F. *convoyer*, < L. *con-*, with, + *via*, way.]

Syn.: carry, change, give, move, remove, sell, shift, transfer, transmit, transport. *Convey*, *transmit*, and *transport* all imply delivery at a destination; as, I will *convey* the information to your friend; air *conveys* sound (to a listener); *carry* does not necessarily imply delivery, and often does not admit of it. A man *carries* an appearance, *conveys* an impression, the appearance remaining his own, the impression being given to another; I will *transmit* the letter; *transport* the goods. A horse *carries* his mane and tail, but does not *convey* them. *Transfer* may or may not imply delivery to another person; as, items may be *transferred* from one account to another or a word *transferred* to the following line. In law, real estate, which can not be moved, is *conveyed* by simply *transferring* title and possession. *Transport* usually refers to material; *transfer*, *transmit*, and *convey* may refer to immaterial objects; we *transfer* possession, *transmit* intelligence; we *convey* ideas, but do not *transport* them. In the case of *convey* the figurative sense now predominates. Compare CARRY; LEAD¹.—Ant.: cling to, hold, keep, possess, preserve, retain.—Prep.: *from* one person or place *to* another.

—**con-vey'a-bl(e²,** *a.* That may be conveyed.—**con-vey'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of conveying. **2.** That by which anything is conveyed. **3.** A vehicle. **4.** A document transferring title to property. **5†.** A device; artifice; hence, underhand conduct.—**con-vey'anc-er,** *n.* One whose business is conveyancing.—**con-vey'anc-ing,** *n.* The business of preparing conveyances of property, especially real estate, including the investigation of titles.—**con-vey'er,** *n.* One who or that which conveys; specif., any mechanical contrivance for conveying material, such as endless chains, etc. **con-vey'or‡.**

con-vict'd, 1 ken-vikt'; 2 cŏn-vĭct', *vt.* **1.** To prove guilty; find guilty after a judicial trial. **2.** To awaken to a sense of sin. **3†.** To defeat. [< L. *convictus*, pp. of *convinco;* see CONVINCE.] Syn.: see CONDEMN; CONVINCE.—**con-vic'tiv(e²,** *a.* Tending or serving to convince or convict.

con-vict'†, *a.* **1.** Proved guilty. **2.** Conquered.

con'vict, 1 ken'vikt; 2 cŏn'vĭct, *n.* One found guilty of or undergoing punishment for crime; a criminal.

con-vic'tion, 1 ken-vik'shən; 2 cŏn-vĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being convinced or convicted; also, in law, the act of convincing. **2.** A doctrine or proposition which one firmly believes. **3.** The act of establishing a mistake; the forcing of acknowledgment of the truth.

Syn.: see BELIEF; CERTAINTY; FAITH.

con'vict-ism, 1 kŏn'vikt-izm; 2 cŏn'vĭct-ĭgm, *n.* The convict system; also, convicts as a class.

con-vince', 1 kŏn-vins'; 2 cŏn-vĭnc', *vt.* [CON-VINCED't; CON-VINC'ING.] **1.** To satisfy by evidence; persuade by argument. **2‖.** To convict. **3†.** To conquer. [< L. *convinco*, < *con-*, with, + *vinco*, conquer.]

Syn.: convict, persuade. One is *convinced* of a doctrine or a duty, *convicted* of a sin or crime. One is *convinced* by argument or evidence addressed to the intellect; he is *persuaded* by appeals addressed to the affections and the will. See PERSUADE.

—**con-vince'ment,** *n.*—**con-vinc'er,** *n.* Mental or conscientious conviction.—**con-vinc'i-bl(e²,** *a.*—**con-vinc'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

con'vive§, 1 kŏn'vĭv; 2 cŏn'vĭv, *n.* A guest at a feast; boon companion.—**con-vive't,** *vi.* To feast.

con-viv'i-al, 1 kŏn-viv'i-al; 2 cŏn-vĭv'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a feast, especially a drinking-feast; festive; jovial. [< L. *con-*, together, + *vivo*, live.]—**con-viv"i-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Festive merriment or joviality.—**con-viv'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-voke', 1 kŏn-vōk'; 2 cŏn-vōk', *vt.* [CON-VOKED't; CON-VOK'ING.] To call together; summon. [< L. *con-*, together, + *voco*, call.] **con'vo-cate†.**

Syn.: assemble, call, call together, collect, convene, gather, muster, summon. A convention is *called* by some officer or officers, as by its president, its executive committee, or some eminent leaders; the delegates are *assembled* or *convened* in a certain place, at a certain hour. *Convoke* implies an organized body and a superior authority; *assemble* and *convene* express more independent action; Parliament is *convoked;* Congress *assembles*. Troops are *mustered;* witnesses and jurymen are *summoned*.—Ant.: adjourn, break up, disband, discharge, dismiss, disperse, dissolve, prorogue, scatter, separate.

—**con"vo-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of convoking an assembly by summons. **2.** The assembly thus convoked. **3.** [C-] *Ch. of Eng.* An ecclesiastical body similar to a synod, but meeting only at the call of some authority; as, the *Convocation* of Canterbury. **4.** [C-] *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A voluntary convention of clergy and laymen from a division of a diocese, meeting unofficially to discuss and promote church measures; also, the district thus organized. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.—**con"vo-ca'tion-al§,** *a.*—**con-voc'a-tiv(e§,** *a.*—**con'vo-ca"tor,** *n.*—**con-vok'er,** *n.*

con-volv(e'§, 1 kŏn-velv'; 2 cŏn-vŏlv', *v.* [CON-VOLVED', CON-VOLVD'§; CON-VOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To roll together; wind around something; twist; turn. **II.** *i.* To turn or wind upon itself. [< L. *con-*, together, + *volvo*, roll.]—**con'vo-lute,** *a.* Rolled one part on another or inward from one side. **con'vo-lut"ed†; con'vo-lu"tiv(e§†.—con'vo-lute-ly,** *adv.*—**con"vo-lu'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of convolving. **2.** The state of being convolved; a turn; fold; especially, one of the folds of the brain.

con-vol"vu-la'ceous, 1 kŏn-vel"viu-lē'shus; 2 cŏn-vŏl"vŭ-lā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Designating a family (*Convolvulaceæ*) of gamopetalous, chiefly climbing herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and showy flowers—the convolvulus family—embracing about 36 genera.

con-vol'vu-lus, 1 kŏn-vel'viu-lus; 2 cŏn-vŏl'vŭ-lŭs, *n.* A twining herb with large showy trumpet-shaped flowers. [L., bindweed.]

con-voy', 1 kŏn-voi'; 2 cŏn-vŏy', *vt.* **1.** To act as convoy to; escort and protect. **2‖.** To go with as a guide. [< F. *convoyer*, CONVEY.]

con'voy, 1 kŏn'voi; 2 cŏn'vŏy, *n.* **1.** A protecting force accompanying property in course of transportation, as a ship at sea or a military party by land. **2.** The property so accompanied, as a ship or fleet at sea or a baggage-train on land. **3.** The act of convoying; the state of being convoyed, or the agency used in transportation or conveyance.

con-vulse', 1 kŏn-vuls'; 2 cŏn-vŭls', *vt.* [-VULSED't, -VULST'§; -VULS'ING.] To throw into convulsions, as of disease, rage, or laughter; agitate violently. [< L. *con-*, with, + *vello*, pull.] —**con-vul'sion,** *n.* **1.** A violent and abnormal muscular contraction of the body; spasm; fit. **2.** Any violent commotion.—**con-vul'sion-a-ry,** *a.* **1.** Causative of, attended by, or resulting from convulsions. **2.** [C-] Characteristic of or pertaining to the sect of Convulsionaries.—**con-vul'sion-a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** One subject to convulsions or fits. **2.** [C-] *Ch. Hist.* One of a body of Jansenists given to convulsive spasms ascribed to supernatural influence emanating from the tomb of François de Paris (died 1727) at St. Médard.—**con-vul'siv(e§,** *a.* Producing, resulting from, or characterized by convulsions. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Con'way, 1 kŏn'wē; 2 cŏn'wā, **Sir (William) Martin** (1856–). An English art-critic, explorer, author, and member of Parliament.

co'ny, 1 kō'ni; 2 cō'ny, *n.* [CO'NIES², *pl.*] **1.** A rabbit, especially the European rabbit. **2.** Same as HYRAX. **3.** The pika (*Lagomys princeps*). [< L.OF *cuniculus*, rabbit.] **co'ney†.**

coo, 1 kū; 2 cōō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter in a cooing manner. **2.** To utter the note of a dove. **3.** To make love in low, murmuring tones. **II.** *n.* A murmuring note, as of a dove. [Imitative.]—**coo'er,** *n.*—**coo'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Cooch Be-har'. Same as KUCH BEHAR.

cood, 1 kud; 2 cōōd, *n.* [Scot.] The cud.

coo-ee , 1 kū-ī', kŭ'ī; 2 cōō-ē', cōō'e, *n.* The cry of the Australian aborigines when approaching an encampment, much used in the bush by Australian colonists.

coof, 1 kuf; 2 cōōf, *n.* [Scot.] A lout; blockhead; coward. **cuif†.**

cook[u], 1 kuk; 2 cōōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prepare for food by subjecting to the action of heat, as by roasting, boiling, etc. **2.** To tamper with; garble. **3.** [Slang.] To injure; frustrate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do the work of a cook. **2.** To be subject to cookery. [< L. *coquo*, cook.]—**cook'er,** *n.* One who or that which cooks; specif., a mechanical device for cooking food.—**cook'er-y,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The art or practise of cooking. **2.** A place for cooking. [and alternately.

cook², 1 kŭk; cōōk, *vi.* [Scot.] To appear and disappear suddenly

cook, *n.* One who prepares food for eating.—**cook'-shop",** *n.* A restaurant; an eating-house.

Cook. 1. Albert S. (1853–), an American educator; editor; author; *Concordance to Beowulf*. **2. James** (1728–1779). An English navigator; discovered the Hawaiian Islands. **3. C. Islands.** An archipelago in the S. Pacific, which with the Hervey Islands was annexed to New Zealand in 1901; 280 sq.m.; pop. 13,000.

Cook, Mount. 1. A mountain in Alaska; height, 16,000 *ft.* **2.** A mountain of Middle Island, New Zealand; height, 12,349 *ft.*

cook'y, 1 kuk'i; 2 cōōk'y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A small, sweet cake. **cook'ey†; cook'ie†.**

cool, 1 kūl; 2 cōōl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become less hot. **2.** To render less excited or excitable; alloy; calm. **II.** *a.* **1.** Moderate in temperature; somewhat cold. **2.** Serving to produce coolness. **3.** Self-controlled; self-possessed; apathetic; chilling; slighting. **4.** [Colloq.] Audacious; impudent. **5.** [Colloq.] Actual; absolute; not exaggerated. **6.** *Art.* Suggesting a sense of coolness: said of the colors blue, green, and violet. **III.** *n.* **1.** A moderate temperature approaching cold; also, that which is cool. **2.** Coolness of feeling or behavior. [< AS. *cōlian*, become cool.] Syn.: see (adjective) CALM; FRESH; SOBER.—**cool'er¹,** *n.* **1.** That which cools, as a vessel to cool liquids. **2.** A refreshing beverage; also, a cooling medicinal agent.—**cool'ish,** *a.*—**cool'ly,** *adv.*—**cool'ness,** *n.*

cool'er², *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A jail. [< F. *couloir*, corridor: French slang for prison.]

Coo'ley, 1 kū'li; 2 cōō'ly, **Thomas McIntyre** (1824–1898). An American jurist.

Cool-gar'die, 1 kūl-gūr'di; 2 cōōl-gär'di, *n.* A town in the gold-field district of West Australia; pop. 2,000.

Coo'lidge, 1 kū'lij; 2 cōō'lidg, **Calvin** (1872–). American statesman; Governor of Massachusetts (1919–1921); Vice-President of the United States, 1921–1923. Succeeded to Presidency on death of Warren G. Harding, Aug. 2, 1923; reelected, 1924.

coo'lie, 1 kū'li; 2 cōō'li, *n.* An Oriental laborer or menial. [< Tamil *kūli.*] **coo'ly†.**

coom¹, 1 kūm; 2 cōōm, *n.* Refuse matter, as culm, soot, or sawdust.

coom², *n.* An old English measure of 4 bushels. **coomb†.**

Coo-mas'sie, 1 ku-mās'i; 2 cōō-mäs'i, *n.* The capital of Ashanti, Guinea; pop. 19,000. **Ku-mas'i†; Ku-mas'ie†; Ku-mas'si†.**

coomb, *n.* See COMB².

coon, 1 kūn; 2 cōōn, *n.* **1.** The raccoon. **2.** [Slang.] A negro.

coon-can', 1 kūn-kan'; 2 cōōn-cān', *n.* Same as CONQUIAN.

coop, 1 kūp; 2 cōōp. **I.** *vt.* To put into a coop; confine. **II.** *n.* **1.** An enclosure for small animals, as fowls or rabbits. **2.** [Slang.] A jail; prison. [< L. *cupa*, tub.]

coo'per, 1 kū'pər; 2 cōō'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make or mend (casks, barrels, etc.). **II.** *i.* To work as a cooper.

coo'per¹, *n.* One whose business it is to make casks, barrels, etc.—**coo'per-age,** *n.* **1.** The work of a cooper or the cost of it. **2§.** A cooper's workshop.—**coo'per-y,** *n.* **1.** The trade of a cooper; cooperage. **2.** Coopers' wares, considered collectively.

Coo'per², *n.* **1. James Fenimore** (1789–1851), an American novelist; *Last of the Mohicans*. **2. Peter** (1791–1883), an American manufacturer and philanthropist; founded Cooper Union, New York.

co-op'er-ate, 1 ko-ep'er-ēt; 2 co-ŏp'er-āt, *vi.* [-AT'ED¢; -AT'ING.] **1.** To operate together for a common object: followed by *with*. **2.** Specif., to unite with one another or with others in carrying on a cooperative society, store, or the like. [< CO- + OPERATE.] Syn.: see AID; HELP.

—**co-op"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** Joint action; profit-sharing. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* A union of laborers or small capitalists for the purpose of advantageously manufacturing, buying, and selling goods, or of pursuing other modes of mutual benefit.—**co-op'er-a-tiv(e§,** *a.* Operating together, especially by industrial cooperation. **-ly,** *adv.*—**co-op'er-a"tor,** *n.*

co-opt', 1 ko-ept'; 2 co-ŏpt', *vt.* To choose by joint action; specif., to elect to fill a vacant membership, as of a committee, board, or other body. [< L. *coopto*, < *co-* (< *cum*), with, + *opto*, choose.] **co-op'tate†.—co-op'ta-tiv(e§,** *a.* —**co-op'tion,** *n.* Mutual choice; selection. **co"op-ta'tion†.**

coo'rash, 1 kū'rash; 2 cōō'rāsh, *n.* A species of itch common among the lower classes of Africans, due to uncleanliness. [Afr.]

co-or'di-nal, 1 ko-ôr'di-nal; 2 co-ôr'di-nal, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the same order, as in botany or zoology. **2.** *Math.* Having (a certain number of) coordinates.

co-or'di-nate. 1 ko-ôr'di-nēt; 2 co-ôr'di-nāt, *vt. & vi.* [-NAT'ED¢; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To put or be in the same rank, class, or order. **2.** To place in harmonious or reciprocal relation. **II.** 1 -nit; 2 -nat, *a.* **1.** Of the same order or rank; existing together in similar relation. **2.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to coordinates. **III.** 1 -nit; 2 -nat, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is of the same order, rank, power, etc. **2.** *Math.* A member of a system of lines or angles by means of which position is determined. [< L.NL *co-*, with; and see ORDINATE, *a.*] **-ly,** *adv.*—**co-or"di-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of coordinating, or the state of being coordinate. **2.** The combination of nervous impulses in motor centers to insure the co-operation of the appropriate muscles in a reaction. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**co-or'di-na-tiv(e§,** *a.*

Coorg, *n.* Same as KURG.

coos'er, 1 kūs'ər; 2 cōōs'er, *n.* [Scot.] A stallion; courser.

coost, 1 kūst; 2 cōōst [Scot.], *imp.* of CAST, *v.*

coot[1], 1 kūt; 2 cō͞ot, *n.* **1.** A rail-like aquatic bird. **2.** [U. S.] A sea-duck, especially a scoter. **3.** A stupid fellow; as, a poor *coot.*

coot[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The ankle; also, the fetlock of a horse. **2.** A trifle.

coot[3]**ie**[1], 1 kūt′ı *or* kut′ı; 2 cō͞ot′ı *or* cō͞ot′ı, *n.* [Scot.] A small wooden basin or bowl for kitchen use.

coot[3]**ie**[2], 1 kūt′ı; 2 cō͞ot′ı, *n.* [Soldiers' Slang.] A body-louse: origin unknown but perhaps related to Sanskrit *kuṭi,* body, or to Urdu *khuṭki,* scab.

American Coot. 1/16

cop[1], 1 kep; 2 cȯp, *n.* [Slang.] A policeman. **cop'per**[1].

cop[2], *n.* **1.** The top or head of a thing. **2.** The conical roll of thread formed on the spindle of a spinning-machine. **3.** The tube on which the cop of thread or yarn is wound in a spinning-machine. [< AS. *cop;* cp. G. *kopf,* head.]

Cop., *abbr.* Copernican, Copernicus.—**cop.,** *abbr.* Copper.

co-pai'ba, 1 ko-pē′bə *or* -paı′bə; 2 co-pā′ba *or* -pı′ba, *n. Med.* A nauseous South-American balsam from some species of *Copaiva,* used in affections of the mucous membrane. [Sp., < Braz. *cupauba.*] **ca-pi'vi**‡; **co-pai'va**‡.

Co-pai'va, 1 ko-pē′va *or* -paı′va; 2 co-pā′va *or* -pı′va, *n. Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees, native in tropical America and Africa, having hard, durable wood. Several species yield copaiba. [NL. = COPAIBA.]

co'pal, 1 kō′pal; 2 cō′pal, *n.* A hard transparent resin used for varnishes. It is collected in the form of exudation from various tropical trees. [< Mex. *copalli,* resin.]

co'palm, 1 kō′pām; 2 cō′pām, *n.* The sweet-gum tree, or the balsam obtained from it. [Central America: pop. 4,000.

Co-pan', 1 ko-pān′; 2 co-pän′, *n.* A ruined city in Honduras.

co-par'ce-na-ry, 1 ko-pär′sı-nē-rı; 2 co-pär′ce-nä-ry, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An estate in lands inherited by coparceners. **2.** Partnership. **co-par'ce-ny**‡.

co-par'ce-ner, 1 ko-pär′sı-nər; 2 co-pär′ce-ner, *n. Law.* One of two or more coheirs. [< co[1]- + PARCENER.]

co-part'ner, 1 ko-pärt′nər; 2 co-pärt′ner, *n.* A sharer; a partner in business.—**co-part'ner-ship,** *n.*

co'pa-tain‡, *a.* Pointed on high; crowned: said of hats.

cope[1], 1 kōp; 2 cōp, *v.* [COPED‡; COP'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To contend or strive on equal terms; oppose or resist: often with *with.* **2‖.** To meet: followed by *with.* **II**‡. *t.* **1.** To contend with. **2.** To encounter. [< F. *couper,* cut, < *coup,* a blow.] Syn.: see CONTEND.

cope[2], *v.* [COPED‡; COP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dress in a cope or cloak. **2.** To furnish with a coping, as a wall. **3.** To form (a joint in a molding) without mitering, as in making a sash-frame. **II.** *i.* To form a cope or coping; bend or arch.

cope, *n.* **1.** Anything that arches overhead; as, the *cope* of heaven; a coping, as of a roof or over a window. **2.** *Eccl.* A mantle semicircular in shape worn by priests or bishops on solemn or ceremonial occasions; also, a coronation, state, processional, or choral vestment often worn by laymen. [< LL. *capa,* cape.]—**cope'stone",** *n.* The top stone of a wall; one of the stones of a coping.

co'peck, 1 kō′pek; 2 cō′pĕk, *n.* A Russian coin, formerly worth **ko'pek,** } about one-half of a cent. [< Rus. *kopeĭk.*] **ko'peck**‡.

cope'mate‡, 1 kōp′mēt; 2 cōp′māt, *n.* **1.** One with whom a person copes or contends; an antagonist. **2.** A colleague or partner; an ally; associate. **copes'mate**‡.

Co"pen-ha'gen, 1 kō"pn-hē′gn; 2 cō"pn-hä′gĕn, *n.* A manufacturing seaport and cathedral city (pop. 560,400); university; capital of Denmark.

co'pe-pod, 1 kō′pı-pȯd; 2 cō′pe-pŏd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Oar-footed, as a crustacean. **2.** Designating an order (*Copepoda*) of small crustaceans; like a copepod; as, the *copepod* stage of a prawn. **co-pep'o-dous**‡. **II.** *n.* One of the *Copepoda.*—**co-pep'o-dan,** *a.* & *n.* [a limited scale.

cop'er, 1 kōp′ər; 2 cōp′er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dealer in horses on

Co-per'ni-cus, 1 ko-pūr′nı-kus; 2 co-pēr′nı-cŭs, **Nicholas** (1473–1543). A Polish astronomer; promulgated, 1543, the now accepted **Copernican system,** which considers the sun as center of our system.—**Co-per'ni-can,** *a.* Pertaining to the astronomer Copernicus, or to his system.

Co-phet'u-a, 1 ko-fet′yu-ə; 2 co-fĕt′yu-a, *n.* In Percy's *Reliques,* a king who marries a beggar maid.

Co"pi-a-po', 1 kō"pı-ä-pō′; 2 cō"pı-ä-pō′, *n.* A mining town, capital of Atacama province, Chile: pop. 11,000.

cop'i-er, 1 kep′ı-ər; 2 cōp′ı-er, *n.* **1.** A copyist. **2.** One who imitates closely the style of another.

cop'ing, 1 kōp′ıŋ; 2 cōp′ing, *n.* The top course of a wall, usually sloping to shed water. See COPE.

co'pi-ous, 1 kō′pı-ŭs; 2 cō′pi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Possessing or showing abundance. **2.** Ample; plenteous; as, *copious* notes. A copious style of writing employs more expression and illustration than are required simply to state the truth. It is not necessarily either diffuse or verbose. [< L. *copiosus,* < *copia,* abundance.] Syn.: see AMPLE.

—**co'pi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**co'pi-ous-ness,** *n.*

copped, 1 kept; 2 cōpt, *a.* Conical; pointed.

Cop"pée', 1 ko"pē′; 2 cō"pe′, **François** (1842–1908). A French poet, playwright, and novelist.

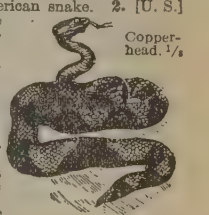
cop'per, 1 kep′ər; 2 cōp′er, *vt.* To cover or coat with copper.

cop'per, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A reddish ductile metallic element occurring native and in combination. It is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Copper is extensively used in the arts, not only in the pure state, but in bronze, brass, etc. See ELEMENT.

2. An article made of this metal; specif., a vessel in which clothes are boiled. **3.** A coin made of copper. **4.** [Slang.] A policeman. [< LL. *cuprum,* < L. *cyprium,* < Gr. *Kyprios,* < *Kypros,* Cyprus.]—**copper barilla,** see BARILLA, 3.—**cop'per-glance",** *n. Mineral.* Same as CHALCOCITE.—**c.-nickel,** *n. Mineral.* Same as NICCOLITE.—**cop'per-plate",** *n.* An engraved plate of copper or an engraving or impression printed from it: often used adjectivally.—**c. pyrites,** see PYRITES.—**cop'per-smith",** *n.* **1.** One who makes utensils of copper. **2.** The crimson-breasted barbet.—**c.-worm,** *n.* **1.** A ship-worm, as *Teredo navalis.* **2.** A clothes-moth. **3.** An itch-insect.—**cop'per-y,** *a.* Like copper. **cop'per-ish**‡.

cop'per-as, 1 kep′ər-əs; 2 cōp′er-as, *n. Chem.* A green crystalline astringent ferrous sulfate ($FeSO_4.7H_2O$) used in dyeing, ink-making, photography, etc. [< F. *couperose.*] **green vit'ri-ol**‡.

cop'per-head", } 1 kep′ər-hed″; 2 cōp′er-hĕd″, *n.* **1.** A ven-**cop'per-hed**[2]**s",** } omous North-American snake. **2.** [U. S.] A Northern sympathizer with the Confederates: so called by Unionists during the Civil War.


Copperhead. 1/8

cop'pice, } 1 kep′ıs; 2 cōp′ic, *n.* **1.**
cop'pis[2]**e,** } A low-growing thicket. **2.** Wood gathered from a coppice; undergrowth.—**cop'pice,** *vt.* [-PICED‡; -PIC-ING.] To copse. [< OF *copeiz,* < *coper,* cut.] **copse**‡.

cop'ple-crown", 1 kep′l-kraun″; 2 cōp′-le-crown″, *n.* **1.** A bird's crest. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) A hen with a crest or topknot; a cropple-crown. (2) The cedar-bird.—**cop'ple-crowned",** *a.*

cop'ra, 1 kep′rə; 2 cōp′ra, *n.* The dried and broken kernel of the coconut. [Hind.] **cob'ra**‡; **cop'per-ah**‡; **cop'rah**‡.

cop-re're-mi-a, 1 kep-rı′rı-mı-ə; 2 cōp-rē′mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A poisoning of the blood from retained fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels. [< COPRO- + Gr. *haima,* blood.] **cop-ræ'mi-a**‡.—**cop-re'mic,** *a.* **cop-ræ'mic**‡.

cop'ro-, 1 kep′rō-; 2 cōp′ro-. From Greek *kopros,* dung: a combining form.—**cop'ro-la'li-a,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal indecency of speech as a sign of insanity.—**cop'ro-lite,** *n.* The petrified dung of extinct vertebrates, in some localities forming, in part, a phosphatic rock which is mined for a fertilizer.—**cop'ro-lit'ic,** *a.*—**cop'ro-lith,** *n.* **1.** A coprolite. **2.** Any ball of hardened feces.—**cop-rol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** A collection of filth. **2.** Hence, indecency or filth in art or literature.—**cop"ro-phil'ism,** *n.* Gratification derived from handling filth.—**cop-roph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding upon dung, as coprid beetles.—**cop-roph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Growing readily on dung, as certain fungi. **2.** Coprophagous.—**cop'ro-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A saprophyte found in dung-heaps.

copse[1], } 1 keps; 2 cōps, *v.* [COPSED‡; COPS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clip or
cops[2], } turn down, as brushwood. **2.** To plant or keep in growth, as underwood. **3.** To enclose as in a copse. **II.** *i.* To form a copse; grow up as a copse.

copse, *n.* A coppice. **copse'wood"**‡.

Copt, 1 kept; 2 cōpt, *n.* **1.** One of that race of native Egyptians that is descended from ancient Egyptian stock. **2.** One of those Christian Egyptians who since A. D. 451 have constituted a Monophysite church, the principal Christian sect in Egypt, of which the Ethiopic-Abyssinian Church is a branch. See MONOPHYSITE.—**Copt'ic.** **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Copts. **II.** *n.* The language of the Copts.

Copt., *abbr.* Coptic.

cop'u-la, 1 kep′yu-lə; 2 cŏp′yu-la, *n.* [-LAS or -LÆ, *pl.*] The word that unites or expresses the subject and the predicate of a sentence; strictly, the present indicative of the verb *to be.* [L., link.]—**cop'u-lar,** *a.*

cop'u-late, 1 kep′yu-lēt; 2 cŏp′yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED‡; -LAT"-ING.] **I.** *t.* To couple. **II.** *i.* To unite in sexual intercourse.—**cop"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of coupling. **2.** Sexual union.—**cop'u-la-tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting a copula; uniting; joining together. **2.** Pertaining to copulation. **cop'u-la-to-ry**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A copulative conjunction. **2**‡. Connection.—**copulative conjunction** (*Gram.*), a coordinate conjunction, as *and, also.*—**cop-u-la-tiv(e-ly**[2]**,** *adv.*

cop'y, 1 kep′ı; 2 cŏp′y. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [COP'IED[4]; COP'Y-ING.] **1.** To make a copy of; reproduce, as in writing, painting, drawing, needlework, etc. **2.** To make an imitation or reproduction. **3.** To admit of being copied. **II.** *n.* [COP'-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A reproduction or imitation; duplicate. **2.** A single printed pamphlet, book, or the like, of an edition or issue. **3.** A pattern given for imitation, especially manuscript or other matter to be reproduced in type. **4**‡. A copious quantity; abundance. [< L.[2] *copia,* abundance.] Syn.: (verb) see FOLLOW; IMITATE; (noun) see DUPLICATE; IMAGE; MODEL; PICTURE.—**certified copy,** a copy attested by an officer having charge of the original.—**cop'y-book",** *n.* A book containing copies to be imitated in penmanship; a writing-book.—**cop'y-er,** *n.* Same as COPIER.—**cop'y-graph,** *n.* A hectograph. [< COPY + Gr. *graphō,* write.]—**cop'y-hold",** *n. Eng. Law.* A tenure of lands evidenced by copy of court roll.—**cop'y-hold"er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which holds copy; especially, a proof-reader's assistant who holds and reads copy for detection of errors and omissions. **2.** *Eng. Law.* One who holds land by tenure of copyhold.—**cop'y-ist,** *n.* One whose business it is to copy; also, an imitator.—**cop'y-right",** **1**‡. *vt.* To secure copyright for (a book or work of art). **II.** *n.* The exclusive legal right of authors and artists to publish and dispose of their works for a limited time.—**cop'y-right"a-bi(e**[2]**,** *a.*—**cop'y-right"er,** *n.*

cop'y-ing, 1 kep′ı-ıŋ; 2 cŏp′y-ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of COPY, *v.*—**cop'y-ing-ink",** *n.* An ink containing sugar, glycerin, or some similarly acting substance, for use in writing or printing to be

reproduced in the copying-press.—**c.-paper,** *n.* An unsized paper used in the copying-press.—**c.-press,** *n.* A press for multiplying copies of writing done with copying-ink.

coque'li-co, 1 kek'li-kō; 2 cōk'li-cō, *n.* **1.** The English wild poppy (*Papaver rhœas*). **2.** Orange-red (the color of the poppy). [< F. *coquelicot,* imitative of a cock's cry.] **coque'li-cot‡.**

Coque'lin', 1 kōk'lañ'; 2 cōk'lañ'. **Benoît Constant** (1841–1909). A French actor; rôles, *Cyrano de Bergerac; Napoleon,* etc.; author, *Art and the Actor.*

co-quet', 1 ko-ket'; 2 co-kĕt', *v.* [CO-QUET'TED[4]; CO-QUET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To treat with pretended affection; deceive with affected fondness. **II.** *i.* To trifle in love; treat a person with a pretense of fondness. [< F. *coqueter,* strut, < *coq,* COCK[1].]—**co'quet-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] Trifling in love; also, the quality of being coquettish.—**co-quette',** *n.* A woman who endeavors to attract admiration merely for the gratification of vanity; flirt. [F.] **co-quet'‡.—co-quet'tish,** *a.* Pertaining to a coquette; disposed to coquet. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

co-quil'la-nut", 1 ko-kil'ya-nŭt"; 2 co-kĭl'ya-nŭt", *n.* The nut of the Brazilian palm *Attalea funifera.*

co-qui'na, 1 ko-kī'na; 2 co-kī'na, *n.* A soft rock composed of fragments of marine shells: used as building-material. [Sp.]

cor-, *prefix.* With; together. [Form of COM before *r.*]

Cor., *abbr.* Corinthians, Cornelia, Cornelius, coroner.—**cor.,** *abbr.* Corner, cornet, corpus, correction, correlative, correspondence, correspondent, corresponding, corrupted, corruption.

Co'ra, 1 kō'ra; 2 cō'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Co-rin'na** (dim.). **F. Co"rinne',** 1 ko"rin'; 2 co"rin', [Gr, maiden.]

cor"a-ci'i-form, 1 kor"a-sci'i-fôrm; 2 cōr"a-çi'i-fôrm, *a.* Designating an order of non-passerine birds (*Coraciiformes*) containing the rollers, kingfishers, owls, etc.

cor'a-cle, 1 kor'a-ki; 2 cōr'a-cl, *n.* A small fishing-boat of hide or oil-cloth on a wicker frame: used in France, Wales, and Ireland. [< W. *corwgl,* < *corwg,* boat.]

French Coracle.

cor'a-coid, 1 kor'a-koid; 2 cōr'a-cōid. **I.** *a.* Shaped like a raven's beak. **II.** *n.* **1.** The posterior inferior element of the shoulder-girdle, a separate bone in many animals, as birds, reptiles, and monotremes, that unites with the scapula to form the glenoid cavity. **2.** *Ich.* (1) The supracleithe. (2) The chief bone of the shoulder-girdle of a teleost fish. [< Gr. *korax* (*korak-*), crow, + -OID.]

co-ra'gio, 1 ko-rā'jō; 2 co-rā'ĝō, *interj.* [It.] Courage! **co-rag'gio‡.**

cor'al, 1 kor'al; 2 cōr'al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or like coral. **2.** Red, like commercial coral. **II.** *n.* **1.** The calcareous skeleton or hard structures secreted in or by the tissues of various marine zoophytes, as many anthozoans and certain hydroids, serving as a support and place of abode. These animals are usually compound, many individuals being united into a colony or polypidom,

Corals.

1. Branching growth of a reef-coral, madrepore coral. 2. Mushroom coral. 3. Bud coral. 4. Brain coral.

and the coral assumes various forms. **2.** A toy made of coral. **3.** Lobster- or crab-roe: named from its appearance when cooked. [F., < LL. *coralium,* < Gr. *korallion,* coral.] **cor'ral‡.—coral reef,** a reef consisting largely of coral. **—cor'al-ber"ry,** *n.* A bushy American shrub (*Symphoricarpus vulgaris*) with dark berries, somewhat resembling currants.—**cor"al-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing or containing coral.—**cor'al-lin(es,** 1 kor'a-lin; 2 cōr'a-lin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, producing, or like coral. **2.** Pinkish-red. **II.** *n.* **1.** A calcareous, coral-like sea-weed. **2.** A coral or coral-like animal.—**cor'al-lite,** *n.* **1.** An individual skeleton of coral-polyp; a cup coral. **2.** Fossil coral.—**cor"al-lit'ic,** *a.*—**cor'al-loid,** *a.* Coral-shaped; especially, branching like coral. **co-ral'li-noid‡; cor"al-loi'dal‡.—cor'al-loid,** *n.* A polyzoan.—**cor'al-root",** *n.* Any one of a small genus (*Corallorhiza*) of brownish leafless orchids with much-branched coral-like rootstocks.

co-ral'lum, 1 ko-ral'um; 2 co-răl'ŭm, *n.* Coral, either as a compound mass or as the skeleton of a polyp. [LL.; see CORAL.]

cor An"glais', 1 kōr añ"glē'; 2 cōr añ"glā'. [F.] *Mus.* **1.** See under OBOE. **2.** A reed organ-stop resembling the oboe.

co-rant', **co-ran'to,** *n.* Same as COURANT.

cor'ban, 1 kōr'ban; 2 cōr'băn, *n.* An offering to God, as in fulfilment of a vow (*Mark* vii, 11). [Heb.]

cor'bell, 1 kōr'bel; 2 cōr'bĕl, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A gabion. **2.** *Arch.* A sculptured basket of fruit or flowers. [< F. *corbeille,* < L. *corbis,* basket.]

cor'bel, 1 kōr'bel; 2 cōr'bĕl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To support by corbels. **2.** To make in the form of corbels. **I.** *n. Arch.* **1.** A bracket projecting from the face of a wall. **2.** The basket-shaped cushion of a Corinthian capital. **3.** A short timber placed lengthwise upon a wall, etc., under a girder to increase its bearing. [OF., < L. *corbis,* basket.] **cor'bell‡.—cor'bel-steps",** *n. pl.* Corbie-steps.—**cor'bel-ing,** *n.* An arrangement of stones or bricks in building a wall, in which successive courses project beyond those below them. **cor'bel-ling‡.**

Corbie-steps.

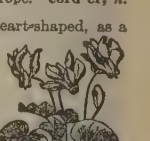
cor'bie, 1 kōr'bi; 2 cōr'bi, *n.* [Scot.] A crow; raven. [< L.F *corvus,* crow.] **cor'by‡.—cor'bie-crow",** *n.* [Scot.] The carrion-crow.—**c.-steps,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] Steps in the top of a gable wall from the eaves to the apex of the roof such as only a crow or cat could use. **crow-steps‡.**

Cor-cy'ra, *n.* Same as CORFU.

cord, 1 kōrd; 2 cōrd. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bind or secure with cord; furnish with cords. **2.** To pile fire-wood by the cord. **II.** *n.* **1.** A string of several strands. **2.** A measure for wood, equal to 128 cubic feet. **3.** Corduroy: often in the plural. **4.** *Anat.* A cord-like structure; as, the spinal *cord.* **5.** Figuratively, any feeling that draws or restrains: often in the plural. **6.** The rope used by a hangman. [< Gr.F *chordē,* string.]—**cord'age,** *n.* **1.** Ropes and cords collectively; especially, ropes in the rigging of a ship. **2.** The amount in cords, as of wood, on a given area of land.—**cord'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Bound or fastened with cord or rope. **2.** Striped or ribbed as if with cords; as, a *corded* fabric. **3.** Piled in cord measure; as, *corded* fire-wood. **4.** With the hair twisted or felted into strings or curls: said of dogs. **5†.** Made of cord or rope.—**cord'er,** *n.* A person or thing that cords.

cor'date, 1 kōr'dāt; 2 cōr'dāt, *a. Bot.* Heart-shaped, as a leaf. [< L. *cor,* heart.] **-ly,** *adv.*

Cor"day', 1 kōr"dē'; 2 cōr"dā', **Charlotte** (1767–1793). Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Armans, a French patriot who assassinated Marat in Paris, July 13, 1793, and was guillotined.



Cordate Leaves of European Cyclamen.

Cor-de'li-a, 1 kōr-dī'li-a *or* -dīl'ya; 2 cōr-dē'li-a *or* -dēl'ya, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Cor-du'la‡.** **F. Cor"dé'lie',** 1 kōr"dē'lī'; 2 cōr"dę'lē'; G. **Cor-de'li-a,** 1 kōr-dē'li-a, 2 cōr-dę'lī-a. **2.** In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* Lear's youngest and favorite daughter, captured and imprisoned by her sisters. See LEAR. [Celt., jewel of the sea.]

cor"de-lier', 1 kōr"de-līr'; 2 cōr"de-lēr', *n.* [F.] **1.** An early type of rope-making machine. **2.** [C-] (1) *Ch. Hist.* A Franciscan friar of the strictest rule: so named in France because of the girdle of cord worn by such friars. (2) *pl.* A political club of the time of the French Revolution, whose meetings were held in an old Cordelier convent.

cor'dial, 1 kōr'jal; 2 cōr'jal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Proceeding from the heart; exhibiting or expressing kindliness; hearty. **2.** Giving heart; reviving the spirits; imparting vigor or joy; cheering. **3§.** Same as CARDIAC. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which invigorates or exhilarates. **2.** A sweet and aromatic alcoholic liquor. [< L. *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] SYN.: (adj.) see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY.—**cor-dial'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The quality of being cordial. **cor'dial-ness‡.** SYN.: see WARMTH.—**cor'dial-ly,** *adv.*

cor'di-form, 1 kōr'di-fōrm; 2 cōr'di-fôrm, *a.* Heart-shaped; cordate. [< L. *cor* (*cord-*), heart, + *forma,* shape.]

cor"dil-le'ra, 1 kōr"dil-yē'rə *or* kōr-dil'er-a; 2 cōr"dil-yę'ra *or* cōr-dil'er-a, *n. Geol.* The entire system of subparallel mountain ranges that borders a continent. [Sp., < *corda,* CORD.]—**cor"dil-le'ran,** *a.*

cord'ite, 1 kōrd'āit; 2 cōrd'īt, *n.* A variety of smokeless powder consisting of cellulose nitrate or guncotton, nitroglycerin, and a restrainer, such as vaseline, used chiefly as a propellant. [< CORD, from its appearance.]

Cor'do-ba[1], 1 kōr'do-va; 2 cōr'do-vă, *n.* **1.** A province (5,299 sq. m.; pop. 520,786) in Andalusia, Spain; also, its capital (pop. 66,831). **2.** A province (66,912 sq. m.; pop. 735,472) in Argentine Republic; also, its capital city (pop. 134,935). **Cor'do-va‡.**

cor'do-ba[2], *n.* A monetary unit of Nicaragua the equivalent in value of an American gold dollar.

cor'don, 1 kōr'dən; 2 cōr'don, *n.* **1.** An extended line, as of men, ships, forts, etc. **2.** An ornamental lace, cord, or ribbon worn to secure something in place or for adornment. **3.** *Arch.* A molding projecting slightly from the face of a wall; a string-course. **4.** *Fort.* A coping projecting from a scarp-wall. [F.]

cor"don-net', 1 kōr"dən-nē'; cōr"do-ng', *n.* [F.] **1.** The slightly raised edge of a point-lace pattern. **2.** Edging made from piping. **cor"do-nette'‡.**

Cor'do-van, 1 kōr'do-van; 2 cōr'do-van. **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Cordova. **II[1].** *n.* **1.** A native or resident of Cordova. **2.** [c-] Cordwain. **3.** [c-] [Eng.] Horse-hide leather. [Sp., also *cordoban;* see CORDWAIN.]

cor'du-roy, 1 kōr'du-roi *or* kōr"du-rōi'; 2 cōr'du-rōy *or* cōr"du-rōy', *vt.* To make into a corduroy road.

cor'du-roy. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of corduroy, as trousers. **2.** Formed from logs laid transversely; as, a *corduroy* road. **3.** Ribbed or corded, as corduroy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thick and very durable cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers made of corduroy. **3.** A corduroy road. [< F. *corde* (see CORD, *n.*) + *du,* contr. of *de le; de* (< L. *de*), of;

le (< L. *ille*), the, + *rot* (< L. *rex*), king.]—**corduroy road,** a rough road, usually over miry ground, made of transverse logs touching one another.

cord'wain, 1 kôrd'wān; 2 côrd'wān, *n.* Spanish leather, used in medieval Europe for the boots of the wealthy. [< OF. *cordowan,* < Sp. *cordoban,* < *Cordoba, Cordova* (a town in Spain).] **cor'do-van‡.—cord'wain-er‖,** *n.* A worker in cordwain; a shoemaker.—**cord'wain-er-y,** *n.*

cord'y, 1 kôrd'ı; 2 côrd'y, *a.* **1.** *Glass-making.* Having stringlike imperfections, due to impurities. **2.** Full of cords; cordlike; having cord-like fibers or parts.

Cor'dy-ceps, 1 kôr'dı-seps; 2 côr'dy-cĕps, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi parasitic on the larvæ of insects or on certain subterranean fungi.

core, 1 kōr; 2 cōr. **I.** *vt.* [CORED; COR'ING.] To remove the core of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The central or innermost part of a thing. **2.** The heart, as of an apple or pear, containing the seeds. **3.** The most important part of anything; the pith of a subject. **4.** *Founding.* A solid form, placed in a mold, about which the metal is poured, so as to be cast hollow. **5.** *Elec.* (1) The insulated conducting wires of an electric cable. (2) The iron mass or bundle of iron rods, etc., around which the wire is coiled in an electromagnet or armature. [< L.or *cor,* heart.]—**cor'er,** *n.* An instrument for removing the core from fruit.

core², *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The number of hours a miner works continuously before being relieved: shift.

cor'e-, 1 kor'ı-: 2 cōr'e-. From Greek *korē,* the pupil of the eye: a combining form.

Co-re'a, *n.* Same as CHOSEN. **Ko-re'a‡.**

Cor"e-go'nus, 1 kor"ı-gō'nus; 2 cōr"e-gō'nŭs, *n. Ich.* A genus of *Salmonidæ* with very small mouth and toothless jaws, containing the whitefishes, about 40 species of which inhabit cool inland waters in the northern hemisphere, and are among the most important of food-fishes.

co"re-lig'ion-ist, 1 kō"rı-lij'an-ıst; 2 cō"re-lĭg'on-ist, *n.* One of the same religion, or of the same church or sect, as another. **co"re-lig'ion-a-ry‡; cor"re-lig'ion-ist‡.**

Co-rel'li, Marie (1864–1924). A novelist of Italian and Scotch parentage; *Romance of Two Worlds,* etc.

cor-e-mi-um, 1 kōr-ı'mı-um; 2 cōr-ē'mi-ŭm, *n.* A special form of non-sexual fruit-body in the fungi in which spore-bearing hyphæ are arranged in parallel order, side by side, to form an erect fascicle. [< Gr. *korēma,* filth.]

Co"re-op'sis, 1 kō"rı-op'sıs; 2 cō"re-ŏp'sis, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of mainly North-American herbs of the aster family, with heads of showy yellow or rose-colored flowers. **2.** [*c-*] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *koris,* bedbug, + *opsis,* resemblance (from the form of the seed).]

cor'e-plas"ty, 1 kor'ı-plas"tı; 2 cōr'e-plăs"ty, *n. Surg.* Any operation for producing an artificial pupil. [< CORE- + -PLASTY.]—**cor'e-plas'tic,** *a.*

co"re-spon'dent, 1 kō"rı-spen'dent; 2 cō"re-spŏn'dĕnt, *n.* A joint respondent, as in a suit for divorce.—**co"re-spon'den-cy,** *n.*

corf, 1 kôrf; 2 côrf, *n.* **1.** The basket or box in which coal is carried from the working-place to the shaft. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A measure of coal, varying from 2 to 3¼ hundredweight; formerly, also, a basket. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] A floating receptacle for holding fish, etc. **4.** [Scot.] A hut or similar building for temporary use. **corve‡.**

Cor'fi-ote, 1 kôr'fı-ōt; 2 côr'fi-ōt, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Corfu. **Cor'fute‡.**

Cor-fu', 1 kor-fū'; 2 côr-fu', *n.* **1.** A Greek island in the Ionian group; 272 sq. m.; pop. 140,757. **2.** Its capital; pop. 27 000. **Cor-cy'ra‡** [Anc.].

co"ri-a'ceous, 1 kō"rı-ē'shus; 2 cō"ri-ā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of a tough leathery texture. **2.** Like leather. [< LL. *coriaceus,* < L *corium,* leather.]

co"ri-an'der, 1 kō"rı-an'dər; 2 cō"ri-ăn'dĕr, *n.* A plant of the parsley family, bearing aromatic seeds. [< Gr.L *koriannon,* < *koris,* bedbug.]

Co-rin'na, 1 ko-rin'a; 2 co-rin'a, *n.* **1.** A Greek lyric poet; flourished about 490 B. C. **Ko'rin-na‡** [Gr.]. **2.** Diminutive of CORA. **Co"rinne'‡** [F.].

Cor'inth, 1 kor'ınth; 2 cŏr'inth, *n.* **1.** An ancient fortified city in Argolis, Greece, noted for its luxury. **2.** A modern city on the Gulf of Corinth, 3 miles from the site of ancient Corinth; pop. 5,000.—**Gulf of Corinth,** an arm of the Ionian sea, separating Morea from N. Greece. **Gulf of Lepanto‡.—Isthmus of C.,** an isthmus connecting Morea with N. Greece; traversed by the Corinth Canal.

Co-rin'thi-an, 1 ko-rin'thı-an; 2 co-rin'thi-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Corinth, or to an order of architecture marked by slender fluted columns with ornate capitals. See COLUMN. **2.** Luxurious; licentious. **3.** Conducted by amateurs; as, *Corinthian* sailing. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. **2.** A dashing or profligate fellow. **3.** [Slang.] A gentleman sportsman who rides or drives his own horses on the turf, or sails his own yacht.—**Corinthian brass,** extreme effrontery: an allusion to the excellent brass, properly bronze, anciently made in Corinth. **Corinthian bronze‡.—Epistle to the Corinthians,** two letters addressed by the apostle Paul to the Christians at Corinth, and forming two books of the New Testament.

Co"ri-o-la'nus, 1 kō"rı-o-lē'nus; 2 cō"ri-o-lā'nŭs, **Caius Marcius.** A legendary Roman hero; in Shakespeare's *Coriolanus.*

co'ri-um, 1 kō'rı-um; 2 cō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [CO'RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The sentient and vascular portion of the skin beneath the epidermis. **2.** The connective membranous tissue. [L., leather.]

cork¹, 1 kôrk; 2 côrk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To stop with a cork, as a bottle; confine. **2.** [Colloq.] To silence suddenly: used with *up;* as, that answer *corked* him *up.* **3.** To blacken with burnt cork. **4.** To taste of cork, as wine. **II.** *n.* **1.** The light, porous outer bark of a tree (the *cork-oak* or *cork-tree*): used for stoppers for bottles, for floats, etc. **2.** Anything made of cork or serving as a cork. **3.** *Bot.* A protective tissue that forms beneath the epidermis of dicotyledons and replaces it. [< L.Sp *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark.] —**cork belt, c. jacket,** a belt or jacket having pieces of cork enclosed in canvas, to support a person in the water.—**cork'age,** *n.* A charge for serving wine at a hotel, especially when the wine is the property of the guest.—**cork'scam"bi-um,** *n.* The phellogen, or inner active layers of cork-producing tissue. **c.-meristem‡.—cork'-screw". I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move or cause to move like a corkscrew. **2.** To twist. **II.** *n.* A spirally shaped instrument for drawing corks from bottles.—**cork'screw",** *a.*—**cork'wood",** *n.* **1.** The light, porous wood of several West-Indian trees—*Anona palustris* of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), *Ochroma lagopus* of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), etc. **2.** In the southeastern United States, a small tree (*Leitneria floridana*).—**cork'y,** *a.* **1.** Like cork; shrunken; dried up. **2.** [Colloq.] Light in weight; vivacious. **3.** Having the flavor of cork; corked.—**cork'i-ness,** *n.*

Harvesting Cork in France.

cork². I. *vt.* **1.** Same as CALK², *v.* **2.** To injure as by a calk. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] Same as CALK, *n.*

Cork³, *n.* A county (2,885 sq. m.; pop. 392,000), Munster province, S. Ireland; also, its capital, a seaport (pop. 76,000).

corked, 1 kôrkt; 2 côrkt, *a.* **1.** Stopped with cork, as a bottle.

corkt², *ƒ 2.* Having acquired the taste of cork; as, *corked* wine.

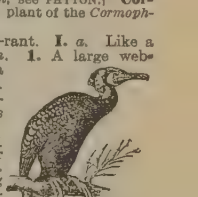
cork'er, 1 kôrk'er; 2 côrk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which corks: literally or (colloq.) figuratively. **2.** [Slang.] An argument that puts a stop to discussion. **3.** [Slang.] A smart, confident fellow; a good, clever fellow.

cork'ing-pin"‖, 1 kôrk'ıŋ-pin"; 2 côrk'ing-pin", *n.* A large pin: said to have been used for fastening the hair.

corm, 1 kôrm; 2 côrm, *n. Bot.* A bulb-like, solid, fleshy stem. [< Gr. *kormos,* tree-trunk.]

Cor-moph'y-ta, 1 ker-mef'ı-tē; 2 cŏr-mŏf'y-ta. *n. pl. Bot.* A former primary division of the vegetable kingdom, embracing plants that possess a stem (axis) with leaves; stem-producing plants. [< Gr. *kormos,* trunk, + *phyton,* see PHYTON.] **Cormog'e-nat‡.—cor'mo-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A plant of the *Cormophyta.*—**cor"mo-phyt'ic,** *a.*

cor'mo-rant, 1 kôr'mo-rent; 2 côr'mo-rant. **I.** *a.* Like a cormorant; greedy; rapacious. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large web-footed voracious aquatic bird with a strongly hooked bill and gular pouch. **2.** Hence, a glutton or avaricious person. [< F. *cormoran,* < LL. *corvus marinus,* sea-crow.]


Cormorant. 1/25

cor'mus, 1 kôr'mus; 2 côr'mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mi, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A stock or colony of persons, as a chain of salps. **2.** *Bot.* A corm. **3.** A plant-body exhibiting stem- and leaf-formation: opposed to *thallus.* [< Gr. *kormos,* trunk of a tree, < *keirō,* cut.]

corn, 1 kôrn; 2 côrn, *vt.* **1.** To preserve in salt or in brine; as, to *corn* beef. **2.** (1) [U. S.] To feed with corn. (2) [Scot.] To feed with oats. **3.** To granulate.

corn¹, *n.* **1.** The edible seeds of cereal plants: in England, wheat, barley, rye, and oats collectively; in America, maize, or Indian corn. **2.** The plants that produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after harvesting. **3§.** A granule, as of salt or gunpowder. [< AS. *corn.*]—**corn'cob",** *n.* See COB, 2.—**c.-cockle,** *n.* A tall purple-flowered weed of the pink family.—**c.-crake,** *n.* A European crake frequenting corn-fields —**c.-crib,** *n.* [U. S.] A building for storage of Indian corn, usually raised on posts, with walls made of slats for ventilation.—**c. dodger,** a cake of Indian meal baked hard in ashes.—**c.-factor,** *n.* In England, a wholesale dealer in grain.—**corn'field,** *n.* An area of growing corn.—**c.-flower,** *n.* Any flower growing in grain-fields; especially, the blue-bottle or bachelor's-button: originally and still frequently cultivated.—**c.-husk,** *n.* See CORN-SHUCK.—**c.-laws,** *n. pl.* In English history, certain laws, the first dating from 1361, placing restrictions upon the grain trade and especially upon the importation of grain: repealed in 1846.—**c.-lily,** *n.* Either of two species of convolvulus. The African corn-lily is any species of *Ixia,* a plant of the iris family. —**c.-mayweed,** *n.* **1.** The scentless wild camomile (*Matricaria inodora*): naturalized in parts of the United States. **2.** The field-camomile.—**c.-meal,** *n.* Meal made from maize; Indian meal; (in Scotland) oatmeal. **c.-flour‡.—c.-pith,** *n.* The pith of Indian corn, used in the manufacture of paper and a cellulose packing used on war-ships.—**c. pone** [Local, U. S.], bread made of corn-meal, sometimes with milk and eggs; also, a loaf of such bread.—**c.-popper,** *n.* A wire box or cylinder used for popping corn over a fire.—**c.-poppy,** *n.* A troublesome weed (*Papaver rhœas*) growing in grain-fields. **c.-rose‡.—c.-salad,** *n.* Lamb's-lettuce (*Valerianella olitoria*), found in Europe and occasionally in the United States: used for salad.—**c.-shuck,** *n.* The shuck

or husk of an ear of maize.—**c.-stalk,** *n.* A stalk of Indian corn.—**c.-starch,** *n.* **1.** Starch made from maize **2.** A purified starchy meal used for making puddings.—**c.-worm,** *n.* The boll-worm.—**corn'y**§, *a.* **1.** Producing corn; produced from corn; as, *corny* ale. **2.** Of or relating to corn.

corn[2], *n.* **1.** A horny thickening of the cuticle, common on the feet. **2.** *Vet.* A morbid condition of the fore hoofs of horses caused by injuries to the tissue of the sole, producing inflammation of the horn. [< L.[F] *cornu,* horn.]—**corn'y**[2], *a.* Horny.

Corn., *abbr.* Cornelius, Cornish, Cornwall.

cor-na'ceous, 1 kŏr-nā'shŭs; 2 côr-nā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Cornaceæ*) of polypetalous shrubs or trees—the dogwood or cornel family.

cor'ne-a, 1 kŏr'nɪ-ə; 2 côr'ne-a, *n. Anat.* The anterior part of the outer coat of the eyeball. [< L. *corneus,* horny, < *cornu,* horn.] **cor'ne-a-lens"**‡.

corned, } 1 kôrnd; 2 côrnd, *a.* Preserved by laying down
cornd[5], } in coarse salt or in brine; as, *corned* beef.

Cor"neille', 1 kŏr"nē'yə; 2 côr"ne'ye, **Pierre** (1606–1684). A French dramatist (*The Cid,* etc.).

cor'nel, 1 kŏr'nel; 2 côr'nĕl, *n.* Any one of a genus (*Cornus*) of trees with hard, compact wood, as the dogwood. [< F. *cornouille.*]—**cor-ne'lian,** *a.*

Cor-ne'li-a, 1 kŏr-nī'lɪ-ə *or* -nēl'yə; 2 côr-ne'li-a *or* -nēl'ya, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Cor"né"lie',** 1 kŏr"né"lē', 2 côr"ne"lē'; G. It. **Cor-ne'li-a,** 1 kŏr-nēl'ɪ-ɑ, 2 côr-ne'li-ä. **2.** A Roman matron; wife of T. Sempronius Gracchus; "mother of the Gracchi"; lived 2d century B. C. [L., horn (?)]

cor-ne'lian, *n.* Same as CARNELIAN.

Cor-ne'li-us, 1 kŏr-nē'lɪ-ŭs *or* (*Eng.*) kôr-nī'lɪ-ŭs; 2 côr-ne'li-ŭs *or* (*Eng.*) côr-nē'lɪ-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Cor-ne'li-us,** 1 kŏr-nē'lɪ-ŭs, 2 côr-ne'li-ŭs; D. **Kor-ne'lis,** 1 kŏr-nē'lɪs, 2 côr-ne'lis; **Cor-ne'lis**‡; F. **Cor"neille',** 1 kŏr"ne'ye, 2 côr"ne'ye; **Cor"né"li"us',** 1 kŏr"né"lē"ŭs', 2 côr"ne"li"ŭs'; G. **Cor-ne'li-us,** 1 kŏr-nē'lɪ-ŭs, 2 côr-ne'li-ŭs; It. Pg. Sp. **Cor-ne'li-o,** 1 kŏr-nē'lɪ-ō, 2 côr-ne'li-ō. **2. Peter von** (1783–1867), a German painter; revived fresco-painting at Rome. [L., horn (?)]

Cor-nell', 1 kŏr-nel'; 2 côr-nĕl', **Ezra** (1807–1874). An American philanthropist; founded **Cornell University,** at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1865.

cor'ne-ous, 1 kôr'nɪ-ŭs; 2 côr'ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of horn; of a horn-like texture; horny. [< L. *corneus;* see CORNEA.]

cor'ner, 1 kôr'ner; 2 côr'ner, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To force or drive into a corner. **2.** To place in a position of difficulty or embarrassment; as, to *corner* a witness. **3.** [U. S.] To purchase, or contract for the purchase of (a commodity), so as to command the market and be able to fix the price of it; as, to *corner* a stock. **4.** To place in a corner. **5.** To furnish with corners. **II.** *i.* **1.** To abut (on something) by a corner or angle. **2.** *Com.* To produce a corner.

cor'ner, *n.* **1.** The point formed by the intersection of two or more lines or surfaces, or the edge formed by the intersection of two surfaces; an angle. **2.** The space or surface comprised between two converging walls or lines near their meeting. **3.** A retired spot; nook; as, the chimney-*corner.* **4.** A position of embarrassment or difficulty, or one from which extrication is difficult. **5.** *Finance.* A condition of a market when a commodity or a security has been largely bought up with a view to forcing a higher price; as, a *corner* in cotton or stocks. **6.** A part or spot, especially a remote or obscure part, of a particular place; as, we searched every *corner* of the house. **7.** (1) A tool used in decorating the corners of books. **cor'ner-piece"**‡. (2) A metallic or other guard for the corner of a book, box, or other article. [< L.[F] *cornu,* horn.]—**cor'nered,** *pa.* **1.** Having corners. **2.** Forced into a position of embarrassment or difficulty.—**cor'ner-stone",** *n.* **1.** A stone uniting two walls at the corner of a building. **2.** Something fundamental or of primary importance.—**cor'ner-wise,** *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally.

cor'net[1], 1 kôr'net; 2 côr'nĕt, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A small wind-instrument of the trumpet class, in which the notes are determined by valves or pistons that open communication into auxiliary bands of tubing, thus varying the length of the vibrating air-column. **cornet-à-piston** or **-pistons**‡. See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. **2.** A cone-shaped paper wrapper. **3.** (1) A portion of a woman's head-dress, of varying shape, from the 14th to the 17th century; also, the head-dress itself. (2) The tall white head-dress of Sisters of Charity. [F., < L.[LL] *cornu,* horn.]—**cor'net-ist, cor'net-tist,** *n.*

cor'net[2], *n.* **1.** *Mil.* [Eng.] Formerly, the lowest commissioned cavalry officer, or a pennant carried by him. **2.** A flag or standard; specif., a signaling flag. [< F. *cornette,* standard.]—**cor'net-cy,** *n.* The rank or commission of a cornet.

cor'net[3], *n.* The coronet of a horse. [= CORONET, 2.]

cor'nice, } 1 kôr'nɪs; 2 côr'nic, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The horizontal
cor'nis[8], } molded projection at the top of a building or of a component part of a building, usually under the eaves; specif., the uppermost member of an entablature. **2.** An ornamental molding running round the walls of a room close to the ceiling; also, a slight wooden molding running round the walls at a convenient height for the support of pictures by hooks. **3.** A frame of molding, often gilded, covering the rods and hooks used for hanging curtains before windows, etc. [< It.[OF] *cornice,* < Gr. *korōnis,* wreath.]—**cor'nice,** *vt.* To provide or adorn with a cornice.

cor-nic'u-late, *a.* Having horns or horn-like processes.

Cor-nif'er-ous, *n. Geol.* A limestone formation: former name now superseded by *Onondaga.* It is so called from the masses of chert found in it. [pop. 15,820.

Corn'ing, 1 kôrn'ɪŋ; 2 côrn'ing, *n.* A city in central New York;

Cor'nish, 1 kôr'nɪsh; 2 côr'nish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England. **II.** *n.* The former language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic.—**Cor'nish-man,** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cornwall.

corn't, 1 kôrnt; cônt, *a.* [Scot.] Corn-fed.

cor'nu, 1 kôr'nu; 2 côr'nū, *n.* [COR'NU-A, *pl.*] A horn, or anything shaped like a horn.

cor"nu-co'pi-a, 1 kôr'niu-kō"pɪ-ə; 2 côr"nū-cō"pi-a, *n.* [-AS or -Æ, *pl.*] **1.** The horn of Amalthæa symbolizing peace and prosperity. **2.** A paper or cardboard horn for holding candies. **3.** A superabundance. [LL., < L. *cornu,* horn, + *copiæ,* gen. of *copia,* abundance, plenty.] **cor"nu-co'pi-æ**‡.

cor'nus, 1 kôr'nus; 2 côr'nŭs, *n. Bot.* Same as CORNEL.

cor-nute', 1 kŏr-niūt'; 2 côr-nūt', *a.* **1.** Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. **2.** Shaped like a horn; as, *cornute* locks of hair. **3**†. Cuckolded. [< L. *cornutus,* < *cornu,* horn.] **cor-nut'ed**‡.

—**cor-nute't.** **I.** *vt.* To equip with horns; hence, to cuckold. **II.** *n.* One forked or that has horns. Specif.: (1) *Chem.* A retort. (2) A cuckold.—**cor-nu'to**†, *n.* A cuckold.

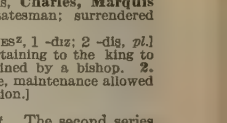
Corn'wall, 1 kôrn'wŏl; 2 côrn'wal, *n.* A county of S. W. England; 1,359 sq. m.; pop. 320,560.

Corn-wal'lis, 1 kôrn-wel'ɪs; 2 côrn-wal'is, **Charles, Marquis** (1738–1805). An English general; statesman; surrendered at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781.

cor'o-dy, } 1 kŏr'o-dɪ; 2 côr'o-dy, *n.* [-DIES[Z], 1 -dɪz; 2 -diş, *pl.*]
cor'ro-dy, } *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A right pertaining to the king to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by a bishop. **2.** Subsistence for himself or his heirs; hence, maintenance allowed as for services. [< LL. *corrodium,* provision.]

corol., *prolific abbr.* Corollary.

co-rol'la, 1 ko-rel'ə; 2 co-rŏl'a, *n. Bot.* The second series or inner circle of flower leaves (petals), usually colored, forming the inner floral envelop or inner perianth. It serves mainly as an attraction for insects. [L. dim. of *corona,* crown.] **cor'ol**‡.—**cor'ol-late,** *a.* Having or resembling a corolla. **cor'ol-lat"ed**‡.

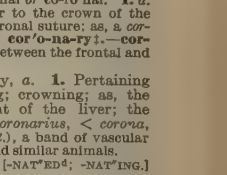


Corolla (*a*).

cor'ol-la-ry, 1 kor'ə-lē-rɪ *or* (*Brit.*) ko-rel'ə-rɪ; 2 cŏr'o-lā-ry *or* (*Brit.*) co-rŏl'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** *Math.* A proposition following so obviously from another that it requires little or no demonstration. **2.** An inference; deduction. **3**†. Something superfluous; an excess; surplus. [< L. *corollarium,* price of a garland.]

Cor"o-man'del Coast, 1 kor"o-man'del; 2 cŏr"o-măn'dĕl. That part of the eastern coast of southern India from the Kistna river to Palk strait.

co-ro'na, 1 ko-rō'nə; 2 co-rō'na, *n.* [-NAS[Z] or -NÆ, *pl.*] **1.** A garland or wreath: among the ancient Greeks and Romans given as a reward for distinguished achievements. **2.** *Arch.* The projecting brow of a cornice. **3.** *Biol.* A crown-like part, structure, or process, as the crown of the head. **4.** A luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, the irregular radial streams of light seen around the sun during a total eclipse; loosely, any halo. **5.** *Bot.* A crown-like process at the top of the tube of the corolla, as in jonquils. [L., crown.]—**Corona Australis,** the Southern Crown, a constellation south of Sagittarius. See CONSTELLATION.—**C. Borealis,** the Northern Crown, an old constellation between Hercules and Boötes. See CONSTELLATION.


Solar Corona.

cor'o-nach, 1 kor'o-nah; 2 cŏr'o-năh, *n.* Formerly, in Scotland and Ireland, a dirge, as for a chieftain. [< Gael. *coranack.*]

cor'o-nal, 1 kor'o-nal *or* ko-rō'nal; 2 cŏr'o-nal *or* co-rō'nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a corona or halo, or to the crown of the head. **2.** Having the direction of the coronal suture; as, a *coronal* plane. **II.** *n.* A crown or garland. **cor'o-na-ry**‡.—**coronal** or **coronary suture,** the suture between the frontal and the two parietal bones of the skull.

cor'o-na-ry, 1 kor'o-nē-rɪ; 2 cŏr'o-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a crown or wreath. **2.** Encircling; crowning; as, the *coronary* laurel; the *coronary* ligament of the liver; the *coronary* vessels of the heart. [< L. *coronarius,* < *corona,* crown.]—**coronary cushion** or **ring** (*Vet.*), a band of vascular tissue surmounting the hoof of the horse and similar animals.

cor'o-nate§, 1 kor'o-nēt; 2 cŏr'o-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED[4]; -NAT"ING.] To crown.

cor"o-na'tion, 1 kor"o-nā'shən; 2 cŏr"o-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of crowning a monarch. **2**‖. Accomplishment; fulfilment.

Co"ro-nel', 1 kō"ro-nel'; 2 cō"ro-nĕl', *n.* A Chilean seaport, off which the German Admiral Von Spee defeated the British under Sir Christopher Cradock, Nov. 1, 1914. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

cor'o-ner, 1 kor'o-ner; 2 cŏr'o-ner, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of sudden or violent death. [F.]

cor'o-net, 1 kor'o-net; 2 cŏr'o-nĕt, *n.* **1.** An inferior crown, denoting noble rank less than sovereign. See illus. on next page. **2.** Any chaplet or wreath for the head; especially, a semicircular band worn by women above the brow as a

head-dress. **3.** The upper margin of a horse's hoof. [< OF. *coronette.*]

British Coronets.

1. Prince of Wales. 2. Younger Son and Brother of the Blood Royal. 3. Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal. 4. Duke. 5. Marquis. 6. Earl. 7. Viscount. 8. Baron.

co-ro'ni-form, 1 ko-rō'nɪ-fôrm; 2 co-rō'nɪ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a crown. [< L. *corona,* crown, + -FORM.]

co-ro'ni-um, 1 ko-rō'nɪ-um; 2 co-rō'nɪ-ūm, *n.* A gaseous element, lighter than hydrogen, first recognized as a constituent of the solar atmosphere from spectroscopic evidence. [< CORONA, 4.]

Co"rot', 1 ko"rō'; 2 co"rō', **Jean Baptiste Camille** (1796-1875). A French landscape-painter.

cor'po-ra, 1 kôr'po-rə; 2 côr'po-rə, *n.* Plural of CORPUS.—**corpora adiposa** (*Entom.*), fat bodies closely connected with the functions of assimilation in the larvæ of insects. **cor'po-race†;** **cor'po-ral‡;** **cor"po-ra'le‡.**—**cor"po-ral'i-ty,** *n.*—**cor'po-ral-ly,** *adv.*

cor'po-ral, 1 kôr'po-rəl; 2 côr'po-ral, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the body as opposed to the mind; personal; as, *corporal* punishment. **2§.** Having substance; corporeal; not spiritual. [< L. *corporalis,* < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] **cor'po-rall†.** Syn.: see PHYSICAL.—**cor'po-ral-cloth",** *n. Eccl.* The fine linen cloth spread over the altar during the communion service.

cor'po-ral², 1 kôr'po-rəl; 2 côr'po-ral, *n.* **1.** The lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of soldiers. **2.** *Naut.* A senior petty officer who attends to police matters under the master-at-arms. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The fallfish (*Semotilus bullaris*). **4.** *R. C. Ch.* The linen cloth on which the chalice is placed during mass. [F., < LL. *corporale,* < L. *corporalis.*]—**corporal's guard,** the squad of men detailed for guard or other duty under a corporal; hence, any small number of persons, especially of attendants or adherents.

cor'po-rate†, *vt.* & *vi.* To incorporate; become incorporated.

cor'po-rate, 1 kôr'po-rɪt; 2 côr'po-rat, *a.* **1.** Associated by legal enactment for the transaction of business; incorporated; as, a body politic and *corporate.* **2.** Belonging to a corporation; as, *corporate* property. **3.** Combined as a whole; considered as one; collective. **4.** Having a visible body or form; corporeal; not spiritual. [< L. *corporatus,* pp. of *corporo,* fashion into a body, < *corpus,* body.] **cor'po-ra-tiv**(es‡.—**cor'po-rate-ly,** *adv.* **1.** As a corporate body. **2.** In the body; bodily.

cor"po-ra'tion, 1 kôr"po-rē'shən; 2 côr"po-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** An artificial person created by law, consisting of one or more natural persons united in one body under such grants as secure a succession of members without changing the identity of the body, and empowered to act in a certain capacity or to transact business of some designated form or nature like a natural person. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) The human body. (2) The abdomen when protuberant. **3†.** The act of incorporating; condition of being incorporated. —**cor'po-ra"tor,** *n.* A member of a corporation; especially, an original incorporator.

cor-po're-al, 1 kôr-pō'rɪ-əl; 2 côr-pō're-al, *a.* **1.** Having a body; of a material nature; physical: opposed to *immaterial, mental,* or *spiritual.* **2.** *Law.* Perceivable by the bodily senses; substantial and permanent: opposed to *incorporeal;* as, *corporeal* hereditaments. [< L. *corporeus,* < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] Syn.: see PHYSICAL.

—**cor-po're-al-ism§,** *n.* Materialism.—**cor-po're-al-ist,** *n.* —**cor"po-re'i-ty,** *n.* Existence in the body; material existence; materiality. **cor-po"re-al'i-ty‡;** **cor-po're-al-ness‡.**—**cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.* In or relating to the body; bodily.

cor'po-sant", 1 kôr'po-zant"; 2 côr'po-sānt", *n.* A globular electric light, sometimes seen on a spar of a ship in storms; St. Elmo's fire. [< Pg. *corpo santo,* holy body.]

corps, 1 kōr; 2 cōr, *n.* **1.** A number of persons acting together. **2.** A section of an army. **3.** A special military department. **4†.** A human body. [F., < L.or *corpus,* body.] —**corps de garde,** 1 kōr də gārd; 2 cōr de gārd [F.], a body of men on guard, or the post occupied by them.

corpse, 1 kôrps; 2 côrps, *n.* A dead body, as of a human being. [< F. *corps;* see CORPS.] Syn.: see BODY.

cor'pu-lent, 1 kôr'piu-lent; 2 côr'pū-lẽnt, *a.* Having a great excess of fat; very fleshy. [F., < L. *corpulentus,* fleshy, < *corpus,* body.]

Syn.: adipose, burly, fat, fleshy, gross, obese, plethŏric, portly, pursy, stout.—Ant.: bony, emaciated, gaunt, lean, poor, skinny, slight, spare, thin.—**cor'pu-lence,** *n.* **cor'pu-len-cy†.**—**cor'pu-lent-ly,** *adv.*—**cor'pu-lent-ness,** *n.*

cor'pus, 1 kôr'pus; 2 côr'pŭs, *n.* [-PO-RA, 1 -po-rə; 2 -po-ra, *pl.*] **1.** A body **2.** *Anat.* The entire body of an animal. **3.** *Law.* (1) A material object; especially, a corporeal property. (2) The elements or facts of a case considered collectively. [L.]—**corpus callosum,** a large band of commissural fibers connecting the neopallium of the two cerebral hemispheres. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**C. Christi.** **1.** A festival held in honor of the Eucharist by the Church of Rome on the first Thursday following Trinity Sunday. **2.** A bay on the Gulf of Mexico in Texas. **3.** A city in S. Texas; pop. 10,530.—**c. delicti,** the dead body in its medico-legal relations.—**c. juris,** the body of law. —**C. Juris Canonici,** the collective title of the decrees and canons of the Roman Church, constituting the standard of the canon law.—**C. Juris Civilis,** or **C. Juris,** the collective title (first used probably in the 17th century) of the body of Roman law, comprising the institutes, the Pandects or Digest, the Code, and the *Novellæ* or new laws, of Justinian: promulgated A. D. 528–534.—**c. luteum,** a yellow body in the ovary concerned with menstruation and pregnancy.—**c. striatum** [CORPORA STRIATA, *pl.*], a mass of ganglionic cells at the base of either hemisphere of the brain.

cor'pus-cle, 1 kôr'pus-l; 2 côr'pŭs-l, *n.* **1.** A minute particle of matter; molecule; atom; electron. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Any oosphere in a gymnospermous archegonium. (2) Any of the connecting bodies between the glands which bear the pollinia of plants of the milkweed family. (3) Any protoplasmic granule of distinct shape or that fulfils a specific function, as a leucoplast. **3.** *Anat.* A minute body; a cell, as a blood *corpuscle.* See BLOOD CORPUSCLE. [< L. *corpusculum,* dim. of *corpus,* body.] **cor'pus-cule‡.** Syn.: see PARTICLE.—**cor-pus'cu-lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made up of corpuscles; molecular.

corr., *abbr.* Correspond, correspondence, correspondent, corresponding, corrupt, corrupted, corruption.

cor-rade', 1 ko-rēd'; 2 cō-rād', *vt.* [-RAD'ED[d]; -RAD'ING.] **1.** *Geol.* To disintegrate, as rocks, either by solution or by solution combined with mechanical wear; said of rivers. [< L. *corrado,* < *cor-* (< *cum*), together, + *rado,* scrape.]—**cor-ra'sion,** *n. Geol.* The process of erosion by corroding. Compare EROSION. See CORRODE.

cor-ra'di-ate, 1 ko-rē'dɪ-ēt; 2 cō-rā'di-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To converge to a focus, as rays of light.

cor-ral', 1 ko-ral'; 2 cō-răl'. **I.** *vt.* [COR-RALLED'; COR-RAL'-LING.] [Western U. S.] **1.** To drive into and enclose in a corral; pen up. **2.** To arrange in the form of a corral; as, to *corral* wagons. **3.** To drive into a corner; press hard. **II.** *n.* **1.** An enclosed space or pen for live stock. **2.** A space enclosed by the wagons of emigrants, or of a mule-train, etc., as a defensive precaution. [Sp.]

cor-rect', 1 ko-rekt'; 2 cō-rĕct'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To set straight; remove faults or errors from; make right; rectify. **2.** To remove, as an error; remedy. **3.** To chastise; punish. **4.** To point out the mistakes of; set right. **5.** To counteract the aberration of; as, to *correct* a lens.

Syn.: see AMEND; CHASTEN; RECLAIM.

II. *a.* **1.** Free from fault or mistake. **2.** True, right, or proper; accurate; exact. [< L. *correctus,* pp. of *corrigo,* < *con-,* together, + *rego,* rule.]

Syn.: accurate, decorous, exact, faultless, perfect, precise, proper, right, true. See EXACT; PERFECT; PRECISE; RIGHT.—Ant.: erroneous, false, faulty, inaccurate, incorrect, wrong.

—**cor-rect'a-bl**(es, **cor-rect'i-bl**(es, *a.*—**cor-rec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of correcting or setting right; rectification; emendation. **2.** That which is offered as an improvement. **3.** The act or process of disciplining or chastening. **4.** The act or process of neutralizing an undesired quality or condition. **cor-rec'cion†.** —**cor-rec'tion-al.** **I.** *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. **II.** *n.* A house of correction.—**cor-rec'tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* Adapted to correct. **II.** *n.* That which has power or tendency to counteract anything wrong or injurious.—**cor-rect'ly,** *adv.*—**cor-rect'-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being correct.—**cor-rec'tor,** *n.*

Cor-reg'gio, 1 kor-rej'o; 2 cōr-rĕj'o, **Antonio Allegri** (1494–1534). An Italian painter; *Ecce Homo.*

cor-reg'i-dor, 1 ko-rej'i-dōr *or* (*Sp.*) ko-rē"hī-thōr'; 2 cō-rĕj'i-dōr *or* (*Sp.*) cō-rē"hī-thōr', *n.* **1.** The chief magistrate of a Spanish town. **2.** In Spanish America, a similar magistrate whose jurisdiction extends over part of a province. [Sp., < L. *corrigo,* CORRECT.]

cor'rei, *n.* Same as CORRIE.

cor"re-late', 1 kor'ɪ-lēt'; 2 cŏr'e-lāt', *vt.* & *vi.* [-LAT'ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To put or be in relation, especially in reciprocal relation. **2.** To be related by connection, adaptation, or correspondence. [< COR- + L. *relatus;* see RELATE.] —**cor're-late,** 1 kor'ɪ-lāt; 2 cŏr'e-lat. **I.** *a.* Having mutual or reciprocal relations. **II.** *n.* A correlative.—**cor"re-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Mutual or reciprocal relation. **2.** The act of bringing under relations of union or interaction. **3.** *Neurol.* The combination of nervous impulses in sensory centers resulting in adaptive reactions. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.* —**cor-rel'a-tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having correlation; especially, mutually involving or implying one another; as, *correlative* terms. **2.** *Gram.* & *Logic.* Mutually related in significance; referring to each other; as, "either" and "or" are *correlative* conjunctions; "where" and "there" are *correlative* terms. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of two or more persons or things united by reason of some natural relation or correspondence. **2.** *Gram.* Either of two correlative terms. **3.** *Physics.* A correlated force. **4.** *Biol.* A correlative form. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cor-rep'tion, 1 ko-rep'shən; 2 cō-rĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Pros.* The treating of a metrically long syllable as short. Compare PRO-TRACTION. **2†.** Reproof. [< L. *correptio(n-),* < *cor-* (< *cum*), intens. + *rapio,* seize.]

cor″re-spond′d, 1 ker″ı-spend′; 2 cŏr″e-spŏnd′, *vi.* **1.** To be adequate or proportioned; be equal or like. **2.** To hold communication by means of letters. [< L.^{F} *cor-*, together, + *respondeo*, RESPOND.]

cor″re-spon′dence, 1 ker″ı-spen′dens; 2 cŏr″e-spŏn′dĕnc, *n.* **1.** The act, condition, or state of corresponding. **2.** Mutual adaptation; congruity; agreement. **3.** Communication by letters; also, the letters themselves. **cor″re-spon′den-cy‡.** SYN.: see INTERCOURSE.

cor″re-spon′dent. 1, *a.* **1.** Having correspondence; correlated in nature; adapted: with *to*. **2‡.** Obedient. SYN.: see SYNONYMOUS. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who communicates by means of letters; specifically, one who dispatches news from a seat of war, or other communications to a newspaper by telegraph. **2.** *Com.* A person, partnership, firm, or corporation that carries on business transactions with another at a distance through letters or telegrams. **3.** Anything that corresponds; a correlative. **4‡.** An accomplice or confederate.—**cor″re-spon′siv**(es‖, *a.*

cor″re-spond′ing, 1 ker″ı-spond′ıŋ; 2 cŏr″e-spŏnd′ĭng, *pa.* **1.** Correspondent; being similar and similarly placed: with *to*. **2.** Carrying on a correspondence: followed by *with*. SYN.: see SYNONYMOUS.—**cor″re-spond′ing-ly,** *adv.*

cor′ri-dor, 1 kŏr′ı-der; 2 cŏr′ĭ-dŏr, *n.* A wide gallery or passage in a building, usually having various rooms opening upon it. [F.]

cor′rie, 1 kŏr′ı; 2 cŏr′ı, *n.* [Scot.] A hollow or recess in the side of a hill or at the head of a valley. [< Gael. *corrach*, steep.] **cor′reĭ‡.**

Cor″ri-en′tes, 1 kŏr″ı-en′tēs; 2 cŏr″ĭ-ĕn′tęs, *n.* **1.** A province of Argentine Republic; 32,580 sq. m.; pop. 395,000. **2.** Its capital, on Paraná river; pop. 20,000.

cor″ri-gen′dum, 1 kŏr″ı-jen′dum; 2 cŏr″ĭ-ĝĕn′dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] Something to be corrected: said especially of an error in printing.

cor′ri-gi-bl(e^{F}, 1 kŏr′ı-ji-bl; 2 cŏr′ĭ-ĝĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being corrected; especially, capable of reformation. [< L. *corrige*: see CORRECT.]—**cor″ri-gi-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **cor′ri-gi-bl**(e-ness‖‡.—**cor′ri-gi-bly,** *adv.*

cor-ri′val, 1 ko-raı′val; 2 cŏ-rĭ′val. **I.** *a.* Emulous. **II§.** *n.* A rival. [< L. *corrivalis*, < *cor-*, together; and see RIVAL.]

cor-rob′o-rant, 1 ke-reb′o-rent; 2 cŏ-rŏb′o-rant. **I.** *a.* Having the power to impart strength; invigorating. **II.** *n.* Something that imparts strength; a tonic.

cor-rob′o-rate, 1 ke-reb′o-rēt; 2 cŏ-rŏb′o-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT^{F}ED; -RAT′ING.] To strengthen, as conviction; confirm. [< L. *cor-*, together, + *robur* (*robor-*), strength.]—SYN.: see CONFIRM; RATIFY.—**cor-rob′o-rat″er,** *n.* One who corroborates. **cor-rob′o-ra″tort.**—**cor-rob′o-ra′tion,** *n.* The act of corroborating; confirmation; that which corroborates.—**cor-rob′o-ra-tiv**(es, *a.* Tending to confirm; verifying. **cor-rob′o-ra-to-ry‡.**

cor-rob″o-ree′, 1 ke-reb′o-rı′; 2 cŏ-rŏb″o-rē′, *n.* [Anglo-Austral.] A nocturnal assembly of aboriginal Australians marked by furious descriptive dancing and revels about a fire; hence, any noisy celebration.

cor-rode′, 1 ke-rōd′; 2 cŏ-rōd′, *v.* [-ROD′ED^{2}; -ROD′ING.] **I.** *t.* To eat away gradually; disintegrate; rust. **II.** *i.* To become corroded. [< L. *cor-*, together, + *rodo*, gnaw.]—**cor-ro′dent. I§.** *a.* Corrosive. **II.** *n.* A corrosive.—**cor-rod′i-bl**(e^{F}, *a.* **cor-ro′si-bl**(e^{F}‡.—**cor-ro′sion,** *n.* **1.** An eating or wearing away; gradual decay. **2.** The product of corrosive action.

cor-ro′siv(es, 1 ke-rō′siv; 2 cŏ-rō′sıv. **I.** *a.* Having the power of corroding; often used figuratively. **II.** *n.* That which corrodes; a corroding agent.—**corrosive sublimate,** mercuric chlorid, a white crystalline poisonous compound formed by subliming a mixture of salt and mercuric sulfate. It is a powerful disinfectant.—**cor-ro′siv**(e-ly§, *adv.*—**cor-ro′siv**(e-ness‖, *n.*

cor′ru-gant, 1 kŏr′u-gent; 2 cŏr′ŭ-ĝant. **I.** *a.* Having the power of corrugating. **II.** *n. Med.* A styptic or astringent.

cor′ru-gate, 1 kŏr′u-gēt; 2 cŏr′ŭ-ĝāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-GAT^{ED}; -GAT′ING.] To contract into alternate ridges and furrows; wrinkle. **II.** *a.* Contracted into ridges or folds; wrinkled. **cor′ru-gat″ed‡.** [< L. *cor-*, together, + *ruga*, wrinkle.]—**cor″ru-ga′tion,** *n.* The act of corrugating; a wrinkle.

corrup., *abbr.* Corrupt, corrupted, corruption.

cor-rupt′d, 1 ke-rupt′; 2 cŏ-rŭpt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become putrescent or putrid. **2.** To change from good to bad in any quality; vitiate; contaminate; as, to *corrupt* the blood. **3.** To pervert the integrity or fidelity of; especially, to pervert by bribery; as, to *corrupt* a voter. **4.** To render incorrect by changes or errors; as, to *corrupt* a manuscript. **5‖.** To waste; consume; corrode. **II.** *i.* To become rotten. SYN.: contaminate, debase, defile, deprave, deteriorate, pollute, putrefy, spoil, vitiate. See DECAY; DEFILE; PERVERT; POLLUTE; PUTREFY.—ANT.: see synonyms for AMEND.

—**cor-rupt′er, cor-rupt′or,** *n.*—**cor-rupt″i-bil′i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being corruptible.—**cor-rupt′i-bl**(e^{F}, *a.* That may be corrupted; subject to decay.—**cor-rupt′i-bl**(e-ness‖, *n.* —**cor-rupt′i-bly,** *adv.*—**cor-rup′tiv**(es, *a.* Of a corrupting character.—**cor-rupt′less,** *a.* Incorruptible.

cor-rupt′, *a.* **1.** In a state of decomposition; tainted; putrid. **2.** Of a perverted character; given to bribery; dishonest; depraved. [< L. *cor-*, together, + *rumpo*, break.] SYN.: see BAD; IMMORAL; ROTTEN.—**cor-rupt′ly,** *adv.*—**cor-rupt′ness,** *n.*

cor-rup′tion, 1 ke-rup′shən; 2 cŏ-rŭp′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupted. **2.** A corrupting influence, as bribery.—**corruption of blood** (*Law*), an immediate consequence of a judgment of attainder (in England) whereby the guilty person can neither receive nor transmit property by inheritance.—**cor-rup′tion-ist,** *n.* **1.** A bribegiver or bribe-taker. **2.** One who defends corruption. **3.** *Politi.* One who is guilty of corrupt practises while holding public office.

Cors., *abbr.* Corsica.

cor′sage, 1 cŏr′sıj; 2 cŏr′saĝ, *n.* The bodice or waist of a

cor′sair, 1 kŏr′sâr; 2 cŏr′sâr, *n.* **1.** A pirate; also, his vessel. **2.** Specifically, a privateer, formerly authorized by the Turkish and Saracen governments to harry the coasts of Christian countries: as, Barbary *corsairs*. [< Pr.^{F} *corsari*, < L. *cursus*, COURSE.]

corse, 1 kŏrs; 2 cŏrs, *n.* **1.** A ribbon used for vestments. **2‖.** A corpse. [< OF. *cors*, body.]

cor. sec., *abbr.* Corresponding secretary.

corse′let, 1 kŏrs′let; 2 cŏrs′lĕt, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* The complete armor of a soldier; also, a breastplate. **2.** The thorax of an arthropod. [F.] **cors′let‡.**

cor′set, 1 kŏr′set; 2 cŏr′sĕt. **I.** *vt.* To enclose in a corset or corsets. **II.** *n.* **1.** A close-fitting laced bodice, worn as an undergarment by women. **2‡.** A medieval garment fitting closely to the body. [OF.]—**cor″se″tière′**† (*F. fem.* 1 kŏr″se″tyär′; 2 cŏr″se″tyĕr′). **Cor′si-ca,** 1 kŏr′sı-ka; 2 cŏr′sı-ca, *n.* A French island (3,367 sq. m.; pop. 291,160) in the Mediterranean sea; capital, Ajaccio.—**Cor′si-can.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Corsica, or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Corsica. **2.** The Corsican language. **3.** With the definite article—*The* Corsican, Napoleon Bonaparte (born in Ajaccio, Corsica). [pop. 11,540.

Cor″si-ca′na, 1 kŏr″sı-kā′nę; 2 cŏr″sı-cā′na. A city in E. Texas;

cor-tège′, 1 ker-tāj′; 2 cŏr-tĕzh′, *n.* A train of attendants; procession. [F., < It. *corte*, COURT.] SYN.: see PROCESSION.

Cor′tes, 1 kŏr′tes; 2 cŏr′tĕs. *n.* The national legislature of Spain or Portugal. [Sp., < *corte*, COURT.]

cor′tex, 1 kŏr′teks; 2 cŏr′tĕks, *n.* [-TI-CES‖, 1 -tı-sız; 2 -tı-cēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The bark or rind. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* The outer or investing layer of an organ or of various animals. **3.** The external layer of gray matter of the cerebrum and cerebellum. [L., bark.]—**cor′ti-cate,** *a. Bot.* Resembling or of the nature of bark. **cor′ti-cose,** *a. Bot.* Resembling or of the nature of bark. **cor′ti-cous‡.**

Cor′tez, 1 kŏr′tez; 2 cŏr′tĕz. **Fernando** (1485–1547). A Spanish military explorer; conquered Mexico; discovered Lower California. **Cor′tes‡.**

Cor′ti, 1 kŏr′tı; 2 cŏr′tĭ. **Bonaventura** (1720–1813). An Italian anatomist who discovered the structure in the human ear since called *organ of Corti*.

cor′ti-cal, 1 kŏr′tı-kel; 2 cŏr′tı-cal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cortex; consisting of or like bark or rind; hence, external. **II.** *n.* A part of the cerebral cortex which can be differentiated functionally from its neighbors. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.* **-ly,** *adv.* [York; pop. 13,300.

Cort′land, 1 kert′lend; 2 cŏrt′land, *n.* A city in central New

Co-ru′ña, 1 ko-rū′nya; 2 co-ru′nyä, *n.* A province (3,051 sq. m.; pop. 695,525), and its capital (pop 47,984), N. W. Spain.

co-run′dum, 1 ko-run′dum; 2 co-rŭn′dŭm, *n. Mineral.* An extremely hard, usually dark-colored, aluminum oxid (Al_2O_3), used as an abrasive. The colored varieties are the gems sapphire and ruby. Emery is an impure granular variety. The artificial abrasive *alundum* has the same composition. [< Hind. *kurand*, corundum.]

cor′us-cate, 1 ker′us-kēt, 2 cŏr′ŭs-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT^{ED}; -CAT′ING.] To give out sparkles of light. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *corusco*, flash.]—**co-rus′cant,** *a.*—**cor″us-ca′tion,** *n.* A burst of sparks or flashes.

cor′vĕe′, 1 kŏr′vē′; 2 cŏr′vę′, *n.* Formerly, an obligation to perform feudal service, as mending roads; any system of forced labor. [F.]

cor-vette′, 1 ker-vet′; 2 cŏr-vĕt′, *n.* A wooden war-vessel, ranking next below a frigate. [F.] **cor′vet‡.**

cor′vin(es, 1 kŏr′vın; 2 cŏr′vin, *a.* Of or pertaining to a crow; crow-like. [< L. *corvus*, raven.]

Cor′vus, 1 kŏr′vus; 2 cŏr′vŭs, *n. Astron.* A southern constellation, the Crow or Raven. See CONSTELLATION. [L., raven.]

cor′y-bant, 1 kŏr′ı-bant; 2 cŏr′y-bănt, *n.* [-BAN′TES‖, 1 -ban′tız; 2 -băn′tēs, *pl.*] A priest of the goddess Cybele in ancient Phrygia, whose rites were celebrated with wild revelry; hence, a reveler.—**cor″y-ban′ti-an,** *a.* **cor″y-ban′tic‡.**

Co-ryd′a-lis, 1 ko-rid′ə-lis; 2 co-rŷd′a-lis, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mostly delicate herbs of the poppy family, with divided leaves, and racemes of rose, white, or yellow flowers.

Cor′y-don, 1 kŏr′ı-den; 2 cŏr′y-dŏn, *n.* A common name in pastoral poetry for a shepherd: used by Vergil and Spenser.

cor′ymb, 1 kŏr′ımb; 2 cŏr′ymb, *n. Bot.* A flat-topped or convex flower-cluster of indeterminate inflorescence. [< Gr. *korymbos*, top.] **cor′ym‡.**—**cor-ym′bose,** *a.* **cor-ym′bous‡.**—**co-rym′bose-ly,** *adv.*

co″ry″phée′, 1 kŏ″rı″fē′; 2 cŏ″rŷ″fę′, *n.* A ballet-dancer. [F.]

cor″y-phe′us, 1 kŏr″ı-fi″us; 2 cŏr″y-fē′ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] The chorus-leader in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern usage, the leader of a chorus; any leader. [< L. *coryphæus*, < Gr. *koryphaios*, chorus-leader, < *koryphē*, head or top, < *karys*, helmet.] **co″ry-phæ′us‡.**

co-ry′za, 1 ko-raı′ze; 2 co-rŷ′za, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and connecting sinuses; nasal catarrh; cold in the head.

Cos, *n.* Same as Kos.

cos., *abbr. Consiliarius* (L., counselor), cosine.—**cosec.,** *abbr.* Cosecant.

co-se′cant, co′sine. See co-².

co-seis′mal, 1 kō-seis′mal; 2 cō-sis′mal, *a.* **1.** Experiencing an earthquake-shock simultaneously in all points; as, a *coseismal* line or zone. **2.** Indicating the progress of an earthquake by such lines. [< co-¹ + Gr. *seismos*; see SEISMIC.] **co-seis′mic‡.**

—**co-seis′mal,** *n.*

co-sen′tient, 1 kō-sen′shent, 2 cō-sĕn′shent, *a.* Feeling together.

co-sere′, 1 kō-sār′; 2 cō-sâr′, *n. Ecol.* That form of plant succes-

sion in which there is a sequence of two or more developmental stages (series, or seres) on the same spot.

co'sey, *a.* Same as COZY.

Cos'grave, 1 kŏs'grēv; 2 cŏs'grāv, **William Thomas** (1882–). Irish patriot: President of the Dail Eireann 1922–

cosh, 1 kŏsh; 2 cŏsh, *a.* [Scot.] Snug; comfortable.

cosh'er‖, 1 kesh'ər; 2 cŏsh'er, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To feed with sweets and titbits; hence, to treat fondly; coddle; pet. **II.** *i.* To be friendly; gossip. [Freq. of *cosh,* COZY.]

cosh'er‖, *vt.* To exact entertainment from. [< Ir. *cosair.* feast.] **—cosh'er-er,** *n.*—**cosh'er-ing,** *n.* [pop. 10,850.

Co-shoc'ton, 1 ko-shŏk'tən; 2 co-shŏc'ton. A city in N. E. Ohio;

co'sier†, *n.* A botcher; cobbler. [< L. *consuo,* sew.] **co'zier†.**

co-sig'na-to-ry, 1 kō-sig'na-tō-ri; 2 cō-sĭg'na-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Signing jointly. **II.** *n.* [-RIES‖, *pl.*] One of the joint signers of a document, as a treaty. **con-sig'na-to-ry†; co-sig'na-ta-ry†.**

co'si-ly, *adv.* Same as COZILY.

cos'ta-age, 1 kuz'n-ɪj; 2 cŏs'n-ag, *n. Law.* Collateral relationship or kindred by blood; consanguinity. [OF.]

co'sine, 1 kō'sain; 2 cō'sin, *n.* The sine of the complement of a given angle. [< CO-[2] + SINE.]

cos-met'ic, 1 kez-met'ik; 2 cŏz-mĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the beautifying of the complexion. **cos-met'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A compound applied to the skin to improve its appearance. [< Gr. *kosmos,* ornament.]

cos'mic, 1 kez'mik; 2 cŏz'mic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the universe at large as a harmonious system; hence, harmonious; orderly: opposed to *chaotic.* **2.** Belonging to the material universe, especially that portion outside the solar system; as, *cosmic* changes. **3.** Of a magnitude or extent in space or time suggesting those of the universe; of vast extent or duration. **4.** Relating to cosmism. [< Gr. *kosmikos,* < *kosmos,* universe.] **cos'mi-cal‡.—cosmic dust,** fine particles supposed by some to be diffused in space, and to be the source of the dust found on snow, as in the arctic regions.—**cos'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cos'micsş, 1 kez'miks; 2 cŏz'mics, *n.* Cosmology.

cos'mism, 1 kez'mizm; 2 cŏz'mism, *n. Philos.* A theory of the cosmos or universe; the doctrine of evolution.—**cos'mist,** *n.*

cos'mo-, 1 kes'mo-; 2 cŏs'mo-. From Greek *kosmos,* order; the universe: a combining form.—**cos-mog'o-ny,** *n.* A theory of creation, as of the world or of the universe. [+ -GONY.]—**cos"mo-gon'ic,** *a.* **cos-mog'o-nal‡;** **cos"mo-gon'i-cal‡.**—**cos-mog'o-nist,** *n.*—**cos-mog'ra-phy,** *n.* The science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geography, and geology. [+ -GRAPHY.]—**cos-mog'ra-pher,** *n.* **cos-mog'raphist‡.**—**cos"mo-graph'ic,** *a.* **cos"mo-graph'i-cal‡.**—**cos-mol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] The general science or philosophy of the universe. [+ -LOGY.]—**cos"mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmology. **cos"mo-log'ic‡.**—**cos-mol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in cosmology.—**cos"mo-plas'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the formation of the universe: cosmogonic.

cos"mo-pol'i-tan, 1 kez"mo-pel'i-tan; 2 cŏz"mo-pŏl'i-tan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Common to all the world; not local or limited. **2.** At home in all parts of the world. **3.** Widely distributed, as a genus. **II.** *n.* A citizen of the world.—**cos"mo-pol'i-tanism,** *n.* **cos"mo-pol'i-tism‡.**—**cos"mo-pol'i-tan-ize** or **-ise,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED or -ISED; -IZ-ING or -IS-ING.] To make or become cosmopolitan.—**cos"mo-pol'i-tan-i-za'tion,** *n.*

cos-mop'o-lite, 1 kez-mep'o-lait; 2 cŏs-mŏp'o-lit. **I.** *a.* Worldwide in extent or existence; cosmopolitan. **II.** *n.* **1.** One at home everywhere; a person of world-wide experience and travel; one free from local prejudice or affection. **2.** A plant or animal widely distributed over the world. [< Gr. *kosmopolitēs,* < *kosmos,* world, + *politēs,* citizen, < *polis,* city.]—**cos"mo-politi-cal,** *a.* Cosmopolitan. **cos"mo-pol'i-tic‡.**

cos"mo-ra'ma, *n.* An exhibition of views from different parts of the world seen through a lens. [< COSMO- + Gr. *horama,* sight.]—**cos"mo-ram'ic,** *a.*

cos'mos, 1 kez'mes; 2 cŏz'mŏs, *n.* **1.** The world or universe considered as a system, perfect in order and arrangement: opposed to *chaos.* **2.** Hence, any harmonious and complete system evolved out of complex details. **3.** Order; harmony. **4.** [C-] *Bot.* A small genus of the *Asteraceæ,* related to the dahlia. [< Gr. *kosmos,* order.]

cos'mo-scope, *n.* Same as ORRERY.

coss, 1 kes; 2 cŏs, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A road-measure of about one [mile in length.

Coss., *abbr.* [L.] *Consules* (consuls).

Cos'sack, 1 kes'ak; 2 cŏs'ăk, *n.* One of a Russian race noted for horsemanship, that furnished irregular cavalry to the Russian army.—**Cossack post** (*Mil.*), a system of espionage upon the advance movements of an enemy by means of a line of detached outposts, each consisting of four men.

cos'set, 1 kes'et; 2 cŏs'ĕt. **I.** *vt.* To fondle; pet. **II.** *n.* A pet lamb; any pet.

cost, 1 kest *or* kŏst; 2 cŏst *or* cŏst. **I.** *vt.* [COST; COST'ING.] **1.** To call for as a price in exchange; cause the expenditure of; require as the price of possession, use, or accomplishment. **2.** To be the cause of suffering or losing; cause the infliction or loss of; as, his dissipation *cost* him his fortune. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] To estimate the cost of production of (an article). Some grammarians regard this verb as intransitive in all senses. **II.** *n.* **1.** The price paid for anything; outlay; expense; charge. **2.** Loss; suffering; detriment. **3.** *pl. Law.* The charges fixed by law or allowed by the court in a lawsuit. Specif.: (1) The charges payable to an attorney for the opposite side by an unsuccessful litigant. (2) [U. S.] The charges payable by a client to his attorney. [< L.[LL+F] *constō,* < *con-,* together, + *stō,* stand.] SYN.: see EXPENSE; PRICE.

cos'ta, 1 kes'tə; 2 cŏs'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -ti; 2 -tē, *pl.*] A rib or a rib-like structure, part, or marking. [L., rib.]—**cos'tal,** *a.*—**cos'tate,** *a.* **cos'ta-ted‡.**

cos'tard†, *n.* **1.** A variety of apple. **2.** Humorously, the head. [< L. *costatus,* < *costa,* rib.]

Cos'ta Ri'ca, 1 kes'tə ri'kə; 2 cŏs'ta rī'ca. A republic (23,000 sq. m.; pop. 430,700) of Central America; capital, San José.

coste†, *vt.* To seek to head off quarry when it swerves or doubles.

Cos'ter, 1 kes'tər; 2 cŏs'ter, **Laurens Janszoon** (1370?–1450). Dutch inventor: reputed earliest inventor of movable types **Kos'ter†.**

cos'ter-mon"ger, 1 kes'tər-mun"gər; 2 cŏs'ter-mŏn"ger, *n.* One of the street hawkers of vegetables, etc., as in the East End of London. **cos'tard-mon"ger†; cos'ter†.—cos'ter-boy",** *n.*

cos'tive[e3], 1 kes'tɪv; 2 cŏs'tiv, *a.* **1.** Constipated. **2.** Producing constipation. [< OF. *costeve,* < L. *constipo;* see CONSTIPATE.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cost'ly, 1 kest'li; 2 cŏst'ly, *a.* [COST'LI-ER; COST'LI-EST.] **1.** Of great cost; expensive. **2.** [Poet.] Splendid; gorgeous. **3ş.** Free-handed; lavish. SYN.: see CHOICE.—**cost'li-ness,** *n.*—**cost'ly,** *adv.*

cost'ma-ry, 1 kest'mē-ri; 2 cŏst'mā-ry, *n.* A fragrant southern European herb, sometimes used as a salad. [< L. *costos,* plant, + *Maria,* Mary.]

cos'trel‖, 1 kes'trel; 2 cŏs'trĕl, *n.* A flask or bottle with ears; a [pilgrim's bottle.

cos'tume, 1 kes'tiūm; 2 cŏs'tūm, *n.* **1.** Dress or apparel, including all the garments worn at one time; external dress, especially that of a woman; hence, dress in general. **2.** The dress belonging to a given country, time, class, calling, or the like. **3.** Fancy dress; as, the guests will appear in *costume;* a *costume* ball. **4.** Local color in art or literature; congruity and accuracy in the depicting of a given place or period in respect to details of dress, action, accessories, etc. [F., < L.[LL] *consuetudo,* CUSTOM.] SYN.: see DRESS.—**cos-tume',** *vt.* [COS-TUMED'; COS-TUM'ING.] To furnish with costumes.—**cos-tu'mer,** *n.* One who makes or furnishes costumes for stage wear or fancy dress. **cos"tu"mier†.**

co'sy, *a.* Same as COZY.

cot, 1 ket; 2 cŏt, *n.* **1.** A cottage. **2.** A light, portable bedstead. **3.** A finger-stall. [< AS. *cote,* cot.]

SYN.: see HOUSE; HUT.

cot., *abbr.* Cotangent.

co-tan'gent, 1 kō-tan'jent; 2 cō-tăn'ġĕnt, *n.* The tangent of the complement of an angle. [< CO-[2] + TANGENT.]—**co"tan-gen'tial,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cotangent. **2.** With the same tangent. [cotquean.

cot'bet"ty, 1 ket'bet"i; 2 cŏt'bĕt"y, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] [U. S.] A

cote[1]‖[d], 1 kōt; 2 cōt, *vt.* To go around by the side of; pass by. [< F. *côtoyer,* < L. *costa,* side.]

cote[2d], *vt.* To quote.

cote, 1 kōt; 2 cōt, *n.* **1.** A sheepfold, or a place of shelter: used chiefly in compounds. **2.** A little house or place of shelter. [< AS. *cote,* cot, den.]

co-teau', 1 ko-tō'; 2 co-tō', *n.* [F.] **1.** A hill or ridge, which may be morainic. **2.** A high plateau.

cō"te-lette', 1 kō"tə-let'; 2 cō"te-lĕt', *n.* A cutlet. [F.]

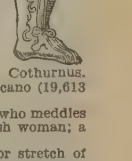
co-tem"po-ra'ne-ous, co-tem'po-ra-ry, etc. See CONTEMPORANEOUS, etc.

co-ten'ant, 1 kō-ten'ənt; 2 cō-tĕn'ant, *n. Law.* One of several holding the same lands under the same title; as, a *cotenant* in common.—**co-ten'an-cy,** *n.* Joint tenancy.—**co-ten'ure,** *n.*

co"te-rie', 1 kō"tə-rī'; 2 cō"te-rē', *n.* A set of persons who meet habitually: a clique. [F.] SYN.: see CLASS.

co-ter'mi-nous, *a.* Same as CONTERMINOUS.

co-thur'nus, 1 ko-thûr'nus; 2 co-thûr'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nĭ, *pl.*] *Gr. & Rom. Archeol.* A buskin; hence, tragedy. [L.] **co-thurn't.—co-thur'nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cothurnus or buskin; hence, tragic.


Cothurnus.

co-ti'dal, 1 kō-tai'dəl; 2 cō-tī'dal, *a.* Indicating simultaneity in tides.—**cotidal lines,** lines on a chart, atlas, or sphere indicating the places at which high tide occurs simultaneously.

co-til'lion, 1 ko-til'yən; 2 co-til'yon, *n.* **1.** A square dance; quadrille. **2.** The music for such a dance. **3.** A series of round dances; the german. [< F. *cotillon,* < OF. *cote;* see COAT, *n.*]

co-til'lont.

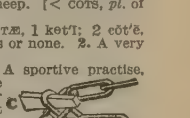
Co"to-pax'i, 1 kō"to-paks'i; 2 cō"to-păks'i, *n.* A volcano (19,613 ft.) in Ecuador.

cot'quean", 1 ket'kwin"; 2 cŏt'kwēn", *n.* **1.** A man who meddles with affairs that belong to women. **2†.** A mannish woman; a virago. [< COT + QUEAN.]

cots'wold, 1 kets'wōld; 2 cŏts'wōld, *n.* A wold, or stretch of open country, used for sheep-grazing and marked by sheep-cotes; especially [C-], a range of low hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for an excellent breed of sheep. [< COTS, *pl.* of COT, + WOLD, open country.]

cot'ta, 1 ket'ə; 2 cŏt'a, *n.* [COT'TAS or COT'TÆ, 1 ket'i; 2 cŏt'ē, *pl.*] **1.** A short surplice, with short sleeves or none. **2.** A very coarse blanket. [LL.]

cot'ta-bus, 1 ket'ə-bus; 2 cŏt'a-bŭs, *n.* A sportive practise, among the ancient Greeks, of throwing the wine in their drinking-cups into a cup or upon a plate. To accomplish this without splashing, and with a clear sound, was regarded as a sign of good luck in love or other matters. [L., < Gr. *kottabos,* cottabus.]



Cotter.
Chains *A* and *B* fastened together by cotter *C*.

cot'tage, 1 ket'ij; 2 cŏt'ag, *n.* **1.** A humble dwelling; small house. **2.** [U. S.] An out-of-town residence, often large and sumptuous. SYN.: see HOUSE; HUT.—**cot'tag-er,** *n.* The occupant of a cottage.

cot'ter‖, 1 ket'ər; 2 cŏt'er, *n.* A cottager; farm tenant. **cot'tar†;** **cot'ti-er†.**

cot'ter‖, *n.* A key or wedge, as to fasten a wheel on its shaft. See [illus. above. **cot'ter-el‡.**

cot'tise, 1 ket'ɪs; 2 cŏt'ĭs, *n. Her.* A small bend.—**cot'tised,** *a.*

cot'to-lene, 1 ket'o-lĭn; 2 cŏt'o-lēn, *n.* A derivative of cottonseed, used as a substitute for lard. [< COTTON, *n.*, + L. *oleum,* oil.]

cot'ton[1], 1 ket'n; 2 cŏt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To wrap up in cotton; hence, to pet; coddle. **II.** *i.* To rise with a nap, as cotton cloth.

cot'ton[2], *vi.* **1.** To agree; unite closely; suit. **2.** [Colloq.] To become friendly; followed by *to* or *with.* **3†.** To go right; succeed.

cot'ton, *n.* **1.** The soft, fibrous material appendant to the seeds of a plant (the *cotton-plant*); also, the plant itself, or cotton-plants collectively. **2.** Cotton cloth or thread. [< Ar. Sp+F *qâtun,* cotton.] —**cot'ton-gin",** *n.* A machine used to separate the seeds from the fiber of cotton. See GIN. — **c.-grass,** *n.* One of various sedges of the genus *Eriophorum.* — **cot'ton-tail",** *n.* The common gray rabbit. —**c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The cottonwood. **2.** [E. Ind.] A tree which produces the silk-cotton used in cushions, etc. —**c.-waste,** *n.* The refuse of cotton-manufacture, used to clean machinery and as packing for axle-boxes, etc. —**cot'ton-weed",** *n.* Cudweed or everlasting: any one of various species. **c.-rose‡.** —**cot'ton-wood",** *n.* Any one of several American species of poplar. —**c.-wool,** *n.* Raw cotton. —**c.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a moth, injurious to cotton. —**cot'ton-y,** *a*

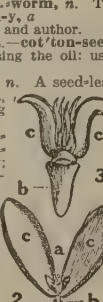
Cotton-plant.

Cot'ton, John (1584–1652). American minister and author.

cot'ton-seed", *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant. —**cot'ton-seed-meal",** *n.* Cottonseed, ground after expressing the oil: used in feeding cattle, and as a fertilizer. —**c.-oil,** *n.*

cot"y-le'don, 1 ket"ɪ-lī'dən; 2 cŏt"y-lē'don, *n.* A seed-leaf, or first leaf of an embryo. [< Gr. *kotylēdōn,* socket.] —**cot"y-led'o-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like cotyledons. **cot"y-led'o-nal‡.**

cot'y-loid, 1 ket'ɪ-leid; 2 cŏt'y-lŏid, *a.* **1.** Cup-shaped: specif. said of a deep form of joint-cavity. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cotyloid cavity; as, the *cotyloid* ligament. [< Gr. *kotylē,* cup, + -OID.] **cot"y-loi'dal‡.** —**cotyloid cavity,** the acetabulum of the hip-bone.



Cotyledons.

1. An almond-seed composed of two cotyledons. 2. Cotyledons separated to show the germ (*a*). 3. The seed sprouting. *b,* radicle; *c, c,* cotyledons.

couch[1], 1 kaudh; 2 couch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lie or recline, as upon a bed or other resting-place; place upon a surface; deposit; as, to *couch* gold embroidery on cloth. **2.** To lower (a spearing-weapon) for attack; as, to *couch* a lance. **3.** To express, imply, or conceal in a form of words; as, you *couched* your declination diplomatically. **4.** *Surg.* To remove (as a cataract) by pushing down the crystalline lens, which has become opaque, with a needle, until it lies below the line of vision. **5.** To pack. **6†.** To cause to hide. **7†.** To inlay; adorn. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lie down; rest; lie. **2.** To crouch for concealment; hide. **3.** To stoop, as under a weight. **4‖.** To lie, as a deposit. [< F. *coucher,* < L. *collocō;* see COLLOCATE.]

couch, *n.* **1.** A structure on which to rest or sleep, as a bed or other support; also, a long seat or lounge. **2.** Any place for repose, as the lair of a wild animal, etc.

couch'ant, 1 kaudh'ənt; 2 couch'ant, *a.* **1.** Lying down. **2.** *Her.* Reclining with head uplifted. [F.]

cou"ché', 1 kū"shē'; 2 cų"çhę', *n.* [F.] **1.** [Recent.] A soldier so severely wounded that he must be carried lying down. **2.** Bedtime, or a reception at bedtime. Compare LEVEE. **couchée‡; cou-chee'†.** [couches.

couch'er, 1 kaudh'ər; 2 couch'er, *n.* One who or that which

couch'-grass", 1 kaudh'-gras"; 2 couch'-grăs", *n.* A perennial grass multiplying injuriously in cultivated grounds by its long rootstocks. [Cor. of QUICK-GRASS.]

couch'ing, 1 kaudh'ɪŋ; 2 couch'ing, *n.* The action of the verb COUCH in general. Specif.: (1) *Surg.* The operation of removing a cataract. See COUCH, *vt.*, 4. (2) Embroidery made by sewing gold threads on the surface of the stuff with minute stitches.

Cou"é', 1 kū"ē'; 2 cų"e', **Emile** (1860?–). French psychologist; author of self-mastery by auto suggestion. —**Cou-é'ism,** *n.* The principles of auto-suggestion advocated by Emile Coué. —**Cou-é'ist,** *n.* One who practises Couéism.

Coues, 1 kauz; 2 cous, **Elliott** (1842–1899). An American ornithologist, author, and editor. [S.+Am. *cuguacuara.*]

cou'gar, 1 kū'gər; 2 cų'gar, *n.* The puma or panther. [<

cough[1], 1 kŏf; 2 cŏf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To expel by a cough: with **cof**[F], *up* or *out.* **2.** To produce (some result) by coughing. **II.** *i.* To expel air from the lungs in a spasmodic or noisy manner. [Imitative.] —**cough'er,** *n.*

cough, *n.* **1.** A sudden, harsh expulsion of breath. **2.** A disease productive of coughing. [*cunnan,* = CAN[1], *v.*]

could, 1 kud; 2 cųd, *imp.* of CAN[1], *v.* [< AS. *cūthe,* pret. of

could'na, 1 kud'nə; 2 cųd'na. [Scot.] Could not.

cou'lée, 1 kū'lē; 2 cų'le, *n.* **1.** A sheet of solidified lava. **2.** [Local, N. Am.] A deep gulch, usually dry: distinguished by its inclined sides from a cañon. [F.] **cou'lee‡.**

cou"lisse', 1 kū"lĭs'; 2 cų"lĭs', *n.* **1.** A grooved timber, as one in which the wings of a stage-setting slide. **2.** Hence, a side scene in a theater or one of the spaces between the side scenes. [F., groove.]

cou"loir', 1 kū"lwär'; 2 cų"lwär', *n.* **1.** A deep gorge or gully. **2.** A dredging-machine that employs iron buckets on an endless chain. [F., < *couler,* flow.]

cou-lomb', 1 kū-lom'; 2 cų-lŏm', *n.* The practical unit of quantity in measuring electricity; the amount conveyed by one ampere in one second. [< *Coulomb,* a French physicist.] —**cou-lomb'-me"ter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring in coulombs.

coul'ter, 1 kōl'tər; 2 cōl'ter, *n.* A colter.

Coul'ter, John Merle (1851–). An American botanist, educator, and author.

cou-mar'ɪc, 1 kū-mar'ɪk; 2 cų-măr'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to coumarin. —**coumaric acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_3$) contained in melilot and other plants, and also prepared synthetically.

cou'ma-rin, 1 kū'mə-rɪn; 2 cų'ma-rĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_2$) contained in Tonka beans, sweet clover, and other plants, and also made synthetically. **cou'ma-rine‡; cu'ma-rin‡.**

cou'ma-rou, 1 kū'mə-rū; 2 cų'ma-rų, *n.* [F. Guiana.] The Tonka bean or its seed. [< Carib name.]

coun'cil, 1 kaun'səl; 2 coun'çil, *n.* **1.** An assembly of persons convened for consultation or deliberation; as, a *council* of physicians. **2.** A body of men elected or appointed to assist in the administration of government, or to legislate; as, a territorial *council.* **3.** A legislative body. (1) In Territories of the United States, a coordinate branch of the legislature. (2) In English colonies, a body of advisers to the governor, whose function is both legislative and administrative. **4.** *Eccl.* (1) A gathering of ecclesiastical dignitaries and scholars, for the purpose of discussing and regulating matters of church doctrine and discipline: distinguished as *diocesan, provincial, national, general,* and *ecumenical councils.* (2) In the old Jewish polity, the Sanhedrin, whose powers were judicial, legislative, and religious. **5.** A branch of some societies, as of the senior and junior orders of American Mechanics. **6.** The deliberation or consultation that takes place in a council-chamber: used after *from, in,* etc. [< L.[F] *concilium,* < *con-,* together, + *calo,* call.] —**common council,** a municipal legislative body: sometimes a coordinate branch of such a body, which is then called a *city council.* —**C. of Constance** or **XVI.,** a council which condemned Huss, Wycliff, and Jerome of Prague. —**C. of Constantinople,** a council which condemned Arianism (337). —**general c.** **1.** A council made up of delegates representative of the whole of a certain territory or organization, as the British Parliament. **2.** The deliberative body of a Scottish university; also, the administrative board of Oxford University, properly known as the *Hebdomadal Council.* **3.** *Eccl.* The representative body of the entire Church, called by the Pope, for decisions in faith and discipline. —**coun'cil-man, coun'cil-or, coun'cil-lor,** *n.* A member of a council.

Coun'cil Bluffs. A city in W. Iowa; pop. 36,170.

coun'sel, 1 kaun'səl; 2 coun'sĕl, *v.* [-SELED or -SELLED, -SELD[E]; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give advice to; admonish. **2.** To advise in favor of. **II.** *i.* To take counsel; deliberate. **coun'celle†.** SYN.: see ADMONISH.

coun'sel, *n.* **1.** Mutual consultation or deliberation. **2.** Opinion; advice. **3.** Deliberate purpose. **4.** Good judgment; prudence. **5.** A lawyer or lawyers engaged in a cause in court; an advocate. **6.** *Theol.* An advisory declaration made by Christ or one of the Apostles as a guide to the highest morality: opposed to *precept* in that it is not held to be obligatory upon Christians; as, a *counsel* of perfection. **7†.** A secret intent. [< L.[F] *consilium,* < *consulo,* consult.] SYN.: admonition, advice, caution, dissuasion, exhortation, persuasion, recommendation, suggestion, warning. *Advice* (L. *ad,* to, + *video,* see) is an opinion suggesting or urging some course of action, on the ground of real or assumed superior knowledge. *Counsel* (L. *consulo,* consult) implies mutual conference. *Advice* may be unsought and even unwelcome; *counsel* is supposed to be desired. Yet the two words so far approach each other that one is said to seek *advice* from a lawyer, while a lawyer who is engaged to give *advice* or to act as an advocate in a legal proceeding is called the *counsel* of the person so employing him. *Counsel* in the general sense, whether as noun or verb, is now somewhat archaic, *advise* or *advice* being in more common use. —**to keep one's own counsel,** to be reticent about one's opinions or affairs. —**coun'sel-or, coun'sel-lor,** *n.* **1.** One who gives counsel; an adviser. **2.** An attorney at law; advocate.

count[1], 1 kaunt; 2 count, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To call off the units of (a collection or an amount) one by one, so as to ascertain the total number; enumerate; as, to *count* a flock. **2.** To believe or consider to be; judge; esteem; think. **3.** To place to the account of; ascribe; as, her patience must be *counted* to her. **4.** To find the number of by more complex methods than by simple enumeration; compute. **5†.** To take note of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To call off numbers in their regular order of progression; number; as, I can *count* up to a hundred. **2.** To carry weight; add value; swell the number; as, every vote *counts.* **3.** To rely: followed by *on* or *upon.* **4.** *Mus.* To keep time by counting or beating. **5.** To make use of

the more complex processes of arithmetic; reckon; compute. [< L.F *computo;* see COMPUTE.]
Syn.: see CALCULATE.—**count'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*

count[1], *n.* **1.** The act of counting; number. **2.** Attention; heed; estimation. **3.** An accounting, as of a stewardship or for an action. **4.** *Law.* A separate charge, as in an indictment.

count[2], *n.* In France, Spain, Italy, etc., a nobleman originally corresponding to an earl in England. [< L.OF *comes,* associate.]—**count palatine.** **1.** *G. Hist.* Originally, a palsgrave, or count of the palace, whose duties had to do with the royal tribunal, and who was selected from the king's comitatus; later, a provincial palsgrave who managed the royal lands, etc. See PALSGRAVE. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* One of those who formerly exercised a king's prerogatives in various counties of England. See PALATINE.

coun'te-nance, 1 kaun'tı-nəns; 2 ɛoun'te-nanç. **I.** *vt.* [-NANCED[t]; -NANC-ING.] **1.** To approve; encourage; abet. **2†.** To pretend. **II.** *n.* **1.** One's face or features. **2.** Expression; appearance. **3.** An encouraging aspect; hence, approval; support. [< F. *contenance, continentia;* see CONTINENT, *n.*] Syn.: (verb) see ABET; ENCOURAGE; (noun) see FAVOR; HELP.—**coun'te-nanc-er,** *n.*

coun'ter[1], 1 kaun'tər; 2 ɛoun'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To return, as a blow, by another blow. **2.** To oppose; contradict; controvert. **3.** To put a new counter on, as a shoe. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give a blow in boxing while receiving or parrying one. **2.** *Chess.* To make a countermove.

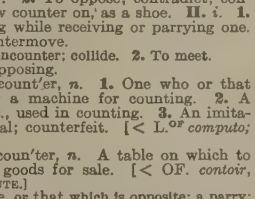
coun'ter[2]**†,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To encounter; collide. **2.** To meet.

coun'ter, *a.* Contrary; opposing.

count'er[1], 1 kaunt'ər; 2 ɛount'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which counts, especially a machine for counting. **2.** A piece of wood, ivory, etc., used in counting. **3.** An imitation coin of inferior metal; counterfeit. [< L.OF *computo;* see COMPUTE.]

coun'ter[2], 1 kaun'tər; 2 ɛoun'ter, *n.* A table on which to count money or expose goods for sale. [< OF. *contoir,* < L.LL *computo;* see COMPUTE.]

coun'ter[3], *n.* **1.** An opposite, or that which is opposite; a parry; counterblow; also, the act of delivering such blow. **2.** The portion of a shoe that surrounds the heel of the wearer. **3.** The portion of a ship between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. **4.** A horse's breast. [< COUNTER-.]



Counter (def. 3).
A, stern; *B,* counter; *C,* main piece of rudder; *D,* rudder brace; *E,* rail.

coun'ter, *adv.* Contrary; reversely.

coun'ter-, 1 kaun'tər-; 2 ɛoun'ter-, *prefix.* Contrary; opposite; reciprocal; in retaliation. [< F. *contre-,* < L. *contra-;* see CONTRA-.]
[Besides the words defined, *counter-* is used as the first element of a large number of words, which may be readily defined by combining the meaning of the prefix with that of the second element.]

coun"ter-act'[d], 1 kaun"tər-akt'; 2 ɛoun"ter-ăct', *vt.* To act in opposition to; check; frustrate; hinder.—**coun"ter-ac'tive**(ly[e]), *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

coun"ter-bal'ance, 1 kaun"tər-bal'əns; 2 ɛoun"ter-băl'anç, *vt.* [-ANCED[t]; -ANC-ING.] To oppose with an equal force; offset.—**coun'ter-bal"ance,** *n.* **1.** Any power equally opposing another. **2.** Specif., a weight that balances another; counterpoise.

coun'ter-blast", *n.* An opposing blast; an answering argument; a denunciation.

coun"ter-bore', *vt.* To form a counterbore in; also, to enlarge.—**coun'ter-bore",** *n.* **1.** A cylindrical enlargement of the end of a cylinder-bore or of a bore-hole. **2.** A form of drill used for enlarging one end of a hole.

coun"ter-change', *vt.* **1.** To exchange; interchange. **2.** To diversify.—**coun'ter-charge",** *n.* An opposing charge or accusation.—**coun"ter-charge',** *vt.*—**coun"ter-charm',** *vt.* To counteract the effect of a charm upon; win by opposing charms.—**coun'ter-charm",** *n.* An opposing charm.—**coun'ter-check",** *n.* **1.** A check for a check. **2.** A check that impedes or arrests; also, a rebuke.—**coun"ter-check',** *vt.*—**coun'ter-claim",** *n.* A cross-demand alleged by a defendant in his favor against the plaintiff.—**coun"ter-claim',** *vt. & vi.*—**coun"ter-claim'ant,** *n.*—**counter-clockwise,** *a.* Contrary to the direction taken by the hands of a clock round the dial.—**counter-clockwise,** *adv.*—**counter-current,** *n.* An opposing current, especially one opposed to another current.—**coun"ter-draw',** *vt.* To trace in transparent material.—**counter-evidence,** *n.* Rebutting evidence.

coun'ter-feit, } 1 kaun'tər-fit; 2 ɛoun'ter-fit, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To
coun'ter-fit[2], } make a copy of; imitate; hence, to feign; pretend. **2.** Specif., to make without lawful authority and with intent to deceive and defraud, as something false and spurious in the semblance of something true and genuine; as, to *counterfeit* money. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise deception; feign. **2.** To make counterfeits. Syn.: see IMITATE; PRETEND.

coun'ter-feit. **1.** *a.* Resembling or made to resemble some genuine thing, with intent to defraud; imitated; spurious. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something, as a coin, made fraudulently to resemble the genuine. **2.** Any imitation, as a portrait or copy. **3.** An impostor. [< L.F *contra,* against, + *facio,* make.]
Syn.: (adjective) bogus, deceptive, false, falsified, fictitious, forged, fraudulent, mock, sham, spurious, supposititious.—Ant.: authentic, correct, genuine, honest, original, sterling, true, veritable.—**coun'ter-felt"er,** *n.* One who counterfeits money; any pretender.

coun'ter-foil", *n.* A coupon containing a memorandum, as of a check or draft, to be retained by the drawer; stub.—**coun'ter-fort",** *n.* **1.** A pier or buttress. **2.** A spur of a mountain.—**coun'ter-glow",** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A faint, luminous spot observable at night on the ecliptic, 180 degrees from the sun.—**counter-guard,** *n.* A small rampart before, and parallel with, the faces of a bastion.—**counter-irritant,** *n.* A medicinal agent employed to excite irritation, so as to counteract irritation or inflammation existing elsewhere.—**counter-irritate,** *vt.*—**counter-jumper,** *n.* [Humorous.] A salesman in a dry-goods store.

coun"ter-mand'[d], 1 kaun"tər-mand'; 2 ɛoun"ter-mănd', *vt.* **1.** To recall or revoke, as an order. **2.** To contradict; oppose.—**coun'ter-mand",** *n.* An order contrary to or revoking one previously issued. [< L.F *contra,* against, + *mando,* order.]

coun"ter-march'[t], 1 kaun"tər-märch'; 2 ɛoun"ter-märch', *vt. & vt.* To march back.—**coun'ter-march",** *n.* **1.** A return march. **2.** *Mil.* A change of front. **3.** Any reversal of conduct or method.—**coun'ter-mark",** *n.* An added mark.—**coun"ter-mark',** *vt.*

coun"ter-mine', 1 kaun"tər-main'; 2 ɛoun"ter-mīn', *vt. & vi.* To mine counter to (an enemy); hence, to baffle or obstruct by secret means.—**coun'ter-mine",** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A mine or system of galleries run out to meet and destroy similar works of an enemy. **2.** Hence, any stratagem to foil the designs of an opponent.—**coun"ter-move',** *vt.* To move in a contrary direction.

coun"ter-mure', *vt.* [-MURED; -MUR'ING.] To strengthen with a countermure.—**coun'ter-mure",** *n.* A wall raised before (and sometimes behind) a fortification wall to strengthen it.

coun'ter-pane", 1 kaun'tər-pēn"; 2 ɛoun'ter-pān", *n.* A coverlet or quilt for a bed. [< L.OF *culcita,* quilt, + *puncta,* fem. of *punctus,* POINT.]

coun'ter-part", 1 kaun'tər-pärt'; 2 ɛoun'ter-pärt', *n.* **1.** A person precisely like another. **2.** Anything closely resembling something else. **3.** Something corresponding reversely, as the impression to the seal, or the right hand to the left; a complement; supplement; opposite. Syn.: see DUPLICATE.—**coun'ter-plea",** *n.* A replication.—**coun"ter-plot',** *vt.* To oppose (a plot) by another plot.—**coun'ter-plot",** *n.*

coun'ter-point"[1], 1 kaun'tər-peint'; 2 ɛount'er-pōint', *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The art of adding to a melody a part or parts that shall harmonize with it and at the same time be intrinsically melodious; also, the part or parts so arranged. **Single counterpoint** is that in which the added melody lies either above or below the simple melody, whereas in **inverti'ble counterpoint,** divided into **double, triple,** and **quadruple counterpoint,** the two, three, or more melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable both above and below the simple melody by transposition. **2.** A point or position opposed to another. [< F. *contrepoint,* < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *punctus,* POINT.]

coun'ter-point"†, *n.* A counterpane.

coun"ter-poise', 1 kaun'tər-poiz'; 2 ɛoun"ter-pōiz', *vt.* [-POISED'; 2 -POIS'ING.] **1.** To bring to a poise by opposing with an equal weight; counterbalance. **2.** To offset or frustrate.—**coun'ter-poise",** *n.* **1.** A counterbalancing weight. **2.** A counterbalancing force, power, or influence. **3.** A state of equilibrium. [< L.F *contra,* against, + *pensum,* weight.]—**coun'ter-ref"or-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** A reformation aimed at counteracting and opposing another. **2.** [C-] The reaction to the Reformation which tended to check the growth of the Protestant influence.

coun'ter-scarp", *n. Fort.* The exterior slope of a ditch opposite the parapet.—**coun'ter-shaft",** *n.* An intermediate shaft driven by the main shaft and transmitting motion to machinery.

coun'ter-sign", 1 kaun'tər-sain"; 2 ɛoun'ter-sīn". **I.** *vt.* To sign alongside of or in addition to the signature of another; authenticate by an additional signature. **II.** *n.* **1.** A secret word or phrase to be given, as to a sentry; a watchword. **2.** A counter-signature.—**coun'ter-sig"na-ture,** *n.* An additional signature.

coun"ter-sink', 1 kaun"tər-siŋk'; 2 ɛoun"ter-siŋk', *vt.* **1.** To cut or shape (a depression), as for the head of a screw. **2.** To sink, as a bolt or screw, into a corresponding depression.—**coun'ter-sink",** *n.* **1.** A tool for countersinking. **2.** A depression for a screw-head, bolt, etc.—**coun'ter-stroke",** *n.* **1.** A return stroke. **2.** *Med.* Shock or injury transmitted to a part removed from that which receives the blow.—**counter-tenor,** *n. Mus.* **1.** A part higher than the tenor and lower than the treble; the part taken by a contralto male voice; the contralto. **2.** One singing this part.

coun"ter-vail', 1 kaun'tər-vēl'; 2 ɛoun"ter-vāl', *vt.* To oppose with equal power; counteract; offset. [< L.OF *contra,* against, + *valeo,* be strong.]—**coun'ter-view",** *n.* **1.** An opposing or opposite view. **2†.** Contrast.—**coun"ter-weigh',** *vt. & vi.* To weigh equivalently with; counterbalance.—**coun'ter-weight",** *n.* Any counterbalancing weight, force, or influence.—**coun'ter-weight"ed,** *a.*—**coun"ter-work',** *vt. & vi.* To work against; counteract; frustrate; work in opposition.—**coun'ter-work",** *n.* The act or effect of counterworking; a work in opposition; antagonism.

count'ess, 1 kaunt'es; 2 ɛount'ĕs, *n.* The wife of a count, or, in Great Britain, of an earl; also, any woman who possesses an earldom in her own right. [< F. *comtesse,* < L. *comes;* see COUNT[1], *n.*]

count'ing-house", *n.* An office for transacting the business of a mercantile or other establishment. **count'ing-room"†.**

count'less, *a.* That can not be counted; innumerable.
Syn.: see INFINITE.

coun'tra, 1 kŭn'trə; 2 ĕun'trə. [Scot.] Country.

coun'tri-fy, 1 kun'tri-fī; 2 ĕŭn'tri-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make rural or rustic.

coun'try,] 1 kun'tri; 2 ĕŭn'try. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
cun'tryF, } the rural parts, as distinct from the city; rural; rustic. **2.** Wanting in refinement or culture; rude; boorish; unpolished; as, *country* manners. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] Native; indigenous; as, a *country* boat: generally opposed to *European*. **4**†. Relating to one's own country; national. **II.** *n.* [COUN'TRIES2, *pl.*] **1.** A land under a particular sovereignty or government, inhabited by a certain people, or within definite geographical limits; as, this *country* is called Arabia. **2.** A particular nation, or the institutions peculiar to it; the land of one's nativity or allegiance. **3.** A tract of land of indefinite extent; a region. **4.** With the definite article, a rural region, or farming districts, as opposed to the city; as, a summer in *the country*. **5.** The general public; the inhabitants of any region, collectively; as, the whole *country* hated him. **6.** *Law.* A jury, as representing the neighborhood or *country*. Originally, a jury was summoned from the hundred in which the facts at issue were supposed to have occurred and the question was then said to be tried by the *country*. Litigants were said to put themselves *upon the country*. **7.** [Slang, Eng.] *Cricket.* That part of the field which is quite remote from the wicket. [< F. *contrée*, < LL. *contrata*, < L. *contra*, against.] **con'tree**†; **con'treye**†; **coun'tray**†; **coun'tree**†; **coun'trey**†; **coun'trie**†. SYN.: see LAND.—**coun'try-dance"**, *n.* A dance in which the partners are ranged in opposite lines.—**coun'try-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One living in the country; a rustic. **2.** An inhabitant of a particular country; one of the same country with another.—**c.-seat,** *n.* A dwelling or mansion in the country.—**coun'try-side"**, *n.* A section of country, or its inhabitants.—**coun'try-wo"man,** *n.* **1.** A woman of a certain country, or of the same country with another. **2.** A woman inhabiting a rural district.

coun'ty, 1 kaun'ti; 2 ĕoun'ty, *n.* [COUN'TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** A civil division of a state or kingdom, created for political, judicial, and administrative purposes. In the United States, it is the division next below a State with the exception of Louisiana, where it is called a *parish*. In England a county is sometimes called also a *shire*. In some of the British Colonies a county is a division for administrative purposes. **2.** The inhabitants of a county; as, your *county* is noted for its intelligence. **3**†. The domain of an earl or count. **4**†. An earl or count. [< LL.F *comitatus*, < L. *comes*; see COUNT2, *n.*]—**county palatine,** an English county the holder of which formerly enjoyed certain royal prerogatives, as Lancaster, Durham, Cheshire.—**coun'ty-seat"**, *n.* [U. S.] The seat of government of a county: called in England *county-shire*-town.

coup1s, 1 kup; 2 coup, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To turn upside down; dump. **2**†. To cut or slash. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Scot.] To upset. **2**†. To fight. [< F. *couper*, < *coup*; see COUP2, *n.*] **cowp**‡.—**to coup the crans,** to be overthrown.

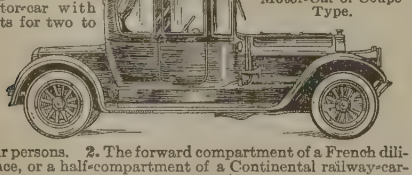
coup2s, *vt.* [Scot.] To trade; barter. [< Ice. *kaupa*.]

coup1, 1 kū; 2 eu, *n.* A sudden telling blow; a master-stroke; stratagem. [F.] **coopeF**; **cowp**‡ [Scot.].—**coup de grâce,** 1 kū de grȧs; 2 eu de grȧs [F.], the finishing or mortal stroke; literally, a stroke of mercy.—**c. de main,** 1 mañ, 2 mañ [F.], a sudden, vigorous stroke; surprize.—**c. de so"liel',** 1 sō"lē'ya; 2 sō"le'ya [F.], a sunstroke.—**c. d'es"sai',** 1 de"sā'; 2 dē"se [F.], first trial —**c. d'ē"tat',** 1 dē"tȧ'; 2 dē"tȧ' [F.], a sudden stroke of policy or statesmanship, often accompanied by violence.—**c. de thē"â'tre,** 1 tē"ȧ'tr; 2 te"ȧ'tr [F.], a theatrical hit; a sensational trick.—**c. d' œil,** 1 dū'ya; 2 dū'ya [F.]. **1.** A quick, comprehensive glance of the eye. **2.** *Mil.* The talent to comprehend a situation and to act promptly.

coup2, 1 kup: 2 coup, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The act of upsetting or dumping, or that which is dumped. **2.** A fault in a coal-seam.

coupe†, *n.* Same as CUP.

cou"pé', 1 kū"pē'; 2 eu"pe', *n.* **1.** A low four-wheeled two-seated close carriage or a closed motor-car with seats for two to four persons. **2.** The forward compartment of a French diligence, or a half-compartment of a Continental railway-carriage. [F., < *couper*, cut.]—**coupelet**, *n.* Same as CABRIOLET.

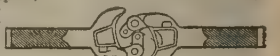

Motor-Car of Coupé Type.

cou-pee', 1 kū-pī'; 2 eu-pe', *n.* In dancing, a salute to a partner, while resting on one foot and swinging the other backward or forward. [< F. *coupé*, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut; see COUP1, *v.*] **cou-pé'**‡.—**cou-pee'**, *vt.*

cou-pit', 1 kū-pit'; 2 eu-pit'. [Scot.] Purchased; bartered.

coup'le,] 1 kup'l; 2 cŭp'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [COUP'LED, CUP'LD2; **cup'le**F, } COUP'LING, CUP'LING2.] To join; place together in a pair; join in wedlock; connect; unite. **II.** *n.* **1.** Two of a kind; a pair. **2.** Two persons of opposite sex, wedded or otherwise paired; partners in a dance. **3.** A coupler; bond; leash. **4.** *Physics.* A pair of equal forces acting in opposite and parallel lines, thus tending to turn a body around without moving it from its place. **5.** *Elec.* Two dissimilar metals joined to form a voltaic or thermo-electric element in a battery; as, a voltaic *couple;* a thermo-electric *couple*. [< L.F *copulo*, < *copula;* see COPULA.]—**coup'le-ment**‡, *n.* The act of coupling; a pair.—**coup'ling,** *n.* **1.** The act of joining together; specif., the act of joining in marriage or copulation. **2.** A coupler, or that which couples; as, a car- or carriage-*coupling*. **3.** *Sport.* The length between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints in a dog. **4.** The joint or parts where the hindquarters of a quadruped are joined to the front part, as in a dog or horse. **5.** *Auto.* A friction or jaw clutch to connect moving parts or break the connection.

coup'ler, 1 kup'lər; 2 cŭp'ler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which couples. **2.** A mechanical device by which objects are connected.—**automatic coupler** (*Mech.*), a contrivance for coupling railroad-cars by means of interlocking jaws


Automatic Coupler.

coup'let,] 1 kup'let; 2 cŭp'lĕt, *n.* **1.** Two similar things
cup'letF, } taken or considered together. **2.** Two lines of verse in immediate sequence, riming together. [F.]

cou'pon, 1 kū'pon; 2 eu'pŏn, *n.* **1.** One of a number of dated certificates attached, as to a bond, representing interest accrued and payable at stated periods. **2.** A section or detachable portion of a ticket or form, serving as a certificate that the holder is entitled to something, as transportation for a certain number of miles, etc. [F., < *couper*, cut.]—**coupon bond** (*Finance*), a bond to which are attached coupons representing interest due at fixed periods.

cour†, 1 kūr; 2 eur, *v.* [Scot.] To cover; also, to cower.

cour'age,] 1 kur'ij; 2 cŭr'ag, *n.* **1.** That quality of mind
cur'ageF, } which meets danger or opposition with intrepidity, calmness, and firmness; bravery. **2**†. Heart; desire; disposition; condition. [F., < L. *cor*, heart.]

SYN.: boldness, bravery, daring, fearlessness, fortitude, gallantry, hardihood, intrepidity, mettle, pluck, resolution, spirit, valor. *Courage* is a word of deeper and nobler meaning than *bravery*. The noun *bravery* has lost something of the meaning of the adjective *brave*, inclining toward the meaning of *bravado;* to call one a *brave* man is to do him honor; it is slight praise to speak of him as a man of *bravery*. *Courage* is of the intellect and the will, and may be possessed in the highest degree by those who are constitutionally timid. *Valor* [from L. *valeo*, be strong] is commonly associated with daring and vigorous action, as in battle. See FORTITUDE: PROWESS. Compare BRAVE.—ANT.: cowardice, fear, fright, timidity.—**cou-ra'geous** *a.* Possessed of or characterized by courage; brave; intrepid. SYN.: see BRAVE.—**cou-ra'geous-ly,** *adv.*—**cou-ra'geous-ness,** *n.*

cou"rant', 1 kū"rănt'; 2 eu"rănt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A newspaper; gazette: now used only in titles; as, the Hartford *Courant*. **2.** An old and lively dance in triple measure; in music, a piece the rhythm of which is taken from such a dance. **co-rant'**‡; **cou"rante'**‡; **cou-ran'to**‡.

cour'bash, 1 kūr'băsh; 2 eur'băsh, *n.* A whip of heavy hide, as of the rhinoceros. [< Ar *kurbāj*, < Turk. *kirbāch*.]

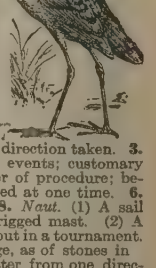
Cour'bet', 1 kūr'bĕ'; 2 eur'be', Gustave (1819–1878). A French landscape-painter, founder of realist school.

courch, 1 kūrsh; 2 eŭrch, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CURCH.

cou"reur' de bois, 1 kū"rūr' de bwā; 2 eu"rŭr' de bwā. [COU-REURS' DES BOIS, *pl.*] Formerly a French or Canadian hunter or trader who traversed the American forests. [F.]

cou'ri-er, 1 kū'ri-ər; 2 eu'ri-er, *n.* **1.** A messenger. **2.** A traveling attendant. [OF., < L. *curro*, run.] SYN.: see HERALD.

cour'lan, 1 kūr'lan: 2 eur'lan, *n.* [F.] A tropical or subtropical American aramoid bird, rail-like externally but crane-like osteologically, with stiff tail-feathers. *Aramus giganteus* is the Florida courlan or limpkin; *A. scolopaceus*, the Brazilian courlan.


Courlan. 1/18

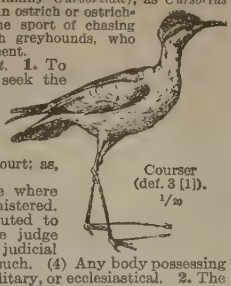
Cour'land, 1 kūr'lend; 2 eur'land, *n.* One of the Baltic Provinces, Latvia; 10,535 sq. m.; pop 812,000; capital, Mitau. **Kur'land**‡.

course, 1 kōrs; 2 eōrs, *v.* [COURSED2; COURS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To run through or over. **2.** To cause to run; urge to speed. **3.** To pursue with greyhounds, as hares; chase. **4.** To arrange in a course or in courses; as, to *course* bricks. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move swiftly. **2.** To traverse a course; as, the riders *course* through the town. **3.** To pursue game with greyhounds.

course, *n.* **1.** The act of moving onward; career. **2** The way passed over, or the direction taken. **3.** A series of connected motions, acts, or events; customary sequence. **4.** Line of conduct; manner of procedure; behavior. **5.** The portion of a meal served at one time. **6.** A row or layer. **7.** *pl.* The menses. **8.** *Naut.* (1) A sail bent to the lower yard of any square-rigged mast. (2) A point of the compass. **9.** A charge or bout in a tournament. **10.** *Arch.* A continuous horizontal range, as of stones in wall. **11.** *Mining.* (1) An influx of water from one direction. (2) The direction of a lode or adit. (3) A corridor; a passageway. (4) The direction in which a mine is being worked. **12.** *Mus.* A series of strings of uniform tone; also, a bell's chime. **13.** *Golf.* Same as LINKS, *n.*, 2. **14.** [Eng.] Same as RACE-COURSE. [F., fem. of *cours*, < L. *curses*, course, < *curro*, run.] **courst.**

SYN.: see CAREER; DIRECTION; ROAD: STREAM; WAY.

—cours'er, *n.* **1.** A fleet and spirited horse. **2.** One given to the chase. **3.** (1) A plover (family *Cursoriidæ*), as *Cursorius cursor*, found in Europe. (2) An ostrich or ostrich-like bird.—**cours'ing,** *n.* The sport of chasing the hare or similar game with greyhounds, who follow by sight instead of by scent.



Courser (def. 3 (1)). 1/20

court, 1 kôrt; 2 cȯrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make love to; woo. **2.** To seek the favor of. **3.** To seek as a favor; solicit. **4.** To lure on; invite. **II.** *i.* To make love; act the courtier. Syn.: see ADDRESS.

court, *a.* Of or pertaining to a court; as, *court* customs.

court, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A place where justice is judicially administered. (2) A tribunal duly constituted to administer justice. (3) The judge or judges constituting a judicial tribunal, when in session as such. (4) Any body possessing judicial jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. **2.** The actual residence of a sovereign, especially as the central seat of government and princely state; a palace. **3.** The royal council and retinue of a sovereign, or the sovereign and his retinue considered as a body; as, the French *Court*. **4.** A special gathering of such persons. **5.** A level space properly laid out for the playing of tennis or a similar game: in the game of tennis proper surrounded by walls, but in lawn-tennis merely marked off on the ground; also, a subdivision of the ground so marked. **6.** (1) A yard or space surrounded wholly by buildings or walls; a courtyard. (2) A space enclosed on three sides; a short street; a blind alley. **7.** Obsequious or flattering attention paid to any one, as to the rich or great, for selfish ends; also, a wooing. **8.** [Eng.] An official meeting of a corporation. **9.** A body of members composing a local branch or lodge. **10†.** A group of buildings in a courtyard; hence, an imposing residence; as, Hampton *Court*. [< L. *cors* (*cort-*), short for *cohors* (*cohort-*), an enclosed space.]—**court'-bar'on,** *n.* Formerly, a court held by the steward of a manor for settling controversies between tenants, punishing misdemeanors, etc.—**c.-card,** *n.* A face-card; king, queen, or knave: a corruption of *coat-card*.—**c.-hand,** *n.* The Gothic or Saxon handwriting used in English public records.—**c.-house,** *n.* A public building occupied by the judicial courts: also, in the southern United States, a county-seat.—**c.-leet,** *n.* Same as LEET.—**court'like,** *a.* Polite: courtly.—**court'ly,** *a.* & *adv.* **1.** Pertaining to or befitting a court. **2.** Elegant in manners. **3.** In a refined manner. Syn.: see POLITE.—**court'li-ness,** *n.*—**court-martial,** *vt.* To try, as a soldier or sailor, by court martial.—**c. martial,** a court of military or naval officers convened to try offenses against military or naval law.—**C. of Arches** [Eng.], an ecclesiastical court of appeal under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury.—**C. of Common Pleas. 1.** A common-law court of record, having original jurisdiction of matters civil and criminal. **2.** Formerly an English court with exclusive jurisdiction in various classes of civil cases.—**c. of inquiry,** a tribunal for investigating matters pertaining to the military or naval service. It has no power of trial or adjudication.—**c.-plaster,** *n.* Sticking-plaster, or silk gummed with a healing compound.—**court'ship,** *n.* **1.** The act or period of courting or wooing. **2†.** Courtly behavior.—**court'yard",** *n.* An enclosed yard adjoining a building or surrounded by buildings, to which it gives access; a court.—**ecclesiastical c.,** in the United States, one of the courts established by the various churches for legislation and discipline, holding jurisdiction only within their own organizations respectively: in England, a court instituted by the sovereign, having jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the established church.

cour'te-ous, ⎫ 1 kûr'ti-us; 2 cûr'te-ûs, *a.* Showing courtesy;
cur'te-ous[S], ⎭ polite; affable. [< F. *courtois*.]
Syn.: see BLAND; POLITE.
—**cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**cour'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

cour'te-san, *n.* Same as COURTEZAN.

courte'sy, ⎫ 1 kûrt'sɪ; 2 cûrt'sy, *vi.* [-SIED; -SY-ING.] To
curte'sy[S], ⎭ make the gesture of respect called a courtesy.
curt'sy†.

courte'sy[1], *n.* [-SIES[Z], *pl.*] A gesture of civility or respect; a courtesy. **curt'sy†.**

cour'te-sy[2], 1 kûr'ti-si; 2 cûr'te-sy, *n.* [-SIES[S], *pl.*] **1.** Genuine and habitual politeness; courtliness. **2.** A courteous favor or act. **3.** Common consent. [< F. *courtoisie*.]
Syn.: see ADDRESS. Compare POLITE.
—**courtesy of England,** same as CURTESY OF ENGLAND. See under CURTESY, *n.*—**c. title,** a title of address of no legal validity given by social custom to the eldest sons of earls and peers of higher rank, as the prefix *Lord* or *Lady* to the names of the younger children of dukes and marquises.

cour'te-zan, 1 kûr'ti-zən; 2 cûr'te-zan, *n.* A prostitute. [< It.[F] *cortegiano*, < *corte*, COURT.]

court'ier, 1 kôrt'yər; 2 cȯrt'yer, *n.* **1.** A member of the court circle. **2.** One who seeks favor by flattery and complaisance. [OF.]

Cour"trai', 1 kûr"trē'; 2 cur"trā', *n.* A manufacturing town in West Flanders, Belgium; pop. 36,855; occupied by German troops in 1914; recaptured by British and French forces October, 1918.

cous'in, ⎫ 1 kuz'n; 2 cŭs'n. **I.** *vt.* To claim as a cousin or
cuz'in[F], ⎭ relative. **II.** *n.* **1.** One collaterally related by descent from a common ancestor, but not a brother or sister. Children of brothers and sisters are *first cousins;* children of first cousins are *second cousins*, etc. A *first cousin once removed* is the child of one's first cousin; a *first cousin twice removed* is the grandchild of one's first cousin, etc. A *second cousin once removed* is the child of one's second cousin, etc. A *first cousin once removed* is sometimes called a *second cousin*, a *second cousin* a *third cousin*, and so on. **2.** A noble of the king's council, or a fellow sovereign: a style of address used by a king. **3.** One of a kindred race; as, our English *cousins*. **4†.** Any collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister. [F.]—**cousin german,** a first or full cousin.—**cous'in-hood,** *n.* **1.** The state, condition, or relationship of cousins. **2.** Cousins or kindred collectively.—**cous'in-ly,** *a.* & *adv.*—**cous'in-ry,** *n.* Cousins collectively.—**cous'in-ship,** *n.* Cousinhood.

Cou"sin', 1 kū"zañ'; 2 çu"şañ', **Victor** (1792–1867). A French philosopher.

cou"teau', 1 kū"tō'; 2 çu"tō', *n.* [-TEAUX', 1 -tōz'; 2 -tōz', *pl.*] A knife: especially, a long, straight, double-edged knife of the middle ages. [F., < L. *culter*, knife.] **cou'tel‡.**—**couteau de chasse,** a hunting-knife. [F.] [agreeable. **couth‡.**

cou'thie, 1 kū'thi; 2 çu'thi, *a.* [Scot.] Snug; familiar; kind;

cou'til, 1 kū'til; 2 çu'til, *n.* [F.] A linen or cotton canvas for mattresses and corsets. **cou'tille‡; cou'telet‡.**

cou-vade', 1 kū-vād'; 2 çu-vād', *n.* The primitive custom of putting the father to bed after the birth of a child. [F., < *couver*, brood, < L. *cubo*, lie down.]

cove, *vt.* & *vi.* [COVED; COV'ING.] To arch over.

cove[1], 1 kōv; 2 cōv, *n.* **1.** A small bay or bay-like recess. **2.** A recess in a mountain. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A strip of grass-land on the prairies, leading into a wood. **4.** *Arch.* A concavity; the concave curved portion interposed in some ceilings between the flat ceiling proper and the wall. [< AS. *cofa*, chamber, cave.]

cove[2], *n.* [Slang.] A boy or man; fellow. [< Gipsy *cova*, thing.]

cov'el-line, ⎫ 1 kev'el-in, -ait; 2 cȯv'el-in, -it, *n.* *Mineral.* A mas-
cov'el-lite, ⎭ sive, submetallic, indigo-blue copper sulfid (CuS) crystallizing in the hexagonal system; indigo-copper. [< *Covelli*, a personal name.] **cov'el-lin‡.**

cov'e-nant, ⎫ 1 kuv'i-nənt; 2 cȯv'e-nant. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To
cuv'e-nant[F], ⎭ promise by covenant; bind oneself by covenant. **II.** *n.* **1.** An agreement entered into by two or more persons or parties; a compact. **2.** *Theol.* God's promise of blessing to be fulfilled on the performance of a condition, as of obedience. **3.** The solemn pledge by which members of a church bind themselves to maintain its faith, ordinances, etc. **4.** *Law.* (1) A written agreement between parties under seal. (2) A modifying agreement contained within an agreement or deed. (3) A form of action to recover damages for breach of contract. [< L.[OF] *convenien(t-)*[S], < *con*, together, + *venio*, come.] Syn.: see CONTRACT.—**National Covenant,** an agreement extensively signed by all classes in Scotland, in 1638, to resist by force the introduction of episcopacy by Charles I.—**Solemn League and C.,** an agreement between the Scottish and English Parliaments, in 1643, by virtue of which the Scotch were to render military aid to the English Parliament against Charles I. on condition of the introduction of Presbyterianism into England.—**cov'e-nant-ee',** *n.* A party to a covenant having obligations made to him.—**cov'e-nant-er,** *n.* **1.** One who enters into a covenant; a covenantor. **2.** [C-]. *Ch. Hist.* One of the Scottish Presbyterians who in 1638–1643 entered into a "Solemn League and Covenant for the Reformation and Defense of Religion."—**cov'e-nant-or,** *n.* A party to a covenant as coming by it under obligations.

cov'ent†, *n.* **1.** A convent. **2.** A meeting. **3.** A covenant.

Cov'en-try, 1 kov'en-tri; 2 cȯv'ĕn-try, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 128,205) in central England.—**Coventry blue,** a superior blue embroidery thread made at Coventry.—**to send to C.,** to banish from society or social intercourse; ostracize.

cov'er, ⎫ 1 kuv'er; 2 cov'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overspread or
cuv'er[F], ⎭ overlay with something so as to protect or hide; enwrap. **2.** To hide or keep from view; cloak; screen; hence, in Scripture, to free from condemnation; pardon: often followed by *up*; as, he *covered up* his crime. **3.** To meet the extent or requirements of; compensate for; comprise; include; as, the increase *covered* the loss; the statement sufficiently *covers* the facts. **4.** To swallow up; overwhelm; as, the Red Sea *covered* the Egyptians. **5.** To provide for or defend from, as evil or danger. **6.** To brood or sit on; as, a hen *covers* her chicks. **7.** To bring under aim and keep in range; as, to *cover* a burglar with a revolver. **8.** *Mil.* (1) To have under command or under protection; as, to *cover* the approach by troops. (2) To stand or march exactly behind (another man); as, the rear-rank man *covers* the front-rank man. **9.** To accomplish; pass over; as, he *covered* the distance. **10.** To copulate with (a female): now said chiefly of animals. **11.** To put or replace, as a hat or veil, on (a person); as, the Jew is *covered* during a religious service. **12.** To fulfil the duties or supply the requirements of, as in place of another; as, the ground is sufficiently *covered*. **13.** To pardon; put out of remembrance. **14.** In games such as basketball, hockey, etc., to hinder (an opponent) so as to prevent him from making a play. **15.** *Cricket.* To field in such a position behind (another player) as to be able to stop the balls missed by the latter. **16.** *Finance.* To purchase (grain or stocks) for supplying "short" contracts. **17.** To stake (a sum of money) equal to that wagered by an opponent.
II. *i.* **1.** To spread over so as to conceal something; as, this paint *covers* well. **2.** To put one's hat on. **3.** *Card-*

playing. To play a higher card on that led, when such higher card is not the best of the suit, as king or queen when the ace has not been played. [< L.^{OF} *cooperio*, < *co-* intens. + *operio*, hide.] Syn.: see BURY; HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE; SHELTER. —**cov'er-crop"**, *n.* A catch-crop sown to protect the ground in winter and enrich it when plowed in, in spring.—**cov'er-er**, *n.* A person or thing that covers.—**cov'er-ing**, *n.* **1.** Anything that covers. **2.** The act of putting on a cover.—**cov'er-let**, *n.* The outer covering of a bed; a quilt. **cov'er-lid‡.**—**cov'er-point"**, *n.* **1.** In cricket, a fielder to the right of and behind point, or the position occupied by him. **2.** In lacrosse or hockey, a player who reinforces point.

cov'er, *n.* **1.** That which is spread or fitted over or encloses anything. **2.** A veil or disguise; pretext. **3.** A shelter or defense; protection. **4.** A thicket or underbrush, etc., sheltering game. **5.** Table furniture for one person. Syn.: see REFUGE.—**cover charge.** [U. S.] A fixed charge, varying from 50 cents to $2.00, levied at cabaret shows, dance halls, hotels, etc., for the especial entertainment provided.

cov'er-age, 1 kŭv'ər-ạj; 2 cə̆v'er-ag, *n.* The sum of the risks which an insurance policy covers.

Cov'er-dale, 1 kuv'ər-dēl; 2 cə̆v'er-dāl, **Miles** (1488–1568). An English Augustinian monk; translated whole Bible in English.

co-versed' kō-vûrst' *or* kō-vûrst' sin; 2 cō-vûrst' sĭn. The versed sine of the complement of an angle or arc.

cov'ert, ‖ 1 kuv'ərt; 2 cə̆v'ert. **I.** *a.* **1.** Concealed; secret.

cuv'ert^{2}, ∫ **2.** Sheltered. **3.** *Law.* Under protection or authority, as a married woman. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that shelters, defends, or conceals. **2.** A shady place or thicket. **3.** *pl. Ornith.* Feathers overlying the bases of the quills of a bird's wings and tail. [OF., < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperio*; see COVER.] Syn.: (adjective) see SECRET; (noun) see REFUGE.—**cov'ert-coat"**, *n.* A short overcoat for use on horseback or when shooting, etc.—**c. cloth**, *n.* A fine closely woven woolen cloth of double twisted yarn both in warp and filling, which is used chiefly in tailoring.—**cov'ert-ly**, *adv.*

cov'er-ture, ‖ 1 kuv'ər-chur *or* -tiur; 2 cə̆v'er-chur *or* -tûr, *n.*

cuv'er-ture^{2}, ∫ **1.** *Law.* Marriage; the legal state of a married woman. **2.** A place, means, or condition of concealment.

cov'et^{1}, ‖ 1 kuv'et; 2 cə̆v'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have an inordi

cuv'et^{1}, ∫ nate or unlawful desire for. **2.** To have an eager and worthy desire for; crave. **II.** *i.* To indulge extreme or unlawful desire. [< L.^{OF} *cupidita(t-)s*; see CUPIDITY.]—**cov'et-a-bl(e)**, *n.*—**cov'et-er**, *n.* One who covets.—**cov'et-ous**, *a.* **1.** Inordinately eager to acquire and possess. 2‖ Aspiring. Syn.: see AVARICIOUS.—**cov'et-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**cov'et-ous-ness**, *n.*

cov'ey, ‖ 1 kuv'ı; 2 cə̆v'y, *n.* **1.** A flock, as of quails or

cuv'ey^{2}, ∫ partridges. 2‖ A company; set; bevy. [< F. *couvée*, < *couver*, brood.] Syn.: see FLOCK.

cov'in†, *n. Law.* A secret agreement to defraud or injure another. [< OF. *covine*, < L. *con-*, with, + *venio*, come.] **cov'ine†**; **cov'yn†.**—**cov'in-ous†**, *a.* Fraudulent.

cov'ing, 1 kōv'ıŋ; 2 cə̆v'ing, *n. Old Arch.* The projection of the upper stories over the lower.

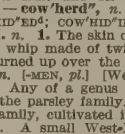
Cov'ing-ton, 1 kuv'ıŋ-tən; 2 cə̆v'ing-ton, *n.* A city in N. Kentucky; pop. 57,120.

co'vin-tree"†, *n.* [Scot.] A trysting-tree, especially one marking the customary spot where a host received and took leave of guests.

cow^{1}, 1 kau; 2 cow, *vt.* To overawe; intimidate; daunt. [< Ice. *kúga*, tyrannize over.] Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.

cow^{2}, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To remove the head or top of; clip; shear. **2.** To go beyond; prove superior.

cow^{1}, *n.* The female of domestic cattle and of some other animals. [< AS. *cū*.]—**cow'-bell"**, *n.* **1.** A wedge-shaped bell, usually of harsh, penetrating sound, hung by a strap passing round the neck of a cow. **2.** The bladder campion.—**cow'ber"ry**, *n.* [-RIES^{E}, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** The foxberry, or mountain-cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idæa*). **2.** The bog-cranberry (*Oxycoccus palustre*).—**cow'bind"**, *n.* The white-berried bryony.—**cow'bird"**, *n.* An American blackbird, often found with cattle. **cow's-black"-bird‡.**—**cow'boy"**, *n.* A boy or, in the western United States, a mounted man, employed to tend cattle.—**cow'catch"er**, *n.* An iron frame on the front of a locomotive to throw obstructions from the track; pilot.—**cow'fish"**, *n.* **1.** One of various cetaceans, as a grampus, dolphin, etc. **2.** A trunkfish. **3.** A sirenian.—**cow'herb**, *n.* A smooth-leaved Old World annual (*Vaccaria vaccaria*) having its 5-angled calyx wing-angled in fruit and its petals with a scale at the top of the claw.—**cow'herd"**, *n.* A herdsman.—**cow'hide"**. **I.** *n.* [cow'hīd"ed; cow'hīd"ing.] To whip with or as with a cowhide. **II.** *n.* **1.** The skin of a cow, either before or after tanning. **2.** A whip made of twisted leather.—**cow'lick**, *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead as if licked by a cow.—**cow'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Western U. S.] A ranchman.—**cow'parsnip**, *n.* Any of a genus (*Heracleum*) of tall, stout, perennial herbs of the parsley family.—**cow'pea**, *n.* A twining herb of the bean family, cultivated in the southern United States.—**cow'pilot**, *n.* A small West-Indian fish: so called from its supposed habit of accompanying the cowfish.—**cow'pox"**, *n.* An acute contagious disease of cows, the source of vaccine.—**cow'punch"er**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A cowboy.—**cow'tree**, *n.* **1.** One of various trees yielding a milky juice used for food, as (1) two South-American trees, *Brosimum galactodendron*, of the nettle family, and the hya-hya (*Tabernæmontana utilis*) of the dogbane family; (2) the *Ficus saussureana*, or (3) some other fig-tree. **2.** [New Zealand.] The karaka.—**cow'wheat**, *n.* Any species of *Melampyrum*; in the United States, *M. americanum*.


Cowbird. 1/8

cow^{2}, *n.* A kind of chimney-top. See COWL^{1}. [< COWL^{1}.]

cow^{3}, *n.* [Scot.] A bugbear, hobgoblin, or scarecrow.

cow'age, *n.* Same as COWHAGE. [tual double; astral body.

co-walk'er, 1 kō-wēk'ər; 2 cō-wạk'er, *n. Occultism.* One's spiri-

cow'ard, 1 kau'ərd; 2 cow'ard, *n.* One lacking in courage; a craven; poltroon. [< F. *couard*, < OF. *coue* (< L. *cauda*), tail.]—**cow'ard**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a coward or cowardice. **2.** Cowardly.—**cow'ard-ice**, *n.* Unworthy timidity; poltroonery. —**cow'ard-ly. I.** *a.* **1.** Like or befitting a coward. **2.** Pusillanimous. **II.** *adv.* In a cowardly manner.—**cow'ard-li-ness**, *n.*—**cow'ard-ship**, *n.*

cow'bane", 1 kau'bēn"; 2 cow'bān", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Water-dropwort (*Tiedemannia rigida*). **2.** [Eng.] The water-hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*).—**spotted cowbane**, beaver-poison.

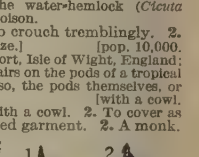
cow'er, 1 kau'ər; 2 cow'er, *vi.* **1.** To crouch tremblingly. **2.** To tremble; quail. [< Ice. *kūra*, doze.] [pop. 10,000.

Cowes, 1 kuz; 2 cowş, *n.* A seaside resort, Isle of Wight, England;

cow'hage, 1 ku'ıj; 2 cow'ag, *n.* The hairs on the pods of a tropical climbing plant of the bean family; also, the pods themselves, or the plant. **cow'age‡.** [with a cowl.

cowl, 1 kul; 2 cowl, *vt.* **1.** To cloak with a cowl. **2.** To cover as

cowl^{1}, *n.* **1.** A monk's hood; a hooded garment. **2.** A monk. **3.** (1) A hood-shaped top, as for a chimney. **cow‡.** (2) A cover, as of the cockpit of an aeroplane. See AEROPLANE. [< L.^{AS} *cucullus*, hood.]


Cowls (def. 3).

cowl^{2}, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A large vessel for carrying water.—**cowl'staff"**, *n.* A pole on which a cowl may be hung.

cowl^{3}, *n.* [Scot.] A nightcap.

cowled, ‖ 1 kuld; 2 cowld, *a.* **1.** Wear-

cowld^{2}, ∫ ing a cowl; hooded. **2.** Shaped like a cowl.

Cow'ley, 1 kau'lı; 2 cow'ly, **Abraham** (1618–1667). An English poet.

co-work'er, 1 kō-wûrk'ər; 2 cō-wûrk'er, *n.* A fellow worker. 1. Rotary. 2. Smoke and ventilation.

cowp, 1 kaup; 2 cowp, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Exchange; upset.

Cow'pens, 1 kau'penz; 2 cow'pĕns, *n.* A village in N. W. South Carolina; pop. 1,000; British defeated here, Jan. 17, 1781.

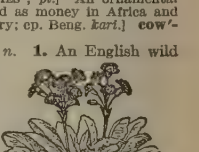
Cow'per, 1 kuj'pər *or* kū'pər; 2 cow'per *or* cọ'per, **William** (1731–1800). An English poet; *The Task*; *John Gilpin*.

Cow-pe'ri-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named for William Cowper, an English anatomist (1666–1709).—**Cowperian glands, Cowper's glands**, the bulbo-urethral glands, two small glands near the base of the bladder, that discharge into the male urethra.

cow'rin, 1 kū'rın; 2 cōō'rin, *n.* [Scot.] Cowering.

cow'ry, 1 kau'rı; 2 cow'ry, *n.* [cow'RIES^{2}, *pl.*] An ornamental shell, a small variety of which is used as money in Africa and the East Indies. [< Hind. *kauṛī*, cowry; cp. Beng. *kaṛi*.] **cow'-rie‡; gow'ry‡; mon'ey-cow"ry‡.**

cow'slip", 1 kau'slip"; 2 cow'slip", *n.* **1.** An English wild flower of the primrose family; an allied or similar American wild flower. **2.** The marsh-marigold. [< AS. *cúslyppe*, < *cū*, cow, + *slyppe*, cow-droppings.]


Cowslip (def. 1).

cowt, 1 kaut; 2 cowt, *n.* [Scot.] A colt. **cowte‡.**

cox'a, 1 keks'ə; 2 cŏks'a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The first joint or body-joint of the leg in arthropods, as insects. **2.** *Anat.* The hip. [L.]—**cox'al, a.**

cox-al'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the hip; also, hip-disease.—**cox-al'gic**, *a.*

cox'comb", 1 keks'kōm"; 2 cŏks'cōm", *n.* **1.** A pretentious and conceited fop. **2.** Same as COCKSCOMB. **3.** A piece of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, formerly worn in a jester's cap; also, the cap itself. **4‡.** The top of the head, or the head itself. [Cor. of *cock's comb*.]—**cox-comb'i-cal**, *a.* **cox-com'i-cal‡.**—**cox-comb'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **cox'comb"ly‡.**—**cox'comb"ry**, *n.* **1.** Coxcombs as a class. **2.** Foppishness.

cox'swain, 1 kek'swēn *or* kek'sn; 2 cŏk'swān *or* cŏk'sn, *n.* One who steers or has charge of a rowboat. **cock'swain‡.**

coy, 1 kei; 2 cŏy, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stroke or caress with the hand. **2.** To entice; decoy. **3‡.** To soothe. **II.** *i.* **1.** To behave with coyness. **2‡.** To demur; hesitate.

coy, *a.* **1.** Shrinking from notice or familiar advances; diffident; shy: said chiefly of women. **2.** Coquettish. **3‖.** Disdainful. [OF., < L. *quietus*, QUIET.]—**coy'ish**, *a.*—**coy'ly**, *adv.*—**coy'ness**, *n.*

coyfe†, *n.* Same as COIF.

co-yo'te, 1 ko-yō'tı *or* kai'ōt; 2 cō-yō'te *or* cẹ'ōt, *n.* A burrowing dog-like mammal, the prairie-wolf of the western United States. [Sp., < Mex. *coyotl*.]

co"yo-til'lo, 1 kō"yo-[*or* kai"o-]til'yo; 2 cō"yo-[*or* cẹ"o-]til'yo, *n.* A small shrub (*Karwinskia humboldtiana*) of the buckthorn family, found in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. It bears berry-like poisonous fruits.

Coypu. 1/20

coy'pu, 1 kei'pū; 2 cŏy'pu, *n.* A South-American aquatic, beaver-like rodent (*Myopotamus coypus*), about 2 feet long, with webbed hind feet and round tail. It yields the fur nutria. **coy'pou‡.**

coy'stril†, *n.* A groom; lackey; low fellow. [< OF. *coustillier,* soldier, < L. *culter,* knife.] **col'stril†; coy'strel†.**

coz, 1 kuz; 2 ko͝z, *n.* A cousin.

coze§, *n.* Anything cozy; a friendly chat. **cose†.**

coz'en, } 1 kuz'n; 2 ko͝z'n, *vt. & vi.* To cheat in a petty way.
cuz'en², ∫ [< F. *cousiner,* < *cousin,* cousin.]—**co'zen-age,** *n.* **1.** The practise of cozening. **2.** An act of cozening.—**coz'en-er,** *n.*

co'zier†, *n.* Same as COSIER.

co'zy, 1 kō'zi; 2 ko͝'zy, *a.* [co'zi-er; co'zi-est.] **1.** Snugly and easily comfortable; contented. **2.** Sociable. [< Gael. *cosach,* full of hollows, snug, < *cos,* crevice.] **co'zey†.—co'zi-ly, co'si-ly,** *adv.*—**co'zi-ness, co'si-ness,** *n.*

co'zy, *n.* A padded cap or cover for a teapot, to prevent the heat from escaping after the tea is infused. **co'sy†.**

C. P., *abbr.* Chief Patriarch, civil power, Clerk of the Peace, Code of Procedure, Common Pleas, Common Prayer, *Congregatio Passionis* (L., Passionist Fathers), Court of Probate.—**c. p.,** *abbr.* Candle-power, chemically pure, circular pitch.—**cp.,** *abbr.* Compare.—**C. P. A.,** *abbr.* Certified public accountant.—**C. P. C.,** *abbr.* Clerk of the Privy Council.—**C. P. M.,** *abbr.* Common particular meter.—**C. P. S.,** *abbr.* **1.** Clerk of Petty Sessions. **2.** [L.] *Custos Privati Sigilli* (Keeper of the Privy Seal).—**C. R.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Custos Rotulorum* (Keeper of the Rolls).—**Cr,** *abbr.* Chromium.—**Cr.,** *abbr.* Created, credit, creditor, crown.

C Q D. *Wireless Teleg.* A signal formerly used to call all stations within range. Compare S O S.

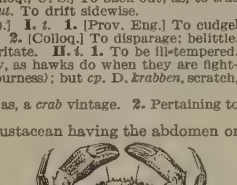
craal, *n.* Same as KRAAL.

crab¹, 1 krab; 2 crăb, *vt.* [crabbed, crabd§; crab'bing.] **1.** To take or fish for crabs. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To back out; as, to *crab* out of an agreement. **3.** *Naut.* To drift sidewise.

crab², *v.* [crabbed; crab'bing.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To cudgel or beat, as with a crab-stick. **2.** [Colloq.] To disparage; belittle. **3†.** To make surly or sour; irritate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be ill-tempered. **2.** To seize each other fiercely, as hawks do when they are fighting. [< CRAB³, *n.* (from its sourness); but *cp.* D. *krabben,* scratch, G. *kribbeln,* irritate.]

crab, *a.* **1.** Sour or astringent; as, a *crab* vintage. **2.** Pertaining to the crab-apple or crab-tree.

crab¹, *n.* **1.** A 10-footed crustacean having the abdomen or tail folded under the body. **2.** [C-] A constellation, Cancer. **3.** A form of windlass. **4.** A crab-louse. **5.** *pl.* The lowest throw at hazard.—**to catch a c.,** in rowing, to sink an oar-blade too deeply; also, to miss the water entirely or skim the surface in making a stroke, and thus fall backward. [< AS. *crabba.*]



Crab (def. 1). 1/6

crab², *n.* **1.** A kind of small, sour apple. **crab'-ap"ple†.** **2.** A tree bearing this fruit. **3.** An ill-tempered, querulous, or surly person. [< Sw. *krabb-* in *krabbapple,* crab-apple.]—**crab'-tree",** *n.* [Austral.] **1.** One of the bitterbarks (*Petalostigma quadriloculare*). **2.** Same as CRAB², 2.

Crabbe, 1 krab; 2 crăb, **George** (1754–1832). An English poet.

crab'bed, 1 krab'ed; 2 crăb'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Sour-tempered. **2.** Harsh; sour. **3.** Hard to understand; abstruse. **4.** Irregular in form; cramped. [< CRAB², *n.*] Syn.: see MOROSE.—**crab'bed-ly,** *adv.*—**crab'bed-ness,** *n.*

crab'ber, 1 krab'er; 2 crăb'er, *n.* **1.** One who fishes for or catches crabs. **2.** A type of boat used among the crab fishers.

crab'bit, 1 krab'it; 2 crăb'it. *a.* [Scot.] Crabbed. **crab'bet†.**

crab'stick", 1 krab'stik"; 2 crăb'stik", *n.* **1.** A cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, any cudgel. **2.** A bad-tempered person.

crack¹, 1 krak; 2 crăk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce fissures or seams in; burst or split (especially of things fragile or brittle); break open, partially or completely. **2.** To cause to give forth a sharp, short sound; snap; as, to *crack* a whip. **3.** To cause flaws or defects in; especially, to derange mentally; as, the man is *cracked.* **4.** To tell with spirit; as, to *crack* a jest. **5.** To open in order to drink; as, to *crack* a bottle of champagne. **6§.** To break or crush, as with sorrow; as, to *crack* one's spirit. **7.** To reduce by distillation, as oils. **8§.** To make a boast of. **9.** To destroy the musical quality of (the voice). **10†.** To use in speech; talk; as, to *crack* French. **II.** *i.* **1.** To split or break; especially, to break open with suddenness. **2.** To make a sharp snapping or breaking sound; break with such a sound. **3.** [Colloq.] To become impaired; as, his credit has *cracked.* **4.** [Slang.] To fall back or behind; fail: said of a horse in a race. **5.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] To gossip; chat. **6‖.** To talk boastfully. **7.** To become cracked, as the voice; fail. [< AS. *cracian* (imitative).] Syn.: see BREAK.—**to crack a crib, safe,** etc. [Thieves' Slang], to break into a building, safe, etc., to rob it.—**to c. up** [Colloq.], to praise highly; cry up.—**cracks'man,** *n.* [-men, *pl.*] [Slang.] A burglar.

crack, *a.* [Colloq.] Of superior excellence; first-class.

crack, *n.* **1.** An incomplete separation of two parts of an object, with or without a noticeable space between; a fissure; split; chink. **2.** A sudden and sharp or loud sound; report, as of a pistol or rifle **3.** A blow that resounds; as, he hit him a *crack.* **4.** A mental or physical defect or imperfection; flaw. **5.** [Colloq.] One of high skill or excellence in a certain line; the best; as, all the *cracks* were entered for that race. **6.** A half-crazy person; crank. **7.** A peculiar sound or tone of the voice, as when changing at puberty or weakened by age. **8.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] A moment; an instant; as, I will come in a *crack.* **9.** [Scot.] A familiar chat. **10.** [Old Slang.] A falsehood; fib. **11.** [Thieves' Slang.] A burglar: also a burglary. **12†.** A boaster; a boast. Syn.: see BLEMISH; BREACH.—**crack'-brained",** *a.* Weak-minded; odd.—**crack'brain",** *n.*—**c.-hempt,** *n.* A fit subject for the hangman.—**c.-halter†; c.-rope†.**

cracked, } *a.* Having a crack or cracks; rent; split; blemished.
crackt§, ∫ —**cracked spirits,** spirits made by the process of distillation known as *cracking.*

crack'er, 1 krak'er; 2 crăk'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that cracks. Specif.: (1) A firecracker. (2) A device consisting of two strips of paper with fulminating powder between them which explodes by friction when the strips are pulled apart, sometimes ornamented and combined with a motto, bonbon, paper cap, or the like. (3) The snapper of a whip. (4)† A noisy boaster. **2.** [Am.] A thin brittle biscuit; as, an oyster-*cracker.* **3.** [Local.] A low-class white inhabitant of parts of the southern United States: so called because of living principally upon cracked corn. **4.** [Colloq.] An improbable story.—**cracker bonbon,** same as CRACKER., *n.,* 1 (2).

crack'er-jack", 1 krak'ər-jak"; 2 crăk'er-jăk". [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a person or thing of worth, merit, or the like. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing of exceptional value; as, among salesmen he is a *crackerjack.* **2.** Compressed cakes of popcorn and sirup. **crack'a-jack"†.**

crack'ing, 1 krak'iŋ; 2 crăk'ing, *n.* A process of distillation of petroleum or some other oil composed of volatile elements, by which the components are separated under heat in accordance with their respective volatilities.

crack'l(e)ᴰ, 1 krak'l; 2 crăk'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [crack'l(e)ᴰ; crack'ling.] To crack slightly and repeatedly; cover with cracks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A succession of light, cracking sounds; crepitation. **2.** The appearance or condition produced in china, porcelain, glass, and the like, by the cracking of the glaze in all directions so as to form a fine network of cracks; as, Japanese *crackle.* **crackle ware†.** [Freq. of CRACK.]—**crack'ling,** *n.* **1.** The action or process of giving out small sharp sounds in rapid succession. **2.** The crisp browned skin of roasted pork. **3.** *pl.* [U. S. or Prov. Eng.] The crisp refuse of fat, as of the hog, after the removal of the lard or tallow. **4.** [Eng.] A cake of beet scraps used as dogs' food.

crack'nel, 1 krak'nel; 2 crăk'nĕl, *n.* **1.** A hard, brittle biscuit. **2.** *pl.* Bits of crisply fried fat pork.

crack'y, 1 krak'i; 2 crăk'y, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Talkative: said especially of one intoxicated. **2.** Affable in speech; agreeable. **3.** Likely to crack or having cracks.

Cra'cow, *n.* Same as KRAKOW.

-cracy, *suffix.* A termination signifying government or authority; as, democ*racy.* [< Gr. *kratein,* rule, govern.]

Crad'dock, 1 krad'ok; 2 crăd'ŏk, **Charles Egbert.** Pseudonym of Mary Noailles Murfree.

cra'dle, 1 krē'dl; 2 crā'dl, *vt. & vi.* [cra'dled; cra'dling.] **1.** To put into or rock in or as in a cradle. **2.** To soothe; nurse; nurture. **3.** To reap with a cradle, as wheat. **4.** To wash, as gold-bearing gravel, in a mining-cradle.

cra'dle, *n.* **1.** A rocking or swinging bed for an infant. **2.** A place of birth; origin. **3.** *Agric.* A scythe with fingers that catch the grain when cut. **4.** *Surg.* (1) An arch of thin wood or of wire, to keep bedclothes from pressing on a tender part. (2) A light case in which an injured limb can be swung. **5.** A frame, usually of heavy timber, for sustaining some heavy object or structure, as a ship on a marine railway, in a dry dock, or on the launching-ways. **6.** A scaffolding suspended by ropes. **7.** *Mining.* (1) A box on rockers, for washing auriferous dirt; a rocker; cradle-rocker. (2) [Eng.] A cage swung on gimbals in which workmen ascend and descend a shaft. **8.** *Carp.* A coarse ribbing on a vaulted surface that is to be plastered. **9.** A currycomb-shaped tool for making mezzotint grounds on a metal plate; a rocker. **10.** A life-car or basket running on a line, to bring persons from a wreck to the shore. **11.** The frame in a gun-carriage in which the gun moves during a recoil. **12.** A device to prevent the puncture by nails of a pneumatic tire. [< AS. *cradel,* < Ir. *craidhal.*]

Crad'ock, 1 krad'ok; 2 crăd'ŏk, **Sir Christopher** (1862-1914). A British rear-admiral; went down with his flag-ship, the "Good Hope," in battle against the German admiral Von Spee off Coronel, Nov. 1, 1914.

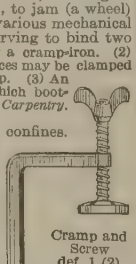
craem, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as CRAME.

craft, 1 kruft; 2 crăft, *n.* **1.** Cunning or skill, especially as used with ignoble motives; guile; artifice. **2.** Skill or ingenuity in any calling, especially in a manual employment. **3.** Hence, an occupation or employment; a trade. **4.** The membership of a particular trade or organized society; a gild. **5.** *Naut.* A vessel; also, collectively, vessels. **6.** [Scot.] Same as CROFT. [< AS. *cræft,* skill, art, strength, courage.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; BUSINESS; DECEPTION.

—**crafts'man,** *n.* [-men, *pl.*] A member of a craft; a skilled mechanic. **-ship,** *n.*—**craft'y,** *a.* [craft'i-er; craft'i-est.] **1.** Skilful in deceiving; cunning. **2‖.** Skilful in a craft. Syn.: see ASTUTE; INSIDIOUS; POLITIC.—**craft'i-ly,** *adv.*—**craft'i-ness,** *n.*

crag, 1 krag; 2 crăg, *n.* A rough, steep, or broken rock rising or jutting out prominently. [< W. *craig,* rock.]—**crag'ged,** *a.* Having numerous crags. **crag'gy†.—crag'ged-ness,** *n.* **crag'gi-ness†.—crags'man,** *n.* [-men, *pl.*] One who climbs crags or cliffs, as for the eggs of sea-birds.

craig[1], 1 krēg; 2 crāg, *n.* [Scot.] A crag; cliff.
craig[2], *n.* [Scot.] The neck. [< MD. *krage.*] **craig'ie†.**
craik, 1 krēk; 2 crāk, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To insist peevishly. **2.** To cry out shrilly.
Craik, *n.* 1. Dinah Maria (*née* Mulock) (1826–1887), an English novelist who married the son of the following in 1865; *John Halifax, Gentleman*, etc. **2. George Lillie** (1799–1866), a Scottish historian and writer; *Romance of the Peerage.*
Cra-jo'va, 1 kru-yō'vȧ; 2 crä-yō'vä, *n.* A town in W. Wallachia, Roumania; pop. 52,000.
crake, 1 krēk; 2 crāk, *n.* A small, short-billed rail-bird, with harsh cry. [< Icc. *krako*, crow.]
cram, 1 kram; 2 crăm, *v.* [CRAMMED, CRAMD[S]; CRAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press together; pack tightly; crowd. **2.** To feed to satiety. **3.** To force (as a mass of knowledge or facts) into the mind, or to stuff (the mind) hastily in that way; as, to *cram* the memory for an examination: usually with *up;* as, to *cram up* a subject. **II.** *i.* **1.** To eat greedily; stuff oneself with food. **2.** To force knowledge into the mind by hurried study. [< AS. *crammian*, stuff.]
cram, *n.* **1.** The act or process of cramming. **2.** One who crams. **3.** Hastily acquired knowledge.
cram'bo, 1 kram'bo; 2 crăm'bo, *n.* **1.** A word-riming game. **2.** A word riming with another.
cram'bo-clink", *n.* [Scot.] Rime. **cram'bo-jin"gle†.**
crame[1], 1 krēm; 2 crām. **I.** [Scot.] *vt.* **1.** To peddle small wares. **2.** To keep a little shop. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stall or portable booth at a fair, or a little sidewalk shop for the sale of sweetmeats and small articles. **2†.** A pedler's pack. [< D. *kraam*, booth, wares.] **craim†.—cram'er†**[1], *n.* **1.** A pedler; keeper of a crame. **2.** A traveling buyer of small farm-products. **cream'er†.—crame'ware",** *n.* Articles customarily peddled in crames.
crame[2]. **I.** *vt.* [Scot. & North Eng.] To fasten (pieces of metal) or repair (china, glassware, etc.) with cramps. **II.** *n.* A cramp.—**cra'mer**[2], *n.* A traveling member of china, etc.
cram'mer, 1 kram'er; 2 crăm'er, *n.* **1.** One who prepares himself or others for examination by cramming. **2.** A mechanical device for cramming poultry. **3.** [Slang.] A lie.
cram'oi-sie, 1 kram'ei-zi; 2 crăm'ōi-si. **I‖.** *a.* Crimson. **II†.** *n.* Crimson cloth. **cram'oi-sy‡.**
cramp[1], 1 kramp; 2 crămp. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To restrain or confine the action of, as with a cramp; hamper; hinder. **2.** To make fast; hold tightly, as with a cramp-iron. **3.** To shape over a cramp, as the upper of a boot. **4.** To deflect, as a wagon-wheel, to one side in making a turn; also, to jam (a wheel) by turning too short. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of various mechanical devices. (1) An iron with bent ends, serving to bind two pieces together more firmly, as in stonework; a cramp-iron. (2) A frame with one or more screws, in which pieces may be clamped or forced together, as in joinery-work; a clamp. (3) An adjustable device of wood or metal upon which boot-vamps are stretched in manufacturing. (4) *Carpentry.* A bench-hook.


Cramp and Screw def. 1 (2).

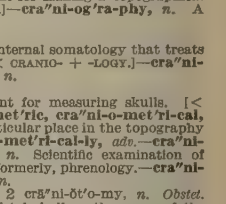
2. [Rare.] Anything that presses or confines. **3.** In lumber-regions, a narrow place in which it is necessary to cramp the wheels of a vehicle to turn. [< AS. *cromp* (in *crompeht*, crumpled).—**cramp'-iron",** *n.* **1.** See CRAMP[1], *n.*, 1 (1). **2.** A strip of metal on the side of a vehicle to prevent damage from the wheel when cramped.
cramp[2]. **I.** *vt.* To affect with cramps. **II.** *n. Med.* **1.** An involuntary, sudden, painful muscular contraction, occurring most frequently in the legs and often attacking swimmers: caused usually by strain or sudden chill. **2.** A paralytic affection of local muscles caused by continued overexertion; as, writer's *cramp.* **3.** *Vet.* Partial paralysis of the hind quarters, sometimes observed in animals during pregnancy. [< F. *crampe*, < D. *kramp.*]—**cramp'fish",** *n.* The torpedo or electric ray.
cramp, *a.* **1.** Straightened. **2.** Contracted and irregular in form or action; knotty; cramped, as handwriting.
cram'pit, 1 kram'pit; 2 crăm'pit, *n.* **1.** A metal tip for the scabbard of a sword, or for a staff; chape. **2.** [Scot.] (1) A cramp-iron. (2) An iron surface with spikes, worn on the sole of a shoe to prevent slipping; calk. (3) *Curling.* An iron plate to prevent slipping, on which a player stands while delivering his stone. **3.** An iron spike driven into a wall for a support. **cram'pet‡; cram-pette'†.**
cram'pon, 1 kram'pon; 2 crăm'pon, *n.* **1.** An aerial root for climbing, as in the ivy. **2.** A pair of hooked pieces of iron for raising heavy stones, etc. **3.** An iron attached to the shoe for walking on ice or climbing. [F., < *crampe*, CRAMP[1], *n.*] **cram'-poon‡.**
cran, 1 kran; 2 crăn, *n.* [Scot.] A measure of fresh herrings, equal to a barrelful. **crane†.**
cran'ber"ry, 1 kran'ber'i; 2 crăn'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] The bright-scarlet acid berry of a plant growing in marshy land, or the plant itself. [< AS. *cran*, for CRANE[1], *n.*, + BERRY[1].] **—cran'ber"ry-tree",** the guelder-rose.
cranch[1], 1 krunch; 2 crânch, *vt.* Same as CRUNCH.
cran'dall, 1 kran'dȧl; 2 crăn'dal, *n. Masonry.* A stonecutters' hammer for dressing ashlar. [< *Crandall*, proper name.]
crane[1], 1 krēn; 2 crān, *v.* [CRANED; CRAN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To stretch out or elongate, as a crane stretches its neck. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be elongated. **2.** To halt and lean forward, as a horse hesitating at a leap; hence, to hesitate at anything.
crane[2], *vt.* To elevate by or as if by a crane.
crane[1], *n.* **1.** One of a family (*Gruidæ*) of large long-necked, long-legged, heron-like birds related to the rails. About 18 species are known. **2.** Erroneously, a heron or a cormorant; as, the blue *crane* or great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). **3.** [C-] The constellation Grus. [< AS. *cran.*] **—crane'-fly",** *n.* A fly with very long, slender legs; as, the cabbage *crane-fly* or daddy-long-legs (*Tipula oleracea*).

European Crane. 1/40

crane[2], *n. Mech.* **1.** A hoisting-machine having the added capacity of moving a load in a horizontal or lateral direction. It is of various forms and sizes, nearly all involving the principle of an extended and movable arm or jib. **2.** An iron arm, swinging horizontally, attached to the back or side of a fireplace: used for suspending pots or kettles over a fire. [< CRANE[1], *n.*, so called from the resemblance of its arm to the neck of a crane.]

Cranes.

crane'[3], *n.* [Scot.] A cranberry. **crane'-ber"ry†.**
cranes'bill", 1 krēnz'bil"; 2 crānz'bil", *n.* **1.** Any species of geranium. **2.** A pair of slender pincers used by surgeons. **crane's'-bill"‡.**
cra'ni-ate, 1 krē"ni-ēt; 2 crā'ni-āt. *Zool.* **I.** *a.* Possessing a cranium. **II.** *n.* Any of a primary division of vertebrates (*Craniota*).
cra'ni-o-, 1 krē"ni-o-; 2 crā'ni-o-. From LL. *cranium*, skull: a combining form.—**cra"ni-og'no-my,** *n.* The doctrine that regards the form and proportions of the skull as an index of the mental qualities or temperament. [+ Gr. *gnōmē*, opinion.]—**cra'ni-o-graph,** *n.* An instrument for making a topographical chart of the skull. [+ -GRAPH.]—**cra"ni-og'ra-phy,** *n.* A description of the cranium.
craniol., *abbr.* Craniology.
cra"ni-ol'o-gy, *n.* The branch of internal somatology that treats of the characteristics of skulls. [< CRANIO- + -LOGY.]—**cra'ni-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**cra"ni-ol'o-gist,** *n.*
craniom., *abbr.* Craniometry.
cra"ni-om'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls. [< CRANIO- + -METER.]—**cra"ni-o-met'ric, cra"ni-o-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**craniometrical point,** a particular place in the topography of the human skull.—**cra"ni-o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cra"ni-om'e-try,** *n.*—**cra"ni-os'co-py‖,** *n.* Scientific examination of the configuration of the skull; also, formerly, phrenology.—**cra"ni-o-scop'ic,** *a.*—**cra"ni-os'co-pist,** *n.*
cra"ni-ot'o-my, 1 krē"ni-ot'o-mi; 2 crā"ni-ŏt'o-my, *n. Obstet.* The operation of perforating the fetal skull, so that some of the brain may escape, and thus by compression of the cranium, facilitate delivery in difficult parturition.—**linear craniotomy** (*Surg.*), the cutting through the bones of the skull in order to make the cranial cavity more spacious.
cra'ni-um, 1 krē'ni-um; 2 crā'ni-ûm, *n.* [CRA'NI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The skull of an animal. **2.** That part of the skull enclosing the brain; the brain-case or brainpan. [LL., < Gr. *kranion*, skull.] **cra'ni-on†.—cra'ni-al,** *a.*
crank, 1 krangk; 2 crăngk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bend into the shape of a crank. **2.** To furnish with a crank. **3.** To move or operate by a crank. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a course with many turns and bends; wind. **2.** To turn a crank, as in starting the engine of an automobile. [< CRANK, *n.*]
crank, *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Delicately or ill balanced; easily capsized. **2.** Hence, shaky. **3.** Spirited; lively. [Ult. < AS. *crincan*, yield.]
crank, *n.* **1.** A bent arm attached to an axis, or a bent portion of an axle, for converting rotary into reciprocating motion or vice versa. **2.** *Auto.* A handle with which the shaft of a motor vehicle is turned until the pistons reach the highest point of compression, and motion-producing explosions are initiated. **3.** [Colloq.] One who lacks mental balance, has a mental twist, or is mentally awry; a person given to caprices, crotchets, or vagaries; a mildly affected monomaniac. **4.** A twist or turn. (1) A bend; turn, as of a road. (2) A fantastic turn of speech; quip; conceit. (3) A twist or perversion of judgment; whim. **5.** [Scot.] A creaking or grating sound; anything inharmonious. **6†.** A winding channel. [< CRANK, *a.*]—**crank'-case",** *n.* The case enclosing an engine crank-shaft, as of an automobile, etc., and frequently used to store lubricating oil.—**c.-shaft,** *n.* A shaft that bears one or more cranks.—**crank'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of whims; mentally unbalanced. **2.** Crooked; bent. **3.** Loose and rickety. **4.** Liable to upset.—**crank'i-ly,** *adv.*—**crank'i-ness,** *n.*



Cranks.
1. A simple crank. *a*, key-seat; *b*, hole for crank-pin; *c*, hole for crank-shaft. 2. Wheel-crank. 3. Double crank. *d*, crank-pin; *e*, *e*, connecting-rod; *f*, *f*, crank-shaft.

cran'kle†, *v.* & *n.* Bend; crinkle.
crank'ous, 1 krangk'us; 2 crăngk'ûs, *a.* [Scot.] Irritable; cranky.
Cran'mer, 1 kran'mer; 2 crăn'mer, **Thomas** (1489–1556). English Protestant, archbishop of Canterbury; burnt at the stake by Mary I.; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*
cran'nog, 1 kran'og; 2 crăn'og, *n.* An ancient lake-dwelling or fortified island found in Ireland, and often occupied until recent times. [< Ir. *crannog*, < *crann*, mast.] **cran'noge‡.**

cran'ny, 1 kran'ɪ; 2 crăn'y. **I.** *vi.* [CRAN'NIED; CRAN'NY-ING.] **1.** To become full of crannies or crevices. **2.** To enter by crannies, as the wind. **II.** *n.* [CRAN'NIES[2], *pl.*] A narrow opening; fissure. [< L.[F] *crena*, notch.] **cran'y‡.** Syn.: see BREACH.—**cran'nied,** *a.* Full of crannies or fissures.

cran'reuch, 1 kran'ruH; 2 crăn'ruH, *n.* [Scot.] Hoar frost.

Crans'ton, 1 kran'stən; 2 crăn'ston. A city in E. Rhode Island; pop. 29,410.

crants†, *n.* A garland; wreath.

Cra"onne', 1 kra"en'; 2 crā"ŏn', *n.* A village in Aisne department, France; scene of severe fighting during the battle of the Aisne in the World War, Sept. 1914, and also in 1917–18.

crap, 1 krap; 2 crăp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The top; summit. **2.** A fowl's crop. **3.** Same as SCRAP. **4.** Sediment or lees of malt liquors. **5.** [Slang.] Money. **6.** [Scot. or W. U. S.] A grain-crop. [Form of CROP, *n.*]

crape, 1 krēp; 2 crāp, *vt.* [CRAPED; CRAP'ING.] **1.** To produce crimps or a crinkled surface in; friz; as, her hair was *craped* by the maid. **2.** To drape with crape; place crape upon as a sign of mourning. [< F. *crêper*, < L. *crispo*, < *crispus*, curled.]

crape, *n.* **1.** A thin gauze-like material made of raw silk and interlaced with any kind of twill. **2.** A piece of crape employed for a particular purpose, as in mourning. [< F. *crêpe.*] **crêpe‡.** [pressed.

crape'fish", 1 krēp'fish"; 2 crāp'fish", *n.* Codfish salted and

crap'pie, 1 krap'ɪ; 2 crăp'ɪ, *n.* An edible fresh-water fish of the Mississippi valley. [Cp. F. *crape*, crabfish.]

crap'pit-head", 1 krap'ɪt-hed"; 2 crăp'ɪt-hĕd", *n.* [Scot.] A haddock's head stuffed with roe, oatmeal, suet, and seasoning, as a delicacy.

craps, 1 kraps; 2 crăps, *n.* [U. S.] A game of chance, played with two dice, the winning and losing depending on the numbers thrown; popular among Negroes. **crap game‡; crap'-shoot"ing‡.**

crap'u-lent, 1 krap'yu-lent; 2 crăp'yu-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Grossly intemperate; drunken; gluttonous. **2.** Sick from intemperance. [< LL. *crapulentus.*] **crap'u-lous‡.**—**crap'u-lence,** *n.* **1.** Sickness caused by intemperance in eating or drinking; surfeit. **2.** Gross intemperance, as in drinking. **crap'u-lous-ness‡.**

crap'y, 1 krēp'ɪ; 2 crāp'y, *a.* Crape-like; crimped; wavy, as hair.

crare†, *n.* A merchant craft; small sailing-vessel.

crash[1], 1 krash; 2 crăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dash in pieces noisily. **2.** To force (one's way) through. **II.** *i.* To break or fall in pieces with a violent broken sound; make a clashing noise. [< Sw. *krasa* (imitative), crackle.] [ruptcy.

crash[1], *n.* **1.** A loud, crashing noise. **2.** Destruction; bank-

crash[2], *n.* A coarse linen fabric, as for toweling, or for covering stairs, etc. [< L. *crassus*, coarse.]

Crash'aw, 1 krash'ô; 2 crăsh'ą, **Richard** (1613?–1659?). An English poet; priest; refused covenant, 1644; became a canon of Loretto; *Sacred Epigrams*, etc.

cra'sis, 1 krē'sɪs; 2 crā'sĭs, *n.* *Gram.* The coalescence of two vowels into one long vowel or diphthong (as the final and initial vowels of two successive words); syneresis. [< Gr. *krasis*, < *kerannymi*, mix.]

crass, 1 kras; 2 crăs, *a.* **1.** Coarse or thick in structure; dense. **2.** Dull; obtuse. [< L. *crassus*, thick.]—**crass'i-tude§,** *n.*—**crass'ly,** *adv.*—**crass'ness,** *n.*

cras"sa-men'tum, 1 kras"ə-men'tum; 2 crăs"ą-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* A coagulum or clot, as the semisolid portion of blood. [L.]

cras"su-la'ceous, 1 kras"ū-lē'shus; 2 crăs"ū-lā'shŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Designating a family (*Crassulaceæ*) of polypetalous herbs or shrubs—the houseleek family.

Cras'sus, 1 kras'us; 2 crăs'ŭs, **Marcus Lucinius,** surnamed *Dives*, or *The Rich* (115–53 B. C.). A Roman general and statesman; triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey.

crast., *abbr.* [L.] *Crastina* (to-morrow).

cratch†, *n.* An open framework; rack; crib; manger. [< F. *crèche*, < OHG. *crippa*, crib.]

crate, 1 krēt; 2 crāt. **I**[d]. *vt.* To put in a crate. **II.** *n.* A large wickerwork hamper or framework of slats, for transporting various articles. [< L. *cratis*, wickerwork.]

cra'ter, 1 krē'tər; 2 crā'tĕr, *n.* **1.** The bowl-shaped depression forming the outlet of a volcano or of a hot spring. **2.** Any large bowl or cavity. **3.** [C-] An ancient constellation of the southern hemisphere; the Cup. [< Gr. *kratêr*, mixing-vessel.]—**cra-ter'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a crater; cup-shaped; saucer-shaped, as a corolla.

craunch[1], 1 krɑnch; 2 crănch, *vt.* Same as CRUNCH. **cranch‡.**

cra-vat', 1 krə-vat'; 2 crą-văt', *n.* A piece of cambric, silk, or the like, folded and passed around the neck and shirt-collar, and tied in front; a neckcloth. [< F. *cravate.*]

crave, 1 krēv; 2 crāv, *v.* [CRAVED; CRAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To beg for humbly and earnestly. **2.** To long for. **3.** [Scot.] To dun; importune. **II.** *i.* To desire or entreat humbly or seriously: with *for*. [< AS. *crafian*.] Syn.: see ASK.—**crav'er§,** *n.* One who craves.

cra'ven, 1 krē'vn; 2 crā'vn. **I.** *a.* Lacking in courage; cowardly. **II.** *n.* A base coward. [< L.[OF] *crepo*, break.]—**cra'ven-ly,** *adv.*—**cra'ven-ness§,** *n.* Abject cowardice.

crav'ing, 1 krēv'ɪŋ; 2 crāv'ĭng, *n.* **1.** A natural inherent yearning or appetite; longing. **2.** A begging; beseeching. Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE; PETITION.—**crav'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**crav'ing-ness,** *n.*

craw[1], 1 krē; 2 crą, *n.* **1.** The first stomach or crop of a bird. **2.** The stomach of any animal. [< Dan. *kro.*]

craw[2], *n.* [Scot.] A rook or crow.

craw'fish", 1 krē'fish"; 2 crą'fish", *n.* A fresh-water lobster-like crustacean. See illus. in next col. [<OHG.[OF] *chrebiz*, crab.]

Craw'ford, 1 crē'fərd; 2 crą'fŏrd. *n.* **1. Francis Marion** (1854–1909), an American novelist. **2. Link.** Austrian lieutenant and aviator during World War; brought down 23 hostile aeroplanes.

Craw'fords-ville, 1 krē'fərdz-vil; 2 crą'fŏrdz-vĭl, *n.* A city in W. central Indiana; pop. 10,140.

crawl, 1 krōl; 2 crąl, *vi.* **1.** To move by thrusting one part of the body forward upon a surface and drawing the other part after, as a worm; creep. **2.** To move slowly, feebly, or cautiously; as, a sick person *crawls* about. **3.** To move or make progress meanly and insinuatingly; seek influence by servility. **4.** To have a sensation as of crawling things upon the body. **5.** To progress or grow by extending branches or the like, as a shrub. **6.** To be filled with things that crawl, as a dead body. **7.** [Slang.] To back down from a declared position. [< Ice. *krafla*, paw, crawl.] **crall†.** Syn.: see LINGER.—**crawl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Crawfish. 1/2

crawl[1], *n.* The act of crawling; a creeping motion.—**crawl stroke** (*Swimming*), a racing stroke in which the swimmer, lying flat on his stomach, with head usually submerged, uses alternate overhand crawling strokes with the arms, while his legs are moved up and down at the same time alternately.

crawl[2], *n.* A pen or enclosure in the water, as for containing fish, turtle, etc. [< D. *kraal*, enclosure.]

crawl'er, 1 krōl'ər; 2 crąl'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which crawls or creeps; a reptile. [things crawling over the flesh.

crawl'y, 1 krōl'ɪ; 2 crąl'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Having a sensation as of

cray'fish", 1 krā'fish"; 2 crā'fĭsh", *n.* A crawfish.

cray'on, 1 krē'ən; 2 crā'ŏn, *vt.* To sketch with a crayon; sketch; design.—**cray'on-ist,** *n.*

cray'on, *n.* **1.** A slender cylinder of charcoal, prepared chalk, gypsum, and flour, or pipe-clay, white, or colored, as with graphite, red ocher, etc., for drawing on paper. **2.** An oily pencil, used in lithography. **3.** A carbon-point in an arc-light. **4.** A drawing made with crayons. [F.]—**cray'on-hold"er,** *n.* A metallic case for holding crayons.

craze, 1 krēz; 2 crāz. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CRAZED; CRAZ'ING.] **1.** To make or become insane. **2.** To make or become full of minute cracks or flaws, as pottery. **3†.** To break down; weaken; impair. **4†.** To break; crush. **II.** *n.* **1.** Mental disorder. **2.** An insane freak of fashion; a caprice or prejudice. **3.** A flaw in the glaze of pottery. [< Sw. *krasa*, crash.] **crase†.**—**crazed,** *a.* **1.** Insane. **2.** Cracked, as glaze.

cra'zy, 1 krē'zɪ; 2 crā'zy, *a.* [CRA'ZI-ER; CRA'ZI-EST.] **1.** Insane; originating in or characterized by insanity. **2.** Dilapidated; rickety. **3.** [Colloq.] Inordinately eager, foolishly desirous. Syn.: see INSANE.—**cra'zy-bone",** *n.* See FUNNY-BONE.—**c.-weed,** *n.* Same as LOCO-WEED. See LOCO, *n.*—**cra'zi-ly,** *adv.*—**cra'zi-ness,** *n.*

creach, 1 krēH; 2 crāH, *n.* A Highland raid. [Gael.] **creaght‡.**—**creaght,** 1 krēHt *or* krēt; 2 crēHt *or* crāt, *n.* A plunderer; cattle-lifter.

creak, 1 krīk; 2 crēk. **I**[k]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make, or cause to make, a creak. **2†.** To croak. **II.** *n.* A sharp, squeaking sound, as from friction. [Var. of CRACK, *n.*]—**creak'y,** *a.* [CREAK'I-ER; CREAK'I-EST.] Apt to creak; creaking.

cream, 1 krim; 2 crēm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To skim cream from, or supply cream to. **2.** To be covered with cream, or with scum, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thick, oily light-yellow substance composed chiefly of fatty globules that rise and gather on the surface of milk and combine into butter when churned; hence, any substance formed in a similar manner. **2.** A delicacy for the table resembling cream, or made in part of it; as, ice-*cream;* whipped *cream;* also, a bonbon containing a cream-like substance. **3.** The part of something regarded as the choicest or most highly to be appreciated; as, the *cream* of fashion. **4.** A soft, oily cosmetic resembling cream. **5.** A rich cordial of fine quality; as, *cream* of mint. **6.** The lighter part of liquor which rises and gathers on the top. **7.** The color of cream; a light yellow. [< F. *crême.*]—**cream'cups",** *n.* An ornamental annual (*Platystemon californicus*) of the poppy family with cream-colored flowers.—**cream of tartar,** potassium bitartrate ($HKC_4H_4O_6$), a white crystalline compound made by purifying argol. It is used as a medicine, in dyeing, and in making baking-powder.—**cream'er,** *n.* **1.** A refrigerator in which milk is placed to accelerate the rising of cream. **2.** Any dish or machine in which cream is separated. **3.** [Colloq.] A cream-pitcher.—**cream'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A place for collecting, keeping, or selling cream. **2.** A butter-making plant.—**cream'y,** *a.* [CREAM'I-ER; CREAM'I-EST.] Resembling or containing cream.—**cream'i-ness,** *n.*

cre'ance†, *n.* **1.** A small line fastened to the leash of a newly taken hawk. **2.** Credit; also, faith. **cre'ance†.**

crease, 1 krīs; 2 crēs, *vt.* & *vi.* [CREASED[1], CREAST[2]; CREAS'-ING.] **1.** To make a crease, line, fold, or wrinkle in. **2.** To become wrinkled or fall into creases.—**creas'er,** *n.* A tool for creasing.—**creas'y,** *a.* Creased.

creasel, *n.* **1.** The mark of a wrinkle, fold, or the like. **2.** In cricket, a line indicating the boundaries of a particular space. [Perhaps Celt.]

crease[2], *n.* Same as CREESE.

cre'a-sote, *n.* Same as CREOSOTE.

cre-ate', 1 krī-ēt'; 2 crē-āt', *vt.* [CRE-AT'ED[2]; CRE-AT'ING.] **1.** To cause to come into existence; especially, to produce out of nothing. **2.** To produce as a new construction out of existing materials. **3.** To be the cause of; originate; produce; occasion. **4.** To invest with a new rank, etc.; ap-

point. [< L. *creo*, make.] Syn.: see MAKE: PRODUCE.—**cre-a'-tiv**(e^{6}), *a.* **1.** Having the power to create. **2.** Productive.

cre-a-'tion, 1 krī-ē'shən; 2 crē-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of creating; production without use of preexistent material; especially, in a theological sense, the original act of God in bringing the world or universe into existence. **2.** An act of construction, physical or mental; the combining or organizing of existing materials into new form; as, the *creation* of an empire. **3.** That which is created, in any sense. Specif.: (1) The product of God's creative power; the universe; as, the whole *creation* testifies to his goodness. (2) Any remarkable product of the power of scientific, artistic, or practical construction; as, the *creations* of genius; the *creations* of Shakespeare. **4.** The act of investing with a new rank or character or of placing in a new office; as, the *creation* of two additional judges. [OF., < L. *creatio(n-)*, < *creo*, create.] **cre-a'cion**†.—**cre-a'tion-al**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

cre-a'tion-ism, 1 krī-ē'shən-izm; 2 crē-ā'shon-ism, *n. Theol.* (1) The doctrine that the universe was originally brought into existence without preexistent material by the word of God, and also that new species or forms of being have been successively produced by the direct formative exercise of the Divine wisdom and power. (2) The doctrine that God creates a new soul whenever a human being begins to live: opposed to *traducianism.* **cre-a'tion-al-ism**‡.—**cre-a'tion-a-ry,** *a. & n.*—**cre-a'tion-ist,** *n.* A believer in the doctrine of creationism.—**cre-a"tion-is'tic,** *a.* **cre-a"tion-al-is'tic**‡.

cre-a'tor, 1 krī-ē'tər *or* -tor; 2 crē-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who creates or calls into being; the Supreme Being; distinctively [C-], God as the Maker of the universe. **2.** Spirit; mind; intelligence; the animating divine principle of all that is real and good; self-existent life, truth, and love; that which is perfect and eternal; the opposite of matter and evil, which have no principle; God, who made all that was made and could not create an atom or an element the opposite of himself. MARY BAKER G. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 583. [STEWART '10.] **3.** That which produces or causes; creative instrumentality. [OF., < L. *creator*, < *creo*, create.] **cre-a'tour**†. Syn.: see CAUSE.—**cre-a'tor-hood,** *n.* **-ship,** *n.*

crea'ture, 1 krī'chur *or* -tiur; 2 crē'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** That which has been created; a creation; especially, a living being regarded as created. (1) A human being: with an adjective implying tenderness, pity, scorn, etc.; as, a lovely *creature;* poor *creature!* (2) A domestic animal. (3)‖ An inanimate object; a thing, especially a thing that ministers to some want. **2.** A person or thing considered as arising from, governed by, or conditioned upon something else; as, *creatures* of habit. **3.** A person dependent upon the power or influence of another; dependent; tool. [OF., < LL. *creatura*, < L. *creo*, create.]—**creature comforts,** things that comfort or refresh the body: applied especially to food and drink.—**the c.** [Humorous], strong drink; liquor; as, a drop of *the creature:* generally pronounced *crayter.*—**crea'tur-al,** *a.* **1.** Relating to created things. **2**†. Creative.—**crea'ture-ly,** *a.*

crèche, 1 krēsh; 2 crẹch, *n.* **1.** A public day-nursery. **2.** A foundling asylum. [F.]

Crē"cy', 1 krē"sī; 2 crẹ"cy', *n.* A small town in N. W. France; pop. 1,600; Edward III. of England defeated French, Aug. 26, 1346. **Crē"cy-en-Pon"thieu**†; **Cres'sy**‡.

cre'dence, 1 krī'dens; 2 crē'dẽnç, *n.* **1.** Confidence based upon external evidence; belief. **2.** That which serves to accredit; credentials. **3.** *Eccl.* A small table or shelf near the altar to hold the bread and wine before they are consecrated. **4**†. A side-table where food was tested before serving, as a safeguard against poisoning; now, a cabinet for plate or the like. **5**†. The process of tasting food to guard against poisoning; assaying. [< L.^{OF} *creden(t-)s*, ppr. of *credo*, believe.] Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.

cre'dent†, *a.* **1.** Credible; to be believed. **2.** Credulous.

cre-den'tial, 1 krī-den'shəl; 2 crē-dẽn'shal. **I.** *a.* Giving a title or claim to credit and confidence; accrediting. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which certifies one's authority or claim to confidence. **2.** *pl.* Certificate showing that a person is invested with certain authority or claim to confidence or consideration.

cred'i-bl(e^{P}), 1 kred'i-bl; 2 crẽd'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being believed; worthy of credit, confidence, or acceptance. [< L. *credibilis*, < *credo*, believe.] Syn.: see LIKELY; PROBABLE.—**cred"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being credible; trustworthiness. **cred'i-bl(e-ness**^{P}. Syn.: see PROBABILITY.—**cred'i-bly,** *adv.*

cred'it, 1 kred'it; 2 crẽd'it. I^{4}. *vt.* **1.** To give credit to or for; believe; accept as true. **2.** To believe (one) to the possessor of something: followed by *with.* **3.** To give credit to or for in an account; as, to *credit* a purchaser with an amount paid, or the amount to the purchaser. **4.** To sell or loan on trust. **II.** *n.* **1.** Belief in the truth of a statement or in the sincerity of a person; trust. **2.** Reputation for trustworthiness; character; repute. **3.** One who or that which adds honor or reputation; title to praise or esteem; honor; as, a student who is a *credit* to his class. **4.** Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; as, he has *credit* at court. **5.** *Accountancy.* (1) In bookkeeping, the entry in account of any amount paid by a debtor on account of his debt; the amount so entered. (2) That side of an account upon which are recorded values received: opposed to *debit.* It is the right-hand side. **6.** *Com. & Finance.* (1) Transfer of property on promise of future payment. (2) Reputation for solvency and probity. (3) The amount to which a person, corporation, or business house may be financially trusted in a given case. (4) In an account, the balance in one's favor. (5) Time extended for the payment of a liability. **7.** *Banking.* An amount placed by a bank at a customer's disposal against which he may draw. [< L.^{F} *creditum*, orig. < *credo*, believe.]

Syn.: (verb) see TRUST; (noun) see BELIEF; FAITH; FAME.—**Crē"dit' Fon"cier',** 1 krē"dī' fōn"syē'; 2 crẹ"dī' fōn"syẹ' [F.], a credit institution which makes loans on the security of real estate; specifically, an agricultural banking corporation in France whose loans are repaid in terminable annuities.—**Crē"-dit' Ly"on"nais',** 1 lī"ə"nē'; 2 lẏ"ō"nā' [F.], a banking house established in Lyons, France, which favored industriald evelopment in its vicinity, but ultimately extended its policy to world-wide operations. It was found in 1863 and capitalized at 200,-000 million francs.—**Crē"dit' Mo"bil'ier',** 1 mō"bī"yē'; 2 mō"-bi"yẹ' [F.], a financial institution incorporated in France in 1852 for placing investments on security of personal property and for general financial operations; also, any one of various similar corporations.—**cred"it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **cred'it-a-bl**(e-ness^{P}‡.—**cred'it-a-bl**(e^{P}, *a.* Deserving or reflecting credit; praiseworthy; meritorious.—**cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*—**cred'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** One to whom another is peculiarly indebted. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* That side of an account upon which are recorded values received.

cre'do, 1 krī'do; 2 crẽ'do, *n.* **1.** A creed, as the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed: from the first word in the Latin version, *credo,* I believe. **2.** *Mus.* A setting for the creed, as used in a mass. [L.]

cred'u-lous, 1 kred'yu-lus; 2 crẽd'yụ-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Apt or disposed to believe on slight evidence. **2**†. Credited too readily. [< L. *credulus*, < *credo*, believe.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**cre-du'li-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being credulous; a proneness to accept the improbable or the marvelous. **cred'u-lous-ness**‡. Syn.: see FANATICISM.

Cree, 1 krī; 2 crē, *n.* One of a tribe of the Algonkian stock of North-American Indians.—**Cree,** *a.*

creed, 1 krīd; 2 crēd, *n.* **1.** A formal summary of religious belief; an authoritative statement of doctrine; a confession of faith. Two comprehensive creeds, known as the **Apostles' Creed** and the **Nicene Creed,** are accepted by the Church in general and recited in most liturgies. **2.** That which is believed; doctrine. [< L.^{AS} *credo,* believe.] Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.—**the Creed,** the Apostles' Creed.—**creed'al**§, *a.* Of or pertaining to a creed.

creek[1], 1 krīk; 2 crēk, *n.* **1.** A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river. **2.** [U. S.] A tidal or valley stream between a brook and a river in size. **3.** [Eng.] A small seaboard town. **4**†. A winding bend. [< AS. *crecca*, orig. to bend or turn.] Syn.: see STREAM.

Creek[2], *n. Am. Hist.* One of a powerful tribe of the Muskhogean stock of North-American Indians, who once occupied a great portion of the States of Georgia and Alabama: now citizens of the State of Oklahoma.

creel, 1 krīl; 2 crēl, *n.* **1.** An angler's willow basket for carrying fish. **2.** A cage of wickerwork for catching lobsters. **3.** A frame in a spinning-machine. [Sc., < Gael. *craidhleag,* cradle.]—**creel,** *vt.*

creep, 1 krīp; 2 crēp. **I.** *vi.* [CREPT; CREEP'ING.] **1.** To move, as a serpent; crawl. **2.** To move slowly, imperceptibly, secretly, or stealthily. **3.** To exhibit servility; cringe. **4.** To have a sensation as of contact with creeping things. **5.** To grow along a surface or support; as, *creeping* plants. **6.** To slip out of place; as, a sleeve *creeps* up the arm, or a belt *creeps* on a pulley, or quicksilver on a mirror *creeps.* **7.** *Railroad.* To move along the line of length: said of the rails of a track. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of creeping. **2.** *pl.* A nervous sensation as of insects creeping on the flesh. **3**§. A slow movement or slight stir. [< AS. *crēopan.*] Syn.: see LINGER.—**creep'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which creeps. **2.** A creeping or climbing plant. **3.** One of various birds adapted for creeping about the branches of trees. **4.** An iron with sharp points, attached to the boot to avoid slipping, as in climbing or in walking on ice. **5.** An apparatus for slowly conveying material to, in, or from a machine. **6.** *pl.* Small fire-dogs placed between large andirons.—**creep'ing-ly,** *adv.* By creeping movements.—**creep'y,** *a.* **1.** Feeling as if something were creeping over the skin; shivering; especially, chilled with fright. **2.** Characterized by creeping.—**creep'i-ly,** *adv.*—**creep'i-ness,** *n.*

creep'le, 1 krīp'i; 2 crēp'i, *n.* [Scot.] A low stool. **creep'le-chair"**‡; **creep'y**‡.

creese, 1 krīs; 2 crēs, *n.* Same as KRIS.

creesh, 1 krīsh; 2 crēsh, *n.* [Scot.] Grease. **creish**‡.—**creesh,** *vt.* [Scot.] To grease.—**creesh'y,** *a.* Greasy; fleshy. **creesh'le**‡.

Cre'feld, *n.* Same as KREFELD.

cre-mate', 1 krī-mēt'; 2 crē-māt', *vt.* [-MAT'ED^{4}; -MAT'ING.] To burn up; reduce to ashes. [< L. *cremo* (pp. *crematus*), burn.] Syn.: see BURN.—**cre-ma'tion,** *n.* The act or practise of burning, especially of burning the dead. In ancient times the corpse was partially consumed, the bones and ashes being preserved; now all is reduced to ashes in an oven or retort by means of heated air and combustible gases.—**cre-ma'tor,** *n.*—**cre'ma-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Related to or connected with cremation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A place for cremating dead bodies. **cre"ma-to'ri-um**‡.

crème, 1 krām; 2 crẽm, *n.* [F.] **1.** Cream: used in names of essences or liqueurs; as, *crème* de menthe. **2.** *Cookery.* A white sauce for meat or vegetables.—**crème de la crème,** literally, cream of the cream; the very pick; most choice.—**c. de menthe,** cream of mint.

Cre'mer, 1 krī'mər; 2 crē'mer, **Sir William Randal** (1828–1908). An English statesman, advocate of international arbitration; awarded the Nobel peace prize, 1903.

Crĕ"mieux', 1 krĕ"myŭ'; 2 crę"myú', **Isaac Adolphe** (1796–1880). A French jew, publicist, and philanthropist; founder of Alliance Israélite Universelle.

crem'o-carp, 1 krem'o-kärp *or* krī'mo-kärp; 2 crĕm'o-cärp *or* crē'mo-cärp, *n. Bot.* The fruit of any plant of the parsley family, consisting of two one-seeded carpels, separating when ripe and hanging from the summit of the slender axis. [< Gr. *kremaō*, hang, + *karpos*, fruit.] **crem"o-car'pi-um‡.**

Cre-mo'na, 1 krɪ-mō'nə; 2 cre-mō'na, *n.* **1.** A province (685 sq. m.; pop. 352,992), Lombardy, Italy. **2.** Its capital (pop. 42,704), famous for its violins. **3.** Any violin made at Cremona, from the 16th to the 18th century, by the Amati family or by Antonio Stradivari and Josef Guarnerius.

cre'nate, 1 krī'nēt; 2 crē'nāt, *a.* Scalloped or toothed with even, rounded notches, as a leaf or margin. [< L. *crena*, notch.] **cre'nat-ed‡.—cren'a-ture,** *n.* **1.** The rounded tooth of a crenate or ,an. **2.** The state of being crenate. **cre-na'tion‡.**

cre-nelle', 1 krɪ-nel'; 2 cre-nĕl', *n. Arch.* **1.** An embrasure of a battlement. **2.** A battlement. [OF.,< LL. *crenellus*, dim. of L. *crena*, notch.] **cre-nel'‡.—cren'e-late,** *vt. & vi.* To fortify or decorate with battlements; to cut loopholes through. **cren'el-late‡.—cren"e-la'tion,** *n.* **cren"el-la'tion‡.**

cren'u-late, 1 kren'yu-lēt; 2 crĕn'yu-lāt, *a.* Finely notched or crenate. **cren'u-lat"ed‡.—cren"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being crenulate. **2.** A small crenature.

cre'o-dont, 1 krī'o-dont; 2 crē'o-dŏnt, *n.* One of an order (*Creodonta*) of primitive tertiary carnivora, having incisors with closed roots, fibula distinct, and otic bulla developed. [< Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *odous*, tooth.]

cre'ole, 1 krī'ōl; 2 crē'ōl, *n.* **1.** A native of Spanish America, or of the West Indies, of European parentage. **2.** In Louisiana: (1) A native descended from French or Spanish ancestors by either parent, or a white native who speaks French. (2) A native-born negro, as distinguished from one brought from Africa. (3) The local French patois. [< Sp.F *criollo*, negro.]—**cre'ole,** *a.* Relating to or peculiar to the creoles.

cre'o-lin, 1 krī'o-lin; 2 crē'o-lin, *n.* Saponified creosote, a thick black liquid, used as an antiseptic and deodorant.

Cre'on, 1 krī'on; 2 crē'ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Thebes who surrendered his throne to Œdipus.

cre'o-sol, 1 krī'o-sōl *or* -sel; 2 crē'o-sōl *or* -sŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless aromatic oily liquid compound ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) derived from beech-tar or guaiac by distillation. [< CREOSOTE + -OL.]

cre'o-sote, 1 krī'o-sōt; 2 crē'o-sōt, *n.* An oily antiseptic liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood and having a smoky odor and burning taste. It is a mixture of various phenols and their esters. It is an antiseptic in the preservation of wood, flesh, etc., but is a poor germicide. [< Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *sōtēr*, preserver, < *sōzō*, preserve.]—**cre'o-sote-bush",** *n.* A shrub (*Covillea mexicana*) of the bean-caper family (*Zygophyllaceæ*), of Mexico and the Colorado desert, with a strong odor of creosote.

crêpe, 1 krēp; 2 crep, *n.* See CRAPE, *n.*—**crêpe de Chine,** 1 krēp də shīn; 2 crēp de çhĭn. A soft gauzy material, crinkled like crêpe, either plain or figured.—**crêpe"-lisse',** 1 krēp"-līs'; 2 crēp"-lĭs', *n.* [F.] A thin, smooth silk crape.

crep'i-tate, 1 krep'ɪ-tēt; 2 crĕp'ĭ-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED[4]; -TAT"-ING.] To make a succession of quick snapping sounds; crackle; rattle. [< L. *crepito*, freq. of *crepo*, creak.]—**crep'i-tant,** *a.*—**crep"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

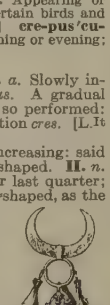
crept, 1 krept; 2 crĕpt, *imp.* of CREEP, *v.*

cre-pus'cu-lar, 1 krɪ-pus'kiu-lər; 2 cre-pŭs'cū-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to twilight; like twilight; obscure. **2.** Appearing or flying in the morning or evening twilight, as certain birds and insects. [< L. *crepusculum*, < *creper*, dark.] **cre-pus'cu-lous‡.—cre-pus'cle§,** *n.* The twilight of morning or evening; dusk. **cre-pus'cule‡; cre-pus'cu-lum‡.**

cres., **cresc.,** *abbr.* Crescendo.

cres-cen'do, 1 krĕ-shĕn'do; 2 cre-shen'do. **I.** *a.* Slowly increasing in loudness or power. **II.** *n. Mus.* A gradual increase in the force of sound, or a passage so performed: expressed by the sign ═══< or the abbreviation *cres.* [L.It *cresco*, grow.]

cres'cent, 1 kres'ent; 2 crĕs'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Increasing: said of the moon in its first quarter. **2.** Crescent-shaped. **II.** *n.* **1.** The visible part of the moon in its first or last quarter; the new or old moon. **2.** Something crescent-shaped, as the device on the Turkish standard; hence, the Turkish or Mohammedan power. [< L. *crescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cresco*, increase.]—**cres-cen'tic,** *a.* Crescent-shaped.


Turkish Crescent and Horse-tails.

cres'cive‖, 1 kres'ɪv; 2 crĕs'ĭv, *a.* Growing; increasing.

cre'sol, 1 krī'sōl *or* -sel; 2 crē'sōl *or* -sŏl, *n. Chem.* Any one of three isomeric crystalline compounds (C_7H_8O) obtained by the destructive distillation of coal, beech-wood, and pine-wood. [< CREOSOTE + -OL.] **cres'sol‡; cres'syl‡; cresylic acid‡; methyl phenol‡; ox"y-tol'u-ene‡.**

cress, 1 kres; 2 crĕs, *n.* One of various plants of the mustard family, having a pungent taste and used as salads. [< AS. *cærse*, *cressa*.]—**cress'y,** *a.* Covered with cresses.

cres'set, 1 kres'et; 2 crĕs'ĕt, *n.* An incombustible frame or vessel mounted to hold a torch or beacon; a burning light. See illus. in next col. [< OD.OF *kruysel*, < *kruyse*, a cup, pot.]

Cres'si-da, 1 kres'ɪ-də; 2 crĕs'ĭ-da, *n.* Daughter of Calchas, unfaithful to Troilus; proverbial for infidelity.

crest[d], 1 krest; 2 crĕst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To serve as a crest for; crown. **2.** To adorn with crest-like streaks or lines. **3.** To reach the crest of. **II.** *i.* To take the form of a crest.

Cressets.

crest, *n.* **1.** A comb or tuft on the head of a fowl. **2.** The projection on the top of a helmet; a plume; tuft. **3.** The ridge of a wave or of a mountain; the top of anything. **4.** A heraldic device; coat of arms. **5.** Loftiness; pride; courage. **6.** The ridge of the neck of a horse or dog. **7.** *Arch.* (1) The ridge of a roof. (2) Carved work or any continuous ornament on the ridge or other elevated parts of an edifice; a cresting. [< OF. *creste*, < L. *crista*, tuft.] **crested†; crist‡.—crest'ed,** *a.* Bearing a crest.—**crest'fall"-en,** *a.* Having the crest or head lowered; dispirited; dejected.

cre'syl, 1 krī'sil; 2 crē'syl, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (C_7H_7) of the aromatic series. [< CREOSOTE + -YL.]—**cres'y-late,** *n.* An ester derived from cresol.

cre-syl'ic, 1 krɪ-sil'ɪk; 2 cre-sŷl'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from cresyl.—**cresylic acid,** same as CRESOL.

cre-ta'ceous, 1 krɪ-tē'shus; 2 cre-tā'shŭs. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or related to chalk; chalky. **2.** [C-] *Geol.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the third and latest of the periods comprised in the Mesozoic era. **II.** *n.* [C-] The Cretaceous group or period. [< L. *creta*, chalk.]

Crete, 1 krīt; 2 crēt, *n.* A Grecian island 50 m. long in the Mediterranean Sea; 3,326 sq. m.; pop. 336,000; capital, Canea; anciently one of the chief seats of the Mycenæan civilization.—**Cre'tan,** *a. & n.*—**Cre'tic,** *a.*

cre'tic, 1 krī'tɪk; 2 crē'tĭc, *n. Anc. Pros.* A three-syllabled foot of five times in ⁶/₈ time, thus, — ◡ — (cēpērant), the ictus being on the first long, with a weaker stress on the second long.

cre'tin, 1 krī'tɪn; 2 crē'tĭn, *n.* A person affected with cretinism. [< F. *crétin*.]—**cre'tin-ism,** *n.* An incurable malady characterized by bodily deformity and mental imbecility: peculiar to mountain regions.—**cre'tin-ous,** *a.*

cre-tonne', 1 krɪ-ton'; 2 cre-tŏn', *n.* An unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side in colored patterns. [F., < name of first maker.]

Cre-u'sa, 1 krɪ-ū'sə; 2 cre-ų'sa, *n. Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam, wife of Æneas; killed or lost at the capture of Troy.

Creu"sot', **Le.** See LE CREUSOT.

cre-vasse', 1 krɪ-vas'; 2 cre-văs'. **I.** *n.* **1.** A deep fissure, as in a glacier. **2.** [U. S.] A breach in a levee. **II.** *vt.* To split with crevasses. [F.]—**cre-vassed',** *a.*

crev'ice, 1 krev'ɪs; 2 crĕv'ĭç, *n.* A small fissure or crack.

crev'is§, ʃ [< F. *crevasse*, < *crever*, break.]

Syn.: see BREACH. **crev'iced,** *a.*

crew‖, 1 krū; 2 crų, *imp.* of CROW, *v.*

crew, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) The company of seamen belonging to one ship or boat: sometimes including officers, and legally including both master and officers unless specifically excepted. (2) The gang of a boatswain, gunner, carpenter, or other petty officer. **2.** A body of men organized or detailed for a particular work, as to run a train. **3.** A company of people in general; crowd: now usually either derogatory or humorous. **4.** Any band or troop of armed men. Syn.: see CABAL. [Cp. ACCRUE.]

Crewe, 1 krū; 2 cru, **Robert Offley Ashburton Crewe-Milnes, Marquis of** (1858–). An English statesman.

crew'el, 1 krū'el; 2 cru'ĕl, *n.* A slackly twisted worsted yarn, used in fancy-work.—**crew'el-work",** *n.* Embroidery with crewel. **crew'el-le-ry‡.**

crew'els, 1 krū'elz; 2 cru'ĕlz, *n.* [Scot.] Scrofula.

crib, 1 krib; 2 crĭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRIBBED, CRIBD[8]; CRIB'-BING.] **1.** To enclose in a crib; confine closely. **2.** [Colloq.] To use a crib; steal; plagiarize. **3.** To bite the crib, as a horse. **4.** To line (the walls of a pit or shaft) with timbers or planking. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rack or manger. **2.** A stall for cattle. **3.** A child's bedstead, with side railings. **4.** A box or bin for grain. **5.** A small raft. **6.** A frame of wood or timber, as to retain a bank of earth. **7.** A petty theft, or the thing taken; plagiarism; also, a translation or other unauthorized aid in study. **8.** [Colloq.] A house, cottage, lodging, etc. **9.** See CRIBBAGE. **10.** A wicker-work basket. [< AS. *crib*.] **cribbet†; cryb‡.—crib'ber,** *n.*—**crib'bing,** *n.* **1.** The act of cribbing. **2.** Same as CRIB, *n.*, 6.—**crib'-bite",** *vi.* To bite a crib or the like, at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar sound: said of a horse —**c.-biting,** *n.*—**c.-biting,** *n.*—**crib'work",** *n.* A frame of logs filled in with stones: used to support wharves or to prevent water from washing out ground; a crib, or anything constructed with cribs.

crib'bage, 1 krib'ɪj; 2 crĭb'ag, *n.* A game of cards, in which each player discards two cards to form a *crib*, the points in which count for the dealer.

crib'ble, 1 krɪb'l; 2 crĭb'l. **I.** *vt.* [CRIB'BLED; CRIB'BLING.] To separate with a coarse sieve or riddle; sift. **II.** *n.* **1.** A coarse sieve. **2.** Coarse flour or meal. [< F. *crible*, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, sieve.] **crib'le‡.—crib'bled,** *pa.* Covered with small punctures or dots, as in engraving or the decoration of wood or metal.

crib'ri-form, 1 krib'rɪ-fōrm *or* krɪ'brɪ-fōrm; 2 crĭb'rĭ-fôrm *or* crĭ'brĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a sieve: sieve-like.

Crich'ton, 1 krɪ'tən; 2 crĭ'ton, **James,** called **The Admirable C.** (1560–1582). A Scottish scholar and soldier.

crick, 1 krik; 2 crĭk, *n.* A spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the neck; a cramp. [Cp. CROOK.]—**crick,** *vt.* To turn or twist so as to produce a crick.

crick'et¹, 1 krik'ĕt; 2 erĭk'ĕt, *n.* A leaping insect with long antennæ, the male of which makes a chirping sound by friction of the fore wings. [< D.F *krieken*, creak, chirp.]

crick'et², *n.* An outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two opposing sides numbering eleven each: called the national game of England. [Perh. < OF. *criquet*, stick.]—**crick'et§**, *vi.* To play cricket.

crick'et³, *n.* A footstool. [Cp. AS. *crice*, crutch.]

crick'et-er, 1 krik'ĕt-ər; 2 erĭk'ĕt-er, *n.* A cricket-player.

cri'co-, 1 krī'ko-; 2 erī'co-. From Greek *krikos* (< *kirkos*), a ring: a combining form. An element of some words in the sense of pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the other thing named or indicated; as, **cri"co-ar"y-te'noid, cri"co-hy'oid, cri"co-pha-ryn'ge-al, cri"co-thy'roid, cri"co-tra'che-al.**

cri'coid, 1 krī'koid; 2 erī'cŏid. **I.** *a. Anat.* Ring-like: specif. of a cartilage at the lower part of the larynx. **II.** *n.* The cricoid cartilage. [< Gr. *krikoeidēs*, < *krikos*, ring; and see -OID.]

cried, 1 krīd; 2 erīd, *imp. & pp.* of CRY, *v.* [land.

Crieff, 1 krĭf; 2 erēf, *n.* A town (pop. 6,440) in Perthshire, Scot-

cri'er, 1 krī'ər; 2 erī'er, *n.* One who publicly cries sales, losses, etc. [< F. *crieur*, < *crier*; see CRY, *v.*]

Cril'lon, Mount, 1 krĭl'ən; 2 erĭl'on. A mountain in Alaska; 15,900 ft. high. [tion.

crim., *abbr.* Criminal.—**crim. con.**, *abbr.* Criminal conversa-

crime, 1 kraim; 2 erīm, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An act that subjects the doer to legal punishment; the commission or omission of an act specifically forbidden or enjoined by public law. **2.** Any grave offense against morality or social order; wickedness; iniquity. [F., < L. *crimen*, crime.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; OFFENSE; SIN.—**crime**, *vt.* [CRIMED; CRIM'ING.] [Brit. Soldiers' Slang.] To arraign (a soldier) before his commanding officer for an alleged offense.

Cri-me'a, 1 krai- *or* krī-mī'ə; 2 erī- *or* erī-mē'a, *n.* A peninsula and autonomous republic of S. E. Europe on the N. coast of the Black Sea.—**Cri-me'an**, *a. & n.*—**Crimean war** (1854-1856), a war fought mainly in the Crimea, in which Russia opposed Turkey, France, Great Britain, and Sardinia; caused by Russian insistence of a protectorate over the Greek subjects of the Sultan.

crim'i-nal, 1 krim'ĭ-nəl; 2 erĭm'ĭ-nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Law.* Relating to crime, or pertaining to the administration of penal as opposed to civil law. **2.** Implying crime or heinous wickedness. **3.** Guilty of crime; as, the *criminal* classes. **II.** *n* One who has committed an offense punishable by law.

Syn.: abominable, culpable, felonious, flagitious, guilty, illegal, immoral, iniquitous, nefarious, sinful, unlawful, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. Every *criminal* act is *illegal* or *unlawful*, but *illegal* or *unlawful* acts may not be *criminal*. Offenses against public law are *criminal*, offenses against private rights are merely *illegal* or *unlawful*. As a general rule, all acts punishable by fine or imprisonment or both are *criminal* in view of the law. It is *illegal* for a man to trespass on another's land, but it is not *criminal;* the trespasser is liable to civil suit for damages, but not to indictment, fine, or imprisonment. A *felonious* act is a *criminal* act of an aggravated kind, which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or by death. A *flagitious* crime is one that brings public odium. *Vicious* refers to the indulgence of evil appetites, habits, or passions; *vicious* acts are not necessarily *criminal*, or even *illegal;* we speak of a *vicious* horse. That which is *iniquitous*, that is, contrary to equity, may sometimes be done under the forms of law. Ingratitude is *sinful*, hypocrisy is *wicked*, but neither is punishable by human law; hence neither is *criminal* or *illegal*. See IMMORAL. Compare SIN.—Ant.: innocent, just, lawful, legal, meritorious, moral, right, virtuous.

—**criminal conversation,** see under CONVERSATION.—**crim"i-nal'i-ty,** *n.* **crim'i-nal-ness§,**—**crim'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*—**crim'i-nal-old.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or tending to become a criminal. **II.** *n.* One who has inherited a tendency to crime.—**crim'i-nate,** *vt.* [-NAT"ED²; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To accuse of or implicate in crime. **2§.** To reproach; impugn.—**crim"i-na'tion,** *n.* The act of criminating.—**crim'i-na-tiv(es,** *a.*—**crim'i-na"tor,** *n.* An accuser.—**crim'i-na-to-ry†,** *a.* Accusing; involving accusation.—**crim"i-no-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**crim"i-nol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in criminology.—**crim"i-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific study and investigation of crime and criminals.

crimp, 1 krimp; 2 crimp. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bend or press into ridges or folds; corrugate; flute. **2.** To indent and close, as a cartridge-case; crease. **3.** To bend into shape, as the uppers of boots. **4.** To gash the flesh of with a knife, as fish before cooking, in order to make it firmer and crisper. **5.** [Eng.] To decoy and detain, as for some swindling purpose or for impressment, as sailors. **6.** To grasp; hold; seize. **II.** *a.* **1.** Brittle and crisp; friable. **2.** Inconsistent or contradictory. **3.** Stiff, as if starched. **III.** *n.* **1.** Anything crimped, as a lock of hair: used in the plural. **2.** A crimper. **3.** One who decoys people to a place where they are robbed, swindled, or impressed into the army or navy, or otherwise wrongly treated. **4.** *Naut.* An extortionate man who preys upon sailors.—**crimp'age,** *n.* The act of crimping.—**crimp'er,** *n.* One who or that which crimps; a crimping-machine.—**crim'-pi(eF.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRIM'PI(E)D²; CRIM'PLING.] To wrinkle. **II.** *n.* A wrinkle.—**crimp'y,** *a.* [CRIMP'I-ER; CRIMP'I-EST.] Wavy; frizzled, as hair.

crim'son, 1 krim'zn; 2 crĭm'sn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become crimson; redden; blush. **II.** *a.* Of the color called crimson; deep-dyed. **III.** *n.* **1.** A red color having a tinge of blue, but lighter than purple. **2.** Deep red in general. [Ult. < Ar. *qirmizi*, crimson, < Sans. *krimi(s)*, a worm, < *krami*, lac, the red dye.] Syn.: see BLOODY.

cringe, 1 krinj; 2 crĭng. **I.** *vi.* [CRINGED; CRING'ING.] **1.** To bow in servility or cowardice; crouch. **2.** To wince; fawn. **II.** *n.* A servile crouching. [< AS. *cringan*, yield.]—**crin'ger,** *n.*

crin'gle, 1 krin'gl; 2 crĭn'gl, *n. Naut.* An eye loop, or grommet in a sail, on the side of a rope, etc. [< Ice. *kringla*, circle.]

cri'nite, 1 krai'nait; 2 erī'nit, *a.* **1.** Having or bearded with long weak hairs. **2.** Resembling a tuft of hair. [< L. *crinitus*, pp. of *crinio*, cover with hair, < *crinis*, hair.]

cri'nite, *n.* An encrinite. [< Gr. *krinon*, lily.]

crin'kl(eF. 1 krin'kl; 2 crĭn'kl, *v.* [CRIN'KLED, CRIN'KLD²; CRIN'KLING.] **I.** *t.* To form, mold, or move with bends, turns, twists, or wrinkles; corrugate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To wind out and in; wrinkle; wave. **2†.** To cringe. **3.** To crackle metallically. [ME. *crenclen*, twist, < AS. (*crincan cringan*).]

crin'kle, *n.* A wrinkle; ripple; twist; sinuosity. **crin'cklef.**—**crin'kly,** *a.*

crin'kle-root", 1 krin'kl-rūt"; 2 crĭn'kl-rōōt", *n.* The two-leaved pepperroot (*Dentaria diphylla*).

crin'kum-cran'kum, 1 krin'kum-kraŋ'kum; 2 crĭn'kŭm-crăn'-kŭm, *n.* An odd crooked figure or fanciful ornamentation; a zigzag. [< CRINKLE.]

cri'noid, 1 krai'noid *or* krin'oid; 2 erī'nŏid *or* crin'ŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea;* containing crinoids. **cri-noi'dal†.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Crinoidea.*

Cri-noi'de-a, 1 kri-noi'di-ə; 2 cri-nŏi'de-a, *n. pl. Echin.* A division of echinoderms having jointed stems and radial arms. [< Gr. *krinoeidēs*, lily-like, < *krinon*, lily; and see -OID.]—**cri-noi'-de-an,** *a. & n.*

crin'o-line, 1 krin'o-lin *or* -lin; 2 crĭn'o-lin *or* -lin. **I.** *a.* Resembling crinoline, or serving an analogous purpose. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stiff elastic fabric; any material for stiffening a skirt, collar, or the like. **2.** A skirt stiffened with such fabric. **3.** A hoop-skirt. [F., < L. *crinis*, hair, + *linum*, flax.]

Cri'num, 1 krai'num; 2 erī'nŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome, frequently cultivated, tropical herbs of the amaryllis family, with tunicate bulbs and a solid scape bearing numerous long and narrow leaves and showy, fragrant flowers. [< Gr. *krinon*, lily.]

cri'o-sphinx, 1 krai'o-sfiŋks; 2 crī'o-sfĭnks, *n. Egypt. Archeol.* A ram-headed sphinx: to be distinguished from the man-headed (*androsphinx*, or usually simply *sphinx*) and the hawk-headed (*hieracosphinx*). [< Gr. *krios*, ram, + SPHINX.]

crip'ple, 1 krip'l; 2 crĭp'l. **I.** *vt.* [CRIP'PLED, CRIP'LD²; **crip'l²,** } CRIP'PLING.] To lame; impair or disable. **II§.** *a.* Affected with lameness; halting. **III.** *n.* **1.** A maimed or lamed person or animal; one lacking the natural use of a limb or limbs. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A piece of marshy land with the timber cut off, but otherwise unimproved. **3.** A staging used in cleaning windows. [< AS. *crypel*, < *creōpan*, creep.]

crip'pler, 1 krip'lər; 2 crĭp'ler, *n.* **1.** A crimping-board or graining-board for leather. **2.** One who or that which cripples.

cris, *n.* Same as KRIS.

cri'sis, 1 krai'sis; 2 erī'sis, *n.* [CRI'SES², *pl.*] **1.** A turning-point in the progress of an affair or of a series of events; a critical moment. **2.** *Med.* Any sudden or decisive change in the course of a disease, favorable or unfavorable. [L., < Gr. *krisis*, < *krinō*, decide.]

crisp, 1 krisp; 2 crĭsp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To ripple; crinkle; curl. **2.** To make or become crisp. **II.** *a.* **1.** Somewhat firm and brittle; crumbling readily. **2.** Terse or pithy; curt. **3.** Fresh; bracing. **4.** Having curls or waves; crinkled; crisped. **III†.** *n.* **1.** A delicate crape-like material. **2.** A dainty confection. [< L.AB *crispo*, curl.]—**crisp'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which curls, crisps, or corrugates. **2.** A crisping-iron or -pin.—**crisp'ly,** *adv.*—**crisp'ness,** *n.*—**crisp'y,** *a.* **1.** Made into ringlets; curled. **2.** Easily broken; brittle. **3.** Fresh and stimulating.

cris'pate, 1 kris'pēt; 2 crĭs'pāt, *a.* Having a crisped or curled appearance. [< L. *crispatus*, pp. of *crispo;* see CRISP, *v.*] **cris'pat-ed†.**—**cris-pa'tion,** *n.* **1.** A slight contraction or spasmodic constriction. **2.** A minute ripple of a liquid's surface, caused by vibration. **3†.** A curling. **crisp'a-ture†.**

Cris'pi, 1 kris'pi; 2 crĭs'pi, **Francesco** (1819–1901). An Italian statesman.

Cris'pin, 1 kris'pin; 2 crĭs'pin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Kris'pijn,** 1 kris'pain, 2 crĭs'pin; F. **Crē"pin',** 1 krē"paN', 2 ere"paN, **Cris"pin't;** G. **Cris'pus,** 1 kris'pūs, 2 crĭs'pus; It. **Cris-pi'no,** 1 kris'pi'no, 2 crĭs-pi'no, **Cris'po;** Sp. **Cris'po,** 1 kris'po, 2 crĭs'po; Sw. **Kris-pin',** 1 kris-pin', 2 crĭs-pin'; L. **Cris-pi'nus,** 1 kris-pai'nus, 2 crĭs-pi'nŭs, **Cris'pus†.** **2. Saint** (–288?), a legendary Roman martyr; shoemaker; beheaded as a Christian. **3.** A shoemaker: thus called after St. Crispin, the patron saint of the craft. [< L. *crispus*, curly.]

criss'cross", 1 kris'kres"; 2 crĭs'crŏs". **I.** *vt.* To cross with interlacing lines. **II.** *a.* Crossing one another in different directions; said of lines or the like. **III.** *n.* **1.** The cross of one who can not write. **2.** A congeries of intersecting lines. **3.** A game played by children. See OUGHTS AND CROSSES. **IV.** *adv.* In different crossing directions; crosswise. [Cor. of *Christ-cross*, for CHRIST'S CROSS.—**criss'cross"row",** *n.* Same as CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

cris'sal, 1 kris'əl; 2 cris'al, *a. Ornith.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the crissum. **2.** Having a bright-colored crissum.

cris'sum, 1 kris'um; 2 cris'ŭm, *n. Ornith.* The under tail-coverts; the region or feathers about the anus. See lilus. under BIRD. [< L. *crisso*, move the haunches.]

cris'tate, 1 kris'tēt; 2 crĭs'tāt, *a.* Crested; also, carinate. [< L. *cristatus*, < *crista*, crest.] **cris'tat-ed†.**

crit., *abbr.* Critical, criticized.

cri-te'ri-on, 1 krai-ti'ri-ən; 2 erī-tē'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A standard by which to determine the correctness of a judgment or conclusion; test. [< Gr. *kritērion*, < *krinō*, judge.]

crith, 1 krith; 2 crith, *n.* A chemical unit of weight for gases, the weight in vacuo of one liter of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature, .0896 grams. [< Gr. *krithē,* barleycorn.]

crit'ic, 1 krit'ik; 2 crit'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to criticism; critical. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who judges anything by some standard or criterion, particularly one who so judges literary or artistic productions. **2.** One who judges severely; a caviler. **3.** The science or art of criticism. **4.** A critique or review. [< F. *critique,* < L. *criticus,* < Gr. *kritikos,* < *krinō,* judge.]—**crit'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a critic or criticism. **2.** Disposed to judge or discriminate with care and precision; competent to criticize; fastidious. **3.** Given to severe judgment; faultfinding; carping. **4.** Based upon principles or methods of criticism; analytical; thorough. **5.** Of the nature of or preliminary to a crisis; perilous. **6.** Having to do with decisive judgment; as, *critical* evidence. **7.** *Med.* Pertaining to a crisis in the course of a disease. **8.** *Math.* Relating to the coalescence of different values. Syn.: see CAPTIOUS; MINUTE.—**critical angle** (*Optics*), the least angle of incidence at which a ray is totally reflected.—**c. solution temperature** (*Phys. Chem.*), the temperature above which a substance is soluble in any proportion in its solvent.—**c. temperature,** a temperature which is characterized by a change or transition; specif., the temperature above which a substance can exist only in the gaseous state, no matter what pressure may be applied.—**crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**crit'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**crit'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of criticizing. **2.** A discriminating judgment; severe or unfavorable judgment. **3.** The principles or rules for judging anything, especially works of literature or art. Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION.—**crit'i-cize** or **-cise,** *v.* [-CIZED, -CISED; -CIZ'ING, -CIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine critically (a work of literature or art). **2.** To judge severely; censure. **II.** *i.* To express critical judgment. Syn.: see EXAMINE.—**crit'i-ciz"a-bl(eᵖ** or **-cis"a-bl(eᵖ,** *a.*—**crit'i-ciz"er** or **-cis"er,** *n.*—**crit'i-ciz'ing-ly** or **-cis'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**cri-tique',** *n.* **1.** A criticism; critical review. **2.** The art of criticism. [F.]

crit'ic-as-ter, 1 krit'ik-as-tər; 2 crit'ic-ăs-ter, *n.* A petty critic: a term of contempt. [Dim. < L. *criticus;* see CRITIC.]—**crit'ic-as-try,** *n.*

croak, 1 krōk; 2 crōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1§.** To utter with a croak. **2§.** To herald by a croak. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a harsh guttural sound, like that of a frog, raven, or person afflicted with extreme hoarseness. **2.** To talk in a doleful tone; forebode evil; grumble. **3.** [Slang.] To die: from the croaking sound of the death-rattle. [< AS. *crăcettan* (imitative).] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.—**croak'er,** *n.* **1.** A grumbler; alarmist. **2.** A bird or animal that croaks.—**croak'y,** *a.* **1.** Having a croaking sound or tone; hoarse. **2.** *Naut.* Much curved: said of a plank.

croak, *n.* A hoarse vocal sound, as of a frog or raven; also, doleful, foreboding speech.

Cro'at, 1 krō'at; 2 crō'ăt, *n.* **1.** A Slavic native of Croatia. **2.** One of the irregular light cavalry formerly belonging to the Austrian army.—**Cro-a'tian.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Croatia or the Croats. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Croat. **2.** The Croatian dialect, belonging to the southern Slavonic branch of the Aryan languages.

Croa-tan' Sound. A sound between the North Carolina mainland and Roanoke Island, N. C.; connects Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.

Cro-a'ti-a, Sla-vo'ni-a. A former province of Hungary; 16,773 sq. m.; pop. 2,621,000; capital, Agram. On October 30, 1918, the Croatian Assembly proclaimed the complete independence of Croatia and Slavonia. [SLAVIA.

Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of the Serbs. See JUGO-.

cro'ce-in, 1 krō'si-in; 2 crō'çe-in, *n.* *Chem.* One of many artificially produced yellow and bright-red dyes, generally formed of diazo and sulfonic-acid derivatives of benzene and naphthol.

cro-chet', 1 kro-shē'; 2 cro-çhē'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRO-CHETED', 1 kro-shēd', 2 cro-çhēd'; CRO-CHET'ING, 1 kro-shē'iŋ, 2 cro-çhē'ing.] To form or knit, as crochet. **II.** *n.* A kind of fancy-work produced by looping or entwining thread into a fabric with a hooked needle. [F. dim. of *croc,* < Ice. *krōkr,* hook.]

cro-cid'o-lite, 1 kro-sid'o-ıit; 2 cro-cid'o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** A fibrous, silky, blue or green hydrous silicate ($NaFe_2Si_8O_{11}$). **2.** A yellow alteration product of this silicate used as a gem-stone; tiger's-eye. [< Gr. *krokō(d-)s,* nap on cloth, < *krekō,* weave; and see -LITE.]

crock[1], 1 krek; 2 crŏk, *vt.* To store in a crock, as butter.

crock[2], *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To blacken or soil, as with crock or soot; as, the pot *crocked* me. **2.** [Colloq.] To impair physically: with *up.* **II.** *i.* To impart crock or dye to other articles or objects: as, the cloth *crocks.*

crock[3], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To decrease; decay.

crock[1], *n.* An earthern pot or jar or other piece of crockery; also, a fragment of earthenware. [< AS. *crocca,* crock.]

crock[2], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** The black product of combustion; soot. **2.** The coloring-matter that rubs off from cloth; smut. **3.** One who is not expert at a game; a duffer. **4.** One physically impaired, as [Scot.], a broken-down ewe or horse.

crock'er-y, 1 krek'ər-ı; 2 crŏk'er-y, *n.* Earthenware.

crock'et, 1 krek'et; 2 crŏk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** *Medieval Arch.* A projecting ornament usually terminating in a curve or roll of foliage and flowers: employed to decorate pastoral staffs and the angles of pinnacles, spires, gables, and cornices. **2.** A terminal tine of a deer's antler. [< OF. *croquet,* =F. *crochet.*]

Crock'ett, 1 krek'et; 2 crŏk'ĕt. *n.* **1. David** (1786–1836), an American frontiersman and Congressman; defended the Alamo; killed by order of Santa Anna. **2. Samuel Rutherford** (1860–), a Scottish clergyman, journalist, and novelist, especially in Scottish folk-life and history; *The Stickit Minister.*

croc'o-dile, 1 krek'o-dail; 2 crŏc'o-dil, *n.* A large lizard-like African and Asiatic carnivorous amphibious reptile with long jaws, an armored skin, and webbed feet. The head is longer and narrower than that of an alligator, and the feet more webbed. [F., < Gr.ᵖ *krokodeilos,* lizard, crocodile.]—**croc"o-dil'i-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a crocodile. **2.** Of or pertaining to an order (*Crocodilia*) of reptiles, crocodiles, alligators, etc. **II.** *n.* One of the *Crocodilia.* **croc"o-dil'e-an**†.—**croc'o-dile-bird",** *n.* A small black-headed plover (*Pluvianus ægyptius*) of northern Africa, that often perches on crocodiles and devours their insect parasites. It is supposed to be the trochilus of Herodotus.—**c. tears,** simulated or pretended weeping; hypocritical grief: from the tale of ancient travelers that the crocodile weeps over those he devours.

Crocodile. 1/120

cro'co-ite, 1 krō'ko-ait; 2 crō'co-it, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine to vitreous, hyacinth-red, translucent lead chromate ($PbCrO_4$) crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *krokoeis,* saffron-colored, < *krokos,* saffron.] **cro-co'i-site**†.

cro'cus, 1 krō'kus; 2 crō'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A plant of the iris family, with long grass-like leaves and large flowers. See plate of FLOWERS, fig. 19. **2.** A red or yellow polishing-powder. [L., < Gr. *krokos,* saffron.]

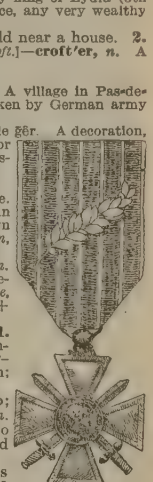
Cro'sus, 1 krī'sus; 2 crē'sŭs, *n.* A wealthy king of Lydia (5th century B. C.), dethroned by Cyrus; hence, any very wealthy man. **Kroi'sos**† [Gr.].

croft, 1 krēft; 2 crŏft, *n.* **1.** A small field near a house. **2.** [Scot.] A very small farm. [< AS. *croft.*]—**croft'er,** *n.* A tenant cultivating a croft.

crofte†, *n.* An underground cell or chapel.

Crol"sil'les', 1 krel'si'ye; 2 crŏl'sĭ'e'ye, *n.* A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France; pop. 1,600; taken by German army in 1914; retaken by British, April 2, 1917.

Croix de Guerre, 1 krwā də gār; 2 crwā de ġēr. A decoration, instituted in France, April 9, 1915, for bravery, awarded to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.


Croix de Guerre, with Palm.

croke†, *v.* To bend; crook: turn aside.

comb'le, 1 krem'ı; 2 crŏm'ĭ, *n.* A crummie.

crom'lech, 1 krem'lek; 2 crŏm'lĕc, *n.* An ancient sepulchral monument of unhewn stones. Compare DOLMEN. [W., < *crom,* bent, + *llech,* flat stone.]

cro-mor'na, 1 kro-mēr'nə; 2 cro-môr'na, *n.* A clarinet-like reed-stop in an organ: sometimes, erroneously, *cremona.* [< F. *cromorne,* < G. *krummhorn,* < *krumm,* crooked, + *horn,* horn.]

Crom'well, 1 krem'wel; 2 crŏm'wĕl, *n.* **1. Oliver** (1599–1658), Lord Protector of England (1653–1658). **2. Thomas** (1485?–1540), Earl of Essex; English statesman; beheaded.

crone, 1 krōn; 2 crōn. **I.** *vi.* [CRONED; CRON'ING.] To talk like a crone. **II.** *n.* A withered old woman: sometimes also applied to a man. [Cp. OD. *kronie,* old ewe.]

Cron'je, 1 kren'ye; 2 crŏn'ye, **Piet Arnoldus** (1835–1911). A Boer general; surrendered to the British at Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 1900.

Cron'stadt, 1 krŏn'stat; 2 crŏn'stăt, *n.* A fortified Russian seaport (pop. 67,000), Gulf of Finland.

Cro'nus, *n.* Same as KRONOS.

cro'ny, 1 krō'nı; 2 crō'ny, *n.* [CRO'NIES², *pl.*] A familiar friend. [Var. of CRONE.]

croo, 1 krū; 2 crōō. **I.** *vi.* [North. Eng.] To coo. **crood**‡; **croud**‡. **II.** *n.* A hovel; a pen for sheep.

croo'dle[1], 1 krū'dl; 2 crōō'dl, *vi.* [Scot.] To coo like a dove; coax. **crood**‡. [2. To feel cold.

croo'dle[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To lie close together; cuddle; crouch.

crook, 1 kruk; 2 crŏŏk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To bend; make or grow crooked. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bend or curve; something bent or crooked. **2.** The curved or bent part of a thing; as, the *crook* of a branch. **3§.** A genuflexion. **4.** A device; scheme; artifice. **5.** An implement with a crook in it; as, a bishop's *crook;* a shepherd's *crook.* **6.** [Scot.] A pot-hook. **7.** [Colloq.] A professional rogue; a person recognized by the authorities as belonging to the criminal class; swindler; sharp; cheat. Syn.: see BEND; TWIST.—**crook'back",** *n.* A person with a crooked back; a hunchback. **crouch'back"**‡.—**crook'backed",** *a.*—**crook'neck",** *n.* One of several yellow varieties of squash: named from its long recurved neck.—**crook'ed,** *a.* **1.** Not straight; having angles or curves. **2.** Not straightforward in conduct. **3.** Tricky; dishonest. Syn.: see IRREGULAR.—**crook'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**crook'ed-ness,** *n.*

Crookes, 1 kruks; 2 crŏŏks, **Sir William** (1832–1919). An English physicist, chemist, and author.—**Crookes's space, C. tube,** see SPACE; TUBE.

crool, 1 krūl; 2 crōōl, *vt.* To mutter. [Imitative.]

croon, 1 krūn; 2 crōōn, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sing or hum in a low, monotonous manner. **2§.** To bellow in a low, muffled tone. [Imitative.]—**croon,** *n.* A low moan or monotonous song.

crop, 1 krep; 2 crŏp, *v.* [CROPPED† or CROPT; CROP'PING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To cut or eat off the stems or the ends of (grasses, vegetables, etc.); also, to gather, as a crop, by plucking or reaping; mow; reap. **2.** To cut off closely, as one's hair or a dog's ears. **II.** *i.* **1.** To appear above the surface; sprout: usually with *up* or *out*. **2.** To eat off the tops of plants and grass: said of cows, sheep, etc. **3.** *Hort.* To grow fruits or flowers periodically instead of continuously. **4**†. To yield harvest. **crope**†; **croppe**†.

crop, *n.* **1.** Cultivated plants or grains collectively; also, the soil-product of a particular kind, place, or season; harvest. **2.** The act of cutting, as the hair. **3.** The first stomach of a bird; a craw. **4.** A growth of hair or beard, especially when short and stiff. **5.** A hunting- or riding-whip with a leather loop for a lash. **6.** A collection of things produced; as, a *crop* of lies. **7.** An ear-mark. **8.** The hollow behind a cow's shoulders. **9.** An entire hide prepared for sole-leather. **10**†. The top of a thing. **crope**†. [< AS. *cropp*; lit. bunch.] Syn.: see HARVEST; PRODUCT.—**crop'-eared",** *a.* **1.** Having the ears cropped. **2.** With the hair cut short, above the ears: said (*Eng. Hist.*) of the Roundheads.

crop'per[1], *n.* Same as CRUPPER.

crop'per[2], 1 krep'ər; 2 crŏp'er, *n.* **1.** One who raises crops on shares. **2.** A tool or machine that crops. **3.** A plant that produces a crop: generally qualified by an adjective, as *good, bad, heavy*, etc.; as, corn is a *heavy cropper* in Kansas.

crop'per[3], *n.* [Slang.] A fall, as from a horse when one is thrown over the horse's head.—**to come a cropper,** to fall headlong, as from a horse; hence, to fail disastrously in an undertaking.

cro-quet', 1 kro-kē'; 2 ero-kę'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRO-QUETED'; CRO-QUET'ING.] In croquet, to play (a ball) by putting one's own ball against another, holding it in position with the foot, and striking it sharply so as to drive it away from its objective or toward it. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lawn-game played by from two to eight persons, with balls, mallets, wire arches, and stakes. **2.** The act of croqueting. [< F. *crochet*; see CROCHET.]

cro-quette', 1 kro-ket'; 2 ero-kĕt', *n.* A ball or cake of previously cooked minced food, fried brown. [F., < *croquer*, crunch.]

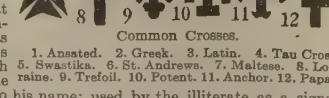
crore, 1 krōr; 2 crōr, *n.* In India, the number ten millions; one hundred lakhs (written 1.00,00,000): as, a *crore* of rupees (equal to about $3,244,300); a *crore* of people. [< Hind. *karōr*.]

cro'sier, cros'let, *n.* Same as CROZIER, CROSSLET.

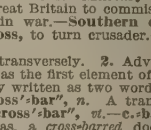
cross[1], 1 krēs; 2 crŏs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw a line across; as, to *cross* a *t*. **2.** To cancel, as by crossed lines: with *off* or *out*. **3.** To lay or fold over; as, to *cross* the legs, arms, or fingers. **4.** To pass through or from one side to the other of; traverse; also, to cause to pass or traverse something. **5.** To obstruct; hinder; clash with. **6.** To intersect; as, the streets *cross* each other. **7.** To meet and pass; as, your letter *crossed* mine. **8.** To make the sign of the cross upon. **9.** To mix with a different variety or strain, or to blend (two varieties) together, as in propagating plants or breeding animals. **10.** *Naut.* To put (a yard) in place on a mast. **11.** [Slang.] To arrange dishonestly the result of (a contest) before it takes place; to square. **II.** *i.* **1.** To intersect; cross each other; as, two roads *cross*. **2.** To move across something, specifically, across the ocean; as, we *crossed* in January. **3.** To meet and pass one another; as, to *cross* upon the stage in acting. **4.** To interbreed; as, when two strains *cross*.

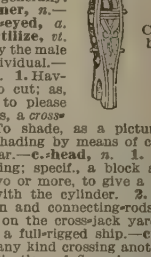
cross, *a.* **1.** Resulting from or expressive of peevishness or ill-humor. **2.** Out of humor; disagreeable; peevish. **3.** Crossing, literally or figuratively. **4.** Hybrid. **5.** Contrary. [Partly < ACROSS, partly < CROSS. *n.*] Syn.: see CAPTIOUS; FRETFUL.—**cross'ly,** *adv.*—**cross'ness,** *n.*

cross, *n.* **1.** The emblem of Christianity, a symbolical representation of the instrument of punishment on which Christ died. **2.** An ancient instrument of torture on which criminals were fastened and exposed until they died from exhaustion. **3.** A sacred or mystic symbol in many ancient religions, supposed to have been originally emblematic of the union of the active and passive elements in nature. **4.** That which resembles a cross, as two lines crossing each other; as, he put a *cross* to his name: used by the illiterate as a signature. **5.** [C-] The crucifixion of Christ; the atonement. **6.** [C-] The Christian religion; Christianity. **7.** Something endured for Christ's sake; hence, any suffering; trial; tribulation. **8.** *Arch.* A structure in the form of or surmounted by a cross, erected in some public place for devotional or memorial purposes. The principal types are boundary, market, preaching, and memorial or monumental crosses. **9.** A mixing of varieties or breeds of animals. **10.** The product of any crossing of strains; hence, humorously, anything that resembles or is intermediate between two other things; as, a *cross* between prose and poetry. **11.** An old English coin stamped with a cross. **12.** *Her.* One of many figures used as bearings. Heraldic authorities enumerate 285 different kinds of crosses. **13.** An ornament, in some form of the cross, worn as a distinction, especially by knights of the various orders of chivalry. **14.** *Elec.* The accidental contact of two wires so that a portion of the current from one flows to the other. [< L. *crux* (*crucis*), cross.]—**Distinguished Flying Cross** [Gt. Brit.], a decoration awarded to commissioned officers of the Royal Air Forces for distinguished services in aerial war.—**Distinguished Service C. 1.** [Gt. Brit.] A decoration awarded to commissioned officers for bravery under fire. **2.** A decoration in two issues awarded by the United States for distinguished services in war.—**fiery c.,** a wooden cross with charred ends: an ancient call to arms in the Highlands of Scotland.—**Geneva c.,** a red Greek cross on a white ground. See RED CROSS SOCIETY.—**Irish c.,** a Latin cross with shaft widening toward the base.—**Iron C.,** a decoration awarded by Prussia for distinguished service in war, instituted by Frederick William III in 1813.—**Military C.** [Gt. Brit.], a decoration awarded by Great Britain to commissioned officers for distinguished service in war.—**Southern c.,** see CONSTELLATION.—**to take the cross,** to turn crusader.—**Victoria C.,** see under VICTORIA.


Common Crosses.
1. Ansated. 2. Greek. 3. Latin. 4. Tau Cross. 5. Swastika. 6. St. Andrews. 7. Maltese. 8. Lorraine. 9. Trefoil. 10. Potent. 11. Anchor. 12. Papal.

cross‖, *adv.* **1.** Across; crosswise; transversely. **2.** Adversely; contrarily; counter. *Cross* is used as the first element of many compound words (often mistakenly written as two words); as *cross*-march, *cross*-points, etc.—**cross'-bar",** *n.* A transverse bar or line used in any structure.—**cross'-bar",** *vt.*—**c.-barred,** *a.* **1.** Secured by transverse bars; as, a *cross-barred* door. **2.** Marked by transverse bars.—**cross'bill",** *n.* A finch-like bird, the points of whose mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. **cross'-beak"†.**—**c.-bones,** *n. pl.* A representation of two bones crossing, usually surmounted by a skull, as a symbol of death.—**cross'bow',** *n.* A missile weapon consisting of a bow fixed transversely upon a stock. See illus. below.—**cross'bow"man,** *n.*—**c.-bred,** *a.* Produced by a mixing of breeds; hybrid; mongrel.—**c.-breed,** *n.* A breed or animal produced by cross-breeding; a hybrid.—**c.-breed,** *vt. & vi.*—**c.-breeding,** *n.*—**c.-bun,** *n.* A circular cake or bun marked with a cross, as eaten on Good Friday.—**c.-buttock,** *n.* A throw in wrestling in which the wrestler, having his back to his opponent, throws him over his hip; hence, any sudden setback.—**c.-country,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a route across the country fields and lots, regardless of the roads.—**cross'cut",** *vt.* To cut crosswise or through; run across; intersect.—**c.-cut,** *a.* **1.** Used or made for the purpose of cutting something across; as, a *cross-cut* saw. **2.** Cut on the bias; as, a *cross-cut* slip.—**c.-cut,** *n.* A cut across, or a short cut.—**c.-examine,** *vt. Law.* To question anew (a witness called by the opposing party) for the purpose of testing the reliability of (his) previous testimony; hence, to cross-question generally.—**c.-examination,** *n.*—**c.-examiner,** *n.*—**c.-eye,** *n.* See STRABISMUS.—**c.-eyed,** *a.* Affected with strabismus.—**c.-fertilize,** *vt. Bot.* To fertilize (a flower, etc.) by the male element from another flower or individual.—**c.-fertilization,** *n.*—**c.-grained,** *a.* **1.** Having the grain gnarled and hard to cut; as, a *cross-grained* board. **2.** Hard to please or persuade; stubborn; perverse; as, a *cross-grained* fellow.—**c.-hatch,** *vt.* To shade, as a picture, by crossed lines.—**c.-hatching,** *n.* Shading by means of crossed lines, either diagonal or rectangular.—**c.-head,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A beam across the top of something; specif., a block sliding upon one guide-bar, or between two or more, to give a piston motion in a straight line, axial with the cylinder. **2.** *Auto.* The connection between the piston and connecting-rods.—**c.-jack,** *n. Naut.* The sail carried on the cross-jack yard, the lower yard on the mizzenmast of a full-rigged ship.—**cross'-piece",** *n.* A piece of material of any kind crossing another.—**c.-pollination,** *n.* **1.** Cross-fertilization of flowering plants. 2§. Hybridization.—**c.-purpose,** *n.* **1.** A purpose which antagonizes another; a conflicting aim. **2.** *pl.* A conversational game in which questions and answers having no natural connection are brought together.—**c.-question,** *vt.* To question minutely or in different ways, especially to elicit facts that the one questioned is reluctant to give.—**c.-refer,** *vi.* To make a cross-reference.—**c.-reference,** *n.* **1.** A reference from one passage in a book or treatise to another passage throwing light on the same topic: distinguished from *reference* in general, which may be to any book or author. **2.** In a library catalog, reference from one subject to another.—**c.-row**†, *n.* The alphabet.—**c.-ruff,** *n.* Same as SEESAW, *n.*, 4.—**c.-stitch,** *n.* A double stitch in the form of a cross.—**c.-tie,** *n.* A tie or sleeper connecting and supporting the parallel rails of a railroad.—**c.-tied,** *a.*—**cross'tree",** *n. Naut.* One of the pieces of wood or iron set crosswise at the head of a mast to extend the shrouds: usually in the plural.—**c.-wire,** *n.* **1.** A wire crossing another. **2.** One of two fine threads or strands, as of a spider's web, crossed in the center of the focal plane of an optical instrument, to define the exact point to which the readings of the circle or micrometer refer.—**cross-word puzzle.** See under PUZZLE


Red Crossbill. 1/6


Crossbow.

cross, *prep.* [Colloq. or Archaic.] Across; athwart; over; through. [Abbr. of ACROSS.]

crosse, 1 krēs; 2 crŏs, *n.* [F.] **1.** A lacrosse-stick. **2.** Same as LACROSSE.

cross'ing, 1 krȯs'iŋ; 2 crȯs'ing, *n.* **1.** The place where something, as a roadway or waterway, may be crossed. **2.** Intersection, as of threads or roads. **3.** The act of crossing, in any sense.

cross'let, 1 krȯs'let; 2 crȯs'lĕt, *n.* A small cross: chiefly heraldic. **crosse'let†.**

cross'road", 1 krȯs'rōd"; 2 crȯs'rōd", *n.* A road that crosses another, or that crosses from one main road to another. **cross'=way"†.—cross'roads",** *n.* A place where roads cross: often marked by a rural settlement.

cross'wise, 1 krȯs'waiz; 2 crȯs'wiş, *adv.* **1.** Across: sometimes with *to.* **2.** In the form of a cross.

Cro'ta-lus, 1 krō'ta-lus *or* kret'a-lus; 2 crō'ta-lus *or* crōt'a-lus, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Crotalidæ* (a family of snakes including rattlesnakes, copperheads, etc.). **2.** [c-] [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -li, *pl.*] A snake of this genus; rattlesnake. [< Gr. *krotalon,* rattle.]—**cro-tal'ic,** *a.*

crotch, 1 krech; 2 crȯch, *n.* **1.** A point of division or divergence; a separation into two parts or branches; bifurcation; fork; as, the *crotch* of a tree. **2.** *Naut.* A forked support for a swinging boom when not in use. [Var. of CROOK.]

crotched, 1 krecht; 2 crȯcht, *a.* **1.** Having a crotch; forked. **2.** Ill-tempered; cross; peevish; crotchety.

crotch'et, 1 krech'et; 2 crȯch'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A whimsical notion; a conceit; an eccentricity. **2.** *Mus.* A quarter note. **3.** A small hook. [< F. *crochet,* small hook, quaver.] Syn.: see WHIM. —**crotch'et-y,** *a.* **1.** Whimsical; eccentric. **2.** Like a crotchet. Syn.: see FICKLE; QUEER.—**crotch'et-i-ness,** *n.*

Cro'ton, 1 krō'tan; 2 crō'ton, *n. Bot.* **1.** An enormous genus of widely dispersed trees and shrubs of the spurge family. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *croton,* tick, shrub.]—**cro'ton-oil",** *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of a plant of the genus *Croton.* It is a powerful purgative.

cro'ton-bug", 1 krō'tan-bu͝g"; 2 crō'ton-bu͝g", *n.* A light-colored cockroach introduced into the United States from Europe. [< *Croton* Lake.] **wa'ter-bug"†.**

Cro'ton lake. An artificial lake formed by damming the Croton river, S.E. New York: a source of water-supply for New York City.

Cro'ton riv'er. A river in S. E. New York; length, 55 m. to Croton lake; a source of the water-supply of New York city.

crouch[1], 1 krauch; 2 crouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to stoop. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stoop low, as a person in fear or an animal making ready to spring. **2.** To cringe; abase oneself. [Var. of CROOK; cp. CRUTCH, *n.*]

crouch'ie, 1 krauch'i; 2 crouch'i, *a.* [Scot.] Round-shouldered; hunchbacked.

croun, 1 krūn; 2 crōōn, *n.* [Scot.] A crown; a head.

croup[1], 1 krūp; 2 crup, *n.* A disease of the throat, with the formation of a false membrane; loosely, inflammation of the larynx. [Sc.]—**croup'ous,** *a.* Of, like, or affected by croup. **croup'y†.**

croup[2], *n.* The rump; portion of a horse's back behind the saddle. [< F. *croupe,* crupper.] **croupe†.**

crou'pi-er, 1 krū'pi-ər; 2 cru'pi-er, *n.* **1.** One in charge of a gaming-table, collecting winnings and paying losses. **2.** The assistant chairman at a public dinner. [F.]

crou'pon, 1 krū'pan; 2 cru'pon, *n.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] The buttock; also, the crupper.

crouse, 1 krūs; 2 crus, *a.* [Scot.] Contented and jolly; frisky; saucy. [< LG. *krüs,* crisp.]—**crouse'ly,** *adv.* **crous'ly†.**

crou"stade', 1 krū"stād'; 2 cru"stād', *n.* [F.] A small crisp container made of baked bread, rice, etc., and filled with custard, mince, oysters, etc.

crou-ton', 1 krū-tȯn'; 2 cru-tȯn', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A small crust or bit of bread fried in butter or oil, used in soups or to garnish hashes, etc.

crow, 1 krō; 2 crō, *v.* [CROWED, CROWD[3]; CROW'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To utter the cry of a cock. **2.** Hence, to exult; boast: usually with *about* or *over.* **3.** To utter sounds expressive of delight, as an infant. **II.** *t.* To announce by crowing. [< AS. *crāwan.*]

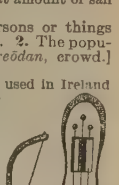
crow, *n.* **1.** An omnivorous bird, about 20 inches long, with glossy black plumage. **2.** The rook, or other crow-like bird. **3.** A crowbar. **4.** The cry of a cock, or any like sound. [< AS. *crāwe,* < *crāwan,* crow.]—**as the crow flies,** in a straight line.—**crow'bar",** *n.* A straight iron or steel bar, flattened or squared at one end: used as a lever.—**c.-blackbird,** *n.* A large crow-like bird; especially, the purple grackle.—**c.-keeper†,** *n.* A person employed to scare off crows; a scarecrow.—**c.-quill,** *n.* **1.** The quill of a crow; hence, a pen made from a crow's quill: used for the finest kind of writing. **2.** A fine metallic pen adapted for similar work.—**crow's'-foot",** *n.* **1.** One of the wrinkles diverging from the outer corner of the eye. **2.** A three-pointed embroidery stitch.—**crow's'-nest",** *n.* A masthead lookout: usually of barrel form.—**crow'toe",** *n.* **1.** A plant supposed to be the crowfoot. **2.** *pl.* The bird's-foot trefoil.

crow'ber"ry, 1 krō'ber"i; 2 crō'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** The black berry-like drupe of a low shrubby evergreen (*Empetrum nigrum*) of the family *Empetraceæ.* **2.** The plant itself. **black crowberry†.**

crowd, 1 kraud; 2 crowd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill with or as a crowd to overflowing; pack; as, the multitude *crowded* the church. **2.** To squeeze closely together; cram; as, they *crowded* us into a small room. **3.** To shove along; push, especially against something. **4.** [Colloq.] To exercise moral pressure upon; press annoyingly; urge; as, he *crowded* me for an answer. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throng together; assemble in multitudes. **2.** To push forward or together. Syn.: see HUSTLE; JAM; PUSH.—**to crowd off** (*Naut.*), to work a vessel off from the shore under heavy press of sail.—**to c. out,** to drive out or exclude by pushing or pressing, physically or morally; eliminate by pressure; as, the press of business has *crowded out* this matter.—**to c. (or c. on) sail** (*Naut.*), to spread a very great amount of sail in proportion to the strength of the wind.

crowd[1], *n.* **1.** A numerous collection of persons or things gathered closely together; multitude; throng. **2.** The populace; mob. [< AS. *croda, ge-crod,* < *creōdan,* crowd.] Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; MOB; THRONG.

crowd[2], *n.* **1.** An ancient violin-like instrument, used in Ireland and Wales. **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] A violin or violinist. [< W. *crwth,* violin.] **croud†; crowth†; cruth†; crwth†** [Ir.].


Crowd

crowd'er[1], 1 kraud'er; 2 crowd'er, *n.* One who or that which crowds.

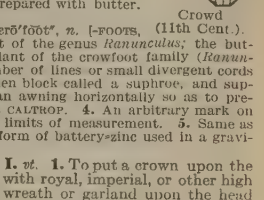
crowd'er[2]**†,** *n.* One who plays on a crowd. See CROWD[2].

Crowd'er, 1 kraud'er; 2 crowd'er, **Enoch Herbert** (1859–). An American general; Judge Advocate General of the United States army, 1911–17, 1919– ; Provost Marshal General of the United States army, 1911–18.

crowd'y, 1 kraud'i; 2 crowd'y, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Porridge. **2.** Pressed curds prepared with butter. **crowd'ie†.**

crow'foot", 1 krō'fut"; 2 crō'fo͝ot", *n.* [-FOOTS, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) Any plant of the genus *Ranunculus;* the buttercup family. (2) Any plant of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*). **2.** *Naut.* A number of lines or small divergent cords rove through a long wooden block called a suphroe, and supporting the backbone of an awning horizontally so as to prevent sagging. **3.** Same as CALTROP. **4.** An arbitrary mark on drawings as for indicating limits of measurement. **5.** Same as CROW'S-FOOT. **6.** *Elec.* A form of battery-zinc used in a gravity-cell.

crown, 1 kraun; 2 crown. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put a crown upon the head of; hence, to invest with royal, imperial, or other high dignity. **2.** To place a wreath or garland upon the head of; hence, to decorate by crowning; as, *crown* him with laurel. **3.** To form the topmost part of; be situated upon the top of; cap; as, a castle *crowns* the summit. **4.** To finish or top off; complete; consummate. **5.** To do honor to; recompense; as, his labor was *crowned* with success. **6.** In checkers, to make a king of (a piece), when it reaches the king-row, by placing another piece upon it, or sometimes by turning it over. **7.** *Naut.* To finish off (the end of a rope) by passing the strands over and under one another and hauling them taut. See CROWN, *n.*, 14 (1). **8.** To cause to round upward; make higher at the middle: sometimes with *up;* as, to *crown* the face of a pulley; to *crown up* a roof or road. **9.** To place a crown or cap upon (a tooth). **II.** *n.* **1.** A decorative circlet or covering for the head, especially as a mark of sovereign power. **2.** A sovereign ruler: with the definite article. **3.** Sovereignty. **4.** A wreath or garland for the head. **5.** A reward; prize. **6.** A complete or perfect state or type; acme. **7.** The top or summit; crest; as, the *crown* of a hill. **8.** The top of the head; as, a bald *crown.* **9.** Hence, the head itself; as, "Jack fell down and broke his *crown.*" **10.** The upper portion of a hat. **11.** The part of a tooth exposed beyond the gum; especially, the grinding surface of a molar; hence, in dentistry, an artificial substitute for a crown. **12.** A clerical tonsure. **13.** A coin usually stamped with a crown or crowned head: in England, a five-shilling piece. **14.** *Naut.* (1) A peculiar knot made with the strands at the end of a rope. (2) The outer point of junction of the two arms of an anchor. **15.** *Arch.* (1) The upper projecting part of a cornice; the corona. (2) A lantern or spire formed by converging flying buttresses. **16.** See CORONA. **17.** A halo; also, a circlet for candles. **18.** Same as CROWN LENS. **19.** *Forestry.* The upper part of a tree, including the living branches with their foliage. **20.** The point where stem and root unite in a seed plant. [< L.F *corona,* crown.]—**crown glass,** the hardest of window-glass, used for decorative purposes and in the manufacture of optical instruments.—**crown'=im-pe"ri-al,** *n.* An ornamental plant (*Fritillaria imperialis*) from Persia, bearing a cluster of large nodding bell-shaped flowers beneath a crown of leaves.—**c. lands** (Eng.), the real estate belonging hereditarily to the sovereign: now nearly all surrendered for a fixed annual allowance.—**c. lens,** see under LENS.—**crown'less,** *a.* Having no crown.—**crown'let,** *n.* A small crown.—**crown-piece,** *n.* **1.** The strap in a bridle that goes over the horse's head and is buckled with the cheek-straps. **2.** A coin stamped with a crown.—**c. prince,** the heir apparent to a crown: applied usually to German and Scandinavian princes.—**c. princess,** the wife of a crown prince.—**c.-saw,** *n.* A ring-shaped saw with teeth at right angles to its plane, mounted on a cylinder, and operated with a rotary motion.—**c.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane, as the wheel that drives the balance in a


Crowns.
1. Former Imperial crown of Russia. 2. British crown. 3. Iron crown of Lombardy. 4. Imperial crown of Charlemagne. 5. Crown of the German Empire (1871–1918).

watch; a face-wheel.—**c.-work**, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* An outwork running into the field, designed to cover some advantageous position and to protect other works. **2.** In dentistry, the placing of artificial crowns upon teeth; also, the work so done.—**mural c.** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a golden crown, formed in resemblance of a battlement, awarded to the soldier who was first to scale the wall of a besieged town.

crown'al, 1 kraun'əl; 2 crown'al, *n.* A coronet; chaplet.

crown'er[1], 1 kraun'ər; 2 crown'er, *n.* One who or that which crowns.

crown'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A coroner.

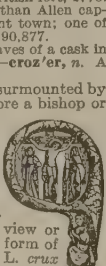
crown'et, 1 kraun'et; 2 crown'ĕt, *n.* **1§.** A coronet. **2†.** A crowning end. [tured British fort, 1775.

Crown Point. A village in N. E. New York; Ethan Allen captured British fort, 1775.

Croy'don, 1 kroi'dən; 2 crŏy'dŏn, *n.* An ancient town; one of the two county-seats of Surrey, England; pop. 190,877.

croze, 1 krōz; 2 crōz, *n.* **1.** The groove in the staves of a cask in which the edge of the head is set. **2.** A crozer.—**croz'er**, *n.* A coopers' tool for making a croze.

cro'zier, } 1 krō'jər; 2 crō'zher, *n.* **1.** A staff surmounted by
cro'sier, } a crook or a cross, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on occasions of ceremony. **2.** [C-] *Astron.* The Southern Cross; Crux. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** *Bot.* A circinate or coiled young fern-frond. [< Ice. *krōkr*, crook.]



French Crozier of the 14th Century (def. 1).

Crozier, William (1855–), an American major-general; inventor of the Crozier wire-wound gun.

cru'cial, 1 krū'shəl; 2 cry'shal, *a.* **1.** Determining absolutely the truth or falsity of a view or theory; decisive; searching. **2.** Having the form of a cross. **3.** Severe; excruciating. [F., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.]

cru'ci-ate, 1 krū'shi-ĕt; 2 crū'shi-āt, *a.* **1.** Cross-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Having the parts arranged in the form of a cross with equal arms. [< L. *cruciatus*, pp. of *crucio*, torture, < *crux*, cross, torture.]

cru'ci-bl(e[F], 1 krū'sı-bl; 2 cry'ci-bl, *n.* **1.** A pot or vessel made of a substance that will stand extreme heat, as clay, sand, graphite, platinum, etc., for melting metals or minerals. See illus. below. **2.** The hollow place in the bottom of a furnace. **3.** A trying and purifying testor agency. [< D.[OF+LL] *kroes*, pot.]

cru'ci-fer, 1 krū'sı-fər; 2 cry'ci-fer, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the *Cruciferæ*. **2.** *Eccl.* A cross-bearer. [LL., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *fero*, bear.]—**Cru-cif'er-æ**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large order of annual or perennial herbs—the mustard family: often called *Brassicaceæ*—with pungent watery juice and cruciform flowers.—**cru-cif'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** *Bot.* Having cruciate flowers; pertaining to or resembling the *Cruciferæ*.

cru'ci-fix, 1 krū'sı-fiks; 2 cry'ci-fĭks, *n.* **1.** A cross bearing an effigy of Christ crucified. **2§.** The cross as a Christian emblem. [F., see CRUCIFY.]

cru"ci-fix'ion, 1 krū"sı-fik'shən; 2 cry"ci-fĭk'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of putting to death by nailing or binding to a cross. **2.** Death upon the cross, especially [C-] that of Christ on Mount Calvary.

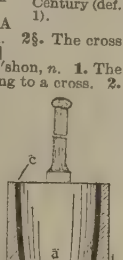
cru'ci-form, 1 krū'sı-fôrm; 2 cry'ci-fôrm, *a.* Cross-shaped; cruciate.

cru'ci-fy, 1 krū'sı-fai; 2 cry'ci-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To put to death by fastening to a cross. **2.** Figuratively, to mortify; subdue, as impulses or desires; as, to *crucify* the lusts of the flesh. **3§.** To fold or cross, as the arms. [L.[F *crux*, cross, + *figo*, fix.]

cru'ci-fie†; **cru'ci-fix†**.—**cru'ci-fi"er**, *n.*

crud'dle, 1 krud'l; 2 crŭd'l, *vi.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To curdle.—**crud**, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] Curd.—**crud'y†**, *a.* Curdled; coagulated.

crude, 1 krūd; 2 cryd, *a.* **1.** Not having reached its complete or mature form; not refined; raw; uncooked. **2.** Unripe; immature. **3.** Lacking in completeness of form or arrangement; exhibiting roughness; incomplete. **4.** Characterized by lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect; superficial; as, a *crude* effort. **5.** Not disguised; bare; as, *crude* statements. [< L.[OF *crudus*, immature.]—**crude'ly**, *adv.*—**cru'di-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being crude. **crude'ness‡**. **2.** That which is crude.



Crucible showing method of moulding.
a, core; *b*, mold; *c*, crucible.

cru'el, 1 krū'el; 2 crū'ĕl, *a.* **1.** Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to others' suffering; pitiless. **2.** Unreasonably severe; harsh; distressing. [F., < L. *crudelis*, severe.] SYN.: see BARBAROUS; HARD; IMPLACABLE.—**cru'el-ly**, *adv.*—**cru'el-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The disposition to inflict pain; also, indifference to the suffering of other beings; inhumanity. **2.** A cruel act.

cru'elst†, *n.* Same as CREWELS.

cru'et, 1 krū'et; 2 cry'ĕt, *n.* A small glass bottle, as for vinegar; a caster. [Dim. of OF. *cruye*, pitcher, < D. *kruik*, cup.]

Cruik'shank, 1 kruk'shaŋk; 2 cruk'shăŋk, **George** (1792–1878). An English artist and caricaturist.

cruise, 1 krūz; 2 cryz. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRUISED; CRUIS'ING.] **1.** To sail over or through; sail about on the ocean or along a coast. **2.** [Colloq.] To wander about. **II.** *n.* A voyage at sea; a sailing to and fro. [< D. *kruisen*, < *kruis*, cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.]

cruis'er, 1 krūz'ər; 2 cryz'er, *n.* A person or ship that cruises, especially a vessel of war that cruises in search of an enemy's ships or to protect the commerce of its own country. —**armored cruiser**, a war-vessel of high speed and large radius of action, and with considerable armor protection and battery, but inferior in both to a man-of-war or battle-ship.—**auxiliary c.**, a merchant vessel of high speed subsidized and armed during war time to serve with the navy of a belligerent.—**battle-c.**, *n.* A war-ship having the armament of a battle-ship, but whose protective armor is of lesser thickness; a fast battle-ship.—**scout c.**, a war-ship of high speed and light armament: used for reconnoitering.

crul'ler, 1 krul'ər; 2 crŭl'er, *n.* A ring-shaped cake of dough, fried brown in boiling lard. [< D. *krullen*, curl.]

crum, } 1 krum; 2 crŭm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CRUMMED, CRUMBED,
crumb, } CRUMB[S]; CRUM'MING, CRUMB'ING.] **1.** To break into small pieces with the fingers; crumble. **2.** In cooking, to dress or cover with bread-crums. **3.** To brush crums from. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small bit, as of crumbled bread. **2.** A morsel. **3.** The soft inner part of a loaf, as distinguished from the crust. [< AS. *cruma*.]—**crum'my**, *a.* **1.** Having crums. **2.** Soft, like the crum of bread. **crumb'y‡**.

crum'bl(e[F], 1 krum'bl; 2 crŭm'bl, *vt. & vi.* [CRUM'BL(E)D[F]; CRUM'BLING.] To cause to fall to pieces; disintegrate; decay. [Dim. of CRUM, *v.*, < CRUM, *n.*]—**crum'ble**, *n.* **1.** A crum. **2.** Any crumbly material. **crum'bly**, *a.* Apt to crumble; friable.

crum'mie, 1 krum'ı; 2 crŭm'ĭ. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Crooked; bent. **II.** *n.* A cow with crooked horns: often as a name.

crum'mock, 1 krum'ək; 2 crŭm'ŏk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A crummie. **2.** A staff with a crooked head or stem. **crum'mock-cud"gel‡**.

crum'my, 1 krum'ı; 2 crŭm'y, *a.* [CRUM'MI-ER; CRUM'MI-EST.] **1.** Having crums. **2.** Soft, like the crum of bread. **3.** [Slang.] Pretty; comely; in England, plump; used of a girl. **4.** [U. S.] Unkempt; shoddy; lousy. **crumb'y‡**.

crump, 1 krump; 2 crŭmp, *vi.* [Scot.] To make a crunching sound.

crump, *a.* **1.** Crisp; crusty; brittle. **2†.** Bent; crooked. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A deformed or crooked person. [Onomatopœic.]

crum'pet, 1 krum'pet; 2 crŭm'pĕt, *n.* A very thin muffin toasted for eating. [< W. *crempot*, pancake.]

crum'pl(e[F], 1 krum'pl; 2 crŭm'pl, *vt. & vi.* [CRUM'PL(E)D[F]; CRUM'PLING.] To press into wrinkles; become wrinkled; rumple. [ME. *cromplen*.]—**crum'ple**, *n.* A wrinkle, as in cloth, or the earth; anything crumpled.

crunch, 1 krunch; 2 crŭnch. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* To crush with the teeth; chew audibly; crush or grind noisily; press with crushing force through a brittle substance. **II.** *n.* The act of forcing one's way through a brittle substance.

crunk†, **crun'kle**[1], *v.* To cry like a crane.

crun'kle[2], 1 krun'kl; 2 crŭn'kl. **I.** *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To crinkle. **II.** *n.* A wrinkle.

cru'node, 1 krū'nōd; 2 cry'nōd, *n. Geom.* A point at which a curve crosses itself and therefore has two tangents. [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *nodus*, knot.]—**cru'no-dal**, *a.* Having a crunode.

crunt, 1 krunt; 2 crŭnt, *n.* [Scot.] A blow with a club.

cru'or, 1 krū'or *or* -ər; 2 cry'or, *n.* [L.] Clotted blood; gore.

crup, *n.* Same as CROUP[2].

crup'pen, 1 krup'n; 2 crŭp'n, *pp.* [Scot.] Crept.

crup'per, 1 krup'ər; 2 crŭp'er, *n.* **1.** The looped strap that goes under a horse's tail. **2.** The rump of a horse. [< F. *croupière*, < *croupe*; see CROUP[2].]

cru'ra, 1 krū'rə; 2 cry'ra, *n.* Plural of CRUS.

cru'ral, 1 krū'rəl; 2 cry'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the leg or the thigh. [< L. *cruralis*, < *crus*, leg.]

crus, 1 krus; 2 crŭs, *n.* [CRU'RA, 1 krū'rə; 2 cry'ra, *pl.*] **1.** That part of the leg between the knee and the ankle. **2.** A part resembling a leg. **3.** A stalk or peduncle: applied to compact masses of fibers which connect different parts of the brain. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.* In this sense the term is usually in the plural; as, *crura* cerebelli; the *crura* cerebri, between the pons Varolii and the optic tract; the *crura* of the diaphragm. [L., leg.]

cru-sade', 1 krū-sēd'; 2 cry-sād'. **I.**[1] *vi.* To go on or engage in a crusade. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Hist.* One of a number of warlike enterprises undertaken by Christians of western Europe, against the Saracens, for the conquest of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulcher (1096–1271). **2.** Any vigorous concerted movement. **3.** Any warlike expedition launched under papal sanction. [< L.[LL *cruz*, cross.]—**cru-sad'er**, *n.* One engaged in a crusade; a crusading medieval knight.

cru-sa'do, 1 krū-zā'do; 2 cry-sä'do. *n.* A former Portuguese gold coin worth about 75 cents. **cru-za'do‡**.

cruse, 1 krūs *or* krūz; 2 crys *or* cryz, *n.* A small bottle, flask, or jug; cruet. [< Ice. *krūs*, pot.] **cruise‡**.

Cruses of Pottery.

cru'set, 1 krū'set; 2 cry'sĕt, *n.* A goldsmiths' melting-pot. [< F. *creuset*, cruet, < D. *kruyse*, cup, pot.]

crush[1], 1 krush; 2 crŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To press out of shape; mash. **2.** To break into bits by pressure; comminute; as, to *crush* quartz. **3.** To break down; conquer. **4.** To press upon; crowd. **5.** [Colloq.] To rumple or press out of shape. **6‖.** To burden or oppress. **7§.** To drink. **II.** *i.* To become broken or misshapen by pressure. [< Sw.[OF *krysta*, squeeze.]

SYN.: see BREAK; CONQUER; JAM; REPRESS; SUBDUE.—**crush'er**,

n. One who or that which crushes; a machine or implement for crushing something, as ore.

crush, *n.* **1.** A violent colliding; breaking, bruising, or deforming by violent pressure. **2.** A pressing or crowding together; a crowd; jam.—**crush'-hat",** *n.* **1.** A soft felt hat that can be folded without injury. **2.** A collapsible high hat.

crust., *abb.* Crustaceology.

crust, 1 krust; 2 crŭst. I[d]. *vt. & vi.* To cover with or acquire a crust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hard, thin coating, usually over something softer. **2.** The outer part of bread; a bit of bread, especially if stale and hard. **3.** The pastry envelop of a pie or the like. **4.** An incrustation, especially from wine, on the interior of bottles. **5.** *Anat.* A coating, as of coagulated blood or pus; pellicle; crusta. **6.** *Geol.* The cold, exterior portion or zone of the earth. **7.** The part of a horse's hoof on which the shoe is nailed. **8.** [U. S. & Canada.] A crisp firm surface upon snow. [< L. *crusta,* crust.]

crus-ta'ce-an, 1 krus-tē'shi-ən; 2 crŭs-tā'shə-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Crustacea,* a prime division of arthropods having crust-like shells, including lobsters, crabs, barnacles, sow-bugs, etc. [< L. *crusta,* crust (from the crust-like shell).]—**crus-ta'ce-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of crustaceans.—**crus-ta'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Having, or pertaining to, a crust-like shell. **2.** Crustacean.

crus'tose, 1 krus'tōs; 2 crŭs'tōs, *a. Bot.* Crust-like; crustaceous.

crust'y, 1 krust'i; 2 crŭst'y, *a.* **1.** Crust-like. **2.** Morosely curt in manner or speech; surly. Syn.: see MOROSE.—**crust'i-ly,** *adv.*—**crust'i-ness,** *n.*

crutch, 1 krŭch; 2 crŭch. I[t]. *vt.* To prop up, as on crutches.

cruch[F], ∫ *n.* **1.** A staff with a crosspiece fitting under the armpit, used as a support in walking. **2.** Any one of various mechanical devices involving the principle or use of such a support. (1) *Naut.* A forked support for a swinging boom when not in use. (2) The leg-rest on a woman's saddle. (3) A rack. (4) [Gt. Brit.] A hooked rod used to immerse sheep while washing. (5) The crotch of a human body [Of AS. origin.]

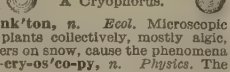
crutched, 1 krŭcht; 2 crŭcht, *a.* **1.** Bearing the sign of the cross; as, the *Crutched* Friars. **2.** Provided with a crutch.

crux, 1 kruks; 2 crŭks, *n.* [CRUX'ES or CRU'CES, *pl.*] **1.** A cross. **2.** [C-] The Southern Cross. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** Anything hard to explain; a puzzle; conundrum. **4.** The essential question; pivotal point.—**crux ansata,** the ansated cross; the tau cross with a loop at the top. See ANKH and illustration (1) under CROSS. **crux ansate**‡. [L.]

cry, 1 krai; 2 crỹ, *v.* [CRIED; CRY'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To utter loudly and publicly; shout out; proclaim. **2.** To affect (one) in some specified way by weeping; as, to *cry* oneself sick. **3**‖. To beg; implore; as, I *cry* you mercy. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak, call, or appeal loudly; shout; yell. **2.** To yelp; bay; howl. **3.** To shed tears; weep. [< L.[F] *quirito,* freq. of *queror,* lament.] Syn.: see CALL; EXCLAIM; ROAR.—**to cry down.** **1.** To disparage. **2.** To silence or put down by cries.—**to cry quits,** to declare to be even, or that neither has the advantage.

cry, *n.* [CRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A loud or passionate utterance, whether articulate or not; a call; shout; yell. **2.** The act of weeping. **3.** An earnest appeal; entreaty. **4.** Advertisement by outcry; proclamation; as, the hawker's *cry.* **5.** General report or rumor; common saying; public opinion. **6.** A pack of dogs. **7.** Hence, in contempt, a company of persons; a party. **8.** A subject or topic made of temporary importance for political purposes; watchword; party phrase. **9.** A word or phrase to rally men in battle; war-cry. **10.** Demand; requisition; as, a *cry* for clean streets. **11.** The characteristic call of a bird or an animal.—**a far cry,** a long way.—**in full cry,** in full pursuit: said of hounds on a hunt when baying in chorus: used also figuratively.—**cry'ing,** *pa.* Calling for immediate action or redress; self-proclaiming; notorious as, a *crying* evil.

cry'o-, 1 krai'o-; 2 cry'o-. From Greek *kryos,* cold, frost: a combining form.—**cry'o-gen,** *n.* A freezing mixture.—**cry"o-gen'ic,** *a.*—**cry"o-hy'drate,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline solid of constant composition and melting-point, as of salt with water, which forms below the freezing-point of water. A cryohydrate is not a chemical compound, but is now regarded as a mixture of solvent and solute.—**cry'o-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous snow-white translucent sodium-aluminum fluorid (Na_3AlF_6) occurring in Greenland. It is used in making aluminum, soda, and also glass, to which it gives a milky hue.—**cry-om'e-ter,** *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring a lower temperature than the ordinary mercury-thermometer will indicate, as an alcohol-thermometer.—**cry-oph'o-rus,** *n.* An instrument of various forms for showing the decrease of temperature in water through evaporation: so called because such decrease may freeze the water.—**cry"o-plank'ton,** *n. Ecol.* Microscopic colored animals and colored plants collectively, mostly algic, which, occurring in vast numbers on snow, cause the phenomena of red snow and green snow.—**cry-os'co-py,** *n. Physics.* The study of low temperatures, especially of freezing by evaporation.


A Cryophorus.

cryp'pl‡, *n.* A cripple.

crypt, 1 kript; 2 crỹpt, *n.* **1.** A secret recess or vault, especially one used, as in the catacombs, for interment. **2.** A vault under some churches, used as a chapel, cemetery, etc. **3.** *Anat.* A minute follicle or secreting cavity of the skin or mucous membrane. [< L. *crypta,* < Gr. *kryptē,* < *kryptō,* hide.]

cryp'tic, 1 krip'tik; 2 crỹp'tic, *a.* **1.** Secret; occult. **2.** Tending to concealment. **cryp'ti-cal‡.**

cryp'to-, 1 krip'to-; 2 crỹp'to-. From Greek *kryptos,* hidden: a combining form.—**Cryp"to-bran'chi-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of trematode amphibians like large salamanders; hellbenders.—**cryp"to-clas'tic,** *a. Geol.* Composed of microscopic fragmental grains, derived from preexisting rocks, as shale.—**cryp"to-crys'tal-line,** *a. Mineral & Geol.* Possessing a crystalline structure which, however, can not be resolved into distinct individuals even under the microscope.—**cryp'to-gam,** *n. Bot.* A plant that has no true flowers, but propagates by spores. [+ Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]—**Cryp"to-ga'mi-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* The lower of the two series of plants as divided by Linnæus. They have no true flowers, but propagate by spores.—**cryp"to-gam'ic,** *a.*—**cryp-tog'a-mous,** *a.*—**cryp-tog'a-my,** *n. Bot.* The state or condition of being cryptogamous or of having "concealed" fructification.—**cryp-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Of obscure origin. **cryp"to-ge-net'ic**‡; **cryp"to-gen'ic**‡.—**cryp'to-gram,** *n.* A writing in cipher. [+ Gr. *gramma,* writing, < *graphō,* write.]—**cryp"to-gram'mic,** *a.*—**cryp'to-graph,** *n.* **1.** A cryptogram. **2.** A system of cipher-writing; a cipher.—**cryp-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* **cryp-tog'ra-phist**‡.—**cryp"to-graph'ic,** *a.*—**cryp-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of cipher-writing. **2.** A system of cipher-writing.—**cryp-tol'o-gy,** *n.* Enigmatic language; cryptography. [+ -LOGY.]—**cryp'to-nym,** *n.* A secret name.—**cryp-ton'y-mous,** *a.* [+ Gr. *onyma,* name.]

crystal., *abb.* Crystallography.

crys'tal, 1 kris'təl; 2 crỹs'tal. **I.** *a.* Composed of or like crystal; extremely clear; limpid. **II.** *n.* **1.** The solid mathematical form assumed by many minerals. **2.** A chemically homogeneous body which, in the absence of internal or external stress, is anisotropic and possesses the property of growing in a supersaturated solution. **3.** Colorless transparent quartz. **rock'-crys"tal‡. 4.** Flint glass. **5.** A watch-glass. **6.** A clear white diamond. [< Gr.[L-F] *krystallos,* < *kryos,* frost.]—**crys'tal-gaz'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of looking into a ball of crystal with the object of inducing hallucinatory pictures within it, or exercising divination by it; crystallomancy. **2.** The ability to see such visions. **c.-vision**‡.—**c.-seer,** *n.* One who pretends to tell the future by gazing into a crystal. **c.-gazer**‡.—**crys-tal'lic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.—**crys"tal-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing or containing crystals.—**crys"tal-lig'er-ous,** *a.* Containing crystals.

crys'tal-lin(es, 1 kris'təl-in; 2 crỹs'tal-in. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like crystals or crystal. **2.** Transparent; pure; pellucid; as, the *crystalline* lens of the eye. **II.** *n.* A crystallized substance or one partially crystallized.—**c. lens** or **humor,** a transparent biconvex lentiform body situated between the iris and the vitreous body.

crys'tal-lite, 1 kris'təl-ait; 2 crỹs'tal-it, *n. Petrol.* One of certain minute spherical, rod-shaped or hair-like bodies without the true properties of a crystal but resulting from a crystallizing tendency, observable in thin sections of igneous rock and in slags.—**crys"tal-lit'ic,** *a.*—**crys"tal-li'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

crys"tal-li-za'tion or **-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of forming crystals; the act of crystallizing; figuratively, assemblage or presentment in concrete form.

There are six systems of crystallization, based upon the kind of symmetry possessed by crystals, or upon the manner in which the faces of the crystal are related to certain imaginary fixed lines, having definite direction and relative length, in the crystal. According as one or the other method of characterization is adopted, the systems are known as (1) the isometric, or regular; (2) the tetragonal; (3) hexagonal; (4) orthorhombic, or rhombic; (5) monoclinic or monosymmetric; (6) triclinic or asymmetric. Crystals are classed also by their behavior toward polarized light into isotropic and anisotropic, and the latter again into uniaxial and biaxial.

2. A body thus formed.

crys'tal-lize or **-lise,** 1 kris'təl-aiz; 2 crỹs'tal-īz, *v.* [-LIZED; LIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to form crystals or become crystalline; bring to definite and permanent form. **II.** *i.* To assume the form of crystals; take on a definite aspect.—**crys'tal-liz"a-bl**(eF or **-lis"a-bl**(eF, *a.*

crys"tal-lo-graph'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, crystallography.—**crystallographic axes,** imaginary lines within a crystal, to which its faces can be referred.—**crys"tal-lo-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**crys"tal-lo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

crys"tal-log'ra-phy, *n.* The science of crystals. It includes geometrical, physical and chemical crystallography.

crys'tal-loid, 1 kris'təl-oid; 2 crỹs'tal-oid. **I.** *a.* Like a crystal. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a class of substances, usually crystallizable, whose solutions are readily diffusible: opposed to *colloid.* **2.** *Bot.* A crystal-like protein-body found in proteinceliis: a protein-crystal. [< Gr. *krystallos,* crystal, + -OID.]—**crys"tal-loi'dal,** *a.*—**crys'tal-lo-man"cy,** *n.* Divination by gazing into a crystal globe, precious stone, or bright metal.—**crys'tal-lose,** *n. Chem.* Soluble saccharin: a sweetening compound.

Cs, *abb.* Cæsium.—Cs., *abbr.* Cæsar, consul.—**cs.,** *abbr.* Cases.—**C. S.,** *abbr.* Christian Science, Civil Service, Clerk of Session, Clerk to the Signet, Commissary of Subsistence, Court of Sessions, *Custos Sigilli* (Keeper of the Seal.)—**C. S. A.,** *abbr.* Confederate States Army, Confederate States of America.—**C. S. C.,** *abbr.* Civil Service Club; *Congregatio Sacri Cordis* (Congregation of the Sacred Heart); *Congregatio Sanctæ Crucis* (Congregation of the Holy Cross).—**C. S. I.** Companion of the Star of India: a British Order.—**C. S. N.,** *abbr.* Confederate States Navy.—**C. S. O.,** *abbr.* Chief Signal Officer; Chief Staff Officer.—**C. S. T.,** *abbr.* Central Standard Time.—**Ct.,** *abbr.* Connecticut, Count, Court.—**ct.,** *abbr.* [CTS., *pl.*] Cent, centum; county.—**C. T. A. U.,** *abbr.* Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

cten-, cten'o-,] 1 ten-, ten'o-; 2 tĕn-, tĕn'o-. From Greek *ktein* (*kten-*), ∫ comb: combining forms.—**cten'oid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a comb-like margin, as the scales in *Ctenoidei*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ctenoidei*. [+ -OID.]—**cte-nid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A.] *pl.* **1.** One of the respiratory organs of mollusks; a gill-comb or gill-plume. **2.** One of the comb-like structures situated on the body in certain insects, as fleas, and on the toes of some birds.—**Cten-oi'de-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of fishes with ctenoid scales.—**cten-oi'de-an, cten-oi'di-an,** *a. & n.*—**cten'o-phore,** *n.* **1.** One of the *Ctenophora*, a class or order of cœlenterates. **2.** One of the eight fringed paddle-like swimming-organs of the *Ctenophora*.

Ctenoid Scale of a Perch.

Ctes'i-phon, 1 tes'i-fon; 2 tĕs'i-fŏn, *n.* A ruined city on the Tigris river, 16 m. S. E. of Bagdad; ancient capital of Parthia; British defeat by the Turks in the World War, November, 1915.

ct., *abbr.* [CTS., *pl.*] Cental—**Cu,** *abbr.* [L.] *Cuprum* (copper).—**cu., cub.,** *abbr.* Cubic.

cts., *abbr.* Cents; centimes.

cuar'ta, 1 kwär'ta; 2 cwär'tä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Same as QUIRT.

cub, 1 kub; 2 cŭb, *n.* **1.** The young of the bear, fox, wolf, and certain other carnivores; a whelp. **2.** A rough, awkward, or ill-mannered youth. [Perhaps < Ir. *cuib*, < *cu*, dog.]

Cu'ba, 1 kiū'ba; 2 cū'ba, *n.* The largest island of the West Indies; a republic (44,164 sq. m.; pop. 3,123,000); capital, Habana.—**Cu'ban,** *a. & n.*

cu'ba-ture, 1 kiū'ba-chur *or* -tiur; 2 cū'ba-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The process of determining the cubical contents of a solid. **2.** Cubical contents. [< L. *cubus;* see CUBE.] **cu'bage‡.**

cub'by-hole", 1 kub'i-hōl"; 2 cŭb'y-hōl", *n.* A small, enclosed space. [< LG. *kubje*, shed.]

cube, 1 kiūb; 2 cūb. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To raise to the third power. **2.** To find the cubic capacity of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solid bounded by six equal squares and having all its angles right angles. **2.** The third power of a quantity; the product of three equal factors. [F., < L. *cubus*, < Gr. *kybos*, cube.]—**cube root,** the number which, taken three times as a factor, produces a given number called its cube.—**cu'bic,** *a.* **1.** Formed like a cube. **2.** Being, or equal to, a cube whose edge is a given unit; as, a *cubic* foot. **3.** *Alg.* Of the third degree. **cu'bi-cal‡.—cubic measure,** see MEASURE.—**cu'bi-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cu'bi-cal-ness,** *n.*—**cu'boid.** **I.** *a.* Shaped like a cube. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The outer distal bone of the tarsus or ankle. **2.** *Math.* A rectangular parallelepiped. **3.** *Anthrop.* A short, wide and high cranium, cuboidal in form. **cu-boi'dal‡.**

cu'beb, 1 kiū'beb; 2 cū'bĕb, *n. Med.* A berry of various species of plants of the pepper family which is dried unripe and used in treating urinary and bronchial diseases: often smoked in the form of cigarettes. [< LL. *cubeba*, < Ar. *kabāba*.]

cu'bi-cle, 1 kiū'bi-kl; 2 cū'bi-cl, *n.* **1.** A bedroom. **2.** A partially enclosed section of a dormitory. [< L. *cubiculum*, < *cubo*, lie.]

cu-bic'u-lar, 1 kiu-bik'yu-lėr; 2 cū-bĭc'yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bedchamber; private.—**cu-bic'u-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Cubicular. **2§.** Suitable for lying on. **II†.** *n.* A chamberlain. [< L. *cubicularius*, < *cubiculum*, bedchamber, < *cubo*, lie down.]—**cu-bic'u-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A small bedchamber; cubicle. **2.** A burial-chamber with recesses in the walls for dead bodies, as in the Roman catacombs. [L.] **cu-bic'u-lo†.**

cu'bi-form, 1 kiū'bi-fôrm; 2 cū'bi-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a cube.

cub'ist, 1 kiūb'ist, 2 cūb'ist, *n.* [Recent.] *Art.* One whose compositions are characterized by squared effects. [< CUBE.]—**cub'ism,** *n.* The cult of the cubist.

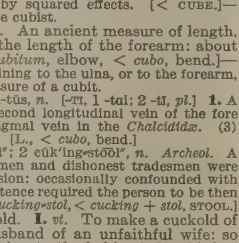
cu'bit, 1 kiū'bit; 2 cū'bit, *n.* An ancient measure of length, originally represented by the length of the forearm: about 18 to 20 inches. [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, < *cubo*, bend.]—**cu'bit-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ulna, or to the forearm, or to a cubit. **2.** Of the measure of a cubit.

cu'bi-tus, 1 kiū'bi-tus; 2 cū'bi-tŭs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** A cubit. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The second longitudinal vein of the fore wing. (2) The radial or stigmal vein in the *Chalcididæ*. (3) The tibia of the anterior leg. [L., < *cubo*, bend.]

cuck'ing-stool", 1 kuk'iŋ-stūl"; 2 cŭk'ing-stōōl", *n. Archeol.* A chair in which scolding women and dishonest tradesmen were tied, and left to public derision: occasionally confounded with *ducking-stool*, because the sentence required the person to be then plunged into water. [ME., *cucking-stol*, < *cucking* + *stol*, STOOL.]

cuck'old, 1 kŭk'ŏld; 2 cŭk'old. **I.** *vt.* To make a cuckold of (a man). **II.** *n.* The husband of an unfaithful wife: so called from *cuckoo*, in allusion to the habit of that bird of laying its eggs in another's nest. [< L.OF *cuculus*, cuckoo.]—**cuck'old-ly,** *a.* **cuck'old-y‡.—cuck'old-ry,** *n.* **1.** The condition of a man who is a cuckold. **2.** The making a cuckold of a husband.

cuck'oo, 1 kuk'ū; 2 cuk'ōō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To repeat without cessation. **2.** To utter or imitate the cry of the cuckoo. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bird belonging to a large family (*Cuculoidæ*), many species of which, as the common European cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), deposit their eggs in the nests of other birds to be hatched and cared for. **2.** Any of various birds similar to the English cuckoo, as the Australasian small owl, or the American yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) and the black-billed cuckoo (*C. erythrophthalmus*) which are non-parasitic. **3.** One who repeats the sayings of another or follows slavishly, as in politics; a fool; ninny. **4.** A cuckoo's cry. **5.** One who commits adultery. [< L. *cuculus*, cuckoo (imitative of its note).]—**cuck'oo-bud"†,** *n.* A buttercup, goldcup, or kingcup.—**c.-flower,** *n.* **1.** A species of bitter cress with showy flowers. **2.** Ragged-robin.—**c.-pint,** *n.* The wake-robin.—**c.-spit,** *n.* **1.** A frothy secretion exuded upon plants by the larvæ of certain insects, as froghoppers. **2.** An insect that secretes froth for concealment; a froghopper.


Cuckoo.
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cu-cul'late, 1 kiu-kul'ēt; 2 cū-cūl'āt, *a.* Hood-shaped, or having a hood-like part, as certain leaves. [< LL. *cucullatus*, < L. *cucullus*, hood.] **cu-cul'lat-ed‡.**

cu-cul'li-form, 1 kiu-kul'i-fôrm; 2 cū-cūl'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a hood; cucullate. [< L. *cucullus*, hood, + -FORM.]

cu'cum-ber, 1 kiū'kum-bėr; 2 cū'cŭm-ber, *n.* The oblong hard-rinded fruit of a creeping plant of the gourd family: cultivated as a vegetable; also, the plant.—**cu'cum-ber-tree",** *n.* **1.** A straight tall tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) of the forests of the eastern United States, bearing a fruit resembling a small cucumber. **2.** An East-Indian tree, the bilimbi (*Averrhoa bilimbi*).

cu'cu-mi-form, 1 kiū'kiu-mi-fôrm; 2 cū'cū-mi-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a cucumber. [< L. *cucumis*, cucumber, + -FORM.]

cu-cur'bit, 1 kiu-kūr'bit; 2 cū-cūr'bit, *n.* **1.** The body of an alembic, originally gourd-shaped; hence, any similar vessel. **2.** *Bot.* Any plant of the gourd family. [< F. *cucurbite*, < L. *cucurbita*, gourd.] **cu-cur'bite‡.—cu-cur"bi-ta'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a gourd; gourd-like.

cud, 1 kud; 2 cŭd, *n.* **1.** Food forced up into the mouth from the first stomach of a ruminant and chewed over again. **2.** The rumen. **3.** [Scot.] A cudgel. [< AS. *cudu, cwidu*, cud.]

cud'bear, 1 kud'bār; 2 cŭd'bār, *n.* **1.** A dyestuff, similar to archil, made from lichens. **2.** The lichen that furnishes the dye. [< Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon.]

cud'dle, 1 kud'l; 2 cŭd'l, *v.* [CUD'DLED; CUD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To protect and caress within a close embrace; hug. **II.** *i.* To lie close; hug one another. [Prob. corr. of ME. *cuthen*, cuddle.]

cud'dle, *n.* An embrace; caress.

cud'dy¹, 1 kud'i; 2 cŭd'y, *n.* [CUD'DIES², *pl.*] **1.** *Naut.* A small cabin; a cook's galley. **2.** Any small cupboard or pantry. [Prob. < D. *kajuit*, cabin.] **[cud'die‡.**

cud'dy², *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A donkey. **2.** A surface drain; gutter.

cudg'el, 1 kuj'el; 2 cŭdg'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* To beat with a cudgel. **II.** *n.* A short thick stick used as a club. [Cp. W. *cogyl*, cudgel.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**to cudgel one's brains,** to think hard; puzzle.—**cudg'el-er** or **cudg'el-ler,** *n.*—**to take up the cudgels,** to enter into a contest or controversy.—**cudg'el-play",** *n.* The art of using quarter-staves, single-sticks, or similar weapons, or a contest in which they are used.

cud'weed", 1 kud'wīd"; 2 cŭd'wēd", *n.* Any one of various species of the aster family, as the everlasting. [Contr. < COTTONWEED.]

cue, 1 kiū; 2 cū, *vt.* [CUED; CU'ING.] To twist, braid, or tie into a cue; as, to *cue* the hair.

cue¹, 1 kiū; 2 cū, *n.* **1.** A tail, or tail-like appendage. Specif.: (1) A long braid of hair. (2) A line of persons waiting their turns, as at a ticket-window. **queue‡.** **2.** The closing words of an actor's speech, serving as a signal for his successor. **3.** A catchword; hint; suggestion. **4.** A straight, tapering rod, used in billiards, pool, etc. **5.** State of mind; humor. **6.** A part to be performed. [< F. *queue*, tail.]

cue², n. The letter Q, q.

Cuen'ca, 1 kwen'ka; 2 cwĕn'eä, *n.* **1.** A province in New Castile, Spain; 6,725 sq. m.; capital, Cuenca. **2.** A manufacturing town; pop. 40,000; capital of Bolivar province, Ecuador. **3.** A town in Batangas province, LUZON, P. I.

cuer'po, 1 kwer'po; 2 cwĕr'po, *n.* The body or body-clothing, as distinguished from looser outer garments. [Sp. < L. *corpus*, body.]—**in cuerpo,** dressed so as to show the form.

cuff¹,] 1 kuf; 2 cŭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike, as with the open hand; **cuf²,** ∫ buffet. **II.** *i.* To scuffle or fight; box. [< Sw. *kuffa*, cuff.] Syn.: see BEAT.

cuff², *n.* A blow, especially with the unclosed hand. Syn.: see BLOW.

cuff³, *n.* **1.** A band about the wrist. **2.** The lower part of a sleeve. **3.** The portion of a long glove or gauntlet covering the wrist. [< LL.AS *cuffa*, *cofia*, cap.]

Cu'fic, 1 kiū'fik; 2 cū'fic. **I.** *a.* Relating to Cufa, an ancient Arabian city, or to the primitive Arabic characters used by its writers, in which the Koran was originally written. **II.** *n.* The Cufic Arabic letters collectively. **Ku'fic‡.**

Cu-i'', 1 kiū-ī'; 2 cū-ī', **César Antonovich** (1835–). A Russian composer and general of engineers.

cuif, 1 kūf; 2 cųf, *n.* Same as COOF.

Cuin"chy', 1 kwan"shī'; 2 cwăn"shī', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France; pop. 1,200; British repulsed German attack in the World War, Jan. 29, 1915.

cui-rass', 1 kwi-ras'; 2 cwi-răs'. **I.** *vt.* To cover, as with a cuirass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of defensive armor covering the entire upper part of the trunk, and consisting of a breastplate and back-plate; also, the breastplate alone. **2.** A cuirass-like covering, as the bony plates of a mailed fish, the armor of a ship, etc. [< F. *cuirasse*.]—**cui"ras-sier',** *n.* A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

cuir"-bouil"li', 1 kwir"-būl"yī'; 2 cwĭr"-bųl"yī', *n.* [F.] Leather made extremely hard by boiling or soaking in hot water and drying, usually shaping in a mold. **cuir"-boull"y'‡.**

cuish, 1 kwish; 2 cwĭsh, *n.* Armor, especially plate armor, for the thigh. [< OF. *cuisse*, < *cuisse*, thigh, < L. *coxa*, hip.] **cuisse‡; quish‡.**

cui-sine', 1 kwi-zin'; 2 cwi-zĭn', *n.* The kitchen; cooking department; style or quality of cooking. [F.]

culss'er, 1 kūs'ər; 2 cūs'er, *n.* [Scot.] A stallion.

cuit'i-kins, *n. pl.* Same as CUTIKINS.

cui'tle, 1 kū'tl; 2 cū'tl, *vt.* [CUI'TLED; CUI'TLING.] [Scot.] **1.** To tickle. **2.** To cajole, or to gain by cajoling; coax. [< AS. *citelian,* tickle.] **cuittle‡.—to cuitle favor,** to curry favor.

culch, 1 kulch; 2 cūlch, *n.* Refuse; stuff; rubbish. **cultch‡.**

Cul'dee, 1 kul'dī; 2 cūl'dē, *n.* One of an order of ecclesiastics, with monasteries in Scotland and Ireland, existing from the 9th to the 14th century. [< LL. *Culdei,* pl., < Ir. *ceiledе,* < *ceile,* servant, + *Dē,* of God, gen. of *Dia,* God.]—**Cul-de'an,** *a.*

cul'de-sac', 1 kū'-də-sak'; 2 cū'-de-săc', *pl.* **1.** A passage open only at one end; blind alley; trap. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A sac-like cavity or part open only at one end. **3.** The position of a military force surrounded by hostile lines. [F.; *cul* (< L. *culus*), bottom; *de* (< L. *dē*), of; *sac,* < L. *saccus;* see SACK, bag.] **[-culus.]**

-cule, *suffix.* A diminutive; as animal*cule.* [< F. *-cule,* < L.

Cu-le'bra cut, 1 kū-lē'brə; 2 cu-lē'brā. [Panama Canal Zone.] A cleft or passage made in the course of constructing the Panama Canal; situated about 10 miles from the city of Panama. The cut is about 8 miles long, and 300 feet wide at the bottom.

cu'let, 1 kū'let; 2 cū'lĕt, *n.* [-LETS or -LETTES, *pl.*] **1.** The small lower terminus of a brilliant-cut gem, parallel to the table. **col'let‡. 2.** One of the plates of armor for the lower part of the back: often used in the pural. See ARMOR.

Cu"li-a-can', 1 kū"lī-ə-kān'; 2 cu"lī-ä-cän', *n.* A town, capital of Sinaloa state, Mexico; pop. 14,000.

Cu-lic'i-dæ, 1 kiu-lis'i-dī; 2 cū-liç'i-dē, *n. Entom.* A family of gnats, including mosquitoes, etc. **Cu'lex,** *n.* (t.g.) [< L. *culex,* gnat.]—**cu'li-cid,** *a. & n.*—**cu'li-coid,** *a.*

cu'li-na-ry, 1 kiū'lı-nə-rı; 2 cū'li-nā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to cooking or the kitchen. [< L. *culina,* kitchen.]

cull, 1 kul; 2 cŭl. **I.** *vt.* [CULLED, CULD[E]; CULL'ING.] **1.** To pick or sort out; collect apart. **2.** To select and gather; as, to *cull* a bouquet. **II.** *n.* Something picked or sorted out; hence, something rejected. [< OF. *cuillir,* < L. *colligo,* COLLECT.] Syn.: see CHOOSE.—**cull'er,** *n.*

cul'len-der, *n.* Same as COLANDER.

cul'let, *n.* Old broken glass remelted and used in making new glass.

cul'lion, 1 kul'yən; 2 cŭl'yon, *n.* **1.** A bulb-like root; an orchid. **2.** A poltroon. [< F. *couillon,* < L. *coleus,* scrotum.]—**cul'lion-ly,** *a.*

cul'lis, 1 kul'is; 2 cŭl'is, *n.* **1.** A gutter in a roof. **2.** A groove, as for a theatrical side-scene. [< F. *coulisse,* < L. *colum,* sieve.]

Cul-lo'den, 1 ku-lō'den; 2 cu-lō'dĕn, *n.* A village and moor, Inverness-shire, Scotland; "The Young Pretender," Chas. Edward Stuart, defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, 1746.

cul'ly, 1 kul'ı; 2 cŭl'y. **I.** *vt.* To impose upon; gull. **II.** *n.* [CUL'LIES[Z], *pl.*] [Slang.] **1.** A companion; fellow. **2.** One who is tricked; a dupe. [Abbr. of CULLION, 2.]

culm', 1 kulm; 2 cŭlm. **I.** *vi. Bot.* To form a culm. **II.** *n. Bot.* The jointed, usually hollow, stem of a grass. [< L. *culmus,* stalk.]—**cul-mif'er-ous**[1], *a.* Producing culms.

culm', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Anthracite coal-refuse. **2.** An inferior anthracite coal. **3†.** [Scot.] Soot. [ME. *culme,* soot.]—**cul-mif'er-ous**[2], *a.* Containing culm.

cul'men, 1 kul'men; 2 cŭl'mĕn, *n.* **1.** A summit or eminence. **2.** *Ornith.* The ridge or central longitudinal line of the upper mandible of a bird's bill. **3.** *Anat.* A small eminence on the upper surface of the cerebellum. **cul'men mon-tic'u-li‡.** [L.]

cul'mi-nate, 1 kul'mı-nēt; 2 cŭl'mi-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT"ED[4]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To attain the highest point or degree. **2.** To reach the meridian, or the point of greatest or least altitude. **3.** To come to a complete result; reach a final effect. [< LL. *culminatus,* pp., < L. *culmen,* top.]—**cul'mi-nal,** *a.*—**cul"mi-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The highest point, condition, or degree. **2.** The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian. [L.]

cul'pa, 1 kul'pə; 2 cŭl'pa, *n.* A fault, especially of negligence.

cul'pa-bl(e[F]**),** 1 kul'pə-bl; 2 cŭl'pa-bl, *a.* Deserving of blame or censure. [OF., < L. *culpabilis,* < *culpa,* fault.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL.—**cul"pa-bil'i-ty, cul'pa-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.*—**cul'pa-bly,** *adv.*

Cul'pep-per, 1 kul'pep-ər; 2 cŭl'pep-er, **Thomas, Lord** (1578–1662). An English colonial governor of Virginia.

cul'prit, 1 kul'prıt; 2 cŭl'prit, *n.* **1.** A guilty person; criminal. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* One charged with crime, but not yet convicted. [< L. *culpatus,* pp., < *culpa,* fault].

cult, 1 kult; 2 cŭlt, *n.* **1.** Worship or religious devotion; especially, the forms of a religion. **2.** A system of religious observances. **3.** Extravagant devotion to a person or thing; also, the object of such devotion. [< L.[F] *cultus,* < *colo,* worship.]

cultch, 1 kulch; 2 cŭlch, *n.* **1.** Rubbish. Same as CULCH. **2.** Gravel, empty shells, or the like, used to form a bed to which the spawn of oysters may adhere; also, oyster-spawn. **cutch‡.**

cul'ti-va-bl(e[F]**),** 1 kul'tı-və-bl; 2 cŭl'ti-va-bl, *a.* Capable of cultivation. **cul'ti-vat"a-bl(e**[F]**‡.—cul"ti-va-bil'i-ty, cul"ti-vat"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

cul'ti-vate, 1 kul'tı-vēt; 2 cŭl'ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED[4]; -VAT"ING.] **1.** To work by stirring, fertilizing, sowing, and reaping; raise crops from. **2.** To bestow labor and care upon for the purpose of aiding and improving growth. **3.** [U. S.] Specif., to loosen the soil about (growing plants) with a plow or cultivator; as, to *cultivate* potatoes twice. **4.** To improve or develop by study, exercise, or training; refine; civilize. **5.** To study carefully; pay special attention to; endeavor to acquire, improve, or develop by study and effort; cherish; as, to *cultivate* philosophy, good manners, or a friendship. **6.** To cherish carefully the friendship or society of; as, to *cultivate* one's relatives. **7.** *Bacteriol.* To prepare a culture. [< LL. *cultivatus,* pp. of *cultivo,* < L. *cultus;* see CULTURE, *n.*]—**cul"ti-va'tion,** *n.* The act of cultivating; improvement; development; culture. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE; EDUCATION; REFINEMENT.—**cul'ti-va"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who cultivates. **2.** A machine for cultivating: commonly having several shares, which loosen the ground and destroy weeds.

cul'trate, 1 kul'trēt; 2 cŭl'trāt, *a.* Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning-knife, as the beak of a bird. [< L. *cultratus,* < *culter,* knife.] **cul'trat-ed‡.**

cul'ture, 1 kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŭl'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [CUL'TURED; CUL'TUR-ING.] To educate or refine; cultivate. **II.** *n.* **1.** Cultivation of plants or animals, especially with a view to improvement. **2.** The training, improvement, and refinement of mind, morals, or taste. **3.** Tillage of the soil. **4.** *Biol.* The development of micro-organisms, as in gelatin, beef tea, etc., or the organisms so developed. **5.** Enlightenment or civilization; as Greek *culture.* **6.** The features of a map which are not physical. [F., < L. *cultura,* < *cultus,* pp. of *colo,* cultivate.] Syn.: see AGRICULTURE; EDUCATION; HUMANITY; REFINEMENT.—**extravital cultures,** cultures of parts of living bodies in appropriate media outside the body.—**cul'ture-me"di-um,** *n.* A substance, as gelatin, etc., in which bacteria may be developed.—**cul'tur-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to culture.—**cul'tured,** *pa.* **1.** Possessing manifest education and refinement. Syn.: see POLITE. **2.** Cultivated.—**cul'tur-ist,** *n.* One who cultivates; a friend of culture.

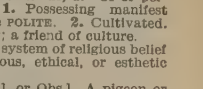
cul'tus, 1 kul'tus; 2 cŭl'tus, *n.* [L.] **1.** A system of religious belief and worship; cult. **2.** State of religious, ethical, or esthetic development.

cul'ver, 1 kul'vər; 2 cŭl'ver, *n.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] A pigeon or dove. **2.** [Local, Eng.] Same as WOOD-PIGEON.

cul'ver-in, 1 kul'vər-in; 2 cŭl'ver-ĭn, *n.* A long cannon used in the 16th century. [< L. *colubra,* serpent.]

Cul'ver's-phys'ic, 1 kul'vərz-fiz'ik; 2 cŭl'vers-fỹş'ic, *n.* A tall weed (*Leptandra virginica*) from 3 to 8 feet high, with from 1 to 5 long terminal racemes of flowers. [< Dr. *Culver.*] **Cul'ver's-root"‡.**

cul'vert, 1 kul'vərt; 2 cŭl'vert, *n.* An artificial covered channel for water, as under a road.


Culvert.

Cu'mæ, 1 kiū'mi; 2 cū'mē, *n.* An ancient city of S. W. Italy; the earliest Greek colony in Italy.—**Cu-mæ'an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl.

cum'ber, 1 kum'bər; 2 cŭm'ber, *vt.* **1.** To hinder by or as by a weight or burden; obstruct. **2.** To weigh down; oppress; perplex. **3†.** To overwhelm; prostrate, destroy. [< OF. *combrer,* to hinder.] Syn.: see LOAD.—**cum'ber-some,** *a.* **1.** Moving or working heavily or with difficulty; unwieldy. **2.** Vexatious; burdensome. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cum'ber‖, *n.* **1.** Perplexity; distress. **2.** An encumbrance.

Cum'ber-land, 1 kum'bər-lənd; 2 cŭm'ber-land, *n.* **1. Duke of, William Augustus** (1721–1765), an English general; third son of George II. See CULLODEN. **2.** A county in N. W. England; 1,516 sq. m.; pop. 273,040; capital, Carlisle. **3.** A town in W. Rhode Island; pop. 10,080. **4.** A city in W. Maryland; pop. 29,840. **5.** A river in Kentucky and Tennessee; 650 m. from the **Cumberland Mountains** (the W. range of the Allegheny mountains) to the Ohio river. **6. Cumberland Gap,** a gorge in the Cumberland mountains between Virginia and Tennessee; 500 ft. deep; important strategic point during the Civil War. It is the seat of **Lincoln Memorial University.**

cum'brance†, *n.* **1.** An encumbrance. **2.** A burdened condition; trouble.

cum'brous, 1 kum'brus; 2 cŭm'brŭs, *a.* Cumbersome. Syn.: see HEAVY.—**cum'brous-ly,** *adv.*—**cum'brous-ness,** *n.*

cum'frey, *n.* Same as COMFREY.

cum'in, 1 kŭm'ın; 2 cŭm'in, *n.* An annual (*Cuminum cyminum*) of the parsley family, with fennel-like leaves; also, its seeds, used in Eastern countries as a condiment. [Ult. < Heb. *kammōn,* cumin.] **cum'min‡.**

cum'mer, 1 kum'ər; 2 cŭm'er, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A godmother. **2.** A female friend; woman; girl. **3.** A witch.

cum'mer-bund, 1 kum'ər-bund; 2 cŭm'er-bŭnd, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A shawl or broad sash worn as a waistband; also, a girdle; a belt.

cum'quat, *n.* Same as KUMQUAT.

cum'shaw, 1 kum'shē; 2 cŭm'shạ. [Pidgin-English.] **I.** *n.* Something given as a present; a tip; bakshish. **II.** *vt.* To give bakshish to; to tip.

cu'mu-late, 1 kiū'miu-lēt; 2 cū'mū-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] To collect into a heap; accumulate. [< L. *cumulo,* < *cumulus,* heap.]—**cu"mu-la'tion,** *n.* The process of massing or heaping together; a heap.—**cu'mu-la-tiv(es,** *a.* **1.** Gathering volume, strength, or value by addition or repetition; steadily increasing. **2.** Consisting of portions gathered or collected one after another.

cu'mu-late, *a.* Massed; heaped; accumulated. **-ly,** *adv.*

cu'mu-lo-, 1 kiū'miu-lo-; 2 cū'mū-lo-. From L. *cumulus,* heap: a combining form.—**cu"mu-lo-cir"ro-stra'tus,** *n.* A rain-cloud combining the appearances of the cumulus and cirro-stratus; nimbus: former name.—**c.-cirrus,** *n.* Alto-cumulus: former name.—**c.-nimbus,** *n.* A nimbus cloud of cumulus form: the thunder-cloud or shower-cloud.—**c.-stratus,** *n.* Cumulo-nimbus, or sometimes, strato-cumulus: former name.—**c.-volcano,** *n.* A volcano which is characterized by the formation of steep, cumular masses of lava near the crater.

cu'mu-lus, 1 kiū'mu-lus; 2 cū'mū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A mass; pile; heap; top of a heap; summit. **2.** A cloud having

the appearance of heaped rounded masses. [L., heap.]—**cu'mu-lous,** *a.* Heaped or piled, as clouds.

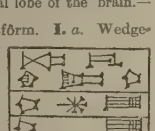
Cu-nax'a, 1 kiu-naks'ə; 2 eū-näks'ə, *n.* A plain in Babylonia; scene of battle, 401 B. C., between Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger.

cunc-ta'tion‖, 1 kuŋk-tē'shen; 2 eūŋe-tā'shon, *n.* Delay; cautious slowness. [< L. *cunctor,* delay.]—**cunc'ta-tive†,** *a.*—**cunc-ta'tor§,** *n.*

cu'ne-al, 1 kiū'nı-el; 2 eū'ne-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a wedge-shaped part; cuneiform. [< L. *cuneus,* wedge.]

cu'ne-ate, 1 kiū'nı-ēt; 2 eū'ne-āt, *a.* Wedge-shaped. [< L. *cuneo* (pp. *cuneatus*), wedge, < *cuneus,* wedge.] **cu'ne-at"ed‡; cu"ne-at'ic‡.—cuneate lobule** (*Anat.*), a wedge-shaped portion of the median surface of the occipital lobe of the brain.—**cu'ne-ate-ly,** *adv.*

cu'ne-i-form, 1 kiū'nī-ı-fôrm; 2 eū'nē-i-fôrm. **I.** *a.* Wedge-shaped, as the characters in ancient Assyrian inscriptions. **II.** *n.* Cuneiform writing. [< L. *cuneus,* wedge, + FORM.] **cu'ni-form‡.** [Erroneous form.]



Cuneiform Characters, from the Inscriptions of Hammurabi.

cu-nic'u-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Archeol.* A small underground passage or drain. **2.** *Med.* The track or burrow of a skin-parasite. **3.** [C-] *Zool.* The genus including the lemmings. [L., rabbit; burrow.]

cun'ner, 1 kun'er; 2 eūn'er, *n.* A small brownish-blue fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States. See illus. below.

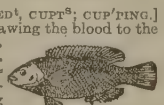
cun'ning, 1 kun'ıŋ; 2 eūn'ing. **I.** *a.* **1.** Crafty or shrewd; artful; guileful. **2.** [U. S.] Innocently artful; bright; amusing. **3‖.** Ingenious; dexterous. **4†.** Learned; knowing.

Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; INSIDIOUS; KNOWING; POLITIC.

II. *n.* **1.** A crafty disposition; craft; guile; artifice. **2‖.** Knowledge combined with skill; dexterity. [ME. *cunning,* vb. n. of *cunnen,* know.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; DECEPTION; INGENUITY.—**cun'ning-ly,** *adv.*—**cun'ning-ness,** *n.*

cun'yie, 1 kün'yı; 2 eūn'yi. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To coin; mint. **II.** *n.* Money; coin. **cun'zie†.**

cup, 1 kup; 2 eūp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [CUPPED[t], CUPT[s]; CUP'PING.] **1.** To bleed, as by scarification and drawing the blood to the surface under an exhausted cup. **2.** To shape like or place in a cup. **3†.** To drink. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small drinking-vessel. **2.** A cupful. **3.** The ornamental vessel used in administering the sacramental wine; also, the wine itself. **4.** Figuratively, any unusual affliction or pleasure; lot; portion. **5.** Intoxicating drink, or the habit of drinking; as, slaves of the *cup.* **6.** A prize, usually a vase, or a cup-shaped vessel of gold or silver or other valuable plate, contended for in races; as, the Ascot *cup.* **7.** *Med.* A cupping-glass or -vessel. **8.** *Golf.* A small hole or cup-like depression in a course; also, a hole especially made in the putting green into which the ball is played. **9.** Any cup-shaped object; as, the *cup* of an acorn or a flower; an oil-*cup,* etc. **10.** The concave part of any dr nking vessel having a base and stem. **11.** A beverage made with wine, generally iced, and with flavoring herbs, fruits, and vegetables, notably cucumbers; as, claret-*cup,* champagne-*cup,* etc. [< AS. *cuppe,* < LL. *cupa,* cup, L. *cupa,* tub.]—**in his cups,** intoxicated; also, in the act of drinking.—**cup'bear-er",** *n.* One who serves the wine-cup, as to guests at a feast.—**cup'ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] As much as a cup will hold.—**cup'-plant",** *n.* A stout herb (*Silphium perfoliatum*) of the aster family, from 4 to 8 feet high, of the western and southern United States: named from the cup formed around the stem by the upper pair of perfoliate leaves.—**cup'shake",** *n.* A division or opening between two concentric layers of timber.



Cunner. 1/10

cup'board, 1 kub'erd; 2 eūb'ord, *n.* **1.** A closet or cabinet with shelves, as for tableware. **2.** Any small cabinet or closet.

cu'pel, 1 kiū'pel; 2 eū'pēl. **I.** *vt.* [CU'PELED or CU'PELLED; CU'PEL-ING or CU'PEL-LING.] To separate from base metals by cupellation. **II.** *n.* A shallow, very absorbent vessel, used in essaying gold and silver ores. [< F. *coupelle,* < LL. *cupella,* dim. of *cupa;* see CUP.]—**cu"pel-la'tion,** *n.* The process of separating gold or silver from lead, as by the use of a cupel, or in a cupeling-furnace.

Cu'pid, 1 kiū'pıd; 2 eū'pid, *n. Myth.* The Roman god of love, the Greek *Eros.* [< L. *Cupido,* < *cupido,* passion.]

cu-pid'i-ty, 1 kiu-pid'ı-tı; 2 eū-pid'i-ty, *n.* An inordinate wish for possession, especially of wealth; avarice. [< L.[F] *cupidita(t-)s,* < *cupio,* desire.]

cu'po-la, 1 kiū'po-lə; 2 eū'po-lə. **I.** *vt.* To provide with a cupola. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A dome; hemispherical roof. **2.** Colloquially, any small structure above the roof of a building. **3.** A turret on an armored ship. **4.** A shaft-furnace used for melting iron, especially that for foundry use. [It.]

cup'per, 1 kup'er; 2 eūp'er, *n.* One who cups, as a physician.

cup'ping, 1 kup'ıŋ; 2 eūp'ing, *n. Med.* The process of drawing blood to any part, by creating a vacuum at that point, as by means of a cupping-glass, with or without scarification.—**cup'ping-glass",** *n. Med.* A cup, generally of glass, applied to the skin in the operation of cupping, the air within the glass being rarefied, usually by heat.

cup'py, 1 kup'ı; 2 eūp'y, *a.* **1.** Cup-shaped; having hollows like cups. **2.** Marred, as timber, by cup shakes.

cu'pram, 1 kiū'præm; 2 eū'pram, *n.* A fungicide formed of ammoniacal copper carbonate.

cu'pre-ous, 1 kiū'prı-us; 2 eū'pre-ûs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like copper. [< LL. *cupreus,* < CUPRUM.]

cu'pric, 1 kiū'prik; 2 eū'prie, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to copper, especially copper in its highest valence; as, *cupric* oxid (CuO). [< LL. *cuprum.* See COPPER.]—**cupric acetate,** a greenish salt of acetic acid ($Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2H_2O$). A basic acetate of copper (verdigris) is used in the manufacture of green paint and in preparing Paris green.—**c. oxid,** a compound, CuO, occurring in nature as the mineral tenorite and prepared by heating copper in oxygen and also by heating certain copper compounds.—**c. sulfate,** a white compound ($CuSO_4$), which forms a blue crystalline hydrate ($CuSO_4.5H_2O$), commonly known as blue vitriol or bluestone.

cu-prif'er-ous, 1 kiu-prif'er-us; 2 eū-prif'er-ûs, *a.* Yielding or containing copper. [< CUPRUM + L. *fero,* bear.]

cu'prite, 1 kiū'prait; 2 eū'prit, *n. Mineral.* A red, translucent cuprous oxid (Cu_2O) found in isometric crystals, and also massive, granular, or earthy. It is an important ore.

cu'prous, 1 kiū'prus; 2 eū'prûs, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from copper, especially copper in its lowest valence; as, *cuprous* oxid (Cu_2O).

cu'prum, 1 kiū'prum; 2 eū'prûm, *n. Chem.* Copper. [LL.]

cup'seed", 1 kup'siđ"; 2 eūp'sēd", *n.* A woody vine (*Calycocarpum lyoni*) of the moonseed family, of the southern United States, with black drupes, each containing a cup-like putamen.

cu'pule, 1 kiū'piūl; 2 eū'pūl, *n.* **1.** A concave or cup-shaped depression. **2.** *Bot.* A cup-shaped part, as the involucre of the fruit of the oak, chestnut, beech, etc.; the receptacle of certain fungi, mosses, and liverworts. [Dim. of LL. *cupa,* cup.]

cur, 1 kûr; 2 eûr, *n.* **1.** A mongrel, worthless dog. **2.** A mean or malicious person. [< Ice. *kurra,* murmur, grumble.]—**cur'rish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cur., *abbr.* Currency, current.

cur'a-bl(e)[x], 1 kiūr'ə-bl; 2 eūr'a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being cured.—**cur"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **cur'a-bl(e-ness[x]†.—cur'a-bly,** *adv.*

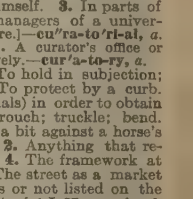
cu"ra-çao'[1], 1 kū"ra-sō'; 2 eų"ra-cō', *n.* A liqueur made by distilling spirits with macerated orange-peel. [< *Curaçao,* island, Dutch West Indies.]

Cu"ra-ça'o'ə, 1 kū"ra-sū'o *or* -ru-sō'; 2 eų"ra-cä'o *or* -rä-cō', *n.* An island (210 sq. m.; pop. 34,000) in the Dutch West Indies. **Cu"ra-ço'a‡.**

cu'ra-cy, 1 kiū'ra-sı; 2 eū'ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] The position, duties, or term of office of a curate.

cu-ra're, 1 kū-rä'rē; 2 eų-rä're, *n.* **1.** A blackish, brittle, resinous extract of certain South-American trees of the genus *Strychnos,* used as an arrow-poison. **2.** The plant from which this extract is obtained. [S. Am.] **cu-ra'ra‡; cu-ra'ri‡; u-ra'ri‡; —cu-ra'rize,** *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To poison by the use of curare; administer curare to, as for the purpose of paralyzing the motor nerves in vivisection.—**cu-ra"ri-za'tion,** *n.*

cu-ras'sow, 1 kiu-ras'o *or* kiū'ra-sō; 2 eū-räs'o *or* eū'ra-sō, *n.* A large turkey-like South-American bird with naked cere and tarsi. [< *Curaçao.*] **ca-ras'sow‡.**



Galeate Curassow. 1/3

cu'rate, 1 kiū'rıt; 2 eū'rat, *n.* **1.** [Brit.] A rector's or a vicar's assistant. **2‖.** A pastor. **3.** [Colloq.] A plate-stand with three shelves for bread and butter, muffins and cake. [< L.[LL] *cura,* care.]—**cu'rate-ship,** *n.* A curacy.

cur'a-tiv(e[s], 1 kiūr'ə-tiv; 2 eūr'a-tîv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing power or tendency to cure. **2.** Relating to the cure of diseases. **II.** *n.* A remedy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

cu-ra'tor, 1 kiu-rē'tar *or* -ter; 2 eū-rā'tor, *n.* **1.** A person having charge, as of a library; a superintendent. **2.** *Civ. Law.* A guardian appointed to take charge of the property of a person not legally qualified to act for himself. **3.** In parts of Europe, a member of a board of managers of a university. [L., < *curo,* care for, < *cura,* care.]—**cu"ra-to'ri-al,** *a.*—**cu-ra'tor-ship, cu-ra'to-ry,** *n.* **1.** A curator's office or position. **2.** A body of curators collectively.—**cur'a-to-ry,** *a.*

curb, 1 kūrb; 2 eûrb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hold in subjection; control, as with reins and curb. **2.** To protect by a curb. **3.** *Teleg.* To shorten and sharpen (signals) in order to obtain more rapid transmission. **4†.** To crouch; truckle; bend.

curb[1]. *n.* **1.** A chain or strap to brace a bit against a horse's lower jaw; also, a bit so arranged. **2.** Anything that restrains or controls. **3.** A curbstone. **4.** The framework at the top of a well. **5.** [N. Y. city.] The street as a market for the sale of securities out of hours or not listed on the regular stock exchanges. **curb market‡.** [< L.[OF] *curvo,* bend, < *curvus,* crooked.] Syn.: see GOVERN; REPRESS; RESTRAIN.—**curb'-bit",** *n.*—**c.-chain,** *n.*—**c.-roof,** *n.* A roof having two sets of rafters of which the upper are inclined less than the lower.

curb[2], *n.* A hard swelling on a horse's hind leg, especially back of the hock and below its point. [< F. *courbe,* < L. *curvus,* crooked.]

curb'ing, 1 kūrb'ıŋ; 2 eûrb'ing, *n.* Curbstones collectively.

curb'stone", 1 kūrb'stōn"; 2 eûrb'stōn", *n.* A stone, or a row of stones, on the outer edge of a sidewalk.

curch‖, 1 kūrch; 2 eûrch, *n.* A woman's head-kerchief or cap. [= KERCHIEF.] **courche†.**

cur'chie, 1 kūr'chi; 2 eûr'chi, *n.* [Scot.] A curtsy; courtesy.

cur-cud'dock, 1 kūr-kud'ek; 2 eûr-cûd'ok, *a.* [Scot.] Cordial; intimate; kindly; fond. **cur-cud'doch‡.**

cur-cu'li-o, 1 kūr-kū'h-ō; 2 cûr-cū'ĭ-ō, *n.* *Entom.* One of certain beetles, as the weevil. [L., weevil.] **snout'-bee"tle†.**

cur'cu-ma, 1 kūr'kiu-mə; 2 cûr'cū-mə, *n.* *Bot.* A plant (genus *Curcuma*) of the ginger family with perennial rootstocks and annual stems. The old roots of *C. longa* form the turmeric of the shops, and those of *C. angustifolia* the East-Indian arrowroot.

cur'cu-min, 1 kūr'kiu-mĭn; 2 cûr'cū-mĭn, *n.* **1.** The yellow compound ($C_{21}H_{20}O_6$) contained in the turmeric or curcuma-root, of which it is the coloring principle. **2.** An artificial acid dye. **cur'cu-mine†.**

curd, 1 kūrd; 2 cûrd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To cover with curd; also, to curdle. **II.** *n.* The coagulated portion of milk of which cheese is made, as distinct from the *whey.* [< Ir. *cruth,* curds.] **—cur'dle,** *vt. & vi.* [CUR'DLED; CUR'DLING.] **1.** To change or turn to curd; coagulate. **2.** To thicken. **crud'dle†.** [Dial.].—**curd'i-ness,** *n.*—**curd'y,** *a.* Full of, or like curd. **curd'y†.**

cure, 1 kiūr; 2 cūr, *v.* [CURED; CUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To restore to a healthy or sound condition. **2.** To eradicate, as disease or evil; heal. **3.** To preserve, as by salting, drying, or smoking. **4.** To vulcanize. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bring about recovery, as from disease. **2.** To regain health. **3.** To be preserved, as meat, by salting and smoking. [< L.[F] *curo,* care for, < *cura,* care.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**cure'all",** *n.* That which cures all diseases or evils; a panacea.

cure, *n.* **1.** A restoration to a sound or healthy condition. **2.** That which retores health or abolishes an evil. **3.** Spiritual care; a curacy; as, the *cure* of souls. **4.** A mode or manner of curing anything, as hams. [F., < L. *cura,* care.]—**cure of souls** (*R. C. & Anglican Chs.*), the care for the spiritual needs of the faithful, which devolves upon the clergy. —**cure'less,** *a.* Incurable. **-ly,** *adv.*

cu-ré', 1 kū-rē'; 2 cū-re', *n.* A French parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church. [F., CURATE.]

Cu"re-pi'pe, 1 kū"rē-pī'pē; 2 cu"re-pī'pe, *n.* A town and health resort of central Mauritius; pop. 17,000.

cu-rette', 1 kiu-ret'; 2 cū-ret', *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A small instrument, usually resembling a spoon or scoop, used for removing morbid matter by scraping from a cavity, as the ear or throat. —**cu-ret'tage,** *n.* The use or application of the curette.—**cu-rette',** *vt.* [-RET'TED; -RET'TING.] To apply the curette to.

cur'few, 1 kūr'fiū; 2 cûr'fū, *n.* **1.** An ancient police regulation requiring fires and lights to be put out at the tolling of a bell; also, the bell itself, or the hour of ringing. **2.** The ringing of a bell at this hour still prevailing locally, as in parts of the United States and France. [< OF. *courfeu,* contr. of *couvrefeu,* < *covrir,* F. *couvrir,* cover, + *feu,* fire.]

cur-fuf'fle, 1 kər-fuf'ĭ; 2 cur-fûf'ĭ. **I.** [Scot.] *vt.* To rumple; disarrange, as the hair; disturb; agitate. **II.** *n.* Rumpled, disordered, or agitated state. **car-fuf'fle†.**

cu'ri-a, 1 kiū'ri-ə; 2 cū'ri-ə, *n.* [-æ, 1, -æ; 2, -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Law,* A government. **curia Romana†.** **3.** The court or family residence of a medieval monarch or feudal lord. **4.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A tribal division made by Romulus or its meeting-place. (2) The Roman senate-house or the senate of any other Italian city. —**cu'ri-al,** *a.*—**cu'ri-al-ism,** *n.* The political principles and policy of the papal see, especially in their exclusive tendencies; ultramontanism.—**cu'ri-al-ist,** *n.* An ultramontanist of the Roman Church.—**cu"ri-al-is'tic,** *a.*

Cu"ri-a'ti-i, 1 kiū"ri-ē'shi-ai; 2 cū"ri-ā'shi-ī, *n.* See HORATII.

Cu"rie', 1 kū"rī'; 2 cū"rē', *n.* **1. Marie** (1867–), a Polish-French scientist; discoverer, with her husband, of radium. **2. Pierre** (1859–1906), a French scientist; husband of Marie and joint discoverer of radium. Shared the Nobel prize for physics in 1903 with H. A. Becquerel; while Madame Curie received the Nobel prize alone in 1911.—**Curie point,** the temperature at which the transformation of ferromagnetism into paramagnetism takes place.—**Curie's law,** the law established by Pierre Curie in 1896 that gases are magnetically susceptible in inverse proportion to the absolute temperature.

cu'ri-o, 1 kiū'ri-o; 2 cū'ri-o, *n.* A curiosity; a rare or curious article of virtu. [Abbr. of CURIOSITY.]

cu"ri-o-log'ic, 1 kiū"ri-o-loj'ĭk; 2 cū"ri-o-lŏj'ic, *a.* See CYRIOLOGIC. **cu"ri-o-log'i-cal†.**—**cu"ri-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cu"ri-os'i-ty, 1 kiū"ri-es'i-ti; 2 cū"ri-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Habitual anxiety for knowledge of something, especially the private affairs of others. **2.** Any object adapted to excite interest or inquiry. **3‖.** Curiousness; nicety. [< L.[F] *curiosita(t-)s,* < *curiosus;* see CURIOUS.]

cu'ri-ous, 1 kiū'ri-us; 2 cū'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Eager for information; inquisitive; prying. **2.** Adapted to attract attention or excite interest; novel; odd; strange; mysterious. **3.** Involving ingenuity or skill. **4†.** Fastidious; delicate; scrupulous. [OF., < L. *curiosus,* < *cura,* care.] Syn.: see INQUISITIVE; QUEER; RARE.—**cu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**cu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Cu"ri-ti'ba, 1 kū"ri-tī'ba; 2 cu"ri-tī'bă, *n.* A manufacturing town, capital of Paraná state, Brazil; pop. 50,000.

curl, 1 kūrl; 2 cûrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To coil into ringlets, curves, or spirals. **2.** To adorn with curls. **II.** *i.* To become curved; take spiral shape.—**curl'er,** *n.* **1.** A person or thing that curls; as, a hair-*curler.* **2.** [U. S.] One who cuts curlicues in skating. **3.** [Scot.] One who plays at curling. See CURLING.

curl, *n.* **1.** Anything coiled or spiral, as a ringlet. **2.** Sinuosity. **3.** A circling or wavy mark. **4.** A disease of plants, as peach-trees. [ME. *crul,* < MD. *krul* (MHG. *krol*), curl.]—**curl'y,** *a.* Having curls, coils, or eddying ripples; wavy.—**curl'i-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being curly. **2.** The tendency to curl.

cur'lew, 1 kūr'liū; 2 cûr'lū, *n.* A shore-bird with long bill and legs; also, some similar bird. See illus. in next column. [< OF. *corlieu,* curlew.]

curl'i-cue, 1 kūrl'i-kiū; 2 cûrl'i-cū, *n.* **1.** Anything oddly curled or twisted, as flourishes with a pen; as, *curlicues* made in skating. **2.** A frolicsome trick; caper. [< CURLY + CUE[2].]

curl'y-cue"†.

curl'le-wurl'ie, 1 kūrl'i-wūrl'i; 2 cûrl'ĭ-wûrl'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A florid ornamentation abounding in curves or twists; a curlicue. **wurl'y†.**

Long-billed Curlew. 1/18

curl'ing, 1 kūrl'iŋ; 2 cûrl'ing, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A game played on the ice, in which the opposing players slide large circular stones (see CURLING-STONE) toward a mark at either end called the tee. **2.** The act of forming curls. **3.** *Bot.* Curl.—**curl'ing-i'ron,** *n.* An implement of metal, used when heated for curling the hair. **e.-tongs†.**—**e.-stone,** *n.* One of the heavy stones, provided with a handle, with which the game of curling is played.

cur-mudg'eon, 1 kər-muj'ən; 2 cur-mŭdg'on, *n.* A miserly or churlish person. [Cor. of *cormudgin,* < CORN[1] + OF. *muchier,* hide.]—**cur-mudg'eon-ly,** *a.* Having the disposition of a curmudgeon; churlish; grasping.

cur-mur'ring, 1 kər-mūr'iŋ; 2 cur-mŭr'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A low murmuring or grumbling sound. [Imitative.]

curn, 1 kūrn; 2 cûrn, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grain of corn; any grain. **2.** A very small portion; an indefinite number.—**curn'ey,** *a.* **curn'y†.**

cur'pin, 1 kūr'pin; 2 cûr'pin, *n.* [Scot.] A fowl's rump. See CROUPON. **cur'pan†; cur'pen†; cur'pon†.**

cur'ple, 1 kūr'pl; 2 cûr'pl, *n.* [Scot.] Buttocks; crupper.

curr, 1 kūr; 2 cûr, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To coo, or purr, or hoot like an owl.

cur'rach, 1 kur'əh; 2 cur'ăh, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A coracle. **2.** [Scot.] A wickerwork cart; also (*pl.*) a pair of panniers made of wood, slung over a horse to carry bulky loads. **3.** A small wickerwork boat covered with hides, formerly used in Scotland and Ireland. **cor'rach†; cur'rack†; cur'ragh†; cur'rock†; cur'roh†.**

Cur'ragh, 1 kur'əh; 2 cûr'ăh, *n.* A plain in Kildare county, Ireland; 4,858 acres; former British military camp; race-course.

cur'ra-jong, 1 kur'ə-jeŋ; 2 cûr'ă-jŏng, *n.* [Austral.] Any one of various Australian and Tasmanian fibrous plants.

cur'rant, 1 kur'ənt; 2 cûr'ănt, *n.* **1.** A small, round, acid berry; also, the bush producing it. **2.** A small seedless raisin from the Levant. [< Gr. *Korinthos,* Corinth.]

cur'ren-cy, 1 kur'ən-si; 2 cûr'en-cy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The current medium of exchange; coin or bank-notes. **2.** The state of being current. **3.** Current value or estimation: general esteem or standing; as, to gain *currency* without desert. Syn.: see MONEY.

cur'rent, 1 kur'ənt; 2 cûr'ănt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Circulating freely. **2.** Generally accepted. **3.** In actual progress, or belonging to the immediate present. **4.** *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, *current* lines. **5‖.** Moving; running; flowing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A continuous onward movement, as of a stream. **2.** A fluid thus flowing. **3.** Electricity passing through a conductor. **4.** Any connected onward movement; course. [< L.[F] *curren(t-)s,* ppr. of *curro,* run.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; STREAM.—**current intensity,** the strength, measured in amperes, of an electric current. Use in this sense is to be deprecated.—**eddy current** (*Elec.*), a current produced in a solid conductor, such as the armature or pole-piece of a dynamo or motor, which is wasted by conversion into heat. Called also *Foucault current.*—**high frequency current** (*Elec.*), a current that produces a very large number of alternations per unit of time.—**cur'rent-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Flowing by. **2.** Prevailingly; commonly.—**cur'rent-ness,** *n.*

Cur'rer Bell. The pen-name of Charlotte Brontë.

cur'ri-cle, 1 kur'i-kl; 2 cûr'ĭ-cl, *n.* A two-wheeled two-horse carriage with a pole. [< L. *curriculum,* race, < *curro,* run.]

cur-ric'u-lum, 1 ku-rik'yu-ləm; 2 cu-rĭc'yu-lŭm, *n.* A prescribed course of study, as in a college. [L., a race, < *curro,* run.]

Cur'rie, 1 kur'i; 2 cûr'ĭ. **Sir Arthur William** (1875–). Canadian lieutenant-general in command of Canadian troops in Europe during the World War; Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, since 1921.

cur'ri-er, 1 kur'i-ər; 2 cûr'ĭ-er, *n.* One who curries leather.—**cur'ri-er-y,** *n.* The trade of a currier, or a currier's shop.

cur'rish, cur'rish-ly, etc. See CUR.

cur'ry[1], 1 kur'i; 2 cûr'y, *vt.* [CUR'RIED; CUR'RY-ING.] **1.** To clean with a currycomb; groom, as a horse. **2.** To dress for use, as tanned hides; hence [Colloq.], to beat or pummel. [< OF. *courroyer,* prepare.]—**to curry favor,** to seek favor by adulation and subserviency.—**cur'ry-comb",** **1.** *vt.* To comb with a currycomb. **II.** *n.* A comb consisting of a series of upright serrated ridges, for grooming horses.

cur'ry[2], *vt.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] To flavor with curry.

cur'ry, *n.* [CUR'RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A pungent sauce, of Indian origin, used as a relish for boiled rice, meats, etc. **curry sauce†.** **2.** A dish served with this sauce. [< Tamil *kari,* curry.]—**cur'ry-pow"der,** *n.* A powdered condiment of pungent spices, turmeric, etc., used in making curry sauce.

curse, 1 kūrs; 2 cûrs, *v.* [CURSED[2] or CURST; CURS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To invoke evil upon; anathematize; excommunicate; execrate. **2.** To swear at. **3.** To cause great evils to. **II.** *i.* To utter imprecations; swear; blaspheme. [< AS. *cursian,* prob. < L. *cruz,* cross.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; IMPRECATION; OATH.—**curs'ed,** *a.* **1.** Under a curse. **2.** Deserving a curse; execrable; detestable. **3.** [Archaic or Dial.] Of a hateful disposition; vicious; generally written *curst.*—**curs'ed-ly,** *adv.*

curse, *n.* **1.** An imprecation of evil; any profane oath. **2.** Calamity invoked or threatened. **3.** A source of calamity or evil. **4.** An object of execration. [< AS. *curs,* curse.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION.

cur'siv(e^{s}, 1 kûr'sıv; 2 cûr'siv. **I.** *a.* Running; flowing: said of writing in which the letters are joined. **II.** *n.* A letter or character used in cursive writing. [< L. *cursus,* < *curro,* run.] **-ly,** *adv.*

cur-so'ri-al, 1 kər-sō'rı-əl; 2 cur-sō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Fitted for running or walking, as opposed to other modes of progression. **2.** Having, or executed by means of, limbs of such a character. [< LL. *cursorius;* see CURSORY.]

cur'so-ry, 1 kûr'so-rı 2 cûr'so-ry, *a.* Rapid and superficial; hasty. [< LL. *cursorius,* relating to running.] **cur'so-ra-ry†.** Syn.: careless, desultory, hasty, slight, superficial.—Ant.: careful, critical, elaborate, exhaustive, minute, painstaking, thorough. **—cur'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**cur'so-ri-ness,** *n.*

curst‖, 1 kûrst, 2 cûrst, *a.* Same as CURSED.

curt, 1 kûrt; 2 cûrt, *a.* **1.** Concise and abrupt in act or expression. **2.** Short and sharp in manner; brusk. [< L. *curtus,* shortened.]—**curt'ly,** *adv.*—**curt'ness,** *n.*

cur-tail', 1 kər-tēl'; 2 cur-tāl'. **I.** *vt.* To cut off, or cut short; abbreviate, lessen, reduce. Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; RETRENCH. **II.** *n.* **1.** The scroll-shaped end of an architectural member. **2†.** Same as CURTAILMENT. [< OF. *courtault,* < *court,* short.] **—cur-tail'er,** *n.*—**cur-tail'ment,** *n.* Syn.: see ABBREVIATION. **—cur'tail-step",** *n.* The step at the bottom of a flight of stairs, when the outer end of it is rounded off.

cur'tain, 1 kûr'tın; 2 cûr'tin. **I.** *vt.* To supply with curtains; separate as by a curtain. **II.** *n.* **1.** An adjustable draping or covering, hanging loosely. **2.** Something that conceals or separates like a curtain. **3.** *Fort.* Part of a rampart that connects the flanks of two bastions or towers. **4.** *Arch.* That portion of a wall of a building which connects two advancing or more lofty portions, as the wall between two towers. [< OF. *curtine,* < LL. *cortina,* < L. *cohors,* an enclosure.]—**cur'tain-lec"ture,** *n.* A private chiding or faultfinding, as administered by a wife to her husband: at first assumed to be given in an old-fashioned curtained bed, whence the name.—**c. of fire** (*Mil.*), shell-fire designed to prevent the advance of reinforcements.—**c.-raiser,** *n.* A one-act play, generally of one scene, given before a regular performance.

cur'tal†. **I.** *a.* Cut off; short; curt; brief. **II.** *n.* **1.** An animal with docked tail. **2.** A naval cannon. **3.** A bassoon-like instrument. [See CURTAIL.] **cour'tel†; cur'tall†.—cur'tal-ax"†,** *n.* A cutlass. **cur'te-las†; cur'tel-asse†; curt'lax†; curt'laxe†; cur'tle-ax"†; cur'tle-axe"†.—c. friar†,** a friar attendant at the gate of a monastery court.—**cur'tal†,** *vt.* To curtail.

cur'tate, 1 kûr'tēt; 2 cûr'tāt, *a.* Shortened. [< L. *curtatus,* pp. *curto,* shorten, < *curtus,* short.]—**cur-ta'tion,** *n.*

cur'te-sy, 1 kûr'tı-sı; 2 cûr'te-sy, *n.* Courtesy. **cur'te-i-sye†.—curtesy of England,** the tenure by which a man holds for life the estates of his deceased wife inheritable by their children. **cur'ti-lage,** 1 kûr'tı-lıj; 2 cûr'ti-lag, *n. Law.* The ground adjacent to a dwelling-house, and used in connection with it. [OF., < *curtil,* < L. *cor(t-)s,* court.]

Cur'tin, 1 kûr'tın; 2 cûr'tin. **Jeremiah** (1838–1906). An American linguist and ethnologist; knew 60 languages.

Cur'tis, 1 kûr'tıs; 2 cûr'tis, **George William** (1824–1892). An American writer and lecturer.

Cur'tiss, Glenn Hammond (1878–). An American pioneer aviator and inventor; originator of aero-boat; built the *NC 4* which flew across the Atlantic May 17, 1919.

Cur'ti-us, *n.* **1.** 1 kur'tsı-us; 2 cur'tsi-us, **Ernst** (1814–1896), a German historian. **2.** 1 kûr'shı-us; 2 cûr'shi-ûs, **Mettus,** a legendary Roman youth (B.C. 362), who leaped into a chasm in the forum to appease the wrath of the gods against the city.

cur'tols†, *a.* Courteous.—**cur'toy-se†,** *n.* Courtesy.

curt'sy, 1 kûrt'sı; 2 cûrt'sy, *v.* & *n.* Same as COURTESY[1], of which it is, in this sense, the more usual form. **curt'sey‡.**

cu'rule, 1 kiû'rûl; 2 cû'ryl, *a. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a chariot. **2.** Privileged to sit in the curule chair; hence, magisterial; official. [< L. *curulis,* < *currus,* chariot, < *curro,* run.]—**c. chair** or **seat,** the official seat of Roman magistrates of the highest rank.—**curule dignity,** the right to sit in the curule chair.

curv(e^{s}, 1 kûrv; 2 cûrv. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [CURV(E)D^{s}; CURV'ING.] **1.** To assume or cause to assume the form of a curve. **2.** To move in a curve, as a projectile or ball; bend. **II.** *a.* Having a different direction at every point. **III.** *n.* **1.** A line continuously bent so that no portion of it is straight, as the arc of a circle. **2.** A bending, or something bent. **3.** In baseball, the deviation in the course of a pitched ball produced by the pitcher. [< L. *curvo,* < *curvus,* bent.] Syn.: see BEND.—**cur'vate,** *a.* Evenly bent; curved. **cur'vat-ed‡.—cur-va'tion,** *n.* The act of curving.—**cur'va-ture,** *n.* The act of bending, or the state of being curved; amount or rate of bending.—**curv'ed-ness§,** *n.*

cur'vet, 1 kûr'vet; 2 cûr'vĕt. **I**[d]. *vt.* & *vi.* [CUR'VET-ED[d] or CUR'VET-TED[d]; CUR'VET-ING or CUR'VET-TING.] **1.** To prance or cause to prance. **2.** To frisk about. **II.** *n.* A light, low leap of a horse, made so that at one movement all four legs are off the ground. [< L.[it] *curvo,* < *curvus,* bent.]

cur'vi-, 1 kûr'vı-; 2 cûr'vi-. From Latin *curvus,* curved: a combining form.—**cur"vi-fo'li-ate,** *a.* Having curved leaves. [+ L. *folium,* leaf.]—**cur"vi-lin'e-ar,** *a.* Formed by curved lines. **cur"vi-lin'e-al‡.** Syn.: see ROUND.—**cur'vi-ty,** *n.* The state of being curved: curvature.

cur-vom'e-ter, 1 kûr-vom'ı-tər; 2 cûr-vŏm'e-ter, *n.* A device for measuring the length of a curve, as a wheel with a registering dial rotated along the curve.

Cush, 1 kush; 2 cŭsh, *n.* **1.** A son of Ham; lived about 2250 B. C. *Gen.* x, 6. **2.** Same as ETHIOPIA. **Kush‡.**

cush'at, 1 kush'ət *or* kush'st; 2 cush'at *or* cŭsh'at, *n.* The European ring-dove, having the neck partly encircled with a cream-colored mark (*Columba palumbus*). [< AS. *cūscote,* perhaps, < *cwic,* quick, + *sceōtan,* shoot.]

cu-shaw', 1 kiu-shō' *or* ku-shē'; 2 cû-shą' *or* cû-shą', *n.* A variety of the crookneck squash. Called also **China squash.** [< Algonkian *escushaw.*]

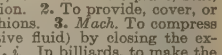
Cush'ing, 1 kush'ıŋ; 2 cush'ing, **Caleb** (1800–1879). An American jurist and diplomat.

cush'ion, 1 kush'ən; 2 cush'on, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place, seat, or arrange on or as on a cushion. **2.** To provide, cover, or protect with a cushion or cushions. **3.** *Mach.* To compress (exhaust-steam or other motive fluid) by closing the exhaust-outlet of a cylinder. **II.** *i.* In billiards, to make the cue-ball strike the cushion before contact with the second object-ball, either before or after hitting the first.

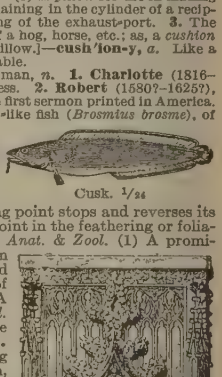
cush'ion, *n.* **1.** A flexible bag or casing filled with some soft or elastic material, as feathers or air. **2.** Anything resembling a cushion in appearance, make-up, or application; especially any device to deaden the jar or impact of parts, as padding or inserted rubber. (1) The elastic rim of a billiard table. (2) A pincushion. (3) A pillow for use in making lace. (4) The motive fluid remaining in the cylinder of a reciprocating engine after the closing of the exhaust-port. **3.** The fleshy part of the hind quarter of a hog, horse, etc.; as, a *cushion* of bacon. [< L.[it-or] *cuscita,* pillow.]—**cush'ion-y,** *a.* Like a cushion; soft; yielding; comfortable.

Cush'man, 1 kush'man; 2 cush'man, *n.* **1. Charlotte** (1816–1876), an American tragic actress. **2. Robert** (1580?–1625?), an English colonist; preached the first sermon printed in America.

cusk, 1 kusk; 2 cŭsk, *n.* **1.** A cod-like fish (*Brosmius brosme*), of northern seas. **2.** [U. S.] The burbot.


Cusk. 1/24

cusp, 1 kusp; 2 cŭsp, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* One of the points of a crescent moon or of a crescent planet. **2.** *Geom.* A point of a curve at which the generating point stops and reverses its motion. **3.** *Arch.* A lobe or point in the feathering or foliation of medieval tracery. **4.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* (1) A prominence or point, as on the crown of a tooth. (2) The pointed fold which forms a segment of the cardiac valves. **5.** *Bot.* A sharp, stiff point. **6.** *Astrol.* First entrance of a house in the determination of nativities. **7.** *Geol.* An angular projecting beach or portion of a beach, formed by the interaction of conflicting currents. [< L. *cuspis,* point.]—**cusped,** *a.*—**cus'pi-date,** *a.* Having a cusp or cusps. **cus'pat-ed‡; cus'pi-dal‡; cus'pi-dat"ed‡.—cus'pi-da"tion,** *n.*


Cusps of an Arch (def. 3).

cus'pid, 1 kus'pıd; 2 cŭs'pid, *n.* A canine tooth.

cus'pi-dor, 1 kus'pı-dōr *or* -dēr; 2 cŭs'pi-dōr *or* -dēr, *n.* A spittoon. [< L.[Fe] *conspuo,* spit]. **cus'pi-dore‡.**

cus'pis, 1 kus'pıs; 2 cŭs'pis, *n.* [-PI-DES, 1 -pi-dīz; 2 -pi-dēs, *pl.*] A cusp. [L.]

cuss, 1 kus; 2 cŭs, *v.* [Colloq., U. S.] To swear at; use profanity. **—cuss'ed,** *a.*—**cuss'ed-ly,** *adv.*

cuss, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** A curse. **2.** A worthless or disagreeable person; often, more lightly, a person; fellow. [Cor. of CURSE.]

cuss'ed-ness, 1 kus'ed-nes; 2 cŭs'ed-nes, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** Cursedness; meanness; perverseness. **2.** Resolute courage; endurance.

cuss'er, 1 kus'ər; 2 cŭs'er. [Sc.] A stallion.

cus'so, 1 kus'o; 2 cus'o, *n.* [Abyssinian.] **1.** A tree (*Hagenia abyssinica*) of the rose family. **2.** The flowers of this tree, used by natives as a vermifuge. **kus'so‡.**

cus"ta-lo'rum, 1 kus"tə-lō'rum; 2 cŭs"ta-lō'rŭm, *n.* Custos rotulorum: a corruption. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor,* act i, sc. 1.

cus'tard, 1 kus'tərd; 2 cŭs'tard, *n.* A mixture of milk, eggs, sugar, etc., boiled or baked. [< F. *croustade,* pie, < L. *crusta,* crust.]—**cus'tard-ap"pie,** *n.* A tropical fruit having a soft, edible pulp. [States general; killed by Indians.

Cus'ter, 1 kus'tər; 2 cŭs'ter, **George A.** (1839–1876). A United

cus'tock, 1 kus'tək; 2 cŭs'tŏk, *n.* [Scot.] The core of a cabbage; a cabbage-stalk. **cus'toc‡.**

cus'to-dy, 1 kus'to-dı; 2 cŭs'to-dy, *n.* **1.** A keeping; guardianship. **2.** The state of being held in keeping or under guard; restraint of liberty; imprisonment. [< L. *custodia,* guard, < *custo(d-)s,* guardian.] Syn.: see FETTER.—**cus-to'di-al,** *a.* Pertaining to custody or to a custodian.—**cus-to'di-an,** *n.* A guardian. **cus'tode‡; cus-to'di-er‡.—cus-to'di-an-ship,** *n.*

cus'tom, 1 kus'təm; 2 cŭs'tom, *n.* **1.** An ordinary or usual manner of doing or acting. **2.** The habitual practise of a community or people; common usage. **3.** *Law.* An old and general usage that has obtained the force of law. **4.** Customary frequenting, as of a hotel, or habitual purchase, as of goods, staple commodities, etc., at a particular place; business support; patronage. **5.** A tariff or duty assessed by law, levied upon goods imported or exported; hence, any regular toll or tax: in the first of these senses always

plural. **6.** [C-] *pl.* The sacrifice of human victims in Ashanti and Dahomey, on the death of a chief or king: abolished by the European powers. **7.** Customary rent, tribute, or service due from a feudal tenant to his lord. [< L. LL+OF *consuetudo.* custom.] Syn.: fashion, habit, manner, practise, style, use. See HABIT; TAX.—**cus'tom-a-bl(e**ness, *a.* **1.** Liable or subject to duty or customs; dutiable. **2†.** Customary.—**cus'tom-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Conforming to or established by custom. **2.** *Eng. Law.* Holding, or held by, custom, as a tenant or his tenancy. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; HABITUAL; USUAL. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A written or printed statement of laws and customs.—**cus'tum-ait,** *a. & n.*—**cus'tom-a-ri-ly,** *adv.* In the customary manner; ordinarily. **cus'tom-a-bly†.**—**cus'tom-a-ri-ness,** *n.* **cus'tom-a-bl(e-ness†.**—**cus'tom-er,** *n.* **1.** One who gives his custom or trade; a purchaser. **2.** [Colloq.] A disagreeable person with whom one deals: usually qualified; as, an ugly *customer.* **3†.** A collector of customs.—**cus'tom-house",** *n.* The place where entries of imports are made and duties collected; the department of customs.

cus'tos, 1 kus'tes; 2 cŭs'tŏs, *n.* [CUS-RO'DES, 1 -tō'dīz; 2 -tō'dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A custodian; keeper. **2.** *Mus.* A mark (𝄐 or 𝄐) at the end of a line or page indicating the position of the first note on the next. **3.** The name usually given to the superiors of certain religious houses. [L., keeper.]—**custos rotulorum** [Eng.], a principal justice of a county, who keeps the rolls or records of the sessions of the justices' court.

cut, 1 kut; 2 cŭt, *v.* [CUT; CUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a gash or incision in, by means of a sharp edge: said of both the instrument and the user or agent; wound or hurt with or as with an edged instrument. **2.** Hence, figuratively, of the feelings, to affect deeply; hurt. **3.** To pass through like a blade; penetrate; as, to *cut* the water with an oar. **4.** To divide or sever with a sharp tool or by some sudden intervention; separate into parts as by incisions: followed by *into, in,* or *up.* **5.** To make, prepare, or shape by means of a sharp implement. **6.** To sever from the root for harvesting, or to chop down, as timber; mow or reap, as grain. **7.** To cross or intersect; as, one line may *cut* another. **8.** To reduce the length or extent of; shorten: often with *down.* **9.** To encounter without salutation; affect not to know; pass intentionally, without friendly recognition; ignore. **10.** To sever or interrupt connection with; deliberately neglect or stay away from, as a work or duty. **11.** To divide (a pack of cards) to determine the deal or trumps, or to change their order for the prevention of cheating. **12.** In cricket, to deflect (a ball) to the off. **13.** In tennis, to strike (the ball) so that it will spin and bound irregularly. **14.** *Billiards.* To drive (the object-ball) off at an angle by hitting it fine with the cue-ball or with another object-ball. **15.** To castrate. **16.** To strike with a quick drawing stroke, as with a whip. **17.** To present; as, to *cut* a figure; also, to perform; as, to *cut* a caper. **II.** *i.* **1.** To operate or act by incision; make a gash. **2.** To be adapted for dividing or severing. **3.** To have the qualities of being severable. **4.** To make use of an instrument for cutting. **5.** To divide the pack of cards before dealing. **6.** To grow through the gums: said of the teeth. **7.** *Cricket, Lawn-tennis,* etc. To make a cut. **8.** To make a quick drawing stroke, as with a whip, sword, etc. **9.** *Dancing.* To perform a step consisting of springing into the air and moving the two feet rapidly before alighting. **10.** [Slang.] To make off with alertness; skip off: sometimes followed by *it;* as, he *cut* away; *cut it* quick. [Celt.]

Syn.: carve, chop, cleave, dissect, gash, hack, hew, sever, shear, slice, slander, whittle. See ABBREVIATE; RETRENCH.—**to cut a dash, a figure,** or **a feather,** to present a striking appearance, make a big display.—**to cut off.** **1.** To put an end to, destroy **2.** To interrupt. **3.** To intercept.—**to cut one's eye-teeth, to get** or **to have one's eye-teeth cut** [Slang], to become worldly-wise or cunning.—**to cut teeth,** to have teeth cut through the gum in making their appearance.

cut, *pa.* **1.** Formed or affected by cutting; wounded; severed. **2.** Dressed or finished by a tool, as stone or glass. **3.** Castrated. **4.** Reduced, as rates or prices. **5.** *Bot.* Incised or cleft. **6.** [Slang.] Intoxicated:—**cut and dried,** prepared or arranged beforehand; got up for the occasion.—**cut'-and-thrust",** *a.* Intended for cutting and thrusting: said of a sword.—**cut'-away".** **I.** *a.* Having the front corners cut slopingly away from the waist. **II.** *n.* A coat so cut.—**cut glass,** see under GLASS.—**cut money,** money made by cutting gold and silver coins into pieces: used in the Spanish colonies and the West Indies.

cut, *n.* **1.** The opening, cleft, or wound made by an edged instrument; a gash; slit. **2.** A cutting motion or stroke. **3.** The part cut off. **4.** That which cuts or hurts the feelings. **5.** A cutting; excavated passage; groove. **6.** A direct way, as across an angle. **7.** Fashion; form; style. **8.** *Print.* An engraved block, or an impression from it. **9.** A reduction, as in rates or of written matter; also, the part thus removed. **10.** A refusal to recognize an acquaintance. **11.** [Colloq.] An intentional failure in attendance. **12.** One of the bits of material used in drawing lots; as, to draw *cuts.* **13.** The act of cutting in card-playing. **14.** Certain strokes in lawn tennis and cricket; a ball so struck. **15.** A fancy dancing-step. Syn.: see BLOW.

cu-ta'ne-ous, 1 kiu-tē'ni-us; 2 cū-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, affecting, or of the nature of skin; as, a *cutaneous* covering; a *cutaneous* disease. [< L. *cutis,* skin.]

cutch[1], 1 kuch; 2 cŭch, *n.* Couch-grass.

cutch[2], *n.* Same as CATECHU. [Anglo-Ind.]

Cutch[3], *n.* A native state in Bombay; 7,616 sq. m.; pop. 513,000; capital, Bhuj. It is bounded on the N. E. by the vast salt morass of the **Rann of Cutch.** **Kutch†.**

cutch'er-y, 1 kuch'ər-i *or* ku-cher'i; 2 cŭch'er-y *or* cū-chĕr'y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A hall of justice; also, any public administrative office. **cutch-er-y†.**

cute, 1 kiūt; 2 cūt, *a.* **1.** Clever or sharp, especially in looking out for one's own advantage in petty ways. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Bright and taking; attractive. [Short for ACUTE.]—**cute'ly,** *adv.*—**cute'ness,** *n.*

cute, 1 kūt; 2 cut, *n.* [Scot.] Same as COOT, 1.

cut'-grass", *n.* A swamp-grass (*Leersia orizoides*) with flat rough-edged leaves that cut the flesh when drawn against it.

Cuth'bert, 1 kuth'bərt; 2 cūth'bert, **Saint.** An English monk and missionary in northern England; died in 687.

cu'ti-cl(e[PL], 1 kiū'ti-kl; 2 cū'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; epidermis; scarf-skin. **2.** Any superficial covering; also, a thick lining membrane; a film on a liquid. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A continuous hyaline film covering the surface of plants. (2) The layers of epidermal cells. **4.** *Protoz.* The cell-integument. [< L. *cuticula,* dim. of *cutis,* skin.] **cu-tic'u-la†.**—**cu-tic'u-lar,** *a.*

cu'tis-kins, 1 kiū'ti-kinz; 2 cū'ti-kinz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Long gaiters; spatterdashes. **cui'ti-kins†.**

cu'tin, 1 kiū'tin; 2 cū'tin, *n.* A variety of cellulose found in the cuticle of leaves, stems, etc., of plants. [< L. *cutis,* skin.]—**cu"tin-i-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n. Bot.* The modification of cell-walls by the presence of cutin, making them water-proof; cuticularization.—**cu'tin-ize** or **-ise,** *vt. & vi.* To render or become cuticular.

cu'tis, 1 kiū'tis; 2 cū'tis, *n. Anat.* The skin; also, the corium.

cut'las, 1 kut'ləs; 2 cŭt'ləs, *n.* [-ES², *pl.*] A short, heavy, sword-like weapon, used chiefly in naval hand-to-hand warfare. [< L.[F] *cultellus,* dim. of *culter,* knife.] **cut'lass†.**

Cutlas and Scabbard.

cut'ler, 1 kut'lər; 2 cŭt'ler, *n.* One who makes or deals in cutlery.—**cut'ler-y,** *n.* **1.** Cutting-instruments collectively. **2.** The occupation of a cutler.

cut'let, 1 kut'let; 2 cŭt'lĕt, *n.* A thin piece of meat, as veal or mutton, for broiling or frying. [< F. *côtelette,* dim. of *côte,* rib.]

cut'-lugged", 1 kut'-lugd"; 2 cŭt'-lūgd", *a.* [Scot.] Having cropped ears.

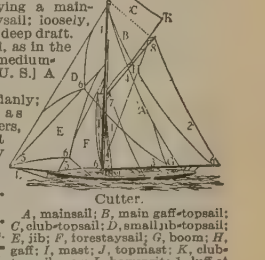
cut'-off", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A short cut. **2.** A mechanism that cuts off flow, as of steam. **3.** The point at which steam is thus cut off; the art of so doing.

cut'-out", *n. Elec.* **1.** A switch-like arrangement, as for cutting a light out from a circuit. **2.** A device to let the exhaust gases from an internal combustion engine pass direct to the air without passing through the silencer.

cut'purse", *n.* A pickpocket.

Cut-tack', 1 ku-tak'; 2 cū-tăk'. Capital of Orissa province, India; pop. 53,000.

cut'ter, *n.* **1.** One who cuts, shapes, or fits anything by cutting. **2.** That which cuts, as a tool or machine. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A sharp single-masted vessel of fore-and-aft rig, usually carrying a main-sail, topsail, jib, and forestaysail; loosely, any sloop of narrow beam and deep draft. (2) A small, swift steam-vessel, as in the revenue marine service. (3) A medium-sized man-of-war's boat. **4.** [U. S.] A small sleigh.



Cutter.

A, mainsail; *B,* main gaff-topsail; *C,* club-topsail; *D,* small jib-topsail; *E,* jib; *F,* forestaysail; *G,* boom; *H,* gaff; *I,* mast; *J,* topmast; *K,* club-topsail spar; *L,* bowsprit; 1, luff of mainsail; 2, leach of mainsail; 3, foot of mainsail; 4, head of main-sail; 5, tack of sail; 6, clew of sail; 7, throat of mainsail; 8, peak of mainsail.

cut'ter, 1 kut'ər; 2 cŭt'er, *n.* **1.** Ruffianly; bloodthirsty. **2.** Played, as euchre, by three single players, two often combining against one. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bloodthirsty ruffian. **2.** Cutthroat bridge.

cut'tie, 1 kut'i; 2 cŭt'i, *n.* **1.** An auk. **black guillemot†.** **2.** [Scot.] A worthless woman.

cut'tle[1], 1 kut'l; 2 cŭt'l, *n.* **1.** A cuttlefish. **2.** Cuttlebone. [< A.S. *cudele.*]—**cut'tle-bone",** *n.* The internal calcareous plate of a cuttlefish.—**cut'tle-fish",** *n.* A marine, rapacious, carnivorous mollusk, with lateral fins and 8 or 10 sucker-bearing arms and, unlike the squids, an internal calcareous shell or bone: it conceals itself by ejecting an inky fluid. See illustration below.

cut'tle[2]†, *n.* A cutpurse's knife; hence, a cutpurse.

cut'ting. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Adapted to cut; edged. **2.** Disagreeably penetrating; sharp; chilling. **3.** Tending to wound the feelings; sarcastic; bitter. Syn.: see BITTER; BLEAK. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of severing. **2.** Something obtained or made by cutting; a piece cut off or out. **3.** A young shoot cut off for rooting. **4.** An excavation, as for a railroad-track.

Cuttlefish. 1/24
A, the cuttlebone. 1/13

cut'ty, 1 kut'i; 2 cŭt'y. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Short, in any sense; hasty; quick. **II.** *n.* [CUT'-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Anything cut short: diminutive of CUT. **2.** The hare. **3.** A thick-set girl. **4.** A slattern. [Dim. of CUT.]—**cut'ty-sark",** *n.* A short chemise.—**c.-stool,** *n.* **1.** A little stool. **2.** [Scot.] A seat in church where offenders sat to receive public rebuke.—**c.-wren,** *n.* [Eng.] The wren.

cut'wa"ter, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The forward part of the prow of a vessel. **2.** The edge on the up-stream side of a bridge-pier.

cut'worm", 1 kut'wûrm"; 2 cŭt'wûrm", *n.* A larval moth that cuts off young plants, usually at or near the surface of the ground.

Cutworm. 4/1
a, the moth; *b*, the destructive caterpillar.

Cu"vier', 1 kü"vyē'; 2 cü"vyē', **Georges Baron** (1769–1832). French naturalist; founded comparative anatomy.

Cux'ha"ven, 1 kŭks'hä"fĕn; 2 cųks'hä"fĕn, *n.* A German naval base on the Elbe; pop. 15,000; bombarded by British, 1914.

Cu"ya-ba', 1 kü"ya-bä'; 2 cų"yä-bä', *n.* A city, capital of Matto-Grosso, Brazil; pop. 34,000.

Cuy"a-ho'ga Falls, 1 kaĭ"ə-hō'gə; 2 cȳ"a-hō'ga. A village in N. E. Ohio; pop. 10,200.

Cuyp, 1 kaĭp; 2 cȯyp, **Albert** (1605–1691). A Dutch painter.

Kuyp‡.

Cuz'co, 1 kūs'ko; 2 cųs'co, *n.* A department (156,270 sq. m.; pop. 439,000) of S. Peru; also, its capital (pop. 30,000).

C. V., *abbr.* Common Version (of the Bible.)—**C. W.**, *abbr.* Canada West.—**c. w. o.**, *abbr.* Cash with order.—**cwt.**, *abbr.* Hundredweight *or* hundredweights. Formed from *c*, abbreviation of L. *centum*, and *wt.*, contraction of Eng. *weight*.

-cy, *suffix.* Denoting condition, quality, office, rank, etc.; as, aristocra*cy*, captain*cy*, magistra*cy*. [< L. *-cia*, *-itia*.]

cy"an-am'id, 1 saĭ"an-am'id, -id *or* -ăd; 2 cȳ"ăn-ăm'id, -id *or* **cy"an-am'ide**, ∫ -ĭd, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound (CH_2N_2) formed variously by the action of cyanogen chlorid on ammonia. [< *cyan-* (in CYANOGEN) + AMID.]

cy'a-nate, 1 saĭ'ə-nēt; 2 cȳ'a-nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of cyanic acid.

cy-an'ic, 1 saĭ-an'ĭk; 2 cȳ-ăn'ĭc, *a.* 1. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cyanogen. **2.** Of or pertaining to blue. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue.]—**cyanic acid**, a volatile liquid compound (HCNO) with a penetrating pungent odor and caustic properties, that is stable at low temperatures only. It is prepared by heating anhydrous cyanuric acid in carbonic acid gas.

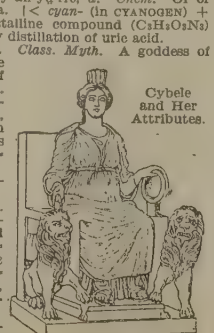
cy'a-nid, 1 saĭ'ə-nĭd, -nid *or* -nəd; 2 cȳ'a-nĭd, -nid or -nĭd, **cy'a-nide**, ∫ *n. Chem.* A compound of cyanogen with a metallic element or radical. **cy-an'u-ret**‡. [< CYANOGEN.]—**cyanid process** (*Metal.*), a process of extracting metal (chiefly gold) from ores by means of a dilute potassium cyanid or sodium cyanide solution, which, assisted by the action of oxygen, dissolves the metal, and this is afterward precipitated by zinc or electrolytically. The method saves much valuable material, wasted by cruder processes.—**potassium c.**, a poisonous white crystalline compound (KCN) used in photography, etc., and as a reagent.—**cy"a-ni-da'tion**, *n.*

cy'a-nite, 1 saĭ'ə-nīt; 2 cȳ'a-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A blue, gray, or black aluminum silicate (Al_2SiO_5) occurring usually in long bladed-like triclinic crystals; found also columnar to fibrous in structure; rarely used as a gem. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue.]

cy-an'o-gen, 1 saĭ-an'o-jen; 2 cȳ-ăn'o-gĕn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, poisonous, liquefiable gas (C_2N_2), having an almond-like odor and burning with a purple flame, obtained by heating mercuric cyanid. It acts as a univalent radical (CN), and is chemically analogous to the haloid elements. Its antidote is inhaled ammonia, and stimulants. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + -GEN.]—**cy"a-no-gen'e-sis**, *n.* **1.** The making of hydrocyanic acid. **2.** *Bot.* The process by which a glucoside through hydrolysis yields hydrocyanic (prussic) acid as one of its products.—**cy"a-nom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of blue, as in the sky.—**cy"a-no-met'ric**, *a.*—**cy"a-nom'e-try**, *n.*—**cy"a-nop'a-thy**, *n.* Same as CYANOSIS.—**cy"a-no-path'ic**, *a.*—**cy"a-no'pi-a**, *n. Pathol.* A diseased condition in which all things seen appear blue or bluish. **cy"a-nop'si-a**‡.—**cy"a-no'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A disordered condition of the circulation causing a livid bluish color in the skin; blue jaundice. **cy"a-no-chro'ia**‡; **cy"a-nop'a-thy**‡.—**cy-an'o-type**, *n.* A photographic picture, as a blue-print, made with the use of a cyanid.

cy"an-u'ric, 1 saĭ'an-yū'rĭk; 2 cȳ'ăn-yų'rĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to cyanogen and urea. [< *cyan-* (in CYANOGEN) + URIC.]—**cyanuric acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_3H_3O_3N_3$) obtained variously, as by the dry distillation of uric acid.

Cyb'e-le, 1 sĭb'ĭ-lĭ; 2 cȳb'e-lē, *n. Class. Myth.* A goddess of Phrygian origin identified by the Greeks with Rhea, the mother of the gods: often called *Great Mother*. She was the goddess of the mysterious in nature and of civilization, and was represented crowned with a mural crown. Her attributes were the cymbals and the pine-tree.


Cybele and Her Attributes.

cyc., **cyclo.**, *abbr.* Cyclopedia, cyclopedic.

cy'cad, 1 saĭ'kad; 2 cȳ'căd, *n. Bot.* Any plant of a family of gymnospermous plants—the cycad family—of palm-like or fern-like aspect and chiefly of the southern hemisphere. The sago-palm is a cycad. [< Gr. *kykas*, African coco-palm.]—**cy-ca'dean**, *a.*—**cyc"a-da'ceous**, *a.*

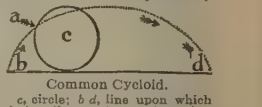
Cyc'la-des, 1 sĭk'lə-dēz; 2 cȳc'la-dēs, *n. pl.* Group of Grecian islands (923 sq. m.; pop. 130,000) in Ægean sea.

cyc'la-men, 1 sĭk'lə-mən; 2 cȳc'la-mĕn, *n.* An Old World bulbous flowering herb of the primrose family. **sow'-bread"**‡.

cy'cle, 1 saĭ'kl; 2 cȳ'cl, *vi.* [CY'CLED; CY'CLING.] **1.** To pass through cycles. **2.** To ride a bicycle, tricycle, or the like.

cy'cle, *n.* **1.** A period of time, at the end of which certain aspects or motions of the heavenly bodies repeat themselves. **2.** A round of years or of ages; a vast period; eon. **3.** *Biol.* An entire turn or circle, as of a spiral leaf-structure. **4.** A body of legends relating to some period, person, etc. **5.** A bicycle, tricycle, etc. **6.** *Astron.* An orbit or circle in the heavens. **7.** *Math.* A closed path in a diagram; loop. **8.** A series that repeats itself; in physics, a recurring series of operations, as in gas or internal combustion motors, in which heat is imparted to or taker from a substance, which by expansion or contraction gives out or stores up energy and is finally returned to its original condition. In a **four-cycle** engine, the four operations of intake, compression, explosion, and exhaust take place in this order in each cylinder during two revolutions of the crank-shaft: called also the *Otto cycle*, from the inventor, Dr. Nikolaus Otto. In **two-cycle** engines, the same four operations are performed during one revolution of the crank-shaft. [< Gr.LL *kyklos*, circle.]—**cy'cle-car"**, *n.* A light automobile with wheels, tires, and engine of similar type and size to those fitted to motor-cycles.—**cyc'lic**, 1 sĭk'lĭk *or* saĭ'klĭk; 2 cȳc'lĭc *or* cȳ'clĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by cycles; recurring in cycles. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a closed chain or ring formation. Among the organic cyclic compounds are benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, etc. **cyc'li-cal**‡.—**cy'cling**, *n.* The sport of riding the bicycle, tricycle, etc.; the art of a cyclist.—**cy'clist**, *n.* **1.** One who rides a bicycle, tricycle, or the like. **cy'clert. 2.** One who maintains the cyclic recurrence of events.

cy'clo-, 1 saĭ'klo- *or* sĭk'lo-; 2 cȳ'clo- *or* cȳc'lo-. From Greek *kyklos*, circle: a combining form.—**cy'clo-graph**, *n.* **1.** An instrument for drawing arcs of circles by means of two wheels of different diameters; also, an arcograph. **2.** *Photog.* A camera with which a panoramic view of an objective may be taken.—**cy'cloid. I.** *a.* **1.** Like a circle; somewhat circular: specifically said of fish-scales with concentric rings and smooth edges. **2.** Having cycloid scales; of or pertaining to the *Cycloidei*, an order of fishes. **II.** *n. Geom.* The curve described by a point in the plane of a circle that rolls along a straight line.—**cy-cloi'c**, *a*, circle; *b d*, line upon which **dal**, *a.*—**cy-clom'e-ter**, *n.* An circle rolls: *a*, point on circumferinstrument for recording the ence; *b a d*, cycloid.
rotations of a wheel, as of a bicycle.—**cy-clom'e-try**, *n.* The art of measuring circles; the squaring of the circle.—**cy"clo-met'ric**, *a.*



Common Cycloid.

cy'clone, 1 saĭ'klōn; 2 cȳ'clōn, *n.* **1.** *Meteor.* A system of winds circulating about a center of relatively low barometric pressure, and, at the earth's surface, blowing spirally inward; the centers at times being stationary, but often advancing as rapidly as 30 miles an hour. **2.** Popularly, any violent and destructive wind-storm with winds blowing inward and spirally. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A tornado. [< Gr. *kyklōn*, ppr. of *kykloō*, whirl round.]

Syn.: hurricane, tornado, typhoon, whirlwind. See WIND.—**cy-clon'ic**, *a.* Like a cyclone; situated where cyclones occur. **cy-clon'i-cal**‡.—**cy-clon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cy-clon'o-scope**, *n.* An apparatus for detecting the approach of a cyclone or tornado.

Cy"clo-pe'an, 1 saĭ"klo-pĭ'ən; 2 cȳ"clo-pē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes or their work; gigantic; colossal.

cy"clo-pe'di-a, 1 saĭ"klo-pĭ'dĭ-ə; 2 cȳ"clo-pē'dĭ-a, *n.* **1.** **cy"clo-pæ'di-a**, ∫ A work giving a summary of some branch of knowledge. **2.** An encyclopedia. [Short for ENCYCLOPEDIA, -PÆDIA.]—**cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ'**]**dic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia. **2.** Like a cyclopedia; embracing a wide range of knowledge. **cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ'**]**di-cal**‡.—**cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ'**]**dist**, *n.* One who makes or contributes to a cyclopedia.

Cy'clops, 1 saĭ'klops; 2 cȳ'clŏps, *n.* [CY'CLO-PES[2] or CY'CLOPS, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* (1) In Homeric legend, one of a race of one-eyed giants in Sicily. (2) In Hesiodic legend, a Titan who forged Zeus's thunderbolts. **Ky'klops**‡.

cy"clo-ra'ma, 1 saĭ'klo-rā'mə; 2 cȳ"clo-rä'ma, *n.* A panorama on the interior of a cylindrical surface, representing a battle-field or the like, appearing as in natural perspective, the spectator standing in the center. [< CYCLO- + Gr. *horama*, view, < *horaō*, see.]—**cy"clo-ram'ic**, *a.*

cy-clo'sis, *n.* Circulation, as of protoplasm within a vegetable cell.—**cy"clo-stom'a-tous**, *a.* Having a round mouth; cyclostome. **cy-clos'to-mate**‡; **cy-clos'to-mous**‡.—**cy'clo-sto-me. I.** *a.* Cyclostomatous. **II.** *n.* A cyclostomatous vertebrate.—**cy'clo-style**, *n.* An apparatus for manifolding manuscript, etc., by means of a very thin wax-paper stencil and ink-roller.

Cyd'nus, 1 sĭd'nus; 2 cȳd'nŭs. *n.* A river in Asia Minor; its water is very cold. **Kyd'nos**‡ [Gr.].

cy-e'sis, 1 saĭ-ĭ'sĭs; 2 cȳ-ē'sis, *n. Med.* Conception; the state of pregnancy. [< Gr. *kyēsis*, pregnancy.]

cyg'net, 1 sig'net; 2 cȳg'nĕt, *n.* A young swan. [< L.[F] *cycnus* (< Gr. *kyknos*), swan.]—**cyg'ne-ous**, *a.* In botany, curved like a swan's neck.

Cyg'nus, 1 sig'nus; 2 cȳg'nŭs, *n. Astron.* The Swan, a northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., < *cycnus*; see CYGNET.]

cyl'in-der, 1 sĭl'ĭn-dər; 2 cȳl'ĭn-der. **I.** *vt.* To press or fit with a cylinder. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solid whose curved bounding surface is generated by the motion of a straight line at a given angle around two equal circles in parallel planes, the two circles forming the remainder of the boundary. It is called a *right cylinder* when the line is at right angles to the planes, an *oblique cylinder* when it is not; in the higher geometry,

applied to any curved surface generated by the motion of a straight line remaining parallel to itself and constantly intersecting a curve.

2. *Mech.* Any cylindrical portion of a machine, especially if hollow, and proportioned so that the length exceeds the diameter; specif., a cylindrical member of a motor in which a piston moves and receives direct impact from the steam or other motive fluid. **3.** A rotating cylindrical portion of a printing-press. **4.** The rotating chamber that holds the cartridges of a revolver. **5.** *Archeol.* A cylindrical stone bearing an inscription; also, an inscribed clay tablet, found buried under the corners of edifices in Babylonia and Assyria. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *kylindros*, < *kylindō*, roll.]—**cy-lin'dric**, *a.* Shaped like a cylinder or a section of a cylinder. **cy-lin'dri-cal**†. Syn.: see ROUND.—**cy-lin'dri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cyl'in-droid**, *n.* A solid body like a cylinder, but with elliptical section.—**cyl'in-droid**, *a.*

Cylinder, showing rectangle.

cy'lix, *n.* See KYLIX.

Cyl-ie'ni-an, 1 sı-lī'nı-ən; 2 çy-lē'ni-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to Mount Cyllene, or to Hermes, who was said to have been born there; hence, relating to any of the arts or practises of which that god was the patron.—**the Cyllenian art**, thievery.

Cym., *abbr.* Cymric.

cy'ma, 1 saı'ma; 2 çȳ'ma, *n.* [-MÆ, 1 -maı; 2 -mē, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A curved molding with a reversed curve as its profile: frequently placed above a cornice in Greek and Greco-Roman art. With convex part nearest the wall it is a **cyma recta**; with concave part nearest the wall, a **cyma reversa**. **2.** *Bot.* A cyme. [< Gr. *kyma*, a wave.]

cy-mar'†, *n.* See SIMAR.

cy-ma'ti-um, 1 sı-mē'shı-um; 2 çy-mā'shi-ūm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Arch.* A cyma; hence, any molding that caps a division of an entablature, separating it from the next.

cym'bal, 1 sim'bəl; 2 çȳm'bal, *n.* One of a pair of plates like metallic musical instruments played by being clashed together. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *kymbalon*, < *kymbos*, hollow of a vessel.]—**cym'baled**, *a.* Provided with cymbals.—**cym'balist**, *n.* A player upon the cymbals. **cym'bal-er**†.

Cym'be-line, 1 sim'bı-lin; 2 çȳm'be-lin, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, king of Britain.

cyme, 1 saım; 2 çȳm, *n.* *Bot.* A flat-topped flower-cluster. [< Gr. *kyma*, sprout, wave.]—**cy'mo-graph**, *n.* **1.** An instrument for tracing in profile the outlines of architectural moldings. **2.** Same as KYMOGRAPH.—**cy"mo-graph'ic**, *a.*—**cy'moid**, *a.* Of the form of a cyme.—**cy-mom'e-ter**, *n.* *Elec.* A device used for measuring the wave-length of electric waves passing through space: used in wave telegraphy: name suggested by Dr. J. A. Fleming.—**cy'mo-phane**, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of chrysoberyl showing a peculiar changeable luster; the Oriental cat's-eye.—**cy'mo-scope**, *n.* *Elec.* A wave-detecting device used in aerial telegraphy: a name suggested by Dr. J. A. Fleming to connote all forms.—**cy'mose**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing, pertaining to, or like a cyme. **cy'mous**†.—**cy'mose-ly**, *adv.*

cy'mene, 1 saı'mın; 2 çȳ'mēn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless oily liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{14}$) with lemon-like odor, contained in several volatile oils, as cumin, wild thyme, etc., and obtained by distilling camphor with phosphoric anhydrid; paracymene. **cam'phogen**†; **cy'mol**†. [< Gr. *kyminon*, < Heb. *kammōn*, cumin.]

cym'lin, 1 sim'lın; 2 çȳm'lin, *n.* A kind of squash. **cym'bling**†; **cym'ling**†; **sim'lin**†.

cy'mo-gene, 1 saı'mo-jin; 2 çȳ'mo-ĝēn, *n.* A very volatile distillate of petroleum, consisting of hydrocarbons, used as a freezing-mixture. [< Gr. *kyminon* (see CUMIN) + -GENE.]

Cym'ry, 1 sim'rı *or* kim'rı; 2 çȳm'ry *or* cȳm'ry, *n.* A collective name for the Welsh and their Cornish and Breton kin. [W., pl. of *Cymro*, Welshman.] **Cwm'ry**†; **Cym'ri**†.—**Cym'ric**. **I.** *a.* Relating to the Cymry. **II.** *n.* The language of the Cymry.

Cyn'e-wulf, 1 kin'ı-wulf; 2 cȳn'e-wulf, *n.* An English poet (8th century), possibly of Northumbria: *Etene*, etc.

cyn'ic, 1 sin'ik; 2 çȳn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** [C-] Belonging to or like the Cynics. **Cyn'i-cal**†. **2.** *Astron.* Pertaining to Sirius, the dog-star. **3.** Of or like a dog. **II.** *n.* **1.** [C-] One of a sect of Greek philosophers who taught contempt for pleasure, intellectual or sensual. Hence their doctrine came to symbolize insolent self-righteousness. **2.** A sneering, captious person; a misanthrope; pessimist. [< Gr.^{L} *kynikos*, dog-like.]—**cyn'i-cal**, *a.* **1.** Given to or marked by sneering at evidences of virtue and disinterested motives; inclined to moral skepticism; pessimistic. **2.** Currish; sneering. Syn.: see CAPTIOUS.—**cyn'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**cyn'i-cism**, *n.* The state or quality of being cynical; contempt for the virtuous or generous sentiments of others. **cyn'i-cal-ness**†.

cy'no-sure, 1 saı'no-shūr; 2 çȳ'no-shur, *n.* **1.** An object of general interest or attention. **2.** [C-] The constellation of the Little Bear, which contains the pole-star (*Polaris*); also, the north star itself. [< Gr.^{L} *Kynosoura*, the Little Bear.]

Cyn'thi-a, 1 sin'thı-ə; 2 çȳn'thi-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Myth.* An epithet of Artemis (Diana): from Mt. Cynthus, Delos, where she was born. **3.** [Poet.] The moon. [L.]

Cyn-thi-us, 1 sin'thı-us; 2 çȳn'thi-ūs. *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Apollo.

cy"per-a'ceous, 1 saı"pər-ē'shŭs; 2 çȳ"per-ā'çhŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Designating a family (*Cyperaceæ*) of grass-like or rush-like monocotyledonous herbs—the sedge family—with fibrous roots, solid stems, and closed sheaths.

cy'pher, *v.* & *n.* Same as CIPHER.

cy"pres', 1 sī"prē'; 2 çȳ"pre'. [OF.] Near; next to; as near as may be. In law, the principle whereby a gift legal in form which can not be administered just as the testator directed, or which is not specified in a definite manner, may be applied as nearly as possible according to the donor's intentions.

cy'press^{1}, 1 saı'pres; 2 çȳ'pres, *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree of southern Europe and western Asia, remarkable for the durability of its timber; also, a kindred plant, as the funeral cypress, with pendulous branches like a weeping willow. Being often planted among tombs it is considered an emblem of mourning. **2.** Any of various other trees of kindred genera, as the evergreen American cypress, or white cedar, and the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) of southern United States. [< Gr.$^{L+OF}$ *kyparissos*, cypress-tree.]—**cy'press-vine"**, *n.* An annual twining ornamental plant (*Ipomœa quamoclit*), with leaves pinnately parted into delicate linear parallel lobes, and narrow funnel-shaped scarlet and sometimes white flowers.

Cypress and Its Fruit.

cy'press^{2}, *n.* See CYPRUS^{2}. **cy'presse**†.

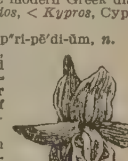
Cyp'ri-an, 1 sip'rı-ən; 2 çȳp'ri-an, **Saint** (200–258). A Latin Father, bishop of Carthage; martyred under Valerian.

cy-prin'o-, 1 saı-prin'o-; 2 çy-prin'o-. From Gr. *kyprinos*, carp: a combining form.—**cy-prin'o-dont**, *n.* Any of a family (*Cyprinodontidæ*) of fishes with flattish scaly head; killifishes, etc.

cyp'ri-noid, 1 sip'rı-noid; 2 çȳp'ri-nōid. **I.** *a.* Carp-like. **II.** *n.* A fish of the carp family. [< *kyprinos*, carp.]

Cyp'ri-ote, 1 sip'rı-ōt; 2 çȳp'ri-ōt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cyprus. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Cyprus. **2.** (1) The ancient language of Cyprus, a dialect of Greek, written in characters recently deciphered. (2) The modern Greek dialect of Cyprus. [< L. *Cyprius*, < Gr. *Kyprios*, < *Kypros*, Cyprus.] **Cyp'ri-an**†; **Cyp'ri-ot**†.

Cyp"ri-pe'di-um, 1 sip"rı-pī'dı-um; 2 çȳp"ri-pē'di-ūm, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of orchids, mainly terrestrial, with fibrous roots, plaited leaves, and large and beautiful flowers with pouch-like lip: popularly called **lady's-slipper** and **moccasin-flower**. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *Kypris*, Venus, + *pedion*, plain.]


Cypripedium.

Cy'prus^{1}, 1 saı'prus; 2 çȳ'prŭs, *n.* A British island (3,584 sq. m.; pop. 311,000), Mediterranean sea, S. of Asia Minor; capital, Nicosia; annexed, Nov. 5, 1914.—**Cyp'ri-an**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Cyprus. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Paphian Aphrodite (Venus); hence, unchaste. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Cyprus; also, the Cyprian language. **2.** A courtezan.

cy'prus^{2}. **I.** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dark; tabby; as, a *cyprus* cat. **II**†. *n.* A delicate transparent black lawn. **cy'press**†.

cyp'se-la, 1 sip'sı-lə; 2 çȳp'se-la, *n.* *Bot.* An achenium in plants of the sunflower family. [< Gr. *kypselē*, hollow vessel, prob. < *kyptō*, bend.]

Cy"re-na'ic, 1 saı"rı-nē'ık; 2 çȳ"re-nā'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or relating to Cyrene, the capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa. **2.** Belonging to or characteristic of the school of philosophers called Cyrenaics. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disciple of the hedonistic school of post-Socratic philosophy founded by Aristippus of Cyrene. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Cyrenaica.

Cy"re-na'i-ca, 1 saı"rı-nē'ı-kə; 2 çȳ"re-nā'i-ca, *n.* An ancient Greek colony in Africa; annexed to Italy in 1912. See BENGHAZI.

Cy-re'ne, 1 saı-rī'nı; 2 çy-rē'nē, *n.* A former Greek city in N. Africa, capital of colony of Cyrenaica.

Cyr'il, 1 sir'ıl; 2 çȳr'il, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. **Cy-ril'lus**. 1 sı-rıl'ıs, 2 çȳ-ril'us. F. **Cy"rille'**, 1 sī"rīl', 2 çȳ"rīl'; G. **Cy'rill**, 1 tsı'rıl, 2 tsȳ'rıl; Gr. **Ky'ril-los**; It. **Ci-ril'lo**, 1 chī-rīl'lo, 2 chī-rīl'lo; L. **Cy-ril'lus**, 1 sı-rıl'us, 2 çy-ril'ŭs; Sp. **Ci-ril'lo**, 1 thī-rīl'lo, 2 thī-rīl'lo. **2. Saint** (376?–444), archbishop of Alexandria: a father of the church. **3. Saint Constantine** (827–869), Greek monk: "Apostle of the Slavs." [< Gr. *Kyrillos*, lordly.]—**Cy-ril'lic**, *a.* Relating to Cyril.—**Cyrillic alphabet**, the alphabet devised by Cyril, apostle of the Slavs, who prepared in the 9th century a Slav translation of the Scriptures and liturgy. It superseded the Glagolitic or more ancient Slavonic alphabet, and was the original of the Russian, Bulgarian, and Serbian alphabets.

cyr"i-o-log'ic†, *a.* **1.** Relating to pictorial hieroglyphics. **2.** Pertaining to capital letters: an erroneous use. **cu"ri-o-log'ic**†.

Cy'rus, 1 saı'rus; 2 çȳ'rŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Cy"rus'**, 1 sī"rŭ'; 2 çȳ"rŭ'; G. **Cy'rus**, 1 tsı'rus, 2 tsȳ'rus; It. **Ci'ro**, 1 chī'ro, 2 chī'ro; Sp. **Ci'ro**, 1 thī'ro, 2 thī'ro. **2.** "The Great" (died 529 B. C.); founder of Persian empire. **3.** "The Younger" (424?–401 B. C.) second son of Darius Notus, king of Persia; led the 10,000 Greeks against his brother, Artaxerxes II.; defeated and slain at Cunaxa. See ANABASIS. [Per., the sun.]

cyst^{1}, 1 sist; 2 çȳst, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Any membranous sac or vesicle; as, the biliary *cyst;* the urinary *cyst.* **2.** *Pathol.* Any abnormal sac or vesicle in which morbid matter may be collected and retained. **3.** *Zool.* (1) A bladder-like sac, as that with which an embryonic tapeworm surrounds itself. (2) A bladder-worm. **4.** *Bot.* (1) A receptacle for oil in the rind of the orange and like fruits. (2) A cell or cavity containing reproductive bodies in certain cryptogams. (3) The spore-case of a seaweed. [< Gr. *kystis*, bladder, < *kyō*, contain.]—**cys-tec'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* **1.** An operation to remove a cyst. **2.** Removal of the gall-bladder.—**cyst'ic**, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Encysted. **2.** Having cysts. **3.** Of or pertaining to a cyst or to the bladder. **4.** Cyst-like.—**cys'tous**, *a.* Cystic.

cyst^{2}, *n.* A chest; cist.

cys'ti-, cys'to-, 1 sis'ti-, sis'to-; 2 çÿs'ti-, çÿs'to-. From Gr. *kystis,*) bladder: combining forms.—**cys"ti-cer'coid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cystic worm.—**cys"ti-cer'cus,** *n.* [-ci, *pl.*] A hydatid cyst which develops from the embryo of a tapeworm and gives rise to the head and neck (scolex) of the future tapeworm: formerly regarded as a distinct genus.—**cys-tid'i-um,** *n.* [-i-a, *pl.*] A sterile spherical cell projecting among the basidia in fleshy fungi.—**cys'tin,** *n. Phys. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}N_2S_2O_4$) contained sparingly in urine and in urinary calculus or sediment.—**cys-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bladder.—**cys'ti-tome,** *n.* A surgical instrument used in opening the capsule of the crysta line lens.—**cys'to-carp,** *n. Bot.* The fructification from an archicarp or procarp in fungi and *Rhodophyceæ.*—**cys'to-cele,** *n.* A hernia or rupture involving the protrusion of the urinary bladder.—**cys'told,** *a.* Shaped like a cyst; encysted.—**cys'to-lith,** *n. Bot.* A mineral and usually somewhat crystalline concretion in the epidermal or subjacent cells of the leaf in some plants, especially in *Urticaceæ.* —**cys'to-scope,** *n. Surg.* A catheter with a device for introducing light into the bladder to permit of ocular examination.—**cys"to-scop'ic,** *a.*—**cys-tos'co-py,** *n.*—**cys-tot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* A cutting into the bladder, the operation of puncturing an encysted tumor.

cy-tas'ter, 1 si-tas'tar; 2 çy-tăs'ter, *n. Biol.* A star-like form assumed by the nucleus of a cell undergoing division. [< CYTE + Gr. *astēr,* star.]

cyte, 1 sait; 2 çÿth'e-rē'a, *n.* A name of Aphrodite (Venus), from the island of Cythera, near which she is fabled to have risen from the sea.

cy'to-, 1 sai'to-; 2 çÿ'to-. From Greek *kytos,* hollow place, from *kyō,* be pregnant, contain: a combining form.—**cy'to-blast,** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A cell-nucleus. **2.** *Protoz.* The substance that invests a colony of certain flagellate infusorians.—**cy"to-blas-te'ma,** *n. Biol.* The formative substance out of which cells develop; protoplasm.—**cy"to-di"ag-no'sis,** *n. Med.* A diagnosis from the examination of cells in body fluids.—**cy"to-gen'e-sis,** **cy-tog'e-ny,**.—**cy"to-ge-net'ic,** *a.*—**cy"to-gen'ic,** *a.*—**cy-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific study of the constituent parts and functions of cells.—**cy"to-log'ic, cy"to-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**cy"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**cy-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**cy-to-lymph,** *n.* The ground-substance of the cell protoplasm as opposed to that of the nucleus.—**cy-tol'y-sin,** *n. Phys. Chem.* A cytolytic agent.—**cy-tol'y-sis,** *n. Physiol.* The dissolution or breaking up of cells.—**cy"to-lyt'ic,** *a.*—**cy"to-ma'chi-a,** *n.* The constant struggle in the body between disease germs and the protective cells.—**cy-tom'e-ter,** *n.* A device for measuring and counting organic cells.—**cy"to-mi'cro-some,** *n. Biol.* A cytoplasmic microsome, as differentiated from a nuclear one.—**cy'to-mi"tom,** *n. Biol.* The cytoplasmic threads as opposed to those of the nuclear thread-work.—**cy"to-mor-pho'sis,** *n.* [Rare.] Cell-morphosis.—**cy-ton'o-my,** *n.* Evolutionary cytology.—**cy-toph'a-gous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Biol.* Cell-eating; phagocytic.—**cy-toph'a-gy,** *n.* Phagocytosis.—**cy'to-phar"ynx,** *n.* The esophageal tube of a protozoan.—**cy'to-phil,** *a. Phys. Chem.* Having the power to enter into combination with a cell receptor.—**Cy-toph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Radiolaria.*—**cy'to-plasm,** *n. Biol.* All the protoplasm of a cell except that in the nucleus. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**cy"to-plas'mic,** *a.*

Cy'zi-cus, 1 siz'i-kus; 2 çiz'i-cŭs, *n.* A peninsula projecting into the Sea of Marmora 70 miles S. W. of Constantinople; the ancient city of the same name stood on its southern extremity.

czar, 1 zär; 2 zär, *n.* An emperor or absolute monarch; especially [C-], the emperor of Russia. [< Rus. *tsare,* < L. *Cæsar,* Cæsar.] **tsar,.—czar'dom,** *n.* The dominion ruled by a czar; hence, a despotism. **tsar'dom,.—Czar'e-vitch,** *n.* The eldest son of the Czar of Russia. **Czar'e-witch,; Czar'o-witch,; Czar'o-witz,; Tsar'e-vitch,.—Cza-rev'na,** *n.* The wife of the Czarevitch; formerly, any daughter of the Czar. **Tsa-rev'na,.—Cza-ri'na,** *n.* The empress of Russia. **czar'ism,** *n.* Autocratic government; absolutism.

Czech, 1 chek; 2 chĕc, *n:* **1.** A member of that branch of the Slavic people of Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary. **2.** The language of the Czechs. [Boh.]—**Czech"o-Slo'vak Republic,** a country formed of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and part of Hungary now called Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia, in S. Europe, created Oct. 28, 1918, with Prague as its capital; pop. 13,595,825. **Czech"o-Slo-va'ki-a,**.

Czens-to'chow, 1 chens-tō'kov; 2 chĕns-tō'cōv, *n.* A town in Petrokov government, Poland; pop. 70.000.

Czer'nin, 1 cher'nin; 2 chĕr'nin, **Count Ottokar** (1875–). An Austrian diplomat: Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1916–1918.

Czer'no-witz, 1 cher'no-vits; 2 chĕr'no-vits, *n.* A town in N. Rou-mania; formerly capital of Bukowina province, Austria; taken by the Russians, June 17, 1916; pop. 87,000.

Czer'ny, *n.* 1, 1 cher'ni; 2 chĕr'nī. **George** (1766–1817), real name **George Petrovitch,** more generally known as **Kara** (Turkish, black) **George,** Serbian leader and patriot; founder of the *Karageorge dynasty.* **2.** 1 tser'ni; 2 tsĕr'nȳ, **Karl** (1791–1857), an Austrian composer and pianist; teacher of Liszt.

D

D d Roman. 𝔇 𝔡 Black Letter. 𝒟 𝒹 Script.

D, d, 1 dī; 2 dē, *n.* [DEES, D's, or *Ds,* 1 dīz; 2 dēz, *pl.*] **1.** The fourth letter in the English alphabet or its sound; a 'dental' which becomes *t* if uttered without vibration of the vocal chords; an imperfect linguadental closure gives rise to the *th* sounds. It is silent in *handkerchief, handsome,* and in the first syllable of *Wednesday* and also in *granddaughter, grandfather,* and *grandmother* as commonly pronounced. Originally a hand in Egyptian hieroglyphics, whence it passed through Egyptian hieratics, Phenician, Greek, and Latin to its present form. **2.** As a Roman numeral, 500, or with a line above it (D̄), 500,000, sometimes also 5,000. **3.** As a symbol, denotes the fourth in a series or class. **4.** *Mus.* The second note in the natural scale, or a key having this note for a key-note; in sol-fa it is called *re.* **5.** *Math.* Differentiation, or, in algebra, a known quantity. **6.** An object shaped like the capital D or a half-circle, as the iron loop on a saddle to which articles are attached: sometimes used adjectivally in this sense.

D, *abbr.* Didymium.—**D.,** *abbr.* David, December, Decimus, Decius, Democrat, Democratic, deputy, deserter, *Deus, Dominus,* dowager, Dublin, duchess, duke, Dutch.—**d.,** *abbr.* Date, daughter, day, dead, degree, *denarius* (L., penny), deputy, deserted, died, dime, dollar, dose.

d/a., *abbr.* Days after acceptance.—**D/A.,** *abbr.* Deposit account. —**D. A. A. G.,** *abbr.* Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.—**D. A. & Q. M. G.,** *abbr.* Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General: in the British Army, a senior officer performing the combined duties of Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quartermaster-General.

dab, 1 dab; 2 dăb, *v.* [DABBED, DABD[S]; DAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pat or strike softly; pat or smear with or as with a dabber. **2.** To strike with a quick blow, thrust, or peck. **II.** *i.* To give a dab or dabs. [ME. *dabben;* cp. G. *tappe,* paw.]—**dab'ber,** *n.* One who or that which dabs; a printers' inking-ball; an engravers' pad, etc.; a dauber.—**dab'bing,** *n.* The process of indenting, as with a sharp hammer, the surface of a stone.

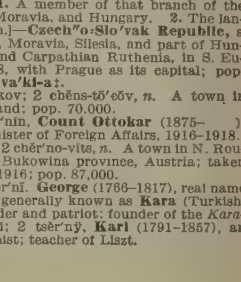
dab[1], *n.* **1.** A gentle blow; a pat. **2.** A quick stroke or thrust; a peck. **3.** A small lump or patch of soft substance, as butter or paint; hence, a small portion.

dab[2], *n.* One of various flounders. See FISH. [Cp. DAB[1], *n.,* 3.]

dab[3], *n.* A skilful person; adept. [Perhaps cor. of ADEPT.]

dab'ble, 1 dab'l; 2 dăb'l, *v.* [DAB'BLED, DAB'LD[E]; DAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To dip lightly and often; splash; sprinkle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play, as with the hands, in a fluid; splash gently. **2.** To engage slightly or superficially. [Freq. of DAB, *v.*] —**dab'bler,** *n.*

dab'chick, 1 dab'chik"; 2 dăb'chik", *n.* **1.** A fledgeling; hence, an immature or delicate person. **2.** A small grebe of Europe and North America, remarkable for its quickness in diving. [< *dap,* variant of DIP, + CHICK.]


Dabchick. 1/10

dab'ster, 1 dab'star; 2 dăb'ster, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A handy person; adept. **2**†. A dabbler or bungler.

da ca'po, 1 da kä'po; 2 dä cä'po. *Mus.* From the beginning: a direction to repeat the beginning of a movement. [It., < L. *de,* from; *caput,* head.]

Dac'ca, 1 dak'a; 2 dăc'a, *n.* **1.** A division in Bengal; 15,043 sq. m.; pop. 11,000,000. **2.** A district in this division; 2,797 sq. m. **3.** A city, capital of the division and of the district; pop. 109,000.

dace, 1 dēs; 2 dāç, *n.* A small fresh-water fish. See illus. below.

dachs'hund, 1 dăks'hunt; 2 dăks'hunt, *n.* A small, short-legged, long-bodied dog. See DOG. [G., badger-hound.]

Da'cia, 1 dē'shə; 2 dā'sha, *n.* A province of the ancient Roman empire in S. E. Europe, between the lower Danube and the Carpathian mountains.—**Da'cian,** *a. & n.*

da'cite, 1 dē'sait; 2 dā'cit, *n. Petrol.* An igneous rock, usually volcanic, composed essentially of plagioclase and quartz, commonly with hornblende, biotite, or both. [< *Dacia.*]

European Dace. 1/4

dack'er, 1 dak'ər; 2 dăk'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To search, as for stolen goods. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do piece-work. **2.** To barter; dicker. **3.** To grapple; clinch. **4.** To saunter; stagger; loiter. **5.** To ransack. **6.** To challenge. **dalk'er**‡ [Scot.]; **dak'er**‡.

dack'er, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A saunter. **2.** A contest.

da-colt', 1 də-keit'; 2 da-cōlt', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A member of a robber-band in India or Burma. [< Hind. *Dākēt.*] **da-koit'**‡. —**da-colt'y,** *n.* Robbery by gangs. **da-colt'age**‡.

dac'tyl, 1 dak'til; 2 dăc'tyl, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* A three-syllable measure consisting of one long or accented syllable followed by two short or unaccented ones (—⏑⏑). **2.** A finger or toe; digit. [< Gr. *daktylos,* finger, dactyl.]—**dac-tyl'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to dactyls. **II.** *n.* A dactylic verse.—**dac"ty-li'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of a finger or toe.—**dac'ty-lo-gram",** *n.* A finger-print, as for the purpose of identification.—**dac"ty-log'ra-phy,** *n.* The scientific study of finger-prints.—**dac"ty-lol'o-gy,** *n.* The use of the finger-alphabet, as by deaf-mutes.

dad, 1 dad; 2 dăd, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dash; shake; scatter. **2.** To thrash. Compare DAUD. **II.** *i.* To fall as if thrown or scattered.

dad[1], *n.* A father: used by children, rustics, etc. [< Ir. *daid*, father.] **dad'da**‡; **dad'die**‡; **dad'dy**‡.—**dad'dy-long'-legs",** *n.* **1.** An arachnid with small body and very long slender legs. **2.** A dipterous insect with very long slender legs. **crane'-fly"**‡.

dad[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** A blow; whack. **2.** A lump.

dad'dle, 1 dad'i; 2 dăd'i, *vt.* Same as DIDDLE[1].

da'do, 1 dē'do *or* dā'do; 2 dā'do *or* dă'do, *n.* [DA'DOES, 1-doz; 2-dōz, *pl.*] **1.** A plain flat, often decorated surface at the base of a wall, as of a room. **2.** One of the faces of a pedestal.

Dado on a Stairway with Friezerail Framed in Paneling.

da-du'chus, 1 da-dū'kus; 2 dă-dy'cus, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* One of the torch-bearers who preceded the mystæ in the procession to the Temple of Demeter on the fifth day of the Eleusinian mysteries. See MYSTÆ. See illus. below. [< Gr. *dadoukhos*, torch-bearer.]

dæ'dal, dæ'mon, etc. Same as DEDAL, DEMON, etc.

Dæd'a-lus, 1 ded'a-lus; 2 dĕd'a-lūs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A legendary sculptor of Athens and Crete, where he built the Labyrinth. He was imprisoned, but, by the use of artificial wings, flew to Sicily. See ICARUS. **Dal'da-los**‡ [Gr.].

daff[1‡], 1 duf; 2 dăf, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To toss away; thrust aside. **2.** To doff.

daff[2‡], *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To make foolish. **II.** *i.* To be foolish; play.

daff†, *n.* A blockhead; idiot. [< Ice. *daufr*, foolish.]

daff'ing, 1 duf'iŋ; 2 dăf'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Foolery; play; insanity. **daff'in**‡.

daf'fo-dil, 1 daf'o-dil; 2 dăf'o-dĭl, *n.* A plant (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*) with solitary yellow flowers. See illus. below. [< Gr.[ME] *asphodelos*, asphodel.] **daf'fa-dil"ly**‡; **daf'fo-dil"ly**‡; **daf'fo-down-dil"ly**‡; **daf'fy-down-dil"ly**‡.

daft, 1 duft; 2 dăft, *a.* **1.** Silly; imbecile; insane. **2.** Frolicsome. [Orig. same as DEFT.]—**daft days** [Scot.], the holidays at Christmas and the New-year.

D. A. G. *abbr.* Deputy Adjutant-general.

dag[1], 1 dag; 2 dăg, *n.* **1.** Same as DAGUE. **2.** A large ancient pistol. **3**†. A dagger. [< F. *dague*; cp. DAGGER, *n.*]

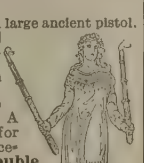
dag[2], *n.* A loose hanging point, lock, or shred. [< DAG[1].]

Da'gan, 1 dā'gan; 2 dā'găn, *n.* A Babylonian fish-god, symbolizing fertility.

dag'ger, 1 dag'ar; 2 dăg'er. **I.** *vt.* To pierce with a dagger; stab. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short, edged, and pointed weapon: for stabbing, etc. **2.** *Print.* A reference-mark (†). [< W. *dagr*, dagger.]—**double dagger,** a mark of reference [‡] used in printing; a diesis: the third in a series.

dag'gle, 1 dag'i; 2 dăg'i, *vt.* & *vi.* To trail or draggle, as in the mud or wet; make or become moist. [Freq. of Sw. *dagga*.]

Da'ghes-tan', 1 dā"ges-tūn'; 2 dā"gĕs-tăn', *n.* A province in Transcaucasia, Russia; 11,492 sq. m.; pop. 689,000. **Da"ges-tan'**‡.



Daduchus (torch-bearer).

dag'lock", 1 dag'lek"; 2 dăg'lŏk", *n.* [Scot.] A tangled lock, as of wool or unshorn sheep. **tag'lock"**‡.

da'go, 1 dē'go; 2 dā'go, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] [-GOS or -GOES, *pl.*] A dark-skinned foreigner; especially, an Italian, Spaniard, or Portuguese. [Cor. of Sp. *Diego*, James, < LL. *Jacobus*, James.]

dag'o-ba, 1 dag'o-bə; 2 dăg'o-ba, *n.* A dome-shaped Buddhist monument or shrine, containing sacred relics. [Cingalese.]

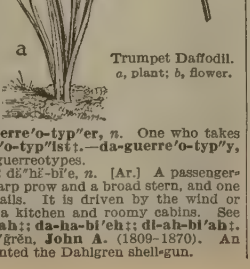
Da'gon, 1 dē'gan; 2 dā'gon, *n.* A Philistine national god, represented as half man and half fish. **Da'gan**‡.

dague, 1 dēg; 2 dāg, *n.* An unbranched antler. [F.; see DAG[1].]

Da"guerre', 1 du"gār'; 2 dă"-gĕr', **Louis J. M.** (1789–1851). A French artist; invented the daguerreotype.

da-guer're-an, 1 də-gār'ɪ-an; 2 da-gĕr'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to the daguerreotype. **da-guer'ri-an**‡.

da-guerre'o-type, 1 də-gār'o-taip; 2 da-gĕr'o-tīp. **I**‡. *vt.* To take a daguerreotype of. **II.** *n.* A former photographic process, using silver-coated metallic plates; a picture so made. [< *Daguerre*, the inventor, + Gr. *typos*, type.]—**da-guerre'o-typ"er,** *n.* One who takes daguerreotypes. **da-guerre'o-typ"ist**‡.—**da-guerre'o-typ"y,** *n.* The art of producing daguerreotypes.



Trumpet Daffodil.
a, plant; *b*, flower.

da"ha-bĭy'eh, 1 dŏ"hə-bī'ə; 2 dŏ"hă-bī'e, *n.* [Ar.] A passenger-boat of the Nile, having a sharp prow and a broad stern, and one or two masts with lateen sails. It is driven by the wind or propelled by oars, and has a kitchen and roomy cabins. See illus. in next col. **da-ha-be'ah**‡; **da-ha-bi'eh**‡; **dl-ah-bi'ah**‡.

Dahl'gren, 1 dal'gren; 2 dăl'grĕn, **John A.** (1809–1870). An American rear-admiral; invented the Dahlgren shell-gun.

Dah'lia, 1 dē'lyə *or* dāl'yə; 2 dăl'ya *or* dăl'ya, *n.* **1.** A genus of flowering herbs of the aster family. **2.** [d-] A plant, tuber, or flower of this genus. See illus. below. **3.** [d-] A violet coal-tar color. [< *Dahl*, Swe. botanist.]

Da-ho'mey, 1 də-hō'mɪ; 2 da-hō'my, *n.* French West-African colony (42,460 sq. m.; pop. 842,000).—**Da-ho'man,** *a.* & *n.*

da-hoon', 1 də-hūn'; 2 da-hōōn', *n.* A small evergreen tree (*Ilex dahoon*) found in the southern United States. **da-hoon'-hol"ly**‡. **Dai"chu', Dai"chu',** *n.* Same as TAICHU.

dal'dling, 1 dē'dlɪŋ; 2 dă'dling, *a.* [Scot.] Slow; dawdling.

daigh, 1 dēə; 2 dăH, *n.* [Scot.] Dough.—**daigh'y,** *a.*

Dai-ho'ku, *n.* See TAIHOKU.

dai'ker, 1 dē'kər; 2 dā'ker. *v.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as DACKER. **2.** To **dai'ker,** *n.* [Scot.] Ten. See DICKER[2].

dail, 1 dēl; 2 dāl, *n.* [Scot.] A deal board.

Da"il' Eire'ann, 1 dē"ɪl' ər'ən; 2 dŏ"ɪl' er'an. The representative assembly of the Irish Free State; originally the Sinn Fein Party that proclaimed independence, Dublin, January 21, 1919.

dai'ly, 1 dē'lɪ; 2 dā'ly. **I.** *a.* Occurring, appearing, or pertaining to every day; diurnal. **II.** *n.* [DAI'LIES[2], *pl.*] A daily publication. **III.** *adv.* Day after day; on every day.

Dahabiyeh of the Nile.

SYN.: diurnal. *Daily* is the Saxon and popular, *diurnal* the Latin and scientific term. In strict usage, *daily* is the antonym of *nightly* as *diurnal* is of *nocturnal*. *Daily* is not, however, held strictly to this use; a physician makes *daily* visits if he calls at some time within each period of twenty-four hours. *Diurnal* is more exact in all its uses; a *diurnal* flower opens or blooms only in daylight; a *diurnal* bird or animal flies or ranges only by day: in contradistinction to *nocturnal* flowers, birds, etc. A *diurnal* motion exactly fills an astronomical day or the time of one rotation of a planet on its axis, while a *daily* motion is much less definite.—ANT.: nightly, nocturnal.

dai'men, 1 dē'men; 2 dā'mĕn, *a.* [Scot.] Occasional; scattered.

Dai'mi-o, 1 dai'mi-o; 2 dī'mi-o, *n.* One of the old feudal barons of Japan. [Jap.]—**dai'mi-ate,** *n.* The office or the territory of a Daimio. **dai'mi-o-ate**‡; **dai'mi-ote**‡.

dai'mon, dai-mon'ic, etc. Same as DEMON, etc.

Dai-nan', *n.* See TAINAN.

dain'ty, 1 dēn'tɪ; 2 dān'ty. **I.** *a.* [-TI-ER; -TI-EST.] **1.** Refined or particular in taste; also, overnice. **2.** Delicate and agreeable to the taste. **3.** Delicate and elegant in appearance; refined in manner. **II.** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] Something choice, delicate, or delicious. [< OF. *daintie*, < L. *dignitas*, < *dignus*, worthy.] SYN.: see CHOICE; DELICIOUS; ELEGANT; FINE; SQUEAMISH.—**dain'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**dain'ti-ness,** *n.*

Dai"ren', 1 dai"ren'; 2 dī"rĕn', *n.* A seaport (pop. 55,000) in Shengking province, Manchuria, founded 1899. Called also **Dalny. Ta"li-en'**‡.

Dahlia.

dai'ry, 1 dē'rɪ; 2 dā'ry, *n.* [DAI'RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese. **2.** A place for the sale of milk-products; a dairy-farm; a herd of milk cattle. **3.** The business of dealing in such products. [< Ice. *deigja*, orig. dough-kneader.]—**dai'ry-farm'ing,** *n.* A farm for dairy products.—**dai'ry-ing,** *n.*—**dai'ry-maid",** *n.* A maid who works in a dairy.—**dai'ry-man,** *n.* A man who keeps a dairy or sells dairy-produce.—**dai'ry-wo"man,** *n.*

da'is, 1 dē'ɪs; 2 dā'is, *n.* **1.** A raised platform, as at the upper end of a room. **2.** A seat on a dais or against a wall. **3.** [Scot.] A bench or table. **4**†. A canopy. [F.]

dai'sy, 1 dē'zɪ; 2 dā'sy, *n.* [DAI'SIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A low European herb having a yellow disk with white or rose-colored rays; the English daisy. **2.** A similar American plant. **ox'eye dai'sy**‡; **white'weed"**‡. **3.** [Slang.] Some one or something highly admired. [< AS. *dæges ēage*, day's eye.]—**dai'sied,** *a.* Abounding in or adorned with daisies.

dak, 1 dēk; 2 dăk, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The East-Indian post or inland mail; a relay of palanquin-bearers, running footmen, or horses for the service of travelers. **dawk**‡.

Dak., *abbr.* Dakota (official).

Dak'ar, 1 dak'ar; 2 dăk'ar, *n.* Seat of government, French West Africa; pop. 25 000.

da'ker-hen", 1 dē'kər-hen"; 2 dā'ker-hĕn", *n.* [Eng.] The corncrake.

Da-ko'ta, 1 də-kō'tə; 2 da-kō'ta, *n.* **1.** See NORTH DAKOTA; SOUTH DAKOTA. **2.** A river in the Dakotas; 600 m. to Missouri river. **James riv'er**‡. **3.** A Sioux Indian.—**Da-ko'tan,** *a.* & *n.*

dal, 1 dāl; 2 dăl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Any split pulse.

da-lai'-la'ma, 1 da-lai'-lä'mə; 2 da-lī'-lä'ma, *n.* [Tibet.] The principal one of the two lama-popes of Tibet and Mongolia, the other being known as the **tesho-lama.** See LAMA. **da-lai'**‡.

dale, 1 dēl; 2 dāl, *n.* A small valley. [< AS. *dæl*.]—**dales'man,**

n. [-MEN, *pl.*] One living in a dale, especially the dales of the English and Scottish borders. [Virginia.

Dale, 1 dāl; 2 dāl. **Sir Thomas** (–1619). Colonial governor of Virginia.

Da'len, 1 dä'len (*Wilh*) **Gustaf** (1869–). Swedish engineer; awarded Nobel prize in physics in 1912.

Dal-hou'sie, 1 dal-hü'si; 2 dăl-hu'si, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1770–1838); George Ramsay, a Scottish general; Governor-General of Canada; commander-in-chief in India. **2.** A military station of northern India: elevation, 7,680 feet: pop. 8,000.

Dal'las, 1 dal'as; 2 dăl'as, *n.* **1. George Mifflin** (1792–1864), an American statesman; vice-president of U. S. 1845–1849. **2.** A manufacturing city in N. E. Texas; pop. 158,980.

dalles, 1 dalz; 2 dălz, *n. pl.* Rapids; especially those running between confining rock walls. [F.]

dal'ly, 1 dal'i; 2 dăl'y, *vi.* [DAL'LIED; DAL'LY-ING.] **1.** To trifle away time; toy; loiter; delay. **2.** To toy, play, or wanton amorously. [ME. *dalien*, play, trifle.]—**dal'li-ance,** *n.* The act of dallying; loitering; fondling; social chat.—**dal'li-er,** *n.*

Dal-ma'tia, 1 dal-mē'sha; 2 dăl-mā'sha, *n.* A former Austrian province, E. of Adriatic sea; pop. 646,000; capital, Zara. Now incorporated with Jugo-Slavia, but the political status of certain towns and areas of the northern part is undetermined. See CROATIA.—**Dal-ma'tian (dog),** a coach dog.

dal-mat'ic, 1 dal-mat'ik; 2 dăl-măt'ie, *n. Eccl.* **1.** A wide-sleeved tunic, as that worn over the alb and cassock by the deacon at high mass. **2.** A medieval state robe. [< L.*LL. Dalmatia*, Dalmatia.] **dal-mat'i-ca**‡; **dal"ma-tique'**‡.

Dal'ny, 1 dal'ni; 2 dăl'ni, *n.* See DAIREN.

Dal-rym'ple, 1 dal-rim'pl; 2 dăl-rym'pl, **James** (1619–1695). Viscount Stair, a Scottish jurist and statesman.

dal se'gno, 1 dăl se'nyo; 2 dăl se'nyo. [It.] *Mus.* A direction to go back and repeat from the sign ;S: to the end: abbreviated *D. S.*

dalt, 1 dōlt; 2 dạlt, *n.* [Scot.] A foster-child.

Dal'ton, 1 dal'tẽn; 2 dăl'tọn, **John** (1766–1844), An English chemist; physicist; discoverer of color-blindness; originator of the atomic theory.—**Dal-to'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Dalton. **II.** *n.* One who is color-blind: named for John Dalton—**Dal'ton-ism,** *n.* Color-blindness, especially red-blindness.—**Dalton's law,** the law of multiple proportions.

Da'ly, 1 dē'li; 2 dā'ly, **John Augustin** (1838–1899). An American dramatist and theatrical manager.

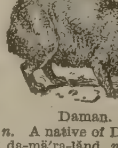
dam, 1 dam; 2 dăm, *vt.* [DAMMED, DAMD[S]; DAM'MING.] To stop or obstruct by a dam; restrain.

dam[1], *n.* **1.** A barrier to check the flow of a stream. **2.** [Colloq.] The water held up by a dam. **3.** Any barrier for preventing the passage of water, air, or gas; figuratively, any obstruction. [Of AS. origin.] [form of DAME.]

dam[2], *n.* A female parent of one of the lower animals. [A

dam'age, 1 dam'ij; 2 dăm'ag. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DAM'AGED; DAM'AG-ING.] To harm; injure; impair; become impaired. **II.** *n.* **1.** Destruction or impairment of value; injury; harm. **2.** *pl. Law.* Money recoverable for a wrong or an injury. **3.** [Slang.] The sum of money due for an object or service. [OF., < L. *damnum*, loss.] SYN.: (verb) see ABUSE; HURT; (noun) see INJURY; LOSS.—**dam'age-a-bl**(E[R]) *a.*

dam'an, 1 dam'ən; 2 dăm'an, *n.* [Syr.] A small hyracoidean hoofed mammal (genus *Hyrax*) with rhinoceros-like molar teeth, especially *H. syriacus* of Asia Minor, probably the coney of the Scriptures.


Daman. 1/20

Da-mão', 1 dä-mauñ'; 2 dä-mouñ', *n.* **1.** A Portuguese colony in Bombay, India, including Diu; 169 sq. m.; pop. 32,700. **2.** Its capital, a seaport town; pop. 6,000. **Daman'**‡.

Da-ma'ra, 1 də-mā'rə; 2 da-mā'ra, *n.* A native of Damaraland.

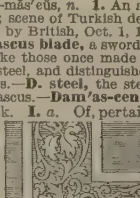
Da-ma'ra-land, 1 də-mā'rə-land; 2 da-mā'ra-lănd, *n.* A region in the northern part of the territory formerly German Southwest Africa; administered by Union of South Africa under a mandate from the League of Nations, dated Dec., 17, 1920.

dam"as-cene', 1 dam'ə-sēn'; 2 dăm'a-sēn', *vt.* See DAMASKEEN.

Dam"a-sce'nus, 1 dam'ə-sē'nus; 2 dăm'a-sē'nŭs, **Johannes** (676–787?). A Greek theologian and Saint; *Fountain of Wisdom.* **John of Damascus**‡.

Da-mas'cus, 1 də-mas'kus; 2 da-măs'eŭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city (pop. 170,000), capital of Syria; scene of Turkish defeat by the British in World War; occupied by British, Oct. 1, 1918. **2.** [d-] Damascus iron or steel.—**Damascus blade,** a sword- or dagger-blade made in Damascus, or like those once made there, celebrated for the excellence of its steel, and distinguished by wavy and variegated lines or markings.—**D. steel,** the steel formerly used in making swords at Damascus.—**Dam'as-cene,** *a. & n.*

dam'ask, 1 dam'ask; 2 dăm'ask. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Damascus, or damask in any of its senses.—**d. rose,** a pink rose (*Rosa damascena*). — **d. steel,** Damascus steel.


Damasked Linen.

II. *n.* **1.** A rich silk fabric woven in elaborate patterns. **2.** A fine twilled table-linen, so woven that two sets of parallel threads on the surface give the pattern different aspects from different points of view. **3.** Damascus steel or Damascus work. **4.** Pink or rose-color. [< *Damascus*, city in Syria.]

dam"as-keen', 1 dam"əs-kēn'; 2 dăm"as-kēn', *vt.* To ornament by damaskeening. [Ult. < L.*LL*-F *Damascus.*] **dam'as-cene**‡; **dam'ask**‡; **dam'as-ken**‡.—**dam"as-keen'ing,** *n.* The art of ornamenting metal, as a sword-blade, etc., with wavy or variegated markings. **dam"as-cen'ing**‡.

Buckler showing Damaskeening.

dam'bo-nite, 1 dam'bo-nait; 2 dăm'-bo-nīt, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_5H_{12}O_5$) contained in Gabun caoutchouc. [< Afr. *n'dambo*, the tree.]

dame, dēm; 2 dām, *n.* **1.** A woman of high social position; a lady. **2.** A married or mature woman; matron. **3.** A schoolmistress. **4.** In Eton, a person, originally a woman, now often a man, with whom pupils board. **5.** A title of address, obsolete except in personifications until revived as a title for the lady recipients of the Grand Cross (suffix, G. B. E.), or for the Dames Commanders (suffix, D. B. E.) of the Order of the British Empire, created in 1917. See under ORDER, *n.* **6**†. A mother. [F., < L. *domina*, mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master.]—**dame's-violet,** *n.* A popular name for the common garden rocket. See ROCKET[2].

dam"i-an'a, 1 dam"i-an'ə *or* -ē'nə; 2 dăm"i-ăn'a *or* -ā'na, *n.* The leaves of a Mexican plant, *Turnera aphrodisiaca*, or *Bigelovia veneta*, used as a nerve-tonic.

Da"mi"en' de Veu"ster', 1 də"mi"ən' də vū"stə'; 2 dă"mi"ăn' də vū"stə', **Joseph** (1840–1889). A Belgian Roman Catholic priest to the lepers in Molokai, best known as Father Damien, the Apostle of Molokai; subject of Robert Louis Stevenson's *Open Letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde.*

Da"mi"ens', 1 da"mi"ən'; 2 dä"mi"ăn', **Robert François** (1715–1757). French fanatic; stabbed Louis XV.

Dam"loup', 1 dąñ"lū'; 2 dąñ"lu', *n.* A village near Verdun, Meuse department, France; captured by Germans, July 3, 1916; later recaptured and held by French.

dam'mar, 1 dam'ər; 2 dăm'ar, *n.* [E. Ind.] A gum resin from Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indies, from which a colorless varnish is prepared.

dam'mer, *vt.* [Scot.] To bewilder; astound; confuse.

dam'mer, *n.* One who makes or builds a dam.

damn, 1 dam; 2 dăm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To condemn to future or everlasting punishment. **2.** To curse profanely. **3.** To condemn; ruin by adverse criticism. **4.** To bring to ruin. **5**†. To pronounce guilty; doom. **II.** *i.* To swear. [< L. *damno*, condemn, < *damnum*, loss.]—**dam'na-bl**(E[R]) *a.* Meriting or causing damnation; detestable; outrageous. **-ness,** *n.* —**dam'na-bly,** *adv.*—**dam-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** Condemnation to future punishment or perdition. **2.** The act of damning or the state of the damned. **3.** Ruinous adverse criticism or public disapproval, as of a book or play. **4.** Cause of, or sin deserving everlasting punishment. **5**†. Condemnation.—**dam'na-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to convict or condemn; consigning to damnation.—**damned,** *pa.* Judicially reprobated and condemned; sentenced to eternal punishment; in profane use, execrably bad; detestable: also used adverbially.—**dam'ni-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To cause injury, hurt, or damage to, in person or estate.—**dam'-ning,** *pa.* Condemning; inculpating.

dama, *n.* **1.** A curse; an oath: the verb *damn* used imperatively as an imprecation. **2.** That which is as valueless as an oath.

Dam'o-cles, 1 dam'o-klēz; 2 dăm'o-clẽs, *n.* A flattering courtier, seated by order of the tyrant Dionysius at a banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair.

Da'mon and Pyth'i-as, 1 dē'mən, pith'i-əs; 2 dā'mon, pyth'i-as. Two Syracusans, proverbial as friends. Pythias (correctly *Phintias*), condemned to death for a political plot against Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse, obtained leave to visit his home, and left his friend Damon as hostage, but, returning, was pardoned.

dam'o-sel‖, 1 dam'o-sel; 2 dăm'o-sẽl, *n.* A damsel. **dam'oi-selle**†; **dam"o-sel'la**‡; **dam'oy-sele**†; **dam'o-zel**†.

damp, 1 damp; 2 dămp. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make moist; dampen. **2.** To discourage; check. **3.** To bank, as a fire. **II.** *a.* **1.** Somewhat wet; moist. **2.** Clammy; cold. **3.** Dejected. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

damp, *n.* **1.** A moderate degree of moisture; dampness; fog; mist. **2.** *Mining.* Foul air; poisonous gas. **3.** Depression of spirits, or that which produces it. [ME. **damp* (in *dampen*, choke, = MHG. *dämpfen*, smoke).]—**damp'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become damp; moisten; put a damper on; check; chill or depress.—**damp'en-er,** *n.*—**damp'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which damps or checks. **2.** A device to check the draft, as of a stove, or to stop vibration, as in a piano. **3.** *Elec.* A device to check oscillation of a magnetic needle, or to control movement in an electrical mechanism.

Dam'pier, 1 dam'pir; 2 dăm'pẽr, **William** (1652–1715). An English navigator who sailed round the world.

dam'sel, 1 dam'zel; 2 dăm'sẽl, *n.* A young unmarried woman; maiden. [< LL.[OF] *domicella*, < L. *domina*, DAME.]

dam'son, 1 dam'zən; 2 dăm'son, *n.* An oval purple plum of Syrian origin; also, the tree producing it. **damson plum**†.

dan[1]‖, 1 dan; 2 dăn, *n.* Don; sir: a title of honor.

Dan[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* Fifth son of Jacob and first of Bilhah. *Gen.* xxx, 6. **3.** The tribe descended from him. **4.** *Chr. Sci.* Animal magnetism; so-called mortal mind controlling mortal mind; error, working out the designs of error; one belief preying upon another. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 853. [STEWART 10.] **5.** A landmark city at N. extremity of Palestine. Compare BEERSHEBA. [Heb., judge.]—**from Dan to Beersheba,** from end to end; throughout: Dan and Beersheba being respectively the extreme northern and southern cities of Palestine.

Dan., *abbr.* Daniel, Danish.

Da'na, 1 dē'na; 2 dā'na, *n.* **1. Charles Anderson** (1819–1897), an American editor. **2. James Dwight** (1813–1895), an American geologist, explorer, and author. **3. Richard Henry** (1815–1882), an American lawyer and writer.

Da'na-ë, 1 dē'na-ē; 2 dā'na-ē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A maiden wooed by Zeus in the form of a shower of gold; their son was Perseus.

Da-na'i-des, 1 də-nē'ı-dīz; 2 da-na'ı-dēs, *n. pl. Myth.* The fifty daughters of Danaus; for murdering their husbands, the sons of Ægyptus, at their father's command, they were doomed in Hades continually to lift water in sieves. Hypermnestra alone did not murder her husband.—**Dan"a-id'e-an,** *a.* **Dan'a-id‡.**—**Dan'a-id,** *n.* A daughter of Danaus.

Dan'a-us, 1 dan'ı-us; 2 dān'a-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The father of the Danaides; king of Arabia and Argos.

Dan'bur-y, 1 dan'ber-ı; 2 dān'bĕr-y, *n.* A manufacturing city in W. Connecticut; pop. 18,950; burned by the British in April, 1777.

dance, 1 dans; 2 dānç, *v.* [DANCED‡; DANC'ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To perform the steps or figures of (a dance). **2.** To dandle. **3.** To convey or to effect by motion like that of dancing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To perform the figures of, or participate in, a dance. **2.** To leap, quiver, flit, or skip lightly. [< OHG.OF *dansōn,* drag along.] Syn.: see FRISK; LEAP.—**danc'er,** *n.*

dance, *n.* **1.** A series of rhythmic concerted movements and steps timed to music. **2.** A dancing-party; ball. **3.** A tune to dance by. **4.** The intricate gyrations of swarming insects.

dan'de-li"on, 1 dan'dı-lıı"ən; 2 dān'de-lī"on, *n.* A milky herb with a large yellow-flowered head. [< F. *dent de lion,* lit. 'lion's tooth.']

dan'der, 1 dan'dar; 2 dān'der, *vt.* [Prov.] **1.** To saunter about. **2.** To talk incoherently; vibrate; hence, to make a buzzing or booming sound, as a drum.

dan'der[1], *n.* **1.** Dandruff. **2.** [Vulgar.] Anger. [Cor. of DANDRUFF.]—**to get one's dander up** [Vulg.], to become angry.

dan'der[2], *n.* [Scot.] Cinder; furnace-refuse.

dan'di, *n.* See DANDY[2].

Dan'die Din'mont, 1 dan'dı dın'mənt; 2 dān'dī dĭn'mont. **1.** In Scott's *Guy Mannering,* a jovial, eccentric, honest store-farmer, who owned certain peculiar terriers. **2.** One of a breed of hard, hairy, short-legged iron-gray terriers, which seems to have appeared first on the Scottish border.

Dandie Dinmont (def. 2). 1/10

dan'di-fy, 1 dan'dı-fıı; 2 dān'dī-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To cause to resemble a dandy.

dan'dil-ly†. I. *a.* Cherished; over-fondled. **II.** *n.* A spoiled pet.

dan'di-prat, 1 dan'dı-prat; 2 dān'dī-prăt, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A little fellow; dapperling: used fondly or contemptuously. **2†.** A silver coin issued by Henry VII. **dan'dy-prat‡.**

dan'dl(eE, 1 dan'dl; 2 dān'dl, *vt.* [DAN'DL(E)D; DAN'DLING.] **1.** To dance, as on the lap; treat like an infant. **2.** To fondle; caress. [Of LG. origin.]—**dan'dler,** *n.*

dan'druff, } 1 dan'druf; 2 dān'drŭf, *n.* A fine scurf on the
dan'druffE, } head. [Etym. uncertain.] **dan'driff‡.**

d & wtf., *abbr.* Daily and weekly till forbidden.

dan'dy, 1 dan'dı; 2 dān'dy, *a.* **1.** Like a dandy. **2.** [Slang.] Very fine of its kind.

dan'dy[1], *n.* [-DIESE, 1 -dız; 2 -dīz, *pl.*] **1.** A man excessively and ostentatiously refined in dress and affected in manner; a fop; coxcomb; exquisite. **2.** [Slang.] A particularly fine specimen of its kind. **3.** A dandy-roll. **4.** A two-wheeled hand-cart used about furnaces and mills for carrying fuel, etc. [< OF. *dandin,* ninny: of LG. origin.]—**dan'dy-roll",** *n.* A cylinder of wire gauze by which, with the aid of a suction-current of air, a web of paper-pulp is drained of water and given a water-mark; a dandy. **d.-roller‡.**—**dan'dy-ish,** *a.* Having the appearance or disposition of a dandy; foppish.—**dan'dy-ism,** *n.*

dan'dy[2], *n.* [-DIESE, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A Ganges boatman. **2.** A cloth hammock slung on a bamboo staff to be carried by bearers. **3.** A Sivaitic ascetic who carries a small wand (Hind. *dand*). [M.] **dan'dee‡; dan'di‡.**

Dane, 1 dēn; 2 dān, *n.* A native or citizen of Denmark.—**Great Dane,** one of a breed of large close-haired boar-hounds from Denmark. See DOG.

Dane'law", 1 dēn'lô"; 2 dān'lą", *n.* A code of laws established by the Danes in England; also, the territory ruled under it. **Dane'laget; Dane'lagh†.**

dane'wort", 1 dēn'wûrt"; 2 dān'wûrt", *n.* The European dwarf elder (*Sambucus ebulus*). **Dane's'-blood"‡; dane'weed"‡.**

dang[1], 1 dan; 2 dāng, *v.* Same as DING[1].

dang[2], *vt.* A rustic euphemism for *damn.*

dan'ger, 1 dēn'jər; 2 dān'ger, *n.* **1.** Exposure to chance of evil, injury, or loss; peril; risk; also, a cause of peril or risk. **2‖.** Power; control; ability to injure. **3†.** Damage; harm. [F., < L. *dominum,* lordship, < *dominus,* lord.]

Syn.: hazard, insecurity, jeopardy, peril, risk. *Danger* is exposure to possible evil; *peril* is exposure to imminent and sharply threatening evil. *Jeopardy* involves, like *risk,* more of the element of chance or uncertainty; a man tried upon a capital charge is said to be put in *jeopardy* of life. *Insecurity* is a feeble word, but exceedingly broad, applying to the placing of a dish, or the possibilities of a life, a fortune, or a government. Compare HAZARD.—Ant.: defense, immunity. protection, safeguard, safety, security, shelter.

dan'ger-ous, 1 dēn'jər-us; 2 dān'ger-ŭs, *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous; perilous; unsafe. Syn.: see FORMIDABLE; SERIOUS.—**dan'ger-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**dan'ger-ous-ness,** *n.*

dan'gl(eE, 1 dan'gl; 2 dāng'gl; **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DAN'GL(E)D; DAN'GLING.] **1.** To hang or swing loosely. **2.** To be an attendant or suitor: with *before, about, after,* or *from* **II.** *n.* Manner or act of dangling; something which dangles. [Dan.] —**dan'gler,** *n.*

Dan'iel, 1 dan'yel *or* -yəl; 2 dān'yel, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Dan‡. Dan** (dim.). Dan. D. G. **Da'ni-el,** 1 dā'nı-el, 2 dā'nı-ēl; F. **Da"ni"el',** 1 da"nı"ēl', 2 dā"nı"ęl'; It. **Da"ni-el'le,** 1 da"nı-ēl'lē, 2 dā"nı-ęl'lę; L. **Dan'i-el,** 1 dan'ı-el, 2 dān'ı-ęl; Sp. **Da"ni-el',** 1 da"nı-ēl', 2 dā"nı-ęl'. **2.** One of the greater Hebrew prophets; captive in Babylon. **3.** A prophetical book attributed to him. [Heb. *masc.,* God, the judge.] [of the United States Navy (1913–1920).

Dan'iels, Josephus (1862–). American journalist; Secretary

Dan'ish, 1 dēn'ısh; 2 dān'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Danes, or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of Denmark. [< AS. *Denisc,* < *Dene,* Danes.]

Danish West Indies, *n.* The Virgin Islands St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, belonging formerly to Denmark, but purchased by the United States in 1917; 132 sq. m.; pop. 26,000.

Dan'ite, 1 dan'oit; 2 dān'it. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tribe of Dan. **II.** *n.* One of a reputed Mormon band or brotherhood (called also "Destroying Angels"): said to have been organized in the early history of the Mormons, for the purpose of secret assassination.

dank, 1 daŋk; 2 dāŋk. **I.** *a.* Damp and cold; moist; wet. **II§.** *n.* Chilly humidity; wetness; water. [< Sw. dial. *dank,* marshy ground.]—**dank'ish,** *a.*—**dank'ish-ness,** *n.*—**dank'ly,** *adv.* **dank'ness‡.**

Dan'ne-brog, 1 dan'ə-brēg; 2 dān'e-brog, *n.* [Dan.] **1.** The Danish national standard. **2.** A Danish order of knighthood.

D'An-nun'zi-o, Gabriele. See ANNUNZIO.

dan"seuse', 1 dan"sûz'; 2 dān'sûs', *n.* A female professional dancer; ballet-girl. [F.] **[man‡.**

Dansk'er, 1 dansk'ər; 2 dānsk'er, *n.* A Dane. **Dansk'er-**

Dan'te Al"i-ghi'e-ri, 1 dān'tē (*E.* dan'tı) ūl"ı-gyē'rı; 2 dān'tę (*E.* dān'tę) ēl"ı-gyę'ri. An Italian poet (1265–1321); *Divina Commedia.* **Du-ran'te‡.**

Dan-tesque', 1 dan-[*or* dan-]tesk'; 2 dān-[*or* dān-]tęsk', *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or in the style of Dante Alighieri; especially, characterized by solemn and impassioned sublimity. [< It. *dantesco,* < *Dante,* Italian poet.] **Dan-te'an‡; Dan-tes'-can‡.**—**Dan'tist,** *n.* One versed in the works of Dante. **Dan-te'an‡.**

dan'ton, 1 dan'tan; 2 dān'ton, *vt.* [Scot.] To daunt; subdue.

Dan"ton', 1 dan"tōñ'; 2 dān"tōñ', **Georges Jacques** (1759–1794). French revolutionary leader; instituted Tribunal; guillotined.

Dan'ube, 1 dan'yūb; 2 dān'yųb (G. **Do'nau,** 1 dō'nau; 2 dō'nou), *n.* A European river; length, 2,000 m. from Baden, Germany, to the Black Sea.—**Da-nu'bi-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube.

Dan'vers, 1 dan'vərz; 2 dān'verş, *n.* A manufacturing town in N. E. Massachusetts; pop. 11,110.

Dan'ville, 1 dan'vil; 2 dān'vil. **1.** A city in E. Illinois; pop. 33,776. **2.** A city in S. Virginia; pop. 21,540.

dan'zig, 1 dān'tsıh; 2 dān'tsih, *n.* Formerly, a government (3,069 sq. m.; pop. 666,000) in West Prussia province; also, its former capital; now a Free City, 709 sq. m.; pop. 351,000.—**Gulf of D.,** arm of the Baltic sea, N. coast of Prussia. **Dant'zic‡; Dant'zig‡.**

dap, 1 dap; 2 dăp, *vi.* [DAPPED, DAPTE; DAP'PING.] **1.** To dip slightly into water, as a bird. **2.** *Angling.* To let a baited hook fall gently; dib.

Daph'ne, 1 daf'nı; 2 dăf'ne, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A nymph, changed into a laurel while fleeing from Apollo. **2.** [*l.*] A genus of shrubs of the spurge-laurel family, with mostly evergreen leaves and fragrant flowers; the laurel. [L., < Gr. *daphnē,* laurel or bay-tree.]

Daph'nis, 1 daf'nıs; 2 dăf'nis, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes; the reputed inventor of bucolic poetry.—**Daphnis and Chloe,** a pair of lovers in a Greek pastoral romance of that name.

dap'per, 1 dap'ər; 2 dăp'er, *a.* Trim and pretty; neat; natty; also, little and active. [D., brave.]

dap'ple, } 1 dap'l; 2 dăp'l. **I.** *vt.* [DAP'PLED, DAP'LDP;
dap'lE, } DAP'PLING.] To make spotted. **II.** *a.* Spotted; variegated. **dap'pled‡.**—**dappled sky,** a mackerel sky.

III. *n.* **1.** A spot or dot, as on the skin of a horse. **2.** An animal marked with spots. [< Ice. *depill,* spot.]

Dap'sang, 1 dāp'saŋ; 2 dăp'sāng, *n.* A peak of the Mustagh mountains, Kashmir, India; height, 26,378 ft.

D. A. Q. M. G., *abbr.* Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

D. A. R., *abbr.* Daughters of the American Revolution.

dar'bies, 1 dar'bız; 2 dār'bĭs, *n. pl.* [Slang, Eng.] Handcuffs.

D'Ar'blay, 1 dūr'blē *or* dar"blē'; 2 dār'blā *or* dăr"blā', **Frances** (*née* Burney) (1752–1840). An English novelist.

Dar'by and Joan, 1 dūr'bı, jōn; 2 dār'by, jōn. John Darby (–1730) and his wife Joan; types of conjugal felicity.

Dar"da-nelles', 1 dūr"də-nelz'; 2 dār"da-nĕlş', *n.* A fortified strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean sea; length, 40 m.; shelled by British and French warships, 1914–15; forced by British submarines, 1915.

Dar'da-nus, 1 dūr'də-nus; 2 dār'da-nŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The reputed founder of the city of Dardanus, near Troy, and ancestor of the Trojans.—**Dar-da'ni-an,** *a. & n.* Same as TROJAN. **Dar'-dan‡.**

dare[1], 1 dār; 2 dâr, *v.* [DURST or DARED; DAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be bold enough (to do or attempt); venture. **2.** To challenge; defy. **II.** *i.* To have courage enough; venture. [< AS. *dear,* 1st per. pres. ind. of *durran,* dare.]—**dare'ful,** *a.* Defiant; full of daring.—**dar'er,** *n.*—**dar'ing. I.** *pa.* Possessing courage; bold; brave; venturesome; also, audacious; presuming. Syn.: see BRAVE. **II.** *n.* Heroic courage; bravery. Syn.: see COURAGE.—**dar'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**dar'ing-ness,** *n.*

dare[2]**†,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To daunt; scare. **2.** To dazzle; paralyze; esp.

to *dare* larks, by using a mirror or exhibiting a hawk. **3.** To be in fear.

Dare, Virginia. First child of English parents born in the New World, 1587.

dare'dev"il, 1 dâr'dev"l; 2 dâr'dĕv"l. **I.** *a.* Venturesome; reckless. **II.** *n.* One who is bold to recklessness.—**dare'dev"il-try,** *n.*

Dar-es-Sa-laam', 1 där-es-sə-lăm'; 2 där-ĕs-sä-läm', *n.* Capital of former German East Africa; surrendered to British, Sept. 4, 1916; pop. 24,000.

Dar'fur, 1 dûr'fûr; 2 där'fur, *n.* A province in E. Sudan, Africa; 200,000 sq. m.; pop. 750,000; capital, El-Fasher.

darg, 1 dârg; 2 därg, *n.* [Scot.] A day's labor; toil. [Contr. of *day-work.*] **dargue‡.**

dar'ic, 1 dar'ĭk; 2 dăr'ic, *n.* An ancient Persian gold coin; also, a silver coin of the same design, worth one twentieth of the gold daric. [< Gr. *dareikos*, perhaps < Babylonian *darîku*, weight.]

Da"ri-en', 1 dē"ri-en'; 2 dä"ri-ĕn', *n.* Formerly a province of New Granada, now Panama.—**Gulf of Darien,** a bight of the Caribbean sea.—**Isthmus of D.,** the Isthmus of Panama.

da'ri-ole†, *n.* A cream-cake. [F.]

Da-ri'us, 1 də-rī'us; 2 da-rī'ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. D. I.** or **D. Hystaspes,** king of Persia, 522–486 B. C.; invaded Scythia and Greece but met defeat at Marathon. **3. D. III., Codomanus** (380?–330 B. C.), the last king of Persia, defeated by Alexander the Great, and murdered. **4. D. the Mede** or **Median** (*Bib.*), probably Astyages, successor of Belshazzar; last king of Media; conquered by Cyrus. *Dan.* v, 31; xi, 1. **Da-rel'os‡** [Gr.]. [Per., king.]

Dar-jî'ling, 1 dar-jî'lĭng; 2 där-jî'ling, *n.* **1.** A district in Bengal, India; 1,234 sq. m. **2.** A town in Rajeshahye division, Bengal; popular summer resort; pop. 25,000. **Dar-jee'ling‡.**

dark, 1 dârk; 2 därk, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To make dark; darken. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To become dark. **2.** To remain in the dark; lie hidden.

dark. I. *a.* **1.** Lacking light. **2.** Of a deep shade; black, or approaching black. **3.** Obscure; mysterious. **4.** Gloomy; disheartening. **5.** Unenlightened. **6.** Atrocious; dastardly. **7.** Of brunette complexion. **8.** Blind; unknowing. **9.** Secretive, reticent. **II.** *n.* **1.** Lack of light; a place, position, or state where there is little or no light. **2.** Obscurity; secrecy; also, ignorance: esp. in the phrase *in the dark*, in all senses. **3.** A heavy shade or shadow in a drawing or painting. [< AS. *deorc.*]

Syn.: black, dim, dismal, dusky, gloomy, murky, mysterious, obscure, opaque, sable, shadowy, shady, somber, swart, swarthy. Strictly, that which is *black* is absolutely destitute of color; that which is *dark* is absolutely destitute of light. In common speech, however, a coat is black, tho not optically colorless; the night is *dark*, tho the stars shine. That is *obscure, shadowy*, or *shady* from which the light is more or less cut off. *Dusky* is applied to objects which appear as if viewed in fading light; the word is often used, as are *swart* and *swarthy*, of the human skin when quite *dark*, or even verging toward *black*. *Dim* refers to imperfection of outline, from distance, darkness, mist, etc., or from some defect of vision. *Opaque* objects are impervious to light. *Murky* is said of that which is at once *dark, obscure*, and *gloomy*; as, a *murky* den; a *murky* sky. Figuratively, *dark* is emblematic of sadness, agreeing with *somber, dismal, gloomy*, also of moral evil; as, a *dark* deed. Of intellectual matters, *dark* is now rarely used in the old sense of a *dark* saying, etc. See MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE. —Ant.: bright, brilliant, clear, crystalline, dazzling, gleaming, glowing, illumined, light, lucid, luminous, radiant, shining, transparent, white. Compare synonyms for LIGHT.

—**dark ages,** the period in European history between the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 476) and the Italian Renaissance (13th century), characterized by the decay of civilization: used opprobriously of the Middle Ages.—**dark'en,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or grow dark or darker. **2.** To deprive of vision, literally or figuratively. **3.** To obscure; perplex. **4.** To fill with gloom; cast a shadow over: esp. in phrase to *darken one's door.*—**dark'ish,** *a.* Somewhat dark.—**dark'ling. I.** *a.* Dim; obscure or obscuring; blind; gloomy. **II.** *adv.* In the dark; blindly; uncertainly.—**dark'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a dark manner. **2.** Obscurely; mysteriously.—**dark'ness,** *n.* **1.** Total or partial absence of light; gloom. **2.** Physical, mental, or moral blindness. **3.** Want of clearness; obscurity; secrecy. **4.** The quality of being dark in color or shade.—**dark'some,** *a.* [Poet.] Dark. Syn.: see OBSCURE.

dar'kle, 1 dâr'kl; 2 där'kl, *vt. & vi.* [DAR'KLED; DAR'KLING.] To darken. **2.** To appear obscurely; be in darkness.

dark'y, 1 dârk'ĭ; 2 därk'y, *n.* [Colloq.] A negro. **dark'ey‡.**

dar'ling, 1 dâr'lĭng; 2 där'ling. **I.** *a.* Tenderly beloved; very dear. **II.** *n.* One tenderly beloved; a pet; favorite. [< AS. *deŏrling*, < *deŏre*, dear.]

Dar'ling, Grace (1815–1842). **1.** An English heroine, a lighthouse keeper's daughter, who saved nine shipwrecked persons. **2.** A river in New South Wales; 1,200 m. long to Murray river.

Dar'ling-ton, 1 dûr'lĭng-tən; 2 där'ling-ton, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Durham county, Eng.; pop. 65,870; starting-point of Stephenson's first railway.

Darme'stet-er, 1 dârm'stet-ər; 2 därm'stĕt-er, *n.* **1.** Arsène (1846–1888), a French savant; made remarkable discoveries in medieval philology and literature. **2. James** (1849–1894), a French Orientalist and author; brother of Arsène; translated *Zend Avesta.*

Darm'stadt, 1 dôrm'shtat; 2 därm'shtät, *n.* A city (pop. 82,300) of S. W. central Germany, capital of Hesse.

darn[1], 1 dârn; 2 därn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To repair (a hole in) by filling in yarn or thread with a needle. **II.** *n.* A place mended by darning; the act of darning. [Of W. origin.]—**darn'ing-nee"dle,** *n.* **1.** The needle used in darning. **2.** [U. S.] A dragon-fly: named from its slender body.

darn[2], *vt.* [Colloq.] To damn: a minced form.

darn[3], *v. & a.* [Scot.] Same as DERN.

dar'nel, 1 dâr'nel; 2 där'nĕl, *n.* A grass; rye-grass; a noxious weed. [< F. dial. *darnelle.*]

Darn'ley, 1 dârn'lĭ; 2 därn'ly, **Lord** (1546–1567). Henry Stuart, second husband of Mary Queen of Scots; murdered.

dar'rein, 1 dâr'ən; 2 dăr'en, *a. Old Law.* The last. [< OF. *darrain*, < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back.]—**darrein presentment,** the last presentation to an ecclesiastical living or preferment.—**darrein resort,** a last resort.

dart[1], 1 dârt; 2 därt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To emit swiftly or suddenly; shoot out, as a dart. **II.** *i.* To shoot darts; move swiftly; fly like a dart. Syn.: see THROW.

dart, *n.* **1.** A pointed missile weapon, as a javelin; also, something like a dart or having the effect of one. **2.** A grooved steel shaft about 6 inches long and pointed at the lower end: dropped as missile of offense from aeroplanes. **3.** A sudden and rapid motion. **4.** A place in a garment from which a tapering piece has been cut to make it fit the figure. **5.** An insect's sting. [OF., of Teutonic orig.] —**dart'-sac",** *n. Conch.* A calciferous gland secreting darts.

Darnel.
a, spikelet.

dar'tars, 1 dûr'tərz; 2 där'tars, *n.* Tetter; chin-scab. [< F. [*dartre*, tetter.]

dart'er, 1 dûrt'ər; 2 därt'er, *n.* **1.** One who throws a dart; one who or that which moves dartingly. **2.** A small American perch-like fish. **3.** An East-Indian fish. **ar'cher-fish"‡. 4.** The American snake-bird. See BIRD.

dar'tle§, 1 dûr'tl; 2 där'tl, *vt. & vi.* To dart repeatedly.

Dart'moor, 1 dârt'mûr; 2 därt'mōōr, *n.* An extensive elevated moorland in Devonshire, England; the site of a large convict-depot.

dar'tre, 1 dûr'tr; 2 där'tr, *n.* Same as DARTARS.—**dar'trous,** *a.*

Dar'win, 1 dâr'wĭn; 2 där'win, *n.* **1. Charles Robert** (1809–1882), an English naturalist; author of *Origin of Species.* **2. Erasmus** (1731–1802), English physician and naturalist.—**Dar-win'i-an. I.** *a.* Pertaining to Charles Darwin, or to Darwinism. **II.** *n.* An advocate of Darwinism.—**Dar'win-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine of natural selection advocated by Charles Darwin. See under NATURAL. Compare LAMARCKISM. **2.** The evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin.

dash[1], 1 dăsh; 2 dăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw suddenly and violently; hurl. **2.** To break or shatter by throwing, striking, or collision. **3.** To sprinkle; splash: with *with.* **4.** To sketch or write hastily: with *off.* **5.** To adulterate or mix: with *with.* **6.** To check; discourage; put a damper upon; abash; put to shame. **7.** To confound; annihilate, esp. in the phrase *to dash one's hopes.* **II.** *i.* To rush or move impetuously. [< Dan. *daske*, slap.] Syn.: see THROW.—**dash'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which dashes, plunges or cuts a dash. **2.** A dashboard.

dash, *n.* **1.** A sudden advance or onset; short, spirited rush or race. **2.** Impetuosity; spirit; vigor. **3.** Ostentatious display, esp. in the phrase *to cut a dash.* **4.** A check or discomfiture. **5.** A slight admixture; a tinge. **6.** A collision or concussion, or its sound; as, the *dash* of the waves. **7.** A horizontal line (——), as a mark of punctuation, etc. **8.** [Colloq.] A dashboard; also the dasher of a churn.—**dash'board",** *n.* **1.** An upright screen on the front of a vehicle to intercept mud; etc., thrown up by a horse. **2.** A spray-board at the bow of a vessel.—**d.-pot,** *n.* A device for preventing too sudden motion in some part of an apparatus, as a valve-gear or an arc-lamp.

da"sheen', 1 də"shĭn'; 2 dä"shēn', *n.* A tropical plant related to the taro, the root of which is a staple food of the tropics, and which has been imported recently into the southern United States. [< F. W.-Ind. Dial. *da Chine*, from China.]

Dasheen.
a, leaf; *b*, root.

dash'ing, 1 dăsh'ĭng; 2 dăsh'ing, *pa.* **1.** Spirited; bold; impetuous. **2.** Ostentatiously showy or gay. **dash'y‡.**—**dash'ing-ly,** *adv.*

das'tard, 1 das'tərd; 2 dăs'tard. **I.** *a.* Base and cowardly in a mean and skulking way. **das'tard-ly‡. II.** *n.* A base poltroon. [< Ice. *dæstr*, exhausted.] Syn.: (adj.) see PUSILLANIMOUS.—**das'tard-li-ness,** *n.* Sly cowardice. **das'tard-y‡.**

das'y-ure, 1 das'ĭ-ûr; 2 dăs'y-ur, *n.* An arboreal marsupial; especially, a small, spotted, civet-like marsupial (genus *Dasyurus*), as the spotted dasyure (*D. maculatus*) of Tasmania and southern Australia. See illus. on next page. [< Gr. *dasys*, hairy, + *oura*, tail.]

dat., *abbr.* Dative.

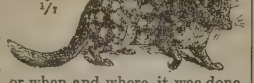
da'ta, 1 dē'tə; 2 dā'ta, *n.* Plural of DATUM.

da-ta'ri-a, 1 də-tā'rĭ-ə; 2 da-tä'ri-a, *n.* [LL.] The office presided over by a datary.

da'ta-ry, 1 dē'tə-rĭ; 2 dā'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES‡, 1 -rĭz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** An officer of the papal government, usually a bishop, who has charge of business relating to grants and dispensations, and who dates and registers all important documents. **2.** The office or

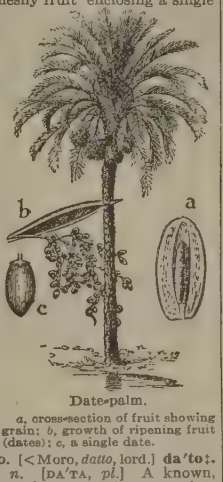
employment of this official. [< LL. *datarius*, (def. 2, *datarii*), < *data*; see DATE¹, *n.*]

date, 1 dēt; 2 dāt, *v.* [DAT'ED²; DAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with a date. **2.** To assign a date to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or take a certain date as a beginning; bear date: with *from*. **2.** To reckon time.


Dasyure. 1/1

date¹, *n.* **1.** That part of a writing which tells when, or when and where, it was done. **2.** The time of some event; a point of time. **3.** Duration; age. **4.** [Slang.] An engagement; appointment. [F., < L. *datus*, pp. of *do*, give.]—**down to date**, same as UP TO DATE. —**out of d.**, obsolete.—**date'less**, *a.* **1.** Bearing no date. **2.** Without end or limit. **3.** Immemorial.

date², *n.* **1.** An oblong, sweet, fleshy fruit enclosing a single hard seed; an important article of food in N. Africa and in W. Asia, whence it is exported in large quantities. **2.** A lofty tree bearing this fruit. **date'-palm"**‡. [OF., < L. *dactylus*, finger (from its shape).] —**date'-plum"**, *n.* Same as PERSIMMON.



Date-palm.
a, cross-section of fruit showing grain; *b*, growth of ripening fruit (dates); *c*, a single date.

da'tĭve(es, 1 dā'tiv; 2 dā'tīv, *n.* In inflected Indo-European languages, that case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective denoting the relation expressed in English by *to* or *for* with the objective. [< L. *dativus*, of giving, < *do*, give.] **dative case**‡.—**da'tĭve(es**, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating the dative case. **2.** *Law.* (1) That may be disposed of at will. (2) That may be removed; removable as opposed to perpetual; a *dative* officer.—**da'tĭve(e-ly**, *adv.*

dat'o-lite, 1 dat'o-lāit; 2 dāt'o-līt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, translucent, brittle calcium borosilicate ($HBCaSiO_5$), occurring in glassy monoclinic crystals or massive. [< Gr. *dateomai*, divide, + -LITE.]

dat'to, 1 dā'to; 2 dā'to, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A chief of a Mohammedan tribe. **2.** The headman of a barrio. [< Moro, *datto*, lord.] **da'to**‡.

da'tum, 1 dē'tum 2 dā'tūm, *n.* [DA'TA, *pl.*] A known, assumed, or conceded fact; number, quantity, or point: used chiefly in the plural. [L., thing given.]—**da'tum-plane"**, *n.* **1.** In craniometry, a plane assumed as a basis for cranial measurements. **2.** In engineering, the horizontal plane from which heights and depths are measured. **d.-level**‡.

Da-tu'ra, 1 da-tiu'ra; 2 da-tū'ra, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of rank-smelling, poisonous plants of the nightshade family, with large funnel-shaped flowers and a prickly capsule. The thorn-apple or jimson-weed is the best-known species. **2.** A plant of this genus. [< Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant.]

Datura.
a, fruit; *b*, grain.

dau., *abbr.* Daughter.

daub, 1 dēb; 2 dąb, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To smear or coat with something sticky; plaster; besmear. **2.** To paint badly. **3.** To cover or disguise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To paint rude or cheap pictures. **2**‡. To flatter; dissemble so as to produce a flattering impression. [< OF. *dauber*, < L. *de*, thoroughly, + *albus*, white.] —**daub'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which daubs; one who paints coarsely or cheaply. **2.** A brush to put blacking on shoes; a dabber. **3**‡. A flatterer.—**daub'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Daubing. **2**‡. Trickery. **daub'ry**‡.—**daub'ing**, *n.*

daub, *n.* **1.** A sticky application. **2.** A smear or spot. **3.** A poor, coarse painting. **4.** An instance or act of daubing. Syn.: see BLEMISH.—**daub'y**, *a.* **1.** Sticky; glutinous. **2.** Being a mere daub. **3.** Addicted to daubing.

Dau"bi"gny', 1 dō"bi"nyi'; 2 dō"bi"nyī', **Charles François** (1817–1878). A French landscape-painter. [as DAD, *v.*, 2.

daud, 1 dēd; 2 dąd, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To pelt so as to daub. **2.** Same

Dau"det', 1 dō"dē'; 2 dō"dē', **Alphonse** (1840–1897). A French novelist; *Tartarin of Tarascon*.

Daugh'er-ty, 1 dēh'er-ti; 2 dōh'er-ty, *n.* **Harry M.** (1860–). American lawyer; Attorney-general of the United States, 1921–24.

daugh'ter, 1 dē'ter; 2 dą'ter, *n.* **1.** A female child or descendant. **2.** Any person or thing in a relation analogous to that of a female child, regarded with reference to her, or its, origin. **3**‡. A maiden. [< AS. *dohtor*, < √ *dhugh*, milk.]—**daughter cell**, a cell divided from the mother cell.—**daugh'ter-in-law"**, *n.* The wife of one's son.—**daugh'ter-ly**, *a.* Like a daughter; filial.

daun'der, 1 dąn'der; 2 dąn'der, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as DANDER.

daunt[a], 1 dānt *or* dēnt; 2 dānt *or* dąnt, *vt.* To dishearten or intimidate; cow; tame; conquer. [< L.[OF] *domito*, freq. of *domo*, tame.] Syn.: see ABASH; FRIGHTEN.

—**daunt'less**, *a.* Fearless; intrepid. Syn.: see BRAVE.—**daunt'less-ly**, *adv.*—**daunt'less-ness**, *n.*

daun'ton, 1 dān'tən; 2 dān'ton, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To daunt; tame. **2.** To dare or challenge. **dan'ton**‡.

dau'phin, 1 dō'fin; 2 dą'fin, *n.* The eldest son of a king of France: in abeyance since 1830. [F., orig. dolphin; < L. *delphinus*; see DELPHIN, *a.*]—**dau'phin-ess**, *n.* The wife of a dauphin. **dau'phine**‡. [S. E. France.

Dau"phi"né', 1 dō"fi"nē'; 2 dō"fi"nę', *n.* An ancient province in

daur, 1 dēr; 2 dąr, *vt.* [Scot.] To dare.

daurg, 1 dērg; 2 dąrg, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DARG. **daurk**‡.

daur'na, 1 dēr'na; 2 dąr'na. [Scot.] Dare not.—**daurt**, *pa.* Dared.

daut, *vt.* Same as DAWT.

dau'tie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DAWTIE.

D'Av'e-nant, 1 dav'i-nant; 2 dāv'e-nant, **Sir William** (1606–1668). An English poet laureate.

dav'en-port[1], 1 dav'n-pōrt; 2 dāv'n-pōrt, *n.* **1.** A small ornamented writing-desk. **2.** A large square settle, usually upholstered. [< *Davenport* (the maker).]

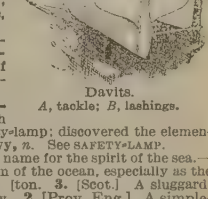
Dav'en-port[2], *n.* A city in E. Iowa; pop. 56,730.

Da'vid, 1 dē'vid; 2 dā'vid, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Dave**, **Da'vie**, **Da'vy** (dims). Dan. **Da'vid**, 1 dā'vith, 2 dā'vith; D. **Da'vid**, 1 dō'vit, 2 dā'vit; F. **Da"vide'**, 1 da"vīd', 2 dā"vīd'; G. **Da'vid**, 1 dā'vit, 2 dā'vit; It. **Da-vi'de**, 1 da-vi'dē, 2 dā-vī'de; **Da-vid'det**. **2.** *Bib.* Son of Jesse; slayer of Goliath; king of Israel; writer of Psalms. **3. D. I.** (1084–1153), king of Scotland. **4. Jacques Louis** (1748–1825), a French historical painter. **5. Pierre Jean** or **David d'Angers** (1789–1856), a French sculptor. **6. Saint** (–601?), patron of Wales; commemorated March 1. **De'wi**‡. [Heb. *masc.*, beloved.]

Da'vis, 1 dē'vis; 2 dā'vis, *n.* **1. Jefferson** (1808–1889), an American statesman, President of the Confederate States. **2. James J.** (1876–), American merchant; United States Secretary of Labor, 1921– . **3. John** (1550?–1605), an English navigator. **4. John W.** (1873–), an American lawyer; diplomat; statesman. **5. Richard Harding** (1864–1916), American journalist.

Davis's Strait. A strait between Greenland and Baffin-Land.

dav'it, 1 dav'it; 2 dāv'it, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of small cranes on a ship's side for hoisting boats, stores, etc. **2.** A curved piece of timber or iron for hoisting the flukes of an anchor. Called also *fish-davit*. [< proper name *David*.]



Davits.
A, tackle; *B*, lashings.

Da-vos', 1 da-vōs'; 2 dä-vōs', *n.* A village in Grisons, Switzerland; health resort; pop. of commune, 12,000. **Da-vos'-Platz"**‡.

Da"vout', 1 da"vū'; 2 dā"vų', incorrectly **Da"voust'**, **Louis Nicolas** (1770–1823), Duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl; a French marshal.

Da'vy, 1 dē'vi; 2 dā'vy, **Sir Humphry** (1778–1829). An English chemist; invented a miner's safety-lamp; discovered the elementary nature of chlorin, etc.—**da'vy**, *n.* See SAFETY-LAMP.

Da'vy Jones. *Naut.* A humorous name for the spirit of the sea.—**Davy Jones's locker**, the bottom of the ocean, especially as the grave of the drowned. [ton. **3.** [Scot.] A sluggard.

daw, 1 dē; 2 dą, *n.* **1.** A jackdaw. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A simple-

daw'dle, 1 dē'dl; 2 dą'dl, *vt.* & *vi.* [DAW'DLED; DAW'DLING.] To waste (time) in slow trifling; act lazily; loiter; trifle: often with *away*. Syn.: see LINGER.—**daw'dler**, *n.*

Dawes, 1 dēz: 2 dąs, **Charles Gates** (1858–). An American financier; soldier; statesman; Vice-President of United States, 1925– .

dawn, 1 dēn; 2 dąn. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To begin to grow light. **2.** To begin to be manifest: with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To begin to expand or give promise. **dawe**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak. **2.** An awakening; beginning or unfolding. [< AS. *dagian*, < *dæg*, day.]

Daw'son, 1 dē'sən; 2 dą'son, *n.* **1. Sir John William** (1820–1899), a Canadian geologist. **2.** A city in the Klondike region, Canada; pop. 3,000.

dawt, 1 dēt; 2 dąt, *vt.* [Scot.] To caress; fondle. **daut**‡.

daw'tie, 1 dē'ti; 2 dą'ti, *n.* [Scot.] Darling. **daw'ty**‡.

daw'tit, 1 dē'tit; 2 dą'tit, *pa.* [Scot.] Caressed; petted. **daw'tet**‡.

day[1], 1 dē; 2 dā, *n.* **1.** The period from dawn to dark; hence, daylight or sunlight. **day'time"**‡. **2.** The twenty-four hours during one revolution of the earth upon its axis; also, this period as a unit in computing time. **3.** The hours appointed for labor, or the distance journeyed within such period. **4.** *Astron.* The period of revolution of any heavenly body. **5.** A time or period; an age. **6.** A contest or battle, or its result. **7.** A specified epoch; as, in Cæsar's *day*. **8.** *Chr. Sci.* The irradiance of life; light, the spiritual idea of truth and love. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 584. [STEWART '10.] [AS. *dæg* (pl. *dagas*).]—**day'-book"**, *n.* *Bookkeeping.* The book in which transactions are recorded in the order of their taking place.—**day'break"**, *n.* Same as DAWN, *n.*, 1.—**day'-dream**, *n.* An idle exercise of the fancy or imagination; a reverie; hence, a delusion of happiness. Syn.: see DREAM.—**day'-labor**, *n.* Labor hired and paid for by the day.—**day'-laborer**, *n.*—**day'light"**, *n.* **1.** The light received from the sun, in distinction from moonlight, artificial light, or

darkness; the light of day. **2.** Same as DAYTIME, *n.*—**daylight saving,** the adjustment of clocks, as by setting them ahead in summer, so as to take advantage of the daylight.—**day'lily,** *n.* **1.** A garden lilywort (genus *Hemerocallis*), with long linear keeled leaves, and large flowers on a round thick scape, lasting but one day. Two species, *H. fulva*, tawny-red, and *H. flava*, bright-yellow, are common as border-flowers. **2.** A common cultivated lilywort (genus *Funkia* or *Niobe*), with large broad ovate or oblong leaves and generally white flowers: of Chinese and Japanese origin.—**day'long",** *a.* Lasting all the day.—**day-nursery,** *n.* A place for the care of little children while their mothers are at work.—**day-nurse,** *n.*—**day-school,** *n.* **1.** A school at which the pupils do not board. **2.** A school held by day.—**days of grace,** the days (usually three) allowed for payment of a note or bill of exchange after it falls due by the time expressed in the instrument itself.—**day'spring",** *n.* [Poet.] The early dawn.—**day-star,** *n.* **1.** The star of morning or dawn; hence, an emblem of hope. **2.** [Poet.] The sun.—**day'time",** *n.* The time of daylight; the time between sunrise and sunset.—**day-woman,** *n.* A dairymaid.—**the day** [Scot.], to-day; as, how are ye *the day*?—**Empire day** [Gt. Brit.], May 24 the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday.

Day[2], *n.* **1. James Roscoe** (1845–1923), an American educator; chancellor of **University of Syracuse,** 1893–1921. **2. William Rufus** (1849–1923), an American jurist and statesman; justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

days'man‖, 1 dēz'man; 2 dāz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** An arbitrator or umpire; mediator. **2**†. A day-laborer.

Day'ton, 1 dē'tan; 2 dā'ton, *n.* A city (pop. 152,560) in S. W. Ohio; scene of disastrous flood, March 25, 1913.

daze, 1 dēz; 2 dāz. **I.** *vt.* [DAZED; DAZ'ING.] To stupefy or bewilder, as by a glare of light or by a physical or mental shock. **II.** *n.* The state of being dazed.

daz'zle,) 1 daz'l; 2 dăz'l, *v.* [DAZ'ZLED, DAZ'ZLD[P]; DAZ'ZLING.]
daz'l[P],) **I.** *t.* **1.** To blind momentarily by excess of light. **2.** To bewilder or charm, as with brilliant prospects. **II.** *i.* To be blindingly bright; be blinded by light; excite admiration by display. [Freq. of DAZE.]—**daz'zle,** *n.* The act of dazzling; dazzled condition; brightness.

D. B., *abbr.* Domesday Book.—**d. b.,** *abbr.* Day-book.—**D. B. E.,** *abbr.* Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire. See DAME; ORDER, *n.*—**dbk.,** *abbr.* Drawback.—**D. C.,** *abbr. Da capo* (L., from the beginning), Deputy Consul, District Court, District of Columbia.—**D. C. L.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Civil Law.—**D. D.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Divinity.—**dd.** Delivered.—**d. d.,** *abbr.* Days after date, days' date, *dono dedit* [L.], presented as a gift.—**D. D. S.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Dental Surgery.

de[1], 1 dē; 2 de, *prep.* Of: in phrases or proper names. [F.]

—de[2], *prep.* From; of: used in Latin phrases. [L.]—**de-,** *prefix.* From: down; out: used with privative, intensive, or completive force. In some words it is equivalent to DIS-. [< F. *de-*, *dé-*, < L. *de-*, *de*, from (< F. *de*); and see DIS-.]

Dea., *abbr.* Deacon.

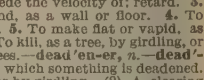
dea'con, 1 dī'kn; 2 dē'en, *vt.* **1.** [Colloq., New Eng.] To line out, or read aloud a line or two of (a hymn) at a time, as an aid to congregational singing: an office of the deacon when hymn-books were scarce. Usually used with *off.* **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To arrange (garden or orchard produce) for sale with the best at the top; to adulterate, weaken, etc., as liquors or groceries.

dea'con, *n.* **1.** A church officer or subordinate minister. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) One of a major order ranking next below the priesthood, who assists at the altar, and may preach by permission. (2) Any cleric, as a bishop or priest, acting as chief assistant at a high mass; a gospeler. [< Gr. *diakonos*, servant.]—**dea'con-ess,** *n.* **1.** *Early Ch.* One of an order of women, supposed by many to have been appointed in apostolic times to minister to the poor and sick. **2.** A woman chosen for a like service in some modern churches. **3.** A member of a body organized for systematic trained service in Christian and charitable ministry.—**dea'con-ry, dea'con-ship,** *n.* The office, rank, duty, or term of service of a deacon or deaconess.

dead,) 1 ded; 2 dĕd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having ceased to live; devoid
ded[S],) of life; lifeless; extinct; obsolete. **2.** In a state or condition resembling death. (1) Temporarily disabled; lacking in vitality; numb; motionless. (2) Inanimate; inorganic. **3.** Complete; utter; absolute. **4.** Unfailing; certain; sure; complete or perfect. **5.** Not productively employed; also, dull or slow; as, *dead* capital; also, ineffective: inoperative. **6.** Without break or variation; flat; unvaried; as, a *dead* wall. **7.** Dull; uninteresting; lusterless; unburnished. **8.** Without elasticity or resilience; non-resonant; as, a *dead* floor. **9.** Destitute of religious spirit and life. **10.** Deprived of civil life, as a life-prisoner. **11.** Not fresh or invigorating; lifeless; unresponsive, insensible (usually with *to*). **12.** Not to be counted; as, a *dead* ball. **13.** Giving no light or heat; incapable of being opened; as, a *dead* window; *dead* cinders. **14.** *Mech.* Not imparting motion; spent; also, unsupported, unrelieved, as of strains or weights. **15.** Muffled, as a sound. **16.** *Elec.* Not transmitting current. **17.** Bringing death; deadly. **18.** Past the active point of ferment; also, tasteless, as a beverage. **19.** *Print.* Not required for further use, as composed type, etc. **20.** *Golf.* Lying so near the hole that the putt is a certainty: said of a ball. Syn.: deceased, defunct, departed, inanimate, lifeless. See LIFELESS.—Ant.: alive, animate, living.

II. *n.* **1.** The most lifeless period; as, the *dead* of night. **2.** Dead persons collectively: with the definite article. **III.** *adv.* **1.** [Colloq.] To the last degree; wholly; absolutely. **2.** *Naut.* Exactly. [< AS. *dēad*, = Goth. *dauths*, dead.]

—dead'-beat", **I.** *a.* **1.** Beating without recoil, as a watch-escapement. **2.** Coming to rest without oscillation. **II.** *n.* A movement without recoil; a dead-beat escapement.—**dead-beat** [Slang], *n.* One who lives without money by shifts and tricks: a sponge. Called also *beat.*—**d.-born,** *a.* Still-born.—**d.-center,** *n.* That position of a crank or crank-motion in which the crank-axle, crank-pin, and connecting-rod are all in a straight line; the point where a connecting-rod has no power to turn a crank. It occurs at each end of the stroke. **d.-point.**—**dead'en,** *vt.* **1.** To diminish the force, speed, or intensity of; blunt; to destroy the vigor of. **2.** To lessen or impede the velocity of; retard. **3.** To render non-conductive of sound, as a wall or floor. **4.** To make dull or less brilliant in color. **5.** To make flat or vapid, as wine or beer. **6.** [Western U. S.] To kill, as a tree, by girdling, or to clear, as land, by deadening trees.—**dead'en-er,** *n.*—**dead'en-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or agent by which something is deadened. **2.** [U. S.] (1) The act of killing trees by girdling. (2) A clearing made by girdling trees.—**dead'eye",** *n. Naut.* A sheaveless block having scores to receive the lanyard: used to set up rigging.—**dead'fall",** *n.* **1.** A trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or holds an animal. **2.** Fallen trees and rubbish matted together.—**dead grape-vine beetle,** a beetle which lives on the wood of dead grape-vines. See INSECTS.—**dead-hand,** *n.* Same as MORTMAIN.—**dead'head"**[d], *v.* **I.** *t.* To pass or carry free, as on a steamer, train, etc. **II.** *i.* To travel or obtain entertainment, service, etc., without payment.—**dead'head",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] One who receives gratis any service or accommodation for which the general public is expected to pay. **2.** *Naut.* A wooden buoy.—**dead heat,** a race in which two or more competitors come out even and there is no one winner.—**d.-house,** *n.* A place or room in which dead bodies are temporarily kept; a morgue; mortuary.—**d. language,** a language no longer in use unless as a classic.—**d. letter.** **1.** A letter which, after lying undelivered for a certain length of time, has been sent to the dead-letter office. **2.** Something, as a law, that exists in verbal form, but is not enforced or active. —**d.-letter office,** the department in the general post-office where unclaimed letters are examined and returned to their writers or destroyed.—**dead lift,** a lift made without help, leverage, pulleys, etc.; hence, an effort under thankless and discouraging conditions.—**dead light",** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A strong shutter, usually of iron, to protect a cabin window or port-hole in stormy weather. **2.** Round thick glass windows in the side or deck of a ship. **3.** A skylight that does not open. **4.** [Scot.] A will-o'-the-wisp; ignis fatuus.—**dead-line,** *n.* A bounding-line, as within the limits of a military prison, the crossing of which by a prisoner incurs the penalty of being fired upon by the guard.—**d.-lock,** *n.* **1.** A lock worked from the outside by a key and from the inside by a handle or the like. **2.** A lock in which the bolt has to be turned in each direction by a key: opposed to *spring-lock.*—**dead'lock",** *n.* A block or stoppage of business, as in a legislative or other body, caused by the refusal of opposing parties to cooperate.—**dead'ly,** *a.* **1.** Liable or certain to cause death; fatal. **2.** Aiming or tending to kill; mortal; implacable. **3.** Resembling death; deathly. Syn.: see NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**deadly night'shade",** *n.* See BELLADONNA. **dead'li-ly,** *adv.*—**dead'li-ness,** *n.*—**dead'ly,** *adv.*—**dead-march,** *n.* A piece of solemn music played at a funeral, especially a military one; music written for a funeral procession.—**dead'ness,** *n.*—**dead-nettle,** *n.* Any one of several herbs of the mint family (genus *Lamium*). They have stingless nettle-like leaves.—**d.-point,** *n.* Same as DEAD-CENTER. —**d.-reckoning,** *n.* The computation of a vessel's place at sea by log and compass, without astronomical observations.—**d.-thraw,** *n.* [Scot.] Death-throe.—**d.-throw**‡.—**d.-water,** *n.* The water that eddies about the stern of a moving vessel.—**d.-weight,** *n.* **1.** A burden borne without aid; an oppressive weight or load. **2.** In shipping, freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk. **3.** In railway transportation, weight of rolling-stock as distinguished from its load, which is called the *live-weight.*—**d.-wood,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A mass of timber built up above the keel of a vessel at either end to support the cant-timbers. **2.** Worthless material. **3.** Wood dead upon the tree.


Deadeyes.

Dead Man Hill, Dead Man's Hill. Same as MORT HOMME.

Dead Sea. A salt lake in Palestine, 46 by 10 m.; 1,312 ft. below Mediterranean sea.

deaf,) 1 def; 2 dĕf, *a.* **1.** Lacking or deficient in the sense of
def[S],) hearing. **2.** Determined not to hear or be persuaded. [< AS. *dēaf*, orig. dull; cp. DUMB.]—**deaf-and-dumb alphabet,** a series of manual signs or gestures for the purpose of communicating ideas: used as a substitute for vocal speech by and in conversation with deaf-mutes. See illus. on next page.—**deaf'en,** *vt.* **1.** To make deaf; confuse or stun, as with noise. **2.** To cause not to be heard, as sound. **3.** To deaden. Compare DEADEN, *vt.*, 3.—**deaf'ly,** *adv.*—**deaf'-mute",** *n.* A congenitally deaf-and-dumb person.—**deaf'ness,** *n.*

De'ak, 1 dē'ąk; 2 de'äk, **Francis** (1803–1876). A Hungarian statesman, orator, and patriot; surnamed "the Just"; secured from Austria restoration of Hungarian autonomy.

deal, 1 dīl; 2 dēl, *v.* [DEALT, DELT[S]; DEAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To distribute; apportion. **2.** To deliver; inflict, as a blow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have dealings; do business; trade with a person, *in* an article. **2.** To have concern, as to overcome or subdue: followed by *with.* **3.** To conduct oneself; behave; also, to manage. **4.** To act as dealer of cards. **5**‖. To inflict a beating. [< AS. *dælan*, < *dæl*, share.] Syn.: see APPORTION. —**deal'er,** *n.* **1.** A trader. **2.** The player who distributes the cards.—**deal'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or method of one who deals. **2.** Any transaction with others. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.

deal[1], *n.* **1.** A quantity, degree, or extent. **2.** The act of distributing; esp. the distribution of, or right to distribute

cards; a single round of play. **3.** [U. S.] A secret bargain in politics or commerce. **4.** A transaction or bargain.

deal[2], *n.* A board or plank, or the wood, as fir or pine, of which it is made. [< D. *deel.*]

Deal[3], 1 dīl; 2 dēl, *n.* A seaport town in Kent, England; pop. 13,000.

deal'fish", 1 dīl'fish"; 2 dēl'fish", *n.* A thin pelagic fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*) of northern seas.

dean, 1 dīn; 2 dēn, *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical officer of the Anglican or the Roman Catholic Church. (1) A minister who is the chief officer of a cathedral or of a collegiate church. (2) A pastoral or visiting ecclesiastic, acting often as a deputy of a bishop or archdeacon; as, a rural *dean.* (3) In the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop's assistant. (4) One of various persons formerly holding minor offices, as the disciplinarian in a monastery, the custodian of a cathedral church, etc. **2.** An executive officer of a college or faculty: the nature and importance of the office varies greatly in different institutions. **3.** The member of an association or body who has served longest and who acts as spokesman for the others; as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps. [< LL. *decanus*, one set over ten, < L. *decem*, ten.]—**dean'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] The office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.—**dean'ship,** *n.* The office, rank, or title of a dean.

dear, 1 dīr; 2 dēr. **I.** *a.* **1.** Beloved; precious; highly esteemed. **2.** Held at a high price, or rate; costly. **3.** Characterized by high prices. **4**‖. High; intense; earnest. **5**†. Severe, dire; difficult; also, hardy. **dere**‡. **6**†. Noble,

One-hand Deaf-and-dumb Alphabet.

glorious. **7**‖. Dangerous. **II.** *n.* One who is much beloved; a darling. **III.** *adv.* Dearly. **IV.** *interj.* An exclamation of regret, surprize, etc. [In a good sense, < AS. *doere;* in a bad sense, < AS. *dēor,* wild, cruel: see DEER.]—**dear'ly,** *adv.* **1.** With much affection; fondly; tenderly. **2.** At a high price or rate; at great cost. **3**‖. Earnestly.—**dear'ness,** *n.*—**dear'y,** *n.* One who is very dear; a darling: a term of familiar address. **dear'ie**‡.

dear'born, 1 dīr'bərn; 2 dēr'born, *n.* [U. S.] A light four-wheeled carriage. [After *Dearborn,* its inventor.]

Dear'born, Henry (1751–1829). An American general.

dearn†, 1 dīrn; 2 dērn, *a.* **1.** Lonely; melancholy. **2.** Dark; secret. **3.** Eager. **dernet**.—**dearn'ly**†, *adv.*

dearth, 1 dīrth; 2 dērth, *n.* **1.** Scarcity; lack; famine. **2**†. Dearness; costliness. Syn.: see WANT.

dearth'ful, 1 dīrth'ful; 2 dērth'ful, *a.* [Scot.] Very expensive; costly. **dearth'fu**‡. [Colloq.]

deas, 1 dēs; 2 dās, *n.* [Scot.] A dais.

dea'sil, 1 dī'zıl *or* dē'zıl; 2 dē'şil *or* dā'şil, *n.* [Scot.] Motion from east to west, as of the sun in its course.

death, } 1 deth; 2 dĕth, *n.* **1.** Cessation of physical life. **2.**
deth[5], } Extinction of anything; decay; destruction. **3.** Something likely to produce death; a cause or occasion of death. **4.** Something as terrible as death. **5.** The cessation, absence, or opposite of spiritual life: spiritual and eternal ruin. **6.** A fatal plague. **7.** A personification, type, or representation of mortality; as, a *death's*-head. Death is generally represented as a skeleton holding a scythe. **8.** Slaughter; blood. **9.** The condition of being dead. **10.** *Chr. Sci.* An illusion, the lie of life in matter, the unreal and untrue; the opposite of life. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 584. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *death,* = Goth. *dauthus.*]—**civil death,** the total deprivation of civil rights and standing, as by a life imprisonment, etc.—**death'-bed",** *n.* The bed on which one dies; the mortal illness; last hours of life: also adjectively.—**d.-bell,** *n.* **1.** A bell announcing death; a passing-bell. **2.** A ringing in the ears like a tolling bell: thought by some to presage the news of a death.—**d.-blow,** *n.* A fatal blow or shock.—**d.-cup,** *n.* A common and very poisonous fungus having bright-red caps dotted with white. **fly'-a-gar"ic**†.—**d.-damp,** *n.* The cold sweat sometimes preceding death.—**death'ful,** *a.* **1.** Deadly; murderous; full of slaughter. **2.** Mortal: liable to die. **3.** Having the appearance of death. **4**†. Cruel; painful; agonizing.—**death'ful-ness,** *n.*—**death'less,** *a.* Not liable to die; undying; unending; perpetual. Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL.—**death'-less-ly,** *adv.*—**death'less-ness,** *n.*—**death'ly,** *a.* **1.** Having the semblance or suggestion of death. **death'y**‡; **death'like**†. **2.** Pertaining to death. **3.** Deadly. Syn.: see GHASTLY.—**death'-li-ness,** *n.*—**death'ly,** *adv.* So as to be like death or the dead or dying.—**death'smask,** *n.* A cast of the face taken just after death.—**d.-rate,** *n.* The number of persons per thousand dying annually in a given population.—**d.-rattle,** *n.* The rattling sound caused by the mucus in the throat of one dying.—**death's-head,** *n.* A human skull as a symbol of death.—**death's-head moth,** a large Old World sphinx-moth with markings like a death's-head on the upper surface of the thorax.—**death-sign,** *n. Med.* An indication that complete or somatic death has occurred in a human body. Compare DEATH-TEST.—**deaths-man,** *n.* The hangman.—**death-test,** *n. Med.* A method used to ascertain if complete or somatic death has occurred in a human body. Compare DEATH-SIGN.—**d.-toll,** *n.* A knell.—**d.-warrant,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* An official order for the execution of a person. **2.** That which insures destruction or puts an end to hope.—**d.-watch,** *n.* **1.** The last vigil with the dying or with the body of one dead. **2.** A guard set over a condemned man before his execution.—**death'watch",** *n.* An insect that when calling to its mate makes a ticking noise, thought by the superstitious to presage death.—**death'y,** *a. & adv.* Deathly.

Death Valley, A valley in S. E. California, between Telescope and Panamint mountains. It is over 200 feet below sea level.

deave, 1 dīv; 2 dēv, *v.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To deafen or bewilder with noise. **II.** *i.* To become deaf.

deb., *abbr.* Debenture.

de-bac'le, 1 dı-bak'l; 2 de-băc'l, *n.* **1.** A violent flood, carrying debris. **2.** A stampede; rout; downfall. [F.]

de-bar', 1 dı-bār'; 2 de-bär', *vt.* To bar or shut out; prohibit; preclude; hinder; commonly with *from;* sometimes with *of* or *to.* Syn.: see PROHIBIT; SUSPEND.—**de-bar'ment,** *n.* The act of debarring; exclusion; obstruction. **de-bar'rance**‡.

de-bark'[1], 1 dı-bārk'; 2 de-bärk', *v.* **I.** *t.* To set upon the shore from a vessel; land. **II.** *i.* To go ashore. Compare DISEMBARK.—**de"bark-a'tion,** *n.*

de-bar'rass§, 1 dı-bar'əs; 2 de-băr'as, *vt.* To free from embarrassment: disembarrass.

de-base', 1 dı-bēs'; 2 de-bās', *vt.* [DE-BASED'[1]; DE-BAS'ING.] To lower in character, purity, or value; depreciate; degrade. [< DE- + BASE, *a.*] Syn.: see ABASE; CORRUPT; IMPAIR.—**de-base'ment,** *n.*—**de-bas'er,** *n.*

de-bate', 1 dı-bēt'; 2 de-bāt'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DE-BAT'ED[4]; DE-BAT'ING.] **1.** To discuss argumentatively; argue; dispute. **2.** To consider; reflect. **3**‖. To fight or contend for. **II.** *n.* **1.** The discussing of any question; argumentation; dispute; controversy. **2**‖. Combat; strife. [< L.[F] *de,* down, + *batuo,* strike.] Syn.: (verb) see DELIBERATE; DISPUTE; (noun) see ALTERCATION; REASONING.—**de-bat'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**de-bat'er,** *n.*

de-bauch', 1 dı-bēch'; 2 de-bach'. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become corrupt in morals; lead astray; make disloyal, vicious, or unchaste; seduce; indulge excessively in pleasures of the senses. **2.** To vitiate; pervert. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act or occasion of debauchery; a carouse. **2.** Excess; intemperance; lewdness. [< F. *débaucher,* < *dé-* (see DE-) + OF. *baucher,* hew.] **de-baush'**†; **de-bosh'**†. Syn.: see POLLUTE; VIOLATE.—**deb"au-chee',** 1 deb"o-shī'; 2 dĕb"o-chē', *n.* One habitually profligate, drunken, or lewd; a libertine.—**de-bauch'er,** *n.* One who debauches; a seducer.—**de-bauch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Licentiousness; drunkenness. **2.** Seduction from virtue, purity, or fidelity. **de-bauch'ment**‡.

de-beige', 1 də-bēz'; 2 de-bęzh', *n.* [F.] A cloth made of wool or mixed materials.

de-ben'ture, 1 dı-ben'chur *or* -tiur; 2 de-bĕn'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Com.* An instrument in the nature of a bond, given as an acknowledgment of debt, and providing for repayment out of some specified fund or source of income; as, a mortgage *débenture,* one secured by a mortgage. **2.** A custom-house certificate providing for a drawback. **3.** A government pay-order. [< L. *debentur,* there are owing.] See BOND; STOCK.

de-bil'i-tate, 1 dı-bil'ı-tēt; 2 de-bil'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED[4]; -TAT"-ING.] To make feeble or languid; weaken. [< L. *debilis,* weak.]—**de-bil'i-tant,** *a. & n.*—**de-bil"i-ta'tion,** *n.*—**de-bil'i-ta-tiv(e)**, *a.*—**de-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Abnormal weakness; languor; feebleness.

deb'it, 1 deb'ıt; 2 dĕb'it. **I**[4]. *vt.* **1.** To enter on the debtor side of an account. **2.** To charge, as with debt. **II.** *n.* The debit side of an account; a debt or debts recorded; something owed. [< L. *debitum,* < *debeo,* owe; see DEBT.]

deb"o-nair', 1 deb"o-nār'; 2 dĕb"o-nâr', *a.* Gentle or courteous; affable; complaisant. [< F. *débonnaire,* < *dé-,* of, + *bon,* good, + *air,* mien.] **deb"on-aire'**‡; **deb"on-naire'**‡. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Deb'o-rah, 1 deb'o-ra; 2 dĕb'o-ra, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Deb, Deb'by** (dims.). D. **De-bo'ra,** 1 dē-bō'ra, 2 dę-bō'rä; F. **Dé"bo"ra'**, 1 dē"bō"rā', 2 dę"bō"rä'; It. **De'bo-ra,** 1

dē′bo-ra. 2 dę′bo-rä; L. **Deb′o-ra,** 1 deb′o-ra. 2 dĕb′o-ra. *Bib.* A prophetess of Mount Ephraim, who judged Israel, and who, with Barak, defeated Sisera about 1285 B. C. *Judg.* iv. 4. [Heb., bee.]

de-bosh′, *vt.* To debauch.—**de-bosh′ment†,** *n.*

de-bouch′, 1 di-bûsh′; 2 de-bu͝ch′, **I.** *vt. & vi.* To emerge or issue; pass out; to cause to emerge or issue. **II.** *n.* **1.** An opening especially in military works, for the passage of troops. **2.** An outlet for commerce; market. **dē″bou-ché′**†, [F.] [< F. *dé-*, of, from. + *bouche*, mouth.]—**de-bouch′ment,** *n.*—**de″bou″-chure′,** *n.* The opening out of a valley, stream, or the like; the act of debouching.

Deb′rec-zin, 1 deb′ret-sin; 2 dĕb′rĕt-sĭn, *n.* A manufacturing town in east central Hungary; pop. 103,200.

dē″brĭ″de-ment′, 1 dē″brĭ′de-mănt; 2 dę″brĭ″de-măn′, *n.* [F.] *Surg.* The excision of tissues of the interior of gunshot wounds, to prevent septic infection.

de″bris′, } 1 dē″brĭ′; 2 dę″brĭ′, *n.* **1.** Accumulated fragments;
deb″ris′, } ruins; rubbish. **2.** *Geol.* An aggregation of detached fragments of rocks. [< F. *débris*, < OF. *desbriser*, drive asunder. < *des*, apart, + *briser*, break.] Syn.: see WASTE.

debt, } 1 det; 2 dĕt, *n.* **1.** That which one owes; an obligation;
det§, } the state of being indebted. **2§.** A sin; trespass. [< F. *dette*, < L. *debitus*, pp. of *debeo*, owe.]—**debt′ed‖,** *a.* Indebted.—**debt′or,** *n.* **1.** One who is in debt; one who is under obligation to another, as for money or goods, or for service, benefit, or help. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* The left-hand or debit side of an account.

De-bus″sy′, 1 de-bu͝-sē′; 2 de-bu͝″sy′, **Claude Achille** (1862–1918). A French composer; *L'Enfant Prodigue.*

dé″but′, 1 dā″bū′; 2 dę″bū′, *n.* [F.] A first appearance, as in society or on the stage; first attempt; beginning.—**dé″bu″tant′,** 1 dā″bū″tänt′ *or* deb′yu-tänt′; 2 dę″bu͝″tänt′ *or* dĕb′yu-tänt′, *n.* One who makes a début.—**dé″bu″tante′,** 1 dā″bū″tänt′ *or* deb′yu-tänt′; 2 dę″bu͝″tänt′ *or* dĕb′yu-tänt′, *n.* A girl or woman who makes a début

Dec., *abbr.* December.—**dec.,** *abbr.* Deceased. declaration, decorative, decrease.—**dec., decl.,** *abbr.* Declension. declination.

dec′a-, 1 dek′ə-; 2 dĕc′a-. From Greek *deka*, ten: a combining form.

dec′ade, 1 dek′ēd; 2 dĕc′ād, *n.* **1.** A period of ten years. **2.** A group or set of ten. [< Gr. *deka(d-)s*, < *deka*, ten.]
dec′ad‡.

de-ca′dence, 1 di-kā′dens; 2 de-cā′dĕnç, *n.* A process of deterioration; decline; decay. [< F. *decadence*, < L. *de*, down, + *cado*, fall.] **de-ca′den-cy‡.**—**de-ca′dent.** **I.** *a.* Falling into ruin or decay. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who has fallen from a high social position. **2.** One in a state or process of mental or moral decay: a decadent person. **3.** Specif., a member of a school of French writers of the close of the 19th century characterized by their cultivation of the morbid, neurotic, and artificial in subject and treatment. This school, which later developed into SYMBOLISM, included Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Mallarmé.—**de-ca′dent-ism,** *adv.*

decag., *abbr.* Decagram.

dec′a-gon, 1 dek′ə-gən; 2 dĕc′a-gŏn, *n.* A figure with ten sides and ten angles. [< Gr. *deka*, ten. + *gōnia*, angle.]—**de-cag′o-nal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**dec′a-gram,** *n.* A weight of 10 grams. See METRIC SYSTEM. [+ GRAM.] **dec′a-grammet‡.**—**dec″a-he′-dron,** *n.* A solid bounded by ten plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, seat.]—**dec″a-he′dral,** *a.*

decal., *abbr.* Decaliter.

dé″ca″lage′, 1 dē″kä″läzh′; 2 dę″cä″läzh′, *n.* [F.] In an aeroplane, the variance in angle of incidence between two sustaining surfaces.

de-cal′ci-fy, 1 di-kal′sı-fı; 2 dē-cāl′çi-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED: -FY″ING.] To free or deprive of lime, as bones.—**de-cal″ci-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* The action of decalcifying: specif., in dentistry, the removal of calcareous matter from the teeth.

de-cal″co-ma′ni-a, 1 di-kal′ko-mē′nı-ə; 2 de-cāl″co-mā′ni-a, *n.* **1.** A process of transferring prints from paper to glass, porcelain, etc. **2.** Such a print when ready to be transferred. **3.** The decoration of glassware by gumming pictures upon it. [< F. *décalcomanie*, < *dé* (< L. *de*), down, + *calquer*, trace (< L. *calco*, trample), + Gr. *mania*, madness.]

de″ca-les′cence, 1 dĭ″ka-les′ens; 2 dĕ″ca-lĕs′ĕnç, *n.* The absorption of heat at a certain point during the heating of a bar of steel: the reverse of *recalescence.*—**de″ca-les′cent,** *a.*

dec′a-li″ter, } 1 dek′ə-lī″tər; 2 dĕc′a-lī″tĕr, *n.* A measure of ca-
dec′a-li″tre, } pacity of 10 liters See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *décalitre*, < Gr. *deka*, ten; and see LITER.]

dec′a-log, } 1 dek′ə-leg; 2 dĕc′a-lŏg, *n.* The ten com-
dec′a-logue, } mandments; the moral law. [< Gr. *dekalogos*, < *deka*, ten, + *logos*, word.]

decam., *abbr.* Decameter.

dec′a-me″ter, } 1 dek′ə-mī″tər; 2 dĕc′a-mē″tĕr, *n.* **1.** A measure
dec′a-me″tre, } of length of 10 meters. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. **2.** Verse consisting of ten rhythmical feet. [< F. *décamètre*, < Gr. *deka*, ten, + *metron*, measure.]

de-camp′, 1 di-kamp′; 2 de-cămp′, *vi.* **1.** To break camp; march away. **2.** To leave suddenly or secretly; run away. Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**de-camp′ment,** *n.*

De-camps′, 1 də-kōn′; 2 de-cän′, **Alexandre Gabriel** (1803–1860). A French painter; killed while hunting at Fontainebleau: *Joseph Sold by His Brethren.*

dec′a-nal, 1 dek′ə-nal; 2 dĕc′a-năl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery. [< LL. *decanus*; see DEAN.]

de-can′drous, 1 di-kan′drus; 2 de-cän′drŭs, *a. Bot.* Having ten stamens. [< Gr. *deka*, ten, + *anēr*, *andros*, man.]

dec′ane, 1 dek′ēn; 2 dĕc′ān, *n. Chem.* Any one of several isomeric liquid compounds ($C_{10}H_{22}$) of the paraffin group, variously derived, as from coal-tar, etc. [< Gr. *deka*, ten.]

de-cant′ᵈ, 1 di-kant′; 2 de-cănt′, *vt.* To pour off gently. [< F. *décanter*, < *dé-*, from, + OF. *cant*, edge.]—**de″can-ta′tion,** *n.*—**de-cant′er,** *n.* An ornamental bottle for wine, etc.

de-cap′i-tate, 1 di-kap′ı-tēt; 2 de-căp′ı-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT′EDᵈ; -TAT′ING.] To behead. [< L.LL *de*, off, + *caput*, head.]—**de-cap″i-ta′tion,** *n.*

dec′a-pod, 1 dek′ə-pod, 2 dĕc′a-pŏd. **I.** *a.* Ten-footed or ten-armed: of or pertaining to the *Decapoda*, a division of crustaceans with five pairs of legs, including the crabs, lobsters, etc. **II.** *n.* A ten-footed crustacean, or ten-armed cephalopod. See CRAB. [< Gr. *dekapous*, < *deka*, ten, + *pous*, foot.] **dec′a-podeꝺ.**—**de-cap′o-dal, de-cap′o-dous,** *a.*—**dec″a-pod′i-form,** *a.* Lobster-like. [+ -FORM.]

De-cap′o-lis, 1 di-kap′o-lis; 2 de-căp′o-lĭs, *n. Bib.* A region in ancient Palestine containing the confederacy of ten cities. *Matt.* iv., 25.

de-cap″su-la′tion, 1 dĭ-kap″sıu-lē′shən; 2 dē-căp″sŭ-lā′shon, *n. Surg.* The removal of the enveloping membrane of an organ, especially the capsule of the kidney.

de-car′bon-ate, 1 di-kär′bən-ēt; 2 dē-cär′bo-nāt, *vt.* [-AT″EDᵈ; -AT″ING.] To free from carbon dioxid.

de-car′bu-rize, 1 di-kär′biu-ruiz; 2 dē-cär′bŭ-rĭz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ″ING.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon; to remove the carbon deposit from; as from the piston and of the cylinders of an internal combustion engine. **de-car′bon-ize†; de-car′bu-rise†.**—**de-car″bu-ri-za′**[or-sa′]**tion,** *n.* **de-car″bon-i-za′-tion‡.**

dec-are′, 1 dek-är′; 2 dĕc-ār′, *n.* In the metric system, 1,000 square meters. See METRIC SYSTEM. [< F. *décare*, < Gr. *deka*, ten, and see ARE, *n.*]

dec′a-stere, 1 dek′ə-stīr; 2 dĕc′a-stēr, *n.* Ten cubic meters. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. **dec′a-ster‡; dek′a-ster‡.**

dec′a-style, 1 dek′ə-stail; 2 dĕc′a-stȳl. **I.** *a.* Having or consisting of ten columns. **II.** *n.* A decastyle portico.

dec′a-syl″la-ble, 1 dek′ə-sil″ə-bl; 2 dĕc′a-sȳl″a-bl, *n.* A line of ten syllables. [< Gr. *deka*, ten, + SYLLABLE.]—**dec″a-syl-lab′ic,** *a.*

dec-ath′lon, 1 dek-ath′lən; 2 dĕc-ăth′lŏn, *n.* An athletic contest consisting of ten different events in which each contestant participates. At the modern Olympic games it consists of throwing the discus, 400-meter race, 100-meter hurdle-race, running high jump, 1,500-meter race, pole-vault, 100-meter race, running broad jump, putting the shot, and throwing the javelin. [< Gr. *deka*, ten, + *athlon*, contest.]

De-ca′tur, 1 di-kē′tur; 2 dē-ca′tŭr. **1. Stephen, Jr.** (1779–1820), American commodore; led expedition against Algiers (1815), resulting in freedom of United States from exactions by Mediterranean pirates. **2.** A city in central Illinois: pop. 43,820; seat of **James Millikin University.**

de-cay′, 1 di-kē′; 2 de-cā′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To affect by decay; impair; rot. **II.** *i.* To suffer decay: deteriorate; decline in health, numbers, or any form of excellence; become rotten. [< L.OF *decido*, fall, < *de*, down, + *cado*, fall.]

Syn.: corrupt, decompose, molder, putrefy, rot, spoil. *Rot* is a strong word, ordinarily esteemed coarse, but on occasion capable of approved emphatic use; as, "the name of the wicked shall *rot*," *Prov.* x, 7.; *decay* and *decompose* are now common euphemisms. A substance is *decomposed* when resolved into its original elements by any process; it is *decayed* when resolved into its original elements by natural processes; it *decays* gradually, but may be instantly *decomposed*, as water into oxygen and hydrogen; to say that a thing is *decayed* may denote only a partial result, but to say it is *decomposed* ordinarily implies that the change is complete or nearly so. *Putrefy* and the adjectives *putrid* and *putrescent*, and the nouns *putridity* and *putrescence*, are used almost exclusively of animal matter in a state of decomposition, the more general word *decay* being used of either animal or vegetable substances. *Decay* may also be extended to any process of decline or breaking down, physical, mental, social, etc. See PUTREFY.—**de-cay a-bl(eᴿ, a.—de-cayed′-ness,** *n.*—**de-cay′erᴿ,** *n.* That which causes decay.

de-cay′, *n.* A passing into a feeble or reduced condition tending toward dissolution; a gradual decline in health, size, or quality; deterioration; decomposition; corruption; rottenness. Syn.: see RUIN.

Dec′can, *n.* Same as DEKKAN.

de-cease′, 1 di-sis′; 2 de-çēs′. **I.** *vi.* [DE-CEASED′†; DE-CEAS′-ING.] To depart from this life; die. **II.** *n.* Departure from this life; death. [< L. *decessus*, < *de-* (see DE-) + *cedo*, go.]—**de-ceased′,** *pa.* Dead. Syn.: see LIFELESS.

de-ce′dent, 1 di-sī′dent; 2 de-çē′dĕnt, *n.* A person deceased.

de-ceit′, 1 di-sīt′; 2 de-çēt′, *n.* The act of deceiving; deception; fraud; deceptiveness; trick. [< L.ᴱ *deceptus*, pp. of *decipio*, deceive.] Syn.: see DECEPTION; FRAUD, LIE.—**de-ceit′ful,** *a.* Characterized by deception; false; tricky; fraudulent. Syn.: see BAD; DECEPTIVE; INSIDIOUS; PERFIDIOUS; ROTTEN; VAIN.—**de-celt′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**de-celt′ful-ness,** *n.*

de-ceive′, } 1 di-sīv′; 2 de-çēv′, *vt. & vi.* [DE-CEIVED′; DE-
de-ceiv′ᴱ, } CEIVDᴱ; DE-CEIV′ING.] **1.** To mislead by or as by falsehood; impose upon; delude. **2.** [Poet.] To divert; beguile. **3.** To practice deceit. [< F. *décevoir*, < L. *decipro*; see DECEIT.]

Syn.: beguile, betray, cheat, circumvent, defraud, delude, dupe, ensnare, entrap, impose upon, mislead, overreach, outwit, take in, trick. See MISLEAD. Compare DECEPTION.

—**de-ceiv′a-bl(eᴿ, a.** **1.** Capable of being deceived; liable to imposition. **2†.** Producing deception.—**de-ceiv′a-bl(e-nessᴿ,** *n.*—**de-ceiv′a-bly,** *adv.*—**de-ceiv′erᴿ,** *n.* One who deceives. Syn.: see HYPOCRITE.

de-cel′er-ate, 1 dĭ-sel′ər-ēt; 2 dē-çĕl′er-āt, *vt.* [-AT″EDᵈ; -AT″-ING.] To diminish in velocity. [< DE- + L. *celer*, quick.]—**de-cel″er-a′tion,** *n.*

De-cem'ber, 1 di-sem'bər; 2 dē-çĕm'ber, *n.* The twelfth month of the Gregorian year, having 31 days. [L. In the Roman calendar. December was the tenth month.]—**De-cem'-brist,** *n.* **1.** A person participating in or connected with events taking place in December. **2.** *Russian Hist.* One of those who conspired against the Czar Nicholas of Russia, on the occasion of his accession, in December, 1825.

de-cem'vir, 1 di-sem'vər; 2 de-çĕm'vir, *n.* [-VIRS², -VI-RI. 1 -vi-ral; 2 -vi-ri, *pl.*] A member of any body of ten magistrates; specifically, one commissioned (451 B. C.) to codify the laws of Rome. [L., < *decem,* ten, + *vir,* man.]—**de-cem'vi-ral,** *a.* Pertaining to decemvirs.—**de-cem'vi-rate,** *n.* **1.** A body of ten men in authority. **2.** The office, or term of office, of such a body.

de'cen-cy, 1 di'sen-si; 2 dē'çĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** Propriety in conduct, speech, or dress; modesty. **2.** That which is decent.

de-cen'ni-al, 1 di-sen'i-al; 2 de-çĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* Continuing for or consisting of ten years; occurring every ten years. **II.** *n.* An anniversary observed at periods of ten years. [< L. *decem,* ten, + *annus,* year.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**de-cen'na-ry.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to ten; pertaining to ten years or to a tithing. **de-cen'a-ry‡.** **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A tithing or group of ten freeholders and their families. **2.** A period of ten years.

de-cen'ni-um, 1 di-sen'i-um; 2 de-çĕn'i-ūm. *n.* A period of ten years; decade. [L., < *decem,* ten, + *annus,* year.]

de'cent, 1 di'sent; 2 dē'çĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by propriety of conduct, speech, manners, or dress; proper; decorous; respectable. **2.** Free from indelicacy; modest; chaste. **3.** Sufficient; passable; moderate. **4‖.** Good-looking; symmetrical; comely. [< L. *decen(t-)s;* ppr. of *decet,* it becomes.] Syn.: see BECOMING; MODEST.—**de'cent-ly,** *adv.*—**de-cent-ness,** *n.*

de-cen'ter, 1 di-sen'tər; 2 dē-çĕn'ter, *vt.* **1.** To put out of **de-cen'tre,** ∫ center; make eccentric. **2.** Specif., to cut, as a lens for an eye-glass, so that the physical center and the optical center of the lens surfaces do not coincide.

de-cen'tral-ize, 1 di-sen'trəl-aiz; 2 dē-çĕn'tral-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; IZ'ING.] To remove from a center; distribute: used especially of government or other authority.—**de-cen'tral-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-cep'tion, 1 di-sep'shən; 2 de-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deceiving; deceit; the state of being deceived. **2.** Anything that deceives; a delusion.

Syn.: craft, cunning, deceit, deceitfulness, delusion, dissimulation, double-dealing, duplicity, fabrication, falsehood, finesse, fraud, guile, hypocrisy, imposition, lie, lying, prevarication, trickery, untruth. *Deceit* is especially applied to the habit, *deception* to the act; *guile* applies to the disposition out of which *deceit* and *deception* grow, and also to their actual practise. A *lie, lying,* or *falsehood,* is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. The novel or drama is not a *lie,* because not meant to deceive; the ancient teaching that the earth was flat was not a *lie,* because not then known to be false. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie. Falsehood* and *lying* are in utterance; *deceit* and *deception* may be merely in act or implication. *Deception* may be innocent, and even unintentional, as in the case of an optical illusion; *deceit* always involves injurious intent. *Craft* and *cunning* have not necessarily any moral quality; they are common traits of animals, but stand rather low in the human scale. *Duplicity* is the habitual speaking or acting with intent to appear to mean what one does not. *Dissimulation* is rather a concealing of what is than a pretense of what is not. *Finesse* is simply an adroit and delicate management of a matter for one's own side, not necessarily involving *deceit.* Compare ARTIFICE; FICTION; FRAUD; HYPOCRISY; LIE.—Ant.: candor, fair dealing, frankness, guilelessness, honesty, openness, simplicity, sincerity, truth, veracity.

de-cep'tiv(es, 1 di-sep'tiv; 2 de-çĕp'tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to deceive.

Syn.: deceitful, delusive, illusive, illusory. Persons are *deceitful;* things are *deceptive.* We speak of a *deceitful,* but not of a *deceptive* man. We speak, however, of *deceitful* promises, as involving personal intent to deceive. It is more accurate to say *deceptive* than *deceitful* appearances. See BAD; COUNTERFEIT.—Ant.: fair, frank, genuine, honest, open, real, truthful, veracious.—**de-cep'tiv(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**de-cep'tiv(e-ness²,** *n.*

de-cer'e-brate, 1 di-ser'i-brēt; 2 dē-çĕr'e-brāt, *vt.* [-BRAT'ED⁴; -BRAT'ING.] To remove the cerebrum or brain from, as in craniotomy. [< DE- + CEREBRUM.] **de-cer'e-brize‡.**—**de-cer"e-bra'tion,** *n.*

de-cern', 1 di-sūrn'; 2 de-çĕrn', *vt. & vi.* **1.** *Scots Law.* To decide: decree: adjudge. The use of this word is requisite to constitute a decree. **2‡.** To discern. [< F. *décerner.* < L. *decerno,* separate.]

dec'i-, 1 des'i-; 2 dĕç-i-, *prefix.* From Latin *decimus,* tenth. See METRIC SYSTEM.

dec'i-are, 1 des'i-ār *or* des'i-ār'; 2 dĕç'i-ār *or* dĕç"i-ār', *n.* Ten square meters: one-tenth of an are. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *déciare,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see ARE, *n.*]

decid., *abbr.* Deciduous.

de-cide', 1 di-said'; 2 de-çĭd', *v.* [DE-CID'ED⁴; DE-CID'ING.] **I.** *t.* To determine authoritatively; bring to a conclusive result; adjudge; arbitrate; resolve. **II.** *i.* To give judgment; come to or give a decision. [< L. *decido,* < *de,* off, + *ædo,* cut.] Syn.: see SETTLE.—**de-cid'a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**de-cid'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Free from uncertainty; unquestionable; unmistakable. **2.** Determined: resolute; emphatic. Syn.: see FIRM.—**de-cid'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-cid'ed-ness,** *n.*

de-cid'u-a, 1 di-sid'yu-ə; 2 de-çĭd'yu-a, *n. Embryol.* The thickened mucous membrane of the uterus shed off and expelled either after menstruation (*decidua menstrualis*) or after pregnancy (*decidua gravidtiatis*). [< L. *deciduus,* falling off, < *decido;* see DECAY, *v.*]

de-cid'u-ous, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Falling off or shed at maturity or at specific seasons, as petals, fruit, or leaves; also, characterized by such a falling off. **2.** *Zool.* Liable to be shed at periodical times, as antlers, hair, teeth, wings of insects, etc.; having such parts. **3.** Not enduring; evanescent; short-lived. **-ness,** *n.*

dec'i-gram, 1 des'i-gram: 2 dĕç'i-grām. *n.* A weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 troy grains, nearly. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *décigramme,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see GRAM, *n.*] **dec'i-grammet.**

dec'i-li"ter, 1 des'i-li"tər; 2 dĕç'i-lī"ter, *n.* A measure of capac-**dec'i-li"tre,** ∫ ity of one-tenth of a liter (U. S.), 3.38 fluid ounces. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *décilitre,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see LITER.]

de-cil'lion, 1 di-sil'yən; 2 de-çĭl'yon, *n.* **1.** [U. S. & Fr.] The eleventh power of a thousand: 1 followed by thirty-three ciphers. **2.** [Eng.] The tenth power of a million: 1 followed by sixty ciphers. [< L. *decem,* ten, + *-illion* as in MILLION.]—**de-cil'-lionth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a decillion. **2.** Being one of a decillion parts. **II.** *n.* One of a decillion equal parts of anything.

decim., *abbr.* Decimeter.

dec'i-mal, 1 des'i-məl; 2 dĕç'i-mal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or founded on the number of 10; proceeding by powers of 10 or of one-tenth. **II.** *n.* A decimal fraction or one of its digits. [L.L.-OF *decimus,* tenth, < *decem,* ten.]—**circulating decimal,** a decimal fraction repeating a set of figures without end.—**decimal fraction,** a fraction whose denominator (usually unexpressed) is 10 or a power of 10: as, .5 = 5/10, 3.2 = 3²/10.—**dec'i-mal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To reduce to a decimal system.—**decimal point,** a dot or period used before a decimal fraction.—**dec'i-mal-ly,** *adv.*—**decimal system,** a system of reckoning by tens or tenths.—**dec'i-mate,** *vt.* [-MAT-ED⁴; -MAT'ING.] **1.** To kill one out of every ten of. **2.** To destroy a large proportion of. **3‡.** To exact a tithe from; to divide decimally.—**dec"i-ma'tion,** *n.*—**dec'i-ma"tor,** *n.*

dē"cime', 1 dē'sim'; 2 dę'çim'. *n.* [F.] A French coin, one-tenth of a franc in value.

dec'i-me"ter, 1 des'i-mi'tər; 2 dĕç'i-mē"ter, *n.* A measure of **dec'i-me"tre,** ∫ length of one-tenth of a meter. See METRIC. [< F. *décimetre,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see METER³.]

de-ci'pher, 1 di-sai'fər; 2 de-çi'fer, *vt.* **1.** To make out the **de-ci'fer,** ∫ words or meaning of. **2.** To translate from cipher into ordinary characters. **3.** To portray; delineate. [< DE- + CIPHER.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**de-ci'pher-a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**de-ci'pher-er,** *n.*

de-ci'sion, 1 di-siz'ən; 2 de-çĭzh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of deciding; a fixed intention. **2.** Decisive result; settlement; judgment of a court. **3.** The quality of being positive and firm; determination. [< L. *deciso(n-),* < *decido;* see DECIDE.] Syn.: see DETERMINATION; WILL.

de-ci'siv(es, 1 di-sai'siv; 2 de-çi'sĭv, *a.* **1.** Putting an end to uncertainty, debate, or question; conclusive. **2.** Prompt; positive; decided. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dec'i-stere, 1 des'i-stīr; 2 dĕç'i-stēr, *n.* One-tenth of a stere, or 3.532 cubic feet. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *décistère,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; and see STERE.] **dec'i-ster‡.**

deck¹, 1 dek; 2 dĕk, *vt.* **1.** To array; dress elegantly; adorn; decorate. **2.** To put a deck on. **3‡.** To cover, clothe. Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH.

deck, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A platform covering or extending horizontally across a vessel; the space between two such platforms; any similar flat surface. **2.** A car-roof. **3.** A covering or shelter. **4.** In card-playing: (1) A pack of cards. (2) That part of the pack which is left after the hands have been dealt. **5.** A chief aeroplane surface, especially of a machine with more than one chief surface. [< D. *dek,* < *dekken,* cover.]—**deck'er,** *n.* **1.** One who decks. **2.** A vessel, car, etc., with decks: only in composition.—**deck'-hand,** *n.* One employed, as on a steamboat, about the deck, as in handling cargo, etc.

deck'le, 1 dek'l; 2 dĕk'l, *n.* **1.** In paper-making by hand, a rectangular frame laid upon a wire mold to confine the paper-pulp to a definite area, thus limiting the size of the sheet. **2.** A flexible rubber strap that follows the apron of a Fourdrinier paper-making machine, to limit the width of the web; a deckle-strap. **3.** The raw or ragged edge of hand-made paper. [< Low G. *dekkel,* dim. of *decke,* cover, < *dekken,* cover.] **deck'el‡.**—**deck'le-edge",** *n.* Same as DECKLE, 3.—**d.-edged,** *a.* Uncut: rough-edged, as books.

decl., *abbr.* Declension: declination.

de-claim', 1 di-klēm'; 2 de-clām', *v.* **I.** *t.* To deliver oratorically in public; recite. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak in rhetorical style; harangue. **2.** To give a recitation. [< L. *declamo,* < *de-* intens. + *clamo,* cry out.] Syn.: see SPEAK'—**de-claim'er,** *n.*

dec"la-ma'tion, 1 dek"lə-mē'shən; 2 dĕc"la-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of declaiming: empty or bombastic oratory. **2.** A speech or selection recited or to be recited from memory.

de-clam'a-to-ry, 1 di-klam'ə-to-ri; 2 de-clām'a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Using, characterized by, or pertaining to declamation. **2.** In a noisy, empty rhetorical style.—**de-clam'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

dec"la-ra'tion, 1 dek"lə-rē'shən; 2 dĕc"la-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** A formal or explicit statement; the act of declaring, or that which is declared. **2.** *Law.* (1) In common-law pleading, the paper filed by the plaintiff in which he alleges the facts constituting his cause of action and demands judgment. (2) A solemn declaration made by a witness, under the penalties of perjury, equivalent to an oath. **3.** *Card-playing.* (1) In bridge, the naming of the trump suit by dummy or dealer.

(2) In bezique and other games, the act of declaring the points already made by a player.—**Declaration of Independence,** see under INDEPENDENCE.—**D. of London,** a formal presentation of neutral and belligerent rights, etc., submitted to the Great Powers in 1909; rejected by the British House of Lords in 1911, but adopted by an Order in Council Aug. 20, 1914, which was rescinded, July 8, 1916.

de-clar'a-to-ry, 1 di-klăr'ə-to-ri; 2 de-clăr'a-to-ry, *a.* Making a declaration; affirmative. **de-clar'a-tiv**(es.—**de-clar'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-clar'ed-ness,** *n.*—**de-clar'er,** *n.* One who declares in any sense.

de-clare', 1 di-klâr'; 2 dĕ-clâr', *v.* [DE-CLARED'; DE-CLAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make known; reveal; explain. **2.** To assert positively. **3.** To announce formally to be or exist. **4.** To make a full statement of or concerning, as of goods liable to customs duty. **5.** *Card-playing.* (1) In bezique and other games, to announce (a combination of cards in the hand) and lay (it) on the table for inspection. (2) To name (a suit) trumps, as in bridge. **II.** *i.* To make a declaration; proclaim a choice or decision. [< L. *declaro,* < *de-,* thoroughly, + *clarus,* clear.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ANNOUNCE; ASSERT; AVOW; PUBLISH; SPEAK.

de-clen'sion, 1 di-klĕn'shən; 2 de-clĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, as to indicate gender, number, and case. (2) A class of words thus inflected. **2.** Decline; deterioration. **3.** The act of declining. **4.** A slope; incline. [< L. *declinatio(n-);* see DECLINE.]—**de-clen'sion-al,** *a.*

dec"li-na'tion, 1 dek"li-nē'shən; 2 dĕc"li-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of declining; inclination; descent; slope. **2.** Deterioration; decay. **3.** Refusal; non-acceptance. **4.** Deviation. **5.** *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator. **6.** The angle between the direction in which the magnetic needle points and the true meridian: often called *magnetic declination.* **7†.** *Gram.* Declension; inflection.

de-cli'na-to-ry, 1 di-klī'nə-to-ri; 2 de-clī'na-to-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, conveying, or involving declination.—**de-cli'na-ture,** *n.* The act of declining an offer or request; refusal.—**de-clin'er,** *n.* One who, or that which, declines.

de-cline', 1 di-klain'; 2 de-clīn', *v.* [DE-CLINED'; DE-CLIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refuse to accept or comply with; reject. **2.** To bend down; depress. **3.** To give the case-forms of, as a noun; inflect. **4‖.** To shun; turn aside or away from; wander from. **5†.** To lower; diminish; deflect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To refuse. **2.** To bend, slope, move, tend, or hang downward; decay; diminish; sink toward a lower level or state. **3.** To turn aside or away; deviate. [< L. *declino,* < *de,* down, + *clino,* lean.] Syn.: see ABATE; DIE; FALL.—**de-clin'a-bl(er,** *a.* Capable of being declined.—**dec'li-nate,** *a.* Bent on bending downward; curved downward.

de-cline', *n.* **1.** The act or result of declining; deterioration; decay. **2.** The period of such decay. **3.** *Med.* (1) That stage of a disease during which the symptoms decrease in violence. (2) Any enfeebling disease, as tabes. **4§.** A declivity.

dec"li-nom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument, often self-registering, for measuring or recording the declination of the magnetic needle.

de-cliv'i-ty, 1 di-klĭv'i-ti; 2 de-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] A downward slope; descending surface of a hill or mountain: opposed to *acclivity.* [< L. *de,* down, + *clivus,* hill.]—**de-cliv'i-tous,** *a.* Sloping downward. **de-cli'vous†.**

de-clutch', 1 di-klŭch'; 2 dē-clŭch', *vi.* To release or disengage a clutch, as of an automobile.

decoct., *abbr.* [L.] *Decoctum* (decoction).

de-coc'tion, 1 di-kek'shən; 2 de-cŏc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of boiling anything, especially in water, to extract its soluble properties. **2.** A liquid preparation made by boiling a substance. [< L. *de,* down, + *coquo,* cook.]—**de-coct'd,** *vt.* **1.** To make a decoction of. **2‖.** To cook; digest; concoct.

de-code', 1 di-kōd'; 2 dē-cōd', *vt.* [DE-COD'ED; DE-COD'ING.] To decipher (a code).

de"co-her'er, 1 di"ko-hir'ər; 2 dē"co-hēr'er, *n.* A mechanical device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after the passing of an electric wave. See COHERER. [< DE- + COHERE.] —**de"co-here',** *vt. & vi.* [-HERED'; HER'ING.] To cease or cause to cease cohering; disconnect the particles of: used in wireless telegraphy.—**de"co-her'ence,** *n.*—**de"co-he'sion,** *n.* The act of decohering; the normal state of a coherer.

de-col'late, 1 di-kel'ĕt; 2 de-cŏl'ăt, *vt.* [-LAT-ED⁴; -LAT-ING.] To behead; decapitate. [< L. *decollatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *collum,* neck.]—**de-col'lat-ed,** *pa.* Decapitated; worn away at the apex.—**dec"o-la'tion,** *n.* Decapitation.

dé"col"le-tage', 1 dē"kel"ə-täzh'; 2 dę"cŏl'e-täzh', *n.* [F.] **1.** The outline of the bodice of a dress cut low in the neck and shoulders. **2.** The part of the neck and shoulders which is exposed. **3.** The act of cutting a bodice low in the neck; also, the state of being décolleté.

dé"col"le-té', 1 dē"kel"ə-tē'; 2 dę"cŏl'e-tę', *pa.* [F.] **1.** Cut low in the neck, as a gown. **2.** [DÉ"COL"LE-TÉE', *fem.*] Having the neck and shoulders bare.

de-col'or, } di-kul'ər; 2 dē-cŏl'or, *vt.* To deprive of color;
de-cul'or², } bleach. **de-col'or-ate‡; de-col'or-ize‡; de-col'our‡; de-col'our-ize‡** [Eng.].—**de-col'or-ant.** **1.** *a.* Bleaching. **II.** *n.* A bleaching-substance.—**de-col"or-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** Bleaching. **2.** Absence of color.—**de-col"or-i-za'[or -sa']-tion,** *n.*—**de-col'or-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

de"com-pose', 1 di"kəm-pōz'; 2 dē"cŏm-pōs', *vt. & vi.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To separate into constituent parts or elements; decay; putrefy.—**de"com-pos'a-bl(es,** *a.*

de"com-pos'ite, 1 di"kem-pez'it; 2 dē"cŏm-pōg'it, *a.* Compounded of compounds; decompound.

de-com"po-si'tion, 1 di-kəm"po-zish'ən; 2 dē-cŏm"po-gish'on, *n.* The act, process, or result of decomposing by chemical action or by natural decay.—**double decomposition,** the formation of two compounds by the union of the radicals formed by the decomposition of two other compounds; metathesis. Thus, sodium chlorid and silver nitrate interact to form silver chorid and sodium nitrate.

de"com-pound', 1 di"kem-paund'; 2 dē"cŏm-pound'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To compound of things already compound. **2§.** To decompose. **II.** *a.* **1.** Formed by compounding compounds. **2.** *Bot.* Several times divided or compounded, as a leaf.

dec'o-rate, 1 dek'o-rēt; 2 dĕc'o-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED⁴; -RAT"ING.] **1.** To adorn; ornament. **2.** To confer a decoration upon. [< L. *decoro,* adorn.] Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH.—**Decorated architecture,** a style of English Pointed architecture developed from the Early English, prevailing from the end of the 13th to the last part of the 14th century and then passing into the Perpendicular.

dec"o-ra'tion, 1 dek"o-rē'shən; 2 dĕc"o-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or art of decorating. **2.** Ornamentation; an ornament. **3.** A badge of honor.—**Decoration day** [U. S.], a day (May 30) set apart for decorating the graves of those who fell in the Civil War.—**dec'o-ra-tiv**(es, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for decoration; ornamental. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**dec'o-ra"tor,** *n.* One who decorates; one who makes a business of decorating walls, furniture, and the like.

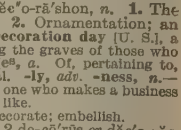
de-core'‖, 1 di-kōr'; 2 dē-cōr', *vt.* To decorate; embellish.

de-co'rous, 1 di-kō'rus *or* dek'o-rus; 2 de-cō'rūs *or* dĕc'o-rŭs, *a.* Proper; becoming; suitable. Syn.: see BECOMING; CORRECT; MODEST.—**de-co'rous-ly,** *adv.*—**de-co'rous-ness,** *n.*

de-cor'ti-cate, 1 di-kōr'ti-kēt; 2 de-cōr'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED⁴; -CAT"ING.] To strip off the bark or outer coat of; peel; husk; hull. [< L. *decorticatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *cortex,* bark.]—**de-cor"ti-ca'tion,** *n.*

de-co'rum, 1 di-kō'rum; 2 de-cō'rŭm, *n.* **1.** Propriety, as in manner, conduct, etc. **2.** An act demanded by social custom. [L., < *decorus,* becoming, befitting, < *decet,* it befits.] Syn.: see POLITENESS.

de-coy', 1 di-koi'; 2 de-cŏy'. **I.** *vt.* To entice, as into danger or a snare; draw on, so as to entrap. Syn.: see ALLURE. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which allures or is intended to allure, as into danger or temptation in swindling or criminal practices. **2.** A lure; a bird or animal, or the likeness of one, used to lure wild ones into a net or snare or within gunshot. **de-coy'er‡.** **3.** An enclosed place into which wild fowl or other game may be lured for capture.


Snipe-decoy.

de-crease', 1 di-krīs'; 2 de-crēs'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DE-CREASED'; DE-CREAS'ING.] To grow, or cause to grow, less or smaller; diminish, especially by a gradual process; reduce. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or state of decreasing. **2.** The amount or degree of loss; diminution. [< L. *de,* from, + *cresco,* grow.] Syn.: see ABATE; IMPAIR; RETRENCH.

de-cree', 1 di-krī'; 2 de-crē'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DE-CREED'; DE-CREE'ING.] To order, adjudge, ordain, or appoint by law or by edict; issue a decree. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal order issued by a person or body of persons of sufficient authority determining what is to be done or not to be done in a particular matter; a law or ordinance of either a civil or an ecclesiastical ruler, council, or legislative body. **2.** *Theol.* The eternal purpose of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass; also, any specific purpose embraced in this one. [< L. *decretum,* < *decerno,* < *de,* from, + *cerno,* separate.] Syn.: (verb) see DICTATE; (noun) see LAW.

dec're-ment, 1 dek'ri-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĕc're-ment, *n.* **1.** A decreasing; waning. **2.** Amount of loss by decrease or waste.

dec"re-me'ter, 1 dek"re-mī'tər; 2 dĕc"re-mē'ter, *n.* *Radio Teleg.* An instrument used for measuring the proportional reduction of current with changes in adjustment.

de-crep'it, 1 di-krep'it; 2 de-crĕp'it, *a.* Enfeebled, as by old age; broken down. [< L. *de-,* DE-, + *crepo,* crack.] **de-crep'id‡.**—**de-crep'i-tude,** *n.* Enfeeblement through infirmity or old age.

de-crep'i-tate, 1 di-krep'i-tēt; 2 de-crĕp'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED⁴; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To heat (salt or the like) so as to cause to crepitate or crackle. **II.** *i.* To crackle when heated, as salt.—**de-crep"i-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of decrepitating; the crackling sound produced by certain salts or minerals when heated.

de-cres'cent, 1 di-kres'ənt; 2 de-crĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Decreasing; waning. [< L. *decrescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *decresco;* see DECREASE, *v.*]—**de-cres'cence,** *n.* The process of deteriorating or decreasing; the state of being decrescent.—**de"cre-scen'do,** *a., n., & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as DIMINUENDO.

de-cre'tal, 1 di-krī'təl; 2 de-crē'tal, *n.* **1.** An authoritative decree, or a letter containing such a decree; especially, a letter or rescript of the Pope determining some point in ecclesiastical law. **2.** A book or compilation of decrees, orders, or laws; especially [D-] [*pl.*], the collection of papal laws and decisions published by authority of Pope Gregory IX. in 1234, which forms part of the *Corpus Juris Canonici.* [< LL. *decretale,* < *decretum;* see DECREE, *n.*] — **Pseudo-Isidorean decretals.** A collection of decretals made probably by Isidore Mercator about 850, mostly unauthentic.—**de-cre'tal,** *a.*

de-cre'tiv(es, 1 di-krī'tiv; 2 de-crē'tĭv, *a.* Pertaining to or having the force or nature of a decree.

dec're-to'ry, 1 dek'ri-to-ri; 2 dĕc're-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resulting from, or announcing a decree; judicial. **2.** Definitive.

de-cry', 1 di-krai'; 2 de-crȳ', *vt.* [DE-CRIED'; DE-CRY'ING.]

To say disparaging things about; traduce. [< F. *décrier*, < *dé-*, down, + *crier*, CRY.] Syn.: see ASPERSE; DISPARAGE.—**de-cri'al**, *n.* The act of decrying.—**de-cri'er**, *n.*

dec'u-man, 1 dek'yu-man; 2 dĕc'yu-măn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Principal; chief; large. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tenth or hypothetically largest recurrent ocean wave. **II.** *n.* A great wave. [< L. *decumanus*, < *decem*, ten.]

de-cum'bent, 1 dɪ-kum'bent; 2 de-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Lying down; recumbent; prostrate. [< L. *decumben(t-)s*, ppr., < *de*, down, + *cubo*, lie.]—**de-cum'bence**, *n.* A decumbent state or posture.

de-cum'ben-cy†.—**de-cum'bi-ture**, *n.* Confinement to a sick-bed.

dec'u-ple, 1 dek'yu-pl; 2 dĕc'yu-pl. **I.** *vt.* [-PLED; -PLING.] To increase tenfold. **II.** *a.* Tenfold. **III.** *n.* A number ten times repeated. [< L. *decuplus*, < *decem*, ten.]

de-cu'ri-on, 1 dɪ-kiū'rɪ-ən; 2 de-cŭ'rɪ-ŏn, *n.* **1.** (1) *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who commanded ten soldiers; the lowest military officer. (2) A member of the Senate in a colony or municipal town. **2.** Any person having command or oversight of ten others. **3.** A member of the Great Council in a modern Italian town. [< L. *decurio(n-)*, < *decem*, ten.]

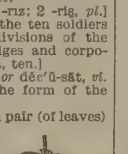
de-cur'rent, 1 dɪ-kur'ent; 2 de-cŭr'ĕnt, *a.* *Bot.* Extending or running downward into another structure. [< L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr., < *de*, down, + *curro*, run.]

de-cur'siv(es, 1 dɪ-kūr'sɪv; 2 de-cûr'sĭv, *a.* Decurrent. [< L. *decursus*, pp., < *de*, down, + *curro*, run.] **-ly**, *adv.*

dec'u-ry, 1 dek'yu-rɪ; 2 dĕc'yu-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A body of ten men; specif., in ancient Rome, the ten soldiers commanded by a decurion: applied also to divisions of the curiæ, of the hundred senators, and of the judges and corporations. [< F. *décurie*, < L. *decuria*, < *decem*, ten.]

de-cus'sate, 1 dɪ-kus'ēt *or* dek'u-sēt; 2 de-cŭs'āt *or* dĕc'ŭ-sāt, *vt.* [-SAT"ED; -SAT"ING.] To intersect; cross in the form of the letter X; interlace.

de-cus'sate, *a.* Crossed; intersected; having each pair (of leaves) at right angles with the pair next below or above.



Decussate leaves.

[< L. *decussatus*, pp., < *decem*, ten, + *as* (*ass-*), copper coin.] **de-cus'sat-ed**†.—**de-cus'sate-ly**, *adv.*

dec"us-sa'tion, 1 dek"us-sē'shən; 2 dĕc"ŭs-sā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act or state of decussating; that which decussates. **2.** In *pl.* A band of fibers crossing the median plane of the central nervous system and connecting unlike centers of the two sides; many decussations are called commissures. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*

ded, ded'end, ded'en-ing, ded'en-ing-ly. Simplified spellings of DEAD, etc.

de'dal, 1 dɪ'dəl; 2 dē'dal, *a.* Curiously made; intricate; artistic; rich; variegated; ingenious; also, crafty; deceitful. [< Gr. *daidalos*, < *daidallō*, adorn.]

da'dal‡; **de'dale**†; **de-da'lian**‡.

ded'a-lous, 1 ded'ə-lŭs; 2 dĕd'a-lŭs, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; involved.

de'dans, 1 dɪ'dənz; 2 dē'dans, *n.* [F.] **1.** In court-tennis, the part of the penthouse, at the service-end of the court, screened off for occupancy by spectators. **2.** The spectators.

dede†, *a.* Dead.—**dede'ly**†, *a.* Mortal.

De"de-a-gach', 1 dē"dē-a-gŏch'; 2 dę"dę-ä-gäch, *n.* A Bulgarian port on the N. shore of the Ægean; pop. 3,000; bombarded by Allied warships Jan. 18, 1916. [pop. 10,800.

Ded'ham, 1 ded'əm; 2 dĕd'am. A town in E. Massachusetts.

ded'i-cate, 1 ded'ɪ-kēt; 2 dĕd'ĭ-cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"-ING.] **1.** To set apart for sacred uses; consecrate; devote, as to a duty. **2.** To preface with a dedication. **II.** *a.* Dedicated; devoted. [< L. *de*, down, + *dico*, declare.] Syn.: see INSCRIBE.—**ded"i-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of solemnly setting apart or consecrating to sacred uses or to a deity: commonly done with religious rites or services; as, the *dedication* of a house of worship. **2.** An inscription, as to a friend, prefixed to a book.—**ded'i-ca"tor**, *n.*—**ded'i-ca-to-ry**, *a.*—**ded'i-ca-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

de-duce', 1 dɪ-diūs'; 2 de-dūç', *vt.* [DE-DUCED'ŧ; DE-DUC'-ING.] **1.** To derive as a conclusion; infer; conclude. **2.** To trace, as derivation or origin. [< L. *deduco*, < *de*, down, + *duco*, lead.]—**de-duce'ment**, *n.*—**de-duc'i-bl**(e", *a.* Capable of being deduced.—**de-du'civ**(es, *a.*

de-duct', 1 dɪ-dukt'; 2 de-dŭct', *vt.* To subtract; take away. [< L. *deduco* (pp. *deductus*); see DEDUCE.]—**de-duct'i-bl**(e", *a.*—**de-duc'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of deducing. **2.** An inference; conclusion. **3.** The act of deducting. **4.** A subtraction; abatement. Syn.: see DEMONSTRATION; INDUCTION; INFERENCE.—**de-duc'tiv**(e", *a.* Inferential; deducible.—**de-duc'-tiv**(e-ly", *adv.*

dee, 1 dɪ; 2 dē, *vt.* [Scot.] To die.

Dee, 1 dɪ; 2 dē, *n.* **1.** A river in N. E. Scotland; 87 m. long to the North Sea at Aberdeen; famous for its salmon. **2.** A river and lake in S. W. Scotland. **3.** A river in N. Wales and England; 70 m. long to the Irish sea; celebrated in Charles Kingsley's poem *The Sands of Dee.*

deed, 1 dɪd; 2 dēd. **I.** *vt.* To convey by deed. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything done; an act; **2.** An exploit, a notable achievement. **3.** Fact; truth; reality. **4.** Action performed, as opposed to words. **5.** *Law.* A written instrument containing a grant signed and sealed by the grantor; an instrument of conveyance under seal; as, a *deed* for land. Any instrument in writing under seal, whether a bond, agreement, or contract of any kind, is a *deed*, but the word is more frequently used in regard to the conveyance of real estate. [< AS. *dēd*, < *dōn*, do.] Syn.: see ACT; TRANSACTION; WORK.—**deed of gift**, a conveyance of property in consideration of love and affection or good will.—**d. of trust**, a conveyance of property to one party to be held in trust for another or others.—**in deed, in very d.**, in fact; actually.—**quitclaim d.**, a conveyance, in the nature of a release, of all the maker's interest in the land in question, but not professing that the title is valid, nor containing any warranty or covenants for title. It derives its name from the old instrument of release in which the operative words were "remise, release, and forever *quitclaim*."—**deed'ful**, *a.* **deed'y**‡ [Rare].—**deed'less**, *a.*

dee'ing, 1 dɪ'ɪŋ; 2 dē'ing, *pa.* [Scot.] Dying.

deem, 1 dɪm; 2 dēm, *vt.* & *vi.* To decide; judge; consider; regard; believe. [< AS. *dēman*, < *dōm*; see DOOM.] Syn.: see CALCULATE; ESTEEM; SUPPOSE.

deem‖, *n.* A surmise; notion; opinion.

deem'ster, 1 dɪm'stər; 2 dēm'ster, *n.* One who deems or dooms; specif., either of the two highest judicial officers in the Isle of Man.—**deem'ster-ship**, *n.*

deep, 1 dɪp; 2 dēp. **I.** *a.* **1.** Extending or situated far, or comparatively far, below the surface. **2.** Extending or entering far back, in, or away from the spectator's point of view. **3.** Having a depth, thickness, dimension, or quantity measured from above downward, from before backward, or from without inward. **4.** Profound, as in nature, reach, or degree. (1) Hard to understand or fathom because abstruse, complex, or well concealed. (2) Of great and well-trained or far-reaching intellectual powers; sagacious; penetrating. (3) Of great intensity; great in degree; extreme; hence, heartfelt and earnest. **5.** Artful in the concealment of plans or schemes; insidious; scheming; designing. **6.** Of low, sonorous, or heavy tone; grave. **7.** Of intense or dark hue. **8.** Difficult of passage; muddy; boggy. **9.** Immersed; absorbed; as, *deep* in debt; *deep* in a book. **10.** *Golf.* Broad: said of the face of a club. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place or thing that has great depth; deep water; an abyss; especially, the sea or ocean. **2.** Something too profound, vast, or abstruse to be easily comprehended; a mystery. **3.** The most profound part; culmination; as, the *deep* of night. **4.** *Naut.* The interval between two successive marked fathoms on a lead-line. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Deeply. **2.** Far on, in reference to time. [< AS. *dēop*, deep.] Syn.: see OBSCURE.—**deep'en**, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become deep or deeper, in any sense.—**deep'ly**, *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth. **2.** To a great extent or degree; intensely; profoundly; thoroughly. **3.** At a low pitch or tone; with deep color. **4.** Artfully; intricately.—**deep'most**, *a.*—**deep'ness**, *n.* Depth.

deer, 1 dɪr; 2 dēr, *n.* [DEER, *pl.*] **1.** A ruminant with antlers (in the male sex), as the moose, elk, and reindeer. See FALLOW; VENISON. **2.** A deer-like animal; formerly, any quadruped; a wild animal. [< AS. *dēor*, wild animal.]—**deer'-ber"ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The squaw-huckleberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*). **2.** The wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **3.** The partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).—**d.-grass**, *n.* Any species of the genus *Rhexia*, of the melastoma family, low herbs usually with 4-parted purple flowers, as the meadow-beauty (*R. virginica*).—**d.-hair**, *n.* An alpine and bog bulrush (*Scirpus cæspitosus*), growing in tufts from 4 to 12 inches high, and resembling coarse hair. **deer's-hair**‡.—**deer'hound"**, *n.* One of a breed of dogs used in hunting deer; a stag-hound.—**deer'let**, *n.* A pygmy deer; chevrotain.—**deer'skin"**, *n.* A deer's hide, dressed or undressed, or leather made of it; buckskin.—**d.-stalker**, *n.* **1.** One who hunts deer by stalking. **2.** [Eng.] A cloth helmet-shaped cap commonly worn by deer-hunters.—**deer'weed"**, *n.* *Bot.* A branching herb (*Lotus glaber*) of the family *Fabaceæ*, found in parts of Arizona and southern California; sometimes utilized for cattle-food.

Deerhound. 1/27

dees, 1 dɪs; 2 dēs, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DAIS. **deis**‡.

def., *abbr.* Defined, definite, definition.—**def., deft.**, *abbr.* Defendant.

de-face', 1 dɪ-fēs'; 2 de-fāç', *vt.* [DE-FACED'ŧ; DE-FAC'ING.] **1.** To mar or disfigure the face or surface of. **2.** To obliterate wholly or partially, as an inscription; efface. **3**‖. To cancel; make null. [< L.or *dis-*, -DIS-, + *facies*, face.] —**de-face'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of defacing. **2.** Anything that disfigures.—**de-fac'er**, *n.*—**de-fac'ing**, *pa.*—**de-fac'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de fac'to, 1 dɪ fak'to; 2 dē făc'to. [L.] Actually or really existing, as a government: distinguished from *de jure*.

def"al-ca'tion, 1 def"al-kē'shən; 2 dĕf"ăl-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A fraudulent appropriation of money held in trust; embezzlement; also, a deficit. **2.** A deducting; an abatement. **3.** The amount deducted. [< L.Lt. *de*, off, + *falx* (*falc-*), sickle.]—**de-fal'cate**, *vt.* & *vi.* **de-falk't.**—**de-fal'ca-tor**, *n.* A defaulter.

def"a-ma'tion, 1 def"ə-mē'shən; 2 dĕf"a-mā'shon, *n.* The act of defaming; aspersion; calumny. Syn.: see SCANDAL.

de-fam'a-to-ry, 1 dɪ-fam'ə-to-rɪ; 2 de-făm'a-to-ry, *a.* Slanderous.

de-fame', 1 dɪ-fēm'; 2 de-fām', *v.* [DE-FAMED'; DE-FAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To injure, or endeavor to injure, the reputation of by evil or false reports; calumniate; slander; libel. **2.** To bring disrepute upon; disgrace; dishonor. **3**‖. To charge; indict; especially, to accuse falsely. **II.** *i.* To be guilty of defamation; utter defamatory words. [< L.F *diffamo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *fama*; see FAME, *n.*]

Syn.: see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE.

de-fam'er, 1 dɪ-fēm'ər; 2 de-fām'er, *n.* One who slanders or dishonors another.

de-fault'[d], 1 di-fôlt'; 2 de-falt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make default in; neglect. **2.** *Law.* To declare in default. **II.** *i.* To make a default, in any of its senses; to be a defaulter.—**de-fault'er,** *n.* One who defaults: (1) One who fails to appear in court. (2) One who fails to account for trust money; a delinquent; embezzler. (3) One who fails to pay debts, especially racing debts. (4) [U. K.] A soldier who has committed an offense against military law.

de-fault', *n.* **1.** A failure in or neglect of an obligation or duty; failure to appear or plead in a suit; failure to pay a sum due. **2.** Want or deficiency; absence; lack; as, in *default* of evidence. **3.** A fault; transgression. [< L.LL *de,* away, + *fallo,* deceive.] **de-falt'**†; **de-faute'**†. Syn.: see NEGLECT; WANT. **—in default of,** owing to lack or failure of.—**judgment by d.,** a judgment in a civil action rendered for failure to prosecute or defend.

de-fea'sance, 1 di-fi'zans; 2 de-fē'sanç, *n.* **1.** A making null or void; an annulment. **2.** *Law.* A condition in a deed or collateral instrument by the performance of which the principal deed is rendered void. [< OF. *defeisance,* < *defaire,* undo, defeat.]—**de-fea'si-bl(e**[s], *a.* Capable of being rendered void. **-ness,** *n.*

de-feat'[d], 1 di-fit'; 2 de-fēt', *vt.* **1.** To overcome in any contest; baffle; vanquish; frustrate. **2.** *Law.* To make void; annul. **3**†. To destroy; ruin.
Syn.: see BAFFLE; BEAT; CONQUER.

de'feat, *n.* **1.** The act or result of defeating; an overthrow. **2.** In law, an annulment. **3**†. Destruction. [< L.OF *de-, + facio,* do.] Syn.: see LOSS; RUIN.

de-fea'ture†, *n.* Defeat.

de-fea'ture†, *n.* A defect or injury of feature.

def'e-cate, 1 def'i-kēt; 2 dĕf'e-cāt, *vt. & vi.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To clear of dregs or impurities; refine; purify. **2.** To become free of dregs. **3.** To discharge excrement. [< L. *defæcatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *fæx* (*fæc-*), lees.]—**def'e-cate,** *a.* Clarified; refined.—**def"e-ca'tion,** *n.*—**def'e-ca"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which clarifies or purifies. **2.** In sugar-making, an apparatus for clearing sirups, juices, etc., of impurities.

de-fect', 1 dī-fekt'; 2 de-fĕct', *n.* **1.** Lack or absence of something essential; imperfection. **2.** A blemish; failing; fault. [< L. *defectus,* < *de,* from, + *facio,* do.]
Syn.: see BLEMISH; FOIBLE; WANT.
—**de-fec'tion,** *n.* **1.** Abandonment of allegiance or duty; failure. **2.** Apostasy; desertion. — **de-fec'tiv(e**[s], *a. & n.* **1.** Incomplete or imperfect; faulty. **2.** Lacking some regular grammatical forms. Syn.: see BAD; ROTTEN.—**de-fec'tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.*—**de-fec'tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.*

de-fence', -less, etc. Same as DEFENSE, etc.

de-fend'[d], 1 di-fend'; 2 de-fĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shield from attack or violence; protect; maintain. **2.** To vindicate; make a stand for; uphold one's rights in, as a claim. **3**†. To forbid. **II.** *i. Law.* To make defense. [< L. *defendo,* < *de,* away, + *fendo,* strike.] **de-fende'**†. Syn.: see JUSTIFY; KEEP; PRESERVE; SHELTER.—**de-fend'a-bl(e**[s], *a.*—**de-fen'dant.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Making defense. **2**†. Defensive. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person against whom an action is brought. **2.** One who defends; a defender.—**de-fend'er,** *n.* One who defends or protects; a champion.—**Defender of the Faith,** a title given in 1521 by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. of England for writing on the seven sacraments against Luther; revoked later, but restored by Parliament and still used by the English sovereign. —**Defender of the matrimonial tie.** *Eccl.* An official of the bishop's court whose duty it is to defend the validity of a marriage called in question. Called also *defensor vinculi.*

de-fen"es-tra'tion, 1 di-fen"es-trē'shən; 2 de-fen"ĕs-trā'shon, *n.* [F.] The act of throwing out of a window, or the result of or subjection to such an act: used specifically with reference to a mode of executing popular vengeance practised in Bohemia in the later Middle Ages.

de-fense', 1 di-fens'; 2 de-fĕns', *n.* **1.** The act of defend-
de-fence', ing; protection; the state of being defended. **2.** Anything that defends. **3.** A plea in justification; excuse; apology. **4.** *Law.* (1) An opposing or denying of the truth, validity, or sufficiency of a plaintiff's complaint. (2) Whatever is alleged, pleaded, or offered in evidence as sufficient to defeat an action either wholly or in part. **5.** The art or science of defending by force or arms; skilfulness in defending oneself, as in fencing or boxing. **6**†. A prohibitory decree.
Syn.: apology, bulwark, exculpation, fortress, guard, justification, protection, rampart, resistance, safeguard, shelter, shield, vindication. The weak may speak or act in *defense* of the strong; none but the powerful can assure others of *protection.* A *defense* is ordinarily against actual attack; *protection* is against possible as well as actual dangers. We speak of *defense* against an assault, *protection* from the cold. *Vindication* is a triumphant *defense* of character and conduct against charges of error or wrong. Compare APOLOGY; RAMPART.—Ant.: abandonment, betrayal, capitulation, desertion, flight, surrender.—Prep.: defense *against* assault or assailants; in law, defense *to* an action, *from* the testimony.
—**de-fense'less, de-fence'less,** *a.* Having no defense or means of defense; unprotected.—**de-fen'si-bl(e**[s], *a.* Capable of being defended, maintained, or justified.—**de-fen"si-bil'i-ty, de-fen'si-bl(e-ness**[s], *n.*—**de-fen'siv(e**[s]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Intended or suitable for defense. **2.** Carried on in defense: distinguished from *offensive.* **3.** Making defense. **II.** *n.* An attitude or condition of defense; means of defense; safeguard. **-ly,** *adv.*—**de-fen'sor,** *n.* [L.] One who defends; a defender. (1) *Civ. Law.* One who appears for and defends another in an action in court. (2) *Rom. Law.* An officer charged with the duty of protecting the people, hearing complaints of injuries received, and preserving order in the city.

de-fer'[t], 1 di-fûr'; 2 de-fēr', *v.* [DE-FERRED', DE-FERD'[s]; DE-FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* To delay or put off to some other time; postpone. **II.** *i.* To delay; wait. [< L. *differo,* bear apart.] Syn.: PROCRASTINATE; PROTRACT; SUSPEND.—**de-fer'ment,** *n.*

de-fer'[2], *v.* [DE-FERRED', DE-FERD'[s]; DE-FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* To refer (something) respectfully: with *to* before the indirect object. **II.** *i.* To yield respectfully; submit: with *to.* [< L. *defero,* < *de,* down, + *fero,* bear.]
Syn.: respect, revere, submit, venerate, yield. We *defer* to recognized superiors in position, ability, or attainments; we *respect* power and worth wherever found. A military officer must *defer to* the views or authority of a superior whom he may not personally *respect;* a discoverer sure of his facts may not *defer to* the incredulity of those whom on other grounds he *respects* most highly. See OBEY.—Ant.: defy, despise, disregard, scorn, slight.—Prep.: *to.*
—**def'er-ence,** *n.* Respectful yielding; respect; regard.—**def'er-ent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Carrying off; bearing away; adapted to carry or convey: as used in physiology: opposed to *afferent.* **2.** Characterized by deference; deferential. **II.** *n. Astron.* In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the circle around the earth, as a center, on the circumference of which the center of the epicycle was supposed to move. See under EPICYCLE.—**de-fer'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Postponement; delay.—**de-fer'rer,** *n.*—**def"er-en'tial,** *a.* Marked by deference; respectful. Syn.: see OBSEQUIOUS. —**def"er-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

de-fi'ant, 1 di-fai'ant; 2 de-fī'ant, *a.* Showing or characterized by defiance. **-ly,** *adv.*—**de-fi'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of defying; a challenge. **2.** Bold opposition; disposition to oppose.

de-fi'cient, 1 di-fish'ent; 2 de-fish'ĕnt, *a.* Lacking an adequate or proper supply; insufficient; incomplete; imperfect; defective. [< L. *deficient(-t)s,* ppr. of *deficio,* be wanting.] Syn.: see SCANTY.—**de-fi'cien-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] The state of being deficient, or that which is deficient; lack; insufficiency; defect. **de-fi'ence**†. Syn.: see WANT.—**de-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

def'i-cit, 1 def'i-sit; 2 dĕf'i-çĭt, *n.* A deficiency, or falling short in amount; shortage, especially of revenue. [L.]

de-fi'er, 1 di-fai'er; 2 de-fī'er, *n.* One who defies.

def"i-lade', 1 def'i-lēd'; 2 dĕf"i-lād', *vt.* [-LAD'ED[c]; -LAD'ING.] To plan or construct so as to protect from enfilading and from reverse fire: said of a fortification. [F.] **de-file'**†.—**def"i-lad'ing,** *n. Fort.* The determination of the proper direction or height of ramparts to protect the interior of a fort. **def"i-lade'**†; **de-file'ment**†.

de-file'[1], 1 di-fail'; 2 de-fīl', *vt.* [DE-FILED'; DE-FIL'ING.] **1.** To render foul or dirty; pollute. **2.** Figuratively: (1) To tarnish or sully the brightness of. (2) To corrupt the purity of. (3) To corrupt the chastity of. **3.** To pollute or render ceremonially unclean. [< AS. *āfylan,* < *ā-,* A-[2], + *fūl,* foul.]
Syn.: befoul, contaminate, corrupt, infect, pollute, soil, spoil, stain, sully, taint, tarnish, vitiate. The hand may be *defiled* by a touch of pitch; swine that have been wallowing in the mud are *befouled. Contaminate* and *infect* refer to something evil that deeply pervades and permeates, as the human body or mind. *Pollute* is used chiefly of liquids; as, water *polluted* with sewage. *Tainted* meat is repulsive; *infected* meat contains germs of disease. A *soiled* garment may be cleansed by washing; a *spoiled* garment is beyond cleansing or repair. Bright metal is *tarnished* by exposure; a fair sheet is *sullied* by a dirty hand. In figurative use, *defile* may be used merely in the ceremonial sense: "they themselves went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be *defiled,*" *John* xviii, 28; *contaminate* refers to deep spiritual injury. *Pollute* has also a reference to sacrilege; as, to *pollute* a sanctuary, an altar, or an ordinance. The innocent are often *contaminated* by association with the wicked; the vicious are more and more *corrupted* by their own excesses. We speak of a *vitiated* taste or style; fraud *vitiates* a title or a contract. See ABUSE; CORRUPT; POLLUTE; VIOLATE.—Ant.: clean, cleanse, disinfect, hallow, purify, sanctify, wash.
—**de-file'ment,** *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; uncleanness; pollution.—**de-fil'er,** *n.*

de-file'[2]. **I.** *vi.* To march in a line or by files; file off. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long narrow pass; gorge. **2.** *Mil.* A marching in file. [< F. *défiler,* < *dé-,* priv. + *filer,* spin.]

de-fine', 1 di-fain'; 2 de-fīn', *v.* [DE-FINED'; DE-FIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To state the meaning of; explain. **2.** To determine precisely; bring out the limits or outlines of. **3.** To fix with precision; establish by authority. **4.** To constitute the definition of, characterize (of properties). **5**†. To decide. **II.** *i.* To give a definition or decision. [< L. *definio,* < *de,* off, + *finis,* end.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; INTERPRET; LIMIT.—**de-fin'a-bl(e**[2], *a.* Capable of being defined.—**de-fine'ment**†, *n.* Definition.—**de-fin'er,** *n.*

def'i-nit(e[s], 1 def'i-nit; 2 dĕf'i-nĭt, *a.* **1.** Having precise limits; known with exactness; determined; clear; precise. **2.** *Gram.* Indicating; defining; as, "the" is the *definite* article. Syn.: see PARTICULAR; PRECISE.—**def'i-nit(e-ly**[s], *adv.* —**def'i-nit(e-ness**[s], *n.*—**de-fin'i-tiv(e**[s]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Sharply defining or limiting; determinate; explicit; positive. **2.** Bringing to an end; conclusive. **3.** *Biol.* Completely formed; fully developed. **II.** *n.* A word that defines or limits. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

def"i-ni'tion, 1 def'i-nish'en; 2 dĕf'i-nĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** A description or explanation of a word or thing, by its attributes, properties, or relations, that distinguishes it from all other things. **2.** The act of stating or showing what a word means, what a thing is, or what the content of a conception is; the act of defining. **3.** The state of being definite; fixed shape; definitiveness. **4.** The determining of the outline or limits of anything; the state of being clearly outlined or determined; in optics, the power of a lens to give a distinct image.

Syn.: comment, commentary, description, explanation, exposition, interpretation, rendering, translation. A *definition* is exact, an *explanation* general; a *definition* is formal, a *description* pictorial. A *definition* must include all that belongs to the object defined, and exclude all that does not; a *description* may include only some general features: an *explanation* may simply throw light upon some point of special difficulty. An *exposition* undertakes to state more fully what is compactly given or only implied in the text; as, an *exposition* of Scripture. *Interpretation* is ordinarily from one language into another, or from the language of one period into that of another; it may also be a statement giving the doubtful or hidden meaning of that which is recondite or perplexing; as, the *interpretation* of a dream, riddle, or of some difficult passage. *Definition, explanation, exposition,* and *interpretation* are ordinarily blended in a *commentary,* which may also include *description.* A *comment* is upon a single passage; a *commentary* may be the same, but is usually understood to be a volume of *comments.*

def'la-grate, 1 def'lə-grēt; 2 dĕf'la-grāt, *vt.* & *vt.* [-GRAT'ED[4]; -GRAT'ING.] To burn with sudden, sharp combustion. [< L. *de-* intens. + *flagro,* burn.]—**def'la-gra-bl**(e[3]), *a.* Combustible.—**def"la-gra'tion,** *n.*—**def'la-gra"tor,** *n.* An instrument for producing very rapid combustion, particularly of metallic substances by electricity.

de-flate', 1 di-flēt'; 2 de-flāt', *vt.* [-FLAT'ED[4]; -FLAT'ING.] To cause to collapse by the removal of contained air or gas. [< L. *de,* from, + *flo,* blow.]—**de-fla'tion,** *n.*—**de-fla'tor,** *n.*

de-flect'[d], 1 di-flekt'; 2 de-flĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to swerve; bend from a course. **II.** *i.* To turn aside; swerve. [< L. *de,* away, + *flecto,* bend.] Syn.: see BEND.

—**de-flec'tion,** *n.* **1.** A turning aside: deviation. **2.** A bending of light-rays; see DIFFRACTION. **3.** *Elec.* The deviation of a magnetic needle from its normal position or from zero. **de-flex'ion**†.—**de-flec'tiv**(e[3]), *a.*—**de-flec'tor,** *n.* A device to cause deflection.

de-flex', 1 di-fleks'; 2 de-flĕks', *vt.* To turn aside; deflect, bend abruptly downward. [< L. *deflecto* (pp. *deflexus*); see DEFLECT.] —**de-flex'ure,** *n.* Deflection; deviation.

def"lo-ra'tion, 1 def"lo-rā'shən; 2 dĕf"lo-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deflowering. **2.** A culling of the choicest part.—**de-flo'rate,** *a.* **1.** Past flowering. **2.** Having cast its pollen.

de-flow'er, 1 di-flau'ər; 2 de-flow'er, *vt.* To despoil of flowers or of purity or beauty; seduce; ravish; violate. [< L.[LL] *de,* from, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] **de-flour'**†.

de-flux'ion, 1 di-fluk'shən; 2 de-flŭk'shon, *n.* *Pathol.* The subsidence or flowing off of fluids, as in case of a cold in the head. [< LL. *defluxio*(*n-*), < L. *de,* down, + *fluo,* flow.]

De-foe', 1 di-fō'; 2 de-fō, **Daniel** (1661–1731). English political and miscellaneous writer; *Robinson Crusoe.*

de-fo'li-ate, 1 di-fō'li-ēt; 2 de-fō'li-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] To deprive or strip of leaves. [< L. *defoliatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *folium,* leaf.] **de-foli'i-a'tion,** *n.*—**de-fo'li-a"tor,** *n.*

de-force'[t], 1 di-fōrs'; 2 de-fōrç', *vt.* To withhold possession from, as of an estate; keep out of lawful possession. [< OF. *deforcer,* < L. *dis-,* DIS-, + *fortia,* force.]—**de-force'ment,** *n.*—**de-for'ciant,** *n.* A person chargeable with deforcement.

de-for'est, 1 di-fer'est; 2 dē-fōr'est, *vt.* To clear of forest trees.—**de-for"es-ta'tion,** *n.*—**de-for'est-er,** *n.*

de-form', 1 di-fōrm'; 2 de-fôrm', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To mar or distort the form of; render misshapen; disfigure; become deformed or disfigured. **2.** To spoil the beauty or gracefulness of; make or become ugly or dishonorable. **3.** To change in form; transform; especially in mathematics; as, to *deform* an elastic body by stress. [< L. *de,* out of, + *forma,* shape.]—**de-form'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**de-form'a-bl**(e[3]), *a.*

def"or-ma'tion, 1 def"ər-mā'shən; 2 dĕf"or-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deforming; state of being deformed. **2.** Change in form for the worse. **3.** *Physics.* Alteration of form; an altered form. —**de-formed',** *pa.* **de-form't** [RARE].—**de-form'er,** *n.*—**de-form'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A deformed or misshapen condition. **2.** A deformed part; that which causes disfigurement. **3.** Unsightliness; lack of symmetry. **4.** One who or that which is deformed. Syn.: see BLEMISH.

de-foul'[1]†, *v.* To tread down; crush; rebuke. **de-foil'**†.

de-foul'[2], *vt.* To make foul; defile. **de-foil'**†.

de-fraud'[d], 1 di-frēd'; 2 de-frąd', *vt.* To take or withhold something from by fraud; cheat; swindle. [< L. *de,* fully, + *frau*(*d-*)*s,* fraud.] Syn.: see DECEIVE.—**de"fraud-a'tion,** *n.* [RARE.] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded. —**de-fraud'er,** *n.*

de-fray', 1 di-frē'; 2 de-frā', *vt.* **1.** To make payment for; bear the expense of. **2.** To pay; settle. **3**†. To disburse; to reimburse; to entertain free of charge. [< F. *dé,* off, + *frais,* cost.]—**de-fray'al,** *n.* The act of defraying. **de-fray'ment**†.—**de-fray'er,** *n.*

deft, 1 deft; 2 dĕft, *a.* Neat and skilful in action; handy; apt; clever. [<AS. *dæft,* in *gedæfte,* fit, gentle.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-funct', 1 di-fuŋkt'; 2 de-fŭnct'. **I.** *a.* Dead; deceased; extinct. **II.** *n.* A dead person; the dead. [< L. *de,* off, + *fungor,* discharge.] Syn.: see DEAD; LIFELESS.

de-fy', 1 di-fai'; 2 de-fī'. **I.** *vt.* [DE-FIED'; DE-FY'ING.] **1.** To challenge or dare; act in disregard of; resist openly or boldly. **2.** To resist or baffle successfully. **3**†. To renounce; reject. **II**†. *n.* A challenge. [< F. *défier,* < L. *dis-,* DIS-, + *fides,* faith.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.

deg., *abbr.* Degree.

dē"ga'gē', 1 dē"ga'zē'; 2 dę"ğä'zhę', *a.* [F.] Free from constraint; unconventional; easy.

De-gas', 1 də-gä'; 2 de-ğä, **Edgar Hilaire Germain** (1834–1917). A French painter and engraver.

de-gen'er-ate, 1 di-jen'ər-ēt; 2 de-ğĕn'er-āt. **I.** *vi.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] To become worse or inferior, or of a lower type; decline; deteriorate. **II.** *a.* Having become worse or inferior; deteriorated; degraded. **III.** *n.* A deteriorated or degraded individual, animal or human; especially, a morally degraded person. [< L. *degeneratus,* < *de,* down; and see GENERATE.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**de-gen'er-a-cy,** *n.* The state of being degenerate: the act or process of degenerating. —**de-gen"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act, state, or process of degeneration; decline; deterioration. **2.** *Pathol.* Change in the chemical constitution of the intimate cells of a tissue from a higher to a lower form. **3.** *Biol.* Reduction from a higher to a lower type; a gradual change, as of a series of organisms, into a condition of less complexity.

deg"lu-ti'tion, 1 deg"lu-tish'ən; 2 dĕğ"lų-tĭsh'on, *n.* The act, process, or power of swallowing. [< L. *de,* down, + *glutio,* swallow.]

De-goutte', 1 də-gūt'; 2 de-gut', **General** (1866–). A French general in the World War.

de-grade', 1 di-grēd'; 2 de-grād', *v.* [DE-GRAD'ED[4]; DE-GRAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in rank; remove from office, dignity, etc. **2.** To debase or lower the character or quality of; make mean or contemptible. **3.** *Biol.* To reduce from a higher to a lower type. **4.** *Geol.* To reduce the height of (any part of the earth's surface) by the wearing action of natural agents, as by river-action. **5.** *Paint.* To tone down, weaken, or diminish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To decline in character, reputation, or standing; degenerate. **2.** *Biol.* To pass from a higher to a lower type of structure; degenerate. [< F. *dégrader,* < L.[LL] *de,* down, + *gradior,* go.] Syn.: see ABASE.

—**deg"ra-da'tion,** *n.* The act of degrading, or the state of being degraded, in any sense: loss of efficacy; diminution.—**deg"ra-da'tion-al,** *a.*—**de-grad'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dē"gras', 1 dē"grä'; 2 dā"grā, *n.* [F.] **1.** A by-product of the tannage of chamois leather with fish oils; consists of a mixture of fish oil and nitric acid. **mo'el-lon dégras**‡. 2. *U. S. Customs.* Wool-grease obtained by washing sheep's wool; sod oil: used to dress leather, beltings, etc., and to produce lanolin.

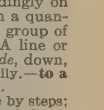
de-gree', 1 di-grī'; 2 de-grē', *n.* **1.** One of a succession of steps, grades, or stages. **2.** Relative rank in life; attainment; station. **3.** Relative extent, amount, or intensity. **4.** One of the three forms in which an adjective or adverb is compared; as, the positive, comparative, and superlative *degrees.* **5.** An academical rank or title conferred by an institution of learning. **6.** One remove in the chain of relationship between persons in the line of descent. **7.** A subdivision or unit, as in a thermometric scale, the 360th part of a circle, as of longitude or latitude; the 90th part of a right angle; the unit-divisions marked accordingly on various instruments. **8.** *Alg.* The power to which a quantity or number is raised. **9.** *Arith.* In notation, a group of three figures in a number; a period. **10.** *Mus.* A line or space of the staff. **11**†. A step or stair. [< L.[F] *de,* down, + *gradus,* step.]—**by degrees,** little by little; gradually.—**to a d.,** extremely; as, magnificent *to a degree;* a Briticism.

de-gres'sion, 1 di-gresh'ən; 2 de-grĕsh'on, *n.* Decrease by steps; descent; especially, stated increase in tax-rates on sums below a certain amount. [< L. *degredior* (pp. *degressus*),'go down.]—**de-gres'siv**(e[3]), *a.* Of or pertaining to degression; as, a *degressive* formation.

de-gum', 1 di-gum'; 2 dē-ğŭm', *vt.* To remove excess of gum filling from; deglutinate: said of silk.

de-gust', 1 di-gust'; 2 de-ğŭst', *vt.* & *vi.* To taste or relish. [< L. *degusto,* < *de,* of, + *gusto,* taste.] **de-gus'tate**‡.—**de"gus-ta'tion,** *n.*

de-his'cence, 1 di-his'ens; 2 de-hĭs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** A gape or gaping. **2.** The opening or manner of opening, as of a capsule when discharging seeds. [< L. *de,* off, + *hisco,* open.]—**de-hisce',** *vi*—**de-his'cent,** *a.* [horns of.



Dehiscence of a Seed-capsule.

de-horn', 1 di-hôrn'; 2 dē-hôrn', *vt.* To remove the

de-hort'†, *vt.* To try to divert by persuasion; deter.

de"hor-ta'tion, 1 di"hər-tā'shən; 2 dē"hôr-tā'shon, *n.* Advice against or dissuasion from anything. [< L. *dehorter,* dissuade, < *de,* from; and *hortor,* urge.]—**de-hor'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suited for dissuasion. **de-hor'ta-tiv**(e[3])‡.

de-hu'man-ize, } 1 di-hiū'man-aiz; 2 dē-hŭ'man-īz.

de-hu'man-ise. } *vt.* [-IZED or -ISED; -IZ'ING or -IS'ING.] To divest of specifically human qualities or attributes; imbrute.—**de-hu"man-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-hy'drate, 1 di-hai'drēt; 2 dē-hȳ'drāt, *v.* [-DRAT-ED[4]; -DRAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* *Chem.* To deprive of water: anhydrate; as, to *dehydrate* alcohol. **II.** *i.* To suffer loss of water. [< DE- + Gr. *hydor* (*hydr-*), water.]—**de"hy-dra'tion,** *n.* The act of depriving of water.

de-hy'dro-gen-ize, 1 di-hai'dro-jen-aiz; 2 dē-hȳ'dro-ğĕn-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Chem.* To free from hydrogen; remove hydrogen from.

De"ia-ni'ra, 1 di"ya-ni'ra; 2 dē"ya-nī'ra, *n.* *Myth.* The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she caused his death.

de'i-cide, 1 di'i-said; 2 dē'i-çīd, *n.* **1.** The killing of a god; the crucifixion of Christ. **2.** The slayer of a god; one of the crucifiers of Christ. [< L. *deus,* god, + *cædo,* slay.]

deic'tic, 1 daik'tik; 2 dīe'tĭc, *a.* Proving by direct argument; direct; distinguished from *elenctic, refutative,* or *indirect.* [< Gr. *deiktikos,* able to show, < *deiknymi,* teach.]—**deic'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

de'i-fy, 1 di'i-fai; 2 dē'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make a god of; render divine; enroll as a deity. **2.** To regard or worship as a god. [< L. *deus,* god, + -FY.]—**de-if'ic,** *a.* **1.** Making, or tending to make, divine. **2.** Divine. **de-if'i-cal**†.—**de"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Apotheosis.—**de'i-fi"er,** *n.*—**de'i-form,** *a.* In the form of a god: like a god. [< L. *deus,* god, + -FORM.]

deign, 1 dēn; 2 dęn, *vt.* **1.** To stoop so far as to grant or allow;

condescend; vouchsafe. **2†.** To deem worthy of notice or account. [< OF. *deigner*, < L. *dignor*, < *dignus*, worthy.]

dell, 1 dĕl; 2 dĕl, *n.* [Scot.] The devil; a vicious or mischievous fellow.—**dell haet**, nothing at all. **dell a hate‡.**—**dell-ma-care.** **I.** *a.* Utterly careless. **II.** *adv.* No matter.—**dell's buckie**, *n.* An imp; a mischievous youth.—**dell's dozen**, *n.* Thirteen.—**dell's dizzen‡.**—**dell's snuff-box**, *n.* The common puff-ball.

Delm'ling, 1 dĕlm'lĭng; 2 dĭm'lĭng, **Berthold Karl Adolf von** (1853–). A German general in the World War, 1914–18.

Del'no, 1 dĕl'no; 2 dĭ'no, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of the three guardians of the Gorgons. See GRÆÆ.

De-iph'o-bus, 1 dī-ĭf'o-bus; 2 dē-ĭf'o-bŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Son of Priam; betrayed by Helen; slain by Menelaus.

Deip-nos'o-phist, 1 dīp-nŏs'o-fĭst; 2 dīp-nŏs'o-fĭst, *n.* One who talks learnedly at the dinner-table; a table philosophor: from the title of Athenæus's work, the *Deipnosophistæ*. [< Gr. *deipnosophistēs*, < *deipnon*, dinner; and see SOPHIST.]—**Deip-nos'o-phism, n.**—**Deip-nos"o-phis'tic, a.**

de-ip'o-tent, 1 dī-ĭp'o-tent; 2 dē-ĭp'o-tent, *a.* Having divine power. [< L. *deus*, god, + *potent(-s)*; see POTENT.]

De'i-ra, 1 dī'ī-ra; 2 dē'ī-ra, *n.* An Anglian kingdom between the Humber and the Tyne; later, a part of Northumbria.

de'ism, 1 dī'ĭzm; 2 dē'ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The belief in the existence of God as the source of finite existence, based upon the testimony of reason, with disbelief in revelation and Christianity. **2.** Belief in God as personal Spirit, in distinction from atheism and materialism. [< F. *déisme*, < L. *deus*, god.]—**de'ist, n.** A believer in deism. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.—**de-is'tic, a.** Of or pertaining to deism or deists. **de-is'ti-cal†.**—**de-is'ti-cal-ly, *adv.***

de'i-ty, 1 dī'ī-tĭ; 2 dē'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A god, goddess, or divine person. **2.** [D-] The Supreme Being; God. **3.** Godhead; divinity. [< F. *déité*, < L. *deus*, god.]

Dé"ja"zet', 1 dā"ʒa"zĕ'; 2 dę"zhä"zę', **Pauline Virginie** (1797–1875). A French actress.

de-ject'[4], 1 dī-jĕkt'; 2 dę-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To depress the spirits of; discourage; dishearten. **2†.** To cast down; reduce. [< L. *dejectus*, pp., < *de*, down, + *jacio*, hurl.]—**de-jec'ta**, *n. pl.* Excrements.—**de-ject'ed**, *pa.* Depressed; disheartened. Syn.: see SAD.—**de-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ject'ed-ness**, *n.*—**de-jec'tion, *n.*** **1.** A dejected state; depression; melancholy. **2.** *Med.* Evacuation of the bowels; excrement.

dé"jeu"ner', 1 dĕ"ʒŭ"nĕ'; 2 dę"zhŭ"ne', *n.* Breakfast: corresponding in time and character to the English luncheon. [F., < L. *de*, from, + *jejunus*, hungry.] **dé"jeu"né'†.**

de ju're, 1 dī jū'rī; 2 dē ju're. *Law.* [L.] By right of law; rightfully or legally: distinguished from *de facto*.

dek'a-, dek'a-gram, etc. Same as DEKA-, etc. The use of *deka-* has been proposed by the United States Bureau of Standards, to avoid the possibility of errors between *decigram* and *dec(k)agram*, etc. See METRIC SYSTEM.

De Kalb, 1 dī kalb; 2 de kälb, **John** (1721–1780). A German soldier under Washington in the American Revolution.

Dek'kan, 1 dek'ən; 2 dĕk'an, *n.* The part of India south of the Nerbudda river, or as far as the Krishna river.

Dek'ker, 1 dek'ər; 2 dĕk'er, **Thomas** (1570?–1641?). An English dramatist and prose-writer. **Deck'er†.**

De Ko'ven, 1 dī kō'ven; 2 de kō'vĕn, **Henry Louis Reginald** (1861–1920). An American composer of songs and light operas, and symphony orchestra conductor; *O, Promise Me!*

Del., *abbr.* Delaware (official), delegate. **del.**, *abbr. Delineavit* (L. he [or she] drew).

De-la"croix', 1 dę-la"krwä'; 2 de-lä"crwä', **Ferdinand V. Eugène** (1799–1863). A French painter.

Del"a-go'a Bay, 1 del"ə-gō'ə; 2 dĕl"a-gō'a. A bay on the southern boundary of Portuguese East Africa.

de-laine', 1 dī-lān'; 2 de-lān', *n.* An untwilled wool, or cotton and wool, dress-material. [< F. (*mousseline*) *de laine*, < L. *de*, of, + *lana*, wool.]

de-lam'i-nate, 1 dī-lam'ī-nēt; 2 dē-lăm'ĭ-nāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-NAT'ED[4]; -NAT'ING.] *Biol.* To split into thin layers.—**de-lam"i-na'tion, *n.*** A splitting into layers.

De-land', 1 dī-land'; 2 de-lānd', **Margaretta Wade** (*née* Campbell) (1857–). An American novelist and poet; *John Ward.*

Del"a-rey', 1 del"ə-rē'; 2 dĕl"a-rę', **Jacob Hendrik** (1843–1914). A Boer general in the South-African war.

De-la"roche', 1 də-la"rōsh'; 2 de-la"rŏch', **Paul** (1797–1856). A French historical painter.

de-late', 1 dī-lēt'; 2 de-lāt', *vt.* [DE-LAT'ED[4]; DE-LAT'ING.] **1.** *Scot. Eccl. Law.* To bring a charge against one; accuse; denounce. **2.** To publish or spread abroad. **3†.** To transport. [< LL. *delato*, accuse, < L. *delatus* (pp. of *defero*), < *de*, down, + *latus*, borne.]—**de-la'tion, *n.*** **1.** *Civ. Law.* An accusation, as by an informer. **2‖.** Conveyance or carriage.—**de-la'tor, *n.*** An informer; accuser; spy. [Poland; pop. 7,000.

Del"a-tyn', 1 del"ə-tĭn'; 2 dĕl"ä-ten', *n.* A town in Galicia.

De-la"vigne', 1 də-la"vĭn'yə; 2 de-lä"vĭn'ye, **Jean François Casimir** (1793–1843). A French poet and dramatist.

Del'a-ware', 1 del'ə-wār; 2 dĕl'a-wâr, *n.* **1. Lord** (1577–1618), Thomas West, an English administrator; governor of Virginia. **De-la"warr'†.** **2.** A Middle Atlantic State (2,370 sq. m.; pop. 223,010); capital, Dover.—**D. Bay**, an arm of the Atlantic ocean, between Delaware and New Jersey.—**D. river**, a river in eastern U. S.; separating Pennsylvania and Delaware from New York and New Jersey; length, 350 m.—**D. Water Gap**, a borough in E. Pennsylvania; summer resort. [origin.

Del'a-wares', *n.* A sweet, purplish-pink hybrid grape of American

Del'a-wares, 1 del'ə-wārz; 2 dĕl'a-wârs, *n. pl.* A tribe of the Algonkian stock of North-American Indians, formerly inhabiting the Delaware valley.

de-lay', 1 dī-lē'; 2 de-lā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put off to a future time; postpone; defer. **2.** To cause to move slowly; retard; detain; hinder. **II.** *i.* To act or proceed slowly; procrastinate. [< F. *délayer*, < L. *dilato*; see DILATE.] Syn.: HINDER; LINGER; PROCRASTINATE; PROTRACT; SUSPEND.—**de-lay'er, *n.***

de-lay', *n.* **1.** A putting off; postponement; procrastination. **2.** A temporary stoppage or stay; also, a loitering or lingering. Syn.: see RESPITE.

Del"cas"sé', 1 del"kä"sē'; 2 dĕl"cä"se', **Théophile** (1852–1923). A French statesman; minister of foreign affairs, 1898–1905; 1914–1915.

del cred're, re, 1 del kred'ı-rī *or* krē'dē-rē; 2 dĕl crĕd'e-rē *or* crę'de-re. [It.] Literally, "to supply (some) on credit": a phrase equivalent to the English *guarantee* or the Scottish *warrandice*, and used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by factors when selling goods on credit, to hold themselves liable in case of the failure of the purchaser to pay.

de'le, 1 dī'lĭ; 2 dē'lĕ, *vt.* *Print.* To take out; delete: usually an imperative represented by a sign (ℌ) directing the taking out of something from the type. [L., imperative of *delco*, erase.]—**del'e-bl**(eᵖ), *a.* Capable of being erased. **del'i-bl(eᵖ)‡.**

dele†, *n.* A part; deal; share.

de-lec'ta-bl(eᵖ), 1 dı-lek'tə-bl; 2 de-lĕc'ta-bl, *a.* Giving pleasure; delightful; charming. Syn.: see LOVELY.—**de-lec'ta-bl(e-nessᵖ)**, *n.*—**de-lec'ta-bly**, *adv.*—**de"lec-ta'tion**, *n.* Delight.

de-lec'tate, 1 dı-lek'tāt; 2 de-lĕc'tāt, *vt.* [-TAT-ED[4]; -TAT-ING.] To gratify extremely; charm; delight. [< L. *delectatus*, pp. of *delecto*; see DELIGHT, *v.*]

de-leer'it, 1 dı-lir'ĭt; 2 de-lēr'ĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Delirious; demented. **de-leer'et‡; de-lier'et‡.**

del'e-gant, 1 del'ı-gənt; 2 dĕl'e-gant, *n.* **1.** One that delegates. **2.** *Civ. Law.* One that assigns a debt due him to a creditor.

del'e-gate, 1 del'ı-gēt; 2 dĕl'e-gāt. **I.** *vt.* [-GAT'ED[4]; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To send as a representative, with authority to act; depute. **2.** To commit or entrust. **3.** To assign (a debtor) to one's creditor to satisfy a claim. **II.** *a.* Sent as a deputy. [< L. *de*, from, + *lego*, send.]

del'e-gate, *n.* **1.** A person appointed and sent, as by another, with power to transact business as his representative; deputy; representative; commissioner. **2.** [U. S.] (1) [D-] A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, where he has the right to participate in debates, but not to vote. (2) [D-] A member of the House of Delegates. See BURGESS, 2. (3) A person sent as a representative to a convention of any kind, to take part in the transaction of business. **3.** A layman sent to an ecclesiastical council.

Syn.: deputy, legate, proxy, representative, substitute. These words agree in designating one who acts in the place of some other or others. The *legate* is an ecclesiastical officer representing the Pope. In strict usage the *deputy* or *delegate* is more limited in functions and more closely bound by instructions than a *representative*. A single officer may have a *deputy*; many persons combine to choose a *delegate* or *representative*. In the United States informal assemblies send *delegates* to nominating conventions with no legislative authority; *representatives* are legally elected to Congress and the various legislatures, with lawmaking power.—**Papal Delegate**, a representative of the Pope in countries where papal nuncios are not in residence.—**walking delegate**, a member of a trades-union, commissioned to visit other labor organizations and to secure the united action of employees in the advancement of common interests.—**del"e-ga'tion, *n.*** **1.** The act of delegating. **2.** A person or persons appointed to act for another or others: delegates collectively.—**del'e-ga-cy, *n.*** **1.** The action or system of delegating; authority given to act as a delegate. **2.** A body of delegates. **3.** The condition of being delegated.—**del'e-ga-tee', *n.***

de-lete', 1 dı-līt'; 2 de-lēt', *vt.* [DE-LET'ED[4]; DE-LET'ING.] To blot out; erase; cancel; dele. [< L. *deletus*, pp. of *deleo*, erase.]—**de-le'tion, *n.*** **1.** Erasure; matter erased or canceled. **2‖.** Destruction, annihilation.—**de-le'tive**(eᵖ), *a.*

del"e-te'ri-ous, 1 del"ı-tī'rı-us; 2 dĕl"e-tē'rı-ŭs, *a.* Causing moral or physical injury; hurtful; pernicious. [< Gr. *dēlētērios*, < *dēleomai*, spoil.] Syn.: see BAD; NOISOME.—**del"e-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**del"e-te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

delft', 1 delft; 2 dĕlft, *n.* A colored glazed earthenware, made

delf, ∫ first at Delft, in Holland, about 1310; hence, any tableware, especially that made in England in imitation of the above. **delft'ware"†.**

Delft', *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 34,000), W. Netherlands.

Del-ga'do, 1 del-gä'do; 2 dĕl-gä'do, **Cape.** A cape in Portuguese territory on the E. coast of Africa, Indian ocean.

Del'hi, 1 del'ī; 2 dĕl'ı, *n.* A province (593 sq. m.; pop. 488,000) in India; also, a city (pop. 304,000), the capital of India since 1912.

Del'i, 1 del'ī; 2 dĕl'ı, *n.* The capital of a small native state in Sumatra. It is a center for tobacco, pepper, and other products.

De'li-a, 1 dī'lı-ə *or* dīl'yə; 2 dē'lı-a *or* dēl'ya, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** A name of Diana. [Gr. *fem.*, from DELOS.]

De'li-an, 1 dī'lı-ən; 2 dē'lı-an, *a.* & *n.* See DELOS.

de-lib'er-ate, 1 dı-lĭb'ər-ēt; 2 de-lĭb'er-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To weigh in the mind; take counsel; consider reasons; ponder. **2.** To hesitate; stop and think. [< L. *deliberatus*, pp., < *de*, from, + *libero*, LIBERATE.]

Syn.: confer, consider, consult, debate, meditate, ponder, reflect, weigh. An individual *considers*, *meditates*, *ponders*, *reflects* by himself. *Consult* and *confer* always imply two or more persons, as does *debate*, except in rare reflexive use. *Deliberate*, which can be applied to a single individual, is also the word for a great number, while *consult* is ordinarily limited to a few; a committee *consults;* an assembly *deliberates*. *Deliberating* always carries the idea of slowness; a *consultation* may be hasty. We *consider* or *deliberate* with a view to action; *meditation* may be purposeless. See CONSIDER; CONSULT: MUSE.—**de-lib'er-at"er, de-lib'er-a'tor, *n.***

de-lib'er-ate, *a.* **1.** Acting with deliberation; slow and

cautious. **2.** Done after deliberation. **3.** Not sudden or rash; leisurely; intentional.—**de-lib'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**de-lib'er-ate-ness,** *n.*—**de-lib"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of deliberating. **2.** Slowness and care in deciding or acting. **3.** Forethought or intention. Syn.: see REFLECTION; THOUGHT.—**de-lib'er-a-tive**[es], *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of deliberation. **2.** Characterized by or existing for deliberation. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

del'i-ca-cy, 1 del'ı-kə-si; 2 dĕl'ı-ea-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çis, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being delicate; fineness; daintiness; sensitiveness of touch or perception; fragility. **2.** A luxury; dainty. **3.** Need of careful treatment; subtlety; nicety. **4.** Refinement of feeling; fastidiousness; consideration for others. **5‖.** Voluptuousness; luxuriousness.

del'i-cate, 1 del'ı-kıt; 2 dĕl'ı-eat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Fine and light, as in texture or color. **2.** Daintily pleasing; delightful. **3.** Nicely constructed or adjusted, accurate, sensitive, as of instruments. **4.** Easily injured; tender; frail; fragile. **5.** Requiring cautious treatment. **6.** Refined and considerate; pure; chaste. **7.** Fastidious; dainty. **8.** Nice in discrimination; sensitive. **9†.** Voluptuous; luxurious. Syn.: see FINE; FRAGILE. **II.** *n.* **1†.** A delicacy; luxury. **2†.** An effeminate or luxurious person. [< L. *delicatus*, pleasing, < *de*, from, + *lacio*, entice.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

del"i-ca-tes'sen, 1 del'ı-kə-tes'en; 2 dĕl'ı-ca-tĕs'ĕn, *n. pl.* [G.] Table delicacies appetizingly prepared.

de-li'cious, 1 dı-lish'us; 2 de-lĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Extremely pleasant or grateful; affording exquisite pleasure, especially to the taste. [< L. *deliciosus*, pleasant, < *delicio*, charm.]

Syn.: dainty, delightful, exquisite, luscious, savory. That is *delicious* which affords a gratification at once vivid and delicate to the senses, especially to those of taste and smell; as, *delicious* fruit; a *delicious* odor; *luscious* has a kindred but more fulsome meaning, inclining toward a cloying excess of sweetness or richness. *Savory* is applied chiefly to cooked food made palatable by spices and condiments. *Delightful* may be applied to the higher gratifications of sense, as *delightful* music, but is chiefly used for that which is mental and spiritual. *Delicious* has a limited use in this way; as, a *delicious* bit of poetry; the word is sometimes used ironically for some pleasing absurdity; as, this is *delicious*. Compare DELIGHTFUL.—Ant.: acrid, bitter, loathsome, nauseous, repulsive, unpalatable, unsavory.

—**de-li'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**de-li'cious-ness,** *n.*

de-lict', 1 dı-likt'; 2 dĭ-leet', *n.* An offense; a misdemeanor. [< L. *delictum*, < *de*, away, + *linquo*, leave.]

del"i-ga'tion, 1 del'ı-gē'shən; 2 dĕl'ı-gā'shon, *n. Surg.* The act of binding; the application of ligatures.

de-light'[d], 1 dı-lait'; 2 de-lĭt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To please or gratify highly; charm. **II.** *i.* To feel a deep and tender interest; rejoice: followed by *in* or an infinitive. [< OF. *deliter*, < L. *delecto*, < *delicio*, charm.] Syn.: see CHARM; ENTERTAIN; RAPTURE; RAVISH; REJOICE.

—**de-light'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Highly pleased; joyfully gratified. **2†.** Affording delight; charming. Syn.: see HAPPY.—**de-light'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-light'er,** *n.* [Rare.]

de-light', *n.* **1.** Great pleasure, gratification, or joyful satisfaction. **2.** That which affords extreme enjoyment. **3.** The quality of delighting; charm. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS.

de-light'ful, 1 dı-lait'ful; 2 de-lĭt'fu̇l, *a.* Affording delight; extremely gratifying; charming.

Syn.: acceptable, agreeable, congenial, delicious, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, pleasurable, refreshing, satisfying, welcome. *Agreeable* refers to whatever gives a mild degree of pleasure; as, an *agreeable* perfume. *Acceptable* indicates a thing to be worthy of acceptance; as, an *acceptable* offering. *Grateful* is stronger than *agreeable* or *gratifying*, indicating whatever awakens a feeling akin to gratitude. A *pleasant* face and *pleasing* manners arouse *pleasurable* sensations, and make the possessor an *agreeable* companion; if possessed of intelligence, vivacity, and goodness, such a person's society will be *delightful*. Criminals may find each other's company *congenial*, but scarcely *delightful*. *Satisfying* denotes anything that is received with calm acquiescence, as substantial food, or established truth. That is *welcome* which is received with joyful heartiness; as, *welcome* tidings. See BEAUTIFUL; CHARMING; DELICIOUS; GRATEFUL; HAPPY; LOVELY.—Ant.: depressing, disappointing, distressing, hateful, horrible, melancholy, miserable, mournful, painful, saddening, woful, wretched.

—**de-light'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**de-light'ful-ness,** *n.*—**de-light'some,** *a.* Delightful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

De-li'lah, 1 dı-lai'lə; 2 de-lī'la, *n.* A Philistine courtezan who betrayed Samson; hence, a temptress. *Judges* xvi, 4–20.

de-lim'it, 1 dı-lim'ıt; 2 dē-lim'ĭt, *vt.* To prescribe the limits of; bound. [< F. *délimiter*, < L. *de*, from, + LIMIT.] **de-lim'i-ta'tet.**—**de-lim"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

de-lin'e-ate, 1 dı-lin'ı-ēt; 2 de-lĭn'e-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -ATING.] **1.** To draw in outline; trace out. **2.** To portray; depict pictorially. **3.** To describe. [< L. *delineatus*, < *de*, off, + *linea*, LINE.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.—**de-lin"e-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of delineating. **2.** A representation either by word-painting or pictorial image. **de-lin'e-a-ment**†; **de-lin'e-a-ture**†. Syn.: see PICTURE; SKETCH.—**de-lin'e-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who sketches or delineates. **2.** A tailors' expansible pattern for cutting garments of various sizes.

de-lin'quent, 1 dı-liŋ'kwent; 2 de-lĭŋ'kwĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Neglectful of or failing in duty or obligation; faulty. **2.** Due and unpaid, as taxes. **II.** *n.* One who fails to perform a duty or who commits a fault. [< L. *delinquen(t-)s*, ppr., < *de*, from, + *linquo*, leave.]—**de-lin'quen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] The state or fact of being delinquent; neglect of duty; failure; fault; offense; misdemeanor. Syn.: see OFFENSE; SIN.

del"i-quesce', 1 del'ı-kwes'; 2 dĕl'ı-kwĕs', *vi.* [-QUESCED'; -QUESC'ING.] To become liquid by absorption of moisture from the air, as certain salts, like calcium chlorid; pass away gradually. [< L. *de-*, DE-, + *liqueo*, be fluid.] **del-i'quate**†; **de-liq'ui-ate**†.—**del"i-ques'cence,** *n.* The act or process of deliquescing; the quality or condition of being deliquescent. **de-liq"ui-a'tion**†.—**del"i-ques'cent,** *a.* **1.** Liquefying in the air. **2.** *Bot.* Dissolving or disappearing, as a stem lost in the branches.

de-liq'ui-um[1], 1 dı-lik'wı-um; 2 de-lĭk'wi-ŭm, *n.* Liquefaction; hence, a softened, impaired, and weakened condition of mind. [L., < *de*, down, + *liqueo*, be liquid.]

de-liq'ui-um[2]†, *n.* **1.** A failure of the sun's light, with or without an eclipse. **2.** *Med.* A faintness; swooning.

de-lir'i-ant, 1 dı-lir'ı-ənt; 2 de-lĭr'ı-ant, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A poison that induces a persistent delirium. **2.** A delirious person.—**del"i-ra'tion‖,** *n.* Same as DELIRIUM.

de-lir'i-ous, 1 dı-lir'ı-us; 2 de-lĭr'ı-ŭs, *a.* Suffering from delirium. Syn.: see INSANE.—**de-lir'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**de-lir'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-lir'i-um, 1 dı-lir'ı-um; 2 de-lĭr'ı-ŭm, *n.* **1.** Mental aberration, as in fever; wandering of the mind. **2.** Intense excitement; frenzy; rapture. [L., < *delirus*, crazy, < *de*, from + *lira*, furrow.] Syn.: see INSANITY.—**de-lir'i-um tre'mens,** a violent form of delirium, as from excessive use of alcoholic liquors; characterized by tremblings and by delusions of the senses.

del"i-tes'cence, 1 del'ı-tes'ens, -en-si; 2 dĕl'ı-tĕs'ĕnç, -ĕn-çy, *n.*

del"i-tes'cen-cy, ∫ [Archaic.] 1 *Surg.* A sudden subsidence of inflammation. **2.** The state of being concealed; retirement; seclusion.—**del"i-tes'cent,** *a.*

De'li-us, *n.* 1 dī'ı-us; 2 dē'lĭ-ŭs. A name of Apollo, from Delos Island.

de-liv'er, 1 dı-liv'er; 2 de-lĭv'er, *vt.* **1.** To free from restraint; set free; rescue; release; save: with *from*. **2.** To hand over; transfer; give; give up; communicate: with *to*. **3.** To relieve of a child in parturition: often with *of*. **4.** To utter; speak formally or officially. **5.** To send forth; discharge, as a blow or a ball. **6†.** To exhibit; describe. [< F. *délivrer*, < L. *de*, from, + *libero*, LIBERATE.]

Syn.: discharge, emancipate, free, liberate, ransom, redeem, rescue, save, set free. See GIVE; RELEASE.—Ant.: betray, capture, confine, enslave, imprison, incarcerate, oppress.—Prep.: deliver *from* an enemy; deliver *to* the authorities; deliver (a speech) *at* a place, *in* a hall, *on* a platform, *before* an audience.

—**de-liv'er-a-bl**(*e*), *a.* That may or can be delivered.—**de-liv'er-ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of delivering or state of being delivered; utterance; rescue; release. **2.** An expression of opinion. **3.** Parturition.—**de-liv'er-er,** *n.*—**de-liv'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The act of delivering; liberation; release; transference; surrender. **2.** Parturition. **3.** Mode of utterance, as in public speaking or singing. **4.** Mode of projecting or discharging. **5.** That which is or has been delivered: as, a mail *delivery*.

de-liv'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Nimble; active.—**de-liv'er-ly,** *adv.* [Archaic or Obs.] Nimbly.

dell, ‖ 1 del; 2 dĕl, *n.* A small secluded valley; glen; dale.

del[e], ∫ [< D. *delle*, *dal*, dale.]

Del"la-Cru'can, 1 del"ə-krus'kən; 2 dĕl"a-crŭs'can. **I.** *a.* Relating to or resembling the Accademia della Crusca (literally, the Academy of Chaff, from its object of sifting or purifying the Italian language), founded at Florence in 1582. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the Accademia della Crusca. **2.** Any one of the Della-Cruscan school of poets (including Hannah Cowley, James Boswell, Robert Merry, and Colman the Younger), a group of English sentimentalists living in Florence (18th century) whose affected style and extravagant praises of each other exposed them to public ridicule.

de-lo'cal-ize, 1 dī-lō'kal-aiz; 2 dē-lō'cal"īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To remove or free from local relations; enlarge the scope of; broaden.

De Long, 1 də lōŋ; 2 de lông, **George Washington** (1844–1881). An American arctic explorer; commander of the *Jeannette* expedition.

De-lorme', 1 də-lōrm'; 2 de-lōrm', *n.* **1. Marion** (1612?–1650), a French courtezan; heroine of De Vigny's *Cinq-Mars* and of Victor Hugo's *Marion Delorme*. **2. Philibert** (1518–1570), a French architect, designed the Tuileries.

De'los, 1 dī'les; 2 dē'lŏs, *n.* One of the Cyclades; reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis.—**De'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Del'phi, 1 del'fai, 2 dĕl'fī, *n.* An ancient town, Phocis, Greece; famous for its oracle of Apollo.—**Del'phi-an,** *a.* & *n.* **Del-phin'i-an**†.—**Del'phic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to Apollo or his oracle at Delphi; oracular. **2.** Hence, ambiguous.—**Delphic oracle,** the most famous of ancient oracles, that of Apollo; the sayings of its priestess, Pythia, were often ambiguous.

del'phin, 1 del'fin; 2 dĕl'fĭn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dolphin or to a family of cetaceans (the *Delphinidæ*), including dolphins, porpoises, etc. **2.** [D-] Pertaining to the dauphin of France, as the *Delphin* classics, prepared for the use of the son of Louis XIV. by French scholars. **II.** *n. Chem.* A neutral fat contained in the oil of certain dolphins. [< L. *delphinus*, < Gr. *delphis*, dolphin.]—**del-phin'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a dolphin or from the larkspur (*Delphinium*).

del'phi-nin, ‖ 1 del'fı-nin, -nin *or* -nīn; 2 dĕl'fi-nin, -nin *or* -nīn.

del'phi-nine, ∫ *n. Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{45}NO_8$) found in the seeds of staves acre (*Delphinium staphisagria*): used in medicine. **del-phin'i-a**‡.

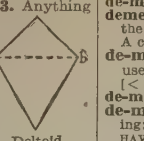
Del-phi'nus, 1 del-fai'nus; 2 dĕl-fī'nŭs, *n.* The Dolphin: a northern constellation. [L., < Gr. *delphis*, dolphin.]

Del Rí'o, 1 del rī'o; 2 dĕl rī'o. A city in W. Texas; pop. 10,590.

Del"sarte', 1 del"sārt'; 2 dĕl"sărt', **François A. N. C.** (1811–1871). A French elocutionist; founder of the **Delsarte system** of dramatic training.—**Del-sar'te-an**‡, *a.* **Del-sar'te-an**‡.

del'ta, 1 del'tə; 2 dĕl'ta, *n.* **1.** The fourth letter in the Greek

alphabet (Δ, δ): corresponding to English *d*. As a numeral it denotes 4. [< Gr. *delta*, < Phen. *daleth*.] **2.** A triangular alluvial deposit at or in the mouth of a river. **3.** Anything triangular.—**del'toid.** I. *a.* **1.** Shaped like delta; triangular. **2.** Of or pertaining to the deltoid. **del-toi'dal**†. II. *n.* **1.** A triangular muscle of the shoulder and upper arm. **2.** *Geom.* A quadrilateral formed by two unequal isosceles triangles set base to base.



Deltoid.

de-lude', 1 dĭ-lūd'; 2 de-lūd', *vt.* [DE-LUD'ED[4]; DE-LUD'ING.] **1.** To mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; deceive. **2**†. To evade; elude; defraud of; frustrate. [< L. *de*, off, + *ludo*, play.] Syn.: see DECEIVE; MISLEAD.—**de-lud'er**, *n.*[*ab*, common base.

del'uge, 1 del'yuj; 2 dĕl'yuj. **I.** *vt.* [DEL'UGED; DEL'UG-ING.] To overwhelm with water; inundate; submerge; hence, overwhelm; destroy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A great flood; inundation, as in the time of Noah (*Gen.* vii). **2.** Anything that comes like a flood. [< F. *déluge*, < L. *diluvium*, < *diluo*, DILUTE.]

de-lu'sion, 1 dĭ-lū'zhon; 2 de-lū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The state of being deluded; a false belief, especially when persistent, of what has no existence in fact or reposing on no logical foundation. **2.** The act of deluding; deception. **3.** The error thus conveyed or believed.

Syn.: error, fallacy, fantasm, hallucination, illusion. A *delusion* is a mistaken conviction, an *illusion* a mistaken perception or inference. An *illusion* may be wholly of the senses; a *delusion* always involves some mental error. In an optical *illusion* the observer sees either what does not exist, or what exists otherwise than as he sees it, as when in a mirage distant springs and trees appear close at hand. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy or of hope, but of the *delusions* of the insane. A *hallucination* is a false image or belief which has nothing, outside of the disordered mind, to suggest it; as, the *hallucinations* of delirium tremens. Compare DECEPTION; INSANITY.—Ant.: actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.

—**de-lu'sion-al**, *a.* Consisting of, marked by, or subject to, delusions.—**de-lu'siv(e[S])**, *a.* Tending to delude; misleading; deceptive. **de-lu'so-ry**†. Syn.: see DECEPTIVE; VAIN.—**de-lu'siv(e-ly[S]**, *adv.*—**de-lu'siv(e-ness[S]**, *n.*

de luxe. See under LUXE.

delv(e[S], 1 delv; 2 dĕlv. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DELV(E)D[S]; DELV'ING.] **1.** To dig, as with a spade; bury; exhume. **2.** To penetrate; fathom; make laborious research. **II.** *n.* An excavation; pit; depression in a surface. [< AS. *delfan*.]—**delv'er**, *n.*

Dem., *abbr.* Democrat, Democratic.

de-mag'net-ize, 1 dĭ-mag'net-aiz; 2 dē-măg'nĕt-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To deprive (a paramagnetic substance) of magnetism. **de-mag'net-ise**†.—**-i-za'**(or **-sa'**)**tion**, *n.*—**-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.*

dem'a-gog, } 1 dem'ə-gog; 2 dĕm'a-gŏg, *n.* **1.** One who
dem'a-gogue, } leads the populace by pandering to their prejudices and passions; an unprincipled politician. **2.** Anciently, any popular leader or orator. [< Gr. *dēmos*, people, + *agō*, lead.]—**dem"a-gog'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.*—**dem'a-gog-ism**, *n.* **dem'a-gogu-er-y**†; **dem'a-gogu-ism**†; **dem'a-gog-y**†. [DEMESNE.

de-main', **de-maine'**†, 1 dĭ-mēn'; 2 de-mān', *n.* Same as

de-mand'[*b*], 1 dĭ-mand'; 2 de-mănd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To claim as due; ask for peremptorily; insist upon. **2.** To have pressing need for; require. **3.** *Law.* To summon to court. **4**‖. To ask or question formally or authoritatively; interrogate. **II.** *i.* To inquire urgently, authoritatively, or peremptorily. [< L. *de*, from, + *mando*, order.]

Syn.: ask, ask for, call for, challenge, claim, exact, request, require. *Demand* is a determined and often an arrogant word; one may rightfully *demand* what is his own or his due, when it is withheld or denied; or he may wrongfully *demand* that to which he has no claim but power. *Require* is less arrogant and obtrusive than *demand*, but is exceedingly strenuous; as, the court *requires* the attendance of witnesses. *Request* is milder than *demand* or *require*: a creditor may *demand* or *require* payment; a friend *requests* a favor. We may speak of a humble request, but not of a humble demand. Compare ASK.—Ant.: decline, deny, refuse, reject, repudiate.—**de-mand'a-bl(e[r]**, *a.*—**de-man'dant**, *n.* One who demands; plaintiff.—**de-mand'er**, *n.*

de-mand', *n.* **1.** The act of demanding, or that which is demanded; requirement; claim; need. **2.** A desire to obtain; call. **3.** *Law.* (1) An actionable claim. (2) The act of requesting payment or performance of what is due. **4.** *Econ.* (1) The desire to possess combined with the ability to purchase. (2) The totality of such effectual desire in a given market with reference to a given commodity at a certain price. **5**‖. Inquiry. Syn.: see TAX.

de-man'toid, 1 dĭ-man'toid; 2 de-măn'tŏid, *n.* An emerald-green garnet. [< G. *demant*, DIAMOND, + -OID.]

de"mar-ca'tion, 1 dĭ"mar-kā'shən; 2 dē"măr-cā'shon, *n.* The fixing of boundaries or limits; limitation; discrimination; the limit or line fixed. [< DE- + LL. *marcatus*, marked, < OHG. *marca*, bound.] **de"mar-ka'tion**†.—**line of demarcation**, the line established by Alexander VI in 1493 to prevent disputes between Spain and Portugal in regard to their discoveries in the New World.—**de-mar'cate**, *vt.*

de'march, 1 dĭ'mārk; 2 dē'märe, *n.* **1.** The chief executive of an Attic deme. **2.** The mayor of a modern Greek town. [< L. *demarchus*, < Gr. *demarchos*, < *dēmos*, district, + *archō*, rule.]

dē"marche', 1 dē"mārsh'; 2 de"märch', *n.* [F.] **1.** A manner of approach or mode of procedure. **2.** A declaration of intention; ultimatum. **3.** A change in plan of action. **4.** A side-step.

Dem"a-vend', 1 dem"ə-vend'; 2 dĕm"a-vĕnd', *n.* A summit of the Elburz mountains, N. Persia; 20,000 ft. high.

de-mayne'†, *n.* Demesne.

deme, 1 dim; 2 dēm, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Gr.* One of the districts into which the ten tribes of Attica were originally divided. **2.** *Mod. Gr.* A commune.

dē-mean'[*b*], 1 dĭ-mīn'; 2 de-mēn', *vt.* **1.** To behave; conduct: used reflexively. **2**‖. To direct; carry on; control; conduct. [< F. *démener*, < *dé-*, down, + L. *minor*, menace.]

de-mean'[*b*], *vt.* To degrade: a misuse of DEMEAN[1].

de-mean'or, 1 dĭ-mīn'er; 2 de-mēn'or, *n.* Behavior; bearing; deportment; mien. **de-mean'our**†. Syn.: see AIR[2], *n.* BEHAVIOR; MANNER.

de-ment', 1 dĭ-ment'; 2 de-mĕnt', *vt.* To impair or destroy the mental powers of; make insane or idiotic. [< L. *demento*, < *de*, from, + *men(t-)s*, mind.]—**de-ment'ate**, *a.* [Rare.] Demented.—**de"men-ta'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Loss or deprivation of reasoning power.—**de-ment'ed**, *pa.* Deprived of reason; insane.—**de-ment'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-ment'ed-ness**, *n.*—**de-men'ti-a**, *n. Pathol.* Unsoundness of mind to the degree of total loss or serious impairment of the faculty of coherent thought; stuporous insanity. Syn.: see INSANITY.—**dementia præcox**, adolescent insanity: a collective term for mental disorders that begin at or shortly after puberty and usually lead to general failure of the mental faculties.—**senile d.**, insanity or general paralysis of the faculties in old age.

Dem"er-a'ra, 1 dem"ər-ā'rə; 2 dĕm"er-ä'ra, *n.* **1.** A river in British Guiana; 180 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **2.** A county in British Guiana.

de-mer'it, 1 dĭ-mer'it; 2 dē-mĕr'it, *n.* **1.** Ill desert; misconduct. **2.** In schools, a mark for failure or misconduct. [< L.[P] *de-* priv. + *mereo*, deserve.]

de-mersed', 1 dĭ-mŭrst'; 2 de-mŭrst', *pa. Bot.* Situated or growing under water, as leaves of aquatic plants; submersed. [< L. *demersus*, pp., < *de*, down, + *mergo*, dip.]

de-mes'mer-ize, 1 dĭ-mes'[*or* -mez']mər-aiz; 2 dē-mĕs'[*or* -mĕz']mer-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To release from mesmeric influence.

de-mesne', } 1 dĭ-mēn' *or* de-mīn'; 2 de-mēn' *or* de-mēn', *n.*
de-mene'[*P*], } **1.** (1) In feudal law, lands held in one's own power, as distinguished from feudal lands which were held of a superior. (2) A manor-house and the adjoining lands in the immediate use and occupation of the owner of an estate. (3) By extension, the grounds appertaining to any residence, or any landed estate. **2.** Figuratively, any region over which sovereignty is exercised; domain. [< OF. *demaine*, var. of *domaine*: see DOMAIN.]

De-me'ter, 1 dĭ-mī'tər; 2 de-mē'ter, *n. Myth.* Goddess of agriculture, marriage, and fertility; the Roman *Ceres*.

De-me'tri-us, 1 dĭ-mī'tri-us; 2 de-mē'tri-ŭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Dé"mé"tri"us'**, 1 dĕ"mē"trĭ"ŭs', 2 dę"mę"trĭ"ŭs'; G. **De-me'tri-us**, 1 dē-mē'tri-us, 2 de-mę'tri-us; Gr. **De-me'tri-os**; It. Pg. **De-me'tri-o**, 1 dē-mē'trī-ō, 2 de-mę'trī-ō; L. **De-me'tri-us**, 1 dĭ-mī'tri-us, 2 de-mē'tri-ŭs; Rus. **Dmĭ'tri**, 1 dmĭ'trĭ, 2 dmĭ'trĭ. [Gr., from the goddess Demeter.]

dem'i-, 1 dem'i; 2 dĕm'i-, *prefix.* **1.** Half; also, less or shorter than normal: often written with a hyphen, as if a full word in composition. **2.** Semi-: partly; imperfectly: often used equivocally to avoid invidious distinctions. [F., < *demi*, half.]

dem'i-god, 1 dem'i-god; 2 dĕm'i-gŏd, *n.* An inferior or lesser deity; a hero, supposed to be the offspring of a god and a mortal; figuratively, a man with the attributes of a god.—**dem'i-god"dess**, *n.*

dem'i-john, 1 dem'i-jən; 2 dĕm'i-jŏn, *n.* A jug-like glass vessel enclosed in wickerwork. [< F. *damejeanne* (used as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane).]

dem'i-lune, 1 dem'i-lūn; 2 dĕm'i-lūn, *n.* **1.** The moon in her first or last quarter, a half-moon. **2.** *Fort.* A ravelin-like outwork, having two faces and two small flanks, covering the shoulders and curtain of the bastion. [F., < *demi* (see DEMI-) + *lune*, < L. *luna*, moon.]

dem"i-moun"daine', 1 dem"i-mən"dēn' *or* (F) də-mĭ"-mən"dēn'; 2 dĕm"i-mŏn"dān' *or* (F.) de-mĭ"-mŏn"dān', *n. fem.* A woman of the demimonde.

dem'i-monde", 1 dem'i-mend"; 2 dĕm'i-mŏnd", *n.* **1.** A class of women of equivocal reputation. **2.** The social circle of the demimondaine. [F., < *demi* (see DEMI-) + *monde*, < L. *mundus*, world.]

dem"i-pique', 1 dem"i-pīk'; 2 dĕm"i-pīk', *n.* A saddle with a pommel half the height of that of a military saddle.

dem'i-qua"ver, *n. Mus.* A sixteenth note; semiquaver.—**dem'i-re-lief"**, *n.* A sculpture or decoration of medium relief; mezzo-rilievo. **deme"i-ri-lie'vo**†. [*rep*- (in REPUTATION).]

dem'i-rep", *n.* A woman of questionable chastity. [DEMI-, +

De-mir'-His"sar', 1 dē-mir'-his"sär; 2 de-mĭr'-his"sär', *n.* A town in N. E. Greece; 45 m. N. E. of Saloniki; pop. 8,000; attacked by Allies, Jan. 12, 1916; evacuated by Bulgarians, Oct. 6, 1916.

de-mise', 1 dĭ-maiz'; 2 de-mīz', *v.* [DE-MISED'; DE-MIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bestow by will; bequeath; transmit; give. **2.** To convey for life or for a term of years; lease. **II.** *i.* To pass by will or inheritance.—**de-mis'a-bl(e[r]**, *a.*

de-mise', *n.* **1.** Death, as of a sovereign. **2.** A transfer or conveyance of rights or estate. **3.** The immediate transfer of a sovereign's rights at his death to his successor. [< F. *démettre* (pp. *démis*), resign.]

dem'i-sem"i, *a.* Half-half; quarter; as, "the *demi-semi* statesmen of the present age."—**dem'i-sem"i-qua'ver**, *n. Mus.* A note of the value of ¼ of a quaver; a thirty-second note.

de-mis'sion, 1 dĭ-mish'ən; 2 de-mish'on, *n.* A giving up or relinquishment, as of an office; resignation. [< L. *dimissio(n-)*.]

de-mit'[*i*], 1 dĭ-mit'; 2 de-mĭt', *vt. & i.* [DE-MIT'TED[2]; DE-MIT'TING.] **1.** To give up, lay down, or resign (an appointment). **2**†. To release; dismiss. [< L. *dimitto*: see DEMISE, *n.*]

de-mit'[3]**†**, *vt.* **1.** To drop; depress. **2.** To lower; humble. [< L. *dimitto*, < *de*, down, + *mitto*, send.]

de-mit', *n.* A letter of dismissal; a recommendation.

dem'i-tasse", 1 dem'ɪ-tas"; 2 dĕm'ɪ-tăs", *n.* [F.] Literally, half-cup; specif., a small cup in which black coffee is served.

dem'i-tint", *n. Paint.* A half-tint; a tint intermediate between the extremes of dark and light coloring in a painting; broken tints or tertiary color-shades, the portion of a work of art so tinted.

dem'i-urge, 1 dem'ɪ-ûrj; 2 dĕm'ɪ-ûrġ, *n.* **1.** In Plato's philosophy, the creator of the material universe. **2.** In the Gnostic systems, the Jewish Jehovah as an emanation of the Supreme Being; creator of the material world: sometimes also regarded as the creator of evil. **3.** One of a class of public officers or magistrates in several ancient Peloponnesian states. [< Gr. *dēmiourgos*.] **dem"i-ur'gus†**. **dem"i-ur'gos†**.—**dem"i-ur'gic**, *a.*

dem'i-volt", 1 dem'ɪ-vōlt"; 2 dĕm'ɪ-vōlt", *n. Manège.* One of the seven artificial movements of a horse, consisting of a half-turn with the fore legs raised. [< F. *demi-volte*, < *demi-*, DEMI-, + *volte*, VAULT.] **dem'i-volte"†**.

dem'i-wolf", *n.*, A mongrel between a wolf and a dog.

de-mo'bil-ize, 1 dɪ-mō'bɪl-aɪz *or* dɪ-mō'bɪl-aɪz; 2 dē-mō'bĭl-ĭz *or* dĕ-mō'bĭl-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To change, as troops, from a war to a peace footing.—**de-mo"bil-i-za'tion**, *n.*

de-moc'ra-cy, 1 dɪ-mŏk'rə-sɪ; 2 dē-mŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Government directly by the people collectively. **2.** A government so conducted; a state so governed; the mass of the people. **3.** [D-] The principles of the Democratic party; or its members collectively. [< Gr. *dēmokratia*, < *dēmos*, people, + *kratein*, rule.]

dem'o-crat, *n.* **1.** One who favors a democracy. **2.** [D-] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.—**Constitutional Democrat**, in Russia, a member of a political party formed in 1905 by coalition of exiles in Paris and a Russian body that favored a federal constitution and autonomous Poland.—**dem"o-crat'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to democracy or a democracy; characterized by the fact, spirit, or principles of popular government. **2.** [D-] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Democratic party in the United States. **dem"o-crat'i-cal†**.—**Democratic party**, one of the two greater political parties in the United States, dating from 1828.—**dem"o-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

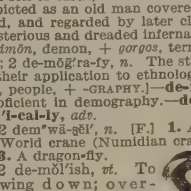
De-moc'ri-tus, 1 dɪ-mŏk'rɪ-tŭs; 2 dē-mŏc'rĭ-tŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (400?–357? B. C.), nicknamed "the laughing"; propounded theory of formation of the universe by moving atoms.—**De-moc"ri-te'an**, *a.* **Dem"o-crit'ic†**; **Dem"o-crit'i-cal†**.

Dem"o-gor'gon, 1 dem"o-[*or* dĭ"mo-]gôr'gən; 2 dĕm"o-[*or* dĕ"mo-]gôr'gŏn, *n.* The genius of the soil or earth, fabled to be the life and sustenance of plants: depicted as an old man covered with moss, and living underground, and regarded by later classical and medieval writers as a mysterious and dreaded infernal deity or magician. [LL., < Gr. *daimōn*, demon, + *gorgos*, terrible.]

de-mog'ra-phy, 1 dɪ-mŏg'rə-fɪ; 2 dē-mŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* The study of vital and social statistics in their application to ethnology and anthropology. [< Gr. *dēmos*, people, + -GRAPHY.]—**de-mog'ra-pher**, *n.* One who is proficient in demography.—**dem"o-graph'ic**, *a.*—**dem"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dem"oi-selle', 1 dem"wa-zel'; 2 dem"wä-sĕl', *n.* [F.] **1.** An unmarried woman. **2.** An Old World crane (Numidian crane) of graceful form and carriage. **3.** A dragon-fly.

de-mol'ish[1], 1 dɪ-mel'ɪsh; 2 dē-mŏl'ish, *vt.* To destroy by tearing or throwing down; overthrow; ruin. [< L.[F] *de*, down, + *molior*, work, < *moles*, mass.]


Demoiselle (def. 2). 1/24

Syn.: destroy, overthrow, overturn, raze, ruin. A building, monument, or other structure is *demolished* when reduced to a shapeless mass; it is *razed* when leveled with the ground; it is *destroyed* when its structural unity is gone, whether or not its component parts remain. An edifice is *destroyed* by fire or earthquake; it is *demolished* by bombardment; it is *ruined* when, by violence or neglect, it has become unfit for human habitation. Compare ABOLISH; BREAK.—Ant.: build, construct, create, make, repair, restore.—**de-mol'ish-er**, *n.*—**dem"o-li'tion**, *n.* The act or result of demolishing; destruction. **de-mol'ish-ment†**.

de'mon, 1 dī'mən; 2 dē'mon, *n.* **1.** An evil spirit; devil; wicked or cruel person. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A supernatural intelligence; a guardian spirit; genius. [< Gr.[L] *daimōn*, god, ghost, evil spirit.] **dæ'mon†**; **dai'mon†**.—**de-mo'ni-ac.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, like, or befitting a demon or evil spirit; devilish. **2.** Influenced or produced by or as by demons. **de"mo-ni'a-cal†**; **de"mo-ni'an†**; **de-mon'ic†**; **dæ-mon'ic†**. Syn.: see INFERNAL. **II.** *n.* One possessed of a demon or evil spirit; also, a lunatic.—**de"mo-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**de'mon-ism**, *n.* Belief in the existence of demons.—**de'mon-ist**, *n.*—**de'mon-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To make a demon of. **2.** To bring under demonic influence. **de'mon-ise†**.—**de"mon-ol'a-ter**, *n.* A worshiper of demons.—**de"mon-ol'a-try**, *n.* The worship of demons. [+ Gr. *latreia*, worship.]—**de"mon-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The study of or belief in demons or demonism.—**de"mon-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

demon., demonstr., *abbr.* Demonstrative.

de-mon'a-chize, 1 dɪ-men'ə-kaɪz; 2 dē-mŏn'a-cĭz, *vt.* To remove monks from. [< DE- + L. *monachus*, monk.]

de-mon'e-tize or **-tise**, 1 dɪ-mun'ɪ-taɪz; 2 dē-mŏn'ĭ-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED or -TISED; -TIZ"ING or -TIS"ING.] To divest of the character of standard money.—**de-mon"e-ti-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* The act of demonetizing, or the condition of being demonetized.

dem'on-strate, 1 dem'ən-strēt or dɪ-men'strēt; 2 dĕm'ŏn-strāt *or* dē-mŏn'strāt, *vt.* [-STRAT"ED[4]; -STRAT"ING.] **1.** To prove with mathematical certainty. **2.** To teach by exhibition of examples, as anatomy. **3.** To point out; make clear. [< L. *de*, fully, + *monstro*, show.]—**de-mon'stra-bl(e-ness†**, *n.* **de-mon"stra-bil'i-ty†**.—**de-mon'stra-bly**, *adv.* Capable of positive proof.

dem"on-stra'tion, 1 dem'ən-strē'shən; 2 dĕm"on-strā'shon, *n.* **1.** A pointing out; the act of making known. **2.** An exhibition or expression; manifestation. **3.** Proof by such evidence of facts, principles, and arguments as precludes denial or reasonable doubt. **4.** The exhibition and description of examples in teaching an art or science. **5.** A public exhibition of welcome, approval, or condemnation, as by a mass-meeting or procession. **6.** *Math.* A system of reasoning showing how, from given premises, such as definitions, axioms, postulates, etc., a certain result must follow. **7.** *Mil.* A show of force or of aggressive movement, especially when intended as a feint, or in time of peace as a menace.

Syn.: certainty, conclusion, consequence, deduction, evidence, induction, inference, proof. *Demonstration*, in the strict and proper sense, is the highest form of *proof*, and gives the most absolute *certainty*, but can not be applied outside of pure mathematics or other strictly deductive reasoning; there can be *proof* and *certainty*, however, in matters that do not admit of *demonstration*. A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises; an *inference* is a probable *conclusion* toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but to which they do not absolutely establish; sound premises, together with their necessary *conclusion*, constitute a *demonstration*. *Evidence* is that which tends to show a thing to be true; in the widest sense, as including self-*evidence* of consciousness, it is the basis of all knowledge. *Proof* in the strict sense is complete, irresistible *evidence*; as, there was much *evidence* against the accused, but not amounting to *proof* of guilt. Moral *certainty* is a conviction resting on such *evidence* as puts a matter beyond reasonable doubt, while not so irresistible as *demonstration*. Compare CERTAINTY; HYPOTHESIS; INDUCTION; INFERENCE; PROOF.

—de-mon'stra-tiv(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of demonstration; convincing and conclusive. **2.** Inclined to strong expression of feeling or opinions. **3.** *Gram.* That serves to indicate the person or object referred to or intended. **II.** *n.* A demonstrative pronoun. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**demonstrative pronoun** (*Gram.*), a pronoun which defines or points out the object to which it refers; as, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*: often used adjectively and called *demonstrative* adjectives.—**dem'on-stra"tor**, *n.*

de-mor'al-ize, 1 dɪ-mer'əl-aɪz; 2 dē-mŏr'al-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To corrupt or deprave. **2.** To disorganize and dishearten, undermine discipline among, as troops.—**de-mor"al-i-za'tion**, **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**de-mor'al-iz"er**, *n.*

De Mor'gan, 1 dɪ mēr'gən; 2 dē mŏr'ġan, **William Frend** (1839–1917). An English artist and novelist interested in stained glass and ceramics: *Joseph Vance.*

de'mos, 1 dī'mes; 2 dē'mŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** The people, either as opposed to the aristocracy or as having the supreme authority; the commonwealth; democracy. **2.** A deme.

De-mos'the-nes, 1 dɪ-mes'thɪ-nīz; 2 dē-mŏs'the-nēs, *n.* An Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.).

de-mote', 1 dɪ-mōt'; 2 dē-mōt', *vt.* [DE-MOT'ED[4]; DE-MOT'ING.] [Local, U. S.] To reduce to a lower class or grade: applied to school-children, and opposed to *promote*. [< DE- + *-mote* in PROMOTE.]—**de-mo'tion**, *n.*

de-mot'ic, 1 dɪ-met'ɪk; 2 dē-mŏt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the people. **2.** Pertaining to the simplified form of the hieratic alphabet of ancient Egypt. [< Gr. *dēmotikos*, < *dēmos*, people.] —**de-mot'ics**, *n.* Sociology in its inclusive sense.

de-mount'a-bl(e, 1 dɪ-maunt'ə-bl; 2 dē-mount'a-bl, *a.* That may be easily taken apart, or that may be removed from the wheel without taking off or displacing the tire, as a rim of an automobile wheel.

demp'ster, 1 demp'stər; 2 dĕmp'ster, *n.* **1.** A deemster. **2.** *Old Scots Law.* A doomsster. [< DEEM, judge.] **dem'ster†**.

de-mul'cent, 1 dɪ-mul'sənt; 2 dē-mŭl'çənt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Soothing. **II.** *n.* A soothing application. [< L. *de*, down, + *mulceo*, stroke.]

de-mur', 1 dɪ-mûr'; 2 dē-mûr'. **I.** *vi.* [-MURRED', -MURD'[3]; -MUR'RING.] **1.** To offer objections; take exception. **2.** To delay; hesitate. **3.** *Law.* To interpose a demurrer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A suspension of decision or action; hesitation. **2.** An objection. [< L. *de*, from, + *mora*, delay.]

de-mure'†, *vt.* To look demurely.

de-mure', 1 dɪ-mûr'; 2 dē-mûr', *a.* **1.** Having a sedate or modest demeanor. **2.** Affecting modesty; prim; coy. [< OF. *de murs*, of manners.] Syn.: see SERIOUS.—**de-mure'ly**, *adv.*—**de-mure'ness**, *n.*

de-mur'rage, 1 dɪ-mûr'ɪj; 2 dē-mûr'ăġ, *n. Com. Law.* (1) The detention of a vessel or conveyance by a freighter beyond the specified time. (2) Compensation for such delay. [< OF. *demourage*, < *demorer*, DEMUR.]

de-mur'ral, 1 dɪ-mûr'əl; 2 dē-mûr'al, *n.* Hesitation; delay; demur.

de-mur'rer[1], 1 dɪ-mûr'ər; 2 dē-mûr'er, *n.* One who demurs.

de-mur'rer[2], *n. Law.* A pleading that admits the facts stated in the pleading to which it replies, but denies that they are sufficient to constitute a good cause of action or defense in law.

de-my', 1 dɪ-maɪ'; 2 dē-mȳ', *n.* [DE-MIES'[3], *pl.*] **1.** A size of paper.

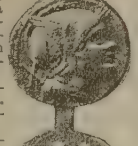
2. A half-fellow or scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford.
de-mi'‡. [< F. *demi.*]

den, 1 den; 2 dĕn. *vi.* To dwell as in a den.

den, *n.* **1.** A cavern occupied by animals; a lair. **2.** A low haunt. **3.** [Colloq.] A room for privacy; sanctum. [<AS. *denn.*] Syn.: see HOLE.

Den., *abbr.* Denmark.

de-na'ri-us, 1 dı-nē'rı-ŭs; 2 dē-nā'rı-ŭs, *n.* [-RI-I, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A silver coin, worth 17 cents; the penny of the New Testament. **2.** Later, a small copper coin. **3.** A gold coin (*denarius aureus*) worth 25 silver denarii. *Denarius* was the Latin name of the English penny, the initial of which is preserved in monetary notation "£ s. d." [L.; see DENARY.]



Roman Silver Denarius.

den'a-ry, 1 den'a-rı; 2 den'a-ry. **I.** *a.* Containing ten; decimal. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The number 10. **2.** A denarius. [< L. *denarius,* < *deni,* by tens, < *decem,* ten.]

de-na'tion-al-ize, } 1 dı-nash'ən-əl-ız; 2 dē-
de-na'tion-al-ise, } nāsh'ən-al-ız, *vt.* [-IZED: -IZ'ING.] **1.** To deprive of national character or rights. **2.** To change the nationality of.—**de-na"tion-al-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

de-nat'u-ral-ize, } 1 dı-nach'u-(or -nat'yu-)
de-nat'u-ral-ise, } ral-ız; 2 dē-nāch'u-(or -nāt'yu-)ral-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To render unnatural. **2.** To deprive of naturalization or citizenship; denationalize.—**de-nat"u-ral-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-na'ture, 1 dı-nē'chur or -tiur; 2 dē-nā'chur or -tūr, *vt.* [-TURED, -TUR-ING.] To adulterate (a substance such as alcohol, tea, etc.) for the purpose of changing certain qualities; make a change in the nature of, specifically, of ethyl alcohol, fat, etc., to make unfit for drinking or eating without destroying other useful properties. Alcohol is *denatured* by the addition of small percentages of pyridin or methyl alcohol, thus rendering it unpalatable and hence free from the internal revenue tax in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, etc. **de-na'tur-ize‡.**—**de-na"tur-a'tion,** *n.*

de-nay'‡. **1.** *vt.* To deny. **II.** *n.* Denial.

Den'bigh, 1 den'bı; 2 dĕn'bi, *n.* **1.** A county in Wales; 662 sq.m.; pop. 154,850. **Den'bigh-shire‡.** **2.** Its capital, with ruins of a castle; pop. 7,000.

Den'by, den'bı; dĕn'by, **Edwin** (1870–). American lawyer; United States Secretary of Navy, 1921–24.

Den"der'monde', 1 dan"dăr"mōnd'; 2 dän"dĕr"mŏnd', *n.* See TERMONDE.

den'dr-, } 1 den'dr-, den'dro-; 2 dĕn'dr-, dĕn'dro-. From Greek
den'dro-, } *dendron,* tree: combining forms, often as suffix (*-dendron*).—**den'dri-form,** *a.* Like a tree in structure; tree-shaped. [+ -FORM.]—**den'drite,** *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* (1) Any mineral crystallizing in a branching tree-like form. (2) A rock or mineral with tree-like markings. **2.** *Biol.* A filamentous, arborescent process of a nerve-cell which conducts impulses toward the cell body.—**den-drit'ic,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a tree; dendriform. **2.** Of or pertaining to dendrite. **den-drit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**den'droid,** *a.* Like a tree; dendriform; dendritic. [+ -OID.] **den-drol'dal;**—**den'dro-lite,** *n.* A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. [+ Gr. *lithos,* stone.]—**den-drol'o-gy,** *n.* The natural history of trees. [+-LOGY.]—**den-drol'o-gist,** *n.*—**den-drom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring trees. [+ -METER.] [AS. *denu.*]

dene¹, 1 dīn; 2 dēn, *n.* A dell; den: a suffix in names of places. [<

dene², 2 dēn. [Rare.] Same as DUNE, *n.* [Cygnus.

Den'eb, 1 den'eb; 2 dĕn'ĕb, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, in

den'e-gate‡, *vt.* To deny.—**den"e-ga'tion‡,** *n.*

dene'-hole", 1 dīn'-hōl"; 2 dēn'-hōl", *n.* A British or Romano-British artificial pit, probably for grain-storage, often found in the chalk formation of southern England and in the valley of the Somme, France.

den'gue, 1 deŋ'gē; 2 dĕŋ'gĕ, *n.* An acute tropical epidemic disease; also known as *break-bone fever.* [West-Indian Sp.]

Den'ham, 1 den'əm; 2 dĕn'am, **Sir John** (1615–1668). An English poet; *Cooper's Hill,* etc.

de-ni'al, 1 dı-nı'əl; 2 de-ni'al, *n.* **1.** The act of denying; declaration that a statement made is untrue; contradiction: opposed to *affirmation.* **2.** Refusal to acknowledge or admit; a disowning or disavowal; rejection: contrasted with *confession;* as, *denial* of the faith. **3.** Refusal to grant, indulge, or agree; non-compliance, as with something urged.

de-ni'er¹, *n.* One who makes denial.

de-nier'², 1 dı-nir'; 2 de-nēr', *n.* An old silver penny. [F.]

den'i-grate, 1 den'ı-grēt; 2 dĕn'ı-grāt, *vt.* [-GRAT'ED²; -GRAT'ING.] To make black; blacken. [< L. *denigratus,* pp. of *denigro,* blacken, < *de-,* DE-, + *niger,* black.]—**den"i-gra'tion,** *n.*

De-ni"ker', 1 de-nı"kăr'; 2 de-nĭ"kăr', **Joseph** (1852–). A French anthropologist and ethnographer.

De-ni'kin, 1 dya-nı'kin; 2 dye-nĭ'kin, **A. I.** (1872–). Russian general; opposed Bolsheviki; defeated by them March, 1920.

den'im, 1 den'ım; 2 dĕn'ĭm, *n.* A colored twilled cotton goods used formerly mainly for making overalls, but now also for hangings and floor-coverings. [< F. *serge de Nîmes.*]

Den'is, 1 den'ıs or (*F.*) də-nī'; 2 dĕn'ĭs or (*F.*) de-nī', *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS, its original, uncontracted form. **2. Saint** (–272?), the patron saint of France; first bishop of Paris; martyred under Valerian. **Den'ys‡.**

Den'i-son, 1 den'ı-sən; 2 dĕn'ĭ-son, *n.* A city in N. Texas; pop. 17,070.

de-ni'trate, 1 dı-nı'trēt; 2 dē-nī'trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT-ED; -TRAT-ING.] To free from nitric or nitrous acid.—**de"ni-tra'tion,** *n.*

de-ni'tri-fy, 1 dı-nı'trı-fı; 2 dē-nī'trĭ-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *Chem.* To free from or deprive of nitrogen or its compounds, as the nitrates. **de-ni'trize‡.**—**de-ni"tri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

den'i-zen, 1 den'ı-zn; 2 dĕn'ĭ-zn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To admit to the rights of a denizen. **2.** To populate with denizens. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who lives in (a place); a citizen; inhabitant. **2.** *Eng. Law.* An alien who has been admitted, by letter patent from the sovereign, to privileges of citizenship. **3.** A person, animal or thing at home in any region, altho not a native. [< L. OF *de,* from, *intus,* within, < *in,* in.]—**den"i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of making, or state of being, a denizen. **den"i-zen-a'tion‡.**

Den'mark, 1 den'märk; 2 dĕn'märk, *n.* A kingdom (16,604 sq. m.; pop. 3,267,831) in N. W. Europe; capital, Copenhagen.

Den'nis, 1 den'ıs; 2 dĕn'ĭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS.

de-nom'i-nate. **I.** *vt.* 1 dı-nom'ı-nēt; 2 de-nŏm'ĭ-nāt. [-NAT'ED²; -NAT'ING.] To give a name to; call; name. **II.** *a.* 1 -nıt; 2 -nat. *Arith.* Made up of units of a designated kind: opposed to *abstract;* as, three pounds is a *denominate* number, while three is an abstract number. [< L. *denominatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *nomen,* name.]—**de-nom'i-na-bl(eP,** *a.*—**de-nom'i-na-tiv(eS.** **I.** *a.* **1.** That gives or constitutes a name; appellative. **2.** *Gram.* Derived from a noun or adjective stem. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which describes or denominates. **2.** *Gram.* A word, especially a verb, derived from a noun or adjective stem. —**de-nom'i-na"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which names. **2.** That term of a fraction which expresses the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided.

de-nom"i-na'tion, 1 dı-nem'ı-nē'shən; 2 de-nŏm"ĭ-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of naming. **2.** A class designation; name; epithet; appellation. **3.** A body of Christians having a distinguishing name; sect. **4.** *Arith.* A class of units of one kind and name. Syn.: see NAME; SECT.—**de-nom"i-na'tion-al,** *a.* **-al-ism,** *n.* **-al-ist,** *n.*

de-note', 1 dı-nōt'; 2 de-nōt', *vt.* [DE-NOT'ED⁴; DE-NOT'ING.] **1.** To point out; represent; signify. **2.** To betoken; be a name of; be predicated of; serve as a sign of; indicate; designate; show. [< L. *denoto,* < *de,* down, + *noto,* mark, < *nota,* mark.] Syn.: see IMPORT.—**de-not'a-bl(eP,** *a.*—**de"no-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of denoting or distinguishing by name; a marking off; designation **2.** *Logic.* The object or objects (extent) denoted by a word, as distinguished from the marks or qualities (content) which it connotes: contrasted with *connotation.* See under CONNOTE. **3.** That which indicates or suggests; a sign. **4.** That which is signified; meaning.—**de-no'ta-tiv(eTS,** *a.* Having power to denote; significant.—**de-note'ment‡,** *n.*

dé-noue'ment, 1 dē-nū'mān; 2 de-nu'mān, *n.* **1.** The unraveling of the plot of a play or novel. **2.** Hence, its solution; issue; outcome. [< F. *de,* from, + *nouer,* tie.] **de-nou'ment‡.** Syn.: see CATASTROPHE.

de-nounce', 1 dı-nauns'; 2 de-nounç', *vt.* [DE-NOUNCED't; DE-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To attack or proclaim as deserving of punishment, censure, or odium; stigmatize; arraign. **2.** To inform against; accuse. **3.** To threaten; announce threateningly, as evil or vengeance; menace. **4.** To give formal notice of, specif., of the termination of a treaty or convention. **5‡.** To announce; foretell. [< L.OF *de,* down, + *nuntio,* announce.] Syn.: see CONDEMN.

—**de-nounce'ment,** *n.*—**de-nounc'er,** *n.*

de no'vo, 1 dı nō'vo; 2 dē nō'vo. From the beginning; anew. [L.]

dense, 1 dens; 2 dĕns, *a.* [DENS'ER; DENS'EST.] **1.** Having its parts crowded closely together; compact in structure; thick; close. **2.** Hard to penetrate; obtuse; stupid; dull. **3.** *Phot.* Opaque when developed, and consequently strongly contrasted in lights and shades; intense: said of a negative. [< L. *densus,* thick.] Syn.: see HARD; IMPENETRABLE; OBSCURE.—**dense'ly,** *adv.*—**dense'ness,** *n.*—**den-sim'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for determining the specific gravity or relative density of a substance.—**den'si-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Denseness; compactness. **2.** The mass or quantity of matter of a substance per unit of its volume: proportional to the *specific gravity,* since mass is proportional to weight. The density of water at 4° C. under the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level is commonly taken as the unit of density. In the metric system, since the gram is the mass of a cubic centimeter of water, the density of any body is the number of grams in a cubic centimeter of it. Density is equal to mass over volume, $D = \frac{M}{V}$.

dent', 1 dent; 2 dĕnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a dent in; indent. **II.** *i.* To become dented.

dent', *n.* A small depression made by striking or pressing; indentation. [Var. of DINT.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; HOLE.

dent‡, *n.* **1.** The space between two wires in the reed of a loom. **2.** A tooth, as of a comb, etc., in various technical uses; a knob. **3‡.** A notch; also (*pl.*) the projections between notches. [F., < L. *den(t-)s,* tooth.]

Dent., *abbr.* Dental, dentist, dentistry.

den'tal, 1 den'tel; 2 dĕn'tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentistry. **2.** Pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth; as, *d* and *t* are *dental* letters. **II.** *n.* A sound, as that of *d, t,* or *n,* produced by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth; also, a letter representing such sound. [< L. *den(t-)s,* tooth.]—**den'tate,** *a.* Having teeth or tooth-like processes; toothed; in botany, having teeth that point outward, as a leaf.—**den'tate-ly,** *adv.* In a dentate manner.—**den-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** A toothed formation or condition; also, state or quality of being dentate. **2‡.** Indentation.

den'ti-, 1 den'tı-; 2 dĕn'tĭ-. From Latin *den(t-)s,* tooth: a combining form.—**den'ti-cle,** *n.* **1.** A small tooth, or tooth-like process. **2.** Same as DENTIL.—**den-tic'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Finely dentate or toothed. **2.** *Arch.* Formed into dentils. **den-tic'u-lat"ed‡.**—**den-tic'u-late-ly,** *adv.*—**den-tic"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**den"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The formation of teeth. [+ L. *facio,* make; see -FY.]—**den'ti-form,** *a.* Tooth-shaped. [+ -FORM.]

den'toid‡.—**den'ti-frice**, *n.* A preparation for cleaning the teeth. [+ L. *frico*, rub.]

den'til, 1 den'til; 2 dĕn'til, *n.* A small square projecting block in a cornice; in heraldry, an indentation or notch. [< LL. *dentillus*, dim. of L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.] **den'tel**‡.—**den'ti-lat"ed**, *a.* Toothed; notched. **den'te-lat"ed**‡; **den'tel-lat"ed**‡; **den'til-lat"ed**‡.

den"ti-lin'gual. I. *a.* Formed between teeth and tongue. **II.** *n.* A sound so formed, as *th* in English. **lin"gua-den'tal**‡.—**den'tin**, *n.* The hard calcified substance forming the body of a tooth; ivory. **den'tine**‡.—**den'tin-al**, *a.*—**den'ti-phone**, *n.* An audiphone. [< DENTI- + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

den'tist, 1 den'tist; 2 dĕn'tist, *n.* One who practises dental surgery, as filling, cleansing, adjusting, or extracting teeth, and providing artificial dentures; a dental surgeon.—**den'tist-ry**, *n.* The practise or art of a dentist; operations performed on the teeth; dental surgery.

den-ti'tion, 1 den-tish'an; 2 dĕn-tish'on, *n.* **1.** The process or period of cutting the teeth; teething. **2.** *Zool.* The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to an animal.

den'toid, 1 den'toid; 2 dĕn'tŏid, *a.* Like a tooth; tooth-shaped. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth, + -OID.]

D'En"tre-cas"teaux' Is'lands, 1 dŏn"tr-kas"tō'; 2 dän"tr-käs"tō'. A British group of volcanic islands off the eastern extremity of British New Guinea; included in the territory of Papua; 1,200 sq. m.

den'ture, 1 den'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dĕn'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* [F.] **1.** The teeth of an animal collectively. **2.** A block or set of teeth.

den'ty, 1 den'ti; 2 dĕn'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Dainty. **den'tie**‡.

de-nude', 1 di-niūd'; 2 de-nūd', *vt.* [DE-NUD'ED[d]; DE-NUD'ING.] **1.** To strip the covering from; make naked. **2.** *Geol.* To wear away or remove overlying matter from, and so expose to view. [< L. *de*, from, + *nudsu*, bare.] **de'nu-date**‡.—**de-nu'date**, *a.* Naked; stripped of foliage or other covering. **de-nu'dat-ed**‡.—**den"u-da'tion**, *n.* The act of denuding, or the state of being denuded.

de-nun"ci-a'tion, 1 di-nun"si-ē'shən; 2 de-nŭn"çi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of declaring an action or person worthy of reprobation or punishment; arraignment; accusation; as, *denunciation* of crime or of a criminal. **2.** The declaration of a threatening purpose; the proclamation of impending and deserved evil; a menace. **3**†. A formal announcement; proclamation. [< L. *denuncio*; see DENOUNCE.] SYN.: see OATH; REPROOF.—**de-nun'ci-ate**‡, *vt.* To denounce.—**de-nun'ci-a"tor**, *n.*—**de-nun'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing denunciation; threatening. **de-nun'ci-a-tiv**(e‡)‡.—**de-nun'ci-a-tiv**(e-ly‡, *adv.*

Den'ver, 1 den'ver; 2 dĕn'ver, *n.* A city (pop. 256,500), the capital of Colorado; seat of **University of Denver.**

de-ny', 1 di-nai'; 2 de-ny', *v.* [DE-NIED'; DE-NY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To declare to be untrue. **2.** To refuse to give; withhold. **3.** To refuse to acknowledge; disown. **4.** To declare to be non-existent; refuse to receive as real. **5.** To refuse access to. **6.** To forbid. **7**†. To decline; refuse to accept. **II.** *i.* To answer in the negative; say "no"; declare anything to be untrue. [< L. *de-*, DE-, + *nego*, deny.] SYN.: see RENOUNCE.—**to deny oneself**, to refuse oneself a gratification.

de-ob'stru-ent, 1 di-eb'stru-ent; 2 de-ŏb'stru-ĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Having the power to remove obstructions. **II.** *n.* A medicine for removing obstructions; an aperient.

de'o-dand, 1 di'o-dand; 2 dē'o-dănd, *n.* **1.** A thing given or forfeited to God. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* Any personal chattel that had been immediately instrumental in causing the death of a person, and was therefore forfeited to the crown for pious uses. Deodands were abolished in 1846. [< LL. *deodandum*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *do*, give.]

de'o-dar, 1 di'o-dār; 2 dē'o-dār, *n.* The East-Indian cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). [Anglo-Ind.]

de-o'dor-ize or **-ise**, 1 di-ō'dər-aiz; 2 dē-ō'dor-īz, *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ'ING, -IS'ING.] To modify or destroy the odor of, as by disinfectants: used especially in connection with noisome odors.—**de-o"dor-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**de-o'dor-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.* **de-o'dor-ant**‡.

de"on-tol'o-gy, 1 di"ən-tel'o-ji; 2 dē"ŏn-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of moral obligation or duty; ethics. [< Gr. *deon* (*deont-*), necessity (< *deō*, bind), + -OLOGY.].—**de"on-to-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**de"on-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

de-ox'i-dize, 1 di-ōks'ı-daiz; 2 dē-ŏks'ı-dīz, *vt.* [-DIZED; **de-ox'i-dise**, 1 -daiz'ING.] To remove oxygen from; reduce from the state of an oxid. **de-ox'i-date**‡.—**de-ox"i-di-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* **de-ox"i-da'tion**‡.—**de-ox'i-diz"er** or **-dis"er**, *n.*

Dep., **Dept.**, *abbr.* Department, deponent, deputy.—**dep.**, *abbr.* Deposed, departs.

de-paint'‖, 1 di-pēnt'; 2 de-pānt', *vt.* To depict.

de-part'[6], 1 di-pārt'; 2 de-pärt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1**‖. To leave; quit. **2**†. To divide. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go away; set forth, as opposed to *arrive*; also, to withdraw: followed by *from*. **2.** To deviate; differ; vary: followed by *from*. **3.** To leave this life; die. **4**†. To part; share; followed by *with*. [< OF. *departir*, < L. *dispartio*, part, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *pars*, part.] SYN.: see ABANDON; DIE; ESCAPE.—**de-part'ment**, *n.* **1.** A distinct part; a division or subdivision as of an organization, a business, etc. **2.** A subdivision of territory, as for military purposes. **3.** [U. S.] A subdivision of a governmental organization; as, the state *department*, etc.—**de"part-men'tal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a department or to departments. **2.** Organized on a system of *departments*.—**de-par'ture**, *n.* **1.** The act of departing. **2.** The act of deviating from a received method or course of action; divergence. **3.** The act of leaving this world; death. **4.** (1) *Naut.* & *Surv.* Distance east or west of a given meridian. (2) *Navig.* The position of a ship taken at the commencement of a voyage as a basis for calculations by dead reckoning. **de-part'y-cy-on**‡. **2.** *Naut.* The distance a vessel has gone east or west of a given meridian.

de-pas'ture‖, 1 di-pas'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dē-pȧs'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* & *vi.* To pasture; feed; graze.

de-pau'per-ate, 1 di-pō'pər-ēt; 2 dē-pą'per-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To deprive of fertility or richness; impoverish; exhaust. **II.** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Diminutive or imperfectly developed, as if starved. **2**†. Impoverished. [< L. *depauperatus* < L. *pauper*, beggar.]

de-pend'[4], 1 di-pend'; 2 de-pĕnd', *vi.* **1.** To have full reliance; trust: with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To be conditional or contingent: with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To rely, or be obliged to rely, as for support or supply. **4.** To hang: with *from*. **5**‖. To be pending or in suspense. **6**†. To wait expectantly. **7**†. To impend. **8**†. To act as a dependent. **9**†. To wait in suspense. [< L. *de*, down, + *pendeo*, hang.] SYN.: see LEAN, t.—**de-pend'a-bl**(e‡, *a.* **-ness**, *n.*—**de-pend'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-pen'dent, 1 di-pen'dent; 2 de-pĕn'dĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Depending upon something exterior; subordinate; contingent: often with *on* or *upon*. **2.** Needing support or aid; needy. **3.** Hanging down; pendent: often with *from*. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who looks to another for support or favor; a retainer. **2.** A consequence; corollary. **de-pen'dant**‡. SYN.: see SUBJECT. **-ly**, *adv.*—**de-pen'dence**, *n.* **1.** The act or relation of depending, or the state of being dependent on or determined by some one or something else; hence, reliance; trust; also, reciprocal reliance. **2.** Subordination; subjection; that which is subordinate to or contingent on something else. **3.** That on which one relies. **de-pen'dance**‡.—**de-pen'den-cy**, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** That which is dependent. **2.** A subject or tributary state. **3.** Dependence. **de-pen'dan-cy**‡.

De-pew', 1 di-piū; 2 de-pū. **Chauncey Mitchell** (1834–). An American lawyer, senator, and orator.

de-phase', 1 di-fēz'; 2 dē-fāz'. *vt. Elec.* To throw out of phase, as parts of a current.

de"phlo-gis'ti-cate, 1 di"flo-jis'tı-kēt; 2 dē"flo-ġis'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] To free from phlogiston.—**de"phlo-gis"ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

de-pict'[6], 1 di-pikt'; 2 de-pĭct', *vt.* **1.** To portray or picture. **2.** To describe or represent vividly. [< L. *de*, down, + *pingo*, paint.] **de-pic'ture**‡.—**de-pic'ture**‖, *n.* **de-pic'ture**‡.

dep'i-late, 1 dep'i-lēt; 2 dĕp'ı-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] To strip of hair. [< L. *depilatus*, pp. of *depilo*, < *de*, from, + *pilus*, hair.] —**dep"i-la'tion**, *n.*—**dep'i-la"tor**, *n.*—**de-pil'a-to-ry**, *a.* & *n.*

de-plete', 1 di-plīt'; 2 de-plēt', *vt.* [-PLET'ED[d]; -PLET'ING.] **1.** To reduce or lessen, as by use, exhaustion, or waste; empty, or partially empty; as, to *deplete* the treasury. **2.** *Med.* To lessen the quantity of blood in, as by medicine or surgically; as, to *deplete* the vessels of the body. [< L. *de*, from, + *pleo*, fill.]—**de-ple'tion**, *n.* The act of depleting, or the state of being depleted.—**de-ple'tiv**(e‡, *a.* & *n.* **de-ple'to-ry**‡.

de-plore', 1 di-plōr'; 2 de-plōr', *vt.* [DE-PLORED'; DE-PLOR'ING.] To feel or express deep regret or concern for; lament. [< L. *de-* intens. + *ploro*, wail.] SYN.: see MOURN.—**de-plor'a-bl**(e‡, *a.* Lamentable; pitiable.—**de-plor"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**de-plor'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ploy', 1 di-plei'; 2 de-plŏy', *vt.* & *vi.* *Mil.* To spread out in line of battle, as troops. [< F. *déployer*, < LL. *displico*, DISPLAY.]—**de-ploy'ment**, *n.* **de-ploy'**‡.

de-plume', 2 di-plūm'; 2 dē-plūm', *vt.* [DE-PLUMED'; DE-PLUM'ING.] To strip the plumage from. [< LL. *de*, from, + *pluma*, feather.]—**de-plu'mate**, *a.* Bare of feathers.—**dep"lu-ma'tion**, *n.* The falling off, as of feathers; molting.

de-po'lar-ize, 1 di-pō'lar-aiz; 2 dē-pō'lar-īz, *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED; **de-po'lar-ise**, 1 -IZ'ING, -IS'ING.] *Elec.* To break up or remove the polarization of. **2.** To deprive of polarity.—**de-po"lar-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**de-po'lar-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.*

de-pone', 1 di-pōn'; 2 de-pōn', *vt.* & *vi.* [DE-PONED'; DE-PON'ING.] **1.** *Law.* To testify; depose. **2**†. To deposit, as a pledge or wager. [< L. *depono*, < *de*, down, + *pono*, lay.]

de-po'nent, 1 di-pō'nent; 2 de-pō'nĕnt. **I.** *a.* Laying down; passive in form, but active in meaning, as certain Latin verbs. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A deponent verb. **2.** *Law.* One who deposes; a person who gives written testimony.

de-pop'u-late, 1 di-pop'yu-lēt; 2 de-pŏp'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] To remove the inhabitants from; unpeople. [< L. *de*, thoroughly, + *populor*, lay waste.]—**de-pop'u-late**‡, *a.*—**de-pop"u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated. **2.** That condition of a country in which the birth-rate does not compensate for losses by the death-rate, as in France.—**de-pop'u-la"tor**, *n.*

de-port'[4], 1 di-pōrt'; 2 de-pōrt', *vt.* **1.** To carry away; transport; send away forcibly; banish. **2.** To behave or conduct (oneself). [< L. *de*, from, + *porto*, carry.]—**de"por-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of deporting; the state of being deported. **2.** *Law.* The sending back of an undesirable alien to the country from which he came.

de-port'ment, 1 di-pōrt'ment *or* -mant; 2 de-pōrt'ment, *n.* Conduct or behavior; demeanor; bearing. **de-port'**‡. SYN.: see BEHAVIOR; MANNER.

de-pose', 1 di-pōz'; 2 de-pōz', *v.* [DE-POSED'; DE-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive of official rank; remove; degrade. **2.** To bear witness to; state on oath. **3**§. To take the deposition of; examine on oath. **4**†. To take away. **II.** *i.* To give testimony; make a deposition. [< F. *déposer*, < *de-*, from, + *poser*, place.] SYN.: see AFFIRM.—**de-pos'a-bl**(e‡, *a.*—**de-pos'al**‖, *n.*—**deposing power** (*R. C. Ch.*), the power employed by the popes in the Middle Ages, as highest suzerains of feudalistic Europe, to depose unworthy sovereigns.

de-pos'it, 1 di-pez'it; 2 de-pŏs'ıt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place on or in some place or receptacle; lay down; cause to settle

or adhere chemically or electrically. **2.** To place, as for safe-keeping; give in trust. **II.** *i.* **1.** To settle; form a deposit. **2†.** To lay aside; put away. Syn.: see PUT.

de-pos'it, *n.* **1.** That which is or has been deposited or precipitated; sediment; precipitate; money or property deposited, as in a bank for safe-keeping, or as a security. **2.** The act of depositing, or the state of being deposited. **3.** A place where anything is deposited. **4.** The condition of being placed to one's order, as in a bank, in trust, or for safe-keeping: with *on, in,* or *upon.* [< L.LL-OF *depono,* < *de,* down, + *pono,* place, lay.]—**deposit slip,** a slip furnished by banks on which a depositor fills in the composition and total of each deposit that he makes, and hands in to be checked with such deposit.

de-pos'i-ta-ry, 1 dı-pez'ı-tē-rı; 2 dē-pŏs'ı-tā-rı, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A person entrusted with anything for safe-keeping; a trustee. **2.** A depository.

dep"o-si'tion, 1 dep'o-zish'ən; 2 dĕp"o-sĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of depositing; a deposit; accumulation; sediment. **2.** *Law.* The written testimony of a sworn witness; hence, allegation; evidence. **3.** The act of deposing, as from office. **4.** The taking down of Christ's body from the Cross; also, in art, a picture of this. Syn.: see TESTIMONY.

de-pos'i-tor, 1 dı-pez'ı-tər *or* -tər; 2 dē-pŏg'ı-tor, *n.* One who makes a deposit. [LL.]

de-pos'i-to-ry, 1 de-pez'ı-to-rı; 2 dē-pŏg'ı-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A place where anything is deposited. **2.** A person or body of persons to whom something is entrusted for safe-keeping.

de'pot, 1 dē'po *or* dep'o; 2 dē'po *or* dĕp'o, *n.* **1.** A warehouse or storehouse. **2.** [U. S.] A railroad station. **3.** A military collecting station for personnel or materials. [< F. *dépôt,* < L. *depositum;* see DEPOSIT, *n.*]

de-prave', 1 dı-prēv'; 2 de-prāv', *vt.* [DE-PRAVED'; DE-PRAV'-ING.] **1.** To render bad or worse, especially in morals; corrupt; vitiate. **2†.** To vilify; slander. [< L.F *de,* thoroughly, + *pravus,* crooked, depraved.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; POLLUTE.—**de-prav'er,** *n.*—**dep"ra-va'tion,** 1 dep"ra-vē'shən; 2 dĕp"ra-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of depraving, or the state of being depraved or deteriorated. **2§.** A corrupt tendency. **3†.** Vilification.—**de-prav'i-ty,** 1 dı-prav'ı-tı; 2 de-prăv'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being depraved: wickedness. **2.** A depraved act or habit. Syn.: see SIN.

dep're-cate, 1 dep'rı-kēt; 2 dĕp're-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED⁴; -CAT"-ING.] **1.** To beg or plead earnestly against; express disapproval of or regret for. **2.** To desire or pray for deliverance from, as threatened evil. [< L. *de,* from, + *precor,* PRAY.]—**dep're-ca-bl(e²),** *a.*—**dep're-cat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**dep're-ca'tion,** *n.*—**dep're-ca"tor,** *n.*—**dep're-ca-to-ry,** *a.* Characterized by entreaty or protest. **dep're-ca-tiv(e⁸)†.**

de-pre'ci-ate, 1 dı-prī'shı-ēt; 2 de-prē'shı-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED⁴; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lessen the worth of; lower the price or rate of. **2.** To lower, or attempt to lower, the estimation of; underrate; disparage. **II.** *i.* To sink in estimation, price, or value; become of less worth. [< L.LL *de,* down, + *pretium,* price.] Syn.: see ASPERSE; DISPARAGE.—**de-pre"ci-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of depreciating, or the state of being depreciated. **2.** (1) The wear and tear of equipment, machinery, plant, etc.; a diminished value. (2) The amount estimated or written off to offset such loss of value.—**de-pre'ci-a-tiv(e⁸),** *a.* Tending to depreciate. **-ly,** *adv.*—**de-pre'ci-a"tor,** *n.*—**de-pre'ci-a-to-ry,** *a.*

dep're-date, 1 dep'rı-dēt; 2 dĕp're-dāt, *vt. & vi.* [-DAT"ED⁴; -DAT"ING.] To prey upon, as by pillage; lay waste; despoil; plunder. [< L.LL *de,* thoroughly, + *præda,* prey.]—**dep're-da'tion,** *n.* A plundering; robbery.—**dep're-da"tor,** *n.* A robber.—**dep're-da"to-ry,** *a.* Plundering.

De-près', 1 də-prā'; 2 de-prē', **Josquin** (1450–1521). A Flemish musician; greatest composer of his time.

de-press', 1 dı-pres'; 2 de-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To press or push down; lower. **2.** To force or keep down the activity or the price of. **3.** To reduce the energy of; dispirit; sadden. **4.** To bring low; humble; degrade. **5.** To lower in pitch, as the voice or a musical note. **6†.** To subjugate; suppress. [< L.OF *depressus,* pp. of *deprimo,* < *de,* down, + *premo,* press.] Syn.: see ABASE.—**de-pres'sant.** **I.** *a.* Lessening functional activity or depressing vital force. **II.** *n. Med.* A sedative.—**de-pressed',** *a.* **1.** Sad; dejected. **2.** Lowered in position; pressed or kept down. **3.** *Bot.* Flattened from above: sunk below the general surface. **4.** *Zool.* Flattened vertically or from above, as the bill of a flycatcher.—**de-pres'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of depressing, or the state of being depressed; low spirits or vitality; dejection; melancholy. **2.** That which is depressed; a low or hollow place. **3.** (1) *Astron.* The vertical angular distance of a heavenly body below the horizon: the opposite of *altitude.* (2) *Surv.* The angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation: the opposite of *elevation.* **4.** A lowering of vital powers; melancholy. **5.** *Mus.* Flatting of a tone.—**de-pres'siv(e⁸),** *a.* Tending to or causing depression. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**de-pres'so-mo"tor.** **I.** *a.* Diminishing the capacity for movement; retarding motor activity. **II.** *n.* An agent that lowers the activity of the motor centers, as a bromid.—**de-pres'sor,** *n.* One who or that which depresses; a depressing muscle or instrument.—**depressor nerve,** a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ.

de-prive', 1 dı-prāiv'; 2 de-prīv', *vt.* [DE-PRIVED'; DE-PRIV'-ING.] **1.** To take something away from; dispossess; divest: with *of* before the object taken away. **2.** To keep from acquiring, using, or enjoying something; debar; depose. **3†.** To put an end to. [< L.OF *de,* thoroughly, + *privo,* deprive.]—**de-priv'a-bl(e²),** *a.*—**dep"ri-va'tion,** 1 dep"rı-vē'-shən; 2 dĕp"rı-vā'shon, *n.* The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived. **de-priv'al†.** Syn.: see LOSS.

De Pro-fun'dis, 1 dī pro-fun'dıs; 2 dē pro-fŭn'dis. [L.] The 130th Psalm: a penitential psalm so called from the first words of the Latin version: literally, "out of the depths."

Dept'ford, 1 det'fərd; 2 dĕt'ford, *n.* A southeast suburb of London, England; pop. 112,500.

depth, 1 depth; 2 dĕpth, *n.* **1.** The state or degree of being deep; extent or distance downward, inward, or backward. **2.** A deep place. **3.** The innermost part. **4.** Profundity or extremity of thought or feeling; utmost extent; immensity; extremity. **5.** [Colloq.] The quality of being deep, crafty, or scheming. **6.** The quality of being dark in shade, or rich in color or tone. **7.** The quality of being low-pitched, as the voice. **8.** *Aero.* The distance, measured vertically, from an aero curve chord to the extreme point of a curved surface. [ME. *depthe,* < *dep,* < AS. *deop,* deep.]—**depth bomb** or **charge,** a quantity of a high explosive substance, or a bomb charged with it set to explode at a given depth, which is dropped from the stern of a vessel to destroy a submerged submarine.

dep'u-rate, 1 dep'yu-rēt; 2 dĕp'yu-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED⁴; -RAT"ING.] *Med.* To free from feculent matter or impurities; purify; cleanse. [< LL. *depuratus,* pp., < L. *de-* intens. + *purus,* pure.]—**dep'u-rant,** *a.* Purifying; purgative.—**dep"u-ra'tion,** *n.*—**dep'u-ra-tiv(e⁸,** *a. & n.* Depurant.—**dep'u-ra"tor,** *n.*

de-pute', 1 dı-pūt'; 2 de-pūt', *vt.* [DE-PUT'ED⁴; DE-PUT'ING.] **1.** To appoint as an agent, deputy, or delegation; send with authority. **2.** To transfer, as authority, to another. [< L. *deputo,* cut off, select, < *de,* from, + *puto,* prune.]—**dep"u-ta'-tion,** 1 dep'yu-tē'shən; 2 dĕp"yu-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A person or persons acting for another or others; a delegation. **2.** The act of deputing, or the state of being deputed. **3.** An English forestry license granted to a gamekeeper.—**dep'u-tize,** *vt. & vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] [U. S.] To depute; act as a deputy.—**dep'u-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** One appointed to act for another; representative agent. **2.** A member of a legislative assembly in certain countries. Syn.: see DELEGATE.

De Quin'cey, 1 dı kwin'sı: 2 de kwin'çy, **Thomas** (1785–1859). An English writer; *Confessions of an Opium-Eater.*

der., deriv., *abbr.* Derivation, derivative, derived.

de-rac'i-nate§⁴, 1 dı-ras'ı-nēt; 2 de-răç'ı-nāt, *vt.* To pull up by the roots; eradicate. [< F. *déraciner,* < L. *dis-* priv. + *radix,* root.]—**de-rac"i-na'tion,** *n.*

de-raign', 1 dı-rān', 2 dē-rān', *vt. Law.* **1.** To prove; as, to *deraign* a title. **2.** To determine, by judicial argument or wager of battle. **3.** To contest or maintain (a claim).

de-rail', 1 dī-rēl'; 2 dē'rāl', *vt.* To run off from the rails, as a car or train.—**de-rail'ment,** *n.*

de-range', 1 dı-rēnj'; 2 de-rānġ', *vt.* [DE-RANGED'; DE-RANG'-ING.] **1.** To disturb the arrangement or order of; disarrange; disorder. **2.** To unbalance the reason of; craze. **3.** To disturb the natural functions of. [< F. *déranger,* < *de-,* DIS- and see RANGE, *v.*] Syn.: see DISPLACE.—**de-ranged',** *pa.* Insane.—**de-range'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of deranging, or state of being deranged. **2.** Insanity. Syn.: see INSANITY.

de-ray'||, *n.* Confusion; disorder; violence; revelry.

Der'by, 1 dûr'bı; 2 dĕr'by (*Eng.* 1 dûr'bı; 2 där'by), *n.* **1.** Edward George Villiers Stanley, Earl of (1865–), British war minister, 1916–1917. **2.** A manufacturing town in central England; pop. 129,840. **3.** An annual horse-race for 3 year olds run at Epsom, Surrey, England: named for the founder, 12th Earl of Derby (1780). **4.** A city in W. Connecticut; pop. 11,240. **5.** [d-] [U. S.] A stiff felt hat, with a curved brim and round crown: worn mostly by men.

Der'by-shire, 1 dûr'[*or* där']bı-shīr; 2 dĕr'[*or* där']by-shīr, *n.* A county in England, 1,029 sq. m.; pop. 714,540; capital, Derby. **Der'by‡.**

dere†, *vt.* To hurt.—**dere†,** *a.* Dear.—**dere†,** *n.* Harm.

der'e-lict, 1 der'ı-likt; 2 dĕr'e-lĭct. **I.** *a.* **1.** Neglectful of obligation; unfaithful; remiss. **2.** Deserted or abandoned. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is deserted or abandoned. **2.** (1) *Law.* Any property voluntarily abandoned at sea, as a deserted wreck. (2) Land gained by receding of the sea. **3.** One who betrays a trust. **4.** A person outside the pale of respectability. [< L. *derelictus,* pp., < *de,* thoroughly, + *relinquo,* RELINQUISH.]—**der"e-lic'tion,** *n.* **1.** Neglect or wilful omission; failure in duty. **2.** Voluntary abandonment of a charge or property; also, the state or fact of being abandoned. **3.** A gain of land by a permanent receding of water; also, the land thus gained.

de-ride', 1 dı-raid'; 2 de-rīd', *vt.* [DE-RID'ED⁴; DE-RID'ING.] To treat with scornful mirth; ridicule. [< L. *de* -intens. + *rideo,* laugh.] Syn.: see MOCK; RIDICULE.—**de-rid'er,** *n.*—**de-rid'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**de-ris'i-bl(e²,** 1 dı-riz'ı-bl; 2 de-rīs'ı-bl, *a.* Open to derision.—**de-ri'sion,** dı-rizh'ən; 2 de-rizh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of deriding; ridicule; mockery; scornful laughter. **2.** An object of ridicule or scorn. Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE; SCORN.—**de-ri'siv(e⁸,** 1 dı-rai'siv; 2 de-rī'sĭv, *a.* Expressive of or characterized by derision. **de-ri'so-ry‡.** **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-rive', 1 dı-raiv'; 2 de-rīv', *v.* [DE-RIVED'; DE-RIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw or receive, as from a source, principle, or root. **2.** To deduce, as from a premise; draw, as a conclusion. **3.** To trace the derivation of (a word). **4.** *Chem.* To obtain (a compound) from another as by partial replacement. **5‖.** To cause to come; bring. **II§.** *i.* To be descended; proceed. [< L.F *derivo,* < *de,* from, + *rivus,* stream.]—**de-riv'a-bl(e²,** *a.* Capable of being derived.—**der"i-va'tion,** 1 der"ı-vē'shən; 2 dĕr"ı-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deriving, or the condition of being derived. **2.** *Philol.* The tracing

of a word from its primitive form and meaning; a statement of the information thus obtained. **3.** Origin; descent; extraction. **4.** *Math.* (1) The process of forming a derivative. (2) The act of deriving an equation or reaching a conclusion expressed as an equation.—**der"i-va'tion-al,** *a.*—**de-riv'a-tiv**(es, 1 dɪ-riv'a-tɪv; 2 de-riv'a-tɪv. **I.** *a.* Coming or acquired by derivation; of or pertaining to derivation or evolution; derived. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is derived, as a word or thing, from another. **2.** *Chem.* A body formed or regarded as being formed from another, usually by partial replacement; as, amids are *derivatives* of ammonia. **3.** *Mus.* A chord derived from another by inversion, or from the harmonics of an assumed root: often used in the plural. **-ly,** *adv.* **—de-riv'er,** *n.*

derm, 1 dɜrm; 2 dɛrm, *n.* The sensitive and vascular or true skin; also, the skin in general: often used as a suffix. [< Gr. *derma,* < *deró,* skin, flay.] **der'ma‡; der'mis‡.—der'mal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the skin or epidermis, or properly to the corium; cutaneous; as, *dermal* affections. **der'mic‡.—dermal body,** any one of the structures characterized by a glandular or sensory function which are present in the dermis and partly in the epidermis of some marine worms.—**der-ma'li-a,** *n. pl.* Spicules supporting a sponge's dermal membrane.

der'ma-, **der'ma-to-,** **der'mo-,** 1 dɜr'ma-, dɜr'ma-to-, dɜr'mo-; 2 dɛr'ma-, dɛr'ma-to-, dɛr'mo-. From Greek *derma,* skin: combining forms.—**der"ma-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the skin.—**der-mat'o-gen,** *n. Bot.* The primordial meristematic layer of cells that will develop into epidermis.—**der'ma-toid,** *a.* Dermoid.—**der'ma-tol,** *n.* A bright-yellow compound obtained by treating an acetic-acid solution of bismuth trinitrate with gallic acid: used in medicine. [+ -OL.]—**der"ma-to-log'i-cal,** *a.* Belonging to dermatology.—**der"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies or is skilled in dermatology.—**der"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medical science that relates to the skin and its diseases. [+ -LOGY.] **der-mol'o-gy‡.—der"ma-top'a-thy,** *n.* Any skin-disease. [+ -PATHY.]—**der'ma-to-phyte,** *n.* A plant living parasitically upon the skin, as certain low fungi which produce ringworm, favus, etc.—**der'ma-to-phyt'ic,** *a.*—**der'moid,** 1 dɜr'meid; 2 dɛr'mɔid. **I.** *a.* Skin-like. **II.** *n. Pathol.* A cystic tumor enclosing skin-tissue or any skin-like substance.

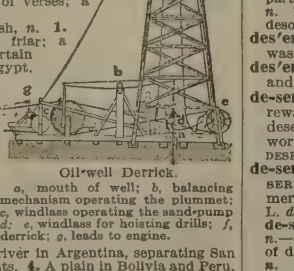
dern†, *vt. & vi.* To conceal; hide; sulk. [< AS. *dyrnan,* < *dyrne,* secret.] **derne†.—dern†,** *a.* Hidden; dark; drear.

Dern'burg, 1 dern'burg; 2 dɛrn'burg, **Bernhard W. G.** (1865–1937). A German statesman, propagandist; publicist.

der'ni-er, 1 dɜr'ni-ər or (*F.*) der'nyē'; 2 dɛr'ni-er or (*F.*) dɛr'nyē', *a.* Last; final: commonly in the French phrase *dernier ressort* (last resort). [F.]

der'o-gate, 1 der'o-gēt; 2 dɛr'o-gāt, *v.* [-GAT"ED[4]; -GAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1§.** To disparage; lessen the value, influence, or importance of. **2‖.** To diminish or restrict the force of, as a law. **3‖.** To take away (something from someone or something) so as to cause loss. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take away or withdraw something; detract: used with *from.* **2§.** To become inferior in any way; degenerate. [< L. *derogatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *rogo,* propose a law.]—**der'o-gate§,** *a.*—**der'o-gate-ly,** *adv.*—**der"o-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of derogating; detraction; disparagement. **2.** The act of limiting in application, as a law.—**de-rog'a-to-ry,** 1 di-reg'a-to-rɪ; 2 de-rɔg'a-to-ry, *a.* Lessening in good repute; detracting from estimation; disparaging. **de-rog'a-tive**(es†.—**de-rog'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.* **de-rog'a-tiv(e-ly§†.—de-rog'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

der'rick, 1 der'ɪk; 2 dɛr'ɪk, *n.* **1.** An apparatus, as a mast with a hinged boom, or a framework, for hoisting and swinging into place heavy weights. **2.** The framework over the mouth of an oil-well or similar drill-hole. [< *Derrick* (a London hangman of the 17th century).]



Oil-well Derrick.
a, mouth of well; *b,* balancing mechanism operating the plummet; *c,* windlass operating the sand-pump derrick; *d, e,* windlass for hoisting drills; *f,* 35 m. long. **2.** A river in *g,* leads to engine.

der'ringer, 1 der'ɪn-jər; 2 dɛr'ɪn-ger, *n.* A pistol having a short barrel and a large bore. [< *Derringer,* the inventor.] [LONDONDERRY.

Der'ry[1], 1 der'ɪ; 2 dɛr'y, *n.* An abbreviation of

der'ry-down", *n.* A meaningless refrain in old songs; hence, a set of verses; a ballad. **der'ry‡.**

der'vish, 1 dɜr'vɪsh; 2 dɛr'vish, *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan mendicant friar; a fakir. **2.** A member of certain fanatical tribes of upper Egypt. [Turk.] **der'vis‡; der'vise‡.**

Der'went, 1 dɜr'went; 2 dɛr'-wɛnt, *n.* **1.** A river in Yorkshire, England; 60 m. long. **2.** A river in Derbyshire, England; 60 m. long. **3.** A river in Cumberland, England. **4.** A river in S. Tasmania; 130 m. long.

Des"a-gua-de'ro, 1 des"a-gwa-de'ro, 2 dɛs"a-gwä-de'ro, *n.* **1.** A lake in S. Chile; 35 m. long. **2.** A river in Bolivia; 180 m. long. **3.** A river in Argentina, separating San Luis and Mendoza departments. **4.** A plain in Bolivia and Peru, rich in minerals; capital, Oruru.

De-saix' de Vey'goux', 1 de-sē' de vē'gū'; 2 de-sā' de vɛ'gu', **Louis C. A.** (1768–1800). A French general; fell at Marengo.

des-cant'[4], 1 des-kant'; 2 dɛs-cānt', *vi.* **1.** To discourse at length; hold forth: with *on* or *upon.* **2†.** *Mus.* To make a descant. [< LL. *discanto,* < L. *dis-,* apart, + *canto,* sing.]

des'cant, 1 des'kant; 2 dɛs'cănt, *n.* **1.** The act of descanting; a series of remarks. **2.** A varied melody or song. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Formerly, an ornamental variation of the main subject or song; a counterpoint above the plain-song. (2) The composition or singing of such counterpoint or variations. (3) The upper part in part-music, especially the soprano.

Des"cartes', 1 dē"kärt'; 2 dę"cärt', **René** (1596–1650). A French mathematician and philosopher.

de-scend'[4], 1 dɪ-send'; 2 de-sɛnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To pass from the upper to the lower part of; go down. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move from a higher to a lower point; go downward. **2.** To pass down, as from generation to generation; be sprung or derived: with *from,* formerly *of.* **3.** To lower oneself in worldly, social, or intellectual standing. **4.** To come violently or menacingly, as from above; fall; make an attack: with *on* or *upon.* **5.** To pass, as from the general to the particular. **6.** *Astron.* To move southward or toward the horizon: said of a star. [< L. *de,* down, + *scando,* climb.] Syn.: see FALL.—**de-scen'dant,** *n.* One who is descended lineally from another. **de-scen'dent‡.—de-scen'dent,** *a.* **1.** Proceeding downward; descending. **2.** Issuing by descent, as from an ancestor. **de-scend'ant‡.—de-scend'ible**(es or **-a-bl**(es, *a.* **1.** That may be descended. **2.** That may pass by descent; inheritable.—**de-scen'sion,** *n.* The act of going downward; descent; declension.—**de-scen'siv**(es, *n.* Inclined to descend.—**de-scent',** *n.* **1.** The act of descending. **2.** Decline; deterioration; fall. **3.** A descending way; declivity; slope. **4.** Lineage; birth; extraction. **5.** Descendants; issue. **6.** A hostile visitation; invasion. **7.** *Law.* The transmission of an estate by inheritance. **8†.** A generation in the scale of genealogy. Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

Des"cha"nel', 1 dē"shą"nel'; 2 dę"chä"nēl', **Paul Eugène Louis** (1856–1922). A French statesman and author; academician; former President of the chamber of deputies; President of the Republic, 1920.

de-scribe', 1 dɪ-skraib'; 2 de-scrib', *v.* [DE-SCRIBED'; DE-SCRIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the characteristics of; represent the attributes of. **2.** To draw the figure of; delineate; outline. **3‖.** To mark off into divisions. **4‖.** Same as DESCRY. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give or make a description. **2.** To serve as the object of description. [< L. *de,* fully, + *scribo,* write.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; RELATE.—**de-scrib'a-bl**(er, *a.*—**de-scrib'er,** *n.*—**de-scrip'tion,** 1 dɪ-skrip'shən; 2 de-scrip'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of describing; a portrayal or explanation; a drawing or tracing. **2.** A group of attributes constituting a class; sort; kind; nature. Syn.: see DEFINITION; REPORT.—**de-scrip'tiv**(es, *a.* Characterized by or containing description; serving to describe. Syn.: see GRAPHICAL.—**de-scrip'tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**de-scrip'tiv(e-ness§,** *n.*

de-scrive', 1 dɪ-skraiv'; 2 de-scrɪv', *vt.* [DE-SCRIVED'; DE-SCRIV'ING.] [Scot. & Old Eng.] To describe.

de-scry', 1 dɪ-skrai'; 2 de-scrɪ', *vt.* [DE-SCRIED'; DE-SCRY'ING.] **1.** To discover with the eye, as in the distance or through obscurity; discern; detect. **2.** To explore. **3§.** To make known; disclose. **4†.** To proclaim. [< OF. *des-,* DIS-, + *crier,* CRY.] Syn.: see DISCERN; DISCOVER; LOOK.—**de-scri'er,** *n.*—**de-scry't,** *n.*

Des"de-mo'na, 1 dez"dɪ-mō'na; 2 dɛs"de-mō'na, *n.* The heroine of Shakespeare's *Othello.*

des'e-crate, 1 des'ɪ-krēt; 2 dɛs'e-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT"ED[4]; -CRAT"ING.] To divert from a sacred to a common use; profane. [< DE- + L. *sacro,* make sacred.] Syn.: see VIOLATE.—**des'e-crat'or,** *n.* **des'e-cra"tion,** *n.* The act of profanation: condition of being desecrated.

de-sert'[4], 1 dɪ-zɜrt'; 2 de-zęrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To depart from or leave unwarrantably, as a place where one is expected to remain, or a person having legal or moral claims upon one; also, to forsake or abandon, with or without right; as, "The *Deserted* Village." **2.** *Mil.* To forsake in violation of one's oath or orders, as a service, post, etc. **II.** *i.* To forsake a post or service without leave, as in military or naval service. [< L.F *desero,* < *de,* from, + *sero,* join.] Syn.: see ABANDON.—**de-sert'er,** *n.* One who forsakes a service, duty, party, or friends; an absconding soldier or sailor.—**de-ser'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of deserting. **2§.** The state of being deserted: desolation.

des'ert, 1 dez'ərt; 2 dɛs'ert, *a.* **1.** Of or like a desert; barren; waste. **2†.** Deserted; forsaken.

des'ert', *n. Geog.* **1.** A region without vegetation, rainless, and uninhabitable. **2.** Any uncultivated or desolate region.

de-sert'[2], 1 dɪ-zɜrt'; 2 de-zęrt', *n.* **1.** The state of deserving reward or punishment; merit or demerit. **2.** That which is deserved or merited: often in the plural. **3.** A meritorious or worthy act; meritoriousness. [< OF. *deserte,* < *deservir,* DESERVE.]

de-serv'e'[4], 1 dɪ-zɜrv'; 2 de-zęrv', *vt.* [DE-SERV(E)D'[5]; DE-SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To be entitled to or worthy of, by either merit or demerit. **II.** *i.* To be worthy or deserving. [< L. *deservio,* serve devotedly, < *de-* intens. + *servio,* SERVE.]—**de-serv'ed-ly,** *adv.* According to desert; justly.—**de-serv'er,** *n.*—**de-serv'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Worthy; meritorious. **II.** *n.* The act of deserving; merit or demerit. **-ly,** *adv.*—**de-serv'ing-ness,** *n.* Merit; worthiness.

des"ha-bille', *n.* Same as DISHABILLE.

des'ic-cate, 1 des'ɪ-kēt; 2 dɛs'i-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To exhaust or remove the moisture from; dry thoroughly, as for preserving. **II.** *i.* To become dry. [< L. *de,* thoroughly, + *siccus,* dry.]—**des"ic-ca'tion,** *n.*—**des'ic-ca-tiv**(es, 1 des'ɪ-kē-tɪv *or* dɪ-sik'a-tɪv; 2 dɛs'i-cā-tɪv *or* de-

sic'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* Drying. **des'ic-ca-to-ry**†; **des'ic-cant**†. **II.** *n.* A drying application for external application. **des'ic-cant**†. —**des'ic-ca''tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which desiccates. **2.** An apparatus for drying meat, vegetables, etc. **3.** *Chem.* A glass or porcelain vessel, tightly covered, to contain substances to be dried, with an arrangement for absorbing the moisture.

de-sid'er-ate, 1 di-sid'ər-ēt; 2 dē-sīd'ər-āt, *vt.* [-AT''ED[d]; -AT''ING.] To feel desire or need for; be in want of; miss. [< L. *desideratus,* pp. of *desidero;* see DESIRE.]—**de-sid'er-a-tiv(es.** **I.** *a.* Having, implying, or expressing desire. **II.** *n.* **1.** A desideratum. **2.** *Gram.* A derivative verb expressing desire. **de-sid''er-a'tion**†.

de-sid''er-a'tum, 1 di-sid''ər-ē'tum; 2 dē-sīd''ər-ā'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] Something not possessed, but needed or regarded as desirable. [L.]

de-sign', 1 di-zain'; 2 dē-sīn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To map out in the mind; plan; project; invent. **2.** To draw; delineate; sketch in outline, as a conception or a plan. **3.** To purpose; intend. **4.** To plan or contrive for a purpose. **5‖.** To appoint; designate; indicate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form designs or plans; contrive. **2.** To engage in the occupation of a designer in the arts or manufactures. **3†.** To intend to go: usually with *for.* [< L. *de,* fully, + *signum,* mark.] SYN.: see PURPOSE.—**de-sign'ed-ly,** *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.—**de-sign'er,** *n.* **1.** One who forms designs; a contriver; schemer. **2.** One who invents and prepares decorative or artistic designs. SYN.: see CAUSE.—**de-sign'ing.** **I.** *n.* **1.** The act or art of making designs or sketches. **2.** The act of plotting or scheming. **II.** *pa.* Artful; scheming. SYN.: see INSIDIOUS.—**de-sign'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-sign', *n.* **1.** An arrangement of forms or colors, or both, intended to be wrought out for use or ornament in or on various materials; a pattern; preliminary sketch; co-ordination of details. **2.** The art of designing; artistic invention; the artistic idea as executed; original work in the graphic or plastic arts. **3.** A fixed purpose or intention; scheme; plot. **4.** The adaptation of means to an end; plan; contrivance; also, the object or reason; final purpose. **de-sign'ment**†.

SYN.: aim, device, end, final cause, intent, intention, object, plan, project, proposal, purpose, scheme. *Design* refers to the adaptation of means to an *end,* the correspondence and coordination of parts, or of separate acts, to produce a result: *intent* and *purpose* overlaap all particulars, and fasten on the *end* itself. *Intention* is simply the more familiar form of the legal and philosophical *intent. Plan* relates to details of form, structure, and action, in themselves; *design* considers these same details all as a means to an *end.* The *plan* of a campaign may be for a series of sharp attacks, with the *design* of thus surprizing and overpowering the enemy. A man comes to a fixed *intention* to kill his enemy; he forms a *plan* to entrap him into his power, with the *design* of then compassing his death; as the law can not read the heart, it can only infer the *intent* from the evidences of *design. Intent* denotes a straining, stretching forth toward an *object; purpose* simply the placing it before oneself; hence, we speak of the *purpose* rather than the *intent* or *intention* of God. It is argued that the marks of *design* in nature prove it the work of a great Designer. *Intention* contemplates the possibility of failure; *purpose* looks to assured success; *intent* or *intention* refers especially to the state of mind of the actor; *purpose* to the result of the action. Compare AIM; CAUSE; END; IDEA; MODEL; PROJECT; PURPOSE; REASON.

de-sign'a-bl(e[ei]**,** 1 di-zain'ə-bl; 2 dē-sīn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being designed or portrayed.

des'ig-na-bl(e[ei]**,** 1 des'ig-nə-bl; 2 dĕs'ig-na'bl, *a.* Capable of being designated; distinguishable.

des'ig-nate, 1 des'ig-nēt; 2 dĕs'ig-nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT''ED[d]; -NAT''ING.] **1.** To indicate or make recognizable by some mark, sign, or name, etc. **2.** To mention by a distinctive name; identify by name. **3.** To select or appoint for a specific purpose. SYN.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE. **II.** *a.* [Rare.] Designated; selected.—**bishop designate,** a priest nominated, by proper authority, for a see or diocese, but not yet consecrated.

—**des''ig-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of designating. **2.** A distinctive mark, name, or title. **3‖.** Import, as of a word; character; description. SYN.: see NAME.—**des'ig-na-tiv(es,** *a.* Serving to designate. **des'ig-na-to-ry**†.—**des'ig-na''tor,** *n.*

de-sil'ver-ize, 1 di-sil'vər-aiz; 2 dē-sil'vər-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ''ING.] To remove the silver from, as lead; free from silver.

des'i-nence, 1 des'i-nens; 2 dĕs'i-nĕnç, *n.* A termination or ending; especially, a formative suffix. [OF., < L. *desinent(-s,* ppr. of *desino,* cease, < *de,* off, + *sino,* leave.]

de-sip'i-ence, 1 di-sip'i-ens; 2 dē-sip'i-ĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] Silliness; foolishness; trifling. **de-sip'i-en-cy**†.—**de-sip'i-ent,** *a.* [Rare.] Nonsensical; foolish.

de-sire', 1 di-zair'; 2 dē-zīr'. **I.** *vt.* [DE-SIRED'; DE-SIR'ING.] **1.** To wish or long for the possession or enjoyment of; covet; crave. **2.** To express a wish for; ask; pray for; request. **3‖.** To regret; miss. **4†.** To deserve; require. **5†.** To invite. **II.** *n.* **1.** An earnest wishing for something; longing; craving; yearning. **2.** A request; wish; prayer. **3.** An object desired. **4.** Appetite; passion. [< L. *desidero,* < *de,* from, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star.]

SYN.: appetency, appetite, aspiration, concupiscence, coveting, craving, hankering, inclination, longing, proclivity, propensity, wish. *Inclination* is the mildest of these terms; it is a quiet, or even a vague or unconscious, tendency. Even when we speak of a strong or decided *inclination* we do not express the intensity of *desire. Desire* has a wide range, from the highest objects to the lowest; *desire* is for an object near at hand, or near in thought, and viewed as attainable; a *wish* may be for what is remote or uncertain; or even for what is recognized as impossible. *Craving* is stronger than *hankering; hankering* may be the result of a fitful and capricious *appetite; craving* may be the imperious and reasonable demand of the whole nature. *Longing* is a reaching out with deep and persistent demand for that which is viewed as now distant but at some time attainable; as, the captive's *longing* for release. *Coveting* ordinarily denotes wrong *desire* for that which is another's. Compare APPETITE; FANCY; INCLINATION.—ANT.: see synonyms for ANTIPATHY.—PREP.: *of* or *for.*

—**de-sir'a-bl(e,** *a.* Worthy or likely to be desired; worth having. SYN.: see PROFITABLE.—**de-sir'a-bil'i-ty, de-sir'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.*—**de-sir'a-bly,** *adv.*—**de-sir'er,** *n.*—**de-sir'ous,** *a.* **1.** Having desire; experiencing a wish or craving. **2†.** Exciting desire; desirable. SYN.: see EAGER.—**de-sir'ous-ly,** *adv.*

de-sist'[a], 1 di-zist' *or* di-sist'; 2 dē-sist' *or* dē-sist', *vi.* To cease from action; forbear; stop: often followed by *from.* [< L. *de,* down, + *sisto,* set, caus. of *sto,* stand.] SYN.: see CEASE; END; REST.—**de-sis'tance,** *n.*

de-si'tion†, *n.* An end or conclusion.

desk, 1 desk; 2 dĕsk, *n.* **1.** A table or case specially adapted for writing or studying. **2.** A stand for public reading or preaching; pulpit; hence, by extension, the clerical profession. [< F. *disque,* < L. *discus,* disk.]

des'man, 1 des'mən; 2 dĕs'man, *n.* An aquatic shrew-like insectivorous mammal (genus *Myogale*), having musk-secreting glands, hunted for its fur. *Myogale moschata* is the desman of southeastern Russia; *M. pyrenaica* is that of the Pyrenees. [< Sw. *desman,* musk.]

Desman. 1/4

des'mid, 1 des'mid; 2 dĕs'mĭd, *n. Bot.* Any plant of the order *Desmidiaceæ.* **des-mid'i-an**†.

Des-mid''i-a'ce-æ, 1 des-mid''i-ē'si-i; 2 dĕs-mĭd''i-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of minute, bright-green, unicellular, mainly solitary, fresh-water algæ. The individual is usually divided into symmetrical halves or semi-cells connected by an isthmus. [< Gr. *desmos,* band, < *deō,* bind.] **Des''mi-di'e-æ**‡.—**des-mid''i-a'ceous,** *a.*

des'moid, 1 des'moid; 2 dĕs'mŏid, *a. Anat. & Med.* Resembling a ligament; ligamentous; also, fibrous; as, a *desmoid* tumor. [< Gr. *desmos,* ligament, < *deō,* bind.]

Des Moines, 1 dē mein'; 2 dē mŏin, *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 126,470), capital of Iowa; seat of **Drake University.** **2.** A river in Minnesota and Iowa; length, 500 m. to Mississippi river.—**Des Moines idea,** municipal commission government, including *initiative, referendum,* and *recall,* as adopted by the city of Des Moines in 1897.

Des''mou''lins', 1 dē'mū'laṅ'; 2 dę''mu''lāṅ', **Benoît Camille** (1760–1794). A French revolutionist and political writer; adherent of Danton; guillotined.

des'o-late, 1 des'o-lēt; 2 dĕs'o-lāt. **I.** *vt.* [-LAT''ED[d]; -LAT''ING.] **1.** To deprive of inhabitants, dwellings, goods, etc.; lay waste. **2.** To make desolate, sorrowful, gloomy, or forlorn. **3.** To forsake, abandon; make desolate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Destitute of inhabitants, dwellings, etc.; laid waste; deserted; abandoned. **2.** Hence, gloomy. **3.** Without friends; forlorn; sorrowful; afflicted; lonely. [< L. *de,* entirely, + *solus,* alone.] SYN.: see BLEAK; SAD.

—**des'o-late-ly,** *adv.*—**des'o-late-ness,** *n.*—**des'o-lat''er,** *n.* **des'o-lat''or**‡.—**des''o-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being desolate; loneliness; dreariness; sadness; affliction. **2.** A desolate region; a waste. **3.** The act of making desolate; devastation.

De So'to, 1 dē sō'to; **Hernandez** (1496?–1542). A Spanish explorer; discovered the Mississippi river, 1541.

de-spair', 1 di-spār'; 2 de-spâr', *v.* **I.** *i.* To abandon all hope; be or become hopeless: often with *of.* **II†.** *t.* To lose hope or faith in. [< L. *despero,* < *de,* from, + *spes,* hope.]

de-spair', *n.* **1.** Utter hopelessness and discouragement. **2.** That which causes despair or which is despaired of.

SYN.: desperation, despondency, discouragement, hopelessness. *Discouragement* is the result of so much repulse or failure as wears out courage. *Discouragements* too frequent and long continued may produce a settled *hopelessness. Hopelessness* is negative, and may result from simple apathy; *despondency* and *despair* are more emphatic and decided. *Despondency* is an incapacity for the present exercise of hope; *despair* is the utter abandonment of hope. *Despondency* relaxes energy and effort and is always attended with sadness or distress; *despair* may produce a stony calmness, or it may lead to *desperation. Desperation* is energized *despair,* vigorous in action, reckless of consequences.—ANT.: anticipation, assurance, cheer, confidence, courage, elation, encouragement, expectancy, expectation, hope, hopefulness, trust.

—**de-spair'ing,** *a.* **de-spair'ful**†.—**de-spair'ing-ly,** *adv.* **de-spair'ful-ly**‡.

des-patch', *etc.* Same as DISPATCH, etc.

des''per-a'do, 1 des''pər-ē'do; 2 dĕs''per-ā'do, *n.* [-DOES[z] *or* -DOS[z], *pl.*] A desperate character; a ruffian. [Sp.]

des'per-ate, 1 des'pər-it; 2 dĕs'per-at, *a.* **1.** Without care for danger; reckless, as from despair. **2.** Resorted to in a last extremity; instigated by or denoting despair; hazardous; frantic; furious. **3.** Regarded as irremediable; despaired of. **4‖.** Extremely or hopelessly bad; outrageous. **5.** *Law.* Hopeless of recovery; irrecoverable: said of a money-claim. **6‖.** Despairing. [< L. *desperatus,* pp. of *despero,* DESPAIR.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**des''per-a'tion,** *n.* The state of being desperate; act of despairing; the recklessness of despair; blind fury. SYN.: see DESPAIR.

des'pi-ca-bl(e^{P}, 1 des'pɪ-kə-bl; 2 dĕs'pi-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, despised; contemptible; mean; vile. [< L.^{LL} *despicito;* see DESPISE.] Syn.: see BASE; PITIFUL.—**des"pi-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being despicable. **des'pi-ca-bl(e-ness^{P}‡.—des'pi-ca-bly,** *adv.*

de-spise', 1 dɪ-spaɪz'; 2 de-spīz', *vt.* [DE-SPISED'; DE-SPIS'-ING.] To regard as contemptible or worthless; disdain; scorn. [< L.^{OF} *despicio,* < *de,* down, + *specio,* look at.] Syn.: see ABHOR.—**de-spis'a-bl(e^{P},** *a.*—**de-spis'er,** *n.*

de-spite', 1 dɪ-spaɪt'; 2 de-spīt'. **I.** *vt.* 1§. To despise. 2‖. To spite; vex; offend. **II.** *n.* **1.** Extreme aversion; spite; malice. **2.** Disdain with defiance. **3.** An act of defiance, hatred, or indignity.—**in despite of,** in spite of; notwithstanding.—**to do despite to,** to outrage. **III.** *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. **de-spight'†.** [< OF. *despit,* < L. *despectus,* pp. of *despicio,* DESPISE.] Syn.: see NOTWITHSTANDING; SCORN.—**de-spite'ful,** *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

des-pit'e-ous‖, *a.* Stirred with malicious scorn or hate; despiteful. **des'pit-ous†; dis-pit'e-ous‡; dis'pit-ous†.—des-pit'e-ous-ly†,** *adv.* **des'pit-ous-ly†; dis'pit-ous-ly†.**

de-spoil', 1 dɪ-spoɪl'; 2 de-spȯil', *vt.* To strip or deprive of something by or as by force; plunder: with *of.* [< L. *de-* intens. + *spolium,* spoil.]—**de-spoil'er,** *n.*—**de-spoil'ment,** *n.*—**de-spo"li-a-tion,** *n.* The act of despoiling, or state of being despoiled.

de-spond'^{d}, 1 dɪ-spend'; 2 de-spŏnd', *vi.* To lose spirit, courage, or hope; be depressed or cast down. [< L. *de,* from, + *spondeo,* promise.]—**de-spond'ing-ly,** *adv.*

des-pon'dent, 1 dɪ-spen'dənt; 2 de-spŏn'dĕnt, *a.* Dejected in spirit; disheartened. **de-spond'ing‡.** Syn.: see SAD.—**des-pon'den-cy,** *n.* **de-spon'dence‡; de-spond'‡.—des-pon'-dent-ly,** *adv.*

des'pot, 1 des'pət; 2 dĕs'pot, *n.* **1.** An absolute monarch; autocrat; a hard master; tyrant. **2.** In Oriental countries, a title, originally of a Byzantine emperor; later, of various subordinate rulers: applied also to the bishops and patriarchs of the Greek Church. [OF., < Gr. *despotēs,* master.] Syn.: see MASTER.—**des-pot'ic,** 1 des-pət'ɪk; 2 dĕs-pŏt'ic, *a.* Of or like a despot or despotism; tyrannical. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; IMPERIOUS.—**des-pot'i-cal,** *a.* **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**des-pot'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**des'pot-ism,** *n.* **1.** Absolute power; autocracy. **2.** Any tyrannical control.—**des'pot-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To be despotic; play the tyrant. **des'pot-ise‡.**

des'pu-mate^{4}, 1 des'pɪu-mĕt *or* dɪ-spɪū'mĕt; 2 dĕs'pū-măt *or* de-spū'măt, *v.* [-MAT"ED^{4}; -MAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To throw off, as scum. **II.** *i.* To work off impurities in foam or scum. [< L. *despumatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *spuma,* foam.]—**des"pu-ma'-tion,** *n.*

des'qua-mate, 1 des'kwə-mĕt *or* dɪ-skwē'mĕt; 2 dĕs'kwa-măt *or* de-skwā'măt, *vi.* [-MAT"ED^{4}; -MAT"ING.] To peel or scale off. [< L. *desquamatus,* pp. of *desquamo,* < *de,* from, + *squama,* scale.]—**des"qua-ma'tion,** *n.* *Med.* The scaling off of the cuticle, as in measles and scarlatina.

Des"saix', 1 dɛ"sē'; 2 dĕ"să', **Joseph Marie** (1764–1834). A French general; fought at Lodi, Wagram, etc.

Des'sau, 1 des'ɑu; 2 dĕs'ou, *n.* A manufacturing town, capital of Republic of Anhalt; pop. 57,660.

des-sert', 1 de-zɜ̈rt'; 2 dĕ-zĕrt', *n.* A service of sweetmeats, etc., at the close of a repast. [F.]—**des-sert'-spoon",** *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon, holding 2 drams.—**d.-spoonful,** *n.*

des-tem'per, *v.* & *n.* Same as DISTEMPER^{2}.

des"ti-na'tion, 1 des"tɪ-nē'shən; 2 dĕs"ti-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** A predetermined end. **2.** The point to which a journey, or the course of anything, is directed; goal. **3.** A destining; appointment.

des'tin(e^{S}, 1 des'tɪn; 2 dĕs'tin, *vt.* [DES'TINED, DES'TIND^{S}; DES'TIN-ING.] **1.** To design for or appoint to a distinct purpose or end; foreordain. **2.** To determine the future of, as by destiny. [< L. *de-* intens. + *sto,* stand.]

Syn.: see ALLOT.

—**des'tined,** *a.* Bound for an appointed place; assigned to go to a place designated.

Des"tinn'ova, 1 des"tɪn'ovə; 2 dĕs"tin'ovă, **Emmy** (1878–). A Bohemian soprano opera-singer. **Des'tinn‡.**

des'ti-ny, 1 des'tɪ-nɪ; 2 dĕs'ti-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; fortune; doom. **2.** Inevitable necessity; divine decree; fate. **3.** [D-] *pl. Class Myth.* The three Fates. Syn.: see NECESSITY.

des'ti-tute, 1 des'tɪ-tut; 2 dĕs'ti-tūt, *a.* **1.** Not having or possessing; entirely lacking: with *of.* **2.** Being in want; extremely poor. **3†.** Desolate; forsaken. [< L. *de,* down, + *statuo,* put.]—**des"ti-tu'tion,** *n.* The state or condition of being destitute; extreme poverty. Syn.: see POVERTY.

des'tri-er†, *n.* A war-horse. [OF., < L. *dexter,* right.] **des'-trer†; dex'trer†.**

de-stroy', 1 dɪ streɪ'; 2 de-strŏy', *vt.* **1.** To bring to ruin; overthrow: demolish; ruin; kill. **2.** To show to be false; disprove. **3.** To neutralize; counteract. [< L.^{OF} *de,* from, + *struo,* build.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; BREAK; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE; SUBVERT.

—**de-stroy'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which destroys. **2.** A war-vessel for sinking torpedo-boats or submarines. See also under TORPEDO. See illus. in next column.

de-struc'tion, 1 dɪ-struk'shən; 2 de-strŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of destroying, or state of being destroyed; demolition; ruin. **2.** That which destroys. Syn.: see LOSS; RUIN.

—**de-struc"ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being destructible.
de-struc'ti-bl(e-ness^{P}‡.—de-struc'ti-bl(e^{P}, *a.* Liable to destruction.—**de-struc'tion-ist,** *n.* One who favors destruction, or the overthrow of existing conditions; an anarchist; nihilist.—**de-struc'tiv(e^{S},** *a.* Tending or fitted to destroy; causing destruction; pernicious; ruinous. Syn.: see NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**de-struc'tiv(e-ly^{S},** *adv.*—**de-struc'tiv(e-ness^{S},** *n.* **1.** The quality of being destructive. **2.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives the tendency to destroy.—**de-struc'tor,** *n.* **1.** A furnace or retort for burning refuse. **2†.** A destroyer.

des"u-da'tion, 1 des"yu-dē'shən; 2 dĕs"yu-dā'shon, *n.* *Pathol.* An excessive or morbid sweating often followed by slight pustular eruption or heat-pimples. [< L. *desudo,* sweat greatly, < *de,* thoroughly, + *sudo,* sweat.]

des'ue-tude, 1 des'wɪ-tūd; 2 dĕs'we-tūd, *n.* **1.** The cessation of use. **2.** A condition of disuse. [< L. *desuetudo,* < *de,* from, + *sueo,* be used.]

U. S. Torpedo-boat Destroyer "Burns."

des-sul'fur-ize, 1 dɪ-sul'fur-aɪz; 2 dē-sŭl'fŭr-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; **des-sul'phur-ize,** -IZ'ING.] To remove sulfur from: free from sulfur.—**des-sul"fur-i-za'tion,** *n.* **des-sul"phur-i-za'tion‡.**

des-sul'tor, 1 dɪ-sul'tər; 2 de-sŭl'tŏr, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A leaper; vaulter; a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another without stopping. [L.; see DESULTORY.]

des'ul-to-ry, 1 des'ul-tə-rɪ; 2 dĕs'ŭl-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Passing abruptly and irregularly from one thing to another; fitful; changeable; unmethodical. **2.** Starting suddenly as if by a leap; not connected with what precedes. [< L. *de,* down, + *salio,* leap.] Syn.: see CURSORY; IRREGULAR.—**des'ul-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**des'ul-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

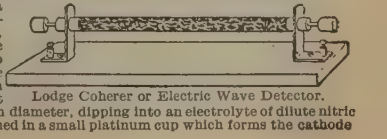
de-tach'^{t}, 1 dɪ-taʧ'; 2 de-tăch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To disconnect from some other thing; sever; separate; part. **2.** To separate for special service, as a regiment, etc. **II§.** *i.* To become separated; separate itself or oneself from anything. [< F. *détacher,* < *dé-,* from, + Bret. *tach,* nail.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT.—**de-tach"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**de-tach'a-bl(e^{P},** *a.*—**de-tach'er,** *n.* A person, thing, or apparatus that detaches.—**de-tached',** *pa.* **1.** Separated from others; disconnected; disunited. **2.** Designated and sent off for special service, as an officer, soldier or military unit. **3.** *Paint.* Standing alone in the foreground, or distinctly separate from other objects.—**de-tach'ment,** *n.* **1.** A detaching; separation. **2.** Something detached, as a body of troops for special service. **3.** Dissociation from surroundings or worldly interests; aloofness.

de-tail', 1 dɪ-tēl'; 2 de-tāl'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To report or narrate minutely; enter into or give the details of. **2.** To select for special service. **II.** *n.* **1.** A separately considered particular or item; minor part; accessory. **2.** A minute narrative. **3.** *Mil.* (1) A small detachment assigned to some subordinate service. (2) A list of names for regular duty. **4.** *Art. & Arch.* A minor part essential to the completeness and finish of a work, yet secondary and accessory. **5.** Same as DETAIL DRAWINGS. [< F. *détailler,* < *dé-,* apart, + *tailler,* cut.] Syn.: (verb) see RELATE; (noun) see CIRCUMSTANCE.—**detail drawings,** drawings of special or typical parts or features of a structure, machine, or design, made to a large scale or of full size.—**in d.,** item by item; with particularity.

de-tain', 1 dɪ-tēn'; 2 de-tān', *vt.* **1.** To restrain from proceeding; stop; withhold. **2.** To keep back. **3.** To hold in custody. [< L. *detineo,* < *de,* from, + *teneo,* hold.] Syn.: see RETAIN.—**de-tain'er,** *n.* **1.** One who detains, stops, or withholds. **2.** *Law.* (1) A process for recovering possession of lands or goods wrongfully held. (2) [Eng.] A writ directing the continued holding of a prisoner in custody pending an additional action.—**de-tain'ment‡,** *n.*—**forcible entry or detainer,** the seizure by violence, or keeping possession of by threats, force, or the display of arms, of lands or tenements without authority of law.

de-tect'^{d}, 1 dɪ-tekt'; 2 de-tĕct', *vt.* **1.** To discover, as something recondite or wilfully hidden; find out; determine. **2.** To uncover or discover (what is purposely and wrongfully concealed); expose; identify, as a murderer; disclose. [< L. *de,* from, + *tego,* cover.] Syn.: see DISCOVER.—**de-tect'a-bl(e^{P} or -i-bl(e^{P},** *a.*—**de-tect'er,** *n.*—**de-tec'tion,** *n.* The act of detecting; discovery.—**de-tec'tiv(e^{S}.** **1.** *a.* Skilled in or fitted for detection; employed to detect. **2.** Belonging to detectives. **II.** *n.* One employed to ferret out crime and capture criminals.

de-tec'tor, 1 dɪ-tek'tər *or* -tər; 2 de-tĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which detects. **2.** A device for detecting, as for showing low water in a boiler, indicating the presence of torpedoes under water, etc. **3.** *Elec.* (1) A device for discovering the presence of electric waves, as a coherer. (2) A portable galvanometer. [LL.]—**electrolytic detector** (*Wireless Teleg.*), a detector usually consisting of a small electrolytic cell, the anode being the tip of a minute platinum wire about .0001 inch in diameter, dipping into an electrolyte of dilute nitric acid contained in a small platinum cup which forms the cathode



Lodge Coherer or Electric Wave Detector.

de-tent', 1 di-tent'; 2 de-tĕnt', *n.* A stop or checking-device, as a pin, lever, etc., on a ratchet-wheel or the like.

de-ten'tion, 1 di-ten'shən; 2 de-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of detaining. **2.** The state of being detained; restraint; custody; delay. [< L. *detineo:* see DETAIN.]—**de-ten'tive**(es, *a.*

de-ter', 1 di-tûr'; 2 de-tėr', *vt.* [DE-TERRED', DE-TERD'es; DE-TER'-RING.] To prevent or restrain from acting or proceeding, as by fear. [< L. *de,* from, + *terreo,* frighten.]—**de-ter'ment,** *n.*—**de-ter'rence,** *n.*—**de-ter'rent,** *a.* & *n.*

de-terge', 1 di-tûrj'; 2 de-tėrj', *vt.* [DE-TERGED'; DE-TERG'-ING.] To cleanse, as a wound; purge away. [< L. *detergeo,* < *de,* from, + *tergeo,* wipe.]

de-ter'gent, 1 di-tûr'jent; 2 de-tėr'jĕnt. **I.** *a.* Having cleansing qualities; purging. **II.** *n.* A cleansing medicine, as for wounds, etc.—**de-ter'gence,** *n.* The state or quality of being detergent. **de-ter'gen-cy**‡.

de-te'ri-o-rate, 1 di-tē'ri-o-rēt; 2 de-tē'ri-o-rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT'ED^{d}; -RAT'ING.] To make or grow worse; impair; degenerate. [< L.LL *deterior,* worse, < *de,* down.] SYN.: see CORRUPT; IMPAIR.—**de-te"ri-o-ra'tion,** *n.* The process of deteriorating, or the state of being deteriorated.—**de-te'ri-o-ra"tive**(es, *a.*

de-ter'mi-nate, 1 di-tûr'mi-nit; 2 de-tėr'mi-nat. **I**†. *vt.* To determine: terminate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Definitely limited or fixed; specific; distinct. **2.** Predetermined; positive. **3.** *Math.* Known or fixed, as a quantity, etc. **4.** *Bot.* Limited in extent, as an inflorescence. **5**‖. Determined; intended; determining; decisive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-ter"mi-na'tion, 1 di-tûr"mi-nē'shən; 2 de-tėr"mi-nā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of determining; a firm resolve. **2.** The quality of being earnest and decided; firmness. **3.** Judicial decision; authoritative opinion or conclusion. **4.** *Phys. Sci.* The ascertaining exactly of the character, amount, dimensions, or proportion of a thing; the result of such investigation. **5.** *Logic.* (1) The making of a notion definite or more definite by the addition of a qualifying or limiting idea; specification. (2) An attribute which determines. **6.** *Nat. Hist.* Classification. **7.** *Med.* Tendency or increased flow, as of blood, to a part. **8.** The exercise of decisive force or power; as, *determination* of the will toward an object. **9**‖. A limiting or putting an end to.

SYN.: decision, resolution, resolve. *Decision* is literally a cutting off, or cutting short, of debate or questioning: *determination* is a setting of the limits within which one must act; *resolve* is a separating of the essential act from all that might cause doubt or hesitation. *Resolve* always refers to a single act; *resolution* may have the same meaning, or it may refer to the habit of mind which readily forms and adheres to a *resolve. Decision* or *determination* especially marks the beginning of action; *resolution* holds out to the end. See AIM; DISPOSAL; PERIOD; PURPOSE; WILL. Compare synonyms for DESIGN; DISPOSAL.—ANT.: doubt, faltering, fickleness, hesitancy, hesitation, indecision, instability, irresolution, vacillation, wavering.—**de-ter'mi-na-tiv**(es, 1 di-tûr'mi-nə-tiv; 2 de-tėr'mi-na-tiv, **I.** *a.* Having power or tending to determine or fix; deciding; shaping. **II.** *n.* That which determines; a demonstrative pronoun. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

de-ter'min(e^{s}, 1 di-tûr'min; 2 de-tėr'min, *v.* [-MIN(E)D^{s}; -MIN-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reach or cause to reach a definite purpose concerning; resolve; decide. **2.** To fix or give definite form to; influence; settle; decree. **3.** To limit; terminate; end. **4.** To ascertain the exact truth about or the nature or value of. **5.** *Logic.* To limit or define by adding differences. **6**†. To destroy; kill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to a decision; resolve: with *on.* **2.** To come to an end. [< L. *de,* completely, + *termino.* TERMINATE.] SYN.: see PURPOSE; SET; SETTLE.—**de-ter'mi-na-bl**(e^{s}, *a.* **1.** That may be accurately found out, settled, or decided. **2.** *Law.* Liable to be put an end to; terminable.—**de-ter'mi-nant.** **I.** *a.* Determinative. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which influences to determine. **2.** *Math.* A function of 4, 9, or any other square number formed according to special laws. **3.** *Biol.* One of the hypothetical secondary units of germ-plasma or hereditary substance, consisting of biophores and regulating the origin and the development of cells and systems of cells.—**de-ter'mi-na"tor,** *n.* **de-ter'min-er**‡.—**de-ter'mined,** *pa.* Resolute; settled; determinate. SYN.: see FIRM; OBSTINATE.—**de-ter'min-ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-ter'min-ed-ness,** *n.*

de-ter'min-ism, 1 di-tûr'min-izm; 2 de-tėr'min-izm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that volition is necessarily decided by antecedent causes; fatalism. (2) The doctrine that motives certainly decide volition, yet without compulsion. **2.** Destiny.—**de-ter'-min-ist,** *a.* & *n.*—**de-ter"min-is'tic,** *a.*

de-ter'rence, de-ter'rent. See DETER.

de-ter'sion, 1 di-tûr'shən; 2 de-tėr'shon, *n.* A cleansing, as of a wound. [< L. *detersus,* pp. of *detergeo:* *see* DETERGE.]—**de-ter'siv**(es. **I.** *a.* Cleansing; detergent. **II.** *n.* A cleansing or purging medicine.

de-test'^{d}, 1 di-test'; 2 de-tėst', *vt.* To hold worthy of execration; dislike or hate with intensity; abhor. [< L. *detestor,* denounce, < *de-* intens. + *testis,* witness.] SYN.: see ABHOR.—**de-test"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**de-test'a-bl**(e^{s}, *a.* **-ness,** *n.*—**de-test'a-bly,** *adv.*—**de"tes-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence. **2.** An act or thing detested.—**de-test'er,** *n.* SYN.: see ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY; HATRED.

de-throne', 1 di-thrōn'; 2 dē-thrōn', *vt.* [DE-THRONED'; DE-THRON'ING.] To remove from the throne; depose. [< L. *de,* from, + *thronus,* THRONE.]—**de-throne'ment,** *n.*—**de-thron'er,** *n.*

det'i-nue, 1 det'i-niu; 2 dĕt'i-nū, *n.* *Law.* An action to recover personal property wrongfully detained; also, the act of detaining wrongfully. [< F. *détenu,* pp. of *détenir,* < L. *detineo:* see DETAIN.]

Det'mold, 1 det'mōld *or* -mōlt; 2 dĕt'mōld *or* -mōlt, *n.* A town, the capital of the Free State of Lippe; pop. 15,280.

det'o-nate, 1 det'o-nēt; 2 dĕt'o-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED^{d}; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *i.* To explode suddenly with a loud report. **II.** *t.* To cause to explode by the application of sudden force; as, to *detonate* dynamite by exploding a fulminating cap in contact with it. [< L. *de-* intens. + *tono,* thunder.] **det'o-nize**‡.—**det'o-nat"ing-fuse",** *n.* A fuse, commonly containing fulminate of mercury, used in detonating high explosives.—**d. gas,** a mixture composed of two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen, which explodes with great violence when ignited.—**d. powder,** a powder, chiefly of the mercury fulminates, which explodes violently when heated or struck. It is used chiefly to fire other explosives.—**det"o-na'tion,** *n.* A report or explosion. **det"o-ni-za'tion**‡.—**det'o-na"tor,** *n.* Any detonating contrivance, as a railroad-torpedo.—**fulminating detonator,** a capsule containing fulminate of mercury or similar substances, used in firing high explosives.

de-tor'sion, 1 di-tôr'shən; 2 de-tôr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of twisting back or removing torsion. **2**†. Distortion. [< L. *detorsus;* pp. of *detorqueo,* twist, < *de,* away, + *torqueo,* twist.]

de-tort'†, *vt.* To pervert; distort.—**de-tor'tion**†, *n.*

de-tour', 1 di-tûr'; 2 de-tụr', *n.* A roundabout way. [< F. *détour,* < *dé-,* DIS- + *tourner,* TURN.]

de-tract'^{d}, 1 di-trakt'; 2 de-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To take or draw away; withdraw so as to lessen value or estimation. **2**†. To defame. **II.** *i.* To lessen, as reputation or credit; disparage: commonly with *from.* [< L.^{s} *detracto,* freq. of *detraho,* < *de,* from, + *traho,* draw.] SYN.: see DISPARAGE.

—**de-tract'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**de-trac'tion,** *n.* The act of detracting; slander; defamation. SYN.: see SCANDAL.—**de-trac'tiv**(es, *a.*—**de-tract'or** *or* **-tract'er,** *n.* A defamer; slanderer.—**de-trac'to-ry,** *a.* Defamatory.—**de-trac'tress,** *n.* A female detractor.

de-train', 1 di-trēn'; 2 dē-trān', *v.* **I.** *t.* To remove from a railway-train, as a body of troops. **II.** *i.* To leave a railway-train.

det'ri-ment, 1 det'ri-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĕt'ri-ment, *n.* **1.** Something that impairs or injures, or causes damage or loss. **2.** Injury or loss. [< L. *detrimentum,* damage, loss.] SYN.: see INJURY; LOSS.—**det"ri-men'tal,** *a.* Injurious; hurtful. SYN.: see BAD; NOISOME.—**det"ri-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

de-tri'tus, 1 di-trai'tus; 2 de-trī'tŭs, *n.* *Geol.* **1.** Loose fragments or particles of rock. **2.** Any mass of disintegrated material. [L., pp. of *detero,* rub down, < *de-,* down, + *tero,* rub.]—**de-tri'tal,** *a.* **de-tri'tic**‡.—**de-tri'tion,** *n.* The act of rubbing or wearing off particles.

De-troit', 1 di-treit'; 2 de-trōit', *n.* **1.** A river or strait, 25 m. long, connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie and forming part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. **2.** A manufacturing city and port in S. E. Michigan; pop. 993,680.

de trop, 1 də trō; 2 de trō. Too much; not wanted; in the way: said of a person whose company is inconvenient or of one who is out of place. [F.]

de-trude'^{d}, 1 di-trūd'; 2 de-trụd', *vt.* To thrust down or out; push down forcibly. [< L. *detrudo,* < *de,* down, + *trudo,* thrust.]—**de-tru'sion,** *n.*—**de-tru'siv**(es, *a.*

de-trun'cate, 1 di-trun'kēt; 2 de-trŭn'kat, *vt.* [-CAT-ED^{d}; -CAT-ING.] To shorten by cutting off a part; cut off; lop. [< L. *detruncatus,* pp., < *de,* from, + *trunco,* lop.]—**de"trun-ca'tion,** *n.*

Det'ling-en, 1 det'iŋ-ən; 2 dĕt'ing-ən, *n.* A village in W. Bavaria, where the English and allies defeated the French, 1743; pop. 1,000.

de'tur, 1 di'tur *or* dē'tur; 2 dē'tur *or* tụ'tur, *n.* [L.] A book or set of books given as a prize to each meritorious undergraduate student in Harvard University: from the first word (*detur* [L.] "Let it be given") of the inscription on the book-plate.

Deu-ca'li-on, 1 diū-kē'li-ən; 2 dū-cā'li-on, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thessaly; he and his wife, Pyrrha, alone survived a nine days' deluge sent by Zeus and perpetuated the human race.

deuce^{1}, 1 diūs; 2 dūc, *n.* **1.** *Games.* Two: a card, or side of a die, having two spots. **2.** In lawn-tennis, a condition of the score when each side has made three points and the score is "forty all." [< F. *deuz,* < L. *duo,* two.]—**deuce'-ace",** *n.* A throw of two dice, one showing one spot, the other two; hence, bad luck.

deuce^{2}, *n.* The devil: used with or without the article in exclamation, signifying disgust or surprise at an unpleasant occurrence. [< L.^{os} *deus,* god.]—**deu'ced,** *a.* Devilish; confounded; exceeding: often used adverbially. **deu'sed**‡.—**deu'ced-ly, deu'sed-ly,** *adv.*

deuck, 1 diūk; 2 dūk, *n.* [Scot.] A duck. **deuk**‡.

Deut., *abbr.* Deuteronomy.

deu"ter-ag'o-nist, 1 diū"tər-ag'o-nist; 2 dū"ter-ăg'o-nist, *n.* The actor next in importance to the protagonist in the ancient Greek drama. In the drama's progress different parts may assume the position. [< DEUTERO- + AGONIST.]

deu'ter-o-, 1 diū'tər-o-; dū'ter-o-. From Greek *deuteros,* second: a combining form.—**deu"ter-o-ca-non'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a second canon: in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, applied to the books or parts of books of the New Testament whose authenticity and inspiration were at first contested and afterward admitted; also, in the Roman Catholic Church, applied to certain books or parts of books of the Old Testament. See APOCRYPHA. The canonical books not included in either of these categories are called *protocanonical,* while those of the Old Testament alone are termed *homologoumena.*—**deu"ter-og'a-mist,** *n.* One who marries the second time.—**deu"ter-og'a-my,** *n.* A second marriage, or the custom of making second marriages. [+ Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]

Deu"ter-on'o-my, 1 diū"tər-ən'o-mi; 2 dū"ter-ŏn'o-my, *n.* The fifth book of the Pentateuch: so called because it contains a second statement of the law. [< Gr. *deuteros,* second, + -NOMY.]

deut"hy-al'o-some, 1 diūt"hai-al'o-sōm: 2 dūt"hȳ-ăl'o-sōm. *n. Embryol.* The remaining part of the nucleus of an ovum after segmentation begins. [< Gr. *deuteros,* second, + *hyalos,* glass, transparence.]

deu'to-, 1 diū'to-; 2 dū'to-. Abbreviation of DEUTERO-: a combining form.—**deu'to-plasm,** *n.* A formed substance occurring within a cell other than the nucleus and formative protoplasm; especially, the food-yolk of an ovum or egg-cell. [+ Gr. *plasma,* formation.] **deu'ter-o-plasm‡.**—**deu"to-plas'mic,** *a.* **deu"to-plas'tic‡.**—**deu-tox'id,** *n. Chem.* Dioxid: formerly so called.

de'va, 1 dē'va; 2 dē'va, *n.* [Sans.] [DE'VA-TAS, 1 dē'vaz, -taz; 2 dē'vaş, -taş, *pl.*] *Hind. Myth.* The bright powers or gods of nature; a god: originally an adjective meaning "bright." **devi‡.**

De Va-le'ra, 1 de va-lē'ra; 2 de vă-lē'ra, **Eamon** (1882–). Revolutionary leader; president of the Irish Republic proclaimed Jan. 21, 1919; resigned as leader of Dail Eireann, Jan. 9, 1922; born in New York of an Irish mother and naturalized American father of Spanish birth.

dev'as-tate, 1 dev'as-tēt; 2 dĕv'aş-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED[4]; -TAT'ING.] To lay waste, as by war, fire, flood, etc.; destroy; ravage. [< L. *de,* thoroughly, + *vastus,* waste.]—**dev"as-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of devastating or condition of having been devastated.—**dev'as-ta"tor,** *n.*

deve, 1 dīv; 2 dēv. **I.** *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To dive. **II.** [Scot.] Same as DEAVE. [**dev'el,** *n.* **dev'le‡.**

dev'el, 1 dev'l; 2 dĕv'l, *vt.* [Scot.] To strike with a heavy blow.—

de-vel'op‡, 1 di-vel'ap; 2 de-vĕl'op, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To uncover or unfold; bring to light or to completion by degrees. **2.** To cause to pass from a lower to a higher stage, as in function, structure, or the like; increase the power, strength, or other qualities of. **3.** *Dyeing.* To color (fibers) by chemical process in which the coloring-matter combines with a reagent in the material to form and fix the dye. **4.** *Phot.* To bring to view by means of chemical agents the latent image produced on a sensitized surface by means of light. **5.** *Math.* (1) *Alg.* To expand (an expression) in the form of a series. (2) *Geom.* To change the form of (a surface) as if by bending or unbending. **II.** *i.* **1.** To advance by stages from a lower to a higher state. **2.** To come to light gradually; disclose itself. **de-vel'ope‡.** [< F. *développer,* unfold.] Syn.: see AMPLIFY.—**de-vel'op-a-bl**(e[5], *a.*—**de-vel'op-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which develops. **2.** *Phot.* A chemical bath or reagent used for making a latent image visible on a plate. **3.** *Dyeing.* A reagent which produces an ingrain color through its action on the fiber.—**de-vel'op-ment,** *n.* **1.** Gradual evolution or completion; the result of such process; a state resulting from being developed. **2.** *Biol.* The series of changes by which an organism passes from a lower to a higher state of being or from an embryonic condition to maturity. Syn.: see EDUCATION; PROGRESS.—**de-vel'op-men"tal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

de-vest'[4], 1 di-vest'; 2 de-vĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* To deprive; alienate. **2†.** To remove vesture from; divest; strip. **II.** *i.* To be lost or alienated, as a title or estate. [< L. *de,* from, + *vestis,* dress.]

De'vi, 1 dē'vi; 2 de'vi, *n.* [Sans.] A goddess; the goddess Sakti, "the great goddess," the wife of the god Siva.

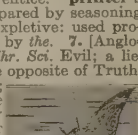
de'vi-ate, 1 di'vi-ēt; 2 dē'vi-āt, *vi.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To turn aside, as from a straight or appointed road; wander; diverge. **2.** To differ. [< L[ML]. *devius:* see DEVIOUS.] Syn.: see BEND; WANDER.

—**de"vi-a'tion,** *n.* The act of deviating, or its result; variation or deflection; error; sin.—**de'vi-a"tor,** *n.*—**de'vi-a-to-ry,** *a.*

de-vice', 1 di-vais'; 2 de-viç', *n.* **1.** Something invented and constructed for a special purpose; contrivance. **2.** A plan or scheme; an artifice; stratagem; plot. **3.** A fanciful design or pattern, as in embroidery or ornamentation. **4.** *Her.* A motto or emblem, as on a shield. **5.** The act, state, or power of devising; inventive skill. **6.** Expressed desire; inclination: now only in the phrase *left to one's own devices.* **7†.** Design or style of anything; cast of mind. **8†.** A spectacle; show; masque.. [< L.[N] *divisus,* pp. of *dividō,* DIVIDE.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; DESIGN; PROJECT.

dev'il, 1 dev'l; 2 dĕv'l, *vt.* **1.** To prepare for eating by seasoning highly and broiling or frying. **2.** To make fiendish. **3.** *Mech.* To cut up, as cloth, in a devil.

dev'il, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist. & Theol.* (1) The prince and ruler of the kingdom of evil; Satan. (2) A subordinate evil spirit; a demon. (3) An idol, or a false god. **2.** (1) A wicked or malignant person. (2) A wretched fellow: as, a poor *devil.* (3) One of great daring: as, a perfect *devil.* **3.** *Mech.* A machine for any one of various purposes, as for cutting or tearing up rags. **4.** A printers' apprentice. **printer's devil‡.** **5.** A dish, as of cold meat, prepared by seasoning highly and broiling or frying. **6.** An expletive: used profanely or humorously; usually preceded by *the.* **7.** [Anglo-Ind.] A dust-storm or dust-whirl. **8.** *Chr. Sci.* Evil; a lie; error; neither corporeality nor mind; the opposite of Truth; a belief in sin, sickness, and death; animal magnetism or hypnotism; the lust of the flesh. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 584. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *deofol, diōbal,* < Gr. *diabolos,* slanderer.]—**dev'il-fish",** *n.* One of various large marine animals of ugly appearance, as an octopus; especially a large ray (*Manta birostris*) found in the warmer American waters: often as much as 20 feet broad and 12 feet long.—**dev'il-ish,** *a. & adv.* Having the qualities of the devil; diabolical; malicious. Syn.: see INFERNAL.—**dev'il-ish-ly,** *adv.*—**dev'il-ish-ness,** *n.*—**dev'il-kin,** *n.* An imp; a little devil.—**dev'il-ment,** *n.* Mischief; usually not malicious.—**devil's darning-needle.** **1.** A dragon-fly. **2.** The Venus's-comb.—**dev'il-ship,** *n.* The character or person of a devil.—**the devil's tattoo,** a drumming or pounding with the feet or hands.—**dev'il-try,** *n.* [-TRIES[2], *pl.*] Wanton and malicious mischief, or the spirit inciting to it. **dev'il-ry‡.**—**dev'il-wood",** *n.* The American olive (*Osmanthus americanus*), a small tree of the South Atlantic States with a fine-grained hard wood very difficult to split.—**d.-worship,** *n.* The worship of evil spirits as practised by barbarian tribes.


Devil-fish. 1/150

de'vi-ous, 1 dī'vi-us; 2 dē'vi-ūs, *a.* **1.** Winding or leading away from a straight course; rambling. **2.** Straying from the way of duty. [< L. *devius,* < *de,* from, + *via,* way.] Syn.: see IRREGULAR.—**de'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**de'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-vise', 1 di-vaiz'; 2 de-viş', *v.* [DE-VISED'; DE-VIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form in the mind; invent; contrive; scheme. **2.** *Law.* To transmit (real estate) by will. **3†.** To separate; distribute. **4†.** To imagine; guess. **II.** *i.* To form plans or schemes; contrive; construct. [< F. *deviser,* < L. *divisus;* see DEVICE.] **de-vize'†; de-vyse'†.**—**de-vis'a-bl**(e[5], *a.*—**de-vi'sal,** *n.* The act of contriving or of bequeathing; a devising.—**dev"i-see',** *n.* The person to whom a devise is made.—**de-vis'er,** *n.* One who contrives.—**de-vi'sor,** *n.* One who gives by will.

de-vise', *n. Law.* **1.** A gift of lands by will. **2.** The act of bequeathing lands. **3.** A will, or clause in one, conveying real estate.

de-vi'tal-ize, 1 di-vai'tal-aiz; 2 dē-vī'tal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To destroy the vitality of; deprive of vital power or of the power to sustain life.—**de-vi"tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-vit'ri-fy, 1 di-vit'ri-fai; 2 dē-vit'rī-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To remove the glassy quality of; specifically, to render opaque and hard like porcelain by long-continued great heat: said of glass. —**de-vit"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The conversion of glassy to crystalline or litholdal texture by slow crystallization after solidification, in igneous rocks.

de-vo'cal-ize, 1 di-vō'kal-aiz; 2 dē-vō'cal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.]

de-vo'cal-ise, / To deprive of voice or of vowel quality.—**de-vo"cal-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

de-void', 1 di-veid'; 2 de-vŏid', *a.* Not possessing; destitute: with *of.* [< OF. *desvoidier,* empty out.]

de-voir', 1 di-vwār'; 2 de-vwār', *n.* Service or duty; respectful attention. [F., < L. *debeo,* owe.]—**de-voyr'†.**

dev"o-lu'tion, 1 dev"o-lū'shan; 2 dĕv"o-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of delivering to another; a passing to a successor. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The right of an ecclesiastical superior to provide for a benefice when the ordinary patron or collator has failed to do so. **3.** [Recent.] Degeneration: the opposite of *evolution.*

de-volv(e'[5], 1 di-volv'; 2 de-vŏlv', *v.* [DE-VOLV(E)D'[5]; DE-VOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver over, as to a successor; transmit. **2‖.** To roll down or onward. **II.** *i.* To pass from a possessor to his successor or substitute: with *to, on,* or *upon.* [< L. *de,* down, + *volvo,* roll.]—**de-volve'ment,** *n.*

Dev'on, 1 dev'an; 2 dĕv'on, *n.* **1.** A valuable breed of small cattle originating in southwestern England. See illus. under CATTLE. **2.** Same as DEVONSHIRE.

De-vo'ni-an, 1 di-vō'ni-an; 2 de-vō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Geog.* Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England; as, the *Devonian* rocks. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Devonian period. **II.** *n.* The Devonian period or formation. **De-von'le‡.—Devonian period** (*Geol.*), the fourth of the periods in the Palæozoic era, following the Silurian and succeeded by the Carboniferous period.

Dev'on-port, 1 dev'an-pōrt; 2 dĕv'on-pōrt, *n.* A fortified seaport, military and naval base, in Devonshire, Eng., pop. 70,460.

Dev'on-shire, 1 dev'an-shir; 2 dĕv'on-shīr, *n.* A county in S.W. England; 2,586 sq. m.; pop. 709,490; county town, Exeter. **Dev'on‡. 2. Duke of** (1868–), Victor C. W. Cavendish, Govenor-General of the Dominion of Canada (1916–1921).

de-vote', 1 di-vōt'; 2 de-vōt', *vt.* [DE-VOT'ED[5]; DE-VOT'ING.] **1.** To give or surrender completely, as to some person or end. **2.** To set apart; dedicate; consecrate. **3.** To doom; curse; execrate. [< L. *devotus,* < *de,* from, + *voveo,* vow.] —**de-vot'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Feeling or showing devotion; ardent; zealous; devout. **2.** Set apart, as by a vow; consecrated; also, doomed. Syn.: see ADDICTED; FAITHFUL; HOLY.—**de-vot'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**de-vot'ed-ness,** *n.*—**dev"o-tee',** *n.* One zealously devoted, especially to religious observances; a votary; zealot.—**dev"o-tee'ism,** *n.*—**de-vote'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of devoting, or the state of being devoted; devotedness.

de-vo'tion, 1 di-vō'shan; 2 de-vō'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being devoted, as to religious faith or duty; zeal. **2.** An act of worship; prayer: usually in the plural. **3.** The act of devoting. Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; ATTACHMENT; ENTHUSIASM; FIDELITY; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; PRAYER; RELIGION.—**de-vo'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to devotion; devout.—**de-vo'tion-al-ism,** *n.*—**de-vo'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* In a devotional manner; to or toward devotion.—**de-vo'tion-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] An excessively or formally devout person; a devotee. **de-vo'tion-al-ist‡.**

de-vour', 1 di-vaur'; 2 de-vour', *vt.* **1.** To eat up greedily; consume; appropriate eagerly or rapaciously. **2.** To destroy; make away with violently; waste. **3.** To look at eagerly; take in with the senses. **4.** To engross the attention of; engulf; absorb. [< L. *de,* thoroughly, + *voro,* devour.]—**de-vour'er,** *n.*

de-vout', 1 di-vaut'; 2 de-vout', *a.* **1.** Earnestly religious; pious; reverent. **2.** Warmly devoted; heartfelt; sincere. **3.** Containing or expressing devotion, especially religious devotion. [< OF. *devot,* F. *dévot,* < L. *devotus;* see DEVOTE.] —**de-vout'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a devout manner; with reverence or solemnity. **2.** In sincere earnestness.—**de-vout'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being devout.

dew, 1 diū; 2 dū. **I.** *vt.* To wet with or as with dew; bedew; hence, to soothe; refresh. **II.** *n.* **1.** Moisture condensed

from the atmosphere in small drops upon the upper surface of plants and other bodies which radiate heat well but conduct it badly. **2.** Anything moist, gentle, or refreshing as dew or suggesting the freshness of dewy morning: as, the *dew* of sleep; the *dew* of youth. **3.** Moisture generally, especially that which appears in minute drops. [< AS. *dĕaw.*]—**dew'ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** The fruit of the low blackberry; also, the plant. **2.** The acidulous fruit of an English bramble; also, the plant.—**dew'-claw",** *n.* **1.** A rudimentary toe in dogs or cattle. **2.** The false rudimentary hoof above the true hoof. —**dew'-clawed,** *a.*—**dew'drop",** *n.* A drop of dew.—**dew'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being dewy or fresh.—**dew'lap",** *n.* The pendulous skin under the throat of cattle.—**dew'-point,** *n.* The temperature at which dew would form or condensation would occur.—**dew'-pond,** *n.* [Eng.] A pond especially built on the downs to hold water in dry weather.—**dew'y,** *a.* **1.** Moist, as with dew. **2.** Of, like or yielding dew. **3.** Appearing as if covered with dewdrops.

de-wan', 1 dı-wän'; 2 de-wän', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** In India, Persia, etc., the chief minister of finance; a native prime minister or minister of state. **2.** A native manager or superintendent of a government establishment. **3.** A native steward or a confidential servant of a business house. Compare DIVAN. **dee-wan';‡ di-van';‡ di-wan';‡.**

Dew'ar, 1 dıū'ər; 2 dū'ar, **Sir James** (1842–1923). A Scottish chemist, educator in experimental philosophy; the first to obtain liquid and solid hydrogen; invented cordite, and the **Dewar vessel,** a double-walled glass vessel for holding liquid air, etc. The space between the walls is exhausted so as to prevent conduction of heat, and the vessel is sometimes silvered to prevent absorption of radiant energy.

De Wet, 1 də vet; 2 de vĕt, **Christian Rudolph** (1854–1922). A Boer patriot; general and writer; leader of unsuccessful rebellion during World War; surrendered, Dec. 1, 1914.

Dew'ey, 1 dıū'ı; 2 dū'y, **George** (1837–1917). A United States admiral; victor at Manila Bay. See MANILA.

De Witt, 1 dı wit; 2 de wĭt. **1. Cornelius** or **Kornelis** (1623–1672), a Dutch statesman and naval officer; killed by a mob. **2. John** (1625–1672), a Dutch statesman; brother of Cornelius, with whom he was killed.

Dews'bur-y, 1 dūz'ber-ı; 2 dūg'bĕr-y, *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England; pop. 54,170.

dex"i-o-car'di-a, 1 deks"ı-o-kär'dı-ə; 2 dĕks"ı-o-cär'di-a, *n. Terat. & Pathol.* A condition, whether congenital or due to disease, in which the heart is on the right side. [< Gr. *dexios,* on the right side, + *kardia,* heart.] **dex"tro-car'di-a‡.**

dex'ter, 1 deks'tər; 2 dĕks'ter. **I.** *n.* [D-] A masculine personal name. **II.** *a.* **1.** Right-hand; right. **2.** *Her.* On the wearer's right, and hence the spectator's left. **3.** Auspicious; favorable; propitious. [L., right.]—**dex-ter'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Readiness and skill in using the hands; expertness. **2.** Mental quickness, adroitness, or skill.

Syn.: adroitness, aptitude, cleverness, expertness, readiness, skill. *Adroitness* (F. *à,* to, and *droit,* right) and *dexterity* (L. *dexter,* right, right-hand) might each be rendered "right-handedness"; but *adroitness* carries more of the idea of eluding, parrying, or checking some hostile movement, or taking advantage of another in controversy; *dexterity* conveys the idea of doing, accomplishing something readily and well, without reference to any action of others. We speak of *adroitness* in fencing, boxing, or debate; of *dexterity* in horsemanship, in the use of tools, weapons, etc. *Aptitude* (L. *aptus,* fit, fitted) is a natural *readiness,* which by practise may be developed into *dexterity. Skill* is more exact to line, rule, and method than *dexterity. Dexterity* can not be communicated, and oftentimes can not even be explained by its possessor; *skill* to a very great extent can be imparted; "*skilled* workmen" in various trades are numbered by thousands. Compare ABILITY; ADDRESS; CLEVER; INGENUITY; POWER; SKILFUL.

—**dex'ter-ous, dex'trous,** *a.* **1.** Possessing dexterity; skilful or adroit; artful. **2.** Done with dexterity. Syn.: see CLEVER; GOOD; HAPPY.—**dex'ter-ous-ly, dex'trous-ly,** *adv.*—**dex'ter-ous-ness, dex'trous-ness,** *n.*—**dex'tral,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right side; right-hand. **2†.** Propitious; favorable: said of omens. **-ly,** *adv.*—**dex-tral'i-ty,** *n.*

dex'trad, 1 deks'trad; 2 dĕks'trăd, *adv.* On or toward the right hand or side. [< L. *dexter,* right, + *ad,* to.]

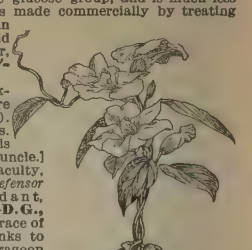
dex'trin, 1 deks'trın; 2 dĕks'trin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous, colorless, strongly dextrogyrate compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) found in nature, as in the sap of plants, etc., and formed by the action of acids, heat, or diastase on starch. It is soluble in water, and is used as a substitute for gum arabic. It is probably a mixture of various isomeric substances of the empirical formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$. [< L. *dexter,* right.] **dex'trine‡.**

dex'tro-, 1 deks'tro-; 2 dĕks'tro-. Derived from the Latin DEXTER: used as a combining form, especially in words relating to chemistry and physics, to designate that property which causes the plane of polarization of light or heat to rotate to the right. —**dex"tro-car'di-a,** *n.* Same as DEXIOCARDIA.

dex"tro-gy'rate, *a. Crystal.* Causing the plane of polarization of light or heat to rotate to the right or clockwise. **dex-trog'er-ous‡; dex"tro-ro'ta-ry‡; dex"tro-ro'ta-to-ry‡.**—**dex"tro-ro-ta'tion,** *n. Optics.* Rotation from left to right, like the hands of a clock; dextrorotatory motion.

dex-trorse', 1 deks-trōrs'; 2 dĕks-trōrs', *a.* Rising toward the right: opposed to *sinistrorse;* said of the morning-glory. See illus. in next col. [< L. *dextrorsum,* contr. of *dextrovorsum,* < *dexter,* right, + *vorto, verto,* turn.] **dex-tror'sal‡.**

dex'trose, 1 deks'trōs; 2 dĕks'trōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar found largely in the vegetable kingdom and in honey, also in the animal organism, as in the blood, liver, urine, etc. It is the principal member of the glucose group, and is much less sweet than cane-sugar. It is made commercially by treating starch with sulfuric acid, in which case the resulting solid product is called grape-sugar, and the sirup glucose. **dex"tro-glu'cose‡.**



Dextrorse Stem of the Morning Glory.

dey, 1 dē; 2 dẹ, *n.* **1.** A Turkish governor of Algiers (before the French conquest of 1830). **2.** The chief of the janizaries. **3.** Sometimes, a ruler of Tunis or Tripoli. [F., < Turk. *dâi,* uncle.]

D. F., *abbr.* Dean of the Faculty. Defender of the Faith. (L. *Defensor Fidei.*)—**dft.,** *abbr.* Defendant, draft.—**dg,** *abbr.* Decigram.—**D.G.,** *abbr. Dei gratia* (L., by the grace of God), *Deo gratias* (L., thanks to God). Director General, Dragoon Guards.—**D. H.,** *abbr.* Deadhead.

dhar'ma, 1 dūr'mə *or* dur'-; 2 där'ma *or* dūr'-, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, right behavior. (1) That which underlies and includes the law; truth and righteousness. (2) The law. Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha—Buddha, the Law, and the Church—form the three Ratnas or Treasures of Buddhism. (3) [D-] The god of justice and of the dead as a personification: in full **Dharmaraja.**

dhar'na, 1 dur'nə; 2 dûr'na, *n.* [Hind.] Same as DHURNA.

Dhau"la-gi'ri, 1 dau"la-gi'rı; 2 dou"li-gi'ri, *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal, India; 26,826 ft.

dhawk, 1 dāk; 2 dąk, *n.* [E. Ind.] The palas-tree. **dhak‡.**

dhole, 1 dōl; 2 dōl, *n.* [E. Ind.] A wild dog of S. E. Asia that hunts in packs.

dhoor'ra, dhour'ra, dhur'ra, *n.* See DURRA.

dhow, 1 dau; 2 dow, *n.* [Ar.] A coasting-vessel of the Indian ocean, having one mast and a lateen sail. See illus. below. **dow‡.**

dhu, 1 dū; 2 dụ, *a.* Black: used in Celtic names of places and persons; as, Roderick *Dhu* (black Roderick). [Gaelic.] **dubh‡.**

dhur'na, 1 dūr'na; 2 dûr'na, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A method of enforcing a claim or demand for justice by sitting before the door or gate of the person who refuses to satisfy the demand, and persistently rejecting food, or threatening to kill or injure oneself or one's family, to the end that the blood shall be upon the oppressor's head: used also adverbially; as, to sit *dhurna* at a rich man's gate.

dhur'ry, 1 dur'ı; 2 dûr'y, *n.* [DHUR'RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ịz, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A coarse durable cloth, made usually in squares, used for floor-covering, etc. **dar'i‡; dhur'rie‡.**

di-[1], *prefix.* Two; twofold; double; twice; doubly. [< L. *di-,* < Gr. *di-,* < *dis,* doubly, < *dyo,* two.]

di-[2], *prefix.* Form of DIS- before *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v:* used to indicate separation.

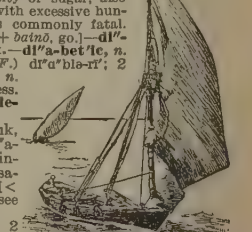
di-[3], *prefix.* Form of DIA- before a vowel.

di'a-, *prefix.* Through; thoroughly. [< L. *dia-,* < Gr. *dia-,* < *dia,* through, across, etc., < *dyo,* two.]

di'a-base, 1 dai'ə-bēs; 2 di'a-bās, *n. Petrol.* A granular igneous rock, in many places porphyritic, composed essentially of plagioclase, ordinarily labradorite, augite, and magnetite, with or without olivine, and characterized by the felspar having crystallized before the augite. It includes most trap. [F., < Gr. *diabasis,* a crossing over, < *dia,* through, + *bainō,* go.]—**di"a-ba'sic,** *a.*

di"a-be'tes, 1 dai"ə-bī'tīz; 2 di"a-bē'tēs, *n. Pathol.* A disease ordinarily characterized by excessive urinary secretion, often containing an abnormal quantity of sugar. In the form distinguished as **diabetes mellitus,** or persistent glucosuria, in which the urine contains an excessive quantity of sugar, also characterized by emaciation with excessive hunger and thirst, the disease is commonly fatal. [< Gr. *diabētēs,* < *dia,* apart, + *bainō,* go.]—**di"a-bet'ic,** *a.* **di"a-bet'i-cal‡.**—**di"a-bet'ic,** *n.*

di-a'ble-rie, 1 dı-ē'bl-rı *or* (F.) di"a'ble-rē'; 2 di-ā'bl-rı *or* (F.) di"ā'ble-rē', *n.* Sorcery; deviltry; impishness. [F., < *diable,* DEVIL.] **di-a'ble-ry‡.**



Dhow.

di"a-bol'ic, } 1 dai"ə-bel'ık,
di"a-bol'i-cal, } -ı-kal; 2 di"a-bŏl'ic, -i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the devil; satanic; fiendish; infernal. [< GR.LL *diabolikos,* < *diabolos,* see DEVIL.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

di-ab'o-lism, 1 dai-ab'o-lizm; 2 dı-ăb'o-lịgm, *n.* **1.** Conduct befitting or inspired by the devil; devilishness. **2.** Possession by the devil or devils; also, in occultism, the conjuration or raising of evil spirits; sorcery. **3.** A system of belief or doctrine in which devils are worshiped. **4.** A devilish nature or disposition.—**di-ab'o-list,** *n.* [Rare.] One who practises diabolism or engages in diablerie.—**di-**

ab'o-lize§, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To make diabolical; imbue with excessively wicked principles.

di-ab'o-lo, 1 di-ab'o-lō; 2 di-ăb'o-lō, *n.* A game played by one or more persons, and consisting essentially of throwing up and catching a spinning reel-like top by means of a cord attached to two sticks. [It.]

Diabolo, showing manner of using the sticks, string and top.

di"a-caus'tic, 1 dai"ə-kŏs'tik; 2 di"a-cąs'tic. **I.** *a.* Denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: opposed to *catacaustic*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A diacaustic curve. **2.** *Med.* Formerly, a burning-glass for cauterization.

di-ach'y-lon, 1 dai-ak'ı-lən; 2 di-ăc'y-lŏn, *n.* **1.** A plaster formed by combining lead oxid, olive-oil, and water; the lead or litharge plaster of the Pharmacopœias of the United States and Great Britain. **2.** A mixture of mucilaginous vegetable juices, gums, etc., formerly used in making plasters and salves. [< Gr. *diachylos*, very juicy, < *dia*, through; and see CHYLE.] **diachylon plaster‡; di-ach'y-lum‡.**

di-ac'id, 1 dai-as'id; 2 di-ăç'id, *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with two molecules of monobasic acid, as a base; divalent.

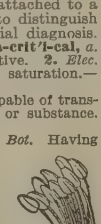
di-ac'o-nal, 1 di-ak'o-nəl; 2 di-ăc'o-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a deacon or the diaconate. [< LL. *diaconus*, deacon.]—**di-ac'o-nate**, *n.* The office of a deacon; deacons collectively.

di"a-cous'tics, 1 dai"ə-kūs'[or -kaus']tiks; 2 di"a-cųs'[or -cous']-tics, *n.* The science of the phenomena and laws of sound passing through media of different densities. [< DI-[2] + ACOUSTICS.]—**di"a-cous'tic**, *a.*

di"a-cri'tic, 1 dai"ə-krit'ik; 2 di"a-crĭt'ic. **I.** *a.* Diacritical. **II.** *n.* **1.** A diacritical mark, point, or sign attached to a letter to indicate phonetic use or value, or to distinguish it from another letter. **2.** *Med.* A differential diagnosis. [< Gr. *dia*, between, + *krinō*, distinguish.]—**di"a-crit'i-cal**, *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive. **2.** *Elec.* Sufficient to magnetize a core or body to half saturation.—**di"a-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di"ac-tin'ic, 1 dai"ak-tin'ik; 2 di"ac-tĭn'ic, *a.* Capable of transmitting actinic or chemical rays: said of a body or substance. [< DI-[2] + Gr. *aktis* (*aktin-*), ray.]

di"a-del'phous, 1 dai"ə-del'fus; 2 di"a-dĕl'fŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens combined by their filaments so as to form two sets or bundles. [< DI-[2] + Gr. *adelphos*, brother.] **di"a-del'phi-an‡.**



Diadelphous Stamens.

di'a-dem, 1 dai'ə-dem; 2 di'a-dĕm. **I.** *vt.* To decorate with or as with a diadem; crown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A symbol of royalty worn upon the head; crown. **2.** Regal power; sovereignty. [< Gr. *diadēma*, < *dia*, through, + *deō*, bind.]

di-æ're-sis, di"æ-ret'ic. Same as DIERESIS, etc.

di"a-ge-ot'ro-pism, 1 dai"ə-jı-ət'ro-pizm; 2 di"a-gē-ŏt'ro-pism, *n. Bot.* Transverse or oblique geotropism; an arrangement of plant-organs at right angles to the direction of gravitation. [< DIA- + Gr. *gē*, earth, + *trepō*, turn.]—**di"a-ge"o-trop'ic**, *a.*

di"ag-nose', 1 dai"ag-nōs'; 2 di"ăg-nōs', *vt.* & *vi.* [-NOSED'‡; -NOS'ING.] *Med.* To examine or distinguish by diagnosis as a disease; to make a diagnosis. **di"ag-nos'ti-cate‡.—di"ag-no'sis**, *n.* **1.** The determination of the distinctive nature of a disease. **2.** Discrimination between like things or conditions. [< Gr. *dia*, between, + *gignōskō*, know.]—**di"ag-nos'tic.** **I.** *a.* Of symptoms. **II.** *n.* A symptom by or pertaining to diagnosis; aiding in diagnosis; indicative as which a particular disease or class of diseases is diagnosed.—**di"ag-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di"ag-nos-ti'cian**, *n. Med. Biol.* One who is versed in diagnosis.—**di"ag-nos'tics**, *n. Med.* The science or recognized principles of diagnosis.

di-ag'o-nal, 1 dai-ag'o-nəl; 2 di-ăg'o-nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Crossing obliquely; oblique. **2.** Marked by oblique lines or the like. **3.** Joining two non-adjacent angles or reentries of a geometric figure; as, a *diagonal* line; also, joining, as a plane, two non-adjacent edges of a solid. **II.** *n.* **1.** A straight line or plane passing from one angle, as of a square, to any other angle not adjacent. **2.** A fabric with diagonal ridges, diagonal cloth. **3.** Anything running diagonally. **4.** (1) *Com.* A stroke from right to left (/) used to indicate percentage and, in England, shillings; shilling mark. (2) In early printing, an oblique stroke used to separate words into sentences. [< L. *diagonalis*, < Gr. *dia*, through, + *gōnia*, angle.] **-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-gram, 1 dai'ə-gram; 2 di'a-grăm, *n.* **1.** A line-drawing, mechanical plan, or outline, as distinguished from a perspective drawing; a rough projection, map, or the like. **2.** A figure drawn to aid in demonstrating a geometrical proposition or to illustrate geometrical relations; hence, an outline figure intended to represent any object or area, or to show the relation between parts or places, or to illustrate the value or relations of quantities, forces, etc. [< Gr. *diagramma*, < *dia*, across, + *graphō*, write.]—**di"a-gram-mat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or showing by, a diagram. **di"a-gram-mat'i-cal‡.—di"a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-graph, 1 dai'ə-graf; 2 di'a-grăf, *n.* A protractor and scale combined for drawing diagrams. [< DIA- + -GRAPH.]

di"a-he"li-ot'ro-pism, 1 dai"ə-hī"li-ət'ro-pizm; 2 di"a-hē"li-ŏt'ro-pism, *n. Bot.* A turning of plant-organs so as to assume a position transverse to the light; transverse heliotropism. [< DIA- and see HELIOTROPISM.]—**di"a-he"li-o-trop'ic**, *a.*

di'al, 1 dai'əl; 2 di'al. **I.** *vt.* [DI'ALED or DI'ALLED, DI'ALD[8]; DI'AL-ING or DI'AL-LING.] To measure or survey with a dial; make dials. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device for indicating time by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style thrown upon a graduated plate; as, a *sun-dial*. **2.** Any graduated circular plate or face, as of a watch, clock, gauge, or mariners' compass, etc. **3.** A compass; especially, one used for underground surveying. **4†.** Any timepiece. [< L.[LL] *dies*, day.]

Vertical Sun-dial.

dial., *abbr.* Dialect, dialectal, dialectic, dialectical.

di'a-lect, 1 dai'ə-lekt; 2 di'a-lĕct, *n.* **1.** A language as modified by local peculiarities; a provincial mode of speech or pronunciation as differing from a literary standard. **2.** Any given mode or use of language, as peculiar to a particular class, profession or trade; idiom; style. [< Gr. *dialektos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, speak.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**di"a-lec'tic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialect. **di"a-lec'tal‡. 2.** Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumentative. **di"a-lec'ti-cal‡. II.** *n.* **1.** Logic in general: often used in the plural. **2.** A specific mode of argument. **3.** Argumentative ability.—**di"a-lec'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di"a-lec-ti'cian**, *n.* A logician.—**di"a-lec'ti-cism**, *n.* **1.** The character or nature distinguishing a dialect; also, a dialectal word or peculiarity. **2.** The practise of dialectics.

di'al-ing, 1 dai'əl-ıŋ; 2 di'al-ing, *n.* **1.** The measurement of time by sun-dials; the art of making sun-dials. **2.** Underground surveying with a dial. **di'al-ling‡.—di'al-er**, *n. Mining.* One who uses or surveys by means of a dial. **di'al-ler‡.—di'al-ist**, *n.* **di'al-list‡.**

di'al-lage, 1 dai'əl-ıj; 2 di'al-ăj, *n. Mineral.* A brown, gray, or green thin-foliated variety of pyroxene, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *diallagē*, interchange, < *dia*, between, + *allassō*, change, < *allos*, other.]

di'a-log, di'a-logue, 1 dai'ə-leg; 2 di'a-lŏg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-LOGED, -LOGUED; -LOG'ING, -LOGU'ING.] To express in dialog form; to carry on a dialog. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal conversation or conversational discussion in which two or more take part, whether in actual life or in literary productions. **2.** A writing in which two or more characters are represented as conversing. [< Gr *dialogos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, speak.] Syn.: see CONVERSATION.

—**di"a-log'ic**, *a.* **di"a-log'i-cal‡; di"a-lo-gis'tic‡; di-al"o-gis'ti-cal‡.—di"a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**di-al'o-gist**, *n.* One who writes or takes part in a dialog.—**di-al'o-gize**, *vt.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] To express oneself in dialog. **di-al'o-gise‡.**

di-al'o-gism, 1 dai-al'o-jizm; 2 di-ăl'og-ism, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A dialog or discussion; especially, a discourse with oneself; a soliloquy. **2.** *Logic.* An inference with a single premise and disjunctive conclusion. [C.] [< LL. *dialogismos*, < Gr. *dialogismos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, speak.]

di-al'y-sis, 1 dai-al'ı-sis; 2 di-ăl'y-sis, *n.* **1.** Separation of parts previously or normally joined together, as in plants or animals; any solution of continuity. **2.** *Chem.* The separating of solutions of mixed substances of unequal diffusibility by means of moist membranes or septa. See OSMOSE. **3.** *Gram.* Dieresis. **4.** *Med.* Debility; weakness, especially of the limbs. **5.** *Surg.* An open wound. [LL., < Gr. *dialysis*, < *dialyō*, separate, < *dia*, apart, + *lyō*, loose.]—**di"a-lyt'ic**, *a.*—**di'a-lyze**, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ'ING.] To subject to or prepare by dialysis; separate by dialysis.—**di'a-lyz"er**, *n.* An apparatus used for dialysis, especially a membranous septum (as of parchment-paper) stretched over a gutta-percha ring, or the like.

diam., *abbr.* Diameter.

di"a-mag'net-ism, 1 dai"ə-mag'net-izm; 2 di"a-măg'nĕt-ism, *n.* The tendency of bodies having a low magnetic susceptibility to lie at right angles to the lines joining the poles of a magnet. [< DIA-, and see MAGNET.] Compare PARAMAGNETISM.—**di"a-mag-net'ic**, *a.* & *n.*

di-am'e-ter, 1 dai-am'ı-tər; 2 di-ăm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A line through the center, as of a circle or sphere, terminated at the boundary thereof. **2.** The length of such a line; hence, the thickness of an object as measured by such line. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *metron*, measure.]—**di"a-met'ri-cal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a diameter; coinciding with a diameter. **di-am'e-tral‡. 2.** Of or pertaining to the ends of a diameter; directly adverse or opposite, and as far removed as possible. **di"a-met'ric‡.—di"a-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In the manner of a diameter. **2.** Irreconcilably.

di-am'in, di-am'ine, 1 dai-am'in, -in *or* -ın; 2 dī-ăm'in, -in *or* ĭn, *n. Chem.* An amin formed by replacing hydrogen in two molecules of ammonia with one or more basic alcohol radicals; a double amin.

di'a-mond, 1 dai'ə-mənd; 2 di'a-mond, *n.* **1.** A mineral of great hardness and refractive power, consisting of crystallized carbon. When pure it is a valuable gem-stone with a beautiful play of prismatic colors, especially when cut. See illus. on next page. **2.** A natural crystal face of the stone, used in cutting glass, etc. **3.** A figure bounded by four equal straight lines, and having two of the angles acute and two obtuse; a rhomb or lozenge. **4.** *Print.* A size of type next larger than brilliant: 4-point.

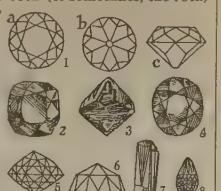
This line is set in diamond.

5. A lozenge-shaped spot on a playing card, or a card or (in

the plural) suit so marked. **6.** *Baseball.* The square space enclosed by the lines connecting the bases. **7**‖. Adamant. [< Gr.ᴸ *adamas*, < *a-* priv. + *damaō*, tame.]—**di'a-mond-ed,** *a.*—**diamond anniversary,** the 60th (or sometimes, the 75th) anniversary of some event, as a coronation, wedding, foundation, or settlement.

Di'an, *n.* A feminine personal name; poetic form of DIANA. [< F. *Diane.*]

Di-an'a, 1 dī-an'ə; 2 dī'ăn'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **F. Di''ane',** 1 dī''ăn', 2 dī''ăn'; G. It. **Di-a'na,** 1 dī-ā'na, 2 dī-ä'nä; L. **Di-a'na,** 1 dī-ē'nə, 2 dī-ä'na. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* An Italic divinity, identified with the Greek Artemis; the virgin goddess of hunting; the moon-goddess; hence, the moon. **3.** In early chemistry, a name for silver.



Forms of Cut Diamonds.

1. Brilliant cut, *a*, *b*, *c*. 2. Regent or Pitt cut. 3. Victoria in the rough. 4. Kohinoor cut. 5. Double rose (side view). 6. Rose cut. 7. Table cut. 8. Briolette (Indian cut).

—**Diana of Poitiers** (1499–1566), mistress of Henry II. of France; said to have instigated the persecution of the Huguenots.—**D. of the Ephesians,** an Asiatic goddess, personifying the fruitfulness of nature. See DIANA. 2, *Acts* xix, 28. [L.]

di-an'drous, 1 dī-an'drus; 2 dī-ăn'drŭs, *a. Bot.* Having two stamens. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*) man.]

di''a-no-et'ic, 1 dī''ə-no-et'ik; 2 dī''a-no-ĕt'ĭc. **I.** *a. Logic.* Of or pertaining to a rational or discursive faculty or its products or acts; intellectual; discursive. **II.** *n. Logic.* **1.** Logic as treating of reasoning. **2.** The branch of stoicheiology that treats of the general laws of conception, judgment, and reasoning. [< Gr. *dianoētikos*, < *dia*, through, + *noos*, mind.]

di''a-pa'son, 1 dai''ə-pē'sən; 2 dī''a-pā'son, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The basal melodic tone of a pipe-organ; or the stop producing it. In the **open diapason** the pipes are of metal and open at the top: in the **stopped diapason** the pipes are of wood and closed at the top.

2. A tuning-fork, or the standard pitch given by a tuning-fork. **3.** Comprehensive or fundamental harmony; universal concord. **4.** The complete range of tones. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *pas*, all.]

di'a-per, 1 dai'ə-pər; 2 dī'a-per. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To decorate with the same figure or similar figures often repeated; to use or work in diaper. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fine figured silken or linen cloth. **2.** A form of surface-decoration used in art and architecture, consisting of a system of reticulations, each of which contains a flower pattern, geometric design, etc., either carved or painted. **3.** An infants' breech-cloth. **4.** A cloth used as a towel. [< OF. *diapre*, < L. *iaspis*, JASPER.]

di-aph'a-nous, ⌊ 1 dai-af'ə-nus; 2 dī-ăf'a-nŭs, *a.* Showing

di-af'a-nousᴿ, ⌋ light through its substance; transparent; translucent. [< Gr. *dia*, through,+ *phainō*, show.] SYN.: see CLEAR.—**di''a-pha-ne'i-ty,** *n.* Transparency.—**di-aph'a-nous-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

di''a-phon'ic, 1 dai''ə-fen'ik; 2 dī''a-fŏn'ĭc, *a.* Same as DIACOUSTIC. [< Gr. *diaphōnos*, < *dia*, through, + *phōnē*, sound.]

di''a-phon'i-cal‡.—di''a-phon'ics, *n.* Diacoustics.

di''a-pho-re'sis, 1 dai''ə-fo-ri'sis; 2 dī''a-fo-rē'sĭs, *n. Med.* Copious perspiration. [< Gr. *diaphorēsis*, < *dia*, through, + *phoreō*, freq. of *pherō*, carry.]—**di''a-pho-ret'ic.** **I.** *a.* Producing perspiration. **II.** *n.* Any drug or agent that increases perspiration.—**di''a-pho-ret'i-cal,** *a.*

di'a-phragm, ⌊ 1 dai'ə-fram; 2 dī'a-frăm. **I.** *vt. Optics.* **1.**

di'a-framˢ, ⌋ To take the part of, act upon, or furnish with a diaphragm. **2.** To cut off the light from a lens or mirror by means of a movable perforated screen or diaphragm. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* An important muscle used in respiration, situated between the thoracic and abdominal cavities. **mid'riff‡. 2.** Any dividing membrane or partition. **3.** *Mech.* Any device supposed to resemble a diaphragm (see def. 1), in shape, appearance, or elasticity, as the thin vibrating disk of a telephone, phonograph, or ear-trumpet, or the flexible rubber sheet of a vacuum-brake. **4.** The porous cup of a voltaic cell. **5.** *Optics.* A perforated disk used to cut off marginal rays in some optical instruments. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *phragnymi*, enclose.]—**di''a-phrag-ma'tic,** *a.*

di-aph'y-sis, 1 dai-af'ı-sis; 2 dī-ăf'y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The shaft of a long bone, or the part that ossifies from the primary center. **2.** *Bot.* Terminal prolification of the inflorescence. [< Gr. *diaphysis*, < *dia*, through, + *phyō*, grow.]

di''a-poph'y-sis, 1 dai''ə-pef'ı-sis; 2 dī''a-pŏf'y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] That process of a vertebra which projects laterally from near the neurocentral suture: the transverse process in some regions, the tubercular process in others. [< DI-² + APOPHYSIS.]—**di''a-po-phys'i-al,** *a.*

Di-ar'bekr, 1 dı-ər'bekr; 2 dī-är'bĕkr, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey; 13,703 sq. m.; pop. 472,000. **2.** A city, its capital, on the river Tigris; pop. 38,000.

di'arch, 1 dōi'ark; 2 dī'ärc, *a. Bot.* Having two groups of xylem alternating with two phloem-masses. Fern roots usually show this structure. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *archē*, beginning.]

di''ar-rhe'a, 1 dai''ə-ri'ə; 2 dī''a-rē'a, *n.* Morbidly frequent and fluid evacuation of the bowels. [< Gr. *diarrhoia*, < *dia*, through, + *rheō*, flow.] **di''ar-rhœ'al‡.—di''ar-rhe'al,** *a.* **di''ar-rhœ'al‡; di''ar-rhe'ĭc‡; di''ar-rhet'ĭc‡; di''ar-rhœ'ĭc‡; di''ar-rhœt'ĭc‡.**

di''ar-thro'sis, 1 dai''ar-thrō'sis; 2 dī''är-thrō'sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* A freely movable joint in which the ends of the bones are surrounded by a capsule and covered by cartilage. [< Gr. *diarthrōsis*, < *dia*, through, + *arthron*, joint.]—**di''ar-thro'di-al,** *a.*

di'a-ry, 1 dai'ə-ri; 2 dī'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A record of daily events. **2.** A book for keeping such record. [< L. *diarium*, < *dies*, day.]—**di'a-rist,** *n.* One who keeps a diary; a monkish chronicler of passing events.

di''a-schi'sis, 1 dai''ə-ski'sis; 2 dī''a-scī'sĭs, *n. Neurol.* A transitory defect of function due to disturbance of cortical equilibrium. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.* [< Gr. *diaschisis*, division, < *dia*, through + *schizō*, cleave.]

di''a-scor'di-um, 1 dai''ə-skōr'di-um; 2 dī''a-scôr'dĭ-ŭm, *n. Med.* An opiated astringent electuary containing a preparation of the water-germander. [< DIA- + Gr. *skordion*, plant with a garlicky smell, < *skordon*, garlic.]

di-as'po-ra, 1 dai-as'po-rə; 2 dī-ăs'po-ra, *n.* [Gr.] *Ch. Hist.* The dispersion: a term transferred from the New Testament Greek, as in 1 Pet. 1, 1: applied specif., (1) to the dispersion of the Jews after the Babylonian captivity; (2) collectively, to the scattered Christianized Jews of the Apostolic age; (3) more recently, by extension, to members, missions, or communities of a religious sect isolated from the body of their church.

di'a-spore, 1 dai'ə-spōr; 2 dī'a-spōr. *n. Mineral.* A variously colored translucent to subtranslucent aluminum hydroxid ($AlO.OH$): named from its rapid decrepitation and dispersion before the blowpipe. [< Gr. *diaspora*, scattering, < *dia*, throughout, + *speirō*, sow.]

di'a-stase, 1 dai'ə-stēs; 2 dī'a-stās, *n.* A white amorphous enzyme that acts as a ferment, converting starch and glycogen into dextrin and sugar (chiefly maltose): found in germinating grain and in various parts of plants and in animal fluids, as saliva, pancreatic juice, etc. [F., < Gr. *diastasis*, separation.]—**di''a-stat'ic,** *a.*

di''a-ste'ma, 1 dai''ə-stī'mə; 2 dī''a-stē'ma, *n.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A natural space between two consecutive teeth, or series of teeth; as, in the horse, where the bit lodges. **2.** *Cytol.* A pale interval in segmenting protoplasm, showing where a division is about to occur. **3.** *Anc. Mus.* A simple interval. [LL., < Gr. *diastēma*, interval.]—**di''a-ste-mat'ic,** *a.*

di-as'ter, 1 dai-as'tər; 2 dī-ăs'ter, *n. Biol.* That stage of cell-division in which the nuclear loops have separated to form two groups of star-like radiations; also, the radiations so formed. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *astēr*, star.]

di-as'to-le, 1 dai-as'to-lī; 2 dī-ăs'to-lē, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The regular expansion or dilatation of the heart and of the arteries in beating: opposed to the *systole* or contraction; also, a corresponding motion in protozoans and in parts of other animal organisms. **2.** *Gr. Gram.* A character of like form with the comma, used to distinguish certain compound words from others of the same sound but of dissimilar meaning. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* The lengthening of a syllable naturally short: opposed to *systole*. Compare SYSTOLE. [< Gr. *dia*, apart + *stellō*, send.]—**di''as-tol'ic,** *a.*

di-as'tro-phism, 1 dai-as'tro-fizm; 2 dī-ăs'tro-fĭzm, *n. Geol.* The process, in general, of deformation of the earth's crust, producing continents and ocean-beds, plateaus, mountains, valleys, folds, and faults. [< Gr. *diastrophē*, twisting, < *dia*, through, + *strephō*, turn.]—**di''a-stroph'ic,** *a.*

di'a-style, 1 dai'ə-stail; 2 dī'a-stīl. **I.** *a. Arch.* Characterized by wide intercolumniations; with intervals between the columns each of three or four diameters. **II.** *n.* A building or colonnade so constructed; an interval of such kind between columns. [< L. *diastylus*, < Gr. *diastylos*, < *dia*, apart, + *stylos*, column.]

di''a-tes'sa-ron, 1 dai''ə-tes'ə-rən; 2 dī''a-tĕs'a-rŏn, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A perfect fourth. **2.** *Theol.* A harmony of the four Gospels. [< Gr. *diatessarōn*, a fourth.]

di''a-ther'ma-nous, 1 dai''ə-thûr'mə-nus; 2 dī''a-thĕr'ma-nŭs, *a.* Allowing the free passage of the rays of heat. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *thermos*, heat.] **di''a-ther'mal‡; di''a-ther'mic‡.—di''a-ther'mance,** *n.* **di''a-ther'ma-cy‡; di''a-ther'mancy‡; di''a-ther'ma-ne'i-ty‡.—di''a-ther'my,** *n.* Application of heat to the deeper tissues of the body by means of electric currents; thermopenetration.

di-ath'e-sis, 1 dai-ath'ı-sis; 2 dī-ăth'e-sĭs, *n. Med.* **1.** A predisposition to certain forms of disease; as, a gouty *diathesis*. **2.** Any mental or physical predisposition. [Gr., condition, < *dia*, apart, + *tithemi*, place.]—**di''a-thet'ic,** *a.*—**di''a-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di'a-tom, 1 dai'ə-tem; 2 dī'a-tŏm, *n. Bot.* A plant of the *Diatomaceæ*, an order of microscopic algæ. [< DIA- + Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.]—**di''a-to-ma'ceous,** *a.*—**di-at'o-mite,** *n.* [Eng.] The silica of diatoms dried and used in the manufacture of dynamite, pottery-glaze, etc.

di''a-tom'ic, 1 dai''ə-tem'ik; 2 dī''a-tŏm'ĭc, *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing two replaceable univalent atoms. **2.** Bivalent.

di''a-ton'ic, 1 dai''ə-ten'ik; 2 dī''a-tŏn'ĭc, *a. Mus.* Designating the regular tones of a key (or scale), in distinction from chromatic or occasional tones. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *teinō*, stretch.]—**di''a-ton'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di'a-tribe, 1 dai'ə-traib; 2 dī'a-trīb, *n.* A dissertation or discussion; in modern use, an abusive discourse; invective. [< Gr. *diatribē*, wearing away, < *dia*, through, + *tribō*, rub.]

di-au'los, 1 dai-ē'les; 2 dī-ą'lŏs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A musical instrument composed of two flutes joined at the mouthpiece. **2.** A double race-course for foot-racers. **3.** The distance of two stadia in a road or journey. [L., double course, < Gr. *diaulos*, < *di-* (see DI-¹) + *aulos*, flute.]—**di-au'lic,** *a.*

Di'az, 1 dī'as *or* -ath; 2 dī'ăs *or* -ăth, *n.* **1. Armando** (1861–), Italian general; made commander-in-chief of the Italian Army, Nov., 1917; defeated the Austrians and Germans at the Piave, 1918, etc. **2. Bartolomeu** (1445?–1500), a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope. **3. Porfirio** (1830–1915), a Mexican general and statesman; president of Mexico, 1877–1880, and 1884–1911; overthrown by revolution.

Di'az de la Pe'ña, 1 dī'ath dē lä pēn'ya; 2 dī'äth ḍe lä pen'ya, **Narcisse Virgile** (1808–1876). A French painter, born of Spanish parents, in Bordeaux; one of the so-called Barbizon school; *The Dream*, etc.

dī-az'in, \ 1 dai-az'in, -in *or* -īn; 2 dī-az'in, -in *or* -īn, *n. Org.*
dī-az'ine, ∫ *Chem.* Any member of a cyclic class of compounds, the ring of which contains two nitrogen and four carbon atoms. [< DI-[1] + AZO.]

dī-az'o-, 1 dai-az'o-; 2 dī-āz'o-. Derived from DI-[1], two (atoms), and AZOTE, nitrogen: a combining form (also an adjective) in organic chemistry, signifying a compound in which two nitrogen atoms are united to a hydrocarbon radical; as, *diazo* compounds; *diazo*benzene ($C_6H_5N_2OH$), *diazo*xylene, etc.—**diazo reaction,** *n.* A deep red coloration of the urine in typhoid fever by chemical reagents.—**dī-az'o-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] *Chem.* To bring about such chemical reactions or changes in (a compound) that a diazo compound or derivative is formed.

dib, 1 dib; 2 dib, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To dip; as, ducks *dib* in water with their bills: also, to dibble, as bait, or to pat lightly.

dī-ba'sic, 1 dai-bē'sik; 2 dī-bā'sic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radical, as sulfuric acid. **2.** Of or derived from such an acid: said of salts.—**dī"ba-sic'i-ty,** *n.*

dib'bl(e)[1], 1 dib'l; 2 dīb'l. **I.** *vt.* [DIB'BL(E)D; DIB'BLING.] To make holes in (soil) with a dibble; plant or set with a dibble. **II.** *n.* A gardeners' pointed tool for planting seeds, setting slips, etc. [< DIB, DIP, *v.*] **dib'ber.**

dib'ble[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To dip the bait into the water in angling; dip gently or dib..

Di-bran"chi-a'ta, 1 dai-bran"ki-ē'tə; 2 dī-brāŋ"ci-ā'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of cephalopods with 8 or 10 sucker-bearing arms surrounding the mouth, and 2 internal gills. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *branchia*, gills, *pl.* of *branchion*, fin.]—**di-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* Having two gills; of or pertaining to the *Dibranchiata.*

dibs, 1 dibz; 2 dibs, *n.* **1.** A sirup or treacle made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice or dates. [Ar.] **2.** [Slang, Eng.] Money.

dī-bu'ty-rin, 1 dai-biū'ti-rin; 2 dī-bū'ty-rin, *n. Chem.* One of the forms of butyrin. See BUTYRIN.

dī'cast, 1 dai'kast; 2 dī'cāst, *n.* One of the citizens selected annually in ancient Athens to sit in the law-courts: resembling a modern juryman, with functions of a judge. [< Gr. *dikastēs*, < *dikē*, justice.]—**di-cas'tic,** *a.*

dice, 1 dais; 2 dīç, *vt. & vi.* [DICED[1]; DIC'ING.] To make with a dice-like pattern; to gamble away or win with dice.

dice, *n. pl.* [DIE, *sing.*] **1.** Bone or ivory cubes, marked on every side with black spots, from one to six, or (**poker-dice**) with the card-faces from nine to ace inclusive. **2.** A game played with dice. [Irreg. pl. of ME. *dee*; see DIE, *n.*]—**dice's box",** *n.* A small cylindrical box, used for shaking and throwing dice.—**dic'er,** *n.* A player of dice.—**dic'ing,** *n.*

Di-cen'tra, 1 di-sen'trə; 2 dī-çēn'tra, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low, delicate, perennial herbs, with a raceme of pretty nodding rose-colored or yellow heart-shaped flowers; the bleeding-heart (*D. spectabilis*) and Dutchman's-breeches (*D. cucullaria*) are well known. **2.** [d-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *dikentros*, with two points.]

di-ceph'a-lous, 1 dai-sef'ə-lus; 2 dī-çēf'a-lūs, *a.* Having two heads. [< Gr. *dikephalos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *kephalē*, head.]

dī-cha'si-um, 1 dai-kē'zi-um *or* -si-um; 2 dī-cā'zhi-ūm *or* -si-ūm, *n. Bot.* A two-parted cyme. [< Gr. *dichasis*, division.]—**di-cha'si-al,** *a.* [septic used in treating wound-infection.

dī"chlor-am'in, 1 dai"klōr-am'in; 2 dī"clōr-ām'in, *n.* An anti-

dī-chlo'rid, di-chlo'ride, *n.* Same as BICHLORID.

dī'cho-, 1 dai'ko-; 2 dī'co-. From Greek *dicha*, in two (< *dis*, twice, < *dyo*, two): a combining form.—**dī-chog'a-my,** *n. Bot.* A condition, brought about by the maturity at different times of the anthers and stigmas, for promoting intercrossing between hermaphrodite flowers and the production at different times of male and female gonads.—**dī-chog'a-mous,** *a.* Of, or pertaining to, dichogamy.—**dī-chot'o-mize,** *v.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or part into two sections; subdivide and classify by pairs. **2.** *Astron.* To exhibit as a half-disk. **II.** *i.* To separate into pairs, or take a dichotomous arrangement.—**dī-chot"o-mi-za'tion,** *n.*—**dī-chot'o-mous,** *a.* Characterized by, or pertaining to, dichotomy. **dī"cho-tom'ic**†.—**dī"cho-tom'i-cal-ly, dī-chot'o-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**dī-chot'o-my,** *n.* [-MIES, 1 -miz; 2 -mis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being dichotomous; division into two parts or into two branches; division by pairs. **2.** *Astron.* The aspect of the moon, Mercury, or Venus, at first and last quarter, when half the apparent disk is illuminated. **3.** *Biol.* A forking in pairs; successive bifurcation. **4.** *Bot.* A system of branching in which each successive axis forks or bifurcates into two equally developed branches. [+ *temnō*, cut.]

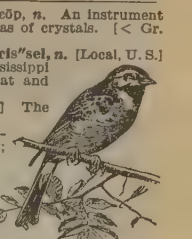
dī'chro-ism, 1 dai'kro-izm; 2 dī'cro-içm, *n.* **1.** The property of showing different colors when viewed in different directions, exhibited by doubly refracting crystals. **2.** The property of being differently colored in different degrees of concentration: shown by some solutions. [< Gr. *dichroos*, two-colored, < *di-*, DI-, + *chroa*, color.]—**dī-chro'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting dichroism. **2.** Dichromatic. **dī"chro-it'ic**†.—**dī'-chro-ite,** *n. Mineral.* Iolite: so called from its dichroism.

dī-chro'mate, 1 dai-krō'mēt; 2 dī-crō'māt, *n.* A salt containing two molecules of chromic acid.—**dī"chro-mat'ic.** **1.** Having either of two colors. **2.** *Zool.* Having two color-phases: said of certain birds and insects, etc., that, apart from changes due to age or sex, exhibit a coloration differing from the normal. **3.** *Psychol.* Affected with blue-, green-, or red-blindness. **bi"chro-mat'ic**†.—**di-chro'ma-tism,** *n.* The state of being dichromatic, especially with reference to color-blindness.

dī-chro'mic, 1 dai-krō'mik; 2 dī-crō'mic, *a.* **1.** Characterized by dichromism; as, *dichromic* vision. **2.** Containing two atoms or equivalents of chromium.—**dichromic acid** (*Chem.*), a dibasic acid ($H_2Cr_2O_7$) known only through its salts, the dichromates or bichromates.

dī'chro-scope, 1 dai'kro-skōp; 2 dī'cro-scōp, *n.* An instrument for examining or exhibiting dichroism, as of crystals. [< Gr. *dichroos* (see DICHROISM) + -SCOPE.]

Dick, *n.* A diminutive of *Richard.*—**dick'-cis"sel,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bunting (*Spiza americana*) of the Mississippi Valley, distinguished by its black throat and lively call. **d.-sissel**†.


Dick-cissel. 1/8

dick'ens, 1 dik'enz; 2 dik'ēns, *n.* [Colloq.] The devil: in expletives.

Dick'ens, Charles (1812–1870). An English novelist and reformer; humorist; *David Copperfield*; *Pickwick Papers.*

dick'er, 1 dik'ər; 2 dik'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [U. S.] To make a petty trade; barter; haggle. **II.** *n.* A petty trade; bargain; deal. [< L. *decuria*, division by tens, < *decem*, ten.]

dick'er[2], *n.* **1.** Originally, ten; especially, ten hides or skins; now extended to various quantities, particularly twelve; a number. **2.** A number; quantity; lot; as a *dicker* of news.

dick'ey, 1 dik'i; 2 dik'y. **I.** *a.* [Slang or Colloq., Eng.] **1.** Dubious; risky; precarious. **2.** Insecure; unsafe; tumble-down. **3.** In poor health; unsound; queer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A detachable linen-shirt front; false bosom. **2.** A driver's outside seat of a carriage; also, one behind the body, for servants. **3.** A pinafore or bib. **4.** [New Eng.] A high shirt-collar. **5.** A donkey; a small bird.

Dick'in-son, 1 dik'in-sən; 2 dik'in-son, **John** (1732–1808). An American lawyer, patriot, and statesman.

Dick'man, Joseph Theodore (1851–). An American major-general in the World War; in command of the Third Division, U. S. Army, in battle of the St. Mihiel salient in which the Germans were defeated, Sept. 12–20, 1918.

Dick'son City, 1 dik'sən; 2 dik'son. A borough in E. Pennsylvania; pop., 11,050.

dī'cli-nous, 1 dai'kli-nus *or* dai-klai'nus; 2 dī'cli-nūs *or* dī-clī'nūs, *a. Bot.* Having stamens in one flower and pistils in another; unisexual. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *klinē*, bed, < *klinō*, recline.]—**dī'cli-ny,** *n.*

di-cot'y-le'don, 1 dai-kot'i-li'dən; 2 dī-cōt'y-lē'don, *n.* A plant having two cotyledons or seed-leaves; a member of the class *Dicotyledones.*—**Di-cot'y-le'do-nes,** 1 dai-kot'i-li'do-niz; 2 dī-cōt'y-lē'do-nēz, *n. pl. Bot.* The largest, most important class of flowering plants, characterized by having seeds with two cotyledons. It embraces about 80,000 species in which are included the majority of deciduous trees and of herbs and shrubs. **Di-cot"y-le-do'ne-æ**†.—**di-cot"y-le'do-nous,** *a.* Having two cotyledons, or pertaining to the *Dicotyledones.* **di-cot'y-lous.**†

dic'ro-tism, 1 dik'ro-[*or* dai'kro-]tizm; 2 dic'ro-[*or* dī'cro-]tiçm, *n. Med.* An abnormal pulse-beating, showing a double pulse-beat to each systole of the heart. [< Gr. *dikrotos*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *krotos*, beat.]—**dic'ro-tal, di-crot'ic, dic'ro-tous,** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting dicrotism. **2.** Pertaining to the secondary pulse-beat, in a condition of dicrotism.

dict., *abbr.* Dictator, dictionary.

dic'ta, 1 dik'tə; 2 dic'ta, *n.* Plural of DICTUM.

dic'tate, 1 dik'tēt; 2 dic'tāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DIC'TAT-ED[4]; DIC'-TAT-ING.] **1.** To declare with authority; command; prescribe. **2.** To communicate orally (something to be written by an amanuensis). **II.** *n.* **1.** An authoritative suggestion or prompting; a rule, precept, or maxim. **2.** A positive order. [< L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dicto*, freq. of *dico*, say.]

Syn.: command, decree, direct, enjoin, order, prescribe, require. See SPEAK.—Ant.: accept, follow, obey, submit, yield.

—**dic-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of dictating; also, that which is dictated. **2.** Arbitrary control.

dic-ta'tor, 1 dik-tē'tər; 2 dic-tā'tor, *n.* **1.** A person invested with absolute power, especially in a republic in time of emergency. **2.** One who dictates or prescribes.—**dic"ta-to'ri-al,** *a.* Given to dictating; overbearing. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS.—**dic"ta-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*—**dic"ta-to'ri-al-ness,** *n.*—**dic'ta-tor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The office, or term of office, of a dictator. **2.** Supreme control.—**dic-ta'tress,** *n.* A woman who dictates; female dictator. **dic-ta'trix**†.

dic'tion, 1 dik'shən; 2 dic'shon, *n.* The use, choice, and arrangement of words and modes of expression. [< L. *dictio(n-)*, < *dico*, say.]

Syn.: expression, language, phase, phraseology, style, verbiage, vocabulary, wording, words. An author's *diction* is strictly his choice and use of words, with no special reference to thought; *expression* regards the words simply as the vehicle of the thought. *Phrase* and *phraseology* apply to words or combinations of words which are somewhat technical; as, in legal *phraseology*; in military *phrase*. *Diction* is general; *wording* is limited; we speak of the *diction* of an author or of a work, the *wording* of a proposition, of a resolution, etc. *Verbiage* never bears this sense (see CIRCUMLOCUTION). The *language* of a writer or speaker may be the national speech he employs; as, the English or French *language*; or the word may denote his use of that *language*; as, the author's *language* is well (or ill) chosen. *Style* includes *diction*, *expression*, rhetorical figures such as metaphor and simile, the effect of an author's prevailing tone of thought, of his personal traits—in short, all that makes up the clothing of thought in words; thus, we speak of a figurative *style*, a frigid or an argumentative *style*, etc., or of the *style* of Macaulay, Prescott, or others. An author's *vocabulary* is the range of words which he brings into his use. Compare LANGUAGE.

dic'tion-a-ry, 1 dik'shən-ē-ri; 2 dic'shon-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A book containing the words of a language, or of a department of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, and usually also their spelling, pronunciation, definition, and etymology; lexicon; word-book.

dic'to-graph, 1 dik'to-graf; 2 dic'to-grāf, *n.* A telephone with a

special form of receiver capable of reproducing sounds made at a considerable distance from the transmitter and audible at a corresponding distance from the receiver: used to transmit or overhear conversations, and to gather evidence in lawsuits, etc.

dic'ta-graph‡ [Erroneous form].

dic'to-phone, 1 dik'to-fōn; 2 dĭc'to-fōn, *n.* A recording and transmitting instrument used for dictating literary productions of various kinds to be reproduced at will. [< L. *dicto*, repeat, + PHONE.]

dic'tum, 1 dik'tum; 2 dĭc'tŭm, *n.* [DIC'TA, *pl.*] **1.** An authoritative or positive utterance. **2.** *Law.* An opinion by a judge on a point not essential to the decision on the main question. **ob'i-ter dic'tum**‡. [L.] Syn.: see ADAGE.

did, 1 did; 2 dĭd, *imp.* of DO, *v.* **dide**†; **did'en**† [*pl.*].

Did'a-che, 1 did'a-ki; 2 dĭd'a-cē, *n.* [Gr.] A teaching; specifically, the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles: the title of the oldest church manual, a post-Apostolic production which, after having been lost for 800 years, was discovered in 1873 in the library of the Jerusalem Monastery in Phanar, Constantinople. The manuscript dates from 1056.

di-dac'tic, 1 dai-dak'tik; 2 dī-dăc'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching; preceptive; expository. [< Gr. *didaktikos*, apt to teach.] **di-dac'ti-cal**‡.—**di-dac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**di-dac'ti-cism,** *n.* Didactic quality, tendency or method.—**di-dac'tics,** *n.* The science or art of instruction or education: distinguished from *pedagogics* in that it includes the science of training, as well as of instructing, and relates more especially to the young.

dĭ'dap-per, 1 dai'dap-ər; 2 dĭ'dăp-er, *n.* A dabchick. [Contr. < *divedapper*, < DIVE + *dapper*, < DAP.] [—**did'dler,** *n.*

did'dle‡, 1 did'i; 2 did'ĭ, *vt.* [Colloq.] To cheat; also, to borrow.

did'dles, *vi.* [Dial.] To toddle; jog. **2.** To dawdle.

did'dle, *n.* **1.** A jingle of music. **2.** A swindle.

di-del'phys, 1 dai-del'fis; 2 dī-dĕl'fys, *n.* **1.** A marsupial such as the opossum. **2.** Formerly, one of various other marsupials. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *delphys*, womb.]

Dide"rot', 1 did"rō'; 2 dĭd"rō', **Denis** (1713–1784). A French savant and encyclopedist.

did'na, 1 did'nä; 2 dĭd'nä. [Scot.] Did not.

di'do[1], 1 dai'do; 2 dī'do, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An extravagant action; caper; antic.

Di'do[2], *n.* *Myth.* The founder and queen of Carthage; enamored of Æneas, on whose departure she committed suicide.

di-drach'ma, 1 dai-drak'me; 2 dī-drăc'ma, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A double drachma. See COIN. [< Gr. DI-[1] + *drachmē*; see DRACHMA.]

didst, 1 didst; 2 dĭdst, *2d per. sing. imp.* of DO, *v.*

di-dym'i-um, 1 dai-dim'i-um; 2 dī-dym'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A mixture of the two elements neodymium and praseodymium, found in cerite and long regarded as one of the elements. [< Gr. *didymos*, double.] **di'dym**‡.

did'y-mous, 1 did'i-mus; 2 dĭd'y-mŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Twin; formed in pairs; growing double, as umbelliferous fruits. **2.** *Zool.* Double, as markings. [< Gr. *didymos*, double.]

Did'y-mus, 1 did'i-mus; 2 did'y-mŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A name of the Apostle Thomas *John* xi, 16.

Did'y-mos‡ [Gr.].

di-dyn'a-mous, 1 dai-din'a-mus; 2 dī-dyn'a-mŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having the stamens in two pairs with one pair shorter than the other; of or pertaining to a class (*Didynamia*) of plants. See under FOXGLOVE. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *dynamis*, power.]

die[1], 1 dai; 2 dī, *vi.* [DIED; DY'ING.] **1.** To suffer death; pass from life; decease; expire. **2.** Figuratively, to cease to exist, as a quality or force. **3.** To become insensible or indifferent: followed by *to*. **4.** To discontinue; lose energy or power; often with *away* or *out*. **5.** [Colloq.] To pine, as with love; a hyperbolical use. **6.** *Theol.* To suffer spiritual death as a penalty for sin. [ME. *dien*, *deyen*, < Ice. *deyja*.]

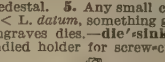
Syn.: cease, decease, decline, depart, fade, perish, wither. *Die*, to go out of life, become destitute of vital power and action, is figuratively applied to anything which has the appearance of life.

Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 40.

An echo, a strain of music, a tempest, a topic, an issue, *dies*. *Expire* (literally, to breathe out) is a softer word for *die*; it is used figuratively of things that *cease* to exist by reaching a natural limit; as, a lease *expires*; the time has *expired*. To *perish* (literally, in Latin, to go through, as in English we say, "the fire goes out") is oftenest used of death by privation or exposure; as, "I *perish* with hunger," *Luke* xv, 17; sometimes, of death by violence. Knowledge and fame, art and empires, may be said to *perish*; the word denotes utter destruction and decay.—Ant.: be born, begin, be immortal, come into being, come to life, exist, flourish, grow, live, rise again, rise from the dead, survive.—Prep.: to die *of* fever; *by* violence; rarely, *with* the sword, famine, etc. (*Ezek*, vii, 15); to die *for* one's country; to die *at* sea; *in* one's bed; *in* agony; die *to* the world.

die[2], *vt.* To cut or stamp with or as with a die.

die, *n.* [DICE, *pl.* in defs. 1 and 2; DIES, *pl.*, in defs. 3 and 4.] **1.** A small cube, especially one with figures on the sides, used in games. **2.** A cast, as in dice-playing; stake; hazard. **3.** A hard metal device for stamping or cutting out some object. Specif.: (1) One of a pair with intaglio designs, between which a planchet is stamped with an obverse and a reverse design in relief, as in coining. (2) One of a pair between which a metal blank is forced or forged into a special shape, as a spoon. (3) One of a pair, one cameo and the other intaglio, between which a sheet, as of metal, is embossed. (4) A block or counter having an orifice through which a punch passes. **die'-plate"**‡. (5) A steel frame having a knife-edge of some special outline. (6) A hardened block of steel having teeth by which to cut male screw-threads on a metal object, as a bolt. **4.** *Arch.* The cubical part of a pedestal. **5.** Any small cubical block or body. [< OF. *de*, F. *dé*, < L. *datum*, something given.] —**die'-sink"er,** *n.* One who engraves dies.—**die'-sink"ing,** *n.*—**die-stock,** *n.* A double-handled holder for screw-cutting dies.


Die-stock.

CIOUS, etc.

di-e'cious, etc. Same as DIŒ-

Die'den-ho"fen, 1 dī'den-hō"fen; 2 dī'dĕn-hō"fĕn, *n.* German name for THIONVILLE.

di"e-lec'tric, 1 dai"i-lek'trik; 2 dī"e-lĕc'tric. **I.** *a.* Transmitting electric forces or effects by induction instead of by conduction; non-conducting. **II.** *n.* *Elec.* A non-conductor, as glass. [< DI-[2] + ELECTRIC.]—**di"e-lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di"en-ceph'a-lon, 1 dai"en-sef'a-len; 2 dī"ĕn-cĕf'a-lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The second cerebral vesicle or thalamencephalon; the brain region lying between mesencephalon and telencephalon, sometimes called thalamus or optic thalamus. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.* [< DI-[3] + ENCEPHALON.]

Di-eppe', 1 di-ep'; 2 dī-ĕp', *n.* A French seaport (pop. 23,000) on the English channel.

di-er'e-sis, } 1 dai-er'i-sis; 2 dī-er'e-sĭs, *n.* [-SES[2], *pl.*] **1.**
di-ær'e-sis, } Two dots (¨) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels that are to be pronounced separately: not used in the text of this dictionary. **2.** The separation of syllables or vowels by these dots. **3.** *Pros.* The coincidence of the end of a metrical foot with the end of a word in a verse; metrical dieresis. **4.** Division, as of a cell. [< Gr. *diairesis*, division.]

di'es, 1 dai'iz; 2 dī'ĕs, *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [L.] Day; days.—**dies faustus,** lucky day.—**d. infaustus,** unlucky day.—**D. Iræ** (*R. C. Ch.*), Day of Wrath; the name of a famous hymn used as the sequence in masses for the dead: so called from its opening words.—**d. non juridicus** (*Law*), a day on which no court business can be legally transacted.

di'e-sis, 1 dai'i-sis; 2 dī'e-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The difference in tone between a major and a minor semitone, represented by the ratio of vibrations 125:128. **2.** *Print.* The double dagger (‡): a reference-mark. [L., < Gr. *diesis*, < *dia*, through, + *hiēmi*, send.]

Dies'kau, 1 dis'kau; 2 dēs'kou, **Ludwig August von** (1701–1767). A German general who fought for the French in the Netherlands and in Canada.

Diest', 1 dist'; 2 dēst', *n.* A fortified town in South Brabant, Belgium; pop. 9,000. Severe fighting between Belgians and Germans in 1914.

di'et[1], 1 dai'et; 2 dī'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To regulate or restrict the food and drink of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take food and drink according to a regimen; eat carefully or sparingly. **2.** To take food; eat.

di'et[1], *n.* **1.** A regulated course of eating and drinking; a specially prescribed regimen. **2.** The daily fare; victuals. **3**‖. Allowance of food; ration. [< Gr. *diaita*, manner of living, diet.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**di'et-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to diet or eating. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A system of or treatise on diet.—**di'et-er,** *n.*—**di"e-tet'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Relating to diet or dietetics.—**di"e-tet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**di"e-tet'ics,** *n.* The branch of hygiene that treats of diet and dieting.—**di"e-tet'ist,** *n.* One who employs dietetics in treating disease. **di"e-ti'cian**‡. —**diet-kitchen,** *n.* A benevolent institution, usually connected with a dispensary or hospital, that provides food, especially for the invalid poor.

di'et[2], *n.* **1.** A legislative assembly; specif. [D-]: (1) The legislature of certain European countries. (2) The semi-annual meeting of the estates of the old German empire: often distinguished by the name of the city where they sat; as, the *Diet* of Worms, April 17, 1521. **2.** [Scot.] A single session, as of a court; any appointed day. [< DIET[1], influenced by L. *dies*, day.]

diff., *abbr.* Difference, different, differs.

dif'fer, 1 dif'ər; 2 dĭf'er, *vi.* **1.** To be unlike in quality, degree, form, etc.: absolutely or with *from*. **2.** To disagree; dissent: absolutely or with *from* or *with*. **3.** To quarrel: absolutely or with *with*. *Differ from* (not *differ with*) is properly the correlative of *different from*, and is always to be used when the sense is "be different from." Say "Washington *differed* from Hamilton in temperament, but he did not *differ with* him in political theory." [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *fero*, carry.]

dif'fer-ence, 1 dif'ər-ens; 2 dĭf'er-ĕnç. **I.** *vt.* [-ENCED[1]; -ENC'ING.] **1.** To make or mark as different; distinguish. **2.** *Her.* To add a mark of difference to. **3.** *Math.* To subtract. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being other or unlike, or that in which two things are unlike; distinction; a mark or peculiarity which distinguishes. **2.** A disagreement in sentiment or opinion; controversy; quarrel. **3.** A separate treatment; discrimination. **4.** *Math.* The result obtained by subtracting one number from another. **5.** *Logic.* The specific difference; differentia. **6.** *Com.* A margin that has become payable. **7.** *Her.* A figure or device introduced into heraldic blazons to distinguish persons bearing the same arms.

Syn.: contrariety, contrast, disagreement, discrepancy, discrimination, disparity, dissimilarity, dissimilitude, distinction, divergence, diversity, inconsistency, inequality, unlikeness, variation, variety. *Difference* is the state or quality of being unlike or the amount of such unlikeness. A *difference* is in the things compared; a *discrimination* is in our judgment of them; a *distinction* is in our definition or description or mental image of them. Careful *discrimination* of real *differences* results in clear *distinctions*. *Disparity* is stronger than *inequality*, implying that one thing falls far below another; as, the *disparity* of our achievements when compared with our ideals. *Dissimilarity* is between things sharply contrasted; there may be a *difference*

between those almost alike. There is a *discrepancy* in accounts that fail to balance. *Variety* involves more than two objects: so, in general, does *diversity*; *variation* is a *difference* in the condition or action of the same object at different times. *Disagreement* is not merely the lack, but the opposite, of agreement; it is a mild word for opposition and conflict: *difference* is sometimes used in the same sense. See REMAINDER.—Ant.: agreement, consonance, harmony, identity, likeness. resemblance, sameness, similarity, uniformity, unity.—Prep.: difference *between* the old and the new; differences *among* men; a difference *in* character; *of* action; *of* style; (less frequently) a difference (controversy) *with* a person; a difference *of* one thing *from* (incorrectly *to*) another.—**difference tone** (*Psychol.*), a third tone heard when two distinct tones are sounded together, its pitch being equal to the difference in vibration rate of the two primary tones.

dif'fer-ent, 1 dif'ər-ent; 2 dif'er-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not the same; distinct; other. **2.** Marked by a difference; completely or partly unlike. Syn.: see CONTRARY. *Different* denotes distinction or separation (properly indicated by *from*), and not comparison (which would be indicated by *than*): different *from*, better *than*. *Different to*, while common in England, is not sustained by good authority. The best literary usage is uniformly *from*, following the analogy of the verb *differ*; one thing *differs from* or is *different from* another. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dif"fer-en'ti-a, 1 dif"ər-en'shi-ə; 2 dif"er-ĕn'shi-ə, *n.* [-TI-Æ, *pl.*) *Logic.* A specific difference; a characteristic attribute distinguishing a species from others of the same genus. [L.]

dif"fer-en"ti-a-bil'i-ty, 1 dif"ər-en"shi-ə-bil'i-ti; 2 dif"er-ĕn"shi-ə-bil'i-ty, *n.* The capability of being differentiated.—**dif"fer-en'ti-a-bl(e),** *a.* **1.** That may be differentiated. **2.** *Math.* Belonging to or having a differential coefficient.

dif"fer-en'tial, 1 dif"ər-en'shəl; 2 dif"er-ĕn'shal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, making, or marked by a difference. **2.** Distinctive; discriminative. **3.** Pertaining to or involving differentials or differentiation. **4.** *Mech.* Characterized by a construction in which a movement is obtained by the difference in two motions in the same direction. See DIFFERENTIAL GEAR. **5.** *Railroad.* See DIFFERENTIAL RATES. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Math.* An infinitesimal difference between two values of a quantity; an infinitesimal increment of a quantity; indicated by the symbol *d*. **2.** *Railroad.* A lower rate or decrease of schedule price which railways having a common tariff allow a road in the system to make in order to stimulate traffic. **3.** Differential gear.—**differential gear** or **gearing,** a coupling consisting of an epicyclic train used to connect collinear shafts, as in the driving axle of an automobile, so that a rigid union is effected when moving in a straight line, but permitting of independent motion when describing a curve.—**d. rates,** lower rates given by a railroad to one city than to another in the same territory for transportation; or, when two railroads serve the same territory, the lower rates made by either company.—**dif"fer-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

dif"fer-en'ti-ate, 1 dif'ər-en'shi-ēt; 2 dif'er-ĕn'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT-ED[4]; -AT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To constitute a difference between; be a mark distinguishing from. **2.** To discriminate and indicate the specific differences of, as of new species. **3.** To institute and establish a difference between; as, many words once synonymous are now *differentiated*. **4.** *Biol.* To cause to become different; specialize in form or functions; develop variation in or among, as in plants by cultivation. **5.** *Math.* To derive the differential of (a function) in terms of that of a variable on which it depends. **II.** *i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. Syn.: see CONTRAST.—**dif"fer-en-ti-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of making or becoming different. **2.** *Biol.* Progressive change from the general to the special, as in all organs and tissues in course of development; the setting apart of special organs for special work: used both for the process and the result. It is distinguished from ordinary cellular growth in that the cells produced by division are dissimilar to the parent cells. **3.** *Logic.* Distinction on grounds of difference; discrimination. **4.** *Math.* The finding of a differential.—**induced differentiation** (*Biol.*), the hypothesis that the characteristic cell-growth and divergent particularization of an organism are due to environment and local conditions, opposed to **inherent d.**, by which the characteristics are inherent in the composition of the embryo.

dif'fi-cil(e[5]), *a.* Hard; impracticable; unaccommodating.

dif'fi-cult, 1 dif'i-kult; 2 dif'i-cŭlt, *a.* **1.** Hard to do or be done; arduous; hard to understand; perplexing. **2.** Hard to persuade, overcome, or satisfy; intractable; exacting.

Syn.: arduous, exhausting, hard, laborious, onerous, severe, toilsome, trying. *Arduous* (L. *arduus*, steep) signifies primarily so steep and lofty as to be difficult of ascent, and hence applies to that which involves great and sustained exertion and ordinarily for a lofty aim; great learning can only be won by *arduous* toil. *Hard* applies to anything that resists our endeavors as a scarcely penetrable mass resists our physical force. Anything is *hard* that involves tax and strain whether of the physical or mental powers. *Difficult* is not used of that which merely taxes physical force; a dead lift is called *hard* rather than *difficult*; breaking stone on the road would be called *hard* rather than *difficult* work; that is *difficult* which involves skill, sagacity, or address, with or without a considerable expenditure of physical force; a geometrical problem may be *difficult* to solve, a tangled skein to unravel; a mountain *difficult* to ascend. *Hard* may be active or passive; a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *laborious* or *toilsome* simply requires the steady application of labor or toil till accomplished; *toilsome* is the stronger word. That which is *onerous* (L. *onus*, a burden) is mentally burdensome or oppressive. Responsibility may be *onerous* even when it involves no special exertion. See ARDUOUS; HARD; OBSCURE; SQUEAMISH; TROUBLESOME.—Ant.: easy. facile, light, pleasant, slight, trifling, trivial.

—dif'fi-cult-ly[5], *adv.*—**dif'fi-cul-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*) **1.** The state or quality of being difficult. **2.** An obstacle; hindrance; something difficult to effect or to understand. **3.** Reluctance; objection. **4.** [U. S.) A quarrel. **5.** Financial embarrassment; a strait; trouble; generally in the plural. Syn.: see IMPEDIMENT.

dif'fi-dent, 1 dif'i-dent; 2 dif'i-dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Affected or possessed with self-distrust; timid; shy; modest. **2‖.** Distrustful of others; doubtful. [< L. *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *fides*, faith.]—**dif'fi-dence,** *n.* Self-distrust; shyness; modesty. **dif'fi-dent-ness‡,**—**dif'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

dif-fract', 1 di-frakt'; 2 di'frăct', *vt.* To separate into parts; decompose, as rays of light. [< L. *diffractus*, pp., < *dis-*, DIS-, + *frango*, break.]—**dif-frac'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Optics.* A deviation of rays of light from a straight course when partially cut off by any obstacle or passing near the edges of an opening, or through a minute hole, generally accompanied by prismatic colors due to interference. Diffraction is a phenomenon accompanying all forms of wave-motion, its effect being more marked as the wave-length increases. A similar effect may be observed in Hertzian waves projected through space. It is best shown by **diffraction gratings,** plates of glass or polished metal ruled closely with parallel lines, by means of which are obtained **diffraction spectra.** **2.** *Acoustics.* A similar deviation of sound-waves in passing the angle or edge of a large body.—**dif-frac'tiv(e[5]),** *a.* Pertaining to or causing diffraction.

dif-fuse', } 1 di-fiūz'; 2 di-fūs', *vt.* & *vi.* [DIF-FUSED'; DIF-
dif-fuze'[5], ∫ FUS'ING.] **1.** To pour or send out so as to spread in all directions; spread abroad; circulate; permeate. **2.** To subject to or spread by diffusion. **3†.** To confuse. [< [L. *dis-*, apart, + *fundo*, pour.] Syn.: see SPREAD.—**dif-fus'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which diffuses; specifically, a device for diffusing the heat of a thermoelectric battery. **2.** *Elec.* A reflector placed above an arc-lamp to aid in the uniform distribution of the light.—**dif-fus'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Spreading rapidly and energetically.—**dif-fus'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **dif-fus'i-bl(e-ness‡),**—**dif-fu'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; a scattering; dissemination; dispersion; circulation; prolixity; diffuseness of verbal expression. **2.** *Physics.* The spontaneous intermingling of the molecules of two fluids, as of gases: distinguished from mixture by mechanical force or by the action of gravity.—**dif-fu'siv(e[5]),** *a.* Having the property of diffusing; tending to diffuse; spreading abroad. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dif-fuse', 1 di-fiūs'; 2 di-fūs', *a.* **1.** Characterized by redundance; prolix; verbose. **2.** Widely spread out; extended. —**dif-fuse'ly,** *adv.*—**dif-fuse'ness,** *n.*

dig, 1 dig; 2 dĭg, *v.* [DUG or DIGGED, DIGD[5]; DIG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break up, turn up, form, make, or bring out by excavating, as with a spade. **2.** To insert; push; or force in, as a tool into the ground. **3.** To excavate a way for; make or form by, or as by, digging. **4.** Figuratively, to search for and bring out by labor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To break or turn up earth or other material, as with a spade. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To work hard and steadily; plod. [< AS. *dician*, < *dīc*, ditch.]—**to dig in** (*Mil.*), to entrench (oneself); dig trenches.—**dig,** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A thrust, poke: often metaphorical. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A student who studies hard and steadily.

di-gam'ma, 1 dai-gam'ə; 2 di-găm'a, *n.* The original, but early disused, sixth letter in the Greek alphabet (*F*), equivalent in force to *W*, but in form of *F*. [Gr., < DI-[1] + *gamma*, the Gr. G.] —**di-gam'mat-ed,** *a.* Characterized by or using the digamma

dig'a-my, 1 dig'ə-mi; 2 dĭg'a-my, *n.* [Rare.] Second marriage.

di-gas'tric, 1 dai-gas'trik; 2 di-găs'tric, *a.* *Anat.* **1.** Having two bellies; as, a *digastric* muscle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the digastric muscle. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *gastēr*, belly.]

di-gen'e-sis, 1 dai-jen'i-sis; 2 di-ğĕn'e-sis, *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction by two methods, a sexual followed by an asexual; alternation of generations. [< DI-[1], and see GENESIS.]—**dī"ge-net'ic,** *a.*

di-gest'[4], 1 di-jest'; 2 di-ğĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert into chyme in the stomach, as food; assimilate physically or mentally. **2.** To abridge and classify; analyze and systematize; form into a digest. **3.** To tolerate patiently; submit to; endure. **4.** *Chem.* To soften by heat and moisture; to heat or warm in contact with a liquid. **5†.** To distribute; disperse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be assimilated, as food; undergo digestion. **2.** *Chem.* To be made ready by heat and moisture for further manipulation. [< L. *digestus*, pp. of *digero*, < *di-*, apart, + *gero*, carry.]—**di-ges'tant,** *n.* *Med.* Any drug which assists digestion.—**di-gest'er,** *n.*—**di-gest'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being digestible. **di-gest'i-bl(e-ness‡),**—**di-gest'i-bi(e[5]),** *a.* **-bly,** *adv.*—**di-ges'tiv(e[5]).** **I.** *a.* Pertaining or conducing to digestion. **II.** *n.* A medicine to aid digestion.

di'gest, 1 dai'jest; 2 di'ğĕst, *n.* **1.** A systematic arrangement, as of writings; classified and abridged summary, as of news; compilation. **2.** *Law.* (1) A compilation of statutes systematically arranged under proper heads and titles. (2) A brief synopsis of the adjudications of courts as recorded in the original reports. **3.** [D-] The body of Roman laws collected by order of Justinian; the Pandects. Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.

di-ges'tion, 1 di-jes'chən; 2 di-ğĕs'chon, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The process of dissolving and chemically changing food in the stomach, so that it can be assimilated by the blood and furnish nutriment to the body. **2.** The power to digest; the digestive functions. **3.** Mental reception and assimilation. **4.** *Chem.* (1) Exposure of a substance to heat and moisture preparatory to a chemical or other operation. (2) Solution. **5.** Any absorption and assimilation, as of carbon dioxid, or of insects and other animal matter, by plants.

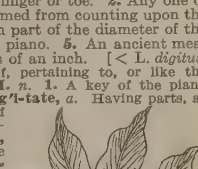
dig'ger, *n.* **1.** One who or that which digs. **2.** A digger-

wasp. **3.** [D-] One of the Digger Indians of Nevada and California, who live chiefly upon wild roots. **4.** *Agric.* Any implement for lifting and turning the soil or excavating: now chiefly in combination. **5.** [Austral.] A gold miner. **6.** [Colloq.] In card-playing, a card of the spade suit.

dig'ging, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which digs. **2.** *pl.* (1) The materials dug out. (2) A mining region; particularly of gold-mining. (3) [Colloq., U. S.] A neighborhood, district. (4) [Colloq.] Quarters, lodgings.

dight, 1 doit; 2 dît. **I.** *vt.* [DIGHT or DIGHT'ED^4; DIGHT'ING.] [Poet. or Dial.] **1.** To dress; adorn; equip; prepare. **2.** To prepare; cleanse; winnow. **II.** *n.* A rub or wipe in order to dry or clean. [< AS. *dihtan,* < L. *dicto;* see DICTATE, *v.*]

dig'it, 1 dij't; 2 dig'it, *n.* **1.** A finger or toe. **2.** Any one of the ten Arabic numerals: so named from counting upon the fingers. **3.** *Astron.* The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. **4.** A key, as in a piano. **5.** An ancient measure of length: about two-thirds of an inch. [< L. *digitus,* finger.]—**dig'i-tal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the fingers or digits. **2.** Digitate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A key of the piano or organ. **2.** [Rare.] A digit.—**dig'i-tate,** *a.* Having parts, as leaflets, arranged like the fingers of a hand; having divided digits.—**dig'i-tat"ed,** *a.*—**dig'i-tate-ly,** *adv.*—**dig"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being digitate. **2.** A finger-like process.


Digitate Leaf.

dig'i-ta-lin, 1 dij'i-tə-lin *or* dij"i-tē'lin; 2 dig'i-ta-lin *or* dig'i-tā'lin, *n.* **1.** A crystalline poisonous compound ($C_{35}H_{56}O_{14}$) contained in the leaves of the foxglove, of which it is the active principle. **2.** Any one of several different extracts of foxglove. **dig'i-ta-line**‡.

dig"i-ta'lis, 1 dij"i-tē'lis; 2 dig"i-tā'lis, *n.* **1.** The dried leaves of foxglove: used as a heart-tonic. **2.** [D-] *Bot.* A genus of tall Old World herbs of the figwort family. *D. purpurea,* the foxglove, is often cultivated. [< L. *digitalis,* < *digitus,* a finger; from the shape of the flower.]

dig'i-ti-, 1 dij'i-ti-; 2 dig'i-ti-. From Latin *digitus,* finger; toe: a combining form.—**dig'i-ti-form,** *a.* Having the form or arrangement of fingers.—**Dig"i-tig'ra-da,** *n. pl. Mam.* A tribe of carnivores that walk on their toes, including the cats, dogs, etc.—**dig'i-ti-grade.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking on the toes, without resting on the whole sole of the foot: opposed to *plantigrade.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Digitigrada.* [+ L. *gradior,* step.]

di-gla'di-a'tion, *n.* A combat with swords; quarrel.

di'glot, 1 dai'glot; 2 dī'glŏt. **I.** *a.* Composed in two languages; speaking or writing two languages; bilingual. **II.** *n.* A diglot version or book. [< Gr. *diglōttos,* < *di-* (see DI-^{2}) + *glōua,* tongue.] **di'glott**‡.

dig'ni-fy, 1 dig'ni-fai; 2 dĭg'ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To impart or add dignity to; honor. **2.** To invest with dignities; promote; elevate; exalt. [< L.$^{LL+OF}$ *dignus,* worthy; and see -FY.]—**dig'ni-fied,** *pa.* **1.** Characterized by or invested with dignity; stately. **2.** Invested with dignities; promoted in rank; honored. Syn.: see GRAND.

dig'ni-ta-ry, 1 dig'ni-tē-ri; 2 dĭg'ni-tā-ry. [-RIES^2, *pl.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or invested with a dignity, especially ecclesiastical. **II.** *n.* One who holds high official position; especially, an ecclesiastic of rank above a canon or priest.

dig'ni-ty, 1 dig'ni-ti; 2 dĭg'ni-ty, *n.* [TIES^2, *pl.*] **1.** Grave or stately bearing. **2.** High rank; title, office, or position; distinction, especially in the church. **3.** A dignitary; persons of high rank collectively. **4.** The state or quality of being excellent, worthy, or honorable. **5.** Grade of elevation; rank. [< L.^{F} *dignitas,* < *dignus,* worthy.]

dig'o-nal, 1 dig'o-nəl; 2 dĭg'o-nal, *a. Crystal.* Denoting isometric axes that are normal to the faces of the rhombic dodecahedron. [< DI-^{1} + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]

di'graph,] 1 dai'graf; 2 dī'grăf. **I.** *a.* Consisting of two **di'graf**^{F},] letters which represent only one sound. **II.** *a.* A union of two characters representing a single sound, as *oa* in *boat, sh* in *she.* [< Gr. *di-,* twofold, + *graphō,* write.] —**di-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a digraph. **2.** Written in two different alphabets or characters.

di-gress'^{ŭ}, 1 di-gres'; 2 di-grĕs', *vi.* To turn aside from the main subject to some incidental matter; go out of the way; deviate; wander. [< L. *dī-,* apart, + *gradior,* step.] Syn.: see WANDER.—**di-gres'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of digressing; that which digresses; any part of a discourse or writing that deviates from the main subject; deviation; divergence. **2.** *Astron.* The angular distance of Mercury or Venus from the sun.—**di-gres'sion-al,** *a.*—**di-gres'siv**(e^s, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

di-he'dral, 1 dai-hi'drəl; 2 dī-hē'dral, *a.* **1.** Two-sided; formed by or having two plane faces. **2.** *Aero.* Having two or more plane faces: said of an airplane.—**dihedral angle** (*Aëro*), the angle included at the intersection of the imaginary surfaces containing the chords of the right and left wings, which is measured in a plane perpendicular to that intersection. The dihedral angles of the upper and lower wing may differ.

di-hy'brid, 1 dai-hai'brid; 2 dī-hȳ'brid, *n. Biol.* A cross-breed from individuals differing in two characters, or where two pairs of factor differences are involved in a hybrid.

Dı"jon', 1 dĭ"ʒōn'; 2 dĭ"zhôn', *n.* A fortified cathedral and university city in E. France: pop. 78,578; heroically defended against German attack 1870–71.

dike, 1 doik; 2 dīk. **I.** *vt.* [DIKED^t; DIK'ING.] **1.** To surround or furnish with a dike. **2.** To drain by ditching. **II.** *n.* **1.** An embankment to protect low land from inundation. **2.** A bank formed by the excavation of a ditch; a causeway. **3.** A low wall of stone or turf for dividing or enclosing land. **4.** *Mining.* A fissure which has been filled with other solid material than the ore through which it cuts. **5.**‖ A ditch. [< AS. *dīc,* ditch.] **dyke**‡.—**dik'er,** *n.* A dike-builder.

di-lac'er-ate, 1 di-las'ər-ēt; 2 di-lăs'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED^4; -AT'ING.] [Rare.] To tear asunder; separate by force; rend.—**di-lac"er-a'tion,** *n.*

di-lap'i-date, 1 di-lap'i-dēt; 2 di-lăp'i-dāt, *v.* [-DAT'ED^4; -DAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to fall into partial ruin; impair by neglect or misuse; spoil and deface; waste. **II.** *i.* To be impaired by misuse or neglect; decay; fall into ruin. [< L. *dī-,* apart, + *lapido,* < *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone.]—**di-lap'i-dat"ed,** *a.*—**di-lap"i-da'tion,** *n.* The process of dilapidating, or the state of being dilapidated.

di-late', 1 dai-lēt'; 2 dī-lāt', *vt. & vi.* [DI-LAT'ED^4; DI-LAT'ING.] **1.** To enlarge in all directions; swell, spread, or puff out; distend; expand. **2.** To speak or write diffusely; enlarge; expatiate. [< L. *dī-,* apart, + *latus,* carried.] Syn.: see AMPLIFY. —**di-lat'a-bil**(e^{ŭ}, *a.* Expansible.—**di-la'tan-cy,** *n.* Expansive capacity of granular masses with change of shape.—**di-la'tant.** **I.** *a.* Having dilatancy; dilating. **II.** *n.* A dilating substance or instrument.—**di-la'tate,** *a.* Dilated.—**di"la-ta'tion,** 1 dai"lə-tē'shən; 2 di"la-tā'shon, *n.* The act or process of dilating, or state of being dilated; also, that which is dilated; expansion; distention. **di-la'tion**‡.—**di-la'tor,** 1 dai-lē'tər; 2 dī-lā'tor, *n.* One who or that which dilates; an instrument for opening or expanding a wound, aperture, or cavity. **dil'a-ta"tor**‡. **di-la'ter**‡.—**di-la'tiv**(e^s, *a.* Tending to dilate; causing expansion or distention.

dil'a-to-ry, 1 dil'ə-tə-ri; 2 dĭl'a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Given to, characterized by delay; tardy; slow. **2.** Tending to cause delay. [< LL. *dilatorius,* < L. *dilatus;* see DILATE.] Syn.: see SLOW; TEDIOUS.—**dil'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**dil'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

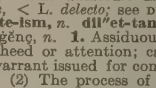
dil'do‡, *n.* A refrain or burden in old ballads and songs.

di-lem'ma, 1 di-lem'ə; 2 di-lĕm'a, *n.* **1.** A necessary choice between equally undesirable alternatives, a perplexing predicament. **2.** *Logic.* A syllogistic argument which presents an antagonist with two (or more) alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. [< Gr. *dilēmma,* < *di-,* two, + *lēmma,* anything taken.]—**dil"em-mat'ic,** *a.*

dil"et-tan'te, 1 dil"e-tan'ti; 2 dĭl"ĕ-tăn'te, *n.* [-TI, *pl.*] A dabbler in art matters; a superficial amateur: used also adjectivally. [< It. *dilettante,* < L. *delecto;* see DELIGHT, *v.*] **dil"et-tant'**‡.—**dil"et-tan'te-ism,** *n.* **dil"et-tant'ism**‡.

dil'i-gence^1, 1 dil'i-jens; 2 dĭl'i-gĕnç, *n.* **1.** Assiduous application; industry. **2.** Proper heed or attention; care. **3.** *Scots Law.* (1) A subpœna or warrant issued for compelling the attendance of witnesses. (2) The process of attachment in execution or as security for a debt. Syn.: see INDUSTRY.

dil'i-gence^2, 1 dil'i-jens *or* (*F.*) di"li"ʒɑ̃ns'; 2 dĭl'i-gĕnç *or* (*F.*) di"li"zhänç', *n.* A Continental four-wheeled public stage-coach, drawn by from 4 to 7 horses: used especially in France. [F.] **dil'y**‡.


Diligence.

dil'i-gent, 1 dil'i-jent; 2 dĭl'i-gĕnt, *a.* **1.** Possessed of or showing diligence; industrious. **2.** Done or pursued diligently; painstaking; as, *diligent* search. [F., < L. *diligen*(*t-*)*s,* careful.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; BUSY; INDUSTRIOUS.—**dil'i-gent-ly,** *adv.*

dill, 1 dil; 2 dĭl, *n.* An Old World annual of the parsley family, with long-stalked umbels of yellow flowers and aromatic, pungent, medicinal seeds. [< AS. *dile.*]

dill'weed, *n.* Same as MAYWEED.

dil'ly^1, 1 dil'i; 2 dil'y, *n.* The daffodil. [apple family.

dil'ly^2, *n. Bot.* A West-Indian tree (*Mimusops sieberi*) of the star-

dil'ly-dal"ly, 1 dil'i-dal"i; 2 dĭl'y-dăl"y, *vi.* [-LIED; -LY-ING.] [Colloq.] To loiter or trifle. [< DALLY.]

Dil-man', 1 dil-mān'; 2 dil-măn', *n.* A town in N. E. Persia; Russian victory over Turks in 1915 during World War.

dil'u-ent, 1 dil'yu-ent; 2 dil'yu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to dilute; diluting. **2.** Having the property of dissolving, solvent. **II.** *n.* That which dilutes.

di-lute', 1 di-liūt'; 2 di-liūt', *vt. & vi.* [DI-LUT'ED^4; DI-LUT'ING.] To make or become weaker or more fluid by admixture; weaken; thin. [< L. *dī-,* apart, + *luo,* wash.]—**di-lute',** *a.* Weak; diluted.—**di-lu'tion,** *n.* The act of diluting, or the state of being diluted; something diluted.

di-lu'vi-al, 1 di-liū'vi-əl; 2 di-liū'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a flood, especially the Noachian deluge. **2.** Produced by a deluge or by floods; consisting of or related to diluvium.

di-lu'vi-an‡.—**di-lu'vi-an-ism,** *n.* A geological theory based on a belief in a former universal deluge.

di-lu'vi-um‖, 1 di-liū'vi-um; 2 di-liū'vi-ŭm, *n. Geol.* **1.** An accumulation of compact unstratified débris. **2.** A deluge. **di-lu'vi-on**‡. [L., < *diluo,* DILUTE.]

dim, 1 dim; 2 dĭm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DIMMED, DIMD^s; DIM'MING.] To render or grow dim; tarnish; fade; impair, or suffer loss of, vision. **II.** *a.* [DIM'MER; DIM'MEST.] **1.** Obscure from faintness of light or from lack of visual or mental perception; indistinct; shadowy; misty. **2.** Not seeing or perceiving clearly; purblind; obtuse. Syn.: see DARK; FAINT; OBSCURE.—**dim'ly,** *adv.*—**dim'ness,** *n.*

dim., dimin., *abbr.* Diminuendo, diminutive.

dime, 1 dīm; 2 dīm, *n.* [U. S.] A silver coin worth ten cents. [< L $^{\text{ɪ}}$ *decimus*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.]

di-men'sion, 1 dɪ-men'shən; 2 di-mĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** Any measurable extent or magnitude, as length, breadth, or thickness by means of which the contents of a cubic body are determined: generally used in the plural. **2.** Hence, importance; extent; bulk. **3†.** (1) Measurable form. (2) *pl.* Material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions.' [M.] [F., < L. *dimensio(n-)*, < *di-*, apart, + *metior*, measure.] Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.—**di-men'sion,** *vt.* [Rare.] To measure the dimensions of.—**di-men'sion-al,** *a.*—**fourth dimension of space,** a supposed or assumed dimension whose relation to the recognized dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness is analogous to that borne by any one of these to the other two. Four-dimensional space may be regarded as a hypothetical conception to explain equations containing four variables in analytical geometry or as an entity beyond the limitations of ordinary existence.

dim'er-ous, 1 dim'ər-us; 2 dĭm'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Composed of two members or parts. **2.** *Bot.* Composed of two members in each circle or whorl: frequently written 2-*merous*. **3.** *Entom.* Having 2-jointed tarsi. [feet.—**dim'e-ter,** *a.*

dim'e-ter, 1 dim'ɪ-tər; 2 dĭm'e-ter, *n. Pros.* A verse of two

di-mid'i-ate, 1 dɪ-mid'ɪ-ĕt; 2 di-mid'i-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT$^{\text{ED}}$; -AT$^{\text{ING}}$.] To cut in half. **II.** *a.* **1.** Divided in half. **2.** *Biol.* (1) Appearing to lack one-half. (2) Split on one side. (3) Having halves functionally different. [< L. *dimidiatus*, < *di-*, apart, + *medius*, middle.]—**di-mid"i-a'tion,** *n.*

di-min'ish, 1 dɪ-mɪn'ɪsh; 2 di-mĭn'ish, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To make smaller or less; decrease. **2.** To reduce in rank, power, or authority; degrade; belittle. **3.** *Mus.* To lessen by a half step, as an interval. See INTERVAL. **II.** *t.* To grow smaller; lessen; dwindle. [< L.$^{\text{F}}$ *de*, from, + *minus*, less.] **di-min'ue†.** Syn.: see ABATE; IMPAIR; RETRENCH.—**di-min'ish-a-bl(e$^{\text{R}}$,** *a.*—**dim"i-nu'tion,** *n.* The act of diminishing, or the condition of being diminished; reduction.

di-min"u-en'do, 1 dɪ-mɪn"yu-en'do *or* (*It.*) dɪ-mɪ"nu-en'do; 2 di-mĭn"yu-ĕn'do *or* (*It.*) dĭ-mĭ"nu-ĕn'do. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* & *adv.* Gradually lessening in volume of sound: expressed by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or the sign >. **II.** *n.* A diminuendo passage. [It., < *diminutre*, DIMINISH.]

di-min'u-tiv(e$^{\text{S}}$, 1 dɪ-mɪn'yu-tɪv; 2 di-mĭn'yu-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of relatively small size; small; little. **2.** Diminishing or tending to diminish. **3.** *Gram.* Expressing diminished size. **II.** *n.* **1.** A word formed from another to express diminished size. **2.** Anything very small; a very small variety or form of anything. [< L.$^{\text{LL}}$ *de*, from, + *minus*, less.] Syn.: see LITTLE; MINUTE.—**di-min'u-tiv-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diminutive. **II.** *n.* A diminutive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

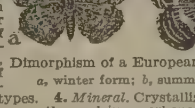
dim'is-so-ry, 1 dɪm'ɪ-sə-rɪ; 2 dĭm'i-so-ry, *a.* **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction· said of episcopal letters. **2.** Granting leave to go away. [< LL. *dimissorius*, < L. *dimitto*, send away, < *di-*, away, + *mitto*, send.]—**dimissory letter.** **1.** An episcopal letter of recommendation given to a person who is moving from one diocese to another. **2.** A letter of authorization to a candidate for ordination.—**dim"is-so'ri-al,** *n.* A dimissory letter.

dim'i-ty, 1 dɪm'ɪ-tɪ; 2 dĭm'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES$^{\text{Z}}$, *pl.*] **1.** A stout cotton goods with raised stripes. **2.** A ligh fine white cotton dress-goods. [< Gr. *di-*, two, twofold, + *mitos*, a thread.]

dim'mer, 1 dɪm'ər; 2 dĭm'er, *n. Elec.* A choking-coil, used for regulating a current in a lamp-system. [my†.

dim'mish, 1 dɪm'ɪsh; 2 dĭm'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim. **dim'-**

di-mor'phous, 1 dɑɪ-mēr'fʊs; 2 dɪ-mōr'fŭs, *a.* Existing in or occurring under two forms; characterized by dimorphism, as a substance in crystallization. [< Gr. *dimorphos*, < *di-*, two, + *morphē*, form.] **di-mor'phic†.—di-mor'phism,** *n.* **1.** The quality of existing in two forms. **2.** *Bot.* The existence of two distinct forms of the same organ on the same plant, or on the same species of plant. **3.** *Zool.* Difference in form, color, etc., between individuals of the same species, characterizing two distinct types. **4.** *Mineral.* Crystallization of the same substance in two forms: thus calcium carbonate occurs as calcite and as arogonite.—**di'morph,** *n.* One of the forms of a dimorphous substance.



Dimorphism of a European Butterfly.
a, winter form; *b*, summer form. 1/3

dim'pl(e$^{\text{R}}$, 1 dɪm'pl; 2 dĭm'pl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DIM'PL(E)D$^{\text{F}}$; DIM'PLING.] To mark with dimples; form dimples. **II.** *n.* A slight depression on the cheek or chin, or on any smooth surface. [< Norw. *dipel*, dim. of *dape*, pool.]—**dim'ply,** *a.* Full of dimples.

din, 1 dɪn; 2 dĭn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DINNED, DIND$^{\text{S}}$; DIN'NING.] To assail with confusing noise; urge with clamorous repetition; make a din. **II.** *n.* A loud continuous noise or clamor; a rattling or clattering sound. [< AS. *dyn*, *dynne*.] Syn.: see NOISE.

din, *a.* [Scot.] Dun. [judgment.]

Di'nah, 1 dɑɪ-nə; 2 dī'na, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Heb.,

di'na-mode, 1 dɑɪ'nə-mōd; 2 dī'na-mōd, *n. Mech.* A practical unit of work equal to the power required to raise one ton one meter against the force of gravity. [W.]

Di"nant', 1 dɪ"nɑ̃ɴ'; 2 dī"nȧ̃ɴ', *n.* A town in S. Belgium, on the Meuse; pop. 8,000; occupied by Germans, 1914; by British, 1918.

di-nar', 1 dɪ-nɑr'; 2 di-när', *n.* **1.** A gold coin of medieval Arabia, especially one issued by the califs of Damascus. **2.** A Persian money of account. **3.** A silver coin of Serbia; value, 19½ cents.

Di-nar'ic Alps, 1 dɪ-nar'ɪk; 2 di-när'ic. Mountains between Croatia and Dalmatia on the west, and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the east.

Din"dings', 1 dɪn"dɪŋz'; 2 dĭn"dĭngs', *n.* The island of Pangkor and a part of the western coast of the Malay Peninsular: a British possession; 265 sq. m.; pop. 7,000.

din'dle, 1 dɪn'dl; 2 dĭn'dl. **I.** *vt.* [DIN'DLED; DIN'DLING.] [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To tingle with pain, as from cold; vibrate. **2.** To move unsteadily; stagger. **II.** *n.* A tingling; thrill.

dine, 1 dɑɪn; 2 dīn, *v.* [DINED; DIN'ING.] **I.** *i.* To give a dinner to. **II.** *i.* To take dinner. [< F. *diner*, contr. of *déjeuner*, breakfast.]—**din'er,** *n.* **1.** One who dines. **2.** A railroad dining-car.—**din'ing,** *pa.* & *n.*—**din'ing-car",** *n. Railway.* A car in which meals are served en route.

di-ner'ic, 1 dɑɪ-ner'ɪk; 2 dī-nĕr'ic, *a. Physics.* Of or relating to the surface separating two contiguous liquids in the same container. [pr$^{\text{t}}$ + Modern Gr. *neros*, water.]

di-ner'o, 1 dɪ-nār'ō; 2 dē-nār'ō, *n.* A Peruvian silver coin, one tenth of a sol; worth about 5 cents.

ding[1], 1 dɪŋ; 2 dĭng, *v.* [DINGED or DUNG, DINGD$^{\text{S}}$; DING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or punch violently; pound; as, he tried to *ding* the door open. **2.** To fling, pitch, or kick away with violence. **3.** [Scot.] To overcome; defeat. **4.** [Scot.] To whip; beat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To scoût; bluster. **2.** [Scot.] (1) To yield; surrender. (2) To come down, as snow and rain. [ME. *dingen*; cp. Ice. *dengja*, hammer.]

ding[2], *v.* **I.** *i.* To urge by constant iteration. **II.** *t.* To resound monotonously, as a bell; ring; toll. [Imitative.]

ding[1], *n.* A blow or stroke.

ding[2], *n.* A dinging sound.

ding'-dong", 1 dɪŋ'-dɔn"; 2 dĭng'-dŏng", *n.* **1.** The peal of a bell. **2.** Any monotonous repetition. **3.** A device in a clock for striking the quarter-hours.

dinge, 1 dɪnj; 2 dĭng. **I.** *vt.* [DINGED; DING-ING.] **1.** To cause an indentation in, as by a blow. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To make dingy; tarnish. **II.** *n.* An indentation made by a blow; any similar dent.

din'gey, 1 dɪŋ'gɪ; 2 dĭŋ'gy, *n.* **1.** Any one of various kinds of small rowing boats. **2.** A surveyors' sleeping-car. [< Beng. *dingī*, boat.] **din'gee†; din'gy†; din'gy‡.**

din'gi(e$^{\text{R}}$, 1 dɪŋ'gɪ; 2 dĭŋ'gi. **I.** *vt.* To be put into a vibratory motion; tingle; tinkle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A narrow valley; glen. **2.** [New Eng.] The enclosed weather-porch of a house. [Var. of DIMPLE.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

din'go, 1 dɪŋ'go; 2 dĭŋ'go, *n.* The native wild dog (*Canis dingo*) of Australia.

Dingo. 1/21

din'gy, 1 dɪn'jɪ; 2 dĭn'gy, *a.* Of a dusky color, as if soiled; dull; tarnished; grimy; shabby. [< DUNG.]—**din'gi-ly,** *adv.*—**din'gi-ness,** *n.*

di-nI"tro-ben'zene, 1 dɑɪ-nɑɪ"-tro-ben'zɪn; 2 dī-nī"tro-bĕn'zēn, *n. Chem.* A substance ($C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$) that crystallizes in colorless flexible needles, formed by boiling fuming nitric acid with benzene. [< DI-[1] + NITROBENZENE.]

di-nI"tro-cel'lu-lose, 1 dɑɪ-nɑɪ"tro-sel'yu-lōs; 2 dī-nī"tro-çĕl'yu-lōs, *n. Chem.* A product of the action of sulfuric and nitric acid on cotton. [< DI-[1] + NITRIC + CELLULOSE. *n.*]

dink[1], 1 dɪŋk; 2 dĭnk, *vt.* [Scot.] To dress; deck; dight.

dink, *a.* [Scot.] Neat; trim; squeamish.

din'mont, 1 dɪn'mənt; 2 dĭn'mŏnt, *n.* [Scot.] A wether between its first and second shearings.

din'na, 1 dɪn'ə; 2 dĭn'a, *v.* [Scot.] Do not.

din'ner, 1 dɪn'ər; 2 dĭn'er, *n.* The principal meal of the day. **2.** A banquet. [< F. *diner*; see DINE.]

din'nle, 1 dɪn'l; 2 dĭn'l. **I.** *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as DINDLE, *n.* **2.** Same as DINGLE, *n.* **3.** To make a loud noise; din. **II.** *n.* A reverberation; jar; thrill.

di'no-, 1 dɑɪ'no-; 2 dī'no-. From Greek *deinos*, terrible, < *deos*, terror: a combining form.—**Di"no-cer'a-ta,** *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene suborder or order of extinct ungulate mammals with three horns and of elephantine form. [< DINO-[2] + Gr. *keras*, horn.]—**di-noc'er-ate,** *a.* & *n.*—**di"no-cer'a-tous,** *a.*—**di'no-saur,** *n.* One of an order of huge Mesozoic reptiles, the *Dinosauria*. [+ Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]—**di"no-sau'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**di"no-the'ri-um,** *n.* One of a Miocene genus of elephant-like mammals. [+ Gr. *thēr*, wild beast.] **di'no-there‡.**

dint, 1 dɪnt; 2 dĭnt. **I.** *vt.* To make a dent or dint in; to drive in forcibly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small depression made by a blow; a dent. **2.** Active agency; efficacy. **3†.** A blow. [< AS. *dynt*, blow.]

Din-wid'die, 1 dɪn-wid'ɪ; 2 dĭn-wid'i, **Robert** (1690–1770). A colonial governor of Virginia.

dio., dioc., *abbr.* Diocesan, diocese.

di-o'bol, 1 dɑɪ-o'bol; 2 dī-ō'bol, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols. See OBOLUS. **di-ob'ol-on‡.**

di'o-cese, 1 dɑɪ'o-sīs; 2 dī'o-çēs, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* The territory or the churches under a bishop's jurisdiction. In England each *diocese* is divided into archdeaconries, and these again into rural deaneries and parishes. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* After Constantine, a prefecture or a division of one, consisting of several provinces. [< Gr. *diotkēsis*, < *dia*, through, + *oikeō*, dwell.] —**di-oc'e-san.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diocese. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bishop. **2‖.** A priest or worshiper as belonging to a diocese.

Di"o-cle'tian, 1 dɑɪ"o-klī'shən; 2 dī"o-clē'shan, **Caius V. A.** (245-313). A Roman emperor, 284-305.

di-œ'cious, 1 dɑɪ-ī'shʊs; 2 dī-ē'shŭs, *a. Biol.* Having the male and female organs borne by different individuals, as a plant with stamens and pistils in separate individuals. [< DI-[1] + Gr.

oikos, house.] **di-e'clous‡**; **di-œ'clan‡**; **di-ol'cous‡**.—**di-œ'-clous-ly**, *adv.*—**di-œ'clous-ness**, *n.*

Di-og'e-nes, 1 dai-oj'ı-nīz; 2 di-ŏj'e-nēs, *n.* A Greek cynic philosopher (412–323 B. C.); reputed to have lived in a tub and to have sought for an honest man at mid-day with a lighted lantern.

Di''o-me'des, 1 dai''o-mī'dīz; 2 di''o-mē'dēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** King of Argos; one of the bravest Greeks before Troy; he aided Ulysses in the theft of the horses of Rhesus and of the Palladium. **2.** King of the Bestones, in Thrace; fed his horses human flesh; killed by Hercules. **Di'o-med‡**; **Di'o-mede‡**.

Di''o-næ'a, 1 dai''o-nī'ə; 2 di''o-nē'ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the sundew family, the Venus's fly-trap (*D. muscipula*) of the Carolinas being the only species. [< Gr. *Diônē*, < *Zeus* (*Dio-*), Zeus.]

Dionæa.
a, leaf; *b*, flowering stem; *c*, expanded leaf (the fly-trap), showing spring edges, which closes as fly alights upon it.

Di-o'ne, 1 dai-ō'nī; 2 di-ō'nē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A female Titan; in the Iliad, mother of Aphrodite by Jupiter. **2.** A satellite. **3.** One of the minor planets.

Di''o-nys'i-us, 1 dai''o-nish'ı-us; 2 di''o-nȳsh'i-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Den'is‡**; **Den'nis‡**. Dan. D. **Di''o-ny'si-us**, 1 di''o-nī'-zi-us, 2 di''o-nȳ'si-us; F. **De-nis'**, **De-nys'**, 1 de-nī', 2 de-nȳ'; G. **Di''o-nys'**, 1 di''o-nīs', 2 di''o-nȳs'; Gr. **Di-o-ny'si-os**; It. **Di''o-ni'gio**, 1 di''o-nī'jo, 2 di''o-nī'ĝo; Pg. Sp. **Di''o-ny'si-o**, 1 di''o-nī'si-o, 2 di''o-nȳ'si-o. **2.** "The Elder" (430–367 B. C.), a tyrant of Syracuse; wrote poems and tragedies. **3.** "The Younger" (395?–after 343 B. C.), a tyrant of Syracuse; expelled. **4. D. Exiguus** (–545?), a Christian theologian; author of the Dionysian era. **5. D. of Halicarnassus** (68–7 B. C.), a Greek historian and rhetorician. **6. D. the Areopagite** (–95?), a judge in Athens before whom Paul appeared; converted by Paul. **7. Saint**, see DENIS, SAINT. [Gr., belonging to Dionysos, or Bacchus, the god of wine.]—**Di''o-nys'i-an**, *a.* **1.** Dionysiac. **2.** Of or pertaining to Dionysius.—**Dionysian era** or **period**, a period of 532 Julian years, employed to compute the date of Easter.

Di''o-ny'sos, 1 dai''o-nai'sos; 2 di''o-nȳ'sŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Zeus and Semele; god of wine and drama; originally, the god of vegetation or fruitfulness; the Roman *Bacchus*. **Di''o-ny'-sus‡**.—**Di''o-nys'i-a**, 1 dai''o-nish'ı-a; 2 di''o-nȳsh'i-ą, *n. pl.* The Athenian festivals in honor of Dionysos or any one of them. **Di''o-nys'i-ac‡**.—**Di''o-nys'i-ac**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Dionysos or the Dionysia. **Di''o-ny-si'a-cal‡**. **Di''o-nys'i-an‡**.—**Di''o-ny-si'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-op'side, 1 dai-ŏp'sid *or* -sīd; 2 di-ŏp'sid *or* -sīd, *n. Mineral.* A grayish-white or grayish-green variety of pyroxene, $CaMg(SiO_3)_2$. [< Gr. *diopsis*, view through, < *dia*, through, + *opsis*, view.]

di-op'tase, 1 dai-ŏp'tēs; 2 di-ŏp'tēs, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, emerald-green, transparent to translucent hydrous copper silicate (H_2CuSiO_4), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [F., < Gr. *dia*, through, + *opiasia* for *opsis*, view.]

di''op-tom'e-ter, 1 dai''ep-tem'ı-tər; 2 di''ŏp-tŏm'e-tər, *n.* An optical instrument for measuring refraction and accommodation.

di-op'tric, 1 dai-ŏp'trik; 2 di-ŏp'trĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Aiding the vision by refraction, as a lens. **2.** Of or pertaining to dioptrics. **3.** Of or pertaining to a diopter, or the system of numbering optical glasses metrically. **di-op'tri-cal‡**. **II.** *n.* A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being that of one whose focal distance is one meter. **di-op'ter‡**; **di-op'try‡**. [< Gr. *dioptrikos*, < *dia*, through, + *opsomai*, I shall see.]—**di-op'trics**, *n.* The branch of optics treating of light-refraction by transparent media.

di''o-ra'ma, 1 dai''o-rā'mə; 2 di''o-rā'mą, *n.* **1.** A painting, or series of paintings, for spectacular exhibition, in which, by the use of cloth transparencies and arrangements of lights, alterations in the pictures are produced in view of the spectators. **2.** A building in which such a picture or pictures are exhibited. [< Gr. *dioraō*, see through, < *dia*, through, + *horaō*, see.]—**di''o-ra'mic**, *a.*

di'o-rite, 1 dai'o-rait; 2 di'o-rĭt, *n.* A granular, crystallized igneous rock composed of feldspar and hornblende. [< Gr. *diorismos*, division, < *dia*, through, + *horos*, boundary.] **di'o-ryte‡**.—**di''o-rit'ic**, *a.*

Di''os-cu'ri, 1 dai''es-kiū'rai; 2 di''ŏs-cū'rī, *n. pl.* See CASTOR AND POLLUX.

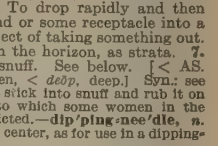
di-os'mose, 1 dai-es'mōs; 2 di-ŏs'mōs, *n.* The slow passage of a fluid through a membrane or other thin porous wall. See OSMOSE. [< DI-[3] + Gr. *ōsmos*, thrusting, < *ōtheō*, push.] **di''os-mo'sis‡**.

di-ox'ĭd, 1 dai-eks'ıd; 2 di-ŏks'id, *n. Chem.* An oxid containing two atoms of oxygen to the molecule. **bin-ox'ĭd‡**; **bin-ox'ide‡**.

dip, 1 dip; 2 dĭp, *v.* [DIPPED[1] or DIPT; DIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To immerse in a fluid and withdraw again. **2.** To lower for an instant and then raise, as a flag. **3.** To lift up and out by scooping; as, to *dip* water from a stream: often with *up* or *out*. **4.** To put or sink slightly or partially (into a liquid). **5.** To baptize by immersion. **6.** Specif.: (1) To coat (a metallic surface) with metal by immersing it in the solution of a readily decomposable salt. (2) To dye without ripping apart: said of a garment. (3) To form (candles) by repeatedly dipping wicks in melted tallow or wax. (4) To rid (sheep or swine) of insect pests by plunging them in an insecticidal solution. **7†.** To wet. **8†.** To implicate; involve.

II. *i.* **1.** To plunge partly or momentarily into any liquid. **2.** To engage slightly or temporarily in any matter: with *in* or *into*. **3.** To incline downward; sink; move or extend downward; decline. **4.** *Aero.* To drop rapidly and then climb. **5.** To plunge one's hand or some receptacle into a liquid or container with the object of taking something out. **6.** *Geol.* To lie at an angle with the horizon, as strata. **7.** [Colloq., S. E. Mo.] To dip snuff. See below. [< AS. *dyppan*, *dippan*, < *dȳpan*, deepen, < *dēop*, deep.] Syn.: see IMMERSE.—**to dip snuff**, to dip a stick into snuff and rub it on the gums and teeth: a practise to which some women in the southern United States are addicted.—**dip'ping-nee'dle**, *n.* A magnetic needle balanced at its center, as for use in a dipping-compass.

dip, *n.* **1.** The act of dipping, in any sense of the verb; a plunge; bath; dipping up; depression. **2.** A liquid into which something is to be dipped. **3.** Inclination, as of the magnetic needle. **4.** A candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly into melted tallow. **5.** Same as MAGNETIC DIP. **6.** *Geol.* An attitude, other than horizontal, of strata; the angle between strata and the horizontal plane. **7.** *Aero.* A rapid drop followed by a climb. **8.** [Thieves' Slang.] A pickpocket; pocket-picking.—**dip of the needle**, or **magnetic dip**, the angle which a dipping-needle or the lines of magnetic force at any place make with the horizon.



Dip and Strike of Strata.
a b, strike; *a c*, lines in direction of dip; *c a d*, dip.

di-pet'a-lous, 1 dai-pet'ə-lus; 2 di-pĕt'a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Having two petals. [< DI-[1] + PETALOUS.]

di'phase, 1 dai'fēz; 2 dī'fās, *a.* Having two phases: in electricity, said of a current compounded of two alternating currents, the maxima and minima of which differ from one another by a quarter of a period: applied also to the circuit carrying such a current or the generator producing it having two phases. **di-phas'ic‡**.

di-phe'nyl, 1 dai-fī'nıl; 2 dī-fē'nyl, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{10}$) contained in the coal-tar oils boiling at 200° to 300° C.—**di-phe''nyl-am'in**, **-ine**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound, (C_6H_5)$_2$NH, formed variously, and obtained by heating anilin hydrochlorid with anilin; used for organic synthesis and in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

di-pho'tic, 1 dai-fō'tik; 2 dī-fō'tĭc, *a. Bot.* Presenting an upper lighted and a lower shaded surface: said of leaves.

di''pho'to-phyll, 1 dai''fō'to-fil; 2 dī''fō'to-fĭl, *n. Ecol.* A leaf which is dorsiventral with an upper lighted surface and a lower shaded one, seen also in the internal arrangement of the cells with an upper layer of palisade tissue and a lower one of spongy parenchyma.

diph-the'ri-a, 1 dif-fhī'ri-ə; 2 dĭf-thē'ri-ą, *n. Pathol.* An **dif-the'ri-a**[2], acute infectious disease, due to a bacillus, and characterized by inflammation, the formation of a fibrinous exudation constituting a false membrane, and toxemia. [< Gr. *diphthera*, leather, < *dephō*, soften.]—**diph''the-rit'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to diphtheria. **2.** Resembling, or having symptoms characteristic of, diphtheria. **diph-the'ri-al‡**; **diph-the'ric‡**.

diph'thong, 1 dif'fhōng; 2 dĭf'thong, *n. Orthoepy.* **1.** The **dif'thong**[2], sound produced by combining two vowels into a single syllable or running together their sounds; also, the character or characters representing such a double sound, as *ou* in *doubt*. In Greek, a diphthong is called *proper* if the first vowel is short; *improper*, if it is long. **2.** In popular usage, either of the ligatures æ, œ, pronounced as a single sound. **3.** A combination, especially an intimate one, of two consonants in one syllable, as *dg* in *judge*; a consonantal diphthong. [< Gr. *diphthongos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *phthengomai*, cry out.]—**improper diphthong**, two or more vowels used to represent a single sound, as *ie* in *field*; *oo* in *floor*; not a true diphthong. See DIGRAPH; TRIGRAPH.—**diph-thon'gal**, *a.* Having the nature or character of a diphthong. **diph'thong-ic‡**; **diph-thon'gous‡**.—**diph-thon'-gal-ly**, *adv.*—**diph''thon-ga'tion**, *n.* The changing of a sound into a diphthong by adding another vowel: formation of a diphthong.—**diph''thong-i-za'tion** [or -sa'] **tion‡**.—**diph'thong-ize** or **-ise**, ? [-IZED or -ISED; -IZ'ING or -IS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make a diphthong of; pronounce as a diphthong. **II.** *i.* To combine with another sound in a diphthong.

dipl., *abbr.* Diplomat, diplomatist.

di-ple'gi-a, 1 dai-plī'ji-ə; 2 dī-plē'ĝi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides of the body. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *plēgē*, stroke, < *plēssō*, strike.]—**di-pleg'ic**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resembling diplegia.

di'plex, 1 dai'pleks; 2 dī'plĕks, *a. Teleg.* Pertaining to the transmission of two simultaneous messages over one wire in the same direction: distinguished from *contraplex*. Compare DUPLEX. [< DI-[1] + L. *-plex* in DUPLEX.]

dip'lo-, 1 dip'lo-; 2 dĭp'lo-. From Greek *diploos*, double (< *di-*, DI-[1], < *-ploos*, -fold): a combining form.—**dip''lo-coc'cus**, *n.* [-CI, 1 -sai; 2 -cī, *pl.*] *Biol.* A cell or micro-organism consisting of two cells united.—**Dip''lo-doc'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Paleon.* A family of sauropod herbivorous dinosaurs of huge size, fossil in the Upper Jurassic rocks of Wyoming and Colorado. The family has but a single genus, **Dip-lod'o-cus**, with one species (*D. carnegiĭ*), a mounted skeleton of which, in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Museum, is 84½ ft. long and 14 ft. high. [+ Gr. *dokos*, beam.]—**dip'lo-e**, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The spongy tissue, formed by minute bars of bone, found between the compact inner and outer tables of the skull. **2.** *Bot.* The parenchyma of a leaf between two epidermal layers.—**dip'loid.** **I.** *a. Biol.* Having double cells: said of higher organisms: also applied to nuclei with double the usual chromosome number. **II.** *n. Crystal.* A form of the isometric system of the pyritohedral class.—**dip'lo-phyll**, *n. Ecol.* A leaf with water-

storage cells in the middle and palisade cells above and below this middle layer.—**di-plo'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Derangement of the visual axes whereby two distinct impressions are received from a single object; double vision. [+ Gr. *ops,* eye.] **dip'lo-py†.—di-plop'ic,** *a.* Suffering from diplopia; produced by diplopia: as, a *diplopic* image.

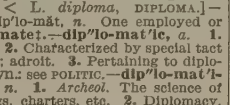
di-plo'ma, 1 di-plō'mə; 2 di-plō'ma. **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To provide with a diploma; support by a diploma. **II.** *n.* **1.** A writing, usually under seal, granting some privilege or authority, or bestowing some honor; especially, the official certificate of graduation in arts, medicine, law, etc., bestowed by a college or university, or an instrument authorizing a person to practise a profession; formerly, an official document; charter. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A passport or letter of recommendation given to persons traveling in the provinces. **3.** *Archeol.* [Usually in the L. pl., *diplomata.*] A manuscript document of legal, historic, or literary value. [L., < Gr. *diplōma,* lit. paper folded double.]

di-plo'ma-cy, 1 di-plō'mə-si; 2 di-plō'ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** The art, science, or practise of conducting negotiations between nations. **2.** Tact, shrewdness, or skill in conducting any affair. **3.** The body of diplomatic officials of a government. [< F. *diplomatie,* < L. *diploma,* DIPLOMA.]—**dip'lo-mat,** 1 dip'lo-măt, *n.* One employed or skilled in diplomacy. **dip'lo-mate†.—dip"lo-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to diplomacy. **2.** Characterized by special tact in negotiation; dexterous; wary; adroit. **3.** Pertaining to diplomatics. **dip"lo-mat'i-cal†.** Syn.: see POLITIC.—**dip"lo-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**dip"lo-mat'ics,** *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* The science of diplomas or of ancient writings, charters, etc. **2.** Diplomacy. —**di-plo'ma-tist,** *n.* **1.** A diplomat. **2.** One remarkable for tact and shrewd management.—**di-plo'ma-tize,** *v.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To effect by diplomacy. **2.** To give a diploma to. **II.** *i.* To carry on diplomacy; use diplomatic arts.

Dip'no-i, 1 dip'no-ai; 2 dip'no-ĭ, *n. pl. Ich.* A subclass or class of fishes with regular gills, a single or double lung, and nostrils inside as well as outside the mouth; lung-fishes. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *pneō,* breathe.]—**dip'no-an,** *a. & n.*

dip'o-dy, 1 dip'o-di; 2 dip'o-dy, *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] *Pros.* A combination of two like feet; double foot. [< Gr. *di-* two, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

dip'per, 1 dip'ər; 2 dip'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which dips. **2.** A small, thrush-like diving bird. **3.** [D-] [U. S.] The group of seven bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear. **4.** [D-] A Dunker, or other immersionist.


Dipper (def. 2).
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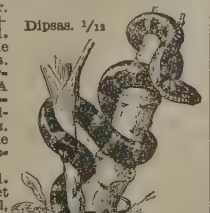
dip'sas, 1 dip'sas; 2 dip'sȧs, *n.* **1.** A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a mortal thirst. **2.** *Herp.* A colubrine snake of the genus typical of *Dipsadinæ.* See illus. below. [L., < Gr. *dipsas,* < *dipsa,* thirst.]

dip"so-ma'ni-a, 1 dip"so-mā'ni-ə; 2 dip"so-mā'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* An uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drink. [< Gr. *dipsa,* thirst, + *mania,* MANIA.]—**dip"so-ma'ni-ac.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected by dipsomania; as, a *dipsomaniac* diathesis. **dip"so-ma-ni'a-cal†.** **II.** *n.* A person affected with dipsomania; a confirmed drunkard.

dip'sy, 1 dip'si; 2 dip'sy. **I.** *a.* Deep-sea. **II.** *n.* [-SIES², *pl.*] A sinker for a fishing-line; an arrangement of hooks for bottom-fishing. [A corruption of *deep-sea.*] **dip'sie†; dip'sey†.**

Dip'ter-a, 1 dip'tər-ə; 2 dip'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having a single anterior pair of membranous wings with a posterior pair of poisers and a suctorial proboscis: including the flies, gnats, mosquitoes, etc. [< Gr. *dipteros,* two-winged, < *di-,* DI-¹, + *pteron,* wing.]—**dip'ter-al,** *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Having or resembling a double peristyle or colonnade. **2.** *Entom.* Dipterous.—**dip'ter,** *n.*—**dip'ter-an.** **I.** *a.* Dipterous. **II.** *n.* A dipterous insect.—**dip"ter-ol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in the classification of dipters.—**dip'ter-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Diptera;* two-winged. **2.** *Bot.* Two-winged, as a seed or fruit.


Dipsas. 1/12

dip'tych, 1 dip'tik; 2 dip'tȳç, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* (1) A double tablet made of two tablets of wood, metal, or ivory hinged together and covered on the inside with wax, on which the Greeks and Romans wrote with a stylus. (2) A cover, as for a book, resembling the foregoing. **2.** A double picture or design on a pair of hinged tablets or panels. **3.** *Eccl.* A list of holy persons for whom prayers were to be offered; also, the tablets upon which the names were registered and the intercessions in the course of which the names were mentioned. Diptychs are still used in the Eastern Church, while their use in the Roman Catholic Church is recalled by the Memento following the consecration. [< Gr. *diptycha,* pl., a pair of tablets, < *di-,* DI-¹, + *ptyssō,* fold.]

Dir'ce, 1 dûr'si; 2 dir'çē, *n. Gr. Myth.* Second wife of Lycus; queen of Thebes. Because she ill-treated their mother Antiope, Amphion and Zethus bound her to the horns of a wild bull by which she was dragged to death.—**Dir-cæ'an,** *a. Class.* Relating to the fountain of Dirce near Thebes, by the side of which was the house of the poet Pindar, whom Horace (Odes IV, ii, 25) called *Dircæus cygnus* or the **Dircæan swan.** **Dir'ca†.**

dird, 1 dird; 2 dird, *n.* [Scot.] An achievement; a stroke.

dir'dum, 1 dir'dum; 2 dir'dŭm, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A tumult; uproar; outcry. **2.** A blow; hence, any unfortunate outcome or event. **3.** A scolding; rating. **dir'dam†; dur'dum†.**

dire, 1 dair; 2 dir, *a.* [DIR'ER; DIR'EST.] Extremely calamitous; dreadful; terrible. [< L. *dirus,* fearful.] Syn.: see AWFUL.—**dire'ly,** *adv.*—**dire'ness,** *n.*

di-rect'ᵈ, 1 di-rekt'; 2 di-rĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To determine the direction of; cause to point straight toward a thing; aim. **2.** To point out a way to (a person); guide. **3.** To regulate the course or conduct of; govern; command; order. **4.** To place an address upon, as a letter. **5.** To instruct or guide with authority; command. **6.** *Mus.* To lead (singing or playing) as conductor. **7†.** To write to; communicate with; impart to; also, to dedicate. **II.** *i.* To act as guide, conductor, or leader. Syn.: see COMMAND; DICTATE; GOVERN; LEAD¹; REGULATE.

di-rect', **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or being the straightest course; straight; shortest; nearest. **2.** Free from intervening agencies or conditions; immediate. **3.** Straightforward, as in meaning, statement or intention; unambiguous; candid; plain. **4.** Of succession, lineal as opposed to *collateral.* **5.** *Elec.* (1) Continuous as opposed to alternating: said of currents. (2) Having the same direction as the primary: said of an induced current: opposed to *inverse.* **6.** *Astron.* Designating motion on the celestial sphere from west toward east, in the direction of the sun's movement among the stars. **II.** *adv.* By direct course: directly. [< L. *directus,* pp. of *dirigo,* direct.] Syn.: (adjective) see IMMEDIATE; RIGHT.—**direct-action,** *a. Mech.* Having no transmitting mechanism, such as gear-wheels, between the part driven and the power that drives it.—**direct action,** an attempt, as by labor or its representatives, to enforce the granting of its demands by means of demonstrations, strikes, sabotage, or the like instead of through the prescribed methods of political action. —**di-rec'tiv**(es, *a.* That directs or points out, rules, or governs.—**di-rect'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a direct line or manner. **2.** Without medium, agent, or go-between. **3.** Immediately; as soon as possible. **4.** Exactly; precisely. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY. As a quasi-conjunction in the sense of *as soon as;* as, "*Directly* he turned he fell"; a common British colloquialism, introduced to some extent into the United States.—**di-rect'ness,** *n.* The quality of being direct; straightness; straightforwardness.—**di-rec'tor,** *n.* One who or that which directs. Specif.: (1) A member of a governing body, as of a club or corporation. (2) The conductor of an orchestra. (3) *R. C. Ch.* A spiritual guide. **di-rect'er†.** Syn.: see MASTER.—**di-rec'tor-ate,** *n.* **1.** A body of directors. **2.** The office or power of a director. **di-rec'tor-ship†.—di-rec'tress,** *n. fem.*—**di-rec'trix,** *n.* [-TRI-CES, 1 -tri-sīz; 2 -trī-cēs, or -TRIX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** In gunnery, the median line in the plane of fire. **2.** *Geom.* A line which so determines the motion of another line, or of a point, that the latter shall describe some surface or curve. **3.** A directress.—**directrix of a conic,** a line, perpendicular to the major axis, such that the ratio of the distances of a point on the curve from it and from a focus is the same for every point of the curve.

di-rec'tion, 1 di-rek'shən; 2 di-rĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The position of one point in relation to another without reference to the intervening distance. **2.** (1) The trend of a line or of a course of motion, as determined by its parallelism or deviation from parallelism with some line assumed as a standard. (2) Loosely, the trend of a line or course as determined by its extremity. **3.** Tendency; aim. **4.** The act of directing, governing, or ordering; superintendence; administration. **5.** Instruction; command; order. **6.** The name and residence of a person; address.

Syn.: aim, bearing, course, inclination, tendency, way. The *direction* of an object is the line of motion or of vision toward it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from our own actual or mental standpoint. *Way,* literally the road or path, comes naturally to mean the *direction* of the road or path. *Bearing* is direction with reference to another object or to the points of the compass. *Course* is the direction of a moving object; inclination, that toward which an object leans; *tendency,* that toward which anything stretches or reaches out; *tendency* is stronger and more active than *inclination.* See AIM; CARE; INCLINATION; ORDER; OVERSIGHT.

Dl"rec"toire', 1 dī"rek'twär'; 2 dī"rĕc'twär'. **I.** *a.* [F.] Of the time of the French Directory; said of fashions, etc.: as, a *Directoire* gown. **II.** *n.* [F.] Same as DIRECTORY, *n.*, 4.—**Directoire style,** an elaborate mode of dress patterned upon exaggerated classical outlines and characteristic of the French Directory.

di-rec'to-ry, 1 di-rek'to-ri; 2 di-rĕc'to-ry. **I.** *a.* Containing directions. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** An alphabetical or classified list, as of the names and addresses of the inhabitants or business-houses of a city. **2.** A collection of rules; especially, a book of directions for church worship, as the ordinal of the Roman Catholic Church or the rules adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645, which are still observed in the Presbyterian Church. **3.** A body of directors; directorate. **4.** [D-] The five men who were the executive of the French government after the downfall of the Convention, Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799.—**dī"rec-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** That directs; directive. **2.** Pertaining to a director or directortae.

dire'ful, 1 dair'ful; 2 dīr'fụl, *a.* Most dire; dreadful; terrible. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dirge, 1 dûrj; 2 dirġ, *n.* **1.** A song, tune, lament or wail expressing grief and mourning. **2.** A hymn or choral service at a funeral. See DIRIGE. **3.** [Scot.] A dirgie. [< L. *dirige,* direct, in funeral hyma beginning '*Dirige, Domine.*']

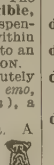
dir'gie, 1 dir'jĭ; 2 dir'ǧi, *n.* [Scot.] A funeral company; entertainment or feast at a funeral. **dir'gy†.**

dir'l-ge, 1 dir'l-jĭ; 2 dir'l-ǧē, *n. R. C. Ch.* A service for the dead; hence, a dirge. [L.; see DIRGE.]

dir'l-gi-bl(eᴱ, 1 dir'l-jı-bl; 2 dir'l-ǧi-bl. **I.** *a.* That may be directed or controlled; as, a *dirigible* balloon. **II.** *n.* An air-ship, the outer envelope of which is of elongated form, provided with a propelling system, car, rudders, and stabilizing surfaces. The form of the envelope is maintained, in a **non-rigid dirigible,** by the pressure of the contained gas assisted by the car suspension system; in a **rigid d.,** by rigid structure contained within the envelope; in a **semi-rigid d.,** by means of attachment to an exterior girder construction containing the car. See BALLOON.

dir'l-ment, 1 dir'l-ment; 2 dir'l-mĕnt, *n.* Rendering absolutely void; nullifying. [< L. *dirimo,* take apart, < *dis-,* DIS-, + *emo,* take.]—**diriment impediment of marriage** (*R. C. Ch*), a sufficient cause for rendering a marriage null and void.

dirk, 1 dûrk; 2 dirk. **I.** *vt.* To stab with a dirk. **II.** *n.* A dagger or poniard. [< Ir. *duirc,* dirk.]



dirl, 1 dirl; 2 dirl. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To pierce; thrill; cause to vibrate; to vibrate, reverberate. **II.** *n.* A stroke causing a thrill or tremulous sensation; also, the motion thus produced; vibration.

dirt, 1 dûrt; 2 dirt. **I.** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Made of earth; as, a *dirt* road. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any foul or filthy substance; refuse; trash. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Loose earth; garden-loam. **3.** Uncleanness in action or speech; abuse or obscenity. **4.** In placer-mining, washed-down material or detritus containing precious metal; called *pay dirt* when it yields more than enough to compensate for working. **5†.** Meanness; sordidness. [ME. *drit,* < Icel. *drit,* dirt, excrement of birds.]—**dirt,** *vt.* [Rare.] To soil; defile.—**dirt'y. 1.** *vt.* [DIRT'IED; DIRT'Y-ING.] To soil; make filthy. **2.** figuratively, to sully; tarnish. **II.** *a.* [DIRT'- Scotch I-ER; DIRT'I-EST.] **1.** Unclean; foul; imparting dirt; filthy, physically or morally. **2.** Base; despicable; contemptible. **3.** Of color, impure; not clear. **4.** Uncomfortable or disagreeable to the traveler, as weather or roads. Syn.: See FOUL.—**dirt'i-ly,** *adv.*—**dirt'i-ness,** *n.*

dis, 1 diz; 2 dis. [Scot.] Same as DOES.

Dis, 1 dis; 2 dis, *n. Rom. Myth.* **1.** The Roman equivalent of the Greek Pluto, god of the lower world. **Dis pater†. 2.** Hence, the infernal regions; Hades.

dis-, *prefix.* Apart; asunder. The prefix is used with (1) Verbs, formed by prefixing *dis-* to nouns, in which *dis-* has a privative or separative force, the verbs meaning to deprive of or put out of the thing expressed by the nouns; as, *dis*archbishop, *dis*assent, *dis*laurel. (2) Adjectives and nouns, formed by prefixing *dis-* to adjectives and nouns, in which *dis-* has a negative force, the adjectives and nouns formed being opposite in meaning to the original words; as, *dis*legitimate. (3) Words the original, destructive, negative, or separative meaning of which has been intensified by the prefixing of *dis-.* See DISANNUL. [= OF. *des-,* F. *dés-, dis-, dé-,* < L. *dis-, dī-,* < *duo,* two.]

dis., *abbr.* Discipline, distanced, distant.—**dis., disc., disct.,** *abbr.* Discount.—**disc.,** *abbr.* Discovered.

dis-a'bl(eᴱ, 1 dis-ē'bl; 2 dis-ā'bl, *vt.* **1.** To render physically or mentally incapable of proper or effective action; cripple; impair. **2.** To render legally incapable, as of inheriting property, etc. **3†.** To disparage; decry.—**dis"a-bil'i-ty,** 1 dis"ə-bil'i-ti; 2 dis"ə-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIESᴱ, *pl.*] **1.** Lack of ability; inability. **2.** Legal incapacity or inability to act.—**dis-a'bl(e-mentᴱ,** *n.*

dis"a-buseᴱ, } 1 dis"ə-biūz'; 2 dis"ə-būz', *vt.* To rid of a **dis"a-buze'ᴱ,** } false notion or impression; undeceive.

dis"ac-cord', 1 dis"ə-kōrd'; 2 dis"ə-kôrd'. **1.** *vt.* To disagree; refuse assent. **II.** *n.* The state of being inharmonious; disagreement; incongruity.

dis"ac-cus'tom, 1 dis"ə-kus'təm; 2 dis"ə-cŭs'tom, *vt.* To cause by disuse to become unaccustomed to a habit or to anything to which one has been habituated; as, to *disaccustom* oneself to the use of tobacco.—**dis"ac-cus'tomed-ness,** *n.*

dis"ad-van'tage, 1 dis"ad-van'tıj; 2 dis"ăd-văn'taǧ. **I.** *vt.* To injure the interest of; prejudice; hinder. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which hinders, prevents, or is prejudicial to success. **2.** Prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, or other good; loss; drawback; injury. **3.** A state of inferiority or unfavorable contrast: preceded by *at;* as, the army was *at a disadvantage.* Syn.: see INJURY; LOSS.—**dis-ad"van-ta'geous,** *a.* Attended with disadvantage; detrimental; inconvenient. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis"ad-vise'†, *vt.* To dissuade from; advise against.

dis"af-fect'd, 1 dis"ə-fekt'; 2 dis"ă-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To destroy or weaken the affection of; alienate. **2†.** To disorder, as the bowels.—**dis"af-fect'ed,** *pa.* Alienated in feeling; estranged; unfriendly. Syn.: see INIMICAL.—**dis"af-fec'tion,** *n.* **1.** Discontent; disloyalty; estrangement. **2.** [Rare.] A diseased physical condition.

dis"af-firm', 1 dis"ə-fûrm'; 2 dis"ă-firm', *vt.* **1.** To deny; contradict. **2.** *Law.* (1) To reverse; set aside. (2) To make denial of; repudiate; disclaim.—**dis"af-firm'ance,** *n.* **dis-af"firma'tion†.**

dis"af-for'est, 1 dis"ə-for'est; 2 dis"ă-fôr'est, *vt.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground. Compare AFFOREST. **2.** To clear of forests.

dis"a-gree', 1 dis"ə-grī'; 2 dis"ă-ǧrē', *vi.* **1.** To present essential or notable points of difference; differ. **2.** To be at variance in opinion; fail to agree; quarrel. **3.** To be unfavorable in action or effect, as food; be injurious: followed by *with.*—**dis"a-gree'a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.* Repugnant to taste, sentiment, opinion, or the senses; not agreeable; displeasing; unpleasant.—**dis"a-gree'a-bi(e-nessᴱ,** *n.* **dis"a-gree"a-bil'i-ty†.**—**dis"a-gree'a-bly,** *adv.*—**dis"a-gree'ment,** *n.* Failure to agree; dissimilarity; variance; unsuitableness; incongruity; altercation; quarrel. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE; QUARREL.

dis"al-low', 1 dis"ə-lau'; 2 dis"ă-low', *vt. & vi.* To refuse to allow or permit; disapprove; reject. Syn.: see PROHIBIT.—**dis"al-low'a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*—**dis"al-low'ance,** *n.* Refusal to allow; disapprobation.

dis-an'i-mateᴱ, 1 dis-an'ı-mēt; 2 dis-ăn'ı-māt. *vt.* **1‖.** To deprive of spirit or courage; dishearten. **2†.** To deprive of life.—**dis-an"i-ma'tion,** *n.*

dis"an-nul'‖, 1 dis"ə-nul'; 2 dis"ă-nŭl', *vt.* **1.** To annul completely. **2.** [Rare.] To deprive of.—**dis"an-nul'ment,** *n.*

dis"a-noint', 1 dis"ə-noint'; 2 dis"ă-nóint', *vt.* To invalidate the consecration of.

dis"ap-pear', 1 dis"ə-pīr'; 2 dis"ă-pēr', *vi.* **1.** To pass from sight or view; fade away; vanish. **2.** To cease to exist.—**dis"ap-pear'ance,** *n.*

dis"ap-point'd, 1 dis"ə-peint'; 2 dis"ă-pŏint', *vt.* **1.** To defeat or fail to fulfil the expectation, hope, or desire of (a person). **2.** To prevent the attainment or accomplishment of (a hope or plan); frustrate. Syn.: see MISLEAD.—**dis"-ap-point'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Defeated of hope or desire. **2§.** Unappointed; not prepared.—**dis"ap-point'ment,** *n.* **1.** The state, condition, or sense of being disappointed. **2.** That which disappoints; failure; frustration. Syn.: see CHAGRIN; MISFORTUNE.

dis-ap"pro-ba'tion, 1 dis-ap"ro-bē'shən; 2 dis-ăp"ro-bā'shon, *n.* Disapproval; unfavorable judgment.—**dis-ap'pro-ba-to-ry,** *n.*

dis"ap-prove', 1 dis"ə-prūv'; 2 dis"ă-prov', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard with disfavor or censure; condemn: often with *of.* **2.** To refuse assent to; reject as inadmissible. **II.** *i.* To feel or express disapproval.—**dis"ap-prov'al,** *n.* The act of disapproving; the withholding of approval; disapprobation. Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION.—**dis"ap-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-arm', 1 dis-ārm'; 2 dis-ärm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to surrender arms; deprive of weapons or the like. **2.** To deprive of power to harm or annoy; quell; allay. **II.** *i.* To lay aside arms; reduce a land or naval armament from a war to a peace footing.—**dis-arm'a-ment,** *n.* The act of disarming, as by reducing the military or naval force to a peace footing.

dis"ar-range', 1 dis"ə-rēnj'; 2 dis"ă-rānǧ', *vt.* To disturb the arrangement of; derange. Syn.: see DISPLACE.—**dis"ar-range'ment,** *n.*

dis"ar-ray', 1 dis"ə-rē'; 2 dis"ă-rā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To impair the array of; throw into disorder, as an army. **2.** To undress; divest; despoil. **II.** *i.* To undress oneself.

dis"ar-ray', *n.* **1.** Loss or want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion. **2.** Scantiness of dress; negligent or disordered dress.

dis"ar-tic'u-late, 1 dis"ar-tik'yu-lēt; 2 dis"är-tĭc'yu-lāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To separate the joints of. **II.** *i.* To become separated or unjointed.—**dis"ar-tic'u-la'tion,** *n.*—**dis"ar-tic'u-la"tor,** *n.*

dis"as-sem'ble, 1 dis"ə-sem'bl; 2 dis"ă-sĕm'bl, *vt.* To take apart; demount, as parts of a machine, motor-car, etc.

dis"as-so'ci-ate, 1 dis"ə-sō'shı-ēt; 2 dis"ă-sō'shi-āt, *vt.* To sever from association; dissociate.

dis-as'ter, 1 diz-as'tər; 2 dis-ăs'ter, *n.* **1.** Crushing misfortune; a calamity; a terrible accident. **2†.** An evil portent; the inimical aspect or action of a star or planet. [< F. *désastre,* < L. *dis-,* ill, + *astrum,* < Gr. *astron,* star.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT; ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.—**dis-as'trous,** *a.* **1.** Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous. **2.** Threatening disaster; ill-boding; gloomy; dismal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis"a-ven'ture†, *n.* Misadventure; mischance. **dis"a-ven'ture†.**

dis"a-vow', 1 dis"ə-vau'; 2 dis"ă-vow', *vt.* To refuse to acknowledge; deny; disclaim; disown. Syn.: see RENOUNCE.—**dis"a-vow'al,** *n.* A disowning; denial.

dis-band'd, 1 dis-band'; 2 dis-bănd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To discharge from further united (especially military) service. **2.** To dismiss (an individual) from an organization; discharge. **3†.** To set free. **4†.** To disintegrate. **II.** *i.* To retire from service as an organization.—**dis-band'ment,** *n.* A disbanding.

dis-bar', 1 dis-bär'; 2 dis-bär', *vt. Law.* To deprive of the right to appear in court as an attorney.—**dis-bar'ment,** *n.*

dis"be-lief', 1 dis"bı-lif'; 2 dis"be-lēf', *n.* A conviction that a statement is untrue; positive unbelief. Syn.: see DOUBT.

dis"be-liev(eᴱ, 1 dis"bı-lıv'; 2 dis"be-lēv', *vt. & vi.* To refuse to believe; withhold belief or credit; deem false.—**dis"be-liev'er,** *n.*

dis-bench', 1 dis-bench'; 2 dis-bĕnch', *vt.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To deprive of the privilege of a bencher. **2.** [Rare.] To drive from a bench or seat.

dis-bow'elᵗ, *vt* Same as DISEMBOWEL.

dis-branch'§, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of branches, as a tree; prune; trim. **2.** To cut off, as a branch.

dis-bur'den, 1 dis-bûr'dn; 2 dis-bûr'dn, *v.* **I.** *t* **1.** To disencumber of a burden; unload. **2.** To get rid of as heavy and oppressive. **II.** *i.* To relieve oneself of a burden. **dis-bur'then†** [Archaic.]—**dis-bur'den-ment,** *n.*

dis-burse', 1 dis-bûrs'; 2 dis-bûrs', *vt.* [DIS-BURSED'ᵗ; DIS-BURST'ᵉ; DIS-BURS'ING.] To pay out, as in meeting current expenses. [< OF. *des-,* apart, + *bourse,* purse.]—**dis-burs'a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*—**dis-burse'ment,** *n.* Expenditure.—**dis-burs'er,** *n.* One who disburses.

disc. *n.* Same as DISK.

disc., *abbr.* Discovered, discoverer.

dis'cal, 1 dis'kəl; 2 dis'cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a disk.

dis-calced', 1 dis-kalst'; 2 dis-călçt', *a.* Having the shoes off; barefooted: applied especially to the barefooted Carmelites. [< L. *discalceatus,* unshod, < *dis-* (see DIS-) < *calceus,* shoe, < *calx,* heel.]

dis-can'dy†, *vt.* To melt, as sugar; dissolve.

dis'cant, 1 dis'kant; 2 dĭs'kănt, *v.* & *n.* Same as DESCANT.

dis-card'd, 1 dis-kärd'; 2 dĭs-kärd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn off as useless or undesirable; reject; dismiss. **2.** To throw out from one's hand in card-playing. **3.** In bridge, to play a card, other than a trump, of a different suit from the suit led. **II.** *i.* To throw out or discard a card or cards in playing. Syn.: see RENOUNCE.

dis'card, *n.* **1.** The act of discarding. **2.** A card or cards discarded.—**reverse discard,** a discard of a card of higher value than the lowest held in a suit, followed by that of the lowest, indicating to the partner that he must lead or continue to lead that suit. See ECHO, *n.*, 8. [of; undress; unsheathe.

dis-case', 1 dis-kēs'; 2 dis-kās', *vt.* To remove the case or covering

dis-cern', 1 di-zûrn'; 2 di-sĕrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To see as distinct from other objects; perceive: distinguish; recognize. **2.** To distinguish or perceive mentally. **3**‖. To discriminate between. **II.** *i.* To recognize a distinction or difference; discriminate. [< L.F *discerno,* < *dis-,* apart, + *cerno,* separate.]

Syn.: behold, descry, discriminate, distinguish, observe, perceive, recognize, see. What we *discern* we *see* apart from all other objects: what we *discriminate* we judge apart; what we *distinguish* we mark apart, or recognize by some special mark or manifest difference. We *discriminate* by real differences; we *distinguish* by outward signs: an officer is readily *distinguished* from a private by his uniform. Objects may be dimly *discerned* at twilight, when yet we can not clearly *distinguish* one from another. We *descry* (originally *espy*) what is difficult to discover. Compare ABSTRACT; DISCOVER; KNOW; LOOK.

—**dis-cern'er,** *n.*—**dis-cern'i-bl**(eF, *a.* Capable of being discerned; perceivable. Syn.: see EVIDENT.—**dis-cern'i-bl**(e-ness)F, *n.*—**dis-cern'i-bly,** *adv.*—**dis-cern'ing,** *pa.* Quick to discern; discriminating; penetrating. Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING; SAGACIOUS.—**dis-cern'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-cern'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of discerning. **2.** The mental power of discerning; keenness of judgment; insight. Syn.: see ACUMEN; UNDERSTANDING; WISDOM.

dis-cerp', 1 di-sûrp'; 2 di-sĕrp', *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To tear or pluck to pieces. **2.** To disjoin: separate. [< L. *discerpo,* < *dis-,* DIS-, + *carpo,* pluck.]—**dis-cerp'ti-bl**(eF, *a.*—**dis-cerp'tion,** *n.*

dis-charge', 1 dis-chärj'; 2 dĭs-chärj', *v.* [DIS-CHARGED'; DIS-CHARG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver the contents of; shoot or fire off, as a gun; unload, as a ship. **2.** To remove, as a cargo by unloading, a bullet by firing, or an employee by dismissal. **3.** To send forth; emit, as a pipe *discharges* water; set free, as a prisoner; relieve, as of an accusation or responsibility. **4.** To meet the requirements of; pay, as a debt; perform, as a duty, office, etc. **5.** *Dyeing,* To remove (the coloring matter) from (a textile fabric). **6.** *Arch.* (1) To receive and apportion, as the weight of a wall above a door. (2) To relieve (a part) from the pressure or weight of the wall above. **7.** [Rare.] To make payment or settlement for; as, to *discharge* one's apartments; to settle with, as a creditor. **8**†. To remove suspicion from by explanation; account for. **9**†. To forbid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To deliver a charge or charges; put off a load or burden; give or send forth contents; shoot; fire; pour; emit fluid. **2.** Specifically, to blur or spread, as the ink-lines of a drawing. Syn.: see ABSOLVE; ACCOMPLISH; BANISH; CANCEL; DELIVER; PAY; RELEASE.—**dis-charg'er,** *n.*

dis-charge', *n.* **1.** The act or process of discharging; a firing or unloading. **2.** Dismissal. **3.** That which discharges, as a certificate of release. **4.** Legal release from custody. **5.** Release from debt or obligation. **6.** That which is discharged, emitted, or thrown out or off, as from a wound. **7.** *Hydraul.* Rate or quantity of outflow or issue. **8.** *Elec.* The equalization of difference of potential between terminals of a condenser or of a source, when connected by a conductor, or placed in very near contact; the removal of a charge, as from a Leyden jar, a battery, etc.

dis-ci'pl(eF, 1 di-sai'pl; 2 di-çi'pl. **I.** *vt.* [DIS-CI'PL(E)DF; DIS-CI'PLING.] **1.** To cause to become a disciple; convert. **2**†. To train; teach. **II.** *n.* One who accepts and follows a teacher or a doctrine; a pupil or learner. [F., < L. *discipulus.* < *disco,* learn.] Syn.: see ADHERENT; CONVERT.—**Disciples of Christ** (*Ch. Hist.*), a religious body that originated in Pennsylvania in 1809, in connection with the labors of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, holding to Christian union on the basis of the Bible alone, rejecting creeds and party names, and practising immersion and weekly communion. They number more than 1,300,000 communicants.—**the disciples, the twelve disciples,** the twelve chosen companions and apostles of Christ.—**dis-ci'pl**(e-**ship**F, *n.*

dis'ci-plin(eS, 1 dis'i-plin; 2 dĭs'i-plĭn. **I.** *vt.* [DIS(CI-PLIN-(E)DS; DIS'CI-PLIN-ING.] **1.** To train to obedience or subjection. **2.** To drill; educate. **3.** To punish or chastise **II.** *n.* **1.** Systematic training or subjection to authority; especially, the training of the mental, moral, and physical powers by instruction and exercise. **2.** Its result, subjection; habit of obedience. **3.** Training resulting from misfortune, troubles, etc. **4.** Punishment for the sake of training; correction; chastisement. **5.** A system of rules, or method of practise, as of a church. **6.** The studies collectively embraced in a course of learning. **7.** *R. C. Ch.* The self-scourging of some ascetics; also, a scourge. [F., < L. *disciplina,* < *discipulus,* DISCIPLE.] Syn.: (verb) see CHASTEN; TEACH; (noun) see EDUCATION; NURTURE.—**discipline of the secret,** the custom observed in the early Christian church of gradually teaching neophytes the most important rites and the necessity of secrecy in referring to them.—**dis'ci-plin-a-bl**(eF, *a.* **1.** Capable of discipline. **2.** Deserving of discipline.—**dis'ci-plin-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to discipline.—**Dis'ci-plin-ant,** *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a former Spanish religious order who publicly scourged and otherwise tortured themselves; a Flagellant.—**dis"ci-pli-na'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to discipline. **II.** *n.* One who disciplines: one strict in discipline; a martinet.—**dis'ci-pli-na-ry,** *a.* Of, relating to, or having the nature of discipline; employed in discipline.—**dis'ci-plin-er,** *n.*

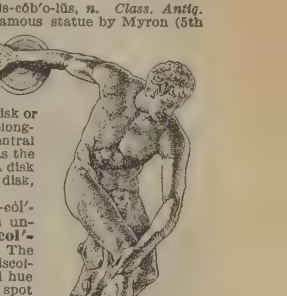
dis-claim', 1 dis-klēm'; 2 dĭs-klām', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To disavow any claim to, connection with, or responsibility for; disown; reject. **2.** To reject or deny the claim or authority of; deny. **3.** *Law.* To renounce, as a claim, interest, or right; decline. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Law.* To refuse to acknowledge or to abandon a claim. **2**†. To proclaim; declaim: with *against.* [< L.OF *dis-* (see DIS-) + *clamo,* cry out.] Syn.: see RENOUNCE.—**dis-claim'er,** *n.* **1.** One who disclaims. **2.** A disclaiming ac‿, notice, or instrument. [avowal.

dis"cla-ma'tion, 1 dis"kla-mē'shən; 2 dĭs"cla-mā'shon, *n.* A dis-

dis-close', ⌊1 dis-klōz'; 2 dĭs-clōs', *vt.* & *vi.* [DIS-CLOSED'; **dis-cloze'**F, ⌋ DIS-CLOS'ING.] **1.** To expose to view; lay bare; uncover. **2.** To make known; divulge; open. **3**†. To hatch, as an egg. [< L.OF *dis-* (see DIS-) + *claudo,* close.] Syn.: see CONFESS; DISCOVER; INFORM; PUBLISH.

—**dis-clos'er,** *n.*—**dis-clo'sure,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of disclosing. **2.** Anything disclosed.

dis-cob'o-lus, 1 dis-kŏb'o-lus; 2 dis-cŏb'o-lŭs, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* A discus-thrower; specif., [D-], a famous statue by Myron (5th century B. C.). < Gr. *diskos,* disk, + *ballo,* throw.]



Myron's Discobolus. From the Museum in the Vatican at Rome.

dis'coid, ⌊1 dis'koid; 2 dĭs'coĭd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a disk, as certain univalvè shells with the whorls coiled in one plane; pertaining to, like, or forming a disk or disks. **2.** Disk-shaped; rayless: belonging to the disk, as the tubular central florets of a composite flower, such as the sunflower **dis-coid'al**‡. **II.** *n* A disk or disk-like object. [< Gr. *diskos,* disk, + -OID.]

dis-col'or, ⌊1 dis-kulər;' 2 dĭs-cŏl'-

dis-cul'orF, ⌋ or, *vt.* To give an unnatural color to; stain. **dis-col'our**‡.—**dis-col"or-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of discoloring; a discolored state or appearance; changed hue or aspect. **2.** A stain or discolored spot or part. **dis-col"our-a'tion**‡.—**dis-col'or-ment,** *n.* **dis-col'our-ment**‡.

dis-com'fit'd, ⌊1 dis-kum'fit; 2 dĭs-

dis-cum'fit'F, ⌋ cŏm'fit, *vt.* **1.** To defeat utterly the purposes of; frustrate. **2.** To rout; vanquish. [< L.OF *dis-,* apart, + *con-* intens. + *facio,* do.] Syn.: see CONQUER.—**dis-com'fiture,** *n.* The act of discomfiting or the state of being discomfited; defeat. **dis-com'fit**‡. Syn.: see RUIN.

dis-com'fort, ⌊1 dis-kum'fərt; 2 dĭs-cŏm'fort. **1**‡. *vt.*

dis-cum'fort'F, ⌋ **1.** To make uneasy; trouble; pain; grieve. **2**†. To dishearten; dismay. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being positively uncomfortable; disturbance; disquietude. **2.** That which causes an uncomfortable condition. Syn.: see PAIN.—**dis-com'fort-a-bl**(eF‡, *a.* **1.** Uncomfortable. **2.** Producing discomfort. **3**†. Melancholy.

dis"com-mend'd, 1 dis"kə-mend'; 2 dĭs"cŏ-mĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To express disapproval of. **2.** To speak of dissuasively. **3**†. To cause to be unfavorably received.—**dis"com-mend'a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**dis-com"men-da'tion,** *n.* Disapproval or blame.

dis"com-mode', 1 dis"kə-mōd'; 2 dĭs"cŏ-mōd', *vt.* [-MOD'-ED[d]; -MOD'ING.] To cause inconvenience to; trouble; annoy. [< L. *dis-,* apart, + *commodus,* fit, convenient.] At one time a favorite word, this verb is obsolescent, and, in the United States at least, *incommode* is taking its place.—**dis"com-mod'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES. 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭg, *pl.*] **1.** The state, fact, or quality of being inconvenient, troublesome, or injurious. **2.** Something that causes annoyance, inconvenience, trouble, or loss.

dis-com'mon, 1 dis-kəm'ən; 2 dis-cŏm'on, *vt.* **1.** To change from the condition of a common, as land; make private property of. **2.** [Rare.] To deprive of the right to or privileges of a common, as a cattle-owner.

dis"com-pose', 1 dis"kəm-pōz'; 2 dĭs"cŏm-pōz', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **1.** To disturb the composure of; make uneasy; ruffle; agitate. **2.** To disorder or disarrange; derange Syn.: see ABASH.—**dis"com-po'sure,** *n.* Agitation; disorder. Syn.: see CHAGRIN.

dis"con-cert'd, 1 dis'kən-sûrt'; 2 dĭs"cŏn-çĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To confuse, as by a surprize; disturb; discompose. **2.** To disarrange, as a plan; frustrate; hinder. [< L. *dis-,* apart, + *concerto,* CONCERT.] Syn.: see ABASH.

—**dis"con-cer'tion,** *n.* The state of being disconcerted or act of disconcerting. **dis"con-cert'ment**‡.

dis"con-form'i-ty‖, *n.* Lack of conformity; non-conformity.

dis"con-nect'd, 1 dis"kən-nekt'; 2 dĭs"cŏn-nĕct', *vt.* To undo or dissolve the connection of; disassociate; separate.—**dis"con-nect'ed,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**dis"con-nec'tion,** *n.* **dis"con-nex'ion**‡ [Eng.].

dis-con'so-late, 1 dis-kən'so-lit; 2 dĭs-cŏn'so-lat, *a.* **1.** Destitute of consolation; inconsolable. **2.** Marked by gloominess; cheerless; saddening Syn.: see SAD.—**dis-con'so-late-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-con'so-late-ness,** *n.* **dis-con'so-la-cy**†; **dis-con'-so-lance**†; **dis-con"so-la'tion**‡ [Rare].

dis"con-tent', 1 dis"kən-tent'; 2 dĭs"cŏn-tĕnt'. I[d]. *vt.* To render discontented; dissatisfy. **II.** *n.* **1.** Lack of content; dissatisfaction; uneasiness. **dis"con-tent'ed-ness**‡; **dis"con-tent'ment**†. 2‖. A malcontent.—**dis"con-tent'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Causing dissatisfaction. 2†. Discontented.

dis"con-tent'ed, *a.* Ill at ease; dissatisfied. **dis"con-tent'ţ.—dis"con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**dis"con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.*

dis"con-tin'ue, 1 dis"kən-tin'yu; 2 dis"cŏn-tin'yų, *v.* [-TIN'UED; -TIN'U-ING.] **I.** *t.* To break off or cease from; bring to an end; cease; stop; intermit; abandon by discontinuance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end; cease. **2.** To separate or be disunited. Syn.: see ABANDON; CEASE; SUSPEND.

—**dis"con-tin'u-ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of discontinuing, or state of being discontinued; interruption or intermission. **2.** Discontinuity. **3.** *Law.* The interruption of a suit as by failure of the plaintiff to follow it up: distinguished from a *dismissal.*—**dis"con-tin"u-a'tion,** *n.*—**dis"con-tin'u-er,** *n.* One who discontinues. **dis"con-tin'u-ort** [Law].—**dis-con"ti-nu'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Lack of continuity. **2.** A gap, as in a structure.—**dis"-con-tin'u-ous,** *a.* Not continuous; characterized by interruptions or breaks. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-cord'[d], 1 dis-kōrd'; 2 dĭs-cōrd', *vt.* To be out of accord or harmony; disagree; clash.

dis'cord, 1 dis'kərd; 2 dĭs'cŏrd, *n.* **1.** Variance or strife; lack of agreement; contention. **2.** *Mus.* A combination of dissonant sounds; lack of harmony. **3.** A harsh or disagreeable medley of noises. [F., < L. *discordia,* < *dis-,* apart, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.]—**dis-cor'dance,** *n.* **1.** A discordant state or quality. **2.** A discord. **dis-cor'dan-cy**‡.—**dis-cor'dant,** *a.* **1.** Contradictory; harsh; dissonant. **2.** *Geol.* Lacking in conformity, as of direction. Syn.: see CONTRARY; HETEROGENEOUS; INCONGRUOUS.—**dis-cor'dant-ly,** *adv.*

dis-count'[d], 1 dis-kaunt'; 2 dĭs-count', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deduct, as a portion of an amount owing; make an allowance of. **2.** To buy for less than face value, the difference going to the purchaser. **3.** To give less than full credit to (a story or statement); discredit; disregard. **4.** To act upon beforehand; anticipate so as to lessen the effect of. **II.** *i.* To purchase or accept notes, etc., at less than face value, retaining the difference, when paid, as interest. [< L.[OF *dis-,* apart, + *computo,* COMPUTE.]—**dis-count'a-bl**(e)‖, *a.*—**dis-count'er,** *n.*

dis'count, 1 dis'kaunt; 2 dĭs'count, *n.* **1.** An amount counted off or deducted from a sum owing or to be paid; as, ten per cent *discount* for cash. **2.** *Finance.* The interest allowed and deducted from the face amount for advancing money on negotiable paper. **3.** The act of discounting. **4.** The rate of discount.—**at a discount,** at less than the face value; below par; hence, not in esteem.

dis-coun'te-nance, 1 dis-kaun'tı-nəns; 2 dĭs-coun'te-nanç. I†. *vt.* **1.** To look upon with disfavor; disapprove or discourage. 2‖. To abash. II†. *n.* **1.** Whatever tends to check or discourage; disfavor. **2.** Confusion; abashment.

dis-cour'age,] 1 dis-kur'ij; 2 dĭs-cûr'ag, *vt.* [-AGED; -AGING.]

dis-cur'age‡,] **1.** To damp or quench the courage of; dispirit; dishearten; deter **2.** To destroy, or attempt to destroy, confidence in; oppose; obstruct.—**dis-cour'age-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of discouraging, or the state of being discouraged. **2.** That which discourages. Syn.: see DESPAIR.—**dis-cour'ag-er,** *n.*

dis-course', 1 dis-kōrs'; 2 dĭs-cōrs'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [DIS-COURSED't, DIS-COURST's; DIS-COURS'ING.] **1.** To give expression to; utter; converse; make an address; express one's views. 2†. To discuss. 3†. To confer with. **II.** *n.* **1.** Connected communication of thought. (1) Continuous expression or interchange of ideas; conversation; talk. (2) A formal and connected discussion or treatise; dissertation; sermon. **2.** *Logic.* An act, the exercise, or the power of analytical and consecutive thought; ratiocination. **3.** *Rhet.* The faculty or capacity in man of communicating his mental states to other minds by means of language. [< L.[LL+F *dis-,* apart, to and fro, + *curro,* run.] Syn.: see CONVERSATION; SPEECH.—**dis-cours'er,** *n.*

dis-cour'te-sy,] 1 dis-kūr'tı-sı; 2 dĭs-cûr'te-sy, *n.* [-SIES[z],

dis-cur'te-sy‡,] *pl.*] Rude behavior; impoliteness.—**dis-cour'te-ous,** *a.* Showing discourtesy; rude. Syn.: see BLUFF.—**dis-cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-cour'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

dis'cous, 1 dis'kus; 2 dĭs'cûs, *a.* Like a disk; discoid.

dis-cov'er,] 1 dis-kuv'ər; 2 dĭs-cŏv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To get

dis-cuv'er‡,] first sight or knowledge of; find and bring to the knowledge of the world. **2.** To disclose; reveal; expose; give signs of. 3‖. To uncover. **II.** *i.* To show oneself.

Syn.: ascertain, descry, detect, discern, disclose, expose, ferret out, find, find out, invent. Of human actions or character, *detect* is used almost without exception of what is evil; *discover* may be used in either the good or the bad sense, oftener in the good; he was *detected* in a fraud; real merit is sure to be *discovered.* In scientific language, *detect* is used of delicate indications that appear in course of careful watching; as, a slight fluttering of the pulse could be *detected.* We *discover* what has existed but has not been known to us; we *invent* combinations or arrangements not before in use; Columbus *discovered* America; Morse *invented* the electric telegraph. *Find* is the most general word for every means of coming to know what was not before certainly known. A man *finds* in the road some stranger's purse, or *finds* his own which he is searching for. The expert *discovers* or *detects* an error in an account; the auditor *finds* the account to be correct. Compare CATCH; DISCERN; KNOW.—Ant.: see synonyms for HIDE.

—**dis-cov"er-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**dis-cov'er-a-bl**(e)‖, *a.*—**dis-cov'er-er,** *n.*—**dis-cov'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The act of discovering; disclosure. **2.** Something discovered.—**Discovery Day,** same as COLUMBUS DAY.

dis-cov'ert, ‖ dĭs-kuv'ərt; 2 dĭs-cŏv'ert, *a.* **1.** *Law.* Not under the bonds of matrimony; not covert; unmarried: said of a woman, either widow or spinster. 2†. Uncovered; revealed. [< OF. *descovert,* < LL. *discoopertus,* pp. of *discooperio:* see COVER.]

dis-cre-ate', 1 dis'krı-ēt'; 2 dĭs"crē-āt'. *vt.* To undo (what has been created); destroy.—**dis"cre-a'tion†,** *n.*

dis-cred'it, 1 dis-kred'ıt; 2 dĭs-crĕd'ıt. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To disbelieve. **2.** To injure the credit or reputation of; dishonor. **3.** To destroy faith or belief in. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of discrediting. **2.** The state of being discredited or disbelieved. **3.** Lack of credit; impaired reputation; dishonor. Syn.: see ABASE; DISPARAGE.—**dis-cred'it-a-bl**(e)‖, *a.* Hurtful to credit or reputation; disreputable.—**dis-cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

dis-creet', 1 dis-krīt'; 2 dĭs-crēt', *a.* **1.** Wise in avoiding errors or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; judicious; prudent; careful. **2.** [Scot.] Polite or civil. [< L. *discretus,* pp. of *discerno,* DISCERN.] Syn.: see POLITIC; PRUDENT.—**dis-creet'ly,** *adv.*—**dis-creet'ness,** *n.*

dis-crep'ant, 1 dis-krep'ənt *or* dis'krı-pənt; 2 dĭs-crĕp'ant *or* dĭs'cre-pănt, *a.* Inharmoniously different; opposite; contrary; discordant. [OF., < L. *dis-,* apart, + *crepo,* crackle.]

Syn.: see INCONGRUOUS.—**dis-crep'an-cy,** 1 dis-krep'ən-sı; 2 dĭs-crĕp'an-cy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] A disagreement or difference; state or point of variance. **dis-crep'ance**‡. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

dis-crete', 1 dis-krīt'; 2 dĭs-crēt', *a.* **1.** Disconnected with others; distinct or separate. **2.** Made up of distinct parts or separate units; discontinuous. **3.** Denoting opposition or contrariety. **4.** *Bot.* Separate; not coalescent. **5.** *Med.* Distinct; segregate: opposed to *confluent.* [< L. *discretus,* pp. of *discerno,* DISCERN.]—**dis-crete'ly,** *adv.*—**dis-crete'ness,** *n.*

dis-cre'tion, 1 dis-kresh'ən; 2 dĭs-crĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** Cautious and correct judgment; prudence; sagacity; the quality of being discreet. **2.** Liberty of action; freedom in the exercise of judgment. **3.** *Law.* The act or the liberty of deciding according to justice and propriety without wilfulness or favor. **4.** [Scot.] Politeness or civility. 5†. Distinction or separation.; disjunction. [OF., < L. *discretio(n-),* < *discretus;* see DISCRETE.] Syn.: see ADDRESS; PRUDENCE; WISDOM.

—**at discretion,** at will: without conditions.—**dis-cre'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Exercisable at or left to discretion; uncontrolled legally except by discretion. **dis-cre'tion-al**‡.—**dis-cre'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-cre'tiv**(e)‖, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Expressing logical opposition; disjunctive. **2.** Distinct or separate; distinctive.

dis-crim'i-nate, 1 dis-krim'ı-nēt; 2 dĭs-crĭm'i-nāt, *v.*' [-NAT'ED[d]; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To note the differences between. **2.** To set apart as different; differentiate; distinguish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To observe a difference; distinguish. **2.** To make a distinction; treat unequally or unfairly. [< L. *discrimino,* divide, distinguish.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; CONTRAST; DISCERN; KNOW.

—**dis-crim'i-nat"ing,** *pa.* **1.** Having power to distinguish keenly; as, a *discriminating* intellect. **2.** Serving to distinguish; as, a *discriminating* mark. **3.** Establishing distinction or inequality. Syn.: see ASTUTE.—**dis-crim'i-nat"ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crim'i-nate, *a.* **1.** Noting differences; discriminating. **2.** Discriminated. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-crim"i-na'tion, 1 dis-krim'ı-nē'shən; 2 dĭs-crĭm"i-nā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act or power of discriminating; the discernment of distinctions. **2.** Differential treatment. **3.** The state or condition of being discriminated; distinction; sometimes, unjust distinction. 4†. A discriminative or distinctive mark. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.—**dis-crim'i-na-tiv**(e)‖, *a.* **1.** Discriminating. **2.** Distinctive or characteristic. **dis-crim'i-na-to-ry**‡.—**dis-crim'i-na-tiv**(e-ly)‖, *adv.* **dis-crim'i-na-to-ri-ly**‡.

dis-crown', 1 dis-kraun'; 2 dĭs-crown', *vt.* To deprive of a crown; dethrone.

dis-cur'sion, 1 dis-kūr'shən; 2 dĭs-cûr'shon, *n.* 1§. The act of reasoning. 2†. Discursiveness. 3†. A running about.

dis-cur'siv(e)‖, 1 dis-kūr'sıv; 2 dĭs-cûr'siv, *a.* Passing from one subject to another; wandering away from the point or theme; digressive. [< L. *discursus,* pp. of *discurro,* < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *curro,* run.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis-cur'so-ry§, *a.* Argumentative; discursive.

dis'cus, 1 dis'kus; 2 dĭs'cus, *n.* **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A heavy disk of stone or metal thrown in athletic contests; quoit; hence, the exercise of throwing the disk. See DISCOBOLUS. **2.** *Biol.* A disk. [L.; see DISK.]

dis-cuss'[t], 1 dis-kus'; 2 dĭs-cŭs', *vt.* **1.** To argue for and against; reason upon; debate. **2.** [Colloq.] To test by eating or drinking, as a meal. **3.** *Med.* To scatter or disperse, as a tumor, without suppuration. **4.** *Civil Law.* To exhaust proceedings against (the principal debtor) before proceeding against the surety or sureties. 5†. To put aside; shake off. [< L. *discussus,* < *dis-,* apart, + *quatio,* shake.] Syn.: see DISPUTE; EXAMINE.—**dis-cus'sion,** *n.* The act of discussing; argumentative examination; debate. Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL; SPEECH.—**dis-cus'siv**(e)‖. **I.** *a. Med.* Having the property of dispersing tumors and the like. **II.** *n.* A medicine that disperses tumors. **dis-cu'tient**‡.

dis-dain', 1 dis-dēn'; 2 dĭs-dān'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To consider unworthy of one's regard or notice; regard with proud indifference. **2.** To recoil from with pride or scorn. **II.** *n.* A blended feeling of superiority and dislike; proud contempt. [< L.[OF *dis-,* apart, + *dignor,* deem worthy.] Syn.: see ARROGANCE; SCORN.—**dis-dain'ful,** *a.* Filled with or expressing disdain; scornful. Syn.: see HAUGHTY.—**dis-dain'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-dain'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-ease', 1 diz-īz'; 2 dĭz-ēz'. **I.** *vt.* [DIS-EASED'; DIS-EAS'ING.] **1.** To cause disease in; disorder; derange. **2.** To make uneasy; distress. **II.** *n.* **1.** Disturbed or abnormal physiological action in the living organism. **2.** A morbid condition resulting from such disturbance. **3†.** Uneasiness; inconvenience; discomfort; discontent. [< OF. *desaise*, < *des-*, apart; and see EASE, *n.*]

Syn.: affection, ailment, complaint, disorder, distemper, ill health, illness, indisposition, infirmity, malady, sickness, unhealthiness, unsoundness. *Disease* is the general term for any deviation from health; in a more limited sense it denotes some definite morbid condition; *disorder* and *affection* are rather partial and limited; as, a nervous *affection;* a *disorder* of the digestive system. *Sickness* was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder*, as abundantly appears in the English Bible; "Elisha was fallen *sick* of his *sickness* whereof he died." *2 Kings* xiii, 14. There is now, in England, a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, or "*sickness* at the stomach," and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the only proper words to use in a general sense. This distinction has received a limited acceptance in the United States, where *sick* and *sickness* have the earlier and wider usage. We speak of trifling *ailments*, a slight *indisposition*, a serious or a deadly *disease;* a slight or severe *illness;* a painful *sickness* or *illness*, a condition or state of *ill health;* an insidious, serious, severe, or deadly *disease*. *Complaint* is a popular term, which may be applied to any degree of ill health, slight or severe. *Infirmity* denotes a chronic or lingering weakness or disability, as blindness or lameness. See ILLNESS.—Ant.: health, robustness, soundness, strength, sturdiness, vigor.

dis-edge'ş, *vt.* To destroy the edge of; blunt; sate.

dis"e-lec'tri-fy, 1 dis"ı-lek'tri-faı; 2 dis"e-lĕc'tri-fy. *vt.* To deprive of electricity or of electric current.—**dis"e-lec"tri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

dis"em-bark'ţ, 1 dis"em-bȧrk'; 2 dĭs"ĕm'bȧrk, *vt.* & *vi.* To put or go ashore from a ship; land; unload.

—**dis-em"bar-ka'tion** or **-ca'tion**, *n.*

dis"em-bar'rassţ, 1 dis"em-bar'as; 2 dĭs"ĕm-băr'as, *vt.* To free from embarrassment of any kind. **-ment**, *n.*

dis"em-bed', 1 dis"em-bed'; 2 dĭs"ĕm-bĕd', *vt.* To extract (a thing) from where it is embedded.

dis"em-bel'lish, 1 dis"em-bel'ısh; 2 dĭs"ĕm-bĕl'ish, *vt.* To strip of embellishment.

dis"em-bod'y, 1 dis"em-bod'ı; 2 dĭs"ĕm-bŏd'y, *vt.* **1.** To free from the body. **2.** To disband, as troops.

—**dis"em-bod'i-ment**, *n.*

dis"em-bogue', 1 dis"em-bōg'; 2 dĭs"ĕm-bōg', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To discharge at the mouth, as a stream. **2.** *Naut.* To pass out of the mouth of a river, bay, or gulf: said of a vessel. [< Sp. *desembocar*, < *des-* (< L. *dis-;* see DIS-) + *embocar*, put into the mouth, < L. *in*, in, + *bucca*, cheek.]—**dis"em-bogue', dis"em-bogue'ment**, *n.*

dis"em-bow'el, 1 dis"em-bau'el; 2 dĭs"ĕm-bow'ĕl, *vt.* To take or let out the bowels of.—**dis"em-bow'el-ment**, *n.*

dis"em-broil', 1 dis"em-breil'; 2 dĭs"ĕm-brŏil', *vt.* To free from confusion; restore order to; disentangle.

dis"em-ploy'ţ, *vt.* To deprive of or dismiss from employment.

—**dis"em-ploy'ment**ţ, *n.*

dis"en-a'ble†, *vt.* To disable; unfit.

dis"en-chant'ᵈ, 1 dis"en-chȧnt'; 2 dĭs"ĕn-chȧnt', *vt.* To free from enchantment; disillusionize.—**dis"en-chant'er**, *n.*—**dis"en-chant'ment**, *n.*

dis"en-cum'ber, 1 dis"en-kum'bər; 2 dĭs"ĕn-cŭm'bər, *vt.* To free from encumbrance or burden.

—**dis"en-cum'ber-ment**, *n.* **dis"en-cum'brance**‡.

dis"en-dow', 1 dis"en-dau'; 2 dĭs"ĕn-dow', *vt.* To take away an endowment or endowments from.—**dis"en-dow'er**, *n.*—**dis"en-dow'ment**, *n.*

dis"en-fran'chise, *vt.* [Rare.] To disfranchise.

dis"en-gage', 1 dis"en-gēj'; 2 dĭs"ĕn-ġāġ', *vt.* & *vi.* To set or be free from engagement; become detached; withdraw. Syn.: see RELEASE.—**dis"en-gaged'**, *pa.* **1.** Separated or disjoined. **2.** Not bound by appointment; at liberty.—**dis"en-gag'ed-ness**, *n.*—**dis"en-gage'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of disengaging, or the state of being disengaged; extrication. **2.** Freedom from toil or care; leisure. **3.** Gracefulness; ease.

dis"en-no'bleţ, *vt.* To deprive of nobleness or title of nobility.

dis"en-tail', 1 dis"en-tēl'; 2 dĭs"ĕn-tāl', *vt.* To free from or break the entail of, as an estate.—**dis"en-tail'**, *n.* The act of breaking an entail.

dis"en-tan'gl(eᵉᴿ, 1 dis"en-taŋ'gl; 2 dĭs"ĕn-tăŋ'ġl, *vt.* To relieve of entanglement or perplexity; unravel.

—**dis"en-tan'gl(e-ment**ᵀᴿ, *n.*

dis"en-thrall', 1 dis"en-thrēl'; 2 dĭs"ĕn-thrąl', *vt.* To release from or as from thraldom; set free. **dis"en-thral'**ţ.—**dis"en-thral'**[or **-thrall']ment, dis"in-thral'ment**, *n.*

dis"en-throne'ţ, *vt.* To dethrone.

dis"en-ti'tle, 1 dis"en-taı'tl; 2 dis"ĕn-tı'tl, *vt.* To take away the title from; deprive of a right. [inter.

dis"en-tomb', 1 dis"en-tūm'; 2 dĭs"ĕn-tọm', *vt.* To exhume; dis-

dis"en-trance'ţ, 1 dis"en-trans'; 2 dĭs"ĕn-trȧnç', *vt.* To arouse from a trance or spell; disillusionize.

dis"en-twine', 1 dis"en-twaın'; 2 dĭs"ĕn-twĭn', *vt.* & *vi.* To untwine; to become disentangled or untwined.

di-sep'a-lous, 1 daı-sep'ə-lus; 2 dı-sĕp'a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Having two sepals. [< DI-¹ + SEPALOUS.]

dis"es-tab'lishţ, 1 dis"es-tab'lısh; 2 dĭs"ĕs-tăb'lish, *vt.* To deprive of established character; withdraw state patronage from; as, to *disestablish* a church.—**dis"es-tab'lish-ment**, *n.*

dis"es-teem', 1 dis"es-tīm'; 2 dĭs"ĕs-tēm', *vt.* To feel a lack of esteem for; regard slightingly or with dislike; disapprove of. [< F. *désestimer*, < *dés-* (see DIS-); and see ESTEEM.]—**dis"es-teem'**, *n.* Lack of esteem.

dis-fa'vor, 1 dis-fē'vər; 2 dĭs-fā'vor. **I.** *vt.* To withdraw or withhold favor from; discountenance. **II.** *n.* **1.** Lack of favor; disapproval; dislike. **2.** The state of being discountenanced, disliked, or opposed; odium. **3.** [Rare.] An unkind act. **dis-fa'vour**‡.

dis-fea'ture, 1 dis-fī'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dĭs-fē'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To deprive of a feature or features; disfigure.—**dis-fea'ture**, *n.* Disfigurement.

dis-fig'ure, 1 dis-fig'yur; 2 dĭs-fĭġ'yur, *vt.* To impair or injure the beauty of; render unsightly; deform.—**dis-fig'ured**, *pa.* Physically marred; made unsightly.—**dis-fig'ure-ment**, *n.* **1.** That which disfigures. **2.** The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured. **dis-fig"u-ra'tion**‡. Syn.: see BLEMISH.

dis-for'estᵈ, 1 dis-for'est; 2 dis-fŏr'ĕst, *vt.* **1.** To clear of forest; cut away the timber of; strip of trees. **2.** To disafforest.

dis-fran'chise, 1 dis-fran'chaız *or* -chaiz; 2 dĭs-frăn'chĭs *or* -chĭs, *vt.* [-CHISED; -CHIS-ING.] To deprive of a privilege, right, or grant; to dispossess of a citizen's privileges, as of the ballot. **-ment**, *n.*

dis-fur'nish‖ᵗ, *vt.* To render destitute of furniture or of belongings.—**dis-fur'nish-ment**, *n.*

dis-gar'nish‖ᵗ, 1 dis-gär'nısh; 2 dis-ġär'nish, *vt.* To strip of garniture; disfurnish; divest.

dis-gav'el, 1 dis-gav'el; 2 dis-ġăv'ĕl, *vt. Eng. Law.* To exempt (an estate) from the law of gavelkind.

dis-gorge', 1 dis-gōrj'; 2 dĭs-ġōrġ', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To throw out, as from the throat or stomach; eject; vomit. **2.** To restore; make restitution.

dis-grace', 1 dis-grēs'; 2 dĭs-ġrā'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bring reproach or shame upon. **2.** To dismiss with ignominy. **II.** *n.* **1.** Disfavor. **2.** Infamy; ignominy. **3.** That which disgraces. Syn.: see ABASE; BLEMISH; STAIN.

—**dis-grace'ful**, *a.* Characterized by or causing disgrace; shameful. Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.—**dis-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*—**dis-grac'er**, *n.*

dis-grun'tle, 1 dis-grun'tl; 2 dĭs-ġrŭn'tl, *vt.* [Colloq.] To disappoint and vex: usually in the past participle.

dis-guise', } 1 dis-gaız'; 2 dĭs-ġīz'. **I.** *vt.* [DIS-GUISED';
dis-guize'ᴿ, [DIS-GUIS'ING.] **1.** To change the appearance of, as by a mask; alter. **2.** To hide; conceal. **3.** To intoxicate: a euphemism. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised. **2.** Something that disguises, alters the appearance of, or renders difficult of recognition. **3.** Intoxication. [< OF. *desguiser*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *guise*, GUISE.] Syn.: (verb) see HIDE; MASK; (noun) see PRETENSE.—**dis-guis'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-guis'er**, *n.*

dis-gust', 1 dis-gust'; 2 dĭs-ġŭst'. **I.**ᵈ *vt.* **1.** To affect with loathing or aversion. **2.** To raise aversion in (a person) with regard to a person or thing: with *against*, *from*, or *with*. **II.** *n.* Strong aversion or repugnance, physical, mental, or moral. [< OF. *desgouster*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *gusto*, taste, < *gustus*, tasting.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY.

—**dis-gust'ful**, *a.* **1.** Disgusting. **2.** Full of or characterized by disgust.—**dis-gust'ing**, *pa.* Serving or fitted to provoke disgust; odious; revolting.—**dis-gust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dishţ, 1 dish; 2 dĭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in a dish or dishes; serve as food: often with *up* or *out*. **2.** To make concave, as a wheel. **3.** [Slang.] To cheat; ruin. **II.** *i.* To be or become concave.

dish, *n.* **1.** A concave or hollow vessel for serving food at meals; anything of similar shape. **2.** The kind or amount of food served in a dish. **3.** Concavity. [< Gr.ᴸ⁺ᴬˢ *diskos*, disk.]—**dish'cloth**", *n.* A cloth used in washing dishes. **d.-clout**‡.—**dish'ful**, *n.* The quantity that a dish will hold.

—**dish'ing**, *pa.* Hollow like a dish; concave.

dis"ha-bille', 1 dis"ə-bil' *or* -bil'; 2 dĭs"a-bĭl' *or* -bĭl', *n.* Undress, or negligent attire, as a morning wrapper. [< F. *déshabillé*, undressed.] **des"ha-bille'**‡.

dis-hal'low, 1 dis-hal'o; 2 dis-hăl'o, *vt.* To render unhallowed; profane; desecrate.

dis-har'mo-nize, 1 dis-här'mo-naız; 2 dis-här'mo-nĭz, *vt.* To render discordant; make inharmonious.—**dis"har-mo'ni-ous**, *a.* Not harmonious.—**dis-har'mo-nism**, *n.*—**dis-har'mony**, *n.* Lack of harmony; incongruity; discord.

dis-h(e)art'enᵍˢ, 1 dis-hȧrt'n; 2 dis-hărt'n, *vt.* To weaken the spirit or courage of; dispirit; discourage. Syn.: see ABASH.

dis-helm', 1 dis-helm'; 2 dis-hĕlm', *vt.* **1.** To deprive of a helm. **2.** To divest of a helmet.

dis-her'i-son, 1 dis-her'ı-zən; 2 dis-hĕr'ĭ-ġon, *n.* The act of cutting off from inheritance. [< OF. *desheritison*, < LL. *disheredito*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *heres* (*hered-*), heir.]

dis-her'itţ, *vt.* To disinherit.

di-shev'el, 1 dı-shev'el; 2 di-shĕv'ĕl, *vt.* & *vi.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELᴰ; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] To disorder (the hair); disarrange (the dress). [< L.ᶠ *dis-* privative + *capillus*, hair.]—**di-shev'el-ment**, *n.*

dis-hon'est, 1 dis-on'est; 2 dĭs-ŏn'ĕst, *a.* **1.** Lacking in honesty; untrustworthy. **2.** Characterized by dishonesty; fraudulent; false. Syn.: see BAD; IMMORAL.—**dis-hon'est-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-hon'es-ty**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being dishonest. **2.** Fraud or violation of trust; a dishonest action.

dis-hon'or, 1 dis-on'ər; 2 dĭs-ŏn'or. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To deprive of honor; disgrace; insult. **2.** To violate the chastity of; seduce. **3.** *Com.* To decline or fail to pay, as a note. **II.** *n.* **1.** Lack of honor or of honorable character. **2.** Degradation. **3.** Insult; reproach; stain. **4.** *Com.* Refusal or failure to pay a note, etc., when due. **dis-hon'our**‡. Syn.: (verb) see ABASE; BLEMISH; DISPARAGE; POLLUTE; STAIN; (noun) see SCORN.—

dis-hon'or-a-bl(eP, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or bringing dishonor or reproach; discreditable; mean; ignoble; unjust; as, a *dishonorable* motive or act. **2.** Lacking honor or honorableness; as, a *dishonorable* lawyer. **3‖.** In a state of dishonor or disesteem; dishonored; as, a *dishonorable* grave. Syn.: see INFAMOUS. **—dis-hon'or-a-bl(e-ness**P, *n.*—**dis-hon'or-a-bly,** *adv.*—**dis-hon'or-er,** *n.*

dis-horn', 1 dĭs-hôrn'; 2 dĭs-hôrn', *vt.* To dehorn.

dis"il-lu'sion, 1 dĭs"ĭ-lūˊʒən; 2 dĭs"ĭ-lūˊzhon, *vt.* To free from illusion or delusion; disenchant. **dis"il-lu'sion-ize**†.—**—dis"il-lu'sion, *n.*** **dis"il-lu'sion-ment**†.

dis"im-pas'sioned, *a.* Free from influences of passion; tranquil. [ment, *n.*

dis"im-pris'on§, *vt.* To free from prison.—**dis"im-pris'on-dis"in-cline',** 1 dĭs"ĭn-klaĭn'; 2 dĭs"ĭn-clīn', *vt. & vi.* To make or be unwilling or averse; indispose.—**dis-in"cli-na'tion,** *n.* Distaste; aversion; unwillingness.

dis"in-cor'po-rate, 1 dĭs"ĭn-kôrˊpo-rēt; 2 dĭs"ĭn-côrˊpo-rāt, *vt.* **1.** To free from incorporation; deprive of chartered rights or character, as a company. **2.** To separate from a corporation.

dis"in-fect'd, 1 dĭs"ĭn-fektˊ; 2 dĭs"ĭn-fĕctˊ, *vt.* To purify from infection. Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**dis"in-fec'tant.** **I.** *a.* Disinfecting. **II.** *n.* A substance used to disinfect or to destroy the germs of infectious and contagious diseases, as chlorin, bromin, sulfurous acid, carbolic acid, permanganate of potash, etc.: distinguished from an *antiseptic* in that it is not intended to be used in actual contact with the living person.—**dis"in-fec'tion,** *n.* The act of disinfecting; fact or state of being disinfected.

dis"in-gen'u-ous, 1 dĭs"ĭn-jenˊyu-ŭs; 2 dĭs"ĭn-ĝĕnˊyu-ŭs, *a.* Not sincere; deceitful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dis"in-her'it§, 1 dĭs"ĭn-herˊĭt; 2 dĭs"ĭn-hĕrˊĭt, *vt.* To deprive of an inheritance.—**dis"in-her'i-tance,** *n.* **dis"in-her'i-son**†.

dis-in'te-grated, 1 dĭs-inˊtĭ-grēt; 2 dĭs-ĭnˊte-grāt, *vt. & vi.* To break into pieces or particles; fall in pieces; crumble.—**dis-in'te-gra-bl**(eP, *a.*—**dis-in"te-gra'tion,** *n.* The act of disintegrating, or the state of being disintegrated; a crumbling away; gradual decay and wasting, as of rocks under elemental action.

dis"in-ter', 1 dĭs"ĭn-tûrˊ; 2 dĭs"ĭn-tĕrˊ, *vt.* **1.** To dig up, as from a grave; exhume. **2.** To bring to light or life as if from a grave.—**dis"in-ter'ment,** *n.*

dis-in'ter-est-ed, 1 dĭs-inˊter-est-ed; 2 dĭs-ĭnˊter-ĕst-ĕd, *a.* Free from self-interest; unselfish; impartial. Syn.: see GENEROUS.—**dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness,** *n.*

dis"in-thrall',-thral'ment. See DISENTHRALL.

dis-jas'ked, 1 dĭs-jasˊkĭt, 2 dĭs-jȧsˊkĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Dilapidated.

dis-jas'kit†.

dis-ject', 1 dĭs-jektˊ; 2 dĭs-jĕctˊ, *vt.* To split apart; separate: chiefly in the past participle *disjected.* [< DIS- + L. *jacio,* cast.]

dis-join', 1 dĭs-joinˊ; 2 dĭs-jŏinˊ, *vt. & vi.* To sever or be severed; separate; sunder; disconnect; part.

dis-joint'd, 1 dĭs-jointˊ; 2 dĭs-jŏintˊ, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To divide at the joints, or put out of joint; dislocate. **2.** To disconnect. **3.** To break the coherence or sequence of; to disorder.—**dis-joint'**†, *a.* Out of joint; disconnected.—**dis-joint'ed,** *pa.* Dislocated; disconnected; incoherent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**dis-joint'ly**§, *adv.*

dis-junct', 1 dĭs-junktˊ; 2 dĭs-jŭnctˊ, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by constrictions. **2.** Not connected; detached. [< L. *disjunctus,* pp. of *disjungo,* DISJOIN.]

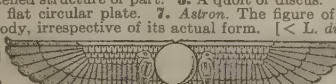
dis-junc'tion, 1 dĭs-junkˊshən; 2 dĭs-jŭncˊshon, *n.* Sundering; separation. **dis-junc'ture**‡.

dis-junc'tiv(eS, 1 dĭs-junkˊtĭv; 2 dĭs-jŭncˊtĭv. **I.** *a.* Helping or serving to disjoin. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which disjoins. **2.** *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction. **3.** *Heb. Gram.* A character used to separate words and clauses in sentences. **4.** *Logic.* A disjunctive proposition.—**dis-junc'tiv**(e-ly**S**, *adv.*

dis-june', 1 dĭs-jūnˊ; 2 dĭs-junˊ, *n.* [Scot.] Breakfast. [< OF. *desjun,* < *desjuner,* F. *déjeuner;* see DINE.] **de-june'**‡.

disk,] 1 disk; 2 dĭsk, *n.* **1.** A flat plate of any material that

disc,] is circular, or approximately circular; also, any surface that is flat and circular, or apparently so; as, the *disk* of a planet. **2.** *Bot.* Any approximately flat circular outgrowth or organ. **3.** *Eccl.* A paten. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* A round, flattened structure or part. **5.** A quoit or discus. **6.** *Mech.* Any flat circular plate. **7.** *Astron.* The figure of a heavenly body, irrespective of its actual form. [< L. *discus,* < Gr. *diskos,* disk.]



Egyptian Winged Disk Symbolic of the Sun.

—winged disk, in Egyptian art, the disk or symbol of the sun, supported by two uræi and the expanded wings of a vulture. [dis-leaf'‡.

dis-leave', 1 dĭs-lēvˊ; 2 dĭs-lēvˊ, *vt.* [Rare.] To strip of leaves.

dis-like', 1 dĭs-laikˊ; 2 dĭs-likˊ. **I.** *vt.* To regard with aversion. **II.** *n.* Distaste; repugnance; aversion. Syn.: (verb) see ABHOR; (noun) see ANTIPATHY; HATRED.—**dis-lik'a-bl**(eS, *a.*—**dis-lik'er,** *n.*—**dis-lik'ing,** *n.*

dis-li'ken‖, *vt.* To make unlike; mask.—**dis-like'ness**†, *n.*

dis-limn'‖, *vt. & vi.* To obliterate; dissolve.

dis'lo-cate, 1 dĭs'lo-kētˊ; 2 dĭs'lo-cātˊ, *vt.* [-CAT"ED**d**; -CAT"ING.] **1.** *Surg.* To put out of joint, as a bone. **2.** To put out of proper place or order; displace; disarrange. [< L.LL. *dis-,* apart, + *locus,* place.]—**dis"lo-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The partial or complete displacement of one or more of the bones of a joint. **2.** The act of displacing or disarranging, or the resulting condition; disarrangement; disorder. **3.** *Geol.* A fault or subsidence, generally followed by a displacement of the rocks on either side.

dis-lodge', 1 dĭs-lojˊ; 2 dĭs-lŏdĝˊ, *v.* [-LODGED'; -LODG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove or drive out from a lodging or place of retirement or abode; eject; displace; as, to *dislodge* a brick from a wall. **2.** *Mil.* To compel to abandon a position or an entrenchment; drive out; as, we *dislodged* the enemy. **II.** *i.* To withdraw or depart from a place of lodgment or dwelling; remove. Syn.: see BANISH.—**dis-lodg'ment,** *n.*

dis-loy'al, 1 dĭs-loiˊəl; 2 dĭs-lŏyˊal, *a.* False to one's allegiance or obligations; faithless. Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS.—**dis-loy'al-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-loy'al-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being disloyal; unfaithfulness; inconstancy. **2.** A disloyal action.

dis'mal, 1 dizˊməl; 2 dĭsˊmal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Producing or expressing depression or gloom of feeling; cheerless; mournful. The present usage is probably derived from the now obsolete phrase *dismal day* (or *days*)—that is, decimal day, or the time when the extortionate feudal tithes were collected. **2.** Relating to adversity or trouble; direful; horrible. **3.** Calamitous; ill-omened. **II.** *n.* **1.** Gloomy feelings; depression of spirits; "blues"; usually in the plural. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A piece of swampy land, often enclosing hummocks of dry ground. **dismal swamp**†. **3†.** *pl.* The evil days (*dies mali*) of the medieval calendar. [< OF. *disme,* F. *dîme,* < L. *decimus,* tenth; or < L. *dies mali,* evil or impropitious days.] Syn.: see DARK; SAD.—**dis'mal-ly,** *adv.*—**dis'mal-ness,** *n.* [Carolina: 30 by 10 m.

Dis'mal Swamp. A morass in S. E. Virginia and N. E. North

dis-man'tl(eP, 1 dis-manˊtl; 2 dĭs-mănˊtl, *vt.* [-TL(E)D**P**; -TLING.] **1.** To strip of furniture, equipments, or defenses. **2.** *Mech.* To remove the main fixtures from (a machine). **3†.** To divest of clothing.—**dis-man'tle-ment,** *n.*

dis-mask'†, *vt.* To unmask or uncover; discover.

dis-mast'd, 1 dis-mastˊ; 2 dĭs-mȧstˊ, *vt. Naut.* To remove the masts of; break and carry away the masts from.

dis-may', 1 dis-mēˊ; 2 dĭs-māˊ. **I.** *vt.* To fill with consternation; daunt; appal; affright. **II.** *n.* A state of overwhelming embarrassment and fright; consternation; terror. [< DIS- + F. *-mayer,* < OHG. *magan,* have power.] Syn.: (verb) see FRIGHTEN; (noun) see ALARM; CHAGRIN; FEAR; FRIGHT.

disme‖, 1 dim; 2 dĭm, *n.* A tenth part; a tithe. [OF.; see DIME.]

dis-mem'ber, 1 dis-memˊbər; 2 dĭs-mĕmˊbər, *vt.* **1.** To separate limb from limb or part from part. 2§. To separate from membership. **-ment,** *n.*

dis-miss't, 1 dis-misˊ; 2 dĭs-mĭsˊ, *vt.* **1.** To put out of office or service by an act of authority: usually implying disgrace. **2.** To cause or allow to depart; send away. **3.** To put away or aside; reject; put beyond consideration. **4.** *Law.* To send out of court; reject without further hearing; as, the case was *dismissed.* [< DIS- + L. *missus,* pp. of *mitto,* send.] Syn.: see BANISH.—**dis-mis'sal,** *n.* A dismissing; discharge. **dis-mis'sion**‡.—**dis-mis'so-ry,** *a.* Dismissing or sending away. **dis-mis'siv**(eS‡.

dis-mount'd, 1 dis-mauntˊ; 2 dĭs-mountˊ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove from a horse, as a soldier, or from a mounting, as a cannon or a jewel. **2.** *Mech.* To take (a machine) to pieces. **II.** *i.* **1.** To get off or alight, as from a horse. **2.** To come down; descend.—**dis-mount',** *n.* The act or manner of dismounting.

dis'na, 1 dizˊnə; 2 dĭgˊna. [Scot.] Does not.

dis-na'ture, 1 dis-nēˊchur *or* -tûr; 2 dĭs-nāˊchur *or* -tûr, *vt. & vi.* **1‖.** To render unnatural; change the nature of. **2†.** To become disordered or unnatural.—**dis-na'tured**†, *a.* Unnatural. **dis-nat'u-ral**‡.

dis"o-bey', 1 dis"o-bēˊ; 2 dĭs"o-bēˊ, *vt. & vi.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to be disobedient.—**dis"o-be'di-ence,** *n.*—**dis"o-be'di-ent,** *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. Syn.: see REBELLIOUS.—**dis"o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*—**dis"o-bey'er,** *n.* One who disobeys.

dis"o-blige', 1 dis"o-blaiˊ; 2 dĭs"o-blĭgˊ, *vt.* To neglect or refuse to oblige.—**dis-ob"li-ga'tion**†, *n.* **1.** The act of disobliging; an act giving offense. **2.** The state of being free from obligation.—**dis"o-blig'ing,** *pa.* Not disposed to oblige; unaccommodating. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

di-so'di-um, 1 dai-soˊdi-um; 2 dĭ-sōˊdi-ŭm, *a. Chem.* Characterized by the presence of two sodium atoms in one molecule.—**di-so'dic,** *a.*

dis-orb'‖, *vt.* **1.** To throw out of orbit. **2.** To take away the orb from as an emblem of sovereignty.

dis-or'der, 1 dis-ôrˊdər; 2 dĭs-ôrˊder. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To throw out of order; disarrange. **2.** To disturb the natural functions of, as body or mind; unsettle; derange. **3‖.** To agitate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being disarranged; disorderliness. **2.** Hence, disregard or neglect of orderliness. **3.** A disturbance of the peace; an infraction of law or discipline; minor uprising or tumult. **4.** Derangement of the bodily or mental functions; disease. **5‖.** Agitation. [< OF. *desordre,* < L. *dis-,* DIS-, + *ordo,* order.]

Syn.: anarchy, clutter, confusion, disturbance, irregularity. See DISEASE; ILLNESS; TUMULT.—Ant.: method, order, regularity, system.—**dis-or'dered,** *pa.* **1.** Having no order or arrangement; confused. **2.** Mentally deranged.—**dis-or'der-ly.** **I.** *a. & adv.* **1.** Being in or causing disorder; not orderly. **2.** Lawless; disreputable. Syn.: IRREGULAR; TURBULENT. **II.** *n.* [-LIES, 1 -liz; 2 -lĭg, *pl.*] A disorderly person; offender against public order: a term used in police courts.—**dis-or'der-li-ness,** *n.*

dis-or'di-nate, 1 dis-ôrˊdi-nit; 2 dĭs-ôrˊdi-nat, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Disorderly; irregular. **2†.** Inordinate; without moderation.

dis-or'gan-ize, 1 dis-ôrˊgan-aiz; 2 dĭs-ôrˊgan-ĭz, *vt.* To deprive of organization; break up.—**dis-or"gan-i-za'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of disorganizing. **2.** The state of being disorganized.—**dis-or'gan-iz"er,** *n.*

dis-own', 1 dis-ōn'; 2 dĭs-ōn', *vt.* To refuse to acknowledge or to admit; deny; reject. Syn.: see RENOUNCE.

Disp., *abbr.* Dispensatory.

dis-par'age, 1 dis-par'ij; 2 dĭs-păr'ăg, *vt.* [-AGED'; -AG-ING.] **1.** To speak of slightingly; undervalue. **2.** To injure by unfavorable comparison. [< OF. *des-* + *parage*, rank.]

Syn.: belittle, carp at, decry, depreciate, derogate from, detract from, discredit, dishonor, lower, underestimate, underrate, undervalue. To *decry* is to cry down, in some noisy, public, or conspicuous manner. A witness or a statement is *discredited;* the currency is *depreciated;* a good name is *dishonored* by unworthy conduct; we *underestimate* in our own minds; we may *underrate* or *undervalue* in statement to others. To *disparage* is to *belittle* by damaging comparison or suggestion. These words are used, with few exceptions, of things such as qualities, merits, attainments, etc. See ABUSE; ASPERSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE.

—**dis-par'age-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of depreciating, slighting, or undervaluing; derogation. **2.** A condition of low estimation or valuation; a reproach; disgrace. **3.** An unjust classing or comparison with that which is of less worth; degradation.—**dis-par'a-ger**, *n.*—**dis-par'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis'pa-rate, 1 dis'pə-rēt; 2 dĭs'pa-rāt, *a.* That can not be compared; dissimilar; radically different. [< L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *par*, equal.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dis-par'i-ty, 1 dis-par'i-ti; 2 dĭs-păr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being dissimilar; inequality; difference. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical impediment to marriage for which a dispensation must be procured.

dis-park'‖, 1 dis-pārk'; 2 dĭs-pärk', *vt.* **1.** To take from use as a park and apply otherwise. **2.** To release from enclosure.

dis-part', 1 dis-pārt'; 2 dĭs-pärt', *vt. & vi.* To part asunder; separate. [< OF. *despartir*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *pars*, part.]—**dis-part'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

dis-part', *n. Ordnance.* **1.** The difference between the semidiameters of the base-ring and the muzzle of a cannon. **2.** A piece upon the top of a cannon's muzzle to raise the line of sight parallel with the axis of the bore; a muzzle-sight. **dis-part'-sight'**‡.

dis-pas'sion‖, 1 dis-pash'ən; 2 dĭs-păsh'on, *n.* Freedom from passion; apathy; indifference.

dis-pas'sion-ate, 1 dis-pash'ən-it; 2 dĭs-păsh'on-at, *a.* Free from passion; unprejudiced. Syn.: see CALM; SOBER.

—**dis-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

dis-patch', } 1 dis-pach'; 2 dĭs-păch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To send
des-patch', } off to some assigned destination; especially, to
dis-pach'ᵉ, } send off with haste, or by some swift method of conveyance. **2.** To transact with promptness; dispose of quickly. **3.** To kill summarily. **II.** *i.* To dispose of matters quickly; bring things to a prompt conclusion; also, to make haste. [< It. *dispacciare*, < L. *dis-* (int.) + *pactiare*, to make an agreement.] Syn.: see KILL.—**dis-patch'er**, *n.*

dis-patch', } *n.* **1.** The act of dispatching; a forwarding to
des-patch', } some destination: usually with the implication of promptness or celerity; as, the *dispatch* of a messenger, or of the mails. **2.** A message sent by special means and with haste, as by telegraph; especially, a communication on public matters sent by one official to another. **3.** Quick transaction, as of business; the prompt performance and completion of work; expedition; speed. **4.** The act of killing; death by violence. **5.** An organization or conveyance for the speedy transmission of money, goods, or messages; as, I will send it by *dispatch*. **6**‖. Dismissal; deliverance; riddance.—**dis-patch'ful**, *a.*

dis-pau'per, 1 dis-pē'pər; 2 dĭs-pą'per, *vt.* **1.** To free from pauper condition; decide to be no longer a pauper, and debar from public support as such. **2.** To debar from bringing suit *in formâ pauperis.*

dis-pau'per-ize, 1 dis-pē'pər-aiz; 2 dĭs-pą'per-ɪz, *vt.* To relieve, as a community, from paupers; free from pauperism.

dis-peace'‖, *n.* Want or loss of peace; also, dissension.

dis-pel', 1 dis-pel'; 2 dĭs-pĕl', *vt.* [DIS-PELLED', DIS-PELD'ᵉ; DIS-PEL'LING.] To scatter; disperse; dissipate. [< L. *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *pello*, drive.]

dis-pend'†, *vt.* To spend; lay out; expend; squander.

dis-pen'sa-bl(eᵉ, 1 dis-pen'sə-bl; 2 dĭs-pĕn'sa-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being distributed or administered to others. **2.** That may be dispensed with. **3.** That may be removed by or made the subject of dispensation; pardonable.—**dis-pen''sa-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

dis-pen'sa-ry, 1 dis-pen'sə-ri; 2 dĭs-pĕn'sa-ry, *n.* [-RIESᵉ, *pl.*] **1.** A place or establishment where medicines are kept and compounded. **2.** A public institution where medicines and medical advice are dispensed gratis or at a nominal price. **3.** In South Carolina, a store or other place where intoxicating liquors were formerly sold for consumption elsewhere. **4**†. A dispensatory.

dis''pen-sa'tion, 1 dis''pen-sē'shun; 2 dĭs''pĕn-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of dispensing; a dealing out; distribution. **2.** That which is bestowed on or appointed to one from a higher power. **3.** The divine arrangement and administration of the affairs of the world; as, the *dispensations* of Providence. **4.** A specific plan; as, a special *dispensation* of nature. **5.** Special exemption granted from the requirements of a law, rule, or obligation. Specif. (*R. C. Ch.*): (1) Exemption by express ecclesiastical authority from an obligation incurred at the free will of the individual; as, a monk may be set free from his monastic vows by a *dispensation.* (2) The document setting forth such release. **6.** *Theol.* (1) One of the several systems or bodies of law in which at different periods God has revealed his mind and will to man, or the continued state of things resulting from the operation of one of these systems; as, the Mosaic *dispensation.* (2) The period during which a particular revelation of God's mind and will has been directly operative on mankind; as, during the Christian *dispensation.*—**dis''pen-sa'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to dispensation.—**dis'pen-sa''tor**, *n.* One who dispenses or distributes; a dispenser.—**dis-pen'sa-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to dispensing or dispensation. **dis-pen'sa-tiv(e**ᵉ‡. **II.** *n.* [-RIESᵉ, *pl.*] **1.** A book in which medicinal substances are described; pharmacopœia. **2**†. A dispensary.

dis-pense', 1 dis-pens'; 2 dĭs-pĕns', *v.* [DIS-PENSED't, DIS-PENST'ᵉ; DIS-PENS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deal out or divide in portions; give forth diffusively; distribute. **2.** To administer or execute, as laws. **3.** To relieve or excuse, as from obligation. **II.** *i.* To grant dispensation. [< L. *dispenso*, freq. of *dispendo*, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendo*, weigh.] Syn.: see APPORTION.

—**to dispense with**, to waive the observance of; relinquish; forego.—**dis-pens'er**, *n.* **1.** One who dispenses, manages, or administers. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* A transmitter for the conversion of the Morse code into a corresponding series of electric waves. No longer used.

dis-pense't, *n.* Freedom from obligation; exemption.

dis-peo'ple, 1 dis-pi'pl; 2 dĭs-pē'pl, *vt.* **1.** To depopulate. **2.** To take away the character of (a nation or people).—**dis-peo'ple-ment**, *n.*—**dis-peo'pler**, *n.*

di-sper'mous, 1 dai-spūr'mus; 2 dī-spēr'mŭs, *a.* Two-seeded. [< DI-[1] + Gr *sperma*, seed.]

di-sper'my, 1 dai-spūr'mi; 2 dī-spēr'my, *n. Biol.* The so-called fecundation of one egg with two spermatozoa. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *sperma*, seed.]

dis-perse', 1 dis-pūrs'; 2 dĭs-pērs', *v.* [DIS-PERSED'; DIS-PERS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to scatter or depart in all or many directions; drive in different directions. **2.** To cause to disappear; dissipate; as, the sun *dispersed* the mists. **3.** To spread abroad; diffuse; as, to *disperse* contagion. **4.** *Optics.* To separate (light) into its component spectral colors. **II.** *i.* **1.** To separate in different directions; as, the company *dispersed.* **2.** To vanish by dissipation; disappear; as, the clouds *dispersed.* [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *spargo*, scatter.] Syn.: see SPREAD.—**dis-persed'**, *pa.* **1.** Scattered; dissipated. **2.** *Entom.* Placed near together but irregularly, as spots.—**dis-pers'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-pers'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which disperses. **2.** A contact device for dispersing electric waves, as in wireless telegraphy.—**dis-per'sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dispersing; the state or result of being dispersed. **dis-per'sal**‡. **2.** *Optics.* The separation of rays of light of different colors by the action of a prism or lens.—**dis-per'siv(e**ᵉˢ, *a.*

dis-pir'it[d], 1 dis-pir'it; 2 dĭs-pĭr'it, *vt.* To render cheerless or hopeless; depress; dishearten.—**dis-pir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-pir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*—**dis-pir'it-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-pir'it-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited; dejection. **2.** That which dispirits, as a sorrow.

dis-pit'e-ous§, 1 dis-pit'i-us; 2 dĭs-pit'e-ŭs, *a.* Pitiless; cruel.

dis-place', 1 dis'plēs'; 2 dĭs-plāç', *vt.* **1.** To remove from its place. **2.** To take the place of, as by pushing out. **3.** To remove from a position of emolument or dignity; discharge. **4.** *Chem.* To release from combination by displacing, as zinc displaces the hydrogen of an acid.

Syn.: confuse, crowd out, derange, disarrange, disturb, jumble, mislay, misplace, remove, unsettle. Objects are *displaced* when moved out of the place they have occupied; they are *misplaced* when put into a place where they should not be. One may know where to find what he has *misplaced;* what he has *mislaid* he can not locate.—Ant.: adjust, array, assort, classify, dispose, group order, place, put in order, put in place, set in order, sort.

dis-place'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced; also, an apparent change of position, as of a star. **2.** The weight of water displaced by a body floating in it, this weight being equal to the weight of the body. **3.** The geometrical relation between the position of a moving object at any time and its original position. **4.** *Elec.* Same as ELECTRIC DISPLACEMENT. **5.** *Geol.* A fault. **6.** *Psychol.* Substitution of an unimportant for an important idea, as in a dream, for purposes of concealment.—**electric displacement**, the theoretical movement of the electricity in a dielectric as a result of changes in the electric field where the latter is located.

dis-plant', 1 dis-plant'; 2 dĭs-plănt', *vt.* **1.** To uproot; pluck from place or state of settlement; displace. **2.** To strip of what is planted or fixed.—**dis''plan-ta'tion**, *n.*

dis-play', 1 dis-plē'; 2 dĭs-plā'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make manifest or conspicuous; parade. **2.** To open; unfold; expose; make a display. **3.** In printing, to give special prominence to, as by large type. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of spreading out, unfolding, exhibiting, or bringing to the view or to the mind. **2.** Ostentatious show. [< L.[OF *dis-*, apart, + *plico*, fold.] Syn.: (verb) see FLAUNT; (noun) see OSTENTATION; SPECTACLE.

dis-please', 1 dis-plīz'; 2 dĭs-plēç', *vt. & vi.* To vex; annoy; offend; give offense. [< L.[OF *dis-* + *placeo*, please.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; PIQUE.—**dis-pleas'ing**, *pa.* Offensive. **-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-plea'sure**, *n.* **1.** The state of being displeased; dissatisfaction; vexation; indignant disapproval. **2.** An annoyance; offense. Syn.: see ANGER; OFFENSE; PIQUE.

dis-plode'†, *vt. & vi.* To explode.—**dis-plo'sion**†, *n.*

dis-plume'‖, 1 dis-plūm'; 2 dĭs-plụm', *vt.* To strip of plumes or feathers; deprive of rank or honor; degrade.

dis-pone', 1 dis-pōn'; 2 dĭs-pōn', *vt. & vi.* [DIS-PONED'; DIS-PON'ING.] **1.** *Scots Law.* To grant or convey to another, as property. **2.** To incline (a person) to. **3**†. To arrange; set in order. [< OF. *disponer*, < L. *dispono*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *pono*, place.]—**dis-pon'er**, *n.*

dis-ponge'†, *vt.* Same as DISPUNGE. [chair.

dis-pope', 1 dis-pōp'; 2 dĭs-pōp', *vt.* To depose from the papal

dis-port', 1 dis-pōrt'; 2 dĭs-pōrt'. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To divert; play; sport: frequently used reflexively. **2**‖. To transport;

deport. **II.** *n.* Diversion; pastime; sport. [< L.^{OF} *de*, away, + *porto*, carry.] Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN.

dis-pose', 1 dis-pōz'; 2 dĭs-pōz', *v.* [DIS-POSED'; DIS-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set in order; arrange; settle. **2.** To direct the mind of; incline. **3.** To order or appoint; regulate. **4.** To make over; bestow, or alienate, as property: now generally *dispose of*. **II.** *i.* To arrange or settle something. [< F. *disposer*, < *dis-*, apart, + *poser*; see POSE†, v.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; PERSUADE; REGULATE; SET.

—**to dispose of.** **1.** To find a place or use for. **2.** To part with; get rid of.—**dis-pos'a-bl**(e^{R}, *a.* Subject to disposal; free to be used as occasion may require.—**dis-po'sal**, *n.* **1.** The act of disposing; arrangement; order; distribution. **2.** A getting rid of, a transfer, as by gift or sale. **3.** Power of control, outlay, management, or distribution.—**dis-posed'**, *pa.*—**dis-pos'ed-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] Inclination.—**dis-pos'er**, *n.* One who disposes or orders.—**dis-po'sure†**, *n.* **1.** Disposal. **2.** Disposition; temperament.

dis-pose'ſ, *n.* **1.** Disposal. **2.** Order; arrangement. **3.** Disposition; deportment.

dis"po-si'tion, 1 dis"po-zish'an; 2 dĭs"po-sish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of disposing; arrangement, as of troops. **2.** Distribution; state or manner of disposal; final settlement. **3.** Control; power: usually with *of*. as, *at his disposition*. **4.** Natural tendency; temper or temperament; characteristic spirit; bent; propensity. **5.** Natural organic tendency of things, animate or inanimate. **6.** *Arch.* Arrangement, as of plan, perspective, etc.: distinguished from *distribution*. [F., < L. *dis-*, apart, separately, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see APPETITE; CHARACTER; INCLINATION; MIND; WILL.—**dis-pos'i-tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* **1.** Disposing; pertaining to control or disposal. **2**†. Of or pertaining to natural disposition or tendency.

dis"pos-sess'ſ, 1 dis"pe-zes'; 2 dĭs"po-sĕs', *vt.* To eject; oust.—**dis"pos-ses'sion**, *n.*—**dis"pos-ses'sor**, *n.*—**dis"pos-ses'so-ry**, *a.* Referring to or partaking of dispossession.

dis-po'sure†, *n.* **1.** Disposal; direction. **2.** Disposition; arrangement. **3.** Nature; temperament.

dis-praise', 1 dis-prēz'; 2 dĭs-prāz'. **I.** *vt.* To mention with disapproval or censure; disparage. **II.** *n.* The expression of unfavorable opinion; disparagement; censure.—**dis-prais'er**, *n.* —**dis-prais'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-pread', 1 dis-pred'; 2 dĭs-prĕd', *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To spread out or abroad; expand; open. **II.** *i.* To be extended or diffused.

dis-spread'‡.

dis-prize'‖, *vt.* To fail to value; underestimate.

dis-prof'it‖, 1 dis-prof'it; 2 dĭs-prŏf'it, *n.* Loss; detriment.—**dis-prof'it†**, *vt.* & *vi.*

dis-proof', 1 dis-prūf'; 2 dĭs-prōōf', *n.* Refutation; confutation.

dis"pro-por'tion, 1 dis"pro-pōr'shan; 2 dĭs"pro-pōr'shon. **I.** *vt.* To make of unsuitable size or proportions with reference to something else. **II.** *n.* Want of due relative proportion; lack of symmetry; also, inadequacy.

—**dis"pro-por'tion-a-bl**(e^{R}, *a.* Unsuitable; inadequate.—**dis"pro-por'tion-ate**, *a.* Out of proportion with regard to size, form, or value; disproportioned. **dis"pro-por'tion-al‡**.—**dis"pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* **dis"pro-por'tion-al-ly‡**.—**dis"pro-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

dis-prove', 1 dis-prūv'; 2 dĭs-prov', *vt.* To prove to be false, erroneous, fraudulent, or illegal; confute; refute.—**dis-prov'a-bl**(e^{R}, *a.*—**dis-prov'al**, *n.* Disproof.

dis-punge'†, *vt.* **1.** To discharge, as water from a sponge. **2.** To delete; expunge.

dis-pute', 1 dis-pūt'; 2 dĭs-pūt', *v.* [DIS-PUT'ED^{d}; DIS-PUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To question; challenge; controvert. **2.** To argue about; discuss. **3.** To strive or contend for; contest. **II.** *i.* **1.** To debate; wrangle; quarrel. **2.** To compete, as for a prize. [< F. *disputer*, < L. *disputo*, < *dis-*, apart, + *puto*, reckon.]

Syn.: antagonize, argue, battle, combat, contend, contest, controvert, debate, discuss, oppose, quarrel, question, reason, wrangle. Persons may *contend* either from mere ill will or self-interest, or from the highest motives; "that ye should earnestly *contend* for the faith which was once delivered to the saints," *Jude* 3. To *controvert* is to *argue* wholly on the negative side, urging considerations against an opinion, proposition, or the like. One may *argue* and *discuss* without an opponent. We may *question* or *discuss* a proposition without reference to any one's advocacy of it, but to *contend*, *debate*, or *dispute* implies an opponent. A dispute may be personal, fractious, and petty; a debate is formal and orderly; if otherwise, it becomes a mere "wrangle." Compare ARGUE; CONTEND; QUESTION; REASON.

—**dis'pu-ta-bl**(e^{R}, *a.* That may be disputed; controvertible; doubtful.—**dis"pu-** or **dis-pu"ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**dis'pu-tant**, **I.** *a.* Engaged in controversy; disputing. **II.** *n.* One who disputes.—**dis"pu-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of disputing; controversy; discussion; argumentation. **2.** A rhetorical or logical exercise: a scholastic debate. Syn.: see ALTERCATION.—**dis"pu-ta'tious**, *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to dispute.—**dis"pu-ta'tious-ness**, *n.* **dis-pu'ta-tiv**(e^{S}‡. **-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-put'er**, *n.*

dis-pute', *n.* **1.** A controversial discussion; a verbal contest. **2.** An altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Syn.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.

dis-qual'i-fy, 1 dis-kwel'i-fai; 2 dĭs-kwal'i-fy, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of qualifications; render unqualified; disable. **2.** To pronounce unqualified; specif., to deprive (a competitor), of a position or prize, as in a race, on account of an infraction of rules or other irregularity.—**dis-qual"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of disqualifying. **2.** The state of being disqualified; lack of qualification; incapacity. **3.** That which disqualifies.

dis-quan'ti-ty, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable. **2**†. To diminish; lessen.

dis-qui'et, 1 dis-kwai'et; 2 dĭs-kwī'ĕt. **I.**^{d} *vt.* To make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb. **II.** *a.* [Rare.] Restless; uneasy; impatient. **III.** *n.* An unsettled or disturbed condition; restlessness; uneasiness. **dis-qui'et-ness‡**; **dis-qui'e-tude‡**. Syn.: see ALARM; ANXIETY; FEAR.—**dis-qui'et-ly**, *adv.*

dis"qui-si'tion, 1 dis"kwi-zish'an; 2 dĭs"kwi-sish'on, *n.* A systematic treatise or discourse; dissertation. [< L. *dis-*, apart, about, + *quæro*, seek.]—**dis-quis'i-tor**, *n.* One who makes disquisitions; an investigator.

Dis-rael'i, 1 diz-rēl'i; 2 dĭs-rāl'i, *n.* **1. Benjamin D., Earl of Beaconsfield** (1804–1881), an English statesman and novelist; twice Prime Minister: *Vivian Grey*. **2. Isaac** (1766–1848), an English writer, father of Benjamin; *Curiosities of Literature*.

dis-rate', 1 dis-rēt'; 2 dis-rāt', *vt.* *Naut.* To lower in rating or rank, as a petty officer; degrade.

dis"re-gard', 1 dis"ri-gārd'; 2 dĭs"re-gärd'. **I.**^{d} *vt.* To slight; overlook. **II.** *n.* Want of regard; neglect; slight. Syn.: see NEGLECT; SLIGHT.—**dis"re-gard'er**, *n.*—**dis"re-gard'ful**, *a.*

dis-rel'ish, 1 dis-rel'ish; 2 dĭs-rĕl'ish. **I.**^{t} *vt.* **1.** To feel aversion to; dislike. **2.** To take away the relish of; make unpalatable or offensive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feeling of slight repugnance; distaste or dislike. **2.** Lack of palatableness; the quality of being displeasing or distasteful.

dis"re-mem'ber, 1 dis"ri-mem'bar; 2 dis"re-mĕm'ber, *vt.* [Archaic, Prov., or Humorous.] To be unable to recall; forget. Not in literary use; obsolete in England; still in colloquial use in parts of the United States.

dis"re-pair', 1 dis"ri-pār'; 2 dĭs"re-pâr', *n.* The state of being out of repair.

dis"re-pute', 1 dis"ri-pūt'; 2 dĭs"re-pūt', *n.* Lack or loss of reputation; ill repute.—**dis-rep"u-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**dis-rep'u-ta-bl**(e^{R}, *a.* Being in or causing ill repute; disgraceful. Syn.: see INFAMOUS.—**dis-rep'u-ta-bl**(e-ness^{R}, *n.*—**dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*—**dis-rep"u-ta'tion†**, *n.* Disrepute.

dis"re-spect', 1 dis"ri-spekt'; 2 dis"re-spĕct'. **I.** *vt.* [Colloq.] To slight. **II.** *n.* Lack of respect; discourtesy.—**dis"re-spect'a-bl**(e^{R}, *a.* Wanting respectability; disreputable.—**dis"re-spect"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Want of respectability. **2.** A disreputable person.—**dis"re-spect'ful**, *a.* Wanting in respect; discourteous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dis-robe', 1 dis-rōb'; 2 dĭs-rōb', *vt.* & *vi.* To unclothe; undress; strip.—**dis-robe'ment**, *n.*

dis-root', 1 dis-rut'; 2 dĭs-root', *vt.* To tear up by the roots; hence, to tear from the foundation; undermine.

dis-rupt'^{d}, 1 dis-rupt'; 2 dĭs-rupt', *vt.* & *vi.* To burst asunder. [< L. *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *rumpo*, burst.]—**dis-rupt'‖**, *a.* Burst asunder; rent.—**dis-rup'tion**, *n.* The act of bursting or tearing asunder; the state of being so torn. Syn.: see RUPTURE.—**dis-rup'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Producing, resulting from, or attending disruption; rending; bursting.—**dis-rup'ture**, *vt.* [Rare.] To disrupt.—**dis-rup'ture**, *n.* [Rare.] Disruption.

diss., *abbr.* Dissertation.

dis-sat'is-fy, 1 dis-sat'is-fai; 2 dĭs-săt'is-fy, *vt.* To disappoint; displease.—**dis-sat"is-fac'tion**, *n.* ✱ dissatisfied state or feeling: discontent.—**dis-sat"is-fac'to-ry**, *a.* Giving dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory.—**dis-sat"is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

dis-seat'ſ, *vt.* To unseat; dethrone.

dis-sect'^{d}, 1 di-sekt'; 2 di-sĕct', *vt.* **1.** To cut apart or divide, as an animal body or a plant, in order to examine the structure; anatomize. **2.** To analyze and discuss critically. [< L. *dissectus*, pp., < *dis-*, apart, + *seco*, cut.] Syn.: see CUT.

—**dis-sect'ed**, *pa.* **1.** Cut in pieces; separated at the joints. **2.** *Bot.* Deeply cut into lobes or segments, as a leaf.—**dissected map** or **picture**, a map or picture mounted on wood or cardboard, and cut into irregular pieces, as a puzzle, to be put together.—**dis-sect'i-bl**(e^{R}, *a.*—**dis-sec'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dissecting. **2.** A dissected object; an anatomical preparation. **3.** A critical analysis.—**dis-sec'tor**, *n.* One who dissects; a treatise on dissection.

dis-seize', 1 dis-sēz'; 2 dĭs-sēz', *vt.* *Law.* To oust from the possession of an estate in freehold, usually unlawfully. [< OF., *dis-seisir*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *seisir*, F. *saisir*, SEIZE.]—**dis"seiz-ee'**, *n.* One who is disseized. **dis"seis-ee'‡**.—**dis-seiz'in**, *n.* *Law.* The unlawful entry upon the freehold of another and wrongful ouster of him from possession. **dis-seis'in‡**; **dis-seiz'ure‡**. —**dis-seiz'or**, *n.* *Law.* One who disseizes. **dis-seis'or‡**.

dis-sem'bl(e^{R}, 1 di-sem'bl; 2 dĭ-sĕm'bl, *v.* [-BL(E)D^{F}; -BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To conceal, as by a false appearance; disguise. **2.** To make a show of; pretend; feign. **3.** To conceal; ignore. **II.** *i.* To put on false appearances; dissimulate. [< L.^{F} *dissimulo*, < *dis-*, apart, + *similis*, like.] Syn.: see HIDE; MASK. —**dis-sem'blance‖**, *n.* **1.** Dissimilarity. **2.** Dissimulation.—**dis-sem'bler**, *n.*—**dis-sem'bling-ly**, *adv.*

dis-sem'i-nate, 1 di-sem'i-nēt; 2 dĭ-sĕm'i-nāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-NAT^{ED}; -NAT'ING.] To sow broadcast; scatter; diffuse; spread; promulgate. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *semino*, sow, < *semen*, seed.] Syn.: see SPREAD.—**dis-sem"i-na'tion**, *n.*—**dis-sem'i-na-tiv**(e^{S}, *a.*—**dis-sem'i-na"tor**, *n.*

dis-sem'i-nule, 1 di-sem'i-nūl; 2 dĭ-sĕm'i-nūl, *n.* *Bot.* A seed-fruit modified for migration.

dis-sen'sion, 1 di-sen'shan; 2 di-sĕn'shon, *n.* Angry or violent difference of opinion; discord; strife.

Syn.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.

dis-sent', 1 di-sent'; 2 di-sĕnt'. **I.**^{s} *vi.* **1.** To disagree in opinion; withhold assent; also, to withhold approval and consent; as, to *dissent* from an arrangement. **2.** Specifically, to refuse adhérence to an established church, as the Church of England. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or state of dissenting; disagreement. **2.** Refusal to conform to an established church;

non-conformity. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *sentio*, feel.]—**dis-sent'er**, *n.* **1.** One who dissents or disagrees; one who declares his disapproval or disagreement. **2.** *Eccl.* Specifically, a Protestant (at one time also a Roman Catholic) who refuses assent to the doctrines, or compliance with the usages, of an established or state church, especially the Church of England: often capitalized; a non-conformist: opposed to *conformist*. Syn.: see HERETIC. —**dis-sen'tient.** **I.** *a.* Dissenting. **II.** *n.* A dissenter. **dis-sen'tive†.**—**dis-sen'tience‖**, *n.*—**dis-sen'tious**, *a.* Contentious. **-ly**, *adv.*

dis-sep'ı-ment, 1 dı-sep'ı-ment *or* -ment; 2 dĭ-sĕp'ı-ment, *n.* A partition, as one of those that divide a compound ovary into two or more cells; specifically, a horizontal plate between the vertical septa in corals. [< L. *dissæpio*, divide by a boundary, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *sæpes*, hedge.]

dis'ser-tate‖, 1 dis'er-tēt; 2 dĭs'er-tāt, *vi.* To discourse or write in a learned or formal manner. **dis-sert'†.**—**dis'ser-ta-tiv**(e[S], *a.*

dis''ser-ta'tion, 1 dis''ar-tē'shən; 2 dĭs''er-tā'shən, *n.* An extended and argumentative treatise or discourse; disquisition. [< L.[LL] *dissero*, discuss.] Syn.: see SPEECH.

dis-serv(e'[S], 1 dis-sûrv'; 2 dĭs-sĕrv', *vt.* To neglect to serve or treat badly; do an ill turn to. [< F. *desservir*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *servio*, SERVE.]—**dis-ser'vic**(e[S], *n.* Ill service; an ill turn.—**dis-ser'vice-a-bl**(e[F], *a.* Disadvantageous; detrimental; unserviceable.

dis-sev'er, 1 di-sev'ər; 2 dĭ-sĕv'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To sever; disjoin; separate; part.—**dis-sev'er-ance**, *n.* Separation. **dis-sev'er-ment†.**

dis'si-dent, 1 dis'ı-dent; 2 dĭs'ı-dĕnt. **I.** *a.* Dissenting; differing. **II.** *n.* A dissenter. [< L. *dissideo*, sit, apart, < *dis-*, apart, + *sedeo*, sit.]—**dis'si-dence**, *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

dis-sil'i-ent, 1 dis-sil'ı-ent; 2 dis-sil'ı-ĕnt, *a.* Bursting or flying open, as the dry pod of the jewelweed. [< L. *dissiliens(-i-)s*, ppr. of *dissilio*, fly apart, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *salio*, leap.]—**dis-sil'i-ence**, *n.* **dis-sil'i-en-cy†.**

dis-sim'i-lar, 1 dis-sim'ı-lər; 2 dĭs-sĭm'ı-lar, *a.* Unlike; different. Syn.: see CONTRARY; HETEROGENEOUS.

—**dis-sim''i-lar'i-ty**, *n.* Unlikeness; difference.—**dis-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-sim''i-la'tion**, *n.* The act or process of making or becoming dissimilar.—**dis''si-mil'i-tude**, *n.* The state of being dissimilar. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

dis-sim'u-late[d], 1 dis-sim'yu-lēt; 2 dĭs-sĭm'yu-lāt, *vt.* & *vi.* To simulate the contrary of; conceal by feigning; dissemble. [< L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulo*; see DISSEMBLE.]—**dis-sim''u-la'tion**, *n.* False pretense. Syn.: see DECEPTION; HYPOCRISY; PRETENSE.—**dis-sim'u-la-tiv**(e[S], *a.*—**dis-sim'u-la-tor**, *n.*

dis'si-pate, 1 dis'ı-pēt; 2 dĭs'ı-pāt, *v.* [-PAT'ED[d]; -PAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To disperse or scatter utterly; drive away; dispel. **2.** To fritter away; employ aimlessly; waste; squander. **II.** *i.* **1.** To scatter; vanish; disappear. **2.** To be wasteful or dissolute. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *supo*, throw.] Syn.: see SQUANDER.—**dis'si-pat''ed**, *pa.* **1.** Wasted; scattered. **2.** Pursuing pleasure to excess; dissolute.—**dis''si-pa'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dissipating or state of being dissipated. **2.** Excessive indulgence, especially in vicious pleasures. **3.** Distraction, as of the mind, or anything that distracts. Syn.: see EXCESS.—**dis'si-pa-tiv**(e[S], *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to dissipate or disperse, or pertaining to such a tendency. **2.** *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the dissipation of energy. **3.** Tending to a dissipated life.

dis-so'cia-bl(e[F], 1 di-sō'shə-bl; 2 dĭ-sō'shə-bl, *a.* **1.** Not well assorted or associated; incongruous; unsociable. **2.** Capable of being separated or dissociated. **3.** Unsociable.—**dis-so''cia-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**dis-so'cia-bl**(e-ness[F], *n.*—**dis-so'cia-bly**, *adv.*—**dis-so'cial**, *a.* Unsocial; unfriendly.—**dis-so'cial-ize**, *vt.*

dis-so'ci-ate, 1 di-sō'shi-ēt; 2 dĭ-sō'shi-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To disconnect; separate; withdraw: usually with *from*. **2.** *Chem.* To decompose gradually by the action of heat in a confined space (a substance whose constituents, when the temperature is lowered, will recombine, forming the original body).—**dis-so'ci-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dissociating; state of separation. **2.** *Chem.* A reversible chemical action induced by heat: thus, ammonium chlorid on being heated breaks down into hydrogen chlorid and ammonia, and these compounds tend to unite to form ammonium chlorid; thermolysis.—**electrolytic d.** (*Physical Chem.*), the condition existing in a dissolved or fused electrolyte whereby the molecules are separated more or less into ions carrying opposing electrical changes (positive and negative).—**dis-so'cia-tiv**(e[S], *a.*

dis'so-lu-bl(e[F], 1 dis'o-lū-bl; 2 dĭs'o-lū-bl, *a.* **1.** Separable into parts. **2.** Capable of being dissolved or decomposed. —**dis''so-lu-bil'i-ty, dis'so-lu-bl**(e-ness[F], *n.*

dis'so-lute, 1 dis'o-lūt; 2 dĭs'o-lūt, *a.* Abandoned; profligate. Syn.: see IMMORAL; IRREGULAR.—**dis'so-lute-ly**, *adv.*—**dis'so-lute-ness**, *n.*

dis''so-lu'tion, 1 dis''o-lū'shən; 2 dĭs''o-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of dissolving; disintegration. **2.** *Chem.* Decomposition; separation into elements or components by chemical processes. **3.** Liquefaction. **4.** Separation; breaking up, as of an assembly or corporation, or of a partnership, in accordance with the articles of co-partnership, or by the death or insanity of a partner, or by the decree of a court. **5.** Death, the separation of soul and body.—**dis'so-lu-tiv**(e[S], *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Dissolving. **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by physical or mental dissolution.

dis-solv(e'[S], 1 di-zolv'; 2 dĭ-zŏlv', *v.* [DIS-SOLV(E)D'[S]; DISSOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change from a solid into a fluid condition; in chemistry and physics, to alter the state of in any way by solution; to cause to pass into solution; melt; liquefy. **2.** To break up, as an assembly. **3.** To break the control of, as a magic spell. **4.** *Law.* To set aside; annul or abrogate, as an injunction, etc. **5.** To make weak or languid; relax. **6.** To break up; disintegrate; destroy. **7‖.** To clear away; resolve or solve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become fluid; pass into solution; melt; evaporate. **2.** To decompose; fade; vanish. **3.** To become languid; weaken. [< L. *dissolvo*, loosen (pp. *dissolutus*).] Syn.: see MELT.—**dis-solv'a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**dis-sol'vent**, *a.* & *n.*—**dis-solv'er**, *n.* One who or that which dissolves; specifically, a device for producing a dissolving view.—**dissolving view**, a picture shown on a screen by a magic lantern, and caused to change gradually into the succeeding picture without interruption or abrupt transition.

dis'so-nant, 1 dis'o-nənt; 2 dĭs'o-nant, *a.* **1.** Harsh in sound; inharmonious. **2.** Naturally hostile; incongruous. [F., < L. *dis-*, apart, + *sono*, sound.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**dis'so-nance**, *n.* **1.** A discordant mingling or uniting of sounds; discord. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A combination of tones which are not perfectly consonant, especially when used for musical effect, as distinguished from *discord*. (2) The interval between two such tones. **3.** Harsh disagreement; incongruousness; discord. **dis'so-nan-cy†.**

dis-suade', 1 di-swād'; 2 dĭ-swād', *v.* [DIS-SUAD'ED[d]; DISSUAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change the purpose or alter the plans of by persuasion; divert by argument or appeal: with *from*. **2.** To attempt to change in the manner defined above; exhort in opposition. **3†.** To advise against. **II.** *i.* To persuade or advise against anything. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *suadeo*, persuade.] Syn.: see ADMONISH.—**dis-suad'a-bl**(e[F], *a.* [Rare.] That can be dissuaded.—**dis-sua'sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of dissuading. **2.** A dissuasive. Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**dis-sua'sive**(s[S], **I.** *a.* Tending or intended to dissuade. **II.** *n.* A dissuading argument, fact, or consideration. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dis-syl'la-bl(e[F], 1 dis-sil'ə-bl; 2 dĭs-sĭl'a-bl, *n.* A word of two syllables. [< Gr. *di-*, two; and see SYLLABLE.] **di-syl'a-bl**(e†‡.—**dis''syl-lab'ic**, *a.*—**dis''syl-lab''i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**dis''syl-lab'i-fy**, *vt.* **dis-syl'la-bize‡.**

dis-sym'me-try, 1 dis-sim'ı-tri; 2 dĭs-sĭm'e-try, *n.* Lack of symmetry; specifically, the character of bodies or figures which have like parts oppositely arranged. **dis''sym-met'ri-cal**, *a.*

dist., *abbr.* Distance, distant, distinguish, distinguished, district.

dis'taf(F[S], 1 dis'tof; 2 dĭs'tăf, *n.* [DIS'TAFFS or (rarely) DIS'TAVES, *pl.*] **1.** A rotating vertical staff that holds the bunch of flax or wool in hand-spinning. **2.** Figuratively, woman, as the holder of a distaff; the female sex. [< AS. *distæf*.]

dis-tain', 1 dis-tēn'; 2 dĭs-tān', *vt.* To stain; sully; defile. [< L.[OF] *dis-* intensive + *tingo*, tinge.]

dis'tal, 1 dis'təl; 2 dis'tal, *a.* *Biol.* Relatively remote from the center of the body or the point of attachment: peripheral: opposed to *proximal*. [< DISTANCE + *-al* (as in CENTRAL).]—**dis'tal-ly**, *adv.*

dis'tance, 1 dis'təns; 2 dĭs'tanç. **I.** *vt.* [DIS'TANCED[t]; DIS'TANC-ING.] **1.** To leave hopelessly behind in a race; excel; outstrip. **2.** To put at a distance. **3.** [Rare.] To cause to seem distant. **II.** *n.* **1.** Length of separation in space, or, by extension, in time. **2.** The state of being distant, separation; remoteness; a remote point. **3.** Reserve; deference; coldness; haughtiness. **4.** Separation in rank, relationship, or succession. **5.** The part of a picture that represents distant objects. **6.** *Mus.* The interval between two notes. **7.** In horse-racing, an interval measured back from the winning-post to a point on the course marked by a flag or post, called the distance-post. To be allowed to run in succeeding heats of the race, a horse must reach the distance-post before the winning horse reaches the end. Otherwise he is *distanced*. **8†.** Discord; disunion; variance.

dis'tant, 1 dis'tənt; 2 dĭs'tant, *a.* **1.** Separated in space or time; far apart; not closely related in qualities or in position; far away; remote. **2.** Reserved or unapproachable; formal. **3.** Indistinct; faint. **4.** Not obvious or plain; indirect. [F., < L. *di-* (see DI-[2]), apart, + *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see ALIEN; HAUGHTY.—**dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

dis-taste', 1 dis-tēst'; 2 dĭs-tāst'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To dislike the taste of. **2.** To mar the taste of; vitiate. **3.** To offend the taste of; disgust. **4.** To be distasteful or offensive. **II.** *n.* **1.** Aversion of the taste; disrelish. **2.** Alienation; displeasure; disapproval. Syn.: see ANTIPATHY.—**dis-taste'ful**, *a.* **1.** Causing distaste. **2.** Denoting distaste. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dis-tem'per[1], 1 dis-tem'pər; 2 dĭs-tĕm'per, *vt.* **1.** To affect with disease or disorder. **2.** To anger; ruffle.

dis-tem'per[2], *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To mix, as colors, for distemper painting. **2.** To color or paint with distemper. **3†.** To dilute.

dis-tem'per[3], *n.* **1.** A malady, as of animals; especially, of young dogs. **2.** Political disorder. **3.** Ill humor; derangement. **4.** Lack of due proportion, as of parts or qualities. Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

dis-tem'per[2], *n.* **1.** A pigment mixed with a vehicle soluble in water, as for scene-painting and the internal decoration of walls. **2.** A painting executed in such materials. [< L. *dis-*, DIS- (1), + *tempero*, TEMPER.] **des-tem'pert.**

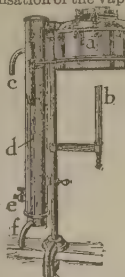
dis-tem'per, *a.* Of or pertaining to internal decoration done with distemper. See DISTEMPER[2], *n.*, 2.

dis-tem'per-a-ture, 1 dis-tem'pər-ə-chur *or* -tūr; 2 dĭs-tĕm-per-a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Disorder; sickness. **2.** Disarrangement; perturbation. **dis-tem'per-ance†.**

dis-tend'[d], 1 dis-tend'; 2 dĭs-tĕnd', *vt.* & *vi.* To expand; swell; inflate; dilate. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *tendo*, stretch.]—**dis-ten''si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**dis-ten'si-bl**(e[F], *a.* Capable of being distended.—**dis-tent'‖**, *a.* Distended.—**dis-ten'tion**, *n.* The act of distending, or the state of being distended. **dis-ten'sion‡.**

dis'tich, 1 dis'tik; 2 dĭs'tic, *n.* *Pros.* A couplet. [< Gr.[L] *distichos*, < *di-*, two, + *stichos*, row.]—**dis'ti-chous**, *a.* Disposed in two longitudinal rows on opposite sides of a common axis. **-ly**, *adv.*

dis-til', } 1 dis-til'; 2 dĭs-tĭl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To extract or pro-
dis-till', } duce by vaporization and condensation of the vapor. **2.** To subject to or purify by distillation. **3.** To give forth or send down in drops; shed; emit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To extract volatile substances by vaporization and condensation. Compare STILL, *n.* **2.** To exude in drops. [< L. *distillo*, < *de*, down, + *stilla*, dim. of *stiria*, frozen drop.] —**dis-til'la-bl**(e[P], *a.* Capable of distillation.—**dis-til'late**, *n.* The product separated by distillation.—**dis"til-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of distilling; separation of the more volatile parts of a substance from those less volatile by vaporizing and subsequently condensing, as by heating in a retort or a still and cooling in a receiver or a worm. **2.** The substance separated by distilling; a distillate. **3.** [Rare.] That which exudes or falls in drops. **4.** The act of exuding, falling, or letting fall in drops. —**destructive** or **dry distillation**, the decomposition of a compound by heat in a closed vessel without moisture, and collection of the volatile products of the chemical changes induced.—**dis-til'ler**, *n.* **1.** One who distils; a maker and seller of distilled liquors. **2.** A condenser used in distilling.—**dis-til'ler-y**, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] An establishment for distilling, especially for producing alcoholic liquors by distillation.—**dis-til'ment†**, *n.* The product of distillation. **dis-till'ment†**.



Distilling-apparatus. *a*, boiling-chamber; *b*, gas-burner; *c*, outlet for cooling water; *d*, condensing-chamber; *e*, inlet for water; *f*, outfilling.

dis-tinct', 1 dis-tinkt'; 2 dĭs-tĭnct', *a.* **1.** Clear to the senses or mind; plain; unmistakable. **2.** Clearly standing apart, as in space or thought, from other objects; evidently not identical; observably or decidedly different; as, *distinct* stamens of a flower. **3.** Standing apart by itself; disjoined; unconnected. **4.** Using or marked by clear vision and understanding; not obscure nor confused; as, a man of *distinct* ideas. **5†.** Distinguished or designated, as by a name; specified. **6.** Adorned; variegated: chiefly poetic. [F., < L. *distinguo*, distinguish.] Syn.: see APPARENT; CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; PARTICULAR; PLAIN.

dis-tinc'tion, 1 dis-tink'shon; 2 dĭs-tĭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing mark or quality; a characteristic difference; also, the relation of difference between objects having distinguishing marks or qualities. **2.** The act of distinguishing; discrimination. **3.** Heed or regard to differences, as of rank or character. **4.** A mark of honor; superiority; honorable position. Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC; DIFFERENCE; FAME. —Prep.: "in distinction *to*" is sometimes found, but "in distinction *from*" is better; we say, "This is *distinct from* that," "*distinguish* light *from* darkness," etc. The same usage would seem to cover *distinction*, and require it also to be followed by *from*. But we say "in contradistinction *to*," the "contra-" giving the effect of opposition rather than separation.—**dis-tinc'tiv**(e[S], *a.* Characteristic; distinguishing. Syn.: see PARTICULAR.—**dis-tinc'tiv**(e-ly[S], *adv.*—**dis-tinc'tiv**(e-ness[S], *n.*—**dis-tinct'ly**, *adv.*—**dis-tinct'ness**, *n.*

dis"tin"gué', 1 dis"tan"gē'; 2 dĭs"tăn"gē', *a.* [F.] Distinguished, as in carriage or manner. **dis"tin"guée'** [*fem.*].

dis-tin'guish[t], 1 dis-tin'gwish; 2 dĭs-tĭn'gwish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark visibly as different; hence, to designate by special characteristics; differentiate. **2.** To recognize as separate; discriminate; hence, to perceive by peculiarities or differences; tell apart; discern. **3.** To classify according to differences or peculiar qualities; define under different heads. **4.** To confer eminence or celebrity upon; set apart by marks of honor or esteem; make noted or notorious: usually reflexive. **5.** To perceive distinctly by one of the bodily senses. **II.** *i.* To discriminate: followed by *between*. [< L. *distinguo*, separate.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; DISCERN; KNOW.—**dis-tin'guish-a-bl**(e[P], *a.*—**dis-tin'guished**, *pa.* Conspicuous; eminent. Syn.: see EMINENT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**dis-tin'guish-er**, *n.*—**dis-tin'guish-ing**, *pa.* Constituting difference or distinction; characteristic.—**dis-tin'guish-ment†**, *n.* Observation of difference.

dis'tome, 1 dis'tōm; 2 dĭs'tōm, *n.* One of a genus (*Distoma*) of trematode, parasitic worms commonly called flukes, from their short, flattened, triangular shape. [< Gr. *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *stoma*, mouth.]

dis-tort'[d], 1 dis-tôrt'; 2 dĭs-tôrt', *vt.* **1.** To twist into an unnatural or irregular form. **2.** To give a strained meaning to; interpret falsely; pervert. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *torqueo*, twist.] Syn.: see PERVERT.—**dis-tort'er**, *n.*—**dis-tor'tion**, *n.* The act of distorting; a deformity; perversion.—**dis-tor'tion-al**, *a.*

distr., distrib., *abbr.* Distributed, distributive.

dis-tract'[d], 1 dis-trakt'; 2 dĭs-trăct', *vt.* **1.** To divert or turn aside, as the mind from a subject. **2.** To turn or draw (the mind or attention) in various directions; bewilder; confuse. **3.** To make frantic; craze. [< L.[LL] *distraho*, < *dis-*, apart, + *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; PERPLEX.—**dis-tract'ed**, *pa.* **1.** Bewildered or harassed. **2.** Mentally deranged; mad. **dis-tract'†.** Syn.: see INSANE.—**dis-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-tract'ing**, **dis-trac'tive**(S, *a.*—**dis-trac'tion**, *n.* **1.** A diversion of the mind. **2.** Confusion; disorder; interruption. **3.** Strong agitation; frenzy; as, *to distraction*, to the point of madness. **4.** Disorder, as in a state. **5.** An interruption; diversion. **6†.** A detachment: separate party. Syn.: see PERPLEXITY.

dis-train', 1 dis-trēn'; 2 dĭs-trān', *v.* **I.** *t.* *Law.* (1) To take and detain (personal property) by distress as security for a debt. (2) To subject (a person) to distress. **II.** *i.* To make a levy on personal property for debt. [< L.[OF] *distringo*, < *dis-*, apart, + *stringo*, draw tight.]—**dis-train'a-bl**(e[P], *a.*—**dis-train'er**, **dis-trair'or**, *n.* One who distrains.—**dis-traint'**, *n.* *Law.* The act or process of distraining.

dis-trait', 1 dis-trē'; 2 dĭs-trā', *a.* Absent-minded. [F.] **dis-traite'** [*fem.*].

dis-traught', 1 dis-trōt'; 2 dĭs-trạt', *a.* In a state of distraction. [Var. of DISTRACTED.]

dis-tress', 1 dis-tres'; 2 dĭs-trĕs'. **I.**[t] *vt.* **1.** To inflict suffering upon; agitate painfully. **2.** To constrain by suffering or pain. **3.** *Law.* To distrain. **II.** *n.* **1.** Acute or extreme suffering or its cause; pain; trouble. **2.** An afflicted, wretched, or exhausted condition; dangerous situation. **3.** *Law.* (1) Distraint. (2) Goods taken by distraint. [< OF. *destresser*, < L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*; see DISTRAIN.] Syn.: (verb) see PERSECUTE; (noun) see ADVERSITY; AGONY; GRIEF; MISFORTUNE; PAIN; POVERTY.—**dis-tress'ful**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**dis-tress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-trib'ute, 1 dis-trib'yut; 2 dĭs-trĭb'yụt, *v.* [-UT-ED[d]; -UTING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide among a number, apportion; share. **2.** To classify or arrange; separate, as from a collection, and locate specifically. **3.** To scatter or spread out in an even or orderly way; administer. **4.** *Logic.* To apply to all the members of a class taken separately: opposed to *use collectively*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a distribution. **2.** *Print.* To separate the types of composed matter and return them to their proper case-boxes; "throw in." [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *tribuo*, give.] Syn.: see ALLOT; APPORTION; SPREAD.

—**dis-trib'ut-a-bl**(e[P], *a.*—**dis-trib'u-ter**, **dis-trib'u-tor**, *n.*—**dis"tri-bu'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; disposition. **2.** That which is distributed. **3.** The state or manner of being distributed. **4.** *Arch.* The arrangement and interdependence of interior subdivisions, etc., as distinguished from *disposition*.

dis-trib'u-tiv(e[S], 1 dis-trib'yu-tiv; 2 dĭs-trĭb'yu-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to distribute; pertaining to distribution. **2.** Denoting individual action or consideration. **3.** *Gram.* (1) Denoting objects or groups composed of individuals acting individually; as, the *distributive* pronouns "each," "every," "either," and "neither" are called *distributive* adjectives when they modify nouns. (2) Expressing the act of taking singly; as, the Latin *distributive* numeral "bini" (two by two). **4.** *Logic.* Indicating or effecting the distribution of a term: opposed to *collective*. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* A distributive pronoun, adjective, or numeral, as "each," "every," etc. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dis'trict, 1 dis'trikt; 2 dĭs'trict. **I.** *vt.* To divide into districts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A portion of territory specially set off or defined, as for judicial, political, educational, or other purposes. **2.** Any region of space; a tract. [< L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*; see DISTRAIN.] Syn.: see LAND; NEIGHBORHOOD.

Dis'trict of Co-lum'bi-a. A federal district of the United States (69 sq. m.; pop. 437,570), on the Potomac river, site of the federal capital, Washington.

dis-trust', 1 dis-trust'; 2 dĭs-trŭst'. **I.**[t] *vt.* To withhold trust from; doubt; suspect. **II.** *n.* Doubt; suspicion; discredit. Syn.: see DOUBT.—**dis-trust'ful**, *a.* **1.** Entertaining doubt or distrust. **2.** Wanting in confidence; diffident; modest. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

dis-turb', 1 dis-tûrb'; 2 dĭs-tûrb', *vt.* **1.** To rouse from repose or rest; disquiet; agitate; trouble. **2.** To disarrange or disorder. **3‖.** To divert, as from a course. [< L.[OF] *disturbo*, < *dis-*, apart, + *turba*, tumult.] Syn.: see DISPLACE.—**dis-tur'bance**, *n.* A change, or alteration, whether as the result of internal or external action, from a condition of order, repose, or peace to one of agitation or disorder, or the act of effecting this change; as, the *disturbance* of a spring; a political *disturbance*. Specif.: (1) A tumult or commotion, without special implication as to extent or importance, by which the public peace is disturbed. (2) A disordered condition of the mind; mental agitation, distraction, or confusion. Syn.: see ALTERCATION; ANXIETY; DISORDER; TUMULT.—**dis-turb'er**, *n.*

dis'tyle, 1 dis'tāil; 2 dĭs'tỵl. **I.** *a.* Having two columns; specif., noting a portico in antis. **II.** *n.* A building so constructed. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *stylos*, pillar.]

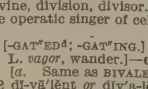
di-sul'fate, } 1 dai-sul'fēt; 2 di-sūl'fāt, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A sulfate
di-sul'phate, } containing one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. **2.** A salt of disulfuric acid. [< DI-[1] + SULFATE, SULPHATE.]

di-sul'fid, } 1 dai-sul'fid; 2 di-sūl'fid, *n.* *Chem.* A sulfid con-
di-sul'phid, } taining two atoms of sulfur to the molecule. [< DI-[1] + SULFID, SULPHID.] **bi-sul'fid†**; **bi-sul'phid†**; **di-sul'furet†**; **di-sul'phuret†**; **di-sul'phuret†**.

di"sul-fu'ric, } 1 dai"sul-fiū'rik; 2 di"sul-fū'ric, *a.* *Chem.* Of or
di"sul-phu'ric, } pertaining to a compound containing sulfur in its higher state of oxidation. [< DI-[1] + SULFURIC, SULPHURIC.] —**disulfuric acid** (*Chem.*), a brown fuming liquid ($H_2S_2O_7$) obtained by adding liquid sulfuric oxid to strong sulfuric acid. Called also *pyrosulphuric acid*.

dis"u-nite'[d], 1 dis'yu-nait'; 2 dĭs'yu-nīt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To abolish union between; separate; disjoin. **2.** To alienate; estrange. **II.** *i.* To come apart; become separated or parted, as friends. [< L.[LL] *dis-*, apart, + L. *unus*, one.]—**dis-u'nion**, *n.* **1.** The state of being disunited; severance; rupture. **2.** A condition of disagreement; breech of concord.—**dis-u'nion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of disunion. Specif.: (1) *U. S. Hist.* One who, before and during the Civil War of 1861, favored the dissolution of the Union. (2) *Eng. Hist.* An opponent of the Act of Union with Ireland of 1801. Compare UNIONIST.—**dis-u'nion-ism**, *n.*

dis-use′, } 1 dis-yūz′; 2 dĭs-yųs′, *vt.* **1.** To cease to use or
dis-uze′ᴿ, } practise; discontinue. **2‖.** To disaccustom: with *from* or *to*. [state of being disused. **dis-u′sage**‡.
dis-use′, 1 dis-yūs′; 2 dĭs-yus′, *n.* The act of disusing, or the
dis-u′til-ize, 1 dis-yū′tĭl-aĭz; 2 dis-yu′tĭl-ĭz, *vt.* To render useless; destroy the usefulness of.—**dis″u-til′i-ty,** *n.*
dis-val′ue‡, *vt.* To undervalue; disparage.—**dis-val″u-a′tion‖,** *n.*
dis-war′ren, 1 dis-wor′en; 2 dis-wąr′ĕn, *vt. Old Eng. Law.* To deprive (land) of its character as warren; turn into common.
di-syl′la-bl(eᴿ, *n.*, **di″syl-lab′ic,** *a.* Same as DISSYLLABLE, DISSYLLABIC.
dit, 1 dĭt, 2 dĭt, *vt.* [Scot.] To close up.
dit†, *n.* **1.** A word, sentence, or decree. **2.** A ditty.
di′ta, 1 dĭ′ta; 2 dĭ′tą, *n.* [P. I.] A forest-tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of the dogbane family. The wood is used in furniture-making, and a substitute for quinin is obtained from the bark. **di′taa**‡.
ditch‡, } 1 dĭch; 2 dĭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dig a ditch or ditches
dichᴿ, } in or around; drain by ditching. **2.** To run into a ditch. **II.** *i.* To make a ditch or ditches.—**ditch′er,** *n.* **1.** One who digs ditches. **2.** A ditching-machine.
ditch, *n.* A narrow trench in the ground, as for drainage. [< AS. *dīc*, dike.]
di′the-ism, 1 daĭ′thē-ĭzm; 2 dī′the-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine that maintains the existence of two coequal gods or powers of good and evil; Manicheism. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *theos*, god.]—**di′the-ist,** *n.*—**di″the-is′tic,** *a.*
di″thi-on′ic, 1 daĭ-thaĭ-[*or* dĭth″ī-]on′ĭk; 2 dī″thī-[*or* dĭth″ī-]ŏn′ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing two atoms of sulfur. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *theion*, sulfur.]—**dithionic acid,** an unstable colorless compound ($H_2S_2O_6$) having no odor and forming soluble salts with certain bases; not isolated in the pure state.
dith′y-ramb, 1 dĭth′ī-ramb; 2 dĭth′ĭ-rămb, *n.* **1.** A passionate hymn sung by revelers in honor of Bacchus. **2.** A metrical composition resembling this. **3.** A wild or vehement speech or writing. [< Gr. *dithyrambos.*] **dith″y-ram′bus**‡.—**dith″y-ram′bic,** *a.*
dit′ta-ny, 1 dĭt′a-nĭ; 2 dĭt′a-ny, *n.* **1.** A small perennial American herb of the mint family. **2.** A plant of the rue family, as the dittany of Crete or the bastard dittany. [< Gr. *diktamnos*, < *Diktē* (a mountain in Crete).] [charge.
dit′tay, 1 dĭt′ē; 2 dĭt′ĕ, *n.* [Scot.] *Scots Law.* An indictment;
dit′ties, 1 dĭt′ĭz; 2 dĭt′ĭş, *n.* Any fabric, as canvas or duck, used in the making of sailors' ditty-bags.—**dit′ty-bag″,** *n.* A sailor's small bag for needles, thread, etc.—**dit′ty-box″,** *n.* A small box used in place of a ditty-bag.
dit′to, 1 dĭt′o; 2 dĭt′o. **I.** *n.* The same thing repeated; the aforesaid: often written *do.*, or expressed by two inverted commas beneath the word intended to be duplicated. **II.** *adv.* As before; likewise. [It., < L. *dictum*; see DICTUM.] —**dit′to-gram,** *n.* One letter or more unconsciously repeated in the copying of a manuscript. **dit′to-graph**‡.—**dit″to-graph′ic,** *a.*—**dit-tog′ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The absent-minded repetition of letters or words by a copyist. **2.** A passage or reading resulting from such repetition.
dit′ty†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To warble, as a song. **II.** *i.* To sing a ditty; warble a tune or song.—**dit′tied,** *pa.* Arranged or sung as a ditty.
dit′ty, 1 dĭt′ē; 2 dĭt′y, *n.* [DIT′TIESᴿ, *pl.*] **1.** A short, simple air; lay. **2†.** A short saying often repeated; a refrain. [< OF. *ditie*, < L. *dictatus*; see DICTATE.]
Di′u, 1 dĭ′u; 2 dĭ′u, *n.* A Portuguese island and seaport town off the S. coast of Bombay. See DAMÃO.
di″u-ret′ic, 1 daĭ″yu-ret′ĭk; 2 dī″yu-rĕt′ĭc. **I.** *a.* Stimulating the secretion of urine. **di″u-ret′i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* A diuretic medicine. —**di″u-re′sis,** *n. Med.* Excessive excretion of urine. [< Gr. *diourein*, urinate, < *dia*, through, + *ouron*, urine.]
di-ur′nal, 1 daĭ-ur′nal; 2 dī-ûr′nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Happening every day; daily. **2.** Done in or pertaining to the daytime: opposed to *nocturnal*. **3.** (1) *Med.* Increasing in violence by day. (2) *Zool.* Active during the day. (3) *Bot.* (*a*) Expanding by day and closing at night, as certain flowers. (*b*) Lasting only one day; ephemeral. **II.** *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The service-book containing the "hours," viz., prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers and compline. **2.** A diurnal bird or insect. **3†.** A journal; diary. **4†.** A daily newspaper. [< L. *diurnalis*, < *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day.] Syn.: see DAILY.—**di-ur′nal-ly,** *adv.*
di″u-tur′nal§, 1 daĭ″yu-tûr′nal; 2 dī″yu-tûr′nal, *a.* Lasting; of long duration. [< L. *diuturnus*, < *dies*, day.]—**di″u-tur′ni-ty§,** *n.*
div, 1 div; 2 dĭv, *v.* [Scot.] A corruption of the auxiliary verb *do*.
div., *abbr.* Divide, divided, dividend, divine, division, divisor.
di′va, 1 dĭ′va; 2 dī′va, *n.* [It.] A female operatic singer of celebrity; a prima donna.
di′va-gate, 1 daĭ′va-gēt; 2 dī′va-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT″EDᵈ; -GAT″ING.] To wander or stray aimlessly. [< DI-¹ + L. *vagor*, wander.]—**di″va-ga′tion,** *n.* [*a.* Same as BIVALENT.
di-va′lent, 1 daĭ-vē′lent *or* dĭv′a-lent; 2 dī-vā′lĕnt *or* dĭv′a-lĕnt,
di-van′, 1 dĭ-van′; 2 dī-văn′, *n.* **1.** An Oriental governmental council; a council-chamber. **2.** A café; smoking-room. **3.** A cushioned or pillowed place for reclining; a couch. **4.** Same as DEWAN. **5.** Same as DIWAN¹. [< Pers. *dīvān*, council.]


Divan (def. 3).

di-var′i-cate, 1 dĭ-[*or* daĭ-]var′ĭ-kēt; 2 dī-[*or* dĭ-]vär′ĭ-cāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-CAT″EDᵈ; -CAT″ING.] To branch off, or cause to branch off, or diverge. **II.** *a.* Branching off; widely diverging. [< L. *di-* (see DI-) + *varicus*, straddling.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**di-var″i-ca′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of branching off or diverging; a forking. **2.** *Bot.* A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles. **3†.** A divergence of opinion.
dive, 1 daĭv; 2 dīv. **I.** *vt.* [DIVED or (Colloq.) DOVE; DIV′ING.] **1.** To plunge, usually head foremost, into water or other liquid. **2.** To work under water, as a diver. **3.** To penetrate inward or downward so as to become lost; plunge; as, to *dive* into a wilderness. **4.** To lose oneself, as in a question, business, or pleasure; become engrossed; go deep; as, to *dive* into politics. **5.** *Aero.* To descend swiftly nose down: said of an aviator in an air-plane. **6.** To submerge, as a submarine boat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A plunge head foremost into or as into water. **2.** [Colloq.] A disreputable resort; den. [< AS. *dȳfan*; cp. DEEP.]—**div′er,** *n.* **1.** One who dives; especially, one whose occupation is to work, explore or gather objects under water, with or without apparatus. **2.** Specif., a bird that dives. (1) Any of several species of loon; as, the great northern *diver*; the red-throated *diver*. (2) [W. Ind.] A grebe. —**div′ing,** *ppr. & verbal n.* of DIVE, *v.*—**diving beetle,** a water-beetle.—**diving-bell,** *n.* A hollow, water-tight vessel, open below, and supplied with air from the surface, in which persons may be lowered into and work under water.—**diving-rudder,** *Aero.* Same as ELEVATOR.
di-verge′, 1 dĭ-vūrj′; 2 dī-vėrğ′, *vi.* [DI-VERGED′; DI-VERG′ING.] **1.** To extend in different directions from the same point: opposed to *converge*. **2.** To deviate. **3.** To differ. [< L. *di-*, apart, + *vergo*, incline.] Syn.: see BEND; WANDER.
—**di-ver′gence,** *n.* **di-ver′gen-cy**‡.—**di-ver′gent,** *a.* **1.** Ever going farther apart. **2.** Varying. **3.** Differing; conflicting; deviating. **4.** Producing divergence. **di-verg′ing**‡.
di′vers, 1 daĭ′vərz; 2 dī′vėrş, *a.* **1.** More than one, but not a great number; several. **2.** Of different kinds; various. [F., < L. *diversus*, pp. of *diverto*, see DIVERT.] Syn.: see MANY. *Divers* implies severally; *diverse*, difference. Hence we say: "The Evangelists narrate events in *divers* manners," but 'The views of the two parties were quite *diverse*." *Divers* has passed out of popular use.
di-verse′, 1 dĭ-vūrs′; 2 dī-vėrs′, *a.* **1.** Differing essentially; distinct.. **2†.** Capable of various forms; multiform. [< L. *diversus*; see DIVERS.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**di-ver′si-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] To make diverse; variegate. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**di-ver″si-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* Variation; variety.—**di-ver′si-form,** *a.* Of different forms.
di-ver′sion, 1 dĭ-vūr′shən; 2 dī-vėr′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of diverting. **2.** That which diverts; amusement; recreation. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; SPORT.
di-ver′si-ty, 1 dĭ-vūr′sĭ-tĭ; 2 dī-vėr′sĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIESᴿ, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being diverse; dissimilitude. **2‖.** Distinctness in being: opposed to *identity*. Syn.: see CHANGE; DIFFERENCE.
di-vert′, 1 dĭ-vūrt′; 2 dī-vėrt′, *vt.* **1.** To turn aside; deflect. **2.** To amuse; entertain. [< F. *divertir*, < L. *di-*, apart, + *verto*, turn.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; RELAX.—**di-vert′er,** *n.*—**di-ver′tiv**(eᴿ, *a.* Tending to divert; diverting; amusing.
di″ver-tic′u-lum, 1 daĭ″vər-tĭk′yu-lum; 2 dī″vėr-tĭc′yų-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [NL. & L.] *Biol.* A blind pouch or structure which has arisen or developed from another larger one, as the cæcum, the air-bladder of a fish, or the lungs of a vertebrate, all of which arise from the intestinal canal.—**di″ver-tic′u-lar,** *a.*
di-ver″ti-men′to, 1 dĭ-vėr″tĭ-men′to; 2 dī-vėr″tĭ-mĕn′to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A light and graceful instrumental composition, frequently in many movements. **2.** A potpourri.
di-ver′tise-ment, 1 dĭ-vūr′tĭz-mənt *or* -ment; 2 dī-vėr′tĭş-ment, *n.* **1.** A diversion; amusement. **2.** Same as DIVERTISSEMENT. [< F. *divertissement*, < *divertir*; see DIVERT.]
di″ver″tisse″ment′, 1 dĭ″vär″tēs″mŏn′; 2 dī″vėr″tĭs″mănt′, *n.* **1.** A brief performance: often a ballet, between the acts of a play. **2.** Same as DIVERTIMENTO. **3.** Same as DIVERTISEMENT, 1. [F.]
Di′ves, 1 daĭ′vēz; 2 dī′vĕş, *n. Bib.* Name given to the rich man in the parable, *Luke* xvi, 19-31; hence, in general, a rich, worldly man. [L., rich.]
di-vest′ᵈ, 1 dĭ-vest′; 2 dī-vĕst′, *vt.* **1.** To strip, as of clothes, ornaments, or office. **2.** Hence, to dispossess; deprive. [< L. OF *denesto*, < *de-*, from, + *vestis*, clothing.]—**di-vest′i-ture,** 1 dĭ-ves′tĭ-chur *or* -tūr; 2 dī-vĕs′tĭ-chur *or* -tūr. *n.* **1.** The act of divesting, or the state of being divested. **di-vest′ment**‡. **2.** *Law.* The act of taking from one the possession of his property.
di-vid′ant‖, *a.* Divisible.
di-vide′, 1 dĭ-vaĭd′; 2 dī-vĭd′, *v.* [DI-VID′EDᵈ; DI-VID′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or separate into parts; sunder. **2.** To cause to separate; disunite; break up; keep apart. **3.** To distribute in shares; portion out; apportion. **4.** To form the partition or boundary between. **5.** To separate into parts having opposite or discordant opinions; make discordant; also, to force (an assembly) to vote in order to ascertain the strength of such views. **6.** *Logic.* To separate, as a genus into its species: often extended so as to be equivalent to *analyze*. **7.** To arrange under heads or topics and explain; expound. **8.** To mark dividing lines on, as a sextant; graduate. **9.** *Math.* (1) To subject to the operation of division. (2) To be an exact divisor of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come or go apart; cleave; open; diverge. **2.** To differ in opinion; be at variance. **3.** To vote by division. **4.** *Horse Racing.* Of the owner of a dead-heater, to agree to a division of the stakes; obligatory in the case of two year olds. [< L. *dividō*, divide.] Syn.: see ALLOT; APPORTION.
—**di-vid′a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.*—**di-vid′ed,** *pa.* **1.** Parted; disunited. **2.** *Bot.* Having incisions or indentations extending to the base or the midrib, as in certain leaves.—**di-vid′er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which divides, separates, or apportions. **2.** *pl.* Compasses for measuring or setting off distances.
di-vide′, *n.* A watershed.—**the Great Divide** [Colloq., U. S.], the Rocky Mountain watershed.

div'i-dend, 1 div'ı-dend; 2 div'ı-dĕnd, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A quantity divided, or to be divided, into equal parts. **2.** *Com.* A sum of money to be distributed according to some fixed scheme, as profit on shares, share of surplus or assets, or the like.

div'i-div'i, 1 div'ı-div'ı; 2 div'ı-div'ı, *n.* [W. Ind.] A small tropical American tree (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*); also, its reddish-brown curved pods, used for dyeing and tanning.

di-vid'u-al‖, 1 dı-vid'yu-ȧl; 2 dı-vid'yų-al, *a.* **1.** Shared with others; divided. **2.** Separate; fragmentary. [< L. *dividuus,* divisible, < *divido,* divide.]—**di-vid'u-al-ism,** *n.*—**di-vid'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

di-vine', 1 dı-vain'; 2 dı-vīn', *vt.* & *vi.* [DI-VINED'; DI-VIN'-ING.] **1.** To find out or foretell by assumed supernatural aid; practise divination; prognosticate. **2.** To obtain knowledge of as by divination; have a presentiment; surmise; guess; conjecture. Syn.: see AUGUR; GUESS; PROPHESY.

di-vine'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding from, or of the nature of God or of a god; offered to God; sacred. **2.** Altogether excellent; godlike. **3.** Pertaining to a deity or to divinity or theology. **II.** *n.* One versed in divinity; a theologian; clergyman. [< L.[F] *divinus,* < *divus,* belonging to a god.]—**Divine Science** (*Chr. Sci.*), the spiritual faith and practise of those who acknowledge God's supreme power on earth, as in heaven, over all error, sin, disease, and falsehood.—**div"i-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of divining. **2.** An instinctive presentiment or forecast.—**di-vin'a-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to divination; conjectural.—**di-vine'ly,** *adv.*—**di-vine'ness,** *n.*—**di-vin'er,** *n.*—**di-vin'ing-rod",** *n.* A forked twig held by the tips and believed to bend downward when carried over hidden springs of water, mineral deposits, etc.—**di-vin'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[s], *pl.*] **1.** The quality or character of being divine, in any sense. **2.** [D-] The Deity; God. **3.** A false god. **4.** Theology. **5.** An attribute, virtue, or quality assumed to be divine. **6.** A being who partakes of the divine nature or qualities.—**di-vi'-nize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make or treat as divine.—**div"i-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

di-vi'sion, 1 dı-vi'ʒən; 2 di-vi'zh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of dividing. **2.** A part; section. **3.** Separation; disagreement. **4.** That which separates, divides, or makes different. **5.** *Math.* The operation of finding how often one quantity is contained in another, or the ratio of one to the other: opposed to *multiplication.* **6.** (1) A part of an army, consisting of two or more brigades, commanded by a general officer, organized as a complete fighting unit. (2) A secondary group of vessels in a fleet; also, part of a ship's company assigned for special duty. (3) A section or territory containing two or more military departments. **7.** A voting of a legislative body, specifically by going into affirmative and negative lobbies, as in the British Parliament. **8.** *Mus.* A series of notes sung to one syllable, as a showy or brilliant passage. **9.** *Biol.* A group of species with common characters forming part of a larger group, as of a class, etc.: as generally used of no definite rank in botany or zoology. [F., < L. *divisio(n-),* < *divido,* divide.] Syn.: see PART.—**di-vis'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **di-vis'i-bl(e-ness[F]).**—**di-vis'i-bl(e[F]),** *a.* **1.** Capable of being divided. **2.** *Math.* Admitting of division without a remainder.—**di-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*—**di-vi'sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to dividing or to a division.—**di-vi'sion-a-ry†.**—**di-vi'siv(es),** *a.* Causing or expressing division.—**di-vi'sor,** *n.* *Math.* That by which a number or quantity is divided.

di-vorce', 1 dı-vōrs'; 2 di-vōrg'. **I.** *vt.* [DI-VORCED't; DI-VORC'ING.] **1.** To free by legal process from the relationship of husband and wife. **2.** Hence, to sunder; separate. **3.** To put away, as a wife. **II.** *n.* **1.** Legal dissolution of a marriage contract. **2.** Hence, severance; separation. **3.** A decree dissolving a marriage. [F., < L. *divortium,* < *diverto,* DIVERT.]—**di-vorce'a-bl(e[F]),** *a.* That can be divorced.—**di-vorc'i-bl(e*†.**—**di-vor-cé',** 1 dı-vōr-sē'; 2 di-vōr-ęg', *n.* A divorced man. [F.]—**di-vor-cée',** 1 dı-vōr-sē'; 2 di-vōr-ęg', *n. fem.* A divorced woman. [F.]—**di-vor-cee',** 1 dı-vōr-sē'; 2 di-vōr-sē', *n.* A divorced person.—**di-vorce'ment,** *n.* Divorce.—**di-vorc'er,** *n.*

div'ot, 1 div'ət; 2 div'ot, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** An oblong piece of turf or sod: used for thatching, etc. **2.** *Golf.* A piece of turf cut from the sod by a stroke. **div'et†.**

di-vul'gate†, *vt.* To make known; publish.—**di-vul'gate†,** *a.* Published.—**di-vul'gat-er†,** *n.*—**div"ul-ga'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]

di-vulge', 1 dı-vulj'; 2 di-vŭlg', *vt.* [DI-VULGED'; DI-VULG'-ING.] **1.** To tell, as a secret; disclose. **2‖.** To proclaim; publish; report. **3†.** To impart. [< L. *di-,* apart, here and there, + *vulgo,* make public.] Syn.: see INFORM; PUBLISH; SPREAD.—**di-vulge'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of divulging.—**di-vul'gence,** *n.* [Rare.] A divulging.—**di-vulg'er,** *n.*

di-vul'sion, 1 dı-vul'shən; 2 di-vŭl'shon, *n.* The act of plucking or pulling apart; also, a rupturing or dilating. [< L. *divulsio(n-),* < *di-* (see DI-[3]) + *vello,* pull.]—**di-vul'sive†,** *a.* Rending.

di-wan'[1], 1 dı-wȧn' *or* di-wēn'; 2 di-wȧn' *or* di-wąn', *n.* [Per.] A collection of poems by a single author; especially, a homogeneous assemblage of short poems; a cycle. Compare DEWAN; DIVAN.

di-wan'[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as DEWAN.

Dix, 1 diks; 2 diks, **John A.** (1798–1879). An American lawyer; general; Secretary of the Treasury, 1861.

Dix'ie, 1 diks'ı; 2 diks'i, *n.* **1.** The Southern United States. **2.** The name of several songs, especially the Southern war-song by D. D. Emmett (1859). **Dixie's land†.**

dix'it, 1 diks'ıt; 2 diks'it, *n.* A statement or a declaration made upon personal authority. [L., he has said.]

Dix"mude', 1 dis"[*or* dı"]müd'; 2 dis"[*or* di"]müd', *n.* A town in N. W. Belgium; pop. 4,000; heroically defended by the Belgians against German attack in the World War, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1914; evacuated by the Germans before the advance of the Allies, Oct., 1918.

diz'en, 1 diz'n *or* dıı'zn; 2 diz'n *or* di'zn, *vt.* To deck out; bedizen. [Prop. put flax on a distaff, < *dis-* in DISTAFF.]—**diz'en-ment,** *n.*

diz'zen, 1 diz'n; 2 diz'n, *n.* [Scot.] A dozen. **diz'n†.**

diz'zy, 1 diz'ı; 2 diz'y. **I.** *vt.* [DIZ'ZIED; DIZ'ZY-ING.] To make giddy; confuse. **II.** *a.* [DIZ'ZI-ER; DIZ'ZI-EST.] **1.** Having a feeling of whirling and confusion, with a tendency to fall; giddy. **2.** Causing or caused by giddiness. **3‖.** Thoughtless; capricious; giddy. [< AS. *dysig,* foolish.]—**diz'zi-ly,** *adv.*—**diz'zi-ness,** *n.*

Djĭ"bu"tĭ', *n.* Same as JIBUTIL.

djin'nee, *n.* Same as JINNEE.—**djinn†.**

D. L., *abbr.* Deputy Lieutenant.—**dl,** *abbr.* Deciliter.—**D. Lit.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Literature or Letters. **D. Litt.†.**—**D. L. O.,** *abbr.* Dead Letter Office.—**D. L. S.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Library Science.—**dm[1],** *abbr.* Decimeter.—**dm[2],** *abbr.* Square decimeter.—**dm[3],** *abbr.* Cubic decimeter.—**D. Mus.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Music. [1,200 m. to the Black Sea.

Dnie'per, 1 nī'pər; 2 nē'per, *n.* A river in Russia and Ukraine.

Dnies'ter, 1 nīs'tər; 2 nēs'ter, *n.* A river of Poland and forming the boundary between Ukraine and Roumania; 800 m. to the Black Sea.

do, 1 dū; 2 do, *v.* [DID; DO'ING; DONE.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to accomplishment; perform; execute; effect; transact; complete; finish. **2.** To effect by any kind of work; deal with; set in order; prepare; arrange; modify; translate. **3.** To bring into connection with a result or purpose; as, to *do* the sights. **4.** To perform an act (causing a result or effect): with both a direct and indirect object, the latter usually preceded by *to* or *for;* as, to *do* one a favor; to *do* a favor *to* a person; to *do* an errand *for* a friend. **5.** To advance money on; cash, as a bill or note. **6.** To employ, as effort, in affecting; exert; put forth; as, *do* your utmost. **7.** [Colloq.] To suffice; serve. **8.** [Slang.] To swindle; cheat; also, to harm or kill. **9.** To assume the character of; play the part of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert or employ oneself in any way; act; strive or work vigorously; make effort or exertion. **2.** To comport, demean, or conduct oneself. **3.** To fare, as in health or in an undertaking. **4.** To contrive to get along; manage; shift. **5.** To answer the purpose; be enough; suffice. **III.** *auxiliary.* As an auxiliary *do* is used (1) in interrogative or negative clauses; (2) to express emphasis; (3) sometimes in the imperative; as, *do* speak; (4) merely as an inflection of the principal verb. **IV.** *substitute.* *Do* is used elliptically as a substitute for a verb indicating action, to avoid repetition. [< AS. *don.* In part < AS. *dugan,* suit.]

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, actualize, bring about, bring to pass, carry out, carry through, commit, complete, consummate, discharge, effect, execute, finish, fulfil, perform, perpetrate, realize, transact, work out. *Do* is the one comprehensive word which includes this whole class. We may say of the least item of daily work, "It is *done,*" and of the grandest human achievement, "Well *done!*" To *discharge* is to *do* what is given in charge, expected, or required; we may say to *do* or to *discharge* one's duty, the duty or duties of one's office, station, position, etc., where *discharge* is the more formal and technical word, signifying to *perform* to the last and utmost all that is required. *Commit,* as applied to actions, is used only of those that are bad, whether grave or trivial; *perpetrate* is used chiefly of aggravated crimes, or, somewhat humorously, of blunders. A man may *commit* a sin, a trespass, or a murder; *perpetrate* an outrage or a felony. *Perform* is used generally in a good sense; as, to *perform* a task, a duty, a service, etc. Compare PERFORM, under ACCOMPLISH. We *finish* a garment or a letter, *complete* an edifice or a life-work, *consummate* a bargain or a crime, *discharge* a duty, *effect* a purpose, *execute* a command, *fulfil* a promise, *perform* our daily tasks, *realize* an ideal, *accomplish* a design, *achieve* a victory. Compare ACCOMPLISH; MAKE; TRANSACTION.—Ant.: baffle, come short, defeat, destroy, fail, frustrate, mar, miscarry, miss, neglect, ruin, spoil.—**do'-all",** *n.* A general helper; factotum.—**to do away with,** to put an end to.—**to do for.** **1.** To suffice. **2.** To provide for; care for. **3.** [Slang.] To kill.—**to do to death,** to put to death; kill.—**to do up.** **1.** To tie up, as a panel. **2.** To roll up or arrange, as the hair. **3.** To make fresh and clean; repair; paint. **4.** To tire out.—**do'a-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**do'er,** *n.* One who acts, does, or performs; an agent. Syn.: see AGENT.

do[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A trick; cheat; as, it is a regular *do.* **2.** Deed; action; performance: chiefly in the phrase *to do one's do.* **3†.** Bustle; ado; stir.

do[2], 1 dō; 2 do, *n.* *Mus.* The first of the syllables commonly used in solmization; the key-note (1) of any key, (2) of the so-called natural key.

Do. or **do.,** *abbr.* Ditto.

doat'y, 1 dōt'ı; 2 dōt'y, *a.* Stained by the inroads of decay; as, *doaty* birch, beech, or oak. **doat'ish‡; dot'ish‡; dot'y†.**—**doat'i-ness,** *n.* [A fish-line float.

dob'ber, 1 deb'ər; 2 dŏb'er, *n.* **1.** A dabchick. **2.** [Local, U. S.]

dob'bie, 1 deb'ı; 2 dŏb'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sprite or wraith; also, a dotard; a booby. [Ult. < *Robert.*] **dob'by†.**

dob'bin, 1 deb'ın; 2 dŏb'in, *n.* A work-horse: a familiar use of the proper name *Dobbin:* often used affectionately as a pet name for a horse. [< *Dobbin,* for ROBIN.]

do'bla, 1 dō'blą; 2 dō'blą, *n.* An ancient Spanish gold coin.

do-blon', 1 do-blōn'; 2 dō-blōn', *n.* A Spanish and Spanish-American gold coin: now no longer coined in Spain; that of Chile is worth 10 pesos. See also DOUBLOON.

do'bra, 1 dō'rą; 2 dō'rą, *n.* Any of several Portuguese gold coins no longer current.

Dob'rich, 1 deb'rich; 2 dŏb'rich, *n.* A town in the Dobrudja, Roumania; formerly called Bazardjik; pop. 17,000.

Do-brud'ja, 1 do-brū'ja; 2 do-bruj'a, **The.** A region of southeast

Roumania controlling the mouths of the Danube; pop. (1913) 500,000; Roumanians and Russians defeated Austrians, Bulgarians, Germans, and Turks Sept. 15–20, 1916, but were completely overwhelmed by them Jan. 2, 1917.

dob'son, 1 deb'sən; 2 dŏb'son, *n.* [U. S.] The heligrammite.

do'by, 1 dō'bi; 2 dō'by, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -biz; 2 -biz, *pl.*] Same as ADOBE.

Doc., *abbr.* [DOCS., *pl.*] Document.

do'cent, 1 dō'sent *or* (*G.*) do-tsent'; 2 dō'çənt *or* (*G.*) do-tsĕnt', *n.* [DO'CENTS or (G.) DO-CEN'TEN, 1 -tən; 2 -tĕn, *pl.*] A person licensed to teach in a university, but without the charge or dignity of a professor; a tutor. [< L. *docen(t-)s*, ppr. of *doceo*, teach.] **do'zent**‡ [G.]‡; **privat dozent**‡ [G.].—**do-cent'ship,** *n.*

Do-ce'tæ, 1 do-si'ti; 2 do-çē'tē, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* An early heretical sect of Christians who claimed that Christ's body was either a fantom, or, if real, of celestial origin, so that he acted and suffered in appearance only, and not in fact. [LL., < Gr. *Dokētai*, < *dokeō*, seem.]

doch'an-dor''och, 1 dɒH'-ən-der''ɒH; 2 dŏH'-ən-dŏr''ŏH, *n.* [Gaelic.] A parting- or stirrup-cup; a drink at the door. **deoch'-an-dor''uis**‡; **doch'-an-dor''ris**‡; **doch'-an-dor''roch**‡.

doch'mi-us, 1 dek'mi-us; 2 dŏc'mi-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Anc. Gr. Pros.* The dochmiac measure, a pentasyllabic foot, of which the typical form is ◡——◡—. [L., < Gr. *dochmios*, across.]—**doch'mi-ac,** *a. & n.*

doch'ter, 1 dɒH'ter; 2 dŏH'ter, *n.* [Scot.] Daughter.

doc'i-ble§, 1 des'i-bl; 2 dŏç'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Teachable; docile. **2.** Capable of being taught.

doc'il(es, 1 des'il *or* dō'sail; 2 dŏç'il *or* dō'çīl, *a.* **1.** Amenable to training; easy to manage; tractable. **2.** Easily worked or handled; tractable. [< L. *docilis*, < *doceo*, teach.] Syn.: amenable, compliant, gentle, manageable, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, tame, teachable, tractable, yielding. One who is *docile* is easily taught; one who is *tractable* is easily led; one who is *pliant* is easily bent in any direction; *compliant* represents one as inclined or persuaded to agreement with another's will. Compare DUTY.—Ant.: determined, dogged, firm, inflexible, intractable, obstinate, opinionated, resolute, self-willed, stubborn, unyielding, wilful.—**doc'il(e-ly**§, *adv.*—**do-cil'i-ty,** *n.*

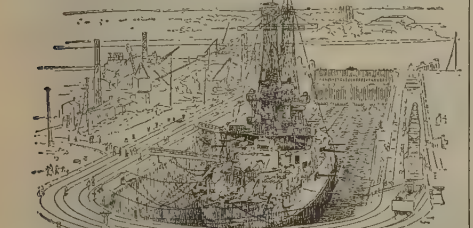
doc'i-ma-sy, 1 des'i-mə-si; 2 dŏç'i-mə-sy, *n.* **1.** The art of testing or examining ores, medicines, etc.; assaying. **2.** In ancient Greece, a judicial inquiry into the character and antecedents of persons elected for public office or of youths applying for full citizenship. [< Gr. *dokimasia*, examination, < *dechomai*, receive.] **doc'i-ma-cy**‡; **doc'i-ma'si-a**‡; **dok'i-ma-sy**‡.—**pulmonary docimasia,** a medico-legal test: floating the lungs of a dead infant to determine whether air has entered them.—**doc''i-mas'tic,** *a.* **dok''i-mas'tic**‡.

dock[1], 1 dek; 2 dŏk, *vt.* **1.** To make less; shorten; cut off; abridge; reduce; as, to *dock* a horse's tail. **2.** *Law.* To rescind.

dock[2], *vt. & vi.* To lay up in or as in dock; bring or come into a dock.

dock[3], *n.* Any one of various plants of the sorrelwort or buckwheat family, or some plant resembling them. [< AS. *docce*, dock.]

dock[4], *n.* **1.** An artificial basin for vessels. **2.** The space between two adjoining piers or wharves, often roofed over and used as a place of temporary storage: sometimes, less accurately, extended to the piers themselves; hence, a wharf. **3.** An enclosed space for prisoners in a criminal court. [< MD. *docke*.]—**dry dock,** a dock so constructed as to allow the water to be removed after a vessel enters, and 'excluded until repairs, etc., are completed. —**dock'age,** *n.* **1.** A



United States Battleship in Dry Dock, United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

charge for docking. **2.** Provision for docking a vessel. **3.** The act of docking.—**dock'er,** *n.* A dock-laborer. **2.** [Eng.] One who dwells at or upon a dock.

dock[5], *n.* **1.** The stump of a tail. **2.** A leather case to cover a horse's tail when doubled. [< Icc. *dockr.*]

dock'et, 1 dek'et; 2 dŏk'ĕt. I§. *vt.* **1.** To place, as a cause or announcement, on a calendar or program to determine order of precedence or a routine of procedure. **2.** To make an abstract of (a case) and keep for record. **3.** To make a minute on the back of; endorse. **4.** To attach a docket, tag, or label to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A condensed statement of a document, generally minuted upon the back of the same; summary; abstract. **2.** *Law.* (1) An entry on the records of a court of the principal steps taken in a case. (2) The registry of judgments of a court. (3) The book in which such entries are made or such judgments registered. (4) A calendar of the cases to be called at any time of the court; a trial-docket. **3.** Hence, any calendar of business, as in an ecclesiastical assembly. **4.** (1) A tag or label attached to a parcel, as of goods ready for delivery. (2) [Eng.] A voucher from a custom-house giving the holder the right to an order for goods at the clearing-house; also, a receipt from a custom-house for duty paid upon entering goods. [< DOCK[1], *v.*]

dock'mack''ie, 1 dek'mak''i; 2 dŏk'măk''i, *n.* A shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*) of the United States and Canada, with slender cymes of white flowers and crimson fruit.

dock'yard'', 1 dek'yārd''; 2 dŏk'yärd'', *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A shipyard provided with docks for the building and repairing of ships of war: generally combined with an arsenal; a navy yard. **2.** A place for collecting and storing naval material, and for building or repairing ships.

doc'tor, 1 dek'tər; 2 dŏc'tor, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To prescribe for or treat medicinally. **2.** To repair. **3.** To alter, with a view to deceive; adulterate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take medicine or medical treatment. **2.** To practise medicine.

doc'tor, *n.* **1.** A practitioner of medicine or surgery. **2.** A person who has received a diploma of the highest degree in a faculty, as of divinity, law, etc. **3.** *Mech.* A device, as in a machine for doing some special work. Specif.: (1) An auxiliary or donkey engine. (2) A boiler feed-pump. (3) *Calico-printing.* A long knife for distributing and removing color on a printing-roller. (4) *Paper-making.* A steel edge on a calender-roll, to scrape off dirt.

4. On sailing vessels, the steward or the cook. **5.** [Local, U. S.] The cook in a logging-camp. **6.** Among uncivilized people, a medicine-man or conjurer. **7**‖. A person of great learning, and qualified to instruct; literally, a teacher. **8.** *pl.* [Old Slang.] Loaded dice. **9.** *Angling.* Any of several varieties of brightly colored artificial flies. [< L. *doctor*, teacher, < *doceo*, teach.]—**Doctors of the Church,** the title given to the most eminent fathers of the church for their devoutness and learning; in the Eastern Church, Athanasius, Basil, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen; in the Latin Church, Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory the Great, and Jerome. Since the 16th century the title has been conferred by the popes upon a number of saints who have proved themselves profound in the doctrines of the church.—**doc'tor-ate,** *n.* The degree or title of a doctor.—**doc'tor-ess,** *n. fem.* **1.** A woman who practises medicine; a female physician. **2**†. A woman who teaches or has a doctor's degree. **doc'tress**‡.—**doc'tor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The position, function, or character of a doctor. **2.** Eminent learning; scholarship. **3.** [Humorous.] The personality of a doctor; as, his *doctorship.*

doc'trin(e§, 1 dek'trin; 2 dŏc'trin, *n.* **1.** That which is taught or set forth for acceptance or belief; that which is held to be true by any person, sect, or school, especially in religion; a tenet, or body of tenets. **2**‖. Instruction; teaching. [F., < L. *doctrina*, < *doctor*; see DOCTOR, *n.*]

Syn.: article of belief, article of faith, belief, dogma, precept, principle, teaching, tenet. *Doctrine* primarily signifies that which is taught; *principle*, the fundamental basis on which the *teaching* rests. A *doctrine* is reasoned out, and may be defended by reasoning; a *dogma* rests on authority, as of direct revelation, the decision of the church, etc. A *doctrine* or *dogma* is a statement of some one item of *belief*; a *creed* is a summary of *doctrines* or *dogmas*. *Dogma* has commonly, at the present day, an offensive signification, as of a *belief* arrogantly asserted. *Tenet* is simply that which is held, and is applied to a single item of *belief*; it is a neutral word, neither approving nor condemning; we speak of the *doctrines* of our own church; of the *tenets* of others. A *precept* relates not to *belief*, but to conduct. Compare FAITH; LAW.

—**doc''tri-naire'.** **I.** *a.* Theoretical; visionary. **II.** *n.* One whose views are derived from theories rather than from facts; a scholastic or impracticable theorist.—**doc'tri-nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by doctrine. **2.** Having to do with teaching; instructive. Syn.: see DOGMATIC.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**doc''tri-na'ri-an,** *n.* A doctrinaire.—**doc''tri-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The vague theorizing that characterizes a doctrinaire. **doc''tri-nair'ism**‡; **doc'trin-ism**‡.

doc'u-ment, 1 dek'yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dŏc'yŭ-ment. I§. *vt.* **1.** To furnish with documents. **2.** To prove by documentary evidence. **3**†. To teach; instruct. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of written or printed matter conveying information or evidence. **2.** *Com.* One of the several papers affixed to a documentary bill and testifying to or effecting the transfer of goods, as the bill of lading, certificate of insurance, etc. **3**†. A cautionary example. **4**†. Instruction. **5**†. Admonition. **6**†. Evidence. [F., < L. *documentum*, lesson, < *doceo*, teach.] Syn.: see RECORD.—**doc''u-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or based upon documents. **doc''u-men'tal**‡.—**doc''u-men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The preparation of documents for use or filing. **2.** The process of acquiring realism or local color in literature or art by the careful study and examination of historical documents, records, etc., bearing upon the subject in hand.

dod'der, 1 ded'ər; 2 dŏd'er, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To tremble or totter, as from age. [Cp. DODGE.]—**dod'der-ing,** *a.* **1.** Shaky; infirm. **2.** Same as DODDERED.

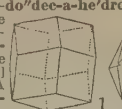
dod'der, *n.* Any one of the leafless twining herbs of the genus *Cuscuta*, parasitic on various plants, to which they adhere by suckers. [< AS. *dodder.*]

dod'dered, } 1 ded'ərd; 2 dŏd'erd, *a.* **1.** Having lost the top or
dod'derd[2], } branches through age or decay: said of trees. **2.** Figuratively, shattered; infirm.

dod'dy, 1 ded'i; 2 dŏd'y. I. *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Without horns. **2.** Bald. **dod'die**‡. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A cow without horns; a muley. **dod'die**‡.

do'dec-a-, 1 dō'dek-ə-; 2 dō'dĕc-a-. From Greek *dōdeka*, twelve: a combining form.—**do-dec'a-gon,** *n.* A figure, especially a

plane figure, with twelve sides and twelve angles. [+ Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]—**do″de-cag′o-nal,** *a.*—**do″dec-a-he′dron,** *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by twelve plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, side.]—**do″dec-a-he′dral,** *a.*—**do′dec-a-style,** *a.* Having twelve columns. [+ Gr. *stylos*, column.]—**do″dec-a-syl′la-bl(ĕ)ᴱ,** *n.* A word of twelve syllables.—**do″dec-a-syl-lab′ic,** *a.*



Dodecahedra.

dodge, 1 dej; 2 dŏdg, *v.* [DODGED; DODG′ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To avoid by a sudden turn; evade adroitly. **2.** To follow or avoid in an evasive or skulking way. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move quickly to one side. **2.** To practise shifts or evasions; skulk. [Cp. Ice. *dadra*, shake.] SYN.: see ARTIFICE.—**dodg′er,** *n.* **1.** One who dodges; a tricky fellow. **2.** [U. S.] A small handbill. **3.** [U. S.] A cooked cake of Indian meal; corn dodger.

1. Simple dodecahedron. 2. Pentagonal dodecahedron.

dodge, *n.* An act of dodging; evasion; trick.

Dodge, 1 dej; 2 dŏdg, **Mary Elizabeth (Mapes)** (1838–1905). An American author; editor of *St. Nicholas* from 1873 and writer of juvenile stories; *Hans Brinker*, etc.

Dodg′son, 1 dej′sən; 2 dŏdg′sŏn, **Charles Lutwidge** (1832–1898). An English mathematician and author of imaginative stories for children; *Alice in Wonderland;* pseudonym, "Lewis Carroll."

do′do, 1 dō′do; 2 dō′do, *n.* [-DOES[2] or -DOS[2], *pl.*] A large extinct pigeon of Mauritius, with rudimentary functionless wings. [< Pg. *doudo*, foolish.]

Do-do′na, 1 do-dō′nə; 2 do-dō′na, *n.* An ancient town in Epirus, Greece; seat of a temple of Zeus and of the oldest of Greek oracles; the responses were uttered amid the rustling of the leaves of the sacred oak.—**Do″do-næ′an,** *a.* **Do″do-ne′an**‡; **Do-do′ni-an**‡.

doe, 1 dō; 2 dō, *n.* The female of the deer, antelope, hare, rabbit, or kangaroo. [< AS. *dā.*]

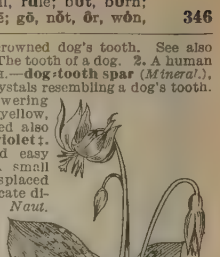
does, 1 duz; 2 dŏs, *3d per. sing. ind. pres.* of DO. *v.*

doe′skin″, 1 dō′skin″; 2 dō′skin″, *n.* **1.** The skin of a doe, especially when dressed. **2.** A fine woolen cloth.

dof(f)ᴱ, 1 def; 2 dŏf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take off, as a hat or cloak. **2.** To strip off, as fiber. **II.** *i.* To take off the hat in salutation. [Contr. of DO OFF.]—**doff′ing-ma-chine″,** *n.* A device for removing completed work from a machine.

doff′er, *n.* **1.** One who doffs. **2.** One who operates a doffing-machine. See DOFFING-MACHINE, above. **3.** *Textile.* One who removes empty spools to make room for full ones. **4.** A fine toothed carding-machine cylinder which removes the sliver of fibers from the main cylinder. **doff′ing-cyl′in-der**‡. **5.** One who operates a carding-machine.

dog, 1 deg; 2 dŏg. **I.** *vt.* [DOGGED, DOGD[5]; DOG′GING.] **1.** To follow persistently; hound; hunt. **2.** To fasten with or as with a dog or catch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A domesticated carnivorous mammal (*Canis familiaris*), remarkable for its intelligence and its attachment to man. See next page. **2.** One of various other species of *Canidæ*, as the dingo, etc. **3.** [Western U. S.] The prairie-dog. **4.** [Brit.] A dogfish. **5.** The male of the dog and various other animals: used also attributively; as, a *dog*-fox. **6.** An implement or part of machinery; a catch, detent, or pawl. **7.** An andiron. **8.** The hammer of a firearm. **9.** *Astron.* (1) [D-] One of two southern constellations, called *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. (2) The dog-star. **10.** A fellow: familiar or contemptuous. **11.** *Meteor.* A fog-dog, sun-dog, etc. [< AS. *docga.*]—**a dead dog,** a person or thing of no use or value.—**a dog in the manger,** one who will neither enjoy a thing himself nor permit others to enjoy it.—**dog′-ape″,** *n.* A baboon or similar ape.—**dog′bane″,** *n.* A smooth, red-dish-stemmed herb, about 3 feet high, having an acrid, milky juice: a medicinal plant. **dog′s′-bane″**‡.—**dog′ber″ry**‡, *n.* **1.** The European dogwood, or its fruit. **2.** One of other plants, as the mountain-ash.—**dog′brl″er,** *n.* The dogrose.—**dog′-cart″,** *n.* A two-wheeled one-horse vehicle, with two seats set back to back, with an enclosed space for dogs beneath the seats.—**dog′-days,** *n. pl.* The hot, sultry season in July and August, when the dog-star (Sirius) rises with the sun.—**dog′-ear,** *vt.* To make dog's-ears upon, as the leaves in a book.—**dog′s′-ear**‡″.—**dog′-fennel,** *n.* **1.** Mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). **2.** The heath-aster (*Aster ericoides*).—**dog′fish″,** *n.* One of various small littoral sharks, as the common piked dogfish; also, one of various other fishes.—**dog′-fox,** *n.* **1.** A small fox of dog-like aspect. **2.** A male fox.—**dog′-Latin,** *n.* Barbarous or mongrel Latin.—**dog′-leader,** *n.* A forester's assistant.—**dog′rose″,** *n.* The wild brier, common in European hedges and thickets, bearing the fruit known as the *hip*.—**dog′s′-ear″.** **I.** *vt.* Same as DOG-EAR. **II.** *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book, turned down like a dog's ear.—**dog′-ear**‡.—**dog′skin,** *n.* Leather made from the skin of a dog, or from sheepskin in imitation of it.—**dog′-sleep,** *n.* A pretended or a light sleep.—**dog′s-letter,** *n.* A name for the letter *r*, especially when pronounced with exaggeration so as to resemble a dog's snarl.—**dog′s-tail,** *n.* **1.** A genus (*Cynosurus*) of grasses, especially **dog′s-tail grass** (*Cynosurus cristatus*), having the flowers in each panicle all pointing the same way, like the hairs of a dog's tail. **2.** Yard-grass. **3.** [D- T-] *Astron.* A name for the Little Bear.—**dog′-star,** *n.* The star Sirius (alpha of the constellation Canis Major), the most brilliant star in the heavens.—**dog′-tent,** *n.* A small shelter-tent of triangular section.—**dog′-tired,** *a.* [Slang.] Very tired.—**dog′s-tongue,** *n.* Same as HOUND'S-TONGUE.—**dog′-tooth″,** *n.* **1.** A tusk-shell. **2.** *Mech.* A steel marble-working punch. **3.** An English architectural ornament, popular in the 13th century, generally composed of four radiating leaves, suggesting a broad-crowned dog's tooth. See also DOG-TOOTH.—**dog′-tooth,** *n.* **1.** The tooth of a dog. **2.** A human canine tooth. See also DOGTOOTH.—**dog′-tooth spar** (*Mineral.*), a variety of calcareous spar in crystals resembling a dog's tooth.—**dog′-tooth violet,** a vernal-flowering herb of the lily family bearing yellow, purple, or white flowers. Called also *adder's-tongue.* **dog′s-tooth violet**‡.—**dog′-trot,** *n.* A regular and easy trot.—**dog′-vane,** *n.* *Naut.* A small vane of bunting, cork, and feathers placed on the weather gunwale to indicate direction of wind.—**dog′-watch,** *n.* *Naut.* One of two watches aboard ship, each of two hours, between 4 and 8 P. M.—**dog′-weary,** *a.* Tired out; completely exhausted.—**dog′wood″,** *n.* **1.** A flowering tree of the United States and Canada; also, its hard, compact wood. **2.** One of various cornel-like shrubs, as the white dog-wood of England.


White-flowered Dog-tooth Violet (*Erythronium dens-canis*).

Dog′ber″ry-dom, *n.* **dog″-cheap′,** 1 deg″-chēp′; 2 dŏg″-chēp′, *a.* Absurdly or exceedingly cheap. [< *dog* (< Sw. dial. *dog*, very, < *duga*, = AS. *dugan*; see DO, *v.*) + CHEAP.]

doge, 1 dōj; 2 dŏj, *n.* The elective chief magistrate, holding princely rank, in the republics of Venice and Genoa. The Venetian dogate, dating from 697, was abolished in 1797.—**do′gate,** 1 dō′gĕt; 2 dō′gāt, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge. **doge′ate**‡; **doge′ship**‡.—**doge′dom,** *n.*

dog′ged, 1 deg′ed; 2 dŏg′ĕd, *a.* **1.** Silently or sullenly persistent; stubborn; obdurate. **2**‡. Spiteful; surly. SYN.: see MOROSE; OBSTINATE.—**dog′ged-ly,** *adv.*—**dog′ged-ness,** *n.*

dog′ger, 1 deg′er; 2 dŏg′er, *n.* A two-masted fishing-smack, broad of beam and having a fish-well in the center, used in the North Sea, particularly on the Dogger banks. [D.]—**dog′ger-man,** *n.* A sailor on a dogger.

Dog′ger Bank. A shoal in the North Sea; 160 by 70 m.; scene of German naval defeat and sinking of the "Blücher" by British, Jan. 24, 1915.

dog′ger-el, 1 deg′ər-el; 2 dŏg′er-ĕl, *n.* Trivial, empty, ill-made verse: used also adjectivally. **dog′grel**‡.—**dog′ger-el-ist,** *n.*—**dog′ger-el-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To convert into, or write, doggerel. **dog′ger-el**‡.

dog′ger-y, 1 deg′ər-i; 2 dŏg′er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A cheat; humbug. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A low grog-shop; a dive. **3.** Dogs collectively. **4.** Doglike conduct; mean and contemptible behavior.

dog′gish, 1 deg′ish; 2 dŏg′ish, *a.* Like a dog; snappish. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dog′gy, 1 deg′i; 2 dŏg′y. **I.** *a.* [Slang.] **1.** Of or pertaining to dogs; dog-like. **2.** [Slang.] Admirable; fashionable; attractive. **II.** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A dog, especially a little or pet dog. **dog′gie**‡.

dog′ma, 1 dĕg′mə; 2 dŏg′ma, *n.* [DOG′MAS or DOG′MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A doctrine or system of doctrine concerning religious truth as maintained by the Christian church or any portion of it; hence, a statement of religious faith or duty formulated by a body possessing or claiming authority to decree or decide. **2.** Doctrine asserted and adopted on authority, as distinguished from that which is the result of one's own reasoning or experience; a dictum. **3.** Any settled opinion or conviction; an accepted principle, maxim, or tenet; as, the essentialness of probity to business success was with him a *dogma*. **4.** In the Kantian philosophy, a synthetical—as distinguished from an analytical, empirical, mathematical, or apodictic—proposition, which is based upon concepts, or constitutional forms of the functioning of understanding. [L., < Gr. *dogma*(*t*-), opinion, < *dokeō*, think.] SYN.: see DOCTRINE.

dog-mat′ic, 1 deg-mat′ik; 2 dŏg-măt′ĭc, *a.* **1.** Marked by positive and authoritative assertion. **2.** Like or pertaining to dogma. **dog-mat′i-cal**‡.

Syn.: arrogant, authoritative, dictatorial, doctrinal, domineering, imperious, magisterial, opinionated, overbearing, positive, self-opinionated, systematic. *Dogmatic* is technically applied in a good sense to that which is formally enunciated by adequate authority; *doctrinal* to that which is stated in the form of doctrine to be taught or defended. *Dogmatic* theology, called also "dogmatics," gives definite propositions, which it holds to be delivered by authority; *systematic* theology considers the same propositions in their logical connection and order as parts of a system; a *doctrinal* statement is less absolute in its claims than a *dogmatic* treatise, and may be less complete than the term *systematic* would imply. Outside of theology, *dogmatic* has generally an offensive sense; a *dogmatic* statement is one for which the author does not trouble himself to give a reason, either because of the strength of his convictions, or because of his contempt for those whom he addresses; thus *dogmatic* is, in common use, allied with *arrogant* and kindred words. See ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS.

—**dog-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**dog-mat′i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**dog″-ma-ti′cian**§, *n.* One who defends or puts forth dogmas.—**dog-mat′ics,** *n.* The systematic exposition of religious dogmas. **dogmatic theology**‡.—**dog′ma-tism,** *n.* **1.** Positive or arrogant assertion, as of belief, without proof. **2.** *Philos.* An uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason or a priori principles.—**dog′ma-tist,** *n.*—**dog′ma-tize** or **-tise,** *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ′ING.] To express oneself dogmatically.—**dog″ma-ti-za′[or -sa′]tion,** *n.*—**dog′ma-tiz″[or -tis″]er,** *n.*

English Dog-cart.

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF DOGS.

1. Japanese spaniel. 1/18 2. King Charles spaniel. 1/16 3. Pug. 1/16 4. Scotch terrier. 1/16 5. Dachshund. 1/17 6. French poodle. 1/22 7. English bulldog. 1/24 8. Beagle. 1/20 9. Dalmatian. 1/30 10. Retriever. 1/24 11. Bloodhound. 1/22 12. Greyhound. 1/26 13. Water-spaniel. 1/22 14. Collie. 1/22 15. Pointer. 1/20 16. Great Dane. 1/22 17. Newfoundland. 1/20 18. Mastiff. 1/22 19. American foxhound. 1/32 20. St. Bernard. 1/32 21. Airedale. 1/24 22. English setter. 1/27

dollt, 1 dolit; 2 dŏlit, *a.* [Scot.] Dazed; confused. **doll'd‡; dolled‡.**

doi'ly, 1 dei'li; 2 dŏi'ly, *n.* [DOI'LIES², *pl.*] **1.** A small, mat-like napkin, for use under dishes on the table. **2†.** A kind of woolen stuff. [< *Doily,* its first maker.] **doy'ley‡.**

do'ing, 1 dū'ɪŋ; 2 do'ing, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Proceedings; acts; course of conduct. **2§.** A transaction. Syn.: see ACT; TRANSACTION; WORK

Doi"ran', 1 dei"rūn'; 2 dŏi"rän', *n.* A town on Lake Doiran in Macedonia; pop. about 8,000; evacuated by the Bulgarians in Sept., 1918; destroyed by shell fire during the World War.

dolt, 1 delt; 2 dŏlt, *n.* Formerly, a small copper coin of the Netherlands; a trifle. [< D. *duit,* coin.]

dolt'ed, 1 delt'ed; 2 dŏlt'ĕd, *a.* [Scot.] Foolish from or as from dotage.

dol., doll., *abbr.* [DOLS., DOLLS., *pl.*] Dollar.

do-lab'ri-form, 1 do-lab'rɪ-fôrm; 2 do-lăb'rĭ-fôrm, *a.* Ax- or hatchet-shaped, as leaves, etc. [< L. *dolabra,* ax, + -FORM.]

dol'ce, 1 dōl'chē; 2 dŏl'che. **1.** *a. Mus.* Soft; sweet: direction in singing or playing. **II.** *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop. [It., < L. *dulcis,* sweet.]—**dol'ce far ni-en'te,** 1 fär nī-ĕn'tē; 2 fär nĭen'te. [It.] Literally, "sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness."

Dol'ci, 1 dōl'chɪ; 2 dŏl'chĭ, **Carlo** (1616–1686). An Italian painter; *Christ on Mount Olivet.*

dol'drums, 1 del'drumz; 2 dŏl'drŭms *n. pl.* **1.** *Naut.* Those parts of the ocean near the equator where calms or baffling winds prevail; hence, a becalmed state. **2.** [Colloq.] A dull or depressed condition of mind; the dumps: commonly in the phrase **in the doldrums** (in a depressed mental condition). [Cp. DULL.]

dole, 1 dōl; 2 dŏl, *vt.* [DOLED; DOL'ING.] To dispense in small quantities; give or deal out: generally with *out.*

dole¹, *n.* **1.** That which is doled out; a small portion; a gratuity. **2.** [Poet.] Lot; portion. [< AS. *dăl.*]

dole², *n.* [Poet.] Grief; mourning. [< OF. *dŏl,* < L. *doleo,* feel pain.] **dool‡; doole‡.—dole'ful,** *a.* Melancholy; mournful. **dole'some‡. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dol'er-ite, 1 del'ər-ait; 2 dŏl'er-ĭt, *n. Petrol.* A coarse, crystalline variety of basalt, containing feldspar (labradorite) and augite: sometimes used interchangeably with *diabase.* [< Gr. *doleros,* deceptive, < *dolos,* deceit.] **dol'er-yte‡.—dol"er-it'ic,** *a.*

dol"i-cho-ce-phal'ic, ⌊ 1 del"ɪ-ko-sɪ-fal'ɪk; 2 dŏl"ĭ-co-çe-făl'-

dol"i-cho-ce-fal'ic², ⌋ ĭc, *a.* In craniology, having a long skull, the cephalic index being less than 75. [< Gr. *dolichos,* long, + *kephalē,* head.] **dol"i-cho-ceph'[or -keph']a-lous‡.—dol"i-cho-ceph'al,** *a. & n.*—**dol"i-cho-ceph'a-lism,** *n.* **dol"i-cho-ceph'a-ly‡.**

do'li-um, 1 dō'lɪ-um; 2 dō'lĭ-ŭm, *n.* [DO'LI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A large red or white earthenware jar for holding wine, oil, or grain. [L., large jar.]

doll[F.], 1 del; 2 dŏl, *n.* **1.** A toy representing a person. **2.** A pretty but superficial woman. [< OD. *dŏl,* whipping-top; or < *Doll,* for *Dorothy.*] **dol'ly‡.**

—dolled, *a.* [Colloq.] Dressed with great care like a doll; as, all *dolled* up for the party.—**doll'ish,** *a.* Like a doll; pretty but superficial.—**doll'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**doll'ish-ness,** *n.*

dol'lar, 1 del'ər; 2 dŏl'ar, *n.* **1.** The standard monetary unit of the United States and Canada, equal to 100 cents, or normally about 4*s.* 2*d.* English money, represented in the former country by gold and silver coins and bank-notes, and in the latter by notes only. In the United States, specif.: (1) A silver coin, weighing 412.5 grains (371.25 grains of silver and 41.25 of alloy), of the legal value of 100 cents. (2) A gold piece, weighing 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, no longer coined. (3) A legal-tender note, either a greenback or a silver certificate. The standard silver dollar was authorized to be coined by act of Congress dated April 2, 1792. Its weight was fixed at 416 grains, standard silver. In 1837 the weight was changed to 412½ grains. **2.** A coin of various other countries, as (1) the gold dollar of Newfoundland, equivalent to 4 shillings and 1⅓ pence in British, or $1.014 in United States money of which a two-dollar piece is coined; (2) the thaler of Germany; (3) the Spanish peso or piece of eight; (4) the Egyptian 20-piaster piece; (5) the Central-American peso; (6) the Haytian gourde. See phrases below. See also COIN. [< D. or G. dial. *daalder,* < G. *thaler,* short for *Joachimsthaler,* so named because first coined from silver obtained from *Joachimsthal* (in Bohemia).]—**British dollar,** a coin equal in value to the Mexican dollar used in Hongkong, Sabuan, and the Straits Settlements.—**d. diplomacy.** *U. S. Polit.* **1.** The policy of utilizing the financial interests or power of a country as a means of strengthening its foreign relations. **2.** A policy of subordinating all other considerations to the foreign trade and financial interests of a country.—**dol'lar-fish",** *n.* **1.** A fish of oval compressed form, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** The moonfish.—**d.-mark,** *n.* The sign (ℳ), meaning dollar or dollars when placed before a number.—**Levant d.,** the silver Levantine thaler of Austria.—**Maria Theresa d.,** same as LEVANT DOLLAR.—**Mexican d.,** a silver coin worth intrinsically 49.8 cents U. S., the monetary standard of Mexico. Its legal value in Mexico was fixed in 1904 at 0.75 gram of pure gold. **pe'so‡.—Straits Settlement d.,** a silver coin sanctioned by Order in Council, Feb. 11, 1907, of 312 grains, .900 fine, equivalent in U. S. money to 56.8 cents.—**trade d.,** a silver coin of 420 grains formerly coined by the United States for purposes of trade with eastern Asia. It was not a legal tender: its coinage was discontinued in 1887.

Dol'lart, 1 del'ərt; 2 dŏl'art, **The.** A gulf in the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Germany; 13 m. long, 7 m. broad.

Döl'ling-er, 1 dœl'ɪŋ-ər; 2 dûl'ing-er, **Johann J. I. von** (1799–1890). A German Roman Catholic theologian; excommunicated for opposition to the dogmatic teachings.

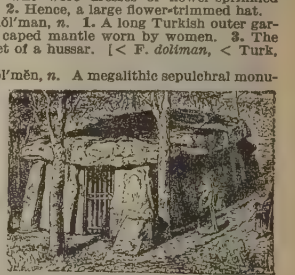
dol'lop, 1 del'əp; 2 dŏl'op, *n.* [Colloq.] A lump or chunk.

dol'ly, 1 del'ɪ; 2 dŏl'y. **I.** *vt.* [DOL'LIED; DOL'LY-ING.] *Mining.* To concentrate (ore) by the use of a dolly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A doll: pet name. **2.** [Eng.] *Mining.* (1) A wooden disk for stirring the ore in a dolly-tub, in ore-concentration by the tossing and packing process. (2) (*a*) An ore-crushing device. (*b*) A rude device used as a stamp. **3.** *Mech.* One of various devices: (1) A block put on the upper end of a pile which the ram would not otherwise reach; a punch. (2) A hoisting-platform. (3) A former for shaping a rivet-head; a snap-head. (4) A clothes-washing apparatus consisting of a wooden disk having round-ended pieces projecting from its face, and a central rod with a cross-handle: used to stir the clothes in the tub. (5) One of a number of tools used in smithwork for round swaging. (6) A small narrow-gage locomotive, as for use in switching. (7) A truck-like platform, with single roller attached, used in shifting beams, lumber, etc., and serving as a fixed roller when inverted. [< *Dolly,* for *Dorothy.*]

Dol'ly Var'den, 1 del'ɪ vär'dn; 2 dŏl'y vär'dn. **1.** A dress with a bodice and full short skirts, made of flower-figured chintz, in fashion about 1870; so called from a character in Dickens's novel *Barnaby Rudge,* who wore dresses of flower-sprinkled dimity and large hats. **2.** Hence, a large flower-trimmed hat.

dol'man, 1 del'mən; 2 dŏl'man, *n.* **1.** A long Turkish outer garment. **2.** A sleeveless caped mantle worn by women. **3.** The cape-like uniform jacket of a hussar. [< F. *dolman,* < Turk, *dolama,* long robe.]

dol'men, 1 del'men; 2 dŏl'mĕn, *n.* A megalithic sepulchral monument of large unhewn stones set on end and covered with a single huge stone or several stones, so as to form a small chamber. [Br., < *dol,* table, + *men,* stone.]



Dolmen at Bagneux, near Saumur, France.

dol'o-mite, 1 del'ə-mait; 2 dŏl'o-mit, *n. Mineral.* A brittle calcium magnesium carbonate, $(CaMg)CO_3$, found abundantly in white to pale pink rhombohedral crystals. Many so-called marbles are dolomites. [< *Dolomieu,* French geologist.]—**dol"o-mit'ic,** *a.*—**dol'o-mize,** *vt.* To convert into dolomite.

Dol'o-mites, 1 del'ə-maits; 2 dŏl'o-mits, **the.** A group of mountains in the Carinthian Alps and in southern Tyrol; highest peak, Marmolada; 11,045 ft.; scene of severe fighting between Italy and Austria and Germany in the World War, 1915–1916. **Dolomite Alps‡.**

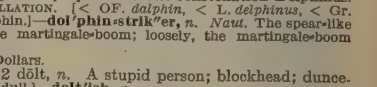
do'lor, 1 dō'lər; 2 dō'lor, *n.* [Poet.] Sorrow; anguish. [OF., < L. *dolor* pain.] **do'lour‡.—dolors of the Virgin** (*R. C. Ch.*), the great griefs or occasions of sorrow in the life of the Virgin Mary, which occurred (1) at the prophecy of Simeon (*Luke* ii, 35); (2) in the flight into Egypt (*Matt.* ii, 14); (3) at the three days' loss of her son (*Luke* ii, 43–48); (4) at the carrying of the cross (*John* xix, 17); (5) at the crucifixion (*John* xix, 25); (6) at the descent from the cross (*Luke* xxiii, 55); and (7) at the entombment (*Luke* xxiii, 55). In commemoration of these sufferings the greater **Feast of the Seven Dolors** is held on the Friday before Palm Sunday and the lesser on the third Sunday in September.—**dol"o-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Causing grief or pain. [+ L. *fero,* bear.] **dol"o-rif'ic‡; dol"o-rif'i-cal‡.—dol'o-rous,** *a.* Expressing or causing sorrow or pain; pathetic. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

do"lo-ro'so, 1 dō"lo-rō'so; 2 dō"lo-rō'so, *a. & adv. Mus.* Pathetically and softly; a musical direction. [It.]

do-lose', 1 do-lōs'; 2 do-lōs', *a. Law.* Characterized by criminal intent, as speech. [< L. *dolosus,* < *dolus,* fraud.]

dol'phin, ⌊ 1 del'fin; 2 dŏl'fin, *n.* **1.** A fish-like mammal of

dol'fin², ⌋ the Mediterranean and temperate Atlantic. The bottle-nosed dolphin is popularly called *porpoise.* **2.** A large fish of open seas, with spiny fins, noted for the changes in its color when dying. **do-ra'do‡. 3.** A mooring-post, or an anchored buoy. **4.** [D-] *Astron.* The constellation Delphinus. See CONSTELLATION. [< OF. *dalphin,* < L. *delphinus,* < Gr. *delphis,* dolphin.]—**dol'phin-strik"er,** *n. Naut.* The spear-like point of the martingale-boom; loosely, the martingale-boom itself.



Dolphin (def. 1). 1/70

dols., *abbr.* Dollars.

dolt, 1 dōlt; 2 dŏlt, *n.* A stupid person; blockhead; dunce. [< AS. *dol,* dull.]—**dolt'ish,** *a.*

-dom, *suffix.* Originally adding the meaning of 'jurisdiction,' and now used in derived senses to express 'state,' 'condition,' 'dignity'; as *boredom, freedom, earldom;* also to express the collective totality of those having a given office, state, or condition, as *sheriffdom, wisdom, christendom,* etc. [< AS. *-dōm,* < *dōm,* doom, jurisdiction, < *dōn,* do, settle.]

Dom., *abbr.* Dominion.—**dom.,** *abbr.* Domestic.—**D. O. M.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Deo Optimo Maximo* (to God, the best, the greatest).

dom'age†, *n.* Damage; loss. **dam'mage†; dom'mage†.**

do-main', 1 do-mēn'; 2 do-mān', *n.* **1.** A territory over which dominion is exercised; commonwealth; province. **2.** A department, as of knowledge; range; scope. **3.** A manor. **4.** Absolute proprietorship in land. **5.** Dominion; empire; rule. [< L. *F dominium,* < *dominus,* lord.]—**eminent domain,** the inherent sovereign power of the state of controlling private property for public purposes by making compensation.—**do-ma'ni-al,** *a.*

dome[1], 1 dōm; 2 dŏm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To furnish or cover with a dome; rise or swell upward like a dome. **II.** *n.* **1.** The vaulted roof of a rotunda; a cupola. **2.** Any cup-like covering, vertical extension, or dome-shaped top. **3.** [Poet.] A house; a majestic building; specif., following Italian and German usage, a cathedral. **4.** *Crystal.* In the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems, a crystal form whose faces intersect the vertical axis and one lateral axis. See BRACHYDOME; MACRODOME. [OF., < Gr.L *domos*, house.]—**domed,** *a.*

dome[2]†, *n.* Doom; judgment; opinion.

Do-me″ni-chi′no, 1 do-mē″ni-ki′no; 2 do-mg″ni-çi′no, *n.* Domenico Zampieri (1581–1641), an Italian painter; architect of the Vatican.

Domes′day, ⎫ 1 dūmz′dē; 2 ḍọmg′dā. *Eng. Hist.* A book
Domes′day Book, ⎭ containing the record of the statistical survey of England, made in 1085–1086 by order of William the Conqueror. [< AS. *dômes dæg*, day of doom or decree.] **Dooms′day**†; **Dooms′day Book**‡.

do-mes′tic, 1 do-mes′tik; 2 do-mĕs′tie. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the house or household; concerning or relating to the home or family. **2.** Given to the concerns of home; addicted or adapted to family life, duties, or employments; as, she is *domestic* rather than literary. **3.** Domesticated; tame. **4.** Of or pertaining to one's own state or country; produced at home; not foreign; home-made. **II.** *n.* **1.** A family servant. **2.** [U. S.] *pl.* Home-made fabrics or cloth: sometimes restricted to cotton goods. [< L.[F] *domesticus*, < *domus*, house.]—**do-mes′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**do-mes′ti-cate,** *vt.* & *i.* [-CAT″ED[4]; -CAT″ING.] To train, reclaim, or become suitable for domestic use; make or become domestic; tame. **do-mes′ti-cize**‡.—**do-mes″ti-ca′tion,** *n.*—**do″mes-tic′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being domestic. **2.** A domestic affair.

do′mi-cal, 1 dŏ′mi-kal; 2 dō′mi-cal, *a.* Of or like a dome, or characterized by a dome or domes. [< LL. *domicialis*, < L. *domus*; see DOME, *n.*]—**do′mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dom′i-cil, ⎫ 1 dem′i-sil; 2 dŏm′i-çil. **I.** *vt.* [-CILED, -CILD[3];
dom′i-cile, ⎭ -CIL-ING.] To provide with or settle in a home or abode. **dom″i-cil′i-ate**‡. **II.** *n.* A settled place of abode; home, house, or dwelling. [< L. *domicilium*, < *domus*, house.] Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.—**dom″i-cil′i-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to a private residence.

dom′i-nate, 1 dem′i-nēt; 2 dŏm′i-nāt, *v.* [-NAT″ED[4]; -NAT″-ING.] **I.** *t.* To exercise control over; govern; rule. **II.** *i.* To prevail; predominate. [< L. *dominatus*, pp. of *dominor*, rule.] Syn.: see COMMAND.

—**dom′i-nance,** *n.* Control; ascendency. **dom′i-nan-cy**‡.—**dom′i-nant.** **I.** *a.* Ruling; governing; predominant. Syn.: see PREDOMINANT. **II.** *n. Mus.* The fifth tone of a diatonic scale.—**dominant character** (*Biol.*), a marked parental character exhibited by a cross-bred organism and its descendants.—**dom″i-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** Control; dominion. **2.** *pl.* An order in the hierarchy of angels.—**dom′i-na-tive**(e[3], *a.*—**dom′i-na″tor,** *n.*

do′mi-ne, 1 dō′mi-ni; 2 dō′mi-ne, *n.* **1.** A clergyman; a parson; especially, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church: in the United States, a colloquial title of address. Compare DOMINIE. **2.** A schoolmaster. [L.; see DOMINIE.]

dom′i-neer′, 1 dem′i-nir′; 2 dŏm′i-nēr′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To dominate. **II.** *i.* To rule arrogantly or insolently. [< L.[F] *dominor*; see DOMINATE.]—**dom″i-neer′ing,** *pa.* Overbearing. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.*

Dom′i-nic, 1 dem′i-nik; 2 dŏm′i-nic, **Saint** (1170–1221). A Spanish friar; founded the Dominicans.

Dom″i-ni′ca, 1 dem″i-ni′ka; 2 dŏm″i-ni′ca, *n.* An island of the British West Indies; 305 sq. m.; pop. 37,000; capital, Roseau.

do-min′i-cal, 1 do-min′i-kal; 2 do-min′i-cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Christ as the Lord. **2.** Relating to Sunday as the Lord's day. **II.** *n.* **1.** A church edifice. **2.** A dominical letter. **3.** One who celebrates the Christian Sunday: opposed to Sabbatarian. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* The veil formerly used when attending divine service: still retained in Italy; also, a Sunday dress. **do-min″i-ca′le**‡. **5**†. Sunday. **6**†. The Lord's Prayer. [< LL. *dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday, < *dominus*, lord.]—**dominical letter,** one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used to mark the relation of Sunday to the year and to aid in determining the date of Easter.

Do-min′i-can, 1 do-min′i-kən; 2 do-min′i-can, *n.* **1.** One of an order of friar preachers founded by the Spaniard Dominic de Guzman at Toulouse in 1215. They are known officially as *Fratres Prædicatores* or *Preaching Friars*. In England they were called *Black Friars*, in France *Jacobins*. The rules of the order are based on those of St. Augustine and the Premonstratensians. They take the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are bound by rule to observe silence and abstinence from flesh meat. The special ends of their institute are preaching and the study of sacred sciences. Among celebrated Dominicans were Savonarola, Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas, Fra Angelico, Lacordaire, and Las Casas. **2.** A native of the Dominican Republic. — **Do-min′i-can,** *a.* — **Dominican nuns,** an order of nuns founded by St. Dominic, and chiefly occupied in teaching. —**D. tertiaries,** the third order of St. Dominic.

Dominican.

Do-min′i-can Re-pub′lic. The eastern part of Haiti; 19,325 sq. m.; pop. 897,000; capital, Santo Domingo. **San′to Do-min′go**‡.

dom′i-nie, 1 dem′i-ni; 2 dŏm′i-ni, *n.* **1.** A schoolmaster. **2.** A domine; a clergyman. [< L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, lord.]

do-min′ion, 1 do-min′yən; 2 do-min′yon, *n.* **1.** Sovereign authority; rule; sway. **2.** *Law.* The right of absolute possession and use; ownership. **3.** A country under a particular government. In British official use *Dominion* designates a self-governing country. **4.** [D-] Canada. **5.** *pl.* Same as DOMINATION, 2. [F., < L.[OF] *dominus*, lord.]

Dom′i-nique, 1 dem′i-nik; 2 dŏm′i-nīk, *n.* A breed of domestic fowls, gray barred, with yellow naked legs and rose comb.

do-min′i-um, 1 do-min′i-um; 2 do-min′i-ŭm, *n.* *Civ. Law.* The absolute right of ownership and control of property, especially of land; as, *dominium* in fee simple.

dom′i-no, 1 dem′i-no; 2 dŏm′i-no, *n.* **1.** A mask or half-mask worn at masquerades, and formerly by ladies when traveling. **2.** An adjustable robe and hood now worn only at masquerades. **3.** The wearer of such mask, robe, or hood. **4.** A loose flowing hooded garment forming an outer ecclesiastical vestment; also, the hood separately. **5.** One of the oblong pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See DOMINOES. [LL., ecclesiastical garment, < L. *dominus*, lord.]

dom′i-noes, 1 dem′i-nōz; 2 dŏm′i-nōs, *n. pl.* A game played with 28 small flat oblong pieces divided on one side (the face) into two compartments, each of which is either blank or marked with from one to six spots.

dom′i-nus, 1 dem′i-nus; 2 dŏm′i-nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [L.] Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman, knight, or lord of a manor. Compare DOMINE.—**Dominus vobiscum,** "the Lord be with you": a phrase occurring in Western liturgies.

Do-mi′tian, 1 do-mish′ən; 2 do-mish′an, **Titus Flavius** (51–96). Roman emperor; submitted to the Daclans.

Dom″re-my′, 1 dōn″re-mi′; 2 dŏn″re-mȳ′, *n.* A French village in the Vosges; birthplace of Joan of Arc. **Dom″re-my′-la-Pu″celle**‡.

don, 1 den; 2 dŏn, *vt.* [DONNED, DOND[3]; DON′NING.] To put on, as a garment. [Contr. of DO ON.]

don[1], *n.* [Sp.] **1.** [D-] Seignior; sir: a title of respect or address in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries; also, a person bearing the title: a gentleman. **2.** [Colloq.] Any important personage, or, ironically, one affecting importance. **3.** [Univ. Cant, Eng.] A residential fellow or other college dignitary. **4.** [Univ. Cant, U. S.] A professor or instructor in a college.

Don[2], *n.* **1.** A river in S. E. Russia; 1,125 m. to the Sea of Azov; the ancient Tanais. **2.** A river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 62 m. to the North Sea. **3.** A river in W. Yorkshire, England; 55 m. to the Ouse.—**Don Republic,** formerly known as **Region of the Don,** a republic in S. E. Russia, established 1918; 63,532 sq. m.; pop. 4,013,400; capital, Novo Tcherkask.

do′ña, 1 dō′nyq; 2 dō′nyä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Lady; madam: the feminine title corresponding to *don*. **2.** A Spanish or Portuguese lady.

Don′ald, 1 den′əld; 2 dŏn′ald, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Celt. *masc.*, proud chief.]

do′nate, 1 dō′nēt; 2 dō′nāt, *vt.* [DO′NAT-ED[4]; DO′NAT-ING.] To bestow as a gift, especially a considerable gift; contribute: incorrectly used as simply meaning *give*. It should be used of the bestowal of important, ceremonious, or official gifts only. [< L. *donatus*, pp. of *dono*, give, < *donum*, gift.]—**do-na′tion,** *n.* The act of donating, or that which is donated; a gift; grant; offering. Syn.: see GIFT.—**donation of Constantine,** a forged document, prepared between the years 750 and 850, by which the Emperor Constantine the Great was supposed to confer many privileges and rich possessions on the Pope and the Roman Church.—**don′a-tive**(e[3]. **I.** *a.* Belonging by deed of gift. **II.** *n.* A donation; gift.—**do-na′tor,** *n.*

Don″a-tel′lo, 1 don″ə-tel′lo; 2 dŏn″ä-tĕl′lo, *n.* An Italian sculptor (1386–1466). **Do-na′to di Bet′to di Gar′do**‡.

Don′a-tist, 1 don′ə-tist; 2 dŏn′a-tist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect, named from **Donatus,** that arose in North Africa (4th century) and claimed to be the only true church, holding that the church was to be composed only of saints.—**Don′a-tism,** *n.* The principles of the Donatists.—**Don″a-tis′tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

Don′ders, 1 don′dərz; 2 dŏn′ḍęrs, **Franz Cornelius** (1818–1889). A Dutch ophthalmologist; founder of the science of accommodation and refraction.

done[1], 1 dun; 2 dŏn, *pa.* [*Pp.* of DO; only certain special uses are here given.] **1.** Completed; finished; ended; agreed. **2.** Cooked sufficiently. **3.** Fatigued; exhausted; fatally hurt, or mortally ill: with *for*, *up*, or *out*.

done[2], *a.* Given; made public; executed, as a proclamation. [Rep. OF. *doné*, given.]

do-nee′, 1 do-ni′; 2 do-nē′, *n.* One who receives a gift. [< OF. *doné*, pp. of *doner*, give, < L. *dono*; see DONATE.]

Do-netz′, 1 do-nets′; 2 do-nĕts′, *n.* A river in southern Russia; the principal tributary of the Don, 650 m. long.

don′ga, 1 deŋ′gə; 2 dŏŋ′ga, *n.* [S. Afr.] The dry bed of a stream.

don′go-ia[1], 1 doŋ′go-iə; 2 dŏŋ′go-ia, *n.* Sheepskin, goatskin, or calfskin tanned by the agency of mineral and vegetable substances, and so finished as to resemble French kid. **Dongola kid**‡; **Dongola leather**‡.—**dongola process,** the process described above.

Don′go-la[2], *n.* A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; 100,000 sq. m.; pop. 56,000; capital, Dongola.

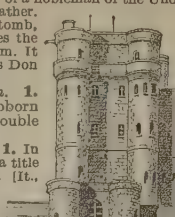
Don′i-a, 1 den′i-ə *or* do′ni-ə; 2 dŏn′i-a *or* dō′ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of fabaceous tender half-trailing shrubs bearing pinnate leaves and large showy racemed flowers. There are only two species, natives of Australia and New Zealand: called *Clianthus* by horticulturists. **2.** [d-] A plant of this genus.

Do″ni-zet′ti, 1 dō″ni-dzet′ti; 2 dŏ″ni-dzĕt′ti, **Gaetano** (1797–1848). An Italian opera-composer; *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

don′jon, 1 dun′jən; 2 dŏn′jon, *n.* The principal tower or keep of a medieval castle. See illus. on next page. [OF.] **don′jon-keep″**‡.

Don Ju′an, 1 den jū′ən *or* dōn hwān; 2 dŏn jų′an *or* dōn hwän. Hero of dramas by Molière, Corneille, and Goldoni, and of an

opera by Mozart; hero of Byron's poem *Don Juan*. The original was Don Juan Tenorio of Seville, an aristocratic libertine of the 14th century. He is represented as aiming to seduce the daughter of the governor of Seville, or of a nobleman of the Ulloa family, is opposed and kills the father. Later he visits the dead man's tomb, orders a feast there, and invites the statue over the tomb to join him. It does so, but afterwards delivers Don Juan to the Devil.



Donjon of Vincennes, France.

don'key, 1 dŏŋ'ki; 2 dŏŋ'ky, *n.* **1.** An ass. **2.** A stupid or stubborn person. [< DUN, *a.*, with double dim. suffix.]

don'na, 1 don'ə; 2 dŏn'a, *n.* **1.** In Italian, a lady. **2.** [D-] Lady: a title prefixed to the Christian name. [It., < L. *domina*, lady.]—**pri'ma don'na,** see under PRIMA.

Donne, 1 don; 2 dŏn, **John** (1573–1631). An English divine; founded the metaphysical school of poetry.

don'nerd, 1 don'ərd; 2 dŏn'erd, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Stupid; dunder-headed. **2.** Dazed; stunned. **don'nered‡; don'nert‡.**

don'nish, 1 don'ish; 2 dŏn'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Of or pertaining to the dons of an English university; formal; distant; pedantic.—**don'nish-ness,** *n.*

do'nor, 1 dō'nər; 2 dō'nŏr, *n.* A giver; donator. [OF.]

Don-o'ra, 1 don-ō'rə; 2 don-ō'rä, *n.* A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 14,140.

Don Quix'ote, 1 don kwiks'ət *or* (*Sp.*) dōn ki-hō'tē; 2 dŏn kwiks'ot *or* (*Sp.*) dōn ki-hō'te. The hero of Cervantes's romance of that name, a travesty on chivalry written in 1605, and followed by a continuation in 1615. He is a country gentleman of La Mancha, who becomes half-crazed by reading romances of chivalry and essays knight-errantry. **Don Qui-jo'te‡.** See QUIXOTIC.

don'sie, 1 den'si; 2 dŏn'si, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Neat; trim; as, a *donsie* lass. **2.** Sickly; feeble. **3.** Unfortunate; unlucky. **don'cie‡.**

don't, 1 dōnt; 2 dônt. [Colloq.] Do not: a contraction admitted by the best writers, but the uncontracted forms are preferred: used also improperly for *does not* or *doesn't*.

don'zel†, *n.* A young attendant; a page or young gallant.

doo, 1 dü; 2 dōō, *n.* [Scot.] A dove or pigeon.

doo'dle, *vi.* [DOO'DLED; DOO'DLING.] To sound as the bagpipe; drone. [< G. *dudeln*, < Pol. *dudlić*, < *dudy*, bagpipe.]—**doo'dle-sack",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bagpipe.

dook, 1 dük; 2 dŏŏk, *n.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To plunge; bathe; duck.

doo'ket, 1 dü'ket; 2 dōō'kĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A dove-cot. **dou'ket‡.**

dool, 1 dül; 2 dōōl. [Scot.] I†. *vi.* To grieve. II. *n.* **1.** Dole; grief. **2.** A boundary mark; a goal in a game.

doo'lee, 1 dü'li; 2 dōō'lē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A light litter, made of canvas on a framework of wood, hung on a bamboo, like a palanquin and used for bearing the sick, etc. **doo'lie‡; doo'ly‡.**

doom, 1 dūm; 2 dōōm. I. *vt.* **1.** To consign to death or ruin; condemn. **2.** To decree as a penalty. II. *n.* **1.** The act of dooming, or the state of being doomed. **2.** Death; ruin; sad or evil destiny. **3.** Judicial decision; condemnation; sentence. **4.** The final judgment. **5†.** An enactment; decree. [< AS. *dōm*, < *dōn*, do, put.] SYN.: see CONDEMN.—**crack of doom,** the signal for the final judgment. **day of d.‡.—dooms'day",** *n.* **1.** The day of the Last Judgment, or of any final judgment. **2.** [D-] Same as DOMESDAY.

doom'-palm", *n.* See PALM.

dooms, 1 dūmz; 2 dōōms, *adv.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Extremely; dreadfully. [executioner.

doom'ster‖, 1 dūm'stər; 2 dōōm'ster, *n. Scots Law.* The public

doon†, *v.* Same as DO.

doon, 1 dün; 2 dōōn, *adv.* & *prep.* [Scot.] Down.

door, 1 dōr; 2 dôr, *n.* **1.** A hinged or sliding frame used for closing or opening an entrance or exit, as to a house. **2.** Doorway. **3.** Any means or avenue of exit or entrance; passageway; access: used also figuratively; see OPEN DOOR under OPEN, *a.* [< AS. *dor*, *duru*.] SYN.: see ENTRANCE.—**door'-keep"er,** *n.* The keeper of a door; a janitor.—**d.-nail,** *n.* A nail or stud against which a door-knocker is struck: now used chiefly in the phrase "as dead as a *door-nail*."—**d.-plate,** *n.* A name-plate for a door.—**d.-post,** *n.* The post on each side of a doorway.—**d.-sill,** *n.* The sill or threshold of a door.—**d.-stane,** *n.* [Scot.] The flagstone at the threshold of a door.—**door'way",** *n.* The passage for entrance and exit into and out of a building, room, etc.—**door'yard",** *n.* A yard around, or especially in front of, a house: used also attributively.

Doorn, 1 dōrn; 2 dôrn, *n.* A village in E. Holland, S. E. of Utrecht; residence of William II. of Germany since 1920.

Doorn'kop, 1 dōrn'kep; 2 dôrn'kŏp, *n.* A village, 15 m. S. W. of Johannesburg, Transvaal, where Jameson and his raiders surrendered to General Cronje, Jan. 2, 1896.

doot, 1 dūt; 2 dōōt, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Doubt.

dope, 1 dōp; 2 dōp, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] To stupefy or exhilarate, as by a drug. **2.** To map out, as a plan; forecast: usually with *out*. II. *i.* To use habitually a narcotic drug.

dope, *n.* **1.** Any thick liquid or semifluid, as an article of food, a lubricant, or the like. Specif., (1) axle-grease, or (2) opium paste; (3) by extension, any narcotic drug, as morphin, or a dose for a race-horse intended to influence its speed. **2.** [Turf Slang.] Detailed information as to past performances, etc., of any horse; also, a calculation or forecast based on such knowledge. **3.** An absorbent material suitable for holding a thick liquid, as cotton-waste, or a substance used to hold nitroglycerin, as in dynamite. **4.** *Aero.* Any material used in treating the cloth surface of airplane members to increase strength, produce tautness, and act as a filler to maintain air-tightness. [< D. *doop*, < *doopen*, dip.]—**dope'-fiend",** *n.* A habitual user of a narcotic drug.—**do'pey,** *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Stupid as if from opium; dull; heavy.

dop'pel-gäng"er, 1 dŏ'pl-geŋ"ər; 2 dŏ'pl-gĕŋ"er, *n.* [G.] **1.** A person exactly like another; a double. **2.** A wraith.

dor, 1 der; 2 der, *n.* **1.** A black European dung-beetle, well known by its droning flight. **2.** [U. S.] The June-bug. **dor'-bug"‡.** [< AS. *dora*, bumblebee.] **dor'-bee"tle‡; dorr‡; dorr'-bee"tle‡.**

dor‖, *n.* A trick; deception; humbug.

Dor., *abbr.* Doric.

Do'ra, 1 dō'rə; 2 dō'ra, *n.* **1.** Diminutive of DOROTHEA; EUDORA; THEODORA. **2.** [Recent, Eng.] The *Defense of the Realm Act*, 1914: humorously so called.

do-ra'do, 1 do-rä'do; 2 do-rä'do, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A variety of dolphin. See DOLPHIN. **2.** [D-] A constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

Dor'cas, 1 dôr'kəs; 2 dôr'cas, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A female disciple at Joppa, "full of good works." *Acts* ix, 36. [Gr. *fem.*, gazel.]

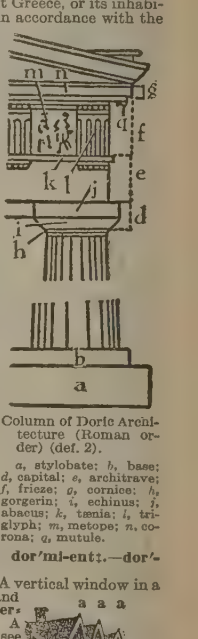
Dor"do'gne, 1 dôr"dô'nyə; 2 dôr"dô'nye, *n.* **1.** A department in S. France; 3,550 sq. m.; pop. 396,742; capital, Périgueux. **2.** A river in this province, flowing 350 m. to Garonne river.

Dor'drecht, 1 dôr'drɛHt; 2 dôr'drĕht, *n.* See DORT.

Do"ré', 1 dō"rē'; 2 dō"re', **Paul Gustave** (1833–1883). A French painter and engraver.

Dore, Mont, 1 mōn dôr; 2 môn dôr. A group of mountains in S. central France; highest peak, 6,188 ft.

Dor'ic, 1 der'ik; 2 dŏr'ic. I. *a.* **1.** Relating to or characteristic of the district of Doris, in ancient Greece, or its inhabitants. **Do'ri-an‡. 2.** Constructed in accordance with the type of Doric architecture; marked by strength and apparent simplicity. II. *n.* The Doric dialect.—**Do'ri-an,** *n.* A member of the Dorian race. The Dorians migrated through Macedonia, Crete, and Thessaly and eventually settled in the Peloponnese about 1100 B.C., where they ruled Sparta. They formed one of the four great branches of the Greek nation.—**Dor'i-cism,** *n.* A Doric idiom or peculiarity of speech. **Do'rism‡.** [Same as DOROTHEA.



Column of Doric Architecture (Roman order) (def. 2).

a, stylobate; *b*, base; *d*, capital; *e*, architrave; *f*, frieze; *g*, cornice; *h*, gorgerin; *i*, echinus; *j*, abacus; *k*, tænia; *l*, triglyph; *m*, metope; *n*, corona; *q*, mutule.

Do-rin'da, 1 do-rin'də; 2 do-rin'da, *n.*

do-rine', 1 dō-rin'; 2 dō-rin', *n.* [F.] A small vanity box, usually of metal.

Do'ris, 1 dō'ris. I. *n.* A feminine personal name. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea goddess, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; mother of the Nereids. **3.** An eparchy in Phocis, Greece; capital, Lidikori. **4.** *Gr. Hist.* (1) A small mountainous district of ancient Greece between Phocis, Ætolia, and Locris; by tradition, the original home of the Dorians. (2) A region of Caria.

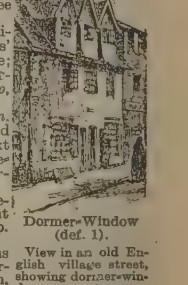
dor'king, 1 dôr'kiŋ; 2 dôr'king, *n.* One of a breed of the domestic fowl, characterized by five toes on each foot and a long square form. See FOWL. [< *Dorking*, England.]

dor'lach, 1 dôr'ləH; 2 dôr'laH, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bundle; knapsack. **2†.** A quiver. [Gael., < *dorn*, fist, + *luchd*, load.] **dor'-loch; dour'lach.**

dor'mant, 1 dôr'mənt; 2 dôr'mant, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of, or resembling, sleep; torpid; inactive; unused. **2.** In *Her.* In the attitude of sleep. Compare COUCHANT, RAMPANT, etc. [F. < L. *dormien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dormio*, sleep.]

dor'man-cy, *n.* Torpidity; lethargy.

dor'mer, 1 dôr'mər; 2 dôr'mer, *n.* **1.** A vertical window in a small gable rising from a sloping roof, and lighting usually a bedroom. **dor'mer-win"dow‡. 2.** A sleeping-room. **3.** A sleeper or beam. [< L. OF *dormitōrium*; see DORMITORY.]



Dormer-Window (def. 1).

View in an old English village street, showing dormer-windows (*a*, *a*, *a*).

dor'mi-to-ry, 1 dôr'mi-tō-ry, 1 dôr'mi-to-ry, 2 dôr'mi-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A students' lodging-house at a school or college; also, a large room in which many persons sleep. [< L. *dormitorium*, < *dormio*, sleep.]

dor'mouse", 1 dôr'maus"; 2 dôr'mous", *n.* [DOR'MICE", *pl.*] **1.** A small Old World squirrel-like rodent. See illus. on next page. **2.** [U. S.] The common white-footed mouse. [< Ice. *dorma* (< L. *dormio*), sleep, + MOUSE.]

dor'my, 1 dôr'mi; 2 dôr'my, *a.* *Golf.* Being as many holes ahead of an opponent as there are holes to play. [< F. *dormi*, pp. of *dormir*, L. *dormio*, sleep.]

dor'nick, 1 dôr'nik; 2 dôr'nik, *n.* **1.** Cloths manufactured at Tournay (Flemish Doornik), Flanders, especially damask-linen, hangings, and carpets. **2.** A similar damask-linen, made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. **dor'nock‡.**

Dor"o-the'a, 1 dôr"o-thī'ə; 2 dôr"o-thē'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine per-

sonal name. **Dor'o-thy‡.** **Dol, Dol'ly, Do'ra** (dims.). Dan. D. G. **Do"ro-the'a,** 1 dŏ"ro-tē'ə, 2 dŏ"ro-tę'ä; F. **Do"ro"thée',** 1 dŏ"ro"tā', 2 dŏ"ro"tę'. **Do"rette',** 1 dŏ"ret', 2 dŏ"rĕt'; It. Sp. **Do"ro-te'a,** 1 dŏ"ro-tē'ə, 2 dŏ"ro-tę'ä; Sw. **Do"ro-the'a,** 1 dŏ"ro-tī'ə, 2 dŏ"ro-tę'ä. [Gr., gift of God.]

dorp, 1 dȯrp; 2 dȯrp, *n.* A village. [D.]

Dor'pat, 1 dȯr'pət; 2 dȯr'pät, *n.* A town in Esthonia, formerly in the Hanseatic League. Called **Yuriev** since 1893; pop. 44,000. **Dörpt‡.**

dorr, 1 dȯr; 2 dȯr, *n.* Same as DOR[1].

Dorr, Thomas Wilson (1805–1854). An American politician who instigated **Dorr's Rebellion** in Rhode Island in 1842, and was imprisoned until 1847.

Dormouse (def. 1). 1/2

dor'sad, 1 dȯr'sad; 2 dȯr'săd, *adv. Anat. & Zool.* Toward the back. [< L. *dorsum,* back, + *ad,* toward.]

dor'sal, 1 dȯr'səl; 2 dȯr'sal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, on, or near the back. **2.** Pertaining to the under surface, as of a leaf. [F., < L. *dorsum,* back.]—**dorsal fin** (*Zool.*), the unpaired fin of fishes on the dorsal side and posterior to the head.—**d. plate** (*Embryol.*), one of the regions of the medullary tube in the embryo.—**d. suture** (*Bot.*), the suture along the back of a carpel answering to the midrib of the carpellary leaf.—**d. tubercle,** a tubercle in the dorsal interior wall of ascidians.—**d. vessel** (*Zool.*), the main artery of the dorsal aspect in arthropods.

Dor'set, 1 dȯr'set; 2 dȯr'sĕt, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1536–1608). Thomas Sackville, an English diplomat, statesman, and poet. **2.** A county in the south of England; 980 sq. m.; pop. 228,260; capital, Dorchester (pop. 9,560). **Dor'set-shire‡.**

dor'si-, ‖ 1 dȯr'si-, dȯr'so-; 2 dȯr'si-, dȯr'so-. From L. *dorsum,* **dor'so-,** ∫ the back: combining forms.—**dor"si-ven'tral,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or extending between, the back and the abdomen. **2.** *Bot.* Having two surfaces, a dorsal and a ventral; bifacial.—**dor"si-ven-tral'i-ty,** *n.*—**dor"so-ven'tral,** *a.* Same as DORSIVENTRAL. **-ly,** *adv.*

dor'sum, 1 dȯr'səm; 2 dȯr'sŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The back; also, a back-like surface of an organ.

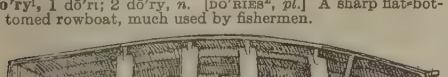
Dort, 1 dȯrt; 2 dȯrt, *n.* A town in southwestern Holland (pop. 46,000), where a noted synod was held in 1618–19, and the Dutch declaration of independence was made in 1752: English form of **Dordrecht‡.** [tour‡; **dor'ture‡.**

dor'ter‡, *n.* Dormitory. [< OF. *dortor,* DORMITORY.] **dor'.**

Dort'mund, 1 dȯrt'mənt; 2 dȯrt'munt, *n.* A mining town in Westphalia; pop. 295,030: one of the former Hanseatic towns.

dort'y, 1 dȯrt'i; 2 dȯrt'y, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Sulky; pettish; haughty. **2.** Difficult to raise; delicate: said of plants.

'lo'ry[1], 1 dȯ'ri; 2 dȯ'ry, *n.* [DO'RIES[2], *pl.*] A sharp flat-bottomed rowboat, much used by fishermen.



New England Bait-fisherman's Dory.

do'ry[2], *n.* A wall-eyed pike-perch or the John-dory. [< F. *dorée,* golden.]

dos'-à-dos', 1 dō'-zə-dō'; 2 dō'-sä-dō'. [F.] **I.** *adv.* Back to back. **II.** *n.* An open vehicle, a sofa, etc., so made that the users are back to back.

dos'age, 1 dōs'ij; 2 dōs'ag, *n.* **1.** *Med.* (1) The administering of medicine in prescribed quantity. (2) The total amount to be given in twenty-four hours. See DOSE, *n.* **2.** The process of putting into wines, especially sparkling wines, liqueur, or whatever else may improve the quality or give a distinctive character or flavor.

dose, 1 dōs; 2 dōs, *v.* [DOSED; DOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give doses to. **2.** To apportion or deal out in doses: commonly with *out.* **3.** To perform the process of dosage upon: said of wines. **4.** To give anything nauseous or objectionable to: followed by *with.* **II.** *i.* To take doses repeatedly.

dose, *n.* **1.** The quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; as sometimes used, the amount to be taken in twenty-four hours. **2.** Anything disagreeable given as a prescription or infliction. **3.** That which is added to wine or liquor in the treatment called dosage. **4.** A determinate quantity or portion of whatever tends to benefit or reform society. [< Gr. *dosis,* < *didōmi,* give.]

dos'en, 1 dōz'n; 2 dōz'n, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as DOZEN, *v.*

do-sim'e-try, 1 do-sim'i-tri; 2 do-sim'e-try, *n.* The measurement of doses; the science of measuring doses. [< DOSE + -METER.]

doss, 1 dos; 2 dŏs, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A sleeping-place; sleep.

dos'sal, 1 des'əl; 2 dŏs'al, *n.* A hanging of silk, etc., for the back of an altar. [< OF. *dossel,* < L. *dorsum,* back.] **dos'sel‡.**

dos'ser[1], 1 des'ər; 2 dŏs'er, *n.* **1.** A rich hanging for a hall or church. **2†.** A pannier. [< F. *dossier,* < L. *dorsum,* back.]

doss'er[2], n. One who lodges at a doss-house; a tramp.

doss'-house", 1 des'-hous"; 2 dŏs'-hous", *n.* A very cheap lodging-house for vagrants.

Dos'si, 1 des'i; 2 dŏs'si, **Dosso** (1479?–1542). Giovanni di Niccolo Lutero, an Italian painter of Ferrara.

dos'sil, 1 des'il; 2 dŏs'il, *n.* **1.** A plug or spigot. **2.** A cloth roll for wiping ink from an engraved plate in printing. **3.** *Surg.* A soft pledget for cleaning out a wound. [< OF. *dossil,* < LL. *ductillus,* spigot, < L. *duco,* lead.]

dost, 1 dust; 2 dŏst, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of DO, *v.*

Dost, 1 dōst; 2 dŏst, **Mohammed** (or **Mahommed**) **Khan** (1793–1863). An ameer of Afghanistan who was expelled, but restored by the British.

Dos"to-yef'sky, 1 des"to-yef'ski; 2 dŏs"to-yĕf'sky, **Feodor M.** (1821–1881). A Russian novelist and Siberian exile.

dot, 1 det; 2 dŏt, *vt.* & *vi.* [DOT'TED[4]; DOT'TING.] **1.** To mark with or as with a dot or dots. **2.** To scatter like dots. **3.** To diversify with, or delineate by means of, dots. **4.** To make dots.

dot[1], *n.* **1.** A minute mark, round or nearly so; a speck, spot, or point; in writing and printing, a small spot used as a part of a letter, in punctuation, etc. **2.** *Mus.* A point, written after a note or rest, which lengthens its value by half. **3.** A little lump; clot. [< AS. *dott.*]

dot[2], *n.* A woman's marriage-portion; dowry. [F.]—**do'tal,** *a.*

do'tage, 1 dō'tij; 2 dō'tag, *n.* **1.** Feebleness of mind, due to old age; senility. **2.** Foolish and extravagant affection; also, any object of it. **3.** A feeble or foolish fancy of a dotard.—**do'tard,** *n.* One in his dotage. **do'tant‡.**

do-ta'tion, 1 do-tē'shən; 2 do-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making or apportioning a dowry. **2.** An endowment, as of a public institution. [< LL. *dotatio(n-),* < L. *doto,* endow.]

dote, 1 dōt; 2 dōt, *vi.* [DOT'ED[4]; DOT'ING.] **1.** To lavish extreme fondness; with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To be in one's dotage. [ME. *dotien.*]—**dot'er,** *n.*

doth‖, 1 duth; 2 dŏth, *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of DO, *v.*

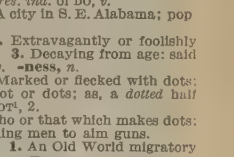
Do'than, 1 dō'thən; 2 dō'than, *n.* A city in S. E. Alabama; pop. 10,040.

dot'ing, 1 dōt'iŋ; 2 dōt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Extravagantly or foolishly fond. **2.** Feeble-minded; driveling. **3.** Decaying from age: said of plants. Syn.: see FOND. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dot'ted, 1 det'ed; 2 dŏt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Marked or flecked with dots; spotted. **2.** Distinguished by a dot or dots; as, a *dotted* half note.—**dotted note, d. rest,** see DOT[1], 2.

dot'ter, 1 det'ər; 2 dŏt'er, *n.* One who or that which makes dots: specif., a mechanism, used in training men to aim guns.

dot'ter-el, 1 det'ər-el; 2 dŏt'er-ĕl, *n.* **1.** An Old World migratory plover, or a related species; as, the ring-*dotterel.* **2.** A person easily deceived; dupe. [ME. *dotrelle,* < *dotien;* see DOTE, *v.*] **dot'trel‡.**



Dotterel (def. 1). 1/12

dot'tle, 1 det'l; 2 dŏt'l, *n.* The unconsumed tobacco left in a pipe after smoking. **dot'tel‡.**

dot'tie. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* **1.** To be in dotage. **2.** To hobble. **II.** *a.* Silly; of weak intellect; stupid from drink.

III[2]. *n.* A fool; dotard.

dot'ty, 1 det'i; 2 dŏt'y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or marked with dots. **2.** [Slang.] Of unsteady or feeble gait; hence, a little demented; imbecile.

do'ty, 1 dō'ti; 2 dō'ty, *a.* Decayed: said of trees, etc. Compare DOATY.

Dou, Gerard. See DOW, GERARD.

Dou'ai', 1 dū"ē'; 2 dų"ā', *n.* An ancient town (pop. 34,803), N. France; until 1793 its college, founded in 1568, was the center of Roman Catholic learning in France; produced **Douai Version** of the Bible used by the English-speaking members of that Church; taken by the Germans, Oct. 7, 1914; recaptured by the British, October 13, 1918. **Dou"ay',** 1.

Dou"au"mont', 1 dū"ō"mən'; 2 dų"ō"mŏn', *n.* A village of E. France near Verdun; taken by the Germans, Feb. 26, 1916; recovered and held by the French, Oct. 24, 1916.

doub'le, ‖ 1 dub'l; 2 dŭb'l, *v.* [DOUB'LED; DOUB'LING.] **I.** *t.*

dub'le[2], ∫ **1.** To increase by adding an equal amount, number, quantity, or value; make as much again, or twice as great: sometimes with *up.* **2.** To make of two thicknesses, as by folding together in the middle; fold one part of upon another: usually with *up, over,* etc. **3.** To do over again; repeat. **4.** To be twice as many or much as. **5.** To pass round or by; march or sail round; as, to *double* a cape. **6.** To elude by doubling. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become twice as great or many; increase by an equal amount. **2.** To turn and go back on the same or a parallel track. **3.** To apply increased force or effort. **4.** *Mil.* To proceed at double-quick time. **5.** *Card Playing.* At auction bridge, to declare each trick in the suit last bid by an opponent to be of twice the normal value in points and the penalty for each under-trick to be increased to 100 points: done either in the expectation of defeating the opponents' contract, or, under certain conventions, to force a bid from the player's partner: also used transitively; as, I *double* two no trumps.—**to double up. 1.** To share with another one's quarters, bed, etc. **2.** To double a stake after loss. **3.** To stoop or bend, as in laughter; collapse, as in pain or weakness.—**doub'ler,** *n.* One who or that which doubles.

doub'le, *a.* **1.** Having two of a sort together; being in pairs; coupled. **2.** Twice as large, much, strong, heavy, valuable, or many. **3.** Twofold; hence, ambiguous or deceitful. **4.** Doubled; folded. **5.** *Bot.* Having the petals increased in number: said of flowers. **6.** In musical instruments, making tones an octave lower. [F., < L. *duplus,* < *duo,* two, + *-plus,* -ful.]—**doub'le-banked",** *a.* Having two men at each oar; also, having two tiers of oars: said of a boat.—**d.-bass,** *n. Mus.* The largest of the stringed instruments played with a bow.—**d.-bassoon,** *n. Mus.* An instrument of the oboe family, an octave below the ordinary bassoon in pitch.—**d.-breasted,** *a.* Having a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side of the

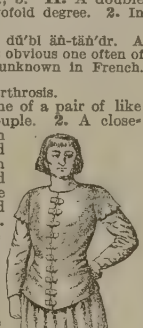
breast, so that it may be buttoned on either side: said of a coat or vest.—**d.-chin,** *n.* A fat, fleshy fold under the chin.—**d.-dealing.** I. *a.* Treacherous; deceitful. Syn.: see DECEPTION. II. *n.* Treachery; duplicity.—**d.-dealer,** *n.*—**d.-decker,** *n.* 1. A vessel with two decks above the water-line; specif., in the navy, a ship having two tiers of guns below the spar-deck. 2. A street-car with seats on the top, or a freight-car with two floors. 3. [Slang, New York.] A tenement-house with two families on the same floor.—**d.-eagle,** *n.* [U. S.] A gold coin worth two eagles or $20.—**d.-ender,** *n.* Anything having two ends alike, as a ferry-boat.—**d. entry,** a mode of bookkeeping in which every transaction is made to appear as both debtor and creditor.—**d.-face,** *n.* Hypocrisy; double-dealing.—**d.-faced,** *a.* 1. Having two faces. 2. Having a pattern on each side: said of a fabric. 3. Deceitful; hypocritical.—**d.-first,** *n.* In Oxford University, one who gains the highest honors both in classics and mathematics, corresponding to *double-man* in Cambridge; also, the distinction itself; as, he is a *double-first;* he took a *double-first.*—**doub'le-gang"er,** *n.* Same as DOPPELGÄNGER.—**d.-gear,** *n. Mach.* Gearing to vary the speed of a lathe-spindle; a back-gear.—**d.-minded,** *a.* Unsettled; unstable.—**doub'le-ness,** *n.* 1. The state or quality of being double. 2. Duplicity.—**doub'le-quick,** *n.* A military march at the rate of 165 to 180 steps a minute: now usually termed **double-time.**—**d.-quick,** *v. & a.*—**d.-ripper,** *n.* A coasting-sled composed of two small bobs or pairs of runners connected lengthwise by a long seat or board.—**d. salt,** a salt formed by crystallization from a solution containing two salts. Ordinary alum ($K_2SO_4.Al_2SO_4.24H_2O$) is a double sulfate.—**d. star** (*Astron.*), two stars so near to each other as to be indistinguishable except through a telescope.—**d.-surfaced,** *a.* 1. Having two surfaces. 2. *Aero.* So constructed as to contain between upper and lower skins the necessary reinforcing ribs, braces, etc., as an aeroplane-wing.—**d.-tongue,** *vi. Mus.* To apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and hard palate alternately, as in flute- and cornet-playing in executing a staccato passage.—**d.-tongued,** *a.* Characterized by duplicity of speech.—**doub'le-tree",** *n.* The bar or cross-piece to the ends of which two swingletrees are fastened.

doub'le, *n.* 1. Something that is twice as much. 2. A fold or plait. 3. A person or thing that closely resembles another; hence, an apparition or wraith. 4. A backward turn, as of a hunted fox; a trick. 5. A player or singer who understudies the part of a principal artist, so as to be able to supply his or her place in case of illness, etc.; an understudy. 6. *pl. Lawn-tennis.* (1) Games between two pairs of players. (2) Two successive faults. 7. *Eccl.* A feast on which the antiphon is said both before and after the psalms. 8. *Baseball.* A two-base hit. 9. *Dominoes.* A piece bearing the same number of pips on each half. 10. *Card-playing.* The act of doubling. See DOUBLE, *vi.*, 5. 11. A double star.—**doub'le, doub'ly,** *adv.* 1. In twofold degree. 2. In twice the quantity; also, deceitfully.

dou'ble en-ten'dre, 1 dû'bl äṅ-täṅ'dr; 2 dû'bl äṅ-täṅ'dr. A word or phrase of double meaning, the less obvious one often of doubtful propriety: an incorrect usage, unknown in French. [Cor. < F. *double entente.*]

dou'ble-joint"ed, *a.* Characterized by diarthrosis.

doub'let, } 1 dub'let; 2 dûb'lĕt, *n.* 1. One of a pair of like
dub'let[2], } things; loosely, a pair or couple. 2. A close-fitting outer body-garment (15th to 17th centuries) with or without sleeves and short skirts. 3. *Gems.* (1) An imitation gem consisting of a real stone cemented to a piece of glass colored to simulate the imitated gem. (2) A paste jewel mounted with a thin face of a genuine jewel. 4. *Philol.* A duplicate form of a word due to the difference of function, origin, etc. 5. One of two dice that, when thrown, show on the upper surface the same number of spots: usually in the plural: as, he threw *doublets.*


Doublet (def. 2).

doub'ling, } 1 dub'ling; 2 dûb'ling, *n.* 1. The
dub'ling[2], } act of one who or that which doubles. 2. Something doubled over or together; a fold; plait. 3. *Her.* The fur lining of a mantle or robe. 4. The second distilling of spirits.

doub-loon', } 1 dub-lūn'; 2 dûb-lōōn', *n.* A former Spanish
dub-loon'[2], } gold coin worth about $8. See DOBLA; DOBLON.

dou-blure', 1 dû-blūr'; 2 dụ-blụr', *n. Bookbinding.* The lining of a book-cover, especially when ornamental. [< Fr. *doubler,* to line, = DOUBLE.]

Doubs, 1 dûbz; 2 dụbs, *n.* A river in E. France; length, 270 m. to Saône river.

doubt[1], } 1 daut; 2 dout, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To hesitate to accept;
doubt[2], } hold as uncertain. 2. To be apprehensive of; fear; suspect; distrust. II. *i.* To be in doubt. [< L.[F] *dubito,* be uncertain.]

Syn.: distrust, mistrust, surmise, suspect. To *doubt* is to lack conviction. Incompleteness of evidence may compel one to *doubt,* or some perverse bias of mind may incline him to. *Distrust* may express simply a lack of confidence; as, I *distrust* my own judgment; or it may be nearly equivalent to *suspect;* as, I *distrusted* that man from the start. *Mistrust* and *suspect* imply that one is almost assured of positive evil; one may *distrust* himself or others; he *suspects* others. *Mistrust* is now rarely, if ever, used of persons, but only of motives, intentions, etc. *Distrust* is always serious: *mistrust* is often used playfully. *To doubt* is properly followed by *that;* as, "I don't *doubt that* he saw me," or "I have no *doubt that,*" etc. *Doubt but, doubt but that,* and *doubt but what* are incorrect expressions. Compare DOUBT, *n.*; QUESTION; SUPPOSE.—Ant.: believe, confide in, depend on, depend upon, rely on, rely upon, trust.—**doubt'a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.*—**doubt'er,** *n.* One who doubts.

doubt, *n.* 1. Lack of certain knowledge; uncertainty. 2. A matter or case of dubitation; indecision. 3. A question requiring settlement; an objection. 4†. Fear; dread.

Syn.: disbelief, distrust, hesitancy, hesitation, incredulity, indecision, irresolution, misgiving, perplexity, question, scruple, skepticism, suspense, suspicion, unbelief, uncertainty. *Doubt* is lack of conviction; *disbelief* is conviction to the contrary; *unbelief* refers to a settled state of mind, generally accompanied with opposition of heart. *Perplexity* is active and painful; *doubt* may be quiescent. *Perplexity* presses toward a solution; *doubt* may be content to linger unresolved. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity.* In theological usage, *unbelief* and *skepticism* have a condemnatory force, as implying wilful rejection of manifest truth. As regards practical matters, *uncertainty* applies to the unknown or undecided; *doubt* implies some negative evidence. *Suspense* regards the future, and is eager and anxious; *uncertainty* may relate to any period, and be quite indifferent. *Misgiving* is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided: *hesitation, indecision,* and *irresolution* have reference to something that remains to be decided or done and are due oftener to infirmity of will than to lack of knowledge. *Distrust* and *suspicion* apply especially to the motives, character, etc., of others, and are more decidedly adverse than *doubt. Scruple* relates to matters of conscience and duty. See PERPLEXITY; QUESTION.—Ant.: assurance, belief, certainty, confidence, conviction, decision, determination, persuasion, resolution, resolve.

—doubt'ful, *a.* 1. Subject to, entertaining, or admitting of doubt. 2. Uncertain; undecided; contingent. 3. Indistinct; vague; ambiguous. 4. Questionable; dubious. Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; IRRESOLUTE; OBSCURE; PRECARIOUS.—**doubt'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**doubt'ful-ness,** *n.*—**doubt'less.** I. *a.* 1. Confident; fearless. 2†. Indubitable; certain. II. *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably. **doubt'less-ly‡.**

Doubt'ing Cas'tle. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* Giant Despair's castle, where Christian and Hopeful were imprisoned and from which they escaped by using the key Promise.

dou'cat, 1 dû'kət; 2 dụ'cat, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DOCKET.

douce, 1 dûs; 2 dục, *a.* [Scot.] 1. Sober; sedate; not frivolous. 2†. Sweet. [< L. *dulcis,* sweet.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dou'cet†, *n.* 1. A sweet pastry. 2. Same as DOWCET.

dou"ceur', 1 dû"sûr'; 2 dụ"cûr', *n.* 1. A small present; bribe; tip. 2†. Sweetness of manners; also, a compliment. [F.]

douche, 1 dûsh; 2 dụch, *n.* A jet of water or vapor, or the instrument for administering it; also, a bath taken by making use of these facilities.—**douch,** *vt. & vi.* To give or take a douche. [F.]

douf, douff, 1 dauf; 2 douf, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Same as DOWF.

dough, 1 dō; 2 dō, *n.* 1. A soft mass of moistened flour or meal, mixed for cooking into bread, cake, etc. 2. Any soft pasty mass. 3. [Slang.] Money. [< AS. *dâh.*]—**dough'-boy",** *n.* 1. *Naut.* A dumpling of raised dough. 2. *U. S. Army.* An infantry soldier: used humorously.—**dough'face",** *n.* [U. S.] One who is flexible and easily molded; during the antislavery agitation in the United States, a Northern politician who was accused of truckling to the slave-power.—**dough'nut",** *n.* A small cake of dough fried in lard.—**dough'y,** *a.* Like or containing dough.

Dough'er-ty, 1 dō'er-ti; 2 dō'er-ty, **Dennis J.** (1865–). An American Roman Catholic prelate; created cardinal in 1921.

dought, 1 daut; 2 dout [Scot.], *imp.* of DOW, *v.* Could; was able.

dough'ty, 1 dou'ti; 2 dou'ty, *a.* [-TI-ER; -TI-EST.] Brave; valiant; redoubtable; also, boastful. [< AS. *dyhtig.*] Syn.: see BRAVE.—**dough'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**dough'ti-ness,** *n.*

Doug'las, 1 dug'las; 2 dûg'las, *n.* 1. The name of several Scottish earls and chiefs, especially **Archibald** (1369–1424), celebrated in ballads; captured by Hotspur at Homildon Hill. 2. **Stephen Arnold** (1813–1861), an American lawyer, United States senator, and judge. 3. A seaport town; capital of the Isle of Man, United Kingdom; pop. 21,000. [Celt., dark gray.]—**Douglas spruce,** a pinaceous tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the United States; the Douglas pine. **Douglas fir**‡; **Oregon pine**‡; **red fir**‡.

Doug'lass, 1 dug'les; 2 dûg'las, **Frederick** (1817–1895). An American negro reformer and diplomat.

douk, 1 dûk; 2 dụk, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as DUCK.

Dou"kho-bort'si, *n. pl.* Same as DUKHOBORTSI.

dou'kit, 1 dû'kit; 2 dụ'kit, *pa.* [Scot.] Ducked. **dook'it‡.**

Dou'ma, 1 dû'mä; 2 dụ'mä, *n.* [Rus.] Same as DUMA.

Dou"mergue', 1 dû"märg'; 2 dụ"mẽrg', **Gaston** (1863–). A French statesman; President of France 1924– .

doum'-palm", 1 dûm'-pām"; 2 dụm'-päm", *n.* The doom-palm.

doun, 1 dûn; 2 dụn, *adv.* [Scot.] Down.

doup, 1 daup; 2 doup, *n.* [Scot.] The end; butt-end; buttocks.

dour, 1 dûr; 2 dụr, *a.* [Scot.] Hard; unyielding; sullen. [< ENDURE.] **dure†.—dour'ly,** *adv.*—**dour'ness,** *n.*

dour'lach, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DORLACH.

Dou'ro, 1 dû'ro; 2 dụ'ro, *n.* A river in Spain and Portugal; length, 500 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **Du-e'ro‡.**

dour'ra, 1 dûr'ə; 2 dụr'a, *n.* [Ar.] An Egyptian millet. **dou'ra‡; dou'rah‡.** See DURRA.

douse[1], 1 daus; 2 dous, *v.* [DOUSED; DOUS'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To plunge into water or other liquid; dip suddenly; duck. 2. To drench with water or other liquid. II. *i.* 1. To fall into water. 2. To search for water or ore with a dousing-rod. [Prob. < Sw. *dunsa,* plump down.] **dowse‡.** Syn.: see IMMERSE.

douse[2], *vt.* 1. To strike; give a blow to. 2. *Naut.* To take in or haul down. 3. To take or put off. [Akin to OD. *doesen,* strike.]

douse[3], *vt.* [Sailors' Slang.] To extinguish. **[dowse‡.**

douse, *n.* 1. A plunge; ducking. 2. [Scot.] A blow; beating.

douse, 1 dûs; 2 dục, *a.* [Scot.] Same as DOUCE.

doutt†, *v.* To put out; extinguish. [Contr. of DO OUT.]

douvet†, *n.* Same as DOVE.

douze'pere"†, *n.* One of the twelve peers of France, celebrated in the Charlemagne romances. **douce'pere"**†; **douse'pere"**‡.

dove, 1 dōv; 2 dōv, *imp.* of DIVE, *v.* [Colloq.] Did dive.

dove, 1 duv; 2 dov, *n.* **1.** A pigeon; specif., the cushat. **2.** **duy**ᴱ ∫ Symbolically, in ecclesiastical art and literature, the Holy Spirit. **3.** *Eccl.* A vessel made in the form of a dove, and once used as a receptacle for the Eucharist. **4.** *Chr. Sci.* A symbol of divine science; purity and peace; hope and faith. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 584. [STEWART 10.] **5.** A term of affection; any gentle, innocent, loving creature. [< AS. *dufe.*]—**dove'-cot"**, **d.-cote**, *n.* A house for tame pigeons. **d.-house**†.

Dove (def. 1). 1/12

dove'kie, 1 duv'ki; 2 dov'ki, *n.* **1.** A bird, the little auk (*Alle alle*), about 7½ inches long, black above, white below, and visiting southerly coasts in winter. **2.** The black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*).

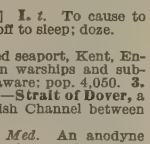
do'ver, 1 dō'vər; 2 dō'ver, *v.* [Rare, Scot.] **I.** *t.* To cause to slumber; also, to stupefy. **II.** *i.* To drop off to sleep; doze.

do'ver¹, *n.* [Scot.] A drowsy condition.

Do'ver², 1 dō'vər; 2 dō'ver, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport, Kent, England; pop. 39,990; attacked by German warships and submarines, 1917–1918. **2.** The capital of Delaware; pop. 4,050. **3.** A city in E. New Hampshire; pop. 13,030.—**Strait of Dover,** a narrow passage at the E. end of the English Channel between England and France; 18 m. wide.

Do'ver's pow'der, 1 dō'vərz; 2 dō'verz. *Med.* An anodyne diaphoretic compounded of ipecacuanha, opium, and sugar of milk, used in treating colds. [< Thomas *Dover*, English physician (1660–1742).]

dove'tail", 1 duv'tēl"; 2 dov'tāl". **I.** *vt. & vi.* To join or fit by interlocking: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* A manner of joining boards, timbers, etc., by interlocking wedge-shaped tenons and spaces; also, the joint so made.



Dovetailed Joint. *a*, open; *b*, closed.

dow¹, 1 dau; 2 dow, *vt.* **1.** [Scot.] To be able. **2.** To thrive. **3.** To fade. **4**†. To be of use or advantage; suit; do. [< AS. *dugan*, DO.] —**dow'ed.** *l. pa.* Not fresh, as water; flat, as meat; faded; insipid. **II.** *imp.* of DOW, *v.* Was able.

dow²†, *vt.* To give up; endow.—**dow'a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.*

dow³, *n.* A dhow. [Ar.]

dow⁴, *n.* [Scot.] A dove. —**dow'-cot"** or **-cote"**, *n.*

Dow⁵, *n.* **1. Gerard** (1613–1675), a Dutch painter; *Village Grocer*, etc. **Dou**†; **Douw**†. **2. Neal** (1804–1897), an American reformer; prohibitionist.

dow., *abbr.* Dowager.

dow'a-ger, 1 dau'ə-jər; 2 dow'a-ġer, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A widow holding property or title derived from her late husband. **2.** Hence, any elderly lady of dignified bearing. [< OF. *douer*, ENDOW.]

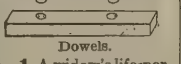
dow'cet, 1 dau'set; 2 dow'cĕt, *n.* A testicle of a deer. [< F. *doucet*, sweet, < *doux*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] **dou'cet**‡.

dowd, 1 daud; 2 dowd, *a.* [North. Eng.] Flat; dull; dead. [< Ice. *daudhr.*]

Dow'den, 1 dau'dn; 2 dow'dn, **Edward** (1843–1913). An Irish critic and author; Shakespearean scholar; professor of English literature.

dow'dy, 1 dau'dı; 2 dow'dy. **I.** *a.* [DOW'DI-ER; DOW'DI-EST.] ill-dressed; ill-fitting, and in bad taste; shabby. **dow'dy-ish**‡. **II.** *n.* A slatternly woman. [ME. *doude.*]—**dow'di-ly,** *adv.*—**dow'di-ness,** *n.*

dow'el, 1 dau'el; 2 dow'ĕl, *n.* A headless pin or peg fitted into two adjacent pieces to fasten them together. [< F. *douille*, socket.] **dowel pin**‡.—**dow'el,** *vt.* [DOW'ELED, DOW'ELDᴰ, or DOW'ELLED; DOW'EL-ING or DOW'EL-LING.] To fasten by dowel-pins. **dowl**‡.


Dowels.

dow'er, 1 dau'er; 2 dow'er. **I.** *vt.* To provide with a dower; endow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A widow's life-portion (usually a third) of her husband's lands and tenements. *Dower* is sometimes erroneously confounded with *dowry*; they are different words, of entirely distinct and separate meanings. See DOWRY. **2.** The sum of one's natural gifts; endowment. [< L. LLᴱᴿ *dos*, dowry.]—**dow'er-less,** *a.*

dow'er-y, *n.* Same as DOWRY.

dowf, 1 dauf; 2 dowf, *a.* [Scot.] Dull; stupid; spiritless; heavy; flat. **dowff**‡.—**dowf,** *n.*

dow'le, 1 dau'l; 2 dow'l, *a.* [Scot.] Dull; spiritless; mournful; in poor health. **dow'y**‡.

dow'itch-er, 1 dau'ich-ər; 2 dow'ich-er, *n.* **1.** The gray snipe (*Macrorhamphus griseus*) of eastern North America. **2.** A related bird; as, the long-billed *dowitcher* (*M. scolopaceus*). [< G. *deutsch*, German.]

dowl, 1 daul; 2 dowl, *n.* A filament of the blade of a feather; also, down or a fiber of down. [< OF. *doulle*, soft.] **dowle**‡.

dow'las, 1 dau'ləs; 2 dow'las, *n.* A strong unbleached linen cloth.

down, 1 daun; 2 down, *v.* **1.** *t.* [Colloq.] To knock down; fell; overthrow; subdue. **1§. 4.** To go down; fall; sink. Syn.: see CONQUER.

down, *a.* **1.** Going in a downward direction. **2.** Downcast; dejected. **3.** *Football.* Dead; out of play: said of the ball because (1) the player holding it has cried "down," or (2) its movement has been completely arrested, or (3) the play has been stopped by an official.

down¹, *n.* **1.** The fine, soft plumage of birds under the contour-feathers, especially that on the breast of water-birds. **2.** The first feathering of a bird. **3.** The soft hairs which first appear on the human face. **4.** Soft, short hairs; pubescence, as on plants or fruits. **5.** Hence, any feathery, fluffy substance. [Akin to Ice. *dūnn.*]

down², *n.* **1.** A downward movement; reverse of fortune. **2.** *Football.* The act of putting a ball down for a scrimmage, after the player in possession of it has been fairly held. **3.** [Colloq. Austral. & Eng.] A prejudice. **4**†. The burden of a song.

down³, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A hill having a broad, treeless, grass-grown top; also, the open space on its top. **2.** *pl.* Turf-covered, undulating tracts of upland; as, the South *Downs* in S. England. **3.** A dune. [< AS. *dūn.*]—**the Downs,** a roadstead near Dover on the coast of Kent, England, much used by shipping; naval battles in 1639 and 1666.

down, *adv.* **1.** From a higher to or toward a lower level, place, position, etc. (literally or figuratively); downward. **2.** From an upright to a prone or prostrate position. **3.** At the lowest point; in or into subjection; under control. **4.** Below the horizon; as, the sun went *down*. **5.** To a smaller bulk; as, to boil *down*. **6.** From a remote or former time or owner. **7.** To or into a less active or violent state or condition. **8.** To a lower price, rate, demand, etc. **9.** On the counter; into the hand; as, to pay cash *down*. **10.** Upon or as upon paper or other material for writing. **11.** *Naut.* To or toward the lee side; as, to put the helm *down*. **12.** Into close application; as, to get *down* to work. **13.** *Golf.* Behind one's opponent as to score: opposed to *up*. [< ADOWN, < AS. *adūn, of-dūne*, < *of*, from, + *dūn*, hill.] **dount**; **dounet**. —**down'cast"**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Directed downward or toward the ground; as, a *downcast* look. **2.** Low in spirits; dejected; depressed. **II.** *n.* **1§.** The act of casting or directing downward. **2.** *Mining.* A shaft down which a ventilating air-current passes. Syn.: see SAD.—**down'come",** *n.* **1.** A downfall, especially a sudden one. **2.** A downcomer.—**down'com"er,** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The pipe which receives the outpourings from the eaves of a roof; leader. **2.** *Mining.* A pipe which conveys combustible gases. **3.** *Steam-engin.* A circulating tube in water-tube boilers. —**down'fall",** *n.* **1.** A falling or flowing downward. **2.** A fall; disgrace. **3.** A trap operating as by the descent of a weight; a deadfall. Syn.: see RUIN.—**down'fall"en,** *a.* Fallen; ruined.—**down'haul",** *n. Naut.* A rope for hauling down certain sails, as a jib, staysail, etc.—**down'heart"ed,** *a.* Dejected; discouraged; low-spirited. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**down'hill".** **1.** *a.* Descending; sloping. **1§.** *n.* A slope or declivity. **III.** *adv.* With a downward direction.—**down'pour",** *n.* The act of pouring down; a copious and heavy fall, as of rain.—**down'right".** **1.** *a.* **1.** Straight to the point; unequivocal; plain; outspoken. **2.** Directed downward. **3.** Thorough; utter; absolute. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Directly downward. **2.** Without doubt or qualification. **3.** In the extreme; utterly. Syn.: see FLAT.—**down'right"ly,** *adv.* —**down'right"ness,** *n.*—**down's-stairs".** **I.** *a.* Below the stairs; on a lower floor. **II.** *n.* The downstairs region of a building. **III.** *adv.* Down the stairs; toward a lower floor.—**down'take",** *n. Engin.* A downward air-passage; as, the *downtake* to the blowers of a boiler.—**down'throw",** *n.* The act of throwing down, or the state of being overthrown or prostrated.—**down'trod"den,** *a.* Trodden under foot; oppressed. **down'trod"**‡.—**down'ward.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Descending or tending from a higher to a lower level (literally or figuratively). **2.** Descending from that which is more remote. **II.** *adv.* **1.** From a higher to a lower position. **2.** From that which is more remote, as in place or time. **3.** Toward the extremities. **down'ward-ly**‡; **down'wards**‡.

down, *prep.* In a descending direction along, upon, or within, literally or figuratively; from a higher to a lower part of; along the course or current of; adown.

dow'na, 1 dau'nə; 2 dow'na, *v.* [Scot.] Can not. See DOW, *v.*

down'-by", *adv.* [Scot.] Down that way: as, I'm going *down-by* presently.

down'y, 1 daun'ı; 2 down'y, *a.* [DOWN'I-ER; DOWN'I-EST.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or covered with down. **2.** Soft; quiet; restful; soothing. **3.** [Slang.] Artful; smooth and plausible.

dow'ry, 1 dau'rı; 2 dow'ry, *n.* [DOW'RIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** The property a wife brings to her husband in marriage. **2.** Anciently, a reward paid for a wife. *Gen.* xxxiv, 12. **3.** Any endowment or gift. [< DOWER, *n.*]

dowse¹†, 1 daus; 2 dows, *vt. & vi.* Same as DOUSE¹, *v.*

dowse², *v. & n.* Same as DOUSE².

dows'er, *n.* Same as DOUSER. See under DOUSE¹, *v.*

dow'set, *n.* Same as DOWCET.

dox-ol'o-gy, 1 deks-ol'o-jı; 2 dŏks-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIESᶻ, *pl.*] An exultant hymn or psalm of praise to God, especially to God as triune; as, the greater *doxology*—Gloria in Excelsis; the lesser *doxology*—Gloria Patri; the long-meter *doxology*. The name is given also to the Trisagion, founded on Isaiah vi, 3, to the halleluiah of several of the Psalms and of Rev. xix, to metrical ascriptions of praise to the Trinity (especially the stanza beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" in Bishop Thomas Ken's hymns for morning and evening), and sometimes to the closing words of a sermon giving praise to the triune God. [< Gr. *doxa*, praise, + *legō*, speak.]—**dox"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**-ly,** *adv.*

dox'y¹, 1 deks'ı; 2 dŏks'y, *n.* [-IESᶻ, *pl.*] [Slang.] A mistress or sweetheart; often, a paramour. **dox'ie**‡.

dox'y², *n.* [Colloq.] A doctrine; belief.

doy"en', 1 dwɑ"yaṅ'; 2 dwā"yāṅ', *n.* A dean, as of a diplomatic corps. [F.]

Doyle, 1 dēil; 2 dōyl, **Sir Arthur Conan** (1859–). A Scottish physician, spiritualist, and novelist; *Sherlock Holmes.*

doy'ley, 1 del'ĭ; 2 dōi'ly, *n.* Same as DOILY. **doy'ly‡.**

doz., *abbr.* Dozen, dozens.

doze, 1 dōz; 2 dōz, *v.* [DOZED; DOZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To spend or pass listlessly or dully or in a doze; as, to *doze* one's hours away. **2†.** To stupefy. **II.** *i.* To sleep unsoundly or lightly. [< Ice. *dúsa;* cp. DIZZY.]—**doz'er,** *n.*—**do'zy,** *a.* Drowsy; soporific.—**do'zi-ness,** *n.*

doze, *n.* A light, unsound sleep.

doz'en, 1 dŭz'n; 2 dŏz'n, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To benumb; daze; make or become impotent or stupefied.

doz'en, 1 dŭz'n; 2 dŏz'n, *n.* Twelve things of a kind, collectively: used frequently with *of.* [< OF. *dozaine,* < *douze,* twelve.]—**doz'enth§,** *a.* Twelfth.

D. P. O., *abbr.* Distributing Post-office.—**D. P. P.,** *abbr.* Department of Public Parks.—**Dpt.,** *abbr.* Department, deponent.—**D. P. W.,** *abbr.* Department of Public Works.—**D. Q. M. G.,** *abbr.* Deputy Quartermaster-general.—**Dr.,** *abbr.* Debtor, doctor.—**dr.,** *abbr.* Dram, drawer.

drab†, *vi.* To associate with women of bad character.

drab, 1 drab; 2 dräb. **I.** *a.* **1.** Dull; colorless. **2.** Of the color of drab. **3.** Made of drab. **II.**[1] *n.* **1.** A yellow-gray color. **2.** A special kind of cloth so colored. [< F. *drap,* cloth.]

drab[2], *n.* In salt-manufacturing, a box for draining salt.

drab[3], *n.* **1.** A slattern. **2.** A lewd woman. [< Ir. *drabog.*]

drab'bet, 1 drab'et; 2 dräb'ĕt, *n.* A coarse drab linen duck made in Yorkshire, England. [Prob. < F. *drap.*] See DRAB.

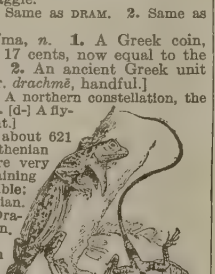
drab'ble, } 1 drab'l; 2 dräb'l, *vt.* [DRAB'BLED, DRAB'LD[F]; **drab'l[F],** } DRAB'BLING.] To draggle.

drachm, 1 dram; 2 drăm, *n.* **1.** Same as DRAM. **2.** Same as DRACHMA.

drach'ma, 1 drak'mə; 2 drăc'ma, *n.* **1.** A Greek coin, anciently of the value of 9 to 17 cents, now equal to the franc (19⅓ cents). See COIN. **2.** An ancient Greek unit of weight, now a gram. [< Gr. *drachmē,* handful.]

Dra'co[1], 1 drē'ko; 2 drā'co, *n.* **1.** A northern constellation, the Dragon. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** [d-] A flying-lizard. [< Gr. *drakōn,* serpent.]

Dra'co[2], *n.* An archon at Athens about 621 B. C.; reputed author of first Athenian written code of laws, which were very severe.—**Dra-co'ni-an,** *a.* Pertaining to Draco or his laws; hence, inflexible; severe.—**Dra-con'ic,** *a.* **1.** Draconian. **2.** Pertaining to the constellation Draco. **3.** [d-] Of or resembling a dragon.—**Dra-con'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*



Draco or lizard (def. 2). 1/8

draff, 1 draf; 2 dräf, *n.* Refuse grain from breweries and distilleries; also, lees or dregs. [Akin to OHG. *trebir,* grains of malt.]—**draff'ish,** *a.* Worthless. **draff'y†; draft'y‡.—draff'-sack"†,** *n.* A sack for draff; hence, a fat paunch; a glutton.

draft[1], } 1 draft; 2 dräft, *vt.*

draught, } **1.** To outline in writing; sketch; delineate. **2.** To select and draw off, as for military service; conscript. **3.** In weaving, to pull through the heddles. **4.** To draw off or away. **5.** To cut a draft on (a stone).

draft, } *n.* **1.** A current of air. **2.** The act of drinking; a

draught, } drink. **3.** *Naut.* The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. **4.** The act of drawing or drawing out, or the fact of being drawn; also, that which is drawn or drawn out, or its weight or resistance; a haul; pull; drag; a load. **5.** The result of a drawing, as of a net in fishing. **6.** A plan; outline; sketch. **7.** A writing of articles or propositions as framed or drawn up, but not adopted or enacted. **8.** *Com.* (1) An order drawn by one party or person on another for the payment of money to a third. (2) An order for money drawn by one bank and payable at another to the person designated in the order; a bill of exchange. (3) The act of drawing money from a savings-bank or other depository. **9.** A military or naval conscription; levy; also, a detachment. **10.** That which tends to reduce or exhaust by drawing away a part; as, a *draft* on one's time, strength, etc. **11.** An allowance on the invoices of goods for samples drawn from the packages. **12.** The bevel given to the pattern for a casting so that it may be drawn from the mold without injuring the latter; in general, a taper given to an article or part. **13.** The total sectional area of the openings in a turbine wheel, or the area of the opening of a sluice-gate. **14.** A line or border chiseled on a stone to guide in its dressing. **15†.** A sink or privy. **16†.** A move, as in chess or checkers. See DRAUGHTS. [< AS. *dragan,* DRAW.] Syn.: see SKETCH; WIND.—**draft with stock attached,** a draft upon the purchaser of stock attached to stock certificates and forwarded by the seller to a bank, which presents the draft for collection, and upon payment delivers the stock.—**draft'an"i-mal, d.-horse,** *n.* An animal or horse suitable for pulling heavy loads: opposed to one suitable for the saddle or a carriage.—**on d.,** ready to be drawn, as beer, etc., from a cask or the like.—**draft'y, draught'y,** *a.* Having or exposed to drafts.—**draft'i-ness, draught'i-ness,** *n.*

drafts'man, } 1 drafts'mən; 2 dräfts'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

draughts'man, } **1.** One who draws or prepares plans, designs, deeds, conveyances, etc. **2.** A piece in the game of draughts or checkers. In this sense spelled only *draughtsman.*

drag, 1 drag; 2 drăg, *v.* [DRAGGED, DRAGD[S]; DRAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull along by main force; haul. **2.** To draw a grapnel along the bottom of, as in search of a dead body. **3.** To draw along heavily or wearily. **4.** To search carefully or intently; as, to *drag* one's brains. **5.** To catch or recover as by a grapnel. **6.** To protract; continue wearily: often with *on* or *out.* **7.** [U. S.] To harrow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be drawn along the ground. **2.** To move slowly or heavily. **3.** To lag behind. **4.** To ply a drag; dredge. [ME. *draggen;* caus. of AS. *dragan,* DRAW.] Syn.: see DRAW; LINGER.

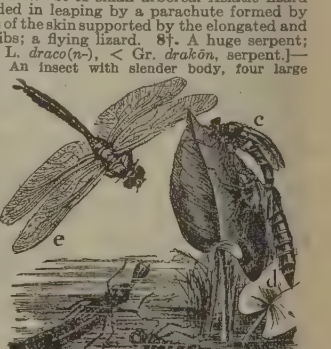
drag, *n.* **1.** The act of dragging or that which drags or is dragged, as a grapple, a dredge, a drag-net, a brake, or heavy harrow, a skid or shoe for causing a carriage-wheel to drag, as in going down a hill; a runnerless sled; a drag-rope, as of a gun; any clog or impediment. **2.** A long, high, four-wheeled carriage or coach. See COACH. **3.** A slow or difficult movement; as, to walk with a *drag.* **4.** *Hunting.* (1) An artificial scent, as an aniseed-bag. (2) The scent or trail of a fox before it is found and started by the hounds: so called because originally the fox was hunted by the line of scent left by it on its return from a predatory expedition. (3) A drag-hunt. **5.** *Aero.* The total resistance to motion through the air of an aircraft.—**drag'-hound",** *n.* A hound trained to follow an artificial scent.—**d.-line,** *n. Aero.* A guide-rope; drag-rope.—**d.-link,** *n.* A link for connecting crank-shafts, as a main-shaft crank with an inner paddle-shaft in a marine engine.—**d.-net,** *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of the water or along the ground.—**d.-rope,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A rope with chain and hook attached, used as a brake on a gun-carriage. **2.** The rope holding the grappling iron of a balloon; also, a guide-rope.—**d.-sail,** *n.* A drift-sail.

drag'gle, } 1 drag'l; 2 drăg'l, *v.* [DRAG'GLED, DRAG'LD[F];

drag'l[F], } DRAG'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To drag to or trail on the ground so as to wet or soil; drabble; also, to befoul, as by dragging in the mud. **II.** *i.* **1.** To drag to or trail on the ground so as to become filthy. **2.** To trail along in the rear; follow leisurely. [Freq. of DRAG.]—**drag'gle-tail",** *n.* **1.** An untidy person; a slut. **2.** Clothing that draggles.

drag'o-man, 1 drag'o-mən; 2 drăg'o-man, *n.* [-MANS[S], improperly -MEN, *pl.*] An interpreter or agent for travelers in the East. [F., < Ar. *tarjumān,* translator.]

drag'on, 1 drag'ən; 2 drăg'on, *n.* **1.** A fabulous, serpent-like, winged monster. **2.** [D-] A northern constellation (*Draco*). See CONSTELLATION. **3.** In the Scriptures, a name employed to translate the Hebrew *tannim,* the meaning of which is uncertain. **4.** A fierce or overbearing person; humorously, a duenna. **5.** A plant of the arum family. **6.** A short, large-bored firearm (17th century), or the soldier who carried it. **7.** A small arboreal Asiatic lizard (genus *Draco*) aided in leaping by a parachute formed by lateral expansions of the skin supported by the elongated and extensible hind ribs; a flying lizard. **8†.** A huge serpent; python. [F., < L. *draco*(*n*-), < Gr. *drakōn,* serpent.]—**drag'on-fly",** *n.* An insect with slender body, four large wings, and enormous eyes. **darn'ing-nee"dle‡; dev'il's darn'ing-nee"dle‡.—drag'on's-blood,** *n.* One of various reddish-brown resins. **—dragon's-head,** *n.* **1.** A plant (genus *Dracocephalum*) of the mint family. **2.** *Astron.* One of the two points where the ecliptic is intersected by the moon's or planet's orbit. The symbol of the first is ☊; that of the second, which is called **dragon's tail,** is ☋, and is used only in astrology. See DRAGON'S-HEAD.—**d.-tree,** *n.* A gigantic tree of the Canary Islands, yielding a resin called *dragon's-blood.*



Metamorphosis of Dragon-fly (*Æschna grandis*).
a, larva; *b,* pupa; *c,* perfect insect issuing from pupa case; *d,* pupa case; *e,* perfect insect, with wings fully developed.

drag"o-nade', 1 drag'o-nēd'; 2 drăg"o-nād', *n.* **1.** The quartering of dragoons on French Protestant families by Louis XIV. (1681) as a means of persecution. **2.** Any military persecution. [F., < *dragon,* dragoon.] **drag'on-nade'‡.**

drag'on-et, 1 drag'ən-et; 2 drăg'on-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A fish, the yellow gurnard. **2.** A small dragon. **3.** A large South-American lizard. [OF., < *dragon;* see DRAGON.]

dra-goon', 1 dra-gūn'; 2 dra-gōōn', **I.** *vt.* **1.** To harass by dragoons. **2.** To coerce; browbeat. **II.** *n.* **1.** In the British army, a cavalryman: originally, a soldier who served on horseback or on foot as occasion required. **2.** Same as DRAGON, 6. [< F. *dragon,* dragon, dragoon.]—**dra-goon'er†,** *n.* A dragoon; also, a cavalry horse.

drai'gle, 1 drē'gl; 2 drā'gl, *v.* [Dial.] To draggle.

drain, 1 drēn; 2 drān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw off by degrees, as a fluid; draw water or any fluid from. **2.** To make exhausting

demands upon. **II.** *t.* **1.** To flow off or leak away gradually. **2.** To become empty or exhausted. [< AS. *drehnigean, drēnian.*]—**drain'er,** *n.*

drain, *n.* **1.** The act of draining; continuous strain, leak, or outflow. **2.** A pipe or trench for draining. **3.** *pl.* Draff. —**drain'-pipe",** *n.* Pipe used for draining.

drain'age, 1 drēn'ij; 2 drān'ag, *n.* **1.** The act or means of draining; a system of drains. **2.** That which is drained off; waste water. **3.** The area drained; drainage-basin. **4.** *Surg.* The gradual drawing off of morbid fluids from deep-seated wounds or abscesses.

drake[1], 1 drēk; 2 drāk, *n.* **1.** A male duck. **2.** An English silver coin of Elizabeth, worth about 1 shilling or 25 cents. **3.** A flat stone used in the game of ducks and drakes. [< AS. *ened,* duck, + suf. *-rake,* chief.]

drake[2], *n.* **1.** [Brit.] A May-fly, used as bait in angling. **drake's fly"**†. **2**†. A small brass cannon. **3**†. *Myth.* A dragon. **4**†. A military standard having a dragon for its emblem. [< AS. *draca,* < L. *draco;* see DRAGON.]

Drake[3], *n.* **1. Sir Francis** (1540–1596), an English navigator and naval commander; aided Howard, Hawkins, Frobisher, Raleigh, and Winter in defeating the Spanish Armada, June–July, 1588. **2.** 1 drū'ka; 2 drā'ke. **Friedrich** (1805–1882), a German sculptor; *Madonna and Child.* **3.** 1 drēk; 2 drāk. **Joseph Rodman** (1795–1820), an American poet.

Dra'kens-berg, 1 drā'kenz-bûrg *or* -berh; 2 drā'kēns-bĕrg *or* -bĕrh, *n.* A mountain range in South Africa, 500 miles long; highest peaks about 11,000 ft. **Kwath'lam"ba**†.

dram, 1 dram; 2 drăm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRAMMED, DRAMB[2]; DRAM'MING.] To treat to liquor; give a dram or drams to; to use intoxicants freely; drink. **II.** *n.* **1.** A unit of weight; in apothecaries weight, 60 grains or one-eighth of an ounce; in avoirdupois, 27.34 grains or one-sixteenth of an ounce. **2.** A drachma. **3.** A drink of spirits; as, a *dram* of whiskey. **4.** A FLUID DRAM. **5.** [Rare.] A small portion. [< OF. *drame,* < L. *drachma;* see DRACHMA.] **drachm**†. —**dram's shop",** *n.* A place where drams are sold; a liquor-saloon.—**fluid dram,** one-eighth of a fluid ounce. Commonly written, in medical use, **fluidrachm. fluid drachm**†.

dram., *abbr.* Dramatic, dramatist.

dra'ma[1], 1 drā'me; 2 drā'ma, *n.* **1.** A composition to be acted upon the stage; a play; hence, any series of dramatic events. **2.** Stage representations collectively; the theater. **3.** A series of actions, events, or purposes, considered collectively as possessing dramatic unity. [< Gr. *drama(t-),* < *draō,* perform.]—**dra-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or like the drama; theatrical. **dra-mat'i-cal**†.—**dra-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**dra-mat'ics,** *n.* [Colloq.] A dramatic performance, especially by amateurs; dramatic writings.—**dram'a-tist,** *n.* A dramatic author.—**dram"a-ti-za'**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.* The act or process of dramatizing; a dramatized version.—**dram'a-tize** or **-tise,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **1.** To set forth in dramatic form. **2.** To relate or represent dramatically.

Dra'ma[2], 1 drā'ma; 2 drā'mä, *n.* A town in eastern Macedonia; the ancient Drabescus; ceded by Turkey to Greece in 1912; center of valuable tobacco-growing area; pop. 10,000; overrun by the Bulgarians in 1916; evacuated by them Sept., 1918.

dram'a-turge, 1 dram'a-tûrj; 2 drăm'a-tûrg, *n.* The composer of a drama, especially one who also directs and oversees the performance of it; a playwright. [< Gr. *dramatourgos,* < *drama(t-)* (see DRAMA) + *ergon,* work.] **dram'a-tur"gist**†.—**dram"a-tur'gic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; befitting the stage; artificial. **dram"a-tur'gi-cal**†.—**dram'a-tur"gy,** *n.* The art of making dramas and placing them properly on the stage; dramatic composition and representation.

dram'mock, 1 dram'ȯk; 2 drăm'ok, *n.* [Scot.] Drummock.

dram. pers., *abbr.* [L.] *Dramatis personæ* (the persons of the drama).

drank, 1 draŋk; 2 drăŋk, *imp.* of DRINK, *v.*

drant, 1 drānt; 2 drănt, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To drawl or drone out, as a song. **II.** *i.* To drawl or drone in speaking; spend time tediously. **draunt**†.

drap, 1 drap; 2 drăp, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Drop.

drap d'été', 1 drā dē'tē'; 2 drā dg'tg'. A merino-like twilled woolen texture for summer wear. [F., cloth of summer.]

drape, 1 drēp; 2 drāp, *vt. & vi.* [DRAPED[1]; DRAP'ING.] **1.** To cover, as with hanging cloth. **2.** To arrange, as drapery or hangings. [< F. *draper,* < *drap,* cloth.]—**drap'er,** *n.* A dealer in cloths.—**drap'er-ied,** *pa.* Covered or furnished with drapery. —**drap'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Loosely hanging attire or its arrangement, especially on figures in art; also, curtains, tapestry, etc. **2.** The business of a draper. **3.** Cloth in general.

Drap'er, 1 drēp'er; 2 drāp'er, **John William** (1811–1882). An English-American chemist, physiologist, and historian; born in Liverpool; *Intellectual Development of Europe.*

drap'pie, 1 drap'i; 2 drăp'i, *n.* [Scot.] A little drop. **drap'py**†.

drap'pit, 1 drap'it; 2 drăp'it, *a.* [Scot.] Dropped.—**drappit eggs,** eggs dropped into a pan to be cooked.

dras'tic, 1 dras'tik; 2 drăs'tic. **I.** *a.* Acting vigorously; extreme; effective. **II.** *n.* A powerful medicine; a strong purgative. [< Gr. *drastikos,* < *draō,* act.]

draught, etc. See DRAFT, etc.

draughts, 1 drafts; 2 drăfts, *n. pl.* The game of checkers: commonly so called in Great Britain. See CHECKERS. [< AS. *dragan,* draw.]—**draught'-board",** *n.* A checker-board.—**draughts'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] Same as DRAFTSMAN.

draunt, drēnt; drant, *v.* Same as DRANT.

drave‖, 1 drēv; 2 drāv, *imp.* of DRIVE, *v.*

Dra've, 1 drā've; 2 drā've, *n.* A river rising in Jugo-Slavia; flows S. E., 450 m. to the Danube. **Drau**‡ [G.]; **Dra'va**†.

Dra-vid'i-an, 1 dra-vid'i-ən; 2 dra-vid'i-an, *n.* **1.** One belonging to the pre-Aryan race of southern India. **2.** The language of the Dravidians, comprising dialects of southern India and Ceylon, including the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam, spoken by about 50,000,000 people of non-Aryan origin.—**Dra-vid'i-an,** *a.* **Dra-vid'ic**†.

draw, 1 drē; 2 drą, *v.* [DREW; DRAWN; DRAW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move by any method in which the thing moved follows the mover; pull; haul: opposed to *push.* **2.** To cause to move or act by influence or inducement; lead; induce; allure; attract. **3.** To remove by pulling; take or pull off or out; extract, as a tooth; unsheathe, as a sword. **4.** To cause to flow; bring out; hence, to call forth; elicit; evoke. **5.** To call for and receive, as from a fund; obtain by lot; as, to *draw* one's salary; to *draw* a prize in a lottery. **6.** To derive; procure; receive. **7.** To infer; deduce. **8.** To bring in regularly; produce statedly. **9.** To take in, as by respiration; inhale. **10.** To write out, as for legal or business use, as a check; draft, as a political measure, deed. **11.** To delineate; sketch; portray, as with pen or pencil; also, to mark or define in words. **12.** To lengthen by pulling, as a wire; elongate; stretch: often with *out;* to shape by stamping, as with dies. **13.** To bend, as a bow. **14.** To prepare by infusion, as tea. **15.** To disembowel. **16.** To require the depth of (so much water) in order to float: said of a vessel. **17.** To drive or induce, as a hunted animal, to come forth (from cover); to search (a cover) for quarry. **18.** To drain of fluid contents, as a cask. **19.** To discontinue, as a game, without completion. **20.** *Cricket.* To divert to the on side a short-length ball directed toward the leg stump by making a slight turn of the bat. **21.** *Curling.* To play (the stone) gently. **22.** *Billiards.* To cause to recoil after contact: said of a cue-ball. **23.** *Golf.* To drive (a ball) toward the left side. **24.** *Cards.* To ask for one or more cards, as in poker. **25.** [Colloq.] To cause to talk; elicit information from.

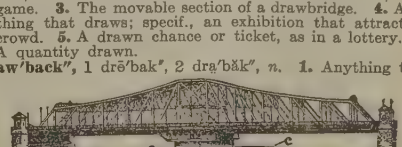
II. *i.* **1.** To cause movement by or as by pulling; exert a pulling force. **2.** To exert an attractive influence; be attractive. **3.** To cause motion freely as by suction; have a free draft. **4.** To move as if drawn; come or go; as, to *draw* away; to *draw* nigh. **5.** To obtain money, supplies, etc., by applying to any source. **6.** To contract or become distorted; shrink. **7.** To attract the blood or humors to the surface, as a blister. **8.** To delineate, as with a pencil; practise the art of drawing. **9.** To unsheathe a sword. **10.** To come out or away by means of pulling. **11.** To settle in water up to a certain point, as a ship; have a draft. **12.** *Hunting.* To track game or approach game warily: said of hounds. [ME. *drawen,* < AS. *dragan.*]

Syn.: allure, attract, drag, entice, haul, incline, induce, lead, lure, pull, tow, tug. One object *draws* another when it moves it toward itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. To *attract* is to exert a force that tends to *draw,* while it may produce no actual motion; all objects are *attracted* toward the earth, but they may be sustained from falling. To *drag* is to *draw* against strong resistance: as, to *drag* a sled over bare ground, or a carriage up a steep hill. To *pull* is to exert a *drawing* force, whether adequate or inadequate; as, the fish *pulls* on the line; a dentist *pulls* a tooth. To *tug* is to *draw,* or try to *draw,* a resisting object with a continuous straining motion; as, to *tug* at the oar. To *haul* is to *draw* somewhat slowly a heavy object; as, to *haul* a seine; to *haul* logs. One vessel *tows* another. In the figurative sense, *attract* is more nearly akin to *incline, draw* to *induce.* We are *attracted* by one's appearance, *drawn* to his side. See ACTUATE; ALLURE; INFLUENCE.—Ant.: alienate, estrange, rebuff, reject, repel, repulse. See synonyms for DRIVE.

—**to draw a** (or **the**) **long bow** [Colloq.], to exaggerate.—**to d. back,** to receive again, as duties paid on goods imported.—**to d. breath,** to breathe.—**to d. it mild,** to refrain from exaggerating.—**to d. level,** to equal the score of an opponent or opposing team, as in bowling, cricket, etc.—**to d. one out,** to lead one to express his thoughts and feelings.—**to d. out,** to extend; lengthen; prolog; as, to *draw out* a sermon.—**to d. rein,** to tighten the rein; ride slowly or stop.—**to d. stumps** (*Cricket*), to end a match by drawing out the stumps.—**to d. the line,** to fix the limit; refuse to go further.—**to d. up.** **1.** To put in the required or legal form of writing, as a deed or will. **2.** To set or form in array: as, the troops *draw up* in line.

draw, *n.* **1.** An act of drawing or state of being drawn; also, that which is drawn. **2.** An indecisive contest; a tie game. **3.** The movable section of a drawbridge. **4.** Anything that draws; specif., an exhibition that attracts a crowd. **5.** A drawn chance or ticket, as in a lottery. **6.** A quantity drawn.

draw'back", 1 drē'bak", 2 drą'băk", *n.* **1.** Anything that



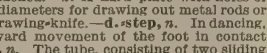
Drawbridge.

a, center; *b, b,* rest piers; *c,* center pier fender.

checks or hinders progress, success, prosperity, enjoyment, contentment, or the like; a disadvantage. **2.** An allowance, consisting in a total or partial paying back, as of duties

previously paid on imported articles on their being exported, or as of freight paid to a railway company; rebate. —**d.-bar,** *n.* A bar or heavy beam under the body of a railway-car, and projecting at the end, for coupling cars.—**d.-bore,** *n.* A hole passing through a tenon and the cheeks of its mortise, to enable the former to be drawn up to its shoulder by driving in a pin (called a **draw-bore pin**).—**draw'bridge",** *n.* A bridge of which the whole or a part may be raised, let down, or drawn aside. See illus. on preceding page.—**d.-knife,** *n.* A drawing-knife.—**d.-plate,** *n.* **1.** The plate on a locomotive to which the draw-bar is attached. **2.** A hard plate with holes of successively diminishing diameters for drawing out metal rods or wire.—**d.-step,** *n.* A drawing-knife.—**d.-step,** *n.* In dancing, a slow sidewise or backward movement of the foot in contact with the floor.—**d.-tube,** *n.* The tube, consisting of two sliding parts, containing the lenses of a microscope.

draw-ee', 1 drȯ-ī'; 2 drą-ē', *n.* One on whom an order for the payment of money is drawn.—**draw'er,** *n.* **1.** One who draws; formerly, a waiter. **2.** *Com.* One who draws a bill of exchange, money-order or the like. **3.** A sliding receptacle, as in a bureau, table, etc. **4.** [Colloq.] A draftsman.—**draw'ers,** *n. pl.* A trouser-like undergarment.—**draw'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which draws. **2.** A picture, sketch, delineation, or design; also, the art of representing objects by lines; delineation. **3.** [Eng.] The receipts of sales in a shop or other establishment: generally in the plural. **4.** A small quantity of tea for steeping. Syn.: see PICTURE; SKETCH. —**d. r. knife,** *n.* A knife with a handle at each end, used for cutting with a drawing motion.



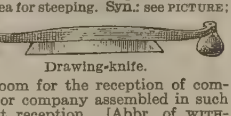
Drawing-knife.

draw'ing-room", *n.* **1.** A room for the reception of company. **2.** A reception held or company assembled in such a room. **3.** [Eng.] A court reception. [Abbr. of WITH-DRAWING-ROOM.]

drawl, 1 drôl; 2 drąl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To speak or pronounce slowly and lazily. **II.** *n.* The act of drawling; spiritless utterance. [Freq. of DRAW.]—**drawl'er,** *n.*

drawn, 1 drȯn; 2 drąn, *pa.* **1.** Equally contested; undecided. **2.** Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fowl. **3.** Having all iron removed by magnets: said of brass filings. **4.** *Mech.* Subjected to a process of elongation: as, hard-*drawn* wire.—**drawn butter,** butter melted and prepared as a sauce.—**d. battle** or **game,** one which is undecided; a draw.

dray, 1 drē; 2 drā, *n.* **1.** A strong, heavy vehicle, usually low for convenience in loading heavy articles. **2.** [Eng.] A rude sledge. [< AS. *dræge,* thing drawn.]—**dray,** *vt.* To transport by means of a dray.—**dray'age,** *n.* **1.** The act of conveying in a dray. **2.** The charge for draying.—**dray'-horse",** *n.* A horse for drawing a dray; a cart-horse.—**dray'man,** *n.* A man who drives a dray.



Motor-dray (def. 1).

Dray'ton, 1 drē'tən; 2 drā'tən, **Michael** (1563–1631). An English poet laureate, 1626–1631; *Polyolbion,* etc.

dread, 1 drĕd; 2 drĕd. **I**d. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To anticipate with **dred**s, ∫ horror or shrinking. **2**‖. To be in great fear, or doubt. **3**†. To venerate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Causing great fear; terrible. **2.** Exciting awe or reverential fear. **III.** *n.* **1.** Unconquerable fright; shrinking horror; terrifying anticipation. **2.** Fear joined to deep respect; awe. **3**‖. That which causes awe or fear. [AS. *drædan.*] **dredet.** Syn.: (adjective) see AWFUL; (noun) see ALARM; ANXIETY; FEAR; FRIGHT; VENERATION.—**dread'-bolt"ed,** *a.* [Poet.] Armed with dread bolts.—**dread'-ful.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Inspiring dread or awe; terrible. **2.** Awful. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL. **II.** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A harrowing novelette; a journal that prints melodramatic stories; as, a penny *dreadful.*—**dread'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dread'ful-ness,** *n.*—**dread'less,** *a.*

dread'naught", 1 dred'nŏt"; 2 drĕd'nąt", *n.* **1.** A heavy cloth or a garment made of it. **2.** One who fears nothing. **dread'-nought"**†.

dread'nought"2, 1 dred'nŏt"; 2 drĕd'nôt", *n. Naval Arch.* One of a type of modern battle-ships of high speed, large tonnage, and heavy armament, the first of which was completed by Great Britain in 1906. The characteristics of this type are a displacement of 18,000 to 20,000 tons, an armored belt of 10 to 12 inches, an indicated horse-power of 23,000 to 24,500, and a maximum speed of 21 knots. The main armament is of ten 12-inch guns, and five torpedo-tubes are carried.—**su'per-dread"nought,** *n.* One of a type of modern battle-ships exceeding the dreadnought class in size, speed, and armament. The characteristics of this type are approximately: displacement, 20,000 to 50,000 tons; armored belt, 11 to 13½ inches; indicated horse-power, 24,000 to 150,000; maximum speed, 21 to 35 knots; main armament, eight 16-inch and sixteen 6-inch guns.

dream, 1 drim; 2 drēm, *vt. & vi.* [DREAMED or DREAMT, DREAMDs, DREMTs; DREAM'ING.] **1.** To imagine in or as in a dream. **2.** To have a dream or dreams: often with *of* before the object. **3.** To fancy; hope; imagine; also, to indulge in reverie: with *of* before an object. Syn.: see MUSE.—**to dream away, out,** or **through,** to pass (a period of time) in reverie.—**dream'er,** *n.* One who dreams; a visionary.

dream, *n.* **1.** A train of thoughts or images passing through the mind in sleep. **2.** A mental condition similar to that of one sleeping. **3.** A visionary idea, anticipation, or fancy. **4.** Something of exotic beauty or charm such as is ordinarily seen only in dreams. [AS. **drēam.*]

Syn.: day-dream, fancy, fantasy, hallucination, illusion, reverie, romance, trance, vision. A *dream* is strictly a train of thoughts, fantasies, and images passing through the mind during sleep; a *vision* may occur when one is awake and in clear exercise of the senses and mental powers; *vision* is often applied to something seen by the mind through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or wakefulness, conceived as more real and authoritative than a *dream;* a *trance* is an abnormal state, which is different from normal sleep or wakefulness. A *reverie* is a purposeless drifting of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental images; a *day-dream* that which passes before the mind in such condition. A *fancy* is some image presented to the mind, often in the fullest exercise of its powers. *Hallucination* is the seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or delirium. In the figurative sense, we speak of *dreams* of fortune, *visions* of glory, with little difference of meaning except that the *vision* is thought of as fuller and more vivid. We speak of a *trance* of delight when the emotion almost sweeps one away from the normal exercise of the faculties. Compare DELUSION.—Ant.: certainty, fact, reality, realization, substance, verity.

—**dream'ful,** *a.*—**dream'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dream'i-ly,** *adv.* In a dreamy manner.—**dream'i-ness,** *n.*—**dream'land",** *n.* The realm of dreams.—**dream'less,** *a.*—**dream'less-ly,** *adv.*—**dream'-like",** *a.*—**d.-world,** *n.* A world of illusions.—**dream'y,** *a.* **1.** Of, causing, pertaining to, or given to dreams. **2.** Appropriate to dreams. Syn.: see IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC; VAIN.

drear, 1 drīr; 2 drēr, *a.* [Poet.] Dreary.

drear'y, 1 drīr'i; 2 drēr'y, *a.* [DREAR'I-ER; DREAR'I-EST.] **1.** Causing or manifesting sadness, loneliness, or gloom; dismal. **2.** Causing or showing weariness; monotonous; lifeless; dull. **3**†. Sorrowful. [< AS. *drēorig,* sad.]

Syn.: see BLEAK; SAD; TEDIOUS.—**drear'i-ly,** *adv.*—**drear'i-ness,** *n.*—**drear'i-some**†, *a.* Dreary. [**dour**†.

dred'er, 1 dred'er; 2 drĕd'er, *n.* [Scot.] Dread; fear. **dred'-dredge**1, 1 drej; 2 drĕdg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DREDGED; DREDG'ING.] To clean out by means of a dredge; remove by a dredge; use a dredge; also, to seek laboriously or blindly. **II.** *n.* An appliance for bringing up mud, silt, etc., from under water. Specif.: (1) A drag-net; a scraper. (2) A scoop. (3) A dredging-machine. [< OF. *dreye,* oyster-net.]

dredge2. **I.** *vt.* In cookery, to sprinkle or sift something, as flour, upon; also, to sift; sprinkle. **II.** *n.* A box with perforated lid, for dredging meat. **dredge'-box"**†; **dredg'ing-box"**†. [< F. *dragée,* < Gr. *tragēmata,* sweetmeats.]

dredg'er1, 1 drej'ər; 2 drĕdg'er, *n.* **1.** One who dredges. **2.** A dredging-machine. **3.** A boat engaged in dredging.

dredg'er2, *n.* In cookery, a dredging-box.

dredg'ing, 1 drej'iŋ; 2 drĕdg'-ing, *n.* The act of using a dredge; that which is taken up with a dredge.—**dredg'ing-machine",** *n.* A scoop or suction apparatus for clearing out or deepening channels, harbors, etc.

Dredger (def. 2).

dree, 1 drī; 2 drē, *vt. & vi.* [Scot. or Obs.] To suffer; endure. [< AS. *drēogan.*] **drie**†.—**to dree one's weird** [Scot.], to endure one's fate.

dree, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Tedious; tiresome. **2**†. Large; great.

dreel, 1 drīl; 2 drēl. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To drill; move quickly. **2.** To scold. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rapid, violent motion. **2.** A drill.

dreen, 1 drin; 2 drēn, *v. & n.* [Dial.] Drain. **dreint.**

dreep, 1 drip; 2 drēp, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To drip. **2.** To droop; lose heart or courage. **drepe**†.

dregs, 1 dregz; 2 drĕgs, *n. pl.* The sediment of liquids, especially of beverages; hence, figuratively, worthless residuum; the coarse part; as, the *dregs* of society. This word is now always used in the plural, but Shakespeare and other Elizabethan authors occasionally use it in the singular. [ME. *dregges.*] Syn.: see WASTE.—**dreg'gy,** *a.* Containing dregs; full of dregs; foul. —**dreg'gi-ness,** *n.*—**dreg'gish,** *a.*

drei'bund, 1 drī'bunt; 2 drī'bųnt, *n.* [G.] A triple alliance; specif. [D-], the defensive alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy made in 1883 and terminated by Italy in 1915.

dreich, 1 drih; 2 drēh, *a.* [Scot.] Tedious; slow; persistent; dilatory. **dreight.**

drench1, 1 drench; 2 drĕnch, *vt.* **1.** To wet thoroughly; soak. **2.** *Veter.* To administer a drench to; force to swallow a draft. —**drench'er,** *n.* **1.** A person or thing that drenches. **2.** [Colloq.] A heavy shower.

drench, *n.* **1.** *Veter.* A liquid medicine, administered by compulsion, as to a horse. **2.** A large draft or quantity of fluid; flood. **3.** A solution for drenching. **4.** The act of drenching; also, that which drenches. [< AS. *drenc,* < *drincan,* DRINK, *v.*]

Dren'te, 1 dren'te; 2 drĕn'te, *n.* A province in the Netherlands, 1,028 sq. m.; pop. 197,000; capital, Assen. **Dren'the**†.

Dres'den, 1 dres'den; 2 drĕs'dĕn, *n.* **1.** The capital city (pop. 487,758) of Saxony; on the Elbe river; pottery center. **2.** German warship escaped from battle of Falkland Islands, but surrendered to British off Juan Fernandez, and sunk, March, 1915.

dress, 1 dres; 2 drĕs, *v.* [DRESSED† or DREST; DRESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To attire suitably; clothe; array; adorn. **2.** To put in order; arrange; adjust. **3.** To cleanse and bind up, as a wound. **4.** To curry, as a horse; treat and arrange, as the hair. **5.** To cultivate; prune. **6.** To prepare for use, display, market, or manufacture. **7.** To scold; reprove: generally,

with *down*. **8.** To put in a straight line, as a military company; aline. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put on or wear clothing, especially elaborate attire. **2.** To form in line; range. [< L. *or directus*, DIRECT, *a.*]—**to dress ship** (*Naut.*), to display the national colors at the masthead, and signal- and other flags along lines stretched from stern to masthead and bow, as in honor of some individual or occasion.—**to d. to the right, left, or on the center** (*Mil.*), to aline as a company, from the position of the soldier on the extreme right, left, or in the center.—**to d. up** [Colloq., U. S.], to dress in an elaborate manner; put on one's best attire.

—**dress'er**[1], *n.* One who or that which dresses, as a valet, lady's-maid, or surgeon's assistant.—**dress'er**[2], *n.* **1.** A kitchen table with shelves. **2.** A cupboard for dishes. **3.** [U. S.] A chest of drawers supporting a swinging mirror, useful in a dressing-room.—**dress'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of dressing, or that with which anything, as a wound, is dressed. **2.** Seasoning; the stuffing of a fowl. **3.** *pl. Arch.* Moldings, as around the wall-openings in a brick building. **4.** *Metal.* The mechanical preparation of ore for smelting. **5.** [Colloq.] A beating or scolding. **dress'ing-down‡.**—**dress'ing-gown",** *n.* A loose gown worn while dressing or in undress.

dress, *n.* **1.** Covering for the body; clothes collectively; especially, elegant or fashionable attire; the art of dressing correctly. **2.** A gown or frock of a woman or child. **3.** Full dress as opposed to business attire, etc. **4.** Dressing or size, as of leather. **5†.** The act of dressing.

Syn.: apparel, array, attire, clothes, clothing, costume, garb, garments, habiliments, habit, raiment, robes, uniform, vestments, vesture. *Clothing* denotes the entire covering of the body, taken as a whole; *clothes* and *garments* view it as composed of separate parts. *Clothes, clothing,* and *garments* may be used of inner or outer covering; all the other words in the list (with possible rare exceptions in the case of *raiment*) refer to the outer *garments*. *Array, raiment,* and *vesture* are archaic or poetic; so, too, is *habit*, except in technical use to denote a lady's riding-*dress*. The word *vestments* is now rare, except in ecclesiastical use. *Apparel* and *attire* are most frequently used of somewhat complete and elegant outer *clothing*, but Shakespeare speaks of "poor and mean *attire*." *Dress* may be used, specifically, for a woman's gown, and in that sense may be either rich or shabby; but in the general sense it denotes outer *clothing* which is meant to be elegant, complete, and appropriate to some social or public occasion; as, full *dress*, court *dress*, evening *dress*, etc. *Dress* has now largely displaced *apparel* and *attire*. *Garb* denotes the *clothing* characteristic of some class, profession, or the like; as, the *garb* of a priest. *Costume* is chiefly used for that which befits an assumed character; as, a theatrical *costume;* we sometimes speak of a national *costume*, etc. See HABIT.—Ant.: bareness, disarray, dishabille, exposure, nakedness, nudity, undress.—**dress coat,** a coat for evening wear, having the skirts cut away over the hips.—**dress'-goods",** *n. pl.* Fabrics for women's and children's dresses: often colloquially as a singular.—**dress'-mak"er,** *n.* One who makes dresses for women or children.—**dress'mak"ing,** *n.*—**dress'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Fond of dress. **2.** Showy; elegant.—**dress'i-ness,** *n.*

dret'chyngt, *n.* Trouble; vexation.

drew, 1 drū; 2 dru, *imp.* of DRAW, *v.* [comedy rôles.

Drew, John (1853–). An American actor in classic and light-

Drey"fus', 1 drē"fūs'; 2 drę"fūs', **Alfred** (1859–). A French officer falsely accused and convicted of treason, 1894 and 1899; his innocence, championed by Clemenceau and Zola, was fully established on retrial in 1906.—**Drey'fus-ite,** *n.* An adherent of Dreyfus.

drib, 1 drib; 2 drĭb, *vt.* To do (a thing) little by little; cut off by

drib'ble[1], } 1 drib'l; 2 drĭb'l, *v.* [DRIB'BLED, DRIB'LD'; DRIB'-

drib'l'[2], } BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To let fall in drops; drip. **2.** To propel (the ball) by successive slight pushes with the foot (in football), or by the hand (in basketball), in order to pilot (it) through the ranks of an opposing team. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall in drops, or run bit by bit. **2.** To act or think without strength or force. **3.** To dribble the ball, as in football, etc. **4†.** To fall slowly. [For *dripple*, freq. of DRIP.]

drib'ble[2], *v.* & *n.* Same as DRIVEL.

drib'ble, } *n.* **1.** A small quantity of a liquid falling in drops

drib'l'[2], } or flowing in a scanty and broken stream. **2.** [Scot.] Showery or drizzly weather. **3.** In football and basketball, the act of dribbling. See DRIBBLE, *v.*, 2.

drib'let, 1 drib'let; 2 drĭb'lĕt, *n.* A small piece, part, or sum; a drop or clot formed as if by dribbling; as, money paid in *driblets*. **drib'blet‡.**

drid'der, 1 drid'ər; 2 drid'er, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DREDER.

drid'dle, 1 drid'l; 2 drid'l, *vi.* [DRID'DLED; DRID'DLING.] [Scot.] To waste time and strength to no purpose; dawdle; loiter.

driech, 1 drih; 2 drēh, *a.* Same as DREICH. **drieght.**

dried, 1 draid; 2 drīd, *imp.* & *pp.* of DRY, *v.*

dri'er, 1 drai'ər; 2 drī'er, *n.* One who or that which dries. Specif.: (1) A substance added to paint, etc., to make it dry more quickly. (2) A mechanical device for drying. **dry'er‡.**

dri'er, dri'est, *compar.* & *superl.* of DRY, *a.*

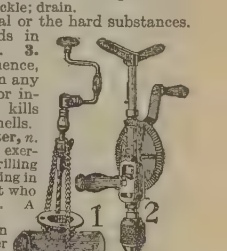
drift[1], 1 drift; 2 drĭft, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To carry or be carried along, as on a current. **2.** To accumulate in masses by the force of the wind, as snow. **3.** To cover with driftage. **4.** *Mining.* To make by horizontal excavation.—**drift'-bolt",** *n.* A drive-bolt.—**d.-sail,** *n. Naut.* A sail used as a drift-anchor; a drag-sail.

drift, *n.* **1.** That which is driven or carried onward by a current; as, a *drift* of clouds across the sky. **2.** A heap of any matter piled up by wind or sea; as, a snow-*drift*. **3.** A course along which or an end toward which anything moves on; tendency; as, the *drift* of a discourse. **4.** A driving; an urgent force; hence, controlling power or influence. **5.** A number of objects moving onward by one force; drove; flock. **6.** [S. Afr.] A ford. **7.** The fact or condition of being driven; the action of drifting. **8.** A boring-tool. **9.** *Geol.* Material which has been transported by moving masses of ice or by running water created by glaciers and deposited over portions of the earth's surface. **10.** *Mining.* A horizontal or nearly horizontal passage in a mine; also, the direction of a passage or gallery. **11.** *Naut.* (1) The direction of a current. (2) Leeway; the distance which a vessel is driven from her direct course by wind or sea or other causes. (3) A fishing-net that drifts with the tide. **drift-net‡.** **12.** *Aero.* That component of the aerodynamic pressure upon an aeroplane which is measured in a line parallel to its motion. ORVILLE WRIGHT. [AS. *drifan;* see DRIVE.] Syn.: see HEAP; INCLINATION; PURPOSE; STREAM.—**drift'age,** *n.* **1.** The operation or process of drifting. **2.** Anything carried by currents of wind or sea.—**drift'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which drifts. **2.** A fishing-boat used for fishing with drift-nets; also, a like vessel used in mine-sweeping.—**dr ft'-wood",** *n.* Wood floated or drifted by water, especially that cast ashore by the sea: used also figuratively.—**drift'y,** *a.* Forming or full of drifts; drifting.

dril(l)[1], 1 dril; 2 drĭl, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To pierce or bore, as with a drill. **2.** To train or engage in military exercises; hence, to instruct thoroughly in any department; to discipline. **3.** To plant in rows or drills. **4†.** To allure; decoy. [< D. *drillen*, bore, brandish, drill soldiers.] Syn.: see PIERCE; TEACH.—**drill'-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which drills. **2.** A drilling-machine.

drill[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To cause to trickle; trickle; drain.

drill[1], *n.* **1.** A boring-tool for metal or the hard substances. **2.** A machine for planting seeds in rows; also, a row so planted. **3.** Thorough military training; hence, thorough and regular discipline in any branch of knowledge, activity, or industry. **4.** A mollusk which kills oysters by drilling holes in their shells.



Drills (def. 1). 1. Hand-drill. 2. Breast-drill.

Syn.: see PRACTISE.—**drill'-mas"ter,** *n.* A trainer in military or gymnastic exercises.—**d.-press,** *n.* An upright drilling machine of the pillar type, for working in metal.—**d.-sergeant,** *n.* A sergeant who acts as drill-master.—**d.-stock,** *n.* A holder for a drill-shank.

drill[2], *n.* Stout twilled linen or cotton cloth, chiefly worn in hot weather and in tropical climates; drilling. **drills‡.**

drill[3], *n.* A black-faced baboon of West Africa, similar to the mandrill.

drill[4]†, *n.* A rill.

drill'ing'[1], 1 dril'ıŋ; 2 drĭl'ing, *n.* **1.** Material excavated by a drill. **2.** The act of one who drills; the act of using a drill.

drill'ing'[2], *n.* Same as DRILL[2], *n.* [< L.[a] *trilix*, of three threads.]

dri'ly, *adv.* Same as DRYLY.

Drin, 1 drin; 2 drin, *n.* A river in Albania, flowing 110 m. to the Adriatic: the ancient **Dri'o.**

Dri'na, 1 dri'nə; 2 drī'nă, *n.* A river in Jugo-Slavia, flowing 180 m. to the Save; the ancient **Dri'nus.** The scene of severe fighting between Austrians and Serbians in the World War, with varying successes, during 1914–15. Its passage was finally forced by the Austrians Oct. 22, 1915.

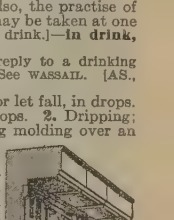
drink, 1 drink; 2 drĭnk, *vt.* & *vi.* [*imp.* DRANK (formerly DRUNK); *pp.* DRUNK (formerly DRUNK'EN); DRINK'ING.] **1.** To take (a liquid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe. **2.** To absorb; receive eagerly: used figuratively of the other senses. **3.** To take alcoholic liquors, especially to excess. **4.** [Colloq.] To drink the health of; toast: usually with *to*. Syn.: see ABSORB.

—**to drink cap out,** [Scot.], to drain the cap. See CAP[2], *n.*—**drink'a-bl(e"** *n.* **1.** *a.* Capable of or suitable for use as a drink. **II.** *n.* A beverage: chiefly in plural.—**drink'er,** *n.* One who drinks; specif., one who drinks alcoholic liquors habitually.

drink, *n.* **1.** Any liquid that is or may be swallowed; a beverage. **2.** Specif., alcoholic liquor; also, the practise of drinking to excess. **3.** As much as is or may be taken at one time; a draft. [< AS. *drinc*, < *drincan*, drink.]—**in drink,** overcome by liquor.

drink'-hail"†, *n.* The courteous form of reply to a drinking pledge (*wassail*) in early English times. See WASSAIL. [AS., drink good health.]

drip, 1 drip; 2 drĭp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To fall, or let fall, in drops. **II.** *n.* **1.** A falling, or letting fall, in drops. **2.** Dripping; that which drips. **3.** *Arch.* A projecting molding over an opening for a window or a door; a label; a water-table. **4.** Condensed moisture, as in gas-pipes. [< AS. *dryppan, drypian*, cause to drop.]—**drip'ping,** *n.* **1.** That which falls in drops: the fat from roasting meat. **2.** The act of falling in drops; also, the sound so produced.—**drip'ping-pan",** *n.* A pan for receiving drippings or holding meat in roasting.—**drip'stone",** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A label, as over a window or door. **2.** *Naut.* A porous filtering-stone.


Drip (def. 3).

drive, 1 draiv; 2 drīv, *v.* [DROVE; DRIV'EN, DRIV'N'; DRIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push, urge, or press forward forcibly; impel. **2.** To urge forward under guidance, as a horse; prosecute urgently, as a business. **3.** To convey in a car-

riage. **4.** To constrain or compel; exact great efforts from; force or reduce to a certain condition. **5.** To chase or hunt; to search, for game. **6.** *Mining.* To excavate horizontally, as a tunnel. **7.** *Mech.* To transfer the power to (other mechanism). **8.** In baseball, tennis, and the like, to send (the ball) in a swift straight stroke. **9.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) off the tee with a wooden club. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be impelled onward by force. **2.** To press forward furiously. **3.** To ride in a carriage or direct the animal or animals by which it is drawn. **4.** To aim a blow; direct one's action: with *at*. **5.** To labor diligently and persistently: with *away*. **6.** *Golf.* To drive a ball from the tee. **7.** *Mining.* To excavate a tunnel horizontally. [< AS. *drīfan*.]

Syn.: compel, impel, propel, push, repel, repulse, resist, ride, thrust, urge on. To *drive* is to move an object with some force or violence before or away from oneself: it is the direct reverse of *draw, lead*, etc. A man leads a horse by the halter, *drives* him with whip and rein. One may be *driven* to a thing or from it; hence, *drive* is a synonym equally for *compel* or for *repel* or *repulse*. *Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel*; one may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whose favor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by the direct refusal or ignoring of his suit. It is common to speak of *driving* in a carriage, *riding* upon a horse; tho in Scripture we read of *riding* in a chariot (*2 Kings* ix, 16; *Jer.* xvii, 25, etc.); good examples of the same usage may be found abundantly in the older English. Many good authorities use *ride* in the older and broader sense as signifying to be supported and borne along by any means of conveyance. Compare ACTUATE; BANISH; COMPEL; INFLUENCE; PUSH; THROW.—Ant.: see synonyms for DRAW.—**drive'-bolt"**, *n.* **1.** A tool for driving bolts home. **2.** A bolt used to drive out another bolt. Called also *drift-bolt*.—**driven well**, a well made by driving a pipe into the ground until the perforated tip reaches a stratum where water is found. **drive-well**‡.—**driv'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which drives; a coachman; locomotive-engineer. **2.** *Mech.* Any member imparting motion to another part of a machine. Specif.: (1) The driving-wheel of a locomotive. (2) In power-transmission, any wheel which moves another, as distinguished from the follower; a driving-wheel. **3.** *Naut.* A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail; a spanker. **4.** *Golf.* A wooden-headed club with full-length shaft, somewhat supple, for driving the greatest distances from the tee.—**driv'ing-wheel"**, *n.* A wheel imparting motion to other wheels, or to a machine.

drive, *n.* **1.** The act of driving. **2.** A road for driving. **drive'-way"**‡. **3.** A journey or excursion in a carriage. **4.** Urgent pressure, as of business. **5.** A hunt by driving; also, a drove or drift, as of cattle; objects driven, collectively. **6.** *Mercantile.* A special sale at reduced price. **7.** An advance of troops in mass against an enemy so as to break through defenses and drive back the defenders. **8.** *Golf.* A stroke from the tee made with a wooden club; the distance traveled by the ball. **9.** In certain games, as baseball, cricket, croquet, etc., the act of driving the ball, or the stroke by which the ball is driven; also, the flight of the ball. **10.** In mining, a driven tunnel. **11.** *Mech.* A driving gear; a means of transmitting power. Syn.: see WAY.

driv'el, 1 drĭv'l; 2 drīv'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRIV'ELED or DRIV'ELLED; DRIV'EL-ING or DRIV'EL-LING.] **1.** To let (spittle) flow from the mouth; to flow from the mouth like spittle; to slobber; to beslaver. **2.** To be weak or silly in talk or conduct; to utter in an imbecile manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** An involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth. **2.** Senseless talk; twaddle. [Var. of DRABBLE.]—**driv'el-er**, *n.* **driv'el-ler**‡.

driv'en, 1 drĭv'n; 2 drīv'n, *pp.* of DRIVE, *v.*

Driv'er, Samuel Rolles (1846–1914). An English Hebraic and Biblical scholar and critic, educator, and author.

driz'zle, 1 drĭz'l; 2 drīz'l. **I.** *vi. & vi.* [DRIZ'ZLED, DRIZ'LD‡; DRIZ'ZLING.] To shed, fall in, or wet with, fine drops. **II.** *n.* A light rain. [Formerly *drisel*, freq. of AS. *dreōsan*.]—**driz'zly**, *a.*

droch'lin, 1 drŏx'lĭn; 2 drōH'lĭn, *a.* [Scot.] Dwarfish; puny; also, lazy. **drogh'lin**‡; **drogh'ling**‡.—**drochlin and coghlin**, wheezing and blowing.

Dro''court', 1 dro''kūr'; 2 dro''e̬ur', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France; pop. of commune, 3,000. Extremity of German Drocourt-Quéant line pierced by Canadians, Sept. 3, 1918.

drod'dum, 1 drŏd'ŭm; 2 drŏd'ŭm, *n.* [Scot.] The breech.

Dro'ghe-da, 1 dro'hĭ-dą; 2 drō'He-dą, *n.* A seaport town in E. Ireland (pop. 13,000); taken by Cromwell, 1649.

Dro-ho'bicz, 1 dro-hō'bĭch; 2 dro-hō'bich, *n.* **1.** A district formerly in Galicia, now in Poland. **2.** Its capital; pop. 35,000. **Dro-ho'bycz**‡.

droich, 1 dreiH; 2 drōiH, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarf; runt.—**droich'y**, *a.* Dwarfish.

droit, 1 dreit *or* (*F.*) drwā; 2 drōit *or* (*F.*) drwā, *n.* [F.] **1.** A legal right or claim of ownership, as distinguished from possession; also, that to which one has a legal claim. **2.** Right in general; law; justice; equity. **3.** *Com.* A duty; a custom.—**droits of admiralty** (*Eng. Law*), rights to the property of an enemy, once belonging to the office of admiral of England. These droits now go into the public treasury. In American law droits of admiralty, as such, are not recognized. Acts of Congress have always regulated the disposition of captured property.—**droit'u-ral**, *a.* Relating to a right of ownership as distinguished from possession.

droll, 1 drōl; 2 drōl. **I.** *vi.* To jest; play the buffoon. **II.** *a.* Facetiously or humorously odd; comical; ludicrous; funny; queer. **III**‖ *n.* **1.** A jester; a funny fellow. **2.** A farce. **3.** A comical tale. [< OF. *drolle*, < D. *drol*, pleasant fellow, droll.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; ODD; QUEER; RIDICULOUS.—**droll'er-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Comical speech or ways; buffoonery; oddity. **2.** The quality of being droll; facetiousness; humor. **3.** A jest; a facetious or amusing story. **4**†. A comic picture or drawing; caricature. **5**†. A comic performance or exhibition. Syn.: see WIT.—**drol'ly**, *adv.*

Drôme, 1 drōm; 2 drōm, *n.* A river in southern France, flowing 60 m. to the Rhône.

-drome, *suffix.* A termination signifying originally a place for running; hence, any unencumbered space used for the special purpose indicated by the word to which it is suffixed; as, *hippodrome*. [< Gr. *dromos;* see DROMOS.]

drom'e-da-ry, 1 drum'ĭ-dē-rĭ; 2 drȯm'e-dā-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A fleet, elegant, one-humped riding-camel. [< F. *dromadaire*, < Gr. *dromas*, a running.]

Dromedary. 1/80

Dro'mi-o, 1 drō'mĭ-o; 2 drō'mi-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the name of two brothers, constantly mistaken for each other.

dro'mon, 1 drō'mĕn; 2 drō'mŏn, *n.* A swift-sailing medieval ship of war, propelled by both oars and sails. [OF.] **dro'-mond**‡.

dro'mos, 1 drō'mes; 2 drō'mŏs, *n.* [DRO'MOI, 1 -mei; 2 -mōi, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A race-course. **2.** *Archeol.* An entrance-passage or avenue, as the walled passages leading to such tombs as the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ; especially, an avenue bordered by colonnades or statues. [< Gr. *dromos*, a running, < *dramein*, inf. aor. of *trechō*, run.]

-dromous. From Greek *dramein* (see DROMOS), a suffix adding the meaning of "running"; as, an*adromous*.

dro'nach, 1 drō'nes; 2 drō'naH, *n.* [Scot.] Chastisement; mulct; penalty.

drone[1], 1 drōn; 2 drōn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRONED; DRON'ING.] To utter monotonously and with a dull, humming sound; hum. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dull, monotonous, humming sound, as of a bee. **2.** One of the three long tubes of the bagpipe; a bagpipe or similar instrument. **3.** *Mus.* A sustained bass, commonly of one note. **4.** A drawling speaker.

drone[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To idle; move leisurely; spend idly. **II.** *n.* A male bee, that gathers no honey; hence, an idler. [< AS. *drān.*]—**dron'ish**§, *a.*

dron'go, 1 drŏn'go; 2 drōn'gō, *n.* [S. Afr.] A crow-like insectivorous bird of the East Indies, Africa, etc., with long forked tail and dark plumage. **dron'go-shrike"**‡.

drool, 1 drūl; 2 drōōl. [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To drivel; slaver. [Contr. of DRIVEL.]

droop, 1 drūp; 2 drōōp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To allow to hang listlessly; lean or bend downwards; sink, as from weakness. **2.** To lose vigor and spirit; despond; decline. **3.** To sink or decline gradually to a close. **II.** *n.* A sinking or hanging down. [< Ice. *drūpa*, < *drjūpa*, drip.] Syn.: see FALL.—**droop'y**, *a.* Forlorn; drooping; dispirited.

drop, 1 drep; 2 drŏp, *v.* [DROPPED‡ or DROPT; DROP'PING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To let fall in drops. **2.** To let fall in any way, literally or figuratively; lower, as the eyes or voice. **3.** To give birth to, as the young of animals. **4.** To have done with; give up abruptly; discontinue; dismiss. **5.** To utter as if undesignedly; communicate incidentally. **6.** To write and send hastily and informally. **7.** To omit hastily or incorrectly, as in writing or in speech. **8.** To set down, as from a conveyance; leave in passing. **9.** To sprinkle with or as with drops. **10.** [Colloq.] To bring down as with a blow or firearm. **11.** *Naut.* To sail away from; outdistance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall in drops, as a liquid. **2.** To discharge drops; drip. **3.** To descend; sink rapidly; fall. **4.** To become faint; subside; sink. **5.** To come to an end; cease; stop. **6.** To fall prone or dead. **7.** To have a certain vertical depth: said of a sail. **8.** To fall to the rear; withdraw. **9.** To be born or to give birth to young: said of certain animals. Syn.: see FALL.—**to drop down**, to move down a stream or along a coast, as a vessel.—**to d. in**, to happen in, as for a call.—**drop'per**, *n.*

drop, *n.* **1.** A globule of liquid; also, a very small quantity of anything, as of a beverage. **2.** Anything that resembles or hangs like a drop of liquid, or that is made in drops or by dropping; a pendant. **3.** A fall; the distance fallen; a sudden change of level; descent. **4.** *Mech.* Any one of various contrivances that drop or depend, or are employed in lowering. (1) The platform of a gallows. (2) The drop-curtain of a theater; loosely, any drop-scene. (3) A forging-machine used in metal-bending, etc. (4) A press used for forging, stamping, etc. (5) A trap-door. **5.** *pl.* Any liquid medicine given in doses of so many drops. **6.** *Naut.* The vertical depth of a course on its central line. [< AS. *dropa*, < *dreōpan*, drop, drip.]—**drop'-cur"tain**, *n.* A theater-curtain lowered in front of the stage between the acts.—**d.-forge**, *vt.* To forge (metal) between dies by a machine employing the mechanical force of a dropped weight.—**d.-forging**, *n.*—**d.-hammer**, *n.* A forging-machine consisting of a heavy weight raised and dropped after the manner of a pile-driver: used in swaging, metal-bending, etc.—**d.-kick**, *n.* In football, a kick given the ball just as it is rebounding after being dropped; also, the consequent flight of the ball, or the distance covered by it.—**d.-letter**, *n.* A letter intended for delivery by the same office in which it is posted.—**d.-light**, *n.* **1.** An attachment to

a side-fixture or an overhead-chandelier by which to serve a burner below it. **2.** The stand bearing a burner thus supplied.—**d.-press,** *n.* A machine for forging, stamping, etc., adapted for either hand or power, the operating principle of which is either a spring or (more commonly) a heavy weight sliding between vertical guides, and dealing a blow regularly intermittent or at the will of the operator.—**d.-scene,** *n.* A scene, usually across the entire stage, dropped like a curtain.

drop'let, 1 drop'let; 2 drŏp'lĕt, *n.* A little drop. **drop'ling‡.**

drop'ping, 1 drop'iŋ; 2 drŏp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of falling or letting fall in drops. **2.** Falling drops, or that which has fallen in drops: usually in the plural. **3.** *pl.* The dung of domestic animals. [See DROP, *n.*]

drop'sy, 1 drop'si; 2 drŏp'sy, *n.* **1.** An abnormal accumulation of liquid in some part of the body. **2.** *Bot.* A disease of certain plants, due to an excess of water. [Abbr. of HYDROPSY, < Gr.$^{L+P}$ *hydrōpiasis,* dropsy.]—**drop'si-cal,** *a.* Resembling, relating to, or affected with dropsy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**drop'sied,** *a.* Afflicted with dropsy; swollen.

drop'wort", 1 drop'wu͝rt"; 2 drŏp'wu͝rt", *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A perennial plant (*Filipendula filipendula*) with interruptedly pinnate leaves and white or reddish odorless flowers. **2.** Any species of a genus (*Œnanthe*), of aplaceous plants, as the hemlock-*dropwort.*

drosh'ky, ⌊ 1 drosh'ki; 2 drŏsh'ky, *n.* [-KIES^{S}, *pl.*] **1.** A
dros'ky, ⌋ light open four-wheeled Russian carriage. **2.** A public cab in some European cities. [< Gr. *droschke,* < Rus. *drogi,* carriage.]

dross, 1 drŏs; 2 drôs, *n.* **1.** Refuse or impurity in melted metal; slag; cinders. **2.** Waste matter; refuse. [< AS. *dros,* < *dreōsan;* see DREARY.] SYN.: see WASTE.—**dross'l-ness,** *n.*—**dross'y,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like dross; containing dross; hence, figuratively, of an impure or corrupt nature.

drought, ⌊ 1 drau̇t, drau̇th; 2 drout, drouth, *n.* **1.** Long-
drouth, ⌋ continued dry weather; want of rain. **2.** Scarcity; dearth. **3.** Thirst. **4†.** Dryness; also, a desert. [< AS. *drūgath,* < *drȳge,* dry; see DRY.]—**drought'y, drouth'y,** *a.* Marked by or suffering from drought or thirst; thirsty.—**drought'l-ness, drouth'l-ness,** *n.*

drouk, 1 dru̇k; 2 dru̇k, *vt.* [Scot.] To wet through and through; saturate; soak; also, to overcome.—**drouk'it,** *pa.* [Scot.] Drenched.

drove, 1 drōv; 2 drōv, *imp.* of DRIVE, *v.*

drove^{1}, *n.* **1.** A number of animals driven or herded for driving. **2.** A moving crowd of human beings. [< AS. *drāf,* < *drīfan,* DRIVE.] SYN.: see FLOCK.—**drov'er,** *n.* **1.** One who drives animals in droves to market; a cattle-dealer. **2†.** A boat driven by wind or tide.

drove^{2}, *n.* **1.** A stone-mason's broad-edged chisel. **drove'-chis"-el‡.** **2.** The surface of stone smoothed by a drove.—**drove'-work",** *n.* Same as DROVE^{2}, *n.*, 2.

drow†, 1 drau; 2 drow, *imp.* of DRAW, *v.*

drow^{1}, *n.* [Scot.] A drizzle. [< AS *drōf,* muddy.]

drow^{2}, *n.* [Scot.] In folk-lore, one of a race of underground elves represented as skilful workers in metal. Compare TROLL. [Var. of TROLL.] **trow‡.**

drown, 1 drau̇n; 2 drown, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To kill by immersion, as in water or other liquid. **2.** To overflow; deluge. **3.** To overwhelm; overpower; extinguish. **II.** *i.* To die by suffocation in liquid. [< AS. *druncnian,* be drowned, sink.]

drowse, 1 drau̇z; 2 drowz. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DROWSED; DROWS'-ING.] To make, be, or become sleepy; doze; be listless; to pass (time) in drowsing. **II.** *n.* The state of being half-asleep; a doze. [< AS. *drūsian,* < *dreōsan,* fall.] **drowze‡.**—**drow'sy,** *a.* [DROW'SI-ER; DROW'SI-EST.] **1.** Heavy with sleepiness; dull. **2.** Lulling; soporific. SYN.: see HEAVY; slow.—**drow'-si-ly,** *adv.*—**drow'si-ness,** *n.*—**drow'sy-head‖,** *n.* Drowsiness; sleepiness. **drow'si-head‡.**

drub, 1 drub; 2 drŭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRUBBED, DRUBD^{S}; DRUB'-BING.] **1.** To beat, as with a stick; cudgel; thrash. **2.** To stamp: said of the feet; also, to tap with the fingers; drum. **II.** *n.* A blow; thump. [< AS. *drepan,* beat.]—**drub'ber,** *a.* —**drub'bing,** *n.* A thrashing.

druck'en, 1 druk'en *or* dru̇k'en; 2 dru̇k'ĕn *or* drŭk'ĕn, *a.* [Scot.] Intoxicated; drunken. **drunk'en‡.**

drudge, 1 druj; 2 drŭdg. **I.** *vi.* [DRUDGED; DRUDG'ING.] To toil without spirit or interest; work hard and slavishly at menial tasks. **II.** *n.* One who toils at menial tasks. [ME. *druggen.*]—**drudg'er-y,** *n.* [-IES^{Z}, *pl.*] Dull, wearisome, or menial work. SYN.: see TOIL; WORK.

drug, 1 drug; 2 drŭg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRUGGED, DRUGD^{S}; DRUG'-GING.] To mix drugs with, or administer drugs to, especially soporific drugs; stupefy; also, to take drugs. **II^{1}.** *n.* **1.** Any substance used medicinally or as a chemical ingredient in the arts. **2.** An unsalable commodity. [< OF. *drogue,* drug, < D. *droog,* dry.]—**drug'gist,** *n.* **1.** [U. S. and Scot.] One who compounds prescriptions and sells drugs; a pharmacist. **2.** A dealer in drugs. **drug'ster†.**

drug^{2}, *n.* Same as DRUDGE.

drug'get, 1 drug'et; 2 drŭg'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A coarse woolen fabric for rugs and the like; hence, a rug, even when made of other material. **2.** A kind of dress-fabric; woolen rep. [OF. *droguet.*]

dru'id, 1 dru̇'id; 2 dry'id, *n.* **1.** One of an order of priests or teachers of religion in ancient Gaul and Britain: used also adjectivally.

The druids, headed by a chief priest, taught of the transmigration of souls, of the stars and their motions, of the earth and the nature of things, and of the powers and attributes of the gods. They regarded the oak and the mistletoe with veneration.

2. [D-] A member of the Ancient Order of Druids, a beneficial society founded in London, England, in 1781, and now extended to other countries. [< L. *druida,* < Old Ir. *drui,* magician.]—**dru'id-ess,** *n. fem.*—**dru-id'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the druids. **dru-id'ic‡.**—**dru'id-ism,** *n.* The religious system of the ancient Gauls and Britons, administered by the druids; also, its ceremonies and rites.

drum, 1 drum; 2 drŭm, *v.* [DRUMMED, DRUMD^{S}; DRUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To execute (something) on a drum or as on a drum; as, to *drum* a tune. **2.** *Mil.* To expel, as from a camp or regiment, to the accompaniment of a drum-beat: usually with *out.* **3.** To force on the attention by constant repetition; reiterate. **4.** To summon or solicit by beating, or as by beating, a drum: usually with *up.* **5.** To beat as if beating a drum. **II.** *i.* **1.** To beat upon a drum; play a drum; by extension, to beat rhythmically or continuously on anything or in any way. **2.** To make a noise like that of a drum; resound: said especially of the noise made by the wings of partridges and other birds; also of that made by certain fishes.

drum^{1}, *n.* **1.** (1) A hollow cylinder of wood or metal, with skin or vellum stretched upon ring-like frames fitted over each end, kept taut with hoops and cords, and played by beating the head or the heads with drumsticks. (2) The sound produced by beating this instrument. **2.** *Mech.* One of various drum-shaped constructions and devices. **3.** *Anat.* The tympanum, or middle ear. **4.** *Mil.* A drummer. **5.** Anything resembling a drum in shape, as a cylindrical receptacle for oil, fruit, fish, etc. **6.** A social gathering; formerly, a crowded and noisy fashionable card-playing party at a private house. [Prob. imitative.]—**drum'-beat",** *n.* The sound of a drum; the action of beating a drum.—**d.-fire,** *n.* Continuous firing.—**drum'fish,** *n.* A sciænoid or cyprinoid fish which makes a drumming sound.—**drum'head",** *n.* **1.** The membrane stretched over the end of a drum, especially the one that is beaten. **2.** The circular top of a capstan. **3.** *Anat.* The tympanic membrane.—**drumhead court martial,** a court martial called for summary trial of a military offense committed on the line of march or in action because sometimes formerly a drumhead was used as a table on such occasions.—**drum-major,** *n.* One who instructs or leads a band or drum-corps.—**drum'mer,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which drums. **2.** [U. S.] A traveling salesman.—**drum'stick",** *n.* **1.** A stick for beating a drum. **2.** The lower joint of the leg of a dressed fowl.

drum^{2}, *n.* **1.** A hill or elevation. **2.** *Geol.* A drumlin. [< Ir. *druim,* summit.]

drum'ble†, *v.* **1.** To sound like a drum. **2.** To mumble. **3.** To drone; be sluggish.

drum'lie, 1 drum'li; 2 drŭm'li, *a.* [Scot.] Turbid; confused; hence, troubled: sad; dull; sulky. **drou'my†; drum'ly‡.**

drum'lin, 1 drum'lin; 2 drŭm'lin, *n.* *Geol.* A lenticular, compact mound of till, having its longer axis in the direction of the local glacial movement striation.

drum'mock, 1 drum'ək; 2 drŭm'ok, *n.* [Scot.] Raw oatmeal and water. [< Gael. *dramaige.*]

Drum'mond, 1 drum'and; 2 drŭm'ond, *n.* **1. Henry** (1851-1897), an English philosopher and writer. **2. William Henry** (1854-1907), an Irish-Canadian physician, author, and poet.

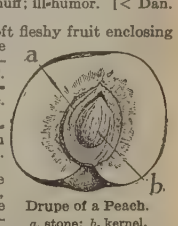
Drum'mond light. **1.** The calcium-light. See CALCIUM. **2.** A type of heliostat. [< Capt. *Drummond,* the inventor.]

drunk, 1 drunk; 2 drŭnk, *pp.* of DRINK, *v.*: formerly *imp.*

drunk. **I.** *a.* **1.** Inebriated; intoxicated; figuratively, saturated; satiated; glutted; as, *drunk* with slaughter. **2†.** Drenched. **II.** *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A spree; fit of drunkenness. **2.** A drunken person; a case of drunkenness.—**drunk'ard,** *n.* One who habitually drinks to intoxication; a sot.—**drunk'en,** *a.* **1.** Given to, resulting from, or characterized by drunkenness; drunk; tipsy. **2†.** Saturated. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

drunt, 1 drunt; 2 drŭnt. [Scot. & North. Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To drawl. **II.** *n.* **1.** A drawl. **2.** Pettishness; a huff; ill-humor. [< Dan. *drunte,* lag.]

drupe, 1 drup; 2 drup, *n.* *Bot.* A soft fleshy fruit enclosing a hard-shelled stone or seed, as in the cherry. [< L. *drupa,* < Gr. *drypepēs,* very ripe.]—**dru-pa'ceous,** *a.* *Bot.* Bearing drupes, or like a drupe. **dru'-pal‡.**—**drupe'let,** *n.* A little drupe. **dru'pel‡; dru'pe-ole‡.**



Drupe of a Peach.
a, stone; *b,* kernel.

druse^{1}†, 1 drūz; 2 drus, *n.* [C.] A rock-cavity lined with crystals; a geode; in mining, a vug; a crust of small crystals.—**drus'y,** *a.* **drused‡.**

Druse^{2}, *n.* [Turk.] One of a warlike race and fanatical religious sect of Syrians, inhabiting the ranges of Lebanon, whose faith combines the doctrines of the Pentateuch, the Christian Gospel, the Koran, and the Sufi allegories.—**Druse'don,** *n.*—**Dru'si-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Druses. **Dru'se-an‡.**

Dru'sus, 1 drū'sus; 2 dru-sūs, **Claudius Nero,** surnamed **Germanicus** (38-9 B. C.). Son of Tiberius Nero; a Roman general.

dry, 1 drai; 2 dry. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [DRIED; DRY'ING.] **1.** To make or become dry; evaporate; wither. **2.** To cease or cause to cease to flow: usually with *up.* **II.** *a.* [DRI'ER; DRI'EST.] **1.** Lacking moisture; not wet or damp; not fresh; not green. **2.** Thirsty. **3.** Lacking interest; lifeless; dull. **4.** Slyly jocose or satirical. **5.** Free from sweetness: said of wines. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] Subject to or in favor of a prohibitory liquor law; as, a *dry* town. **7.** Not giving milk; as, a *dry* cow. **8.** Not liquid; solid: said of merchandise, etc. **9.** Tearless: said of the eyes. **10.** Characterized by absence of bloodshed. **11.** Without butter: said of toast. **12.** Want-

ing in cordiality; not genial. **13.** Plain; without embellishment. **III.** *n.* [DRIES, 1 draiz; 2 drīz, *pl.*] **1.** A state or condition of dryness. **2.** Anything that is dry. **3.** [Slang.] A prohibitionist. [< AS. *dryge.*]—**dry′=beat″,** *vt.* To beat until dry; hence, to beat severely.—**dry=clean,** *vt.* To clean without the use of water, as clothing. **dry=cleanse**‡.—**dry=farming,** *n. Agric.* In an arid or dry country, the raising of crops without irrigation, mainly by saving the moisture of the soil and by raising drought-resisting crops.—**dry=foot,** *adv.* **1.** With dry feet. **2**‖. By scent of the foot.—**dry=goods,** *n. pl.* **1.** [U. S.] Textile fabrics, as distinguished from groceries, hardware, etc. **2.** [Eng.] Groceries, paints, etc., as distinguished from wares and textile fabrics.—**dry′ly,** *adv.* **dri′ly**‡.—**dry measure,** see under MEASURE.—**dry=multure,** *n. Scots Law.* An annual assessment paid to a mill for its maintenance.—**dry′ness,** *n.*—**dry=nurse.** **I.** *vt.* **1.** To nurse without suckling. **2.** [Slang.] To coach or give hints to, as in or concerning the duties of an office. **II.** *n.* **1.** A nurse who nourishes and rears a child without suckling it. **2.** [Slang.] One who cares for another; particularly, one who instructs his superior in the latter's duties.—**dry=point,** *n.* **1.** A fine etching-needle used to incise copperplate in fine lines, without the use of acid or etching-ground. **2.** A line or work thus engraved, or the method thus used: also attributively.—**dry=rot,** *n.* **1.** A fungous disease of timber; a disease of potato-tubers. **2.** Inward and gradual corruption, as of morals.—**dry=shod,** *a.* Having the shoes or feet dry.

dry′ad, 1 drui′ad; 2 dry′ȧd, *n. Gr. Myth.* A wood-nymph. [< Gr.ᴸ *dryas,* < *drys,* tree.] **dry′as**‡.—**dry=ad′ic,** *a.*

Dry′den, 1 drui′dĭn; 2 dry′den, **John** (1631–1700). An English poet and dramatist; poet laureate, 1679.

dry′er, dry′est, *n.* Same as DRIER, DRIEST.

dry′ing, 1 drui′ĭŋ; 2 dry′ĭng, *ppr. & verbal n.* of DRY, *v.*

dry′salter, 1 drui′sâlt″er; 2 dry′sȧlt″er, *n.* **1.** One who deals in dried and salted meats, pickles, etc. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] One who deals in chemical preparations, dyestuffs, etc.—**dry′salt″ery,** *n.* A drysalter's business, shop, or wares.

Dry Tor-tu′gas, 1 ter-tū′gəz; 2 tôr-tu′gȧs. A group of ten small islands, west of Florida Keys; marine laboratory; Fort Jefferson, military prison; Federal bird reservation.

d. s., *abbr.* Days' sight, days [after] sight.—**D. S.,** *abbr.* (*Mus.*) *Dal segnō* (from the sign); Doctor of Science.—**D. S., D. Sc.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Science.—**D. S. O.,** *abbr.* Distinguished Service Order.—**d. s. p.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Decessit sine prole* (died without issue).—**D. S. T.,** *abbr.* Director of Supplies and Transport.—**d. t.,** *abbr.* Delirium tremens.—**Du., Dut.,** *abbr.* Dutch.

du′ad, 1 diū′ad; 2 dū′ȧd, *n.* A pair of units.

du′al, 1 diū′əl; 2 dū′al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Denoting or relating to two. **2.** Composed of two, as of two natures; twofold; binary. **II.** *n. Gram.* The form of the noun or verb indicating its application to two persons or things; the dual number: opposed to *singular* and *plural.* [< L. *dualis,* < *duo,* two.]—**du′al-ist,** *n.* **1.** An adherent of some form of dualism. **2.** One who holds two offices.—**du″al-is′tic,** *a.* Of or relating to dualism; also, having a dual nature.—**du-al′i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being two or of being composed of two.

Dua′la, 1 dwā′la; 2 dwā′lȧ, *n.* **1.** A Bantu people inhabiting the Cameroon Protectorate, West Africa. **2.** Their language. **3.** A town (pop. 22,000) in Cameroon Protectorate, West Africa.

du′al-in, 1 diū′əl-ĭn; 2 dū′al-ĭn, *n.* A nitroglycerin explosive mixed with an absorbent dope and saltpeter. [< DUAL.]

du′al-ism, 1 diū′əl-izm; 2 dū′al-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The state of being twofold; or divided into two or consisting of two; duality. **2.** A system or theory which asserts a radical duality or twofoldness of nature, being, or operation. Specif.: (1) **Theological dualism,** or the doctrine that there are two eternal and opposing principles, or divine beings, one good and the other evil. (2) **Philosophical dualism,** or the theory which considers the ultimate being of the universe to be twofold or to be constituted of two independent and irreducible elements, as opposed either to idealistic or materialistic monism. (3) **Psychological** or **psychophysical dualism,** the theory that the body and mind of man are two different existences but are placed by the order of nature in a most intimate system of correlations or interactions. (4) **Ethical dualism,** or the system of morals which demands and justifies one kind of conduct toward one's fellows in the same social group and another kind of conduct toward other men.

3. *Gram.* The expression of the condition of duality.

dub¹, 1 dŭb; 2 dŭb, *vt.* [DUBBED, DUBBᴱ; DUB′BING.] **1.** To confer knighthood upon. **2.** To name or style; entitle. **3.** To smooth or rub; dress. [< AS. *dubban.*]

dub², *vt. & vi.* To push or thrust; also, to make a brisk beating, as on a drum.

dub¹§, *n.* A blow; also a beat of a drum.
—**dub′=a=dub′,** *n.* **1.** Drum-beating, or a similar sound. **2.** A drummer.—**dub′a-dub′,** *vt. & vi.* To drum.

dub³, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A pool; puddle. [Dublin.

dub., *abbr.* [L.] *Dubitante* (doubting).—**Dub., Dubl.,** *abbr.*

Du″bail′, 1 dŭ″bai′; 2 dŭ″bī′, **Augustin Yvon Edmond** (1851–). A French general in the World War.

Du Bar″ry′, 1 bə″ri′; 2 bā″rȳ′, **Comtesse** (1746?–1793). Jeanne Bécu, a favorite of Louis XV.; guillotined.

dub′bing, 1 dŭb′ĭŋ; 2 dŭb′ĭng, *n.* **1.** Material for softening leather and making it water-proof. **2.** Pieces of wood, etc., for filling up deep depressions or interstices in a wall before plastering. **3.** The material of the body of a fishing-fly.

du-bi′e-ty§, 1 diu-bai′ĕ-ti; 2 dū-bī′ĕ-tȳ, *n.* The state of being doubtful or dubious; doubt; doubtfulness. [< L. *dubieta(t-)s,* < *dubius;* see DUBIOUS.] **du″bi-os′i-ty**‡.

du′bi-ous, 1 diū′bi-us; 2 dū′bi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Unsettled in judgment or opinion; in a state of doubt; doubtful. **2.** Being a subject or matter of doubt; doubtful. **3.** Of uncertain result; not yet settled; problematic. **4.** Of questionable propriety; open to objections, especially of a moral kind, or to suspicion; questionable. **5.** Being the cause or occasion of doubt; difficult of explanation; equivocal. [< L.ᴸᴸ *dubius,* < *duo,* two.] Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; PRECARIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**du′bi-ta-bl(e)**, *a.* Doubtful; debatable.—**du′bi-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**du′bi-tate,** *vt.* [-TATᴱD′; -TAT′ING.] To doubt.—**du″bi-ta′tion**§, *n.*—**du′bi-ta-tiv(e)**, *a.* Tending to or expressing doubt; also, hesitating. **-ly,** *adv.*

Dub′lin, 1 dŭb′lin; 2 dŭb′lĭn, *n.* A seaport, capital (pop. 477,200) of Ireland and of Dublin county, and a civic county in itself; situated on the Liffey and on **Dublin Bay,** an inlet of the Irish sea, E. coast of Ireland. Scene of an uprising against British government begun April 24, suppressed May 1, 1916, but renewed, with intermittent violence, until Nov. 1920, when martial law was enforced. [pop. 14,000.

Dub′no, 1 dūb′no; 2 dŭb′no, *n.* A town in Volhynia, Ukraine;

Du-bois′, 1 du-beis′; 2 du-bōis′, *n.* A city in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 13,690.

Du Bois″-Rey″mond′, 1 dü bwa″-rē″mōn′; 2 dü bwā″rę″mōn′, **Emil** (1818–1896). A German physiologist.

Du-buque′, 1 du-biūk′; 2 du-būk′, *n.* A city in N. E. Iowa; seat of St. Joseph's College; pop. 39,150.

du′cal, 1 diū′kəl; 2 dū′cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a duke or a duchy. [< L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader.]

duc′at, 1 dŭk′ət; 2 dū′cat, *n.* **1.** One of several European coins, ranging in value from about 83 cents to $2.98. **2.** A former coin of Venice and Holland. **duc″a-toon′**‡. [F., < L.ᴸᴸ *dux,* leader.]

Duc′cio di Bu″o-nin-se′gna, 1 dŭ′cho dī bwō″nin-sē′nya; 2 dų′cho dī bwō″nin-se′nyȧ. An Italian painter of the 13th and 14th centuries; head of Sienese school.

Du Chail″lu′, 1 dü shą″yŭ′; 2 dü chȧ″yŭ′, **Paul Belloni** (1835–1903). A French-American explorer in Africa; discovered the gorilla.

duch′ess, 1 dŭch′es; 2 dŭch′ĕs, *n.* The wife or widow of a duke; also, female sovereign of a duchy.

duch′y, 1 dŭch′i; 2 dŭch′ȳ, *n.* [DUCH′IESᴱ, *pl.*] The territory or dominion of a duke; a dukedom.

duck¹, 1 dŭk; 2 dŭk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To plunge suddenly under water; dive. **2.** To bow quickly; bob, as the head. **3.** To dodge; cringe. [Freq. of ME. *duken.*] Syn.: see IMMERSE.

duck², *n.* **1.** A web-footed, short-legged water-fowl. **2.** The female of this bird: distinguished from *drake.* **3.** One of similar birds. **4.** A disabled person or object; as, a lame *duck.* [< AS. *duce.*]—**to make ducks and drakes,** or **to play at ducks and drakes.** **1.** To throw a flat stone or shell so that it skips along the surface of water. **2.** To squander; derange or involve recklessly: with *of* or *with.*—**duck′=foot″ed,** *a.* With the back toe pointing forward or nearly so: applied to poultry.—**duck′ling,** *n.* A young duck.—**duck′meat″,** *n.* Any one of the various species of the genus *Lemna,* minute stemless monocotyledonous plants floating on the water and eaten by ducks and other aquatic birds. **duck′s=meat″**‡; **duck′-weed″**‡.—**d.=mole,** *n.* The duckbill.—**d.=pin,** *n. Bowling.* A pin 9 inches high and 3½ inches in diameter at the body: used in the game of duck-pins.—**d.-pins,** *n. Bowling.* A game resembling tenpins.—**d.=weed,** *n.* Duckmeat.

duck³, *n.* A sudden downward movement, as of the head; quick plunge under water. [Fries, *dok, dokke,* doll.]

duck³, *n.* [Colloq.] A darling; pet. [< DUCK¹, *n.*; but cp. E.

duck⁴, *n.* **1.** A strong linen or cotton fabric. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers made of it. [< D. *doek;* cp. G. *tuch,* cloth.]

duck′bill″, 1 dŭk′bil″; 2 dŭk′bĭl″, *n.* An aquatic burrowing and egg-laying monotrematous mammal of Australia with a duck-like bill. [dives, or plunges.

duck′er¹, 1 dŭk′er; 2 dŭk′er, *n.* One who or that which ducks,

duck′er², *n.* **1.** A duck-hunter. **2.** One who rears ducks.

duck′ing=stool″, 1 dŭk′iŋ-stūl″; 2 dŭk′ing-stōōl″, *n.* A stool on which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.

Du″com″mun′, 1 dü″kō″mun′; 2 dü″cō″mŭn′, **Élie** (1833–1906). A Swiss philanthropist; awarded Nobel peace prize, 1902.

duct, 1 dukt; 2 dŭct, *n.* Any tube, canal, or passage by which a fluid is conveyed; specif. (*Anat.*), a tubular passage for fluid, especially one by which a secretion is carried away from a gland; as, the nasal *duct.*—**thoracic duct,** the canal which collects the lymph from below the diaphragm, emptying into the left subclavian vein. [< L. *ductus,* a leading.]

duc′til(e)§, 1 duk′til; 2 dŭc′til, *a.* **1.** Capable of being drawn out, as into wire. **2.** Easily led; tractable; pliant. [< L. *ductilis,* < *ductus,* pp. of *ducere,* lead.]—**duc-til′i-ty,** *n.* The state or degree of being ductile. **duc′til(e-ness**‡.

dud, 1 dud; 2 dŭd, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A worn garment. **2.** *pl.* [Dial.] Little belongings; also, clothing, especially cast-off clothing. **3.** A shell that fails to explode. [ragged; torn. **dud′dy**‡.

dud′die, 1 dud′i; 2 dŭd′ĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Clothed in duds; poor;

dude, 1 diūd; 2 dūd, *n.* A fop.—**dud′ish,** *a.*—**dud′ism,** *n.* **dud′ish-ness**‡. [tobacco-pipe. **du-dhee′**‡.

du-deen′, 1 diū-dīn′; 2 dū-dēn′, *n.* [Ir.] A short-stemmed clay

Du″de-vant′, 1 dü″de-vāñ′; 2 dü″de-vāñ′, **Amantine L. A.** (1804–1876). A French novelist; pen-name "George Sand."

dudg′eon¹, 1 duj′ən; 2 dŭdg′on, *n.* Sullen displeasure; resentment. [Prob. < W. *dygen,* malice.]

dudg′eon², *n.* **1.** The wood of the box-tree root, formerly used for dagger-hilts; any mottled or veined wood. **2**†. A wooden hilt of a dagger; a dudgeon-dagger. [Dim., < D. *duig,* stave.]—**dudg′eon=dag″ger**†, *n.* A dagger with a hilt of dudgeon.

Dud′ley, 1 dud′li; 2 dŭd′ly, *n.* **1. Robert** (1533–1588), Earl of Leicester; an English statesman and soldier; favorite of Queen Elizabeth. **2. Joseph** (1647–1720), an American lawyer; Governor of Massachusetts. **3.** A mining and manufacturing town in Worcestershire, England; county borough; pop. 55,940.

due, 1 diû; 2 dû. **I.** *a.* **1.** Owing and demandable; owed; especially, payable because of the arrival of the time set or agreed upon. **2.** That should be rendered or given; justly claimable; appropriate. **3.** Suitable; lawful; sufficient; regular. **4.** Appointed or expected to arrive; having had time to arrive. **5.** That may be charged or attributed; ascribable; owing: with *to*. **II.** *n.* That which is owed or rightfully required; a debt or obligation. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Directly; exactly; as, *due* east. **2**†. Duly. [F., < L. *debitus*, pp. of *debeo*, owe.] —**due'-bill'**, *n.* A written acknowledgment of indebtedness.

du'el, 1 diû'el; 2 dû'ĕl, *v.* [DU'ELED or DU'ELLED, DU'ELDꝰ; DU'ELING or DU'EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To fight with in a duel. **II.** *i.* To fight a duel or duels.

du'el, *n.* **1.** A prearranged combat between two persons, usually fought with deadly weapons in the presence of witnesses or seconds. **2.** Any encounter between two contending parties. [F.]—**du'el-er**‡, *n.* A duelist. —**du'el-ing**, *n.* The act of fighting a duel. **du'el-ling**‡.—**du'el-ist**‡, *n.* **du'el-list**‡.

du-el'lo, 1 diû-el'lo: 2 dû-ĕl'lo, *n.* **1.** The art or practise of dueling; the code observed by duelists. **2.** A duel. [It.]

du-en'na, 1 diû-en'ə; 2 dû-en'a, *n.* An elderly woman who watches over a young woman. [Sp.]

Du-e'ro, 1 dû-ē'ro; 2 dų-e'ro, *n.* Same as DOURO.

du-et', 1 diû-et'; 2 dû-ĕt', *n.* A composition for two voices or instruments; also, a four-handed piece for the pianoforte. [< It. *duetto*, < *duo*, two.]

duff, 1 dųf; 2 dŭf, *vt.* To fix or change so as to give the appearance of truth or right; to cheat.

duff, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A pudding of flour boiled in a bag. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Dough; paste. **3.** [U. S.] The litter of dead leaves, broken branches, etc., accumulated in a forest. **4**‖. Small or fine coal. [Var. of DOUGH (cp. *gh* = *f* in ENOUGH).]—**plum duff,** duff containing raisins.

duf'fel, 1 dųf'l; 2 dŭf'l, *n.* **1.** A woolen fabric; a heavy-weight kersey. **2.** Outfit; supplies. [< D. *duffel*, < *Duffel* (a town near Antwerp).] **duf'fil**‡; **duf'fle**‡.

duf'fer‖, 1 dųf'er; 2 dŭf'er, *n.* [Slang.] A dull-witted or clumsy person; especially, one who discharges his duties in an incompetent, perfunctory, or inefficient manner. [Ult. < Ice. *daufr*, dull.]

duf'fer², *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A pedler or hawker; especially, one who takes orders for dress-goods by samples, or who sells spurious or flashy articles represented as stolen or smuggled.

dug, 1 dųg; 2 dŭg, *imp.* & *pp.* of DIG.

dug, *n.* A teat or udder.

du'gong, 1 dû'gęŋ; 2 dų'gŏng, *n.* [Malay.] An aquatic mammal of the East Indies and Australia; the sea-cow. **du'yong**‡.

Dugong. 1/48

dug'out', 1 dųg'aut'; 2 dŭg'out', *n.* **1.** A canoe formed of a hollowed log. **2.** [U. S.] A rude dwelling excavated in a hillside. **3.** An underground shelter against bombs and shells. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] An army officer who returns to temporary active service after long retirement.

Du"gues"clin', 1 dü"gĕ"klaṅ'; 2 dü"ğę"clăṅ', **Bertrand** (1314?–1380). A French warrior; Constable of France.

dui'ker-bok, 1 dœi'kər-bŏk; 2 dī'ker-bŏk, *n.* A small antelope (genus *Cephalophus*) widely distributed over southern and tropical Africa, with short conical horns set far back, a tufted head, and very short tail, named from its habit of plunging through thickets. [< D. *duiker*, ducker, + *bok*, buck.] **duf'ker**‡; **duy'ker-bok**‡.

Dui'no, 1 dwī'nō; 2 dwī'nō, *n.* A seaport on the Adriatic sea, 12 miles N. W. of Trieste; recovered by Italy from Austria in the World War.

Duis'burg, 1 düs'burH; 2 düs'burH, *n.* An inland port and manufacturing town in the Rhine province of Prussia; pop. 244,300.

duke, 1 diûk; 2 dûk, *vi.* [Poet.] To play the duke.

duke, 1 diûk; 2 dûk, *n.* **1.** An English temporal peer of the highest rank, yielding precedence to a prince of the blood or an archbishop, and ranking above a marquis or a bishop. **2.** A Continental noble or prince of corresponding rank. **3.** A reigning prince of less importance than a king; also, formerly, a powerful semi-independent vassal. [< F. *duc*, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader.] **duk**†.—**duke'dom,** *n.* **1.** A duchy. **2.** The dignity or title of a duke.

Du"kho-bort'si, 1 dû"ko-bôrt'si; 2 dų'ko-bôrt'si, *n. pl.* [Rus.] Literally, the spirit-wrestlers, a Russian sect expelled from Russia about 1885; settled in western Canada and Cyprus. They deny the divinity of Christ, and give a mystical interpretation to the Scriptures. **Dou"kho-bors'**‡; **Du"cho-bort'si**‡; **Du"kho-bors'**‡.

Du'kla, 1 dû'klə; 2 dų'clä, *n.* A town and pass in the Carpathians, Poland; held by the Russians against the Austrians in the World War, Sept. and Dec. 1914; entered by the Austrians May, 1915.

dul'cet, 1 dul'set; 2 dŭl'çĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Sweet to the taste or to the ear. **2.** Mentally pleasing. **II.** *n.* **1.** An organ stop resembling the dulciana, but an octave higher in tone. **2**†. A wind instrument. [< L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

dul"ci-an'a, 1 dul"si-an'ə; 2 dŭl"çi-ăn'a, *n. Mus.* An organ-stop of soft and delicate tone. [< L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

dul'ci-fy, 1 dul'si-fai; 2 dŭl'çi-fī, *vt.* To make sweet; also, to please; mollify.—**dul"ci-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of dulcifying.

Dul-ci'gno, 1 dul-chī'nyo; 2 dųl-chī'nyo, *n.* A seaport on the Adriatic in Montenegro, Jugo-Slavia; pop. 5,000; occupied by the Austrians in the World War Jan. 22, 1916.

dul'ci-mer, 1 dul'si-mər; 2 dŭl'çi-mer, *n.* **1.** A stringed instrument played with two padded hammers. **2.** An ancient wind-instrument. [< L.ᵒᵖ *dulce*, sweet, + *melos*, < Gr. *melos*, song.]

dul-cin'e-a, 1 dul-sin'i-ə; 2 dŭl-cin'e-a, *n.* A sweetheart: from *Dulcinea* del Toboso, in "Don Quixote." [Sp.]

dule, 1 dûl; 2 dųl, *a.* & *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Doleful; dool.

du-li'a, 1 dîu-lai'ə; 2 dû-lī'a, *n. R. C. Ch.* A secondary kind of worship, as distinguished from *latria*, or supreme worship; used in the sense of veneration to the saints and angels. *Hyperdulia*, higher than *dulia*, but lower than *latria* (to God alone), is the name given to the veneration of the Virgin Mary. [< Gr. *douleia*, service, < *doulos*, slave.]

dull[1], 1 dul; 2 dŭl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become less sharp, acute, bright, or intense; blunt; moderate; depress; cloud; tarnish. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not sharp or keen; having a blunt edge or point. **2.** Not acute or intense; as, *dull* pain. **3.** Not quick, as in thought; sluggish; listless; stupid; lacking in perception, sensibility, or responsiveness. **4.** Not brisk or active. **5.** Not bright or spirited; wearisome; boring; sad. **6.** Lacking luster; cloudy; dim. **7.** Of sounds, indistinct; heavy; muffled. [< AS. *dol* (for **dwol*), < √ of DWELL.] Syn.: see BLUNT; FLAT; HEAVY; LIFELESS; NUMB; SAD; SLOW; TEDIOUS.—**dull'ard,** *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt.—**dull'ish,** *a.*—**dul'ly,** *adv.*—**dul'ness,** *n.* **dull'ness**‡.

Du"long', 1 dü"lôṅ'; 2 dŭ"lôṅ', **Pierre Louis** (1785–1838). A French chemist and discoverer.—**Dulong and Petit's law,** a statement of the fact that the elements in the solid state have approximately the same atomic heat; that is, the specific heat multiplied by the atomic weight is nearly a constant (approx. 6.4). The law has been useful in fixing the atomic weights of an element of which no volatile compounds are known.

dulse, 1 duls; 2 dŭls, *n.* A reddish-brown seaweed eaten in Scotland and elsewhere as a vegetable. **dulce**‡. [< Gael. *duileasg*.]

Du-luth', 1 du-lûth'; 2 dų-lŭth', *n.* A city (pop. 98,920) and port, W. end of Lake Superior, Minnesota.

du'ly, 1 diû'li; 2 dû'ly, *adv.* In accordance with what is due; fitly; becomingly; regularly.

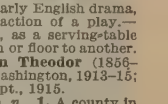
Du'ma, 1 dû'mə; 2 dų'mä, *n.* The former Russian national assembly elected indirectly by the people; created by an imperial ukase in 1905. [Rus., thought; hence, a council.] **Dou'ma**‡.

Du"mas', 1 dü"mä'; 2 dŭ"mä', **Alexandre.** Either of two French novelists and dramatists, **Dumas père** (1802–1870), the father, and **Dumas fils** (1824–1895), the son.

Du Mau"rier', 1 dü mō"ryē'; 2 dŭ mō"ryĕ', **George L. P. B.** (1834–1896). An Anglo-French artist and novelist; *Trilby*.

dumb, 1 dum; 2 dŭm, *vt.* To make dumb.

dum(**b**[2], *a.* **1.** Unable to make articulate sounds; having no power of speech; as, deaf and *dumb*. **2.** Refraining from speaking; not using words or sounds; mute; silent. **3.** Not having usual characteristics, symptoms, accompaniments, or powers; latent; as, *dumb* ague or chill. **4.** Lacking in clearness; as, a *dumb* white. **5.** [Local, U. S.] Stupid. Compare German *dumm*. **6.** *Naut.* Having no sails; as, a *dumb* barge. [< AS. *dumb*.] Syn.: see TACITURN.—**dumb ague** [U. S.], a form of chills and fever in which the symptoms of the disease are concealed or obscure.—**d.-bell,** *n.* A gymnastic implement consisting of a handle with a ball at each end.—**d.-iron,** *n.* A carriage spring of elliptical shape; hence, in the ordinary type of automobile, the prominent forward portion of the front springs.—**dumb'ly,** *adv.*—**dumb'ness,** *n.*—**dumb show.** **1.** Gestures and signs without words; pantomime. **2.** Specifically, in the early English drama, pantomime representation of part of the action of a play.—**dumb-waiter,** *n.* A movable framework, as a serving-table or elevator, for carrying things from one room or floor to another.



Dumb-bells.

Dum'ba, 1 dûm'ba; 2 dųm'bä, **Constantin Theodor** (1856–), Austrian diplomat; ambassador at Washington, 1913–15; recalled by request of the United States, Sept., 1915.

Dum-bar'ton, 1 dum-bär'tən; 2 dŭm-bär'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in the west of Scotland; 240 sq. m.; pop. 150,870. **Dum-bar'ton-shire**‡. **2.** Its county-seat, an ancient ship-building town on the Leven near its junction with the Clyde; pop. 22,940.

dum'dum bullet, 1 dum'dum; 2 dŭm'dŭm. A partially steel-cased bullet, the soft core of which expands, aggravating the injury of a wound: condemned by the International Peace Conference of 1899. [< *Dumdum* (a town near Calcutta, India).]

dum"found', \|1 dum"faund'; 2 dŭm"found', *vt.* To strike **dumb"found',** \| dumb; confuse; confound. **dumb"found'er**‡; **dum"found'er**‡.

Dum-fries', 1 dum-frîs'; 2 dŭm-frīs', *n.* **1.** A county in S. Scotland; 1,072 sq. m.; pop. 75,340. **Dum-fries'shire**‡. **2.** Its capital; pop. 15,780; burial-place of Robert Burns.

dum'my, 1 dum'i; 2 dŭm'y. **I.** *a.* Sham; counterfeit. **II.** *n* [DUM'MIESꝰ, *pl.*] **1.** [Colloq.] One who is dumb; a mute. **2.** A silent person, as an actor without a speaking part. **3.** *Mech.* (1) A comparatively noiseless steam-motor car or locomotive. (2) A dumb-waiter. **4.** A thing made to represent something else; a model: a figure on which clothes can be displayed; a sham. **5.** [Local, U. S.] A stupid person; dolt. **6.** In certain card-games, an exposed hand played by the opposite player; also, the player

to whom that hand has been dealt. **7.** A person who represents another in a transaction in which he has no real interest.[< DUMB.] —**double dummy,** whist or bridge as played by two persons, each playing two hands, one of which is exposed.

dump, 1 dump; 2 dŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw or empty out, generally abruptly, and especially as by tilting a cart. **2.** To throw (goods) on the market in quantity, regardless of price. **3.** To unload upon a foreign market (goods for which there is little or no demand at home); to sell (surplus goods) abroad below the ordinary trade rates. **II.** *i.* **1.** To unload a vehicle by tipping it. **2†.** To dive down suddenly. [Prob. Scand.; cp. Ice. *dumpa,* thump, Sw. dial. *dompa,* fall down plump.]—**dump'er,** *n.*

dump¹, *n.* **1.** (1) A dumping-ground. (2) That which is dumped. (3) A place where ammunition, stores, or supplies are held for rapid distribution. **2.** A leaden counter used by boys in various games. **3.** Something short, thick, and heavy. **4.** [Eng.] A large globular sweetmeat; a bull's eye. **5.** A coin more or less thick and shapeless.

dump², *n.* **1.** A gloomy state of mind; melancholy: only in the plural. **2.** A slow dance, or the music for it; hence, any tune. [Prob. Scand.; cp. Dan. *dump,* dull.]—**dump'ish,** *a.*—Depressed in spirits; morose. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

dump'ling, 1 dump'lŭŋ; 2 dŭmp'ling, *n.* **1.** A pudding of paste or dough, often folded over and enveloping fruit or meat. **2.** A dumpy person or animal. [< DUMP¹, *n.*, 3.]

dump'y¹, 1 dump'i; 2 dŭmp'y, *a.* [DUMP²-I-ER; DUMP²-I-EST.] [Rare.] Sullen or discontented; sulky; also, gloomy or cast down.—**dump'i-ness,** *n.*

dump'y², *a.* Short and thick; stocky.

dun¹, 1 dun; 2 dŭn, *vt. & vi.* [DUNNED, DUND⁵; DUN'NING.] To press for payment; make a din. [ME. *dunnen.*]

dun², *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cure by salting and packing under cover in a dark place. **2.** To make or become dun-colored.—**dun'fish",** *n.* Codfish cured by dunning.

dun, *a.* Of a dull, dark-brown color; swarthy.—**dun-fly,** *n.* [Eng.] *Angling.* **1.** A May-fly. **2.** An artificial fly variously imitative of the May-fly. [mand for payment.

dun³, *n.* **1.** One who duns. **2.** The act of dunning; a de-

dun², *n.* An eminence; fortified mound. [< AS. *dún.*]

dun³, *n.* **1.** Dun color. **2.** A nickname for an old horse; a jade. **3.** A dun-fly.

Dü'na, 1 dü'na; 2 dü'ná, *n.* A river in Latvia, flowing 650 m. to the Gulf of Riga. **Southern Dvina‡; Western Dvina‡.**

Dü'na-burg, 1 dü'na-burg; 2 dü'na-burg, *n.* Same as DVINSK.

Du-na'jec, 1 du-na'yets; 2 du-ná'yĕts, *n.* A river flowing through Czecho-Slovakia and Poland into the Vistula. Russians attacked and river crossing forced by Austro-Germans, May 1, 1915.

Du"nant', 1 dü"nänt'; 2 dü"nąn', **Jean Henri** (1828–1910). A Swiss author: founded Red Cross Society (1864); shared Nobel peace prize with F. Passy, 1901.

Dun'bar, 1 dun'bar; 2 dŭn'bär, *n.* **1. William** (1465?–1530), a Scottish monk and poet. **2.** A town in Haddingtonshire, S. E. Scotland; pop. 3,840; here Cromwell defeated the Scotch, 1650.

Dun'can, 1 duŋ'kan; 2 dŭŋ'can, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** (-1040), a king of Scotland murdered by Macbeth: portrayed in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.* [Celt., brown chief.]

dunce, 1 duns; 2 dŭnc, *n.* A stupid or ignorant person. [< John *Duns* Scotus.] [elbow; jog. **dunsh‡.**

dunch, 1 dunch; 2 dŭnch, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To nudge with the

dunch, *n.* A push with the elbow; a jog; a powerful blow.

Dun'ci-ad, 1 dun'si-ad; 2 dŭn'ci-ăd, *n.* A satirical poem by Alexander Pope in ridicule of his literary contemporaries.

Dun-dee', 1 dun-dī'; 2 dŭn-dē', *n.* **1. Viscount** (1650–1689), John Graham of Claverhouse; a British soldier of Scottish birth, foe of the Covenanters. **2.** A seaport (pop. 168,220) in Forfarshire, E. Scotland.

dun'der-head", 1 dun'der-hed"; 2 dŭn'der-hĕd", *n.* A blockhead; dunce. [= *thunder-head.*] **dun'der-pate"‡.—dun'der-head"-ed,** *a.*

dune, 1 dün; 2 dun, *pa.* [Scot.] Done.

dune, 1 dün; 2 dun, *n.* A hill of loose sand heaped up by the wind: usually near a shore; a down.

Dun-e'din, 1 dun-i'din; 2 dŭn-ē'din, *n.* **1.** A seaport in S. E. New Zealand; pop. 75,050. **2.** Edinburgh: Gaelic and poetic name.

Dun-ferm'line, 1 dun-fer'lin *or* -fûrm'lin; 2 dŭn-fẽr'lin *or* -fẽrm'-lin, *n.* A town in Fifeshire, S. E. Scotland; pop. 39,890.

dung, 1 duŋ; 2 dŭng, *pa.* Defeated; abject; beaten.

dung, *n.* Animal excrement; feces. [< AS. *dung.*]—**dung'y,** *a.* Full of dung; foul; vile.

dun"ga-ree', 1 duŋ"ga-rī'; 2 dŭn"ga-rē', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A coarse cotton stuff used for sailors' working-clothes, tents, sails, etc.

dun'geon, 1 dun'jan; 2 dŭn'gŏn, *n.* **1.** A dark underground prison. **2.** A donjon. [< F. *donjon,* dungeon.] Syn.: see HOLE.

dung'hill", 1 duŋ'hil"; 2 dŭng'hĭl", **I.** *a.* From or of the dunghill; ignoble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heap of manure. **2.** Figuratively, a vile abode or condition.

dun'ite, 1 dun'ait; 2 dŭn'ĭt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of peridotite either wholly composed of olivine or with a small amount of chromite or ilmenite. [< *Dun* Mountain, New Zealand.]

dun"i-was'sal, 1 dŭn"i-was'al; 2 dun"i-was'al, *n.* [Highland Scot.] **1.** A yeoman; contemptuously, a farmer of the lower class. **2.** A younger son of a family of rank. **dun"nie-was'sal‡.**

Dun'ker, 1 duŋ'kar; 2 dŭŋ'ker, *n.* [U. S.] One of a religious body of German-Americans originating in the Pietist movement in Germany at the opening of the 18th century. They hold Baptist views and among themselves are known as **Brethren.** [< G. *Tunker,* < *tunken,* dip.] **Dun'kard‡; Tun'ker‡.**

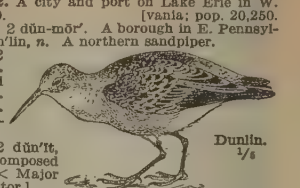
Dun'kirk, 1 duŋ'kŭrk; 2 dŭn'kirk, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport (pop. 34,748) in N. France: bombarded by German aeroplanes, Dec. 30, 1914, Jan. 10, 1915, and by German destroyers, March 3, 1917: second attempt driven off by Allied ships, Apr. 25, 1917.

Dun"kerque'‡ [F.]. **2.** A city and port on Lake Erie in W. New York; pop. 19,340. [vania; pop. 20,250.

Dun-more', 1 dun-mōr'; 2 dŭn-mōr'. A borough in E. Pennsyl-

dun'lin, 1 dun'lin; 2 dŭn'lin, *n.* A northern sandpiper.

dun'nage, 1 dun'aj; 2 dŭn'ag, *n. Naut.* **1.** Mats and battens used to protect cargo. **2.** Sailors' baggage. **3.** [U. S.] Camp equipment.



Dunlin. 1/6

dun'nite, 1 dun'ait; 2 dŭn'ĭt, *n.* A high explosive composed largely of picric acid. [< Major B. W. *Dunn,* the inventor.]

dun'ny, 1 dun'i; 2 dŭn'y, *a.* [Dial. Eng.] Hard of hearing; deaf; dull-witted.—**dun'ni-ness,** *n.* Deafness.

Du"nois', 1 dü"nwä'; 2 dü"nwä'. **Jean,** the "Bastard of Orleans" (1402–1468). A French soldier, natural son of the Duke of Orleans; a captain under Joan of Arc.

dunsh, *v. & n.* Same as DUNCH.

Duns Sco'tus, 1 dunz skō'tus; 2 dŭns scó'tŭs, **John** (1265–1308). A Franciscan monk; scholastic philosopher: called also the *Subtle Doctor.* At the time of the Reformation his theories and followers were disparaged by the ignorant.

Dun'stan, 1 dun'stan; 2 dŭn'stan, **Saint** (924–988). An English Benedictine monk and statesman; abbot of Glastonbury and chief minister to Edred; archbishop of Canterbury. [Teut. *masc.*, hillstone.]

dunt, 1 dunt; 2 dŭnt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A blow or thwack; also, a throbbing; palpitation.—**dunt,** *vt. & vi.*

du'o, 1 dü'o; 2 dŭ'o, *n. Mus.* A duet. [It.]

du'o-. From L., *duo,* two: a combining form.

du"o-dec'i-mal, 1 dü"o-des'i-mal; 2 dŭ"o-dĕc'i-mal, *a.* Denoting a system of reckoning by twelves. [< L. *duodecim,* twelve.]—**du"o-dec'i-mal,** *n.* **1.** One of the numbers used in duodecimal arithmetic. **2.** *pl.* A method of using the duodecimal instead of the decimal system of notation.

du"o-dec'i-mo, 1 dü"o-des'i-mō; 2 dŭ"o-dĕc'i-mō. **I.** *a.* **1.** Noting a page, leaf, or volume about 4½ by 7½ inches in size. Written also *12mo, 12°.* **2.** Made up of either 12 or 24 pages. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book-page of duodecimo size; a book having such pages. **2.** *Mus.* An interval of a twelfth.

du"o-den'a-ry, 1 dü"o-den'a-ri; 2 dŭ"o-dĕn'a-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or determined by the number twelve. **2.** Denoting or belonging to a system of arithmetical numeration of which the base is twelve. [< L. *duodenarius,* containing twelve, < *duodeni;* see DUODENUM.]

du"o-de'num, 1 dü"o-dī'num; 2 dŭ"o-dē'nŭm, *n.* That part of the small intestine adjoining the stomach. [< L. *duodeni,* twelve each, < *duodecim,* twelve.]—**du"o-de'nal,** *a.*—**du"o-de-ni'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the duodenum.

du"o-gra-vure', 1 dü"o-grə-vür' *or* -grē'viur; 2 dŭ"o-gra-vūr' *or* -grā'vūr, *n.* A certain process in photoengraving in which two plates are used to produce a print in one color.—**du'o-graph,** *n.* A picture produced by the duogravure process.—**du'o-tone,** *n. Photo Engrav.* A duograph; any illustration in two like color-tones.—**du'o-type,** *n.* In photography, a picture produced from two half-tones, the plates being from one negative, but dissimilar in etching.

du'o-log, \1 dü'o-leg; 2 dŭ'o-lŏg, *n.* A literary composition

du'o-logue, }for two speakers; dialog. [< L. *duo,* two, + Gr. *logos,* speech.]

duo'mo, 1 dwō'mo; 2 dwō'mo, *n. Arch.* A cathedral. See DOME. [It.]

dup†, *vt.* To open: contraction of *do up.*

dupe, 1 düp; 2 dūp. **I.** *vt.* [DUPED⁵; DUP'ING.] To make a dupe of; impose upon. **II.** *n.* One misled through credulity. [F.] Syn.: see DECEIVE; MISLED.—**dup"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **dupe"a-bil'i-ty‡.—dup'a-bl(e‡, dupe'a-bl(e‡.—dup'-er,** *n.* A cheat.—**dup'er-y,** *n.* The act or practise of duping.

du'ple, 1 dü'pl; 2 dū'pl, *a.* Double. [< L. *duplus;* see DOUBLE.]

Du"pleix', 1 dü'plĕks', 2 dü'plĕks', **Joseph François, Marquis** (1697–1764). A French merchant and administrator; governor of early French settlements in India.

Du"ples"sis'-Mor"nay', *n.* See MORNAY.

du'plex, 1 dü'pleks; 2 dū'plĕks, *a.* **1.** Having two parts; double; twofold. **2.** Having different faces, as some kinds of paper. **3.** *Mech.* Working (1) in two ways, (2) in opposite directions along the same line, (3) upon two things at once, (4) by two similar parts at once, or (5) by two separate operations at once. **4.** *Biol.* Double, or with twice the number of parts; twinned. [L., < *duo,* two, + *plico,* fold.]—**duplex telegraphy,** see TELEGRAPH, *n.*—**du-plex'i-ty,** *n.*

du'pli-cate, 1 dü'pli-kēt; 2 dū'pli-cāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-CAT'-ED⁴; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To make a duplicate of; reproduce exactly; make an exact copy of: frequently confused with *double.* **2.** To make a thing or do an act exactly like a preceding one. Syn.: see IMITATE.

II. *a.* **1.** Made or done exactly like an original. **2.** Growing in pairs; double. **III.** *n.* Originally one of two, now one of any number of objects exactly alike; an exact copy; a reproduction. [< L. *duo,* two, + *plico,* fold.]

Syn.: copy, counterpart, facsimile, imitation, likeness, replica, reproduction, transcript. A *copy* is as nearly like the original as the copyist has power to make it; a *duplicate* is exactly like the original; a carbon *copy* of a typewritten document must be a *duplicate;* we may have an inaccurate *copy,* but never an inaccurate *duplicate.* A *facsimile* is like the original in appearance; a *duplicate* is the same as the original in substance and effect; a *facsimile* of the Declaration of Independence is not a *duplicate.* A *facsimile* of a key might be quite useless; a *duplicate* will open the lock. A *counterpart* exactly corresponds to another object,

but perhaps without design, while a *copy* is intentional. An *imitation* is always thought of as inferior to the original; as, an *imitation* of Milton. A *replica* is a *copy* of a work of art by the maker of the original. In law, a *copy* of an instrument has in itself no authority; the signatures, as well as other matters, may be copied; a *duplicate* is really an original, containing the same provisions and signed by the same persons, so that it may have in all respects the same force and effect; a *transcript* is an official *copy*, authenticated by the signature of the proper officer, and by the seal of the appropriate court. While strictly there could be but one *duplicate*, the word is now extended to an indefinite number of exact *copies*.—Ant.: archetype, model, original, pattern, prototype.

—**du"pli-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of duplicating, or the state of being duplicated; also, incorrectly, a duplicate.—**du'pli-ca-tiv**(es, *a.*—**du'pli-ca'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who makes anything in duplicate. **2.** A contrivance or device for making duplicates, as of written or typewritten matter or a drawing.—**du'pli-ca-ture,** *n.* A doubling or folding.

du-plic'i-ty, 1 diū-plis'i-ti; 2 dū-plīç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIESz, *pl.*] **1.** Tricky deceitfulness; double-dealing. **2**‖. The state of being two; doubleness. [< F. *duplicité*, < L. *duplex*, DUPLEX.] SYN.: see DECEPTION; FRAUD.

du'ply, 1 diū'pli; 2 dū'plỵ, *n.* [DU'PLIESz, *pl.*] *Scots Law.* A defendant's answer to the plaintiff's reply: once common in inferior courts. [< LL. *duplico*, < L, *duo*, two, + *plico*, fold.]

Du-pont', 1 diū-pent'; 2 dū-pǫnt', **Samuel Francis** (1803-1865). An American sailor; rear-admiral; fought in Mexican and Civil Wars.

Du"pré', 1 dū"prē'; 2 dū"prę', **Jules** (1811-1889). A French landscape-painter of the Barbizon school.

Du"quesne', 1 dū"kēn'; 2 dū"kęn', *n.* **1. Abraham, Marquis** (1610-1683). A French naval commander. **2.** 1 du-kēn'; 2 dụ-kęn'. A city in N. Pennsylvania; pop. 19,020.

Duquesne, Fort. A French fort (1754) on site of Pittsburgh, Pa.; taken by the English, 1758, and renamed in honor of Pitt.

du'ra, 1 diū'ra; 2 dū'ra, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Duramen. **2.** *Anat.* The dura mater. [< L. *durus*, hard.]

du'ra-bl(es, 1 diū're-bl; 2 dū'ra-bl, *a.* Able to continue long in the same state; lasting. [F., < L. *durabilis*, lasting, < *durus*, hard.] SYN.: see PERMANENT.—**du"ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being durable. **du'ra-bl**(es-ness‡.—**du'ra-bly,** *adv.*

du'ra ma'ter, 1 diū'rə mē'tər; 2 dū'ra mā'ter. *Anat.* The tough fibrous membrane enveloping the brain and spinal cord. [L., hard mother.]

du-ra'meu, 1 diu-rē'men; 2 dū-rā'mēn, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The heart-wood of an exogenous stem; the older, darker and mature central portion of the wood, surrounded by the alburnum.

Du"ran', 1 diū"rān'; 2 dū"rän', **Carolus** (1837-1917). The professional name of Charles Auguste Emile Durand, a French artist and sculptor.

dur'ance, 1 diūr'ens; 2 dūr'anç, *n.* **1.** Personal restraint; imprisonment. **2**‡. Duration; continuance. [OF., < L. *duro*, endure.] **dur'an-cy**‡.

Du-ran'go, 1 du-raŋ'go; 2 dụ-rän'go, *n.* **1.** A state in N. W. Mexico, 38,020 sq. m.; pop. 510,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 32,000.

du-ra'tion, 1 diū-rē'shən; 2 dū-rā'shon, *n.* The period of time during which anything lasts; time in general.

Du-raz'zo, 1 dū-rād'zo; 2 du-räd'zo, *n.* A seaport, capital of Albania; the ancient **Dyrrhachium;** pop. 5,000: taken by the Austrians, Feb., 1916; occupied by the Italians, Oct., 1918.

Dur'ban, 1 dur'ben; 2 dûr'ban, *n.* A seaport of Natal, South Africa; pop. 146,310.

dur'bar, 1 dūr'bār; 2 dûr'bär, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** An official reception or levee given by a native ruler or officer of rank in British India; a state levee; also, the room in which such a levee is held; court; hall of audience. **2.** The executive officer of a native state, as distinguished from the British resident officials.

dure‡, *v.* To endure. [< L. *duro*, < *durus*, hard.]

dure‡, *a.* Severe; hard; rough.

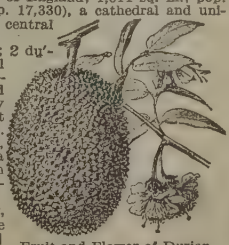
Dü'rer, 1 dü'rər; 2 dü'rer, **Albert** or **Albrecht** (1471-1528). A German painter, engraver, and writer.

du'ress, 1 diū'res; 2 dū'rēs, *n. Law.* Constraint by force or fear; compulsion; imprisonment. [< L.OF *durus*, hard.] **du-resse'‡.** SYN.: see FETTER.

Dur'ham1, 1 dūr'em; 2 dûr'am, *n.* One of a breed of short-horned cattle remarkable for beef-making qualities. [< DURHAM3, 1.]

Dur'ham2, *n.* **1.** A N. county of England; 1,014 sq. m.; pop. 1,478,510. **2.** Its capital (pop. 17,330), a cathedral and university town. **3.** A city in N. central North Carolina; pop. 21,720.

du'ri-an, 1 dū'ri-an *or* dū-ri'ən; 2 dụ'ri-an *or* dụ-ri'an, *n.* **1.** A tall elm-like forest-tree (*Durio zibethinus*) often cultivated throughout the Malay Peninsula. **2.** The fruit of this tree, sometimes 10 in. long, with thick, spiny rind, and custard-like pulp having a fetid odor. The seeds are eaten roasted like chestnuts. [< Malay *duryon*.] **du'ri-on**‡.



Fruit and Flower of Durian (def. 2).

dur'ing, 1 diūr'iŋ; 2 dūr'ing, *prep.* In or within the time of. [Orig. ppr. of DURE, last.] SYN.: see AT.

durk‡, *n.* Dirk. **durke**‡.

dur'mast, 1 dūr'mast; 2 dûr'mȧst, *n.* The valuable dark, tough, elastic wood of either of the European oaks *Quercus sessiliflora* and *Q. pubescens*.

du'ro, 1 dū'ro; 2 dụ'ro, *n.* [Sp.] The former Spanish silver dollar, about equal in value to the United States dollar.

dur'ra, 1 dur'ə; 2 dụr'a, *n.* Indian millet; Guinea-corn. [Ar.] **dar'ra‡; dhu'ra‡; do'ra‡; dou'ra‡.**

durst, 1 dūrst; 2 dûrst, *imp.* of DARE, *v.*

Du"ru-y', 1 dü"rū-ī'; 2 dü"rụ-ē', **Victor** (1811-1894). A French historian.

Du'se, 1 dū'zē; 2 dụ'sę, **Mme. Eleonora** (1859-1924). A versatile Italian actress in tragedy and comedy.

dush, 1 dush; 2 dûsh. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To shove; strike; push down; to fall down with violence. **II**‡. *n.* A blow; impact.

dusk§, 1 dusk; 2 dûsk, *v.* **I.** *i.* To make dark or dim. **II.** *t.* To grow or appear dark or dim.

dusk. I. *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Somewhat dark or obscure by reason of failing or feeble light; dim. **2.** Dark in color; swarthy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A state between darkness and light; twilight. **2.** Swarthiness; shadowiness. [Cp. Sw. *dusk*, raw weather.]—**dusk'y,** *a.* [DUSK'I-ER; DUSK'I-EST.] **1.** Somewhat dark; dim; obscure; swarthy. **2**§. Gloomy; dejected. SYN.: see DARE; OBSCURE. **dusk'ish**‡.—**dusk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**dusk'i-ness,** *n.* Moderate darkness.

Düs'sel-dorf, 1 düs'el-dōrf; 2 düs'ęl-dôrf, *n.* A government (2,113 sq. m.; pop. 2,600,000) in W. Prussia: also, its capital (pop. 407,340); first territory subjected to an air-raid by the British, Sept. 23, 1914.

dust, 1 dust; 2 dûst. I4. *vt.* **1.** To brush or wipe dust away from. **2.** To sprinkle in the form of dust; also, to soil as with dust. **3.** To reduce to dust. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any substance, as earth, reduced to powder. **2.** A cloud of pulverized earth; a bewildering cloud of words, arguments, etc.; confusion; controversy. **3.** [Colloq.] Gold-dust; hence, cash or money. **4.** A dead body; remains. **5.** The earth; the grave; figuratively, downfall or humiliation. **6.** [Eng.] Rubbish; anything worthless; ashes and household sweepings. **7**§. A simple atom of dust in sense 1 or 4. **8.** *Chr. Sc.* Nothingness; the absence of substance, life, or intelligence. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 584. [STEWART '10.] < AS. *dust* (for *dūst*).] SYN.: (verb) see CLEANSE; (noun) see BODY.—**dust'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which dusts. **2.** A cloth or brush for removing dust; a receptacle for sprinkling a powder. **3.** A garment or covering to protect from dust.—**dust'man,** *n.* [DUST'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] One whose business is the removal of ashes, refuse, etc., from yards and houses. **2.** In nursery-lore, the spirit of sleep.—**dust-pan,** *n.* An implement, resembling a short-handled shovel, into which dust from a floor is swept.—**d.-storm,** *n.* A wind-storm carrying clouds of dust along with it.—**dust'y,** *a.* [DUST'I-ER; DUST'I-EST.] **1.** Covered with or as with dust. **2.** Of the color of dust. **3.** Powdered, like dust.—**dust'i-ly,** *adv.*—**dust'i-ness,** *n.*

Dutch, 1 duch; 2 dûch, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Netherlands or its people; Hollandish. **2.** Belonging or relating to the Teutonic or German race: applied also, slightingly or jocosely, to any German. **3.** Resembling the Dutch in character: frequently used contemptuously. [< G. *deutsch*, German, < OHD. *dtutisk*, belonging to the people, < *diot*, *diota*, people.]—**Dutch Borneo,** a part of Borneo belonging to the Netherlands; 213,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,514,500.—**D. cheese. 1.** *Bot.* The common mallow. **2.** See under CHEESE.—**D. courage,** false or temporary courage inspired by or as by intoxicating drink; also, the drink itself.—**D. East Indies,** parts of Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, etc.; 771,600 sq. m.; pop. 48,200,000; capital, Batavia; pop. 234,700.—**D. foil, D. gold, D. leaf,** see DUTCH METAL.—**D. metal,** a very malleable alloy of copper and zinc, usually sold as imitation gold leaf in the form of thin leaves, and used in bookbinding, toy making, etc.; tombac.—**D. treat** [Slang, U. S.], an entertainment in which each pays for himself.—**D. West Indies,** Dutch Guiana and Curaçao; 46,463 sq. m.; pop. 150,000.

Dutch, *n.* **1.** The Low Germans, especially the Hollanders. **2.** The Teutonic German race in general, including High Germans and Low Germans. **3.** The dialects spoken by these races.

Dutch'man, *n.* [DUTCH'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A Hollander. **2.** A Dutch ship. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A German. **4.** [d-] A piece (1) inserted in a crevice to fill it or hide bad fitting, or (2) to take the place of defective piece cut out or a piece broken out.—**Dutch'man's-breech"es,** *n.* A low woodland herb (*Bicuculla cucullaria*) with widely spreading spurs suggesting the name.—**Dutchman's-pipe,** *n.* A climbing shrub (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) of the Mississippi valley, which has a calyx-tube shaped like the bowl of a meerschaum pipe.

du'ty, 1 diū'ti; 2 dū'ty, *n.* [DU'TIESz, *pl.*] **1.** That which one is bound, by any natural, legal, or moral obligation, to pay, do, or perform; as, *duty* to parents. **2.** Specific obligatory service or function, as of a soldier, etc.; as, he is on *duty* at headquarters. **3.** The obligation to do that which is prescribed or required, especially by the moral law; moral obligation; right action. **4.** An impost or customs recoverable by law, as upon goods imported, exported, or consumed. **5.** *Geol. & Engin.* In hydrography, the quantity of water necessary, in artificial irrigation, to supply adequately a definite surface of land; also, the acreage which a stated amount of water will adequately serve. **duty of water**‡. **6.** *Mech.* The efficiency of or useful work done by an engine or motor compared with the fuel or fluid consumed. **7.** *Steam-engin.* The efficiency of a steam-engine considered as a whole expressed in terms of its capacity to lift a definite number of millions of pounds one foot high while consuming a certain quantity of coal. **8**‖. A formal expression of respect. [< DUE.]

SYN.: accountability, business, function, obligation, office, responsibility, right, righteousness. Etymologically, *duty* is

that which is owed or due; *obligation*, that to or by which one is bound; *right*, that which is correct, straight, or in the direct line of truth and goodness; *responsibility*, that for which one must answer. *Duty* and *responsibility* are thought of as to some person or persons: *right* is impersonal. One's *duty* may be to others or to himself; his *obligations* and *responsibilities* are to others. *Duty* arises from the nature of things; *obligation* and *responsibility* may be created by circumstances, as by one's own promise, or by the acceptance of a trust, etc. We speak of a parent's *duty*, a debtor's *obligation;* or of a child's *duty* of obedience, and a parent's *responsibility* for the child's welfare. *Right* is that which accords with the moral system of the universe. *Righteousness* is *right* incarnated in action. In a more limited sense, *right* may be used of what one may rightly claim, and so be the converse of *duty*. It is the creditor's *right* to demand payment, and the debtor's *duty* to pay. Compare BUSINESS; TAX; VIRTUE.—**du'te-ous,** *a.* Rendering due respect and obedience; dutiful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**du'ti-a-bl(e)r,** *a. Law.* Subject to impost.—**du'ti-ful,** *a.* **1.** Performing the duties of one's position; submissive to superiors; obedient. **2.** Expressive of respect or of a sense of duty; respectful. Syn.: see GOOD; MORAL. **—du'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**du'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

du-um'vir, 1 diu-ŭm'vər; 2 dū-ŭm'vir, *n.* [-VI-RI, 1 -vi-rī; 2 -vi-rī, or -VIRS, 1 -vərz; 2 -virs, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* One of two magistrates holding an office jointly. [L. < *duo,* two, + *vir,* man.] **—du-um'vi-ral,** *a.*—**du-um'vi-rate,** *n.* **1.** The joint office of duumviri. **2.** A combination of two men; government by a pair of associated officials. **du-um'vi-ra-cy** ‡ [Rare].

Du'ven-eck, 1 diū'ven-ĕk, 2 dū'vēn-ĕk, **Frank** (1848–). An American painter, sculptor, and art instructor.

du've-tyn, 1 dū'və-tĭn; 2 dụ've-tēn, *n.* Any one of several plush-like fabrics used for making dresses, etc.: a trade name.

D. V., *abbr.* [L.] *Deo volente* (God being willing).—**D.V. M.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.—**D. V. M. S.,** *abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.—**d. v. p.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Decessit vita patris* (died during his [or her] father's life).

Dvĭ'na, 1 dvĭ'nə; 2 dvĭ'na, *n.* A river in N. Russia, formed by the confluence of the Sukhona and the Jug; length, 760 m., or, with its tributary the Vitchegda, 1,100 m., to **Dvina Bay,** an arm of the White Sea. **Dwi'na**‡ [Rus.]; **Northern Dvina**‡.—**Southern Dvina, Western Dvina,** see DÜNA.—**North Dvina,** *n.* A division in Soviet Russia.

Dvinsk, 1 dvinsk; 2 dvinsk, *n.* A market-town and fortified military center in the Düna valley, Latvia; pop. 111,000; scene of severe fighting between Russians and Germans in the World War, 1915–1917. **Dü'na-burg**‡.

Dvoř'ák, 1 dvōr'ʒak; 2 dvōr'zhäk, **Antonin** (1841–1904). A Bohemian composer; *Stabat Mater.*

dwall, 1 dwɑl; 2 dwäl, *vi.* [Scot.] To dwell. **[dwaum**‡.

dwalm, 1 dwȧm; 2 dwäm, *n.* [Scot.] A swoon. **dualm**‡; **dwam**‡; **dwam,** 1 dwam; 2 dwäm, *vi.* [Scot.] To swoon; become ill.

dwarf, 1 dwôrf; 2 dwarf. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To keep below the natural development; stunt. **2.** To cause to look small by comparison. **3.** To grow smaller; become stunted. **II.** *a.* Smaller than others of its kind; diminutive. **III.** *n.* A person, animal, or plant that is unnaturally small. [< AS. *dweorh.*]—**dwarf'alder** (*Bot.*), the small alder-leaved buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*).—**dwarf'ish,** *a.* Like a dwarf; diminutive; stunted.—**dwarf'ish-ness,** *n.*

dwel(lP**,** 1 dwel; 2 dwĕl. **I.** *vi.* [DWELT or DWELLED, DWELDS; DWELL'ING.] **1.** To have a fixed abode; reside. **2.** To linger, as on a subject; pause, expatiate: with *on* or *upon.* **3.** [Archaic or Obs.] To remain; continue in a state or place. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The short cessation of motion of a part of a machine to effect its allotted service. **2**†. Stoppage; delay; pause. [< AS. *dwellan,* caus. of *dwelan,* be dull, err.] **dwelle**†. Syn.: see ABIDE.—**dwell'er,** *n.* A resident; inhabitant.—**dwell'ing,** *n.* A residence; domicil; family abode. Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.—**dwell'ing-house",** *n.* A house built for habitation; a domicil. In law it may embrace the dwelling itself and such buildings as are used in connection with it.

Dwĭ'na, *n.* Same as DVINA.

dwin'dl(er, 1 dwin'dl; 2 dwin'dl, *vt. & vi.* [DWIN'DL(E)D**P**, DWIN'DLING.] To waste or cause to waste away; diminish or become less; decline. [< AS. *dwinan,* pine away.]

dwine, 1 dwoin; 2 dwin, *vi.* [Prov. Scot. or Archaic.] To pine or waste away; languish. **dwynet**.—**dwine,** *n.*—**dwin'ing,** *a.*

dwt., *abbr.* A pennyweight. [L. *denarius,* penny, + WEIGHT.]—**dwtf.,** *abbr.* Daily [and] weekly till forbidden.

Dy, *abbr.* Dysprosium. **D/y.,** *abbr.* Delivery.

dy'ad, 1 dai'ad; 2 dy'ăd. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Having a combining power of two units; bivalent. **2.** Same as DYADIC. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pair of units; duad. **2.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of two units. See VALENCE. **3.** *Embryol.* One of a pair of chromosomes, especially in the prophases of the second (homœotypic) division in the formation of gametes. See TETRAD. **4.** *Morphology.* A secondary unit made up of an aggregate of monads. [< Gr. *dyas* (*dyad-*), < *dyo,* two.]—**dy-ad'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dyad. **2.** Based on or relating to the number 2; binary.

Dy'ak, 1 dai'ak; 2 dy'ăk, *n.* One of the aboriginal race of Borneo, probably akin to the Malays, but differing from them in language, race, stature, type, and customs.

Dyce, 1 dais; 2 dyç, **William** (1806–1864). A Scottish historian and painter; frescoes at Buckingham Palace and Osborne.

dye, 1 dai; 2 dy, *v.* [DYED; DYE'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fix a color in the substance of by soaking in liquid coloring-matter. **2.** To stain; tinge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To absorb liquid color. **2.** To follow the dyers' trade. [< AS. *deȝan,* < *deaȝ,* dye, color.] Syn.: see STAIN.

dye, *n.* **1.** A fluid or coloring-matter used for dyeing. **2.** A color produced by or as by dyeing; hue.—**dye'house",** *n.* A building where dyeing is done.—**dye'ing,** *n.* The act, process, or trade of fixing colors in cloth or the like.—**dy'er,** *n.* One who dyes.—**dy'er's-broom",** *n.* A shrubby plant (*Genista tinctoria*) yielding a yellow dye which with woad becomes a permanent green. **dy'er's-green'weed"**‡; **dye'weed"**‡; **woad'waxen**‡. **—dyer's-weed,** *n.* **1.** The European woad or weld (*Reseda luteola*), used for dyeing green, yellow, or blue, according to the mordant employed, especially in coloring wall-paper. **2.** Woad or dyer's-woad (*Isatis tinctoria*).—**dye'ster**†, *n.* [Scot.] A dyer.—**dye'stuff",** *n.* Material for dyeing.—**dye'weed",** *n.* Dyer's-broom.—**dye'wood",** *n.* A wood that yields dye-stuff.

dyghte†, *v.* Same as DIGHT.

dy'ing, 1 dai'iŋ; 2 dy'ing, *pa.* **1.** Departing from the present life; near to death; expiring; failing; closing. **2.** Destined to death; mortal; perishable. **3.** Pertaining to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death.

dyke, *n.* Same as DIKE.

dyn., dynam., *abbr.* Dynamics. [GRAPH.

dy'na-graph, 1 dai'na-graf; 2 dy'na-gräf, *n.* Same as DYNAMO-

dy-nam'e-ter, 1 dai-nam'i-tər; 2 dy-năm'e-tẽr, *n.* A device for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes. [< DYNAMOMETER.]

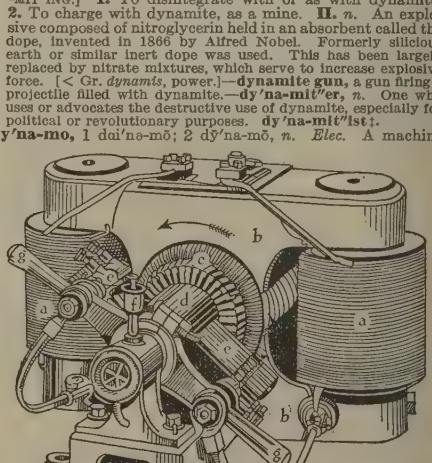
dy-nam'ic, 1 dai-nam'ik, -i-kəl; 2 dy-năm'ic, -i-cal, **dy-nam'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** *Phys. Sci.* Of or pertaining to forces not in equilibrium; pertaining to motion as the result of force: opposed to *static.* **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by mechanical force. **3.** Producing or involving activity or action of any kind; motive; efficient; causal: applied sometimes to mental, moral, and spiritual conditions. [< Gr. *dynamikos,* powerful, < *dynamai,* be able.] **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dy-nam'ics, 1 dai-nam'iks; 2 dy-năm'ics, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* (1) The branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of bodies in space (*kinematics*) and the effects of forces in producing motion, and of the laws of the motion thus produced (*kinetics*): opposed to *statics.* (2) The science that treats of the laws of force, whether producing equilibrium or motion; in this sense including both statics and kinetics. **dy-nam'ic**‡. See KINEMATICS; KINETICS. **2.** The forces producing or governing activity or movement of any kind; also, the methods of such activity; as, spiritual *dynamics;* collective term. **3.** *Mus.* The department of musical science that treats of the powers and qualities of tones.

dy'na-mism, 1 dai'na-mizm; 2 dy'na-mism, *n. Philos.* One of various doctrines that endeavor to explain the phenomena of the universe, chiefly or wholly, in terms of force or energy.

dy'na-mite, 1 dai'na-mait; 2 dy'na-mīt. **I.** *vt.* [-MIT"ED**P**; -MIT"ING.] **1.** To disintegrate with or as with dynamite. **2.** To charge with dynamite, as a mine. **II.** *n.* An explosive composed of nitroglycerin held in an absorbent called the dope, invented in 1866 by Alfred Nobel. Formerly silicious earth or similar inert dope was used. This has been largely replaced by nitrate mixtures, which serve to increase explosive force. [< Gr. *dynamis,* power.]—**dynamite gun,** a gun firing a projectile filled with dynamite.—**dy'na-mit"er,** *n.* One who uses or advocates the destructive use of dynamite, especially for political or revolutionary purposes. **dy'na-mit"ist**‡.

dy'na-mo, 1 dai'na-mō; 2 dy'na-mō, *n. Elec.* A machine



Dynamo.

a, a, field-coils; *b, b,* field-magnets; *c,* armature; *d,* commutator; *e, e,* brushes; *f,* oil-cup; *g, g,* rocker-arms.

for converting mechanical power into electrical energy in the form of current through the agency of electromagnetic induction. See GENERATOR and ELECTRIC MOTOR. [Short for DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.]

dy'na-mo-. From Gr. *dynamis,* force; power: a combining form. **—dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Pertaining to the relation between electricity and mechanical force. **dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal**‡.—**dynamo-electric machine,** either a dynamo-electric generator, usually known simply as a dynamo, which utilizes mechanical power and produces electric current, or a dynamo-electric motor, usually called a motor, which utilizes electric current and pro-

duces mechanical power. Either machine may be used to perform the functions of the other. — **dy″na-mog′e-ny,** *n.* *Psychol.* Production of increased nervous activity; the reinforcing effect of sensorial stimuli upon muscular action. [+ -GENY.]—**dy-nam′o-graph,** *n.* A recording dynamometer. Specif.: (1) An instrument for continuously and automatically recording the amount of adhesion to the rails of a railway-car, the condition of the track, the speed of the train, and the power consumed in hauling, etc. (2) A dynamometer used to register muscular power. **dy′no-graph**‡.—**dy″na-mom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring force exerted or power expended, as by a machine. —**dy″na-mo-met′ric,** *a.* **-ri-cal**‡.—**dy″na-mom′e-try,** *n.* The act or art of measuring the expenditure of power.—**dy′na-mo″tor,** *n.* *Elec.* **1.** A kind of rotary transformer. **2.** A dynamo-electric machine having one field-magnet, one armature-core, and two armature-windings, each having a commutator, and being insulated from the other.

dy′nas-ty, 1 dai′nas-ti; 2 dȳ′nas-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A succession of sovereigns in one line of family descent governing the same country. **2**‡. Supreme rule. [< Gr. *dynasteia,* < *dynamai,* be able.]—**dy′nast,** *n.* A monarch; ruler.—**dy-nas′tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*—**dy-nas′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dyne, 1 dain; 2 dȳn, *n.* The fundamental unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system; a force which, applied to a mass of one gram for one second, would give it a velocity of one centimeter.

dyr′y-get, *n.* Same as DIRGE.

dys-, 1 dis-; 2 dȳs-, *prefix.* An inseparable prefix giving or augmenting a bad meaning. [< L. *dys-,* < Gr. *dys,* hard, bad.]—**dys-cra′si-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A depraved condition of the system and especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease; general bad health. [+ Gr. *krasis,* mixture.] **dys′crase**‡; **dys′cra-sy**‡. —**dys-cra′si-al, dys-cra′sic,** *a.*—**dys′cra-site,** *n.* *Mineral.* A silver-white, opaque silver antimonid (Ag_3Sb) found massive and in orthorhombic crystals.—**dys-e′mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid or vitiated condition of the blood. [+ Gr. *haima,* blood.] **dys-æ′mi-a**‡.

dys′en-ter-y, 1 dis′en-ter-ɪ; 2 dȳs′ĕn-tĕr-y, *n.* *Pathol.* A severe inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, attended with bloody evacuations, griping pains, and some fever; bloody flux. [< Gr.[L+F] *dys-,* bad, + *enteron,* intestine.]—**dys″en-ter′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or suffering from dysentery. **-i-cal**‡.—**dys″es-the′si-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Loss of sensation, partial or complete; numbness. **dys″æs-the′si-a**‡.—**dys′ge′nic,** *a.* Relating to the detriment of the race. [+ *genos,* race.]—**dys″ge-og′e-nous,** *a.* *Bot.* Growing on soils, such as granite or hard rocks generally, which do not readily yield a detritus: said of plants.—**dys″lo-gis′tic,** *a.* Conveying disapproval or censure: opposed to *eulogistic.*—**dys″lo-gis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**dys-men″or-rhe′a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Difficult or painful menstruation. **dys-me′ni-a**‡; **dys-men″or-rhœ′a**‡.

dys-pep′si-a, 1 dis-pep′sɪ-ə; 2 dȳs-pĕp′si-a, *n.* Difficult or painful digestion, generally chronic. [< Gr.[L] *dyspepsia,* < *dys-,* bad, + *peptō,* cook.] **dys-pep′sy**‡.—**dys-pep′tic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, of the nature of, or suffering from dyspepsia; hence, morbid; querulous. **2.** Tending to produce dyspepsia; indigestible. **dys-pep′ti-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* A dyspeptic person.—**dys-pep′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**dys-pha′gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Great difficulty in swallowing; due to some construction of the muscles of the throat.—**dys-pha′si-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Difficulty of speech, due to disorder of the cerebral centers rather than to defective vocal organs, and not complete aphasia.—**dys-pho′ni-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Difficulty in uttering articulate sounds; harsh, abnormal, or indistinct vocalization. **dys′pho-ny**‡.—**dysphonia clericorum,** clergymen's sore throat‡.—**dys-phon′ic,** *a.*—**dys-phot′ic.** **I.** *a.* Dimly illumined, as the bottom of a deep cañon, or the sea-depths. **II.** *n.* *Bot.* Any plant or form of animal life adapted to such surroundings.

dysp-nœ′a, 1 disp-nī′ə; 2 dȳsp-nē′a, *n.* *Pathol.* Labored, difficult breathing; asthma. [< DYS- + Gr. *pneō,* breathe.] **dysp-ne′a**‡.—**dysp-nœ′al, dysp-ne′al, dysp-nœ′ic, dysp-ne′ic,** *a.* Relating to or suffering from dyspnœa.

dys-pro′si-um, 1 dis-prō′sɪ-um; 2 dȳs-prō′si-ŭm, *n.* A metal having the characteristics of the yttrium metals. See ELEMENT.

dys-tax′i-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Muscular tremor, resulting from disorder of the spinal cord. [< DYS- + Gr. *tassō,* arrange.]

dys-tel″e-ol′o-gy, 1 dis-tel″ɪ-ol′o-jɪ; 2 dȳs-tĕl″e-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine of purposelessness or of the absence of a final cause: opposed to *teleology.* [< DYS- + Gr. *telos* (*tele-*), end, + -OLOGY.]—**dys-tel″e-o-log′i-cal,** *a.*

dys′tro-phy, 1 dis′tro-fɪ; 2 dȳs′tro-fy, *n.* *Pathol.* Defective or perverted nutrition. [< DYS- + *trophē,* nourishment.] **dys-tro′phi-a**‡.

dys-u′ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Difficult, painful, or incomplete urination. [< DYS- + Gr. *ouron,* urine.] **dys′u-ry**‡.—**dys-u′ric,** *a.* Pertaining to dysuria.

dy′vour, 1 dai′vūr; 2 dȳ′vur, *n.* [Scot.] A bankrupt or insolvent debtor; specif., one who assigns all his property to his creditors.

D. Z., *abbr.* Doctor of Zoology.

dzig′ge-tai, 1 dzig′ɪ-taɪ; 2 dzig′e-ti, *n.* A species of Central Asian wild ass resembling the mule; also, the onager. **dzeg′ge-tai**‡. [Mongol., long-eared.]

E

E e	𝔈 𝔢	*E e*	ə ə
Roman.	Black Letter.	Script.	Revised Scientific.

E, e, 1 ɪ; 2 e, *n.* [EES, E's, or *Es,* 1 ɪz; 2 ēs, *pl.*] **1.** The fifth letter in the English alphabet; also, its sound. It is derived from the Latin, which adopted it from the Greek, whence it came from the Phenician and ultimately probably from the Egyptian. Its modern English name is the first syllable of *even.* In the other languages which use the Roman alphabet its name rimes with *may,* this being its original 'long' sound. The letter '*e*' is silent when initial before '*u,*' as in *eugenics, eulogy, euphony,* etc.; when medial, as in *forearm, forecast, foreign;* also when final following a consonant at the end of a syllable, as in *bade, curse, dime, dome, done, purse, vice, vise.* The letter '*e*' is now used for the following sounds: (1) open short '*e*' as in *met;* half-long in *bend.* (2) close long '*e*' (with the help of '*i*'or '*y*'), as in *veil, they;* somewhat more open in *their.* (3) high close '*i,*' as in *he, equal,* and (with the help of silent '*e*') in *mete.* (4) ə in *over, moment;* very weak in *sadden, battle.* (5) ɪ in *report.* It enters into some digraphs, which denote simple sounds, as in *beat, beet, either, believe, people, feud, chew.* See INTRODUCTION.

2. A symbol noting: (1) The fifth in a class, order, group, or series; five as a number or numeral. (2) *Mus.* The third tone in the natural scale (C) and the fifth in the relative minor scale (A minor).

e-, *prefix.* Out of; out; from: a shortened form of EX- used before consonants. [< L. *ē-,* < *ex-,* < *ex,* out, from.]

E, *abbr.* Erblum.—**E.,** *abbr.* Earl, earth, East, Eastern, Edinburgh, engineer, English.—**E., Edw.,** *abbr.* Edward.—**ea.,** *abbr.* Each.

each, 1 ɪtch; 2 ēch. **I.** *a.* Being one of two or more individuals that together form an aggregate; every. **II.** *pron.* Every one of any number or aggregation considered individually; each one. [< AS. *ǽlc* for *ǽw,* ever, + *gelc,* LIKE.] SYN.: see EVERY. —**each other,** each one the other; erroneously, one another.

Eads, 1 idz; 2 ēdz, **James Buchanan** (1820–1887). An American civil engineer; built St. Louis bridge and Mississippi jetties.

ea′ger, 1 ɪ′gər; 2 ē′ger, *a.* **1.** Impatiently anxious for something. **2.** Showing insistent or intense feeling or desire. **3**†. Sour; tart; pungent. [< F. *aigre,* < *acer* (*acr-*), sharp.]

SYN.: animated, anxious, ardent, burning, desirous, earnest, enthusiastic, fervent, glowing, hot, impatient, impetuous, importunate, intense, intent, keen, longing, vehement, yearning, zealous. One is *eager* who impatiently desires to accomplish some end; one is *earnest* with a desire that is less impatient, but more deep, resolute, and constant; one is *anxious* with a desire that foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment. One is *eager* for the gratification of any appetite or passion; he is *earnest* in conviction, purpose, or character. *Eager* usually refers to some specific and immediate satisfaction, *earnest* to something permanent and enduring; the patriotic soldier is *earnest* in his devotion to his country, *eager* for a decisive battle. See ARDENT; HOT. Compare ENTHUSIASM.—ANT.: apathetic, calm, careless, cold, cool, dispassionate, frigid, heedless, indifferent, negligent, phlegmatic, purposeless, regardless, stolid, stony, stupid, unconcerned, uninterested, unmindful, unmoved.—PREP.: eager *for* (rarely *after*) favor, honor, etc.; eager *in* pursuit.—**ea′ger-ly,** *adv.*—**ea′ger-ness,** *n.*

ea′ger, 1 ɪ′gər; 2 ē′ger, *n.* A sudden flood of the tide in an **ea′gre,** ∫ estuary. See BORE[2], *n.*

ea′gl(e[2]), 1 ɪ′gl; 2 ē′gl, *n.* **1.** A very large diurnal bird of prey of the falcon family. The **golden eagle,** ranging throughout northern regions, dark brown with a cowl of golden feathers, and the **bald** or **American eagle,** dark brown, with the head, neck, and tail white, the national emblem of the United States, are typical examples. See BIRD. **2.** A gold coin of the United States, value $10, weight 258 grains. **3.** A Roman military standard, bearing the image of an eagle; also adopted as a standard by France during the two empires. **4.** Any article in the design of which an eagle is prominent. **5.** [E-] The constellation Aquila. [< L.[F] *aquila,* eagle.]—**ea′gle-eyed″,** *a.* Keen-sighted like an eagle. —**ea′glet,** *n.* A young eagle.

ea′gle-stone″, 1 ɪ′gl-stōn″; 2 ē′gl-stōn″, *n.* A yellow clay ironstone occurring as hollow oval nodules.

eal′dor-man, 1 ēl′dor-man; 2 ǎl′dôr-mǎn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Eng. Hist.* The chief of the Anglo-Saxon free assembly, a commander in war: a recently revived historical term. [< AS. *ealdorman;* see ALDERMAN.] **eal′der-man**‡.

Eames, 1 ēmz; 2 ǎms, **Emma** (1867–). An American prima donna; married Julian Story; separated, 1907; married Emilio de Gorgoza, 1911.

ean†, **ean′ling**†, etc. See YEAN, YEANLING, etc.

E. & O. E., *abbr.* Errors and omissions excepted.

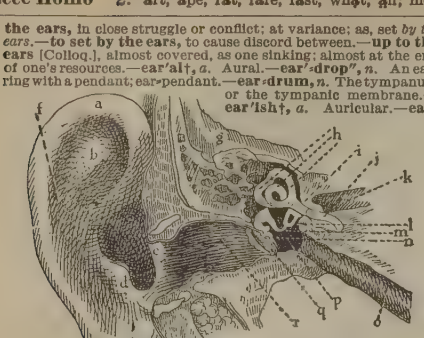
ear[1]‖, 1 ɪr; 2 ēr, *vt.* To form ears, as wheat.

ear[2]‖, *vt.* To till with a plow; cultivate; as, to *ear* the land. [< AS. *erian,* = Goth. *arian,* plow.]

ear[1], *n.* **1.** The organ of hearing. In man and other mammals it consists of an auricle (external ear) for collecting sounds, a tympanum (middle ear) for transmitting them, and a labyrinth (internal ear) for delivering them to the end-organs of the auditory nerve. See illus. on next page.

2. The sense of hearing; especially, nice perception of musical sounds. **3.** Attentive consideration; heed. **4.** Anything like the external ear, as a projecting piece, handle, etc. **5.** The external ear alone. **6.** An ear-shaped prominence. **7.** *pl.* Spiritual understanding. [< AS. *ēare,* = Goth. *auso,* ear.]—**about one's ears,** surrounding one on all sides, as failing objects.—**by**

the ears, in close struggle or conflict: at variance; as, set *by the ears.*—**to set by the ears,** to cause discord between.—**up to the ears** [Colloq.], almost covered, as one sinking; almost at the end of one's resources.—**ear'ache,** *n.* Aural.—**ear'drop",** *n.* An earring with a pendant; ear-pendant.—**ear'drum,** *n.* The tympanum or the tympanic membrane.—**ear'ish†,** *a.* Auricular.—**ear'lap,** *n.* **1.** The tip of the ear. **2.** An ear-tab.—**ear'less,** *a.* Destitute or deprived of ears.—**ear'lock,** *n.* The lock of hair curling over or near the ear; a love-lock.—**ear'mark",** *vt.* To make an earmark on.—**ear'mark",** *n.* An owner's mark on the ear of an animal; any mark of identification.—**ear'minded,** *a. Psychol.* Having a marked preference for auditory images in the various mental processes.—**ear'mindedness,** *n.*—**ear'muff,** *n.* One of a pair of adjustable coverings for the ear, worn as a protection against cold.—**ear'ring",** *n.* A ring or hook, usually with pendant, worn at the ear. **ear-drop†.**—**ear'shell,** *n.* An ear-shaped shell: sea-ear. See ABALONE.—**ear'shot,** *n.* The distance at which sounds may be heard.—**ear'stone,** *n.* An otolith.—**ear'tab,** *n.* A cover for the ear, to protect it from cold: usually fastened to a cap.—**ear'trumpet,** *n.* An instrument made to collect and concentrate sound: used by the deaf.—**ear'wax,** *n.* A waxy substance secreted by the glands lining the passages of the external ear.—**ear'wig",** *vt.* [Colloq.] To influence by secret and stealthy counsellings, or to insinuate against by or as by whispering in the ear.—**ear'wig",** *n.* **1.** An insect with horny wing-covers and a caudal forceps: popularly believed to enter the human ear. See illus. under INSECT. **2.** [U. S.] A small centiped. **3‖.** A secret informer.



Human Ear.

a, helix; *b*, antihelix; *c*, tragus; *d*, antitragus; *e*, lobe; *f*, concha; *g*, mastoid portion of the temporal bone; *h*, the three semicircular canals; *i*, vestibule; *j*, cochlea; *k*, groove for auditory nerve; *l*, stapes; *m*, incus; *n*, mallus; *o*, Eustachian tube; *p*, the tympanic cavity with the ossicles; *q*, tympanic membrane; *r*, auditory canal.

ear², *n.* The fruit-bearing part of a cereal plant; the head, as of wheat. [< AS. *ēar.*]

ear, 1 ār; 2 ār, *adv.* [Scot.] Early.

eard, 1 ārd; 2 ārd, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Earth.

eared, 1 ĭrd; 2 ērd, *a.* Having ears or ear-like appendages; **eards,** ∫ riculate.—**eared seal,** see under SEAL².

ear'ing¹, 1 ĭr'ĭŋ; 2 ēr'ing, *n. Naut.* A small line used to fasten the corners of a sail to a yard. [< EAR¹, *n.*]

ear'ing², *n.* The formation of ears, as in wheat.

ear'ing³‖, *n.* A plowing of land; cultivation.

earl, 1 erl; 2 ērl, *vt.* [Scot.] To pledge; bind; also, to betroth.

earl, 1 ûrl; 2 ērl, *n.* A member of the British nobility next **erl²,** ∫ above a viscount. *Earl* is the equivalent of the Norman *count,* which title superseded it in England as long as Norman French was spoken, and is still retained in its feminine form, *countess.* [< AS. *eorl,* man, nobleman.]—**earl marshal,** a British officer of state, originally styled the *marshal of England.* His functions are to attend the sovereign when Parliament is opened or closed, preside over processions, etc.—**earl'dom,** *n.* The dignity, prerogative, or territory of an earl.

car'ly, 1 ûr'lĭ; 2 ēr'ly. **1.** *a.* [EAR'LI-ER; EAR'LI-EST.] **1. er'ly²,** ∫ Being near the beginning of any stated period of time or definite course of existence; being or occurring among the first in a series; ancient. **2.** Being or occurring sooner than is usual or necessary. **3.** About to be or happen; soon to occur. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At or near the beginning of a period of time. **2.** In good time or season; as, *early* in the year. [< AS. *ærlice, adv.*]—**ear'li-ness,** *n.*

Ear'ly, Jubal Anderson (1816–1894). An American Confederate general, lawyer, and writer.

earn¹, 1 ∫ ûrn; 2 ērn, *vt.* To gain as a just recompense by **ern²,** ∫ labor or exertion; merit. [< AS. *earnian.*]

Syn.: see ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; OBTAIN.

—**earn'ing¹,** *n.* That which is earned; compensation; wages: commonly in the plural. Syn.: see SALARY.

earn², *vt. & vi.* [Dial., Eng.] To curdle, as milk.

earn³†, *vt. & vi.* To long for; yearn.

earn⁴†, *vt. & vi.* To trouble; grieve; mourn.

earn, *n.* An eagle; as, the bald *earn.* [< AS. *earn.*]

ear'nest, 1 ∫ ûr'nest; 2 ēr'nĕst, *a.* **1.** Intent and direct in **er'nest²,** ∫ purpose; zealous; fervent: of persons. **2.** Marked by deep feeling or conviction; heartfelt; hearty: of words or acts. **3.** Requiring careful consideration; serious; important; of things. Syn.: see EAGER; SERIOUS.—**ear'nest-ly,** *adv.*—**ear'nest-ness,** *n.*

ear'nest¹, *n.* **1.** Seriousness; reality, as opposed to pretense or trifling. **2†.** Gravity. [< AS. *eornest,* zeal.]—**in earnest,** with full and serious intent; real and intended.

ear'nest², *n.* **1.** Money paid in advance to bind a bargain. **2.** An assurance of something to come; pledge. [< W. *ernes,* pledge.] Syn.: see SECURITY.

earn'ing², 1 ûrn'ĭŋ; 2 ērn'ing, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Rennet. **earn'ings‡.**

earth¹, 1 ûrth; 2 ĕrth, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bury or hide in the earth; drive into the earth. **2.** Hence, to bury or hide in anything. **3.** *Elec.* To place in electrical connection with the earth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go underground; burrow. **2.** To bank up flowers, etc., with earth.

earth, ∫ *n.* **1.** The globe on which we dwell, considered as **erth²,** ∫ a whole: distinguished (1) from other heavenly bodies and (2) from the abode of departed spirits.

Its area is 196,940,000 square miles; its mean diameter is 7,917.5 miles; distance from the sun, 93,000,000 miles.

2. The solid portion or surface of the globe; ground. **3.** Soil as distinguished from rock. **4.** Those who inhabit the globe; the world at large. **5.** The hole of a burrowing animal. **6.** *Elec.* (1) The ground that forms a part of an electric circuit. (2) A fault in a telegraphic or telephonic line, caused by connection of the conductor with the ground; also, such connection. **7.** Any natural soft soil, as clay and ocher. **8.** *Chem.* An earth-like metallic oxid, as alumina. **9.** Temporal and transient interests and pursuits as contrasted with those that are spiritual; material things; worldly matters. **10.** *Chem.* An earth-like metallic oxid, as alumina, glucina, thoria, yttria, zirconia, etc. **11.** *Chr. Sci.* A sphere; a type of eternity and immortality, which are likewise without beginning or end. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 585. [STEWART, '10.] **12†.** A locality upon the earth; country. [< AS. *ĕorthe.*] Syn.: see LAND.—**rare earth** (*Chem.*), any one of the earths containing such elements as beryllia, ceria, erbia, etc.—**rare-earth metals** (*Chem.*), the metallic constituents of the several rare earths, as beryllium, erbium, cerium, etc.—**earth'-bor"er,** *n.* An auger for boring into the ground.—**e.-born,** *a.* **1.** Born out of the earth; of earthly origin. **2.** Of terrestrial birth, as distinguished from celestial origin. **3.** Springing from earthly or temporal considerations; mean or ignoble.—**e.-bound,** *a.* Bound by the earth; controlled by earthly considerations or ties.—**e.-coal,** *n.* Sea-coal. See SEA.—**earth'en,** *a.* Made of earth or of burnt clay.—**earth'en-ware",** *n.* Pottery, especially of inferior grade, as distinguished from porcelain and stoneware.—**earth'i-ness,** *n.* The quality of being earthy or like earth.—**earth'-light",** *n.* A light of greatly varying intensity that sometimes illuminates the nocturnal sky, and is not attributable to sunlight, moonlight, or starlight; sometimes called *earth-shine.*—**earth'ling,** *n.* A worldling or a mortal.—**earth'ly,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the earth or to the present world; material; secular; worldly; carnal. **2.** [Colloq.] Possible; imaginable; as, of no *earthly* use.—**earth'li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being earthly; grossness; worldliness.—**earth'nut",** *n.* **1.** The tuber of any one of several sedges. **2.** The peanut. **3.** Either of two European herbs of the parsley family.—**earth's pea,** *n.* A fabaceous vine, the hog-peanut.—**earth-plate,** *n. Elec.* A ground-plate.—**earth'quake",** *n.* A vibration or sudden undulation of a portion of the earth's crust arising from the splitting of a mass of rock or from volcanic or other causes.—**earth'-shine,** *n.* **1.** Same as EARTH-LIGHT. **2.** Sunlight reflected from the earth so as to illuminate slightly those parts of the moon not in the direct rays of the sun.—**earth-star,** *n.* A fungus (genus *Geaster*) having the outer coat distinct from the inner and split into several reflexed divisions suggestive of a star.—**earth'ward,** *adv.* Toward the earth: opposed to *heavenward.* **earth'wards‡.**—**earth'work",** *n.* **1.** *Fort.* An offensive or defensive fortification made largely or wholly of earth. **2.** *Engin.* An engineering operation or work, as cuttings or embankments, requiring the removal of or filling in with earth. **3.** Anything similar to a military earthwork.—**earth'worm",** *n.* **1.** A burrowing terrestrial worm. **2.** Figuratively, a weak and insignificant or sordid being.—**earth'y,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to earth or soil; made of earth. **2.** Like earth. **3.** Unrefined; coarse.

ease, 1 ĭz; 2 ēs. **I.** *vt.* [EASED; EAS'ING.] **1.** To give ease or relief, either from bodily or from mental pain; cause to rest; relieve. **2.** To render less subject to pressure, tension, weight, etc., by some relieving action; as, to *ease* a ship by slightly shifting the helm; to *ease* an axle by shifting the load; to *ease* a nut by loosening it. **3.** To set free or relieve, as a person, from a burden or encumbrance; lighten. **4§.** To make easy; facilitate. **5.** [Colloq.] To relieve by force; rob: with *of*; as, to *ease* a man *of* his purse. Syn.: see RELAX. **II.** *n.* **1.** Freedom from agitation or perplexity; tranquility; comfort. **2.** Freedom from apparent effort; facility. **3.** Freedom from affectation or constraint. [< OF. *aiser,* < *aise,* ease.]

Syn.: easiness, expertness, facility, knack, readiness. *Ease,* in the sense here considered, denotes freedom from conscious or apparent effort, tax, or strain. *Ease* may be either of condition or of action; *facility* is always of action; *readiness* is of action or of expected action. One lives at *ease* who has no pressing cares; one stands at *ease,* moves or speaks with *ease,* when wholly without constraint. *Facility* is always active; *readiness* may be active or passive; the speaker has *facility* of expression, *readiness* of wit; any appliance is in *readiness* for use. *Ease* of action may imply merely the possession of ample power; *facility* always implies practise and skill; any one can press down the keys of a typewriter with *ease;* only the skilled operator works the machine with *facility. Readiness* in the active sense includes much of the meaning of *ease* with the added idea of promptness or alertness. *Easiness* applies to the thing done, rather than to the doer. *Expertness* applies to the

more mechanical processes of body and mind; we speak of the *readiness* of an orator, but of the *experiness* of a gymnast. See COMFORT; REST. Compare COMFORTABLE; DEXTERITY; POWER.—Ant.: annoyance, awkwardness, constraint, difficulty, discomfort, disquiet, irritation, perplexity, trouble, uneasiness, vexation, worry.—**ease the helm!** the order to put the helm a trifle to midships, to take the strain from the rudder.—**to e. a ship,** to shift the helm so that the vessel will meet the waves bow on.—**to e. away** or **off,** to slack gradually, as a rope.

—**ease'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ea'sel, 1 ī'zl; 2 ē'sl, *n.* A folding frame for supporting a picture, panel, etc. [< D. *ezel*, ass, easel.]

ease'ment, 1 īz'ment *or* -ment; 2 ēs'ment, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An incorporeal right distinct from the ownership of the soil, as to running water or free air. **2.** That which gives ease or relief.

eas'i-ly, 1 īz'ɪ-lɪ; 2 ēs'ɪ-ly, *adv.* In an easy manner; readily; quietly.

eas'i-ness, 1 īz'ɪ-nes; 2 ēs'ɪ-nĕs, *n.* The state of being at ease, or of being easy to do or accomplish. Syn.: see EASE.

eas'sel, 1 īs'l; 2 ēs'l, *adv.* [Scot.] Eastward.

east, 1 īst; 2 ēst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Placed or being at the east; eastern. **2.** Coming from the east. **3.** *Eccl.* Near the altar of a church as seen from the nave. **II.** *n.* **1.** Strictly, that point of the compass at which the sun rises at the equinox, but in common parlance, including the part of the horizon near that point. **2.** Any region to the eastward; [E-] the Orient; see ORIENT, *n.*, 1. **III.** *adv.* In an easterly direction. [< AS. *east*, adv., in the east.]—**east'er,** *a.* [Scot.] Eastern.—**east'er-ling,** *n.* 1‖. A native of the East; hence, an Oriental. **2.** [E-] [Eng.] One who dwells in the eastern part of England.—**east'er-ly,** *a.* **1.** Situated, moving, or directed toward the east; eastward. **2.** Coming from the east.—**east'er-ly, east'ern-ly,** *adv.* Toward the east.—**east'ern,** *a.* [E-] Of, pertaining to, or being in the East; Oriental. **2.** Moving to or from the east; easterly.—**Eastern Church,** see GREEK CHURCH.—**Eastern hemisphere,** see under HEMISPHERE.—**Eastern question,** a question arising from the Turkish maladministration of Christian affairs in eastern Europe.—**Eastern Roumelia,** a province of Bulgaria; 12,600 sq. m.; pop. 1,242,000; capital, Philippopolis (pop. 47,000).—**Southern Bulgaria** ‡.—**east'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The distance traversed by a ship running on an easterly course. **2.** The distance eastward from a given meridian. **3.** A shifting or moving toward the east.—**East'ern-er,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who dwells in the eastern part of the United States.—**east'ward.** **I.** *a.* Running, tending, or situated in an easterly direction. **II.** *adv.* Toward the east. **east'ward-ly** ‡; **east'wards** ‡.

East Af'ri-can Pro-tec'tor-ate. A territory (245,060 sq. m.; pop. 2,376,000), forming, with the Protectorates of Zanzibar and Uganda, British East Africa; now officially known as KENYA.

East An'gli-a, 1 ay'gli-ə; 2 āg'gli-a. A kingdom of Anglo-Saxon England; now Norfolk and Suffolk counties.

East'bourne, 1 īst'bŏrn; 2 ēst'bôrn, *n.* An ancient coast town and modern seaside resort in Sussex, England; pop. 78,600.

East Cape. The most eastern point of Asia, on the Behring Strait. **Cape Dezh-nev'** ‡.

East Chi'ca-go. A city in N. W. Indiana; pop. 35,970.

East Cleve'land. A city in N. Ohio; pop. 27,300.

East'er, 1 īst'ər; 2 ēst'er, *n.* **1.** A Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ. **2.** The day on which the festival is celebrated. **Easter day** is the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on March 21, or on any of the 28 days following that date. Consequently the earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22, and the latest is April 25. **3§.** The Jewish passover. [< AS. *ēaster*, < *Ēastre*, goddess of spring.]—**Easter egg,** a decorated egg, or imitation of an egg, given as a present at Easter.—**E. Island,** an island of the Polynesian group in the S. Pacific ocean; 47 sq. m.; has 550 remarkable stone statues, 4 to nearly 80 ft. high.—**Wai'hu** ‡.—**East'er-tide,** *n.* The season of Easter; either the week or the 50 days after Easter.

East Flan'ders. A province in Belgium; 1,158 sq. m.; pop. 1,100,000; capital, Ghent (pop. 167,000); overrun and held by German forces during the World War, 1914–18.

East Gri'qua-land. See GRIQUALAND, EAST.

East Ham. A county borough in Essex, England; pop. 143,300; suburb of London.

East-hamp'ton, 1 īst-hamp'tən; 2 ēst-hămp'ton. A town in central Massachusetts; pop. 11,260.

East Hart'ford. A town in central Connecticut; pop. 11,650.

East In'dies, 1 in'dɪz; 2 in'dĭs. The two great S. Asian peninsulas and adjacent islands.

East Liv'er-pool. A city in E. Ohio; pop. 21,410.

East Lon'don. A seaport in Cape Province, Union of South Africa; pop. 21,000.

Eas'ton, 1 īs'tən; 2 ēs'ton, *n.* A city on the Delaware river, in W. Pennsylvania; seat of Lafayette College (Presbyterian), founded in 1832; pop. 33,820.

East Or'ange. A city in E. New Jersey; pop. 50,710.

East Prov'i-dence. A town in N. E. Rhode Island; pop. 21,800.

East Prus'sia, 1 prush'ə; 2 prŭsh'a. A province in N. E. Prussia; 14,786 sq. m.; pop. 2,229,290; capital, Königsberg; invaded by Russians, 1914–1915; recovered by Germans, 1915.

East Rid'ing, *n.* See RIDING[2], *n.*, 1.

East Saint Lou'is. A city on the Mississippi river in Illinois; pop. 66,740.

East Tur"ke-stan'. See TURKESTAN.

East Youngs'town. A village in E. Ohio; pop. 11,240.

eas'y, 1 īz'ɪ; 2 ēs'y, *a.* [EAS'I-ER; EAS'I-EST.] **1.** Not involving great exertion, discomfort, or difficulty. **2.** Free from discomfort or anxiety; comfortable. **3.** Possessed of a sufficient competence. **4.** Free from embarrassment or affectation; natural. **5.** Yielding; indulgent. **6.** Gentle; tractable. **7.** Causing no disquiet or discomfort; not burdensome. **8.** Self-indulgent. **9.** *Com.* Not straitened or tight, as money.—**eas'y-go"ing,** *a.* Taking the world easily.

eat, 1 ĭt; 2 ēt, *v.* [ATE or EAT, 1 et; 2 ēt (*ate* is preferred by many); EAT'EN (sometimes EAT); EAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** (1) Of solid food, to chew and swallow as nourishment; partake of or consume for the purpose of appeasing hunger or gratifying the appetite; take in as nourishment for the body or the mind; as, to *eat* dinner. (2) Of liquid or semi-liquid food, to consume as nourishment: used of soup and other foods usually taken with a spoon; as, he *ate* his soup noisily. **2.** To consume, (1) as a metal, by the action of oxygen or of an acid; rust; corrode; or (2) as the body, by cancer; hence, to wear away; waste: usually with *away, into, out,* or *up.* **3.** To take as mental or spiritual nourishment. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To furnish with meals. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take sustenance; feed; hence, to board. **2.** To gnaw or penetrate, as by any corrosive, cancerous, or other agency. [< AS. *etan.*]—**to eat crow** [U. S.], to submit to a reverse or humiliation.—**to eat humble pie,** to make humble apologies; humiliate oneself.—**to eat one's words,** to retract what one has said.—**eat'a-bl(e)** ‡. *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible. **II.** *n.* Something edible: often in *pl.*—**eat'age,** *n.* Pasturage, especially that obtained from aftermath. Compare EDDISH.—**eat'er,** *n.* One who eats.

eath ‡. (Scot. or Obs.) **I.** *a.* Easy. **II.** *adv.* Easily. **eath'ly** ‡; **eau,** 1 ō; 2 ô, *n.* [EAUX, 1 ōz; 2 ôz, *pl.*] [F.] Water: a word designating various perfumes, cordials, medicinal waters, etc.—**eau de Cologne,** see COLOGNE.—**eau"-de-vie',** *n.* A French name for brandy: properly three words. [20,880.

Eau Claire, 1 ō klār; 2 ô clâr. A city in W. Wisconsin; pop.

eaves, 1 īvz; 2 ēvs, *n. pl.* The projecting edge of a roof. [< AS. *efese*, clipped edge of thatch.]—**eaves'-drip",** *n.* An ancient law forbidding the erection of a building so close to a boundary-line that the eaves would drip on the land of another.—**eaves'-drop",** *vi. & vt.* To overhear, or try to overhear; listen clandestinely.—**eaves'-drop";** *n.* **1.** Water that drops from the eaves. **2.** The line near the wall of a house made by such droppings.—**eaves'drop"per,** *n.*—**eaves'drop"ping,** *n.*

ebb, 1 eb; 2 ĕb. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To recede, as the tide. **2.** To **ebᵉ,**) decline; fail. **II.** *n.* **1.** The reflux of tide water to the ocean: opposed to *flood.* **ebb'-tide"** ‡. **2.** Decrease; condition or period of decline. [< AS. *ebba.*] Syn.: see ABATE.

Eb"e-ne'zer, 1 eb'ɪ-nī'zər; 2 ĕb"e-nē'zer, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. **2.** In England, opprobriously, a dissenting chapel. **3.** *Bib.* Name given by Samuel to the stone set up by him in commemoration of the victory of the Israelites. *1 Sam.* vii, 12. **4.** Any memorial of divine help and deliverance. [Heb., *Eben ha-Ezer,* the stone of help.]

E'bers, 1 ē'bərz; 2 ē'bers, **Georg** (1837–1898). A German novelist and Egyptologist: *Homo Sum.*

E'bert, 1 ē'bərt; 2 ē'bert, **Friedrich** (1871–). First president of the German Republic; elected Feb. 11, 1919.

Eb'i-on-ite, 1 eb'ɪ-[*or* ī'bɪ-]ən-oit; 2 ĕb'ɪ-[*or* ē'bɪ-]on-ĭt, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a party in the early church (2d to 4th century) chiefly made up of Pharisees and Essenes. It denied the divinity of Christ and rejected the Pauline epistles. Compare NAZARENE. [< Heb. *'ebjōnīm,* the poor.]—**Eb"i-on-it'ic,** *a.*

Eb'lis, 1 eb'lɪs; 2 ĕb'lĭs, *n.* *Moham. Myth.* The chief of the jinns, who, refusing to worship Adam, were cast out of heaven; before his fall his name was Azazel. [< Ar. *Iblīs.*] **Ib'lees** ‡.

eb'on, 1 eb'ən; 2 ĕb'on. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of ebony. **2.** Very black. **II.** *n.* Ebony.—**eb'on-ite,** *n.* Black vulcanite, or hard rubber.—**eb'on-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To stain or polish, as wood, in imitation of ebony.

eb'o-ny, 1 eb'ə-nɪ; 2 ĕb'o-ny, *a.* Made of ebony; ebony-like.

eb'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] A hard, heavy wood, usually black, used for cabinet work, etc. It is furnished by various species of a genus (*Diospyros*) of hard-wooded trees. Of all these the heart-wood becomes black and is the ebony of commerce. [< Gr.ᴸᵗ⁺ *ebenos,* prob. < Egypt, *habni.*]

Ebor., *abbr.* [LL.] *Eboracum* (York); *Eboracensis* (of York).

e-brac'te-ate, 1 ī-brak'tɪ-ēt; 2 ē-brăc'te-ât, *a.* *Bot.* Without bracts. [< E- + L. *bractea,* thin plate.]

e-bri'e-ty ‖, 1 ī-brī'ɪ-tɪ; 2 e-brī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Drunkenness; inebriety. [< F. *ébriété,* < L. *ebrieta(t-)s,* < *ēbrius,* drunken.]—**e"bri-os'i-ty** §, *n.* Habitual intoxication.

E'bro, 1 ī'bro *or* (*Sp.*) ē'bro; 2 ē'bro *or* (*Sp.*) ę'bro, *n.* A river in N. E. Spain; nearly 500 m. to Mediterranean.

eb"ul-li'tion, 1 eb"ə-lish'ən; 2 ĕb"ŭ-lish'on, *n.* **1.** The bubbling of a liquid; boiling. **2.** Any sudden or violent agitation. [< L.ᴸᴸ *ē,* out, + *bullio,* boil.]—**e-bul'lient,** *a.* In a boiling condition; boiling; hence, enthusiastic. **-ly,** *adv.*—**e-bul'lience,** *n.* The condition of being ebullient. **e-bul'lien-cy** ‡.

eb'urn-, 1 eb'ərn-; 2 ĕb'ŭrn-. From Latin *ebur,* ivory: a combining form.—**eb'ur-nat"ed,** *a.* Condensed and hardened like bone.—**eb"ur-na'tion,** *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Ossification of joint-cartilage. **2.** Condensation of a bone-structure to the hardness of ivory.—**eb-ur'ne-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ivory. **eb-ur'ni-an** ‡. [lished Church.

E. C., *abbr.* Eastern Central (London postal district), Establ-ec-, *prefix.* From; out of: used before many words beginning with a consonant. [L., < Gr. *ek-,* < *ek,* form of *ex,* out, before a consonant.] [origin by adaptation.

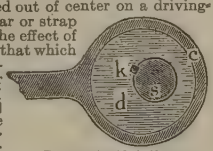
ec'ad, 1 ek'ad; 2 ĕc'ăd, *n.* *Ecol.* A habitat plant form due to **ē"car'tē',** 1 ē'kar'tē'; 2 ę'cär'tę', *n.* A game of cards for two persons, in which each player may discard (*écarter*) certain cards and draw others. [F., < L. *ex,* out, + *charta,* CARD¹.]

Ec-bat'a-na, 1 ek-bat'ə-nə; 2 ĕc-băt'a-na, *n.* Capital of ancient Media: founded 700 B. C.; modern *Hamadan.*

Ec'ce Ho'mo, 1 ek'sɪ hō'mo; 2 ĕc'ę hō'mo. [L.] Behold the

Man! from the words of Pilate (*John* xix, 5); specif., an artistic or other representation of Christ crowned with thorns.

ec-cen'tric, 1 ek-sen'trik; 2 ĕc-çĕn'tric. **I.** *a.* **1.** Departing from the usual custom or practise; peculiar; erratic. **2.** Not in the center. **3.** *Geom.* (1) Not having the same center: said of circles, spheres, etc.: opposed to *concentric.* (2) Not a perfect circle, as an elliptical orbit. **4.** Of or pertaining to an eccentric. (In senses 3 and 4 written also, as formerly in all senses, **excentric.**) **5.** Not having the same purpose. **6.** *Pathol.* Remote from the nervous center. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A disk mounted out of center on a driving-shaft, and surrounded by a collar or strap connected with a rod, giving the effect of a crank-motion. **2.** One who or that which is eccentric. **3.** A circle not having the same center as another that partly coincides with it. [< Gr. *ék,* out of, + *kentron,* CENTER.]



Eccentric (def. 1).
The disk, *d*, is eccentrically fixed by the key, *k*, to the shaft, *s*, and rotary movement of the shaft imparts a reciprocating movement to the connections of the collar, *c*.

ec'cen-tri'cal-ly, *adv.* — **ec''cen-tric'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIEZ, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being eccentric; oddity. **2.** An eccentric, odd, or capricious act. **3.** *Mech.* The distance between the centers of two eccentric circles or objects. **4.** *Mech.* (1) The condition or quality of being eccentric. (2) The ratio of the distance between the focus and the center of a conic to half of its transverse axis; formerly, the distance itself. See CONIC SECTION, under CONIC.

ex''cen-tric'i-ty ‡.

ec'chy-mosed, 1 ek'ı-mōst; 2 ĕc'y-mōst, *a.* Discolored by reason of a contusion, as in the case of a "black eye."

ec''chy-mo'sis, 1 ek''ı-mō'sis; 2 ĕc''y-mō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A discoloration, as a black-and-blue spot, resulting from the rupture of small blood-vessels by a blow or contusion. [< Gr. *ekchymōsis,* < *ék,* out, + *chymos;* see CHYME.]

—ec''chy-mot'ic, *a.* [astic, ecclesiology.

Eccl., Eccles., *abbr.* Ecclesiastes.—**eccl., eccles.,** *abbr.* Ecclesi-

ec-cle'si-a, 1 ek-klī'zı-ə; 2 ĕ-clē'zhi-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The popular or legislative assembly in Athens and other ancient Greek states, in which every free citizen could vote. **2.** *Eccl.* A body of Christians organized for worship and religious work; a church; congregation. [L., assembly (LL. church), < Gr. *ekklēsia,* < *ekkaleō,* < *ék,* out, + *kaleō,* call.]—**ec-cle'si-arch,** *n.* A church-ruler, especially one in high authority.

Ec-cle''si-as'tes, 1 e-klī''zı-as'tīz; 2 ĕ-clē''si-ąş'tēş, *n.* [LL.] One of the three canonical books of Holy Scripture attributed by Jewish tradition to King Solomon.

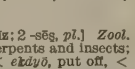
ec-cle''si-as'tic, 1 e-klī''zi-as'tık; 2 ĕ-clē''şi-ăs'tic. **I.** *a.* Ecclesiastical. **II.** *n.* **1.** One officially set apart for the service of the church; a cleric; a churchman; used chiefly in episcopal communions. **2.** *Early Ch. Hist.* A member of the estabished or orthodox church, as distinguished from heretics and unbelievers. [< Gr. *ekklēsiastikos,* for the assembly, < *ekklēsia,* assembly.]—**ec-cle''si-as'ti-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the church, especially considered as an organized and governing power. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ec-cle''si-as'ti-cism,** *n.* **1.** Devotion to the principles of the church or to its privileges and forms; also, the spirit that leads to such devotion. **2.** Systematically exercised ecclesiastical authority.—**ec-cle''si-ol'a-try,** *n.* The worship of the church; excessive veneration for the authority, forms, and traditions of the church.—**ec-cle''si-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The science of organic Christianity. **2.** The science of church architecture and decoration.—**ec-cle''si-o-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

Ec-cle''si-as'ti-cus, 1 e-klī''zı-as'tı-kus; 2 ĕ-clē''şi-ăş'ti-cŭs, *n.* One of the books of the Apocrypha, resembling in form the Proverbs of Solomon: accepted as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church. Called also the *Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach.* [< LL.; see ECCLESIASTIC.]

Ecclus., *abbr.* Ecclesiasticus.

ec'dy-sis, 1 ek'dı-sis; 2 ĕc'dy-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Zool.* The act of casting off an integument, as in serpents and insects; a molting; a coming out. [< Gr. *ekdysis,* < *ekdyō,* put off, < *ék,* out, + *dyō,* enter.]

e-ce'sis, 1 ī-sī'sis; 2 ē-çē'sĭs, *n. Ecol.* The adjustment of a plant to a new habitat; the establishment of an invader. [< Gr. *oikesis,* habitation.]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Order in Echelon (def. 1).

ec'hard, 1 ek'hard; 2 ĕc'härd, *n. Ecol.* The non-available water of the soil.

eche†, *v.* To increase or enlarge.

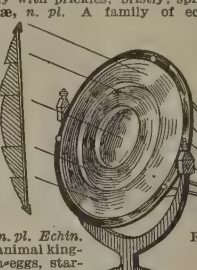
E''che-ga-ray', 1 ē''chē-ga-rī'; 2 ē''che-gä-rī', **José** (1832–1916). A Spanish physicist and dramatic author; sharer (with Mistral) of the Nobel prize for literature, 1904.

ech'e-lon, 1 esh'ı-len; 2 ĕch'e-lŏn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To form in echelon. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An arrangement of troops in the form of steps, each rank or division being parallel with the others, but not in the same alinement. **2.** A division marching in echelon. **3.** *Naut.* A similar disposition of vessels. **4.** *Optics.* A device made of glass plates constructed so that each overlaps the one below. [< F. *échelon,* < *échelle,* ladder, < L. *scala,* < *scando,* climb.]—**echelon lens,** see LENS. See illus. in next col.

ech'e-vin†, *n.* The warden of a gild; a municipal magistrate. [F., ult. < OHG. *sceffen,* order.]

e-chid'na, 1 ı-kid'nə; 2 e-cid'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] An egg-laying monotrematous mammal of Australia, etc., having a vermiform tongue, tubular snout with nostrils near the tip, fossorial feet, and strong spines intermixed with fur; a porcupine ant-eater. See illus. below. [L., < Gr. *echidna,* adder.]

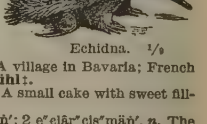
ech'in-, } 1 ek'ın-, ı-kaı'no-; 2 ĕc'in-, e-cī'no-. From
e-chi'no-, } Greek *echinos,* hedgehog: combining forms.—**ech'i-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sea-urchin.—**ech'i-nate,** *a.* Set or armed thickly with prickles; bristly; spiny. **ech'i-nat''ed** ‡.—**E-chi'ni-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of echinoideans, including the sea-eggs.—**e-chi'nid,** *n.* —**e-chi'ni-dan,** *n.* —**e-chi'ni-form,** *a.* Having the form of a sea-urchin or a sea-egg.—**e-chi'no-derm.** **I.** *a.* Echinodermatous. **II.** *n.* One of the *Echinodermata.* [+ Gr. *derma,* skin.] —**e-chi''no-der'mal,** *a.* Having the surface of the body covered with spines; echinodermatous.—**E-chi''no-der'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Echin.* A large division of the animal kingdom, including the sea-eggs, star-fishes, etc. **E-chi''no-der'ma** ‡.—**e-chi''no-der'ma-tous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Echinodermata.*—**e-chi'noid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Echinidæ* or *Echinoidea.* **2.** Echiniform. **II.** *n.* One of the *Echinidæ* or *Echinoidea.*—**Ech''i-noi'de-a,** *n. pl.* A large group of echinoderms, including sea-urchins, sea-eggs, etc.—**ech''i-noi'de-an,** *a. & n.*


Echelon Lens.

e-chi'nus, 1 ı-kaı'nus; 2 e-cī'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -naı; 2 -nī, *pl.*] 1. *Arch.* The cushion of the capital of a Doric column, or the corresponding part in some other order. **2.** A sea-urchin or echinoid. **3.** A hedgehog. [L., < Gr. *echinos,* hedgehog, sea-urchin.] **e-chi'nos** ‡.

ech'o, 1 ek'o; 2 ĕc'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give back or be given back as an echo; send back an echo of; reverberate. **2.** To reproduce; imitate. **3.** To respond. **4.** To give back a sound. **5.** *Whist & Bridge-whist.* To signal in a plain suit for a trump led in reply to a partner's call. **II.** *n.* [ECH'OES, *pl.*] **1.** A sound given back by an opposing surface and returned to its source. **2.** Reproduction of another's views or thoughts; a close imitation. **3.** Prompt response. **4.** [E-] *Class. Myth.* A mountain nymph who pined away in unrequited love till only her voice was left. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The repetition of a phrase in soft tone. (2) An echo-stop; an echo-organ. **6.** *Poetry.* A verse construction wherein one line repeats the last syllable or syllables of the line preceding. **7.** *Whist.* A response to a partner's trump-signal, and made in the same manner. **8.** *Bridge-whist.* The playing of a card other than the lowest held in the suit, no attempt being made to win the trick, in order to give information to a partner according to certain conventions. [L., < Gr. *ēchō,* echo.]—**ech'o-er,** *n.*—**ech'o-ic,** *a.* Pertaining to echoism or onomatopœia.—**ech'o-ism,** *n. Philol.* Word-making by the repetition or imitation of a sound heard; onomatopœia.

ech''o-la'li-a, 1 ek''o-lē'lı-ə; 2 ĕc''o-lā'li-a, *n. Pathol.* The senseless repetition of words. [< Gr. *ēchō,* echo, + *lalеō,* babble.]


Echidna. 1/9

ech'onet, *a.* Each one. **ech'on†.**

Eck'hart, Johannes or **Heinrich,** "Meister Eckhart" (1250?–1328?). A German Dominican monk, mystic, and pantheist.

Eck'mühl, 1 ek'mül; 2 ĕk'mül, *n.* A village in Bavaria; French defeated Austrians, 1809. **Egg'mühl** ‡.

é''clair', 1 ē''klār'; 2 ę''clâr', *n.* [F.] A small cake with sweet filling and icing, as of chocolate.

é''clair''cisse''ment', 1 ē''klār''sēs''mān'; 2 ę''clâr''çis''män', *n.* The clearing up of something obscure; a full explanation. [F.]

ec-lamp'si-a, 1 ek-lamp'sı-ə; 2 ĕc-lămp'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Convulsions. [< Gr. *eklampsis,* < *ék,* forth, + *lampō,* shine.]

é''clat', 1 ē''klą'; 2 ę''clą', *n.* 1. Showiness of achievement; brilliancy; splendor. **2.** Renown; celebrity; glory. [F.]

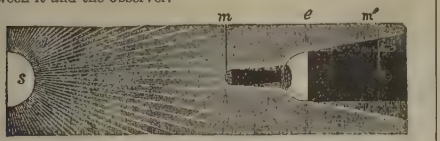
eclec., *abbr.* Eclectic.

ec-lec'tic, 1 ek-lek'tik; 2 ĕc-lĕc'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Selecting or made by selection from different systems or sources. **2.** Having broad views; liberal. **3.** Composed of selections; as, an *eclectic* review. **ec-lec'ti-cal** ‡.

II. *n.* One who practises selection from all systems or sources, as in philosophy or medicine. [< Gr. *ek,* out, + *legō,* select.]—**ec-lec'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ec-lec'ti-cism,** *n.* **1.** An eclectic method or system. **2.** *Philos.* A system composed of doctrines selected from different sources. **3.** That which is conceived or formed eclectically.

e-clipse', } 1 ı-klips'; 2 e-clĭps'. **I.** *vt.* [E-CLIPSED't, E-CLIPST'S;
e-clips'z, } E-CLIPS'ING.] **1.** To darken or hide by intervention; cause to suffer eclipse. **2.** Figuratively, to cast into the shadow; especially, to surpass so as to obscure; dim the brightness of. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) The obscuration of a heav-

enly body by its entering the shadow of another body, as when the moon enters the shadow of the earth. (2) The partial or total hiding of the sun by the intervention of the moon. **2.** Figuratively, any hiding or obscuring. [< Gr. *ekleipsis*, < *ek*, out, + *leipō*, leave.]—**lunar eclipse**, an eclipse of the moon caused by its entering the shadow of the earth.—**solar e.**, an eclipse of the sun by the passage of the moon between it and the observer.



Eclipses of the Sun and Moon (def. 2).

1, designates rays: *s*, the sun; *m*, the moon passing between the sun and the earth *e*, and causing an eclipse of the former, total in the depth of the shadow, and partial in the shaded region; *m′*, the moon in position to be totally eclipsed by the earth.

e-clip'sis, 1 ɪ-klip'sɪs; 2 e-clip'sis, *n. Gram.* **1.** Same as ELLIPSIS. **2.** Suppression of sound of certain radical consonants, as in Gaelic. [L.; see ECLIPSE.]

e-clip'tic, 1 ɪ-klip'tɪk; 2 e-clip'tic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to eclipses or to the ecliptic. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) That plane, passing through the center of the sun, which contains the orbit of the earth. **plane of the ecliptic‡.** (2) The great circle in which this plane intersects the celestial sphere; the apparent path of the sun around the celestial sphere. **2.** A great circle on a terrestrial globe drawn tangent to the tropics, used when a terrestrial globe is employed for a celestial. **e-clip'tick‡; e-clip'tik‡.—fixed ecliptic,** a fixed plane in the position of the ecliptic at some standard epoch.

ec'log[s], 1 ek'lɔg; 2 ĕc'lŏg, *n.* **1.** A poem containing dis-
ec'logue, ∫ courses or dialogs, with shepherds as principal speakers. **2.** A pastoral poem; bucolic. [< Gr. *eklogē*, selection.]

ec'lo-gite, 1 ek'lo-jaɪt; 2 ĕc'lo-ğɪt, *n. Petrol.* A rock consisting of red garnet, greenish pyroxene, and emerald-green smaragdite. [< Gr. *eklogos*, picked out, < *ek*, out, + *legō*, choose.]

e-col'o-gy, 1 ɪ-kel'o-jɪ; 2 e-cŏl'o-ğy, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* Same as BIO-
œ-col'o-gy, ∫ NOMICS. **2.** *Biol.* That division of biology which treats of the relations between organisms and their environment. [< Gr. *oikos*, home, + -LOGY.]—**ec''o-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**ec''o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-col'o-gist,** *n.*

econ., *abbr.* Economics, economist, economy.

ec''o-nom'i-cal, 1 ek''o-nem'ɪ-kəl; 2 ĕc''o-nŏm'ɪ-cal, *a.* **1.** Careful and provident in management; not wasteful nor extravagant; frugal; saving; as, an *economical* cook. **2.** Managed with prudence or practical wisdom; as, an *economical* business. **3.** *Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or manifested in the economy of creation; as, the *economical* Trinity, or the Trinity as revealed to man, in contradistinction to the *essential* Trinity. **4.** Economic. Syn.: see PRUDENT.—**ec''o-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-con'o-my, 1 ɪ-kɔn'o-mɪ; 2 e-cŏn'o-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -mɪz; 2 -mi§, *pl.*] **1.** Disposition to save or spare; carefulness in outlay; freedom from extravagance or waste; frugality; as, a man of *economy; economy* of words; *economy* in dress. **2.** Cheapness of operation, relative or absolute, as expressed in steam, fuel, or money. **3.** The management of household matters: usually with a qualifying adjective; as, domestic *economy.* **4.** Any practical system in which means are adjusted to ends, especially in the natural world; as, the *economy* of nature; the animal *economy;* the *economy* of a plant. **5.** The practical adjustment, organization, or administration of affairs or resources, especially of industrial resources of a state; as, political *economy.* **6.** *Theol.* A method of divine management of human affairs or a system of laws and regulations, rites, and ceremonies; the holy scheme of creation and redemption; specif., any particular method of divine government; as, the Mosaic *economy.* **7.** The handling and presentation of doctrine in a judicious manner. [< L. *œconomia*, < Gr. *oikonomia*, < *oikos*, house, + *nemō*, manage.] Syn.: see FRUGALITY; LEGISLATION.—**ec''o-nom'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to the science of economics; pertaining to money matters or wealth, or to the means and methods of living well and wisely; as, *economic* questions; *economic* management. **2.** Economical. **3.** Of practical usefulness; as, the *economic* employment of electricity. **4**‖. Pertaining to the management of household affairs.—**economic man,** see under MAN.—**ec''o-nom'ics,** *n.* The science that treats of the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.—**e-con'o-mist,** *n.* **1.** One who is proficient in economics. **2.** A manager of domestic or pecuniary resources. **3.** One who is careful and thrifty in management.—**e-con'o-mize** or **-mise,** *v.* [-MIZED; -MIZ''ING.] **I.** *t.* To use economically or thriftily. **II.** *i.* To be frugal or economical. Syn.: see RETRENCH.—**e-con'o-miz''er** or **-mis''er,** *n.*

e'co-tone, 1 ī'ko-tōn; 2 ē'co-tōn, *n. Ecol.* The zone wherein two different forms of vegetable life contend for the mastery. [< Gr. *oikos*, home, + *tonos*, stress.]

ĕ''cra''seur', 1 ĕ''kru''zʉr'; 2 ę''crā''zûr', *n.* A surgical instrument for removing tumors, etc., without effusion of blood. [F., < Dan. *krace*, break.]

ĕ''cru', 1 ĕ''krʉ' *or* ek'rʉ; 2 ę''crü' *or* ĕc'rų. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unbleached. **2.** Having the color of unbleached linen or of hemp. **II.** *n.* **1.** The color of unbleached linen; a light-yellowish brown. **2.** Goods made of unbleached linen. [F.]

ec'sta-size, 1 ek'stə-saɪz; 2 ĕc'stə-sīz, *v.* [-SIZED; -SIZ''ING.] **I.** *t.* To fill with a feeling of ecstasy; enrapture. **II.** *i.* To go into ecstasies. **ec'sta-sy‡** [Archaic].

ec'sta-sy, 1 ek'stə-sɪ; 2 ĕc'sta-sy, *n.* [-SIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being beside oneself through some extravagant and overpowering emotion or mental exaltation; as, an *ecstasy* of joy. **2.** An enrapturing or transporting influence; a rapture. **3.** In mysticism, the state of trance supposed to accompany inspiration. **4.** Religious rapture. **5**‖. Madness. [< Gr. *ekstasis*, trance.] Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; HAPPINESS; RAPTURE.—**ec-stat'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of ecstasy; transporting; enraptured. **ec-stat'i-cal‡.—II.** *n.* **1**§. A person subject to ecstasies or trances; an enthusiast. **2.** *pl.* Rapturous emotions.—**ec-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ec'to-, 1 ek'to, ekt-; 2 ĕc'to, ĕct-. From Greek *ektos*, with-
ect-, ∫ out, outside (< *ek*, out): combining forms.—**ec''to-blast,** *n. Embryol.* The ectoderm or epiblast. [+ Gr. *blastos*, bud.]—**ec''to-blas'tic,** *a.*—**ec'to-derm,** *n.* **1.** The outer layer of the integument of an organism. **2.** The outer germ layer of the embryo, from which the epithelial structures of the surface of the body and the nervous system develop. [+ Gr. *derma*, skin.]—**ec''to-der'mal, ec''to-der'mic,** *a.*—**ec-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Having the power of development without the host: said of parasitic organisms, as bacteria. [+ -GENOUS.] **ec''to-gen'ic‡.—ec'to-mere,** *n. Embryol.* One of the clearer primitive elements derived from the segmentation of the ovum which goes to form the ectoderm.—**ec''to-mer'ic,** *a.*—**ec''to-par'a-site,** *n.* A parasite that lives upon the exterior of its host, as a louse or the like.—**ec-to'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Displacement of parts or organs, especially when congenital.—**ec'to-plasm,** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The denser outer protoplasmic layer of a unicellular organism or cell without a cell-wall, as of an amœba or of certain ova. **2.** *Biol.* The clear and firm outer layer of the protoplasmic body within a cell.—**ec''to-plas'mic,** *a.*—**ec'to-sare,** *n.* The ectoplasm of protozoans.—**ec''to-sto'sis,** *n.* Ossification around the exterior of a cartilage.—**ec''to-troph'ic,** *a. Bot.* Growing on the outside (of roots): said of certain fungi.

-ec'to-my, 1 -ek'to-mɪ; 2 -ec'to-my, *suffix.* Removal of a part by cutting out: used in surgical terms to indicate certain kinds of operations; as, ureter*ectomy*, etc. [< Gr. *ektomē*, < *ek*, out, + *temnō*, cut.]

ec-tro'pi-on, 1 ek-trō'pɪ-en, -ɔn; 2 ĕc-trō'pi-ŏn, -ŭm, *n. Pa-*
ec-tro'pi-um, ∫ *thol.* A turning outward, partial or complete, of a part, as an eyelid, or the lips of the neck of the womb. [< Gr. *ektropion*, < *ektropos*, < *ek*, out, + *trepō*, turn.]

ec'type, 1 ek'taɪp; 2 ĕc'tȳp, *n.* **1.** An imitation or reproduction of an original: opposed to *prototype* and distinguished from *replica.* **2.** *Arch.* A figure or other work in relief. **3.** *Philos.* A reproduction, in a world of time and sense, of an eternal and non-sensuous idea: contrasted with *archetype.* [< L. *ectypus*, < Gr. *ektypos*, < *ek*, out, + *typos*, < *typtō*, strike.]—**ec'ty-pal‖,** *a.* Modeled after the type or original; reproduced.

ē''cu', 1 ē''kü' *or* ē-kü'; 2 ę''cü' *or* ę-cü', *n.* [F.] A former coin and monetary unit of European countries, commonly called a crown, and having a wide range of values.

E. C. U., *abbr.* English Church Union.—**Ecua.,** *abbr.* Ecuador.

Ec'ua-dor, 1 ek'wə-dēr; 2 ĕc'wa-dōr, *n.* A republic (116,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,323,900) in South America; capital, Quito.—**Ec''ua-do're-an,** *a. & n.* **Ec''ua-do'ri-an‡.**

ec''u-men'i-cal, 1 ek''yu-men'ɪ-kəl; 2 ĕc''yu-mĕn'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the habitable world; general; universal; specif., pertaining or claiming to pertain to the Christian church throughout the world; as, an *ecumenical* creed. [< Gr. *oikoumenikos*, < *oikumenē*, whole world, < *oikeō*, inhabit.] **ec''u-men'ic‡; œc''u-men'ic‡; œc''u-men'i-cal‡.**

ec'ze-ma, 1 ek'zɪ-mə; 2 ĕc'ze-ma, *n.* An inflammatory disease of the skin attended by itching. [< Gr. *ekzema*, < *ek*, out + *zeō*, boil.]—**ec-zem'a-tous,** *a.*

-ed, *suffix.* Termination (1) of the past tense, and (2) of the past participle of regular verbs and analogous adjectives. [(1) < AS. *-ede, -ode, -ade.* being *-de*, a reduced form of *dōn*, do, preceded by a verbal formative. (2) < AS. *-ed, -od, -ad*, an adj. and pp. suffix.] [editor.

Ed., *abbr.* [EDS., *pl.*] Editor.—**ed., edit.,** *abbr.* Edited, edition,

e-da'cious, 1 ɪ-dē'shus; 2 e-dā'shūs, *a.* Given to eating; voracious; devouring. [< L. *edax*, < *edo*, eat.]—**e-da'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**e-dac'i-ty,** *n.* Excess in eating; voracity; gluttony. **e-da'cious-ness‡.**

E'dam, 1 ī'dam; 2 ē'dăm, *n.* A town in Netherlands, 12 N. E. of Amsterdam; pop. 6,500.—**Edam cheese,** round, mild, long-keeping cheese made in Edam.

e-daph'ic, 1 ɪ-daf'ɪk; 2 e-dăf'ic, *a. Phytogeog.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by the state or condition of the soil rather than by climate; indigenous; local. [< Gr. *edaphos*, ground.]

Ed'da, 1 ed'ə; 2 ĕd'a, *n.* Either of two collections of Icelandic literature. (1) The *Elder Edda* (1055–1132); (2) The *Younger Edda* (1179–1241).—**Ed-da'ic, Ed'dic,** *a.*

ed'dish, 1 ed'ɪsh; 2 ĕd'ish, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The aftermath; also, stubble, or stubble-field. [< AS. *edisc.*] **ar'rish‡; ead'ish‡.**

ed'does, 1 ed'ōz; 2 ĕd'ōs, *n. pl.* [W. Ind. & W. Afr.] Edible tubers of some plant of the arum family (*Araceæ*); specif., the taro (*Colocasia antiguorum*). **ed'das‡; ed'ders‡.**

ed'dy, 1 ed'ɪ; 2 ĕd'y, *vt. & vi.* [ED'DIED; ED'DY-ING.] To move, or cause to move, in or as in an eddy.

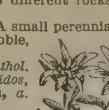
ed'dy, *n.* [ED'DIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A whirl or backward-circling current of water or air; a whirlpool; also, locally, the quiet water below or between rapids. **2.** Figuratively, a turning aside or departure from the main current of thought or life. [< Ice. *iđha*, < *iđh-*, back.] Syn.: see STREAM.

Ed'dy, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover (1821–1910). An American religious leader; founder of the Christian Science movement.

Ed'dy-stone, 1 ed'ɪ-stōn; 2 ĕd'y-stōn, *n.* A group of gneiss rocks in the English Channel, 14 m. S. S. W. of Plymouth breakwater.

Several lighthouses have been built on different rocks of the group since 1696.

e'del-weiss, 1 ā'del-vīs, *n.* A small perennial alpine herb of the aster family. [G., < *edel,* noble, + *weiss,* white.]


Edelweiss.

e-de'ma, 1 ı-dī'mə; 2 e-dē'ma, *n. Pathol.* Dropsy. [< Gr. *oidēma,* swelling, < *oidos,* swelling.] **œ-de'ma‡.—e-dem'a-tous,** *a.* Dropsical. **œ-dem'a-tous‡.**

E'den, 1 ī'dn; 2 ē'dn, *n.* **1.** In Biblical history, the garden that was the first home of Adam and Eve: often called *Paradise.* **2.** Any delightful region or abode. [LL., < Heb. *'ēden,* pleasure.]

e-den'tate, 1 ī-den'tēt; 2 ē-dēn'tāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Toothless. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Edentata.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the *Edentata.* See ARMADILLO. **2.** A creature without teeth. [< L. *e,* out, + *den(t-)s,* tooth.]—**E"den-ta'ta,** *n. pl.* An order of mammals, *Bruta,* including ant-eaters, sloths, and armadillos. See ARMADILLO.—**e-den'tu-lous,** *a.* Having no teeth. **e-den'ta-lous‡; e-den'tu-late‡.**

E-des'sa, 1 ı-des'ə; 2 e-dēs'a, *n.* An ancient city in Mesopotamia. See URFA.—**E-des'san,** *a.*

Ed'fu, 1 ed'fu; 2 ēd'fų, *n.* A village (pop. 6,000) in Esneh province, Upper Egypt: on the Nile; contains ancient ruins.

Ed'gar, 1 ed'gər; 2 ēd'gar, *n.* A masculine personal name. G. **Ed'gar,** 1 et'gur, 2 ēt'gär; It. **Ed-ga'ro,** 1 ed-gä'ro, 2 ēd-gä'-ro; L. **Ed-ga'rus,** 1 ed-gā'rus; 2 ēd-gā'rŭs. [Teut., rich spear.]

edge, 1 ej; 2 ĕdg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [EDGED; EDG'ING.] **1.** To sharpen; incite. **2.** To put an edging on. **3.** To move little by little, or carefully, edgewise, or as if edgewise; move on the edge. **4.** To dress or trim the edge of. **5.** To draw or move sidewise; sidle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The thin, sharp cutting part of a blade. **2.** Sharpness; acuteness. **3.** An abrupt border or margin; verge; brink; rim; as, the *edge* of a cliff. **4.** A bounding or dividing line; as, the *edge* of a plain. [< AS. *ecg.*] Syn.: see BANK; BOUNDARY; MARGIN.—**edge'-tool'** *n.* **1.** Any sharp cutting tool. **2.** Any dangerous or mischievous matter.—**to be on e.,** to be eager or impatient. —**edged,** *a.* Having an edge; sharp.—**edge'less,** *a.*—**edg'ing,** *n.* **1.** Anything serving as or attached to an edge. **2.** The dressing or ornamenting of edges.—**edge'wise.** **I.** *a.* Having the edge directed forward. **II.** *adv.* With the edge forward; in the direction of the edge. **edge'ways‡.—edg'y§,** *a.* **1.** Brought out too sharply; edge-like, as the outlines of a sculptured figure. **2.** Irritable; sharp-tempered; eager.

Edge'hill, 1 ej'hil; 2 ĕdg'hil, *n.* A ridge in S. Warwickshire, England; first battle of the English Civil War, 1642.

Edge'worth, 1 ej'wərth; 2 ĕdg'worth, **Maria** (1767–1849). An English novelist; *Castle Rackrent.*

edh, \ 1 eth; 2 ĕth, *n.* [AS.] The Anglo-Saxon letter **Ð, ð,** capital **eth,** / **Đ,** representing the sonant *th* of *this, smooth,* but sometimes confused with the thorn. See THORN, 4. It is used also in Icelandic.

ed'i-bl(e², 1 ed'ı-bl; 2 ĕd'i-bl. **I.** *a.* That may be eaten; fit to eat. **II.** *n.* Something suitable for food. [< L.LL *edo,* eat.]—**ed"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ed'i-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*

e'dict, 1 ī'dikt; 2 ē'dĭct, *n.* That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; a public ordinance emanating from a sovereign and having the force of law; hence, any proclamation of command or prohibition. [OF., < L. *e,* out, + *dico,* say.] Syn.: see LAW.—**e-dic'tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of edicts.—**e-dic'tal-ly,** *adv.*

ed'i-fice, 1 ed'ı-fis; 2 ĕd'i-fĭç, *n.* An important structure; **ed'i-fis²,** / a building. [< L.F *ædes,* building, + *facio,* make.] Syn.: see HOUSE.—**ed"i-fi'cial,** *a.*

ed'i-fy, 1 ed'ı-fai; 2 ĕd'i-fy, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To build up, or strengthen, especially in morals or religion; instruct; improve; enlighten. **2†.** To construct; lay out; also, to build over or upon. **3.** To produce mental or moral improvement. [< L.F *ædifico;* see EDIFICE.]—**ed"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of edifying, or the state of being edified; instruction or enlightenment.—**ed'i-fi-ca"to-ry,** *a.* Edifying.—**ed'i-fi"er,** *n.*—**ed'i-fy"ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

e'dile, 1 ī'dail; 2 ē'dīl, *n.* A magistrate of ancient Rome who had charge of public lands, buildings, etc. [< L. *ædilis,* < *ædes,* building.] **æ'dile‡.—e'dile-ship, æ'dile-ship,** *n.*—**e-dil'i-an, æ-dil'i-an,** *a.*—**e-dil'i-ty, æ-dil'i-ty,** *n.* Edileship.

Edin., *abbr.* Edinburgh.

Ed'in-burgh, 1 ed'ın-bur-o; 2 ĕd'in-bûr-o, *n.* The capital city of Scotland; pop. 420,280; seat of **Edinburgh University,** one of the centers of British learning; chartered, 1582.—**Ed'in-burgh-shire,** *n.* A county (pop. 506,380) in E. Lowlands, Scotland. **Ed'in-burgh‡.**

Ed'i-son, 1 ed'ı-sən; 2 ĕd'i-son, **Thomas Alva** (1847–). An American investigator and inventor in the field of electricity; invented the incandescent light, kinetoscope, phonograph, etc.

Edit., *abbr.* Edition.

ed'it¢, 1 ed'ıt; 2 ĕd'it, *vt.* **1.** To oversee the preparation of for publication; conduct, as a periodical. **2.** To prepare for use by compiling, arranging, emending, etc. [< L. *editus,* pp. of *edo,* give out.]—**e-dit'ion,** *n.* **1.** A published form of a literary work, or a copy of the form so published. **2.** The total number of copies of a book, magazine, newspaper, etc., issued at once.—**ed'i-tor,** *n.* One who edits; one having charge of a publication.—**ed"i-to'ri-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or emanating from an editor. **II.** *n.* An article in a journal, or periodical, presumably written by the editor or by his subordinate, and published as an official argument or expression of opinion; a leading article.—**ed"i-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ed'i-tor-ship,** *n.* The office and duties of an editor.

E'dith, 1 ī'dıth; 2 ē'dĭth, *n.* A feminine personal name. It. **E'di-ta,** 1 ē'di-ta, 2 ę'dī-ta; L. **Ed'i-tha,** 1 ed'ı-thə, 2 ĕd'i-tha. [Teut., rich gift.]

Ed'mon-ton, 1 ed'mən-tən; 2 ĕd'mon-ton, *n.* **1.** A town in Middlesex county, England: N. suburb of London; pop. 66,810. **2.** A town; capital of Alberta province, Canada; pop. 58,627.

Ed'mund, 1 ed'mund; 2 ĕd'mŭnd, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ed, Ed'die, Ned** (dims.). Dan. **Ed'mund,** 1 ed'-mŭnth, 2 ĕd'mųnth; D. **Ed'mond,** 1 et'mônt, 2 ēt'mônt; F. **Ed"mond',** 1 ēd"mōn', 2 ed"môn'; G. **Ed'mund,** 1 et'mųnt, 2 ēt'mųnt; It. **Ed-mon'do,** 1 ed-mōn'do, 2 ēd-mōn'do; Pg. Sp. **Ed-mun'do,** 1 ed-mŭn'do, 2 ĕd-mųn'do. **2. Saint** (841–870), king of East Anglia; martyred by Danes. **3. E. II.,** "Ironside" (981–1016), king of England. [Teut., valuable protection.]

Ed'na, 1 ed'nə; 2 ĕd'na, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Heb., pleasure.]

E'dom, 1 ī'dəm; 2 ē'dom, *n.* **1.** Later name of Esau (*Gen.* XXV, 30). **2.** Idumæa, a region S. of Moab (*Num.* XX, 14–21).—**E'dom-ite,** *n.* A descendant of Esau, or an inhabitant of Edom.—**E'dom-it"ish,** *a.*

E. D. S., *abbr.* English Dialect Society.

ed'u-ca-bl(e², 1 ej'u-[*or* ed'yu-]kə-bl; 2 ĕj'u-[*or* ĕd'yu-]ca-bl, *a.* Capable of being educated. [< L. *educo,* educate, < *e,* out, + *duco,* lead.]

ed'u-cate, 1 ej'u-[*or* ed'yu-]kēt; 2 ĕj'u-[*or* ĕd'yu-]cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED⁴; -CAT'ING.] To teach and discipline, so as to develop the natural powers; develop and train for some special pursuit; instruct. [< L. *educatus,* pp., < *e,* out, + *duco,* lead.] Syn.: see TEACH.—**ed'u-cat"ed,** *pa.* Developed and informed by education; instructed; trained. Syn.: see INTELLIGENT.

ed"u-ca'tion, 1 ej"u-[*or* ed'yu-]kē'shən; 2 ĕj"u-[*or* ĕd'yu-]cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The systematic development and cultivation of the natural powers, by inculcation, example, etc. **2.** Instruction and training in an institution of learning. **3.** Instruction as a system, science, or art; pedagogy. **4.** The result of such instruction and training. **5.** The training of animals. **6.** The culture of bees, bacteria, etc.

Syn.: breeding, cultivation, culture, development, discipline, information, instruction, knowledge, learning, nurture, reading, schooling, study, teaching, training, tuition. *Education* (L. *educere,* to lead or draw out) is the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and other natural powers. *Education* is the harmonious development of all our faculties. It begins in the nursery, and goes on at school, but does not end there. It continues through life, whether we will or not. *Instruction,* the impartation of *knowledge* by others (L. *instruere,* to build in or into), is but a part of education, often the smallest part. *Teaching* is the more familiar and less formal word for *instruction. Training* refers not merely to the impartation of *knowledge,* but to the exercising of one in actions with the design to form habits. *Discipline* is systematic and rigorous *training,* with the idea of subjection to authority and perhaps of punishment. *Tuition* is the technical term for *teaching* as the business of an instructor or as in the routine of a school: *tuition* is narrower than *teaching,* not, like the latter word, including *training.* We speak of the *teaching, training,* or *discipline,* rather than of the *education* or *tuition* of a dog or a horse. Compare KNOWLEDGE; LEARNING; NURTURE; REFINEMENT; WISDOM.—Ant.: ignorance, illiteracy. Compare synonyms for IGNORANT.

—**ed"u-ca'tion-al,** *a.* Of of pertaining to education.—**ed"u-ca'tion-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** One interested in educational forms or methods; one employed in educational pursuits; a practical educator. **2.** Same as EDUCATIONIST.—**ed"u-ca'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* —**ed"u-ca'tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**ed"u-ca'tion-ist,** *n.* One versed in educational theories or devoted to educational interests.—**ed'u-ca-tiv(es,** *a.*—**ed'u-ca"tor,** *n.* A teacher.

e-duce', 1 ı-diūs'; 2 e-dūç', *vt.* [E-DUCED'¢; E-DUC'ING.] To call forth; draw out; deduce; evoke. [< L. *e,* out, + *duco,* lead.]—**e-du'ci-bl(e²,** *a.*—**e'duct,** *n.* **1.** That which is educed; something brought out or developed from another. **2.** *Chem.* A body developed by decomposition from another body in which it originally existed, as opposed to a product resulting from chemical change. **3§.** Outcome.—**e-duc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of educing. **2.** An educt. See EDUCT, *n.,* 1. **3.** *Mech.* The act of exhausting, as an engine-cylinder, of steam; used in various self-explaining compounds, as **eduction-pipe, e.-side, e.-valve;** now mostly superseded by *exhaust.*—**e-duc'-tiv(es,** *a.*—**e-duc'tor,** *n.* One who or that which educes.

e-dul'co-rate, 1 ı-dul'ko-rēt; 2 e-dŭl'eo-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED⁴; -RAT'-ING.] **1.** To correct the acidity or acridity of; soften; sweeten. **2§.** *Chem.* To cleanse or free from soluble acids, salts, etc., by washing with water. [< E- + LL. *dulcorato,* pp. of *dulcoro,* sweeten, < L. *dulcis,* sweet.]—**e-dul"co-ra'tion,** *n.*—**e-dul'co-ra-tiv(es,** *a.*

Edw., *abbr.* Edward, Edwin.

Ed'ward, 1 ed'wərd; 2 ĕd'ward, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ed, Ed'die, Ned, Ned'dy, Ted, Ted'dy** (dims.). Dan. **Ed'-vard,** 1 ēd'vārth, 2 ęd'värth; D. G. **E'du-ard,** 1 ē'dū-ārt, 2 ę'dų-ärt; F. **E"dou"ard',** 1 ē"dū"ār', 2 ę"dų"är'; It. Pg. Sp. **E"du-ar'do,** 1 ē"dū-är'do, 2 ę"dų-är'do; It. **E"do-ar'do‡, O"do-ar'do‡;** Pg. **Du-ar'te‡;** Sw. **E'du-ard,** 1 ē'dū-ārd, 2 ę'dū-ärd. **2.** One of various sovereigns of England, notably: (1) **E.** "the Confessor" (1004–1066), rebuilt Westminster Abbey. (2) **E. I.,** "Longshanks" (1239–1307), conquered Wales; acknowledged Lord of Scotland by John de Balliol and other claimants to the Scottish throne. (3) **E. II.** (1284–1327), defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn, 1314; murdered. (4) **E. III.** (1312–1377), defeated the Scots and the French. (5) **E. IV.** (1442–1483), overthrew the Lancastrians. (6) **E. V.** (1470?–1483), murdered in the Tower. (7) **E. VI.** (1537–1553), during his reign the Reformation progressed. (8) **E. VII.,** "the Peacemaker" (1841–1910), states-

man and diplomat. **3. E., the Black Prince** (1330–1376), Prince of Wales; fought at Crécy and Poitiers. [Teut., valuable or happy guard or keeper.]

Ed·ward'i-an, 1 ed-wēr'dɪ-ən; 2 ĕd-wȧrd'ɪ-ən, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Edward. Specif. (*Eng. Hist.*): (1) Relating to Edward I. of England as regards the writs founded on the statute of Gloucester, which enforced the law that a grant in fee simple by a tenant for life, or in dower, caused forfeiture of the entire estate. (2) Indicating the style of architecture of the time of the first three Edwards. (3) Pertaining to the adoption of a new ritual and important changes in church management, in the reign of Edward VI. (4) Relating to Edward VII., his reign, policies, etc.

Ed'wards, 1 ed'wȧrdz; 2 ĕd'wȧrds, *n.* **1. Jonathan** (1703–1758), an American theologian and metaphysician. **2. Jonathan** (1745–1801), American theologian; son of preceding.

Ed'win, 1 ed'wɪn; 2 ĕd'vɪn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ed, Ed'die** (dims.). Dan. **Ed'win,** 1 ed'vin, 2 ĕd'vin; G. **Ed'win,** 1 et'vin, 2 ĕt'vin; It. **E"du-i'no,** 1 ē"dū-ī'no, 2 ĕ"dų-ī'no; L. **Ed-wi'nus,** 1 ed-wɑī'nus, 2 ĕd-wī'nŭs. **2.** (583–633.) King of Northumbria; married Ethelburga of Kent, a Christian; conquered the West Saxons; defeated and slain by Mercian and Welsh forces. [Teut. *mas.*, valuable friend.]

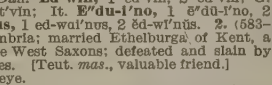
ee, 1 i; 2 ē, *n.* [Scot.] An eye.

-ee¹, *suffix.* Found chiefly in law terms, denoting the recipient of something; as payee, grantee, etc.; opposed to *-er* or *-or*, as in payer, grantor. [< OF. *-e*, fem. *-ee*, < L. *-atus*, -ATE.]

-ee², *suffix.* A diminutive ending, as in goatee.

E. E., *abbr.* Early English, Electrical Engineer, Ells English, errors excepted.—**E. E. & M. P.,** *abbr.* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

eel, 1 il; 2 ēl, *n.* **1.** A fish without ventral fins and of elongated snake-like form. **2.** An eel-like fish, as a lamprey. **lam'per-eel"**†. **3.** An eel-worm. [< AS. *ǣl.*]—



Common Eel (def. 1). 1/10

eel'-grass", *n.* A herb (*Zostera marina*) of the pondweed family, of grass-like appearance, and growing wholly under water.—**eel'-pot,** *n.* A form of eel-catching basket.—**eel'-pout,** *n.* A marine fish with an eel-like body tapering backward. *Zoarces anguillaris* is the American and *Z. viviparus* the European eel-pout.—**eel'-worm,** *n.* A thread worm or nematode.—**eel'y,** *a.* Eel-like.

een, 1 in; 2 ēn, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Eyes. **e'en**†.

e'en, *adv.* Same as EVEN: a contraction.

-eer, *suffix.* A termination of nouns denoting calling or profession, etc.; as, muleteer, charioteer, etc. In some cases it is added to denote disdain, as in such words as profiteer, pamphleteer. [= -ER, preceded by formative *-e-*. See -IER.]

e'er, 1 ār; 2 ēr, *adv.* Same as EVER: a contraction.

ee'ry, 1 ī'rɪ; 2 ē'ry, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Inspiring fear or awe; weird. **2.** Affected by fear; awed. **ee'rie**†.—**ee'ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ee'ri-ness,** *n.*

E. E. T. S., *abbr.* Early English Text Society.

ef'fa-bl(eɪ)], 1 ef'ə-bl; 2 ĕf'a-bl, *a.* That can be uttered or explained. [< L. *effabilis*, < *ex*, out, + *for*, speak.]

ef-face', 1 e-fēs'; 2 ĕ-fā'ç, *vt.* [EF-FACED'; EF-FAC'ING.] **1.** To obliterate, as written characters; wipe out; cancel. **2.** To cause to be unnoticed. [< F. *effacer*, < *ef-*, out, + *face*, FACE.] Syn.: see CANCEL.

—**e-face'a-bl(e²)],** *a.*—**ef-face'ment,** *n.*—**ef-fa'civ(eš,** *a.* Disposed or tending to efface.

ef-fect', 1 e-fekt'; 2 ĕ-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To bring about; bring to an issue or to full success; cause; produce. **2.** To achieve; accomplish.' [< L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficio*, < *ex*, out, + *facio*, do.]

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, carry out, carry through, close, complete, conclude, consummate, do, end, execute, finish, fulfil, make effective, perform, produce, put in action, put in (or into) effect, put in operation, put through, realize, set in motion. *Effect, execute, consummate,* and *realize* all signify to embody in fact what was before in thought. One may *realize* that which he has done nothing to *bring about;* he may *realize* the dreams of youth by inheriting a fortune; but he can not *effect* his early designs except by *doing* the utmost that is necessary to make them fact. *Effect* includes all that is *done* to *accomplish* the intent; *execute* refers rather to the final steps; *consummate* is limited quite sharply to the concluding act. Care must be taken to distinguish between *effect* and *affect.* An officer *executes* the law when he proceeds against its violators; a purchase is *consummated* when the money is paid and the property delivered. *Execute* refers more commonly to the commands of another, *effect* and *consummate* to one's own designs; as, the commander *effected* the capture of the fort, because his officers and men promptly *executed* his commands. See ACCOMPLISH; DO; FINISH; MAKE.

—**ef-fect'er,** *n.* One who or that which effects. **ef-fec'tor**‡.—**ef-fect'i-bl(eɪ)],** *a.*—**ef-fec'tiv(eš.** **I.** *a.* Producing, or adapted to produce, an effect; efficient. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is fit for efficient or active service. Specif.: *Mil.* (1) A soldier fit for duty. (2) The number of men available for active service; as, a war *effective* of 250,000. **2.** That which effects, a cause. **3.** *Com.* Silver or gold currency, as distinguished from paper; coin. Syn.: see EFFICIENT; POWERFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ef-fect', *n.* **1.** A result or product of some cause or agency; a consequence. **2.** Practical efficiency. **3.** The substance of a statement; gist. **4.** Active operation; execution. **5.** Fact or reality: following *in.* **6.** *pl.* Movable goods. **7.** *Mech.* Useful work performed by a machine. **8.** A mental state or attitude resulting from observation or external impression; as, the *effect* of a picture.

Syn.: see ACT; CONSEQUENCE; END; OPERATION; PRODUCT.

ef-fec'tor, 1 e-fek'tər; 2 ĕ-fĕc'tor, *n. Psychol.* A specialized terminal organ at the periphery of a motor nerve, as a muscle or gland, serving to transform nerve-impulses into physical action. Compare RECEPTOR.

ef-fec'tu-al, 1 e-fek'ċhu-əl *or* -tiu-əl; 2 ĕ-fĕc'ċhu-əl *or* -tū-əl, *a.* **1.** Possessing or exercising adequate power to produce a designed effect; completely efficient; efficacious; as, *effectual* measures. **2**†. True. [< L. *effectus*, see EFFECT, *v.*] **ef-fec'tu-el**†. Syn.: see POWERFUL.—**effectual calling** (*Theol.*), the gospel calling of sinners to repentance accompanied by the efficacious influences of the Holy Spirit.—**ef-fec"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**ef-fec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* With effect; also, actually; truly.—**ef-fec'tu-al-ness,** *n.*—**ef-fec'tu-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED²; -AT"ING.] To make effectual; effect.—**ef-fec"tu-a'tion,** *n.* [right. **ef-fere'**‡.

ef-feir', 1 e-flr'; 2 ĕ-fĕr', *vt.* [Scot.] To pertain to; belong to by

ef-feir', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Something fitting or becoming, as one's rank. **2.** State, quality, or condition.

ef-fem'i-nate, 1 e-fem'ɪ-nēt; 2 ĕ-fĕm'ɪ-nāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-NAT'ED²; -NAT'ING.] To make or become womanish or unmanly; weaken. **II.** *a.* Having womanish traits or qualities; unmanly; voluptuous; delicate. [< L. *ex*, out, + *femina*, woman.] Syn.: see FEMININE; PUSILLANIMOUS.—**ef-fem'i-na-cy,** *n.* The quality of being effeminate; womanishness. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [Turk.]

ef-fen'di, 1 e-fen'dɪ; 2 ĕ-fĕn'dɪ, *n.* A title of respect; *sir* or *Mr.*

ef'fer-ent, 1 ef'ər-ent; 2 ĕf'er-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Carrying or carried outward, as influences from a nerve-center to muscles, the cells of glands, etc.; discharging: opposed to *afferent.* **II.** *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* An efferent vessel or nerve. **2.** A stream carrying off water, as from a pond. [< L. *effero*, ppr. *efferen(t-)s*, < *ex*, out, + *fero*, bring.]

ef"fer-vesce', 1 ef"ər-ves'; 2 ĕf"er-vĕs', *vi.* [-VESCED'(t); -VESC'ING.] **1.** To bubble up; give off bubbles of gas, as water charged with carbon dioxid; come away in bubbles as a gas. **2.** To give way to irrepressible feeling. [< L. *ex*, out, + *fervesco*, < *ferveo*, boil.]—**ef"fer-ves'cence,** *n.* The escape of bubbles of gas from a liquid otherwise than by boiling, or the condition of a substance resulting therefrom; a bubbling up; as, the *effervescence* of a carbonate with an acid; irrepressible excitement or emotion. **ef"fer-ves'cen-cy**‡.—**ef"fer-ves'-cent,** *a.* Giving off bubbles of gas; coming off in bubbles, as gas from a liquid; effervescing, or having the property of effervescing.—**ef"fer-ves'ci-bl(eɪ,** *a.*—**ef"fer-ves'civ(eš,** *a.*

ef-fete', 1 e-flt'; 2 ĕ-fĕt', *a.* Worn out and incapable of further production; exhausted; barren. [< L. *ex*, out, + *fetus*, producing.]

ef"fi-ca'cious, 1 ef'ɪ-kē'shus; 2 ĕf"ɪ-cā'shŭs, *a.* Producing or capable of producing an intended effect; having efficacy. [< L. *efficax*, < *efficio*, EFFECT.] Syn.: see EFFICIENT; POWERFUL.—**ef"fi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**ef"fi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.*—**ef'fi-ca-cy,** *n.* Power to produce an effect; effective energy. Syn.: see POWER; WEIGHT.

ef-fi'cient, 1 e-fish'ent; 2 ĕ-fish'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Acting or having power to act, effectually; competent; as, an *efficient* leader. **2.** Productive of effects; causative. [< L. *efficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *efficio*; see EFFECT.]

Syn.: effective, effectual, efficacious. That is *effective* which accomplishes an intended effect with emphasis, decision, and certainty; that is *effectual* which acts with such finality as to leave no more to be done. *Effective* measures will put an *effectual* stop to objectionable proceedings. That is *efficient* which is thought of as acting or capable of acting continuously, and with energy equal to any demand; thus, an *efficient* cause is an agency from the action of which an effect necessarily and certainly follows. That is *efficacious* which is thought of as having power, which may be active or may continue latent, to produce an *effectual* result; as, a medicine *efficacious* against fever. A person may be said to be *efficient* in general character or action; as, an *efficient* business man; he may be called *effective* in some special relation; as, an *effective* speaker; the *efficient* person is habitually energetic, industrious, sagacious, and alert; a man may be an *effective* speaker on occasion who is not *efficient* in ordinary life. *Efficacious* and *effectual* are not used of persons.—Ant.: awkward, dull, feckless, feeble, fruitless, idle, ineffective, ineffectual, inefficacious, inefficient, inoperative, negligent, powerless, remiss, unavailing, useless, vain.

—**ef-fi'cien-cy,** *n.* **1.** The character of being efficient; effectiveness. **2.** *Mech.* The ratio of effect produced to the energy expended. **ef-fi'ciencɛ**†. Syn.: see ABILITY; POWER.—**ef-fi'-cient-ly,** *adv.*

ef-fi'cient, *n.* **1.** A qualified person, as a properly drilled British volunteer. **2.** An efficient cause. **3.** *Math.* A factor.

ef-fig'i-es], *n.* An effigy. [L.]

ef'fi-gy, 1 ef'ɪ-jɪ; 2 ĕf'ɪ-ġy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] **1.** A figure representing a person, as a sculptured figure or a head on a coin. **2.** A stuffed figure made to represent some person who has incurred odium, usually displayed in public and then burned or hanged. [< L. *effigies*, < *ex*, out, + *fingo*, form.] Syn.: see IMAGE.

ef-fla'tion, 1 e-flē'shən; 2 ĕ-flā'shon, *n.* That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation. [< L. *efflatus*, pp. of *efflo*, < *ex*, out, + *flo*, blow.]

ef"flo-resce', 1 ef"lo-res'; 2 ĕf"lo-rĕs', *vi.* [-RESCED'; -RESC'-ING.] **1.** To blossom, bloom, or flower. **2.** *Chem.* To become powdery, wholly or in part, and lose crystalline structure through loss of water of crystallization on exposure to the air; also, to become covered with a crust of saline particles left by evaporation, as the ground. [< L. *ex-*intens. + *floreo*, blossom.]—**ef"flo-res'cence,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The time or act of flowering. **2.** *Pathol.* A cutaneous rash. **3.** *Chem.* The process, act, or result of efflorescing. **ef"flo-res'cen-cy**‡.—**ef"flo-res'cent,** *a.* **1.** Blossoming out; blooming. **2.** *Chem.* (1) Tending or liable to effloresce. (2) Forming into white threads or powder; covered with efflorescence.

ef'flu-ence, 1 ef'lu-ens; 2 ĕf'lų-ĕnç, *n.* A flowing out; emanation. [< L. *ex,* out, + *fluo,* flow.] **ef'flu-en-cy** ‡.—**ef'flu-ent,** *a.* & *n.*

ef-flu'vi-um, 1 e-flū'vi-ŭm; 2 ē-flų'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A, *pl.*] **I.** An invisible emanation; especially, a noxious or ill-smelling exhalation from decaying matter: commonly in the plural; as, the *effluvia* from foul drains. **2.** *Physics.* A theoretic imponderable agent formerly regarded as the source of the electric and magnetic forces of certain substances. [L.]—**ef-flu'vi-al,** *a.* **ef-flu'vi-ous** ‡.

ef'flux, 1 ef'luks; 2 ĕf'lŭks, *n.* An outflow; effluence; emanation. [< L. *effluxus,* pp. of *effluo,* < *ex,* out, + *fluo,* flow.]

Longitudinal Section of a Hen's Egg.

a, i, chalazæ; *b,* yolk-membrane; *c,* yellow food-yolk; *d,* germinal vesicle; *e,* white yolk (the concentric white lines in the yellow yolk are of the same substance); *f,* shell; *g,* shell-membrane; *h,* air-chamber; *j,* albumen or white of the egg.

ef-front'er-y, } 1 e-frunt'ėr-ı; 2
ef-frunt'er-y², ∫ ē-frŏnt'er-y, *n.* [-ER-IES², *pl.*] Insolent assurance; audacity; impudence. [< L.² *ex,* out, + *frons* (*frŏnt-*)*s,* forehead.]

Syn.: assurance, audacity, boldness, brass, hardihood, impudence, insolence, shamelessness. *Audacity,* in the sense here considered, is a reckless defiance of law, decency, public opinion, or personal rights, claims, or views, approaching the meaning of *impudence* or *shamelessness,* but always carrying the thought of the personal risk that one disregards in such defiance; the merely *impudent* or *shameless* person may take no thought of consequences; the *audacious* person recognizes and recklessly braves them. *Hardihood* defies and disregards the rational judgment of men. *Effrontery* (L. *effrons,* barefaced, shameless) adds to *audacity* and *hardihood* the special element of defiance of considerations of propriety, duty, and respect for others, yet not to the extent implied in *impudence* or *shamelessness. Impudence* disregards what is due to superiors: *shamelessness* defies decency. *Boldness* is forward-stepping courage, spoken of with reference to the presence and observation of others; *boldness,* in the good sense, is courage viewed from the outside; but the word is frequently used in an unfavorable sense to indicate a lack of proper sensitiveness and modesty. Compare ASSURANCE; BRAVE; IMPUDENCE.—Ant.: bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, modesty, sensitiveness, shrinking, shyness, timidity.

ef-fulge', 1 e-fulj'; 2 ē-fŭlj', *v.* [EF-FULGED'; EF-FULG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to beam or shine forth; radiate. **II.** *i.* To beam or shine forth in great luster. [< L. *effulgeo,* < *ex,* forth, + *fulgeo,* shine.]

ef-ful'gence, 1 e-ful'jens; 2 ē-fŭl'gĕnç, *n.* A shining forth brilliantly; beaming brightness; splendor.—**ef-ful'gent,** *a.*—**ef-ful'gent-ly,** *adv.*

ef-fuse', } 1 e-fiūz'; 2 ē-fŭs', *v.* [EF-FUSED'; EF-FUS'ING.]
ef-fuze'ᵣ, ∫ **I.** *t.* To pour forth; shed. **II.** *i.* **1.** To issue forth; emanate. **2.** *Physics.* To flow through a porous diaphragm or an aperture under pressure: said of gases. [< L. *ex,* out, + *fundo,* pour.]—**ef-fuse',** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Spreading loosely, especially on one side, as the panicle of the common rush. (2) Spreading flat, as the plant-body of some thallophytic epiphytes. **2.** *Zool.* (1) *Entom.* Composed of loosely joined parts; not compact. (2) *Conch.* Having the lips separated by a groove; expanded. **3**†. Poured out freely; profuse.

ef-fu'sion, 1 e-fiū'żan; 2 ē-fū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of pouring forth, or that which is poured forth. **2.** An outpouring, as of fancy or sentiment: applied ironically to literary compositions. **3.** Sentimental demonstration. **4.** The pouring out of the blood or other fluid, as into the cellular tissue. [< L. *effusio(n-),* < *effusus;* see EFFUSE, *v.*]

ef-fu'siv(es, 1 e-fiū'siv; 2 ē-fū'siv, *a.* **1.** Overflowing with sentiment; demonstrative; gushing. **2.** Pouring forth; shedding abroad: with *of.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**effusive rocks** (*Petrol.*), volcanic rocks poured out on the surface of the earth.

E. Fl., *abbr.* Ells Flemish.—**E. Fr.,** *abbr.* Ells French.

eft, 1 eft; 2 ĕft, *n.* **1.** A newt. **2.** A small lizard. [< AS. *efete.*]

eft, *adv.* [Archaic or Obs.] Again; afterwards. [AS.]

eft-soon'‖, 1 eft-sūn'; 2 ĕft-sōōn', *adv.* Soon afterward or again; hence, speedily; quickly. [< AS. *eft,* again, + SOON.] **eftes; eft-soons'**‡.

Eg., Egy., *abbr.* Egypt, Egyptian, Egyptology.—**e. g., ex. gr.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example: for instance).

e-gad'‖, 1 ı-gad'; 2 ē-găd', *interj.* By God! a minced oath.

e'gal†, *a.* & *n.* Equal; an equal.

Eg'bert, 1 eg'bart; 2 ĕg'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. It. Pg. **Eg-ber'to,** 1 eg-ber'to, 2 ĕg-bĕr'to; L. **Eg-ber'tus,** 1 eg-bûr'tus, 2 ĕg-bĕr'tŭs. **2.** (770?–839). King of Wessex from 802; conquered Devon, Cornwall, Mercia, Northumbria, and Wales; defeated the Danes and Britons at Hengest Down. [Teut., formidably bright.]

e-gest', 1 ı-jest'; 2 ē-gĕst', *vt.* To eject or void, as feces, perspiration, or other excrementitious matter; excrete. [< L. *egestus,* pp. of *egero,* < *e,* out, + *gero,* bear.]

—**e-ges'tion,** *n.* Defecation.—**e-ges'tiv(es,** *a.* Excretory: opposed to *ingestive.* [*ingesta.*

e-ges'ta, 1 ı-jes'tə; 2 ē-gĕs'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Excreta: opposed to

egg¹, } 1 eg; 2 ĕg, *vt.* To instigate or incite; urge: commonly
egᵍ, ∫ followed by *on.* [< Ice. *eggja;* see EDGE, *v.*]

egg², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mix or cover with eggs. **2.** [U. S.] To pelt with eggs. **II.** *i.* To collect eggs (of birds).

egg, *n.* **1.** A body containing the germ and food-yolk, as of birds, reptiles, or fishes, enclosed in a membranous or shelly covering. See illus. in preceding col. **2.** In common usage, the egg of a bird, especially of the domestic fowl. **3.** *Biol.* An ovum, or germ-cell. **4.** Something like or likened to an egg. **5.** Figuratively, that which contains a germ. [< Ice. *egg,* = AS. *æg*].—**egg-and-anchor, egg-and-dart, egg-and-tongue** (*Arch.*), varieties of ovolo or echinus-moldings carved with series of alternate egg-shaped and dart-shaped forms.—**egg'-lay"ing,** *a.* Oviparous.—**egg-nog,** *n.* A drink made of milk, eggs, sugar, and usually spirits.—**egg-shell,** *n.* The hard outer covering or shell of an egg.

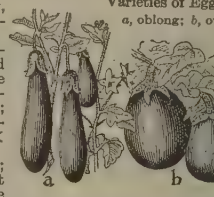
Egg-and-Dart Molding.

eg'ger, *n.* A bombycid moth (genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster*); as, the oak-*egger* (*L. quercus*). **eg'gar**‡; **eg'ger-moth"**‡.

Eg'gle-ston, 1 eg'l-stən; 2 ĕg'l-ston, **Edward** (1837–1902). An American Methodist clergyman, editor, historian, and novelist; *The Hoosier Schoolmaster,* etc.

Egg'mühl, *n.* Same as ECKMÜHL.

egg'plant", 1 eg'plant"; 2 ĕg'plănt", *n.* A widely cultivated herb (*Solanum melongena*) of the nightshade family, with large egg-shaped edible fruit; also the fruit.


Varieties of Eggplant.
a, oblong; *b,* ovoid.

e'gis, 1 ī'jis; 2 ē'gis, *n.* [Classic form ÆGIS.] A shield or defensive armor, as the mantle of Minerva, bearing the Gorgon's head; hence, any protecting influence or power. [< Gr.ᴸ *aigis.*]

eg'lan-tine, 1 eg'lan-tain; 2 ĕg'lan-tīn, *n.* A plant of either of two rose-like plants, the sweetbrier and the dogrose. See illus. below. The twisted eglantine of Milton in *L'Allegro,* I. 48, is supposed to be the common English woodbine or honeysuckle. [F.] **eg'-lan-tere**‡; **eg'la-tere**†; **eg-len'tine**†.

Eg'mont, 1 eg'ment *or* (F.) eg'mōñ'; 2 ĕg'mŏnt *or* (F.) ĕg'-mōñ', *n.* **1. Lamoral, Count of** (1522–1568), a Dutch soldier; ambassador to England; commanded cavalry at St. Quentin; defeated French at Gravelines; imprisoned; beheaded. **2.** A quiescent volcano in Taranaki province, North Island, New Zealand; 8,300 ft. high.

eg'o, 1 eg'o *or* i'go; 2 ĕg'o *or* ē'go, *n.* **1.** Self, considered as the seat of consciousness. **2.** In scholastic philosophy, the entire man, body and mind. **3.** *Psychol.* The subject of each conscious act or state, to which a sort of phenomenal unity, at least, must be allowed as due to the activities of self-consciousness and recognitive memory. **4.** *Metaph.* The permanent real being to whom all the conscious states and attributes belong. [L.]—**eg'o-hood,** *n.* Personality; individuality. **eg-o'i-ty**‡.

eg'o-ism, 1 eg'o-[*or* i'go-]izm; 2 ĕg'o-[*or* ē'go-]ĭzm, *n. Ethics.* (1) The doctrine that the supreme end of human conduct is the perfection or happiness of the *ego,* or self; and that all virtue consists in the pursuit of self-interest. (2) In loose usage, the part of the theory or practise of conduct or duty that has reference to oneself, as distinguished from *altruism.* Syn.: see EGOTISM.—**eg'o-ist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises egoism.—**eg"o-is'tic,** *a. Ethics.* (1) Characterized by inordinate regard for self. (2) Of or pertaining to self. (3) Egotistic. **eg"o-is'ti-cal**‡.—**eg"o-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eg'o-tism, 1 eg'o-[*or* i'go-]tizm; 2 ĕg'o-[*or* i'gō-]tĭzm, *n.* The habit or practise of thinking and talking much of oneself, or the spirit that leads to this practise; self-exaltation.

Syn.: conceit, egoism, self-assertion, self-conceit, self-confidence, self-consciousness, self-esteem, vanity. *Egotism* is giving the "I" undue supremacy in thought; *egotism* is giving the "I" undue prominence in speech. *Self-assertion* is the claim of what one believes to be his due; *self-conceit* is an overestimate of one's own powers or deserts. *Self-consciousness* (as here considered) is the keeping of one's thoughts upon oneself, with the constant anxious question of what others will think. *Vanity* is an overweening admiration of self, craving equal admiration from others. *Self-esteem* is more solid and better founded than *self-conceit;* but is ordinarily a weakness, and never has the worthy sense of *self-confidence.* Compare ASSURANCE; PRIDE.—Ant.: bashfulness, deference, diffidence, humility, modesty, self-distrust, self-forgetfulness, unostentatiousness.

Eglantine in Flower.

—**eg'o-tist,** *n.* One characterized by egotism.—**eg"o-tis'tic,**

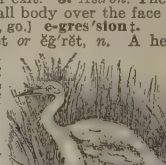
a. Characterized by or proceeding from egotism. **eg"o-tis'ti-cal‡.**—**eg"o-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e'gret†, *a. & n.* Same as EAGER, *a. & n.*—**e'gre-ly,** *adv.*

e-gre'gious, 1 ɪ-grī'jʊs; 2 ĕ-grē'ġŭs, *a.* **1.** Surpassing; excessive: usually in a bad sense. **2†.** Prominent; protuberant. [< L. *e,* out, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.] Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; NOTORIOUS.—**e-gre'gious-ly,** *adv.*—**e-gre'gious-ness,** *n.*

e'gress, 1 ī'grɛs; 2 ē'grĕs, *n.* **1.** A going out; passing forth, as from a building. **2.** A place of exit. **3.** *Astron.* The end of the apparent passage of a small body over the face of a larger one. [< L. *e,* out, + *gradior,* go.] **e-gres'sion‡.**

e'gret, 1 ī'grɛt *or* eg'rɛt; 2 ē'grĕt *or* ĕg'rĕt, *n.* A heron, having, when in breeding-dress, long and loose plumes drooping over the tail, and usually white plumage; also, a plume or tuft of its feathers. Compare AIGRET. [< F. *aigrette,* < OHG. *heigir,* heron.] **el'grette†.**



Great White Egret. 1/24

E'gypt, 1 ī'jɪpt; 2 ē'ġypt, *n.* An independent sultanate (400,000 sq. m., 12,023 cultivated; pop. 12,750,918) of N. E. Africa; capital, Cairo: under British protectorate from Dec. 17, 1914, to March, 1922.

E-gyp'tian, 1 ɪ-jip'shən; 2 ē-ġyp'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Egypt. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Egypt: a Copt as distinguished from an Arab. **2.** The language of Egypt. **3†.** A gipsy.

E-gyp'tian-ize, 1 ɪ-jip'shən-aɪz; 2 ē-ġyp'shan-ĭz, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To make like or to act like an Egyptian or the Egyptians; assign Egyptian origin or characteristics to.

E"gypt-ol'o-gy, 1 ī"jɪpt-el'o-jɪ; 2 ē"ġyp̆t-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science or scientific investigation or study of the antiquities of Egypt. [< *Egypt* + -OLOGY.]—**E-gyp"to-log'ic, E-gyp"to-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Egyptology.—**E"gypt-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in Egyptology. **E"gypt-ol'o-ger‡; E-gyp'to-log‡; E-gyp'to-logue‡.**

eh, 1 ē *or* e; 2 ę *or* ĕ, *interj.* What: an interrogative.

Eh"ren-breit'stein, 1 ē"ren-brɪt'shtɪn; 2 ę"rĕn-brĭt'shtĭn, *n.* A German fortress, E. bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz; within bridgehead occupied by United States Army, 1918– .

Ehr'lich, 1 ēr'lɪH; 2 ęr'lĭH, **Paul** (1854–1915). A German bacteriologist; discoverer of salvarsan; received Nobel prize for medicine with Metchnikoff in 1908.

E. I. C., E. I. Co., *abbr.* East India Company.

Eich'horn, 1 aɪn'hērn; 2 ĭn'hôrn, **Herman von** (1845–1918). German general in World War; commander in Ukraine.

el'dent, 1 el'dənt; 2 ĕl'dĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] Diligent; industrious. [< Icel. *iðn,* a doing.]

el'der, 1 el'dər; 2 ĕl'dęr, *n.* A large sea-duck of northern regions, having plumage mostly white above and black below. [< Icel. *æðr.*] **el'der-duck"‡.—el'der-down",** *n.* The down of the elder used for stuffing pillows, etc.

el'do-graph, 1 el'do-graf; 2 ĕl'do-ġrăf, *n.* An instrument for copying drawings. [< Gr. *eidos,* form, + -GRAPH.]

el-do'lon, 1 el-dō'lən; 2 ĕl-dō'lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A representation; image. **2.** A fantom. [< Gr. *eidōlon,* image.]—**el-do'lo-scope,** *n.* A device for enlarging kinetoscope films for exhibition. [+-SCOPE.]

el"dou-ra'ni-on, 1 el"du-rē'nɪ-ən; 2 ĕl"dų-rā'nĭ-ŏn, *n.* An orrery. [< Gr. *eidos,* form, + *ouranos,* heaven.]

E. I., E. Ind., *abbr.* East India, East Indies.

eight, 1 ēt; 2 ęt. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than seven. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of seven and one: a cardinal number; eight units or single objects. **2.** The symbols standing for this number. See under NUMERAL. **3.** A group of things or company of persons containing eight units or similar members; as, the *eight* of a boat's crew. [< AS. *eahta.*]—**eighth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventh. **2.** Being one of eight equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of eight equal parts. **-ly,** *adv.*—**eighth note** (*Mus.*), a quaver. See QUAVER, *n.*, 3.

eight-een', 1 ēt-īn', 2 ęt-ēn'. **I.** *a.* Consisting of eight more than ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and eight. **2.** The symbols representing this number. See under NUMERAL. [< AS. *eahta,* eight, + *teōn,* ten.]—**eight-eenth'.** **I.** *a.* Eighth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *eighteen.* **II.** *n.* One of eighteen equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by eighteen. **-ly,** *adv.*

eight-een'mo, 1 ēt-īn'mō; 2 ęt-īn'mō, *a. & n.* Same as OCTODECIMO. [< EIGHTEEN + *-mo* in OCTODECIMO.]

eight'fold", *adv.* In an eightfold manner or degree; so as to be octuple or eight times as many or as great.

eight'score", 1 ēt'skōr"; 2 ęt'scōr", *a. & n.* Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

eight'y, 1 ēt'ɪ; 2 ęt'y. **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than seventy. **II.** *n.* **1.** Eight times ten. **2.** The symbols representing this number. See under NUMERAL.—**eight'i-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the seventieth. **2.** Being one of eighty equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of eighty equal parts. **-ly,** *adv.*

eik, *n.* Same as EKE.

ei'kon, *n.* Same as ICON.

ei-kon'o-gen, 1 aɪ-ken'o-jen; 2 ī-kŏn'o-ġĕn, *n. Chem.* A sodium salt of amido-naphthol-sulfonic acid: used as a developer in photography. [< Gr *eikōn,* image, + -GEN.]

eild, *n.* [Scot.] Eld: old age.

eild'ing, 1 ild'ɪŋ; 2 ēld'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Elding: fuel; rubbish.

Ei'nem von Both'ma-ler, 1 aɪ'nem fon rōt'mā-lər; 2 ĭ'nĕm fŏn rōt'mā-lĕr, **Karl** (1853–). A German general in campaign in France, 1914–1915.

Ein'stein, 1 aɪn'staɪn; 2 ĭn'stĭn, **Albert.** German-Swiss physicist; promulgated theory of relativity in 1905. See RELATIVITY, *n.*, 4.

ei'rie, *n.* Same as AERIE. **ei'ry‡.**

ei'sell†, *n.* Vinegar. **ei'sell‡; ey'sil†.**

Ei'se-nach, 1 aɪ'zə-nɑH; 2 ĭ'ze-năH, *n.* A town in Saxe-Weimar republic; near Wartburg Castle; pop. 39,230.

Eis'ner, 1 aɪs'nər; 2 ĭs'ner, **Kurt** (1867–1919). German statesman; premier of Bavarian republic; assassinated.

eis-tedd'fod, 1 aɪs-teth'vod; 2 ĭs-tĕth'vod, *n.* [-FO'DAU, 1 -vō'dɑu; 2 -vō'dou, *pl.*] [W.] An assembly of bards and others held annually in Wales, and sometimes in other countries where Welsh people reside, for the cultivation of the national, musical, and literary interests of people of Welsh descent. **eis-tedd'vod‡.**

eith, *a.* Same as EATH.

ei'ther, 1 ī'thər *or* aɪ'thər; 2 ē'thęr *or* ī'thęr. **I.** *a.* **1.** One or the other of two, indeterminately or indifferently. **2.** Each of two; one and the other: as, on *either* side. Syn.: see EVERY. **II.** *pron.* One of two; one or the other **III.** *conj.* **1.** In one of two or more cases, indeterminately or indifferently: used as a disjunctive correlative introducing a first alternative, the second and any other being preceded by *or;* as, *either* I shall go *or* he will come. **2.** [Colloq.] At all; in any case; also; as, he could not speak, and I could not *either:* used after the denial of an alternative. [< AS. *æġther.*]

e-jac'u-late, 1 ɪ-jak'yu-lēt; 2 ĕ-jăc'yu-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT'ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To utter or exclaim suddenly; speak vehemently and briefly. **2‖.** To throw out suddenly in the manner of a dart; eject. [< L. *e,* out, + *jaculor,* throw.] Syn.: see UTTER; EXCLAIM.—**e-jac"u-la'tion,** *n.* The uttering of brief sudden exclamations; an exclamation.—**e-jac'u-la-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** In the form or of the nature of an ejaculation; exclamatory. **2.** Pertaining to or using ejaculation, in any sense.

e-ject'ᵈ, 1 ɪ-jekt'; 2 ĕ-jĕct'. **I.** *vt.* To throw or drive out by sudden force; expel; dispossess. **II.** *n. Psychol.* Any thing or state whose existence is inferred, or thrown out by consciousness, but which is essentially inaccessible to consciousness. [< L. *e,* out, + *jacio,* throw.] Syn.: see BANISH.—**e-jec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of ejecting; expulsion. **2.** Matter ejected.—**e-jec'tive**[es, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**e-ject'ment,** *n.* **1.** A casting out; eviction. **2.** Specif., in law, an action to recover possession of real estate, with damages for wrongful withholding; also, the writ by which this action is instituted.—**e-jec'tor,** *n.*

e-jec'ta, 1 ɪ-jek'tə; 2 ĕ-jĕc'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Matter or refuse that has been cast out, as by a volcano or the body. **e-jec"ta-men'ta‡.**

ek'a-, 1 ek'ə-; 2 ĕk'ă-. From Sanskrit *ēka,* one: a combining form, signifying next in order, and applied to hypothetical chemical elements in Mendelejeff's periodic system required to complete his series as grouped according to properties.

E-ka'te-rin-burg, 1 ē-kā'tē-rɪn-burH; 2 ę-kā'tę-rĭn-burH, *n.* A mining town (pop. 70,000) in Perm government, Asiatic Russia.

E-ka"te-ri"no-dar', 1 ē-kā"tē-rī"no-dār'; 2 ę-kā"tę-rī"no-dăr', *n.* A town (pop. 107,360) in Kuban Republic, Russia.

E-ka"te-ri"no-slaf', 1 ē-kā"tē-rī"no-slɑf'; 2 ę-kā"tę-rī"no-slăf', *n.* **1.** A government in the Ukraine; 24,478 sq. m.; pop. 3,537,300. **2.** Its capital; pop. 220,100; important for its milling and iron-works; occupied by German troops, April, 1918.

eke, 1 ik; 2 ēk, *vt.* [EKED[t]; EK'ING.] **1.** To increase till barely sufficient; piece out: followed by *out.* **2.** To obtain or produce with difficulty. **3†.** To protract; lengthen; increase. [AS. *ēcan, ycan,* caus. of **ēacan,* increase.]

eke‖, *n.* An addition, as to a bell-rope; postscript; appendix. **eik‡.**

eke‖, *adv. & conj.* Likewise; also. [< AS. *ēac.*]

e-lab'o-rate, 1 ɪ-lab'o-rēt; 2 ĕ-lăb'o-rāt. **I.** *vt.* [-RAT'ED[4]; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To develop and complete by thorough and careful work. **2.** To produce by labor. **II.** *a.* Developed in detail with care or painstaking; carefully wrought out; done with thoroughness or exactness. [< L. *e,* out, + *laboro,* LABOR.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**e-lab"o-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of elaborating; that which is elaborated.—**e-lab'o-ra-tiv**[es, *a.*

el'æ-o-, 1 el'ɪ-o-; 2 ĕl'ę-o-. From Greek *elaion,* olive-oil (< *elata,* olive-tree): a combining form.—**e-læ'o-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A coarsely crystallized or massive opaque variety of nephelite with a resinous luster. **e-le'o-lite‡.—el"æ-op'tene,** *n.* The liquid or volatile portion of an essential oil as distinguished from the stearoptene. **el"æ-op'ten‡; el"a-op'tene‡; el"e-op'tene‡.**

El"a-gab'a-lus, 1 el"ə-gab'ə-lus; 2 ĕl"ă-găb'ă-lŭs, **M. Aurelius** (204–222). Emperor of Rome; killed by his soldiers.

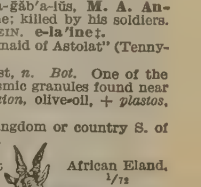
e-la'in, 1 ɪ-lē'ɪn; 2 ĕ-lā'ĭn, *n.* Same as OLEIN. **e-la'ine‡.**

E-laine', 1 ɪ-lēn'; 2 ĕ-lān', *n.* "The lily maid of Astolat" (Tennyson's *Lancelot and Elaine*).

el'ai-o-plast, 1 el'ē-o-plast; 2 ĕl'ā-o-plăst, *n. Bot.* One of the highly refractive oil-secreting protoplasmic granules found near the nuclei of plant-cells. [< Gr. *elaion,* olive-oil, + *plastos,* formed.] **el'e-o-plast‡.**

E'lam, 1 ē'ləm; 2 ē'lăm, *n. Bib.* A kingdom or country S. of Assyria. *Gen.* x. 22.—**E'lam-ite,** *n.*—**E'lam-it'ic, E'lam-it'ish,** *a.*

é'lan', 1 ē'lɑN'; 2 ę'lăN', *n.* A brilliant or impetuous rush; ardor; dash. [F.]



African Eland. 1/72

e'land, 1 ī'lənd; 2 ē'land, *n.* **1.** A large ox-like African antelope with twisted horns: now rare save in the remote interior. **2.** The moose or elk. [D., < Lith. *elnis.*]

e-laps(e')ᵖ, 1 ɪ-laps'; 2 ĕ-lăps', *vi.* [E-LAPSED[t], E-LAPST[p]; E-LAPS'ING.] To glide or slip by; pass away: said of time. [< L. *elapsus,* < *e,* from, + *labor,* glide.]

e-las'mo-branch, 1 ɪ-las'mo-brɑŋk; 2 ĕ-lăs'mo-brăne, *n.* One of a class or subclass (*Elasmobranchii*) of fish-like vertebrates

having no membrane-bones to the skull or external girdle, claspers to the ventral fins of males, five (rarely six or seven) pairs of lamelliform gills attached by their distal ends, and complicated brain with optic nerves forming a chiasma: including sharks and rays. [< Gr. *elasmos*, metal plate, + L. *branchia*, gills.]

e-las'tance, 1 ɪ-las'təns; 2 e-lās'tanc, *n. Elec.* Capacity of a dielectric for opposing electric charge or displacement.

e-las'tic, 1 ɪ-las'tɪk; 2 e-lās'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Spontaneously returning to a former size, shape, or attitude after being moved from it; springy; accommodating. **2.** Capable of quick recovery, as from misfortune or depression; buoyant. **3.** *Econ.* Increasing or diminishing readily in response to a changing stimulus, demand, or other causative influence; as, an *elastic* price, one that soars or drops quickly owing to sudden variations in demand. **II.** *n.* A strip, cord, or piece of india-rubber or of webbing made elastic by india-rubber threads woven therein, used as a band, suspender, etc.; specif., a garter. [< Gr. *elaunō* (*ela-*), drive.]—**e-las'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e"las-tic'i-ty, 1 ɪ"las-tɪs'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ē"lās-tĭç'ɪ-ty, *n.* **1.** That property of matter by virtue of which a body tends to return to a former or normal size, shape, or attitude, after being deflected, compressed, expanded, twisted, or drawn; the rebounding quality of bodies; resilience; springiness; as, the *elasticity* of the air; the bow has lost its *elasticity.* **2.** The tendency to recover from depression or misfortune; buoyancy.

e-late', 1 ɪ-lēt'; 2 e-lāt'. **I.** *vt.* [E-LAT'ED[d]; E-LAT'ING.] To raise the spirits of; excite; puff up. **II.** *a.* Exalted or triumphant; exultant. [< L. *ex*, out, + *latus*, borne.]—**e-lat'ed,** *pa.*—**e-lat'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lat'ed-ness,** *n.*—**e-lā'tion,** *n.* A jubilant state of mind; exaltation.

el'a-ter, 1 el'ə-tər; 2 ĕl'a-ter, *n.* **1.** A click-beetle or elaterid. **2.** The spring or terminal bristle-like abdominal appendages of a springtail or podurid insect. **3.** *Bot.* (1) In the horse-tail family (*Equisetaceæ*), one of the four club-shaped membranous bands attached at a single point on a spore formed by the splitting of the outer coat. (2) A sterile, elastic, spirally twisted filament associated with the spores, as in liverworts, puff balls and slime-molds. **4†.** Spring; elasticity, especially that of a gas. [< Gr. *elatēr*, driver, < *elaunō*, drive.]

e-lat'er-id, 1 ɪ-lat'ər-ɪd; 2 e-lăt'er-ĭd, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Elateridæ*) of beetles with serrate antennæ, including the click- or snapping-beetles.

e-lat'er-in, 1 ɪ-lat'ər-ɪn; 2 e-lăt'er-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A bitter cathartic crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{28}O_5$) contained in the squirting cucumber. **e-lat'er-ine†.**

e-lat'er-ite, 1 ɪ-lat'ər-ɑɪt; 2 e-lăt'er-īt, *n.* An elastic, resinous, dark-brown subtranslucent mineral hydrocarbon, found in soft masses.

el"a-te'ri-um, 1 el"ə-tɪ'rɪ-um; 2 ĕl"a-tē'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* **1.** The squirting cucumber; a purgative. **2.** *Chem.* A greenish to gray mass contained in the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber (*Echballium elaterium*). It contains elaterin.

El'ba, 1 el'bə; 2 ĕl'ba, *n.* An island off the Tuscan coast, Italy; pop. 27,000; place of Napoleon's first exile, 1814–1815.

Elbe, 1 elb *or* el'bə; 2 ĕlb *or* ĕl'be, *n.* A river of Germany, 725 m. to the North Sea.

El'ber-feld, 1 el'bər-felt; 2 ĕl'ber-fĕlt, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 157,220) in Rhine province, Prussia; weaving, dyeing, and cloth-printing.

El'bert, 1 el'bərt; 2 ĕl'bert, *n.* A masculine personal name. L. **El-ber'tus,** 1 el-bʉr'tʉs, 2 ĕl-bĕr'tŭs.

El'bing, 1 el'bɪŋ; 2 ĕl'bing, *n.* A fortified town (pop. 67,130) near the mouth of the Elbing river, Prussia; shipyards; iron-works.

el'bow, 1 el'bo; 2 ĕl'bo. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To push with the elbows; also, to jostle; hustle. **II.** *n.* The joint at the bend of the arm, or any outward bend resembling it, as a short angular pipe-fitting, or a projection on the side of a chair or sofa on which to rest the arm. [< AS. *elboga.*]—**el'bow-chair",** *n.* An armchair.—**e.-room,** *n.* Room for the free movement of the elbows; figuratively, scope for activity or occupation.

el'buck, 1 el'bʊk; 2 ĕl'bŭk, *n.* [Scot.] Elbow.

El-burz', 1 el-bʊrz'; 2 ĕl-bŭrz', *n.* **1.** A mountain range S. of the Caspian sea, in Persia; highest peak, Demavend, about 20,000 ft. **2.** The highest peak in the Caucasus mountains and in Europe; 18,526 ft. **El-bruz'†.**

El Ca-ney', 1 el ka-nē'; 2 ĕl cä-ng'. A suburb of Santiago, Cuba; pop. 1,000; taken by United States troops, July 1, 1898.

eld, 1 eld; 2 ĕld, *n.* [Archaic & Poet.] Old times; antiquity; also, old age. [< AS. *ældu, yldu*, age.]

eld'er, 1 eld'ər; 2 ĕld'er, *a.* **1.** Having lived longer; earlier born. **2.** Senior: the comparative of *old*, preferred to *older* when only two are compared; as, an *elder* brother; an *elder* officer.

Older and *oldest* may be said either of persons or of things, while *elder* and *eldest* apply to persons only. These latter are besides, strictly speaking, limited to members of the same family, while *older* and *oldest* are not so limited; "He will succeed to the title in the event of the death of his *elder* brother"; "Franklin was *older* than Washington."

2‖. Earlier in time. **3†.** Prior in rank. [< AS. *eldra*, elder.]—**eld'er-ly,** *a.* Somewhat old; approaching old age.—**eld'est,** *a. superl.* of OLD. First-born; oldest.—**eldest hand,** see HAND.

eld'er[1], *n.* **1.** A prince or head of a tribe or family. **2.** A church officer or minister. **3.** An older or aged person. **4.** An ancestor.—**eld'er-ship,** *n.* **1.** The office or dignity of an elder. **2.** A presbytery. **3†.** Seniority.

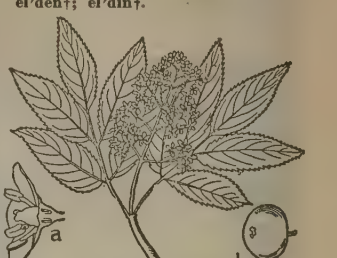
el'der[2], *n.* **1.** A shrub, with white flowers and purple-black or red berries. See illus. in next col. **2.** Any one of various trees or plants resembling an elder. [< AS. *ellen.*]—**el'der-ber"ry,** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] The fruit of the common elder.

el'ding, 1 el'dɪŋ; 2 ĕl'ding, *n.* **1.** [Prov., Eng.] Rubbish. **2.** [Scot.] Fire-wood. **el'den†; el'din†.**

El'don, 1 el'dən; 2 ĕl'don, *n.* **Earl of** (1751–1838). John Scott, an English lawyer and statesman who prosecuted Horne Tooke for treason; twice Lord Chancellor.

El Do-ra'do[1], ‖ 1 el

El"do-ra'do, ‖ 2 ĕl"do-rä'do, *n.* Any region rich in gold or opportunity, such as that sought for in the New World by the Spanish conquerors; hence, a golden opportunity. [Sp., the golden.]



Red-berried Elder.
a, flower; *b*, berry.

El Do-ra'do[2]. A city in S. Kansas; pop. 11,000.

El'dred, 1 el'dred; 2 ĕl'drĕd, *n.* A masculine personal name. [AS., battling counsel.] **(drich†.**

el'dritch, 1 el'drɪch; 2 ĕl'drich, *a.* [Scot.] Ghastly; weird. **el'-**

El'e-a-nor, 1 el'ɪ-ə-nər *or* ęl'ə-nər; 2 ĕl'e-a-nôr *or* ĕl'a-nor, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **El'i-nor†; Hel'en†; El'la, Nell, Nel'ly, No'ra** (dims.). Dan. G. **E"le-o-no're,** 1 ē"lē-o-nō'rə, 2 ę"lę-o-nō're; D. **Le"o-no'ra,** 1 lē"o-nō'ra, 2 lę"o-nō'rä; F. **A"lī"ē"nor',** 1 ɑ"lī"ē"nōr', 2 ä"lī"ę"nōr'; It. **E"le-o-no'ra,** 1 ē"lē-o-nō'ra, 2 ę"lę-o-nō'rä; L. **El"e-a-no'ra,** 1 el'ɪ-ə-nō'rə, 2 ĕl"e-a-nō'ra; Sp. **Le"a-nor',** 1 lē"a-nōr', 2 lę"ä-nōr'. **2. E. of Aquitaine** or of **Guienne** (1122–1204), married Louis VII. of France; divorced and married Henry II. of England; mother of Richard Cœur de Lion. **3. E. of Castile** (1244–?1290), wife of Edward I. of England; accompanied him on his crusade; died at Grantham. See CHARING CROSS. [Gr., light.]

El"e-at'ic, 1 el"ɪ-at'ɪk; 2 ĕl"e-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Elea in Magna Græcia or Lower Italy, or the Eleatic school of philosophy.

El"e-at'ic, *n.* **1.** A native of Elea. **2.** A disciple of the Eleatic school of philosophy.—**El"e-at'i-cism,** *n.* The philosophic system or doctrines of the Eleatics.

El"e-a'zar, 1 el"ɪ-ē'zər; 2 ĕl"e-ā'zar, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **É"lé"a"zar',** 1 ē"lē"ɑ"zɑr', 2 ę"lę"ä"zär'; It. **E"le-a'za-ro,** 1 ē"lē-ɑd'zɑ-ro, 2 ę"lę-ädʹzä-ro; Sp. **E"le-a'za-ro.** 1 ē"lē-ɑ'thɑ-ro, 2 ę"lę-ä'thä-ro; D. **E"le-a'zar,** 1 ē"lē-ɑ'zɑr, 2 ā"lę-ä'zär. *Bib. Ex.* vi, 23. **El"e-a'zer†.** [Heb., God's help, or God is helper.]

elec., elect., *abbr.* Electrical, electrician, electricity.

el"e-cam-pane', 1 el'ɪ-kam-pēn'; 2 ĕl"e-căm-pān', *n.* A tall perennial herb of the aster family having large leaves, yellow flowers, and a mucilaginous root yielding a tonic. [< OF. *enule-campane*, < LL. *inula campana*; *inula*, < Gr. *helenion*, elecampane; *campana*, of the field, < L. *campus*, field.] **al"e-cam-pane'†.**

Elecampane.
a, flower; *b*, seed.

e-lect', 1 ɪ-lekt'; 2 e-lĕct'. **I†.** *vt.* **1.** To choose for an office by vote. **2.** To make choice of by special selection; select; choose; specif. (*Theol.*), to appoint to salvation by the sovereign will of God. Syn.: see CHOOSE.

II. *a.* **1.** Elected to office, but not yet in charge. **2.** *Theol.* Chosen of God for salvation; of saintly or divine character. **3.** Selected; chosen; picked out. **III.** *n.* **1.** A person, or body of persons, chosen of God for salvation or for special service. **2.** One who is favored or preferred. [< L. *electus*, pp. of *eligo*, < *e*, out, + *lego*, choose.]

e-lec'tion, 1 ɪ-lek'shən; 2 e-lĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The selecting of a person or persons for office, as by ballot. **2.** [U. S.] A popular vote on any question. **3.** A choice, as between alternatives; choice in general. **4.** *Theol.* (1) The sovereign choice of God: (*a*) In the redemption and salvation of men. (*b*) In making a nation the recipient of special favor or the instrument in a special work; as, the *election* of the Jews to be the medium of redemption to the world. (2) Those who are elected by God; a chosen portion. Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE.

—**e-lec"tion-eer',** *vi.* To endeavor to win an election; canvass for votes.

e-lec'tive[s], 1 ɪ-lek'tɪv; 2 e-lĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a choice by vote; also, obtained or bestowed by election. **2.** Exerting the privilege of choice. **3.** Subject to choice; optional. **4.** Having a tendency to attract and combine with some substances and not with others; as, *elective* absorption. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

e-lec'tive, *n.* [U. S.] An optional study in a fixed college curriculum; as, logic is an *elective* next term.

e-lec'tor, 1 ɪ-lek'tər *or* -ter; 2 e-lĕc'tor, *n.* One who elects; a person qualified to vote at an election. Specif.: (1) [U. S.]

A Presidential elector. (2) One of the great princes who had formerly (12th to 18th century) the right of electing the emperor of Germany.—**Presidential electors,** the persons chosen by the several States to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States.—**e-lec'to-ral,** *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or holding rank as electors.—**electoral college** [U. S.], the whole corporate body of the Presidential electors chosen at one election; also, those of a single State: a popular, unofficial term, first used informally in 1821. Compare PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.—**e-lec'to-rate,** *n.* **1.** Those who elect; the mass of voters. **2.** The rank or territory of an elector in the old German empire.—**e-lec'tor-ess,** *n.* **1.** A woman qualified to vote at an election. **2.** The wife or widow of an elector of the old German empire.

E-lec'tra, 1 ı-lek'trə; 2 ē-lēc'trə, *n.* **1.** A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; the subject of several tragedies. **2.** One of the Pleiades; mother of Dardanus.

e-lec'tress, 1 ı-lek'trəs; 2 ē-lēc'trēs, *n.* Same as ELECTORESS.

e-lec'tric, 1 ı-lek'trik; 2 ē-lēc'tric, *a.* **1.** Relating to, derived from, produced or operated by electricity. **2.** Containing, producing, or carrying electricity. **3.** Spirited; magnetic; thrilling. **e-lec'tri-cal‡.—electric breeze. 1.** A stream of air-particles repelled from an electrified point. **2.** A brush-discharge as used in therapeutics.—**e. candle,** an electric arc-light in which parallel carbon pencils are separated by an insulating material. Called also, **Jablochkoff candle.—e. current,** a stream of free electrons rapidly moving toward the positive pole and one of protons moving slowly toward the negative pole. See ELECTRON; PROTON.—**e. eel,** a gymnonotous fish (*Electrophorus electricus*) of Brazil, having an eel-like naked body and an electrical apparatus in the tail.—**e. energy,** the power possessed by electricity for doing work.—**e. fish,** any fish having organs capable of imparting an electric shock, as an electric eel.—**e. light,** a light produced by electricity.—**e. machine. 1.** An apparatus for generating static electricity, as by friction. **2.** A dynamo.—**e. motor,** a machine for transforming electric energy into mechanical power: opposed to *dynamo.*—**e. ray,** a fish, the torpedo.—**e-lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* By or as by means of electricity.—**e-lec-tri'cian,** *n.* **1.** One versed in the science of electricity. **2.** An inventor, maker or repairer of electrical apparatus.

e-lec-tric'i-ty, 1 ı-lek-tris'ı-tı; 2 ē-lēc-trīç'ı-tı, *n.* **1.** A material agency which, when in motion (**dynamic electricity**), exhibits magnetic, chemical, and thermal effects, and when at rest (**static electricity**) is accompanied by an interplay of forces between associated localities in which it is present.

Recent investigations indicate that it is discrete or granular in nature, and that there may be two kinds, *positive* and *negative.* In general its effects differ according as it is at rest or in motion. **2.** *Physics.* That branch of science that treats of this agency and the phenomena caused by it. [< L. *electrum,* < Gr. *ēlektron,* amber.]

e-lec'tri-cute, 1 ı-lek'trı-kiūt; 2 e-lec'trī-cūt, *vt.* To put to death by electricity. **e-lec'tro-cute‡.—elec'tri-cu'er, n.—e-lec'tri-** [or **-tro-]cu'tion,** *n.*

e-lec'tri-fy, 1 ı-lek'trı-fai; 2 ē-lēc'tri-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To act upon or charge with electricity. **2.** To apply electricity to as a motive power; as, to *electrify* a railroad. **3.** To arouse; startle; thrill. **II.** *i.* To become electric.—**e-lec'tri-fi"a-bl(e",** *a.*—**e-lec"tri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The process of electrifying, or the state of being electrified.—**e-lec'tri-fi"er,** *n.*

e-lec'trine, 1 ı-lek'trın; 2 ē-lēc'trin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of electrum. **2.** Made of or related to amber. **II.** *n.* An imaginary substance, supposed by some to be the basis of electricity. [< Gr. *ēlektrinos,* < *ēlektron,* amber.]

e-lec'trize, 1 ı-lek'traiz; 2 ē-lēc'trīz, *vt.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ-ING.] To charge with, act upon, or excite by or as by electricity; electrify. [< L. *electrum;* see ELECTRUM.] **e-lec'trise‡.—e-lec"tri-za'tion,** *n.*—**e-lec'triz-er,** *n.* One who or that which electrizes; usually, an apparatus for therapeutic electrifying.

e-lec'tro, 1 ı-lek'tro; 2 ē-lēc'tro, *vt.* [Colloq. or Trade.] To make an electrotype of; electroplate.

e-lec'tro, *n.* [Colloq. or Trade.] **1.** An electrotype. **2.** Electroplating. [Abbr. of ELECTROTYPE.]

e-lec'tro-, 1 ı-lek'tro-; 2 ē-lēc'tro-. From Greek *elektron,* amber; a combining form representing *electric* in composition.—**e-lec'tro-bus,** *n.* An omnibus driven by electricity.—**e-lec"tro-cap"il-lar'i-ty,** *n.* The property of exhibiting electrocapillary phenomena.—**e-lec"tro-car'di-o-gram,** *n. Med.* A graph or telegram of the electromotive condition of the heart.—**e-lec"tro-chem'is-try,** *n.* The branch of chemistry that treats of electricity as active in effecting chemical change.—**e-lec"tro-chem'i-cal,** *a.*—**e-lec"tro-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lec"tro-chem'ist,** *n.*—**e-lec'tro-cute,** etc. See ELECTRICUTE.—**e-lec'trode,** *n.* Either of the two poles of an electric battery or dynamo; an anode or a cathode.—**e-lec"tro-de-pos'it. I.** *vt.* To deposit chemically, as metal from a solution, by means of an electric current. **II.** *n.* That which is so deposited.—**e-lec"tro-dep"o-si'tion,** *n.* The process of electrodepositing.—**e-lec"tro-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Relating to forces of attraction and repulsion, produced by electric currents.—**e-lec"tro-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* The branch of physics treating of electric currents, induction, etc.—**e-lec"tro-dy"na-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current, as by the interaction of two wire coils.—**e-lec'tro-graph,** 1 ı-lek'tro-graf; 2 ē-lēc'tro-grāf, *n.* **1.** The linear record of an electromotor. **2.** An apparatus for tracing a design to be electro-etched for use in printing wall-paper, calico, etc. **3.** A telautograph. **4.** An X-ray skiagraph. **5.** A biograph employing the arc light.—**e-lec"tro-graph'ic,** *a.*—**e-lec"trog'ra-phy,** *n.*—**e-lec"tro-ki-net'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or caused by electricity in motion.—**e-lec"tro-ki-net'ics,** *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the motion of electricity and the forces producing or regulating it: opposed to *electrostatics.*

e-lec"tro-lier', 1 ı-lek"tro-lir'; 2 ē-lēc"tro-lēr', *n.* A fixture for holding electric lamps: not a good form.

e-lec-trol'y-sis, 1 ı-lek-trel'ı-sis; 2 ē-lēc-trŏl'y-sis, *n.* **1.** The decomposing of a chemical compound by passing an electric current through it. **2.** Decomposition so effected.—**e-lec'tro-lyte,** *n.* A chemical compound decomposable by an electric current, as sodium hydroxid, copper sulphate, etc.—**e-lec"tro-lyt'ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of electrolysis or an electrolyte.—**e-lec"tro-lyt'i-cal‡.—electrolytic refining,** the refining of metals by electrolysis.—**e-lec"tro-lyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lec'tro-lyze,** *vt.* To decompose by electric current.—**e-lec"tro-ly-za'tion,** *n.*—**e-lec'tro-lyz"er,** *n.*—**e-lec"tro-mag'net,** *n.* A core of soft iron or the like, which temporarily becomes a magnet during the passage of an electric current through a coil of wire surrounding it.—**e-lec"tro-mag-net'ic,** *a.*—**e-lec"tro-mag'net-ism,** *n.* **1.** Magnetism developed by electricity. **2.** That science which treats of the relations between electricity and magnetism and the phenomena due to these relations. **e-lec"tro-mag-net'ics‡.—e-lec"tro-met'al-lur"gy,** *n.* The art or science of electrolytically depositing metals, or of separating them from their ores or alloys by electrolysis.—**e-lec"tro-met"al-lur'gi-cal,** *a.*—**e-lec"tro-met'al-lur"gist,** *n.*—**e-lec-trom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring an electric current.—**e-lec"tro-met'ric, e-lec"tro-met'ri-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to electrometry.—**e-lec-trom'e-try,** *n.* The science or art of making electrical measurements.

e-lec"tro-mo'tion, 1 ı-lek"tro-mō'shən; 2 ē-lēc"tro-mō'shon, *n.* **1.** The passage of an electric current in a voltaic circuit. **2.** *Mech.* Motion produced by electricity employed as power.

e-lec"tro-mo'tive(e⁸, 1 ı-lek"tro-mō'tıv; 2 ē-lēc"tro-mō'tiv, *a.* Producing, or tending to produce electricity; producing or produced by electromotion.—**electromotive force,** that which determines the flow of electricity from one point to another; difference of potential: abbreviated E. M. F.—**e. series,** an arrangement of the metals in series, in which each metal precipitates out of aqueous solution the metals following it, and is itself precipitated by those that precede it. The alkali metals (potassium, sodium, etc.) stand at the head of the series, and silver, platinum, and gold at the end.

e-lec"tro-mo'tor, *n.* **1.** An electric motor. **2.** Any electric source, as a voltaic cell.

e-lec'tron, 1 ı-lek'tron; 2 ē-lēc'trŏn, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* An electrically charged particle which is a component of the atom and of matter; a corpuscle; a particle of negative electricity. An electron has a mass about one-seventeen hundredth ($^1/_{1700}$) of that of an atom of hydrogen or about one-eighteen hundredth ($^1/_{1800}$) of that of a proton. Electrons are projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as cathode rays. **2.** Same as ELECTRUM.—**e-lec-tron'ic,** *a.*—**e-lec"tro-neg'a-tiv**(e⁸, *a.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Appearing, as an element in electrolysis, at the positive electrode. **2.** Having the property of becoming negatively electrified by contact with or the chemical action of another substance. **II.** *n.* An electronegative element.—**e-lec-trop'a-thy,** *n.*—The treatment of disease by means of electricity.—**e-lec"tro-path'ic,** *a.*—**e-lec"tro-phor'e-sis,** *n.* The slow movement of particles with or against the positive current when the wires from a battery are immersed in a colloidal suspension.—**e-lec-troph'o-rus,** *n.* An instrument for generating static electricity by induction: commonly a flat disk of resin, to which may be applied another of wood coated with tin-foil. **e-lec'tro-phore‡.**

e-lec'tro-plate, 1 ı-lek'tro-plēt; 2 ē-lēc'tro-plāt, *vt.* To coat with metal by electro-deposition. The object to be plated is placed in a solution of a salt of the metal in connection with the negative pole of a battery or dynamo.—**e-lec'tro-plate,** *n.* An electroplated article.—**e-lec'tro-pla'ting,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of depositing metal by electric means. **2.** The coat of metal deposited by this process.

e-lec"tro-pol'on, 1 ı-lek'tro-pel'on; 2 ē-lēc'tro-pŏl'ŏn, *n.* An excitant liquid for an electric battery, composed of potassium dichromate, sulfuric acid, and water. **e-lec"tro-pol'on fluid‡.**

e-lec'tro-pos'i-tiv(e⁸. **I.** *a.* **1.** Appearing at the negative electrode: said of an element in electrolysis. **2.** Having the property of becoming positively electrified by contact or chemical action. **II.** *n.* An electropositive element.

e-lec'tro-scope, *n.* An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity upon a conductor by the repulsion of pith-balls or strips of gold-leaf.—**e-lec"tro-scop'ic,** *a.*

Condensing Electroscope. *a,* insulated handle for removing upper plate; *b,* gold-leaf; *c,* metallic poles connecting with an electric source.

e-lec'tro-stat'ic, *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity at rest or of frictional electricity.—**e-lec"tro-stat'ic,** *a.* **e-lec"tro-stat'i-cal‡.—e-lec"tro-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lec"tro-tax'is,** *n. Biol.* That property of protoplasm which makes it susceptible to the influence of an electric stimulus, as shown by the direction of movement; also, any similar property in simple organisms.—**e-lec"tro-tac'tic,** *a.*—**e-lec"tro-tech'nics,** *n.* The science of the methods, processes, and operations by which electricity is applied in the industrial arts.—**e-lec"tro-tech'nic, e-lec"tro-tech'ni-cal,** *a.*—**e-lec"tro-te-leg'ra-phy,** *n.* Telegraphy by electricity.—**e-lec"tro-tel"e-graph'ic,** *a.*—**e-lec'tro-ther"a-peu'tics,** *n.* The treatment of disease by electricity, or the laws, etc., of such treatment. **e-lec"tro-ther'a-py‡.—e-lec"tro-ther"a-peu'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*—**e-lec"tro-ton'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or relating to electric tenson. **2.** Of or relating to or caused by electrotonus.—**e-lec-trot'o-nus,** *n.* The change in the activity of a nerve or muscle induced by a voltaic current.

e-lec'tro-type, *n.* **1.** A metallic copy of any surface, as a coin, made by electric deposition, especially one of a page of type for printing. **2.** An impression from an electrotyped cut. **3.** The process of electrotyping; electrotypy.—**e-lec'tro-type,** *vt.*—**e-lec'tro-typ"er,** *n.* **1.** One who electrotypes. **e-lec"tro-typ'ic‡.** **2.** [Eng.] The bath holding the electrotyping solution.—**e-lec"tro-typ'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or made by electrotyping.—**e-lec"tro-typ'ing,** *n.* The act or business of forming electrotypes.—**e-lec"tro-typ'y,** *n.* The process or art of electrotyping.

e-lec'trum, 1 ı-lek'trum; 2 ē-lēc'trŭm, *n.* **1.** German silver or other like alloy. **2.** Anciently, amber. **e-lec'tron‡.** **3.** Native gold containing a large percentage of silver. [L., < Gr. *ēlektron,* amber.]

e-lec'tu-a-ry, 1 ı-lek'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-rı; 2 ē-lēc'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A confection made by incorporating a medicine with some sweet substance. [< LL. *electuarium,* < Gr. *ekleikton,* < *ek,* out, + *leichō,* lick.]

el"e-e-mos'y-na-ry, 1 el"ı-ı-mos'ı-nē-rı; 2 ĕl"e-e-mŏs'y-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to charity or alms; existing for the relief of the poor; charitable; gratuitous; as, *eleemosynary* institutions. **2.** Aided by or dependent upon charity; as, the *eleemosynary* classes. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A recipient of charity. [< Gr. *eleēmosynē;* see ALMS.]

el'e-gant, 1 el'ı-gant; 2 ĕl'e-gant, *a.* **1.** Marked by refinement, grace, or symmetry; as of action, form or structure; also, possessing or exhibiting refined taste. **2.** Possessing a fine sense of beauty or fitness. **3.** [Colloq.] (1) Excellent; capital. (2) Marked by completeness and simplicity; appropriate; as, an *elegant* argument. [OF., < L. *elegan(t-)s,* < *eligo,* see ELECT.]

Syn.: dainty, exquisite. *Elegant* (Latin *elegans,* select) refers to the lighter, finer elements of beauty in form or motion, but is often misused as a general term of approval. A dress may be *elegant,* but such expressions as "an *elegant* field of corn," "an *elegant* ride," or "an *elegant* time" are glaring lexical improprieties. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost perfection of the *elegant* in minute details; we speak of an *elegant* garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied to intense keenness of any feeling; as, *exquisite* delight; *exquisite* pain. *Dainty,* at its best, applies to what is at once slight, delicate, and pleasing; in its extreme use, it may apply to sensibilities or feelings too delicate for the demands of practical life, over-nice, squeamish. See BEAUTIFUL; CHOICE; FINE; POLITE.—Ant.: common, coarse, harsh, rude.

—**el'e-gant-ly,** *adv.*—**el'e-gance,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being elegant or refined. **2.** Anything elegant. **el'e-gan-cy‡** [-CIES², *pl.*]. Syn.: see POLITENESS.

e-le'gi-ac, 1 ı-lī'jı-ak *or* el'ı-jī'ak; 2 e-lē'ǧi-ăc *or* ĕl"e-ǧī'ăc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to elegies. **2.** Of the nature of an elegy; sad; plaintive. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* Written in the meter of elegy. **el"e-gi'a-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A poet who writes in the tone or in the meter of the elegy. **2.** *pl.* Verse composed in the elegiac spirit or form.

e-le'git, 1 ı-lī'jıt; 2 e-lē'ǧit, *n.* [L.] *Law.* **1.** A writ of execution, issued on the election of a judgment creditor, directing the sheriff to turn over to him the debtor's attachable goods, and, if these be insufficient, half the debtor's land, the latter to be held till the rents and profits shall extinguish the debt. **2.** The right secured by this writ.

el'e-gy, 1 el'ı-jı; 2 ĕl'e-ǧy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] **1.** A funeral song; a meditative poem with sorrowful theme. **2.** A classical poem written in elegiac verse. [< Gr. *elegeia,* < *elegos,* mourning song.]—**el'e-gist,** *n.* A writer of elegies.

e-le'gi-ast‡; el"e-gi-og'ra-pher‡.—**el'e-gize,** *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To compose an elegy on; lament. **II.** *i.* To write in elegiac verse or style.

e-lek'tron, *n.* Same as ELECTRON.

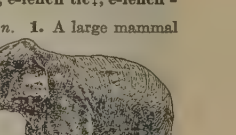
el'e-ment, 1 el'ı-mėnt *or* -mənt; 2 ĕl'e-ment, *n.* **1.** A component or essential part; especially, a simple part of anything complex; a constituent; ingredient. **2.** *pl.* (1) First principles or fundamental ideas; rudiments. (2) The bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. **3.** An ultimate and essential principle in the make-up of anything; essential constituent; anciently, one of the substances—earth, air, fire, and water—supposed to make up all things: still in popular use; as, the fury of the *elements;* the devouring *element.* **4.** The natural sphere or environment; as, the *element* of fishes is water. **5.** *Chem.* That form of matter which can not be decomposed or formed by any means known to science; as, gold, silver, iron, etc. There are more than eighty recognized elements. **6.** *Biol.* One of the primary parts of an organism; also, a cell or morphological unit. **7.** *Math.* (1) One of a number of parts composing a symmetrical whole; one of the geometrical forms or data which together compose a figure, as a line, a point, a plane, a space; in calculus, an infinitely small portion of a magnitude; a generatrix. (2) A term in an algebraic expression. **8.** *Elec.* One of the dissimilar substances in a voltaic cell or battery, etc. [< L. *elementum,* first principle.] Syn.: see PART; PARTICLE.—**el"e-men'tal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an element or elements; hence, pure; primary. (1) Pertaining to material elements; as, *elemental* action. (2) Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary; as, *elemental* education. **2.** *Chem.* Elementary. **3.** Forming a necessary part or ingredient; as, an *elemental* salt. **-ly,** *adv.*—**el"e-men'ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being an element or elements, in any sense. **2.** Treating of the first principles of anything; rudimental; as, an *elemental* analysis. **3.** *Math.* Having the nature of an infinitesimal part.—**el"e-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* In a simple or elementary manner.—**el"e-men'ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

el'e-mi, 1 el'ı-mı; 2 ĕl'e-mi, *n.* Any one of several gum resins. [Prob. of Ar. orig.]

e-len'chus, 1 ı-leŋ'kus; 2 e-lĕŋ'cŭs, *n.* [-CHI, 1 -kaı; 2 -ĕ, *pl.*] *Logic.* **1.** The contradictory opposite of a proposition; that which must be proved in order to refute an opponent; hence, a refuting argument; a refutation. **2.** A false refutation; sophism. **3.** [Rare.] An analytical table of contents; explanatory notes. [< L. *elenchus,* < Gr. *elenchos,* < *elenchō,* disgrace, confute.]

e-lench't.—**e-len'chic,** *a.* Having the nature or effect of an elenchus; refutatory. **e-len'chi-cal‡; e-lench'tic‡; e-lench'ti-cal‡; e-lenc'tic‡; e-lenc'ti-cal‡.**

el'e-phant, 1 el'ı-fant; 2 ĕl'e-fant, *n.* **1.** A large mammal of Africa, the largest of existing land-animals, having a flexible proboscis and the upper incisors developed as tusks. **2.** Fig., something unwieldy, burdensome, or hard to dispose of. [< Gr. *elephas,* < Heb. *eleph,* ox.]—**elephant's-ear,** *n.* Any one of certain plants of the genus *Begonia,* with large one-sided heavy ear-like leaves.—**elephant's-foot,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various erect hairy weeds of the genus *Elephantopus.* **2.** A South-African plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*) of the yam family, having a conical corm-like stem covered with a bark-like substance which, becoming deeply cracked, forms large angular protuberances like those on the shell of a tortoise, whence the name also *of tortoise-plant;* often cultivated in greenhouses. See HOTTENTOT'S-BREAD under HOTTENTOT.—**el"e-phan'tine,** *a.* Pertaining to an elephant; enormous; unwieldy.


Asiatic Elephant. 1/108

el"e-phan-ti'a-sis, 1 el"ı-fan-taı'ə-sis; 2 ĕl"e-făn-tī'a-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A chronic disease of the skin, characterized by an enormous enlargement of the part affected, usually the legs, and the hardening of the skin. [L., < Gr. *elephantiasis,* < *elephas,* ELEPHANT.]

El"eu-sin'i-a, 1 el"yu-sin'ı-ə; 2 ĕl"yu-sin'i-a, *n. pl.* The Athenian festival and mysteries in honor of Demeter and Persephone, at Eleusis, near Athens. [Gr.] **Eleusinian mysteries‡.**

El"eu-sin'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Eleusis or the Eleusinia.—**Eleusinian mysteries,** the secret religious rites, which were probably originated by the Thracians at Eleusis and later absorbed by the Athenian state religion.

E-leu'sis, 1 ı-lū'sis; 2 e-lū'sis, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Son of Mercury. **2.** A city in Attica. See ELEUSINIA.

El"eu-the'ri-a, 1 el"yu-thī'rı-ə; 2 ĕl"yu-thē'ri-a, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A festival kept by the Greeks after the battle of Platæa in honor of Zeus Eleutherios (the Deliverer). It was celebrated every fourth year.

el'e-vate, 1 el'ı-vēt; 2 ĕl'e-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT'ED⁴; -VAT'ING.] **1.** To raise from a lower to a higher place, rank, or character; promote; exalt. **2.** To raise the spirits of; cheer; inspire. **3.** To raise the pitch or increase the loudness of. [< L. *e,* out, + *levo,* lighten.] Syn.: see HEIGHTEN; PROMOTE; RAISE.—**el'e-vate,** *a.* [Poet.] Raised or lifted up; elevated.—**el'e-vat"ed.** **1.** *pa.* **1.** Lofty in situation; high; as, an *elevated* plateau. **2.** Lofty in character; sublime. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] An overhead railroad. Syn.: (adj.) see GRAND; HIGH.—**el"e-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of elevating; exaltation. **2.** An elevated place. **3.** *Drawing.* The front view of a building or the like. **4.** Slight intoxication. **5.** *Eccl.* (1) The raising of the eucharistic elements. **elevation of the Host‡.** (2) The music of voice or instrument that accompanies this ceremony. **6.** *Topog.* Height above the sea-level. **7.** *Astron.* The distance of a celestial body above the horizon or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. Syn.: see HEIGHT; RAMPART.—**el'e-va"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which elevates; a hoisting-mechanism for grain, or a warehouse where grain is elevated and distributed; also, a movable platform or cage in a building, for carrying freight or passengers up or down. **2.** *Aero.* In flying-machines, a plane by the tilting or dipping of which the ascent or descent of a machine is regulated; also called driving rudder.

e-lev'en, 1 ı-lev'ŋ; 2 e-lĕv'n. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one. **2.** A symbol representing this number. **3.** A team or side of eleven players, as in cricket or football. [< AS. *endleofan.*]—**e-lev'enth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of eleven equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of eleven equal parts. **2.** The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; as, five is one-*eleventh* of fifty-five. **3.** In a series, the unit or thing after the tenth.

elf, 1 elf; 2 ĕlf, *n.* To twist or entangle, as the hair, a supposed practise of the elves.

elf, *n.* [ELVES, *pl.*] **1.** In folk-lore, a dwarfish, mischievous sprite. **2.** A dwarf or diminutive person: a pet name for a lively child. [< AS. *ælf.*]—**elf'-child",** *n.* A child believed to have been left by elves in place of one that they have stolen; a changeling.—**elf'in.** **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to elves. **II.** *n.* **1.** An elf. **2.** A sportive child.—**elf'ish,** *a.* Relating to elves; mischievous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**elf'-land,** *n.* The supposed home of the elves; fairyland.—**elf'-lock,** *n.* A lock of hair tangled as if by elves; a straggling lock.

Elfs'borg, 1 elfs'bôrg; 2 ĕlfs'bôrg, *n.* A province in S. W. Sweden: 4,938 sq. m.; pop. 288,000; capital, Wenersborg.

El'gar, 1 el'gər; 2 ĕl'ǧar, **Sir Edward** (1850–). An English composer; *The Dream of Gerontius.*

El'gin, 1 el'gın; 2 ĕl'ǧin, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1777–1841), Thomas Bruce, a British diplomat; envoy successively to Brussels, Berlin, Constantinople; collected the "Elgin marbles," a collection of Greek sculptures, now in the British Museum, considered to be the finest in existence. **2. Earl of** (1849–), Victor Alexander Bruce, a British statesman; Viceroy of India, 1894–

e-len'chus, 1 ı-leŋ'kus; 2 e-lĕŋ'cŭs, *n.* [-CHI, 1 -kaı; 2 -ĕ, *pl.*] *Logic.* **1.** The contradictory opposite of a proposition; that which must be proved in order to refute an opponent; hence, a refuting argument; a refutation. **2.** A false refutation; sophism. **3.** [Rare.] An analytical table of contents; explanatory notes. [< L. *elenchus,* < Gr. *elenchos,* < *elenchō,* disgrace, confute.]

e-lench't.—**e-len'chic,** *a.* Having the nature or effect of an elenchus; refutatory. **e-len'chi-cal‡; e-lench'tic‡; e-lench'ti-cal‡; e-lenc'tic‡; e-lenc'ti-cal‡.**

1899; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1905–1908. **3.** A county in Scotland; 488 sq. m.; pop. 41,600. **El'gin-shire**‡. **4.** Its capital; pop. 7,780; ancient city; ruins of cathedral and castle. **5.** 1 el'jin; 2 él'gin. A city (pop. 27,460) in N. Illinois.

El'gon, 1 el'gən; 2 él'gŏn, *n.* A mountain in British East Africa, N. E. of Victoria Nyanza; 14,044 ft. high.

E'li, 1 ī'laɪ; 2 ē'lī, *n. Bib.* (1226–1128 B. C.) A high priest and judge. *1 Sam.* iv, 13–18. [Heb., the highest.]

E'li-a, 1 ī'lɪ-ə; 2 ē'lī-a, *n.* Pen-name of Charles Lamb.

E-li'a-kim, 1 ɪ-laɪ'ə-kɪm; 2 e-lī'a-kim, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xviii, 18. [Heb., whom God establishes.]

E-li'as, 1 ɪ-laɪ'əs; 2 e-lī'as, *n. Bib.* Same as ELIJAH.

e-lic'it‡, 1 ɪ-lɪs'ɪt; 2 e-lĭç'it, *vt.* To draw out or forth, as by some attraction or inducement; bring to light; as, to *elicit* information. [< L. *elicitus*, < *e*, out, + *lacio*, allure.]—**e-lic''i-ta'tion,** *n.*—**e-lic'i-tor,** *n.*

e-lide', 1 ɪ-laɪd'; 2 e-līd', *vt.* [E-LID'ED[4]; E-LID'ING.] **1.** *Gram.* To strike out, as a vowel or syllable in a word; omit in pronouncing or writing; as, in "'tis" the "i" is *elided*, in "harm'ny" the "o," in "destin'd" the "e." **2.** To suppress; omit; ignore. [< L. *e*, out, + *lædo*, strike.]

el'i-gi-bl(eᵉ**,** 1 el'ɪ-jɪ-bl; 2 ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bl, *a.* Capable of being chosen or elected; worthy of acceptance. [< F., < L. *eligo*; see ELECT.]—**el'i-gi-bl(e**ᵉ**,** *n.* One who is eligible in any sense.—**el'i-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **el'i-gi-bl(e-ness**‡, *n.*—**el'i-gi-bly,** *adv.*

E-li'hu, 1 ɪ-laɪ'hjū *or* ē'ɪ-hū; 2 e-lī'hū *or* ēl'ĭ-hū, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* i, 1. [Heb., God the Lord.]

E-li'jah, 1 ɪ-laɪ'jə; 2 e-lī'ja, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A prophet of Jehovah in the time of Ahab, 900 B. C.; opposed idolatry and iniquity; carried to heaven in a chariot of fire. [Heb., God the Lord, or God is Jehovah.] **E-li'as**‡.

e-lim'i-nate, 1 ɪ-lɪm'ɪ-nēt; 2 e-lĭm'ĭ-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT''ED[4]; -NAT''ING.] **1.** To remove, especially as injurious or superfluous; eject; separate and expel: applied to both mental and material things; as, to *eliminate* personal considerations; to *eliminate* waste from the system. **2.** *Alg.* To remove (a quantity) from a system of algebraic equations. **3.** To disregard as irrevelant; ignore. **4**‡. To put out of doors. [< L. *e*, out, + *limen*, threshold.] SYN.: see ABSTRACT.

—**e-lim''i-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of eliminating. **2.** The state of being cast out or expelled.—**e-lim'i-na-tiv(es,** *a.*—**e-lim'i-na''tor,** *n.*—**e-lim'i-na-to-ry,** *a.*

El'i-ot, 1 el'ɪ-ət; 2 ĕl'ĭ-ot, *n.* **1. Charles William** (1834–), an American educator; president of Harvard University, 1869–1909. **2. George,** pen-name of Mary Evans Cross (1819–1880), an English novelist. **3. John** (1604–1690), American "Apostle to the Indians." **4. Sir John** (1592–1632), an English statesman and champion of liberty.

E'lis, 1 ī'lɪs; 2 ē'lis, *n.* An ancient country now a nome of Greece; site of the plain where the Olympic games were held.

E-li'sha, 1 ɪ-laɪ'ʃə; 2 e-lī'sha, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A Jewish prophet of Jehovah; successor of Elijah: died 839? B. C. [Heb., God is salvation.]

e-li'sion, 1 ɪ-lɪʒ'ən; 2 e-lĭzh'on, *n.* **1.** The eliding or striking out of a part of a word; as, in "o'er" (for "over") there is an *elision* of "v." **2.** A suppression of a part. [< L. *elisio(n-)*, < *elisus*, pp. of *elido*; see ELIDE.]

ē''lite', 1 ē''lɪt'; 2 ē''lit', *n.* The choicest part, especially of a society, army, etc.; the pick; flower. [F.]

e-lix'ir, 1 ɪ-lɪks'ər; 2 e-lĭks'ĭr, *n.* **1.** A sweetened alcoholic medicinal preparation; a cordial; formerly a compound tincture. **2.** An imaginary liquid or soluble substance by means of which alchemists once hoped to change base metals into gold. **3.** An imaginary cordial supposed to be capable of sustaining life indefinitely. **elixir vitæ**‡. **4**‖. The essential principle; concentrated essence. [OF., < Ar. *el*, the; *iksīr*, philosopher's stone.]

Eliz., *abbr.* Elizabeth, Elizabethan.

E-liz'a-beth, 1 ɪ-lɪz'ə-bəθ; 2 e-lĭz'a-bĕth, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **E-lis'a-beth**‡; **E-li'za**‡. **Bess, Bes'sie, Bes'sy, Bet, Beth, Bet'sy, Bet'ty, El'sie, Lib'by, Li'sa, Liz'zie** (dims.); Dan. D. G. **E-li''sa-beth,** 1 ē-lī'zə-bet, 2 ē-lī'sä-bĕt, **E-li'sa**‡; F. **E''li''sa''beth',** 1 ē''lī''za''bet', 2 ē''lī''sä''bĕt', **Ē''lise',** 1 ē'līz', 2 ē'līz'; Gr. **E-li-sa-bet',** 1 ē-lī-sa-bet', 2 e-lī-sä-bĕt'; It. **E-li''sa-bet'ta,** 1 ē-lī''za-bet'ta, 2 e-lī'sä-bĕt'tä, **A-li'sa**‡; L. **E-liz''a-beth'a,** 1 ɪ-lɪz''ə-beth'ə, 2 e-lĭz'a-bĕth'a; Sp. **I''sa-bel',** 1 ī'sə-bel', 2 ī'sä-bĕl'. **2.** *Bib.* Mother of John the Baptist. **3. Pauline E. Ottilie Luise** (1843–1916), Princess of Wied and queen of Roumania; story-writer and poet; pen-name, "Carmen Sylva"; *Shadows of Life's Dial.* **4. Tudor** (1533–1603), queen of England; daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; reestablished Reformed faith; encouraged literature. **5.** A city (pop. 95,690), in E. New Jersey. [Gr., from Heb. *Elisheba*, worshiper of God (God is her oath).]—**E-liz'a-beth-an.** **I.** *a.* Relating to Elizabeth, queen of England, or to her era. **II.** *n.* A writer or statesman of that time.

E-liz''a-beth-grad', *n.* Same as YELIZAVETGRAD.

elk, 1 elk; 2 ĕlk, *n.* **1.** A large deer of northern forests, of Europe, Asia, and America, with palmated antlers and the upper lip forming a proboscis for browsing upon trees. **2.** Some other large deer, as the wapiti. [< Ice. *elgr*.]

El Kan-ta'ra. See under KANTARA.

Elk'hart, 1 elk'hārt; 2 ĕlk'härt, *n.* A city in N. Indiana; pop. 24,280.

Elk moun'tains. A mountain range in Colorado; highest point, Castle Peak, 14,115 ft.

ell¹, 1 el; 2 ĕl, *n.* A measure of length now rarely used; in England, 45 inches. [< AS. *eln*.]

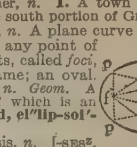
ell², *n.* Anything shaped like the letter L, as an addition to one side of a house. [< AS. *el*, letter L.] **el**‡.

El'len, 1 el'ən; 2 ĕl'ĕn, *n.* A feminine personal name.

El'ler-y, 1 el'ər-ɪ; 2 ĕl'er-y, **William** (1727–1820). An American lawyer; signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Elles'mere, 1 elz'mɪr; 2 ĕlz'mēr, *n.* **1.** A town in Shropshire, England; pop. 1,830. **2.** The south portion of Grinnell Land.

el-lips(e'ᴵˢ**,** 1 e-lɪps'; 2 ē-lĭps', *n.* A plane curve such that the sum of the distances from any point of the curve of two fixed points, called *foci*, is a constant, that is, the same; an oval. [< L. *ellipsis*.]—**el-lip'soid,** *n. Geom.* A solid every plane section of which is an ellipse or a circle.—**el-lip'soid, el''lip-soi'-dal,** *a.*



Ellipse.
f, s, foci; $p f + p s$, constant.

el-lip'sis, 1 e-lip'sɪs; 2 ĕ-lĭp'sis, *n.* [-SES[5], *pl.*] **1.** The omission of a word or words necessary to complete a sentence. **2.** *Print.* Marks indicating the omission of letters or words, as . . . or * * * . [L., < Gr. *elleipsis*, < *en*, in, + *leipo*, leave.]

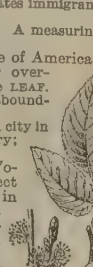
el-lip'tic, } 1 e-lip'tɪk, -tɪ-kəl; 2 ĕ-lĭp'tic, -ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Of,
el-lip'ti-cal, } pertaining to, or shaped like an ellipse; oblong with rounded ends. **2.** *Gram.* Characterized by ellipsis; shortened.—**el-lip'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**el''lip-tic'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being elliptic. **2.** The degree of deviation of an ellipse from circularity.

El'lis, 1 el'ɪs; 2 ĕl'is. **1. Alexander John** (1814–1890), an English philologist and phonetician; *Early English Pronunciation.* **2. Henry Havelock** (1859–). An English physician, scientist, editor, and author, specializing in studies of sex.

El'lis Is'land. An island in New York harbor, about 1½ m. W. S. W. of the Battery; United States immigrant examination station.

ell'wand'', 1 el'wend''; 2 ĕl'wąnd'', *n.* A measuring-stick one ell in length. **ell'-yard''**†.

elm, 1 elm; 2 ĕlm, *n.* A shade-tree of America, Europe, and Asia, with a broad, spreading, or overarching top; also, its wood. See LEAF. [AS.]—**elm'y,** *a.* Consisting of or abounding in elms.



A Spray of English Elm. *a*, flowering branch; *b*, flower enlarged; *c*, fruit; *d*, leaves and fruit.

El-mi'ra, 1 el-mɪ'rə; 2 ĕl-mĭ'ra, *n.* A city in S. New York; has a State reformatory; pop. 45,400.

el''o-cu'tion, 1 el''o-kiū'ʃən; 2 ĕl''o-çū'shon, *n.* **1.** The art of correct intonation, inflection, and gesture in public speaking or reading. **2.** Manner of utterance. **3**‡. Effective writing or diction; eloquence. [< L. *e*, out, + *locutus*, pp. of *loquor*, speak.]—**el''o-cu'tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**el''o-cu'tion-ist,** *n.* One who is skilled in or teaches elocution; especially, one who gives public elocutionary readings or performances.

ē''loge', 1 ē''lōʒ'; 2 ę''lōzh', *n.* A biographical and eulogistic memoir or panegyric. [F., < L. *elogium*.] **el'o-gy**‡.

El'o-him, 1 el'o-hɪm; 2 ĕl'o-hĭm, *n.* God: the Hebrew title of most frequent occurrence in the Old Testament. [< Heb. *'Elohim*, pl. of *'Eloah*, God.]—**El'o-hist,** *n.* An assumed author of those portions of the Hexateuch that are said to be characterized by the use of *Elohim* for God instead of *Yahveh* or *Jehovah*. Compare JEHOVIST.—**El''o-his'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to those portions of the Hexateuch where *Elohim* occurs in the Hebrew text and not *Yahveh* or *Jehovah*.—**Elohistic** or **Elohist Prophetic Document** or **Narrative** (*O. T. Criticism*), one of the four documents which literary analysis discovers interwoven in the Hexateuch. It is also known as the **Ephraimitic Prophetic Document** because of its interest in the early background of the Ephraimitic or Northern kingdom and also because of its supposed origin in that region.

e-loin', 1 ɪ-lɔɪn'; 2 e-lŏin', *vt. & vi.* 1‖. To remove beyond the jurisdiction of; carry away, as property. 2‡. To abscond. **e-loigne'**‡.—**e-loin'er,** *n.*—**e-loin'ment,** *n.* **e-loign'ment**‡.

E. lon., E. long., *abbr.* East longitude.

e-lon'gate, 1 ɪ-lɔŋ'gēt; 2 ę-lŏn'gāt, *vt. & vi.* [-GAT-ED[4]; -GAT-ING.] **1.** To make or grow longer; lengthen. **2**‡. To recede. SYN.: see PROTRACT.—**e''lon-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of elongating, or the state of being elongated. **2.** An addition or appendage that adds to the length of something: an extension.

e-lope', 1 ɪ-lōp'; 2 e-lōp', *vi.* [E-LOPED't; E-LOP'ING.] **1.** To run away from home with a lover or paramour. **2.** To abscond; run off. [< D. *ont-*, away, + *looper*, run.]—**e-lope'ment,** *n.*—**e-lop'er,** *n.*

el'o-quent, 1 el'o-kwent; 2 ĕl'o-kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Possessed of or manifesting eloquence. **2.** Persuasive; convincing. **3.** Visibly expressive of emotion. [< L. *e*, out, + *loquor*, speak.]—**-ly,** *adv.*—**el'o-quence,** *n.* **1.** Lofty, impassioned, and convincing utterance. **2.** The quality of being eloquent, moving, or persuasive. SYN.: see SPEECH.

El Pa'so, 1 el pā'so; 2 ĕl pä'so. A city in S. W. Texas; pop. 77,550.

El Pa'so del Nor'te, 1 el pā'so del nōr'tē; 2 ĕl pä'so dĕl nōr'tę. A cañon of the Rio Grande, W. Texas; also, a Mexican district S. of the river.

El'phin-stone, 1 el'fɪn-stən; 2 ĕl'fin-ston. **1. Mountstuart** (1779–1859), a British historian and statesman; first British envoy to Kabul; Governor of Bombay. **2. William** (1431–1514), a Scottish prelate; Lord Chancellor of Scotland; founded Aberdeen University.

el'rich, *a.* [Scot.] Same as ELDRITCH. **el'ritch**‡.

El'sa, 1 el'sə; 2 ĕl'sa, *n.* The heroine of Wagner's opera *Lohengrin*.

TABLE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS. Atomic Weights revised by FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE, chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

(Arranged according to the periodic system. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.)

NAME.	DERIVATION.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Fusing- or Melting-point. Deg. C.	Valence.	Discovered.	By whom.	Where and how found.
He'li-um[1]	Gr. *hēlios*, sun	He	4.0	.....	.....	0	1895	Ramsay	In uranium minerals, and in mineral waters
Ne'on[2]	Gr. *neos*, new	Ne	20.2	.....	.....	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere and in mineral waters
Ar'gon[3]	Gr. *argos*, inactive	A	39.9	1.2†	−188	0	1894	Rayleigh and Ramsay	In the atmosphere and mineral waters
Kryp'ton[4]	Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, secret	Kr	82.92	2.16†	−169	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere in minute quantities
Xe'non[5]	Gr. *xenos*, foreign, strange	Xe	130.2	3.52†	−140	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere
Hy'dro-gen[6]	Gr. *hydor*, water, + -GEN	H	1.008	0.025‖	−258	I.	1766	Cavendish	Mainly in water
Lith'i-um[7]	Gr. *lithos*, stone	L	6.91	0.59	186	I.	1817	Arfvedson	In several rare minerals
So'di-um[8] (*natrium*)	Eng. *soda*	Na	23.00	0.978	97	I.	1807	Davy	In common salt and many rocks
Po-tas'si-um[9] (*kalium*)	Eng. *potash*	K	39.10	0.87	63	I.	1807	Davy	In wood-ashes and many rocks
Cop'per[10] (*cuprum*)	*Cyprus*	Cu	63.67	8.9	1083	I. or II.	.....	Prehistoric	Native, and in many ores
Ru-bid'i-um[11]	L. *rubidus*, red (its spectrum)	Rb	85.45	1.52	39	I.	1860	Bunsen	In some rare minerals and mineral springs
Sil'ver[12] (*argentum*)	Anglo-Saxon *seolfor*	Ag	107.88	10.5	960	I.	.....	Prehistoric	Native, and in many ores
Cæ'si-um[13]	L. *cæsium*, bluish-gray	Cs	132.81	1.88	26	I.	1860	Bunsen	In some rare minerals and mineral springs
Pra'se-o-dym'i-um[14]	Gr. *prasios*, green, + *didymos*, twin	Pr	140.9	6.48	940	III. or IV.	1885	Welsbach	In certain rare minerals
Gold[15] (*aurum*)	Anglo-Saxon, *gold*	Au	197.2	19.3	1062	I. or III.	.....	Prehistoric	
Glu-ci'num[16] (*beryllium*)	Gr. *glykys*, sweet	Gl	9.1	1.93	Volatile, 900	II.	1828	Wöhler	In several rare minerals
Mag-ne'si-um[17]	*Magnesia*, district in Thessaly	Mg	24.32	1.74	633	II.	1829	Bussy	In sea-water and many rocks
Cal'ci-um[18]	L. *calx*, lime	Ca	40.09	1.58	780	II.	1808	Davy	In limestone, and abundantly in other rocks
Zinc[19]	G. *zink*	Zn	65.37	7.12	418	II.	1520	Paracelsus	In ores, as oxid, silicate, sulfid, carbonate
Stron'ti-um[20]	*Strontian*, a town in Scotland	Sr	87.63	2.54	About 800	II.	1808	Davy	In certain rare minerals
Cad'mi-um[21]	Gr. *kadmeia*, calamine	Cd	112.40	8.64	320	II.	1817	Stromeyer	In small amount in zinc ores
Ba'ri-um[22]	Gr. *barys*, heavy	Ba	137.37	3.75	850	II.	1808	Davy	In rare minerals
Ne'o-dym'i-um[23]	Gr. *neos*, new, + *didymos*, twin	Nd	144.3	6.96	840	III. or IV.	1885	Welsbach	In several rare minerals
Mer'cu-ry[24] (*hydrargyrum*)	Planet Mercury	Hg	200.6	13.596†	−38.9	I. or II.	.....	Prehistoric	Native, and in cinnabar
Ra'di-um[25]	L. *radius*, ray	Ra	226.0	.....	.....	II.	1898	Mme. and M. Curie and Bémont	In pitchblende
Bo'ron[26]	Eng. *borax*	B	11.0	2.5	Infusible	III.	1808	Davy	In borax and other minerals
A-lu'mi-num[27]	L. *alumen*, alum	Al	27.1	2.58	658	III.	1828	Wöhler	In many rocks. (The most abundant metal.)
Scan'di-um[28]	*Scandinavia*	Sc	44.1	.....	.....	III.	1879	Nilson	In various rare minerals
Gal'li-um[29]	L. *Gallia*, France	Ga	69.9	5.95	30	III.	1875	Lecoq de Boisbaudran	In certain zinc ores
Yt'tri-um[30]	*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Yt	88.7	3.8	.....	III.	1828	Wöhler	In certain rare minerals
In'di-um[31]	From its *indigo* spectrum	In	114.8	7.4	176	III.	1863	Reich and Richter	In certain zinc ores
Lan'tha-num[32]	Gr. *lanthanō*, *conceal*	La	139.0	6.1	810	III.	1839	Mosander	In certain rare minerals
Sa-ma'ri-um[33]	*Samarski*, a Russian savant	Sa	150.4	7.7	About 1350	III.	1879	Lecoq de Boisbaudran	In certain rare minerals
Eu-ro'pi-um[34]	*Europe*, + -IUM	Eu	152.0	.....	.....	III.	1896	Demarçay	
Thal'li-um[35]	Gr. *thallos*, budding twig	Tl	204.0	11.85	302	I. or III.	1862	Crookes	In pyrites and in flue-dust of sulfuric-acid works
Car'bon[36]	L. *carbo*, charcoal	C	12.00	3.52‡	Infusible	IV.	.....	Prehistoric	In coal, limestone, and all organic matter
Sil'i-con[37]	L. *silex*, flint	Si	28.3	2.0–2.4	1370	IV.	1823	Berzelius	In quartz. (Second in abundance after oxygen.)
Ti-ta'ni-um[38]	L. *Titanes*, sons of the earth	Ti	48.1	3.54	About 1850	IV.	1789	Gregor	Widely diffused in rocks and clays
Ger-ma'ni-um[39]	L. *Germania*, Germany	Ge	72.5	5.47	About 900	IV.	1886	Winkler	In certain rare minerals
Zir-co'ni-um[40]	Per. *zargūn*, gold-colored	Zr	90.6	4.15	Above 1400	IV.	1824	Berzelius	In certain rare minerals
Tin[41] (*stannum*)	Anglo-Saxon, *tin*	Sn	118.7	7.3	232	II. or IV.	.....	Prehistoric	In rare minerals
Ce'ri-um[42]	Planet *Ceres*	Ce	140.25	6.68	623	III. or IV.	1803	Berzelius	In certain rare minerals
Gad'o-lin'i-um[43]	*Gadolin*, a Russian chemist	Gd	157.3			III.	1886	Marignac	In rare minerals
Lead[44] (*plumbum*)	Anglo-Saxon, *lēad*	Pb	207.2	11.4	327	II. or IV.	.....	Prehistoric	In various ores
Tho'ri-um[45]	God *Thor*	Th	232.4	11.00	About 1450	IV	1828	Berzelius	In certain rare minerals

element 1: artistic, ärt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rūle; but, bûrn; 2: ärt, āpe, fât, fāre, fást, what, all; mē, gĕt, prey, fẽrn; hit, īce; ī=ē; ō=ō; gō, nŏt, ôr, wŏn, 378

Name.	Derivation.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Fusing- or Melting-point. Deg. C.	Valence.	Discovered.	By whom.	Where and how found.
Ni'tro-gen[45]	L. *natrum*, natron, + -GEN	N	14.01	0.38‖	−211	V.	1772	Rutherford	In the atmosphere and organic matter
Phos'phor-us[47]	L. < Gr., light-bearing	P	31.04	1.8–2.3	44	V.	1669	Brandt	In bones, and in many minerals
Va-na'di-um[48]	Goddess *Vanadis* (Freya)	V	51.0	5.5	1710	V.	1830	Sefstrom	In certain rare minerals
Ar'se-nic[49]	L. *arsenicum*	As	74.96	5.73	Volatile 450	V.	1694	Schröder	Native, as sulfid, and in some metallic ores
Co-lum'bi-um[50](*niobium*)	*Columbia*	Cb	93.5	12.70	About 1950	V.	1801	Hatchett	In certain rare minerals
An'ti-mo-ny[51] (*stibium*)	LL. *antimonium*	Sb	120.2	6.62	629	V.	1450	Valentine	Chiefly as sulfid, and in some metallic ores
Ter'bi-um[52]	*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Tb	159.2	.....	.....	III.	1843	Mosander	In raw minerals
Dys-pro'si-um[53]	Gr. *dysprositos*, hard to approach	Dy	162.5	.....	.....	III.	1886	Lecoq de Boisbaudran	In certain rare minerals
Er'bi-um[54]	*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Er	167.7	4.8	.....	III.	1843	Mosander	In rare minerals
Tan'ta-lum[55]	*Tantalus* (Gr. myth)	Ta	181.5	10.4	About 2900	V.	1802	Ekeberg	In rare minerals
Bis'muth[56]	G. (unknown origin)	Bi	208.0	9.80	268	V.	1450	Basil Valentine	Native, as sulfid, and in rare minerals
Ox'y-gen[57]	Gr. *oxys*, acid, + -GEN	O	16.00	1.13§	−253	II. or VI.	1774	Priestley	Free in air. (Forms one-half the earth's crust.)
Sul'fur[58] (Sul'phur)	L. *sulfur*	S	32.07	2.07	115–119	II. or VI.	.....	Prehistoric	Native, and in natural sulfids and sulfates
Chro'mi-um[59]	Gr. *chrōma*, color	Cr	52.0	6.5	1510	II. or VI.	1797	Vauquelin	Mainly in chrome-iron ore
Se-le'ni-um[60]	Gr. *selēnē*, moon	Se	79.2	4.5	170–180	II. or VI.	1817	Berzelius	Mainly in sulfur as an impurity
Mo-lyb'de-num[61]	Gr. *molybdos*, lead	Mo	96.0	8.6	Above 2500	II. or VI.	1782	Hjelm	Chiefly as sulfid
Tel-lu'ri-um[62]	L. *tellus*, earth	Te	127.5	6.0	446	II. or VI.	1782	Reichtenstein	In several rare minerals
Thu'li-um[63]	*Thule*, Northland	Tm	168.5	.....	.....	III.	1879	Cleve	In rare minerals
Tung'sten[64](*wolframium*)	Sw., heavy stone	W	184.0	19.1	2900–3000	IV. or VI.	1781	d'Elhujar	Mainly in association with tin ores
U-ra'ni-um[65]	Planet *Uranus*	U	238.2	18.7	.....	II. or VI.	1789	Klaproth	In pitchblende and other rare minerals
Flu'or-in[66]	L. *fluor, & fluo*, flow	F	19.0	1.11§	−223	I. or VII.	1771	Scheele	In various minerals
Chlo'rin[67]	Gr. *chlōros*, green	Cl	35.46	1.47‖	−102	I. or VII.	1774	Scheele	In common salt and other chlorids
Man'ga-nese[68]	L. *magnes*, magnet	Mn	54.93	7.39	1220	II. or VII.	1774	Gahn	In many minerals
Bro'min[69]	Gr. *brōmos*, stench	Br	79.92	3.15†	−7.3	I. or VII.	1826	Balard	Mainly in sea-water and natural brines
I'o-din[70]	Gr. *iōdes*, violet	I	126.92	4.95	114	I. or VII.	1811	Courtois	Mainly in ashes of seaweeds
Yt-ter'bi-um[71] (Neoyt-terbium)	*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Yb	173.5	.....	.....	.....	1878	Marignac	In rare minerals
Lu-te'ci-um[72] or Lu-te'ti-um	*Lutetia*, ancient name of Paris	Lu	175.0	.....	.....	III.	1907	Urbain and Welsbach	In rare minerals
I'ron[73] (*ferrum*)	Anglo-Saxon, *iren*	Fe	55.84	7.86	1525	II. or IV.	.....	Prehistoric	As oxid and sulfid, and in nearly all rocks
Nick'el[74]	Sw., abbr. of *kupparnickel*	Ni	58.68	8.9	1452	II. or VIII.	1751	Cronstedt	In many metallic ores
Co'balt[75]	G. *kobold*, goblin	Co	58.97	8.6	1490	II. or VIII.	1733	Brandt	In many metallic ores
Ru-the'ni-um[76]	*Ruthenia*, Russia	Ru	101.7	12.26	About 2400	II. or VII.	1845	Claus	With platinum, etc.
Rho'di-um[77]	Gr. *rhodon*, rose	Rh	102.9	12.1	1950	II. or VIII.	1804	Wollaston	With platinum, etc.
Pal-la'di-um[78]	Planet *Pallas*	Pd	106.7	11.4	1549	II. or IV.	1804	Wollaston	Native, and with platinum and gold
Os'mi-um[79]	Gr. *osmē*, odor	Os	190.9	22.5	About 2700	II. or VII.	1803	Tennant	In native platinum
I-rid'i-um[80]	L. *iris*, a rainbow	Ir	193.1	22.4	2375	II. or IV.	1803	Tennant	In association with osmium
Plat'i-num[81]	Sp. *platina*, dim. of *plata*, silver	Pt	195.2	21.5	1755	II. or IV.	1741	Wood	Mainly as native platinum in river-gravels

In the above table the Mendelejeff classification has been mainly followed. Formerly elements were grouped according to their resemblance to some member, as the Potassium group, the Calcium group, the Magnesium group, etc. Since the acceptance of the periodic law elements have been arranged in the order of their atomic weights, and each group shows indications of an arithmetical progression. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.

The factors in the columns of specific gravities and melting-points naturally vary with the form that the element takes (*e. g.*, in carbon the specific gravity varies as diamond, charcoal, or lampblack is taken), but as far as possible the factor of the most typical form is given.

† Of the liquid element.
‡ Diamond.
‖ Of the liquid at 0° C.
§ Of the liquid at −181° C.

Alphabetical Finding-List of Elements.

Superior figures indicate the order in which the elements appear in the table.

Aluminum[27]; Antimony[51]; Argon[3]; Arsenic[49]; Barium[22]; Bismuth[56]; Boron[26]; Bromin[69]; Cadmium[21]; Cæsium[13]; Calcium[18]; Carbon[35]; Cerium[42]; Chlorin[67]; Chromium[59]; Cobalt[75]; Columbium[50]; Copper[10]; Dysprosium[53]; Erbium[54]; Europium[34]; Fluorin[66]; Gadolinium[43]; Gallium[29]; Germanium[39]; Glucinum[16]; Gold[15]; Helium[1]; Hydrogen[6]; Indium[31]; Iodin[70]; Iridium[80]; Iron[73]; Krypton[4]; Lanthanum[23]; Lead[44]; Lithium[7]; Lutecium[72]; Magnesium[17]; Manganese[68]; Mercury[24]; Molybdenum[61]; Neodymium[23]; Neon[2]; Nickel[74]; Nitrogen[46]; Osmium[79]; Oxygen[57]; Palladium[78]; Phosphorus[47]; Platinum[81]; Potassium[9]; Praseodymium[14]; Radium[25]; Rhodium[77]; Rubidium[11]; Ruthenium[76]; Samarium[33]; Scandium[28]; Selenium[60]; Silicon[37]; Silver[12]; Sodium[8]; Strontium[20]; Sulfur[58]; Tantalum[55]; Tellurium[62]; Terbium[52]; Thallium[35]; Thorium[45]; Thulium[63]; Tin[41]; Titanium[38]; Tungsten[64]; Uranium[65]; Vanadium[48]; Xenon[5]; Ytterbium[71]; Yttrium[30]; Zinc[19]; Zirconium[40].

1: a = final; ı = habit; dāle; au = out; oil; iu = feud, chin; go; jet; u = sing; so, ship; chin, this; agure. 2: wolf; dg; book, boot; full, rule, cāre, bīt, būrn; ōil, boy; e = ē; ę = ē; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

El'sass-Loth'ring-en, *n.* [G.] Same as ALSACE-LORRAINE.

else, 1 els; 2 ĕls, *adv.* **1.** In addition to, or in the place of, something named; other; besides; instead. **2.** If the case or facts were different; otherwise.

The expressions *some one else, any one else, every one else, somebody else,* etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases and have the possessive inflection upon the *else;* as, *somebody else's* umbrella. *Else* is frequently used redundantly; as, "no one *else* but him" for "no one but him." [< AS. *elles.*]—**else'where,** *adv.* Somewhere or anywhere else.

else'when"‖, 1 els'hwen"; 2 ĕls'hwĕn", *adv.* At other times; at another time.

el'sin, 1 el'sin; 2 ĕl'sĭn, *n.* [Scot.] A shoemaker's awl. **el'shin‡.**

El"si-nore', 1 el"si-nōr'; 2 ĕl"si-nōr', *n.* A fortified seaport (pop. 14,000), Zealand Island, Denmark; scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet.* **Hel"sin-gör'‡** [Dan.].

e-lu'ci-date, 1 ı-lū'si-dēt; 2 e-lū'çi-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT"ED[4]; -DAT"ING.] To throw light upon; clear up. [< L. *e,* out, + *lucidus,* LUCID.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**e-lu"ci-da'tion,** *n.* The act of elucidating; an illustration.—**e-lu'ci-da-tiv** (es, *a.* Tending to elucidate. **e-lu'ci-da-to-ry‡.**—**e-lu'ci-da"tor,** *n.*

e-lude', 1 ı-lūd'; 2 e-lūd', *vt.* [E-LUD'ED[4]; E-LUD'ING.] **1.** To evade the search or pursuit of by dexterity or artifice; escape from or keep clear of; dodge. **2.** To remain undiscovered by; baffle the search or inquiry of. [< L. *e,* out, + *tudo,* play.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**e-lud'i-bl**(e[2], *a.*—**e-lu'sion,** *n.* The act of eluding or escaping.—**e-lu'siv**(es, *a.* **1.** Tending to slip away or escape. **2.** Hard to grasp or keep; as, the *elusive* dream of wealth. **e-lu'so-ry‡.**—**e-lu'siv**(e-ly[2], *adv.*—**e-lu'siv**(e-ness[2], *n.*

E-lul', 1 ı-lūl'; 2 ē-lụl', *n. Bib.* [Heb.] A Jewish month nearly corresponding to September.

e-lu'tri-ate, 1 ı-lū'tri-ēt; 2 e-lū'tri-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] *Chem.* To purify by washing; especially, to separate, as finer from coarser powder, by washing and straining or decanting. [< L. *elutriatus,* pp. of *elutrio,* < *eluo,* wash off.]—**e-lu"tri-a'tion,** *n.*

elve, 1 elv; 2 ĕlv, *n.* An old form of ELF.—**elves,** *n.* Plural of ELF.—**el'vet,** *n.* A little elf.—**el'vish,** *a.* **el'van‡.**—**el'-vish-ly,** *adv.* [10,790.

El'wood, 1 el'wud; 2 ĕl'wōōd, *n.* A city in central Indiana; pop.

E'ly, 1 ē'lı; 2 ē'lỵ, *n.* A city (pop. 7,690) on the Isle of Ely; has an ancient cathedral and monastery.—**Isle of E.,** a former island among fens now drained, in E. England; held by Hereward against William the Conqueror. [20,480.

E-lyr'i-a, 1 ı-lır'ı-a; 2 e-lỵr'i-a, *n.* A city in N. Ohio; pop.

E-lys'i-an, 1 ı-liz'ı-an; 2 e-lỵş'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Elysium; hence, supremely blessed or happy.

E-lys'i-um, 1 ı-liz'ı-um *or* ı-lış'ı-um; 2 e-lỵş'i-ŭm *or* e-lỵzh'i-ŭm, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The Greek paradise or abode of the blessed dead, variously represented as in midair, or in the sun, or in the center of the earth next to Tartarus, or in the Islands of the Blest. **2.** A place or a condition of supreme delight; a paradise. [L., < Gr. *ēlysios,* < *eleusomai,* I shall go.]

el'y-tr-, ⌊ 1 el'ı-tr-, el'ı-tro-; 2 ĕl'y-tr-, ĕl'y-tro-. From Gr. *elytron,*

el'y-tro-, ∫ sheath (see ELYTRON): combining forms.—**el'y-tra,** *n.* Plural of ELYTRON.—**el'y-troid,** *a.* Sheath-like; vaginal; elytriform; as, the *elytroid* membrane.

el'y-trous, ⌊ 1 el'ı-trens; 2 ĕl'y-trŏn, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] One of

el'y-trum, ∫ the thickened fore wings of certain insects, as beetles. [< Gr. *elytron,* case, < *elyō,* wrap up.]

Elz., *abbr.* Elzevir.

El'ze-vir, 1 el'zı-vər; 2 ĕl'ze-vĭr. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Elzevirs, publishers, of Amsterdam and Leyden (1592–1681), celebrated for their beautiful editions of the classics. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book printed by the Elzevirs. **2.** A small, neat type much used in Elzevirs.—**El"ze-vir'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Elzevirs. **II.** *n.* A collector of Elzevir books. **El"ze-vir'i-an‡.**

em, 1 em; 2 ĕm, *n.* **1.** The name of the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, written M or m. **2.** The square of the body of a type, used as a unit of measurement in printing.

em-[1], em-[2], *prefixes.* Forms of EN-[1], EN-[2], before labials.

Em., *abbr.* Emanuel, Emily, eminent, Emma.

E. M., *abbr.* Earl Marshal, engineer of mines.

'em, *pron.* [Colloq.] Them: in present use regarded as an abbreviation. [< ME. *hem,* dat. pl. of *he,* < AS. *hē,* HE.]

e-ma'ci-ate, 1 ı-mē'shı-ēt; 2 e-mā'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To reduce greatly in flesh. [< L. *e,* out, + *macer,* lean.]—**e-ma"ci-a'tion,** *n.* The act of emaciating, or the state of being emaciated. [from a source; emanating.

em'a-nant, 1 em'ə-nənt; 2 ĕm'a-nant, *a.* Flowing or issuing

em'a-nate, 1 em'ə-nēt; 2 ĕm'a-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT"ED[2]; -NAT"ING.] To flow forth or proceed, as from a source; take rise; originate. [< L. *e,* from, + *nano,* flow.]—**em"a-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of issuing or flowing forth from some origin or source. **2.** That which proceeds from an origin or source; efflux; effluence. **3.** *Philos.* The pantheistic doctrine that all existing things have been produced, not by acts of Divine Will, but as the mechanical effluxes of the Divine Essence; hence, an outcome or product of such a process. **4.** *Chem.* An inert gaseous product of disintegration in certain radioactive substances, as radium and thorium.—**em'a-na-tiv**(es, *a.* **1.** Flowing forth. **2.** Producing, tending to produce, or produced by emanation. **-ly,** *adv.*

e-man'ci-pate, 1 ı-man'sı-pēt; 2 e-măn'si-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT"ED[4]; -PAT"ING.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* To set free (a child) from a father's control. **2.** To release from bondage, slavery, or any oppressive authority, power, or control, physical, mental, or spiritual; liberate. [< L. *e,* out, + *mancipo,* give up.] Syn.: see DELIVER; RELEASE.

—**e-man"ci-pa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of emancipating, or the state of being emancipated; liberation from bondage, disability, or dependence, or from any injurious or undue restraint or influence; as, *emancipation* from evil associations. **2.** *Rom. Law.* The enfranchisement of a minor by his father. Syn.: see LIBERTY.—**Catholic emancipation,** the removal of civil, ecclesiastical, and political disabilities from Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, and particularly in Ireland, by the act of Parliament of 1829.—**e-man'ci-pa-tiv**(es, *a.*—**e-man'ci-pa"tor,** *n.*

e-mar'gi-nate, 1 ı-mär'jı-nēt; 2 e-mär'gi-nāt, *a.* Having the margin interrupted or notched; specif. (*Bot.*), notched at the summit: said of leaves, petals, etc. [< L. *emarginatus,* pp. of *emargino,* < *e,* from, + *margo,* border.] **e-mar'gi-nat"ed‡.**

e-mas'cu-late, 1 ı-mas'kiu-lēt; 2 e-măs'cū-lāt. **I.** *vt.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To deprive of masculine strength; weaken. **2.** To deprive of procreative power; destroy the male functions of; castrate. **3.** To impair by cutting down, as a literary work. **II.** *a.* Emasculated. [< LL. *e,* out, + *masculus,* male.]—**e-mas"cu-la'tion,** *n.*

em-ball'§, 1 em-bōl'; 2 ĕm-bạl', *vt.* To ensphere.

em-balm', 1 em-bām'; 2 ĕm-bäm', *vt.* **1.** To preserve from decay, as a dead body, by antiseptic preparations. **2.** To keep from decay; preserve from oblivion. **3.** To perfume. **4.** To preserve, as beef, by treatment with chemicals. [< L.[F] *in,* in, + *balsamum,* BALM.] **im-balm'‡.**—**em-balm'er,** *n.* One who embalms the dead; anything that preserves from decay.—**em-balm'ment,** *n.* The act of embalming.

em-bank', 1 em-baŋk'; 2 ĕm-bănk', *vt.* To confine or protect by a bank, dike, or the like.—**em-bank'ment,** *n.* **1.** A protecting or supporting bank. **2.** The process of strengthening by a bank. Syn.: see RAMPART.

em-bar'‖, 1 em-bär'; 2 ĕm-bär', *vt.* **1.** To enclose within bars; fasten in. **2.** To stop, check, or interrupt as by a bar; prevent; bar out; blockade.—**em-bar'ment†,** *n.*

em"bar-ca'tion, *n.* Same as EMBARKATION.

em-bar'go, 1 em-bär'go; 2 ĕm-bär'gō. **I.** *vt.* To forbid to depart from a port, as vessels or goods. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prohibition by the sovereign power of a nation temporarily restraining vessels from leaving its ports. **2.** Authoritative stoppage of foreign commerce or of any special trade. **3.** Any imposed impediment; a check or hindrance; specif., in railroad operation, a notice forbidding massing of cars at specified places. [Sp.]

em-bark'[1], 1 em-bärk'; 2 ĕm-bärk', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put or go on board a vessel or boat. **2.** To venture or invest. [< F. *embarquer,* < L. *in,* in, + LL. *barca,* boat, barge.] **im-bark'‡.**—**em"bar-ka'tion,** *n.* The act of embarking.

em-barque'ment†, *n.* Embargo; impediment.

em-bar'rass[1], 1 em-bar'əs; 2 ĕm-băr'as, *vt.* **1.** To confuse; fluster; abash. **2.** To involve in difficulties, especially in business. **3.** To hamper; encumber. [< F. *embarrasser.*]

Syn.: abash, confuse, hamper, hinder, impede. *Embarrass* is a strong word. To *confuse* is to mix what should be separate: we say one's accounts are *confused;* his business is *embarrassed.* A solitary thinker may be *confused;* one is *embarrassed* in the presence of others. Compare ABASH; HINDER; INVOLVE; OBSTRUCT; PERPLEX.—Ant.: assure, cheer, compose, embolden, encourage, help, relieve, sustain.—**em-bar'rass-ment,** *n.* **1.** Discomposure; entanglement; difficulty. **2.** An impediment; hindrance; encumbrance. Syn.: see PERPLEXITY.

em-bas'sa-dor, etc. Same as AMBASSADOR, etc.

em'bas-sage, 1 em'bə-sıj; 2 ĕm'ba-saj, *n.* The sending, business, office, or message of an ambassador or an embassy; also, the body of ambassadors or embassy itself.

em'bas-sy, 1 em'bə-sı; 2 ĕm'ba-sy, *n.* [-SIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The person or body of persons deputed for a mission from one government to another; the man sent as an ambassador, together with his suite. **2.** The mission or office of an envoy or ambassador. **3.** The official residence of an ambassador and his suite. [< F. *ambassade.*]

em-bathe', 1 em-bēth'; 2 ĕm-bāth', *vt.* [Rare.] To bathe; bedew; drench; immerse. **im-bathe'‡.**

em-bat'tle[1], 1 em-bat'l; 2 ĕm-băt'l, *vt.* To form in line of battle; prepare or equip for battle. [< OF. *embataille,* < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *bataille,* BATTLE.]

em-bat'tle[2], *vt.* To furnish with battlements. [< OF. *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *bastiller,* build, < *bastir;* see BASTE[1], *v.*]—**em-bat'tle-ment,** *n.* **1.** A battlement. **2.** The fortifying, as of a wall, with battlements.

em-bat'tled, 1 em-bat'ld; 2 ĕm-băt'ld, *pa.* **1.** Drawn up in battle array; ready for battle. **2.** Made the scene of a muster or battle. **3.** Having battlements.

em-bay', 1 em-bē'; 2 ĕm-bā', *vt.* **1.** To detain within or force into a bay, as a ship. **2.** To shut in by arms of land; enclose. **im-bay'‡.**—**em-bay'ment,** *n.* **1.** A bay or large inlet. **2.** The process of forming a bay.

em-bed', 1 em-bed'; 2 ĕm-bĕd', *vt.* [EM-BED'DED[4]; EM-BED'DING.] To lay as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter. **im-bed'‡.**—**em-bed'ment,** *n.*

em-bel'lish[1], 1 em-bel'ısh; 2 ĕm-bĕl'ish, *vt.* **1.** To beautify by adding ornamental features; ornament; decorate. **2.** To heighten the interest of, as a story, by imaginative additions. [< L.[F] *in,* in, + *bellus,* beautiful.] Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH.—**em-bel'lish-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of adorning. **2.** An ornament; ornamentation.

em'ber[1], 1 em'bər; 2 ĕm'ber, *n.* A live coal or an unextinguished brand. [< AS. *æmyrian,* embers.]

em'ber[2], *n.* A regularly recurring time, period, or season; anniversary; literally, a circuit; course: now used only in certain compounds: used also attributively. The word was the English name of the four church periods of fasting and prayer in the four seasons of the year. See EMBER-DAYS. [< AS. *ymbren, ymbryne,* due course, period, < *ymb* (= G. *um*), round, + *ryne,* run, course, < *rinnan,* RUN.]—**em'ber-days",** *n. pl. R. C. & Anglican Chs.* Twelve days of the year,

three in each season, for fasting and prayer—namely, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13, appointed by the Council of Placentia in 1095. The belief that these days were so named from the custom of penitents sitting in embers or ashes is erroneous. **em'ber-ing-days**‡; **em'berlings**‡.—**e.-week**, *n.* A week including ember-days.

em-bez'zle,] 1 em-bez'l; 2 ĕm-bĕz'l, *vt.* [-ZL(Ŋ)D²; -ZLING.] **em-bez'l²**, ‡ *t.* To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use. 2‡. To misappropriate secretly; make off with. [< L. OF *imbecillis*, weak.] SYN.: see STEAL.—**em-bez'zle-ment**, *n.*—**em-bez'zler**, *n.*

em-bit'ter, 1 em-bĭt'er; 2 ĕm-bĭt'er, *vt.* To render bitter, unhappy, or resentful. **im-bit'ter**‡.

em-blaze', 1 em-blēz'; 2 ĕm-blāz', *vt.* [EM-BLAZED'; EM-BLAZ'-ING.] **1.** To adorn magnificently, especially with heraldic emblems; display conspicuously; blazon. **2.** To make light or brilliant; set ablaze or aglow.—**em-blaz'er**, *n.*

em-bla'zon, 1 em-blē'zn; 2 ĕm-blā'zn, *vt.* **1.** To adorn with armorial ensigns; set off in resplendent colors; display, as a bearing. **2.** To extol; celebrate.—**em-bla'zon-er**, *n.*—**em-bla'zon-ment**, *n.*—**em-bla'zon-ry**, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The act or art of emblazoning. **2.** Heraldic devices collectively; any brilliantly colored representation or embellishment.

em'blem, 1 em'blem; 2 ĕm'blĕm, *n.* **1.** An object suggesting something which it does not directly represent; a figurative representation; symbol. **2.** A distinctive badge; ensign. **3.** An allegorical picture or the like. **4‡.** An inlaid or inserted ornament. [< L. *emblema*, < Gr. *emblēma*, insertion, < *en*, in, + *ballō*, throw.]

SYN.: attribute, figure, sign, symbol, token, type. An *emblem* resembles, a *symbol* represents. An *emblem* has some natural fitness to suggest that for which it stands; a *symbol* has been chosen or agreed upon to suggest something else, with or without natural fitness; a *sign* does actually suggest the thing with or without reason, and with or without intention or choice. A *symbol* may be also an *emblem*. On the other hand, the same thing may be both a *sign* and a *symbol;* a letter of the alphabet is a *sign* which indicates a sound; but letters are often used as mathematical, chemical, or astronomical *symbols*. A *token* is some object given or act done as a pledge or expression of feeling or intent; a ring, the natural *emblem* of eternity, and also its accepted *symbol*, is frequently given as a *token* of friendship or love. Compare FIGURE; IMAGE; LETTER; SIGN.

—em'blem-at'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as an emblem; symbolic. **em'blem-at'i-cal**‡.—**em'blem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**em'blem-at'i-cize**, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To impart an emblematic character to. **em'blem-at'i-cise**‡.—**em-blem'a-tize**, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To serve as an emblem of. **em-blem'a-tise**‡.—**em'blem-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To represent by an emblem; make into an emblem. **em'blem-ise**‡.

em'ble-ments, 1 em'blı-ments; 2 ĕm'ble-mĕn'ts, *n. pl. Law.* **1.** Growing crops produced annually by the labor of the cultivator of the soil. **2.** The right to or profit on such crop. [< OF. *emblacement*, < *emblaer*, sow with grain, < LL. *imblado*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *bladum*, grain, < L. *ablatus;* see ABLATION.]

em-bod'y, 1 em-bed'ı; 2 ĕm-bŏd'y, *v.* [EM-BOD'IED; EM-BOD'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To invest with or as with a body. **2.** To express concretely. **3.** To collect into one whole; incorporate. **II.** *i.* To unite or coalesce, as in a mass.—**em-bod'iment**, *n.* The act or process of embodying, the state of being embodied, or that which embodies; a concrete expression.

em-bold'en, 1 em-bōld'n; 2 ĕm-bōld'n, *vt.* To make bold. SYN.: see ABET; ENCOURAGE.

em-bol'ic, 1 em-bel'ık; 2 ĕm-bŏl'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by embolism or an embolus; as, *embolic* abscesses. **2.** Embolismic. **3.** *Embryol.* Growing or pushing inward; as, *embolic* invagination. See under INVAGINATION.

em'bo-lism, 1 em'bo-lizm; 2 ĕm'bo-lĭzm, *n.* **1.** The stopping up of a vein or artery, as by a blood-clot. **2.** Intercalation, as of days, for the adjustment of the calendar. [< LL.Gr *embolismus*, < Gr. *en*, in, + *ballō*, throw.]—**em'bo-lis'mic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to embolism or intercalation; adjusted by intercalation; intercalated.—**embolismic year**, the period covered by 13 lunar months or 384 days; the year in which there is an intercalation.

em'bo-lus, 1 em'bo-lus; ĕm'bo-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Anything inserted or shaped for insertion, as a wedge, sucker of a pump, plunger, or piston. **2.** *Pathol.* Any solid body (as a piece of fibrin or a blood-clot) that forms an obstruction in a blood-vessel. [L., < Gr. *embolos*, lit. inserted, < *en*, in, + *ballō*, throw.]

em"bon'point', 1 ŏn"bôn'pwan'; 2 ăn"bôn'pwăn', *n.* Moderate corpulence; plumpness; stoutness. [F.] [a border.

em-bor'der, 1 em-bōr'dər; 2 ĕm-bôr'der, *vt.* To furnish with

em-bo'som, 1 em-bu'zəm; 2 ĕm-bo'ʒom, *vt.* **1.** To place in the bosom or midst of some thing or place; envelop. **2.** To shelter; cherish.

em-boss'¹, 1 em-bes'; 2 ĕm-bŏs', *vt.* **1.** To cover, stud, or ornament with bosses, protuberances, or raised work; raise the surface of into bosses or ornaments in relief; hence, to decorate prominently or richly. **2.** To raise or represent in relief from or upon a surface, as in metal-work or embroidery; cause to stand out. [< OF. *embosser*, < *em-*, in, + *bosse*, boss.]—**em-bossed'**, *a.* **1.** Ornamented with raised figures. **2‖.** Swollen; puffed up.—**em-boss'er**, *n.*—**em-boss'ment**, *n.*

em-boss'², *vt.* **1‖.** To cover with foam; fleck. **2‖.** To drive, as a hunted animal, into a thicket; press to extremity; tire out. **3†.** To conceal.

em"bou"chure', 1 ŏn"bū"shūr'; 2 ăn"bu"ʃūr', *n.* **1.** The mouth, as of a river or stream; point of discharge. **2.** Any opening resembling a mouth; as, the *embouchure* of a cannon or embrasure. **3.** A mouthpiece, or the place where the mouth is applied. **4.** Position or adjustment of the lips, tongue, and other organs in playing a wind-instrument or in vocalization. [F., < L. *in*, in, + *bucca*, cheek.] **em"bou"chier'**‡.

em-bow'‖, 1 em-bō'; 2 ĕm-bō', *vt.* To bend or curve like a bow; arch.—**em-bowed'**, *pa.* Bent like a bow; curved outward; arched; as, an *embowed* window.

em-bow'el,] em-bau'el; 2 ĕm-bow'ĕl, *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To disembowel; figuratively, to rend. **2.** To embed.

em-bow'er, 1 em-bau'er; 2 ĕm-bow'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To cover, shelter with, or take rest in a bower or foliage.

em-brace'¹, 1 em-brēs'; 2 ĕm-brāç', *v.* [EM-BRACED'; EM-BRAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take or infold in the arms; clasp; hug. **2.** To accept willingly; adopt; avail oneself of. **3.** To surround; comprehend; include. **4†.** To take up; undertake. **II.** *i.* To join in an embrace. [< L.OF *in*, in, + *brachium*, arm.] SYN.: adopt, clasp, comprehend, comprise, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, entwine, environ, espouse, grasp, hold, hug, surround. See CARESS.—ANT.: disown, exclude, refuse, reject, repel, repulse, shut out.

—em-brace'ment, *n.*—**em-brac'er**‡, *n.*

em-brace'², *vt. Law.* To influence, or attempt to influence, corruptly. [< OF. *embracer*, incite, < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *braise;* see BRAISE.]—**em-brac'er²**, *n.* One guilty of embracery.

em-brace'or‡; **em-bra'sor**‡.—**em-brac'er-y**, *n.*

em-brace', *n.* The act of embracing; a clasping in the arms. a hug. **em-bra'sure**‡.

em-branch'ment, 1 em-branch'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕm-brănch'ment, *n.* A branching out or off, as of an arm of a river; a branch, ramification, or division. [< F. *embranchement*, < *em-* (< L. *in*), in, + *branche*, < LL. *branca*, claw.]

em-bran'gle(E²). 1 em-braŋ'gl; 2 ĕm-brăŋ'gl, *vt.* [-GLED, -GLD²; -GLING.] To entangle; complicate. [< EM-¹ + BRANGLE, *v.*]—**em-bran'gle-ment**, *n.*

em-bra'sure², 1 em-brē'ʒur; 2 ĕm-brā'ʒhur, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An opening in a wall, as for a cannon. **2.** *Arch.* The sloping or beveling of an opening in a wall, as of a window or door, so as to enlarge its interior profile; also, the opening itself, or the space within it. [F.] **em-bra'zure**‡.

em"bro-ca'tion, 1 em"bro-kē'shən; 2 ĕm"bro-cā'shon, *n.* A liniment, or its application. [< Gr.LL *en*, in, + *brechō*, wet.]—**em'bro-cate**, *vt.* [-CAT"ED⁴; -CAT'ING.] *Med.* To moisten and rub, as with liniment or oil; apply an embrocation to; as, to *embrocate* a bruise.

em-bro'glio, *n.* Same as IMBROGLIO.

em-broi'der, 1 em-broi'dər; 2 ĕm-brŏi'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ornament with designs in needlework; execute in needlework. **2.** Figuratively, to embellish. **II.** *i.* To make embroidery. [< OF. *em-*, in, + *broder*, broider.]—**em-broi'derer**, *n.*—**em-broi'der-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Ornamental needlework, or the art of producing such work. **2.** Any variegated or elaborate decoration or ornamentation; embellishment.

em-broil', 1 em-broil'; 2 ĕm-brŏil', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To involve, or become involved, in dissension or strife. **2.** To render complicated or confused; entangle. **3.** To cause disorder. [< F. *en-*, in, + *brouiller*, confuse.] SYN.: see INVOLVE.—**em-broil'ment**, *n.* The act or result of embroiling; strife.

em-brown', 1 em-braun'; 2 ĕm-brown', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make brown. **2.** To darken. **II.** *i.* To grow brown or dusky.

em-brue'‡, *vt.* To imbrue.

em'bry-o, 1 em'bri-o; 2 ĕm'bry-o. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to an embryo; rudimentary. **em'bry-al**‡. **II.** *n.* The germ or rudimentary form of anything in its earliest development. Especially: (1) The germ of an organism before it has developed its distinctive form. See illus. under EGG, *n.* (2) The germ of an animal in the first stage of its existence (in the human species the first five weeks), after which it is usually called a fetus, or during the whole time it is within the egg-coverings or the womb. (3) *Bot.* The rudimentary plant within the seed, which makes its appearance soon after fertilization of the ovule by the pollen and then passes through a period of rest until the germination or sprouting of the seed. [< Gr.F *en*, in, + *bryō*, swell.]—**in embryo**, in an undeveloped or incipient stage or state; not yet developed or advanced, as a project or undertaking.—**em"bry-og'e-ny**, *n.* **1.** The science of the formation and growth of organisms. **2.** The generation of organisms. **em"bry-og'o-ny**‡.—**em"bry-o-gen'ic**, *a.* **em"bry-o-ge-net'ic**‡.—**em"bry-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The biological science which deals with the development of organisms from the embryo.—**em"bry-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**em"bry-ol'o-gist**, *n.*—**em'bry-o-nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an embryo or embryonic stage; embryonic.—**em"bry-on'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an embryo; undeveloped. **em'bry-on**‡; **em"bry-ot'ic**‡.

embryol., *abbr.* Embryology.

em'bry-o-sac", 1 em'bri-o-sak"; 2 ĕm'bry-o-săc", *n. Bot.* The sac, formed of one cell, rarely more, within the nucleus of the ovule of phanerogams. It contains the embryonal vesicle.

em"bus"qué', 1 ŏn"bus"ke'; 2 ăn"bus"ke', [F.] **I.** *a.* Designating one, as a soldier, who is concealed in an ambuscade. See the noun. **II.** *n.* [Recent.] A soldier who has secured a post far removed from the firing line. **2.** Formerly, a soldier posted so as to surprize the enemy.

Em'den, 1 em'den; 2 ĕm'dĕn, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport (pop. 26,630) in N. W. Prussia. **2.** A German cruiser which, between Aug. and Nov., 1914, during the World War, captured or sunk 2 war-ships and 20 merchantmen in the Indian Ocean but which was herself defeated and destroyed off Keeling Islands by the Australian cruiser "Sydney," Nov. 10, 1914.

E. M. D. P., *abbr.* Electromotive difference of potential.
eme, 1 īm; 2 ēm, *n.* [Scot.] An uncle; also, an aunt, friend, or neighbor.
e-meer', 1 ē-mīr'; 2 ę-mēr'; *n.* An emir.
Em'e-line, 1 em'ı-lain *or* -lin; 2 ĕm'e-lin *or* -lin, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Em'i-ly‡; Em'ma‡; Em'me-line‡.** F. **É"mi"lie',** 1 ē"mi"lī', 2 ę"mi"lē'. **É"mile'‡;** G. **E-mi'li-e,** 1 ē-mi'lī-ə, 2 ę-mī'lī-e; It. Fg. Sp. **E-mi'li-a,** 1 ē-mi'lī-a, 2 ę-mī'lī-a.
e-mend'^{d}, 1 ı-mend'; 2 e-mĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To alter the form or words of (a work or document) with a view to improvement; make corrections in, especially as a result of criticism. **2§.** To change (anything) for the better; free from faults; correct; amend. [< L. *emendo;* see AMEND.] **e-men'date‡.**
—Syn.: amend. A motion is *amended* by the mover or by the assembly; a constitution is *amended* by the people; an ancient text is *emended* by a critic who believes that what seems to him the better reading is what the author wrote.
—e-mend'a-bl(eᴿ, *a.*—**em"en-da'tion,** *n.* A correction or alteration.—**em'en-da"tor,** *n.*—**e-men'da-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to emending; amendatory.
em'er-ald, 1 em'er-ald; 2 ĕm'er-ald. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like the emerald; of a rich green color. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bright green variety of beryl, which when clear and nearly flawless is one of the most highly valued gems. **2.** In the Bible, an unidentified precious stone. **3.** A rich and vivid green. **4.** One of various green moths. **5.** [Eng.] A size of type intermediate between minion and nonpareil. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *smaragdos,* a precious stone.] **em'er-ant‡.**—**Emerald Isle,** Ireland; so called because of the richness of its verdure.—**Oriental e.,** a valuable transparent variety of corundum.
e-merge', 1 ı-mûrj'; 2 e-mĕrġ', *vi.* [E-MERGED'; E-MERG'ING.] To rise, as from a fluid; come forth; come into view. [< L. *e,* out, + *mergo,* dip.]—**e-mer'gence,** *n.* **1.** The process or result of emerging. **2.** That which emerges; an outgrowth, as a prickle or hair growing from the tissue under the epidermis of a plant. **3.** An emergency: incorrect use.
e-mer'gen-cy, 1 ı-mûr'jen-sı; 2 e-mĕr'ġĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A sudden condition calling for immediate action. **2§.** Emergence.
e-mer'gent, 1 ı-mûr'jent; 2 e-mĕr'ġĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rising or emerging, as from a fluid or from concealment. **2.** Coming unexpectedly; urgent. **3.** Pertaining to emergencies. **II.** *n.* That which emerges; the result of a natural process.
e-mer'i-tus, 1 ı-mer'ı-tŭs, 2 e-mĕr'ı-tŭs, *a.* Retired from active service (as on account of age), but retained in an honorary position; as, pastor *emeritus.* [L.]
em'er-od, 1 em'er-ed; 2 ĕm'er-ŏd, *n.* ‖ A tumor; boil. **2†.** A hemorrhoid. [OF. *emmeroide.*] **em'er-oid‡.**
e-mersed', 1 ı-mûrst'; 2 e-mĕrst', *a. Bot.* **1.** Standing above and out of water. **2.** Protruding above surrounding leaves. [< L. *emersus,* pp. of *emergo;* see EMERGE.]
e-mer'sion, 1 ı-mûr'shən; 2 e-mĕr'shon, *n.* The act or process of emerging or rising out of or from behind something. [< L. *emersus,* pp. of *emergo,* EMERGE.]
Em'er-son, 1 em'ər-son; 2 ĕm'er-son, **Ralph Waldo** (1803–1882). American essayist; philosopher; poet.
em'er-y^{1}, 1 em'er-ı; 2 ĕm'er-y, *n.* A very hard black or grayish-black, impure variety of corundum, used as an abrasive. [< Gr.^{OF} *smyris,* emery-powder.]
Em'er-y^{2}, 1 em'er-ı; 2 ĕm'er-y, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. F. **Eme"ri',** 1 ēm"rī', 2 ęm"rī'; It. **A"me-ri'go,** 1 ä"mē-rī'go, 2 ä"mę-rī'go; L. **Al"me-ri'cus,** 1 al"mı-raı'kus, 2 ål"me-rī'cŭs. **2. Winifred,** stage-name of Mrs. Isabel Winifred Maud (Emery) Maude, an English actress. [Teut., work, rule.]
em'e-sis, 1 em'ı-sis; 2 ĕm'e-sis, *n. Vomiting.* [< Gr. *emesis,* < *emeō,* vomit.]
e-met'ic, 1 ı-mĕt'ık; 2 e-mĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Tending to produce vomiting. **II.** *n.* A medicine used to produce vomiting. [< Gr. *emetikos,* < *emeō,* vomit.]
em'e-tin, 1 em'ı-tın, -tın *or* -tin; 2 ĕm'e-tin, -tin *or* -tĭn, *n.* **em'e-tine,** *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid from the ipecacuanha-root, used in parasitic dysentery.
e'meu, 1 ī'mıü; 2 ē'mŭ, *n.* The emu. **e'mew‡.**
E. M. F., *abbr.* Electromotive force, the unit being the volt.
-emia, *suffix.* Derived from Gr. *haima,* blood; used in the names of diseases.
em'i-grate, 1 em'ı-grēt; 2 ĕm'ı-grāt, *vi.* [-GRAT"ED^{d}; -GRAT"ING.] To go from one country to settle in another. [< L. *e,* away, + *migro,* move.]
—Syn.: immigrate, migrate. To *migrate* is to change one's dwelling-place, usually with the idea of repeated change, or of periodical return; it applies to wandering tribes of men, and to many birds and animals. *Emigrate* and *immigrate* carry the idea of a permanent change of residence to some other country or some distant region; the two words are used distinctively of human beings, and apply to the same person and the same act, according to the side from which the action is viewed.— Prep.: a person emigrates *from* the land he leaves, and immigrates *to* the land where he takes up his abode
—em'i-grant. **I.** *a.* Moving from one place or country for the purpose of settling in another: opposed to *immigrant.* **II.** *n.* One who emigrates.—**em"i-gra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of emigrating. **2.** Emigrants collectively. **3.** Migration.
é"mi"gré', 1 ē"mi"grē'; 2 ę"mi"ġrę', *n.* [F.] An emigrant; especially, one of the royalists or other refugees who fled from France during the French revolution of 1789.
E'mil, E"mile', 1 ē'mil, ē"mīl'; 2 ę'mil, ę"mīl', *n.* A masculine personal name. **Æ-mil'i-us‡** [L.].
E-mil'i-a, 1 ı-mil'ı-ə; 2 e-mil'i-a, *n.* A division of N. Italy, comprising 8 provinces; 8,042 sq. m.; pop. 2,953,474.
É"mi"lie', Em'i-ly, *n.* See EMELINE.
em'i-nence, 1 em'ı-nens; 2 ĕm'i-nĕnç, *n.* **1.** A lofty place; a hill. **2.** An exalted rank, condition, or degree. **3.** A title of honor applied to cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. [< L.^{F} *eminentia,* < *e,* forth, + *mineo,* project.] **em'i-nen-cy‡.**
Syn.: see FAME; HEIGHT.
em'i-nent, *a.* **1.** High in station, merit, or esteem; distinguished; prominent: conspicuous; as, an *eminent* scholar; *eminent* services. **2.** Independent of other authority; paramount; supreme. See EMINENT DOMAIN, under DOMAIN. **3¶.** Rising above other things; high in relative position; lofty; as, an *eminent* tower.
Syn.: conspicuous, distinguished, famed, famous, known, lofty, noted, prominent, remarkable, signal. See CELEBRATED; HIGH; ILLUSTRIOUS; PARAMOUNT.—Ant.: common, commonplace, inferior, low, mean, ordinary.
—em'i-nent-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an eminent degree. **2.** *Philos.* Perfectly and absolutely.
e-mir', 1 ē-mir'; 2 ę-mir', *n.* **1.** Any independent prince or commander in the Mohammedan East. **2.** A descendant of Mohammed through Fatima, his only daughter. **3.** A high Turkish official. [< Ar. *amīr, ruler.*] **e-meer'‡.—e-mir'ate,** *n.* The jurisdiction of an emir. **e-mir'ship‡.**
em'is-sa-ry, 1 em'ı-sə-rı; 2 ĕm'ı-sā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one sent forth to explore or spy. **2.** Sent forth or out. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A person sent on a mission or as a secret agent: usually implying underhand methods. **2.** A channel, as for water. **3.** *Anat.* An excretory or connecting canal. [< L. *emissarius,* < *emissus,* pp. of *emitto;* see EMIT.] Syn.: see SPY.
e-mit', 1 ı-mit'; 2 e-mĭt', *vt.* [E-MIT'TED^{d}; E-MIT'TING.] **1.** To send or give out; discharge. **2.** To issue authoritatively. [< L. *emitto,* < *e,* out, + *mitto,* send.]—**e-mis'sion,** *n.* The act of emitting or that which is emitted.—**e-mis'siv**(eš, *a.* Sending or sent out or forth; emitting.—**em"is-siv'i-ty,** *n.* Emissive power or rate; tendency to radiate or emit.—**em'is-sory,** *a.* Sending forth; emissive.—**e-mit'ter,** *n.*
Em'ma, 1 em'ə; 2 ĕm'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Em, Em'mie** (dims.). F. **Em"ma',** 1 e"mā'; 2 ĕ"mā'; G. It. Pg. **Em'ma,** 1 em'ma, 2 ĕm'mä; L. **Em'ma;** Sp. **E'ma,** 1 ē'ma, 2 ę'mä. **2. Adelheid Wilhelmine Thérèse** (1858–), wife of Willem III.; the Queen Regent of the Netherlands (1890–1898); mother of Queen Wilhelmina. **3. Queen** (982–1052), wife of Ethelred the Unready; after his death she married Canute; mother of Edward the Confessor. [Norman, < Teut., grandmother.]—**Emma Gee** [Soldiers' Slang], machine gunner: signaler's cant for *M. G.* used in the World War.
Em-man'u-el, 1 e-man'yu-el; 2 ĕ-măn'yu-el, *n. Bib.* A masculine personal name. **E-man'u-el‡.** F. **Em"ma"nu"el',** 1 e"ma"nü"el', 2 ĕ"mă"nü"ĕl'; G. **E-ma'nu-el,** 1 ē-mā'nu-el, 2 ę-mā'nu-ęl, **Im-ma'nu-el‡;** It. **E-ma"nu-e'le,** 1 ē-ma"nu-ē'lę, 2 ę-mä"nu-ę'lę; Pg. Sp. **Ma"nu-el',** 1 ma"nū-ēl', 2 mă"nu-ęl'. **Mă"no-el'‡** [Pg.]. See IMMANUEL. [Heb., God with us.]
em-men'a-gog, 1 e-men'ə-gog, 2 ĕ-mĕn'a-gŏg, *n.* Any medicine that promotes the menstrual flow. [< Gr. *emmēna,* menses, neut. pl. of *emmēnos* (< *en,* in, + *mēn,* month), monthly, + *agō,* lead.]
em-men'a-gogue, 1 e-men'ə-gog, 2 ĕ-mĕn'a-gŏg, *n.* Any medicine or substance that stimulates or renews the menstrual flow. [< Gr. *emmēna,* menses, neut. pl. of *emmēnos* (< *en,* in, + *mēn,* month), monthly, + *agō,* lead.]
em'met, 1 em'et; 2 ĕm'ĕt, *n.* An ant. [< AS. *æmete.*]
Em'met, Robert (1778–1803). Irish patriot; revolutionist; leader of "United Irishmen"; hanged for participating in uprising against Dublin Castle.
em"me-tro'pi-a, 1 em'ı-trō'pı-ə; 2 ĕm"e-trō'pi-a, *n.* The normal state of the eye as regards the power of accommodation or refraction. [< Gr. *emmetros* (< *en,* in, + *metron,* measure) + *ōps,* eye.]—**em"me-trop'ic,** *a.* Normal as regards refraction: said of eyes.
Em'mich, 1 em'ıh; 2 em'ĭh, **Otto von** (1848–). A German general, commander-in-chief of the German forces during the invasion of Belgium, 1914.
em"ol-les'cence, 1 em"o-les'ens; 2 ĕm"o-lĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The state or degree of softness in which a body begins to lose its shape, as in melting; incipient fusion. [< E- + L. *mollesco,* become soft, < *mollis,* soft.]
e-mol'li-ate^{š}, 1 ı-mel'ı-ēt; 2 e-mŏl'i-āt, *vt.* To render soft.
e-mol'li-ent, 1 ı-mel'ı-ent; 2 e-mŏl'i-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Softening or relaxing; soothing. **II.** *n. Med.* A softening or soothing external application. [< L. *e,* out, + *mollis,* soft.]
e-mol'u-ment, 1 ı-mel'yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 e-mŏl'yu-ment, *n.* **1.** The remuneration connected with an office or service. **2.** General advantage; gain; profit. [< L. *e,* out, + *molior,* labor.] Syn.: see PROFIT.
e-monge't, *prep.* Among.
e-mo'tion, 1 ı-mō'shən; 2 e-mŏ'shon, *n.* **1.** Any strong movement or perturbation of the conscious mind; an act or state of excited feeling; as, *emotions* of fear. **2.** *Psychol.* The power of feeling; sensibility; sentiment. **3†.** Unusual or disturbed motion. [< L. *e,* out, + *moveo,* move.] Syn.: see FEELING; SENSATION; WARMTH.
—e-mo'tion-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or expressive of emotion. **2.** Having capacity for emotion. **3.** Moving or suited to move the feelings or passions; as, an *emotional* poem.—**e-mo'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The expression of emotion in any way. **2.** The tendency to yield weakly to the emotions. **3.** The act or habit of appealing to the emotions.—**e-mo'tion-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** One whose feelings are easily excited or wrought upon. **2.** One who aims to influence others through the emotions. **3.** In ethics, one who bases his theory of conduct on the emotions, as in making pleasure or happiness the supreme end. **4.** One who uses emotional methods in art, in religion, or in the promotion of any project.—**e-mo"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being emotional.—**e-mo'tion-al-ize**^{z}, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make emotional; regard as a matter of emotion alone; excite the feelings of; as, religion *emotionalized* him.—**e-mo'tive**(eš, *a.* **1.** Tending to excite emotion. **2.** Expressing or characterized by emotion;

emotional; as, *emotive* eloquence.—**e-mo'tiv(e-lys,** *adv.*—**e-mo'-tiv(e-ness,** *n.*—**e"mo-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* Capacity for emotion.

emp., *abbr.* Emperor, empire, empress.

em-pale',] 1 em-pāl'; 2 ĕm-pāl', *vt.* [EM-PALED'; EM-PAL'-

im-pale',] ING.] **1.** To put to death by fixing upon a pale or sharp stake. **2.** To fence in. **3.** To place side by side. [< L. *LL+P in,* on, + *palus,* stake.]—**em-**[or **im-]pale'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of empaling. **2.** That which empales, or the space empaled; an enclosure. **3.** *Her.* The displaying of two coats of arms side by side.

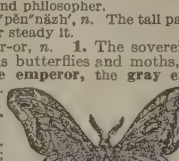
em-pan'el, etc. Same as IMPANEL, etc.

em'pa-thy, 1 em'pə-thi; 2 ĕm'pa-thy, *n. Psychol.* The ascription of our emotional feelings to the external object which serves as their visual or auditory stimulus. [< Gr. *en,* in, + *pathos,* feeling.]

Em-ped'o-cles, 1 em-ped'o-klīz; 2 ĕm-pĕd'o-clēs, *n.* (455?–395 B. C.) A Greek poet, physicist, and philosopher.

em"pen"nage', 1 ȧn"pen"nāg'; 2 ăn"pĕn"năzh', *n.* The tail parts of an aerial vehicle used to steer or steady it.

em'per-or, 1 em'pər-ər; 2 ĕm'per-or, *n.* **1.** The sovereign of an empire. **2.** One of various butterflies and moths, as the **emperor-moth,** the **purple emperor,** the **gray emperor,** etc. [< OF. *empereor,* < L. *imperator,* commander-in-chief, < *in,* in, + *paro,* order.]—**em'per-or-ship,** *n.*


Emperor-moth. 1/3

em'per-y, 1 em'pər-ı; 2 ĕm'per-y, *n.* [-IES^{Z}, *pl.*] [Poet.] **1.** Sovereignty; dominion. **2.** The domain of an emperor. [< OF. *emperie,* < L. *imperium,* EMPIRE.]

em'pha-sis,] 1 em'fa-sis; 2 ĕm'fa-

em'fa-sis^{F},] sis, *n.* [-SES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A stress laid upon some word or words in speaking or reading. **2.** The act of emphasizing; distinctiveness; significance. [L., < Gr. *emphasis,* < *en,* in, + *phainō,* show.]—**em'pha-size,** *vt.* [-SIZED; -SIZ'ING.] **1.** To articulate with special force or stress. **2.** To bring out clearly and forcibly; make especially distinct, positive, or impressive. **em'pha-sise‡.**

em-phat'ic,] 1 em-fat'ik; 2 ĕm-făt'ic, *a.* **1.** Speaking or

em-fat'ic^{F},] spoken with emphasis or stress. **2.** Conveying or expressing emphasis; striking; forcible; positive. **3.** Appearing as if affected by or imbued with emphasis; striking. **em-phat'i-cal‡.**—**em-phat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

em"phy-se'ma, 1 em"fı-sē'mə; 2 ĕm"fy-sē'ma, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The puffed condition caused by the infiltration of air into the connective tissue. **2.** Same as HEAVES. [Gr., < *en,* in, + *physaō,* blow.]

em"phy-teu'sis, 1 em"fı-tiü'sıs; 2 ĕm"fy-tū'sis, *n. Rom. Law.* A perpetual lease of lands and tenements in consideration of annual rent and improvements thereon; an improving lease. [LL., < Gr. *emphyteusis,* < *en,* in, + *phyō,* produce.]

Em'pire, 1 em'pair; 2 ĕm'pīr, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or characterizing the French empire (1804–1815) under Napoleon I. **2.** Designating a simple and dignified type of furniture introduced at the time of the first French empire by Percier, Fontaine, and others.—**Empire day,** see DAY, *n.*—**E. gown,** a short-waisted gown with short, full sleeves, and long, flowing skirt: popular during the First Empire.

em'pire, *n.* **1.** A state, or union of states, governed by an emperor; hence, any powerful nation. **2.** Wide and supreme dominion. [F., < L. *imperium,* dominion, empire.]—**Holy Roman Empire,** certain portions of the old Roman Empire of the West together with the Frankish possessions of Charlemagne, who was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III. at Rome in 800. In 962 the real Holy Roman-German Empire began. It became extinct in 1806, when Francis II. resigned the elective imperial crown for the hereditary one of Austria.

em-pir'ic, 1 em-pir'ık; 2 ĕm-pīr'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or based on experience or observation. **2.** Given to or skilled in experiments; generalizing hastily from limited facts; hence, charlatanic: applied especially to medical practise. **II.** *n.* **1.** One whose methods are empirical. **2.** Among the ancient Greeks [E-], one of a school of physicians maintaining that experiment was the one requisite; in modern medicine, a quack. [< Gr. *en,* in, + *petra,* trial.] **em-pir'i-cal‡.** SYN.: see QUACK.—**em-pir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**em-pir'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** Empirical character, method, or practise; quackery. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience through the senses.—**em-pir'i-cist,** *n.*

em-place'ment, 1 em-plēs'ment *or* -ment; 2 ĕm-plāç'ment, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* The position assigned to guns or to a battery within a fortification; also, a gun-platform, the parapet, or the like. **2‡.** A setting in place; location. [< F. *en,* in, + *placer,* place.]

em-plas'tic, 1 em-plas'tık; 2 ĕm-plās'tic. **I.** *a.* Glutinous. **II.** *n.* **1.** A constipating medicine. **2.** An adhesive substance. [< Gr. *emplastikos,* daubed on, < *en,* on, + *plassō,* mold.]

em-ploy', 1 em-plei'; 2 ĕm-plōy'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To engage, have, or keep for or in service or duty; furnish work or occupation for. **2.** To make use of instrumentally. **3.** To devote to a certain occupation; apply; otcupy. **II.** *n.* The state of being employed; service. [< L.^{F} *in,* in, + *plico,* fold.]

SYN.: engage, engross, hire, make use of, use, use up. In general terms it may be said that to *employ* is to devote to one's purpose, to *use* is to render subservient to one's purpose; what is *used* is viewed as more absolutely an instrument than what is *employed;* a merchant *employs* a clerk; he *uses* pen and paper; hence, *use,* as applied to persons, inclines to the derogatory sense; as, the conspirators *used* him as a go-between. That which is *used* is often consumed in the *using,* or in familiar phrase *used up;* as, we *used* twenty tons of coal last winter; in such cases we could not substitute *employ.* A person may be *employed* in his own work or in that of another; in the latter case the service is always understood to be for pay. In this connection *employ* is a word of more dignity than *hire;* a general is *employed* in his country's service; a mercenary adventurer is *hired* to fight a tyrant's battles; *hire* now implies that the one *hired* works directly and primarily for the pay, as expressed in the noun "hireling." See OCCUPY; RETAIN. Compare BUSINESS.—PROP.: employ *in, on, upon,* or *about* a work, business, etc.; *for* a purpose; *at* a stipulated salary.

—**em-ployed',** *pa.*—**em"ploy-ee',** *n.* One who is employed by another. **em"ploy-é'‡.**—**em-ploy'er,** *n.* One who employs. SYN.: see MASTER.—**em-ploy'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of employing, or the state of being employed. **2.** The work upon which one is or may be engaged; occupation. SYN.: see BUSINESS: EXERCISE; WORK.

em-pol'son‖, *vt.* To poison; envenom; corrupt. **em-poy'son†.**—**em-pol'son-ment‖,** *n.*

Em-po'ri-a, 1 em-pō'rı-ə; 2 ĕm-pō'ri-a, *n.* A city in central Kansas; pop. 11,280.

em-po'ri-um, 1 em-pō'rı-um; 2 ĕm-pō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-UMS^{Z} or -RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The chief mart of a wide territory. **2.** A bazaar. [L., < Gr. *emporion,* < *en,* in, + *poros,* way.]

em-pov'er-ish, *vt.* Same as IMPOVERISH.

em-pow'er, 1 em-pau'ər; 2 ĕm-pow'er, *vt.* To authorize; delegate authority to. SYN.: see PERMIT.

em'press, 1 em'pres; 2 ĕm'prĕs, *n.* **1.** A woman who rules an empire. **2.** The wife or widow of an emperor. **3.** Figuratively, a female ruler having absolute power.

em"presse'ment', 1 ȧn"pres'mäṅ'; 2 ăn"prĕs'măṅ', *n.* Animated earnestness; demonstrative cordiality. [F., < *empresser,* IMPRESS.]

em-prise'‖, 1 em-praiz'; 2 ĕm-prīç', *n.* Enterprise; adventure; also, chivalric or martial prowess. [OF., < *empris,* pp. of *emprendre,* undertake, < L. *in,* in, + *prehendo,* seize.] **em-prize'‡.**

emp'ty, 1 emp'tı; 2 ĕmp'ty, *vt.* & *vi.* [EMP'TIED; EMP'TY-ING.] To remove the contents from (something); remove (something) from that which contains it; discharge; become empty: often with *out.*

emp'ty, *a.* [EMP'TI-ER; EMP'TI-EST.] **1.** Having nothing within; containing nothing; void; vacant: often with reference to particular, usual, or proper contents, as food or inhabitants; as, an *empty* pitcher. **2.** Without force, weight, value, or meaning; as, *empty* protestations; *empty* promises. **3.** Without substance or significance; hollow; unreal; unsubstantial. **4.** Destitute of intelligence, ideas, manners, etc.; senseless; inane; frivolous; contemptible; as, *empty* talk. **5.** Being without supplies, etc.; unsupplied; unfed; unsatisfied; having nothing to carry; as, we went for ammunition, but returned *empty.* **6.** Not carrying or drawing anything; as, *empty* hands. **7.** Having no fruit; barren. **8‖.** Hungry. [< AS. *æmtiġ,* < *æmta, æmetta,* leisure.] SYN.: see BLANK; FLAT; VACANT; VAIN.—**emp'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**emp'ti-ness,** *n.*—**emp'ty-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making empty. **2.** A thing that is emptied.—**emp'ty-ings,** *n. pl.* The lees of beer, etc., used as yeast. **emp'tins‡** [Local, U. S.].

em-pur'pl(eF, 1 em-pūr'pl; 2 ĕm-pūr'pl, *vt.* [-PL(E)D^{P}; -PLING.] To tinge or color with purple, or to clothe with purple.

em"py-e'ma, 1 em"pı-ī'mə; 2 ĕm"py-ē'ma, *n. Pathol.* A collection or formation of pus, especially in the pleural cavity. [LL. < Gr. *empyēma,* suppuration, < *en,* in, + *pyon,* pus.]

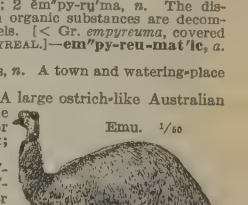
em-pyr'e-al, 1 em-pir'ı-əl *or* em"pı-rī'əl; 2 ĕm-pŷr'e-al *or* ĕm"py-rē'al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the highest region of heaven; celestial. **2.** Most highly refined; originally, formed of light or fire. **II.** 1 em"pı-rī'əl; 2 ĕm"py-rē'al, *n.* The empyrean. [< Gr. *empyros,* in the fire, < *en,* in, + *pyr,* fire.] **em"py-re'an‡.**

em"py-re'an, 1 em"pı-rī'ən; 2 ĕm"py-rē'an, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The supposed region of pure fire; the highest heaven. **2.** Hence, the abode of God and the angels. **3.** The upper sky. **em"py-ræ'um†.**

em"py-reu'ma, 1 em"pı-rū'mə; 2 ĕm"py-ry'ma, *n.* The disagreeable odor produced when organic substances are decomposed by heat, as in close vessels. [< Gr. *empyreuma,* covered live coal, < *empyros;* see EMPYREAL.]—**em"py-reu-mat'ic,** *a.* **em"py-reu-mat'i-cal‡.**

Ems, 1 ems *or* ēms; 2 ĕms *or* ām*s, n.* A town and watering-place in S. W. Prussia; pop. 6,500.

e'mu, 1 ī'miū; 2 ē'mū, *n.* **1.** A large ostrich-like Australian bird with neck and most of the head feathered. **2‡.** The rhea, or South-African ostrich. **e'meu‡; e'mew‡.**


Emu. 1/60

em'u-late, 1 em'yu-lēt; 2 ĕm'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED^{Q}; -LAT'-ING.] To strive to equal or surpass; vie with. [< L. *æmulatus,* pp. of *æmulor,* < *æmulus,* striving to equal.]—**em'u-late,** *a.* Emulous.—**em"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Effort or ambition to equal or excel another in any act or quality. **2‡.** Selfish rivalry and strife. SYN.: ambition, competition, opposition, rivalry. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc.; *emulation* of excellence, success, achievement; *competition* for a prize. *Competition* may be friendly; *rivalry* is commonly hostile. See AMBITION; COMPETITION.

—**em'u-la-tiv(eS,** *a.* Inclined to emulation.—**em'u-la"tor,** *n.*—**em'u-lous,** *a.* **1.** Eager or striving to equal or excel another; competitive. **2‡.** Envious; jealous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

e-mul'gent, 1 ı-mul'jent; 2 e-mūl'ġent, *a.* Milking out or straining. [< L. *emulgen(t-)s,* ppr., < *e,* out, + *mulgeo,* milk.]

e-mul'sion, 1 ɪ-mul'shən; 2 ĕ-mŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** A liquid mixture in which a fatty or resinous substance is suspended in minute globules, as butter in milk. **2.** Any milky liquid; esp. (*Phot.*), a substance, as a silver salt, held in suspension in collodion or gelatin, and used to coat dry plates. **3†.** A draining out. [OF., < L. *emulsus;* see EMULSIFY.]

e-mul'si-fy, 1 ɪ-mul'sə-fī; 2 ĕ-mŭl'sĭ-fī, *v.* To make or convert into an emulsion.—**e-mul'si-fi"er,** *n.* An agent for making an emulsion.—**e-mul'si-fy,** *vt.* To make or convert into an emulsion.—**e-mul"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**e-mul'sive(ĕs,** *a.* **1.** Capable of emulsifying. **2.** Of the nature of an emulsion; softening. **3.** Producing oil on being pressed.

e-mul'soid, 1 ɪ-mul'soid; 2 ĕ-mul'sȯid, *n. Chem.* A colloid in which the globules of liquid are suspended; a true emulsion

e-munc'to-ry, 1 ɪ-mųŋk'to-rɪ; 2 ĕ-mŭnc'to-ry. **I.** *a.* Serving to discharge excrementitious matter. **II.** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] An organ for removing waste matter. [< LL. *emunctorium,* snuffers, < L. *e,* out, + *mungo,* blow the nose.]

em'yd, 1 em'ɪd; 2 ĕm'yd, *n.* A fresh-water tortoise. [< Gr. *emys.*] **em'yde‡.**

en, 1 en; 2 ĕn, *n.* **1.** The name of the fourteenth letter in the English alphabet, printed N or n. **2.** *Print.* Half an em. [< L. *en,* the letter N.]

en-1, *prefix.* In; into. [F., < L. *in-,* < *in,* in.]

en-3, *prefix.* In. [F., < Gr. *en-,* < *en,* in.]

-en, *suffix.* Used (1) to form verbs; (2) to form past participles in strong verbs; (3) to form plural of verbs; (4) to form feminine of nouns; (5) to form plural of nouns; (6) to form adjectives denoting material; (7) as a form of -AN. [(1) (*a*) ME., also *-e,* < AS. *-an, -ian;* (*b*) < AS. *-nian.* (2) AS. *-en.* (3) ME., also *-e,* < AS. *-en, -on, -an.* (4) < AS. *-en.* (5) < AS. *-an.* (6) AS. *-en.* (7) = -AN.]

en', 1 en; 2 ĕn, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] End.

en-a'bl(eᴱ**,** 1 en-ē'bl; 2 ĕn-ā'bl, *vt.* [EN-A'BL(E)D**F**; EN-A'BLING.] **1.** To make able; supply with equal power or means; empower. **2†.** To make easy; make possible.

en-act'ᵈ**,** 1 en-akt'; 2 ĕn-ăct', *vt.* **1.** To make into a law. **2.** To carry out in action; perform. **3.** To represent as or in a play.—**en-act'a-bl(e**ᴱ**,** *a.*—**en-ac'tiv(e**ᴱ**,** *a.* Tending or having efficacy to enact or establish; enacting; as, the *enactive* clause of a bill.—**en-act'ment,** *n.* **1.** A law enacted; a statute. **2.** The act of establishing a law. Syn.: see LAW.—**en-ac'tor,** *n.* —**en-ac'to-ry,** *a.* Connected with the enaction of law: sometimes opposed to *declaratory,* and then meaning that the law does not simply interpret another law.—**en-ac'ture†,** *n.* An action; effect; fulfilment.

en'a-lid, 1 en'ə-lɪd; 2 ĕn'a-lĭd, *n.* A benthonic plant.

en-al'la-ge, 1 en-al'ə-jɪ; 2 ĕn-ăl'a-gē, *n. Rhet.* The use of one part of speech, gender, etc., for another. [L., < Gr. *enallagē,* < *en,* in, + *allassō,* change, < *allos,* other.]

en-am'el, 1 en-am'el; 2 ĕn-ăm'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD**F**; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To cover with enamel; paint or decorate in enamel. **2.** Figuratively, to adorn with many different hues; variegate. **3.** To apply enamel to. See ENAMEL, *n.*, 4. **II.** *n.* **1.** A semi-opaque, vitreous material that is applied by fusion to gold, silver, copper, or other metals, or to porcelain, either as a decoration in colors or to form a surface for encaustic painting; also, recently, as a lining for culinary and chemical vessels. **2.** A work executed in such material; as, a fine cloisonné *enamel.* **3.** One of various glossy lacquers or varnishes used for leather, paper, etc. **4.** A kind of cosmetic or paint for the face, supposed to imitate exactly the natural gloss of the complexion. **5.** A hard and glossy coating, as that of the teeth. [< EN-1 + OF. *esmail,* < LL. *smaltum,* enamel.]—**en-am'el-er,** *n.* **en-am'el-ler‡.**—**en-am'el-ist,** *n.* **en-am'el-list‡.**

en-am'or, } 1 en-am'ər; 2 ĕn-ăm'or, *vt.* To inspire with
en-am'our, } ardent love: used chiefly in the *pp.* and followed by *of* or *with.* [< F. *enamourer,* < L. *in,* in, + *amor,* love, < *amo,* love.]—**en-am'ored,** *pa.* **en-am'oured‡.**

en-an"ti-o-mor'phous, 1 en-an"tɪ-o-mōr'fus; 2 ĕn-ăn"tĭ-o-mōr'fŭs, *a. Crystal.* Being the mirror-images of each other: said of certain hemihedral crystals.

en"ar-thro'sis, 1 en"ar-thrō'sɪs; 2 ĕn"ăr-thrō'sis, *n.* An articulation in which the rounded head of a bone is received into a corresponding cavity; a ball-and-socket joint, as the hip-joint. [Gr., < kind of jointing, < *en,* in, + *arthron,* joint.]

e-na'tion, 1 ɪ-nē'shən; 2 ē-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An excessive development, consisting in the formation of supplementary lobes or excrescences, usually on the upper surface of other organs. **2.** Relationship through the mother. [< L. *enatus;* see ENATE.]

en-broude'†, *vt.* To embroider. **en-braude'†.**

en-bussh'ed'†, *pp.* Taken in ambush.

en-cage', 1 en-kēj'; 2 ĕn-cāj', *vt.* To shut up in a cage.

en-camp'ᵗ**,** 1 en-kamp'; 2 ĕn-cămp', *vt.* & *vi.* To settle and lodge in a camp; form a camp.—**en-camp'ment,** *n.* The act of pitching a camp; a camp, or the persons occupying it.

en-car'nal-ize§, 1 en-kär'nəl-aɪz; 2 ĕn-cär'nal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"-ING.] To make gross or sensual; carnalize.

en-case'ᵗ**,** 1 en-kēs'; 2 ĕn-cās', *vt.* Same as INCASE.

en-caus'tic, 1 en-kȯs'tɪk; 2 ĕn-cąs'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Painted and having the hues fixed by heat, as tiles. **2.** Painted in wax and burnt in. **II.** *n.* The art or method of encaustic painting. [< Gr. *en,* in, + *kaiō,* burn.]

en-cave', 1 en-kēv'; 2 ĕn-cāv', *vt.* To enclose or conceal in a cave.

-ence, *suffix.* Used to denote an action, quality, or condition: formed from words in *-ent;* as, *diffidence; prominence.*

en"ceinte', 1 un"sant'; 2 ăn"sănt', *a.* With child; pregnant. [F., pp., < L. *in,* around, + *cingo,* gird.]

en"ceinte', *n.* **1.** The principal line of fortifications surrounding a place, or the space so enclosed. **2.** A close or precinct, as of an abbey or cathedral. [F.]

En-cel'a-dus, 1 en-sel'ə-dus; 2 ĕn-çĕl'a-dŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A hundred-armed giant; buried under Mt. Etna.

en-ce'ni-a, } 1 en-sī'nɪ-ə; 2 ĕn-çē'nĭ-a, *n. sing.* or *pl.*: commonly
en-cæ'ni-a, } in the plural. **1.** A festival commemorative of the dedication of a church; a church wake. **2.** [E-] An annual commemoration held at Oxford University in June in honor of founders, when degrees are conferred. It corresponds to commencement. [< L. *encænia,* < Gr. *enkainia,* < *en,* in, + *kainos,* new.]

en"ce-phal'ic, 1 en"sɪ-fal'ɪk; 2 ĕn"çe-făl'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the encephalon. **2.** Situated within the cranial cavity.—**en-ceph"a-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; brain fever.—**en-ceph"a-lit'ic,** *a.*

en-ceph'a-lon, 1 en-sef'ə-lən; 2 ĕn-çĕf'a-lŏn, *a.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* That part of the central nervous system contained within the skull; the brain. [< Gr. *enkephalos,* brain, < *en,* in, + *kephalē,* head.] **en-ceph'a-los‡.**—**en-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

en-chafe'†, *vt.* **1.** To heat. **2.** To chafe or irritate.

en-chain', 1 en-chēn'; 2 ĕn-chān', *vt.* **1.** To bind with or as with a chain. **2.** To confine.—**en-chain'ment,** *n.*

en-chant'ᵈ**,** 1 en-chant'; 2 ĕn-chănt', *vt.* **1.** To practise magical arts upon; bewitch. **2.** To delight; fascinate; charm. **3†.** To mislead; delude. [< L.**F** *incanto,* < *in,* in, + *canto;* see CHANT, *v.*] Syn.: see CHARM; RAVISH.—**en-chant'er,** *n.* One who enchants; a magician.—**en-chant'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**en-chant'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of enchanting, or the state of being enchanted. **2.** Illusive charm.—**en-chant'ress,** *n.* **1.** A sorceress. **2.** A bewitching woman.

en-chase'ᵗ**,** 1 en-chēs'; 2 ĕn-chās', *vt.* **1.** To incase in a setting, as a jewel. **2.** To enrich with chased work. **3.** To portray by chased figures. **4.** To incase or infix in any encircling mass. [< F. *enchâsser,* < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *châsse;* see CHASE**2**, *n.*]

en-chauffe'†, *vt.* To make hot; heat.

en-cheve'†, *vt.* To achieve; perform; fulfil. **en-chieve'†.**

en"chon-dro'ma, etc., *n. Pathol.* Same as CHONDROMA, etc.

en-cho'ri-al, 1 en-kō'rɪ-əl; 2 ĕn-cō'rĭ-al, *a.* Peculiar to a particular country. (1) Demotic. (2) Endemic. (3) Indigenous; autochthonous. [< Gr. *enchōrios,* < *en,* in, + *chōra,* country.] **en-cho'ric‡; en-cho'ri-ous‡; en"cho-ris'tic‡.**

en'chy-ma, 1 eŋ'kɪ-mə; 2 eŋ'cy-ma, *n. Biol.* The formative juice of tissues elaborated from chyme. [< Gr. *enchyma,* infusion, < *en,* in, + *chyma,* fluid, < *cheō,* pour.]

en-ci'na, 1 en-sī'nə; 2 ĕn-çī'na, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The California live-oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) occasionally attaining a height of 70 or 80 feet, but on the sand-dunes often reduced to a mere shrub. The wood is used for fuel. **2.** The live- or holm-oak.

en-cir'cl(eᴱ**,** 1 en-sūr'kl; 2 ĕn-çĭr'cl, *vt.* [-CL(E)D**F**; -CLING.] To surround; environ; make a circuit about. Syn.: see EMBRACE; TWIST. [brace.

en-clasp', 1 en-klɑsp'; 2 ĕn-clăsp', *vt.* To infold in a clasp; em-

en-clave', 1 en-klēv'; 2 ĕn-clāv', *vt.* [EN-CLAVED'; EN-CLAV'ING.] To enclose as a region or country within the territories of another power. [< F. *enclaver,* < LL. *inclavo,* < L. *in,* in, + *clavis,* key.] —**en-clave',** *n.* A territory surrounded by the possessions of a foreign government. **en-cla'vure‡.**—**en-clave'ment,** *n.*

en"cla"ve', 1 aŋ"klą"vē'; 2 ăŋ"clă"vę', *a.* [G.] *Her.* **1.** Let into or enclosed by another, as a square projecting piece. **2.** Divided by a broken line; like embattled, but in larger projections.

en-clit'ic, 1 en-klɪt'ɪk; 2 ĕn-clĭt'ic. *Gram.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Attached to and dependent on a preceding word in stress and accent, as *ge* in Greek and *que* in Latin. Such forms yield their own accent and generally change that of the word to which they are attached, usually causing a secondary accent to be laid on the final syllable of the latter. The particles *de, ge,* and *te* in Greek and *-que, -ne,* and *-ve* in Latin are examples. **2.** *Dialect.* Having the planes of the fetal head inclined to those of the maternal pelvis; opposed to *synclitic.* **II.** *n.* An unaccented word attached to a preceding accented word. [< Gr. *enklitikos,* < *en,* on, + *klinō,* lean.]

en-close', 1 en-klōz'; 2 ĕn-clōs', *vt.* [EN-CLOSED'; EN-CLOS'ING.] **1.** To insert in something, as in an envelop. **2.** To fence in; appropriate (land) by fencing. **3.** To surround. [< L.OF *in,* in, + *claudo,* shut.] **in-close'‡.** Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; EMBRACE.—**en-clos'er,** *n.*—**en-clo'sure,** *n.* **1.** The act of enclosing, or the state of being enclosed. **2.** An enclosed object or space. **3.** That which encompasses, encloses, or shuts in, as a fence, wall, case, or wrapper. **4.** The act of enclosing; that which encloses or is enclosed; especially, the fencing in of land. **5.** Same as CLAUSURA. **in-clo'sure‡.** Syn.: see BOUNDARY.

en-co'mi-um, 1 en-kō'mɪ-um; 2 ĕn-cō'mĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS**E** or -A, *pl.*] A formal expression of praise; a eulogy. [L., < Gr. *enkōmion,* < *en,* in, + *kōmos,* revel.] Syn.: see APPLAUSE; EULOGY; PRAISE.—**en-co'mi-ast,** *n.* A eulogist.—**en-co"mi-as'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

en-com'passᵗ**,** } 1 en-kum'pəs; 2 ĕn-cŏm'pas, *vt.* **1.** To
en-cum'pasᴱ**,** } form a boundary about; encircle; surround. **2.** To surround, as for protection or hostilely; put a ring about; shut in. **3†.** To get into one's power. Syn.: see EMBRACE.—**en-com'pass-ment,** *n.*

en"core', 1 uŋ"kōr'; 2 ăŋ"cōr'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [EN-CORED'; EN-COR'ING.] To call for a repetition of (a performance) or by (a performer); demand a repetition. **II.** *n.* The call for a repetition, as of some part of a performance; also, the repetition itself. **III.** *adv.* Again; once more. [F.]

en-coun'ter, 1 en-kaun'tər; 2 ĕn-coun'ter, *vt.* & *vi.* To come upon; meet as an adversary; meet face to face or in conflict. [< OF. *encontrer,* < L. *in,* in, to, + *contra,* against.] Syn.: see ATTACK.

en-coun'ter, *n.* **1.** A coming together, especially when casual or unexpected. **2.** A hostile meeting, contest; battle. **3†.** Manner of meeting; address. [< L.OF *in,* in, to, + *contra,* against.] Syn.: see BATTLE; COLLISION.

en-cour'age, ⌊ 1 en-kur'ıj; 2 ĕn-cŭr'ag, *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-
en-cur'age[2], ⌋ ING] **1.** To inspire with courage, hope, or resolution. **2.** To promote; countenance; help forward. [< F. *encourager*, < *en*, in, + *courage*, courage.]

Syn.: animate, arouse, cheer, countenance, embolden, excite, forward, hearten, impel, inspire, inspirit, instigate, promote, prompt, rally, reassure, stimulate, urge on. See ABET; AID; CHERISH; CONSOLE; HELP; PROMOTE.—Prep.: encourage *with* aid, promises, etc.; encourage a person *in* a course of action, *to* utmost exertion (oftener, with infinitive, encourage *to* hope); encouraged *by* partial success, *at* favorable indications.

—**en-cour'age-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of encouraging, or the state of being encouraged; incitement; stimulation. **2.** That which encourages. Syn.: see HELP.—**en-cour'ag-ing,** *pa.* Giving, or tending to give, courage or confidence. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS.—**en-cour'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.* [redden.

en-crim'son, 1 en-krim'zn; 2 ĕn-crim'gn, *vt.* To make crimson;

en'cri-nite, 1 en'krı-nıt; 2 ĕn'crı-nıt, *n.* A fossil crinoid, especially one with cylindrical stem and developed arms. [< EN-[2] + Gr. *krinon*, lily.]

en-croach'[t], 1 en-krōch'; 2 ĕn-crōch', *vi.* To invade partially or insidiously and appropriate the possessions or province of another; trench on another's limits by gradual usurpation or intrusion; transgress the just or established bounds; make inroads; infringe; as, the water is *encroaching* on the land; he *encroaches* on my rights; age *encroaches* on his faculties. [< OF. *encrocher*, < *en*, in, + *croc*, hook.]—**en-croach'er,** *n.*—**en-croach'ment,** *n.* **1.** Entrance upon the rights or domain of another; especially, gradual intrusion. **2.** That which is gained or seized by encroaching. Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK; INVASION.

en-crust', *etc.* Same as INCRUST, etc.

en-cum'ber, 1 en-kum'bar; 2 ĕn-cŭm'bar, *vt.* **1.** To obstruct or hinder in action or movement; impede with obstacles; embarrass; weigh down; perplex; as, *encumbered* with cares. **2.** To charge or burden with financial obligations, as debts or mortgages; as, the farm is heavily *encumbered*. **3.** To make complicated or difficult. [< OF. *encombrer*, < *en*, *in*, + *combrer*, cumber.] **in-cum'ber**‡. Syn.: see HINDER.

en-cum'brance, *n.* **1.** That which encumbers. **2.** *Law* Any lien or liability attached to real property. **3.** [Colloq.] One's wife, child, or dependent. **in-cum'brance**‡. Syn.: see IMPEDIMENT; LOAD.—**en-cum'branc-er,** *n.* One who holds a legal claim or burden on an estate. **in-cum'branc-er**‡.

-ency. A suffix equivalent to -ENCE.

ency., encyc., *abbr.* Encyclopedia, encyclopedic.

en-cyc'li-cal, 1 en-sik'lı-kal; 2 ĕn-çÿc'lı-cal. **I.** *a.* Intended for general circulation; circular: said of letters. **en-cyc'lic**‡. **II.** *n. R. C. Ch.* A circular letter addressed by the Pope to all the bishops, dealing with matters affecting the church in general. [< L. *encyclios*, < Gr. *enkyklios*, < *en*, in, + *kyklos*, circle.]

en-cy"clo-pe'di-a, ⌊ 1 en-sai"klo-pi'dı-ə; 2 ĕn-çÿ"clo-pē'di-a,
en-cy"clo-pæ'di-a, ⌋ *n.* **1.** A work containing information on all subjects, or exhaustive of one subject; a cyclopedia; as, the Jewish *Encyclopedia*. **2.** [E-] Specif., a work of this kind by some of the intellectual leaders of the French revolution, entitled "Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts, et des métiers" (1751–1765). **3.** The entire circle of knowledge. [< Gr.[F] *enkyklios*, in a circle, + *paideia*, education.]—**en-cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ']dic,** *a.* Pertaining to, of the character of, or proper to an encyclopedia; comprehending a wide range of topics. **en-cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ']di-ac** or **-a-cal**‡; **en-cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ']di-al**‡; **en-cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ']di-an**‡.—**en-cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ']di-cal,** *a.*—**en-cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ']dism,** *n.* **1.** The work or art of compiling encyclopedias; an encyclopedic quality. **2.** [E-] The doctrines of the French Encyclopedists.—**en-cy"clo-pe'**[or **-pæ']dist,** *n.* **1.** A writer for or compiler of an encyclopedia. **2.** One whose studies embrace all sciences. **3.** [E-] One of the writers of the Encyclopedia; among these were the two editors, Diderot and D'Alembert, and a number of contributors, of whom Voltaire and Rousseau are the best-known.

en-cyst', 1 en-sist'; 2 ĕn-çÿst', *vt. & vi.* To envelop or become enclosed in a cyst.—**en-cyst'ed,** *pa.* Enclosed in a cyst.—**en-cyst'ment,** *n. Biol.* A process in certain protozoans, by which, after retraction of the pseudopodia or other processes, the organism becomes enclosed in a cyst, usually preparatory to reproduction, but also for protection against desiccation or putrefaction, in hibernation, etc. The spores or other reproductive products become free after the bursting of the cyst. **en"cysta'tion**‡.

end[d], 1 end; 2 ĕnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put an end to; come to the end of; finish. **2.** To form the end of. **3.** To terminate the life of; kill. **4.** To fit or add an end to or into. **5.** To set on end. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] To stack in a barn, as corn or hay. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end; conclude. **2.** To issue or result. **3.** To be laid at or by the end. [< AS. *endian*, < *ende*, end.]

Syn.: break off, cease, close, complete, conclude, desist, expire, finish, quit, terminate, top, wind up. That *ends*, or is *ended*, of which there is no more, whether or not more was intended or needed; that is *closed*, *completed*, *concluded*, or *finished* which has come to an expected or appropriate end. A tumult in the audience may cause a speech to be *ended* when it is neither *closed*, *completed*, nor *finished*, nor, in the strict sense, *concluded*. An argument may be *closed* with nothing proved; when an argument is *concluded* all that is deemed necessary to prove the point has been stated. To *finish* is to do the last thing there is to do; as, "I have *finished* my course," *2 Tim.* iv, 7. The enumeration is *completed;* the poem, the picture, the statue is *finished*. To *terminate* may be either to bring to an arbitrary or to an appropriate end; as, he *terminated* his remarks abruptly; the spire *terminates* in a cross. A thing *stops* that comes to rest from motion; or the motion *stops* or *ceases* when the object comes to rest; *stop* frequently signifies to bring or come to a sudden and decided cessation of motion, progress, or action of any kind. Compare ABOLISH; CEASE; DO; EFFECT; FINISH; TRANSACT.—Ant.: commence, enter upon, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, make a beginning, open, originate, set about, set out (upon), start, undertake. Compare INSTITUTE, *v.*

end, *n.* **1.** The terminal point or part of any material object that has length. **2.** The part of an object that is near either extremity. **3.** The point in time at which some process ceases; hence, the conclusion of any work or operation. **4.** The farthest limit of the space occupied by any extended object. **5.** The purpose in view. **6.** An inevitable or natural consequence. **7.** The close of life. **8.** A fragment; remnant. **9.** A player stationed at the end of a line, as in football. [AS. *ende*.]

Syn.: accomplishment, achievement, bound, boundary, cessation, close, completion, conclusion, consequence, consummation, design, effect, expiration, extent, extremity, finale, finis, finish, fulfilment, goal, intent, issue, limit, outcome, period, point, purpose, result, termination, terminus, tip, utmost, uttermost. The *end* is the terminal part of a material object that has length; the *extremity* is distinctively the terminal *point*, and may thus be but part of the *end* in the general sense of that word: the *extremity* is viewed as that which is most remote from some center, or some mean or standard position: the southern *end* of South America includes all Patagonia, the southern *extremity* or *point* is Cape Horn. *Tip* has nearly the same meaning as *extremity*, but is said of small or slight and tapering objects; as, the *tip* of the finger; *point* in such connections is said of that which is drawn out to exceeding fineness or sharpness, as the *point* of a needle, a fork, or a sword; *extremity* is said of something considerable; we do not speak of the *extremity* of a needle. A *goal* is an *end* sought or striven for, as in a race. For the figurative senses of *end* and its associated words, compare the synonyms for the verb END; also for AIM; CONSEQUENCE; DESIGN; EVENT; PURPOSE; REASON; TERMINATION.—Ant.: see synonyms for BEGINNING.

—**in the end,** at last.—**to the end that,** in order that.—**end'ˌall",** *n.* That which ends all; final or complete ending.—**end'er,** *n.* One who or that which brings something to an end; as, an *ender* of hope.—**end'less,** *a.* **1.** Enduring everlastingly; eternal. **2.** Having no end in space; boundless; infinite. **3.** Continually recurring; incessant. **4.** Forming a closed loop or circle; continuous. Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL; PERPETUAL.—**end'less-ly,** *adv.*—**end'less-ness,** *n.*—**end'long,** *adv.* **1.** Lengthwise; at full length. **2.** Continuously. **3.** On end; perpendicularly. **ende'longe**†.—**end'ˌman,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] In a minstrel troupe, one who sits at either of the two ends of the company as grouped upon the stage, and assists in comic dialogs.—**end'ˌmost",** *a.* Placed or being at the extreme end; most remote; farthest.—**end'ˌor"gan,** *n. Physiol.* Any organ adapted for the reception or delivery of nervous stimuli.—**end'wise,** *adv.* **1.** With the end foremost or uppermost. **2.** On end; so as to present the end toward the spectator or some object. **3.** Lengthwise. **end'ways**‡.

en-dam'age, 1 en-dam'ıj; 2 ĕn-dăm'ag, *vt.* To cause damage to; injure.—**en-dam'age-ment**†, *n.* Injury.

en-dan'ger, 1 en-dēn'jər; 2 ĕn-dān'gər, *vt.* **1.** To put in danger. **2.** To cause danger of.

en-dar"te-ri'tis, 1 en-dār"tı-raı'tıs *or* -rı'tıs; 2 ĕn-dăr"te-rı'tıs *or* -rı'tıs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.

en-dear', 1 en-dır'; 2 ĕn-dēr', *vt.* **1.** To make dear or be loved. **2**†. To win or secure by endearment.—**en-dear'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Making dear or beloved. **2.** Manifesting affection; caressing.—**en-dear'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**en-dear'ment,** *n.* **1.** Something, as an act, that expresses or attracts affection; an utterance of fondness; a caress. **2.** The act of endearing, or the state of being endeared; hence, affection; love.

en-deav'or, ⌊ 1 en-dev'ar; 2 ĕn-dĕv'or, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To
en-deav'our, ⌋ make an effort to do or effect; undertake. **2.** To exert oneself to accomplish an object. **en-dev'or**‡.

Syn.: attempt, essay, strive, try, undertake. To *attempt* is to take action somewhat experimentally with the hope and purpose of accomplishing a certain result; to *endeavor* is to *attempt* strenuously and with firm and enduring purpose. To *attempt* expresses a single act; to *endeavor*, a continuous exertion; we say I will *endeavor* (not I will *attempt*) while I live. To *attempt* is with the view of accomplishing; to *essay* with a view of testing our own powers. To *undertake* is to accept or take upon oneself as an obligation, as some business, labor, or trust; the word often implies complete assurance of success: as, I will *undertake* to produce the witness. To *strive* suggests little of the result, much of toil, strain, and contest, in seeking it; I will *strive* to fulfil your wishes, that is, I will spare no labor and exertion to do it. *Try* is the most comprehensive of these words. The original idea of testing or experimenting is not thought of when a man says "I will *try*." To *attempt* suggests giving up, if the thing is not accomplished at a stroke; to *try* implies using other means and studying out other ways if not at first successful. *Try* is more earnest; *endeavor* is more mild and formal.—Ant.: abandon, dismiss, drop, give up, let go, neglect, omit, overlook, pass by, throw away, throw over, throw up.

—**en-deav'or-er,** *n.* One who endeavors; specifically, a member of a Society of Christian Endeavor. **en-deav'our-er**‡. —**en-deav'or-ment**†, **en-deav'our-ment**†, *n.*

en-deav'or, ⌊ *n.* An attempt or effort to do or attain some-
en-deav'our, ⌋ thing; earnest exertion for an end. [< EN-[1] + F. *devoir*, duty.] **en-dev'or**‡.

Syn.: attempt, effort, essay, exertion, struggle, trial. *Effort* denotes the voluntary putting forth of power to attain or accomplish some specific thing; it reaches toward a definite end;

exertion is a putting forth of power without special reference to an object. Every *effort* is an *exertion*, but not every *exertion* is an *effort*. *Attempt* is more experimental than *effort*, *endeavor* less strenuous but more continuous. An *effort* is a single act, an *endeavor* a continued series of acts; an *endeavor* is sustained and enduring, and may be lifelong; we do not have a society of Christian *Attempt*, or of Christian *Effort*, but of Christian *Endeavor*. A *struggle* is a violent *effort* or strenuous *exertion*. An *essay* is an *attempt*, *effort*, or *endeavor* made as a test of the powers of the one who makes it. See AIM; ATTEMPT. Compare ENDEAVOR, *v.*

en-dec'a-gon, etc. Same as HENDECAGON, etc.

en-dem'ic, 1 en-dem'ik; 2 ĕn-dĕm'ĭc, *a.* Peculiar to or prevailing in or among some (specified) country or people. [< Gr. *endēmios*, native.] **en-de'mi-al‡; en-dem'i-cal‡.—en"de-mic'i-ty,** *n. Biol.* The condition of growing in only one natural area. **en'de-mism‡.**

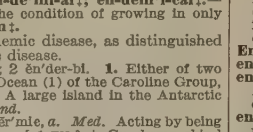
en-dem'ic, *n.* A local or endemic disease, as distinguished from an epidemic or sporadic disease.

En'der-by Is'land, 1 en'dər-bi; 2 ĕn'dĕr-bĭ. **1.** Either of two islands in the southern Pacific Ocean (1) of the Caroline Group, (2) or N. W. of Australia. **2.** A large island in the Antarctic ocean. Called also *Enderby Land*.

en-der'mic, 1 en-dûr'mik; 2 ĕn-dĕr'mĭc, *a. Med.* Acting by being absorbed in or through the skin. [< EN-[3] + Gr. *derma*, skin.]

En'di-cott, 1 en'di-kŏt; 2 ĕn'dĭ-cŏt, **John** (1589–1665). An English Puritan; governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

end'ing, 1 end'in; 2 ĕnd'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of bringing or coming to an end; also, an end; extremity. **2.** *Gram.* The concluding letter or syllable of an inflected word, as in case= and tense=endings.



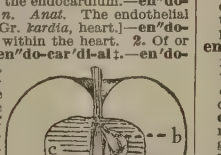
Broad-leaved Endive.

en'dive, 1 en'dīv *or* -dĭv; 2 ĕn'dĭv *or* -dīv, *n.* A herb (*Cichorium endivia*) allied to chicory; also, the blanched leaves, used as a salad. There are many varieties, divided into two groups, the **curled** or **narrow-leaved** (var. *crispa*) and the **broad-leaved** (var. *latifolia*). [F., < L. *intibis*, endive.]

end'=man", etc. See under END, *n.*

en'do-, } 1 en'do-, end-; 2 ĕn'do-,

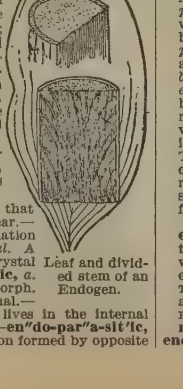
end-, } end-. From Greek *endon*, within (< *en*, in): combining forms.—**en'do-blast,** *n. Embryol.* The endoderm.—**en"do-blas'tic,** *a.*—**en"do-car-di'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the endocardium.—**en"do-car-dit'ic,** *a.*—**en"do-car'di-um,** *n. Anat.* The endothelial lining membrane of the heart. [+ Gr. *kardia*, heart.]—**en"do-car'di-ac,** *a.* **1.** Situated or being within the heart. **2.** Of or pertaining to the endocardium. **en"do-car'di-al‡.—en'do-carp,** *n. Bot.* The inner layer of a pericarp. [+ Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]—**en'do-derm,** *n.* **1.** *Embryol.* The innermost of the germ-layers of the embryo. **2.** *Biol.* The inner layer of the integument of an organism. **3.** *Bot.* The endodermis. **en'to-derm‡.—en"do-der'mis,** *n. Bot.* A sheath composed of one or more layers of modified parenchymatous cells. [+ Gr. *derma*, skin.] **en'to-derm‡.—en"do-der'mal, en"do-der'mic,** *a.*—**en"do-en'zym,** *n. Biol.* An enzym or ferment lodged within a cell. **en"do-en'zyme‡.—en-dog'a-my,** *n.* The custom of some uncivilized tribes of marrying only within the tribe or political group. [+ Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**en"do-gam'ic, en-dog'a-mous,** *a.*



Cross-section of an Apple showing: *a*, endocarp; *b*, seed; *c*, core.

en'do-crine, 1 en'do-krin; 2 ĕn'do-crĭn, *a. Physiol.* Of or relating to secretion of certain bodily organs. [< ENDO- + Gr. *krinō*, separate.]—**en"do-cri-nol'o-gy,** *n.* Knowledge of science of the discharge of internal glands.

en'do-gen, 1 en'do-jen; 2 ĕn'do-gĕn, *n.* A plant that increases by the growth of new vascular and cellular tissue irregularly among that already formed; an "inside grower," so called: opposed to *exogen*. [< Gr. *endon*, within. + *-genes*, < *gignomai*, be born.]—**en-dog'e-nous,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an endogen. **2.** Growing from within. **3.** Originating or growing within or on the inside of something, as cells within the wall of the parent cell.



Leaf and divided stem of an Endogen.

en'do-g'e-ny, 1 en-doj'ĭ-ni; 2 ĕn-dŏg'e-ny, *n.* **1.** Growth from within; specif., endogenous cell-formation. **2.** Same as ENDOGAMY. [< ENDO- + -GENY.]

en'do-lymph, *n. Anat.* The serous fluid that fills the membranous labyrinth of the ear.—**en"do-me-tri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the uterus.—**en'do-morph,** *n. Mineral.* A mineral enclosed within another, as a crystal of tourmalin in quartz.—**en"do-mor'phic,** *a.* **1.** *Mineral.* Of or pertaining to an endomorph. **2.** *Petrog.* Occurring on the inside; internal.—**en"do-par'a-site,** *n.* A parasite that lives in the internal parts of its host, as an intestinal worm.—**en"do-par"a-sit'ic,** *a.*—**en'do-phragm,** *n. Crust.* A partition formed by opposite processes of the body-wall, as in crustaceans.—**en"do-phrag'mal,** *a.*—**endophragmal system,** a species of internal skeleton present in certain crustaceans—**en"do-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Arising from within a sheath, as the first leaves of monocotyledons. [+ Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]—**en'do-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A plant living within another organism, usually as a parasite, as certain algæ and fungi. **en'to-phyte‡.** [+ Gr. *phyton*, plant.]—**en'do-phy"tal,** *a.*—**en"do-phyt'ic,** *a.*—**en"do-phy'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**en-doph'y-tous,** *a. Entom.* Living within wood, as certain larvæ.—**en'do-plasm,** *n. Biol.* Same as ENDOSARC.—**en"do-plas'mic,** *a.*—**en-dop'o-dite,** *n. Crust.* The mesial or inner branch of the shaft or stem of an appendage. It is variously modified, being when fully developed, as in the thoracic region of a lobster, crab, or other decapod. the ambulatory limb or leg.—**en'do-sarc,** *n.* The inner, more liquid, and granular layer of the protoplasm of protozoans.—**en'do-scope,** *n. Med.* An instrument for inspecting an internal cavity or hollow organ, especially the womb, rectum, urethra, and bladder.—**en-dos'co-py,** *n.*

En'dor, 1 en'dôr; 2 ĕn'dôr, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxviii, 7.

en-dorse', etc. See INDORSE, etc.

en"do-skel'e-ton, 1 en"do-skel'ĭ-tən; 2 ĕn"do-skĕl'e-ton, *n. Anat.* The internal skeleton; all of the skeleton not of dermal origin.—**en"do-skel'e-tal,** *a.*

en'dos-mose", 1 en'dos-mōs"; 2 ĕn'dŏs-mōs", *n.* **1.** Osmose in that direction in which the fluid traverses the septum most rapidly. **2.** Osmose from an outer vessel to one within it. [< END + Gr. *ōsmos*, impulsion, < *ōtheō*, push.] **en"dos-mo'sis‡.—en"dos-mot'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to endosmose. **en"dos-mos'mic‡.**

en'do-sperm, *n.* The albumen of a seed; nutritive substance within the embryo-sac of an ovule.—**en'do-spore,** *n.* **1.** The delicate inner layer of the wall of a spore. **en"do-spo'ri-um‡. 2.** *Bacteriol.* An asexual spore arising within a cell: opposed to *arthrospore*.—**en-dos'po-rous,** *a.*—**en-dos'te-um,** *n.* [-TE-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The thin membrane lining the medullary cavity, etc., of a bone.—**en"do-sto'sis,** *n.* Ossification that takes place between cartilage-cells.—**en'do-style,** *n.* In ascidians, a longitudinal fold of the endoderm of the pharyngeal cavity, projecting into the blood-cavity.—**en"do-the'ci-um,** *n. Bot.* **1.** The inner lining of the cell of an anther. **2.** The internal lining of the capsule of mosses.—**en"do-the"li-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cancerous growth developed in or from the endothelium.—**en"do-the'li-um,** *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* A membrane, composed of flat, thin cells, that lines blood-vessels, lymphatic tubes, and cavities. [+ Gr. *thēlē*, nipple.]—**en"do-the'li-al,** *a.*—**en"do-the'li-oid,** *a.* Like endothelium.—**en"do-ther'mic,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, attended by, or produced from the absorption of heat; heat-absorbing; as, *endothermic* combination or reaction.—**en"do-troph'ic,** *a. Bot.* Relating to the condition of hyphæ which live in and feed upon the internal cells of plant parts, such as roots.

en-dow', 1 en-dou'; 2 ĕn-dow', *vt.* **1.** To bestow a permanent fund or income upon. **2.** To furnish or equip, as with talents or natural gifts: commonly with *with*. **3.** To grant or confer a right of dower to or upon; give or assure a dower or dowry to. [< OF. *endouer*, < *en*, in, + *douer*, endow.]—**en-dow'ment,** *n.* **1.** Money or property given for the permanent use of an institution, person, or object. **2.** Any natural gift, as talent or beauty. **3.** The act of endowing.—**endowment insurance,** see under INSURANCE.

en-due'[1], 1 en-diū'; 2 ĕn-dū', *vt.* [EN-DUED'; EN-DU'ING.] To invest, as with some quality or grace, usually spiritual. [Var. of ENDOW.]

en-due'[2], *vt.* [EN-DUED'; EN-DU'ING.] **1.** To put on; assume. **2.** To clothe; invest. [< L. *induo*, put on, clothe.]

en-dure', 1 en-diūr'; 2 ĕn-dūr', *v.* [EN-DURED'; EN-DUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suffer or bear, as pain, sorrow, or destructive force, without injury or giving way; withstand. **2.** To suffer patiently; tolerate. **3†.** To be compatible with: said of things. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have duration; continue. **2.** To be firm in trial. [< L.[v] *in*, in, + *durus*, hard.]

Syn.: abide, afford, allow, bear, bear up under, bear with, brook, permit, put up with, submit to, suffer, support, sustain, tolerate, undergo. *Bear* is the most general of these words; it is metaphorically to hold up or keep up a burden of care, pain, grief, annoyance, or the like, without sinking, lamenting, or repining. *Allow* and *permit* involve large concession of the will; *put up with* and *tolerate* imply decided aversion and reluctant withholding of opposition or interference; whispering is *allowed* by the school-teacher who does not forbid nor censure it; one *puts up with* the presence of a disagreeable visitor; a state *tolerates* a religion which it would be glad to suppress. To *endure* is to *bear* with strain and resistance, but with conscious power; *endure* conveys a fuller suggestion of contest and conquest than bear. One may choose to *endure* the pain of a surgical operation rather than take anesthetics; he *permits* the thing to come which he must brace himself to *endure* when it comes. To *afford* is to be equal to a pecuniary demand, that is, to be able to *bear* it. To *brook* is quietly to *put up with* provocation or insult. *Abide* combines the senses of await and *endure*; as, I will *abide* the result. Compare ABIDE; LIVE; PERSEVERE; PERSIST; STAND; SUPPORT.—Ant.: break, break down, despair, droop, fall, faint, fall, falter, give out, give up, sink, succumb, surrender, yield.

—en-dur'a-bl(eF, *a.* That may be endured; bearable.—**en-dur'ance,** *n.* **1.** The capacity or power to endure; ability to suffer pain, distress, hardship, or any very prolonged stress without succumbing; patient fortitude. **2.** The act or experience of enduring or suffering. **3§.** Hardship. Syn.: see FORTITUDE; PATIENCE.—**en-dur'ing,** *pa.* Having or showing endurance; lasting; long-suffering or long-continuing. Syn.: see PERMANENT; PERPETUAL.—**en-dur'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**en-dur'ing-ness,** *n.*

end'wise, *adv.* See under END, *n.*

En-dym'i-on, 1 en-dim'ı-ən; 2 ĕn-dȳm'ĭ-ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A beautiful young man granted eternal youth and sleep.

E. N. E., *abbr.* East-northeast.

E-ne'as, 1 ı-nī'əs; 2 ē-nē'as, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Énée',** 1 ē"nē', 2 ę"ne'; Gr. **Ai-nei'as;** L. **Æ-ne'as;** Sp. **E-ne'as,** 1 ē-nē'as, 2 ę-ne'ȧs. [Gr.]

en-ele'†, *vt.* To administer extreme unction to.

en'e-ma, 1 en'ı-mə *or* ı-nī'mə; 2 ĕn'e-mə *or* e-nē'ma, *n.* [-MAS[z] or EN"E-MA'TA, *pl.*] *Med.* A liquid injected into the rectum. [< Gr. *en,* in, + *hiēmi,* send.]

en'e-my, 1 en'ı-mı; 2 ĕn'e-my, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a hostile army or country. **2†.** Unfriendly; hostile.

en'e-my, *n.* [-MIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One who cherishes resentment or malicious purpose toward another; an adversary; foe. **2.** One of a hostile army or nation; a hostile nation or military force collectively; also, a hostile ship. [< L.[OF] *inimicus,* < *in,* not, + *amicus,* friend.]

Syn.: adversary, antagonist, competitor, foe, opponent, rival. An *enemy* in private life is one who is moved by hostile feeling with active disposition to injure; but in military language all who fight on the opposite side are called *enemies* or collectively "the *enemy,*" where no personal animosity may be implied; *foe,* which is rather a poetical and literary word, implies intensely hostile spirit and purpose. An *antagonist* is one who opposes and is opposed actively and with intensity of effort; an *opponent,* one in whom the attitude of resistance is the more prominent; a *competitor,* one who seeks the same object for which another is striving; *antagonists* in wrestling, *competitors* in business, *opponents* in debate may contend with no personal ill will; *rivals* in love, ambition, etc., rarely avoid inimical feeling. *Adversary* now commonly denotes one who not only opposes another in fact, but does so with hostile spirit, or perhaps out of pure malignity. Compare synonyms for AMBITION.—Ant.: abettor, accessory, accomplice, ally, friend, helper, supporter.

—**the enemy. 1.** The foe in arms; forces on the opposing side. **2.** The evil one; Satan.

en"er-ge'sis, 1 en"er-jī'sıs; 2 ĕn"er-ġē'sis, *n.* The chemical and physical changes which set free the energy produced by the respiratory processes in plant cells. [NL., < Gr. *energeō,* be active.]

en"er-gu'men, 1 en"er-gū'men; 2 ĕn"er-gū'mĕn, *n.* One who is possessed by evil spirits; a demoniac; a fanatical enthusiast. [< L. *energumenus,* < Gr. *energoumenos,* ppr. pass. of *energeō,* work, < *en,* in, + *ergon,* work.]

en'er-gy, 1 en'ər-jı; 2 ĕn'er-ġy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The power by which anything acts effectively to move or change other things or accomplish any result. **2.** Habitual tendency to and readiness for effective action. **3.** Power in active exercise; force in operation. **4.** *Physics.* Capacity for performing mechanical work. Energy is work and every other thing which can arise from work and be converted into work. **5.** *Rhet.* That property of style by means of which a thought is forcibly impressed upon the hearer's mind. [< Gr. *energeia,* < *energos,* at work, < *en,* in, + *ergon,* work.] Syn.: see POWER; WARMTH.

—**en"er-get'ic,** *a.* **1.** Having or displaying energy. **2.** Acting with prompt, rapid, and effective force; working vigorously; forceful and efficient; strenuous; as, an *energetic* superintendent. **en"er-get'i-cal†,** *a.* Syn.: see ACTIVE.—**en"er-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

—**en"er-get'ics,** *n. Physics.* The science of the laws and phenomena of mechanical and physicochemical forces, as distinguished from vital forces.—**en'er-gize,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To render energetic; make forceful and active; give energy, strength or force to. **2.** To act energetically.—**en'er-giz"er, or -giz"er,** *n.* One who or that which energizes.

en'er-vate, 1 en'ər-vēt *or* ı-nūr'vēt; 2 ĕn'er-vāt *or* e-nēr'vāt, *vt.* [-VAT'ED[d]; -VAT'ING.] **1.** To deprive of nerve, energy, or vigor; weaken. **2.** To render ineffective or inoperative; defeat. **3†.** To emasculate.

e-ner'vate, 1 ı-nūr'vēt; 2 e-nēr'vāt, *a.* Rendered feeble or effeminate; weakened. [< L. *e,* out, + *nervus,* nerve.] Syn.: see IMPAIR.—**en"er-va'tion,** *n.* The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; debility.—**en'er-va"tor,** *n.*

e-neuch', 1 ı-nūsh'; 2 e-nūh', *a., n., & adv.* [Scot.] Enough.

e-neugh'†. [—**en-face'ment,** *n.*

en-face', 1 en-fēs'; 2 ĕn-fāç', *vt.* To write or print on the face of.

en-fee'bl(e[F], 1 en-fī'bl; 2 ĕn-fē'bl, *vt.* [-BL(E)D[F]; -BLING.] To render feeble. Syn.: see IMPAIR.—**en-fee'ble-ment,** *n.*—**en-fee'bler,** *n.*

en-feoff'[s], 1 en-fef'; 2 ĕn-fĕf', *vt. Law.* **1.** To sell or give and convey lands in fee; to invest with a fee, fief, or feud. **2†.** To surrender, as a vassal; give over, as oneself. [< OF. *enfeofer,* < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *feoffe,* < *fief,* FIEF.]—**en-feoff'ment,** *n.* The act or instrument by which an estate in fee is transferred.

en-fet'ter, 1 en-fet'ər; 2 ĕn-fĕt'er, *vt.* To enchain.

En'field, 1 en'fīld; 2 ĕn'fēld, *n.* A town in N. Connecticut; pop. 11,720.

en"fi-lade', 1 en"fı-lēd'; 2 ĕn"fi-lād', **I.** *vt.* [-LAD'ED[d]; -LAD'ING.] To rake lengthwise with shot or missiles or be in position to rake. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A fire that may rake lengthwise a line of troops, etc. (2) A position exposed to a raking fire. **2†.** A straight passage, or a vista. [F., < *enfiler,* thread.]

en"fleu-rage', 1 ən"flū-rāj'; 2 äṅ"flū-räzh', *n.* [F.] The extraction of perfumes by exposing odorless fats to the exhalations of the more delicate flowers.

en-fold', etc. Same as INFOLD, etc.

en-force', 1 en-fōrs'; 2 ĕn-fōrç', *vt.* [-FORCED't; -FORC'ING.] **1.** To put into execution by force. **2.** To compel obedience to; execute, as laws. **3.** To exact or obtain authoritatively or by force. **4.** To urge forcibly or cogently. **5‖.** To impel; urge; compel. [< LL.OF *in,* in, + *fortia,* force.] Syn.: see EXECUTE.—**en-force'a-bl(e[F],** *a.*—**en-force'ment,** *n.* The act of enforcing, or the state of being enforced; compulsory execution; compulsion.—**en-forc'er,** *n.*

en-frame', 1 en-frēm'; 2 ĕn-frām', *vt.* To enclose in or as in a frame.—**en-frame'ment,** *n.* The act of enclosing within a border or a frame.

en-fran'chise, 1 en-fran'chız *or* -chaiz; 2 ĕn-frăn'chis *or* -chīz, *vt.* [-CHISED; -CHIS-ING.] **1.** To endow with a franchise, as the right to vote. **2.** To set free, as from bondage. **3.** To adopt, as foreign words. **4.** *Eng. Law.* To convert (a copyhold estate) into a freehold, either by payment of money in gross to the lord of the manor or by settling a fixed annual rent-charge on the lands enfranchised.—**en-fran'chise-ment,** *n.* The act of enfranchising, or the state of being enfranchised.

en-free'†, *vt.* To set free. **en-free'dom†.**

Eng., *abbr.* England, English.—**eng.,** *abbr.* Engineer, engraver, engraving.

En"ga-dine', 1 en"gä-dīn'; 2 ĕn"gä-dīn', *n.* The valley of the Inn river in the Swiss Alps; it is 45 m. long, is divided into Upper and Lower, and is a resort for tourists and invalids.

en-gage', 1 en-gēj'; 2 ĕn-ġāġ', *v.* [EN-GAGED'; EN-GAG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bind or obtain by promise. **2.** To affect favorably; attract; win over. **3.** To occupy or engross. **4.** To join in conflict with. **5.** *Mech.* To mesh or gear with. **6.** To stake; pawn. **7.** To entangle or involve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bind oneself by promise. **2.** To busy onself; be occupied or devoted. **3.** To begin or maintain a conflict. **4.** *Mech.* To mesh. [< LL.[F] *invadio,* < L. *in,* in, + LL. *vadium,* pledge.] Syn.: see BIND; EMPLOY; INTEREST; OCCUPY; RETAIN.—**en-gaged',** *pa.* **1.** Affianced. **2.** Occupied or busy. **3.** *Arch.* Partially sunk or built into another part of a structure, or so appearing. **4.** *Mech.* Geared together; driven by gearing. **5.** Involved in a contest or conflict. Syn.: see BUSY; INDUSTRIOUS.—**en-gage'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of engaging. **2.** The condition of being engaged; a betrothal. **3.** Something that engages or binds; an obligation; agreement; promise; contract. **4.** *Mil.* An entering into or being in battle; a battle. **5.** The state of being in gear. **6.** *pl.* Pecuniary obligations. **7.** A salaried position. Syn.: see BATTLE; CONTRACT.—**en-gag'ing,** *pa.* Attracting interest; winning. Syn.: see AMIABLE.—**en-gag'ing-ly,** *adv.* [or as with garlands; wreathe.

en-gar'land, 1 en-gär'lənd; 2 ĕn-ġär'land, *vt.* To encircle with

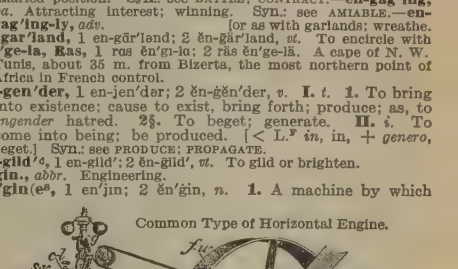
En'ge-la, Ras, 1 ras ĕn'ġı-la; 2 räs ĕn'ġe-lä. A cape of N. W. Tunis, about 35 m. from Bizerta, the most northern point of Africa in French control.

en-gen'der, 1 en-jen'dər; 2 ĕn-ġĕn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into existence; cause to exist, bring forth; produce; as, to *engender* hatred. **2§.** To beget; generate. **II.** *i.* To come into being; be produced. [< L.[F] *in,* in, + *genero,* beget.] Syn.: see PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.

en-glid'd, 1 en-glīd'; 2 ĕn-ġlīd', *vt.* To gild or brighten.

engin., *abbr.* Engineering.

en'gin(e[s], 1 en'jın; 2 ĕn'ġin, *n.* **1.** A machine by which



Common Type of Horizontal Engine.

b, bed; *c,* cylinder; *cc,* cylinder-cock; *ch,* cylinder-head; *cg,* cross-head guide; *cl,* cylinder-lubricator; *cr,* connecting-rod; *dc,* disk-crank; *e,* eccentric; *er,* eccentric-rod; *es,* eccentric-strap; *f,* foundation; *fw,* fly-wheel; *g,* governor; *p,* pulley; *s,* crank-shaft; *sc,* steam-chest; *sv,* steam-valve; *vs,* valve-stem.

power is applied to the doing of work, particularly one that converts some motive energy, especially heat, into mechanical power; a motor; as, a steam-*engine,* gas-*engine,* locomotive *engine,* etc. **2.** A locomotive: taken as a whole. **3.** Any large instrument or material contrivance for producing some effect, especially of destruction or disintegration; as, an engine of war or of torture: pulp-*engine.* **4.** Any agency or instrumentality designedly employed. **5†.** Natural talent; ingenuity; skill. [< L.[F] *ingenium,* < *in,* in, + *gigno,* produce.]—**Diesel engine,** an internal combustion engine, invented by Rudolph Diesel of Munich, Germany, in which the crude oil, used as fuel, is ignited by the heat resulting from the high compression of air drawn to the cylinder.—**don'key-en"gine,** *n.* A small subsidiary engine for pumping, hoisting, etc.—**en'gine-driv"er,** *n.* [Eng.] A locomotive-engineer.—**en'gine-ry,** *n.* **1.** The management of engines or artillery. **2.** Engines collectively. **3.** An artful scheme. **4.** Any powerful agency.

en"gi-neer', 1 en"jı-nīr'; 2 ĕn"ġi-nēr'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put through or manage by contrivance; as, to *engineer* a scheme. **2.** To plan and superintend the construction of; superintend or control as engineer; as, to *engineer* an aqueduct. **II.** *n.* **1.** One versed in or practising any branch of engineering. **2.** One who runs or manages an engine; engine-driver. **3.** A manager; inventor; plotter. **4.** A member of the division of an army which constructs forts and bridges, clears and builds roads, etc. **en'gin-er†.**—**en"gi-**

neer″ing, *n.* **1.** The art of making, building, or using engines and machines, or of designing and constructing public works or the like. **2.** Painstaking management; maneuvering.

en-gird′, 1 en-gûrd′; 2 ĕn-gird′, *vt.* [EN-GIRT′ or EN-GIRD′ED[4]; EN-GIRD′ING.] To gird about, as with a belt; encompass; surround. **en-girt′**†.

en-gir′dle, 1 en-gûr′dl; 2 ĕn-gir′dl, *vt.* To encircle; girdle.

en-gla′cial, 1 en-glē′shal; 2 ĕn-glā′shal, *a. Geol.* Embedded within glacier-ice; occurring in a glacier.

En′gland, 1 ĭŋ′gland; 2 ĭŋ′gland, *n.* The southern and largest division (50,874 sq. m.; pop. 35,678,530) of the island of Great Britain.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND[1]

Began to reign.	A.D.	Began to reign.	A.D.
ANGLO-SAXON LINE.		William II. (son)	1087
Egbert	800	Henry I. (brother)	1100
Ethelwulf (son)	836	Stephen (nephew)	1135
Ethelbald (son)	857	PLANTAGENET LINE.	
Ethelbert (brother)	860	Henry II. (grandson of	
Ethelred I. (brother)	866	Henry I.)	1154
Alfred *the Great* (brother)	871	Richard I. (son)	1189
Edward *the Elder* (son)	901	John (brother)	1199
Athelstan (son)	925	Henry III. (son)	1216
Edmund I. (brother)	940	Edward I. (son)	1272
Edred (brother)	946	Edward II. (son)	1307
Edwy (nephew)	955	Edward III. (son)	1327
Edgar (brother)	957	Richard II. (grand-	
Edward *the Martyr* (son)	975	son)	1377
Ethelred II., *the Unready* (half-brother)	979	HOUSE OF LANCASTER.	
Edmund II., *Ironside* (son)	1016	Henry IV. (grandson of Edward III.)	1399
DANISH LINE.		Henry V. (son)	1413
Canute (son of Sweyn, a Viking)	1017	Henry VI. (son)	1422
Harold I., *Harefoot* (son)	1036	HOUSE OF YORK.	
Hardicanute (half-brother)	1039	Edward IV. (great-grandson of Edward III.)	1461
SAXON LINE (RESTORED).		Edward V. (son)	1483
Edward *the Confessor* (son of Ethelred II.)	1041	Richard III. (uncle)	1483
Harold II. (son of Earl Godwin)	1066	HOUSE OF TUDOR.	
NORMAN LINE.		Henry VII. (great-great-great-grandson of Edward III.)	1485
William I.	1066	Henry VIII. (son)	1509
		Edward VI. (son)	1547
		Mary I. (half-sister)	1553
		Elizabeth (half-sister)	1558

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Began to reign.	A.D.	Began to reign.	A.D.
STUART LINE.		STUART LINE (RESTORED).	
James I. of England or VI. of Scotland (son of Mary Queen of Scots, great-grand-daughter of Henry VII.)	1603	Charles II. (son of Charles I.)	1660
Charles I. (son)	1625	James II. (brother)	1685
COMMONWEALTH (during which Oliver Cromwell ruled as Lord Protector 1653–1658, being succeeded by Richard Cromwell, his son, 1658–1659; a year of anarchy follows)	1649	HOUSE OF ORANGE.	
		William III. (nephew and Mary II. (daughter of James II.)	1688
		STUART LINE.	
		Anne (daughter of James II.)	1702
		HOUSE OF HANOVER.	
		George I. (great-grandson of James I.)	1714
		George II. (son)	1727

SOVEREIGNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM[2].

Began to reign.		Began to reign.	
George III. (grandson)[3]	1760	SAXE-COBURG LINE.	
George IV. (son)	1820	Edward VII. (son)	1901
William IV. (brother)	1830	HOUSE OF WINDSOR.[4]	
Victoria (niece of William IV.)	1837	George V. (son)	1910

[1] The British Sovereign has, from Norman times, been advised in the conduct of the government by a Committee of his *Privy Council*, known later as the *Cabinet*. See these words.

[2] United, 1801. [3] George II. and son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, died 1751. [4] Created by Royal Proclamation July 17, 1917. Relationship is to previous sovereign, unless otherwise stated.

En′gland-er, *n.* A native of England.—**Lit′tle-En″gland-er,** *n.* See under LITTLE.

En′gle-wood, 1 eŋ′gl-wud; 2 ĕn′gl-wōd, *n.* A city in N. E. New-Jersey; pop. 11,630.

En′glish, 1 ĭŋ′glish; 2 ĭŋ′glish, *vt.* **1.** To translate into English. **2.** To make English; impart an English character to, as to a conquered province; Anglicize. **3.** [U. S.] *Billiards.* To give (the cue-ball) an English. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 6.

En′glish. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from England, or its people. **2.** Expressed in or belonging to the English language. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of the English race collectively, especially those of Anglo-Saxon origin. **2.** The language spoken by the people of the British Isles.

In this sense there are four periods of the history of the English language: (1) The period from the earliest Teutonic speech in England, A. D. 450 to A. D. 1150, the **Anglo-Saxon** period, lately often called **Old English, Oldest E.** (2) The period from A. D. 1150 to A. D. 1350, called **Early E.** (3) The period from 1350 to 1485, the Chaucer period, the **Old E.** of literature, now often called **Middle E.,** in which the Saxon and Norman elements were shaped into a new literary language. (4) The period since 1485, called **Modern E.,** of which the period from 1485 to 1611 is called **Tudor E.**

3. By extension, the language spoken in the United States, and in most of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Liberia, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, etc. **4.** An English rendering or equivalent; as, "John" is the *English* of the French "Jean." **5.** *Print.* (1) A size of type between pica and great primer: about 14 points. (2) A type-face resembling German text: more commonly called *Old English.* **6.** *Billiards.* A horizontal twist or spin given to the cue-ball by striking it on one side: by the British called *side.* [< AS. *Englisc,* < *Engle,* the Angles.] —**English Channel,** a strait between England and France, connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic ocean.—**En′glish-ism,** *n.* **1.** An English peculiarity or idiom; Briticism. **2.** Devotion to what is English in speech, manners, customs, etc.—**En′glish-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A native or citizen of England. **2.** *Naut.* An English ship. **En′glish-ry**‡.—**En′glish-ry,** *n.* **1.** People of English birth or descent collectively: applied especially to the English in Ireland. **2.** The condition or fact of being an Englishman.—**En′glish-wo″man,** *n.* [-WO″MEN, 1 -wim″en; 2 -wim″ĕn, *pl.*] A woman of English birth, or who is English by naturalization, marriage, or domicil.—**plain English,** a direct, simple statement; as, the *plain English* of it is this.

en-glut′†, *vt.* **1.** To swallow up; gulp down. **2.** To satiate.

en-gorge′, 1 en-gôrj′; 2 ĕn-gôrj′, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To fill to excess; gorge. **2.** To swallow greedily; devour. **3.** To swallow food greedily. —**en-gorge′ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of feeding voraciously or swallowing greedily. **2.** The condition of being engorged; especially, in pathology, excessive fulness of an organ, passage, or tissue; congestion.

en-graft′, en″graf-ta′tion, etc. Same as INGRAFT, etc.

en-grail′, 1 en-grēl′; 2 ĕn-grāl′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make serrated or indented. **II.** *i.* To form a border in wavy or indented lines. [< F. *engrêler,* < *en,* IN-[1], + *grêle,* hail.]

en-grain′, 1 en-grēn′; 2 ĕn-grān′, *vt.* **1.** Same as INGRAIN. **2.** To grain in imitation of wood. **in-grain′**†.

en-grave′, 1 en-grēv′; 2 ĕn-grāv′, *vt.* [EN-GRAVED′; EN-GRAV′ING.] **1.** To cut or carve upon some surface; fashion or copy by carving; hence, to impress deeply. **2.** To carve figures or inscriptions upon. [< F. *engraver,* < *en,* in, + *graver,* grave.] Syn.: see INSCRIBE.—**en-grav′er,** *n.* **1.** A person who engraves. **2.** One whose occupation is to make engravings.—**en-grav′ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of cutting designs on a plate. **2.** An engraved design, plate. **3.** A picture or design printed from an engraved plate; a print. Syn.: see PICTURE.

en-gross′[1], 1 en-grōs′; 2 ĕn-grōs′, *vt.* **1.** To write in a bold, round hand; make a formal transcript of. **2.** To occupy completely; absorb. **3.** Formerly, to monopolize, as the supply of a marketable product. [< OF. *engrossir,* < L. *in,* in, + LL. *grossus,* large.] Syn.: see ABSORB; EMPLOY. —**en-gross′er,** *n.*—**en-gross′ing,** *pa.* Occupying the attention; absorbing.—**en-gross′ing-ly,** *adv.*—**en-gross′ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of engrossing. **2.** Something engrossed, as a deed or charter. **3.** The state of being wholly occupied with something.

en-gulf′[1], 1 en-gulf′; 2 ĕn-gŭlf′, *vt.* **1.** To swallow up in or as in a gulf. **2.** To bury or overwhelm completely. **in-gulf′**†.

en-hance′, 1 en-hans′; 2 ĕn-hâns′, *vt. & vi.* [EN-HANCED′[1]; EN-HANC′ING.] To make or become higher or greater in degree, measure, or importance. [< OF. *en,* in, + *haucer,* raise.] **en-hanse′**†. Syn.: see AGGRAVATE; HEIGHTEN; INCREASE.—**en-hance′ment,** *n.* Increase; advance.

en″har-mon′ic, 1 en″här-men′ik; 2 ĕn″här-mŏn′ĭc, *a. Mus.* **1.** Having intervals less than a half step. **2.** Pertaining to that perfectly true intonation which is violated on keyed instruments to avoid complexity; as, C♯ and D♭ are not the same in the *enharmonic* scale, tho they are on the pianoforte. **3.** Relating to that Greek musical scale whose intervals were quarter tones and major thirds: distinguished from the *diatonic* and *chromatic* tetrachords. [< Gr. *enarmonikos,* in accord, < *en,* in; and see HARMONIC.]—**enharmonic diesis.** 1. *Gr. Mus.* The Pythagorean semitone, or difference between a fourth and two major tones: equivalent to the ratio 256:243. **2.** Same as DIESIS, 1.—**en″har-mon′ic,** *n.* **1.** An enharmonic chord or note. **2.** *pl.* Music, distinguished by enharmonic intervals. **en″har-mon′i-cal**‡.—**en″har-mon′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

E′nid, 1 ī′nid; 2 ē′nid, *n.* **1.** In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King,* a lady of Arthur's court, the wife of Geraint. **2.** A city in N. central Oklahoma; pop. 16,580.

e-nig′ma, 1 ĭ-nig′mə; 2 ē-nĭg′ma, *n.* **1.** An obscure or ambiguous saying; a riddle. **2.** Anything that puzzles or baffles. [< L. *aenigma,* < Gr. *ainigma,* < *ainos,* tale.] Syn.: see RIDDLE. —**e″nig-mat′ic, e″nig-mat′i-cal,** *a.* Of or like an enigma; ambiguous; puzzling. Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.—**e″nig-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-nig′ma-tist,** *n.* A maker or propounder of riddles.—**e-nig′ma-tize,** *vi.* [-TIZED′, -TIZ′ING.] To make riddles; speak enigmatically. **e-nig′ma-tise**‡.

en-isle′, 1 en-īl′; 2 ĕn-īl′, *vt.* [Poet. or Rare.] To place on an island; make an isle of; isolate.

en″jambe″ment′, 1 ən″jämb″mənt′ *or* en-jämb′ment, 2 ăn″zhänb″măn′ *or* ĕn-jämb′ment, *n.* [F.] *Pros.* **1.** Strictly, the running over of a sentence from one couplet to the next, without a natural pause at the end. **2.** The overflow of connected meaning from a verse into that which follows it, so that the verse-division is neglected in reading. **en-jamb′ment**‡.

en-join′, 1 en-join′; 2 ĕn-jŏin′, *vt.* **1.** To lay a command or injunction upon; charge; command. **2.** *Law.* To prohibit by judicial order or decree. [< L.[2] *injungo,* < *in,* in, + *jungo,* join.] Syn.: see COMMAND; DICTATE.—**en-join′er,** *n.*

en-joy′, 1 en-joi′; 2 ĕn-jŏy′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To experience joy or pleasure in; receive pleasure from the possession or use

of. **2.** To have the use or benefit of. **3†.** To have sexual intercourse with. **II§.** *i.* To be happy; rejoice. [< OF. *enjoier*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *joie*, JOY.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; LIKE; REJOICE.

—en-joy'a-bl(e), *a.* Giving, or capable of giving, enjoyment. **-bly**, *adv.* **—en-joy'er**, *n.* **—en-joy'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act or state of enjoying; pleasure. **2.** Something that gives joy or satisfaction. Syn.: see COMFORT; ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS; SATISFACTION. [kindle.

en-kin'dl(e), 1 en-kin'dl; 2 ĕn-kĭn'dl, *vt.* To set on fire;

en-lace', 1 en-lēs'; 2 ĕn-lāç', *vt.* **1.** To surround with or as with lace or laces. **2.** To entwine; entangle.

en-large', 1 en-lärj'; 2 ĕn-lärj', *v.* [EN-LARGED'; EN-LARG'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make greater or larger; augment in amount or extent; extend; increase. **2.** To make of greater range, scope, or capacity; expand; widen. **3.** To set at liberty. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become large; grow larger. **2.** To express oneself at length; expatiate.

Syn.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; INCREASE.

—en-large'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of making or growing larger; also, the state of being enlarged; an addition or extension. **2.** Increase of range or capacity; expansion; dilatation; ennoblement; as, *enlargement* of the mind. **3.** *Phot.* A picture made larger than its original negative. **4.** A setting at liberty. **5.** Fulness of statement. Syn.: see ACCESSION; INCREASE.

en-leve'ment, 1 en-lĭv'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-lēv'ment, *n.* [F.] *Scots Law.* An abduction or carrying off, as of a woman.

en-light'en, 1 en-lait'n; 2 ĕn-lit'n, *vt.* **1.** To bestow mental or spiritual light upon; impart knowledge to. **2‖.** To fill with light; light up. Syn.: see TEACH.—**en-light'ened**, *pa.* Having or exhibiting enlightenment; having reached the highest stage of civilization.—**en-light'en-er**, *n.*—**en-light'en-ment**, *n.* The act or result of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; great moral and intellectual advancement. Syn.: see WISDOM.

en-link', 1 en-liŋk'; 2 ĕn-liŋk', *vt.* To unite by links or into a chain; connect closely.—**en-link'ment**, *n.*

en-list'[d], 1 en-list'; 2 ĕn-lĭst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To engage and place upon the lists of service, as in the army. **2.** To gain the interest and assistance of; enroll. **II.** *i.* **1.** To enter voluntarily the military or naval service. **2.** To engage heartily in something. Syn.: see ENROLL; RECRUIT.—**en-list'-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of enlisting or state of being enlisted; voluntary enrolment. **2.** The document binding one enlisted.

en-li'ven, 1 en-lai'vn; 2 ĕn-lī'vn, *vt.* **1.** To make lively, cheerful, or sprightly; renew vivacity in. **2.** To impart life to; make active or vigorous; quicken; stimulate.

Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN. **-er**, *n.* [as in a net.

en-mesh', 1 en-mesh'; 2 ĕn-mĕsh', *vt.* To ensnare or entangle in or

en-mew'†, *vt.* To confine in a mew or cage.

en'mi-ty, 1 en'mi-ti; 2 ĕn'mĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The spirit of an enemy; hostility. **2.** The state of being an enemy; a hostile condition. [< L.or *inimicitia*, < *inimicus*, enemy.]

Syn.: acrimony, animosity, antagonism, bitterness, hatred, hostility, ill will, malevolence, malice, malignity, rancor, spite. *Enmity* is the state of being an enemy or the feeling and disposition characterizing an enemy (compare ENEMY). *Animosity* denotes a feeling more active and vehement, but often less enduring and determined, than *enmity*. *Hostility* is *enmity* in action; the term *hostilities* between nations denotes actual armed collision. *Bitterness* is a resentful feeling arising from a belief that one has been wronged; *acrimony* is a kindred feeling, but deeper and more persistent, and may arise from the crossing of one's wishes or plans by another, where no injustice or wrong is felt. *Antagonism* does not necessarily imply *enmity*, but ordinarily suggests a shade, at least, of hostile feeling. *Malice* is a disposition or intent to injure others, for the gratification of some evil passion; *malignity* is intense and violent *enmity*, *hatred*, or *malice*. Compare synonyms for ACRIMONY; ANGER; FEUD; HATRED.—Ant.: agreement, alliance, amity, concord, friendship, harmony, kindliness, kindness, regard, sympathy.

en'ne-a-, 1 en'i-ə-; 2 ĕn'e-ə-. The Greek *ennea*, nine: used as a combining form.—**en'ne-ad**, *n.* The number nine; any system or group containing nine objects.—**en'ne-a-gon**, *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with nine sides and nine angles. [+ Gr. *gônia*, angle.]—**en'ne-a-he'dral**, *a. Geom.* Having nine faces.—**en'ne-a-he'dron**, *n.* [-DRONS[z] or -DRA, *pl.*] *Geom.* A solid bounded by nine surfaces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, side.]—**en'ne-a-style**, *a.* Having nine columns.

en-no'ble, 1 e-nō'bl; 2 ĕ-nō'bl, *vt.* [-BLED; -BLING.] **1.** To make noble or honorable. **2.** To confer a title of nobility upon.—**en-no'ble-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of ennobling; also, elevation to the rank of a noble. **2.** Anything that ennobles or exalts; nobility; excellence.

en"nui', 1 ən"nwi'; 2 än"nwi', *vt.* [EN-NUIED'; EN-NUY'-ING.] To oppress with tedium and lack of interest; bore.

en"nui', *n.* A feeling of listless weariness resulting from satiety. [F.]

en"nuy"é', 1 ən"nwi"yē'; 2 än"nwĭ"yę'. **I.** *a.* Oppressed with ennui; mentally satiated, wearied, or bored. **II.** *n.* A person afflicted with ennui: in the feminine, *ennuyée*. [F.]

E'noch, 1 ī'nək; 2 ę'nŏç, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **He'noch‡.** F. **E"noch'**, 1 ē"nōk', 2 ę"nŏę': **He"noch'‡**; L. **E-no'chus**, 1 i-nō'kus, 2 ē-nō'cŭs; **Æ-no'chus‡.** **2.** *Bib.* Eldest son of Cain. *Gen.* iv, 17. **3.** Father of Methuselah. *Gen.* v, 18. [Heb., initiated; consecrated; dedicated; teacher.]

e-nol'o-gy, 1 i-nel'o-ji; 2 e-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science or study of wines. [< Gr. *oinos*, wine, + -LOGY.] **oi-nol'o-gy‡.—e"no-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**e-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

e-norm'‖, 1 i-nērm'; 2 e-nôrm', *a.* Enormous; huge.

e-nor'mous, 1 i-nēr'mus; 2 e-nôr'mŭs, *a.* **1.** Excessive or extraordinary in size, amount, or degree. **2.** Wicked above measure; atrocious. **3†.** Deviating from the norm; abnormal. [< L. *enormis*, < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule.] Syn.: see FLAGRANT; IMMENSE; LARGE.

—e-nor'mi-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being outrageous or extremely wicked. **2.** A great or flagrant instance of wickedness or depravity; an extreme or outrageous offense; an atrocity.—**e-nor'mous-ly**, *adv.*—**e-nor'mous-ness**, *n.*

E'nos, 1 ī'nos; 2 ę'nŏs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A seaport on the N. shore of the Ægean sea, Greece; pop. 7,000. [Heb., man.]

e-nough', ‖ 1 i-nuf'; 2 e-nŭf'. **I.** *i.* Adequate for any purpose; ‖ demand or need; sufficient. **II.** *n.* An ample supply; a sufficiency. **III.** *adv.* So as to be sufficient; sufficiently. **IV.** *interj.* It is enough; stop. [< AS. *genôh*, *genôg*, < *geneah*, it suffices.] Syn.: ample, sufficient. *Enough* is relative, denoting a supply equal to a given demand. A temperature of 70° Fahrenheit is *enough* for a living-room; of 212° *enough* to boil water; neither is *enough* to melt iron. *Sufficient*, from the Latin, is an equivalent of the Saxon *enough*, with no perceptible difference of meaning, but only of usage, *enough* being the more blunt, homely, and forcible word, while *sufficient* is in many cases the more elegant or polite. *Sufficient* usually precedes its noun; *enough* usually and preferably follows. See AMPLE.

e-nounce', 1 i-nauns'; 2 e-nounç', *vt.* [E-NOUNCED'‡; E-NOUNC'-ING.] **1.** To make a formal statement of; announce. **2.** To give verbal expression to; utter. [< F. *énoncer*, < L. *enuncio*, *enuntio*, ENUNCIATE.]—**e-nounce'ment**, *n.*

e-now', 1 i-nō'; 2 e-nō', *a., n., & adv.* [Archaic or Poet.] Enough.

e"now', 1 i"nū'; 2 ē"nų', *adv.* [Prov. Brit.] Immediately; very recently.

en-oynt'†, *v.* To anoint.

en pas"sant', 1 ən pa"sän'; 2 än pä"sän'. [F.] By the way; in passing; specif., in chess, applied to the taking of a pawn that, in its first move, passes over a square commanded by a hostile pawn.

en-quire', **en-quir'y**, etc. Same as INQUIRE, etc.

en-rage', 1 en-rēj'; 2 ĕn-rāg', *vt.* [EN-RAGED'; EN-RAG'ING.] To throw into a rage; exasperate. Syn.: see INCENSE.

en-rapt', 1 en-rapt', 2 ĕn-răpt', *a.* Overpowered by emotion; enraptured.

en-rap'ture, 1 en-rap'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ĕn-răp'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To bring into a state of rapture; delight extravagantly.

Syn.: see CHARM; RAVISH; REJOICE. [ravish.

en-rav'ish§, 1 en-rav'ish; 2 ĕn-răv'ĭsh, *vt.* To enrapture;

en-reg'is-ter§, *vt.* To put on record; enroll; register.

en-rich'†, 1 en-rich'; 2 ĕn-rĭch', *vt.* **1.** To make rich; increase the wealth of. **2.** To render fertile, as soil. **3.** To store with valuable additions or material; improve the quality of. **4.** To increase the beauty or splendor of.—**en-rich'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making rich or richer. **2.** That which enriches; also, a decoration; ornament.

en-ridged'†, *a.* Raised in ridges.

en-ring', 1 en-riŋ'; 2 ĕn-rĭng', *vt.* **1.** To enclose with or as with a ring; encircle. **2.** To adorn with rings; put a ring on.

en-robe', 1 en-rōb'; 2 ĕn-rōb', *vt.* To put a robe on; attire.

en-rol(l'[r], 1 en-rōl'; 2 ĕn-rōl', *vt.* **1.** To enter in a roll, or register; record, as in a list or catalog of names; hence, to enlist in a military body or as a member of a society or the like. **2.** To inscribe upon a roll or parchment; place on record, as a document or decree. **3.** To roll up; wrap.

Syn.: enlist, enter, incorporate, initiate, list, register. Compare RECORD, *n.*—Ant.: disband, dismiss, expel, oust, refuse, reject.

—en-rol'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of enrolling. **2.** An enrolled entry; a record. **en-roll'ment‡.** Syn.: see LIST.

en-root'[d], 1 en-rūt'; 2 ĕn-rōōt', *vt.* To cause to take root; implant deep: used chiefly in the past participle. **in-root'‡.**

en route, 1 ən rūt; 2 än rut. [F.] On the road or way.

ens, 1 enz; 2 ĕnş, *n.* [EN'TI-A, 1 en'shi-ə; 2 ĕn'shi-ə, *pl.*] *Metaph.* In scholastic philosophy, the abstract conception of being, or being as "pure," without regard to any question of actual existence. [LL., < L. *en(t-)s*, ppr. of *sum*, am.]

Ens., *abbr.* Ensign.

en-sam'ple‖, 1 en-sam'pl; 2 ĕn-săm'pl, *n.* An example.

en-san'guin(e§, 1 en-saŋ'gwin; 2 ĕn-săŋ'gwĭn, *vt.* [-GUINED; -GUIN-ING.] To dye or steep with blood; color blood-red.

en-sconce', 1 en-skens'; 2 ĕn-scŏnç', *vt.* [EN-SCONCED'‡; EN-SCONC'ING.] **1.** To fix securely or comfortably in some place; settle snugly. **2‖.** To shelter or protect with or as with fortifications. [< EN-[1] + SCONCE.]

en-seal'‖, 1 en-sēl', 2 ĕn-sēl', *vt.* To seal up; put a seal upon; keep secret. [< OF. *enseler*, < LL. *insigillo*, < *in*, in; and see SEAL[1], *v.*]

en-seam'[i], *vt.* To mark with seams or scars.

en-seam'[2]†, *vt.* To make greasy; grease.

en-sear'†, *vt.* To sear or dry up.

en"sem'ble, 1 ən"sän'bl; 2 än"säm'bl, *n.* The parts of a thing viewed as a whole; general effect. [F.]—**tout ensemble**, general appearance; total effect.

en-sep'ul-cher, ‖ 1 en-sep'ul-kər; 2 ĕn-sĕp'ŭl-cer, *vt.* To

en-sep'ul-chre, ‖ put into or as into a sepulchre; entomb.

en-shel'ter†, *vt.* To shelter.

en-shield'†, *vt.* To protect, as with a shield.

en-shrine', 1 en-shrain'; 2 ĕn-shrīn', *vt.* To place in or as in a shrine; hence, to cherish devoutly; also, to be a shrine for.—**en-shrine'ment**, *n.*

en-shroud'[d], 1 en-shraud'; 2 ĕn-shrowd', *vt.* To cover with a shroud; hence, to enwrap or conceal.

en-sif'er-ous†, *a.* Bearing a sword.

en'si-form, 1 en'si-fôrm; 2 ĕn'si-fôrm, *a.* Sword-shaped, as certain leaves. [< L. *ensis*, sword, + -FORM.]

en'sign, 1 en'sain; 2 ĕn'sĭn, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing flag or

banner; especially, a national standard or naval flag. **2.** A military or naval officer. Specif.: (1) In the United States navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade, ranking with a second lieutenant in the army. (2) In the British infantry, until 1871, and in the American Continental army, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade.
3. A badge or symbol, as of office. **4†.** A signal. [< L. *insigna*, < *in*, in, + *signum*, mark.]—**en'sign-cy**, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] The function, rank, or commission of an ensign.
en'sign-ship‡.

en'si-lage, 1 en'sī-lĭj; 2 ĕn'sī-lag, *vt.* [-LAGED; -LAG-ING.] To store in a silo for preservation; as, to *ensilage* green clover. **en'sile‡.**

en'si-lage, *n.* The process of preserving succulent fodder in air-tight pits or silos; also, fodder thus preserved. [F.] **si'lage‡.**

en-sky', 1 en-skī'; 2 ĕn-skȳ', *vt.* [EN-SKIED'; EN-SKY'ING.] [Poet.] To fix or place in the sky or in heaven; exalt; idealize.

en-slave', 1 en-slēv'; 2 ĕn-slāv', *vt.* [EN-SLAVED'; EN-SLAV'ING.] To make a slave of, literally or figuratively; bring into bondage.—**en-slave'ment**, *n.* Bondage.—**en-slav'er**, *n.* One who enslaves.

en-snare', 1 en-snār'; 2 ĕn-snâr', *vt.* [EN-SNARED'; EN-SNAR'ING.] To catch in a snare; entrap; inveigle; seduce. Syn.: see CATCH; DECEIVE.

en-sor'cel†, *vt.* To bewitch. **en-sor'cell†.**

en-soul', 1 en-sōl'; 2 ĕn-sōl', *vt.* **1.** To endow with a soul; fill with soul; also, to animate as a soul. **2.** To receive or put into the soul.

en-sphere', 1 en-sfīr'; 2 ĕn-sfēr', *vt.* **1.** To enclose in a sphere. **2.** To give the form of a sphere to.

en'sta-tite, 1 en'stə-tīt; 2 ĕn'stə-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A magnesium metasilicate ($MgSiO_3$), grayish-white to brown, occurring massive and in orthorhombic crystals. [< Gr. *enstatēs*, adversary, < *en*, in, + *histēmi*, stand.]

en-steep'†, *vt.* To steep; immerse.

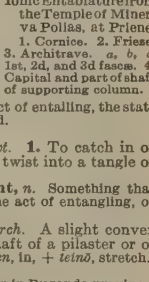
en-sue', 1 en-sū'; 2 ĕn-sū', *vt.* & *vi.* [EN-SUED'; EN-SU'ING.] **1.** To follow; pursue. **2.** To follow as a consequence; result. [< L.ᴿ *insequor*, < *in*, on, + *sequor*, follow.]

en-sure', *v.* Same as INSURE.

en-swathe', 1 en-swēth'; 2 ĕn-swāth', *vt.* To enwrap, as in swaddling-clothes; swathe.—**In-swathe'‡.—en-swathe'ment**, *n.*

ent., **entom.**, *abbr.* Entomology.

en-tab'la-ture, 1 en-tab'lə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 ĕn-tăb'lə-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) The uppermost member of a classical order or columnar system. (2) A protecting frieze or cornice of several members, as on the front of an edifice. **2.** A platform. [< L.ᴼᶠ *in*, on, + *tabula*, board.]



Ionic Entablature from the Temple of Minerva Poliàs, at Priene.
1. Cornice. 2. Frieze. 3. Architrave. *a*, *b*, *c*, 1st, 2d, and 3d fasciæ. 4. Capital and part of shaft of supporting column.

en-ta'ble-ment, 1 en-tē'bl-ment *or* -ment; 2 ĕn-tā'bl-ment, *n.* [F.] **1.** An entablature. **2.** The series of platforms supporting a statue above the dado and base.

en-tail', 1 en-tēl'; 2 ĕn-tāl'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To leave or fix, by or as by entail, upon a successor; bring upon another as a consequence or legacy. **2.** *Law.* To restrict the inheritance of (lands) to a particular class. **3.** To necessitate; impose; involve. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything transmitted as an inalienable inheritance. **2.** (1) An estate in fee limited to a particular class of heirs, as eldest sons. (2) The act or custom of thus limiting inheritance. [< L.ᴸᴸ+ᶠ *in*, in, + *talea*, cutting.]—**en-tail'ment**, *n.* The act of entailing, the state of being entailed, or that which is entailed.

en-tame'†, *vt.* To tame.

en-tan'gl(eᴿ), 1 en-taŋ'gl; 2 ĕn-tăŋ'gl, *vt.* **1.** To catch in or as in a snare; hamper; perplex **2.** To twist into a tangle or snarl. Syn.: see INVOLVE; PERPLEX.
—**en-tan'gled**, *pa.*—**en-tan'gle-ment**, *n.* Something that entangles; a snare; complication; also, the act of entangling, or the state of being entangled.

en'ta-sis, 1 en'tə-sis; 2 ĕn'ta-sĭs, *n. Arch.* A slight convex curve in the vertical outlines of the shaft of a pilaster or of a column. [< Gr. *entasis*, stretching, < *en*, in, + *teinō*, stretch.]—**en-tas'tic**, **en-tas'tic‡**, *a.*

En-teb'be, 1 en-teb'ə; 2 ĕn-tĕb'e, *n.* A town in Buganda province, Uganda Protectorate, the administrative capital.

en-tel'e-chy, 1 en-tel'ə-ki; 2 ĕn-tĕl'e-cy, *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] *Metaph.* The English equivalent of a word used by Aristotle with two related meanings: (1) Completed realization, as distinguished from potentiality, and superior to the less perfect stages of realization; the end or perfection of the formative cause or energy. (2) In the case of living and growing actualities, such realization not fully apprehended or accomplished in the individual, but extending to the species through the form-giving power of reproduction. [< L. *entelechia*, < Gr. *entelecheia*, actuality, < *en*, in, + *telos*, end, + *echō*, have.]

en-tel'lus, 1 en-tel'ŭs; 2 ĕn-tĕl'ŭs, *n.* The hanuman or East-Indian bearded monkey, venerated by the Hindus. See illus. in next col. [< Gr. *entellō*, command, < *en*, in, + *tellō*, accomplish.]

en"tente', 1 ȯn"tänt'; 2 ăn"tänt', *n.* An understanding. [F.]
—**en"tente' cor"di-ale'**, cordial understanding; in politics, friendliness between governments.—**Triple Entente**, a friendly understanding, more or less informal, between governments, as that between Great Britain, France, and Russia (1907–1917).

en-tente'†, *n.* Intention; purpose.

en'ter, 1 en'tər; 2 ĕn'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass from without to the interior of. **2.** To pass inward through, as a gate. **3.** To make a way into; penetrate. **4.** To pass within the limits of; be initiated into. **5.** To become a member of; join. **6.** To set or insert in. **7.** To enroll on a list or as a competitor or the like; record or file. **8.** To report at the custom-house the quantity and value of (goods imported or exported); also, to register the arrival of (a ship) on coming into port. **9.** To place (any fact stated in relation to a cause) on the records of a court; as, to *enter* a plea; to *enter* an appearance. **10.** To break in; train for the first time, as a dog, horse, or hawk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To effect an entrance; come or go inward. **2.** *Theat.* To appear on the stage. **3.** To join a society, club, or the like. **4.** To enter upon something new; begin. **5.** To bind oneself, as to the terms of a treaty. **6.** To be a constituent part of. [< F. *entrer*, < L. *intro*, < *in*, in.]

Entellus. 1/4s

Syn.: come in, go in, invade, penetrate. *"Come in"* is said by one who is within; *"go in"* by one who is without. *Enter* may be said appropriately by either; it is more formal in either case. See ARRIVE; ENROLL; PIERCE.—Ant.: come out, depart, go out, issue, leave, quit, vacate. [TER-.]

en'ter-, *prefix.* Same as INTER-. [< F. *entre*, < L. *inter*; see IN-

en"ter-al'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Intestinal neuralgia.—**en"ter-ec'to-my**, *n. Surg.* Excision of a portion of an intestine.

en-tere't, *vt.* To inter; bury.—**en-tere'ment†**, *n.*

en-ter'ic, 1 en-ter'ik; 2 ĕn-tĕr'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the intestine. **2.** Having an intestine. [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, < *entos*, within.]—**enteric fever**, typhoid fever.

en'ter-ing, 1 en'tər-iŋ; 2 ĕn'ter-ing, *n.* Entrance; rare, except in composition.—**en'ter-ing-edge"**, *n. Aero.* The forward edge of a sustaining surface.

en"ter-i'tis, 1 en"tər-aī'tis *or* -ī'tis; 2 ĕn"ter-ī'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the intestines, particularly of the small intestine. [< Gr. *enteron*; see ENTERO-.]

en'ter-o-, 1 en'tər-o-; 2 ĕn'ter-o-. From Greek *enteron*, intestine (< *entos*, within, < *en*, in): a combining form.—**en'ter-o-lith**, *n.* An intestinal concretion; a bezoar.—**en"ter-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of the intestines.—**en'ter-on**, *n.* [-TER-A, *pl.*] The entire intestine or alimentary canal; the gut.—**en"ter-op-to'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Prolapse of the bowels.—**en"ter-ot'o-my**, *n.* Incision into or surgery of the intestines. [+ Gr. *temnō*, cut.]—**En"ter-o-zo'a**, *n. pl. Zool.* **1.** The *Metazoa*. **2.** The *Entozoa*. [+ Gr. *zōon*, animal.]—**en"ter-o-zo'ic**, *a.*—**en"ter-o-zo'on**, *n.*

en'ter-prise, 1 en'tər-prəiz; 2 ĕn'ter-pris, *n.* **1.** Any projected task or work; an undertaking. **2.** Boldness, energy, and invention in practical affairs. [< F. *entreprise*, < *entreprendre*, undertake.] **en'ter-prize‡**; **en'ter-pryse†.—en'ter-pris"ing**, *pa.* Energetic and progressive.

en"ter-tain', 1 en"tər-tēn'; 2 ĕn"ter-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive and care for, as a guest. **2.** To afford amusement to; divert. **3.** To take into consideration; hold in mind, as an opinion. **4‖.** To keep up; maintain; hold. **5†.** To while away; occupy pleasantly. **6†.** To maintain or provide for the support of; take into service. **7†.** To greet; receive. **II.** *i.* To receive and care for guests. [< L.ᶠ *inter*, among, + *teneo*, hold.]

Syn.: amuse, beguile, cheer, delight, disport, divert, enliven, gratify, interest, occupy, please, recreate. To *entertain*, in the sense here considered, is to engage and pleasantly occupy the attention; to occupy the attention in an especially bright and cheerful way, often with that which excites merriment or laughter; as, he *entertained* us with an *amusing* story. To *divert* is to turn from serious thoughts or laborious pursuits to something that lightly and agreeably occupies the mind; one may be *entertained* or *amused* who has nothing serious or laborious from which to be *diverted*. To *recreate*, literally to re-create, is to engage mind or body in some pleasing activity that restores strength and energy for serious work. To *beguile* is, as it were, to cheat into cheer and comfort by something that insensibly draws thought or feeling away from pain or disquiet. We *beguile* a weary hour, *cheer* the despondent, *divert* the preoccupied, *enliven* a dull evening or company, *gratify* our friends' wishes, *entertain*, *interest*, *please* a listening audience, *occupy* idle time, *disport* ourselves when merry, *recreate* when worn with toil; we *amuse* ourselves or others with whatever pleasantly passes the time without special exertion, each according to his taste. See ACCOMMODATE; AMUSE; CHERISH; INTEREST.—Ant.: annoy, bore, busy, disquiet, distract, disturb, tire, weary.
—**en"ter-tain'a(bl(eᴿ**, *a.*—**en"ter-tain'er**, *n.*—**en"ter-tain'ing**, *pa.* Of a character to entertain; amusing; diverting. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

en"ter-tain'ment, 1 en"tər-tēn'mənt *or* -ment; 2 ĕn"ter-tān'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of receiving and caring for guests; hospitable accommodation in the inn or dwelling of a host; the furnishing of food, lodging, and service to a guest. **2.** A source or means of amusement; a diverting performance, especially a public performance, as a concert, drama, or the like. **3.** Pleasure afforded by an amusing act or spectacle; amusement. **4.** A social party; also, the refreshments provided for guests. **5.** Maintenance; employment; service.
Syn.: amusement, cheer, delight, diversion, enjoyment, frolic, fun, merriment, pastime, pleasure, recreation, sport. *Entertain-*

ment and *recreation* imply thought and mental occupation, but in an agreeable, refreshing way; they are therefore words of a high order. *Entertainment* is used of somewhat mirthful mental delight; *recreation* may, and usually does, combine the mental with the physical. *Amusement* and *pastime* are nearly equivalent, the latter probably the lighter word; many slight things may be *pastimes* which we should hardly dignify by the name of *amusements*. *Sports* are almost wholly on the physical plane, while involving a certain grade of mental action, fox-hunting, horse-racing, baseball, etc. *Cheer* may be very quiet, as the *cheer* of a bright fire to an aged traveler; *merriment* is with liveliness and laughter; *fun* and *frolic* are apt to be boisterous. Compare ENTERTAIN; FROLIC; SPORT.—Ant.: ennui, fatigue, labor, lassitude, toil, weariness, work.

en"thel-min'tha, 1 en"thel-min'thə; 2 ĕn"thĕl-mĭn'thə, *n. pl.* Worm-like entozoans. [< ENT- (see ENTO-) + Gr. *helmin(ith-)s*, worm.] **en"thel-min'thes**‡.—**en"thel-min'thic,** *a.*

en-thet'ic, 1 en-thet'ik; 2 ĕn-thĕt'ĭc, *a.* Introduced from without; communicated by inoculation: said of infectious diseases. [< Gr. *enthetikos*, fit for implanting, < *en*, *in*, + *tithēmi*, put.]

en-thrall', 1 en-thrōl'; 2 ĕn-thral', *vt.* **1.** To bring under any overmastering influence; charm. **2.** To enslave. **en-thral'**‡.—**en-thral'ment,** *n.* **en-thrall'ment**‡.

en-throne', 1 en-thrōn'; 2 ĕn-thrōn', *vt.* [EN-THRONED'; EN-THRON'ING.] To put upon a throne; invest with sovereign power.—**en-throne'ment,** *n.*

en-thuse', 1 en-thūz'; 2 ĕn-thūz', *vt. & vt.* [-THUSED'; -THUS'ING.] [Colloq., U. S.] To render enthusiastic; yield to or display enthusiasm.

en-thu'si-asm, 1 en-thū'zi-azm; 2 ĕn-thū'zi-ăzm, *n.* **1.** Earnest and fervent feeling; ardent zeal for a person or cause. **2**‖. Exalted or ecstatic feeling; also, irrational religious ecstasy; divine fury or frenzy; possession. [< Gr. *enthousiasmos*, < *en*, in, + *theos*, god.]

Syn.: ardor, devotion, eagerness, earnestness, ecstasy, excitement, extravagance, fanaticism, fervency, fervor, frenzy, inspiration, intensity, passion, rapture, transport, vehemence, warmth, zeal. The old meaning of *enthusiasm* implies a pseudo-*inspiration*, an almost frantic *extravagance* in behalf of something supposed to be an expression of the divine will. This sense remains as the controlling one in the kindred noun *enthusiast*. *Enthusiasm* has now chiefly the meaning of an earnest and commendable *devotion*, an intense and eager interest. Against the hindrances of the world, nothing great and good can be carried without a certain *fervor*, *intensity*, and *vehemence;* these joined with faith, courage, and hopefulness make *enthusiasm*. *Zeal* is burning *earnestness*, always tending to vigorous action with all the *devotion* of *enthusiasm*, but often without its hopefulness. Compare EAGER; WARMTH.—Ant.: calculation, calmness, caution, coldness, deadness, dulness, indifference, lukewarmness, policy, prudence, timidity, wariness.

—**en-thu'si-ast,** *n.* One prone to or moved by enthusiasm: an ardent adherent; zealot.—**en-thu"si-as'tic,** *a.* Given to enthusiasm; ardent; zealous. **en-thu"si-as'ti-cal**‡. Syn.: see EAGER; SANGUINE.—**en-thu"si-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en'thy-meme, 1 en'thi-mim; 2 ĕn'thy-mēm, *n. Logic.* An argument in which one of the premises of the syllogism is suppressed. [< Gr. *enthymēma*, < *en*, in, + *thymos*, mind.]

en-tice', 1 en-tais'; 2 ĕn-tīç', *vt.* [EN-TICED't; EN-TIC'ING.] To draw, or attempt to draw (especially into evil), through the desires, hopes, etc.; allure. [< OF. *enticer*, entice.] Syn.: see ALLURE; CHARM; DRAW; PERSUADE.—**en-tice'ment,** *n.* —**en-tic'er,** *n.*—**en-tic'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

en-tire', 1 en-tair'; 2 ĕn-tīr'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Complete in all its parts; undivided; whole. **2.** [Poet.] Free from admixture; unalloyed; pure. **3.** *Biol.* (1) Having the margin not serrated, as a tiger-lily. (2) Consisting of only one piece. **4.** [Eng.] Designating that the malt liquor trade of a public house, hotel, or inn is tied to a certain brewery. **5.** Uncastrated; as, an *entire* horse. **II.** *n.* **1.** The whole; the entirety. **2.** [Eng.] *Brewing.* Porter. [< F. *entier*, < L. *integer*, whole.]

Syn.: see PERFECT; RADICAL.—**en-tire'ly,** *adv.*—**en-tire'ness,** *n.* The state of being entire.—**en-tire'ty,** *n.* **1.** Entireness. **2.** That which is entire; a whole. Syn.: see AGGREGATE.

en-ti'tle, 1 en-tai'tl; 2 ĕn-tī'tl, *vt.* [-TLED; -TLING.] **1.** To give a title to. **2.** To authorize to receive or require. [< L.F *in*, in, + *titulus*, title.]

en'ti-ty, 1 ent'i-ti; 2 ĕn'tĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Anything that exists or may be supposed to exist; being. [< LL. *entitas*, < *en(t-)s*, ppr. of *sum*, am.]

en'to-, ent-, 1 en'to-, ent-; 2 ĕn'to-, ĕnt-. From Greek *entos*, within, interior (< *en*, in): combining forms.—**en'to-blast,** *n.* **1.** The innermost of the layers of the blastoderm; the endoderm. **2**†. The nucleolus of a cell.—**en"to-blas'tic,** *a.*—**en'to-derm,** *n.* Same as ENDODERM.

en-toll'†, *vt.* To bring into the tolls; ensnare.

entom., *abbr.* Entomology.

en-tomb', 1 en-tūm'; 2 ĕn-tǫm', *vt.* To place in a tomb: bury. Syn.: see BURY; HIDE.—**en-tomb'er,** *n.*—**en-tomb'ment,** *n.*

en'to-mo-, 1 en'to-mo-; 2 ĕn'to-mo-. From Greek *entomon*, an insect (prop. neut. of *entamos*, cut into, < *en*, in, + *temnō*, cut): a combining form.—**en"to-mog'e-nous,** *a. Bot.* Growing in or upon insects.—**en"to-moph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Insect-loving: said of those flowers that are especially adapted for pollination by the agency of insects.—**en"to-moph'i-ly,** *n. Bot.* The condition or state of being pollinated by insects.

en"to-mol'o-gy, 1 en"to-mel'o-ji; 2 ĕn"to-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of insects, or a treatise upon it. [< Gr. *entomon*, an insect, + -LOGY.]—**en"to-mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* **en"to-mo-log'ic**‡.—**en"to-mol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in entomology.—**en"to-mol'o-gize,** *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ-ING.] To study entomology; collect insects for scientific investigation.

en"to-mos'tra-can, 1 en"to-mos'tra-kən; 2 ĕn"to-mŏs'tra-can, *a.* Designating a primary division of crustaceans, especially a subclass contrasted with another subclass (*Malacostraca*), and including the branchiopods, copepods, etc.—**en"to-mos'tra-can,** *n.*

en'to-phyte, etc. Same as ENDOPHYTE, etc.

en-top'tic, 1 en-top'tik; 2 ĕn-tŏp'tĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye, or to the perception of objects dependent on the eye itself, and not on anything external to it; as, *entoptic* phenomena. [< ENTO-, ENT- + Gr. *optikos*, OPTIC.]—**en-top'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**en-top'tics,** *n.* The science of the eye with reference to its interior functions and the phenomena of visual perception.

en'to-sarc, *n.* Same as ENDOSARC.

en-tot'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear.

en"tou"rage', 1 oñ"tū"rāj'; 2 ăñ"tu"răzh', *n.* Associates, companions, or followers collectively; environment. [F.]

En"to-zo'a, 1 en"to-zō'a; 2 ĕn"to-zō'a, *n. pl. Helminth.* Animals parasitic within the bodies of others. [< ENTO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal.]—**en"to-zo'an. I.** *a.* Entozoic. **II.** *n.* One of the *Entozoa*. **en"to-zo-a'ri-an**‡.—**en"to-zo'ic,** *a.* **1.** Living within another animal; of, pertaining to, or caused by *Entozoa*. **2.** *Bot.* Living within an animal, as some endophytes. **en"to-zo'al**‡; **en"to-zo'i-cal**‡.—**en"to-zo'on,** *n.* [-ZO'A, *pl.*] An entozoan.—**en"to-zo-ot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to entozoa.

en'tr'acte, 1 oñ'tr-akt; 2 ăñ'tr-ăct, *n.* [F.] **1.** The time between any two acts of a play or opera. **2.** A musical interlude, dance, or the like, performed between acts.

en'trails, 1 en'trēlz; 2 ĕn'trālz, *n. pl.* The internal parts, especially the intestines, of an animal. [< L.F *interanea*, neut. pl. of *interaneus*, interior.]

en-train'1, 1 en-trēn'; 2 ĕn-trān', *vt. & vt.* To put or go aboard a railway-train: as, to *entrain* troops.

en-train'2‡, *vt.* To drag after oneself; draw along. [< F. *entrainer*, < *en-* (see EN-1) + *trainer*, < LL. *trahino*, < L. *traho*, draw.]

en-tram'mel, *vt.* Same as TRAMMEL.

en-trance', } 1 en-trans'; 2 ĕn-trănç', *vt.* [EN-TRANCED't;
en-transt'F; } EN-TRANC'ING.] **1.** To put into a state of ecstasy; transport. **2.** To throw into a trance. Syn.: see CHARM; RAVISH.

—**en-trance'ment,** *n.*—**en-tranc'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

en'trance, 1 en'trans; 2 ĕn'trănç, *n.* **1.** The act of entering, in any sense. **2.** A passage into a house or other enclosed space. **3.** The right or power of entering; entrée. **4.** The entry of a vessel at a port. **5**†. Commencement; beginning. [OF., < *entrer*, enter.]

Syn.: access, accession, adit, admission, admittance, door, doorway, entry, gate, gateway, ingress, inlet, introduction, opening, penetration, portal. *Entrance* refers merely to the fact of passing from without to within some enclosure; *admission* and *admittance* refer to entering by consent given or opportunity allowed. We may effect or force an *entrance*, but not *admittance* or *admission;* those we gain, procure, obtain, secure, win. *Admittance* refers to place; *admission* refers also to position, privilege, favor, friendship, etc. An intruder may gain *admittance* to the hall of a society, who would not be allowed *admission* to its membership. *Entrance* is also used figuratively for setting out upon some career, or becoming a member of some organization, profession, etc.—Ant.: departure, egress, ejection, exclusion, exit, expulsion, refusal, rejection, withdrawal.—Prep.: *into* a place; *on* or *upon* a work or course of action; *into* or *upon* office or duties; *into* battle; *by* or *through* the door; *within* the gates; *into* or *among* the company.

en'trant, 1 en'trənt; 2 ĕn'trant. **I.** *a.* Entering; admitting. **II.** *n.* One who enters; a beginner. [F.; see ENTRANCE, *n.*]

en-trap'†, 1 en-trap'; 2 ĕn-trăp', *vt.* To take or catch in a trap, or by a trick or artifice; ensnare. Syn.: see CATCH; DECEIVE.

en-trea'sure†, *vt.* To store in a treasury; treasure up.

en-treat'd, 1 en-trīt'; 2 ĕn-trēt', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To solicit with importunity; supplicate. **2**‖. To act toward; treat. **3**‖. To persuade by entreaty. **4**†. To make supplication; plead. [< OF. *entraiter*, < *en*, in, + *traiter*, TREAT.] Syn.: see ASK; BEG; PLEAD; PRAY.

—**en-treat'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**en-treat'ment**‖, *n.* Personal treatment.—**en-treat'y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] An earnest request; supplication. Syn.: see PETITION.

en"trée', 1 oñ"trē'; 2 ăñ"trę', *n.* **1.** The act or privilege of entering; entrance; admission. **2.** A subordinate dish between courses, or along with or before a principal dish, at a dinner. [F.]

en"tre-mets', 1 oñ"tr-mē'; 2 ăñ"tr-mę', *n. pl.* [F.] A side-dish or side-dishes; especially, a made dish served after the roast.

en-trench't, 1 en-trench'; 2 ĕn-trĕnch', *vt.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To protect, as by a trench. **2.** To make a trench or trenches in or on. **II.** *t.* To encroach; trespass. **in-trench'**‡.—**en-trench'ment,** *n.* **1.** A breastwork of earth, properly one with a ditch. **2.** Any defense or protection. **3.** The act of entrenching, or the state of being entrenched. **in-trench'ment**‡.

en"tre-pôt', 1 oñ"tr-pō'; 2 ăñ"tr-pō', *n.* [F.] **1.** A distributing commercial center. **2.** A depot or storehouse. [F., < L. *inter*, between, + *pono*, place.]

en"tre-pre-neur', 1 oñ"tr-pra-nūr'; 2 ăñ"tr-pre-nûr', *n.* [F.] **1.** One who starts and conducts an enterprise; also, a contractor, as the intermediary between capital and labor. **2.** One who originates and manages entertainments, especially, musical productions; an impresario.

En'tre Ri'os, 1 en'trē ri'os; 2 ĕn'trę rī'os. A province of Argentine Republic; 29,241 sq.m.; pop. 425,000; capital, Parana.

en'tre-sol", 1 en'tər-sel" *or* (*F.*) oñ"tr-sōl'; 2 ĕn'ter-sŏl" *or* (*F.*) ăñ"tr-sōl', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A half story or mezzanine, especially one next above the ground floor.

en-tro'pi-on, 1 en-trō'pi-ən, *n. Pathol.* Introversion of the eyelid. [< Gr. *entropia;* see ENTROPY.]

en'tro-py, 1 en'tro-pi; 2 ĕn'tro-py, *n. Physics.* The "thermodynamic function"; an index of the relative amount of unavailable energy in a physicochemical system. [< Gr. *entropia,* turning toward, < *en,* in, + *trepō,* turn.]

en-trust'4, 1 en-trust'; 2 ĕn-trŭst', *vt.* **1.** To give in trust. **2.** To place in charge. **in-trust'**†. Syn.: see COMMIT; TRUST.

en'try, 1 en'tri; 2 ĕn'try, *n.* [EN'TRIES2, *pl.*] **1.** The act of coming or going in; entrance. **2.** A place of entrance; a small hallway. **3.** The act of entering anything in a register, list, etc., or the item, name, or statement entered. **4.** *Law.* (1) The act of reporting at a custom-house, as prescribed by law, the arrival of a ship in port and the nature of her cargo. (2) The act of assuming actual possession of lands or tenements by entering upon them. [< F. *entrée,* < L. *intro,* < *in,* in.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE; RECORD.—**en'try-man,** *n.* One who takes action for an entry upon, that is, for legal possession of, a portion of the public land; a homesteader.—**en'try-way",** *n.* A way of entrance; entry.

en-twine', 1 en-twin'; 2 ĕn-twīn', *vt. & vi.* To twine round; twine or twist together. **in-twine'**†. Syn.: see EMBRACE; TWIST.

en-twist'4, 1 en-twist'; 2 ĕn-twĭst', *vt.* To twist; intertwist.

e-nu'cle-ate, 1 i-nū'klı-ēt; 2 ē-nū'cle-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED4; -AT"ING.] **1.** To shell, as a kernel; in surgery, to extract from a sac without cutting. **2.** To evolve clearly; disclose. **3.** *Biol.* To remove the nucleus from. [< L. *enucleatus,* pp. of *enucleo,* < *e,* out, + *nucleus,* NUCLEUS.]—**e-nu"cle-a'tion,** *n. Surg.* The operation of extracting a tumor in its entirety.

e-nu'cle-ate, *a.* Without a nucleus.

e-nu'mer-ate, 1 i-niū'mer-ēt; 2 e-nū'mer-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED4; -AT"ING.] To name one by one; count or ascertain the number of. [< L. *e,* out, + *numero,* number.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.

—**e-nu"mer-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** Detailed mention of things in succession; a catalog. **2.** The act of ascertaining a number by counting. Syn.: see LIST; RECORD.—**e-nu'mer-a"tiv**(eš, *a.*—**e-nu'mer-a"tor,** *n.* One who enumerates; specif., one of the minor officials employed in taking a census.

e-nun'ci-ate, 1 i-nun'sı-ēt; 2 e-nŭn'ci-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED4; -AT"ING.] **1.** To articulate; utter; speak. **2.** To state with formal exactness. [< L. *e,* out, + *nuntius,* messenger.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; SPEAK.

—**e-nun"ci-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The utterance or mode of utterance of vocal sounds. **2.** Definite statement.—**e-nun'ci-a-tiv**(eš, *a.* **e-nun'ci-a-to-ry**†.—**e-nun'ci-a"tor,** *n.*

en-ure', 1 en-yūr'; 2 ĕn-yur', *vt.* To come into operation; have effect; be available. [= INURE.]

en"u-re'sis, 1 en"yu-rī'sıs; 2 ĕn"yu-rē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Incontinence of urine. [< Gr. *enoureō,* urinate in, < *en,* in, + *ouron,* urine.] **en"eu-re'sis**†.

en-vei'gle†, *vt.* Same as INVEIGLE.

en-vel'op5, ⌊1 en-vel'ep; 2 ĕn-vĕl'op, *vt.* **1.** To surround

en-vel'ope4, ⌋as a wrapper; lie or be round or about. **2.** To enclose in, or as in, a wrapper. [< F. *envelopper,* < *en,* in, + **velopper,* = WRAP.]—**en-vel'op-ment,** *n.*

en-vel'op, ⌊1 en-vel'ep *or* en'vı-lōp; 2 ĕn-vĕl'op *or* ĕn'-

en-vel'ope, ⌋ve-lōp, *n.* **1.** A case or wrapper of paper with gummed edges, for enclosing a letter or the like. **2.** Any enclosing covering; a wrapper. **3.** *Mech.* A curve or surface to which another curve or surface, varying or moving according to any law, is invariably tangent. **4.** *Astron.* A curved sheet of nebulous matter rising and expanding from the nucleus of a comet on the side toward the sun.—**en-vel'op-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of enveloping, or the state of being enveloped. **2.** That which envelops; a covering; envelop; as, the seed and its *envelopment.*

en-ven'om, 1 en-ven'ɔm; 2 ĕn-vĕn'om, *vt.* To impregnate with venom; poison; render vindictive.

En'ver Pa-sha', 1 en'ver pa-shä'; 2 ĕn'vĕr pä-shä' (1880?–). Turkish general; Minister for War; leader of Young Turk revolution of 1908; led Turkey into the World War.

Env. Ext., *abbr.* Envoy Extraordinary.

en'vi-a-bl(e2, 1 en'vı-a-bl; 2 ĕn'vi-a-bl, *a.* Adapted to excite envy.—**en'vi-a-bly,** *adv.*

en'vi-ous, 1 en'vı-us; 2 ĕn'vi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having or cherishing envy; characterized by envy; as, an *envious* feeling. **2**†. Jealous; emulous. **3**†. Sparing; grudging. **4**†. Spiteful.

Syn.: jealous, suspicious. One is *envious* who cherishes selfish ill will toward another because of his superior success, endowments, possessions, or the like. A person is *envious* of that which is another's, and to which he himself has no right or claim; he is *jealous* of intrusion upon that which is his own, or to which he maintains a right or claim. An *envious* spirit is always bad; a *jealous* spirit may be good or bad, according to its object and tendency. A free people must be *jealous* of their liberties if they would retain them. One is *suspicious* of another from unfavorable indications or from a knowledge of wrong in his previous conduct, or even without reason. Compare DOUBT.—Ant.: contented, friendly, kindly, satisfied, trustful, well disposed.—Prep.: envious *of* (formerly *at* or *against*) a person; envious *of* his wealth or power; envious *of* him *for, because of, on account of* his wealth or power.

—**en'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**en'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

en-vi'ron, 1 en-vaı'ren; 2 ĕn-vī'ron, *vt.* To be or extend round; completely enclose; surround. [< F. *environner,* < *environ,* around.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.—**en-vi'ron-ment,** *n.* **1.** Whatever encompasses; one's surroundings or external circumstances collectively. **2.** The act of environing, or the state of being environed.—**en-vi'ron-men-tal,** *a.*—**en-vi'rons,** *n. pl.* The surrounding region; outskirts; suburbs.

en-vis'age, 1 en-viz'ij; 2 ĕn-vis'ag, *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] **1.** To look into the countenance of; in philosophy, to apprehend directly or intuitively. **2.** To present (itself) as an image. [< F. *envisager,* < *en* (< L. *in*), in; and see VISAGE.]

en"voi', 1 ɑñ"vwä'; 2 ăñ"vwä', *n.* [F.] Same as ENVOY.

en'voy1, 1 en'vɔi; 2 ĕn'vŏy, *n.* **1.** A diplomatic agent. (1) A diplomatic representative of the second class ranking next below an ambassador; the full title is **envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.** (2) A diplomat dispatched on a special mission. **2.** Any one entrusted with a mission; a commissioner. [< F. *envoyé,* prop. pp. of *envoyer,* send.]

en-voy'2‖, 1 en-vei'; 2 ĕn-vŏy', *n.* **1.** A postscript to or the closing lines of a poem: generally printed *l'envoi.* **2.** The act of sending a message or a messenger. [OF.]

en'vy, 1 en'vı; 2 ĕn'vy, *v.* [EN'VIED; EN'VY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel a grudge toward (another) on account of coveting what he possesses or enjoys. **2.** To view with admiration and desire to possess with or without ill will toward the possessor; often with double object; as, he *envies* you your wealth. **II.** *i.* To feel or show envy.—**en'vi-er,** *n.*—**en'vy-ing-ly,** *adv.*

en'vy, *n.* [EN'VIES2, *pl.*] **1.** Selfish and unfriendly grudging in view of what another enjoys; in a mild sense, the longing for a good possessed by another, without ill will toward the possessor. **2.** An object of envy. **3**†. Hatred; ill will. [< F. *envie,* < L. *invidia,* < *in,* upon, + *video,* see.]

en-wheel'†, *vt.* [Poet.] To encircle or surround.

en-wind', 1 en-waınd'; 2 ĕn-wīnd', *vt.* To wind or coil around.

en-womb', 1 en-wūm'; 2 ĕn-wǫm', *vt.* [Poet.] To hold in the womb; conceal as in a womb.

en-wrap'5, 1 en-rap'; 2 ĕn-răp', *vt.* To enfold in a wrapper; wrap up. **in-wrap'**†.—**en-wrap'ment,** *n.*

en-wreathe', 1 en-rīth'; 2 ĕn-rēth', *vt.* [EN-WREATHED'; EN-WREATH'ING.] To encompass with or as with a wreath. **in-wreathe'**†.

E-ny'o, 1 ē-nī'ō; 2 ę-nÿ'ō, *n.* See under GRÆÆ.

en"zo-ot'ic, 1 en"zo-et'ık; 2 ĕn"zo-ŏt'ic. *a.* Endemic among animals in a particular region: said of a zymotic disease. [< EN-3 + Gr. *zōon,* animal.]

en'zym, ⌊1 en'zım; 2 ĕn'zym, *n. Chem.* An unorganized or

en'zyme, ⌋chemical compound of vegetable or animal origin that causes chemical transformation, as hydrolysis, oxidation, etc.; catalysis produced by living organisms. [< Gr. *enzymos,* fermented, < *en,* in, + *zymē,* leaven.]

e'o-, 1 ī'o-; 2 ē'o-, *prefix.* **Geol.** Indicating the dawn or beginning of an epoch, as *Eocene.* [< Gr. *ēōs,* dawn.]

E'o-cene, 1 ī'o-sīn; 2 ē'o-cēn. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in the earliest epoch of the Cenozoic era. **E"o-cen'ic**†. **II.** *n.* The earliest period of the Cenozoic era. [< Gr. *ēōs,* dawn, + *kainos,* new.]

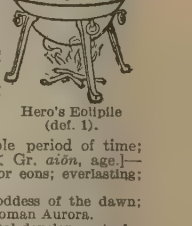
E-o'li-an, ⌊1 ī-ō'lı-an; 2 ē-ō'li-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to

Æ-o'li-an, ⌋Æolus, the god of the winds. **2.** [e-] Hence, pertaining to the winds; produced, moved, or borne by the wind; aerial. **3.** Eolic. **II.** *n.* A member of the Eolic division of the Greek race.—**Eolian harp, E. lyre,** a stringed instrument that gives forth musical sounds when exposed to a current of air.

E-ol'ic, ⌊1 ī-el'ık; 2 ē-ŏl'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Eolis, in

Æ-ol'ic, ⌋ancient Greece, its people, or their language. **II.** *n.* The dialect of the Greek language spoken by the Eolians. **Al-ol'ic**†.

e-ol'i-pile, 1 ī-el'ı-paıl *or* ī'o-li-paıl; 2 ē-ŏl'i-pīl *or* ē'o-li-pīl *n.* **1.** A reaction motor consisting of a hollow sphere upon trunnions, usually above a boiler connected with it. At right angles to its trunnions the sphere has radial pipes with ends at right angles to them and to the trunnions. Escape of steam from these rotates the sphere oppositely to the current. **2.** One of various motors working on the same principle, as for operating toys, etc. [< L. *æolopilæ,* < *Æolus,* god of the winds, + *pila,* ball.] **e-ol'i-pyle**†; **e-ol'o-pile**†.



Hero's Eolipile (def. 1).

e'o-lith'ic, 1 ī'o-lith'ık; 2 ē'o-lith'ic, *a. Geol. & Archeol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest part of the stone age, or so much of it as may have existed in the Tertiary, characterized by the rudest implements of bone and chipped stone. [< Gr. *ēōs,* dawn, + *lithos,* stone.]—**e'o-lith,** *n.*

E. O. M., *abbr.* End of month.

e'on, ⌊1 ī'en; 2 ē'ŏn, *n.* An incalculable period of time;

æ'on, ⌋an age; eternity. [< L. *æōn,* < Gr. *aiōn,* age.]—**e-o'ni-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or lasting for eons; everlasting; eternal.

E'os, 1 ī'es; 2 ē'ŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of the dawn; daughter of Hyperion; the analog of the Roman Aurora.

e'o-sere, 1 ī'o-sīr; 2 ē'o-sēr, *n. Ecol.* The total development of a particular vegetation throughout a period of dominance of a distinct plant population, that is, for example, ferns, conifers, and flowering plants.

e'o-sin, 1 ī'o-sin; 2 ē'o-sin, *n. Chem.* **1.** A reddish coloring-matter ($C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$) derived from coal-tar: used for dyeing cotton, silk, or wool, for making red ink and pink lakes, and as a stain in microscopical work, etc. It is fluorescent when in solution. **2.** Any of several analogous dyes derived from coal-tar. See DYE. [< Gr. *ēōs,* dawn.] **e'o-sine**†.—**e"o-sin'ic,** *a.*

E"o-zo'ic, 1 ī"o-zō'ık; 2 ē"o-zō'ic. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper portion of the Archæan series of rocks, immediately underlying the Paleozoic. **II.** *n.* The Upper Archæan rocks. [< Gr. *ēōs,* dawn, + *zōē,* life.]

e"o-zo'on, 1 ī"o-zō'en; 2 ē"o-zō'ŏn, *n. Geol.* An irregular cellular mass containing calcareous matter, contained in the Laurentian

rocks of Canada, Bohemia, Scandinavia, etc., and formerly regarded by some naturalists as a foraminifer related to the *Nummulinidæ*. [< Gr. *ēos*, dawn, + *zōon*, animal.]

Ep., Epis., *abbr.* Epistle.

ep'act, 1 ep'ækt; 2 ē'pækt, *n.* **1.** The excess of the solar year over 12 lunar months, generally about 11 days. **2.** The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of any particular year. [< Gr. *epaktē*, < *epi*, to, + *agō*, lead.]

E-pam'i-non'das, 1 i-pam'i-nen'das; 2 e-pām'i-nŏn'das, *n.* A Theban statesman, 3d century B. C.; twice defeated the Spartans.

ep'arch, 1 ep'ark; 2 ē'pārk, *n.* **1.** The chief administrator of a Grecian eparchy. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A Russian metropolitan or other bishop.—**ep'ar-chy,** *n.* [-CHIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** (1) In ancient Greece, a district corresponding to a Roman province, under the jurisdiction of an eparch. (2) In modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A Russian ecclesiastical province or diocese. [< Gr. *eparchia*, < *eparchos*, < *epi*, on, + *archō*, rule.]

É"parges', Les, 1 le"zē"pārz'; 2 le"gē"pārzh', *n.* See LES ÉPARGES.

ep'au-let, 1 ep'ə-let; 2 ē'pə-lĕt, *n.* A fringed shoulder-ornament of commissioned officers: now largely replaced by the shoulder-strap. [< F. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule*, shoulder.] **ep'au-lette‡.**

é"pau"lière', 1 ē"pō"lyār'; 2 ē"pō"lyēr', *n.* [F.] A protecting shoulder-piece in medieval armor.

ep"ei-ro-gen'ic, ep"ei-rog'e-ny, etc. Same as EPIROGENIC, etc.

ep"en-ceph'a-lon, 1 ep"en-set'ə-len; 2 ēp"ĕn-çĕf'a-lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] The cerebellum. [< EPI- + ENCEPHALON.]—**ep-en"ce-phal'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the epencephalon. **2.** Occipital.

ep-en'dy-ma, 1 ep-en'di-mə; 2 ēp-ĕn'dy-ma, *n.* *Anat.* The tissue lining the central cavities of the brain and spinal cord derived from the original epithelium of the neural tube. [< Gr. *ependyma*, upper garment, < *epi*, upon, + Gr. *endyma*, garment.]

ep-en'the-sis, 1 ep-en'thi-sis; 2 ēp-ĕn'the-sĭs, *n.* [-SES‡, *pl.*] **1.** *Gram.* The insertion of a letter or syllable within a word, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation, as the *i* in *cauld*, the *n* in *passenger*. **2.** *Philol.* The natural change resulting from the transference of a semi-vowel to the syllable preceding, as (in the Greek) in changing *karjo* to *kairo*. [< Gr. *epenthesis*, < *epi*, upon, + *en*, in, + *tithēmi*, place.]—**ep"en-thet'ic,** *a.*

e-pergne', 1 i-pūrn' *or* (*F.*) ē"pern'; 2 e-pĕrn' *or* (*F.*) ę"pĕrn', *n.* An ornamental centerpiece for a dinner-table. [Prob. < F. *épargne*, economy.]

É"per"nay', 1 ē"per"nē'; 2 ę"pĕr"nā', *n.* A town (pop. 20,000) in Marne department, France, celebrated for its production of wines, especially champagne; heavily shelled and occupied by the Germans, Sept. 4, 1914, but recaptured by the French, Sept. 11.

ep-ex"e-ge'sis, 1 ep-eks"i-jē'sis; 2 ēp-ĕks"e-ĝē'sĭs, *n.* Something added by way of further elucidation; fuller statement or explanation. [< Gr. *epexēgēsis*, < *epi*, upon, + *ex*, out, + *agō*, lead.]—**ep-ex"e-get'ic,** *a.* Explanatory of or additional to a preceding explanation; of the nature of epexegesis. **ep-ex"e-get'i-cal‡.**—**ep-ex"e-get'i-cal-ly,** *a.*

Eph., Ephes., *abbr.* Ephesians, Ephraim.

e'phah, 1 ē'fə; 2 ē'fa, *n.* An ancient Jewish measure of capacity, thought to be about 8⅔ gallons. [Heb.] **e'pha‡.**

e-phar'mo-ny, 1 i-fär'mo-ni; 2 e-fär'mo-ny, *n.* *Phytogeog.* The growth-form of plants as decided by their adaptability to environmental influences, or the harmony between the structure of a plant and the external factors.—**e-phar'mon'ic,** *a.* *Biol.* Relating or pertaining to epharmony.—**eph"ar-mo'sis,** *n.* The process of epharmony.

eph'ebe, 1 ef'ib *or* i-fīb'; 2 ĕf'ēb *or* e-fēb', *n.* In ancient Greece, especially Attica, a free-born youth between 18 and 20 years of age, who, having passed an examination, was entered on the list of his tribe. [< Gr. *ephēbos*, youth, < *epi*, upon, + *hēbē*, youth.] **e-phe'bus‡.**—**e-phe'bic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an ephebe. **2.** *Biol.* Of or relating to the adult stages of an organism.

e-phem'er-a, 1 i-fem'er-ə; 2 e-fĕm'er-a, *n.* [-AS or -Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** An ephemerid or May-fly. **2.** An ephemeral fever. **3.** Anything of very short life. [< Gr. *ephēmeros*, for a day, < *epi*, on, + *hēmera*, day.]

e-phem'er-al, 1 i-fem'er-əl; 2 e-fĕm'er-al, *a.* Living one day only, as certain insects (the *Ephemeridæ* or May-flies); hence, transitory. Syn.: see TRANSIENT. **e-fem'er-al'‡, a.**—**e-phem'er-al-ly,** *a.*

Eph"e-mer'i-des, 1 ef"i-mer'i-dīz; 2 ĕf"e-mĕr'i-dēz, *n. pl.* A family of insects, very short-lived in the adult state, having the hind wings reduced, head roundish, and abdomen with two or three long terminal filaments; May-flies, day-flies, or shad-flies. [< EPHEMERA.] **Eph"e-mer'i-da‡.**—**e-phem'e-rid,** *n.* One of the *Ephemeridæ*.

e-phem'er-is, 1 i-fem'er-is; 2 e-fĕm'er-ĭs, *n.* [EPH"E-MER'I-DES, 1 ef"i-mer'i-dīz; 2 ĕf"e-mĕr'i-dēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* A table showing the calculated positions and motions of a heavenly body, or of several such bodies, from day to day or at regular intervals; also, a collection of such tables, or an annual publication giving such tables; an astronomical almanac. **2.** Same as EPHEMERA. **3†.** A diary or other diurnal record of events. [L., < Gr. *ephēmeris*, < *ephēmeros*; see EPHEMERA.]

e-phem'er-on, 1 e-fem'er-on; 2 ē-fĕm'er-on, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] An ephemerid; an ephemera; anything short-lived.

E-phe'sian, 1 i-fī'zhən; 2 e-fē'zhan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor. **II.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of Ephesus. **2†.** A jovial comrade; boon companion. —**E-phe'sians,** *n.* The epistle of St. Paul to the church at Ephesus.

Eph'e-sus, 1 ef'i-sus; 2 ĕf'e-sŭs, *n.* An ancient city in W. Asia Minor; contained temple of Diana; site of one of the seven churches (*Rev.* i, 11).

eph"i-al'tes, 1 ef"i-al'tiz; 2 ĕf"i-ăl'tēz, *n.* Incubus; the nightmare, or the demon supposed to inflict nightmare. [Gr.]

eph'od, 1 ef'ed; 2 ē'fŏd, *n.* A priestly vestment of linen, especially that worn by the Jewish high priest. *Ex.* xxviii, 31. [< Heb. *ēphōd*, < *āphad*, clothe.]

eph'or, 1 ef'ər *or* -ər; 2 ĕf'or, *n.* [EPH'ORS, 1 -ərz; 2 -ors, or EPH'O-RI, 1 -o-rai; 2 -o-rī, *pl.*] **1.** In ancient Greece, one of a body of supervising magistrates at Sparta and other Doric towns. **2.** In modern Greece, a supervisor of public works. [< L. *ephorus*, < Gr. *ephoros*, < *epi*, over, + *horaō*, see.]

E'phra-im, 1 i'fri-im; 2 ē'fra-im, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Joseph's second son, who obtained the birthright. *Gen.* xlvi, 20. **2.** The tribe descended from him; also, the region it occupied in Palestine. *Josh.* xiv, 4. **3.** A city near Bethel. *John* xi, 54. [Heb., twofold increase or fruitful.]

ep'i-, *prefix.* Upon, beside, over, etc., becoming *ep-* before vowels, and *eph-* before the aspirate; the first element in many compounds from the Greek. [< Gr. *epi-*, *ep-*, *eph-*, < *epi*, upon.]

ep'i-blast, 1 ep'i-blast; 2 ĕp'i-blăst, *n.* **1.** *Embryol.* The outermost of the germ-layers of the embryo: the ectoderm. **2.** *Bot.* A small scale-like appendage in front of the embryo in the seed of certain grasses. [< EPI- + Gr. *blastos*, bud, < *blastanō*, sprout.]—**ep"i-blas'tic,** *a.*

ep"i-bol'ic, 1 ep"i-bol'ik; 2 ĕp"i-bŏl'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting epiboly; as, *epibolic* invagination.

e-pib'o-ly, 1 i-pib'o-li; 2 e-pib'o-ly, *n.* *Embryol.* The inclusion of one set of segmenting cells within another by means of the more rapid division of the latter. **e-pib'o-le‡; e-pib'o-lism‡.**

ep'ic, 1 ep'ik; 2 ĕp'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an epic; grand; noble; heroic. **II.** *n.* A poem celebrating in stately verse the achievements of heroes or demigods; a heroic poem. [< Gr.L *epikos*, < *epos*, word.]—**ep'i-cal,** *a.* Epic. **ep'ick†.**

ep"i-ca'lyx, 1 ep"i-kē'liks *or* -kal'iks; 2 ĕp"i-cā'lyks *or* -căl'yks, *n.* [-CAL'Y-CES, 1 -kal'i-sīz; 2 -căl'y-çēs, *pl.*] *Bot.* An external involucel or accessory calyx outside the true calyx.

ep"i-car'di-um, 1 ep"i-kär'di-um; 2 ĕp"i-căr'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] The portion of the pericardium that is directly united with the substance of the heart. [< EPI- + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]—**ep"i-car'di-ac, ep"i-car'di-al,** *a.*—**ep'i-carp,** *n.* *Bot.* The outer layer of a pericarp. [< EPI- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]—**ep"i-ce'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] A dirge; funeral hymn; lament. [< EPI- + Gr. *ōidos*, sorrow.]—**ep'i-cene.** **I.** *a.* 1. *Gram.* Of common gender. **2.** Belonging to or partaking of the characteristics of both sexes. **3.** Loosely, sexless. **II.** *n.* **1.** A noun that includes both sexes, as *bird*, *rat*. **2.** A person who exhibits characteristics of both sexes. [< Gr. *epikoinos*, < *epi*, upon, + *koinos*, common.]

ep'i-cen"ter, 1 ep'i-sen"tər; 2 ĕp'i-çĕn"tĕr, *n.* *Geol.* The point or area on the earth's surface vertically above the focus or point of origin of an earthquake; a seismic vertical. **ep"i-cen'trum‡** [-TRA, *pl.*]. [< Gr. *epikentros*, < *epi*, on, + *kentron*; see CENTER.]

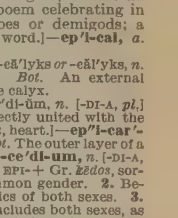
ep"i-cot'yl, 1 ep"i-ket'il; 2 ĕp"i-cŏt'ĭl, *n.* *Bot.* That part of the young stem of an embryo above the cotyledons.

Ep"i-te'tus, 1 ep"i-ti'təs; 2 ĕp"i-tē'tŭs, *n.* A Greek Stoic philosopher (50?–125?).

ep'i-cure, 1 ep'i-kiūr; 2 ĕp'i-cūr, *n.* One given to dainty indulgence in the pleasures of the table. [< Gr.L+F *Epikouros*.]—**Ep"i-cu-re'an.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Epicurus or to his doctrine that pleasure is the chief good. **2.** [*e-*] Of, pertaining to, or like an epicure. **II.** *n.* **1.** A follower of Epicurus. **2.** [*e-*] A pleasure-seeker; an epicure.—**Ep"i-cu-re'an-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine or spirit of the philosophy of Epicurus. **2.** [*e-*] Indulgence of dainty appetites. **ep"i-cur'ism‡.** [341–270 B. C.].

Ep"i-ca'rus, 1 ep"i-kiū'rus; 2 ĕp"i-cū'rŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher

ep'i-cy"cle, 1 ep'i-sai"kl; 2 ĕp'i-çŷ"cl, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Astron.* A circle whose center was conceived to move around the earth in a larger circle called the deferent, while a planet moved around its circumference. **2.** A circle that rolls upon the external or internal circumference of another circle. [< Gr. *epikyklos*, < *epi*, upon, + *kyklos*, circle.]—**ep"i-cyc'lic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an epicycle. **ep"i-cyc'li-cal‡.**—**epicyclic train** (*Mech.*), a train of gear-wheels in which, in addition to the motions of the wheels about their respective axes, one has a fixed axis and the other has a motion of translation about it.



Epicycle (def. 1).
c, the earth; *d*, *d*, *d*, deferent; *e*, epicycle; *p*, planet.

ep"i-cy'cloid, 1 ep"i-sai'kloid; 2 ĕp"i-çŷ-clŏid, *n.* *Geom.* A curve traced by a point upon the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of another circle. [< EPICYCLE + -OID.]—**ep"i-cy-cloi'dal,** *a.* Having the form of part of an epicycloid; tracing an epicycloid.—**epicycloidal wheel** (*Mech.*), a toothed wheel gearing into and revolving outside the circumference and about the center of another wheel, generally stationary, of a considerably greater diameter, and converting rotary into reciprocal motion; one of many devices designed to improve upon a crank motion.

ep"i-dem'ic, 1 ep"i-dem'ik; 2 ĕp"i-dĕm'ĭc. **I.** *a.* *Med.* Affecting many in a community at once. **ep"i-dem'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Wide-spread disease in a certain region; also, wide-spread excitement, influence, etc. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *dēmos*, people.]—**ep"i-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep"i-der'mis, 1 ep"i-dūr'mis; 2 ĕp"i-dĕr'mis, *n.* **1.** The cuticle or outer skin. **2.** Any integument or tegumentary covering. **3.** *Bot.* The outermost layer of cells covering the surface of a plant when there are several layers of tissue. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *derma*, skin.] **ep'i-derm‡.**—**ep"i-der'mal,** *a.* **ep"i-der'mic‡.**—**ep"i-der'moid, ep"i-der-moi'dal,** *a.* Resembling epidermis.

ep"i-did'y-mis, 1 ep"i-did'i-mis; 2 ĕp"i-dĭd'y-mĭs, *n.* *Anat.* An oblong body composed of the convoluted efferent duct of the testis, at the posterior part of that organ. [< Gr. *epididymis*, < *epi*, upon, + *didymos*, testicle; see DIDYMOUS.] —**ep"i-did'y-mal,** *a.*

ep"i-di'o-rite, 1 ep"i-dai'o-rait; 2 ĕp"i-dī'o-rīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A

variety of diorite containing fibrous green hornblende which has been derived from either compact hornblende or pyroxene. [< EPI- + DIORITE.]

ep'i-dote, 1 ep'i-dōt, ‡ ĕp'i-dōt, *n. Mineral.* A monoclinic, yellowish green to black, aluminum calcium silicate ($HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$). [< Gr. *epididōmi*, give besides, <. *epi*, upon, + *didōmi*, give.]

ep"i-fo'cal, 1 ep"i-fō'kal; 2 ĕp"i-fō'cal, *a. Seismol.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in a region verging the centrum of an earthquake.

ep"i-gas'tric, 1 ep"i-gas'trik; 2 ĕp"i-găs'tric, *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Relating to the anterior walls of the abdomen. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the epigastrium or the abdomen generally. [< EPI- + Gr. *gastēr*, stomach.] **ep"i-gas'tri-al‡.—ep"i-gas'trium,** *n.* [-TRI-A, *pl.*] The upper part of the abdomen, especially the region over the stomach and its walls.

ep"i-ge'al, 1 ep"i-jī'al; 2 ĕp"i-ğē'al, *a.* **1.** Epigeous. **2.** *Entom.* Keeping close to the ground, as certain insects. **ep"i-gæ'al‡.**

ep"i-gee', *n.* Same as PERIGEE.

ep'i-gene, 1 ep'i-jēn; 2 ĕp'i-ğēn, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Produced or occurring at the surface of the earth; as, *epigene* disintegration; *epigene* rocks: opposed to *hypogene.* **ep"i-gen'ic‡.** **2.** *Crystal.* Pseudomorphous. [< EPI- + Gr. *gignomai*, be born.]

ep"i-gen'e-sis, 1 ep"i-jen'ı-sis; 2 ĕp"i-ğĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* (1) The theory that the germ is created by union of the fecundating principles of the male and the female, and that it does not pre-exist in ovum or spermatozoon. (2) The formation and differentiation of parts of an organism.

ep"i-ge'ous, 1 ep"i-jī'us; 2 ĕp"i-ğē'ŭs, *a. Bot.* Related or pertaining to plants or plant parts which appear above the surface of the ground, especially applied to cotyledons. [< Gr. *epigeios*, < *epi*, upon, + *gaia*, earth.] **ep"i-ge'an‡.**

ep"i-ge'um, *n.* See under PERIGEE.

ep"i-glot'tis, 1 ep"i-glot'ıs; 2 ĕp"i-ğlŏt'ıs, *n.* [-TI-DES[Z], *pl.*] The leaf-shaped lid, at the base of the tongue, that covers the larynx during the act of swallowing. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *glōttis*; see GLOTTIS.]

E-pig'o-ni, 1 ı-pig'o-nī; 2 e-pĭğ'o-nī, *n. pl.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* The descendants of the heroes who fell in the war against Thebes under Adrastus, king of Argos; the seven sons of seven chiefs; also, the subject of Æschylus' *Seven Against Thebes*, etc.: poetically applied to the writers who followed Homer and to any degenerates in literature or art. **E-pĭ'go-not‡** [Gr.].

E-pig'o-nus, *n.* One of the Epigoni.

ep'i-gram, 1 ep'ı-gram; 2 ĕp'ı-ğrăm, *n.* **1.** A pithy or antithetical saying. **2.** A short, pithy poem. [< Gr. *epi*, on, + *graphō*, write.]—**ep"i-gram-mat'ic, ep"i-gram-mat'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or marked by epigram; witty; pointed; antithetical. —**ep"i-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ep"i-gram'ma-tism,** *n.*—**ep"i-gram'ma-tist,** *n.*—**ep"i-gram'ma-tize,** *vt. & vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] **1.** To make an epigram of. **2.** To make an epigram.

ep'i-graph, ⌊ 1 ep'ı-grıf; 2 ĕp'ı-ğrăf, *n.* **1.** A carved inscription, **ep'i-graf**[F], ∫ as on a tomb. **2.** The superscription prefixed to a book or chapter. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *graphō*, write.]—**ep"i-graph'ic, ep"i-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**ep"i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-pig'ra-phy,** *n.* The science that treats of the study, interpretation, etc., of inscriptions or epitaphs.

e-pig'y-nous, 1 ı-pij'ı-nus; 2 e-pĭğ'y-nŭs, *a. Bot.* On the ovary: said of floral organs that are adnate to the ovary. [< EPI- + Gr. *gynē*, female.]—**e-pig'y-ny,** *n.*

ep'i-lep-sy, 1 ep'ı-lep-sı; 2 ĕp'ı-lĕp-sy, *n.* A chronic nervous disease characterized by recurrent paroxysms. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *lambanō*, seize.] **ep"i-lep'si-a‡.—ep"i-lep'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with epilepsy. **II.** *n.* One affected with epilepsy.—**ep"i-lep'toid,** *a.* Having the character or appearance of epilepsy.

ep'i-log, ⌊ 1 ep'ı-leg; 2 ĕp'ı-lŏğ, *n.* **1.** The conclusion of a **ep'i-logue,** ∫ discourse, a poem, or the like. **2.** The close of a narrative or dramatic poem; specif., a concluding speech to the audience by one of the actors [< Gr *epi*, upon, + *legō*, say.]—**ep"i-log'ic, ep"i-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**ep"i-lo-gis'tic,** *a.*—**e-pil'o-gize,** ⌊ 1 ı-pil'o-jaız *or* ep'ı-lo-jaız; 2 e-pĭl'o-ğĭz *or* ĕp'ı-lo-ğĭz, *v.* [-GIZ*ED*; -GIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To furnish with an epilog. **II.** *i.* To express oneself in the form of an epilog; serve as an epilog. **ep'i-log‡; e-pil'o-gise‡; ep'i-logu-ize‡.**

ep"i-me'ron, 1 ep"ı-mī'ren; 2 ĕp"ı-mē'rŏn, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Zool.* One of the side-pieces of the segment of an arthropod. [< EPI- + Gr. *mēros*, thigh.] **ep"i-me'rum‡.—ep"i-me'ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epimeron.

Ep"i-me'theus, 1 ep"ı-mī'thiūs; 2 ĕp"ı-mē'thūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The brother of Prometheus; husband of Pandora.

É"pi"nal', 1 ā"pī"nāl'; 2 e"pĭ"năl', *n.* A town, capital of Vosges department, France; pop. 28,352.

ep'i-nas"ty, 1 ep'ı-nas"tı; 2 ĕp'ı-năs"ty, *n. Bot.* Curvature of an organ, induced by a more active growth on its upper side. [< EPI- + Gr. *nastos*, solid, < *nassō*, press close.]—**ep"i-nas'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling epinasty.

ep"i-neph'rin, 1 ep"ı-nef'rın; 2 ĕp"ı-nĕf'rĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* **1.** A constituent of the suprarenal capsule, essentially the same as adrenalin: isolated and named by J. J. Abel. **2.** The hypothetical vaso-constructive principle belonging to the extract of the suprarenal glands. [< EPI- + Gr. *nephros*, kidney.]

ep"i-neu'ri-um, 1 ep"ı-niū'rı-um; 2 ĕp"ı-nū'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The sheath of connective tissue that surrounds a nerve-trunk. [< EPI- + Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

ep"i-pet'a-lous, 1 ep"ı-pet'ə-lus; 2 ĕp"ı-pĕt'a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Inserted or growing on a petal, as a stamen.

Epiph., *abbr.* Epiphany.

e-piph'a-ny, 1 ı-pif'ə-nı; 2 e-pĭf'a-ny, *n.* **1.** [E-] A feast observed Jan. 6, to commemorate the manifestation of Christ to the Magi. **2.** Any bodily manifestation, as of a deity. [< Gr. *epiphaneia*, < *epi*, upon, + *phainō*, show.]

ep"i-phe-nom'e-non, 1 ep"ı-fı-nem'ı-nen; 2 ĕp"ı-fe-nŏm'e-nŏn, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] A phenomenon which is secondary to or a by-product of one or more other phenomena; a phenomenon which is a mere accompaniment of some effect, but can not itself be considered as either cause or effect. [< EPI- + PHENOMENON.]

ep"i-phyl'lous, 1 ep"ı-fil'us; 2 ĕp"ı-fĭl'ŭs, *a. Bot.* Situated or growing upon a leaf, especially with reference to stamens inserted on a perigonium. [< EPI- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.] **ep"i-phyl'line‡.**

e-piph'y-sis, 1 ı-pif'ı-sis; 2 ē-pĭf'y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēğ, *pl.*] The extremity of a long bone. [L., < Gr. *epiphysis*, < *epi*, upon, + *phyō*, grow.]—**epiphysis cerebri,** the pineal gland.—**ep"i-phys'e-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epiphysis. **ep"i-phys'e-al‡.**

ep'i-phyte, 1 ep'ı-fait; 2 ĕp'ı-fŷt, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant growing nonparasitically upon another. **2.** A fungus parasitic upon an animal. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *phyton*, plant.]—**ep"i-phyt'a-tism,** *n. Bot.* A wide-spreading or generally distributed disease of plants; an epidemic.—**ep"i-phyt'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a. Pathol.* Caused by epiphytes.

e-pip'o-dite, 1 ı-pip'o-dait; 2 e-pĭp'o-dīt, *n. Crust.* A third or outermost branch of a limb developed in the anterior regions, and serving to keep the gill apart. [< EPI- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

ep"i-po'di-um, 1 ep"ı-pō'dı-um; 2 ĕp"ı-pō'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The apical part of a phyllopodium. A **winged epipodium** is typically flattened and expanded and constitutes the blade of the leaf; an **unwinged epipodium** may assume various forms, as a tendril or a pine needle. **2.** *Conch.* A lateral part of the foot in certain molluscks. [< Gr. *epipodios*, on the feet, < *epi*, on, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

ep"i-ro-gen'ic, 1 ep"ı-ro-jen'ık; 2 ĕp"ı-ro-ğĕn'ĭc, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating continent-making movements of the earth's crust, or the rising or sinking of vast areas. **e-pel"ro-ge-net'ic‡; e-pel"ro-gen'ic‡; ep"i-ro-ge-net'ic‡.**

ep"i-rog'e-ny, 1 ep"ı-roj'ı-nı; 2 ĕp"ı-rŏğ'e-ny, *n. Geol.* The process of the formation of a continent, or of the greater masses that compose a continent. See DIASTROPHISM. [< *ēpeiros*, mainland, + -GENY.] **ep"ei-rog'e-ny‡.**

E-pi'rus, 1 ı-paı'rus; 2 e-pĭ'rŭs, *n.* An ancient country, N. W. of Greece; proclaimed autonomous Feb. 25, 1914; now in N. W. Greece; pop. 650,000.

Epis., **Episc.,** *abbr.* Episcopal.

e-pis'co-pa-cy, 1 ı-pis'ko-pa-sı; 2 e-pĭs'co-pa-çy, *n. Eccl.* **1.** Government of a church by bishops. (1) Ecclesiastical government by three distinct orders of ministers—bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons—the authority of the bishops being of a different order from that of priests and deacons; prelacy, as one of the three fundamental forms of church polity. This form of church government obtains in the Oriental (Greek, Armenian, and Coptic), Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches. (2) Ecclesiastical government in which the bishops are not of a different order from presbyters or the other clergy, but of a different office. This form obtains in the Moravian, Methodist, Reformed Episcopal, and Lutheran churches. **2.** A bishop's state or office. **3.** The body of bishops collectively.

e-pis'co-pal, 1 ı-pis'ko-pal; 2 e-pĭs'co-pal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to bishops. **2.** Having a government vested in bishops; characterized by episcopacy; advocating or supporting episcopacy. **3.** [E-] Episcopalian. [< Gr. *episkopos*, BISHOP.]

E-pis"co-pa'lian, 1 -pē'lyan; 2 -pā'lyan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church, its forms, etc. **2.** [e-] Pertaining to church government by bishops. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **2.** [e-] An advocate of episcopacy.—**e-pis"co-pa'lian-ism,** *n.*—**e-pis'co-pal-ism,** *n.* That view of the constitution of the church that places the supreme power in the hands of a body of bishops, and recognizes no single supreme head, as the Pope, with ordinary jurisdiction over the whole church: held by the Gallican party, but rejected by the Vatican Council in 1870.—**e-pis'co-pal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-pis'co-pate,** *n.* **1.** The office, dignity, or term of office of a bishop. **2.** A bishopric; also, the body of bishops collectively.

ep'i-sode, 1 ep'ı-sōd; 2 ĕp'ı-sōd, *n.* **1.** An incident or story in a literary work, separable from, yet growing out of it. **2.** An incident or action occurring as a break in the regular course of events. **3.** An intermediate passage in a musical composition whereby the development of the subject is for a time suspended for the sake of variety and relief. **4.** *Gr. Drama.* A portion of a tragedy occurring between two choric songs. [< Gr. *epi*, besides, + *eis*, into, + *hodos*, way.] SYN.: see EVENT.—**ep"i-sod'ic,** *a.* **ep'i-so"dal‡** or **-di-al‡; ep"i-sod'i-cal‡.**—**ep"i-sod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep"i-spas'tic, 1 ep"ı-spas'tık; 2 ĕp"ı-spăs'tĭc. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Raising blisters; blistering. **II.** *n.* A blistering medicament. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *spaō*, draw.]—**ep'i-sperm,** *n. Bot.* The outer covering of a seed. [+ SPERM.]—**ep"i-sper'mic,** *a.*—**ep"i-stax'is,** *n.* Nose-bleed. [+ Gr. *staxō*, drop.]

ep'i-spore, 1 ep'ı-spōr; 2 ĕp'ı-spōr, *n. Bot.* The outer integument or coat of a spore.

ep"i-stat'ic, 1 ep"ı-stat'ık; 2 ĕp"ı-stăt'ĭc, *a. Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance: (1) Having one character expressed to the exclusion of another not of the same allelomorphic pair. (2) Possessing a factor that prevents another from developing but not allelomorphic to it. Thus, in rabbits and mice, the factor for gray, if present, prevents the development of the factor for black or chocolate-color: opposed to *hypostatic.*

ep"i-ste-mol'o-gy, 1 ep"i-sti-mel'o-ji; 2 ĕp"i-ste-mŏl'o-ġy, *n. Philos.* That department of philosophy which investigates critically the nature, grounds, limits, and criteria, or validity, of human knowledge; theory of cognition. [< Gr. *epistēmō*, knowledge (< *epistamai*, know), + -LOGY.]—**ep"i-ste-mol'o-gist**, *n.*

e-pis'tle, 1 i-pis'l, 2 e-pis'l, *n.* **1.** A written message; communication; letter: more formal than *letter*, and especially applied to ancient epistolary writings of sacred character or of literary excellence; as, the *epistles* of St. Paul. **2.** *Liturg.* A brief selection, usually from one of the apostolic epistles, read in the communion service of the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches. The epistles contained in the Book of Common Prayer, as used in the Anglican Churches, and in the Roman Missal from which they are for the most part taken, are in many cases extracts from the Acts of the Apostles, the Revelation of John, or from the Old Testament prophets. [L., < Gr. *epistolē*, < *epi*, to, + *stellō*, send.] **e-pis'tel‡**; **e-pis'tole‡**.—**e-pis'to-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Belonging or suitable to correspondence by letter; also, included in or maintained by letters. **e-pis'to-lar‡**; **ep"is-tol'ic‡**; **ep"is-tol'i-cal‡**. **II.** *n.* A book containing the epistles of a liturgy.

e-pis'tler, 1 i-pis'ler; 2 e-pis'ler, *n.* **1.** One who writes epistles; a letter-writer. **2.** *Eccl.* The reader of the epistle in the communion office; the subdeacon. **e-pis'to-ler‡**.

e-pis'tro-phe, 1 i-pis'tro-fi; 2 e-pis'tro-fe, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* That form of repetition in which successive clauses or sentences end with the same word. **2.** *Mus.* A refrain. [< EPI- + Gr. *strophē*, turning about.]—**ep'i-style**, *n.* An architrave. [+ Gr. *stylos*, style.]

ep'i-taph, 1 ep'i-taf; 2 ĕp'i-tâf, *n.* **1.** An inscription on a **ep'i-taf**, } tomb or monument in honor or in memory of the dead. See EPIGRAPH. **2.** A sentiment in prose or verse written as if for inscription on a tomb. [< F. *épitaphe*, < L. *epitaphium*, eulogy, < Gr. *epitaphios*, at a tomb, < *epi*, upon, + *taphos*, tomb.]—**ep"i-taph'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epitaph.

e-pit'a-sis, 1 i-pit'ə-sis; 2 e-pit'ə-sis, *n. Gr. Drama.* The main action of a play, wherein the plot develops, leading on to the catastrophe: opposed to *protasis*. [< Gr. *epitasis*, < *epi*, upon, + *teinō*, stretch.]

ep"i-tha-la'mi-um, 1 ep"i-thə-lē'mi-um; 2 ĕp"i-tha-lā'mi-ŭm, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] A nuptial poem or song. [L., < Gr. *epithalamios*, nuptial.] **ep"i-tha-la'mi-on‡**.—**ep"i-the'li-um**, *n. Biol.* A thin sheet of cells. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *thēlē*, nipple.]—**ep"i-the'li-al**, *a.*—**ep"i-the'li-oid**, *a.* Like epithelium.—**ep"i-the"li-o'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An epithelial cancer.

ep"i-thal'a-mus, 1 ep"i-thal'ə-mus; 2 ĕp"i-thăl'a-mŭs, *n.* The posterior part of the optic thalamus. [< EPI- + THALAMUS.]

ep'i-thet, 1 ep'i-thet; 2 ĕp'i-thĕt, *n.* **1.** A phrase or word used adjectivally to describe some quality: not having necessarily an opprobrious implication. **2.** A surname or nickname. **3†.** An expression or phrase. [< Gr. *epi*, on, + *tithēmi*, put.] **e-pith'e-ton‡**. Syn.: see NAME.—**ep"i-thet'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.*

e-pit'o-me, 1 i-pit'o-mi; 2 e-pit'o-mē, *n.* **1.** A concise summary; abridgment. **2.** A compendium. [L., < Gr. *epi*, upon, + *temnō*, cut.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT.—**ep"i-tom'ic**, **ep"i-tom'i-cal**, *a.*—**e-pit'o-mist**, *n.* **e-pit'o-miz"er‡**; **e-pit'o-mis"er‡**.—**e-pit'o-mize** or **-mise**, *vt. & vi.* [-MIZED; -MIZ"ING.] To reduce to an epitome; make an epitome. Syn.: see ABBREVIATE.

ep'i-trite, 1 ep'i-trait; 2 ĕp'i-trit, *n. Anc. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables and one short. [< LL. *epitritos*, < Gr. *epitritos*, containing one and one-third, < *epi*, upon, + *tritos*, third.]

ep"i-troch'le-a, 1 ep"i-trek'li-ə; 2 ĕp"i-trŏċ'le-a, *n. Anat.* The bony prominence on the inner side of the humerus at its lower end; the inner condyle. [< EPI- + TROCHLEA.]

ep"i-zeux'is, 1 ep"i-ziūks'is; 2 ĕp"i-zŭks'is, *n. Rhet.* That form of figurative repetition in which a word is repeated without any intervening words or clause. [LL., < Gr. *epizeuxis*, < *epi*, unto, + *zeugnymi*, join.]

Ep"i-zo'a, 1 ep"i-zō'ə; 2 ĕp"i-zō'a, *n. pl.* External parasites, as fish-lice. [< EPI- + Gr. *zōon*, animal.]—**ep"i-zo'an**, *a. & n.*—**ep"i-zo'on**, *n.* One of the *Epizoa*.—**ep"i-zo-ot'ic**, 1 ep"i-zō-et'ik; 2 ĕp"i-zō-ŏt'ic, *n.* An epidemic influenza or distemper of animals, as horses. **ep"i-zo'o-ty‡**.—**ep"i-zo-ot'ic**, *a.* Relating to or resembling epizootic.

e plu'ri-bus u'num, 1 ī plū'ri-bus yū'num; 2 ē plu'ri-bŭs yu'nŭm. From many, one: motto of the United States. [L.]

ep'och, 1 ep'ək; 2 ĕp'oċ, *n.* **1.** A point in the onward course of history from which succeeding years are counted. **2.** An interval of time or a series of years, regarded as a whole, memorable for extraordinary events and far-reaching results; any definite period of history. **3.** *Geol.* Loosely, any minor subdivision of geologic time. **4.** *Astron.* A moment of time when a varying quantity had a certain given value, or a moving body reaches a certain known position. [< Gr. *epochē*, check, < *epi*, upon, + *echō*, have.]—**ep'och-al**, *a.* Creating or marking an epoch.

ep'ode, 1 ep'ōd; 2 ĕp'ōd, *n.* **1.** The last part of an ancient lyric ode. **2.** A species of lyric poem, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. [< Gr. *epōdos*, < *epi*, upon, + *aeidō*, sing.]

ep'o-nym, 1 ep'o-nim; 2 ĕp'o-nym, *n.* **1.** A personage assumed as the founder and name-giver of a race, state, or city; also, the name of that personage. **2.** A name or phrase formed from the name of a person to designate a people, period, scientific theory, etc. **3.** *Assyriol.* A high official whose name was given to the year during which he held office. [< Gr. *epōnymos*, < *epi*, upon, + *onyma*, name.]—**e-pon'y-mist**, *n.* One from whom an eponym is derived.—**e-pon'y-mous**, **ep"o-nym'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to an eponym.

e-pon'y-my, 1 i-pon'i-mi; 2 e-pŏn'y-my, *n.* **1.** The year or period of office of an eponym. **2.** Eponymic nomenclature.

ep"o-pee', 1 ep"o-pi'; 2 ĕp"o-pē', *n.* An epic poem. [< Gr. *epopoiia*, epic poetry, < *epos*, epic, + *poieō*, make.] **ep"o-pœ'i-a‡**.

ep'opt, 1 ep'ept; 2 ĕp'ŏpt, *n. Gr. Antiq.* One of the initiated; hence, one to whom all the secrets of any body of mysteries have been revealed. [< Gr. *epoptēs*, < *epi*, on, + *optos*, visible.]—**ep-op'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an epopt.

ep'os, 1 ep'es; 2 ĕp'ŏs, *n.* **1.** An epopee. **2.** Unwritten narrative poetry; a series of heroic events. [L., < Gr. *epos*, word.]

Ep'ping For'est. A forest in Essex, northeast of London, England; 60,000 acres, 5,600 of which have been purchased and thrown open as a public pleasure-ground.

ep'si-lon, 1 ep'si-lon; 2 ĕp'si-lŏn, *n.* The fifth letter and second vowel of the Greek alphabet (Ε ε), equivalent to English short *e*. As a numeral it denotes 5. [< Gr. *epsilon*, < *e*, e, + *psilon*, neut. s. of *psilos*, simple.]

Ep'som, 1 ep'səm; 2 ĕp'som, *n.* A town in S. E. England, famous for its race-course on Epsom Downs; pop. 18,810.—**Epsom salt** or **salts**, a magnesium sulfate, used as a purge.

eq., *abbr.* Equal, equivalent.

e'qua-bl(e[F], 1 i'kwa-bl *or* ek'wə-bl; 2 ē'kwa-bl *or* ĕk'wa-bl, *a.* Of uniform condition or movement; steady. [< L. *æquabilis*, < *æquo*, make equal.]—**e"qua-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Evenness, as of temper or action. **e'qua-bl(e-ness‡**.—**e'qua-bly**, *adv.*

e'qual, 1 i'kwəl; 2 ē'kwal. **I.** *vt.* [E'QUALED or E'QUALLED, E'QUALD[S]; E'QUAL-ING or E'QUAL-LING.] **1.** To be or become equal to; rise to the same level or degree with. **2.** To make equal; bring to the same place or state; count as equal; equalize. **3.** To make equal return for or recompense in full. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of the same degree with another, or with each other, as in magnitude or value; neither greater nor less. **2.** Equable. **3.** Adequate for the purpose; commensurate. **4.** Equitable; just. **5.** Having the same rank, rights, or importance. **6.** Level. **III.** *n.* A person or thing equal to another; a person of the same rank or condition. [< L. *æqualis*, < *æquus*, even.] Syn.: see ADEQUATE; ALIKE.—**e'qual-a'qual**. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To balance accounts. **II.** *a.* Just alike.—**e-qual'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The state of being equal; exact agreement; uniformity.—**e"qual-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* The act of equalizing; an equal state.—**e'qual-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ"ING, -IS"ING.] **1.** To make equal to another or to one another. **2.** To render uniform.—**e'qual-iz"er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which equalizes. **2.** A device for equalizing pressure or strain, as in aeroplanes, railway trucks, or plows. **3.** *Elec.* A connecting conductor of low resistance used to join the currents of two generators and equalize their voltage; any contrivance for equalizing the pull of electromagnets. **e'qual-is"er‡**.—**e'qual-ly**, *adv.*—**e'qual-ness**, *n.*

e-quan'gu-lar, 1 i-kwaŋ'giu-lar; 2 e-kwăŋ'gū-lar, *a.* Equiangular.

e"qua-nim'i-ty, 1 i"kwə-nim'i-ti; 2 ē"kwa-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Evenness of mind or temper; composure; calmness. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *animus*, mind.]—**e-quan'i-mous§**, *a.*

e-qua'tion, 1 i-kwē'shən; 2 e-kwā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process or act of making equal; equal division; equality. **2.** A proposition expressing (usually by the symbol =) the equality of two quantities. **3.** *Astron.* A correction due to any varying source of error. **4.** *Chem.* A symbolic representation of a chemical reaction, as $Na_2CO_3+H_2SO_4 = Na_2SO_4+CO_2+H_2O$. The first member includes the substances reacting; the second, the products. The sum of the quantities of the two members must be equal. [< L. *æquatio(n-)*, < *æquo*, make equal, < *æquus*, equal.]—**differential equation**, one that contains differentials or derivatives of variable quantities.—**e. of payments**, the determination of the time at which several sums of money, due at various times, should be due, if all are paid at once.—**e. of time**, the difference between mean and apparent time.—**e-qua'te‡**, *vt.* [E-QUAT'ED; E-QUAT'ING.] **1.** To regard or represent as equivalent, or to indicate equality between; express as an equation. **2.** To make equal or uniform, or to reduce to an average; as, to *equate* lines.

e-qua'tor, 1 i-kwē'ter; 2 e-kwā'tor, *n.* **1.** A great circle of the earth, the sun, a planet, etc., midway between the poles (that of the earth being the *terrestrial equator*). **2.** The great circle in which the plane of the earth's equator cuts the celestial sphere (the *celestial equator*). [< LL. *æquator*, < L. *æquo*, make equal.—**e"qua-to'ri-al.** **I.** *a.* Relating to, near, or determined by an equator. **II.** *n.* A telescope turning on two axes at right angles to each other, the principal one being parallel to the axis of the earth. **equatorial telescope‡**.—**equatorial plate**, in cell-division, the group of chromosomes collected into a disk midway between the centrosomes. See MITOSIS.

eq'uer-ry, 1 ek'wər-i; 2 ĕk'wer-y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] [Eng.] An officer of the royal household who occasionally attends upon the sovereign or a royal prince. [< F. *écurie*, stable.] **eq'uer-y‡**.

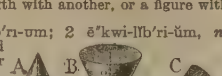
e'ques, 1 i'kwiz; 2 ē'kwēs. *n.* One of the equites.

e-ques'tri-an, 1 i-kwes'tri-an; 2 e-kwĕs'tri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; skilled in horsemanship. **2.** Representing as on horseback. **3.** Composed of or pertaining to knights. **II.** *n.* One skilled in horsemanship. [< L. *equester* (*equestr-*), < *equus*, horse.]—**e-ques'tri-an-ism**, *n.* Horsemanship.—**e-ques"tri-enne'**, *n.* A woman skilled in horsemanship.

e'qui-, 1 i'kwi-; 2 ē'kwi-. From Latin *æquus*, equal: a combining form.—**e"qui-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Having equal angles.—**e"qui-dis'tant**, *a.* Situated at equal distances from a given point, as two cities, etc.—**e"qui-dis'tance**, *n.* Equal distance.—**e"qui-lat'er-al**, *a.* Having all the sides equal. **-ly**, *adv.*—**e"qui-lat'-**

er-al, *n.* A side of equal length with another, or a figure with equal sides.

e″qui-lib′ri-um, 1 ĭ″kwi-lib′ri-ŭm; 2 ē″kwi-lĭb′ri-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A state of balance produced by the counteraction of two or more forces; equipoise. **2.** Specif.: (1) *Physics.* The state of a body so acted upon by several counteracting forces that it has no tendency to move. (2) Equal balance of the mind between conflicting or differing motives or reasons; hence, fairness of judgment; well-balanced state. [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *libra,* balance.] **e″qui-lib′ri-ty‡.—chemical equilibrium,** the condition of a chemical system arising, in the case of reversible action, from decomposition and reproduction in like degree; in the case of irreversible action, from complete consumption of one or more reacting bodies.—**e″qui-li′brate,** *v.* [-BRAT-ED[4]; -BRAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into or keep in a state of equilibrium. **2.** To counterpoise. **II.** *i.* To be in equilibrium.—**e″qui-li-bra′tion,** *n.* Equipoise.—**e″qui-li′bra-tor,** *n.* A device for establishing equilibrium, as in a dirigible balloon.—**e-quil′i-brist,** *n.* One skilled in balancing, as a rope-walker.—**e-quil″i-bris′tic,** *a.*



Equilibrium (def. 1).
A, stable; *B*, unstable; *C*, neutral; *g*, center of gravity.

e″qui-mul′ti-ple. **I.** *a.* Produced by multiplying by the same number. **II.** *n.* One of two or more products of different quantities by the same multiplier.

e′quine, 1 ī′kwin; 2 ē′kwīn. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a horse. **II.** *n.* A horse, or a related animal. [< L. *equinus,* < *equus,* horse.] **e-qui′nal†.**

e′qui-nox, 1 ī′kwi-nŏks; 2 ē′kwi-nŏks, *n. Astron.* One of two opposite points at which the sun crosses the celestial equator, when the days and nights are equal; also, the time of this crossing (about Mar. 21 and Sep. 22). [< L.[F] *æquus,* equal, + *nox* (*noct-*), night.]—**e″qui-noc′tial.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Occurring at or near the time of an equinox. **2.** Of or pertaining to the equinox, or equality of day and night. **3.** Opening and closing at regular hours: said of certain flowers, as the four-o'clock. **4‖.** Of or pertaining to the equator or equatorial regions. **II.** *n.* **1.** A severe storm occurring usually at or near the equinox. **2.** The equator.—**equinoctial line,** the equator.—**e. points,** the points of intersection of the equator and the ecliptic; the equinoxes.—**e. time,** time reckoned from the moment at which the sun passes the vernal equinox.

e-quip′, 1 ı-kwip′; 2 e-kwĭp′, *vt.* [E-QUIPPED′[t], E-QUIPT′[s]; E-QUIP′PING.] **1.** To furnish or fit out with all needful supplies for any purpose. **2.** To dress or attire; array. [< Ice.or *skipa,* set in order.]

eq′ui-page, 1 ek′wi-pıj; 2 ĕk′wi-pag, *n.* **1.** An equipment, as for a camp, army, etc. **2.** A carriage, with its horses, attendants, etc. **3.** Imposing display; retinue. **4‖.** A complete service, as for the table. **5†.** Dress; accouterments; decoration. **6†.** A collection of small implements, worn as on a chatelaine. [OF., < *equiper,* equip.]

e-quip′ment, 1 ı-kwip′ment *or* -ment; 2 e-kwĭp′ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of equipping. **2.** The state of being equipped or furnished. **3.** Whatever constitutes an outfit for some special purpose or service; as, the *equipment* of a ship or of a fleet; also, figuratively, of personal acquirements, as of an instructor, a diplomatist, etc. Specif.: (1) *Mil.* Arms, horses, accouterments, etc. (2) *Railway.* Rolling-stock and apparatus for operating, as distinguished from stations and trackage.

e′qui-poise, 1 ī′kwi-pɔiz; 2 ē′kwi-pŏiz, *n.* **1.** Equality or equal distribution, as of weight and power; equilibrium. **2.** A counterpoise.

e″qui-pol′lent, 1 ī″kwi-pel′ent; 2 ē″kwi-pŏl′ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Equal in weight, power, effect, etc.; equivalent. **2.** Equivalent in meaning and force. **3.** *Math.* Equal and parallel. [< F. *équipollent,* < L. *æquus,* equal, +† *pollen(t-)s,* ppr. of *polleo,* be strong.] —**e″qui-pol′lent,** *n.* An equivalent.—**e″qui-pol′lence,** *n.* The state or quality or being equipollent. **e″qui-pol′len-cy‡.—e″qui-pon′der-ance,** *n.* Equality of weight; equipoise.—**e″qui-pon′der-ant,** *a.*—**e″qui-pon′der-ate,** *vt. & vi.* [-AT″ED[4]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To counterbalance. **2.** To be equal in weight. **3.** To put into well-balanced condition.—**e″qui-po-ten′tial,** *a.* Having equal power or influence.

Eq″ui-se′tum, 1 ek″wi-sī′tum; 2 ĕk″wi-sē′tŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A widely distributed genus of rush-like cryptogamous plants, especially those known as *horsetails* or *scouring-rushes.* **2.** [*e-*] A plant of this genus. [< L. *equus,* horse, + *sæta,* bristle.]

e″qui-so′nance, 1 ī″kwi-sō′nens *or* ı-kwis′o-nens; 2 ē″kwi-sō′nanç *or* e-kwis′o-nanç, *n.* The consonance which exists between octaves.—**e″qui-so′nant,** *a.* In ancient and medieval music, of like or equal sound, as a tone and its octave.

eq′ui-ta-bl(e)ᵖ, 1 ek′wı-ta-bl; 2 ĕk′wi-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Characterized by equity, or fairness and just dealing; impartial. **2.** *Law.* (1) Of or pertaining to the principles of right and justice as administered by courts of equity, having relation to the system of rules and remedies enforced by those courts, as distinguished from courts of common law. (2) Within the cognizance of a court of equity. [< F. *équitable,* < *équité;* see EQUITY.] SYN.: see HONEST; JUST; RIGHT.—**eq′ui-ta-bl(e)ᵖness,** *n.*—**eq′ui-ta-bly,** *adv.* [manship.

eq′ui-tan-cy, 1 ek′wi-ten-sı; 2 ĕk′wi-tan-çy, *n.* Horse-

eq′ui-tant, 1 ek′wı-tent; 2 ĕk′wi-tant, *a. Biol.* Overlapping or riding, as leaves folded forward. [< L. *equitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *equito,* ride, < *eques* (*equit-*), horseman, < *equus,* horse.]

eq″ui-ta′tion, 1 ek″wı-tē′shən; 2 ĕk″wi-tā′shon, *n.* **1.** Horsemanship. **2.** A ride on horseback. [< L. *equitatio(n-),* < *equitatus,* pp. of *equito;* see EQUITANT.]

eq′ui-tes, 1 ek′wi-tēz; 2 ĕk′wi-tēş, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* The equestrian order of nobility in ancient Rome, consisting originally of the mounted soldiers. [L., pl. of *eques* (*equit-*); see EQUITANT.]

eq′ui-ty, 1 ek′wı-tı; 2 ĕk′wi-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Fairness or impartiality; equal justice; also, that which is fair or equitable. **2.** The application of principles of justice to legal adjustment of differences in particular cases, where the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient. **3.** *Law.* (1) The system of collateral law administered by courts of equity. (2) A court in which suits based on equitable rights may be brought; a court of chancery. (3) [U. S.] Value in excess of a mortgage. (4) A right recognized and enforceable by a court of equity. [< F. *équité* < L. *æquitat(t-)s,* < *æquus,* equal.] SYN.: see JUSTICE.—**equity of redemption,** the equitable right accorded to a mortgagor to redeem his mortgaged premises on payment of the sum due, notwithstanding that the time appointed for payment has passed.

equiv., *abbr.* Equivalent.

e-quiv′a-lent, 1 ı-kwiv′ə-lent; 2 e-kwĭv′a-lĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Equal in value, force, meaning, or the like. **2.** *Geom.* Equal in area or in volume. SYN.: see ALIKE; IDENTICAL; SYNONYMOUS.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is equivalent; something equal in value, power, or effect. **2.** *Chem.* (1) A number or amount representing one of the relative weights in which elements (*a*) unite with each other to form compounds, or (*b*) replace other elements in compounds; combining weight. The equivalent weight of an element is that weight which combines with (or displaces) 8 parts of oxygen or 1.008 parts of hydrogen. (2) (*a*) The combining weight of a compound or radical, as when one *equivalent* of a radical unites with one or more *equivalents* of an element to form a compound. (*b*) Specif.: The weight of a compound necessary to react chemically with one equivalent of an element. [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *valeo,* be strong.]—**e-quiv′a-lence,** *n.* **1.** The state of being equivalent or of having equal values. **2.** *Chem.* (1) The property of having equal valences. (2) Same as VALENCE. **e-quiv′a-len-cy‡.**—**e-quiv′a-lent-ly,** *adv.*

e-quiv′o-cal, 1 ı-kwiv′o-kəl; 2 e-kwĭv′o-cal, *a.* **1.** Having a doubtful meaning; susceptible of different interpretations. **2.** Of uncertain significance, origin, character, or value; questionable. [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

SYN.: ambiguous, doubtful, dubious, enigmatic, enigmatical, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, obscure, perplexing, questionable, suspicious, uncertain. *Ambiguous* is applied only to spoken or written statements; *equivocal* has other applications. A statement is *ambiguous* when it leaves the mind of the reader or hearer to fluctuate between two meanings, which would fit the language equally well; it is *equivocal* when it would naturally be understood in one way, but is capable of a different interpretation; an *equivocal* expression is, as a rule, intentionally deceptive, while an *ambiguous* utterance may be simply the result of a want either of clear thought or of adequate expression. That which is *enigmatical* must be guessed like a riddle. That is *doubtful* which is fairly open to doubt; that is *dubious* which has become the subject of doubts so grave as scarcely to fall short of condemnation; as, a *dubious* reputation. *Questionable* may be used nearly in the sense either of *dubious* or of *doubtful;* a *questionable* statement is one that must be proved before it can be accepted. A *suspicious* character gives reason to be suspected; a *suspicious* temper is inclined to suspect the others, with or without reason. Compare CLEAR; PRECARIOUS.—Ant.: certain, clear, distinct, evident, indisputable, indubitable, lucid, manifest, obvious, perspicuous, plain, unambiguous, unequivocal, unquestionable, unquestioned.

—**e-quiv′o-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**e-quiv′o-cal-ness,** *n.*—**e-quiv′o-cate,** *vi.* [-CAT″ED[4]; -CAT″ING.] To use ambiguous language with intent to deceive.—**e-quiv″o-ca′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of equivocating. **2.** *Logic.* A fallacy arising from the employment of a word of doubtful meaning. **æ-quiv″o-ca′tion†.—e-quiv′o-ca″tor,** *n.*—**e-quiv′o-ca-to-ry,** *a.*—**eq′ui-voke,** *n.* **1.** An ambiguous term or expression; an equivocal word or phrase. **2.** An equivocation; a play upon words; pun. **æ′qui-voke†; eq′ui-voque†.**

-er, *suffix.* Used (1) to form nouns of agency, as blotter, etc.; (2) to form the comparative degree in adverbs and adjectives; as, harder, etc., or (when the final *e* unites with the *e* of the *er*) later, etc., or (when the final *y* changes to *i*) earlier, etc.; (3) to form frequentative verbs; as, quaver, etc., (4) to denote a person, often an agent; as, bleacher, singer, etc., or (when the original substantive ends in *w*) lawyer, etc., or (with the addition of an *i*) brazier, etc.; (5) as ending of nouns derived from French infinitives (mostly law terms); as, disclaimer, etc.; (6) to form nouns denoting condition, place of dwelling, etc.; as, New Yorker, etc. [(1) < AS. *-ere;* (2) < AS. *-er, -or,* (3) < AS. *-erian;* (4) < OF. *-er, -ier,* < L. *-arius;* (5) < OF, *-er, -re,* < inf. *-er, -re,* < L. *-are, -ēre, -ere.*]

Er, *abbr.* Erbium.—**Er.,** *abbr.* Eric, Erich.—**E. R.,** *abbr. Eduardus Rex* (L., King Edward).

e′ra, 1 ī′rə; 2 ē′ra, *n.* **1.** A historical period or reckoning of years, dating from some important event or fixed point of time; a period running from a fixed epoch established as the basis of a chronology. **2.** A period of time characterized by some coextensive phenomenon or order of things, or social, intellectual, or physical conditions, etc. **3.** A date or event from which time is reckoned; a time or age marked by a remarkable event, the beginning of a period; an epoch; as, many years after the Christian *era.* **4.** *Geol.* A chronological division of geological history of highest rank. [< LL. *æra,* pl. of *æs* (*ær-*), brass.]

e-ra′di-ateᵈ, *l* ɪ-rē′dɪ-ēt; 2 ē-rā′dɪ-āt, *vt. & vi.* To radiate.—**e-ra″di-a′tion**, *n.*

e-rad′i-cate, *l* ɪ-rad′ɪ-kēt; 2 ē-răd′i-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT″EDᵈ; -CAT′ING.] To root out; destroy thoroughly. [< L. *e*, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), root.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.—**e-rad′i-ca-bl**(eᵊ, *a.*—**e-rad″i-ca′tion**, *n.* Extirpation; extermination.—**e-rad′i-ca-tiv**(eᵊ, *a.* Serving or tending to eradicate.

e-rase′, *l* ɪ-rēs′; 2 ē-rās′, *vt.* [E-RASED′; E-RAS′ING.] To obliterate, as by scraping or rubbing out; efface. [< L. *e*, out, + *rado*, scratch.] Syn.: see CANCEL.—**e-ras′a-bl**(eᵊ or **-i-bl**(eᵊ, *a.*—**e-ras′er**, *n.* One who or that which erases; a sharp tool or a rubber for removing pencil- or ink-marks.—**e-rase′ment**‖, *n.*—**e-ra′sure**, *n.* **1.** The act of erasing or the state of being erased. **2.** Anything erased.

e-ra′sion, *l* ɪ-rē′ʒən; 2 ē-rā′zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of erasing; erasure. **2.** *Surg.* The operation of scraping away diseased material; specif., that of laying open a diseased joint and removing morbid tissue by scraping.

E-ras′mus, *l* ɪ-raz′mus; 2 ē-rās′mŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **E-ras′mus**, *l* ē-rūs′mŭs, 2 e-räs′mus; F. **É″rasme′**, *l* ā″rāsm′, 2 ā″rāsm′; It. Pg. Sp. **E-ras′mo**, *l* ē-rūs′mo, 2 e-räs′mo; L. **E-ras′mus.** **2. Desiderius** (1466–1536), a Dutch scholar and theologian. [Gr., amiable.]

E-ras′ti-an, *l* ɪ-ras′tɪ-an; 2 ē-rās′tɪ-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Swiss theologian Thomas Erastus, or the doctrine attributed to him. **2.** In a loose sense, designating undue subservience of the Church to the State. [< Thomas *Erastus* (1524–1583), Swiss theologian.]—**E-ras′ti-an, *n.*** An adherent of Erastianism.—**E-ras′ti-an-ism**, *n.*—**E-ras′ti-an-ize**, *vt. & vi.*

Er′a-to, *l* er′ə-to; 2 ĕr′a-to, *n. Class. Myth.* The muse of lyric and erotic poetry.

Er″a-tos′the-nes, *l* er″ə-tos′thɪ-nɪz; 2 ĕr″a-tŏs′the-nēz, *n.* A Greek astronomer and philosopher (276–195 B. C.).

er′bi-um, *l* ûr′bɪ-um; 2 ĕr′bi-ŭm, *n.* A metallic element of the rare earth group. It is found in gadolinite and some other minerals. See ELEMENT.

Erck″mann′, *l* erk′mən; 2 ĕrk″mänʹ, **Emile** (1822–1899). A French novelist who collaborated with Chatrian.

Er′cles, *n.* Hercules; a corruption.

ere, *l* ār; 2 ĕr (*not* *l* ɪr; 2 ēr), *prep. & conj.* **1.** Prior to, in time. **2.** (1) Earlier or sooner than; rather than. (2) Before. [AS. *ǽr*.] **before.]—ere″long′**, *adv.* Ere long; before long.—**ere′now″**, *adv.* Before this time.—**ere′while″**‖, *adv.* Some time ago; heretofore. **ere′whiles″**‡.

Er′e-bus, *l* erʹɪ-bus; 2 ĕr′e-bŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A place of utter darkness between the earth and Hades. **2.** A volcano in South Victoria Land, antarctic regions; 12,367 ft.

Er″ech-the′um, *l* er″ek-thīʹum; 2 ĕr″ĕc-thē′ŭm, *n. Gr. Arch.* The temple of Athena Polias on the Acropolis of Athens, north of the Parthenon, and near the northern wall: an oblong Ionic structure with wings and porticoes: now a ruin. [< Gr. *Erechtheus*, an Attic hero.] **Er″ec-the′um**‡; **Er″ech-thei′on**‡.

E-rech′theus, *l* ɪ-rekʹthɪūs; 2 e-rēc′thŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Hephæstus and Atthis, brought up by Athena; king of Athens; worshiped as a god; built the Erechtheum.

e-rect′, *l* ɪ-rekt′; 2 e-rĕct′. I[a]. *vt.* **1.** (1) To rear or set up, as a building; build. (2) To assemble the parts of and set in place for use. Hence (3), to construct or establish; found; form; as, to *erect* a theory. **2.** To set up in an upright or perpendicular position; lift up; as, to *erect* a flagpole; to *erect* the ears. **3.** To raise to higher or a designated position; give prominence to; elevate; exalt. **4.** *Geom.* To draw upon some base or plan, as a geometrical figure or architectural design. **5.** *Optics.* To cause (an inverted image) to become erect. **6.** *Biol.* To raise to higher grade of classification; as, to *erect* a family into an order.

II. *a.* **1.** Upright in position, form, or person; vertical. **2.** Directed upward. **3.** Free from depression or humiliation. **4.** Attentive; alert. [< L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigo*, set up, < *e*, out, + *rego*, lead straight.] Syn.: see CONSTRUCT; INSTITUTE; RAISE.—**e-rect′er**, *n.* Same as ERECTOR.—**e-rec′tile**(eᵊ, *a.* Susceptible of erection; as, *erectile* feathers. **e-rect′a-bl**(eᵊ‡.—**e″rec-til′i-ty**, *n.*—**e-rec′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of building or constructing; also, the state of being erected. **2.** A raising to and fixing in an upright position; a setting up. **3.** A building or structure. **4.** *Physiol.* The raising up or stiffening of a part which consists of erectile tissue; also, the state of being so raised and stiffened.—**e-rec′tiv**(eᵊ, *a.* Tending to erect or raise.—**e-rect′ly**, *adv.*—**e-rect′ness**, *n.*—**e-rec′tor**, *n.* [-TORS or EᵊREC-TO′RES, *pl.*] One who or that which erects, as a builder or a muscle.

er″e-ma-cau′sis, *l* er″ɪ-ma-kôʹsɪs; 2 ĕr″e-ma-cą′sis, *n. Chem.* The process of gradual decay by oxidation in animal or vegetable matter when in contact with air and moisture. **er″e-mo-cau′sis**‡.

er′e-mite, *l* erʹɪ-mɑɪt; 2 ĕr′e-mīt, *n.* A hermit. [< Gr. *erēmītēs*, < *erēmos*, lonely.] **er′e-myte**†.—**er″e-mit′ic, er″e-mit′i-cal, er′e-mit′ish**, *a.*

er′e-mo-phyte, *l* erʹɪ-mo-fɑɪt; 2 ĕr′e-mo-fīt, *n. Ecol.* Any individual of a society of desert plants.

er′e-thism, *l* erʹɪ-thɪzm; 2 ĕr′e-thĭsm, *n. Med.* Abnormal excitability or irritability. [< Gr. *erethismos*, < *erethizō*, rouse to anger, < *erethō*, provoke.]

Er′furt, *l* erʹurt; 2 ĕr′furt, *n.* A town in S. Prussia; noted for its many sieges; pop. 129,650.

erg, *l* ûrg; 2 ĕrg, *n.* In the C. G. S. system, the unit of work and of energy, being the work done in moving a body one centimeter against the force of one dyne. See UNIT. [< Gr. *ergon*, work.] **er′gon**‡.—**erg′met″er**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the efficiency of an electric current in ergs.

ɛr′gal, *l* ûrʹgəl; 2 ĕr′gal, *n. Physics.* The quantity or analytic function that expresses the potential energy of a system and diminishes when work is done by the system. [< Gr. *ergon*, work.]

er′go, *l* ûrʹgo; 2 ĕr′gō, *adv.* Hence; therefore. [L.]

er′go-graph, *l* ûrʹgo-grɑf; 2 ĕr′gō-grą̆f, *n.* An instrument for registering on a moving drum the movement of a finger in lifting a weight: used as an index of mental excitement, fatigue, etc., as the work done is dependent on the mental condition. [< Gr., *ergon*, work, + -GRAPH.]—**er-gom′e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for the measurement of mental exertion or fatigue. [+ -METER.]

er′gon, *l* ûrʹgen; 2 ĕr′gŏn, *n.* **1.** Work, measured in terms of the quantity of heat to which it is equivalent. [W.] **2.** Same as ERG. [< Gr. *ergon*, work.]

er′got, *l* ûrʹgət; 2 ĕr′gŏt, *n.* **1.** A fungus that sometimes takes the place of the grain in rye and other grasses: used medicinally in parturition. **2.** The disease caused by this growth. [F., also *argot*, spur.]—**er′got-ed**, *a.*

er′got-ism, *l* ûrʹgət-ɪzm; 2 ĕr′gŏt-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A disease or morbid condition produced by excessive doses of ergot; poisoning from ergotized grain. **2.** The formation of ergot in grasses. [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergot*, ergot.]

er′got-ize, *l* ûrʹgət-ɑɪz; 2 ĕr′gŏt-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To change into or affect with ergot.

Er′ic, *l* erʹɪk; 2 ĕr′ic, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. E. the Red**, a Scandinavian navigator: settled in Iceland in 982; discovered and colonized Greenland in 983. [Scand., ever king.]

er″i-ca′ceous, *l* erʺɪ-kēʹshus; 2 ĕr″i-cā′shŭs, *a. Bot.* Of or relating to a family (*Ericaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, or herbs—the heath family—natives of temperate or cold climates.

Er′ic-son, *l* erʹɪk-sən; 2 ĕr′ic-son, **Leif.** A Norse adventurer; reputed son of Eric the Red; traditional discoverer of North America about 1000 A. D. **Er′ics-son**‡.

Er′ics-son, *l* erʹɪk-sən; 2 ĕr′ic-son, **John** (1803–1889). A Swedish engineer; invented the screw propeller; built the "Monitor."

E′rie, *l* ɪʹrɪ; 2 ēʹri, *n.* **1.** One of the Great Lakes; length, 240 m.; width, 58 m.; area, 9,960 sq. m. **2.** A city in N. W. Pennsylvania; pop. 93,370.—**Erie canal**, a canal, 326 m. long, from Buffalo to Albany, N. Y.

E-rig′e-na, *l* ɪ-rɪjʹe-nə; 2 e-rĭg′e-na, **Johannes Scotus** (833?–886?). An Irish scholastic philosopher.

e-rig′er-on, *l* ɪ-rɪjʹər-en; 2 e-rĭg′er-ŏn, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of mainly North-American weedy herbs of the aster family, bearing usually solitary heads with numerous narrow violet, purple, or white ray-flowers. **2.** [e-] Any plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *ērigerōn*, < *ēri*, early, + *gerōn*, old man.]

E′rin, *l* ɪʹrɪn *or* erʹɪn; 2 ēʹrin *or* ĕr′in, *n.* The ancient native, and still poetic, name for Ireland. [Cor. of *Eire.*]

er″i-na′ceous, *l* erʺɪ-nēʹshus; 2 ĕr″i-nā′shŭs, *a.* Of or like a hedgehog. [< L. *erinaceus*, < *er*, hedgehog.]

e-rin′go, *n.* Same as ERYNGO.

e-rin′ys, *l* ɪ-rɪnʹɪs *or* ɪ-rɑɪʹnɪs; 2 e-rin′ys *or* e-rī′nys, *n.* [-Y-ES, *l* ɪ-ɪz; 2 -y-ēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* Any one of the three Eumenides or avenging deities, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra, the Roman Furies. **E-rin′ny-es**‡; **E-rin′nys**‡.

E′ris, *l* ɪʹrɪs *or* erʹɪs; 2 ēʹris *or* ĕr′is, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Nyx; sister of Ares, and goddess of discord.

e-ris′tic, *l* ɪ-rɪsʹtɪk; 2 e-rĭs′tic, *a.* **1.** Relating to controversy. **2.** Prone to dispute. [< Gr. *eristikos*, < *eris*, strife.] **e-ris′ti-cal**‡. —**e-ris′tic, *n.*** A disputatious person.

Er″i-tre′a, *l* erʺɪ-treʹə; 2 ĕr″i-tre′a, *n.* An Italian colony in Abyssinia; 45,800 sq. m.; pop. 450,000.—**Er″i-tre′an**, *a.*

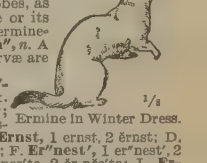
Er″l-van′, *l* erʺɪ-vɑnʹ; 2 ĕr″i-vän′, *n.* **1.** A government in N. E. Armenia; 10,725 sq. m.; pop. 1,034,800. **2.** Its capital; pop. 34,000.

Er-ji′as, *n.* Same as ARGÆUS.

erl′king″, *l* ûrlʹkɪŋ″; 2 ĕrl′king″, *n.* In Teutonic folk-lore, a malicious giant or power especially spiteful to children.

Er′lang-en, *l* erʹlɑŋ-en; 2 ĕr′läng-ĕn, *n.* A university town in Bavaria; pop. 23,440

er′min(eᵊs, *l* ûrʹmɪn; 2 ĕr′min, *n.* **1.** A weasel-like carnivore, the stoat, especially in its winter dress, which is white with a black tail-tip. **2.** Its fur, used in Europe for the facings of official robes, as of judges; hence, the judicial office or its ideal purity. [OF., < OHG. *harmin*, ermine-fur.]—**er′mined**, *a.*—**er′mine-moth″**, *n.* A moth (*Yponomeuta padella*) whose larvæ are very destructive to vegetation.


Ermine in Winter Dress.
1/2

er′myte†, *n.* Same as HERMIT.—**er′myt-age**†, *n.* [ern†.

erne, *l* ûrn; 2 ĕrn, *n.* An eagle. **earn**†; [ern†.

Er′nest, *l* ûrʹnest; 2 ĕr′nĕst, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. G. Sw. **Ernst**, *l* ernst, 2 ĕrnst; D. **Er-nes′tus**, *l* er-nesʹtus, 2 ĕr-nĕs′tus; F. **Er″nest′**, *l* er″nestʹ, 2 ĕr″nĕst′; It. Pg. Sp. **Er-nes′to**, *l* er-nesʹto, 2 ĕr-nĕs′to; L. **Er-nes′tus**, *l* ûr-nesʹtus, 2 ĕr-nĕs′tŭs. [Teut., eagiestone.]

e-rog′e-nous, *l* ɪ-rojʹɪ-nus; 2 e-rŏg′e-nŭs, *a.* Producing erotic feeling; exciting sexual desire. [< Gr. *erōs*, love, + -GENOUS.] **er″o-gen′ic**‡.

E′ros, *l* ɪʹres; 2 ēʹrŏs, *n.* [E-RO′TES, *l* ɪ-rōʹtɪz; 2 e-rō′tēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The god of love; the Roman Cupid. **2.** *Astron.* An asteroid of the sixth magnitude discovered on Aug. 13, 1898.

e-rose′, *l* ɪ-rōsʹ; 2 e-rōs′, *a.* Appearing as if gnawed; specif., in botany, having an irregularly toothed margin. [< *erosus*; see EROSION.]

e-ro′sion, *l* ɪ-rōʹʒən; 2 e-rō′zhon, *n.* The wearing away of rocks, as by water. [< L. *e*, off, + *rodo*, gnaw.]—**e-rode′**, *vt. & vi.* [E-ROD′ENᵊ; E-ROD′ING.] **1.** To gnaw or wear away. **2.** *Geol.* To wear away, as by various agencies.—**e-rod′ed**, *pa.* Appearing as if eaten or gnawed away; especially, having the margin jagged or irregularly toothed, as a leaf. **e-rose′**‡.—**e-ro′dent. I.** *a. Med.* Causing erosion; caustic: said of certain drugs. **II.** *n.* A caustic remedial agent.—**e-rod′i-bl**(eᵊ, *a.*—**e-ro′siv**(eᵊs, *a.*

e-rot′ic, *l* ɪ-retʹɪk; 2 e-rŏt′ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to passionate love; amorous; amatory. **e-rot′i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.*

1. An amatory poem. **2.** *sing.* or *pl.* A theory or science of love. **e″ro-tol′o-gy‡.** [< Gr. *erōtikos*, < *erō(t-)s*, love.] **—e-rot′i-cism,** *n.* Erotic tendency or character.—**e-ro″to-ma′ni-a,** *n.* A morbid propensity to love or make love.

er″pe-tol′o-gy, 1 ûr″pi-tol′o-ji; 2 ĕr″pe-tŏl′o-gy, *n.* Herpetology: an erroneous form.—**er″pe-tol′o-gist,** *n.*

er(r[F], 1 ûr; 2 ĕr, *v.* [ERRED, ERD[S]; ERR′ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To wander from the truth; mistake. **2.** To go astray morally; sin. **3.** To miss one's aim. **4‖.** To wander: the original sense. **II†.** *t.* To mislead; also, to miss or mistake. [< L.[F] *erro*, wander.] Syn.: see WANDER.—**er′ran-cy,** *n.* **1.** The condition of erring or of containing errors; liability to err. **2.** Frequent change, or liability to change.

er′rand, 1 er′end; 2 ĕr′and, *n.* **1.** A trip or journey made to carry a message or do a commission. **2.** The object of a going or coming; the business or commission to be done or message to be given by a messenger; as, he has half a dozen *errands* at the shop. [< AS. *ærende*, < √ *ar*, go.]

er′rant, 1 er′ent; 2 ĕr′ant, *a.* **1.** Roving or wandering. **2.** Erring; erratic. **3†.** Same as ARRANT. [OF., ppr. of *errer*, wander.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**er′rant-ry,** *n.* The vocation, conduct, or career of a knight errant.

er-ra′ta, *n.* Plural of ERRATUM.

er-rat′ic, 1 e-rat′ik; 2 ĕ-răt′ic, *a.* **1.** Not conforming to rules or standards; irregular; eccentric. **2.** Wandering; straying. **3.** *Geol.* Transported from the original site by natural agencies. [< L.[F] *erraticus*, < *erro*, wander.] **er-rat′i-cal‡.** Syn.: see IRREGULAR; QUEER.—**er-rat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

er-ra′tum, 1 e-rē′tum; 2 ĕ-rā′tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] An error, as in writing or printing. [L.]

er′rhine, 1 er′in; 2 ĕr′in. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promotive of sneezing and nasal discharges. **II.** *n.* A medicine to be snuffed; a sternutatory. [< Gr. *errhinon*, < *en*, in, + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

er′ring-ly, 1 ûr′[or er′]iŋ-li; 2 ĕr′[or ĕr′]ing-ly, *adv.* In an erring manner; mistakenly.

er-ro′ne-ous, 1 e-rō′ni-us: 2 ĕ-rē′ne-ŭs, *a.* Marked by error; mistaken. [< L. *erro*, wander.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

er′ror, 1 er′er: 2 ĕr′or, *n.* **1.** The condition of erring, or going astray from the truth, especially in matters of opinion or; belief; also, deviation from a right standard of judgment or conduct, as through ignorance or inadvertence: mistake. **2.** Something done, said, or believed wrongly; a deviation from correctness or accuracy, or from truth. **3.** *Baseball.* Any misplay which prolongs the batsman's time at bat or permits a base-runner to make one or more bases. Misplays made by catcher or pitcher, as a passed ball or a wild pitch, are not scored as *errors*. **4.** A violation or neglect of duty; transgression; sin. **5.** *Chr. Sci.* A supposition that pleasure and pain, that intelligence, substance, life, are existent in matter.

Error is neither Mind nor one of Mind's faculties. *Error* is the contradiction of Truth. *Error* is a belief without understanding. *Error* is unreal because untrue. It is that which seemeth to be and is not. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 472 [STEWART, '10.] [OF., < L. *erro*, wander.]

Syn.: balk, blunder, bull, fallacy, falsity, fault, hallucination, mistake, omission, oversight, unsoundness. See DELUSION; FOIBLE.—Ant.: accuracy, certainty, correction, correctness, exactness, rectification, soundness, surety, truth.

Erse, 1 ûrs; 2 ĕrs, *n.* The language of the Scottish Highlanders; also, the Irish Gaelic. [Cor. of IRISH.]—**Erse,** *a.*

Er′skine, 1 ûr′skin; 2 ĕr′skin, *n.* **1. John** (1695–1768), of Carnoch; a Scottish jurist. **2. Lord** (1750–1823), Thomas Erskine, a Scottish advocate; Lord Chancellor; defended Lord George Gordon, Thomas Paine, and Queen Caroline.

erst, 1 ûrst; 2 ĕrst, **I.** *adv.* [Poet.] **1.** Formerly; long ago; once **2.** In the beginning. **II.** *a.* First. [< AS. *ærst.*]—**erst′while″. I.** *a.* Former. **II.** *adv.* Formerly.

er″u-bes′cence, 1 er″u-bes′ens; 2 ĕr″u-bĕs′ĕnç, *n.* The process or condition of growing red; redness; blush [< LL. *erubescentia*, < L. *erubesco*, blush.] **er″u-bes′cen-cy‡.**—**er″u-bes′cent,** *a.* Reddening or reddish; blushing.

er″u-bes′cite, 1 er″u-bes′ait; 2 ĕr″u-bĕs′īt, *n. Mineral.* Bornite.

er″ruc-ta′tion, 1 i″ruk-tē′shan: 2 ĕ″rŭc-tā′shon, *a.* The act of belching: also, that which is thrown off in belching. [< L. *eructo*, < *e*, out, + *ructo*, belch.]—**e-ruct′, e-ruc′tate‖,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-TAT-ED; -TAT-ING.] **1.** To emit by eructation. **2.** To void wind from the stomach through the mouth with noise; belch.

er′u-dite, 1 er′u-(*or* -yu-]dait: 2 ĕr′u-(*or* -yu-]dīt, *a.* Very learned: scholarly. [< L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudisco*, instruct, < *e*, from, + *rudis*, rude.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**er″u-di′tion.** *n.* **1.** Complete and various scholarship. **2.** The act of instructing. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; LEARNING; WISDOM.

e-ru′gi-nous, 1 i-rū′ji-nus; 2 e-rŭ′gi-nŭs, *a.* Of or like copper-rust; green. [< L. *æruginosus*, < *æs*, copper.]

e-rum′pent, 1 i-rum′pent; 2 e-rŭm′pĕnt, *a. Bot.* Bursting forth, as if through the epidermis, as in the case of certain fungi. [< L. *erumpo*, break out, < *e*, out, + *rumpo*, burst.]

e-rupt′[S], 1 i-rupt′; 2 e-rŭpt′, *v.* **I.** *i.* To cause to burst forth. **II.** *i.* To break out suddenly and with violence, as a volcano. [< L. *e*, out, + *rumpo*, burst.]—**e-rup′tion,** *n.* **1.** A breaking forth with violence; bursting out. **2.** That which bursts forth, as lava from a volcano. **3.** A breaking out, as in a rash. **4.** Figuratively, any sudden outbreak, as of armed forces.

e-rup′tiv(e[S], 1 i-rup′tiv; 2 e-rŭp′tiv, *a.* Pertaining or tending to eruption. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

-ery, *suffix.* Used in nouns of French origin, and by analogy in other cases, denoting 'a business,' 'place of business,' 'place where things are collected'; as, cemetery (a sleeping place); mystery (something kept in concealment), pottery, printery, confectionery, etc. See also -ARY, -ORY. [< F. *-erie*, < L. *-eria*, *-aria*, *t.* of *-erius*, *-arius*; see -ARY.]

Er″y-man′thi-an, 1 er″i-man′thi-an; 2 ĕr″y-măn′thi-an, *a. Gr. Myth.* Designating the wild boar which ravaged **Erymanthus,** a mountain chain in Arcadia, the capture alive of which was the fourth of twelve labors of Hercules.

e-ryn′go, 1 i-riŋ′go; 2 e-rŭŋ′gŏ, *n.* **1.** Any one of various coarse herbs of the genus *Eryngium*. **2†.** The candied root of sea-eryngo, formerly deemed an aphrodisiac. [< L. *eryngion*, < Gr. *ēryngion*, dim. of *ērynges*, eryngo.] **e-ryn′gus‡.**

er″y-sip′e-las, 1 er″i-sip′i-les; 2 ĕr″y-sĭp′e-las, *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory infectious disease of the skin, accompanied by fever. [< Gr. *erythros*, red, + *pella*, skin.]—**er″y-si-pel′a-tous,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of erysipelas. **er″y-sip″e-lat′ic‡; er″y-sip′e-lous‡.**—**er″y-sip′e-loid,** *n. Pathol.* An erysipelatous disease from infection.

Er″y-the′a, 1 er″i-thī′a; 2 er″y-thē′a, *n.* One of the four sisters who guarded the golden apples of Hera (Juno). See HESPERIDES. [< L. *Erythea*, island where Geryon dwelt.]

er″y-the′ma, 1 er″i-thī′ma; 2 ĕr″y-thē′ma, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A superficial skin-disease characterized by abnormal redness, but without swelling or fever. **2.** Abnormal redness of the cheek in hectic fever. [< Gr. *erythēma*, < *erythros*, red.] **—er″y-the-mat′ic,** *a.* Relating to or partaking of erythema.

Er″y-thræ′a, 1 er″i-thrī′a; 2 ĕr″y-thrē′a, *n. Bot.* One of a considerable genus (*Erythræa*) of low annual herbs of the gentian family with opposite sessile leaves and clusters of rose-purple or reddish flowers. [< Gr. *erythraia*, *f.* of *erythraios*, red.]—**er″y-thre′an,** *a.* **1.** Red. **2.** Pertaining to or designating the Red Sea. [< L. *erythræus*, < Gr. *erythraios*, red.] **er″y-thræ′an‡.**

e-ryth′rin, 1 i-rith′rin; 2 e-rŷth′rin, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) contained in various lichens, as *Rocella tinctoria*, from which it is extracted by milk of lime. **2.** *Mineral.* Same as ERYTHRITE, 1.

e-ryth′rism, 1 i-rith′rizm; 2 e-rŷth′rĭzm, *n.* Morbid fondness for red; abnormal or excessive redness, especially when exhibited by certain dichromatic birds, as the screech-owl (*Scops asio*), which has two distinct plumage-phases, one grayish and the other red. [< Gr. *erythros*, red.]—**er″y-thris′mal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting erythrism.

e-ryth′rite, 1 i-rith′rait; 2 e-rŷth′rīt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* (1) A crimson and peach-red, transparent, sectile, hydrous cobalt arsenate ($CO_3As_2O_8+8H_2O$), found crystallized in the monoclinic system and also earthy. (2) A flesh-red orthoclase. **2.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_4H_{10}O_4$) contained in certain lichens; used in Bright's disease. **e-ryth′ri-tol‡.**

e-ryth″ro-ma′ni-a, *n. Psychol.* Compulsive blushing.

e-ryth″ro-me-lal′gi-a, *n. Pathol.* A nervous disease of the extremities, characterized by persistent redness on the soles of the feet or palms of the hands, with burning pain.—**er″y-throph′i-lous,** *a. Biol.* Tending to stain with red coloring-matter.—**e-ryth″ro-pho′bi-a,** *n* Aversion to or fear of the color red.

Erz′ber-ger, 1 erts′ber-ger; 2 ĕrts′bĕr-ger, **Matthias** (1875–1921). German statesman; Vice-Chancellor of German Republic; signer of Armistice granted by the Allies, Nov. 11, 1918; assassinated.

Erze′rum, 1 erz′rūm; 2 ĕrz′rum, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in N. W. Armenia; 19,686 sq. m.; pop. 646,000. **2.** Its capital, an ancient fortified city; pop. 80,000; entered by the Russians, Feb. 16, 1916.

Er″zin-gan′, 1 er″zin-gän′; 2 ĕr″zin-găn′, *n.* A town in W. Armenia; pop. 20,000; taken by the Russians, July 25, 1916.

es-, *prefix.* Form of EX- in many words of Romance origin, as *escape*, *escheat*, *exchange* (now *exchange*).

-es, *suffix.* Used (1) to form many plurals, as *boxes*, *churches*: (2) to form 3d person singular of the present indicative of verbs ending in a vowel, as *goes*, *sees*. [(1) (*a*) ME. *-es*, *-is*, < AS. *-as*; (*b*) < L. *-es*, a pl. termination in the 3d declension. (2) ME. *-es*, *-s*, < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*.]

E. S., *abbr.* Ells Scotch.

E′sau, 1 ī′sô; 2 ē′sa, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **E″sa″ü′,** 1 ē″za″ü′; 2 g″zä″ü′. L. **E-sa′vus,** 1 i-sē′vus, 2 e-sā′vŭs. **2.** *Bib.* The eldest son of Isaac; ancestor of Edomites; sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. *Gen.* xxv, 25. [Heb., hairy.]

es″ca″drille′, 1 es″ka″dril′, *or* (*F.*) es″ka″drī′; 2 ĕs″ca″drĭl′, *or* (*F.*) ĕs″ca″drī′. *n.* [F.] A squadron of military aeroplanes; the smallest group formation. In the French military service, the personnel of a division of the flying corps with six air-planes.

es″ca-lade′, 1 es″ka-lēd′; 2 ĕs″ca-lād′. **I.** *vt.* [-LAD′ED[S]; -LAD′ING.] *Mil.* To mount and enter by means of a ladder; scale, as a wall. **II.** *n. Mil.* An attack to scale ramparts, etc. [F., < L. *scala*, ladder.]

es′ca-la″tor, 1 es′ka-lē″tor; 2 ĕs′ca-lā″tor, *n.* A moving stairway, built on the endless-chain principle, used in stores, railroad-stations, etc.: a copyrighted term. [< F. *escalade*, < It. *scalata*, < L. *scala*, ladder.] **[es-cal′op‡.**

es-cal′lop, 1 es-kel′ap; 2 ĕs-cal′op, *v.* & *n.* Same as SCALLOP.

Es″ca-na′ba, 1 es″ka-nē′ba; 2 ĕs″ca-nā′ba, *n.* A city in N. Michigan; pop. 13,110.

es′ca-pade, 1 es′ka-pēd; 2 ĕs′ca-pād, *n.* **1.** An act in reckless disregard of propriety; a mischievous prank. **2.** An escape. **3.** A plunging or kicking, as of a horse. [F.]

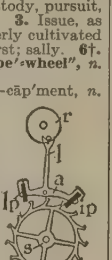
es-cape′, 1 es-kēp′; 2 ĕs-cāp′, *v.* [ES-CAPED′[S]; ES-CAP′ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To flee from so as to get clear of; obtain security or deliverance from; get out of the way of; get away from. **2.** To come safely through; enjoy immunity from; evade; avoid; elude. **3.** To slip out or away from; especially, to be uttered inadvertently by; slip from the notice or memory of; as, no complaint *escaped* him. **II.** *i.* **1.** To succeed in getting away from or in avoiding custody, restraint, pursuit, danger, or annoyance; emerge into safety or freedom. **2.** To receive or enjoy exemption from threatening harm; also, to elude notice or attention

or to slip away, as from notice or from memory; as, to *escape* from a captor. **3.** To find vent or egress from confinement or restraint; issue; as, water *escapes* from a leak. [< LL.ᵒᵖ *ex capa*, < L. *ex*, out of, + LL. *capa*, cape.]

Syn.: abscond, avoid, be acquitted, be cleared, be set free, decamp, depart, elude, evade, flee, fly, get away, get off, go free, shun. To *escape* is to get away clear; to *flee* or *fly* is to attempt it, with or without success; to *abscond* is both to *flee* and to hide, or at least to seek concealment and obscurity. To *escape* may be noble and worthy; to *abscond* is ordinarily an act of cowardice and guilt. See AVOID.—**es-cap'er**, *n.*

es-cape', *n.* **1.** A successful flight, as from custody, pursuit, or annoyance. **2.** Freedom from some evil. **3.** Issue, as of a fluid; leakage. **4.** *Bot.* Any plant formerly cultivated that now grows wild in fields. **5†.** An outburst; sally. **6†.** An inadvertence; act of transgression.—**es-cape'-wheel"**, *n.* A toothed wheel in an escapement.

es-cape'ment, 1 es-kēp'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕs-cāp'ment, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device, used in timepieces for securing a uniform movement.



Anchor Escapement of a Watch (def. 1).
a, anchor: *l*, lever or fork: *ip*, impulse pallet: *ip*, locking pallet; *r*, roller.

Ordinarily it consists of two principal members, an escape-wheel and a detent or lock, through which periodical impulses are imparted to the pendulum or balance-wheel, to keep it in oscillation, and to which, in turn, motion is imparted by the return movement of the balance-wheel or pendulum. These alternate motions of the locking member serve to arrest and release the escape-wheel at uniform intervals, thus governing the progressive movement of the time-train connected with it.

2‖. The act or escaping; an escape or a means of escape; a vent.

es-carp', 1 es-kärp'; 2 ĕs-cärp', *n.* *Fort.* The inner wall or side of the ditch at the foot of a rampart: distinguished from *counterscarp*, the further or outer side.

es-carp'ment, 1 es-kärp'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕs-cärp'ment, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A precipitous artificial slope about a fortification or position. **2.** Any steep slope. [F.]

-escence, *suffix.* Used to form inceptive verbs. [< L. *-esco.*]

-escence, -escent, *suffixes* of nouns and adjectives corresponding to verbs in -ESCE.

esch'a-lot, 1 ĕsh'ə-lot; 2 ĕsh'ə-lŏt, *n.* Same as SHALLOT.

es'char¹, 1 es'kär; 2 ĕs'cär, *n.* Same as ESKAR. **es'car**‡.

es'char², *n.* *Pathol.* The dry crust produced by mortification or cauterization; a slough. [< OF. *escare.*] **es'car**‡.—**es"cha-rot'ic.** **1.** *a.* *Med.* Able to destroy living tissue and form an eschar. **II.** *n.* A powerful caustic.

es"cha-tol'o-gy, 1 es"kə-tel'o-jı; 2 ĕs"ca-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* *Theol.* The branch that treats of death, resurrection, immortality, the end of the world, final judgment, and the future state. [< Gr. *eschatos*, extreme, + -OLOGY.]—**es"cha-to-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**es"cha-tol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or writer on eschatology.

es-cheat', 1 es-chīt'; 2 ĕs-chēt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To take possession of as forfeited. **II.** *i.* To revert to the state or crown, as by reason of the non-existence of heirs. **es-cheat'a-bl**(ᵉᵖ, *a.*

es-cheat', *a.* Forfeited; escheated.

es-cheat', *n.* *Law.* **1.** The reversion of lands, in the United States to the State, in England to the crown, in default of heirs or devisees. **2.** In feudal law, reversion of an estate to the lord of the fee on failure of heirs or service. **3.** Forfeiture of property, real or personal, for default; confiscation. [< OF. *eschet*, orig. pp. of *escheoir*, fall to.]

Esch'en-bach, 1 ĕsh'en-bāĸ; 2 ĕsh'ĕn-bäĸ, **Wolfram von.** A German minnesinger who lived about 1200(?); *Parcifal.*

es-chew', 1 es-chū'; 2 ĕs-chu', *vt.* To shun, as something unworthy or injurious. [< OF. *eschuer*, shun.] Syn.: see AVOID.—**es-chew'al,** *n.* The act of eschewing or avoiding.

Esch-scholt'zi-a, 1 e-shōlt'si-ə; 2 ĕ-shōlt'si-ä, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of smooth herbs of the poppy family with dissected leaves and long-peduncled yellow flowers, of western North America. The California poppy is the best-known. [< J. F. von *Eschscholtz*, German naturalist.]

Eschscholtzia.
a, a fruit-pod.

es"co-pette', 1 es'ko-pet'; 2 ĕs"co-pĕt', *n.* A short carbine. [< Sp. *escopeta*, < It. *schioppetto*, dim. of *schioppo*, gun.]

Es-co'ri-al, 1 es-kŏ'rı-əl *or* (*Sp.*) es-kō"rı-ūl'; 2 ĕs-cŏ'rı-al *or* (*Sp.*) ĕs-cō"rı-äl', *n.* A palace and mausoleum of the Spanish kings, built by Philip II., in the 16th century, 27 m. N. W. of Madrid. **Es-cu'ri-al‡.**

es-cort', 1 es-kôrt'; 2 ĕs-côrt', *vt.* To accompany for the purpose of guarding; conduct; convoy. Syn.: see LEAD¹.

es'cort, 1 es'kôrt; 2 ĕs'côrt, *n.* **1.** A guard accompanying a person or property in transit, for protection, surveillance, as compulsion, or as a mark of respect. **2.** Safeguard; protection. [< F. *escorte.*]

es-cot'†, *vt.* To pay for the maintenance of.

es"cri-toire', 1 es'krı-twär'; 2 ĕs"cri-twär', *n.* A secretary; writing-desk. [OF., < L. *scribo*, write.]—**es"cri-to'ri-al,** *a.*

es-croll', 1 es-krōl'; 2 ĕs-crŏl', *n.* **1.** *Her.* A scroll. **2.** An escrow. [< OF. *escroele*, strip, dim. of *escroue* (< MD. *schroode*), strip.] **es-crol'**‡.

es-crow', 1 es-krō'; 2 ĕs-crŏ', *n.* *Law.* An instrument, under seal, placed in the hands of a third person for delivery to the grantee on some condition, the instrument being of no effect until delivery.

es'cu-age, 1 es'kiu-ıj; 2 ĕs'cū-aġ, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A military tax paid in lieu of knight-service: originally, shield-service or personal military duty, a form of feudal tenure.

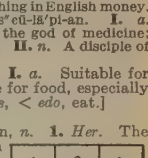
es-cu'do, 1 es-kū'tho; 2 ĕs-cu'tho, *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] **1.** A Spanish silver coin equal to ten reals; equivalent to 50 cents in American, or about two shillings, in English money. **2.** 1 es-kū'do; 2 ĕs-cu'do. The monetary unit of Portugal; normal value $1.08 in American or four shillings, five pence farthing in English money.

Es"cu-la'pi-an, 1 es"kiu-lē'pı-ən; 2 ĕs"cū-lā'pi-an. **I.** *a.* **Æs"cu-la'pi-an,** Relating to Æsculapius, the god of medicine; pertaining to the art of healing; medicinal. **II.** *n.* A disciple of Æsculapius; a physician.

es'cu-lent, 1 es'kiu-lent; 2 ĕs'cū-lĕnt. **I.** *a.* Suitable for food; edible. **II.** *n.* Anything suitable for food, especially a plant that is edible. [< L. *esculentus*, < *edo*, eat.]

Es-cu'ri-al, *n.* Same as ESCORIAL.

es-cutch'eon, 1 es-kuch'ən; 2 ĕs-cŭch'on, *n.* **1.** *Her.* The surface, usually shield-shaped, upon which armorial bearings are charged; the heraldic shield. The parts of an escutcheon are shown in the illustration. See under FIELD. **2.** Any shield-shaped surface or device. (1) *Zool.* (*a*) A surface distinguished by the character of the hair in the perineal region of many quadrupeds. (*b*) The ligamental depression behind the beak in a bivalve. (*c*) The mesoscutellum of a beetle. (2) An ornamented plate about a keyhole, or one to which a door-ring or a knocker is suspended. (3) *Naut.* That part of a ship's stern on which her name is inscribed. [< L.ᵒᵖ *scutum*, shield.]



Escutcheon (def. 1).
1. Dexter chief. 2. Middle chief. 3. Sinister chief. 4. Dexter flank. 5. Fess point. 6. Sinister flank. 7. Dexter base. 8. Middle base. 9. Sinister base. 10. Honor point. 11. Nombril point.

Esd., *abbr.* Esdras.

Es"dra-e'lon, 1 es"dra-ı'lan; 2 ĕs"dra-ē'lon, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). A great plain in Palestine; scene of many battles. *Judith*, III 9. **Es-dre'lon‡.**

Es'dras, 1 es'dras; 2 ĕs'dras, *n.* [Gr.] Ezra: the name of the first two books of the Apocrypha.

-ese, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives and nouns from names of cities and countries, as Chine*se*, Milane*se*, Tyrole*se*, etc. [< OF. *-ese*, < L. *-ensis.*]

E. S. E., *abbr.* East-southeast.

es'er-in, 1 es'ar-ın, *-in or* -ın; 2 ĕs'er-ın, *-in or* -ın, *n.* *Chem.* An

es'er-ine, ∫ alkaloid in the seed of Calabar bean, which contracts the pupil of the eye: used in ophthalmic surgery. [< W. Afr. *esere.*]

es'kar, 1 es'kər; 2 ĕs'car, *n.* A ridge of glacial gravel, formed between banks of ice. [< Ir. *eiscir*, ridge.] **es'ker‡.**

Es'ki-mo, 1 es'kı-mō; 2 ĕs'ki-mŏ, *n.* [MOSZ, pl.] One of the American natives of northern North America, short, dolichocephalic and light brown. [N.-Am. ind., 'eaters of raw flesh.']

Es'ki-mau‡.—**Eskimo dog,** one of a breed of large dogs used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.—**E. pie** [U. S.] a confection of chocolate enclosing a flavored cream, served cold: a protected trade-mark name.—**Es"ki-mo'an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the Eskimo race or its language. **Es'ki-mau'an‡.**

Es'march, 1 es'marsh; 2 ĕs'march, **Johannes Friedrich August von** (1823–1908). A German army surgeon, originator of first-aid packages and of bandages to check hemorrhage.

es'ne, 1 es'nı; 2 ĕs'ne, *n.* A hireling; serf. [AS.]

e-soph'a-gus, ∫ 1 ı-sef'ə-gus; 2 e-sŏf'a-ġŭs, *n.* The tube through **œ-soph'a-gus,** ∫ which food passes from the mouth to the stomach; the gullet. [< Gr. *oisō*, will bear, + *phagein*, eat.]—**e"so-phag'e-al,** *a.*—**œ-so-phag'e-al**‡; **e-soph'a-gal**‡.

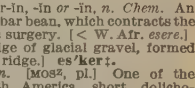
E-so'pi-an, 1 ı-sō'pı-ən; 2 e-sŏ'pi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Æsop, a Greek fabulist of the 1st century B. C. **E-sop'ic**‡.

es"o-ter'ic, 1 es"o-ter'ık; 2 ĕs"o-tĕr'ic, *a.* **1.** Confined to a select circle; confidential. **2.** Adapted exclusively for the initiated and enlightened few: opposed to *exoteric.* [< Gr. *esōterikos*, inner.]—**es"o-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

esp., **espec.**, *abbr.* Especially.

es-pal'ier, 1 es-pal'yər; 2 ĕs-pal'yer, *vt.* [F.] To train upon or promote developments by an espalier, as small trees.

es-pal'ier, *n.* **1.** A trellis on which to train small fruits. **2.** A tree trained on such a framework. [F., < L. *spatula*, blade.]


Espalier.

Es-par-te'ro, 1 es-pā-tē'ro; 2 ĕs-pä-tę'ro, **Joaquin Baldomero,** Duke of Vitoria (1792–1879). A Spanish statesman and general; regent.

es-par'to, 1 es-pār'to; 2 ĕs-pär'to, *n.* A strong-growing perennial rush-like grass of sandy regions in northern Africa and southern Spain: used for weaving. **es-par'to-grass‡.** [Sp.]

es-pe'cial, 1 es-pesh'əl; 2 ĕs-pĕsh'al, *a.* **1.** Exceptional; noteworthy. **2.** Particular or individual; special. [OF., < L. *specialis*, SPECIAL.]—**es-pe'cial-ly,** *adv.* Preeminently; particularly.

es'per-ance†, *n.* Hope.

Es"pe-ran'to, 1 es"pe-rān'to; 2 ĕs"pę-rän'to, *n.* A universal language invented about 1887 by Dr. L. Zamenhof, a Russian scholar, and containing 2,642 root-words. Its vocabulary, as far as was found practicable, consists of words common to every important European language, spelled more or less phonetically.—**Es"pe-ran'tist,** *n.*

es-pi'al, 1 es-paı'əl; 2 ĕs-pī'al, *n.* **1.** The action of a spy; a watching in secret; concealed observation. **2†.** A company of spies, or a spy.

es″piè″gle-rie′, 1 es″pyă″glē-rĭ′; 2 ĕs″pyĕ″glē-rē′, *n.* Roguish bantering. [F.]

es′pi-o-nage, 1 es′pɪ-o-nɪj; 2 ĕs′pi-o-năj, *n.* **1.** The practise of spying; excessive or offensive surveillance. **2.** *Mil.* To secure information as of the disposition or movements of troops, ships, munitions, etc. [< F. *espionnage*, < *espier*, espy.]

Es-pi′ri-to San′to, 1 es-pĭ′rĭ-to sän′to; 2 ĕs-pĭ′rĭ-to săn′to. A state in eastern Brazil; 17,308 sq. m.; pop. 479,000; capital, Victoria.

es″pla-nade′, 1 es″plə-nēd′; 2 ĕs″pla-năd′, *n.* A level open space, as before a fortress or along a waterside, for promenading. [OF., < *esplaner*, level.]

es-pouse′, 1 es-pauz′; 2 ĕs-pouş′, *vt.* [ES-POUSED′; ES-POUS′-ING.] **1.** To become the spouse of or take as a spouse; marry. **2.** To promise or give in marriage. **3.** To take upon oneself the advocacy or defense of, as of a cause; assume interest in; make one's own. **4†.** To pledge; commit. [< L.LL+F *sponsus*, pp. of *spondeo*, promise.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.—**es-pou′sal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a betrothal or a marriage. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of espousing; plighting of troths; betrothal; marriage. **2.** The adoption of a cause. Syn.: see MARRIAGE.—**es-pous′er,** *n.*

es-prin′gal†, *n.* Same as SPRINGALL.

es″prit′, 1 es″prĭ′; 2 ĕs″prĭ′, *n.* [F.] Spirit; wit.—**esprit de corps,** common devotion of members to an organization.

es-py′, 1 es-pī′; 2 ĕs-pȳ′, *v.* [ES-PIED′; ES-PY′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To get sight of; catch a glimpse of; discover. **2.** To observe closely; explore; spy. **II.** *i.* To keep close watch. [< OF. *espier*, < OHG. *spehōn*, spy.]

Esq., Esqr., *abbr.* [ESQS., ESQRS., *pl.*] Esquire.

-esque, *suffix.* Like in manner or style. [F.]

Es′qui-line, 1 es′kwĭ-lain; 2 ĕs′kwĭ-lĭn, *n.* A hill, the highest of the seven on which Rome is built.—**Es′qui-line,** *a.*

Es′qui-mau, 1 es′kĭ-mō; 2 ĕs′kĭ-mō, *n.* [-MAUX, *pl.*] Same as ESKIMO.

es-quire′, 1 es-kwaĭr′; 2 ĕs-kwīr′, *vt.* [ES-QUIRED′, ES-QUIR′ING.] To attend as esquire; wait on in public; escort; also, to address as or raise to the title of esquire.

es-quire′, *n.* **1.** A title of dignity, office, or courtesy ranking in England below that of *knight*.

In the United States the title is given specially to lawyers and justices of the peace, but very commonly to any man as a mark of respect, especially in the address of a letter.

2. In England, a landed proprietor; squire. **3.** A gentleman who acts as the escort of a lady in public. **4‖.** A knight's attendant; an armor-bearer. [< LL.F *scutarius*, shield-bearer.]

Es″qui″rol′, 1 es″kwĭ″rōl′; 2 ĕs″kwĭ″rōl′, **Jean Étienne Dominique** (1772–1840). A French alienist.

ess, 1 es; 2 ĕs, *n.* **1.** The letter *S*, *s*. **2.** An S-shaped worn. [< AS. *ess*, < L. *es*, letter s.] **es‡.**

-ess, *suffix.* Used to form feminine nouns; as, adventuress. [< F. *-esse* or AS. *-isse*. < Gr.L *-issa*.]

Es′sad Pa-sha′ Top-da′ni, 1 es′sad tep-dā′nĭ; 2 ĕs′săd tŏp-dä′nĭ (1865?–1920). Albanian soldier; leader of Albanian troops in the World War, 1914–1918; assassinated.

es-say′, 1 e-sē′; 2 ĕ-sā′, *vt.* **1.** To try to do or accomplish, especially something difficult; attempt. **2.** To put to the test or try (a person or thing); test the nature, quality, etc., of. Syn.: see ENDEAVOR.

es′say, 1 es′ē; 2 ĕs′a, *n.* **1.** A literary composition on some special subject, commonly briefer and less complete and formal than a *treatise;* latterly, any dissertation on a particular subject; a form of pure representative discourse. **2.** An endeavor; attempt; effort. **3†.** An assay. [< L.LL+OF *exigo*, < *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive.] Syn.: see ENDEAVOR; PROOF.—**es′say-ette,** *n.* A short essay.—**es′say-ist,** *n.* **1.** A writer of essays. **2.** One who makes an attempt.

Es′sen, 1 es′en; 2 ĕs′ĕn, *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 439,000) in S. W. Prussia; site of the Krupp factories; bombed by British and French aeroplanes, 1918.

es′sence, 1 es′ens; 2 ĕs′ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The intrinsic nature of anything; that which makes a thing what it is. **2.** Being or existence in the abstract; also, a being, especially a spiritual being. **3.** A solution, as of an essential oil in alcohol. **4.** Perfume; scent. [F., < L. *essentia*, < *esse*, be.]

Es-sene′, 1 e-sīn′; 2 ĕ-sēn′, *n.* One of an ascetic party or sect of the Jews, formed about the 2d century before the Christian era and existing till the fall of Jerusalem. They practised voluntary poverty, had community of goods, sought higher degrees of holiness and were mostly celibates. [< LL. *Essent*, < Gr. *Essēnoi*, Essenes.]

es-sen′tial, 1 e-sen′shəl; 2 ĕ-sĕn′shal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the essence or intrinsic nature of anything; substantial; basal; characteristic. **2.** Indispensable, necessary, or highly important, as to success or completeness; absolutely requisite; cardinal. **3.** Constituting, containing, or derived from the essence or any distinguishing constituent, as of a plant; constitutive; as, *essential* oils. **4.** Having real existence; real; actual: distinguished from *accidental*. **5.** Having the appearance or properties of an essence. **II.** *n.* That which is essential or characteristic; a necessary element. Syn.: (adjective) see INHERENT; NECESSARY; RADICAL; (noun) see NECESSITY; PREDESTINATION; WANT.—**essential oil,** a volatile oil giving a plant its odor.—**es-sen″ti-al′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Essentialness. **2.** Essence. **3.** An essential.—**es-sen′tial-ly,** *adv.*—**es-sen′tial-ness,** *n.*

Es″se-qui′bo, 1 es″ĭ-kĭ′bo; 2 ĕs″e-kĭ′bo, *n.* A river in British Guiana; 500 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Es′sex, 1 es′eks; 2 ĕs′ĕks, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1567–1601), Robert Devereux, an English courtier; favorite of Elizabeth; beheaded for treason. **2.** A county in S. E. England; 1,542 sq. m.; pop. 1,468,340; county-town, Chelmsford.

Ess′ling, 1 es′lĭŋ; 2 ĕs′ling, *n.* A village 7 m. E. of Vienna, Austria; here the French defeated the Austrians, 1809.

es-soin′, 1 e-sōin′; 2 ĕ-sōin′, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* (1) An excuse for non-appearance, as in court, or the allegation of such excuse. (2) The person so excused. **2†.** Excuse. [< OF. *essoine*, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), from, + *soin*, trouble.] **es-solgn′‡.—es-soin′,** *vt.* To excuse for not appearing at court.

es′so-nite, 1 es′o-nait; 2 ĕs′o-nit, *n.* *Mineral.* Cinnamon-stone. [< Gr. *hēssōn*, less, (< *ēka*, softly): because it is softer than some similar minerals.] **hes′so-nite‡.**

-est, *suffix.* Used to form (1) the superlative of adjectives, and (2) the second pers. sing. of present and past indicative. [(1) < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-ost*, *-st*. (Compar. *-es*, > *-er*, *-as*, > *-or*, + emphatic *t*). (2) < AS. *-est*, *-as*, *-st*, < pron. *t-*, thou.]

est., **estab.,** *abbr.* Established.

es-tab′lish, 1 es-tab′lĭsh; 2 ĕs-tăb′lish, *vt.* **1.** To settle or fix firmly; place on a permanent footing; settle securely, as in a business; found; ordain; institute. **2.** To prove the truth of; verify; substantiate; as, to *establish* a disputed will. **3.** To make firm, stable, or constant; build up; strengthen; restore; as, to *establish* one's health. **4.** To render valid by approval; ratify; sanction. **5.** To appoint (a church) as a national or state institution. **6.** In card-playing, to gain the command of (a suit). [< L.LL *stabilio*, < *stabilis*, stable.] Syn.: see CONFIRM; INSTITUTE; MAKE; RATIFY; SET; SETTLE.

es-tab′lish-ment, 1 es-tab′lĭsh-ment ; 2 ĕs-tăb′lish-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of establishing, or the state of being established, in any sense of the word. **2.** Anything established. (1) The body of persons composing a business organization, household, or any public or private institution, together with the premises they occupy; also, a place of business or a residence with its grounds and equipments. (2) An organized government or the force employed in administering it; especially, a military or naval organization, or the quota of officers and men belonging to it. (3) An ecclesiastical system established by law; state church. (4) A settlement in life; particularly, a fixed allowance or income.

es″ta-cade′, 1 es″tə-kēd′; 2 ĕs″ta-eād′, *n.* A stockade or dike of piles in a morass, sea, or river, to prevent an enemy's approach; also, any defensive work of stakes or piles. [F., < Sp. *estacada*, < *estaca*, STAKE1, *n.*] **es″ta-ca′do‡.**

es″ta-fet′, 1 es″tə-fet′; 2 ĕs″ta-fĕt′, *n.* A courier; especially, a military courier. [< F. *estafette*, < It. *staffetta*, < *staffa*, stirrup, < OHG. *stapho*, step.] **es″ta-fette′‡.**

Es″taing′, 1 des″tañ′; 2 dĕs″tăñ′, **Charles Hector, Count d′** (1729–1794). A French admiral; commanded fleet sent to aid American colonists.

es″ta″mi″net′, 1 es″tə″mĭ″nē′; 2 ĕs″tä″mĭ″ne′, *n.* [Fr.] A drinking-place, wine-shop. [To endow.

es-tate′‖, 1 es-tēt′; 2 ĕs-tāt′, *vt.* **1.** To bestow as an estate. **2.**

es-tate′, *n.* **1.** One's entire property; a tract of land; property left after death. **2.** Condition or state; social standing; rank; dignity; means. **3.** A class or order of persons in a state; *pl.*, in England, the lords spiritual and lords temporal, and commons. **4.** *Law.* The degree, nature, and amount of one's lawful interest in any property. **5.** [Archaic or Poet.] Pomp; display. [< L.OF *status*, STATE.] Syn.: see PROPERTY.—**estate of inheritance,** an estate which passes by law to the heir or heirs at the death of the possessor.—**Estates of the Realm** [Scot.], Parliament: so called before the Union in 1707.—**the fourth estate.** **1.** The newspaper press; journalism in general. **2.** The reporters' gallery in the House of Commons. MACAULAY *on Hallam's Constitutional Hist.* (1878).

es-teem′, 1 es-tīm′; 2 ĕs-tēm′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard as having worth or excellence; prize. **2.** To hold in estimation (favorable or unfavorable); value; estimate; also, to deem; estimate generally. **II‖.** *i.* To make an estimate; consider.

Syn.: appreciate, calculate, consider, deem, estimate, hold, prize, regard, think, value. *Esteem* and *estimate* alike imply to set a certain mental value upon, but *esteem* is less precise and mercantile than *calculate* or *estimate*. We *esteem* a jewel precious; we *estimate* it to be worth so much money. In popular usage *esteem*, as said of persons, denotes a union of respect and kindly feeling and, in the highest sense, of moral approbation; as, one whom I highly *esteem*. To *appreciate* anything is to be deeply or keenly sensible of or sensitive to its qualities or influence; as, to *appreciate* beauty or harmony; to *appreciate* one's services. To *prize* is to set a high value on for something more than merely commercial reasons. To *regard* (F. *regarder*, look at, observe) is to have a certain mental view favorable or unfavorable; as, I *regard* him as a friend; or, I *regard* him as a villain; *regard* has a distinctively favorable sense as applied to institutions, properties, duties, etc., but does not share the use of the noun *regard* as applied to persons; we *regard* the Sabbath; we *regard* a person's feelings; we have a *regard* for the person. See ADMIRE; APPRECIATE; LIKE. Compare ESTEEM, *n.*—Syn.: see synonyms for ABHOR.

es-teem′, *n.* **1.** Favorable opinion or estimation on the basis of worth, especially that based on moral characteristics; respect; regard. **2.** Character that commands respect or consideration; estimableness; as, a person of *esteem*. **3‖.** Estimation or judgment of merit or demerit; opinion; estimation. **4†.** Estimated value or gain; valuation. [< L.F *æstimo*, value.]

Syn.: estimate, estimation, favor, regard, respect. *Esteem* for a person is a favorable opinion on the basis of worth, especially of moral worth, joined with a feeling of interest in and attraction toward the person. *Regard* for a person is the mental

view or feeling that springs from a sense of his excellence, with a cordial and hearty friendliness. *Regard* is more personal and less distant than *esteem*, and adds a special kindliness; *respect* is a more distant word than *esteem*. *Respect* may be wholly on one side, while *regard* is commonly mutual; *respect* in the fullest sense is given to what is lofty, worthy, and honorable, or to a person of such qualities; but we may pay *respect* to station or office, regardless of the person holding it. *Estimate* has more of calculation; as, my *estimate* of the man, or of his abilities, is very high. *Estimation* involves the idea of calculation or appraisal with that of *esteem* or *regard*, and is especially used of the feeling entertained by numbers of people; as, he stood high in public *estimation*. Compare ESTEEM, *v.*; ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; REGARD.—Ant.: abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, contempt, dislike, hatred, loathing, repugnance.

es'ter, 1 es'tər; 2 ĕs'tĕr, *n. Chem.* A compound formed by substituting a hydrocarbon radical for the hydrogen of an acid; compound ether, or ethereal salt, as ethyl acetate. The natural fats are esters. [Coined by *Gmelin*, German chemist.]

Esth., *abbr.* Esther.

Es'ther, 1 es'tər; 2 ĕs'tĕr, *n. Bib.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Hes'ter‡; Hes'ther‡; Es'sie** (dim.). D. **Hes'ter,** 1 hes'tər, 2 hĕs'tĕr; F. **Es'ther',** 1 es'tər', 2 ĕs'tĕr'; G. **Es'ther,** 1 es'tər, 2 ĕs'tĕr; It. **Es'ter,** 1 es'ter, 2 ĕs'tĕr, **Es-ter're‡**; Es-thē'ra; Sp. **Es-ter',** 1 es-tĕr', 2 ĕs-tĕr'. **2.** A Jewess, the chief character of the Book of Esther. **3.** One of the books of the Old Testament, relating the deliverance of the Jews from the Persians in the time of Xerxes. [< Gr. *Esther*, < Heb. *Ester.*] [Per. the planet Venus.]

es-the'si-a, \ 1 es-thĭ'sɪ-ə *or* -ʒɪ-ə; 2 ĕs-thĕ'sĭ-a *or* -zhĭ-a, **æs-the'si-a,** ∫ *n. Physiol.* The capacity or state of feeling or sensation; sensibility. [< Gr. *aisthēsis*, feeling, < *aisthanomai*, perceive, < *aiō*, hear.] **es-**[or **æs-]the'sis‡.**

es-thet'ic, \ 1 es-thet'ĭk; 2 ĕs-thĕt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining **æs-thet'ic,** ∫ to beauty, taste, or the fine arts; artistic. **2.** Appreciating or loving the beautiful. **es-thet'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The philosophy of the beautiful; the principles underlying beauty. **2.** Esthetics. [< Gr. *aisthētikos*, perceptive.]—**es-**[or **æs-]the'si-om'e-ter,** *n. Psychophysics.* An instrument for measuring the degrees of discriminative sensitiveness to touch.—**es'thete, æs'thete,** *n.* A votary of art; a possessor of or a pretender to fine taste and artistic culture.—**es-**[or**æs-]thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**es-**[or **æs-]thet'ics,** *n.* The science of beauty and taste; knowledge of the fine arts and art criticism.

es"the-ti'cian, \ 1 es"thi-tish'ən; 2 ĕs"thĕ-tish'an, *n.* One de-**æs"the-ti'cian,** ∫ voted to esthetics; an expert in matters of taste.

es-thet'i-cism, \ 1 es-thet'ɪ-sizm; 2 ĕs-thĕt'ĭ-çism, *n.* Devotion **æs-thet'i-cism,** ∫ to beauty in its sensuous forms; also, the principles or spirit of those devoted to beauty in its sensuous forms.

Es-tho'ni-a, 1 es-thō'nɪ-ə; 2 ĕs-thō'ni-a. *n.* A republic on the Baltic, S. of the Gulf of Finland; 16,955 sq. m.; pop. 1,750,000; capital, Reval.—**Es-tho'ni-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a Finnish people inhabiting Esthonia and other districts. **2.** The language of this people.

Es"ti"enne', 1 ĕ"tĭ"en'; 2 ĕ"tĭ"ĕn', *n.* A French family of printers and scholars, especially (1) **Henri** (1528–1598), who discovered Anacreon's poems. (2) **Robert** (1503–1559), who issued 11 editions of the Bible in French, Hebrew, and Latin.

es'ti-ma-bl(e², 1 es'tɪ-mə-bl; 2 ĕs'tĭ-ma-bl, *a.* **1.** Deserving of esteem. **2.** That may be estimated or calculated. **3§.** Valuable.—**es'ti-ma-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**es'ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

es'ti-mate, 1 es'tɪ-mēt; 2 ĕs'tĭ-mat. **1.** *vt.* [-MAT"ED⁴; -MAT"-ING.] To form a general opinion about; also, to calculate; compute. **2.** To assign a value to; rate.

Syn.: see APPRECIATE; CALCULATE; ESTEEM.

II. *n.* **1.** A valuation based on opinion or roughly made from imperfect or incomplete data; a calculation not professedly exact; appraisement; also, a statement, as by a builder, in regard to the cost of certain work. **2.** Carefully weighed judgment; formal opinion; as, an *estimate* of a person's character. [< L. *æstimatus*, pp. of *æstimo*, value.] —**es"ti-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of estimating. **2.** The conclusion arrived at; an estimate. **3.** Esteem; regard. Syn.: see ATTACHMENT; ESTEEM.—**es'ti-ma-tiv**(e§, *a.*—**es'ti-ma"tor,** *n.* One who or that which estimates.—**es'ti-ma-to-ry,** *a.*

e-stip'u-late, *a. Bot.* Same as EXSTIPULATE.

es'ti-val, \ 1 es'tɪ-vəl *or* es-tɑɪ'vəl; 2 ĕs'tĭ-val *or* ĕs-tĭ'val. **I.** *a.* **æs'ti-val,** ∫ Of or pertaining to summer; appearing in summer. **II.** *n. Pathol.* Summer complaint; disorder of the bowels. [< LL. *æstivalis*, < L. *æstas*, summer.]

es'ti-vate, \ 1 es'tɪ-vēt; 2 ĕs'tĭ-vāt, *vi.* [-VAT"ED⁴; -VAT"-**æs'ti-vate,** ∫ ING.] **1.** To pass the summer. **2.** *Zool.* To pass the summer in torpor.

es"ti-va'tion, \ 1 es"tɪ-vē'shən; 2 ĕs"tĭ-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act **æs"ti-va'tion,** ∫ of spending the summer. **2.** *Zool.* The dormancy in summer of certain animals. **3.** *Bot.* The disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud; prefloration.

es"tolle', 1 ĕs"twäl'; 2 ĕs"twäl', *n. Her.* A star, having six, eight, or more points. [OF., < L. *stella*, star.]

es-top', 1 es-tep'; 2 ĕs-tŏp', *vt.* [ES-TOPPED'‡; ES-TOP'PING.] **1.** *Law.* To preclude from averring in an action what is contrary to prior acts or admissions. **2.** To bar (oneself), in general by one's own act. **3‖.** To bar; plug. [< OF. *estoper*, < LL. *stupo*, cram, < L. *stuppa*, < Gr. *styppē*, tow.]

es-top'pel, 1 es-tep'el; 2 ĕs-tŏp'ĕl, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An act or admission that can not legally be denied. **2.** Prohibition.

Es"tour"nelles', 1 dē"tur"nel'; 2 dę"tur"nĕl', **de Constant, Paul Henri Benjamin d'** (1852–). French diplomat; awarded Nobel prize for peace in 1909.

es-to'vers, 1 es-tō'vərz; 2 ĕs-tō'vers, *n. pl. Eng. Law.* Necessaries or supplies allowed by law, as wood taken by a tenant for his own use. [< OF. *estover;* see STOVER.]

E.-tra'da Ca-bre'ra, Manuel, 1 es-trä'tha ka-brĕ'rä; 2 ĕs-trä'thä cä-brę'rä (1857–). President of Guatemala.

es-trange', 1 es-trēnj'; 2 ĕs-trānġ', *vt.* [ES-TRANGED'; ES-TRANG'ING.] **1.** To make indifferent or distant; also, to alienate, as the affections. **2.** To make a stranger. [< OF. *estranger*, < *estrange*, strange.]—**es-trange'ment,** *n.* The act of estranging, or the condition of being estranged.

es-tray', 1 es-trē'; 2 ĕs-trā', *n.* **1.** *Law.* A stray or unclaimed domestic animal. **2.** Something which has gone astray. [< F. *estraié.*]

es-treat', 1 es-trīt'; 2 ĕs-trēt', *vt. Eng. Law.* **1.** To take from the rolls or record of a court, as a forfeited recognizance. **2.** To levy (an amercement) under estreat of record.

es-treat', *n. Law.* An exact copy of a record or writing, especially of fines and amercements on court-rolls. [< OF. *estrait*, < *estraire*, draw out, < L. *extraho;* see EXTRACT, *v.*]

Es"tre-ma-du'ra, 1 es"trē-mə-dū'rə; 2 ĕs"trę-mä-dų'rä. *n.* **1.** A S. W. province of Portugal; 6,937 sq. m.; pop. 1,544,704; capital, Lisbon. **2.** An old province in Spain; now Badajos and Caceres provinces.

es'trich, 1 es'trɪch; 2 ĕs'trich, *n.* **1.** Down on the ostrich: a trade name. **2†.** An ostrich. [Var. of OSTRICH.] **es'tridge‡.**

es'tu-a-ry, 1 es'chu-ə-rɪ; 2 ĕs'chu-ä-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A wide lower part of a tidal river. [< L. *æstuarium*, < *æstus*, tide.]—**es"tu-a'ri-al,** *a.* **es"tu-a'ri-an‡.**

es'tu-ate†, *vi.* To boil up. [< L. *æstuo*, < *æstus*, a burning.] **æs'tu-ate†.**—**es-tu-a'tion†,** *n.*

e-su'ri-ence, 1 ɪ-sū'rɪ-ens; 2 e-sū'ri-ĕnç, *n.* Hunger; greediness. **e-su'ri-en-cy‡.**—**e-su'ri-ent‖,** *a.*

-et. A diminutive suffix: as, *billet; fem.* **-ette.** [< F. *-et, -ette.*]

E. T., **e. t.,** *abbr.* Electric telegraph, English translation.

e'ta, 1 ɪ'tə *or* ē'tə; 2 ē'ta *or* ę'ta, *n.* The seventh letter and third vowel of the Greek alphabet (H, η): corresponding to English *e* long. As a numeral it denotes 8. [< Gr. *ēta*, < Phen. *hēth.*]

e-tæ'ri-o, 1 ɪ-tɪ'rɪ-ō; 2 e-tĕ'ri-ō, *n. Bot.* An aggregate fruit, such as that of the strawberry. [< Gr. *hetairia*, society, < *hetairos*, companion.] **e-tæ'ri-um‡.**

é"ta"gère', 1 ĕ"tə"zhär'; 2 ę"tä"zhĕr', *n.* An ornamental stand with shelves; a what-not. [< F. *étage*, STAGE.]

et al., *abbr.* [L.] *Et alibi* (and elsewhere), *et alii, aliæ,* or *alia* (and others).—**etc.,** **&c.,** *abbr.* [L.] Et cetera. The form *&c.* may be used in memoranda, bills of lading, and the like, but never in careful writing.

et'a-mine, 1 et'ə-mēn; 2 ĕt'a-mĭn, *n.* [F.] A loosely woven, bunting-like fabric. **et'a-min‡.**

é"tape', 1 ĕ"tăp'; 2 ę"täp', *n.* [F.] **1.** A stockade in Russia or Siberia for the temporary shelter of convicts. **2.** A public warehouse. **3.** (1) The place where troops camp for the night. (2) Supplies allotted to troops during a march; also, the distance marched in one day.

et cet'er-a, 1 et set'ər-ə; 2 ĕt çĕt'er-a. And other things, or the rest; and so forth: abbreviated *etc.* and *&c.* [L.] **et cæt'er-a‡.**

etch', \ 1 ech; 2 ĕch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To engrave by means of a **ech²,** ∫ corrosive fluid. **2.** To outline or sketch by scratching lines with a pointed instrument. **II.** *i.* To practise the art of etching. [< G.? *ätzen*, corrode, etch.]—**etch'ing,** *n.* **1.** A process of engraving in which lines are scratched with a needle on a plate covered with wax or other coating, and the parts exposed are subjected to the biting of an acid. **2.** A figure or design formed by etching. **3.** An impression from an etched plate.

E-te'o-cles, 1 ɪ-tĭ'o-klz; 2 e-tĕ'o-cleş, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Œdipus and Jocasta, who with his brother Polynices ruled Thebes after their father's flight. See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

E-te'o-clus, 1 ɪ-tĭ'o-klus; 2 e-tĕ'o-cĭus, *n. Gr. Myth.* Hippomedon, one of the Seven (heroes) against Thebes.

e-ter'nal, 1 ɪ-tūr'nəl; 2 e-tĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Having neither beginning nor end of existence; infinite in duration. **2.** Having no end; everlasting. **3.** Having no beginning. **4.** Independent of time or its conditions, or of the things that are perishable; unchangeable; immutable; also, of or pertaining to eternity. **5.** Appearing interminable; perpetual; incessant: often implying weariness or disgust. [< L. *æternus*, < *ævum*, age.] **æ-tern'†; æ-ter'nal†; e-tern'‖; e-ter'nall‡; e-terne'‖.**

Syn.: deathless, endless, eonian, everlasting, ever-living, fadeless, immortal, imperishable, interminable, never-ending, never-failing, perennial, perpetual, timeless, unceasing, undying, unending, unfading, unfailing, without end. *Eternal* strictly signifies without beginning or end; *everlasting* applies to that which may or may not have beginning, but can never cease; *endless*, without end, in its utmost reach, is not distinguishable from *everlasting*, but is constantly used in inferior senses, especially in mechanics, as in the phrases "an *endless* screw," "and *endless* chain." *Everlasting, endless,* and *interminable* are used in a limited sense of protracted, indefinite, but not infinite duration; as, the *everlasting* hills; *endless* debates; *interminable* quarrels. *Immortal* applies to that which now has life and is forever exempt from death. *Timeless* carries the fullest idea of *eternal*, as above and beyond time, and not to be measured by it. See IMMORTAL; INFINITE; PERPETUAL.

—**the Eternal City,** Rome; the New Jerusalem; the City of God.—**e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* Without beginning or end; throughout eternity; forever.—**e-ter'nal-ness,** *n.* **e"ter-nal'i-ty‡.**

e-ter'nal, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is eternal. **2.** *pl.* Things which are eternal.—**the Eternal,** God.

e-terne'‖, 1 ɪ-tūrn'; 2 e-tĕrn', *a.* Eternal.

e-ter'ni-ty, 1 ɪ-tūr'nɪ-tɪ; 2 e-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Infinite duration or existence. **2.** Endless time. **3.** Immortality. **4.** That which is eternal or immortal.

E-ter'ni-ty, Cape. A mountainous headland on the Saguenay river, Quebec, Canada; 1,899 ft. high.

e-ter'nize, 1 ɪ-tûr'nɑɪz; 2 e-tẽr'nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **1.** To make eternal. **2.** To cause to exist indefinitely. **3.** To immortalize. **e-ter'nize‡.**

e-te'sian, 1 ɪ-tē'zɔn; 2 e-tẽ'zhan, *a.* Annually periodic, as certain Mediterranean winds. [< Gr. *etēsios,* < *etos,* year.]

-eth, *suffix.* Used in forming the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs; as, walk*eth.* [< AS. *-eth, -ath.*]

E'than, 1 ī'thɛn; 2 ē'than, *n.* A masculine personal name. [< Heb. *eythan,* firmness.]

eth'ane, 1 eth'ēn; 2 eth'ān, *n. Chem.* A colorless gaseous compound (C_2H_6) of the paraffin series contained in the gases given off by petroleum and in illuminating-gas. [< ETHER[1].]

Eth'el, 1 eth'ɪl; 2 eth'el, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Teut., noble.]

Eth'el-bert, 1 eth'el-bûrt; 2 eth'ĕl-bẽrt, *n.* A king of Kent (552–616): converted by Augustine (597).

Eth'el-red, 1 eth'el-red; 2 eth'ĕl-rẽd, **II.** (968–1016). "The Unready," king of England, 979–1016.

e'ther[1], 1 ī'thɜr; 2 ē'ther, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* (1) A colorless, mobile, volatile, pleasant-smelling liquid compound, ethyl oxid ($(C_2H_5)_2O$) made by the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol. (2) Any similar oxid of a hydrocarbon radical. **2.** A supposed medium filling all space, through which the vibrations of light, heat, and electricity are propagated. **3.** The upper air. [< Gr.[L] *aithēr,* < *aithō,* burn.]—**e'ther-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* **1.** To subject to the influence of ether. **2.** To change into ether.—**e"ther-i-za'**(or **-sa'**)**tion,** *n.*

eth'er[2], 1 eth'ɜr; 2 eth'er, *n.* [Scot.] An adder.

e-the're-al, 1 ɪ-thī'rɪ-ɑl; e-thē're-al, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of ether or air; hence, light; airy; fine; subtile; exquisite. **2.** Existing in or belonging to the ether or upper air; aerial; heavenly. **3.** *Chem.* Of or pertaining to ether; having the nature of ether. **e-the're-ous‡.** SYN.: see AIRY.

—**ethereal salt,** see under SALT, *n.*—**e-the"re-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ethereal or incorporeal. **2.** That which is ethereal or spiritual.—**e-the're-al-ly,** *adv.*—**e-the're-al-ize** or **-ise,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make ethereal; spiritualize. **2.** To change into ether. **II.** *i.* To become ethereal.—**e-the"re-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of ethereali-zing, or the state of being etherealized.

e"ther-i-fi-ca'tion, 1 ɪ"thɜr-ɪ-fɪ-kē'shon; 2 ē"ther-i-fi-cā'shon, *n. Chem.* The formation of ether.

e"ther-i-za'tion, 1 ɪ"thɜr-ɪ-zē'shən; 2 ē"ther-i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of etherizing, or the state of being etherized. **2.** Etherification. **e"ther-i-sa'tion‡.**

eth'ic, 1 eth'ɪk; 2 eth'ic. **I.** *a.* Same as ETHICAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** The philosophy of morals; ethics: now in revived use by some philosophical writers instead of *ethics.* **2.** The standard of character set up by any race or nation. [< LL. *ethicus,* < Gr. *ēthikos,* < *ēthos,* character.]

eth'i-cal, 1 eth'ɪ-kəl; 2 eth'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to ethics. **2.** Treating of morals. [< Gr.[LL] *ēthikos,* < *ēthos,* character.] SYN.: see MORAL.—**ethical dative,** the dative of a personal pronoun interjected to indicate indirect interest or sympathetic concern.—**eth'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eth'i-cize, 1 eth'ɪ-sɑɪz; 2 eth'i-cīz, *v.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To invest with ethical qualities; treat ethically. **II.** *i.* To discuss ethics; moralize. **eth'i-cise‡.**

eth'ics, 1 eth'ɪks; 2 eth'ics, *n.* **1.** The science of human duty; moral science. **2.** The basic principles of right action. **3.** A treatise on the science of ethics.

E"thi-o'pi-a, 1 ɪ"thɪ-ō'pɪ-ə; 2 ē"thi-ō'pi-a, *n.* Ancient name of the region south of Egypt.

E"thi-o'pi-an, 1 ɪ"thɪ-ō'pɪ-ən; 2 ē"thi-ō'pi-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from Ethiopia. This term is often used as descriptive of one of the divisions of the human race (the **Ethiopian race**), comprising the Negro, Bantu, and Negrito peoples of Africa, as well as the dark-skinned races of Oceania. **2.** African; negro. **II.** *n.* **1.** An African black man; a negro. **2.** A native of Ethiopia. Specif.: (1) An ancient Ethiopian, of mixed Hamitic and Negro blood. (2) A member of any of the Semitic, Hamitic, or mixed Negro tribes inhabiting Ethiopia. [< Gr.[L] *Aithiopia,* Ethiopia.] **Æ"thi-o'pi-an‡.—E'thi-op‖. I.** *a.* Ethiopian; also, negro; black. **II.** *n.* An Ethiopian. **Æ'thi-op‡.—E"thi-op'ic. I.** *a.* **1.** Ethiopian. **2.** Pertaining to the Ethiopic language. **II.** *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia.

eth'moid, 1 eth'mɔɪd; 2 eth'mȯid. **I.** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ethmoid; literally, like a sieve. **II.** *n.* A bone, cubical in man and composed of thin plates, situated at the base of the skull, behind the root of the nose. [< Gr. *ēthmos,* sieve, + -OID.]—**ethmoid cells,** large cavities in the ethmoid bone.—**eth-moi'dal,** *a.*

eth'narch, 1 eth'nɑrk; 2 eth'närc, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A governor of a nation or people; viceroy. [< Gr. *ethnarchēs,* < *ethnos,* nation, + *archō,* rule.]—**eth'nar-chy,** *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an ethnarch, or the province or territory ruled by him.

eth'nic, 1 eth'nɪk; 2 eth'nic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a race, races, or peoples. **2.** Pertaining to races neither Jewish nor Christian; gentile; heathen; pagan. [< Gr.[LFP] *ethnikos,* < *ethnos,* nation.] **eth'ni-cal‡.—eth'ni-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ethnog., *abbr.* Ethnographical, ethnography.

eth-nog'e-ny, 1 eth'nej'ɪ-nɪ; 2 eth-nȯg'e-ny, *n.* The department of ethnology that deals with the origin of races. [< Gr. *ethnos,* race, + -GENY.]—**eth"no-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ethnogeny. **2.** Producing races or peoples.

eth-nog'ra-phy, 1 eth-neg'rə-fɪ; 2 eth-nȯg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The branch of anthropology that considers man geographically and descriptively, treating of the subdivision of races, the causes of migration, etc. **2.** Formerly, ethnology. [< Gr. *ethnos,* race, + -GRAPHY.]—**eth-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* One who studies or is proficient in ethnography. **eth-nog'ra-phist‡.—eth"no-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnography; descriptive of races and peoples. **eth"no-graph'i-cal‡.—eth"no-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ethnol., *abbr.* Ethnological, ethnology.

eth-nol'o-gy, 1 eth-nel'o-jɪ; 2 eth-nȯl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the natural races and families of men. [< Gr. *ethnos,* race, + -LOGY.]—**eth"no-log'i-cal, eth"no-log'ic,** *a.*—**eth"no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**eth-nol'o-gist,** *n.* A student or expert in ethnology.

e-thog'ra-phy, 1 ɪ-theg'rə-fɪ; 2 e-thȯg'ra-fy, *n. Anthrop.* A description of the moral attributes and customs of mankind. [< Gr. *ēthos,* character, + -GRAPHY.]

e-thol'o-gy, 1 ɪ-thel'o-jɪ; 2 e-thȯl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the formation of human character. [< Gr. *ēthos,* character, + -LOGY.]—**e"tho-log'i-cal, e"tho-log'ic,** *a.*

e'thos, 1 ī'thes; 2 ē'thȯs, *n.* **1.** The characteristic spirit, disposition, or tendency of a people or community regarded as an endowment and as expressed in their customs, tastes, etc.; also, the genius of an institution or a system. **2.** *Gr. Art & Rhet.* The essential characteristics, or ideal attributes, of a work, or period in art or literature, or the type to which the art or period corresponds, as opposed to what is merely emotional, incidental, and transient. Compare PATHOS. [< Gr. *ēthos,* character.]

eth'yl, 1 eth'ɪl; 2 ēth'yl, *n.* A monatomic unisolated organic radical (C_2H_5) of the paraffin series. Adjectively the word denotes the existence of the radical in a compound; as, *ethyl* alcohol ($(C_2H_5.OH)$, *ethyl* ether, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, etc. [< *eth-* (in ETHER) + -YL.]

eth'ulet,—ethyl alcohol, a volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid ($C_2H_5.OH$) of a penetrating odor and burning taste, derived principally from sugars and sugar-giving substances, as by fermentation and subsequent distillation; the intoxicating principle of wines and other fermented beverages.—**e. ether, e. oxid,** same as ETHER.—**eth'yl-ate,** *vt. Chem.* To treat or combine so as to cause the introduction of ethyl or its compounds.—**eth'yl-at'ed,** *a.* Treated or combined with ethyl or its compounds.—**eth-yl'ic,** *a.*

eth'yl-ene, 1 eth'ɪl-in; 2 ēth'yl-ēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless inflammable unsaturated gaseous compound (C_2H_4) contained in coal-gas; olefiant gas. [< ETHYL.]

e'ti-o-late, 1 ī'tɪ-o-lēt; 2 ē'ti-o-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT'ING.] To whiten, or become white, as a plant or person excluded from the sunlight. [< F. *étioler,* blanch, < *esteule,* straw, < L. *stipula,* straw.]—**e"ti-o-la'tion,** *n.*

e'ti-o-lin, 1 ī'tɪ-o-lɪn; 2 ē'ti-o-lin, *n. Bot.* A yellow form of chlorophyl formed by plants growing in the dark. [< ETIOLATE.]

et"ti-ol'o-gy, ‖1 ī"tɪ-el'o-jɪ; 2 ē"ti-ȯl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science of æ"ti-ol'o-gy, ∫efficient, as distinguished from final, causes. **2.** Specif.: (1) That department of various sciences that has to do with inquiries as to causes, as of disease. (2) *Rhet.* The giving of a cause or reason for anything; also, the reason itself. [< Gr.[LL] *aitiologia,* < *aitia,* cause; and see -OLOGY.]—**e"ti-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

et'i-quette", 1 et'ɪ-ket"; 2 ēt'i-kēt", *n.* The usages of polite society or professional intercourse. [< F. *étiquette;* see TICKET.]

et'na[1], 1 et'nə; 2 ēt'na, *n.* An apparatus for heating a small quantity of a liquid as by means of a spirit-lamp. [< *Etna.*]

Et'na[2], *n.* A volcano (9,652 ft.) in Sicily.—**Et-ne'an,** *a.*

E'ton, 1 ī'tən; 2 ē'ton, *n.* A collegiate town opposite Windsor, on the Thames, England: pop. 3,360.—**Eton coat, Eton jacket.** **1.** A short black broadcloth jacket cut off square at the hips and generally worn with a wide overlapping stiff collar. Originally used by the boys of Eton College, England, but now widely worn by boys of school age. **2.** A jacket, similar in cut, worn by women.—**E-to'ni-an,** *n.* One who is or has been a student at Eton College.

E-tru'ri-a, 1 ɪ-trū'rɪ-ə; 2 e-tru'ri-a, *n.* An ancient country, N. W. of Rome; conquered by Romans, 283 B. C.—**E-tru'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

E-trus'can, 1 ɪ-trus'kən; 2 e-trŭs'can. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to ancient Etruria or to its people, or their language, civilization, or art. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the ancient people of Etruria. **2.** The language of Etruria, apparently neither Aryan nor Semitic.

et seq., sq., or sqq., *abbr.* [L.] *Et sequentes, et sequentia* (and the following.)

-ette, 1 -et; 2 -ēt. A diminutive suffix borrowed from the French. When added to commercial English words it commonly conveys the sense of similarity or substitution; as, leatherette; linenette. In such words as cellarette, collarette, etc., it retains its diminutive force, which it loses in terms like etiquette, etc. In such French words as are naturalized in English the tendency is to drop the final *te;* as, épaulet, toilet, etc.

et'ter-cap, *n.* Same as ATTERCOP.

et'tle[1], 1 et'l; 2 ēt'l, *v.* [ET'TLED; ET'TLING.] [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To intend; purpose; attempt. **2.** To conjecture; suppose. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take aim: with *at.* **2.** To shape one's course. **3.** To make an effort. **4.** To be ambitious. [< Ice. *ætla.*] **ec'cle‡; ec'kle‡.—et'tler,** *n.*

et'tle[2], *vt.* To earn. [< Ice. *ödhla.*] **ad'dle‡.—et'tlings,** 1 et' lɪŋz; 2 ēt'lings, *n. pl.* [North. Eng.] Earnings.

et'tle, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Intention; aim. **2.** Opportunity.

Et'trick For'est, 1 et'rɪk; 2 ēt'rik. A pastoral district in Selkirk, Scotland, formerly a forest.—**Ettrick Shepherd,** James Hogg (1770–1835), a Scottish poet, in *Noctes Ambrosianæ.*

ē"tude', 1 ē"tūd'; 2 ē"tūd', *n.* A study; musical exercise. [F.]

ē"tui', 1 ē"twī'; 2 ē"twī', *n.* [F.] A case for carrying small articles. **et-wee'‡.**

et ux., *abbr.* And wife.

etym., etymol., *abbr.* Etymological, etymologically, etymology.

et"y-mo-log'i-con, 1 et"ɪ-mo-lej'ɪ-kən; 2 ēt"y-mo-lȯg'i-cŏn, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] An etymological dictionary or a treatise on the derivation of words. [LL.]

et"y-mol'o-gy, 1 et"ɪ-mel'o-jɪ; 2 ēt"y-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** That branch of philology which treats of the derivation of words. **2.** The branch of grammar that treats of the parts of speech and their inflections. **3.** The history of a particular word with all its changes of form, phonetics, spelling, and meaning. [< Gr. *etymon,* the true (sense);

and see -OLOGY.]—**et"y-mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to or founded upon etymology. **et"y-mo-log'ic‡.**—**et"y-mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**et"y-mol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in etymology.—**et"y-mol'o-gize,** *vt. & vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **1.** To trace or give the derivation of (a word). **2.** To study the history and trace the derivation of words.

et'y-mon, 1 et'ɪ-men; 2 ĕt'y-mŏn, *n.* **1.** The radical or root form of a word. **2.** The primitive signification of a word. [L.]

Et'zel, 1 et'sel; 2 ĕt'sĕl, *n.* In German folk-lore, the name of Attila, king of the Huns.

eu-, *prefix.* Good; agreeable; well. [< Gr. *eu-*, < *eus*, good, well.]

Eu, *abbr.* Europium.—**E. U.,** *abbr.* Evangelical Union.

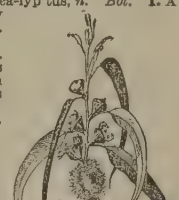
Eu-bœ'a, 1 yu-bī'ə; 2 yu-bē'a, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea, belonging to Greece; 1,460 sq. m.; pop. 117,000.

eu'ca-in, } 1 yū'ka-in, -in *or* -ĭn, *or* (*colloq.*) yū-kēn'; 2 yu'ca-ĭn,
eu'ca-ine, } -in *or* -ĭn *or* (*colloq.*) yu-cān', *n. Pharm.* Either of two important compounds similar in effect to cocain, used for local anesthesia, known as **eucain A** and **eucain B.** Both compounds are employed as hydrochloric-acid salts. [< EU- + COCAIN.] [*Eucalyptus.*

eu'ca-lypt‡, 1 yū'ka-lipt; 2 yu'ca-lĭpt, *n.* A tree of the genus

eu'ca-lyp'tol, 1 yū'ka-lip'tōl *or* -tol; 2 yu'ca-lĭp'tŏl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless camphoraceous liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O$) contained in eucalyptus-oil. [< EUCALYPTUS + L. *oleum;* see OIL.]

Eu"ca-lyp'tus, 1 yū"ka-lip'tus; 2 yu"ca-lĭp'tŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of large evergreen trees: chiefly Australian. **2.** [e-] A tree of this genus. [< EU- + Gr. *kalyptō*, cover.]



Flowering Branch of Eucalyptus.

Eu'cha-ris, 1 yū'ka-ris; 2 yu'ca-rĭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of bulbous plants of the amaryllis family, natives of South America, with elliptic or ovate leaves and white, fragrant flowers in umbels *E. grandiflora* is the Amazon lily. **2.** [e-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *eucharis*, agreeable, < *eu*, well, + *charis*, grace.]

eu'cha-rist, 1 yū'ka-rist; 2 yu'ca-rĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** [E-] The Lord's Supper, a solemn rite commemorating the dying of Christ for the salvation of men; the holy sacrament; the communion of the body and blood of Christ. **2.** Hence, the elements, bread and wine, in the communion. **3†.** The box containing the host; the pyx. **4†.** Any solemn thanksgiving. [< LL. *eucharistia*, < Gr. *eucharistia*, < *eu*, well, + *chairō*, give thanks.]

Syn.: see SACRAMENT.—**eu"char-is'tial,** *n.* A pyx.—**eu"cha-ris'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of the Eucharist. **2.** Expressive of thanks. **eu"cha-ris'ti-cal‡.**

eu'chre, 1 yū'ker; 2 yu'cer. **I.** *vt.* [EU'CHRED; EU'CHRING.] In the game of euchre, to check (an opponent); hence, to outwit or defeat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A game of cards. **2.** The act of euchring. [Cp. G. *jucks*, joke.]

Eu'cken, 1 oi'ken; 2 ŏi'kĕn, **Christian Rudolph** (1846–). A German philosopher; awarded Nobel prize for literature, 1908.

eu'clase, 1 yū'klēs; 2 yu'clās, *n. Mineral.* A very brittle pale-green glucinum-aluminum silicate ($HAlGlSiO_5$), used rarely as a gem. [< EU- + Gr. *klasis*, breaking, < *klaō*, break.]

Eu'clid, 1 yū'klid; 2 yu'clĭd, *n.* The work on geometry written by Euclid, an Alexandrian geometer (300 B. C.); hence, an elementary text-book of geometry, or sometimes, impersonally, the science of geometry or its principles.

Eu-clid'e-an, 1 yū-klid'i-ən *or* yū'kli-di'ən; 2 yu-clĭd'e-an *or* yu'clĭ-dē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Euclid; especially, according with the axioms and postulates of Euclid's geometry. [< L. *Euclides*, < Gr. *Eukleidēs*, Euclid, < *eu*, well, + *kleos*, glory.] **Eu-clid'i-an‡.**

eu-dæ'mon, eu"dæ-mon'ic, etc. See EUDEMON, etc.

eu-de'mon, 1 yu-dī'mən; 2 yu-dē'mon, *n.* A good demon or genius. [< Gr. *eudaimōn*, fortunate, < *eu*, well, + *daimōn*, spirit.]

eu"de-mon'ic, 1 yū"di-men'ik; 2 yu"de-mŏn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce happiness; conceived or done for the sake of happiness; as, *eudemonic* morals. **eu"de-mon'i-cal‡.**

eu"de-mon'ics, 1 yū"di-men'iks; 2 yu"de-mŏn'ics, *n.* **1.** The branch of ethics that discusses happiness. **2.** Means of comfort or happiness. **eu"dæ-mon'ics‡.**—**eu-de'mon-ism,** *n.* The theory that makes the pursuit, enjoyment, and production of happiness the supreme end. [< Gr. *eudaimonismos*, < *eudaimōn*, fortunate, < *eu*, well, + *daimōn*, spirit.] **eu-dæ'mon-ism‡.**—**eu-de'mon-ist,** *n.*—**eu-de"mon-is'tic,** *a.*—**eu-de"mon-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of human happiness.

eu"di-om'e-ter, 1 yū"di-om'i-tər; 2 yu"di-ŏm'e-ter, *n. Chem.* A graduated glass vessel used in the volumetric analysis of gases. [< Gr. *eudios*, serene (< *eu*, well, + *dios*, heavenly), + *metron*, measure.]—**eu"di-o-met'ric,** *a.* **eu"di-o-met'ri-cal‡.**—**eu"di-om'e-try,** *n.*

Eu'dist, 1 yū'dist; 2 yu'dĭst, *n. R. C. Ch.* One of a French missionary order founded in 1643 by Blessed Jean Eudes.

Eu-do'ra, 1 yū-dō'rə; 2 yu-dō'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Do'ra** (dim.) F. **Eu"dore',** 1 ū"dōr', 2 ū"dŏr'; L. **Eu-do'ra.** [Gr., good gift.]

eu-gal'lol, 1 yu-gal'ōl *or* -ol; 2 yu-găl'ŏl *or* -ŏl, *n. Pharm.* A clear sirupy substance ($C_6H_3(OH)_2OCOCH_3$), applied externally in psoriasis; acetyl pyrogallol. [< EU- + (PYRO)GALLOL.]

Eu-ga'ne-an Hills, 1 yu-gē"ni-ən; 2 yu-gā'ne-an. A range in N. Italy; altitude, 1,980 feet.

Eu-gene', 1 yu-jīn' *or* yū'jīn; 2 yu-ğēn' *or* yu'ğēn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Eu-ge'ni-a** (*fem.*). **Gene** (dim.). **D. Eu-ge'ni-us,** 1 ū-hē'ni-us, 2 ū-hē'ni-us; F. **Eu"gène',** 1 ū"zēn', 2 ū"zhen'; G. **Eu-gen',** 1 oi-gēn', 2 ŏi-ğen', **Eu-ge'ni-us,** 1 oi-gē'ni-us, 2 ŏi-ğē'ni-us; It. **E"u-ge'ni-o,** 1 ē"u-jē'ni-ō, 2 ē"u-ğē'ni-ō; Pg. **E"u-ge'ni-o,** 1 ē"u-zē'ni-ō, 2 ē"u-zhē'ni-ō; Sp. **E"u-ge'ni-o,** 1 ē"u-hē'ni-ō, 2 ē"u-he'ni-ō; Sw. **E"u-ge'ni-us,** 1 ē"u-gē'ni-us, 2 ē"u-ğē'ni-us. **2. Archduke of Austria** (1863–). Eugene Ferdinand P. B. F. U., an Austrian general. **3. Prince** (1663–1736), François of Savoy, an Austrian general born in Paris, who, with Marlborough, defeated the French at Blenheim, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. **4.** A city in W. central Oregon; pop. 10,600; seat of the **University of Oregon.** [Gr., well-born.]

Eu-ge'ni-a, 1 yu-jī'ni-ə; 2 yu-ğē'ni-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Eu-ge'nie‡. Ge'nie** (dim.). F. **Eu"gé"nie',** 1 ū"-zē"nī', 2 ū"zhe"nē'; G. **Eu-ge'ni-a,** 1 oi-gē'ni-a, 2 ŏi-ğe'ni-ä, **Eu-ge'ni-e‡;** It. **E"u-ge'ni-a,** 1 ē"u-jē'ni-a, 2 ē"u-ğe'ni-ä; Sp. **E"u-ge'ni-a,** 1 ē"u-hē'ni-a, 2 ē"u-he'ni-ä, *n.* [See EUGENE.]

eu-gen'ic, 1 yu-jen'ik; 2 yu-ğĕn'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to the development and improvement of race. **2.** Well-born. [< Gr. *eugenēs*, well-born, < *eu*, well, + *genos*, race.]

eu-gen'ics, 1 yu-jen'iks; 2 yu-ğĕn'ics, *n.* **1.** The science and art of improving the human race by applying the ascertained laws of inheritance of characteristics to the selection of marriage mates, with the aim of securing to the offspring a desirable combination of traits, including resistance to untoward conditions: term first used by Sir Francis Galton in 1883. **2.** The science which aims at improving the breed of plants and animals by prudent selection in crossing and by mating the healthiest individuals. [< Gr. *eugenēs*, well-born.]

Eu"gé"nie', 1 ū"zē"nī'; 2 ū"zhe"nē', *n.* Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzman (1826–1920), empress of France from 1853 to 1870, wife of Napoleon III.

eu'ge-nol, 1 yū'ji-nōl *or* -nel; 2 yu'ğe-nŏl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless oil ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$), of spicy odor and burning taste contained in oil of cloves, oil of bay, and other oils. [< EUGENIA + L. *oleum;* see OIL.]

eu"ge-og'enous, 1 yū"ji-oj'i-nus; 2 yu"ğe-ŏğ'e-nŭs, *a. Geol.* Yielding easily to disintegration; decomposing readily into soil. [< EU- + Gr. *gē*, earth, + -GENOUS.]

eu-he'mer-ism, 1 yu-hī'mər-izm *or* yu-hem'ər-izm; 2 yu-hē'mer-ĭsm *or* yu-hĕm'er-ĭsm, *n.* The rationalistic system of **Euhemerus** (fl. 320 B. C.), who explained mythology as the deification of earth-born kings and heroes, and denied the existence of divine beings; historical mythology.—**eu-he'mer-ist,** *n.*—**eu-he"mer-is'tic,** *a.*—**eu-he'mer-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To explain after the rationalistic method; rationalize (mythology).

Eu-la'li-a, 1 yu-lē'li-ə; 2 yu-lā'li-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Eu"la"lie',** 1 ū"la"lī', 2 ū"la"lē'; It. Sp. **E"u-la'li-a,** 1 ē"u-lā'li-a, 2 ē"u-lä'lī-ä. [Gr., fair speech.]

Eu'ler, 1 oi'lər; 2 ŏi'lĕr, **Leonhard** (1707–1783). A Swiss mathematician and physicist.—**Eu-le'ri-an,** *a.*

eu-lo'gi-a, 1 yu-lō'ji-ə; 2 yu-lō'ği-a, *n. Eccl.* **1.** Originally, the eucharistic sacrament. **2.** Afterward, a portion of the consecrated loaf sent to the sick, or by one bishop to another as a token of holy fellowship. [LL., < Gr. *eulogia;* see EULOGY.]

eu'lo-gy, 1 yū'lo-ji; 2 yu'lo-ğy, *n.* [-GIES‡, *pl.*] A spoken or written laudation of a person's life or character; also, praise. [< G.LL. *eulogia*, praise, < *eu*, well, + *legō*, speak.] **eu'lo-gism‡; eu-lo'gi-um‡.**

Syn.: applause, commendation, encomium, eulogium, laudation, panegyric, praise. *Panegyric* is *commendation* expressed *to* an assembly, and *applause* is *commendation* expressed *by* an assembly. *Eulogy* is now used almost in the very sense of *panegyric*, a laudatory address before an audience; as, Blaine's *eulogy* on Garfield; *eulogy*, however, is regarded as more discriminating than *panegyric*, which is unstinted *praise*. Compare APPLAUSE; PRAISE.—Ant.: abuse, calumny, denunciation, detraction, invective, obloquy, philippic, slander, vilification, vituperation.

—**eu'lo-gist,** *n.* The author of a eulogy; one who speaks in high or extravagant praise.—**eu"lo-gis'tic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of eulogy; expressing high praise. **eu"lo-gis'ti-cal‡; eu-lo'gi-ous‡.**—**eu'lo-gize** or **-gise,** *vt.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] To speak or write a eulogy upon. Syn.: see PRAISE.—**eu'lo-giz"er,** *n.* A eulogist.

Eu-men'i-des, 1 yu-men'i-dīz; 2 yu-mĕn'i-dēş, *n. pl. Class. Myth.* The Furies: a euphemism. [Gr., kind ones.]

eu-mol'pus-bee"tle, 1 yu-mol'pus; 2 yu-mŏl'pŭs, *n.* A destructive beetle, found especially on the dogbane. See INSECT.

Eu'nice, 1 yū'nis; 2 yu'niç, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Gr., happy victory.] **Eu-ni'ce‡** [L.].

Eu-no'mi-an, 1 yu-nō'mi-ən; 2 yu-nō'mi-an, *n.* A follower of Eunomius, of the 4th century, who held that Christ was created by God, and is wholly subordinate being.

eu'nuch, 1 yū'nək; 2 yu'nŭc, *n.* An emasculated man; an Oriental palace official; also, formerly, a chamberlain. [< Gr.L. *eunē*, bed, + *echō*, have, keep.]

eu-on'y-mus, 1 yu-on'i-məs; 2 yu-ŏn'y-mŭs, *n. Bot.* The dried root-bark of wahoo, a tonic and laxative. [< L. *eunonymos*, < Gr. *eunymos*, < *eu*, well, + *onyma*, name.]

Eu"pa-to'ri-um, 1 yū"pə-tō'ri-um; 2 yu"pa-tō'ri-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large principally American genus of herbaceous or shrubby plants of the aster family—the thoroughworts—with mainly aromatic or bitter leaves and numerous corymbose heads of small flowers. *E. purpureum* is the joepye-weed; *E. perfoliatum*, the boneset; *E. ageratoides*, the white snakeroot; *E. cannabinum*, hemp-agrimony. **2.** [e-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *eupatorion*, < *Eupatōr*, surname of Mithridates, < *eu*, well, + *patēr*, father.]

eu-pat'rid, 1 yu-pat'rid; 2 yu-păt'rĭd. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the eupatridæ; of patrician birth. **II.** *n.* One of the eupatridæ; a patrician.

eu-pat'ri-dæ, 1 yu-pat'ri-dī; 2 yu-păt'rĭ-dē, *n. pl.* The hereditary aristocracy of early Attica. [< Gr. *eupatridēs*, of noble father, < *eu*, well, + *patēr*, father.]

eu-pep'si-a, 1 yu-pep'sɪ-ə; 2 yu-pĕp'sɪ-ə, *n.* Healthy digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia.* [< Gr. *eupeptos,* of easy digestion.]
eu-pep'sy‡.—eu-pep'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to good digestion. **2.** Promoting digestion.

Eu-phe'mi-a, 1 yu-fī'mɪ-ə; 2 yu-fē'mĭ-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ef'fie** (dim.). F. **Eu"phē"mie',** 1 ū"fē"mī'; 2 ū'fe"mē'; G. **Eu-phe'mi-a,** 1 ei-fē'mɪ-ä, 2 ōi-fē'mĭ-ä; It. Sp. **E"u-fe'mi-a,** 1 ĕ"ū-fē'mɪ-ä, 2 ĕ"u-fē'mĭ-ä. [< Gr., of good report.]

eu'phe-mism, } 1 yū'fɪ-mɪzm; 2 yu'fe-mĭzm, *n.* A mild
eu'fe-mism[x], } or agreeable expression for something disagreeable. [< Gr. *euphēmismos,* < *eu,* well, + *phēmi,* speak.]—**eu'phe-mist,** *n.*—**eu"phe-mis'tic,** *a.* **eu"phe-mis'ti-cal‡.—eu"phe-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**eu'phe-mize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] To say in euphemistic form; express oneself euphemistically.

eu-pho'ni-um, 1 yu-fō'nɪ-ŭm; 2 yu-fō'nĭ-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A bass brass instrument, used in military bands, producing a louder and deeper tone than the barytone saxhorn. **2.** A musical instrument consisting of glass tubes connected by steel bars. [< Gr. *euphōnos;* see EUPHONY.]

eu'pho-ny, } 1 yū'fo-nɪ; 2 yu'fo-ny, *n.* [-NIES[x], *pl.*] **1.**
eu'fo-ny[x], } Agreeableness of sound. **2.** Well-sounding combination or arrangement of words. [< Gr.[LL] *eu,* well, + *phōnē,* voice.] Syn.: see METER.—**eu-phon'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to euphony; euphonious. **eu-phon'i-cal‡.—eu-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**eu-phon'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**eu-pho'ni-ous,** *a.* Characterized by euphony; well-sounding, as a word. **-ly,** *adv.*—**eu'pho-nism,** *n.*—**eu'pho-nize,** *vt.*

Eu-phor'bi-a, 1 yu-fôr'bɪ-ə; 2 yu-fôr'bĭ-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large and widely distributed genus of herbs of the spurge family. **2.** [e-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *Euphorbos* (Greek physician).] **eu-phor"bi-a'ceous, eu-phor'bi-al,** *a.*

Sprig of Euphorbia. *a,* flower; *b,* fruit; *c,* seed (enlarged).

eu'phot'ic, 1 yu-fet'ɪk; 2 yu-fŏt'ĭc, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the receipt of the maximum amount of sunlight; as, the *euphotic* zone. [< Gr. *eu,* well, + *phos* (*phot-*), light.]

eu'phra-sy, 1 yū'frə-sɪ; 2 yu'fra-sy, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*). **2.** Figuratively, something that clarifies the vision. [LL., < Gr. *euphrasia,* delight, < *eu,* well, + *phrēn,* mind.]

Eu-phra'tes, 1 yu-frē'tɪz; 2 yu-frā'tēz, *n.* A historic river of Asiatic Turkey (1,800 m.), from Armenia to the Persian Gulf.

eu'phroe, 1 yū'fro; 2 yu'fro, *n. Naut.* Same as UPHROE.

Eu-phros'y-ne, 1 yu-fros'ɪ-nɪ; 2 yu-frŏs'y-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Graces; she conferred joy on mankind. See THE GRACES, under GRACE.

eu'phu-ism, 1 yū'fiu-ɪzm; 2 yu'fū-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** An affectation of elegance in writing; a high-flown periphrastic style, originally that of John Lyly in his *Euphues* (1578). **2.** Euphemism: an improper use. **3.** Affected elegance in dress, etc. [< *Euphues* (fictitious character), < Gr. *euphyēs,* shapely.]—**eu'phu-ist,** *n.*—**eu'phu-is'tic,** *a.*—**eu"phu-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**eu'phu-ize,** *vt.* To utter in a euphuistic style.

eu-plas'tic, 1 yu-plas'tɪk; 2 yu-plăs'tĭc. **I.** *a.* Readily transformable into organic tissue. **II.** *n.* Matter thus transformable. [< Gr. *euplastos,* easily molded, < *eu,* well, + *plassō,* form.]

eup-nœ'a, 1 yup-nī'ə; 2 yup-nē'a, *n. Med.* Easy, natural breathing; normal respiration. [< EU- + Gr. *pnoiē,* breath, < *pneō,* breathe.]

Eur., *abbr.* Europe, European. [LYDON.

Eu-raq'ui-lo, 1 yu-rak'wɪ-lo; 2 yu-răk'wĭ-lo, *n.* Same as EUROC-

Eur-a'sia, 1 yur-ē'shə; 2 yur-ā'shə, *n.* The combined continent of Europe and Asia.—**Eur-a'sian,** *a.* **Eur-a"si-at'ic‡; Eu"ro-pa'sian‡.—Eur-a'sian,** *n.* A half-caste of mixed European and Asiatic blood. [12,930.

Eu-re'ka, 1 yu-rī'kə; 2 yu-rē'ka, *n.* A city in W. California; pop.

eu-re'ka, *interj.* I have found (it): the motto of the State of California. [Gr.]

eu-rhyth'my, *n.* Same as EURYTHMY.

Eu-rip'i-des, 1 yu-rip'ɪ-dīz; 2 yu-rĭp'ĭ-dēs, *n.* A Greek tragic poet (480-406 B. C.).

eu-ri'pus, 1 yu-raɪ'pus; 2 yu-rī'pŭs, *n.* An arm of the sea where the tide rushes in strong, shifting currents; figuratively, a scene or occasion of violent changes. [L., < Gr. *euripos,* strait, < *eu,* well, + *rhipē,* rush, < *rhipiō,* hurl.]

Eu-roc'ly-don, 1 yu-rok'lɪ-den; 2 yu-rŏc'ly-dŏn, *n.* A stormy northeast wind of the Levant. *Acts* xxvii, 14. [< Gr. *Euroklydōn.*] **Eu-raq'ui-lo‡; Eu"ro-aq'ui-lo‡.**

Eu-ro'pa, 1 yu-rō'pə; 2 yu-rō'pa, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sister of Cadmus; carried off to Delphi by Zeus in the guise of a bull. **2.** A female figure symbolic of Europe.

Eu'rope, 1 yū'rep; 2 yu'rop, *n.* A continent (3,844,000 sq. m.; pop. (1913) 458,501,200), on N. W. of E. hemisphere.

Eu"ro-pe'an, 1 yū"ro-pī'ən; 2 yu"ro-pē'an. **I.** *a.* Relating to or derived from Europe or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native of Europe; a descendant of Europeans.—**European concert,** same as CONCERT OF EUROPE.—**European plan** [U. S.], the system of hotel-keeping by which lodging and service are charged for separately from meals, these being furnished to order. Compare AMERICAN PLAN, under AMERICAN.—**Eu'ro-pe'an-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render European; imbue with European views, or impress European characteristics on.—**Eu"ro-pe"an-i-za'tion,** *n.*

eu-ro'pi-um, 1 yu-rō'pɪ-ŭm; 2 yu-rō'pĭ-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A supposed new metallic element discovered and so named, provisionally, by Demarçay (1852–1903). See ELEMENT.

eu'rus, 1 yū'rus; 2 yu'rŭs, *n.* **1.** The east or southeast wind. **2.** [E-] *Gr. Myth.* The god of the east wind, or in Athens of the southeast wind. [L., < Gr. *Euros,* east wind.] [Gorgons.

Eu-ry'a-le, 1 yu-raɪ'ə-lɪ; 2 yu-rȳ'a-lē, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the

Eu-ryd'i-ce, 1 yu-rɪd'ɪ-sɪ; 2 yu-rȳd'ĭ-cē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A nymph, wife of Orpheus; permitted after her death to follow him back from Hades provided that he should not look behind him, and snatched away when he violated the condition.

eu-ryp'ter-id, 1 yu-rip'tər-ɪd; 2 yu-rĭp'ter-ĭd, *n. Crust.* Any of a Silurian order (*Eurypterida*) of very large aquatic arthropods. [< Gr. *eurys,* broad, + *pteron,* wing.]

Eu-rys'theus, 1 yu-ris'thiūs *or* -thɪ-us; 2 yu-rȳs'thūs *or* -the-ŭs, *n. Myth.* A king of Argos.

eu-ryth'my, 1 yu-rɪth'mɪ; 2 yu-rȳth'my, *n. Fine Arts.* Harmony and just proportion. [< Gr. *eurythmia,* harmony, < *eu,* well, + *rhythmos,* rhythm.] **eu-rith'my‡.**

Eu-se'bi-an, 1 yu-sī'bɪ-ən; 2 yu-sē'bĭ-an. *Ch. Hist.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Eusebius Pamphili, bishop of Cæsarea, called the father of church history; as, the *Eusebian* canons. **2.** Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia and afterward of Constantinople, a leader of the Arians; as, the *Eusebian* party. **II.** *n.* A follower of Eusebius.

Eu-se'bi-us, 1 yu-sī'bɪ-us; 2 yu-sē'bĭ-ŭs, *n.* (264?–339?) Bishop of Cæsarea; called the father of church history.

eu'sol, 1 yū'sel; 2 yu'sŏl, *n.* A chlorinated antiseptic solution for wound treatment.

eu"spo-ran'gi-ate, 1 yū"spo-ran'jɪ-ēt; 2 yu"spo-răn'gĭ-āt, *a. Bot.* Having sporangia developed from a group of cells, instead of from a single cell. [< EU- + SPORANGIA.]

Eus'tace, 1 yūs'tɪs; 2 yus'tac, *n.* A masculine personal name. D. **Eu-sta'ti-us,** 1 ei-stā'sɪ-us, 2 ōi-stā'sĭ-us; F. **Eu"stache',** 1 ö"stäsh', 2 ū"stăch'; G. **Eu-sta'chi-us,** 1 ei-stā'ɪ-us, 2 ōi-stā'ĭ-us; It. **E"u-sta'zi-o,** 1 ĕ"ū-stä'dzɪ-ō, 2 ĕ"u-stä'dzĭ-ō; L. **Eu-sta'chi-us,** 1 yu-stā'ɪ-us, 2 yu-stā'ĭ-ŭs; Pg. **E-sta'ci-o,** 1 ĕ-stä'sɪ-ō, 2 ĕ-stä'cĭ-ō; Sp. **E"u-sta'qui-o,** 1 ĕ"ū-stä'kɪ-ō, 2 ĕ"u-stä'kĭ-ō. [Gr., happy in harvest.]

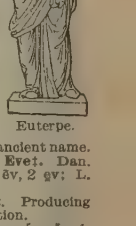
E"u-sta'chi-o, 1 ĕ"u-stä'kɪ-ō; 2 ĕ"u-stä'cĭ-ō. **Bartolommeo** (1524–1574). An Italian anatomist.—**Eu-sta'chi-an,** 1 yu-stē'kɪ-ən; 2 yu-stā'cĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named for, Eustachio; as, the **Eustachian tube,** a passage by which the pharynx communicates with the middle ear. See illus. under MOUTH.

Eu'taw Springs, 1 yū'tô; 2 yu'tą. A village in S. E. South Carolina; scene of British victory, Sept. 8, 1781.

eu-tec'tic, 1 yu-tek'tɪk; 2 yu-tĕc'tĭc. **I.** *a.* Melting readily or at a low temperature: said of an alloy or a solution that has a lower fusing-point than its components have by themselves. **II.** *n.* A eutectic substance, as an alloy. [< Gr. *eutēktos,* < *eu,* well, + *tēkō,* fuse.]

eu-tec'toid, 1 yu-tek'tɔɪd; 2 yu-tĕc'tŏid. **I.** *a.* Like a eutectic; formed at the lowest temperature. **II.** *n. Metal.* An alloy formed below the melting-point, in the solid metal, at a minimum temperature of transformation, *e. g.,* pearlite, an alloy of carbon and iron. [< EUTECTIC + -OID.]

Eu-ter'pe, 1 yu-tūr'pɪ; 2 yu-tĕr'pe, *n. Class. Myth.* The Muse of lyric song; patron of flute-players; reputed inventor of wind-instruments.—**Eu-ter'pe-an,** *a.*


Euterpe.

eu"tha-na'si-a, 1 yū"thə-nē'zɪ-ə; 2 yu"tha-nā'zhĭ-a, *n.* Painless, peaceful death; also, a means of producing it. [< Gr. *eu,* well, + *thanatos,* death.]

eu-then'ics, 1 yu-then'ɪks; 2 yu-thĕn'ĭcs, *n.* **1.** The science of improving the human race by external influences, apart from considerations of heredity. **2.** The science which aims at securing the most favorable conditions for the growth of plants and animals. Compare EUGENICS. [< Gr. *euthenia,* well-being.]—**eu'the-nist,** *n.*

Eu'ty-ches, 1 yū'tɪ-kīz; 2 yu'ty-cēs, *n.* A monk of the Eastern Church in the 5th century, who ascribed to Christ a divine nature only.—**Eu-tych'i-an,** *a.*—**Eu-tych'i-an,** *n.* A disciple of Eutyches.—**Eu-tych'i-an-ism,** *n.*

eux'e-nite, 1 yūks'ɪ-naɪt; 2 yuks'e-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A brilliant, metallic-vitreous, brownish-black titano-columbo-tantalate($YErCe)_4U_2Fe_2Ti_{12}Cb_{12}O_{86}$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *euxenos,* hospitable, < *eu,* well, + *xenos,* guest-friend.]

Eux'ine, 1 yūks'ɪn; 2 yuks'in, *n.* The Black Sea: the ancient name.

E'va, 1 ī'və; 2 ē'va, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Eve‡.** Dan. D. G. Pg. Sp. **E'va,** 1 ē'va, 2 ę'vä; F. **Ève,** 1 ĕv, 2 ęv; L. **E'va.** Sw. **E'va,** 1 ī'va, 2 ē'vä. [L., < Heb., life.]

e-vac'u-ant, 1 ɪ-vak'yū-ənt; 2 e-văc'yu-ent. **I.** *a.* Producing evacuation. **II.** *n.* Something that assists evacuation.

e-vac'u-ate, 1 ɪ-vak'yū-ēt; 2 e-văc'yu-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To abandon possession of by withdrawing from, as a fortress. **2.** To eject or discharge, as from the bowels. **3.** To make empty; as, to *evacuate* a hospital. **4.** (1) To clear, as a place, of inhabitants, troops, etc. (2) To remove, as wounded men, from a battlefield, hospital, etc. **II.** *i.* To pass or flow out. [< L. *e,* out, + *vacuus,* empty.]—**e-vac"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of evacuating or making empty; as, the *evacuation* of a fort; *evacuation* of the bowels. **2.** That which is evacuated or ejected by excretory passages, especially by the bowels. **3.** The act of making void or null, as a contract.—**Evacuation day,** the 25th of November, the anniversary of the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York in 1783.—**e-vac'u-a-tive** (ē[s], *a.* **e-vac'u-a-to-ry‡.—e-vac'u-a"tor,** *n.*

e-vade', 1 ɪ-vēd'; 2 e-vād', *v.* [E-VAD'ED[d]; E-VAD'ING.] **I.** *t.*

To avoid by artifice; elude; baffle; escape. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise artifice in order to elude or escape. **2†.** To escape; get away. [< L. *evado*, < *e*, from, + *vado*, go.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.—**e-vad'a-bl**(eP)*a.* That may be evaded. **e-vad'i-bl**(eP)*i.*

e-vag'i-nate, 1 ɪ-vaj'ɪ-nēt; 2 e-văġ'ɪ-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED[4]; -NAT'ING.] To turn inside out, as a tubular organ; protrude by eversion; unsheathe. [< LL. *evaginatus*, pp. of *evagino*, < L. *e*, out, + *vagina*, sheath.]—**e-vag'i-na'tion,** *n.*

e-val'u-ate§, 1 ɪ-val'yu-ēt; 2 e-văl'yu-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To fix the value of; estimate the force of; appraise. **2.** *Math.* To find a numerical expression for.—**e-val''u-a'tion,** *n.* Accurate appraisal.

e-val'vu-lar, 1 ɪ-val'viu-lər; 2 e-văl'vū-lar, *a. Bot.* Not opening by valves. [< E- + L. *valva*, valve.] [young warrior.]

Ev'an, 1 ev'ən; 2 ĕv'an, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Celt.,

ev''a-nes'cent, 1 ev''ə-nes'ənt; 2 ĕv''a-nĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Passing away, or liable to pass away, gradually or imperceptibly. [< L. *evanescо*, vanish.] Syn.: see TRANSIENT.—**ev''a-nesce',** *vi.* [-NESCED'; -NES'CING.] To disappear by degrees; vanish gradually.—**ev''a-nes'cence,** *n.*—**ev''a-nes'cent-ly,** *adv.*—**ev''a-nes'ci-bl**(eP, *a.*

Evang., *abbr.* Evangelical, evangelist.

e-van'ġel, 1 ɪ-van'jel; 2 e-văn'ġĕl, *n.* **1.** Good news; also, a gospel. **2‖.** The gospel, or one of the four Gospels. **3†.** A bearer of good news; an evangelist. [< Gr. *euangelion*, < *eu*, well, + *angelos*, messenger.]

ev''an-gel'i-cal, 1 ev''ən-[or ī'van-]jel'ɪ-kəl; 2 ĕv''an-[or ē''-văn-jĕl'ĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the gospel or the four Gospels. **2.** Holding or conformed to what the majority of Protestants regard as the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, such as personal union with Christ the Trinity, the fallen condition of man, Christ's atonement for sin, salvation by faith, not by works, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit; spiritually minded; as, *evangelical* religion. In England the term usually designates the Low-church party, and in the United States the 'orthodox' churches. **3.** In a special sense, spiritually minded and zealous for practical Christian living: distinguished from merely *orthodox*; as, *evangelical* preaching or teaching. **4.** Seeking the conversion of sinners; pertaining to the work of an evangelist; evangelistic; as, *evangelical* labors or preaching. [< LL. *evangelicus*, < Gr. *euangelikos*, < *euangelion*; see EVANGEL.] **ev''an-gel'ic‡.**—**Evangelical Association,** a denomination founded by Jacob Albright (1759–1808) among the Germans of eastern Pennsylvania at the beginning of the 19th century: at first called *Albrights*.—**E. Counsels** (*R. C. Ch.*), certain rules recommended for the observance of those who would attain special holiness, originally embracing the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, but ultimately increased to twelve rules.—**ev''an-gel'i-cal-ism,** *n.* **ev''an-gel'i-can-ism‡; ev''an-gel'i-cism‡.**—**ev''an-gel'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ev''an-gel'i-cal-ness,** *n.* **e-van''ge-lic'i-ty‡.**—**e-van'gel-ism,** *n.* Zeal in spreading the gospel.—**e-van'gel-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To instruct in the gospel: convert.—**e-van''gel-i-za'**(or **-sa'**)**tion,** *n.*—**e-van'gel-iz''er** or **-is''er,** *n.*

ev''an-gel'i-cal, *n.* **1.** One who holds evangelical principles. **2.** [E-] *Ch. Hist.* An adherent of the Reformation of 1529.

E-van'ge-line, 1 ɪ-van'ji-lin, -lain, *or* -lin; 2 e-văn'ġe-lĭn, -lĭn, *or* -līn, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** The heroine of Longfellow's poem of that name. [Gr., bearer of glad tidings.]

e-van'ġel-ist, 1 ɪ-van'jel-ist; 2 e-văn'ġĕl-ĭst, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A preacher who goes from place to place holding services, especially with a view to church revivals. **2.** One of the four writers of the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John). **3.** *N. T.* A preacher of the gospel inferior in authority to the apostles (*Acts* viii, 14, 19), and apparently to the prophets (*Eph.* iv, 2). **4.** A Mormon officer of the Melchisedek or Higher Priesthood, whose special function is to bless. **5†.** A book containing the four Gospels. [< F. *évangéliste*, < LL. *evangelista*, < Gr. *euangelistēs*, < *euangelos*; see EVANGEL.] **e-van'ġel-iste†.**—**e-van''ġel-is'tic, *a.*** Pertaining to an evangelist or to his work; missionary; also, sometimes, evangelical.

e-van'ish, 1 ɪ-van'ish; 2 e-văn'ĭsh, *vi.* [Poet.] To vanish.

Ev'ans, 1 ev'ənz; 2 ĕv'anz, *n.* **1. Robley Dunglison** (1846–1912), an American admiral; commander of the "Iowa" at battle of Santiago, 1898. **2. Thomas W.** (1822–1897), an American dentist; assisted Empress Eugénie to escape from Paris, 1870.

Ev'ans-ton, 1 ev'ənz-tən; 2 ĕv'anş-tŏn, *n.* A city in N. E. Illinois; pop. 37,240; seat of **Northwestern University.**

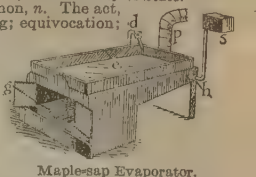
Ev'ans-ville, 1 ev'ənz-vil; 2 ĕv'anş-vĭl, *n.* A city in S. W. Indiana; pop. 85,270.

e-vap'o-rate, 1 ɪ-vap'o-rēt; 2 e-văp'o-rāt, *v.* [-RAT'ED[4]; -RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert into vapor, usually by means of heat; vaporize; also, to remove and dissipate by this process. **2.** To remove moisture from by drying or heating. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become vapor. **2.** To pass off like vapor; also, to yield vapor. [< L[LL] *e*, out, + *vapor*, vapor.]—**e-vap''o-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**e-vap'o-ra-bl**(eP, *a.*—**e-vap''o-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of changing or being changed into vapor; a rising of or passing off in vapor. **2.** The act of drying or concentrating. **3§.** The result of evaporation; vapor.—**e-vap'o-ra-tiv**(es, *a.*—**e-vap'o-ra''tor,** *n.* An apparatus for drying substances, as fruits, by evaporation. See illus. in next column.

e-vap''o-rim'e-ter, 1 ɪ-vap''o-rim'ɪ-tər; 2 e-văp''o-rĭm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for testing the rate of evaporation of a liquid; an atmometer. [< LL. *evaporo* (see EVAPORATE) + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **e-vap''o-rom'e-ter‡.**

Ev'arts, 1 ev'ərts; 2 ĕv'arts, **William Maxwell** (1818–1901). An American lawyer, statesman, and Secretary of State.

e-va'sion, 1 ɪ-vē'ʒən; 2 e-vā'zhon, *n.* The act, means, or result of evading; equivocation; subterfuge. [< L.[LL] *evado*, EVADE.]—**e-va'siv**(es, *a.* Tending or seeking to evade; marked by evasion; elusive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*



Maple-sap Evaporator.

The maple-sap is placed in the storage-tank, *s*, and flows through the heating-pipe, *h*, to the discharge-pipe, *d*, where it is delivered to the evaporating-pan, *e*, and the heat from the fire in the grate, *g*, completes the work. The smoke passes out at *p*.

eve[1], 1 ĭv; 2 ēv, *n.* **1.** The evening before a church festival or the like. **2.** The time immediately preceding some event. **3.** [Poet.] Evening. [< AS. *æfen*.]

Eve[2], *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A feminine personal name; specif., the wife of Adam and the mother of all mankind. *Gen.* iii, 20. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) A beginning; mortality. (2) That which does not last forever. (3) A finite belief concerning life, substance, and intelligence in matter. (4) The belief that the human race originated materially instead of spiritually, that man started first from dust, second from a rib, and third from an egg. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 585. [STEWART '10.]

e-vec'tion, 1 ɪ-vek'shən; 2 e-vĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The largest inequality in the motion of the moon, due to the action of the sun, caused by the annual change in the direction of the line of apsides with respect to the sun. **2†.** A lifting up; elevation. [< LL. *evectio(n-)*, < L. *eveho*, carry forth, < *e*, out, + *veho*, carry.]—**e-vec'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to evection.

Ev''e-li'na, 1 ev''ɪ-laɪ'nə; 2 ĕv''e-lī'na, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ev'e-line‡; Ev'e-lyn‡:** pronounced 1 ev'ɪ-lin *or* ĭv'lɪn; 2 ĕv'e-lĭn *or* ĕv'lĭn. [Celt., agreeable.]

Eve'lyn, 1 ĭv'lɪn *or* ev'lɪn; 2 ĕv'lyn *or* ĕv'lyn, **John** (1620–1706). An English writer; a founder of the Royal Society.

e'ven, 1 ĭ'vən; 2 ē'vn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make even or level; balance. **2.** To make equal; equalize. **3.** [Dial Scot. or Obs.] To treat as equal; liken; compare. **II†.** *i.* To be or become even in any way, as with a person. [< AS. *efnan*, < *efen*; see EVEN, *a.*]

e'ven, *a.* **1.** Free from inequalities or irregularities; level; uniform. **2.** Divisible by 2 without remainder: said of numbers. **3.** On the same level or line. **4.** Without advantage on either side; of the same character; equal; fair; impartial. **5.** Unvarying in disposition, action, or quality. **6.** Whole or entire: said of money, numbers, etc.; as, *even* dollars. **7†.** Equal in rank. [< AS. *efen*, *efn*, = Goth. *ibn-s*, even, equal.] Syn.: see FLAT; HORIZONTAL; JUST; LEVEL; SMOOTH.—**e'ven-hand''ed,** *a.* Treating all alike; impartial; as, *even-handed* justice. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

e'ven, *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Evening. **2.** The eve before a church festival, an event, etc. [< AS. *æfen*.]—**of even date** (*Law*), of identical date.—**e'ven-fall'',** *n.* [Poet.] Early evening.—**e'ven-tide'',** *n.* The time of evening.

e'ven, *adv.* **1.** To a like degree; at the very time; so far or so much as; exactly; precisely; fully; quite: used to express emphasis, surprise, concession, or extension to what might not have been expected; as, *even* to the end; intelligible *even* to a child. **2.** As much as; yet; as, they would not believe the report, nor *even* the evidence. **3.** Smoothly; regularly; evenly; as, his verses ran *even*. **4†.** Exactly. [< AS. *efne*, < *efen*, EVEN, *a.*]—**even if,** altho.

eve'ning, 1 ĭv'nɪŋ; 2 ēv'ning, *n.* **1.** The closing part of the day and beginning of the night; in a strict sense, from sunset till dark; in common speech, the latter part of the day and the earlier part of the night, until bedtime; even: used also adjectively; as, *evening* prayer. **2.** [Local, U. S. & Eng.] Afternoon until dark. **3.** A closing or declining part of any state or period; as, the *evening* of life. **4.** *Chr. Sci.* Mistiness of mortal thought; weariness of mortal mind; obscured views; peace and rest. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 586. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *æfnung*, < *æfen*, evening.]—**evening prayer,** see EVEN-SONG.—**eve'ning-prim''rose,** *n.* A stout, erect American biennial herb (*Onagra biennis*) of the evening-primrose family, with conspicuous yellow flowers opening in the evening; also, other species of the same genus.—**e. star,** a bright planet when visible in the west just after sunset: especially applied to Venus. Called also *Hesperus* and *Vesper*.

e'ven-song'', *n.* **1.** Evening prayer. **2.** The time for evening service. **3.** An evening hymn. [< AS *æfensang*, < *æfen*, evening, + *sang*, SONG.]

e-vent', 1 ɪ-vent'; 2 e-vĕnt', *n.* **1.** Anything that happens or comes to pass. **2.** The result or outcome of any action. **3.** A contingent occurrence or state of things. **4.** One incident in a series, as of games. **5†.** An affair in hand; enterprise. [< L. *e*, out, + *venio*, come.]

Syn.: case, chance, circumstance, consequence, contingency, end, episode, fact, fortune, incident, issue, occurrence, outcome, possibility, result, sequel. Etymologically, the *incident* is that which falls in, the *event* that which comes out; *event* is thus greater and more signal than *incident;* we speak of trifling *incidents*, great *events; incidents* of daily life, *events* of history. *Circumstance* agrees with *incident* in denoting a matter of relatively slight importance, but implies a more direct connection w th the principal matter as indicated in the phrase "circumstantial evidence." An *occurrence* is, etymologically, that which we run against, without thought of its origin, connection, or tendency. An *episode* is connected with the main course of

events, like an *incident* or *circumstance*, but is of more independent interest and importance. *Outcome* is the Saxon, and *event* the Latin for expressing the same original idea. *Consequence* and *result* express more of logical connection, and are more comprehensive. The *end* may be simple cessation; the *event* is what has been accomplished; the *event* of a war is victory or defeat; the *end* of the war is reached when a treaty of peace is signed. Since the future is contingent, *event* comes to have the meaning of a *contingency;* as, in the *event* of his death, the policy will at once fall due. Compare CIRCUMSTANCE; CONSEQUENCE; END.—**e-vent'ful,** *a.* Attended or characterized by important or noteworthy events; also, momentous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **e-vent'less,** *a.*

e-ven'tu-al, 1 ı-ven'chu-[*or* -tiu-]al; 2 ē-vĕn'chu-[*or* -tū-]al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or being a result; consequential; ultimate. **2.** Dependent upon a final contingency.—**e-ven"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The character of happening contingently or as a result; also, a consequential event or issue.—**e-ven'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* Ultimately; finally.—**e-ven'tu-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED¢; -AT"ING.] **1.** To have a particular event or issue; result. **2.** To be the event or issue; happen.—**e-ven"tu-a'tion,** *n.*

ev'er, 1 ev'er; 2 ĕv'er, *adv.* **1.** At any time; in any case. **2.** In any degree; at all. **3.** Under all circumstances; always; perpetually. This word is misused for *never;* as, "We seldom or *ever* see those forsaken who trust in God," which should be "seldom or *never*." But "seldom *if* ever" would be correct; that is, "in few *or* no instances" or "in few *if* any." [AS. *æfre.*]—**ever and anon,** now and then; at one time and at another; repeatedly.—**e. so,** in or to whatever conceivable degree or extent; very; as, he is *ever so* strong; the patient is *ever so* much better.—**for e. and a day, for e. and e.,** see under FOREVER.—**ev'er-green",** *a.* Retaining verdure throughout the year; always fresh. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tree or other plant which retains its verdure or foliage throughout the year, as the pine, fir, hemlock, laurel, etc. **2.** A branch or twig of an evergreen plant or tree, or the plant itself, used for decoration; as, Christmas *evergreens.*—**ev"er-last'ing,** *a.* **1.** Lasting forever; eternal. **2.** Interminable; incessant; also, exceedingly durable. **II.** *n.* **1.** Past or future endless duration; eternity. **2.** [E-] The one who is eternal; God; preceded by the definite article. **3.** A plant whose flowers retain their form and colors when dried. **4.** Prunella; lasting. **5.** A game of cards. Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL.—**ev"er-last'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ev"er-liv'ing,** *a.* **1.** Immortal. **2.** Permanent; unfailing. Syn.: see ETERNAL.—**ev'er-more",** *adv.* During all time; always: used also substantively, following *for.* See phrase following.—**for evermore,** for all future time.

Ev'er-est, 1 ev'er-est; 2 ĕv'er-ĕst, **Mount.** A peak of the Himalayas, East Nepal, India; 29,141 ft.; the highest measured mountain in the world.

Ev'er-ett, 1 ev'ar-et; 2 ĕv'er-ĕt, *n.* **1. Edward** (1794–1865), an American scholar, statesman, and orator. **2.** A city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 40,120. **3.** A city in central Washington; pop. 27,650.

ev'er-glade", 1 ev'er-glēd'; 2 ĕv'er-glād', *n.* A tract of low swampy land covered with tall grass; specif., a large area of this nature, known as the **Everglades,** in southern Florida.

ev'er-ich†, *a.* Every; each. **ev'er-yche†.**

e-ver'sion, 1 ı-vûr'shən; 2 ē-vẽr'shon, *n.* A turning backward or inside out; also, overturning; overthrow. [< L. *eversio,* < *e,* out, + *verto,* turn.]—**e-vert',** *vt.* To turn inside out; turn outward.—**e-ver'si-bl(e²),** *a.* **e-ver'tile†.**—**e-ver'siv(e²),** *a.*

eve'ry, 1 ev'ri; 2 ĕv'ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Each, as of an aggregate of individuals; all taken one by one. **2.** All possible. **II.** *pron. Law.* Every one; each. [< AS. *æfre* (see EVER + *ælc;* see EACH.] Syn.: all, any, both, each, either. *All* and *both* are collective; *any, each,* and *every* are distributive. *Any* makes no selection and may not reach to the full limits of *all;* *each* and *every* make no exception or omission, and must extend to *all;* *all* sweeps in the units as part of a total, *each* and *every* proceed through the units to the total. A promise made to *all* omits none; a promise made to *any* may not reach *all;* a promise made to *every* one is so made that no individual shall fa'l to be aware of it; a promise made to *each* is made to the individuals personally, one by one. *Each* is thus more individual and specific than *every; every* classifies, *each* individualizes. *Each* divides, *both* unites; if a certain sum is given to *each* of two persons, *both* (together) must receive twice the amount; *both* must be aware of what has been separately communicated to *each;* a man may fire *both* barrels of a gun by a single movement; if he fires *each* barrel, he discharges them separately. *Either* commonly denotes one of two, indefinitely to the exclusion of the other; *either* is also in good, but somewhat archaic, use, in the sense of *each* or *both* of two, taken separately and indifferently; as, on *either* side of the river. "There was a huge fireplace at *either* end of the hall." SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii.—**eve'ry-bod"y,** *n.* Every person; people in general.—**eve'ry-day",** *a.* Suitable for every day; ordinary; usual. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; USUAL.—**e. one,** each individual out of the whole number; all persons distributively; also, everybody.—**eve'ry-thing,** *n.* **1.** Each one in a collection or number of things; whatever exists. **2.** Something supremely important or including all things.—**eve'ry-where",** *adv.* **1.** At or in every place. **2.** [Colloq.] Wherever.

evest, eves'drop"†, etc. Same as EAVES, etc.

Eve'sham, 1 ēv'shəm; 2 ēv'sham, *n.* A town in west-central England; scene of a battle in which Prince Edward (afterward Edward I.) defeated the barons, 1265; pop. 8,680.

e-vict', 1 ı-vikt'; 2 e-vĭct', *vt.* **1.** To dispossess by legal process; oust; expel forcibly. **2.** To take away, as property. [< L. *evictus,* pp., < *e,* out, + *vinco,* conquer.] Syn.: see BANISH.—**e-vic'tion,** *n.* The act of evicting; forcible ejectment.

ev'i-dence, 1 ev'i-dens; 2 ĕv'i-dĕnc. **I.** *vt.* [-DENCED†; -DENC-ING.] To make evident; show clearly; prove. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which makes evident, whether taken singly or collectively; any ground or reason for knowledge or certitude in knowledge; proof, whether immediate or derived by inference; a fact or body of facts on which a proof, belief, or judgment is based. **2.** *Law.* That by means of which a fact is established; testimony. **3§.** A person or thing that bears testimony. **4§.** Evidentness; clearness. [< L. *evidentia,* clearness.] Syn.: see CERTAINTY; DEMONSTRATION; PROOF; TESTIMONY.—**in evidence,** perfectly plain; apparent.—**King's e., Queen's e.,** same as STATE'S EVIDENCE.—**state's e.** **1.** One who confesses himself guilty of a crime and proffers himself as a witness to testify against his accomplices. **2.** The evidence produced by the state in criminal prosecutions.

ev'i-dent, 1 ev'i-dent; 2 ĕv'i-dĕnt, *a.* Plain or manifest, as to the mind or the senses; obvious. **-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: apparent, clear, conspicuous, discernible, distinct, glaring, indubitable, manifest, obvious, open, overt, palpable, patent, perceptible, plain, tangible, transparent, unmistakable, visible. That is *apparent* which clearly appears to the senses or to the mind as soon as the attention is directed toward it; that is *evident* of which the mind is made sure by some inference that supplements the facts of perception; the marks of a struggle were *apparent* in broken shrubbery and trampled ground, and the finding of a mutilated body and a rifled purse made it *evident* that robbery and murder had been committed. That is *manifest* which we can lay the hand upon; *manifest* is thus stronger than *evident,* as touch is more absolute than sight. That is *obvious* which is directly in the way so that it can not be missed; as, the application of the remark was *obvious. Visible* applies to all that can be perceived by the sense of sight, whether the noonday sun, a ship on the horizon, or a microscopic object. *Discernible* applies to that which is dimly or faintly *visible,* requiring strain and effort in order to be seen; as, the ship was *discernible* through the mist. That is *conspicuous* which stands out so as necessarily or strikingly to attract the attention. *Palpable* and *tangible* express more emphatically the thought of *manifest.* See APPARENT; CLEAR; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.—Ant.: concealed, covert, dark, hidden, impalpable, impenetrable, imperceptible, invisible, latent, obscure, occult, secret, undiscovered, unimagined, unknown, unseen, unthought of.

—**ev"i-den'tial,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or furnishing evidence. **2.** Based or relying on evidence. **ev"i-den'ti-ary‡.**—**ev"i-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

e'vil, 1 ī'vl; 2 ē'vl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Morally bad; contrary to divine or righteous law; wrong or wicked; sinful or depraved. **2.** Possessing injurious nature or qualities; unwholesome; noxious. **3.** Characterized by calamity, trouble, or sorrow. **4.** Of ill repute. **II.** *n.* **1.** Wicked conduct or disposition as showing depravity or as being destructive of good; sinfulness as injurious; moral depravity. **2.** Something that harms or hurts; that which hinders prosperity, diminishes welfare, or prevents the enjoyment of a good; affliction. **3§.** A scrofulous malady; as, the king's *evil.* **III.** *adv.* In an evil manner. [< AS. *yfel.*] Syn.: (adjective) see BAD; IMMORAL; PERNICIOUS; (noun) see ABOMINATION; INJURY; SIN.—**e'vil-do"er,** *n.* A wicked person.—**e.-eyed,** *a.* Possessing the evil eye; malicious.—**e.-minded,** *a.* Having an evil disposition. Syn.: see MALICIOUS.—**e.-speaking,** *n.* Censorious or spiteful speech; defamation; calumny.—**e.-starred,** *a.* Same as ILL-STARRED.—**king's evil,** scrofula: once supposed to be curable by a monarch's touch.—**the evil eye,** the power of casting a spell or of exerting a malignant influence on a person or animal, said to radiate from the eyes, the possessor of which may be innocent of any evil intent. It is superstitiously attributed to certain persons, and much dreaded in southern Europe and the Orient.—**the e. one,** Satan.—**the social e.,** prostitution.—**e'vil-ly,** *adv.* Maliciously; badly.—**e'vil-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being evil.

e-vince', 1 ı-vins'; 2 e-vĭnc', *vt.* [E-VINCED't; E-VINC'ING.] **1.** To show plainly or certainly; make evident. **2.** To display; exhibit. **3.** To conquer. [< L. *e,* out, + *vinco,* conquer.]—**e-vin'ci-bl(e²),** *a.* Capable of being proved.—**e-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*—**e-vin'civ(e²),** *a.* Capable of proving; convincing.

ev'i-rate†, *vt.* To emasculate.

e-vis'cer-ate, 1 ı-vis'er-ēt; 2 e-vĭs'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED¢; -AT"ING.] To disembowel. [< L. *e,* out, + *viscera,* entrails.]—**e-vis"cer-a'tion,** *n.*

ev'i-ta-bl(e²), 1 ev'i-tə-bl; 2 ĕv'i-ta-bl, *a.* That may be escaped, avoided, or shunned. [< L. *evitabilis,* < *evito,* shun.]

ev'i-tate†, *vt.* To avoid. **e-vite'†.**—**ev"i-ta'tion†,** *n.*

ev'o-ca-bl(e²), 1 ev'o-kə-bl; 2 ĕv'o-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of being evoked or called forth. [< L. *evoco;* see EVOKE.]

ev'o-cate§, 1 ev'o-kēt; 2 ĕv'o-cāt, *vt.* To evoke or call out; summon forth. [< L. *evocatus,* pp. of *evoco;* see EVOKE.]

ev"o-ca'tion, 1 ev'o-kē'shən; 2 ĕv'o-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A calling forth or out; summoning; an evoking. **2.** *Civ. Law.* The transference of a suit from a lower to a higher tribunal.

e-vo'ca-tiv(e§, 1 ı-vō'kə-tiv; 2 e-vō'ca-tĭv, *a.* Evoking; fitted to evoke.

ev'o-ca"tor, 1 ev'o-kē"tər *or* -tor; 2 ĕv'o-cā"tor, *n.* One who summons up spirits.

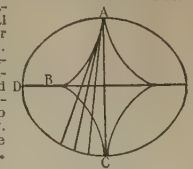
ev'o-e, 1 ev'o-ī; 2 ĕv'o-ē, *interj.* A cry of Bacchanals. **ev'o-he†.**

e-voke', 1 ı-vōk'; 2 e-vōk', *vt.* [E-VOKED't; E-VOK'ING.] To call forth or out. [< L. *e,* out, + *voco,* call.]

ev'o-lute, 1 ev'o-lūt; 2 ĕv'o-lūt, *n. Geom.* A curve which is the locus of the centers of curvature of another curve and therefore tangent to all its normals. See illus. on next page. Compare INVOLUTE. [< L. *evolutus,* pp. of *evolvo,* unroll.]

ev"o-lu'tion, 1 ev'o-lū'shən; 2 ĕv'o-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of evolving; development or growth. **2.** Specif., in biology: (1) The series of steps by which a germ or a rudimentary

part becomes an adult organism or a fully developed part; the succession of changes by which a germ passes from a simple to a complex condition; development. See illus. below. (2) The derivation or the doctrine of the derivation of all forms of life by gradual modification from earlier and simpler forms or from one rudimentary form. (3) The old theory that the germ preexists in the parent, and that it contains all the parts of the fully formed organism in minute form; development from such a germ: opposed to *epigenesis:* the original use in biology. **3.** In arithmetic and algebra, the operation of extracting a root. **4.** A move or maneuver, as of troops. **5.** A process in which something complex is developed from simple beginnings. **6.** *Philos.* The cosmological theory that accounts for the universe and its contents by the combination of separate and diffused atoms existing originally in a condition of absolute homogeneity. **7.** Anything evolved; also, a series unfolded. [< L. *evolutio(n-)*, < *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvo;* see EVOLVE.]—**ev″o-lu′tion-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from evolution.—**ev″o-lu′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ev″o-lu′tion-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to evolution, in any sense.—**ev″o-lu′tion-ism,** *n.*—**ev″o-lu′tion-ist,** *a. & n.*



Evolute.
Ellipse *ADC*, with its evolute *ABC*. A cord, *AC*, fastened at *A*, would, if swung so as to enwrap *AB*, describe the arc *CD* of the ellipse.

e-volve′, 1 ı-velv′; 2 ē-völv′, *v.* [E-VOLVED′; E-VOLV′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unfold or expand; hence, to work out; develop. **2.** To produce by evolution. **3.** To throw out, as gases. **II.** *i.* To open; also, to unfold. [< L. *evolvo*, unroll, < *e*, out, + *volvo*, roll.]—**e-volv′a-bl(e²),** *a.*—**e-vol′vent,** *a. & n.*—**e-volve′ment,** *n.*—**e-volv′er,** *n.*

Ev′o-ra, 1 ev′o-rɑ; 2 ĕv′o-rä, *n.* A city in S. Portugal; pop. 16,000.

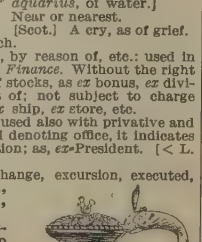
e-vul′sion, 1 ı-vul′shən; 2 ē-vūl′shon, *n.* A plucking out. [< L. *evulsio(n-)*, < *e*, out, + *vello*, pluck.]

Ev-vi′a, 1 ev-vi′ə; 2 ĕv-vē′a, *n.* Modern name for EUBŒA.

ewe, 1 yū; 2 yu, *n.* A female sheep. [< AS. *ewu.*]—**ewe′-neck″,** *n.* A neck, as of some horses, thin and bowed backward, like that of a ewe.—**ewe′-necked″,** *a.*

Ew′ell, 1 yū′el; 2 yu′ĕl, **Richard Stoddert** (1817–1872). An American Confederate general.

ew′er, 1 yū′er; 2 yu′er, *n.* A wide-mouthed water-pitcher, sometimes with a lid. See illus. below.


Persian Ewer.

ew′est, 1 yū′est; 2 yu′ĕst, *a.* [Scot.] Near or nearest.

e′whow, 1 ē′hwau; 2 ē′hwow, *interj.* [Scot.] A cry, as of grief.

ewk, 1 yūk; 2 yuk, *vt.* [Scot.] To itch.

ex, *prep.* [L.] **1.** From, out, out of, by reason of, etc.: used in many common Latin phrases. **2.** *Finance.* Without the right to participate in; excluding: said of stocks, as *ex* bonus, *ex* dividend, etc. **3.** *Commerce.* Free out of; not subject to charge until taken out of, as *ex* elevator, *ex* ship, *ex* store, etc.

ex-, *prefix.* Out; out of; off; beyond: used also with privative and intensive force. Prefixed to a word denoting office, it indicates one who formerly occupied the position; as, *ex*-President. [< L. *ex-*, < *ex*, from; or < Gr. *ex*, from.]

ex., *abbr.* Example, exception, exchange, excursion, executed, executive, export, extract.—**ex., exd.,** *abbr.* Examined.—**Ex., Exod.,** *abbr.* Exodus.

ex-ac′er-bate, 1 egz-as′ər-bēt; 2 ĕgz-ăs′er-bāt, *vt.* [-BAT″ED[d]; -BAT″ING.] To make more sharp or bitter; aggravate. [< L. *ex-* intens. + *acerbus*, bitter.]—**ex-ac″er-ba′tion,** *n.* The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increased severity, as in the symptoms of a disease.

ex-act′, 1 egz-akt′; 2 ĕgz-ăct′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To compel the yielding or payment of; extort. **2.** To demand as a right. **II†.** *i.* To make authoritative or urgent demands. [< L. *exigo*, drive out, determine, < *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive.] Syn.: see DEMAND.

ex-act′, *a.* **1.** Perfectly conformed to a standard; nicely adjusted; strictly accurate or correct; precise; as, the *exact* sum. **2.** Accurately or precisely conceived or expressed; characterized by definite knowledge or principles; strictly determined; definite; as, *exact* thinking. **3.** Capable of producing exact results; as, an *exact* instrument. Syn.: see CORRECT; JUST; MINUTE; PARTICULAR; PRECISE.

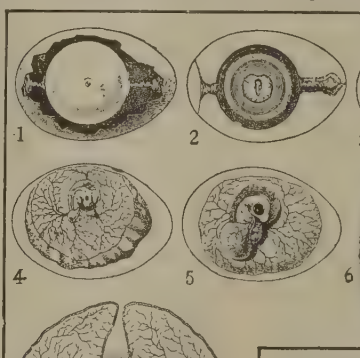
—**exact science,** properly, science whose results are capable of mathematical expression; loosely, science as opposed to unsystematized knowledge.—**ex-act′a-bl(e²),** *a.* That can be levied or exacted.—**ex-act′er,** *n.* **ex-ac′tor†.**—**ex-act′ing,** *pa.* Making unreasonable or inconsiderate demands; taxing; arduous. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; HARD; IMPERIOUS.—**ex-ac′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of exacting. **2.** Something exacted; a compulsory levy. Syn.: see TAX.—**ex-act′ly,** *adv.*—**ex-act′ness,** *n.* The condition or quality of being exact. **ex-act′i-tude†.**

ex-ag′ger-ate, 1 egz-aj′ər-ēt; 2 ĕgz-ăj′er-āt, *v.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To represent extravagantly; overstate. **2.** To increase immoderately; also, to heighten unduly. **II.** *i.* To use exaggeration. [< L. *exaggero*, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *agger*, heap.] Syn.: see INCREASE.—**ex-ag′ger-at″ed,** *pa.*—**ex-ag′ger-at″ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-ag′ger-at″ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-ag″ger-a′tion,** *n.* The act of exaggerating; overstatement; hyperbole. Syn.: see CARICATURE.—**ex-ag′ger-a-tiv(e²),** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ex-ag′ger-a″tor,** *n.*—**ex-ag′ger-a-to-ry,** *a.*

ex″al-bu′mi-nous, 1 eks″al-biū′mi-nus; 2 ĕks″ăl-bū′mi-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Without albumen, or reserve food outside of the embryo. [< EX- + ALBUMINOUS.] **ex″al-bu′mi-nose†.**

ex-alt′[d], 1 egz-ôlt′; 2 ĕgz-ălt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise or elevate, as in position or rank. **2.** To pay high honor to; magnify; glorify. **3.** To fill with delight, satisfaction, or confidence; elate. **4.** To increase the force, strength, or intensity of. **II.** *i.* To produce exaltation; promote. [< L.F *ex*, out, + *altus*, high.] Syn.: see HEIGHTEN; PROMOTE; RAISE; REJOICE.—**ex-alt′ed,** *a.* Raised up or aloft; elevated; hence, raised in rank, position, or dignity. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ex-alt′er,** *n.*

ex″al-ta′tion, 1 egz″ôl-tā′shən; 2 ĕgz″ăl-tā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of exalting, or the state of being exalted; promotion; elevation physical, political, social, mental, or spiritual: used specifically of promotion to the papal office. **2.** *Astrol.* The position of a planet in the zodiac when supposed to exert its greatest influence. **3.** *Med.* A morbid mental state distinguished by ecstatic joy, abnormal optimism, or delusions of grandeur. [F., < LL. *exaltatio(n-)*, < L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exalto;* see EXALT.] Syn.: see HEIGHT.



Evolution of a Chicken.
1. Before incubation. 2. The second day. 3. The fourth day. 4. The fifth day. 5. The sixth day. 6. The nineteenth day. 7. Blood circulation of a chicken on the third day.

ex-am′, 1 egz-am′; 2 ĕgz-ăm′, *n.* [Colloq.] An examination.

ex-a′men§, 1 egz-ā′mən; 2 ĕgz-ā′men, *n.* An examination.

ex-am″i-na′tion, 1 egz-am″ı-nā′shən; 2 ĕgz-ăm″i-nā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of examining or of being examined; careful scrutiny or inquiry; investigation; inspection. **2.** *Law.* (1) Inquiry by means of interrogation or testimony. (2) The result of such inquiry; testimony reduced to writing. [< L. *examinatio(n-)*, < *examinatus*, pp. of *examino;* see EXAMINE.] Syn.: see INQUIRY.—**examination in chief, direct e.,** an examination of a witness by the party calling him: opposed to *cross-examination.*

ex-am′in(e²), 1 egz-am′ın; 2 ĕgz-ăm′in, *vt.* [-IN(E)D[d]; -IN-ING.] **1.** To inspect or scrutinize with care; investigate critically. **2.** To test by questions or exercises as to qualifications, fitness, etc., as a pupil. **3.** To question in order to elicit facts, etc. **4.** To assay; analyze. [< F. *examiner*, < L. *examino*, < *exigo;* see EXACT, *v.*] Syn.: canvass, consider, criticize, discuss, explore, inquire into, inspect, interrogate, investigate, observe, overhaul, ponder, ransack, scrutinize, search, study, test, try, view, weigh. See CONSIDER; INQUIRE; REVIEW. Compare synonyms for DELIBERATE, *v.*—**ex-am′i-na-bl(e²),** *a.* Capable of being examined.—**ex-am′i-nant,** *n.* An examiner.—**ex-am′in-er,** *n.*

ex-am′plar†, *n.* Same as EXEMPLAR. **ex-am′pler‡.**

ex-am′pl(e²)[l], 1 egz-am′pl; 2 ĕgz-ăm′pl, *vt.* To illustrate by example; justify by an example; also, to teach or instruct by means of example; as, "every step, *exampled* by the first pace," SHAKESPEARE.

ex-am′pl(e²), *n.* **1.** A thing or person suitable to be used as a copy. **2.** An instance of something to be avoided. **3.** A sample; specimen. **4.** An instance serving to illustrate a rule. **5.** A problem to be solved. **6.** That with which something may be compared; precedent; parallel. [< L.[OF] *exemplum*, < *ex*, out, + *emptus*, pp. of *emo*, buy.] Syn.: archetype, ensample, exemplar, exemplification, ideal, model, pattern, precedent, prototype, sample, specimen, standard, type, warning. From its original sense of *sample* or *speci-*

men (L. *exemplum*) *example* derives the seemingly contradictory meanings, on the one hand of a *pattern* or *model*, and on the other hand of a *warning*—a *sample* or *specimen* of what is to be followed, or of what is to be shunned. An *example*, however, may be more than a *sample* or *specimen* of any class; it may be the very *archetype* or *prototype* to which the whole class must conform, as when Christ is spoken of as being an *example* or leaving an *example* for his disciples. *Example* comes nearer to the possible freedom of the *model* than to the necessary exactness of the *pattern;* often we can not, in a given case, exactly imitate the best *example*, but only adapt its teachings to altered circumstances. In its application to a person or thing, *exemplar* can scarcely be distinguished from *example;* but *example* is most frequently used for an act, or course of action, for which *exemplar* is not used; as, one sets a good (or a bad) *example*. An *exemplification* is an illustrative working out in action of a principle or law, without any reference to its being copied or repeated; an *example* guides, an *exemplification* illustrates or explains. *Ensample* is the same as *example*, but is practically obsolete outside of Scriptural or theological language. Compare ARCHETYPE; MODEL; PRECEDENT; SAMPLE.

ex-an'i-mate, 1 egz-an'ı-mit; 2 ĕgz-ăn'ı-mat, *a.* **1.** Deprived of life; inanimate. **2.** Having no animation. [< L. *exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimo*, kill.]—**ex-an"i-ma'tion,** *n. Med.* Real or apparent death; swooning.

ex"an-the'ma, 1 eks"an-thī'mą; 2 ĕks"ăn-thē'mą, *n.* [-THEM'A-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A breaking out upon the skin; a rash, or a disease accompanied by rash, as cowpox or measles; specif., usually in the plural, the eruptive fevers. [LL., < Gr. *exanthēma*, < *ex*, out, + *anthos*, flower.] **ex-an'them‡.—ex"an-them'a-tous,** *a.* **ex-an"the-mat'ic‡.**

ex'arch, 1 eks'ärk; 2 ĕks'ärc, *n.* **1.** A provincial governor under the Byzantine Empire. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) In the Eastern Church a title equivalent to metropolitan archbishop or patriarch, which were practically interchangeable terms. (2) Later, a bishop of the Eastern Church, ranking between the patriarch and the metropolitan. (3) *Gr. Ch.* A legate of a patriarch, having general supervision of clergy and discipline. [< Gr. *exarchos*, < *ex*, out, + *archō*, rule.]—**ex'ar-chate,** *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an exarch.

ex-as'per-ate, 1 egz-as'per-ēt; 2 ĕgz-ăs'per-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **1.** To irritate exceedingly; enrage. **2.** To make grievous or worse; aggravate; intensify; inflame. [< L. *ex*, out, + *asper*, rough.]

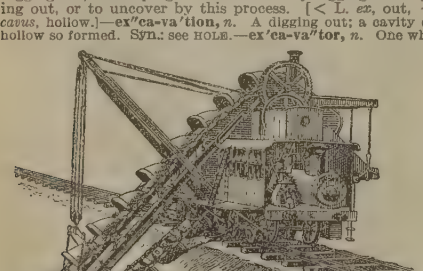
Syn.: see AFFRONT; INCENSE.—**ex-as'per-at"er,** *n.*—**ex-as'per-at"ing-ly,** *adv.* In an exasperating manner.—**ex-as"per-a'tion,** *n.* The act of exasperating, in any sense; especially, extreme anger. Syn.: see ANGER.

Exc., *abbr.* Excellency.—**exc.,** *abbr.* Excellent, except, excepted, exception.

Ex-cal'i-bur, 1 eks-kal'ı-bur; 2 ĕks-căl'ı-bûr, *n.* Either of two legendary swords of King Arthur (1) bestowed on him by Merlin, or (2) torn by him from a stone after others had failed.

ex ca-the'dra, 1 eks kȧ-thī'drȧ *or* kaf'ı-drȧ; 2 ĕks ca-thē'drā *or* eăth'e-dra. [L.] After the manner of one speaking from a seat of office or a professor's chair; officially or with authority: specif. applied to a formal decision or pronouncement of the Pope, which is absolutely binding on all Roman Catholics. Used also attributively: officially uttered.

ex'ca-vate, 1 eks'kȧ-vēt; 2 ĕks'ca-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED; -VAT"ING.] **1.** To make a hole or cavity in; hollow out; scoop, dig, or cut a hollow in. **2.** To form or make by hollowing, digging out, or scooping. **3.** To remove by digging or scooping out, or to uncover by this process. [< L. *ex*, out, + *cavus*, hollow.]—**ex"ca-va'tion,** *n.* A digging out; a cavity or hollow so formed. Syn.: see HOLE.—**ex'ca-va"tor,** *n.* One who



An Excavator mounted on a Railway Truck.

or that which excavates; especially, a steam digging or dredging-machine.

ex-ceed'd } 1 ęk-sīd'; 2 ĕk-cēd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To go beyond, as
ex-cede's, } in quantity, quality, measure, or value; surpass. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go beyond bounds or too far. **2.** To preponderate. [< L.F *excedo*, < *ex*, forth, + *cedo*, go.]—**ex-ceed'ing,** *pa.* Greater than usual; surpassing.—**ex-ceed'ing-ly,** *adv.* Extremely; remarkably. **ex-ceed'ing‖.**

ex-cel', 1 ek-sel'; 2 ĕk-cĕl', *v.* [EX-CELLED', EX-CELD'S; EX-CEL'LING.] **I.** *t.* To go beyond or above, properly in something good or admirable; surpass. **II.** *i.* To surpass another or others. [< L.F *excello*, < *ex*, out, + *celsus*, raised.]

Syn.: see LEAD[1].—**ex'cel-lence,** *n.* **1.** Possession of eminently good qualities. **2.** A superior trait. **3.** Same as EXCELLENCY, 1. Syn.: see VIRTUE.—**ex'cel-len-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An honorary title of various high officials. **2.** Excellence.—**ex'cel-lent,** *a.* **1.** Having good qualities in a high degree; eminent by reason of worth or value. **2†.** Eminent; excelling.

Syn.: admirable, capital, choice, fine, first-class, first-rate, precious, prime, select, superior, transcendent, valuable, worthy. Strictly, that which is *excellent* excels, but an object that is *valuable* or a man who is *worthy* so far excels the majority of persons or things that these absolute words have become close synonyms for *excellent*. See CHOICE; FINE; GOOD; MORAL.—Ant.: bad, base, defective, deficient, good-for-nothing, imperfect, inferior, mean, poor, unworthy, useless, valueless, vile, worthless.—**ex'cel-lent-ly,** *adv.* Surpassingly. **ex'cel-lent‡.**

ex-cel'si-or, 1 ek-sel'sı-er; 2 ĕk-cĕl'sı-ôr. **I.** *a.* Still higher; ever upward; the motto of the State of New York. **II.** *n.* A packing-material composed of long, fine wood-shavings. [L.]

ex-cen'tric, *a.* Same as ECCENTRIC.

ex-cept'd, 1 ek-sept'; 2 ĕk-cĕpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To leave out; omit. **II.** *i.* To object; take exception: with *to*. [< L. *ex*, out, + *capio*, take.]—**ex-cep'tiv(e[s],** *a.* Of the nature of an exception; also, captious.—**ex-cep'tor,** *n.*

ex-cept', *prep.* With the exception of.

Syn.: see BUT.

ex-cept', *conj.* If not that; unless.

ex-cept'ing, *prep.* & *conj.* Except; omitting.

ex-cep'tion, 1 ek-sep'shon; 2 ĕk-cĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** That which is excluded, as from a list. **2.** The act of excepting; exclusion. **3§.** Disapprobation. **4.** *Law.* A formal objection. —**to take exception,** to take offense; object.—**ex-cep'tion-a-bl(e[s],** *a.* Open to exception or objection.—**ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.* In a manner open to exception.—**ex-cep'tion-al,** *a.* Unusual or uncommon; superior. Syn.: see IRREGULAR.—**ex-cep'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* In an unusual or superior manner.

ex-cep'tious†, *a.* Captious; faultfinding.

ex-cerpt', 1 ek-sûrpt'; 2 ĕk-cĕrpt'. **I‖.** *vt.* To take out, as from a book; extract. **II.** *n.* An extract from written or printed matter. [< L. *ex*, out, + *carpo*, pluck.] Syn.: see QUOTE.—**ex-cerp'tion,** *n.* The act of making excerpts, or the excerpts made.—**ex-cerp'tiv(e[s],** *a.*—**ex-cerp'tor,** *n.*

ex-cess', 1 ek-ses'; 2 ĕk-cĕs', *n.* **1.** That which passes the ordinary, reasonable, or required limit. **2.** Inordinate gratification of appetite. **3.** The amount by which one thing is greater than another; overplus. [< L.F *excessus*, < *excedo*; see EXCEED.]

Syn.: dissipation, exorbitance, extravagance, intemperance, lavishness, overplus, prodigality, profusion, redundance, redundancy, superabundance, superfluity, surplus, waste, wastefulness. *Excess* is more than enough of anything, and, since this in very many cases indicates a lack either of judgment or of self-control, the word is used frequently, but not necessarily, in an unfavorable sense. Careless expenditure in *excess* of income is *extravagance;* we may have also *extravagance* of language, professions, etc. As *extravagance* is *excess* in outlay, *exorbitance* is *excess* in demands, and especially in pecuniary demands upon others. *Overplus* and *superabundance* denote in the main a satisfactory and *superfluity* an undesirable *excess; lavishness* and *profusion*, a generous, bountiful, or amiable *excess;* as, a *profusion* of fair hair; *lavishness* of hospitality. *Surplus* is neutral, having none of the unfavorable meaning that often attaches to *excess;* a *surplus* is that which remains over after all demands are met. *Redundance* or *redundancy* refers chiefly to literary style, denoting an *excess* of words or matter. *Excess* in the moral sense is expressed by *dissipation, prodigality, intemperance*, etc.—Ant.: dearth, defect, deficiency, destitution, economy, failure, frugality, inadequacy, insufficiency, lack, need, poverty, scantiness, shortcoming, want.

—**ex-cess',** *a.* Being above a stipulated amount; extra.—**ex-ces'siv(e[s],** *a.* Being, in, tending to, marked by excess; immoderate; extreme. Syn.: see IMMODERATE; REDUNDANT.—**ex-ces'siv(e-ly[s]†,** *adv.*—**ex-ces'siv(e-ness[s],** *n.*

Exch., *abbr.* Exchange, exchequer.

ex-change', 1 eks-chēnj'; 2 ĕks-chānġ', *v.* [EX-CHANGED'; EX-CHANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Com.* To give or part with in return for something regarded as an equivalent; barter. **2.** To give and receive in turn; interchange; communicate reciprocally. **3.** To leave or quit (one condition, possession, or experience for another); make the transition from. **II.** *i.* To be given or received in exchange; make an exchange. [< LL. *excambio*, < *ex*, out, + *cambio*, exchange.] Syn.: see CHANGE.

ex-change', *n.* **1.** The act of giving one thing as an equivalent for another; barter; as, an *exchange* of prisoners. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* (1) The mutual giving and receiving of equivalents in money, goods, or labor. (2) The system by which titles to commodities in distant localities are transferred, by means of credits, drafts, etc. (3) The rate of exchange. (4) The percentage of difference between currencies or values of two given places. (5) *pl.* Bills, drafts, etc., presented to a clearing house for settlement.

3. A transition from one experience or condition to another. **4.** That which is given or received by interchange, as a periodical. **5.** *Com.* A place where merchants effect exchanges; as, a stock-*exchange*. **6.** A central telephone-office. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.—**exchange editor,** an editor who directs the clipping of items from publications on the exchange-list for reproduction in his own periodical.—**e. on checks** (*Com.*), a charge for collecting payment of out-of-town checks, established by the clearing-house associations.—**ex-change"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or quality of being exchangeable.—**ex-change'a-bl(e,** *a.* **1.** That may be exchanged. **2.** Connected with exchange.—**ex-change'a-bly,** *adv.*

ex-cheq'uer, 1 eks-chek'ər; 2 ĕks-chĕk'er, *n.* **1.** The treasury of a state; hence, in general, finances; pecuniary resources. **2.** [E-] [Eng.] (1) A court of law taking cognizance of matters connected with the public revenue. In 1873 the **Court of Exchequer** was made a division of the High Court of Justice, and in 1881 this division was merged in the Queen's Bench division. (2) The administrative department having the management of the public revenue. [< OF. *eschequier*, chess-board.]

ex-cip'i-ent, 1 ek-sip'i-ənt, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Any inert substance used to dilute or form a pill. **2§.** One that receives. [< L. *excipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excipio;* see EXCEPT, *v.*]

ex-cise'[1], 1 ek-saiz'; 2 ĕk-çīs', *vt.* [EX-CISED'; EX-CIS'ING.] To cut out or off. [< L. *ex*, out, + *cædo*, cut.] **ex-cide'**‡ [Rare]. —**ex-ci'sion,** *n.* The act of excising; removal of a part; extirpation.

ex-cise'[2], *vt.* To levy a tax upon.—**ex-cis'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* Subject to excise duty; dutiable.

ex-cise', *n.* **1.** A charge levied, as upon commodities, especially upon liquors. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A branch of the department of the civil service having charge of the inland revenue taxes and duties. [< F. *accise*, corr. of *assis*, taxes.] Syn.: see TAX.—**ex-cise'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Gt. Brit.] A revenue officer.

ex-cite', 1 ek-sait'; 2 ĕk-çīt', *vt.* [EX-CIT'ED[d]; EX-CIT'ING.] To produce agitation in; stimulate; bring about, as by stimulating. [< L. *excito*, freq. of *excieo*, call out, < *ex*, out, + *cieo*, call.]

Syn.: see ACTUATE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; INTEREST; PROMOTE; STIR.—**ex-cit"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being excitable; susceptibility to excitement. **2.** *Physiol.* Sensitiveness to irritation.—**ex-cit'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* Easily excited. Syn.: see ARDENT; IMPETUOUS.—**ex-cit'a-bl(e-ness**[S]**,** *n.*—**ex-ci'tant.** **I.** *a.* Adapted to excite or stimulate. **ex-ci'ta-tiv(e**[S]**‡; ex-ci'ta-to-ry‡.** **II.** *n.* That which tends to excite or stimulate.—**ex-cit'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-cite'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of exciting, or that which excites. **2.** The state of being excited. **ex"ci-ta'tion‡.** Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; WARMTH.—**ex-cit'ing,** *pa.* Of a nature to excite; stirring; rousing. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-ci'tor,** *n. Physiol.* An afferent nerve connected with the spinal division of the nervous system. **ex-cit'er‡.**

ex-cit'er[2], 1 ek-sait'ər; 2 ĕk-çīt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses; as, an *exciter* of the people. **2.** *Elec.* (1) The source of electrical energy which supplies the magnetizing current for the field-magnets of a dynamo. (2) A machine which generates electric waves of definite length by means of sparks.

ex-ci'to-, 1 ek-sai'to-; 2 ĕk-çī'to-. From Latin *excito*, excite (see EXCITE): a combining form.—**ex-ci'to-mo"tion,** *n. Physiol.* Stimulated or reflex action.—**ex-ci"to-mo'to-ry,** *a.* Exciting motion, but without sensation or volition. **ex-ci"to-mo'tor‡.**

excl., exclam., *abbr.* Exclamation, exclamatory.

ex-claim', 1 eks-klēm'; 2 ĕks-clām', *vt. & vi.* To cry out abruptly or with passion. [< L. *ex*, out, + *clamo*, cry.]

Syn.: call, cry out, ejaculate. In *exclaiming*, the utterance may not be strikingly, even if somewhat, above the ordinary tone and pitch; we may *exclaim* by mere interjections, or by connected words. To *ejaculate* is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and especially of appeal, petition, prayer; the use of such devotional utterances has received the special name of "ejaculatory prayer." To *cry out* is to give forth a louder and more excited utterance than in *exclaiming;* one often *exclaims* with sudden joy as well as sorrow; if he *cries out*, it is oftener in grief or agony. See CALL.

—**ex-claim'**‖**,** *n.* Outcry; clamor.—**ex-claim'er,** *n.* One who exclaims, or speaks out vehemently.—**ex"cla-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** Clamorous or passionate outcry. **2.** An abrupt or emphatic expression; an interjection. **3.** An exclamation-mark.—**ex"cla-ma'tion-mark",** *n. Gram.* A point, note, or mark (!) placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. **e.-point‡.**—**ex-clam'a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of exclamation. **2.** Given to the use of exclamation. **ex-clam'a-tiv(e**[S]**‡.**

ex'clave, 1 eks'klēv; 2 ĕks'clāv, *n.* A minor part of a country disjoined from the main part and lying within an alien territory. Compare ENCLAVE. [< EX- + *-clave* (in ENCLAVE).]

ex-clude', 1 eks-klūd'; 2 ĕks-clud', *vt.* [EX-CLUD'ED[d]; EX-CLUD'ING.] **1.** To shut out purposely; debar. **2.** To reject; eject. [< L. *ex*, out, + *claudo*, shut.]—**ex-clud'er,** *n.*—**ex-clu'sion,** *n.* The act of excluding, or the state of being excluded; that which is excluded.—**ex-clu'sion-ist,** *n.* One who practises or favors exclusion.

ex-clu'sive, ‖ 1 eks-klū'siv; 2 ĕks-clu'siv, *a.* Of a nature or
ex-clu'siv[S]**,** ∫ tendency to exclude; shutting out or desiring to shut out from anything. Specif.: (1) Disposed to limit social relations; as, an *exclusive* social circle. (2) Leaving out of count; non-inclusive; as, he paid in full, *exclusive* of interest. [< L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludo;* see EXCLUDE.] **ex-clu'so-ry‡.**—**ex-clu'siv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*—**ex-clu'siv(e-ness**[S]**,** *n.*

ex-cog'i-tate, 1 eks-koj'i-tēt; 2 ĕks-cŏğ'i-tāt, *vt. & vi.* To think out carefully; invent; devise. [< L. pp. *excogitatus*, < *ex*, out; and see COGITATE.]—**ex-cog"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of excogitating; invention. **2.** That which is thought out.—**ex-cog'i-tat-iv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Of or pertaining to excogitation.

ex"com-mu'ni-cate, 1 eks"kə-miū'ni-kēt; 2 ĕks"cŏ-mū'ni-cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT'ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] **1.** *Eccl.* To punish by cutting off from church-membership and communion. **2.** To expel in disgrace from any organization. **II.** *a.* Excommunicated. **III.** *n.* An excommunicated person. [< L.LL *ex*, out, + *communico*, share, communicate.]—**ex"com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* Punishable by or deserving of excommunication. —**ex"com-mu"ni-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of excommunicating, or the state of having been excommunicated; a cutting off of an offender from all the privileges attached to church membership.—**ex"com-mu'ni-ca-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Favoring or decreeing excommunication.—**ex"com-mu'ni-ca-tor,** *n.*—**ex"com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry,** *a.* Causing or of the nature of excommunication.

ex-co'ri-ate, 1 eks-kō'ri-ēt; 2 ĕks-cō'ri-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To strip off the skin or covering of; abrade; gall: often used figuratively. [< L.LL *ex*, off, + *corium*, skin.] —**ex-co"ri-a'tion,** *n.* The act or result of excoriating, or the state of being excoriated; an abrasion.

ex. cp., *abbr. Extra* (L., without) coupon.

ex'cre-ment, 1 eks'kri-ment; 2 ĕks'cre-mĕnt, *n.* Refuse matter discharged from an animal body; feces. [< L. *excrementum*, < *ex*, out, + *cerno*, separate.]—**ex"cre-men'tal,** *a.* Of the nature of excrement, or passed from the body as excrement. **ex"cre-men'ta-ry‡; ex"cre-men-ti'tial‡; ex"cre-men-ti'tious‡.**

ex-cres'cence, 1 eks-kres'ens; 2 ĕks-crĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** An unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth, as a wart on the human body or a nutgall on the oak; any unnatural addition, outgrowth, or development. **2§.** A natural outgrowth. [< L. *excrescentia*, < *ex*, out, + *cresco*, grow.] **ex-cres'cen-cy‡.**—**ex-cres'cent,** *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous.

ex-crete', 1 eks-krīt'; 2 ĕks-crēt', *vt.* [EX-CRET'ED[d]; EX-CRET'ING.] To throw off (waste matter) by normal discharge. [< L. *ex*, out, + *cerno*, separate.]—**ex'crete,** *n.*—**ex-cre'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of excreting. **2.** Matter excreted, particularly sweat, urine (including the carbon dioxid eliminated in it), and in the juices exuded from certain plants. *Excretions* are, in a sense, secretions, but secretions contribute toward a useful end and excretions do not.—**ex-cre'tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Having the function or power to excrete. **ex'cre-to-ry‡.**

ex-cru'ci-ate, 1 eks-krū'shi-ēt; 2 ĕks-cru'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To inflict extreme pain or agony upon; torture. [< L. *ex*, out, + *cruz* (*cruc-*), cross.]—**ex-cru'ci-ate,** *a.*—**ex-cru'ci-at'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-cru"ci-a'tion,** *n.* The act of excruciating, or the state of being excruciated; torture.

ex-cul'pate, 1 eks-kul'pēt; 2 ĕks-cŭl'pāt, *vt.* [-PAT'ED[d]; -PAT'ING.] To exonerate; excuse. [< EX- + L. *culpo*, blame, < *culpa*, fault.] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY.

—**ex-cul'pa-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**ex"cul-pa'tion,** *n.* The act of freeing, or of attempting to free, from blame; also, the state of being so freed; excuse; vindication.—**ex-cul'pa-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to or resulting in exculpation; vindicatory.

ex-cur'rent, 1 eks-kur'ənt; 2 ĕks-cŭr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Running or passing out. **2.** *Bot.* Running through to the surface, summit, or tip.

ex-curse'§, 1 eks-kūrs'; 2 eks-cūrs', *vt.* [EX-CURSED'; EX-CURS'ING.] To make an excursion; digress. [< L. *excursus*, pp. of *excurro*, < *ex*, out, + *curro*, run.]

ex-cur'sion, 1 eks-kūr'shən; 2 ĕks-cŭr'shŏn, *n.* **1.** A short journey, usually for pleasure. **2.** A body of excursionists collectively. **3.** A digression; also, deviation. **4.** A running out or going forth. **5.** *Physics.* Half the amplitude of vibration; the movement of a vibrating or oscillating body from its mean to either of its extreme states or positions: applied also to the apparent movement to and fro of a heavenly body, as of a satellite about its primary. [< L. *ex*, out, + *curro*, run.] Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**ex-cur'sion-ist,** *n.* One who makes an excursion.—**ex-cur'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* **1.** Given to making excursions; wandering. **2.** Desultory; erratic; digressive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex-cur'sus, 1 eks-kūr'sus; 2 ĕks-cŭr'sŭs, *n.* [-SUS or -SUS-ES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A supplemental dissertation added to a work. **2.** A wandering off; digression. [L.]

ex-cuse', ‖ 1 eks-kiūz'; 2 ĕks-cūş', *vt.* [EX-CUSED'; EX-
ex-cuze'[z]**,** ∫ CUS'ING.] **1.** To declare free from blame; exculpate; vindicate. **2.** To pardon and overlook. **3.** To offer an excuse or apology for. **4.** To be or serve as excuse for; justify. **5.** To release from a service or obligation. **6.** To remit, as a demand or claim. [< L.[F] *excuso*, < *ex*, from, + *causa*, charge.] Syn.: see JUSTIFY; PALLIATE; PARDON. —**ex-cus'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* Admitting of excuse or pardon; justifiable. Syn.: see VENIAL.—**ex-cus'a-bly,** *adv.*—**ex-cu'sa-to-ry,** *a.* Apologetical.—**ex-cus'er,** *n.*

ex-cuse', 1 eks-kiūs'; 2 ĕks-cūş', *n.* **1.** A plea in extenuation of an offense, neglect, or failure. **2.** The act of excusing. **3.** A reason for excusing.

Syn.: see APOLOGY; PRETENSE.

ex div., *abbr.* Without dividend.

Exec., Exr., *abbr.* Executor.

ex'e-crate, 1 eks'i-krēt; 2 ĕks'e-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT'ED[d]; -CRAT'ING.] To curse, or call down evil upon. [< L. *ex*, out, + *sacer*, sacred.]—**ex'e-cra-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.* Worthy of execration; abominable; accursed; also, bad: often used colloquially.—**ex'e-cra-bly,** *adv.*—**ex"e-cra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of execrating; also an imprecation; malediction. **2.** An accursed thing. Syn.: see ABOMINATION; IMPRECATION; OATH.—**ex'e-cra-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.*—**ex'e-cra"tor,** *n.*—**ex'e-cra-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to execration; denunciatory.

ex-ec'u-tant, 1 egz-ek'yu-tənt; 2 ĕğz-ĕc'yu-tant, *n.* One who executes or performs; specifically, a musical performer.

ex'e-cute, 1 eks'i-kiūt; 2 ĕks'e-cūt, *v.* [-CUT'ED[d]; -CUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry through so as to effect; accomplish; put in force, as a law, writ, etc. **2.** *Law.* To make legal or valid; complete; as, to *execute* a deed, by signing, sealing, and delivering. **3.** To put to death, especially in accordance with legal sentence. **4.** To perform, as a musical selection; produce as an artist. **II.** *i.* To perform or accomplish something. [< L. *executus*, < *exsecutus*, pp. *exequor*, *exsequor*, < *ex*, out, + *sequor*, follow.]

Syn.: administer, carry out, do, enforce, perform. To *execute* is to follow through to the end, put into absolute and final effect in action; to *administer* is to conduct as one holding a trust, as a minister and not an originator; the sheriff *executes* a writ; the trustee *administers* an estate, a charity, etc.; to *enforce* is to put into effect by force, actual or potential. To *administer* the laws is the province of a court of justice; to *execute* or *enforce* the laws is the province of a sheriff, marshal, constable, or other executive officer; to *administer* the law is to declare or apply it; to *execute* the law is to put it in force; for this *enforce* is the more general word, *execute* the more specific. From signifying to superintend officially some application or infliction, *administer* passes by a natural transition to signify *inflict, mete out,* dispense, and blows, medicine, etc., are said to be *administered:* a usage thoroughly established and reputable in spite of pedantic objections. *Enforce* signifies also to present and urge home by intellectual and moral force; as, to *enforce* a precept or a duty. Compare ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT; KILL; MAKE.

—**ex'e-cut"er,** *n.* One who executes.—**ex-ec'u-tor,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person nominated by the will of another to execute a will. **2.** Same as EXECUTER.—**ex-ec"u-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Executive. **2.** *Scots Law.* Of or pertaining to the execution of a judicial writ.—**ex-ec'u-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to execution; executive; administrative. **2.** *Law.* That is to be executed or put into effect; especially, becoming operative on a future contingency; as, an *executory* consideration, contract, or devise.—**ex-ec'u-trix** or **-tress,** *n. fem.* A woman who serves as an executor. **ex-ec'u-tricẽ.**

ex"e-cu'tion, 1 eks"ɪ-kiū'shạn; 2 ĕks"e-cū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of executing. **2.** A judicial writ, as for the seizure of goods, etc.; also, the act of carrying into effect or enforcing any legislative or judicial act or decree. **3.** The signing, as of a deed. **4.** The infliction of capital punishment. **5.** Style of performance; technical skill, as in music or art. **6.** Effective work: said especially of warlike operations. Syn.: see ACT; OPERATION.—**ex"e-cu'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** One who executes a death-sentence. **2§.** Same as EXECUTER.

ex-ec'u-tiv(**eS**, 1 egz-ek'yu-tiv; 2 ĕgz-ĕ'yu-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the function or power of executing or performing; also, connected with or pertaining to that function; carrying into effect; administrative, as distinguished from *legislative* and *judicial;* as, an *executive* department of the government. See JUDICIAL; LEGISLATIVE. **2.** [U. S.] Adroit or dexterous in execution. **II.** *n.* **1.** An official personage or body charged with the administration of a government: applied in the United States to the President and to governors. **2.** The executive branch of government.

Execr., *abbr.* Executrix. **Exrx.‡** **Exx.‡.**

ex'e-dra, 1 eks'ɪ-drə; 2 ĕks'e-drạ, *n.* [-DRÆ, 1 -drī; 2 -drē, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* (1) That part of a gymnasium in which disputations were held. (2) A range of permanent seats, or a platform with seats, by the roadside, in a court, or otherwise placed, built of masonry and often curved in plan, intended for rest and conversation. **2.** *Arch.* An apse, niche, window-recess, or the like. [L., < Gr. *exedra,* < *ex,* out, + *hedra,* seat, < *hezomai,* sit.] **ex'he-dra‡.**

ex"e-ge'sis, 1 eks"ɪ-jī'sɪs; 2 ĕks"e-ĝē'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** Explanation of the language and thought of a literary work; especially, Biblical exposition or interpretation. **2†.** *Math.* The process of solving an equation. [< Gr. *exēgēsis,* < *exēgeomai,* explain, < *ex,* out, + *hēgeomai,* lead, < *agō,* lead.]—**ex'e-gete,** *n.* One skilled in interpretation, as of the Bible. **ex"e-ge'tist‡.**—**ex"e-get'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; expository; explanatory. **ex"e-get'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** Exegetics; exegesis. **2†.** *Math.* The theory of equations.—**ex"e-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ex"e-get'ics,** *n.* The science of the interpretation of the Bible.

ex-em'plar, 1 egz-em'plạr; 2 ĕgz-ĕm'plar, *n.* **1.** A model, pattern, or original, to be copied or imitated; hence, the mental conception or image of something to be produced. **2.** A specimen or transcript; especially, a specimen copy of a book or writing; any example. [< L. *exemplar,* < *exemplum;* see EXAMPLE, *n.*]

Syn.: see EXAMPLE.—**ex'em-pla-ry,** *a.* **1.** Serving or fitted to serve as a model or example worthy of imitation; commendable; as, *exemplary* conduct. **2.** Serving as or furnishing a warning example; as, *exemplary* damages; a most *exemplary* punishment. **3‖.** Serving to exemplify; illustrative; as, these evil deeds are *exemplary* of his whole course.—**ex'em-pla-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ex'em-pla-ri-ness,** *n.*

ex-em'pli-fy, 1 egz-em'plɪ-fui; 2 ĕgz-ĕm'plɪ-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To show or explain by example; illustrate. **2.** To prove by an attested copy. **3.** To make an authenticated transcript from, as a public record. [< L.LL *exemplum,* EXAMPLE, + *facio,* make.]—**ex-em"pli-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of exemplifying. **2.** An example. **3.** *Law.* A certified copy. Syn.: see EXAMPLE; SAMPLE.—**ex-em'pli-fi-ca-tiv**(**eS**, *a.* Setting forth; exemplifying.

ex-empt', 1 egz-empt'; 2 ĕgz-ĕmpt'. **I**‡. *vt.* **1.** To free or excuse from some burdensome obligation; grant immunity to. **2†.** To take or put away; remove. **II.** *a.* **1.** Free, clear, or excused, as from some restriction or burden. **2†.** Remote; separated. **III.** *n.* A person who is exempted, as from military service. [< L. *ex,* out, + *emo,* buy, take.]

Syn.: (verb) see ABSOLVE; RELEASE; (adjective) see FREE.—**ex-empt'i-bl**(**eF**, *a.*—**ex-emp'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of exempting, or the state of being exempt; a dispensation giving freedom from duty or penalty; freedom or immunity, as from some liability, requirement, or evil; as, *exemption* from punishment; *exemption* from disease. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A regulation making persons or places directly subject to the Holy See instead of to the diocesan bishop. Syn.: see RIGHT.

ex-en'ter-ate, *vt.* To remove the entrails of; eviscerate.

ex"e-qua'tur, 1 eks"ɪ-kwē'tur; 2 ĕks"e-kwā'tûr, *n.* **1.** *Inter. Law.* The official recognition given to a consul or commercial agent by the government of the country in which he is to exercise his functions. **2.** Permission granted by secular rulers to a bishop to exercise his functions under the authority of the Pope, or for the publication of a papal bull in their territories: no longer claimed by most European rulers. [L.; see EXECUTE.]

ex'e-quy, 1 eks'ɪ-kwɪ; 2 ĕks'e-kwy, *n.* [-QUIES, 1 -kwɪz; 2 -kwiş, *pl.*] **1.** *pl.* Funeral ceremonies; obsequies. **2.** A funeral procession. **3§.** A funeral hymn; an elegy. [< L. *excquiæ, exsequiæ,* funeral rite, < *exequor;* see EXECUTE.]

ex'er-cise, } 1 eks'ɚ-saiz; 2 ĕks'er-çīş, *v.* [-CISED; -CIS'ING.]

ex'er-cizeF, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To employ actively; exert; also, to train by practise. **2.** To make anxious in mind. **3.** To execute or practise; discharge the duties or requirements of. **II.** *t.* To use exertion; take exercise.—**ex'er-cis"a-bl**(**eF**, *a.* Capable of being exercised or exerted; enforceable.—**ex'er-cis"er,** *n.* One who exercises. **2.** An apparatus for the exercise of the body.

ex'er-cise, *n.* **1.** A putting into use, action, or practise. **2.** Activity for health, development, or training. **3.** An act of speaking, reading, etc., as at a school exhibition or religious meeting: usually in the plural. **4‖.** An act of worship; a religious service. [< L. *exercco,* exercise, < *ex,* out, + *arceo,* keep off.]

Syn.: act, action, activity, application, employment, exertion, occupation, operation, performance, practise, use. *Exercise,* in the ordinary sense, is the easy natural action of any power; *exertion* is the putting of any power to strain and tax. An *exercise* drive for a horse is so much as will develop strength and health and not appreciably weary. But by qualifying adjectives we may bring *exercise* up to the full sense of *exertion;* as, violent *exercise.* See ACT; PRACTISE.—Ant.: idleness, inaction, inactivity, relaxation, rest.

ex-er"ci-ta'tion, 1 egz-ûr"sɪ-tē'shạn; 2 ĕgz-ĕr"çi-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** An exercise, as a disciplinary mental act. **2.** Exercise or practise.

ex-ergue', 1 egz-ûrg'; 2 ĕgz-ĕrĝ', *n.* The space beneath the principal design on the reverse of a coin or medal, with date, etc. [F.]

ex-ert'd, 1 egz-ûrt'; 2 ĕgz-ĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To put forth or put in action, as strength, force, or faculty; bring into strong or vigorous action; also, to cause to put forth effort: a reflexive use; as, to *exert* oneself; to *exert* all one's force. **2§.** To do by effort; perform; do, as, to *exert* an act. **3†.** To push or thrust forth; emit. [< L. *ex,* out, + *sero,* join.]—**ex-er'tion,** *n.* The act of putting some power or faculty into vigorous action; a strong effort. Syn.: see ACT; ENDEAVOR; EXERCISE; INDUSTRY; WORK.—**ex-er'tiv**(**eS**, *a.* Able or tending to.

Ex'e-ter, 1 eks'ɪ-tar; 2 ĕks'e-ter, *n.* A cathedral city in S. W. England; pop. 59,810.

ex'e-unt, 1 eks'ɪ-ụnt; 2 ĕks'e-ụnt. They go off or out: plural of *exit,* a stage direction. [L.]—**ex'e-unt om'nes,** all go off or out.

ex-fo'li-ate, 1 eks-fō'h-ēt; 2 ĕks-fō'll-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* To remove scales from; peel or scale off. [< L. *ex,* out, + *foltum,* leaf.] —**ex-fo"li-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** A scaling or peeling off, as of bark, skin, bone, or flakes of mineral. **2.** Matter scaled off or exfoliated.—**ex-fo'li-a-tiv**(**eS**, *a.* Capable of or causing exfoliation.

ex-hale', 1 eks-hēl'; 2 ĕks-hāl', *vt.* & *vi.* [EX-HALED'; EX-HAL'ING.] **1.** To breathe forth; send out, as a vapor or perfume; emit. **2.** To draw forth as vapor; cause to evaporate. **3.** To come forth or rise in vapor; pass off. [< L.F *ex,* out, + *halo,* breathe.]—**ex-hal'a-bl**(**eF**, *a.*—**ex-ha'lant.** **I.** *a.* Having the property of exhaling. **II.** *n.* Anything exhaled or which exhales.—**ex"ha-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** A breathing out; anything exhaled; an emitted vapor or fume. **2‖.** A meteor.

ex-haust'd, 1 egz-ôst'; 2 ĕgz-ąst', *vt.* **1.** To draw off entirely, as a liquid. **2.** To empty, as a receptacle, by draining off the contents. **3.** To reduce greatly the strength or quantity of, or to deprive entirely of resources or essential properties; weaken; as, to *exhaust* one by labor; to *exhaust* a soil. **4.** To examine or discuss with absolute completeness; treat exhaustively. **5.** *Pharm.* To remove the essential principles of, as of a herb, by means of a solvent, and leave an inert remainder. Syn.: see ABSORB.

—**ex-haust'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Used up; consumed; worn out. **2.** Emptied; as, an *exhausted* cask. **3.** Spent; worn out; as, *exhausted* soil. **4.** Weakened; tired out.—**ex-haust'er,** *n.* One who or that which exhausts.—**ex-haust"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-haust'i-bl**(**eF**, *a.*—**ex-haust'ing,** *pa.* Producing or tending to produce exhaustion; wearying; weakening.—**ex-haus'tion,** *n.* The act or process of exhausting, or the state of being exhausted: deprivation of strength or energy.—**ex-haus'tiv**(**eS**, *a.* Having the effect or tendency to exhaust, as by thorough and complete discussion; covering all points or items, as in an investigation or discussion. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ex-haust'less,** *a.* Inexhaustible.

ex-haust', *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) The motive fluid discharged or escaping from the cylinder of any motive engine after doing mechanical work. (2) The formation of air-currents by creating a partial vacuum; also, the device used in flour-mills to conduct dust-particles away by means of such air-currents. (3) The outlet ports which lead from the engine-cylinder. (4) The escape of the motive fluid from the cylinder. **2.** Foul air escaping from an apartment by a special register or pipe. **3.** Emission. [< L. *exhaustus,* pp. of *exhaurio,* < *ex,* out, + *hauriо,* draw.]

ex-her'e-date[d], 1 eks-her'ı-dēt; 2 ĕks-hĕr'e-dāt, *vt.* To disinherit. [< L. *exheredatus*, pp., < *ex*, out, + *heres*, heir.]

ex-hib'it, 1 egz-ib'ıt; 2 ĕgz-ĭb'ıt. **I.** *t.* **1.** To set forth for survey or inspection; present to view; display. **2.** *Law.* To present formally or officially. **3.** *Med.* To administer, as a remedy. **II.** *i.* To produce or display anything publicly. Syn.: see PLAUNT.

ex-hib'it, *n.* **1.** Any object or objects exhibited. **2.** *Law.* A document or object marked for use as evidence. **3.** A showing or manifestation; especially, a written statement of the condition of anything. [< L. *ex*, out, + *habeo*, have.]

—ex"hi-bi'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of exhibiting; display. **2.** Anything exhibited; a show. **3.** A bursary. Syn.: see SPECTACLE.—**ex"hi-bi'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** A student maintained in an English university by a donated allowance. **2.** An exhibitor.—**ex"hi-bi'tion-ism,** *n. Pathol. & Psychol.* The perverted mental condition characterized by the exposure of one's body or genitals, or the gratification so produced.—**ex-hib'i-tiv**(es, *a.*

ex-hib'i-tor, *n.* One who exhibits. **ex-hib'i-tant**‡; **ex-hib'it-er**‡.—**ex-hib'i-to-ry,** *a.* Exhibiting.

ex-hil'a-rate, 1 egz-il'ə-rēt; 2 ĕgz-ĭl'a-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED; -RAT"ING.] To induce a lively or enlivening feeling in; enliven; cheer; stimulate. [< L. *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilaro*, gladden.] Syn.: see REJOICE.—**ex-hil'a-rant.** **1.** *a.* Causing exhilaration. **II.** *n.* Something that exhilarates.—**ex-hil"a-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of exhilarating, or the state of being exhilarated; enlivenment; stimulation.—**ex-hil'a-ra-tiv**(es, *a.*

ex-hort'[d], 1 egz-ôrt'; 2 ĕgz-ôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To incite to well-doing by earnest appeal or argument; hence, to admonish; warn; advise. **II.** *i.* To deliver or practise exhortation. [< L.[F] *ex*, out, + *hortor*, urge.]—**ex"hor-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or practise of exhorting; attempt to arouse or incite, as by appeal, argument, or admonition. **2.** That which is spoken in exhorting; admonition; earnest advice: as, an *exhortation* to be faithful. Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**ex-hort'a-tiv**(es, *a.* Containing or serving for exhortation. **ex-hort'a-to-ry**‡.—**ex-hort'er,** *n.* One who exhorts.

ex-hume', 1 eks-hiūm'; 2 ĕks-hūm', *vt.* [EX-HUMED'; EX-HUM'ING.] To dig out of the earth (what has been buried); disinter. [< L.[LL] *ex*, from, + *humus*, ground.]—**ex"hu-ma'tion,** *n.* The digging up of that which has been buried; disinterring; especially, the disinterring of a human body.

ex'les, 1 eks'ız; 2 ĕks'ĭs, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Hysterics.

ex"i-geant', 1 egz"ī-jăn'; 2 ĕgz"ĭ-zhān', *a.* Exacting; urgent. [F.]

ex"i-geante', 1 egz"ī-jănt'; 2 ĕgz"ĭ-zhānt', *a.* Feminine form of EXIGEANT.

ex'i-gen-cy, 1 eks'ı-jen-sı; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ġĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] The state of being urgent or exigent; pressing need or demand; also, a case requiring immediate attention, assistance, or remedy; a critical period or condition; a pressing necessity; as, who will aid us in this *exigency?* he was reduced to great *exigency.* [< L.[F] *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive.] **ex'i-gence**‡. Syn.: see NECESSITY.—**ex'i-gent.** **1.** *a.* Demanding immediate aid or action; urgent. **2.** Feeling the need; requiring; exacting. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A writ issued for the appearance of a defendant in certain cases. **2**‡. An emergency; exigency. **3**‡. End; finish.

ex'i-gi-ble, ⌊1 eks'ı-jı-bl; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ġi-bl, *a.* That may be exacted.

ex'i-gi-bl[r], ∫demanded, or required; demandable. [F., < L. *exigo*; see EXACT, *a.*]

ex-ig'u-ous, 1 egz-ig'yu-us; 2 ĕgz-ĭġ'yu-ŭs, *a.* Small; slender; diminutive. [< L. *exiguus*; EXACT.]—**ex"i-gu'i-ty**‡, *n.* **ex-ig'u-ous-ness**‡.

ex'ile, 1 eks'ail; 2 ĕks'īl. **I.** *vt.* [EX'ILED; EX'IL-ING.] To expel from and forbid to return to one's native land or home. **II.** *n.* **1.** Banishment from one's home or native land; expatriation. **2.** One driven or wandering away from country or home. [< L. *ex*, from, + *solum*, soil.] Syn.: see BANISH. —**the Exile** (*Jewish Hist.*), the Babylonian captivity.

ex-il'i-an, ⌊1 eks-ıl'ı-ən, eks-il'ık; 2 ĕks-ĭl'i-an, ĕks-ĭl'ĭc, *a.* Per-**ex-il'ic,** ∫taining to exile or banishment, especially that of the Jews to Babylon.

ex-im'i-ous‡, *a.* Famous; renowned; excellent.

ex-in"a-ni'tion, 1 eks-in"ə-nish'ən; 2 ĕks-in"a-nish'on, *n.* **1.** An emptying, exhausting, or weakening; hence, a laying aside; renunciation. **2.** Low estate; privation; destitution; humiliation. [< L. *exinanitio(n-)*, < *exinanio*, impoverish, < *ex*, out, + *inanis*; see INANE.]

ex-ist'[d], 1 egz-ist'; 2 ĕgz-ĭst', *vi.* **1.** To be or continue to be, in fact; have actual being; as, did thought *exist* before the universe? **2.** To continue animate or in the exercise of vital functions; live; as, animal life can not *exist* without oxygen. [< L. *ex*, out, + *sisto*, set, < *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see LIVE.—**ex-is'tence,** *n.* **1.** Being, or the state or fact of being or continuing to be, whether as substance, essence, personality, or consciousness; as, a brief or an endless *existence;* real or idle *existence.* **2.** Possession or continuance of animate or vital being; life; as, a fight for *existence.* **3.** Anything that exists or has the quality of objectivity; an entity; actuality.—**ex-is'tent.** **1.** *a.* Having being or existence. **II.** *n.* That which exists. Syn.: see ALIVE.

ex'it, 1 eks'ıt; 2 ĕks'ĭt, *n.* **1.** A way or passage out; egress. **2.** The departure of an actor from the stage. **3.** Any departure, as that from the scenes of life; death. [< L. *ex*, out, + *eo*, go.]

ex'it. He goes out: a stage direction. [L.]

ex li'bris, 1 eks lai'bris; 2 ĕks lī'bris. A book-plate: (from the books [of]), followed by the owner's name.

Ex'moor, 1 eks'mūr; 2 ĕks'mo͝or, *n.* **1.** A large tract of formerly forest-land in Somersetshire and Devonshire, England; 30 sq. m.; and scene of Blackmore's *Lorna Doone.* **2.** A breed of English horned sheep with white face and legs and black nostrils. **3.** A breed of ponies found at Exmoor.

Ex'mouth, 1 eks'məth; 2 ĕks'muth, *n.* **1. Viscount** (1757–1833), Edward Pellew, an English admiral. **2.** An ancient seaport town in Devon, S. W. England; pop. 13,620.

ex'o-, 1 eks'o-; 2 ĕks'o-. From Greek *exō*, without, outside (< *ex*, out): a combining form.—**ex'o-carp,** *n. Bot.* The outer wall of a pericarp, when it is possible to distinguish more than one. Compare ENDOCARP. [+ Gr *karpos*, fruit.]

ex'o-derm, 1 eks'o-dūrm; 2 ĕks'o-dĕrm, *n.* Same as ECTODERM.

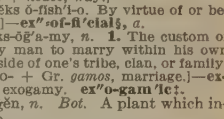
ex-od'ic, 1 eks-ed'ık; 2 ĕks-ŏd'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an exodus. **2.** *Physiol.* Efferent.

ex'o-dus, 1 eks'o-dus; 2 ĕks'o-dŭs, *n.* **1.** A going forth, or departure, as of a multitude, from a place or country; specif. [E-], the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of Moses. **2.** [E-] The second book of the Old Testament. [< Gr.[L] *ex*, out, + *hodos*, way.]

ex of-fi'ci-o, 1 eks ə-fish'ı-o; 2 ĕks ŏ-fish'i-o. By virtue of or because of office or position. [L.]—**ex"-of-fi'cial**§, *a.*

ex-og'a-my, 1 eks-og'ə-mı; 2 ĕks-ŏġ'a-my, *n.* **1.** The custom of certain peoples forbidding any man to marry within his own tribe or clan. **2.** Marriage outside of one's tribe, clan, or family: opposed to *endogamy.* [< EXO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**ex-og'a-mous,** *a.* Pertaining to exogamy. **ex"o-gam'ic**‡.

ex'o-gen, 1 eks'o-jen; 2 ĕks'o-ġen, *n. Bot.* A plant which increases in size by successive concentric additions or rings beneath the bark and outside the previous growth: opposed to *endogen.* [< Gr. *ekō*, without, + *-genēs*, < *gignomai*, be born.]—**ex-og'e-nous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like an exogen. **2.** Originating or growing from without.



Exogen.
1. Vertical section of an exogenous stem. 2. Cross-section. (The letters apply to both figures.) *p*, pith; *m*, medullary sheath: *h*, heartwood or duramen, representing the rings of growth of three successive years (1, 2, 3); *s*, sapwood or alburnum; *c*, cambium layer; *b*, bark.

ex'on, 1 eks'ən; 2 ĕks'ŏn, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Any one of three certain officers of the six in command of the yeomen of the royal guard, especially the one residing at the court as acting commander; an exempt. [< F. *exoine*, < L. *ex*, from, + F. *soin*, care.]

ex-on'er-ate, 1 egz-on'ər-ēt; 2 ĕgz-ŏn'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **1.** To vindicate from accusation or blame. **2.** To free from a responsibility or the like. [< L. *ex*, from, + *onus* (*oner-*), burden.]

Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY.—**ex-on"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of exonerating, or the state of being exonerated.—**ex-on'er-a-tiv**(es, *a.* Serving or tending to exonerate or relieve.

ex"o-path'ic, 1 eks"o-path'ık; 2 ĕks"o-păth'ic, *a. Pathol.* Of or resulting from causes without the organism.

ex-op'o-dite, 1 eks-op'o-dait; 2 ĕks-ŏp'o-dīt, *n. Crust.* The outer branch of the shaft or stem (protopodite) of an appendage. [< EXO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

ex"oph-thal'mic, 1 eks"əf-thal'mık; 2 ĕks"ŏf-thăl'mic, *a. Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or affected with exophthalmos.—**exophthalmic goiter,** a disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, protrusion of the eyeballs, anemia, and palpitation of the heart; Basedow's disease.—**ex"oph-thal'mos,** *n. Pathol.* Undue protrusion of the eyeball. [< Gr. *exophthalmos*, with prominent eyes, < *ex*, out, + *ophthalmos*, eye.]

ex'o-ra-bl(e[r], 1 eks'o-ra-bl; 2 ĕks'o-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty; capable of relenting. [< L. *exorabilis*, < *ex*, out, + *oro*, pray, < *os*, mouth.]—**ex"o-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

ex-or'bi-tance, 1 egz-ôr'bı-təns; 2 ĕgz-ôr'bi-tanç, *n.* Excessiveness in degree or amount; extravagance; a tendency to be exorbitant. [< L. *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track.] **ex-or'bi-tan-cy**‡. Syn.: see EXCESS.—**ex-or'bi-tant,** *a.* **1.** Going beyond usual and proper limits, as in price or demand; excessive; extravagant. **2**‡. *Law.* Out of the realm of the law; illegal. Syn.: see IMMODERATE.—**ex-or'bi-tant-ly,** *adv.*

ex'or-cise, ⌊1 eks'er-saiz; 2 ĕks'ŏr-çiz, *v.* [-CISED; -CIS"-**ex'or-cize**[z], ∫ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cast out (an evil spirit). **2**‡. To summon or conjure up, as a demon. **II.** *i.* To use or practise exorcisms. [< Gr. *ex*, out, + *horkizo*, administer an oath.]—**ex'or-cis"er,** *n.*—**ex'or-cism,** *n.* **1.** The act of exorcising evil spirits. **2**‖. The act or formula of calling or conjuring up the devil or a spirit.—**ex"or-cis'mal,** *a.*—**ex'or-cist,** *n.* **1.** One who exorcises, or who practices exorcism. **2.** *Eccl.* One of the minor orders in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches; the second of the four minor orders of the Western Church.

ex-or'di-um, 1 egz-ôr'dı-um; 2 ĕgz-ôr'di-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS[z] or -A, *pl.*] The introductory part, as of a discourse; a prelude. [L., < *ex*, out, + *ordior*, begin.]—**ex-or'di-al,** *a.*

ex"o-rhi'za, 1 eks"o-roi'zə; 2 ĕks"o-rī'za, *n. Bot.* An exogen or dicotyledon. [< EXO- + Gr. *rhiza*, root.]—**ex"o-rhi'zal,** *a.*—**ex"o-rhi'zous,** *a.*

ex"o-skel'e-ton, 1 eks"o-skel'ı-tən; 2 ĕks"o-skĕl'e-ton, *n.* An external skeleton; any bony or horny external covering, armor, or structure of hardened integument, especially in invertebrates; dermoskeleton: opposed to *endoskeleton.*

ex'os-mose, 1 eks'os-mōs; 2 ĕks'ŏs-mōs, *n.* **1.** Osmose in that direction in which the fluid crosses the septum most slowly. **2.** Osmose from an inner to an outer vessel. [< Gr. *ex*, out, + *ōsmos*, thrusting, < *ōtheō*, push.]—**ex"os-mo'sis**‡.—**ex"os-mot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to exosmose. **ex-os'mic**‡.

ex'o-spore, 1 eks'o-spōr; 2 ĕks'o-spōr, *n. Bot.* **1.** The outer wall of a spore. **2.** An outer coat of the spores of certain fungi, formed from their periplasm. [< EXO- + SPORE[1].]

ex″os-to′sis, 1 eks″os-tō′sis; 2 ĕks″ŏs-tō′sis, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An excessive bony outgrowth or tumor formed on either the outer or the inner surface of a bone or on a cartilage.

ex″o-ter′ic, 1 eks″o-ter′ik; 2 ĕks″o-tĕr′ic, *a.* Belonging to the outside world or to the uninitiated: opposed to *esoteric.* [< Gr. *exōterikos,* < *exō,* without, outside.] **ex″o-ter′i-cal†.**—**ex″o-ter′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ex″o-ter′i-cism,** *n.*

ex″o-ther′mic, 1 eks″o-thûr′mik; 2 ĕks″o-thĕr′mic, *a.* Designating those compounds whose formation is attended with the development of heat; as, *exothermic* reaction: opposed to *endothermic.* [< EXO- + Gr. *thermē,* heat, < *therō,* make hot.]

ex-ot′ic, 1 eks-ot′ik; 2 ĕks-ŏt′ic. **I.** *a.* Belonging, as a flower, to another part of the world; foreign. **II.** *n.* Something not native, as a plant. [< Gr.[L] *exōtikos,* < *exō,* without, outside.]—**ex-ot′i-cism,** *n.* **1.** Exotic state. **2.** An exotic.

exp., *abbr.* Export, exportation, exported, express.

ex-pand′[d], 1 eks-pand′; 2 ĕks-pănd′, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To enlarge the dimensions of without increasing the substance; spread out; distend; dilate; as, heat *expands* metals. **2.** To increase in range or scope; widen; extend; enlarge; as, to *expand* one's business. **3.** To spread out by unfolding or extending; open; display; as, a flower *expands* its petals. **4.** To increase in bulk, but not in mass. [< L. *expando,* < *ex,* out, + *pando,* spread.] Syn.: see AMPLIFY; SPREAD.

—**ex-pand′er,** *n.* One who or that which expands.—**ex-panse′,** *n.* That which lies spread out; a vast continuous area or stretch; as, the blue *expanse* of heaven.—**ex-pan″si-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **ex-pan′si-bi(e-ness**[F]**†.**—**ex-pan′si-bi(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**ex-pan′si-bly,** *adv.*—**ex-pan′sil(e**[S]**,** *a.* **1.** Capable of expanding or of causing expansion. **2.** Capable of being expanded.—**ex-pan′sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of expanding, in any sense; the condition or state of being expanded; increase of amount, size, scope, or the like; development. **2.** That which is expanded; an expanded continuation or result; an extended surface; an expanded part; an enlargement. **3.** The extent or space over or through which a thing expands; hence, extent in general; unlimited space; expanse; immensity. **4.** *Mech.* Increase of volume, as of steam in an engine-cylinder when cut off from connection with the source of pressure-supply. **5.** *Math.* Development of a function into a series; also, the full expression as developed; as, the *expansion* of $(a + b)^3$ into $a^3 + 3\,a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$.—**ex-pan′sion-ist,** *n.* [Recent.] A believer in territorial expansion.—**ex-pan′siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Capable of enlarging or being expanded; causing or characterized by expansion; figuratively, free or broad in mind or sympathies. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex par′te, 1 eks pär′tē; 2 ĕks pär′te. *Law.* Emanating from or relating to one side only; as, *exparte* testimony: applied to any act of one party in the absence of the other. [L.]

ex-pa′ti-ate, 1 eks-pē′shi-ēt; 2 ĕks-pā′shi-āt, *vi.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To enlarge in statement; discuss fully or prolixly. **2.** To roam at large; range widely or unrestrainedly. [< L. *ex,* out, + *spatior,* walk, < *spatium,* space.] Syn.: see AMPLIFY.—**ex-pa″ti-a′tion,** *n.*—**ex-pa′ti-a″tor,** *n.*—**ex-pa′ti-a-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-pa′tri-ate, 1 eks-pē′tri-ēt; 2 ĕks-pā′tri-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[d]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To drive (a person) from his native land; exile; banish. **2.** To change one's citizenship by taking out naturalization papers in another country. **3.** To withdraw (oneself) permanently from one's native land. [< L.[LL] *ex,* from, + *patria,* fatherland.]

Syn.: see BANISH.—**ex-pa″tri-a′tion,** *n.* [exiled.

ex-pa′tri-ate. **I.** *a.* [Poet. or Rare.] Expatriated. **II.** *n.* One

ex-pect′[d], 1 eks-pekt′; 2 ĕks-pĕct′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To look forward to as probable; anticipate; look for. **2.** To count upon as right and due; rely upon; require. **3‖.** To wait for. **II‖.** *i.* To wait. [< L. *ex,* out, + *specto,* freq. of *specio,* see.]

Commonly misused both in England and the United States for *think, believe, suppose;* also for *suspect. Expect* does not refer to the immediate present or the past; it refers to the future, usually with the implication of interest or desire. Yet "I *expect* it is," or even "I *expect* it *was*," is very common.

Syn.: see ABIDE; ANTICIPATE.

—**ex-pec′tan-cy,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of expecting; expectation. **2.** An object of expectation. **3.** *Law.* The state of being expected; abeyance; as, an estate in *expectancy.* **ex-pec′tance†.** Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.—**ex-pec′tant.** **I.** *a.* Waiting or looking forward in expectation. **II.** *n.* One who is anticipating confidently. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex″pec-ta′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of looking confidently for something; expectancy. **2.** A prospect of good to come, as of wealth: often plural. **3.** Something expected. **4.** The present value of a probability. Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.—**ex-pec′ta-tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Forming an object of expectation.

ex-pec′to-rate, 1 eks-pek′to-rēt; 2 ĕks-pĕc′to-rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT″ED[d]; -RAT″ING.] **1.** To discharge or emit from the lungs, throat, or windpipe; hawk or cough up and spit forth; spit out. **2§.** To spit. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pectus, (pector-),* breast.]—**ex-pec′to-rant.** **I.** *a.* Relating to or promotive of expectoration. **II.** *n.* A medicine to promote expectoration. **ex-pec′to-ra-tiv(e**[S]**†.**—**ex-pec″to-ra′tion,** *n.* The act of expectorating; also, matter expectorated.

ex-pede′, 1 eks-pīd′; 2 ĕks-pēd′, *vt.* **1.** [Scot.] To expedite. **2.** *Scots Law.* To issue a writ and have it officially sealed and signed; as, to *expede* a writ.

ex-pe′di-ent, 1 eks-pī′di-ent; 2 ĕks-pē′di-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to promote a desired end; suitable under the circumstances; contributing to personal advantage; advisable. **2.** Pertaining to utility or advantage rather than principle. **3†.** Speedy; expeditious. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which furthers or promotes an end. **2.** A device; shift. [OF., < L. *expedien(t-)s,* ppr. of *expedio,* < *ex,* out, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.]

Syn.: advantageous, beneficial, convenient, favorable, paying, profitable, sensible, suitable, useful, wise, worth-while. See PROFITABLE. Compare synonyms for PROFIT; UTILITY.—Ant.: absurd, ill-adapted, ill-considered, ill-devised, ill-judged, inexpedient, irrational, reckless, unsuitable, unwise.

—**ex-pe′di-en-cy,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being expedient. **2.** That which is most practicable to be done, all things considered. **3.** *Ethics.* The principle of utility or self-interest, as distinguished from the right. **4†.** Haste; celerity; expedition. **5†.** An enterprise; undertaking. **ex-pe′di-ence†.** Syn.: see PROFIT; UTILITY.—**ex-pe″di-en′tial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to expediency.—**ex-pe′di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ped′i-tate, 1 eks-ped′i-tēt; 2 ĕks-pĕd′i-tāt, *vt.* In old English forest laws, to cut off the balls or claws of the forefeet of (a dog), to prevent his chasing the king's deer. [< LL. *expeditatus,* pp. of *expedito,* < L. *ex,* from, + *pes (ped-),* foot.]—**ex-ped″i-ta′tion,** *n.*

ex′pe-dite, 1 eks′pi-dit; 2 ĕks′pe-dīt. **I.** *vt.* [-DIT″ED[d]; -DIT″ING.] **1.** To hasten the movement or progress of; advance, especially by removing impediments; facilitate; promote; accelerate; as, to *expedite* one's return. **2.** To send or issue officially; dispatch. **II†.** *a.* Unimpeded; prompt; expeditious. [< L. *expeditus,* pp. of *expedio,* < *ex,* out, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.] Syn.: see PUSH.—**ex″pe-di′tion,** *n.* **1.** A journey, march, or voyage, generally of several or many persons, for a definite purpose; as, an Arctic *expedition.* **2.** The body of persons engaged in such a journey, march, or voyage, together with their equipment. **3.** The quality of being expeditious; speed; dispatch. Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**ex″pe-di′tion-a-ry,** *a.* Of the nature of for the purpose of, or constituting an expedition.—**ex″pe-di′tious,** *a.* Accomplished with energy and dispatch; quick; speedy. Syn.: see ACTIVE.—**ex″pe-di′tious-ly,** *adv.*—**ex″pe-di′tious-ness,** *n.*

ex-pel′, 1 eks-pel′; 2 ĕks-pĕl′, *vt.* [EX-PELLED′, EX-PELD′[d]; EX-PEL′LING.] **1.** To drive out or off by force or by authority; force out. **2.** To dismiss; eject; as, to *expel* an enemy from the country. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pello,* thrust.]

Syn.: see BANISH; EXTERMINATE.—**ex-pel′la-bi(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**ex-pel′lant.** **I.** *a.* Of a nature or having the power to expel; expelling; as, *expellant* treatment in medicines. **II.** *n.* That which expels, as a purgative. **ex-pel′lent†.**

ex-pend′[d], 1 eks-pend′; 2 ĕks-pĕnd′, *vt.* & *vi.* To pay out or lay out; use up; disburse. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pendo,* weigh.] —**ex-pen′di-ture,** *n.* The act of expending; also, that which is expended; outlay; disbursement; expense. Syn.: see EXPENSE; PRICE.

ex-pense′, 1 eks-pens′; 2 ĕks-pĕns′, *n.* **1.** The laying out or expending, as of money or other resources; expenditure; loss; at the *expense* of health. **2.** Money expended; outlay. **3§.** Excessive or lavish outpouring.

Syn.: cost, expenditure, outgo, outlay. The *cost* of a thing is whatever one surrenders or gives up for it, intentionally or unintentionally, or even unconsciously: *expense* is what is laid out by calculation or intention. We say, "he won his fame at the *cost* of his life"; "I know it to my *cost*"; we speak of a joke at another's *expense;* at another's *cost* would seem to make it a more serious matter. There is a tendency to use *cost* of what we pay for a possession, *expense* of what we pay for a service; we speak of the *cost* of goods, the *expense* of making up. *Outlay* is used of some definite *expenditure,* as for the purchase of supplies; *outgo* of a steady drain or of incidental *expenses.* See PRICE.—Ant.: gain, income, proceeds, product, profit, profits, receipt, receipts, return, returns.

—**ex-pen′siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Causing or involving much expense; costly. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex-pe′ri-ence, 1 eks-pī′ri-ens; 2 ĕks-pē′ri-ĕnc. **I.** *vt.* [-ENCED[t]; -ENC′ING.] To undergo personally; feel. **II.** *n.* **1.** Knowledge derived from one's own action, practise, perception, enjoyment, or suffering; experimental knowledge; especially, the state of such knowledge in an individual as an index of wisdom or skill; as, he is a lawyer of *experience.* **2.** Something undergone, enjoyed, etc. **3.** Spiritual exercise of mind; conversion. **4.** *Psychol. & Philos.* Every form of knowledge due to one's immediate observation. [< L.[OF] *experior,* try, < *ex,* out, + *pertius,* experience.] Syn.: (verb) see KNOW; (noun) see ACQUAINTANCE; KNOWLEDGE.

— **to experience religion** [Colloq., U. S.], to undergo a change of heart; be converted.—**ex-pe′ri-enced,** *pa.* Taught by experience; practised; skilled.—**ex-pe″ri-en′tial,** *a.* Pertaining to or acquired by experience; empirical.—**ex-pe″ri-en′tial-ly,** *adv.*

ex-per′i-ment, 1 eks-per′i-ment *or* -ment; 2 ĕks-pĕr′i-ment. **I**[d]**,** *vi.* To make experiments; make a test or trial. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act or operation designed to discover, test, or illustrate some truth, principle, or effect; a test. **2.** Something undergoing the test of actual experience, as opposed to that whose practicability or usefulness has been fully demonstrated: often used depreciatively; as, your boasted institutions are but an *experiment.* **3†.** Experience; trial; expedient. [< L. *experimentum,* < *experior;* see EXPERIENCE.] —**ex-per″i-men′tal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or known by experiment or experience. **2.** Pertaining to, growing out of, or learned by personal experience.—**ex-per″i-men′tal-ist,** *n.*—**ex-per″i-men′tal-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-per″i-men-ta′tion,** *n.* The act or practise of experimenting.—**ex-per′i-ment-er,** *n.* One who conducts an experiment.

ex-pert′, 1 eks-pûrt′; 2 ĕks-pĕrt′, *a.* Skilful as the result of practise; dexterous; marked by skill, proceeding from an expert. [F., < L. *expertus,* pp. of *experior;* see EXPERIENCE.] Syn.: see CLEVER; GOOD.

—**ex-pert′ly,** *adv.* Skilfully; dexterously.—**ex-pert′ness,** *n.*

ex'pert, 1 eks'pûrt; 2 ĕks'pĕrt, *n.* One who has special skill or knowledge; a specialist.

ex'pi-ate, 1 eks'pi-ēt; 2 ĕks'pi-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To atone for, as by suffering or restitution. [< L. *ex,* out, + *pio,* appease.]—**ex'pi-a-bl**(e[ŋ], *a.* That may be expiated or atoned for.—**ex"pi-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The active means of expiating, or making reparation or satisfaction, as for offense or sin. **2.** The removing of guilt by suffering punishment; atonement, or an atonement. Syn.: see PROPITIATION.—**ex'pi-a"tor,** *n.* **ex'pi-a-tist**†.—**ex'pi-a-to-ry,** *a.* Having the character of or offered in expiation.

ex'pi-ated, *a.* Elapsed; expired; finished.

ex-pire', 1 eks-puir'; 2 ĕks-pīr', *v.* [EX-PIRED'; EX-PIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To breathe out; emit from the lungs. 2‖. To send forth, as a vapor or odor; exhale. **II.** *i.* **1.** To breathe out the breath or the life. **2.** To die; perish. **3.** To come to an end naturally; terminate. [< L.[ŋ] *ex,* out, + *spiro,* breathe.] Syn.: see DIE; END.

—**ex-pir'a-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to the expiration of breath.—**ex"pi-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The natural termination of anything, as of a lease or a period of time. **ex'pi-ry**†. **2.** The act of breathing out, as air from the lungs: opposed to *inspiration;* hence, also, the outbreathing of life; death. **3.** That which is expired, or the sound made in respiration. Syn.: see END.—**ex-pir'er,** *n.*

ex-plain', 1 eks-plēn'; 2 ĕks-plān', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make plain or clear; interpret. **2.** To give an explanation. [< L.[ŋF] *ex,* out, + *planus,* flat.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**ex-plain'a-bl**(e[ŋ], *a.*—**ex"pla-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or means of explaining; elucidation. **2.** Meaning; significance; sense. **3.** The process of settling a disagreement, or reconciling a difference, by explaining the circumstances; reconciliation: as, to come to an *explanation.* Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**ex-plan'a-to-ry,** *a.* Serving or tending to explain.—**ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

ex'ple-tiv(e[ŋ], 1 eks'pli-tiv; 2 ĕks'ple-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Added for emphasis; redundant. **II.** *n.* **1.** An interjection, often profane. **2.** A word or syllable employed for rhetorical or rhythmical effect. **3.** Something serving to fill out. [< L.[LL] *ex,* out, + *pleo,* fill.] **ex'ple-to-ry**†.

ex'pli-cate, 1 eks'pli-kēt; 2 ĕks'pli-cāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-CAT"ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] To clear from obscurity; unfold; explain. [< L. pp. *explicatus;* see EXPLICIT.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**ex'pli-ca-bl**(e[ŋ], *a.* Capable of explanation or solution.—**ex'pli-cate,** *a.* Unfolded; explained.—**ex"pli-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** Explanation, especially of a passage in any text, or definition, as of a word, by unfolding what is implied in it. **2.** The act or process of explicating. **3.** A detailed description. — **ex'pli-ca-tiv**(e[ŋ], *a.* **1.** Serving to unfold or explain. **2.** Analytic. **ex'pli-ca-to-ry**†.—**ex'pli-ca"tor,** *n.*

ex-plic'it, 1 eks-plis'it; 2 ĕks-plĭç'it, *a.* **1.** Plainly expressed, or that plainly expresses. **2.** Having no disguised meaning or reservation; definite; open; unreserved. **3.** *Logic.* Brought out definitely in words; not merely implied: opposed to *implicit.* **4**†. Plain; without folds. [< L. *ex,* out, + *plico,* fold.]—**ex-plic'it-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-plic'it-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: express. Both *explicit* and *express* are opposed to what is merely implicit or implied. See IMPLICIT. That which is *explicit* is unfolded, so that it may not be obscure, doubtful, or ambiguous; that which is *express* is uttered or stated so decidedly that it may not be forgotten nor overlooked. An *explicit* statement is too clear to be misunderstood; an *express* command is too emphatic to be disregarded. Compare CLEAR; PLAIN; PRECISE.—Ant.: ambiguous, doubtful, implicit, implied, indefinite, indeterminate, uncertain, vague.

ex-plode', 1 eks-plōd'; 2 ĕks-plōd', *vt.* & *vi.* [EX-PLOD'ED[d]; EX-PLOD'ING.] **1.** To cause to burst by force from within; drive out violently; flash up noisily, as gunpowder. **2.** To disprove utterly, as a theory. **3.** *Physiol.* To break out suddenly, as inflammation. **4**†. To drive from the scene, as an actor. [< L. *explodo,* drive off by clapping.]—**ex-plo'dent,** *n.* *Phon.* An explosive consonant. See under EXPLOSIVE, *a.*, 3.—**ex-plod'er,** *n.*

ex-ploit', 1 eks-ploit'; 2 ĕks-plŏit'. I[d], *vt.* **1.** To put to use; especially to utilize in selfish schemes; as, the capitalists *exploit* the people. **2.** To recount at length. **II.** *n.* A deed or act, especially one marked by heroism, daring, skill, or brilliancy. [F.] Syn.: see ACT.

—**ex-ploit'a-bl**(e[ŋ], *a.* That may be exploited; available for use.—**ex"ploi-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of exploiting. **2.** Selfish employment for one's own use or advantage.—**ex-ploit'a-tiv**(e[ŋ], *a.* Tending or serving to exploit.—**ex-ploit'er.** I. *vt.* To develop; take advantage of. **II.** *n.* One who exploits.

ex-plore', 1 eks-plōr'; 2 ĕks-plōr', *vt.* & *vi.* [EX-PLORED'; EX-PLOR'ING.] **1.** To search through or travel in or over, as new lands; scrutinize. **2.** To make explorations. 3‖. To seek after; pursue with search, as a road or path. [< L. *ex,* out, + *ploro,* cry out.] Syn.: see EXAMINE.—**ex"plo-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of exploring.—**ex-plor'a-tiv**(e[ŋ], *a.*—**ex-plor'a-to-ry,** *a.* Of or relating to exploration.—**ex-plor'er,** *n.* **1.** One who explores; especially, one who travels, as in a new or strange region. **2.** Any device with which to explore, as a dental instrument for searching a tooth-cavity. **ex'plo-ra"tor**†.

ex-plo'sion, 1 eks-plō'ʒən; 2 ĕks-plō'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of exploding; rapid combustion or other similar process, usually causing a loud report. **2.** A sudden and violent outbreak as of physical forces or of human emotion.—**ex-plo'siv**(e[ŋ]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to explosion. **2.** Liable to explode or to cause explosion. **3.** *Phon.* Involving or produced by a slight, sudden explosion of the breath; as, one of the *explosive* consonants (*p, b, t, d, k, g*). **II.** *n.* **1.** An explosive substance. **2.** An explosive consonant; explodent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex-po'nent, 1 eks-pō'nent; 2 ĕks-pō'nĕnt, *n.* **1.** One who or that which explains or expounds. **2.** *Alg.* A symbol, as a superior figure or letter (², ³, ⁿ, etc.), indicating a power. **3.** Any person or thing that represents the character or principles of something; an index; as, Franklin was the *exponent* of American principles in France. [< L. *expono,* indicate.]—**ex"po-nen'tial,** *a.* Relating to or involving exponents.

ex-port'[d], 1 eks-pôrt'; 2 ĕks-pôrt', *vt.* To carry or send out or away as from one country to another. [< L. *ex,* out, + *porto,* carry.]—**ex-port'a-bl**(e[ŋ], *a.* Fit to be exported.—**ex"por-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or practise of exporting. **2.** An export commodity.—**ex-port'er,** *n.*

ex'port, *n.* The act of exporting, or that which is exported; merchandise sent from one country to another: usually in the plural.

ex-pose', 1 eks-pōz'; 2 ĕks-pōs', *vt.* [EX-POSED'; EX-POS'ING.] **1.** To lay open to any influence or action; put in the way of any power or operation; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; as, he *exposed* the sensitized plate to the light. **2.** To remove or take out from concealment and present to observation; exhibit; as, to *expose* merchandise in a show-window. **3.** To disclose the real character or meaning of, or the truth concerning; cause to be generally known; reveal; lay bare; as, to *expose* a conspiracy. **4.** To place in a perilous or unprotected situation; hence, to abandon to one's fate. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* To elevate for adoration or worship, as the host. [< OF. *exposer;* in sense < L. *ex,* forth, + *pono,* place.] Syn.: see DISCOVER.—**ex-po'sal,** *n.*—**ex-posed',** *pa.* **1.** In plain view. **2.** Uncovered: open to the elements, etc. —**ex-pos'er,** *n.* [assing disclosure or exposure. [F.]

ex"po-sé', 1 eks"po-zē'; 2 ĕks"po-sē', *n.* An undesirable or embar-

ex"po-si'tion, 1 eks"po-zish'ən; 2 ĕks"po-sĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** A public exhibition, as of arts, manufactures, etc. **2.** An explanation; commentary. **3.** Rhetorical analysis. **4.** The denouement of a play. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A service in which the blessed sacrament is exposed for adoration. **6**§. Exposure, as to peril or to the elements. [F.] Syn.: see DEFINITION.

—**ex-pos'i-tor,** *n.* One who or that which expounds.—**ex-pos'i-to-ry,** *a.* Conveying, containing, or pertaining to exposition. **ex-pos'i-tiv**(e[ŋ]†.

ex post fac'to, 1 eks pōst fak'to; 2 ĕks pōst făc'to. Arising or enacted after the fact; retroactive; as, *ex-post-facto* laws. [L.]

ex-pos'tu-late, 1 eks-pes'ʧu-[*or* -tiu-]lēt; 2 ĕks-pŏs'chu-[*or* -tū-]lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] To reason earnestly with a person, against some action: usually followed by *with.* [< L. *ex,* from, + *postulo,* demand.]—**ex-pos"tu-la-tiv**(e[ŋ], *n.* The act of expostulating; dissuasion.—**ex-pos'tu-la-tiv**(e[ŋ], *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-pos'tu-la"tor,** *n.*—**ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry,** *a.* Conveying, containing, or pertaining to expostulation.

ex-po'sure, 1 eks-pō'ʒur; 2 ĕks-pō'zhur, *n.* **1.** The act or process of exposing, or the state of being exposed in any sense. **2.** An open situation or position in relation to the sun, elements, or points of the compass; outlook; aspect; as, the house had a southern *exposure.* **3.** *Photog.* The act of submitting a sensitized plate or film to the action of the actinic rays. **4.** *Geol.* The portion of a rock-mass, or ore-body, exposed to view.

ex-pound'[d], 1 eks-paund'; 2 ĕks-pound', *vt.* **1.** To set forth the significance of. **2.** To explain the points, principles, or meanings of; interpret; elucidate; as, to *expound* the law. **3**§. To explain or reveal one's motives. [< L.[OF] *expono;* see EXPONENT.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**ex-pound'er,** *n.*

ex-press', 1 eks-pres'; 2 ĕks-prĕs'. I[k]. *vt.* **1.** To set forth or manifest to the observation or understanding, especially by written or spoken language; make known. **2.** Reflexively, to utter or put forth the thoughts of; as, he *expressed* himself in good English. **3.** To press out; as, to *express* the juice of apples; hence, to extort by force. **4.** To send by express; as, to *express* a package to a friend. **5.** *Math.* To represent by mathematical means, as by a figure, symbol, or the like. **II.** *a.* **1.** Set forth distinctly; explicit; plain; direct. **2.** Specially prepared; as, there was *express* provision for strangers. **3.** Done or carried by express; hence, with speed or in haste. **4.** Exactly resembling. **5.** Of or pertaining to an express company. **6.** Adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. **III.** *n.* **1.** A system of transportation for trunks, small parcels, packages, etc., by rapid conveyance, by organized corporations **2.** Any means of rapid transmission. **3.** A message; dispatch; special communication sent with speed; also, a messenger bearing dispatches; a courier. **4.** An express-rifle. [< L. *expressus,* pp. of *exprimo,* < *ex,* out, + *premo,* press.] Syn.: (verb) see SPEAK; (adjective) see EXPLICIT.—**ex-press'age,** *n.* **1.** Amount charged for carrying by express. **2.** Things carried by express.—**ex-press'er,** *n.* **1.** One who sends anything by express. **2.** One who or that which expresses a juice or the like.—**ex-press'i-bl**(e[ŋ], *a.* Capable of being expressed.—**ex-press'i-bly,** *adv.*—**ex-press'ly,** *adv.* With definitely stated intent or application; exactly and unmistakably; in direct terms; as, the condition was *expressly* named. **ex-press't**.—**ex-press'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An employee of an express company; express agent.—**express-rifle,** *n.* A modern sporting-rifle with a large powder-charge and a light bullet of pure lead, sometimes explosive, with a hollow point that causes it to spread in striking.—**e.-train,** *n.* A train operated at high speed with few stops.

ex-pres'sion, 1 eks-presh'ən; 2 ĕks-prĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act or mode of uttering or representing, as by language or gesture; hence, any act or object by which some truth or idea is conveyed; as, the *expression* of displeasure. **2.**

That which is uttered; a saying; also, any embodiment of a thought; as, a common *expression* among doctors. **3.** Outward aspect; especially, the ensemble of the face as indicating the feelings, etc.; look; looks. **4.** The quality of having proper expressive methods; the effective utterance of thought or feeling; expressiveness. **5.** The development or revelation of character and sentiment in art, music, etc. **6.** A pressing out. **ex-pres'suret.**

Syn.: see AIR; DICTION; LANGUAGE; TERM.—**ex-pres'sion-al,** *a.* —**ex-pres'siv(e^{s},** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by expression. **2.** Conveying or containing expression, in any sense of the word. **3.** Manifesting special significance or force. Syn.: see MOBILE.—**ex-pres'siv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*—**ex-pres'siv(e-ness^{s},** *n.*

ex-pro'pri-ate, eks-prō'pri-ēt; 2 ĕks-prō'pri-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED^{d}; -AT'ING.] **1.** To put out of one's own possession. **2.** To deprive of rights or property. **3.** To take from the private owner for public use. [< EX- + L. *proprius*, one's own.]—**ex-pro"pri-a'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or result of expropriating; especially, the act of taking land for public use by right of eminent domain. —**ex-pro"pri-a'tor,** *n.*

ex-pugn'‖, 1 eks-pūn'; 2 ĕks-pūn', *vt.* To take by assault; storm. [< L. *expugno*, < *ex*, out, + *pugno*, fight.]—**ex-pug'na-bl(e^{s},** *a.* —**ex"pug-na'tion,** *n.*—**ex-pugn'er,** *n.*

ex-pul'sion, 1 eks-pul'shən; 2 ĕks-pŭl'shon, *n.* The act of expelling, or the state of being expelled; forcible ejection. [< L. *expulsio(n-)* < *expello;* see EXPEL.]—**ex-pul'siv(e^{s},** *a.* Tending to expel.

ex-punge', 1 eks-punj'; 2 ĕks-pŭnj', *vt.* [EX-PUNGED'; EX-PUNG'ING.] To blot out; obliterate; efface; destroy. [< L. *ex*, out, + *pungo*, prick.] Syn.: see CANCEL.

—**ex-punc'tion,** *n.* The act of expunging, or the state of being expunged.

ex'pur-gate, 1 eks'pur-gēt *or* eks-pûr'gēt, 2 ĕks'pŭr-gāt *or* ĕks-pûr'gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED^{d}; -GAT'ING.] To clear, as a book, of whatever is objectionable. [< L. *ex*, out, + *purgo;* see PURGE.]—**ex"pur-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of expurgating. **2.** The emergence of the sun or moon from an eclipse.—**ex'pur-ga"tor,** *n.*—**ex-pur"ga-to'ri-al†,** *a.* Pertaining to expurgation: purifying.—**ex-pur'ga-to-ry,** *a.* Serving or tending to expurgate.

ex'qui-sit(e^{s}, 1 eks'kwi-zit; 2 ĕks'kwi-zĭt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by fineness and delicacy; dainty in make or quality; satisfying to the esthetic faculties; refined; delicately beautiful. **2.** Having unusually refined perception or judgment; delicately sensitive and accurate; of keen esthetic discrimination; nice; fastidious; as, *exquisite* taste. **3.** Causing or marked by intense or extreme emotion; exciting or fitted to excite extreme pleasure or pain, intense or poignant; as *exquisite* rapture or pain. **4†.** Very careful; curious. **5†.** Particular; choice. **II.** *n.* A person very dainty in dress or manners; a fop; dandy; dude. [< L. *ex*, out. + *quæro*, seek.]

Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; CHOICE; DELICIOUS; ELEGANT; FINE.

—**ex'qui-sit(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*—**ex'qui-sit(e-ness^{s},** *n.*

exr., *abbr.* Executor.—**exrx.,** *abbr.* Executrix.

ex-san'guine, 1 ek-saŋ'gwin; 2 ĕk-săŋ'gwin, *a.* Having no blood.

ex-scind'd, 1 ek-sind'; 2 ĕk-sind', *vt.* To cut off; sever from (a body or organization). [< L. *exscindo*, < *ex*, out, + *scindo*, cut.]

ex-sect'd, 1 ek-sekt'; 2 ĕk-sĕct', *vt.* To cut out. [< L. *exsectus*, pp. of *exseco*, < *ex*, out, + *seco*, cut.]—**ex-sec'tion,** *n. Surg.* The act of cutting out or away, as a short length of bone.

ex-sert'd, 1 ek-surt'; 2 ĕk-sĕrt', *vt.* To push out; protrude. [< L. *exsertus*, pp. of *exsero*, thrust out, < *ex*, out, + *sero*, join.]—**ex-sert'ed,** *a.* Protruding from surrounding parts, as the stamens or style beyond the mouth of some tubular corollas; thrust out; unsheathed.—**ex-ser'tile,** *a.* Capable of being thrust out; protrusile.—**ex-ser'tion,** *n.* The act of exserting, or the state of being exserted; protrusion.

ex'ta-ra'tæ, ‖ ek"sa-kē'tī, -tal; 2 ĕk"sī-eā'tē, -tī, *n. pl.* [L., ‖ feminine and masculine for dried plants and dried fungi, respectively.] *Bot.* Dried specimens of plants, especially in numbered sets for herbariums. [C.]

ex'sic-cate, 1 ek'si-kēt *or* ek-sik'ēt; 2 ĕk'sī-eāt *or* ĕk-sīe'āt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED^{d}; -CAT'ING.] To dry up or out; remove moisture from. [< L. *exsiccatus*, pp., < *ex*, out, + *siccus*, dry.]—**ex'sic'cant,** *a. & n.*—**ex"sic-ca'tion,** *n.* The process of drying up; desiccation.—**ex-sic'ca-tiv(e^{s}.** **I.** *a.* Tending to make dry. **II.** *n.* A drying application.—**ex'sic-ca"tor,** *n.* Same as DESICCATOR.

ex-stip'u-late, 1 ek-stip'yu-lēt; 2 ĕk-stip'yu-lāt, *a. Bot.* Destitute of stipules.

ex-suf'flate, 1 ek-suf'lēt: 2 ĕk-sŭf'lāt, *vt.* [-FLAT-ED^{d}; -FLAT-ING.] To drive off by blowing; specif., to dispel (an evil spirit) by blowing: a form of exorcism: used only as an ecclesiastical term. [< LL. *exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsuffio*, < L. *ex*, out, + *suffio*, blow upon.]

ex-suf'fi-cate†, *a.* Inflated; empty; frivolous.

ext., *abbr.* External, externally, extinct, extra, extract.

ex'tant, 1 eks'tənt *or* eks-tant'; 2 ĕks'tant *or* ĕks-tănt', *a.* **1.** Still existing and known; living. **2**‖. Standing out; manifest; conspicuous. [< L. *ex*, out, + *sto*, stand.]

ex-tem'po-ral†, *a.* Extemporaneous; extemporary.—**ex-tem"po-ral'i-ty†,** *n.* Readiness in speaking extempore.—**ex-tem'po-ral-ly†,** *adv.*

ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous, 1 eks-tem"po-rē'ni-us; 2 ĕks-tĕm"po-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Done or made with little or no preparation; composed or uttered on the spur of the moment; offhand. **2.** Given to speaking without notes.

Syn.: extemporary, extempore, impromptu, improvised, offhand, unpremeditated. *Extemporaneous*, originally signifying *of* or *from the time* or *occasion*, has come to mean done or made with but little (if any) preparation, and is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the thought has been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an *extemporaneous* speech is understood to be any one that is not read or recited; *impromptu* keeps its original sense, denoting something that springs from the instant; the *impromptu* utterance is generally brief, direct, and vigorous; the *extemporaneous* speech may chance to be prosy. *Offhand* is still more emphatic as to the readiness and freedom of the utterance. *Unpremeditated* is graver and more formal, denoting absolute want of preparation, but is rather too heavy a word to be applied to such apt, ready utterance as is generally designated by *impromptu*.—Ant.: elaborated, premeditated, prepared, read, recited, studied, written.

—**ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*—**ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ness,** *n.* —**ex-tem'po-ra-ry,** *a.* **1.** Extemporaneous. **2.** Made for the occasion; extemporized; as, an *extemporary* shelter.—**ex-tem'po-rize,** *vt. & vi.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To make or compose without preparation; do unpremeditatedly. **ex-tem'po-rise†.**—**ex-tem"po-ri-za'tion, -sa'tion,** *n.*—**ex-tem'po-riz"er, -ris"er,** *n.*

ex-tem'po-re, 1 eks-tem'po-ri; 2 ĕks-tĕm'po-re. **I.** *a.* Done on the spur of the moment; extemporaneous; unstudied; offhand. **II.** *adv.* Without special preparation. [< L. *ex*, from; *tempore*, abl. s. of *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] Syn.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS.

ex-tend'd, 1 eks-tend'; 2 ĕks-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make larger in space, time, or scope; carry out farther than the original point or limit; enlarge or lengthen the bounds or dimensions of; lengthen; widen; enlarge; prolong. **2.** To reach or stretch out; advance; put forth; as, he *extended* his hand; specif. (*Physiol.*), to stretch out or unbend: opposed to *flex*. **3.** To hold out for the acceptance of others; offer; grant; as, to *extend* a courtesy; he *extends* his forgiveness. **4.** *Law.* (1) To appraise at yearly value (lands or tenements belonging to one who has forfeited a recognizance). (2) To seize under a writ of extent. See EXTENT, 2. **5.** To augment in quantity by additions of something different, as water to liquor. **6§.** To put forth the strength of (oneself). **7†.** To seize; take possession of. **8†.** To extol. **II.** *i.* **1.** To reach in dimension, time, or scope; be continued; stretch; be prolonged. **2.** To stretch the body in great speed, as a racing horse. [< L. *ex*, out, + *tendo*, stretch.] Syn.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; INCREASE; PROTRACT; SPREAD.

—**ex-tend'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-ten"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-ten'si-bl(e^{s},** *a.* That may be extended. **ex-ten'sil(e^{s}†; ex-tend'l-bl(e^{s}†.

ex"ten-sim'i-ter, 1 eks"ten-sim'ı-tər; 2 ĕks"tĕn-sĭm'e-ter, *n.* Same as EXTENSOMETER.

ex-ten'sion, 1 eks-ten'shən; 2 ĕks-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of extending; extent. **2.** An annex; addition. **3.** That property of matter by virtue of which it occupies space or has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. **4.** *Logic.* The capacity of a general concept to cover the specific classes or individual things connoted by it; the degree of applicability belonging to a notion. **5.** *Surg.* Traction of a fractured or dislocated limb in order to replace its parts. **6.** *Physiol.* The straightening of a limb, as opposed to *flexion*.. **7.** *Com.* The act of a creditor allowing to a debtor further time in which to pay a debt. This undertaking on the part of the creditor may be either verbal or written. Syn.: see ACCESSION; APPENDAGE; INCREASE.—**extension table,** see under TABLE, *n.*

ex-ten'si-ty, 1 eks-ten'si-ti; 2 ĕks-tĕn'si-ty, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* An element of sensation from which, according to some authorities, perception of extension is derived. **2.** The quality of extension; extensiveness.

ex-ten'siv(e^{s}, 1 eks-ten'sıv; 2 ĕx-tĕn'siv, *a.* **1.** Extended widely in space, time, or scope. **2.** *Agr.* Designating a method of cultivation in which the crop depends on the area treated rather than (as in *intensive* agriculture) on the fertilization and care of a restricted area. **3.** Of or pertaining to extension. Syn.: see LARGE.—**ex-ten'siv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*—**ex-ten'siv(e-ness^{s},** *n.*

ex"ten-som'e-ter, 1 eks"ten-səm'ı-tər; 2 ĕks"tĕn-sŏm'e-ter, *n.* A micrometer by which to measure the expansion of a body, as a bar of metal. [< L. *extendo*, stretch out, pp. *extensus*, + -METER.] [that causes extension. [LL.]

ex-ten'sor, 1 eks-ten'sər *or* -ser; 2 ĕks-tĕn'sor, *n. Anat.* A muscle

ex-tent', 1 eks-tent'; 2 ĕks-tĕnt', *n.* **1.** The dimension or degree to which anything is extended; sometimes, also, the object as being of a given dimension or degree; the limit to which anything reaches. **2.** Size within given bounds; bulk; compass; reach; range; as, the *extent* of his power. **3.** *Law.* (1) A writ directing the appraisal of lands at their yearly value, and their delivery to a creditor for a limited time to satisfy his claim. (2) A writ issued against the body, lands, and goods (*a*) of a crown debtor, called **extent in chief;** (*b*) one indebted to a crown debtor, called **extent in aid;** also, a special writ against the lands and goods of a deceased crown debtor. **4.** *Logic.* Same as EXTENSION, 4. **5.** *Math.* Any continuous magnitude. An extent of *n* dimensions is called an *n* extent. Thus, a surface is a 2-extent and an ordinary solid a 3-extent. **ex-ten'dure†.** Syn.: see END; MAGNITUDE.

ex-ten'u-ate, 1 eks-ten'yu-ēt; 2 ĕks-tĕn'yu-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED^{d}; -AT'ING.] **1.** To represent as less blameworthy than it might be; diminish the gravity or importance of; mitigate; palliate; said of something wrong or censurable. **2§.** To make thin or weak; attenuate. **3§.** To diminish in estimation; depreciate; detract from. [< L. *ex*, out, + *tenuis*, thin.]—**ex-ten"u-a'tion,** *n.* The act of extenuating, in any sense; palliation; excuse.—**ex-ten'u-a-tiv(e^{s},** *a. & n.*—**ex-ten'u-a"tor,** *n.*—**ex-ten'u-a-to-ry,** *a.* Palliative.

ex-te'ri-or, 1 eks-tī'rı-ər; 2 ĕks-tē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** External: outlying. **2.** Manifest to the senses. **3.** Acting from with-

out. **4.** Pertaining to foreign countries; foreign. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is outside; the external features or qualities. **2.** Hence, the sum of observable qualities or traits; one's outward conduct. [< L. *exterior*, compar. of *exterus*, *exter*, outside.]—**ex-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ter'mi-na-bl(e^{P}, 1 eks-tûr'mɪ-nə-bl; 2 ĕks-tĕr'mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being exterminated.

ex-ter'mi-nate, 1 eks-tûr'mɪ-nēt; 2 ĕks-tĕr'mi-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED[4]; -NAT'ING.] ǂ **1.** To destroy entirely; annihilate. **2**ǂ. To drive out; expel. [< L. *ex*, out, + *terminus*, boundary.]

Syn.: annihilate, banish, demolish, destroy, eradicate, expel, extirpate, overthrow, remove, root out, uproot, wipe out. The word *exterminate* is applied to races of men or animals; individuals are said to be *banished*, *expelled*, *destroyed*, etc. *Eradicate* is primarily applied to numbers or groups of plants; a single tree may be *uprooted*, but is not said to be *eradicated*. To *extirpate* is to *destroy* the very stock, so that the race can never be restored; we speak of *eradicating* a disease, of *extirpating* a cancer, *exterminating* wild beasts or hostile tribes; we seek to *eradicate* or *extirpate* vice. See ABOLISH.—Ant.: augment, beget, build up, cherish, colonize, develop, foster, increase, plant, populate, propagate, replenish, settle.

—**ex-ter"mi-na'tion,** *n.* The act or process of exterminating; annihilation; extirpation.—**ex-ter'mi-na-tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Tending or serving to exterminate.—**ex-ter'mi-na"tor,** *n.*—**ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to exterminate; of or pertaining to extermination.

ex-tern'‖, *a.* External.

ex-tern', 1 eks-tûrn'; 2 ĕks-tĕrn', *n.* **1.** A pupil who does not live at the school he attends; a day-scholar. **2.** A member of the house staff of a hospital, who does not reside in the institution. [F. *externe*, outer, < L. *externus*, < *ex*, out.] **ex-terne'**ǂ.

ex-ter'nal, 1 eks-tûr'nəl; 2 ĕks-tĕr'nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring outside of the subject; being on or relating to the exterior. **2.** Visible from the outside; hence, often, superficial; as, *external* polish. **3.** Belonging to the material or phenomenal world as distinguished from the mind that perceives it; objective. **4.** *Med.* Relating to the surface of the body; as, an *external* disease. **5.** Pertaining to or coming from foreign lands or people; foreign; as, *external* traffic. **6.** Extraneous; extrinsic. **II.** *n.* An exterior or outer part; an outward symbol, as of religion: chiefly plural. [< L. *externus*, < *ex*, out.]—**ex-ter'nal-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that only things which are the objects of sense-perception have reality, or at least can be known to have it; phenomenalism. **2.** Devotion to externals, especially in matter of religion, or an external part of religious worship or life.—**ex"ter-nal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Location on the outside, or in a place, as on a surface outside. **2.** Regard for or devotion to externals.—**ex-ter'nal-ize,** *vt.*' [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To give shape to; embody. **2.** To make outwardly real. **ex-ter'nal-ise**ǂ.—**ex-ter"nal-i-za'tion,** -**sa'tion,** *n.*—**ex-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ter"o-cep'tor, 1 eks-ter"o-sep'tər; 2 ĕks-tĕr"o-çĕp'tor, *n.* A peripheral sense organ that responds to stimulation through external agents. Compare INTEROCEPTOR.

ex-ter"ri-to'ri-al-i-ty. See EXTRATERRITORIAL.

ex-tinct', 1 eks-tiŋkt'; 2 ĕks-tiŋct', *a.* **1.** Extinguished; inactive; quenched; as, an *extinct* volcano. **2.** Exterminated; no longer existing; as, an *extinct* animal or species. **3.** Void; lapsed; as, an *extinct* title. [< L. *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguo*; see EXTINGUISH.] Syn.: see LIFELESS.

ex-tinc'tion, 1 eks-tiŋk'shən; 2 ĕks-tiŋc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished; extinguishment. **2.** A putting an end to something; a destroying; complete destruction; annihilation. **3.** *Chem.* A quenching or slaking, as of quicklime with water. [< L. *extinctio(n-)*, < *extinctus;* see EXTINCT.]—**extinction angle** (*Optical Mineral.*), the angle between the position of extinction when a mineral plate is observed in the polariscope, and some definite crystal direction.—**e. inclined parallel** (*Optical Mineral.*), the condition when the position of extinction is respectively at an angle or parallel to the direction of a crystal axis.—**ex-tinc'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Calculated to extinguish.

ex-tin'guishǂ, 1 eks-tiŋ'gwiſh; 2 ĕks-tiŋ'gwish, *vt.* **1.** To render extinct; destroy; put out; quench. **2.** To obscure. **3.** *Law.* (1) To cause to end and become extinct. (2) To pay off and satisfy in full. [< L. *extinguo*, < *ex*, out, + *stinguo*, quench.] Syn.: see ANNUL; SUBVERT.—**ex-tin'guish-a-bl**(e^{P}, *a.*—**ex-tin'guish-er,** *n.*—**ex-tin'guish-ment,** *n.* The act or process of extinguishing.

ex-tirp'ǂ, *vt.* To extirpate; root out.

ex'tir-pate, 1 eks'tər-pēt; 2 ĕks'tĭr-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT'ED[4]; -PAT'ING.] To root out or up; eradicate; destroy wholly. [< L. *ex*, out, + *stirps*, stem, stock, root.]

Syn.: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.—**ex-tir'pa-bl**(e^{P}, *a.*—**ex"tir-pa'tion,** *n.* The act of extirpating; total removal of a growth.—**ex'tir-pa-tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Tending or serving to extirpate.—**ex'tir-pa"tor,** *n.*—**ex-tir'pa-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-tol', 1 eks-tōl'; 2 ĕks-tōl', *vt.* [EX-TOLLED', EX-TOLD'[5]; EX-TOL'LING.] To praise in the highest terms; magnify. [< L.OF *extollo*, < *ex*, out, + *tollo*, raise.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; PRAISE.—**ex-tol'ler,** *n.*—**ex-tol'ment**ǂ, *n.*

ex-tort'[4], 1 eks-tôrt'; 2 ĕks-tôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To obtain by violence, oppression, threats, etc.; wring; wrest; also, to exact illegally. **II.** *i.* To practise extortion. [< L. *ex*, out, + *torqueo*, twist.] Syn.: see STEAL.—**ex-tor'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or practise of extorting. **2.** That which has been extorted. **3.** *Law.* The offense, committed by an official, of taking money under color of his office, either where none is due, or in excess of what is due, or before it is due with the consent of the victim.—**ex-tor'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Practising extortion.—**ex-tor'tion-ate,** *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive.—**ex-tor'tion-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-tor'tion-er,** *n.* **ex-tort'er**ǂ [Rare]; **ex-tor'tion-ist**.—**ex-tor'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.*

ex'tra, 1 eks'trə; 2 ĕks'tra. **I.** *a.* Being over and above what is required; additional. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something beyond what is usual or required. **2.** A copy or an edition of a newspaper issued for some special purpose, or at a time different from that of the regular edition. **3.** *Cricket.* Any run resulting from a by, leg-by, no-ball, or wide. **4.** Something of a special quality.

ex'tra-, *prefix.* Outside; beyond; besides; as in **ex"tra-haz'ardous,** more than usually hazardous; **ex"tra-mu'ral,** situated outside the walls. [L., < *extra*, without, prop. abl. fem. of *exter*, outward, < *ex*, out.]—**ex"tra-ca-non'i-cal,** *a.* Being outside the canon; non-canonical: as, *extracanonical* writings.

ex-tract'[4], 1 eks-trakt'; 2 ĕks-trăct', *vt.* **1.** To draw or pull out. **2.** To obtain from a substance by mechanical or chemical means. **3.** To select for citation. **4.** Figuratively, to get or draw out by effort. [< L. *ex*, out, + *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see QUOTE.—**to extract the root** (*Math.*), to calculate the root of a number.—**ex-tract'a-bl**(e^{P} or **-i-bl**(e^{P}, *a.*—**ex-trac'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of extracting. **2.** That which is extracted. **3.** Lineage.—**ex-trac'tiv**(e^{S}. **I.** *a.* **1.** That extracts or tends to extract. **2.** Capable of extraction. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something capable of being extracted. **2.** *Chem.* That portion of an extract which becomes insoluble.—**ex-trac'tor,** *n.* One who or that which extracts; an extracting-tool.

ex'tract, 1 eks'trakt; 2 ĕks'trăct, *n.* **1.** An essential extracted or drawn out; specifically, a substance extracted by solution, decoction, or similar means. **2.** A selection, as from a book. **3.** *Pharm.* The portion of a plant or substance removed by solvents.

ex"tra-di'tion, 1 eks"trə-dish'ən; 2 ĕks"tra-dĭsh'on, *n.* The surrender by a government of an accused person to the justice of another government. [F., < L. *ex*, out, + *traditio(n-)*; see TRADITION.]—**ex'tra-dite,** *vt.* To deliver up, as to another state or nation.—**ex"tra-di'ta-bl**(e^{P}, *a.* Liable to or warranting extradition.

ex-tra'dos, 1 eks-trē'dos; 2 ĕks-trā'dŏs, *n. Arch.* The exterior curve of an arch. See under ARCH, fig. 3. [< EXTRA- + L. *dorsum*, back.]

ex"tra-ju-di'cial, 1 eks"trə-ju-dish'əl; 2 ĕks"tra-ju-dĭsh'al, *a.* Happening out of court or out of the proper court. **-ly,** *adv.*

ex"tra-lat'er-al, 1 eks"trə-lat'ər-əl; 2 ĕks"tra-lăt'er-al, *a. Mining.* Designating the right of the owner of a vein or lode to any extension of the same beyond the side-lines of his claim, but within the perpendicular plane of the end-lines.

ex"tra-mun'dane, 1 eks"trə-mun'dēn; 2 ĕks"tra-mŭn'dān, *a.* Existing outside of or beyond the limits of either the world we live in or the material universe. [< L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *mundus*, world, < *mundus*, clean.]

ex-tra'ne-ous, 1 eks-trē'nɪ-us; 2 ĕks-trā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Not intrinsic or essential; foreign. [< L. *extraneus*, foreign.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ex"tra-of-fi'cial, 1 eks"trə-e-fish'əl; 2 ĕks"tra-ŏ-fĭsh'al, *a.* Being outside of official prerogative, right, duty, etc.

ex-traor'di-na-ry, 1 eks-trôr'di-nē-rɪ; 2 ĕks-trôr'di-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being beyond or out of the common order, course, or method. **2.** Exceeding the ordinary degree; not ordinary; unusual; hence, singular; wonderful; as, an *extraordinary* accident; an *extraordinary* session; *extraordinary* care. **3.** Employed for an exceptional purpose or on a special occasion; special; as, an envoy *extraordinary*. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] Something extraordinary. [< L. *extraordinarius*, < *extra*, without, + *ordo*, order.]

Syn.: amazing, egregious, marvelous, monstrous, peculiar, preposterous, prodigious, remarkable, signal, singular, strange, striking, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual, unwonted, wonderful. See ODD; RARE.—Ant.: common, commonplace, frequent, natural, ordinary, unimportant, usual.

—**ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*

ex"tra-pro-fes'sion-al, 1 eks"trə-pro-fesh'ən-əl; 2 ĕks"tra-pro-fĕsh'on-al, *a.* Being outside the usual limits of professional duty or interest.—**extra-red,** *a. Physics.* Same as INFRARED.

ex"tra-ter"ri-to'ri-al, 1 eks"trə-ter"ɪ-tō'rɪ-əl; 2 ĕks"tra-tĕr"i-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Exempt from territorial jurisdiction; not subject to the laws of one's abode; as, the *extraterritorial* rights of an ambassador. **2.** Of or pertaining to things beyond the national territory; as, *extraterritorial* possessions.—**ex"tra-ter"ri-to"ri-al'i-ty,** *n. Inter. Law.* The state or privilege of freedom from (local) territorial jurisdiction, accorded to foreign sovereigns, to diplomatic representatives, their suites, and to a certain extent their dwellings.—**ex"tra-ter"ri-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ex-traught'ǂ. **1.** Extracted. **2.** Distraught.

ex"tra-u'ter-ine, 1 eks"trə-yū'tər-in; 2 ĕks"tra-yu'ter-in, *a.* Situated or occurring externally to the uterus.

ex-trav'a-gant, 1 eks-trav'ə-gənt; 2 ĕks-trăv'a-gant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Exceeding ordinary limits; immoderate; fantastic; unrestrained. **2.** Needlessly free or lavish in expenditure. **3.** Excessive; exorbitant; as, an *extravagant* charge. **4**ǂ. Straying beyond bounds; wandering abroad. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is not confined by any general rule, order, or custom; an eccentric person. **2.** *pl.* [E-] (1) *Eccl.* Certain supplemental epistles or papal constitutions that are parts of the canon law. (2) Certain Jewish traditions collected and published at the end of the 2d century. [C.] **3**ǂ. A vagrant. [F., < L. *extra*, without, + *vagus*, wandering.] Syn.: see IMMODERATE; ROMANTIC. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ex-**

trav'a-gance, *n.* **1.** An extravagant act; especially, undue expenditure of money; lavishness: prodigality. **2.** Irregularity; wildness. 3§. A wandering outside of proper or usual bounds; vagary. **ex-trav'a-gan-cy‡.** Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; EXCESS.—**ex-trav"a-gan'za,** *n.* **1.** An extravagant or fantastic composition, especially in literature or the drama. **2.** Any extravagant demonstration. Syn.: see CARICATURE.

ex-trav'a-gate§, *vi.* [-GAT"ED[4]; -GAT"ING.] To roam at will or beyond proper bounds.—**ex-trav"a-ga'tion,** *n.*

ex-trav'a-sate, 1 eks-trav'a-sēt; 2 ĕks-trăv'a-sāt, *vt. & vi.* [-SAT"ED[4]; -SAT"ING.] *Pathol.* To escape, or suffer to escape from the proper vessel, as blood. [< LL. *extravasatus,* < L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *cas,* vessel.]—**ex-trav"a-sa'tion,** *n. Pathol.* The state or process of being extravasated.

ex-treme', 1 eks-trīm'; 2 ĕks-trēm'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being of the highest degree, as best, worst, greatest, etc.; as, *extreme* heat or pain. **2.** Situated at the farthest limit; outermost. **3.** Last; final. **4.** Very strict or severe; exacting. **5.** Uncompromising and radical in one's views or demands. Syn.: see RADICAL.

II. *n.* **1.** The highest or utmost degree of anything; any state, quality, action, or object differing as widely as possible from the ordinary; as, the *extreme* of cruelty; *extremes* of temperature. **2.** The utmost or farthest point or limit; either of the two ends of anything; extremity. **3.** *Math.* The first or last term of a proportion or series. **4.** *Logic.* Either the subject or the predicate term of a proposition; as, in the statement "gold is yellow" "gold" and "yellow" are the *extremes.* [< L. *extremus,* farthest, extreme.]—**extreme unction,** see UNCTION.—**ex-treme'ly,** *adv.*—**ex-treme'ness,** *n.*—**ex-trem'ism,** 1 eks-trīm'izm; 2 ĕks-trēm'ĭsm, *n.* A tendency to extremes; radicalism.—**ex-trem'ist,** 1 eks-trīm'ist; 2 ĕks-trēm'-ist, *n.* One who supports extreme measures or holds extreme views.—**ex-trem'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The utmost or farthest point; termination, end, or edge. **2.** The greatest degree. **3.** Extreme distress or need. **4.** *pl.* Extreme measures. **5.** *Zool.* A locomotive organ; a limb or appendage. Syn.: see END; NECESSITY.

ex'tri-cate, 1 eks'tri-kēt; 2 ĕks'tri-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"-ING.] **1.** To liberate from entanglement. **2.** To set free from hindrance, perplexities, or the like. **3.** To cause to be given off; evolve; as gas or moisture. [< L. *ex,* out, + *tricæ,* hindrances.] Syn.: see RELEASE.—**ex'tri-ca-bl**(**er**, *a.*—**ex'tri-ca-bly,** *adv.*—**ex"tri-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of extricating. **2.** The act of evolving; disengagement.

ex-trin'sic, 1 eks-trin'sik; 2 ĕks-trĭn'sic, *a.* Being outside of the nature of an object or case; not inherent or included in a thing; outward; foreign. [< L. *exter,* outside, + *secus,* beside.] **ex-trin'si-cal‡.**—**ex-trin'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-trin'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

ex-trorse', 1 eks-trōrs'; 2 ĕks-trôrs', *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Turned outward, as an anther from the axis of a flower. **2.** *Zool.* Turned away from the body. [F., < L. *extrorsus,* in an outward direction.] **ex-tror'sal‡.**

ex"tro-ver'sion, 1 eks"tro-vūr'shən; 2 ĕks"tro-vĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** Among certain mystics, the turning of the thoughts from Christ to outward things. **2.** *Pathol.* The turning of an inner part outward; as, *extroversion* of the eyelids. **3.** *Psychol.* The turning of one's interests toward the outside world. Compare INTROVERSION. [< L. *extra,* EXTRA-, + LL. *versio(n-),* turning, < L. *vertо,* turn.]

ex-trude', 1 eks-trūd'; 2 ĕks-trud', *vt.* [-TRUD"ED[4]; -TRUD'ING.] **1.** To force, thrust, or push out; drive out or away; expel; as, the mole *extrudes* the earth; to *extrude* one from an office. 2§. To be forced or pushed out. [< L. *ex,* out, + *trudo,* thrust.]—**ex-tru'sion,** *n.* The act or process of extruding; expulsion; specif., in geology, an overflow of lava upon the earth's surface through conduits or fissures in the rocks; effusion.—**extrusion process** (*Metal.*), a method employed in the manufacture of various articles by pressure from the softer metals and alloys while cold.—**ex-tru'siv**(**es**, *a.* Tending to extrude; extruded, as outflows of igneous rocks.

ex-u'ber-ant, 1 eks-yū'bər-ənt; 2 ĕks-yu'bĕr-ant, *a.* Marked by plentifulness; producing copiously. [< L. *ex,* out, + *ubero,* bear fruit.] Syn.: see FERTILE; REDUNDANT; WASTE.—**ex-u'ber-ance,** *n.* **1.** Abounding variety or copiousness. **2.** Superabundance; as, an *exuberance* of imagination. **ex-u'ber-an-cy‡.**—**ex-u'ber-ant-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-u'ber-ate,** *vi.*

ex-ude', 1 eks-yūd'; 2 ĕks-yud', *vt. & vi.* [EX-UD'ED[4]; EX-UD'-ING.] To discharge; ooze or trickle forth, as through pores. [< L. *ex,* out, + *sudo,* sweat.] **ex-u'date‡.**—**ex"u-da'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of exuding. **2.** That which is exuded.

ex-ult'd, 1 egz-ŭlt'; 2 ĕgz-ŭlt', *vi.* **1.** To rejoice in or as in triumph; take a lively delight. 2†. To leap with joy. [< L. *exulto,* leap for joy.]—**ex-ul'tance,** *n.* Exultation. **ex-ul'-tan-cy‡.**—**ex-ul'tant,** *a.* **1.** Rejoicing triumphantly. **2.** Denoting great joy. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ex"ul-ta'tion,** *n.* The act or state of exulting; triumphant joy. Syn.: see RAPTURE.—**ex-ult'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex"um-brel'la, 1 eks"um-brel'a; 2 ĕks"ŭm-brĕl'a, *n. Zoöph.* The outer surface of the swimming-bell of a medusa, or that situated away from the mouth. Compare ADUMBRELLA.—**ex-um'bral,** ex"um-brel'lar, *a.*

ex-u'vi-æ, 1 eks-yū'vi-ī; 2 ĕks-yu'vi-ē, *n. pl.* **1.** Parts cast off or shed by animals. **2.** Fossil remains of animals. [L., < *exuo,* strip off, < *ex,* off, + *-uo* (in *induo,* indue, < *in,* in).]—**ex-u'vi-al,** *a.*

ex-u'vi-ate, 1 eks-[*or* egz-]yū'vi-ēt; 2 ĕks-[*or* ĕgz-]yu'vi-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT'ING.] To cast off or shed some part; slough; molt.—**ex-u"vi-a'tion,** *n.*

ey'as, 1 ai'əs; 2 ȳ'as, *n.* A young hawk; nestling. [< NIAS, by reading *a nias* as *an eyas;* NIAS, < F. *niais* (< L. *nidus*), nest.]—**ey'as-mus"ket†,** *n.* A young sparrow-hawk; also used as a child's pet name.

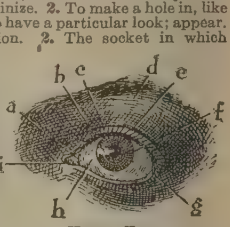
Eyck, 1 aik; 2 ȳk, *n.* Either of two brothers, Flemish painters: (1) **Hubert van** (1366–1426); (2) **Jan van** (1385?–1440).

ey'dent, 1 ē'dənt; 2 ē'dĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] Diligent; industrious.

ey'der†, *a.* Either.

eye[1], 1 ai; 2 ȳ. *v.* **I.** *t.* [EYED; EY'ING or EYE'ING.] *v.* **1.** **eye**[2], *ȳ* To look at fixedly; scrutinize. **2.** To make a hole in, like the eye of a needle. **II†.** *i.* To have a particular look; appear.

eye, *n.* **1.** The organ of vision. **2.** The socket in which that organ rests, or the iris or the pupil. **3.** Ocular perception; sight. **4.** Capacity for seeing or discerning. **5.** Attentive observation; watchful care; oversight; as, the *eye* of the public is upon them. **6.** A particular look or expression; mien. **7.** Mental or moral vision; estimation; also, regard; desire. **8.** Anything that resembles the human organ of sight, or its socket, in shape, place, or office; as, the *eye* of a needle. **9.** *pl. Chr. Sci.* Spiritual discernment, not material but mental. MARY BAKER G. inner corner or canthus with the EDDY *Science and Health* lacrimal caruncle. p. 586. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *ēage,* pl. *ēagan.*]—**eye'-ball",** *n.* The globe or ball of the eye.—**eye'bright",** *n.* A low annual herb of the figwort family.—**eye'brow",** *n.* The arch over the eye; also, its covering, especially the hairs.—**eye-cup,** *n.* A small cup, as of glass or metal, with rim curved to fit the eye, used in applying lotions: sometimes called **eye-glass.**—**eye-glass,** *n.* **1.** *pl.* A pair of lenses resembling spectacles without bows; a pince-nez: frequently in the plural. **2.** Any lens used to assist vision; the glass nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope. **3.** An eye-cup.—**eye'hole",** *n.* **1.** A round opening through which to pass a pin, hook, rope, or the like. **2.** A hole or crevice through which one may look; peep-hole. **3.** The socket containing the eye.—**eye'lash",** *n.* One of the stiff curved hairs growing from the edge of the eyelids.—**eye'less,** *a.* Lacking eyes; deprived of sight.—**eye'let,** *n.* **1.** A small hole or opening; a little eye or aperture; specif., a hole made in canvas, leather, paper, or the like, either bushed with metal or worked around with buttonhole-stitch. **2.** A metal ring for protecting such a perforation. **eye'let-ring"‡.** **3.** *Entom.* An ocellus or little eye.—**eye'let,** *vt.* To make eyelets in.—**eye'let-eer',** *n.* An instrument for making eyelet-holes; a stiletto.—**eye'lid",** *n.* One of the curtains of loose integument that cover the eyeballs in front.—**eye-opener,** *n.* Anything that opens the eyes, actually or figuratively. (1) An incredible tale or piece of news. (2) [Colloq.] Something enabling one to comprehend what was before a mystery or unheeded. (3) [Slang, U. S.] A drink of liquor, especially one taken early in the morning.—**eye'piece",** *n.* The lens or combination of lenses nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope; eye-glass.—**eye-servant,** *n.* One who does his duty only when watched. **eye-serv'ent‡.**—**eye-service,** *n.* **1.** Duty performed when the worker is being watched. **2.** Admiring glances.—**eye'shot",** *n.* Reach of the eye; view; sight.—**eye'sight",** *n.* **1.** The power or sense of sight. **2.** Extent of vision; view.—**eye'sore",** *n.* **1.** A diseased place on or near the eye. **2.** Anything that offends the eye, as from lack of beauty or of fitness.—**eye-spot,** *n.* **1.** One of the rudimentary visual organs of many invertebrates, consisting of a few pigment-cells overlying a nerve-filament sensitive to light. **2.** The rudimentary eye in an embryo. **3.** An ocellus. **4.** An eye-like marking.—**eye'stalk,** *n.* A stalk or peduncle that supports an eye, as in lobsters and crabs.—**eye'stone",** *n.* A small smooth object used sometimes to remove foreign substances from the eye.—**eye-strain,** *n. Pathol.* An affection caused by excessive or improper use of the eyes.—**eye-string,** *n.* A muscle or tendon that holds or moves the eye.—**eye-tooth,** *n.* One of the upper canine teeth.—**eye-wash,** *n.* A medicinal wash for the eye.—**eye-water,** *n.* **1.** An eye-wash. **2.** A humor of the eye.—**eye-wink,** *n.* **1.** A wink; hence, a glance, suggestion, or hint.—**eye-winker,** *n.* [U. S.] An eyelash.—**eye-witness,** *n.* One who sees a thing with his own eyes or attests what he has seen.—**in the eye of the wind,** see IN THE WIND'S EYE under WIND[1], *n.*



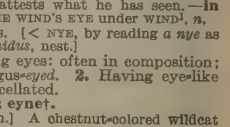
Human Eye.
a, semilunar fold; *b,* iris; *c,* pupil; *d,* eyebrow; *e,* eyelid; *f,* cornea, covering iris and pupil; *g,* outer corner or canthus; *h,* sclerotic coat; *i,* lacrimal caruncle.

eye[2], *n.* A brood, as of pheasants. [< NYE, by reading *a nye* as *an eye;* NYE, < OF. *ni,* < L. *nidus,* nest.]

eyed, 1 aid; 2 ȳd, *a.* **1.** Having eyes: often in composition; as, evil-*eyed;* tender-*eyed;* Argus-*eyed.* **2.** Having eye-like spots, as the peacock's tail; ocellated.

ey'ent, *n. pl.* Eyes. **ey'ghen†; eynet.**

ey'ra, 1 ai'ra; 2 ȳ'ra, *n.* [S. Am.] A chestnut-colored wildcat (*Felis eyra*) with a weasel-like, unmarked body, ranging from Texas to Paraguay.


Eyra. 1/21

eyre[1], 1 ār; 2 ēr, *n.* **1.** A circuit or journey. **2.** A court of circuit judges. [< OF. *erre,* < L. *iter,* journey.]

Eyre Lake. A salt lake in South Australia; 4,000 sq. m.; its level is 70 feet above normal sea-level. During the wet season the Barcoo, Diamantina, and the Macumba rivers flow into it.—**Eyre Peninsula,** a peninsula of South Australia, between Spencer Gulf and the Gulf of Australia.

ey'ry, *n.* Same as AERIE. **ey'rie†.**

Ez., Ezr., *abbr.* Ezra.—**Ezek.,** *abbr.* Ezekiel.

E-ze'ki-el, 1 i-zī'ki-el; 2 ē-zē'ki-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Zeke** (dim.), D. G. **He-se'ki-el,** 1 hē-sē'ki-ĕl, 2 hē-

sę′kĭ-ęl, **E-ze″ki-el**‡; F. **E″zē″chi″el′**, 1 ā″zē″kĭ″el′, 2 ę″zę″-ĕ″ĕl′; Sp. **E-ze″qui-el′**, 1 ā-thē″kē-ĕl′, 2 ę-thę″kē-ęl′. **2.** *Bib.* A Jewish personal name; specif., one of the four greater prophets (590 B. C.). **3.** A prophetical book of the Old Testament, by Ezekiel. **4. Moses (Jacob)** (1844–1917), an American sculptor residing latterly at Rome; *Religious Liberty*, etc. [Heb., strength of God.]

Ez′ra, 1 ez′rə; 2 ĕz′rə, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name: specif. (*Bib.*), a celebrated Jewish high priest and statesman of the 5th century B. C., who originated public preaching. F. **Es″dras′**, 1 ez″drŭs′, 2 ĕs″drăs′; L. **Ez′ra, Ez′dras**‡. **2.** A historical book of the Old Testament, edited and in part written by Ezra. It belongs to the period of the foreign domination. **Ez′rah**‡ (R.V.). [Heb., rising light or helper.]

F

F f Roman. 𝔉 𝔣 Black Letter. *F f* Script.

F, f, 1 ef; 2 ĕf, *n.* [-EFS, F's, or *Fs*, 1 efs; 2 ĕfs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter; the sixth in the English alphabet, or its sound. F is the first letter in the Anglo-Saxon futhorc, the sixth in the Latin and Phenician alphabets. Capital F is from Latin and Greek **F.** The Greek letter is called digamma; *ef* is the Latin name. F in English has two sounds: the first is heard in *fat, feet, fit, for, fur;* the second is heard in of (1 ɔv; 2 ŏv) and words with which it is compounded. The first sound is indicated by *f* and *ff*, as in *fresh, chaff;* by *ph*, as in *physic* (fysic), and by *gh*, as in *laugh, rough, trough.* **2.** A symbol noting: (1) *Mus.* (*a*) The fourth tone in the scale of C major. (*b*) The sixth tone in the scale of A minor. (*c*) The key having F for a key note. (2) *Math.* The sixth in a class, order, group, or series; six as a number or numeral. (3) In medieval Roman notation, a numeral, 40; with a dash above it (F), 40,000. **3.** An object shaped like the capital F.

F, *abbr.* Fluorin.—**F.,** *abbr.* Fabius, father, February, Felix, Fellow, Flamen, Flat (*Theat.*), flying, Fortuna, France, *Frère* (brother), Friday.—**F., Fah., Fahr.,** *abbr.* Fahrenheit.—**f.,** *abbr.* Farthing, fathom, feet, feminine, fine, florin, flower, folio, foot, forth, franc.

fa, 1 fä; 2 fä, *n. Mus.* The fourth tone (1) of any key; (2) of the so-called natural key. [It.]

fa′, 1 fē; 2 fā, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a share of; get. **2.** To lay claim to; pretend to. **II.** *i.* To fall. [= FALL.]

fa′, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Lot; luck. **2.** Share. **3.** Fall.

f. a. a., *abbr.* Free of all average.

fa-ba′ceous, 1 fə-bē′shŭs; 2 fə-bā′shŭs, *a. Bot.* Belonging to a very large family (*Fabaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, characterized by stipulate leaves, irregular flowers, and fruits that are true pods or legumes; the bean family. [< L. *fabaceus*, < *faba*, bean.]

Fa′bi-us, 1 fā′bi-ŭs; 2 fā′bi-ŭs, **Quintus F. Maximus Verrucosus** (–203 B. C.). A Roman general and statesman; overcame Hannibal by avoiding direct engagements and using dilatory tactics.—**Fa′bi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or like the policy of Fabius; shrewdly dilatory. **II.** *n.* A member of the Fabian Society. **Fa′bi-an-ist**‡.—**Fabian Society,** an English association of socialists, including many able writers on economics.

fa′ble, 1 fē′bl; 2 fā′bl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FA′BLED; FA′BLING.] To narrate fictitiously or falsely; compose or tell fables or myths; fabricate; lie. **II.** *n.* **1.** A brief story or tale embodying a moral and introducing persons, animals, or inanimate things as speakers and actors. **2.** A legend or myth. **3.** A foolish or improbable story; fabrication. **4.** The imaginary plot of an epic or dramatic poem. **5.** Common talk. [F., < L. *fabula*, < *for*, speak.] Syn.: see ALLEGORY; FICTION.—**fa′bled,** *pa.* **1.** Recorded in fable; made famous by fable. **2.** Existing only in fable; mythical.—**fa′bler,** *n.*

fab″li-au′, 1 fab″li-ō′; 2 făb″lĭ-ō′, *n.* [-AUX′, 1 -ōz′; 2 -ōz′, *pl.*] A tale in eight-syllabled verse popular in France in the 12th and 13th centuries. [F., ult. < L. *fabula*, FABLE.]

Fa′bre, 1 fä′br; 2 fä′br, **Ferdinand** (1830–1898). A French novelist: *Abbé Tigrane.*

fab′ric, 1 fab′rik; 2 făb′rĭc, *n.* **1.** A woven, felted, or knitted material, as cloth, felt, hosiery, or lace; also, the material used in its making. **2.** Something that has been fabricated, constructed, or put together; any complex construction; structure; edifice; as, St. Paul's, that noble *fabric.* **3.** The manner of construction; workmanship; texture; as, cloth of a very intricate *fabric.* **4.** *Petrog.* The texture or structure of igneous rock.—**Fabric of the Church** (*R. C. Ch*), the board of trustees in certain French parishes. [< L.ˢ *fabrica*, < *faber*, workman.] Syn.: see FRAME.—**fab′ri-cant,** *n.* A maker; manufacturer.—**fab′ri-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT″ED; -CAT″ING.] **1.** To form, make, or manufacture; build; concoct; forge. **2.** To combine parts of to form a whole; as, to *fabricate* ships (a use traced to James Wadsworth in his *English Spanish Pilgrime* vii, 67, 1630). **3.** To invent fancifully or falsely; concoct; as, a *fabricated* account. Syn.: see CONSTRUCT; MAKE.—**fab″ri-ca′tion,** *n.* The art of fabricating, or that which is fabricated; (1) a structure; fabric; (2) an invention; a falsehood. Syn.: see DECEPTION; FICTION; LIE.—**fab′ri-ca″tor,** *n.*

fab′u-lous, 1 fab′yu-lŭs; 2 făb′yŭ-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Belonging to fable; fictitious; mythical. **2.** Passing the limits of belief; incredible. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fab′u-list,** *n.* A composer of fables; one who falsifies or fabricates.—**fab′u-lize,** *vi.* [-LIZED; -LIZ′ING.] To compose or relate fables or stories. [< L. *fabula;* see FABLE, *n.*] **fab′u-lis**‡.

fac‖, 1 fak; 2 făc, *n.* Decorated lettering at the beginning of a chapter or division of a book, in vogue in the 17th and 18th centuries: an abbreviation of *facsimile.*

fa″çade′, 1 fa″sūd′; 2 fä″çăd′, *n.* The front or chief face of a building. [F., < L. *facies*, face.]

face, 1 fēs; 2 făç, *v.* [FACED′; FAC′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or have one's face toward; stand with the face or front toward. **2.** To front upon or toward; hence, to confront; oppose. **3.** To place so that the face or front is turned in a given direction. **4.** To cover with a layer, plate, or the like, of some different material, as the edge of a garment with silk, a wall with smooth stone, or a pine panel with a veneer of oak. **5.** To dress the surface of so as to make smooth, as a block of stone or a piece of broadcloth. **6.** To impart a superficial appearance to, as to coffee-berries, by the use of polishing or coloring ingredients. **7.** To turn the face of where the back should be: said of a playing-card; as, a card is *faced* in the pack or in dealing. **8.** To confront, in an impertinent manner.

II. *i.* To turn the face; stand or be placed with the face set in any given direction; as, the house *faces* toward the mountain; right about *face.*—**to face it out,** to keep a bold front under all circumstances.—**to f. one down,** to abash or repel one by a bold or fixed gaze or by audacity. Syn.: see OPPOSE.

face, *n.* **1.** The anterior portion of the head, in which the eyes, nose, and mouth are situated, comprising in man the surface between the top of the forehead and the bottom of the chin, and extending laterally from ear to ear. **2.** The surface, or most important surface, of anything; a front or working surface; that side or edge presented to view, or to any particular adjustment for operating; a side or surface of a solid; as, the *face* of a dam; one of the *faces* of a crystal; the *face* of a playing-card; the *face* of a molar tooth. Specif.: (1) *Arch.* See FAÇADE. (2) *Mech.* (*a*) The sole of a plane. (*b*) The flat or rounded striking surface of a hammer. (3) *Fort.* (*a*) The long outerslope of a bastion. (*b*) That part of the line of defense ending with the curtain and the angle of the shoulder. See illus. under BASTION. (4) *Mining.* (*a*) The end of a drift or tunnel. (*b*) The sharply defined and more important joint in coal running at right angles to the plane of stratification. (5) The impression-surface of a type-body or of a printing-plate; also, the letter or other character cut on the type, or the size or style of cut or the character on type. (6) The dial of a clock or watch. (7) *Geom.* The angle formed by two consecutive edges of an anglоid. (8) The obverse of a coin, or medal, which bears the effigy; occasionally the reverse side. (9) The inscribed side of a document, or printed side of a sheet. (10) *Mil.* One of the sides of any formation, as of a square.

3. The external aspect or appearance; look; show; outward effect or impression: used literally and figuratively, as, the *face* of affairs; he put a bold *face* on the matter. **4.** Personal force, influence, opinion, or will, as if expressed in the countenance; as, he set his *face* steadily against it. **5.** Personal presence; immediate cognizance; sight: as in the phrases "before the *face* of," "in the *face* of," "to one's *face*"; as, I said it to his *face.* **6.** Effrontery; audacity; assurance. **7.** *Com.* The value as expressed on the written or printed surface: said of any commercial paper, as a note or bond. **8.** *Golf.* (1) The striking side of a club-head. (2) The side or slope of a hillock or bunker. [F., < L. *facies*, face.]—**in the face of.** **1.** In the presence of; confronting. **2.** In opposition to; in defiance of; in spite of.—**face′-card″,** *n.* [U. S.] A playing-card bearing the picture of a king, queen, or knave.—**f.-harden,** *vt. Forging.* To harden the surface of (steel, iron, etc.), by the addition of carbon, in conjunction with great heat. —**fac′ing,** *n.* **1.** A covering in front, the act of making it, or the materials of which it is made. **2.** *pl.* The different-colored collars and cuffs on a military uniform.

fac′er, 1 fēs′er; 2 făç′er, *n.* **1.** A blow in the face, as in boxing; hence, any stunning check. **2.** *Mech.* An attachment to a machine tool to hold a cutter in facing or surfacing.

fac′et, 1 fas′et; 2 făç′ĕt. **I.** *vt.* [FAC′ET-ED[d] or FAC′ET-TED[s]; FAC′ET-ING or FAC′ET-TING.] To cut or work a facet or facets upon.

II. *n.* **1.** A small face; one of the small triangular surfaces cut upon a diamond or other gem. **2.** *Arch.* A flat projecting fillet between the flutes of a column. **3.** *Zool.* A unit of a compound eye; also, the surface or cornea of such an eye, as in insects. [< F. *facette*, dim of *face*, FACE.]

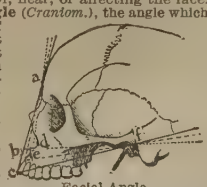
fa-cete′‖, 1 *fə-sīt′*; 2 *fə-çēt′*, *a.* Facetious.

fa-ce′ti-æ, 1 fə-sī′shi-ī; 2 fə-çē′shi-ē, *n. pl.* **1.** Facetious sayings collectively. **2.** *Bibliog.* Coarsely witty books. [L.]

fa-ce′tious, 1 fə-sī′shus; 2 fə-çē′shŭs, *a.* Indulging in or marked by wit or humor; jocular; jocose; witty; funny; humorous. [< L. *facetia*, humor.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; MERRY.—**fa-ce′tious-ly,** *adv.*—**fa-ce′tious-ness,** *n.*

Fa′-chan″. Same as FA-TSHAN.

fa'cial, 1 fē'shel; 2 fā'shal, *a.* Of, near, or affecting the face. [< L.LL *facies*, face.]—**facial angle** (*Craniom.*), the angle which a line drawn from the center of the upper incisors or their point of insertion to the most prominent point of the forehead makes with a line drawn from the same starting-point to the center of the orifice of the ear.



Facial Angle.

fa'ci-end, 1 fē'shi-end; 2 fā'shi-ĕnd, *n. Math.* Same as OPERAND. [< L., *faciendus*, fut. pass. p. of *facio*, make.]

fa'ci-es, 1 fē'shi-īz; 2 fā'shi-ēs, *n.* The expression of the face in a given disease.

fac'il(e^{s}, 1 fas'il; 2 făç'il, *a.* **1.** Easy of performance. **2.** Easily acquired; readily mastered. **3.** Easily moved or persuaded; *aef*, Cupliant; yielding. **4.** Ready or quick in performance; dexterous; skilful. **5.** Accessible; affable. [F., < L. *facilis*, easy, < *facio*, do.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fac'i-le prin'ceps, 1 fas'i-lī prin'seps; 2 făç'i-lē prin'çĕps. Easily first or foremost. [L.]

fa-cil'i-ty, 1 fe-sil'i-ti; 2 fa-çil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Ease or readiness in doing; dexterity. **2.** Readiness of compliance; pliancy. **3.** Affability. **4.** Any aid or convenience; usually in the plural; as, *facilities* for travel. [< L.^{F} *facilita(t-)s*, < *facilis*, facile.] SYN.: see EASE.

—**fa-cil'i-tate,** *vt.* [-TAT'ED^{d}; -TAT'ING.] To make easier or more convenient.—**fa-cil"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

fac'ing, 1 fēs'iŋ; 2 faç'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering in front for any purpose. **2.** A covering plate or layer in front, for ornament or protection against wear or corrosion, or to alter the contour. **3.** The lining of a garment on parts exposed by being turned back, as the lapel of a coat. **4.** *pl.* The different-colored collars and cuffs on a military uniform, often indicative of the branch of the service to which the wearer belongs.

fa-cin'o-rous†, *a.* Atrociously wicked. **fac"i-ne'ri-ous†.**

fac-sim'i-le, 1 fak-sim'i-lī; 2 făc-sim'i-lē, *a.* **1.** Exactly copied or reproduced; exactly similar or corresponding; as, a *facsimile* autograph. **2.** Producing exact copies or facsimiles.—**facsimile telegraph,** an apparatus for telegraphing messages, designs, drawings, etc., in facsimile. Compare TELAUTOGRAPH.

fac-sim'i-le, *n.* An exact copy or reproduction. [< L. *factum simile*, something made like.] SYN.: see DUPLICATE; MODEL.—**fac-sim'i-le§,** *vt.* To make a facsimile of.

fact, 1 fakt; 2 făct, *n.* **1.** Anything that is done or happens, as an act or deed. **2.** Anything actually existent. **3.** Any statement strictly true; truth; reality. **4.** *pl. Law.* The issues raised by the pleadings and evidence in an action upon which the jury must base their verdict. **5†.** A thing done; a deed; performance. [< L. *factum*, < *factus*, pp. of *facio*, do.] SYN.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT; PROOF.

fac'tion, 1 fak'shen; 2 făc'shon, *n.* **1.** A number of persons combined for a common purpose. **2.** A party within a party; an irregular association of partizans; a cabal. **3.** Violent opposition, as to a government; turbulence; dissension. [F., < L. *factio(n-)*, < *factus*, pp. of *facio*, do, make.] SYN.: see CABAL.

—**fac'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a faction.—**fac'tion-ist,** *n.* **fac'tion-a-ry†.**

fac'tious, 1 fak'shus; 2 făc'shŭs, *a.* Given to, characterized by, or promoting faction; turbulent; partizan. SYN.: see PERVERSE.—**fac'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**fac'tious-ness,** *n.*

fac-ti'tious, 1 fak-tish'us; 2 făc-tish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or created by art as opposed to nature. **2.** Artificial; conventional; affected; unnatural. [< L. *factitius*, < *factus*; see FACT.]

SYN.: affected, artificial, manufactured, pretended, sham, simulated, spurious, trumped up, unnatural.—ANT.: actual, genuine, honest, natural, real, truthful, unaffected.

—**fac-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**fac-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

fac'ti-tiv(e^{s}, 1 fak'ti-tiv; 2 făc'ti-tĭv, *a. Gram.* Pertaining to the construction in which a verb takes, besides its object, a noun or adjective expressing modification of the object, that the action of the verb produces, as in the sentences "it makes me giddy," and "he called him a villain." [< L. *factus*, pp. of *facio*, make.]—**fac'ti-tiv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*

fac'tor, 1 fak'tər *or* -ter; 2 făc'tor, *vt.* **1.** To manage as a factor; be the factor of (an estate). **2.** *Math.* To resolve into factors.

fac'tor, *n.* **1.** A commission merchant; agent. **2.** One of two or more quantities that, when multiplied together, produce a given quantity. **3.** One of several elements or causes that produce a result. **4.** In Scotland, a bailiff or steward; also, a person legally appointed to care for forfeited property. **5.** [Local, New Eng.] A garnishee. **6.** The agent controlling one of the remaining posts of the Hudson Bay Company, who formerly held a semi-military position in addition to exercising the ordinary duties of a factor; also, a servant of the East India Company. **7.** *Biol.* Hypothetical physiological units which upon crossing give rise to the new characters found in the hybrid. [L., < *facio*, make.] SYN.: see AGENT.

—**fac'tor-age,** *n.* **1.** A factor's commission. **2.** The conduct of a factor's business.—**fac-to'ri-al.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to a factor or a factorial. **II.** *n. Math.* A continued product of factors differing by unity, or of functions of quantities so differing; especially, the continued product, 1. 2. 3. . . . *n.*

It is symbolized thus; n! or |n, the last number of the product being written. Thus, 4! or |4 (read *factorial four*) = 1 × 2 × 3 × 4 = 24.—**fac'tor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The business of a factor or a factory. **2.** A body of factors.

fac'tor-ize, 1 fak'tər-aiz; 2 făc'tor-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ^{z}ING.] *Law.* **1.** [Local, New Eng.] To garnishee. **2.** *Math.* To convert into factors.

fac'to-ry, 1 fak'to-ri; 2 făc'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A manufactory. **2.** A business establishment in charge of factors or agents in a foreign country.

fac-to'tum, 1 fak-tō'tum; 2 făc-tō'tŭm, *n.* **1.** A man of all work. **2†.** A busybody. [< L. *fac totum*, do all.]

fac'tu-al§, 1 fak'chu-əl *or* -tŭ-əl; 2 făc'chu-al *or* -tŭ-al, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of facts; literal and exact; genuine. **fac'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] In factual form; actually.

fac'ture, 1 fak'chur *or* -tiur; 2 făc'chur *or* -tŭr, *n.* [F.] **1§.** The act or manner of doing or making. **2.** *Com.* An invoice.

fac'u-la, 1 fak'yu-lə; 2 făc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] A small spot on the sun brighter than the rest of the photosphere.

fac'ul-ta-tiv(e^{s}, 1 fak'ul-tē-tiv; 2 făc'ŭl-tā-tiv, *a.* **1.** Producing or imparting faculty or power; enabling; qualifying. **2.** Endowing with authority or power, but allowing the use of it at option or contingently; empowering but not requiring one to perform some act; providing, as a law, for optional action: opposed to *obligative*. **3.** *Biol.* Having the power to exist in and accustom itself to changed conditions, as aerobic bacteria, which may become anaerobic. **4.** *Psychol.* Related or pertaining to a faculty or faculties. [< L. *faculta(t-)s*, faculty.]

fac'ul-ty, 1 fak'ul-ti; 2 făc'ŭl-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Any mode of bodily or mental behavior regarded as implying a natural endowment or acquired power. Specif.: (1) Any form of natural activity, or intentional doing, especially of the mind; as, the *faculties* of seeing, feeling, reasoning. (2) Any special form of skill, or unusual ability, whether natural or acquired; knack; turn; native facility; improperly and rarely, a specific efficiency or power of action in an inanimate thing; as, the *faculty* of observation or imitation; a *faculty* for doing two things at once, etc.; the *faculty* of a lever.

2. *Psychol.* One of the native complex capacities or powers into which the older psychology analyzed and to which was ascribed the phenomena of conscious mental life; as, the *faculty* of perception, memory, thought, etc. **3.** The members of any one of the learned professions, collectively: sometimes applied absolutely to the profession itself; as the *faculty* of law or medicine. **4.** The body of instructors in a university, college or higher educational institution, or in any of its departments. **5.** A department of learning or instruction at a university; hence, dean of a *faculty*. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* The right to perform certain ecclesiastical functions, bestowed by a prelate upon a subordinate; formerly, also, power or privilege in general bestowed or otherwise obtained: chiefly in the plural. **7.** *Math.* The product of the terms of an arithmetical series, whose first term is called the base and the number of terms the exponent. **8.** [Local, U. S.] Ability to do or manage; executive skill and efficiency, especially in domestic matters; as, a housekeeper of notable *faculty*. **9.** [New Eng.] Trade or calling. **10†.** Ability to pay; pecuniary resources; means. [< L.^{F} *faculta(t-)s*, < *facul*, for *facilis*; see FACILE.] SYN.: see ABILITY.

fac'yon†, *n.* Same as FASHION.

fad, 1 fad; 2 făd, *n.* A passing fancy or fashion; hobby.—**fad'dish§,** *a.* Full of or given to fads; whimsical. **fad'dy‡.**—**fad'dist,** *n.*

fad'dle, 1 fad'l; 2 făd'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To dandle; cuddle; cherish. **II.** *i.* To toy; trifle.

fad'dle, *n.* A toy; trifle; fad.

fad'dom, 1 fad'əm; 2 făd'om, *vt.* [Scot.] To fathom; measure.

fade, 1 fēd; 2 fād, *v.* [FAD'ED^{d}; FAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to grow pale or dull in tint or color; render indistinct to the eye; as, the sun has *faded* the pattern of the carpet. **2.** To cause to lose strength, vigor, or energy. **3.** To cause to lose freshness, youthfulness, or beauty; wear away; wither; as, a beauty *faded* by dissipation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose brightness of color or clearness of outline; become dull, dim, or indistinct; also, to vanish or disappear gradually. **2.** To lose freshness, natural color, vigor, or beauty; become plain, homely, or worn and drooping; wither; as, flowers bloom and *fade;* she has *faded* greatly. [< OF. *fader*, < *fade*, pale, weak.] SYN.: see DIE.—**fade'less,** *a.* Unfading. SYN.: see ETERNAL.—**fade'less-ly,** *adv.*

fade, 1 fād; 2 fād, *a.* [F.] **1.** Uninteresting; insipid: flat; as, a *fade* entertainment. **2†.** Withered and faded; pale and wan; as, the *fade* hue of a cheek.

fadge‖, 1 faj; 2 făd̆g, *vi.* To fit; suit; agree; also, to succeed.

fad'ing†, *n.* The burden of a song.

fad'om†, *n.* Same as FATHOM.

fae, 1 fē; 2 fā. *n.* [Scot.] Foe.

fæ'ces, fæ'cal, etc. See FECES, etc.

faem, 1 fēm; 2 fām, *n.* [Scot.] Foam.

fa'en, 1 fān; 2 fān, *pa.* [Scot.] Fallen.

Fa-en'za, 1 fa-en'dza; 2 fā-ĕn'dzā, *n.* A city in Ravenna province, Italy; noted for its pottery; pop. of commune, 40,200; site of ancient **Faventia.** See FAIENCE.

fa'er-ie, 1 fē'er-i; 2 fā'er-e. **I.** *n.* **1‖.** The imaginary world inhabited by fairies; especially the imaginary world described by Spenser in his *Faerie Queene.* **2†.** A fairy. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to fairies or fairyland.—**The Faerie Queene,** an alle-

gorical romance of chivalry by Edmund Spenser, planned in twelve books, of which only six were published (1590–96).

Faf'ner, 1 fäv'nər; 2 fäv'ner, *n.* [Ice.] *Norse Myth. & Sagas.* The dragon slain by Sigurd. **Faf'nir**‡.

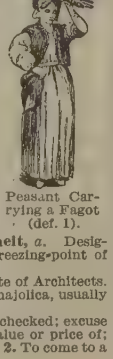
fag, 1 fag; 2 făg, *v.* [FAGGED, FAGD[B]; FAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fatigue or exhaust, as with severe or protracted exertion; tire out; as, *fagged* out with the day's work. **2.** To require or compel menial service from; use as a fag or drudge; as, to *fag* a junior scholar. **3**†. To beat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To work hard; weary oneself by working. **2.** To act as a fag; do drudgery for another. **3**†. To become weary or faint, as with long striving. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who does menial service for another, as in English public schools. **2.** A piece of drudgery. **3.** [Soldiers' Slang.] A cigarette. **—fag'-end",** *n.* The frayed end, as of a rope; a remnant.—**fag'ger,** *n.* One who fags.

fa-ga'ceous, 1 fə-gā'shŭs; 2 fa-gā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a large family (*Fagaceæ*) of trees and shrubs having alternate simple leaves, sterile flowers, and one-celled, one-seeded nuts—the beech family.

Fa'gin, 1 fē'gin; 2 fā'ğin, *n.* In Dickens's *Oliver Twist,* an old Jewish thief-trainer into whose hands Oliver fell.

fag'ot, 1 fag'at; 2 făğ'ot, *vt.* **1.** To make a fagot or bundle of; collect and bind together, as sticks. **2.** To ornament (textile fabrics) by drawing out some of the threads and tying the cross-threads together in sets at their centers. **fag'got**‡.

fag'ot, *n.* **1.** A bundle of sticks, twigs, or branches, as used for fuel. **2.** [Eng.] A man formerly hired to fill a vacancy in a military company on a muster-day. **3.** *Metal.* A bundle of pieces of wrought iron or steel to be worked over. **fag'got**‡.



Peasant Carrying a Fagot (def. 1).

fag'ot-ing, 1 fag'at-iŋ; 2 făğ'ot-iŋ, *n.* A mode of ornamenting textile fabrics, in which a number of threads of a material are drawn out and the cross-threads tied together in the middle; in basketry, hemstitching. See FAGOT, *v.*, 2. **fag'got-ing**‡.

Fa"guet', 1 fa"gē'; 2 fă"ğē'. **Auguste-Émile** (1847–). A French journalist, critic, literary historian, and educator; elected to the Academy, 1901.

fahl'band", 1 fāl'bănt" *or* -band"; 2 fäl'bänt" *or* -bănd", *n. Mining.* A band or stratum of rock containing metallic sulfids, sometimes intersecting a metalliferous crystalline vein. [G., < *fahl,* pale, + *band,* BAND[1], *n.*]

Fah'ren-heit, 1 fä'ren-hīt; 2 fä'rĕn-hīt, **Gabriel Daniel** (1686–1736). A German physicist; invented the mercurial thermometer.—**Fah'ren-heit,** *a.* Designating that thermometer-scale in which the freezing-point of water is 32° and the boiling-point 212°.

F. A. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

fa-ience', 1 fa-yāns'; 2 fä-yänç', *n.* A variety of majolica, usually highly decorated. [F., < *Faenza,* city in Italy.]

faik, 1 fēk; 2 fāk, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To let go unchecked; excuse against reason or right. **2.** To cut down the value or price of; abate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become weak or weary; fail. **2.** To come to a standstill; cease; leave off.

fail, 1 fēl; 2 fāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To forsake or be wanting to; disappoint. **2**§. To leave undone or unfulfilled; neglect; as, to *fail* an engagement. **II.** *i.* **1.** To prove inadequate or defective; give out. **2.** To waste away; decline; dwindle. **3.** To become insolvent. **4.** To become or be found deficient or wanting, as in ability, energy, faithfulness, etc.; turn out badly. [< F. *faillir,* < L. *fallo,* deceive, err.] Syn.: see FALL; SUSPEND.—**fail'**[1], *n.* Failure: in the phrase **without fail.**—**fail'ing,** *n.* A minor fault; foible; infirmity. Syn.: see FOIBLE.

fail'[2], *n.* [Scot.] A piece of turf; a sod. **feal**‡.

faille, 1 fa'yə *or* (*E.*) fēl; 2 fä'ye *or* (*E.*) fāl, *n.* [F.] **1.** An untwilled silk dress-fabric having a light grain or cord and without gloss. **2**†. A nun's hood; also, a veil for head and shoulders.

fail'ure, 1 fēl'yur; 2 fāl'yur, *n.* **1.** The act of failing, or the state of having failed; cessation of supply, power, etc.; as, *failure* of sight. **2.** A becoming bankrupt or proving unsuccessful in business or in any profession or trade. **3.** Neglect or non-performance. **4.** That which fails; anything unsuccessful. **5.** [Colloq.] One who fails conspicuously or in some specific effort. Syn.: see LOSS; MISFORTUNE; NEGLECT.

fain, 1 fēn; 2 fān. **I.** *a.* **1.** Reluctantly willing; content. **2.** Glad; rejoiced. **3.** Eager; desirous. **II.** *adv.* Gladly. [< AS. *fægen.*]

fai"né"ant', 1 fē"nē"ānt'; 2 fā"ne"ānt', *a.* Weakly inefficient; lazy; useless: a term applied to the later Merovingian kings. [F., < L. *facio,* do, + *ne,* not, + *en(i-)s,* anything.]

fai"né"ant', *n.* [F.] An idler; a do-nothing.—**fai'ne-ance,** *n.* Idling; dawdling. **fai'ne-an-cy**‡.

faint'[4], 1 fēnt; 2 fānt, *vi.* **1.** To swoon. **2.** To fail in courage, hope, and vigor; despond. **3.** To fade; vanish. **4.** To become feeble. Syn.: see FALL.—**faint'er,** *n.*

faint. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lacking in purpose, courage, or energy; despondent; timid. **2.** Ready to faint; weak. **3.** Evincive of weakness, feebleness, or lack of purpose; slight. **4.** Indistinct; feeble; dim; also, close; as, a *faint* air. **II.** *n.* **1.** A swoon; syncope. **faint'ing**‡. [OF., pp. of *faindre, feindre;* see FEIGN.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: dim, exhausted, faded, faint-hearted, faltering, fatigued, feeble, half-hearted, ill-defined, indistinct, irresolute, languid, listless, purposeless, timid, weak, wearied, worn, worn down, worn out. *Faint,* with the general sense of lacking strength or effectiveness, covers a wide range of meaning, signifying overcome with physical weakness or exhaustion, or lacking in purpose, courage, or energy, as said of persons; or lacking definiteness or distinctness of color or sound, as said of written characters, voices, or musical notes. A person may be *faint* when physically *wearied,* or when overcome with fear; he may be a *faint* adherent because naturally *feeble* or *purposeless,* or because *half-hearted* in the cause; he may be a *faltering* supporter because naturally *irresolute* or because *faint-hearted* and *timid* in view of perils that threaten, a *listless* worker, through want of mental energy and purpose. Written characters may be *faint* or *dim,* either because originally written with poor ink, or because they have become *faded* by time and exposure.—Ant.: bright, brilliant, clear, conspicuous, daring, energetic, fresh, hearty, resolute, strong, sturdy, vigorous.—Prep.: faint *with* hunger; faint *in* color.

—faint'-heart"ed, *a.* Timorous; cowardly.—**faint'ish,** *a.* **—faint'ish-ness,** *n.*

fair, 1 fār; fâr, *vt.* **1.** [Scot., & Local, U. S.] To become fair or clear: often followed by *up* or *off;* said of weather. **2**†. To become beautiful.

fair, *a.* **1.** Free from clouds; not obscure; sunshiny; clear. Compare def. 13. **2.** Open; distinct. **3.** Free from spot or blemish. **4.** Showing no partiality, prejudice or favoritism; hence, upright; honest. **5.** Having light or clear color or hue; not dark or sallow; as, *fair* hair or complexion. **6.** Pleasing to the eye or the mind; comely; beautiful. **7.** Nearly or fully up to the average; moderately satisfactory or excellent; passably good or large; as, a *fair* crop. **8.** Easily legible; well-formed and distinct; as, a *fair* print; a *fair* handwriting. **9.** Well-appearing; gracious; polite; in a bad sense, flattering; plausible; as, a *fair* speech. **10.** Accurately trimmed; even; regular; flowing: said of timbers, lines, or the like. **11.** In games and sports, according to rule: as, a *fair* tackle; *fair* walking. **12.** *Naut.* In a favorable direction; as, *fair* wind. **13.** *Meteorol.* Having the sky from four- to seven-tenths covered with clouds; said of the weather, and distinguished from *clear.* **14.** Properly open to attack; as, he is *fair* game. [< AS. *fæger.*] Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; CANDID; GOOD; HONEST; JUST; PURE; RIGHT.

—fair and square, thoroughly fair-dealing; honest.—**f. ball** (*Baseball*), (1) a ball that passes over the home plate and between the batter's knee and shoulder; (2) a batted ball that falls within the foul lines.—**f. catch** (*Football*), a ball caught in a manner that entitles the catching team to an extra kick.—**f. copy** (*Law*), a revised draft of a legal document prepared for perusal of counsel or client.—**fair'-faced",** *a.* Having a fair face: also, in a bad sense, fair to the face; two-faced.—**f. green** (*Golf*), that part of the links or course between the several tees and putting-greens on which the grass is kept constantly short either by mowing or by allowing sheep to pasture on it.—**f.-ground,** *n.* [U. S.] The ground or enclosure in which a fair is held.—**f. lead,** such direction of a rope as will prevent it from chafing or fouling.—**f. leader,** *n.* A perforated block or a cringle for giving a rope a fair lead.—**fair'ly,** *adv.*—**f.-minded,** *a.* Free from bias or bigotry; open to reason; honest-minded.—**f.-mindedness,** *n.*—**fair'ness,** *n.*—**f. play,** fairness in playing, contending, debating, etc.; a fair or just opportunity.—**fair-spoken,** *a.* Having grace of speech; plausible.—**fair'-way",** *n.* **1.** The proper course through a channel or harbor. **2.** Same as FAIR GREEN.

fair'[1], *n.* [Poet.] **1.** A fair one; sweetheart. **2**‖. Good fortune; good luck. **3**†. Beauty.—**the fair, the fair sex,** women.

fair'[2], *n.* **1.** An exhibit and sale of fancy-work, etc., for the especial benefit of some object. **2.** An occasional or periodical exhibit of agricultural products, manufactures, or other articles of value or interest. **3.** A stated or regular market; a gathering of buyers and sellers. [< L. *or* *feriæ,* holidays.]

fair, *adv.* **1.** In a spirit of justice and reason; fairly; justly; honestly; as, deal *fair* with me. **2.** In clear view; distinctly; as, *fair* in sight. **3.** Favorably; fortunately; happily; as, the business ended *fair.* **4.** Politely; kindly; plausibly; as, to speak *fair.* **5**†. Deliberately; quietly.—**fair and square,** in a straight forward way; honestly.—**f. fa'** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.], good luck to: an exclamatory phrase.

Fair'banks, 1 fār'bănks; 2 fâr'bănks, **Charles Warren** (1852–1918). An American lawyer and politician; Vice-President of the United States, 1905–9.

Fair'fax, 1 fār'faks; 2 fâr'făks, **Thomas, Lord** (1612–1671). An English Parliamentary general.

Fair'field, 1 fār'fīld; 2 fâr'fēld, *n.* A town in W. Connecticut; pop. 11,480.

fair'ing, 1 fār'iŋ; 2 fâr'iŋ, *n.* **1.** A present bought at a fair. **2.** [Scot.] An unwelcome gift or lot; a beating: ironically. **fair'in**‡.

Fair'mont, 1 fār'ment; 2 fâr'mŏnt, *n.* A city in N. West Virginia; pop. 17,850.

Fair Oaks. A railway station in E. Virginia; scene of battle, May 31–June 1, 1862.

Fair'weath"er, Mount, 1 fār'weth"ər; 2 fâr'wĕth"er. A peak near the S. W. coast of Alaska; 14,580 ft. high.

fair'y, 1 fār'i; 2 fâr'y. [-IES[2], *pl.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An imaginary being, ordinarily of small and graceful human form, capable of working good or ill to mankind. **2**†. Fairies collectively. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to fairies. **2.** Resembling fairies. [< OF. *faerie,* enchantment.]—**fair'y rings,** fairy circles in lawns or pastures.—**fair'y-hood,** *n.* **1.** Enchantment by fairies. **2.** Fairy nature or characteristics. **3.** The race of fairies.—**fair'y-ism,** *n.* **1.** Belief in fairies; fairy lore. **2.** Resemblance to fairies or to their supposed habitations, customs, or characteristics.—**fair'y-land",** *n.* The fancied abode of the fairies.—**f.-tale,** *n.* **1.** A tale about fairies; an imaginative or legendary story. **2.** [Colloq.] An incredible statement.—**fair'y-ly,** *adv.* In a fanciful or dainty manner; as if by fairies.—**fair'y-like",** *a.*

faith†, *vt.* To believe; give credence to; credit.

faith, 1 fēth; 2 fāth, *n.* **1.** A firm belief in what another states, affirms, or testifies, simply on the ground of his truth or veracity; especially (as distinguished from mere belief), practical dependence on a person, statement, or thing as trustworthy; trust; as, *faith* in a friend (as sincere and true); *faith* in his advice (as wise and good); *faith* in his efforts (as likely to be efficacious). **2.** *Theol.* Specif., (1) The assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed; belief in the testimony of God as contained in the Scriptures. (2) A divinely wrought, loving, and hearty reliance upon God and his promise of salvation through Christ: sometimes called *justifying* or *saving faith;* as, we are saved through *faith.* (3) More widely, operative belief in the truths of religion; as, a serene and blessed *faith.* **3.** Intellectual conviction in general, on whatever based, including even an approach to absolute knowledge; as, *faith* in Herodotus; *faith* in a mathematical demonstration or axiom. **4.** A doctrine or system of doctrines, or a proposition or set of propositions, that one holds to be true; specif.: a religious creed or article of belief; as, the Lutheran *faith;* a man's political *faith.* **5.** An obligation to fidelity, whether expressed or implied; also, the observance of this obligation; unwavering adherence to principle, especially as affecting one's relations to others; fidelity; loyalty; as, to keep (or break) *faith* with an ally. [< L.^{ob} *fides,* faith.]

Syn.: assent, assurance, belief, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, doctrine, opinion, reliance, trust. *Belief,* as an intellectual process, is the acceptance of something as true on other grounds than personal observation and experience. We give *credence* to a report, *assent* to a proposition or to a proposal. *Belief* is stronger than *credence; credence* might be described as a prima facie *belief; credence* is a more formal word than *belief,* and seems to imply somewhat more of volition; we speak of giving *credence* to a report, but not of giving *belief.* Goods are sold on *credit;* we give one *credit* for good intentions. *Conviction* is a *belief* established by argument or evidence; *assurance* is *belief* beyond the reach of argument; as, the Christian's *assurance* of salvation. *Faith* is a union of *belief* and *trust. Faith* is chiefly personal; *belief* may be quite impersonal: we speak of *belief* of a proposition, *faith* in a promise, because the promise emanates from a person. But *belief* in a person is often used with no appreciable difference from *faith.* In religion it is common to distinguish between intellectual *belief* of religious truth, as any other truth might be believed, and *belief* of the heart, or saving *faith.* Compare FIDELITY; OPINION; RELIGION; TRUST.—Ant.: denial, disbelief, dissent, distrust, doubt, incredulity, infidelity, misgiving, rejection, skepticism, suspicion, unbelief.—Prep.: commonly *in.*

—**faith'-cure",** *n.* The real or imaginary cure of disease by virtue of prayer, with faith in its efficacy. [FAITH.]

faith, *interj.* [Colloq.] In truth; indeed. [Abbr. of *i' faith,* = IN FAITH.]

fa(i)'ther, 1 fā'ther; 2 fä'ther, *n.* [Scot.] Father.

faith'ful, 1 fēth'ful; 2 fāth'fụl, *a.* **1.** True or trustworthy in the performance of duty, especially in the fulfilment of promises, obligations, vows, and the like; as, a *faithful* servant; *faithful* to one's agreement. **2.** True in detail; accurate in correspondence, or exact in description; as, a *faithful* copy. **3.** Truthful; worthy of belief or confidence; as, a *faithful* witness; a *faithful* saying. **4.** Full of faith; strong or firm in faith; as, *faithful* convictions.

Syn.: devoted, firm, incorruptible, loyal, stanch, sure, true, trustworthy, trusty, unwavering. A person is *faithful* who will keep faith, whether with or without power to aid or serve; a person or thing is *trusty* that possesses such qualities as to justify the fullest confidence and dependence. We may speak of a *faithful* but feeble friend; we say a *trusty* agent, a *trusty* steed, a *trusty* sword. See HONEST; MORAL.—Ant.: capricious, faithless, false, fickle, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy, wavering.—**the faithful.** **1.** In the early church, saints or believers; Christians. **2.** In the Roman and Anglican churches, such as are in full communion. **3.** In Mohammedan usage, believers in Mohammed.—**faith'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**faith'ful-ness,** *n.*—**faith'less,** *a.* **1.** Untrue to promise or obligation; unfaithful; disloyal. **2.** Tending or calculated to delude; deceptive and unreliable. **3.** Lacking in or devoid of faith, especially in Christ or the Christian religion. Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fal'tor†, *n.* A deceiver or rogue; a dishonorable person.

fake[1], 1 fēk; 2 fāk, *vt.* [FAKED†; FAK'ING.] **1.** To tuck up; fold. **2.** To coil, as a rope.

fake[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* [Slang.] **1.** To cover up defects in deceptively. **2.** To make up artificially; fabricate. **3.** To steal. **II.** *i.* To pilfer; steal.

fake[3], *n.* A swindle or trick, or the person conducting it; also, fictitious news.

fake, *n. Naut.* A single coil or turn of a rope or cable.

fake'ment, 1 fēk'ment *or* -ment; 2 fāk'ment, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** An act of fraud or false pretense; a cheat, or means by which it is effected. **2.** An odd or showy article or contrivance, especially one of little worth.

fak'er, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A street vender or other person who sells fakes or notions. **2.** One who originates a fake, humbug, or swindling contrivance: erroneously spelled *fakir.* **3.** A theatrical hanger-on. **4.** A pickpocket.

fa-kir', 1 fa-kir' *or* fē'ker; 2 fa-kir' *or* fā'kir, *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan ascetic, religious mendicant, or mendicant priest. **2.** Loosely, a Hindu Yogi or mendicant devotee. [< Ar. *fakir,* poor man.] **fa-keer'†.**

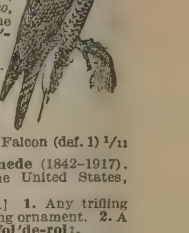
fa'la, 1 fē-lä'; 2 fä'-lä', *n. Mus.* A refrain in old songs; also, an old simple style of part-song. [< FA + LA.] **fal'la'†.**

fal'ba-la†, *n.* A furbelow; flounce. **fal'be-lo†.**

fal'cate, 1 fal'kēt; 2 fäl'ēt. **I.** *a.* Sickle- or scythe-shaped. **II.** *n.* A sickle-shaped figure. [< L. *falcatus,* < *falx (falc-),* sickle.]—**fal-ca'tion,** *n.*—**fal'ci-form,** *a.* Curved like a sickle; falcate; as, the *falciform* cartilages of the knee-joint.

fal'chion, 1 fôl'chən; 2 fạl'chon, *n.* A sword of the Middle Ages with a broad and slightly curved blade; hence, poetically, any sword. [< L.^{F} *falx,* a sickle.]

fal'con, 1 fô'kn *or* fal'kən; 2 fạ'en *or* fäl'con, *n.* **1.** A diurnal bird of prey used by falconers; especially, a long-winged or noble bird of prey with pointed wings, as a peregrine, hobby, merlin, or gerfalcon. **2.** A falconine bird, whether used in falconry or not, having the upper mandible toothed, and circular nostril, as a kestrel, duck-hawk, prairie-falcon, or sparrow-hawk. [< LL.^{F} *falco,* < L.^{F} *falx,* sickle.]—**fal'con-gen"tle,** *n.* The European goshawk. **fal'con-gen"tile†.**—**fal'con-er,** *n.* One who breeds, trains, or hunts with falcons for sport.—**fal'co-net,** *n.* **1.** A little falcon. **2.** A small cannon of the 16th century.—**fal'co-nine**(es, *a.* Falcon-like.—**fal'con-ry,** *n.* The training or using of falcons for sport.


Falcon (def. 1) 1/11

Fal'con-er, 1 fô'kn-ər; 2 fạ'en-er, **William** (1732–1769). A Scottish sailor and poet; lost at sea.

Fal-co'ni-o, 1 fal-kō' nī-o; 2 fäl-ēō'nī-o, **Diomede** (1842–1917). Italian cardinal; Apostolic Delegate to the United States, 1902–11.

fal'de-ral, 1 fal'di-ral; 2 fäl'de-räl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Any trifling fancy or conceit; especially, a gewgaw; a trifling ornament. **2.** A senseless phrase used in old English songs. **fol'de-rol†.**

fald'stool", 1 fôld'stūl"; 2 fạld'stōōl", *n.* **1.** A desk at which the litany is read, as in the Church of England; a litany-stool or litany-desk. **2.** A folding seat, stool, or chair, especially one used by a king, or a bishop when performing pontifical acts away from his diocese, or in the presence of a superior, or a worshiper; a camp-stool. [< OF. *faldestoel.*]

Fa"li-e'ro, 1 fä"li-ē'ro; 2 fä"li-ē'ro, **Marino** (1278–1355). A doge of Venice; beheaded; subject of a tragedy by Byron.

Fal'ken-hayn, 1 fäl'ken-hain; 2 fäl'kēn-hīn, **Erich von** (1861–). German Chief of Staff, 1914–1916.

Falk'land Is'lands, 1 fôk'land; 2 fạk'land. British islands in the S. Atlantic; 5,600 sq. m.; pop. 3,300; British squadron under Rear-Admiral Sturdee sank a German squadron under von Spee, Dec. 8, 1914. The "Dresden" alone escaped, but was sunk off Juan Fernandez Island, March 14, 1915.

Fal'kirk, 1 fôl'kirk; 2 fạl'kirk, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Sterlingshire, Scotland; pop. 33,310.

fall, 1 fôl; 2 fạl, *v.* [FELL; FALL'EN; FALL'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To let fall; drop. **2.** [Colloq.] To fell, throw, or strike down. **II.** *i.* **1.** To descend by the force of gravity; come down suddenly from a higher to a lower place or position or from an erect to a less erect or prone posture; drop. **2.** To be overthrown; also, to come to destruction; be slain; die. **3.** To become less in height or smaller in volume or contents; move, tend, or slope downward; go down; ebb; empty or disembogue, as a river. **4.** To sink or descend; be diminished; decline; decrease; subside. **5.** To enter accidentally, inadvertently, or passively into some state relationship, or the like; as, to *fall* asleep. **6.** To depart from rectitude; become unworthy or degraded; sin; err; apostatize. **7.** To pass, come, or be transferred by chance, lot, inheritance, or otherwise; be assigned or classified; happen. **8.** To hang downward; droop. **9.** To be born or brought forth. **10.** To be uttered or dropped, as if by chance. **11.** To come or begin, especially with haste or vehemence. **12.** To be grouped or divisible (into). [< AS. *feallan.*] **falle†.**

Syn.: decline, descend, droop, drop, fall, faint, lapse, set, sink, subside. See HAPPEN.—Ant.: ascend, climb, come up, go up, mount, rise, soar.—Prep.: to fall *from* a height; *out of* a window; *down* an embankment; *on* one's knees; *at* another's feet; *into* a snare; *into* line; *over* an obstacle; *in* love; *to* blows; *upon* the enemy; *under* suspicion.—**to fall aboard,** to strike a vessel's side; foul.—**to f. afoul** or **foul of,** to collide with, as a vessel; attack or assail violently; also, to quarrel or squabble with.—**to f. back,** to give way; recede; retreat.—**to f. behind** or **behind-hand,** to drop back of; lose ground; be in arrear.—**to f. flat,** to fail to excite interest, attract purchasers, or produce the intended effect or result.—**to f. from,** to fail to adhere to or stand by; desert.—**to f. home** (*Naut.*), to incline inward; as, the vessel's sides *fall home.*—**to f. in.** **1.** To sink, bend, or tumble inward; as, the roof and walls *fell in.* **2.** To take a place or position among or in line with others, especially a proper or assigned place. **3.** To assemble; meet; agree.—**to f. off.** **1.** To drop or be thrown from a support, as apples from a tree. **2.** To withdraw or become estranged; desert; decrease or cease; apostatize; as, friends, customers, or worshipers *fall off.* **3.** To diminish or decrease, as in quantity, quality, or value; as, the crops *fell off.*—**to f. out.** **1.** To happen; befall; result. **2.** To have a difference; quarrel. **3.** *Mil.* To drop out of the ranks.—**to f. through,** to come to nothing; fail.—**to f. to,** to begin.—**to f. upon.** **1.** To descend or rest on. **2.** To attack or assail. **3.** To make trial of; have recourse to.—**fall'en,** *a.* Having come down by falling; overthrown; disgraced; ruined; dead.—**fall'ing,** *pa.* Hanging or moving downward; descending.—**falling band,** a 16th or 17th century broad linen or lace collar or ruff worn over the shoulders; Vandyke.—**fall'ing-sick"ness, fall'ing-e"vil,** *n.* Epilepsy.—**falling star,** a shooting star.—**falling stone,** an aerolite.

fall, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to autumn.

fall, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of falling, in any sense

of the word; as, the *full* of Adam; a *fall* in price; the *fall* of Rome. **2.** A waterfall; cataract; cascade: usually in the plural. **3.** A flowing or discharge, as of one stream or body of water into another. **4.** That which falls or is caused to fall; also, the amount of descent. **5.** The season between summer and winter; autumn. **6.** A falling band or ruff for the neck; also, a veil. **7.** In wrestling, the throwing of or being thrown by one's opponent, or the method of doing it. **8.** That which acts by falling, as a deadfall. **9.** In music and oratory, a cadence; a sinking of tone or decrease of volume of sound. **10.** A hoisting-rope, or the part of a hoisting-rope or -tackle to which power is applied or by which power is exerted; the rope of a tackle or purchase. **11.** The birth of animals. Syn.: see RUIN.—**fall dandelion,** an asteraceous herb (*Leontodon autumnale*) having yellow flowers.—**fall'-line",** *n. Phys. Geog.* The brink of a plateau, as indicated by waterfalls.—**the f. of man** (*Theol.*), the spiritual change in the human race wrought by the disobedience of Adam and Eve.

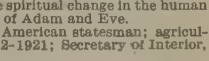
Fall, Albert Bacon (1861–). American statesman; agriculturist; United States Senator, 1912–1921; Secretary of Interior, 1921–23.

fal'la-cy, 1 fal'ə-si; 2 făl'ə-çy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Anything that deceives the mind or eye; deception. **2.** Delusive reasoning; fallaciousness. [< L.[F] *fallacia,* < *fallo,* deceive.] Syn.: see DELUSION; ERROR.—**fal-la'cious,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, embodying, or involving a fallacy; also, deceptive; misleading; delusive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fal'lal", 1 fal'lal'; 2 făl'lăl', *n.* An ornament or trinket; gewgaw.

fall'er, 1 fȯl'ər; 2 fą'ler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which falls. **2.** A machine or part that acts by falling.

fall'fish", 1 fȯl'fish'; 2 fą'fish', *n.* **1.** A fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Semotilus bullaris*), of eastern North America, about 18 inches long, bluish above, with silvery sides. **2.** One of various other cyprinoids; as, the red *fall-fish* (*Notropis rubricroceus*).



Fallfish (def. 1). 1/12

fal'li-bl(e[F]**,** 1 fal'i-bl; 2 făl'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Liable to error or mistake; liable to be misled or deceived. **2.** Liable to be erroneous, incorrect, or false.—**fal"li-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **fal'li-bl(e-ness**[F†]**.—fal'li-bly,** *adv.*

Fal"lières', 1 fal"yâr'; 2 făl"yâr', **Clément Armand** (1841–). A French statesman; President, 1906–13.

Fal-lo'pi-an, 1 fa-lō'pi-ən; 2 fă-lō'pi-ən, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Gabriello Fallopio (Latin *Fallopius*).—**Fallopian tubes,** the human oviducts.

Fal-lo'pi-o, 1 fal-lō'pi-ō; 2 făl-lō'pi-ō, **Gabriello** (1523?-1562). An Italian anatomist. **Fal-lop'pi-o†.**

fal'low, 1 fal'o; 2 făl'o. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* To make, keep, or become fallow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Left unseeded after being plowed; neglected. **2.** Pale-yellow or pale-red. **III**[1]. *n.* **1.** Land left unseeded after plowing; also, cleared woodland. **2.** The act or system of plowing or working land and leaving it unseeded for a time. [< AS. *fealu, fealo,* yellowish.]—**fal'low-ness,** *n.*

fal'low[2]. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To follow. **II**[2]. *n.* A fellow.

fal'low deer. A European deer, about 3 feet high, common in British parks.

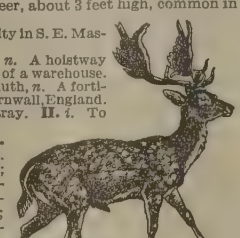
Fall River. A manufacturing city in S. E. Massachusetts; pop. 120,485.

fall'way", 1 fȯl'wē"; 2 fą'wā", *n.* A hoistway through the several floors, as of a warehouse.

Fal'mouth, 1 fal'məth; 2 făl'muth, *n.* A fortified seaport (pop. 13,320), Cornwall, England.

false†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To falsify; betray. **II.** *i.* To be false.

false, 1 fȯls; 2 fąls. **I.** *a.* **1.** Contrary to truth or fact. **2.** Deceptive; counterfeit; artificial; not real. **3.** Incorrect; irregular. **4.** Lying; dishonest; faithless; treacherous. **5.** *Mech.* Temporary, imitative, or substitutionary; suppositious; as, a *false* core; *false* work; *false* stratification. **6.** *Mus.* Out of tune. **II.** *adv.* Falsely. [< L. *falsus,* pp. of *fallo,* deceive.] Syn.: see ABSURD; BAD; COUNTERFEIT; PERFIDIOUS.—**False Decretals** (*Ch. Hist.*), a collection of decretal letters and conciliar degrees (9th cen.), accepted as authoritative but proved to be spurious.—**f. face,** a covering for the face; mask.—**f. glottis,** the space between the false vocal cords. See VOCAL CORD, under VOCAL.—**false'-heart"ed,** *a.* Having a false heart; treacherous; deceitful.—**f. imprisonment,** the arrest or forcible detention of a person without lawful authority.—**f. keel** (*Naut.*), a supplementary keel attached to the bottom of the true keel.—**f. pretenses,** wilful misrepresentations made to cheat and defraud; swindling.—**f. ribs,** ribs that do not unite by their cartilages with the sternum. See RIB, *n.*, 1.—**false'ly,** *adv.*—**false'ness,** *n.*



Fallow Deer. 1/72

false'hood, 1 fȯls'hud; 2 fąls'ho͝od, *n.* **1.** Falseness; untruthfulness. **2.** An intentional untruth; a lie. **3.** A counterfeit; forgery. Syn.: falseness, falsification, falsity. See DECEPTION; FICTION; LIE.

fal'set, 1 fȯ'set; 2 fą'sĕt, *n.* [Scot.] Falsehood.

fal-set'to, 1 fȯl-set'o; 2 fąl-sĕt'o, *a.* Having the quality of the falsetto; shrill; artificial.—**fal-set'tist,** *n.* One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

fal-set'to, *n.* [It.] The artificial tones of the voice, higher than the chest-voice or natural voice; also, a singer possessing such a voice.

fal-sid'i-cal, 1 fȯl-sid'i-kəl; 2 fąl-sid'i-cal, *a. Psychol.* Deceptive or illusory: said of mental impressions and premonitions that have no objective basis; as, a *falsidical* hallucination: opposed to *veridical.* [< L. *falsidicus,* false, + *dico,* speak.]

fal"si-fi-ca'tion, 1 fȯl"si-fi-kē'shən; 2 fȯl"si-fi-cā'shən, *n.* The act or process of falsifying.—**fal'si-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make deceptive or delusive. **2.** To show or cause to be false; disprove. **3.** To forge; counterfeit. **4.** *Law.* To tamper with, as any document, by interlineation, etc. **II.** *i.* To tell falsehoods; lie. Syn.: see PERVERT.—**fal'si-fi"er,** *n.*—**fal'si-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being false. **2.** A false statement, thing, or appearance. Syn.: see ERROR.

Fal'staff, 1 fȯl'staf; 2 fąl'stăf, **Sir John.** A jovial, witty soldier, fat, boastful, and mendacious, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV., Henry V.,* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Fal-staff'i-an, 1 fȯl-staf'i-ən; 2 fąl-stăf'i-an, *a.* Like Sir John Falstaff or the regiment formed by him.

Fal'ster, 1 fȯl'stər; 2 fąl'ster, *n.* A Danish island renowned for its orchards: capital, Nikjöping; 198 sq. m.; pop. 39,000.

fal'ter, 1 fȯl'tər; 2 fąl'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To express in a weak, stammering manner: often followed by *out.* **II.** *i.* To show hesitancy, physical or moral; be or seem to be tottering or undecided; also, to speak with broken utterance or act with irresolution or weakness; waver; tremble. [< FAULT.] —**fal'ter,** *n.*—**fal'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* [lar, family.

F. A. M., *abbr.* Free and Accepted Masons.—**fam.,** *abbr.* Famil-

fame, 1 fēm; 2 fām. **I.** *vt.* [FAMED; FAM'ING.] **1.** To give a particular reputation to; speak of widely; celebrate. **2.** To make famous; celebrate; as, *famed* for wit. **II.** *n.* **1.** Public or general reputation; also, renown. **2‖.** Report; rumor. [F., < L. *fama,* < *for,* speak.]

Syn.: celebrity, credit, distinction, eminence, glory, honor, laurels, notoriety, renown, reputation, repute. *Fame* is the widely disseminated report of a person's character, deeds, or ability, and is oftenest used in the favorable sense. *Reputation* and *repute* are more limited than *fame,* and may be either good or bad. *Notoriety* is evil *repute* or a dishonorable counterfeit of *fame. Eminence* and *distinction* may result from rank, station, or character. *Celebrity* is limited in range; we speak of local *celebrity,* or world-wide *fame. Fame* in its best sense may be defined as the applause of numbers: *renown,* as such applause worthily won; we speak of the conqueror's *fame,* the patriot's *renown. Glory* and *honor* are of good import; *honor* may be given for qualities or acts that should not win it, but it is always given as for something good and worthy; we speak of an evil *fame,* but not of evil *honor; glory* has a more exalted and often a sacred sense.—Ant.: contempt, contumely, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, humiliation, ignominy, infamy, oblivion, obscurity, shame.

Fa"meuse', 1 fa"mūz'; 2 fă"mûs', *n.* [F.] An early winter apple, striped with deep red, and having a tender, white flesh.

fa-mil'iar, 1 fə-mil'yər; 2 fa-mĭl'yar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having intimate knowledge; well acquainted; thoroughly versed: followed by *with.* **2.** Having the relation of an intimate or near friend; arising from or characterized by close acquaintance; not distant; informal; sometimes, exercising undue intimacy; forward; intrusive. **3.** Well known, as from frequent use or long acquaintance; common; frequent; customary. **4§.** Of or pertaining to the family. **5.** Domesticated; attached: said of animals. **II.** *n.* **1.** A familiar friend. **2.** A spirit supposed to attend and obey a sorcerer. **familiar spirit†. 3.** A servant of a prelate, or of the Inquisition. **4†.** A member of a household. [< L. *familiaris,* of the family.] Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL; HABITUAL; USUAL.—**fə-mil"i-ar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being familiar; intimacy; also, intimate knowledge or acquaintance, as with a subject. **2.** Conduct implying familiar intimacy; also, offensively familiar conduct. Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION.—**fa-mil'iar-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To make familiar or well acquainted; bring into close or intimate relations; accustom; habituate: followed by *with;* as, to *familiarize* oneself *with* new scenes. **2‖.** To make familiarly or intimately known.—**fa-mil"iar-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**fa-mil'iar-ly,** *adv.*

fam"i-lis'ter-y, 1 fam"i-lis'tər-i; 2 făm"i-lis'ter-y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -RIZ; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A communistic family. **2.** The building in which such a family lives. **fa"mi"lis"stère'†.**

fam'i-ly, 1 fam'i-li; 2 făm'i-ly. **I.** *a.* Of, belonging to, or suitable for a family. **II.** *n.* [-LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A group of persons, consisting of parents and their children; also, the children as distinguished from the parents. **2.** A group of persons forming a household, including servants, etc.; a household. **3.** A succession of persons connected by blood, name, etc.; a house; line; clan; tribe; race. **4.** Distinguished or ancient lineage; descent. **5.** *Biol.* A group higher than a genus. **6.** Any class or group of like or related things. **7.** A group of related animals. [< L. *familia,* < *famulus,* servant.] Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

fam'ine[E**s**, 1 fam'in; 2 făm'in, *n.* **1.** A wide-spread scarcity of food; dearth; figuratively, great scarcity of anything; as, a water-*famine.* **2.** Starvation. [F., < L. *fames,* hunger.]—**fam'ine-fe"ver,** *n.* Typhus.

fam'ish[1], 1 fam'iŝ; 2 făm'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to suffer, or die, from lack of nourishment; starve; also, to distress by depriving of necessary things. **II.** *i.* To faint, or die, from famine; also, to suffer extremity of hunger or thirst. [< L.OF *ad,* to, + *fames,* hunger.]—**fam'ish-ment,** *n.*

fa'mous, 1 fē'məs; 2 fā'mûs, *a.* **1.** Having fame or celebrity; renowned. **2.** [Colloq.] Admirably capable or suited; remarkable; notable; deserving fame. **3‖.** Notorious; of evil repute. Syn.: see EMINENT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**fa'mous-ly,** *adv.*—**fa'mous-ness,** *n.*

fam'u-lus, 1 fam'yu-lus: 2 fȧm'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -I, *pl.*] [L.] An assistant or servant; specif., the assistant or amanuensis of a scholar; the familiar of a magician.

fan, 1 fan; 2 fȧn, *vt.* [FANNED, FAND[2]; FAN'NING.] **1.** To agitate the air round or upon by the use of a fan or as with a fan; cool or refresh by the use of a fan. **2.** To agitate by any waving or undulating motion; move or stir by the action of or as with a fan; blow upon; stimulate; excite: literally or figuratively. **3.** To separate the chaff from, as grain, by or as by the action of a fan; winnow. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To beat; club; also, to feel. **5.** To expand fanwise.

fan[1], *n.* **1.** An implement or device for agitating the air; specif., a light, flat implement, spreading in a wedge-shaped sheet from a stem or a point, with a stock or handle. **2.** Specif., one of various implements or machines for stirring up currents of air or doing something similar. (1) A winnowing-implement used in husbandry. (2) A small sail or vane to keep the sails of a windmill at right angles to the wind. **3.** A propeller; also, one of its blades. **4.** Figuratively, something that stimulates or excites. [< AS. *fann,* < L. *vannus.*]—**fan'-blow"er,** *n. Mech.* A rotating fan for producing a current of air.—**fan'light",** *n.* A fan window.—**fan-palm,** *n.* Any palm with fan-shaped leaves; especially, the talipot-palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon and the Malabar coast, having immense leaves: the fan-palm of Florida (*Sabal palmetto*); the fan-palm of southern Europe (*Chamærops humilis*); and the **California fan-palm,** or Washington palm (*Neowashingtonia filamentosa*), occurring in California and Lower California, the margins of whose leaf-segments separate into long whitish filaments.—**fan tracery** (*Arch.*), bar tracery in the English Perpendicular style, diverging like a fan to form a section of vaulting rising from a capital or corbel, as in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster.—**fan window,** a semicircular window containing a sash with bars radiating from the middle of its base.

fan[2], *n.* [Slang.] An enthusiastic devotee of any sport, as of baseball; a fanatic.

Fa-nar', 1 fą-när'; 2 fą-när', *n.* The Greek quarter, or the Greek community, in Constantinople. [Turk.]

fa-nar'i-ot, 1 fą-nar'i-ęt; 2 fą-när'i-ŏt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greeks of Constantinople. **II.** *n.* A denizen of the Fanar.

fa-nat'ic, 1 fą-nat'ik; 2 fą-nȧt'ic, *n.* One who is actuated by intemperate zeal; a religious zealot. [< L. *fanaticus,* of a temple, < *fanum,* temple.]—**fa-nat'i-cal,** *a.* Inordinately enthusiastic. **fa-nat'ic‡.**—**fa-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fa-nat'i-cism, 1 fą-nat'i-sizm; 2 fą-nȧt'i-çĭsm, *n.* The spirit or conduct of a fanatic; unreasonable zeal. **fa-nat'i-cal-ness‡.**

Syn.: bigotry, credulity, intolerance, superstition. *Fanaticism* is extravagant or even frenzied zeal; *bigotry* is obstinate and unreasoning attachment to a cause or creed; *fanaticism* and *bigotry* usually include *intolerance,* which is unwillingness to tolerate beliefs or opinions contrary to one's own; *superstition* is ignorant and irrational religious belief. *Credulity* is not distinctively religious, but is a general readiness to believe without sufficient evidence, with a proneness to accept the marvelous. *Bigotry* is narrow, *fanaticism* is fierce, *superstition* is ignorant, *credulity* is weak, *intolerance* is severe. *Bigotry* has not the capacity to reason fairly, *fanaticism* has not the patience, *superstition* has not the knowledge and mental discipline, *intolerance* has not the disposition. *Bigotry, fanaticism,* and *superstition* are perversions of the religious sentiment; *credulity* and *intolerance* often accompany skepticism or atheism. Compare ENTHUSIASM; FRENZY.—Ant.: cynicism, free-thinking, indifference, latitudinarianism.

fa-nat'i-cize§, 1 fą-nat'i-sąiz; 2 fą-nȧt'i-çīz, *vt. & vi.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To make or to become fanatical.

fan'ci-er, 1 fan'si-er; 2 fȧn'çi-er, *n.* **1.** A breeder and seller of birds or animals. **2.** One having a taste for special objects; an amateur. **3.** A dreamer; visionary.

fan'ci-ful, 1 fan'si-ful; 2 fȧn'çi-ful, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or produced by fancy; ideal; odd; also, curious in appearance. **2.** Existing only in the fancy; unreal; visionary. **3.** Whimsical.

Syn.: chimerical, fantastic, grotesque, imaginative, visionary. That is *fanciful* which is dictated or suggested by fancy independently of more serious considerations; the *fantastic* is the *fanciful* with the added elements of whimsicalness and extravagance. The *fanciful* swings away from the real or the ordinary lightly and pleasantly, the *fantastic* extravagantly, the *grotesque* ridiculously. A *fanciful* arrangement of objects is commonly pleasing, a *fantastic* arrangement is striking, a *grotesque* arrangement is laughable. A *fanciful* theory or suggestion may be clearly recognized as such; a *visionary* scheme is erroneously supposed to have a basis in fact. Compare synonyms for DREAM; IDEA; IDEAL; IMAGINARY; IMAGINATION; ROMANTIC.—Ant.: accurate, calculable, calculated, commonplace, literal, ordinary, prosaic, real, reasonable, regular, sensible, solid, sound, sure, true.

—**fan'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fan'ci-ful-ness,** *n.* [aginative.

fan'ci-less, 1 fan'si-les; 2 fȧn'çi-lĕs, *a.* Lacking fancy; unim-

fan'cy, 1 fan'si; 2 fȧn'çy. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FAN'CIED; FAN'CYING.] **1.** To suppose or believe without substantial grounds. **2.** To take a fancy to; take pleasure in. **3.** To conceive in the fancy; have a notion; form a fancy. **4†.** To love.

Syn.: see GUESS; LIKE.

II. *a.* [FAN'CI-ER; FAN'CI-EST.] **1.** Adapted to please the fancy; ornamental; decorative; as, *fancy* embroidery. **2.** Evolved from the fancy; imaginary; ideal. **3.** *Com.* (1) Of higher grade than the average; superior in quality; choice. (2) Characterized by variety, refinement of finish, variegated colors, or unusual request: opposed to *staple;* as, *fancy* goods. **4.** Characterized by or suited to a whim or hobby; extravagant; also, selectively bred to a type; as, *fancy* poultry. **III.** *n.*

[FAN'CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The power or act of forming pleasing, graceful, whimsical, or odd mental images, or of combining them with little regard to rational processes of construction; imagination in its lower form; hence, in former usage, the reimaging faculty of the mind; fantasy. **2.** Any product of the exercise of this faculty; an imaginary notion, representation, or image; whimsical notion; vagary. **3.** A baseless or visionary idea; notion; impression. **4.** A liking or fondness, as if resulting from caprice; preference, or the object toward which it is directed; as, the suggestion takes my *fancy.* **5.** A pet pursuit; an object sought after to gratify the taste or a whim without regard to utility; a hobby; fad. **6‖.** Taste exhibited in production; artistic invention; design; as, the edifice showed a cultivated *fancy.* **7†.** Love. See THE FANCY in phrases below. [< Gr.[2] *phantasia,* < *phainō,* show.]

Syn.: belief, caprice, conceit, conception, desire, humor, idea, image, imagination, inclination, liking, mood, predilection, supposition, vagary, whim. An intellectual *fancy* is a mental *image* or picture founded upon slight or whimsical association or resemblance; a *conceit* has less of the picturesque and more of the theoretic than a *fancy;* a *conceit* is somewhat aside from the common laws of reasoning, as a *fancy* is lighter and more airy than the common mode of thought. A *conceit* or *fancy* may be wholly unfounded, while a *conception* always has, or is believed to have, some answering reality. (Compare REASON.) An intellectual *fancy* or *conceit* may be pleasing or amusing, but is never worth serious discussion; we speak of a mere *fancy,* a droll or odd *conceit.* An emotional or personal *fancy* is a capricious *liking* formed with slight reason and no exercise of judgment, and liable to fade as lightly as it was formed. In a broader sense, the *fancy* signifies the faculty by which *fancies* or mental images are formed, associated, or combined. Compare synonyms for DREAM; IDEA; IMAGINATION; INCLINATION; THOUGHT; WHIM.—Ant.: actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.—Prep.: to have a fancy *for* or take a fancy *to* a person or thing.—**fancy ball,** a ball at which fancy dress is worn. **fancy-dress ball‡.**—**f. dress,** masquerade costume.—**fan'cy-free",** *a.* Untouched by the tender passion.—**f. goods,** small wares and ornamental fabrics or choice articles in general, as ribbons, silks, laces, etc., toilet articles, ornamental leather goods, etc., or Italian wares, fine liquors, selected fruits, etc.—**f.-work,** *n.* Light, ornamental employment (for ladies); specif., embroidery.—**the f.,** the votaries collectively of any special art, sport, or amusement. Specif.: (1) The sporting world, especially the prize-ring. (2) Animal-fanciers collectively, especially dog-fanciers.

fand†, *imp.* of FIND, *v.*

fan-dan'gle, 1 fan-dan'gl; 2 fȧn-dȧn'gl. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Characterized by bombast or absurdities. **II.** *n.* A fantastic trifle.

fan-dan'go, 1 fan-dan'go; 2 fȧn-dȧn'go, *n.* [Sp.] [-GOS[2], *pl.*] A Spanish dance, said to be of Moroccan origin.

fan del'ta. Same as ALLUVIAL CONE. See under ALLUVIAL, *a.*

fane, 1 fēn; 2 fān, *n.* A sanctuary; temple. [< L. *fanum,* temple.]

fa-ne'ga, 1 fą-nē'gą; 2 fą-ne'gą, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The Spanish bushel. **2.** A land-measure, about 1.6 acres.

Fan'euil Hall, 1 fan'i *or* fun'i; 2 fȧn'i *or* fŭn'i. A historic public hall and market-house built in Boston, Mass., by **Peter Faneuil** (1700–43), a merchant, born in New York of French-Huguenot descent. Called "the cradle of American liberty."

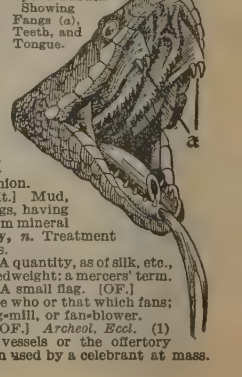
fan'fare, 1 fan'fār; 2 fȧn'fâr, *n.* [F.] A flourish, as of trumpets; a noisy parade. **fan"fa-rade'‡.**

fan'fa-ron, 1 fan'fą-ren; 2 fȧn'fą-rŏn, *n.* **1‖.** A swaggering boaster; bully. **2†.** A fanfare. [F.]

fan"fa-ron-ade', 1 fan"fą-ren-ēd'; 2 fȧn"fą-rŏn-ēd'. **1d.** *vi.* To make a vain or noisy display. **II.** *n.* A blustering, ranting, or vainglorious speech or style; a bullying manner; rodomontade. [< F. *fanfaronnade,* < Sp. *fanfarronada,* < *fanfarria,* bluster, < Ar. *farfār,* talkative.]

fang, 1 fąng; 2 fȧng, *vt.* **1‖.** To seize with or as with fangs; catch. **2.** To sink fangs into. **3§.** To grasp, as the flukes of an anchor.

fang, *n.* **1.** A long pointed tooth or tusk by which an animal seizes, holds, or tears its prey, as the canine tooth of a boar or dog; specif., one of the long, curved, hollow or grooved, usually erectile teeth of a viperine serpent. **2.** One of various pointed or incurved objects, organs, or devices, especially for clutching or holding fast. (1) The root of a tooth. (2) The claw or talon of a bird. [< AS. *fang,* catching, seizing.]—**fanged,** *a.* Having fangs.


Viper's Mouth Showing Fangs (*a*), Teeth, and Tongue.

fan'gle‖, 1 fąn'gl; 2 fȧn'gl, *n.* A fanciful novelty or trifle; a gewgaw.—**fan'gled,** *a.* Of new fashion.

fan'go, 1 fōn'go; 2 fȧn'go, *n.* [It.] Mud, as of certain Italian hot springs, having therapeutic properties derived from mineral constituents.—**fan"go-ther'a-py,** *n.* Treatment by application of medicinal muds.

fan'got, 1 fąn'gęt; 2 fȧn'gŏt, *n.* A quantity, as of silk, etc., weighing from one to three hundredweight: a mercers' term.

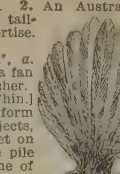
fan'ion, 1 fan'yen; 2 fȧn'yŏn, *n.* A small flag. [OF.]

fan'ner, 1 fan'er; 2 fȧn'er, *n.* One who or that which fans; specif., a ventilating-fan, fanning-mill, or fan-blower.

fan'on, 1 fan'en; 2 fȧn'on, *n.* [OF.] *Archeol. Eccl.* (1) A cloth for handling the holy vessels or the offertory bread. (2) A maniple or napkin used by a celebrant at mass.

fan'non†.

fan'tail", 1 fan'tēl"; 2 făn'tāl", *n.* **1.** A variety of domestic pigeon having fan-like tail-feathers. **2.** An Australian or Oriental flycatcher having fan-like tail-feathers. **3.** A fan-shaped joint or mortise. **4.** An end shaped like a fan.



Fantail (def. 2). 1/4

fan'tailed", 1 fan'tēld"; 2 făn'tāld", *a.* Having the tail-feathers arranged like a fan or capable of expansion, as the flycatcher.

fan'tan", 1 fan'tan"; 2 făn'tăn", *n.* [Chin.] **1.** A Chinese gambling game, in one form played with coins or other small objects, which the players cover, and then bet on what the remainder will be when the pile has been divided by four. **2.** A game of cards played in sequence, the winner being the person who gets rid of his cards first.

fan"ta-si'a, 1 făn"ta-zī'a *or* fan-tā'zi-ə; 2 făn"tă-zĭ'ă *or* făn-tă'zi-a, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* (1) A fanciful, irregular, fantastic composition, not observing ordinary musical forms or time. (2) A piece of orchestral music less formal than an overture. [It. FANCY.]

fan'tasm, } 1 fan'tazm; 2 făn'tăzm, *n.* **1.** An imaginary
phan'tasm, } appearance; a fantom. **2.** A mental image; fancy. [< Gr. *phantasma*, < *phainȯ͟* show.] **fan-tas'ma†.**

Syn.: see DELUSION.—**fan-tas"ma-go'ri-a,** *n.* **1.** A changing, incoherent series of apparitions or fantasms. **2.** An exhibition of pictures projected on to a screen and made to increase or diminish in size rapidly while continually in focus. The figures thus appear to be rushing toward or away from the spectators. **3.** An apparition. **fan-tas"ma-go-ry†.**—**fan-tas"ma-go'ri-al,** *a.* **fan-tas"ma-gor'ic** *or* **-cal†.**—**fan-tas'mal,** *a.* Of or like a fantasm. **fan-tas'mic†.**

fan'tast, 1 fan'tast; 2 făn'tăst, *n.* One who believes in or advocates a fantastic delusion as a true doctrine; also, one who is eccentric; a dreamer.

fan-tas'tic, 1 fan-tas'tik; 2 făn-tăs'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of an odd appearance; grotesque. **2.** Capricious; whimsical; as, a *fantastic* imagination. **3.** Of the nature of fantasy; fanciful; illusory. **II.** *n.* One who is fantastical in conduct or appearance. [< Gr. *phantastikos*, < *phantazȯ*, show.] **fan-tas'ti-cal†;** **fan-tas'ti-co†.** Syn.: see FANCIFUL; ODD; QUEER; ROMANTIC.—**fan-tas"ti-cal'i-ty,** *n.* Fantasticalness. **2.** A fantastic thing.—**fan-tas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* Whimsically.—**fan-tas'ti-cal-ness,** *n.* State of being fantastic.

fan'ta-sy, 1 fan'tə-sı; 2 făn'ta-sy, *vt.* [-SIED; -SY-ING.] To conceive in fantasy; image or reimage; form a fantasy of.

fan'ta-sy, } *n.* [-SIES͟, *pl.*] **1.** A fantastic notion or mental
phan'ta-sy, } image; fancy. **2.** A fantastic design, as in embroidery. **3.** *Psychol.* The form of representation that brings before the mind images as such, severed from their ordinary relations. **4.** *Mus.* A fantasia. **5.** A capricious mood. [< F. *fantaisie*; see FANCY.]

Syn.: see DREAM; IDEA; IMAGINATION.

fan"toc-ci'ni, 1 făn"to-chī'nı; 2 făn"to-chī'nĭ, *n. pl.* [It.] Marionettes; hence, a puppet-show.

fan'tom, } 1 fan'tem; 2 făn'tom, *n.* **1.** Something that
phan'tom, } exists only in appearance: used also adjectively. **2.** An apparition; specter; illusion. **3.** The visible representative of a state or other incorporeal person. [< F. *fantôme*, < L. *phantasma*, PHANTASM.]

fan'wort", 1 fan'wŭrt"; 2 făn'wŭrt", *n.* *Bot.* An American aquatic plant (*Cabomba caroliniana*) which occurs in the southern United States—one of the water-lily family. [W.]

fapi, *a.* [Old Slang.] Befuddled.

fa-quir', *n.* Same as FAKIR.

far, 1 fär; 2 fär. **I.** *a.* [FAR'THER *or* FUR'THER; FAR'THEST or FUR'THEST. (*Farther*, *farthest*, commonly refer to physical distance; *further* and *furthest*, while at times so used, are oftenest applied to advance or reach of thought.) **1.** Situated at a great distance in space or time; being a long way off; remote; as, he went into a *far* country. **2.** Extending widely or at length; reaching a long way. **3.** The more distant of two; as, the *far* end of the garden. **4.** Remote from purpose; contrary to design; as, *far* be it from me to justify cruelty. **5†.** Advanced, as in age. Syn.: see DISTANT. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At a remote or distant point or place; so as to be a long way off: used also figuratively; as, the *far* distant past. **2.** To a great distance; so as to reach to a point a long way off; so as to occupy or cover an extent of time or of space: used also figuratively; as, how *far* did Cæsar march? **3.** To a great degree; by all means; very greatly; as, *far* wiser than their ancestors. **4.** From afar; from a long distance; as, a *far*-traveled quest. [< AS. *feor*, far.]—**a far cry,** see under CRY, *n.*—**by far,** in a great degree.—**far and away,** by a great deal.—**far'-a-way",** *a.* **1.** Distant; as, a *far-away* town; a *far-away* cousin. **2.** Absent-minded; abstracted; as, a *far-away* look.—**far-fetched,** *a.* **1.** Brought in only by strained effort; not natural or obvious. **2§.** Brought from afar.—**far-off,** *a.* Situated at a great distance; remote.—**far-reaching,** *a.* **1.** Producing effects that extend far. **2.** Reaching far either in time or in space.—**far-seeing,** *a.* Seeing afar; hence, having foresight.—**far-sighted,** *a.* Long-sighted.

far., *abbr.* Farad, farriery, farthing.

far'ad, 1 far'ad; 2 făr'ăd, *n.* An electromagnetic unit of electric capacity; the capacity of a condenser that retains one coulomb of charge with one volt difference of potential. [< the physicist *Faraday*.]—**fa-rad'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or caused by induced electric currents. **far"a-da'ic†.**—**far'a-dism,** *n.* **1.** The electricity of an induced current. **2.** In electrotherapeutics, the treatment of a nerve or muscle with a faradic current.—**far"a-di-za'(ơr -sa')tion,** *n.*—**far'a-dize,** *vt.* [-DIZED; DIZ'ING.] To stimulate (a nerve, muscle, etc.) by faradic currents.—**far'a-diz"er,** *n.*

Far'a-day, 1 far'ə-dē; 2 făr'a-dā, **Michael** (1791–1867). An English chemist and physicist; discovered magneto-electricity, etc.

far'and, 1 far'and; 2 făr'and, *a.* [Scot.] Of a particular or given aspect; appearing; seeming; as, *fair-farand*. **far'ant†.** **-ly,** *adv.*

fa-ran'dole, 1 fə-ran'dōl *or* (F.) fa'ron'dōl'; 2 fa-răn'dōl *or* (F.) fä'räN"dōl', *n.* [F.] A rapid dance in which the participants whirl in a circle, alternately facing in and out. **fa-ran'do-la** [It.].

farce, 1 färs; 2 färç. **I.** *vt.* [FARCED†; FARC'ING.] **1.** To fill with dressing; stuff, as a fowl. **2.** To fill out with witticisms, jibes, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short comedy with exaggerated effects and incidents. **2.** A ridiculous proceeding; an absurd failure. **3.** Stuffing, as for meat; forcemeat. [F.]—**farced,** *a.* Swollen; pompous.—**far'ci-cal',** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a farce; absurd. Syn.: see RIDICULOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**far"ci-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [farce; a jester; wag. **farc'er†.**

far"ceur', 1 far"sör'; 2 făr"çûr', *n.* [F.] One who writes or acts a

far'cy, 1 fär'sı; 2 făr'çy, *n.* *Vet. Surg.* A contagious disease, primarily of the horse, characterized by pustular eruption; glanders. [< F. *farcin*, < *farcio*, stuff.] **far'cin†.**—**far'cy-bud",** *n.* *Vet. Surg.* A swollen gland, as in glanders.—**far'ci-cal²§,** *a.* **fard†.** **I**d. *vt.* To paint (one's face). **II.** *n.* Rouge; paint. [F.]

far'del†, *n.* A bundle; pack; burden. **far'dle†.**

far'del²†, *n.* A fourth part. [= FOURTH DEAL.] **far'thel†.**

far down. A long distance or way off: used in referring to any district remote from the place where it is spoken of. Sometimes applied derogatively to persons who come from rural districts; hence, a countryman or peasant.

fare, 1 fär; 2 fâr. **I.** *vi.* [FARED; FAR'ING.] **1.** To be in any state; get on. **2.** To turn out; happen. **3.** To live as regards food and drink; be supplied with food. **4.** [Archaic or Poet.] To go on; travel. **II.** *n.* **1.** Passage-money. **2.** A passenger carried for hire. **3.** Food and drink; diet; eatables. **4¶.** Condition; experience; state. **5†.** A going; passage. **6†.** Behavior. [< AS. *faru*, a going, journey, < *faran*, go.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**far'er,** *n.* One who travels: most commonly in compounds, as way*farer*, etc.

Far Eastern Republic. An Asiatic republic formed from Amur, Primorsk, Saghallen and Trambaikal; 652,740 sq. m; pop. 1,812,000; government seat, Chita; formed April, 1920.

fare'wel(l'", 1 făr'wel'; 2 făr'wĕl'. **I.** *a.* Parting; closing; valedictory. **II.** *n.* **1.** A parting salutation; a good-by; adieu. **2.** The act of taking leave; parting. **III.** *inter.*; May you fare well; may you prosper: now used only at parting: often written as two words, separated by a pronoun; as, *fare you well*. [< imper. of FARE, *v.*, + WELL, *adv.*]

Syn.: adieu, congé, good-by, leave-taking, parting salutation, valediction, valedictory. *Good-by* is the homely and hearty, *farewell* the formal English word at parting. *Adieu*, from the French, is still more ceremonious than *farewell*; *congé*, also from the French, is commonly contemptuous or supercilious, and equivalent to dismissal. *Valediction* is a learned word never in popular use. A *valedictory* is a public farewell to a company or assembly.—Prep.: I bade farewell *to* my comrades; I took a sad farewell *of* my friends.

Fare'well Cape. The most southerly point of Greenland.

far'-fetched", 1 făr'-fĕcht"; 2 făr'-fĕcht", *a.* **1.** Brought in only by laborious or strained effort. **2.** Not natural nor obvious.

far'forth"†, *adv.* Far; far on; far forward. **far'forth"ly†.**

Far'go, 1 fär'go; 2 făr'ġo, *n.* A city in E. North Dakota; pop. 21,960; seat of Fargo College and North Dakota Agricultural College. [11,090.

Far'i-bault, 1 far'ı-bō; 2 făr'ĭ-bō, *n.* A city in S. Minnesota; pop.

fa-ri'na, 1 fə-rī'nə; 2 fa-rī'na, *n.* **1.** A meal or flour obtained from cereals, potatoes, or Indian corn. **2.** *Bot.* Starch. **3.** *Zool.* A mealy powder, as on certain insects. [L., < *far* (*farr-*), coarse meal.]—**far'i-na'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of farina. **2.** Containing or yielding starch. **3.** Mealy.—**far'i-nose,** *a.* **1.** Yielding farina; as, *farinose* plants. **2.** Covered with or as if with a white meal-like powder.

far'kle-ber"ry, 1 fär'kl-ber"ı; 2 făr'kl-bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] A shrub or small tree (*Batodendron arboreum*) of the family *Vacciniaceæ*, with globose black berries.

farl, 1 färl; 2 färl, *n.* [Scot.] A fourth part, as of a cake. **farle†.**

Far'ley, 1 fär'lı; 2 făr'ly, **John Murphy, Cardinal** (1842–1918). American cardinal, 1911–18; Archbishop of New York from 1902.

farm, 1 färm; 2 färm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to agricultural processes; till; cultivate; as, to *farm* a hundred acres. **2.** To take (land) on lease for cultivating, rendering shares of crops by way of rent. **3.** To take a lease of; pay a percentage for the use, management, or control of; as, he *farmed* the taxes from the government. **4.** To let at a fixed rental: said of lands, and also of taxes, revenues, and various privileges, leased on condition of a fixed return: generally with *out*; as, to *farm out* taxes or space in an exhibition. **5.** To take or receive a fixed payment, as the profits of a business. **6.** To agree to maintain or care for something at a fixed price, as with paupers. **II.** *i.* To carry on farming; be a farmer: often used colloquially with an impersonal object; as, to *farm* it.—**farm'er,** *n.* **1.** One who follows the occupation of farming; an agriculturist. **2.** One who collects revenues for a percentage or commission.—**farm'er-ette,** *n.* A woman who farms.—**farm'er-gen"er-al,** *n.* [FARM'ERS-GEN"ER-AL, *pl.*] A member of a privileged class in France before the revolution of 1789, who farmed or leased the public revenues.

farm, *n.* **1.** A tract of land under one control or forming a single property devoted to agriculture, stock-raising, dairy-produce, or some allied industry; also [U. S.], an

under-water tract devoted to oyster-culture. **2.** The system or process of farming out revenues or taxes; as, a *farm* of the postal revenues. **3.** An amount of money paid at regular intervals, such as rent, tax, etc. **4§.** A district let out for collection of revenues. **5¶.** The state of land leased for hire; as, to let to *farm*, or to farm-let. [< AS. *feorm*, supplies, estate.]—**farm'hand"**, *n.* One who works for wages on a farm. **farm'sla"bor-er‡.—farm'house"**, *n.* The homestead on a farm, commonly occupied by the farmer's family. —**farm'stead**, *n.* The dwelling and other buildings on a farm.

farm'er-y§, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A farmhold. [In agriculture.

farm'ing, 1 färm'ĭŋ; 2 färm'ing, *pa.* Engaged in or interested

farm'ing, *n.* The act of one who farms; the management of or labor on a farm; agriculture. SYN.: see AGRICULTURE.

Far-ne'se, 1 fär-nē'sē; 2 fär-ne'sg, *n.* The name of an ancient Italian family; specif.: (1) **Alessandro**, see PAUL III. (2) **Alessandro** (1547–1592), duke of Parma, Italian general; governor of the Netherlands.

far'o, 1 fär'o *or* fē'ro; 2 fär'o *or* fä'ro, *n.* A game of cards in which the players bet against the dealer as to the order in which certain cards will appear. [< the picture of *Pharaoh*, originally on one of the cards.]—**far'o-bank"**, *n.* A house or establishment for playing faro; also, the proprietor's fund risked in the game.

Fa'roe Is'lands, 1 fē'rō *or* -rō; 2 fä'rū *or* -rō. Danish islands (540 sq. m.; pop. 19,617), between the Shetlands and Iceland.

Fa'ro-ese', 1 fē'ro-ēz' *or* -ēs'; 2 fä'ro-ēs' *or* -ēg', *n.* **1.** A native or the natives of the Faroe Islands. **2.** The language spoken in these islands, a Scandinavian dialect. **Fa'ro-ish‡.**

Far'quhar, 1 fär'kwar *or* -kər; 2 fär'kwar *or* -kar, **George** (1678–1707). An Irish dramatist: *The Beaux' Stratagem*.

far-rag'i-nous§, 1 fa-raj'ĭ-nus; 2 fä-räg'ĭ-nūs, *a.* Of mixed materials or ingredients; jumbled. [< L. *farrago* (*farragin-*); see FARRAGO.]—**far'ra-gy‡**, *n.* Mixed grain.

far-ra'go, 1 fa-rē'go; 2 fä-rä'go, *n.* A confused mixture; medley. [< L. *far* (*farr-*), meal.]

Far'ra-gut, 1 far'a-gut; 2 fär'a-gūt, **David Glasgow** (1801–1870). A United States admiral in the Civil War; took New Orleans; defeated Confederate fleet at Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864.

far'rand, far'rand-ly, far'rant, etc. Same as FARAND, etc.

Far'rar, 1 far'ar; 2 fär'ar, *n.* **1. Frederick William** (1831–1903), a British divine; dean of Canterbury, 1895; a theological writer: *Life of Christ*. **2.** Sometimes pron. 1 fa-rär'; 2 fä-rär'. **Geraldine** (1882–), an American operatic singer; soprano; chief rôle, *Madama Butterfly*. [15,585.

Far'rell, 1 far'el; 2 fär'ĕl, A borough in Pennsylvania; pop.

far'ri-er, 1 far'ĭ-ər; 2 fär'ĭ-er, *n.* One who shoes horses; also, a veterinary surgeon. [< L.ᵒᵖ *ferrarius*, < *ferrum*, iron.]—**far'ri-er-y**, *n.* The business or shop of a farrier.

far'row, 1 far'o; 2 fär'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give birth to; bring forth young; said of swine. **II.** *n.* A little pig, or a litter of pigs. [< AS. *fearh*, pig.]

far'row, *a.* Not producing young during a given year, as a cow. Cp. D. *vaars*, heifer.]

Fars, 1 färs; 2 färs, *n.* A province in S. W. Persia; 53,500? sq. m.; pop. 1,700,000; capital, Shiraz; pop. 50,000. **Far"si-stan'‡.**

far'-see"ing, 1 fär'-sī"ĭŋ; 2 fär'-sē"ing, *a.* Seeing afar; hence, having foresight.

far'-sight"ed, 1 fär'-sait"ed; 2 fär'-sīt"ĕd, *a.* **1.** Able to see things at a distance more clearly than things near at hand; hypermetropic. **2.** Far-seeing; prescient, as a statesman.—**far'-sight"ed-ly**, *adv.*—**far'-sight"ed-ness**, *n.*

far'ther, 1 fär'thər; 2 fär'ther, *a. compar.* More far or distant; also, more advanced in order; additional, as of mention or treatment; in the latter meaning generally *further*. [Prop. *farer* (the *th* being due to FURTHER, q. v.), ME *ferrer*, < AS. *fyrre*, compar. of *feor*, far.]—**far'ther**, *adv. compar.* **1.** To or at a more forward point, as of an argument. **2.** Longer, in time. **3.** At a more forward stage; more fully or completely. **4.** To or at a more remote point, as in the expression *to wish (a person or thing) farther*; also, in addition, moreover.—**far'ther-more"**, *adv. compar.* See FURTHERMORE. **far'ther-o"ver†.—far'ther-most"**, *a. superl.* Farthest.—**far'thest**, *a. & adv. superl.*

far'thing, 1 fär'thiŋ; 2 fär'thing, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] One-fourth of a penny, or about one-half of a cent. **2†.** A small trifle. [< AS. *feorthing*, dim. of *feortha*, fourth.]

far'thin-gale, 1 fär'thiŋ-gēl; 2 fär'thiŋ-gāl, *n.* A women's hoop-skirt of the 16th and 17th centuries. So called because distended by hoops of green osier, willow, or rattan. [< OF. *verdugalle*, < Sp. *verdugado*, < *verdugo*, the young shoot of a tree, < *verde*, green, < L. *vireo*, be green.]

Farthingale as worn by Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., of England.

Fa-ruk"ha-bad', 1 fa-ruk'hə-bŏd'; 2 fa-ruk"hä-bäd', *n.* **1.** A district in Agra division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 1,909 sq. m.; pop. 950,000; capital, Fatehgarh. **2.** A town (pop. 59,647) in the district. [ciety.

F. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Antiquarian So-

fas'ces, 1 fas'iz; 2 fäs'ēs, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq* A bundle of rods enclosing an ax, borne by lictors before consuls and other magistrates as a symbol of power. [L.]

fas'ci-a, 1 fash'ĭ-ə; 2 fäsh'ĭ-a, *n.* [-Æ, *pl.*] **1.** Condensed connective tissue forming sheets or layers, for the investment of organs or the insertion of muscles. **2.** *Class. Arch.* A flat member or broad volute: a jutting brick course in any story of a building except the uppermost. **3.** Something that binds together, as a fillet; a band, as of the planet Jupiter; a bandage. **4.** *Bot. & Zool.* A distinct band of color. [L.]—**fas'cial**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of fasciæ or fasces.—**fas'ci-ate**, *a.* **1.** Bound with a fascia or belt. **2.** Characterized by fasciation. **3.** *Zool.* Marked with transverse bands.—**fas'ci-at"ed**, *a.* **1.** Bound with a fascia or belt. **2.** *Bot.* Characterized by a flat or ribbon-like growth. **3.** *Zool.* Marked with fasciæ or transverse bands —**fas'ci-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**fas"ci-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of securing or fastening by fasciæ. **2.** The state of being fasciate or of bearing fasciate marking. **3.** *Bot.* A flat, ribbon-like malformation in plants.

fas'ci-cl(eᵖ, 1 fas'ĭ-kĭ; 2 fäs'ĭ-cl, *n.* A small collection; bundle; cluster; group. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* A bundle of fibers; a fasciculus. (2) *Bot.* A cluster or bundle, as of leaves, flowers, or stalks, which proceed from a common point. (3) A number of sheets of printed work bound together. [< L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.]—**fas-cic'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fascicle.—**fas-cic'u-late**, *a.* Composed of or growing in bundles. **fas'ci-cled‡.—fas-cic'u-lus**, *n.* **1.** Same as FASCICLE. **2.** *Anat.* A bundle, especially of nerve-fibers. **3.** A bouquet.

fas'ci-nate, 1 fas'ĭ-nēt; 2 fäs'ĭ-nāt, *vt. & vi.* [-NAT"EDᵈ; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To exercise an irresistible or powerful influence over; bewitch; enchant. **2.** To attract irresistibly through the passions, affections, or feelings; captivate. **3.** To exercise influence that charms. [< L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascino*, charm.] SYN.: see CHARM.—**fas'ci-nat"ing-ly**, *adv.*—**fas"ci-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of fascinating, or the state of being fascinated. **2.** Enchantment; charm.—**fas'ci-na"tor**, *n.* **1.** A person who fascinates. **2.** A covering for the head of silk, lace, or crocheted net worn by women.

fas-cine', 1 fa-sin'; 2 fä-çīn', *n.* A fagot, as used in building earthworks, etc. [F., < L. *fascina*, < *fasces*, bundle.]

Fas"cist', 1 fa"shist'; 2 fä"shist'. *n.* A member of the Fascisti.

Fas"cis'ti, 1 fa"shis'ti; 2 fä"shis'tī, *n.* A society to oppose Bolshevism in Italy, formed in 1919 by Benito Mussolini. [It., < L. *fascia*, see FASCES.]—**Fas"cism'**, *n.* The doctrine of the Fascisti.

fash¹, 1 fash; 2 fäsh, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To annoy; worry; vex; as, to *fash* one's wits. **II.** *i.* To trouble oneself; worry; fret. [< OF. *faschier*, < L. *fastidium*, disgust.]

fash, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Worry; annoyance; vexation. **2.** Care; attention. **3.** One who annoys or vexes.

fash'er-y, 1 fash'ər-ĭ; 2 fäsh'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ĭz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] [Scot.] Annoyance; disturbance. **fash'er-ie‡.**

fash'ion, 1 fash'ən; 2 fäsh'on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give shape or form to; frame; mold; make. **2.** To conform; accommodate; fit. **3‖.** To invent. **4†.** To counterfeit. **II.** *n.* **1.** The prevailing mode, especially in dress; the usage of polite society. **2.** Manner of doing a thing; method; way. **3.** The make or shape of a thing; external appearance; form. **4.** People of fashion, collectively. **5.** Common practise or custom; usage. **6.** A thing that is fashionable. **7†.** A mere pretense; affectation. [< L.ᵒᵖ *factio(n-)*, < *facio*, make.] SYN.: (verb) see ADAPT; MAKE; (noun) see AIR², *n.*; CUSTOM; HABIT.—**fash'ion-a-bl(eᵖ.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Conforming to the fashion. **2.** Established or approved by custom or polite usage. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or like persons of fashion.—**II.** *n.* A person of fashion.—**fash'ion-a-bl(e-nessᵖ**, *n.*—**fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*—**fash'ion-er**, *n.* **1.** One who fashions or forms anything. **2†.** A dressmaker.—**fash'ion-mon"ger**, *n.* An exquisite; a dandy.—**f.-mongering, a. f.-mongingᵗ.—f.-plate**, *n.* An engraving representing the prevailing fashions in wearing-apparel.

fash'lous, 1 fash'ŭs; 2 fäsh'ūs, *a.* [Scot.] Annoying; vexatious.—**fash'lous-ness**, *n.* [Scot.] Annoyance.

fasht, *a.* [Scot.] Troubled; wearied; annoyed.

fast⁴, 1 fast; 2 fäst, *vi.* To abstain from food beyond the usual time; especially, to go without food, wholly or in part, voluntarily, as for the mortification of the body or appetites. [< AS. *fæstan*.]

fast², *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed or held; firm; secure. **2.** Difficult to efface; lasting; permanent; as, a *fast* color. **3.** Faithful; stedfast. **4.** Deep; profound, as sleep. **5†.** Retentive. [< AS. *fæst*, firm, strong.] SYN.: see FIRM.—**fast and loose**, inconstant; uncertain; hence, **to play fast and loose**, to be tricky or untrustworthy.

fast³, *a.* **1.** That moves or acts rapidly; swift; speedy; rapidly accomplished. **2.** Ahead of the standard; said of timepieces. **3.** Given to dissipation; dissolute. **4.** Performed with expedition; as, *fast* work. **5.** Causing or aiding quickness of movement or transportation. [< FAST², *adv.*]

fast¹, *n.* **1.** That which holds fast or fastens, as a mooring-line, etc. **2.** Shore-ice that is fast or immovable.

fast², *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food, partial or total, or from prescribed kinds of food, especially as a religious duty and in connection with other observances. **2.** A period prescribed for religious fasting and other observances: opposed to *feast*. [< AS. *fæsten*, < *fæstan*, fast.]—**black fast** [R.] (*R. C. Ch.*), a fast-day on which no flesh-meat or white meat (flesh, butter, eggs, cheese, or milk) is allowed, as on Ash Wednesday and Friday and Saturday of Holy Week.—**fast'-day"**, *n.* A day set apart for religious fasting appointed by either civil or ecclesiastical authority.

fast¹, *adv.* **1.** Firmly; securely; lastingly. **2.** Profoundly; soundly. **3.** Near. [< AS. *fæste*, < *fæst*, fixed.]

fast², *adv.* **1.** In rapid succession or with quick motion; swiftly. **2.** Directly; at once. [< FAST¹, *adv.*]

fast'en, 1 fas'n; 2 fäs'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure in place by any physical means; cause to become fixed or joined; make fast; secure; as, to *fasten* a door. **2.** Figuratively, to affix by any means or agency; cause to cling to a person or thing; as, to *fasten* a crime on a man. **3.** To settle; to confirm; bind; as, to *fasten* a bargain. **4.** To direct the attention, eyes, feelings, etc., toward. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fast hold;

cleave; cling; as, the vampire *fastened* on his throat. **2.** To forcibly take hold of; seize on; as, sickness has *fastened* upon him. **3†.** To become firmly bound or attached. **4†.** To become firm, as mortar. [< AS. *fæstnian*, < *fæst*, fixed.] Syn.: see BIND.

—fast'en-er, *n.*—**fast'en-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making fast. **2.** That which fastens, as a bolt. Syn.: see LOCK.

Fas'tens, 1 fas'tenz; 2 *fas'tĕng, n.* [Prov. Eng.] Shrove Tuesday: in allusion to Lenten fast. **Fas'ten-een"z;** Fas'ternsꝛ.

fas-tid'i-ous, 1 fas-tid'ı-us; 2 făs-tid'ı-ŭs, *a.* Hard to please; overnice; squeamish. [< L. *fastidiosus*, < *fastidium*, disgust.] Syn.: see SQUEAMISH. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fas-tig'i-ate, 1 fas-tij'ı-ĕt; 2 fas-tig'ı-ăt, *a.* **1.** Tapering toward a point, or sloping toward an edge or ridge; as, a *fastigiate* hilltop. **2.** *Zool.* Forming a conical bundle or a bundle with an enlarged head. **3.** *Bot.* Nearly parallel and pointing upward, as the branches of a Lombardy poplar. [< L. *fastigatus*, pp. of *fastigo*, raise to a point, < *fastigium*, top.] **fas-tig'i-at"ed†.**

fast'ing, 1 fast'ıŋ; 2 fâst'ing, *n.* The act of abstaining from food. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

fast'ness, 1 fast'nes; 2 fâst'nĕs, *n.* **1.** A fortress; stronghold. **2.** The state of being fast, in any sense; security; speed; dissipation. Syn.: see FORTIFICATION.

fat, 1 fat; 2 făt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FAT'TED[d]; FAT'TING.] To fatten. **II.** *a.* [FAT'TER; FAT'TEST.] **1.** Having much or superfluous flesh; corpulent; obese. **2.** Containing much fat, oil, grease, etc. **3.** Broad: said of a ship's quarter, of typebodies, etc. **4.** *Print.* Profitable because containing a large proportion of open space, illustrations, etc.: said of typematter or copy for it. **5.** Stupid; sluggish; dull. **6.** Prosperous; thriving; flourishing. **7.** Profitable; lucrative. **8.** Rich in products or in profits; lucrative; as, *fat* lands, a *fat* office. **9.** Resinous; as, *fat* wood. **10.** Well filled; as, a *fat* larder. **III[n].** *n.* **1.** A white greasy, easily melted compound, found in animal or vegetable tissues. **2.** The richest or most desirable part of anything. **3.** *Print.* Work that is profitable by reason of its containing a large proportion of open space, cuts, etc. [< AS. *fæt.*] Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**fat'bod"y,** *n.* A form of connective tissue containing small drops of fat, as in crustaceans and insects.—**fat'bird",** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] The pectoral sandpiper. **2.** The oil-bird or guacharo.—**fat-witted,** *a.* Of a dull wit; stupid.—**fat'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a greasy, oily manner. **2.** In a clumsy manner.—**fat'ness,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being fat or plump; portliness; corpulency. **2.** Fertility of soil; abundance; fruitfulness; richness.—**fat'ish,** *a.* Somewhat fat.

fat[†]², *n.* Same as VAT.

fat, 1 fat; 2 fât, *a., pron., & adv.* [Scot.] What.

fa'tal, 1 fē'tal; 2 fā'tal, *a.* **1.** Bringing or connected with death or ruin; destructive; deadly. **2.** Portentous; ominous. **3.** Fraught with or determining fate or destiny; fateful. **4§.** That must be; inevitable. [OF., < L. *fatalis*, < *fatum*, see FATE.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**fa'tal-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine that every event is predetermined and inevitable. **2.** A disposition to accept every event as preordained.—**fa'tal-ist,** *n.* A believer in fatalism.—**fa'tal-is"tic,** *a.*—**fa'tal-is"ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**fa-tal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A state of being fated. **2.** Destiny; a decree of fate. **3.** A disastrous or fatal event; death. **4.** Tendency to danger or disaster. Syn.: see NECESSITY.—**fa'tal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a disastrous manner; ruinously; mortally. **2.** According to the decrees of fate.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na, 1 fā'ta mer-gā'na; 2 fā'ta mŏr-gā'na. *Myth.* **1.** A fairy pupil of Merlin and sister of Arthur. **2.** [f- m-] (1) A mirage, especially as observed on the coast of Sicily, poetically attributed to the fairy. (2) A fantastic imagination.

fate, 1 fēt; 2 fāt, *vt.* To predestine.

fate, *n.* **1.** Predetermined and inevitable necessity. **2.** Destiny; fortune; lot; specif., evil destiny; doom; destruction; death. **3.** *pl.* [F-] *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* The three goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, supposed to control all destinies; the Destinies. **4.** An instrument of destiny. [< L. *fatum*, neut. sing. of *fatus*, pp. of *for*, speak.] Syn.: see NECESSITY; PREDESTINATION.—**fat'ed,** *pa.* Destined; doomed.—**fate'ful,** *a.* **1.** Fraught with fate. **2.** Fatal. **3.** Controlled by fate. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fath., *abbr.* Fathom.

fa'ther, 1 fā'thər; 2 fā'ther. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To beget or originate, as a father. **2.** To acknowledge as one's offspring. **3.** To charge the begetting of or responsibility for: with *on* or *upon*. **II.** *n.* **1.** The male parent of a child. **2.** Any male ancestor; forefather. **3.** A patriarch; an aged and reverend man or honored official. **4.** A title commonly given to priests of the Catholic Church; by extension, any aged man. **5.** [F-] The Deity; God; the first person in the Trinity. **6.** An author; founder. **7.** The oldest member of a class or body; doyen; as, the *father* of the house. **8.** *Chr. Sci.* Eternal Life; the one Mind; the divine Principle, commonly called God. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 586. [STEWART '10.] **9.** A member of the ancient Roman senate. **10.** One standing toward another in a paternal position. **11.** *pl.* The principal men of a city or assembly. [< AS. *fæder.*]—**fa'ther-in-law",** *n.* The father of one's spouse.—**f.-long-legs,** *n.* A daddy-long-legs.—**Fathers of the Church,** the early teachers and defenders of Christianity.—**fa'ther-hood,** *n.* The state or relation of a father.—**fa'ther-land",** *n.* The land of one's birth: a Germanism.—**fa'ther-less,** *a.* Not having a living father.—**fa'ther-like,** *a. & adv.*—**fa'ther-li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being fatherly.—**fa'ther-ly,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a father. **2.** Manifesting the affection of a father; paternal.—**fa'ther-ly,** *adv.*

fath'om, 1 fath'əm; 2 făth'om. **I.** *vt.* To find the depth or get to the bottom of; sound; interpret. **II.** *n.* [FATH'OMS or FATH'OM, *pl.*] **1.** A measure of length, 6 feet; originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms: used principally in marine and mining measurements. **2§.** Intellectual depth; profundity. [< AS. *fæthm*, an embrace.]—**fath'om-a-bl(eᵖ),** *a.*—**fath'om-less,** *a.* Unfathomable.

fa-tid'i-cal, 1 fə-tid'ı-kal; 2 fa-tid'ı-cal, *a.* Able to prophesy; oracular. [< L. *fatidicus*, < *fatum* (see FATE) + *dico*, speak.] **fa-tid'ic†.**

fat'i-ga-bl(eᵖ), 1 fat'ı-gə-bl; 2 făt'ı-gə-bl, *a.* Capable of causing fatigue; tiring; wearying.

fat'i-gate†, *a.* Fatigued; exhausted.—**fat"i-ga'tion†,** *n.*

fa-tigue', 1 fə-tīg'; 2 fa-tīg'. **I.** *vt.* [FA-TIGUED'; FA-TIGU'ING.] **1.** To weary; tire out. **2.** *Mech.* To cause a condition of fatigue. **II.** *n.* **1.** Exhaustion of strength by toil; weariness. **2.** Wearing toil. **3.** *Physiol.* A condition of organ or cells caused by excessive exertion. **4.** *Mech.* A weakening resulting from long-continued or frequently repeated stress. [F., < L. *fatigo*, tire.] Syn.: see TIRE.

—fa-tigue'-du"ty, *n.* Common or mechanical labor done by soldiers.

Fat'i-ma, 1 fat'ı-mə *or* fā'tı-mə; 2 fat'ı-ma *or* fā'tı-mă, *n.* **1.** The only daughter of Mohammed. **2.** In Perrault's *Contes de Fées*, Bluebeard's last wife. See BLUEBEARD.

fat'ling, 1 fat'lıŋ; 2 făt'ling. **I.** *a.* Fat; plump. **II.** *n.* A young animal fattened for slaughter.

Fa'-tshan", 1 fā'-shän'; 2 fā'-shăn", *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 500,000) in Kwangtung province, China. **Fa'-chan"†.**

fat'ten, 1 fat'n; 2 făt'n, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become fat, plump, or productive. **2.** To grow rich. **3.** To become fat. **—fat'ten-er,** *n.* [gathers in dressmaking.

fat'treis, 1 fat'relz; 2 făt'rēlg, *n. pl.* [Scot.] The ends of a ribbon.

fat'ty, 1 fat'ı; 2 făt'y, *a.* Fat; unctuous.—**fatty acid,** a derivative of the paraffin series formed by oxidizing one of the monatomic alcohols, as formic and acetic acids, the general formula being $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. The physical characteristics of the higher complex fatty acids, as palmitic and stearic acids, give the name to the group.—**f. degeneration,** a condition in which the efficient cells in an organ are enveloped in or replaced by fat.—**fat'ti-ness,** *n.*

fat'u-ous, 1 fat'yu-us; 2 făt'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Stubbornly blind or foolish; idiotic. **2.** Baseless; illusory; inane. [< L. *fatuus*, silly.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fa-tu'i-tous,** *a.*—**fa-tu'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Obstinate or conceited folly. **2.** Imbecility; idiocy.

fau"bourg', 1 fō"bûr'; 2 fō"bur', *n.* A suburb; also, a quarter of a city outside the old wall. [F.]

fau'cal, 1 fē'kal; 2 fą'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fauces: produced in the fauces; deeply guttural. [< *fauces*, throat.] **fau'cial†.**—**fau'cal,** *n.*

fau'ces, 1 fē'sız; 2 fą'çēs, *n. pl.* The parts bordering on the opening between the back of the mouth and the pharynx; the throat. [L.]—**fau'cal,** *a. & n.* Guttural.

fau'cet, 1 fē'set; 2 fą'cĕt, *n.* A spout fitted with a valve, for drawing liquids through a pipe. [< OF. *fausset*, < *fausser*, pierce.]

faucht, 1 fēkt; 2 fąkt, *n.* [Scot.] A fight; encounter. **faught†.**

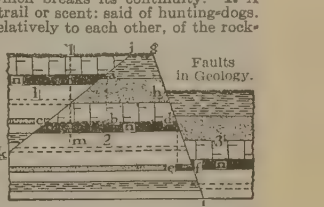
faugh, 1 fō; 2 fą, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or rejection.

fauld, 1 fōld; 2 fąld, *vt.* [Scot.] To fold.

fauld, *n.* **1.** The working-arch of a furnace; a tymp-arch. **2.** [Scot.] Same as FOLD[1], *n.*

fault[d], 1 fēlt; 2 fąlt, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** *Geol.* To cause a fault in. **2.** [Rare or Colloq.] To blame. **3†.** To lack; want. **II[n].** *t.* To commit a fault; fail; err.

fault, *n.* **1.** A slight offense; failure; negligence; as, he acknowledged his *fault*. **2.** Whatever impairs excellence; an imperfection or defect in a person or thing; blemish; as, what are the *faults* of this horse? **3.** *Mining.* A dislocation of a stratum or vein which breaks its continuity. **4.** A missing or losing of the trail or scent: said of hunting-dogs. **5.** *Geol.* A dislocation, relatively to each other, of the rock-masses on opposite side of a fracture. **6.** *Elec.* An accidental leak in an electric circuit. **7.** *Lawn-tennis, etc.* A failure by the server to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. **8†.** Default; lack. [< OF. *faute*, < L. *fallo*, deceive.]



Syn.: see BLEMISH; ERROR; OFFENSE.—**at fault. 1.** In the wrong. **2.** Worthy of blame. **3.** Off the scent. **4.** Hence, at a loss; in a quandary.—**f.-plane,** *n.* The fracture along which faulting occurs, rarely a mathematical plane, commonly a curved surface.—**in fault,** blameworthy.—**to a fault,** exceedingly; excessively; as, generous *to a fault*.—**fault'-find"er,** *n.* A person given to finding fault or complaining.—**fault'find"ing,** *a. & n.*—**fault'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fault'less,** *a.* Without fault. Syn.: see CORRECT; INNOCENT; PERFECT.—**fault'less-ly,**

pi, a normal fault; *jk*, a reversed or thrust fault; *gh*, a fault scarp; angles *fds* and *cab* are the hades of the faults; angles *dfe* and *acb* are the dips; *de*, throw of fault *pi*, and *ab* of fault *jk*; *e'*, heave of fault *pi*, and *bc* of fault *jk*; block 1 is on the heaved or upthrow side and block 2 on the thrown or downthrow side with respect to fault *jk*; with respect to fault *pi* block 3 is on the upthrow side and block 2 on the downthrow side; a vertical boring at *lm* would apparently pierce two ore beds, really the one bed *n*, duplicated by the thrust fault.

adv.—**fault'less-ness,** *n.*—**fault'y,** *a.* **1.** Having faults or blemishes. **2.** Characterized by faults of conduct. 3‖. Guilty of faults: blamable.—**fault'i-ly,** *adv.*—**fault'i-ness,** *n.*

faun, 1 fŏn *or* fŭn; 2 fạn *or* făn. [Scot.] Same as FALLEN.

faun, 1 fŏn; 2 fạn, *n. Rom. Myth.* A deity of the woods and herds, half-human, with pointed ears and goats' feet.

fau'na, 1 fô'nạ; 2 fạ'nạ, *n.* [FAU'NÆ or FAU'NAS, *pl.*] **1.** The animals living within a given area or a stated period. **2.** A treatise upon a fauna. Syn.: see ANIMAL.—**fau'nal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or treating of a fauna.

Faunce, 1 fônS; 2 fạnç, **William Herbert Perry** (1859–). An American Baptist minister; educator; president of **Brown University** since 1899.

Fau'nus, 1 fô'nus; 2 fạ'nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* A grandson of Saturn; patron of agriculture and founder of religion in Latium; later confused with Pan.

faurd, 1 fôrd; 2 fạrd, *a.* [Scot.] Favored.

Faure, 1 fôr; 2 fōr, **François Félix** (1841–1899). French statesman; president of France, 1895–1899.

fause, 1 fôs; 2 fạs, *a.* [Scot.] False.

Faust, 1 faust; 2 foust, *n.* A German physician, astrologer, and reputed magician of the 16th century; hero of works by Marlowe, Goethe, and Gounod (opera).

Faus'tine, 1 fôs'tĭn; 2 fạs'tĭn, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Faus-ti'na‡. Faus'tus** (*masc.*). F. **Faus"tine',** 1 fôs"tĭn', 2 fōs"tĭn'; G. **Faus-ti'ne,** 1 faus-tē'ne, 2 fous-tē'ne; It. **Faus-ti'na,** 1 faus-tē'nạ, 2 fous-tē'nä. [L., lucky.]

faut, faute, 1 fōt *or* fât; 2 fạt *or* fât, *v. & n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Fault.

fau"teuil', 1 fō"tœ'yę; 2 fō"tŭ'yę, *n.* **1.** An upholstered armchair. **2.** The seating-space in an air-plane. [F., FALDSTOOL.]

fau'tor‖, 1 fô'tər; 2 fạ'ter, *n.* A favorer; patron. **fau'tor‡.—fau'ter-er†,** *n.* A patron.—**fau'tress†,** *n.* A patroness.

faux pas, 1 fō pä; 2 fō pä. A false step; mistake; error; slip; especially, a breach of good breeding. [F.]

fa-ve'o-late, 1 fa-vī'o-lēt; 2 fa-vē'o-lāt, *a.* Pitted; honeycombed; alveolate. [< dim. of L. *favus,* honeycomb.]

fav"er-olle', 1 fav"er-ōl'; 2 fāv"er-ōl', *n.* [F.] One of a French breed of fowl produced by crossing light Brahmas or Dorkings with Houdans. See FOWL.

Fa-vo'ni-an, 1 fa-vō'nı-ən; 2 fa-vō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Favonius, the west wind; hence, auspicious.

fa'vor, 1 fē'vər; 2 fā'vor. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To look upon or behave toward with favor or kindness; countenance; befriend. **2.** To make easier; facilitate; promote. **3.** [Colloq.] To look like; resemble somewhat. **4.** To abstain from using; spare. **5.** To confirm; corroborate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act or course of generosity; kind and favorable feeling. **2.** The state or condition of favoring: preceded by *in* and followed by *of* or *with;* as, a check drawn *in favor of* a creditor; *in favor with* the administration. **3.** Favoritism. **4.** Kind permission. **5.** Convenience; facility. **6.** Something given as a token; a letter. **7‖.** Aspect; looks; beauty; charm. **8.** That which is favored. [< L. *favor,* < *faveo,* favor.] **fa'vour‡.**

Syn.: benefit, blessing, boon, civility, concession, condescension, countenance, gift, good-will, grace, kindness, patronage, predilection, preference, regard. A *favor* is a *benefit* or *kindness* that one is glad to receive, but can not demand or claim, hence always indicating *good-will* or *regard* on the part of the person by whom it is conferred. See (verb) INDULGE; (noun) ESTEEM; FRIENDSHIP; GIFT; MERCY.—Ant.: disapproval, disfavor, dislike, harm, hostility, hurt, injury, insult, repulse.

—**fa'vor-a-bl(e**S**,** *a.* **1.** Convenient; advantageous. **2.** Friendly; propitious. Syn.: see AMICABLE; AUSPICIOUS; CONVENIENT; EXPEDIENT; FRIENDLY; GOOD; PROPITIOUS.—**fa'vor-a-bl(e-ness**S**,** *n.*—**fa'vor-a-bly,** *adv.*—**fa'vored,** *a.* **1.** Having an aspect or appearance: in compounds; as, hard-*favored.* **2.** Wearing a favor. **3.** Befriended; aided. Syn.: see FORTUNATE.—**fa'vor-er,** *n.* One who or that which favors.

fa'vor-it(eS**,** 1 fē'vər-ıt; 2 fā'vor-it. **I.** *a.* **1.** Regarded with special favor; preferred. **2.** *Sport.* A person or animal that is considered to have the best chance of success. **II.** *n.* A person or thing particularly liked or favored. [F.]—**fa'vor-it-ism,** *n.* **1.** A disposition to favor unfairly or unreasonably. **2.** The state or condition of being a favorite.

fa'vus, 1 fē'vus; 2 fā'vŭs, *n. Med.* A contagious disease as of the scalp, producing yellow flattened scabs and baldness; scaldhead.

faw, 1 fô; 2 fạ, *n.* [Scot.] A fall.

Fawkes, 1 fôks; 2 fạks, **Guy** (1570–1606). An English conspirator, chief agent in the Gunpowder Plot, 1605.

fawn1, 1 fŏn; 2 fạn. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To show cringing fondness, as a dog. **2.** To show affection as by cringing. **II§.** *n.* A cringing act; base flattery. [< Ice. *fagna,* = AS. *fægnian,* < *fægen,* fain.]—**fawn'er,** *n.*—**fawn'ing,** *pa. & n.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fawn2. **I.** *vi.* To bring forth a fawn. **II.** *n.* **1.** A young deer; a buck or doe in its first year. **2.** The color of a fawn. -[< OF. *fan,* < L. *fetus,* offspring.]—**fawn-colored,** *a.* Light-yellowish brown.

faw'sant, 1 fô'sənt; 2 fạ'sant, *a.* [Scot.] Proper; decent.

fay, 1 fē; 2 fā, *vt. & vi.* To fit or join closely; lie closely together, as two pieces of timber. [< AS. *fēgan,* < √ of FAIR, *a.*]

fay, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Fated; doomed. **2.** Dying; dead. [< AS. *fæge.*]

fay1, *n.* A fitting smoothly, as of one plank to another.

fay2, *n.* A fairy. [< OF. *fae.*]

fay3†, *n.* Faith; as, by my *fay.*—**fay'ful-ly†,** *adv.* Loyally.

fay4†, *n.* A foe.

Fay-al', 1 fı-ăl'; 2 fī-ăl', *n.* A mountainous island of the Azores, N. Atlantic Ocean; 64 sq. m.; pop. 26,000; capital, Horta.

fay'al-ite, 1 fē'al-ıt; 2 fā'al-it, *n. Mineral.* A black magnetic iron silicate (Fe_2SiO_4), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Fayal,* one of the Azores.]

Fay'ette-ville, 1 fē'et-vil; 2 fā'ĕt-vil, *n.* A city in N. W. Arkansas; pop. 5,360; seat of the **University of Arkansas.**

Fa-yolle', 1 fä-yel'; 2 fä-yōl', **Marie Emile** (1852–). French soldier; commander-in-chief of French army in Italy, Nov. 1917; in the World War, Marshal of France.

faynet, *adv.* Same as FAIN.

Fay-oum', 1 fı-ōm'; 2 fī-ŭm', *n.* A province (669 sq. m.; pop. 442,000) in Upper Egypt. **Fay-ûm'‡; Fay-yûm'‡.**

fay'ter†, *n.* Same as FAITOR.

faze, 1 fēz; 2 fāz, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To worry; vex; scare; disturb.

F. B., *abbr.* Fenian Brotherhood; Free Baptist.

F. B. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the British Academy.—**F. B. S.,** *abbr.* Fellow of the Botanical Society.—**F. C.,** *abbr.* Football Club; Free Church (of Scotland).—**F. C. C.,** *abbr.* First-class Certificate.—**F. C. P.,** *abbr.* Fellow of the College of Preceptors.—**fcp., fcap.,** *abbr.* Foolscap.—**F. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Fidei Defensor* (Defender of the Faith).—**F. E.,** *abbr.* Flemish ells.—**Fe,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ferrum* (iron).

feal†, *a.* Faithful; loyal.

feal'dike", 1 fīl'dalk"; 2 fēl'dīk", *n.* A sod or turf wall.

fe'al-ty, 1 fī'el-tı; 2 fē'al-ty, *n.* **1.** Fidelity, as of a vassal to his lord. **2.** Devoted fidelity; loyalty. [< L.or *fidelita(t-)s,* FIDELITY.] Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; FIDELITY.

fear. [Scot.] Same as PEER.

fear, 1 fır; 2 fēr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To be apprehensive or afraid of; be fearful or afraid of; as, to fear an enemy. **2.** To look upon with awe or reverence; venerate; as, to *fear* God. **3.** [Poet & Archaic.] To terrify; drive by fear. **4†.** To doubt; be anxious about. **5.** To be in a state of apprehension; be afraid. **II.** *n.* **1.** An emotion excited by threatening evil or impending pain, accompanied by a desire to avoid or escape it; apprehension; dread. **2.** Uneasiness about a thing; solicitude accompanied with dread. **3.** That which causes fear. **4.** Alarming character; formidableness. **5.** Reverence for constituted authority, especially when accompanied by obedience thereto; as, the *fear* of God. **6.** *Chr. Sci.* Heat; inflammation; anxiety; ignorance; error, desire; caution. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 586. STEWART '10.] [< AS. *fær,* sudden danger, fear.]

Syn.: affright, apprehension, awe, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fright, horror, misgiving, panic, terror, timidity, trembling, tremor, trepidation. *Fear* is the generic term denoting an emotion excited by threatening evil with a desire to avoid or escape it; *fear* may be sudden or lingering, in view of present, of imminent, or of distant and only possible danger; in the latter sense *dread* is oftener used. *Horror* (etymologically a shivering or shuddering) denotes a shuddering *fear* accompanied with abhorrence or such a shock to the feelings and sensibilities as may exist without *fear,* as when one suddenly encounters some ghastly spectacle; we say of a desperate but fettered criminal, "I looked upon him with *horror.*" Where *horror* includes *fear,* it is *fear* mingled with abhorrence. (See ABHOR.) *Timidity* is a quality, habit, or condition, a readiness to be affected with *fear.* A person of great *timidity* is constantly liable to needless *alarm* and even *terror. Dread* is terrifying anticipation of evil, and is lingering and oppressive. *Dismay* is a helpless sinking of heart in view of some overwhelming peril or sorrow, actual or prospective. *Dismay* is more reflective, enduring, and despairing than *fright;* a horse is subject to *fright* or *terror,* but not to *dismay. Awe* is a reverential *fear.* Compare ALARM; ANXIETY; FRIGHT.—Ant.: see synonyms for FORTITUDE. Compare BRAVE.—**fear'er,** *n.*—**fear'ful,** *a.* **1.** Experiencing fear; afraid; apprehensive. **2.** Timid; timorous. **3.** Inspiring fear; terrible. **4.** Caused by fear; as, *fearful* tremblings. **5.** Full of awe and reverential fear. **6.** [Colloq.] Extraordinary; superlative. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fear'less,** *a.* Being without fear. Syn.: see BRAVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fear'some,** *a.* **1.** Causing fear; alarming. **2.** Timid; frightened. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

feard, *pa.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Afraid. **feared‡.**

feart, 1 fırt; 2 fērt, *a.* [Scot.] Afraid.

fear'naught", 1 fır'nôt"; 2 fēr'nạt", *n.* **1.** A heavy shaggy woolen goods; dreadnaught. **2.** A fearless individual. **fear'nought"‡.**

fea'sance, 1 fī'zens; 2 fē'gang, *n. Law.* Performance of a duty; fulfilling a condition. [< F. *faisance.*]

fea'si-bl(eF**,** 1 fī'zı-bl; 2 fē'si-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be done; practicable. **2.** Open to being dealt with successfully. [< *faisable,* < *faire,* < L. *facio,* do.]—**fea'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Practicability.—**fea'si-bl(e-ness**F**,** *n.*—**fea'si-bly,** *adv.*

feast, 2 fīst; 2 fēst, *n.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To give a feast to. **2.** To delight; give great pleasure to. **II.** *i.* To make a feast; enjoy oneself.—**feast'er,** *n.*

feast, *n.* **1.** A sumptuous repast. **2.** Anything affording great enjoyment. **3.** A day set aside for the commemoration of some personage or event with rejoicing; festival or joyous anniversary: opposed to *fast.*

The feasts of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Episcopal churches, include (1) **movable feasts,** which, depending on Easter, may vary in date within fixed limits; and (2) **immovable feasts,** which, like Christmas, occur always on the same day of the year. The principal feasts observed by the Roman Catholic Church are: Christmas, Easter, Epiphany, Whitsunday, Ascension, Corpus Christi, the Sacred Heart, Assumption, Immaculate Conception, St. John the Baptist, St. Joseph, Sts. Peter and Paul, All Saints. The important Jewish feasts are: Passover or Feast of Unleavened Bread (Heb., *Pesach Hag ha-Matzoth*), Pentecost or Feast of Weeks (Heb., *Shabuoth*), Tabernacles or Booths (Heb., *Succoth*). [< L. OF *festa,* pl. of *festum,* holiday.] Syn.: see REVEL.—**feast'er,** *n.*—**feast'ful,** *a.* Festive; sumptuous.

featt, *a.* **1.** Dexterous; neat; ingenious. **2.** Neat; befitting.—**feat'ly†,** *adv.*—**feat'li-ness,** *n.*

feat, 1 fīt; 2 fēt, *n.* **1.** A notable act or performance, as one displaying skill, endurance, or daring. 2‖. An act of any kind. [< F. *fait,* < L. *factum;* see FACT.] Syn.: see ACT.

feath'er, | feth'ər; 2 fĕth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with or as **feth'ers,** | with feathers; as, the young birds were not yet *feathered;* to tar and *feather* a man. **2.** To fit, adorn, or fringe with feathers, or as with feathers. **3.** In rowing, to turn the blade of (an oar) as it comes from the water until it becomes nearly horizontal, thus offering the least resistance during withdrawal and while reaching for a new stroke. **4.** *Carp.* To fit by grooves and tongues, as floor-boards. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become covered with feathers, as a young bird: often with *out.* **2.** To have the appearance of feathers, as in the spraying of water. **3.** In rowing, to hold the oar-blade nearly horizontal during the recover; as, he *feathers* well.

Feather (def. 1). *a,* aftershaft; *b,* shaft; *c,* barbs.

feath'er, *n.* **1.** One of the appendages growing out from the skin of a bird, which collectively form the plumage. **2.** Something resembling it, as in mechanism, a tongue, wedge, or fin. **3.** Kind; class or species; as, birds of a *feather.* **4.** In rowing, the act of feathering. **5.** [Recent.] The wake of the periscope of a submarine. **6.** An irregular flaw in a gem. **7.** The hairy fringe on the back of the legs and on the tail of some dogs. **8.** A fin or guide on the shaft of an arrow. **9.** Plumage; by extension, dress. **10†.** *pl.* Wings. [< AS. *fether.*] —**a feather in one's cap,** an achievement to be proud of; a thing to one's credit.—**to f. one's nest,** to provide well for one's future when acting as the agent of another.—**feath'er-bone",** *n.* A substitute for whalebone, prepared from the quills of feathers.—**feath'er-brain",** *n.* A light-headed, giddy, or weak-minded person. **feath'er-head"‡,—f.-brained,** *a.* **f.-headed‡,—f.-edge,** *n.* A very thin edge.—**f.-edged,** *a.*—**f.-star,** *n.* One of a genus (*Comatula*) of free-swimming crinoids with plume-like arms.—**f.-veined,** *a. Bot.* Having the veins all proceeding from opposite sides of a midrib.—**feath'er-weight",** *n.* **1.** The least weight allowed to a race-horse in a handicap. **2.** *Athletics.* A boxer, wrestler, etc. of the lightest weight; hence, any one of little ability or importance.—**feath'ered,** *a.* **1.** Provided with feathers or feather-like appendages. **2¶.** Winged; swift.—**feath'er-y,** *a.* Covered with or resembling feathers; light, soft, or fluffy.—**feath'er-i-ness,** *n.*

fea'ture, 1 fī'dhur; 2 fē'chur. **I.** *vt.* **1.** [Colloq.] To resemble in features; favor. **2.** To make a feature of, as in a newspaper. **3.** To portray or outline the features of. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any part of the human face; in the plural, the whole face. **2.** A salient point. **3.** An article given special prominence in a publication. **4¶.** Make; shape; form; also, appearance of the whole person. [< OF. *faiture.*] Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC; CIRCUMSTANCE. — **fea'tured,** *a.* **1.** Chiseled; shaped or fashioned. **2.** Having or exhibiting features. **3.** Given special prominence.—**fea'ture-less,** *a.*

feaute†, *n.* **1.** Fealty; fidelity. **2.** Track; trace.

feaze, *n. & n.* Same as FEEZE.

Feb., *abbr.* February.

fe-bric'i-ty, 1 fe-bris'i-ti; 2 fē-bric'-i-t'ȳ, *n. Med.* The condition of being feverish. [< L. dim. of *febris;* see FEVER, *n.*]

fe-bric'u-la, 1 fi-brik'yu-lə; 2 fe-bric'yu-la, *n. Med.* A light fever. [L., dim. of *febris;* see FEVER, *n.*] **feb'ri-cule‡.**

feb"ri-fa'cient, 1 feb"ri-fē'shent; 2 fēb"ri-fā'shent. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Febrific. **II.** *n.* That which creates fever. [< L. *febris* (see FEVER, *n.*) + *facien(t-)s,* ppr. of *facio,* make.] **fe-brif'ic,** 1 fi-brif'ik; 2 fe-brif'ic, *a.* Causing fever. [< L. *febris* (see FEVER, *n.*) + *facio,* make.] **fe-brif'er-ous‡.**

feb'ri-fuge, 1 feb'ri-fiūj; 2 fēb'ri-fūg, *n.* A medicine efficacious against fever. [< L. *febris,* fever, + *fugo,* put to flight.]—**fe-brif'u-gal, feb'ri-fuge,** *a.*

feb'ril(e[2]**,** 1 feb'ril; 2 fēb'ril, *a.* Pertaining to fever; caused by or indicating fever. [< L. *febris,* FEVER.]

Fe-bro'ni-an, 1 fi-brō'ni-ən; 2 fe-brō'ni-an. **I.** *a. Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of Johann Nikolaus von Hontheim, coadjutor bishop of Treves, published in 1763 under the pseudonym of "Justinius Febronius." He acknowledged in the Pope the primacy of honor, but denied the primacy of jurisdiction. **II.** *n.* One who held to the Febronian doctrine.—**Fe-bro'ni-an-ism,** *n.*

Feb'ru-a-ry, 1 feb'ru-ē-ri; 2 fēb'ru-ā-ry, *n.* The second month of the year, having twenty-eight or, in leap-years, twenty-nine days. See LEAP-YEAR. [< L. *Februarius* (*februa,* pl. of *februum,* means of purification—a Sabine word.]

fec., *abbr.* [L.] *Fecit* (did it, or made it).

fe'ces, 1 fī'siz; 2 fē'çēs, *n. pl.* **1.** Animal excrement. **2.** Any foul refuse matter. [< L. *fæces,* pl. of *fæa* (*fæc-*), dregs.] **fæ'ces‡.—fe'cal,** *a.*

Fech'ner, 1 feн'nər; 2 fēн'ner, **Gustav Theodor** (1801–1887). A German scientist and psychophysicist.

fecht, 1 feнt; 2 fēнt, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Fight.

fecht'in, 1 feнt'in; 2 fēнt'in, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Fighting.

feck, 1 fek; 2 fēk. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Hardy; vigorous. **II.** *n.* **1.** Power; strength; vigor. **2.** Amount, quantity, number, or value. **3.** The main part. **maist feck‡.** [= EFFECT.]—**feck'-ful,** *a.* Vigorous; powerful.—**feck'fu‡.—feck'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**feck'less,** *a.* Feeble; good-for-nothing.—**feck'ly,** *adv.* For the most part; mostly.

feck'et, 1 fek'et; 2 fēk'ēt, *n.* [Scot.] An under-waistcoat or sleeveless shirt.

fec'u-la, 1 fek'yu-lə; 2 fē'ç'yu-la, *n.* Starch, especially as extracted by washing farinaceous pulp: called also, **amylaceous fecula.** [< L. *fæcula,* salt of tartar, dim. of *fæx,* dregs.]

fec'u-lence, 1 fek'yu-lens; 2 fē'ç'yu-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being feculent; foulness; muddiness. **2.** That which is feculent; dregs. [< L. *fæculentus,* dreggy, < *fæx,* dregs.] **fec'u-len-cy‡.—fec'u-lent,** *a.*

fe-cun'di-ty, 1 fi-kun'di-ti; 2 fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* Productiveness; fruitfulness. [< L.[3] *fecunditas,* < *fecundus,* fruitful.] —**fec'und,** *a.* Fruitful; fertile; prolific.—**fec'un-date,** *vt.* To make fruitful; impregnate; fertilize.—**fee"un-da'tion,** *n.* The act of fecundating; impregnation; fertilization.

fed, 1 fed; 2 fēd, *imp. & pp.* of FEED, *v.*

fed'er-al, 1 fed'er-əl; 2 fēd'er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or founded upon and organized by, a compact or act of union between separate sovereign states; as by a permanent act of union founded on the consent of the people duly expressed, constituting a government supreme within the sphere of the powers granted to it by that act of union, as the United States of America. **2.** Relating to, arising from, or founded upon a league, treaty, or covenant of alliance, especially as between independent sovereignties, under a common constitution; as, *federal* theology. **3.** Friendly to or supporting a government formed by a union of the people of several states; specif. [F.], supporting the Union cause in the American civil war of 1861–'65; as, the *Federal* forces. **4.** Founded upon alliance or confederation for mutual support; confederated. **II.** *n.* **1.** An advocate of federalism. **2.** [F-] One who favored or fought for the Union cause in the American civil war. [< F. *fédéral,* < L. *fœdus* (*fœder-*), compact.]—**federal district,** a district reserved by a country for the location of the national government; as, the District of Columbia in the United States, the *federal district* in Mexico (463 sq. m.), Brazil (540 sq. m.), and in Venezuela (45 sq. m.). —**f. party** [U. S.], the party (1787–1830), led by Alexander Hamilton, advocating the present Federal Constitution and a strong national government.—**F. Territory,** a portion of New South Wales, Australia, 940 sq. m.; pop. 2,600.—**fed'er-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine of federal union in government. **2.** The principles of the Federal party.—**fed'er-al-ist,** *n.* An advocate of federalism; specif. [F-], in the United States, a member of the Federal party.—**fed'er-la-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To bring together under federal compact or government.—**fed"er-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**fed'er-ate. I.** *vt. & pt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To unite in a federation. **II.** *a.* Leagued; confederate; federal.—**fed"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of uniting under a federal government. **2.** A federated body; league. **3.** A national union, such as the American Union. Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION.—**fed'-er-a-tiv(e**[3]**,** *a.* Pertaining to federation; federal. **-ly,** *adv.*

fed'er-a-ry†, *n.* An accomplice; confederate. **fed'a-ry†.**

Federated Malay States. The States of Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan, and Penang; 27,506 sq. m.; pop. 1,037,000.

fee, 1 fī; 2 fē, *vt.* [FEED; FEE'ING.] **1.** To pay a fee to; tip, as a waiter. **2.** To hire; bribe.

fee[1], *n.* **1.** A payment, as for professional service. **2.** A charge for a special privilege, as admission to an entertainment or membership of a society. **3.** [Scot.] Wages. **4.** A gratuity. [ME. *fee,* < OF. *fee,* FEE[2].] Syn.: see SALARY.

fee[2], *n.* **1.** *Law.* An estate of inheritance. **2.** *Feudal Law.* A fief. **3.** Ownership; property. [< OF. *fee,* < LL. *feudum;* see FEUD[3], *n.*]—**fee simple,** an estate of inheritance free from condition.—**fee tail,** an estate limited to a person and the heirs of his body, or to a particular class of them.

fee'bl(e[2]**,** 1 fī'bl; 2 fē'bl, *a.* **1.** Lacking muscular power; frail; infirm. **2.** Lacking strength for support or resistance; weak; as, a *feeble* barrier. **3.** Lacking force, energy, or vigor. [< OF. *feble,* F. *faible,* < L. *flebilis,* tearful.] Syn.: see FAINT; LITTLE; MEAGER; PUSILLANIMOUS.—**fee'ble-mind"ed,** *a.* **1.** Imbecile. **2.** Irresolute. **-ness,** *n.*—**fee'bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**fee'bly,** *adv.*

feed, 1 fid; 2 fēd, *v.* [FED; FEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give food to; nourish. **2.** To supply, as material to a machine. **3.** To furnish as food; use for fodder. **4.** To supply with what is necessary for the continuance, activity, or development of, whether material or immaterial. **5.** To cause to be cropped or grazed, as herbage by cattle. **6†.** To entertain; edify. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take food; eat. **2.** To subsist; prey; as, the robin *feeds* on worms. **3.** To rest for satisfaction, strength, or comfort; as, to *feed* on hope. [< AS. *fēdan,* < *fōda,* food.]

feed, *n.* **1.** Anything that is used for food; especially, food for domestic animals; fodder, such as hay and grain. **2.** The amount of food given to an animal at one time. **3.** *Mach.* (1) The motion that carries material into a machine or work toward a tool. (2) The machinery by which motion of the work toward the tool or of the tool toward the work is produced. (3) The material supplied to a machine to be operated upon or consumed, as wool to a carding-engine or water to a boiler. **4.** [Slang.] A meal for a person, or the act of eating it. Syn.: see FOOD.—**feed'stuff",** *n.* Fodder, as grain (corn, oats, etc.) or alfalfa for domestic animals.

feed'er, 1 fid'ər; 2 fēd'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which feeds, as a person or appliance for supplying material to a machine. **2.** A person, animal, or plant that takes nourishment; a consumer; also, a dependent; servant; parasite. **3.** Anything that supplies the wants, or increases the importance, of something else, as a tributary stream. **4.** One who encourages, supports, or incites.

feed'ing, 1 fid'iŋ; 2 fēd'ing, *n.* The act of giving to eat, eating, or supplying material, as to a machine. —**percentage feeding,** a graduated method of feeding infants.

fee'-fa'-fum', 1 fī'-fā'-fum'; 2 fē'-fā'-fûm', *n.* Nonsense-words of a giant in the tale of *Jack the Giant-Killer;* a giant or hobgob-

lin; any jargon or mummery to awe the foolish or ignorant. **fee'-faw'-fum'‡; fee'-fī'-fo'-fum'‡; fee'-fo'-fum'‡.**

feel, 1 fīl; 2 fēl, *v.* [FELT; FEEL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive, as by the touch. **2.** To examine by touching. **3.** To be mentally affected or stirred by; experience. **4.** To be conscious of; have a sense of. **5.** Reflexively, to be conscious of being in some state or condition, as, to feel guilty. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have (a specified) sensation by touch or through the sensory nerves; as, to *feel* cold, weary, or sick. **2.** To consider oneself to be; be conscious of being: followed by an adjective describing the state; as, to *feel* anxious, gratified, or pressed with business. **3.** To seem to the touch: followed by an adjective descriptive of the sensation or seeming; as, velvet *feels* soft; silk *feels* smooth; an easy chair *feels* comfortable. **4.** To have the emotions or sensibilities stirred or quickened; be full of feeling; as, we should *feel* for the suffering. **5.** To find one's way by touch; as, to *feel* around a room or along a fence. [< AS. *fēlan.*]—**feel'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which feels. **2.** An antenna; tentacle. **3.** An indirect approach; a trial venture.

feel[1], *n.* **1.** The sense of touch. **2.** Sensation; perception by touch. **3.** Perception in general as accompanied with feeling; as, the *feel* of joy. **4.** The quality of a thing that is perceived by the touch; as, fur has a soft *feel.*

feel[2], *n.* [Scot.] Fool.

feel'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Possessed of warm sensibilities; sympathetic. **2.** Marked by deep sensibility or by fervor and earnestness; hence, affecting. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sense of touch or immediate contact, as aroused by stimulating any area of the skin, muscles, or internal organs, whether (1) as restricted to the sensations, or sensuous impressions themselves; as, the *feeling* of cold or of pain; or (2) as applied to the fact or the power of perceiving the qualities of the objects arousing the sensations; as, the *feeling* of a glassy or metallic surface. Hence, also (3) the collective state or general tone of consciousness due to more or less complex and obscure combinations of these classes of sensations; as, a rested *feeling,* etc.

2. Any emotion as apart from the body; mental stirring; emotion; sentiment; presentiment; as, to express *feelings* of sympathy; the *feeling* of the meeting was hostile. **3.** Sensitiveness, or the capacity to feel deeply; refined sensibility shown in tenderness or ready sympathy; by extension, sentimentality; as, a woman of *feeling;* to hurt one's *feelings.* **4.** *Psychol.* In the widest sense, the effective aspect of all mental life and its phenomena, as distinguished from the intellectual and voluntary, or active, aspects. **5.** *Art.* That quality by which expression is given to the emotions, and which should actuate a painter in the conception and execution of his design; sympathetic expression in art. Syn.: consciousness, emotion, impression, passion, pathos, sensation, sense, sensibility, sensitiveness, sentiment, tenderness. See IMPULSE; LOVE; SENSATION.—**feel'ing-tone",** *n. Psychol.* The emotional quality associated with an idea; its color. Compare AFFECT, *n.*—**feel'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a feeling or pathetic manner.

feer†, *n.* A companion; husband or wife. **fear**†; **fere**†.

feer'ie, 1 fēr'ĭ; 2 fēr'ĭe, *a.* [Scot.] Clever; nimble; active.

feer'y, 1 fīr'ĭ; 2 fēr'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] Tumult; hustle; confusion; rage.

feet, 1 fīt; 2 fēt, *n.* Plural of FOOT.—**feet'less,** *a.*

feeze[1], 1 fīz *or* fēz; 2 fēz *or* fęz, *v.* [FEEZED; FEEZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To drive off; compel. **2.** To vex; chastise. **II.** *i.* [Colloq., U. S.] To fret; be uneasy. **fease**†; **feese**‡. **III.** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A state of fretfulness; worry; vexation.

feeze[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To tighten by twisting; screw.

feg, 1 fęg; 2 fĕg, *n.* [Scot.] A thing of no value; a fig.

feide, 1 fīd; 2 fēd, *n.* [Scot.] Feud; enmity. **feid**‡.

feign, } 1 fēn; 2 fęn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a false show of;
fein', } simulate; pretend. **2.** To invent or imagine. **II.** *i.* To use false appearance or representations; dissimulate. [< L. *feindre,* < L. *fingo,* shape.] Syn.: see ASSUME; PRETEND.—**feign'ed-ly,** *adv.* **feign'ing-ly**‡.—**feign'er,** *n.*—**feint.** I. *vt.* To make a feint. **II.** *n.* A deceptive appearance or movement; pretended attack.

fell, 1 fĭl; 2 fĕl, *a.* [Scot.] Smooth; clean; snug.

feints, *n. pl.* Same as FAINTS.

feist, 1 fīst; 2 fīst, *n.* [Colloq., S. &. W. U. S.] A cur.

feld'spar", 1 feld'spär"; 2 fĕld'spär", *n. Mineral.* Any one of a group of rock-making minerals which consist of silicates of aluminum with potassium, sodium, or calcium. [< G. *feld,* field, + *spath,* spar.] **feld'spath"**‡; **fel'spar"**‡.—**feld-spath'ic,** *a.* **feld-spath'ose**‡.—**feld-spath'oid,** *n. Petrol.* One of a group of rock-making minerals, as leucite, nephelite, sodalite, etc.; in general, silicates of aluminum and potassium or sodium, which act like the feldspars in the formation of igneous rocks.

Fe-li'cia, 1 fī-lĭsh'ē; 2 fē-lĭsh'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Fé"li"ci'té',** 1 fē"lī"sī"tā'; 2 fę"lī"cī"tę'; F. **Fé"li"cie',** 1 fē"lī"sī', 2 fę"lī"cē'; It. **Fe-li'ci-a,** 1 fē-lī'sī-a, 2 fę-lī'cī-ä; Sp. **Fe-li"ci-dad',** 1 fē-lī"thī-dȧth', 2 fę-lī"thī-dȧth'. [L. *fem.,* happy.]

fe"li-cif'ic, 1 fī"lī-sĭf'ĭk; 2 fē"lī-cĭf'ĭc, *a.* Producing happiness. [< L. *felix (felic-),* happy, + *facio,* make.]

fe-lic'i-tate, 1 fī-lĭs'ī-tāt; 2 fe-lĭç'ī-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED[2]; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To wish joy or happiness to. **2**‡. To make happy. Syn.: see CONGRATULATE.—**fe-lic"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of felicitating. **2.** Congratulation.

fe-lic'i-ty, 1 fī-lĭs'ī-tĭ; 2 fe-lĭç'ī-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A state of great and well-founded happiness, comfort, and content; good fortune; blissfulness. **2.** Something causing happiness; a source of content or satisfaction. **3.** Happy faculty or turn; appropriateness, or the sense of appropriateness, and faculty of rendering appropriate; tact or knack. **4.** A clever or happy expression; as, he handles the subject with much *felicity.* [< L. *felicita(t-)s,* < *felix (felic-),* happy.] Syn.: see HAPPINESS.—**fe-lic'i-tous,** *a.* **1.** Marked by or producing felicity. **2.** Happy in operation or effect; appropriate. Syn.: see HAPPY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Fe'li-dæ, 1 fī'lĭ-dī; 2 fē'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of carnivores, including catlike animals, as the lion, tiger, etc. **Fe'lis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *felis,* cat.]

fe'line, 1 fī'lain; 2 fē'lĭn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to cats or catlike animals. **2.** Catlike; sly. **II.** *n.* A cat; one of the cat family. [< LL. *felinus,* < L. *felis,* cat.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Fe'lix, 1 fī'lĭks; 2 fē'lĭks, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Fe'lix,** 1 fē'lĭks, 2 fę'lĭks; F. **Fé"lix',** 1 fē"lĭks', 2 fę"lĭks'; **Fé"li"cien'**‡; It. **Fe-li'ce,** 1 fē-lī'chē, 2 fę-lī'che; Pg. **Fe-liz',** 1 fē-lĭs', 2 fę-lĭs'; Sp. **Fe'lix,** 1 fē'lĭks, 2 fę'lĭks. [L., happy, fortunate, prosperous.]

fell, 1 fel; 2 fĕl, *vt.* **1.** To cause to fall; cut down. **2.** To finish with a fell: said of seams. [AS. *fellan,* caus. of *feallan,* FALL.]—**fell'er,** *n.* One who or that which fells. Specif.: (1) A felling machine. (2) A sewing-machine attachment for the felling of seams.

fell, *imp.* of FALL, *v.*

fell, *a.* **1.** Characterized by fierceness or cruelty; inhuman; barbarous. **2.** Hideous. **3.** [Scot.] (1) Strong; sharp; heroic; as, *fell* liquor. (2) Huge; immense.—**fell airs** [Scot.), Infernal arts.—**fell'ness,** *n.* Fierceness; ruthlessness. **fel'ness**†. [< AS. *fel.*]

fell[1], *n.* **1.** A seam finished with a flat and smooth strip. **2.** The end of the web in weaving. **3**†. The timber cut down during one season. [< FELL, *v.*]

fell[2], *n.* **1.** Hair; a growth of hair. **2**‖. A hide or pelt. **3**†. The flesh immediately below the skin. [< AS. *fell,* hide.]—**fell'monger,** *n.* A trader in fells or skins and furs.

fell[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A tract of waste land; a moor. **2.** A barren hill or upland level. [ME. *fel,* < Ice. *fjall, fell,* hill.]

Fell, Thomas (1850–). An American educator; author; publicist; president of St. John's College, Annapolis, 1886–1923; Provost of Univ. of Maryland, 1913–1923.

fel'lah, 1 fel'ą; 2 fĕl'ä, *n.* [FEL'LAHS or FEL"LAH-EEN', *pl.*] A peasant; laborer, as in Egypt. [Ar.]

fel'loe, 1 fel'o; 2 fĕl'o, *n.* Same as FELLY.

fel'low, 1 fel'o; 2 fĕl'o, *vt.* **1.** To suit, pair with, or match. **2**§. To accompany.

fel'low. **I.** *a.* Joined or associated; associate: often treated as part of a compound word; as, his *fellow* boarder; *fellow* creatures. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person or individual. **2.** A companion; mate; also, a counterpart; equal. **3.** An inferior or worthless person. **4.** [U. S.] (1) A trustee or member of the corporation in some educational institutions. (2) A graduate holding a fellowship. **5.** A member of a society. **6.** A graduate of a university elected to a fellowship. See FELLOWSHIP, 4. [< Ice. *félagi,* < *félag,* companionship.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**fel'low-feel"ing,** *n.* Sympathy. **fel'low-like"**‖, *a.* Like a companion; companionable; sympathetic. **fel'low-ly**‡.

fel'low-ship, 1 fel'o-ship; 2 fĕl'o-ship, *vt. & vi.* [-SHIPED[2] or -SHIPPED[2]; -SHIP'ING or -SHIP"PING.] **1.** To accept as in good standing or communion, according to the requirements of some standard of faith and practise; especially, to admit to Christian communion or fellowship; in general, to associate with. **2.** To unite with others in fellowship.

fel'low-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a companion or fellow; association; communion; friendly intercourse; as, the *fellowship* of students. **2.** The condition of being sharers or partakers; community of interest, condition, or feeling; joint interest or experience; as, *fellowship* in prosperity or adversity. **3.** A body of persons associated by reason of a community of taste, views, or interests; a company. **4.** [Eng.] A position to which graduate members of a college may be elected, carrying with it certain privileges. **5.** A foundation, as in a college or university, the income of which is bestowed upon a graduate student, to aid him in pursuing further studies. **6.** *Arith.* The rules for determining the shares of partners in the gains or losses of a business; partnership. **7.** *Eccl.* Communion; as, to give the right hand of *fellowship.* See *Gal.* ii, 9. Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION; INTERCOURSE.

fel'ly, } 1 fel'ĭ, fel'o; 2 fĕl'y, fĕl'o, *n.* [FEL'LIES[2], FEL'LOES[2].
fel'loe, } *pl.*] A segment of the rim of a wooden wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; also, sometimes, the entire rim. See WHEEL. [ME. *fely, felowe,* < AS. *felg.*]

fel'ly, *adv.* Harshly; fiercely.

fe'lo, 1 fī'lo; 2 fē'lo, *n.* A felon. [LL.]—**fe'lo de se,** 1 dī sī; 2 de sē, a suicide; a self-murderer.

fel'on, 1 fel'ən; 2 fĕl'on, *a.* **1.** Obtained by felony. **2.** Wicked; criminal; treacherous. [F.]

fel'on[1], *n.* **1.** One who has committed a felony. **2**†. A criminal or depraved person.—**fel'on-ry,** *n.* A body of felons; a convict population, as of a penal colony.

fel'on[2], *n.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue and periosteum, as on a finger. [< FELON, *a.*, being a 'malignant' sore.]

fel'o-ny, 1 fel'o-nı; 2 fĕl'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] *Crim. Law.* (1) At common law, an offense the punishment of which carried with it the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both. (2) [U. S.] One of the highest class of offenses, variously limited by common law or by statute, and (usually) punishable with death or imprisonment in a State prison.

In modern usage, and especially in American law, forfeiture of estate for crime being generally abolished, the word is used, as defined above, in distinction from *misdemeanor,* an offense of minor degree punishable by fine or imprisonment in a county jail. Hence, *felony* is now a generic term that denotes a general

class or grade of offenses, usually those of greater enormity, as treason, murder, rape, robbery, arson, etc.—**fe-lo'ni-ous,** *a.* Showing criminal purpose; malicious; villainous. Syn.: see CRIMINAL.—**fe-lo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**fe-lo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

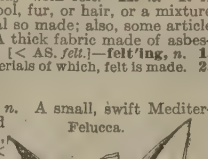
fel'site, 1 fel'sait; 2 fĕl'sīt, *n. Mineral.* A cryptocrystalline mixture of quartz and feldspar. the ground-mass of the quartz porphyries, and often the product of devitrification. [< G. *fels,* rock.] **fel'stone‡.—fel-sit'ic,** *a.*

fel'spar", 1 fel'spär"; 2 fĕl'spär", *n.* Same as FELDSPAR.—**fel'spath‡.—fel-spath'ic, fel'spath"ose,** *a.*

felt, 1 felt; 2 fĕlt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To compact or be compacted into felt. **2.** To overlay with felt. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fabric made by compacting wool, fur, or hair, or a mixture thereof. **2.** A piece of material so made; also, some article manufactured therefrom. **3.** A thick fabric made of asbestos by weaving or other process. [< AS. *felt.*]—**felt'ing,** *n.* **1.** The process by which, or the materials of which, felt is made. **2.** Felt in quantity.

felt, *imp. & pp.* of FEEL, *v.*

fe-luc'ca, 1 fı-luk'ə; 2 fe-lŭc'a, *n.* A small, swift Mediterranean coasting-vessel propelled by lateen sails and by oars. [It., < Ar. *falūka,* < *fulk,* ship, < *falaka,* be round.]


Felucca.

fem., *abbr.* Feminine.

fe'male, 1 fī'mēl; 2 fē'māl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sex that brings forth young or produces ova. **2.** Characteristic of a woman; feminine. **3.** *Bot.* Having a pistil, but no stamen; pistillate; capable of being fertilized and producing fruit. **4.** Noting some object having a correlative known as the male; specif., in mechanics, having a hollow or bore into which the correlative may enter. **5†.** Effeminate; womanly.

II. *n.* **1.** A person or animal of the female sex.

The use of the word to mean a woman is a survival of an old English usage now regarded with disfavor by good speakers and writers. In the following sentence *female* is appropriately used as an expression of contempt: "He did not bid him go and sell himself to the first *female* he could find possessor of wealth." But *female* is correctly used also as the correlative of *male,* whether the latter be expressed or not; as, "Statistics of population show that there is an excess of *females* in many of our cities."

2. *Bot.* A pistillate plant. [< L.[F] *femella,* young woman.] Syn.: see FEMININE.—**female rime,** a feminine rime.

feme, 1 fem; 2 fēm, *n.* **1.** A wife; as, a baron and *feme.* **2†.** A woman. [OF.] **femme‡.—feme covert,** a married woman.—**feme sole.** A single woman, including widows and divorcées.—**feme sole trader,** a married woman who transacts business on her own account, independently of her husband. **feme sole merchant‡.**

fem'i-nal'i-ty, 1 fem'ı-nal'ı-tı; 2 fĕm'ı-năl'ı-ty, *n.* The quality of being female; womanliness. **fem"i-ne'l-ty‡.**

fem'i-nie, 1 fem'ı-ni; 2 fĕm'ı-nı, *n.* [OF.] **I‖.** The dominion of women; womankind; a class or set of women, as the Amazons. **2.** [F-] The country of the Amazons. **fem'i-nye†.**

fem'i-nin(e[s]**,** 1 fem'ı-nin; 2 fĕm'ı-nĭn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of womankind; having qualities, as modesty, delicacy, tenderness, tact, etc., normally characteristic of women. **2.** Lacking in manly qualities; effeminate. **3.** *Gram.* Applicable to females only or to objects classified with them. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Humorous or Obs.] Woman, or a woman. **2.** *Gram.* A word belonging to the feminine gender. [< L.[F] *femininus,* < *femina,* woman.]

Syn.: effeminate, female, womanish, womanly. We apply *female* to the sex, *feminine* to the qualities, especially the finer physical or mental qualities that distinguish the *female* sex in the human family, or to the objects appropriate for or especially employed by them. A *female* voice is the voice of a woman; a *feminine* voice may belong to a man. *Womanish* denotes the undesirable, *womanly* the admirable or lovely qualities of woman. *Womanly* tears would suggest respect and sympathy, *womanish* tears a touch of contempt. The word *effeminate* is always used reproachfully, and only of men as possessing *womanish* traits such as are inconsistent with true manliness.—Ant.: See synonyms for MASCULINE.—**feminine rime** or **feminine ending** (*Pros.*), a double rime in which accent and rime fall on the penult, as in the quotation: "In this fight was Death the gainer, Spite of vassal and retainer." LONGFELLOW *Norman Baron* st. 2.—**fem'i-nin(e-ly**[s]**,** *adv.*—**fem'i-nin(e-ness**[s]**,** *n.*—**fem"i-nin'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being feminine. **2.** Women collectively. **fe-min'i-ty†.**

fem'i-nism, 1 fem'ı-nizm; 2 fĕm'ı-nĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The existence of female characteristics in the male. **2.** The doctrine of the mental and social equality of women with men.—**fem'i-nish,** *a.*—**fem'i-nist,** *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of feminism.

femme, 1 fam; 2 făm. *n.* [F.] **1.** A woman; wife: used in phrases. **2.** *Law.* Same as FEME.—**femme de chambre,** a chambermaid.

fem'o-ral, 1 fem'o-rəl; 2 fĕm'o-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the *femoral* artery.

fe'mur, 1 fī'mur; 2 fē'mûr, *n.* [FE'MURS[2], FEM'O-RA, 1 fem'o-rə; 2 fĕm'o-ra, *pl.*] *Anat.* The long bone that forms the skeleton of the thigh; thigh-bone; thigh. [L.]

fen[1], 1 fen; 2 fĕn, *n.* **1.** A marsh; bog. **2.** A disease of hops, caused by a mold of rapid growth. [< AS. *fenn.*]—**the Fens,** a low and flat district lying in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, England.—**fen'ny,** *a.* Marshy; boggy. **fen'nish‡.**

fen. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To defend; work hard to exist; struggle to live. **II**[3]. *n.* A struggle for one's self; a shift.

fence,] 1 fens; 2 fĕnç, *v.* [FENCED[t]; FENC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.**

fense[F]**,**] To enclose with or as with a fence. **2.** To keep off or distinct by or as by a fence. **3.** To ward off danger or attack from; secure or protect; defend. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] To exclude, as from a game or fish preserve. **5‖.** To keep out; repulse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise with a foil or sword. **2.** To strive in any way by giving and avoiding blows, literally or figuratively. **3.** To provide a fence or defense; guard against attack. Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.—**fence'er,** *n.* **1.** One who fences, as with foil or sword. **2.** A horse good at leaping fences.—**fenc'i-bl(e**[p]**.** **1.** *a.* Capable of defending or of being defended. **II.** *n.* A soldier enlisted for home service only.—**fenc'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of attacking and defending as with a foil or sword: hence, skilful debate. **2.** Material for fences; fences collectively.

fence, *n.* **1.** An enclosing structure of rails, pickets, wires, or the like. **2.** A defense; shield; bulwark. **3.** The use of weapons in self-defense; especially sword-fencing; hence skill in repartee. **4.** *Mech.* A guard, guide, or gage. **5.** [Colloq.] A receiver of stolen goods, or the place where such goods are received. [Abbr. of DEFENSE.] Syn.: see RAMPART.—**to be on the fence** [U. S.], to be undecided or non-committal as to opposing opinions, parties, etc.—**worm fence,** a zigzag fence of rails crossing at their ends. Varieties of this fence are known as **chain f., panel f., serpent f., snake f.,** and **Virginia rail f.**—**fence'less,** *a.* Having no fence; unguarded or unenclosed; defenseless.—**fence'less-ness,** *n.*

fend[d], 1 fend; 2 fĕnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep off or away; ward off. **2.** To defend; guard. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fence; parry. **2.** [Scot.] (1) To take care or provide. (2) To struggle; defend. [Abbr. of DEFEND.]—**fend'er,** *n.* One who or that which fends or wards off. Specif.: (1) A metal guard before an open fire, to keep burning coals from falling on to the floor. (2) Any timber, rope-plaiting, or other device hanging against or lying along a vessel's side as a protection from injury. (3) A device in front of street-cars, etc., to protect pedestrians from injury.

fend'y, 1 fend'ı; 2 fĕnd'y, *a.* [Dial.] Full of expedients; shifty.

Fé"ne-lon', 1 fē"nə-lōn'; 2 fe"ne-lôn', **François de Salignac de la Mothe** or **Delamotte** (1651–1715). A French ecclesiastic and writer; *Adventures of Telemachus,* etc.

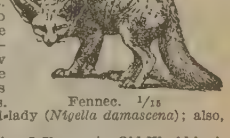
fen"es-tel'la, 1 fen"es-tel'ə; 2 fĕn"ĕs-tĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ı; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** A small window. **fen'es-tell†.** **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A niche on the south side of the altar, containing a piscina and often the credence. [dim. of *fenestra,* window.]

fe-nes'tra, 1 fı-nes'trə; 2 fe-nĕs'tra, *n.* [-TRÆ, 1 -trī; 2 -trē, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A window-like aperture. **2.** *Entom.* A transparent spot, as in the wings of some moths.—**fenestra ovalis,** the opening between the tympanum and the vestibule of the middle ear, closed by the foot of the stapes.—**f. rotunda,** an opening from the tympanum into the scala tympani of the inner ear.—**fe-nes'tral,** *a.*

fe-nes'trate, 1 fı-nes'trēt; 2 fe-nĕs'trāt, *a.* **1.** Having windows or window-like openings. **2.** Having transparent spots. **fe-nes'trat-ed‡.—fen"es-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The design or arrangement of the windows of a building. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A fenestral or fenestrated state.

Fe'ni-an, 1 fī'nı-ən; 2 fē'nı-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Fenians. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of an Irish society called the Fenian Brotherhood, formed in New York in 1857 to seek independence for Ireland. **2.** One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood. **3.** A member of certain very ancient Irish tribes (the Flanna). In this sense also **Fen'ni-an‡; Fin'ni-an‡.—Fe'ni-an-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Fenian Brotherhood.

fen'nec, 1 fen'ek; 2 fĕn'ĕc, *n.* A small African fox having very large pointed ears. [Moorish.] **fen'nek‡.**


Fennec. 1/15

fen'nel, 1 fen'əl; 2 fĕn'ĕl, *n.* A tall, stout European herb (*Fœniculum fœniculum*) of the parsley family, with finely dissected leaves and yellow flowers: cultivated in the United States for use in sauces and for its aromatic seeds. **—fen'nel-flow"er,** *n.* Ragged-lady (*Nigella damascena*); also, the nutmeg-flower (*N. sativa*).

fen'u-greek, 1 fen'yu-grīk; 2 fĕn'yu-grēk, *n.* An Old World herb (*Trigonella fœnum-græcum*) of the bean family, having strong-scented leaves and edible mucilaginous seeds. [< AS. *fenum grecum,* < L. *fœnum Græcum; fœnum,* hay; *Græcum,* neut. s. of *Græcus,* Greek, < Gr. *Graikos,* Greek.]

feod, feo'dal, etc. Same as FEUD, etc.

feoff[t], 1 fef *or* fīf; 2 fĕf *or* fēf, *vt. Law.* To give or grant (one) any corporeal hereditament by delivery; enfeoff. [< OF. *feoffer, fiefer,* < *fief;* see FIEF.]—**feoff,** *n.* Same as FIEF.—**feoff-ee',** *n. Law.* One to whom a feoffment is made.—**feoff'er,** *n.* One who grants a feoffment. **feoff'or‡.—feoff'ment,** *n.* **1.** A grant of lands in fee by deed with delivery. **2.** The accompanying deed.

fer†, *a. & adv.* Far. **ferre†.** [L. *fero,* bear.

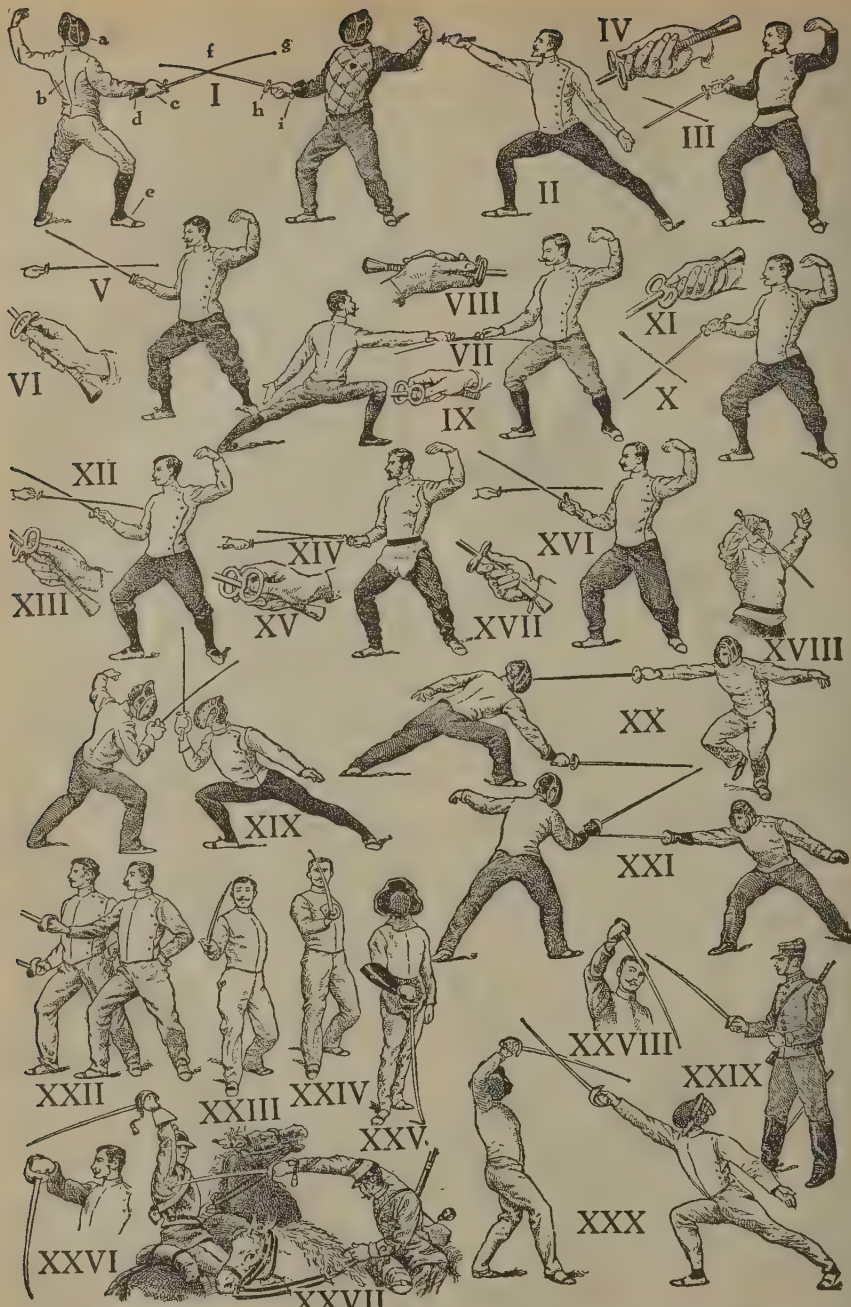
-fer, *suffix.* Used with nouns to denote a bearer: as, cruci*fer.* [<

fe-ra'cious§, 1 fı-rā'shus; 2 fe-rā'shŭs, *a.* Fruitful; fertile. [< L. *ferax* (*feracĭ-*), < *fero,* bear.]—**fe-rac'i-ty,** *n.*

fe'ral, 1 fī'rəl; 2 fē'ral, *a.* Undomesticated; wild. [< L. *fera,* wild beast.] **fe'rine‡.**

Fe-ra'li-a, 1 fı-rē'lı-ə; 2 fe-rā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Public ceremonies in honor of the dead, held on Feb. 21, the last day of the Parentalia.

fer"de-lance', 1 fer"də-lāns'; 2 fĕr"de-lănç', *n.* [F.] A venomous snake (*Trigonocephalus lanceolatus*) of tropical South America and Martinique, related to the copperhead. See illus. on page 431.

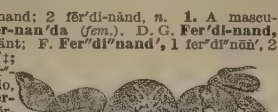


POSITIONS IN FENCING

Foils: I. On guard: *a*, mask; *b*, jacket; *c*, glove; *d*, wrist guard; *e*, sandal; *f*, foil; *g*, button; *h*, guard; *i*, pommel. II. Commencement. III., IV. Parry and position of hand in octave. V., VI. Parry and position of hand in tierce. VII. Parry in seconde. VIII. Position of hand at rest. IX. Position of hand in seconde. X., XI. Parry and position of hand in septime. XII., XIII. Parry and position of hand in quarte. XIV., XV. Parry and position of hand in quinte. XVI., XVII. Parry and position of hand in sixte. XVIII. Parry in prime. XIX. Body to body. *Swords:* XX., XXI. Feint. *Sabers:* XXII. Positions of guard. XXIII. Guard in tierce. XXIV. Guard in quarte. XXV. Fencer's costume. XXVI. Parry in prime (side). XXVII. Thrust under saber cut. XXVIII. Parry in prime (face). XXIX. On guard. XXX. Head cut parried by a high prime.

Ferd., *abbr.* Ferdinand.

Fer'di-nand, 1 fûr'dı-nand; 2 fêr'di-nănd, *n.* **1. A** masculine personal name. **Fer-nan'da** *(fem.).* D. G. **Fer'di-nand,** 1 fer'di-nənt, 2 fêr'dĭ-nănt; F. **Fer"di"nand',** 1 fer"dĭ"nän', 2 fêr"dĭ"nän'. **Fer"rand'**‡; It. **Fer"di-nan'do,** 1 fer"dĭ-nün'do, 2 fêr"dĭ-nän'do. **Fer-ran'do**‡; Pg. **Fer-não',** 1 fer-nauñ', 2 fêr-nouñ', **Fer-nan'do**‡; Sp. **Her-nan'do,** 1 her-nün'do, 2 hêr-nän'do; Pg. Sp. **Fer-nan'do,** 1 fer-nün'do, 2 fêr-nän'do. Name of many German, Austrian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Neapolitan monarchs especially. **2. F. I.** (1000?–1065), King of Castile and Leon; surnamed "The Great." **3. F. I.** (1423–1494), a king of Naples. **4. F. V.,** "the Catholic" (1452–1516), a king of Castile and Aragon; established the Inquisition at Seville; captured Granada; expelled the Jews and Moors; promoted the expeditions of Columbus and Vespucci; conquered Navarre. **5. F. I.** (1503–1564), a king of Bohemia and of Hungary; emperor of Germany, 1558. **6. F. II.** (1578–1637), a king of Bohemia and of Hungary; emperor of Germany, 1619; grandson of preceding; persecuted the Protestants: involved in the Thirty Years' War. **7.** In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* the son of the king of Naples, in love with Miranda. **8. F.** (1861–), Czar of Bulgaria (1887–1918): abdicated Oct. 3. **9. F. I.** (1865–), King of Roumania; acceded October 11, 1914. [Teut., *masc.* risking life.]



Fer-de-lance. 1/28

fere†. **I.** *vt.* To fear. **II.** *n.* Fear.

fere, 1 fîr; 2 fêr, *a.* Able; strong; healthy. [< AS. *faran,* go.]

feret, *n.* Same as FEER.

Fère"-en"-Tar'de-nois', 1 fâr"-ŏn"-tär'də-nwä'; 2 fêr"-ăn"-tär'de-nwä', *n.* A village in Aisne department, France, taken by the Germans, May 30, 1918; retaken by the Allies, July 29, 1918.

fer'e-to-ry, 1 fer'ı-to-rı; 2 fêr'e-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A portable shrine for the relics of saints; a reliquary; also, the place in a church where the shrine is kept; a fixed shrine. **2§.** A bier. [<OF. *feretre,* < L. *feretrum,* < Gr. *pheretron,* bier, < *pherō,* bear.] **fer'e-ter**‡; **fer'e-trum**†.

Fer-gha'na, 1 fer-gä'ne; 2 fêr-gä'na, *n.* A government in Russian Turkestan; 35,654 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000; capital, Khokand; pop. 90,000.

Fer'gus, 1 fûr'gus; 2 fêr'gŭs, **n. 1.** A masculine personal name. **2. F. I.,** the legendary first king of Scotland: said to have gone from Ireland in the 5th century. **3. F. II.,** Mor. first Gaelic king of Scotland: went from Ulster, Ireland, in the 5th century to S. W. Scotland (now Argyllshire).

Fer'gu-son, 1 fûr'gu-sən; 2 fêr'gu-son, *n.* **1. Adam** (1723–1816), a Scottish historian and philosopher. **2. James** (1710–1776), a Scottish astronomer and mechanician. **3. Patrick** (1744–1780), a British soldier; invented the breech-loading rifle, 1776; spared Washington's life at Brandywine, by declining to fire at one on duty whose back was turned; fell at King's Mountain, S. C. **4. Sir Samuel** (1810–1886), an Irish poet and Celtic scholar; *The Forging of the Anchor,* etc.

fer'i-a, 1 fĭ'rı-ə; 2 fê'ri-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ı; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* Any day of the week except Sunday, if not strictly speaking a feast-day. **2.** *pl. Rom. Antiq.* Holidays devoted to the worship of some deity or to the commemoration of some event, public or private, as the **fe'ri-æ Jo'vi,** devoted especially to the worship of Jupiter. **fe'ri-al**‡.

fe'ri-al, 1 fĭ'rı-əl; 2 fê'ri-al, *a. Eccl.* Relating to week-days, or pertaining to holidays. [< L. *ferīæ,* holidays.]

fe'rine, 1 fĭ'rın *or* -rəin; 2 fê'rin *or* -rīn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing in a state of nature; wild. **2.** Malignant: said of a disease. **II.** *n.* A wild beast, or beast of prey. [< L. *ferinus,* < *fera,* wild beast.]—**fe'rine-ly,** *adv.*—**fe'rine-ness,** *n.*

Fer-in'gee, 1 fer-ĭŋ'gē; 2 fêr-ĭŋ'gē, *n.* In the Orient, a European; Frank; among the Hindus, a European, usually in a disparaging sense, or specif., an Indian-born Portuguese. [< Hind. *Farangī,* < *Farang,* FRANK‡, *n.*] **Fa-rin'ghee**‡; **Fer-an'gi**‡; **Fer-in'gi**‡.

fer'i-ty, *n.* Wildness; fierceness; cruelty.

fer'ly, 1 fer'lı; 2 fêr'ly. [Prov. Eng., Scot., or Obs.] **I.** *vi.* [FER'-LIED; FER'LY-ING.] To wonder. **II.** *a.* Fearful or wonderful; surprizing; sudden. **III.** *n.* **1.** A wonder or marvel; also, wonder; surprize. **2.** A fault. [< AS. *færlīc,* sudden, < *fær,* fear.] **far'lie**‡; **far'ly**‡; **fer'lich**‡; **fer'lie**‡.—**fer'ly**†, *adv.* **far'ly**‡; **fer'lich**†; **fer'lie**†.

fer-mail', 1 fer-mēl'; 2 fer-māl', *n.* [OF.] A clasp, catch, or buckle, as of a military belt. **fer-maile'**‡.

Fer-ma'tian, 1 fer-mē'shan; 2 fer-mā'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to **Pierre de Fermat,** a French mathematician (1601–1665), or to the method of mathematical induction used by him.

fer-ment'[1], 1 fer-ment'; 2 fer-mĕnt', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To produce fermentation in. **2.** To stir with passion; agitate. **II.** *t.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; work. **2.** To be agitated by emotions or passions.—**fer-ment'a-bl**(eᴾ *or* **-i-bl**(eᴾ, *a.*—**fer-ment"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**fer"men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** A chemical decomposition of an organic compound, induced by living organisms or by chemical agents. **2.** Commotion, agitation, or excitement. **3.** A gentle ebullition.—**fer-ment'a-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* Causing, or capable of causing, fermentation; fermenting.

fer'ment, 1 fûr'ment; 2 fêr'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** A substance productive of fermentation. **2.** Excitement or agitation. **3§.** A gentle boiling or internal movement of the constituents of a fluid. [< L. *fermentum,* yeast, < *ferveo,* boil.]

fer'me-ture, 1 fur'mı-chur *or* -tiur; 2 fêr'me-chur *or* -tûr, *n.* [F.] The breech-closing apparatus of a firearm.

fern, 1 fûrn; 2 fêrn, *n.* A flowerless (cryptogamous) plant with feathery leaves. The reproductive bodies (spores) are borne on the back or margin of the fronds in special receptacles (sporangia) which are collected in variously shaped heaps (sori). [< AS. *fearn.*]—**fern'er-y,** *n.* A place in which ferns are grown.—**fern'-seed",** *n.* The imaginary seeds of the fern, which were formerly supposed to render one carrying them invisible.—**fern'y,** *a.* Abounding in or resembling ferns.

Ferns.

1. Rootstock and frond of *Polypodium.* 2. Fronds of *Asplenium trichomanes;* 2a, pinna of the same, bearing sori. 3. *Osmunda cinnamomea.* 4. Part of the frond of *Adiantum pedatum.*

Fer'nald, James Champlin (1838–1918). American lexicographer; grammarian; autnor; *Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions,* etc.

Fer-nan'dez, 1 fer-nŏn'deth; 2 fêr-nän'dĕth, **Juan** (– 1600?). Spanish navigator.

Fer-nan'do Po. A Spanish island (pop. 25,000) in the Bay of Biafra, W. Africa; 771 sq. m.; a place of exile for political offenders.

Fer"ney'-Vol"taire' or **Fer"ney',** 1 fer"nē'-vōl"-târ'; 2 fêr"ng'-vōl"târ', *n.* A village in the department of Ain, France; founded by Voltaire, and his residence for the last 20 years; manufactures of watches and pottery.

fern'tic-le, 1 fûrn'tik-l; 2 fêrn'tĭc-l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A freckle: commonly in the plural. [< FERN, *n.*] **fern'i-tic-le**‡.—**fern'tic-led,** *a.* Freckled.

fern'wort", 1 fûrn'wûrt"; 2 fêrn'wûrt", *n. Bot.* Any pteridophyte or any fern ally.

fern'yere"†. **I.** *n.* The past year; a former year. **II.** *adv.* In the past year or years. **fern'year"**†.

fe-ro'cious, 1 fı-rō'shus; 2 fe-rō'shŭs, *a.* Of a fierce and savage nature; rapacious. [< L. *ferox* (*feroci-*), < *ferus,* wild.] Syn.: see FIERCE; GRIM.—**fe-ro'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**fe-ro'ciousness,** *n.*—**fe-roc'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] The state or quality of being ferocious; fierce cruelty. *Iferous.* [< L. *fero,* bear.]

-ferous, *suffix.* Producing; containing; yielding; as, carboni-**fe"roze-pur',** 1 fĭ"rōz-pûr'; 2 fê"rōz-pụr', *n.* **1.** A district in the Punjab, British India; 2,692 sq. m.; (pop. 958,000). **2.** Its capital; pop. 50,836.

Fer-ra'ra, 1 fer-rä'rə; 2 fêr-rä'rä, *n.* **1.** A province (1,019 sq. m.; pop. 326,447) in N. Italy; also, its capital, an ancient city (pop. 102,550); Ariosto's residence. **2.** *Archeol.* A sword made by one of the Italian family of Ferrara (16th century).—**Fer"ra-rese',** *a. & n.* [Italian painter.

Fer-ra'ri, 1 fer-rä'rı; 2 fêr-rä'rĭ, **Gaudenzio** (1480?–1546). An

fer'rate, 1 fer'ēt; 2 fêr'āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of ferric acid. [< L. *ferrum,* iron.]

Fer'rein, 1 fe'răn; 2 fē'răn, **Antoine** (1693–1769). French anatomist.—**Ferrein's pyramid,** see under PYRAMID.

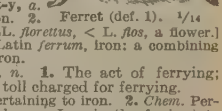
fer're-ous, 1 fer'ı-us; 2 fêr'e-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like iron. [< L. *ferreus,* < *ferrum,* iron.]

Fer-re'ro, 1 fer-rē'ro; 2 fêr-re'ro, **Guglielmo** (1872–). An Italian publicist, and historian; *Greatness and Decline of Rome.*

fer'ret[1], 1 fer'et; 2 fêr'ĕt. **I.** *t.* **1.** To find by keen and persevering search: with *out.* **2.** To hunt with ferrets. **II.** *i.* To hunt by means of ferrets: search. Syn.: see DISCOVER.

fer'ret, *a.* Ferret-like; red, like the eyes of a ferret.

fer'ret[2], *n.* **1.** A weasel-like carnivore, about 14 inches long, usually white with red eyes, and used to hunt rabbits, rats, etc. **2.** A glass-makers' iron rod for trying the melted material. [< LL. *furetus,* < L. *fur,* thief.]—**fer'ret-er,** *n.*—**fer'ret-y,** *a.*



fer'ret[3], *n.* **1.** Narrow ribbon. **2.** Ferret (def. 1). 1/14 Floss-silk. [< It. *fioretto,* < LL. *floerettus,* < L. *flos,* a flower.]

fer'ri-, 1 fer'ı-; 2 fêr'ı-. From Latin *ferrum,* iron: a combining form denoting the presence of iron.

fer'ri-age, 1 fer'ı-ıj; 2 fêr'ı-aġ, *n.* **1.** The act of ferrying; conveyance by ferry. **2.** The toll charged for ferrying.

fer'ric, 1 fer'ık; 2 fêr'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to iron. **2.** *Chem.* Pertaining to iron in its higher valence. Iron in the *ferric* state enters into combinations as a triad radical.—**ferric acid,** an unisolated acid (H_2FeO_4) known to exist by its salts, the ferrates. —**f. oxid,** iron sesquioxid (Fe_2O_3); hematite; one of the most important ores of iron.—**f. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a compound of iron ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3$) uniting with nine molecules of water in the form of colorless crystals: used alone or as iron alum in tanning and dyeing. [< L. *ferrum,* iron.]

fer'ri-cy-an'ic, 1 fer'ı-sai-an'ık; 2 fêr'ı-çỹ-ăn'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound of iron in its higher valence and cyanogen. [< *ferrum,* iron, + CYANIC.]

fer"ri-cy'a-nid, 1 fer'ı-sai'ə-nid, -nid *or* -nəid; 2 fêr"ı-çỹ'a-nid, **fer"ri-cy'a-nide,** } -nid *or* -nid, *n. Chem.* A salt of ferricyanic acid. [rocks.

fer-rif'er-ous, 1 fe-rif'er-us; 2 fê-rĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding iron, as

Fer'ris wheel, 1 fer'ıs; 2 fêr'ĭs. A power-driven giant vertical wheel built on the water-wheel principle but of two sections that revolve on a stationary axle, and bear swinging observation-cars for passengers: so called for the inventor G. W. G. Ferris.

fer'rite, 1 fer'ait; 2 fêr'ĭt *n.* **1.** *Petrol.* Indeterminable reddish decomposition products, in altered igneous rocks, usually consisting of hydrous iron oxid. **2.** *Chem.* Any compound, such as

franklinite (*zinc ferrite*), considered as a derivative of the ferric hydroxid $Fe_2O_2(OH)_2$. **3.** *Metal.* The pure metallic form constituent in iron and steel. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'ro-, 1 fer'o-; 2 fĕr'o-. From Latin *ferrum*, iron: a combining form, denoting (1) derivation from or composition with iron; (2) specif., the presence of iron in the ferrous condition.—**fer"ro-cal'cite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of calcite containing ferrous carbonate.—**fer'ro-chrome**, *n.* An alloy of iron and chromium: used in the production of especially hard steel. **fer"ro-chro'mi-um**‡.—**fer"ro-con'crete**, *n.* Any form of concrete which is reinforced by iron or steel bars.

Fer-rol', 1 fe-rōl'; 2 fĕ-rōl', *n.* A fortified seaport town in N. W. Spain, with naval arsenal and dockyard; pop. 25,000.

fer"ro-mag-ne'sian, 1 fer'o-mag-nē'şən; 2 fĕr"o-măg-nē'zhan, *a.* *Mineral.* Relating to rocks rich in iron and magnesium.

fer"ro-mag-net'ic, *a.* **1.** Acting in a magnetic field as or like iron; also, extremely magnetic. **2.** Formerly, paramagnetic: opposed to *diamagnetic*.—**fer"ro-mag'ne-tism**, *n.*

fer"ro-man'ga-nese, 1 fer"o-man'gə-nīz; 2 fĕr"o-măn'gą-nēs, *n.* An alloy of iron and manganese, containing over 25 per cent. of manganese and being rich in carbon. It is used in making Bessemer steel.—**fer"ro-mo-lyb'de-num**, *n.* An alloy of iron and molybdenum: used in the manufacture of a special steel.—**fer"ro-nick'el**, *n.* An alloy of iron and nickel containing over 25 per cent. of nickel and practically free from carbon.—**fer"ro-sil'i-con**, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of silicon and iron added to iron when molten, to increase the proportion of silicon. [W.]—**fer"ro-tung'sten**' *n.* An alloy of iron and tungsten: used in the manufacture of tool-steel for rapid working (high-speed tool-steel). [iron, + -TYPE.]

fer'ro-type, 1 fer'o-tīp; 2 fĕr'o-tȳp, *n.* A tintype. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'rous, 1 fer'us; 2 fĕr'ŭs, *a.* In chemistry, of or pertaining to iron combined in its lower valence, where its combining value is lowest; as, *ferrous* chlorid ($FeCl_2$).—**ferrous carbonate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($FeCO_3$) precipitated as a white solid, uniting readily with the free oxygen of the air; also found as a mineral, which is an important iron ore.—**f. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($FeSO_4$) or, in its crystallized form ($FeSO_4.7H_2O$), which unites with free oxygen to form ferric sulfate. See COPPERAS.—**f. sulfid** (*Chem.*), a compound (FeS) formed either as a black solid precipitated by the action of an iron salt solution with an alkaline sulfid, or as a brittle solid from the union of sulfur and iron under heat; a source of hydrogen sulfid. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer"ro-va-na'di-um, 1 fer"o-və-nē'dı-um; 2 fĕr"o-va-nā'dı-ŭm, *n.* An alloy of iron and vanadium: used in the manufacture of a special steel.

fer-ru'gi-nous, 1 fe-rū'jı-nus; 2 fĕ-rų'gi-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or like iron. **2.** Rust-colored. [< L. *ferruginus*, < *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'rule, 1 fer'ul *or* -ul; 2 fĕr'ŭl *or* -ųl, *vt.* To furnish with a ferrule.

fer'rule, *n.* **1.** A metal ring or cap, as on the end of a cane. **2.** A bushing or thimble. **3.** The frame of a slate. [< L.LAT *virola*, ring.] **fer'rel**‡; **fer'rĭl**‡; **fer'ule**‡.

fer'rum, 1 fer'um; 2 fĕr'ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Iron.

fer'ry, 1 fer'ı; 2 fĕr'y, *v.* [FER'RIED; FER'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To convey over water on a boat; cross in a boat or float. **II.** *i.* To cross water, as in a boat. [< AS. *ferian*, carry, go.]

fer'ry, *n.* [FER'RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A system of transportation across a narrow body of water; also, the place of crossing. **2.** The legal right to maintain such an establishment and to charge toll. **3.** A boat for such transportation. **fer'ry-boat"**‡.—**fer'ry-man**, *n.* One who has charge of a ferry.

Fer"ry', 1 fe"rī'; 2 fĕ"ry', **Jules** (1832–1893). A French lawyer; statesman: twice Premier.

fer'til(e^{S}), 1 fûr'tıl; 2 fĕr'tĭl, *a.* **1.** Producing, or capable of producing abundantly; fruitful or prolific; rich; productive; inventive. **2.** Reproducing or capable of reproducing. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Bearing or capable of producing fruit. (2) Capable of fertilizing or of being fertilized, as perfect anthers and pistils. (3) Productive of spore-bearing organs: said of ferns, etc. **4.** Capable of growth or development; productive: said of seeds or eggs. **5.** Causing or imparting productiveness; as, *fertile* rains. **6.** Produced abundantly; plentiful. [F., < L. *fertilis*, < *fero*, bear.] Syn.: exuberant, fecund, fruitful, luxuriant, productive, prolific, rich, teeming. —Prep.: *in*.—**fer'til**(e-ly^{S}, *adv.*—**fer-til'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being fertile; fruitfulness; quickness; readiness. **fer'til**(e-ness‡.

fer'til-ize or **-ise**, 1 fûr'tıl-aiz; 2 fĕr'tĭl-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render fertile or fruitful; enrich.—**fer"til-i-za'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of fertilizing or rendering productive. **2.** The fusion of two gametes or of a male cell called spermatozoid, sperm, or antherozoid with an egg. **3.** The pollination of flowers of higher plants: incorrect use. **fer"til-i-sa'tion**‡.—**fer'til-iz"er**, *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; a fertilizing material, as guano. **fer'til-is"er**‡.

fer'u-la, 1 fer'u-lə; 2 fĕr'u-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A scepter, especially that of the Byzantine emperors. **2.** [F-] *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly Mediterranean herbs of the parsley family, with dissected leaves and umbels of yellow flowers. Several supply important medicinal products, as asafetida, gum galbanum, and sumbul or musk-root. **3**‡. A ferule; rod.

fer'ule, 1 fer'ul; 2 fĕr'ŭl, *vt.* [FER'ULED; FER'UL-ING.] To punish with a ferule.

fer'ule, 1 fer'ul; 2 fĕr'ŭl, *n.* A flat stick or rod used for punishing children by striking on the palm of the hand. [< L. *ferula*, < *ferio*, strike.]

fer'vent, 1 fûr'vent; 2 fĕr'vĕnt, *a.* **1.** Ardent in feeling; fervid. **2.** Burning, or very hot. [< L. *fervent*(*-t*)*s*, ppr. of *ferveo*, boil.] Syn.: see ARDENT; EAGER; HOT.
—**fer'ven-cy**, *n.* The state of being fervent or hot; ardor; fervor.—**fer'vent-ly**, *adv.*—**fer'vent-ness**, *n.* Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM.

fer'vid, 1 fûr'vid; 2 fĕr'vid, *a.* **1.** Burning with zeal or eagerness; vehement. **2.** Hot; glowing; fiery. [< L. *fervidus*, < *ferveo*, boil.]—**fer-vid'i-ty**, **fer'vid-ness**, *n.*—**fer'vid-ly**, *adv.*

Fer"vi"dor', 1 fer"vi"dēr'; 2 fĕr"vi"dôr', *n.* See REPUBLICAN CALENDAR, under REPUBLICAN.

fer'vor, 1 fûr'vər; 2 fĕr'vor, *n.* **1.** Ardor, or intensity of feeling; zeal. **2.** Heat; warmth. **fer'vour**‡. Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; WARMTH. [OF., < L. *fervor*, < *ferveo*, boil.]

Fes'cen-nine, 1 fes'e-nin; 2 fĕs'ĕ-nīn, *a.* Relating to the ancient festivals attributed to Fescennium, in Etruria, and to the rude jests and licentious verses that characterized the festivals; hence, indelicate; broad.

fes'cue, 1 fes'kiū; 2 fĕs'ĕū, *n.* **1.** A pointer formerly used for indicating the letters to children learning to read. **2.** Same as FESCUE-GRASS.—**fescue-grass**, any of a genus (*Festuca*) of slender, tough grasses, valuable for pasturage. [ME. *festue*, < OF. *festu*, < L. *festuca*, stalk.]

fess, 1 fes; 2 fĕs, *n.* *Her.* A horizontal band across the middle of the shield and having a breadth equal to one-third of the field. [< OF. *fesse*, < L. *fascia*, band.] **fesse**‡.—**fess'-point"**, *n.* *Her.* The center of the fess and therefore of the shield.—**fess'wise**, *adv.* *Her.* Horizontally. **fesse'-wise**‡.

Fess.
Gold fess on a red field (arms of Beauchamp).

Fes'sen-den, 1 fes'en-den; 2 fĕs'ĕn-dĕn, **William Pitt** (1806–1869). An American lawyer and statesman.

fes'tal, 1 fes'tel; 2 fĕs'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a festival, feast, or holiday; festive. [< L. *festum*, FEAST.]—**fes'tal-ly**, *adv.* In a festal manner; merrily.

fes'ter, 1 fes'tər; 2 fĕs'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cause to fester or rankle. **2.** To generate morbid matter; ulcerate; rankle. **3.** To be in a state of decomposition or corruption. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of festering; rankling. **2.** An ulcerous sore. [< L.^{OF} *fistula*, ulcer.]

fes'ti-nate‡. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To hasten. **II.** *a.* Quick; speedy.—**fes'ti-nate-ly**, *adv.*

fes"ti-na'tion, 1 fes'ti-nē'shən; 2 fĕs"ti-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Involuntary haste in walking, as in certain nervous diseases. **2**‡. Haste. [< L. *festinatio*(*n-*), < *festinus*, quick.]

fes'ti-val, 1 fes'tı-vəl; 2 fĕs'tı-val. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable to a feast; festal. **2**‡. Joyous; merry. **II.** *n.* **1.** A period of feasting or celebration, as an anniversary. **2.** A season devoted periodically to some form of entertainment; as, a musical *festival*.

fes'tiv(e^{S}, 1 fes'tıv; 2 fĕs'tĭv, *a.* Pertaining or suited to a feast; gay. [< L. *festivus*, < *festum*, see FEAST, *n.*] **fes'ti-vous**‡ [Rare.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**fes-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] A festive celebration; social enjoyment or merriment; gaiety; merrymaking. Syn.: see FROLIC; REVEL.

fes-toon', 1 fes-tūn'; 2 fĕs-tōōn'. **I.** *vt.* To decorate with or fashion into festoons. **II.** *n.* **1.** A decorative garland or band hanging in a curve between two points. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamented carving resembling a wreath or garland. [< LL.F *festo*(*n-*), garland.]—**fes-toon'y**, *a.* Decorated with or like festoons.

Fes"tu"bert', 1 fes"tū"bār'; 2 fĕs"tū"bêr', *n.* A village, N. E. France (pop. of commune, 1,350) where the Canadians defeated Germans, May 22–25, 1915.

fet†, *vt.* To fetch.

fe'tal, 1 fī'təl; 2 fē'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fetus. **fœ'tal**‡.

fe-ta'tion, 1 fi-tē'shən; 2 fe-tā'shon, *n.* Pregnancy. **fœ-ta'tion**‡.

fetch[1],] 1 fech; 2 fĕch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go after and bring; **fech**[2], ʃ also, to bring or convey in any direction; as, I will *fetch* it: often improperly used with *go*, as in the phrase, "Go and *fetch*" (correctly, "Go and bring"). **2.** To bring as a price or equivalent; exchange or sell for. **3.** [Colloq.] To bring to a desired state; make or cause to appear, yield, etc.; as, to *fetch* butter in a churn. **4.** To execute or attain by exertion; accomplish; also, to arrive at; reach; as, to *fetch* a sigh; to *fetch* the harbor. **5.** To trace down, as descent; draw, as examples; derive. **6.** [Slang.] To fascinate; charm. **7.** *Naut.* To reach or arrive at; as, to *fetch* the harbor. **II.** *i.* To move; hence (*Naut.*), to reach or get. [< AS. *feccan*, prob. for *fetian*, < *fæt*, step, journey.]—**to fetch a compass**, to make a circuit; go round about.—**fetch'er**, *n.*—**fetch'ing**, *pa.* Calculated to attract; taking; fascinating.

fetch[3], *vt.* [Scot.] To pull by fits and starts. [*origin.*]

fetch[1], *n.* **1.** An act of fetching. **2.** A stratagem. [Of AS.

fetch[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The apparition of one still living; a wraith. [< Dan. *vette*.]

-fête, 1 fēt; 2 fęt. **I.** *vt.* To honor with festivities; feast. **II.** *n.* A festival; holiday. [F.]—**fête'day"**, *n.* A festival day, birthday, or saint's day.

fete†, *n.* A deed; knightly feat.

fet"e-ri'ta, 1 fet"e-rī'tə; 2 fĕt"e-rī'tą, *n.* A non-saccharin sorghum introduced as fodder in the United States.

fe'tial, 1 fī'shəl; 2 fē'shal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fetiales or to their office. **II.** *n.* One of the fetiales. **fe'cial**‡.

fe"ti-a'les, 1 fī"shı-ē'līz; 2 fē"shi-ā'lēş, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A college of twenty priests or heralds who performed the ceremonies attending declarations of war and peace.

fet'i-cide, 1 fet'ı-sāid; 2 fĕt'ı-çīd, *n.* **1.** *Crim. Law.* The felonious killing of an unborn child. **2.** *Med.* The intentional production of abortion. [< L. *fetus*, fetus, + *cædo*, kill.] **fœ'ti-cide**‡.—**fet'i-cl"dal**, **fœ'ti-cl"dal**, *a.*

fet'id, 1 fet'ıd; 2 fĕt'id, *a.* Emitting an offensive odor. [< L. *fetidus*, *fœtidus*, < *feteo*, smell ill.] **fœ'tid**‡. Syn.: see NOISOME; ROTTEN.—**fet'id-ly**, *adv.*—**fet'id-ness**, *n.*

fe'tish, 1 fī'tısh *or* fet'ısh; 2 fē'tish *or* fĕt'ish, *n.* **1.** A mate-

rial object believed to be the dwelling of a spirit, or to represent a spirit that may be induced or compelled to help and safeguard the possessor, and to protect him from harm or disease; an object of worship among savages. **2.** Any object of devotion or blind affection. [< L. *fetis* *factitius*, FACTITIOUS.] **fe'tich‡.—fe'tish-ism,** *n.* **1.** The belief in, worship of, or rites used in fetish-worship. **2.** The mental state which characterizes such worship; superstition. **3.** *Psychol.* Sensual gratification derived from touching a part of the body of a person or a piece of wearing apparel belonging to it. **fe'tich-ism ‡; fe'ti-cism‡.—fe'tish-ist,** *n.* A worshiper of fetishes. **fe'tich-ist‡.—fe"tish-is'tic,** *a.* Belonging to or marked by fetishism. **fe"tich-is'tic‡.**

fet'lock, 1 fet'lȯk; 2 fĕt'lŏk, *n.* The tuft of hair above a horse's hoof; also, the projection and the joint at this place. [< *fet-* (cp. FOOT) + LOCK², *n.*]

fe'tor, 1 fī'tər; 2 fē'tȯr, *n.* A stench. [L.] **fæ'tor‡ fo'tor‡.**

fet'ter, 1 fet'ər; 2 fĕt'er, *vt.* To fasten fetters upon; shackle.

fet'ter, *n.* A shackle for the feet; anything that confines. [< AS. *fetor*, shackle.]

Syn.: bondage, bonds, chains, custody, durance, duress, gyves, handcuffs, imprisonment, irons, manacles, shackles. *Bonds* may be of cord, leather, or any other substance that can bind; *chains* are of linked metal. *Manacles* and *handcuffs* are for the hands, *fetters* are primarily chains or jointed iron fastenings for the feet; *gyves* may be for either. A *shackle* is a metallic ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb: commonly one of a pair, used either for hands or feet. *Bonds*, *fetters*, and *chains* are used in a general way for almost any form of restraint. *Gyves* is now wholly poetic, and the other words are mostly restricted to the literary style; *handcuffs* is the specific and *irons* the general term in popular usage; as, the prisoner was put in *irons*. *Bonds*, *chains*, and *shackles* are frequently used in the metaphorical sense.

—fet'ter-bone", *n.* The first phalanx or great pastern of a horse's foot, just below the fetlock.—**f.-bush,** *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Pieris nitida*) of the heath family, with leaves and fragrant white flowers, growing in the southern United States.—**f.-key,** *n.* The key of a fetterlock.—**fet'ter-lock",** *n.* **1.** A hopple for a horse; fetlock. **2.** *Her.* A shackle and padlock.

fet'tle, 1 fet'l; 2 fĕt'l, *n.* **1.** *t.* To line or cover with a refractory material; as, to *fettle* the hearth of a puddling-furnace. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To put in repair or good condition. (2) To beat; thrash. **II.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To prepare; make ready.

fet'tle, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Good trim or repair; vigorous or thriving condition. **2.** The fettling used in a furnace.—**fine fettle,** good condition; high spirits.

fet'tling, 1 fet'liŋ; 2 fĕt'ling, *n.* *Metal.* Iron ore, cinder, or other oxidizing agent, used to cover the hearth of a puddling-furnace before charging it.

fe'tus, } 1 fī'tus; 2 fē'tŭs, *n.* The young in the womb or egg;

fœ'tus, } unborn offspring. [L.]

feu, 1 fiu; 2 fū. *n.* [OF.] *Scots Law.* **I.** *vt.* **1.** To alienate (land) upon feu. **II.** *n.* **1.** Tenure of lands based on agricultural service, or rent in grain or money: opposed to *ward-holding*, the military tenure of the country; also, a perpetual lease at a stipulated rent. **2.** The ground so held. **3†.** A piece of land held in fee.—**feu'ar,** *n.* A tenant holding lands in feu.

feud¹, 1 fiud; 2 fūd, *n.* Vindicative strife or hostility between families or clans, commonly hereditary. [< AS. *fæhth*, < *fāh*, hostile.] Syn.: animosity, bitterness, contention, contest, controversy, dispute, dissension, enmity, hostility, quarrel, strife. A *feud* is *enmity* between families, clans, or parties, with acts of *hostility* mutually retaliated and avenged; *feud* is rarely used of individuals, never of nations. While all the other words of the group may refer to that which is transient, a *feud* is long-enduring, and often hereditary. *Dissension* is used of a number of persons, of a party or other organization. *Bitterness* is in feeling only; *enmity* and *hostility* involve will and purpose to oppose or injure. Compare QUARREL.

feud², *n.* Land held of a superior on condition of rendering service. [< LL. *feudum*, < OF. *fieu*; see FIEF.]

feu'dal, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a feud or fee. **2.** Pertaining to the relation of lord and vassal.—**feudal system,** a politico-social system in force throughout Europe from the 9th to the 15th century, founded on the tenure of feuds, or fiefs, given as compensation for military services rendered by chiefs and by them sublet by allotments to their subordinates and vassals.—**feu'dal-ism,** *n.* The medieval European system of land tenure on condition of military service.—**feu'dal-ist,** *n.* *Polit.* One learned in the laws of feudalism.—**feu"dal-is'tic,** *a.*—**feu-dal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being feudal; the practise and principles of feudalism. **2.** A fief; fee.—**feu'dal-ly,** *adv.*—**feu'dal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To conform to feudalism; render feudal.—**feu"dal-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**feu'da-ry.** **I.** *a.* Relating to a feudal tenure. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] One holding land by feudal tenure.—**feu'da-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Holding or held by feudal tenure. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] *Polit. Econ.* **1.** A feud or fief. **2.** A vassal. **feu'da-ry‡; feu'da-ta-ry‡.**

feud., *abbr.* Feudal. [writer on feudalism.

feud'ist, 1 fiūd'ist; 2 fūd'ist, *n.* One versed in feudal law; a

Feu'er-bach, 1 fei'er-bāx; 2 fōi'er-bāx, *n.* **1. Anselm von** (1829–1880), a German historical painter. **2. Ludwig Andreas** (1804–1872), a German philosopher and theologian.

Feu"illant', 1 fȯ"yān'; 2 fū"yän', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A reformed Cistercian of the order instituted by Jean de la Barrière in 1586: so called from the monastery of Feuillants in Languedoc. **2.** *F. Hist.* A member of a club of conservative royalists in the French Revolution of 1789: named from the convent of the Feuillants where it met.

feu"ille-ton', 1 fū"ye-tēn'; 2 fū"ye-tōn', *n.* The part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature: usually a space across the foot of the page. [F., < *feuille*, < L. *folium*, leaf.]—**feu'lle-ton-ism,** *n.*—**feu'lle-ton-ist,** *n.*—**feu"lle-ton-is'tic,** *a.*

fe'ver, 1 fī'vər; 2 fē'ver. **I.** *vt.* To throw into or affect with fever. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disorder marked by high temperature, quickened pulse, thirst, loss of appetite, etc. **2.** Extreme excitement. [< AS. *fefer*, < L. *febris*, < *ferveo*, boil.]—**fe'ver-few",** *n.* An erect bushy herb of the aster family, bearing white-rayed flowers; also, one of certain other plants.—**fe'ver-ish,** *a.* **1.** Affected with fever. **2.** Eager; hot; impatient.—**fe'ver-ly†;** **fe'ver-ous‡** [Rare]; **fe'ver-y††.—fe'ver-ish-ly,** *adv.*—**fe'ver-ish-ness,** *n.*—**fe'ver-root",** *n.* A coarse hairy herb of the honeysuckle family, having brownish-purple flowers. Its root is a purgative and emetic. **fe'ver-wort"‡.—f.-sore,** *n.* A small eruption on the lips, produced by fever; cold-sore. **f.-blister‡.—f.-tree,** *n.* **1.** The blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*). **2.** An American tree (*Pinckneya pubens*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), with a bark of tonic and febrifugal properties known as **bitter** or **Georgia bark.—fe'ver-weed",** *n.* A West-Indian herb (*Eryngium fœtidum*) of the parsley family.

few, 1 fiū; 2 fū, *a.* Small or limited in number; not many. [< AS. *fēa(-)*.—**a few,** a small number; some; as, he has a *few* dollars. The force of the article is to destroy the restrictive sense possessed by the word alone; thus, *few* friends means *only* a few; a *few* friends, simply *a small number* of friends.—**few'-ness,** *n.* The state of being few; scarcity.

fey, 1 fē; 2 fę, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Fated or foredoomed to death, particularly to a sudden death. **2.** Dying; dead.—**fey,** *n.* A foe.

fez¹, 1 fez; 2 fēz, *n.* A brimless Turkish felt cap, usually red with a black tassel. [F., < Turk. *fes*, < *Fez* (city in Morocco).]

Fez.

Fez², *n.* An ancient fortified city (pop. 70.500); northern capital of Morocco.

Fez-zan', 1 fe-zān'; 2 fē-zän', *n.* A division of the Italian province of Tripoli (156,000 sq. m.; pop. 70,000) of Africa.

ff., *abbr.* Folios, following. fortissimo.—**ffor.,** *abbr.* [It.] Fortissimo.—**F. F. V.,** *abbr.* First families of Virginia.—**f. g. a.,** *abbr.* Free of general average.—**f. i.,** *abbr.* For instance.—**F. I. A.,** *abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries (of Great Britain and Ireland).

fi-a'cre, 1 fi-ā'kr; 2 fē-ä'er, *n.* A small four-wheeled public carriage; a French hackney-coach.

fi"an"cé', 1 fi"ɑn"sē'; 2 fi"än"çe', *n.* [FI"AN"CÉE', *fem.*] *masc.* An affianced or betrothed person. [F.] [subject to life-rent.

fi'ar, 1 fi'ər; 2 fē'ar, *n.* *Scots Law.* One who holds the fee or land

fi-as'co, 1 fi-as'ko; 2 fi-äs'co, *n.* **1.** A complete or humiliating failure. **2.** A bottle. [It., FLASK.]

fi'at, 1 fai'at; 2 fī'ät, *n.* A positive and authoritative command that something be done. [L., let it be done.]—**fiat money,** irredeemable paper money made legal tender by law.

fib, 1 fib; 2 fīb. **I.** *vi.* [FIBBED, FIBD²; FIB'BING.] To tell a fib. **II.** *n.* A petty falsehood. [Corr. of FABLE.]—**fib'ber,** *n.* One who tells fibs. **fib'ster‡** [Rare].

fi'ber, } 1 fai'bər; 2 fī'ber, *n.* **1.** A fine filament; a slender

fi'bre, } or thread-like component of a substance, as of wood, or spun glass; an individual filament, as of wool or cotton. **2.** A structure composed of filaments. Especially: (1) Any substance that may be separated into threads for spinning, weaving, etc.; as, the *fiber* of hemp, flax, or wool. (2) A lengthened bast-cell. (3) A filamentous root; also, a rootlet. **3.** The essential element of anything; also, strength; structure; texture; nerve. [< F. *fibre*, < L. *fibra*, fiber.]—**fiber silk,** an imitation of silk woven from the fibrils of cellulose.—**fi'bri-form,** *a.* Having a fibrous form or structure; resembling fiber.—**fi'bril,** *n.* A minute fiber. **fi-bril'la‡.—fi'bril-lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or composed of fibers or fibrils. **fi'bril-la-ry‡.—fi"bril-la'tion,** *n.*—**fi"bril-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Fibril-bearing.—**fi-bril'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of fibrils.—**fi'bril-lose,** *a.* Composed of fibers or fibrils.—**fi'brin,** *n.* **1.** A white filamentous substance obtained from coagulated blood. **2.** The fibrous portion of flesh. **3.** A similar substance separated from cereal grains. **fi'brinet‡.—fi-bri'o-gen,** *n.* *Chem.* A proteid compound of the globulin group, found in blood and other body-fluids, connected with the formation of a fibrin with coagulation.—**fi"brin-o-gen'ic,** *a.* Of, related to, or having the nature of fibrinogen. **fi"brin-og'e-nous‡.—fi'bri-nous,** *a.* Possessed of the properties, characteristics, or nature of fibrin.—**fi'broid,** *a.* Of the nature of fiber; fibrous; as, a *fibroid* tumor.—**fi'brous,** *a.* Composed of or having the character of fibers.

fi-bro'ma, 1 fai-brō'ma; 2 fi-brō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A fibrous tumor. [< L. *fibra*, fiber.]—**fi-bro'ma-tous,** *a.*

fi"bro-vas'cu-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Composed or consisting of woody fibers and vessels.—**fibrovascular bundle,** a bundle of string-like fibrovascular tissue.—**fibrovascular tissue,** a tissue composed of elongated thick-walled and generally fusiform elements, as wood and bast.

fib'ster, *n.* Same as FIBBER.

fib'u-la, 1 fib'yu-le; 2 fib'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** The outer of the two bones that form the skeleton of the lower leg. **2.** A clasp or clamp. [L., clasp, < *figo*, fasten.]—**fib'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.

-fic, *suffix.* From L. *-ficus*, < *facio*, make or render: signifying the making, rendering, or causing; as, beat*ific*; *scient*ific.

-fication, *suffix.* From Latin *-ficatio*, < *facio*, make; signifying the making, rendering, or causing to be of a certain sort of character; as beat*ification*; glori*fication*.

fice, 1 fais; 2 fīç, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small dog of no particular breed, but usually terrier-like.

Fich'te, 1 fiH'te; 2 fiH'te, **Johann Gottlieb** (1762–1814). A German philosopher.—**Fich'te-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Fich'te-an-ism, 1 fĭn'tı-ən-ĭzm; 2 fĭk'tē-ən-ĭzm, *n.* The philosophy of J. G. Fichte, founded upon and elaborating certain features of the Kantian system.

fi'chu, 1 fĭsh'ụ *or* (*F.*) fĭ'shụ'; 2 fĭçh'ụ *or* (*F.*) fĭ'çhü', *n.* **1.** A three-cornered cape worn with the ends crossed in front. **2.** A triangular piece of light material, worn about the neck. [F., < *ficher*, fix.]

fick'l(eR, 1 fĭk'l; 2 fĭk'l, *vt.* [FICK'LED, FICK'LDR; FICK'LING.] [Scot.] To perplex; embarrass; confound.—**fick'ly,** *a.* Perplexing; difficult.

fick'l(eR, *a.* Inconstant in feeling or purpose; changeful; capricious. [< AS. *ficol*, crafty.]

Syn.: capricious, changeable, changeful, crotchety, fitful, inconstant, irresolute, mutable, shifting, unstable, unsteady, vacillating, variable, veering, wavering, whimsical. See IRRESOLUTE; MOBILE.—Ant.: constant, decided, determined, firm, fixed, immutable, invariable, resolute, stedfast, steady, unalterable, unchanging, uniform.—**fick'le-ness**R, *n.*

fi'co, 1 fī'ko; 2 fī'co, *n.* **1.** A fig's worth; a fig; used in contemptuous depreciation. **2.** A gesture of contempt made by thrusting the thumb between two fingers or into the mouth. [It.] **fi'go‡.**

fict., *abbr.* Fiction.

fic'tile(es, 1 fĭk'tĭl; 2 fĭc'tĭl, *a.* **1.** Made of earth or clay; pertaining to pottery. **2.** Capable of being molded; plastic. [< L. *fictilis*, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingo*, form.]

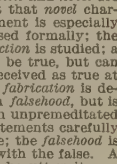
fic'tion, 1 fĭk'shən; 2 fĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of feigning or imagining that which does not exist or is not true. **2.** That which is feigned or imagined, as opposed to that which is true. **3.** The department of literature that embraces fictitious narrative, including romances and novels. See NOVEL. **4.** A legal assumption, for the furtherance of justice, that a certain thing which is or may be false is true. **5†.** The act of fashioning; also, a device; fabric. **6†.** Pretense; deceit. [< L. *fictio*(*n-*), < *fictus*, pp. of *fingo*, form.]

Syn.: allegory, apolog, fable, fabrication, falsehood, figment, invention, legend, myth, novel, romance, story. *Fiction* is now chiefly used of a prose work in narrative form in which the characters are partly or wholly imaginary, and which is designed to portray human life, with or without a practical lesson; a *romance* portrays what is picturesque or striking, as a mere *fiction* may not do; *novel* is a general name for any continuous fictitious narrative, especially a love-story; *fiction* and *novel* are used with little difference of meaning, except that *novel* characterizes a work in which the emotional element is especially prominent. The moral of the *fable* is expressed formally; the lesson of the *fiction*, if any, is inwrought. A *fiction* is studied; a *myth* grows up without intent. A *legend* may be true, but can not be historically verified; a *myth* has been received as true at some time, but is now known to be false. A *fabrication* is designed to deceive; it is a less odious word than *falsehood*, but is really stronger, as a *falsehood* may be a sudden unpremeditated statement, while a *fabrication* is a series of statements carefully studied and fitted together in order to deceive; the *falsehood* is all false; the *fabrication* may mingle the true with the false. A *figment* is something imaginary which the one who utters it may or may not believe to be true; we say, "That statement is a *figment* of his imagination." The *story* may be either true or false, and covers the various senses of all the words in the group. *Apolog*, a word simply transferred from Greek into English, is the same as *fable*. Compare ALLEGORY.—Ant.: certainty, fact, history, literalness, reality, truth, verity.

—**fic'tion-al,** *a.* Belonging to fiction; ideal. **-ly,** *adv.*—**fic'tion-ist,** *n.* One who writes fiction.—**fic-ti'tious,** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or of the nature of fiction. **2.** Counterfeit; false; assumed. **fict; fic'tious†.** Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT; ROMANTIC.—**fic-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**fic-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*—**fic'tiv**(es, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a figment; merely imaginary. **2.** Feigned counterfeit.—**fic'tiv**(e-ly‡, *adv.*

Fi'cus, 1 faĭ'kus; 2 fī'cŭs, *n.* A vast genus of mostly tropical trees or shrubs, the figs. [L.]

fid, 1 fĭd; 2 fĭd, *n.* **1.** A supporting bar; a crosspiece to hold a topmast in place. **2.** A large tapering wooden pin used for stretching eyes in rigging, opening ropes when splicing, etc.



Types of Fid (def. 2).

fid, *suffix.* Used in botany to signify cleft, etc.; as, bi*fid*, forked. [< L. *fidus*, < *findo* (*fid-*), split.]

fid'dle,] 1 fĭd'l; 2 fĭd'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FID'-
fid'lF,] DLED, FID'LDR; FID'DLING.] **1.** To play on a fiddle. **2.** Figuratively, to trifle or fritter. **3.** To pass the time in trifling matters. **4.** To toy with an object. **II.** *n.* **1.** A violin. **2.** A rack or frame used at table on board ship in rough weather to keep the dishes in place. [< AS. *fithelere*, fiddler.]—**fid'dle-block",** *n.* A pulley-block with two sheaves, the larger one above the other.—**f.-bow,** *n.* A rod with a band of horse-hairs strung from end to end: used in playing instruments of the viol class.—**fid'dle-fad"dle.** **I.** *vi.* To trifle; talk nonsense. **II.** *n.* Idle talk; nonsense.—**f.-head,** *n.* An ornament just above a ship's cutwater, resembling the convoluted head of a fiddle.—**fid'dler,** *n.* **1.** One who plays a fiddle. **2.** A fiddler-crab.—**fid'dler-crab",** *n.* A small burrowing crab (genus *Gelasimus*), that flourishes its odd large claw as if fiddling, as *G. pugilator* of the southern United States. See illus. in next column.—**fid'dle-stick",** *n.* **1.** A fiddle-bow. **2.** A trifling or absurd thing. **II.** *interj.* Nonsense. **fid"dle-de-dee',** 1 fĭd"l-dı-dĭ'; 2 fĭd"l-de-dē', *interj.* Nonsense! also, used as a noun, a piece of nonsense. [Cp. FIDDLE-FADDLE.]

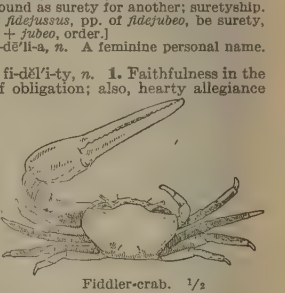
fid'dle-wood", *n.* Any one of several species of trees (genus *Citharexylum*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), and of allied genera: used in tropical America for building.

fi"de-i-com-mis'sum, 1 faĭ'dı-dĭ-kə-mĭs'ŭm; 2 fī"de-ĭ-cō-mĭs'ŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] *Rom. & Civ. Law.* A devise or bequest coupled with a request to the party named to give the property to a third party who could not hold directly under the will; a trust estate. [< L. *fides*, faith, + *committo*, entrust to.]—**fi"de-i-com'mis-sa-ry,** *n. Civ. Law.* A beneficiary in a trust estate, or one for whose benefit a trust has been created. See CESTUI QUE TRUST, under CESTUI.—**fi"de-i-com'mis-sa-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**fi"de-i-com-mis'sion,** *n.*—**fi"de-i-com-mis'sion-er,** *n.*

fi"de-jus'sion, 1 faĭ"dı-jŭsh'ən; 2 fī"d -jŭsh'on, *n. Civ. Law.* The condition of being bound as surety for another; suretyship. [< LL. *fidejussio*(*n-*), < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubeo*, be surety, < L. *fides* (see FAITH, *n.*) + *jubeo*, order.]

Fi-de'li-a, 1 fı-dĭ'lı-ə; 2 fi-dē'lĭ-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. [< L. *fidelis*, faithful.]

fi-del'i-ty, 1 fı-del'ı-tı; 2 fi-dĕl'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** Faithfulness in the discharge of duty or of obligation; also, hearty allegiance to those to whom one is bound in affection or honor; loyalty; devotion; as, the *fidelity* of an officer; matrimonial *fidelity*; *fidelity* to a father or friend. **2.** Strict adherence to truth or fact; reliability; veracity. [< L. *fidelita*(*t-*)*s*, < *fides*, faith.] Syn.: allegiance, constancy, devotion, faith, faithfulness, fealty, honesty, integrity, loyalty, truth, truthfulness. See ALLEGIANCE.—Ant.: disloyalty, infidelity, treachery, treason.—Prep.: *to*.



Fiddler-crab. 1/2

fidg'et, 1 fĭj'ĕt; 2 fĭdg'ĕt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make fidgety; worry. **2.** To move restlessly. **fidge‡.** **II.** *n.* Nervous restlessness: often in the plural; as, to have the *fidgets*. [< Ice. *fikja*, climb up nimbly.]—**fidg'et-y,** *a.* Nervous; uneasy; restless. Syn.: see RESTIVE.—**fidg'et-i-ness,** *n.*

fi-du'cial, 1 fı-dūʻshəl; 2 fi-dūʻshal, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or indicating faith or practical confidence. **2.** Of the nature of a trust: fiduciary. **3.** *Physics.* Fixed as a basis of measurement or reference: said of a point, etc. **4‖.** Confident; unwavering. [< L. *fiducia*, faith, < *fido*, trust.]

fi-du'ci-a-ry, 1 fı-dūʻshı-ē-rı; 2 fi-dūʻshĭ-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a position of trust or confidence; confidential; as, a *fiduciary* relation, as that of an attorney, guardian, or trustee. **2.** Unwavering; trustful; undoubting. **3.** Relying on the confidence of the public as for paper currency or value. **4.** Held in trust. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] *Law.* A person who holds a thing in trust; a trustee. [< L. *fiduciarius*, < *fiducia*, faith, < *fido*, trust.]

fie, 1 faĭ; 2 fī, *interj.* An expression of impatience or disapproval. [< Ice. *fy*, *fei*.]

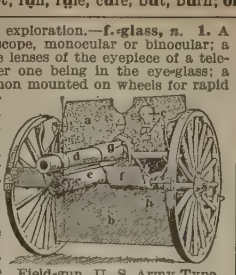
fief, 1 fĭf; 2 fēf, *n.* A landed estate held under feudal tenure. [< OF. *fief*, *fieu*.]

fiel, 1 fĭl; 2 fēl, *a.* [Scot.] Snug; comfortable. **feal†; fell‡.**

field, 1 fĭld; 2 fēld, *vt. & vi.* In baseball, cricket, etc., to catch, return, or stop (the ball) and return (it) from the field.—**field'er,** *n.* In baseball and cricket, a player who stands on the playing-ground to field the balls.

field1, *n.* **1.** A piece of land set apart and enclosed for tillage or pasture; as, a *field* of grain; a *field* of hay. **2.** A plot of land set apart for a particular use; as, a fuller's *field*; the potter's *field*. **3.** A region of country considered as yielding some natural product; as, the coal-*fields* of Pennsylvania. **4.** A sphere of action or place of contest; especially, a battle-ground; sometimes, the battle itself; hence, any scene of operations or opportunity for activity: as, the *field* of Shiloh; *fields* of science. **5.** The earth in general; the open or the unenclosed country; as, the beasts of the *field*; the plants of the *field*. **6.** Any wide or open expanse; as, the *fields* of ocean. Specif.: (1) *Paint.* The surface upon which the figures of a composition are set. (2) *Numis.* That portion of the face of a coin or medal which is not occupied by the type or principal figure. (3) The ground of each section of a flag; as, a blue *field* with white stars. **7.** In games: (1) The plot of ground on which the game is played; especially, in baseball, the outfield, or part outside the diamond. (2) In baseball and cricket, the fielders collectively. **8.** *Her.* The whole surface of the escutcheon upon which the charges and bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or impalements. **9.** *Physics.* (1) A portion of space at every point of which force is exerted; also, the force exerted therein; as, the magnetic *field*; a *field* of force. (2) The space or apparent surface within which objects are seen in a telescope or microscope. **10.** *Sport.* (1) The participants in a hunt. (2) All the competitors in a contest or race. (3) The contestants exclusive of the favorites in the betting. **11‖.** Any expanse of open country. [< AS. *feld*.] **feeld†; feld†.** [< AS. *feld*.]—**field'-ar-til"ler-y,** *n.* Light or heavy artillery so mounted as to be freely movable and suitable for use with troops in the field.—**f.-battery,** *n.* A battery of field-artillery, containing usually for or six guns.—**f.-colors,** *n. pl. Mil.* Small flags used for marking the position for companies and regiments: also, any regimental headquarter-flags, used in field-service.—**f.-day,** *n.* **1.** A day when troops are taken to the field for exercise and evolutions; hence, a day of display or excitement. **2.** A college holiday devoted to athletic sports.

3. A day of outdoor scientific exploration.—**f.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A small portable terrestrial telescope, monocular or binocular; a spy-glass. **2.** The inner of the lenses of the eyepiece of a telescope or microscope, the outer one being in the eye-glass; a field-lens.—**f.-gun,** *n.* A cannon mounted on wheels for rapid movement in offensive or defensive operations by troops in the field.—**f.-hospital,** *n.* A hospital established on a field of battle; also, an organized body of medical officers and attendants, with their equipment, for this service.—**f.-ice,** *n.* Ice formed in fields or floes: distinguished from *icebergs.*—**f.-lark,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The meadow-lark. **2.** [Eng.] (1) The skylark. (2) The tree-pipit.—**f.-lens,** *n.* See FIELD-GLASS.—**f.-magnet,** *n.* **1.** The magnet of a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine. **2.** A small magnet, commonly of horseshoe shape, used in determining the existence of iron ore in minerals.—**f.-marshal,** *n. Mil.* A general officer of the highest rank in the armies of several European nations.—**f.-mouse,** *n.* A mouse inhabiting the fields, as the European harvest-mouse or a similar American meadow-mouse.—**f. of force,** same as FIELD, *n.*, 9 (1).—**f.-officer,** *n. Mil.* An officer intermediate between a company and a general officer; a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.—**f. of magnetic force,** see FIELD, *n.*, 9 (1).—**f.-piece,** *n.* Same as FIELD-GUN.—**f.-sports,** *n. pl.* Outdoor sports, especially hunting, shooting, and racing.—**f.-winding,** *n. Elec.* The winding of the field-magnet coils of a dynamo-electric machine.—**f.-work,** *n.* **1.** Observations or performance in the field, as by surveyors, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A temporary fortification thrown up in the field.—**to keep the f.** **1.** To hold one's ground against all opposers. **2.** To continue active operations.


Field-gun. U. S. Army Type.
a, main-shield; *b*, shield-apron; *c*, foot-rest; *d*, gun; *e*, cradle; *f*, front sight.

Field[2], *n.* **1. Cyrus West** (1819–1892), a New York merchant, who laid the first transatlantic cable, 1858, and a second in 1866. **2. David Dudley** (1805–1894), an American jurist; brother of Cyrus. **3. Eugene** (1850–1895), an American poet and journalist. **4. Stephen J.** (1816–1899), an associate justice, United States Supreme Court, 1863–1897; brother of Cyrus.

field'fare", 1 fīld'fār"; 2 fēld'fār", *n.* A European thrush (*Turdus pilaris*) deep-brown above, with a pearl-gray head and black tail, streaked on the breast and throat with blackish-brown. [< AS. *feld,* field, + *faran,* go.]

Fieldfare. 1/7

Field'ing, 1 fīld'iŋ; 2 fēld'iŋ, **Henry** (1707–1754). An English novelist and dramatist; *Tom Jones.*

fiend, 1 fīnd; 2 fēnd, *n.* **1.** An evil spirit; a devil; demon; the arch-fiend; Satan; the devil. **2.** An intensely malicious or wicked person; one of a diabolical spirit. **3.** [Humorous.] One who is unduly devoted to some theory or occupation; a crank; monomaniac; as, a fresh-air *fiend;* especially, one morbidly addicted to the use of a narcotic drug or some deleterious habit, as a cocain *fiend.* **4.** An implacable enemy; foe. [< AS. *fēond,* < *fēon,* hate.]—**fiend'ish,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a fiend or his conduct; diabolical. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [nothing at all.

fient, 1 fint; 2 fēnt, *n.* [Scot.] Fiend.—**fient a hait** [Scot.], **fier,** 1 fir; 2 fēr, *a.* [Scot.] Sound; healthy. **fere**†.

fierce, 1 fīrs; 2 fērç, *a.* **1.** Having a violent and cruel **fierse**[2], nature or temper; savage; ferocious. **2.** Violent in action; furious. **3.** Vehement; passionate. [< F. *fier,* proud, < L. *ferus,* wild.]

Syn.: ferocious, fiery, furious, impetuous, raging, savage, uncultivated, untrained, violent, wild. *Fierce* signifies having a *furious* and cruel nature, or being in a *furious* and cruel mood, more commonly the latter. It applies to that which is now intensely excited, or liable to intense and sudden excitement. *Ferocious* refers to a state or disposition; that which is *fierce* flashes or blazes; that which is *ferocious* steadily burns; we speak of a *ferocious* animal, a *fierce* passion. A *fiery* spirit with a good disposition is quickly excitable in a good cause, but may not be *fierce* or *ferocious. Savage* signifies *untrained, uncultivated. Ferocious* always denotes a tendency to violence; it is more distinctly bloodthirsty than the other words; a person may be deeply, intensely cruel, and not at all *ferocious:* a *ferocious* countenance expresses habitual ferocity; a *fierce* countenance may express habitual fierceness, or only the sudden anger of the moment. That which is *wild* is simply unrestrained; the word may imply no anger or harshness; as *wild* delight, *wild* alarm. See ARDENT; GRIM.—Ant.: affectionate, docile, gentle, harmless, kind, mild, patient, peaceful, submissive, sweet, tame, tender.

—**fierce'ly,** *adv.*—**fierce'ness,** *n.*

fi'e-ri fa'ci-as, 1 fai'ı-rai fē'shi-as; 2 fī'e-rī fā'shi-as. *Law.* That you cause to be made: a writ of execution commanding a levy on goods, etc., to satisfy a judgment. [L.]

fier'y[1], 1 fair'ı; 2 fīr'y, *a.* [FIER'I-ER; FIER'I-EST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to fire; having the appearance of or containing fire; glowing; glaring; burning; hot; as, a *fiery* furnace. **2.** Of the nature of ardor, rage, or animation; passionate; impetuous; fervid; spirited; as, a *fiery* disposition. **fir'y†. 3.** *Coal-mining.* Inflammable; as, a *fiery* gas. Syn.: see ARDENT; FIERCE; HOT; IMPETUOUS.—**fiery cross,** see under CROSS, *n.*—**f.-hunter,** *n.* A beetle (*Calosoma calidum*), that preys on canker-worms, etc.—**fier'i-ly,** *adv.*—**fier'i-ness,** *n.*

fier'y[2], *a.* Same as FEERY.

Fi-e'so-le, 1 fi-ē'zo-lē; 2 fi-e'so-lę, *n.* **1.** A town in Tuscany, Italy; pop. of commune, 10,500. **2. Fra Giovanni da,** same as FRA GIOVANNI ANGELICO.

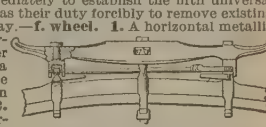
fi-es'ta, 1 fi-es'tə; 2 fi-ēs'tä, *n.* [Sp.] A feast-day; holiday.

fife, 1 faif; 2 fīf. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FIFED[1]; FIF'ING.] To play, as an air, on a fife; play the fife. **II**[1]. *n. Mus.* A small shrill-toned flute-like martial wind-instrument. [< F. *fifre,* < OHG. *pfīfa,* pipe.]—**fif'er,** *n.* One who plays the fife.—**f.-rail,** *n.* **1.** A railing around a mast for holding belaying-pins, etc. **2.** A railing across the poop-deck of a vessel.

Fife[2], 1 faif; 2 fīf, *n.* A county in E. Scotland; 513 sq. m.; pop. 292,900; capital, Cupar-Fife. **Fife'shire**†.

fif-teen', 1 fif-tin'; 2 fīf-tēn'. **I.** *a.* Consisting of five more than ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and five: a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols (15 or XV) representing this number. [< AS. *fīf,* five, + *tyn, tēn,* ten.]—**the F.** (*Scot Hist.*), the insurrection of Jacobites in Scotland, instigated in 1715 by the Earl of Mar.—**fif-teenth'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Fifth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *fifteen.* **2.** Being one of fifteen equal parts; as, a *fifteenth.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the fifteen equal parts of anything. **2.** The quotient of a unit divided by fifteen. **3.** *Old Eng. Law & Hist.* A tax of one-fifteenth. See FIFTEENTH AND TENTH.—**fifteenth and tenth** (*Eng. Hist.*), a subsidy paid annually to the king, in force from the latter half of the 13th century to the second quarter of the 17th, representing a tax of one-tenth of the value of movable property of dwellers in the cities, boroughs, and demesnes, and one-fifteenth of that of other inhabitants.—**fif-teenth'ly,** *adv.*

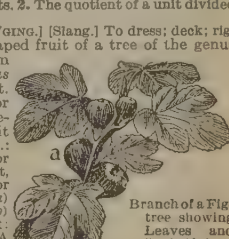
fifth, 1 fifth; 2 fīfth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fourth: the ordinal of *five.* **2.** Being one of five equal parts; as, a *fifth* part. **3§.** *Mus.* Having the second harmonic (the fifth above the octave) notably prominent. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of five equal parts of anything. **2.** The quotient of a unit divided by five. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the fifth note above it in the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one. See SCALE. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other; specif., the fifth above the key-note; the dominant. (3) Two notes at this interval sounded together; the resulting consonance.—**Fifth Monarchy,** the Kingdom of Christ, which it was believed by certain religious enthusiasts was to follow the four monarchies (Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman) mentioned by the prophet Daniel in Dan. 11, 44.—**F.-Monarchy Men,** a sect of English religious fanatics who in the time of Cromwell and after the Restoration maintained that Christ was coming immediately to establish the fifth universal monarchy, and that it was their duty forcibly to remove existing governments from his way.—**f. wheel.** **1.** A horizontal metallic circle or segment of a circle attached to the upper side of the fore axle of a carriage or wagon to give support to the body in turning; a circle-iron. **2.** An additional wheel carried with a vehicle in case of accidents; hence, anything supernumerary.—**fifth'ly,** *adv.*


Fifth-wheel (def. 1).
A wheel or segment above the fore axle of a carriage and beneath the bed. The kingbolt is the center of oscillation, and the *fifth-wheel* forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage-bed. In the example, one part is shown in section to exhibit the anti-friction rollers which traverse on that portion of the segment attached to the axle.

fif'ty, 1 fif'ti; 2 fīf'ty. **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than forty or five times ten. **II.** *n* [FIF'TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The sum of ten and forty; five times ten. **2.** The symbols representing this number. [< AS. *fiftig,* < *fif,* five, + *-tig,* decade.]—**fifty-fifty,** *a.* [U. S.] **1.** Sharing equally, as benefits; as, brothers should be *fifty-fifty* partners in business. **2.** Divided, as in allegiance: dual; as, let us have no *fifty-fifty* allegiance here.—**fif'tieth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the fortieth: the ordinal of *fifty.* **2.** Being one of fifty equal parts of a thing. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of fifty equal parts. **2.** The quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

fig, 1 tig; 2 fig, *vt.* [FIGGED; FIG'GING.] [Slang.] To dress; deck; rig.

fig, *n.* **1.** The small pear-shaped fruit of a tree of the genus *Ficus,* cultivated in warm climates. **2.** The tree (*Ficus carica*) that bears the fruit. **fig'-tree"†. 3.** Any tree or plant bearing a fruit somewhat like the fig, or the fruit of such a tree or plant. Specif.: (1) [Austral.] A small tree or shrub with drupaceous fruit, used sometimes as a pickle or condiment. (2) [W. Ind.] (*a*) A cactus, the cochineal-fig. (*b*) A banana bearing a small fruit: the banana-fig. **4.** [Colloq.] A petty matter; trifle.—**fig'eat"er,** *n.* **1.** A large velvety-green scarabæid beetle (*Allorhina nitida*) common in the southern United States, injurious to ripe fruits. **2.** The beccafico. **3.** The grape-eater, an Australian bird, *Zosterops chloronotus.*—**fig-marigold,** *n.* Any one of several species of a South-African genus of herbs (*Mesembryanthemum*), yielding a fig-shaped fruit.



Branch of a Fig-tree showing Leaves and Fruit (def. 2).
a, fruit.

fig., *abbr.* Figurative, figuratively, figure.

fight, 1 fait; 2 fīt, *v.* [FOUGHT; FIGHT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contend with; contest. **2.** To carry on or through (a contest of any kind). **3.** To manage or direct in battle; cause to fight. **II.** *i.* **1.** To contend or strive for victory or success. **2.** To endeavor to defeat an enemy or overcome an obstacle. Syn.: see CONTEND.

—**fight'er,** *n.* One who fights; a combatant; warrior.—**fight'ing.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Qualified, equipped, trained, or ready to fight; active in war or battle. **2.** Of, pertaining to, suitable for, engaged in, or used for conflict. **II.** *n.* Strife; battle; conflict.

fight, *n.* **1.** Strife or struggle between adversaries; battle; conflict; combat. **2.** Strife to attain an object in spite of difficulties or opposition. **3.** Power or disposition to fight; pugnacity. **4†.** A temporary bulwark or screen on a ship when in action, to conceal the men. **5†.** A method of fighting. [< AS. *feoht, < feahtan,* fight.] Syn.: see BATTLE.—**to fight shy,** to avoid meeting an opponent or an issue fairly and squarely; keep out of sight or reach.

fig'ment, 1 fig'ment *or* -ment; 2 fĭg'ment, *n.* **1.** Something imagined or feigned; a fiction. **2†.** An object molded or shaped. [< L.^{LL} *fingo,* form.]

fig'u-line, 1 fig'yu-lĭn *or* -lin; 2 fĭg'yu-lĭn *or* -lin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being used in the manufacture of porcelain or earthenware. **2.** Made or molded as in potter's clay. **II.** *n.* **1.** Fictile ware; any object made of potters' clay, especially if decorated. **2.** Potters' clay. [< L. *figulinus,* < *figulus,* potter, < *fingo,* form.]

fig'u-rant, 1 fig'yu-rant; 2 fĭg'yu-rant, *n.* One who figures in any scene or spectacle without taking a prominent part; especially, one who is seen upon the stage as an accessary but says nothing, or one who poses with others in the background during the action of a ballet. [F., ppr. of *figurer,* to figure.]—**fig"u-rante',** *n.* A female figurant; a ballet-dancer.

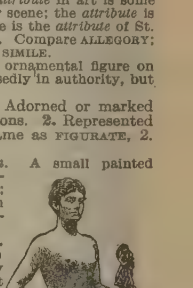
fig'ure, 1 fig'yur; 2 fĭg'yur, *v.* [FIG'URED; FIG'UR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an image of; design; depict. **2.** To mark with figures or designs. **3.** To form an idea or mental image of; image. **4.** To mark with or denote by figures or numerals; compute; calculate. **5.** To symbolize; prefigure. **6.** *Mus.* (1) To embellish. (2) To mark with figures or characters, indicating accompanying chords. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a figure; take a part; be prominent or conspicuous. **2.** To make a computation; cipher. **3.** [Colloq.] To plan; contrive; scheme; as, to *figure* for an election.—**fig'ur-a-bl(e),** *a.* Capable of being brought to or retained in a fixed form or shape.—**fig'u-ral,** *a.* **1.** Represented by or consisting of figures or delineation. **2.** *Mus.* Figurate.—**fig'ur-ate,** *a.* **1.** Having a definite or characteristic figure or shape; resembling anything of definite form. **2.** *Mus.* Florid; figured.—**fig"ur-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of shaping something or of marking with a figure or figures. **2.** External form or shape. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Ornamentation or variation, as by addition of passing notes. (2) The preparation of a figured base. **4†.** A type or symbol.—**fig'ur-a-tiv(e),** *a.* **1.** Not literal; metaphorical; symbolic. **2.** Ornate; florid. **3.** Of or pertaining to the representation of form or figure. **4.** Representing by means of a form or figure; emblematic. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fig'ur-er,** *n.*

fig'ure, *n.* **1.** The visible form of any person or thing; fashion; shape; outline; appearance; hence, any visible object thus recognized; as, a woman of good *figure;* what *figure* comes here? **2.** The representation or likeness of the form of a person or other object, as in wax or marble, in a painting or drawing, upon a fabric, or as embodied in a diagram or illustration; a cut. **3.** A combination of lines, points, surfaces, or solids representing an object or illustrating a condition or relation, or simply for decoration; a diagram, drawing, or pattern; as, a geometrical *figure;* a rectangular *figure.* **4.** Any person, thing, or act that figures or prefigures, or is a type of some other or future thing or person. **5.** Any personage or character, especially one who is active or conspicuous; one who plays a prominent part. **6.** The appearance that a person or his conduct makes; the career of or display made by a person or thing; especially, distinguished appearance or standing or marked prominence; distinction; as, to make a sorry *figure.* **7.** A character representing a number, especially one of the Arabic numerals; any of the nine digits or the cipher, or a digit as distinguished from a cipher; hence, amount stated in numbers; price; value; as, the *figure 5;* that is a low *figure* for the population; to sell goods at a high *figure.* **8.** One of the regular movements or divisions of a dance, in which a certain set of steps or evolutions is completed. **9.** Something conjured up by the imagination; a fancy; fantasm; imagination; idea. **10.** *Rhet.* A form of expression that deviates intentionally from the ordinary mode of speech for the sake of more powerful, pleasing, or distinctive effect; pictorial or poetic language. **11.** *Gram.* An intentional deviation from ordinary form or construction, as in syntax, euphony, or prosody. **12.** *Logic.* The character of a syllogism with reference to the places occupied by the middle term in the major and minor premises. **13.** *Mus.* (1) Any short succession of notes, either as melody or a group of chords, which produces a single, complete and distinct impression; a musical phrase. (2) A theme or melody repeated throughout a whole movement as an accompaniment or bond of connection. (3) A numeral written in connection with the bass to show the unwritten harmony of a piece. **14.** *Astrol.* A horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. [F., < L. *figura,* < *fingo,* form.]

Syn.: appearance, aspect, attribute, comparison, delineation, diagram, drawing, emblem, form, illustration, image, likeness, metaphor, simile, similitude, shape, symbol, type. *Figure* is the general term, including all representation of *form* to the eye, as in drawing, painting, or sculpture, and also the *form* itself that may be so represented. *Figure* is also the general word for representation of anything to the mind, as by *illustration, metaphor,* or *symbol.* An *image* is a visible representation, especially in sculpture, having or supposed to have a close resemblance to that which it represents. A *type* is in religion a representation of a greater reality to come; we speak of one object as the *type* of the class whose characteristics it exhibits, as in the case of animal or vegetable *types.* An *attribute* in art is some accessory used to characterize a *figure* or scene; the *attribute* is often an *emblem* or *symbol;* thus the eagle is the *attribute* of St. John as an *emblem* of lofty spiritual vision. Compare ALLEGORY; ATTRIBUTE; EMBLEM; FORM; IMAGE; SIGN; SIMILE.

—**fig'ure-head",** *n.* **1.** A carved or ornamental figure on the prow of a vessel. **2.** A person supposedly in authority, but really without influence.

fig'ured, 1 fig'yurd; 2 fĭg'yurd, *a.* **1.** Adorned or marked with figures or designs; as, *figured* cottons. **2.** Represented by figures; pictured. **3.** (1) *Mus.* Same as FIGURATE, 2. (2) Indicated by figures, as a base.


A small painted figurine, after Gérome, in the Museum of the Louvre, Paris.

fig"u-rine', 1 fig"yu-rēn'; 2 fĭg"yu-rīn', *n.* A small painted single figure or an attached group of figures, especially in terra-cotta or ivory; a statuette. The Tanagra figurines, from Tanagra in Bœotia, date from the 4th century B. C.

fig'wort", 1 fig'wŭrt"; 2 fĭg'wûrt", *n.* **1.** A plant or herb of a genus (*Scrophularia*) with small dark-colored flowers, formerly supposed to cure scrofula. **2.** Any plant of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*).

Fi'ji Islands, 1 fī'jī; 2 fĭ'jĭ. A British archipelago (7,435 sq. m.; pop. 157,266) in the S. Pacific; capital, Suva; European pop. 1,400. **Fee'jee†.**—**Fi'ji-an,** *a. & n.*

fike, 1 fīk; 2 fĭk, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To give trouble to; perplex; annoy. **II.** *i.* To fidget.

fike, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Uneasiness; fidgetiness; fidget. **2.** Fussy, unnecessary, or annoying exactness, or any crotchety peculiarity. **3.** Flirtation. **fyke†.**—**fi'ker-y,** *n.* [Scot.] Fussiness; petty exactness about trifles.

fi-la'ceous, 1 fī-lā'shus; 2 fĭ-lā'shŭs, *a.* Consisting of threads or thread-like parts; filamentous. [< L. *filum,* thread.]

fil'a-gree, *v., a., & n.,* Same as FILIGREE.

fil'a-ment, 1 fil'a-ment *or* -ment; 2 fĭl'a-ment, *n.* **1.** A fine thread, fiber, or fibril; any thread-like structure or appendage. **2.** *Bot.* The stalk or support of an anther. [< L. *filum,* thread.]—**seminal filament** (*Biol.*), a spermatozoon.—**fil"a-men'tous,** *a.* Like, consisting of, or bearing filaments; thread-like. **fil"a-men'ta-ry.**

fi'lar, 1 ful'lar; 2 fī'lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a thread or threads; thread-like. **2.** Having fine threads across the field of view. [< L. *filum,* thread.]

fi-la'ri-a, 1 fi-lē'ri-ə; 2 fi-lā'ri-a, *n.* [-æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A nematode or threadworm of the genus *Filaria,* parasitic in man and other animals. *F. medinensis* is the guinea-worm. [< L. *filum,* thread.]—**fi-la'ri-al, fi-la'ri-an,** *a.*—**fi"la-ri'a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A disease caused by filariæ.

fil'a-ture, 1 fil'a-chur *or* -tiur; 2 fĭl'a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming threads or of reeling off raw silk from cocoons. **2.** An apparatus, machine, or establishment for reeling silk, etc. [< LL. *filatura,* art of spinning, < L. *filum,* thread.]

fil'bert, 1 fil'bert; 2 fĭl'bert, *n.* **1.** The edible nut of the European or the Oriental hazel (*Corylus avellana* or *C. pontica*), and also, sometimes, of the American hazel (*C. Americana* and *C. rostrata.*). **2.** The bushy shrub or small tree that bears the nut. [Perhaps named after St. *Philibert.*]

filch†, 1 filch; 2 fĭlch, *vt.* To steal slyly and in small amounts; pilfer. Syn.: see STEAL.—**filch'er,** *n.*

file¹, 1 fail; 2 fīl. **I.** *vt.* [FILED; FIL'ING.] **1.** To cut, smooth, or sharpen with a file. **2.** To remove from: with *away,* etc.; as, to *file away* rust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hard steel abrading or smoothing instrument. **2.** Figuratively, anything used to abrade, smooth, or polish. [< AS. *feōl.*]

file², **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put on file, as papers, for reference, etc. **2.** To march in file, as soldiers. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any device, as a pointed wire, to keep papers in order for reference. **2.** A collection of papers or documents arranged systematically for reference. **3.** Any orderly succession or line of men or things. Especially: (1) A line or row of men standing or marching one behind another. (2) A small detachment; corporal's guard. (3) *Chess.* A vertical line of squares running directly across the board from one player to the other. **4.** A roll; list. [F., < L. *filum,* thread.]—**bastard file,** a file of a grade between fine and coarse.—**file'fish",** *n.* A fish with roughly granulated skin, sometimes used instead of sandpaper.—**file'-lead"er,** *n. Mil.* The front-rank man of a file.—**Indian file,** single file: the order in which the American Indians usually proceed.—**single f.,** an arrangement of persons or things one behind another in a single line.

file[3], *vt.* To defile; sully. [< AS. *fȳlan, < fūl,* foul.]

fil'er, 1 fail'er; 2 fīl'er, *n.* One who or that which files.

fil'ial, 1 fil'yal; 2 fĭl'yal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a son or daughter; due to parents. [< L. *filius,* son; *filia,* daughter.] **-ly,** *adv.*

fil'i-ate, 1 fil'i-ēt; 2 fil'i-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] To affiliate. [< L. *filius*, son.]

fil"i-a'tion, 1 fil"i-ē'shən; 2 fil"i-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The relation of a child to a parent. **2.** *Law.* The judicial determination of parentage; affiliation. **3.** Causal connection or relationship; descent. **4.** The formation of offshoots, as of a language.

fil'i-beg, 1 fil'i-beg; 2 fil'i-bĕg, *n.* [Scot.] A kilt of the modern fashion, as distinguished from the earlier great kilt, which covered the body. [< Gael. *feileadh-beag*, < *feileadh*, kilt, + *beag*, small.] **fil'i-beg‡; phil'e-beg‡; phil'i-beg‡.**

fil'i-bus"ter, 1 fil'i-bus"tėr; 2 fil'i-bŭs"ter. I[4]. *vt.* **1.** To act the part of a filibuster. **2.** [U. S.] To delay legislation by dilatory tactics. **II.** *n.* **1.** A freebooter. **2.** One who attempts to obstruct legislation by filibustering. **3.** One engaged in an unlawful military expedition into a foreign country. [< Sp.[F+D] *filibustero.*] **fil'i-bus"ter-er‡; fil'i-bus"ter‡.**

fil'i-cide, 1 fil'i-said; 2 fil'i-çid, *n.* One who kills his child. [< L. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter, + *cædo*, kill.]—**fil'i-ci"dal,** *a.*

fil'i-coid, 1 fil'i-keid; 2 fil'i-cŏid, *a.* Resembling a fern; fern-like. [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + -OID.]

fil'i-form, 1 fil'i-fôrm; 2 fil'i-fôrm, *a.* Thread-like; filamentous; thready. [< L. *filum*, thread, + -FORM.]

fil'i-gree, 1 fil'i-grī; 2 fil'i-grē. **I.** *vt.* [-GREED; -GREE"ING.] To adorn with filigree-work; work in filigree. **II.** *a.* Made of or adorned with filigree; fanciful. **III.** *n.* **1.** Delicate ornamental work formed of intertwisted gold or silver wire. **2.** Anything fanciful and delicate, but unserviceable. [< L.[SP.+F] *filum*, thread, + *granum*, grain.] **fil'a-gree‡; fil'i-grain‡** [Archaic]; **fil'i-grane‡** [Archaic].—**fil'i-gree-work",** *n.* Same as FILIGREE.

fil'ing, 1 fail'iŋ; 2 fil'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act or process of using a file. **2.** A particle removed by a file.

Fil"i-pi'na, 1 fil'i-pi'nə; 2 fil"i-pi'nä, *n.* [Sp.] A female inhabitant of the Philippine Islands. [ippine Islands.

Fil"i-pi'no, 1 fil'i-pi'no; 2 fil"i-pi'no, *n.* A native of the Phil-

fill,] 1 fil; 2 fil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make full; cause the whole

fil[F],] available space or capacity of to be occupied. **2.** To occupy the whole available space or capacity of; pervade. **3.** To supply abundantly; satisfy; glut. **4.** To furnish with or occupy as an incumbent; perform the duties pertaining to (an office, etc.). **5.** To bring to the desired level, shape, smoothless, or solidity by introducing other material; fill, as the pores of wood, with a foreign substance; hence, to adulterate, as soap. **6.** (1) To carry out; execute. **7.** *Naut.* (1) To distend by blowing. (2) To adjust or trim (a yard) to the wind. **8.** To increase the height of, as a bank or dike, by adding stone, rock, gravel, etc. **9.** *Pharm.* To compound; as, to *fill* a prescription. **10.** [Archaic or Obs.] To pour a liquid into (a vessel) with the idea of filling it; hence, to pour (wine, etc.) out. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become full or replete; become plump or distended. **2.** To pour liquid into a glass, cup, or the like; draw or pour a vessel full. [< AS. *fyllan*, < *full*, FULL.] SYN.: see SATISFY.—**to fill away** (*Naut.*), to trim the yards so that the sails shall catch the wind. —**to f. in. 1.** To fill up (an excavation, a crevice, or the like); complete. **2.** To insert (something omitted or for which a blank is left).—**to f. out,** to make complete or full; add what is required to complete.—**to f. up,** to make full or complete; occupy fully; stop up; fill.—**fill'er,** *n.* One who or that which fills or is used for filling. Specif.: (1) A composition for filling pores or holes in wood, etc., before painting or varnishing. (2) An extra support or brace in construction. (3) *pl.* Tobacco used for the inside of cigars and for plug tobacco.—**fill'ing,** *n.* Something used to fill a cavity or vacant space; as, a *filling* of gold for a tooth. [< AS. *fyllu*, fulness.]

fill[1], *n.* That which fills or is sufficient to fill; a full supply.

fill[2], *n.* [Dial.] A thill.—**fill'-horse",** *n.* A shaft-horse.

fil'la-gree, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Same as FILIGREE.

fil'let[4], 1 fil'et; 2 fil'ĕt, *vt.* To bind with a fillet or band; furnish or adorn with a fillet or fillets.

fil'let, *n.* **1.** A narrow band or ribbon, as for binding the hair. **2.** A strip of lean meat; also, a thick flat slice of fish without the bone. **3.** A thin band, strip, or engraved line. **4.** *Arch.* & *Carp.* (1) A small band or molding, usually rectangular, narrow, and flat, used to separate or ornament larger moldings or members. (2) The narrow ridge or strip between the flutes of a column or filling any similar function; a facet. (3) A strip or molding fastened to a wall or the like. **5.** *Anat.* An important nerve-tract by which sensory impressions are conveyed to the higher cerebral centers. **6.** *Her.* A diminutive ordinary occupying the lower fourth part of the chief. **7.** *Manège.* The loins of a horse. [OF., < L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'lip, 1 fil'ip; 2 fil'ip. I[4]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To strike by or as by a fillip. **2.** To project or impel, as by a fillip; hence, to incite, urge, or strike. **3.** To aim or make a fillip. **II.** *n* **1.** A snap or blow with the end of a finger. **2.** Anything which serves as an incitement or gives impulse, as to an ambition. [Var. of FLIP.]

fil"li-peen', 1 fil'i-pīn'; 2 fil"i-pēn', *n.* Same as PHILOPENA.

fil'lis-ter, 1 fil'is-ter; 2 fil'is-ter, *n.* **1.** A plane for making grooves. **2.** A rabbet on a sash-bar, for receiving the edge of the glass and the putty.

Fill'more, 1 fil'mōr; 2 fil'mŏr, **Millard** (1800–1874). A President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

fil'ly, 1 fil'i; 2 fil'y, *n.* [FIL'LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A young mare. **2.** A bold or lively young woman. [< Ice. *fylja*, < *foli*, foal.] **fil'let‡** [Scot.].

film, 1 film; 2 fĭlm, *n.* **1.** A thin coating, layer, or membrane. **2.** *Phot.* (1) A thin coating of sensitized material spread upon some support for receiving a picture, as by photographic process. (2) A flexible support. **3.** A delicate filament, as of a cobweb. [< AS *fylmen*; cp. FELL[2], *n.*] —**film,** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cover or become covered or obscured by or as by a film. **2.** To photograph (on a film).—**film'y,** *a.* [FILM'I-ER; FILM'I-EST.] Like a film; gauzy; unsubstantial.—**film'i-ness,** *n.*

fil'o-plume, 1 fil'o-[*or* fal'lo-]plūm; 2 fil'o-[*or* fi'lo-]plum, *n.* A thread-feather. [< L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, feather.]

fi'lose, 1 fai'lōs; 2 fi'lōs, *a.* Having a thread-like appendage. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

fil"o-selle', 1 fil'o-zel' *or* -sel'; 2 fil"o-sĕl' *or* -sĕl', *n.* [F.] A form of floss-silk; ferret.

fil'ter, 1 fil'tar; 2 fil'ter, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To pass through a filter. **2.** To separate (solid matter) from liquid by a filter. [< LL.[F] *filtrum*, felt, < LG. *filt*, felt.] SYN.: see PURIFY.—**fil'trate.** **I.** *vt.* [FIL'TRAT-ED[3]; FIL'TRAT-ING.] To filter. **II.** *n.* The liquid separated by filtration.—**fil-tra'tion,** *n.* The act or process of filtering.

fil'ter, *n.* **1.** Any device or porous substance used as a strainer for clearing or purifying liquids. **2.** A medium through which only rays of a certain kind will pass, as a colored glass.

fil'ter, *n.* A philter.

filth, 1 filth; 2 filth, *n.* **1.** Anything that soils, or makes foul; that which is foul or dirty. **2.** Moral defilement; obscurity. [< AS. *fylth*, < *ful*; see FOUL, *a.*]—**filth'y,** *a.* [FILTH'I-ER; FILTH'I-EST.] Of the nature of or containing filth; foul; obscene. SYN.: see FOUL.—**filth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**filth'i-ness,** *n.*

fil'trate, 1 fil'trēt; 2 fil'trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT-ED[3]; -TRAT-ING.] To filter. —**fil'trate,** *n.* The liquid separated by filtration.—**fil-tra'tion,** *n.* The act or process of filtering.

fi'lum, 1 fai'lum; 2 fi'lŭm, *n.* [FI'LA, *pl.*] [L.] A thread or thread-like structure.—**filum terminale,** the slender caudal termination of the spinal cord.

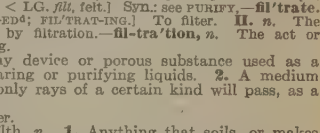
fim'bri-ate, 1 fim'bri-ēt; 2 fim'bri-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] To furnish with a fringe or border; fringe; hem. [< L. *fimbriæ*, fringe, perhaps < *fibra*, fiber.]—**fim'bri-ate,** *a.* Fringed; fimbriated. **fim'bri-cate‡.**—**fim'bri-at"ed,** *pa.* Having a fringe or fringe-like processes; fimbriate. **fim'bri-cat"ed‡.**—**fim"bri-a'tion,** *n.* [or border.

fim-bril'late, 1 fim-bril'ēt; 2 fim-bril'āt, *a.* Having a fine fringe

fin[1], 1 fin; 2 fĭn, *v.* [FINNED, FIND[5]; FIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To cut up or trim off the fins of (a fish). **II.** *i.* To beat the water with the fins, as a whale.

fin[2], 1 fain; 2 fĭn, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To find. **fin'‡.**

fin[3], *n.* **1.** A membranous extension from the body of a fish or other aquatic animal, serving to propel, balance, or steer it in the water. See FISH, *n.* **2.** Any fin-like or projecting part, appendage, or attachment. (1) A longitudinal projecting strip, as a tongue on the edge of a board or a feather upon a shaft or arbor. (2) A fin-like appendage to a submarine boat or the like; a fin-keel. (3) A fixed supplementary surface of an aerial vehicle, usually vertical. (4) *Mech.* A projecting rib on the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine. **3.** Fish. [< AS. *fin.*]—**fin'-fish",** *n. pl.* True fish: opposed to *shell-fish.*—**fin'-footed,** *a.* Having webbed feet; also, having lobate toes.—**fin'less,** *a.* Without fins.



Fins of a Sauger (def. 1).
a, first dorsal; *b*, second dorsal; *c*, caudal; *d*, anal; *e*, pelvic; *f*, pectoral.

Fin[3], *n.* Same as FINN.

Fin., *abbr.* Finland.—**Fin., Finn.,** *abbr.* Finnish.—**fin.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Ad finem* (at the end). [fine.

fin'a-bl(e), 1 fain'a-bl; 2 fin'a-bl, *a.* Liable to or involving a

fi'nal, 1 fai'nal; 2 fi'nal. I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or coming at or as the end; ultimate; last. **2.** Precluding, or making unnecessary, further action or controversy; conclusive; decisive. **3.** Relating to or consisting in the end or purpose aimed at; as, a *final* cause. **II.** *n.* Something that is terminal, last, or final; that which makes an end; a finale. [< L. *finis*, end, + *findo*, separate.]—**final cause,** the object or end to be reached by an action or process. SYN.: see DESIGN; PURPOSE.—**fi'nal-ist,** *n.* In athletics, a contestant who takes part in the final round, as of a tournament, race, etc.—**fi-nal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being final. **2.** A final, conclusive, or decisive act, determination, offer, etc. **3.** The doctrine of final causes; teleology.—**fi'nal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** At or in the end; ultimately. **2.** Lastly. **3.** Completely; irrecoverably.

fi-na'le, 1 fi-nā'lē; 2 fi-nä'le, *n.* **1.** The last act, part, or scene; end. **2.** *Mus.* The last movement; concluding numbers. [It.] SYN.: see END.

fi-nance', 1 fi-nans'; 2 fi-năns', *vt.* & *vi.* [FI-NANCED't; FI-NANC'ING.] Same as FINANCIER, *v.*

fi-nance', *n.* **1.** The science of monetary affairs. **2.** Monetary affairs; pecuniary resources; funds; revenue; income: usually in the plural. [F.]

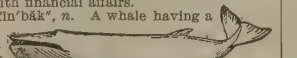
fi-nan'cial, 1 fi-nan'shel; 2 fi-năn'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to finance; monetary **2.** Paying dues as distinguished from honorary; also, not in arrears: said of a member of a society.

SYN.: fiscal, monetary, pecuniary. These words all relate to money, receipts, or expenditures. *Monetary* relates to actual money, coin, currency; as, the *monetary* system; a *monetary* transaction is one in which money is transferred. *Pecuniary* refers to that in which money is involved, but less directly; we

speak of one's *pecuniary* affairs or interests, with no special reference to the handling of cash. *Financial* applies especially to governmental revenues or expenditures, or to private transactions of considerable moment; we speak of a *pecuniary* reward, a *financial* enterprise; we give a needy person *pecuniary* (not *financial*) assistance. *Fiscal* applies to the state treasury or public finances or accounts; it is common to speak of the *fiscal* rather than the *financial* year.

—**fi-nan'cial-ly,** *adv.*—**fin"an-cier'.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* To manage the finances of; conduct financial operations. **II.** *n.* One skilled in or occupied with financial affairs.

fin'back", 1 fin'bak"; 2 fin'băk", *n.* A whale having a dorsal fin: a rorqual.



Pacific Finback. 1/140

finch, 1 finch; 2 finch, *n.* A small seed-eating bird, as a bunting, sparrow, grosbeak, bullfinch, goldfinch, greenfinch, canary, chaffinch, or weaver-bird. See illus. below. [< AS. *finc.*]

find, 1 faind; 2 find, *v.* [FOUND; FIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To discover or meet with accidentally; chance upon; fall in with. **2.** To discover or ascertain by search or study. **3.** To learn by experience; perceive; ascertain. **4.** To reach: arrive at. **5.** *Law.* To decide after judicial investigation. **6.** To furnish; provide; supply; procure; also, to support; provide for. **7.** To acquire or recover the use of; as, to *find* one's feet. **II.** *i. Law.* To render a judicial decision. [< AS. *findan.*] Syn.: see DISCOVER.

—**to find fault,** to complain of some defect.—**to f. fault with,** to blame. Syn.: see COMPLAIN; REPROVE.—**to f. oneself.** **1.** To support oneself; also, to feel; fare in health; do. **2.** To become aware of one's power; reach a state favorable to one's ability.—**to f. out,** to detect, as a thief; discover; catch. Syn.: see DISCOVER.—**find'er,** *n.* One who or that which finds. Specif.: (1) A small telescope by the side of a large one, used to locate a particular object for astronomical observation. (2) A supplementary lens attached to a camera, to locate the object in the field of view.—**find'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of finding, or that which is found; discovery. **2.** *Law.* A conclusion arrived at before an official or a court. **3.** Support; expense; in the plural, small tools and supplies.

find, *n.* A finding; a thing found or discovered; especially, a valuable discovery.

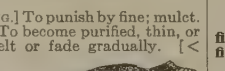
fin de siĕ'cle, 1 fañ də syĕ'kl; 2 făñ de syĕ'cl. Literally, end of the century; befitting the close of the 19th century; up to date. [F.]

Find'lay, 1 find'li; 2 find'la, *n.* A city in central Ohio; pop. 17,020: seat of Findlay College.

fine', 1 fain; 2 fin, *vt.* [FINED; FIN'ING.] To punish by fine; mulct.

fine². **I.** *t.* To refine. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become purified, thin, or slender: with *down.* **2.** To melt or fade gradually. [< FINE, *a.*]—**fin'er,** *n.* A refiner.

fine, *a.* [FIN'ER; FIN'EST.] **1.** Excellent in quality; admirable; beautiful; elegant. **2.** Suggesting lightness; light or delicate; not coarse, gross, or dull; subtle; thin; keen. **3.** Showy in appearance or style; pretentious; ostentatious. **4.** Delicate of perception; refined; sensitive; nice. **5.** Refined, as sirup; pure. **6.** Distinguished or noteworthy. **7.** Enjoyable; pleasant. **8.** *Sports.* Trained to the highest point of efficiency: said of an athlete; a horse, etc. [< F. *fin,* < L. *finio,* finish.]



Greenfinch. 1/5

Syn.: beautiful, clarified, clear, comminuted, dainty, delicate, elegant, excellent, exquisite, gauzy, handsome, keen, minute, nice, polished, pure, refined, sensitive, sharp, slender, slight, small, smooth, splendid, subtile, subtle, tenuous, thin. *Fine* (L. *finis,* end) denotes that which has been brought to a full end, finished. From this root-sense many derived meanings branch out, causing words quite remote from each other to be alike synonyms of *fine.* That which is truly finished, brought to an ideal end, is *excellent* of its kind, and *beautiful,* if a thing that admits of beauty; as, a *fine* house, *fine* trees, a *fine* woman, a *fine* morning; if a thing that admits of the removal of impurities, it is not finished till these are removed, and hence *fine* signifies *clarified, clear, pure, refined;* as, *fine* gold. That which is finished is apt to be *polished,* smooth to the touch, minutely exact in outline; hence *fine* comes to be a synonym for all words like *dainty, delicate, exquisite;* as, *fine* manners, a *fine* touch, *fine* perceptions. As that which is *delicate* is apt to be small, by an easy extension of meaning *fine* becomes a synonym for *slender, slight, minute, comminuted;* as, a *fine* thread, *fine* sand; or for *filmy, tenuous, thin;* as, a *fine* lace, *fine* wire; and as a *thin* edge is *keen, sharp, fine* becomes also a synonym for these words; as, a *fine* point, a *fine* edge. Compare BEAUTIFUL; EXCELLENT; MINUTE; TASTEFUL.—Ant.: big, blunt, clumsy, coarse, great, heavy, huge, immense, large, rude, stout, thick.

—**fine arts, f. gentleman, f. lady,** etc., see under the nouns.—**fine'drawn",** *a.* Drawn out finely, as wire; hence, developed very subtly or too subtly.—**fine'ly,** *adv.*—**fine'ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fine. **2.** The proportion of the principal metal in an alloy. **3‖.** Finesse.—**fin'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Showy decoration; in the plural, refinements. **2‡.** Beauty; agreeableness; fineness. Syn.: see GAUD.—**fine'-spun",** *a.* Drawn or spun out to an extreme degree of tenuity; hence, subtle.

fine, *n.* **1.** A pecuniary penalty; the money so required. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* An amicable adjustment of a suit either actual or fictitious; a final agreement as for the possession of lands. **3†.** End; conclusion; death. [< F. *fin,* final payment.]—**in fine,** finally.—**fine'less†,** *a.* Without end; eternal.

fine, *adv.* **1.** [Colloq.] Very much; finely; well; as, I enjoyed myself *fine.* **2.** *Billiards.* In a manner producing a fine carom, etc.

fine'draw", 1 fain'drō"; 2 fin'dra", *vt.* **1.** To sew or close up, as a rent, so that the joining is imperceptible. **2.** To draw out, as wire, to an extreme degree of fineness.

fi-nesse', 1 fi-nes'; 2 fi-nĕs'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FI-NESSED'†; FI-NESS'-ING.] **1.** In whist-playing, to play as a finesse; as, to *finesse* the queen. **2.** To make use of finesse or artifice. **3.** In whist-playing, to make use of finesse for the purpose of taking a trick. **II.** *n.* **1.** Subtle contrivance; artifice; stratagem. **2.** Dexterity; artfulness; skill. **3.** In whist-playing, an attempt on the part of the third player (and occasionally of the second) to take a trick with a lower card when he holds a higher (as a queen when he holds the ace), in the hope that the opposing hand yet to play will not hold a taking card (as the king). [F., < *fin,* FINE.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; DECEPTION. **fin'-fish",** etc. See UNDER FIN¹, *n.*

Fin-gal', 1 fin-gōl' *or* fiŋ'gal; 2 fin-gal' *or* fiŋ'gal, *n.* Hero of an epic poem *Fingal;* authorship disputed.—**Fingal's Cave,** a basaltic cavern in Staffa Islands, Scotland, partly filled with sea-water.

fin-gan', 1 fin-găn'; 2 fin-găn', *n.* Same as FINJAN.

fin'ger, 1 fiŋ'gər; 2 fiŋ'ger. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To touch or handle with or as with the fingers; toy with. **2.** *Mus.* (1) To play, as a musical instrument, requiring the use of the fingers. (2) To mark the notes of (a piece of music) with indications showing which fingers are to be used. **3.** To take with thievish intent; purloin. **4.** To touch anything with the fingers. **5.** *Mus.* To use the fingers in playing. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the digits of the hand, excluding or including the thumb. **2.** Any small projecting piece or part, like a finger, as a lever. See HAND. **3.** A measure of length. (1) A finger-breadth. (2) The length of the middle finger. **4.** A measure of depth, equal to the width of the finger. **5.** That part of a glove which covers a finger. [< AS. *finger.*]—**f.-board",** *n.* **1.** A guide-board bearing a pointing finger. **2.** In stringed instruments, the strip of wood upon which the strings are pressed by the fingers of the player. **3.** In instruments of the piano or organ class, a keyboard.—**f.-bowl,** *n.* A bowl containing water for cleansing the fingers at table after eating. **f.-glass‡.**—**fin'ger-breadth",** *n.* A measure of length; the breadth of a finger; one-quarter of a palm.—**f.-hole,** *n.* A hole, as in a flute, over which the finger is held or from which it is removed in playing some musical instruments.—**f.-nail,** *n.* A nail growing on the finger.—**f.-post,** *n.* A post bearing finger-boards.—**f.-print,** *n.* An impression of the inner surface of the last joint of a thumb or finger, which, on account of its varying lines in every individual, is valuable for the identification of criminals. Syn.: see MARK.—**f.-stall,** *n.* A cover to protect a finger. [pilferer.

fin'ger-er, 1 fiŋ'gər-ər; 2 fiŋ'ger-er, *n.* One who fingers; a

fin'ger-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of touching or feeling with the fingers. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The order of using the fingers in playing an instrument, as the flute or piano. (2) A notation indicating what fingers are to be used.

fin'ger-ling, 1 fiŋ'gər-liŋ; 2 fiŋ'ger-ling, *n.* **1.** A young fish, especially a salmon or trout, no bigger than a man's finger. **2.** A being of very small size. Compare THUMBLING. **3†.** A glove-finger; a finger-covering; a thimble.

fin'i-al, 1 fin'i-əl; 2 fin'i-al, *n.* An ornament at the apex of a spire, pinnacle, or the like; any terminal part pointing upward. [< L. *finis;* see FINE, *a.*]

fin'i-cal, 1 fin'i-kəl; 2 fin'i-cal, *a.* Overnice or fastidious in dress, manners, and the like. **fin'i¢†; fin'ick-ing†; fin'ick-y†; fin'i-kin‡.** Syn.: see SQUEAMISH.

—**fin"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The characteristic of being finical. **2.** That which is finical.—**fin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**fin'i-cal-ness,** *n.* **fi'nis,** 1 fai'nis; 2 fi'nis, *n.* The end. [L.]

fin'ish†, 1 fin'ish; 2 fin'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To complete or bring to an end. **2.** To perfect finally or in detail, as a picture; complete by doing all things requisite or desirable. **3.** To reach the end of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To reach or come to an end; cease. **2†.** To die. [< L. OF *finio,* < *finis;* see FINE, *a.*]

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, bring to an end, close, complete, conclude, elaborate, end, get done, perfect, polish, put an end to, terminate. In addition to its meaning of *bringing to an end,* by which it is synonymous with *close, complete, conclude, end, terminate,* etc., *finish* has come to denote the bringing to perfection of every minutest detail, especially of superficial elegance, refinement, or beauty, and is thus a close synonym of *elaborate, perfect, polish,* etc., as in the expression "to add the *finishing* touches." Compare END, *v.*—Ant.: commence, enter upon, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, make a beginning, open, originate, set about, start, undertake. Compare synonyms for BEGINNING.

—**fin'ished,** *pa.* **1.** Carried to a high degree of perfection; polished. **2.** Complete. Syn.: see PERFECT; RIPE.—**fin'ish-er,** *n.* One who or that which finishes or completes anything.

fin'ish, *n.* **1.** The conclusion or last stage of anything. **2.** The process or effect of perfecting or beautifying anything; as, the *finish* of a statue; cloth of a fine *finish.* **3.** *Building.* The joinery and cabinetwork necessary to complete the interior of a building. **4.** That which finishes or completes. **5.** A material, as oil, used in finishing.

Syn.: see END.

fin'ish-ing, 1 fin'ish-iŋ; 2 fin'ish-ĭng, *ppr. & verbal n.* of FINISH, *v.*: used in self-explaining compounds; as, **finishing-school** (for preparing young ladies for entrance into society).

Fin"is-tère', 1 fin"is-tār'; 2 fin"is-tēr', *n.* A cape, the most westerly point of a department of the same name in France.

Fin"is-terre', 1 fin"is-ter'; 2 fin"is-tĕr', *n.* A cape, the most westerly point of Coruña province, Spain.

fi'nite, 1 fai'nait; 2 fi'nīt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having bounds, ends, or limits, as opposed to that which is infinite. **2.** Subject to creature limitations, especially those that affect human life. **3.** *Gram.* Limited by number and person: opposed to *infinitive.* **4.** *Math.* (1) That may be equaled or exceeded by counting: said of numbers. (2) Limited; not infinitesimal: said of a magnitude. **II.** *n.* Finite things collectively, or that which is finite. [< L. *finitus;* see FINE, *a.*]—**finite verb,** see under VERB.—**fi'nite-ly,** *adv.*—**fi'nite-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being finite.

fin"i-tes'i-mal, 1 fin"i-tes'i-məl; 2 fin"ī-tēs'ī-mal, *a. Math.* Denoted by the ordinal of a finite number.

fin'i-tude, 1 fin'i-tūd; 2 fin'ī-tūd, *n.* The mode or fact of being finite; limitation. [< L. *finitus,* pp. of *finio,* finish, < *finis,* limit.]

fin-jan', 1 fin-jān'; 2 fin-jān', *n.* [Ar.] A demi-tasse without a handle: used in Asia Minor.

fin keel. See under KEEL[1], *n.*

Fin'land, 1 fin'land; 2 fin'land, *n.* An independent sovereign State proclaimed Dec. 6, 1917, declared a republic June 14, 1919. (125,689 sq. m.; pop. 3,329,146), N. W. of Russia; capital Helsingfors. Formerly a grand duchy of Russia.—**Gulf of Finland,** an arm of the Baltic sea, S. of Finland.

Fin'land-er, 1 fin'land-ər; 2 fin'land-er, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Finland.

fin'-like", 1 fin'-laik"; 2 fin'-lik", *a.* Shaped like a fin, as an oar.

Finn, 1 fin; 2 fin, *n.* A member of the Finnic race; also, a native of Finland.—**Finn'ic,** 1 fin'ik; 2 fin'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of the Finns, in the widest sense.—**Finn'ish.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland, the Finns, or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of the Finns proper.

fin'nan-had"dock, 1 fin'an-had"ək; 2 fin'an-hād"ok, *n.* [Scot.] Smoked haddock; originally cured in peat-smoke at Findon, Scotland. **fin'nan-had"die†.**

finned, finds, 1 find; 2 find, *a.* Having fins or fin-like extensions.

fin'ner, 1 fin'ər; 2 fin'er, *n.* [Scot.] A finback whale.

fin'nick-ing, fin'nick-y, *a.* Same as FINICAL.

Finno-U'gric, 1 fin"o-ū'grik; 2 fin"o-ū'ġrik, *a.* Same as FINNIC.

fin'ny, 1 fin'i; 2 fin'y, *a.* **1.** Having fins; fish-like. **2.** Abounding in fishes.

Fin. Sec., *abbr.* Financial Secretary.

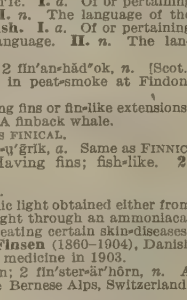
Fin'sen light. *Med.* A strong actinic light obtained either from an electric lamp or by passing sunlight through an ammoniacal solution of copper sulfate, used in treating certain skin-diseases: named for its originator, **Niels R. Finsen** (1860–1904), Danish physician; received Nobel prize for medicine in 1903.

Fin'ster-Aar'horn, 1 fin'stər-är'hȯrn; 2 fin'ster-är'hȯrn, *n.* A mountain; the highest peak of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland; 14,022 ft. high.

fiord, 1 fyȯrd; 2 fyôrd, *n.* A long and narrow arm of the sea, with high rocky banks. [< Norw. *fjord.*] **fjord‡.**

fip'pence, 1 fip'ens; 2 fip'ənç, *n.* Fivepence.—**fip'pen-ny,** *a.* Short for FIVEPENNY.—**fippenny bit,** fivepence; a Spanish or Mexican silver piece worth 6¼ cents, current in the United States before the Civil War: formerly so called in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and some Southern states.

fir, 1 fȯr; 2 fir, *n.* An evergreen tree of the pine family, or one of various trees resembling it. [< Ice. *fura,* fir.] **fir'tree"‡.**


Fir.

fir., *abbr.* Firkin.

Fir-dau'si, 1 fir-dau'si; 2 fir-dou'sī, *n.* Pseudonym of **Abul Casim Mansur** (939?–1020), a Persian epic poet. **Fir-du'si‡.**

fire, 1 fair; 2 fir, *v.* [FIRED; FIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set on fire; affect by fire; kindle; bake. **2.** To explode, as powder; discharge, as a fire-arm. **3.** To impel, as from a gun; hurl. **4.** To inflame; excite; also, to animate. **5.** To make shine as if on fire; cause to glow; illuminate. **6.** *Vet. Surg.* To cauterize. **7.** [U. S.] To tend the fire of; serve, as coal to a furnace. **8.** [Slang, U. S.] To put out by force; hence, to discharge from employment. **9§.** To drive away by fire. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire; also, to glow. **2.** To be kindled, inflamed, or excited. **3.** To discharge firearms. **4.** Hurl missiles. **5.** To ring all bells at once, as in a peal. [< AS. *fȳrian,* < *fȳr,* fire.] Syn.: see INCENSE.—**to fire up. 1.** To start a fire, as in a furnace. **2.** To fly into a rage.

fire, *n.* **1.** The evolution of heat and light by combustion. **2.** The combustion thus manifested, especially the flame, or the fuel as burning. **3.** A destructive burning, as of a building. **4.** The discharge of firearms. **5.** A spark or sparks; a light, luster, or flash. **6.** Intensity of feeling or action; ardor; passion; vivacity. **7.** Any raging evil; affliction; trial. **8.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) Fear; remorse; lust; hatred; destruction. (2) Affliction purifying and elevating man. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 586. [STEWART '10.] **9.** Fever. **10.** A combustible device or substance for producing fire or for display; fireworks. **11‖.** Lightning. **12†.** Torture or death by or as by burning. [< AS. *fȳr.*] **fierȝ; fyrȝ.**

Syn.: blaze, burning, combustion, conflagration, flame. *Combustion* is the essential fact which is at the basis of that assemblage of visible phenomena which we call *fire; combustion* being the continuous chemical combination of a substance with some element, as oxygen, evolving heat, and extending from slow processes, such as those by which the heat of the human body is maintained, to the processes producing the most intense light also, as in a blast-furnace, or on the surface of the sun. *Fire* is always attended with light, as well as heat; *blaze, flame,* etc., designate the mingled light and heat of a *fire. Combustion* is the scientific, *fire* the popular term. A *conflagration* is an extensive *fire.* Compare LIGHT.

—**colored fire,** a mixture of combustibles, as sulfur with a mineral salt that yields a colored light when burning: used for signals, fireworks, etc.—**fire'-ac"tion,** *n. Mil.* The fire of small arms or artillery estimated as a force in attack or defense.—**f.-alarm,** *n.* **1.** An alarm calling attention to a fire or its whereabouts. **2.** An apparatus for giving an alarm of fire, especially a telegraphic alarm.—**fire'arm",** *n.* Any weapon from which a missile, as a bullet, is hurled by an explosive, as gunpowder.—**fire'back",** *n.* **1.** The rear wall of a furnace or fireplace. **2.** One of various Malayan pheasants, having the plumage of the back a bright metallic red.—**f.-ball,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A sack of canvas filled with combustibles. **2.** A shooting star.—**f.-balloon,** *n.* **1.** A hot-air balloon, supplied by fire attached underneath, particularly a paper toy balloon carrying a lighted ball or sponge. **2.** A balloon carrying inflammable explosives or fireworks, to ignite at a certain height.—**f.-beetle,** *n.* A firefly; especially, an elaterid beetle (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*) of the West Indies (known also as *cucujo*).—**f.-bird,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Baltimore oriole.—**fire'board",** *n.* A board to close a fireplace when not used; chimney-board.—**f.-boat,** *n.* A steamboat provided with fire-extinguishing apparatus: used to protect shipping and wharves.—**f.-box,** *n.* **1.** The chamber in which the fuel, as of a locomotive, is burnt. **2†.** A tinder-box.—**fire'brand",** *n.* **1.** A burning or glowing piece of wood or other substance. **2.** An incendiary; a mischief-maker.—**f.-break,** *n.* [U. S.] *Forestry.* A strip of plowed or cleared land made to prevent the spread of fires in woods or on a prairie.—**f.-brick,** *n.* A brick made of fire-clay.—**f.-bug,** *n.* [U. S.] An incendiary; a pyromaniac.—**f.-clay,** *n.* Clay containing nothing fusible.—**f. company,** *n.* **1.** A company of men employed to extinguish fires. **2.** A fire-insurance company.—**fire'cracker",** *n.* A firework made of a small paper cylinder charged with gunpowder.—**f.-damp,** *n.* A combustible gas (chiefly methane) which enters mines from coal seams; also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas and air.—**f. department,** that part of the public service, including buildings, fire-extinguishing apparatus, and men, devoted to the prevention or extinguishment of fires.—**f.-dog,** *n.* An andiron.—**fire'drake",** *n.* **1.** A meteor. **2.** A sort of firework. **3†.** A dragon or fiery serpent. **fire'drag"on‡.**—**f.-drill,** *n.* **1.** The drilling of a fire-company. **2.** Drilling, as of pupils in a school, to accustom them to proper action in case of fire.—**f.-eater,** *n.* **1.** A juggler who pretends to eat fire. **2.** A hot-headed person eager for fight or quarrel.—**f.-engine,** *n.* An engine for pumping water through hose to extinguish fires.—**f.-escape,** *n.* A ladder or other device furnishing a means of escape from a burning building.—**f.-flaught,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A flash of lightning, particularly heat-lightning. **2.** The aurora borealis. **f.-flaucht‡.**—**fire'fly",** *n.* An insect that emits light from some part of the body.—**fire'less,** *a.* Having no fire.—**fireless cooker,** an apparatus for cooking by stored-up heat in a receptacle packed with material impervious to heat.—**fire'lock",** *n.* An old form of musket discharged by any device for producing sparks; a flintlock.—**fire'man,** *n.* [FIRE'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who aids in extinguishing fires. **2.** A fire-tender, as on a locomotive; a stoker.—**f.-new,** *a.* Fresh from the fire; brand-new.—**f.-pan,** *n.* **1.** A pan for holding or carrying live coals; a brazier; a fire-pot; a grate. **2.** The priming-receptacle of a gun. **3.** A snuff-dish; a censer.—**f.-pink,** a catchfly (*Silene virginica*) of the eastern United States.—**fire'place",** *n.* A recess or structure in or on which a fire is built; especially that part of a chimney that opens into a room.—**f.-plug,** *n.* A hydrant for use in case of fire. See HYDRANT.—**f.-proof.** **I.** *vt.* To render fire-proof. **II.** *a.* Made proof against fire; incombustible: also, of a nature to protect from fire.—**fir'er,** *n.* **1.** One who kindles fires; also, an incendiary. **2.** A stoker.—**fire-room,** *n.* The boiler-room on a steamship, where the firing of the furnace is done; stoke-hole; also, a fire-box.—**f.-ship,** *n.* A ship filled with combustibles, fired and floated toward an enemy for the purpose of destroying ships, bridges, etc.—**fire'side",** *n.* The hearth or space about the fireplace; hence, the place of family cheer: used also adjectivally. Syn.: see HOME.—**f.-stone,** *n.* **1.** Flint or pyrites used for striking fire. **2.** A stone that will withstand the action of fire.—**f.-surface,** *n.* That part of the surface of a boiler which is exposed to the fire; the heating-surface.—**f.-trap,** *n.* A building notoriously inflammable, or one not provided with an escape for use in case of fire.—**f. trench,** *n.* A first-line trench on the firing-line.—**f.-warden,** *n.* An officer who has charge of the prevention and extinguishing of fires. **f.-ward‡.**—**f.-water,** *n.* [U. S.] Whisky: a term first used by or attributed to the North-American Indians.—**fire'weed",** *n. Bot.* A coarse annual plant of the aster family, from 1 to 6 feet high, with lance-shaped sessile leaves; also, the common willow-herb.—**f.-wood,** *n.* **1.** Wood used, or fit to use, as fuel. **2.** The leatherwood (*Cyrilla racemiflora*).—**fire'work",** *n.* **1.** A case or cases containing combustibles and explosives, producing brilliant or colored light or scintillations in burning: commonly in the plural. **2.** *pl.* A pyrotechnic display.—**f.-worm,** *n.* **1.** A glowworm. **2.** The larva of a tortricid moth, which devours the leaves of the cranberry, leaving it apparently burned.—**Greek f.,** an inextinguishable incendiary composition, used by the Byzantine Greeks, that would burn on and under the water.—**liquid f.,** see under LIQUID.—**on f.,** burning; ablaze (literally or figuratively).—**under f.,** exposed to gunshot or artillery fire.

fir'ing, 1 fair'iŋ; 2 fir'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act or process of applying fire or intense heat to anything, as (1) in stoking; (2) in burning,

baking, or vitrifying, as bricks or pottery in a kiln; (3) in cauterizing. **2.** The discharge of firearms. **3.** Fuel, as wood or coal.—**fir'ing-line"**, *n. Mil.* The line of active engagement in battle; the main body of troops in action within effective rifle range of the enemy.—**f.-pin**, *n. Firearms.* A sliding pin used to discharge a cartridge.

fir'kin, 1 fûr'kĭn; 2 fĭr'kĭn, *n.* **1.** A wooden vessel for lard, etc. **2.** [Eng.] A measure, one-fourth of a barrel. [< D. *vier*, four, + dim. suf. *-kin.*]

fir'lot, 1 fûr'lot; 2 fĭr'lŏt, *n.* An old Scottish dry measure, used also on the Isle of Man; from 1 to 1½ bushels. [< *fir*, for FOUR, + LOT, part.]

firm, 1 fûrm; 2 fĭrm, *vt.* **1.** To make firm, solid, or compact. **2†.** To confirm; establish.

firm, *a.* **1.** Solidly compacted; unyielding; solid. **2.** Fixedly settled; difficult to move; stable. **3.** Strong, stedfast, or determined in character; vigorous; resolute; enduring. **4.** Not fluctuating widely, as prices.—**firm'ly**, *adv.*—**firm'ness**, *n.*

Syn.: close, compact, decided, determined, established, fast, fixed, hard, immovable, immutable, resolute, robust, rugged, secure, solid, stable, steady, stedfast, strong, sturdy, unchanging, unfailing, unfaltering, unshaken. See FAITHFUL; HARD; IMPLICIT; OBSTINATE.

firm, *n.* A union of two or more persons, for the purpose of conducting business; a commercial, industrial, or financial partnership; a business house; also, the style or title under which such a house carries on business; firm-name. [< L.* *firmus*, firm.]

fir'ma-ment, 1 fûr'ma-ment *or* -mant; 2 fĭr'ma-ment, *n.* The expanse of heaven; sky. [F., < L. *firmamentum*, support.]—**fir"ma-men'tal**, *a.*

fir'man, 1 fûr'man; 2 fĭr'man, *n.* A special decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign; a grant or license. [< Per. *farmān*, mandate.] **fir'maun‡.**

firm'er, 1 fûrm'er; 2 fĭrm'er, *a.* Designating a cutting tool similar to but shorter and heavier than a paring tool.

firn, 1 fĭrn; 2 fĭrn, *n.* [Dial., G.] Snow, partly consolidated into ice, found in Alpine regions; névé. [with firs.

fir'ry, 1 fûr'ĭ; 2 fĭr'y, *a.* Pertaining to the fir; made of fir; wooded

first, 1 fûrst; 2 fĭrst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Preceding all others in the order of numbering: the ordinal of *one*. **2.** Prior to all others in time; earliest. **3.** Nearest or foremost in place from a given point. **4.** Highest or foremost in character, rank, etc.; leading; chief; best. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which comes or is first; the beginning. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The leading or upper part, voice, or instrument. (2) A unison. **3.** In English universities, the highest rank in examinations for honors; also, one taking the highest rank. **4.** A winning position in a contest. **5.** The first day of a month; the first year in a period or reign. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Before all others in order, as in counting, time, place, or rank. **2.** Before, or in preference to, some proposed act or anticipated event; sooner; as, he will never confess: he would die *first*. **3.** For the first time. [< AS. *fyrst*, superl. of FORE.]

Syn.: (adj.) chief, earliest, foremost, front, highest, leading, original, primary, primeval, primitive, primordial, principal, pristine, supreme.—Ant.: hindmost, inferior, insignificant, last, least, lowest, secondary, subordinate, subsequent, subservient, subsidiary, trifling, trivial, unimportant.

—**at first, at the f.,** or **from the f.,** at the beginning or origin.—**at** (or **at the**) **f. blush,** on first presentation; at first thought, without mature consideration.—**at f. hand,** directly from the original source; without intervening assistance.—**f.-aid,** surgical or medical treatment given by a layman while waiting for a physician.—**first'-born". I.** *a.* First brought forth; hence, first, best, or highest; preeminent. **II.** *n.* The child first born; an heir; a first product or result.—**f.-class. I.** *a.* Belonging to the first class; of the highest rank or best quality. **II.** *adv.* By a first-class conveyance or the like. Syn.: (adj.) see EXCELLENT.—**F.-day**, *n.* Sunday; so called by the Society of Friends.—**f.-fruit**, *n.* **1.** The first gatherings of a season's produce. The Jewish law ordered in general that the first of all ripe fruits should be offered to God. **2.** *pl.* The first outcome, effects, results, or rewards of anything. **3.** *Eccl. & Feudal Law.* The first year's profits of a tenant, paid to the Pope, the crown, or a benevolent fund.—**f.-hand. I.** *a.* Obtained direct from the origin or producer. **II.** *adv.* Direct from the original source. —**first'ling. I.** *a.* First-born. **II.** *n.* The first-born, as of a flock.—**first'ly**, *adv.* Same as FIRST, *adv.*: improper form.—**first officer**, in the merchant marine, a first mate.—**f.-rate. I.** *a.* Of the first class, quality, or character. **II.** *adv.* In a high degree; very well. Syn.: see EXCELLENT.

firth, 1 fûrth; 2 fĭrth, *n.* [Scot.] An arm of the sea. [ME. *firth*, < Ice. *fjordhr*, firth.] **frith‡.** [S. E. Scotland.

Firth of Forth, 1 fûrth; 2 fôrth. An estuary of the Forth river,

Firth of Tay, 1 tē; 2 tā. An estuary of the Tay, E. Scotland.

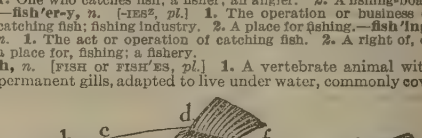
fisc, 1 fisk; 2 fĭsc, *n.* The treasury of a state; any treasury. [F.]

fis'cal, 1 fis'kel; 2 fĭs'cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the treasury or finances of a government. **2.** Financial. **II.** *n.* **1.** A financial secretary or minister. **2.** In Spain, Portugal, and some other countries in Europe, a public prosecutor. [F., < L. *fiscus*, state treasury.]

Fisch'er, 1 fish'er; 2 fĭsh'er, **Emil** (1852–1919). A German chemist; made wide researches in the synthesis of sugars, proteins, etc.; awarded Nobel prize in 1902.

fish, 1 fish; 2 fĭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch, or try to catch, fish in (any body of water). **2.** To catch (fish or any object) in or under water; search for and bring to light: often with *up* or *out*. **3.** To strengthen, mend, or join by strips fastened lengthwise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To catch, or try to catch, fish; be employed in catching fish. **2.** To be adjusted so as to catch fish; be able to catch fish. **3.** To try to obtain in some artful manner: usually with *for*; as, to *fish for* compliments. **4.** To search with hook or similar object, as for something hidden. [< AS. *fiscian*, < *fisc*, fish.]—**fish'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Suitable for fishing.—**fish'er'**, *n.* **1.** One who fishes; a fisherman. **2.** A weasel-like carnivore, the pekan.—**fish'er-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who catches fish; a fisher; an angler. **2.** A fishing-boat. —**fish'er-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** The operation or business of catching fish; fishing industry. **2.** A place for fishing.—**fish'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of catching fish. **2.** A right of, or a place for, fishing; a fishery.

fish, *n.* [FISH or FISH'ES, *pl.*] **1.** A vertebrate animal with permanent gills, adapted to live under water, commonly cov-



Skeleton of a Bony Fish (Trout) (def. 1).

a, eye-socket; *b*, brain-cavity; *c*, a bone in front of the operculum; *d*, dorsal fin; *e*, the bones to which the rays of the dorsal fins are attached; *f*, fin-rays; *g*, caudal fin; *h*, rays covering the gills; *i*, a lower bone of the gill-cover; *j*, operculum; *k*, a bone of the gill-cover below the operculum; *l*, pectoral fin; *m*, ribs; *n*, ventral fin; *o*, the bones to which the rays of the anal fin are attached; *p*, anus; *q*, anal fin.

ered with scales and provided with fins. See illus. on pages 441, 442. **2.** Loosely, any animal habitually living in the water. **3.** The flesh of a fish used as food. **4.** A strip used to strengthen or mend a spar, rail joint, etc., or to join parts. **5.** The twelfth zodiacal sign; Pisces. [< AS. *fisc.*]—**to have other fish to fry** [Colloq.], to have other business to do.—**fish'ball"**, *n.* A fried ball or cake composed of chopped fish (usually salt codfish), often mixed with mashed potatoes. **f.-cake‡.**—**f.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt for securing a fish-joint.—**f.-crow**, *n.* A crow of the Atlantic coast of the United States that feeds mainly on fish.—**f.-culture**, *n.* The artificial breeding of fishes; pisciculture.—**f.-eagle**, *n.* An eagle or other rapacious bird that preys upon fish, as the bald eagle or the osprey.—**fish'gig"**, *n.* A staff with prongs for spearing fish. **fis'gig"‡; fiz'gig"‡.**—**f.-hawk**, *n.* [U. S.] The osprey —**fish'-hook"**, *n.* A hook for catching fish on a line.—**f.-joint**, *n.* A device for fastening two rails together by iron plates (**f.-plates**) bolted across the meeting ends.—**f.-knife**, *n.* A broad knife for serving fish. **f.-carver‡; f.-slice‡; f.-trowel‡.** —**f.-line**, *n.* A fishing-line.—**fish'mon"ger**, *n.* A dealer in fish.—**f.-owl**, *n.* A large Asiatic or African owl feeding mostly on fish.—**f.-plate**, *n.* See FISH-JOINT.—**f.-skin**, *n.* The skin of a fish or marine animal, as of a dogfish or shark (used for abrading), of a porpoise (tanned for leather), or the like.—**f.-skin disease**, a congenital skin-disease with dry and scaly eruptions. **ich'thy-o'sis.**—**f.-slice**, *n.* Same as FISH-KNIFE. —**f.-spear**, *n.* **1.** A spear for catching or killing fish; a fishgig. **2.** A lance for bleeding captured whales.—**f.-story**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An extravagant or incredible narrative.—**f.-tackle**, *n.* A tackle used to raise an anchor to the gunwale of a ship by means of an iron hook.—**f.-tail**, *a.* Like the tail of a fish in shape or in action.—**f.-torpedo**, *n.* A spindle- or fish-shaped locomotive submarine torpedo for war.—**f.-trap**, *n.* A trap for fish.—**f.-warden**, *n.* [U. S.] A local officer to enforce laws relating to the protection of fish or fisheries. **f.-ward‡.**—**fish'-way"**, *n.* A sloping structure designed to enable fish to ascend a cataract or dam.—**fish'wife"**, *n.* [FISH'WIVES", *pl.*] A woman who sells fish; an abusive virago. **fish'wo"man‡.**—**fish'y**, *a.* [FISH'I-ER; FISH'I-EST.] **1.** Suggestive of, pertaining to, or like fish. **2.** Abounding in fish. **3.** [Colloq.] Of the nature of a fish-story; incredible. **4.** Vacant of expression; dull, as the eyes; lacking luster.—**fish'i-ly**, *adv.*—**fish'i-ness**, *n.*

Fish, Hamilton (1808–1893). Governor of New York State; United States Senator; Secretary of State, 1869–1877.

Fish'er, 1 fish'er; 2 fĭsh'er, *n.* **1. George Park** (1827–1909), an American author and ecclesiastical historian. **2. Sir John Arbuthnot** (1841–1920), **Baron of Kilverstone** (1902), an English admiral of the fleet from 1905.

Fish'guard, 1 fish'gûrd; 2 fish'gärd, *n.* A seaport on the N. coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales; pop. 3,000.

Fiske, 1 fisk; 2 fĭsk, *n.* **1. Bradley Allen** (1854–), an American admiral and inventor. **2. John** (1842–1901), an American scientist, philosopher, and historian. **3. Minnie Maddern** (*née* Davey) (1865–), an American character actress.

Fismes, 1 fim; 2 fĭm, *n.* A town of E. France captured by United States troops from the Germans Aug. 4, 1918.

fis'sate, 1 fis'ĕt; 2 fis'āt, *a.* Deeply cleft; fissured. [< L. *findo*, pp. *fissus*, split.] [foisonless.

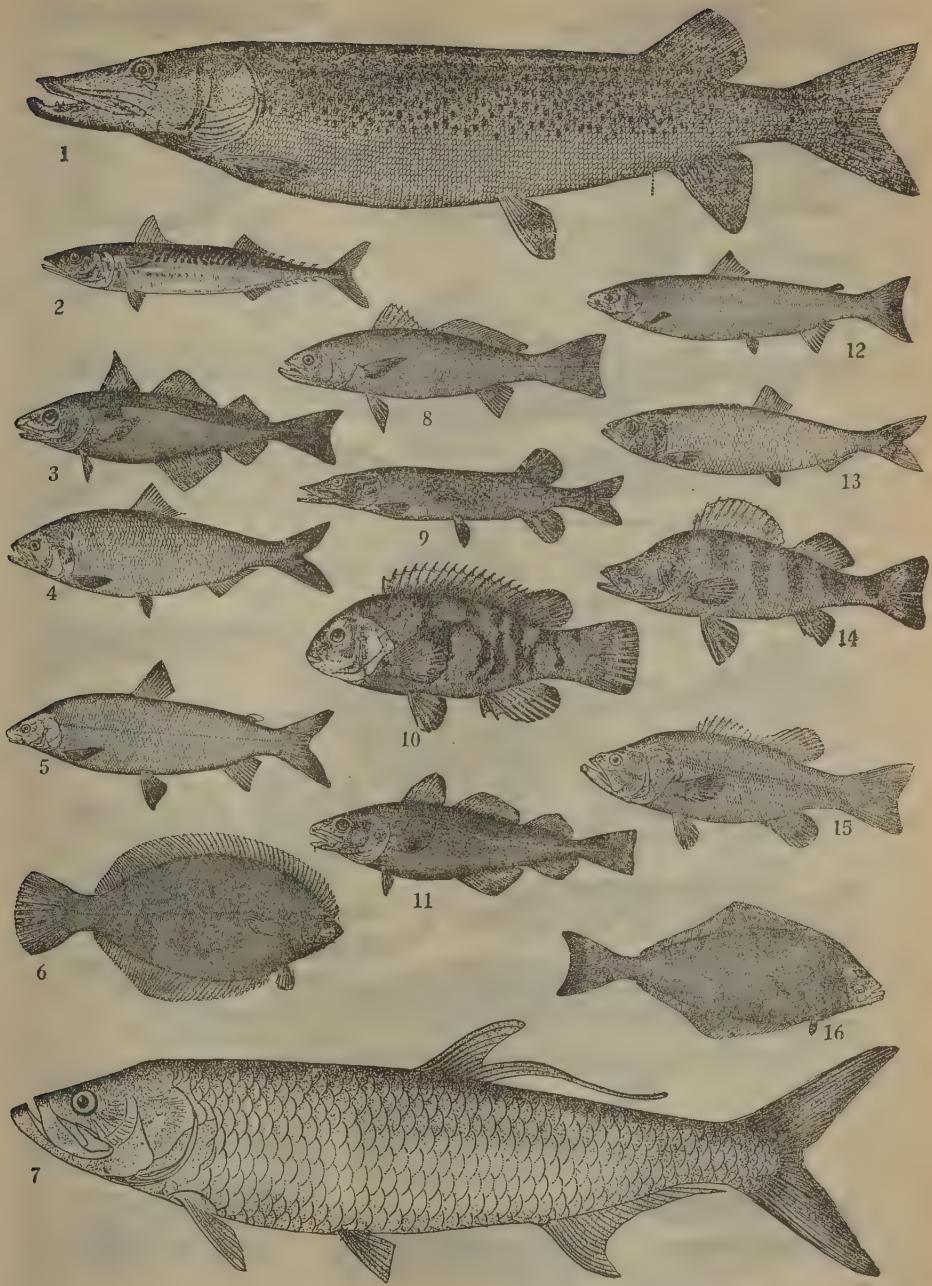
fis'sen-less, 1 fiz'en-les; 2 fĭs'ĕn-lĕs, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Weak;

fis'si-, 1 fis'i-; 2 fĭs'i-. From Latin *fissus*, cleft (see FISSILE): a combining form.

fis'sile, 1 fis'il; 2 fĭs'il, *a.* Capable of being split or separated

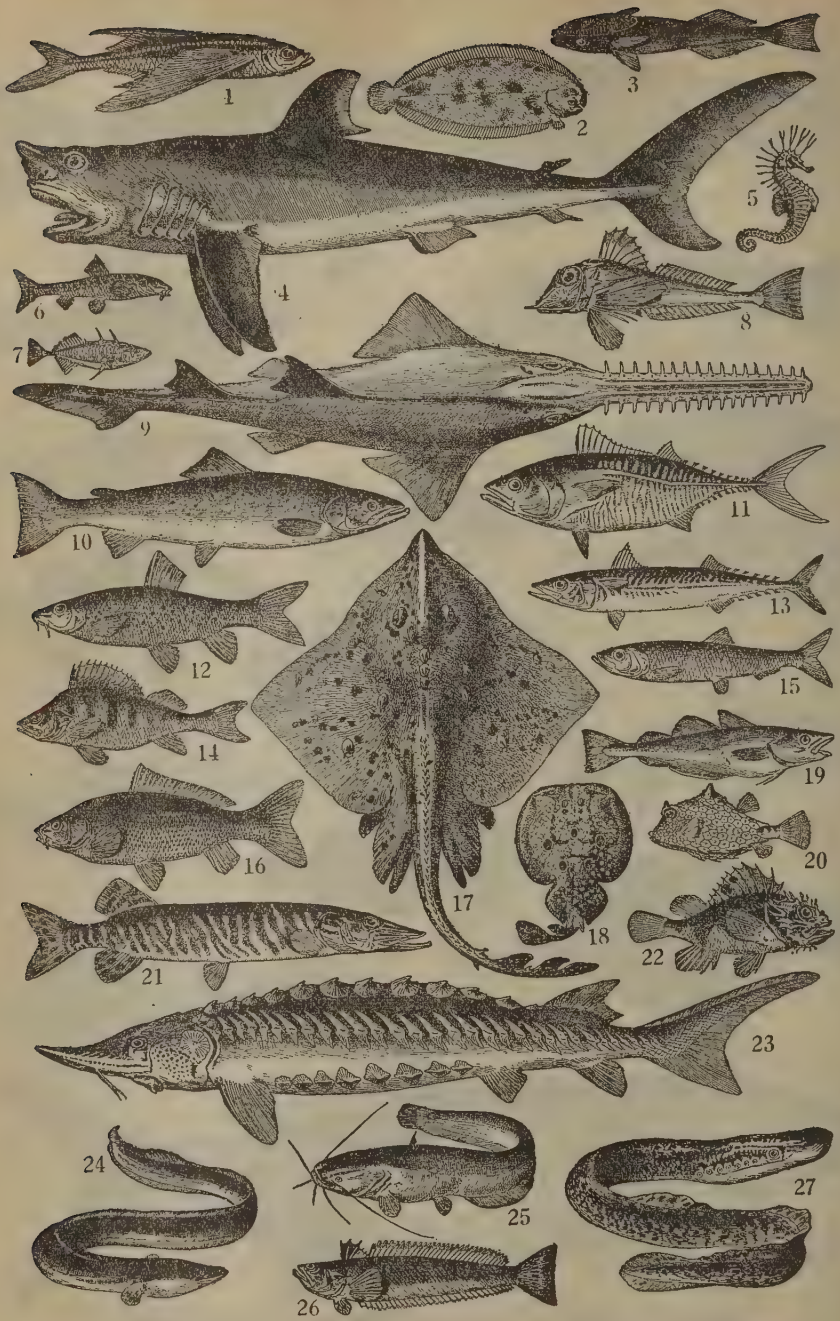
fis'sil,] into layers; tending to split. [< L. *fissilis*, < *fissus*, pp. of *findo*, cleave.]—**fis-sil'i-ty**, *n.*—**fis'sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of splitting or breaking apart. **2.** *Biol.* Spontaneous division of a cell or organism into new cells or organisms, especially as a mode of reproduction; cell-division.

fis"si-pal'mate, *a.* Partially web-footed. [< FISSI- + L. *palma*, palm.]—**fis"si-pal-ma'tion**, *n.*—**fis-sip'a-ra**, *n. pl.* Animals that reproduce by fission. [+ L. *pario*, produce.]—**fis-sip'a-rism**, *n. Biol.* Reproduction by fission. **fis"si-par'i-ty‡.**—



REPRESENTATIVE FOOD- AND GAME-FISH OF AMERICAN WATERS.

1. Maskinonge. 1/21 2. Mackerel. 1/9 3. Haddock. 1/11 4. American shad. 1/7 5. Whitefish. 1/9 6. Winter flounder. 1/6 7. Tarpon. 1/18 8. Weakfish. 1/4 9. Pike. 1/23 10. Tautog or blackfish. 1/9 11. Cod. 1/21 12. Atlantic salmon. 1/23 13. Herring. 1/7 14. Yellow perch. 1/7 15. Large-mouthed black bass. 1/9 16. Halibut. 1/30.



REPRESENTATIVE FOOD- AND GAME-FISH OF EUROPEAN WATERS.

1. Flying-fish. 2. Sole. 3. Remora. 4. White shark. 5. Sea-horse. 6. Gudgeon. 7. Stickleback. 8. Gurnard. 9. Swordfish. 10. Salmon. 11. Tunny. 12. Barbel. 13. Mackerel. 14. Perch. 15. Herring. 16. Carp. 17. Ray. 18. Crampfish. 19. Whiting. 20. Sea-robin. 21. Pickerel. 22. Sculpin. 23. Sturgeon. 24. Eel. 25. Catfish. 26. Weever. 27. Lamprey.

fis-sip'a-rous, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Reproducing by fission. **2.** Separating by fission.—**fis-sip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.*—**fis'si-ped. I.** *a.* Having the toes separated. **fis-sip'e-dal**†; **fis"si-pe'di-al**†. **II.** *n.* A carnivore with separate toes. [+ L. *pes,* foot.]—**fis"si-ros'tral,** *a.* Having a wide-split beak.

fis's'le, 1 fis'l; 2 fis'l. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* [-SLED[d]; -SLING.] **1.** Same as FIZZLE. **2.** To rustle; bustle about; also, to fidget. **II.** *n.* **1.** Whistle. **2.** Fuss; bustle. **fis'tle**†.

fis'sure, 1 fish'ur; 2 fish'ur. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FIS'SURED; FIS'SURING.] To crack; split. **II.** *n.* A narrow opening, cleft, crevice, or furrow. [< L. *fissura,* < *findo,* split.] Syn.: see BREACH.

fist, 1 fist; 2 fist, *vt.* To beat or grasp with the fist.

fist[1], *n.* **1.** The hand closed tightly, as for striking; the clenched hand; also, grip; clutch. **2.** [Colloq.] The hand thought of as capable of becoming a fist. **3.** [Colloq.] Handwriting. **4.** *Print.* An index mark, ☞. [< AS. *fyst,* fist.]—**fist'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the fist; pugilistic.—**fist'i-cuff". I.** *n.* & *vt.* To beat or cuff with the fist. **II.** *n.* A cuff with the fist; in the plural, a pugilistic encounter.—**fist'i-cuff"er,** *n.* A pugilist; boxer.—**fist'wise,** *a.* Like a fist.

fist[2], 1 fʉist; 2 fist, *n.* [S. & W. U. S.] Same as FICE.

fis'tle, *v.* & *n.* Same as FISSLE.

fis'tu-la, 1 fis'chu-lə; 2 fis'chu-la, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Any abnormal opening into a natural canal, hollow organ, or other part of the body. **2.** *Vet.* A deep-seated suppurative inflammation, as in the withers of horses, ordinarily resulting from a bruise. **3**†. A reed or pipe. [L.]—**gastric fistula,** an opening into the stomach through the abdominal wall, usually due to traumatic causes.—**fis'tu-lar,** *a.* Resembling or of the nature of a fistula. **fis'tu-la-ry**†; **fis'tu-lose**†.—**fis'tu-lous,** *a.* **1.** Cylindrical and hollow like a reed. **2.** Fistular. **fis'tu-late**†; **fis'tu-lat"ed**†.

fit, 1 fit; 2 fit, *v.* [FIT'TED[d]; FIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render suitable or adapt for some purpose or use; bring into some relation of agreement or harmony. **2.** To provide with something of the proper size, shape, etc. **3.** To provide with requisites; qualify; prepare; equip: commonly with *out* or *up.* **4.** To be of the proper size and shape for. **5.** To be becoming or suitable for; befit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be made of the proper size, shape, etc.; be rightly adjusted, suitable, proper, or becoming. **2.** To receive suitable equipment. [ME. *fitten,* < Icc. *fitja,* knit together.] Syn.: see ADAPT; ACCOMMODATE; PREPARE; TEMPER.—**fit'ter,** *n.* One who fits or causes to fit.

fit, *a.* [FIT'TER; FIT'TEST.] **1.** Adapted to an end, aim, or design; adequate; competent; qualified. **2.** Conformed to a standard; suitable; appropriate. **3.** In a state of preparation; ready. **4.** [Colloq.] As if; all but; well-nigh: a loose adverbial use, expressive of a mood or condition. **5.** [Colloq.] In good physical condition and training: originally a sporting use. **6.** Suitable to the person or occasion; convenient; becoming; proper. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; APPROPRIATE; BECOMING; COMPETENT; CONVENIENT; GOOD; RIPE.—**fit'ly,** *adv.* In a fit manner; properly.—**fit'ness,** *n.*

fit[1], *n.* **1.** An attack of disease attended by convulsions; spasm. **2.** A sudden overmastering emotion or feeling; a mood; as, a *fit* of rage. **3.** Impulsive and irregular exertion or action; caprice; as, a *fit* of industry. [< AS. *fitt,* struggle.]—**by fits or by fits and starts,** spasmodically; irregularly.

fit[2], *n.* **1.** An adjustment or agreement in size, form, or the like; suitability; adaptation; as, the *fit* of a coat or gown. **2.** A making ready; preparation. **3.** *Soap-making.* Liquid soap at the point when it is about to assume the proper consistency. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A part upon which something fits snugly; specif., that part of a car-axle upon which the wheel is forced. (2) The closeness or completeness of contact in machine-parts.

fit[3]‖, *n.* A song; canto; verse. [< AS. *fitt.*]

fit[4], *n.* [Scot.] A foot; step.

fitch[1], 1 fich; 2 fich, *n.* **1.** The fitchew or polecat. **2.** The fur of the fitchew. **3.** A small brush or painters' pencil. **fitch'-brush"**†. [< OD. *vitsche.*]

fitch[2], *n.* [Archaic, or Dial., Eng.] A vetch: commonly in the plural. The plural form in the Bible represents two different Hebrew words, meaning in Isa. xxviii, 25, 27, black cummin, and in Ezek. iv, 9, spelt. [Old form of VETCH.]

Fitch, (William) Clyde (1865–1909). An American playwright; *The Climbers; Beau Brummell,* etc.

Fitch'burg, 1 fich'bʊrg; 2 fich'bûrg, *n.* A city (pop. 41,030) in central Massachusetts.

fi-ché', 1 fi-chē'; 2 fi-ché', *a.* *Her.* Sharpened or pointed: said especially of a cross pointed at its base; fixable. [< F. *fiché,* pp. of *ficher,* fix, perhaps < L. *figo,* fix.] **fitched**†; **fi-chée'**†.

fitch'ew, 1 fich'ü; 2 fich'ų, *n.* [Eng.] The European polecat. [< OF. *fissiau,* < OD. *fisse.*] **fitch'et**†; **fitch'ole**†.

fitch'y, 1 fich'i; 2 fich'y, *a.* Having fitches or vetches.

fite, 1 fait; 2 fit, *a.* [Scot.] White.

fit'ful, 1 fit'fʉl; 2 fit'fʉl, *a.* Occurring in fits; marked by fits; spasmodic; capricious; unstable. Syn.: see FICKLE; IRREGULAR; IRRESOLUTE.—**fit'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fit'ful-ness,** *n.*

fit'tie-lan', 1 fit'i-lan; 2 fit'i-lăn, *n.* [Scot.] The near horse of the hind pair in a plough-team; the horse that walks on the unploughed part of the land.

fit'ting, 1 fit'ing; 2 fit'ing. **I.** *pa.* Fit or suitable for any purpose; proper; appropriate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of adjusting or connecting properly. **2.** *pl.* Fixtures and apparatus. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; BECOMING; JUST. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fitz, 1 fits; 2 fits, *n.* A son: an element in surnames. [< F. *fils* (< L. *filius*), son.]

Fitz"-Ger'ald, 1 fits"-jer'ald; 2 fits"-gĕr'ald, **Edward** (1809–1883). An English poet; translator of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam.

Fitz'roy, 1 fits'roi; 2 fits'rȯy, *n.* **1.** A river in W. Australia, 300 m. long to King Sound. **2.** A suburb (pop. 30,000) of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

fiu-ma'ra, 1 fiū-mä'rə; 2 fü-mä'rȧ, *n.* [-MA'RE *or* -MA'RAS, *pl.*] **1.** A swollen river; an overflowing mountain torrent. **2.** The dry bed of a torrent. [< It. *fiume,* river.]

Fi-u'me, 1 fi-ū'mē; 2 fi-ų'mę, *n.* An Italian seaport (pop. 50,000) and naval station on the Adriatic, occupied by D'Annunzio, Sept. 1919; declared an independent state under the League of Nations; surrendered by him, Dec. 27, 1920; re-entered by Italians, April, 1924: formerly an Austrian province and port.

five, 1 faiv; 2 fiv. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than four: a cardinal numeral; as, *five* eggs. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of four and one. **2.** A symbol denoting this number, as 5 or V. **3.** Something composed of five parts. Specif.: (1) A playing-card having five spots. (2) A team having five players, as in basketball. **4.** Five o'clock. [< AS. *fif,* = Goth. *fimf.*]—**Five Civilized Nations,** the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole tribes of the Indian Territory, now part of Oklahoma.—**five'fin"ger,** *n.* **1.** (1) Cinquefoil. (2) Bird's-foot trefoil. (3) Oxlip. **five-fingered grass**†. **2.** A starfish with five arms.—**five'fold". I.** *a.* Made up of five; five times as much or as great. **II.** *adv.* In a fivefold manner or degree.—**F. Nations** (*Am. Hist.*), five confederated tribes of Indians within the borders of what is now the State of New York, namely: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. A sixth family (the Tuscaroras) returned from self-exile in 1712, and thus formed the famous *Six Nations,* who played an important part in the early history of New York.—**five'pence,** *n.* Five English pennies or their equivalent, about 10 cents; also, an American half-dime.—**five'pen"ny,** *a.* Worth fivepence.—**fiv'er,** *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A five-pound note or a five-dollar bill. **2.** Something counting five.—**fives,** *n. pl.* A game similar to court-tennis.—**fives'-court",** *n.* **1.** A place for playing fives. **2.** [Slang.] A room or hall where boxing is engaged in.

Five Forks. A village in S. central Virginia, where Sheridan defeated the Confederates, April 1, 1865.

fix[1], 1 fiks; 2 fiks, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten, attach, or secure firmly or immovably. **2.** To set or place permanently; make firm or secure; establish. **3.** Specif.: (1) To treat so as to prevent fading or deterioration. (2) To prepare (harden) specimens for microscopic study. (3) *Chem.* To cause to form a non-volatile or solid compound. **4.** To fasten intently, as the gaze upon an object; set or direct steadily, as the attention upon a subject. **5.** To decide definitely; make sure; settle; determine; as, his fate will be *fixed* to-night. **6.** To arrange the order of; put in array; adjust: colloquially applied to the arrangement of one's dress or person; as, to *fix* the furniture of a room. **7.** [Colloq.] To repair; set, place, or adjust in the manner desired or most suitable; set to rights. **8.** [U. S.] To predispose in one's favor by bribery or similar means; procure the favor of; as, to *fix* a jury. **9.** [Colloq., U. S.] To settle or do for a person. **10.** To lay, as blame, responsibility, etc., on. **11**†. To transfix. **II.** *i.* **1.** To settle down and remain in one spot. **2.** To become firm or solid, so as to resist volatilization; crystallize; congeal; solidify. [< L.LL *figo,* fasten.] **fixe**†.

Syn.: see BIND; CONFIRM; SET; SETTLE. The best usage avoids such expressions as "*Fix* the furniture in the room," "*Fix* the books on the shelves," when the meaning is *set* or *arrange* them. We *fix* a statue on its pedestal, a stone in the wall. *Fix* in the sense of *repair* is a convenient American and British colloquialism, rooted in popular use. In the United States, to *fix* a thing is to do to or with it whatever is needed to make it answer its purpose; to *fix* a furnace is to put it in complete working order by whatever process.

—**fix'a-bl**(e[a])**,** *a.*—**fix'ate,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT-ED[d]; -AT-ING.] To render fixed; fix the position of; become fixed.—**fix-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of fixing, or the state of being fixed; stability. **2.** A state of non-volatility, or the entering into such a state. **3.** *Dyeing.* The making permanent of a color. **4.** *Psychol.* An excessive concentration of the libido on a particular object, as the exaggerated attachment of a child for one of its parents.—**fix'a-tiv**(e[a]). **I.** *a.* Serving to render permanent. **II.** *n.* That which serves to render permanent.—**fix'ing,** *n.* **1.** The action of the verb *fix* in any sense. **2.** *Phot.* The process of treating a developed picture so that it shall not be changed by the further action of light. **3.** *pl.* Fur fishings, ornaments, or trappings of any kind; also, things prepared for use; as, table-*fixings.*—**fix'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being fixed; permanent character or condition; fixedness; stability.—**fix'ture,** *n.* **1.** Anything fixed firmly in its place; as, gas-*fixtures.* **2.** One who or that which is regarded as permanently fixed. **3**‡. Fixedness. **4**†. A fixing or placing.—**fix'ure**†, *n.* Fixed condition; firmness.

fix, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A position of embarrassment; dilemma. **2.** [Recent.] The place where a submarine is hiding, or the course it is taking, prior to making an attack; position; location.

fixed, } 1 fikst; 2 fikst, *pa.* **1.** Of an established, unchanging,
fixt[2], } or permanent character; settled; lasting; stable. **2.** *Astron.* Keeping nearly the same relative position; as, *fixed* stars. **3.** *Com.* Without days of grace: said of bills, notes, etc. **4.** *Zool.* Attached: not locomotory.—**fixed ammunition,** powde and projectiles combined for use, as in cartridges, etc.—**f. charge,** a charge that can not be changed or escaped; specif., such a charge becoming payable at fixed intervals: opposed to *floating charge.* In railroad reports, fixed charges include interest calculated on funded and floating debts, rentals, taxes, and sinking-funds.—**f. oil,** an oil, as olein, which leaves a permanent greasy stain, and can not be volatilized without decomposition.—**f. star** (*Astron.*), a self-luminous

celestial body far beyond the bounds of our solar system: so called because such bodies preserve the same positions to ordinary observation.

fiz'gig", 1 fiz'gig"; 2 fiz'gĭg", *n.* **1.** A silly flirt; a giddy girl. **2.** A firework that makes a fizzing noise when it goes off. [< FIZZ + GIG¹, *n.*]

fizz, 1 fiz; 2 fiz. **I.** *vt.* To make a hissing noise **II.** *n.* **1.** A hissing noise. **2.** An effervescing beverage. **3.** [Colloq.] Champagne.

fiz'i-, = **fizz'y**, *a.*

fiz'zen-less, 1 fiz'en-les; 2 fiz'ĕn-lĕs, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Feeble; weak; foisonless. **fis'sen-less**‡.

fiz'zle, 1 fiz'l; 2 fiz'l. **I.** *vi.* [FIZ'ZLED; FIZ'ZLING.] **1.** To make a hissing noise, as wet wood or gunpowder when burning. **2.** [Colloq.] To fail ignominously in any effort or enterprise. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A wearied or harassed condition. **2.** An ignominious failure, as in a recitation. **3.** A sputtering; fizzing. [Freq. of FIZZ.] **fis'sle**‡. [table-land. **field**‡.

fjeld, 1 fyeld; 2 fyĕld, *n.* [Norway.] A high, barren plateau or

fjord, *n.* Same as FIORD.

Fl., *abbr.* Flanders, Flavius, Flemish.—**fl.**, *abbr.* Florin, flourished, fluid.—**Fla.**, *abbr.* Florida (official).

flab'ber-gast, 1 flab'er-gast; 2 flăb'er-găst, *vt.* [Colloq. & Humorous.] To astound; confound, as by extraordinary news. [Perhaps connected with FLABBY, FLAP, and AGHAST.] **flab'er-gast**‡.—**flab"ber-gas-ta'tion**, *n.*

flab'by, 1 flab'i; 2 flăb'y, *a.* **1.** Lacking muscle or healthy fiber; flaccid. **2.** Lacking in moral or intellectual vigor; languid; feeble. [< FLAP, *v.*]—**flab'bi-ly**, *adv.*—**flab'bi-ness**, *n.*

fla-bel'-, \ fla-bel'-, fla-bel'i-; 2 fla-bĕl'-, fla-bĕl'i-. Derived

fla-bel'li-, / from Latin *flabellum*, fan (dim. of *flabra*, blasts, < *flo*, blow): combining forms.—**fla-bel'late**, *a.* Fan-shaped; as, *flabellate* antennæ.—**fla-bel'li-form**, *a.* Fan-shaped; flabellate.

fla-bel'lum, 1 fla-bel'um; 2 fla-bĕl'um, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *Eccl.* A fan; particularly (1) that used in the Greek Church to drive the flies from the chalice during the sacrament, and (2) that carried before the Pope in the Church of Rome.

flac'cid, 1 flak'sid; 2 flăc'çid, *a.* Lacking firmness or elasticity; flabby. [< L. *flaccidus*, < *flaccus*, flabby.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**flac-cid'i-ty, flac'cid-ness**, *n.*

fla"che-rie', 1 fla"shę-rī'; 2 flä"she-rē', *n.* [F.] A disease of silkworms caused by a bacterium (*Micrococcus bombycis*) in the intestinal canal. [bottle or flask.

fla"con', 1 fla"kōn'; 2 flä"cōn', *n.* [F.] An old form of stoppered

flæ, 1 flē; 2 flā, *n.* [Scot.] A flea.

flaff, 1 flaf; 2 flăf, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To flap or flutter.

flaff'er‡.—**flaf'fin'**, *n.* [Scot.] A fluttering; flapping.

flag¹, 1 flag; 2 flăg, *vt.* [FLAGGED, FLAGD⁵; FLAG'GING.] **1.** To signal by a flag. **2.** To decoy, as game, by something like a flag. **3.** To place a flag or flags upon or over, as a house. **4.** To apprize by the use of flags. [flags.

flag², *vt.* To stop up the seams of (a cask) with leaves of the cattail

flag³, *vt.* To pave with flagstones.

flag⁴, *vi.* **1.** To grow spiritless or languid; become tired; droop. **2.** To grow dull; drag. **3.** To hesitate; halt. Syn.: see LINGER.

flag⁵, *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth commonly bearing a device and attached to a staff or halyard: used as a standard, symbol, or signal. See STARS AND STRIPES; UNION JACK. **2.** The bushy part of the tail of a dog, as that of a setter. **3.** *pl. Ornith.* The long feathers on the leg, as of a hawk or other bird of prey. **4.** The tail of a deer. **5.** *pl.* The feathers on the second joint of a bird's wing. [Cp. D. *vlag*, Dan. *flag*, Sw. *flagg*.]—**black flag**, the emblem of piracy and of no quarter.—**Flag Day** [U. S.], June 14, in commemoration of the day in 1777 on which Congress proclaimed the Stars and Stripes the national standard of the United States.—**f. of truce**, a white flag displayed to denote that a conference or truce is desired.—**flag'man"**, *n.* One who carries a flag, as for signaling trains on a railway.—**flag'-officer**, *n.* **1.** Formerly, the captain of a flagship. **2.** An admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral.—**f.-ship**, *n.* The ship carrying a flag-officer and displaying his flag.—**flag'-staff"**, *n.* A pole on which a flag is hung or displayed.—**flag'-station**, *n.* A station on a railway at which a train stops only on signal.—**service f.** [U. S.], a flag with red border and white center on which one or more blue stars are sewed—one star for each man in the service.

flag⁶, *n.* A flagstone. [< Ice. *flaga*, slab of stone.]

flag⁷, *n.* **1.** One of various plants having sword-shaped leaves and growing in moist places. **2.** The leaf of a flag. [Prob. = FLAG¹ (as fluttering in the wind).]

flag'el-late, 1 flaj'e-lēt; 2 flăg'ĕ-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED²; -LAT"ING.] To beat with a rod; whip; scourge. [< L. *flagellatus*, pp. of *flagello*, < *flagellum*, scourge.]—**flag'el-lant.** **I.** *a.* Using a scourge, or fitted to be used for a scourging. **II.** *n.* Any one who scourges himself or others, especially for religious discipline.—**flag"el-la'tion**, *n.* A scourging.

flag'el-late, *a.* Having or producing flagella or whip-like processes, or runner-like branches. **flag'el-lat"ed**‡.

fla-gel'lum, 1 fla-jel'um; 2 fla-ğĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A lash-like appendage, as the terminal part of an antenna. **2.** A scourge. **3.** *Bot.* A runner, or a whip-like branch. [L., scourge, dim. of *flagrum*, scourge.]—**fla-gel'li-form**, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Like a whip-lash or runner. **2.** Long, slender, and flexible, like a whip-lash.

flag'eo-let, 1 flaj'o-let; 2 flăg'o-lĕt, *n.* **1.** A musical instrument resembling the flute, but blown at the end instead of at the side. It usually has six finger-holes and a mouth-piece like a toy whistle. See illus. in next col. **2.** An organ-stop. [F., < L. *flatus*; see FLUTE, *n.*]

flag'ging, 1 flag'iŋ; 2 flăg'ing, *pa.* Growing weak; becoming languid or exhausted; failing.

flag'ging, *n.* A pavement of flagstones; flagstones collectively; also, the act of paving with flagstones.

flag'gy¹, 1 flag'i; 2 flăg'y, *a.* Resembling flagstone in fissility, etc.

flag'gy², *a.* Like a flag; wide-spreading.

flag'gy³, *a.* Like or containing the plants called flags.

flag'gy⁴†, *a.* **1.** Lax; languid; limp. **2.** Having no flavor; tasteless.—**flag'gi-ness**†, *n.*

fla-gi'tious, 1 fla-jish'us; 2 fla-ğish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Flagrantly wicked; atrocious; heinous. **2.** Guilty of extraordinary vice; extremely criminal. [< L. *flagitiosus*, < *flagitium*, disgraceful act.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL; FLAGRANT.

—**fla-gi'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**fla-gi'tious-ness**, *n.*

flag'on, 1 flag'on; 2 flăg'on, *n.* A vessel with a handle and a narrow mouth, used to serve liquors. [OF.]

fla'grant, 1 flē'grənt; 2 flā'grant, *a.* **1.** Openly scandalous; notorious; heinous. **2.** Now going on; raging. **3**‖. Burning; blazing. [F., < L. *flagran(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagro*, burn.]

Syn.: atrocious, disgraceful, enormous, flagitious, heinous, monstrous, nefarious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shocking.—Ant.: see synonyms for EXCELLENT.

—**fla'gran-cy**, *n.* Notoriousness; heinousness. **fla'grance**†.—**fla'grant-ly**, *adv.*

fla-gran'te de-lic'to, 1 fla-gran'ti di-lik'to; 2 fla-grän'te de-lĭc'to. [L.] While the crime or misdemeanor is or was being committed; in the very act.

flag'stone", 1 flag'stōn"; 2 flăg'stōn", *n.* **1.** A broad, flat stone suitable for foot-pavements. **2.** *Geol.* Any fine-grained rock from which such slabs may be split.

Flageolet. (def. 1).

flail, 1 flēl; 2 flāl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To strike with or as with a flail; thresh. **2.** To use the flail. **II.** *n.* **1.** An implement consisting of a wooden bar (the swingle) hinged or tied to a handle, for separating grain by beating. **2.** A medieval weapon with spiked iron swingle. [< L. *flagellum*, scourge.]

flain'en, 1 flēn'en; 2 flān'ĕn, *n.* [Scot.] Flannel. **flan'nen**‡.

flair, 1 flār; 2 flâr, *n.* **1.** [F.] Sense of smell; scent. **2**†. Odor.

flake, 1 flēk; 2 flāk, *vt.* & *vi.* [FLAKED¹; FLAK'ING.] **1.** To peel off in flakes. **2.** To divide or form into flakes. **3.** To spot with flakes.

flake¹, *n.* **1.** A small flat fragment or loosely cohering mass; a thin piece or chip of anything; scale; fleck. **2.** A carnation having stripes of any single color on a white ground. **3.** A gleam of light; flash. **4.** The flat coil of a stowed cable; a fake. [Scand.; cp. Norw. *flak*, slice, Ice. *flakna*, flake off.]—**flake-white**, *n.* Pure white lead in scales used by artists as a pigment.—**flak'er**, *n.* **1.** A workman who flakes flint. **2.** *Archeol.* A pointed tool for flaking stone weapons and implements.

flake², *n.* **1.** A light staging or platform, as for drying fish. **2.** A flap on a saddle to keep the rider's knee from the horse. [< Ice. *flaki*, *fleki*, hurdle.]

flak'ing, 1 flēk'iŋ; 2 flāk'ing, *n.* The operation of chipping flints, as for gun-locks.—**flak'ing-ham"mer**, *n.*

flak'y, 1 flēk'i; 2 flāk'y, *a.* Resembling or consisting of flakes; easily separable into flakes.—**flak'i-ness**, *n.*

flam, 1 flam; 2 flăm, *vt.* [FLAMMED, FLAMD⁵; FLAM'MING.] To deceive by imposture; delude: sometimes with *off*.

flam, *n.* **1.** A false pretense; sham; falsehood; lie. **2.** A freak or whim. **3.** An appoggiatura on the drum. [Cp. G. dial. *flömesge* (dim.), delusion, AS. *flæm*, flight.]

flam'beau, 1 flam'bō; 2 flăm'bō, *n.* [FLAM'BEAUX, *pl.*] **1.** A torch, as one made of a bundle of wicks covered with wax, etc. **2.** A large decorated candlestick. **3.** A large sugar-boiling kettle. [F., < L. *flamma*, flame.]

flam-boy'ant, 1 flam-bei'ənt; 2 flăm-bŏy'ant, *a.* **1.** Characterized by extravagance; showy; bombastic. **2.** Bursting into flame; blazing. **3.** Having a wavy edge, as of flame. [F., < L. *flamma*, flame.]—**flamboyant architecture**, a highly florid style of French Pointed architecture.—**flam-boy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Flamboyant Architecture.

flame, 1 flēm; 2 flām. **I.** *vi.* & *vt.* [FLAMED; FLAM'ING.] **1.** To give out a flame; blaze or burn. **2.** To shine like a flame; flash. **3.** To burst forth, as in violence of passion. **4.** To subject to the action of flame or fire; scorch; singe. **5**†. To inflame; excite. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stream of vapor or gas made luminous by heat. **2.** An appearance or color like that of a blaze; glow; brilliancy. **3.** Excitement, as from rage, strife, or passionate desire. **4.** An ardent affection; passionate love. **5.** [Colloq.] A sweetheart. [< OF., < L. *flamma*, flame.] **flam**‡ [Dial.]. Syn.: (verb) see BURN; FIRE; (noun) see LIGHT.

fla'men, 1 flē'men; 2 flā'mĕn, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A priest devoted to the service of a particular god. [L.]

fla-min'go, 1 fla-miŋ'go; 2 fla-mĭn'ğo, *n.* [-GOS² or -GOES, *pl.*] A long-necked, small-bodied bird, of a pink or red color, having very long legs, webbed feet, and a bent bill. See illus. on next page.

Fla-min'i-an, 1 fla-min'i-ən; 2 fla-mĭn'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining

to the Roman censor Caius Flaminius.—**Flaminian Way** (L., *Via Flaminia*), the great northern road of ancient Italy, leading from Rome to Ariminum (Rimini) on the Adriatic, built during the censorship of Caius Flaminius.

Fla-min'i-us, 1 fla-min'i-us; 2 fla-min'i-ŭs, *n.* **1. Caius** (–217 B. C.), a Roman general, censor and statesman. **2. T. Quinctius** (230?–174 B. C.), a Roman general.

flam'y, 1 flēm'i; 2 flām'y, *a.* Relating to, composed of, or resembling flame; flaming; blazing.

flan, *n.* [F.] **1.** A piece of metal ready to be made into a coin by receiving the stamp of the die; a blank. **2.** A round cake containing cheese, milk, cream, or fruit.

Flamingo and its nest.

flanch[1], 1 flanch; 2 flănch, *vt.* To flange.

flanchet.

Flan'ders, 1 flan'dərz; 2 flăn'ders, *n.* Two Belgian provinces: (1) **East F.** (1,158 sq. m.; pop. 1,115,000), capital, Ghent; occupied by German troops, 1914; (2) **West F.** (1,249 sq. m.: pop. 839,000), capital, Bruges. Gallantly defended by Belgians and British against German violation of its neutrality, 1914–18.

flâ"ne-rie', 1 flą"nə-ri'; 2 flä"ne-rē', *n.* [F.] Lounging.

flâ"neur', 1 flą"nūr'; 2 flä"nûr', *n.* A lounger; idler. [F.]

flang, 1 flaŋ; 2 flăng [Scot. or Obs.], *imp.* of FLING, *v.*

flange, 1 flanj; 2 flănj, *vt. & vi.* To supply with a flange; take the form of a flange.

flange, *n.* **1.** A projecting rim or edge, as on a car-wheel. **2.** A plate to close a pipe-opening or other orifice. [Var. of FLANK.]

flank[1], 1 flaŋk; 2 flăŋk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stand or be on either side or on both sides of; border. **2.** *Mil.* (1) To turn the flank of. (2) To guard or command the flank of. (3) To attack or threaten the flank of. **II.** *i.* To border; touch: with *on.*—**flank'er,** *n.* A flanking party, fortification, etc.

flank, *a.* Pertaining to the flank or side. (1) Cut from the side. (2) Situated at the side. (3) Coming from or toward the side.

flank, *n.* **1.** The hinder part of an animal's side, between the ribs and the hip. **2.** *Entom.* The side of the thorax; the pleura. **3.** The side, or the lateral portion, of anything, especially of a military or naval force. **4.** *Fort.* (1) That part of a bastion between the curtain and the face or any part of a fortification that defends another work by a fire along its face. (2) The lateral part of a fortification. [< F. *flanc.*]

flan'nel, 1 flan'l; 2 flăn'l, *vt.* **1.** To swathe or wrap in flannel. **2.** To rub with flannel.

flan'nel, *n.* **1.** A loosely woven woolen stuff with soft, nap-like surface. **2.** Plain cloth in the first stage of manufacture. **3.** *pl.* Clothing made of flannel. [< F. *flanelle,* flannel.]—**Canton or cotton flannel,** a cotton fabric having a long nap, usually on one side only.—**flan'nel-et,** *n.* A very soft narrow flannel or cotton flannel goods for underwear. **flan'nel-ette'.**—**flan'nel-ly,** *a.*

flan'nen', *n.* Same as FLANNEL.

flap, 1 flap; 2 flăp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FLAPPED[4], FLAPT[5]; FLAP'PING.] **1.** To strike at with or as with a flap. **2.** To move or cause to move to and fro rapidly: generally implying the production of a noise as by impact. **3.** [Colloq.] To turn over with a flapping sound. **4.** To provide with a flap. **5.** To move to and fro or up and down, as if swinging in the wind; as, the awning *flaps.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A broad, limber, and loosely hanging part or attachment. **2.** The act of flapping; a light blow. **3.** An implement for brushing away flies. **4.** A light blow; slap. **5.** *Surg.* A piece of skin or flesh cut away except at its base. **6.** The flapping tongue of a valve. **7.** *pl.* A disease of the lips of horses. [Prob. imitative.]

flapped'. Syn.: see SHAPE.—**flap'eared",** *a.* Having broad, flapping ears.—**flap'jack",** *n.* A griddle-cake or pancake.—**flap'per,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which flaps or slaps, or calls attention. **2.** A young bird unable to fly. **3.** A flipper. **4.** A young girl, especially one familiar with the ways of the world.

flap'doo"dle, 1 flap'dū"dl; 2 flăp'dōō"dl, *n.* [Humorous.] The food on which fools are fed; hence, boastful talk; twaddle.

flap'drag"on, 1 flap'drag"ən; 2 flăp'drăg"on, *n.* A game in which raisins or other edibles are snatched by the players out of burning spirits and swallowed; snapdragon; also, one of the articles thus used.

flare, 1 flār; 2 flâr, *v.* [FLARED; FLAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to burn with a sudden brilliant flame; hence, to display ostentatiously, or as a signal. **II.** *i.* **1.** To burn unsteadily or with a wavering or fluttering flame. **2.** To emit a sudden dazzling, unsteady light. **3.** To shine out in glaring colors; be offensively showy in dress. **4.** To open or spread outward like the sides of a funnel. [< Norw. *flara,* blaze.]

—**to flare up,** to blaze up suddenly; fly into a passion.—**flare'-up",** *n.* **1.** A sudden outburst of flame, as of light. **2.** A sudden outbreak of anger.—**flar'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

flare, *n.* **1.** A large, bright, but unsteady and flickering light; unsteady glare; figuratively, ostentation. **2.** A widening or spreading outward, as of the sides of a funnel. **3.** *Phot.* An indistinct image of the aperture of the diaphragm in a camera. Syn.: see LIGHT.

flash[11], 1 flaŝh; 2 flăŝh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to act, operate, or appear suddenly, as a bright light. **2.** To communicate by a flash or flashes; as, the result was *flashed.* **3.** *Glass-making.* To cover with a thin coating of colored glass; also, to place colored glass upon. **4.** To protect portions of (a roof) by a flashing. See FLASHING[2], *n.*, 1. **5.** [Slang.] To exhibit ostentatiously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act, operate, be manifest, pass, or appear, with suddenness or brilliancy, in or as in a flash; as, the lightning *flashed;* an idea *flashed* into his mind; the hounds *flashed* by. **2.** *Glass-making.* To flatten out in order to form a sheet of glass, as with a blown globe of glass. **3.** [Colloq.] To appear showy in conduct or dress; act ostentatiously. [Scand.] Syn.: see BURN.

—**to flash in the pan,** to explode the powder in the pan, as a flint-lock musket, without discharging the weapon; hence, to make a futile effort.—**flash'er,** *n.* One who or that which flashes; specifically, a device for momentarily illuminating electric lamps, as in advertising signs.

flash[2], *vt. & vi.* To splash; also, to flush, as a stream. [Perhaps < FLASH[2], *n.*]

flash[1], *a.* **1.** Relating to or connected with thieves or thieves' talk. **2.** Cheap and tawdry; loud. **3.** [Slang.] Crack; expert; smart; as, *flash* riders. [Perhaps = FLASHY.]—**flash'-house",** *n.* A house frequented by thieves, etc., where stolen goods are received.

flash. I[2]. *a.* Obtained by flash-light, as a photograph. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** A sudden and transient blaze; gleam. **2.** A sudden outburst, as of wit, anger, etc. **3.** A moment; instant. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] Thieves' jargon. **5§.** (1) Display; pomp; specif., a vulgar display. (2) A flashy individual. **6.** The coating of glass which is flashed upon other glass. **7.** A mixture of capsicum, caramel, etc.: used in adulterating liquors. Syn.: see LIGHT.—**a flash in the pan.** **1.** An explosion of the powder in the pan of a flintlock that does not discharge the weapon. **2.** Hence, any abortive attempt, or weak outburst.—**flash'-light",** *n.* **1.** A light, as in a lighthouse, shown only at regular intervals. **2.** A brief and brilliant light for taking photographs.—**f.-light,** *a.*—**flash'er,** *n.* One who or that which flashes.—**flash'y,** *a.* **1.** Pretentious without merit; showy; tawdry. **2§.** Shining brightly for a moment.—**flash'i-ly,** *adv.*—**flash'i-ness,** *n.*

flash[2], *n.* **1.** A pond; pool. **2.** A reservoir and sluiceway in a stream for storing water to float boats over a shoal. [< OF. *flache,* < OD. *vlacke,* < *vlack,* flat.]—**flash'-board",** *n.* [U. S.] A board to increase the height of water, as at the top of a dam; a flush-board.

flash'ing, *pa.* Emitting flashes. Syn.: see BRIGHT.

flash'ing[1], *n.* **1.** The act of flashing, in any sense. **2.** *Glass-making.* (1) A reheating of imperfectly formed glassware. (2) The twirling of a hollow globe of heated glass to spread it into a flat disk. (3) The fusing of a thin coating of colored glass on plain glass.

—**flash'ing-point",** *n.* The temperature, lower than the burning-point, at which a volatile liquid gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to ignite. **flash'-point"†.**

flash'ing[2], *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A lap-joint, or a turned-up flange, to keep a roof water-tight at an angle or where it joins the chimney, etc. **2.** The act of flushing, as a stream or sewer.

flask[1], 1 flask; 2 flăsk, *n.* **1.** A small bottle or similar receptacle. Specif.: (1) A metal or horn vessel used by hunters to carry powder: powder-flask. (2) A thin long-necked glass bottle covered with straw, as for oil. **2.** A frame for holding a founding-mold. [< AS. *flasce.*]

Various Flasks (front and side views) (def. 1).
1, 2. Ancient Egyptian flasks. 3. Modern pocket-flask with cup.

flask[2], *n.* **1.** The side-plates forming the trail of a gun-carriage. **2†.** The bed of a gun-carriage. [< F. *flasque,* cheek of a gun-carriage.]

flas'ket, 1 flas'ket; 2 flăs'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A shallow basket, as for laundry. **2.** A small flask.

flat, 1 flat; 2 flăt, *v.* [FLAT'TED[4]; FLAT'TING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) To lower (a tone), as by a half step. (2) To sound (a note) slightly lower than it is written. **2.** To lower or depress in general. **3.** To make flat. **II.** *v.* **1.** *Mus.* To sing or play below the pitch. **2.** To become flat or stupid.

flat, *a.* [FLAT'TER; FLAT'TEST.] **1.** Having a surface that is a horizontal plane, or nearly so; level; without unevenness or inclination; also, without prominences or depressions; not curved or round or uneven; as, a *flat* country.

Flat is the first element in many self-explaining compound adjectives; as, *flat*-billed, *flat*-bottomed, *flat*-breasted, etc.

2. Lying prone upon the ground; prostrate; hence, overthrown; ruined; as, to lie *flat* on the floor. **3.** Not qualified or softened in any way; positive; absolute; as, a *flat* contradiction or refusal. **4.** Deficient in distinctness, form, or interesting qualities; monotonous; stupid; tasteless; dull; insipid; as, a *flat* sermon or book; a *flat* market; *flat* wine. **5.** *Mus.* (1) Below pitch. (2) Minor or diminished; as, a *flat* third. (3) Having flats in the signature; as, a *flat* key. **6.** *Phon.* Sounded; voiced: opposed to *sharp* (whispered or breathed). **7.** *Fine Arts.* (1) Without gloss, as a painted surface. (2) Uniform in tint; as, a *flat* wash. (3) Lacking in contrast; without distinguishing light and shadow: an effect often aimed at in mural painting, but considered as a fault in landscape or portrait work. **8.** *Golf.* Having the head set at a very obtuse angle to the shaft: said of a club; as, this club has a *flat* lie. **9.** *Gram.* Having no inflectional or distinguishing ending or mark, as an adjective used adverbially, or a noun used as an adjective without the addition of a characterizing suffix, as in such expressions as to breathe *deep,* the *sister* arts, etc. **10.** *Com.* Not varying with

changing conditions; uniform; as, a *flat* rate. **11.** Wanting in tonal quality: said of a sound or accent. [< Ice. *flatr.*]

Syn.: absolute, characterless, downright, dull, empty, even, horizontal, insipid, level, lifeless, mawkish, pointless, spiritless, stupid, tame, vapid. As a dead level is monotonous and uninteresting, we have a *flat* joke, a *flat* remark, for one that is *dull, insipid, pointless.* As what is perfectly *level* is without variation or relief, we have a *flat* refusal, in the sense of what is *absolute.* See HORIZONTAL; LEVEL; SMOOTH.

—**flat'boat"**, *n.* [U. S.] A large boat with a flat bottom, formerly much in use on Western rivers for freighting merchandise.—**flat'fish"**, *n.* A fish having a compressed body with unsymmetrical sides and with both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, sole, etc.—**f. foot**, a foot having a flat sole.—**flat'-foot"**, *n. Med.* The deformed condition of a flat foot; splay-foot.—**f.-footed**, *a.* **1.** Having flat feet. **2.** [Colloq.] Uncompromising; resolute; positive.—**f.-iron**, *n.* An iron with a smooth, polished under surface for smoothing cloth.—**flat'lingt**, *a.* Given with the flat side of a weapon; hence, oppressive; crushing.—**flat'lingst**, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Positively; peremptorily. **2.** [Scot.] Fatlong.—**flat'long"†**, *adv.* With the flat side; as, to strike *flatlong* with a sword. **flat'lingt.**—**flat'ly**, *adv.* In a flat or level manner.—**flat'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being flat.—**flat'ten**, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make flat or flatter. **2.** To cause to become prostrate. **3.** To grow even or level.—**flat'ten-er**, *n.*—**flat'ting**, *n.* The act, process, or operation of making or becoming flat or smooth.—**flat'tish**, *a.* Rather flat.—**flat'ware**, *n. Ceramics.* Dishes that are flat, as plate and saucers, taken collectively, as distinguished from bowls, tureens, and other hollow ware.—**flat'wise"**, *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object. **flat'ways"‡.**—**flat'worm"**, *n.* Any flat-bodied worm.

flat[1], *n.* **1.** A plane surface; a level. **2.** Low land over which the tide flows; shoal; commonly in the plural. **3.** Anything that is flat; the flat side of a thing. **4.** *Mus.* A tone a half step lower than a tone from which it is named, represented by the character ♭. **5.** [Colloq.] A simple-minded person; gull. [See FLAT, *a.*].

flat[2], *n.* **1.** A set of rooms on one floor, for the occupancy of a single family; apartment. **2.** A house containing such flats. [< AS. *flet.*]

flat, *adv.* **1.** In a level state or position; so as to be flat; flatly. **2.** *Mus.* Below the true pitch. **3.** *Finance.* Without interest. **4.** Exactly; precisely: used of amounts, distances, and the like; as, it weighed ten pounds *flat.*

Flat'head, *n.* **1.** One of a small tribe of North American Indians. **2.** One of the Chinook Indians.

flat'ter, 1 flat'ər; 2 flăt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To praise unduly, obsequiously, or insincerely; fawn on; cajole. **2.** To encourage with delusive or visionary hopes; persuade. **3.** To represent as more comely or pleasing than the reality, as a portrait or description. **II.** *i.* To make use of fulsome compliments or undue praise. [ME. *flateren*; cp. MD. *flatteren*, Ice. *fladhra*, flatter, G. *flattern*, flutter.] Syn.: see CAJOLE; PRAISE; PUFF.

—**flat'ter-er**, *n.* One who flatters.—**flat'ter-ing**, *pa.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**flat'ter-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The act or practise of the flatterer; undue or insincere compliment; adulation. Syn.: see PRAISE.

flat'ter, *n.* One who or that which flattens. (1) *Wire-drawing.* A flat-holed draw-plate through which watch-springs, skirt-wire, etc., are drawn. (2) A flat-faced hammer used by blacksmiths.

flat'u-lence, 1 flat'yu-lens; 2 flăt'yu-lĕnc, *n.* The accumulation of gas in the stomach and bowels; hence, windiness; vanity. [< L. *flatus*, a blowing, < *flo*, blow.] **flat'u-len-cy‡.**—**flat'u-lent**, *a.* **flat'u-ous‡.**—**flat'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

fla'tus, 1 flē'tus; 2 flā'tŭs, *n.* **1.** A breath; puff of wind. **2.** Windiness; wind or gas in the stomach or bowels. **3.** The condition of being puffed out with wind; inflation. [L.]

Flau"bert', 1 flō"bār'; 2 flō"bĕr', **Gustave** (1821–1880). A French novelist; *Madame Bovary.*

flaucht'er, 1 flȧHt'ər; 2 flȧht'er. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To strip off, as sod; to skin. **II.** *n.* A strip of sod. See DIVOT. **flaught'er‡.**

flaught, 1 flȧt *or* flȧHt; 2 flȧt *or* flȧht, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A flake of fire; spark.

flaught'er[2], 1 flȧt'ər *or* flȧHt'ər; 2 flȧt'er *or* flȧht'er, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To scare; flurry. **II.** *i.* To flicker; flutter. —**flaught'er**[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A flutter.

flaun, *n.* [Scot.] Same as FLAWN. **flaunt‡.**

flaunt, 1 flȧnt *or* flônt; 2 flȧnt *or* flant, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To display ostentatiously; parade. **2†.** To wave or flutter in the wind. Syn.: boast, display, exhibit, flourish, flutter, parade, vaunt, wave.

flaunt, *n.* **1.** The act of flaunting. **2.** A boast; vaunt.—**flaunt'er**, *n.*—**flaunt'ing**, *pa.* Making a parade or ostentatious display; jaunty and gay. **flaunt'y‡.**—**flaunt'ing-ly**, *adv.* [flutist.

flaut'ist, 1 flôt'ist; 2 flȧt'ist, *n.* One who plays the flute; a

fla-ves'cent, 1 flā-ves'ent; 2 flā-vĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Turning yellow; yellowish. [< L. *flavescen(t-)s*, ppr., < *flavus*, yellow.]

Fla'vi-an, 1 flē'vi-ən; 2 flā'vi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the emperor Titus Flavius Vespasianus (Vespasian) or to his sons and successors Titus and Domitian (A. D. 69–96).

fla'vin, 1 flē'vin; 2 flā'vin, *n. Chem.* **1.** A yellow-brown compound used as a dyestuff. It is formed by the action of sulfuric acid on quercitrin. **2.** A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) obtained from quercitrin and used as a dye. **fla'vine‡.**

flav'ism, 1 flav'izm; 2 flăv'izm, *n.* The condition or state of being yellow. [< L. *flavus*, yellow.]

fla"vo-pur'pu-rin, 1 flē"vo-pūr'pu-rin; 2 flā"vo-pûr'pū-rin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline coal-tar dye ($C_{14}H_8O_3$) isomeric with purpurin and similar to alizarin except that it produces colors with a yellowish tinge. [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + PURPURIN.]

fla'vone, 1 flē'vōn; 2 flā'vōn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline parent-substance of certain yellow dyes ($C_{15}H_{10}O_2$), as quercitrin, etc. [< L. *flavus*, yellow + -ONE.]

fla'vor, 1 flē'vər; 2 flā'vor. **I.** *vt.* To impart flavor or any distinguishing quality to. **II.** *n.* **1.** The quality of a thing as affecting the sense of taste or the senses of taste and smell; characteristic taste of a thing, especially if pleasant: often used figuratively. **2.** Flavoring. [< OF. *flaveur*, < L. *flavus*, yellow.] **fla'vourt.**—**fla'vor-ing**, *n.* A substance, as an essence or extract, for giving a flavor to anything.—**fla'vor-ous**, *a.* Pleasantly flavored; savory. Syn.: see RACY.—**fla'vous**, *a. Bot.* Nearly pure yellow.

flaw, 1 flō; 2 flą, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make flaws in; mar; crack. **2.** To make invalid or inoperative. **3.** To become cracked.

flaw[1], *n.* **1.** An inherent defect, as in construction or constitution; especially, a defect that destroys or impairs strength, force, or validity; weak spot. **2.** A crack; fissure; as, a *flaw* in a casting. **3†.** A flake. [ME. *flawe*, < Sw. *flaga*, crack.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; BREACH.—**flaw'less**, *a.* Having no flaw.—**flaw'less-ly**, *adv.*—**flaw'y**, *a.* Having flaws; defective.

flaw[2], *n.* **1.** A sudden puff of wind; a transient but violent wind-storm. **2†.** A tumult. [< Norw. *flaga.*]

flawn†, *n.* A kind of custard pie. [< OF. *flaon*, < OHG. *fladо*, cake.] **flaunt**; **flaune†.**

flax, 1 flaks; 2 flăks, *n.* **1.** The soft fiber obtained from the bark of the flax-plant. **2.** An annual plant with stems about two feet high, having a mucilaginous seed, called *flaxseed* or *linseed*, and an inner bark which yields the flax of commerce. **3.** Any plant resembling flax. [< AS. *fleax*; perhaps < √ of PLY.]—**flax'en**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made of flax. **2.** Like flax. **3.** Of a light golden color. —**flax'seed"**, *n.* **1.** The mucilaginous seed borne by the common flax; linseed. **2.** A low European herb of the flax family, having similar seed-vessels.—**flax'wort"**, *n.* Any plant of the flax family.—**flax'y**, *a.* Like flax; fair; flaxen.

Flower of the Flax.

Flax'man, 1 flaks'mən; 2 flăks'man, **John** (1755–1826). An English sculptor and designer; monument of Nelson.

flay, 1 flē; 2 flā, *vt.* To strip off the skin from; skin. [< AS. *fleȧn.*]—**flay'er**, *n.*

Fl. E., *abbr.* Flemish ells.

flea, 1 flī; 2 flē, *n.* **1.** An insect, parasitic upon a mammal or a bird, having a compressed body, limbs adapted for leaping, and a head armed with piercing mandibles and a suctorial proboscis. **2.** One of certain small beetles and crustaceans that jump like fleas, as a beach-flea or sand-hopper. [< AS. *fleȧ*, prob. < √ of *fleon*; see FLEE[1], *v.*]—**a flea in one's** (or **the**) **ear**, a warning; caution; sometimes, an irritating reply or rebuff.—**flea'bane"**, *n.* One of various plants of the aster family, supposed to repel fleas.—**flea'bite"**, *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea. **2.** Any trifling wound or discomfort. **3.** A minute quantity.—**flea'bit"ten**, *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea. **2.** White, flecked with bay or sorrel spots: said of the color of a horse.—**f.-glass**, *n.* An early form of microscope.—**flea'wort"**, *n.* **1.** A European plant (*Inula squarrosa*) of the aster family, a reputed repellent of fleas. **2.** A herb (*Plantago psyllium*) of the plantain family, whose seeds are used medicinally.

fleam, 1 flīm; 2 flēm, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A lancet. **2.** Angle of bevel of the edge of a saw-tooth with respect to the plane of the blade. [W.]

flèche, 1 flēsh; 2 flęch, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* Any spire; more particularly, one over the intersection of the nave and transepts. **2.** *Fort.* A triangular field-fortification, open at the gorge. **3.** A domestic fowl. See illus. under FOWL.

flé"chette', 1 flē"shet'; 2 flę"shĕt', *n.* [F.] A small, narrow, pointed steel shaft or dart to be dropped as a missile from an air-plane.

fleck, 1 flek; 2 flĕk. **I.** *vt.* To spot or stripe; dapple. **II.** *n.* A dot or streak; dapple. [< Ice. *flekkr.*]—**fleck'less**, *a.* Spotless; stainless.—**fleck'y**, *a.* Having flecks.

fleck[2], *n.* A flake, as of wool.

fleck[3], *n.* A flitch, as of bacon.

flec'tion, 1 flek'shən; 2 flĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of bending or turning. **2.** A curved or bent part. **3.** A turning as of the eye; glance; cast. **4.** *Gram.* The variation of a word, as by conjugation or declension. See INFLECTION. [< L. *flexio(n-)*, < *flecto*, bend.] **flex'ionl.**—**flec'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to flection or inflection, especially that of words by declension, etc. In medicine and physiology the form FLEXIONAL is preferred.

fled, 1 fled; 2 flĕd, *imp. & pp.* of FLEE, *v.*

fledge, 1 flej; 2 flĕdg, *v.* [FLEDGED; FLEDG'ING.] **I§.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with feathers or with any soft covering. **2.** To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are sufficiently developed for flight. **3.** To fit a feather to (an arrow). **II.** *i.* To acquire feathers enough for flight. [Ult. < AS. *fleȯgan*, fly.]—**fledge't**, *a.* Fledged; feathered; able to fly.—**fledg'ling**, **1.** *a.* Just fledged; hence, little known, as a young poet. **II.** *n.* A young bird just fledged. **fledge'lingt.**—**fledg'y**, *a.* [Poet.] Feathery; downy; feathered.

flee[1], 1 flī; 2 flē, *v.* [FLED; FLEE'ING.] **I.** *t.* To run away from; shun; avoid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seek safety in flight; run away. **2.** To cease to be visible; disappear. [< AS. *fleȯn.*] Syn.: see ESCAPE; FLY.—**fleer**[1], *n.* One who flees; a fugitive.

flee[2]. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To fly; let fly. **II.** *n.* A fly.

fleece, 1 flēs; 2 flēc. **I.** *vt.* [FLEECED†; FLEEC'ING.] **1.** To cut or shear off the fleece from; hence, to swindle. **2.** To cover as with a fleece or coat of wool. **II.** *n.* **1.** The woolly covering of a sheep; also, the entire coat of wool sheared from a sheep. **2.** Anything resembling a fleece in quality or appearance. **3.** A textile fabric with a soft silky pile, used for linings, etc.; also, the nap. [< AS. *flēos, flȳs.*] **fleest,—fleece'a-bl(er,** *a.* That may be fleeced.—**fleeced,** *a.* Having a fleece.—**fleec'er,** *n.* One who fleeces; especially, one who takes by fraud.—**fleec'y,** *a.* [FLEEC'I-ER; FLEEC'I-EST.] Pertaining to, like, or covered with a fleece.—**fleec'i-ly,** *adv.*

fleech, 1 flīch; 2 flēch, *vt.* [Scot.] To cajole; coax. [< MD. *fletsen.*] **fleich‡; fleitch‡.—fleech,** *n.* Flattery.

fleer, 1 flīr; 2 flēr, *vt.* & *vi.* To jeer at; deride; mock; sneer.

fleer², *n.* **1.** Derision or scorn. **2.** A leer. [< Norw. *flira,* titter, giggle.] **fleart.—fleer'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

fleet¹, 1 flīt; 2 flēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pass away quickly and pleasantly. **2.** *Naut.* To change the position of; as, to *fleet* a rope or a body of men. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fly or pass swiftly. **2.** *Naut.* To move from one place to another; change place; said of sailors at work. **3†.** To drift, as a cloud; fluctuate. [< AS. *flēotan,* < √ of FLOW, *n.*]—**fleet'ing,** *pa.* Passing quickly; transitory. Syn.: see TRANSIENT.

fleet², *a.* Moving, or capable of moving, swiftly; rapid; nimble; swift. [Cp Ice. *flōtr.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fleet³, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thin; shallow. [< FLEET², *a.*]

fleet⁴, *n.* **1.** A number of vessels in company or under one command, especially ships of war; also, something resembling such a group; as, a *fleet* of airships. **2.** The entire number of vessels belonging to one government or one company. [< AS. *flēot,* ship, < *flēotan,* float.]

fleet⁵, *n.* An inlet or creek: now only an element in place-names; as, *Fleet* street (London). [< AS. *flēot,* bay, < *flēotan,* float.]—**Fleet prison,** an old English debtors' prison on Farringdon street, London. It dated from Norman times, was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt in 1780–1782, but abolished in 1845: so named from its having stood near a stream (the **Fleet** or **Fleet ditch**) flowing between Ludgate Hill and Fleet street to the Thames river.

fleg, 1 fleg; 2 flēg. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To affright; also, to flee. **II.** *n.* A stroke. [< AS. *flēgan.*]—**fleg'git,** *a.* Frightened.

Flem., *abbr.* Flemish.

flem'et, 1 flem'at; 2 flēm'et, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Banished; exiled. **2.** Frightened; scared; terrified.

Flem'ing, 1 flem'iŋ; 2 flēm'ing, *n.* A native of Flanders; one of Flemish blood and speech; a Belgian of Dutch descent. [< OD. *Vlaemingh,* Fleming.]

Flem'ish, 1 flem'ish; 2 flēm'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Flanders, its people, literature, or language. **II.** *n.* **1.** Flemings collectively: with the definite article. **2.** The language of Flanders, belonging to the Low German branch of the Teutonic languages.

flense, 1 flens; 2 flēns, *vt.* [FLENSED; FLENS'ING.] *Naut.* To strip the blubber or the skin from, as a whale or a seal. [< Dan. *flense,* cut up.]

flesh¹, 1 flesh; 2 flēsh, *vt.* **1.** To glut with or as with flesh; satiate; also, to accustom, inure, or tempt with a taste of flesh, as a hawk or dog. **2.** Hence, to make eager with a foretaste of anything; embolden with success; flush. **3.** In currying, to scrape the flesh from. **4.** To clothe or invest with or as with flesh. **5.** To plunge, as a sword, into the flesh. **6†.** To make fat or fleshy.—**flesh'er,** *n.* **1.** One who strips the flesh from hides. **2.** [Scot.] A butcher.

flesh, *n.* **1.** The portion of an animal body that consists of the softer tissues; especially, the muscular part of the body, but the fats being often included: distinguished from the fluids, bones, and integuments. Flesh is composed principally of muscular fiber and albuminous matter. **2.** Animal food or meat as distinguished from vegetable; in a restricted sense, the meat of mammals and birds as distinguished from fish. **3.** The material part of man as distinguished from the spiritual; the body as opposed to the soul. **4.** Mankind in general; the human race. **5.** In Scriptural and theological use, human nature; specif., the carnal nature of man as affected with evil inclinations. **6.** Desire for the gratification of sensual passions; animalism. **7.** Sympathy; kind-heartedness; gentleness of nature. **8.** The outer appearance or color of a person's body; as, a man of dark *flesh.* **9.** Animal life as a whole. **10.** The soft, pulpy parts of fruits and vegetables, as distinguished from skin, etc. **11.** *Chr. Sci.* An error in physical belief; a supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter; an illusion; a belief that matter has sensation. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 586. [STEWART '10.] **12‖.** Kin; family stock. [< AS. *flæsc.*]—**flesh'-fly",** *n.* A carnivorous dipterous insect that deposits its eggs or living larvæ in decaying meat or other animal matter.—**flesh'i-ness,** *n.* Plumpness; corpulence.—**flesh'ings,** *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights; also, tights in general.—**flesh'less,** *a.*—**flesh'ly** I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the body; corporeal. **2†.** Fleshy; fat; plump. **3†.** Consisting of flesh or meat. **II.** *adv.* Carnally.—**flesh'li-ness,** *n.* Carnality.—**flesh'mon"ger,** *n.* **1.** One who deals in meat; a butcher. **2.** A procurer.—**f.-pot,** *n.* **1.** A pot to cook flesh in. **2.** *pl.* Any form of indulgence.—**f.-wound,** *n.* A wound that goes no farther than the fleshy tissues.—**flesh'y,** *a.* [FLESH'I-ER; FLESH'I-EST.] **1.** Having much flesh; plump; corpulent. **2.** Pertaining to flesh or to carnal nature; composed of flesh. **3.** *Bot.* Consisting of firm pulp: succulent.—**proud flesh,** a granulated growth resembling flesh as in a healing wound or sore.

flesh'ment†, *n.* Pride; the flush of success.

fletch'er, 1 flech'ər; 2 flēch'er, *n.* One who fletches arrows; an arrow-maker. [< OF. *flechier,* < *fleche,* < MD. *flitse,* arrow.]—**fletch,** *vt.* To provide with feathers, as arrows.

Fletch'er, 1 flech'ər; 2 flēch'er, **John** (1579–1625). An English dramatic poet; collaborator with Beaumont.

Fletch'er-ize, 1 flech'ər-īz; 2 flēch'er-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To masticate until converted into pulp.—**Fletch'er-ism,** *n.* A theory, advocated by Horace Fletcher (1849–1919), that perfect health requires complete mastication of food; also, the practise of this theory.

flete†, *v.* To float; swim.

fleth'er, 1 fleth'ər; 2 flēth'er, *v.* [Scot.] To flatter.

fleur"-de-lis', 1 flūr"-də-lī'; 2 flūr"-de-lī', *n.* [FLEURS"-DE-LIS', *pl.*] **1.** The iris. **2.** A heraldic device, the bearing of the former royal family of France. [F., FLOWER OF LILY.] **fleur"-de-lys'†; flow"er-de-lis'†.—fleured,** *a.* Decorated with fleurs-de-lis.

Fleur-de-lis (def. 2).

fleu"ron', 1 flū"rōn'; 2 flū"rōn', *n.* A rose-like flower or ornament.

fleu'ry, 1 flū'rı; 2 flū'ry, *a.* *Her.* Terminating in the three leaves of, or strewed with, the fleur-de-lis; specif., tipped with fleur-de-lis: said of the arms of a cross.

Fleu"ry', 1 flū"rī'; 2 flū'ry', *n.* **1. André Hercule de** (1653–1743), a French cardinal and statesman. **2. Claude** (1640–1723), a French prelate and historian.

flew, 1 flū; 2 flu, *imp.* of FLY, *v.*

flew'ed, 1 flūd; 2 flu'it, *n.* [Scot.] A box on the ears; a slap.—**flew'et‡.**

flews, 1 flūz; 2 fluş, *n. pl.* The large chop or hanging upper lip of certain dogs, as the bloodhound.—**flewed,** *a.* Having large flews; deep-mouthed.

flex, 1 fleks; 2 flēks. **I.** *vt.* To bend; subject to flexure. **II.** *n.* A bend; flexure. [< L. *flexus,* pp. of *flecto,* bend.]—**flex'i-bl(er,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being bent, turned, or twisted, without breaking. **2.** Pliant; plastic. **3.** Tractable; yielding; compliant. **4†.** Not rigid; pliable: said of fluids. **flex'il(es†.** Syn.: see SUBTLE.—**flex"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **flex'i-bl(e-ness†.—flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

flex'ion, flex'ion-al. Same as FLECTION, etc.

Flex'ner, 1 fleks'nər; 2 flēks'ner, **Simon** (1863–). An American bacteriologist; chief of Rockefeller Institute in New York.

flex'or, 1 fleks'ər *or* -ər; 2 flēks'or, *n.* *Anat.* A muscle that operates to produce flexion; as, the *flexors* of the fingers.

flex'u-ose, 1 fleks'yu-ōs; 2 flēks'yu-ōs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Bending gently to and fro in opposite directions; zigzag. **2.** Flexuous.

flex'u-ous, 1 fleks'yu-us; 2 flēks'yu-us, *a.* **1.** Winding or turning about; having bends or turns. **2.** Unsteady; wavering. **3.** *Bot.* Flexuose. [< L. *flexuosus,* < *flexus;* see FLEX.]—**flex"u-os'i-ty,** *n.*—**flex'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

flex'u-ral, 1 flek'shu-rəl *or* fleks'yu-rəl; 2 flēk'shu-rəl *or* flēks'yu-rəl, *a.* Of or pertaining to flexure.

flex'ure, 1 flek'shur; 2 flēk'shur, *n.* A bending; the state of being bent or flexed; also, a bent part; turn; curve; fold.

fley, 1 flē; 2 flę. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To affright. **II.** *n.* A fright. [< AS. *flēgan.*]—**fleyed,** *pp.* Affrighted.—**fley'some,** *a.* Frightful.

fli'aum, 1 flī'əm; 2 flī'am, *n.* The orange rockfish.

flib'ber-ti-gib"bet, 1 flib'ər-ti-jib"et; 2 flib'er-ti-gib"ēt, *n.* **1.** An impulsive, flighty, or gossipy person. **2.** [F-] In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* a fiend. **flib'ber-di-gib"bit‡; flib'ber-ty-gib"bet‡.**

flic'-flac", 1 flik'-flak"; 2 flię'-flāc", *n.* [F.] A sound as of repeated blows.

flich'ter, 1 flich'tər; 2 flih'ter. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To flutter; flicker. **II.** *n.* A flicker.

flick, 1 flik; 2 flīk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To give a flip to; also, to whip lightly. **2.** To flutter. **II.** *n.* A quick, light stroke, as with a whip. [Var. of FLACK.]

flick'er, 1 flik'ər; 2 flīk'er, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To be unsteady or wavering, as a flame. **2.** To flutter, as a bird. **3.** To cause to tremble or waver. [< AS. *flicerian.*]—**flick'er-ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

flick'er¹, *n.* **1.** A waving or fluctuating light. **2.** A flickering or fluttering motion. Syn.: see LIGHT.

flick'er², *n.* A woodpecker, especially the golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern North America. [Imitation of the bird's note.]

Flicker. 1/7

fli'er, 1 flaı'ər; 2 flī'er, *n.* **1.** That **fly'er,** } which flies; a flying bird, aeroplane, or the like; a fugitive. **2.** A rapidly moving piece in a machine. **3.** A printing-press fly. **4.** A single step in a straight flight; in the plural, a straight flight of stairs. **5.** [Colloq.] One who or that which moves with great speed, as a race-horse or express-train. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] A venture, as in the stock-market.

flight¹‖, 1 flaıt; 2 flīt, *vt.* To migrate or move in flights, as migratory birds: flee or take to flight.

flight²†, *v.* & *n.* Flite.

flight³, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or power of flying; swift movement of any kind; also, the distance traveled, as by a projectile. **2.** A group, flock, or swarm of flying creatures. **3.** A soaring and sustained effort or utterance. **4.** An ascent of continuous series (of stairs or steps). **5.** A light, slender arrow for shooting at long distances. **flight'-ar"row‡. 6.** *Angling.* A device for whirling bait rapidly. [< AS. *flyht,* < *flēogan,* fly.] Syn.: see CAREER.—**flight'less,** *a.*—**flight'-path",** *n.* The path of the center of gravity of an air-craft

with reference to the air.—**f.-shot**, *n.* A bow-shot; the distance covered by a flying arrow.

flight[3], *n.* The act of fleeing or escaping; a running away. [< AS. **flyht*, < *fleōn*, flee.]

flight'y, 1 flait'i; 2 flīt'y, *a.* [FLIGHT'I-ER; FLIGHT'I-EST.] **1.** Given to light-headed fancies or caprices; volatile. **2.** Slightly delirious. **3‡.** Fleeting; passing swiftly.—**flight'i-ly**, *adv.*—**flight'i-ness**, *n.*

flim'flam", 1 flim'flam"; 2 flim'flăm". **I.** *vt.* To deceive; trick. **II.** *a.* Shifty; deceptive; tricky. **III.** *n.* [Slang.] A trifle; also, a deception; sham; pretense; specif., a process of cheating a person when making change.—**flim'flam"mer**, *n.*

flim'sy, 1 flim'zi; 2 flim'sy. **I.** *a.* [FLIM'SI-ER; FLIM'SI-EST.] Lacking substantial texture or structure; thin and weak; ineffective. **II.** *n.* [FLIM'SIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A thin transfer-paper. **2.** [Eng.] In journalism, a dispatch or article received on transfer-paper. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A bank-note. [< W. *llymsi*. slow.]—**flim'si-ly**, *adv.*—**flim'si-ness**, *n.*

flinch[1], 1 flinch; 2 flĭnch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To shrink back, as from pain or danger; waver; wince. **2.** In croquet, to allow the foot to slip from a ball in making a stroke. **3.** To shrink or draw back from. [Prob. < F. *flẽchir*, < L. *flexus;* see FLEX.]

flinch, *n.* The act of flinching, in any sense.

flin'der, 1 flin'dər; 2 flĭn'der, *n.* A small fragment; splinter; shred: usually in the plural. [< Norw. *flindra*, splinter.]

fling, 1 flĭŋ; 2 flĭng, *v.* [FLUNG; FLING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cast with force or suddenness; throw; hurl; sling: often with *off* or *away*. **2.** To throw to the ground; hence, to worst; overpower. **3.** To send forth; give out; emit freely. **4.** To toss, as the head. **5.** To throw aside; also, to cast into, as prison. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw a missile; hence, figuratively, to cast aspersions; flout: often with *at*. **2.** To kick out, as a horse. **3.** To start and rush with impatience or passion; dash; flounce; rush.—**fling'er**, *n.*—**fling'ing-tree"**, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A flail. **2.** A timber hung between horses in a stall.

fling, *n.* **1.** The act of casting out, down, or away; a sling. **2.** A sneering insinuation; aspersion. **3.** A kick, flounce, leap, or the like. **4.** Free range for action or indulgence; dash; swagger. **5.** A lively Scotch dance. **6.** [Scot.] A fit of anger. [< Ice. *flengja*, whip, ride furiously.]

flint[1], 1 flint; 2 flĭnt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A subvitreous dull-colored variety of quartz resembling chalcedony but more opaque. It is very hard, and produces a spark when struck with steel. **2.** A piece of such stone, shaped for some purpose, as for striking fire. **3.** Anything very hard, obdurate, or cruel. [< AS. *flint.*]—**flint**, *vt.* To fit or provide with flint.—**flint glass**, see under GLASS.—**flint'-lock"**, *n.* A gun-lock in which a flint was used to ignite the powder in the pan.—**flint'lock"**, *n.* A firearm with a flint-lock.

Flint[2], *n.* **1. Austin** (1812–1886), an American physician, medical teacher, and writer. **2. Austin** (1836–1915), an American physician and author; son of Austin. **3.** A county in Wales; 266 sq. m.; pop. 106,470. **Flint'shire‡.** **4.** Its county town, a seaport; pop. 8,500. **5.** A city in central Michigan; pop. 91,600.

flint'y, *a.* [FLINT'I-ER; FLINT'I-EST.] Made of, containing, or resembling flint; hard; cruel; obdurate. Syn.: see HARD.—**flint'i-ness**, *n.*

flip, 1 flip; 2 flĭp, *v.* [FLIPPED, FLIPT[3]; FLIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To snap off; hence, to toss carelessly. **2.** To strike with slight quick motion. **II.** *i.* **1.** To flap; flounce about. **2.** To snap jerkily. [A form of FLAP.]

flip[1], *n.* A quick movement of the hand or finger; sudden toss; snap; fillip; flick.

flip[2], *n.* A drink made with some liquor, as sherry, mixed with an egg and spiced and sugared.

flip'pant, 1 flip'ənt; 2 flĭp'ant, *a.* **1.** Light, pert, and trifling; shallow and impertinent. **2‡.** Fluent; free of speech. [< Ice. *fleipa*, prattle.]—**flip'pan-cy**, *n.* **flip'pant-ness‡.**—**flip'pant-ly**, *adv.*

flip'per, 1 flip'ər; 2 flĭp'er, *n.* **1.** A limb used to swim with, as in seals, turtles, etc. **2.** [Slang.] The hand.

flirt[1], 1 flɘrt; 2 flĭrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fling, jerk, or wave lightly and quickly. **2.** To jeer at; flout. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make love for mere amusement; coquet. **2.** To move with jerky motions; flout; flounce. **3.** To act giddily or flippantly. **4.** To jeer; scoff. [< AS. *fleard*, foolish thing.]—**flir-ta'tion**, *n.* Insincere love-making. **flirt'ing‡.**—**flir-ta'tious**, *a.* **-ness**, *n.*

flirt, *n.* **1.** A person, especially a woman, who flirts; a coquette; trifler. **2.** The act of flirting, in any sense; a flirting motion; toss; fling; jeer.—**flirt'-gill"†**, *n.* A forward or frivolous girl.

flisk, 1 flisk; 2 flĭsk, *v.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To whip or flick lightly. **2.** To fret; harass. **II.** *i.* **1.** To caper. **2.** To act uneasily.

flisk, *n.* [Scot.] A caper; whim; nimble movement.—**flisk'ma-hoy**, *n.* [Scot.] A giddy, impulsive girl.—**flisk'y**, *a.* [Scot.] Whimsical; flighty.

flit, 1 flit; 2 flĭt, *v.* [FLIT'TED; FLIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To remove from one place to another. **2†.** To change the location or direction of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fly or move rapidly; dart; skim. **2.** To flutter. **3.** [Scot.] To remove. [ME. *flitten*, < Sw. *flytta*, flit.] Syn.: see FLY.—**flit'ting**, *n.*

flit, *n.* A flitting action or motion.

flitch, 1 flĭch; 2 flĭch, *vt.* To cut, as halibut, into flitches.

flitch, *n.* **1.** A side (of a hog) salted and cured; side of bacon. **2.** A strip or steak cut from the side of certain fishes, smoked or adapted for smoking. **3.** *Carp.* One of the parts of a compound beam. [< AS. *flicce.*]

flite, 1 flait; 2 flĭt. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.**[4] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To scold: quarrel. **2.** To wrangle with. **II.** *n.* A quarreling; railing; scolding. [< AS. *flītan.*] **flyte‡.**—**flit'ing**, *n.* [Scot.] A scolding; quarreling. **flyt'ing‡.**

flit'er, 1 flait'ər; 2 flĭt'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A scold. **fly'-flit'ter**[1], 1 flit'ər; 2 flĭt'er, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To flutter. **2.** To droop.

flit'ter[2]†, *vt.* To scatter; dissipate.

flit'ter[1], *n.* One who flits.

flit'ter[2], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A shred; rag; tatter; finder. **2.** A thin bit or bits of tin, brass, or the like, used in decorative work. [Cp. G. *flitter*, spangle.]

flit'ter-mouse", 1 flit'ər-maus"; 2 flĭt'er-mous", *n.* [-MICE", *pl.*] A bat.

fliv'ver. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vi.* To fail. **II.** *n.* **1.** A motor-car of cheap grade. **2.** [Naval Slang, U.S.] A destroyer of 750 tons or less.

float[4], 1 flōt; 2 flōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold up and cause to move on or near the surface of a liquid or fluid. **2.** To put in circulation; find a market for, as bonds. **3.** To smooth the surface of (soft plaster) with a wetted float. **4.** To irrigate; flood. **5.** To subject, as a pigment, to the action of a current of water or air, to separate the finer from the coarser portions. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be supported or carried along by a liquid or gas. **2.** To move lightly and without effort. **3.** To move on with a current; move without purpose or without fixed direction; drift. **4.** To circulate, as stock; secure support. [< AS. *flotian*, < *flēotan*, float.]

Syn.: swim. An object *floats* which is upborne in a fluid without action; a living being *swims* when borne up, or borne onward, in a liquid by action; one wearied with *swimming* may rest himself by *floating;* a cork *floats* on water; the hawk seems to *float* in the upper air.—Ant.: drown; sink.

—**float'a-bl**(ep[2], *a.*—**float'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which floats; a float. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) An unattached voter, especially one whose vote may be bought. (2) One who votes fraudulently elsewhere than in his own district.

float, *n.* **1.** An object, as a ball, that floats on a liquid or buoys up something. **2.** One of various devices or appliances, as a plasterers' spreading-trowel, a shoemakers' rasp, etc. **3.** A low-bodied truck or wheeled platform, used in a pageant. **4.** A dock or basin in which a ship is floated. **5.** Rock or rock-débris detached from the original formation. **6.** That portion of the landing-gear of an air-plane which provides buoyancy when it is resting on the surface of the water. **7.** *Banking.* Time drafts, and country or out-of-town checks in transit for collection. See TRANSIT. **8.** *Theat.* (1) A mechanical contrivance for elevating performers above the stage in spectacular plays. (2) The footlights. [< AS. *flota*, ship, < *flēotan*, float.]—**float'-board"**, *n.* One of the paddles of a water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel.—**f.-feed**, *a.* Having a feed controlled by a float.

float'age, float-a'tion, *n.* Same as FLOTAGE, etc.

float'ing, 1 flōt'iŋ; 2 flōt'ĭng. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Buoyed up or carried along by a liquid or gas; borne on the surface of a liquid. **2.** Unattached to moorings or anchorage; afloat. **3.** Moving about; not settled; fluctuating. **4.** *Finance.* (1) Not funded; due at various times and in various sums: said of an indebtedness. (2) Not invested permanently; in circulation; available: said of funds or capital. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act, operation, or process of floating, in any sense of the verb. **2.** A second coat of plastering.—**floating axle**, a live axle which floats in a housing which supports none of the weight of the car and whose sole function is to transmit propelling power to the wheels.—**f. debt**, the general unfunded indebtedness of a state or a corporation.—**f. dock**, a double caisson having an open space and a platform between air-compartments: used for lifting a vessel out of the water by pumping the water out of the side compartments.—**float'ing-heart"**, *n.* An aquatic herb (*Limnanthemum lacunosum*), with floating heart-shaped leaves.—**f.-island**, *n.* A dessert consisting of boiled custard with the beaten whites of eggs floating on the surface.—**f. kidney, movable kidney, wandering kidney**, an abnormal condition, usually congenital, in which the kidneys are movable or unstable in position.—**f. ribs**, see RIB.

float'y, 1 flōt'i; 2 flōt'y, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Tall, as rye. **2†.** Buoyant.

floc"cil-la'tion, 1 flek"si-lē'shən; 2 flŏc"ĭ-lā'shon, *n. Pathol.* A delirious picking at the bedclothes by a patient. [< L. *floccus*, lock of wool.]

floc'cose, 1 flek'ōs *or* flek-ōs'; 2 flŏc'ōs *or* flŏc-ōs', *a.* Woolly: especially, in botany, having tufts of soft hairs or wool. [< L. *floccosus*, < *floccus*, lock of wool.]

floc'cule, 1 flek'yūl; 2 flŏc'yul, *n.* A loose tuft, like wool; specif., in chemistry and physics, one of the flakes in a flocculent precipitate.

floc'cu-lent, 1 flek'yu-lent; 2 flŏc'yu-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Resembling wool; woolly. **2.** *Ornith.* Of, pertaining to, or like the down of a young bird. **3.** *Entom.* Covered with a soft waxy secretion, as certain insects. **4.** Coalescing in flakes. [< L. *floccus*, lock of wool.]—**floc'cu-lence, n. floc'cu-len-cy‡.**

floc'cu-lus, 1 flek'yu-lus; 2 flŏc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A little flake; floccule. **2.** A small tuft of wool or wool-like hairs. **3.** *Astron.* One of the gaseous cloud-like masses in the surface of the sun. [Dim. of L. *floccus*, lock of wool.]

flock[1], 1 flek; 2 flŏk. **I.** *vi.* To come together gregariously; assemble; congregate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A company or collection of animals, as sheep, goats, or birds. **2.** Figuratively, the persons belonging to a congregation, church, parish, or diocese. **3.** An unorganized company of persons; a crowd. [< AS. *flocc*, orig. of birds, < √ of *flēogan*, fly.]

flock[2]. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cover with flock. **2.** To fill with flocks, as a cushion. **II.** *n.* **1.** Finely ground wool, felt, or vegetable fiber; wool-dust. **2.** A tuft of wool, or the like. **3.**

Short refuse wool. **4.** *Chem.* A tufted or flake-like mass, especially if produced by precipitation. [Cp. L. *floccus*, lock of wool.]

Syn.: bevy, brood, company, covey, drove, group, hatch, herd, litter, lot, pack, set, swarm. *Group* is the general word for any gathering of a small number of objects, whether of persons, animals, or inanimate things. The individuals in a *brood* or *litter* are related to each other; those in the other *groups* may not be. *Brood* is used chiefly of fowls and birds, *litter* of certain quadrupeds which bring forth many young at a birth; we speak of a *brood* of chickens, a *litter* of puppies; *brood* is sometimes applied to a family of young children. *Bevy* is used of birds, and figuratively of any bright and lively *group* of women or children, but rarely of men. *Flock* is applied to birds and to some of the smaller animals; *herd* is confined to the larger animals; we speak of a *bevy* of quail, a *covey* of partridges, a *flock* of blackbirds, or a *flock* of sheep, a *herd* of cattle, horses, buffaloes, or elephants, a *pack* of wolves, a *pack* of hounds, a *swarm* of bees. A collection of animals driven or gathered for driving is called a *drove*.

flock'-pa"per, *n.* Wall-paper sized and covered or figured with flock; velvet-paper.

flock'y, 1 flĕk'ı; 2 flŏk'y, *a.* **1.** Resembling flock; floccose. **2.** Rich in flocks.

Flod'den, 1 flod'n; 2 flŏd'n, *n.* A field S. W. of Berwick-on-Tweed, England, where the Scots were defeated, 1513, and James IV. was killed.

floe, 1 flō; 2 flō, *n.* A tabular mass, or a collection of such masses, of floating polar ice. [< Dan. *flage.*]

flog, 1 flag; 2 flŏg, *vt.* [FLOGGED, FLOGD[8]; FLOG'GING.] To chastise with a whip, rod, etc.; whip. [Cp. AS. *flocan*, strike.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**flog'ger,** *n.* One who or that which flogs.—**flog'ging,** *n.* [act of flogging.

flog, *n.* A sound resembling the impact of a blow; also, the

flood[d], 1 flud; 2 flŏd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pour an abundance of water upon; inundate; deluge; also, to supply abundantly or to excess. **II.** *i.* To rise to or be at the flood; overflow. Syn.: see INUNDATE.—**flood'ing,** *n.* **1.** Uterine hemmorhage. **2.** Inundation.

flood, *n.* **1.** An unusually abundant flow of water; freshet; inundation; deluge; especially, the deluge in the time of Noah. **2.** The coming in of the tide; the tide at its height; high tide. **3.** A copious flow or stream, as of sunlight, lava, etc.; abundant or excessive supply. **4.** Any great body of water; the sea; a river. [< AS. *flōd*, < *flōwan*, FLOW.]—**flood'-gate",** *n.* **1.** A gate for regulating the flow of water, as in a raceway. **2.** Any free vent for an outpouring, as of contention or vice.—**f.-mark,** *n.* A high-water or high-tide mark.—**f.-tide,** *n.* Same as FLOOD, *n.*, 2.—**Noah's f.,** or **the F.,** see DELUGE.

floor, 1 flōr; 2 flōr, *vt.* **1.** To cover or provide with a floor. **2.** To throw down to or as to the floor; overthrow; vanquish; figuratively, to silence. **3.** To place near or on the floor.

floor, *n.* **1.** The bottom surface in a room or building, on which the inmates walk. **2.** The space between two adjacent floors of an entire building; a story. **3.** Any natural area made smooth or level, corresponding in character or use to a floor; also, the surface of something built, as a bridge. **4.** In any parliamentary body, the part of the hall occupied by members; hence, the right or privilege to address the house during a given time and to the exclusion of other speakers. **5.** The main business hall of an exchange. **6.** *Ship-building.* The nearly horizontal interior part of a vessel's bottom on each side of the keel. [< AS. *flōr.*]—**floor'age,** *n.* The area of a floor; floor-space.—**floor's cloth",** *n.* Any fabric used to cover floors, as oilcloth.—**floor'ing,** *n.* **1.** Material for the making of a floor. **2.** Floors collectively; a floor.—**f.-walker,** *n.* [U. S.] In a retail store, one who oversees the employees on a floor, directs customers, etc.

flop, 1 flop; 2 flŏp, *v.* [FLOPPED, FLOPT[8]; FLOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move, as wings, loosely up and down. **2.** To strike suddenly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tumble about or over heavily; fall loosely and flatly. **2.** To toss about loosely, as a wounded bird, or the flexible rim of a hat. **3.** [Inelegant.] To make a sudden change, as from one side or party to another.

flop, *n.* The sound or act of flopping.

flop'py, 1 flep'ı; 2 flŏp'y, *a.* [FLOP'PI-ER; FLOP'PI-EST.] Having a tendency to flop.—**flop'pi-ly,** *adv.*—**flop'pi-ness,** *n.*

flor., *abbr.* *Floruit* (L., he [or she] flourished).

flo'ra[1], 1 flō'rə; 2 flō'ra, *n.* **1.** The aggregate of plants indigenous to a country or district. **2.** A work systematically describing such plants. [L., < *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

Flo'ra[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. it. **Flo'ra,** 1 flō'rɑ; 2 flō'rä; F. **Flore,** 1 flōr, 2 flōr. **2.** *Rom Myth.* The goddess of flowers and spring. [L., flower.]

flo'ral, 1 flō'rəl; 2 flō'ral, *a.* **1.** Of, like, or pertaining to flowers. **2.** [*l-*] Of, belonging, or relating to Flora.

Flo"ré"al', 1 flō"re"ăl'; 2 flō"re"ăl', *n.* [F.] The eighth month in the calendar of the first French republic.

Flor'ence, 1 flor'ens; 2 flŏr'ĕnc, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Flos'sie** (dim.). Dan. G. **Flo-renz',** 1 flo-rents', 2 flo-rĕnts'; D. **Flo-ren'ti-a,** 1 flo-ren'tsı-ɑ, 2 flo-rĕn'tsi-ä; F. **Flo"rence',** 1 flō"rāns', 2 flō"rāne'; It. **Fi"o-ren'za,** 1 fi"o-ren'dzɑ, 2 fi"o-rĕn'dzä; Sp. **Flo-ren'ci-a,** 1 flo-ren'chı-ɑ, 2 flo-rĕn'thi-ä; Sw. **Flo-renz',** 1 flo-rens', 2 flo-rĕns'. **2.** A province in the region of Tuscany, Italy; 2,261 sq. m.; pop. 1,041,300. **3.** A historic city (pop. 253,565) of N. central Italy. **Fi-ren'ze**[t] [It.]. **4.** A city in N. W. Alabama; pop. 10,530. **5.** A city in N. E. South Carolina; pop. 10,970.—**Council of Ferrara and Florence** (1438–1442), effected temporary reunion of Greek and Latin churches.—**F. flask,** a round or pear-shaped bottle of thin glass in which liquids are heated; originally, a straw-covered glass flask in which olive-oil was exported from Italy.

Flor'en-tine, 1 flor'en-tin *or* -tin; 2 flŏr'ĕn-tin *or* -tin. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Florence, Italy. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Florence. **2.** [*l-*] A stout and durable kind of silk dress-goods.

Flo'res, 1 flō'res; 2 flō"rĕs, *n.* An island in the Malay Archipelago, south of Celebes; 7,000 sq. m.; pop. 250,000.

flo-res'cence, 1 flo-res'ens; 2 flo-rĕs'ĕnc, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** The state of being in blossom. **2.** Inflorescence. [< L. *florescо*, inceptive of *floreo*, bloom.]—**flo-res'cent,** *a.* Expanding into flowers.

flo'ret, 1 flō'ret; 2 flō'rĕt, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A little flower; one of the small individual flowers that make up a cluster or head, as in sunflowers, dandelions, etc., of the aster family. **2.** A silk yarn or floss. [< F. *fleurette*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

Flo"ri"an', 1 flō"ri"ăn'; 2 flō"ri"ăn', **Jean P. C., Chevalier de** (1755–1794). A French writer; *Fables*, etc.

Flo"ri-an-op'o-lis, 1 flō"ri-ən-ep'o-ıs; 2 flō"ri-an-ŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* A town, capital of Santa Catharina province, Brazil; pop. 32,000. [flower designs.

flo'ri-at'ed, 1 flō'rı-ēt'ed; 2 flō"ri-āt'ĕd, *a.* Decorated with

flo'ri-cul-ture, 1 flō'rı-kul-chur *or* -tiur; 2 flō'ri-cŭl-chur *or* -tûr, *n.* The cultivation of flowers or ornamental plants. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.—**flo"ri-cul'tur-al,** *a.*—**flo"ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

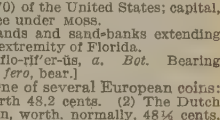
flor'id, 1 flor'ıd; 2 flŏr'id, *a.* **1.** Having a bright color; of a lively reddish hue. **2.** Excessively ornate. **3.** Blooming; flowery. **4.** *Mus.* Full of trifling ornamental phrases. [< L. *floridus*, < *flos*, flower.]—**flo-rid'ı-ty,** *n.* **flor'id-ness‡.—flor'id-ly,** *adv.*

Flor'i-da, 1 flor'ı-də; 2 flŏr'i-da, *n.* The southernmost Atlantic State (58,666 sq. m.; pop. 968,470) of the United States; capital, Tallahassee.—**Florida moss,** see under MOSS.

Flor'i-da Keys. A chain of islands and sand-banks extending for 220 miles along the southern extremity of Florida.

flo-rif'er-ous, 1 flo-rif'er-us; 2 flo-rĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing flowers. [< L. *flos*, flower, + L. *fero*, bear.]

flor'in, 1 flor'ın; 2 flŏr'in, *n.* One of several European coins: (1) An Austrian silver coin, worth 48.2 cents. (2) The Dutch gulden. (3) A British silver coin, worth, normally, 48⅛ cents. (4) A gold coin of Tuscany. (5) An English coin of the time of Edward III., worth six shillings. See COIN. [F.]



A British Silver Florin. 1/3

Flo-ri'na, 1 flo-rī'nə; 2 flo-rī'na, *n.* A town in N. Greece; pop. 10,200; overrun by the Bulgarians in 1915; recaptured by the French and Serbians in May, 1916.

Le-rin't.

Flo'ri-o, 1 flō'rı-ō; 2 flō'ri-ō, **John** (1553?–1625). An English teacher and writer; translator of Montaigne's *Essays*.

flo'rist, 1 flō'rıst *or* flor'ıst; 2 flō'rist *or* flŏr'ist, *n.* A grower of or dealer in flowers. [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

-flo'rous, 1 -flō'rus; 2 -flō'rŭs, *suffix.* Used to denote the possession of flowers: as, uni*florous*, multi*florous*, etc. [< L. *-florus*, < *flos*, flower.]

flo'ry, 1 flō'rı; 2 flō'ry, *a.* Conceited.

flor'yshe†, *v.* To flourish; cause to prosper.

flos fer'ri, 1 flos fer'ai; 2 flŏs fĕr'i. *Mineral.* A variety of aragonite, suggesting coral. [L., flower of iron.]

floss[1], 1 flos; 2 flŏs, *n.* **1.** Floss-silk. **2.** The silk of some plants, as Indian corn. **3.** The stray silk on the outside of cocoons of silkworms and of spiders. **4.** A flossy surface; fluff. [< L.‡ *fluxus*, fluid, loose, slack.]—**floss'-silk",** *n.* A soft, downy embroidery-silk. **flosh'-silk"†,—floss'y,** *a.* [FLOSS'I-ER; FLOSS'I-EST.] Of, pertaining to, or like floss; light; downy. [*floss*, raft.]

floss[2], *n.* A slag that floats on molten metal. [Prob. < G.

flo'tage, 1 flō'tıj; 2 flō'tag, *n.* **1.** Things that float, collectively. **2.** The capacity of anything to buoy up or to float. [< F. *flottage*, < *flotter*, float.]—**flo-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of floating. **2.** The science of bodies that float. **3.** *Finance.* The act of floating or financing, as of an issue of bonds, etc., by bankers. **4.** A method of separating pulverized ores by placing them in oils or other liquids, the valuable ore-particles floating or adhering to the surface.

flo-til'la, 1 flo-til'ə; 2 flo-til'a, *n.* A fleet of small vessels; a small fleet. [Sp., < *flota*, FLEET.]

Flo'tow, 1 flō'to; 2 flō'to, **Friedrich F. A. von** (1812–1883). A German opera-composer; *Martha*, *Zilda*, etc.

flot'sam, 1 flet'səm; 2 flŏt'sam, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Goods cast or swept from a vessel into the sea and found floating. Compare JETSAM. **2.** Any objects floating on the sea. [< F. *flotter*, float; see FLOTAGE.]

flounce[1], 1 flauns; 2 flounç. **I.** *vt.* [FLOUNCED[8]; FLOUNC'ING.] To furnish with flounces. **II.** *n.* A gathered or plaited strip on a skirt. [< F. *froncer*, wrinkle.]—**flounc'ing,** *n.* **1.** Material for flounces. **2.** Flounces collectively.

flounce[2]. **1.** *vi.* [FLOUNCED[4]; FLOUNC'ING.] To fling oneself about petulantly. **II.** *n.* The act of flouncing; a fling. [< Old. Sw. *flunsa*, plunge.]

floun'der, 1 flaun'dər; 2 floun'der, *vi.* To stumble or struggle, as through weakness or uncertain footing. [< D. *sladdern*, flap, splash through mire.]

floun'der[1], *n.* One of certain species of flatfish, valued as a food-fish. See FISH. [< Sw. *flundra.*]

floun'der[2], *n.* A stumbling or struggling motion.

flour, 1 flaur; 2 flour, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grind into flour; pulverize. **2.** To sprinkle flour upon. **II.** *i.* To break up into minute globules, as mercury in the amalgamation process.

flour, *n.* **1.** The ground and bolted substance of wheat. **2.** The finely ground substance of any specified cereal; as, rye *flour.* **3.** Any finely powdered substance. **4.** Loose, finely crystallized saltpeter, used in making gunpowder. [Earlier spelling of FLOWER.]—**Graham flour,** unbolted wheat-flour.—**flour'y,** *a.* Like, made of, or sprinkled with flour.

flour'ish[1], } 1 flûr'ish; 2 flûr'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To swing about
flur'ish[P], } or brandish. **2.** To embellish with flourishes.
II. *i.* **1.** To be thriving or prosperous; also, to be at one's best, as an author. **2.** To swing or wave about. **3.** To ornament or embellish writing or the like with flourishes. **4.** *Mus.* (1) To play in a brilliant and dashing style. (2) To sound a fanfare. **5.** To boast. **6†.** To flower. [< L. *floresco,* < *floreo;* see FLOWER, *v.*]

Syn.: advance, blossom, flower, gain, grow, increase, prosper, thrive. See FLAUNT; GAIN; SUCCEED.—Ant.: see synonyms for FALL.—**flour'ish-er,** *n.* One who or that which flourishes.—**flour'ish-ing,** *pa.* Thriving; prosperous. **-ly,** *adv.*

flour'ish, *n.* **1.** An ornamental mark or design, especially a sweeping stroke, as in writing or embroidery; anything done for display alone. **2.** The act of brandishing or waving. **3.** *Mus.* A passage for display; fanfare. **4†.** A flourishing condition. **5†.** The act of blooming. Syn.: see OSTENTATION.

flout, 1 flaut; 2 flout. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To scoff at. **2.** To mock; jeer. **II.** *n.* A gibe; scoff; mockery. [Cp. MD. *fluyten,* jeer.] Syn.: see MOCK.—**flout'er,** *n.*—**flout'ing-ly,** *adv.*

flow, 1 flō; 2 flō, *v.* **I.** *t.* To inundate with water; overflow; flood. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move along smoothly, as a stream; also, to glide. **2.** To proceed from a source; issue; result. **3.** To come in or rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb.* **4.** To wave, as in a breeze; float. **5.** To abound. **6†.** To melt; liquefy. [< AS. *flōwan.*] Syn.: abound, glide, issue, run, stream. See ARISE.—Ant.: see ABATE.—**flow'ing,** *pa. & n.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

flow[1], *n.* **1.** The act of flowing, or that which flows; also, a continuous stream or current. **2.** The incoming of the tide. **3.** The quantity, as of water, that passes through an orifice or by a given point in a given time. **4.** A copious outpouring; also, any easy, gentle movement, as of speech. Syn.: see STREAM.

flow[2], *n.* [Scot.] A wet or marshy tract of ground; morass. [< Ice. *flói,* < *flōa,* flood.]—**flow'-bog",** *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A bog of peat or moss that rises and falls with the water. **flow'-moss"†.**

flow'age, 1 flō'ij; 2 flō'ăj, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing or overflowing, or the state of being overflowed. **2.** Liquid which flows or overflows. **3.** *Mech.* Deformation of a solid body by intermolecular movement like that of a viscous fluid: distinguished from or opposed to *fracture.*

flow'er, 1 flau'ər; 2 flow'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To decorate with flowers or flower-work. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth flowers; bloom; blossom. **2†.** To flourish. [< OF. *florir,* < L. *floreo,* < *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Syn.: see FLOURISH.

flow'er, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The organ or the combination of organs of reproduction in a plant; blossom; bloom. (2) In mosses, the reproductive organs with their enveloping or associated leaves. See illus. on next page. **2.** A flowering plant. **3.** The brightest, finest, choicest part, period, or specimen of anything. **4.** Any flower-like ornament; in rhetoric, a figure of speech. **5.** *pl.* A very light powder obtained by sublimation; flour. **6.** *pl.* [Vulgar.] Menstrual flux. [< OF. *flor,* < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]—**flow'er-bed",** *n.* A plot of ground in which flowers are planted.—**flow'er-de-luce",** *n.* [FLOW'ERS-DE-LUCE', *pl.*] A flower of the iris kind; fleur-de-lis.—**f.-head,** *n. Bot.* A dense head-like cluster of sessile florets.—**f.-pot,** *n.* A pot filled with earth for holding growing plants.—**flow'er-et,** *n.* A small flower, or a floret.—**flow'er-less,** *a.*—**flow'er-y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding with flowers. **2.** Florid; figurative; poetic.—**flow'er-i-ly,** *adv.*—**flow'er-i-ness,** *n.*

flow'er-age, 1 flau'ər-ij; 2 flow'er-ăj, *n.* **1.** The act or state of flowering. **2.** An ornamentation of flowers, or flowers collectively.

flow'er-er, 1 flau'ər-ər; 2 flow'er-er, *n.* A plant that blossoms at a certain time in a particular manner.

flown, 1 flōn; 2 flōn, *pp.* of FLY, *v.*

flown, *a.* **1.** Coated, as a glaze, with color freely blended or flowed. **2.** *Naut.* Eased off; slack, as a sheet. **3†.** Flooded; steeped. [< AS. *flōwen,* pp. of *flōwan,* flow.]

flox'-silk"§, *n.* Same as FLOSS-SILK.

F. L. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Linnæan Society. **[flue‡.**

flu, 1 flū; 2 flu, *n.* [Colloq.] Influenza: a popular contraction.

flub'dub, 1 flŭb'dŭb; 2 flŭb'dŭb, *n.* Drivel: twaddle; flapdoodle.—**flub-dub'ber-y,** *n.* The act or process of producing flubdub; also flubdub collectively.

fluc'tu-ate, 1 fluk'chu-āt; 2 flŭc'chu-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To move, or cause to move, like waves; undulate. **2.** To pass backward and forward irregularly from one state to another; waver; oscillate. [< L. *fluctuatus,* pp. of *fluctuo,* < *fluctus,* wave.]

Syn.: hesitate, oscillate, swerve, undulate, vacillate, vary, veer, waver. To *fluctuate* (L. *fluctus,* a wave) is to move like a wave with alternate rise and fall. A pendulum *oscillates;* waves *fluctuate* or *undulate;* a light or a flame *wavers;* a frightened steed *swerves* from his course; a tool or weapon *swerves* from the mark or line; the temperature *varies;* the wind *veers* when it suddenly changes its direction. That which *veers* may steadily hold the new direction; that which *oscillates, fluctuates, undulates,* or *wavers* returns upon its way. As regards mental states, he who *hesitates* sticks (L. *hærere*) on the verge of decision; he who *wavers* does not stick to a decision; he who *vacillates* decides now one way, and now another; one *vacillates* between contrasted decisions or actions; he may *waver* between decision and indecision, or between action and inaction. Persons *hesitate, vacillate, waver;* feelings *fluctuate* or *vary.* Compare SHAKE.—Ant.: abide, adhere, hold fast, persist, stand fast, stay, stick.—**fluc'tu-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**fluc'tu-a-bl(e),** *a.*—**fluc'tu-ant,** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Showing fluctuation, as a tumor. **2.** Moving or shaped like a wave.—**fluc'tu-a'tion,** *n.* Frequent irregular change; varying movement or action; also, a rising and falling, as of prices.

flue[1], 1 flū; 2 flu, *n.* **1.** A channel or passage for smoke, air, or gases of combustion; a chimney. **2.** An organ-pipe of flute or diapason quality. **3.** A fishing-net of various designs.

flew†. [Cp. OF. *flue,* a flowing.]

flue[2], *n.* Any fine flock-like refuse of wool or the like; lint. [Cp. F. *flou,* light, < G. *flau,* weak.]

flue[3], *n.* A fluke; barb, as of a harpoon, feather, or anchor.

flue[4]§, *n.* Influenza.

flu'ent, 1 flū'ent; 2 flu'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Ready in speaking or writing; voluble; copious. **2.** Marked by fluency; flowing; smooth. **3.** Flowing freely; mobile; changeable. [< L. *fluen(t-)s,* ppr. of *fluo,* flow.]—**flu'en-cy,** *n.* The quality of being fluent; readiness and ease of speech or expression. **flu'ent-ness‡.**—**flu'ent-ly,** *adv.*

flue'-pipe", 1 flū'-pīp"; 2 flu'-pīp", *n.* A flipped organ-pipe, as distinguished from a reed-pipe.

flue'y, 1 flū'i; 2 flu'i, *a.* Containing or like flue; downy; fluffy.

fluff[1], 1 fluf; 2 flŭf, *vi.* To move in such a way as to cause a puffing out; become fluffy.

fluff[2], *vt. & vi.* To burn suddenly while not under pressure; flash; as, to *fluff* gunpowder on a plate.—**fluffed l' the pan** [Scot.], flashed in the pan. See FLASH.

fluff[3], *n.* **1.** Nap or down. **2.** Anything downy or fluffy. [Cp. FLUE, *n.*]—**fluff'y,** *a.* [FLUFF'I-ER; FLUFF'I-EST.] Downy; feathery.—**fluff'i-ness,** *n.*

fluff[3], *n.* A flash, as of loose powder; puff. [Imitative.]—**fluff's-glb",** *n.* [Scot.] A squib.

flu'id, 1 flū'id; 2 flu'id. **I.** *a.* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. **II.** *n.* A substance that yields to any force tending to change its form; a liquid or gas. [< L. *fluidus,* < *fluo,* flow.]

Syn.: gas, liquid. A *fluid* is a substance that, like air or water, yields to any force that tends to change its form; a *liquid* is a body in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, but remain in one mass, keeping the same volume, but taking always the form of the containing vessel; a *liquid* is an inelastic *fluid;* a gas is an elastic *fluid* that tends to expand to the utmost limits of the containing space. All *liquids* are *fluids,* but not all *fluids* are *liquids;* air and all the *gases* are *fluids,* but they are not *liquids* under ordinary circumstances, even if capable of being reduced to a *liquid* form by special means, as by cold and pressure. Water at the ordinary temperature is at once a *fluid* and a *liquid.*—Ant.: solid.—**fluid dram** or **f. drachm,** see under DRAM.—**f. extract,** a concentrated alkaloidal extract of a vegetable drug.—**f. ounce,** see under OUNCE[1], *n.*—**f. pressure,** see under PRESSURE, *n.*—**flu'id-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a fluid; fluid-like. **flu-id'ic‡.**—**flu-id'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being fluid. **flu'id-ness‡.**

flu'i-drachm, 1 flū'i-dram; 2 flu'i-drăm, *n.* A fluid dram.

fluke[1], 1 flūk; 2 fluk, *n.* **1.** The part of an anchor that holds to the ground. **2.** One of the lobes of the tail of a whale. **3.** A barb on a harpoon, arrow, etc. **4.** A flunk: said of a kick in football. [Perhaps < G. *flunk,* fluke, wing.]

fluke[2], *n.* **1.** A leaf-like parasitic worm infesting sheep, and also man and other animals. **2.** [Brit.] A flatfish or flounder. [< AS. *floc,* plaice.]—**fluke'worm",** *n.* Same as FLUKE[2], *n.*, 1.

fluke[3], *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A lucky stroke or accident, as in billiards, etc. **2.** A failure; disappointment.—**fluk'y,** *a.* **1.** Occurring by lucky chance. **2.** Variable; capricious, as wind. **fluk'ey‡.**

flume, 1 flūm; 2 flum, *vt.* [FLUMED; FLUM'ING.] **1.** *Mining.* To drain away or divert by means of a flume. **2.** To move by means of a flume.

flume, *n.* **1.** A conduit, as for a mill-wheel. **2.** A narrow passage through which a torrent passes. **3.** A chute. [< L. OF *flumen,* river.] Syn.: see STREAM.

flu'mi-nous, 1 flū'mi-nus; 2 flu'mi-nŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to rivers; watered by streams. [< L. *flumen* (*flumin-*), river.]

flum'mer-y[1], 1 flum'ər-i; 2 flŭm'er-y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A light dish made of flour or corn-starch; blanc-mange. **2.** A glutinous refuse product of the manufacture of wheat-starch. **3.** Originally, a dish of oatmeal steeped in water and turned sour; pap. [< W. *llymru,* flummery.]

flum'mer-y[2], *n.* Anything vapid or insipid; empty compliment; flimsy show; humbug. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To throw down heavily or clumsily; flop; plump. **II.** *n.* The act of flumping or the sound so produced. [Onomatopoetic.]

flung, 1 flŭng; 2 flŭng, *imp. & pp.* of FLING, *v.*

flunk[1], 1 flŭnk; 2 flŭnk, *v.* [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a failure of. **2.** To cause to fail. **II.** *i.* To break down or back out; fail utterly. [A form of FUNK; cp. Old Flem. *fonck,* agitation.]

flunk, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A complete failure; a giving up.

flunk'y, } 1 flŭn'ki; 2 flŭn'ky, *n.* [FLUNK'IES[z], FLUNK'EYS[z],
flunk'ey, } *pl.*] **1.** An obsequious fellow; servile imitator; toady. **2.** [Colloq.] A servant in livery. [Allied to FLANK, *v.*]—**flunk'y-ism,** *n.*

flu"o-phos'phate, 1 flū"o-fos'fēt; 2 flu"o-fŏs'fāt, *n.* A double salt of hydrofluoric and phosphoric acids.

flu'or, *n.* Same as FLUORITE.—**flu'or-an.** *n. Chem.* A crystalline anhydrid ($C_{26}H_{12}O_3$), fluorescing in solution, formed as a by-product in making phenolphthalein. **flu'or-ane‡.**

flu"or-ap'a-tite, 1 flū"ər-ap'ə-tait; 2 flu"or-ăp'a-tit, *n. Mineral.* A patite in which fluorin but little or no chlorin is present.

FLOWERS.

1. Lilac. 2. Carnation. 3. Narcissus. 4. Daisy. 5. Harebell. 6. Morning-glory. 7. Mountain-laurel. 8. Honeysuckle. 9. Violet. 10. Calla-lily. 11. Sweet pea. 12. Forget-me-not. 13. Artichoke. 14. Pansy. 15. Easter lily. 16. Tulip. 17. Poppy. 18. Tiger-lily. 19. Crocus. 20. Orchid. 21. Touch-me-not. 22. Magnolia. 23. Water-lily. 24. Cultivated rose. 25. Wild rose. 26. Iris. 27. Hyacinth.

flu"o-resce', 1 flū"o-res'; 2 flų"o-rĕs', *vi.* [-RESCED'†; -RESC'ING.] *Physics.* To become fluorescent; exhibit fluorescence.

flu"o-res'ce-in, 1 flū"o-res'ı-in; 2 flų"o-rĕs'e-ın, *n. Chem.* A dark-red crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{12}O_5$), obtained by heating phthalic anhydrid with resorcin at 200° C., and subsequent separation; also, any of several similar compounds. **flu"o-res'-ce-ine**†.

flu"o-res'cence, 1 flū"o-res'ens; 2 flų"o-rĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The power by which some substances, when illuminated, give off light of a color differing from their own; also, the light so given off.—**flu"o-res'cent**, *a.* Showing or produced by fluorescence.—**fluorescent lamp**, an electric lamp having a glass globe whose inner sides are covered with a fluorescent substance.

flu-or'ic, 1 flū-or'ık; 2 flų-ŏr'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing fluorin.

flu'o-rid, } 1 flū'o-rid, -rıd *or* -ruid; 2 flų'o-rid, -rĭd *or* -rid, *n.*
flu'o-ride, } *Chem.* A binary compound of fluorin: sometimes regarded as a salt of hydrofluoric acid.

flu'o-rin, } 1 flū'o-rin, -rın *or* -rin; 2 flų'o-rin, -rĭn *or* -rĭn, *n.*
flu'o-rine, } *Chem.* A pale-greenish gaseous element belonging to the halogen family. It is similar to chlorin, but much more active. See ELEMENT.

flu'or-ite, 1 flū'or-ait; 2 flų'ŏr-ĭt, *n.* A cleavable, isometric, variously colored calcium fluorid (CaF_2). [LL., < L. *fluo*, flow.]

flu'or'or'; **flu'or-spar**†.

flu'or-o-scope, 1 flū'or-o-skōp; 2 flų'ŏr-o-scōp, *n.* A device for observing, by means of some fluorescent substance, the shadows of objects enclosed in media opaque to ordinary light, but transparent to Roentgen rays. [< FLUOR + -SCOPE.]—**flu"or-o-scop'ic**, *a.*—**flu'or-os'co-py**, *n.* Examination conducted by means of a fluoroscope.

flu'or-spar", 1 flū'or-spēr"; 2 flų'ŏr-spăr", *n.* Same as FLUORITE.

flu"o-sil'i-cate, *n. Chem.* A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid; also, by extension, in mineralogy, a silicate containing fluorin.—**flu"o-si-lic'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing fluorin and silicon.—**fluosilicic acid**, a colorless suffocating gaseous compound ($SiF_4.2HF$) formed by the action of hydrofluoric acid on silica.

flur'ry, 1 flur'ı; 2 flŭr'y. **I.** *vt.* [FLUR'RIED; FLUR'RY-ING.] To bewilder or confuse; agitate; fluster. **II.** *n.* [FLUR'-RIES", *pl.*] **1.** A sudden commotion; nervous agitation. **2.** Flutter; hurry. **3.** A light gust of wind. **4.** *Whaling.* The spasmodic contortions of a dying whale. [< Sw. *flurig*, disordered.] SYN.: see TUMULT.

flush[1], 1 flush; 2 flŭsh, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cause to color, as with a rush of blood; redden. **2.** To grow red in the face; become overspread with color. [< Sw. dial. *flossa*, burn.]

flush[2], *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To deluge or be filled with water; wash-out. **2.** To flood intermittently. [Perhaps of OD. origin.]

flush[3], *vt.* & *vi.* To drive or be startled from cover; start up, as birds. [< ME. *flusshen*.]

flush[4], *vt.* To encourage and excite; elate: chiefly in the past participle. [Corr. of FLESH, *v.*]

flush[5], *vt.* To make flush or even: often with *up*.

flush[1], *a.* **1.** Having the surfaces in the same plane; level. **2.** *Naut.* Of or pertaining to a ship with a flush deck. [< FLUSH[2], *a.*]

flush[2], *a.* **1.** Full; copious. **2.** Well supplied with money; spending freely. [< FLUSH[5], *n.*]

flush[3], *a.* **1.** Full of life; vigorous. **2.** Powerful and direct, as a blow. [< FLUSH[1], *v.*]

flush[1], *n.* **1.** A heightened color; warm glow: blush. **2.** Sudden elation or excitement. **3.** A blossoming out; bloom.

flush[2], *n.* The act of flushing a bird; a bird or birds startled from cover.

flush[3], *n.* In poker, cribbage, or piquet, a hand of cards all of one suit. [< L. OF *fluxus*, a flow.]

flush[4], *n.* A sudden gush or rush of water.

flush[5], *n.* **1.** Abundance. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A large number. [< FLUSH[3], *n.*]

flush[6], *n.* A surface which is flush.

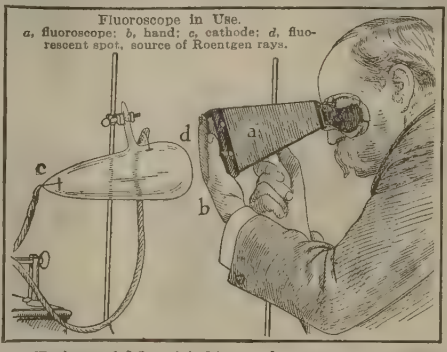
flush, *adv.* **1.** With level, unbroken surface or form. **2.** In a direct manner; squarely; straight.

Flush'ing, 1 flush'ıŋ; 2 flŭsh'ĭng, *n.* A fortified seaport (pop. 22,000) of the Netherlands, on the English Channel.

flus'ter, 1 flus'tər; 2 flŭs'tĕr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To throw into a confused state; confuse; flurry: intoxicate **2§.** To be or become flurried, heated, or agitated. **II.** *n.* Confusion of mind; flurry; intoxication. [< Ice. *flaustra*, be flustered.]

flus'trate, 1 flus'trēt; 2 flŭs'trāt, *vt.* [FLUS'TRAT-ED[4]; FLUS'TRAT-ING.] [Colloq.] To fluster; befuddle. **flus'ter-ate**†.—**flus"ter-a'tion, flus-tra'tion**, *n.* The act or condition of being flustered.

flute, 1 flūt; 2 flųt, *v.* [FLUT'ED[4]; FLUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To play, sing, or utter with flute-like tones. **2.** To corrugate; crimp. **II.** *i.* To play on a flute; make a flute-like sound.—**flut'ed**, *pa.* **1.** Exhibiting parallel grooves or flutes. **2.** Having the tone of a flute.—**flut'ing**, *n.* **1.** A flute or groove; flutes or grooves collectively: fluted work. **2.** A crimp, as in a woman's ruffle. **3.** The act of making a flute, as by carving a column.


Fluoroscope in Use.
a, fluoroscope; *b*, hand; *c*, cathode; *d*, fluorescent spot, source of Roentgen rays.

flute, *n.* **1.** A tubular wind-instrument of small diameter with holes along the sides. **2.** A flute-stop in an organ; flue. **3.** A groove, usually of semicircular section, as in a column, also, a corrugation; crimping. [F.]—**flut'er**, *n.* **1.** One who plays the flute. **2.** One who makes fluted work.—**flut'ist**, *n.* A flute-player.—**flut'y**, *a.* Resembling a flute in tone.

flut'ter, 1 flut'ər; 2 flŭt'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move rapidly and irregularly to and fro; agitate; vibrate. **2.** To throw into an agitated state; flurry; fluster. **II.** *i.* **1.** To vibrate with rapid irregular motions; be agitated; as, fans *flutter;* his pulse *fluttered* feebly. **2.** To make the wings vibrate rapidly. **3.** To behave with levity or inconstancy; trifle. **4.** To quiver or tremble with excitement or uncertainty. [< AS. *flotorian* (freq.); cp. FLOAT, *v.*] SYN.: see FLAUNT; SHAKE.—**flut'ter-er**, *n.*—**flut'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**flut'ter-y**, *a.* Inclined to flutter; wavering.

flut'ter, *n.* **1.** The act of fluttering. **2.** Agitation; confused or tumultuous emotion.

flu'vi-al, 1 flū'vı-al; 2 flų'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or formed by a river. **2.** Existing in a river. [< L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, river.] **flu'vi-at'ı**†; **flu'vi-a-til**(eš†.

flu'vi-o-, 1 flū'vı-o-; 2 flų'vi-o-. From Latin *fluvius*, river (see FLUVIAL): a combining form.—**flu'vi-o-graph**, *n.* A mechanical contrivance for measuring the rise and fall of a river.—**flu"vi-o-ma-rine'**, *a. Geol.* Formed by or pertaining to the joint action of the sea and in flowing streams, as delta deposits.

flux, 1 fluks; 2 flŭks. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To melt or make fluid. **2.** To purge. **3.** To treat with a flux, as in welding. **4§.** To flow; move. **II.** *n.* **1.** A continuous flowing. **2.** The act or process of melting. **3.** *Med.* A morbid discharge of fluid matter. **4.** A substance that promotes the fusing of minerals or metals. **5.** *Physics.* The rate of flow or transfer of water, heat, electricity, etc. **6.** Any readily fusible glass or enamel used as a base or ground in ceramic work. **7.** A state of constant movement; as, the *flux* of the tide. [F., < L. *fluxus*, < *fluo*, flow.]

SYN.: see STREAM.—**bloody flux**, dysentery.—**flux density** (*Elec.*), the induction of lines of force per unit section.—**flux-a'tion**, *n.* The act or process of flowing; flux.

flux'ion, 1 fluk'shan; 2 flŭk'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing or melting; that which flows or melts. **2.** *Math.* The rate of flow or variation of a changing quantity. **3.** *Med.* A morbid determination of blood to any one organ.—**flux'ion-al**, *a.* **1.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to fluxions. **2§.** Of a nature to flow.—**flux'ion-al-ly**, *adv.* **flux'ion-a-ry**†.

flux'ıvet, *a.* **1.** Flowing with tears. **2.** Variable; inconstant.

fly, 1 flaı; 2 flȳ, *v.* [FLEW; FLOWN; FLY'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to float or rise in or move through the air. **2.** To cause to take flight; as, to *fly* an air-plane; to *fly* pigeons. **3.** To get swiftly away or escape from; flee from; avoid; shun; as, to *fly* the face of a foe. **4§.** To attack or hunt by flight, as of a hawk.

II. *i.* **1.** (1) To pass through the air, or move or rise in the air by or as by using wings or a mechanical device; as, the swallow *flies* homeward. (2) To travel through the air in a flying-machine or aeroplane. **2.** To move or go quickly or violently, as from some sudden impulse or before the wind; hasten; shoot out; rush; dart; as, the arrow *flies;* the door *flew* open; the sparks *fly* from the stone; I *fly* to your aid. **3.** To attempt to escape; pass away or disappear quickly; flee; depart; as, the felon will *fly* from justice; his wealth had *flown*. **4.** To stream or float in air or water; wave; flutter; as, the banner *flies* from its standard. **5.** To burst or separate suddenly; shiver; as, the vase *flew* into fragments. **6.** To pass suddenly or violently, as if without self-control; as, he *flew* into a rage. **7.** *Falconry.* To hunt with or as with a hawk. [< AS. *flēogan*.]

SYN.: flee, fleet, flit, haste, hasten, run, soar, speed. See ESCAPE.—**to fly in the face of**, to oppose unreasonably and violently; rashly set at defiance.—**fly'a-way"**, *a.* Disposed to flightiness; fluttering; restless; giddy.—**fly'boat"**, *n.* **1.** A large flat-bottomed Dutch coasting-boat. **2.** A narrow English canal-boat. **3.** A swift sailboat.—**fly'er**, *n.* Same as FLIER.

fly, *a.* [Slang.] Not easily imposed upon; fully aware of what is wanted or intended; knowing; sharp; wide-awake.

fly[1], *n.* [FLIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One of various small two-winged insects, as the common house-fly. **2.** Some other flying insect; as, a Spanish *fly*, a May-*fly*. **3.** A fish-hook concealed by feathers, etc., to imitate some insect. **4.** [FLYS[2], *pl.*] A light carriage. [< AS. *flēoge*, < *flēogan*, fly.]—**fly'a-gar"ic**, or **fly'-am"a-ni"ta**, *n.* A scarlet species of mushroom

studded with white or yellow warts and found in birch-woods: used in a decoction for destroying flies, and in some countries as an intoxicant.—**fly'blow".** **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FLY'BLOWN"; FLY'-BLOW'ING.] To taint with flyblows. **II.** *n.* The egg or young larva of a fly.—**fly'blown,** *a.* Tainted with flyblows.—**fly'-catch"er,** *n.* A bird that while on the wing habitually captures insects.—**fly'fish,** *vi.* To fish with flies as bait.—**fly-fishing,** *n.* The act or sport of fishing with natural or artificial flies.—**fly-net,** *n.* **1.** A net worn by horses to keep off flies. **2.** Any netting, as in a window, for excluding insects.—**fly-paper,** *n.* An adhesive paper, or one impregnated with poison, for catching or killing flies.—**fly-speck.** **I.** *vt.* To mark with fly-specks. **II.** *n.* The dot made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any slight speck.—**fly-trap,** *n.* **1.** A trap for catching flies. **2.** *Bot.* The spreading dogbane; also, the Venus's fly-trap.—**Venus's fly-trap,** see VENUS.

Fly-Catcher 1/8

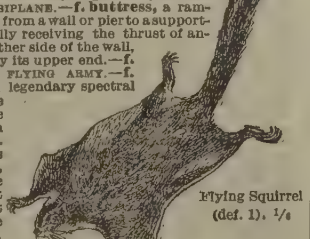
fly[2], *n.* **1.** One of various objects or devices that move or swing rapidly through the air, or have some relation to such motion. (1) A speed-regulating device, as of vanes upon a rotating shaft: used in music-boxes, and in the striking part of clocks. (2) *Print.* (*a*) A long-fingered frame oscillating quickly upon a horizontal axis, taking the sheets from the tapes or cylinder of a printing-press and delivering them flat upon a pile. (*b*) A person who takes sheets from a press. (3) A knitting-machine latch. (4) A fly-shuttle. (5) The length of a flag measured from the staff to its farthest edge, as distinguished from the *hoist*, which is its vertical width when flying free. (6) That part of a flag farthest from the staff, or beyond the canton. (7) The swinging portion of a vane for showing the direction of the wind. (8) A fly-wheel, a weighted arm, or other mechanical device involving the fly-wheel principle. (9) The heavily weighted lever which enables a fly-press to acquire momentum. (10) A fly-press.

2. A strip or lap on a garment, to contain or to cover the buttonholes: hence, something used to cover or connect; a flap, as of a bootee. **3.** An upper coverlig to a ridge-pole tent; also, the flap at the entrance of a tent, forming the door or an awning. **4.** The condition or movement of a ball when sent flying through the air as in baseball; also, the ball thus flying; as, to catch a *fly;* to be out on a *fly.* **5.** Waste cotton. **6.** The act or state of flying; flight. **7.** A public carriage; also, a delivery-wagon. **8.** *Theat.* The space above the stage and behind the proscenium containing the borders, the mechanism for handling and setting the scenery, the overhead lights, etc. [< FLY, *v.*]—**on the fly,** while flying; in the act or process of flight.—**fly'-leaf",** *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.—**fly-press,** *n.* A screw-press having a fly-wheel or weighted lever whose momentum adds force, as for striking a medal.—**fly-wheel,** *n.* A heavy wheel whose weight resists sudden changes of speed, thus securing uniform motion.

Flying-fish. 1/11

Fly[3], *n.* A large river in New Guinea; length, 350 m.: flows into the Gulf of Papua.

fly'ing, 1 flaiˈiŋ; 2 flyˈing, *pa.* **1.** Intended or adapted for swift or easy motion, or motion through the air; moving with or as with wings; hence, moving rapidly or continuously; brief; hurried; as, *flying* artillery; a *flying* bird; a *flying* trip or visit. **2.** Floating or suspended so as to float in the air; as, a *flying* banner. **3.** Extending or being beyond the ordinary; extra; as, a *flying* jib.—**flying ambulance,** a rapid vehicle for evacuating and transporting the wounded from the field of battle.—**f. army,** a body of troops equipped for rapid movements, and continually maneuvered to harass the enemy and protect its own garrisons.—**fly'ing-boat",** *n.* A hydroaeroplane. See BIPLANE.—**f. buttress,** a rampant arch extending from a wall or pier to a supporting abutment, usually receiving the thrust of another arch on the other side of the wall, which it supports by its upper end.—**f. column,** same as FLYING ARMY.—**f. Dutchman.** **1.** A legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen near the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather. **2.** The captain of this ship.—**fly'ing-fish",** *n.* A fish with large pectoral fins that buoy it up as it moves through the air. See illus. above.—**f. fox,** a large fruit-eating bat, especially a genus (*Pteropus*) of the warmer parts of the Old World, with foxlike snout.—**f. gurnard,** a marine fish having very long horizontal pectoral fins divided into a smaller upper and a longer lower or posterior portion and able to flutter for short distances in the air.—**f. jib, flying jib boom,** see under JIB[1], *n.*—**f. lemur,** an insect-eating mammal having the fore and hind limbs connected by a fold of skin, by the aid of which it makes flying leaps.—**fly'ing" machine,** *n. Aëro.* A heavier-than-air aerial vehicle which is sustained in the air by aerodynamic forces.—**f. mouse,** the pigmy flying phalanger (*Acrobates pygmæa*).—**f. phalanger,** an arboreal marsupial having a flying membrane along the sides.—**f. squirrel.** **1.** A squirrel having on each side a fold of skin forming a parachute, by the help of which the animal can make long sailing leaps. See illus. in preceding column. **2.** [Austral.] The flying phalanger.


Flying Squirrel (def. 1). 1/8

fly'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of flight; flight, as of a bird. **2.** *pl.* Loose material, as fibers, floating in the air.

flyte, *v. & n.* Same as FLITE.—**fly't'er,** *n.* A filter.—**fly't'ing,** *n.* Same as FLITING.

F. M., *abbr.* Field Marshal, Foreign Mission.—**fm.,** *abbr.* Fathom.—**F. O.,** *abbr.* Field Officer, Foreign Office.—**fo.,** **fol.,** *abbr.* Folio.

foal, 1 fōl; 2 fōl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give birth to a foal. **II.** *n.* The young of an equine animal. [< AS. *fola.*]

foam, 1 fōm; 2 fōm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To gather, produce, or emit foam; make or become full of foam; froth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A collection of minute bubbles forming a frothy mass. **2.** Figuratively, rage or fury. [< AS. *fām.*]—**foam'less,** *a.*—**foam'y,** *a.* **1.** Covered with foam. **2.** Foam-like.

fob, 1 fob; 2 fŏb, *vt.* **1.** To take advantage of; cheat; trick. **2†.** To beat or ill-treat. [< D. *foppen.*]—**to fob off,** to dispose of by artifice; get rid of cunningly; palm off.

fob, *n.* A watch-pocket in the waistband of trousers, or a chain or ribbon hanging from it. [Cp. G. dial. *fuppe,* pocket.]

f. o. b., *abbr.* Free on board.

Foch, 1 fesh; 2 fōch, **Ferdinand** (1851–). Marshal of France; generalissimo (1918) of the allied armies on the Western front in the World War of 1914–1918.

fo'cus, 1 fōˈkus; 2 fōˈcŭs, *vt.* [FO'CUSED[1] or FO'CUSSED[1], FO'CUST[2]; FO'CUS-ING or FO'CUS-SING.] **1.** To adjust the focus of (the eye or an optical instument). **2.** To bring to a focus or point, as rays.

fo'cus, *n.* [FO'CUS-ES[2] or FOCI, 1 -sai; 2 -çī, *pl.*] **1.** A point of meeting of a system of rays after passing through a lens

Focus-points of Lenses (def. 1).

1. Conjugate foci (*f* and *g*). 2. Principal or stellar focus. 3. Virtual focus of a concavo-concave lens: the full lines show actual paths of rays; those on the right of the lens seem to diverge from a point, as if continuations of the imaginary dotted lines.

or being reflected by a mirror; the place where an image is formed. **2.** *Geom.* (1) One of two points the sum or difference of whose distances to a conic section is a constant. (2) By extension, a point in some other curve, having similar properties. **3.** Figuratively, any central point. **4.** (1) Focal length: said of a lens. (2) Adjustment (of the eye, etc.) necessary to clear vision. [L., hearth.]—**virtual focus,** a focus where diverging rays would meet if their directions were reversed.—**fo'cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, situated at, or constituting a focus.—**focal distance** or **length,** the distance from the optical center of a lens or mirror to the point where the rays converge: in a telescope equivalent to the distance of the mirrored image from the object-glass.—**fo'cal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To adjust or bring to a focus; focus.—**fo"cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

fod'der, 1 fedˈər; 2 fŏdˈer. **I.** *vt.* To supply with fodder. **II.** *n.* Coarse feed, for horses, cattle, etc., as the stalks and leaves of Indian corn. [< AS. *fōddor,* < *fōda,* food.] Syn.: see FOOD.

fodg'el, fojˈel; 2 fŏjˈĕl; *a.* Fat; corpulent.

foe, 1 fō; 2 fe, *n.* **1.** One actively hostile. **2.** A hostile force; an enemy; adversary. **3.** One who or that which opposes or injures; anything injurious or detrimental. [< AS. *fā, fāh,* < √ of *feōn,* hate.] Syn.: see ENEMY.—**foe'man,** *n.* [FOE'-MEN, *pl.*] An active or open enemy. [Alpine valleys.

foehn, 1 fœn; 2 fŭn, *n.* [G.] A warm and dry southerly wind of

foe'tal, foe-ta'tion, foe'tus, etc. Same as FETAL, etc.

fog, 1 fog; 2 fŏg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FOGGED, FOGD[2]; FOG'GING.] **1§.** To surround with or as with fog; also, to confound; bewilder. **2.** *Phot.* To cloud or cover with an obscuring coating, as a plate in development. **3.** To become foggy. **4.** *Phot.* To become indistinct, as a picture, by a cloud or an obscuring film. **II.** *n.* **1.** Condensed watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface; also, any hazy condition of the atmosphere, or the material causing it. **2.** Bewilderment; obscurity. **3.** *Phot.* A coating obscuring a developed plate. [< Dan. *fog,* spray, storm.]—**fog'-bank",** *n.* A mass of fog seen at a distance, especially at sea.—**fog-dog,** *n.* A clearing spot in a fog-bank, indicating the lifting of the fog; sea-dog.—**fog-horn, fog-signal, fog-whistle,** *n.* A horn, signal or whistle for sounding a warning during a fog on the water.—**fog'gy**[1], *a.* [FOG'GI-ER; FOG'GI-EST.] **1** Full of or marked by the presence of fog. **2.** Obscure; confused: also, stupid. **3.** *Phot.* Fogged. See FOG, *v.*, 2. Syn.: see THICK.—**fog'gi-ly,** *adv.*—**fog'gi-ness,** *n.*

fog[2], *n.* **1.** Aftermath: also, dead or decaying grass. **2.** [Scot.] Moss. [Celtic: cp. W. *ffwg,* dry grass.] **fog'grage.**—**fog'-fruit",** *n.* An American creeping plant (genus *Lippia*), of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), bearing closely bracted heads of

bluish-white flowers, especially *L. lanceolata*.—**fog'gy²**, *a.* Overgrown with fog or moss.

Fo"gaz-za'ro, 1 fō"gȧt-sä'rō; 2 fō"gät-sä'rō, **Antonio** (1842–1911). An Italian novelist.

Fog'gia, 1 fej'a; 2 fōg'ä, *n.* **1.** A province of Apulia, Italy; 2,683 sq. m.; pop. 467,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 77,000.

fog'ram†. **I.** *a.* Antiquated; behind the times. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A fogy. **fog'rum†**.

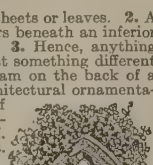
fo'gy, 1 fō'gi; 2 fō'gy, *n.* [FO'GIES², *pl.*] A person of old-fashioned notions. [Cp. G. *vogt*, Sw. *fogde*, steward.] **fo'gey†**; **fo'gie†**.—**fo'gy-ish**, *a.*—**fo'gy-ism**, *n.* The characteristics of fogies.

foh, 1 fō; 2 fō, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt, dislike, or disgust. [Var. of FAUGH.]

foi'bl(e², 1 fei'bl; 2 fōi'bl, *n.* **1.** A personal weakness; slight fault of character. **2.** The middle portion of a sword= or foil-blade. [F.] Syn.: defect, error, failing, frailty, imperfection, infirmity, peccadillo, weakness.

foil, 1 feil; 2 fōil, *vt.* **1.** To render ineffectual; frustrate; balk. **2.** To blunt or deaden. **3.** To intensify or set off by contrast. **4.** To apply a foil to. **5†.** To trample down or under foot. **6†.** *Arch.* To enrich or adorn with foils. [< F. *fouler*.] Syn.: see BAFFLE; HINDER.

foil¹, *n.* **1.** Metal in very thin pliable sheets or leaves. **2.** A leaf of bright metal placed by jewelers beneath an inferior gem to heighten the color or luster. **3.** Hence, anything serving to adorn or set off by contrast something different or superior. **4.** The reflecting amalgam on the back of a mirror. **5.** A leaf-like division in architectural ornamentation; a lobe, as in tracery. A group of three foils is called *trefoil;* of four, *quatrefoil;* of five, *cinquefoil;* etc. **6†.** A leaf. [OF., < L. *folium*, leaf.]—**foiled**, *a. Arch.* Having foils, as a window.



Foils (def. 5).
Foliated tracery in a window of Grace Church chantry, New York.

foil², *n.* A sword-like implement, with a button on its end, used in fencing. [< FOIL, *v.*]

foil³, *n.* **1.** An animal's trail. **2†.** Failure when on the point of succeeding; frustration.

foin†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To run through, as with a sword-stab. **II.** *i.* To lunge or thrust with or as with a weapon. [< OF. *foine*, pitchfork, < L. *fuscina*, spear.] **foyne†**.—**foin†**, *n.* A thrust or pass with a weapon; lunge. **foyne†**.—**foin'er-y†**, *n.* The use of the foil; fencing. **foin'ing†**.

Fo'ism, 1 fō'izm; 2 fō'ism, *n.* Chinese Buddhism. [< *Fo*, Chinese name of Buddha.]—**Fo'ist**, *n.*

foi'son, 1 fei'zan; 2 fōi'son, *n.* **1‖.** Abundance; plenty. **2†.** Power; strength. **3†.** *pl.* Resources. [OF., FUSION.] **foy'son†**.—**foi'son-less†**, *a.* Feeble; weak. **fis'sen-less†**; **fiz'zen-less‡**.

foist⁴, 1 feist; 2 fōist, *vt.* To thrust in slyly; palm off. [< OD. *vysten*, fizzle; cp. FIZZ.]

foist†, *n.* **1.** A juggling trick; cheat; a swindler. **2.** A cutpurse. [Cp. Ice. *fisa*.] [a French general.

Foix, 1 fwā; 2 fwä, **Gaston de** (1489–1512). Duke of Nemours;

Fok'ker, 1 fok'ər; 2 fōk'er, *n.* [Dutch.] A high-powered monoplane of great speed: so called from its Dutch makers.

fol., *abbr.* Folio, following.

fold¹⁶, 1 fōld; 2 fōld, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay or bend over upon itself; lap. **2.** To embrace; envelop. **3.** To place together by or as by folding. **II.** *i.* To shut in folds. [< AS. *fealdan*.]

fold²⁶, *vt.* To shut up in a fold, as sheep.

fold¹, *n.* **1.** One part doubled over another; a plait; ply. **2.** That which envelops; an embrace.

fold², *n.* **1.** A pen, as for sheep. **2.** A flock of sheep; figuratively, a church. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A farmstead. [< AS. *fald*.]

fold³, *n.* The world; ground. [< AS. *folde*.]

-fold, *suffix.* Signifying "times," "repetitions"; as, *twofold*. [< AS. *-feald*, akin to *fealdan*, fold.]

fold'er, 1 fōld'er; 2 fōld'er, *n.* One who or that which folds; specif., a time-table or other printed paper so made that it may be readily folded or readily spread out.

fol'de-rol", 1 fel'di-rel"; 2 fōl'de-rōl". **I.** *a.* Absurdly foolish; nonsensical. **II.** *n.* **1.** Nonsense. **2.** A meaningless expression formerly used as a refrain in songs.

fold'ing, 1 fōld'iŋ; 2 fōld'ing, *n.* The gathering or keeping of sheep in a fold.

fo'li-a, 1 fō'li-a; 2 fō'li-a, *n.* Plural of FOLIUM.

fo"li-a'ceous, 1 fō"li-ē'shus; 2 fō"li-ā'shŭs, *a.* Of the nature or form of a leaf; specif. (1) leaf-like; (2) having leaves. [< L. *folium*, leaf.]

fo'li-age, 1 fō'li-ij; 2 fō'li-aǧ, *n.* **1.** Any growth of leaves; leaves collectively. **2.** A representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, used in architectural ornamentation. [< F. *feuillage*, < *feuille*, < L. *folium*, leaf.]—**fo'li-aged**, *a.* Having or ornamented with foliage.

fo'li-ar, 1 fō'li-er; 2 fō'li-ar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling leaves.

fo'li-ate, 1 fō'li-ēt; 2 fō'li-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi* [-AT"ED⁴; -AT"ING.] **1.** To coat with a thin layer of amalgam. **2.** *Arch.* To adorn with, or ornament with, foils or foliage. **3.** To split into laminæ. **4.** To produce leaves. **II.** *a.* Having leaves; leafy; leaf-shaped; decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments; beaten into a leaf. [< LL. *foliatus*, pp. of *folio*, put forth leaves, < L. *folium*, leaf.]—**fo'li-at"ed**, *a.*

fo"li-a'tion, 1 fō"li-ē'shan; 2 fō"li-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The leafing out of plants. **2.** The act or process (1) of making into leaves, or (2) of covering or backing with foil, as a mirror. **3.** *Arch.* Decoration or enrichment with cusps, lobes, or foliated tracery; also, one of such ornaments. **4.** The state of being foliaceous or foliated. **5.** *Geol.* A crystalline segregation of certain minerals in a rock, in dominant planes. **6.** The numbering of the leaves of a book, etc., instead of its pages. [< LL. *foliatus;* see FOLIATE.] **fo'li-a-ture‡**.

fo'li-o, 1 fō'li-o *or* fōl'yō; 2 fō'li-o *or* fōl'yō. **I.** *vt.* To number the pages or locate the folios of (a book or manuscript) consecutively. **II.** *a.* Consisting of or resulting from a sheet or sheets folded once, or suitable for folding once; having two leaves. **III.** *n.* **1.** A sheet of paper folded once or of a size adapted to folding once. **2.** A book, or the like, composed of sheets folded but once; hence, a book of the largest size. **3.** The size of a book so made up. **4.** A page of a book; sometimes, in bookkeeping, two opposite pages numbered alike. **5.** *Print.* The number of a page. **6.** *Law.* A certain number of words (72–100), recognized as a unit for estimating the length of a document. **7.** A leaf of manuscript or of a book. [L., abl. of *foltum*, leaf.]

fo'li-o-late, 1 fō'li-o-lēt; 2 fō'li-o-lāt, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of leaflets: used in composition; as, *bifoliolate*, composed of two leaflets. [< L. *foliole*, dim. of *folium*, leaf.]

-fo'li-ous, 1 -fō'li-us; 2 -fō'li-ŭs, *suffix.* Leaf-like or leafy: used in the formation of adjectives. [< L. *foliosus*, < *folium*, leaf.]

fo'li-um, 1 fō'li-um; 2 fō'li-ŭm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Geol.* A thin layer or stratum: usually plural.

folk, 1 fōk; 2 fōk, *n.* **1.** People collectively. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Those of one's family; relatives. **3.** A nation or race. [< AS. *folc*.]—**folk'et"y-mol"o-gy**, *n.* The derivation of words based on the usage of the common people and often due to substitution or transformation, as *mushmelon* for "muskmelon."—**f.-etymological**, *a.*—**f.-free**, *a.* Free: said of a lawful freeman.—**f.-laws**, *n. pl. Hist.* The laws of the common people; specif., the laws of the Salian Franks.—**f.-lore**, *n.* The traditions, beliefs, and customs of the common people.—**folk'-mote"**, *n. Eng. Hist.* A general assembly of a shire or county. **folk'moot"†**.—**f.-right**, *n. Eng. Law.* The common law of the people.—**f.-song**, *n.* A song or ballad of the common people; also, a composition in the style of such song or ballad.—**f.-speech**, *n.* The language of common people.

Folke'stone, 1 fōk'stən; 2 fōk'ston, *n.* An ancient seaport and watering-place in Kent, England; pop. 37,570.

Fol'ke-thing, 1 fōl'kə-tiŋ; 2 fōl'ke-ting, *n.* [Dan.] The lower branch of the Danish Rigsdag or diet.

folk'land", 1 fōk'land"; 2 fōk'land", *n. Old Eng. Law.* Land of the folk or people, of the community, or of the nation: opposed to *bookland*. [For AS. *folcland*.]

fol'li-cle(e², 1 fel'i-kl; 2 fōl'i-cl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A minute cavity, sac, or tube. **2.** *Bot.* A dry seed-vessel of one carpel. **3.** *Entom.* A coccon. [< L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, bag.]—**fol-lic'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a follicle. **2.** *Pathol.* Affecting the follicles, as of the pharynx.—**fol-lic'u-lat"ed**, *a.* Having a follicle or a cocoon; follicular. **fol-lic'u-late‡**.

fol'low, 1 fel'o; 2 fōl'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go or come after and in the same direction; also, to accompany; attend. **2.** To succeed in time or in order. **3.** To seek to overtake; pursue. **4.** To move or act under the leadership, control, or authority of. **5.** To regulate one's conduct by. **6.** To engage in the regular duties of; employ oneself in. **7.** To note the progress of; keep the thread of, as a discourse. **8.** To come after, as a consequence; result from. **9.** To strive to attain. **10†.** To punish; pursue in a hostile manner. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go or move behind and in the direction of; hence, to pursue; also, to attend. **2.** To be a natural or logical consequence; as, it *follows* that he is wrong. [< AS. *fylgan*, *folgian*.]

Syn.: accompany, attend, chase, come after, copy, ensue, go after, heed, imitate, obey, observe, practise, pursue, result, succeed. Anything that *comes after* or *goes after* another, either in space or in time, is said to *follow* it. A servant *follows* or *attends* his master; a victorious general may *follow* the retiring enemy merely to watch and hold him in check; he *chases* or *pursues* with intent to overtake and attack; the chase is closer and hotter than the pursuit. (Compare synonyms for HUNT.) One event may *follow* another either with or without special connection; if it *ensues*, there is some orderly connection; as, the *ensuing* year; if it *results* from another, there is some relation of effect, consequence, or inference. A clerk *observes* his employer's directions. A child *obeys* his parent's commands, *follows* or *copies* his example, *imitates* his speech and manners. The compositor *follows* copy; the incoming *succeeds* the outgoing official. *As follow* has often been used as the equivalent of "as they here follow"—referring to an appended enumeration, and is supported by literary authority, but some modern grammarians prefer *as follows*. See IMITATE.—Ant.: advance (beyond, from, *or* upon), anticipate, be ahead of, be antecedent *or* anterior to, be before, be earlier than, be in advance of, be preliminary to, be previous to, be prior to, direct, flee, fly from, go ahead of, go before, go beyond, go by, go in advance of, go past, guide, lead, pass, precede, surpass.

—**to follow out**, to follow to the end, as an idea.—**to f. suit**, to play a card of the same suit as that led; hence, to follow another's example.—**to f. up**, to pursue or prosecute with vigor, as an advantage.—**fol'low-er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which follows; an adherent, imitator, or attendant. **2.** *Mech.* A part of a machine that follows another part, as a driven pulley. **3.**

[Colloq.] An admirer; especially, a maid-servant's beau. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ADHERENT.—**fol'low-ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Next in order; succeeding or ensuing. **2.** That is about to follow, be recounted, be mentioned, or the like. **II.** *n.* A body of adherents or attendants.

fol'low, *n.* The act of following; specif., a stroke in billiards that causes the cue-ball, after impact, to follow the object-ball.

fol'ly, 1 fŏl'ɪ; 2 fŏl'y, *n.* [FOL'LIES², *pl.*] **1.** The condition or state of being foolish, or deficient in understanding; foolish conduct or a foolish act. **2.** The result of a ruinous undertaking or enterprise, as a costly and useless structure left unfinished. **3.** An object of foolish or vicious attention or pursuit; as, dime novels and other *follies.* **4†.** Immoral conduct; wantonness. [< F. *folte,* < *fol,* fool.] Syn.: see IDIOCY.

fo-ment'[d], 1 fo-ment'; 2 fo-mĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To apply warm or medicated lotions to. **2.** To stir up to heat or violence; instigate. [< L.[F] *fomento,* < *fomentum,* warm lotion.] Syn.: see PROMOTE.—**fo"men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of fomenting, warming, or cherishing. **2.** *Med.* (1) The use of any warm, moist application, as a poultice. (2) The lotion applied. **3.** Instigation or incitement, as of mutiny.—**fo-ment'er,** *n.* One who or that which foments.

Fonck, 1 fenk; 2 fŏnk, **Captain René.** (1894–). French aviator in World War; brought down 75 hostile air-planes.

fond†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be fond; dote.

fond, 1 fond; 2 fŏnd, *a.* **I.** Disposed to love or to regard with pleasure, tenderness, or desire; enamored: followed by *of,* formerly by *on,* rarely by an infinitive; as, *fond of* excitement. **2.** Loving or affectionate; devotedly attached: sometimes with an implication of unwise tenderness or weak indulgence. **3§.** Cherished or regarded with affection. **4‖.** Foolish or simple; silly. [ME. *fond, fonned,* pp. of *fonnen,* act as a fool.] Syn.: see FRIENDLY.—**fond'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a fond manner; tenderly. **2.** Credulously. **3‖.** Foolishly.—**fond'-ness,** *n.* **1.** Extravagant or foolish affection. **2.** Strong preference, liking, or relish. **3‖.** Foolishness; silliness. [lace.

fond, 1 fŏn; 2 fŏn, *n.* [F.] A groundwork or background, as of

fon'dant, 1 fŏn'dənt *or* (*F.*) fŏñ"dāñ'; 2 fŏn'dant *or* (*F.*) fŏñ"dāñ', *n.* [F.] A soft molded confection.

fon'dl(e[F]**,** 1 fon'dl; 2 fŏn'dl, *v.* [FON'DL(E)D[F]; FON'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To handle lovingly; caress. **2†.** To pamper; coddle. **II.** *i.* To display fondness, as by caressing. [< FOND, *a.*] Syn.: see CARESS.—**fon'dler,** *n.* One who fondles.—**fon'dling,** *n.* One who or that which is fondled.

fon"du', 1 fŏñ"dü'; 2 fŏñ"dü', *a.* [F.] Melting into or blending gradually with one another, as colors.

fon"due', *n.* [F.] A seasoned pudding made of grated cheese, butter, and eggs. [pop. 23,430.

Fond du Lac, 1 fen du lak; 2 fŏn du lăc. A city in S. Wisconsin;

font[1]**,** 1 fent; 2 fŏnt, *n.* **1.** A receptacle for the water used in baptizing. **2.** A fountain; also, a receptacle for holy water. [< L.AS+LL *fon(t-)s,* fountain.]

font[2]**,** *n.* *Print.* A full assortment of type of a particular kind. [< L.[F] *fundo,* pour.] **fount†.**

Fon"taine', 1 fŏñ"tēn'; 2 fŏñ"tān', *n.* See LA FONTAINE.

Fon"taine"bleau', 1 fŏñ"tēn"blō'; 2 fŏñ"tān"blō', *n.* A town (pop. 14,000) in central France.—**Forest of Fontainebleau, Palace of F.,** a park and residence of former French kings, now devoted to art-treasures.

font'al, 1 fent'əl; 2 fŏnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a font or fountain, and hence to an origin or source; original.

fon"ta-nel', 1 fen"tə-nel'; 2 fŏn"tȧ-nĕl', *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A soft, pulsating, unossified area in the infantile skull. **2.** *Pathol.* An artificial issue; a seton: used also figuratively. [< F. *fontanelle,* dim. of *fontaine;* see FOUNTAIN.] **fon"ta-nelle'†.**

Fon'te-noy, 1 fen'tə-noi *or* (*F.*) fŏñt"nwä'; 2 fŏn'te-nŏy *or* (*F.*) fŏñt"nwä', *n.* **1.** A village in Hainaut, Belgium; French defeated English and allies, 1745. **2.** A village of central France; battle between Lothaire, Charles the Bald, and Louis the German, in 841. **Fonte"nailles'†.**

Foo"chow', 1 fü"chau'; 2 fōō"chow', *n.* A city in S. E. China; pop. 350,000. **Fu"chau'†.**

food, 1 fūd; 2 fōōd, *n.* **1.** That which is eaten or drunk or absorbed for nourishment; nourishment; nutriment; aliment. **2.** Nourishment taken in solid as opposed to liquid form; as, *food* and drink. **3.** That which increases, keeps active, or sustains. **4†.** The act of eating. [< AS. *foda.*]

Syn.: aliment, diet, fare, feed, fodder, forage, nourishment, nutriment, nutrition, pabulum, provender, regimen, sustenance, viands, victuals. *Food* is, in the popular sense, whatever one eats in contradistinction to what one drinks. Thus, we speak of "*food* and drink," of wholesome, unwholesome, or indigestible *food;* in a more scientific sense, whatever, when taken into an organism, serves to build up structure or supply waste may be termed *food;* thus, we speak of liquid *food,* plant *food,* etc.; in this wider sense *food* is closely synonymous with *nutriment, nourishment,* and *sustenance. Victuals* is a plain, homely word for whatever may be eaten; we speak of choice *viands,* cold *victuals. Diet* refers to the quantity and quality of *food* habitually taken, with reference to preservation of health. *Regimen* considers *food* as taken by strict rule, in which use it is closely synonymous with *diet,* but applies more widely to the whole ordering of life. *Fare* is a general word for all table supplies, good or bad; as, sumptuous *fare;* wretched *fare. Feed, fodder,* and *provender* are used only of the food of the lower animals, *feed* denoting anything consumed, but more commonly grain, *fodder* denoting hay, cornstalks, or the like, sometimes called "long *feed*"; *provender* is dry *feed,* whether grain or hay, straw, etc. *Forage* denotes any kind of *food* suitable for the horses and cattle, primarily as obtained by a military force in scouring the country, especially an enemy's country. Compare NUTRIMENT. —**food'-vac"u-ole,** *n.* A clear space in certain protozoans enclosing a particle of food in process of digestion.

fool, 1 fūl; 2 fōōl, *vt. & vi.* To make a fool of; impose upon, deceive; also, to play the fool.—**to fool away** [Slang], to waste, as time, or spend foolishly, as money.—**fool'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of jesting; foolery. **2†.** Disposition or condition for fooling.

fool[1]**,** *n.* **1.** A person lacking in understanding, judgment, or common sense; a simpleton. **2.** A person, fantastically dressed and equipped, formerly kept at court and in great households to make sport; a jester. **3.** One who is fooled or made a fool of; butt; victim. **4§.** A weak-minded person; an idiot; imbecile. **5‖.** One without spiritual wisdom; wicked person. [< LL.[F] *follus,* foolish, < L. *follis,* windbag.] Syn.: see MISLEAD.—**fool's cap. 1.** A grotesque pointed cap, commonly with bells attached, formerly worn by jesters: sometimes written as one word. **2.** A dunce's cap: sometimes written as one word. Compare FOOLSCAP.—**fool's gold,** pyrite, a mineral with a color and glitter suggesting gold.—**fool's paradise,** a state of deceptive bliss, or happiness founded on vain hopes.—**fool's'-pars'ley,** *n.* A fetid, poisonous herb (*Æthusa cynapium*).—**fool'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] Foolish conduct; anything foolish.—**fool'har"dy,** *a.* Bold without judgment; reckless; rash. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.—**fool'har"di-ly,** *adv.*—**fool'-har"di-ness,** *n.*—**fool'ish,** *a.* **1.** Showing folly; wanting in judgment. **2.** Resulting from folly or stupidity. **3†.** Insignificant; small; humble. Syn.: see ABSURD; CHILDISH.—**fool'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**fool'ish-ness,** *n.*

fool[2]**,** *n.* A dish of crushed fruit with whipped cream and sugar. [< OF. *foulex,* < *fouler,* press; see FOIL, *vt.*]

fools'cap", 1 fūlz'kap"; 2 fōōlz'căp", *n.* A size of writing-paper about 13 by 8 inches, as folded. Compare FOOL'S CAP, under FOOL[1], *n.*

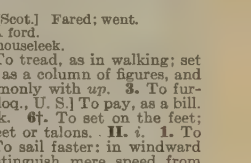
foor, 1 fūr; 2 fōōr, *imp.* of FARE, *v.* [Scot.] Fared; went.

foord, 1 fūrd; 2 fōōrd, *n.* [Scot.] A ford.

foose, 1 fūz; 2 fōōs, *n.* [Scot.] A houseleek.

foot[4]**,** 1 fut; 2 fōōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tread, as in walking; set the foot on; travel. **2.** To add, as a column of figures, and place the sum at the foot: commonly with *up.* **3.** To furnish with a foot or feet. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] To pay, as a bill. **5.** To strike with the foot; kick. **6†.** To set on the feet; settle. **7†.** To seize with the feet or talons. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go afoot; walk. **2.** *Yachting.* To sail faster: in windward sailing, frequently used to distinguish mere speed from closer pointing. **3†.** To tread in time, or to music; dance. —**to foot it,** to walk, run, or dance.

foot, *n.* [FEET, *pl.*] **1.** The segment of the limb of a vertebrate animal upon which the body rests in standing. **2.** *Zool.* Any part serving as or likened to a foot. **3.** Anything corresponding in form, use, or position to an animal's foot. Especially: (1) The part at a boot or stocking which receives the wearer's foot. (2) A foot-piece in a sewing-machine, to hold the fabric down. **press'er-foot"**†. (3) The lower edge of a four-sided sail. **4.** The lowest part; bottom; base; foundation; also, the last row, line, or series; the inferior part or end. **5.** The most familiar measure of length, equivalent to 12 inches. **6.** Soldiers, collectively, who march and fight on foot: distinguished from *cavalry.* **7.** *Pros.* A primary measure of poetic rhythm, corresponding to *abacus* in music. **8.** [Rare or Archaic.] A footing; plan; basis: only in the singular. **9†.** Sediment. [< AS. *fōt,* pl. *fēt.*]—**foot-and-mouth disease,** a contagious disease (**eczema epizootica**) of domestic animals, in which ulcers are formed about the mouth and hoofs.—**on f. 1.** Afoot. **2.** Able to be about. **3.** In course of accomplishment. —**under f.,** under the feet; figuratively, in one's power.—**foot'-back",** *adv.* [Humorous.] On foot.—**f.-board,** *n.* Something to rest the feet upon; specif., an upright piece at the foot of a bedstead.—**f.-boy,** *n.* A page.—**f.-bridge,** *n.* A bridge for persons on foot. **f.-brig‡.**—**f.-candle,** *n.* The intensity of the light of a standard candle at the distance of one foot: a photometric unit.—**f.-cloth,** *n.* **1.** A carpet to walk upon on occasions of ceremony. **2.** A caparison for a horse.—**foot'ed,** *a.* Having feet or a foot; shaped like a foot: generally in composition.—**foot'fall",** *n.* The sound of a footstep; a footstep.—**f.-gear,** *n.* Footwear.—**f.-guard,** *n.* **1.** A horse's boot. **2.** *pl.* [Eng.] The nine battalions of infantry attached to the household troops, issuing from the four regiments known as the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards.—**f.-hill,** *n.* A low hill at the base of a mountain.—**foot'hold",** *n.* A firm support for the foot; secure footing; established position.—**f.-licker,** *n.* A mean flatterer; toady.—**foot'lights",** *n. pl.* Lights in a row near the front of the stage, as in a theater.—**foot'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man servant who attends a carriage, etc. **2§.** A pedestrian. **3‖.** A foot-soldier. **4†.** A metal stand before a fire for holding anything to be kept hot. **5†.** A servant who ran before his master's carriage.—**foot'mark",** *n.* A footprint. Syn.: see TRACE.—**f.-note,** *n.* A note at the foot of a page or column. —**f.-pace,** *n.* **1.** A slow pace. **2.** A staircase-landing. **3.** A dais.—**f.-pad,** *n.* **1.** A pad for the foot, as of a horse. **2.** A horse-boot.—**foot'pad",** *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot. —**foot'path",** *n.* A path for persons on foot. **f.-way‡.**—**f.-pound,** *n.* The work done in raising a pound's weight one foot: a unit of mechanical work.—**f.-poundal,** *n.* An absolute unit



Longitudinal Section of Right Foot of Man.
1. Tibia. 2. Astragal. 3. Heel-bone. 4. Navicular. 5. Internal cuneiform bone. 6. First metatarsal. 7, 8. Phalanges of great toe. 9. Inferior ligament. 10. Plantar fascia, supporting the plantar arch. 11. Achilles tendon.

of work, being the work done in moving through one foot against a force of one poundal.—**foot'print"**, *n.* An impression of a foot. Syn.: see MARK; TRACE.—**f.-rope,** *n. Naut.* **1.** A rope stretched under a yard for sailors to stand on while reefing or furling. **2.** A bolt rope sewed to the lower edge of a sail.—**f.-soldier,** *n.* An infantryman.—**foot'so.e"**, *a.* Having sore feet, as from walking.—**foot'stall"**, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The base of a column or pillar. **2.** The stirrup of a side-saddle.—**foot'step"**, *n.* **1.** The distance of a step; also, the sound of a step. **2.** A footprint; footmark. **3.** A step on which to ascend or descend. Syn.: see TRACE.—**f.-stock,** *n.* In turning or boring machinery, a tail-stock or loose head-stock.—**foot'stool"**, *n.* A low stool for the feet.—**f.-ton,** *n.* The work done in moving a body a foot against a force of one ton, as in raising a ton a foot against gravity.—**f.-walk,** *n.* A side-walk; footpath.—**foot'way"**, *n.* A path or passage for pedestrians; footpath.—**foot'wear"**, *n.* Clothing for the feet; boots or shoes and stockings.—**f.-worn,** *a.* **1.** Weary with walking. **2.** Worn by the feet, as a path.

foot'age, 1 fût'ij; 2 fut'aj, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* The payment of miners by the running foot of work: also, the sum paid. **2.** In motion-picture cant, the length of a production computed in feet: as, a three-reel production with a *footage* of 3,000 feet. The *footage* of one reel of film is approximately 1,000 feet.

foot'ball", 1 fut'bôl"; 2 fo͝ot'bą̂l', *n.* **1.** A large inflated ball to be kicked in games. **2.** A game in which each of two contesting parties of players tries to kick or carry such a ball to or over an opposite goal or goal-line. Football in England is played under rules promulgated by two societies, the Football Association and the Rugby Union, and the game is known as **Association (Soccer)** or **Rugby football.** In **American f.** the game is decided by the number of points made. In Association it is decided by the number of goals scored. In this game the goal-keepers only may handle the ball. . The Rugby is the form from which the American game is derived, but is played by 15 men on a side instead of 11, as in America.

Foote, 1 fut; 2 fo͝ot, **Andrew Hull** (1806–1863). A United States admiral, prominent in the Civil War.

foot'er, 1 fut'ẽr; 2 fo͝ot'er, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A person who goes on foot. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] Football.

foot'ing, 1 fut'iŋ; 2 fo͝ot'ing, *n.* **1.** A place to stand or walk on; hence, position or condition; especially, secure position. **2.** An established mode of mutual consideration and treatment. **3.** The adding of a column or columns of figures, or the sum thus obtained. **4.** A footstep; tread: especially, measured tread; dancing. **5.** The act of adding a foot to anything; that which is added as a foot. **6.** *Arch.* A spreading course or courses forming the foot or foundation of a wall.

foot'less, 1 fut'les; 2 fo͝ot'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no feet. **2.** Having no footing or basis. **3.** [Colloq.] Awkward; inept.

foot'ling, 1 fut'iŋ; 2 fo͝ot'ling, *a. & adv. Obstet.* Having or with the feet foremost; said of the position of the fetus at birth.

foots, 1 futs; 2 fo͝ots, *n. pl.* Settlings or sediment, as of molasses or oil.

foot'stalk", 1 fut'stȧk"; 2 fo͝ot'stą̂k", *n.* **1.** *Bot* The petiole of a leaf, or the peduncle of a flower. **2.** *Zool.* A stem or part supporting the body or an organ.

foot'y, *a.* [Dial.] Foolish; insignificant; worthless.

foo'zle, 1 fū'zl; 2 fo͞o'zl. **I.** *vt. & vt.* To execute awkwardly; fumble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mis-stroke or misplay, especially in golf. **2.** [Colloq.] A blunderer.—**foo'zler,** *n.*

fop†, *vt.* To cheat; mock.

fop, 1 fop; 2 fŏp, *n.* A man affectedly fastidious in dress or deportment; a dandy. [< D. *foppen*, prate, cheat.]—**fop'ling,** *n.* A petty fop.—**fop'per-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The conduct or practises of a fop. **fop'pish-ness‡.**—**fop'pish,** *a.* Characteristic of a fop. **-ly,** *adv.*

for, 1 fêr; 2 fôr, *prep.* [A word of wide application indicating generally the reason for an action or the object sought.] **1.** Because, or by reason of; on account of. **2.** With a view to; in order to effect, reach, benefit, please, etc.; tending toward; reaching after; in favor of; in behalf of. **3.** In place of; as being. **4.** With reference or in regard to; in proportion to. **5.** To the extent or number of; also, during the time of. **6.** In spite of. **7.** Belonging to; adapted to. **8.** In honor of; by the name of. **9†.** Because of; from. **10†.** Before. [< AS. *for, fore*, before, for.]—**for all the world,** exactly; truly.—**for as much as** or **forasmuch as,** seeing or considering that; since.—**for ever,** eternally; for all time. See FOREVER.—**for ever and a day,** see FOREVER AND A DAY.

for, *conj.* [*For* is now used chiefly in causal coordinate sentences in which the last sentence expresses the reason or cause of the preceding.] **1.** In view of the reason that; seeing that; since: giving the speaker's reason for confidence in his statement. **2.** Owing to the fact that; because: giving the cause of the fact stated. Syn.: see BECAUSE.

for-, *prefix,* with values as follows: **for-¹.** Thoroughly; greatly: used with negative, alterative, and intensive force. [< AS. *for-*.] **for-².** See FORE²-. **for-³.** Outside. [< L. *foris*.]

for., *abbr.* Foreign.—**f. o. r.,** *abbr.* Free on rail; that is, delivered without charge at the railway station.

for'age, 1 fer'ij; 2 fŏr'ag. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [FOR'AGED; FOR'AG-ING.] **1.** To overrun in search of forage. **2.** To provide with forage. **3.** To obtain by foraging. **4.** To collect food for men and stock by roving search. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any food suitable for horses or cattle. **2.** The act of foraging. [< LL.OF *fodrum*, fodder.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**for'ag-er,** *n.*

fo-ra'men, 1 fo-rē'men; 2 fo-rā'mĕn, *n.* [-RAM'I-NA, 1 -ram'i-na; 2 -rām'i-na, *pl.*] An orifice or short passage, as in a bone; an opening; aperture. [L., < *foro*, BORE.]—**foramen magnum,** the large orifice by which the spinal cord passes into the skull and becomes continuous with the medulla oblongata.

fo"ra-min'i-fer, 1 fō"ra-[or fer"ə-]min'i-fer; 2 fŏ"ra-[or fŏr"ə-]min'i-fer, *n. Protoz.* One of a large order (*Foraminifera*) of rhizopods usually having a shell perforated by many minute apertures. They are chiefly marine and virtually microscopic.—**fo-ram"i-nif'er-al,** *a.*—**fo-ram"i-nif'er-ous,** *a.*

for"as-much', 1 fêr"əz-much'; 2 fŏr"aș-much', *conj.* Seeing or considering that: used with *as*. See under FOR, *prep.* Syn.: see BECAUSE.

for'ay, 1 fer'ē; 2 fŏr'ă. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To ravage; pillage; raid. **II.** *n.* A marauding expedition; raid. **for'ay†.** [Var. of FORAGE.] Syn.: (noun) see INVASION.—**for'ay-er,** *n.* One who forays or pillages; a raider. **for'ay-er†.**

for-bad (e'F, 1 fer-bad'; 2 fôr-bȧd', *imp.* of FORBID, *v.*

for-bear', 1 fer-bâr'; 2 fŏr-bą̂r', *v.* [FOR-BORE'; FOR-BORNE'; FOR-BEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refrain or abstain from. **2‖.** To treat with patience; tolerate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To refrain from some action. **2.** To be patient. [< AS. *forberan*, < *for-* (see FOR-¹) + *beran*, BEAR¹, *v.*] Syn.: see REFRAIN.—**for-bear'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of forbearing; patient endurance of offenses. **2.** *Law.* A refraining from claiming or enforcing a right. **3.** A refraining from retaliation or retribution. Syn.: see LENITY; MERCY; PATIENCE; RESPITE.—**for-bear'ing,** *pa.* Disposed to forbear; patient.

for-bear', *n.* An ancestor. **fore-bear'‡.**

for-bid', 1 fer-bid'; 2 fŏr-bĭd', *vt.* [FOR-BADE'; FOR-BID'DEN or FOR-BID', FOR-BID'N²; FOR-BID'DING.] **1.** To bid or command against an act; prohibit. **2.** To command (a person) not to do. **3.** To hinder or oppose effectually; operate against. **4†.** To ban; curse. [< AS. *forbeodan*, < *for-* (see FOR-¹) + *beodan*, BID.] Syn.: see PROHIBIT; RESTRAIN.—**for-bid'dance§,** *n.* The act of forbidding.—**for-bid'der,** *n.*—**for-bid'ding,** *pa.* Such as to repel; repellent; repulsive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

for-bod'†, *n.* A forbidding; prohibition. **for-bode'‡.**

for-bo'den†, *pp.* Forbidden. **for-bode'†.**

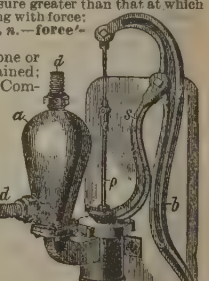
for-bore', 1 fer-bōr'; 2 fŏr-bōr', *imp.* of FORBEAR, *v.*—**for-borne',** *pp.*

for-by', 1 fer-bī'; 2 fŏr-bȳ', *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Besides; over and above. **2†.** (1) Near; hard by. (2) Past. **fore-by'‡; fore-bye'‡.**

force, 1 fērs; 2 fŏrç, *v.* [FORCED'; FORC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive; compel; constrain; as, to *force* a lock or a bolt. **2.** To drive or impress forcibly upon some object or into some position; especially, to impose upon one without consent; as, to *force* one's opinions on another. **3.** To accomplish by force, main strength, or violence; produce (an effect) or bring to pass (a result) by or as by force, effort, or exertion: with a following adverb, as *away, along, into, out, through*, before the secondary object; as, to *force* a smile; to *force out* a bolt. **4.** To compel by mental or moral force, as by strength of evidence. **5.** To overcome or conquer forcibly; compel to yield to force; hence, to commit a rape upon. **6.** To stimulate artificially; as, to *force* plants in a hothouse. **7.** *Card-playing.* (1) In whist, to compel the trumping of a trick by (one's partner), by playing a suit of which he has none. (2) To play so as to compel (a player) to reveal the strength of his hand. **8†.** To reenforce, as a garrison. **9†.** To enforce; put in force, as a law. **10†.** To regard as important; care for. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hesitate; scruple. **2.** To use force. [< F. *forcer*, < LL. *fortio*, < *fortia*; see FORCE, *n.*] Syn.: see COMPEL; JAM; MAKE; PUSH.—**forc'er,** *n.* One who or that which forces.

force, *n.* **1.** Any cause that produces, stops, changes, or tends to produce, stop, or change, the motion of a body. **2.** Loosely, any operating energy. **3.** Any moral, social, or political cause, or aggregate of causes. **4.** Power or energy, as lodged in an individual agent. **5.** Power or energy considered as exerting constraint or compulsion; coercion. **6.** The capacity to convince or move; weight; import. **7.** Binding effect; efficacy. **8.** An organized or aggregated body of individuals; as, a police *force;* especially, a military aggregate; an army; troop. **9.** *Rhet.* Vigor; energy; animation; strength. [F., < LL. *fortia*, < L. *fortis*, strong.] Syn.: see ARMY; IMPULSE; OPERATION; POWER; VIOLENCE.

—**coercive** or **coercitive force** (*Elec.*), the power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization.—**force'-pump",** *n.* A pump that delivers fluid at a pressure greater than that at which it receives it.—**force'ful,** *a.* Acting with force: strong; effective. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**force'less,** *a.*



A Side-suction Force-pump.

a, air-chamber; *b*, brake; *d, d*, discharge-pipes; *p*, piston-rod; *s*, stand.

forced, 1 fêrst; 2 fŏrçt, *pa.* **1.** Done or produced with great exertion; strained; affected; as, *forced* gaiety. **2.** Compulsory; as, a *forced* move in chess.

force ma"jeure', 1 fōrs ma"zhūr'; 2 fŏrç mă"zhûr'. [F.] Main or irresistible force: in law, the virtual equivalent of *act of God* or *inevitable accident.*

force'meat", 1 fērs'mīt"; 2 fŏrç'mēt', *n.* Finely chopped meat served separately or used as stuffing. [< FORCE (corr. of F. *farce*, < *farcir*, < L. *farcio*, cram) + MEAT.] **farce'ment"†.**

for'ceps, 1 fôr'seps; 2 fŏr'çĕps, *n.* Pincers for grasping small objects; a pincers-like structure. [L., prob. < *formus*, warm, + *capio*, take.]

for'ci-bl(e", 1 fôr'si-bl; 2 fŏr'- or fŏr'çi-bl, *a.* **1.** Accomplished by force. **2.** Energetic; cogent. Syn.: see GRAPHICAL; POWERFUL; RACY.—**for'ci-bl(e-ness",** *n.*—**for'ci-bly,** *adv.*

for″ci-pres′sure, 1 fôr′sī-preshˈur *or* -yur; 2 fôr′çi-preshˈur *or* -yur, *n.* *Surg.* Pressure with forceps, to stop a hemorrhage.

for′cite, 1 fôr′sīt; 2 fôr′çit, *n.* A compound composed of gelatin and a base of low explosive power.

ford, 1 fôrd; 2 fôrd. I†. *vt.* To wade across (a stream, etc.). II†. *n.* **1.** A fording place in a stream. **2.** [Poet. or Archaic.] A stream; river; ferry. [< AS. *ford*, < *faran*, go.]—**ford′a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.* That may be forded.—**ford′less**, *a.*

Ford², *n.* **1. Henry** (1863–), an American manufacturer and publicist; promoter of a peace party, Dec. 1915, which sought to end the World War. **2. John** (1586–1639?), an English dramatist.

for-do′, 1 fer-dū′; 2 fôr-dȯ′, *vt.* [Poet.] **1.** To overcome with fatigue; wear out. **2**†. To destroy; undo. **fore-do′**†.

fore, 1 fôr *or* fər; 2 fôr *or* fər. **I.** *a.* Preceding in place or time; forward; antecedent; prior. **II.** *n.* The foremost part; the leading place. **III.** *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* At or toward the bow. **2.** Before; forward; in front. **IV.** *prep.* Before. **V**†. *conj.* Before. **VI.** *interj.* *Golf.* Before: a warning to any person that stands in the way of a stroke or of the ball. [< AS. *fore* (cp. *foran*, before), a form of *for*, for.]—**fore′-and-aft″**, *a.* & *adv.* Lying or going in the direction of the ship's length; also, toward both bow and stern; in or at the bow and stern.—**fore-and-aft rigged**, not fitted with square sails: said of a ship. See SCHOONER.—**fore-and-after**, *n.* **1.** Anything set along the length of a ship, as a hatchbeam. **2.** A vessel having only fore-and-aft sails.

fore-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **fore-**¹. Before. [< AS. *fore-*, *for-*, < *fore-*, before.] **fore-**². = FOR-¹. **fore-**³, = FOR-³.—**fore′arm″**, *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

fore-arm′, 1 fôr-ärmˈ; 2 fôr-ärmˈ, *vt.* To arm beforehand.

fore-bear′, *n.* [Scot.] An ancestor.

fore-bode′, 1 fôr-bōdˈ; 2 fôr-bōdˈ, *v.* [-BOD′ED³; -BOD′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be an omen or warning sign of; presage. **2.** To have a premonition of. **II.** *i.* To foretell; prognosticate. [< AS. *forebodian*; cp. BODE, *v.*]

Syn.: see AUGUR.—**fore-bode′ment**, *n.*—**fore-bod′er**, *n.*—**fore-bod′ing**, *n.* The apprehension of coming misfortune. Syn.: see ANTICIPATION; ANXIETY.

fore′brace″, *n.* A brace of the foreyard.

fore′brain″, 1 fôr′brānˈ; 2 fôr′brānˈ, *n.* The first primitive cerebral vesicle, from which develop the hemispheres and parts about the third ventricle; especially, the prosencephalon or first secondary cerebral vesicle; also, loosely, some anterior part of the brain.

fore-by′†, *adv.* & *prep.* Same as FORBY.

fore-cast′ᵗᵉᵈ, 1 fôr-kastˈ; 2 fôr-cástˈ, *vt.* **1.** To calculate or plan beforehand. **2.** To predict. **3.** To foreshadow. [< FORE-¹ + CAST, *v.*] Syn.: see ANTICIPATE; AUGUR.

fore′cast″, 1 fôr′kastˈ; 2 fôr′cástˈ, *n.* **1.** An antecedent calculation or determination. **2.** Previous contrivance; also, plan. **3.** Forethought. Syn.: see ANTICIPATION; PRUDENCE.—**fore′cast″er**, *n.* One who forecasts, as the weather.

fore′cas″tle, 1 fôr′kasˌl *or* (*Naut.*) fōkˈsl; 2 fôr′cásˌl *or* (*Naut.*) fōcˈsl, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** The forward part of a ship. **2.** In a merchant vessel, the forward part or compartment for common sailors. [*forecited* passages.

fore′cit″ed, 1 fôr′sītˈed; 2 fôr′cítˈed, *a.* Cited before; as, the

fore-close′, 1 fôr-klōzˈ; 2 fôr-clōzˈ, *vt.* [FORE-CLOSED′; FORE-CLOS′ING.] **1.** To bar by judicial proceedings the right to redeem mortgaged property. **2.** To shut out; exclude. [< OF. *forclos*.]—**fore-clo′sure**, *n.* The act of foreclosing, as a mortgage.

fore-con′scious, *n.* *Psychol.* That part of the non-conscious content of the mind which can reach consciousness after fulfilling certain conditions of censorship: term formulated by Freud. See CENSOR; UNCONSCIOUS.

fore′course″, *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the foresail.—**fore-date′**, *vt.* [-DAT′ED†; -DAT′ING.] To antedate.—**fore′deck″**, *n.* The forward part of a deck, especially of an upper deck.—**fore-do′**, *vt.* Fordo: a corruption.

fore-doom′, 1 fôr-dümˈ; 2 fôr-dōomˈ, *vt.* **1.** To doom in advance; condemn beforehand. **2**§. To presage; forecast.—**fore′doom″**, *n.* Doom in advance.

fore′edge″, *n.* The front edge, as of a book.—**fore-edge painting**, the decorating of the front, sometimes also the top edges of a book with a scene or design in color.

fore′fa″ther, 1 fôr′fäˌthər; 2 fôr′fäˌther, *n.* An ancestor, especially a remote ancestor.—**Forefathers′ day** [U. S.], the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass. (Dec. 21, 1620), usually celebrated on Dec. 22, through an error due to changing from the Old Style calendar to the New Style, in New England, and by Congregational churches throughout the United States.

fore′feel″, 1 fôr′flˈ; 2 fôr′flˈ, *vt.* [-FELT; -FEEL′ING.] To have a premonition of; feel before.

fore-fend′, 1 fôr-fendˈ; 2 fôr-fĕndˈ, *vt.* Same as FORFEND.

fore′fin″ger, 1 fôr′fiŋ′gər; 2 fôr′fĭŋ′ger, *n.* The digit next to the thumb.

fore′foot″, 1 fôr′futˈ; 2 fôr′fo͝otˈ, *n.* **1.** A fore foot. **2.** The bow or cutwater of a vessel. [or position.

fore′front″, 1 fôr′frunt″; 2 fôr′frŏnt″, *n.* The foremost part

fore-gath′er, 1 fôr-gathˈər; 2 fôr-găthˈer, *vi.* **1.** To become intimate; associate. **2.** To meet together. **for-gath′er**†.

fore-go′¹, 1 fôr-gōˈ; 2 fôr-gōˈ, *v.* [FORE-WENT′; FORE-GONE′; FORE-GO′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refrain from doing or enjoying. **2.** To give up; relinquish; leave. **3.** [Archaic or Obs.] To overlook; pass over; also, to slight; neglect. **II**†. *i.* To give over; cease. [< AS. *forgan*, < *for-*, FOR-¹, + *gān*, go.] **for-go′**†. Syn.: see ABANDON.

fore-go′², *vt.* & *vi.* To go in advance of; go before.—**fore-go′er**, *n.*—**fore-go′ing**, *pa.* Occurring previously; antecedent. Syn.: see ANTECEDENT.

fore-gon(e′ᴾ, 1 fôr-gōnˈ; 2 fôr-gônˈ, *pa.* Determined already.—**foregone conclusion**, a conclusion previously determined; also, an unavoidable result.

fore′ground″, 1 fôr′graundˈ; 2 fôr′grounˈd, *n.* That part of a landscape or picture nearest the spectator.

fore′hand″, *a.* **1.** Done prior to. **2.** [Scot.] Front. **3**†. Former.

fore′a-hand″†.—**fore′hand″**, *n.* **1.** The part of a horse in front of the rider. **2**‖. A chief part. **3**‖. Superiority; advantage.

fore′hand″ed, 1 fôr′hanˈded; 2 fôr′hănˈded, *a.* **1.** Done in good time. **2.** [U. S.] Having money saved; thrifty.—**fore-hand′ed-ness**, *n.*

fore′head, ‖ 1 fərˈed; 2 fôrˈĕd, *n.* **1.** The upper part of the **fore′heds**, ‖ face, between the eyes and the hair: also figuratively. **2.** Brazen assurance; effrontery. **3.** The front part of a thing.

for′eign, ‖ 1 fərˈin; 2 fôrˈin, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, situated in, **for′en**³, ‖ or derived from another country; not native; alien. **2.** Connected with other countries; bearing a relation to other countries. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or resulting from some person or thing aside from that under discussion. **4.** Not belonging to that place or body in which it is found. **5.** Having only remote relation or no relation; not pertinent; irrelevant. **6.** *Law.* Not subject to the laws or jurisdiction of a country; extraterritorial. **7**†. Outside one's family circle. [< LL.ᶠ *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors.] Syn.: see ALIEN.—**foreign attachment**, proceedings for attaching the property of a non-resident or absconding debtor.—**for′eign-er**, *n.* A citizen of a foreign country. Syn.: see ALIEN.—**for′eign-ism**, *n.* **1.** The state of being foreign. **2.** A foreign peculiarity, idiom, or custom.—**for′eign-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being foreign. **2.** Absence of connection or relation; extraneousness. [prejudge.

fore-judge′, 1 fôr-juj′; 2 fôr-jŭjˈ, *vt.* [-JUDGED′; -JUDG′ING.] To

fore-know′, 1 fôr-nōˈ; 2 fôr-nōˈ, *vt.* [FORE-KNEW′; -KNOWN′; -KNOW′ING.] To know beforehand.—**fore-know′a-bl**(eᴿ, *a.*—**fore-knowl′edge**, *n.* **1.** Knowledge of a thing before it exists or of an event before it takes place. **2.** *Theol.* The prescience of God, by which he foresees everything. Syn.: see PREDESTINATION.

fore′land″, *n.* **1.** A projecting point of land. **2.** Territory situated in front: opposed to *hinterland*.

fore-lay′, 1 fôr-lāˈ; 2 fôr-lāˈ, *vt.* To plan or lay down beforehand.

fore′leg″, 1 fôr′legˈ; 2 fôr′lĕgˈ, *n.* A front leg, as of a horse: properly written as two words.

fore′lock¹, 1 fôr′lekˌ; 2 fôr′lŏkˌ, *n.* An iron pin or wedge passed through the end of a bolt or the like, to prevent its withdrawal; linchpin; key.

fore′lock″², 1 fôr′lekˈ; 2 fôr′lŏkˈ, *n.* A lock of hair growing over the forehead, as of a horse.

fore′man, 1 fôr′man; 2 fôr′man, *n.* [FORE′MEN, *pl.*] The head man; chief man. Especially: (1) The spokesman of a jury. (2) The overseer of a body of workmen.

Syn.: see MASTER.—**fore′man-ship**, *n.*

fore′mast″, 1 fôr′mastˈ; 2 fôr′mástˈ, *n.* The foremost mast of a vessel.—**fore′mast″man**, *n.* An able seaman.

fore′most″, 1 fôr′mōstˈ; 2 fôr′mōstˈ, *a.* First in place, time, rank, or order; chief. [< AS. *formest*.]

Syn.: see FIRST; PARAMOUNT.

fore′most, *adv.* In the first place; soonest; first.

fore-name′, 1 fôr-nāmˈ; 2 fôr-nāmˈ, *vt.* To name before; mention previously.—**fore-named′**, *a.*

fore′name″, *n.* A name placed before the family name or surname; a prenomen.

fore-nenst′, 1 fôr-nenstˈ; 2 fôr-nĕnstˈ, *prep.* [Dial., Brit.] Opposite to; over against.

fore-noon′, 1 fôr-nūnˈ; 2 fôr-nōonˈ, *n.* The period of daylight preceding midday; the morning.

fo-ren′sic, 1 fo-renˈsik; 2 fo-rĕnˈsic, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice or to public disputation; relating to or used in legal proceedings. [< L. *forensis*, < *forum*, market-place, forum.]—**fo-ren′si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fore″or-dain′, 1 fôr″ôr-dānˈ; 2 fôr″ôr-dānˈ, *vt.* To ordain beforehand; predestinate. **fore-or′di-nate**† [Rare].

—**fore″or-dain′ment**, *n.* Foreordination.—**fore-or″di-na′tion**, *n.* Predestination; predetermination. Syn.: see PREDESTINATION.

fore′part″, *n.* The fore part.—**fore′past″**†, *a.* Past; bygone.

fore′passed″†.—**fore′rank″**, *n.* The front or first rank.—**fore-reach′**, *v.* *Naut.* **I.** *t.* To gain upon or pass; beat in sailing. **II.** *i.* To shoot ahead after the propelling power has stopped: said of a ship when tacking.

fore′right″†. **I.** *a.* **1.** Straightforward; directly favorable. **2.** Abrupt; blunt. **II.** *n.* In early feudal law, the right of primogeniture. **III.** *adv.* Directly forward.

fore-run′, 1 fôr-runˈ; 2 fôr-rŭnˈ, *vt.* **1.** To run in advance of; precede. **2.** To usher in; announce.—**fore′run″ner**, *n.* **1.** A herald; prognostic. **2**†. An ancestor. Syn.: see HERALD.

fore′sail″, 1 fôr′sālˈ *or* (*Naut.*) fôrˈsl *or* fōˈsl; 2 fôr′sālˈ *or* (*Naut.*) fôrˈsl *or* fōˈsl, *n.* **1.** A square sail, bent to the foreyard; the lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel. **2.** The fore-and-aft sail on a schooner's foremast, set on a boom and gaff. **3.** The forestaysail of a cutter or sloop.

fore-see′, 1 fôr-sīˈ; 2 fôr-sēˈ, *v.* [FORE-SAW′; FORE-SEEN′; FORE-SEE′ING.] **I.** *t.* To see beforehand; anticipate. **II.** *i.* To have foresight.—**fore-seer′**, *n.*

fore-shad′ow, 1 fôr-shadˈo; 2 fôr-shădˈo. **I.** *vt.* To suggest beforehand; prefigure. **fore-to′ken**†. **II.** *n.* The indistinct representation of something to come.—**fore-shad′ow-er**, *n.*

fore′sheet″, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** The rope holding the lee clew of a foresail. **2.** *pl.* The forward space in a boat.

fore′shore″, 1 fôr′shōrˈ; 2 fôr′shōrˈ. *n.* That part of a shore uncovered at low tide.

fore-short'en, 1 fôr-shôrt'n; 2 fôr-shôrt'n, *vt.* To shorten parts in a drawing of (an object), so as to give the proper impression of its form or position.—**fore-short'en-ing,** *n.*

fore-show', *vt.* To prophesy. **fore-shew'‡.—fore'side",** *n.* **1.** The front. **2.** [New Eng.] The foreshore.

fore'sight", 1 fôr'sait"; 2 fôr'sĭt", *n.* **1.** The act or capacity of foreseeing; a looking forward. **2.** Thoughtful care for the future. [< FORE-[1] + SIGHT.]

Syn.: see ANTICIPATION; PRUDENCE; WISDOM.

fore'skin", 1 fôr'skin"; 2 fôr'skin", *n.* The prepuce.

fore-spent'‖, *a.* Gone by; already spent.

fore-spur'rer†, *n.* One who rides in advance as a herald.

for'est, 1 for'est; 2 fŏr'ĕst. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To overspread with woods or trees. **2§.** To secrete in a forest. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to woodland or forest; rural. **III.** *n.* **1.** A large tract of land covered with a natural growth of trees and underbrush. **2.** *Law.* [Eng.] Wild land generally belonging to the crown and kept for the protection of game. [OF., < LL. *foresta,* < L. *foras;* see FOREIGN.]—**for'est-age,** *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** Tribute payable to a forester. **2.** A forester's service to the king.—**for"est-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** Forest extension. **2.** Practical forestry.—**for'est-er,** *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a forest, its timber, or its game. **2.** A dweller in a forest.—**for'est-ry,** *n.* **1.** The art of developing or managing forests. **2.** A forest.

fore-stall', 1 fôr-stôl'; 2 fôr-stą'l', *vt.* **1.** To hinder or guard against by preparation; anticipate. **2.** To buy up or to affect or monopolize (the market) in advance of the trade generally; hence, to preoccupy or control in one's own favor by anticipatory measures. **3.** To shut up or obstruct. **4.** To anticipate and realize beforehand. **5†.** To deprive by action taken in advance of: with *of.* [< FORE, *n.,* + STALL, *n.*] Syn.: see PREVENT.—**fore-stall'er,** *n.*—**fore-stall'ing,** *n.*

fore'stay", 1 fôr'stē"; 2 fôr'stą', *n. Naut.* A guy from the foremast to the stem.—**fore'stay"sail,** *n. Naut.* A triangular sail in front of the foremast, hoisted on the forestay: in some rigs called *forestaid.*

For'est Can'tons. The Swiss cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Uri. **The Four Forest Cantons‡.**

For'est Park. A village in N. E. Illinois; pop. 10,770.

for'es-tral, 1 for'es-trăl; 2 fŏr'ĕs-tral, *a.* Pertaining to forestry.

fore-taste', 1 fôr-tēst'; 2 fôr-tąst', *vt.* To have some experience or enjoyment of before possessing. Syn.: see ANTICIPATE.

fore'taste", 1 fôr'tēst"; 2 fôr'tąst", *n.* A taste or brief experience beforehand. Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.

fore-tauld', 1 fôr-tôld'; 2 fôr-tôld', *pa.* [Scot.] Foretold.

fore-tell', 1 fôr-tel'; 2 fôr-tĕl', *vt. & vi.* [FORE-TOLD'; FORE-TELL'ING.] To tell or declare in advance; predict.

Syn.: see AUGUR; PROPHESY.—**fore-tell'er,** *n.*

fore'think†, *vt. & vi.* To think over or out in advance.

fore'thought"§, 1 fôr'thôt"; 2 fôr'thôt", *a.* Devised or thought of in advance.

fore'thought, *n.* **1.** Consideration beforehand. **2.** Prudent care for the future.

Syn.: see ANTICIPATION; CARE; PRUDENCE.—**fore-thought'-ful§,** *a.* Possessing forethought. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

fore'time", *n.* Time gone by; the past.—**fore-to'ken,** *vt.* To foreshow or presage; foreshadow.—**fore'to"ken,** *n.* A token in advance.—**fore'-tooth"†,** *n.* An incisor.

fore'top", 1 fôr'tep"; 2 fôr'tŏp", *n.* **1.** The forelock. **2.** A platform at the head of a foremast. **3†.** The front part of a wig.—**fore"top-gal'lant,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating mast, sail, etc., immediately above the foretopmast.—**fore"-top-gal'lant-mast",** *n.* The section of a mast above the foretopmast.—**fore"top-gal'lant-sail",** *n.*—**fore"top-gal'lant-yard",** *n.*—**fore'top-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man stationed in the foretop of a man-of-war.—**fore'top"mast,** *n.* The section of a mast above the foremast.—**fore'top"sail,** *n.*

for-ev'er, 1 fer-ev'er; 2 fôr-ĕv'er, *adv.* **1.** Throughout eternity; to the end of time. **2.** Incessantly. **for ev'er†.—forever and a day, forever and ever,** to all eternity: emphatic forms.—**for-ev'er-more,** *adv.* For all time and eternity.

fore-warn', 1 fôr-wōrn'; 2 fôr-wąrn', *vt.* To caution beforehand; inform or instruct in advance.—**fore-warn'ing,** *n.*

fore'wo"man, 1 fôr'wu"mən; 2 fôr'wo"man, *n.* [-WO'MEN, *pl.*] A woman who oversees the employees in a manufacturing establishment.

fore'word", 1 fôr'wûrd"; 2 fôr'wûrd", *n.* An introduction; preface.

fore-worn'‖, 1 fôr-wōrn'; 2 fôr-wôrn', *a.* Worn out.

fore'yard"[1], 1 fôr'yärd"; 2 fôr'yärd", *n. Naut.* The lowest yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

fore'yard"[2], *n.* A front yard of a house, temple, etc.

for-fairn', 1 fôr-fărn'; 2 fôr-fârn', *a.* [Scot.] Tired out; forlorn.

For'far, 1 fôr'fər; 2 fôr'far, *n.* **1.** A county in Scotland; 875 sq. m.; pop. 271,900. **An'gus‡; For'far-shire‡.** **2.** Its capital; pop. 9,600.

for'feit, } 1 fôr'fit; 2 fôr'fit. **I[4].** *vt.* To incur the loss of
for'fit§, } through some fault, omission, error, or offense. **II.** *a.* Forfeited. **III.** *n.* **1.** A thing lost by way of penalty for some default. **2.** *pl.* Any game in which some piece of personal property is taken as a fine for a breach of the rules, and is redeemable by some playful penalty; also, the article so taken. **3.** Forfeiture. [< OF. *forfait,* pp. of *forfaire,* < LL. *foris,* out of doors, + *facio,* do.] **for'fault** [Scot.]; **for'fete†.** Syn.: see LOSE.—**for'feit-a-bl(e)ness,** *a.*—**for'feit-er,** *n.*—**for'fei-ture,** *n.* **1.** The act of forfeiting. **2.** That which is forfeited. Syn.: see LOSS.

for-fend'[4], 1 fer-fend'; 2 fôr-fĕnd', *vt.* **1‖.** To ward off; prevent. **2†.** To forbid. **fore-fend'†.**

for'fi-cate, 1 fôr'fi-kət; 2 fôr'fi-cat, *a.* Deeply furcate, as the tail [of a frigate-bird.

for-fought'en, 1 fer-fôt'n; 2 fôr-fôt'n, *a.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] Fatigued with fighting; exhausted. **for-fough'en‡.**

for-gat'†, *imp.* of FORGET, *v.*

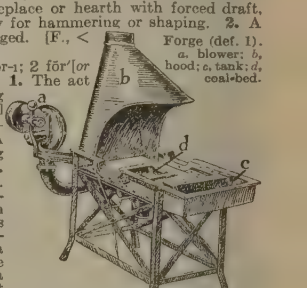
for-gath'er, 1 fer-gath'er; 2 fôr-gă̆th'er, *vt.* [Scot.] Foregather: the etymologically correct form.

for-gave', 1 fer-gēv'; 2 fôr-gāv', *imp.* of FORGIVE, *v.*

forge[1], 1 fôrj *or* fērj; 2 fôrğ *or* fôrğ, *v.* [FORGED; FORG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shape (metal) with a hammer or machine; shape; frame. **2.** *Law.* To make or alter with intent to defraud. **3.** To fashion or form in any way; frame; invent. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be guilty of forgery. **2.** To work as a smith. [< F. *forger,* < L. *fabricor,* make, construct.]—**forg'er,** *n.* **1.** One who counterfeits or commits forgery. **2.** A smith. **3.** A fabricator.—**forged,** *pa.*

forge[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To impel forward. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go slowly or with difficulty, as by mere momentum. **2.** To overreach by forging; to click: said of a horse. [Perhaps corr. of FORCE, *v.*]

forge, *n.* **1.** An open fireplace or hearth with forced draft, for heating metal ready for hammering or shaping. **2.** A place where metal is forged. [F., < L. *fabrica;* see FABRIC.]



Forge (def. 1). *a,* blower; *b,* hood; *c,* tank; *d,* coal-bed.

for'ger-y, 1 fôr'[*or* fēr']jər-i; 2 fôr'[*or* fŏr']jĕr-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The act of fraudulently falsifying any commercial or legal paper. **2.** The act of counterfeiting coin. **3.** A spurious article bearing a false signature. **4†.** The exercise of invention.

Syn.: counterfeiting. Imitating or altering a coin or a note which passes as currency or money is *counterfeiting;* the making of a fraudulent writing, or the material alteration of a genuine writing with intent to defraud, is *forgery;* the changing of the figures in a genuine note or check, the unauthorized appending of another's signature, the transferring of a genuine signature to a document for which it was not intended, are all instances of *forgery;* the making of spurious coins, the raising of government notes, bonds, etc., to higher denominations, are instances of *counterfeiting.*

for-get', 1 fer-get'; 2 fôr-gĕt', *vt. & vi.* [FOR-GOT'; FOR-GOT'TEN; FOR-GET'TING.] **1.** To be unable to recall to mind; lose from the memory. **2.** To lose interest in or regard for; neglect. **3.** To fail to notice or remember. [< AS. *forgitan,* < *for-* (see FOR-[1]) + *gitan,* GET.]—**to forget oneself.** **1.** To lose perception of one's surroundings. **2.** To lose self-control and be guilty of something unbecoming. **3.** To be unselfish. **4.** To lose consciousness; also, to be absent-minded.—**for-get'ful,** *a.* **1.** Having little power to retain or recall past events. **2.** Neglectful; inattentive; careless. **3‖.** Producing forgetfulness or oblivion. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**for-get'-me-not",** *n.* A perennial herb, with small sky-blue flowers.—**for-get'ta-bl(e)ness,** *a.* Liable to be forgotten.—**for-get'ter,** *n.* One who is forgetful or heedless. [power to forge or invent.

for'ge-tiv(es)‖, 1 fôr'[*or* fōr']jĭ-tiv; 2 fôr[*or* fŏr']jĕ-tiv, *a.* Having

for-gle', 1 for-gī'; 2 fôr-ğē', *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To forgive.

for-giv(e)'†, 1 fer-giv'; 2 fôr-gĭv', *v.* [FOR-GAVE'; FOR-GIV'EN; FOR-GIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cease to cherish displeasure toward; pardon; excuse **2.** To forego the penalty for; remit, as a debt. **II.** *i.* To show forgiveness in spirit or conduct. [< AS. *for-* (see FOR-[1]) + *gifan,* GIVE.] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; PARDON.

—**for-giv'a-bl(e)ness,** *n.* **1.** The act of forgiving; pardon. **2.** A disposition to forgive. **for-giv'ing-ness‡.** Syn.: see MERCY.—**for-giv'er,** *n.*—**for-giv'ing,** *pa.* Disposed to forgive; merciful. Syn.: see CHARITABLE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.—**for-giv'ing-ly,** *adv.*

for-go', *vt. & vi.* Same as FOREGO[1]: the better etymological form.—**for-go'er,** *n.*

for-got', 1 fer-get'; 2 fôr-gŏt', *imp. & pp.* of FORGET, *v.*

for-got'ten, *pp.* of FORGET, *v.* [labor.

for-jes'kit, 1 fer-jes'kit; 2 fôr-jĕs'kit, *a.* [Scot.] Exhausted by

for-judge', fer-juj'; 2 fôr-jŭdğ', *vt.* [FOR-JUDGED'; FOR-JUDG'ING.] To deprive, as of a right, by judgment of court; expel (an attorney or officer) from court for some offense. [< OF. *forjuger,* confiscate, < LL. *forisjudico,* < L. *foris,* outside, + *judico,* JUDGE, *v.*]

fork, 1 fôrk; 2 fôrk. **I[1].** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To lift or toss with a fork. **2.** To dig with a fork. **3.** To make sharp or pronged, as a stick. **4.** To divide into diverging parts; branch off. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device consisting of a handle and two or more tines or prongs; also, anything of like shape or use. Specif.: (1) A pronged agricultural or mechanical implement for tossing, carrying, digging, lifting, etc.; as, a pitch*fork.* (2) A pronged table utensil. **2.** Anything of like use or shape. **3.** A diverging branch; also, the angular opening or place of division. **4.** A dilemma. **5†.** The barb of an arrow. [< AS. *forc,* < L. *furca,* fork.]—**forked,** *a.* Having a fork, or shaped like a fork; diverging into two branches.—**fork'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**fork'ed-ness,** *n.*—**fork'y,** *a.* Like a fork; forked.

for-lĭ', 1 fôr-lĭ'; 2 fôr-lĭ', *n.* **1.** A province (pop. 316,420) in Emilia, Italy; 725 sq. m. **2.** Its capital (pop. of commune 49,000), a walled city.

for-lorn', 1 fer-lôrn'; 2 fôr-lôrn', *a.* **1.** Left in distress without help or hope. **2.** Miserable; pitiable. **3.** Lonely; dreary.

[< AS. *forloren*, < *for-* FOR-[1] + *leōsan*, lose.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**forlorn hope.** **1.** A military detachment detailed for a doubtful or desperate enterprise; also, such an enterprise. **2.** Hence, any enterprise having little prospect of success.

form, 1 fôrm; 2 fôrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or construct from given materials; constitute out of existing elements. **2.** To put into a particular or specified form. (1) To shape or fashion with the hand or tools; give shape to; mold. (2) To combine or arrange so as to produce a certain shape or use; as, he *formed* the company in a square. (3) To shape by mental or moral influences; mold; train. (4) *Gram.* To make by adding or combining elements; as, to *form* an adverb by adding *-ly* to an adjective. **3.** To develop; acquire, as a habit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To assume a specific form. **2.** To take shape; become formed. Syn.: see CONSTRUCT.

form, *n.* **1.** The outward or visible shape of a body as distinguished from its substance or color. **2.** Established or prescribed method, or conventional rule of observance, procedure, or practise, as in judicature; ritual; ceremony; as, *forms* of worship. **3.** The appearance or character in which a thing presents itself. (1) Likeness; image; as, the tempter took the *form* of an angel. (2) Instrument of manifestation; vehicle. **4.** The nature of a thing as perceived by the senses or the intellect; hence, kind, state, or variation; as, disease in all its *forms*. **5.** Style or manner of expression, as opposed to inherent qualities, as in music and literature; orderly arrangement; symmetry; shape; especially [Archaic], comeliness. **6.** (1) A mold, templet, supporting frame, in which a thing is shaped, or a model after which it is fashioned. (2) A paper with spaces left to be filled with dates, names, and descriptive details. **7.** Specific constitution; organization; system; as, a *form* of government. **8.** Originally, a long seat in the nave of a church. Hence: (1) Any long bench without a back. (2) [Eng.] A class in a public school. **9.** *Gram.* The specific structure of a word as marked by inflectional elements; as, the infinitive *form;* a derivative *form.* **10.** *Print.* Type, engravings, plates, etc., imposed in a chase; as, a *form* of eight pages. **11.** *Metaph.* The collective qualities or attributes which determine the true conception of a thing, or the arrangement of the constituent factors which make the thing to be what it really is, as distinguished from other things. Hence, every actual concrete existence was said by the scholastics to be a realization of the two principles of form and matter. **12.** *Engin.* A gabion. **13.** The slight depression made in grass or the like by a hare instead of a burrow. **14.** General condition and action, as of a race-horse or a boat-crew. **15.** Deportment or conduct, especially as judged by the canons of fashion. **16.** Something regarded as having shape without substance. [< OF. *forme*, < L. *forma*, form.]

Syn.: appearance, aspect, ceremonial, ceremony, configuration, conformation, contour, fashion, figure, formality, method, mode, mold, observance, outline, rite, ritual, shape. See BODY; FIGURE; FRAME.

—**form'less,** *a.* Without form; shapeless.—**form'less-ly,** *adv.*—**form'less-ness,** *n.*

-form, *suffix.* [form.] Like; in the shape of. [< L. *-formis*, -like, < *forma*, form.]

for'mal, 1 fôr'məl; 2 fôr'mal, *a.* **1.** Made, framed, or done in accordance with regular and established forms and methods, or with proper dignity and impressiveness; orderly. **2.** Of or pertaining to established forms or methods. **3.** Of or pertaining to the external appearance or form as opposed to real substance. **4.** Having outward show, but lacking reality; outward; mechanical. **5.** Having regard to or done in accordance with a scrupulous observance of social forms, customs, and etiquette; punctilious; ceremonious. **6.** Of or pertaining to form as opposed to matter; the *formal* laws of thought. **7**‖. Of or pertaining to the characteristic composition of anything; essential.—**for'mal-ism,** *n.* **1.** Scrupulous observance of forms, especially in religious worship or in social life. **2.** An instance of such observance. Syn.: see HYPOCRISY.—**for'mal-ist,** *n.*—**for-mal'i-ty,** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** The state or character of being formal. **2.** Close adherence to any fixed forms or standards; conventionality. **3.** A proper order of procedure. **4.** An unmeaning ceremonial or conventionality. Syn.: see FORM.—**for-mal'ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make formal. **2.**‖ To give form to; reduce to form. **3.** To become formal.—**for"mal-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**for'mal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In accordance with forms. **2.** In an authorized manner.

for-mal'de-hyde, 1 fôr-mal'di-hīd; 2 fôr-mal'de-hȳd, *n. Chem.* A colorless gas (CH_2O) obtained variously by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol, largely used as an antiseptic and as a disinfectant, for which it is prepared by solution in water or absorption into porous materials, forming such trade preparations as *formalin, formatol,* etc.

for'ma-lin, 1 fôr'mə-lin; 2 fôr'ma-lin, *n.* An aqueous solution of formaldehyde.

for-mat', 1 fôr-mat' *or* fôr"mä'; 2 fôr-mat' *or* fôr"mä', *n.* The form, size, type-face, margins, and general style of a book when printed and bound. [F.]

for'mate, 1 fôr'mēt; 2 fôr'māt, *n. Chem.* A salt of formic acid.

for-ma'tion, 1 fer-mē'shən; 2 fôr-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming or of making by the combination of materials; also, the taking on of specific form; development. **2.** Manner in which anything is shaped or composed. **3.** *Mil.* The disposition of troops as in column, line, or square. **4.** Anything that is formed. **5.** *Geol.* (1) Earthy or mineral deposits, or rock-masses, named with reference to mode of origin. (2) A series of associated rocks, having similar conditions of origin. (3) *Ecol.* A piece of vegetation, which is the expression of definite conditions of life composed of associations which differ in their floristic composition, but are in agreement, firstly, with the conditions of the habitat, secondly, as regards their growth forms.

—**form'a-tiv**(ES. **1.** *a.* **1.** Competent, serving, or aiding to form; plastic. **2.** Pertaining to formation. **3.** *Gram.* Serving or aiding to form. **II.** *n.* **1.** An element added to a word to give it a new and special form and character, as a prefix or suffix. **2.** A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root. [W.]

for'mer, 1 fôr'mər; 2 fôr'mer, *a.* **1.** Going before in time; previously mentioned; preceding; ancient. **2**†. Foremost; first. [< AS. *forma*, first.] Syn.: see ANTECEDENT; ANTERIOR; CAUSE.—**for'mer-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Some time or a long time ago. **2**†. At a time immediately preceding the present; just now.

form'er, *n.* One who or that which forms or molds; a maker; pattern. [< L. *formator*, < *formo*, FORM.]

for'mic, 1 fôr'mik; 2 fôr'mic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from ants. **2.** Derived from formic acid. [< L. *formica*, ant.]—**formic acid,** a colorless corrosive liquid compound (HCO_2OH) with a penetrating odor, found in the bodies of ants, in the hairs and other parts of certain caterpillars, and in stinging nettles, and made commercially by distilling oxalic acid with glycerin.

for'mi-ca-ry, 1 fôr'mi-kē-ri; 2 fôr'mi-cā-ry, *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] A nest of ants: an ant-hill.

for"mi-ca'tion, 1 fôr"mi-kē-shən; 2 fôr'mi-cā-shon, *n. Med.* An itching sensation like the creeping of ants.

for'mi-da-bl(E‡, 1 fôr'mi-də-bl; 2 fôr'mi-da-bl, *a.* Exciting fear; dangerous to encounter; difficult to accomplish. [F., < L. *formidabilis*, < *formido*, fear.]

Syn.: dangerous, redoubtable, redoubted, terrible, tremendous. That which is *formidable* is worthy of fear if encountered or opposed; as, a *formidable* array of troops, or of evidence. *Formidable* is a word of more dignity than *dangerous*, and suggests more calm and collected power than *terrible; formidable* is less overwhelming than *tremendous.* A loaded gun is *dangerous;* a park of artillery is *formidable;* a charge of cavalry is *terrible;* the full shock of great armies is *tremendous.* A *dangerous* man is likely to do mischief, and needs watching; a *formidable* man may not be *dangerous* if not attacked; an enraged maniac is *terrible;* the force of ocean waves in a storm, the silent pressure in the ocean depths, are *tremendous.*—Ant.: contemptible, despicable, feeble, harmless, helpless, powerless, weak.

—**for'mi-da-bl**(E-NESS‡, *n.*—**for'mi-da-bly,** *adv.*

For-mo'sa, 1 fer-mō'sə; 2 fôr-mō'sa, *n.* Same as TAIWAN.

for'mu-la, 1 fôr'miu-lə; 2 fôr'mū-la, *n.* [-LAS‡ or -LÆ, *pl.*] **1.** An exact method or form of words prescribed as a guide for thought, action, expression, or statement; fixed rule or set form. **2.** *Med.* A prescription. **3.** An algebraic rule or chemical combination expressed in symbols. **4.** *Chem.* A group of symbols showing the composition or structure of a definite compound, as, water (H_2O). **5.** *Eccl.* A confession of faith, or a formal statement of doctrine. [L., dim. of *forma*, form.] Syn.: see LAW; RULE.—**for'mu-la-ry.** **1.** *a.* Stated in or as in a formula; formal. **II.** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of forms, formulas, etc. **2.** Specif., a church ritual. **3.** A prescribed form; formula. Syn.: see RULE.—**for'mu-late,** *vt.* [-LAT"ED‡; -LAT"ING.] To express in a formula, or as a formula; put or state in exact, concise, and systematic form. **for'mu-lar-ize**‡.—**for"mu-la'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or result of formulating.—**for'mu-lism,** *n.* Observance or use of or adherence to formulas.—**for'mu-lize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-LIZED; -LIZ"ING.] **1.** To make formal. **2.** To formulate.

for'myl, 1 fôr'mil; 2 fôr'mȳl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical univalent radical CHO, constituting the base of formic acid. [< FORMIC + -YL.]

for-nenst', *prep.* Same as FORENENST. **for-nent'**†.

for'ni-cate, 1 fôr'ni-kēt; 2 fôr'ni-cāt, *a.* Arched; vaulted.

for"ni-ca'tion, 1 fôr'ni-kē'shən; 2 fôr'ni-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** Illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons. **2.** In Scriptural use, often, adultery or harlotry, or incest; hence, idolatry. [< L. *fornix, forni(c-)*, brothel, lit. vault.]—**for'ni-cate,** *vi.* To commit fornication.—**for'ni-ca"tor,** *n.*—**for'ni-ca"tress,** *n.* **for"ni-ca'trix**‡.

for'nix, 1 fôr'niks; 2 fôr'niks, *n.* [FOR'NI-CES, 1 -ni-sīz; 2 -ni-çēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A vaulted or reflected surface; specif., the bands of white fibers that arch from before backward over the ventricles of the brain. **2.** *Arch.* A vault or arch, commonly one within a building.

for'pet, 1 fôr'pet; 2 fôr'pet, *n.* [Scot.] The fourth part of a peck. [= FOURTH PART.] **for'pit**‡.

for'ra, 1 fôr'ə; 2 fôr'a, *a.* [Scot.] Farrow; as, a *forra* cow.

for'rat, 1 fer'ət; 2 fôr'at, *a.* [Dial.] Forward. **for're**‡; **for'-rit**‡.

for'ray†, *v.* & *n.* Foray.

For'rest, 1 fer'est; 2 fôr'est, **Edwin** (1806–1872). An American tragic actor.

for-sake', 1 fer-sēk'; 2 fôr-sāk', *vt.* [FOR-SOOK'; FOR-SAK'EN or FOR-SOOK'; FOR-SAK'ING.] **1.** To leave or withdraw from. **2.** To abandon; desert. **3**†. To reject. [< AS. *forsacan.*] Syn.: see ABANDON.

for-slow'†, *vt.* To loiter; delay. **fore-slow'**†.

for-sooth', 1 fer-sūth'; 2 fôr-sōōth', *adv.* In truth; certainly; chiefly ironical. [< FOR, *prep.*, + SOOTH.]

for-speak', *vt.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] (1) To pronounce a spell on; bewitch. (2) To overpraise to one's harm. **2**†. To forbid.

for-spend', *vt.* To weary utterly; tire out. **fore-spend'**†.

for-swear', 1 fer-swār'; 2 fôr-swār', *vt.* & *vi.* [-SWORE'; -SWORN'; -SWEAR'ING.] **1.** To renounce upon oath; repudiate; abjure. **2.** To deny upon oath. **3.** To swear falsely;

commit perjury: often reflexively.—**to forswear one's self,** to swear falsely. Syn.: see ABANDON; PERJURE; RENOUNCE.

For-syth', 1 fer-saith'; 2 fôr-sȳth', **Alexander John** (1769–1843). A Scottish clergyman, chemist, and inventor.

For-sy'thi-a, 1 fer-sai'thi-ə *or* -sith'i-ə; 2 fôr-sȳ'thi-ə *or* sȳth'i-ə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of slender shrubs of the olive family, natives of China and Japan. The two species, *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa,* are widely cultivated in parks under the name of *golden-rain.* **2.** [i-] A plant of this genus. [< Wm. *Forsyth,* British botanist.]

fort†, *vt. & vi.* To fortify; also, to station in a fort.

fort, 1 fôrt; 2 fôrt, *n. Mil.* A single enclosed work capable of independent defense; any fortification held by a garrison; a fortification; fortress. [F., < L. *fortis,* strong.]

fort., *abbr.* Fortification, fortified.

For"ta-le'za, 1 fôr"tu-lē'zu; 2 fôr"tä-lē'zä, *n.* Same as CEARÁ.

fort'a-lice, 1 fôrt'ə-lis; 2 fôrt'ə-liç, *n.* An outwork of a fortification; a small fort. [< OF. *fortelesse,* < LL. *fortalitia,* < L. *fortis,* strong.]

Fort"-de-France', 1 fôr"də-frāns'; 2 fôr"-də-frāṅç', *n.* A town; capital of Martinique, French West Indies; pop. 27,000.

Fort Dodge, 1 doj; 2 dŏdg. A city in central Iowa; pop. 19,350.

Fort Don'el-son, 1 don'əl-sun; 2 dŏn'ĕl-sŏn. A fort in northwestern Tennessee, captured by General Grant, from the Confederates, Feb. 16, 1862.

Fort Du"quesne', 1 dū"kān'; 2 dū"kąn'. A colonial fort on the site of Pittsburgh, Pa.; taken by the British, from the French, Nov. 25, 1758.

forte[1], 1 fôrt; 2 fôrt, *n.* **1.** That which one does most readily or excellently. **2.** The strongest part of a sword-blade, between the middle and the hilt: opposed to *foible.* [< L.† *fortis,* strong.]

for'te[2], 1 fôr'tē; 2 fôr'tę, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A passage to be performed loudly.—**for'te,** *a. & adv. Mus.* Loud; often as a direction to the player.

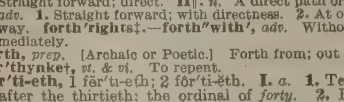
forth, 1 fôrth; 2 fôrth, *adv.* **1.** Forward in place, time, or order. **2.** Outward, as from seclusion. **3.** Away; out; abroad. [< AS. *forth,* < *fore,* before.]—**forth'com"ing,** **I.** *a.* Ready or about to appear. **II.** *n.* A coming forth.—**forth'-put"ting,** *a.* **1.** Putting forth. **2.** [Colloq.] Disposed to put oneself forward.—**forth'put"ting,** *n.*—**forth'right",** **I.** *a.* Straight forward; direct. **II.** *n.* A direct path or course. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Straight forward; with directness. **2.** At once; straightway. **forth'rights†.**—**forth"with',** *adv.* Without delay; immediately.

forth, *prep.* [Archaic or Poetic.] Forth from; out of.

for'thynket, *vt. & vi.* To repent.

for'ti-eth, 1 fôr'ti-əth; 2 fôr'ti-ĕth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the thirtieth: the ordinal of *forty.* **2.** Being one of forty equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of forty equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by forty. **-ly,** *adv.*

for"ti-fi-ca'tion, 1 fôr"ti-fi-kē'shən; 2 fôr"ti-fi-cā'shon, *n.*



Profile View of Vauban's First System of Fortification (def. 2).

1. Glacis. 2. Covered way. 3. Foss or ditch. 4. Ravelin. 5. Main fosse. 6. Tenail. 7. Curtain: *a, b,* banquettes; *c,* parapet: *d,* revetment; *e,* scarp; *f,* counterscarp.

1. The act, art, or science of fortifying. **2.** A military defensive work; a fort. See illus. under BASTION. **3.** A strengthening of any kind.

Syn.: castle, citadel, fastness, fort, fortress, stronghold. *Fortification* is the general word for any artificial defensive work; a *fortress* is a *fortification* of especial size and strength; a *fortress* is regarded as permanent, and is ordinarily an independent work; a *fort* or *fortification* may be temporary; a *fortification* may be but part of a defensive system; we speak of the *fortifications* of a city. A *citadel* is a *fortification* within a city, or the fortified inner part of a city, or *fortress* within which a garrison may be placed to overawe the citizens, or to which the defenders may retire if the outer works are captured; the medieval *castle* was the fortified residence of a king or baron. *Fort* is the common military term for a detached fortified building or enclosure of moderate size occupied or designed to be occupied by troops. The *fortifications* of a modern city usually consist of a chain of *forts.* Any defensible place, whether made so by nature or by art, is a *fastness* or *stronghold.* See RAMPART.

for'ti-fy, 1 fôr'ti-fai; 2 fôr'ti-fȳ, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To provide with defensive works; build or strengthen fortifications for the defense of. **2.** To give strength or power to; enable to resist; encourage; confirm. **3.** To reenforce so as to make stronger, as a ship's hull with timbers. **4.** To raise defensive works. [< L.LL.+F *fortis,* strong; and see -FY.]—**for'ti-fi"a-bl** (ə), *a.*—**for'ti-fi"er,** *n.* One who or that which fortifies.

for-tis'si-mo, 1 fôr-tis'i-mo; 2 fôr-tis'i-mo, *a. & adv. Mus.* Very loud. [It., < *forte;* see FORTE[2].]

for'ti-tude, 1 fôr'ti-tūd; 2 fôr'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Strength of mind to meet or endure unfalteringly pain, adversity, or peril; patient and constant courage. **2**‖. Physical strength or force. [< L. *fortitudo,* < *fortis,* strong.]

Syn.: courage, endurance, heroism, resolution. *Fortitude* (L. *fortis,* strong) is the strength or firmness of mind or soul to endure pain or adversity patiently and determinedly. *Fortitude* has been defined as "passive *courage,*" which is a good definition, but not complete. *Fortitude* might be termed "still *courage,*" or "enduring *courage*"; it is that quality which is able not merely to endure pain or trial, but steadily to confront dangers that can not be actively opposed, or against which one has no adequate defense; it takes *courage* to charge a battery, *fortitude* to stand still under an enemy's fire. *Resolution* is of the mind; *endurance* is partly physical; it requires *resolution* to resist temptation, *endurance* to resist hunger and cold. Compare BRAVE; COURAGE; PATIENCE.

Fort Mc-Hen'ry, 1 mək-hen'ri; 2 mac-hĕn'ry. An old fort on Whetstone Point, the southern extremity of Baltimore, Md., bombarded by the British, Sept. 13, 1814, a battle which inspired Francis Scott Key's *The Star Spangled Banner.*

Fort Mad'i-son, 1 mad'i-sən; 2 măd'i-son. A city in S. E. Iowa; pop. 12,070. [River, Ohio.

Fort Meigs, 1 megz; 2 mēgs. A former fort on the Maumee

Fort Mims. A temporary stockade 35 m. north of Mobile, Ala., where 450 whites were massacred by Creek Indians, Aug. 30, 1813.

Fort Mon-roe', 1 mən-rō'; 2 mon-rō'. A fort in S. E. Virginia; Jefferson Davis imprisoned here. **Fortress Monroe†.**

Fort Moul'trie, 1 mōl[u]l' *or* mū'ltri; 2 mol'[mu]l' *or* mų'ltri. A fort in Charleston Harbor, S. C., successfully resisted bombardment by the British, June 28, 1776; evacuated by Federal troops, Dec. 26, 1860; abandoned by Confederates Feb. 18, 1865. See MOULTRIE, WILLIAM.

Fort Ni-ag'a-ra, 1 nai-ag'ə-rə; 2 nī-ăg'ə-rə. A fort at the mouth of the Niagara River; captured by the British from the French, 1759; turned over to the United States in 1795; bombarded by British, Nov. 21, 1812, and captured by them Dec. 19, 1813. Abandoned by U. S., 1826.

fort'night", 1 fôrt'nait"; 2 fôrt'nīt", *n.* A period of two weeks: fourteen days. [< AS. *feowertīene,* FOURTEEN, + *niht* (pl.), nights.]—**fort'night"ly,** **I.** *a.* Occurring, coming, or issued every fortnight. **II.** *adv.* Once a fortnight.

for'tress, 1 fôr'tres; 2 fôr'trĕs. **I.** *vt.* To fortify; entrench. **II.** *n.* A large permanent fort; a stronghold; castle. [< F. *forteresse,* < L.LL. *fortis,* strong.] Syn.: see DEFENSE; FORTIFICATION.

Fort Scott, 1 skot; 2 scŏt. A city in E. Kansas; pop. 10,690.

Fort Smith. A city in W. Arkansas; pop. 28,870.

Fort Sum'ter, 1 sum'tər; 2 sŭm'ter. A fort in Charleston harbor, S. C., captured by the Confederates, Apr. 14, 1861, at the beginning of the American Civil War.

for-tu'i-tism, 1 fər-tiū'i-tizm; 2 fôr-tū'i-tism, *n.* [Rare.] The doctrine that natural causes operate fortuitously rather than in accordance with intelligent design.—**for-tu'i-tist,** *n.*

for-tu'i-tous, 1 fər-tiū'i-təs; 2 fôr-tū'i-tŭs, *a.* Occurring by chance, as opposed to design; casual; accidental. [< L. *fortuitus,* < *for(t-)s,* chance.]

Syn.: see ACCIDENTAL; INCIDENTAL.—**for-tu'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* —**for-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*—**for-tu'i-ty,** *n.* Chance occurrence. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; HAZARD.

For-tu'na, 1 fər-tiū'nə; 2 fôr-tū'nə, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of chance or fortune; analog of the Greek *Tyche.*

for'tu-nate, 1 fər'chu-[*or* -tiu-]nit; 2 fôr'chu-[*or* -tū-]nat, *a.* **1.** Happening by a favorable chance; lucky. **2.** Favored with good fortune. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: favored, happy, lucky, prospered, prosperous, successful. A man is *successful* in any case if he achieves or gains what he seeks; he is known as a *successful* man if he has achieved or gained worthy objects of endeavor; he is *fortunate* or *lucky* if advantages have come to him without or beyond his direct planning or achieving. *Lucky* is the more common and colloquial, *fortunate* the more elegant word; *fortunate* is more naturally applied to the graver matters, as we speak of the *fortunate* rather than the *lucky,* issue of a great battle; *lucky* more strongly emphasizes the element of chance, as when we speak of a *lucky* hit, a *lucky* guess, or of one as "born under a *lucky* star." *Favored* is used in a religious sense, implying that one is the object of divine favor. *Happy,* in this connection, signifies possessed of the means of happiness. One is said to be *happy* or *prosperous* whether his prosperity be the result of fortune or of achievement; *prospered* rather denotes the action of a superintending Providence. See AUSPICIOUS; HAPPY.—Ant.: broken, crushed, fallen, illstarred, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy, unlucky, woful, wretched.

for'tune†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fix the fate of. **2.** To bestow wealth upon. **3.** To presage. **II.** *i.* To happen; come by chance.

for'tune, 1 fər'chun *or* -tiun; 2 fôr'chun *or* -tūn, *n.* **1.** That which comes or happens to one as if by chance; lot; luck; specifically, favorable chance; success. **2.** A fictitious power regarded as bestowing good or ill. **3.** A large estate; wealth. **4.** A forecast of one's future. [F., < L. *fortuna,* < *for(t-)s,* fortune.] Syn.: see EVENT.

—**for'tune-hunt"er,** *n.* One who seeks to obtain wealth by marriage.—**f.-hunting,** *n.*—**for'tune-less,** *a.*—**f.-teller,** *n.* One who pretends to foretell the events of one's life.—**f.-telling,** *n.* [seat of Concordia College.

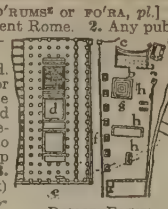
Fort Wayne, 1 wān; 2 wān. A city in N. E. Indiana; pop. 86,550.

Fort Wil'liam. A city of N. W. Ontario province, Canada; pop. 20,521. [**Christian University** (Disciples).

Fort Worth. A city (pop. 106,490), in N. Texas; seat of **Texas**

for'ty, 1 fôr'ti; 2 fôr'ty. **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than thirty, or of four times ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and thirty; four times ten: a cardinal number. **2.** A symbol representing this number. [< AS. *feówer* (four), + *-tig* (see FIFTY).]—**forty hours** (*R. C. Ch.*), a service of special devotion in honor of the Blessed Sacrament, lasting for forty hours and during which the host is exposed in the monstrance on the high altar, attended continuously by acolytes and priests in prayer. **f. hours' devotion†.**—**F. Thieves,** in the *Arabian Nights, Ali Baba,* robbers who lived in a cave having a magic door. See ALI BABA.

fo'rum, 1 fō'rum; 2 fō'rŭm, *n.* [FO'RUMS[2] or FO'RA, *pl.*] **1.** A place of public assembly in ancient Rome. **2.** Any public assembly or place for public meeting; a tribunal. [L.]



Roman Forum.
a, Arch of Septimius Severus; *b*, Rostra; *c*, Golden Milestone; *d*, Julian Basilica; *e*, site of the Temple of Castor; *f*, Via Sacra (Sacred Way); *g*, Column of Phocas; *hhh*, Forum proper.

for'ward, 1 fōr'wərd; 2 fôr'ward. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To send on, ahead, or on the way to a designated place or address; transmit: now said especially of one to whom something is to be redispatched to its proper destination. **2.** To help onward; further; encourage. **3.** *Bookbinding.* To supply (a book) with a sewed plain cover preparatory to finishing—back-rounding, edge-trimming, banding, and lining. **II.** *a.* **1.** Located at or near the front. **2.** In an advanced state; advancing; precocious. **3.** Eager; hasty; prompt; hence, officious; impertinent; bold. **4.** Extreme; uncompromising. **5.** *Com.* Prospective; as, *forward* purchasing. **III.** *n.* A player, as in football, basketball, hockey, polo, etc., who plays the aggressive in advance of other members of the team to which he belongs. Called, according to the position occupied, **right forward** or **left f.** Compare BACK, *n.*, 5. **IV.** *adv.* Toward the front or some advanced position; onward; ahead: often used interjectionally, as, *forward*, men! **for'wards‡.** [< AS. *foreweard.*] Syn.: (verb) see ENCOURAGE; PROMOTE; (adjective) see ANTERIOR; IMMODEST; IMPUDENT.—**for'ward-er,** *n.* **1.** *Com.* A person, firm, or corporation whose business it is to receive goods for transportation and send them to their destination; a forwarding merchant or agent. **2.** One who carries forward or promotes anything, as a reform.—**for'ward-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a forward position. **2.** In a forward manner.—**for'ward-ness,** *n.*

for-why'†, *n.* Cause. Because.

for-worn', *pp.* Same as FOREWORN.

for-yeve'†, *n.* To forgive.

Fos-ca'ri, 1 fes-kä'rī; 2 fŏs-cä'rī, **Francesco** (1372?–1457). A doge of Venice; waged three wars with Milan.

foss, 1 fes; 2 fŏs, *n.* An artificial ditch or moat, as in a fort. [< F. *fosse*, < L. *fosso*, < *fodio*, dig.] **fosse‡.**

fos'sa, 1 fes'ə; 2 fŏs'a, *n.* [FOS'Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A shallow depression or cavity. [L., < *fossus*, pp. of *fodio*, dig.]—**fos'si-form,** *a.* That has the form of a fossa.

fos-sette', 1 fə-set'; 2 fŏ-sĕt', *n.* [F.] A dimple or small depression, as in the crown of a tooth.

fos'sick, 1 fes'ɪk; 2 fŏs'ik, *vi. & vt.* **1.** [Austral.] (1) *Mining.* To dig out crevices with knife and pick; also, to work out the pillars of abandoned claims, or work over waste-heaps in hope of finding gold. (2) Hence, to rummage about or seek for any kind of profit; as, to *fossick* for clients. **2.** To dig.

fos'sil, 1 fes'il; 2 fŏs'il. **I.** *a.* **1.** Dug out of the earth; petrified. **2.** Of or like a fossil; outworn; antiquated. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any organic body so situated in the earth, as by being buried in solid rock or in earthy deposits, as to be capable of indefinite preservation; especially, such a body of prehistoric times. **2.** Less generally, one of certain inorganic objects or substances which in extinct or mineralized forms preserve in themselves records of the natural activities or phenomena of ancient geological ages, as solidified ripple-marks; also, buried records of human activities, even within historic times. **3.** Hence, a person or thing that is behind the times, antiquated, or out of date. [< L.[F] *fossilis*, < *fodio*, dig.]—**fos"sil-if'er-ous,** *a.* Containing fossils.—**fos'sil-ist,** *n.* A paleontologist.—**fos"sil-i-za'[or -sä']tion,** *n.*—**fos'sil-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To change or be changed into a fossil; petrify. **2.** To make or become antiquated. **fos'sil-ise†.**—**fos"sil-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Paleontology.

fos-so'ri-al, 1 fe-sō'ri-əl; 2 fŏ-sō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Digging; burrowing; as, a *fossorial* animal. **2.** Adapted for or used in digging in the earth, as the legs of certain insects. [< LL. *fossorius*, < *fossor*, digger, < *fodio*, dig.]

fos'ter, 1 fes'tər; 2 fŏs'ter, *vt.* **1.** To provide with food; nourish; rear. **2.** To give aid or encouragement; sustain; cherish. [< AS. *fostrian*, < *fóstor*, nourishment.] Syn.: see AID; CHERISH; HELP; PROMOTE.—**fos'ter-age,** *n.* **1.** The care of a foster-child. **2.** The state or condition of a foster-child.—**fos'ter-broth"er, f.-child, f.-father, f.-mother, f.-parent, f.-sister, f.-son,** one considered as holding the relationship indicated, in consequence of nursing and rearing, but not related by blood.—**fos'ter-er,** *n.*—**fos'ter-ess, fos'tress,** *n.* A foster-mother; nurse.—**fos'ter-ling,** *n.* A foster-child.

fos'ter†, *n.* **1.** Nourishment. **2.** One who fosters.

foth'er, 1 fŏth'ər; 2 fŏth'er, *n.* [Scot.] Fodder.

Foth'er-in-gay Castle, 1 feth'ər-ɪŋ-gē; 2 fŏth'er-ɪŋ-ġē. A castle S. W. of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, England; Mary Queen of Scots executed there.

fou, 1 fū; 2 fu, *a.* [Scot.] Full; drunk.

fou, *n.* [Scot.] A bushel.

Fou"cault', 1 fū"kō'; 2 fu"cō', **Jean Bernard Léon** (1819–1868). A French physicist; devised a pendulum demonstrating the earth's rotation.—**Foucault current,** see under CURRENT.

Fou"ché', 1 fū"shē'; 2 fu"chę', **Joseph** (1763–1820). Duke of Otranto, a French administrator.

fou-droy'ant, 1 fu-droi'ənt *or* (*F.*) fū"drwa"yŭⁿ'; 2 fu-drŏy'ant *or* (*F.*) fu"drwä"yäⁿ', *a.* [F.] Sudden and overwhelming, as lightning; hence, in pathology, beginning in an aggravated form, as a disease.

fou'et, 1 fū'et; 2 fu'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] The houseleek. **fou'at‡; fou'atse†; fou'ets‡.**

fought, 1 fōt; 2 fŏt, *imp. & pp.* of FIGHT, *v.*

fought'en, *pp.* of FIGHT, *v.* Obsolete except in the phrase *a foughten field.*

fouk, 1 fauk; fouk, *n.* [Scot.] Folk.

foul, 1 faul; 2 foul. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** *Naut. & Aquatic.* To come into collision with, especially so as to impede or entangle. **2.** To make foul or dirty; befoul; as, to *foul* a nest; to *foul* a gun; to clog, as a ship with barnacles; also, to disfigure, as the countenance. **3.** *Athletic & Sport.* To commit a foul against, as in running; also, in pugilism, to deliver a foul blow upon, or, in wrestling, to violate a rule to the damage of (an opponent), as by striking with the elbow. **4.** To dishonor; discredit. **5.** To become foul or dirty, as a gun; specif. (*Naut.*), to become covered with marine growths, as the bottom of a ship. **6.** To collide, as boats, or become clogged or entangled; as, the lines *fouled.* **7.** *Baseball.* To strike a foul. **II.** *a.* **1.** Offensive or loathsome to the physical or moral sense; filthy. **2.** Obstructing, entangling, or injuring by anything that clogs or is harmful; contrary; disagreeable. **3.** Impeded or encumbered by something detrimental; clogged; entangled; encumbered; as, a *foul* chimney; a *foul* anchor. **4.** Not according to justice or rule; unfair. **5.** *Print.* (1) Full of errors; inaccurate; dirty; as, a *foul* proof. (2) Having the characters badly mixed: said of a type-case. **6.** Detestable; hateful. **7§.** Unfortunate; unfavorable; unlucky; also, harsh; rough. **8†.** Ugly; homely. **III.** *n.* **1.** An act of fouling, colliding, or becoming entangled; a breach of rule. **2.** *Baseball.* A hit that sends the ball to the right, left, or back of the diamond. **IV.** *adv.* Foully. [< AS. *fúl*, foul.]

Syn.: (adjective) defiled, dirty, filthy, gross, impure, indelicate, muddy, nasty, obscene, odious, offensive, soiled, stained, sullied, unclean, vile. See BAD; NOISOME.—Ant.: see synonyms for PURE.—Prep.: foul *with* impurities.

—**foul play,** any conduct that is intended or calculated to take another at an unfair advantage.—**foul'ly,** *adv.* In a foul manner. **foul'; foul†.**—**foul'-mouthed",** *a.* Using abusive, profane, or obscene language.—**foul'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being foul.

fou-lard', 1 fū-lärd'; 2 fu-lärd', *n.* **1.** A soft, fine, washable silk dress-goods. **2.** An imitation of this, made of silk and cotton. [F.]

fou'mart, 1 fau'[or fū']mart; 2 fou'[or fu']mărt, *n.* The European polecat; the fitchew. [ME. *fulmart*, < *ful*, FOUL, + AS. *merath*, marten.] **foul'mart‡; fow'mart†; ful'i-mart‡.**

found, 1 faund; 2 found, *imp. & pp.* of FIND, *v.*

found[14], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay the foundation of; fix, set, or place firmly on a foundation; establish on a basis; ground; base; as, to *found* a house upon a rock. **2.** To begin to raise or build; give origin to; establish; originate; set up; as, to *found* a college or a family. **II.** *i.* To form and base one's belief or opinion, or to rest as on a foundation: with *on* or *upon.* [< L.[F] *fundo*, < *fundus*, base.] Syn.: see INSTITUTE.

—**found'er[1],** *n.* One who founds or endows.—**found'ress,** *n. fem.* **found'er-ess†.**

found[24], *vt.* To cast, as iron, by melting and pouring. [< F. *fondre*, < L. *fundo*, pour.]—**found'er[2],** *n.* One who makes castings.—**found'ing,** *n.* The business of making articles of cast iron, brass, etc. [cast.

found§, *n.* The act or operation of casting metal, glass, etc.; a

foun-da'tion, 1 faun-dē'shən; 2 foun-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of founding or establishing. **2.** That on which anything is founded and by which it is supported or sustained. **3.** A fund for the permanent maintenance of an institution; also, the institution or object so supported; an endowment. **4.** A structure upon which a building or a machine is erected, usually wholly or principally of masonry; that part of a building below the surface of the ground, or the portion that constitutes a base; sometimes, a platform, on which the upper portions rest.

foun'der, 1 faun'dər; 2 foun'der, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To fill with water and sink, as a vessel. **2.** To fail in any way; miscarry; be ruined. **3.** To dismay; astonish. **4.** To render sore, inflamed, or lame, as a horse's feet; affect in this way the feet of; make or go lame from such cause, as a horse. [< OF. *afondrer*, sink, < *fond* (< L. *fundus*), bottom.]—**foun'der[3],** *n.* **1.** *Vet. Surg.* Inflammation of the tissue in the foot of a horse. **2.** Act of foundering.

foun'der-ous§, 1 faun'dər-us; 2 foun'der-ŭs, *a.* Causing to founder; hence, tending to upset; perplexing.

found'ling, 1 faund'lɪŋ; 2 found'ling, *n.* A deserted infant of unknown parentage. [< AS. *findan*, find.]

foun'dry, 1 faun'drɪ; 2 foun'dry, *n.* [FOUN'DRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An establishment in which articles are cast from metal; also, articles produced by founders. **2†.** The act or operation of founding. [< F. *fonderie*, < *fondre*; see FOUND[3], *v.*] **foun'der-y†.**

fount[1], 1 faunt; 2 fount, *n.* A fountain; hence, any source. [< OF. *font*, < L. *fon(t-)s*, fountain.] Syn.: see BEGINNING.

fount[2], *n.* A font, as of type.

foun'tain, 1 faun'tɪn; 2 foun'tin, *n.* **1.** A natural spring of water. **2.** A jet or spray of water forced upward artificially; also, any structure enclosing it. **3.** A cause; origin; source of supply. **4.** A supply-vessel or compartment for holding ink, oil, etc., as in a lamp or ink-stand. [< L.[LL+F] *fon(t-)s*, fountain.]

Syn.: see BEGINNING; CAUSE.—**foun'tain-head",** *n.* **1.** The source of a stream. **2.** Any primal source.

Fou"qué', *n.* See LAMOTTE-FOUQUÉ.

Fou"quet', 1 fo͞o"kā'; 2 fo͞o"kę', **Nicolas** (1615–1680). Marquis of Belle Isle, a French statesman.

four, 1 fōr; 2 fôr. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than three. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of three and one; twice two. **2.** A symbol representing this number. **3.** A group of four units; especially, a crew of four oarsmen, a team of four horses, a playing-card with four spots, etc. [< AS. *fēower.*]—**four'scy"cle,** *a. & n.* See CYCLE, *n.*, 8.—**four'fold",** **I.** *a.* Made up of four; quadruple. **II.** *n.* That which is four times as many or as much. **III.** *adv.* In quadrupled measure.—**f.-nooked†,** *a.* [Scot.] Having four corners; square.—**f.-o'clock,** *n.* **1.** An ornamental herb from Peru, with flowers of a great variety of color that bloom from about 4 P. M. till the next morning. **2.** The Australian friar-bird. —**four'pence,** *n.* [Eng.] The sum of four pennies; also, a silver piece of that value.—**four'pen-ny,** *a. & n.*—**f.-poster,** *n.* A bedstead with tall posts.—**four'score",** **I.** *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. **II.** *n.* Twenty multiplied by four; eighty.—**f.-square.** **I.** *a.* Having four equal sides and angles. **II.** *n.* An object having four equal sides. **III.** *adv.* In a square form.—**f.-way,** *a.* Allowing passage in any one of four directions, as a valve.—**f.-wheeler** or **f.-wheel,** *n.* [Eng.] A vehicle having four wheels; particularly, a cab of that class.

Four-o'clock (def. 1).

four-ché', 1 fûr-shĕ'; 2 fụr-chę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Forked at the end, as a cross. **four-chée'†.**

four"chette', 1 fûr"shĕt'; 2 fụr"chĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A fork. **2.** *Glove-making.* A forked piece between glove-fingers, uniting the front and back parts. **3.** The furcula or wish-bone of a bird. **4.** The frog of a horse. **5.** *Anat.* A fold of mucous membrane forming the posterior commissure of the vulva. **6.** *Whist.* The holding of the card next higher and the card next lower than the one led.

Four-drin'i-er, 1 fûr-drin'i-ər; 2 fụr-drin'i-er. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a paper-making machine, the first to make a continuous web, invented by Louis Robert of France and patented by him there, but improved in England by Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier early in the 19th century. **II.** *n.* A Fourdrinier machine.

four"gon', 1 fûr"gŏn'; 2 fụr"gôn', *n.* [F.] **1.** An ammunition-wagon. **2.** A French baggage-wagon.

Fou"ri-er', 1 fo͞o"ri-ĕ'; 2 fo͞o"ri-ę', **François Marie Charles** (1772–1837). A French socialist.

Fou'ri-er-ism, 1 fo͞o'ri-ər-izm; 2 fo͞o'ri-er-ism, *n.* The communistic system advocated by F. M. C. Fourier, in which if free play were given to all the feelings and passions the result would be social concord, through the spontaneous formation of social groups composed of sympathetic individuals. The system was tried in France and by the Brook Farm community in the United States, but without success.—**Fou'ri-er-ist,** *n.* An advocate of Fourierism. **Fou'ri-er-ite†.**

four'-in-hand", 1 fôr'-in-hand"; 2 fôr'-in-hănd'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of a four-horse team driven by one person. **2.** Designating a necktie tied in a slip-knot with the ends hanging vertically. **II.** *n.* **1.** A four-horse team driven by one person; also, a vehicle drawn by four horses. **2.** A four-in-hand necktie.

four'rier, 1 fûr'ir *or* (*F.*) fûr"yĕ'; 2 fụr'er *or* (*F.*) fụr"yę', *n.* **1.** A quartermaster. **2.** A royal harbinger. [F., < L. *fodrum,* FORAGE.]

four'some, 1 fôr'səm; 2 fôr'som. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Consisting of four: said of anything in which four take part together, as in golf. **II.** *n.* A game, especially of golf, in which four players take part, two on each side. In golf the partners play alternately with the same ball.

four-teen', 1 fōr-tīn'; 2 fōr-tēn'. **I.** *a.* Consisting of four more than ten, or of twice seven. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and four; twice seven. **2.** A symbol representing this number. [< AS. *feōwertēne, feōwertyne,* < *feōwer,* four, + *tēn, tyn,* TEN.]

four-teenth', 1 fōr-tīnth'; 2 fōr-tēnth'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Fourth in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of fourteen equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of fourteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen. **2.** A fourteenth person, thing, or group.

fourth, 1 fōrth; 2 fôrth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the third. **2.** Being one of four equal parts. [< AS. *feōrtha,* < *feōwer,* four.]—**fourth arm** [Colloq.], in the army, the air service, as an addition to infantry, cavalry, and artillery.—**f. disease,** an infectious eruptive disease resembling scarlatina, measles, and German measles.

fourth, *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by four; a quarter. **2.** A fourth person, thing, or group. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the fourth note above it in the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one. (2) A note at this interval above or below any other, considered in relation to that other; specif., the fourth above the key-note; the subdominant. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the consonance thus produced. See INTERVAL.—**the Fourth** [U. S.], July 4th; Independence day.

fou'ter, 1 fû'tər; 2 fụ'ter, *n.* A fig: expressing contempt: obsolete except in phrase below. **fou'trę†.**—**a fouter for,** a fig for.

fouth, 1 fûth; 2 fụth, *n.* [Scot.] Abundance; plenty.

fo've-a, 1 fō'vi-ə; 2 fō've-ə, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] A shallow, rounded depression; as, the central *fovea* of the retina directly in the axis of vision; a fossa.—**fo've-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fovea.—**fo've-ate,** *a.* Having fovæ; covered with little pits.

fo-ve'o-la, 1 fo-vī'o-lə; 2 fo-vē'o-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A small fovea or pit. [Dim. of L. *fovea,* pit.]—**fo-ve'o-late,** *a.* Having foveola or little pits. **fo-ve'o-lat"ed‡.**

fow, 1 fou *or* fû; 2 fou *or* fụ, *a.* [Scot.] Same as FOUL; FULL.

Fow"chow', 1 fou"chau'; 2 fow"chow', *n.* A city in Szechwan province, China; pop. 100,000.

fowl, 1 faul; 2 fowl, *n.* **1.** The common domestic cock or hen; also, the flesh of fowls, especially of the full-grown domestic hen. **2.** *pl.* Poultry in general. **3.** Birds collectively; as, wild *fowl.* **4**‖. Any bird. See illus. on next page. [< AS *fugol,* fowl.] **fowle†.**—**fowl,** *vi.* To catch or kill wild fowl.—**fowl'er,** *n.* One who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.—**fowl'ing,** *n.* The killing of birds as a sport or for food.—**fowl'ing-net",** *n.* A net for catching birds.—**fowl'ing-piece",** *n.* A light smooth-bore shotgun for bird-shooting.

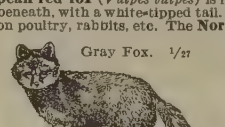
Fow'ler's so-lu'tion. *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of potassium arsenite containing one per cent. of arsenious acid. [< Dr. Thomas *Fowler* (1736–1801), of England.]

fox[1], 1 feks; 2 fŏks, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Slang.] To watch on the sly. **II.** *t.* **1.** To hunt the fox. **2.** To dissimulate. **3.** [Slang.] To act as a spy.

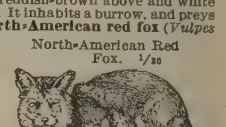
fox[2†], *vt.* To furnish with foxing, as a boot.

fox[3†], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sour, as beer. **2.** To discolor, as by decay. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become discolored; turn reddish: said of timber, paper, etc. **2.** To become sour, as beer. [Prob. < FOX[1], *n.*, in allusion to the color.]

fox[1], *n.* **1.** A burrowing canine mammal having a long, pointed muzzle and long bushy tail, commonly reddish-brown in color, noted for its cunning; also, one of various animals in some way likened to this. The common **European red fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*) is reddish-brown above and white beneath, with a white-tipped tail. It inhabits a burrow, and preys on poultry, rabbits, etc. The **North-American red fox** (*Vulpes*



Gray Fox. 1/27



North-American Red Fox. 1/20

fulvus) is a similar species of which the **cross-fox** (having a dark cross mark on its back) and **black** or **silver fox** are color-varieties. The **gray fox** (*Urocyon cinereo-argentatus*) is found from Pennsylvania southward, and differs in habits from the red. **2.** A sly, crafty person. **3.** *Naut.* A small rope made by hand of two or more rope-yarns. **4.** [F-] One of an Algonkin tribe of North-American Indians, formerly inhabiting the neighborhood of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and long ago combined with the Sac Indians. [< AS. *fox.*]—**fox'bane",** *n.* A European herb, *Aconitum vulparia.*—**fox'-brush",** *n.* The tail of a fox.—**fox-chase,** *n.* A fox-hunt.—**fox-earth,** *n.* The burrow of a fox.—**fox'fish",** *n.* **1.** The dragonet. **2.** The fox-shark.—**fox'glove",** *n.* Any plant of the figwort family, especially the English variety, having flowers in long one-sided racemes. See illus. below and DIGITALIS.—**fox-grape,** *n.* Any one of several species of American grapes; especially, the **northern fox-grape.**—**fox'hound",** *n.* One of a breed of dogs trained for fox-hunting.—**fox-hunt**[4], *vi.* To chase the fox with hounds.—**fox-hunt,** *n.*—**fox-hunter,** *n.*—**fox-hunting,** *n.*—**fox-shark,** *n.* The thresher or sea-fox.—**fox-squirrel,** *n.* The large North-American arboreal squirrel.—**fox'tail",** *n.* Any one of various species of grass bearing a dense spike of flowers like a fox's tail. —**fox-tail,** *n.* The tail or brush of a fox. —**fox-terrier,** *n.* A short-coated, mainly white, terrier.—**fox-trot,** *n.* **1.** A pace, with short steps, between a trot and a walk. **2.** [F-] A modern dance-step of syncopated two-four time: so called from a dancing-master named Fox.—**fox'y**[1], *a.* **1.** Of or like a fox; crafty in character. **2.** Reddish-brown in color. **3.** Having a musky smell or taste.—**fox'i-ness**[1], *n.*

Foxglove.
a, Flower laid open, showing didynamous stamens.

fox[2], *n.* Foxing.

fox[3†], *n.* A sword.

Fox[4], *n.* **1. Charles James** (1749–1806), an English statesman; opposed American policy of George III. **2. George** (1624–1691), an English religious reformer; founded the Society of Friends.

Foxe, 1 feks; 2 fŏks, **John** (1516–1587). An English divine; historian; *Book of Martyrs.*

foxed, 1 fekst; 2 fŏkst, *pa.* **1.** Discolored by decay: applied to timber. **2.** Having light-brown stains or spots, as the paper of books, prints, etc. **3.** Repaired or ornamented with a foxing, as the upper-leather of a shoe.

fox'fire", 1 feks'fair"; 2 fŏks'fīr", *n.* The phosphorescent light emitted by foxed or rotten wood.

fox'ing, 1 feks'iŋ; 2 fŏks'ing, *n.* A piece of leather put on the upper-leather of a shoe along the edge next the sole. **fox‡.**

fox'-wood", *n.* Decayed or foxed wood.

fox'y[2], *a.* **1.** Soured; improperly fermented, as wine; also, defective, as in quality. **2.** Discolored; foxed, as a badly dyed fabric. —**fox'i-ness**[2], *n.*

foy†, *n.* A feast given before or after going on a journey.

foy"er', 1 fwa"yĕ' *or* foi'ər; 2 fwä"yę' *or* fŏy'er, *n.* A public room or lobby, as in a theater. [F.]

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF FOWLS.

1. Sebright Bantams.
2. Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games.
3. Dark Cornish or Indian Games.
4. Japanese Bantams.
5. Silver-spangled Hamburgs.
6. Pit-games.
7. La Flèche.
8. White Leghorns.
9. Black Langshans.
10. Buff Cochins.
11. Partridge-cochins.
12. Light Brahmas.
13. Mottled Javas.
14. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
15. Silver-laced Wyandottes.
16. Silver-gray Dorkings.
17. Houdans.
18. White-faced Black Spanish.
19. Black Minorcas.
20. White-crested Black Polish.

foyle†, *v.* & *n.* Same as FOIL.

foyne†, *n.* A thrust; prick.—**foyne**†, *vt.*

fo'zy, 1 fō'zi; 2 fō'zy, *a.* [Scot.] Lacking substance; spongy.

F. P., *abbr.* Fire-plug.—**f. p.**, *abbr.* Fine paper, fire-plug, foot-pound, fully-paid. **F. P.**†.—**f. p. a.**, *abbr.* Free of particular average.—**Fr.**, *abbr.* Father, France, Francis, Frau, French, Friar, Friday.—**fr.**, *abbr.* Fragment, franc, from.—**fr., freq.**, *abbr.* Frequent, frequentative.

fra, 1 frē: 2 frä. *n.* [It.] Brother: a friar's title.

fra'cas, 1 frē'kəs; 2 frā'cas, *n.* A noisy fight; brawl. [F., < *fracasser*, shatter.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.

frack, 1 frak; 2 frăk, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Strong, firm, or vigorous. **2.** Characterized by readiness; forward. [< AS. *fræc*, greedy.] **freck**‡.

fract'ed†, *a.* Broken. [into fractions.

frac'tion, 1 frak'shən; 2 frăc'shon, *vt.* To fractionate; separate

frac'tion, *n.* **1.** A disconnected part; fragment. **2.** A quantity less than a unit, or one expressed as the sum of a number of aliquot parts of a unit. **3**§. The act of breaking. [F., < L. *fractio(n-)*, < *fractus*, broken.] Syn.: see PART.—**common** or **vulgar fraction**, a fraction expressed by two numbers, a *denominator*, indicating the number of equal parts into which the unit is to be divided, and a *numerator*, indicating the number of those parts to be taken.

frac'tion-al, 1 frak'shən-əl; 2 frăc'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or constituting a fraction. **2.** Broken; small.—**fractional currency**, money or coins of any denomination less than the standard monetary unit: in the United States, less than a dollar.—**f. distillation**, same as FRACTIONATION.—**frac'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**frac'tion-a-ry**, *a.*

frac'tion-ate, 1 frak'shən-ēt; 2 frăc'shon-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] *Chem.* To separate (a mixture, as a liquid by distillation) into fractions having more or less fixed properties but not necessarily definite compounds: applied also to mixtures of rare earths.—**frac"tion-a'tion**, *n. Chem.* The act of fractionating. See FRACTIONATE.

frac'tion-ize, 1 frak'shən-īz; 2 frăc'shon-īz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To divide into fractions.

frac'tious, 1 frak'shus; 2 frăc'shŭs, *a.* Disposed to rebel; restive; unruly; peevish. [< Prov. Eng. *fratch*, scold.] Syn.: see FRETFUL; PERVERSE; RESTIVE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

frac'ture, 1 frak'chur *or* -tiur; 2 frăc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FRAC'TURED; FRAC'TUR-ING.] To break; be broken; admit of fracture. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act, mode, or result of breaking, or the state of being broken; a break; specif., the breaking of a bone; a break in a bone. It is **compound fracture** when an external wound communicates with it. **2**§. A rupture; crack. **3.** The characteristic appearance of the freshly broken surface of a mineral. [F., < L. *fractura*, a breach.] Syn.: (verb) see BREAK; RUPTURE.—**frac'tur-a-bl**(e**F**, *a.*—**frac'tur-al**, *a.*

frae, 1 frē; 2 frā, *prep.* [Scot.] From.

fræ'num, *n.* Same as FRENUM.

frag'il(e**S**, 1 fraj'il; 2 frăg'il, *a.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. [< L. *fragilis*, < *frango*, break.]

Syn.: breakable, brittle, delicate, frail, frangible, infirm, slight, tender, weak.—**frag'il**(e-ly**S**, *adv.*—**fra-gil'i-ty**, *n.*

frag'ment, 1 frag'ment *or* -ment; 2 frăg'ment, *n.* A part broken off; a small detached portion. [F., < L. *fragmentum*, fragment, remnant.] Syn.: see PART.—**frag'men-ta-ry**, *a.* Composed of fragments; broken; incomplete. **frag-men'tal**‡. —**frag'men-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**frag'men-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

fra'grant, 1 frē'grant; 2 frā'grant, *a.* Having an agreeable smell. [< L. *fragrant(t-)s*, sweet-scented.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**fra'grance**, *n.* The state or quality of being fragrant. **fra'grancy**‡.

fraik†, 1 frēk; 2 frāk, *vt.* [Scot.] To adulate; wheedle; cajole.

fraik, *n.* [Scot.] Adulation; blandishment.

frail, 1 frēl; 2 frāl, *a.* **1.** Delicately constituted; easily broken or destroyed. **2.** Easily tempted; liable to be led astray. [< L.**F** *fragilis*, FRAGILE.] Syn.: see FRAGILE.—**frail'ly**, *adv.*—**frail'ty**, *n.* [FRAIL(TIES**S**, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being frail. **2.** A moral infirmity. **frail'ness**‡. Syn.: see FOIBLE.

frail, *n.* A basket made of rushes: used for containing dried fruits, and as a measure. [< OF. *fraiel*, basket.]

fraim, *a.* Same as FREEM.

fraise, 1 frēz; 2 frāz, *n.* [F.] **1.** A defense of pointed stakes planted in a rampart horizontally or in an inclined position. **2.** A ruff of the kind worn in Europe in the 16th century.

F. R. A. M., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.

fram-bœ'si-a, 1 fram-bi'si-ə, -zi-ə, *or* -zi-ə; 2 frăm-bē'si-a, -zhi-a, *or* -si-a, *n. Med.* A contagious eruption peculiar to the negro, characterized by raspberry-like tumors; the yaws. [< F. *framboise*, raspberry.] **fram-be'si-a**‡.

frame, 1 frēm; 2 frām, *v.* [FRAMED; FRAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put together, as a structure. **2.** To contrive or arrange, as a plan. **3.** To adapt to a purpose; adjust; shape. **4.** To surround with or put into a frame. **5**†. To direct. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To move. **2**†. To manage. **3**†. To go; proceed. Syn.: see CONSTRUCT; MAKE.—**fram'er**, *n.* One who or that which frames; a maker.—**fram'ing**, *n.* **1.** A framework. **2.** The act of erecting or making a frame.

frame, *n.* **1.** Something composed or constructed of parts, whether physical or mental, united and adjusted to one another in a system. **2.** The general arrangement or constitution of a thing. **3.** Structure or build, as of a person. **4.** The supporting and formative parts of a structure, put together so as to sustain and give shape to the whole. **5.** A machine characterized by a wooden framework or structure; as, a silk-*frame*. **6.** A case or border made to enclose or surround a thing. **7.** A mental state or condition; also, mood **8.** In tenpins and bowling, a division of the game during which a player bowls at one setting of the pins. **9.** *Pool.* The triangular frame in which the balls are bunched ready for the break. **10**†. Form; proportion. **11**†. The act of contriving or inventing. [< AS. *fremu*, advantage, < *freman*, perform, do.] Syn.: fabric, form, framework, order, structure, system. See BODY; FORM; TEMPER.—**frame house**, a house built of boards on a wooden framework.—**frame'-up"**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Anything prearranged.—**frame'work"**, *n.* A skeleton structure for supporting or enclosing something.

Fram'ing-ham, 1 frēm'iŋ-ham; 2 frām'ing-hăm, *n.* A town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 17,040.

fram'mit, 1 fram'it, 2 frăm'it, *a.* [Scot.] Foreign; strange.

fram'ple, 1 fram'pl; 2 frăm'pl, *v.* [-PLED; -PLING.] [Scot.] To put in confusion; disarrange. [*Monastery* p. 340.

fram'pler§, 1 fram'plər; 2 frăm'pler, *n.* A blusterer. SCOTT *The*

fram'pold, 1 fram'pōld; 2 frăm'pōld, *a.* [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Peevish; unruly. **fram'pal**†; **fram'pel**†.

franc, 1 frank; 2 frăŋc, *n.* **1.** A French silver coin, of the value of about 19½ cents. **2.** A French gold piece, first coined in 1360; also, a silver piece, first coined in 1575. See COIN. [< OF. *franc*.]

France, 1 frans; 2 frăns, *n.* A republic (212,659 sq. m.; pop. 39,209,766) in W. central Europe; capital, Paris.

France, 1 frāns; 2 frăns, **Anatole** (1844–1924). Pseudonym of Jacques Anatole Thibault, a French novelist; academician.

Fran'ces, 1 fran'səs; 2 frăn'çĕs, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Fan'ny**, **Frank** (dims.). Dan. D. Pg. **Fran-cis'ca**, 1 fran-sis'kə, 2 frăn-çĭs'că; F. **Fran"çoise'**, 1 frŋ"swäz', 2 frăn"çwäs', **Fran"cisque'**, 1 frŋ"sisk', 2 frăn"çĭsk'; G. **Fran-cis'ca**, 1 fran-tsis'kə, 2 frän-tsĭs'că; It. **Fran-ces'ca**, 1 fran-ches'kə, 2 frän-chĕs'că; Sp. **Fran-cis'ca**, 1 fran-this'kə, 2 frän-thĭs'că; Sw. **Fran-cis'ka**, 1 fran-sis'kə, 2 frän-çĭs'kä. [Teut., free.]

Fran-ces'ca, 1 fran-ches'kə; 2 frän-chĕs'că, **Pietro della** (1415?–1492). An Italian painter and geometrician.

Fran-ces'ca da Ri'mi-ni, 1 fran-ches'kə da ri'mi-ni; 2 frän-chĕs'că dä rĭ'mĭ-nĭ (–1285). An Italian lady; killed, together with her paramour, Paolo, by her husband, Giovanni the Lame: immortalized by Dante.

Franche"-Com"té', 1 frŋnsh"-kōn"tē'; 2 frăŋch"-cōn"tę', *n.* A former province of France; capital, Besançon.

Fran"chet' d'Es"pe-rey', 1 frŋn"shē' des"pə-rē'; 2 frăn"shę' dĕs"pe-rę', **E. M. F.** (1856–). French general; defeated Germans on the Meuse river, Aug. 23, 1914; defeated Bulgars and Germans on the Vardar, in the Balkans, Aug. 1918; Marshal of France.

fran'chise‖, *vt.* [-CHISED; -CHIZ-ING.] To enfranchise.

fran'chise, 1 fran'chiz *or* -chiz; 2 frăn'chĭş *or* -chĭz, *n.* **1.** A political or constitutional right reserved to or vested in the people, as the right of suffrage. **2.** *Law.* A special privilege emanating from the government by a legislative or royal grant, and vested in an individual person or in a body politic and corporate. **3.** The territory or boundary of a special privilege or immunity. **4.** A place of refuge or asylum. [OF., < *franc*; see FRANK, *a.*] Syn.: see RIGHT.

Fran'cia, 1 frən'chə; 2 frăn'chä, *n.* **1.** Pseudonym of Francesco Raibolini Giovanni da Bologna (1450–1518). **2. José Gaspar Rodriguez** (otherwise known as *Dr. Francia*) (1756–1840), dictator of Paraguay.

Fran'cis, 1 fran'sis; 2 frăn'çĭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Frank**‡. Dan. **Frants**, 1 frənts, 2 frănts; Dan. D. **Fran-cis'cus**, 1 fran-sis'kus, 2 frăn-çĭs'cŭs; F. **Fran"çois'**, frŋ"swä', 2 frăn"swä'; G. **Fran-cis'cus**, 1 fran-tsis'kŭs, 2 frän-tsĭs'cus, **Franz**‡; It. **Fran-ces'co**, 1 fran-ches'ko, 2 frän-chĕs'co, **Fran'co**‡; Pg. **Fran-cis'co**, 1 fran-sis'ko, 2 frän-çĭs'co; Sp. **Fran-cis'co**, 1 fran-this'ko, 2 frän-thĭs'co; Sw. **Frans**, 1 frŋns, 2 frăns. **2. F. I.** (1494–1547), a king of France; met Henry VIII. on "Field of the Cloth of Gold." **3. David Rowland** (1850–), American statesman; Secretary of the Interior, 1896–97; appointed ambassador to Russia in 1916. **4. F. Ferdinand** (1863–1914), Archduke of Austria; heir to the throne; assassinated at Serajevo, June 28, 1914. **5. F. Joseph I.** (1830–1916), Emperor of Austria from 1848. **6. Saint F. of Assisi** (1182–1226), an Italian mendicant preacher; founded the Franciscans. **7. Saint F. de Sales** (1567–1622), a French theologian; Bishop of Geneva; canonized by Alexander VII., 1665. **8. F. II., Joseph Karl** (1768–1835), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and (as Francis I.) of Austria; abdicated as emperor of Germany, Aug. 6, 1806. **9. F. Xavier, Saint**, see XAVIER, FRANCISCO. [Teut., free.]

Fran-cis'can, 1 fran-sis'kən; 2 frăn-çĭs'can. **I.** *n.* A member of a mendicant order (*Gray Friars*), founded by St. Francis of Assisi in Italy. **II.** *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

Fran'co-, 1 fraŋ'ko-; 2 frăŋ'co-. French: a combining form used as in *Franco*-German, *Franco*-Prussian (noting both France and Germany, France and Prussia), etc. [< LL. *Francus*; see FRANK³, *n.*].—**Fran'co-Chi-nese"**, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of France and China.—**Fran'co-Ger"man**, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of France and Germany.

fran'co-lin, 1 fraŋ'ko-lin; 2 frăŋ'co-lĭn, *n.* An Old World partridge, having richly colored plumage and a rather long tail and bill. [F., prob. dim. of Pg. *franco*, chicken.]

Fran-co'ni-a, 1 fraŋ-kō'ni-ə; 2 frăn-cō'nĭ-a, *n.* An ancient duchy; formerly a circle in the German Empire.

franc'-ti"reur', 1 frŋ'-ti"rūr'; 2 frăn'-tĭ"rûr', *n.* [FRANCS'-TIREURS, 1 frŋ'-ti"rūr'; 2 frăn'-tĭ"rûr', *pl.*] [F.] A French sharpshooter or guerrilla soldier.

fran'gi-bl(e**F**, 1 fran'ji-bl; 2 frăn'gi-bl, *a.* Easily broken; fragile. [F., < L. *frango*, break.]—**fran"gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

fran"gi-pan'i, 1 fran"ji-pan'i; 2 frăn"gĭ-păn'ĭ, *n.* A perfume derived from the West-Indian red jasmine. [< Marquis *Frangipani*, the inventor.] **fran'gi-pane**‡; **fran"gi-pan'ni**‡.

fran'tion†, *n.* A companion of loose character.

frank[1], 1 frank; 2 frăŋk, *vt.* **1.** To dispatch, or cause to be transported, free of charge. **2.** To secure free or ready passage of. **3.** To obtain immunity for; exempt.—**frank'er**, *n.*

frank[82], *vt.* To pen up or fatten in a pigsty: see FRANK[2], *n.*

frank, *a.* **1.** Candid and open; ingenuous. **2§.** Giving freely; generous. **3.** *Law.* Free, in the sense of privileged, exempt, or unhindered in action. [< OF. *franc*, frank, free.] Syn.: see BLUFF; CANDID; HONEST. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Frank[1], *n.* **1.** A member of one of the Germanic tribes settled on the Rhine early in the Christian era. **2.** In the Orient, any European. [< OHG. *Franko*, = AS. *franca*, javelin.]

frank[2], *n.* The right to send mail-matter free, the package so sent, or the signature that authenticates it: extended commercially to telegrams, etc. [< FRANK, *a.*]

frank[3]†, *n.* A pigsty or pen for fattening animals. [< OF. *franc*, reserved, = FRANK, *a.*]

frank'al-moigne, 1 frank'al-mein; 2 frăngk'ăl-mŏin, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A tenure whereby a religious corporation, aggregate or sole, holds lands of its donor, free of all services except religious, as prayers or the distribution of alms. [< OF. *franc* (see FRANK, *a.*) + *almoigne*, < LL. *eleemosyna*; see ALMS.] **frank'al-moinț.**

Frank'en-stein, 1 frank'en-stain; 2 frăngk'ĕn-stīn, *n.* **1.** In Mary Godwin Shelley's *Frankenstein*, a medical student who fashions a man monster from materials collected from graveyards and dissecting-rooms who, being rendered furious by cravings unappeased, commits numerous atrocities, and finally slays its maker. **2.** A person whose own works cause his destruction: often incorrectly employed as denoting the monster itself.

Frank'fort, 1 frank'fȯrt; 2 frăngk'fȯrt, *n.* **1.** A city in E. Prussia; pop. 65,009. **Frank'fort-on-the-O'der**†; **Frank'furt-an-der-O'der**†. **2.** A city, capital of Kentucky; pop. 9,805. **3.** A city in central Indiana; pop. 11,585.

Frank'fort-on-the-Main', 1 frank'fȯrt, main'; 2 frăngk'fȯrt, min', *n.* A university city (pop. 433,000) in S. E. Prussia; birthplace of Goethe. **Frank'furt-am-Main'**† [G.].

frank'furt-er, 1 frank'fert-ər; 2 frăngk'furt-er, *n.* A highly seasoned sausage of mixed meats. [< *Frankfurt*, Germany.] **Frankfurt** (or **Frankfort**) **sausage**†.

frank'in-cense, 1 frank'in-sens; 2 frăngk'in-çĕns, *n.* An aromatic gum or resin: used as an incense.

Frank'ish, 1 frank'ish; 2 frăngk'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Franks, or, in the Orient, to Europeans in general. **II.** *n.* The language spoken by the Franks.

frank'lin[1], 1 frank'lin; 2 frăngk'lin, *n.* In England, a free-holder; formerly, one of large holdings and eligible to certain dignities; now, a small landholder. [< OF. *franc-keleyn*, < LL. *franchilanus*, < *francus*, free.]

Frank'lin[2], *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1706–1790), an American patriot, writer, and diplomat; signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Sir John** (1786–1847), an English Arctic explorer; died on his second expedition. **3.** A former district of Canada, including Baffin-Land; now in Northwestern Territory.

frank'lin-ite, 1 frank'lin-ait; 2 frăngk'lin-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, iron-black, opaque, brittle, slightly magnetic spinel $Zn.(FeO_2)_2$, crystallizing in the isometric system: a valuable ore. [< *Franklin* Furnace, N. J.]

frank'-pledge", 1 frank'-plej"; 2 frăngk'-plĕdĝ", *n.* *Eng. Law.* A system of mutual suretyship that required all men to combine in associations of ten to stand as sureties for one another's good behavior; also, one of such members or the tithing itself.

fran'tic, 1 fran'tik; 2 frăn'tic, *a.* Manifesting or due to excessive excitement; frenzied. [< Gr. *phrenētikos*, < *phrēn*, brain.] Syn.: see INSANE. **—fran'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* **fran'tic-ly**‡. **—fran'tic-ness**, *n.*

Franz"-Jo'sef Land, 1 frants"-yō'sef; 2 frănts"-yō'sĕf. An archipelago in the Arctic ocean; N. of Nova Zembla.

frap, 1 frap; 2 frăp, *vt.* [FRAPPED, FRAPT[3]; FRAP'PING.] *Naut.* To draw or bind together; undergird.

frap-pé', 1 fra-pé'; 2 fră-pé'. [FRAP-PÉE', *fem.*] [F.] **I.** *a.* Iced; chilled. **II.** *n.* An iced mixture or beverage.

F. R. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Fra'ser riv'er, 1 frē'zer; 2 frā'ger. A stream (the largest) in British Columbia; 1,000 m. long to the Gulf of Georgia.

fratch, 1 frach; 2 frăch, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Quarrel; frolic.

fra'ter[1], 1 frē'ter; 2 frā'ter, *n.* [L.] A friar; also, a comrade.

fra'ter[2]†, *n.* A convent dining-hall.

fra-ter'nal, 1 fra-tûr'nal; 2 fra-tẽr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a brother; brotherly; also, of or pertaining to a fraternal order or association. [< LL. *fraternus*, < *frater*, BROTHER.] **-ly**, *adv.* **—fra-ter'nal-ism**, *n.* **—fra-ter'nal-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The condition or relation of brotherhood; brotherly affection. **2.** An association or brotherhood. Syn.: see ASSOCIATION. **—frat'er-nize** or **-nise**, *vi.* & *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To bring into brotherly relations; hold fellowship. **—frat"er-ni-sa'(or -sa')tion**, *n.* **—frat'er-niz"er** or **-nis"er**, *n.*

Frat"i-cel'li, 1 frat'i-sel'i *or* (*It.*) fra"ti-chel'li; 2 frăt'i-çĕl'i *or* (*It.*) frā"ti-chĕl'li, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* Originally, in Italy, any of the members of a monastic order, particularly mendicants and solitaires; specif., certain heretical sects that flourished from the 13th to the 15th century. **2.** A party, the so-called *Spirituals*, founded by Angelo da Clareno in the 13th century, that separated from the Franciscan order and asserted that they alone were the true observers of the Gospel. **3.** The schismatic party of Michael of Casena which opposed Pope John XXII. and upheld the doctrine of the imitation of absolute poverty of Christ and the Apostles. [It., pl. of *fraticello*, dim. of *frate*, monk, < L. *frater*, BROTHER.] **Frat"ri-cel'li**‡; **Frat'ri-cel'li-ans**‡.

Frat'res Ar-va'les. Same as ARVAL BRETHREN. See under ARVAL.

frat'ri-cide, 1 frat'ri-said; 2 frăt'ri-çid, *n.* **1.** One who kills his brother. **2.** The killing of a brother by a brother. [F., < L. *frater*, brother, + *cædo*, kill.] **—frat'ri-ci"dal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or guilty of fratricide.

frau, 1 frau; 2 frou, *n.* [FRAU'EN, *pl.*] A married woman: the equivalent of *Mistress*; *Mrs.* [G.] **—frau'lein**, 1 frol'lin; 2 frōl'lin, *n.* An unmarried woman: the equivalent of *Miss*. [G.]

fraud, 1 frȯd; 2 frąd, *n.* **1.** Deception with the object of gaining by another's loss; craft; trickery; guile. **2.** [Colloq.] A deceptive or spurious thing. [< L.[2] *fraus* (*fraud-*), deceit.]

Syn.: artifice, cheat, cheating, deceit, deception, dishonesty, duplicity, imposition, imposture, swindle, swindling, treachery, treason, trick. A *fraud* is an act of deliberate *deception* with the design of securing something by taking unfair advantage of another. A *deceit* or *deception* may be designed merely to gain some end of one's own, with no intent of harming another; an *imposition*, to take some small advantage of another, or simply to make another ridiculous. An *imposture* is designed to obtain money, credit, or position to which one is not entitled, and may be practised by a street beggar or by the pretender to a throne. All action that is not honest is *dishonesty*, but the term *dishonesty* is generally applied in business, politics, etc., to deceitful practises which are not distinctly criminal. *Fraud* includes *deceit*, but *deceit* may not reach the gravity of *fraud*; a *cheat* is of the nature of *fraud*, but of a petty sort; a *swindle* is more serious than a *cheat*, involving larger values and more flagrant *dishonesty*. *Fraud* is commonly actionable at law; *cheating* and *swindling* are for the most part out of the reach of legal proceedings. Compare ARTIFICE; DECEPTION; TREACHERY. —Ant.: fairness, good faith, honesty, integrity, truth, uprightness. **—fraud'ful**, *a.* Abounding in fraud; fraudulent. **-ly**, *adv.* **—fraud'less**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* **—fraud'u-lent**, *a.* Proceeding from, characterized by, or practising fraud. Syn.: see BAD; COUNTERFEIT. **—fraud'u-lence**, *n.* The quality of being fraudulent; unfairness. **fraud'u-len-cy**‡. **—fraud'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

fraught†, **I.** *vt.* To freight. **II.** *n.* Freight; cargo.

fraught, 1 frȯt; 2 frąt, *pa.* [Poet.] Freighted; laden; full. [< Dan. *fragte*, load.]

Fraun'ho-fer, 1 froun'hō-fər; 2 froun'hō-fer. **Joseph** (1787–1826), A German optician and physicist; mapped dark lines of the spectrum. **—Fraunhofer's lines**, a group of dark lines in the spectrum, appearing to the eye as a single transverse line.

fraz"i-nel'la, 1 fraks"i-nel'ə; 2 frăks"i-nĕl'a, *n.* A European herb (*Dictamnus albus*) of the rue family. Called also *dittany* and *gas-plant*. [< L. *fraxinus*, ash-tree.]

fray[1], 1 frē; 2 frā, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wear; fret. **2†.** To rub. **II.** *i.* To ravel at the edge. [< L. *frico*, rub.]

fray[2]‖, *vt.* To affright; terrify; alarm.

fray[3]‖, *vi.* To fight; contend.

fray[4], *n.* A fretted spot in a cloth, cord, etc.

fray[5], *n.* **1.** An affray; fracas. **2‖.** A combat; assault. [Abbr. of AFFRAY, *n.*] Syn.: see QUARREL.

Fra'zier's Farm, 1 frē'zərz; frā'zhers. See GLENDALE, 2.

fraz'zle, 1 fraz'l; 2 frăz'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-ZLED; -ZLING.] [Colloq.] To fray, fret, or tatter; become frayed: said of cloth. **II.** *n.* Frayed ends; state of being frayed.

F. R. C. P., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.—**F. R. C. S.**, *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.—**Fr. E.**, *abbr.* French ells.

freak[1], 1 frik; 2 frēk. **I.** *vt.* To mark with spots or flecks; streak. **II.** *n.* A splash; streak. [Cp. FRECKLE.]

freak[2], 1 frik; 2 frēk, *n.* **1.** A sudden causeless change of mind; a whim. **2.** A malformation; monstrosity. [Prob. < AS. *frec*, bold, rash.] Syn.: see WHIM. **—freak'i-ness**, *n.* **freak'ish**, *a.* **1.** Inclined to freaks; eccentric; frolicsome. **2.** Like a freak; capricious; prankish. **freak'y**‡ [Colloq.]. **—freak'ish-ly**, *adv.* **—freak'ish-ness**, *n.*

freath, 1 frith *or* frīth; 2 frēth *or* frēth, *n.* [Scot.] Lather; froth.

freck, 1 frek; 2 frĕk, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Full of vigor; active. **2†.** Bold. **3†.** Eager. **frack**‡.

freck'l(e), 1 frek'l; 2 frĕk'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FRECK'L(E)D; FRECK'LING.] To mark or be marked with or as with freckles. **II.** *n.* A small, brownish, or dark-colored spot on the skin. [< Ice. *freknur*, pl., freckles.] **—freck'led**, *pa.* Marked with freckles. **freck'ly**‡.

Fred., **Fredk.**, *abbr.* Frederick.

Fred'er-ic, 1 fred'er-ik; 2 frĕd'er-ic, **Harold** (1856–1898). An American novelist and journalist.

Fred"er-i'ca, 1 fred"ər-i'kə; 2 frĕd"er-i'ca, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Frē"dē"rique'**, 1 frē"dē"rik', 2 frę"dę"rik'; G. **Fried"e-ri'ke**, 1 frid"ē-ri'kə, 2 frid"ę-ri'kę; It. **Fe"de-ri'ca**, 1 fē"dē-ri'kə, 2 fe"dę-ri'cä; Pg. Sp. **Fre"de-ri'ca**, 1 frē"dē-ri'kə, 2 fre"dę-ri'că. [See FREDERICK.]

Fred'er-ick, 1 fred'er-ik; 2 frĕd'er-ik, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Fred'er-icț.** **Fred**, **Fred'dy** (dims.); **Fred"er-i'ca** (*fem.*). Dan. **Fre'der-ik**, 1 frē'dər-ik, 2 frę'dęr-ik; D. **Fre'de-rik**, 1 frē'dē-rik, 2 frę'dę-rik; F. **Frē"dē"ric'**, 1 frē"dē"rik', 2 frę"dę"rik'; G. **Fried'rich**, 1 frid'riH, 2 frĕd'riH, **Fritz**‡; It. **Fe"de-ri'go**, 1 fē"dē-ri'gō, 2 fe"dę-ri'gō, **Fe"de-ri'co**, 1 fē"dē-ri'kō, 2 fe"dę-ri'co; Pg. Sp. **Fe"de-ri'co**, 1 fē"dē-ri'kō, 2 fe"dę-ri'co. **2.** Any one of several medieval emperors of the Holy Roman Empire. Especially: (1) **F. I., Barbarossa** (Red-beard) (1121–1190), emperor of Germany; invaded Italy five times; conqueror of Poland. (2) **F. II.** (1194–1250), emperor of Germany and king of Sicily. (3) **F. IV.**, "the Pacific" (1415–1493), emperor of Germany. **3. F. I.** (1657–1713), first king of Prussia, 1688–1713. **4. F. II.**, "the Great" (1712–1786), king of Prussia, 1740–1786. **5. F. William I.**, "The Great Elector" (1620–1688), elector of Brandenburg; secured independence of Prussia. **6. F. William I.** (1688–1740), king of Prussia, 1713–1740. **7. F. William II.** (1744–1797), king of Prussia, 1786–1797. **8. F. William III.** (1770–1840), king of Prussia, 1797–1840. **9. F. William IV.** (1795–1861), king of Prussia, 1840–1861. **10. F. William** (1882–), a former crown prince of Prussia; in command of German forces before Verdun, 1914–1918. **11. F., Archduke of Austria** (1856–), Austrian general. **12.** A city in N. W. Maryland; pop. 11,070. [Teut., peaceful ruler.]

Fred'er-icks-burg, 1 fred'ər-ik-bûrg; 2 frĕd'er-ik-bûrg, *n.* A city (pop. 5,890) in N. E. Virginia; Lee defeated Burnside, Dec. 13, 1862.

Fred'er-ic-ton, 1 fred'ər-ik-tən; 2 frĕd'er-ic-ton, *n.* A city; capital of New Brunswick province, Canada; pop. 8,981.

Fred'er-iks-berg, 1 fred'ər-iks-bûrg *or* (*Dan.*) freth'e-riks-berʜ; 2 frĕd'er-iks-bûrg *or* (*Dan.*) frĕth'ĕ-riks-bĕrʜ, *n.* A suburb of Copenhagen, Denmark; pop. 97,000.

free, 1 frī; 2 frē, *vt.* [FREED; FREE'ING.] To set free; release from bondage; rid or relieve, as from hindrance or restraint. SYN.: see ABSOLVE; DELIVER; RELEASE.

free. **I.** *a.* [FRE'ER; FRE'EST.] **1.** Not bound by restrictions, physical, governmental, or moral; exempt from arbitrary domination or distinction; independent; as, the former slave is *free.* **2.** *Ethics.* Self-determining, whether as implying the absence of control through external causes in the form of physical forces, legal commands, or moral influences, or as asserting the mysterious and inexplicable spontaneity of the Self as possessed of so-called *free* will. **3.** *Polit.* Having, conferring, or characterized by political liberty; not subject to despotic or arbitrary rule; living under a government based on the consent of the people; as, a *free* nation. **4.** Liberated, by reason of age, from the authority of parents or guardians; as, at 21 years a man is *free.* **5.** Invested with certain franchises; enjoying certain immunities; given or allowed all privileges: with *of.* **6.** Exempt from or not subject to; not dominated by; clear of: followed by *from,* or rarely by *of.* **7.** Characterized by disregard of conventionality, ceremony, or formality; accessible; frank; ingenuous. **8.** Characterized by disregard of duty or propriety; forward; impertinent, indelicate or immodest; careless; immoderate; reckless. **9.** Without impediment or restraint; moving or ranging at will; not repressed, checked, or hampered; unobstructed; unrestricted; unconstrained. **10.** Without restriction; especially, without charge or cost; open; gratuitous; as, *free* seats. **11.** Employing or giving unrestrainedly or without parsimony; liberal; profuse; generous; also, not obtained by solicitation. **12.** Expending energy without stint; ready and prompt in action or movement without urging; ready; spirited. **13.** Not closely bound to an original or pattern, nor limited by strict technical rules; exercising some liberty or discretion. **14.** Not attached, bound, or fixed; capable of moving; loose. **15.** *Naut.* Favorable: applied to winds more than six points from being dead ahead. **16.** *Old Eng. Law.* Of or pertaining to a freeman: opposed to *base.*

II. *adv.* **1.** Gratuitously. **2.** Freely. **3.** *Naut.* With the wind more than six points from being dead ahead; willingly. [< AS. *frēo,* orig. loving, beloved.] SYN.: (adj.): at liberty, clear, emancipated, exempt, independent, unchecked, unconfined, unfettered, unhindered, unimpeded, unobstructed, unrestrained, untrammeled.—ANT.: bound, clogged, dependent, enslaved, fettered, hindered, impeded, in subjection, restrained, restricted, shackled, subdued, subjected, subjugated. See GENEROUS.—Prep.: free *from* (rarely *of*) restraint, pain, etc.; free *in* action, *in* communication, *in* statement; free *with* his money, *with* his tongue; free *with* one's friends, servants, etc.; admission is free *to* all; the highway is free *for* all; he was made free *of* the city of London.—**free agency,** the power or ability to act without constraint of the will. See WILL.—**f. agent,** one endowed with free agency.—**free'-board",** *n.* *Naut.* The side of a vessel between the water-line and the deck.—**free'boot"ș,** *vt.* To behave like a freebooter.—**free'boot"er,** *n.* A robber.—**free'-born",** *a.* Not born in servitude.—**f. city,** a city having an independent government, as certain German cities, that at one time were virtually small republics.—**f. coinage,** the mintage of certain specified bullion that may be offered at the mint by any person, with or without a fixed charge, proportionate to the expense.—**f. companion,** see FREE-LANCE, 1.—**f. company,** a company of medieval mercenaries.—**f. energy,** that portion of the energy of a physico-chemical system which is available to perform work.—**f. goods,** goods that are not subject to a tariff.—**f. grace** (*Theol.*), the grace of God bestowed without regard to desert or merit.—**f.-hand,** *a.* Executed with the hand without aid of measurements or drawing-instruments; as, *free-hand* drawing.—**f.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Having the hands free or unrestricted. **2.** Open-handed; generous.—**f.-handedness,** *n.*—**f.-hearted,** *a.* Generous; frank; open-hearted.—**free'hold",** *n.* **1.** An estate in lands. **2.** Land held in fee simple.—**free'hold"er,** *n.* The owner of a freehold estate.—**f.-lance,** *n.* **1.** One of a class of professional soldiers of the Middle Ages, usually with men-at-arms as followers, who sold their services. **2.** One who is careless of conventionalities; especially, one who speaks or writes on his individual responsibility with freedom or acrimony.—**f. list.** **1.** *Com.* A list of goods that are not subject to tariff charges. **2.** A list of persons accorded admission, or other privileges, gratis.—**f.-liver,** *n.* One addicted to personal indulgence, as in eating and drinking.—**f.-living,** *a.* & *n.*—**f. love,** the doctrine or custom of unrestrained choice in sexual relations or of promiscuous sexual intercourse, held by some persons or communities, often in connection with some form of religion.—**free'ly,** *adv.*—**free'man,** *n.* **1.** A man who is free; one not a slave. **2.** A citizen.—**free'ness,** *n.* The state of being free; liberality.—**f. port,** a port free for trading vessels of all nations, or a port where no duties are levied on articles of commerce.—**f. ship.** **1.** A ship belonging to a neutral power, and hence free from liability to seizure in time of war. **2.** [U. S.] A ship that, while foreign-built, may receive United States registry when owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States.—**f. silver,** the free and unlimited coinage of silver, particularly at a fixed ratio to gold, as 16 to 1 (advocated by a section of the Democratic party in the United States in 1896).—**F.-soil,** *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to the Free-soilers.—**F.-soiler,** *n.* A supporter of the Free-soil party, organized in 1848 to oppose the extension of slavery.—**f.-spoken,** *a.* Unreserved or frank in speech.—**f.-spokenness,** *n.*—**f. States** [U. S.], before the Civil War, the States where slavery did not exist.—**free'stone",** **I.** *a.* Having a pit from which the pulp easily separates; as, a *freestone* peach. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any stone, as sandstone or limestone, easily wrought for building purposes. **2.** A peach easily freed from its pit.—**f.-swimmer,** *n.* A fish that swims habitually near the surface.—**f.-swimming,** *a.* Swimming freely, as an aquatic animal: said especially of one that is attached or immovable during a part of its existence.—**free'think"er,** *n.* One who is inclined or addicted to freethinking; especially, one who rejects authority or inspiration in religion.—**free'think"ing,** *a.* & *n.*—**f. thought,** thought unbiased by authority or dogma; especially, thought that does not recognize the Christian Scriptures as the supreme authority.—**free'wheel",** *n.* A coaster-brake device fitted to a bicycle.

freed'man, 1 frīd'man; 2 frēd'man, *n.* An emancipated slave.—**freed'wo"man,** *n. fem.*

free'dom, 1 frī'dəm; 2 frē'dom, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being free; liberty; independence; immunity; exemption; as, *freedom* from care. Compare FREE, *a.* **2.** Facility or ease, as of execution or manner. **3.** Possession or allowance of particular privileges or immunity. See FREEDOM OF THE CITY, below. **4.** Lack of conventionality or constraint; openness; ingenuousness; also, boldness, as of execution; in a bad sense, undue familiarity. **5.** *Ethics.* The possession of self-determining power; the condition of being ethically free. [< AS. *frēodōm,* < *frēo,* free, + *-dōm;* see -DOM.] SYN.: see LIBERTY.—**degree of freedom** (*Phys. Chem.*), in any system, the number of variables, such as temperature, pressure, concentration, etc., which can be changed independently without destroying any of the phases.—**f. of the city,** formerly, possession by a non-member of the particular privileges of a community, as regards voting, etc., bestowed as a mark of honor; at present, an expression of esteem conferred by a city on a distinguished visitor; also, the document conferring this distinction.—**f. of the seas,** exemption from seizure at sea in war, by armed vessels of belligerents, of all private property of neutrals except contraband of war.

Free'hold, 1 frī'hōld; 2 frē'hōld, *n.* A town in E. central New Jersey; pop. 4,970; scene of the battle of Monmouth Court House, June 28, 1778.

Free'man, 1 frī'man; 2 frē'man, **Edward Augustus** (1823–1892). English historian; *History of Norman Conquest.*

free'mar"tin, 1 frī'mär"tin; 2 frē'mär"tin, *n.* A female calf twinned with a male calf and generally barren.

Free'ma"son, 1 frī'mē"sn; 2 frē'mā"sn, *n.* A member of an ancient and extensive secret order or fraternity, dating from the Middle Ages, the members denoting themselves *Free and Accepted Masons.*—**Free"ma-son'ic,** *a.*

Free'ma"son-ry, *n.* The institutions, rites, and principles of Freemasons; hence, instinctive sympathy or community of interests in general.

Free'port, *n.* A city in N. Illinois; pop. 19,670.

free'si-a, 1 frī'zi-ə *or* -si-ə; 2 frē'zhi-a *or* -si-a, *n.* *Bot.* A plant or bulb of a genus (*Nymanina*) of South-African plants, having bell-shaped, white or yellow, fragrant flowers. [< E. M. *Fries,* Swedish botanist.]

freet, 1 frīt; 2 frēt, *n.* [Scot.] The superstitious belief in good and bad omens or signs; also, superstitious practise.

Free'town, 1 frī'taun; 2 frē'town, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Sierra Leone, West Africa; pop. 34,000.

free trade. **1.** Commerce between different countries free from restrictions or burdens, as tariff or customs. Specif.: (1) Commerce not subjected to restrictions, discriminations, or favors of any kind designed to influence its normal course. (2) The practise, policy, or system of unrestricted trade. **2.** The trade system of a country whose duties are levied only for revenue and police and without regard to their effect on home industries. Compare PROTECTION. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] Smuggling.

free'-strad"er, 1 frī'-strĕd"ər; 2 frē'-trād"er, *n.* An advocate of or believer in free trade.

free'war"ren, *n.* *Eng. Law.* The exclusive right of killing game of warren within designated limits.

free'-will", 1 frī'-wil"; 2 frē'-wil", *a.* Made, done, or given of one's own free will.—**f. will,** the power of self-determination regarded as a special faculty; specif., in theology, the faculty of choosing good or evil without compulsion or necessity.

freez (ĕz), 1 frīz; 2 frēz, *v.* [FROZE; FROZE or FRO'ZEN; FREEZ'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert into ice; congeal. **2.** To stiffen, injure, or kill by frost. **3.** To affect as if by frost; hence, to affect by coldness of manner or by fright. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be converted from a fluid to a solid state by cold; be hardened into ice. **2.** To be affected with or as if by cold. **3.** To adhere through extreme cold. [< AS. *frēosan.*]—**freez'er,** *n.* One who or that which freezes.—**freez'ing-point",** *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes, especially the degree at which water freezes under ordinary conditions: 32° above zero Fahrenheit and 0° centigrade and Réaumur.

freeze, *n.* The act of freezing, or state of being frozen.

Frei'berg, 1 frai'bərʜ; 2 frī'bĕrʜ, *n.* A mining town (pop. 33,000) in Saxony; school of mines.

Frei'burg, 1 frai'burg; 2 frī'bụrʜ, *n.* **1.** A district (1,830 sq. m.; pop. 558,000) in Baden. **2.** Its capital, a university town; pop. 88,000. **3.** A canton in Switzerland; 644 sq. m.; pop. 142,000. **4.** Its capital, a university town; pop. 20,000.

freight, 1 frēt; 2 frẹt. I°. *vt.* **1.** To load, as a ship or rail-

road-car, with goods for transportation. **2.** To transport as freight. **II.** *n.* **1.** Commodities composing a vessel's cargo; goods transported by public carriers; cargo; figuratively, that with which anything is laden or filled.

In England the term *freight* is restricted to goods carried by vessels (that is, cargo), merchandise transported by land being known as *goods*.

2. The price paid for the transportation of goods. **3.** [U. S.] A freight-train. [< OHG.LL+OF *freht*, wages.] Syn.: see LOAD.—**by freight** [U. S.], by the ordinary transportation provided by railroad companies: distinguished from quicker and dearer transportation *by express*.—**dead f.**, money paid for cargo-space, as on shipboard, that was not used.—**freight'age,** *n. Com.* **1.** A cargo; lading. **2.** The price charged or paid for carrying goods. **3.** The transportation of merchandise.—**freight'-car"**, *n.* A railway-car for carrying freight.—**freight'er,** *n. Com.* **1.** One who has freight transported, or one who contracts to transport freight for others; especially, the charterer of a ship for carrying merchandise; a shipper. **2.** [U. S.] The owner of a train of merchandise-carrying wagons. **3.** A freight-carrying vessel.

freit, *n.* Same as FREET.

Fre'ling-huy"sen, 1 frī'liŋ-hoi"zen; 2 frē'liŋ-hȳ"sĕn, *n.* **1. Frederick Theodore** (1817–1885), an American statesman. **2. Joseph Sherman** (1869–), an American statesman; U. S. senator (1917–).

frem, } 1 frem, fremd; 2 frĕm, frĕmd, *a.* [Scot. & North. Eng.]

fremd, } Alien; strange. [< AS. *fremde*, < *fram*, from.] **fraimt; fram'mit‡; frem'lit‡; fren‡.—fremd†,** *n.* A stranger.—**fremed'ly†,** *adv.*

Fre'man-tle, 1 frī'man-tl; 2 frē'măn-tl, *n.* A seaport in W. Australia; pop. 20,847.

fre-mes'cent§, 1 frı-mes'ent; 2 fre-mĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous. [< L. *fremo*, roar, + -ESCENT.]

Frē"miet', 1 frē"myē'; 2 frē"myĕ', **Emmanuel** (1824–1910). A French sculptor: *Joan of Arc*, etc.

frem'i-tus, 1 frem'ı-tus; 2 frĕm'ı-tŭs, *n.* [-TUS, *pl.*] [L.] *Med.* A palpable vibration; resonant thrill. {12,470.

Fre'mont, 1 frī'mont; 2 frē'mŏnt, *n.* A city in N. Ohio; pop.

Frē-mont', 1 frı-ment'; 2 fre-mŏnt', **John Charles** (1813–1890). An American explorer in western United States.

Frem'stad, 1 frem'stat; 2 frĕm'stăt, **Anna Olive** (1872–). An American operatic and concert soprano, of Swedish birth.

French, 1 french; 2 frĕnch. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to France or its people. **II**‖. *n.* **1.** The language of France. **2.** The people of France. [< AS. *Frencisc*, < *Franca*; see FRANK[1], *n.*].—**French chalk,** see under CHALK.—**F. Equatorial Africa,** the French possessions along the Atlantic coast of Africa between Kamerun and the Belgian Congo; 669,000 sq. m.; pop. 9,000,000: formerly called **French Congo.**—**F. Establishments in India,** that part of India under French control, consisting of the towns Chandernagar, Karikal, Mahé, Pondicherry, and Yanaon, with adjoining territory; in all 196 sq. m.; pop. 266,000.—**F. Establishments in Oceania,** French possessions in the Pacific, including the Society Islands, Marquezas Islands, etc.; 1,520 sq. m.; pop. 31,000; capital, Papeite.—**F. Guiana,** a French colony in N. E. South America; 32,000 sq. m.; pop. 49,000; capital, Cayenne.—**F. Guinea,** a French colony on the W. coast of Africa, north of Sierra Leone; 93,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,813,000; capital, Konakry.—**F. horn,** see under HORN.—**F. Indo-China,** a French possession including the Colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Anam, Cambodia, Tonking, and Laos, and the leased territory of Kwang-Chau-Wan; 256,000 sq. m.; pop. 16,990,000; capital, Hanoi.—**F. leave,** an informal or hurried leave-taking, as by one who has stolen something; an absconding.—**F. pancake,** a very thin rolled pancake, usually covered with preserved fruit before rolling, then sugared and seared with a hot iron.—**F. roof,** a modified mansard roof.—**F. Somali Coast,** a French colony between Eritrea and British Somaliland; 5,790 sq. m.; pop. 206,000; capital, Jibuti.—**F. West Africa,** a French possession, including Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Senegal and Niger, Military Territory of the Niger, and Mauritania; capital, Dakar.—**F. West Indies,** islands, including Martinique, Guadeloupe, Désirade, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Saint Barthélemy, and part of St. Martin; 1,069 sq. m.; pop. 405,000; comprised in the colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe; capitals, Basse-Terre and Fort-de-France.—**French'i-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To affect with French characteristics.—**French'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A native or citizen of France; one of the French people.—**French'wo'man,** *n. fem.*—**French'y.** [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* [-I-ER; -I-EST.] Having or assuming French characteristics. **II.** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A Frenchman: in contempt.

French[2], *n.* **1. Daniel Chester** (1850–), an American sculptor. **2. Sir John D. P., Viscount of Ypres and of High Lake** (1852–), a British field-marshal in command of British forces in France against Germans, 1914, and of the home forces, 1915–‖18.

fre-net'ic, 1 frı-net'ık; 2 fre-nĕt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Frenzied; frantic. **fre-net'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Same as PHRENETIC.

Frens'sen, 1 fren'sən; 2 frĕn'sen, **Gustav** (1863–). A German novelist.

fre'num, 1 frī'num; 2 frē'nŭm, *n.* [FRE'NA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A restraining band or fold; as, the *frenum* of the tongue.

fren'zy, 1 fren'zı; 2 frĕn'zy. **I.** *vt.* [FREN'ZIED; FREN'ZY-ING.] To throw into frenzy; make frantic. **II.** *n.* [FREN'-ZIES[2], *pl.*] Violent agitation; fury; madness; delirium. [< Gr.OF *phrenēsis*, inflammation of the brain.]

Syn.: fanaticism, fury, insanity, madness, mania, raving. See ENTHUSIASM; INSANITY.—Ant.: composure, coolness, equanimity, equipoise, sanity, sobriety.—**fren'zied,** *pa.*

freq., *abbr.* Frequent, frequentative, frequently.

fre'quence, 1 frī'kwens; 2 frē'kwĕnç, *n.* 1‖. Frequency; abundance. 2‖. A crowd; concourse.

fre-quent'd, 1 frı-kwent'; 2 fre-kwĕnt', *vt.* To visit or repair to often; resort to habitually.—**fre"quen-ta'tion,** *n.* The practise of frequenting or resorting; frequent visiting.—**fre-quen'ta-tiv**(es)**.** **I.** *a. Gram.* Denoting repetition; as, a *frequentative* verb. **II.** *n.* A verb denoting repeated action.—**fre-quent'er,** *n.* One who frequents.

fre'quent, 1 frī'kwent; 2 frē'kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Occurring or appearing often. **2.** Repeating or inclined to repeat an act often; reiterating. **3†.** Crowded; full; thronged. **4†.** Told repeatedly; commonly reported. [OF., < L. *frequen(t-)s*, frequent.] Syn.: common, constant, general, numerous, recurrent, recurring, repeated, returning, usual. See COMMON; GENERAL; MANY; USUAL.—Ant.: few, occasional, rare, scanty, solitary, uncommon, unusual.

—**fre'quen-cy,** *n.* **1.** The property of being frequent. **2†.** A crowd; throng.—**fre'quent-ly,** *adv.* Often; repeatedly.

fres'co, 1 fres'ko; 2 frĕs'co. **I.** *vt.* To paint in fresco. **II.** *n.* [FRES'COS[2] or FRES'COES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* The art of painting on a surface of plaster; also, a picture so painted. **2§.** Coolness of the air: chiefly in the phrase *al fresco*. [It., < OHG. *frisc*, fresh.]—**fres'co-er,** *n.* **fres'co-ist‡.**

fresh, 1 fresh; 2 frĕsh, *vt. & vi.* To freshen; make fresh.

fresh, *a.* **1.** Newly prepared, gathered, or produced; unwithered; unfaded; hence, having undiminished excellence or unimpaired strength. **2.** Not stale or decayed; unspoiled. **3.** Of reviving or pleasing coolness or purity; refreshing. **4.** Having new and unimpaired or newly recovered force, vigor, or vitality; refreshed. **5.** Of recent date or occurrence; newly received; new and additional; hence, unsoiled or unworn; unused. **6.** Inexperienced or unpractised. **7.** Unsalted or unpickled. **8.** [Slang.] (1) Presumptuous; bold. (2) Tipsy. [ME. *fresh*, *fersh*, < AS. *fersc* (for *fresc*).] Syn.: blooming, bright, cool, green, new, novel, recent, renewed, ruddy, undimmed, unfaded, unimpaired, unskilled, untarnished, untried, unworn, verdant, vigorous, young, youthful. See MODERN; NEW.—Ant.: blasé, decayed, dim, dull, exhausted, faded, jaded, moldy, musty.

—**fresh breeze** (*Naut.*), a breeze of about twenty miles an hour.—**f. gale** (*Naut.*), a gale of about thirty miles an hour.—**fresh'en,** 1 fresh'n; 2 frĕsh'n, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To make fresh or less salty. **2.** *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by changing the position of the part liable to chafing. **3.** To revive. **II.** *t.* **1.** To become vigorous or brisk. **2.** To brighten.—**fresh'en-er,** *n.*—**fresh'ly,** *adv.*—**fresh'ness,** *n.*—**fresh'wa"ter,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or living in fresh water. **2.** Experienced in sailing on fresh water only. **3†.** Untrained; unskilled.

fresh, *n.* **1.** A freshet. **2.** A fresh-water stream or spring. **3.** The mingling of fresh and salt water in bays and streams. **4.** [College Slang.] A freshman. **5.** [Scot.] Open or thawing weather.

fresh'et, 1 fresh'et; 2 frĕsh'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A sudden flood in a stream; an inundation. **2†.** A fresh-water stream; a brook. [< OF. *freschet*, fresh.]

fresh'man, 1 fresh'mən; 2 frĕsh'man, *n.* [FRESH'MEN, *pl.*] A college student in the first year of the course.

Fres"nel', 1 frē"nel'; 2 frę"nĕl', **Augustin Jean** (1788–1827). A French physicist and experimenter in optics. [45,090.

Fres'no, 1 fres'no; 2 frĕs'no, *n.* A city in central California; pop.

Fres"noy'-le-Grand', 1 frē"nwą'-le-grān'; 2 frę"nwă'-le-grän', *n.* A town in Aisne department, France; pop. 3,468; scene of severe fighting between British and Germans, May 3–8, 1917.

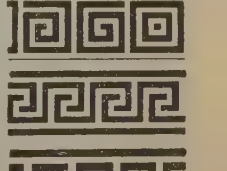
fret[1], 1 fret; 2 frĕt, *v.* [FRET'TED[2]; FRET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wear or eat away; rub; chafe; as, rust *frets* metal. **2.** To produce irritation in; worry; gall; vex. **3.** To cause to ripple; make rough; agitate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be worn away by friction or corrosion; chafe; fray. **2.** To be irritated, worried, or vexed; utter complaining expressions. **3.** To be in violent agitation or commotion. [< AS. *for-* (see FOR-) + *etan*; see EAT.] Syn.: see PIQUE; RAGE.

fret[2d], *vt.* To ornament as with fretwork.

fret[3d], *vt.* To provide with frets.

fret[4], *n.* **1.** The act of fretting; an abrasion, corrosion, or wearing away. **2.** An abraded, worn, or eroded spot. **3.** A state of irritation, ill temper, or vexation.

fret[2], *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in relief, done by carving, cutting, or embossing; in a broad sense, perforated or interlaced ornamental work in wood or stone or in painting. **2.** *Art.* An ornament characterized by angular interlocked or interlacing lines. [< L.OF *ferrum*, iron.]—**fret'-work",** *n.* Interlaced ornamental work composed of frets; perforated architectural work; also, variable movement, as of light and shade.



Types of Fret.

fret[3], *n.* A bar on a musical instrument, as a guitar, against which the strings may be stopped. [Cp. OF. *frete*, iron bar.]

fret[4]†, *n.* A caul of wire of precious metal, often ornamented with gems: worn by women in medieval times.

fret'ful, 1 fret'ful; 2 frĕt'fu̇l, *a.* Inclined to fret; peevish; worrying; agitated.

Syn.: complaining, cross, fractious, fretting, impatient, irritable, peevish, pettish, petulant, snappish, snarling, testy, touchy, vexed, waspish, worried, worrying. See RESTIVE.—Ant.: forbearing, genial, gentle, kind, lovely, loving, meek, mild, patient, sweet, uncomplaining.—**fret'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fret'ful-ness,** *n.*

fret'ten†, *a.* Marked as with smallpox.

fret'ty, 1 fret'i; 2 frĕt'y, *a.* **1.** Fretful; peevish. **2.** [Colloq.] Rubbed; inflamed, as a sore.

Freud, 1 froit; 2 froit, **Sigmund** (1856–). Austrian neurologist, founder of modern theory of sexual psychoanalysis; *Interpretation of Dreams.*—**Freu'di-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conforming to the teachings of Sigmund Freud, especially regarding the cause and cure of hysteria, and the significance of dreams. —**Freud'i-an-ism,** *n.* [scholar and lexicographer.

Freund, 1 freint; 2 froint, **Wilhelm** (1806–1894). German

Frey, 1 frē; 2 frę, *n. Norse Myth.* The son of Njord; god of rain and sunshine, and specif. of fruitfulness and prosperity.

Frey'a, 1 frē'e; 2 frę'a, *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of love; daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. Compare FRIGGA. **Frey'ja**‡.

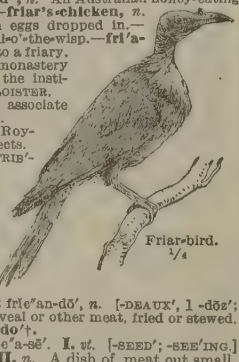
Frey"ci-net', 1 frē"si-nē'; 2 frę"ci-nę', **Charles Louis de Saulses** de (1828–1923). A French statesman.

Frey'tag, 1 frai'tăH; 2 frȳ'tăH, **Gustav** (1816–1895). A German novelist and historian. [**Fri.,** *abbr.* Friday.

F. R. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.—

fri'a-bl(eF, 1 frai'e-bl; 2 frī'a-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled. [< *friabilis,* < *frio,* rub.]—**fri"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **fri'a-bl(e-ness**F‡.

fri'ar, 1 frai'ər; 2 frī'ar, *n.* A brother or member of one of the mendicant monastic orders, as the Augustinians or Austin Friars, Carmelites or White Friars, Dominicans or Black Friars, and Franciscans or Gray Friars. [< F. *frère,* < L. *frater,* BROTHER.]—**fri'ar-bird",** *n.* An Australian honey-eating bird having the head bare.—**friar's-chicken,** *n.* [Scot.] Chicken broth with eggs dropped in.—**friar's-lantern,** *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp.—**fri'ary,** *a.* Pertaining to friars or to a friary. —**fri'ar-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A monastery of a mendicant order; also, the institution of friars. Syn.: see CLOISTER.


Friar-bird. 1/4

Fri'ar Tuck. A jovial priest; associate and confessor of Robin Hood.

F. R. I. B. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

frib'bl(eF, 1 frib'l; 2 frib'l, *v.* [FRIB'-BL(E)D; FRIB'BLING.] **I.** *i.* To fritter. **II.** *t.* To act in a frivolous way; also, to totter.—**frib'bler,** *n.*

frib'bl(eF. **I.** *a.* Of little importance; frivolous. **II.** *n.* Trifling action; also, a trifler. [Cp. FRIVOLOUS.]

Fri'bourg, *n.* Same as FREIBURG, 3 & 4.

fric"an-deau', 1 frik"an-dō'; 2 frię"an-dō', *n.* [-DEAUX', 1 -dōz'; 2 -dōz', *pl.*] [F.] A cutlet of veal or other meat, fried or stewed, served with sauce. **fric"an-do'**†.

fric"as-see', 1 frik"a-si'; 2 frię'a-sē'. **I.** *vt.* [-SEED'; -SEE'ING.] To make into a fricassee. **II.** *n.* A dish of meat out small, stewed and served with gravy. [< F. *fricassée.*]

fric'a-tiv(es, 1 frik'a-tiv; 2 frię'a-tiv, *a.* Characterized or produced by friction, as those consonant sounds which are produced by the forced escape and friction of the breath through a narrow aperture, as *sh, zh, th.* [< L. *fricatus,* pp. of *frico,* rub.]—**fric'a-tiv(es,** *n.* A fricative consonant.

fricht, 1 freят; 2 frēят, *n.* [Scot.] Fright.

Fri"court', 1 fri"kūr'; 2 frī"cur', *n.* A village in Somme department, France; pop. 1,000; captured by the British from the Germans July 2, 1916.

fric'tion, 1 frik'shən; 2 frię'shon, *n.* **1.** The rubbing together of two bodies. **2.** *Mech. & Physics.* Resistance to motion due to the contact of surfaces. **3.** Lack of harmony; conflict of opinions. [F., < L. *frictio(n-),* < *frico,* rub.]

Syn.: abrasion, attrition, chafing, fretting, grating, grinding, interference, rubbing, wearing.—**fric'tion-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by friction. **-ly,** *adv.*

Fri'day1, 1 frai'di; 2 frī'dy, *n.* The sixth day of the week. [< AS. *Frīgu* (the Norse goddess Frigga) + *dæg,* day.]—**Black Friday,** any Friday marked by a public calamity.—**Good F.,** the Friday before Easter.

Fri'day2, *n.* In Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe,* Crusoe's native servant, whom he saves from death on Friday.

Fri'drikh-stadt, 1 fri'drıH-shtăt; 2 frē'drıH-shtät, *n.* A town formerly in Courland government, Russia; now in Latvia; subject to plebiscite; pop. 7,000.

fried, 1 fraid; 2 frid, *imp. & pp.* of FRY, *v.*

Fried, 1 frit; 2 frēt, **Alfred** (1864–). Austrian sociologist; awarded Nobel prize for peace in 1911.

Fried'land, 1 frid'land *or (G.)* frit'lant; 2 frēd'land *or (G.)* frēt'länt, *n.* A town in E. Prussia; here Napoleon defeated the Russians, 1807; pop. 2,800.

frien, 1 frēn; 2 fręn, *n.* [Scot.] A friend.

friend, } 1 frend; 2 frēnd, *n.* **1.** One who cherishes kind
frendF, } regard for another person. **2.** One who regards a thing with favor. **3.** An adherent; ally. **4.** [F-] One of the Society of Friends; a Quaker. [< AS. *frēond,* prop. ppr. of *frēon,* love.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**Society of Friends,** a Christian body commonly known as Quakers, which condemns war and the taking of oaths. See FOX, GEORGE,—**friend'less,** *a.* Having no friends; forlorn.—**friend'less-ness,** *n.*

friend'ly, 1 frend'li; 2 frēnd'ly, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a friend; befitting friendship; amicable. **2.** Propitious; favorable. Syn.: accessible, affable, affectionate, amicable, brotherly, companionable, complaisant, cordial, favorable, fond, genial, hearty, kind, kindly, loving, neighborly, sociable, social, tender, well-disposed. *Friendly,* as said of persons, signifies having the disposition of a friend; as said of acts, it signifies befitting or worthy of a friend. The adjective *friendly* does not reach the full significance of the nouns "friend" and "friendship"; one may be *friendly* to those who are not his friends, and to be in *friendly* relations often signifies little more than not to be hostile. *Affable* and *accessible* are distinctively used of public and eminent persons, who might, if disposed, hold themselves at a distance from others. *Companionable* and *sociable* refer to manner and behavior, *cordial* and *genial* express genuine kindliness of heart and warmth of feeling. We speak of a *cordial* greeting, a *favorable* reception, a *neighborly* call, a *sociable* visitor, an *amicable* settlement, a *kind* interest, a *friendly* regard, a *hearty* welcome. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable. Fond* is commonly applied to an affection that becomes, or at least appears, excessive. *Affectionate, devoted,* and *tender* are almost always used in a high and good sense; as, an *affectionate* son; a *devoted* friend; "the *tender* mercy of our God," *Luke* i, 78. See AMICABLE; GOOD; PROPITIOUS. Compare FRIENDSHIP.—Ant.: adverse, alienated, antagonistic, belligerent, cold, contentious, disaffected, distant, estranged, frigid, hostile, ill-disposed, indifferent, inimical, unfriendly, unkind, warlike.

—**friendly society,** see BENEFIT SOCIETY *or* CLUB, under BENEFIT, *n.*—**friend'li-ly,** *adv.* **friend'ly**‡.—**friend'li-ness,** *n.*

Friend'ly Islands. See TONGA ISLANDS.

friend'ship, 1 frend'ship; 2 frēnd'ship, *n.* **1.** Mutual regard cherished by kindred minds. **2.** The state or fact of being friends. **3.** An act of friendly assistance; aid; relief.

Syn.: affection, amity, attachment, comity, consideration, devotion, esteem, favor, friendliness, good will, love, regard. *Friendship* is a deep, quiet, enduring *affection,* founded upon mutual respect and *esteem. Friendship* is always mutual; one may have friendly feelings toward an enemy, but while there is hostility or coldness on one side there can not be *friendship* between the two. *Friendliness* is a quality of friendly feeling, without the deep and settled *attachment* implied in the state of *friendship. Comity* is mutual kindly courtesy, with care of each other's right, and *amity* a friendly feeling and relation not necessarily implying special *friendliness;* as, the *comity* of nations, or *amity* between neighboring countries. *Affection* may be purely natural; *friendship* is a growth. *Friendship* is more intellectual and less emotional than *love;* it is easier to give reasons for *friendship* than for *love; friendship* is more calm and quiet, *love* more fervent, often rising to intensest passion; *friendship* implies some degree of equality, while *love* does not; one may have *love* for an inferior or an enemy. Compare ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION; ATTACHMENT; LOVE.—Ant.: see synonyms for BATTLE; ENMITY; FEUD; HATRED.—Prep.: the friendship of one person *for* or *toward* another, or the friendship *between* them.

fri'er, 1 frai'ər; 2 frī'er, *n.* Same as FRYER.

Fries., **Frs.,** *abbr.* Friesian, Friesic.

Frie'sian, 1 frī'ʒən; 2 frē'zhan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the people or language of Friesland. **II.** *n.* The language of Friesland, the most northerly province of the Netherlands, belonging to the Low German group. **Friese**‡; **Frie'sic**‡.

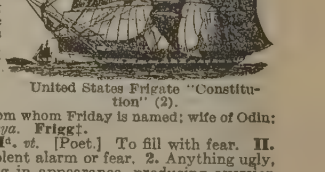
Fries'land, 1 friz'land; 2 frig'land, *n.* The most northerly province of the Netherlands; 1,243 sq. m.; pop. 385,000; capital (pop. 42,000), Leeuwarden.

friez(eF, 1 friz; 2 frīz, [FRIEZ(E)D; FRIEZ'ING.] To produce a nap on, as cloth; frizz; curl.

friez(eF, *n. Arch.* **1.** The middle division of an entablature. It may be flat and plain, as in the Roman Tuscan order; conventionally ornamented, as in the Greek Doric; or highly enriched with sculpture. **2.** Any ornamented horizontal band or strip in a wall. [< F. *frise, fraise,* a ruff.]

frieze2, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with shaggy nap. [< OF. *friz,* perhaps < *Friesland.*]

frig'ate, 1 frig'it; 2 frig'at, *n. Naut.* (1) Originally, a light and swift vessel of the Mediterranean, propelled both by oars and sails. (2) An old-style war-vessel, in use from 1650 to 1840, smaller than a ship of the line but larger than a corvette. [< F. *frégate,* < It. *fregata.*]


United States Frigate "Constitution" (2).

—**frig'ate-bird",** *n.* Either of two species of large raptorial birds (genus *Fregata*) having the upper mandible hooked and the wings and tails very long. Called also *man-of-war bird.*

Frig'ga, 1 frig'a; 2 frig'a, *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of marriage, from whom Friday is named; wife of Odin; often confused with *Freya.* **Frigg**‡.

fright, 1 frait; 2 frit. I*. *vt.* [Poet.] To fill with fear. **II.** *n.* **1.** Sudden and violent alarm or fear. **2.** Anything ugly, ridiculous, or shocking in appearance, producing aversion or alarm. [< AS. *fyrhtu.*]

Syn.: (noun) affright, dismay, dread, fear, horror, panic, terror. *Affright, fright,* and *terror* are always sudden, and in actual presence of that which is terrible; *fear* may be controlled by force of will; *fright* and *terror* overwhelm the will; *terror* paralyzes; *fright* may cause wild or desperate action. *Fright* is largely a matter of the nerves; *fear* of the intellect and the imagination; *terror* of all the faculties, bodily and mental. *Panic* is a sudden *fear* or *fright,* affecting numbers at once; vast armies or crowded audiences are liable to *panic* upon slight occasion. In a like sense we speak of a financial *panic.* Compare ALARM; FEAR.

—**fright'en,** *vt.* To throw into a state of fear or fright; alarm suddenly; terrify; scare.

Syn.: affright, alarm, appal, browbeat, cow, daunt, dismay, intimidate, scare, terrify. One is *frightened* by a cause of fear addressed directly and suddenly to the senses; he is *intimidated*

by an apprehension of contingent consequences dependent on some act of his own to be done or forborne; the means of intimidation may act through the senses, or may appeal only to the intellect or the sensibilities. The sudden rush of an armed madman may *frighten;* the quiet leveling of a highwayman's pistol *intimidates*. A savage beast is *intimidated* by the keeper's whip. Employers may *intimidate* their employees from voting contrary to their will by threat of discharge; a mother may be *intimidated* through fear for her child. To *browbeat* or *cow* is to bring into a state of submissive fear; to *daunt* is to give pause or check to a violent, threatening, or even a brave spirit. To *scare* is to cause sudden, unnerving fear; to *terrify* is to awaken fear that is overwhelming. To *appal* (literally to make *pale*) is to overcome momentarily by some staggering or chilling fear or shocked repugnance; to *dismay* (literally to deprive of power) is to cause a sinking fear, make faint with dread or terror. Compare ALARM; FRIGHT.

—**fright'ened,** *pa.* Terrified; alarmed.—**fright'en-er,** *n.* One who or that which frightens.—**fright'ful,** *a.* Apt to induce terror; shocking. SYN.: alarming, appalling, awful, direful, dreadful, fearful, hideous, horrible, horrid, portentous, shocking, terrible, terrific, terrifying. See AWFUL.—ANT.: alluring, attractive, beautiful, cheering, encouraging, fair, lovely, pleasing, reassuring, sweet, winning, winsome.

—**fright'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fright'ful-ness,** *n.*

frig'id, 1 frij'id; 2 frig'id, *a.* **1.** Of low temperature; cold; as, the *frigid* climate of Iceland. **2.** Lacking in warmth of feeling; stiff, formal, and forbidding. [< L. *frigidus,* < *frigeo,* be cold.]—**frigid zone,** see under ZONE.—**fri-gid'i-ty,** *n.* Coldness; formality.—**frig'id-ly,** *adv.*—**frig'id-ness,** *n.*—**frig"o-rif'ic,** *a.* Producing cold. **-i-cal‡.**

fri"go', 1 fri"gō'; 2 fri"gō', *n.* [Fr.] Frozen meat; soldiers' slang.

fri'jole, 1 fri'hōl *or* fri-hōl'; 2 fri'hōl *or* fri-hōl', *n.* A bean or bean-like seed used as food by Hispano-American peoples. **fri'jol‡.**

fril(lr, 1 fril; 2 frĭl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To make into a frill; put frills on; become frilled; wrinkle at the edges, as a gelatin film. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ornamental band of textile fabric, gathered in folds on one edge, the other edge being left loose; a flounce; ruffle. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Affected airs and manners; fripperies, as of dress. **3.** *Zool.* A ruff or frill-like part, appendage, or fold; as of elongated feathers on the neck of some birds, as the ruff; of long hairs on the neck of some dogs, and of membrane on the frill-lizard. **4.** A loosening and bulging of a photographic film around the edge of a plate; frilling.—**frill'ing,** *n.* Gathered trimming in general; ruffles; frills.

fril(lr, *n.* A shivering with cold, as by a bird. [< OF. *friller,* shiver, < L. *frigidus,* FRIGID.]

Fri"maire', 1 fri"mār'; 2 fri"mār', *n.* [F.] The third month in the calendar of the first French republic. See under REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

fringe, 1 frinj; 2 frĭnj'. **I.** *vt.* [FRINGED; FRING'ING.] **1.** To border with or as with a fringe. **2.** To ravel out so as to form a fringe. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ornamental border or trimming of pendent cords, loose threads, or tassels. **2.** Any fringe-like or other border, edging, or margin; the outer or bounding portion; as, a *fringe* of shrubs in a garden; a *fringe* of land seen in the distance. **3.** *Optics.* One of the alternate light and dark bands produced by the interference of light, as in diffraction. [< L.F *Ambriæ,* fringe.]—**fringe'-tree",** *n.* A small tree of the olive family of the eastern United States.—**fring'y,** *a.* Suggestive of or resembling fringe.

frin'gent, 1 frin'jent; 2 frin'jĕnt, *a.* Appearing like a fringe.

frin-gil'line, 1 frin-jil'ĭn *or* -in; 2 frin-gil'in *or* in, *a.* Finch-like; of or pertaining to a family (*Fringillidæ*) of small birds.

frip'per-y, 1 frip'ər-ı; 2 frip'er-y. **I.** *a.* Worthless. **II.** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Mean or worthless things; trumpery; tawdry finery; gewgaws. **2†.** Cast-off or old clothes. **3†.** Traffic in old clothes, or a place where they are sold. [< OF. *fripper,* wear to rags.]—**frip'per,** *n.*

Frisch'es Haff, 1 frish'es hȧf; 2 frish'ĕs hȧf. A lagoon in East Prussia; 5 by 57 m.

fri-sette', *n.* Same as FRIZETTE. [FRIZZ.]

fri"seur', 1 fri"zör'; 2 fri"zûr', *n.* A hair-dresser. [F., < *friser,*

Fris'lan, *a.* & *n.* Same as FRIESIAN.

frisk, 1 frisk; 2 frĭsk. **I.** *vi.* To leap about playfully; frolic. **II.** *n.* **1.** A playful skipping about. **2†.** A caracole; curvet; caper. [< OHG.F *frisc,* fresh.] SYN.: (verb); caper, dance, frolic, gambol, play, sport. See LEAP.—ANT.: droop, mope, muse, repose, rest.—**frisk'er,** *n.*—**frisk'y,** *a.* [FRISK'I-ER; FRISK'I-EST.] Lively or playful. SYN.: see RESTIVE.—**frisk'i-ly,** *adv.* —**frisk'i-ness,** *n.*

fris'ket, 1 fris'ket, 2 fris'kĕt, *n.* *Print.* In a platen-press, a light frame to hold in place the sheet to be printed. [< F. *frisquette,* dim. of *frisque;* see FRISK, *n.*] [for a time.

frist, 1 frist; 2 frĭst, *vt.* [Rare.] To sell on credit. **2.** To put off

frit, 1 frit; 2 frĭt. **I.** *vt.* [FRIT'TED; FRIT'TING.] To decompose and partly melt. **II.** *n.* **1.** An imperfectly vitrified mass, formed in making glass. **2.** The material from which soft fictile wares are made. **3.** A partially fused composition used as a basis for glazes. [W.] [< F. *frite,* < It. *fritta,* < L. *frigo,* roast.]

frit'-fly", 1 frit'-flı'; 2 frĭt'-flȳ", *n.* One of a genus (*Oscinis*) of small flies which attack growing wheat.

frith, 1 frith; 2 frĭth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as FIRTH.

frit'il-la-ry, 1 frit'ı-lē-rı; 2 frit'i-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -riz, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* One of a genus (*Fritillaria*) of arctic or north-temperate bulbous plants of the lily family in which the flowers are checkered with pale and dark purple. **2.** *Zool.* One of various butterflies (genera *Argynnis* or *Melitæa*) whose caterpillars feed on the violet and related plants.

frit'ter, 1 frit'ər; 2 frĭt'er. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To waste little by little: with *away.* **2.** To break into small pieces. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small fried cake, often containing fruit or pieces of meat. **2.** A shred. [< L.OF *friatus,* pp. of *frigo,* fry.]—**to fritter away,** to waste in a trifling manner or little by little.

Fri-u'li, 1 frı-ū'lı; 2 fri-ų'li, *n.* An ancient duchy in N. Italy; later partly in Austria and Italy; now partly in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and partly in Italy.

friv'ol, 1 friv'əl; 2 friv'ol, *vi.* [FRIV'OLED OR FRIV'OLLED; FRIV'OL-ING OR FRIV'OL-LING.] [Colloq.] To behave frivolously; trifle.—**friv'ol-er,** *n.* **friv'ol-ler‡.**

friv'o-lous, 1 friv'ə-lus; 2 frĭv'o-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Void of significance or reason; petty; trivial. **2.** Characterized by lack of seriousness, sense, or reverence; trifling; silly. [< L. *frivolus,* silly.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**fri-vol'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being frivolous. **2.** A frivolous act or practise. SYN.: see LEVITY.

friz(z²r, 1 friz; 2 frĭz. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FRIZZED, FRIZD²; FRIZZ'ING.] **1.** To give a crinkled, fluffy appearance to by crimping or crisping, and then combing or brushing; frizzle. **2.** Specif., in cloth-manufacture, to raise a burry nap on; frieze. **3.** To be frizzly or fluffy: said of hair. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is frizzed, as hair. **2.** The condition of being frizzed. [< OF. *friser.*]—**fri-zette',** *n.* A frizz of hair, worn as a bang.

friz(z²r, *vt.* To make a frizzling noise in frying.

friz'zle, } 1 friz'l; 2 frĭz'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [FRIZ'ZL(E)D; FRIZ'ZLING.]

friz'l²r, } **1:** To cause to crinkle or curl, as the hair. **2.** To cause to curl up or become crisp over a fire. **3.** To become curled up or crisp. **II.** *n.* **1.** Frizzed or curled hair. **2.** The state of being frizzed. [Freq. of FRIZZ.]—**friz'zler,** *n.*—**friz'zly,** *a.* Crinkled; crisped. **friz'zy‡.**

fro, 1 frō; 2 frō, *adv.* Away from; back. [< Ice. *frá,* from.]

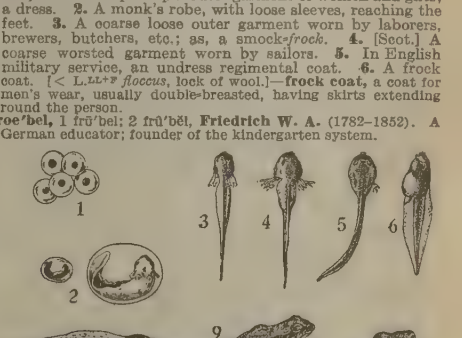
fro†, *prep.* From.

Frob'ish-er, 1 frob'ish-ər; 2 frŏb'ish-er, **Sir Martin** (1535?–1594). An English navigator; pioneer explorer of region N. of Labrador.—**Frobisher Bay,** a bay in E. Baffin Land, discovered by Frobisher, 1576, formerly called **F. Strait.**

frock, 1 frok; 2 frŏk, *vt.* To furnish with or put on a frock; hence, to make a monk or other ecclesiastic of.

frock, *n.* **1.** The principal outer garment of women and girls; a dress. **2.** A monk's robe, with loose sleeves, reaching the feet. **3.** A coarse loose outer garment worn by laborers, brewers, butchers, etc.; as, a smock-*frock.* **4.** [Scot.] A coarse worsted garment worn by sailors. **5.** In English military service, an undress regimental coat. **6.** A frock coat. [< L.LL+F *floccus,* lock of wool.]—**frock coat,** a coat for men's wear, usually double-breasted, having skirts extending round the person.

Froe'bel, 1 frū'bel; 2 frû'bĕl, **Friedrich W. A.** (1782–1852). A German educator; founder of the kindergarten system.



Successive Stages in the Development of a Frog.

1. Eggs. 2. Embryo. 3–8. Evolution of the Tadpole. 9. Young Frog. 10. Adult Frog

frog¹, 1 freg; 2 frŏg, *n.* One of a genus (*Rana*) of small, tailless, amphibious, web-footed animals. [< AS. *frogga, frocga.*]—**frog'bit",** *n.* **1.** A little aquatic European plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*) which floats on water and bears white flowers. It belongs to the family *Vallisneriaceæ.* **2.** An American plant (*Limnobium spongia*) of the same family, found in stagnant water. **frog's-bit‡.**—**f.-eye,** *n.* A disease of tobacco, produced by a fungus (*Cercospora nicotianæ*) and characterized by minute circular whitish spots.—**f.-eyed,** *a.*—**frog'fish",** 1. One of a family (*Antennariidæ*) of fishes with arm-like bases to pectoral fins. **2.** The angler.—**f.-lily,** *n.* The yellow pond-lily (*Nymphæa advena*).—**f.-spit,** *n.* The frothy exudation from the larva of a froghopper; cuckoo-spit; toad-spittle.

frog², *n.* **1.** The triangular prominence in the sole of a horse's foot. **2.** A section of a railway-track where at a switch one rail crosses or diverges from another. [Perh. corr. of FORK,]

frog³, *n.* **1.** An ornamental fastening of a cloak or a coat. **2.** The loop of a scabbard. [Pg. *froco,* < L. *floccus,* lock of wool.]

frog'ger-y, 1 frog'ər-ı; 2 frŏg'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] A place frequented by frogs, or one where frogs are raised; also, a collection of frogs. **frog'er-y‡.**

frog'gy, 1 frog'ı; 2 frŏg'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding in frogs; also, froggish. **2.** Having overhanging lips, as the bulldog.

frog'hop"per, 1 frog'hap"ər; 2 frŏg'hŏp"er, *n.* A small bug, or leaf-hopper, resembling a frog in outline and leaping power, as

Helochara communis. The larvæ of many species are enclosed in a frothy mass. See FROG-SPIT, under FROG[1], *n.*

frog'mouth", 1 frog'mauth"; 2 frŏg'mouth", *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* An East-Indian nocturnal bird (genus *Batrachostomus*) with very broad, deeply cleft bill; found also in Australia, where it is called locally the *mopoke*. **frog's'-mouth"†.** **2.** The plant snapdragon. [poet and chronicler of war and chivalry.

Frois"sart', 1 frwa"sär'; 2 frwä"särt', **Jean** (1333–1419). A French

frol'ic, 1 frel'ik; 2 frŏl'ic. **I.** *vi.* [FROL'ICKED[t], FROL'IC'[g]; FROL'ICK-ING.] To play mirthful pranks; sport. Syn.: see FRISK. **II.** *a.* Full of or characterized by mirth or playfulness; merry; sportive. **III.** *n.* **1.** A scene of gaiety. **2.** A gay or sportive outburst or act; a prank. [< MD. *vro*, glad, gay, + *-lick*, -LY[1].]

Syn.: amusement, caper, carousal, carouse, entertainment, festivity, fun, gambol, game, gaiety, lark, merrymaking, prank, spree, sport: also, using the word *time*, a gay, lively, merry, etc., time. See AMUSEMENT; ENTERTAINMENT; SPORT.

—**frol'ick-er,** *n.*—**frol'ic-some,** *a.* Full of frolic; playful. **frol'ick-y†.** Syn.: see AIRY; MERRY.—**frol'ic-some-ly,** *adv.*—**frol'ic-some-ness,** *n.*

from, 1 frem; 2 frŏm, *prep.* **1.** Out of; starting at; beginning with; after; as, he traveled *from* New York to Chicago; the view *from* Mount Tom. **2.** In variant or adverse relation to; as, *from* grave to gay; it is far *from* true. **3.** Having as a cause, reason, or origin; by means of; due to; out of; as, his skill comes *from* practise. **4.** Beginning with; after; as, *from* birth till death. [< AS. *from, fram.*]

Sometimes improperly used for *of:* "He died *from* cholera" should be "He died *of* cholera." But we say correctly "He died *from the effects of*," etc., where *effect* suggests the idea of cause from which the result proceeded.

Fro"men'tin', 1 frō"mun"tăn'; 2 frō"män"tăn', **Eugène** (1820–1876). A French painter and writer.

fro'men-ty, frō'men-ti; 2 frō'mĕn-ty, *n.* Same as FRUMENTY.

frond, 1 frend; 2 frŏnd, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A leaf-like expansion in which the functions of stem and leaf are not fully differentiated, as the so-called leaf of ferns and seaweeds. (2)† The foliage of palms. **2.** Any large tropical leaf, as of the palm or the banana. [< L. *fron(d-)s*, leaf.]—**fron-dif'er-ous,** *a.* Frond-bearing.

Fronde, 1 frēnd; 2 frŏnd, *n.* [F.] *F. Hist.* A political party that precipitated civil wars in France (1648, 1650, 1651) during the minority of Louis XIV., by attacking the court party and the measures of the minister Mazarin.

frond'ed, 1 frend'ed; 2 frŏnd'ĕd, *a.* Provided with fronds; leafy.

fron-des'cent, 1 fren-des'ent; 2 frŏn-dĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Springing into leaf, or so appearing. [< L. *frondesco*, inceptive of *frondeo*, become green.]—**fron-des'cence,** *n.* **1.** The period or act of leafing. **2.** Leaves collectively. **phyl'lo-dy‡.**

fron'dose, 1 fren'dōs *or* fren-dōs'; 2 frŏn'dōs *or* frŏn-dōs', *a.* Like a leaf or frond; foliaceous. [< L. *frondosus*, < *frons* (*frond-*), leaf.] **fron'dous‡.**

front[1], } 1 frunt; 2 frŏnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To face toward. **2.** To

frunt[2], ∫ meet face to face; encounter. **3.** To confront. **4.** To furnish with a front. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have the front or face in a specified direction: with *on* or *upon*. **2.** Turn to the front: a military command.

front, *a.* **1.** Situated at the front; as, the *front* windows. **2.** Considered from the front; as, a *front* view. **3.** Measured along the front; as, land sold by the *front* foot. **4.** *Phonol.* Uttered by use of the front or centermost portion of the upper side of the tongue. **5.** [U. S.] First in turn: a call in hotel offices for the first boy awaiting orders. Syn.: see ANTERIOR; FIRST.

front, *n.* **1.** The foremost or forward part or surface of anything; the most conspicuous or important part or side; that which moves in advance or which is first encountered; as, the *front* of a house; the *front* of an army. **2.** Position directly before or in the path of something: chiefly in the phrase *in front;* as *in front* of the church. **3.** The forehead; the brow; by extension, the visage as expressing the mind or feelings. **4.** Hence, the manner of confronting a person or a situation; as, he met the accusation with a bold *front*. **5.** Bold or brazen assurance; effrontery. **6.** A dickey or false shirt-bosom; also, a large cravat. **7.** [Poet.] The beginning. **8.** *Arch.* The principal façade of a building; the elevation that contains the chief entrance; or, with a qualifying word, any elevation; as, the west *front* of the cathedral is finer than the east *front*. **9.** Land facing on the water; as, a water-*front*. **10.** [Eng.] A walk facing the beach at a seaside resort. [F., < L. *frons* (*front-*), brow.]—**front'age,** *n.* **1.** Linear extent of front; as, the *frontage* of a lot. **2.** The fact or action of facing in a certain direction; outlook; exposure.—**fron'tal.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the front or to the forehead. **II.** *n.* **1.** A front part. **2.** Something to cover the front or forehead. **3.** A bone of the anterior part of the skull, forming the skeleton of the forehead. **4.** *Eccl.* A movable hanging to cover the front, as of an altar. **5.** *Arch.* A small pediment or other front piece above a minor door or window.—**front'ed,** *a.* **1.** Having a front. **2.** *Mil.* Formed in line.

Fron"te-nac', 1 frŏn"tə-nāk' *or* freṅ'tu-nak; 2 frŏn"tə-năc' *or* frŏn'tə-năc, **Count of** (1621–1698). A French administrator; governor of Canada.

fron-tier', 1 fren-tīr' *or* fren'tir; 2 frŏn-tēr' *or* frŏn'tēr. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the frontier. **2.** Situated on the frontier; as, *frontier* garrisons. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part of a nations' territory that abuts upon another country; the border; confines. **2.** That portion of a country between a civilized and an unsettled region. **3†.** A fort. [< F. *frontière*, < L. *frons*, forehead.]

Syn.: see BOUNDARY.—**fron-tiers'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who lives on the frontier or on or beyond the borders of civilization. **fron-tier'man‡.**

fron'tis-piece", 1 fren'tis-pīs"; 2 frŏn'tis-pēç", *n.* **1.** An illustration in the front of a book. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental front; a façade. **3.** [Slang.] The face. [< L.[2] *frons*, front, + *specto*, view.] [Without shame or modesty; shameless.

front'less, 1 frunt'les; 2 frŏnt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without a front. **2‖.**

front'let, *n.* **1.** A band worn on the forehead. **2.** *Ornith.* The forehead when distinguished by color or the like. **3.** The forehead of an animal. **4.** A frontstall.

fron'to-, 1 fren'to-; 2 frŏn'to-. From Latin *frons*, forehead: a combining form, in adjectives signifying of or pertaining to the frontal bone or frontal region of the skull.—**fron"to-ma'lar,** *a.* Pertaining to the frontal and cheek-bones.

Front Range. The easternmost range of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the Arkansas river north nearly to South Pass, fronting upon the plains, and containing Pike's, Gray's, Long's, and several other peaks exceeding 14,000 ft. in height.

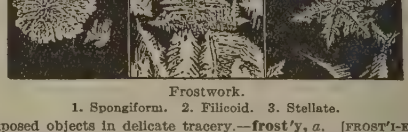
front'stall"†, *n. Armor.* A head-plate for a horse, perforated over the eyes and nostrils.

frore, 1 frōr; 2 frōr. **I‖.** *a.* Frozen. **fro'ren†; fromt†.** **II†.** *adv.* Frostily. [< AS. *froren*, pp. of *freōsan*, freeze.]

fro'ry‖, 1 frō'ri; 2 frō'ry, *a.* **1.** Frozen; frosty. **2.** Covered with frost-like froth; frothy.

frost[1], 1 frēst; 2 frŏst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with frost; apply frosting to. **2.** To injure by frost or cold. **II.** *i.* To freeze; assume the appearance of frost.

frost, *n.* **1.** Minute crystals of ice formed directly from atmospheric water-vapor. **2.** Freezing weather. **3.** The formation of ice; frozen moisture within a porous substance. **4.** Coldness and austerity of manner. **5.** A frigid reception, as of a book or play; a snub. [< AS. *forst*, for *frost*, < *freōsan*, freeze.]—**hoar frost, white frost,** same as FROST, *n.*, 1. —**frost'-bite",** *n.* The condition of having some part of the body, as the ears or fingers, partially frozen.—**f.-bite,** *vt.* To injure by frost or by partial freezing.—**f.-bitten,** *pa.*—**frost'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Covered with frost or frosting. **2.** Presenting a surface resembling frost. **3.** Frost-bitten.—**frost'fish",** *n.* **1.** The tomcod. **2.** [U. S.] The smelt.—**f.-flower,** *n.* **1.** Any species of *Aster*. **2.** A small bulbous plant (*Milla biflora*) with scape 6–18 inches high, bearing starlike, fragrant, white, waxy flowers. —**frost'ing,** *n.* **1.** A surface imitating frost, as a mixture of sugar and white of egg used to cover cake. **2.** The rough surface produced on metal, glass, etc., in imitation of frost.—**f.-nail,** *n.* A projecting nail in a horse's shoe, serving as an ice-calk.—**frost'weed",** *n.* A cistaceous plant, the rock-rose (*Helianthemum canadense*).—**frost'work",** *n.* Hoar frost deposited upon



Frostwork.

1. Spongiform. 2. Filicoid. 3. Stellate.

exposed objects in delicate tracery.—**frost'y,** *a.* [FROST'I-ER; FROST'I-EST.] **1.** Attended with frost. **2.** Affected or covered by frost. **3.** Lacking in warmth of manner; forbidding. **4.** Resembling frost; hoary.—**frost'i-ly,** *adv.* In a frigid manner. —**frost'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being frosty.

froth, 1 frēth; 2 frŏth. **I[t].** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cause to foam; cover with froth. **2.** Figuratively, to spit out or give vent to, as anger. **3.** To form or throw out froth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mass of bubbles resulting from fermentation or agitation; any foamy excretion or exudation; foam. **2.** Any light, unsubstantial matter; vain or senseless display of wit; idle pleasure; vanity. [ME. *frothe*, < Ice. *frodha*.]—**froth'y,** *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or full of froth; empty; pretentious. —**froth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**froth'i-ness,** *n.*

Froude, 1 frūd; 2 frŭd, **James Anthony** (1818–1894). An English essayist and historian.—**Froude's disease,** chronic historical inaccuracy. LANGLOIS-SEIGNOBOS *Introd. to the Study of History.* [the swish of a woman's dress.

frou'-frou", 1 frū'-frū"; 2 frų'-frų", *n.* [F.] A rustling, as of silk;

frounce‖, 1 frauns; 2 frounç, *v.* [FROUNCED[t]; FROUNC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To decorate with trimming, as a dress. **2.** To crimp, as hair. **3.** To wrinkle; plait. **II.** *i.* To contract the brow; frown. [< F. *froncer*, < L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead.]

frounce, *n.* **1.** A disease of hawks, in which froth gathers about the beak. **2.** A disease of horses in which warty pimples appear on the palate. **3†.** A flounce; wrinkle; also, an affected manner; frill. [< F. *fronce*, < *froncer;* see FROUNCE, *v.*]

frou'zy, *a.* Same as FROWSY.

frow, 1 frō *or* frau; 2 frō *or* frow, *n.* [Colloq.] A Dutch or German dame: a married woman. [< MD. *frouwe*, woman, lady.]

fro'ward, 1 frō'ward; 2 frō'ward, *a.* **1.** Disobedient; intractable; perverse. **2†.** Adverse. [< AS. *from*, + *-weard*, -WARD.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

frown, 1 fraun; 2 frown, *v.* **I.** *t.* To rebuke with manifest displeasure: commonly with *down*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To knit the brow, as in displeasure; scowl. **2.** To manifest disfavor: with *upon*. **3.** To wear a threatening aspect; lower, as the sky. [< OF. *frogner*, of Scand. orig.]—**frown'er,** *n.*—**frown'ing-ly,** *adv.*

frown, *n.* **1.** A wrinkling of the brow, as in dislike; anger, or abstraction. **2.** Hence, any manifestation of displeasure or lack of favor.

frow'y, 1 frau'ı; 2 frow'y, *a.* [Archaic or Prov.] Rancid; musty.

frow'zy, 1 frau'zı; 2 frow'zy, *a.* [FROW'ZI-ER; FROW'ZI-EST.] Slovenly in appearance; unkempt; untidy. [Cp. E. dial. *froust,* musty smell.] **frou'zy†.**

froze, 1 frōz; 2 frōz, *imp.* of FREEZE, *v.*

fro'zen, 1 frō'zn; 2 frō'zn, *pa.* Solidified, benumbed, or killed by cold; overspread with ice.

F. R. S., *abbr.* [L.] *Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).—**frs.,** *abbr.* Francs.

fruct-, } 1 frukt-, fruk'tı-, fruk'tū-; 2 frŭct-, frŭc'tı-, frŭc'tu-.
fruc'ti-, } From L. *fructus,* fruit (< *fruor,* enjoy): combining
fruc'tu-, } forms.—**fruc-tes'cence,** *n.* The bearing or ripening of fruit.—**fruc-tic'u-lose,** *a.* Yielding fruit abundantly.—**fruc-tif'er-ous,** *a.* Fruit-bearing.—**fruc'ti-form,** *a.* Shaped like a fruit; fruit-like in appearance.

Fruc"ti"dor', 1 frŭk"tı"dōr'; 2 frŭc"tı"dōr', *n.* [F.] In the calendar of the first French Republic, the last month; literally, gifts of fruit. See REPUBLICAN CALENDAR, under REPUBLICAN.

fruc'ti-fy, 1 frukʻtı-fai; 2 frŭc'tı-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To render fruitful. **II.** *i.* To yield fruit. [< L. *fructus,* fruit, + *facio,* make.]—**fruc"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of fructifying. **2.** The fruit of a plant.

fruc'tose, 1 frukʻtōs *or* fruk-tōs'; 2 frŭc'tōs or frŭc-tōs', *n.* A variety of levulose or sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) obtained from fruits or honey; fruit-sugar. It is isomeric with glucose.

fruc'tu-ous‖, 1 frukʻchu-us *or* -tū-us; 2 frŭc'chu-ŭs *or* -tū-ŭs, *a.* Productive; fertile.

fru'gal, 1 frūʻgal; 2 fry'gal, *a.* **1.** Exercising economy; saving; sparing. **2.** Marked by economy; meager; stinted. [F., < L. *frugalis,* < *frux,* fruit.] Syn.: see PRUDENT.

fru-gal'i-ty, 1 frū-gal'ı-tı; 2 fry-găl'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Strict economy; thrift. **fru'gal-ness‖,**

Syn.: economy, miserliness, parsimoniousness, parsimony, providence, prudence, saving, scrimping, sparing, thrift. *Economy* is a wise and careful administration of the means at one's disposal: *frugality* is a withholding of expenditure, or *sparing* of supplies or provision, to a noticeable and often to a painful degree: *parsimony* is excessive and unreasonable *saving* for the sake of *saving*. *Frugality* exalted into a virtue to be practised for its own sake, instead of as a means to an end, becomes the vice of *parsimony*. *Miserliness* is the denying oneself and others the ordinary comforts or even necessaries of life, for the mere sake of hoarding money. *Prudence* and *providence* look far ahead, and sacrifice the present to the future, saving as much as may be necessary for that end. (See PRUDENCE.) *Thrift* seeks not merely to save, but to earn. *Economy* manages, *frugality* saves, *providence* plans, *thrift* at once earns and saves, with a view to wholesome and profitable expenditure at a fitting time. See ABSTINENCE.—Ant.: abundance, bounty, extravagance, liberality, luxury, opulence, riches, waste, wealth.—**fru'gal-ly,** *adv.* [< L. *frux,* fruit, + *fero,* bear.]

fru-gif'er-ous§, 1 fru-jifʻer-us; 2 fru-ǧĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Fruitful.

fru-giv'o-rous, 1 fru-jivʻo-rus; 2 fru-ǧĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Fruit-eating. [< L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruit, + *voro,* devour.]

fruit, 1 frūt; 2 frut. **I.**† *vt. & vi.* To produce as fruit; produce fruit from; bear fruit. **II.** *n.* **1.** The edible pulpy mass covering the seeds of various plants and trees. Classified as (1) *fleshy,* as gourds, melons, oranges, apples, pears, berries, etc: (2) *drupaceous,* as cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, and others containing stones: (3) *dry,* as nuts, capsules, achenia, follicles, legumes, etc. **2.** Any vegetable product used as food, or otherwise serviceable to man, as grain, cotton, or flax; also, such products collectively, as, the *fruits* of the earth. **3.** *Bot.* (1) In flowering plants, the matured seed-vessel and its contents, together with such accessory or external parts of the inflorescence as seem to be integral with them. (2) In cryptogams, the spores with their envelopings or accessory organs. **4.** That which is produced, as the young of man or animals. **5.** The consequence or result of any action; any outcome, effect, or result; as, the *fruit* of evil deeds. [F., < L. *fructus,* < *fructus* or *fruitus,* pp. of *fruor,* enjoy.]

Fruit.

Polycarpellary: 1. Cross-section of an orange, showing pip (p). 2. Ripe capsule of a poppy. 3. Schizocarpous fruit of the maple. *Monocarpellary:* 4. Achenium of a corn-flower. 5. Cherry (drupe) showing section of mesocarp or middle layer of a pericarp (a); stone (b); kernel (c). 6. Legume of a pea. *Polycarpellary:* 7. Silique of a wallflower. 8. Pyxis of henbane with outer carpel removed. 9. *Monocarpellary:* Follicle of aconite. 10. *Polycarpellary:* Caryopses of wheat.

Syn.: vegetable. In the botanical sense, not only apples, pears, peaches, tomatoes, figs, etc., but all *berries, nuts, grains,* beans, peas, pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, and melons, as well as pine-cones, the samaras or winged seeds of the maple, ash, or elm, and many other products, are *fruits.* Popular usage has, however, become much narrower. The *grains* have been dropped, and the tendency is to drop *nuts* also, so that a *fruit* is now generally understood to be the fleshy and juicy product of some plant, usually tree or shrub (and nearly always containing the seed), which, when ripe, is edible without cooking, and adapted for use as a dessert rather than as a salad. The quince, however, while usually cooked before eating, is classed among *fruits,* and we sometimes speak of poisonous *fruits,* as the *berries* of the nightshade. A *vegetable,* in the popular sense, is any part of a herbaceous plant commonly used for culinary purposes, and may consist of the *root,* as in the beet and turnip; the stem, as in the asparagus, celery, and rhubarb (or pie-plant); a *tuber,* or underground stem, as in the potato; the foliage, as in cabbage and spinach, or of that which is botanically the *fruit,* as in the tomato, bean, pea, and eggplant. Thus the tomato is botanically a *fruit,* but for table use and in the garden and market it ranks as a *vegetable.* "The *fruits* of certain low-growing perennial plants are specifically termed by horticulturists 'small fruits,' including the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, currant, huckleberry, and cranberry. The term includes grapes, but excludes cherries." CROZIER *Dict. of Bot. Terms.* Syn.: see HARVEST; PRODUCT.

—**fruit'age,** *n.* **1.** Fruit collectively. **2.** The state, process, or time of producing fruit. **3.** Any result or effect.—**fruit-a'ri-an,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** One who lives on fruits or nuts. **2.** One who supplies meals or refreshments for fruitarians.—**fruit-a'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The theory that fruits constitute the best food for man.—**fruit'er,** *n.* **1.** A vessel that carries fruit. **2.** A fruit-bearing tree.—**fruit'er-er,** *n.* A dealer in fruits.—**fruit'er-ess,** *n. fem.*—**fruit'er-y§,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Fruits collectively. **2.** A place for the growing or storage of fruit.—**fruit-fly,** *n.* A muscid fly whose larvæ are found in soft fruits, preserves, etc.; especially one of either of two subfamilies (*Oritalinæ* and *Trypetinæ*); notably a destructive species (*Ceratitis capitata*).—**fruit'ful,** *a.* Bearing fruit or offspring abundantly; prolific; productive. Syn.: see FERTILE.—**fruit-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fruit'ful-ness,** *n.*—**fruit'ing,** *a.* Producing fruit.—**fruit'less,** *a.* **1.** Yielding no fruit or good result; barren. **2.** Yielding no good results; useless; idle. Syn.: see USELESS; VAIN.—**fruit'less-ly,** *adv.*—**fruit'less-ness,** *n.*—**fruit'sug"ar,** *n.* Same as FRUCTOSE.—**f.-tree,** *n.* A tree, particularly a cultivated tree, producing an edible, succulent fruit.—**fruit'y,** *a.* Like fruit in taste, color, etc.

fru-i'tion, 1 frū-ishʻən; 2 fry-ĭsh'on, *n.* The bearing of fruit; the yielding of natural or expected results; realization; fulfilment. [OF., < L. *fruitus,* pp. of *fruor,* enjoy.]

fru"men-ta'ceous, 1 frūʻmen-tēʻshus; 2 fry"mĕn-tā'shŭs, *a.* Belonging to the cereals; resembling or made of cereal grain.

fru'men-ty, 1 frūʻmen-tı; 2 fry'mĕn-ty, *n.* A seasoned dish of hulled wheat boiled in milk. [< L. *frumentum,* grain.] **fro'men-ty†.**

frump, 1 frump; 2 frŭmp, *n.* **1.** A dowdily dressed person, especially an ill-tempered old woman. **2.** [Dial.] *pl.* A sulky mood or humor; sulks.—**frump'er-y,** *a.* Old-fashioned and ill-tempered.—**frump'ish,** *a.* **1.** Ill-tempered; morose. **2.** Old-fashioned in dress. **frump'y†.**

frunt†, *n.* Same as FRONT.

frush†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To batter to pieces; crush; shatter. **2.** To strike down. **II.** *i.* To rush forward; dash.

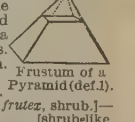
frush†, *n.* **1.** The frog of a horse's foot. **2.** Thrush.

frus'trate, 1 frusʻtrēt; 2 frŭs'trāt. **I.** *vt.* [FRUS'TRAT-ED²; FRUS'TRAT-ING.] **1.** To cause to fail in attainment; baffle; defeat; foil. **2.** To render null and void; make invalid. Syn.: see BAFFLE; HINDER; MISLEAD.

II. *a.* **1.** Without effect; vain; null; void. **2.** Frustrated; baffled. [< L. *frustratus,* < *frustra,* in vain.]—**frus-tra'tion,** *n.* Failure; defeat.

frus'tule, 1 frusʻchul *or* -tūl; 2 frŭs'chul *or* -tūl, *n.* *Bot.* The siliceous shell of a diatom. [< LL. *frustulum,* dim. of *frustum,* bit.]

frus'tum, 1 frusʻtum; 2 frŭs'tŭm, *n.* [-TUMS² or -TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Geom.* That which is left of a solid, usually a cone or pyramid, after cutting off the upper part; also, that part of a solid included between any two planes, or, in the case of a sphere, that part between two parallel planes. **2.** A fragment; a broken shaft of a column. [L., bit.]


Frustum of a Pyramid (def. 1).

fru-tes'cent, 1 fru-tesʻent; 2 fry-tĕs'ĕnt, *a.* *Bot.* Being or becoming woody or shrub-like. [< L. *frutex,* shrub.]—**fru-tes'cence,** *n.* [shrub-like.

fru'ti-cose, 1 frūʻtı-kōs; 2 fry'tı-cōs, *a.* Of or pertaining to shrubs; **fru'ti-fy†,** *vt.* To notify: a blunder put into the mouth of a servant of Shylock. SHAKESPEARE *Mer. Venice* act ii, sc. 2.

fry, 1 frai; 2 frȳ, *v.* [FRIED; FRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook in hot oil, lard, or butter. **2.** To vex; worry. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be cooked in or with lard, etc.; be subjected to great heat. **2†.** To be greatly moved; boil. [< F. *frire,* < L. *frigo,* fry.]—**fry'ing-pan",** *n.* A shallow metal pan, with a long handle, for frying food.

fry¹, *n.* [FRIES², *pl.*] **1.** A dish of anything fried. **2.** The viscera or testes of an animal fried and served for the table; as, calf's *fry* (pluck); pig's *fry* (liver); lamb's *fries* (testes).

fry², *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Very young fish; also, rarely, the young of other animals. **2.** Small adult fish. **3.** A multitude or quantity of young or small persons or objects. **4†.** Offspring. [< Ice. *fræ, frjó.*]

fry'er, 1 fraiʻer; 2 frı'er, *n.* One who or that which fries; also, game, fish, etc., suitable for frying. **fri'er†.**

F. S. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Fellow of the Society of Arts.—**Ft.,** *abbr.* Fort.—**ft.,** *abbr.* Feet, flat, foot, fort, fortified.—**fth.,** **fthm.,** *abbr.* Fathom.

fu, 1 fūʻ; 2 fu, *n.* A provincial department in China and Japan formed by several districts united for governmental purposes;

also, as the first or final syllable in place-names, as Chi*fu*, Fu*chau*.

fu', 1 fü; 2 fu, *a.* [Scot.] Full; intoxicated.

Fu"ad' I. 1 fü"ăd'; 2 fu"ăd', *n.* Ahmed Fuad; Sultan of Egypt; proclaimed *King Fuad I.*, March 16, 1922.

fub†, *vt.* To put upon; deceive; also, to acquire; filch.

fub'by†, *a.* Chubby; plump. **fub'syf.**

Fu"chau', *n.* Same as FOOCHOW.

fuch'sia, 1 fiü'shə *or* fūks'i-ə; 2 fū'sha *or* fyes'i-a, *n.* Any plant of a considerable genus (*Fuchsia*) of the evening-primrose family, with red, pink, white, or purple drooping, four-petaled flowers. [< L. *Fuchs* (1501–66), German botanist.]

Fuchsia gracilis.

fuch'sin, } 1 fuk'sən, -sin *or* -sĭn; 2 fye'-
fuch'sine, ∫ sin, -sin *or* -sĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline coal-tar product ($C_{20}H_{19}N_3$·HCl) superficially green in the solid state, but deep-red in solution. It is obtained by treating rosanilin with hydrochloric acid: used to dye silk and wool and for printing on cotton. [< FUCHSIA.]

fu'coid, 1 fiü'koid; 2 fū'eŏid. *Bot.* **I.** *a.* 1. Resembling or belonging to seaweeds, particularly to the class (*Fucaceæ*) which includes the rockweeds. 2. Containing fucoids or impressions of them. **fu-col'dal†**; **fu'cous†**. **II.** *n.* 1. A large, coarse, olive-brown seaweed. 2. A plant, either living or fossil, that resembles a seaweed. [< FUCUS + -OID.]

Fu'cus, 1 fiü'kus; 2 fū'eŭs, *n.* 1. *Bot.* (1) A genus of large olive-brown seaweeds, known as *rockweeds*. (2) [f-] [FU'CI, *pl.*] A seaweed of this genus. 2. [f-] A paint or dye; hence, sham; pretense. [L.]

fud, 1 fud; 2 fŭd, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The tail of a hare, rabbit, or the like. 2. The buttocks.

fud'dle, } 1 fud'l; 2 fŭd'l, *vt. & vi.* [FUD'DLED, FUD'LD[F]; FUD'-
fud'l[F], ∫ DLING.] To confuse or make stupid with drink; become intoxicated. [fusedly: bungle; shirk.

fudge, 1 fuj; 2 fŭdg, *vt.* [FUDGED; FUDG'ING.] To arrange con-

fudge, *n.* 1. Humbug; nonsense: commonly used as a contemptuous interjection. 2. *Print.* An attachment to a rotary newspaper-press, for printing late news, usually in a different color from the remainder of the publication; also, the news so printed. 3. A sweet confection made of butter, sugar, chocolate, etc. [< LG. *futsch*, begone.]

Fu-e'gi-an, 1 fiu-i'ji-ən; 2 fū-ē'ĝi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tierra del Fuego. **II.** *n.* One of the native race of Tierra del Fuego. [< Sp. *fuego*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace.]

fu'el‖, 1 fiü'el; 2 fū'ĕl, *vt.* To feed or supply with fuel.

fu'el, *n.* Combustible matter, as wood or coal, used to feed a fire; whatever feeds or sustains any expenditure, outlay, passion, or excitement. [< L.[LL.-OF] *focus*, fireplace.]

fuff, 1 fuf; 2 fŭf, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To puff.

fuff, *n.* 1§. A puff. 2. [Scot.] An ebullition of passion; a fume.

fu-ga'cious, 1 fiu-gē'shus; 2 fū-gā'shŭs, *a.* 1. Having a fugitive tendency; transitory; volatile. 2. *Bot.* Falling very early, as the petals of a poppy. [< L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), < *fugio*, flee.] **fu'ga-tiv**(es)†.—**fu-gac'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being fugacious. **fu-ga'cious-ness†**.

fu'gi-tiv(es), 1 fiü'ji-tiv; 2 fū'ĝi-tĭv. **I.** *a.* 1. Fleeing, as from pursuit. 2. Not fixed or lasting; transient; fading; evanescent. 3. Treating of subjects of passing interest. 4†. Wandering; vagabond. **II.** *n.* 1. One who or that which flees, as from pursuit, danger, bondage, restraint, or duty; a runaway or deserter. 2. An exile; deserter. [< F. *fugitif*, < L. *fugitivus*, < *fugio*, flee.] Syn.: (adj.) see TRANSIENT.—**fu'gi-tiv**(e-ly)†, *adv.*—**fu'gi-tiv**(e-ness)†, *n.*

fu'gle, 1 fiü'gl; 2 fū'ĝl, *vt.* [FU'GLED; FU'GLING.] To act or to perform acts like a fugleman; give signals.

fu'gle-man, 1 fiü'gl-man; 2 fū'ĝl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] 1. A soldier who stands in front of a line or body of men and leads them in military exercises; a file-leader. 2. One who leads or sets an example in anything. [Prop. *flugelman*, < G. *flügelmann*, < *flügel*, wing, + *mann*, man.]

fugue, 1 fiüg; 2 fūg, *n. Mus.* A composition in which an original theme is repeated and imitated throughout. [F.]

Fu'ji, 1 fü'ji; 2 fu'ji, *n.* An extinct volcano on Honshu island, Japan; height, 12,365 ft. **Fu"ji-san'†**; **Fu"ji-ya'ma†**.

Fu'ki-en", 1 fü'ki-en"; 2 fu'ki-ĕn", *n.* A province of E. China; 46,332 sq. m.; pop. 8,500,000; capital, Fuchau.

Fu'ku-o"ka, 1 fü'ku-ō"ka; 2 fu'kų-ō"kä, *n.* A city in N. Kiushiu Island, Japan; pop. 101,000.

-ful, *suffix.* 1. Full of; abounding in; containing: as, art*ful*; beauti*ful*. 2. The quantity or number that will fill; as, a cup*ful*; spoon*ful*. Nouns having this suffix form the plural by a terminal *s*; as, cup*fuls*, pail*fuls*. Adjectives with this ending do not properly take *-er* or *-est*, to form the comparative or superlative. [< AS. *ful*, full.]

ful'lah, 1 fü'lä; 2 fu'lä, *n.* [Afr.] One of the dominant races of the Sudan, and variously described as negro, negroid, Hamite, or as of Semitic origin.

ful'crum, 1 ful'krum; 2 fŭl'erŭm, *n.* [FUL'CRUMS[2] or FUL'-CRA, *pl.*] 1. The support on or against which a lever rests. 2§. Any prop or support. [L., bed-post, < *fulcio*, prop up.]

fule, 1 fül; 2 fül, *n.* [Scot.] A fool: often used adjectively.

ful-fil', } 1 ful-fil'; 2 ful-fĭl', *vt.* [FUL-FILLED', FUL-FILD'[2];
ful-fill', } FUL-FIL'LING.] 1. To bring to pass; make good; accomplish; perform fully, as a promise, duty, or prophecy. 2. To fill the time, course, requirements, etc., of, as a term of office. [< AS. *ful*, FULL, + *fyllan*.] Syn.: see EFFECT; KEEP.—**ful-fil'ler**, *n.*—**ful-fil'ment**, **ful-fill'ment**, *n.* The act or process of fulfilling; execution; consummation.

ful'gent, 1 ful'jent; 2 fŭl'ĝĕnt, *a.* Beaming or shining brightly; radiant; gleaming; effulgent; resplendent. [< L. *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgeo*, gleam.]—**ful'gen-cy**, *n.*—**ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

ful'gor†, 1 ful'gor; 2 fŭl'gŏr, *n.* Dazzling brightness. **ful'gour†**.

ful'gu-rant†, 1 ful'giu-rant; 2 fŭl'gū-rant, *a.* Flashing; lightning-like.—**ful'gu-rate**, *vi.* [-RAT"ED; -RAT'ING.] To flash or throw out flashes, as of lightning.—**ful'gu-rat"ing**, *pa.* Flashing; emitting flashes; darting; lancinating; as, *fulgurating* pains.—**ful"gu-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of flashing or lightening.

ful'gu-rite, 1 ful'giu-rait; 2 fŭl'gū-rit, *n.* A vertical tube with fused walls, formed in sand by the passage of lightning. [< L. *fulgur*, lightning.]

ful'gu-rous, 1 ful'giu-rus; 2 fŭl'gū-rŭs, *a.* [acting like lightning. Flashing, moving, or

ful'ham, 1 ful'əm; 2 fųl'am, *n.* A fullam.

fu-lig'i-nous, 1 fiu-lij'i-nus; 2 fū-lĭj'i-nŭs, *a.* 1. Like soot or smoke; also, sooty-brown. 2. Dark, as if shrouded in smoke. [< LL. *fuliginosus*, < L. *fuligo*, soot; cp. *fumus*, smoke.] **-ly**, *adv.*

full[1], } 1 ful; 2 ful. **I.** *t.* To give fulness to; make full; as,
ful[2], ∫ to *full* a sleeve. **II.** *i.* 1. To become full; reach the full; as, the moon *fulls* to-night. 2. To show fulness; draw up; gather. [< AS. *fullian*, fill.]

full[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To make (cloth) thicker and more compact, as in a fulling-mill. **II.** *i.* To become thicker by shrinking, as woolen cloth. [< OF. *fouller*, trample on, < L. *fullo*, fuller.]

full, *a.* 1. Containing or having all that can or all that should be admitted; having no empty or vacant space; filled. 2. Abounding in something; also, engrossed or excited as with some thought: with *of*; as, a mind *full of* doubts. 3. Perfectly sufficient or complete. 4. Ample in extent or volume; well filled or rounded out; plump. 5. Having the disk wholly illuminated, as the moon. 6. Filled or satisfied with food or drink; hence, intoxicated. 7. Filled with emotion or with knowledge. 8. High, as the tide. 9. Possessing depth or volume: said of sounds. 10. Unblended; pure: said of color. 11. Having plenty of body: said of wines, etc. 12. Distended by wind, as a sail. [< AS. *ful*.] Syn.: see AMPLE; IMPLICIT.

—**full and by** (*Naut.*), close to the wind but with the sails full: said of a ship.—**full'-back"**, *n. Football.* The position or player farthest from the opponent's goal.—**f. blood**, see under BLOOD, *n.*—**f.-blooded**, *a.* 1. Having a large supply of blood; plethoric. 2. Of pure or unmixed blood; thoroughbred.—**f.-blown**[1], *a.* 1. Fully expanded or blossomed out. 2. Fully matured, perfected, or attired.—**f.-blown**[2], *a.* Filled with wind.—**f. dress**, the costume required to be worn at court receptions or at formal social gatherings.—**f.-dress**, *a.*—**f.-face**, *n. Print.* A style of type of standard body, but having the heavy lines very thick; bold-face.—**f.-fledged**, *a.* Fully developed; having gone into full operation.—**f. hand**, in poker, three of a kind and a pair, a hand next in value below four of a kind. **f. house†**.—**f. moon**, the moon when it shows its whole disk illuminated; also, the time when this occurs.—**f. stop**, a period.—**full'y**, *adv.* In a full or complete manner or degree. —**ful'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being full, in any sense. **full'ness†**.

full, *n.* 1. The highest state, point, or degree. 2. The phase (of the moon) when the whole disk is illuminated. [< AS. *fyllu*, < *ful*, full.]

full, *adv.* Without abatement; fully; to the utmost.

ful'lam, 1 ful'əm; 2 fųl'am, *n.* 1. [Gamblers' Slang.] A false or fraudulent die. 2. Any sham or fraud.

Full'ard, 1 ful'ərd; 2 fųl'ard, **Philip F.** (~). British captain; aviator in the World War; brought down 48 hostile aeroplanes.

full'er, 1 ful'ər; 2 fųl'er, *vt.* To groove or crease by the use of a fuller; as, to *fuller* a bayonet-blade. See FULLER'S, *n.*

full'er[1], *n.* One who fulls and cleanses cloth.—**fullers' earth**, a soft earthy material, much like clay, but not plastic, occurring in nature as an impure hydrous aluminum silicate. It is used as a filter and in removing grease from cloth and wool, and also in medicine, as a dusting powder and, with glycerin, in poultices.—**full'er's-tea"zel**, *n.* A stout coarse herb (*Dipsacus fullonum*) resembling a thistle, with opposite connate leaves, and oblong heads of flowers.—**full'er-y**, *n.* A place where cloth is fulled.

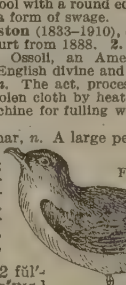
full'er[2], *n.* A blacksmiths' tool with a round edge, used in grooving or spreading hot iron; a form of swage.

Full'er[3], *n.* 1. **Melville Weston** (1833–1910), chief justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1888. 2. **Sarah Margaret** (1810–1850), Marchioness Ossoli, an American writer. 3. **Thomas** (1608–1661), an English divine and author.

full'ing, 1 ful'iŋ; 2 fųl'ing, *n.* The act, process, or operation of compacting (shrinking) woolen cloth by heat and moisture.

full'ing-mill", *n.* 1. A machine for fulling woolen cloth. 2. A mill where cloth is fulled.

ful'mar, 1 ful'mər; 2 fŭl'mar, *n.* A large petrel-like sea-bird of polar coasts.



Fulmar. 1/12

ful'mi-nant, 1 ful'mi-nənt; 2 ful'mi-nant. 1. *a.* 1. Fulminating. 2. *Pathol.* Beginning suddenly, as a fever. **II.** *n.* That which fulminates. [< L. *fulminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulmino*, < *fulgeo*, flash.]

ful'mi-nate, 1 ful'mi-nēt; 2 fŭl'-mi-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED[2]; -NAT'ING.] 1. *t.* 1. To cause to explode. 2. To utter or issue as a threat. **II.** *i.* 1. To lighten or thunder. 2. To thunder forth censures or threats. 3. To assume suddenly

a bright uniform color: said of gold at the close of the refining process. [< L. *fulminatus*, pp. of *fulmino;* see FULMINANT.]—**fulminating compound** or **powder**, a mixture capable of violently exploding when struck.—**fulminating mercury**, fulminate of mercury ($Hg(ONC)_2$), a white salt produced when mercury is treated with nitric acid, and alcohol is added to the solution. It decomposes suddenly when struck, and is used in manufacturing percussion-caps.—**ful″mi-na′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of fulminating. **2.** That which is fulminated; a thundering.—**ful′mi-na-to″ry**, *a.* Uttering fulminations.

ful′mi-nate, *n.* **1.** A salt of fulminic acid, that explodes under percussion. **2.** A mixture containing such a salt.

ful′min(es, 1 ful′min; 2 fûl′min, *v.* [FUL′MIN(E)D; FUL′MIN-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dart like lightning or to thunder. **2.** To utter or proclaim authoritatively, vehemently, or threateningly; fulminate. **II.** *i.* To thunder; hence, to speak in a vehement and authoritative manner. [< F. *fulminer*, < L. *fulmino;* see FULMINANT.]—**ful-min′e-ous**, *a.* Of or concerning thunder.

ful′mi-nous†.—**ful-min′ic**, *a. Chem.* Relating to or producing a detonation.—**fulminic acid**, an unisolated compound ($C:N.OH$) that unites with bases to form explosive salts, called fulminates. The mercury salt ($HgC_2N_2O_2$) is used for percussion-caps.

ful′some, 1 ful′sem; 2 fûl′som, *a.* **1.** Offensive from excess of praise; hence, coarse; indelicate. **2**†. Lustful; wanton. [< ME. *ful*, FULL, *a.*, + *-sum*, -SOME.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Ful′ton, 1 ful′tan; 2 ful′ton, **1. Robert** (1765–1815), an American inventor; launched steamboat on Seine, 1803; operated "Clermont" on Hudson, 1807. **2.** A city in N. New York; pop. 13,050.

ful′vous, 1 ful′vus; 2 fûl′vŭs, *a.* Reddish-yellow; tawny. [L. *fulvus*, < *fulgeo*, gleam.] **ful′vid**†.

fu-mar′ic, 1 fiu-mar′ik; 2 fū-mär′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*).

fu′ma-role, 1 fiū′me-rōl; 2 fū′ma-rōl, *n.* A small hole from which volcanic vapors issue. [< It. *fumaruolo*, < LL. *fumarolium*, dim. of *fumarium*, chimney, < L. *fumus*, smoke.]

fu″ma-to′ri-um, 1 fiū″me-tō′ri-um; 2 fū″ma-tō′ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An air-tight chamber or apparatus for an arboretum, etc., to contain gases or the like, with which to destroy insects, scales, etc. [< L. *fumus*, smoke.] **fu′ma-to-ry**†.

fu′ma-to-ry§, 1 fiū′me-to-ri; 2 fū′ma-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to smoking. [See FUMATORIUM.]

fum′bl(e^{F}, 1 fum′bl; 2 fŭm′bl. **I.** *vi. & vi.* [FUM′BL(E)D^{F}; FUM′BLING.] **1.** To handle clumsily or blindly. **2.** To stop or catch (a ball) in a clumsy manner, causing a delay. **3.** To feel about blindly or clumsily; grope about with uncertainty. **II.** *n.* The act of fumbling. [< D. *fommelen.*]—**fum′bler**, *n.* One who fumbles.

fume, 1 fiūm; 2 fūm, *v.* [FUMED; FUM′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill, as a room, with fumes; also, to treat with fumes. **2.** To exhale, as noxious gases. **3**†. To perfume, as with incense. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit smoke, gas, or vapor. **2.** To rage; rave. Syn.: see RAGE.

fume, *n.* **1.** Vapor, especially as having narcotic or choking qualities. **2.** Furious anger. **3.** Anything evanescent. **4**†. Incense; aromatic smoke. [OF., < L. *fumus*, smoke.]

fu-met′, 1 fiū-met′; 2 fū-mĕt′, *n.* **1.** The odor of long-kept game. **2.** The savory odor of meats while cooking. [< F. *fumet*, < OF. *fum*, vapor, < L. *fumus*, smoke.] **fu-mette′**†.

fu′mi-gate, 1 fiū′mi-gēt; 2 fū′mi-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT′ED^{d}; -GAT′-ING.] **1.** To subject to smoke or fumes, as for disinfection. **2.** To perfume. [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *ago*, drive.]—**fu′mi-ga″tor**, *n.* One who or an apparatus that fumigates; especially, a lamp for disinfecting by fumes.

fu″mi-ga′tion, 1 fiū″mi-gē′shen; 2 fū″mi-gā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of fumigating, or disinfecting with fumes; also, the preparation used in producing such fumes. **2.** Smoke or fumes. **3.** Incense, or the burning of it.

fum′ing, 1 fiūm′iŋ; 2 fŭm′ing, *n.* The act of smoking or impregnating with fumes.—**fum′ing-box″**, *n.* A box for exposing sensitized photographic paper to ammonia-fumes, for improving prints.

fu′mi-to-ry, 1 fiū′mi-to-ri; 2 fū′mi-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] Any of a genus (*Fumaria*) of climbing herbs; especially, a low herb (*F. officinalis*) with terminal racemes of rose-colored flowers. [< F. *fumeterre*, < LL. *fumus terræ; fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, gen. s. of *terra*, earth.] **fu′mi-ter**†.

fum′y, 1 fiūm′i; 2 fūm′y, *a.* Yielding or containing fumes; smoky; vaporous.—**fum′i-ly**, *adv.* Smokily; with fume.

fun, 1 fun; 2 fŭn, *vi.* [FUNNED, FUND^{d}; FUN′NING.] [Colloq.] To indulge in fun; make sport; jest.

fun, *n.* That which excites merriment; frolic; drollery; joke. [Of Celt. orig.]

Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; FUN; LAUGHTER; SPORT; WIT.

fu-nam′bu-list, 1 fiu-nam′biu-list; 2 fū-năm′bū-list, *n.* A performer on a tight or slack rope. [< L. *funambulus*, < *funis*, rope, + *ambulo*, walk.]—**fu-nam′bu-lism**, *n.* Rope-walking.

Fun-chal′, 1 fun-shāl′; 2 fun-chäl′, *n.* A seaport; capital of Madeira Island; pop. 25,000.

func′tion, 1 fuŋk′shen; 2 fŭnc′shon. **I.** *vi.* To perform a function; act. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any specific power of acting or operating that belongs to an agent. **2.** One's appropriate or assigned business, duty, part, or office. **3.** The proper employment of faculties or powers. **4.** *Physiol.* The normal action of any organ or set of organs. **5.** A public or official ceremony or formal entertainment. **6.** *Math.* A quantity whose value is dependent on the value of some other quantity. **7**†. Action; doing; producing. [OF., < L. *functio(n-)*, < *functus*, pp. of *fungor*, execute.] Syn.: see DUTY.—**func′-tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the proper office or work of an agent. **2.** *Physiol.* Pertaining to organic action or the functions of an organ. **3.** Performing the functions of an organ.—**functional disease**, a disorder affecting the functions of an organ as distinguished from the substance of the organ. See ORGANIC DISEASE, under ORGANIC.—**func′tion-a-ry**, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] A public official.

fund, 1 fund; 2 fŭnd. **I**^{d}. *vt.* **1.** To convert into a single fund, as various items of indebtedness; or into a more or less permanent debt bearing a fixed rate of interest; as, to *fund* a public debt. **2.** To furnish money for; finance (an enterprise). **3**§. To amass; store. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sum of money or stock of convertible wealth employed in, set aside for, or available for a business enterprise or other purpose; specif., the quick capital or available assets of a business firm or corporation. **2.** Money lent to government; a funded debt: used in the plural. **3.** A reserve store; an ample stock. **4**†. Bottom. [< F. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom.] Syn.: see STOCK; MONEY.—**fund′a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.*

fun′da-ment, 1 fun′de-ment *or* -ment; 2 fŭn′da-ment, *n.* **1.** A fundamental principle or element. **2.** The part on which the body rests in sitting; the buttocks; also, the anus. **3**†. Foundation. [< L. *fundamentum*, < *fundus*, bottom.]—**fun″da-men′tal**. **I.** *a.* Relating to or constituting a foundation; indispensable; basal. **II.** *n.* Anything that is fundamental; a foundation; a necessary truth; an essential. Syn.: see RADICAL.—**fun″da-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*

fun′dus, 1 fun′dus; 2 fŭn′dŭs, *n.* **1.** The bottom, base, back part, or depth of anything. **2.** *Anat.* The rounded base or bottom or farther end or part of a hollow organ. [L.]

Fun′dy, 1 fun′di; 2 fŭn′dy. **Bay of.** A bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where tides often rise 70 ft.

Fü′nen, 1 fü′nen; 2 fü′nĕn, *n.* A Danish island in the Baltic Sea; 1,335 sq. m.; pop. 263,000. **Fyn**†; **Fyen**†.

fu′ner-al, 1 fiū′ner-el; 2 fū′ner-al. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for a funeral; mournful; lugubrious. **-ly**, *adv*

fu-nest′§, 1 fiū-nest′; 2 fū-nĕst′, *a.* Portending or causing death or evil; sad; doleful; lamentable.

Fünf′kirch-en, 1 fünf′kirh-en; 2 fünf′kĭrh-ĕn, *n.* A city; capital of Baranya county, S. W. Hungary; pop. 50,000. Hungarian, **Pécs.**

fung-, 1 fuŋ-, fun′ji-; 2 fŭn-, fŭn′gi-. From Latin *fungus*,

fun′gi-, mushrooms: combining forms.—**fun′gal**, *a.* Fungous —**fun′gi-cide**, *n.* Anything that kills fungi or destroys their germs; especially, any chemical compound used for this purpose. —**fun′gi-el-dal**, *a.*—**fun′gi-form**, *a.* Having a form or a head like that of a mushroom or fungus.—**fun-giv′o-rous**, *a.* Feeding upon fungi, as many insects. [+ L. *voro*, devour.]

fun′gi-bl(e^{F}, 1 fun′ji-bl; 2 fŭn′gi-bl. **I.** *a.* Capable of being replaced in kind, as movables; that may be measured, counted, or weighed. **II.** *n.* Anything fungible. [< LL. *fungibilis*, < L. *fungor*, perform.]—**fun″gi-bil′i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being fungible.

fun′gus, 1 fuŋ′gus; 2 fŭn′gŭs, *n.* [FUN′GI *or* FUN′GUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A cryptogamous plant, destitute of chlorophyll and deriving nourishment wholly or chiefly from organic compounds, as a mushroom, toadstool, mold, and mildew. **2.** *Pathol.* A soft, spongy growth on an animal body. [L., < Gr. *sphongos*, sponge.]—**fun′goid**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling a mushroom or fungus. **2**§. Characterized by fungous growths. **II.** *n.* A fungus.—**fun-gos′i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being fungous; a fungous growth; proud flesh.—**fun′gous**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fungus; spongy; springing up suddenly; bearing or containing fungi.

fu′ni-cle, 1 fiū′ni-kl; 2 fū′ni-cl, *n.* **1.** A small cord, ligature, or fiber. **2.** *Anat. & Bot.* A funiculus. [< L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, rope.]—**fu-nic′u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a funicle. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to a cord or funiculus. **3.** Operated by a cable, cord, or rope; as, a *funicular* railway.

fu-nic′u-lus, 1 fiu-nik′yu-lus; 2 fū-nic′yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A small cord, rope, or the like. **2.** The umbilical cord. **3.** *Bot.* The cord or stalk that connects the ovule or seed with the placenta. [L.]

funk^{1}, 1 fuŋk; 2 fŭnk. **I**^{1}. *vt. & vi.* [Dial. or Slang.] To stifle with or emit a smell or smoke. **II.** *n.* A smell or smoke.

funk^{2}, 1. *vt. & vi.* [Scot. or Slang.] **1.** To terrify; scare. **2.** To shrink from. **3.** To shrink through fear; flinch. **II.** *n.* Cowardly fright; panic.

funk^{3}. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To kick. **II.** *n.* **1.** A kick. **2.** Ill

Funk, Isaac Kaufmann (1838–1912), an American publisher, editor, lexicographer, author of *The Widow's Mite; The Psychic Riddle*, etc. Founder of *The Literary Digest* and *The Homiletic Review*. Editor-in-chief of the *Standard Dictionary of the English Language*.

fun′nel, 1 fun′el; 2 fŭn′ĕl, *n.* **1.** A wide-mouthed conical vessel, terminating in a tube, for filling close vessels with liquids; tunnel. See illus. on next page. **2.** A smoke-pipe. **3.** Any funnel-like part or process. [< L.^{OF} *in*, into, + *fundo*, pour.]

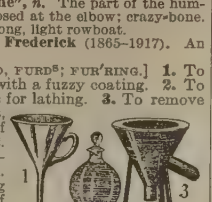
fun′ny, 1 fun′i; 2 fŭn′y, *a.* [FUN′NI-ER; FUN′NI-EST.] **1.** Affording fun; comical; ludicrous. **2.** [Colloq.] Puzzling. Syn.: amusing, comical, diverting, droll, facetious, farcical, grotesque, humorous, jocose, jocular, jolly, jovial, laughable, ludicrous, merry, mirthful, odd, queer, ridiculous, whimsical, witty. Compare AMUSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for BAD.

—**fun'ni-ly,** *adv.*—**fun'ny-bone",** *n.* The part of the humerus where the ulnar nerve is exposed at the elbow; crazy-bone.

fun'ny, *n.* [Eng.] [-NIES², *pl.*] A long, light rowboat.

Fun'ston, 1 fun'stən; 2 fŭn'ston, **Frederick** (1865–1917). An American general and explorer.

fur, 1 fûr; 2 fûr. **I.** *vt.* [FURRED, FURD[S]; FUR'RING.] **1.** To cover, line, or trim with fur or with a fuzzy coating. **2.** To nail strips upon (joists, etc.), as for lathing. **3.** To remove scale from. **II.** *n.* **1.** The soft, fine coat covering the skin of many mammals. **2.** *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Skins of fur-bearing animals; also, apparel made of them. **3.** Any fuzzy covering, as coating on the tongue. **4.** *Her.* One of the three kinds of tinctures employed in heraldry. [< LL.[OF] *fodrus,* < Goth. *fōdr,* sheath.]—**fur'ring,** *n.*



Funnels (def. 1).
1. Glass funnel with olivary tip. 2. Separatory funnel. 3. Hot filtration funnel. 4. Filter funnel.

fur², *n.* [Scot.] A furrow. **furr‡.**

fur., *abbr.* Furlong, further.

fur'be-low, 1 fûr'bi-lō; 2 fûr'-be-lō. **I.** *vt.* To ornament elaborately. **II.** *n.* A plaited flounce or other ornament. [< F. *falbala,* furbelow.]

fur'bish¹, 1 fûr'bish; 2 fûr'bish, *vt.* To make bright by rubbing; burnish; renovate. [< OHG.[OF] *furban, furpan,* clean.] Syn.: see GARNISH. **-er,** *n.*

fur'cate, 1 fûr'kĕt; 2 fûr'cāt. **I.** *vi.* To divide into diverging parts. **II.** *a.* Forked. [< L. *furca,* fork.] **fur'cat-ed‡.**—**fur-ca'tion,** *n.* A forking.

fur'cu-la, 1 fûr'kiu-lə; 2 fûr'cu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] The united clavicles of a bird; the wish-bone. **fur'cu-lum‡.**

fur'fur, 1 fûr'fur; 2 fûr'fûr, *n.* [FUR'FUR-ES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Dandruff, or bran-like scales of skin; scurf. [L.]—**fur"fur-a'ceous,** *a.* Of the nature of or made of bran or scurf.—**fur'fu-rane,** *n. Chem.* A colorless oily liquid compound (C_4H_4O) formed variously, as from wood-tar.

fu'ri-bund§, 1 fiû'ri-bund; 2 fû'ri-bŭnd, *a.* Filled with rage or fury; raging; furious.

fu'ri-ous, 1 fiû'ri-us; 2 fû'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of fury; raging; frantic. **2.** Wildly rushing; violent; tempestuous; as waves, a storm, etc. **3.** Insane. [< L. *furiosus,* < *furo,* rave.] Syn.: see FIERCE.—**fu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**fu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

furl, 1 fûrl; 2 fûrl, *vt.* To roll up and secure, as a sail to a spar. [< Ar.[OF] *fardah,* package.]

fur'long, 1 fûr'lĕŋ; 2 fûr'lông, *n.* A measure, one-eighth of a mile. [< AS. *furlang,* lit. 'length of a furrow.']

fur'lough,) 1 fûr'lō; 2 fûr'lō. **I.** *vt.* To grant a furlough to.

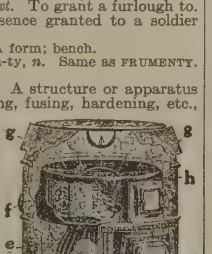
fur'lo§,) **II.** *n.* Leave of absence granted to a soldier or sailor. [< D. *verlof.*]

furm, 1 fûrm: 2 fûrm, *n.* [Scot.] A form; bench.

fur'men-ty, 1 fûr'men-ti; 2 fûr'mĕn-ty, *n.* Same as FRUMENTY.

fur'me-ty†; **fur'mi-ty‡.**

fur'nace, 1 fûr'nis; 2 fûr'naç, *n.* A structure or apparatus containing a chamber for heating, fusing, hardening, etc., by means of a fire beneath, as for melting metal, baking pottery, evaporating water, etc. [< L.[OF] *fornax (fornac-),* < *furnus,* oven.]—**electric furnace,** a smelting-furnace in which the heat is produced by an electric current.



Domestic Heating-furnace.
a, air-box; *b,* ash-pit; *c,* water-pan; *d,* fire-pot; *e,* body or jacket; *f,* smoke-flue; *g, g,* hot-air pipes; *h,* radiator; *i,* dust-damper rod.

Fur'ness, 1 fûr'nes; 2 fûr'nĕs, **Horace Howard** (1833–1912). An American lawyer; editor of *Variorum Shakespeare.*

fur'nish¹, 1 fûr'nish; 2 fûr'nish, *vt.* **1.** To equip, or fit out, as with apparatus or furniture. **2.** To supply; yield. [< OHG.[OF] *frumjan,* perform, provide.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; GIVE; PRODUCE; PROVIDE.

—**fur'nish-er,** *n.* One who or that which furnishes.—**fur'nish-ing,** *n.* **1.** *pl.* Fixtures or fittings. **2.** The act of supplying with furniture.—**fur'nish-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of furnishing. **2.** A supply of things needed.

fur'ni-ture, 1 fûr'ni-chur; 2 fûr'ni-chur, *n.* **1.** That with which anything is furnished or supplied; equipment or outfit; specif., household articles. **2.** Ornamental appendages or external adjuncts that go to complete anything. **3†.** The action of providing for, equipping, or furnishing. [< F. *fourniture,* < *fournir,* furnish.]

fu'ror,) 1 fiû'rer, -rōr; 2 fû'rŏr, -rōr, *n.* **1.** Overmastering

fu'rore,) passion for anything. **2.** Rage. **3.** Mania. [< L. *furor,* < *furo,* rage.]

furr'a-hin", 1 fur'ə-hin"; 2 fûr'a-hĭn", *n.* [Scot.] The off hind plow-horse, which walks on the furrows.

fur'ri-er, 1 fûr'i-ər; 2 fûr'i-er, *n.* A dealer in furs or fur goods; fur-dresser.—**fur'ri-er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Furs in general. **2.** The business of a furrier.

fur'ring, 1 fûr'iŋ; 2 fûr'ing, *n.* **1.** Fur, or fur trimmings. **2.** A coating or scale; also, the process of removing it. **3.** (1) Pieces of wood attached to a surface, as for lathing. (2) The act of applying or adjusting, as pieces of wood for lathing.

fur'row, 1 fur'o; 2 fûr'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cut furrows in. **2.** To plow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trench made in the earth by a plow. **2.** Any groove or wrinkle. **3.** [Poet.] A plowed field. [< AS. *furh.*]—**fur'row-weed",** *n.* A weed growing on plowed ground.—**fur'row-y§,** *a.*

fur'ry, 1 fur'i; 2 fûr'y, *a.* **1.** Of or like fur. **2.** Covered with or clad in fur.

fur'-seal", 1 fûr'-siil"; 2 fûr'-sēl", *n.* A nearly extinct eared seal that yields a fur of great commercial value. See SEAL², *n.* [68,200.

Fürth, 1 fürt; 2 fürt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Bavaria; pop.

fur'ther, 1 fûr'thər; 2 fûr'ther. **I.** *vt.* To help forward; promote. **II.** *a. compar.* [*Positive* wanting: used as *compar.* of FAR.] **1.** More distant or advanced; also, opposite or yon. **2.** Wider or fuller; additional. See FAR. **III.** *adv.* **1.** More remotely; farther. **2.** In addition; besides. [< AS. *furthor,* compar. of *fore,* before.] Syn.: (verb) see PROMOTE; (adverb) see BUT; YET.

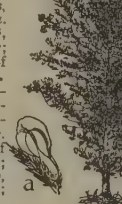
—**fur'ther-ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of furthering; advancement. **2.** That which furthers.—**fur'ther-er,** *n.* One who furthers or promotes.—**fur'ther-more,** *adv.* Besides; moreover.—**fur'ther-most,** *a.* Furthest or most remote.—**fur'thest.** **I.** *a. superl.* [*Positive* wanting: used as *superl.* of FAR.] Most distant, remote, or advanced. **II.** *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

fur'ther-some, 1 fûr'thər-səm; 2 fûr'ther-som, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Rash; venturesome. **2§.** Tending to further or advance; promotive; helpful.

fur'tiv(eS, 1 fûr'tiv; 2 fûr'tiv, *a.* Stealthy or sly; stolen; secret; elusive. [< L.[F] *furtivus,* < *fur,* thief.] Syn.: see SECRET.—**fur'tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**fur'tiv(e-ness§,** *n.*

fu'run-cle, 1 fiû'ruŋ-kl; 2 fû'rŭn-cl, *n. Pathol.* A boil. [< L. *furunculus,* dim. of *fur,* thief.]—**fu-run'cu-lar,** *a.*

fu'ry, 1 fiû'ri; 2 fû'ry, *n.* [FU'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A state of violent anger; ungovernable rage. **2.** A storm of anger; a fit of raving passion. **3.** Violent action or agitation; impetuosity; fierceness; frenzy. **4.** Intense passion of any kind; inspiration; enthusiasm. **5.** [F-] *Class. Myth.* One of three goddesses of vengeance. **6.** A turbulent woman; termagant. [< L.[F] *furia,* < *furo,* rave.] Syn.: see ANGER; FRENZY; VIOLENCE.



Furze. 1/3
a, a single flower.

furz(eF, 1 fûrz; 2 fûrz, *n.* A spiny shrub (*Ulex europæus*) of the bean family, having many branches and yellow flowers. [< AS. *firs.*] **gorse‡; whin‡.**—**furz'y,** *a.*

fu-sain', 1 fû-zaṅ'; 2 fû-zāṅ', *n.* A crayon of fine charcoal, or a drawing made with it. [F., spindle-tree, < L. *fusus,* spindle.]

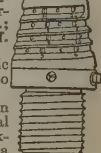
Fu-san', 1 fû-sān'; 2 fu-sān', *n.* One of the treaty ports of Chosen.

fu'sa-role, 1 fiû'sə-rōl; 2 fû'sa-rōl, *n. Arch.* An astragal. [< F. *fusarolle,* < It. *fusajuola,* < *fuso,* spindle, < L. *fusus.*] **fu'sa-rol‡.**

fus'cous, 1 fus'kus; 2 fŭs'cŭs, *a.* Grayish-brown or tawny; dusky. [< L. *fuscus,* dusky.]

fuse, 1 fiûz; 2 fûs, *vt. & vi.* [FUSED; FUS'ING.] **1.** To liquefy by heat; melt. **2.** To blend by melting. [< L. *pus,* pp. of *fungo,* pour.] **fuze‡.** Syn.: see MELT; MIX; UNITE.—**fu'si-bl(eF,** *a.* Capable of being fused.—**fu"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

fuse, *n.* **1.** A tube filled with an inflammable compound, or a cord or tape saturated with such a compound, to convey fire to an explosive; also, any device performing similar functions. Fuses are named (1) from their mode of use or method of explosion as, **concussion-fuse, detonating f., electric f., friction-f., percussion-f., time-f.,** (requiring time for its action, as distinguished from one that acts instantaneously, as by percussion); (2) from their material; as, **tape f., wooden f.;** (3) from the purpose for which used; as, **blasting-f., bomb-f.;** (4) from their position; as, **base f., point f.** (used for exploding projectiles).


Percussion-fuse.

2. A safety-piece of fusible metal in an electric circuit, that melts when the current is too strong. **fuze‡.** [Abbr. of FUSEE¹.]

fu-see¹, 1 fiu-zi'; 2 fû-sē', *n.* **1.** A wooden match having a bulb of inflammable material at its end and which when ignited is not extinguishable by wind. **2.** A flare used as a railroad signal. **3.** A fuse. **4†.** Fusil. [< F. *fusil,* < L.[LL] *focus,* fireplace.] **fu-zee'‡.**

fu-see², *n. Mech.* A spirally grooved cone, as in a watch or a spring clock, about which is wrapped a chain or cord, which is also wound about a cylindrical barrel containing or driven by a spiral spring. Its use is to give the spring increasing leverage as its power lessens by unwinding. [< L. *fusus,* spindle.]

fu'se-lage, 1 fiû'si-lij; 2 fû'se-laj, *n.* The framework of an airplane which supports the power-plant, cock-pit, fuel container, etc. See BODY, *n.*

fu'sel-oil", 1 fiû'zel-oil"; 2 fû'sĕl-ŏil", *n. Chem.* A volatile poisonous oily liquid, consisting largely of amyl alcohol, and having a disagreeable odor and taste, obtained when corn- or grape-spirits are rectified. [< G. *fusel,* inferior spirits, + OIL.] **fu'sel‡.**

fu'si-bl(eS, 1 fiû'zi-bl; 2 fû'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being fused or melted by heat.—**fusible metal,** any alloy, usually one

containing bismuth, which melts at a comparatively low temperature. **fusible alloy**†.—**fu″si-bil′i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being fusible, or the degree of this quality.—**scale of f.**, an arrangement of minerals according to readiness in fusing (1, stibnite; 2, natrolite; 3, almandite garnet; 4, actinolite; 5, orthoclase; 6, bronzite) as a standard of fusibility.

fu′si-form, 1 fiū′sı-fôrm; 2 fū′sı-fôrm, *a.* Tapering from the middle toward each end; spindle-shaped. [< L. *fusus*, spindle, + -FORM.]

fu′sil, 1 fiū′zil; 2 fū′şil, *a.* **1.** Liquefied by heat. **2**§. Capable of being fused. [< L. *fusilis*, < *fundo*, pour.]

fu′sil, *n.* A flint-lock musket. [F., < L. *focus*, fireplace.] **fu′-zil**‡.—**fu″si-leer′, fu″si-lier′,** *n.* A name borne by certain British infantry regiments; formerly, one who carried a fusil.

fu″sil-lade′, 1 fiū′zı-lēd′; 2 fū′şi-lād′. **I.** *n.* [F.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms: also figuratively. **II.** *vt.* [-LAD′-ED[d]; -LAD′ING.] To attack or kill by a fusillade. **fu″si-lade′**‡.

fu′sion, } 1 fiū′ʒən; 2 fū′zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of
fu′zion[F], } changing, or the state of being in course of change, from a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat; melting. **2.** A state of fluidity due to the action of heat. **3.** The act of blending, or the state of being blended throughout. **4.** Specif., the act of coalescing of two political parties, or the state of coalescence: used also attributively; as, a *fusion* ticket. [F., < L. *fusto(n-)*, < *fusus*; see FUSE, *v.*] **fu′sure**‡ [Rare]. Syn.: see ALLIANCE.

fu′sion-ism, 1 fiū′ʒən-izm; 2 fū′zhon-işm, *n.* The doctrine, advocacy, or practise of fusion in politics.—**fu′sion-ist,** *n.*

fu′sion-less, 1 fiū′ʒən-les; 2 fū′zhon-lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Having no pith or marrow; weak. **fiz′zen-less**‡; **fol′son-less**‡.

fuss, 1 fus; 2 fŭs. **I.**[a] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To trouble or make ado about trifles. **2.** To fret; worry. **II.** *n.* **1.** Disturbance about trivial matters; trouble; ado. **2**§. One who worries about trifles. **fuss′er**‡. [< AS. *fûs*, ready.] Syn.: see QUARREL. —**fuss′y**, *a.* [FUSS′I-ER; FUSS′I-EST.] **1.** Inclined to fuss; fidgety; fretful. **2.** Troublesome to do or make.—**fuss′i-ly**, *adv.*—**fuss′i-ness**, *n.*

fust‖, 1 fust; 2 fŭst, *vt.* To become musty or moldy.

fust[1], *n.* **1.** The shaft of a column. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The ridge of a roof. [OF., < L. *fustis*, club.]

fust[2], *n.* A musty, rank smell. [< FUSTY.]

fus″ta-nelle′, 1 fus″tə-nel′; 2 fŭs″tə-nĕl′, *n.* The short white skirt worn by modern Greek men. [< LL. *fustanella*, < Modern Gr. *phoustani*, petticoat.] **fus″ta-nel′la**‡.

fus′tian, 1 fus′chən; 2 fŭs′chan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Pompous, bombastic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Formerly, a kind of stout cloth made of cotton and flax; now, a coarse twilled linen or cotton fabric, such as corduroy or velveteen. **2.** Pretentious verbiage; bombast. **3.** Of no value; good for nothing. [< Ar.[OF] *Fustāt* (near Cairo, in Egypt).]

fus′tic, 1 fus′tik; 2 fŭs′tic, *n.* **1.** The wood of a tropical tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) used as a yellow dyestuff; yellowwood. **2.** Either of several other woods used for dyeing. [< Sp. *fustoc*, < *fustete*, smoke-tree, < L. *fustis*, club.]

fus′ti-gate, 1 fus′ti-gēt; 2 fŭs′ti-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT″ED[d]; -GAT″ING.] To beat with a stick; cudgel. [< L. *fustigatus*, pp., < *fustis*, club, + *ago*, drive.]—**fus″ti-ga′tion,** *n.*

fust′y, 1 fust′ı; 2 fŭst′y, *a.* [FUST′I-ER; FUST′I-EST.] **1.** Musty; moldy; rank. **2.** Old-fashioned; fogeyish. [< L.[OF] *fustis*, club.]—**fust′i-ness,** *n.*

fut., *abbr.* Future.

Fu″ta-Jal-lon′, 1 fū″tə-ja-lōn′; 2 fų″tä-jä-lōn′, *n.* A mountainous district (pop. 700,000) in French Guinea; capital, Timbo.

fu′thore, 1 fū′thōr; 2 fų′thôre, *n.* The runic alphabet. [< its first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*.] **fu′thare**‡; **fu′thark**‡; **fu′-thork**‡.

fu′til(e[s], 1 fiū′tl; 2 fū′til, *a.* **1.** Of no avail; done in vain. **2**†. Frivolous; trivial. [< L. *futilis*, that easily pours out.] Syn.: see USELESS; VAIN.—**fu′til(e-ly**[s], *adv.*—**fu-til′i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] The quality of being futile; anything futile.

fut′tock, 1 fut′ək; 2 fŭt′ok, *n.* A crooked timber in the frame of a wooden vessel. [Perhaps < FOOT, + suff. -OCK.] —**fut′tock-plate″,** *n.* One of the iron plates to which are fastened the deadeyes of the topmast-rigging and the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds.—**f.-shrouds**, *n. pl.* Shrouds extending from the futtock-plates to a band on the mast below. —**f.-staff**, *n.* A short bar abreast of the futtock-shrouds to prevent chafing.—**f.-timbers**, *n. pl.* The futtocks.

fu′ture, 1 fiū′chur *or* -tiur; 2 fū′chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *a.* **1.** Such as will or may be hereafter. **2.** Pertaining to or expressing time to come. **II.** *n.* **1.** The time yet to come; specif. (*Relig.*), the state of the soul after death. **2.** Prospects or outlook. **3.** *Com.* Any security sold or bought upon an agreement for future delivery; as, to deal in *futures*. **4.** *Gram.* The future tense. [< L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *sum*, am.]—**fu′ture-less,** *a.* Having or knowing no future; lacking foresight or forethought.

Fu′tur-ism, 1 fiū′chur-[*or* -tiur-]izm; 2 fū′chur-[*or* -tūr-]işm, *n.* **1.** A movement in art, music, and literature originating in Italy in 1910, and aiming at originality, intensity, and force unhampered by tradition. **2.** *Theol.* A doctrine that advocates futurist views. See FUTURIST, *n.*

fu′tur-ist, 1 fiū′chur-[*or* -tiur-]ist; 2 fū′chur-[*or* -tūr-]ist, *n.* **1.** An expectant whose hopes lie in the future, not in the present. **2.** [F-] *Theol.* One who believes that certain Biblical prophecies are yet to be accomplished: with special reference to the Book of Revelation. **3.** [F-] A follower of Futurism.

fu-tu′ri-ty, 1 fiu-tiū′ri-tı; 2 fū-tū′ri-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Time to come; the future. **2.** The state of being future. **3.** The people of the future. **4.** A future possibility.—**futurity race** (*Racing*), a race for futurity stakes.—**f. stakes.** *Racing.* **1.** Stakes to be raced for, long after the entries or nominations are made. **2.** [Colloq.] A futurity race.

fuze, fu-zee′, fu′zil, *n.* See FUSE, etc.

fuz(z[F], 1 fuz; 2 fŭz. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cover with tiny particles. **2.** To fly off in a fuzz. **II.** *n.* Fine particles of down or of downy vegetable fiber, as on cloth or on some fruits. [< FUSTY.]—**fuzz′y**, *a.*—**fuzz′i-ly**, *adv.*—**fuzz′i-ness**, *n.*

fuz(z′ball[s], 1 fuz′bōl; 2 fŭz′bąl, *n.* A puffball

fy, 1 fai; 2 fy, *interj.* Same as FIE.

-fy, *suffix.* Make. [< OF. *fier*, < L. *fico*, < *facio*, do, make.]

fy′auncet, *n.* Promise; confidence; trust.

fyers′ly†, *adv.* Same as FIERCELY.

fyke, 1 faik; 2 fyk, *vt.* & *vi.* [FYKED; FYK′ING.] [Scot.] Same as FIKE.

fyke, *n.* A fish-trap consisting of several successive conical nets with wide-stretched mouths; a bag-net; bow-net. [Perhaps < D. *fuik*, bow-net.] **fyke′-net″**‡.

fyle, 1 fail; 2 fyl, *vt.* [FYLED; FYL′ING.] [Scot.] To defile.

fyl′fot, 1 fil′fot; 2 fyl′fŏt, *n.* A heraldic and religious symbol in the form of a Greek cross.

fyl′t, 1 foilt; 2 fylt, *pa.* [Scot.] Soiled; defiled.

Fyn, 1 fün; 2 fün. Same as FÜNEN. **Fyen**‡.

fyndet, *v.* Same as FIND.

fytte‖, 1 fit; 2 fyt, *n.* A song, canto, or verse; a fit.

fyx†, *v.* & *n.* Fix.

Fy′za-bad, 1 fai′zə-bŭd; 2 fy′zə-bäd. **1.** A division of Oudh, United Provinces of British India; 12,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,646,362. **2.** Its capital; pop. 54,600.

F. Z. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G

G g Roman. 𝔊 𝔤 Black Letter. *G g* Script.

G, g, gee, 1 jī; 2 ğē, *n.* [GEES, G's, or *Gs*, 1 jīz; 2 ğēs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the seventh in the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets. Its Latin name was *gay*, which shows its original sound. Capital G is from Latin **C** a rounding of Greek Γ, gamma (cent. B. C.). In English this letter has two sounds: (1) *hard* (*a*) before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, and sometimes ę [See (2) below] or a consonant, as in *garden, get, gelding, gift, gild, good, gun, ghastly, great*, etc., (*b*) when medial, as in *dagger, digger, digging, figure*, etc., (*c*) when final, as in *bag, beg, big, bog, bug, egg*; (2) *soft* before *e*, sometimes before *i* [See 1 (*a*) above], and *y*, as in *age, gaol, gem, geology, gin, gist, gymnasium, gyroscope*, etc. In this book hard *g* is indicated by the letter itself; soft *g* by j. G is silent when initial before *n*, as in *gnat, gnaw, gneiss, gnome, gnu* and before *m* and *n* final as in *phlegm, sign*. **2.** A symbol, noting: (1) *Mus.* The fifth tone in the scale of C major. (2) The seventh in a class, order, group, or series; seven as a number or numeral. (3) The treble clef. See CLEF.

G., *abbr.* Gaius, Gallia, Gellius, German, Germany, grand, gulf. —**g**, *abbr.* Gram.—**g.**, *abbr.* Gage, genitive, guide, guinea.—**G. A.**, *abbr.* General Assembly.—**Ga**, *abbr.* Gallium.—**Ga.**, *abbr.* Gaelic.—**Ga.** (official), **Geo.**, *abbr.* Georgia.

gab, 1 gab; 2 găb, *vt.* & *vi.* [GABBED; GAB′BING.] To talk much or idly; prate. [< Ice. *gabba*, mock.]

gab[1], *n.* [Colloq.] Idle talk; loquacity.

gab[2], *n.* A hook, as on a rod conveying the motion of an eccentric.

gab[3], *n.* [Scot.] The mouth. [< Gael, *gob*.]

gab″ar-dine′, 1 gab′ər-dīn′; 2 găb′ar-dīn′, *n.* **1.** A long, loose, coarse cloak, formerly worn by Jews. **2.** A rain-coat or cloth suitable for making such a coat. [< Sp. *gabardina*.] **gab″er-dine′**‡.

gab′bard, 1 gab′ərd; 2 găb′ard, *n.* A flat river-lighter having a long hatchway. [< F. *gabare*; cp. L. *gabata*, dish.] **gab′bart**‡.

gab′ble, } 1 gab′l; 2 găb′l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GAB′BL(E)D[d]; GAB′-
gab′l[F], } BLING.] **1.** To chatter; babble foolishly. **2.** To utter a clatter of inarticulate sounds. **II.** *n.* **1.** Noisy and incoherent or foolish talk. **2.** Cackling, as of geese. Syn.: see BABBLE.—**gab′bler**, *n.*

gab′bro, 1 gab′ro; 2 găb′ro, *n.* [It.] *Petrol.* An igneous rock of granular texture, consisting essentially of pyroxene, usually augite or diallage, and plagioclase.

gab′by, 1 gab′ı; 2 găb′y, *a.* [Colloq.] Given to talk; loquacious.

ga′bel, 1 gē′bel; 2 gă′bĕl, *n.* *Old Eng. & F. Law.* A tax, excise, impost, or duty; specif., in French history, a tax on salt, abolished in 1790. **ga′bell**†, **ga-belle′**‡.—**ga-belled′**, *a.*

gab′er-lun″y 1e, 1 gab′ər-lün″yı *or* -lün″yı; 2 găb′er-lün″yi *or* -lųn″yi, *n.* [Scot.] A beggar who carries a bag or pouch; mendicant. **gab′er-lun″yie-man″**‡; **gab′er-lun″zie**‡; **gab′er-lun″zie-man″**‡.

Ga′bes, 1 gē′bes; 2 gă′bĕs, **Gulf of.** An inlet of the Mediterranean sea, on the E. coast of Tunis.

ga′bi-on, 1 gē′bı-ən; 2 gă′bi-on, *n.* A bottomless wicker basket to be filled with sand to form a fortification, foundation, etc. [F.] **ga″bi-on-ade′,** *n.* A defensive work formed principally of gabions. **ga″bi-on-nade′**‡.

ga′ble, 1 gē′bl; 2 gă′bl, *vt.* & *vi.* [GA′BLED; GA′BLING.] To build with gables, or add gables to a structure.—**ga′bled**, *pa.*

ga'bl(eᴱ, *n.* **1.** The upper part of an end wall, above the level of the eaves, beneath the end of a ridge-roof that is not hipped or returned on itself: commonly triangular. **2.** The entire end wall of a building. **3.** Any gable-like member. [F.]—**gable roof** (*Arch.*), a ridge-roof terminating in a gable.—**g. window,** a window in a gable, or one having a gable top.

Gables (def. 1).

Ga"bo"ri-au', 1 gȧ"bō"ri-ō'; 2 gä"bō"-ri-ō', **Émile** (1835–1873). A French novelist, writer of detective stories; *Le Crime Cașe; Monsieur Lecoq.*

Ga'bri-el, 1 gē'bri-el; 2 gā'bri-el, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Gabe** (dim.). F. **Ga"bri"el'**, 1 gȧ"bri"el', 2 gä"bri"ĕl'; G. **Ga'bri-el,** 1 gä'bri-ĕl, 2 gä'bri-ęl; It. **Ga"bri-el'lo,** 1 gä"bri-el'lo, 2 gä"bri"ĕl'lo; L. **Ga'bri-el;** Pg. Sp. **Ga"bri-el',** 1 gä"bri-ĕl', 2 gä"bri-ęl'; Sw. **Ga'bri-el.** **2.** *Bib.* An angel sent with a message from God, as to Daniel and the Virgin Mary. *Dan.* viii, 16; *Luke* i, 19. In the Bible he appears as an archangel. In Jewish literature he is associated most frequently with the archangel Michael, but is of inferior rank. In Christian tradition he is the angel of mercy; in Jewish, chiefly the angel of judgment and death. He is the Supreme Being, the Holy Spirit, etc., in Moslem literature, while the Koran represents him as the agent through whom Mohammed obtained his "prophetic lore." [Heb., hero of God.]

Ga-bun', 1 ga-bün'; 2 gä-bụn', *n.* A French colony in Equatorial Africa; 121,862 sq. m.; pop. 388,778.

ga'by, 1 gē'bi; 2 gā'by, *n.* [GA'BIES, 1 -biz; 2 -bi§, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A foolish gaping fellow; a dunce. [< Ice. *gapi*, reckless man, < *gapa*, gape.]

gad1, 1 gad; 2 gȧd, *vi.* [GAD'DED[d]; GAD'DING.] To roam abroad idly; ramble; stray.—**gad'der,** *n.* [use a gad or rod upon.

gad2d, *vt.* **1.** *Mining.* To break up with a gad. **2.** [New Eng.] To

gad1, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A punch or metal-pointed tool for breaking up ore or rock; also, a percussion-drill. **2.** [Colloq.] A goad for driving cattle; any small rod or switch. **3.** A large nail, spike, or wedge. [< Ice. *gaddr*, goad, spike.]—**gad'-bee",** *n.* A gadfly.—**gads'man,** *n.* One who drives with a gad or goad.

gad3, *n.* God: a corrupt form used in oaths.—**Gad-zooks'†,** *interj.* An exclamation or oath probably meaning "God's hooks" (the nails with which Christ was fastened to the cross). **Gads-woons‡.** [I have been on the *gad*.

gad2, *n.* The act of gadding or walking about: preceded by *on;* as,

Gad4, *n. Bib.* Jacob's seventh son; also, the tribe descended from him, or its territory E. of Jordan. *Gen.* xxx, 11.

gad'a-bout", 1 gad'ə-baut"; 2 gȧd'ə-bout'. **I.** *a.* Fond of gadding. **II.** *n.* One who gads habitually.

gad-aren'ing, 1 gad-arin'iŋ; 2 gȧd-arĕn'iŋ, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] The act of rushing aimlessly and as if panic-stricken: used also in a figurative sense. *Luke* viii, 33

gad'fly", 1 gad'flī"; 2 gȧd'flȳ", *n.* [-FLIES[z], *pl.*] A large fly that torments cattle. **horse'-fly"†.**

gad'get, 1 gad'jet; 2 gȧd'gĕt, *n.* [Slang, U. S. Navy.] Anything the name of which can not be recalled at the moment.

Gad'he-lic, 1 gad'ə-lik *or* gə-del'ik; 2 gȧd'ə-lic *or* gə-dĕl'ic, *n.* The language of the Gael in general, including Highland Scotch, Irish, and Manx. **Gæd'he-lic‡.**—**Gad'he-lic,** *a.*

ga'dold, 1 gē'dəld; 2 gā'dōld. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Gadidæ*), including codfishes and related species. **II.** *n.* One of the *Gadidæ*, as a cod. [< Gr. *gados*, a fish, + -OID.]

gad"o-lin'i-um, 1 gad"o-lin'i-um; 2 gȧd"o-lin'i-ŭm, *n.* A metallic element found in certain rare minerals. See ELEMENT. [< John *Gadolin*, chemist.]—**gad"o-lin'i-a,** *n.* A rare earth consisting of gadolinium oxid.—**gad'o-lin-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A black, vitreous silicate of the yttrium earths ($FeY_2Be_2Si_2O_{10}$).

ga-droon', 1 gə-drün'; 2 gə-drōn', *n.* Same as GODROON.

Gads'den, 1 gadz'den; 2 gȧdz'dĕn, *n.* **1. James** (1788–1858). An American soldier and diplomat; by treaty with Mexico, 1853, secured for the United States a tract (45,535 sq. m.) known as the **Gadsden Purchase,** now part of Arizona and New Mexico. **2.** A city in E. Alabama; pop. 14,740.

gad'wall, 1 gad'wȧl; 2 gȧd'wąl, *n.* A large fresh-water duck (*Anas strepera*) of the northern hemisphere, with black and white markings and numerous fine lamellæ on the bill: highly esteemed as game. [Perhaps < GAD1, *v.*, + WELL, *adv.*] **gad'well‡.**

gae1, 1 gē; 2 gā, *vi.* [Scot.] [GAED; GAE'ING; GAEN.] To go.—**gae'down",** *n.* **1.** The act of swallowing. **2.** A drinking-bout. **gae'doun"†.**

gae2 [Scot.], *imp.* of GIVE, *v.*

Gæ'a, 1 jī'ə, jī; 2 gē'ə, gē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of earth, **Ge,** ∫ and mother of Uranus, the Titans, Cyclops, etc. [< Gr. *Gaia*, Earth.]

Gaek'war, *n.* See GAIKWAR.

Gael, 1 gēl; 2 gāl, *n.* A Celtic Scottish Highlander.—**Gael'ic. 1.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Celtic Gaels, or Scottish Highlanders, or their language. **II.** *n.* The Celtic language of the Scottish Highlanders. [< Gael. *Gaidheal*, Gael.]

Gael., *abbr.* Gaelic.

gaet, *n.* [Scot.] Manner; way; gait.

gaff1, 1 gaf; 2 gȧf, *v.* **1.** *t.* To strike or land with a gaff, as a fish. **II.** *i.* To use a gaff. **gaf‡.**

gaff1, *n.* **1.** A sharp iron hook at the end of a pole, for landing large fish. **2.** *Naut.* A spar for extending a sail. **3.** A game-cock's steel spur. [< F. *gaffe*.]—**gaff-top-sail,** *n. Naut.* A light sail set above a gaff and having its foot extended thereby.

gaff2, *n.* [Slang, Gt. Brit.] A low penny theater.

gaff3, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** An outburst of laughter; a guffaw. **2.** Noisy, insulting talk; rudeness. **gaffa‡; gaffaw‡.**

gaf'fer, 1 gaf'ər; 2 gȧf'er, *n.* **1.** An old man; an aged rustic: now contemptuous. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) A foreman of laborers. (2) *Sporting.* One who trains a pedestrian. [Contr. of *grandfather*, for GRANDFATHER.]

gaf'fle, 1 gaf'l; 2 gȧf'l, *n.* **1.** A forked musket-rest; a lever; **gaf'l†,** ∫ an old use. **2.** A gaff for a game-cock. [< D. *gaffel*, fork, = GABLE, *n.*]

Gäf'le, 1 yev'le; 2 yĕv'lĕ, *n.* Same as GEFLE.

gag, 1 gag; 2 gȧg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GAGGED, GAGD[d]; GAG'GING.] **1.** To use a gag upon; silence by force. **2.** To nauseate or be nauseated. **3.** To pry open (the mouth) by means of a gag. **4.** [Slang.] *Theat.* To use or introduce gags. **5.** [Slang.] To make fun of; guy. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any appliance for completely obstructing the vocal organs; any restraint upon speech. **2.** Something nauseating. **3.** *Surg.* An instrument for holding open the jaws during an operation. **4.** [Slang.] An actor's interpolation in a play; also, a practical joke.—**gag'ger,** *n.* **1.** One who gags. **2.** A piece of iron used to keep a core in its place in a mold.

gage1, 1 gēj; 2 gāg. **I.** *vt.* [GAGED, GAUGED; GAG'ING,
gauge, ∫ GAUG'ING.] **1.** To determine by measurement or other test the contents, dimensions, quantity, capacity, or power of; measure; test; as, to *gage* a cask; to *gage* the velocity of wind; to *gage* the height of a mountain. **2.** To note or measure the mental or moral qualities, capacity, force, or behavior of; estimate; appraise; as, he *gages* men accurately. **3.** To gather with thread, as a fabric, in uniform puckers. **4.** To cuff or rub (bricks or stones) so accurately that they become uniform in size. **5.** To cause (plaster, etc.) to dry quickly or slowly by mixing in the right proportions; also, to add a definite quantity of plaster of Paris (to mortar) to make it set quickly. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring, indicating, or regulating the capacity, quantity, dimensions, power, amount, proportions, etc., of anything; hence, a standard of comparison; as the *gage* of the boiler; and, figuratively, as, the *gage* of his genius. **2.** A standard measurement, dimension, quantity, or amount. (1) The distance between rails or between wheel-treads, as in a railway. See BROAD-GAGE, NARROW-GAGE, and STANDARD-GAGE under the adjectives. (2) The exposed length of a tile, slate, or shingle. (3) The amount of gypsum added to lime plaster to hasten its setting. (4) The composition of plaster of Paris and other substances used in making moldings, decorations, etc. (5) The diameter of the bore of a gun. (6) A strip of metal or other material by which the exact space occupied by type of a certain kind, or the length of a page, or the width of a margin, is determined.

3. *Naut.* The position of a vessel with regard to the wind and to another vessel. When to windward of another vessel, a ship is said to have the *weather-gage;* when to leeward, the *lee-gage.* [< OF. *gauger*, measure.]—**gag'er, gaug'er,** *n.* **1.** One who gages. **2.** An officer of the revenue service who measures the contents of casks, etc.

gage2. **I.** *vt.* [GAGED; GAG'ING.] **1‖.** To give or deposit as a pledge for some act; pawn. **2‖.** To wager. **3†.** To bind or secure by a pledge. **II.** *n.* Something given or thrown down as security for some act, as a gauntlet in token of readiness for a combat; a pledge; a challenge; defiance. [< F. *gager*, < OF. *wagier*, WAGE.] SYN.: see SECURITY.

gage3, *n.* One of several varieties of plum, as the green-*gage.* [< Sir William *Gage*, 1725, who introduced it into England.

Gage, Thomas (1721–1787). A British general and administrator; commanded the British army at Bunker (Breed's) Hill.

gag'gle, 1 gag'l; 2 gȧg'l, *vi.* [GAG'GLED, GAG'LDP; GAG'GLING.]

gag'le[E], ∫ **1.** To utter the cackle of the goose; gabble. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To laugh or talk in a gaggling way. [A freq. word of imitative orig.; cp. GAG, *v.*] **gag'let†.**

gahn'ite, 1 gän'it; 2 gän'īt, *n. Mineral.* A zinc aluminate ($ZnAl_2O_4$), subtranslucent to opaque, and varying in color from green to black and brown, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< J. G. *Gahn* (1745–1818), Swedish chemist.]

gai'e-ty, 1 gē'i-ti; 2 gā'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state **gay'e-ty,** ∫ of being gay; merriment; fun: often used in the plural. **2.** Gay appearance; finery; show; as, *gaiety* of attire. [< F. *gaieté*, < *gai*; see GAY, *a.*]

SYN.: see FROLIC; HAPPINESS; SPORT.

Gaik'war, 1 gaik'wär; 2 gīk'wär, *n.* [Marathi.] Literally, "cow-herd"; specif., the title of the native ruler of Baroda: in the 18th century, the ruler over the Mahratta kingdom. **Gaik'o-war‡; Guic'o-war‡.**

Gail-lar'di-a, 1 gēl-ȳr'di-ə; 2 gāl-lär'di-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of extratropical American herbs of the aster family with alternate resinous dotted leaves and large and shiny terminal heads of fragrant yellow or reddish-purple flowers. Several are in cultivation. **2.** [*g-*] A plant of this genus. [< *Gaillard*, French botanist.]

gai'ly, 1 gē'li; 2 gā'ly, *adv.* In a gay manner; joyously; **gay'ly,** ∫ merrily; showily.

gain1, 1 gēn; 2 gān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure as profit or earnings; get. **2.** To be victorious in; win. **3.** To arrive at; reach. **4.** To win over; propitiate. **5.** To achieve progress or increase in or to the amount of; as, he *gained* a half-mile. **6‖.** To have as a result; incur, as a fail. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make progress; increase; improve: with *in;* as, to *gain* in health. **2.** To come forward by degrees; advance; encroach; also, to obtain the advantage: with *on* or *upon.*

SYN.: achieve, acquire, attain, conquer, earn, flourish, get, learn, master, obtain, procure, realize, reap, win. See ACHIEVE; ATTAIN; FLOURISH; GET; OBTAIN; REACH.—ANT.: fail of, forfeit, give up, lose, miss, surrender.—**to gain ground,** see under GROUND.—**gain'er,** *n.* [timbers.

gain2, *vt.* To fasten with notches or gains, or cut gains in, as floor-

gain1, *n.* **1.** That which is obtained as an advantage; a desired acquisition; commercial profit. **2.** Amount of increase; acces-

sion. **3.** The pursuit or the acquisition of riches. [< Ice. *gagn*, gain, advantage.] Syn.: see PROFIT.—**gain′ful**, *a.* Yielding profit; lucrative. Syn.: see PROFITABLE.—**gain′ful-ly**, *adv.*—**gain′ful-ness**, *n.*—**gain′less**, *a.* Profitless. **-ness**, *n.*

gain[2], *n. Carp.* A groove, or beveled shoulder. [< W. *gan*, mortise, < *ganu*, hold.]

Gaines, 1 gēnz; 2 gānz, **Edmund Pendleton** (1777–1849). An American general; defended Fort Erie, Aug. 1814.

Gaines's Mill, 1 gēnz′ĭz; 2 gān′zĭz. The site, near Richmond, Va., of a battle between Federal and Confederate forces, fought June 27, 1862.

gain′giv″ing†, *n.* Uncertainty of mind; misgiving.

gain′ly†, *a.* **1.** Well built; comely. **2.** Convenient.

gain″say′, 1 gēn″sā′; 2 gān″sā′, *vt.* [-SAID′; -SAY′ING.] To speak against; contradict; controvert. [< AS. *gegn-*, against, + *secgan*, say.]—**gain″say′er**, *n.* Contradiction or opposition.—**gain′say″er**, *n.*

Gains′bor-ough, 1 gēnz′bur-o; 2 gānz′bôr-o, **Thomas** (1727–1788). English portrait-painter. *Boy Blue; Duchess of Devonshire.*

'gainst, 1 genst; 2 gēnst, *prep.* Against: an abbreviated form.

gain″stand′, 1 gēn″stand′; 2 gān″stánd′, *vt.* [Archaic & Poet.] To stand against; resist. [< *gain-* (see GAINSAY) + STAND.]

Gains′ville, 1 gēnz′vil; 2 gānz′vĭl, *n.* A city in N. Florida; pop. 5,290; seat of the **University of Florida.**

gair, 1 gâr; 2 gâr, *n.* [Scot.] A gore.

gaird, 1 gârd; 2 gârd, *n.* [Scot.] A guard.

Gaird′ner, 1 gûrd′ner; 2 gârd′ner, **James** (1828–1912). A Scottish historian, biographer, and editor.

gair′ish, **-ly**, etc. Same as GARISH, etc.

gais′ling, 1 gēz′lĭŋ; 2 gās′lĭŋ, *n.* [Scot.] Gosling.

gaist, 1 gēst; 2 gāst, *n.* [Scot.] A ghost.

gait[1], 1 gēt; 2 gāt, *n.* **1.** The manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body in going; walk. **2.** A way; course. [Same as GATE, < Ice. *gata*, way.]—**gait′ed**, *a.* Having a (particular) gait; used in composition; as, slow-*gaited.*

gait[2], *n.* [Scot.] Goat.

gai′ter, 1 gē′tər; 2 gā′ter, *n.* **1.** A covering for the lower leg or ankle, fastened at the side and usually strapped under the foot. **2.** A shoe covering the ankle and having no opening in front and usually elastic sides. [< F. *guêtre.*]

galt, 1 gēt; 2 gāt, *n.* [Scot.] A small child; brat: applied contemptuously.—**galt′ling**, *n.*

Ga′lus, 1 gē′yus; 2 gā′yŭs, *n.* A Roman jurist and writer; flourished between 130 and 180; *Institutes.* [Gallon.

Gal., *abbr.* Galatians, Galen.—**gal.**, **gall.**, *abbr.* [GALS., *pl.*]

ga′la, 1 gē′le; 2 gā′la, *n.* A festivity; show. [F., < It. *gala*, festive attire.]—**ga′la-day″**, *n.* A holiday; festival.—**g.-dress**, *n.* Gay costume for gala-days.

ga-lact′-, \1 go-lakt′-, ga-lak′to-; 2 ga-lăct′-, ga-lăc′to-. From **ga-lac′to-**, ∫ Gr. *gala* (*galakt-*), milk; combining forms.—**ga-lac′ta-gog.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promotive of the flow of milk. **II.** *n.* Any medicine promoting the secretion of milk. **ga-lac′ta-gogue†**; **ga-lac′to-gogue†.**—**ga-lac′tic**, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to flow or secretion of milk; lactic. **2.** *Astron.* Pertaining to the Galaxy.—**gal″ac-tom′e-ter**, *n.* Same as LACTOMETER.—**ga-lac″to-po-et′ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Milk-producing. **II.** *n.* Any medicine that promotes secretion of milk. **ga-lac″to-poi-et′ic†.**—**ga-lac′tose**, *n.* A sweet crystalline glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) obtained when milk-sugar is treated with dilute acids.

Gal′a-had, 1 gal′a-had; 2 găl′a-hăd, **Sir.** One of King Arthur's knights; type of purity; found the Holy Grail.

ga-lan′gal, 1 ga-lan′gal; 2 ga-lăn′gal, *n.* The aromatic stimulant rootstocks of various East-Indian herbs of the ginger family. [ME. *galingale*, < OF. *galingal*, mild ginger.] **ga-lan′gal†**; **ga-lan′galet†**; **ga-lange′†.**

gal′an-tine, \1 gal′an-tin; 2 găl′an-tĭn, *n.* A cold preparation

gal′an-tine, ∫ of boned and seasoned chicken, veal, etc., served in its own jelly. [F.]

Ga-la′pa-gos, 1 ga-lē′pa-gōs; 2 gā-lä′pä-gōs, *n.* A group of islands, 730 m. W. of Ecuador; 2,400 sq. m.; pop. 400.

Ga′la-ta, 1 gē′lē-tē; 2 gä′lä-tä, *n.* A suburb of Constantinople, Turkey; shipping center.

gal″a-te′a[1], 1 gal″a-tē′a; 2 găl″a-tē′a, *n.* A superior white cotton fabric striped with blue and red. [< L. *Galatea*, < Gr. *Galateia*, sea-nymph.]

Gal″a-te′a[2], *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) A sea-nymph. (2) An ivory statue of a maiden so beautiful that the sculptor Pygmalion fell in love with his own work, and Aphrodite gave it life at his petition. **2.** A coquettish shepherdess in Vergil's *Third Eclogue.*

Ga-la′ti-a, 1 ga-lē′shi-a; 2 ga-lā′shĭ-a, *n. Bib.* An ancient country in Asia Minor, including parts of Phrygia and Cappadocia; conquered and settled by a Celtic tribe, about 235 B. C. **Ga-la′tei-a†** [Gr.].

Ga-la′tian, 1 ga-lē′shan; 2 gā-lā′shan. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the ancient Galatia. **Ga-lat′ic†.** **II.** *n. Bib.* A native of ancient Galatia. *Gal.* ii, 1.—**Epistle to the Galatians**, a letter written by the Apostle Paul, about A. D. 56, to the churches of Galatia, showing the impossibility of salvation by the ceremonial law.

Ga′latz, 1 gā′lats; 2 gä′läts, *n.* A commercial city in Moldavia, Roumania; pop. 73,520.

gal″a-vant′, *vt.* Same as GALLIVANT.

ga′lax, 1 gē′laks; 2 gā′läks, *n. Bot.* A stemless evergreen herb (*Galax aphylla*) bearing a raceme of white flowers; its leaves are much used for decoration. [< Gr. *gala*, milk.]

Gal′ax-y, 1 gal′aks-i; 2 găl′aks-y, *n.* **1.** An irregular luminous band encircling the heavens, consisting of innumerable stars: known as the *Milky Way.* **2.** [g-] [-IES, *pl.*] Any brilliant group, as of persons. [< Gr.[F] *galaxiās*, < *gala*, milk.]

Gal′ba, 1 gal′be; 2 găl′ba, **Servius Sulpicius** (3 B. C.–A. D. 69). A Roman emperor; killed by his soldiers.

gal′ba-num, 1 gal′be-num; 2 găl′ba-nŭm, *n.* A bitter and odorous gum, used as a stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic. [L.]

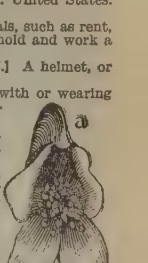
gale[1], 1 gēl; 2 gāl, *n.* **1.** A wind-storm less violent than a hurricane, but stronger than a stiff breeze; also, any brisk wind or any breeze. **2.** Hilarious merriment. [Scot.] Syn.: see WIND.

gale[2], *n.* A branching shrub (*Myrica gale*) of E. United States. See SWEET GATE, under SWEET. [< AS. *gagel.*]

gale[3], *n.* **1.** A payment, at certain stated intervals, such as rent, interest, etc. **2.** The right of a free miner to hold and work a specified plot of land.

ga′le-a, 1 gā′li-a; 2 gā′le-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -I; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A helmet, or something likened to a helmet. [L.]

ga′le-ate, 1 gē′li-ēt; 2 gā′le-āt, *a.* **1.** Covered with or wearing a helmet. **2.** Having a helmet-like part. **3.** Helmet-shaped. **ga′le-at″ed†.**



Galeate Upper Sepal (*a*) of the Flower of a Monks-hood.

ga′le-i-form, 1 gē′li-i-fôrm; 2 gā′le-i-fōrm, *a.* Helmet-shaped; resembling a casque or galea. [< L. *galea*, helmet, + -FORM.]

Ga′len, 1 gē′len; 2 gā′lĕn, **Claudius** (131–201). A Greek physician and philosopher.—**Ga-le′ni-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to galena. **Ga-le′ni-cist†**; **Ga-le′ni-cal†.**—**Ga′len-ism**, *n.*—**Ga′len-ist**, *n.*

ga-le′na, 1 ga-li′na; 2 ga-lē′na, *n. Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray cleavable isometric lead sulfid (PbS): an important ore of lead. [< Gr.[L] *galēnē*, lead.] **ga′len-ite†.**—**ga-len′ic**[2], *a.*

Ga″le-o-pi-the′cus, 1 gē″li-o-pi-thī′kus; 2 gā″le-o-pi-thē′cŭs, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of a family of insectivores (*Galeopithecidæ*). **2.** [g-] An insectivore of this genus. [< Gr. *galeē*, weasel, + *pithēkos*, ape.]

Gales′burg, 1 gēlz′bûrg; 2 gālz′bûrg, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. W. Illinois; pop. 23,790; seat of Knox College and of Lombard College.

Ga-li′ci-a[1], 1 ga-lish′i-a; 2 ga-lĭsh′ĭ-a, *n.* A former province (30,321 sq. m.; pop. 8,026,000) in Austria; overrun by the Russians, 1914; apportioned by the Peace Conference to Poland and the Ukraine.—**Ga-li′cian**, *a. & n.*

Ga-li′ci-a[2], *n.* An ancient kingdom, afterward a province, in N. W. Spain, now divided into the provinces Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra. **Ga-li′cē†.**—**Ga-li′cian.** **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Spanish Galicia. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Spanish Galicia. **2.** The dialect of this district.

Gal′i-lee, 1 gal′i-lī; 2 găl′ĭ-lē, *n.* An ancient Roman province, N. Palestine.—**Galilee porch**, a porch or chapel at the west end of some abbey churches. **Gal′i-lee†.**—**Sea of G.**, see TIBERIAS.—**Gal″i-le′an**[1], *a. & n.* **Gal″i-læ′an†.**

Ga″li-le′i, 1 gə″li-lē′i; 2 gă″lĭ-lē′ĭ, **Galileo** (1564–1642). An Italian astronomer; inventor of astronomical telescope; condemned by the Roman Inquisition; commonly called **Gal″i-le′o.**—**Gal″i-le′an**[2], *a.* Of or belonging to Galileo.

gal″i-ma′tias†, *n.* [F.] A medley of nonsense; a confused jumble. **gal″li-ma′tias†.**

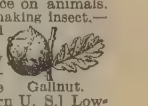
gal′in-gale, 1 gal′in-gēl; 2 găl′ĭn-gāl, *n.* **1.** Same as GALANGAL. **2.** A tall, perennial, and rare sedge (*Cyperus longus*), of southern England, with aromatic tuberous roots; also, any species of the sedge genus (*Cyperus*).

gal′i-ot, 1 gal′i-ət; 2 găl′ĭ-ŏt, *n. Naut.* **1.** A small galley propelled by sails and oars. **2.** A two-masted Dutch or Flemish merchant vessel. **3†.** An ancient Roman ship. [F., < LL. *galeota*, dim. of *galea*, galley.] **gal′li-ot†.**

gal′i-pot, 1 gal′i-pət; 2 găl′ĭ-pŏt, *n.* The white turpentine resin formed on the bark of pine-trees. [F.] **bar′ras†.**

gall, 1 gôl; 2 gal, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To injure or render sore by friction; abrade; excoriate. **2.** To fret into opposition, passion, or anger; chafe; irritate. **3.** To harass; weary; molest. **4.** To be irritated; worry. Syn.: see INCENSE.

gall[1], *n.* **1.** An excrescence on plants, due to insects or to a parasitic fungus. The galls of commerce are produced by a gall-fly, and contain tannin. They are used in ink-making, dyeing, etc. **2.** A similar excrescence on animals. [< L.[F] *galla*, gallnut.]—**gall′-fly″**, *n.* A gall-making insect.—**gall′nut″**, *n.* The gall of a species of oak called the gall-oak. **gall′-ap″ple†.**



Gallnut.

gall[2], *n.* **1.** An abrasion or excoriation, as by the friction of harness on a horse. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A blemish. **3.** A locality made barren by exhaustion of the soil. **4.** [Southern U. S.] Low-lying wet land. **5†.** A person or thing that irritates or galls. [< AS. *gealla*, gall (on a horse).]

gall[3], *n.* **1.** The bitter fluid secreted by the liver; bile; hence, bitter feeling; malignity. **2.** Any bitter and trying experience. **3.** The sac containing the bile. **gall′-bladder†.** **4.** [Slang.] Cool impudence; assurance. [< AS. *gealla*; said to be connected with YELLOW.]—**gall′-stone″**, *n.* A solid substance found in the gall-bladder, liver, etc.; biliary calculus.

gal-lant′[1], 1 ga-lant′; 2 gă-lănt′, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To attend as a gallant. **2.** To attend to or wait upon as a gallant. **3.** To play the gallant or lover; rarely, to array gallantly.

gal′lant[1], 1 gal′ənt; 2 găl′ant, **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing an intrepid spirit; brave; chivalrous. **2.** Stately; imposing; noble. **3‖.** Marked by showiness; gay: said chiefly of attire. **II.** *n.* A man of gay and dashing manners; an intrepid youth. [< OF. *galant*, prop. ppr. of *galer*, rejoice.] Syn.: see BRAVE.—**gal′lant-ly**[1], *adv.* Bravely; politely.—**gal′lant-ness**, *n.* [Archaic.]

gal-lant′[2], 1 ga-lant′; 2 gă-lănt′. **I.** *a.* Polite and attentive to women; courteous. **II.** *n.* **1.** A man who pays court to women: used in good or evil sense. **2.** A man of fashion; beau. **-ly**[2], *adv.*

gal′lant-ry, 1 gal′ənt-ri; 2 găl′ant-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Courage; heroism; chivalrousness. **2.** Polite or excessive

attention to women. **3.** A gallant act or polite speech. **4.** The calling or manner of a gallant. Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS.

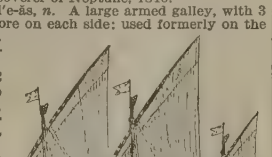
gal'lan-ty-show", 1 gal'an-tı-shō"; 2 găl'an-tȳ-shō", *n.* A shadow pantomime in miniature, the shadows being cast by figures cut from paper; Chinese shadows. [Cor. of *gallantry-show.*] **gal'ant-y-show"**†; **gal'lan-tee-show"**†.

Gal'la-tin, 1 gal'a-tin; 2 găl'a-tin, **Albert** (1761–1849). A Swiss-American statesman and diplomat.

Galle, 1 gāl; 2 găl, *n.* A harbor and town in S. W. Ceylon; pop. 40,000. **Point de Galle**†.

Gal'le, 1 gāl'e; 2 găl'e, **Johann Gottfried** (1812–1910). A German astronomer; discoverer of Neptune, 1846.

gal'le-ass, 1 gal'ı-as; 2 găl'e-ăs, *n.* A large armed galley, with 3 masts, and 15 oars or more on each side: used formerly on the Mediterranean. [< It. *galeazza,* < *galea,* GALLEY.] **gal'e-ast**.



Galleass.

gal'le-on, 1 gal'ı-ən; 2 găl'e-ŏn, *n.* A large ship (15th to 17th century), especially a Spanish or Mediterranean three-decker. See illus. below. [< LL Sp *galea,* galley.]

gal'ler-y, 1 gal'ər-ı; 2 găl'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An elevated floor within a church, theater, or other large building, commonly projecting from the walls, sustained by pillars, surrounded by a balustrade, and furnished with seats; also, the people seated in such a place: used figuratively to mean the popular part of an audience, or applied to spectators in general. **2.** A passageway open at one side, sometimes projecting from the inner or outer walls of a building, and supported by corbels or by pillars. **3.** A room long in proportion to its width and serving to connect different rooms of a building: often adorned with pictures, statues, etc.; a corridor or hall. **4.** A room or building used for the display of statues, paintings, etc.; a museum; hence a collection of works of art; as, the *galleries* of the Louvre and the Vatican. **5.** A triforium or a passageway in the thickness of a wall. **6.** An underground passage. (1) *Mil. Engin.* A passage communicating with a mine or other part of a fortification. (2) *Mining.* A driftway; heading. (3) *Zool.* A passage, burrow, or the like, bored or excavated by an animal. **7.** *Naut.* A balcony-like projection from the after part of a ship's hull. **8.** A railing around the top of a cabinet or other piece of furniture. **9.** [Canada & So. U. S.] A piazza; veranda. [< OF. *galerie,* gallery.]

gal'ley, 1 gal'ı; 2 găl'y, *n.* **1.** (1) A seagoing vessel propelled by oars or by oars and sails. (2) A barge of state or pleasure. (3) A rowboat. **2.** The cooking-place on board ship. **3.** *Print.* (1) A long tray, for holding composed type. (2) Short for GALLEY-PROOF. [< F. *galée,* < LL. *galea,* galley.]

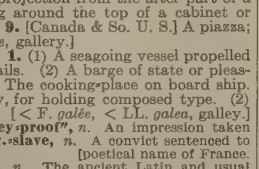
gal'eye†; gal'ly†-proof", *n.* An impression taken from type on a galley.—**-slave,** *n.* A convict sentenced to labor at the oar of a galley. [poetical name of France.

Gal'li-a, 1 gal'ı-ə; 2 găl'ı-a, *n.* The ancient Latin and usual

gal'liard‖, 1 gal'yərd; 2 găl'yard. **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of gaiety; dashing; jaunty; spirited. **2.** Brave; robust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A gay or dashing person. **2.** An old-fashioned dance of brisk movement; also, the music or such a dance. [OF.; cp. Gael. *galach,* lively.]—**gal'liard-ise†,** *n.* Merriment. **gal'liard-ize†.** [LEASS.

gal'lias†, *n.* Same as GAL-

Gal'lic[1], 1 gal'ık; 2 găl'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Gaul or modern France. [< L. *Gallicus,* < *Gallus,* inhab. of Gaul.]—**Gal'li-cism,** *n.* A French idiom, as used in any other language.—**Gal'li-cize,** *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To make like the French; Frenchify. **Gal'li-cise**‡.



English Galleon of the 16th Century.

gal'lic[2], *a.* *Chem.* Of or derived from gallium.

Gal'li-can, 1 gal'ı-kən; 2 găl'ı-can. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Gaul or France, or especially to a former party in the Roman Catholic Church there. **II.** *n.* A member of the Gallican party.—**Gal'li-can-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of the national party in the Roman Catholic Church of France, adopted March 19, 1682, limiting the papal power and extending that of the national church: opposed to *Ultramontanism.* In the theory of Gallicanism the church is a constitutional monarchy, of which the Pope is the responsible head, but whose power is limited by (1) the temporal power of princes, (2) the authority of the general council and that of all the bishops collectively, (3) the canons of certain native or national churches.

Gal'lie"ni', 1 gal'yȧ"nī'; 2 găl'yē"nī, **Joseph** (1849–1916). A French general; military governor of Paris, 1914–15.

Gal'li-e'nus, 1 gal'ı-ē'nus; 2 găl'ı-e'nŭs, **Publius Licinius Valerius** (218–268). A Roman emperor; murdered.

gal"li-gas'kins, 1 gal"ı-gas'kınz; 2 găl"ı-găs'kins, *n. pl.* **1.** Long loose hose, worn in the 16th century. **2.** Loose breeches. **3.** A sportsman's leather leggings. [< OF. *garguesgues,* < It. *Grechesco,* Grecian, < L. *Græcus,* GREEK.] **gal"ly-gas'kins**‡.

gal"li-mau'fry†, *n.* A hash or hodgepodge; hence, a medley of any kind. **gal"ly-maw'fry†.**

Gal-li'næ, 1 ga-lı'nē; 2 găl-lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order or suborder of birds, including the common hen, turkeys, partridges, etc. [< L. *gallina,* hen, < *gallus,* cock.]—**gal"li-na'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**gal"li-na'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to the *Gallinæ.*

gal"li-na'zo, 1 gal'ı-nē"zo; 2 găl'ı-nā'zo, *n.* **1.** A turkey-buzzard. **2.** A tropical carrion-crow. [< Sp. *gallinaza,* vulture, < L. *gallinaceus,* pertaining to poultry, < *gallus,* cock.] [mosquito.

gal'li-nip"per, 1 gal'ı-nip"ər; 2 găl'ı-nip"er, *n.* [U. S.] A large

gal'li-nule, 1 gal'ı-nūl; 2 găl'ı-nūl, *n.* A rail-like bird; water-hen. [< L. *gallinula,* dim. of *gallina,* hen.]

Gallinule. 1/15

Gal'li-o, 1 gal'ı-ō; 2 găl'ı-ō, *n.* A Roman proconsul in Achaia in the 1st century. *Acts* xviii, 17.—**careless Gallio,** an indifferent or careless person.

gal'li-ot, *n.* Same as GALIOT.

Gal-lip'o-li, 1 ga-lip'o-lī; 2 gă-lip'o-lī, *n.* A peninsula and fortified seaport between the Gulf of Saros and the Dardanelles; attacked by British and French forces, 1915; evacuated Jan. 8, 1916.

gal'li-pot[1], 1 gal'ı-pet; 2 găl'ı-pŏt, *n.* A small earthen jar as for ointments, jam, etc.; hence, an apothecary. [Corr. of OD. *gleypot.*]

gal'li-pot[2], *n.* Same as GALIPOT.

gal'li-um, 1 gal'ı-um; 2 găl'ı-um, *n.* *Chem.* A metallic element, liquid above 86° Fahr. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Gallia,* Gaul.]

gal"li-vant', 1 gal'ı-vant' *or* gal'ı-vənt; 2 găl'ı-vant' *or* găl'ı-vănt, *vi.* [Colloq.] To gad about, especially with the opposite sex, in frivolous pleasure-seeking. **gal"a-vant'†; gal"i-vant'†.**

gal'li-wasp, 1 gal'ı-wesp; 2 găl'ı-wąsp, *n.* **1.** A lizard (*Diploglossus occidrius*) of Jamaica, greatly feared, but harmless. **2.** A lizard-fish. [Appar. W. Ind.] **gal'ly-wasp**‡.

Gal"lo-ma'ni-a, 1 gal"o-mē'nı-ə; 2 găl"o-mā'ni-a, *n.* A craze for imitating French manners, fashions, etc. [< L. *Gallus* (see GAUL[1]) + MANIA.]—**Gal"lo-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*

gal'lon, 1 gal'ən; 2 găl'on, *n.* **1.** An English and American liquid measure of various capacities; as, the Winchester or **wine gallon,** containing 231 cubic inches, which is the common standard of the United States; the **imperial gallon** of Great Britain, of 277.274 cubic inches, defined as the volume of ten pounds of water at 62° Fahr.; and the **beer gallon** of 282 inches. **2.** [Eng.] A dry measure: one-eighth of a bushel. [F.]

gal-loon', 1 ga-lūn'; 2 gă-lōōn', *n.* A worsted lace; narrow tape or trimming. [< Sp.? *galon,* court dress.]—**gal-looned',** *a.* Provided or ornamented with galloon. **ga-looned'‡.**

gal'lop, 1 gal'əp; 2 găl'op. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to move at a gallop. **2.** To go in a gallop, as a horse. **3.** To ride a horse at a gallop. **II.** *n.* **1.** Quadrupedal motion by a regular succession of leaps. **2.** The act of riding, or a ride at a gallop. **3.** Speedy and careless action. [< Old Flem.[OF] *walop,* gallop.]—**gal'lop-er,** *n.*

gal'lo-pade', 1 gal'o-pēd' *or* -pād'; 2 găl'o-pād' *or* -pād', *n.* **1.** A sidewise gallop, or curveting motion. **2.** A brisk dance.

gal'lo-pin, 1 gal'o-pin; 2 găl'o-pin, *n.* [Obs. or Scot.] A kitchen-boy; a scullion. [OF., < *galoper,* GALLOP.] **gal'o-pin**‡.

gal'low, *vt.* To scare; frighten. **gal'ly†.**

gal'lo-way[1], 1 gal'o-wē; 2 găl'o-wā, *n.* **1.** A small horse, originally from Galloway, now nearly or quite extinct. **2.** [G-] A breed of dark cattle from Galloway, Scotland. See plate of CATTLE.

Gal'lo-way[2], *n.* A former district in S. W. Scotland; 1,441 sq. m.; pop. 70,000.

gal'low-glass†, *n.* An armed retainer of a chief of ancient Ireland or other Gaelic country. [< Ir. *galloglach,* < *gall,* stranger, + *oglach,* youth.] **gal'lo-glass†.**

gal'lows, 1 gal'əs; 2 găl'os, *a.* [Slang.] Reckless; dashing; showy. **gal'lus‡.—gal'lows-ness,** *n.*

gal'lows, 1 gal'oz; 2 găl'oş, *n.* [GAL'LOWS or GAL'LOWS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A framework used for hanging criminals, supporting spars on a vessel, or for other purposes. **2.** *pl.* [Scot. & Colloq., U. S.] Suspenders for the trousers. **3**‡. A criminal or gallows-bird. [< AS. *galga.*]—**gal'lows-bird",** *n.* One who either has been hanged or deserves hanging.—**g.-tree,** *n.* A gallows. **gal'low-tree"†.** [mad. **gal'lus‡.**

gal'lows, 1 gal'əz; 2 găl'os, *adv.* [Slang.] Very; as, he is *gallows*

Gal'lus, 1 gal'us; 2 găl'ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Ornith.* A genus of gallinaceous birds (*Phasianidæ*) including the common fowl.

Gall'witz, 1 gūl'vits; 2 găl'vits, **Max K. F.** (1852–). A German general in Belgium in the World War.

gal'ly-gas'kins, *n. pl.* Same as GALLIGASKINS.

gal'op, 1 gal'əp; 2 găl'op, *n.* A lively dance, or the music for it. [F., GALLOP.] **gal"o-pade'†.**

ga-lore', 1 gə-lōr'; 2 gă-lōr'. **1.** *a.* Very many; abundant: used after its noun. **II.** *adv.* In abundance. [< Ir. *goleor; go,* particle prefixed to adj. to form adv.; *leor,* enough.]

ga-losh', 1 gə-losh'; 2 gă-lŏsh', *n.* Formerly, a wooden shoe worn as an overshoe; hence [Eng.], any overshoe. [< F. *galoche,* < Gr. *kalon,* wood, + *pous,* foot.] **ga-loche'†.**

Gals'wor-thy, 1 gelz'wūr-thi; 2 gąls'wûr-thi, **John** (1867–). An English author and playwright; *The Dark Flower; The Silver Box,* etc.

Galt, 1 gōlt; 2 gąlt, *n.* A city in Ontario, Canada; pop. 13,210.

Gal'ton, 1 gōl'tən; 2 gąl'ton, **Sir Francis** (1822–1911). An English scientist and anthropologist; introducer of finger-print identification in England.—**Gal-to'ni-an,** *a.*

galv., *abbr.* Galvanic, galvanism.

Gal-va'nı, 1 gal-vā'nĭ; 2 găl-vā'nĭ, **Luigi** (1737–1798). An Italian physicist; discovered galvanism.

gal-van'ic, 1 gal-van'ık; 2 găl-văn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to galvanism. **2.** Resembling the movement of a limb of a dead animal subjected to an electric current; spasmodic. [< *Galvani.*]—**galvanic battery,** same as BATTERY, *n.*, 2.—**g. pile,** a number of disks of two metals, one more oxidizable than the other, placed alternately, and having between them paper moistened with acids: used by Volta in his electric experiments. —**gal-van'ı-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**gal'va-nism,** *n.* **1.** Current electricity arising from chemical action: a term no longer in scientific use. **2.** *Med.* The application of a continuous electric current from voltaic cells.—**gal'van-ist,** *n.*

gal'va-nize or **-nise,** 1 gal'və-naiz; 2 găl'və-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED, -NISED; -NIZ'ING, -NIS'ING.] **1.** To treat with a continuous electric current; excite (a corpse) to muscular action by electricity; rouse to a false show of life and energy. **2.** To coat with metal by the galvanic process; electroplate; by extension, to coat iron with zinc.—**galvanized iron,** iron coated with zinc, primarily by galvanic process.—**gal"va-ni-za'tion,** *n.* **gal"va-ni-sa'tion‡.—gal'va-niz"er, gal'va-nis"er,** *n.*

gal'va-no-, 1 gal'və-no-; 2 găl'və-no-. Derived from the name *Galvani:* a combining form.—**gal"va-no-cau"ter-i-za'tion,** *n.* The operation or result of cauterizing by electricity. **gal"va-no-cau'ter-y‡.**

gal"va-nom'e-ter, 1 gal"və-nem'ı-tər; 2 găl"və-nŏm'e-tər, *n. Elec.* An apparatus for measuring current-strength or potential difference. [< *Galvani* (see GALVANIC) + Gr. *metron,* measure.] —**gal"va-no-met'ric,** *a.*—**gal"va-nom'e-try,** *n.* The science, art, or process of measuring electric currents.

gal'va-no-plas"ty, *n. Elec.* The reproduction of the forms of objects by electrodeposition; electrotypy. **gal"va-no-plas'tic‡.—gal'va-no-scope,** *n.* An instrument for detecting an electric current and showing its direction, differing from a galvanometer in being only qualitative.—**gal"va-no-scop'ic,** *a.*—**gal"va-nos'co-py,** *n.* **1.** Use of the galvanoscope. **2.** *Med.* Diagnosis by galvanism.—**gal"va-no-tax'is,** *n.* Electrotaxis.

Gal'ves-ton, 1 gal'ves-tən; 2 găl'vĕs-ton, *n.* The principal seaport of Texas, on a low islet at the mouth of Galveston Bay; pop. 44,260; flood in 1900.—**Galveston Bay,** a large inlet from the Gulf of Mexico; 450 sq. m.

Gal'way, 1 gōl'wē; 2 găl'wā, *n.* **1.** A maritime county (2,342 sq. m.; pop. 182,000), W. Ireland; also, its capital (pop. 16,000). **2.** *pl.* [Slang.] A thin line of whiskers extending from ear to ear. —**G. Bay,** a bay S. W. of Galway county.

gam, 1 gam; 2 găm, *v.* [GAMMED, GAMD[3]; GAM'MING.] *Naut.* **I.** *t.* To make a call upon; exchange visits or other courtesies with: said especially of calls or visits exchanged by officers and sailors of fishing- or whaling-vessels. **II.** *i.* **1.** To congregate in a school, as whales. **2.** To visit or call: said of fishing-vessels or their crews. [Var. of *jam,* v.]

gam, *n.* **1.** A herd of whales. **2.** An exchange of visits between whaling-vessels and their crews.

Ga'ma, 1 gā'mə; 2 gă'mä, **Vasco de** (1469?–1525). A Portuguese navigator; first to sail round Africa to India.

Ga-ma'li-el, 1 gə-mē'lı-el; 2 gə-mā'lĭ-ĕl, *n. Bib.* **1.** A prince of Manasseh. *Num.* x, 23. **2.** A Pharisee; preceptor of the apostle Paul. *Acts* v, 34; xxii, 3.

ga-mash'es†, *n. pl.* Leggings, or high boots. [< OF. *gamaches,* < *jambe;* see JAMB.]

gamb, 1 gamb; 2 găm̆b, *n.* A leg; shank; in heraldry, the entire fore leg of a beast, especially of a lion. [< OF. *gambe,* F. *jambe,* < LL. *gamba,* leg, hoof; cp. L. *camur,* crooked, and W. *cam,* crooked.] **gambe‡; jambe‡.**

gam-bade', 1 gam-bēd', -bə'do; 2 găm-bād', -bä'do, *n.* **1.** A **gam-ba'do,** legging to protect from mud. **2.** *pl.* Boot-like leathers attached to a saddle, protecting the feet and serving as stirrups. **3.** A curvet. [< It. *gamba,* leg, < LL. *gamba;* see JAMB.]

gam'be-son†, *n.* An old-time defensive coat of leather or of cloth stuffed and quilted.

Gam-bet'ta, 1 gam-bet'ə *or* (F.) gaṅ"be"tä'; 2 găm-bĕt'ä *or* (F.) găṅ"bĕ"tä', **Léon Michel** (1838–1882). A French lawyer, statesman, and premier.

Gambeson.

Gam'bi-a[1], 1 gam'bı-ə; 2 găm'bĭ-a, *n.* A British crown colony in W. Africa; 4 sq. m.; pop. 7,700: also, a British protectorate in W. Africa; 4,500 sq. m.; pop. 138,400.

gam'bier, 1 gam'bīr; 2 găm'bēr, *n.* [Malay.] Pale catechu. **gam'bi-a‡; gam'bir‡.**

gam'bit, 1 gam'bıt; 2 găm'bĭt, *n.* One of various openings in chess, in which a pawn or piece is risked to obtain an attack. [F., < It. *gamba;* see GAMBADE.]

gam'ble, 1 gam'bl; 2 găm'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **gam'bl'**,] [GAM'BL(E)D[2]; GAM'BLING.] **1.** To lose or squander by gaming: followed by *away;* as, to *gamble* away a fortune. **2.** To play a game for stakes. **3.** To risk or wager something of value upon a chance. **II.** *n.* A gambling venture or transaction. [< AS. *gamenian,* < *gamen,* sport.] —**gam'bler,** *n.* One who gambles.—**gam'bling,** *n.*—**gam'bling-hell",** *n.* A resort for gambling. **gam'bling-house"†.**

gam-boge', 1 gam-bōj'; 2 găm-bōg', *n.* A brownish Oriental gum resin, used as a pigment and cathartic. [< *Camboja,* Cambodia, in Farther India.]

gam'bol, 1 gam'bəl; 2 găm'bol. **I.** *vi.* [-BOLED or -BOLLED; -BOL-ING or -BOL-LING.] To skip sportively about; caper playfully. **II.** *n.* A skipping about in sport. [< It.[F] *gamba,* leg.] Syn.: (verb) see FRISK; LEAP; (noun) see FROLIC; SPORT.

gam'brel, 1 gam'brel; 2 găm'brĕl, *n.* **1.** The hock of an animal. **2.** A stick used for hanging meat. **3.** A roof having its slope broken by an obtuse angle. **gambrel roof‡.** [< OF. *gambe,* < LL. *gamba,* leg.]

game, 1 gēm; 2 gām, *v.* [GAMED; GAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* To lose or wager at play; gamble. **II.** *i.* To play a game, especially a game of chance, for a stake; gamble. [< AS. *gamenian,* < *gamen,* sport.]

game[1], *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to game. **2.** Ready to fight; courageous; unflinching. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [*cam.*]

game[2], *a.* [Slang.] Lame or crooked; as, a *game* leg. [< Gael.

game, *n.* **1.** A contest for recreation or amusement; a jest; joke; sport. **2.** *pl.* Athletic contests, especially those held at stated times. **3.** Any exercise for diversion. **4.** A point in certain games of cards, added to the score of the leading player. **5.** The number of points that must be scored to win a match; as, 100 is the *game.* **6.** A struggle or contest in general. **7.** Success in any match; as, the *game* is yours. **8.** A scheme; plot. **9.** Wild animals collectively, or their flesh. **10.** Figuratively, any object of pursuit; person or thing aimed at. **11.** Bravery; pluck. [< AS. *gamen,* sport.]

Syn.: see FROLIC; SPORT.

—**game'-bird",** *n.* Any bird commonly hunted as game, as turkey, wild duck, or partridge.—**g.-cock,** *n.* The male of a hardy breed of fowl (the **game-fowl**), bred and trained for fighting.—**game'keep"er,** *n.* A person having the care of game, as in a preserve or park.—**game'ly,** *adv.* In a game manner; pluckily.—**game'ness,** *n.* Pluck; bravery.—**game'some,** *a.* Playful; sportive; gay; merry.—**game'ster,** *n.* **1.** A gambler. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A competitor at athletic games. **3†.** A prostitute. **4†.** A gay, sportive person.

gam'ete, 1 gam'ıt; 2 găm'ēt, *n. Biol.* A sexual reproductive cell, naked or invested with a membrane, motile or non-motile; a generative cell.—**gam'e-tan'gi-um,** *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] The cell or organ in which gametes are produced.—**gam'e-to-phore,** *n. Bot.* A modified branch or filament which bears reproductive organs or gametes, as in certain liverworts.

gam'e-to-phyte, 1 gam'ı-to-fait; 2 găm'e-to-fīt, *n. Bot.* That phase or generation of a plant which produces the sexual organs: distinguished from the non-sexual form. [< Gr. *gametē* (see GAMETE) + *phyton,* plant.]—**gam"e-to-phyt'ic,** *a.*

gam'ic, 1 gam'ık; 2 găm'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or produced by the congress of the sexes; sexual. **2.** Capable of development only after fecundation; as, *gamic* ova. [< Gr. *gamikos,* < *gamos,* marriage.]

gam'in, 1 gam'ın; 2 găm'ĭn, *n.* A street arab. [F.]

gam'ing, 1 gēm'ıŋ; 2 gām'ĭng, *n.* The act or practise of gambling. —**gam'ing-house",** *n.*—**g.-room,** *n.*—**g.-table,** *n.* A table furnished with apparatus for gaming.

gam'ma, 1 gam'ə; 2 găm'a, *n.* The third letter in the Greek alphabet (Γ, γ): corresponding to *g* (as in *go*). As a numeral it denotes 3. [L., < Gr. *gamma.*]—**gamma rays,** see under RAY, *n.*

gam-ma'di-on, 1 ga-mē'dı-en; 2 gă-mā'dĭ-ŏn, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] A capital gamma, formerly used as an ornament on Greek and other ecclesiastical vestments: in the plural, a cross formed of four such figures. **gam-ma'ti-on†.**

gam'mer, 1 gam'ər; 2 găm'er, *n.* [Colloq.] An old woman; grandmother: correlative of *gaffer.* [Contr. of *grammer,* short for GRANDMOTHER.]

gam'mon[1], 1 gam'ən; 2 găm'on, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To hoodwink. **2.** In backgammon, to obtain a gammon over. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To sham. **2.** To gamble. **gam'men‡.—gam'mon (ing),** *pp.*

gam'mon[2], *n.* **1.** To cure by salting and smoking. **2.** *Naut.* To tie or chain (the bowsprit) to the stem.

gam'mon[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A hoax. **2.** In backgammon, a defeat in which the winner throws off all his men before the loser throws off any. **3§.** Backgammon. [< AS. *gamen,* sport.] **gam'men‡.**

gam'mon[2], *n.* **1.** A cured ham. **2.** The bottom part of a flitch of bacon. [< LL.[OF] *gamba,* leg.]

gam'mon-er, 1 gam'ən-ər; 2 găm'on-er, *n.* One who gammons.

gam'mon-ing, 1 gam'ən-ıŋ; 2 găm'on-ĭng, *n. Naut.* A rope, chain, or iron that fastens the bowsprit down to the stem of a vessel.

gam'o-, 1 gam'o-; 2 găm'o-. From Greek *gamos,* marriage: a combining form.—**gam"o-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* Sexual generation.—**gam"o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from gamogenesis.—**gam"o-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**gam"o-pet'a-lous,** *a.* Pertaining to a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the flowers possess both calyx and corolla. [+ Gr. *petalon,* leaf.]—**gam"o-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Having cohering perianth-leaves. [+ Gr. *phyllon,* leaf.]—**gam"o-sep'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the sepals more or less united; monosepalous.

Flower of Tobacco with Gamopetalous Corolla (*a*) and Gamosepalous Calyx (*b*).

-gamous, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *gamos,* marriage, and used extensively in botany and zoology, signifying uniting for reproduction, as *polygamous,* cryptogamous, etc.

gamp, 1 gamp; 2 găm̆p, *n.* [Colloq.] A large heavy umbrella in allusion to that carried by Mrs. Gamp, in Dickens' novel *Martin Chuzzlewit.*

gam'ut, 1 gam'ut; 2 găm'ŭt, *n.* **1.** The diatonic scale of musical notes. **2.** The whole range of anything. [< LL. *gamma ut; gamma* (< Gr. *gamma*), third letter in the Greek alphabet; *ut,* syllable used for first note in singing (now called *do*), < L. *ut,* that.]

gam'y, 1 gēm'ı; 2 gām'y, *a.* [GAM'I-ER; GAM'I-EST.] **1.** Having the flavor of game. **2.** [Colloq.] Full of pluck; disposed to fight. **3§.** Teeming with game.

-gamy, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *-gamia,* < *gamos,* marriage: used largely in botany and zoology, signifying marriage, or union for reproduction; as, poly*gamy,* etc.

gant, *imp.* of GIN, *v.* Began.

Gan-dak', *n.* Same as GUNDUK.

gan'der, 1 gan'dar; 2 găn'der, *n.* A male goose. [< AS. *gandra*, *gans*[x], goose.]

Gan'dhi, 1 gän'dī; 2 găn'dĭ, **Mohandas Karamchad** (1860–). Hindu lawyer; political leader of the so-called Nationalists in British India; arrested by the British, March, 1922.

Gan'do, 1 gan'do; 2 găn'do, *n.* A former sultanate, now merged in the colonies of Nigeria and in Dahomey and Upper Senegal and Niger; pop. about 5,500,000.

gane, *v.* [Scot.], *pp.* of GAE. [Disposed to roam.

gang, 1 gaŋ; 2 găng, *vi.* [Scot.] To go.—**gang'-there-out'**, *a.*

gang, *n.* **1.** A number of persons acting or operating together; a group; squad: sometimes implying cooperation for evil purposes. **2.** A set of tools or other objects of one kind operated together. **3.** *Mining.* Gangue. **4.** [Scot.] The range of pasture allowed to cattle. **5†.** The act of going or walking. [< AS. *gang*, a going, < *gangan*, go.]

Syn.: see CABAL.—**gang'-plank"**, *n.* A temporary bridge for passengers between a vessel and a wharf.—**g.-plow**, **g.-saw**, etc., *n.* A set of plow-shares, saws, etc., arranged to work simultaneously. [2. [Scot.] A goer; walker.

gang'er, 1 gaŋ'ar; 2 găng'er, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The foreman of a gang.

Gan'ges, 1 gan'jīz; 2 găn'gēz, *n.* A sacred river of India, 1,560 m. from Himalaya mountains to Bay of Bengal.

gan'gli-at"ed, 1 gaŋ'gli-āt"ed; 2 găŋ'gli-āt"ĕd, *a.* Possessing ganglia. **gan'gli-ate†**; **gan'gli-on-at'ed†**.

gan'gli-on, 1 gaŋ'gli-ən; 2 găŋ'gli-ən, *n.* [GAN'GLI-ONS[z] or GAN'GLI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* (1) A collection of nerve-cells. In vertebrates the term should be applied only to peripheral cell-masses, though sometimes nuclei within the brain are so designated. C. J. HERRICK. *Introd. to Neurol.* (2) A gland-like organ, as the spleen. **2.** *Pathol.* A hard globular tumor proceeding from a tendon. [LL., < Gr. *ganglion*, tumor.]—**Gasserian ganglion**, a ganglion on the larger root of the fifth cerebral nerve.—**gan"gli-on'ic**, *a.*

gan'grel, 1 gaŋ'grel; 2 găŋ'grĕl, *n.* **1.** An awkward fellow. **2.** A wanderer; vagrant. [< AS. *gangan*, go.] **gan'grell†**.

gan'grene, 1 gaŋ'grīn; 2 găŋ'grēn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GAN'GRENED; GAN'GREN'ING.] To cause gangrene in; become affected by gangrene; become mortified. **II.** *n.* **1.** The death of a part; the first stage of mortification of living flesh. **2.** *Bot.* A disease terminating in putrid decay. [OF., < Gr. *gangraina*, < *gratnō*, gnaw.]—**gan'gre-nous**, *a.* Relating to, affected with, or partaking of gangrene.

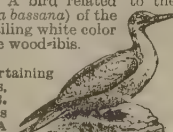
gang'ster, *n.* [U. S.] A member of a gang of roughs.

gang(ue[F]), 1 gaŋ; 2 găng, *n.* The non-metalliferous minerals found in a vein of ore. [F., < G. *gang*, GANG, 3.]

gang'way", 1 gaŋ'wē"; 2 găng'wā", *n.* **1.** A passageway, as to or out of any enclosure. **2.** *Naut.* (1) An opening in a vessel's bulwarks. (2) A gang-plank leading to it. (3) The waist of a vessel or open way along one side of her deck. **3.** *Coal-mining.* A main level.

gan'is-ter, 1 gan'is-tar; 2 găn'is-ter, *n.* **1.** *Geol. & Mining.* A very silicious clay-rock of the lower coal-measures of England, used chiefly for flagging and refractory furnace-linings. **2.** A mixture of ground quartz and fire-clay used in lining Bessemer converters. [< MHG. *ganster*, spark.]

gan'net, 1 gan'et; 2 găn'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A bird related to the pelicans. The common gannet (*Sula bassana*) of the North Atlantic coasts is of a prevailing white color with blackish feet. **2.** [Florida.] The wood-ibis. [< AS. *ganot*; cp. GANDER.]



Gannet (*Sula bassana*). 1/25

gan'oid, 1 gan'oid; 2 găn'oid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the *Ganoidei*, a large division of fishes, including sturgeons, bowfins, etc. **2.** Having an enamel-like appearance, as the scales of such fishes. **II.** *n.* A ganoid fish. [< Gr. *ganos*, brightness, + -OID.]

gant, 1 gänt; 2 gänt, *vt.* [Scot.] To yawn.

gant'let, 1 gant'let, gänt'let *or* gənt'let: 2 gänt'lĕt, gänt'-

gaunt'let, } lĕt *or* gənt'lĕt, *n.* A punishment, wherein the victim ran between two rows of men who struck him with clubs as he passed; hence, a series of risks or unpleasant events. [< Sw. *gata*, lane, + *löpa*, leap.] **gan'te-lope†**; **gant'lop†**.

gant'let, *n.* Same as GAUNTLET[1]. **gant'lette†**.

gant'try, *n.* Same as GAUNTRY.

Gan'y-mede, 1 gan'i-mīd; 2 găn'y-mēd, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful boy who succeeded Hebe as cup-bearer to Zeus, who, in the form of an eagle, carried him to Olympus. **Gan"y-me'des†**. **2.** Hence, a cup-bearer. **3.** *Astron.* The third satellite of Jupiter. [< L. *Ganymedes*, < Gr. *Ganymēdēs*.]

gaol, gaol'er, etc. Same as JAIL, etc.

gap, 1 gap; 2 găp. **I.** *vt.* [GAPPED[†]; GAP'PING.] To nick or notch; make a breach in. **II.** *n.* **1.** An opening or parting in anything; aperture; breach; chasm. **2.** Specif., a deep notch or ravine in a mountain ridge. **3.** A break in continuity; interruption. **4.** *Aero.* The distance between the projections on the vertical axis of the entering edges of an upper and lower wing of a biplane. [< Ice. *gap*, gap, abyss, < *gapa*, gape.] Syn.: see BREACH; HOLE.—**gap'py**, *a.* Not connected; broken.

gape, 1 gāp *or* gēp; 2 gāp *or* găp. **I.** *vi.* [GAPED[†]; GAP'ING.] **1.** To open the mouth wide, as in yawning. **2.** To present a wide opening, as a chasm. **3†.** To call out; shout. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of gaping. **2.** *Zool.* (1) The expanse of the open mouth, as in birds. (2) The opening between the shells of a bivalve the edges of which do not naturally shut tight together, as in soft clams. **3.** A gap. [< AS. *geāpan*, gape, open wide, < *geāp*, wide.]—**the gapes.** **1.** A fit of gaping or yawning. **2.** A disease of young fowls, caused by the presence of gapeworms obstructing the breathing and causing much gaping.—**gap'er**, *n.*—**gape'seed"**, *n.* **1.** [Slang or Colloq.] Anything that causes wonder or astonishment to the ignorant or simple. **2.** One who stares in a gaping manner.—**gape'-worm"**, *n.* A nematode worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) that causes the gapes.—**gap'ing-stock"**, *n.* Something to be gaped at; an object of wonder or curiosity.

ga'py, 1 gā'pi *or* gē'pi; 2 gā'py *or* gă'py, *a.* Affected with the gapes.

gar, 1 gär; 2 gär, *vt.* [Scot.] To cause; make: force. [< AS. *gearwian*, < *gearn*, ready.]—**gar't**, *pp.* Forced.

gar, *n.* A fish with spear-like snout. [< AS. *gār*, spear.]

G. A. R., *abbr.* Grand Army of the Republic.

ga"rage', 1 ga"räzʼ *or* gar'ij; 2 gă"räzhʼ *or* găr'ăg, *n.* [F.] A building in which motor-vehicles are stored and cared for.

garb, 1 gärb; 2 gärb, *vt.* To array in garments; clothe.

garb, *n.* **1.** Style of apparel, especially as characteristic of some office, rank, etc. **2†.** External seeming; appearance; demeanor; manner. **3†.** Custom; style. [< OHG.[OF] *garawi*, preparation, garb.] Syn.: see DRESS.

gar'bage, 1 gär'bij; 2 gär'bag, *n.* **1.** Animal or household refuse. **2.** Low or vile things collectively. [< OHG.[OF] *garba*, sheaf.]

gar'bel, 1 gär'bel; 2 gär'bĕl, *n.* A garboard-plank.

gar'ble, } 1 gär'bl; 2 gär'bl, *vt.* [GAR'BL(E)D[F]; GAR'BLING.]
gar'bl[F], } **1.** To change injuriously, as a paper; mutilate; pervert. **2.** To cull or assort; bolt or sift; as, to *garble* spices. **3.** Formerly, to separate the inferior so as to leave the good: still in use only as a trade term; as, to *garble* the coinage. [< Ar.Sp.[OF] *ghirbal*, sieve.] Syn.: see PERVERT.—**gar'bler**, *n.*

gar'ble, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The impurities separated from drugs, spices, etc.; refuse; trash. **2.** The act of garbling. **3†.** Goods containing dross or waste.

gar'board, 1 gär'bord; 2 gär'bōrd, *n.* One of the planks on a ship's bottom next to the keel. **gar'board-plank"†**.

gar'boil‖, *n.* An uproar; commotion.

Gar-ci'a, 1 gar-si'a; 2 gär-çĭ'ă, **y Iniguez, Calixto** (1832–1898). A Cuban patriot; general.

gar"con', 1 gar'sōn'; 2 gär'çŏn', *n.* A boy; also, a waiter.

Gar'da, 1 gär'da; 2 gär'dä, *n.* A picturesque mountain lake of Tyrol and Upper Italy; 35 m. by 2 to 10 m. **Lago di Gar'da†**.

garde, 1 gärd; 2 gärd, *n.* [F.] Guard: used as the first element in compound names.—**garde'-robe"**, *n.* **1.** A wardrobe: also, its contents. **2.** A private room, as a bed-chamber.

gar'den, 1 gär'dn; 2 gär'dn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To cultivate; till a garden. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place for the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, or small plants; hence, any fertile or highly cultivated territory. **2.** A place of amusement ornamented with plants. [< OHG.[OF] *garto*, yard, garden.]—**gar'den-er**, *n.* One who tends gardens, or is skilled in gardening.—**gar'den-ing**, *n.* The caring for a garden. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.

gar-de'ni-a, 1 gar-di'ni-ə; 2 gär-dē'ni-ă, *n.* *Bot.* Any of a considerable genus (*Gardenia*) of mainly tropical shrubs or trees, with large and fragrant yellow or white axillary flowers. The Cape jasmine (*G. florida*) is the best-known in cultivation. [< Dr. Alex. *Garden*, American botanist.] [val armor. [F.]

gardes"-reine', 1 gärd'-rēn'; 2 gärd'-rĕn', *n.* A loin-guard in medie-

Gar'di-ner, 1 gär'di-nər; 2 gär'di-ner, *n.* **1. Samuel Rawson** (1829–1902), an English historian. **2. Stephen** (1483–1555), an English prelate and politician; bishop of Winchester; Lord Chancellor. **3. Mount**, a peak in the Sierra Nevada, S. E. California; 14,000 ft. high. [pop. 16,980.

Gard'ner, 1 gärd'nər; 2 gärd'ner, *n.* A town in N. Massachusetts;

gar'dy-loo, 1 gär'di-lū; 2 gär'dy-lōō, *interj.* [Scot.] Beware of the water: formerly said in Edinburgh, to warn passers-by to avoid slops thrown from a window.

Gar'field, 1 gär'fild; 2 gär'fĭld, *n.* **1. Harry Augustus** (1863–), an American educator; publicist; fuel administrator, 1917. **2. James Abram** (1831–1881), 20th President of the United States; shot by Charles Guiteau. See PRESIDENT. **3.** A city in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 19,390.

gar'fish", 1 gär'fish"; 2 gär'fish", *n.* A fish with a spear-like snout, as a garpike. See illus. under GARPIKE. [< GAR, *n.*, + FISH.]

gar'ga-ney, 1 gär'ga-ni; 2 gär'ga-ny, *n.* A teal (*Anas querquedula*) of Europe and southern Asia, having a broad white line on each side of the head and neck.

Gar-gan'tu-a, 1 gar-gan'tiu-ə; 2 gär-găn'tū-ă, *n.* In Rabelais's satire of that name, a voracious giant.—**Gar-gan'tu-an**, *a.*

gar'ga-rism, 1 gär'ga-rizm; 2 gär'ga-rism, *n.* *Med.* A gargle. [< Gr. *gargarizō*, gargle.]

gar'get, 1 gär'get; 2 gär'gĕt, *n.* **1.** A disease in cattle and swine characterized by swelling of the throat; also, a distemper in hogs, characterized by giddiness and loss of appetite. **2.** Inflammation of the udder in cows. **3.** The pokeweed. [< OF. *gargate*, throat, < *gorge*, GORGE.]

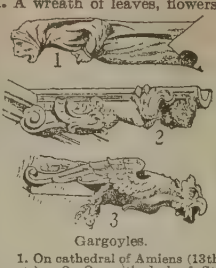
gar'gle, } 1 gär'gl; 2 gär'gl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GAR'GL(E)D[F];
gar'gl[F], } GAR'GLING.] (1) To rinse (the throat) with a liquid agitated by air from the windpipe. (2) To use a gargle. **II.** *n.* A liquid for gargling. [< OF. *gargouiller*, gargle.]

gar'goyle, 1 gär'göil; 2 gär'gŏyl, *n.* A projecting medieval stone spout, grotesquely carved. See illus. on next page. [< OF. *gargouille*, throat, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, gullet.]—**gar'goyled**, *a.*

Ga"ri-bal'di, 1 gä"ri-bäl'di; 2 gä"ri-bäl'di, *n.* **1. Giuseppe** (1807–1882), an Italian patriot; secured unity of Italy. **2.** [g-] 1 gar'i-bal'di; 2 găr'i-bal'di. A loose blouse-waist resembling those worn by the soldiers of Garibaldi. — **Gar"i-bal'di-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Giuseppe Garibaldi or his troops. **II.** *n.* One of the soldiers of Giuseppe Garibaldi.

gar'ish, 1 gär'ish; 2 gär'ish, *a.* **1.** Marked by a dazzling glare. **2.** Displaying a gaudy effect. **3.** Extravagantly conceited. [Allied to GAZE.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

gar'land, 1 gär'lənd; 2 ğär'land. as with a garland. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wreath of leaves, flowers, etc., as a token of victory, joy, or honor. **2.** A collection of literary gems. **3.** Something resembling a garland or wreath. [< OF. *garlande.*]



Gargoyles.

1. On cathedral of Amiens (13th cent.). 2. On cathedral of St. Eustache in Paris (16th cent.). 3. On the church of Montmartre, Paris (19th cent.).

gar'lic, 1 gär'lĭk; 2 ğär'lic, *n.* A hardy bulbous perennial (*Allium sativum*) of the same genus as the onion; also, its pungent bulb. [< AS. *gār,* spear, + *lēac,* leek.]—**gar'lick-y,** *a.* Of or like garlic.

gar'ment$^{d\$}$, 1 gär'mənt *or* -ment; 2 ğär'ment, *vt.* To clothe with or as with a garment: chiefly in the past participle.

gar'ment, *n.* An article of clothing. [< OF. *garnement,* < *garnir,* GARNISH.] Syn.: see DRESS.

gar'ner, 1 gär'nər; 2 ğär'ner. **I.** *vt.* To store, as in a granary; gather. **II.** *n.* A place for the storage of grain, as on a farm; a granary; hence, a gathering; store. [< L.^{F} *granarium,* granary.]

gar'net^{t}, 1 gär'nət; 2 ğär'nĕt, *n.* A vitreous transparent or translucent mineral, sometimes cut as a gem; also, its prevailing color, a deep red. The common varieties of garnet are *almandite, grossularite, andradite, pyrope,* and *spessartite.* [< F. *grenat,* < L.^{Lib} *granum,* seed.]

gar'net^{2}, *n.* A form of tackle or purchase.

gar'ni-er-ite, 1 gär'ni-ər-ait; 2 ğär'ni-er-it, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, bright apple-green, hydrous nickel magnesium silicate ($H_2(NiMg)SiO+Ag$), forming an important ore of nickel. [< M. *Garnier,* French geologist.]

gar'nish, 1 gär'nĭsh; 2 ğär'nish. **I**^{e}. *vt.* **1.** In cookery, to surround with additions for embellishment or for a relish. **2.** To embellish; decorate, as with ornaments. **3.** *Law.* To give warning to answer to an action; garnishee.

Syn.: adorn, beautify, deck, decorate, dress, embellish, furbish, ornament. See ADORN.—Ant.: blemish, deface, denude, disfigure, dismantle, spoil, strip.

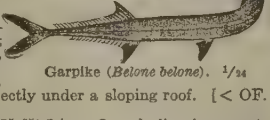
II. *n.* **1.** Something placed around a dish for ornamentation or a relish. **2.** Anything added as an ornament; embellishment; also, dress. **3**†. A fee; formerly, a prison fee paid by a newcomer. [< OF. *garnir,* for *warnir,* warn.] **gar'nysshe**†. —**gar'nish-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of garnishing or that which garnishes; embellishment; ornament. **2.** A warning or summons; specif., a notice not to pay or deliver money or effects to a defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit.—**gar'ni-ture,** *n.* Anything used to garnish; embellishment.

gar"nish-ee', 1 gär"nĭsh-ĭ'; 2 ğär"nish-ē'. **I.** *vt.* [-EED'; -EE'ING.] *Law.* **1.** To secure by garnishment (any debt or property, in the hands of a third person, which is due or belonging to the defendant in attachment). **2.** To warn (a person) by garnishment. **II.** *n. Law.* A person warned not to pay or deliver money or effects to a defendant, pending a judgment of a court. —**gar'nish-er,** *n.* One who garnishes or garnishees.

Ga"ronne', 1 gą"ron'; 2 ğă"rŏn', *n.* A river in S. W. France; length, 384 m.

ga-rotte', *v.* & *n.* Same as GARROTE.

gar'pike", 1 gär'paik"; 2 ğär'pik", *n.* **1.** A large ganoid fish of the fresh waters of eastern North America, having an elongated spear-like snout. **2.** A garfish. [< GAR, *n.,* + PIKE.]



Garpike (*Belone belone*). 1/24

gar'ran, 1 gar'ən; 2 ğăr'an, *n.* A Galloway horse; garron. [< Gael. *garran,* gelding.]

gar'ret, 1 gar'ət; 2 ğăr'ĕt, *n.* A story or room directly under a sloping roof. [< OF. *garite,* place of refuge.]

gar"ret-eer', 1 gar"ət-ĭr'; 2 ğăr"ĕt-ēr', *n.* One who lives in a garret: said humorously of impecunious persons. [and dramatist.

Gar'rick, 1 gar'ĭk; 2 ğăr'ik, **David** (1716–1779). An English actor

gar'ri-son, 1 gar'ĭ-sən; 2 ğăr'i-son. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To man with troops, as a town; put a force of soldiers into. **2.** To put, as soldiers, into a fortress or town. **II**^{t}. *n.* The military force defending a fort, town, etc.; also, such a place or station. [ME. *garnison,* < OF. *garnison,* < *garnir;* see GARNISH.]

Gar'ri-son^{2}, *n.* **1. Lindley Miller** (1864–), an American lawyer; Secretary of War (1913–1916). **2. William Lloyd** (1805–1879), an American abolitionist and philanthropist.

gar'ron, 1 gar'ən; 2 ğăr'on, *n.* [Prov., U. K.] An inferior kind of work-horse; a hack; a stiff old horse.

gar-rote', 1 ga-rōt'; 2 ğă-rōt'. **I.** *vt.* [GAR-ROT'ED^{d}; GAR-ROT'ING.] **1.** To execute with a garrote. **2.** To throttle in order to rob. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Spanish instrument for capital punishment by strangling. **2.** The mode of punishment inflicted by the garrote; hence, strangulation in general. [< Sp. *garrote,* orig. cudgel.] **ga-rote'**‡; **ga-rotte'**‡; **gar-rotte'**‡. —**gar-rot'er,** *n.* A strangler; especially, a highwayman who throttles his victim. **gar-rot'ter**‡.

gar'ru-lous, 1 gar'u-lus; 2 ğăr'ụ-lŭs, *a.* Given to continual and tedious talking; habitually loquacious. [< L. *garrulus,* chattering.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

I^{d}. *vt.* To deck or festoon,

Syn.: chattering, loquacious, talkative, verbose. *Garrulous* signifies given to constant trivial talking. *Chattering* signifies uttering rapid, noisy, and unintelligible, or scarcely intelligible, sounds, whether articulate words or such as resemble them. The *talkative* person has a strong disposition to talk, with or without an abundance of words, or many ideas; the *loquacious* person has an abundant flow of language and much to say on any subject suggested; either may be lively and for a time entertaining; the *garrulous* person is tedious, repetitious, petty, and self-absorbed. *Verbose* is applied to utterances more formal than conversation, as to writings, or public addresses. We speak of a *chattering* monkey or a *chattering* idiot, a *talkative* child, a *talkative* or *loquacious* woman, a *garrulous* old man, a *verbose* writer. Compare CIRCUMLOCUTION.—Ant.: laconic, reserved, reticent, silent, speechless, taciturn.

—**gar-ru'li-ty,** *n.* Idle and empty talkativeness.

gar'ten, 1 gär'tən; 2 ğär'ten, *n.* [Scot.] A garter.

gar'ter, 1 gär'tər; 2 ğär'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put a garter upon; fasten with a garter. **2.** To invest with the badge of the Order of the Garter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A band worn around the leg to hold a stocking in place; loosely, any stocking-supporter. **2.** [G-] The badge of the **Order of the Garter,** the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; also, the order itself, or membership therein: always with the definite article. [< OF. *gartier,* < *garret,* < Br. *gar,* leg.]

garth, 1 gärth; 2 ğärth, *n.* [Poet.] A yard; garden. [Ice. *gardhr.*]

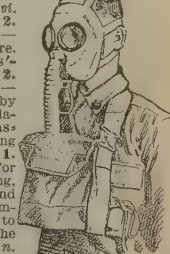
Ga'rey, Enoch B. (1883–), an American soldier; educator; President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., 1923– .

Ga'ry, 1 gē'ri; 2 gă'ry, *n.* **1. Elbert Henry** (1846–), an American lawyer; financier. **2.** A city in N. W. Indiana; pop. 55,380.

gas, 1 gas; 2 ğăs, *v.* [GASSED, GAST^{s}; GAS'SING.] I. *t.* **1.** To expose to the action of a gas-flame or a heated surface so as to free from loose fibers; singe; as, to *gas* lace. **2.** To saturate with gas, as lime in chlorination. **3.** *Mil.* To poison by gas or gas-fumes.

II. *i.* **1.** To form and give off gas: an indication of certain chemical conditions. **2.** [Slang.] To talk nonsense; vapor.

gas, *n.* [GAS'ES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Matter in the aeriform state; that fluid form of matter which is elastic and tends to expand indefinitely; especially, a gaseous mixture used as an illuminant or as a fuel; called **illuminating-gas, fuel-gas,** or **heating-gas. 2.** [Colloq.] A single jet of flame supplied by illuminating-gas. **3.** See LAUGHING-GAS, under LAUGH, *v.* **4.** [Colloq.] Empty boasting; chatter. **5.** [Colloq.] Gasoline. **6.** Chlorin or some other highly poisonous or asphyxiating gaseous element. First used in warfare by Germany, April 22, 1915. Called also *poison gas.* [A term invented by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (1577–1644).] Syn.: see FLUID. —**natural gas,** illuminating-gas found in nature beneath the earth's surface.—**gas'-ba-cil"lus,** *n.* The microorganism producing gas-gangrene in gunshot-wounds.—**gas-bracket,** *n.* A bracket bearing one or more gas-burners.—**gas-burner,** *n.* A tube or tip, usually attached to a gas-fixture, for regulating the flame of the gas consumed.—**gas-carbon,** *n.* A compact amorphous carbon deposited in the retorts of gas-works. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity, and is used for battery-plates and in the electric arc-light. **gas-coke**‡.—**gas-coal,** *n.* A bituminous coal from which illuminating-gas may be made. —**gas'e-lier,** *n.* Same as GASOLIER.—**gas-engine,** *n.* An internal-combustion engine using gas in any form.—**gas-fitter,** *n.* One who fits and puts up gas-fixtures.—**gas-fittings,** *n. pl.* The appliances connected with the introduction and use of gas in a building.—**gas-fixture,** *n.* A tube, with burners and stopcocks, connected with a gas-pipe.—**gas-furnace,** *n.* A furnace in which gas is used for fuel, or one for making gas.—**gas-gangrene,** *n.* Gangrene with gas formation in the tissues of gunshot-wounds.—**gas-generator,** *n.* An apparatus for generating gas.—**gas-helmet,** *n.* A gas-mask.—**gas-holder,** *n.* See GASOMETER.—**gas'i-form,** *a.* Gaseous.—**gas'i-fy,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make gas from. **2.** To become gas.—**gas"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**gas-jet,** *n.* **1.** A burner on a gas-fixture. **2.** The jet of flame on a gas-burner.—**gas-light",** *n.* **1.** Light produced by gas. **2.** A gas-jet or -burner.—**gas-lighting,** *n.*—**gas-liquor,** *n.* A by-product obtained by subjecting soft coal to destructive distillation: the chief source of ammonia.—**gas-main,** *n.* A trunk gas-pipe for conveying gas to the service-pipes.—**gas-man,** *n.* **1.** One who manufactures or supplies gas for lighting. **2.** A gas-fitter. **3.** In mining, one who superintends ventilation and guards against fire-damp. **4.** A man employed by a gas-supplying company to examine and read gas-meters, note the amount used, etc.—**gas-mask,** *n.* A protective head-piece worn by soldiers to prevent poisoning by noxious gas used in warfare.—**gas-meter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity of gas consumed in a given place and time.—**gas-pipe,** *n.* A pipe for carrying gas, especially illuminating-gas.—**gas-sand,** *n.* Any sandstone that contains or yields natural gas.—**gas-shell,** *n. Mil.* A shell containing poisonous gas.—**gas-tank,** *n.* A gasometer.—**gas-tar,** *n.* See COAL-TAR.—**gas-tight,** *a.* Not permitting the escape of gas: said of gas-pipes, gas-burners, etc.—**gas-well,** *n.* A well from which natural gas flows.—**gas-works,** *n.* A factory where illuminating-gas or heating-gas is made.—**gas'sy,** *a.* [GAS'SI-ER; GAS'SI-EST.] **1.** Characteristic of or impregnated with gas. **2.** [Slang.] Addicted to pretentious or boastful talk.



Gas-Mask, as used by the United States Army.

gas., *abbr.* Gasoline.

gas″con-ade′, 1 gas″kən-ēd′; 2 găs″con-ād′. **I.** *vi.* [-AD′ED[4]; -AD′ING.] To vaunt oneself; brag; bluster. **II.** *n.* Boastful or blustering talk; boasting; braggadocio; bluster. [F., < *Gascon,* Gascon.]—**gas″con-ad′er,** *n.*

Gas′co-ny, 1 gas′kə-nĭ; 2 găs′co-nȳ, *n.* A former province, S. W. France. **Gas″cogne′,**.—**Gas′con,** *a.* Of, belonging to, native of, or pertaining to Gascony; also, boastful; blustering.—**Gas′-con,** *n.* **1.** A native of Gascony. **2.** [g-] A boaster.

gas′cromb, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CASCHROM. **gas′crome‡.**

gas′e-ous, 1 gas′ĭ-us; 2 găs′e-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or form of gas; aeriform. **2.** Unsubstantial.

gash, 1 gash; 2 găsh. **I**[1]**.** *vt.* To make a long deep cut in. **II.** *n.* A long deep incision; a flesh-wound. [< Gr.[OF] *charassō.* scratch.] Syn.: see CUT.

gash[2†]**,** *vi.* [Scot.] To talk idly; tattle; gossip.

gash[1]**,** *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Fluent; intelligent. **2.** Neat; trim.

gash′ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Ghastly. **gash**[2‡] [Scot.].

Gas′kell, 1 gas′kel; 2 găs′kĕl, **Elizabeth C.** (née Stevenson) (1810–1865). An English novelist; *Cranford.*

gas′ket, *n.* **1.** A ring or disk of packing to make a joint water-tight. **gas′kin**[1‡]; **gas′king‡.** **2.** A rope or cord used to confine furled sails to the yard or boom. [Appar. < F. *garcette,* cut-o′-nine-tails.]

gas′kin[2]**,** 1 gas′kĭn; 2 găs′kin, *n.* The hinder part of a horse's thigh, between the stifle and the hock. [< GALLIGASKINS.]

gas′kins, 1 gas′kĭnz; 2 găs′kins, *n. pl.* **1.** Hemp packing or the like. **2**‡**.** Same as GALLIGASKINS.

gas″o-ller′, 1 gas′o-lĭr′; 2 găs″o-lĕr′, *n.* A pendent fixture having branches ending in gas-burners. **gas″a-lier′**‡; **gas″e-lier′‡.**

gas′o-line, } 1 gas′o-lin *or* -lĭn; 2 găs′o-lin *or* -lĭn, *n.* A color-
gas′o-lin[8]**,** } less, volatile, inflammable product of the distillation of crude petroleum, having a specific gravity of .629 to .667 (95° to 80° B.). It is used as fuel, for carbonizing air and water-gases, to propel machinery, and as a solvent for fats. **gas′o-lene‡.**

gas-om′e-ter, 1 gas-ŏm′ĭ-tẽr; 2 găs-ŏm′e-ter, *n. Chem.* (1) An apparatus adapted to collecting, holding, or mixing gases. (2) More properly, an apparatus for measuring gases, used in chemical manipulations.—**gas-om′e-try,** *n.* The measurement of gases.

gasp, 1 gosp; 2 găsp. **I**[1]**.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter or emit brokenly and painfully. **2.** To breathe convulsively, as from exhaustion or fear. **3.** To express eager desire, as with gasps. **II.** *n.* An act of convulsive and interrupted breathing. [< Ice. *geispa,* yawn.]

gas′sing, 1 gas′ĭŋ; 2 găs′ing, *n.* **1.** Subjection to the action of a gas, as lime to chlorin. **2.** The act of poisoning soldiers by gas-warfare.

gast[1]**,** *vt.* To terrify. Compare AGHAST. **gast′er†.—gast′ness,** *n.* Terror; ghastliness.

gas′ter-o-, } 1 gas′tẽr-o-, gas′tr-, gas′tro-; 2 găs′ter-o-, găs′-
gas′tr-, } tr-, găs′tro-. From Greek *gastēr,* stomach;
gas′tro-, } combining forms.—**gas′ter-o-pod.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gasteropoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Gasteropoda.* **gas′tro-pod‡.**—**Gas″ter-op′o-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of mollusks, including all snails and slugs. [+ Gr. *pous,* foot.] **Gas-tro-pod′a‡.**—**gas″ter-op′o-dan,** *a. & n.*—**gas″-ter-op′o-dous,** *a.* **gas-trop′o-dous‡.**—**gas-tral′gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia in the stomach; gastric pain.—**gas-trec′to-my,** *n. Surg.* An operation to remove a portion of the stomach.—**gas″tro-col′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the stomach and the transverse colon.—**gas″tro-en″ter-i′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the stomach and bowels.—**gas″tro-en″ter-os′to-my,** *n.* An operation by which a passage is formed between the stomach and the intestine.—**gastro-hepatic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the liver.—**gastro-intestinal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the intestines.—**gas′tro-lith,** *n.* A calculus or stony formation in the gastric region.—**gas-trol′o-gy,** *n.* The science of eating; gastronomy.

gast′li-ness, gast′ly. Same as GHASTLINESS, GHASTLY.

Gas-to′ni-a, 1 gas-tō′nĭ-a; 2 găs-tō′ni-a, *n.* A city in S. W. North Carolina; pop. 12,870.

gas′tric, 1 gas′trĭk; 2 găs′tric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the stomach. [< Gr.[F] *gastēr,* stomach.]—**gastric fever. 1.** A bilious remittent fever. harvest-fever. **2.** Acute dyspepsia.—**g. juice** or **juices** (*Physiol.*), a thin acid fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach: the chief digestive fluid, acting mainly on proteids.

gas-tri′tis, 1 gas-trī′tĭs *or* -trĭ′tĭs; 2 găs-trī′tis *or* -trĭ′tis, *n.* Inflammation of the stomach. [< Gr. *gastēr* (*gastr-*), stomach.]—**gas-trit′ic,** *a.*

gas-tron′o-my, 1 gas-trŏn′o-mĭ; 2 găs-trŏn′o-my, *n.* The art of preparing and serving appetizing food; hence, the art of good eating; epicurism. [< Gr.[F] *gastēr,* stomach, + *nomos,* law.]—**gas-tron′o-mer,** *n.* An epicure. **gas′tro-nome‡; gas-tron′o-mist‡.**—**gas″tro-nom′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to gastronomy. **gas″tro-nom′i-cal‡.**

gas″trop-to′sis, *n.* Prolapse of the stomach.—**gas′tro-scope,** *n. Surg.* An electrical apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the human stomach.—**gas″tro-scop′ic,** *a.*—**gas-tros′co-py,** *n. Med.* An examination of the abdomen to discover disease.—**gas′tro-stege,** *n. Herp.* One of the abdominal scales of a reptile.—**gas-trot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* An opening of or cutting into the stomach or abdomen, as to remove a foreign substance.—**gas″tro-vas′cu-lar,** *a.* Serving both a circulating and a digestive function; of or pertaining to organs having such a function.

gas′tru-la, 1 gas′tru-lə; 2 găs′tru-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lĭ; 2 -lē, *pl.*] That embryonic form of metazoic animals which consists of a two-layered sac enclosing a central cavity or archenteron and having an opening or blastopore at one end. [Dim. of L. *gaster,* < Gr. *gastēr,* belly.]—**gas′tru-lar,** *a.*—**gas″tru-la′tion,** *n.* The formation of a gastrula.

gat[†]**,** *imp.* of GET, *v.* Got.

gat, 1 gat; 2 găt, *n. Naut.* A ship-channel in an otherwise shallow [place.

gate, 1 gēt; 2 găt, *vt.* [GAT′ED[4]; GAT′ING.] To keep within the gates: a punishment in English universities.

gate[1]**,** *n.* **1.** A movable barrier, commonly swinging on hinges: often distinguished from a door by having open-work. **2.** An opening or passageway, as in a barrier, fence, wall, or enclosure, often with its surrounding masonry or woodwork; a portal. **3.** A mountain gap or natural passage-way. **4.** That which gives or affords access; hence, power; supremacy; as, the *gates* of hell. **5.** A frame in which a saw (or set of saws) is stretched. **6.** A valve controlling the water supply of a water-wheel or the like. **7.** A pouring-hole in a mold; also, a sprue or waste piece on a casting formed in a pouring-hole. **8.** A hinge. [< AS. *geat,* gate, opening, < *gītan,* get.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE.—**gate′age,** *n.* **1.** Use of gates as in controlling the flow of water; also, the gates used. **2.** Area of gate-opening, as of a turbine-gate.—**gate′-house″,** *n.* A house beside, over, or at a gate, as a power station, a porter's lodge, a city wall, or a medieval defensive structure.—**gate′-keep″er,** *n.* One in charge of a gate. **gate′man‡.**—**g.-post,** *n.* Either of two posts between which a gate is swung.—**gate′-way″,** *n.* **1.** An entrance that is or may be closed with a gate. **2.** That which is regarded as a means of ingress or egress. **3.** The guides of a saw-frame. Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

gate[2]**,** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] (1) Method of doing; manner; way. (2) A course or path. **2**‡**.** Style of walking. [< Ice. *gata,* way.]

Gates, 1 gēts; 2 găts, **Horatio** (1728–1806). An American general; defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777.

Gates′head, 1 gēts′hed; 2 găts′hĕd, *n.* An ancient seaport town in N. E. England; has Roman remains; pop. 124,520.

gath′er, 1 gath′ər; 2 găth′er, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To bring together; cause to assemble; collect. **2.** To deduce by mental process; infer. **3.** To select; pick; cull. **4.** To draw into folds or plaits, as by shirring. **5.** To acquire in increasing amount or degree; gain. **6.** To collect a reserve of, as strength, before exertion. **7**‡**.** To draw together, as one's feet. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form an aggregation by coming together; congregate. **2.** To extend or grow by accretion; accumulate. **3.** To come to a head; concentrate. **4.** To contract; close in, as a drain. [< AS. *gædrian, gaderian,* < *gador, geador,* together, < *gæd,* company.] Syn.: see AMASS; CONVOKE.—**gath′er-a-bl(e)‡,** *a.*

gath′er, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, held by a thread passing through the folds; a drawing together.

gath′er-er, *n.* One who or that which gathers. Specif.: (1) A sewing-machine attachment for gathering cloth. (2) One who collects taxes, fees, etc.

gath′er-ing, 1 gath′ər-ŋ; 2 găth′er-ing, *n.* **1.** That which is gathered or brought together. Specifically: (1) An assemblage. (2) An abscess. (3) A collection or contribution. (4) The contraction of a chimney, drain, or the like. **2.** The act or operation of collecting or concentrating. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.—**gath′er-ing-peat″,** *n.* [Scot.] A peat used to maintain a fire all night, hot embers being gathered about it. A piece of coal used for the same purpose is called a **gathering-coal.**

gat′ling, 1 gĕt′ŋ; 2 găt′ing, *n.* **1.** A form of punishment. See GATE, *v.* **2.** A gate in a lock-tumbler for the passage of the stud.

Gat′ling gun. A machine gun with parallel barrels about a central axis, each having its own lock: loaded and discharged, sometimes at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, by turning a crank: named from its inventor, Richard Jordan Gatling (1818–1903). It was invented in 1861, and in its improved form in 1866 it was adopted in the United States service.

gat′ty, 1 gat′ĭ; 2 găt′i, *a.* [Scot.] Gouty.

Ga-tun′, 1 gə-tŭn′; 2 gă-tun′, *n.* A town in Canal Zone, Panama; pop. 8,000.—**Gatun dam,** a dam of the Panama Canal, 8,000 ft. long, which serves to form **G. lake,** area 171 sq. m.

gauche, 1 gōsh; 2 gōsh, *a.* Left-handed; hence, awkward; clumsy; boorish. [F., < OHG. *welch,* weak.]—**gauche′rie′,** *n.* An awkward action; clumsiness.

Gau′cho, 1 gau′cho; 2 gou′cho, *n.* [S.-Am. Sp.] A native of the South-American pampas of Spanish ancestry; a cowboy.

gau′cie, 1 gô′sĭ; 2 gă′ci, *a.* [Scot.] Plump; jolly; lusty. **gau′cy‡.**

gaud[1]**,** 1 gŏd; 2 găd, *n.* An article of vulgar finery. [< L. *gaudium,* joy, < *gaudeo,* rejoice.]

Syn.: baubie, finery, gewgaw, gimcrack, kickshaw, toy, trinket, trumpery.—**gaud′er-y,** *n.* Showy ornament; finery.—**gaud′y,** *a.* [GAUD′I-ER; GAUD′I-EST.] Obtrusively brilliant in color; garish; flashy.—**gaud′i-ly,** *adv.*—**gaud′i-ness,** *n.*

gaud[2]**,** *n.* [Scot.] A gad or goad.

gaud′y, *n.* [GAUD′IES, *pl.*] [Eng. Univ. Slang.] A feast or festival; an entertainment.

gauf′fer, *v. & n.* Same as GOFFER.

Gau″ga-me′la, 1 gau″gə-mē′lə; 2 gou″gă-me′la, *n.* An ancient village in Assyria near Arbela, where Alexander the Great defeated Darius, 331 B. C.

gauge, gaug′er, etc. Same as GAGE, etc.

Gaul, 1 gôl; 2 gal, *n.* **1.** An ancient territory, embracing what is now N. Italy, France, Belgium, and parts of Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. **2.** A native of Gaul; also, specif., a Frenchman.

gaul-the′ri-a, 1 gôl-thĭ′rĭ-ə; 2 gal-thę′ri-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** Any of a large genus (*Gaultheria*) of aromatic shrubs or undershrubs with thick, shining evergreen leaves and axillary white or rose-colored nodding flowers. The wintergreen (*G. procumbens*) is a well-known North-American species. **2.** Oil of wintergreen. Called also *oil of gaultheria.* [< Dr. *Gaultier,* a Canadian physician.]

gaum, 1 gōm; 2 gąm, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To smear as with something sticky.

gaun, *ppr.* of GO, *v.* [Scot.] Going.

gaunt, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as GANT, *v.*

gaunt, 1 gȧnt *or* gənt; 2 gȧnt *or* gąnt, *a.* **1.** Emaciated, as from lack of food; lank; lean; meager; thin. **2.** Producing emaciation; famishing; wasting. **3.** Grim; desolate. [Prob. Scan.] Syn.: emaciated, famished, hungry, lank, lean, meager, pinched, thin, wan, wasted. See MEAGER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

gaunt'let', 1 gȧnt'let *or* gənt'let; 2 gȧnt'lĕt *or* gąnt'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A knight's leather glove covered with metal plates. **2.** A modern glove with long wrist-extension; also, the wristlet. [Also *gantlet,* < D.LL+OF *want,* mitten.]—**to throw** or **fling down the gauntlet,** to challenge to combat or contest.—**gaunt'let-ed,** *a.*

gaunt'let', *n.* Same as GANTLET[1].

gaun'try, 1 gōn'tri; 2 gąn'try, *n.* [GAUN'TRIES[2], *pl.*] *Mech.* **1.** The frame of a traveling crane, or the crane and frame. **2.** A framework for supporting railway signals. **3.** A frame to hold a barrel horizontally. [< *gaun,* contr. of GALLON, + TREE.]—**gan'try‡; gaun'tree‡.**

Gauntry for Railway Signals.

gaur, 1 gour; 2 gour, *n.* [Ind.] A large dark-colored East-Indian ox (*Bos gaur*).

gauss, 1 gous; 2 gous, *n. Elec.* A unit of magnetic intensity. [< K. F. *Gauss,* Ger. mathematician.]

Gauss, 1 gous; 2 gous, **Karl Friedrich** (1777–1855). A German mathematician.

Gau'ta-ma, 1 gȣ'[or gau']tə-mə; 2 gą'[or gou']tə-ma, *n.* Buddha. See BUDDHA. **Go'ta-ma‡.**

Gau"tier', 1 gō"tyē'; 2 gō"tye', **Théophile** (1811–1872). A French novelist; *Mademoiselle de Maupin.*

gauze, } 1 gōz; 2 gąz, *n.* **1.** A light perforated cotton, wool,
gauz', } worsted, or silk fabric in which the warp-threads are crossed or twisted around the filling. **2.** Any slight open-woven material, as wire gauze. **3.** A mist; light fog. [< F. *gaze,* gauze.]—**gauz'y,** *a.* [GAUZ'I-EST.] Thin and diaphanous like gauze. Syn.: see FINE.—**gauz'i-ness,** *n.*

ga"vage', 1 gȧ"vāzh'; 2 gą"vązh', *n.* [F.] A method of fattening poultry for the market, by forcing them to swallow a prepared food; hence, in medicine, a method of forcing patients to eat.

Ga"var"ni', 1 gȧ"vȧr"ni'; 2 gą"vąr"ni', *n.* Pseudonym of Sulpice Paul Chevalier (1804–1866), a French caricaturist.

gave, *imp.* of GIVE, *v.*

gav'el, 1 gav'el; 2 găv'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masons' mallet; also, that used by a presiding officer. **2.** An unbound bundle of grain. [< OF. *gavelle,* sheaf, ult. < L. *capio,* take.]

gav'el', *n. Old Eng. Law.* (1) Customs duties; tribute. (2) Rent; payment. [< AS. *gafol,* tribute; cp. W. *gafael,* Gael. *gabhail,* a taking.]—**gav'el-kind",** 1 -kaind"; 2 -kind", *n.* (1) A tenure of lands now peculiar to Kent and a few other counties in England, whereby the tenant at fifteen can sell and convey or devise the land by will, the estate can not escheat, and on an intestacy the lands descend to all the sons in common. (2) The custom of apportioning lands equally among the sons of a deceased person.

gav'e-lock, 1 gav'e-lȯk; 2 găv'e-lŏk, *n.* **1.** [North. Eng.] An iron crowbar. **2†.** A pike; spear; dart. [< AS. *gafelue,* spear.]

ga'vi-al, 1 gē'vi-əl; 2 gą'vi-al, *n.* The great Indian crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*), having long slender jaws, the upper one knobbed at the end. [< Hind. *ghariyāl,* crocodile.]

gav'ot, 1 gav'ət *or* gə-vōt'; 2 găv'ot *or* gą-vŏt', *n.* A dignified but vivacious French dance, resembling the minuet; also, music appropriate to such a dance. [< F. *gavotte,* < *Gavot,* inhabitant of *Gap* (town in France).] **ga-vot'ta‡; ga-votte'‡.**

gaw, 1 gō; 2 gą, *n.* [Scot.] Gall.

Ga'wain, 1 gē'wēn; 2 gą'wān, *n.* A Knight of the Round Table; nephew of King Arthur.

gawd‡, gaw'dy‡, etc. Same as GAUD, etc.

gawk, 1 gȯk; 2 gąk. **I.** *vi.* To stare or behave awkwardly and stupidly. **II.** *n.* An awkward, stupid fellow. [< Ice. *gaukr,* cuckoo.]—**gawk'y.** **1.** *a.* [GAWK'I-ER; GAWK'I-EST.] Awkward and dull; clownish; clumsy. Syn.: see AWKWARD. **II.** *n.* [GAWK'IES[2], *pl.*] A gawk.—**gawk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**gawk'i-ness,** *n.*

gaw'sie, 1 gȯ'si; 2 gą'si, *a.* [Dial., Brit.] **1.** Comely; pleasant. **2.** Comfortable; ample. **gaw'sy‡.**

gay, 1 gē; 2 gą, *a.* **1.** Filled with or inspiring mirth; merry; sportive. **2.** Brilliant; showy. **3.** Loving pleasure; wanton. [< OHG.OF *gāhi,* quick, sudden.]

Syn.: see AIRY; CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY; VIVACIOUS; WANTON.

gay, 1 gȧi; 2 gą, *adv.* [Scot.] Fairly; considerably; quite. [< GAY, *a.*] **gay'lie‡; gay'ly‡; gey‡.**—**gay guid,** fairly good. —**gay weel,** fairly well.

Gay, 1 gē; 2 gą, **John** (1685–1732). An English poet.

Ga'ya, 1 gą'ya *or* gȧi'ə; 2 gą'ya *or* gī'a, *n.* A city in Behar province, Bengal; a famous place of pilgrimage; pop. 70,000.

gay'e-ty, gay'ly‡, etc. Same as GAIETY, GAILY, etc.

Gay'ley process, 1 gē'li; 2 gą'ly. The dehydrating of the blast of an iron blast-furnace by reduction of the temperature of the blast-current.

Gay"-Lus"sac', 1 gē"-lū"sȧk'; 2 gą"-lü"sąc', **Joseph Louis** (1778–1850). A French chemist and physicist.—**Gay-Lussac's law,** the law of physics that there is a simple ratio between the volumes of gases which combine with each other and also between those volumes and the volume of the product, that is a gas. Called also the **law of volumes.**

Gaz., *abbr.* Gazette, gazetteer.

Ga'za, 1 gē'zə; 2 gą'za, *n.* Town in Palestine where Turks were defeated by the British, March 27, 1917; pop. 30,000.

Ga'za-land", 1 gā'zə-land"; 2 gą'za-land", *n.* A district in Portuguese E. Africa.

gaze, 1 gēz; 2 gąz. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GAZED; GAZ'ING.] **1.** To look earnestly and steadily, as in scrutiny, admiration, or concern. **2‡.** To look fixedly and earnestly at. **II.** *n.* **1.** A continued or intense look. **2.** Something gazed at. [< Sw. dial. *gasa,* gaze.] Syn.: see LOOK.—**at gaze,** in a gazing attitude; in the act of looking round with fear or apprehension, as a stag on hearing hounds.—**gaze'hound",** *n.* A hound that hunts by sight.—**gaz'er,** *n.* One who gazes.—**gaz'ing-stock",** *n.* A person or thing gazed at curiously or scornfully; something regarded with wonder or abhorrence.

ga-ze'bo, 1 gə-zī'bo *or* gaz'ı-bō; 2 gą-zē'bo *or* găz'e-bō, *n.* [-BOS, 1 -boz; 2 bōs, *pl.*] **1.** A summer-house commanding an extended view; a belvedere. **2.** A turret on the roof of a house. **3.** A projecting window or balcony. [< GAZE, imitating a Latin form.] **ga-zee'bo‡.**

ga-zel', } 1 gə-zĕl'; 2 gą-zĕl', *n.* A small, delicately formed
ga-zelle', } antelope of northern Africa and Arabia, with recurved horns and large, gentle eyes. [OF., < Ar. *ghazāl,* gazel.]

ga-zette', } 1 gə-zet'; 2 gą-zĕt'. **I.** *vt.* [GA-ZET'-
ga-zet'ᴱ, } TED[2]; GA-ZET'TING.] To report officially; hence, to appoint. **II.** *n.* **1.** A newspaper, or printed account of current events; especially [G-], the official government newspaper, as in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, containing official lists of honors, bankrupts, appointments, etc. **2.** [Eng.] Any official announcement. [< It. *gazzetta.*]—**gaz"et-teer',** *n.* **1.** A dictionary of geographical names. **2.** A writer or contributor of news for a gazette.

African Gazel. 1/17

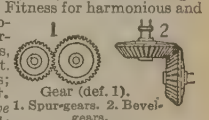
G. B., *abbr.* Great Britain. —**G. B. & I.,** *abbr.* Great Britain and Ireland.—**G. B. E.,** *abbr.* Knight or Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. See DAME; ORDER. *n.*—**G. C.,** *abbr.* Grand Chancellor, Grand Chaplain, Grand Chapter, Grand Council.—**G. C. B.,** *abbr.* Grand Cross of the Bath.—**g. c. d.,** *abbr.* Greatest common divisor.—**G. C. L. H.,** *abbr.* Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.—**g. c. m.,** *abbr.* Greatest common measure.—**G. C. M. G.,** *abbr.* Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.—**G. C. S. I.,** *abbr.* Grand Commander of the [Order of the] Star of India.—**G. C. V. O.,** *abbr.* Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.—**Gd,** *abbr.* Gadolinium.—**Gd.,** *abbr.* Good.—**G. D.,** *abbr.* Grand Duchess, Grand Duchy, Grand Duke.—**Ge,** *abbr.* Germanium.—**G. E.,** *abbr.* Grand Elect, Grand Encampment.

Ge, 1 jī *or* gē; 2 gē *or* gę, *n. Gr. Myth.* Same as GÆA.

ge-an'ti-cline, 1 jī-an'tı-klain; 2 gē-ăn'tı-clin, *n. Geol.* A vast upward flexure of the earth's crust: opposed to *geosyncline.* [< Gr. *gē,* earth, + ANTICLINAL.] **ge-an"ti-cli'nal‡.**—**ge-an"ti-cli'nal,** *a.*

gear, 1 gir; 2 gēr. **I.** *t.* **1.** To equip; make ready; harness; dress. **2.** *Mech.* To put into gear. **II.** *i. Mech.* To come into or be in gear.

gear, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Any set of appliances, as of cog-wheels, serving to transmit motion or change its rate or direction **2.** *Naut.* The set of ropes, blocks, etc., used in working a spar or sail. **3.** A cog-wheel. **4.** Fitness for harmonious and effective action. **5.** Any equipment, as dress, vestments, warlike accouterments, harness, tools, or household necessaries. **6.** [Scot. or Obs.] (1) Property; possessions; goods. (2) Affair; business. **7†.** Stuff; rubbish. [< AS. *gearwe* (pl.), equipment, clothing.]—**bev'el-gear",** *n.* A gear having beveled teeth, as for transmitting rotary motion at an angle.—**gear'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Gear in general; working parts collectively. **2.** *Naut.* Ropes and tackle.


Gear (def. 1). 1. Spur-gears. 2. Bevel-gears.

Gea'ry, 1 gī'ri; 2 gē'ry, **John White** (1813–1873). A United States general in Mexican and Civil wars.

geck, 1 gek; 2 gĕk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To show contempt; toss the head; jeer. **2†.** To fool; cheat. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Scorn or derision; a contemptuous toss of the head; jeer; taunt. **2.** An object of contempt or derision; dupe. [< D. *gek.*]

geck'o, 1 gek'o; 2 gĕk o, *n.* [-OS[2] or -OES[2], *pl.*] A lizard having toes with adhesive disks; wall-lizard. [Imitative.]

ged, 1 ged; 2 gĕd, *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the pike. [< Ice. *gedda,* < *gaddr,* gad.] **gedd‡.**

gee, 1 jī; 2 gē, *vt. & vi.* To turn to the right or from the driver: said of draft-animals. **jee‡.**

gee, *interj.* Turn to the right! a call in driving animals.

Gee-long', 1 gi-lōn'; 2 gē-lŏng', *n.* A seaport town in Victoria, Australia; pop. 14,000. [150 m. wide.

Geel'vink, 1 gīl'vink; 2 gēl'vĭnk, *n.* A bay in N. W. New Guinea.

geese, 1 gis; 2 gēs, *n.* Plural of GOOSE.

geest, 1 gēst; 2 gęst, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* **1.** Material derived from rock-decay in place. **2†.** Gravel.

Gees'te-mün"de, 1 gēs'tə-mün"də; 2 gęs'te-mün"de, *n.* A seaport town in Hanover province, Prussia; pop. 24,480.

Ge-ez', 1 gi-ez' *or* giz; 2 gē-ĕz' *or* gēz, *n.* [Ethiopic.] The ancient

language of Abyssinia, still used as a liturgical and literary language.

gee'zer, 1 gī'zər; 2 gē'zər, *n.* [Slang.] An old or elderly person: a derisive designation. [36,000.

Gef'le, 1 yev'le; 2 yĕv'lĕ, *n.* A fortified seaport in E. Sweden: pop.

ge'gen-schein, 1 gē'gən-shain; 2 gē'gĕn-shīn, *n.* [G.] *Astron.* A faint, luminous spot observable at night on the ecliptic.

Ge-hen'na, 1 gi-hen'ə; 2 gē-hĕn'a, *n.* The place of future torment; hell; hell-fire; originally, the valley of Hinnom near Jerusalem, the place where the city offal was thrown, fires being kept burning to purify the air. [LL., < Gr. *Geenna,* < Heb. *gē-hinnōm,* valley of Hinnom.]

Gei'kie, 1 gī'ki; 2 gē'ki, **Sir Archibald** (1835–1924). A British geologist and writer; scientist.

gei-sha, 1 gē'shə; 2 gē'sha, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese girl trained to furnish entertainment by singing, dancing, etc.

Geiss'ler tube. See under TUBE.

gel'zen, *vt.* Same as GIZZEN.

gel, 1 jel; 2 ĝĕl, *vt. Biol.* To set into a protoplasmic aggregation of tissue; coagulate by setting; jellify. [< L. *gelo,* freeze.]

gel, *n. Biol.* That part of protoplasm made up of gelatin or albumen in a jelly-like state; a colloidal substance in a coagulated condition. When formed of gelatin it will redissolve by heating, and is then called **reversible gel.** Egg-albumen forming protoplasm, not being thus resoluble, is called **irreversible gel.**

gel'a-bl(eғ§, 1 jel'ə-bl; 2 ĝĕl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of becoming congealed or jellied. [< L. *gelo;* see GELATIN.]

gel'a-tin, } 1 jel'ə-tin; 2 ĝĕl'a-tĭn, *n.* A hard, transparent,

gel'a-tine, ‡ tasteless colloid obtained from connective animal tissue, as skin, hoof, horns. It swells to a jelly-like mass in cold water, but dissolves in hot water. It is used as food, in various photographic processes, in bacteriology as a culture medium, etc. [< L.ғ *gelatus,* pp. of *gelo,* freeze.]—**ge-lat'i-nate,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] To convert into a jelly-like substance; become changed into gelatin.—**ge-lat"i-na'tion,** *n.*—**ge-lat'i-nize** or **-nise,** *vt.* [-NIZED or -NISED; -NIZ'ING or -NIS'ING.] **1.** To gelatinate; convert into gelatin or jelly. **2.** To treat or overlay with gelatin.—**ge-lat'i-noid.** **I.** *a.* Gelatiniform; jelly-like. **II.** *n.* A gelatin-like substance.—**ge-lat'i-nous,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of gelatin; like jelly. **2.** Of or pertaining to gelatin. **gel'a-tine‡.**—**ge-lat'i-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**ge-lat'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

ge-la'tion, 1 ji-lē'shən; 2 ge-lā'shon, *n.* Solidification, especially by cooling.

geld, 1 geld; 2 ĝĕld, *vt.* [GELD'ED[d] or GELT; GELD'ING.] **1.** To castrate, as a horse. **2.** To remove the old comb from: said of a beehive. **3†.** To deprive of an essential part; weaken. [< Ice. *gelda,* castrate.]—**geld'ing,** *n.* **1.** A castrated animal, especially a horse. **2†.** A eunuch.

geld, *a.* [Scot.] Sterile; barren.

geld, *n.* A tax or tribute; pay: chiefly in composition; as, Dane-*geld* (a tribute exacted by the Danes).

Gel'der-land, 1 gel'dər-land *or (D.)* Hel'dər-länt; 2 ĝĕl'der-lănd *or (D.)* hĕl'der-länt, *n.* A province in the Netherlands; 1,965 sq. m.; pop. 726,390; capital, Arnhem.

Ge"lée', Claude. See CLAUDE LORRAINE.

gel'id, 1 jel'id; 2 ĝĕl'id, *a.* [Poet.] Very cool; cold; icy.—**gel-id'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being cold; frigidity. **gel'id-ness‡.**—**gel'id-ly,** *adv.*

gel-se'mi-um, 1 jel-sī'mi-um; 2 ĝĕl-sē'mi-ŭm, *n.* The poisonous root of the yellow jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), or an official preparation made from it. [< It. *gelsomino,* < Ar. *yesmīn,* < Per. *yāsmīn,* jasmine.]

Gel'sen-kirch"en, 1 gel'zen-kirh"ən; 2 ĝĕl'sĕn-kĭrh"ĕn, *n.* A town in Westphalia province, Prussia; pop. 168,560.

gem, 1 jem; 2 ĝĕm. **I.** *vt.* [GEMMED; GEM'MING.] **1.** To adorn with or as with gems; bedeck. **2‖.** To put forth in the form of buds. **II.** *n.* **1.** A precious stone, especially when set as an ornament. **2.** Anything rare, delicate, and perfect, as a work of literature or art. **3.** A carved or engraved semiprecious stone. **4.** [Eng.] A size of type between brilliant and diamond. **5.** A light cake somewhat like a muffin. [< L.ғ *gemma,* bud.]—**gem'my,** *a.* **1.** Full of, set with, or containing gems. **2.** Like a gem; bright; sparkling.

Ge-ma'ra. 1 gi-mä'rə; 2 ge-mä'ra, *n.* [Heb.] The second part of the Jewish Talmud, an exposition of the first part (Mishna).

gem'el, 1 jem'el; 2 ĝĕm'ĕl. **I.** *a.* Paired; coupled. **II.** *n.* A twin: now used only in composition or combination. [OF., < L. *gemellus,* dim. of *geminus,* twin.] **gim'mal‡.**—**gem'el-ring",** *n.* A ring formed of two or more rings: a double ring.

gem'in-, } 1 jem'in-, jem'ī-ni-; 2 ĝĕm'in-, ĝĕm'ĭ-nĭ-. From

gem'i-ni-, } Latin *geminus,* a twin: combining forms.—

gem'i-nate. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To double; also, to become double. **II.** *a.* Occurring in pairs; twins, as leaves. **gem'i-nous‡.**

gem"i-na'tion, 1 jem"ī-nē'shən; 2 ĝĕm"ĭ-nā'shon, *n.* The act of doubling; duplicating. [< L. *geminatio(n-),* < *geminus,* twin.]

Gem'i-ni, 1 jem'ī-nai; 2 ĝĕm'ĭ-nī, *n. pl.* **1.** A constellation, the Twins. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The third sign of the zodiac, extending from 60° to 90° of longitude.

gem'ma, 1 jem'ə; 2 ĝĕm'a, *n.* [GEM'MÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] A bud. (1) *Zool.* The bud-like product of gemmation. See GEMMATION. (2) *Bot.* A leaf-bud. [L.]—**gem'mate,** *a.* Bearing buds; reproducing by buds. **gem-mif'er-ous‡; gem-mip'ar-ous‡.**—**gem-mip'a-rous-ly,** *adv.*—**gem'moid,** *a.* Resembling a gemma.

gem-ma'tion, 1 je-mē'shən; 2 ĝĕ-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A sexual reproduction by a bud-like outgrowth which becomes an independent individual. **2.** *Bot.* The period of the expansion of buds. [< L. *gemmatus,* pp. of *gemmo,* bud.] [nature of, or resembling gems.

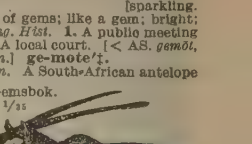
gem'me-ous, 1 jem'ī-us; 2 ĝĕm'e-ŭs, *a.* Relating to, having the

gem'mule, 1 jem'iul; 2 ĝĕm'ūl, *n. Biol.* A small bud or gemma. Specif.: (1) One of the minute hypothetical granules that, according to the doctrine of pangenesis, reproduce the cells or organic units from which they are thrown off. (2) *Bot.* In bryophytes, same as GEMMA. [< LL. *gemmula,* dim. of L. *gemma,* bud.]—**gem"mu-la'tion,** *n.* Reproduction by or formation of gemmules. [sparkling.

gem'my, 1 jem'ī; 2 ĝĕm'y, *a.* Full of gems; like a gem; bright;

ge-mot', 1 gi-mōt'; 2 ge-mŏt', *n. Eng. Hist.* **1.** A public meeting or assembly; as, the folk-*gemot.* **2.** A local court. [< AS. *gemōt,* < *ge-* (see A-[5]) + *mōt;* see MOOT[1], *n.*] **ge-mote'‡.**

gems'bok, 1 gemz'bok; 2 ĝĕmz'bŏk, *n.* A South-African antelope (*Oryx gazella*) having long, sharp, nearly straight horns. [D., < *gems,* chamois, + *bok,* buck.]


Gemsbok. 1/35

-gen. A suffix used to mean (1) 'producing,' as in the chemical term oxy*gen;* (2) 'produced,' as in the biological term endo*gen.* [(*a*) < L. *-genus,* < *gigno, geno,* bear; (*b*) < Gr. *genēs,* < *gignomai,* be born.]

Gen., *abbr.* General, Genesis, Geneva, Genevan.—**gen.,** *abbr.* Gender, genera, general, generally, generic, genitive, genus.—**gen., genit.,** *abbr.* Genitive.

gen"darme', 1 ʒɑn"dārm' *or* jen-dārm'; 2 zhän"därm' *or* ĝĕn-därm', *n.* [GEN"DARMES', GENS D'ARMES, *pl.*] Originally, in France, a man-at-arms; now, an armed policeman. [F.]—**gen-darm'er-ie,** *n.* Gendarmes collectively. **gen-darm'er-y‡.**

gen'der, 1 jen'dər; 2 ĝĕn'der, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To beget; engender: give rise to. **2‖.** To copulate; breed. [< L.ғ *genero,* beget.] Syn.: see PROPAGATE.

gen'der, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) A form of inflection of certain words by which the sex, or lack of sex, of that which they represent, is indicated. (2) A distinction of words into masculine, feminine, neuter, and other classes, as they agree in forms and syntax. **2.** [Colloq.] Sex. **3†.** A kind; genus. [< L.ᵒғ *genus;* see GENUS.]

Syn.: sex. *Sex* is a distinction among living beings; it is also the characteristic by which most living beings are distinguished from inanimate things, which are of no *sex; gender* is a distinction in language partially corresponding to this distinction in nature; while there are but two *sexes,* there are in some languages, as in English and German, three *genders.* The French language has but two *genders* and makes the names of all inanimate objects either masculine or feminine. We speak of the masculine or feminine *gender,* the male or female *sex.*

gene, 1 jin; 2 ĝēn, *n. Biol.* An independently inheritable element by the presence of which some particular character in the organism is made possible; factor.

geneal., *abbr.* Genealogist, genealogy.

gen"e-al'o-gy, 1 jen"ī-al'o-ji; 2 ĝĕn"e-ăl'o-ĝy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A record of descent from some ancestor; a list of ancestors and their descendants. **2.** Descent in a direct line; pedigree. **3.** The science that treats of pedigrees. [< Gr. *genea,* race; and see -LOGY.]—**gen"e-a-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to genealogy. **gen"e-a-log'ic‡.**—**gen"e-al'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in genealogies.

gen'e-ra, *n.* Plural of GENUS. [L.]

gen'er-a-bl(eғ, 1 jen'ər-ə-bl; 2 ĝĕn'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being generated. [< L. *generabilis,* < *genero,* GENERATE.]

gen'er-al, 1 jen'ər-əl; 2 ĝĕn'er-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a genus or kind; pertaining in common to all, as of a class or community; as, a *general* direction or order. **2.** Pertaining to the majority; common to the greater number but not to all; wide-spread or prevalent, as distinguished from universal; as, a *general* rainfall. **3.** (1) Large or unlimited in scope, meaning, or contents; not restricted in application or jurisdiction; not special; hence, indefinite or vague. (2) Universal, or applicable to all the known individuals, whether facts, objects, actions, or judgments, within a given group or class. In this sense *general* is used in official titles commonly but illogically written as compounds, the adjective being the last element, in imitation of French usage; as, attorney-*general.* **4.** Usual or customary; as, one's *general* habit. **5.** Viewed all together, or as a whole; taken all in all; as, one's *general* behavior.

gen'er-al, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) An officer who commands any body of troops not less than a brigade. (*a*) In the United States, the commander, subordinate to the President, of all the military forces. (*b*) In the British army, the commander of an army, usually next below a field-marshal. This grade is usually the highest except that of marshal or field-marshal. (2) A roll of the drum to call troops together. **2.** A general principle or statement. **3.** That which includes all of a class or kind; a whole; totality. **4.‖** The people or the public; the vulgar. [< L.ᵒғ *generalis,* of or belonging to a kind.]

Syn.: (adj.) common, commonplace, customary, everyday, familiar, frequent, habitual, normal, ordinary, popular, prevalent, public, universal, usual. *Common* signifies frequently occurring, not out of the regular course, not exceptional; hence, not above the average, not excellent or distinguished, inferior, or even low; *common* also signifies pertaining to or participated in by two or more persons or things; as, sorrow is *common* to the race. *General* may signify pertaining equally to all of a class, race, etc., but often signifies pertaining to the greater number, but not necessarily to all. *Universal* applies to all without exception; *general* applies to all with possible or comparatively slight exceptions; *common* applies to very many without deciding whether they are all, or even a majority. A *common* remark is one we often hear; a *general* experience is one that comes to the

majority of people; a *universal* experience is one from which no human being is exempt. It is dangerous for a debater to affirm a *universal* proposition, since that can be negatived by a single exception, while a *general* statement is not invalidated even by adducing many exceptions. We say a *common* opinion, *common* experience, a *general* rule, *general* truth, a *universal* law. Compare COMMON; FREQUENT; HABITUAL; NORMAL; USUAL.—Ant.: exceptional, infrequent, odd, peculiar, queer, rare, singular, strange, uncommon, unfamiliar, unknown, unparalleled, unprecedented, unusual.

—general agent, in law, one appointed by a principal to act for him solely or particularly.—**G. Assembly,** same as ASSEMBLY, 4.—**G. Court,** the official name of the legislature in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.—**g. officer,** a military officer having rank above a colonel.—**in g.,** for the most part; in the main.—**gen″er-al′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The main part; majority. **2.** A general statement; anything general. **3.** The state of being general or generalized. **gen′er-al-ty‡** [Rare].—**gen″er-al-i-za′tion, -sa′tion,** *n.* **1.** The process or act of generalizing. **2.** A general inference; an induction.—**gen′er-al-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or treat as general or universal. **2.** To infer (a general law) from particulars. **3.** To apply generally or more generally. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form objects into classes; from general ideas or notions. **2.** To draw inferences. **gen′er-al-ise‡.—gen′er-al-iz″er, -is″er,** *n.*—**gen′er-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** For the most part; ordinarily; in most but not in all cases. **2.** Without going into particulars. **3.** So as to include or apply to all; collectively or universally.—**gen′er-al-ship,** *n.* **1.** A general's office or rank. **2.** A general's military skill or management. **3.** Figuratively, management or leadership generally.

gen″er-al-is′si-mo, 1 jen″ər-əl-is′ɪ-mō; 2 ĝĕn″ər-əl-ĭs′ĭ-mō, *n.* A supreme military commander. [It.]

gen′er-ate, 1 jen′ər-ēt; 2 ĝĕn′ər-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED⁴; -AT″ING.] **1.** To produce; create. **2.** To beget. **3.** *Math.* To trace by motion, as a moving point *generates* a line, a moving line a surface, etc. [< L. *generatus,* pp. of *genero,* beget.] Syn.: see PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.

—gen′er-a-tiv(es, *a.* Of or pertaining to generation; having power to produce or originate.—**gen′er-a″tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which generates, produces, or originates. **2.** An apparatus in which the generation of a gas is effected. **3.** *Elec.* A machine that transforms heat or mechanical work directly into electric energy; a dynamo.

gen″er-a′tion, 1 jen″ər-ē′shən; 2 ĝĕn″ər-ā′shon, *n.* **1.** The process, act, or function of begetting or procreating; reproduction. **2.** Production or origination by any process; creation; as, the *generation* of electricity. **3.** A step or degree in natural descent; also, all persons removed in the same degree from an ancestor; hence, the body of persons existing at the same time or period. **4.** The average lifetime of the persons in a community. **5.** *Math.* The formation of a geometrical magnitude by the motion of a point, line, or surface. **6.** Race or family. **7.** Progeny; offspring. **8†.** Lineage; genealogy. [OF., < L. *generatio(n-),* < *genero;* see GENERATE.]—**spontaneous generation,** same as ABIOGENESIS.

gen′er-a″trix, 1 jen′ər-ē″trɪks; 2 ĝĕn′ər-ā″trĭks, *n.* [-TRI′CES, 1 -trə-ī′sēz, 2 -trĭ′çēç, *pl.*] **1.** *Math.* A line, point, or figure that generates another figure by its motion. **2.** A female that generates or produces.

ge-ner′ic, 1 jɪ-ner′ɪk; 2 ĝe-nĕr′ĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a genus or a class of related things: opposed to *specific.* **2.** Having a general application. **3.** Pertaining to gender. [< L. *genus;* see GENUS.] **ge-ner′i-cal‡.—ge-ner′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gen′er-ous, 1 jen′ər-us; 2 ĝĕn′ər-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Giving or bestowing heartily and munificently; munificent; as, a *generous* contributor. **2.** Having noble qualities; honorable; high-minded; as, a *generous* nature. **3.** Abundant; bountiful; as, *generous* fare. **4.** Of good descent: said either of men or of animals. **5.** Having stimulating qualities; strong; as, *generous* wine. [OF., < L. *generosus,* of noble birth.]

Syn.: bountiful, chivalrous, disinterested, free, free-handed, free-hearted, liberal, magnanimous, munificent, noble, open-handed, open-hearted. *Generous* (L. *genus,* a race) primarily signifies having the qualities worthy of noble or honorable birth; hence, free and abundant in giving, giving freely, heartily, and self-sacrificingly. As regards giving, *generous* refers rather to the self-sacrificing heartiness of the giver, *liberal* to the amount of the gift: a child may show himself *generous* in the gift of an apple, a millionaire makes a *liberal* donation; a *generous* gift, however, is commonly thought of as both ample and hearty. A *munificent* gift is vast in amount, whatever the motive of its bestowal. One may be *free* with another's money; he can be *generous* only with his own. *Disinterested* suggests rather the thought of one's own self-denial. One is *magnanimous* by a greatness of soul (L. *magnus,* great, and *animus,* soul) that rises above all that is poor, mean, or weak, and thus above resentment of injury or insult.—Ant.: avaricious, close, covetous, greedy, ignoble, illiberal, mean, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, petty, rapacious, stingy.

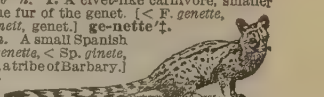
—gen″er-os′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The quality of being generous; liberality; a generous act. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.—**gen′er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**gen′er-ous-ness,** *n.*

Gen″e-see′, 1 jen″ɪ-sē′; 2 ĝĕn″e-sē′, *n.* A river in Pennsylvania and New York; length, 140 m. to Lake Ontario.

gen′e-sis, 1 jen′ɪ-sɪs; 2 ĝĕn′e-sĭs, *n.* [-SES², *pl.*] **1.** The act or mode of originating; creation; origin; beginning. **2.** [G-] The first book of the Old Testament and the first of the Pentateuch. **3.** *Math.* Same as GENERATION, 5. [< Gr.ᴸ *genesis,* origin.]—**ge-net′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or based on genesis or origin. **2.** Pertaining to evolution, specialization, or heredity. **ge-net′i-cal‡.**

-genesis, *suffix.* A termination signifying development, genesis, or evolution; as, *biogenesis.* [See GENESIS.]

ge-net′², 1 jɪ-net′; 2 ĝe-nĕt′ *n.* **1.** A civet-like carnivore, smaller than a true civet. **2.** The fur of the genet. [< F. *genette,* < Sp. *gineta,* < Ar. *jarnett,* genet.] **ge-nette′‡.**



Genet (def. 1). 1/18

gen′et², 1 jen′et; 2 ĝĕn′ĕt, *n.* A small Spanish horse; jennet. [< OF. *genete,* < Sp. *ginete,* nag, perhaps < Ar. *Zenāta,* a tribe of Barbary.]

ge-neth′li-ac, 1 jɪ-neth′ɪ-ak; 2 ĝe-nĕth′lĭ-ăc. **I.** *a. Astrol.* Relating to nativities or their calculation; showing the position of the stars at a birth. **II.** *n.* One skilled in genethliac calculations.

ge-net′ic, 1 jɪ-net′ɪk; 2 ĝe-nĕt′ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, dealing with, or based on genesis. [< Gr. *genesis;* see GENESIS.] **ge-net′i-cal‡.**

-genetic, *suffix.* A termination signifying of or pertaining to genesis or generation.

ge-net′ics, 1 jɪ-net′ɪks; 2 ĝe-nĕt′ĭcs, *n.* **1.** That portion of evolutionary science dealing with natural development uncomplicated by human interference. **2.** *Biol.* The experimental study of evolution, heredity, and formation of new species of organisms.

gen′e-trix, *n.* [GEN″E-TRI-CES, *pl.*] [L.] A mother.

ge-ne′va¹, 1 jɪ-nē″və; 2 ĝe-nē′va, *n.* Gin, especially Holland gin. [< F. *genièvre,* < L. *juniperus,* JUNIPER.]

Ge-ne′va², *n.* **1.** A canton (108 sq. m.; pop. 154,000) and university city (pop. 126,000) of S. W. Switzerland on Lake of Geneva; first meeting-place of League of Nations in 1920. **2.** A city in N. W. New York; seat of Hobart College; pop. 14,650.—**Geneva Convention,** a convention of the principal European powers in 1864 and 1865, providing for a more humane treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in time of war, and for the protection of the ambulance service.—**G. cross,** see under CROSS, *n.*—**G. gown,** see under GOWN, *n.*—**Lake of G.,** the largest lake (225 sq. m.) in Switzerland. **Lake Le′man‡.**

Ge-ne′van, 1 jɪ-nī′vən; 2 ĝe-nē′van. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Geneva, Switzerland. **2.** Of or pertaining to the theology taught there by Calvin. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva. **2.** A Calvinist.

Gen″e-vese′, 1 jen″ɪ-vīs′; 2 ĝĕn″e-vēs′, *a.* & *n.* Genevan.

Gen′ghis Khan, 1 jen′gɪs kān; 2 ĝĕn′ĝĭs kän (1164–1227). A Mongol conqueror of N. China, Persia, etc. **Gen′ghiz‡.**

ge′ni-al², 1 jī′nɪ-əl *or* jɪn′yəl; 2 ĝē′nĭ-al *or* ĝēn′yal, *a.* **1.** Kindly in disposition; cordial and pleasant in manner. **2.** Imparting warmth, comfort, or vigor; cheering. **3.** Pertaining to or presiding over marriage; nuptial. **4§.** Exhibiting or relating to genius. [< L. *genialis,* of one's tutelary deity.] Syn.: see BLAND; CHEERFUL; COMFORTABLE; FRIENDLY; GOOD.—**ge′ni-al′i-ty,** *n.* Kindness of disposition; warmth.—**ge″ni-al-ly,** *adv.* In a genial manner.

ge-ni′al³, 1 jɪ-nai′əl; 2 ĝe-nī′al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the chin. [< Gr. *geneion,* chin, < *genys,* chin.]

-genic, *suffix.* From the Greek *genesis:* used in the sense of relating to generation or production.

ge-nic′u-late, 1 jɪ-nik′yu-lēt; 2 ĝe-nĭc′yu-lāt, *a.* Having knee-like joints or protuberances. [< L. *geniculatus,* pp., of *geniculo,* < *genu,* knee.]—**ge-nic″u-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of having knee-like joints or bends. **2.** A knee-shaped part or process.

ge′nie¹, 1 jī′nɪ; 2 ĝē′nĭe, *n.* [GE′NI-I, *pl.*: by confusion with L. *pl.* of GENIUS².] Same as JINNEE.

ge′nie², *n.* [OF.] Genius; bent of mind. **gē′nie‡.**

ge′ni-i, 1 jī′nɪ-ai; 2 ĝē′nĭ-i, *n.* **1.** Plural of GENIUS². **2.** Jinn: as plural of GENIE¹, by confusion with the Latin *genii* and the French *génie.* See JINNEE. [L.]

gen′i-pap, 1 jen′ɪ-pap; 2 ĝĕn′ĭ-păp, *n.* [Guiana.] **1.** The edible fruit of a tropical American tree (*Genipa americana*). **2.** The tree itself.

gen′i-tal, 1 jen′ɪ-təl; 2 ĝĕn′ĭ-tal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the animal reproductive organs, or to the process of generation. **II.** *n. pl.* The external organs of generation; sexual organs. [< L.ᵒʳ *genitalis,* < *gigno,* beget.]

gen′i-tive, 1 jen′ɪ-tɪv; 2 ĝĕn′ĭ-tĭv. **I.** *a. Gram.* Indicating **gen′i-tiv²,** } source, origin, possession, or the like: applied to a case in the classical languages corresponding in part to the English possessive. **II.** *n.* In Latin, Greek, etc., the genitive case; also, a term in the genitive case. [< L. *genitivus, gigno,* beget.]—**gen″i-ti′val,** *a.* Pertaining to the genitive case; having a genitive form. **-ly,** *adv.*

gen′i-tor‡, 1 jen′ɪ-tər *or* -tər; 2 ĝĕn′ĭ-tor, *n.* A progenitor. [L.]

gen″i-to-u′ri-na-ry, 1 jen″ɪ-to-yū′rɪ-nə-rɪ; 2 ĝĕn″ĭ-to-yu′rĭ-nă-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genital and the urinary organs.

gen′ius¹, 1 jīn′yus; 2 ĝēn′yŭs, *n.* **1.** Exalted intellectual power and creative ability. **2.** Remarkable aptitude for some special pursuit; a distinguishing natural capacity or tendency. **3.** [GEN′IUS-ES, *pl.*] A person of phenomenal intellectual powers. **4.** The dominant influence or essential principle of anything. **5.** A representative type. [L., one's tutelar spirit.]

Syn.: talent, talents. *Genius* is exalted intellectual power capable of operating independently of tuition and training, and marked by extraordinary faculty for original creation, invention, discovery, expression, etc. *Talent* is marked mental ability, and in a special sense, a particular and uncommon aptitude for some special mental work or attainment. *Genius* is higher than *talent,* more spontaneous, less dependent upon instruction, less amenable to training; *talent* is largely the capacity to learn, acquire, appropriate, adapt oneself to demand. Yet the *genius* that has won the largest and most enduring success has been joined with tireless industry and painstaking. Compare CHARACTER; INGENUITY; MIND; POWER.—Ant.: dulness, folly, imbecility, obtuseness, senselessness, stupidity.

ge′ni-us², 1 jī′nɪ-us; 2 ĝē′nĭ-ŭs, *n.* [GE′NI-I, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.*

1. A beneficent guardian spirit; a guardian deity, as of a person, locality, or thing. ' **2.** Same as JINNEE. [< GENIUS¹.]

ge-ni'zah, 1 gı-ni'zɑ; 2 gē-ni'za, *n.* [Heb.] [GE-NI'ZOTH, *pl.*] A small room, closet, or other repository for damaged manuscripts, attached to most synagogues. **ge-ni'za‡.**

Gen-nes'a-ret, 1 ge-nes'ə-rĕt; 2 gē-nĕs'a-rĕt, **Sea of** or **Lake.** See TIBERIAS. **Gen-nes'a-reth‡.**

gen'net†, *n.* Same as JENNET.

Gen'o-a, 1 jen'o-ə; 2 ǧĕn'o-a, *n.* An Italian province (1,582 sq. m.; pop. 1,120,000), and seaport (pop. 300,139), on **Gulf of Genoa,** in N. W. Italy; scene of the International Economic Conference, April–May, 1922.

gen'o-blast, 1 jen'o-blăst; 2 ǧĕn'o-blăst, *n.* The nucleus of the ovum after impregnation, regarded as containing the potentialities of both sexes. [< Gr. *genos,* race, sex (< *gignomai,* be born), + *blastos,* germ, < *blastanō,* grow.]

Gen"o-ese', 1 jen"o-īs' or -īz'; 2 ǧĕn"o-ēs' or -ēs. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Genoa. **II.** *n.* A native or legally constituted citizen of Genoa: used as singular, plural, or collectively. **Gen"o-vese'‡.**

gen'o-type, 1 jen'o-tīp; 2 ǧĕn'o-tīp, *n. Biol.* The constitution of an organism with respect to the factors of which it is made. [< GENUS + -TYPE.]

ge-nouil"lère', 1 zə-nū"yâr'; 2 zhe-nu"yâr', *n.* [F.] A metal knee-cover in armor. See illus. under ARMOR.

-genous, *suffix.* Used with the meaning 'born,' 'produced,' 'generating,' 'yielding'; it has an active and a passive signification. [(i) < L. *genus;* see -GEN. (2) < -GEN + -OUS.]

gen're, 1 ʒän'rə; 2 zhän're, *n.* [F.] A genus, sort, or style; specif., a style of painting or other art illustrative of common life.

gens, 1 jenz; 2 ǧĕnz, *n.* [GEN'TES, 1 jen'tīz; 2 ǧĕn'tīz, *pl.*] **1.** *Ethnol.* In primitive society, a body of blood-kindred having a common gentile name, and distinguished by a totem or crest. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A clan; a subdivision of a tribe. [L.]

Gen-san', 1 gen-sän'; 2 ǧĕn-sän', *n.* A treaty port on the E. coast of Chosen; pop. 17,000.

Gen'ser-ic, 1 jen'sər-ik; 2 ǧĕn'ser-ic, *n.* (406?–477.) A king of the Vandals; conquered N. Africa; sacked Rome, 455.

gent†, *a.* **1.** Of gentile birth; genteel: noble. **2.** Neat; pretty.

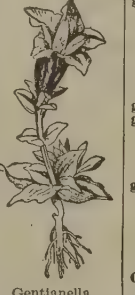
gent, 1 jent; 2 ǧĕnt, *n.* [Vulgar.] Short for GENTLEMAN.

gent., *abbr.* [GENTN., GENTS., *pl.*] Gentleman.

gen-teel', 1 jen-tīl'; 2 ǧĕn-tēl', *a.* **1.** Well-bred or refined; elegant; polite. **2.** Suitable for or pertaining to the station or needs of well-bred persons. **3.** Stylish or fashionable. This word is no longer used by good authors except in a sarcastic or humorous sense. [< F. *gentil;* see GENTLE.] Syn.: see POLITE.—**gen-teel'ly,** *adv.*—**gen-teel'ness,** *n.*

gen'tian, 1 jen'shən; 2 ǧĕn'shan, *n.* **1.** A flowering plant of various species, as the *yellow gentian* of Europe (used medicinally), and the *fringed gentian* of America, with blue, delicately fringed flowers. **2.** The root of the yellow gentian, having tonic properties. [< L.OF *Gentius,* an Illyrian king.]—**gen"tian-a'ceous,** *a.* Belonging to a family (*Gentianacea*) of annual or perennial herbs, with showy, perfect, regular flowers.

gen"tian-el'la, 1 jen"shən-el'ə; 2 ǧĕn"shan-ĕl'a, *n.* **1.** A European alpine dwarf gentian (*Gentiana acaulis*) having attractive blue flowers. **2.** Hence, a shade of blue. [L., dim. of *gentiana,* < *Gentius;* see GENTIAN.]



Gentianella.

gen'tile, 1 jen'tail; 2 ǧĕn'tīl, *a.* **1.** [G-] Belonging to a people not Jewish; pagan; ethnic; also, of or pertaining to non-Mormons. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting race or locality. **3.** Of or pertaining to a gens or clan. [< L. *gentilis;* see GENTLE, *a.*]

gen'tile, *n.* **1.** [G-] (1) Among the Jews, a person of a non-Jewish race or faith; one who is not a Jew. (2) Among Christians, one who is neither Jew nor Christian; a pagan; heathen. (3) Among the Mormons, one not a Mormon. **2.** *Gram.* A noun or an adjective denoting race or country. **3.** A member of a gens or clan.—**gen'til-ism,** *n.* **1.** The character of being Gentile in birth and spirit; formerly, heathenism. **2.** Clannishness.

gen"til-esse'‖, 1 jen"tı-les'; 2 ǧĕn"tı-lĕs', *n.* Gentle birth or manners; courtesy.

gen-til'i-ty, 1 jen-til'ı-tı; 2 ǧĕn-tĭl'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being genteel. **2.** Fashionable exclusiveness. **3.** Dignity of birth. **4§.** The fashionable world; people of breeding collectively. [< F. *gentilité,* < L. *gentilita(t-)s,* < *gentilis;* see GENTLE, *a.*] Syn.: see POLITENESS.

gen'tle, 1 jen'tl; 2 ǧĕn'tl, *vt.* **1.** To make gentle or kind. **2.**

gen'tl², *f* [Colloq.] To train; subdue, as a horse. **3†.** To raise to the rank of a gentleman.

gen'tle, *a.* [GEN'TLER; GEN'TLEST.] **1.** Mild in disposition,

gen'tl², or of well-bred manners; gentle; tender; kindly; refined; chivalrous. **2.** Tame; docile. **3.** Not steep, sharp, or abrupt; easy; as, a *gentle* ascent. **4‖.** Considerate; kindly inclined: used in address, with the aim of conciliating; as, *gentle* reader; *gentle* sir. **5.** Of honorable family; distinguished by blood, birth, or station. **6.** Befitting one of gentle birth; as, a *gentle* occupation. **7†.** Of cultivated stock, as a tree; amenable to training, as a falcon or a hound; also, of a good breed, as a horse. [< L.F *gentilis,* of the same clan.]

Syn.: AMIABLE; DOCILE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL; PACIFIC.—**the gentle craft.** **1.** Shoemaking. **2.** Angling.—**the g. passion,** love.—**the g. sex,** women collectively.—**gen'tle-folk",** *n. pl.* People of good family: now more commonly **gentlefolks.**—**gen'tle-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being gentle.—**gen'tly,** *adv.*

gen'tl(er‖, *n.* **1.** A well-born person; gentleman. **2.** [Eng.] The larva of the flesh-fly; maggot.

gen'tle-man, 1 jen'tl-mən; 2 ǧĕn'tl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A well-bred and honorable man; in common usage, a respectable and well-behaved man; as, ladies and *gentlemen* (the usual form of address in public assemblies). **2.** A man of the higher class or of gentle extraction; in England, one above a yeoman. **3.** [Humorous.] The body-servant of a man of rank. —**fine gentleman,** a fashionable gentleman; also a dandy; fop. —**gen'tle-man-at-arms",** *n.* [Eng.] One of forty-six gentlemen who attend the sovereign on various state and solemn occasions. —**g. commoner** [Eng.], formerly, an Oxford student who boarded more luxuriously than the simple commoner.—**gen'tle-man-ly,** *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a gentleman; courteous; gracious. **gen'tle-man-like"‡.**

gen'tle-wo"man, *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A well-bred woman; a respectable and well-behaved woman; also, a woman of good birth; a lady. **2.** A maid of honor.

Gen-too', 1 jen-tū'; 2 ǧĕn-tōō', *n.* A Hindu; especially, a Telugu; also, the language of the Gentoos. [< Pg. *gentio,* < L. *gentilis;* see GENTLE, *a.*]

gen'tric, 1 jen'trıs; 2 ǧĕn'triç, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Good birth; gentility. **2†.** Family; descent. **gen'ı-trise‡; gen'trise‡.**

gen'try, 1 jen'trı; 2 ǧĕn'try, *n.* **1.** People of good position or birth; in England, the upper class exclusive of the nobility. **2.** Any specified class of people: commonly an ironical term. **3†.** Gentle birth or condition. **4†.** Urbanity; politeness.

gen'ty, 1 jen'tı; 2 ǧĕn'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Shapely; trim; jaunty.

ge'nu, 1 jī'nū; 2 ǧē'nū, *n.* [GEN'Ū-A, 1 jen'yu-ə; 2 ǧĕn'yu-a, *pl.*] [L.] The knee, or a knee-like structure, as a bend of the corpus callosum of the brain.—**ge-nu'flect,** *vi.* To kneel, as in worship.

gen"u-flec'tion, 1 jen"yu-flek'shən; 2 ǧĕn"yu-flĕc'shon, *n.* A bending of the knee, as in worship. [< L. *genu,* knee, + *flecto,* bend.] **gen"u-flex'ion‡.**

gen'u-ine, 1 jen'yu-ın; 2 ǧĕn'yu-ĭn, *a.* **1.** Of the original

gen'u-in², or true stock. **2.** Of the authorship claimed; not spurious, adulterated, or counterfeit. **3.** Not affected or hypocritical; frank; sincere; true. [< L. *genuinus,* innate.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; HONEST; PURE.

—**gen'u-in(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**gen'u-in(e-ness§,** *n.*

ge'nus, 1 jī'nus; 2 ǧē'nus, *n.* [GEN'E-RA, rarely GE'NUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A classificatory group of animals or plants embracing one or more species.

Usually, in classification, a genus ranks next above a species and next below a subfamily. The generic and specific names constitute the scientific name of an animal or plant, the generic name standing first and beginning with a capital letter.

2. *Logic.* A class of things divisible into two or more subordinate classes, or species. **3.** A kind; class. [L., origin.]

-geny, *suffix.* Production; generation. [< L. *-genia,* < Gr. *-geneia,* < √ *gen* in *gignomai,* become.]

ge'o-, 1 jī'o-; 2 ǧē'o-. From Greek *gē,* earth: a combining form, meaning ground, soil.

Geo., *abbr.* George, Georgia.

ge"o-cen'tric, 1 jī"o-sen'trık; 2 ǧē"o-çĕn'tric, *a.* Relating to the earth as a center; measured from the earth or the earth's center. —**ge"o-cen'tri-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**ge"o-cen'tri-cism,** *n.* The ancient theory, whether physical or theological, that the earth is the center of the planetary system, or the central object of divine providential care.—**ge"o-chem'i-cal,** *a.* Showing the results of both geological and chemical action.—**ge"o-chem'is-try,** *n.* Chemistry as applied to geology; chemical geology.

geod., *abbr.* Geodesy.

ge'ode, 1 jī'ōd; 2 ǧē'ōd, *n. Geol.* **1.** A stone having a cavity lined with crystals. **2.** The cavity in such a stone. **3.** In mining, any cavity set around with crystals, in a vein. [< L. *geodes,* certain precious stone, < Gr. *geōdēs,* earthy, < *gē,* earth, + *eidos,* form.]

ge-od'e-sy, 1 jı-ed'ı-sı; 2 ǧe-ŏd'e-sy, *n.* Mathematical measurement of vast areas of the earth's surface; the determination of the magnitude and figure of the earth: distinguished from *surveying* (of limited areas).—**ge-od'e-sist,** *n.* A person versed in geodesy.—**ge"o-det'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or determined or effected by geodesy. **ge"o-des'ic‡; ge"o-des'i-cal‡; ge"o-det'i-cal‡.**—**ge"o-det'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Geof'frey, 1 jef'rı; 2 ǧĕf'ry, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Geof"frol',** 1 jō"frwā'; 2 zhō"frwā'. [Teut.]

Geof'frey of Mon'mouth, 1 jef'rı, mon'məth; 2 ǧĕf'ry, mŏn'moth, surnamed **Arthur** (1110?–1154?). An English historian.

Geof"froy'-Saint"-Hi'laire', 1 jō"frwā'-sañt"-ı"lâr'; 2 zhō"frwā'-sănt"-ı"lâr', **Etienne** (1772–1844). A French anatomist and zoologist.

geog., *abbr.* Geographer, geographic, geographical, geography.

ge-og'e-ny§, *n.* The study of the genesis or formation of the earth. [< GEO- + -GENY.] **ge-og'o-ny‡.**—**ge"o-gen'ic, ge"o-gon'ic,** *a.*—**ge'og-nost,** *n.* One skilled in geognosy.—**ge"og-nos'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to geognosy; geological. **ge"og-nos'ti-cal‡.**—**ge"og-nos'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ge-og'no-sy,** *n.* Knowledge of the earth, as in structure, etc.; structural geology. [+ Gr. *gnōsis,* knowledge.]

ge-og'ra-phy, 1 jī-og'rə-fı; 2 ǧe-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES², *pl.*]

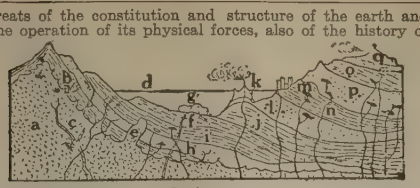
ge-og'ra-fy², 1. The science that describes the surface of the earth, with its peoples, animals, and products. **2.** A treatise on this science: also, a geographic description. [< Gr. *gē,* earth, + *graphō,* write.]—**ge-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**ge"o-graph'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to geography. **ge"o-graph'ic‡.**—**ge"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge'oid, 1 jī'oid; 2 ǧē'oid, *n.* The earth considered as a geometrical solid whose surface coincides with the mean level of the ocean. [< Gr. *geoidēs,* < *gē,* earth; and see -OID.]

geol., *abbr.* Geologic, geological, geologist, geology.

ge-ol'o-gy, 1 jı-el'o-jı; 2 ǧe-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science that

treats of the constitution and structure of the earth and the operation of its physical forces, also of the history of



Geology.

Ideal section of the earth's crust, showing the manner in which various igneous rocks penetrate the overlying strata: *a*, underlying molten and igneous rocks, acidic (as granite) and basic (as basalt); *b*, Laurentian; *c*, *g*, granite intrusions and overflows; *d*, ocean: *e*, a batholith; *f*, Silurian; *h*, pre-Cambrian: *i*, Cambrian: *j*, Devonian; *k*, coral reef encircling a submarine volcano: *l*, Carboniferous; *m*, a laccolith; *n*, Mesozoic; *o*, Quaternary; *p*, Tertiary; *q*, Recent.

the development of this structure in the past. **2.** A treatise on this subject. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + -LOGY.]—**ge″o-log′i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from geology. **ge″o-log′ic‡.**—**ge″o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ge-ol′o-gist,** *n.* One versed in geology. **ge-ol′o-ger‡.**—**ge-ol′o-gize,** *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ″ING.] To study geology. **ge-ol′o-gise‡.**

geom., *abbr.* Geometer, geometrical, geometry.

ge′o-man″cy, *n.* Divination by means of some aspect of the earth. [< GEO- + -MANCY.]—**ge′o-man″cer,** *n.* One who is skilled in geomancy.—**ge″o-man′tic,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to geomancy.

ge″o-met′ric, ge″o-met′ri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to geometry; characterized by regular lines, curves, and angles.—**geometrical curve,** a curve whose equation contains no transcendental quantities.—**ge″o-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ge″o-met′ri-dæ, 1 jĭ″o-met′rɪ-dī; 2 ğē″o-mĕt′rɪ-dē. *n. pl. Entom.* A large family of moths whose larvæ are called measuring-worms, because they walk by moving their abdominal and anal feet up to the thoracic legs, thus forming the body into a loop, giving the impression that they are measuring the space below. [< Gr. *geōmetrēs;* see GEOMETRY.]—**ge-om′e-trid,** *n.* Any moth of this family.

ge-om′e-try, 1 jɪ-ŏm′ɪ-trɪ; 2 ğe-ŏm′e-try, *n.* [-TRIES℣, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of mathematics that treats of space and its relations. **2.** A treatise on this subject. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *metron*, measure.]—**ge-om′e-ter,** *n.* **1.** One skilled in geometry; a mathematician. **ge-om″e-tri′cian‡.** **2.** A measuring-worm.—**ge-om′e-trize,** *vi.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ″ING.] To study or practise geometry; investigate or proceed according to geometric principles.

ge″o-mor′phic, *a.* Resembling the earth, as in contour; of or pertaining to the earth's form.

ge-oph′a-gy, 1 jɪ-ef′ə-jɪ; 2 ğe-ŏf′a-ğy, *n.* The practise of eating clay or earth. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *phagein*, eat.]—**ge-oph′a-gism,** *n.*—**ge-oph′a-gist,** *n.* A dirt-eater.

ge″o-phys′ics, *n.* The science that treats of the external physical features of the earth; physical geography.—**ge″o-phys′i-cal,** *a.*—**ge″o-phys′i-cist,** *n.*

ge″o-pon′ic, 1 jĭ″o-pen′ɪk; 2 ğē″o-pŏn′ic, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture; hence, rustic. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *ponos*, work.]—**ge″o-pon′ics‡,** *n.* The art or science of agriculture.

geor′die, 1 jôr′dɪ; 2 ğôr′di, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A guinea. [Dim. of *George.*]

ge″o-ra′ma, 1 jĭ″o-rē′ma *or* -rä′ma; 2 ğē″o-rā′ma *or* -rä′ma, *n.* A hollow globe bearing on the inside representations of the earth's natural divisions. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *horama*, view.]

George¹, 1 jôrj; 2 ğôrğ, *n.* **1.** [G-] A jeweled figure of St. George slaying the dragon, one of the insignia of the Knights of the Garter. **2.** The neck part of a coat or vest. **3.** A large wig of the 18th century. **4.** Either of two old English coins: (1) A guinea. Called also *yellow george.* (2) A half-crown. [< *George,* proper name, < Gr. *geōrgos*, farmer, < *gē*, earth, + *ergon*, work.]

George², 1 jôrj; 2 ğôrğ, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Geor′gie, Geor′die** (dims.). **Geor″gi-an′a** (*fem.*). Dan. G. Sw. **Ge′org,** 1 gē′ôrg, 2 ğe′ôrğ. **F. Georges,** 1 zôrʒ, 2 zhôrzh. **Geor″get′,** 1 jôr″ʒĕ′, 2 zhôr″zhę′; Hung. **György,** 1 jöğ, 2 ğöğ; It. **Gior′gio,** 1 jôr′jo, 2 ğôr′ğo; L. **Geor′gi-us,** 1 jēr′jɪ-us, 2 ğôr′ği-ŭs: Pg. **Jor′ge,** 1 zôr′ʒe, 2 zhôr′zhę; Sp. **Jor′ge,** 1 hôr′hē, 2 hôr′hę. **2. G. II.** (1890–), eldest son of Constantine I. of Greece; king, 1922–1924. **3. G.** (1887–). eldest son of Peter I. of Servia; renounced rights to throne, 1904. **4. G. I.,** either of two kings: (1) **Lewis** (1660–1727), king of England. (2) **Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus** (1845–1913), king of Greece from 1863. **5.** One of several kings of England (see ENGLAND), as (1) **George I.,** who in 1714 founded the house of Hanover. See 4, above. (2) **G. II., Augustus** (1683–1760). (3) **G. III., William Frederick** (1738–1820). (4) **G. IV., Augustus Frederick** (1762–1830). (5) **G. V., Frederick Ernest Albert** (1865–). **6. Henry** (1839–1897), an American economist. **7. Saint,** martyred A. D. 303; patron saint of England. **8.** A lake in N. E. New York, 36 m. long. [Gr., husbandman.]

George′town, 1 jērj′taun; 2 ğôrğ′town, *n.* **1.** Seaport capital of British Guiana; pop. 60,000. **2.** [G-T-] A seaport capital of Penang, Malay Peninsula.

Geor-gette′ crêpe, 1 jôr-jet′; 2 ğôr-ğĕt′. A semitransparent fine silk dress-material. [< Mme. *Georgette,* French modiste.] **georgette‡.**

Geor′gi-a, 1 jôr′jɪ-ə; 2 ğôr′ği-a, *n.* **1.** A S. Atlantic State (59,265 sq. m.; pop. 2,893,601) of the United States; capital, Atlanta. **2.** Ancient independent country on E. shore of Black Sea; a republic since 1918; recognized by Allies Jan. 16, 1920; capital, Tiflis.

Geor′gi-an, 1 jôr′jɪ-ən; 2 ğôr′ği-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the reigns or period of the four Georges in England (1714–1830). **2.** Of or pertaining to the State of Georgia, or to the transcaucasian Georgia, or the Georgians. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the State of Georgia. **2.** A native of transcaucasian Georgia, belonging to the Caucasian type of mankind.

Geor″gi-an′a, 1 jôr″jɪ-an′ə; 2 ğôr″ği-ăn′a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Geor-gi′na‡,** 1 jôr-jī′nə, 2 ğôr-ğī′na. F. **Geor″gine′,** 1 zôr″zĭn′, 2 zhôr″zhĭn′, **Geor″gette′,** 1 zôr″ʒet′, 2 zhôr″zhĕt′; G. **Ge″or-gi′na,** 1 gē″or-gī′nɑ; 2 ğę″ôr-ğī′nä; It. **Gior′gia,** 1 jôr′ja; 2 ğôr′ğä. [Gr., peasant woman.]

Geor′gi-an Bay, A bay in the N. E. part of Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada; 110 by 50 m.

geor′gic, 1 jôr′jɪk; 2 ğôr′ğic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to husbandry or rural affairs. **geor′gi-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A poem on husbandry. [< L. *georgicus,* < Gr. *geōrgikos,* < *geōrgos;* see GEORGE¹.]

ge″o-sere, *n. Ecol.* The series in the successions of a plant-formation which take place upon land.—**ge″o-stat′ic,** *a.* Capable of withstanding the pressure of earth from all sides.—**ge″o-stat′ics,** *n.* The statics of rigid bodies.—**ge″o-syn′cline,** *n. Geol.* A vast downward flexure of the earth's crust. **ge″o-syn-cli′nal‡.**—**ge″o-syn-cli′nal,** *a.*—**ge″o-tec-ton′ic,** *a. Geol.* Relating to the structure of the rock-masses of the earth's crust and to their shape, composition, and distribution.—**ge′o-tome,** *n. Bot.* An instrument for obtaining soil samples.

ge″o-ther′mic, *a.* Pertaining to the earth's internal heat. [< GEO- + Gr. *thermos,* heat.]

ge-ot′ro-pism, 1 jɪ-ŏt′ro-pɪzm; 2 ğe-ŏt′ro-pism, *n. Biol.* A tendency (**positive geotropism**) exhibited by organisms, especially growing plant-organs, as the roots, to turn toward the center of the earth, as distinguished from **negative geotropism,** or *apogeotropism,* the tendency to turn away from the earth. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *tropos*, turning, < *trepō*, turn.]—**ge″o-trop′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of geotropism.—**ge″o-trop′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Geph″y-re′a, 1 jef″ɪ-rī′ə; 2 ğĕf″y-rē′a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of worms. [< Gr. *gephyra*, bridge.]

Ger., **Germ.,** *abbr.* German, Germany.—**ger.,** *abbr.* Gerund.

Ge′ra, 1 gē′rɑ; 2 ğe′rä, *n.* A walled manufacturing town in Thuringia; pop. 74,000.

ge′rah, 1 gī′rɑ; 2 ğē′ra, *n.* [Heb.] *Jewish Antiq.* A unit of weight and money, one-twentieth of a shekel. *Ezek.* xlv, 12.

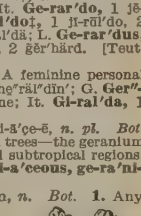
Ge-raint′, Sir, 1 gə-rēnt′; 2 ğe-rānt′. In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King,* a Knight of the Round Table.

Ger′ald, 1 jer′əld; 2 ğĕr′ald, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Gar′ret‡** (corrupt.). **Ge-rard′** or **Ger′ard‡. Ger′al-dine** (*fem.*). Dan. **Ger′hard,** 1 ger′hɑrth, 2 ğĕr′härth; D. **Ge′rard,** 1 hē′rɑrt, 2 hę′rärt; F. **Gé″rard′,** 1 ʒē″rär′, 2 zhę″rär′, **Gé″raud′,** 1 ʒē″rō′, 2 zhę″rō′, **Gé″rold′‡, Gi″rauld′‡, Gi″rauld′‡;** G. **Ger′hart,** 1 ger′hɑrt, 2 ğĕr′härt, **Ge′rold, Gé′rolt‡, Ger′har-di″na** (*fem.*), 1 ger″hɑr-dī′nɑ, 2 ğĕr″här-dī′na; It. **Ge-rar′do,** 1 jē-rär′do, 2 ğe-rär′do, **Ghe-rar′dot‡, Gi-ral′dot‡,** 1 jɪ-rāl′do, 2 ği-räl′do, **Gi-ral′da** (*fem.*), jɪ-rāl′dɑ, 2 ği-räl′dä; L. **Ge-rar′dus, Ge-ral′dus‡;** Sw. **Ger′hard,** 1 ger′hɑrd, 2 ğĕr′härd. [Teut. *masc.*, spear-power.]

Ger′ald-ine, 1 jer′əld-ɪn; 2 ğer′ald-ĭn, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Gé″ral″dine′,** 1 ʒē″ral″dīn′, 2 zhę″räl″dĭn′; G. **Ger″har-di′ne,** 1 ger″hɑr-dī′nə; 2 ğĕr″här-dī′ne; It. **Gi-ral′da,** 1 jɪ-rāl′dɑ, 2 ği-räl′dä. See GERALD.

Ge-ra″ni-a′ce-æ, 1 jɪ-rē″nɪ-ē′sɪ-ī; 2 ğe-rā″ni-ā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, and trees—the geranium family—widely scattered in temperate and subtropical regions. [< L. *geranium;* see GERANIUM.]—**ge-ra″ni-a′ceous, ge-ra′ni-al,** *a.*

ge-ra′ni-um, 1 jɪ-rē′nɪ-ŭm; 2 ğe-rā′ni-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** Any plant of a large genus (*Geranium*) with perfect showy flowers. **2.** Any plant of a closely related genus (*Pelargonium*), mostly from South Africa. [L., < Gr. *geranion*, < *geranos*, crane.]



Geranium (def. 1).

Ger′ard, *n.* Same as GERALD.

Ge-rard′, 1 jɪ-rārd′; 2 ğe-rärd′, **James W.** (1867–). American diplomat; author; ambassador to Germany, 1913–17.

ger′bil, 1 jûr′bɪl; 2 ğĕr′bil, *n.* Any of a subfamily (*Gerbillinæ*) of rodents, with long hind legs, hairy tail, and narrow incisors. See illus. below. [< F. *gerbille.*] **ger-bille′‡.**

ge′rent‡, 1 jī′rent; 2 ğē′rent, *n.* A governing power; a doer or performer; ruler. [< L. *geren(t-)s*, ppr. of *gero*, carry on.]

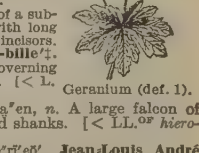
ger′fal″con, 1 jûr′fô″kn; 2 ğĕr′fa″en, *n.* A large falcon of northern regions, with feathered shanks. [< LL.or *hierofalco(n-)*, sacred falcon.]

Gé″ri-cault′, 1 ʒē″rī″kō′; 2 zhę″rī″cō′, **Jean-Louis André Théodore** (1791–1824). A French painter.

ger′kin, 1 gûr′kɪn; 2 ğĕr′kin, *n.* Same as GHERKIN.

Gerls′dor″fer Spit′ze, 1 gûrls′dôr″fər shpɪt′sə; 2 gĕrls′dôr″fer shpit′se. Same as FERENZ JÓZSEF.

germ, 1 jûrm; 2 ğĕrm, *n.* **1.** The rudimentary vital element. (1) *Biol.* (*a*) The substance that is to develop a new individual, as the formative protoplasm of an egg or ovum, or of an ovule; the earliest stage of an organism. (*b*) A gamete; germ-cell. (2) *Bot.* Specif.: (*a*) A growing point, as a young bud. (*b*) The embryo. (*c*) The ovary. **2.** Figuratively, the primary source of anything; that from which a thing may be developed as from a seed. **3.** A micro-organism; especially, one likely to cause disease. **4.** An embryo. [< F. *germe,* < L. *germen*, sprig.]—**germ′-cell″,** *n.* The parent cell from which an organism is developed; a gamete.



Gerbil. 1/4

—germ theory. 1. The theory that zymotic diseases, as typhoid fever, are caused by micro-organisms, as bacteria. 2. Biogenesis.

Ger'man, 1 jûr'man; 2 gĕr'man. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Germany or the German Republic, its people, or its language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Germany or the German Republic. **2.** The language of Germany or the German Republic, which includes Low and High German (the latter being the literary and official language of the country). See below. **3.** [g-] [U. S.] The cotillion, or a dance at which it is the chief feature. [< L. *Germanus*, German: said to be of Celtic origin.]—**Ger'man East Africa,** a former German territory between Lake Tanganyika and the Indian ocean; 384,180 sq. m.; pop. 7,675,000; capital, Dar-es-Salaam; conquered by General Smuts with troops of the Union of South Africa, Belgians, and Portuguese, May, 1917; under British and Belgian rule since the beginning of 1919, the British part now being known as Tanganyika Territory. See TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—**G. New Guinea,** see NEW GUINEA. —**G. measles,** an acute eruptive fever resembling measles; rubella.—**G. ocean,** see NORTH SEA.—**G. silver,** a white alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, used for mathematical instruments and as a foundation for plated ware, etc.—**G. Southwest Africa,** a former German protectorate between Angola and the Cape of Good Hope, except Walfisch Bay; capital, Winduk; captured by General Botha with troops of the Union of South Africa, May–July, 1915; now under mandate of Union of South Africa. See SOUTHWEST AFRICA.—**G. text,** in typography, a black letter resembling Old English and modern German.—**G. timber,** same as AMADOU.—**High G.,** the German of Germany, including the dialects of Switzerland, Bavaria, Alsace, etc.—**Low G.,** the German of the Netherlands, including Friesian, Dutch, Flemish, etc.—**Middle High G.,** German spoken from 1150 to 1450. —**Old High G.,** the German language from 750 to 1150.—**Ger-man'ic.** I. *a.* **1.** German. **2.** Teutonic. **II.** *n.* The German language.—**Ger'man-ism,** *n.* **1.** The characteristic German spirit. **2.** *Gram.* An imitation of a German idiom; also, a German idiom.—**Ger'man-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To conform or cause to conform to German speech, culture, customs, ideals, etc. **Ger'man-ist.**

ger'man², *a.* **1.** Having the same parents or grandparents: used after the noun; as, cousins *german;* brothers *german.* **2.** Germane; familiar. [< L. *germanus*, near akin.]

ger-man'der, 1 jər-man'dər; 2 gĕr-măn'dẹr, *n.* A labiate herb of the mint family, with pale purple flowers, as the **water-germander.** [< OF. *germandree*, < Gr. *chamaidrys*, < *chamai*, on the ground, + *drys*, tree.]

ger-mane', 1 jər-mēn'; 2 gẹr-mān', *a.* **1.** In close relationship; appropriate; pertinent. **2.** Akin; german. **ger'mayn†.**

Ger'man Em'pire. An empire (203,176 sq. m.; pop. 63,052,000) in central Europe; proclaimed January 1, 1871; abrogated Nov. 9, 1918; capital, Berlin. See GERMAN REPUBLIC.

Ger-man'i-cus Cæ'sar, 1 jər-man'i-kus; 2 gẹr-măn'i-cŭs (15 B. C.–A. D. 19). A Roman general; defeated Germans.

ger-ma'ni-um, 1 jər-mā'nı-um; 2 gẹr-mā'nĭ-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A grayish-white metallic element, discovered by the German chemist Winkler in 1886. Like gallium and scandium, its properties and discovery were predicted by Mendeleeff. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Germania*, Germany.]

Ger'man Re-pub'lic. A country of central Europe, formed from the German Empire, and proclaimed a republic Nov. 9, 1918; area, according to the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919, estimated at 171,910 sq. m., and population about 60,900,000; capital, Berlin.

Ger-man-town, 1 jûr'man-taun; 2 gẹr'man-town, *n.* The N. suburb of Philadelphia; scene of battle between Washington and the British under Howe, Oct. 4, 1777.

Ger'ma-ny, 1 jûr'mə-nı; 2 gẹr'ma-ny, *n.* Same as (1) GERMAN EMPIRE, and (2) GERMAN REPUBLIC. **(ger'mın†.**

ger'men‖, 1 jûr'men; 2 gẹr'mẹn, *n.* A germ; egg. [L., sprout.]

ger'mi-cide, 1 jûr'mi-said; 2 gẹr'mi-çid, *n.* That which is capable of killing germs; any agent used to destroy disease-germs or other micro-organisms, as chlorin. [< GERM + L. *cædo*, kill.] **—ger'mi-ci"dal,** *a.* Fatal to germs.

ger'mi-cul"ture, 1 jûr'mi-kul"chur *or* -tiur; 2 gẹr'mi-cŭl'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* The artificial cultivation of bacteria or disease-germs for scientific research.—**ger"mi-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

ger'mi-na-bl(e², 1 jûr'mi-nə-bl; 2 gẹr'mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of germination.

ger'mi-nal, 1 jûr'mi-nal; 2 gẹr'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a germ; germinative. [< L. *germen* (*germin-*), germ.] **—germinal disk.** *Embryol.* (1) A disklike area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniotic vertebrates, in which the embryo proper first appears. (2) In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protoplasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. [W.]—**g. vesicle.** 1. The nucleus of the animal ovum. **2.** *Bot.* The oosphere within the embryo-sac of the ovule.

ger-mi'nate, 1 jûr'mi-nēt; 2 gẹr'mi-nāt, *vt. & vi.* [-NAT"ED²; -NAT'ING.] To cause to sprout; begin to vegetate or develop into a higher form. [< L. *germen* (*germin-*): see GERM.]—**ger'mi-nant,** *a.* Beginning to grow.—**ger"mi-na'tion,** *n.* The act or process of germinating; the early development of a germ.—**ger'mi-na-tiv(e²,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or tending to produce germination. **2.** Capable of germinating.—**ger'mi-na"tor,** *n.* One who or that which causes germination.

Ger'mis-ton, 1 jûr'mis-tən; 2 gẹr'mis-ton, *n.* A town in Transvaal province, Union of South Africa; pop. 54,000.

germ'plasm", *n. Embryol.* The part of the cell-protoplasm that, according to Weismann, is the material basis of heredity and is transferred from one generation to another. [< GERM + Gr. *plassō*, form.] **germ'pias"mat.**

Gé"rôme', 1 zē"rōm'; 2 zhẹ"rōm', **Jean Léon** (1824–1904). A French painter; *Ave Cæsar!*

-gerous, *suffix.* Bearing or producing. [< L. *-ger*, < *gero*, bear.]

Ger'ry, 1 ger'ı; 2 gẽr'y, **Elbridge** (1744–1814). An American statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence; Vice-President of the United States; governor of Massachusetts, 1810–12.

ger"ry-man'der, 1 ger'ı-man'dər; 2 gẽr"y-măn'der. *U. S. Polit.* **I.** *vt.* To alter unfairly or abnormally, as the political map of a State, etc. **II.** *n.* An unnatural and arbitrary redistricting of a State or county. [< Elbridge *Gerry* + *-mander*, in SALAMANDER (one of the districts in Massachusetts formed while Gerry was governor, said to resemble a salamander).]

Ger'trude, 1 gûr'trūd; 2 gûr'trụd, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Gat'ty‡.** **Ger'tie, Tru'dy** (dims.). D. **Geer-trui'da,** 1 hẽr-trœi'da, 2 her-trœi'da; F. **Ger"trude',** 1 ger"trūd', 2 zhẽr"trūd'; G. **Ger'traud,** 1 ger'trout, 2 gẽr'trout, **Ger'trud,** 1 ger'trūt, 2 gẽr'trụt; It. **Ger-tru'de,** 1 jer-trū'dė, 2 gẽr-trụ'dė, **Gel-tru'da‡;** Pg. **Ger-tru'des,** 1 jer-trū'des, 2 zhẽr-trụ'dẽs; Sp. **Ger-tru'dis,** 1 her-trū'dis, 2 hẽr-trụ'dis; Sw. **Ger'trud,** 1 ger'trūt, 2 gẽr'trụt. [Teut., spear-maid.]

ger'und, 1 jer'und; 2 gẽr'ụnd, *n.* **1.** *L. Gram.* A neuter verbal noun used only in the oblique cases of the singular and governing the same case as its verb. **2.** *Eng. Gram.* Sometimes, the verbal noun in *-ing*, by some called the infinitive in *ing*. [< LL. *gerundum*, < *gerundus*, form of L. *gerendus*, gerundive of *gero*, carry.] **—ge-run'di-al,** *a.*—**ge-run'div(e².** **I.** *a.* Like, pertaining to, or having the nature of the gerund. **II.** *n. L. Gram.* The adjective form in the gerund.

Ge'ry-on, 1 jı'rı-en; 2 gẽ'ry-ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A monster of Hesperia with three heads; killed by Hercules.

ges'so, 1 jes'so; 2 gẽs'so, *n.* [It.] *Art.* A ground of prepared plaster for painting; hence, any ground or surface similarly prepared to be painted on.

gest‖, 1 jest; 2 gẽst, *n.* **1.** A deed; exploit. **2.** A tale of adventure; romance. **geste‡.**

gest², *n.* **1‖.** A gesture. **2†.** Carriage; bearing. **geste‡.**

gest†³, *n.* **1.** A halting-place. **2.** An itinerary, especially of a royal progress.

ges'tate, 1 jes'tēt; 2 gẽs'tāt. **I.** *vt.* [-TAT"ED²; -TAT'ING.] To develop by the process of gestation: also figuratively. **II.** *a.* In process of gestation.

ges-ta'tion, 1 jes-tē'shən; 2 gẽs-tā'shon, *n.* Pregnancy. [< L. *gestatio(n-)*, carrying.]—**ges'ta-to-ry,** *a.*

gest'en†, *vt. & vi.* To welcome or be welcomed as a guest.

ges'tic‡, 1 jes'tık; 2 gẽs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to bodily motion, especially dancing.

ges-tic'u-late, 1 jes-tik'yu-lēt; 2 gẽs-tĭc'yụ-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED²; -LAT'ING.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking. [< L. *gesticulatus*, pp., < *gestus*, gesture.]—**ges-tic'u-lant,** *a.* Addicted to gesticulation; gesticulative.—**ges-tic"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** A motion of the body or limbs designed to illustrate speech; a gesture. **2.** The act or art of making gestures. SYN.: see GESTURE.—**ges-tic'u-la-tiv(e²,** *a.* Characterized or accompanied by gesticulation.—**ges-tic'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who gesticulates; a gesturer; also, a strolling medieval player.—**ges-tic'u-la-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to gesticulation.

ges'tion‖, 1 jes'chən; 2 gẽs'chon, *n.* Management; operation.

ges'ture, 1 jes'chur; 2 gẽs'chur. **I.** *vi.* [GES'TURED; GES'TUR-ING.] To make gestures; gesticulate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An expressive motion or action, as of the hand or hands in speaking, expressive of some idea or emotion. **2.** Such motions collectively, or the art of making them. **3†.** Deportment. [< LL. *gestura*, mode of action.]

SYN.: gesticulation. *Gesticulation* often conveys the idea of sudden or unreasonable motions; *gesture* usually that of deliberate or dignified motions.—**ges'tur-er,** *n.*

get, 1 get; 2 gẽt, *v.* [GOT (GAT†); GOT or GOT'TEN; GET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain or come into possession of; obtain in any way, especially by labor or effort; come by; receive; procure; earn; as, to *get* favor, wealth, or land; to *get* good wages. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, with *have* (to *have got*), to possess; also, with the infinitive as object, to be obliged (in the sense of either *ought* or *must*); as, she *has got* brown hair; I *have got* to go. **3.** To commit to memory; learn; as, to *get* a lesson. **4.** To beget; procreate. **5.** To procure or cause to be; bring into some specified state, condition, or place, as by persuasion, compulsion, or effort; as, to *get* the work done; *getting* the crops in; he *got* the man home. **6.** To prevail on; induce; persuade; as, to *get* one to sign a temperance pledge. **7.** Reflexively, to place in some specified location; betake; as, *get* thee behind me; *get* you gone. **8.** [Colloq.] To receive as a punishment; as, to *get* ten days. **9.** To have an advantage over. **10.** To catch; as, to *get* good fish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To acquire wealth; gain profits or possessions: an elliptical use. **2.** [Colloq.] To arrive at a specified state, place, or position; become (what one was not); come to be; as, to *get* over the road; to *get* home; to *get* drunk: by ellipsis of a reflexive pronoun. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To find time, means, or opportunity; as, to *get* to go. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To go or start quickly; as, you *get!* (often in form *git*). [< AS. *gitan*.]

SYN.: achieve, acquire, attain, earn, gain, obtain, procure, receive, secure, win. *Get* is a most comprehensive word. A person *gets* whatever he comes to possess or experience, whether with or without endeavor, expectation, or desire; he *gets* a bargain, a blow, a fall, a fever; he *gains* what he comes to by effort or striving; the swimmer *gains* the shore; a man *acquires* by continuous and ordinarily by slow process; as, one *acquires* a foreign language. A person is sometimes said to *gain* and often to *acquire* what has not been an object of direct endeavor: in the pursuits of trade, he incidentally *gains* some knowledge of foreign countries; he *acquires* by association with others a correct or incorrect accent; he *acquires* a bronzed complexion by ex-

posure to a tropical sun; in such use, what he *gains* is viewed as desirable, what he *acquires* as slowly and gradually resulting. A person *earns* what he gives an equivalent of labor for, but he may not *get* it. On the other hand, he may *get* what he has not *earned;* the temptation to all dishonesty is the desire to *get* a living or a fortune without *earning* it. Compare ATTAIN; GAIN; LEARN; MAKE; OBTAIN; PURCHASE; REACH.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABANDON.

—get′-up″, *n.* [Colloq.] The manner in which a thing is put together; general appearance; make-up; dress.—**to get along,** to succeed; manage.—**to get off. 1.** To remove; take off. **2.** To send away; get rid of. **3.** To secure the acquittal of. **4.** To utter, as a joke or a speech. **5.** To escape; get clear. **6.** To be relieved or freed, as from a duty, penalty, etc. **7.** To descend or alight, as from a horse. **8.** To leave; depart; as, the air-ship *got off.*—**to get on. 1.** To invest oneself with; put on, as a boot or glove. **2.** To proceed; succeed; fare. **3.** To mount or enter, as a horse or a vehicle. **4.** To back a race-horse. **5.** To get along with or without (assistance, means, etc.). **6.** To harmonize.—**to get round. 1.** To circumvent; avoid; cajole; evade. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To be about; to arrive.—**to get up. 1.** To prepare and arrange for; stir up; devise; invent; plan; construct; compile. **2.** To make up; dress; disguise. **3.** To rise, as from sleep or rest.

get, *n.* The act of begetting, or that which is begotten; breed; progeny; as, the *get* of a stallion.

get-at′a-bl(e²), 1 get-at′ə-bl; 2 gĕt-ăt′ə-bl, *a.* That one may get at or reach; obtainable; accessible.—**get-at′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **get-at′a-bl**(e-ness‡.

Geth-sem′a-ne, 1 geth-sem′ə-nĭ; 2 gĕth-sĕm′a-nē, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives; the scene of Christ's agony. *Matt.* xxvi. 36. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Patient wo; the human yielding to the divine; love meeting no response but still remaining love. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 586. [STEWART '10.] [Gr., < Heb.]

get′ta-ble, 1 get′ə-bl; 2 gĕt′a-bl, *a.* That which can be got.

get′ter, 1 get′ər; 2 gĕt′er, *n.* One who gets.

Get′tys-burg, 1 get′ɪz-bûrg; 2 gĕt′yg-bûrg, *n.* A borough (pop. 4,440), S. Pennsylvania; Meade defeated Lee, July 1–3, 1863.

gew′gaw, 1 giu′gô; 2 gū′gą. **I.** *a.* Showy; gaudy. **II.** *n.* A flashy, useless ornament; bauble. [< AS. *gifu,* gift, < *gifan,* give.] Syn.: see GAUD.

gey, 1 gē; 2 gę, *adv.* [Scot.] Moderately; rather.

gey′ser, 1 gai′zər; 2 gy′ser, *n.* A hot spring from which water or mud is ejected in a fountain-like column. [< Ice. *geysir,* < *geysa,* gush.]—**gey′ser-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A concretionary stalactitic filamentous opaline quartz deposited in various forms around the orifices of geysers and hot springs, sometimes forming terraces.

g. gr., *abbr.* Great gross.

ghaist, 1 gēst; 2 gāst, *n.* [Scot.] A ghost.

ghar′ry, 1 gar′ɪ; 2 gär′y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ɪs, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A wheeled vehicle generally; a cart or carriage. [< Hind. *gẽrī,* cart.] **gar′ri‡; gar′ry‡; ghar′ri‡.**

ghast, 1 gust; 2 gāst, *a.* [Poet.] Ghastly; awful.—**ghast′ness,** *n.* Ghastliness; affright; amazement.

ghast′ful†, *a.* Causing or feeling fear; terrifying; fearful.—**ghast′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**ghast′ful-ness†,** *n.*

ghast′ly, 1 gust′lɪ; 2 gāst′ly. **I.** *a.* [-LI-ER; -LI-EST.] **1.** Having a haggard, deathlike appearance. **2.** Terrifying or shocking. **3†.** Overcome with terror. **II.** *adv.* Like a specter; fearfully. [< AS. *gæstlĭc,* < *gæstan,* terrify.] **gast′ly‡.** Syn.: cadaverous, deathlike, deathly, hideous, pale, pallid, spectral, wan. See PALE.—Ant.: blooming, bright, buxom, comely, fresh, ruddy.—**ghast′li-ness,** *n.* **gast′li-ness‡.**

ghat, 1 gōt; 2 gąt, *n.* **1.** A stairway. **2.** A mountain pass

ghaut, or a mountain range. [Hind.]—**burn′ing-ghat″,** *n.* A wide step on a ghat on which the Hindus burn their dead.—**Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats,** the principal mountain ranges of W. India; parallel to its coasts.

ghaz′al, 1 gaz′əl; 2 gäz′al, *n.* [Ar.] A Persian lyric poem, amatory ode, drinking-song, or religious hymn.

gha′zi, 1 gä′zɪ; 2 gä′zi, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan hero: a title bestowed in Turkey on eminent commanders, especially on fanatics who have fought; a champion against infidels; a fanatic.—**gha′zism,** *n.* The dominating habits, customs, and practises of the ghazis.

Ghe′ber, 1 gē′bər *or* gī′bər; 2 gę′ber *or* gē′ber, *n.* A fire-worshiper or Parsee; a Zoroastrian: so called by Mohammedans. [< Per. *gabr.*] **Ghe′bre‡.**

ghee, 1 gī; 2 gē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** An oil made from clarified butter. **2.** A solid white oil obtained from a tree of northern India. [< Hind. *ghī,* < Sans. *ghrita,* butter.] **ghī‡.**

Ghent, 1 gent; 2 gent, *n.* A Belgian city (pop. 166,000), capital of East Flanders; entered by Germans, 1914.

gher′kin, 1 gûr′kɪn; 2 gĕr′kin, *n.* **1.** A small prickly cucumber (*Cucumis anguria*), used for pickling. **2.** A cucumber-like holothurian; sea-gherkin. **3.** Any small cucumber used for pickling. [< D. *agurkje,* < Boh. *okurka,* cucumber.] **ger′kin.**

Ghet′to, 1 get′o; 2 gĕt′o, *n.* The Jews' quarter of a city, as formerly in Rome, etc. [It.]

Ghib′el-line, 1 gib′e-lɪn; 2 gĭb′ĕ-lin, *n.* A supporter of the German emperor in Italy (11th–14th centuries); one of the imperial party opposed to the papal party. See GUELPH. [< It. *Ghibellino,* < G. *Waiblingen,* in Wurttemberg.]—**Ghib′el-line,** *a.*—**Ghib′el-lin-ism,** *n.*

Ghi-ber′ti, 1 gi-ber′tī; 2 gi-bĕr′tī, **Lorenzo** (1378–1455). An Italian sculptor and painter.

Gherkin (def. 1).

Ghir″lan-da′jo, 1 gir″lan-dä′yo; 2 gĭr″län-dä′yo, **Domenico** (1449–1494). An Italian painter who taught Michelangelo.

ghost, 1 gōst; 2 gōst, *n.* **1.** A disembodied spirit. **2.** The **gost‡,** soul or spirit. **3.** A shadow or semblance; slight trace. **4.** A spirit of any kind. **5.** *Optics & Phot.* A false or secondary image, or a spot of light, as from a defect in a lens or instrument. **6.** God: now only in the phrase *The Holy Ghost.* **7.** *Chr. Sci.* An illusion; a belief that mind is outlined and limited; a supposition that spirit is finite. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 587. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *gāst;* cp. AGHAST.] Syn.: see SPECTER.—**ghost′-dance,** *n.* A ceremonial dance of a number of North-American Indian tribes, in which both sexes take part, believed by the actors to bring them in communion with the souls of the dead.—**ghost′-like′,** *a.* Resembling a ghost.—**ghost′ly,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the soul or religion; spiritual. **2.** Pertaining to apparitions; spectral.—**ghost′li-ness,** *n.*

ghoul, 1 gūl; 2 gūl, *n.* An evil spirit supposed to prey on corpses: by extension, a person who robs dead bodies, graves, or the like. [< Ar. *ghūl,* demon of woods.]—**ghoul′ish,** *a.*

ghur′ry, 1 gur′ɪ; 2 gŭr′y, *n.* **1.** [E. Ind.] A water-clock, or its gong; hence, any timepiece. **2.** In Hindu custom, the 60th part of a day or night; in Anglo-Indian custom, an hour. [< Sans. *ghaṭī.*] **ghur′ri‡.** [gill‡.

ghyll, 1 gil; 2 gyl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A ravine; gully. [< Ice. *gil.*]

gi., *abbr.* Gills.

gi′ant, 1 jai′ənt; 2 gī′ant. **I.** *a.* Gigantic. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A being of human form, but of enormous size. **2.** Any person or thing of great size, either physically, mentally, or figuratively; also, any imaginary person of gigantic proportions. [< Gr.OF *gigas* (*gigant-*), giant.]—**Giant Despair,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* the occupant of Doubting Castle who seizes and imprisons Christian and Hopeful.—**g. fennel,** an Old World herb (*Ferula communis*) of the parsley family, sometimes attaining a height of 15 feet.—**g. hyssop,** any species of *Agastache,* a genus of tall, perennial, chiefly American herbs of the mint family, with serrate leaves, and blue or purplish clustered flowers.—**g. powder,** a variety of dynamite.—**giant's stride,** a contrivance by means of which one is enabled to describe with giant-like strides a circle around a fixed pole, having a revolving head from which barred ropes hang.—**gi′ant-ess,** *n. fem.*—**gi′ant-ship,** *n.* The state or quality of being a giant. **gi′ant-ism‡.**

giaour, 1 jaur; 2 gour, *n.* An infidel: applied by Moslems to Christians and Persians. [< Turk.ıs *gaur,* < Per. *gawr.*]

gib[1], 1 jib; 2 gĭb, *vt.* [GIBBED; GIB′BING.] To fasten by or supply with a gib [castrate.

gib[2], 1 gib; 2 gĭb, *vt.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] To disembowel. **2†.** To

gib[3], 1 jib; 2 gĭb, *vi.* To balk. [< OF. *gibber,* struggle, perhaps < Sw. dial. *gippa,* jerk.] **jib‡.**

gib[1], *n.* A piece of metal that holds another in place or adjusts a bearing, etc. [Prob. same as GIB[2], *n.*] **jib‡.**

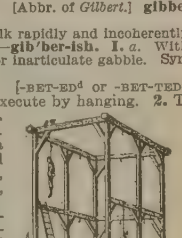
gib[2], *n.* **1.** A projecting crane-arm; jib. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A shore or prop for the roof of a mine. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A hooked stick. [< OF. *gibbe,* sort of arm; cp. Dan. *gibbe,* jib, Sw. dial. *gippa,* jerk.] **jib‡.** [cat‡.

gib[3], 1 jib; 2 gĭb, *n.* A castrated cat. [Abbr. of *Gilbert.*] **gibbed**

Gib., *abbr.* Gibraltar.

gib′ber, 1 gib′er; 2 gĭb′er, *vi.* To talk rapidly and incoherently; jabber. [Uit. < Ice. *gabba,* mock.]—**gib′ber-ish. I.** *a.* Without meaning. **II.** *n.* Incoherent or inarticulate gabble. Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

gib′bet, 1 jib′et; 2 gĭb′ĕt. **I.** *vt.* [-BET-ED[d] or -BET-TED[d]; -BET-ING or -BET-TING.] **1.** To execute by hanging. **2.** To hang and expose on a gibbet. **3.** To hold up to public execration. **II.** *n.* An upright timber with a crosspiece at its upper end, used as a gallows: originally, a gallows, single or in pairs. [< OF. *gibet,* gibbet.]


Gibbet (15th Cent.).

gib′bon, 1 gib′ən; 2 gĭb′on, *n.* A slender arboreal anthropoid ape of southern Asia. See illus. on next page. [F.]

Gib′bon, Edward (1737–1794). An English historian; *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

Gib′bons, 1 gib′ənz; 2 gĭb′ons, **James, Cardinal** (1834–1921). An American Roman Catholic prelate and author; created cardinal in 1886; *The Faith of Our Fathers.*

gib-bos′i-ty, 1 gi-bes′i-ti; 2 gi-bŏs′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being gibbous, or convex. **2.** A rounded protuberance; hump.

gib′bous, 1 gib′us; 2 gĭb′ŭs, *a.* **1.** Irregularly rounded; convex, as the moon when less than full and yet more than half full. **2.** Humpbacked. [< L. *gibbosus,* hunched.] **gib′bose‡.—gib′bous-ly,** *adv.*—**gib′bous-ness,** *n.*

Gibbs, 1 gibz; 2 gĭbs, **Josiah Willard** (1839–1903). An American physicist; founder of the thermodynamic theory of physical chemistry.

gibe[1], *vt.* Same as JIBE. **gybe‡.**

gibe[2], 1 jaib; 2 gĭb. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GIBED; GIB′ING.] **1.** To speak to or about in a sneering or sarcastic manner; mock; sneer; scoff at. **2.** To make use of sarcastic expressions or ridicule; scoff. **II.** *n.* An expression of sarcasm and ridicule; an object of ridicule. [< Sw. dial. *gipa,* talk foolishly.] **jibe‡.** Syn.: (verb) see MOCK; SCOFF; (noun) see SNEER.—**gib′er,** *n.*—**gib′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Gib′e-on-ite, 1 gib′ɪ-ən-aɪt; 2 gĭb′e-on-it, *n.* One of the inhabi-

tants of the city of Gibeon, condemned to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; hence, a drudge; slave's slave. See *Joshua* ix.

gib'let, 1 jib'let; 2 gĭb'lĕt, *n.* **1.** One of the edible parts cut away from a fowl in preparation for roasting, as the gizzard, etc. **2.** *pl.* Rags; tatters. [< OF. *gibelet*, entrails of fowls.]

Gi-bral'tar, 1 ji-brōl'tər; 2 gi-brąl'tar, *n.* **1.** A fortified rock (2 sq. m.; 1,439 ft. high) and town (pop. 25,000), S. coast of Spain; a British possession since 1704. **2.** [g-] A hard, white candy; rock candy.—**Straits of G.,** between Europe and Africa, at the W. end of the Mediterranean; width, 8½ m.

Gib'son, 1 gib'sən; 2 gĭb'son, **Charles Dana** (1867–). An American artist and illustrator; editor.

gi'bus, 1 jai'bus *or* (*F.*) ʒi'büs'; 2 gī'bus *or* (*F.*) zhē'büs', *n.* A collapsible hat; an opera-hat. [< *Gibus*, the maker.] **gi'bus-hat"**†.

gid, 1 gid; 2 gĭd, *n.* The staggers: a disease of sheep. [< GIDDY.]

gid'dy, 1 gid'i; 2 gĭd'y, GID'DIED; GID'DY-ING.] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make dizzy or unsteady. **2.** To turn rapidly; whirl.

gid'dy, *a.* [GID'DI-ER; GID'DI-EST.] **1.** Having a whirling or swimming sensation in the head; dizzy. **2.** Tending to cause the sensation defined above; as, a *giddy* precipice; a *giddy* whirl. **3.** Marked by foolish levity or imprudence. [ME. *gidi*, foolish.] **gid'dish**†.—**gid'di-ly,** *adv.*—**gid'di-ness,** *n.*

Gibbon. 1/15

Gid'e-on, 1 gid'i-ən; 2 gĭd'e-on, *n. Bib.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Gé"dé'on',** 1 ʒē"-dē'ōñ'; 2 zhę"dę'ōñ'; It. **Ge"de'one,** 1 gē"dē-ō"nē, 2 gę"dę-ō"ne; L. **Gid'e-on. 2.** A judge of Israel; lived about 1245 B. C. *Judges* vi, 11. [Heb., hewer; great warrior.]

gie, 1 gī; 2 gĭe, *vt.* [GA or GIED; GIEN; GIE'ING.] [Scot.] To give.

gier'-ea"gle‖, 1 jir'-i"gl; 2 gĭr'-ē"gl, *n.* A bird of prey, probably the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). *Lev.* xi, 18.

Gies'sen, 1 gi'sən; 2 gē'sĕn, *n.* A university town in Hesse, Germany; pop. 33,410.

gif, 1 gif; 2 gĭf, *conj.* [Eng., Ir., & Scot.] If. **giff**‡.

giff'-gaff", 1 gif'-gaf'; 2 gĭf'-găf", *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Give and take; tit for tat. **2.** [Scot.] Conversation.

gift, 1 gift; 2 gĭft. I°. *vt.* **1.** To bestow or confer upon. **2.** To endow with a talent or faculty. **3‖.** To bestow as a gift; give. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is given; a donation; present. **2.** The act, right, or power of giving. **3.** A natural endowment; talent. **4‖.** (1) A bribe. (2) An offering. [< AS. *gȳft*, < *gīfan*, give.]

Syn.: benefaction, bequest, boon, bounty, bribe, donation, grant, gratuity, largess, present, tip. A *gift* is in the popular, and also in the legal sense that which is voluntarily bestowed without expectation of return or compensation. *Gift* is now almost always used in the good sense, *bribe* always in the evil sense to signify payment for a dishonorable service under the semblance of a *gift*. A *benefaction* is a charitable *gift*, generally of large amount, and viewed as of enduring value, as an endowment for a college. A *donation* is something, perhaps of great, never viewed as of trivial value, given as to a cause or to a person representing a cause; as, a *donation* to a pastor. A *gratuity* is usually something of moderate value and is always given as to an inferior, and as of favor, not of right; as, a *gratuity* to a waiter: commonly called a *tip*. *Largess* is archaic for a bountiful *gratuity*, usually to be distributed among many, as among the heralds at ancient tournaments. A *present* is a *gift* of friendship, or conciliation, and given as to an equal or a superior. A *boon* is a *gift* that has been desired or craved or perhaps asked, or something freely given that meets some great desire. A *grant* is commonly considerable in amount and given by public authority; as, a *grant* of public lands for a college. See FAVOR; SUBSIDY.—Ant.: compensation, earnings, guerdon, penalty, remuneration, wages.

—**gift of gab, gift of the gab** [Colloq.], fluency in speaking. —**g. of tongues** (*Bib.*), a miraculous power of speaking in unknown tongues with which the apostles and many early Christians were endowed.—**gift'ed,** *pa.* Endowed with mental power or talent. Syn.: see CLEVER.

gift'le, 1 gift'i; 2 gĭft'i, *n.* [Scot.] Faculty; power; gift.

gig, 1 gig; 2 gĭg, *vi.* To ride in a gig.

gig[1], *n.* **1.** A light, two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle for one horse. **2.** A machine for raising a nap on cloth by passing it over cylinders armed with teasels. **3.** *Naut.* A ship's boat in which the oarsmen are seated on alternate thwarts. **4.** Any whirling toy, as a top. **5.** A frolic. **6.** [Eton Slang, Eng.] A queer figure; oddity. **7**†. A fancy; whim; joke. [< Ice. *gigja*, fiddle.]

gig[2], *n.* A pronged fish-spear; also, a set of hooks for catching fish by dragging. [F.]

gi'gan-tesque', 1 jai'gan-tesk'; 2 gī'găn-tĕsk', *a.* Suited to giants.

gi-gan'tic, 1 jai-gan'tik; 2 gi-găn'tie, *a.* **1.** Like a giant; colossal; huge. **2.** Tremendous; extraordinary. [< L. *gigas*; see GIANT.] **gi'gan-te'an**‡. Syn.: see IMMENSE; LARGE. —**gi-gan'tism,** *n. Biol.* Abnormal size.—**gi'gan-tom'a-chy,** *n. Class Myth.* The battle of the giants; the war of the giants against Zeus and the Olympian gods, in which the latter were triumphant.

gig'gle, } 1 gig'i; 2 gĭg'l. **I.** *vi.* [GIG'GLED, GIG'LD[F]; GIG'-
gig'le[F], } GLING.] To laugh with an effort at suppression; titter. **II.** *n.* A convulsive laugh; titter. [Imitative.]—**gig'gler,** *n.*—**gig'gling,** *a.* & *n.*—**gig'gly,** *a.* [lotte†.

gig'let‖, *n.* A giddy girl; romp; minx. **gig'lett; gig'lott; gig'-gig'ot,** 1 jig'at; 2 gĭg'ot, *n.* **1.** A leg of mutton. **2.** A sleeve having the shape of a leg of mutton. [F.]

Gi'la, 1 hi'la; 2 hĭ'la. A river in New Mexico and Arizona; 520 m. long to the Colorado river.—**Gila monster,** a large, poisonous lizard of the Gila river territory. The caltetepon, a similar lizard found in Mexico, is also poisonous.

gil'bert[1], 1 gil'bərt; 2 gĭl'bert, *n. Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force produced by 0.7958 ampere-turn approximately. [< William *Gilbert*, English physicist.]

Gil'bert[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Gil** (dim.). Dan. **Gil'bert,** 1 gil'bert, 2 gĭl'bĕrt; D. **Gil'bert,** 1 hil'bert, 2 hĭl'bĕrt; F. **Guil"bert',** 1 gil"ber', 2 gĭl"bĕr'. **Gil"bert',** 1 yil"ber', 2 ghĭl"bĕr'; G. **Gil'bert,** 1 gil'bert, 2 gĭl'bĕrt, **Gi'zel-bert,** 1 gi'zəl-bert, 2 gĭ'zel-bĕrt; It. **Gil-ber'to,** 1 jil-ber'to, 2 gĭl-bĕr'to; L. **Gil-ber'tus;** Sp. **Gil-ber'to,** 1 hil-ber'to, 2 hĭl-bĕr'to; Sw. **Gil-ber'tus,** 1 yil-ber'tūs, 2 yĭl-bĕr'tus. **2. Cass** (1859–), an American architect; designed the Woolworth Building in New York and many other State and public buildings. **3. Sir Humphrey** (1539–1583), an English navigator; commanded two expeditions to America and occupied Newfoundland. **4. Sir William Schwenk** (1836–1911), an English humorous poet and dramatist; *Bab Ballads*; collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan in comic operas; *H. M. S. Pinafore, The Mikado*, etc.—**Gil'-bert-lan,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the style of Sir William Schwenk Gilbert; as *Gilbertian* opera.

Gil Blas, 1 ʒil blās; 2 zhĭl blăs. The hero of Le Sage's story of the same name who relates his various adventures.

Gil-bo'a, 1 gil-bō'ə; 2 gĭl-bō'a, *n. Bib.* A hilly district E. of Esdraelon; Saul and Jonathan slain there. *1 Sam.* xxxi, 2–4.

gild, 1 gild; 2 gĭld, *vt.* [GILD'ED[F] or GILT; GILD'ING.] **1.** To coat with or as with gold. **2.** To overlay with any other substance for the purpose of giving the appearance of gold. **3.** To make lustrous; illuminate. **4.** To give a fair or meretricious appearance to; gloss over. **5**†. To redden or smear (with blood). [< AS. *gyldan*.] Syn.: see ADORN.—**gild'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Thinly overlaid with or as with gold. **2.** Fashionable; wealthy; as, a *gilded* youth.—**gild'er**[1], *n.* One engaged in gilding.—**gild'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of overlaying a surface thinly with gold. **2.** An overlay of gold; gilt.

gild[1], } *n.* [*Gild* is the older as well as the simpler form.] **1.**
guild, } A corporation or association of persons engaged in kindred pursuits for mutual protection, aid, or cooperation, known in England from the 7th century. **2.** A church or religious association organized for benevolent and other parish work. **3.** (1) One of four groups of parasitic plants, namely, the lianes, epiphytes, saprophytes, and parasites. (2) A group of plants which, under certain ecological conditions, adapt themselves in mass to a new locality. **4**†. A guildhall. [< AS. *gild*, payment.]—**gild'hall", guild'hall",** *n.* The hall where a gild meets: especially [G-], the corporation hall of the city of London, England.—**gild'ry, guild'ry,** *n.* [Scot.] A gild, or its members.—**gild'ship,** *n.* A gild.

gild[2], *n.* Gilding; gilt.

gild'er[2], *n.* Same as GUILDER.

Gil'der-sleeve, 1 gil'dər-sliv; 2 gĭl'der-slēv, **Virginia Crocheron** (1877–). American author and educator; dean of **Barnard College** since 1911.

Gil'e-ad, 1 gil'i-əd; 2 gĭl'e-ad, *n.* A mountainous region E. of the Jordan (*Josh.* xii, 2); also, a mountain there (*Gen.* xxxi, 21).—**Gil'e-ad-ite,** *n.* An inhabitant of Gilead. *Bib. Judges* xii, 4.

Giles, 1 jailz; 2 gīls, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. G. **E-gi'di-us,** 1 ē-gi'di-us, 2 ę-gĭ'di-us; F. **Gilles,** 1 ʒil, 2 zhil. **E"gide',** 1 e"ʒid', 2 e"zhĭd'; It. **E-gi'dio,** 1 ē-ji'dyo, ę-gi'dyō; L. **Æ-gid'i-us,** 1 i-jid'i-us, 2 e-gĭd'i-ŭs. **2.** A 7th century hermit and saint, the patron of cripples; hence, Cripplegate, London, near St. Giles's Church. [Gr., with the egis.]

Gil'ga-mesh, 1 gil'gə-meš; 2 gĭl'ga-mĕsh, *n.* A mythical Babylonian king, hero of the Gilgamesh Epic.—**Gilgamesh Epic,** an epic written on cuneiform tablets found in the brick library of Ashurbanipal, devoted to the adventures of Gilgamesh.

gill[1], 1 gil; 2 gĭl, *vt.* **1.** To catch by the gills, as fish in a gill-net. **2.** To eviscerate or prepare for cooking: said of fish.

gill[2], *n.* **1.** An organ for breathing the air dissolved in water. In aquatic vertebrates, as fishes and amphibians, the gills are leaf-like or thread-like vascular processes of mucous membrane on either side of the neck. Fishes take in water for the gills through the mouth and force it out mostly through the gill-slits. The gills in invertebrates are situated variously. **2.** [Humorous.] The flesh under or about the chin and jaws. **3.** A gill-like part. (1) The wattle of a fowl. (2) *Bot.* One of the thin radial plates on the under side of the cap of a mushroom. [< Dan. *giælle*.]—**gill-arch** (*Zool.*), one of the arches in gill-bearing vertebrates that carries the gills. The gill arches in fishes and amphibia carry functional gills. In the higher vertebrates, the gill-arches are transformed to perform other functions.—**g.-filament,** a thread-like vascular process of the mucous membrane of the gill.—**g.-net,** *n.* A net, set upright in the water, as by means of stakes, in the meshes of which fish become entangled by their gills.—**g.-opening,** *n.* A branchial aperture.

gill[3], 1 jil; 2 gĭl, *n.* A liquid measure of one-eighth of a quart. [< OF. *gelle*, measure for wine.] **jill**‡.

gill[3], 1 gil; 2 gĭl, *n.* **1.** Same as GHYLL. **2.** A brook; narrow mountain stream.

gill[4], *n.* **1.** A girl, especially a wanton one; sweetheart. **2.** The ground-ivy. [< L. *Juliana*, < *Julius*, a proper name.] —**gill-flirt,** *n.* A wanton or forward girl. **gil'let**‡.

gil'lie, 1 gil'i; 2 gĭl'i, *n.* [Scot.] A man servant; attendant: especially one attending a sportsman in the field. **gil'ly**‡.—**gil'lie-cas"fliuch†,** *n.* A chieftain's guardsman who carried his lord over fords.—**g.-raker,** *n.* One of a row of processes projecting from the gill-arches and screening the gills from injurious substances.—**g.-wetfoot†,** *n.* **1.** Same as GILLIE-CASFLIUCH. **2.** A barefooted Highland boy; a contemptuous epithet.

Gill'more, 1 gil'mōr; 2 ǧil'mōr, **Quincy Adams** (1825-1888). A United States general; bombarded Fort Sumter and Charleston in 1863.

gil'ly-flow"er, 1 jil'ı-flau"ər; 2 ǧil'y-flow"er, *n.* **1.** One of various **gil'li-flow"er,** ⌋ plants of the mustard family, as the common stock (*Matthiola incana*), the wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), or the rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*). **winter gillyflower‡. 2.** A plant of the pink family, as the clove- or carnation-pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*): the Middle English and Elizabethan sense; also, the **feathered gillyflower** (*Dianthus plumarius*), and ragged-robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). **3.** A variety of apple. [< OF. *clou de gilofre,* clove of gillyflower; *gilofre,* < LL. *caryophyllum,* < Gr. *karyophyllon,* clove-tree, < *karyon,* nut, + *phyllon,* leaf.]

Gil'man, 1 gil'mən; 2 ǧil'man, **Daniel Coit** (1831-1908). An

Gi-lo'lo, 1 ji-lō'lo; 2 ǧi-lō'lo, *n.* An island N. E. of Celebes, Malay archipelago; 6,500 sq. m.; pop. 120,000. **Hal"ma-he'ra;**

gil'py, ⌋ 1 gil'pı; 2 ǧil'py, *n.* [GIL'PEYSZ; GIL'PEYSZ, *pl.*] [Scot.]

gil'pey, ⌋ A lively, frolicsome young person of either sex.

gil-rav'age, 1 gil-rav'ij; 2 ǧil-rāv'ag, *vi.* [Scot.] To plunder; despoil. **gul-rav'age‡.—gil-rav'age,** s. [Scot.] A disorderly frolic; boisterous merrymaking. **gili-rav'age‡.—gil-rav'ag-er,** *n.* **gili-rav'ag-er‡.**

gilse, 1 gils; 2 ǧils, *n.* Same as GRILSE.

gil'son-ite, 1 gil'sən-ılt; 2 ǧil'son-ıt, *n. Mineral.* Same as UINTAHITE. [< S. H. *Gilson,* Salt Lake City, Utah.]

gilt, 1 gilt; 2 ǧilt. **I.** *a.* Gilded; yellow like gold. **II.** *n.* **1.** The material used in gilding. **2.** Superficial or meretricious show.—**gilt-edge,** *a.* Having the edges gilded: said of leaves of paper either for writing or as bound in a book; hence, of the best quality or highest price; first-class; as, *gilt-edge* securities. **g.-edged‡.**

gilt'head", 1 gilt'hed"; 2 ǧilt'hĕd", *n.* One of various European fishes, as the sea-bream (*Sparus auratus*) of the Mediterranean.

gim'bal, 1 jim'bəl; 2 ǧim'bal, *n.* A contrivance for allowing a suspended object, as a ship's compass, to tip freely in all directions, thus remaining level, however the ship moves. [< L. OF *gemellus,* dim. of *geminus,* twin.]

gim'crack", 1 jim'krak"; 2 ǧim'crăk". **I.** *a.* Cheap and showy. **II.** *n.* A gewgaw; bauble. [< ME. *gim* (< JUMP, *v.* fit) + CRACK, *n.*] Syn.: see GAUD.—**gim'crack"er-y,** *n.* Worthless ornament or show.

gim'let, 1 gim'let; 2 ǧim'lĕt. **I.** *vt.* To make a hole in with a gimlet. **II.** *n.* A small boring-tool with a cross-head and a cutter-pointed screw-tip. [< OD.OF *wimpel,* bore.]

gim'mal†, *n.* Same as GEMEL.

gim'mer, 1 gim'ər; 2 ǧim'er, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] An unshorn ewe between one and two years old.

gimp[1], 1 gimp; 2 ǧimp, *n.* **1.** A narrow, flat, ornamental trimming: used for dresses, furniture, etc. **gimp'ing‡. 2.** A coarse thread for forming edges and outlines in pillow-lace. [< OHG.OF *wimpel,* robe, hair-fillet.]

gimp[2], *n.* Spirit; vim. [W.]

gin[1], 1 jin; 2 ǧin, *vt.* [GINNED; GIN'NING.] **1.** To catch in or as in a gin or trap. **2.** To remove the seeds from (cotton).

gin[2]**†,** *vt. & vi.* To begin.

gin[3], *n.* **1.** One of various machines: (1) A machine for separating cotton-fibers from the seeds. (2) A portable hoisting-machine. (3) A pump worked by a windmill. (4) A pile-driver. **2.** A snare or trap. **3.** A seat which when sat upon fires a charge of high explosive: one of many similar traps prepared by the Germans in their dug-outs during the World War. **4†.** Artifice of any sort. [Contr. of ENGINE.]—**gin's horse",** *n.* A horse working a gin.

gin[4], *n.* An aromatic alcoholic liquor, distilled from various grains and flavored with juniper-berries, of which the Dutch **Hollands, Schiedam** (after the city in Holland), and **Schnapps,** and the English gin known as **Old Tom** are important. The word *gin,* is sometimes used generically, in a bad sense, for alcoholic liquor. [Cor. of GENEVA.]

gin, 1 gin; 2 ǧin, *prep.* [Scot.] By; against (a certain) time.

gin, *conj.* [Scot.] If; against.

Gin'chy", 1 ǯañ'shı"; 2 zhăñ'çhy", *n.* A village in Somme department, France; overrun by the German army in 1915, re-captured by the British, Sept. 9, 1916.

ging†, *n.* A gang; company.

gin'ge-ley, 1 jin'ji-h; 2 ǧin'gi-ly, *n.* The sesame. **gin'ge-li‡; gin'gel-y‡; gin'-ge-ly‡.**

gin'ger, 1 jin'jər; 2 ǧin'ger, *vt.* **1.** To administer ginger to. **2.** [Colloq.] To put spirit into; as, to *ginger* up the game.

gin'ger, *n.* **1.** The pungent, spicy rootstock of a tropical plant (*Zinziber officinale*), either whole or pulverized: used in medicine and cookery. With the outer covering scraped off the rootstock is called *white* ginger, and is regarded as superior to the East-Indian or *black,* in which the covering is not removed. **2.** The plant. **3.** Something of pungent quality; spunk. [< Gr.L+F *zingiberis,* ginger.]—**gin'ger-bread",** *n.* **1.** A light sweet cake flavored with ginger. **2.** Gaudy or unnecessary ornament.—**gin'ger-bread"-tree",** *n.* **1.** The doom-palm. **2.** A tree of the rose family of West Africa, bearing a farinaceous stone-fruit called the **gingerbread-plum.**—**gin'ger-snap",** *n.* A small, flat, brittle cake or biscuit flavored with ginger.—**ginger-bread-work",** *n.* Cheap and tawdry ornamental work.—**gin'ger-y,** *a.* Resembling ginger; spicy; hot-flavored.

Ginger (def. 2).
a, flower.

gin'ger-ly, 1 jin'jər-lı; 2 ǧin'ger-ly. **I.** *a.* Cautious, or fastidious, as an act or movement: used also adverbially. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In a cautious, scrupulous, or fastidious manner. **2†.** Daintily. [< Sw. dial. *gingla,* go gently.]

ging'ham, 1 giŋ'əm; 2 ǧing'am, *n.* A cotton dress-goods, usually in checks or stripes. [< F. *guingan,* corr. of *Guingamp* (a town in Brittany).]

gin-gi'val, 1 jin-jaı'val; 2 gin-gı'val, *a.* Of or pertaining to the gums; produced with the aid of the gums; as, *gingival* sounds.

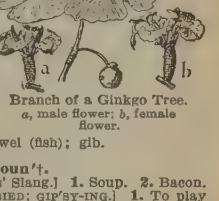
gin'gle, gin'gler. See JINGLE, etc.

gin'gly-mus, 1 jin'[or gin']gli-mus; 2 ǧin'[or ǧin']gly-mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mi, *pl.*] *Anat.* A joint that permits flexion and extension in a single plane, as at the elbow and ankle; a hinge-joint. [< Gr. *ginglymos,* hinge-joint, perhaps < *gluphō,* carve.]

gink'go, 1 giŋk'go; 2 ǧiŋk'gō, *n.* A Japanese tree cultivated in the United States for its handsome foliage. [Jap.] **ging'ko‡; jing'ko‡.**

gin'-mill", *n.* [Colloq.] A place where liquor is sold; a saloon.

gin'seng, 1 jin'seŋ; 2 ǧin'sĕng, *n.* A herb (genus *Panax*) having a root of aromatic and stimulant properties, in great esteem in China. See illus. below. [< Chin. *jintsan.*]



Branch of a Ginkgo Tree.
a, male flower; *b,* female flower.

Gio-lit'ti, 1 jo-lit'tı; 2 ǧo-lit'-tı, **Giovanni** (1842-). Italian statesman; premier, 1920-1921.

Gior-gio'ne, 1 jōr-jō'nē; 2 ǧōr-gō'ne, **da Castelfranco** (1478-1510). Giorgio Barbarelli, an Italian painter; rival of Titian.

Giot'to di Bon-do'ne, 1 jot'to di bon-dō'nē; 2 ǧot'to di bon-dō'ne (1266-1337). An Italian painter and architect.

gip, 1 jip; 2 ǧip, *vt.* To disembowel (fish); gib.

gip, *n.* Same as GYP.

gi-pon', *n.* Same as JUPON. **gi-poun'†.**

gip'po, 1 jip'o; 2 ǧip'o, *n.* [Soldiers' Slang.] **1.** Soup. **2.** Bacon.

gip'sy, 1 jip'sı; 2 ǧip'sy, *vi.* [GIP'SIED; GIP'SY-ING.] **1.** To play the gipsy; camp out; picnic. **2.** To lead a roving life; tent with or as with Gipsies.

Gip'sy, 1 jip'sı; 2 ǧip'sy, *n.* [GIP'SIESZ, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a wandering race, now found in every part of the world. **2.** The language of that race. **3.** [g-] An unconventional person; especially, a hoydenish girl. [< EGYPTIAN, abbreviation.] **Gip'sey‡.—gip'si-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY-ING.] To cause to be or to look like a Gipsy.—**gip'sy-dom,** *n.* The Gipsy world or sphere of influence.—**gip'sy-hood,** *n.* Same as GIPSY-DOM.—**gip'sy-ism,** *n.* The mode of life and spirit of the Gipsies, or any of their practises.—**gip'sy-moth",** *n.* A European moth naturalized in Eastern New England about 1869, and highly destructive to foliage: the male is light brown, the larger female nearly white.

gi-raffe', 1 ji-raf'; 2 ǧi-răf', *n.* **1.** A ruminant (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) having a very long neck, and the hind limbs generally shorter than the fore ones. See illus. on next page. **2.** [G-] The constellation Camelopardalis. **3.** [U. S.] A cage-like minecar especially adapted for inclines. [F., < Ar.Sp *zarāf,* giraffe.]

Ginseng.
a, root; *b,* leaves.

gir'an-dole, 1 jir'ən-dōl; 2 ǧir'an-dōl, *n.* **1.** A branching chandelier or bracket-light. **2.** A rotating firework; any rotating jet. **3.** *Fort.* A connection of several mines. **4.** A pendent piece of jewelry. [F., < L. *gyro,* turn.]

Gi-rard', 1 ji-rārd'; 2 ǧi-rărd', **Stephen** (1750-1831). An American banker; founded **Girard College,** Philadelphia.

gir'a-sol, 1 jir'ə-sol *or* -sōl; 2 ǧir'a-sŏl *or* -sōl, *n. Mineral.* A bluish white translucent opal with reddish reflections. **fire'-o"pal‡.** [F., < It. *girasole,* sunflower, < *girare,* turn (< L. *gyro;* see GYRATE, *v.*), + *sole,* sun, < L. *sol,* sun.] **gir'a-sole‡.**

gird[1], 1 gərd; 2 ǧird, *vt.* [GIRD'ED[4] or GIRT; GIRD'ING.] **1.** (1) To bind around or about, as with a belt. (2) To clothe with a garment secured by a girdle; metaphorically, to endow with power or capacity. **2.** To surround as if by a girdle; encompass; encircle. **3.** To arm; brace. [< AS. *gyrdan.*]

gird[2][4]**,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To attack with sarcasm; gibe; jeer. **2†.** To smite. **3†.** To rush. [< AS. *gyrd,* rod.] **gerd†.**

gird[3], *n.* **1.** A sarcastic thrust; taunt; gibe; sneer. **2†.** A cutting stroke; hence, a pang. **3†.** A spurt.

gird[3], *n.* [Scot.] A girth; a hoop. **girr‡.**

gird'er[1], 1 gūrd'ər; 2 ǧird'er, *n.* **1.** A principal horizontal beam, or a compound structure acting as a beam, receiving vertical load and bearing vertically upon its supports. **2.** One who or that which girds or encompasses.—**gird'er-age,** *n.* Girders collectively.

gird'er[2], *n.* A person who girds or gibes.

gir'dle, 1 gûr'dl; 2 gĭr'dl. **I.** *vt.* [GIR'DL(E)D[P]; GIR'DLING.]

gir'dl[2], 1, 1. To fasten a girdle or belt around. **2.** To encompass. **3.** To make an encircling cut through the bark of (a branch or tree). **II.** *n.* **1.** A belt used for girding a loose garment about the waist; specif. (*Eccl.*), the narrow belt, adorned with tassels, used to secure the alb. Called also *cincture*. **2.** Anything which encircles like a belt. **3**‖. A small band or fillet encompassing a column. **4.** *Coalmining.* A thin sandstone stratum. **5.** *Anat.* The ring-like arrangement of bones, by which the limbs of a vertebrate animal are attached to the trunk. **6.** The peripheral line of a cut gem, at which it is held by the setting. **7.** An encircling cut through the bark of a branch or tree. [< AS. *gyrdel.*]—**gir'dler,** *n.* **1.** A maker of gird or girdle-belongings, as clasps. **2.** One who or that which girdles. **3.** A beetle (family *Cerambycidæ*); a twig-girdler.

Giraffe (def. 1). 1/100

gir'dle-cake, *n.* A griddle-cake.

Gir-gen'ti, 1 jĭr-jen'tĭ; 2 gĭr-gĕn'tĭ, *n.* **1.** A province (pop. 393,804) in S. W. Sicily; 1,172 sq. m. **2.** Its capital (pop. 27,000), an ancient city; ruins of the Greek city Agrigentum are near by.

girl, 1 gûrl; 2 gĭrl, *n.* **1.** A female infant or child, or a young unmarried woman. **2.** [Colloq.] A maid servant. **3.** [Colloq.] A sweetheart. [< LG. *gör,* child.]—**girl'hood,** *n.* The state or time of being a girl.—**girl'ish,** *a.* Like or pertaining to a girl. Syn.: see YOUTHFUL.—**girl'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**girl'ish-ness,** *n.*

girn, 1 gûrn *or* girn; 2 gĭrn *or* gĭrn, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To grin. **2.** To growl or grumble. [**gir'nel**†.

gir'nall, 1 gûr'nəl; 2 gĭr'nal, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GRANARY.

Gi"ronde', 1 ʒē"rōnd'; 2 zhĭ"rōnd', *n.* **1.** An estuary in S. W. France; formed by the Garonne and Dordogne rivers; length 45 m. **2.** The moderate republican party during the first French revolution (1791–1793). [< *Gironde,* a department of France.]—**Gi-ron'dist,** *n.* **Gi-ron'din**‡.—**Gi-ron'dist,** *a.*

girr, 1 gir; 2 gĭr, *n.* [Scot.] A hoop; a gird.

girt, 1 gûrt; 2 gĭrt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To gird. **2.** To measure the girth of.

girt, 1 gûrt; 2 gĭrt, *imp.* of GIRD, *v.*

girt, *pa.* **1.** *Naut.* Moored so as to prevent swinging by wind or tide. **2.** *Entom.* Braced, as a chrysalis.

girt, *n.* Same as GIRTH. [the girth of.

girth[1], 1 gûrth; 2 gĭrth, *vt.* **1.** To bind as with a girth. **2.** To find

girth[2], *n.* **1.** A band or strap for fastening a pack or saddle to a horse's back. **2.** Anything that girds or binds. **3.** The circumference of an object. **4.** A circular bandage. [< Ice. *gjörth,* girdle, girth.]

girth[3], *n.* Same as GRITH.

gi-sarme', 1 gi-zārm'; 2 gi-särm', *n.* A halberd. [OF.]

Gis'borne, 1 giz'bôrn; 2 gĭs'bôrn, *n.* A borough in Auckland district, New Zealand; pop. 14,450.

Gis'sing, 1 gis'iŋ; 2 gis'ing, **George** (1857–1903). An English novelist; *New Grub Street.*

gist, 1 jĭst; 2 gĭst, *n.* The substance or pith of a matter in law, the essential cause of action. [< OF. *giste,* place of rest, < *gesir,* lie, < L. *jaceo,* lie.]

git'ter, 1 git'ər; 2 gĭt'er, *n.* [G.] *Optics.* A diffraction grating.

git'tern‖, 1 git'ərn; 2 gĭt'ern, *n.* A musical instrument, strung with wires: a guitar, zither or cithern. [< OF. *guiterne.*]

git'tith, 1 gir'ith; 2 gĭt'ĭth, *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument or a tune supposed to have originated in the ancient city of Gath.

Giu'li-o Ro-ma'no, 1 jū'li-o ro-mā'no; 2 gy'll-o ro-ma'no. (1492–1546), Giulio Pippi de Giannuzzi, an Italian painter and architect.

giun'ta, 1 jūn'tə; 2 gyn'tä, *n. Hist.* **1.** A body of Venetian patrician assessors to the Council of Ten. **2.** The body of sixty senators elected in the Venetian republic to administer the affairs of state. Compare JUNTA. [It., *junta,* < L. *jungo,* join.]

giust', *v. & n.* Same as JUST. [satiric poet.

Gius'ti, 1 jūs'tĭ; 2 gys'tĭ, **Giuseppe** (1809–1850). An Italian

give, 1 giv; 2 gĭv, *v.* [GAVE; GIV'EN, GIV'N[P]; GIV'ING.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bestow gratuitously. **2.** To transfer to another in exchange as a price. **3.** To hand over to another; deliver; administer. **4.** To bestow as due; return; render. **5.** To present for the gratification or acceptance of others. **6.** To communicate or impart; also, to administer or inflict. **7.** To utter or declare by word or writing; announce; proclaim; pronounce. **8.** To put within one's power; enable; grant. **9.** To suppose; assume; also, to concede in a game. **10.** To surrender: with *up.* **11.** To yield as a product or result. **12.** To be the author, source, or occasion of; supply; impart; excite. **13.** To exhibit to the eye or mind. **14.** To make an offering of; yield; devote. **15.** To make a bequest of. **16.** To offer; present; as, the dog *gives* his paw. **II.** *i.* **1.** To convey gratuitously the title or possession of something valuable. **2.** To move or yield, as through pressure. **3.** To recede. **4.** To furnish an opening or vista; open; lead: a Gallicism: with *on* or *upon.* [< AS. *gifan.*]

Syn.: bestow, cede, communicate, confer, deliver, furnish, grant, impart, supply. To *give* is primarily to transfer to another's possession or ownership without compensation; in its secondary sense in popular use, it is to put into another's possession by any means and on any terms whatever; a buyer may say "*Give* mé the goods, and I will *give* you the money"; we speak of *giving* answers, information, etc., and often of *giving* what is not agreeable to the recipient, as blows, medicine, reproof; but when there is nothing in the context to indicate the contrary, *give* is always understood in its primary sense; as, this book was *given* me. *Give* thus becomes, like *get,* a term of such general import as to be a synonym for a wide variety of words. To *grant* is to put into one's possession in some formal way, or by authoritative act; as, Congress *grants* lands to a railroad corporation. *Confer* has a similar sense; as, to *confer* a degree or an honor; we *grant* a request or petition, but do not *confer* it. To *impart* is to *give* of that which one still, to a greater or less degree, retains; the teacher *imparts* instruction. To *bestow* is to *give* that of which the receiver stands in especial need: we *bestow* alms See ALLOT; CONVEY; SURRENDER.—Ant.: accept, assume, capture, choose, obtain, procure, receive, take.

—**to give a good account of,** to prove (one's) ability, or success in anything; comport (oneself) creditably; win decided commendation for (oneself).—**to g. chase,** to pursue.—**to g. in.** **1.** To yield, as something demanded. **2.** To cease opposition; acknowledge oneself vanquished.—**to g. off,** to send forth; emit.—**to g. out.** **1.** To send forth; emit. **2.** To serve out or distribute. **3.** To report; publish. **4.** To cease from exertion on account of exhaustion. **5.** To fail; as, the supply of provisions *gave out.* **6.** To fail to work, act, or operate, as a machine or a part of a machine. **7.** To announce a public meeting, a church service, etc.—**to g. over.** **1.** To cease to act. **2.** To abandon (an undertaking, etc.); desist from.—**to g. place to,** to yield.—**to g. rise to,** to cause or produce; result in.—**to g. up.** **1.** To yield or desist from as hopeless; as, to *give up* an undertaking. **2.** To surrender or abandon, as a fortress. **3.** To cede, as territory. **4.** To lose all heart; cease to strive; abandon expectation of or hope concerning; as, to *give up* a sick person. **5.** To divulge; make public. **6.** To relinquish; as, the sea *gave up* its dead. **7.** To addict or devote oneself to. **8.** To make personal sacrifices.—**to g. way.** **1.** To yield to force; fall; break or fail. **2.** To withdraw; as, the crowd *gave way.* **3.** To concede; cease objecting or contending; make way for. **4.** To lose one's self-control; to break down or become shattered: said of health, the mind, etc. **5.** *Stock Exchange.* To drop in price.—**to g. way to,** to yield to.—**giv'er,** *n.* One who gives.

give[1], *n.* The quality of being yielding; elasticity; the process or act of giving way.

give[2]†, 1 jeiv; 2 gĭv, *n.* Same as GYVE.

giv'en, *pa.* Habitually inclined: with *to.* **2.** Specified. **3.** Admitted as a fact or a premise. Syn.: see ADDICTED.—**given name** [U. S.], the name given at baptism.

Gi"ven"chy', 1 ʒi"vən"shī'; 2 zhĭ"vän"chē', *n.* French village held by Canadians against German attack, June 15–22, 1915.

Giv"et', 1 ʒi"vē'; 2 zhē"vę', *n.* A town in Ardennes department, France; scene of a stubborn defense by the British forces in the World War; pop. of commune, 7,800.

Gi'zeh, 1 gi'zə; 2 gī'ze, *n.* **1.** A province in Upper Egypt; 398 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 12,000; near the Pyramids.

gizz, 1 giz; 2 gĭz, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A tangled head of hair; a wig. **2.** The countenance; face.

giz'zard, 1 giz'ərd; 2 gĭz'ard, *n.* **1.** The second stomach of birds, in which the food is ground. **2.** The first stomach of insects. [< L.[x] *gigeria,* cooked entrails of poultry.]

giz'zen, 1 giz'n; 2 gĭz'n, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To shrink from dryness so as to leak; as, a pail *gizzens.* **2.** To wither; shrivel. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To wrinkle the face, as with pain or distress.

Gjel'le-rup, 1 gjel'le-rup; 2 gyĕl'lē-rūp, **Karl** (1857–). Danish author; awarded Nobel prize in 1917; *Pastor Mors.*

G. L., *abbr.* Grand Lodge.—**Gl,** *abbr.* Glucinum.—**gl.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Gloria* (glory).

gla-bel'la, 1 gla-bel'ə; 2 gla-bĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The smooth prominence on the forehead just above the root of the nose.

gla'brous, 1 glē'brus; 2 glā'brūs, *a.* Without hair or down; smooth. [< L. *glaber* (*glabr-*), without hair.]—**gla'brate,** *a.* Glabrous, or nearly or becoming so.—**gla-bres'cent,** *a.* Shedding hair; becoming glabrous.—**gla"bri-ros'tral,** *a.* Having the mouth free from bristles, as some birds.

gla"cé', 1 gla"sē'; 2 glä"çę', *a.* **1.** Iced; frozen or cooled. **2.** Having a glossy surface resembling ice. [F.]

Gla"cé' Bay, 1 gla"sē'; 2 glä"çę'. A city in Nova Scotia, Canada; pop. 17,000.

gla'cial, 1 glē'shəl; 2 glā'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or caused by ice-masses. **2.** Icy, or icily cold. **3.** Of or pertaining to the glacial epoch. **4.** *Chem.* Crystallizing or assuming an ice-like appearance at ordinary temperature: said of certain acids. [< L. *glacialis,* < *glacies,* ice.]—**Glacial epoch** (*Geol.*), same as PLEISTOCENE.

—**g. theory,** the theory that large elevated portions of the temperate and frigid zones were covered during the earlier geologic epochs by slowly moving glaciers, that transported vast masses of drift to lower latitudes.—**gla'cial-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who refers the phenomena of rock-planitation and -scoring and of transported drift to the agency of ice. **2.** A specialist in glacial phenomena.—**gla'cial-ly,** *adv.*—**gla'ci-ate,** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To overspread with glacial ice, or to produce the phenomena of plantation, rock-scoring, drift, etc.—**gla"ci-a'tion,** *n.*

Glaciers.

A, hanging glaciers; *B,* sunken glaciers; *C,* portions rounded by the glacier; *D,* lateral moraines; *E,* median moraines.

gla'cier, 1 glē'shər *or* glas'i-ər; 2 glā'sher *or* glāç'i-er, *n.* A

field or stream of ice, formed in regions of perennial frost from compacted snow, which moves slowly downward over slopes or through valleys until it either melts, as in the lowlands, or breaks off in the form of icebergs on the borders of the sea. [F., < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.]—**glacier theory**, same as GLACIAL THEORY.

gla'cis, 1 glē'sɪs; 2 glā'çis, *n.* A defensive slope, as of earth, in front of a fortification. [F., < L. *glacies*, ice.]

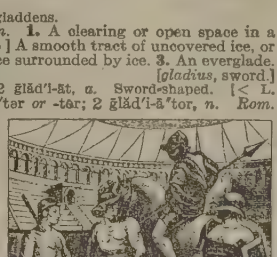
glad, 1 glad; 2 glăd. **I.** *vt.* [GLAD'DED[d]; GLAD'DING.] [Poet.] To gladden. **II.** *a.* [GLAD'DER; GLAD'DEST.] **1.** Having a feeling of joy, pleasure, or content; joyful; gratified: often with *of* or *at*. **2.** Having an appearance of joy or brightness; gladsome; joyous. **3.** Suggestive of or exciting joy; as, *glad* tidings. [< AS. *glæd*, shining, glad.] SYN.: (adj.) see HAPPY; MERRY.—**glad'ly,** *adv.* [GLAD'LI-ER; GLAD'LI-EST.]—**glad'ness,** *n.* The condition or quality of being glad.

glad'den, 1 glad'n; 2 glăd'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make, be, or become glad. [< AS. *gladian*, be glad.] SYN.: see REJOICE.—**glad'den-er,** *n.*

glad'der†, *n.* One who gladdens.

glade, 1 glēd; 2 glād, *n.* **1.** A clearing or open space in a wood. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A smooth tract of uncovered ice, or an unfrozen open space surrounded by ice. **3.** An everglade. [< AS. *glæd*, bright.]

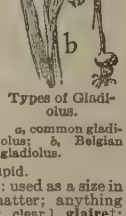
glad'i-ate, 1 glad'ɪ-ēt; 2 glăd'ɪ-ĕt, *a.* Sword-shaped. [< L. *gladius*, sword.]—**glad'i-a'tor,** 1 glad'ɪ-ē"tər *or* -tôr; 2 glăd'ɪ-ā"tor, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A man who fought with deadly weapons, as in the amphitheater, for popular amusement. **2.** Hence, one who engages in any kind of spirited contest. [L., < *gladius*, sword.]—**glad"i-a-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to gladiators or their combats. **glad"i-a-to'ri-an†.**



Types of Gladiators.
a, retiarius; *b*, mirmillon; *c*, andabata; *d*, Thracian.

glad'i-o-le, } 1 glad'ɪ-
glad'i-o'lus‡, } ō̆l, glad"ɪ-ō'lŭs *or* gla-dai'o-lus; 2 glăd'ɪ-ō̆l, glăd"ɪ-ō'lus *or* gla-dī'o-lŭs, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gladiolus*; corn-flag.

glad"i-o'lus‡, 2 glad'ɪ-ō'lus *or* gla-dī'o-lus; 2 glăd'ɪ-ō'lŭs *or* gla-dī'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, or -LUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** [G-] A large Old World genus of plants of the iris family with a fleshy bulb, sword-shaped leaves, and spikes of colored flowers. See illus. below. **2.** *Anat.* The body or blade-like portion of the sternum. [< L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily, dim. of *gladius*, sword.]—**glad"i-o'lar,** *a.*



Types of Gladiolus.
a, common gladiolus; *b*, Belgian gladiolus.

glad'some, *a.* **1.** Causing, feeling, or expressive of joy; joyous; pleasing. **2.** Having a feeling of joy or pleasure; cheerful. SYN.: see MERRY.—**glad'some-ly,** *adv.*—**glad'some-ness,** *n.*

Glad'stone[1], 1 glad'stən; 2 glăd'ston, **William Ewart** (1809–1898). A British statesman and Liberal leader.—**Glad-sto'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.* **Glad'ston-ite†.**

Glad'stone[2], *n.* **1.** A four-wheeled two-seated pleasure-carriage having a driver's seat and a dickey. **2.** A long, light, narrow leather traveling-bag opening very wide. **Gladstone bag†.** [< W. E. *Gladstone*.]

Glag'ol, 1 glag'el; 2 glăg'ŏl, *a.* The liturgical alphabet of the Slovonians, Illyrians, Croatians, and Dalmatian Slavs. It is still used in many Roman Catholic dioceses in Dalmatia and Croatia, where Slavonic is the liturgical language. [< Rus. *glagolĭ*, word.] **Glag"o-lit'zaɪ†.—Glag"o-lit'ic,** *a.*

glaik, 1 glēk; 2 glāk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A fraud or trick. **2.** A gleam; glance. **3.** *pl.* Mockery; deception.—**to fling the glaiks in folk's e'en,** to mislead.—**to give one the g.,** to deceive; defraud.—**to get the g.,** to be cheated. —**to give the g.,** to mislead; cheat.

glaik'it, *a.* [Scot.] Unsteady; giddy; silly; stupid.

glair, 1 glār; 2 glâr, *n.* **1.** The white of eggs: used as a size in gilding, etc. **2.** Any similar viscous matter; anything slimy or slippery. [< F. *glaire*, < L. *clarus*, clear.] **glaire†; glaret,—glair,** *vt.* To treat with glair, as a book-cover before gilding.—**glair'e-ous,** *a.* Of the nature of glair; glairy.—**glair'y,** *a.* **1.** Like glair. **2.** Exhibiting glair. **glar'y‡.—glair'i-ness,** *n.*

glaive, glaived, etc. Same as GLAVE, etc.

glai'zie, 1 glē'zɪ; 2 glā'zi, *a.* [Scot.] Glossy; sleek.

Gla-mor'gan-shire, 1 gla-mōr'gen-shīr; 2 gla-môr'gan-shīr, *n.* A county (pop. 1,250,700) in S. Wales, noted for coal and iron; 808 sq. m.; capital (pop. 200,260), Cardiff.

glam'our, } 1 glam'ər; 2 glăm'or. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To cast a spell
glam'or, } over; fascinate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A delusion wrought by magic spells; charm; enchantment. **2.** Any artificial interest or association by which an object is made to appear delusively magnified or glorified; illusion; fascination; witchery. [Orig. Scot.] **glam'er†.—glam'our-ous,** *a.* Filled with glamour. **glam'or-ous‡.—glam'our-ous-ly,** *adv.*

glance, 1 glans; 2 glănc, *v.* [GLANCED[t]; GLANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* To dart suddenly or obliquely; direct momentarily. **II.** *i.* **1.** To look at a thing hurriedly or indirectly. **2.** To bound off after striking obliquely. **3.** To hint. ¶ **4.** To appear and disappear; flash. SYN.: see LOOK.

glance, *n.* **1.** A quick or passing look; sudden or transient thought. **2.** A momentary gleam. **3.** An oblique rebound. **4.** *Mining.* A lustrous ore. [< Sw. or D. *glans*, sp'endor.]

gland, 1 gland; 2 glănd, *n.* **1.** An organ by means of which constituents are removed from the blood. **2.** A special secreting organ in plants; also, any similarly shaped organ. **3.** *Mech.* One of various parts that hold something in place. [< F. *glande*, < L. *glan(d-)s*, acorn.]—**ductless glands,** glands without ducts, whose secretions pass into the blood-stream.—**glan-dif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing acorns or similar nuts.—**gland'i-form",** *a.* Acorn-shaped.—**glan'du-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to, bearing, or of the nature of, glands. **glan'du-lose‡; glan'du-lous‡.—glan"du-la'tion,** *n.* *Bot.* The glandular structure of plants.—**glan'ule,** *n.* A small gland.

glan'dered, 1 glan'dərd; 2 glăn'dĕrd, *a.* Having glanders.

glan'ders, 1 glan'dərz; 2 glăn'dĕrs, *n.* *Vet. Med.* A contagious disease affecting especially the nose and air-passages of the horse. [< GLAND.]

glans, 1 glanz; 2 glănz, *n.* [GLAN'DES, 1 glan'dīz; 2 glăn'dēs, *pl.*] **1.** An acorn, or an acorn-like part or instrument. **2.** The rounded extremity of the penis or clitoris. [L.]

glar, 1 glār; 2 glâr, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as GLAUR.

glare, 1 glār; 2 glâr, *vi.* [GLARED; GLAR'ING.] **1.** To shine with fierce intensity. **2.** To gaze or stare fiercely. **3.** To be unpleasantly brilliant or gaudy. [ME. *glaren*; cp. AS. *glær*, amber.] SYN.: see SHINE.—**glar'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Emitting an excessively brilliant light. **2.** Plainly evident; notorious. **3.** Characterized by a fierce stare. SYN.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST.—**glar'ing-ly,** *adv.*

glare, *a.* [U. S.] Having a glossy, smooth surface.

glare[1], *n.* **1.** A dazzling light. **2.** An intense and piercing look or gaze, usually hostile. **3.** Gaudiness; vulgar splendor. SYN.: see LIGHT.

glare[2], *n.* [U. S.] A glassy, smooth surface. [< F. *glatre*, white of an egg.]—**glar'y,** *a.* **1.** Dazzling; glaring. **2.** Smooth; glairy; as, *glary* ice.

Gla'rus, 1 glā'rus; 2 glâ'rus, *n.* **1.** A canton in Switzerland; 267 sq. m.; pop. 34,000. **2.** Its manufacturing capital (pop. 5,000).

Glas'gow, 1 glas'go; 2 glăs'ġo, *n.* A seaport city (pop. 1,034,070) on the Clyde river, S.W. Scotland; cathedral, university.

glass, 1 glas; 2 glăs. **I.**[a] *vt.* **1.** To reflect as in a mirror. **2.** To glaze. ¶ **3.** To case or cover with glass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compound of silica with metallic oxids: usually transparent and brittle. **2.** Any fused substance resembling glass. **3.** Any article made of glass. Specif.: (1) A square or pane of window-glass. (2) A drinking-vessel; as, a wine-*glass*; a beer-*glass*. (3) A mirror or looking-glass. (4) One of various optical instruments, as a telescope, opera-glass, or lens; specif., in the plural, spectacles or eye-glasses. **4.** An instrument in which glass forms a conspicuous part, as a thermometer or a barometer. Glasses for measuring time by the passage of sand or the like through an orifice are known as **hour-, log-, minute-, sand-, time-glasses.** **5.** The contents of a glass or drinking-vessel; as, he drank a *glass* of wine. **6.** Glassware collectively. [< AS. *glæs*.]—**cut glass,** glass ornamented by cutting or grinding on a wheel of stone, iron, or wood into grooves, leaving prismatic and crystal-like elevations between them.—**flint g.,** glass containing lead. **crystal g.‡.—plate g.,** glass poured out on a large iron table and rolled to the desired thickness.—**glass'-blow"ing,** *n.* The process of blowing viscid molten glass into any desired form.—**g.-blower,** *n.*—**g. eye,** an artificial eye made of glass.—**glass'-ful,** *n.* [GLASS'FULS, *pl.*] As much as is or can be contained in a drinking-glass.—**g.-furnace,** *n.* A furnace for fusing together the materials of which glass is made, or one for remelting glass-frit and making it ready for working.—**g.-house,** *n.* **1.** A factory where glass is made. **2.** A hothouse or greenhouse.—**g.-metal,** *n.* The fused ingredients used in the manufacture of glass.—**g.-snake,** *n.* **1.** A slender snake-like lizard of the southern United States, having a very brittle tail. **2.** An Old World snake-like lizard.—**glass'ware",** *n.* Articles made of glass.—**glass'work",** *n.* The manufacture of glass articles, etc.; also, articles made of glass.—**glass'works",** *n. sing. & pl.* A glass-factory.—**glass'wort",** *n.* Any of several low saline seaside herbs, formerly used in glass-making; samphire.—**glass'y,** *a.* Composed of or like glass; having a hard, fixed appearance.—**glass'i-ly,** *adv.*—**glass'i-ness,** *n.*

Glas'ton-bur-y, 1 glas'ten-ber-ɪ; 2 glăs'ton-bĕr-y, *n.* An ancient town (pop. 4,320) in Somersetshire, England; ruins of an abbey.

Glas-we'gi-an, 1 glas-wī'jɪ-an; 2 glăs-wē'ġi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Glasgow. **II.** *n.* A native of Glasgow. SCOTT *Rob Roy* ch. 23.

Glau'ber, 1 glē'bər *or* (*G.*) glou'bər; 2 glą'ber *or* (*G.*) glou'ber, **Johann Rudolf** (1604–1668). A German physician and alchemist who discovered muriatic acid and Glauber's salts.—**Glauber's salts,** sodium sulfate ($Na_2SO_4.10HO_2$): a white crystalline substance used medicinally as a cathartic.

glau-co'ma, 1 glē-kō'mə; 2 glą-cō'ma, *n.* An affection of the eye characterized by opacity of the vitreous humor, far-sightedness, and ultimate blindness. [L., < Gr. *glaukōma*, < *glaukos*, bluish-gray.]—**glau'co-mat'ic,** *a.* Relating to, resembling, or affected with glaucoma. **glau-com'a-tose‡; glau-com'a-tous‡.**

glau'co-nite, 1 glē'ko-nɪt; 2 glą'co-nit, *n.* *Mineral.* An amorphous olive-green loosely granular massive hydrous iron-potassium silicate; green sand.

glau'cous, 1 glô'kus; 2 gla'cŭs, *a.* **1.** Sea-green. **2.** *Bot.* Covered with a bluish-white bloom. [< L. *glaucus,* < Gr. *glaukos,* bluish-gray.]

glaun‖, 1 glôn *or* glōn; 2 glän *or* glạn, *vt.* [Scot.] To grope.

glaum‖, *vt.* [Ir.] To seize with the whole hand; to maul.

glaur, 1 glôr; 2 glạr, *vt.* [Scot.] To make glairy or slimy; bemire.

glaur, *n.* [Scot.] Any slime, filth, or mire; glair.

glave, } 1 glēv; 2 glāv, *n.* **1.** A weapon like a halberd, fastened

glaive, } to the end of a pole. **2**‖. A broadsword. [OF., lance, < L. *gladius,* sword.]—**glaved, glaived,** *a.* Armed with a glave.

glaze, 1 glēz; 2 glāz, *v.* [GLAZED; GLAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with glass. **2.** To give a glassy or glossy appearance or coating to. **3.** To cover with transparent color, so as to modify the tone: said of a painting. **II.** *i.* To become glassy. [ME. *glasen,* < *glas,* < AS. *glæs,* glass.]—**glaz'er,** *n.*—**gla'zier,** *n.* **1.** One who fits panes of glass. **2.** One who applies glaze to pottery.—**glaz'ing,** *n.* **1.** A glaze. **2.** The act or art of applying glaze. **3.** Window-panes collectively; glasswork. **4.** The act or art of setting glass.—**glaz'y,** *a.* Having a glaze.

glaze, *n.* **1.** A smooth, shining surface; a glossy coating, or a substance used to produce it, as on pottery or tiles. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A sheet of ice; an icy surface.

gleam, 1 glīm; 2 glēm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1**§. To dart; shoot forth. **2.** To shine out suddenly or briefly; glow. **II.** *n.* **1.** Light radiated or darted forth; a glimmer; flash. **2.** Something likened to a glow of light. [< AS. *glæm;* cp. GLIMMER.] Syn.: (verb) see SHINE; (noun) see LIGHT.—**gleam'y,** *a.* **1.** Sending forth gleams. **2.** Characterized by fitful gleams of sunlight; uncertain: said of the weather.

glean, 1 glīn; 2 glēn, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To gather (leavings) after removing a crop. **2.** To gather item by item laboriously. **3.** To remove the gleanings from (land). **4.** To gather gleanings. **5.** To pick up or gather anything by degrees. [< OF. *glener,* < LL. *gleno.*]—**glean'er,** *n.*—**glean'ings,** *n.* **1.** *pl.* That which is collected by a gleaner; a remaining portion. **2.** The act of a gleaner.

gle'ba, 1 glī'ba; 2 glē'ba, *n. Bot.* The chambered spore-bearing tissue within the closed sac or peridium of a gasteromycetous fungus. [L., clod.]

glebe[1], 1 glīb; 2 glēb, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] A portion of land attached to an ecclesiastical benefice as part of its endowment; in Ireland, that attached to a Protestant rectory or vicarage. **2.** [Poet. & Archaic.] The turf; soil; land. **3.** [Poet.] A field; stretch of cultivated land. [OF., < L. *gleba,* clod.]

Glebe[2], *n.* A suburb of Sydney, Australia; pop. 18,000.

glede, 1 glīd; 2 glēd, *n.* The European kite; also, some similar bird. [< AS. *glida,* < *glīdan,* GLIDE.] **gled**‡ [Scot.].

gledge, 1 glej; 2 ględg. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To glance slyly; look askance. **II.** *n.* A sly glance. [< Ice. *glýja,* glitter.]

glee, 1 glī; 2 glē. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To squint. **II**†. *n.* A squint.

glee[2], *n.* **1.** Mirth; gaiety; merriment. **2.** *Mus.* A composition for three or more voices, without accompaniment. [< AS. *glēo.*] Syn.: see LAUGHTER.—**glee'ful,** *a.* Feeling or exhibiting glee: mirthful. **glee'some**‡.

gleed, 1 glīd; 2 glēd, *pa.* [Scot.] Wrong; conflicting ways; contrary; also, gleyed. **glee'd**‡.—**to gang gleed,** to go astray.

gleed‖, *n.* A coal of fire; flame; cinder. [< AS. *glēd,* glowing coal, < *glōwan,* GLOW.]

gleek†, *vt. & vi.* To sport; jeer at. [< AS. *gelācan,* delude.]

gleek[1], *n.* **1.** An old game of cards played by three persons; also, three cards of the same rank in this game, as three aces. **2**†. Three of anything. [< OF. *glic,* chance, lit. 'like,' < MHG. *gīch,* like.]

gleek‡†, *n.* **1.** Same as GLAIK. **2.** *Mus.* A glee.

glee'man‖, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A wandering singer.

gleet†, *vt.* **1.** To flow in a thin limpid humor; ooze. **2.** To flow slowly, as water.

gleet, 1 glīt; 2 glēt, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A slimy mucous discharge succeeding gonorrheal inflammation; a chronic discharge from any mucous membrane. **2.** *Vet.* A chronic discharge from the nasal cavities, as in horses. **3**†. Slimy filth; greasy dirt. [< OF. *giete,* mucus.]—**gleet'y,** *a.* Of the nature of or like gleet.

gleg, 1 gleg; 2 glēg, *a.* [Scot.] Quick; nimble; happy. [< Ice. *glöggr,* clever.]—**gleg'ly,** *adv.*

gleib, 1 glīb; 2 glēb, *n.* [Scot.] A part of anything.

Glei'witz, 1 glī'vits; 2 glī'vits, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 69,000) in Silesia; made subject to plebiscite by the German peace treaty.

glen, 1 glen; 2 glēn, *n.* A small, secluded valley. [< Gael. *gleann.*] Syn.: see VALLEY.

Glen-coe', 1 glen-kō'; 2 glēn-cō', *n.* A valley in Argyllshire, Scotland; the scene of a massacre of Scottish people at the instigation of the Master of Stair, Feb. 13, 1692.

Glen'dale, 1 glen'dāl; 2 glēn'dāl, *n.* **1.** A city in S. California; pop. 13,540. **2.** Scene of an indecisive battle at Nelson's or Frazier's Farm, about 18 m. from Richmond, Va., June 30, 1862.

glen-gar'ry, 1 glen-gar'ı; 2 glēn-gär'y, *n.* A woolen Scotch cap, high in front and sloping backward, adjusted to the size of the head by a lacing ribbon at the back. [< *Glengarry,* a valley in Scotland.] **Glen-gar'ry bon'net**‡.

gle'noid, 1 glī'neid; 2 glē'nŏid, *a.* **1.** Hollowed like a shallow pit: specifically said of the articular cavities or fossæ of the scapula and the temporal bone. **2.** Having a shallow cavity. [< Gr. *glēnoeidēs,* like a ball-and-socket joint, < *glēnē,* socket; and see -OID.]

Glens Falls, 1 glenz; 2 glēnz. A city in E. New York; pop. 16,640.

gley†, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as GLEDGE.

gley, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] One-sided; asquint.

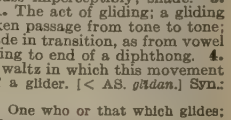
gleyed, 1 glēd *or* glīd; 2 ględ *or* glēd, *pa.* [Scot.] Cross-eyed; oblique; hence, wrong. [< Ice. *glýja,* glitter.]

glib, 1 glib; 2 glĭb, *a.* **1.** Speaking with smooth fluency; voluble; flippant; as, a *glib* tongue; a *glib* talker. **2.** Characterized by easiness or quickness, as of manner. **3‖.** Smooth; glassy; as, *glib* ice. [< D. *glibberen,* freq. of *glippen,* slide.]—**glib'-gab'bet,** *a.* [Scot.] Smooth-tongued: volible. **g.-gabbet**‡; **g.-gabbit**‡.—**glib'ly,** *adv.*—**glib'ness,** *n.*

glid'der, 1 glid'er; 2 glĭd'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery. **glid'der-y**‡.

glide, 1 glaid; 2 glīd. **I.** *vi. & vt.* [GLID'ED[d] OR GLID; GLID'ING.] **1.** To move, slip, or flow onward rapidly, smoothly, and easily. **2.** *Aero.* To fly, without power, down a slant of air. **3.** *Mus. & Phon.* To carry the voice from tone to tone without a break; slur. **4.** To pass imperceptibly; shade. **5.** To cause to glide. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of gliding; a gliding motion. **2.** *Mus.* An unbroken passage from tone to tone; a slur. **3.** *Phon.* A sound made in transition, as from vowel to consonant or from beginning to end of a diphthong. **4.** A gliding step in waltzing; a waltz in which this movement is used. **5.** The movement of a glider. [< AS. *glīdan.*] Syn.: see FLOW.

glid'er, 1 glaid'er; 2 glīd'er, *n.* One who or that which glides; especially, a device for gliding on the air, as a motorless aeroplane dependent upon gravity for its propulsion.


Wright Glider.

glid'ing, 1 glaid'iŋ; 2 glīd'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of one who glides.—**gliding angle,** see under ANGLE[1], *n.*—**g. boat,** a power boat constructed to glide on the surface of the water.—**g. machine,** same as GLIDER.—**glid'ing-plane",** *n. Crystal.* A plane parallel to which a differential movement of the component parts of a crystal can take place without rupture.

gliff, 1 glif; 2 glĭf, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Fright. **2.** A glimpse; a moment. **3.** A look; expression.

glim, 1 glim; 2 glĭm, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A light; candle. **2.** [Scot.] A glimmer; a momentary glance.

glim'mer, 1 glim'er; 2 glĭm'er. **I.** *vi.* To gleam fitfully; flicker; hence, to show uncertain signs of existence. **II.** *n.* **1.** A faint, unsteady light; a gleam. **2.** A momentary apprehension; glimpse; as, a *glimmer* of the truth. [< Dan. *glimre.*] Syn.: (noun) see LIGHT.—**glim'mer-ing,** *n.* Same as GLIMMER, *n.*

glimpse, } 1 glimps; 2 glĭmps. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GLIMPSED[t],

glimpst[e], } GLIMPS'ING.] **1.** To catch a glimpse of. **2.** To look for an instant; glance. **3.** To appear for an instant only. **4**†. To glimmer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A momentary view or look. **2.** A swift, passing appearance. **3.** An inkling. **4.** A sudden gleam. [< AS. *gleomu.*]

Glin'ka, 1 glin'ka; 2 glĭn'kä, **Mikhail Ivanovich** (1803–1857). A Russian operatic composer.

glint, 1 glint; 2 glĭnt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To reflect the flash of. **2.** To gleam; glance; glitter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A gleam; flash. **2.** [Scot. or Archaic.] A glimpse. [< Old Dan. *glinte,* shine.]

gli-o'ma, 1 glai-ō'ma; 2 glī-ō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A tumor of rapid growth, containing elements similar to neuroglia, occurring in the connective tissue of the brain, retina, and auditory nerve. [< Gr. *glia,* glue.]

glisk, 1 glisk; 2 glĭsk. **I.** *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To gleam; glint. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A gleam of light; glimpse.

glis-sade', 1 gli-sād' *or* -sād'; 2 glī-sād' *or* -sād'. **I**§. *vi.* To slide or glide. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of gliding or slipping down a slope, as of ice or snow. **2.** A sliding step in dancing; glide. [F.]

glis-san'do, 1 glis-sän'do; 2 glĭs-sän'do, *n. Mus.* A gliding effect, as in the playing of a run on the pianoforte by sliding the fingers over the keys. [As if It., = F. *glissant,* ppr. of *glisser,* slide, < OD. *glissen,* glide.]

glis'ten, 1 glis'n; 2 glĭs'n. **I.** *vi.* To sparkle as with reflected light; shine; gleam. **II.** *n.* A shining, as by reflection from a wet surface. [< AS. *glisnian,* < stem of *glisian,* shine.] Syn.: (verb) see SHINE; (noun) see LIGHT.—**glis'ten-ing-ly,** *adv.*

glis'ter‖, *vt. & n.* Same as GLITTER.

glit'ter, 1 glit'er; 2 glĭt'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To shine as a hard, polished surface; sparkle; gleam. **2.** To be brilliant. **II.** *n.* Sparkle; brilliancy. [ME. *glitteren.*] Syn.: (verb) see SHINE; (noun) see LIGHT.—**glit'ter-y,** *a.* Having, or shining with, a glitter.

glit'ty, 1 glit'ı; 2 glĭt'y, *a.* [Scot.] Smooth; also, glossy.

gloam, 1 glōm; 2 glōm, *vt. & vi.* To make or become dusky like twilight; gloom. [Var. of GLOOM.]—**gloamd**‡, *pp.*

gloam'ing, 1 glōm'iŋ; 2 glōm'ĭng, *n.* The twilight; dusk. **gloamt**.

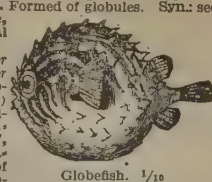
gloat[1], 1 glōt; 2 glŏt, *vi.* To gaze steadily with cruel or malign satisfaction; exhibit evil pleasure or exultation. [< Ice. *glotta,* grin.]

glo'bate, 1 glō'bēt; 2 glō'bāt, *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical; hence, rounded; complete. **glo'bat-ed**‡.

globe§, 1 glōb, 2 glŏb, *vt. & vi.* [GLOBED; GLOB'ING.] To form into a globular shape; become round.

globe, *n.* **1.** A perfectly round body; ball; sphere. **2.** The earth: with the definite article. **3.** A sphere on which is a representation of the geography of the earth or of the heavens. **4.** A hollow globular vessel or the like. **5.** Any planetary or celestial body. **6.** A ball, usually of gold, borne as an emblem of authority. [F., < L. *globus,* ball.]—**celestial globe,** a globe representing the heavenly constellations, fixed stars, and circles of the celestial sphere.—**globe'-fish",** *n.* A fish able to inflate itself into a globular form. See illus. on next page. **globe'flow"er,** *n.* Any of a genus (*Trollius*) of plants, having globular flowers.—**glo'bose,** *a.* Nearly

globular. **glo'bous‡.** Syn.: see ROUND.—**glo-bos'i-ty,** *n.*—**glob'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Spherical. **2.** Formed of globules. Syn.: see ORBICULAR; ROUND.—**glob'ule,** *n.* **1.** A small globe or spherical particle. **2.** A very small pill.


Globefish. 1/10

glo"bi-ger-i'na, 1 glō"bi-jər-ī'nə *or* glo-bij'ər-ī'nə; 2 glō"bi-ġer-ī'na *or* glo-big'er-ī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, *pl.*] *Protoz.* Any of a genus (*Globigerina*) of small foraminifers having calcareous shells.—**glo"bi-ger-i'na-mud",** **glo"bi-ger-i'na-ooze",** *n.* Mud or ooze from the sea-bottom surcharged with shells of globigerinæ, which sink downward in immense numbers at the death of their occupants and carpet vast submarine areas.

glo'bin, 1 glō'bin; 2 glō'bin, *n. Chem.* A proteid constituent of red blood-corpuscles. [< L. *globus,* globe.]

glo'boid, 1 glō'beid; 2 glō'bȯid. **I.** *a.* Globular; globate. **II.** *n. Bot.* An amorphous or globular mass of mineral matter found in aleurone-grains. [< GLOBE + -OID.]

glob'u-lin, 1 glɒb'yu-lin; 2 glŏb'yu-lĭn, *n. Chem.* Any one of a class of albuminous proteid compounds, insoluble in water but soluble in dilute saline solutions, contained in both animals and plants. [< GLOBULE.]

glob'u-lous, 1 glɒb'yu-lus; 2 glŏb'yu-lūs, *a.* Of the shape of a small globe; globular; spherical. **'glob'u-lose‡.**

glo-chid'i-um, 1 glo-kid'i-um; 2 glo-cid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* A larva of a mussel with a bivalve embryonic shell provided with hooked processes by which it may attach itself to a fish and there pass a brief phase of its life. [< Gr. *glōchis,* arrow-point.]—**glo-chid'i-ate,** *a.* Barbed, as hairs and bristles.

glock'en-spiel", 1 glek'en-spīl"; 2 glŏk'ĕn-spēl", *n.* [G.] **1.** A set of bells; a carillon. **2.** An instrument consisting of a series of small bells or metal bars that are struck with a small hammer or acted upon by means of keys.

glom'er-ate, 1 glem'ər-ēt; 2 glŏm'er-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED‡; -AT"-ING.] To gather or wind into a ball; collect into a spherical form or mass. [< L. *glomeratus,* pp. of *glomero,* make a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), ball of yarn.]—**glom'er-ate,** *a.* Densely clustered.—**glom"er-a'tion‖,** *n.* **1.** A conglomerated mass. **2.** Agglomeration.

glom'er-ule, 1 glem'ər-ūl; 2 ġlŏm'er-ŭl, *n. Bot.* A cymose flower-cluster which is condensed into a head-like form. [Dim. < L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), ball of yarn.]

glo-mer'u-lus, 1 glo-mer'u-lus; 2 glo-mĕr'ŭ-lūs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A glomerule; an agglomeration of vessels forming a small ball. **2.** *Bot.* One of the powdery masses on the surface of some lichens. COOKE *Manual of Bot. Terms.*

glon'o-in, 1 glen'o-in; 2 glŏn'o-ĭn, *n.* Nitroglycerin, especially as used in medicine. [< *gl-* (in GLYCERIN) + *o-* (in OXYGEN) + *n-* (in NITROGEN).] **glon'o-ine‡.**

gloom, 1 glūm; 2 glo͞om, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make gloomy, sad, or sullen. **II.** *i.* **1.** To present a gloomy aspect; show or beget gloom; also, to be dismal or frowning. **2.** To look sulky; to scowl; to look despondent. **3.** To be in or covered by gloom; be but dimly or imperfectly visible.

gloom, *n.* **1.** Partial or total darkness; heavy shadow. **2.** Darkness or depression of the mind or spirits. **3.** A dark or gloomy place. **4.** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A sulky look; frown. [< AS. *glōm,* < *glōwan,* GLOW.]—**gloom'y,** *a.* [GLOOM'-I-ER; GLOOM'I-EST.] **1.** Dark; dismal; obscure. **2.** Affected with gloom or melancholy; morose. **3.** Productive of gloom or melancholy. SYN.: see DARK; MOROSE; SAD.—**gloom'i-ly,** *adv.*—**gloom'i-ness,** *n.* [ing. **2.** A frown; sulky fit.

gloom'ing, 1 glūm'iŋ; 2 glo͞om'ĭng, *n.* **1.** [Poet. & Rare.] Gloaming.

glo'ri-a, 1 glō'ri-ə; 2 ġlō'ri-a, *n.* **1.** An ascription of praise; particularly, a doxology sung or recited in the service of various churches. The two well-known glorias are the **Gloria Patri,** beginning in the English version with the words "Glory be to the Father," and the **Gloria in Excelsis,** beginning, "Glory be to God on high." **2.** A movement in a mass following the Kyrie. **3.** The music to which a gloria is sung. **4.** *Art.* A gloriole: glory; also, an ornament for the head in imitation of a gloriole. **5.** A mixture of wool and silk used as a substitute for silk in covering umbrellas and in dressmaking. [L., glory.]—**Gloria Tibi,** the sentence "Glory be to Thee, O Lord," said or sung after the announcement of the gospel for the day.

glo'ri-fy, 1 glō'ri-fai; 2 ġlō'ri-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To ascribe glory to; adore. **2.** To exalt to a state of glory; beatify. **3.** To elevate in honor; reflect glory upon. [< L.[by] *gloria,* glory, + *facio,* make.] SYN.: see PRAISE.—**glo"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of glorifying, or the state of being glorified.—**glo'ri-fi"er,** *n.*

glo'ri-ole, 1 glō'ri-ōl; 2 ġlō'ri-ōl, *n.* A halo or a glory. [< L. *gloriola,* dim. of *gloria,* glory.]

glo'ri-ous, 1 glō'ri-us; 2 ġlō'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of glory; of exalted honor, dignity, or majesty; also, resplendent. **2.** [Colloq.] Extremely delightful; splendid; as, a *glorious* time. **3.** Eager for glory or distinction; vainglorious. [OF., < L. *gloriosus,* < *gloria,* glory.] SYN.: see BRIGHT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

glo'ry, 1 glō'ri; 2 ġlō'ry. **I.** *vi.* [GLO'RIED; GLO'RY-ING.] **1.** To feel exultant pleasure; take pride; exult: commonly followed by *in.* **2.** To boast; take pride. **3.** To surround like a halo or glory. **II.** *n.* [GLO'RIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Distinguished honor or ornament; exalted reputation. **2.** That by which a thing is glorified; occasion of praise; honorable boast. **3.** Splendor of state; grandeur; magnificence. **4.** Praise; adoration. **5.** The quality of being radiant; luster. **6.** The effulgence of the Divine presence; hence, the bliss of paradise. **7.** In religious symbolism, the complete representation of an emanation of light from the person of a sanctified being; also, the state of being in majesty or enthroned, or of appearing in such a glory. [< L.[OF] *gloria,* glory.] SYN.: (noun) see FAME.

gloss[1], 1 glēs; 2 ġlŏs. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make smooth or lustrous; polish. **2.** To palliate; excuse: usually with *over.* **II.** *n.* **1.** The brightness of a polished surface. **2.** A deceptive show. [< Ice. *glossi,* blaze.]—**gloss'y,** *a.* [GLOSS'I-ER; GLOSS'I-EST.] **1.** Having a lustrous surface. **2.** Outwardly or speciously fair. Syn.: see SMOOTH.—**gloss'i-ly,** *adv.*—**gloss'i-ness,** *n.*

gloss[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To annotate. **2.** To palliate by specious explanation. **3.** To write marginal explanations. **II.** *n.* **1.** An explanatory note. **2.** A plausible explanation to cover fault or defect. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]

gloss., *abbr.* Glossary.

glos'sa, 1 gles'ə; 2 ġlŏs'a, *n.* [GLOS'SÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] The tongue; specif., in entomology, the distal median portion of the ligula. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]—**glos'sal,** *a.* Of or relating to the tongue; having a tongue.

Glossa, Cape. See ACROCERAUNIA.

glos'sa-ry, 1 gles'ə-ri; 2 ġlŏs'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A lexicon of the obsolete, obscure, or foreign words of a work; any explanatory vocabulary, as of a science. [< Gr.[LL] *glōssa,* tongue.]—**glos-sa'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a gloss or glossary.—**glos'sa-rist,** *n.* One who writes glosses; also, one who compiles a glossary. **glos-sa'tor‡.**

gloss'er[1], 1 glēs'er; 2 ġlŏs'er, *n.* A polisher, particularly one who works with a buffing-wheel.

gloss'er[2], *n.* A glossarist.

glos-si'tis, 1 gle-sai'tis *or* -si'tis; 2 ġlŏ-sī'tis *or* -si'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the tongue. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]—**glos-sit'ic,** *a.*

glos-sog'ra-phy, 1 gle-seg'rə-fi; 2 ġlŏ-sŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A description of the tongue. **2.** The making of glosses or of glossaries. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue, + -GRAPHY.]

glos-sol'o-gy, 1 gle-sel'o-ji; 2 ġlŏ-sŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** A department of anthropology relating to the classification of languages. **2.** The science of languages; comparative philology. **3.** The art of writing glossaries. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue, + -LOGY.]—**glos"so-log'ic, glos"so-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**glos-sol'o-gist,** *n.* **1.** A writer of glossaries. **2.** A philologist.

glost, 1 glest; 2 ġlŏst, *n. Ceram.* Lead-glaze used in making pottery.—**glost'-kiln",** *n.* A glazing-kiln. **g.-oven‡.**

Glos'ter, *n.* See GLOUCESTER.

glot'ic[1], *a.* Same as GLOTTAL.

glot'ic[2], 1 glet'ik; 2 ġlŏt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the tongue. **2.** Glottological. [< Gr. *glōttikos;* < *glōtta, glōssa,* tongue.]

glot'tis, 1 glet'is; 2 ġlŏt'is, *n.* [-TI-DES, 1 -i-dīz; 2 -i-dēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* The cleft or opening between the vocal cords at the upper orifice of the larynx; the mouth of the windpipe. [< Gr. *glōttis,* < *glōtta,* tongue.]—**glot'tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the glottis.

glot-tol'o-gy, etc. Same as GLOSSOLOGY, etc.

Glouces'ter, 1 gles'tər; 2 glŏs'ter, *n.* **1. Humphrey, Duke of** (1391–1447), Protector of England during minority of Henry VI.: called "the good duke." **2. Richard, Duke of** (1452–1485), became king of England, 1483, as Richard III. **3.** A county in W. England (1,257 sq. m.; pop. 757,670). **Glouces'ter-shire‡.** **4.** Its capital; pop. 51,330. **Glos'ter‡.** **5.** A seaport, city, and fishing-station in N. W. Mass.; pop. 22,950. **6.** A city in W. New Jersey; pop. 12,160.

glour, 1 glaur; 2 ġlour. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To stare frowningly. **II.** *n.* A frown; stare.

glove, 1 gluv; 2 ġlŏv. **I.** *vt.* [GLOVED; GLOV'ING.] To put on or cover with or as with a glove. **II.** *n.* A covering for the hand, having a separate sheath for each finger. [AS. *glōf.*]—**glov'er,** *n.* A maker or a dealer in gloves.

Glov'ers-ville, 1 gluv'ərz-vil; 2 ġlŏv'ers-vĭl. A manufacturing city in N. E. New York; pop. 22,080.

glow, 1 glō; 2 ġlō, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To radiate light and heat, or either, especially without a flame. **2.** To feel or emit great heat. **3.** To be moved, ardent, or excited. **4.** To be bright or red; flush. **II.** ‖ *t.* To cause to flush.—**glow'ing,** *pa.* Having a glow; ardent; bright. Syn.: see ARDENT; BRIGHT; EAGER; HOT.

glow, *n.* **1.** The incandescence of a heated substance. **2.** Bright color; redness; flush; ruddiness. **3.** Fervid heat; strong emotion or ardor. **4.** Bodily warmth, as caused by exercise, etc. [< AS. *glōwan.*] Syn.: see LIGHT; WARMTH.—**glow'-lamp",** *n.* An incandescent lamp, usually electrical.—**glow'-worm",** *n.* **1.** A beetle (genus *Lampyris*), the larva and wingless female of which display a stronger phosphorescent light than the male. **2.** [U. S.] The luminous larva of a firefly.

Gloxinia.

glow'er, 1 glau'ər; 2 ġlow'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To stare frowningly; frown; scowl. **2.** [Scot.] To stare. **II.** The act of glowering; a fierce or threatening stare. [A form of GLARE, *v.*]

glox-in'i-a, 1 gloks-in'i-ə; 2 ġlŏks-ĭn'i-a, *n.* Any plant of a genus (*Sinningia*), with opposite leaves and bell-shaped corolla. [< *Gloxin,* German physician.]

gloze[1], 1 glōz; 2 ġlōz. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GLOZED; GLOZ'ING.] **1.** To palliate. **2]‖.** To flatter. **3†.** To explain by notes or glosses. **4†.** To make a gloss. **II.** *n.* **1§.** Specious show. **2†.** Flattery. [< GR.[LL-AS] *glōssa,*

tongue.] **glose‡.—gloz'ing,** *n.* **1.** Specious flattery. **2.** Annotation.

gloze[2], *vt. & vi.* To cause to shine; light up; gleam.

gloze, *n.* ¼. Specious show; gloss. 2†. A gloss or comment.

glu'case, 1 glū'kās; 2 glȳ'kās, *n. Chem.* A ferment in blood-serum and other fluids which, dissolved in maltose, changes it to glucose. [< GLUCOSE.]

glu-ci'num, 1 glu-sī'num; 2 glȳ-ç'nŭm, *n. Chem.* A hard silver-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.] **ber-yl'li-um‡.**

Gluck, 1 gluk; 2 glŭk. **1. Alma** (1886–). American soprano; born in Roumania. **2. Christoph Willibald, Ritter von** (1714–1787). A German musical composer.

glu"co-pro'te-id, 1 glū"ko-prō'tī-id; 2 glȳ"co-prō'te-id, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound of a proteid and a carbohydrate, such as amyloid. [< GLUCOSE + PROTEID.]

glu'cose, 1 glū'kōs; 2 glȳ'cōs, *n.* **1.** Dextrose, or grape-sugar, or glucose proper; a sugar having the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It occurs in plants and animals and is made by treating starch with acids and heat. It is fermentable, but not so sweet as cane-sugar. **2.** *Chem.* Any member of a group of sweet compounds having the common formula $C_6H_{12}O_5$: used also attributively. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

glu'co-sid, 1 glū'ko-sid, -sid *or* -said; 2 glu'co-sīd, -sīd *or*

glu'co-side, ȷ -sid, *n. Chem.* A substance which, when decomposed by dilute acids, alkalis, or certain ferments, yields glucose or some other sugar not belonging to the class of of carbohydrates. [< GLUCOSE.]

glu"co-su'ri-a, 1 glū"ko-sū'rī-e; 2 glȳ"co-sū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Sugar in the urine. [< GLUCOSE + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]—**glu"co-su'ric,** *a.*

glue, 1 glū; 2 glȳ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GLUED; GLU'ING.] To stick with or as with glue; cause to adhere; adhere. **II.** *n.* **1.** A viscid cement or adhesive preparation, usually a form of impure gelatin derived from boiling certain animal substances, as skin, horns, and hoofs, in water. It is a typical colloid. **2.** Any of a number of sticky substances. [< F. *glu*, birdlime.]—**glue'y,** *a.*

glum, 1 glum; 2 glŭm, *a.* Moody and silent; sullen. [< Sw. dial. *glomma*, stare.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

glu-ma'ceous, 1 glu-mā'shus; 2 glȳ-mā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing or pertaining to glumes. [< L. *gluma;* see GLUME.]

glume, 1 glūm; 2 glȳm, *n.* A chaff-like scale of the inflorescence of grasses. [< L. *gluma*, husk.] [grumpy.

glump'y, 1 glump'i; 2 glŭmp'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Sullen; sulky;

glunch, 1 glunch; 2 glŭnch. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To frown; look sour. **II.** *a.* Sullen and sour. **III.** *n.* A look expressive of dislike or displeasure.

glut, 1 glut; 2 glŭt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GLUT'TED[4]; GLUT'TING.] **1.** To fill or supply to excess; gorge; as, to *glut* the market. **2‖.** To swallow greedily or ravenously; also, to gormandize. **II.** *n.* **1.** An excessive supply; plethora. **2.** A full supply. **3.** The condition of being glutted; act of glutting. [< L.^{OF} *glutto*, swallow.] Syn.: see PAMPER; SATISFY.

glu-te'al, 1 glu-tī'al *or* glū'tī-el; 2 glu-tē'al *or* glȳ'te-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the buttocks.

glu'ten, 1 glū'ten; 2 glȳ'tĕn, *n.* The tough nutritious albuminous part of white flour. It may be obtained from flour by washing out the starch. [L., glue.]—**glu"ti-nos'i-ty,** *n.*—**glu'ti-nous,** *a.* **1.** Resembling glue; sticky. **2.** Pervaded with sticky matter. Syn.: see ADHESIVE.—**glu'ti-nous-i-ly,** *adv.*—**glu'ti-nous-ness,** *n.*

glu-te'us, 1 glu-tī'us; 2 glȳ-tē'us, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] One of three muscles in the region of the buttocks. [< Gr. *gloutos*, rump.]

glut'ton, 1 glut'n; 2 glŭt'n, *n.* **1.** One who gluts himself, as with food and drink; also used figuratively. **2.** A musteline carnivore, the wolverene (*Gulo luscus*), especially the Old World form. [< L.^{F} *gluto(n-)*, glutton.]—**glut'ton-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To feast voraciously on; act the glutton; gormandize.—**glut'ton-ous,** *a.* Voracious. **-ly,** *adv.*—**glut'ton-y,** *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] The act or habit of eating to excess.

glyc'er-in, ȷ glis'ər-in, -in, *or* -în; 2 glȳç'er-în, -în *or* -în, *n.*

glyc'er-ine, ȷ A thick, oily, nearly colorless liquid compound with a sweetish taste, employed extensively in the manufacture of confectionery, soaps, and nitroglycerin, and in medicine. Glycerin is a triatomic alcohol ($C_3H_5(OH)_3$) and is formed when natural fats are decomposed by treatment with alkalis or superheated steam. [< Gr. *glykeros*, sweet.]—**glyc'er-ic,** *a. Chem.* Of or derived from glycerin.—**glyceric acid,** a colorless, syrupy liquid compound ($C_3H_6O_4$) formed by oxidizing glycerin with nitric acid. It has both acid and alcoholic properties.—**glyc'er-id,** *n.* A compound ether or ester in which the alcohol glycerin (glycerol) exists in combination with a fatty acid. Most natural fats are glycerids, and synthetical glycerids can be made by the action of acids on glycerol. **glyc'er-ide‡.**—**glyc'er-ite,** *n. Med.* A medicinal preparation containing glycerin. [erin: the chemical name.

glyc'er-ol, 1 glis'ər-ōl *or* -ol; 2 glȳç'er-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* Glyc-

glyc'er-yl, 1 glis'ər-il; 2 glȳç'er-ȳl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical triatomic radical (C_3H_5) of glycerin.—**glyceryl trinitrate,** the so-called nitroglycerin ($C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$) obtained when glycerin is added slowly to a cooled mixture of nitric and sulfuric acid. It is the basis of dynamite.

gly'co-gen, 1 glai'kō-jen; 2 glȳ'co-gĕn, *n.* A white, mealy, amorphous carbohydrate ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) contained in animal tissues, as the liver. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet, + -GEN.]—**gly"co-gen'ic,** *a.* Relating to the formation of animal starch and its transformation into grape-sugar.

gly'col, 1 glai'kōl *or* -kol; 2 glȳ'cŏl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* **1.** A colorless, inodorous liquid compound ($C_2H_6O_2$), having a sweetish taste, and formed by decomposing ethylene bromid. **2.** A diatonic alcohol of the fatty group having the general formula $C_2H_4n(OH)_2$. [< GLYC- + *-ol* in ALCOHOL.]

gly'co-late, *n. Chem.* A salt of glycolic acid.—**gly-col'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of or derived from glycol.—**glycolic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_2H_4O_3$).

Gly-con'ic, 1 glai-ken'ik; 2 glȳ-cŏn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Glycon, the reputed inventor of a form of logaœdic verse consisting of a catalectic trochaic tetrapody with a dactyl in the first, second, or third place.

gly"co-su'ri-a, etc. *Pathol.* Same as GLUCOSURIA, etc.

glyph, 1 glif; 2 glȳf, *n.* **1.** A vertical groove or channel, as in Doric architecture. **2.** A picture representing an idea; hieroglyph. [<Gr. *glyphē*, carving, < *glyphō*, engrave.]—**glyph'ic,** *a.*

glyph-og'ra-phy, 1 glif-og'rə-fi; 2 glȳf-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* A process for making relief plates for printing by engraving the design on a copperplate covered with a wax film. [< Gr. *glyphē* (see GLYPH) + -GRAPHY.]

glyp'tic, 1 glip'tik; 2 glȳp'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to carving or engraving. **2.** *Mineral.* Exhibiting figures. [< Gr. *glyptikos*, < *glyphō*, carve.]—**glyp'tics,** *n.* The art of cutting designs on precious stones, shells, etc.

glyp'to-dont, 1 glip'to-dent; 2 glȳp'to-dŏnt, *n.* Any of a genus (*Glyptodon*) of extinct American armadillos.

glyp'to-graph, 1 glip'to-graf; 2 glȳp'to-grăf, *n.* A design cut as on a gem. [< Gr. *glyptos*, carved, + *graphō*, write.]—**glyp-tog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**glyp"to-graph'ic,** *a.*

glyp-tog'ra-phy, 1 glip-tog'rə-fi; 2 glȳp-tŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The art or operation of engraving on precious stones or the like. **2.** The study of engraved gems.

G.·.M.·., *abbr.* Grand Master.—**gm.,** *abbr.* Gram.—**G. M. B.,** *abbr.* **1.** Grand Master of the Order of the Bath. **2.** Good merchantable brand: specif. applied to copper.—**G. M. T.,** *abbr.* Greenwich meridian time.

Gmünd, 1 gmünt; 2 gmŭnt, *n.* An ancient walled manufacturing town in Wurttemberg; pop. 20,300.

gnarl‖, 1 nȧr, 2 nȧr, *vi.* To snarl or growl; quarrel. **gnarr‡.**

gnarl, 1 nȧrl; 2 nȧrl, *vt.* To snarl; growl. [Akin to G. *knurren*, D. *knorren*.]

gnarl, *n.* A protuberance on a trunk or branch; a tough knot. [Akin to LG. *knarre*, knot.]—**gnarl(ed)d',** *a.* Exhibiting gnarls; knotty; cross-grained; distorted. **gnarl'y‡.**

gnash[1], 1 nash; 2 năsh, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To grind or snap (the teeth) together, as in rage. **2‖.** To grind or grate the teeth.

gnat, 1 nat; 2 năt, *n.* A small two-winged fly having long, many-jointed antennæ. [< AS. *gnæt.*]—**gnat'catch"er,** *n.* A small American bird having a graduated tail and short wings.

gnath'ic, 1 nath'ik; 2 năth'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the jaw.—**gnathic index** (*Craniom.*), the ratio of the distance from the basion to the alveolar point to the distance from the nasion to the basion, the latter being taken as 100.—**gnath'i-on,** *n.* The lower end of the symphysis of the jaw.—**Gnath-os'to-mi,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates with a well-defined lower jaw.—**gnath'o-stome,** *n.* [< Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.]

-gnathic, *suffix.* From the Greek *gnathos*, jaw; as, prog*nathic* having projecting jaws.

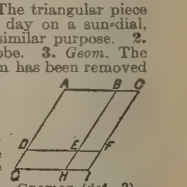
gnaw, 1 nē; 2 nạ, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To eat away little by little; bite repeatedly. **2.** To corrode; eat or fret away. **3.** To cause distress to as if by gnawing. [< AS. *gnagan.*]—**gnaw'er,** *n.*—**gnaw'ing,** *n.* Constant biting, fretting, or craving.

gneiss, 1 nais; 2 nis, *n. Geol.* **1.** A metamorphic rock consisting essentially of the same components as granite, namely, orthoclase, quartz, and mica, but in which there is a more or less distinctly foliated arrangement of the components, and especially of the mica. **2.** Any of a number of highly metamorphic rocks containing feldspar. [G.]—**gneiss'ic,** *a.* Consisting of, containing, or relating to gneiss.—**gneiss'oid,** *a.* Resembling gneiss.

gnome[1], 1 nōm; 2 nōm, *n.* **1.** One of a fabulous race of dwarfed goblins. **2.** A dwarf. **3.** One of various humming-birds; also, the pygmy owl of North America. [F.]—**gnom'ish,** *a.*

gnome[2], 1 nōm; 2 nōm, *n.* A pithy proverbial saying; maxim. [LL., < Gr. *gnōmē*, thought, maxim, < *gignōskō*, know.]—**gnom'ic,** *a.* **1.** Dealing in gnomes. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing a maxim or a universal truth. **gno'mi-cal‡.—gnomic poets** (*Class. Antiq.*), those of the Greek poets whose writings were in the gnomic style.

gno'mon, 1 nō'men; 2 nō'mŏn, *n.* **1.** The triangular piece whose shadow points out the time of day on a sun-dial, or anything, as a pillar, answering a similar purpose. **2.** The index of the hour-circle of a globe. **3.** *Geom.* The figure that remains after a parallelogram has been removed from the corner of a similar but larger parallelogram, as BCIGDE or FCAGHE. The diagonally opposite parallelograms AE, EI, or GE, EC, are called *complements* of each other or of the whole parallelogram. [L., < Gr. *gnomōn;* see GNOME[1].]—**gno-mon'ic,** *a.* Of the nature of a gnomon; belonging to the art of dialing. —**gnomonic projection** (*Crystal.*), that method of projection in which the plane of projection is tangent to a sphere and the vertex of the projection is the center of the sphere: used in studying the zonal relations, etc., of the planes of a crystal.—**gno-mon'i-cal,** *a.*—**gno-mon'ics,** *n.* The science of dialing or of constructing sun-dials.



Gnomon (def. 3).

gno'sis, 1 nō'sis; 2 nō'sis, *n.* Cognition; especially, the higher knowledge of mysteries; philosophic insight. [< Gr. *gnōsis*, knowing, < *gignōskō*, know.]

Gnos'sus, *n.* See CNOSSUS.

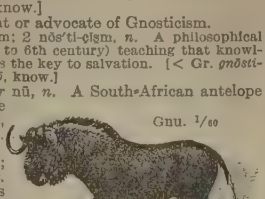
gnos'tic, 1 nes'tik; 2 nŏs'tic, *a.* **1.** [G-] Of or pertaining to

the Gnostics or Gnosticism. **2.** Possessing knowledge; claiming esoteric insight or wisdom. [< Gr. *gnōstikos*, knowing, < *gignōskō*, know.]

Gnos'tic, *n.* An adherent or advocate of Gnosticism.

Gnos'ti-cism, 1 nes'tı-sizm; 2 nŏs'tı-çizm, *n.* A philosophical and religious system (1st to 6th century) teaching that knowledge rather than faith was the key to salvation. [< Gr. *gnōstikos*, knowing, < *gignōskō*, know.]

gnu, 1 nū *or* niū; 2 nụ *or* nū, *n.* A South-African antelope having a buffalo-like head, an asslike mane, and a horselike tail. [Hottentot.] **gnoo**†.


Gnu. 1/60

go, 1 gō; 2 ğō, *v.* [WENT; GONE; GO'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] **1.** To take, as shares in something; as, to *go* halves. **2.** To receive with approval; assent to; tolerate. **3.** To put up at risk; bet. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move from one place to another. **2.** To move from a place; depart; pass away: contrasted with *come*; as, I wish he would *go*. **3.** To move customarily; move from or in the course of habit or practise; keep up any action or motion; appear or seem in habitual motion; move about; operate; as, a watch, clock, mill, etc. **4.** To move on; be carried on; proceed to its proper consequences; be carried; advance; be received or accepted; come out; terminate; succeed; as, the plan did not *go* well; the play *went* well without the public; how *goes* the battle? the world *goes* against him. **5.** To have currency or authority; be habitually said or used; have value in circulation; pass current; be customary; average; as, the story *goes*; what the general says *goes*; a good man as men *go*. **6.** To be loosed or released; be freed; be allowed to move away or depart; as, let him *go*; let *go* my coat. **7.** To extend, lead, or reach, in place, direction, meaning, or effect; avail; proceed; be a force; as, the line *goes* across the ditch; the statement *goes* too far. **8.** To have a tendency or effect; serve to make up or compose something; conduce; contribute; tend; as, this *goes* toward the debt. **9.** To be about to do or act; intend; undertake; will; purpose; chiefly in the present participle; as I am *going* to sing. **10.** To pass into a state; get to be; become; as, he *went* insane. **11.** To have recourse; resort; betake oneself; as, to *go* to extreme measures; *go* to the country (on a political issue). **12.** To be applicable; suit; fit; belong; as, this peg *goes* in that hole; the music *goes* with these words. **13.** To conform (with); be guided or regulated; act in harmony (with); as, we *go* by the letter of the law; this is the rule by which to *go*. **14.** To pass away finally; cease; die; as, when our time comes to *go*. **15.** To be expended; be alienated in payment or exchange; pass out of possession; as, his money *goes* for drink; the farm *went* at auction. **16.** To strike, as a clock. **17.** To assume a certain relation; as, to *go* bond. [< AS. *gān*.]—**to go about** (*Naut.*), to go on the opposite tack.—**to go behind,** to inquire into the unseen factors which have produced a given result; to probe thoroughly; test the validity of; investigate.—**to go better** (*Card playing*), to bet higher than the bets already made.—**to go through. 1.** To pass; succeed; as, the bill *went through*. **2.** To expend; exhaust; as, to *go through* a patrimony.—**to go to the wall,** to be forced to yield; be pressed or driven to an extremity.—**to go under,** to fail in business; be ruined, conquered, or destroyed.—**to go West** [Soldiers' Slang], to die.

go, *n.* [GOES[2], *pl.*] [Colloq.] **1.** The fashion or mode. **2.** The capacity for energetic action; push. **3.** A turn of affairs; predicament. **4.** A successful stroke. **5.** A trial. **6.** A situation in cribbage in which the next player can not play any card that will not increase the count to more than 31. **7.** An opportunity for trial; turn. **8.** A glass; drink; as, a *go* of brandy and water.—**go'-be-tween",** *n.* An agent; intermediary.—**go-by,** *n.* A slight or snub; avoidance.—**go-cart,** *n.* A frame on casters to support a child learning to walk; a light cart or wagon; handcart.—**go'er,** *n.*—**go'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of moving or departing. **2.** [U. S.] The condition of roads or paths. **3**‖. Deportment.

G. O., *abbr.* General order.—**Go.,** **Goth.,** *abbr.* Gothic.

go'a', 1 gō'ə; 2 ğō'a, *n.* A gazel (*Gazella picticauda*) of the high mountains of Tibet.

Go'a[2], *n.* A Portuguese colony on the W. coast of S. India; 1,469 sq. m.; pop. 516,000; capital, Panjim or New Goa.—**Goa powder,** a bitter yellow powder contained in cavities in the trunk of the Brazilian araroba-tree (*Andira araroba*), used in medicine.

goad, 1 gōd; 2 ğōd. **I**[4]. *vt.* To prick or drive with a goad; stimulate; incite. **II.** *n.* A point set in the end of a stick for urging oxen; hence, anything that spurs or incites. [< AS. *gād*.] Syn.: see INCENSE; PIQUE; SPUR.—**goads'man,** *n.* An ox-driver.

go'a-head", 1 gō'ə-hed"; 2 ğō'a-hĕd", *a.* [Colloq.] Disposed to make rapid progress; energetic; as, a *go-ahead* merchant.

goal, 1 gōl; 2 ğōl, *n.* **1.** A point toward which effort or movement is directed; the objective point or terminus that one is striving to reach; the end aimed at; as, the *goal* of one's ambition. **2.** Specif.: (1) In any game, race, contest, or competition, a mark, line, post, pole, or the like, made or set up to indicate the limit, winning-point, or safety-place of the game. (2) Especially, in football and other games, a pair of upright posts with a crosspiece, between or over which the players strive to kick or propel a ball. **3.** In football and similar games, the act of propelling the ball over or past the goal, so as to win a point; also, the point so won; as, Smith kicked a *goal*. [< OF. *gaule*, for *waule*, pole.] Syn.: see AIM; END.

goat, 1 gōt; 2 ğōt, *n.* **1.** A hollow-horned ruminant (genus *Capra*) of nearly the size of the sheep. **2.** [G-] Same as CAPRICORNUS. See under CONSTELLATION. **3.** A lecherous man. [< AS. *gāt*.]—**goat'fish",** *n.* **1.** A West-Indian mullet or mulloid fish (genus *Upeneus*), as *U. maculatus*. **2.** The European fish.—**goat'herd",** *n.* One who tends goats.—**goat's-beard,** *n.* **1.** A European plant, the noonflower (*Tragopogon pratensis*), with long feathery pappus, naturalized in the United States; otherwise known as Joseph's-flower, shepherd's-clock, star-of-Jerusalem. **2.** A spiræa (*Spiræa aruncus*) with long compound panicles of whitish flowers in slender spikes and thrice-pinnate leaves.—**goat's-rue,** *n.* **1.** An erect perennial fabaceous herb (*Cracca virginiana*), indigenous in the eastern half of the United States. **2.** A herb (*Galega officinalis*) of the Old World.

goa-tee', 1 gō-tī'; 2 ğō-tē', *n.* A pointed beard on the chin.

goat'ish, 1 gōt'ısh; 2 ğōt'ısh, *a.* Resembling or characteristic of a goat.

goat'suck"er, 1 gōt'sụk"ər; 2 ğōt'sŭk"er, *n.* A nocturnal, insectivorous bird, as the whippoorwill or night-hawk.

Goatsucker. 1/10

goave, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as GOVE.

goav'ing, 1 gōv'ıŋ; 2 ğōv'ıng, *pa.* [Scot.] Staring stupidly; dreaming.

gob[1], 1 geb; 2 ğŏb, *n.* **1.** A small piece or chunk. **2.** *Mining.* An abandoned working filled with refuse. **3.** Rubbish. [Abbr. of GOBBET.]

gob[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A sailor: originally, one in the preventive service.

go-bang', 1 go-baŋ'; 2 ğo-băng', *n.* A game played on a checker-board, usually of 256 squares, with 50 colored counters or beads, the object being to make a row of five counters, by placing them on the board one by one, in turn. [< Jap. *goban*, chess-board.]

Go-bat', 1 gō-bā'; 2 ğo-bä', **Charles Albert** (1843–1914). Swiss lawyer and parliamentarian; awarded Nobel prize for peace in 1903.

gobbe, 1 geb; 2 ğŏb, *n.* [Surinam.] A creeping annual (*Voandzeia subterranea*), resembling the common peanut in growth and use: much cultivated in Africa and South America.

gob'bet, 1 geb'et; 2 ğŏb'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A block of stone. **2.** [F.] *Cookery.* A morsel of cooked meat, highly seasoned, and usually served on a bread-roll. **3**‖. A chunk; mouthful; lump. [< F. *gobet*, dim. of OF. *gob*, < *gober*, devour; of Celt. orig.; cp. Gael. *gob*, mouth.]

gob'ble[1], 1 geb'l; 2 ğŏb'l, *v.* [GOB'BLED, GOB'LD[2]; GOB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To swallow (food) greedily. **II.** *i.* To eat in a greedy manner.—**gob'bler[1],** *n.* A glutton.

gob'ble[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter a gobble, as turkeys. **II.** *n.* The gurgling sound made by the turkey-cock. [Imitative.]—**gob'bler[2],** *n.* [Colloq.] A turkey-cock.

Go"be-lin', 1 gō"be-laṅ'; 2 ğō"be-lăṅ', *n.* **Gilles** and **Jean,** French dyers (fl. 1456) who with their descendants originated the **Gobelin tapestry,** now made by the state.

go'-be-tween", 1 gō'-bı-twīn"; 2 ğō'-be-twēn", *n.* One who acts as an agent, assistant, or mediator between other persons in relation to business, intrigue, or other matters. [Turkestan.

Go'bi, 1 gō'bi; 2 ğō'bi, *n.* A desert region in Mongolia and E.

Go-bi'i-dæ, 1 go-baı'ı-dī; 2 ğo-bī'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, generally having two dorsals, the first short and usually with six flexible spines, and approximated thoracic ventrals, with the innermost rays longest; gobies. [L., < Gr. *kōbios*, gudgeon.]—**go'bi-oid,** *a. & n.*

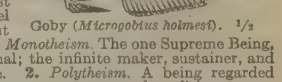
gob'let, 1 geb'let; 2 ğŏb'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A drinking-vessel with stem and standard. **2.** A large shallow bowl or drinking-vessel for ceremonious or festive occasions. [< LL.OF *cupellus*, cup.]

gob'lin, 1 geb'lın; 2 ğŏb'lin, *n.* A frightful creature fabled to haunt groves and grottoes; gnome; kobold. [< Gr.OF *kobalos*, impudent rogue.] Syn.: see SCARECROW.

gob'stick", 1 geb'stık"; 2 ğŏb'stĭk", *n.* An implement for removing a hook from a fish's mouth: also used for killing a fish by a blow. [aside; avoidance.

go'-by", 1 gō'-baı"; 2 ğō'-bȳ", *n.* An intended slight or thrusting

go'by, 1 gō'bi; 2 ğō'by, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -biz: 2 -biş, *pl.*] A spiny-rayed fish having ventral fins united into a funnel-shaped disk. [< Gr. *kōbios*, gudgeon.]


Goby (*Microgobius holmesi*). 1/2

god†, *vt.* To deify; idolize.

god, 1 gēd; 2 ğŏd, *n.* [Best pronounced with vowel shorter than ō, but longer than e.] **1.** [G-] *Monotheism.* The one Supreme Being, self-existent and eternal; the infinite maker, sustainer, and ruler of the universe. **2.** *Polytheism.* A being regarded as possessing superhuman or supernatural qualities or powers, and made an object of worship or propitiation; a higher intelligence supposed to control the forces of good and of evil; a personification of any of the forces of nature or of some human attribute, interest, or relation; a divinity; deity. **3.** Any person or thing exalted as the chief good, or made an object of supreme devotion; anything that absorbs one's attentions or aspirations; as, money is his *god*. **4.** The embodiment of some aspect of reality or of some being regarded as the ultimate principle of the universe; as, the *god* of justice; the world-*god*. **5.** An image or symbol of a deity; idol. **6.** *Chr. Sc.* The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all wise, all-loving, and

eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 587. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *god.*]—**god'child,** *n.* **1.** A child for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.—**god'daughter,** *n.* A female godchild.—**god'dess,** *n.* **1.** A female divinity. **2.** Figuratively, a woman surpassingly good or beautiful.—**god'dess-hood,** *n.* **god'dess-ship**‡.—**god'father.** **I.** *n.* To act as godfather to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A man who becomes sponsor for a child at its baptism. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A sponsor at baptism or confirmation. **3**†. [Humorous.] A juryman.—**God'head,** *n.* **1.** The essential nature of God; the Deity. **2.** [g-] Godhood; divinity. **3.** A divinity.—**god'hood,** *n.* The state or quality of being divine; divinity.—**god'less,** *a.* Ungodly; atheistical; wicked. SYN.: see PROFANE.—**god'less-ness,** *n.*—**god'like,** *a.* Similar to God or to a god; divine; of supreme excellence or beauty.—**god'like-ness,** *n.*—**god'li-ly,** *adv.*—**god'li-ness,** *n.* The character of being godly. SYN.: see RELIGION. **god'ling,** a minor divinity. **god'let**‡.—**god'ly,** *a.* **1.** Filled with reverence and love for God; pious. **2**‡. Conformed to God's law; as, a *godly* life.—**god'mother,** *n.* A female sponsor at baptism.—**god'par"ent,** *n.* A godfather or godmother.—**God's acre,** a burying ground.—**god'send",** *n.* An unexpected stroke of good fortune regarded as specially sent by God.—**god'ship,** *n.* The rank or character of a god; deity.—**god'son,** *n.* A male godchild.—**God'speed",** *n.* A wish that God will speed or prosper one.—**God'ward,** *adv.* Toward God. **God'wards**‡.

Go-da'va-ri, 1 go-dä'və-ri; 2 gō-dä'va-ri, *n.* **1.** A river in Haidarabad and Madras, S. India; length, 795 m. to the Bay of Bengal. **2.** A district in Madras province, British India; 7,857 sq. m.; capital, Coconada; pop. 54,000.

god'den†, *n.* Good evening.

God'frey, 1 ged'fri; 2 gŏd'frē, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Gott'fried,** 1 get'frith, 2 gŏt'frēth; D. **God'fried,** 1 gŏt'frit, 2 gŏt'frēt; F. **Gode"froi',** 1 gŏd'frwä', 2 gŏd'frwä', **Geof"froi',** 1 zŏ'frwä', 2 zhŏ'frwä'; G. **Gott'fried,** 1 got'frit, 2 gŏt'frēt; It. **Go"do-fre'do,** 1 gŏ'do-frē'do, 2 gŏ'do-frē'do, **Gof-fre'do,** 1 gof-frē'do, 2 gŏf-frē'do, **Giot'to,** 1 jŏt'to, 2 gŏt'to; Pg. **Go"do-fre'do,** 1 gŏ'do-frē'do, 2 gŏ'do-frē'do; Sp. **Go"do-fre'do,** 1 gŏ'do-frē'do, 2 gŏ'do-frē'do, **Go-fre'do,** 1 go-frē'do, 2 go-frē'do. **2. G. of Bouillon** (1058–1100), duke of Lower Lorraine; leader of the first crusade, 1096–1100; hero of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.* [Teut., God's peace.]

Go-di'va, 1 go-dai'və; 2 gō-dī'va, *n.* The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, England (c. 1040); said to have ridden naked through Coventry as the condition of the removal of oppressive taxes.

God'kin, 1 ged'kin; 2 gŏd'kin, **Edwin Lawrence** (1831–1902). An American editor; publicist; born in Ireland; edited *Nation* and *Evening Post* (New York); *Problems of Modern Democracy.*

Go-dol'phin, 1 go-del'fin; 2 go-dŏl'fin, **Earl of** (1645–1712). Sidney Godolphin, an English statesman.

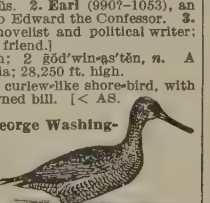
go-down', 1 go-daun'; 2 gō-down', *n.* A Chinese or East-Indian warehouse. [< Malay *godong,* warehouse.]

go-droon', 1 go-drün'; 2 gō-drōōn', *n.* *Arch. & Silverware.* An ornament of olive or ruffle form. [< F. *godron,* plait.]—**go-drooned',** *a.* Ornamented with godroons.

God'win, 1 ged'win; 2 gŏd'win, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **God'winet.** D. **Go'de-wijn,** 1 gŏ'də-vain, 2 gō'de-vin; L. **God-wi'nus,** 1 ged-wai'nus, 2 gŏd-wī'nŭs. **2. Earl** (990?–1053), an English statesman; chief minister to Edward the Confessor. **3. William** (1756–1836), an English novelist and political writer; *Caleb Williams,* etc. [Teut., divine friend.]

God'win-Aus'ten, 1 ged'win-ēs'ten; 2 gŏd'win-ąs'tĕn, *n.* A mountain peak in N. Kashmir, India; 28,250 ft. high.

god'wit, 1 ged'wit; 2 gŏd'wit, *n.* A curlew-like shore-bird, with long legs and a long, slightly upturned bill. [< AS. *cŏdwiht.*]



Godwit. 1/14

Goe'thals, 1 gō'thəlz; 2 gō'thāls, **George Washington** (1858–). An American engineer; builder of Panama canal.

Goe'the, 1 gō'tə; 2 gū'te, **Johann Wolfgang von** (1749–1832). A German poet and prose-writer; *Faust.*

goe'thite, 1 gō'tait; 2 gū'tīt, *n.* *Mineral.* An imperfect adamantine reddish or blackish-brown ferric hydroxid ($HFeO_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Goethe,* German poet.]

gof'fer, 1 gef'ər; 2 gŏf'er. **I.** *vt.* To crimp; also, to raise in relief. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fluting or crimp. **2.** A tool used in goffering. [< OF. *gauffrer,* < *goffre,* wafer, < MD. *waefel,* honeycomb.]

Gog and Magog, 1 geg, mē'geg; 2 gŏg, mā'gŏg. **1.** Names occurring in the Bible (*Ezek.* xxxviii, 2), and also in the Koran. **2.** In popular usage, two huge wooden statues in the London Guildhall, carved in 1708, by Richard Saunders, to replace others of Caxton's time destroyed in the Great Fire, 1666.

gog'gle, 1 geg'l; 2 gŏg'l, *v.* [GOG'GLED, GOG'LD"; GOG'GLING.]

gog'l-e, 1 *i.* To roll about staringly; said of the eyes. **II.** *t.* **1.** To strain or roll the eyes squintingly or staringly. **2**†. To shake about. [< Gael. *gog,* a nod.]

gog'gle, 1 **I.** *n.* **1.** A rolling of the eyes. **2.** *pl.* Spectacles with tubes, in which are glasses, often colored, to protect against dust or strong light. **II.** *a.* Prominent; staring.—**gog'gle-eye",** *n.* A staring eye.—**g.-eyed,** *a.*

gog'let, 1 geg'let; 2 gŏg'lĕt, *n.* A jar or vase of porous pottery for keeping water cool.

Go'gol, 1 gō'gol; 2 gō'gōl, **Nikolai Vassilievich** (1809?–1852). A Russian novelist, dramatist, and humorist.

go'ing, 1 gō'iŋ; 2 gō'ing. **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of departing or moving in any manner. **2.** [U. S.] The condition of paths or roads; as, it is wretched *going* to-day. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The right to pasture on a common. **4**‖. The manner of conducting oneself; deportment; way. **5.** Style of walking; gait. **II.** *pa.* **1.** Working; as, a *going* concern. **2.** Living. **3.** Departing; leaving.

goi'ter, 1 goi'tər; 2 gŏi'ter, *n.* A morbid swelling of the throat; bronchocele. [< F. *goitre,* goiter.]

goi'tered, 1 goi'tərd, *a.*—**goi-trous,** *a.*

Gol-con'da, 1 gol-kon'də; 2 gŏl-cŏn'da, *n.* **1.** A ruined city in India, famous in the 16th century for diamond-cutting. **2.** Hence, a mine of wealth.

gold, 1 gōld; 2 gōld, *n.* **1.** A precious metal of yellow color, very heavy, ductile, and malleable. See ELEMENT. **2.** The metal in the form of coin; hence, wealth; riches. **3.** Gilding, or a golden-yellow color. [< AS. *gold,* < √ *ghel,* be yellow.] SYN.: see MONEY.—**gold'-beat"er,** *n.* One who makes gold-leaf.—**g.-beaters' skin,** the outer coat of the cæcum of the ox prepared for the use of the gold-beater.—**g.-beating,** *n.* The act or operation of making gold-leaf by hammering.—**g.-beetle,** *n.* **1.** A leaf-beetle (*Cetonia aurata*): so called from its metallic lustre. **2.** A brilliant beetle found on the potato.—**g. brick, 1.** [Colloq., U. S.], a brick or bar of base metal gilded, used by swindlers, or a brick or bar of gold for which something else is substituted in delivery to the purchaser; hence, any swindle. **2.** [Slang, U. S. Army.] A military policeman.—**gold'bug,** *n.* **1.** A gold-beetle. **2.** [Slang.] An advocate of the gold standard.—**gold'cup,** *n.* Same as BUTTERCUP.—**g.-dust,** *n.* Gold in fine particles.—**g.-filled,** *pa.* Denoting an extra heavy or thick plate of gold on a base metal foundation, as in watchmaking.—**gold'finch",** *n.* **1.** A European finch having a black hood and a patch of brilliant yellow on the wings. **2.** An American finch purely lemon-yellow, with black cap, wings, and tail.—**gold'fin"ny,** *n.* A wrasse (*Crenilabrus melops*). **gold'ney**‡; **gold'sin"ny**‡.—**gold'fish",** *n.* A small carp of golden color.—**g.-foil,** *n.* Thin sheets of gold, thicker than gold-leaf.—**g. lace,** a lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.—**g.-leaf,** *n.* The finest leaf made from beaten gold.—**g.-of-pleasure,** *n.* An erect annual herb (*Camelina sativa*) of the mustard family, with long lanceolate leaves, small numerous flowers, and obovoid or pear-shaped pods: naturalized from Europe; false flax.—**g.-point,** *n.* *Finance.* That point in the rate of foreign exchange at which bullion can be shipped in payment of accounts without entailing a loss.—**gold'smith",** *n.* **1.** A worker in gold. **2**‡. A banker.—**gold'smith-bee"tle,** *n.* A large yellow scarabæid beetle, as *Cotalpa lanigera* of the United States.—**gold standard,** a monetary standard based on gold alone as measuring the unit of value.—**g.-stick,** *n.* [Eng.] An official of the British royal household, a colonel of the Life Guards or a captain of the gentlemen-at-arms, who bears a gilt rod, the gift of his sovereign, on state occasions: applied loosely to other state attendants.

The American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) (def. 2), on the Canada thistle (*Cricus arvensis*). 1/5

Gold Coast. A British crown colony and protectorate in Guinea, W. Africa; 80,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,503,400.

gold'en, 1 gōld'n; 2 gōld'n, *a.* **1.** Made of or consisting of gold. **2.** Having the color or luster of gold; bright-yellow; resplendent; as, *golden* fruit; a *golden* harvest. **3.** Resembling gold in worth or scarcity; unusually valuable or excellent; rare; as, *golden* opinions. **4.** Characterized by a condition of great happiness and prosperity; as, the *golden* age.—**golden age. 1.** A mythical period when perfect innocence, peace, and happiness reigned. **2.** *Rom. Lit.* The period (31 B. C. to A. D. 14) of the finest classical writers; hence, in any country, the periods of literature most nearly corresponding to this.—**g. buck,** a welsh rabbit with the addition of a poached egg.—**g. eagle,** see under EAGLE.—**gold'en-eye",** *n.* A large sea-duck having the upper parts black, glossed with green and violet, and the lower parts white.—**golden fleece** (*Gr. Myth.*), a fleece of gold guarded by a dragon and taken by Jason with the aid of Medea. See ARGO.—**g. mean,** a wise moderation; the avoidance of extremes.—**g. number** (L. *aureus numerus*), the number indicating the place of a year in a metonic cycle of 19 years, used in calculating the movable feasts, as Easter. If 1 be added to the number of the calendar year (A. D.), and the result divided by 19, the remainder will be the golden number. Where there is no remainder the number is 19. It was usually printed in gold in old calendars, hence the name.—**g. robin,** the Baltimore oriole.—**gold'en-rod",** *n.* A North-American herb of the aster family having rod-like stems and bright-yellow flowers in clusters.—**g. rose,** see under ROSE.—**g. rule,** the rule of life given in *Matt.* vii, 12: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—**gold'en-ly,** *adv.* **gold'en-ness,** *n.* [Francisco Bay and harbor.

Gold'en Gate. A strait leading from the Pacific Ocean to San

Gold'en Horn. The crescent-shaped arm of the Bosporus on which Constantinople is situated.

gold'en-seal", 1 gōld'n-sēl"; 2 gōld'n-sēl", *n.* A herb (*Hydrastis canadensis*) of the United States, with a yellow rootstock, a single radical leaf, a hairy stem, and a single greenish-white flower.

gold'i-locks", 1 gōld'i-leks"; 2 gōld'i-lŏks", *n.* A buttercup; also, one of various plants with yellow flowers.

Gold'mark, 1 gōld'mārk; 2 gōld'märk, **Carl** (1830–1919). A Hungarian composer of operas; *Die Königin von Saba.*

Gol-do'ni, 1 gol-dō'ni; 2 gŏl-dō'ni, **Carlo** (1707–1793). An Italian writer of comic drama; *Ventaglio,* etc.

Golds'bor-o, 1 gōldz'bur-o; 2 gōldz'bŏr-o. A manufacturing city in central North Carolina; pop. 11,300.

Gold'smith, 1 gōld'smith; 2 gōld'smith, **Oliver** (1728–1774). An Irish poet, novelist, and dramatist.

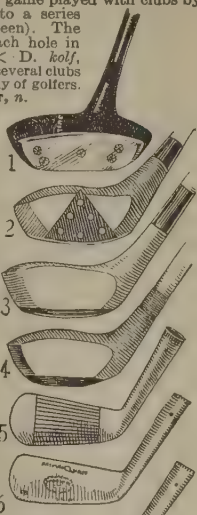
gold'stone", 1 gōld'stōn"; 2 gōld'stōn", *n.* Aventurin glass.

gold'thread", 1 gōld'thred"; 2 gōld'thrēd", *n.* An evergreen herb (*Coptis trifolia*) with long bright-yellow fibrous roots.

gold'y-locks", *n.* Same as GOLDILOCKS.

Go'lek-Bo-ghaz', 1 gō'lek-bō-gäs'; 2 gō'lĕk-bō-gäs', *n.* A pass in the Taurus mountains between Adana and Konia villayets, Asia Minor: the ancient "Cilician Gates."

golf, 1 gelf; 2 gŏlf, *n.* A Scottish game played with clubs by driving a small resilient ball into a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen). The object is, to hit the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. [< D. *kolf*, club.]—**golf'-club"**, *n.* **1.** One of several clubs used in playing golf. **2.** A company of golfers. —**golf**, *vi.* To play golf.—**golf'er**, *n.*


Golf-clubs (def. 1).
1. Putter. 2 and 3. Drivers. 4. Brassy. 5. Mashie. 6. Cleek. 7. Jigger. 8. Midiron. 9. Niblick.

Gol'gi, 1 gōl'jī; 2 gōl'ği, **Camillo** (1844–1919). An Italian anatomist: awarded the Nobel prize for medicine in 1906.

Gol'go-tha, 1 gol'go-thə; 2 gŏl'go-thə, *n.* **1.** Properly, a place near Jerusalem, the scene of Jesus' crucifixion. *Matt.* xxvii, 33. **2.** [g-] A burial-place or charnel-house. [< Aramean *Gulgalta*, = Heb. *Gulgoleth*, skull, or place of a skull.]

go'li-ard, 1 gŏ'lı-ərd *or* gōl'yərd; 2 gŏ'lĭ-ärd *or* gōl'yärd, *n.* [OF.] One of a class of wandering medieval jester who enlivened the rich by buffoonery and satirical verses. — **go'li-ard-er-y**, *n.* — **go"li-ard'ic**, *a.*

Go-li'ath, 1 go-lı'əth; 2 go-lī'ath, *n. Bib.* A Philistine giant, slain by David. *1 Sam.* xvii, 4.

gol'li-wog, 1 gel'ı-wog; 2 gŏl'ĭ-wŏg, *n.* A grotesque figure.

go-losh', *n.* Same as GALOSH.

Goltz, 1 gōlts; 2 gŏlts, **Kolmar, Baron von der** (1843–1916), a German field-marshal; military governor of Brussels 1914–15; later commander-in-chief of the first Turkish army.

gom-broon', 1 gem-brūn'; 2 gŏm-brōōn', *n.* A Persian or Chinese ware, of a semitransparent white.

gom-bron't; **gombroonware†**. [< Gombroon, a city of Persia.]

Go'mel, 1 gō'mel; 2 gō'mĕl, *n.* Same as HOMER.

Go'mer, 1 gō'mər; 2 gō'mer, *n. Bib.* Eldest son of Japheth. *Gen.* x, 2. [Heb., completion; heat.]

gom'er-el, 1 gem'ər-el; 2 gŏm'er-ĕl. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Stupid; senseless. **II.** *n.* A blockhead. **gom'er-ill†**.

Go'mez, 1 gō'mēs; 2 gō'mĕs, **José Miguel** (1846–1921). Cuban statesman; President of Cuba, 1909–1912.

Go-mor'rah, 1 go-mer'ə; 2 go-mŏr'a, *n. Bib.* A city destroyed with Sodom, by fire from heaven. *Gen.* xiii, 10. **Go-mor'rha†**.

Gom'pers, 1 gom'pərz; 2 gŏm'pers, **Samuel** (1850–1924). An American labor leader: president American Federation of Labor.

gom-pho'sis, 1 gem-fō'sıs; 2 gŏm-fō'sĭs, *n. Anat.* An articulation or union by the firm implantation of one part in a socket situated in another, as the setting of teeth in the jaw or the styloid process in the temporal bone. [< Gr. *gomphōsis*, bolting together, < *gomphos*, bolt or nail.]

go-mu'ti, 1 go-mū'tī; 2 go-mu'tĭ, *n.* [Malay.] *Bot.* **1.** The palm. **2.** A durable black hair-like fiber obtained from the palm: valuable for cordage, etc., because it does not rot in water.

gon'ad, 1 gen'ad; 2 gŏn'ăd, *n. Biol.* A mass of undifferentiated generative tissue from which the male or female essential organs, as ovary or testis, originate; a germ-gland. [< Gr. *gonē*, *gonos*, seed, < *gignomai*, become.]

Gon"court', 1 gôṅ"kūr'; 2 gŏṅ"cur', *n.* **1. Edmond Louis Antoine Huot de** (1822–1896), a French novelist; collaborator with his brother Jules. **2. Jules Alfred Huot de** (1830–1870), a French novelist and miscellaneous writer.

Gond, 1 gend; 2 gŏnd, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Dravidian of the hilly country of Gondwana in India, or his language, akin to the Dravidian speech of the Deccan. See DRAVIDIAN.

gon'do-la, 1 gon'do-lə; 2 gŏn'do-la, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed Venetian boat, high-peaked at the ends, and rowed with one oar by a gondolier. **2.** [U. S.] A large flat-bottomed river-boat of light build. **3.** [U. S.] A long, shallow, open freight-car. **4.** The car hanging below a dirigible balloon for the accommodation of the engines, crew, etc. [It.]—**gon"do-lier'**, *n.* The rower of a gondola.

Gondola (def. 1).

Gon"dre-court', 1 gôṅ"drə-kūr'; 2 gŏṅ"dre-cōōr', *n.* A town in Meuse department, France; pop. of commune, 1,000.

gone, } 1 gôn *or* gen; 2 gŏn *or* gŏn, *pa.* **1.** Passed beyond
gon', } help or hope; ruined; lost; as, a *gone* case. **2.** Marked by faintness or weakness; as, a *gone* sensation. **3.** Ended; dead. **4.** [Colloq.] In love with; as, he is *gone* on a girl.

gone'ness, *n.* [Colloq.] A state of weakness or exhaustion.

Gon'er-il, 1 gen'ər-il; 2 gŏn'er-il, *n.* In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Lear's eldest daughter, a type of filial ingratitude.

gon'fa-lon, 1 gon'fə-len; 2 gŏn'fa-lŏn, *n.* An ensign fixed to a revolving frame or a crossyard, generally with two or three streamers; originally, a banderole. **gon'fa-non†**. [< OF. *gonfanon*, < OHG. *gund*, battle, + *fano*, banner.]—**gon"fa-lon-ier'**, *n.* **1.** A gonfalon-bearer: a chief standard-bearer, as of the Church of Rome. **2.** The title of the chief magistrate of Florence, dating from 1293, and of other Italian cities.

gong, 1 gen; 2 gŏng, *n.* **1.** A metal instrument like a shallow dish, sounded by beating. **2.** A fixed signal-bell of flat curvature. [Malay.]

go-nid'i-um, 1 go-nid'ı-əm; 2 go-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** In algæ, a naked or membranous-coated propagative cell produced asexually. **2.** In fungi, same as CONIDIUM. **3.** In mosses, a cell filled with green granules. **4.** In lichens, one of the green algal cells of a thallus. [< Gr. *gonē*; see GONAD.]—**go-nid'i-al**, *a.*

go'ni-o-, 1 gō'nı-o-; 2 gŏ'nĭ-o-. From Greek *gōnia*, angle, corner: a combining form.—**go"ni-om'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring angles. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**contact-goniometer**, or **hand-g.**, a graduated arc having two arms for direct measuring an angle between two plane surfaces. For more accurate determination a **reflecting g.** is used, measuring the angular space through which a crystal is turned to produce coincident reflections from the two surfaces enclosing the angle. —**go"ni-o-met'ric**, **go"ni-o-met'ri-cal**, *a.*—**go"ni-om-e-try**, *n.* **1.** The art of measuring angles. **2.** The branch of trigonometry that treats of angles.

go'ni-on, 1 gō'nı-en; 2 gō'nĭ-ŏn, *n.* [GO'NI-A, *pl.*] A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *gōnia*, corner.]

gonnet, *n.* Same as GUN.

gon"o-coc'cus, 1 gen"o-kek'us; 2 gŏn"o-cŏc'ŭs, *n.* A micrococcus (*Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*) found in gonorrheal discharge.

gon'of, 1 gon'ef; 2 gŏn'ŏf, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A pickpocket. [Heb. *gannābh*, thief.] **gonoph‡**.

gon'o-phore, 1 gen'o-fōr; 2 gŏn'o-fōr, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A stalk supporting male and female organs; in flowering plants, an elongation of the axis of the flower lifting the stamens and pistil high above the floral envelops. **2.** An accessory generative organ that conveys the generative products, as an oviduct or spermiduct. [< GONO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]

gon"or-rhe'a, 1 gen"o-rı'ə; 2 gŏn"o-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* A specific contagious inflammation of the mucous membrane of the genital organs. [< LL. *gonorrhœa*, < Gr. *gonorrhoia*, < *gonos*, seed, + *rhota*, flow.] **gon"or-rhœ'a‡**.—**gon"or-rhe'al**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to, proceeding from, or affected with gonorrhea. **gon"-or-rhœ'al‡**.

-gony, *suffix.* Used to denote generation, production, etc., as cosmogony. [< L. *-gonia*, < Gr. *-gonia*, < *gignomai* (√ *gen*), become.]

goo'ber, 1 gū'bər; 2 gōō'ber, *n.* [Southern, U. S.] A peanut.

good, 1 gud; 2 gōōd, *a.* [BET'TER; BEST.] **1.** Having qualities adapted to produce some kind of satisfaction, whether physical, mental, or moral. Especially: (1) Having qualities pleasant or agreeable to the senses, or fitted to produce or secure some desirable practical result; excellent; valuable; enjoyable; marked by prosperity; as, *good* flour; a *good* view; a *good* time. (2) Having or characterized by admirable moral or spiritual qualities; especially, governed by dutiful regard for the moral and divine law; conformed to the law of right; righteous; virtuous; religious: opposed to *bad*, *evil*, *vicious*, *wicked*; as, a *good* man; a *good* life or resolution. **2.** Having kindly social qualities; Entertaining and showing benevolent feeling; benevolent; merciful; kind; courteous; as, the *good* King Arthur. (2) Loving and showing love for companionship; hence, pleasant; agreeable; social; jovial; cheery; as, a *good* fellow; *good* manners; *good* society.

3. Especially adapted to some particular work or need; satisfactory or acceptable as to kind, or sufficient as to character, capacity, or degree; adequate; competent; serviceable; profitable; qualified, as for a particular occupation; as, a treatment *good* for the health; *good* security; a *good* arrangement; a *good* workman; the ticket is not *good* on this line. **4.** Of due force or efficacy; valid; sound; as, a *good* plea; a *good* defense. **5.** Having full or complete measure, amount, or value; approximating the requirements of some standard of perfection; not lacking or deceptive; complete; perfect; genuine; thorough; as, a *good* day's work; a *good* bank-note; a *good* whipping. **6.** Not small or insignificant, tho not extremely great or important; considerable; as, a *good* deal; a *good* while ago. **7.** Worthy; as, my *good* sir. [< AS. *gōd*.]

Syn.: able, adequate, admirable, advantageous, agreeable, beneficial, benevolent, capital, cheerful, cheering, companionable, competent, complete, considerable, convenient, dexterous, dutiful, excellent, expert, fair, favorable, fit, friendly, genial, genuine, godly, gracious, gratifying, holy, honorable, humane, immaculate, kind, lively, merciful, obliging, perfect, pious, pleasant, precious, profitable, proper, ready, real, religious, right, righteous, satisfactory, serious, serviceable, skilful, social, sound, stanch, sterling, suitable, thorough, true, unblemished, unfeigned, unimpeached, unsullied, untarnished, upright, useful, valid, valuable, virtuous, well-adapted, well-disposed, well-qualified, wholesome, worthy. *Good* may at some time be a synonym of almost any adjective in the language implying advantage, benefit, utility, worth, etc. *Good* almost always carries a silent connotation of the connection or purpose with reference to which it is affirmed. A horse that is sound, kind, and serviceable, whether swift, as a racer, or strong and heavy, as a dray-horse, is a *good* horse; a ship that is *stanch* and seaworthy is a *good* ship; a use of money that brings in sure and ample returns is a *good* investment; a man of high and true moral character is a *good* man; one of very different character,

if brave and skilful in war, is a *good* soldier. Compare AMIABLE; BENEFICIAL; CHOICE; EXCELLENT; HONEST; MORAL; RIGHT; USEFUL; VIRTUOUS; WELL.—Ant.: see synonyms for BAD.

—**good book,** the Bible: often written with capital initials. —**good'deed"†,** *adv.* Indeed.—**g. den†,** good evening.—**g. fellow.** **1.** A boon companion. **2†.** [Slang.] A thief.—**g. fellowhood,** *n.* Same as GOOD-FELLOWSHIP.—**g.-fellowship,** *n.* Merry society; companionableness.—**G. Friday,** see under FRIDAY.—**g. graces,** see under GRACE.—**g.-humor,** *n.* A cheery, kindly mood or temper.—**g.-humored,** *a.* **1.** Having or marked by a cheerful, kindly temper; pleasant. **2.** Done or said in a pleasant, kindly way. Syn.: see AMIABLE.—**g. humoredly,** *adv.*—**good'ish,** *a.* **1.** Somewhat good; not bad; rather good. **2.** Of appreciable extent; considerable.—**good'ly,** *a.* [-LI-ER; -LI-EST.] Having a pleasing appearance or superior qualities; comely; attractive; ample.—**good'li-ness,** *n.* **1.** Comeliness; beauty. **2†.** Goodness.—**good'man‖,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] Master; Mr.: a familiar appellation of civility; also, a husband; head of a family.—**g.-natured,** *a.* Having a pleasant disposition; not easily provoked. Syn.: see AMIABLE; PLEASANT.—**good"na'tured-ly,** *adv.*—**good"na-tured-ness,** *n.*—**good'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being good. Syn.: see VIRTUE.—**Good Samaritan,** see under SAMARITAN, *n.*—**G. Shepherd,** a designation of Christ in accordance with *John* x, 11, 12.—**g. speed,** good luck: an old form of wishing success.—**g.-tempered,** *a.* Of a good disposition.—**g.-temperedly,** *adv.*—**good'wife"‖,** *n.* [-WIVES", *pl.*] The mistress of the house; madam; Mrs.: the correlative of *goodman.*—**g.-will,** *n.* **1.** A desire for the well-being of others. **2.** The established popularity of a business or the like. **3.** Benevolence; charity; in this sense commonly two words. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; FAVOR; FRIENDSHIP.

good, *n.* **1.** That which is good in any sense; advantage; profit; benefit; righteousness; virtue. **2.** Advancement of well-being; welfare. **3.** *pl.* Personal property; especially, portable chattels. **4.** *Chr. Sc.* God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence; omni-action. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 587. [STEWART '10.] Syn.: see PROFIT; SERVICE.—**for good, for g. and all,** finally; for the last time.

good†, *adv.* Well; right.—**as good†,** as well; with equal advantage.

good, *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure or assent.

good"'by', } gud"-bī'; 2 gōod"-bȳ', *a., n., & interj.*
good"-bye', } Farewell; adieu. [Contr. of GOD BE WITH YOU.] Syn.: see FAREWELL.

Good'now, 1 gud'nō; 2 gōod'nō, **Frank Johnson** (1859–). American educator; author; president of **Johns Hopkins University** since 1914.

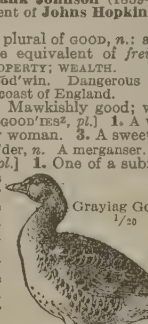
goods, 1 gudz; 2 gōodz, *n. pl.* The plural of GOOD, *n.*: as used in composition, in England, the equivalent of *freight* in United States usage. Syn.: see PROPERTY; WEALTH.

Good'win Sands, 1 gud'win; 2 gōod'win. Dangerous shoals, 10 m. long, about 5 m. off the S. E. coast of England.

good'y, 1 gud'i; 2 gōod'y. **I.** *a.* Mawkishly good; weakly pious. **good'y-good"y‡.** **II.** *n.* [GOOD'IES2, *pl.*] **1.** A weakly good person. **2.** An old and poor woman. **3.** A sweetmeat.

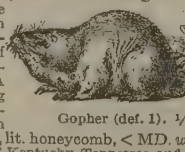
goo-san'der, 1 gū-san'dər; 2 gōō-sän'der, *n.* A merganser.

goose, 1 gūs; 2 gōōs, *n.* [GEESE, *pl.*] **1.** One of a subfamily (*Anserinæ*) of web-footed birds larger than ducks and smaller than swans. See GRAYLAG. **2.** The female of the goose: distinguished from *gander.* **3.** [GOOS'ES, *pl.*] A tailors' heavy smoothing-iron, having a curved handle. **4.** A silly creature; ninny. **5.** An old game of chance, played with dice and counters. [< AS. *gōs,* pl. *gēs.*]—**goose'ber"ry,** 1 gūz'-; 2 gōōs. *n.* [-RIES2, *pl.*] **1.** The tart fruit of a spiny shrub (genus *Grossularia*); also, the shrub. **2.** A cask-like frame around which barbed wire is wound in forming entanglements: soldiers' term.—**g.-flesh,** *n.* A roughened condition of the skin produced by cold, fear, etc. **g.-skin†.**—**goose'foot",** *n.* **1.** Any plant of a genus (*Chenopodium*) of mealy-leaved plants; the figweed. **2.** A plant of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*).—**goose'herd",** *n.* A tender of geese.—**goose'neck",** *n.* **1.** A mechanical contrivance curved like a goose's neck: (1) A swivel forming the fastening between a boom and a mast. (2) A curved seat-post on a bicycle. **2.** A bent pipe or tube having a swivel-joint, so that its outer end may be revolved.—**g.-step,** *n. Mil.* **1.** The act of marking time with the feet. **2.** A gymnastic exercise, or setting-up drill for the legs, which are alternately lifted and held straight out. **3.** A stiff manner of marching on parade in some European armies which suggests this exercise.—**goos'y,** *a.* GOOS'I-ER; [GOOS'I-EST.] **1.** Like a goose. **2.** Appearing like goose-flesh. **goos'ey‡.**—**goos'i-ness,** *n.*


Graylag Goose. 1/20

G. O. P., *abbr.* Grand Old Party (Republican Party, U. S.)

go'pher, 1 gō'fər; 2 gō'fer, *n.* **1.** A burrowing American rodent that hönеycombs the earth, especially one with large cheek-pouches, **pock'et-go"pher‡;** also, one of various western North-American ground-squirrels. **2.** A large, nocturnal, burrowing land-tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) of the southern United States. [< F. *gaufre,* lit. honeycomb, < MD. *wafel.*]


Gopher (def. 1). 1/12

go'pher-wood", *n.* **1.** A tree of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, with yellow or yellowish wood. **yel'low-wood"†.** **2.** The unknown wood of which Noah's ark was made. *Genesis* vi, 14. [< Heb. *gōfer, gōpher,* perh. cypress, + WOOD.]

gor'bel"lied†, *a.* Big-bellied.—**gor'bel"ly†,** *n.*

gor'cock", *n.* [Scot.] The moor-cock. **gar'cock†.**

gor'crow", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The carrion-crow. **gar'crow"‡.**

Gor'di-us, 1 gôr'di-us; 2 gōr'di-ûs, *n.* An ancient king of Phrygia; he tied a hard knot about the yoke of his chariot, the man who loosed which, according to an oracle, was to rule all Asia. This was accomplished by Alexander the Great, who cut the knot in two with his sword.—**Gor'di-an,** *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, or to the knot tied by him.—**Gordian knot.** **1.** The knot tied by Gordius. **2.** A difficulty that can only be overcome by bold measures.

Head of the Gorgon Medusa,

Gor'don, 1 gôr'dan; 2 gōr'don, *n.* **1. Adam Lindsay** (1833–1870), an Australian poet. **2. Charles George** (1833–1885), an English general; suppressed Taiping rebellion in China; governor of the Sudan; killed at Khartum. **3. John Brown** (1832-1904), an American soldier; Confederate general; senator; statesman; Governor of Georgia. **4. Lord George** (1751–1793), an English political agitator; instigated "No Popery" riots in London, 1780.

gore[1], 1 gôr; 2 gōr, *vt.* [GORED; GOR'ING.] To make a gore of; supply with a gore.

gore[2], *vt.* [GOR(E)D2; GOR'ING.] To pierce, as with a spear or a horn; stab. [Ult. < AS. *gār,* spear.]

gore[1], *n.* A wedge-shaped or triangular piece. Specifically: (1) A tapering or triangular piece of land. (2) A triangular piece of cloth let into a garment. (3) *Naut.* A triangular piece of plank used in fitting a vessel. [< AS. *gōra,* point of land.]

gore[2], *n.* Blood after effusion, esp. clotted blood. [< AS. *gōr,* filth.]

Gor'gas, 1 gôr'gas; 2 gōr'gas, **William Crawford** (1854–1920). American surgeon general of U. S. Army; sanitarian, medical chief of Canal Zone, 1904–1914.

gorge, 1 gôrj; 2 gōrg, *v.* [GORGED; GORG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To swallow, especially with greediness. **2.** To fill the stomach with food; glut. **II.** *i.* To feed in a greedy manner. [< F. *gorger,* < *gorge;* see GORGE, *n.*]—**gorg'er,** *n.* **1.** One who eats to excess. **2.** A heavy haul of fish.

gorge, *n.* **1.** The throat; gullet. **2.** A narrow passage between hills; ravine. **3.** The act of gorging, or that which is gorged. **4.** The part of a garment about the throat. **5.** A jam; as, an ice-*gorge.* **6.** An entrance into a bastion or similar part of a fortification; hence, the rear of a redan or other work. **7.** Bait used on a gorge-hook. **8.** [Colloq.] A full meal. **9.** *Falconry.* The crop of a hawk. [F., throat, < L. *gurges,* whirlpool.] Syn.: see VALLEY.—**gorge'-hook",** *n.* A pair of small fish-hooks joined in a heavily leaded shank.

Gör'gei, 1 gör'ge-i; 2 gör'gē-ē, **Arthur** (1818–1916). A Hungarian general. **Gör'gey‡.**

gor'geous, 1 gôr'jus; 2 gōr'gŭs, *a.* **1.** Conspicuous by splendor of colors; magnificent; resplendent. **2.** Having a taste for magnificence. [< OF. *gorgias,* gaudy.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

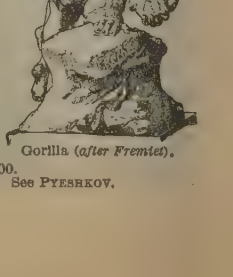
gor'get-in, 1 gôr'jar-in; 2 gōr'jer-in, *n.* *Arch.* The neck of a capital, or the part forming the junction between it and the shaft. **2.** A form of neck-armor. [F., < *gorge;* see GORGE, *n.*]

Gor'ges, 1 gôr'jes; 2 gōr'jĕs, **Sir Ferdinando** (1565?–1647). English colonizer of America; lord proprietary of the province of Maine, whose grandson, of the same name (1629–1718), sold all his proprietary rights to Massachusetts in 1677 for $7,250.

gor'get, 1 gôr'jet; 2 gōr'jĕt, *n.* **1.** A piece of armor protecting the junction of the helmet and cuirass; also, an ornament, often crescent-shaped, worn on the neck or breast. **2.** A ruff formerly worn by women. **3.** A throat-patch distinguished by color or texture. [< F. *gorgette;* see GORGE.]

Gor'gi-as, 1 gôr'ji-as; 2 gōr'jĭ-ŭs, *n.* A Greek statesman, orator, and sophist (480–380 B. C.).

Gor'gon, 1 gôr'gan; 2 gōr'gon, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of three winged monsters, with claws of bronze and serpents for hair: Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. See illus. above. **2.** [g-] Same as GORGONEION. **3.** [g-] Any hideously ugly object, especially a repulsive-looking woman. [< L. *Gorgona,* < Gr. *Gorgō,* < *gorgos,* grim.]—**gor-go'ne-an,** *a.* Of or relating to the Gorgon; Gorgon-like. **gor'gon†; gor-go'ni-an‡.**—**gor'gon-ize§,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To paralyze as if by the Gorgon's spell; petrify.


Gorilla (*after Fremiet*).

gor"go-ne'i-on, 1 gôr"go-nī'on; 2 gōr"gō-nī'ŏn, *n.* [-NEI'A, 1 -nī'ə; 2 -nī'a, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Class. Myth.* A mask or head of Medusa: an emblem or attribute of Minerva, borne as the centerpiece of the egis and on her shield. **gor"go-ne'um‡.**

gor'gon-zo'la, 1 gôr'gen-zō'la; 2 gōr'gŏn-zō'la, *n.* A cheese of pressed milk made at Gorgonzola, Italy. **Gorgonzola cheese‡.**

gor'hen", 1 gôr'hen"; 2 gōr'hĕn", *n.* [Scot.] The moor-hen.

go-ril'la, 1 go-ril'ə; 2 go-ril'a, *n.* A manlike and ferocious African ape (*Gorilla savagei*) about five and a half feet in height, with a massive body and limbs, long arms, and tusklike canine teeth: the largest and most powerful of anthropoids. [< Gr. *gorilla.*]

Go-riz'i-a, 1 gō-ritz'i-ə; 2 gō-ritz'ē-ä, *n.* **1.** A district bordering on the Adriatic, formerly an Austrian crownland, taken by Italy in the World War; 1,127 sq. m.; pop. 260,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 31,000.

Gor'ki, 1 gôr'ki; 2 gōr'ki. **Maxim.** See PYESHKOV.

Gör'litz, 1 gûr'lits; 2 ġûr'lits, *n.* A manufacturing and commercial town (pop. 80,332) in Silesia.

gor'mand, | 1 gôr[*or* gûr']mand; 2 ġôr[*or* ġur']mand, *n.* **1.** **gour'mand,** / A glutton. **2.** An epicure. [< F. *gourmand*, glutton.]—**gor'mand-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To eat voraciously. **gor'mand-ise‡.**—**gor'mand-iz'er** or **-is'er,** *n.*

gorse, 1 gôrs; 2 ġôrs, *n.* Furze. [< AS. *gorst.*]—**gors'y,** *a.*

Gor"tscha-kōf, 1 gôr"cha-kef'; 2 ġôr"cha-kōf', **Alexander Mikhallovich** (1798–1883). Russian prince, statesman, and diplomat.

gor'y, 1 gôr'i; 2 ġôr'y, *a.* **1.** Covered or stained with gore. **2.** Resembling gore. [< GORE², *n.*] Syn.: see BLOODY.

Görz, *n.* Same as GORIZIA.

gos'hawk", 1 ges'hȧk"; 2 ġȯs'hak", *n.* A short-winged hawk. [< AS. *gōshafuc*, goose hawk.]

Go'shen, 1 gō'shen; 2 ġō'shĕn, *n. Bib.* **1.** The district in Egypt occupied by the Israelites. *Gen.* xlv, 10. **2.** A district in S. Palestine. *Josh.* x, 41.

gos'ling, 1 gez'iŋ; 2 ġȯs'liŋ, *n.* A young goose.—**gos'ling-green",** *n.* A yellowish-green color.

Gos'nold, 1 ges'nuld; 2 ġȯs'nōld, **Bartholomew** (?–1607). An English navigator; interested in colonization of Virginia.

gos'pel, 1 ges'pel; 2 ġȯs'pĕl. I†. *vt.* [GOS'PELED or GOS'-PELLED; GOS'PEL-ING or GOS'PEL-LING.] To teach the gospel to; fill with piety. **II.** *a.* Relating to or agreeing with the gospel; evangelical; veritable. **III.** *n.* **1.** Good news or tidings, especially the announcement of salvation through the atoning death of Jesus Christ. **2.** [G-] One of the memoirs of Christ in the New Testament. **3.** The portion of one of the four Gospels read as a part of divine service. **4.** Any doctrine concerning human welfare that is agitated as of great importance. **5**‖. That which is regarded as infallibly true. [< AS. *godspell*, understood as < *god*, God, + *spel*, story, really < AS. *gōd*, good, + *spel*, story, = Gr. *euangelion*, good message. See EVANGEL.]—**gos'pel-er,** *n.* **1.** An ardent adherent of the Reformation, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic. **2.** The cleric who reads the Gospel at a church service. **3.** An evangelist; missionary. **gos'pel-ler‡.**

gos'sa-mer, 1 ges'a-mer; 2 ġȯs'a-mer. **I.** *a.* Thin and light as gossamer; flimsy. **gos'sa-mer-y‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** An exceedingly fine thread or web of spider's silk that may float in the air. **2.** *Fabrics.* (1) A fine gauze. (2) A thin waterproof outer garment. [ME. *gos*, GOOSE, + *somer*, SUMMER.]

gos'san, 1 ges'an *or* gez'an; 2 ġȯs'an *or* ġȯ'san, *n.* [Corn., Eng.] Decomposed material, usually reddish or ferruginous, forming the upper part of a metallic vein.

gos'sip, 1 ges'ip; 2 ġȯs'ip, *v.* [GOS'SIPED[t] or GOS'SIPT[t]; GOS'-SIP-ING or GOS'SIP-PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To repeat as gossip. **2**†. To stand sponsor to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tell idle or mischievous tales; tattle. **2**†. To be a pot-companion. Syn.: see BABBLE.—**gos'sip-ing,** *n.* **1.** Gossipy talk; a prating. **2**†. A christening. **3**†. A merrymaking.

gos'sip, *n.* **1.** Familiar or idle talk; groundless rumor; mischievous tattle. **2.** One who gossips. **gos'sip-er‡.** **3.** Originally, a sponsor in baptism. **4**‖. A boon companion. [< AS. *god*, God, + *sib*, related.]—**gos'sip-red**(e†, *n.* Sponsorship; spirited relationship.—**gos'sip-ry,** *n.* **1.** Gossipy talk. **2**†. Intimacy.—**gos'sip-y,** *a.* Devoted to gossip; chatty.

Gos-sȳp'i-um, 1 ge-sip'i-um; 2 ġȯ-sȳp'i-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of plants yielding cotton. **2.** [g-] A remedy to promote menstruation and labor.

got, *imp. & pp.* of GET, *v.*

Properly having the sense of *acquired*, *procured*, and the like, but improperly used to express mere possession. Not "The hound has *got* long ears," because he has done nothing to get them; he *has* them; but "He has *got* the rabbit" (which he has been chasing). I have *got* a pencil when I buy or find it. The form *gotten*, now partially restored to use after being almost obsolete, has the advantage of not being liable to such confusion. Those who would readily say "The man has *got* a heart," meaning simply "he *has*" one, would not think of saying "He has *gotten* a heart." Either *got* or *gotten* may be used when there has been a *getting*, but not otherwise.

Gö'te-borg, 1 yū'te-bȯrh; 2 yŭ'te-bȯrh, *n.* Same as GOTTENBORG.

Goth, 1 gȯth; 2 ġȯth, *n.* **1.** A member of a Low German race that overran the Roman empire in the 3d and 4th centuries. See OSTROGOTH; VISIGOTH. **2.** Any rude or uncivilized person; barbarian. [< LL. *Gothus.*]—**Goth'ic.** I. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Goths or their tongue. **2.** Rude; barbaric. **3.** Of or pertaining to the Pointed style of medieval architecture. **4**†. Germanic or Teutonic. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of the Goths. **2.** *Arch.* The Pointed style.—**Gothic arch,** same as POINTED ARCH. See under POINTED.—**G. architecture,** the Pointed type of medieval architecture prevalent in Europe from the full evolution of the Romanesque style until the Renaissance, or roughly from A. D. 1200 to 1500; as, a *Gothic* window. The term is incorrect, as the architecture had no connection with the Goths. The name was originally applied in depreciation by Italian Renaissance scholars.—**Gothic type,** a type-face having all the

THIS LINE IS IN GOTHIC TYPE.

strokes of uniform width.—**Goth'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** A Gothic idiom. **2.** Imitation of or inclination for Gothic architecture. **3.** Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.—**Goth'i-cize,** *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'-ING.] To make like the Goths; make barbaric.

Go'tha, 1 gō'tȧ; 2 ġō'tȧ, *n.* **1.** Formerly a part of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; 548 sq. m.; now a part of the German republic of Thuringia; pop. 189,120. **2.** Its capital (pop. 39,541); a manufacturing town. **3.** An air-plane of German make used in long-distance bombing.

Go'tham, 1 gō'thȧm *or* geth'am; 2 ġō'thȧm *or* ġōth'am, *n.* **1.** A village near Nottingham, England, noted in stories for the simplicity of its inhabitants. **2.** Nickname of New York city.—**Go'tham-ite,** *n.*

gō'thite, *n.* Same as GOETHITE.

Goth'land, 1 gȯth'lend; 2 ġȯth'land, *n.* An island in the Baltic sea; a province of Sweden; 1,220 sq. m.; pop. 56,000; capital Wisby; pop. 9,000. [Sw., good land.] **Got'land‡.**

got'ten, 1 get'in; 2 ġȯt'n, *pp.* of GET, *v.* See GOT.

Got'ten-borg, 1 get'en-bȯrg; 2 ġȯt'en-bȯrġ, *n.* A seaport city in S. W. Sweden; pop. 179,000. **Gö"te-borg‡; Goth'en-burg‡.**

Göt"ter-däm'mer-ung, 1 gût"ar-dem'ar-uŋ; 2 ġût"er-dĕm'er-uŋ, *n.* Twilight of the gods; an opera by Wagner. [G.]

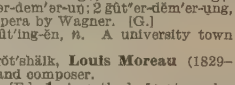
Göt'ting-en, 1 gût'iŋ-en; 2 ġût'iŋ-ĕn, *n.* A university town (pop. 41,250) in S. Prussia.

Gott'schalk, 1 get'shȧlk; 2 ġȯt'shȧlk, **Louis Moreau** (1829–1869). An American pianist and composer.

gouache, 1 gwash; 2 ġwȧsh, *n.* [F.] **1.** A method of water-color painting with opaque colors, mixed with water, honey, and gum. **2.** A painting by this method. **3.** The pigment used for it.

goud, 1 gaud; 2 ġoud, *n.* [Scot.] Gold.

gouge, 1 gauj; 2 ġouġ. **I.** *vt.* [GOUGED; GOUG'ING.] **1.** To cut or scoop out with a gouge or gouge-like tool. **2.** To scoop, force, or tear out, as with a gouge; as, to *gouge* out an eye. **3.** To get the better of in a bargain; cheat; overreach. **II.** *n.* A chisel having a curved cutting edge; also, an excavation made, or as made, by it. [OF.]—**gouge'er,** *n.*



Gouges.
1. Paring. 2. Turning. 3. Firmer.

Gough, 1 gef; 2 ġȯf, *n.* **1. Sir Hubert de la Poer** (1870–), British general in World War; defeated by the Germans in Flanders, March, 1918. **2. John Bartholomew** (1817–1886), an Anglo-American temperance lecturer.

Gou"jon, 1 gū"ȥȯhⁿ; 2 ġu"ȥhȯⁿ, **Jean** (1515?–1572). A French sculptor and architect; fell in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

gou'lash, 1 gū'lȧsh; 2 ġu'lȧsh, *n.* [Hung.] *Cookery.* A stew made with beef, veal, potatoes, and flour, and highly seasoned: generally known as **Hungarian goulash.**

Gou"nod', 1 gū"nō'; 2 ġu"nō', **Charles François** (1818–1893). A French musical composer; *Faust*, etc.

Gou"raud', 1 gū"rō'; 2 ġu"rō', **H. J. E.** (1867–). A French general in World War; drove back Germans in Oct., 1918; entered Sedan, Nov. 10, 1918.

gourd, 1 gȯrd *or* gûrd; 2 ġȯrd *or* ġurd, *n.* **1.** A melon-like fruit with a hard rind; also, the plant that bears it, or a vessel, as a dipper, made of its shell. **2.** A hollow die used by gamblers for cheating. [< L.[F] *cucurbita*, gourd.]

A Gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*), showing Flower and Fruit. *a*, sectional view of gourd, showing seeds.

gourde, *n.* [F.] A silver dollar, the monetary unit of Haiti; equivalent to 96½ cents or about three shillings and eleven pence halfpenny.

gour'mand, etc. Same as GORMAND, etc.

gour"met', 1 gûr"mē'; 2 ġur"mę', *n.* An epicure. [F.]

gous'ty, 1 gaus'ti; 2 ġous'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Gusty; wild; dreary. **gous'-tie‡.**—**gous'trous,** *a.* [Scot.] Tempestuous; violent; rude.

gout, 1 gaut; 2 ġout, *n.* **1.** A disease manifested ordinarily by inflammation of a joint, as of the great toe. **2**‖. A drop; clot. [< F. *goutte*, < L. *gutta*, drop.]—**gout'i-ly,** *adv.*—**gout'i-ness,** *n.*—**gout'y,** *a.* **1.** Affected with gout. **2.** Of or pertaining to the gout. **3.** Swollen; protuberant.

goût, 1 gū; 2 ġu, *n.* Taste; relish. [F., < L. *gustus*, taste.]

goutte, 1 gūt; 2 ġut, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A subordinate ordinary, representing a drop or tear. [as GOVERNANTE.

gou"ver"nante', 1 gū"ver"nānt'; 2 ġu"vĕr"nānt', *n.* [F.] Same

Gov., *abbr.* Government, governor.

Gov'an, 1 gov'an; 2 ġȯv'an, *n.* A former town on the River Clyde in Lanarkshire, Scotland: now in Glasgow; famed for ship-building.

gove, *vi.* [Scot.] To stare stupidly. **goave‡.**

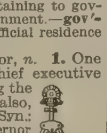
gov'ern, 1 guv'ern; 2 ġȯv'ern, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To control by authority; administer the government of. **2.** To control physically or morally; regulate; direct; influence. **3.** *Gram.* To regulate the form, character, or case of (a word). **4.** To serve as a rule or deciding precedent for; specif., to determine (a legal case). **II.** *i.* To exercise authority; administer laws. [< L.[F] *guberno*, < Gr. *kybernaō*, direct a ship.]

Syn.: command, control, curb, direct, influence, manage, mold, reign over, restrain, rule, sway. A person *commands* another when he has, or claims, the right to make that other do his will, with power of inflicting penalty if not obeyed; he *controls* another whom he can prevent from doing anything contrary to his will; he *governs* one whom he actually does cause to obey his will; a parent may *command* a child whom he cannot *govern* or *control*. A wise mother, by gentle means, *sways* the feelings and *molds* the lives of her children; to be able to *manage* servants is an important element of good housekeeping. The word *reign*, once so absolute, now simply denotes that one holds the official station of sovereign with or without effective power. See COMMAND; REGULATE.—Ant.: be in subjection, be subject, comply, obey, submit, yield.—**gov'ern-a-bl**(e†, *a.* That may be governed; obedient.—**gov'ern-ance,** *n.* **1.** Exercise of authority; direction; control. **2.** Manner or system of government or regulation. **3**†. Conduct; behavior.—**gov'ern-ante"‖,** *n.* A governess; housekeeper; duenna.—**gov'ern-ess.** I. *vt. & vi.* To have charge of as a governess; act as a governess. **II.** *n.* **1.** A woman

who trains and instructs children. **2‖.** A female governor. **3†.** The wife of a governor.

gov'ern-ment, ⌋ 1 guv'ərn-ment *or* -mənt; 2 gŏv'ern-ment, **guv'ern-ment²,** *n.* **1.** The act of governing, or the state of being governed; control, direction, or restraint exercised over men in communities; as, just and efficient *government.* **2.** The form or system of administration by which a community is controlled. **3.** Any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended. **4.** The right of governing or administering the laws; the position and authority of one officially in control. **5.** The executive and legislative bodies of a state, nation, or the like; the administration. **6.** *Gram.* That relation between two words whereby one requires the other to assume a prescribed form, as a case; as, the *government* of nouns by verbs. **7†.** Conduct; behavior.—**gov"ern-men'tal,** *a.* Relating or pertaining to government; made by or proceeding from the government.—**gov'-ern-ment-house",** *n.* [Brit. Colonies.] The official residence of a governor.

gov'er-nor, ⌋ 1 guv'ər-nər *or* -ner; 2 gŏv'er-nor, *n.* **1.** One **guv'er-nor²,** ⌋ who governs; especially, the chief executive of a state or colony. **2.** A device for regulating the speed, as of machinery. **3.** [Slang.] A father; also, a superior or chief, as in an office. **4‖.** A tutor. Syn.: see MASTER.—**gov'er-nor-gen"er-al,** *n.* A governor who has deputy or lieutenant governors under him; a viceroy; as, the *governor-general* of India or of Canada.—**g. generalship,** *n.*—**gov'er-nor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The office of a governor. **2.** A governor's term of office. **3.** The territory under a governor's jurisdiction.



A Steam-engine Governor (def. 2).

Gov'er-nors Is'land. An island at the mouth of the East River, New York harbor; site of Fort Jay, formerly called Fort Columbus and Castle William.

Govt., *abbr.* Government.

gow'an, 1 gau'ən; 2 gow'an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The European or garden daisy (*Bellis perennis*). **2.** A yellow flower of any one of several species.—**ewe'-gow"an,** *n.* [Scot.] The daisy.—**horse-g.,** *n.* See under HORSE.—**gow'an-y,** *a.*

gowd, 1 gaud; 2 gowd, *n.* [Scot.] Gold.—**gow'den,** *a.* Golden.

Gow'er, 1 gau'ər *or* gōr; 2 gow'er *or* gōr, **John** (1330–1408). An English poet; friend of Chaucer; *Confessio Amantis.*

gowf, 1 gauf; 2 gowf. **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To strike as in playing golf; best; strike. **II.** *n.* Golf. **gowff‡.**

gowk, 1 gauk; 2 gowk, *vt.* [Scot.] To befool; stupefy.

gowk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The cuckoo. **2.** A fool; simpleton. [= GAWK.]

gowk'it, *a.* [Scot.] Foolish. **gowk'ed‡.**

gowl, 1 gaul; 2 gowl, *vi.* [Scot.] To howl; cry; yowl.

gown, 1 gaun; 2 gown. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To put a gown upon; dress oneself in a gown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A woman's dress or outer garment, especially when long and loose (strictly, without a girdle). **2.** A long and loose outer robe worn as a distinctive or official habit, as by clergymen, judges, barristers, professors, or university students, especially in England. **3.** Any loose outer garment or wrapper, especially when long; as, a dressing-*gown;* a bed-*gown;* a night*gown.* **4§.** Dress; garb; as, the *gown* of humility. **5†.** A toga. [< W. *gwn.*]—**Geneva gown,** the black gown worn by the Calvinists when preaching.—**gowns'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who wears a gown professionally, as a clergyman, a graduate or student in a university, or a barrister. **2.** A civilian as distinguished from a soldier. **3§.** [Scot.] A beadsman. **gown'-man‡.**

gow'pen, 1 gau'pn; 2 gow'pn, *n.* [Scot.] A handful. [< Ice. *gaupn.*] **gou'pen‡; gow'pin‡.**

Go'ya y Lu'ci-en'tes, de, 1 dē gō'yä ī lü'thi-en'tēs; 2 dę gō'yä ē lų'thē-en'tęs, **Francisco José** (1746–1828). A Spanish painter; *La Maya; Jewess of Tangier.*

Go-yaz', 1 go-yäsh'; 2 go-yäsh', *n.* A state in central Brazil; 288,462 sq. m.; pop. 528,879; capital, Goyaz; pop. 25,000.

G. P., *abbr. Gloria Patri* (Glory to the Father), Graduate in Pharmacy (two years' course).—**G. P. M.,** *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Past Master.—**G. P. O.,** *abbr.* General Post-office.—**Gr.,** *abbr.* Grecian, Greece, Greek.—**gr.,** *abbr.* Grain, gram, grand, great.—**gr., gram.,** *abbr.* Grammar, grammarian, grammatical.—**gr., gro.,** *abbr.* Gross.—**G. R.,** *abbr. Georgius Rex* (King George); (*Freemasonry*) Grand Recorder.

Graaf'i-an, 1 grăf'ı-ən; 2 grăf'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to or named after Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician (17th century).—**Graafian follicle** or **vesicle,** the small sack in which the ova are developed in the ovary.

grab, 1 grab; 2 grăb, *v.* [GRABBED, GRABD[8]; GRAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To grasp rudely; clutch or snatch; seize suddenly, violently, or dishonestly. **II.** *i.* To make a clutch or sudden grasp. [< Sw. *grabba,* grasp.] Syn.: see GRASP.—**grab'-rope",** *n.* A furling rope.—**grab'ber,** *n.*

grab', *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] The act of grabbing, or that which is grabbed. **2.** [Slang.] A dishonest or unlawful taking possession or acquisition. **3.** An apparatus for grappling.

grab², *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A light-draft coasting-vessel of the East Indies, with two or three masts.

grab'bl(es, 1 grab'l; 2 grăb'l, *vi.* [GRAB'BLED; GRAB'BLING.] To feel about, or make clutches with the hands; grope. [Freq. of GRAB, *v.*]

Grac'chus, 1 grak'ŭs; 2 grăc'ŭs, *n.* Either of two Roman reformers, brothers, known as the Gracchi; both killed. (1) **Caius Sempronius** (159?–121 B. C.). (2) **Tiberius Sempronius** (168?–133 B. C.).

grace, 1 grēs; 2 grāç. **I.** *vt.* [GRACED[†]; GRAC'ING.] **1.** To add grace and beauty or honor to; adorn. **2.** To dignify, honor, or gratify. **3.** *Mus.* To ornament with grace-notes or other embellishments. **4†.** To supply with divine grace. **5†.** To call by the title 'Your Grace.' **II.** *n.* **1.** Beauty or harmony of form, attitude, etc.; ease and elegance of speech. **2.** Any excellence or attractive characteristic, quality, or endowment. **3.** Unmerited favor or good will; clemency; hence, any kindness, favor, or service freely rendered. **4.** *Theol.* (1) The unmerited love and favor of God in Christ; hence, free *gift.* (2) The divine influence acting within the heart, to regenerate, sanctify, and keep it. (3) A state of reconciliation to God through Christ. (4) The power or disposition to exercise saving faith and to live the Christian life. (5) Any spiritual gift or attainment. **5.** A short prayer before or after a meal. **6.** Something granted in the exercise of favor or discretion and not as of right. **7.** A courteous or gracious demeanor; graciousness; demeanor in general. **8.** Goodness; clemency: a title applied in Great Britain and Ireland to a duke, duchess, or archbishop, formerly to the sovereign. **9.** [G-] *Myth.* One of the Graces. See THE GRACES, below. **10.** *Mus.* An ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, or the like. **11‖.** Physical virtue or efficiency. **12†.** Fortune; as, hard *grace,* that is, misfortune. [OF., < L. *gratia,* favor, < *gratus,* beloved.] Syn.: (noun) see FAVOR; MERCY.

—**day of grace** (*Theol.*), the time during which it is possible to accept the offer of salvation.—**good graces,** favorable regard; friendship.—**the Graces** (*Class. Myth.*), three goddesses embodying and conferring grace, beauty, and joy, and represented as beautiful women—Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia, attending on Venus.—**grace'-cup",** *n.* A cup passed from guest to guest after the grace at the end of a meal, for the drinking of the concluding health or healths; also, the health drunk from such a cup, or the drink served in it.—**g. note,** *n. Mus.* An ornamental note introduced as an embellishment, but not actually essential to the harmony or melody; specif., an appoggiatura.

grace'ful, 1 grēs'ful; 2 grāç'fụl, *a.* Characterized by grace; elegant; easy; becoming. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: beautiful. That which is *graceful* is marked by elegance and harmony, with ease of action, attitude, or posture, or delicacy of form. *Graceful* commonly suggests motion or the possibility of motion; *beautiful* may apply to absolute fixity; a landscape or a blue sky is *beautiful,* but neither is *graceful. Graceful* commonly applies to beauty as addressed to the eye, but we often speak of a *graceful* poem or a *graceful* compliment. *Graceful* applies to the perfection of motion, especially of the lighter motions, which convey no suggestion of stress or strain, and are in harmonious curves. Apart from the thought of motion, *graceful* denotes a pleasing harmony of outline, proportion, etc., with a certain degree of delicacy; a Hercules is massive, an Apollo is *graceful.* We speak of a *graceful* attitude, *graceful* drapery. Compare BEAUTIFUL; BECOMING.—Ant.: see synonyms for AWKWARD.

—**grace'less,** *a.* Lacking grace, especially in the moral sense.—**grace'less-ly,** *adv.*—**grace'less-ness,** *n.*

grac'il(es, 1 gras'il; 2 grāç'il, *a.* Gracefully slender or slight.

gra"ci-os'i-ty§, 1 grē"shi-os'i-ti; 2 grā"shi-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being gracious.

gra"ci-o'so, 1 grē"shi-ō'so *or* (*Sp.*) grā"thi-ō'so; 2 grā"shi-ō'so *or* (*Sp.*) grā"thi-ō'so, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A clown in Spanish comedy. **2.** A favorite.

gra'cious, 1 grē'shus; 2 grā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to show grace or favor; full of kindness or love. **2.** Courteous and condescending; kind; affable. **3.** Possessing or exhibiting divine grace. **4†.** Happy; fortunate.

Syn.: see BLAND; HUMANE; MERCIFUL; POLITE; PROPITIOUS.—**gra'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**gra'cious-ness,** *n.*

grack'le, 1 grak'l; 2 grăk'l, *n.* **1.** One of various Old World starling-like birds, usually black or black and white; as, the religious *grackle* (*Eulabes religiosa*). **2.** An American blackbird; especially, the **purple grackle.** [< its cry, '*gra, gra.*']

gra-da'tion, 1 grē-dā'shən; 2 grā-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** Orderly or continuous succession, progression, or arrangement, as according to size, quality, state, rank, or proficiency; regular advance upward or downward, as by steps or degrees **2.** A step, degree, rank, or relative position in an order or series; grade. **3.** *Art & Arch.* A relative subordination or arrangement of parts so as to produce a desired effect; such a blending and variation of color and light as will produce effects of depth, relief, etc. [F., < L. *gradatio(n-),* < *gradior,* walk.]—**gra'date.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-DAT-ED[4]; -DAT-ING.] To produce or present in a series of grades; produce gradation. **II.** *a.* Graduated according to size.—**gra-da'tion-al,** *a.* Of or according to gradation.—**gra-da'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**grad'a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Proceeding by gradations; gradual. **2.** Adapted for walking.

grad'dan, 1 grad'an; 2 grăd'an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Parched corn. **2.** Meal ground by hand.

grade, 1 grēd; 2 grād. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GRAD'ED[4]; GRAD'ING.] **1.** To classify by grades. **2.** To arrange in successive departments, classes, or grades; as, to *grade* sugar. **3.** To bring to a level or to a regular inclination. **4.** To improve by cross-breeding: often with *up.* **5.** To take rank; be of a grade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A degree, step, rank, or division in any order, as of dignity, quality, proficiency, or ability, in any series involving relative position or standing, or in any course of instruction; quality; rank; standing. **2.** *Civ. Engin.* (1) A part of a road, track, or surface inclined to the horizontal. (2) The degree of inclination of a road or the like as compared with the horizontal; as, a *grade* of 1 in 100. **3.** An animal (as a cow or sheep) or a class of

animals produced by crossing a common or other breed with some pure or better breed. [F., < L. *gradus*, step, < *gradior*, walk.] Syn.: (noun) see CLASS.—**at grade**, at the same point of grade or inclination; as, a road crossing another *at grade*.—**g. crossing**, a place where two roads cross on the same level, particularly where one of them is a railway: in England called **level crossing.**—**gra'di-ent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Running on legs; adapted for walking or running; as, a *gradient* animal or automaton; *gradient* feet. **2.** Rising or descending gently or by degrees; as, a *gradient* road. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Civ. Engin.* A grade; as, a *gradient* of 1 in 50. **2.** *Eng.* An incline.

gra'di-ent-er, 1 grē'di-ent-ər: 2 grā'di-ĕnt-er, *n.* A surveyors' instrument consisting of a small telescope mounted on a tripod and fitted with a spirit-level and a graduated vertical arc: used for determining grades, etc.

gra'din, 1 grē'din *or* (*F.*) grų"dan'; 2 grā'din *or* (*F.*) grā"dăN', *n.* **1.** One of a series of rising seats or steps, as in an amphitheater. **2.** A raised ledge or step back of an altar; superaltar.

Gra-dis'ka, *n.* Same as GORIZIA.

Gra'do, 1 grā'dō; 2 grā'dō, *n.* A town on the Adriatic 22 m. S. W. of Gorizia; formerly Austrian; taken by Italy in the World War 1914–18; pop. 4,000.

grad'u-al, 1 graj'u-əl; 2 grăj'u-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Proceeding by steps or degrees; moving or changing slowly and regularly; slow. **2.** Divided into degrees; graduated. **II.** *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** A response sung after the epistle, introduced in the 5th or 6th century: so called because it was either sung by the cantor on the step of the ambo, or while the deacon ascended the steps to read the gospel. **2.** An office-book containing the ritual music for such antiphons, as well as introits, etc. **grad'u-a'le‡.** [< L. *gradus*, step.]

Syn.: (adj.) continuous, moderate, progressive, regular, slow. See SLOW.—Ant.: instant, instantaneous, momentary, prompt, quick, sudden.—**grad'u-al-ly,** *adv.*—**grad'u-al-ness,** *n.*

grad'u-ate, 1 graj'u-ēt; 2 grăj'u-at. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"ED‡; -AT"ING.] **1.** To admit to an academic degree at the end of a course. **2.** To arrange in or divide into grades or intervals. **3.** To bring to a different degree; change by degrees. **4.** To take a degree, as from a university. **II.** *a.* Having been graduated from an institution of learning. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who has been graduated by an institution of learning, or who has completed any course. **2.** *Chem.* A graduated vessel used in measuring liquids, etc. [< L.LL *gradus*, degree, step.]—**grad"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of graduating or state of being graduated. **2.** An equal division or dividing line in a graduated scale.—**grad'u-a"tor,** *n.* One who or that which graduates.

gra'dus, 1 grē'dus; 2 grā'dŭs, *n.* **1.** A dictionary of quantities in prosody. **2.** *Mus.* A collection of graded exercises. [L., < *gradior*, walk.]

Græ'æ, 1 grī'ī; 2 grē'ē, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* The daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, who guarded the habitation of the Gorgons. Their names were Pephredo (the Horrifier), Enyo (the Shaker), and Deino (the Terrifier). They had but one eye, which they handed from one to the other. [< Gr. *Graiai.*]

Græ'ci-a Mag'na, 1 grī'shi-ə mag'nə; 2 grē'shi-a măg'na. The name given by the Greeks in ancient times to their colonies in southern Italy. **Magna Græcia‡.**

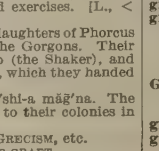
Græ'cism, Græ'cize, etc. Classic forms of GRECISM, etc.

graff[1], grəf; 2 grăf, *v. & n.* [Archaic.] Same as GRAFT.

graff[2], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A grave. **2†.** A ditch; canal.

graf-fi'to, 1 grəf-fi'to; 2 grăf-fi'to, *n.* [-TI, 1 -ti'; 2 -tī, *pl.*] [It.] *Archeol.* A pictograph scratched on a boulder, escarpment, wall, or any other surface; a scribbling on an ancient wall, as those at Pompeii and Rome.

graft[1-6], 1 grəft; 2 grăft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To insert (a scion) into a tree or plant. **2.** To insert a graft or grafts upon; as, to *graft* a tree or an orchard with new varieties. **3.** *Surg.* To transplant, as a piece of tissue removed from one part, or from one animal, to another. **II.** *i.* **1.** To insert scions; practise grafting. **2.** To be grafted. **graff‡** [Archaic].—**graft'age,** *n.* The process of grafting or being grafted.—**graft'er**[1], *n.* **1.** One who grafts or propagates fruit by ingrafting. **2†.** The original tree from which a shoot has been cut for grafting purposes.



Grafting

1. Method of cutting for tongue-grafting, showing shape of tongue. 2. Graft and stock bound together. 3. Protection of the union by a ball of clay.

graft[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To obtain by grafting. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To obtain money by illegitimate means, as by or through official service; steal; swindle.—**graft'er**[2], *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A swindler or dishonest person.—**graft'ing**[1], *n.*

graft[3], *n.* **1.** A shoot inserted into a tree or plant, so as to live as a vital part of it. **2.** The place where the scion is inserted in a stock. **3.** Hence, something amalgamated with a foreign stock; as, the family were a Spanish *graft* upon an American tree. **4.** *Surg.* A juncture between a piece of animal tissue cut from a living person or animal and the tissue of another subject; also, the piece so implanted. [< Gr.OF *grapheion*, style, pencil.] **graff**‡ [Archaic].

graft[2], *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** Self-advancement or profit by unfair means, as through political or official connection; a steal or swindle. **2.** That obtained by grafting; stolen goods.

graft'ing[2], *n.* The act or process of inserting a graft.—**graft'ing-wax"**, *n.* A composition of beeswax, tallow, etc., used in grafting to exclude air.

Gra'ham, 1 grē'əm; 2 grā'am, *n.* **1. John G. of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee** (1650?–1689), a British soldier; hero of the ballad "Bonnie Dundee." **2. Thomas** (1805–1869), a Scottish chemist; first president of the London Chemical Society; discovered osmosis, 1854.—**Graham bread,** bread made from Graham flour.—**G. flour,** unbolted wheat-flour; chop.

Gra'ham Land. A tract of land in the antarctic regions; a political dependency of the Falkland Islands.

grail[1], 1 grēl; 2 grāl, *n.* A broad bowl or chalice; specif., the Sangreal. According to a medieval legend, the **Holy Grail,** or *Sangreal,* was the cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper, preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who received some of Christ's blood into it at the Crucifixion, and finally brought it to Britain, after which it disappeared. Tennyson makes Galahad the hero of the quest aided by Perceval and Bors. [< OF. *greal.*]

grail[2]†, *n.* A service-book. [< OF. *grael*, < L. *gradus*, step.]

graile‡.

grain[1], 1 grēn; 2 grān, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To form into grains; cause to granulate; granulate. **2.** To paint or stain in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. **3.** In leather-making, to scrape off hair from with a grainer. **4†.** To dye in grain.—**grain'ed**[5], *pp.*—**grain'er,** *n.* **1.** One who imitates the grain of wood with paint. **2.** A knife used by tanners for removing hair.

grain[2], *v.* [Scot.] Same as GROAN. **grane‡.**

grain[1], *n.* **1.** Any very small, hard mass; as, a *grain* of sand; especially, a seed of that character; a kernel. **2.** Collectively, any of the common cereals. **3.** A minute particle. **4.** The $^1/_{7000}$ part of a pound avoirdupois: in a pound troy there are 5,760 grains. **5.** The arrangement of the particles of a body of granular texture; hence, degree of coarseness, roughness, fineness of surface, direction or set of fibers, etc. **6.** The innate quality or character of a thing. **7.** The cochineal insect: originally mistaken for a seed. **8.** Hence, by extension, a red or purple dye, or any fast color. **9.** *pl.* Refuse grain or malt after brewing. **10†.** Natural disposition; temper. [OF., < L. *granum*, grain.] Syn.: see PARTICLE; TEMPER.—**grains of paradise,** the aromatic seeds of *Amomum melegueta*, of tropical western Africa, used to give pungency to cattle-powders and some liquors.—**in grain** or **in the g.,** set; fixed: said of dye; figuratively, innate; deeply rooted; ineradicable: usually in a bad sense.—**with a g. of salt,** with allowance for exaggeration.—**grain'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of grains or kernels. **2.** Of the appearance of wood. **3.** Granular.

grain[2], 1 grēn; 2 grān, *n.* A strong iron fish-spear with a line attached, having several points half-barbed inwardly: often in plural.

grain[3], *n.* [Scot.] Same as GROAN.

Grain Coast. The part of Guinea, in western Africa, west of the Ivory coast; including most of Liberia.

graine, 1 grēn: 2 grān, *n.* The eggs of the silkworm. [F., GRAIN.]

graip, 1 grēp: 2 grāp, *n.* [Scot.] *Agric.* A dung-fork.

graith, 1 grēth; 2 grāth, *vt.* [Scot.] To make ready.—**graith,** *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Ready; prepared. **2.** Direct; straight.—**gralth,** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Equipment for any work or undertaking, as tackle or tools. **2.** Worldly goods: money. **3†.** Preparation.

Gral'læ, 1 gral'ī; 2 grāl'ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of long-legged birds; waders. [< L. *grallæ*, stilts, < *gradior*, walk.]—**gral"la-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ.*—**gral'la-to-ry,** *a.*

gram[1], } 1 gram; 2 grăm, *n.* In the metric system, the
gramme, } fundamental unit of mass or practically of weight. It is 15.432 troy grains. [< F. *gramme*, < Gr. *gramma*, writing.]—**gram'-at"om,** *n. Chem.* That quantity of an element of which the weight in grams is equivalent to the atomic weight of the element.—**g.-equivalent,** *n. Chem.* The equivalent weight of a substance expressed in grams; as, 1.008 *grams* of hydrogen, 8 *grams* of oxygen, etc.—**g.-molecule,** *n. Phys.* That quantity of a substance containing a number of grams equal to its molecular weight. **g.-molecular weight‡.**—**g.-molecular,** *a.*

gram[2], *n.* **1.** The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*) of the East Indies: there extensively used as food for men, horses, and cattle. **2.** One of various kinds of pulse. [< Pg. *grão*, < L. *granum*, grain.]

-gram, *suffix.* **1.** Indicating something written or drawn; as, *telegram, ideogram.* **2.** Representing the *gram* in the metric system; as, *kilogram.* [< Gr. *gramma*, a writing.]

gram., *abbr.* Grammar, grammarian, grammatical.

gra'ma, 1 grē'mə; 2 grā'ma, *n.* [P. I.] The creeping wheat-grass (*Triticum repens*), a valuable vegetable product.

gra'ma-grass", 1 grē'mə-grus"; 2 grā'ma-grās", *n.* Any one of various species of low pasture-grasses of the western and south-western United States, especially blue grama (*Boutelona oligostachya*). [< Sp. *grama* (< L. *gramen*), kind of grass, + GRASS.] **gram'ma-grass"‡.**

gram'a-ry‖, } 1 gram'ə-ri; 2 grăm'a-ry, *n.* **1.** Necromancy;
gram'a-rye, } magic. **2†.** Grammar; erudition. [ME. *gramary*, learning, magic, > also GRAMMAR.] **gram'ma-rye‡.**

gra-mash'es†, *n. pl.* Same as GAMASHES.

gra-mer'cy‖, 1 gra-mēr'si; 2 gra-mēr'cy, *interj.* Many thanks; great thanks. [< OF. *grand merci*, great thanks; see GRAND and MERCY.]

Gra-min'e-æ, 1 gra-min'i-ī; 2 gra-min'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as POACEÆ. [< L. *gramineus*, pertaining to grass, < *gramen*, grass.] **Gram"i-na'ce-æ‡.**—**gram"i-na'ceous,** *a.* **gra-min'e-al‡; gra-min'e-ous‡.**—**gram"i-niv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding upon grass.

gram'mar, 1 gram'ər; 2 grăm'ar, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) The science that treats of the principles that explain the correct use of language in either oral or written form. (2) The art of speaking and writing a language correctly or according to established usage. (3) A book or treatise on grammar. (4) Grammatical forms collectively. **2.** Speech or writing considered with regard to its correctness. **3.** The history

and systematic account of a language or a linguistic group. **4.** A text-book or treatise on the elements of any science. [< F. *grammaire*, < Gr. *gramma*, letter, < *graphō*, write.] **—gram-ma'ri-an,** *n.* One skilled in grammar; a writer or compiler of grammars: anciently, any learned person.—**gram'mar-school",** *n.* **1.** A school in which Latin and Greek are chief subjects of instruction. **2.** [U. S.] In graded public schools, the department next below the high school.—**gram-mat'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Based on the principles of grammar. **2.** Of or pertaining to grammar. **gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

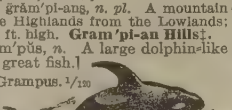
gram-mat'i-cas"ter, 1 gra-mat'i-kas"tər; 2 grä-mät'i-cäs"tər, *n.* [LL.] A pedantic grammarian; one given to overnice or trivial grammatical distinctions.

gramme, *n.* Same as GRAM[1].

gram'o-phone, 1 gram'o-fōn; 2 grăm'o-fōn, *n.* A phonograph. [< Gr. *gramma*, a writing, + *phonē*, sound.]

Gram'pi-ans, 1 gram'pi-anz; 2 grăm'pi-anş, *n. pl.* A mountain chain in Scotland dividing the Highlands from the Lowlands; highest peak, Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft. high. **Gram'pi-an Hills‡.**

gram'pus, 1 gram'pus; 2 grăm'pŭs, *n.* A large dolphin-like cetacean. [< Sp. *gran pez*, great fish.]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gran, *a.* [Scot.] Grand.

gran, *n.* [Scot.] Grandmother.

Gra-na'da, 1 gra-nā'dȧ; 2 grä-nä'dä, *n.* **1.** A province (4,928 sq. m.; pop. 542,640) of S. Spain. **2.** Its capital (pop. 83,000), an ancient Moorish city; site of the Alhambra.

gran"a-dil'la, 1 gran"ȧ-dil'ȧ; 2 grăn"ä-dil'ä, *n.* The edible fruit of various species of passion-flower (*Passiflora*) of tropical America, especially of *P. quadrangularis*, oblong, often 6 inches in diameter, with a soft pulp of a sweet acid flavor. [Sp. dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate, < L. *granatum*, < *granum*, grain.]

gran'a-ry, 1 gran'ȧ-rı; 2 grăn'ä-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A storehouse for grain. **2.** Hence, a country or region where grain grows in abundance. [< L. *granarium*, < *granum*, grain.]

Gran Ca-na'ri-a, 1 grūn kȧ-nā'rı-ȧ; 2 grän cä-nä'ri-ä. One of the Canary Islands; 758 sq. m.; capital, Las Palmas.

Gran Cha'co, 1 chā'ko; 2 chä'co, **El.** A wide region in Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic, with surface chiefly level and consisting of grass-lands in the north, and an arid and desert plain in the south.

grand, 1 grand; 2 grănd, *a.* **1.** Of imposing character or aspect; magnificent in proportion, extent, or belongings; as, *grand* scenery. **2.** Characterized by striking excellence or impressive dignity; inspiring; as, a *grand* oration. **3.** Preeminent by reason of great ability or high character; noble; worthy of exalted respect; as, the *grand* old man. **4.** Preeminent in rank or order; also, of prime importance; principal; as, our *grand* parent, Adam; a *grand* climax; the *grand* question. **5.** Covering the whole field, or including all details; comprehensive; complete; as, the *grand* total. **6.** *Mus.* Containing all the parts or movements that belong to a given style of composition. **7.** In composition, being one degree of relationship more distant than that ordinarily indicated by the word qualified; as, *grand*father; *grand*uncle; *grand*daughter; *grand*niece. **8.** Main; leading; as, the *grand* banquet hall. [F., < L. *grandis*, great.]

Syn.: quadrangular, oblong, often 6 inches in diameter, with a soft pulp of a sweet acid flavor. [Sp. dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate, < L. *granatum*, < *granum*, grain.]

gran'a-ry, 1 gran'ȧ-rı; 2 grăn'ä-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A storehouse for grain. **2.** Hence, a country or region where grain grows in abundance. [< L. *granarium*, < *granum*, grain.]

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Syn.: sugary, dignified, elevated, exalted, great, illustrious, imposing, impressive, lofty, magnificent, majestic, stately, sublime. Aside from material dimensions, *great* is said of that which is more than ordinarily powerful and influential, *grand* of that which is worthily so; a *great* victory may be simply an overwhelming triumph of might over right. We can speak of a *great* bad man, but not of a *grand* bad man; of a *great*, but not of a *grand*, tyrant. Compare AWFUL; IMPERIAL; LARGE; SUBLIME.

—gran'dam, gran'dame, *n.* A grandmother; an old woman.—**grand'aunt",** *n.* The aunt of one's parent; sister of one's grandparent. **great'-aunt"‡.—grand'child",** *n.* The child of one's son or daughter.—**grand climacteric,** see under CLIMACTERIC.—**grand'daugh"ter,** *n.*—**grand duchess.** **1.** A grand duke's consort. **2.** In Russia, any daughter of a CZAR. **3.** A woman holding sovereign rights over a grand duchy.—**g. duchy,** the domain of a grand duke.—**grand duke.** **1.** A sovereign of lower rank than a king. **2.** In Russia, formerly a ruler of a principality; later, any brother, son, uncle, or nephew of an emperor.—**grand'fa"ther,** *n.* The father of one's father or mother. **grand'pa"‡; grand'pa-pa"‡.—grand'fa"ther-ly,** *a.*—**grand jury,** see under JURY.—**G. Lama,** see under LAMA.—**g. larceny,** see under LARCENY.—**grand'ly,** *adv.*—**grand'moth"er,** *n.* The mother of one's father or mother. **grand'ma"‡; grand'ma-ma"‡.—grand'moth"er-ly,** *a.*—**grand'neph"ew,** *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece; grandson of one's brother or sister.—**grand'ness,** *n.*—**grand'niece",** *n.* A daughter of one's nephew or niece; granddaughter of one's brother or sister.—**grand opera,** see under OPERA.—**grand'par"ent,** *n.* The parent of one's parent.—**grand piano,** see under PIANO.—**grand'sire",** *n.* A grandfather; any male ancestor preceding a father.—**grand'son",** *n.* The son of one's child.—**grand stand,** the principal stand on a race course; hence, a similar erection for the accommodation of spectators at any public spectacle.—**g. tour,** see under TOUR, *n.*—**grand'un"cle,** *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother; brother of one's grandparent.—**grand vizier,** see under VIZIER.

Grand Bank. A shoal in the northern Atlantic ocean E. of Newfoundland; 275 m. long from N. to S., 350 m. from E. to W.; famed for cod-fishing.

Grand Cou-ron"né', 1 grūn kū-ro"nē'; 2 grän cu-ro"nę', *n.* A wooded fortified plateau, N. E. of Nancy, E. France: a name given by the French staff; scene of German defeat by the French in August and September, 1914.

gran-dee', 1 gran-dī'; 2 grăn-dē', *n.* A Spanish nobleman. [< L.Sp *grandis*, great.]

gran'deur, 1 gran'jur *or* -diur; 2 grăn'jur *or* -dūr, *n.* The quality of being grand; display. [F., < L. *grandis*, grand.]

Grand Forks. A city in N. E. North Dakota; pop. 14,010; seat of the **University of North Dakota.**

gran-dil'o-quent, 1 gran-dil'o-kwent; 2 grăn-dil'o-kwẽnt, *a.* Speaking in or characterized by a pompous or bombastic style. [< L. *grandis*, grand, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loquor*, speak.] **gran-dil'o-quous‡.—gran-dil'o-quence,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being grandiloquent. **2.** Lofty or bombastic speech.—**gran-dil'o-quent-ly,** *adv.*

gran'di-ose, 1 gran'dı-ōs; 2 grăn'di-ōs, *a.* **1.** Having an imposing style; impressive; grand. **2.** Affecting grandeur; pompous; bombastic. [F., < It. *grandioso*, < L. *grandis*, grand.]—**gran'di-ose-ly,** *adv.*—**gran"di-os'i-ty,** *n.*

gran"di-o'so, 1 gran"dı-ō'so; 2 grän"di-ō'so, *adv. Mus.* In a grand or imposing manner. [It.]

Grand Island. A city in S. Nebraska; pop. 13,960.

Grand Pré, 1 grūn prē; 2 grän prę. A village in central Nova Scotia; scene of early events in Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Grand"pré', *n.* A town on the Meuse, E. France, where the Americans drove out the Germans, November, 1918.

Grand Rapids. A city in S. W. Michigan; pop. 137,640.

Grand River. A river in southeastern Labrador, Canada; 500 m. long; on it are **Grand Falls,** 200 ft. wide, 316 ft. high.

grane, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as GROAN.

grange, 1 grēnj; 2 grānj, *n.* **1.** A farm, with its dwelling-house and appurtenances; specifically, the residence of a gentleman farmer. **2.** (1) [U. S.] A local branch of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. (2) [G-] The association. **3‖.** A granary. **4‡.** A farm establishment belonging to a feudal manor or a monastery: the grain paid in as rent or tithes was stored in its granaries. [OF., < LL. *granea*, < L. *granum*, grain.]—**gran'ger,** 1 grēn'jər; 2 grān'gęr, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A member of a grange. **2.** A countryman.—**gran'ger-ism[1],** *n.* [U. S.] The principles and methods approved by the grangers.

gran'ger-ism[2], 1 grēn'jər-izm; 2 grān'gęr-izm, *n.* The practise of illustrating a book with prints taken from other books or photographs; the mutilation of many books for the purpose of illustrating one: so called from Rev. James Granger, whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) was so illustrated to an extravagant extent.—**gran'ger-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To employ the methods of grangerism.

Gra-ni'cus, 1 grə-naı'kus; 2 grą-ni'cŭs, *n.* A river in N. W. Asia Minor; here Alexander defeated Darius, B. C. 334.

gra-nif'er-ous, 1 grə-nif'ėr-us; 2 grą-nif'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing grain. [< L. *granifer*, < *granum*, grain, + *fero*, bear.]

gran'ite, 1 gran'ıt; 2 grăn'it, *n.* A rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, of great strength, and taking a high polish. [< It. *granito*.]—**gran'ite-ware",** *n.* **1.** A variety of ironware coated with a hard, granite-colored enamel. **2.** A fine, hard pottery resembling ironstone china.—**gra-nit'ic,** *a.* Of or like granite.—**gra-ni-toid‡.—gran'it-oid,** *a.* Resembling granite; as, *granitoid* gneiss.

Gran'ite City. A city in S. W. Illinois: pop. 14,760.

gra-niv'o-rous, 1 grə-niv'o-rus; 2 grą-nĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Living on grain or seeds. [< L. *granum*, grain, + *voro*, eat.]

gran'ny, 1 gran'ı; 2 grăn'y, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] **1.** A grandmother; an old woman: colloquial usage. **2.** [So. U. S.] A nurse. **3.** A stupid person of either sex; one behind the times. **4.** A knot. See GRANNY'S BEND. [Abbr. of GRANDMOTHER.] **gran'nie‡.—gran'ny's-bend",** *n.* An imperfect sailors' knot, differing from a reef-knot in having the second tie crosswise. See illus. under KNOT. **gran'ny's-knot"‡.**

gran'o-phyre, 1 gran'o-fair *or* -fir; 2 grăn'o-fȳr *or* -fȳr, *n.* **gran'o-phyr,** *Petrol.* A granite porphyry.

grant, 1 grant; 2 grănt. **I[1].** *vt.* **1.** To bestow; confer. **2.** To admit as true; concede. **3.** To transfer (property) by an instrument in writing. **4.** To confer (a personal benefit or a special privilege). **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring. **2.** The thing granted; specif., a monopoly given by government. **3.** An admission; concession. **4.** *U. S. Hist.* Certain tracts of land in New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, once belonging to Indian tribes, but allocated by patent to settlers during the 18th century, and the subject of territorial controversy in colonial days The most famous were the New Hampshire grants, which led to the formation of the "Green Mountain Boys" under Col. Ethan Allen. **5.** A transfer of real property by deed. [< OF. *granter*, < L. *credent(t-)s*, ppr. of *credo*, believe.]

Syn.: (verb) see ACKNOWLEDGE; ALLOT; ALLOW; APPORTION; CONFESS; GIVE; (noun) see GIFT; SUBSIDY.

—grant'a-bl(e)‡, *a.*—**grant-ee',** *n.* The person to whom property is transferred by deed, or to whom rights are granted by patent or charter.—**grant'er,** *n.* One who grants.—**gran'tor,** *n. Law.* The person by whom a grant is made; maker of a deed.

Grant, *n.* **1. Frederick Dent** (1850–1912), an American general and diplomat; a police commissioner for New York city, 1894–1898; son of Ulysses S. **2. Robert** (1852–), an American author and judge; *Unleavened Bread*. **3. Ulysses Simpson,** originally **Hiram Ulysses** (1822–1885), an American general; participated in Mexican War, 1845–48; captured Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; fought the Wilderness, May 5–7, 1864, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy, captured Petersburg, April 2, 1865; entered Richmond, April 3 and received surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865; 18th President of the United States (1868–72). See PRESIDENT.

gran'u-lar, 1 gran'yu-lər; 2 grăn'yų-lar, *a.* Composed of, like, or containing grains or granules. **gran'u-lous‡.**

gran'u-late, 1 gran'yu-lēt; 2 grăn'yų-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED;

-lat″ing. **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into grains. **2.** To roughen the surface of by granules. **II.** *i.* To become granular. [< L. *granum*, grain.]—**gran″u-lat″ed,** *pa.*—**gran″u-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The forming into grains or granules. **2.** A granulated surface, or one of the elevations in a granulated surface. **3.** *Pathol.* (1) The process of forming new tissue in the healing of wounds. (2) *pl.* The minute flesh-colored bead-like projections appearing on the surface of open wounds during the healing process.—**gran′u-la″tor,** *n.* One who granulates or a machine for granulating.—**gran′u-lize,** *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ″ING.] *Pharm.* To convert (a fine powder) into larger grains or into pellets or tablets by aggregation and agglutination.

gran′ule, 1 gran′yūl; 2 grăn′yul, *n.* A small grain; particle; corpuscle.—**gran′u-lous,** *a.*

gran′u-lite, 1 gran′yu-lait; 2 grăn′yu-līt, *n.* A finely granulated crystalline foliated rock composed mainly of quartz and feldspar, but generally carrying garnet.—**gran″u-lit′ic,** *a.*

gran″u-lo′ma, 1 gran″yu-lō″ma; 2 grăn″yu-lō″ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A tumor-like formation of granulation tissue.

gran′u-lose, 1 gran′yu-lōs; 2 grăn′yu-lōs, *n.* *Chem.* That portion of starch capable of being changed into sugar by certain ferments: distinguished from *cellulose.*

Gran′ville, 1 gran′vil; 2 grăn′vil, **Earl** (1690–1763). John Carteret; an English statesman.

grape, 1 grēp; 2 grāp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To grope.

grape, *n.* **1.** The fruit of the grape-vine; also, the vine. **2.** *Mil.* Grape-shot. **3.** Same as GRAPE-DISEASE. [< OF. *grape*, <OHG. *chrapho*, hook.]—**grape′-dis-ease″,** *n.* *Vet.* Malignant or chronic grease associated with the growth of a parasitic fungus and the formation of red, raw excrescences on the surface.—**grape-eater,** *n.* An Australian honey-eating bird; harmful to grapes.—**grape′fruit″,** *n.* A large round pale-yellow citrous fruit of tropical regions, cultivated also in the United States.—**grape-hya-cinth,** *n.* Any plant (genus *Muscari*, family *Liliaceæ*), differing from the common hyacinth in having its flowers ovoid or globular and minutely 6-toothed.—**grape-leaf flea-beetle.** A beetle that eats the buds and leaves of the grape-vine.—**grap′er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A building or enclosure for the growing of grapes.—**grape′-shot″,** *n.* A cluster of cast-iron shot, to be discharged from a cannon.—**g.-stone,** *n.* A seed of the grape.—**g.-sugar,** *n.* Dextrose of glucose.—**grap′y,** *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling grapes.

Grapefruit, showing fruit and leaves.

grape′-vine″, 1 grēp′-vain″; 2 grāp′-vīn″, *n.* **1.** The fruit of the grape-vine, of any one of the many species of a genus (*Vitis*). **2.** A figure performed by skaters. **3.** [U.S.] Same as GRAPE VINE TWIST.—**grape-vine twist** [U.S.], a complicated figure in dancing used by Southern negroes. **grape-vine step‡.**

graph§, 1 gruf: 2 gráf, *vt.* To trace in graphs or grams; indicate by means of a graph; express graphically.

graph, *n.* **1.** A diagram indicating any sort of relationship by means of a system of dots and lines: used in chemistry, and sometimes in logic and algebra. **2.** *Math.* A curve, as symbolizing an equation or function on the principles of coordinate geometry.

-graph, *suffix.* Denoting that which writes or that which is written. [< Gr. *-graphos*, -writer, -writing, < *graphō*, write.]

graph′al-loy″, 1 graf′a-loi″; 2 gráf′a-lōy″, *n.* A composition consisting of graphite into which metal has been forced by hydraulic pressure. [< GRAPHITE + ALLOY.] [mark name.

graph′a-phone, *n.* Same as GRAPHOPHONE: protected trade-

-grapher. A suffix denoting a writer or one engaged in a graphic or kindred art; as, bibliographer, photographer.

graph′ic, 1 graf′ik, -i-kal; 2 gráf′ic, -i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the art of writing, or of indicating by letters or written signs. **2.** Describing with pictorial effect; portraying with vividness. **3.** Written, engraved, or recorded by means of letters or inscriptions. **4.** *Mineral.* Having the appearance of written or printed signs; as, *graphic* granite. **5.** Indicating or calculating by lines, areas, diagrams, etc. [< Gr. *graphikos*, < *graphō*, write.]

Syn.: descriptive, forcible, illustrative, pictorial, picturesque, vivid. See VIVID.—Ant.: dreary, dull, flat, monotonous, prosy, stupid, uninteresting.—**graphic** or **graphical method,** any method of representing the relations between or among objects or figures by means of lines, areas, or curves, their differences in length or direction or size appealing to the eye, as in the use of lines of varying length to indicate the changes in circulation of a newspaper, or as in the curved isothermal lines of a weather-map.—**graphic accent,** a written or printed sign of emphasis, as on a syllable not conforming to the usual rules of accent, as in Panamá.—**g. arts,** painting, drawing, engraving, and other arts involving use of lines or strokes on a surface, as opposed to music, sculpture, etc.—**g. formula** (*Chem.*), a constitutional, rational, or structural formula which attempts to furnish more or less information about the internal arrangement of the atoms of the molecule; as, ethylene $CH_2 = CH_2$.

H	H
|	|
C	= C
|	|
H	H

—**graph′i-cal-ly, graph′ic-ly,** *adv.*—**graph′ics,** *n.* The science or art of drawing, particularly of mechanical drawing, or of drawing by mathematical rules.

graph′ite, 1 graf′ait; 2 gráf′īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic hexagonal variety of carbon, used as a lubricant and in the making of lead-pencils, etc.—**gra-phit′ic,** *a.*—**graph′i-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ″ING.] **1.** To coat with graphite. **2.** To make into graphite by a heating process.

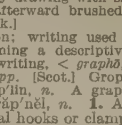
graph′o-, graph-, 1 graf′o-, graf-; 2 gráf′o-, gráf-. From Greek *graphē*, writing (< *graphō*, write): combining forms —**graph-ol′o-gy,** *n.* The science of estimating character by studying the handwriting.—**graph-om′e-ter,** *n.* A semicircular instrument used by surveyors in measuring angles. [+ -METER.] —**graph″o-met′rics,** *n.* The science of such of those properties involving length, breadth, etc., as are not altered by linear transformation or projection.—**graph′o-phone,** *n.* An improved phonograph whose cylinder is of hard rubber in place of wax. [+Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**graph′o-type,** *n.* A process for producing engravings quickly by drawing with siliceous ink upon a plate faced with chalk, afterward brushed away; a plate so made. [+ Gr. *typos*, mark.]

-graphy, *suffix.* Description; writing used in such words as *geography*, *biography*, naming a descriptive science. [< L. *-graphia*, < Gr. *-graphia*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]

grap′it, 1 grap′it; 2 grāp′it, *pp.* [Scot.] Groped. [**grap′line‡.**

grap′lin, 1 grap′lin; 2 grāp′lin, *n.* A grapnel: corrupt form.

grap′nel, 1 grap′nel; 2 grāp′nĕl, *n.* **1.** A device for grappling, consisting of several hooks or clamps on one stem. **grap′pling-i″ron‡.** **2.** A boat's anchor with many flukes. [Ult.< OF. *grapin*, dim. of *grape*, hook.]



Grapnel (def. 1).

Grap′pa, Mon′te, 1 mōn′tē grap′pa; 2 mōn′tē grāp′pā. A mountain in N. E. Italy; 2,000 ft.; held by the Italians against Austrian attacks, 1917–1918.

grap′ple, 1 grap′l; 2 grāp′l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GRAP′PLED; GRAP′PLING.] **1.** To take hold of; seize, grasp, or make fast, either with the hands or with a mechanical device. **2.** To seize on each other or another; clinch; hence, figuratively, to contend or dispute with something; as, they *grapple* with every new question. **3‡.** To make hesitating movements; grope. **II.** *n.* **1.** A close hold, as in wrestling. **2.** A grapnel. [< OF. *grappil*, grapnel.] Syn.: (verb) see CONTEND; GRASP.—**grap′pler,** *n.* One who or that which grapples.—**grap′pling,** *n.* The act of seizing or grasping, or that by which anything is seized and held.

grap′to-lite, 1 grap′to-lait; 2 grāp′to-līt, *n.* *Paleon.* One of an extinct division (*Graptoloidea*) or legion of hydroids commonly consisting of a solid axis with cellules on one or both sides, and occurring as glistening pyritous impressions with a silvery luster. [< Gr. *graptos*, written (< *graphō*, write), + -LITE.]

Gras′mere, 1 gras′mir; 2 grás′mēr, *n.* A lake in Westmorland, England; 1 by ½ m.; depth, 180 ft.

grasp‡, 1 grosp; 2 grăsp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize with the hand; hence, to embrace firmly. **2.** To take and hold in possession. **3.** To seize intellectually; comprehend. **II.** *i.* To seize or lay hold firmly, or to make an attempt to do so. [ME. *graspen*, for * *grapsen*, < *grapen*, < AS. *grāpian;* see GROVE.] Syn.: catch, clasp, clutch, comprehend, grab, grapple, grip, gripe, hold, seize. See ATTAIN; CATCH; EMBRACE.—Ant.: abandon, fail, fall short, let go, loose, lose, miss, release, relinquish.—Prep.: grasp *in* or *with* the hand; grasp one *by* his arm, etc.—**grasp′er,** *n.*—**grasp′ing,** *pa.* Avaricious. Syn.: see GREEDY.

grasp, *n.* **1.** The act of seizing or attempting to lay hold of something, as with the hand. **2.** The ability to seize and hold; possession taken and kept by force. **3.** Power of comprehension, or the exercise of this power.

grass, 1 gras; 2 grăs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with grass or turf. **2.** To feed with grass; graze. **3.** [Eng.] To throw to the ground. **4.** To spread on grass for bleaching or the like. **II.** *i.* **1.** To graze. **2.** To produce grass.

grass, *n.* **1.** The green plants on which cattle feed. **2.** *Bot.* Any graminaceous plant with hollow, jointed stems and sheathing leaves, including all the common cereals, as wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, and sugar-cane. **3.** *pl.* Spires or sprays of grass. **4.** Grass-land used for pasture. **5.** Any of numerous plants with foliage suggesting or resembling grass-leaves; as, water-*grass.* **6.** [Eng.] *Mining.* The surface of the ground at a mine. [< AS. *græs.*]—**grass′-cloth″,** *n.* A light fabric woven from the fiber of certain nettle-plants; also, a heavy cloth of vegetable fiber from the Canary Islands.—**g. of Parnassus,** any one of a genus (*Parnassia*) of smooth perennial herbs bearing handsome white flowers.—**g.-pink,** *n.* An American grass-like orchid.—**g.-plot,** *n.* A plot of ground covered with grass, sometimes with groups of shrubs, flowers, etc. **g.-plat‡.**—**g.-snipe,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The pectoral sandpiper.—**g.-tree,** *n.* **1.** Any of various Australian plants (genus *Xanthorrhœa*) having a thick trunk crowned with long, wiry, grass-like leaves, and yielding a fragrant resin, Botany Bay gum. See ACAROID. Called also *black boy.* **2.** A similar Australian plant.—**g.-widow,** *n.* **1.** A woman abandoned by or separated from her husband. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An unmarried woman who is a mother.—**grass′y,** *a.* Abounding in, covered with, or resembling grass.—**grass′i-ness,** *n.*

Grasse, 1 ds gras; 2 de grăs, **François Joseph Paul, Comte de** (1723–1788). A French admiral.

grass′hop″per, 1 gras′hop″er; 2 grăs′hŏp″er, *n.* **1.** An orthopterous insect having the hind legs much developed, with stout and powerful thighs adapted for leaping. The stridulation or song is mostly produced by friction of the hind legs against parts of the wings or wing-covers. **2.** A lever in a pianoforte.

grat, 1 grat; 2 grăt, *pp.* [Scot.] Wept.

grate‡, 1 grēt; 2 grāt, *v.* [GRAT′ED[4]; GRAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rub together so as to produce a harsh, unpleasant sound. **2.** To wear away in minute particles by rubbing with some rough body or instrument. **3§.** To irritate; offend. **4†.** To abrade. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rub roughly and with harsh sound. **2.** To cause mental irritation. [< LL.[F] *grato*, scratch.] —**grat′er,** *n.* One who or that which grates: a utensil with a rough surface for grating.—**grat′ing.** **I.** *pa.* Harsh in sound; rasping; irritating. **II.** *n.* The act or sound of rasping. Syn.: see FRICTION.

grate[3], *vt.* To fit with a grate or with bars.

grate, *n.* **1.** A framework of bars, as to close an opening, or to hold fuel in burning. **2.** *Metal & Mining.* A perforated metallic plate through which the ores pass after being crushed under stamps. **3†.** A cage furnished with grates; a place of confinement. [< L.LL *cratis,* hurdle.] **grat'ing‡.**

grate'ful, 1 grēt'ful; 2 grāt'fuł, *a.* **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received; thankful. **2.** Affording gratification; pleasurable; agreeable. **3.** Expressing or denoting thankfulness; indicative of gratitude. [< L. *gratus,* pleasing.]

Syn.: obliged, thankful. See AGREEABLE; DELIGHTFUL.—Prep.: grateful *to* the giver *for* the gift; sights, sounds, etc., grateful *to* the senses.—**grate'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

grat'i-fy, 1 grat'ı-fı; 2 grāt'ı-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To please, as by satisfying a desire or need; indulge; humor; oblige. **2‖.** To recompense, reward, or give a gratuity to. [< L.F *gratifico,* < *gratus,* kind; and see -FY.]

Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; INDULGE; REJOICE.

—**grat"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of gratifying; a satisfying or pleasing. **2.** The state of being gratified; specif., in psychology, the satisfaction of sexual craving. **3.** That which gratifies; a reward; recompense; gratuity. Syn.: see HAPPINESS; SATISFACTION.—**grat'i-fi"er,** *n.* One who gratifies.

gra"tin', 1 gra"tañ'; 2 grā"tăn', *n.* [F.] *Cooking.* A browned crust on certain dishes, or the method of producing it, as with grated bread; also, the dish so prepared: usually *au gratin.*—**grat'i-nate,** *vt.* [-NAT"ED4; -NAT"ING.] *Cooking.* To prepare with a crust, as of grated bread, and cook until browned and crisp.

gra'tis, 1 grē'tıs; 2 grā'tis, *adv.* Without recompense; freely. [L.]—**gra'tis,** *a.* Given free of charge.

grat'i-tude, 1 grat'ı-tūd; 2 grăt'ı-tūd, *n.* The state of being grateful; thankfulness.

Grat'tan, 1 grat'an; 2 grăt'an, **Henry** (1746–1820). An Irish lawyer.

gra-tu'i-tous, 1 gre-tiū'ı-tus; 2 gra-tū'ı-tŭs, *a.* **1.** Given freely without claim or consideration; voluntary. **2.** Without cause, provocation, or warrant; uncalled for; unnecessary. [< L. *gratuitus,* < *gratia,* favor.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**gra-tu'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** That which is given gratuitously; a present. **2.** Something given in return for service, etc.; a tip. Syn.: see GIFT.

grat'u-late‖, 1 grat'yu-lēt; 2 grăt'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED4; -LAT"ING.] To wish or express joy to; congratulate. [< L. *gratulatus,* pp. of *gratulor,* CONGRATULATE.]—**grat'u-late†,** *a.* Gratifying.

grat"u-la'tion, 1 grat"yu-lē'shon; 2 grăt"yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** Congratulation. **2.** Gratification. **3†.** A reward; also, thanks.

grat'u-la-to-ry‖, 1 grach'u-[*or* grat'yu-]la-to-rı; 2 grāch'u-[*or* grāt'yu-]la-to-ry, *a.* Expressive of gratulation.

Grätz, 1 grēts; 2 grāts, *n.* A city in S. E. Austria; has a university and cathedral; pop. 157,740. **Graz‡.**

Grau-bün'den, 1 grau-bün'den; 2 grou-bün'dĕn, *n.* An ancient division of Grisons canton, E. Switzerland. See GRISONS.

gra-va'men, 1 gra-vē'men; 2 gra-vā'mĕn, *n.* [-VAM'I-NA, 1 -van'ı-na; 2 -vām'ı-na, *pl.*] The essential part of a charge or grievance; the burden of a complaint. [LL., < L. *gravo,* weigh down, < *gravis,* heavy.]

grave1, 1 grēv; 2 grāv, *vt.* [GRAVED; GRAVED or GRAV'EN; GRAV'ING.] **1.** To engrave. **2.** To sculpture. **3.** To impress deeply, as on the memory. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To dig. **5†.** To bury. [< AS. *grafan.*]

grave2, *vt.* [GRAVED; GRAV'ING.] To clean, as a ship's bottom, by scraping or burning and coating with pitch. [< GRAVES.]

grave, *a.* **1.** Of momentous import. **2.** Serious, as in mind, manner, or speech. **3.** Sober in color or fashion. **4.** *Mus.* (1) Very low in pitch. (2) Slow in movement. **5.** *Phon.* (1) Having the tonal quality of the grave accent, or marked with it, as the vowel *è.* (2) Unaccented, as a syllable. [F., < L. *gravis,* heavy.] Syn.: see IMPORTANT; SAD; SEDATE; SERIOUS.—**grave'ly,** *adv.*—**grave'ness,** *n.*

grave1, *n.* **1.** An excavation in the earth for the burial of a dead body. **2.** Hence, destruction or ruin; the abode of the dead. [< AS. *græf,* < *grafan,* dig.]—**grave'clothes",** *n. pl.* The clothes or wrappings in which a dead person is interred.—**grave'less,** *a.*—**grave'stone",** *n.* A memorial stone, placed at a grave.—**grave'yard",** *n.* A burial-ground.

grave2, *n. Mus.* A passage or movement in slow tempo. [W.]

grav'el, 1 grav'el; 2 grăv'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [GRAV'ELED or GRAV'-ELLED; GRAV'EL-ING or GRAV'EL-LING.] **1.** To cover or fill with gravel. **2.** To ground (a vessel) in sand or gravel. **3.** Hence, to bring up short; embarrass; perplex. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mixture of sand and pebbles. **2.** A disease characterized by formation in the kidneys of granular concretions. **3†.** Sand. [< OF. *gravele.*]—**grav'el-blind",** *a.* Almost blind.—**grav'el-ly,** *a.* Consisting of or abounding in gravel. **grav'el-y.**

Gra"ve-lotte', 1 gru"va-let'; 2 grā"ve-lŏt', *n.* A village in Alsace-Lorraine, France, where Germans defeated French, Aug. 18, 1870.

gra'ven, 1 grē'vn; 2 grā'vn, *pa.* Carved or cut.—**graven image,** a carved or graven idol.

Gra'ven-stein, 1 grā'ven-stain; 2 grā'ven-stīn, *n.* A large yellow-fish-red apple.

grav'er, 1 grēv'er; 2 grāv'er, *n.* **1.** An engravers' burin; also, a sculptors' chisel. **2.** An engraver or a stone-carver. [< AS. *græfere,* < *grafan,* dig.]

graves, 1 grēvz; 2 grāvs, *n. pl.* Refuse or sediment of lard or tallow; greaves: made into cakes as food for dogs, bait for fish, etc. [Form of GREAVES2.]

Graves, 1 grēvz; 2 grāvs, **1. Frank Pierrepont** (1869–), an American educator; historian; publicist; Commissioner of Education of New York State. **2. Robert James** (1797–1853), an Irish physician.—**Graves's disease,** exophthalmic goiter.

Graves'end, 1 grēvz'end; 2 grāvs'ĕnd, *n.* An ancient market-town and port of entry in S. E. England; pop. 31,140.

grav'id, 1 grav'ıd; 2 grăv'ıd, *a.* Pregnant. [< L. *gravidus,* < *gravis,* heavy.]—**gra-vid'i-ty,** *n.*

gra-vim'e-ter, 1 gra-vim'ı-ter; 2 gra-vim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring specific gravity and weight.

grav"i-met'ric, 1 grav"ı-met'rık; 2 grăv"ı-mĕt'rie, *a.* Determined by weight, or of a kind usually so determined.—**grav"i-met'ri-cal‡.**—**grav"i-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gra-vim'e-try, 1 gra-vim'ı-trı; 2 gra-vim'e-try, *n.* The measurement, as of weight or specific gravity, with the gravimeter.

grav'ing, 1 grēv'ıŋ; 2 grāv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of incising or engraving. **2.** The act of cleaning a ship's bottom by burning, scraping, and coating with pitch.—**grav'ing-dock",** *n.* A dry dock for examining, cleaning, and repairing a ship's bottom.

grav'i-tate, 1 grav'ı-tēt; 2 grăv'ı-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED4; -TAT"-ING.] To tend by or as by force of gravity.

grav"i-ta'tion, 1 grav"ı-tē'shon; 2 grăv"ı-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The force with which all bodies attract each other. **2.** The act of gravitation or its effect.—**grav"i-ta'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to gravitation.—**grav"i-ta'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**grav'i-ta-tive(es),** *a.* Causing to gravitate or tend toward a center.

grav'i-ty, 1 grav'ı-tı; 2 grăv'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** *Physics & Astron.* (1) The accelerating tendency of bodies toward the center of the earth. (2) A similar tendency toward the center of any heavenly body; weight. (3) Loosely, gravitation. **2.** The quality of being charged with or involving great interests; importance. **3.** Dignified reserve; sedateness. **4.** *Acoustics.* Lowness of pitch. **5.** Something of grave import; a serious subject. [< L. *gravita(t-)s,* < *gravis,* heavy.] Syn.: see WEIGHT.—**specific gravity,** the ratio of the weight of a body to that of an equal volume of some standard substance, as water.

gra'vy, 1 grē'vı; 2 grā'vy, *n.* [GRA'VIES2, *pl.*] **1.** The liquid that drips from cooked meat. **2.** A sauce made by thickening meat-drippings. [< GRAVES. Cp. GREAVES2.]

gray, }1 grē; 2 grā. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To cause to become gray; **grey,** } grow gray. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of white and black mixed and without brilliancy. **2.** Having gray hair; hoary. **3.** Hence, old; aged. **4.** Wearing a gray habit; as, a *gray* friar. **III‖.** *n.* **1.** A gray color; any dull whitish tint. **2.** Something gray; specifically, a gray animal. [< AS. *græg.*] Syn.: (adj.) see ANCIENT.—**gray'fish",** *n.* Same as DOGFISH.—**gray matter.** **1.** The grayish substance of the brain, composed largely of ganglionic cell-bodies and few fibers. **2.** [Colloq.] Brains; intelligence.—**g. mullet,** see MULLET.—**g. powder,** a powder of chalk and mercury.—**gray'beard",** *n.* **1.** An old man, or one with a gray beard. **2.** A bellarmine.—**gray'ish,** *a.* Somewhat gray.—**gray'ly,** *adv.*—**gray'ness,** *n.*

Gray, *n.* **1. Asa** (1810–1888), an American botanist. **2. Elisha** (1835–1901), an American electrician and inventor; telephone, multiplex telegraph, etc. **3. Thomas** (1716–1771), an English poet; *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

gray'back", 1 grē'bak"; 2 grā'băk", *n.* **1.** One of various animals, as the California gray whale, the hooded crow, etc. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A member of the Confederate army during the Civil War.

grey'back"‡.

gray'hound", *n.* Same as GREYHOUND.

gray'lag, 1 grē'lag; 2 grā'lag, *n.* The common wild gray goose (*Anser anser*) of Europe. See GOOSE. **grey'lag‡.**

gray'ling, 1 grē'lıŋ; 2 grā'ling, *n.* A small trout-like fish, with a richly colored long and high dorsal fin. **grey'ling‡.**

gray-wack'e, 1 grē-wak'e *or* grē'wak; 2 grā-wăk'e *or* grā'wăk, *n. Petrol.* A sedimentary rock composed of rounded or subangular grains of quartz, feldspar, etc., or rock fragments in a silicious, argillaceous, or calcareous cement. [< G. *grauwacke,* < *grau,* gray, + *wacke,* stone.] **grey-wack'e‡.**

Graz, *n.* Same as GRÄTZ.

graze1, 1 grēz; 2 grāz, *v.* [GRAZED; GRAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to feed upon herbage. **2.** To eat herbage from, as a pasture. **3.** To tend while at pasture. **II.** *i.* **1.** To eat growing herbage. **2.** To yield grass. [< AS. *grasian,* < *græs,* grass.]—**graz'er,** *n.* An animal which grazes.—**gra'zier,** *n.* **1.** One who is engaged in grazing or pasturing cattle, or in raising them for the market. **2.** [Austral.] One who occupies grazing-land for sheep-farming under a lease or license.

graze2, *v.* [GRAZED; GRAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To touch or rub lightly in passing. **2.** To scrape; scratch; abrade. **II.** *i.* To give something a passing touch; produce an abrasion. [Perhaps = GRAZE1, *v.*] [or the like.

graze1, *n.* The act of cropping or feeding upon growing grass

graze2, *n.* A light or passing touch; a scrape or abrasion.

graz'ing‡, *n.* A pasture.

Gr. Br., Gr. Brit., *abbr.* Great Britain.

grease, 1 grīs *or* griz; 2 grēs *or* grēs. **I.** *vt.* [GREASED; GREAS'-ING.] **1.** To smear with grease; make to move easily or run smoothly. **2†.** To influence by gifts; bribe. **II.** 1 grīs; 2 grēs, *n.* **1.** Animal fat, especially when soft; any fatty, oily, or unctuous substance. **2.** *Vet.* An inflammatory affection of a horse's heels, producing scabby sores. **3.** Wool, after shearing and before cleansing. **4.** Fatness or fat in an animal, as a deer. [< F. *graisse,* < L. *crassus,* fat.]—**greas'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which oils or greases. **2.** [Western U. S.] A Mexican or Spanish-American: contemptuous use.—**greas'y,** *a.* [GREAS'I-ER; GREAS'I-EST.] **1.** Smeared or spotted with grease. **2.** Containing much grease or fat; unctuous; oily. **3.** Resembling grease; smooth. **4.** *Vet.* Affected with grease. See GREASE, *n.*, **2.**—**greas'i-ly,** *adv.*—**greas'i-ness,** *n.*

grease'wood", 1 grīz'wud"; 2 grēs'wōd", *n.* Any one of various stunted and decidedly prickly shrubs, found on the alkaline plains of the western United States. **grease'bush"‡.**

great, 1 grēt; 2 grāt, *a.* **1.** Very large; big; immense; vast.

2. Being much more numerous than the average; as, a *great* army. **3.** Extending through a long time; prolonged. **4.** Of very considerable degree; extreme; as, *great* foolishness. **5.** Of large or the largest importance; mighty; foremost. **6.** Having large mental, moral, or other endowments; eminent; excellent; also, skilled. **7.** Important; weighty; momentous. **8.** Characterized by or showing elevation, as of feeling, act, or aspect; high-minded; magnanimous. **9.** Earnest; zealous. **10.** Large in or as in pregnancy; teeming; gravid. **11.** More remote by a single generation than the relationship indicated by the word qualified: with a hyphen; as, *great*-uncle; *great*-grandson. **12.** Intimately acquainted. [< AS. *grēat.*] Syn.: see GRAND; LARGE; SERIOUS.—**great'-aunt"**, *n.* A grandaunt.—**G. Bear,** Ursa Major.—**g. calory,** see CALORY.—**g. circle of the sphere,** a circle the plane of which intersects the center of the sphere.—**great'coat"**, *n.* A heavy overcoat.—**g. Dane,** one of a breed of large close-haired dogs from Denmark. See DOG.—**g. go** [Eng.], in Cambridge University slang, the final examination for a degree.—**g.-grandchild, g.-granddaughter, g.-grandfather,** etc. See GREAT, *a.*, 11.—**g. gross,** twelve gross.—**g.-hearted,** *a.* High-spirited; courageous; also, magnanimous.—**G. Lakes,** Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.—**great'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a great manner. **2.** In or to a great degree.—**G. or Grand Mogul. 1.** The emperor of Delhi: so called by Europeans. **2.** [g- m-] Hence, humorously, any important personage.—**G. Mother,** Cybele.—**g. mullen,** the common mullen.—**great'ness,** *n.*—**great power,** one of the European countries represented diplomatically by ambassadors.—**g. primer,** a size of type; about 18-point. See TYPE.—**g. seal,** the chief seal of a government.—**g.-uncle,** *n.* See GREAT, *a.*, 11.

great, *n.* **1.** One who is or those who are powerful, noble, influential, or rich: usually with the definite article. **2.** *pl.* Same as GREAT GO. See under GREAT, *a.* **3†.** The mass, lump, or job; the whole; the gross; as, to do work by the *great.*

Great Aus-tra'lian Bight. A bight or bay S. of Australia.

Great Bar'ri-er Reef. A coral reef E. of Queensland, Australia; 1,250 m. long. [11,200 sq. m.

Great Bear Lake. A lake in the Northwest Territories, Canada;

Great Brit'ain, 1 brit'n; 2 brit'n. An island (89,031 sq. m.; pop. 42,767,530), comprising England, Scotland, and Wales.

great'en, 1 grēt'n; 2 grāt'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become great or greater.

Great Falls. A manufacturing city in W. Montana; pop. 24,120.

Great Lebanon. An independent state of Asia Minor under French mandate (pop. 628,863); capital Beirut.

Great Rus'sia or **Rus'sian Empire.** A division of central Russia in Europe.

Great Salt Lake. A salt lake in N. W. Utah; area 80 by 30 m.

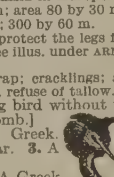
Great Slave Lake. A lake in N. W. Canada; 300 by 60 m.

greaves[1], 1 grīvz; 2 grēvs, *n. pl.* Armor to protect the legs from knee to ankle: used also in the singular. See illus. under ARMOR. [< OF. *greves*, pl. of *greve*, shin.]

greaves[2], *n. pl.* Pieces of boiled tallow-scrap; cracklings; also, dregs of melted tallow. [Akin to LG. *greve*, refuse of tallow.]

grebe, 1 grīb; 2 grēb, *n.* A 4-toed diving bird without tail-feathers. [< F. *grèbe*, < Bret. *krib*, comb.]

Gre'cian, 1 grī'shən; 2 grē'shan. **I.** *a.* Greek. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Greek. **2.** A Greek scholar. **3.** A Hellenist Jew.



Horned Grebe. 1/14

Gre'cism, 1 grī'sizm; 2 grē'çizm, *n.* **1.** A Greek idiom. **2.** The style or spirit of Greek art, culture, or the like. **Græ'cism†.**

Gre'cize, 1 grī'saiz; 2 grē'çīz, *v.* [GRE'CIZED; GRE'CIZ-ING.] **I.** *t.* To make Greek; give Greek form or character to. **II.** *i.* To become like, or to imitate, the Greeks in speech, ideas, or ways. [< F. *Grécciser*, < L. *Græcizo*, < Gr. *Graikizō*, < *Graikos*, Greek.]

Gre'co, 1 gre'ko; 2 grē'eo, **El.** Pseudonym of Domenico Theotocopuli. [Sp., the Greek.]

Gre'co-, 1 grī'ko-; 2 grē'eo-. From Latin *Græcus*, GREEK: a combining form. **Græ'co-.**

Gre"co-Ro'man, *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece and Rome together; as, *Greco-Roman* art; *Greco-Roman* style of wrestling.

gree, 1 grī; 2 grē, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To reconcile. **II.** *i.* To dwell together peaceably. **2†.** To agree.

gree[1]**†,** *n.* Satisfaction; legal redress; also, good will; favor.—**to bear the gree** [Scot.], to win the prize.

gree[2]**†,** *n.* A step; stair; also, rank; degree.

Greece, 1 grīs; 2 grēç, *n.* A republic, proclaimed Jan. 2, 1924, in S. Europe, together with various islands; area 38,512 sq. m.; pop. 5,536,000; capital, Athens.

greed, 1 grīd; 2 grēd, *n.* Eager and selfish desire; greediness; avarice. [< AS. *grǽd.*]—**greed'y,** *a.* [GREED'I-ER; GREED'I-EST.] **1.** Having an excessive appetite for food or drink. **2.** Eager to obtain; avaricious. Syn.: gluttonous, grasping, insatiable, insatiate, ravenous, selfish, voracious. See AVARICIOUS.—**greed'i-ly,** *adv.*—**greed'i-ness,** *n.*

gree'gree", 1 grī'grī"; 2 grē'grē", *n.* [Afr.] An African talisman or charm; fetish. **gri'gri"†.**

Greek, 1 grīk; 2 grēk. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Greece, the Greeks, or the Greek language; Grecian; resembling the Greeks. **II.** *n.* **1.** (1) One of the people of ancient Greece. (2) One of the modern Greek race, descended, with admixture, from the ancient. **2.** The language of ancient or that of modern Greece. **3.** [Colloq.] Language or things not understood; as, it is all *Greek* to me. **4.** [Slang.] A tricky fellow; sharper; rogue. **5.** A gay fellow; roisterer; as, a merry *Greek.* [< L. *Græcus*, < Gr. *Graikos*, Greek.]—**Greek calends** or **kalends,** see under CALENDS.—**G. Church. 1.** The Eastern or Oriental Church (officially, the Holy Oriental Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Church), which finally separated from the Roman or Western Church in the 11th century, on doctrinal and liturgical grounds. **2.** The Oriental Church in communion with Rome.—**G. cross,** see illus. under CROSS, *n.*—**G. fire,** an incendiary composition which burns on and under the water.

Gree'ley, 1 grī'li; 2 grē'ly, *n.* **1. Horace** (1811–1872), an American editor, reformer, and publicist. Founded the *Morning Post*, the first daily penny paper in 1833 and the *New York Tribune*, April 10, 1841. **2.** A city in N. Colorado; pop. 10,890.

Gree'ly, 1 grī'li; 2 grē'ly, **Adolphus Washington** (1844–). An American general and Arctic explorer.

green, 1 grīn; 2 grēn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To cause to become green; become green or covered with verdure. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the spectrum color between blue and yellow; also, verdant. **2.** Not arrived at perfect or mature form or condition; unripe. **3.** Of or due to immature or unskilled judgment or lack of knowledge; raw; unripe; simple. **4.** Not seasoned or made ready for use; new; fresh. Specif.: (1) Not fired: said of bricks or pottery. (2) Fresh; just killed; also, half-cooked: said of meat. **5.** Pale-greenish; pale; sickly; wan. **6.** Characterized by strength or youthful vigor; flourishing. Syn.: see FRESH.

green[1], *n.* **1.** The color of spring foliage; the color in the solar spectrum between the blue and the yellow. **2.** A grassy level or piece of ground covered with herbage; a common. Specif.: *Golf.* (1) A putting-green. (2) A whole golf-course; links. **3.** A green pigment or substance. **4.** *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants, as dandelion and spinach, used as food: usually boiled. **5.** *pl.* Leaves or branches of trees; wreaths. **6.** Something green used as an emblem. [< AS. *grēne*, < √ of GROW.]—**green lead ore,** same as PYROMORPHITE.—**g. monkey,** an African monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*), olive-green with a white ruff on the neck.—**g. vitriol,** an old name for ferrous sulfate ($FeSO_4.7H_2O$).—**green'bri"er,** *n.* Any of a genus (*Smilax*) of plants, especially a greenish, prickly, climbing shrub (*S. rotundifolia*) of the United States and Canada.—**green-dragon,** *n.* A herb (*Arisæma dracontium*) of the same genus as the Indian turnip or jack-in-the-pulpit.—**green'er-y,** *n.* **1.** A place where plants are grown. **2.** A verdant mass of plants.—**green-eyed,** *a.* Having green eyes; influenced by jealousy.—**green'finch",** *n.* **1.** An old World grosbeak, the male of which has green and gold plumage. **2.** The Texas sparrow.—**green-gage,** *n.* A small green-fleshed plum of European origin.—**green'gro"cer,** *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables.—**green'gro"cer-y,** *n.* [-CER-IES², *pl.*] A store where fresh or new vegetables and fruit are sold at retail.—**green'heart",** *n.* **1.** A large tree of the laurel family, of Guiana, yielding a timber much valued for ship-building; also, the wood from such tree. **2.** A tree of the buckthorn family, of Martinique. **snake'wood"†.**—**green'horn",** *n.* [Colloq.] An inexperienced person; a novice.—**green'house",** *n.* A building covered with glass, for the protection of exotics or other tender plants.—**green'ing,** *n.* One of several varieties of apples having a green skin.—**green'ish,** *a.* Somewhat green; inexperienced.—**green'ly,** *adv.* **1.** Newly; freshly; verdantly. **2.** In a raw, unskilful manner.—**green'ness,** *n.*—**green'room",** *n.* The common waiting-room for performers in a theater.—**green'-shank",** *n.* A European sandpiper (*Totanus canescens*) with greenish-gray legs and feet.—**green'sward",** *n.* Turf green with grass.—**green'wood",** *n.* The forest in leaf.

green[3], *vi.* [Scot.] Same as GRIEN.

Green[2], *n.* **1. Hetty H.** (*née* Robinson) (1835–1916), American financier. **2. John R.** (1837–1883), English historian. **3. Thomas Hill** (1836–1882), an English philosopher.

green'back", 1 grīn'bak"; 2 grēn'bāk", *n.* **1.** One of a class of legal-tender notes of the United States: so called because the back is printed in green.—**Greenback party,** a political party that originated in the United States in 1874, whose principal tenet was that the currency should be confined to Treasury notes. It ceased to exist as an independent party after 1884.—**Green'-back"er,** *n.* A supporter of the Greenback party.

Green Bay. A city and port in E. Wisconsin on **Green Bay,** a broad arm of Lake Michigan; pop. 31,020.

Green'castle, *n.* A city in central Indiana; pop. 3,780; seat of **Depauw University.**

Greene, 1 grīn; 2 grēn, *n.* **1. Francis Vinton** (1850–1921), American general and author. **2. Nathanael** (1742–1786), an American general in the Revolutionary war.

Green'field, 1 grīn'fild; 2 grēn'fēld. A manufacturing town in N. Massachusetts; pop. 15,470.

Green'land, 1 grīn'lənd; 2 grēn'land, *n.* **1.** An island N. E. of North America; about 850,000 sq. m.; in Danish control. **2.** A Danish colony in S. W. Greenland; 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 13,000.—**Green'land-er,** *n.* A native of Greenland.—**Green'land-ic,** *a.*

green'let, 1 grīn'let; 2 grēn'lēt, *n.* A vireo.

Green Moun'tains. A range in Vermont, culminating in Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft. high.

Green'ock, 1 grīn'ək; 2 grēn'ok, *n.* A seaport and ship-building town in S. W. Scotland; birthplace of Watt; pop. 81,120.

green'ock-ite, 1 grīn'ək-ait; 2 grēn'ok-īt, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, yellow, transparent cadmium sulfid (CdS). [< Lord *Greenock*, its discoverer.]

Green'ough, 1 grīn'o; 2 grēn'o, **Horatio** (1805–1852). An American sculptor; *Statute of Washington*, etc.

green'sand", 1 grīn'sand"; 2 grēn'sānd", *n.* A name given to two sandstone strata of the Cretaceous series: so called from the color imparted to it by the glauconite with which it is mingled: often used as a fertilizer, and then called **marl** or **greensand-marl.**

Greens'bor-o, 1 grīnz'bur-o; 2 grēnz'bor-o. A city in N. North Carolina; pop. 19,860.

Greens'burg, 1 grīnz'bûrg; 2 grēnz'bûrg. A borough in S. Pennsylvania; pop. 15,040.

green'sick", *a.* Affected with greensickness.—**green'sick"ness,** *n. Pathol.* Same as CHLOROSIS.

green'stone", 1 grin'stōn'; 2 grēn'stōn", *n.*. **1.** A whetstone, used for surgical and other instruments that require a very fine edge. **2.** One of various kinds of greenish eruptive rocks, such as diorite and dolerite.

greenth§, 1 grinth; 2 grēnta, *n.* Green vegetation; verdure.

Green'ville, 1 grin'vil; 2 grēn'vil, *n.* **1.** A city in W. Mississippi; pop. 11,560. **2.** A city in W. South Carolina; pop. 23,130. **3.** A city in N. E. Texas; pop. 12,390.

Green'wich, 1 grin'ij; 2 grēn'ij, *n.* **1.** A historic river-port (pop. 100,500) on the Thames, England, below London; royal observatory; location of the prime meridian. **2.** 1 grin'wich; 2 grēn'wich. A town in S. W. Connecticut; pop. 22,130.

gree'shoch, *n.* Same as GRIESHOCH.

greet[d§], 1 grīt; 2 grēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To address salutations to, either in person or in writing; accost. **2.** To receive, as with a demonstration. **3.** To present to view; meet; as, the sea *greets* the eye. **II.** *i.* To meet and salute. [< AS. *grētan.*] Syn.: see ADDRESS.—**greet'ing**[1], *n.* Salutation; welcome.

greet[2]. **1**[d]. *vi.* [Scot.] To weep. **II.** *n.* A crying; weeping. [< AS. *grætan.*]—**greet'ing**[2], *n.* [Scot.] Weeping. **greet'in‡.**

gree't, 1 grīt; 2 grēt, *pa.* [Scot.] Agreed. **gree'd‡.**

greg'a-rine, 1 greg'a-rin *or* -rin; 2 grĕg'a-rin *or* -rin, *n. Protoz.* One of a family (*Gregarinidæ*) of sporozoans, parasitic in arthropods, insects, crustaceans, etc.

gre-ga'ri-ous, 1 gri-gā'ri-us; 2 grē-gā'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the habit of associating in flocks, herds, or companies; not habitually solitary or living alone. **2.** Of or pertaining to a flock; characteristic of a crowd or aggregation. **3.** *Bot.* Growing in association, but not matted together, as certain mosses. [< L. *gregarius*, < *grex*, flock.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

greg'ot, *n.* A short-hooded cloak of coarse cloth, worn in the Levant; any rough overcoat.

Gre-go'ri-an, 1 gri-gō'ri-ən; 2 grē-gō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to one named Gregory; especially to one of the two popes Gregory I. and Gregory XIII.—**Gregorian calendar**, see under CALENDAR, *n.*—**chant**, *Mus.* **1.** The system of church music ascribed to Gregory I., used as the musical ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** Any one of the traditional melodies of this music.

Greg'o-ry, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Greg'ori.** Dan. **Gre-gor'**, 1 grē-gōr', 2 grē-gōr'; D. **Gre-go'ri-us**, 1 grē-gō'ri-us, 2 grē-gō'ri-ŭs; F. **Gré"goire'**, 1 grē"gwȧr', 2 grē"gwär'; G. **Gre-go'ri-us**, 1 grē-gō'ri-us, 2 grē-gō'ri-us, **Gre-gor'**†; It. Pg. Sp. **Gre-go'ri-o**, 1 grē-gō'ri-ō, 2 grē-gō'ri-ō. **2.** The name of 17 popes. Including: (1) **G. I.**, "the Great" (550–604); sent Augustine to Britain; reformed the church service. (2) **G. VII.**, or **Hildebrand** (1015–1085), deposed by Emperor Henry IV., whom he in turn deposed. (3) **G. XIII.** (1502–1585), reformed Julian calendar. **3. Saint**, surnamed **Thaumaturgus** (210?–270?), original name **Theodorus**, bishop of Neocæsarea. **4. Nazienzen**, "the Theologian" (328–389), a Greek Father and pulpit orator. **5. G. of Nyssa** (332?–398), a Greek Father; bishop of Nyssa. **6. G. of Tours** (544–594), a Frankish historian and ecclesiastic; bishop of Tours. **7. James** (1638–1675), a Scottish mathematician who invented the reflecting telescope. **8. Thomas Watt** (1861–), a U. S. Attorney-General (1914–1919). [Gr., watchman.]

Greifs'wald, 1 grifs'vȧlt; 2 grīfs'vält, *n.* A university city in Pomerania province, Prussia; pop. 34,380.

grei'sen, 1 grai'sn; 2 grī'sn, *n. Petrol.* A crystalline mixture of quartz and mica. [< G. *greissen*, split.]

Greiz, 1 graits; 2 grīts, *n.* A town in the republic of Thuringia; formerly capital of the principality of Reuss-Greiz; pop. 20,000.

gre'mi-al, 1 grī'mi-əl; 2 grē'mi-al, *n.* A silken apron laid on the lap of an officiating bishop, originally to protect his vestment from oil or any other substance that might leave a stain.

Gre-na'da, 1 gri-nē'də; 2 grē-nā'da, *n.* One of the British Windward Islands; 133 sq. m.; pop. 67,000; capital, St. George's.

gre-nade', 1 gri-nēd'; 2 grē-nād', *n.* Same as HAND-GRENADE.

gren"a-dier', 1 gren"ə-dīr'; 2 grĕn"a-dēr', *n.* **1.** Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades. **2.** Later, a member of a regiment composed of men of great stature. **3.** Any of a genus (*Macrurus*) of marine fishes of the North Atlantic.

gren"a-dine', 1 gren"ə-dīn'; 2 grĕn"a-dēn', *n.* A gauzy silk or woolen dress-fabric. [F.]

Gren"a-dines', 1 gren"ə-dīnz'; 2 grĕn"a-dēnz', *n. pl.* An island group of the Windward Islands, British West Indies; 18 sq. m.; pop. 7,000. [In S. E. France; pop. 77,409.

Gre-no'ble, 1 grə-nō'bl; 2 grē-nō'bl, *n.* A fortified cathedral city

Gren'ville, 1 gren'vil; 2 grĕn'vil, *n.* **1. George** (1712–1770), an English statesman; premier. **2. Sir Richard** (1541–1591), an English vice-admiral.

Gresh'am, 1 gresh'əm; 2 grĕsh'am, *n.* **1. Sir Thomas** (1519–1579), an English diplomat and merchant. **2. Walter Quinton** (1833–1895), an American Federal general and jurist; Secretary of the Treasury, 1884; Secretary of State, 1893.—**Gresham's law** (*Polit. Econ.*), the law that of two forms of currency the inferior or more depreciated tends to drive the other from circulation, owing to the hoarding and exportation of the better form: as commonly stated, "bad money drives out good": so called from Sir Thomas Gresham. **Gresham's theorem‡.**

gres-so'ri-al, 1 gre-sō'ri-əl; 2 grē-sō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for walking; ambulatory; as, a *gressorial* bird or insect. [< L. *gressus*, pp. of *gradior*, walk.] **gres-so'ri-ous‡.**

gret, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Great. **gretet.**

Gret'na Green, 1 gret'nə; 2 grĕt'na. A village in S. Scotland near the English border; former scene of runaway marriages: hence, **Gretna Green marriage**, a runaway marriage.

Greuze, 1 grūz; 2 grŭz, **Jean Baptiste** (1725–1805). A French painter; *The Village Marriage*, etc.

Gré"vy', 1 grē"vī'; 2 grē"vȳ', **Jules** (1807–1891). A French statesman; President of the Republic (1879–1887).

grew[1], 1 grū; 2 gru, *vi.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To shudder. [< Dan. *grue.*] **grue†.**

grew[2], *imp.* of GROW, *v.*

grew'some, etc. See GRUESOME, etc.

grey, grey'beard", etc. Same as GRAY, etc.

Grey, 1 grē; 2 grę, *n.* **1. Earl** (1764–1845), Charles, an English statesman; twice premier. **2. Sir Edward** (1862–), an English statesman; Foreign Secretary, 1905–1916; created **Viscount G. of Fallodon**, July 23, 1916. **3. Sir George** (1812–1898), a British statesman and colonial governor. **4. Lady Jane** (1537–1554), the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.; made heir to English throne by Edward VI.; tried for treason; beheaded.

grey'hound", 1 grē'hound'; 2 grę'hound", *n.* A tall, very slender hunting-dog, noted for keen sight and swiftness. See DOG. [< Ice. *grey*, dog, greyhound, + *hundr*, hound.]

grib'ble, ⌊ 1 grib'l; 2 grib'l, *n.* A small isopod, as *Limnoria terebrans.*

grib'ʳ, ⌋ that bores into and destroys submerged timber.

grice, 1 grais; 2 grīs, *n.* A pig; cub. [< Ice. *grīss.*] **grise‡.**

grid, 1 grid; 2 grĭd, *n.* **1.** A grating of parallel bars. **2.** A gridiron. **3.** *Elec.* A battery-plate somewhat like a grating; specif., a zinc plate in a primary battery, or a lead plate for retaining the active material in a storage-battery. [Prob. < GRIDDLE.]

grid'dle, ⌊ 1 grid'l; 2 grĭd'l. **I.** *vt.* [GRID'DLED, GRID'LD[F]; **grid'l**[F], ⌋ GRID'DLING.] To cook upon a griddle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shallow pan for baking or frying thin cakes. **2.** A cover for a hole in a cooking-stove. [< W. *gredyll.*]—**grid'dle-cake"**, *n.* A cake baked on a griddle; especially, one of thin batter.

gride, 1 graid; 2 grīd, *vt.* & *vi.* [GRID'ED; GRID'ING.] **1.** To grind or jar harshly; grate. **2†.** To cut; pierce through.—**gride**, *n.* A harsh cutting, grinding, or hacking.

grid'l"ron, 1 grid'ai"ərn; 2 grĭd'l"ern, *vt.* [U. S.] To cover with parallel lines, or with a network.

grid'l"ron, *n.* **1.** A grated utensil for broiling. **2.** Any object resembling or likened to a gridiron. (1) [U. S.] A football field, as prepared for the game. (2) A network of pipe lines, railroad tracks, or the like. [< ME. *gridire*, GRIDDLE.]

grief, 1 grif; 2 grēf, *n.* **1.** Sorrow, as from affliction; regret; lamentation. **2.** A cause of sorrow; affliction; grievance. **3.** An accident, as in hunting or racing. **4†.** Physical pain; distress; also, a cause of pain. [F., < L. *gravis*, heavy.]

Syn.: affliction, agony, distress, melancholy, mourning, regret, sadness, sorrow, tribulation, trouble, wo. *Grief* is acute mental pain resulting from loss, misfortune, or deep disappointment. *Grief* is more acute and less enduring than *sorrow*. *Sorrow* and *grief* are for definite cause; *sadness* and *melancholy* may arise from a vague sense of want or loss, from a low state of health, or other ill-defined cause; *sadness* may be momentary; *melancholy* is more enduring, and may become chronic. *Affliction* expresses a deep heart-sorrow and is applied also to the misfortune producing such *sorrow*; *mourning* most frequently denotes sorrow publicly expressed, or the public expression of such *sorrow* as may reasonably be expected; as, it is common to observe thirty days of *mourning* on the death of an officer of state.—Ant.: see synonyms for HAPPINESS.—Prep.: *at*; *for*; *over*.—**grief'less**, *a.*—**grief'less-ness**, *n.* [wegian composer.

Grieg, 1 grig; 2 grēg, **Edvard Hagerup** (1843–1907). A Nor-

grien, 1 grin; 2 grēn, *vi.* [Scot.] To yearn. [without blaze.

grie'shoch, 1 gri'shoh; 2 grē'shŏh, *n.* [Scot.] A peat fire; a fire

grieve, ⌊ 1 grīv; 2 grēv, *v.* [GRIEV(E)D[F]; GRIEV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.**

griev[F], ⌋ To oppress with grief; afflict mentally. **2†.** To offend; also, to injure. **II.** *i.* To be distressed; sorrow. [< L.[F] *gravo*, oppress.] Syn.: see HURT; MOURN.—**griev'ance**, *n.* **1.** A cause of annoyance; wrong done. **2‖.** Mental or physical pain; also, anger; grief. Syn.: see INJUSTICE.—**griev'ous**, *a.* **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; hard to be borne; oppressive. **2.** Causing mischief or destruction; hurtful; hence, fierce; savage; as, *grievous* wolves. **3.** Expressive of or connected with grief or distress; as, *grievous* misgivings. **4.** Atrocious; aggravated; as, *grievous* sin. Syn.: see HARD; HEAVY.—**griev'ous-ly**, *adv.*—**griev'ous-ness**, *n.* **greeve‡.**

grieve, *n.* [Scot.] A steward; reeve. [< Ice. *greifi.*] **greave‡;**

griff[1], 1 grif; 2 grĭf, *n. Textile.* A series of horizontal bars, in a reciprocating frame, to raise and lower the shedding mechanism of a loom in forming the pattern. [< F. *griffe*; see GRIFFE[2].]

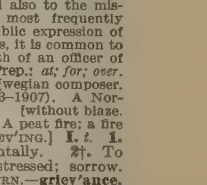
griff[2], *n.* Same as GRIFFIN, 3.

griff[3], *n.* [So. U. S.] A dark reddish-brown mulatto; also, according to some authorities, a person of mixed Indian and negro blood, or the offspring of a negro and a mulattress. [< F. *griffe*; op. GRIFFIN.] **griffe‡; grif'fin‡.**

griff[4§], *n.* A claw.

griffe[2], 1 grif; 2 grĭf, *n. Arch.* An ornament in the form of a claw at an angle of the base of a medieval column. Called also *spur*. [F., claw, < *griffer*, grasp, < OHG. *grīfan*, grip.]

grif'fin[1], 1 grif'in; 2 grĭf'in, *n.* **1.** A fabulous creature, half lion, half eagle. **2.** One who guards or watches a thing intently. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] A newcomer to India from England; greenhorn. [< Gr.[L+F] *gryps*, griffin.] **grif'fon‡.—grif'fin-age**, *n.*—**grif"fin-esque'**, *a.*



Griffin (def. 1).

grif'fin[2], *n.* Same as GRIFF[3], *n.*

Grif'fith, 1 grif'ith; 2 grĭf'ith, **Arthur** (1871–1922). Irish statesman; patriot; elected President of the Dail Eireann, Jan. 7, 1922; founder of the Sinn Fein movement; editor of *The United Irishman*.

grif'fon[2], 1 grif'on; 2 grĭf'ŏn, *n.* [F.] A modern breed of large rough-coated German hunting-dogs, combining the characteristics of pointer and setter.

grig, 1 grig; 2 grĭg, *n.* **1.** A cricket or grasshopper. **2.** A sand-eel. **3.** A very lively person. [Perhaps softened *crick* in CRICKET.]—**as merry as a grig**, exceedingly merry.

gri'gri", *n.* Same as GREEGREE.

gri-gri palm. See GRU-GRU.

grill, 1 grĭl; 2 grĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook on a grill; broil. **2.** To **grill**[F], ʃ torment. **3.** To stamp with parallel lines like a grill. **II.** *i.* To be broiled or fretted.—**grill'-room"**, *n.* A restaurant or eating-room where grilling is done.—**grilled**, *a.* Supplied with or divided by a grill.—**grill'er**, *n.*

grill, *n.* **1.** A gridiron. **2.** That which is broiled on a gridiron. **3.** A grill-room. **4.** The action of grilling. **5.** A grille or grating of any kind. [< F. *gril*, < L. *craticula*; see GRIDDLE.]

gril'lage, 1 grĭl'ĭj; 2 grĭl'ăğ, *n.* A heavy framework of crossed timbers to sustain a foundation. [F., < *gril*; see GRILL, *n.*]

grille, 1 grĭl; 2 grĭl, *n.* **1.** A grating or screen; especially one of wrought metal, as in a grate. **2.** In court-tennis, the winning gallery. [F.]

Grill'par-zer, 1 grĭl'pär-tsər; 2 grĭl'pär-tser, **Franz** (1791–1872). An Austrian dramatist and poet.

grilse, 1 grĭls; 2 grĭls, *n.* [Scot.] A young salmon. **graulț.**

grim, 1 grim; 2 grĭm, *a.* **1.** Stern and forbidding in aspect or nature; fierce; ferocious. **2.** Harsh; severe; dreadful. **3.** Unyielding; formidable. [< AS. *grim.*]

Syn.: ferocious, fierce, hideous, savage, stern, sullen, terrible. *Grim* expresses or suggests a silent but most determined ferocity; as, the *grim* aspect of the executioner; *grim*-visaged war; *grim* death. Compare FIERCE.—Ant.: benign, genial, gentle, kind, mild, placid, sweet, tender.—**grim'ly**, *adv.* In a grim manner.—**grim'ness**, *n.*

gri-mace', 1 grı-mēs'; 2 ğri-măc'. **I.** *vi.* To make grimaces. **II.** *n.* A contemptuous distortion of the features; a hypocritical expression of feeling. [F.; cp. GRIM and GRIN, *n.*]

gri-mal'kin, 1 grı-mal'[*or* -mĕl']kın; 2 ğri-măl'[*or* -mąl']kin, *n.* A cat, particularly an old female cat. [< GRAY + MALKIN.]

grime, 1 graim; 2 grĭm. **I.** *vt.* [GRIMED; GRIM'ING.] To make dirty; begrime. **II.** *n.* That which soils; dirt ground in. [Scand.]—**grim'i-ly**, *adv.*—**grim'y**, *a.* Full of or covered with grime; dirty.

Grimm, 1 grim; 2 grĭm, *n.* Either of two German philologists; brothers: (1) **Jakob Ludwig Karl** (1785–1862). (2) **Wilhelm Karl** (1786–1859); collected fairy-tales.

Grims'by, 1 grimz'bi; 2 grĭmz'by, *n.* An ancient borough and important fishing-port in Lincolnshire, England; pop. 82,330.

grin, 1 grin; 2 grĭn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GRINNED, GRIND[D]; GRIN'NING.] To make by grinning; expose the closed teeth, as in suppressed laughter. **II.** *n.* The act of grinning; a broad smile. [< AS. *grennian.*]

grin[2]**ǁ**, *n.* A snare; trap.

grind, 1 graind; 2 grĭnd, *v.* [GROUND; GRIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to fine particles, as by crushing and friction. **2.** To sharpen, as on a grindstone. **3.** To rub against something or rub together, usually with harsh sound; as, to *grind* the teeth; wear; chafe; grate; grit. **4.** To turn the crank of as for reducing something to powder. **5.** To produce by rotary motion like that of a mill; as, to *grind* out music. **6.** To oppress by exactions; afflict cruelly; harass. **7.** [College Slang.] To study laboriously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To perform or be subjected to the operation of grinding. **2.** Be chafed, polished, or sharpened by rubbing; chafe. **3.** To grate. **4.** To work laboriously and mechanically. [< AS. *grindan.*]—**grind'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which grinds. **2.** A molar tooth.—**grind'ing**, *n.*—**grind'stone"**, *n.* A flat circular stone so hung that it can be rotated upon an axis, as for sharpening tools.

grind, *n.* **1.** The act of grinding, or the sound made by grinding. **2.** Work or study that is tediously and laboriously performed; also, a laborious student. **3.** A jest, joke, or satire; also, a joker or satirist.

Grin-de'li-a, 1 grin-dĭ'lı-ə; 2 grĭn-dē'li-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of American coarse herbaceous or shrubby plants with sessile, rigid leaves and large heads of yellow flowers. From the balsamic exudation, the plants are frequently called *gum-plants.* [< D. H. *Grindel*, Russian botanist.]

grind'er-y, 1 graind'ər-ı; 2 grĭnd'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -ĭş, *pl.*] **1.** A place where edged tools or other instruments are ground. **2.** [Eng.] Materials used by leather-workers.

grin'go, 1 grĭŋ'go; 2 grĭŋ'ğo, *n.* In Spanish America, a foreigner, particularly an American. [Sp. (colloq.), gibberish.]

Grin-nell', 1 grı-nel'; 2 grı-nĕl', **Henry** (1799–1874). An American merchant and ship owner; equipped Sir John Franklin's search expedition to North Pole, 1850.

Grin-nell' Land. A region in the Arctic circle; lat. 75° 24′ 21″ N. to 82° 30′ N.; discovered by the Grinnell expedition under Lieut. De Haven in 1850.

grip, 1 grip; 2 grĭp, *v.* [GRIPPED; GRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take firm hold of with or as with the hand; gripe; grasp. **2.** To impress deeply or lastingly. **3.** To join (one thing to another) securely with a grip. **II.** *i.* To take fast hold, as an anchor.

grip[1], *n.* **1.** The act of grasping firmly, or the state of being so grasped; a firm grasp. **2.** A particular mode of grasping hands, as among members of a secret society, for mutual recognition. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A valise; gripsack. **4.** That part of a thing by which it is grasped. **5.** One of various mechanical grasping devices. **6.** Ability to seize and hold physically or mentally. [< AS. *gripe*, < *gripan*, seize.] Syn.: see CATCH; GRASP.—**grip'-car"**, *n.* A cable-car.—**grip'man**, *n.* The man who operates the gripping-mechanism of a cable-car.—**grip'sack"**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A travelers' handvalise or portmanteau.

grip[2], *n.* Same as GRIPPE.

gripe[1], 1 graip; 2 grĭp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [GRIPED[†]; GRIP'ING.] **1.** To seize and hold firmly; grasp. **2.** To give pain to (the bowels). **3.** To distress; suffer distress; be extortionate. **4.** To seize or hold something firmly with or as with the fingers. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fast or firm hold; grip; hence, oppressive control. **2.** *pl.* Intermittent pains in the bowels. **3.** A handle; band; fastening. [< AS. *gripan.*] Syn.: see CATCH; GRASP.

gripe[2]**ǁ**, *n.* A griffin or vulture.

grippe, 1 grip; 2 grĭp, *n.* Severe influenza or epidemic **grip**, ʃ catarrh. [F.]

grip'pet, 1 grup'et; 2 grŭp'ĕt, *pa.* [Scot.] Gripped.

grip'ple, 1 grip'l; 2 grĭp'l, *a.* [Scot.] Tenacious; greedy; covetous. [< AS. *gripul*, < *gripan*, gripe.] **grip'palț.**

grip'py[1], 1 grip'ı; 2 grĭp'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Tending toward, resembling, or affected with the grippe.

grip'py[2], *a.* [Scot. & North Eng.] **1.** Grasping; miserly; avaricious. **2.** Unyielding; stubborn; tenacious. **grip'pieț.**

Gri'qua-land, 1 grı'kwə-land; 2 grı'kwa-lănd. **1. G. East**, a division of Cape province, Union of South Africa; 6,602 sq. m.; pop. 264,827. **2. G. West**, a division of Cape province, Union of South Africa; 15,197 sq. m.; chief town, Kimberly; pop. 50,000; has diamond mines.

gri-saille', 1 grı-zēl' *or* (*F.*) grĭ'zā'ye; 2 ğri-săl' *or* (*F.*) ğrĭ'să'ye, *n.* [F.] A style of painting in grayish tints, in imitation of bas-reliefs: especially adapted for decoration.

griset, *n.* A step; degree. **greeset**; **grizet**†.

Gri-sel'da, 1 gri-sel'də; 2 ğri-sĕl'da, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Gris'set**†; **Gri-zet'**†; **Griz'ziet** [Scot.]. It. **Gri-sel'da**, 1 gri-sel'da, 2 ğri-sĕl'dä. **2.** In Boccaccio's *Decameron*, a heroine whose patience is tested by her husband; her story is also told by Petrarch, Chaucer, etc. **Patient Griseldaț.** [Gr., stone heroine.]

gris'e-ous, 1 gris'ı-us; 2 grĭs'e-ŭs, *a.* Bluish-gray. [< LL. *griseus*, < OHG. *grîs*, gray.]

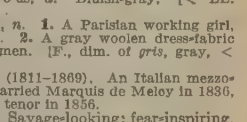
gri-sette', 1 grı-zet'; 2 ğri-sĕt', *n.* **1.** A Parisian working girl, especially one of easy virtue. **2.** A gray woolen dress-fabric worn by French working women. [F., dim. of *gris*, gray, < OHG. *grîs*, gray.]

Gri'si, 1 grı'sı; 2 grĭ'sĭ, **Giulia** (1811–1869). An Italian mezzo-soprano singer and actress; married Marquis de Melcy in 1836, and after his death Mario the tenor in 1856.

gris'ly[1], 1 griz'lı; 2 grĭş'ly, *a.* Savage-looking; fear-inspiring. [< AS. *grislîc*, terrible.]—**gris'li-ness**, *n.*

gris'ly[2]†, *a.* Grizzly.

gri'son, 1 grai'sən; 2 ğri'son, *n.* **1.** A South-American weasel-like carnivore (*Galictis vittata*). **2.** A South-American monkey. **sap'a-jou**ț. [< F. *grison*, gray, < *gris*; see GRISETTE.]



Grison (def. 1). 1/8

Gri''sons', 1 grĭ''zôn'; 2 grĭ''sôn', *n. pl.* The easternmost canton of Switzerland, 4,744 inhabitants; 2,773 sq. m.; pop. 120,000.

grist, 1 grist; 2 grĭst, *n.* **1.** A portion of grain brought to a mill to be ground; hence, that which is ground. **2.** A supply; provision. **3.** [Colloq.] A number of quantity of anything; as, a *grist* of jobs. [AS.]—**grist'-mill"**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

gris'tle, 1 gris'l; 2 grĭs'l, *n.* Cartilage, especially in meat. [AS.]—**gris'tled**, *a.* Of or like gristle. **gris'tly**ț.—**gris'tli-ness**, *n.*

grit, 1 grit; 2 grĭt, *v.* [GRIT'TED[4]; GRIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To grate or grind together. **II.** *i.* To be ground together; also, to give forth a grating sound.

grit, *a.* [Scot.] Great; influential.

grit[1], *n.* **1.** Rough, hard particles; sand or gravel. **2.** A compact sandstone. **3.** Firmness of character, especially in pain or danger; pluck; courage. **4.** Degree of hardness with openness of texture or composition: applied to buhr-stone and the like. [< AS. *greôt*, dust.]—**grit'ty**, *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of grit. **2.** [U. S.] Full of pluck.—**grit'ti-ness**, *n.*

grit[2], *n.* **1.** Coarse meal. **2.** *pl.* Grain hulled or granulated. [< AS. *grytt*, flour, bran.]

grithț, *n.* **1.** Agreement; concord; peace; security. Specif.: (*Old Eng. Law*), church-grith, the sanctuary or refuge afforded by a church. **2.** A place of safety; sanctuary.

griv'et, 1 griv'et; 2 grıv'ĕt, *n.* [F.] A small monkey (*Cercopithecus griseo-viridis*) of northeast Africa, greenish above, whitish below.

griz'zle, 1 griz'l; 2 grĭz'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to grow gray. **II.** *i.* **griz'l**[F], ʃ **1§.** To become gray. **2.** [Slang, Austral.] To worry or bother; fret.

griz'zle. †, *a.* Gray; grizzled. **II.** *n* **1.** A mixture of white and black gray. **2†.** A wig. **3†.** A gray-haired person. [< OHG.[OF] *grîs*, gray.]—**griz'zled**, *a.* Gray.—**griz'zly**, *a.* Grayish; somewhat gray.—**grizzly bear**, a large, ferocious grizzly-gray or brownish bear of western North America. **griz'zlyț.**

groan, 1 grōn; 2 grōn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with groans. **II.** *i.* To utter a low, continued, distressful sound, as in pain or sorrow: used also figuratively, as of a loaded table.—**groan'er**, *n.* One who groans.

groan, *n.* A low, murmuring sound, as of distress: used also figuratively. [< AS. *grânian.*]

groat, 1 grōt 2 grōt, *n.* A former English silver coin: fourpence; a trifle. [< LG. *grote*, a coin.]

groats, 1 grōts; 2 grōts, *n. pl.* Hulled and crushed oats or wheat. [< AS. *grâtan.*]

gro'cer, 1 grō'sər; 2 grō'çer, *n.* One who deals in sugar, tea, coffee, spices, country produce and the like. [< LL.[OF] *grossarius*, < *grossus*, great.]—**gro''ce-te'ri-a**, 1 grō''sə-tē'rı-ə; 2 grō''ce-te'ri-a, *n.* [U. S.] A grocery where purchasers wait upon themselves, paying on leaving the store: a trade-mark name.—**gro'cer-y**, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A grocer's store or shop. **2.** *pl.* Household supplies for the table.

Gro'dek, 1 gre'dek; 2 grō'dĕk, *n.* A town in Poland; pop. 80,000; formerly in Galicia (Austria); captured by the Russians in 1914; recovered by the Germans in 1915.

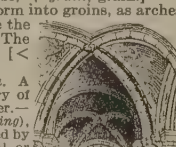
Grod'no, 1 gred'no; 2 grōd'no, *n.* **1.** A province in the republic of Lithuania, formerly in Russia; 14,896 sq. m.; pop. 2,094,300. **2.** Its capital; pop. 64,000; evacuated by Russians before German advance, Sept. 1, 1915.

grog, 1 greg; 2 grŏg, *n.* A mixture of spirits and water; any intoxicating drink. [< 'Old *Grog,*' a nickname of Admiral Vernon (1684–1757).]—**grog'ger-y,** *n.* A low drinking-place.—**grog'gy,** *a.* [-GI-ER; -GI-EST.] **1.** Tipsy. **2.** Staggering; unsteady.—**grog'gi-ness,** *n.*—**grog'-shop",** *n.* A liquor-saloon.

grog'ram, 1 greg'ram; 2 grŏg'ram, *n.* A coarse silk and mohair fabric. [< OF. *gros,* coarse, + *grain,* grain.]

groin, 1 grein; 2 grŏin. **I.** *vt.* To form into groins, as arches.

II. *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The crease where the thigh joins the abdomen. **2.** *Arch.* The line of intersection of two vaults. [< Ice. *grein,* branch, arm.]



Groin-ribs (and Arch-ribs) in a 12th-century Vault in the Cathedral of Peterborough, England.

Gro"lier' de Ser"vier', Jean, Vicomte d'Aguisy (1479–1565). A French collector of books, designer of bindings, and patron of literature.

grom'met, 1 grem'et; 2 grŏm'ĕt, *n. Naut.* **1.** A ring of rope. **2.** A metallic eyelet, as for a sail. [OF., boy, dim. of *gromme,* groom.] **grum'met‡.**

grom'well, 1 grem'wel; 2 grŏm'wĕl, *n.* A rough grayish herb (*Lithospermum officinale*), anciently administered to cure gravel; also, any plant of the genus *Lithospermum.* [< F. *grémil,* < L. *granum,* grain, + *milium,* millet.]

Gro'ning-en, 1 grō'nıŋ-en; 2 grō'ning-ĕn, *n.* **1.** A province in N. E. Netherlands; 881 sq. m.; pop. 363,000. **2.** Its capital, a fortified university town; pop. 88,000.

groom, 1 grūm; 2 grōom. **I.** *vt.* To take care of, as a horse: sometimes, figuratively, of persons; as, he appeared well-*groomed.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A person who cares for horses in the stable; hostler. **2.** A bridegroom. **3**‖. A menial; page; servitor. [< Ice. *gromr,* man, servant.]—**groom in waiting, g. of the chamber, g. of the stole,** dignitaries in an English royal household under the chamberlain, having nominal offices to perform in the royal bedchamber.—**grooms'man,** *n.* The man who attends the bridegroom at a wedding.

Groot, 1 grōt; 2 grōt, **Gerhard** (1340–1384). A Dutch educator and preacher; founded the order "Brothers of the Common Life."

groove, ⌇ 1 grūv; 2 grōov. **I.** *vt.* [GROOV(E)D[S]; GROOV'ING.]

groov'er, ∫ To form a groove in; fix in a groove; shape like a groove. **II.** *n.* **1.** A furrow, channel, or long hollow, especially as cut by a tool for something to fit into or work in. **2.** A fixed routine in the affairs of life. [< D. *groef,* *groeve,* grave.]

grope, 1 grōp; 2 grŏp, *vt.* & *vi.* [GROPED[t]; GROP'ING.] To search out, as in the dark; feel one's way; search uncertainly. [< AS. *grāpian,* < *grāp,* grip.]—**grop'er,** *n.*

gros, 1 grō; 2 grō, *n.* **1.** An old silver coin of France or England. **2.** A textile fabric of heavy grade or quality, especially a stout silk. [F., lit. GROSS.]

Gros, Antoine Jean, Baron (1771–1835). A French painter.

gros'beak", 1 grōs'bik"; 2 grōs'bĕk", *n.* One of various small birds allied to the finches and having a large stout beak, including the rose-breasted grosbeak, the cardinal redbird of North America, and the European grosbeak. [< GROSS, + BEAK, *n.*]

European Grosbeak, 1/10

gro'schen, 1 grō'shen; 2 grō'shĕn, *n.* [G.] A former silver coin of Germany, equivalent to 1/30 thaler or 2 1/2 cents.

gro'ser, 1 grō'sər; 2 grō'sər, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A gooseberry. **gro'sert‡; gro'set‡; gro'sl-er‡; gro'zet‡.**

gros'grain", 1 grō'grān"; 2 grō'grān", *n.* [F.] A corded silk of light luster.—**gros'grain",** *a.*

gross, 1 grōs; 2 grŏs, *a.* **1.** Conspicuous by reason of size or openness; glaring; flagrant: said of errors, wrongs, faults, untruths, etc.; as, *gross* errors. **2.** Undiminished by deduction; entire: opposed to *net;* as, *gross* earnings; *gross* weight. **3.** Coarse in meaning or sense; indelicate; obscene: as, *gross* epithets. **4.** Of excessive or repulsive size combined with coarseness; big; fat; bulky; as, a huge *gross* woman. **5.** Wanting in fineness; coarse in composition or structure; as, *gross* material. **6.** Closely compacted, so as to be thick or dense; as, *gross* vapors. **7.** Wanting in delicacy of perception or sensibility; dull of apprehension or feeling; stupid. **8.** Not specific or detailed; general. **9**†. Palpable; obvious. [< LL.[F] *grossus,* thick.]

Syn.: see CORPULENT; FOUL; IMMODEST; THICK; VULGAR.—**gross'ly,** *adv.* In a gross manner.—**gross'ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being gross.

gross, *n.* [GROSS, *pl.*] **1.** Twelve dozen, as a unit. **2.** The greater part; mass: entire amount.—**great gross,** twelve gross, as a unit.—**in g.,** or **in the g.** In bulk; all together.

gros'su-lar-ite, 1 gres'yu-lar-ait; 2 grōs'yu-lär-it, *n. Mineral.* A calcium aluminum garnet, $Ca_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$.

Gross-war'dein, 1 grōs-wär'dain; 2 grōs-wär'dīn, *n.* A fortified cathedral city; formerly in Hungary; now in Roumania; pop. 50,000. **Năg'y-Va'rad‡.**

grot, 1 gret; 2 grŏt, *n.* [Poet.] A grotto.

Grote, 1 grōt; 2 grōt, **George** (1794–1871). An English banker and historian; *History of Greece,* etc.

gro-tesque', 1 gro-tesk'; 2 grō-tĕsk', *a.* **1.** Incongruously composed or ill-proportioned; fantastic. **2.** Ludicrously or whimsically odd or extravagant. [F., < It. *grottesca,* < *grotta,* GROTTO.] Syn.: see FANCIFUL; ODD; RIDICULOUS.—**gro-tesque',** *n.* The incongruous, fantastic, or uncouth in art; also, an extravagant idea, performance, or production.

—**gro-tesque'ly,** *adv.*—**gro-tesque'ness,** *n.*—**gro-tesque'-ry,** *n.* A grotesque object, speech, or performance; grotesque actions in general. **gro-tesque'rie‡.**

Gro'ti-us, 1 grō'shı-us; 2 grō'shi-ŭs, **Hugo** (1583–1645). A Dutch theologian, jurist, and historian.

grot'to, 1 gret'o; 2 grŏt'o, *n.* A small cavern; cavern-like retreat. [< It. *grotta,* < L.[LL] *crypta,* CRYPT.]—**grot'to-work",** *n.*

grouch, 1 grauch; 2 grouch. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To grumble; utter complaints in a surly tone; be discontented. **II.** *n.* **1.** A discontented, grumbling person. **2.** A grumbling, sulky mood. **grouch'er‡.—grouch'y,** *a.*—**grouch'i-ly,** *adv.*

Grou"chy', 1 grū"shī'; 2 gru"çhȳ', **Emmanuel, Marquis de** (1766–1847). A French marshal; failed to prevent the Prussian advance at Waterloo.

ground[d], 1 graund; 2 ground, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fix firmly; found; establish. **2.** To train in first principles. **3.** To put, place, or set on or in the ground; run aground; as, to *ground* a ship. **4.** To supply with a ground, as a prepared surface for painting, etching, etc. **5.** *Elec.* To place in electrical connection with the earth, as a wire. **II.** *i.* **1.** To run aground, as a ship. **2.** To come or fall to the ground.

ground, *imp.* & *pp.* of GRIND, *v.*

ground, *a.* **1.** Being on the ground or on a level with it. **2.** Fundamental; as, the *ground* form of a word.—**ground floor,** the floor of a building at or near the ground-level; an advantageous position, as in business.

ground, *n.* **1.** The firm, solid portion of the earth at and near its surface. **2.** Hence, a pavement or floor. **3.** Any region or tract of land, especially a portion put to special use. **4.** A base or foundation; also, a starting-point; reason; basis; cause. **5.** Figuratively, position or standing; as, to gain, hold, or lose *ground.* **6.** *pl.* The particles that settle at the bottom of a liquid preparation; dregs. **7.** In various arts, some preparative work or part, as, in painting, a first coat or color or a surface prepared therewith. **8.** *Mus.* The plain-song or air as a basis for development and variation. **9.** *Elec.* A connection of a current with the earth. **10.** Private land; landed estate; especially in the plural, the enclosed spaces immediately appertaining to a mansion. **11.** A base or foundation, as of belief or knowledge. **12**†. The bottom, as of a lake; lowest depth. [< AS. *grund.*] Syn.: see LAND; MOTIVE; REASON.—**ground'-bait,** *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water in angling, to attract the fish.—**g. bass,** a constant repetition of a phrase of the bass with varied figures and harmonies for the sake of symmetry.—**g.-beetle,** *n.* A carnivorous or herbivorous beetle (*Cychrus*), found mostly running on the ground or hiding under stones.—**g.-dove,** *n.* A pigeon of terrestrial habits common in the southern United States, Asia, and Australia; crown-pigeon.—**g.-ivy,** *n.* A familiar creeping herb (*Glechoma hederacea*), with roundish, kidney-shaped, scalloped leaves, growing along walls and fences.—**g.-laurel,** *n.* The trailing arbutus.—**ground'less,** *a.* Without foundation, reason, or cause. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ground'ling,** *n.* **1.** Any animal that lives on the ground. **2.** An underling or base person. **3**†. One of the audience in the pit of a theater.—**ground'nut",** *n.* **1.** A peanut. **2.** One of the edible oval fleshy tubers attached to the roots of a United States plant (*Apios tuberosa*) of the bean family; the wild bean. **3.** A tuber of the dwarf ginseng (*Aralia trifolia*).—**g.-pea,** *n.* A peanut.—**g.-pine,** *n. Bot.* **1.** An evergreen and mostly creeping plant; club-moss. **2.** Herb-ivy, a European herb (*Ajuga chamæpitys*): so called from its resinous odor.—**g.-pink,** *n.* The moss-pink.—**g.-plan,** *n.* The horizontal plan of the ground floor of a building; a preliminary plan of any kind.—**g.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A groundsill. **2.** A bed-plate, as for railroad ties. **3.** *Elec.* A metal plate in the ground forming the earth-connection of an electric circuit.—**g.-plot,** *n.* A building-lot; also, a ground-plan.—**g.-plum,** *n.* The thick, fleshy, plum-shaped pod of a plant (*Astragalus crassicarpus*) of the bean family, found in the western Mississippi valley from Minnesota to Texas.—**g.-rent,** *n.* The compensation paid each year, or for a term of years, for grounds leased for building or other improvement.—**ground'sill",** *n.* The lowest horizontal timber in a frame building or the like. **ground'sel‡.—g.-squirrel,** *n.* A rodent of terrestrial habits, as a chipmunk.—**g.-swell,** *n.* A broad deep heaving of the sea, said to be due to a distant storm, etc.—**ground'work",** *n.* A fundamental part: basis.

ground'-hog", 1 graund'-heg"; 2 ground'-hôg", *n.* **1.** Same as WOODCHUCK. **2.** The aardvark. **3.** A tenrec.—**ground-hog day** [U. S.], the 2d day of February, on which day, according to rural tradition, if the ground-hog or woodchuck sees his shadow he retreats to his hole for six weeks, which is a sign of a late spring, and if he does not see his shadow there will be an early spring; woodchuck-day.

ground'sel, 1 ground'sel; 2 ground'sĕl, *n.* A common weed of the aster family having yellow tubular flowers. [< AS. *grundeswelge,* < *gund,* pus, + *swelgan,* swallow.]

group, 1 grūp; 2 grup. **I.**[t] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To form into a group or

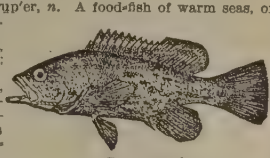
groups. **2.** To fall into a group. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things existing or brought together; an assemblage; a cluster. **2.** *Art.* An assemblage of figures or objects in painting or sculpture affording a harmonious effect. **3.** *Biol.* An assemblage of organisms with certain common characteristics: used in classification. **4.** *Chem.* A number of connected atoms constituting a part of a molecule; as, the hydroxyl *group* (OH). [< It.^{F} *gruppo*, heap.]

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; FLOCK.

group'er, 1 grūp'ər; 2 grup'er, *n.* A food-fish of warm seas, of the sea-bass family. [Cor. of Pg. *garupa*, crupper.]

grouse, 1 grous; 2 grous, *vt.* [Brit.] To grumble; grouch.

grouse, *n.* A game-bird, smaller than the domestic hen, with mottled plumage, known as the *prairie-hen*, *sage-cock*, etc. [Ult. < OHG. *gris*, gray.]



Grouper. 1/18

grou'ser, 1 grou'zər; 2 grou'ser, *n.* [Eng.] One given to discontent; a grouch.—**grous'ing,** *n.* [Eng.] Discontent; grumbling.

grou'some, 1 grū'səm; 2 grōō'som, *a.* [Scot.] Gruesome.

grout, 1 grout; 2 grout. **I.** *vt.* To fill or surround with grout. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mixture of cement and sand or gravel, poured when semiliquid between stones and bricks in a structure or the like. **2.** A finishing-coat for ceilings. **3.** Coarse meal; in the plural, groats. **4.** *pl.* Dregs; lees; grounds. **5.** A wall-coating of rough plaster studded with small stones. [< AS. *grūt;* cp. GRIT, *n.*] —**grout'ing,** *n.* Grout, or the act or process of filling with grout.

grout'y, 1 grout'ı; 2 grout'y, *a.* **1.** Turbid, as liquor. **2.** Cross or surly; sulky.

grove, 1 grōv; 2 grōv, *n.* **1.** A group of trees, smaller than a forest; a small wood, especially when cleared. **2.** A collection of objects resembling a grove. [< AS. *grāf.*]

The word *grove* is used in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament to render the Hebrew *asherah* and in two passages to render *eshel*, translated *tamarisk-tree* in the Revised Version.

grov'el, 1 grev'l; 2 grōv'l, *vi.* [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To creep on the earth; lie abjectly prostrate. **2.** To delight in what is low.—**grov'el-er, grov'el-ler,** *n.*—**grov'el-ing, grov'el-ling,** *pa.* Lying prostrate; abject; low; mean; sordid. [Prop. adv., < Ice. *grāfa*, flat on the ground.] Syn.: see BASE.—**grov'el-ing-ly,** *adv.*

grow, 1 grō; 2 grō, *n.* [GREW; GROWN; GROW'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to spring up and mature; raise by cultivation. **2.** To be covered with a growth: used in the passive. **II.** *i.* **1.** To increase in bulk by the process of organic life; enlarge through the assimilation of nutritive matter by the various organs: said of living things or their parts; as, trees *grow;* young children *grow* rapidly. **2.** To augment or increase in any manner; gain in extent, strength, or other quality; make progress; wax; advance; as, money at interest *grows;* *growing* discontent. **3.** *Crystal.* To be added to, as crystals, by accretion. **4.** To shoot up and mature naturally; be produced by vegetation; flourish; thrive; as, oranges *grow* in warm countries. **5.** To pass to a certain (designated) state; become; as, he *grew* angry; the day is *growing* gloomy. **6.** To become fixed or attached; take root; as, to *grow* fast to the earth. **7.** To accrue. **8.** *Naut.* To lead in a certain direction. [< AS. *grōwan.*] Syn.: see FLOURISH.—**grow'er,** *n.* One who or that which grows.

grow'ing, 1 grō'ıŋ; 2 grō'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of GROW, *v.*—**grow'ing-pains",** *n. pl.* Pains to which children are subject when growing unduly fast.

growl, 1 graul; 2 grōwl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter in a surly tone; utter a growl; find fault; grumble. **II.** *n.* The guttural threatening sound made by an angry animal; hence, angry faultfinding; grumbling. (Cp. D. *grollen*, grumble.] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.

growl'er, 1 graul'ər; 2 grōwl'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which growls. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A vessel in which beer is carried home from the place of sale. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A four-wheeled cab.

grown, 1 grōn; 2 grōn, *pp.* of GROW, *v.*

growth, 1 grōth; 2 grōth, *n.* **1.** The gradual increase of a living organism by natural process; any gradual increase; augmentation; promotion. **2.** Anything grown or produced; product; effect. **3.** A morbid formation; as, a cancerous *growth.* [< Ice. *gróðr*, < *gróa*, grow.] Syn.: see HARVEST; INCREASE; PROGRESS.

groz'zer, 1 groz'ər; 2 grōz'er, *n.* [Scot.] A gooseberry. Compare GROSER. **groz'ıt‡; groz'zart‡; groz'zert‡.**

grub, 1 grub; 2 grūb, *v.* [GRUBBED, GRUBD^{S}; GRUB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dig up or out; dig up by the roots; dig: often with *up* or *out;* as, to *grub up* bushes. **2.** *Hort.* To free from grubs or larvæ. **3.** [Slang.] To provide with food. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dig by scratching or tearing up the ground with the claws, the hands, or a tool; dig in or under the ground, as for something hard to get at. **2.** To do menial labor; toil; as, to *grub* for a living. **3.** [Slang.] To take food; eat a meal. [ME. *grubben, grobben;* cp. GROPE.]—**grub'ber,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which grubs. **2.** An inshore codfish. **3.** An implement for grubbing. **4.** A machine or tool for pulling stumps, etc.—**grub'by,** *a.* **1.** Full of grubs: specif. used in the western United States of cattle or sheep attacked by the larvæ of bot-flies or warble-flies. **2.** [Colloq.] Dirty; unclean.

grub, *n.* **1.** The larva of an insect. **2.** [Slang.] Food. **3.** A sloven. **4.** [Am.] Something grubbed up, as a root. **5.** Same as GRIND, *n.*, 2.—**grub'-stake",** *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] *Mining.* To supply (a prospector) with an outfit on condition of sharing in his finds.—**grub'-stake",** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] The outfit or supplies so provided.

Grub street. The former name of Milton street, Moorfields, London, once frequented by needy authors and literary hacks.—**Grub'-street",** **I.** *a.* Characteristic of literary hacks or their work; second rate. **II.** *n.* Inferior authors as a class.

grudge, 1 gruj; 2 grūdğ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GRUDGED, GRUDGD^{S}; GRUDG'ING.] **1.** To envy one the possession of. **2.** To give or allow in a niggardly or reluctant spirit; begrudge. **3**‖. To complain; murmur; grumble. **4**†. To harbor maliciously. **II.** *n.* **1.** Ill will cherished, as for some remembered wrong. **2.** Reluctance; unwillingness. [< OF. *groucher*, murmur.] Syn.: see HATRED; PIQUE.—**grudg'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of holding a grudge or grudges collectively. **2.** Reluctance.—**grudg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

grue, 2 grū; 2 grų, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To pain or grieve. **2.** To feel dread or horror; shudder.

gru'el, 1 grū'el; 2 grų'ĕl, *n.* A semiliquid food made by boiling meal in water or milk. [< LL.^{OF} *grutellum*, dim. of *grutum*, meal.]

grue'some, ‖ 1 grū'səm; 2 grų'som, *n.* Suggesting gloomy **grew'some,** ∫ or frightful thoughts; horrid. [Cp. Dan. *grusom.*]—**grue'some-ly, grew'some-ly,** *adv.*—**grue'some-ness, grew'some-ness,** *n.*

gruff, 1 gruf; 2 grŭf, *a.* Having a rough or morose manner, voice, texture, or countenance; harsh; surly. [< D. *grof*, coarse, loud.] Syn.: see MOROSE.—**gruff'ish,** *a.*—**gruff'ly,** *adv.*—**gruff'ness,** *n.*

gru'-gru", 1 grū'-grū"; 2 grų'-grų", *n.* **1.** The larva of a South-American palm-weevil (genus *Calandra*), destructive to the gru-gru and other palms and sugar-cane, and esteemed a delicacy. **gru-gru worm‡.** **2.** The macaw-palm (*Acrocomia sclerocarpa*) of the West Indies, the nuts of which yield a butter-like oil of violet odor used for scenting toilet-soap. **gru-gru palm‡.**

grum, 1 grum; 2 grŭm, *a.* **1.** Morose, sullen, or sour; surly. 2. Guttural. [< AS. *gram, grom*, angry.]

grum'ble, ‖ 1 grum'bl; 2 grum'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GRUM'BL(E)D^{F}; **grum'bl^{F},** ∫ GRUM'BLING.] **1.** To utter complaints in a surly tone. **2.** To express discontent; murmur. **3.** To growl; mutter. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of grumbling; a complaint; murmur. **2.** *pl.* A fit of ill temper. [< MD. *grommelen*, freq. of *grommen*, grumble.] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.—**grum'bler,** *n.* One who grumbles or complains.—**grum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

Grum"ble-to'ni-an, 1 grum"bl-tō'nı-ən; 2 grŭm"bl-tō'ni-an, *n.* A member of the opposition party in England after the Revolution: a political nickname for the representatives of the landed interest ill-disposed toward William III.

grume, 1 grūm; 2 grųm, *n.* A viscid, semifluid mass; a clot, as of blood. [OF., < L. *grumus*, little heap.]

grum'met, 1 grum'et; 2 grŭm'ĕt, *n.* Same as GROMMET.

gru'mous, 1 grū'mus; 2 grų'mŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Consisting of clustered grains. **2.** Of the nature of grume. **3.** Clotted. **gru'mose‡.** —**gru'mous-ness,** *n.*

grumph, 1 grumf; 2 grŭmf, *vi.* [Scot.] To grunt.—**grumph,** *n.* A grunt.—**grumph'ie,** *n.* [Scot.] A sow. **grumph'y‡.**

grump'y, 1 grump'ı; 2 grŭmp'y, *a.* [GRUMP'I-ER; GRUMP'I-EST.] Exhibiting surliness or gruffness; glum. [Cp. GRUM, *a.*]—**grump'i-ly,** *adv.*—**grump'i-ness,** *n.*

grund, 1 grund; 2 grŭnd, *v. & n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Ground. **grun‡.**

Grun'dy, 1 grun'dı; 2 grŭn'dy, **Mrs.** A character in Morton's comedy, *Speed the Plough* (1798); now symbolizing society in general as a tyrannical censor of morals and manners.

grun'sel, 1 grun'sel; 2 grŭn'sĕl, *n.* [Obs. & Scot.] A groundsill. **grund'sel‡.**

grun'stane", 1 grun'stēn"; 2 grŭn'stān", *n.* [Scot.] A grindstone.

grunt, 1 grunt; 2 grŭnt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter in a guttural manner; emit the deep guttural sound of the hog; utter a short slight groan; mumur; complain. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short, guttural sound, as of a hog. **2.** A food-fish of warm American seas: so called from the noise it makes when caught. [< AS. *grunian*, grunt.] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.—**grunt'er,** *n.* A person or animal that grunts; a hog.

grun'tle, 1 grun'tl; 2 grŭn'tl. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To grunt. **2**†. To sulk. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grunt. **2.** A snout.

grun'yie, 1 grun'yı; 2 grŭn'yi, *n.* [Scot.] A snout. **grun'zie‡.**

grup, 1 grup; 2 grŭp. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To grip; grasp. **II.** *n.* A grip.

grush'le, 1 grush'ı; 2 grŭsh'i, *a.* [Scot.] Growing luxuriantly; thick.

grutch, *v. & n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Grudge.

grut'ten, 1 grut'n; 2 grŭt'n [Scot.], *pp.* of GREET, *v.* (to weep).

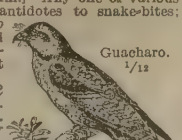
Gru"yère', 1 grū"yär'; 2 grŭ"yĕr', *n.* A Swiss and French full milk cheese: named from the town of Gruyère. Switzerland. **Gruyère cheese‡; Schweizer käse‡; Swiss cheese‡.**

gryph'on‖, 1 grif'ən; 2 grĭf'on, *n.* A griffin. **gryf'fon‡; gry'fon†.**

G. S., *abbr.* General Secretary, Grand Scribe, Grand Secretary, Grand Sentinel, Grand Seatry.—**g. s.,** *abbr.* Grandson.—**gs.,** *abbr.* Guineas.—**G. T.,** *abbr.* Good Templars, Grand Tiler, Grand Treasurer.—**gt.,** *abbr.* Gilt, great, *gutta* (L., drop).—**Gt. Br., Gt. Brit.,** *abbr.* Great Britain.—**G. T. C.,** *abbr. Com.* Good till countermanded.—**gtt.,** *abbr. pl. Guttæ* (L., drops).—**gu.,** *abbr.* Guinea.

gua-cha'ro, 1 gwa-chā'ro; 2 gwä-chä'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A bird, the oil-bird or great nightjar (*Steatornis caripensis*) of South America and Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits, yielding an oil used by the natives as butter. See illus. on next page.

gua'co, 1 gwä'ko; 2 ğwä'co, *n.* [S. Am.] Any one of various tropical American plants used as antidotes to snake-bites; as, the birthworts (*Aristolochia guaco* and *A. anguticida*), both closely allied to the Virginia snakeroot (*A. serpentaria*), and a climbing Brazilian plant (*Mikania guaco*), of the aster family.


Guacharo. 1/12

Gua"da-la'ra, 1 gwä"thä-lä-hä'rä; 2 ğwä"thä-lä-hä'rä, *n.* The capital (pop. 119,000) of the state of Jalisco, Mexico.

Gua"dal-quiv'ir, 1 gŏ"dal-kwiv'er *or* (*Sp.*) gwa-thal'ki-vïr'; 2 ğa"dal-kwiv'er *or* (*Sp.*) gwä-thäl'kï-vïr', *n.* A river in S. Spain; length, 360 m. to the Gulf of Cadiz.

Gua"da-lupe', 1 gŏ"da-lūp' *or* (*Sp.*) gwä"thа-lū'pē; 2 ğa"da-lup' *or* (*Sp.*) ğwä"thä-lu'pe, *n.* **1. G. Hi-dal'go,** a town (pop. 6,000), near Mexico City; treaty (Feb. 2, 1848) ceding California and New Mexico to the United States. **2. G. Mountains,** a range in Texas and New Mexico between the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers.

Gua"de-loupe', 1 gwa"da-lūp'; 2 gwä"de-lup', *n.* **1.** A French colony (687 sq. m.; pop. 229,839) in the West Indies, capital, Basse Terre. **2.** The chief island of the group.

Gua"di-a'na, 1 gwä"thI-(*or* (*Pg.*)-dI-)ä'nа; 2 ğwä"thī-(*or* (*Pg.*)-dï-)ä'na, *n.* A river in S. W. Spain and Portugal; length, 515 m. to the Atlantic. [wood or resin.

guai'ac, 1 gwoi'ak *or* gwē'yak; 2 ğwī'ăc *or* ğwä'yăc, *n.* Guaiacum

guai'a-col, *n. Chem.* A colorless fluid compound ($C_7H_8O_2$) obtained by distilling guaiacum and found in wood-tar creosote; the methyl ether of pyrocatechin. [< GUAIACUM + -OL.]

Guai'a-cum, 1 gwoi'a-kum *or* gwē'ya-kum; 2 ğwī'a-cŭm *or* ğwä'-ya-cûm, *n.* **1.** A genus of tropical American trees or shrubs of the bean-caper or lignum-vitæ family, with very hard, durable wood. **2.** [g-] A greenish-brown resin used in medicine. [< Sp. *guayaco* (of S.-Am. origin.]

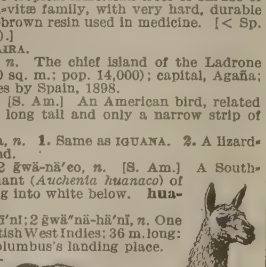
Guai'ra, La. See LA GUAIRA.

Guam, 1 gwām; 2 ğwäm, *n.* The chief island of the Ladrone Group, Pacific ocean (200 sq. m.; pop. 14,000); capital, Agaña; ceded to the United States by Spain, 1898.

guan, 1 gwăn; 2 ğwän, *n.* [S. Am.] An American bird, related to the curassows, with a long tail and only a narrow strip of feathers on the throat.

gua'na, 1 gwä"na; 2 ğwä'na, *n.* **1.** Same as IGUANA. **2.** A lizard-like reptile of New Zealand.

gua-na'co, 1 gwa-nŭ'ko; 2 ğwä-nä'co, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American cameloid ruminant (*Auchenia huanaco*) of light-brown color, passing into white below. **huana'co‡.**


Guanaco. 1/35

Gua"na-ha'ni, 1 gwŏ"na-hŭ'ni; 2 ğwä"nä-hä'ni, *n.* One of the Bahama Islands, British West Indies; 36 m. long; dubiously identified as Columbus's landing place.

Gua"na-jua'to, 1 gwŏ"na-hwä'to; 2 ğwä"nä-hwä'to, *n.* **1.** An inland state of Mexico; 10,950 sq.m.; pop. 1,086,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 35,682; elevation 6,-507 ft.

gua'nin, ⎫1 gwä'nin, -nin
gua'nine, ⎭*or* -nin; 2 ğwä'-nin, -nin *or* -nin, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound ($C_5H_5N_5O$) contained in guano and other animal substances.—**gua'ni-din, gua'ni-dine,** *n.* A crystalline compound (CH_5N_3) formed by the oxidation of guanin.

gua'no, 1 gwä'no; 2 ğwä'no, *n.* **1.** The accumulated excrement of sea-birds found in the dry climate of the Peruvian coast and elsewhere: used as a fertilizer. **2.** A manufactured nitrogenous fertilizer; also, decomposing animal remains used as a fertilizer. [< Peruv. *huanu,* dung.]

Guan-ta'na-mo, 1 gwan-tä'nа-mō; 2 ğwän-tä'nä-mō, *n.* A city in S. E. Cuba; United States naval station; pop. 7,100.

gua-ra'na, 1 gwa-rō'na; 2 ğwä-rä'nä, *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian preparation in the form of large rolls or cakes of paste, made from the pounded seeds of a climbing shrub (*Paullinia cupana*). It affords a stimulating beverage.

guar"an-tee', ⎫1 gar"en-tī'; 2 ğăr"an-tē'. **I.** *vt.* [-TEED';
gar"an-tee'², ⎭-TEE'ING.] **1.** To promise or warrant the performance of; warrant. **2.** To secure against loss or damage.

guar'an-ty‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A guaranty. **2.** One to whom a guaranty is given. **3.** Commonly, but less correctly, a guarantor.—**guar'an-tor",** *n.* One who or that which guarantees or warrants.

guar'an-ty, ⎫1 gar'en-tı; 2 ğăr'an-tı. **I.** *vt.* [-TIED; -TY-
gar'an-ty², ⎭ING.] Same as GUARANTEE. **II.** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** An undertaking by one person to be answerable for some obligation of himself or of another. **2.** The act of making sure, or that which assures. **3.** A security; that which is given or received to secure the existence or persistence of a thing. [< OF. *garantie,* fem. pp. of *garantir,* warrant.]

guard, ⎫1 gŏrd; 2 ğärd. **I**‖. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To watch over or care
gard‖, ⎭for in order to secure, as from evil or hurt; protect; defend. **2.** To watch over in order to prevent the escape of. **3.** To provide or make secure against attack or adverse criticism. **4.** To take precautions. **5**‖. To protect and adorn the edge of (a garment), as with facings. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which protects or defends, or secures from injury, loss, or attack; defense; protection; watch. **2.** Specif., a man or a body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack, or in controlling prisoners or preventing their escape. **3.** Precaution against surprise or attack; care; attention. **4.** A posture, attitude, or condition of defense. **5.** Any one of various protecting or defensive devices for wearing, or for attaching to an object, as a machine or implement. (1) The cord or chain of a watch, locket, or the like, by which it is attached to the person. (2) A facing, braid, lace, or other edging used to protect or ornament. **6.** (1) [Gt. Brit.] A railway official in charge of a train: corresponding in part to a conductor in the United States. (2) [U. S.] An official employed on elevated and subway trains at points of entrance and egress. **7.** [Gt. Brit.] A member of the Household troops, or of one of seven regiments of dragoon guards. **8.** *Football.* One of two players in the rush-line (the *right guard* and *left guard*) who support the center; also, one of two players in basket-ball with similar positions and names. [< OF. *garder,* warder, < MHG. *warten,* watch.] Syn.: (verb) see KEEP; PRESERVE; SHELTER; (noun) see DEFENSE; RAMPART.—**guard'-ed,** *pa.* Exhibiting caution; circumspect; protected. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**guard'er,** *n.* One who or that which guards.—**guard'house",** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The building occupied by a guard and by men in confinement. **2.** Hence, a lockup.—**g.-rail,** *n.* **1.** A hand- or safety-rail for the use of a ship's passengers or crew. **2.** A beam or rail parallel to a main rail in a track to prevent the wheels from jumping the track: used on curves and other dangerous places.—**g.-room,** *n. Mil.* The room occupied by a guard while on duty. **2.** A prisoners' cell.—**g.-ship,** *n.* **1.** The ship (of a squadron) on guard-duty for the day. **2.** A ship of war stationed in a harbor for its protection.—**guards'man,** *n.* **1.** A member of a body of guards. **2.** A sentry.—**life-g.,** *n.* A guard of the person; a body-guard. [Gulf of Aden, Africa.

Guar"da-ful', Cape, 1 gwär"da-fwī'; 2 ğwär"dä-fwī'. A cape on the

guar'dant, 1 gär'dant; 2 ğär'dant. **I.** *a.* **1.** [Poet.] Exercising guardianship; guarding. **2.** *Her.* Same as GARDANT. **II**‡. *n.* A guardian. [< OF. *gardant,* ppr. of *garder;* see GUARD, *v.*]

guard'i-an, ⎫*n.* **1.** *Law.* A person who legally has the care
gard'i-an‖, ⎭of the person or property, or both, of another incompetent to act for himself, especially of an infant. **2.** In general, one to whom anything is committed for safe-keeping or preservation; one who guards; a warden. [< OF. *gardien,* < *garder;* see GUARD, *v.*] **guard'en**†; **guard'i-an-er**†.—**guard'i-an-ship,** *n.* The office of guardian; hence, protection; care.

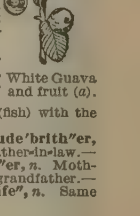
Guar-ne'ri-us, 1 gwar-nī'ri-us; 2 ğwär-nē'ri-ûs, **Andreas** (1626?–1698). An Italian violin-maker of Cremona whose descendants became famous violin-makers. **Guar"ni-e'ri‡.**

Gua"te-ma'la, 1 gŏ"ti-mū'la *or* (*Sp.*) gwä"tē-mū'la; 2 ğa"te-mä'la *or* (*Sp.*) ğwä"tę-mä'lä, *n.* A Central American republic (48,290 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,500); or its capital (pop. 115,938).—**Gua"te-ma'lan,** *a. & n.* **Gua"te-ma'li-an‡.**

gua'va, 1 gwä'vа; 2 ğwä'va, *n.* A tropical American tree of the myrtle family; also, its fruit, from which guava jelly is made. [< Braz. *guaiva.*]

Guay"a-quil', 1 gwaı"a-kīl'; 2 ğwī"ä-kīl', *n.* A city (pop. 100,000) of Ecuador.—**Gulf of Guayaquil,** a gulf on the coast of Ecuador.

gua-yu'le, 1 gwa-yū'lē; 2 ğwä-yu'lę, *n.* A perennial herb of the aster family, of Texas and Mexico, the inspissated sap of which furnishes a substitute for rubber.


White Guava and fruit (*a*).

Gu"ber-na'tis, 1 gū"ber-nā'tis; 2 ğū"bēr-nä'tis, **An-gelo, Count de** (1840–1913). An Italian Oriental scholar, poet, journalist, critic, and mythologist; edited *Dictionnaire International des Ecrivains Contemporains.*

gu"ber-na-to'ri-al, 1 gīū"bər-nə-tō'rı-əl; 2 ğū"-ber-na-tō'ri-al, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to a governor or the office of governor. [< L. *gubernator,* governor, < *gubernо,* govern.]

gud'dle, 1 gudl; 2 ğud'l, *v.* [Scot.] **1.** To catch (fish) with the hands. **2.** To bungle.

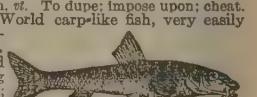
gude, 1 güd; 2 ğüd, *a.* [Scot.] Good. **guld‡.—gude'brith"er,** *n.* [Scot.] Brother-in-law.—**gude'fa"ther,** *n.* Father-in-law.—**gude'man",** *n.* Same as GOODMAN.—**gude'mith"er,** *n.* Mother-in-law.—**gude'sire",** *n.* [Scot.] A grandsire; grandfather.—**gude'sis"ter,** *n.* [Scot.] Sister-in-law.—**gude'wife",** *n.* Same as GOODWIFE.

Gude, *n.* [Scot.] God.

gudes, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Goods.

gudg'eon, 1 guj'en; 2 ğüdğ'on, *vt.* To dupe; impose upon; cheat.

gudg'eon¹, *n.* **1.** An Old World carp-like fish, very easily caught. **2.** [U. S.] A minnow. **3.** A simpleton. **4.** Anything to be gained without effort. **5.** Anything swallowed credulously; bait. [< Gr. $_{L+F}$ *kōbios,* kind of fish.]


Gudgeon (def. 1). 1/8

gudg'eon², *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The bearing of a shaft, especially when made of separate piece. **2.** A metallic journal-piece let into the end of a wooden shaft. **3.** A pin; in various uses. [< OF. *gougeon,* pin of a pulley.]

Gud'run, 1 g͟ud'rün; 2 g͟ud'ru͟n, *n.* In the 12th-century German epic of the same name, a princess, daughter of Hettel, King of Denmark, who is carried away by one of her suitors and rescued by Herwig of Zealand, her lover.

Gue'ber, 1 gē'bər; 2 ge͟'ber, *n.* Same as GHEBER. **Gue'bre†.**

guel'der-rose', 1 gel'dər-rōz'; 2 ge͟l'der-ro͟z', *n.* The snowball-tree, a cultivated variety of cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*) with white flowers. [Cp. F. *rose de Gueldre,* rose of Gelderland.]

Guelf, 1 gwelf; 2 gwe͟lf, *n.* A supporter of the house of Guelf which became the royal family of Hanover and also of England; later, a member of the papal and popular party in medieval Italy, opposed to the imperial and aristocratic party of the Ghibellines. **Guelph†.** — **Guelf'i-an,** *a.* **Guelf'ic†; Guelph'i-an†; Guelph'ic†.**—**Guelf'ism, Guelph'ism,** *n.*

Guelph, 1 gwelf; 2 gwe͟lf, *n.* A city in Ontario, Canada; pop. 18,200.

Gué"mappe', 1 gē"map'; 2 ge͟"map', *n.* A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France; scene of severe fighting in the World War, 1917–18, and on the German line of defense after their retreat.

gue-non', 1 gə-nōn'; 2 ge͟-no͞n', *n.* [F.] A long-tailed monkey found in Mozambique. [< F. *guenon,* monkey.]

guer'don, 1 gûr'dən; 2 g͟ûr'don, *n.* An honorable reward; requital. [< OHG.^{or} *widar,* back, again, + *lôn,* reward]

Gue'rick-e, 1 gē'rik-ə; 2 ge͟'rik-e, **Otto von** (1602–1686). A German physicist; invented the air-pump.

Guern'sey, 1 gûrn'zi; 2 g͟ûrn'gy, *n.* **1.** One of the Channel Islands (9 by 5 m.; pop. 43,000). **2.** One of a breed of cattle thence derived. **3.** [g-] A knit shirt; jersey.

Guer-re'ro, 1 ge-rē'ro; 2 ge͟-re͟'ro, *n.* **1. Vicente** (1783–1831), a President of Mexico, who afterward rebelled against Santa Anna, was defeated and put to death. **2.** A Pacific state in Mexico; 25,002 sq. m.; capital, Chilpancingo (pop. 8,000).

guer-ril'la, 1 ge-ril'ə; 2 ge͟-ril'a, *n.* One of an irregular band of partizan soldiers, usually mounted: often used attributively. [< Sp. *guerrilla,* skirmish.] **gue-ril'la†.**

Guesde, 1 ged; 2 g͟ed, **Jules Basile** (1845–). A French socialist and advocate of the Marxian theories. **—Guesd'ism,** *n.* The method of reform taught by Guesde.—**Guesd'ist,** *a. & n.*

guess, ⌊ 1 ges; 2 g͟es, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hazard a supposition **gess^{F},** ⌋ about; conjecture; surmise. **2.** To conjecture correctly; divine. **3.** [Colloq.] To believe; decide; think. **4.** To judge at random. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] To be in a state of uncertainty. Syn.: conjecture, divine, fancy, imagine, suppose, surmise, suspect. See SOLVE; SUPPOSE. Compare synonyms for GUESS, *n.*; HYPOTHESIS.—Ant.: demonstrate, establish, prove.—Prep.: one may guess *at* a riddle many times without solving it, or by guessing *at* it may hit upon the true solution; when he *guesses* the riddle he has solved it.—**guess'er,** *n.*—**guess'work",** *n.* The process of guessing, or the result obtained thereby; a guess, or guesses collectively.

guess, *n.* **1.** A tentative opinion or conclusion; a supposition; surmise; conjecture. **2.** The act of guessing. [ME. *gessen,* < *geten.* GET.] Syn.: conjecture, hypothesis, supposition, surmise. A *guess* is a swift conclusion from data directly at hand, and held as probable or tentative, while one confessedly lacks material for certainty. A *conjecture* is preliminary and tentative, but more methodical than a *guess;* a *supposition* is more nearly final; a *surmise* is floating and visionary, and often sinister; as, a *surmise* that a stranger may be a pickpocket. Compare GUESS, *v.*; HYPOTHESIS.—Ant.: assurance, certainty, confidence, conviction, demonstration, proof.

guest†, *vt. & vi.* To entertain as a guest; be a guest.

guest, ⌊ 1 gest; 2 g͟est, *n.* **1.** A person received and enter- **gest^{F},** ⌋ tained at the house of another; a visitor.

The term is applied with little respect to the duration of the call or visit and whether the person be present by invitation or not. The members of an evening party, persons invited to dinner, or relatives or friends making a long sojourn are alike *guests.* **2.** A lodger or boarder. **3.** A parasitic animal. **4†.** A foreigner; stranger. [< AS. *gæst, gest.*]—**guest'-ant",** *n.* An inquiline ant, as *Formicoxenus nitidulus,* which lives in the formicary of the red ant (*Formica rufa*).—**g.-bee,** *n.* A bee which lives in the hive or nest made by another bee.—**g.-rope,** *n.* A hawser carried and paid out by a boat so as to connect a vessel with an object toward which it is to be warped; also, any rope by which a boat is fastened to a vessel. **guess-rope†; guest-warp†.**—**paying g.** [Eng.], a boarder received on a friendly footing in a private family.

guest'en, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as GESTEN.

Gueu"de-court', 1 gū"də-kūr'; 2 g͟ū"de-co͟ur', *n.* A village in Somme department, France, taken by Canadian and Newfoundland troops in the World War, Oct. 18, 1916.

Gueux, 1 gū; 2 g͟ū, *n. pl.* [F.] The patriot nobles who from 1665 resisted the Inquisition and Philip II. in the Netherlands.

guff, 1 guf; 2 g͟uf, *n.* A sudden or slight gust of air; puff.

guf-faw', 1 gu-fô'; 2 g͟ŭ-fa͟', *n.* A shout of boisterous laughter; horse-laugh. [Of imitative orig.]

gug'gle, *v. & n.* [Colloq.] Same as GURGLE.

Gui-a'na, 1 gi-ā'nə; 2 gi-a͟'na, *n.* A territory, N. E. South America, comprising **British Guiana** (90,277 sq. m.; pop. 296,000), **Dutch G.** (54,291 sq. m.; pop. 128,822), and **French G.** (32,000 sq. m.; pop. 44,202).

Guic"ciar-di'ni, 1 gwi"chär-di'ni; 2 gwi"chär-di'ni, **Francesco** (1483–1540). Italian historian and diplomat; *History of Italy.*

guid, 1 gūd; 2 g͟ūd, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Good.

guide, 1 gīd; 2 g͟īd. **I.** *vt.* [GUID^{ED}; GUID^{ING}.] **1.** To conduct in a course or path; lead. **2.** To exercise direction over; manage; train. **3.** [Scot.] To use; treat. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who leads or directs another in any path or direction; one who shows the way by accompanying or going in advance. **2.** Something serving to guide; a guide-book. **3.** *Mech.* Any device acting as an indicator or serving to keep a part or object in position or to regulate its operation. **4.** *Mil.* A soldier stationed on the flank of a line to mark a pivot or regulate an alinement. [< OF. *guider,* of Germanic orig.] Syn.: (verb) see LEAD; REGULATE; (noun) see RULE.—**guid'a-bi(e^{F},** *a.* Subject to guidance; such as may be guided.—**gui'dance,** *n.* The act, process, or result of guiding; a leading; direction.—**guide'board",** *n.* A board bearing directions for travelers, erected usually at the junction of highways. **fin'ger-post'†.**—**g.-book,** *n.* A handbook for travelers or tourists, containing descriptions of places, routes, etc.—**g.-post,** *n.* The post on which a guide-board is erected; also, the post and board taken together.—**g.-rope,** *n.* **1.** *Aero.* A long rope suspended from the basket of a balloon and trailed along the ground for preserving a uniform height. **2.** A line attached to a rope by which some object is being raised, to hold it in position.

Gui'do, 1 gwi'do; 2 gwi'do, *n.* **1. G. d'Arezzo** (990?–1050?), an Italian Benedictine monk; musician; invented present musical notation. **2. G. Reni** (1575–1642), an Italian painter; *Aurora.*

gui'don, 1 gi'dən; 2 gi'don, *n. Mil.* A forked guide-flag carried by a cavalry company or mounted battery; also, the officer who carries it. [F., < *guider,* GUIDE.]

Gui"enne', 1 gi"en'; 2 gi"e͟n', *n.* An ancient province of S. W. France; substantially identical with Aquitaine.

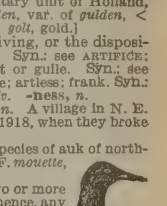
guild, guild'hall", **guild'ry,** etc. Same as GILD, etc.

guild'er, 1 gild'ər; 2 g͟ild'er, *n.* The monetary unit of Holland, value 40.2 cents; a florin. [Formerly *gülden,* var. of *gulden,* < MHG. *guldîn,* florin, < *guldîn,* golden, < *golt,* gold.]

guile, 1 gīl; 2 g͟īl, *n.* **1.** The act of deceiving, or the disposition to deceive. **2.** A stratagem. [OF.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; DECEPTION.—**guile'ful,** *a.* Full of deceit or guile. Syn.: see INSIDIOUS.—**guile'less,** *a.* Free from guile; artless; frank. Syn.: see CANDID; INNOCENT; PURE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Guil"le-mont', 1 gi"yə-mōn; 2 gi"ye-mo͟n', *n.* A village in N. E. France; captured by U. S. troops, Sept. 29, 1918, when they broke the Hindenburg Line.

guil'e-mot, 1 gil'ə-mət; 2 g͟il'e-mo͟t, *n.* A species of auk of northern latitudes. [F., < Bret. *gwelan,* gull, + F. *mouette,* sea-mew.]

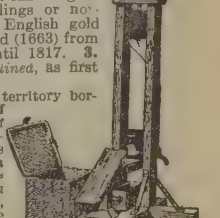


Guillemot. 1/19

guil-loche', *n.* An ornament formed by two or more intertwining bands; an ornamental braid; hence, any such ornament of intersecting lines.

guil"lo-tine', 1 gil'ə-tīn'; 2 g͟il'o-tīn', *vt.* [-TINED'; -TIN'ING.] To behead with the guillotine.

guil'lo-tine", 1 gil'ə-tīn"; 2 g͟il'o-tīn", *n.* **1.** The instrument of capital punishment in France, in which a weighted knife falls and beheads the victim: invented by Antoine Louis (1723–92), French physician. See illus. below. **2.** A form of paper-cutting machine. **3.** *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the tonsils. [F., < Dr. J. I. *Guillotin* (1738–1814), friend of the inventor.]



Guillotine (def. 1).

guilt, 1 gilt; 2 g͟ilt, *n.* **1.** The state of one who, by violation of law, has made himself liable to or deserving of punishment; in theology, exposedness to punishment; a state of condemnation. **2.** Any exposure to fine or forfeiture, as of a ship for violation of neutrality. **3.** The state of moral pollution resulting from wrong-doing; wickedness. [< AS. *gylt,* orig. a fine, < *gildan,* pay, yield.] Syn.: see SIN.—**guilt'-less,** *a.* **1.** Free from guilt; innocent. **2.** Ignorant. Syn.: see INNOCENT; PURE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**guil'ty,** *a.* [GUILT'-I-ER; GUILT'I-EST.] **1.** Having knowingly and voluntarily violated a law or rule of duty; liable to penalty. **2.** Involving, expressing, or characterized by guilt. **3‖.** Liable to the penalty, deserving; with *of* followed by the penalty. Syn.: see CRIMINAL. —**guilt'i-ly,** *adv.* In a guilty way.—**guilt'i-ness,** *n.*

guimpe, 1 gimp or gaⁿp; 2 g͟imp or g͟aⁿp, *n.* A chemisette worn with a low-necked dress. [F.]

guin'ea', 1 gin'i; 2 g͟in'e, *n.* **1.** An English monetary unit equal to 21 shillings or nominally about $5. **2.** A former English gold coin: so called because first coined (1663) from Guinea gold. It was issued until 1817. **3.** Same as GUINEA-FOWL. [< *Guinea,* as first coined from Guinea gold.]

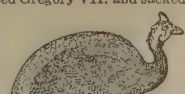
Guin'ea', *n.* An old name for the territory bordering the Gulf of Guinea.—**Gulf of Guinea,** a gulf on the W. coast of Africa.—**Spanish G.,** Spanish territory adjoining the Cameroons on the Gulf of Guinea.—**guin'ea corn',** *n.* Same as DURRA.—**g.-fowl,** *n.* An African bird (*Numida meleagris*) commonly domesticated, dark-gray, with white spots. See illus. on next page. **g.-hen†.**—**g.-grains,** *n. pl.* Grains of paradise.—**g.-pig,** *n.* A South-American rodent, a cavy (*Cavia cobaya*), commonly white, variegated with red and black: named probably by mistake for *Guiana pig.* —**g.-worm,** *n.* A very slender thread-like nematode worm (*Filaria medinensis*), common in tropical Africa and Asia. The larva in drinking water enters the human stomach, whence it makes its way to the subcutaneous connective tissue, especially of the legs and feet.

Guin'e-vere, 1 gwin'i-vir; 2 g͟win'e-vēr, *n.* Arthur's unfaithful queen; the paramour of Lancelot in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.* **Guin'e-ver†.**

gui-pure', 1 gi-pūr'; 2 gi-pu͟r', *n.* **1.** A lace in which the pattern is cut out of cambric and applied to stitchwork. **2.** A kind of gimp. **3.** A lace having no ground mesh, but having the pattern held in place by connecting threads. [F., GIMP.]

Guis"card', 1 gis"kär'; 2 gīs"cär', **Robert** (1015?–1085). A Norman military commander; liberated Gregory VII. and sacked Rome.

guise,] 1 gaiz; 2 gīz, *vt.* & *vi.*
gulzeF, ∫ [GUISED; GUIS'ING.] **1.** To dress as a mummer or guiser; act the guiser. **2**†. To disguise.



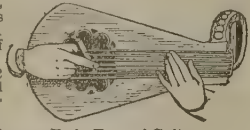
Helmeted Guinea-fowl (*Numida meleagris*). 1/24

guise1, *n.* **1.** The external appearance as produced by garb or costume; mien; aspect; habit; dress. **2.** The manner; behavior; also, customary manner; fashion; way. **3**†. A mask; also, a masquerade. [OF., < OHG. *wisa*, wise manner.]

Guise2, 1 giz; 2 gīz, *n.* **1.** A French ducal family. **2. Duke of** (1519–1563), François de Lorraine, French commander; defeated Condé. **3. Duke of** (1550–1588), Henri de Lorraine; promoted massacre of St. Bartholomew. **4.** A city in Aisne, France; pop. 7,500.

guis'er||, 1 gaiz'er; 2 gīz'er, *n.* [Eng.] One who goes about, as at Christmas, in fantastic disguise. **guis'ard**‡ [Scot.].

gui-tar', 1 gi-tär'; 2 gĭ-tär', *n.* A musical instrument shaped somewhat like a violin, having usually six strings played with the fingers. [< Gr.L+F *kithara*, kind of lyre.]



Early Type of Guitar.

guit'guit', 1 gwit'gwit"; 2 gwĭt'gwĭt", *n.* A tropical American bird, the honey-creeper. [Onomatopœic.]

Gui"zot', 1 gi"zō'; 2 gĭ"zō', **François Pierre Guillaume** (1787–1874). French statesman, historian, philosopher.

Gu"ja-rat', 1 gū"ja-rāt'; 2 gŭ"ja-rät', *n.* A former monarchy in Hindustan; now partly annexed to Bombay province, British India; 70,038 sq. m.—**Gu"ja-ra't'i**, *n.* [India.] The language of the natives of Gujarat, Baroda, and the adjoining states. Its alphabet is of the Nagari type.

gu'la, 1 giū'la; 2 gū'la, *n.* [GU'LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] The esophagus or gullet; the throat. Specif.: (1) *Zool.* The upper part of the throat next the chin, as in a bird. See illus. under BIRD. (2) *Entom.* (*a*) The ventral part of the neck. (*b*) The submentum in a beetle.

gu'lar, 1 giū'lar; 2 gū'lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; as, the *gular* pouch of a pelican. [< L. *gula*, throat.]

gu'lash, *n.* See GOULASH.

gulch, 1 gulch; 2 gŭlch, *n.* [Am.] A ravine; hollow; gully. [Akin

gul'den, 1 gul'den; 2 gŭl'dĕn, *n.* **1.** The Austro-Hungarian florin or former monetary unit. **2.** The Dutch guilder; equivalent to 40 cents or one shilling and seven pence three farthings. **3.** One of various coins formerly current in Germany and Holland. [G., florin, < *gülden*, golden, < *gold*, gold.]

Gu-lek'-Bo-ghaz', *n.* Same as GOLEK-BOGHAZ.

gules, 1 giūlz; 2 gūls, *n. Her.* The tincture red. [< F. *gueules*, orig. pl. of *gueule*, throat, < L. *gula*, throat.]

gulf, 1 gulf; 2 gŭlf, *vt.* **1.** To engulf. **2.** To surround with gulfs. **3.** [University Slang, Eng.] (1) To place the name of a candidate in the gulf. (2) To take a pass as distinguished from honors; as, he was content to *gulf* it. See GULF, *n.*, 5.

gulf, *n.* **1.** The tract of water within an indentation or curve of the coast-line, in size between a bay and a sea. **2.** An abyss; chasm. **3.** That which engulfs irretrievably; a whirlpool. **4.** A wide or impassable chasm. **5.** [Eng.] (1) *Cambridge Univ.* The rating of those who take only an ordinary degree in mathematics. (2) *Oxford Univ.* The "pass" list. **6**†. The throat. [< Gr.N *kolphos*, *kolpos*, bay.]

gulfe†.—**Gulf States**, the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.—**Gulf Stream**, a vast warm ocean current flowing from the Gulf of Mexico northward through the Atlantic.—**gulf'weed"**, *n.* A large olive-green seaweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*) with stalked air-bladders.—**gulf'y**, *a.* Containing or full of gulfs.

gull, 1 gul; 2 gŭl, *vt.* To impose upon; outwit.

gull1, *n.* **1.** A long-winged, usually white, web-footed swimming bird having the upper mandible hooked. **2.** One of various gull-like sea-birds, as a tern or gannet. [< Corn. *gullan*, gull.]

Great Black-backed Gull. 1/30

gull2, *n.* **1.** A simple, credulous person; dupe. **2.** A deceit; fraud; trick. [< Ice. *golr*, *gulr*, yellow.]

gul'let, 1 gul'et; 2 gŭl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** The passage from the mouth to the stomach; the esophagus. **2.** One of various channels or cavities. (1) A gully. (2) A gore; gusset. (3) A piece of throat-armor. [< L.OF *gula*, throat.]

gul'li-ble,] 1 gul'i-bl; 2 gŭl'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being gulled; **gul'li-bl'**F, ∫ simple; credulous. **gul'la-bl(e'‡.—gul'li-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **gul'la-bil'i-ty**‡.

Gul'li-ver, 1 gul'i-ver; 2 gŭl'i-ver, **Lemuel.** Hero of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), a series of grotesque satires on the society and politics of the period.

Gull'strand, 1 gŭl'strānt; 2 gŏl'strănt, **Alvar** (1862–). Swedish ophthalmologist. Awarded Nobel prize in 1911.

gul'ly, 1 gul'i; 2 gŭl'y. **I.** *vt.* [GUL'LIED; GUL'LY-ING.] To make a gully in. **II.** *n.* [GUL'LIES2, *pl.*] A channel cut by running water; narrow ravine. [< OF. *goulet*, gullet.]

gul'ly2, *n.* [Scot.] A knife. **gul'lie**‡.

gulp, 1 gulp; 2 gŭlp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To swallow eagerly and in large drafts: frequently with *down*. **2.** To keep back by a process resembling swallowing; as, to *gulp* down tears. **3.** To swallow spasmodically. **II.** *n.* The act of gulping, or something gulped down; a swallow. [< D. *gulpen*, swallow.]—**gulp'er**, *n.* One who gulps.

gul-rav'age, *v.* & *n.* Same as GILRAVAGE.

gum, 1 gum; 2 gŭm, *vt.* & *vi.* [GUMMED, GUMD2; GUM'MING.] **1.** To smear or be smeared, as with gum; stiffen or stick with gum. **2.** To become stiff and sticky.—**gum'mer**, *n.* One who gums.

gum1, *n.* **1.** An amorphous brittle mass resulting from the drying of the exuded sap of trees or shrubs. True gums are usually soluble in water, but not in alcohol, ether, and the oils; but the name is popularly applied also to true resins and to gum resins, esp. when used as mucilage, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Same as GUM-TREE. **3.** Rubber. **4.** *pl.* [Local, U. S.] Rubber overshoes. **5.** [U. S.] A preparation of some natural gum (as cherry-gum or balsam of Tolu), or some other tenacious substance, for use as a masticatory. Called also **chewing-gum.** **6.** [Southern U. S.] A section of a gum-tree made into a well-curb, a watering-trough, a bin, etc.; also, a beehive made of a similar hollow log. [< Gr.L+F *kommi*, gum.]—**gum ar'a-bic**, a gum, used in the arts and in medicine, obtained from a species of acacia.—**gum'-drop"**, *n.* A molded sweetmeat, often soft inside, made usually of gum arabic, but sometimes also of gelatin, glucose, etc.—**gum elastic**, rubber.—**gum ladanum**, resin from the mastic.—**gum-mif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding or producing gum.—**gum'my**, *a.* [-MI-ER; -MI-EST.] Like or covered with gum; viscous; sticky. **gum'mous**‡. SYN.: see ADHESIVE.—**gum'mi-ness**, *n.* **1.** The condition of being gummy. **2.** An accumulation of gummy matter. **gum-mos'i-ty**†.—**gum-plant**, *n.* One of various plants of the W. and S. W. United States, covered with a glutinous varnish when young.—**gum resin**, a hard solid body consisting of a gum and a resin. It exudes as a milky juice when incisions are made in the stems, branches, or roots of some vegetables, and gradually hardens in the air.—**gum'-tree"**, *n.* A gum-producing tree, as the **sour gum-tree** and the **sweet g.** of North America and the **slaty g.** of Australia.

gum2, *n.* The fleshy tissue that invests the necks of the teeth. [< AS. *gōma*, palate, pl., the jaws.]—**gum'-boil"**, *n.* A small boil formed on the gum.—**gum'-rash"**, *n.* The tooth rash of infancy.

Gum-bin'nen, 1 gum-bin'en; 2 gŭm-bĭn'ĕn, *n.* **1.** A district in eastern Prussia. **2.** Its capital (pop. 17,380); taken by Russians under Rennekampf, August 20, 1914, opening East Prussia.

gum'bo, 1 gum'bo; 2 gŭm'bo. **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to gumbo soil. See GUMBO, *n.*, 3. **II.** *n.* [Southern U. S.] **1.** The okra or its pods. **2.** A soup or stew of which okra is an ingredient. **3.** *Geol.* The stratified portion of the lower till of the Mississippi valley. **4.** Creole patois in Louisiana. [Prob. Ind. or negro.]

gum'ly, 1 gum'li; 2 gŭm'lĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Muddy; gloomy. **gum'-lie**‡.

gum'ma, 1 gum'a; 2 gŭm'a, *n.* [GUM'MA-TA, *pl.*] [LL.] *Pathol.* A tumor occurring in the later stages of syphilis.—**gum'ma-tous**, *a.* **gum'mous**‡; **gummy**‡.

gum-mo'sis, 1 gu-mō'sis; 2 gŭ-mō'sĭs, *n. Bot.* The extensive change of tissue into gum in the older parts of certain plants, as in cherry-gum. [*gumpr*, rump.]

gump, 1 gump; 2 gŭmp, *n.* [Colloq.] A simpleton. [< Ice.

gump'tion, 1 gump'shon; 2 gŭmp'shon, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Ready perception; quick-wittedness; sense. **2.** *Paint.* The art of preparing colors. [< AS. *gŷman*, perceive, observe.]

gun, 1 gun; 2 gŭn. **I.** *vi.* [GUNNED, GUND8; GUN'NING.] [U. S.] To shoot with a gun, especially at small game. **II.** *n.* **1.** A metal tube for firing projectiles by the force of an explosive, together with its stock and other attachments. In military usage a gun is a piece of ordnance. **2.** A shotgun, as distinguished from a rifle. **3.** One of various other devices for discharging missiles through a tube. **4.** The discharge of a gun. **5.** [Western U. S.] A pistol or revolver. [Perhaps < Gr.OF *manganon*, war-engine for throwing stones.]—**gun'-bar"rel**, *n.* The tube of a gun.—**gun'boat"**, *n.* Formerly a small vessel having one gun, now a man-of-war next in size below a cruiser.—**gun-car-riage**, *n.* A carriage upon which a cannon is mounted and moved.—**gun'cot"ton**, *n.* A highly explosive compound prepared by treating cotton with nitric and sulfuric acids.—**gun-deck**, *n.* A covered deck carrying the principal battery of a vessel of war.—**gun-fire**, *n. Mil.* **1.** The time at which a morning, evening, or other gun is regularly fired. **2.** The discharge of guns, collectively; gunshot.—**gun-flint**, *n.* A piece of flint fitted to the hammer of a flint-lock musket.—**gun-lock**, *n.* The mechanism of a gun by which the hammer or needle is driven and the charge exploded. See RIFLE.—**gun'-man**, *n.* **1.** A man armed with a gun; especially (U. S.), one of a class of city ruffians given to the free use of firearms. **2.** A gunsmith.—**gun-metal**, *n.* **1.** Gun-iron; certain kinds of brass, or other metal used for making guns. **2.** An alloy, as of copper 9 parts, tin 1 part, formerly much used for smaller cannon, and still used for other purposes.—**gun'ner**, *n.* **1.** One who operates a gun; a cannoneer; also, a warrant-officer in charge of naval ordnance. **2.** One who hunts game with a fowling-piece.—**gun'ner-y**, *n.* **1.** The science and art of operating cannon. **2.** The practise of using artillery.—**gun'ning**, *n.* The sport of hunting game with a gun.—**gun-paper**, *n.* A cellulose compound used as an absorbent foundation for the preparation of a form of guncotton.—**gun-port**, *n.* A port-hole.—**gun'pow"der**, *n.* An explosive mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulfur, which is black or brown in color according to whether the charcoal is completely "burned" or "under-burned."

For many kinds of firearms gunpowder has been largely displaced by smokeless powders.—**gun·reach,** *n.* The reach or range of a gun; gunshot.—**gun·room,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* In the British Navy, a room at the after part of a lower gun-deck for the accommodation of junior officers. **2.** Same as STEERAGE, 2. —**gun'shot",** **I.** *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound. **II.** *n.* **1.** The range or reach of a gun. **2.** The act of discharging a firearm.—**gun·sling,** *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* A sling-tackle by which to dismount or handle a heavy gun. **2.** A strap or sling by which a rifle or shotgun may be slung from a saddle or over a man's back.—**gun'smith",** *n.* One who makes or repairs firearms.—**gun·stock,** *n.* The wooden part of a firearm, as a rifle, etc., holding the lock and the barrel.

gun., *abbr.* Gunnery.

Gun-duk', 1 gun-du͝k'; 2 gu̇n-du̇k', *n.* A river in Nepal and Bengal, India; length, 400 m. to the Ganges river at Patna.

Gun'nar, 1 gun'ər; 2 gu̇n'ər, *n.* The hero who, in the *Volsunga Saga*, wins Brunhild as his wife; brother to Gudrun.

gun'nel, 1 gun'əl; 2 gu̇n'əl, *n.* Same as GUNWALE.

gun'ny, 1 gun'ɪ; 2 gu̇n'ɪ, *n.* [GUN'NIES², *pl.*] Coarse sacking of jute or hemp. [< Beng. *goni*, gunny-bag.]

Gun'ter, 1 gun'tər; 2 gu̇n'tər, **Edmund** (1581–1626). An English mathematician, who invented the sector, scale, and chain, and discovered the variation of the compass.—**Gunter's chain,** a chain ordinarily used in land-surveying, 66 feet long.

Gun'ther, 1 gun'tər; 2 gu̇n'tər, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied*, the brother of Kriemhild and husband of Brunhild; he was king of Burgundy.

gun'wale, 1 gun'əl *or* gun'wāl; 2 gu̇n'əl *or* gu̇n'wāl, *n.* **1.** The lengthwise strip covering the upper end of the framing-timbers in a boat. **2.** In ships, the uppermost wale or planking immediately below the bulwarks. [< GUN + WALE, plank.] **gun'nel‡.**

gurge‖, 1 gûr; 2 gu̇rg, *n.* A whirlpool; hence, a confused motion; whirl.

gur"gi-ta'tion, 1 gûr"ji-tā'shən; 2 gu̇r"gi-tā'shon, *n.* The surging movement of any liquid in a whirlpool or in a boiling state. [< L. *gurgito*, flood, < *gurges*, abyss.]

gur'gle, ‖ 1 gûr'gl; 2 gu̇r'gl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [GUR'GL(E)D², GUR'-GLING.] **1.** To utter with a murmuring sound. **2.** To flow with a bubbling, noisy current. **3.** To make a murmuring sound. **II.** *n.* A gurgling flow or sound. **gur'gling‡.**

gur'glet, *n.* Same as GOGLET.

gur'goyle, *n.* Same as GARGOYLE.

Gur'kha, 1 gûr'kə; 2 gu̇r'ka, *n.* One of a famous independent fighting race of Hindu descent in Nepal, India.

Gur'ko, 1 gûr'ko; 2 gu̇r'ko, **Joseph Vladimirovich, Count** (1828–1901). A Russian field-marshal; defeated Suleiman Pasha at Philippopolis, Jan. 15–17, 1878.

gur'nard, 1 gûr'nərd; 2 gu̇r'nard, *n.* One of various marine fishes, with mailed cheeks. **gur'net‡.**

gu'ru, 1 gū'rū *or* gu-rū'; 2 gu̇'ru *or* gu-ru', *n.* [Sans.] A spiritual and religious preceptor, ranking next to parent in respect and authority; any venerable person, teacher, or the like.

guse, 1 güs; 2 gu̇s, *n.* [Scot.] Goose.—**gu'sing·a"ron,** *n.* [Scot.] A laundress's smoothing-iron; flat-iron.

gush, 1 gu̇sh; 2 gu̇sh. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To pour forth or send out rapidly and copiously. **2.** To flow out rapidly or suddenly and in volume: often with *out*, *forth*, etc. **3.** To make an extravagant display of affection or of sentiment. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden outpouring of fluid or of something likened to it, as of sound, or the thing thus emitted. **2.** An extravagant display of sentiment. [< Ice. *gusa*, gush.]—**gush'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which gushes. **2.** [U. S.] A free-flowing oil-well. —**gush'ing,** *pa.* Flowing freely; sentimental. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**gush'y,** *a.*

gus'set, 1 gus'ət; 2 gu̇s'ət, *n.* **1.** A small triangular piece of cloth fitted into a garment to fill an open angle or to give added strength or more room. **2.** In metal-working, an angle-iron or bracket for stiffening an angle in construction. **3.** *Armor.* A chain-mail connection between two armor-plates. [< F. *gousset*, armhole.]—**gus'set,** *vt.* To furnish with a gusset.

gust[1], 1 gust; 2 gu̇st, *n.* **1.** A violent blast of wind. **2.** A sudden outburst of feeling. [< Ice. *gustr*, < *gjósa*, GUSH.] Syn.: see WIND.—**gust'y,** *a.* Squally; stormy.

gust[2], *n.* **1.** Taste; relish; gratification. **2.** Intellectual fancy. **3.** Flavor, as of food. [< L. *gustus*, taste.]—**gust†,** *vt.* To taste; have a relish for.—**gus·ta'bleț.** **I.** *a.* Tastable, or relished by the taste. **II§.** *n.* An article of food.—**gus·ta'tion,** *n.* The act or power of tasting.—**gus'ta-tiv(e-ness§,** *n.*—**gus'ta-to"ry,** *a.* Pertaining to the sense of taste. **gus'ta-tiv(e§].**

Gus-ta'vus, 1 gus-tā'vus; 2 gu̇s-tā'vus, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** **Gus'taaf,** 1 nus'tȧf, 2 nu̇s'tȧf; F. **Gus"tave',** 1 güs"tȧv', 2 gu̇s"tȧv'; G. **Gus'tav,** 1 gus'tȧf, 2 gu̇s'tȧf; It. Sp. **Gus-ta'vo,** 1 gus-tā'vo, 2 gu̇s-tā'vo; L. **Gus-ta'vus;** Sw. **Gus'-taf,** 1 gus'tȯf, 2 gu̇s'tȧf. **2.** Any one of several kings of Sweden, including (1) **G. I., Vasa** (1496–1560), who defeated the Danes, took Stockholm, and established Lutheranism. (2) **G. II., Adolphus,** "the Great" (1594–1632), prominent in the Thirty Years' war. (3) **G. III.** (1746–1792), made new constitution, and was shot at a masked ball. (4) **G. IV.** (1778–1837), a son of **G. III.,** forced to abdicate, 1809. (5) **G. V.,** (1858–), who became king of Sweden, Dec. 8, 1907. [Teut., Goth's staff.]

gus'to, 1 gus'to; 2 gu̇s'to, *n.* **1.** Keen enjoyment. **2.** Relish. [It., Pg., and Sp., < L. *gustus*, taste.] Syn.: see RELISH.

gut, 1 gut; 2 gu̇t. **I.** *vt.* [GUT'TED[4]; GUT'TING.] **1.** To take out the intestines of; eviscerate. **2.** To plunder or to remove or destroy the contents of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The alimentary canal; an intestine: not in best usage. **2.** The dried entrails of an animal, used for strings for musical instruments, etc.; catgut. **3.** A contracted strait connecting two bodies of water. **4.** A strong cord made from fiber drawn out of a silkworm when ready to spin its cocoon, used like catgut for angling-snells, etc. [< AS. *gut*, < *geótan*, pour.]

gutch'er, 1 guch'ər; 2 gu̇ch'er, *n.* [Scot.] A grandsire.

Gu'ten-berg, 1 gü'ten-berн; 2 gu̇'tĕn-bĕrн, **Johann** (1397–1468). A German printer; reputed inventor of movable type. Compare COSTER.

Guth'rie, 1 guth'rɪ; 2 gu̇th'ri, *n.* A town in central Oklahoma; pop. 11,760.

Gu-tru'ne, 1 gu-trū'ne; 2 gu̇-tru'ne, *n.* In Wagner's *Ring der Nibelungen*, the wife of Siegfried and the sister of Gunther.

gut'ta[1], 1 gut'ə; 2 gu̇t'a, *n.* [GUT'TÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Pharm.* A drop: indicated in prescriptions by *gt.*, plural *gtt.* **2.** *Arch.* One of the small drop-like ornaments, usually in the form of truncated cones, enriching the under part of mutules and regulæ of the Doric entablature. They are supposed to represent treenails or wooden pegs which, in primitive wooden entablatures, occupied the same positions.

gut'ta[2], *n.* **1.** A gum: used in compounds. **2.** Gutta-percha, or its chief constituent. [< Malay *gatah*, gum.]—**gut'ta-per'-cha,** *n.* A brownish-red horny substance, solid at ordinary temperatures, but softening with heat, obtained from an evergreen tree of the Malay archipelago.—**g.-percha tree,** a large tree (*Isonandra gutta*), native in southeastern Africa.

gut'tate, 1 gut'ēt; 2 gu̇t'ȧt, *a.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* Spotted, as if by colored drops. **2.** Containing drops or little round masses likened to drops. **gut'tat-ed‡.**

gut-ta'tion, 1 gu-tē'shən; 2 gu̇-tȧ'shon, *n.* *Plant-physiol.* The dripping of rain-drops or dew-drops from plant-channels, often developed for gathering them.

gut-té', 1 gü-tē'; 2 gu̇-tę', *a.* *Her.* Covered with drops. [< OF. *goute*, < L. *gutatus*, < *gutta*, drop.] **gut-tée'‡; gut'ty‡.**

gut'ter, 1 gut'ər; 2 gu̇t'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To form a channel in. **2.** To become channeled or run in drops, as a candle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A channel along the eaves of a house to carry off rain-water. **2.** A waterway for carrying off surface-water, constructed generally at the side of a road or street. **3.** Hence, low origin of associations. **4.** Any slight channel, trench, or trough. [< L.F *gutta*, drop.]—**gut'ter-bird",** *n.* **1.** A sparrow. **2.** A mean or low person; base or contemptible fellow. **g.-blood** [Scot.]‡.—**g.-snipe,** *n.* [Slang.] A neglected child who runs loose on the streets; a street Arab. **g.-squatter‡.**

gut'tle, 1 gut'ł; 2 gu̇t'ł, *v.* [Rare or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To eat or drink greedily; gobble up. **II.** *i.* To eat voraciously; gobble.

gut'tu-la, 1 gut'yu-lə; 2 gu̇t'yu-la, *n.* [L.E, 1 -lē; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] A little drop or drop-like marking.—**gut'tu-lar,** *a.*

gut'tur-al, 1 gut'ur-əl; 2 gu̇t'ůr-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the throat. **2.** Produced or formed in the throat or in the guttural fossa. **II.** *n.* A sound or series of sounds produced in the throat, at or near the palate: sometimes called *palatal* or *back-palatal*. The English gutturals are *k*, *c*, hard *g*, *q*, *ng*, *h*, and (sometimes) *ch*. [< L. *guttur*, throat.] —**gut'tur-al-ize,** *vt. & vi.* To speak or utter gutturally.—**gut'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*—**gut'tur-al-ness,** *n.*

gut'tur-o-, 1 gut'ur-o-; 2 gu̇t'ůr-o-. From Latin *guttur*, throat: a combining form in adjectives signifying pertaining to the throat and the part signified by the other element of the compound: as, *gutturonasal* (throat and nose); *gutturopalatal* or *gutturopalatine*; *gutturolabial* (throat and lips).

gut'ty, 1 gut'ɪ; 2 gu̇t'y, *a.* Same as GUTTÉ.

gut'ty, *n.* [Colloq.] *Golf.* A gutta-percha ball.

guy[1], 1 gaɪ; 2 gȳ. **I.** *vt.* To steady with a guy. **II.** *n.* A stay-rope or the like, as for steadying a mast. [< OF. *guye*, *guie*, guide.]—**guying,** *n.* *Forestry.* The method of applying hook bolts, chains, or other braces to trees to prevent splitting.

guy[2]. **I.** *vt.* To ridicule; quiz. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] An effigy of Guy Fawkes. See FAWKES. **2.** Hence, a person of grotesque appearance.

Guy[3], 1 gaɪ; 2 gȳ, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. It. Sw. **Gui'do,** 1 gwī'do, 2 gwī'do; D. G. **Gui'do,** 1 gī'do, 2 gī'do; Sp. **Gui'do,** 1 gī'do, 2 gī'do; F. **Guy,** 1 gɪ, 2 gȳ. **2. G. de Lusignan** (-1194), a French Crusader; king of Jerusalem, 1186–1192; defeated by Saladin. **3. Thomas** (1645–1724), an English bookseller who founded Guy's Hospital, London, England.

Guy"ne-mer', 1 gī"ne-mär'; 2 gȳ"nĕ-mĕr', **Charles** (1896–1917), French captain and aviator in World War; killed in action; brought down 53 enemy air-planes.

guz'zle, ‖ 1 guz'l; 2 gu̇z'l, *vt. & vi.* [GUZ'ZLED, GUZ'LD[2]; GUZ'-GUZ'L[2], ʃ ZLING.] To drink immoderately or frequently. [< OF. **gouziller*, akin to *goster*, throat.]—**guz'zler,** *n.*

Gwa'li-or, 1 gwä'li-ər; 2 gwä'li-ůr, *n.* A native state in central India; 25,041 sq. m.; pop. 3,090,800.

gy, 1 gī; 2 gȳ, *n.* [Scot.] A guy; stay.

gybe, *n.* Same as JIBE. **gibe‡.**

Gy'ges, 1 gaɪ'jiz; 2 gȳ'gęs, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* One of the giants; killed by Hercules. **2.** (716–678 B. C.) King of Lydia.

gym-kha'na, 1 jim-kä'nə; 2 gym-kä'na, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A meeting for sports, as on horseback; the meeting-place.

gym'mal†, *a. & n.* Same as GEMEL.

gym-na'si-arch, 1 jim-nē'zi-ärk; 2 gym-nā'si-ärc, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An official entrusted with the management of the gymnasia. **2.** The director and leader of athletic exercises in a gymnasium. [< L. *gymnasiarchus*, < Gr. *gymnasiarchos*, < *gymnasion* (see GYMNASIUM) + *archō*, rule.]

gym-na'si-ast, 1 jim-nē'zi-ast; 2 gym-nā'si-ăst, *n.* One who attends or has attended a gymnasium or German classical school.

gym-na'si-um, 1 jim-nē'zi-um; 2 gym-nā'si-ŭm, *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A place for gymnastic exercises. **2.** A Latin or classical school, as opposed to a technical school; in Germany, a classical school preparatory to the universities. **3.** A place where the Greek youths exercised themselves, as in wrestling, bathing, etc. [< G. *gymnasion*, < *gymnazō*, train naked.] Syn.: see SCHOOL.—**gym'nast,** *n.* One expert in gym-

nastics: an athlete.—**gym-nas'tic.** **I.** *a.* Relating to gymnastics. **gym-nas'ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Disciplinary exercise of body or mind; a feat of bodily skill: generally in the plural.

gym'no-, gym'n-. 1 jim'no-, jim'n-; 2 ǧym'no-, ǧym'n-. From Greek *gymnos*, naked: combining forms.—**gym'no-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Provided with naked fruits in flowering plants, said of a fruit without pubescence. **gym'no-car'pic‡.—gym"no-phi'o-na,** *n. pl. Zool.* An order of wormlike burrowing amphibians, including the cæcilians.—**gym-nos'o-phist,** *n.* One of a hermit class of ancient Hindu philosophers who wore little or no clothing, and were addicted to mysticism and asceticism.—**gym'no-sperm.** *Bot.* A plant having the ovules or seeds naked.—**gym"no-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Having naked seeds. **2.** Gymnospermal. **gym"no-sper'mic‡.**

Gym-no'tus, 1 jim-nō'tus; 2 ǧym-nō'tus, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of a family (*Gymnotidæ*) of fishes. **2.** [g-] An electric eel. [< Gr. *gymnos*, naked, + *nōtos*, back.]

gyn"ge., gyn"je-co-. Same as GYNE-, GYNECO-.

gy-nan'der, 1 ji-nan'dər; 2 ǧy-nän'der, *n.* **1.** A gynandrous plant. **2.** A masculine woman. [< Gr. *gynandros*, of doubtful sex, < *gynē*, woman, + *anēr*, man.]

gy-nan"dro-mor'phous, 1 ji-nan'dro-mōr'fus; 2 ǧy-nän"dro-mōr'fus, *a.* Having one side male and the other female, as certain insects. **gy-nan"dro-mor'phic‡.—gy-nan'dro-morph,** *n.*

gy-nan'drous, 1 ji-nan'drus; 2 ǧy-nän'drus, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens united with or seemingly borne upon the pistil.

gyn'ar-chy, 1 jin'ər-ki *or* jai'nər-ki; 2 ǧyn'är-cy *or* ǧy'när-cy, *n.* Female authority or domination; the supremacy of women; government by a woman or by women. [< GYN- + Gr. *archō*, rule.]

gyn'e-, \ 1 jin'i-, ji-ni'ko-; 2 ǧyn'e-, ǧy-ni'co-. From Greek
gy-ne'co-, ∫ *gynē* (gen. *gynaikos*), woman, female: combining forms.—**gyn"e-ce'um,** *n.* [-cē'a, *pl.*] **1.** The part of a Greek house reserved for the women, usually the rear. **2.** In ancient Rome, the emperor's seraglio. **3.** Same as GYNŒCIUM. **gyn"e-ce'um,.—gyn"e-coc'ra-cy** *n.* The dominion of women; female supremacy.—**gyn"e-col'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The science that treats of the functions and diseases of women.—**gyn"e-co-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**gyn"e-col'o-gist,** *n.*—**gyn"e-co-mor'phous,** *a.* Having the characteristics, shape, or appearance of a female. —**gyn"e-ol'a-try,** *n.* Excessive homage paid to women; womanworship.

gyn"i-at'rics, 1 jin"i-[*or* jai"ni-]at'riks; 2 ǧyn"i-[*or* ǧy"ni-]ät-rics, *n. Med.* Applied gynecology. [< Gr. *gynē*, woman, + *iatrikos*, < *iaomai*, heal.]

gyn'ics, 1 jin'iks *or* jai'niks; 2 ǧyn'ics *or* ǧy'nics, *n.* Science and [literature dealing with woman.

gyn'o-, gyn-, 1 jin'o-, jin-; 2 ǧyn'o-, ǧyn-. From Greek *gynē*, a woman: combining forms, meaning usually 'pistil' or 'ovary.'—**gyn'o-base,** *n. Bot.* The conical or flat enlargement of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcium.—**gyn"o-bas'ic,** *a.* **gyn"o-ba'seous‡.—gynobasic style,** a style adhering by its base to a carpophore, as in a geranium, or arising from the base and between the separate parts of the ovary, as the style in the mints.—**gy-nœ'ci-um,** *n. Bot.* The aggregate of the female parts of a flower; the pistil or pistils taken as a unit. Compare ANDRŒCIUM. **gy-næ'ce-um‡; gy-næ'ci-um‡.—gyn'o-phore,** *n. Bot.* A stalk (stipe) formed by an internode of the receptacle, as in the cleome and some crucifers.

-gynous, *suffix.* Employed in combination to denote female or woman; as philo*gynous;* or in botany to designate the location, number, etc., of the pistils when regarded as the female organs of plants, as acro*gynous*. [< Gr. *gynē*, woman.]

gyp, 1 jip; 2 ǧyp, *n. Cant* A college servant at Cambridge University, England. [Prob. an abbr. of GIPSY.]

gyp'sum, 1 jip'sum; 2 ǧyp'sum, *n.* Hydrous sulfate of lime, $CaSO_4.2H_2O$, occurring in massive, fibrous, foliated, or granular form, also in crystalline and usually transparent form: then called *selenite*. The massive fine-grained, white or delicately colored variety is called *alabaster*. When calcined, called *plaster of Paris*. [< Gr. *gypsos*, chalk.]—**gyp'se-ous,** *a.* Having the properties of or containing gypsum.—**gyp-sif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing gypsum.

Gyp'sy, gyp'si-fy, gyp'sy-dom, etc. See GIPSY, etc.

gy'ral, 1 jai'rel; 2 ǧy'ral, *a.* **1.** Having a circular, revolving, or whirling motion. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the convolutions of the brain.

gy'rate, 1 jai'rēt; 2 ǧy'rāt. **I.** *vi.* [GY'RAT-ED[d]; GY'RAT-ING.] To rotate or revolve, as a cyclone. **II.** *a.* Circular; winding. [< Gr. *gyros*, circle.]—**gy'rant,** *a.*—**gy'ra-to-ry,** *a.* Same as GYRAL, 1.—**gy-ra'tion,** *n.* A whirling or rotating.

gyre, 1 jair; 2 ǧyr, *n.* **1.** A gyration. **2.** A gyrus. **3.** (1) A vortex. (2) A spiral or round form. [< L. *gyrus*, < Gr. *gyros*, circle.]—**gyre'carle",** *n.* [Scot.] A ghost; sprite; ogre.—**g.-carline,** *n.* [Scot.] A witch; hag.

gyr'fal"con, *n.* Same as GERFALCON.

gy'ro, 1 jai'ro; 2 ǧy'ro, *n.* Short for GYROSCOPE, etc.

gy'ro-com"pass, 1 jai'ro-kum"pəs; 2 ǧy'ro-cŏm"pas, *n.* A compass in the form of a gyroscope so mounted that its absolute and unvarying direction is maintained

gy'ron, 1 jai'ren; 2 ǧy'rŏn, *n. Her.* A charge formed by two straight lines meeting in an acute angle at the fess-point. [< F. *giron*, < Gr. *gyros*, circle.]

Gyroscope Showing Movements.

gy'ro-scope, 1 jai'ro-skōp; 2 ǧy'ro-scōp, *n.* A heavy rotating wheel, the axis of which is free to turn in any direction, and may be made to revolve in a horizontal or other plane, as if independent of gravitation. [< Gr. *gyros*, round, a circle, + -SCOPE.]—**gyroscope car,** a car which is kept balanced on a single rail by two gyroscopes driven in opposite directions.—**gy"ro-scop'ic,** *a.*

gy'ro-stat, 1 jai'ro-stat; 2 ǧy'ro-stăt, *n.* A modification of the gyroscope, used to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies. [< Gr. *gyros*, round, a circle, + *statikos*, causing to stand, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]—**gy"ro-stat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the gyrostat or to the law that a rapidly rotating body tends to keep in the same plane.—**gy"ro-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**gy"ro-stat'ics,** *n.* The laws governing the rotation of solid bodies.

gy'rus, 1 jai'rus; 2 ǧy'rŭs, *n.* [GY'RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat,* A rounded serpentine ridge between two fissures or sulci; especially, one of the convolutions of the cortex of the brain.

gyte, 1 gait; 2 gȳt, *a.* [Scot.] Excited; crazy; distracted.

gyve, 1 jaiv; 2 gȳv. **I.** *vt.* To bind with fetters; shackle. **II.** *n.* A fetter for the limbs of prisoners: commonly in *pl.* [Of Celt. origin.] Syn.: see FETTER.

H

H h Roman. **H h** Black Letter. *H h* Script.

H, h, 1 ĕch; 2 ăch, *n.* [AITCHES, H's or *Hs*, 1 ĕch'ez; 2 ęch'ĕs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the eighth in the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets. Its sound is technically called a 'glottal fricative,' being produced by the friction of the speech-current against the vocal cords as they tighten in preparation for the utterance of a vowel, or loosen after a vowel has been uttered.

In English initial *h* is silent in many words, as (1) in *heir, honest, honor, hour*; (2) after the letter *r*, as in *catarrh, myrrh, rhapsody, rhetoric, rhubarb*, etc.: (3) when preceded by a vowel, as in *ah! bah! oh!* (4) when medial in certain English proper names, as in *Balham, Chatham, Clapham, Durham*, etc.; and (5) in England, generally when preceded by *w*, as in such words as *while, when, whet, where*, which are uniformly pronounced *wile, wen, wet, wear*. Formerly, the initial *h* of certain other words, as *herb, history, hostler, hospital, humble, humor*, was not pronounced, but the letter has returned to favor and in these words is now pronounced. The modern name ĕch is not a good name, since it does not contain the sound. On the analogy of *c* (sĭ), *g* (jĭ), and *v* (vĭ), *h* might well have been called hĭ. The Latin name is *ha*, > Folk-Latin *acca*, > F. *ache*, > Eng. *ache, aitch*, ĕch. Its German name is *hā*. In the digraphs *ch, gh, sh, th*, the *h* loses its distinctive character, the combination denoting (except *ch* as in *church*) a simple sound.

2. A symbol noting: (1) *Chem.* Hydrogen. (2) The eighth in a class, order, group or series; eight as a number or numeral. **3.** An object shaped like the capital H.—**H armature** (*Elec.*), an armature having a section shaped like an H.—**H beam,** an I beam. **H girder‡.**

H, *abbr.* Hydrogen.—**H.,** *abbr.* Harold, Helen, etc. (other personal names beginning with H).—**h.,** *abbr.* Harbor, hard, hardness, height, high, hour, hundred, husband.

ha, *abbr.* Hectare. **h. a.,** *abbr.* Horse artillery; *hoc anno* (in this year).

ha', 1 hē; 2 hạ, *n.* [Scot.] A hall, the principal room in a house.—**ha'folk,** the servants.

ha, 1 hä; 2 hä, *n. & interj.* **1.** An exclamation or sound made by a quick expulsion of breath, as in surprize, joy, grief, laughter, etc. **2.** A sound indicating hesitation, indecision, etc. [Natural; found in AS., L., G., etc.]

haaf, 1 hāf; 2 hăf, *n.* A deep-sea fishing-ground off the coast of Shetland, or the Orkneys. [< Ice. *haf*, sea.]

haak, 1 hāk; 2 hăk, *n.* A fish; same as HAKE.

Haa'kon VII., 1 hē'kon; 2 hạ'kon, **Christian Frederick** (1872–). Second son of Frederick, King of Denmark, King of Norway since 1905.

haar, 1 hār; 2 hăr, *n.* [Scot.] A fog or mist: especially, a light mist accompanied by a chilling east wind.

Haar'lem, 1 hār'lem; 2 hăr'lĕm, *n.* Capital (pop. 80,000) of North Holland province, Netherlands. See HARLEM.

ha'arst, 1 hē'ərst; 2 hă'arst, *n.* [Scot.] Harvest.

Hab., *abbr.* Habakkuk.—**hab.,** *abbr.* Habitat.

Ha-bak'kuk, 1 hə-bak'uk *or* hab'ə-kuk; 2 ha-băk'ŭk *or* hăb'a-kŭk, *n.* A minor Hebrew prophet or his book. **Hab'ba-cuc‡.**

Ha-ba'na, 1 hə-vā'nə; 2 hä-vä'nä, *n.* **1,** A province (3,174 sq. m.; pop. 783,014) in Cuba. **2.** A seaport, its capital (pop. 360,000), and that of Cuba. **Ha-van'a‡.—Ha"ba-nese',** *a.*

ha'be-as cor'pus, 1 hē'bi-əs kôr'pus; 2 hă'be-as cŏr'pŭs. *Law.* A writ (*habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*) commanding a person having another in custody to produce the body of the person detained before a court. [L., have the body.]

ha-ben'dum, 1 he-ben'dum; 2 ha-bĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] *Law.* The clause in a deed beginning "to have and to hold" (in Latin, *habendum et tenendum*), which determines what interest or estate is granted by the deed.

Ha'ber, 1 ha'bər; 2 hă'ber, **Fritz** (1868–). German electrochemist: awarded Nobel prize for chemistry in 1918.

hab'er-dash"er, 1 hab'er-dash"ər; 2 hăb'er-dăsh"er, *n.* **1.** A dealer in gentlemen's furnishings or in ribbons, trimmings, etc. **2.** A dealer in or pedler of ribbons, trimmings, thread, needles, and other small wares. [< Ice. *hapurtask*, haversack.]—**hab'er-dash"er-y,** *n.* **1.** The goods sold by haberdashers; small wares. **2.** A haberdasher's shop.

hab'er-geon, 1 hab'ər-jən *or* hə-bûr'jən; 2 hăb'er-gŏn *or* ha-

bēr′gon, *n.* A coat of mail for the breast and neck, shorter than a hauberk. [< OF. *haubergeon*, dim. of *hauberc*; see HAUBERK.]

hab′ile, *a.* 1§. Skilful; able. 2†. Handy.

ha-bil′i-ment, 1 hə-bil′ı-ment *or* -ment; 2 hə-bil′i-ment, *n.* An article of clothing; in the plural, dress; garb. [< OF. *habillement*, < *habiller*, dress.] Syn.: see DRESS.

ha-bil′i-tate, 1 hə-bil′ı-tēt; 2 hə-bil′i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT′ED[4]; -TAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] To furnish with suitable means; equip. **2.** To dress; clothe. 3†. To qualify; entitle. **II.** *i.* To become qualified. [< LL. *habilitatus*, pp., < L. *habilis*, suitable.]—**ha-bil′i-ta′tion,** *n.*

hab′it, 1 hab′ıt; 2 hāb′it. **I.**[1] *vt.* **1.** To furnish with a habit; clothe; dress. 2†. To inhabit; abide. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tendency toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become spontaneous. **2.** An action so induced; habitual course of action or conduct. **3.** Habitual condition, appearance, or temperament. **4.** In botany, geology, and mineralogy, a characteristic mode of growth or physical occurrence. **5.** An outer garment or garments; costume; especially, a woman's dress or costume for horseback-riding; also, the distinctive garment of a religious order. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* A robe for the dead; a shroud. **7.** *R. C. Theol.* A permanent quality owing to which the subject is well or ill disposed. Habits may be inborn, infused, or acquired: the first are innate, the second supernaturally granted, the third obtained by the repetition of acts. **8.** *Psychol.* An acquired chain of reflexes; a cultivated tendency. Compare INSTINCT. 9†. Intimate acquaintance; familiarity. [F., < L. *habitus*, condition, dress.]—**hab′it-cloth″,** *n.* A woolen fabric from which riding-habits are made.

Woman's Habit for Riding Astride.

Syn.: custom, fashion, habitude, practise, routine, rule, system, usage, use, wont. *Habit* is a tendency or inclination toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become easy, spontaneous, or even unconscious, or an action or regular series of actions, or a condition so induced. *Habitude* is habitual relation or association. *Custom* is the uniform doing of the same act in the same circumstance, usually, at least in the origin of the *custom*, for a definite reason; *routine* is the doing of customary acts in a regular and uniform sequence and is more mechanical than *custom*. It is the *custom* of tradesmen to open at a uniform hour, and to follow a regular *routine* of business until closing-time. *Custom* is chiefly used of the action of many; *habit* of the action of one; we speak of the *customs* of society, the *habits* of an individual. *Fashion* is the generally received *custom* in the smaller matters, especially in dress. A *rule* is prescribed either by some external authority or by one's own will; as, it is the *rule* of the house; or, I make it my invariable *rule*. *System* is the coordination of many acts or things into a unity, and is higher and better than *routine*. *Practise* is the active doing of something in a systematic way; we do not speak of the *practise*, but of the *habit* of going to sleep. *Wont* is blind and instinctive *habit* like that which attaches an animal to a locality: the word is now almost wholly poetic. Compare CUSTOM; DRESS; MANNER; PRACTISE; USE, *n.*

hab′it-a-ble, } 1 hab′ıt-ə-bl; 2 hāb′it-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be
hab′it-a-bil′[2], } inhabited. [< L. *habitabilis*, < *habito*, inhabit.]
—**hab″it-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**hab′it-a-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**hab′it-a-bly,** *adv.* [residence.

hab′i-tan-cy, 1 hab′ı-tən-sı; 2 hāb′i-tan-çy, *n.* Inhabitance;

ha″bi″tant′[1], } 1 ə″bi″tän′; 2 ä″bi″tän′, *n.* A small rural proprie-
ha″bi″tan′, } tor, or resident, of French descent, as in Canada or Louisiana.

hab′i-tant[2], 1 hab′ı-tənt; 2 hāb′i-tant, *n.* An inhabitant. [F., < L. *habitan(t-)s*, < *habeo*, have.]

hab′i-tat, 1 hab′ı-tat; 2 hāb′i-tāt, *n.* The region where a race, species, or individual naturally or usually lives or is found. [L., 'it dwells.']

hab″i-ta′tion, 1 hab′ı-tā′shən; 2 hāb″i-tā′shon, *n.* **1.** A place of abode. **2.** The act or state of inhabiting. Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.

ha-bit′u-al, 1 hə-bich′u-[*or* -bit′yu-]əl; 2 ha-bich′u-[*or* -bit′yu-]al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting a habit. **2.** Acquired by or resulting from habit, repeated use, or continued causes. **3.** Characterized by repeated or constant practise or indulgence; inveterate; as, a *habitual* liar.

Syn.: accustomed, common, customary, familiar, general, ordinary, regular, stated, usual, wonted. See COMMON; GENERAL; USUAL. Compare synonyms for HABIT.—Ant.: exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, irregular, occasional, rare, unusual, unwonted.—Prep.: *to* or *with*.

—**ha-bit′u-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ha-bit′u-al-ness,** *n.*

ha-bit′u-ate, 1 hə-bich′u-[*or* -bit′yu-]ēt; 2 ha-bich′u-[*or* -bit′yu-]āt, *vt.* [-AT′ED[4]; -AT′ING.] To make familiar by repetition or use; accustom. [< L.[Lt] *habitus*, HABIT, *n.*]

—**ha-bit′u-at″ed,** *pa.*—**ha-bit″u-a′tion,** *n.*

hab′i-tude, 1 hab′ı-tūd; 2 hāb′i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Habitual method or state; habit. **2.** Customary relation or association. **3.** Habitual practise. [F., < L. *habitudo*, condition.] Syn.: see HABIT.

ha-bit″u-é′, 1 hə-bich″u-ē′ *or* (F.) ə″bi″tü-ē′; 2 ha-bich″u-ē′ *or* (F.) ä″bi″tü-ē′, *n.* A habitual visitor or frequenter, as of a place of amusement. [F.]

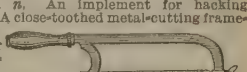
hach′ure, 1 hach′yur; 2 hāch′yur, *n.* **1.** [F.] In art, a hatching. **2.** In map-making, the shading or lines used to indicate hills or elevations.—**hach′ure,** *vt.* [-URED; -UR-ING.] To cover with hatchings.

ha″ci-en′da, 1 hə″sı-en′də *or* (*Sp.*) ä″chi-ēn′dä; 2 hä″çi-ēn′da *or* (*Sp.*) ä″chi-en′dä, *n.* A landed estate; a plantation on which the owner resides. [Sp. Am.]

hack[1], 1 hak; 2 hāk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut irregularly or at random; notch. **2.** To cut across or through. **3.** To kick the shins of (an opposing player) in football or basketball. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To break up, as lumps of earth. (2) To hoe and plant (seed) at the same time: used with *in*; as, to *hack in* corn. (3) To uproot or to cut with a hack. **5.** To use (anything) heedlessly or roughly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cut or chop irregularly, repeatedly, or unskilfully. **2.** To emit or be troubled with a short dry cough. **3.** To kick an opposing player's shins in football or basketball. [Of AS. origin.] Syn.: see CUT.—**hack′er,** *n.* One who or that which hacks.

hack[2†], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To let out for hire, as a horse. **2.** To hackney, as a phrase, word, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be exposed or offered to common use for hire. **2.** To work as a literary drudge. **3.** To drive in a hack; ride on a hack.

hack[1], *n.* **1.** A gash made by or as by a sharp instrument. **2.** An ax or other tool for hacking. **3.** A kick on the shins, as in football. **4.** [Colloq.] A short, dry cough. 5†. Hesitating speech.—**hack′-ham″mer,** *n.* An implement for hacking grindstones.—**hack′-saw,** *n.* A close-toothed metal-cutting frame-saw with moderate set.


Hack-saw.

hack. I[2]. *n.* **1.** A horse for hire. **2.** [U. S.] A hackney-coach. **3.** A drudge, especially a literary drudge. **II.** *a.* Trite; like a hack. [< *Hackney*.]—**hack′man,** *n.* The driver of a hack for public carriage.

hack[3], *n.* A grafted frame. [= HATCH[2], *n.*]

hack′a-more, 1 hak′ə-mōr; 2 hāk′a-mōr, *n.* [Western U. S.] A halter of rawhide or horsehair adapted for use as the head-piece of a bridle.

hack′ber″ry, 1 hak′ber″ı; 2 hāk′bĕr″y, *n.* An American tree resembling the elm and having small, sweet, edible fruit.

hack′but, 1 hak′but; 2 hāk′būt, *n.* A harquebus. [< OF. *hacquebut*, < *haakbus*, < *haak*, hook, + *bus*, gun.] **hag′-but†.**—**hack″but-eer′†,** *n.* A harquebusier. **hack′but-ter†.**

hack′ee, 1 hak′ı; 2 hāk′ē, *n.* The chipmunk; also, the red squirrel. [Onomatopoetic.] **hack′y†.**

Hack′en-sack, 1 hak′en-sak; 2 hāk′ĕn′sāk, *n.* A town in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 17,670.

hack′er-y, 1 hak′ər-ı; 2 hāk′er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] An East-Indian cart with rude and primitive wooden wheels. [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chhakra*.]

hack′le, } 1 hak′l; 2 hāk′l. **I.**[1] *vt.* [HACK′LED; HACK′LING.] **1.**
hack′le,[2] } To comb (flax or hemp); hatchel. **2.** To tear into pieces. **3.** To furnish (a fly) with a hackle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hatchel. **2.** Unspun fiber, as raw silk. **3.** One of the long narrow feathers on the neck of a cock, used by anglers in making artificial flies; a similar feather in other birds. **4.** Hence, an artificial feather-fly for angling. **5.** *pl.* The erectile hairs on the neck and back of a dog. [Form of HECKLE.]—**hack′ly,** *a.* *Mineral.* Showing jagged points in fracture. [haggle. [Var. of HAGGLE, *v.*]

hac′kle[2], *vt.* **1.** To mangle in cutting. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] To

hack′ma-tack, 1 hak′mə-tak; 2 hāk′ma-tāk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The American larch; tamarack.

hack′ney, 1 hak′nı; 2 hāk′ny. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To exhaust by continual use; make stale by repetition. **2.** To drive or convey in a hackney-coach. **II.** *a.* Let out for hire; common. **III.** *n.* **1.** One of a breed of driving- and saddle-horses. **2.** A horse kept for hire. **3.** A hackney-coach. 4†. A drudge. [< F. *haquenée*, an ambling horse.]—**hack′ney-boat″,** *n.* A boat used as a public conveyance; packet-boat.—**h.-coach,** *n.* A coach plying for hire.—**hack′-neyed,** *pa.* Worn out; made commonplace by frequent use; threadbare. Syn.: see TRITE.—**hack′ney-ism,** *n.*

hac′que-ton, 1 hak′ı-tən; 2 hac′e-tŏn, *n.* A stuffed jacket formerly worn under the armor, sometimes made of leather. [< OF. *aqueton*, F. *hoqueton*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qutun*, cotton.]

had, 1 had; 2 hād, *imp.* of HAVE, *v.*—**had better, had have, had rather, had lief, had like,** see note under HAVE, *vt.*

had, *vt.* [Scot.] To hold.—**had′den,** *pa.* Held.

had′die, 1 had′ı; 2 hād′i, *n.* [Scot.] A haddock.

had′din, 1 had′ın; 2 hād′in, *pa.* [Scot.] Certain; holding.

Had′ding-ton, 1 had′ıŋ-tən; 2 hād′ing-tŏn, *n.* **1.** A county in Scotland; about 268 sq. m.; pop. 47,500. **Had′ding-ton-shire†.** 2. Its capital; pop. 4,055.

had′dock, 1 had′ək; 2 hād′ok, *n.* A food-fish (*Melanogrammus æglifinus*) of the North Atlantic, allied to the cod and with a black lateral line and blackish shoulder-spot. See FISH.

hade, 1 hēd; 2 hād, *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* The inclination of a fault-plane or vein from the vertical; an underlay or underlie. See FAULT. [< AS. *heáld*, sloping.] **had′ing†.**—**hade,** *vi.* [HAD′ED[4]; HAD′ING.] *Geol. & Mining.* To incline from a vertical position, as a fault-plane.

Ha′des, 1 hē′dīz; 2 hā′dēş, *n.* **1.** The condition and abode of the dead; Sheol; sometimes, hell. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) The lord of the underworld; Pluto. (2) The underworld itself. [< Gr. *Haidēs*, < *a-* priv. + *idein*, see.]

hadj, 1 haj; 2 hādj, *n.* The pilgrimage to Mekka, required of every free Mohammedan, at least once in his life. [Ar.] **hajj†; hajj′.**—**hadj′i,** *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan who has made the pilgrimage to Mekka: used also before a name as a title. **2.** An

Armenian or a Greek who has made a pilgrimage to the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. **hadj'ee**†.

Had'ley, 1 had'li; 2 had'ly, **Arthur Twining** (1856–). An American educator; president emeritus of Yale University.

Ha'dri-an, 1 hē'dri-ən; 2 hā'dri-an. **Hadrianus Publius Ælius.** Roman emperor (117–138).—**Hadrian's Wall,** a wall built in Britain by Hadrian, 122, to protect S. Britain from the Picts and Scots.—**Ha"dri-an-op'o-lis,** *n.* [L.] Adrianople.

hae, 1 hē; 2 hā, *vt.* [Scot.] To have.

Haeck'el, 1 hek'el; 2 hĕk'ĕl, **Ernst Heinrich** (1834–1919). A German biologist; *Natural History of Creation.*

Hae'len, 1 hē'lən; 2 he'len, *n.* A village in central Belgium; severe fighting in the World War on August 12, 1914.

hæm-, etc. See HEM-, etc. [MAL, etc.

hæ'mal, hæ'ma-tite, haem"a-tom'e-ter, etc. Same as HE-**haem,** 1 hēn; 2 hān, *pp* [Scot.] Had.

Hae'se-ler, 1 hē'se-lər; 2 he'se-ler, **Gottlieb F. A. A., Graf von** (1836–1920). German field-marshal with Crown Prince in the World War; unsuccessfully attacked Verdun in 1916.

haet, 1 hēt; 2 hāt, *n.* [Scot.] A little bit: iota: whit. [= A WHIT.]

haid†; **hait**†.—**deil a haet** [Scot.], not a bit.

haf, 1 hăf; 2 hāf, *a.* [Scot.] Half. **haff**†.

haf'fet, 1 haf'et; 2 hăf'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] The temple; also, the side of the face. **haf'fit**†.

haf'flin, 1 haf'lin; 2 hăf'lin. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Half-grown; getting half wages. Compare HALFLING. **II.** *n.* A half-witted person. **haf'lin**‡.—**haf'flins,** *adv.* [Scot.] Partly. **haf'lins**‡.

Ha'fiz, 1 hä'fiz; 2 hä'fiz, *n.* See SHAMS ED-DIN MOHAMMED.

haft, 1 haft; 2 häft. **I**‡ *vt.* **1.** To supply with a haft or handle. **2.** To thrust in to the haft, as a dagger. **3.** [Scot.] To settle firmly; fix; plant. **II.** *n.* A handle; specifically, the handle of a cutting weapon. [< AS. *hæft,* handle.]

hag[1], 1 hag; 2 hăg, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To harass; vex; torment; fag; weary; also, to urge on. [haggle. **hagg**‡.

hag[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To hack, fell, or hew down. **II.** *i.* To

hag[1], *n.* **1.** A forbidding or malicious old woman; an ugly crone. **2.** A small vertebrate parasitic on fishes. **3.** A witch; sorceress; she devil. [Contr. of AS. *hægtes,* a fury.] —**hag'gish,** *a.* Like a hag.—**hag'fish",** *n.* See HAG[1], *n.*, 2. **hag'-rid"den,** *a.* Ridden by a hag or witch; distressed by nightmare or by hallucinations.—**hag'-ride,** *vt.*

hag[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A stroke with a chopping-tool; hack. **2.** A notch; cut. **3.** (1) One man's section of wood for felling. (2) An enclosed piece of woodland. **4.** Broken or mossy ground in a bog. **5.** Cut branches. [Var. of HACK[1], *v.*] **hagg**‡.

Hag, *abbr.* Haggai. [Ishmael. *Gen.* xvi, 1.

Ha'gar, 1 hē'gər; 2 hā'gar, *n.* Abraham's concubine, mother of

hag'ber"ry, 1 hag'ber"i; 2 hăg'bĕr"y, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The bird-cherry (*Prunus padus*). **2.** Any species of a genus (*Celtis*) of trees.

hag'but†, *n.* Same as HACKBUT.

hag'den, 1 hag'den; 2 hăg'dĕn, *n.* A petrel-like sea-bird. **hag'-del**‡; **hag'don**‡; **hag'let**‡; **hag'lin**‡.

Ha'gen, 1 hā'gen; 2 hā'gĕn, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied,* Siegfried's murderer; killed by Kriemhild. See BRUNHILD.

Ha'gers-town, 1 hē'gərz-taun; 2 hā'gerz-town, *n.* A city in N. Maryland; pop. 28,070.

Hag-ga'dah, 1 hə-gä'də; 2 hä-gä'dä, *n.* [-DOTH, 1 -dōth; 2 -dōth, *pl.*] [Heb.] **1.** A free interpretation or application; specif., an illustrative anecdote or parable of the Midrash: distinguished from *halacha.* **2.** Service held on the first two nights of Passover when the story of the Exodus is told. **Ha-ga'dah**‡.—**hag-gad'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Haggadah; hence, characterized by free illustration. **ha-gad'ic**†; **hag-gad'i-cal**‡. —**hag-ga'dist,** *n.* A person who practises or is versed in haggadic interpretation, as distinguished from halachic. **ha-ga'-dist**‡.—**hag"ga-dis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a haggadist; interpreting freely. **hag"a-dis'tic**‡. [book.

Hag'ga-i, 1 hag'i-ai; 2 hăg'a-ī, *n.* A minor Hebrew prophet or his

hag'gard[1], 1 hag'ərd; 2 hăg'ard, *a.* Worn and gaunt in appearance. [Corr. of *hagged,* < HAG, *n.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

hag'gard[2], *a.* Wild or intractable, as a wild-caught hawk; also, wanton. [< OF. *hagard,* < G. *hag,* hedge.]

hag'gard, *n.* **1.** A hawk; in falconry, a wild hawk caught in its adult plumage. **2.** Hence, an untamed fierce creature. **3**†. A hag; wanton. **hag'gart**†. [gaunt.

hag'ged, 1 hag'ed; 2 hăg'ĕd, *a.* [Archaic or Prov. Eng.] Haggard;

hag'gis, 1 hag'is; 2 hăg'is, *n.* [Scot.] A dish commonly made of a sheep's heart and liver with onions and suet, mixed with oatmeal and boiled in a sheep's stomach. [< OF. *hachis,* HASH.]

hag'gle, 1 hag'l; 2 hăg'l, *v.* [HAG'GL(E)D[2]; HAG'GLING.]

hag'l[2], ∫ I. *t.* **1.** To cut unskilfully; hack; mangle. **2.** To confuse or tire, as with wrangling. **II.** *i.* To chaffer; cavil. [Freq. of HACK, *v.*]—**hag'gler,** *n.*

hag'gle, *n.* The act of haggling or higgling.

ha'gi-ar"chy, 1 hē'ji-(or haji-ar"ki; 2 hā'gi-[or hăg'i-]är"cy, *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] A government, or the principle of government, by priests; sacerdotal government. [< Gr. *hagios,* sacred, + *archō,* rule.] **ha"gi-oc'ra-cy**‡.

ha'gi-o-, 1 hē'ji-o-; 2 hā'gi-o-. From Greek *hagios,* sacred: a combining form.—**Ha"gi-og'ra-pha,** *n. pl.* The third of the three ancient divisions of the Old Testament, comprising all books not reckoned in the Law or the Prophets. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.]—**ha"gi-og'ra-phal,** *a.*—**ha"gi-og'ra-pher,** *n.* A writer of sacred works or of lives of saints.—**ha"gi-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to hagiography.—**ha"gi-o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**ha"gi-og'ra-phy,** *n.* Sacred writings; also, a collection of biographies of saints.—**ha"gi-ol'a-ter,** *n.* One who practises hagiolatry.—**ha"gi-ol'a-try,** *n. Theol.* The adoration or invocation of saints.—**ha"gi-o-log'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to hagiology. **ha"gi-o-log'i-cal**‡.—**ha"gi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**ha"gi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** A list of saints. **2.** A treatise on sacred writings.—**ha'gi-o-scope,** *n. Medieval Arch.* An oblique opening in the screen or chancel wall of a church, to permit those in a side chapel or aisle to see the main altar; a squint.—**ha"gi-o-scop'ic,** *a.*

Hague, 1 hēg; 2 hāg, **The.** Court capital (pop. 366,336) of the Netherlands. An International Economic Conference held here June–July, 1922.—**Hague Tribunal,** a Permanent Court of Arbitration for international disputes; founded 1899.

hah, 1 hä; 2 hä, *interj.* Same as HA.

ha'-ha", 1 hä"-hä'; 2 hä"-hä', *n.* A hedge or wall set in a ditch, so as not to obstruct the view. [< AS. *haga,* yard.]

Hah'ne-mann, 1 hä'ne-mən; 2 hä'ne-män, **Samuel C. F.** (1755–1843). A German physician; founded homeopathy.—**Hah'ne-mann-ism,** *n. Med.* The original homeopathy.—**Hah"ne-man'i-an,** *a.* **Hah"ne-man'ni-an**‡.

Hai'da, 1 hai'də; 2 hī'dä, *n.* A member of the Haida tribe of North-American Indians.—**Hai'dan,** *a.* & *n.*

Hai"da-ra-bad', 1 hai"də-rə-bād'; 2 hī"da-ra-bäd', *n.* **1.** A native state (82,698 sq. m.; pop. 12,472,000) in India: also, its capital (pop. 404,000). **Hy"der-a-bad'**†; **Nizam's Dominions**‡. **2.** A city, capital of Sind; pop. 76,000. **Hy"der-a-bad'**†.

Hai'duk, 1 hai'duk; 2 hī'dŭk, *n.* **1.** *Hung. Hist.* One of a body of Hungarian mercenaries of Magyar race, of the district of Hajdu Kerulet, who served the Protestant cause with remarkable fidelity and spirit under Prince Bockskai (1556–1606), the national leader who secured religious freedom to Hungary in 1606. **2.** *Slav. Hist.* One of the bandit mountaineers of the Balkans who took part in the struggle for independence against Turkey. **3.** A district in E. Hungary; 1,295 sq. m; pop. 191,000. [< Hung. *hajduk,* drovers.] **Hai'duck**‡; **Hey'duck**‡.

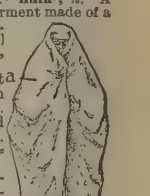
Hai"fong', 1 hai"fəŋ'; 2 hī"fŏng', *n.* A seaport town in Tonkin, French Indo-China. **Hai"phong'**†.

Haig, 1 hēg; 2 hāg, **Douglas, Earl H. of Bemersyde** (1861–). British field-marshal; commander-in-chief of British forces in France and Flanders, 1915–1919. [tramp.

haik[1], 1 hēk; 2 hāk, *v.* [Scot.] To gad about.—**haik'**‡, *n.* **A**

ha'ik[2], 1 hā'ik; 2 hä'ĭk, *n.* An Oriental outside garment made of a striped oblong woolen cloth. [Ar.] **ha'ick**‡.

hai"kwan', 1 hai"kwān'; 2 hī"kwän', *n.* [Chin.] The marine customs of China.—**haikwan tael,** see TAEL.


Arab wearing Haik (*a*).

hail[1], 1 hēl; 2 hāl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To pour out like hail; pour down hail. **II.** *n.* **1.** Frozen rain or congealed vapor, falling in pellets. **2.** Figuratively, anything falling thickly and with violence. **3**†. A hail-storm. [< AS. *hægel.*]—**hail'stone",** *n.* A pellet of hail.—**h.-storm,** *n.* A storm in which hail falls.

hail[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give greeting to; salute; call loudly to; give a loud call or greeting. **2.** To report oneself as coming from a certain place: always with *from;* as, he *hails* from Chicago: originally used of ships. **II.** *n.* A call to attract attention; greeting. **III.** *interj.* An exclamation of greeting. [A use of HALE, *a.*] Syn.: see ADDRESS.—**Hail Mary,** same as AVE MARIA.—**hail'er,** *n.*—**hail'-fel"low. I.** *a.* On very familiar or cordial terms. Written also *hail-fellow-well-met.* **II.** *n.* A close companion.—**hail'y,** *a.*

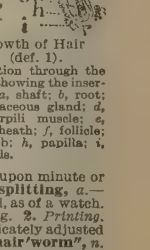
hail, *a.* [Scot.] Healthy; hale: whole; complete.

hain, 1 hēn; 2 hān, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To abstain from using; save; preserve. [province, China; 13,166 sq. m.

Hai"nan', 1 hai"nān'; 2 hī"nän', *n.* An island in Kwangtung

Hai"naut', 1 ē"nō'; 2 ä"nō', *n.* **1.** A province in Belgium; 1,437 sq. m.; pop. 1,215,000; overrun by the Germans in the World War and held by them from August, 1914, to November, 1918; capital, Mons. **2.** An ancient countship, now divided between France and Belgium. **Hai"nault'**‡.

hair, 1 hâr; 2 hâr. *n.* **1.** One of the filaments that grow from the skin or outer covering of a mammal. **2.** Any mass of such filaments, especially that which grows upon the head. **3.** Any filamentous process. **4.** *Bot.* An outgrowth of the epidermis. **5.** Haircloth; specif., mats woven from horsehair, used in expressing oils, etc. **6.** Figuratively, an exceedingly minute, slight, or delicate thing, space, etc. **7**†. Specific nature, character, or disposition. [< AS. *hær,* hair.]—**hair'breadth",** **I.** *a.* Having only the breadth of a hair; very narrow. **II.** *n.* A hair's breadth; an extremely small space or distance.—**hair'-brush",** *n.* A brush used for the hair.—**hair'cloth",** *n.* A fabric having a warp either of cotton or linen yarn with a horsehair filling.—**h.-dresser,** *n.* One who arranges the hair, especially for ladies.—**h.-dressing,** *n.*—**hair'less,** *a.* Destitute of hair.—**hair'lip",** *n.* Same as HARELIP.—**hair'-pin",** *n.* A pin made of wire, bone, etc., for supporting the hair or head-dress.—**hair shirt,** a rough cloth garment of goats' hair worn as a shirt or girdle around the loins, as a penance or mortification.—**h.-splitter,** *n.*—**h.-splitting,** *n.* Insistence upon minute or trivial distinctions. Syn.: see SOPHISTRY.—**h.-splitting,** *a.*—**h.-spring,** *n.* A fine spring of the balance-wheel, as of a watch.—**h.-stroke,** *n.* **1.** A very fine stroke in writing. **2.** *Printing.* Same as CERIPH.—**h.-trigger,** *n.* A trigger so delicately adjusted that a very slight pressure discharges the arm.—**hair'worm",** *n.* A worm inhabiting running water: supposed by the ignorant to be a metamorphosed horsehair.—**hair'y,** *a.* Covered with, made of, or like hair.—**hair'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being hairy.



Growth of Hair (def. 1).
Section through the skin, showing the insertion: *a,* shaft; *b,* root; *c,* sebaceous gland; *d,* erectorpili muscle; *e,* root-sheath; *f,* follicle; *g,* bulb; *h,* papilla; *i,* fat-cells.

hairst, 1 hârst; 2 hârst, *n.* [Scot.] The harvest.

haith, 1 hēth; 2 hāth, *interj.* [Scot.] By my faith.

Hal'ti, 1 hȧ"tɪ; 2 hȧ'tɪ, *n.* **1.** An island (29,536 sq. m.; pop. 3,455,000) of the West Indies. **2.** A republic (10,204 sq. m.; pop. 2,045,000) in the W. part of the island; capital, Port-au-Prince. —**Hal'ti-an,** *a.* & *n.*

hai'ver, 1 hē'vər; 2 hā'vər, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as HAVER.

hai'vers, 1 hē'vərz; 2 hā'vərs, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HAVERS.

ha'je, 1 hȧ'jɪ; 2 hȧ'je, *n.* The African cobra or asp. [Ar.]

haj'i, *n.* Same as HADJI. **haj'jI**‡.

hake, 1 hēk; 2 hāk, *n.* **1.** A fish (genus *Merlucius*) having a short first dorsal fin, and long sinuated second dorsal and anal fins; especially, the European hake (*M. smiridus*) and the American silver hake or whiting (*M. bilinearis*). **2.** A North-American food-fish; same as CODLING[1], 2. See illus. below. [< AS. *hacod,* pipe.]

Haje. 1/16
a, as used in an Egyptian head-dress (*the uræus*).

ha-kīm', 1 hə-kīm'; 2 hȧ-kīm', *n.* In the Orient, a governor; also, a sage or physician. [Ar.] **ha-keem'‡; ha-kem'‡.**

Hak'luyt, 1 hak'lūt; 2 hȧk'lụt, **Richard** (1553–1616). An English historian and geographer; *Discoveries.*

Ha"ko-da'te, 1 hä"ko-dä'tɪ; 2 hȧ"ko-dä'tɪ, *n.* A seaport city (pop. 103,000) in the S. W. part of Hokushu island, Japan. **Ha"ko-da'dI‡.**

hal, 1 hēl; 2 hȧl, *n.* [Scot.] A dwelling. **hald‡.**

ha-la'cha, 1 hə-lä"kə *or* -lak'ə; 2 hə-lä"ca *or* -lä'e, *n.* [-CHOTH, 1

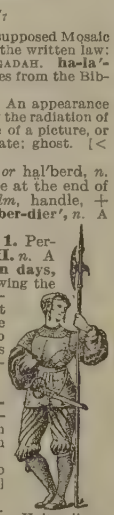
Hake (*Urophycis earlii*((def. 2). 1/7

-kō"th; 2 -cō"th, *pl.*] A Jewish traditional law, of supposed Mosaic origin, embracing minute precepts not found in the written law: the legal part of the Midrash. Compare HAGGADAH. **ha-la'-kah‡.—ha-la'chist,** *n.* [Heb.] One who frames from the Biblical laws precepts of the halacha.

ha-la'tion, 1 hē-lē'shən; 2 hā-lā'shon, *n. Phot.* An appearance on a photograph somewhat like a halo: caused by the radiation of light from a window or other object in the scene of a picture, or by reflection of light from the back of the plate; ghost. [< HALO.]

hal'berd, 1 hal'bərd *or* hōl'bərd; 2 hȧl'berd *or* hal'berd, *n.* A weapon in the form of a battle-ax and pike at the end of a long staff. [< MHG.[OF] *helmbarte,* < *helm,* handle, + *barte,* broadax.] **hal'oard‡; hal'bert‡.—hal"ber-dier',** *n.* A soldier armed with a halberd.

hal'cy-on, 1 hal'sɪ-ən; 2 hȧl'cy-on. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the halcyon. **2.** Calm; peaceful. **II.** *n.* A kingfisher. [< Gr. *alkyōn,* kingfisher.]—**halcyon days,** the seven days preceding and the seven following the shortest day of the year: so called from a superstition that calm weather always prevailed at this time, which was the brooding-time of the halcyon or kingfisher. The nest was supposed to float on the sea: hence the bird was regarded as the harbinger and symbol of calm weather, security, and peace.


Halberdier with Halberd (16th century).

Hal-cy'one, *n.* Same as ALCYONE.

Hal'dane, 1 hal'dēn; 2 hȧl'dȧn, **Richard Burdon, Viscount** (1856–). A British statesman; author; born in Scotland; Lord High Chancellor, resigned on formation of coalition ministry (1912–1915); *Germany Before the War.*

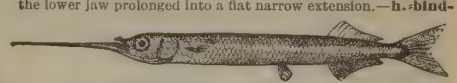
hale, 1 hēl; 2 hȧl, *vt.* [HALED; HAL'ING.] To drag by force; haul; lug. [< AS. *holian,* get.] —**hal'er,** *n.*

hale, *a.* **1.** Of sound and vigorous health; robust. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] Lacking nothing; entire; whole. [< Ice. *heill,* sound.] Syn.: see HEALTHY.—**hale'ly,** *adv.* Wholly.—**hale'ness,** *n.* The condition of being hale; health; robustness.—**hale'some,** *a.* [Scot.] Wholesome.

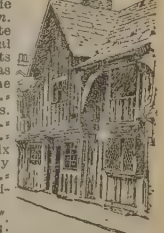
Hale, *n.* **1. Edward Everett** (1822–1909), an American clergyman; philanthropist and author; *Man Without a Country.* **2. John Parker** (1806–1873), an American lawyer and statesman. **3. Sir Matthew** (1609–1676), an English judge and historian. **4. Nathan** (1755–1776), an American revolutionary officer who, attired as a Dutch schoolmaster, entered the British camp of which he drew plans, but being captured was hanged as a spy by the British. Compare ANDRÉ.

Ha"lé"vy', 1 ą"lē"vī'; 2 ą"le"vȳ', *n.* **1. Jacques François Fromental Élie** (1799–1862), a French musical composer. **2. Ludovic** (1834–1908), a French dramatist, novelist, and satirist; *L'Abbé Constantin.*

half, 1 haf; 2 hȧf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having half of a standard value. **2.** Partial; approximately a half in amount or value. **II.** *n.* [HALVES[2], *pl.*] One of two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided, or a quantity equal to such a part. **III.** *adv.* **1.** To the degree or extent of a half; partially. **2.** With *not:* (1) Only moderately; imperfectly. (2) [Colloq.] Not at all; far from being; as, the play was *not half* bad. [< AS. *healf,* half.]—**half'-and-half'.** **I.** *a.* Half of one thing and half another. **II.** *n.* A mixture of two liquors, usually ale and porter. **III.** *adv.* Half; in two equal divisions.—**h.-back,** *n. Football.* A position on the right or left side of the field, between the quarter-back and full-back, as in the United States and Scotland, or directly behind the forwards or rushers, as in England, or a player occupying this position. See BACK, *n.,* 5.—**h.-baked,** *a.* Baked on one side or not baked through; doughy; hence, colloquially, raw; crude; immature or ill-digested.—**half'beak",** *n.* A fish (genus *Hemirhamphus*), related to the saury, having the lower jaw prolonged into a flat narrow extension.—**h.-bind-**


Halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus*). 1/8

ing, *n.* A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners of the volume are covered with leather.—**h.-bound,** *a.* Bound with a leather back and paper or muslin sides: said of a book.—**h.-boot,** *n.* An ankle-boot.—**h.-brother,** *n.* A brother related through only one parent.—**h.-caste.** **I.** *a.* Of mixed European and other blood. **II.** *n.* One born of mixed European and Asiatic blood; also, any half-breed.—**h.-cock,** *n.* The position of the hammer of a firearm when partly raised, but not releasable by the trigger.—**h.-cock,** *vt.*—**h.-crown,** *n.* **1.** An English silver coin of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* or about 60 cents. **2.** *Naut.* A method of passing a rope around a spar.—**h.-hearted,** *a.* Wanting in affection, interest, or sincerity. Syn.: see FAINT; IRRESOLUTE.—**h.-heartedly,** *adv.*—**h.-heartedness,** *n.*—**h.-hitch,** *n.* A hitch formed by an overhand knot. See illus. under KNOT.—**h.-leather,** *n.* A style of bookbinding in which the volume has a leather back and muslin sides.—**half'ling,** *adv.* [Scot.] By half; in part. **haf'lins‡; haf'lings‡; half'lins‡.** —**half'ling.** **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Being half-grown or not full-grown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A halfpenny. **2.** A stripling. **3.** A half-witted person. **haff'lin‡; haf'lin‡; half'lin‡.**—**h.-mast.** **I.** *vt.* To put, as a flag, at half-mast. **II.** *n.* The position of a flag when hoisted half-way up the staff, as a tribute of respect to the dead or as a signal of distress. **h.-staff‡.**—**h.-measure,** *n.* An imperfect or inadequate measure or plan.—**h.-moon,** *n.* The moon when half its disk is illuminated, or something similar in shape to this.—**h. note** (*Mus.*), a minim.—**h.-pace,** *n. Arch.* **1.** A floor raised above the adjoining level, in a bay window or the like; the raised place at the head of steps on which an altar stands; a dais. **2.** A resting-place at the end of a flight of stairs; a foot-pace.—**h. pay,** literally, half of full pay; most commonly, the reduced pay of an officer not in regular service or on the retired list, generally more than half; used also attributively; as, a *half-pay* soldier.—**half'pen"ny,** 1 hē'pen"ɪ; 2 hā'pēn"y, *n.* [HALF'PENCE" or HALF'PEN"NIES[2], *pl.*] A British coin of the value of half a penny, or of one cent in United States money.—**h.-pike,** *n.* A spearing-weapon having a staff about half as long as that of the pike.—**h.-sister,** *n.* A sister by one parent. —**h. step.** *Mus.* **1.** A semitone. **2.** [U. S.] *Mil.* In infantry practise, a step of fifteen inches; in double time, one of eighteen inches.—**h.-sword,** *n.* Half the length of a sword.—**h.-timbered,** *a.* Built of heavy timbers, with the spaces between filled with plaster: said of the framework of a house.—**h.-tint,** *n. Art.* A tint or tone of color intermediate between two strong tones of different values.—**h.-tone.** **I.** *a.* Made by the process of printing half-tones. **II.** *n.* **1.** An illustration made from a relief plate obtained by photographing an original through a finely ruled glass screen, the lights and shadows appearing when printed as minutely lined or dotted surfaces. **2.** Same as HALF-TINT. **3.** *Mus.* A semitone.—**h.-way.** **I.** *a.* Midway between two points. **II.** *adv.* At or to half the distance.—**h.-witted,** *a.* Feeble-minded; idiotic.—**h.-year,** *n.* Half of a calendar year, or six months; loosely, half of the time regularly used in a year, as of a school year.—**h.-yearly,** *a.* Occurring twice in a year; semi-annual.—**h.-yearly,** *adv.*


Half-timbered house at West Tarring, Sussex, England.

half'-blood", 1 haf'-blud"; 2 hȧf'-blȯd". **I.** *a.* Being a half-blood or half-breed; in a loose sense, of mixed blood or breed. **II.** *n.* **1.** One having only one parent of a specified race; one whose parents are of different races; a half-breed. **2.** *Law.* The relationship between persons who have one parent only in common.—**half'-blood"ed,** *a.*

half'-breed", 1 haf'-brīd"; 2 hȧf'-brēd". **I.** *a.* Half of one blood and half of another; half-bred. **II.** *n.* **1.** One having parents of different blood or race; as, the Canadian *half-breeds.* **2.** *U. S. Polit.* An adherent of President Garfield in the factional struggles of 1881. See STALWART.

halft, 1 hāft; 2 hȧft, *v.* & *n.* An incorrect form of *haft.*—**halft'ed,** *a.* Domiciled.

hal'i-but, 1 hel'ɪ-but *or* hal'ɪ-but; 2 hȧl'i-bŭt *or* hȧl'i-bŭt, *n.* A large flatfish (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) of northern seas, much esteemed as food, sometimes attaining a weight of 400 pounds. See FISH. [< ME. *haly,* HOLY, + *butte,* flounder.] **hol'i-but‡.**

Hal"i-car-nas'sus, 1 hal"ɪ-kar-nas'us; 2 hȧl"i-cär-nȧs'us, *n.* An ancient Greek city in Asia Minor; reputed birthplace of Herodotus.

Ha'licz, 1 hä'lich; 2 hä'lich, *n.* A town formerly in Galicia, now

incorporated in Poland, on the Dniester river southeast of Lemberg; pop. 5,000; occupied by both Russian and German armies in the World War.

hal'id, 1 hal'id, 2 hăl'id. **I.** *a.* Resembling sea-salt; haloid. **II.** *n. Chem.* Any compound of halogen with an element or radical, as a bromid, chlorid, etc. [< Gr. *hals*, salt.] **hal'ide‡.**

hal'i-dom‖, 1 hal'i-dəm; 2 hăl'i-dom, *n.* **1.** Holiness; a holy relic; something sacred, as honor; also, a holy place; sanctuary. **2.** Church lands. [< AS. *hāligdōm*, < *hālig*, holy.] **hal'i-dam†; hal'i-dame†; hal'i-dome†.**

Hal'i-fax, 1 hal'i-faks; 2 hal'i-fȧks, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1661–1715), Charles Montagu, an English prime minister. **2.** (1) A district (2,123 sq. m.; pop. 97,230 in and (2) the seaport capital (pop. 57,680) of Nova Scotia; suffered from disastrous explosion in harbor, Dec. 6, 1917. **3.** A woolen and worsted manufacturing borough in Yorkshire, England; pop. 99,130.

Hal'i-fax Bay In N. E. Australia.

hal'i-plank'ton, 1 hal'i-plaŋk'tən; 2 hăl'i-plăŋk'ton, *n. Biol.* Marine plankton, as opposed to lacustrine.

hal'ite, 1 hal'ait *or* hē'lait; 2 hăl'it *or* hā'lit, *n. Mineral.* A massive or granular, cleavable, white or variously colored, soluble, isometric sodium chlorid (NaCl); rock salt.

hal'i-tus, 1 hal'i-təs; 2 hăl'i-tŭs, *n.* [L.] The breath; also, the vapor from a living body or from blood newly drawn.

hall, 1 hōl; 2 hąl, *n.* **1.** Any large building or room devoted to public uses, or to purposes of entertainment. **2.** In medieval times, the main living-room of a castle or other great house, in which the meals were at first cooked as well as eaten. **3.** The entry or apartment first entered in a building; hallway; hence, any passageway in a house. **4.** Specif., in England: (1) A manor-house. (2) A trade-building; as, Stationers' *Hall*. (3) A college (usually minor) of a university. (4) A college dining-room. (5) Dinner served in a college hall; as, *hall* is a ceremonious meal. **5.** [U. S.] (1) A college building set apart for any specific object; as, Technology *Hall*. (2) A room used by a students' debating or literary society; hence, the society; as, Clio *Hall*. (3) A meeting-place of any society, religious, political, or social, or, sometimes, such society; as, Tammany *Hall*. (4) A public building devoted to agricultural or industrial interests; as, Agricultural *Hall*. **6†.** A cry used to clear a passage through a crowd; as, "A *hall*! A *hall*!" [< AS. *heall*, hall.] Syn.: see HOUSE.

Hall², *n.* **1. Charles Francis** (1821–1871), an American arctic explorer. **2. Granville Stanley** (1846–), an American psychologist and educator; president of Clark University since 1888.

Hal'lam, 1 hal'əm; 2 hăl'am, **Henry** (1777–1859). An English historian: *Constitutional History of England*.

hal'lan, 1 hal'ən; 2 hăl'an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A wall or partition in cottages, to screen the occupants from the cold air when the door is opened. **2.** An outside porch to a cottage. **hal'len‡.—hal'lan-shak"er,** *n.* A beggar or low knave. [pop. 182,330.

Hal'le, 1 hāl'ə; 2 hăl'e, *n.* A university town in central S. Prussia; pop.

Hal'leck, 1 hal'ek; 2 hăl'ĕk, *n.* **1. Fitz-Greene** (1790–1867), an American poet. **2. Henry Wager** (1815–1872), a United States general in the Civil War.

hal'lel, 1 hal'el; 2 hăl'ĕl, *n.* [Heb.] *Jewish Ritual.* The Psalms from cxiii to cxviii inclusive, chanted at the Passover, Pentecost, and Feast of Tabernacles. **Egyptian hallel‡.**

hal"le-lu'iah, 1 hal'i-lū'yə; 2 hăl'e-lu'ya, *n. & interj.* **1.** Praise ye the Lord. **2.** A musical composition whose principal theme is found in the word *halleluiah*. [< Heb. *halelujāh*.] **hal"le-lu'jah‡.**

Hal'ley, 1 hal'i *or* hāl'i; 2 hăl'y *or* hą'y, **Edmund** (1656–1742). An English astronomer royal. See COMET.

hal'liard, *n.* Same as HALYARD.

hal'lion, 1 hal'yən; 2 hăl'yon, *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; rapscallion; also, a vixen or virago. **hal'lian‡; hel'lion‡.**

hall'-mark", 1 hōl'-mārk"; 2 hąl'-märk", *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The official mark of the Goldsmith's Company or other assay office stamped on articles of gold or silver to indicate their purity. **2.** Hence, any proof of genuineness or excellence.

hal-lo', 1 ha-lō'; 2 hă-lō', *interj.* An exclamation used in accosting or calling the attention: used also as verb and noun. **hal-loa'‡; hal-low't; hel-lo't.—hal-loo'i.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter with a shout; call or shout to; call loudly. **II.** *n.* A loud call or shout. **III.** *interj.* Hallo. **hal-low't; hol'ler‡** [Colloq., U. S.].

hal'low, 1 hal'o; 2 hăl'o, *vt.* To devote to holy or religious uses. [< AS. *hālgian*, < *hālig*, holy.]

Hal'low-e'en', 1 hal"o-ēn'; 2 hăl"o-ēn', *n.* The evening of Oct. 31, vigil of All Saints' Day.

Hal'low-mass, 1 hal'o-məs; 2 hăl'o-mas, *n.* The feast of All Saints: All-hallows. **Hal'low-mas‡.**

Hall'statt, 1 hūl'shtut; 2 hăl'shtăt, *n.* A village in Upper Austria, near Salzburg; site of ancient salt-works. An ancient necropolis discovered there was found to contain upward of a thousand tombs of armed warriors dating more than 1,000 years before Christ. The **Hallstatt civilization, or Hallstatt period,** ended in the Roman conquest during the 2d century B. C.—**Hall-stat'ti-an,** *a. Archeol.* Noting the first epoch of the iron age, when that metal began to come into general use: named from *Hallstatt*.

hal-lu'ci-nate, 1 ha-liū'si-nēt; 2 hă-lū'çi-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To affect or afflict with hallucination. **II†.** *i.* To stumble or blunder. [< L. *hallucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinor*, wander in mind.]

hal-lu"ci-na'tion, 1 ha-liū"si-nē'shən; 2 hă-lū"çi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** An apparent perception without any corresponding external object. **2.** A mistaken notion. **3.** *Psychol.* An auditory or visual sensation originating in the mind without external stimulus. [< L. *hallucinatio(n-)*, < *hallucinor*, wander in mind.] Syn.: see DELUSION; DREAM; ERROR; INSANITY.—**hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry,** *a.* Of the nature of or causing hallucination.

hal'lux, 1 hal'uks; 2 hăl'ŭks, *n.* [HAL'LU-CES, 1 -yū-sīz; 2 -yu-çēz, *pl.*] The first or innermost digit of the foot; the great toe; in a bird, the hind toe. [< LL. *hallex*, the great toe.]

hall'way", 1 hōl'wē"; 2 hąl'wā", *n.* A passage giving entrance to a building or communicating with its various apartments.

halm, *n. Bot.* Same as HAULM.

hal'ma, 1 hal'mə; 2 hăl'ma, *n.* **1.** A game played on a checkered board of 256 squares by two or four persons, with 13 to 19 men each. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* In the exercises of the Pentathlon the long jump with weights in the hands. [< Gr. *halma*, < *hallomai*, leap.]

Hal'ma-he-ra, *n.* Same as GILOLO.

ha'lo, 1 hē'lo; 2 hā'lo. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To enclose in, or form, a halo. **II.** *n.* **1.** A luminous circle around the sun or the moon, caused by the refraction of light passing through ice-crystals floating in the air. **2.** *Art.* A nimbus. **3.** The ideal brightness with which imagination surrounds an object of affection or sentiment. [< Gr.L *halōs*, circular threshing-floor.]

hal'o-gen, 1 hal'o-jen; 2 hăl'o-ĝĕn, *n.* One of certain elements, as fluorin, chlorin, and bromin, which combine with others to form a series of electronegative saline compounds. [< Gr. *hals*, the sea, salt, + -GEN.]—**ha-log'e-nous,** *a.*

hal'oid, 1 hal'oid; 2 hăl'oid. **I.** *a.* Resembling sea-salt. **II.** *n.* A haloid salt. [< Gr. *hals*, sea, + -OID.]

ha-loph'i-lous, 1 ha-lef'i-lus; 2 hă-lŏf'i-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Salt-loving: said of plants growing in saline soil. **hal'o-phil‡; hal'o-phile†.**

hal'o-phyte, 1 hal'o-fait; 2 hăl'o-fīt, *n. Bot.* A plant of saline soil, such as those of the genera *Salsola* and *Salicornia*, growing in salt-marshes and yielding salt.—**hal"o-phyt'ic,** *a.*

hal"o-plank'ton, *n.* Same as HALIPLANKTON.

Hals, 1 hāls; 2 hăls, **Frans** (1580?–1666). A Dutch painter.

halse†, *v.* **1.** To embrace. **2.** To raise.

halse, 1 hēls; 2 hąls, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The throat; the neck. **hals†.**

hal'ser†, *n.* A hawser.

Häl'sing-borg, 1 hel'siŋ-bōrg; 2 hel'sing-bōrĝ, *n.* A seaport in [Sweden; pop. 46,000.

halt¹, 1 hōlt; 2 hąlt. **I¹.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To walk with a limp. **2.** To be lacking or imperfect. **3.** To be in doubt; hesitate. **II.** *a.* Limping in gait; lame. **III.** *n.* The act of limping; lameness. [< AS. *healt*, lame.]

halt². **I².** *vt. & vi.* To stop; bring or come to a halt. **II.** *n.* A complete stop, or cessation of progress in any movement, as of marching troops. [OF., < MHG. *halt*, imper. of *halten*, hold.] Syn.: see LINGER; REST; STAND.

hal'ter, 1 hōl'tər; 2 hąl'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To attach or secure, as with a halter. **2.** To put a halter on. **3.** To hang. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strap or rope, esp. one with a headstall at one end, by which to hold a horse or other animal. **2.** A hangman's rope; hence, death by the rope. [< AS. *hælfter*; cp. HELVE.]

halve, } 1 hav; 2 hăv, *vt.* [HALV(E)D¹; HALV'ING.] **1.** To
halv², } divide into two equal or nearly equal parts; hence, to lessen. **2.** To be or form half of. **3.** To join by notching and lapping, as timbers. **4.** *Golf.* To play (a match or hole) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent. [< HALF.]

halves, 1 havz; 2 hăvs, *n.* Plural of HALF.

ha'ly, 1 hē'li; 2 hă'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Holy.

hal'yard, 1 hal'yərd; 2 hăl'yard, *n. Naut.* A rope for hoisting a sail, a yard, or a flag. [< HALE, *v.*, + YARD, spar.] **hal'lard†; hal'liard‡.**

ham¹, 1 ham; 2 hăm, *n.* **1.** The thigh of an animal, as a hog, prepared for food. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq.] The buttocks. **3.** *Anat.* The space or region behind the knee-joint. [< AS. *hamm*, ham.]

Ham². *n.* **1.** The second son of Noah. *Gen.* x. **2.** 1 ām; 2 ăm. A village in N. E. France; scene of severe fighting during World War, 1914–1918.—**Ham'ite,** *n.* A descendant or supposed descendant of Ham.—**Ha-mit'ic,** *a.*

Ha"ma-dan', 1 hā"ma-dān'; 2 hă"mă-dăn', *n.* Persian city; pop. 35,000; occupied by Russians Dec. 17, 1915. See ECBATANA.

ham'a-dry"ad, 1 ham'ə-drai"ad; 2 hăm'a-drī"ăd, *n.* [-ADS", -A-DES, 1 -ə-diz; 2 -a-dēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* A wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree she inhabited. [< Gr.L *humadryas*, < *hama*, together, + *drys*, tree.]

ham'al, 1 ham'əl; 2 hăm'al, *n.* [Ar.] In Oriental countries, one who bears burdens; a porter; a carrier; specif., in India, a man servant. [< Turk. *hammāl*, < Ar. *hammāl*, < *hamala*, carry.] **ha-maul't; ham'mal‡.**

ham"a-me'li-da'ceous, 1 ham"ə-mi"li-dē'shus; 2 hăm"a-mē"li-dā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Hamamelidaceæ*) of shrubs and trees, having alternate simple leaves and heads or spikes of monœcious or polygamous flowers.

Ham"a-me'lis, 1 ham"ə-mi'lis; 2 hăm"a-mē'lis, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of shrubs (family *Hamamelidaceæ*), consisting of three species. *H. virginiana* is the common witch-hazel. **2.** [h-] A medicinal extract of *H. virginiana*. [< Gr. *hamamēlis*, tree with pear-like fruit, < *hama*, together, + *mēlon*, apple.]

Ha'man, 1 hē'mən; 2 hā'man, *n.* The chief minister of Ahasuerus, whose plot against the Jews recoiled upon himself (*Esth.* iii-vii), and who was hanged on a gallows fifty cubits high; hence, the phrase **hanged as high as Haman.**

Ham"ble-to'ni-an, 1 ham"bəl-tō'ni-ən; 2 hăm"bl-tō'ni-an, **I.** *a.* Designating or pertaining to a horse of the Hambletonian breed. **II.** *n.* One of a famous breed of American trotting horses, descendants of Hambletonian, a dark bay fifteen hands and one inch high, foaled in 1849. [110,110.

Ham'born, 1 hām'born; 2 hăm'born, *n.* A city in Prussia; pop.

Ham'burg, 1 ham'bürg; 2 hăm'bûrĝ, *n.* **1.** A State in the German Republic; 160 sq. m.; pop. 1,050,360. **2.** Its chief city (pop. 985,780), a commercial port at the mouth of the Elbe; cathedral and university city. **3.** A variety of the domestic fowl. See illus. under FOWL.

hame¹, 1 hēm; 2 hām, *n.* One of two curved bars fitted to the collar, that hold the traces of a draft-harness. [< AS. *hama*, cover.]

hame[2], *n.* [Scot.] Home.—**hame'ly**, *a.* Homely. [23,190.

Ha'mein, 1 hä'mīn, *n.* A town in Prussia; pop.

Ham'er-ton, 1 ham'ər-tən; 2 ham'ər-tŏn, **Philip Gilbert** (1834–1894). An English painter and author; *The Intellectual Life.*

Ha-mil'car Bar'ca, 1 hə-mil'kər bär'kə; 2 hă-mil'kär bär'kă, (–229 B. C.). A Carthaginian general; father of Hannibal.

Ham'il-ton, 1 ham'il-tən; 2 hăm'il-tŏn. **1. Alexander** (1757–1804), an American statesman; joint author of *The Federalist;* killed in a duel by Aaron Burr. **2. Sir Ian Standish Monteith** (1853–), a British general; commanded British Expeditionary Force at Gallipoli in the World War, till Oct., 1915. **3. James** (1769–1829), an English educationist. **4. Sir William Rowan** (1788–1856), a Scottish philosopher. **5. Sir William Rowan** (1805–1865), an Irish mathematician; astronomer royal for Ireland. **6.** A city in S. Ontario, Canada; pop. 114,151. **7.** A town, capital of the Bermudas; pop. 2,600. **8.** A burgh and market-town in Lanarkshire, Scotland; pop. 47,345. **9.** A village in central New York; pop. 1,510; seat of **Colgate University**. **10.** A city in S.W. Ohio; pop. 39,680. **11.** A borough in New Zealand; pop. 13,798. [4,209 ft.; site of the Lick Observatory.

Ham'il-ton, Mount. A peak in Santa Clara county, Cal.; height.

Ham"il-to'ni-an, 1 ham"il-tō'ni-ən; 2 hăm"il-tō'ni-ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the person or doctrine of any one of several noted men named Hamilton, especially (1) Alexander Hamilton, (2) Sir William Hamilton, (3) James Hamilton, and (4) Sir William Rowan Hamilton.

Ham'il-ton riv'er. Same as GRAND RIVER.

Ham'ite, 1 ham'aɪt; 2 hăm'ĭt, *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ham, second son of Noah. **2,** A member of the Caucasian race which from earliest days inhabited northeast Africa and the Canary Islands.

Ha-mit'ic, 1 hə-mit'ik; 2 hă-mĭt'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to Ham, Noah's second son (*Gen.* x), or to any or all peoples supposed to be his descendants, or to their language. The Hamitic language is divided into three parts: *Egyptian, Ethiopic* or *Cushitic,* and *Libyan* or *Berber.*

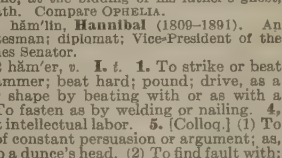
ham'let, 1 ham'let; 2 hăm'lĕt, *n.* A little village; a cluster of houses in the country; in England, a village without a church. [OF., dim. of *hamel,* village.]

Ham'let[2], *n.* In Shakespeare's play of this name, the hero, prince of Denmark, who, at the bidding of his father's ghost, seeks to avenge his death. Compare OPHELIA.

Ham'lin, 1 ham'lin; 2 hăm'lĭn, **Hannibal** (1809–1891). An American lawyer; statesman; diplomat; Vice-President of the United States; five times Senator.

ham'mer, 1 ham'ər; 2 hăm'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or beat with or as with a hammer; beat hard; pound; drive, as a nail. **2.** To form or shape by beating with or as with a hammer; forge. **3.** To fasten as by welding or nailing. **4.** To form by persistent intellectual labor. **5.** [Colloq.] (1) To force into by the aid of constant persuasion or argument; as, to *hammer* an idea into a dunce's head. (2) To find fault with; knock. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike blows as with a hammer. **2.** To work hard or constantly; apply oneself with great effort.

ham'mer, *n.* **1.** A hand-implement having a head at right angles to the handle, used for driving nails, pounding, swaging, etc. See under CLAW-HAMMER; TACK-HAMMER. **2.** A machine, as a steam-hammer or trip-hammer, performing functions similar to those of a heavy hand-hammer. **3.** A part or piece of a machine or apparatus performing functions similar to those of a hammer. (1) The piece by which a gong or the like is struck. (2) That part of a gun-lock which strikes the cap or cartridge, or which carries the flint; the dog or cock. (3) A padded piece that strikes the string of a pianoforte. (4) An auctioneer's mallet. (5) *Mech.* A lever in an internal-combustion engine which controls the exhaust. **4.** *Athletics.* A metal ball with a long straight wooden handle: used for throwing. [< AS. *hamer,* hammer.]—**ham'mer-cloth"**, *n.* The cloth covering a coach-box: said to be so called from the former use of the box as a receptacle for tools.—**h.-harden**, *vt.* To harden (metals) by beating with a hammer.—**ham'mer-head"**, *n.* **1.** A shark having a hammer-shaped head. **2.** The hog-sucker. **3.** An African fruit-bat.—**ham'mer-smith**, *n.* One who works metal with a hammer.—**ham'mer-er**, *n.* One who uses a hammer.—**ham'mer-less**, *a. Firearms.* Having no hammer visible.



Hammers (def. 1).
1. Bricklayers' hammer. 2. Machinists' cross-peen. 3. Mechanists' ball-peen. 4. Blacksmiths' set-hammer. 5. Tinners' hammer. 6. Upholsterers' hammer, or tack-hammer. 7. Shoemakers' hammer. 8. Rawhide-faced hammer. 9. Riveting hammer. 10. Claw-hammer.

Ham'mer-fest, 1 hăm'er-fest; 2 hăm'er-fĕst, *n.* A town in Norway; most northern town in Europe; pop. 3,000.

ham'mock, 1 ham'ək; 2 hăm'ŏk, *n.* **1.** A couch of canvas or netting, swung by the ends. **2,** [Southern U. S.] A highly arable tract of land. [< Sp. *hamaca,* of W.-Ind. origin.]

Ham'mond, 1 ham'ənd; 2 hăm'ŏnd, *n.* A city in N.W. Indiana; pop. 36,010.

Ham"mu-ra'bi, 1 hə"mu-rā'bī; 2 hă"mu-rä'bĭ, *n.* A king of Babylonia (2240?–2185 B. C.); lawgiver.

Hamp'den, 1 ham'dən; 2 hăm'dĕn, **John** (1594?–1643). An English patriot; refused to pay ship-money exacted by Charles I.

ham'per, 1 ham'pər; 2 hăm'per. **I.** *vt.* To put a hamper on; hinder. **II,** *n.* **1.** Cumbrous necessaries, as rigging, on a ship. **2,** A fetter. [Cp. AS. *hamelian,* mutilate.]
Syn.: see EMBARRASS; HINDER.

hamper[2]. **I.** *vt.* To put into or load with hampers. **II.** *n.* A large packing-basket, as for food. [< OF. *hanaper,* < *hanap,* cup.]

ham'shack"le, 1 ham'shak"l; 2 hăm'shăk"l, *vt.* [-LED; -LING.] **1.** To shackle by fastening the head down and connecting it with the fore legs by a short strap or rope, so as to impede free movement; as, to *hamshackle* a horse. **2.** Hence, to restrain or impede. [< HAM[1] + SHACKLE.]

Hamp'shire, 1 hamp'shir; 2 hămp'shĭr, *n.* A former county in S. England; 1,621 sq. m.; pop. 910,340; capital, Winchester; now **Southampton.**

Hamp'ton, 1 hamp'tən; 2 hămp'tŏn, *n.* **1. Wade** (1755–1835), an American general; officer under Marion and Sumter. **2. Wade** (1818–1902), an American Confederate general, commander of "Hampton's Legion"; Governor of South Carolina, 1876–1878; United States Senator and Railroad Commissioner. **3.** A town on Chesapeake Bay, Va.; pop. 6,000; 2 m. from Fortress Monroe which defends its harbor. It gives its name to Hampton Roads.

Hampton Roads. A channel in Chesapeake Bay, Va.; duel of "Monitor" and "Merrimac," Mar. 9, 1862.

ham'ster, 1 ham'stər; 2 hăm'ster, *n.* A rat-like rodent with cheek-pouches. The common hamster (*Cricetus frumentarius*) of Europe and northern Asia has very large cheek-pouches and a short tail. It stores up grain in subterranean galleries. [G., < OHG. *hamastro,* weevil.]

ham'string", 1 ham'strɪŋ"; 2 hăm'strĭng". **I.** *vt.* To cut the hamstring of; cripple. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tendon of the thigh, back of the knee. **2.** The large sinew at the back of the hock of the hind leg of a quadruped.

Ham'sun, 1 hăm'sun; 2 hăm'sŭn, **Knut** (1860–). A Norwegian poet and writer; received Nobel prize for literature for 1920; *Growth of the Soil.*

ham'u-late, 1 ham'yu-lēt; 2 hăm'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having little hooks. **2.** Curved. [< L. *hamulus,* < *hamus,* hook.]

ham'u-lus, 1 ham'yu-lus; 2 hăm'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lɪ; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] [L.] A little hook. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* A hook-like process of a bone. (2) *Ornith.* A hooked barbicel of a feather.

han, 1 han; 2 hăn, *n.* [Scot.] Hand. [OHG. *hnapf,* cup.]

han'ap‖, 1 han'əp; 2 hăn'ap, *n.* A rich goblet or tankard. [OF., <

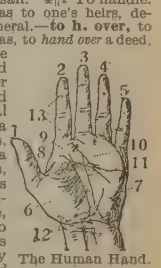
han'a-per, 1 han'ə-pər; 2 hăn'a-per, *n.* **1.** A wicker receptacle for documents or valuables. **2.** [H-] An office of the English Court of Chancery, abolished in 1832; so named because certain of its papers were originally kept in a hanaper. **3.** An office of the Irish Court of Chancery, having charge of issuing writs for parliamentary elections.

hance, 1 hans; 2 hăns, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) The haunch of an arch. (2) The lower part of a many-centered arch, above the springing. (3) A small arch joining a straight lintel to its jamb. **2.** *Naut.* A break or sudden departure from a natural form; an irregularity, as in a fife-rail; haunch. [Var. of HAUNCH.] **haunch**‡.

Han'cock, 1 han'kək; 2 hăn'cŏk, *n.* **1. John** (1737–1793), an American statesman; first Governor of Massachusetts, 1780. **2. Winfield Scott** (1824–1886), a United States general.

hand, 1 hand; 2 hănd, *vt.* **1,** To give, pass, deliver, or transmit with or as with the hand. **2.** To assist, lead, or raise with the hand. **3.** *Naut.* To furl, as a sail. **4**‖. To handle. —**to hand down.** **1.** To transmit, as to one's heirs, descendants, successors, or posterity in general.—**to h. over,** to deliver possession of; surrender; give up; as, to *hand over* a deed.

hand, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) The part of the fore limb in man, apes, monkeys, and lemurs, that is attached to the lower extremity of the forearm, and is adapted for grasping. (2) The end or distal segment of a limb when serving as a prehensile organ, as in opossums, bats, monkeys, squirrels, and the foot of a hawk. (3) *Arach.* The last two segments, with opposable fingers, of a scorpion's chela. **2.** Dexterity; touch; also, handiwork; performance. **3.** An operative, laborer, or employee, of either sex, who toils with the hands; as, he employs forty *hands.* **4.** A person: commonly used in the plural; as, all *hands* joined in the sport. **5.** A pledge of betrothal, or a giving in marriage; as, to sue for a woman's *hand.* **6.** Something resembling or having the characteristics of a hand. Specif.: (1) The pointer of a clock. (2) A bunch of tobacco-leaves on the stem, tied together. (3) A minor bunch of bananas, hanging like a row of fingers. (4) The figure ☞ used as an index; fist. (5) A hand-shaped form of ginger. (6) Form of handwriting; penmanship; also a signature; as, a legible *hand;* under his *hand* and seal. **7.** The supposed width of a palm, viz., four inches; as, a horse 16 *hands* high. **8.** Possession; control; authority; power: usually in the plural. **9.** *Card-playing.* (1) The cards held by a player at one deal; as, five cards make a *hand* in euchre. (2) The playing of the hands given at one deal. (3) A player; as, fourth *hand* at whist. **10.** Side; direction; as, on the one *hand,* this, on the other *hand* that. **11.** Agency in executing or supporting; as, they all had a *hand* in it; I had the story at first *hand.* **12.** A handle; specif., the smallest part of a gun-stock. **13.** *Civ. Law.* A manus. **14.** The way a thing turns or twists; as, the *hand* of a spiral spring may be right-handed or left-handed. **15.** A measure by which watercress is sold.



The Human Hand.
1. Thumb. 2. Index or forefinger. 3. Middle finger. 4. Ring-finger. 5. Little finger. 6. Thenar eminence. 7. Hypothenar eminence. 8. Line of life. 9. Line of the head. 10. Line of the heart. 11. Saturnine line. 12. Rascetæ. 13. Nodes.

16. In various games, an inning or round in which there is a chance to score. **17**‖. Manner of action; method of procedure; tactics. **18.** *Theat.* Clapping of the hands; a round of applause. [< AS. *hand.*]

Hand is used as the first element in many self-explaining compounds; as, **hand'-bag"**, **h.-car**, **h.-press**, **h.-saw**.

—at hand, within reach; near by; convenient.—**at the h. of,** from the hand of; by the operation of.—**by h.,** with the hands; not aided by machinery.—**eldest h.** (*Card-playing*), the first player; the player on the dealer's left; the age. In poker, this player is entitled to bet last before the draw; in some varieties of the game, after the draw.—**hand and glove,** in close intimacy. —**hand'-to-hand',** *a.* At close quarters; within touch; as, a *hand-to-hand* encounter.—**in h. 1.** Delivered in advance; paid in the hand. **2.** In process of execution or under consideration; as, I have the matter *in hand.* **3.** Entirely under control.—**laying on of hands,** the act or ceremony of laying the hands on the head of another for the purpose of consecrating to a special office, or of blessing or healing.—**off one's hands,** out of one's care or control.—**on h. 1.** In present or rightful possession; as, we have too many goods *on hand.* **2.** In place; present; as, he was promptly *on hand.*—**on one's hands,** in one's care or possession; entailing responsibility on one.—**out of h. 1.** Unruly; lawless; as, the rioters got *out of hand.* **2.** Immediately; without delay; offhand.—**to h.,** at hand; close by; readily accessible.—**to wash one's hands of,** to take no further responsibility in; dismiss from consideration.—**younger h.** (*Card-playing*), the hand next to the leader: opposed to *elder* or *eldest hand;* in piquet, the player who deals.

hand'ball", *n.* A game in which a rubber ball is struck with the hand and kept bounding against a wall or the ground.—**hand'bar"row,** *n.* **1.** A litter or stretcher. **2.** A wheelbarrow. —**hand'bill",** *n.* A small advertising sheet; dodger.—**hand'book",** *n.* A small guide-book or manual.—**hand'breadth",** *n.* The breadth of the hand; a palm.—**hand's breadth†.**—**hand'cart,** *n.* A cart pushed by hand.—**hand'cuff".** **I.** *vt.* To put handcuffs upon. **II.** *n.* One of two manacles connected by a chain, and designed to be locked around the wrists. Syn.: see FETTER.—**hand'ed,** *a.* **1.** Having hands. **2.** Acting or provided with hands; as, right-*handed;* four-*handed.* **3**†. Hand in hand.

Han'del, 1 han'del; 2 hän'dĕl, **George Frederick** (1685–1759). A German-English composer; *Messiah,* etc.

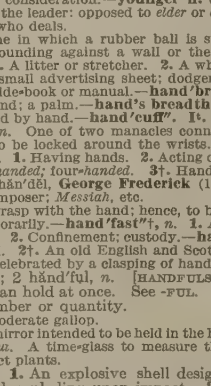
hand'fast", *vt.* **1.** To grasp with the hand; hence, to betroth. **2.** [Scot.] To marry temporarily.—**hand'fast"†,** *n.* **1.** A contract; marriage-engagement. **2.** Confinement; custody.—**hand'fast"ing,** *n.* **1**‖. Betrothal. **2**†. An old English and Scotch form of provisional marriage celebrated by a clasping of hands.

hand'ful, 1 hand'ful; 2 händ'ful, *n.* [HANDFULS, *pl.*] **1.** As much as a hand can hold at once. See -FUL. **2.** A comparatively small number or quantity.

hand'gal"lop, *n.* A moderate gallop.

hand'-glass", *n.* **1.** A mirror intended to be held in the hand. **2.** A reading-glass. **3.** *Naut.* A time-glass to measure the log. **4.** *Hort.* A glass to protect plants.

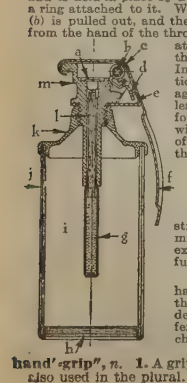
hand'-gre-nade", *n.* **1.** An explosive shell designed to be thrown by hand and exploding upon impact. **2.** A glass bottle containing chemicals for extinguishing a fire.



Cross-section of a Defensive Hand-grenade (*U. S. War Dept.*).

a, primer; *b,* hinge pin; *c,* spring; *d,* striker; *e,* bouchon sealer; *f,* lever; *g,* fulminate detonator; *h,* screw; *i,* high explosive charge; *j,* body; *k,* percussion fuse; *l,* bouchon percussion fuse.

Into the upper end of the cast-iron body is screwed the bouchon assembly, consisting of the bouchon (*l*), the operating lever (*f*), and the sheet-metal sealer (*e*). The bouchon (*l*) is a die casting composed of a tube which holds a standard Bickford fuse (*k*) and a detonator (*g*), and a projecting head which holds the priming cap (*a*), the firing-spring (*c*), and the striker (*d*). The operating lever (*f*) fits over the head of the bouchon (*l*) and is held in place by a safety-pin (*b*) with a ring attached to it. When this safety-pin (*b*) is pulled out, and the lever (*f*) released from the hand of the thrower, the firing-pin at once throws off the lever (*f*) and drives the striker (*d*) against the priming cap (*a*). In other words, the grenade can not function as long as the lever is held in position against the body of the grenade. After release, there is a delay of about 5 seconds before the fuse (*k*) explodes the detonator (*g*) with the consequent explosion of the charge of 2½ ounces of Trojan powder which fills the body of the grenade.



Cross-section of an Offensive Hand-grenade (*U. S. War Dept.*).

a, primer; *b,* hinge pin; *c,* spring; *d,* striker; *e,* bouchon sealer; *f,* lever; *g,* fulminate detonator; *h,* resisting base; *i,* high explosive charge; *j,* body; *k,* cap; *l,* percussion fuse; *m,* bouchon.

A cylinder of laminated cartridge paper (*j*) has a conical die-cast top, threaded to receive the bouchon (*e*) assembly. The fuse (*l*) and detonator (*g*) are like those used in the defensive grenade, except for a slightly heavier charge.

hand'grip", *n.* **1.** A grip of the hand. **2.** Close conflict; struggle: also used in the plural.

hand'i-cap, 1 hand'ı-kap; 2 händ'i-căp. **I.** *vt.* [-CAPPED†; -CAP'PING.] To impose a handicap on; encumber; hinder; retard. **II.** *n.* **1.** A condition imposed to equalize the chances of competitors in a race or athletic contest, as the carrying of extra weight, or the requirement of a greater distance or a later start than is assigned to an inferior competitor; also, the weight, etc., so required. **2.** A race or contest in which certain of the competitors are handicapped. **3.** Any disadvantage or hindrance making success in an undertaking more difficult. **4.** *Golf.* The number of strokes allotted to or taken from a player according to proficiency. [< HAND IN CAP, perhaps from drawing lots.] —**hand'i-cap"per,** *n.*

hand'i-craft", 1 hand'ı-kraft"; 2 händ'i-crăft", *n.* **1.** Skill and expertness in working with the hands; a mechanical trade. **2**§. A handicraftsman. [< HAND + CRAFT.] Syn.: see BUSINESS.—**hand'i-crafts"man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An artisan; mechanic. [ness with the hands.

hand'i-ly, *adv.* In a handy manner.—**hand'i-ness,** *n.* Skilful-

hand'i-work", 1 hand'ı-wûrk"; 2 händ'i-wûrk", *n.* Work done by the hands.

hand'ker-chief, 1 haŋ'kər-chif; 2 hăŋ'ker-chif, *n.* **1.** A kerchief for wiping the face or nose. **2.** A neckerchief. [< HAND + KERCHIEF.]

han'dl(eP), 1 han'dl; 2 hăn'dl, *v.* [HAN'DLED, HAN'DLD P; HAN'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To use the hands upon; turn, adjust, examine, or feel with the hand; touch; hence, to be used to or familiar with; as, to *handle* a delicate vase. **2.** To manage, contrive, or direct with or as with the hands; use; ply; wield; manipulate; as, to *handle* a musket or an oar; to *handle* a regiment. **3.** To act toward; deal with; treat; as, they *handled* him shamefully. **4.** To buy and sell; trade, invest, or deal in; as, to *handle* cotton or wheat. **5.** To treat upon; write or discourse about; as, to *handle* a philosophical topic. **6.** To make accustomed to the hand or command; train; break in; as, to *handle* a young colt. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make use of the hands; work with the hands; as, constant *handling* has given him skill. **2.** To submit to handling; as, the horse *handles* well.—**han'dler,** *n.*

han'dle, *n.* That part of an object intended to be grasped with the hand in lifting or using, as a haft, helve, hilt, crank, bail, or knob.—**han'dle-bar",** *n.* A handle or handles in form of a bar; specif., the steering-bar of a bicycle, motor-cycle, or other similar vehicle.—**han'dling,** *n.* **1.** The act of touching or turning with the hands; manipulation. **2.** Manner of treatment.

hand'-made", *a.* Made by hand or by hand tools.

hand'maid", *n.* A female servant or attendant. **hand'maid"en†.**

hand'or"gan, *n.* A musical instrument operated by a crank.

hand'rail", *n.* A rail, as at the edge of a gallery, adapted for convenient grasping by the hand.

hand'saw", *n.* A saw made to be used with one hand.

hand'sel, } 1 hand'sel, han'sel; 2 händ'sĕl, hän'sĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-SELED
han'sel, } or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING.] **1.** To give handsel to. **2.** To do or use for the first time. **3.** To taste, celebrate, or try for luck. **II.** *n.* **1.** A gift as a token of good will or to secure good luck. **2.** Earnest-money on a contract. [< AS. *handselen,* giving into the hand, < *hand,* hand, + *sellan,* give.]

hand'some, } 1 han'sem; 2 hăn'som, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the
hand'sum†, } eye or to good taste; of pleasing aspect. **2.** Of liberal dimensions or proportions. **3.** Marked by magnanimity, generosity, or liberality. **4.** Marked by propriety. **5**†. Handy; convenient; dexterous. [< HAND + -SOME.] Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; FINE.—**hand'some-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Becomingly; liberally; generously. **2.** *Naut.* Cleverly; neatly.— —**hand'some-ness,** *n.*

hand'spike", *n.* A bar used as a lever.

hand'spring", *n.* A somersault performed by resting the hands on the ground.

Hands'worth, 1 handz'wərth; 2 händz'worth, *n.* A residential district of Birmingham, England; pop. 70,000.

hand'-waled", *a.* [Scot.] Hand-picked.

hand'work", *n.* Work done by hand, not by machine.

hand'writ"ing, *n.* The form of writing peculiar to a given person; penmanship; written matter.

hand'y, 1 hand'ı; 2 händ'y, *a.* [HAND'I-ER; HAND'I-EST.] **1.** Ready at hand or convenient for use; near by. **2.** Skilful with the hands. **3.** *Naut.* Easy to handle. **4**†. Done by the hand. [< AS. *gehende,* at hand, < *ge-,* A-[5], + *hand,* hand.] —**hand'y-dan"dy,** *n.* An old guessing game for children in which one player is required to guess in which hand another player has hidden some object.

Syn.: see CONVENIENT; SKILFUL.

hane, 1 hēn; 2 hān, *vt.* Same as HAIN.

hang, 1 haŋ; 2 hăng, *v.* [HUNG OR HANGED; HANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To support by attachment to something above; suspend; also, to suspend something on; as, to *hang* walls with tapestry. **2.** To execute on the gallows (with imp. & pp. *hanged*). **3.** To cause to droop. **4.** [U. S.] To hold in suspense; cause to come to or remain in deadlock, as a jury. **5.** To place in position by means of pivots, hinges, hooks, nails, or other fastenings; as, to *hang* a blind, sign, door, gate, or a scythe to its handle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To depend, swing, wave, or flutter from any support. **2.** To suffer death by the gallows. **3.** To project over; overhang; slope down; hence, to be imminent: with *over.* **4.** To watch or wait with solicitude. **5.** To stick; cling; linger; loiter. **6.** To rest for decision; depend. **7.** To be in doubt or suspense. **8.** [U. S.] To be or remain in a deadlock; be unable to agree, as a jury. **9**‖. To have a steep declivity; incline. [< AS. *hangian.*]

Syn.: see SUSPEND.—**to hang fire,** to fail to explode promptly: said of a firearm; hence, of an event, to be delayed.—**to h. up,** to postpone; delay.—**to h. together.** **1.** To be associated or united, as in a band. **2.** To be consistent: as, his story does not *hang together*.—**hang'bird",** *n.* A bird that builds a hanging nest, as the Baltimore oriole.—**hang'dog".** **I.** *a.* Of mean, sneaking, or abject character or appearance. **II.** *n.* A skulking person; sneak.—**hang'er¹,** *n.* One who or that which hangs: a device by which something is suspended.—**hang'er²,** *n.* A short cut-and-thrust sword.—**hang'er-on",** *n.* A self-attached dependent; parasite.—**hang'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A public executioner.—**hang'nail",** *n.* Skin partially torn loose at the side or root of a finger-nail. [Corr. of AGNAIL.]—**hang'-nest",** *n.* A hang-bird's nest.

hang, *n.* **1.** The manner of hanging or being hung. **2.** [Colloq.] Familiar kowledge or wont; knack. **3.** The general run; leading idea. **4.** A downward curve in a vessel's planking. **5.** *Naut.* Rake, as of a mast.

han'gar", 1 hŭŋ'gär"; 2 hăŋ'gär" (In French also, the *h* is aspirated), *n.* [F.] A shelter or shed for the storage of agricultural implements, vehicles, aeroplanes, airships, etc.

Hang'chow', 1 hŏŋ'chau'; 2 hăŋ'chow', *n.* A city and treaty port (pop. 685,000), capital of Chekiang province, China. **Hang'chau"-fu'†.**

hang'ing, 1 haŋ'iŋ; 2 hăŋ'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Suspended from something; dangling. **2.** Involving or suggesting death on the gallows. **3.** Lying on a steep slope; as, a *hanging* garden. **4.** Drooping and dejected: said of the countenance. **5.** Held in abeyance; suspended. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of suspending. **2.** Execution on the gallows. **3.** *pl.* Drapery for a room, as tapestry.

hank, 1 haŋk; 2 hăŋk. **I¹.** *vt.* To form into hanks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bundle of two or more skeins of yarn tied together; also, a single skein. **2.** A rope, string, coil, or tie; also, any fastening. [< Ice. *hönk,* coil, < *hanga,* hang.]

han'ker, 1 haŋ'ker; 2 hăŋ'ker, *vi.* **1.** To have an incessant desire; hunger. **2.** To linger expectantly. [Freq. of *hank,* for HANG, *v.*]—**han'ker-er,** *n.*—**han'ker-ing,** *n.*

Han"kow', 1 haŋ"kau'; 2 hăŋ"kow', *n.* A treaty port in S. China: pop. 1,474,000. **Han"kau'†; Han"-keu'†.**

Han'nah, 1 haŋ'ə; 2 hăn'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** A Jewish prophetess; mother of the prophet Samuel; 1170 B. C. *1 Sam.* i, 2. [Heb., grace. See ANN.]

Han'ni-bal, 1 haŋ'ɪ-bəl; 2 hăn'i-bal, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Han"ni'bāl',** 1 ą"nī'bāl'; 2 ă"nī'bäl'; Gr. **Han-ni'-bas;** It. **An-ni'ba-le,** 1 ăn-nī'bą-lē; 2 ăn-nī'bą-le; Sp. **A-ni'bal,** 1 ą-nī'bal, 2 ă-nī'bäl. **2.** (247–183? B. C.) A Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar Barca; invaded Italy in the Second Punic war. **3.** A city in E. Missouri; pop. 18,950. [Phen., favor of Baal.]

Ha-noi', 1 hɑ-neī'; 2 hä-nōī', *n.* A city (pop. 100,000) of Tonkin; capital of French Indo-China.

Ha"no"taux', 1 ą"no"tō'; 2 ă"no"tō', **Albert Auguste Gabriel** (1853–). A French statesman and author; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1894–95, and 1896–98.

Han'o-ver, 1 haŋ'o-vər; 2 hăn'o-ver, *n.* **1.** Former German kingdom, now a Prussian province (14,869 sq. m.; pop. 3,017,000); also, its capital city (pop. 310,000). **Han-no'ver†** [G.]. **2.** A town in W. New Hampshire.; seat of **Dartmouth College** (non-sectarian), founded in 1769; pop. 2,264.—**Han"o-ve'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Hanoverian dynasty,** a reigning family of Great Britain, founded by George I., who was elector of Hanover, and ending with Victoria. **House of Hanover†.**

han'sard, 1 han'sərd; 2 hăn'sard, *n.* **1.** The printed record of the proceedings of the British Parliament: so called from its first publisher, Luke Hansard (1752–1828). **2.** [H-] A citizen or merchant of a Hanse town.—**han'sard-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] [Eng.] To show the inconsistency of (a member of Parliament) by quoting from the hansard.

hanse, 1 hans; 2 hăns, *n.* **1.** A confederacy of commercial towns; a gild of merchants. **2.** [H-] The Hanseatic League. **3.** A fee paid by merchants not members of a guild. [OF., < OHG *hansa,* confederacy.] **hans†.**

han"se-at'ic, 1 han"sɪ-at'ik; 2 hăn"se-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a hanse, or [H-] to the league of certain towns of Germany.—**Hanseatic League,** a league of cities in northern Germany and neighboring countries, called *Hanse towns,* for protection and profit (about 1150–1669). **Han'sa†.**

han'sel, *v.* & *n.* Same as HANDSEL.

han'som, 1 han'səm; 2 hăn'som, *n.* A low, two-wheeled, one-horse cab, with driver's seat perched back of the top. [< *Hansom,* name of inventor.] **han'som cab†.**

han'tle, 1 han'tl; 2 hăn'tl, *n.* [Scot.] A good many; a good deal. [< Dan. *antal,* < *an-,* A-⁴, + *tal,* number.]

Hants, 1 hants; 2 hănts, *n.* **1.** Hampshire: a contracted form of *Hantesshire,* the ancient spelling. **2.** A district in Nova Scotia province, Canada; 1,175 sq. m.; capital, Windsor.

Ha'nuk-ka, 1 hą"nu-ka; 2 hä'nu-kä, *n.* Same as CHANUCA.

Han"u-man', 1 hun"u-mŭn'; 2 hŭn"u-măn', *n.* [Hind.] **1.** The monkey-god of Hindu mythology: the ally of Rama. **2.** [h-] Same as ENTELLUS.

Han"yang', 1 han"yŏŋ'; 2 hăn"yăng', *n.* An industrial city (pop. 350,000) near Hankow, in Hupeh province, China.

hap¹, 1 hap; 2 hăp. **I.** *vi.* [HAPPED†, HAPT⁵, HAP'PING.] To happen; chance. **II.** *n.* **1.** A casual occurrence; happening; chance. **2.** Luck; good fortune. [< Ice. *happ,* hap.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT.

—**hap'haz"ard.** **I.** *a.* Accidental; chance. **II.** *n.* Mere chance; hazard. **III.** *adv.* By chance; at random.—**hap'less,** *a.* Having no luck or hap; unfortunate; unhappy.—**hap'less-ly,** *adv.*—**hap'less-ness,** *n.*—**hap'ly,** *adv.* By chance; perchance; perhaps.

hap². [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I¹.** *vt.* To cover with clothing. **II.** *n.* A cloak; wrapper; covering.

haph-ta'rah, 1 haf-tō'ro; 2 häf-tä'rä, *n.* }-ROTH, 1 -roth *or* -rōth; 2 -rōth *or* -rōth, *pl.*] [Heb.] The selection from the prophets read in the synagog service after the parashah.

hap'lite, 1 hap'loit; 2 hăp'līt, *n.* *Petrol.* A fine-grained acid granite, composed mostly of quartz and feldspar, and occurring in dikes. Its micaceous constituent, when present, is usually muscovite. [See HAPLOID.] **ap'lite‡.**—**hap-lit'ic,** *a.*

hap'loid, 1 hap'loid; 2 hăp'lōid, *a.* *Biol.* Having the character of germ-cells with a reduced number of chromosomes in contradistinction to the diploid with the doubled number found in somatic cells. [< Gr. *haploos, haplous,* single.]

hap'pen, 1 hap'n; 2 hăp'n, *vi.* **1.** To come or occur, to exist or be produced, by chance or without previous expectation; occur or seem to occur without prevision or voluntary and intelligent intention; befall; chance; as, he *happened* to be at home. **2.** To take place or occur; come to pass: said of events simply as occurring; as, death *happens* to all men alike. **3.** To meet with by chance: with *on* or *upon.* **4†.** To fall into the hands of. [< HAP, *v.*] Syn.: bechance, betide, chance, come to pass, fall, fall out, occur, supervene, take place. A thing is said to *happen* when no design is manifest, or none especially thought of; it is said to *chance* when it appears to be the result of accident (compare synonyms for ACCIDENT). An incident *happens* or *occurs;* something external or actual *happens* to one; a thought or fancy *occurs* to him. *Befall* and *betide* are transitive; *happen* is intransitive; something *befalls* or *betides* a person or *happens* to him. *Betide* is especially used for anticipated evil, thought of as waiting and coming at its appointed time; as, woe *betide* him: One event *supervenes* upon another event, one disease upon another, etc. ("Transpire," in the sense of *happen,* is not authorized by good usage: a thing that has *happened* is properly said to *transpire* when it becomes known.]—Prep.: an event happens *to* a person; a person happens *on* or *upon* a fact, discovery, etc.—**to happen in** [Colloq.], to make a chance social call.

—**hap'pen-ing,** *n.* Something that happens; an event. Syn.: see ACCIDENT.

hap'per, 1 hap'ər; 2 hăp'er, *n.* [Scot.] The hopper of a mill.

hap'pi-ness, 1 hap'ɪ-nes; 2 hăp'i-nės, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being happy; the pleasurable experience that springs from possession of good or the gratification of desires: enjoyment; blessedness. **2.** Good fortune; luck; prosperity. **3.** Unstudied grace; aptness or felicitousness, as of a remark or turn of phrase.

Syn.: blessedness, bliss, cheer, comfort, contentment, delight, ecstasy, enjoyment, felicity, gaiety, gladness, gratification, joy, merriment, mirth, pleasure, rapture, rejoicing, satisfaction, triumph. *Comfort* may be almost wholly negative, being found in security or relief from that which pains or annoys. *Enjoyment* is more positive and *pleasure* still more vivid; *satisfaction* is more tranquil than *pleasure;* when a worthy *pleasure* is past, a worthy *satisfaction* remains. *Happiness* is more complete than *comfort, enjoyment,* or *satisfaction,* more serene and rational than *pleasure. Felicity* is a colder and more formal term than *happiness. Gladness* is *happiness* that overflows. *Joy* is more intense than *happiness,* deeper than *gladness,* to which it is akin, nobler and more enduring than *pleasure. Bliss* is ecstatic, perfected *happiness;* as, the *bliss* of heaven. See COMFORT; RAPTURE.

hap'pit, 1 hap'ɪt; 2 hăp'it, *pa.* [Scot.] Covered; wrapped up; hopped. **hap'ped‡.**

hap'py, 1 hap'ɪ; 2 hăp'y, *a.* [HAP'PI-ER; HAP'PI-EST.] **1.** Enjoying, giving, or indicating pleasure; joyous; blessed. **2.** Dexterously or fortunately effective; opportune; felicitous. **3.** Yielding or marked by happiness; as, *happy* moments.

Syn.: blessed, blissful, blithe, blithesome, bright, buoyant, cheerful, cheering, cheery, delighted, delightful, dexterous, felicitous, fortunate, gay, glad, jocund, jolly, joyful, joyous, lucky, merry, mirthful, pleased, prosperous, rapturous, rejoiced, rejoicing, smiling, sprightly, successful, sunny. *Happy* primarily refers to something that comes "by good hap," a chance that brings prosperity, benefit, or success.

> And grasps the skirts of *happy* chance.
> TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxiii, st. 2.

In this sense *happy* is closely allied to *fortunate* and *lucky.* (See FORTUNATE.) It was used then of the enjoyment of any good or advantage, becoming at times equivalent to *blessed.*

> Behold, *happy* is the man whom God correcteth. *Job* v, 17.

In its most frequent present use, *happy* is applied to the state of one enjoying happiness, or to that by which happiness is expressed; as, a *happy* heart; a *happy* face; *happy* laughter; *happy* tears. (Compare synonyms for HAPPINESS.) *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others; a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. *Gay* applies to an effusive and superficial happiness (often not really worthy of that name) perhaps resulting largely from abundant animal spirits; we speak of *gay* revelers or a *gay* horse. A *buoyant* spirit is, as it were, borne up by joy and hope. A *sunny* disposition has a constant tranquil brightness that irradiates all who come within its influence. See AUSPICIOUS; CHEERFUL; CLEVER; FORTUNATE; SKILFUL; WELL.—Ant.: afflicted, distressed, gloomy, melancholy, miserable, mournful, pensive, regretful, sad, sorrowful, troubled, wobegone; woful.

—**hap'py-go-luck'y.** **I.** *a.* Trusting easily to luck; improvident; haphazard. **II.** *adv.* As one pleases; anyhow; at will. **hap'py-be-luck'y†.**—**hap'pi-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a happy manner; felicitously. **2.** Fortunately. **3.** Opportunely. **4†.** Haply.

Haps'burg, 1 haps'bŭrg; 2 hăps'bŭrg, *n.* The ancient imperial family of Austria, of which the male line ended 1740.—**Haps'-burg-Lor-raine',** *n.* The Austrian imperial family until 1918.

hap'shack"le, *vt.* Same as HAMSHACKLE.

hap'ter-on, 1 hap'tər-on; 2 hăp'ter-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Phytogeog.* A special organ of attachment developed by many aquatic plants,

or marine algæ, by which they anchor themselves to rocks. [< Gr. *haptō*, fasten.] **hap'tere**‡.

hap'to-phile, 1 hap'to-fīl; 2 hăp'to-fīl, *a. Bacteriol.* Having affinity for a haptophore.

hap'to-phore, 1 hap'to-fōr; 2 hăp'to-fōr, *n. Biol.* **1.** That part of a toxin molecule which fixes or unites with the cell-receptor. **2.** That portion of a cell-receptor which fixes or unites with the immunizing substance. [< Gr. *haptō*, touch, + *pherō*, bear.]

ha'ra-ki'ri, 1 hä'ra-ki'ri; 2 hä'rä-kī'rī, *n.* [Jap.] The ripping open of the bowels, a Japanese method of committing suicide practised formerly by military officers, noblemen, etc. The spelling *hari-kari* is incorrect.

ha'ram, *n.* Same as HAREM.

ha-rangue', 1 hə-rang'; 2 hə-răng'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HA-RANG(UE)D'; HA-RANG(Ŭ)'ING.] To utter a harangue to; deliver a harangue. **II.** *n.* An oration; especially, an extemporaneous and vehement speech. [F., < OHG. *hring*, ring.] Syn.: see SPEECH.—**ha-rangu'er,** *n.* One who harangues.

Har-ar', *n.* Same as HARRAR.

har'ass‡, 1 har'əs; 2 hăr'as, *vt.* **1.** To trouble with importunities, cares, or annoyances; vex; worry; perplex. **2.** *Mil.* (1) To worry (the enemy) by continual attacks without a general battle, as by raids and dashes. (2) To ravage; raid. [< OF. *harasser*, worry; cp. HARRY.] Syn.: see PERSECUTE; PERPLEX; TIRE.—**har'ass-er,** *n.*—**har'ass-ment,** *n.*

Har'bin, 1 här'bin; 2 här'bin, *n.* A treaty port in Manchuria; occupied by Russia, and Japanese objective in Russo-Japanese War, 1905; opened to international trade, 1907; pop. 29,000.

har'bin-ger, 1 här'bin-jər; 2 här'bin-jer. **I.** *vt.* To act as a harbinger to; usher in. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which foreruns and announces the coming of something. **2.** Formerly, a courier who rode in advance of a party to arrange for their lodging and entertainment. [< OF. *herbergeor*, provider of shelter.] Syn.: see HERALD.

har'bor, 1 här'bər; 2 här'bor, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give refuge; shelter; protect. **2.** To entertain in the mind. **3**‡. To track to its covert, as a deer, etc. **II.** *i.* To find or receive shelter or protection. Syn.: see CHERISH; SHELTER.—**har'bor-er,** *n.*

har'bor, *n.* **1.** A port haven where ships may find protection from storms. **2.** Any place of refuge and rest. [< Ice. *herbergi*, camp.] Syn.: see REFUGE; SHELTER.

—**har'bor-age,** *n.* **1.** A port or place of shelter for ships. **2.** Shelter; entertainment.—**har'bor-less,** *a.* Without a harbor.—**har'bor-mas"ter,** *n.* **1.** An officer who inspects vessels in harbor, to see that they are properly berthed and moored. **2.** The chief of the harbor-police.

Har'bord, James Guthrie (1866–). American major-general in the World War; commanded Second Division, Marine Brigade at Chateau Thierry; Chief of Staff and commanding general Services of Supply.

har'bour, har'bour-age, har'bour-er, etc. Harbor, etc.: usual spelling in England.

hard, 1 härd; 2 härd, *a.* **1.** Solid and firm in substance and outline; not easily receiving indentation or impression: opposed to *soft*. **2.** Difficult of accomplishment, comprehension, solution, or decision; puzzling; perplexing; exhausting. **3.** Unfeeling in character or demeanor; unmarked by a kindly disposition; severe; austere; especially, in money matters, grinding or grasping. **4.** Unjust, exacting, or oppressive; as, *hard* terms; a *hard* sentence. **5.** Thoroughgoing and energetic or unrestrained in action; zealous; impetuous; also, excessive; violent. **6.** Causing resentment or a sense of injury; offensive; galling; cruel; as, to call one a *hard* name. **7.** Not easily traveled; beset with difficulties or obstacles; rough; uneven; as, a *hard* journey. **8.** Involving suffering or privation; rigorous; severe; as, *hard* times; a *hard* winter. **9.** Coarse and unpalatable, or poor, scanty, and insufficient; as, *hard* fare. **10.** Sound and trustworthy; practically strong; as, good, *hard* common sense. **11.** Capable of endurance; vigorous; hardy; as, a *hard* constitution. **12.** Containing certain mineral salts in solution: said of water that is not well adapted for washing or cooking. **13.** Rough or harsh on the palate; sour or containing much alcohol: said of certain liquors; as, *hard* ale. **14.** [Colloq.] Hardened or wicked; unscrupulous; vicious. **15.** *Phon.* (1) Surd, or without sonant quality, as *f*, *k*, *p*. (2) Uttered gutturally; abrupt; not continuant, as *g* in *go*, contrasted with *soft g*, as in *gem*. (3) In vocalization, wanting in mellowness; unsympathetic. [< AS. *heard*, hard.]

Syn.: arduous, austere, bad, callous, compact, cruel, dense, difficult, distressing, exacting, firm, flinty, grievous, hardened, harsh, impenetrable, obdurate, oppressive, rigid, severe, solid, stern, stubborn, unfeeling, unforgiving, unrelenting, unyielding. See ARDUOUS; AUSTERE; BAD; COMPACT; DIFFICULT; FIRM; IMPENETRABLE; TROUBLESOME.—Ant.: easy, facile, fluid, genial, gentle, intelligible, kind, lenient, meek, mild, penetrable, perspicuous, simple, soft, submissive, tender, yielding.—**hard and fast,** absolutely binding; fixed and unalterable.—**h. cash, h. money,** coin as distinguished from paper money; also, actual money as distinguished from debts or claims to be collected or settled.—**h. coal,** anthracite.—**hard'-earned",** *a.* Earned or gained with difficulty.—**h.-favored,** *a.* Having harsh or coarse features or appearance. **h.-faced**‡.—**h.-favoredness,** *n.*—**h.-featured,** *a.* Stern or forbidding in countenance or aspect.—**h.-fisted,** *a.* **1.** Having hard, horny, or strong hands. **2.** Of an avaricious or miserly disposition.—**h.-fistedness,** *n.*—**h.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Having hard or horny hands. **2.** Governing with severity or cruelty; despotic; tyrannical.—**h.-headed,** *a.* **1.** Possessing shrewdness and a practical turn. **2.** Inclined to obstinacy; stubborn.—**h.-hearted,** *a.* Lacking pity or sympathy; unfeeling; obdurate.—**h.-heartedly,** *adv.*—**h.-heartedness,** *n.*—**h.-mouthed,** *a.* Having a hard mouth, as a horse; hence, not easily controlled.—**h.-set,** *a.* Firmly resolved; obstinate; unyielding; rigid.

hard. **I.** *n.* Something that is hard; especially, a roadway of firm, unyielding material. **II.** *adv.* **1.** With much continued energy; forcibly. **2.** With effort or difficulty. **3.** So as to cause vexation, trouble, or pain. **4.** Securely; tightly; fast. **5.** In close proximity; adjoining; near: often with *after*, *by*, or *upon*. **6.** Roughly and joltingly; with speed. **7.** To the extreme limit: said of a vessel's helm. **8.** In such a manner as to become hard. **9.** So as to present difficulties.

Harde"court'-aux"-Bois', 1 ärd"kŭr'-ō"-bwä'; 2 ärd"eur'-ō"-bwä', *n.* A village in Somme department, France; taken by the Germans, 1914; recaptured by the French on July 12, 1916.

Har'dee, 1 här'dī; 2 här'dē, **William Joseph** (1818–1873). An American Confederate general.

hard'en, 1 härd'n; 2 härd'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make hard or harder, in any sense; as, to *harden* steel. **2.** To toughen; inure; make callous, insensible, or indifferent. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become hard or harder in any sense. **2.** To become firmer, as in rate or price; as, the market *hardens*. [< AS. *heardian*, harden.]—**hard'en-er,** *n.* One who or that which hardens; specif., one who hardens cutting-implements.

Hard'en, Maximilian (1861–). German journalist; publicist; editor *Die Zukunft*.

Har'den-berg, 1 här'den-berh; 2 här'dĕn-bĕrh, *n.* **1. Friedrich Leopold,** see NOVALIS. **2. Karl August, Prince von** (1750–1822), a Prussian statesman.

hard'back", 1 härd'bak"; 2 härd'băk", *n. Bot.* The steeplebush (*Spiræa tomentosa*), an erect shrub of the rose family.

hard'head", 1 härd'hed"; 2 härd'hĕd", *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] An obstinate or stupid person. **2.** [U. S.] The ruddy duck. **3.** (1) The gray gurnard. (2) The rainbow-trout. (3) A fish of the Caribbean Sea.

har'di-hood, 1 här'di-hud; 2 här'di-hōōd, *n.* **1.** Sturdy courage: also, rash or foolish daring; venturesomeness. **2.** Presumptuous boldness; audacity; effrontery. **3.** The quality of being hardy; physical endurance. **har'di-ment**‡. Syn.: see COURAGE; EFFRONTERY; TEMERITY.

har'di-ly, 1 här'di-li; 2 härd'i-ly, *adv.* With hardihood.

har'di-ment‡, *n.* Hardihood.

har'di-ness, 1 här'di-nes; 2 här'di-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being hardy. **2.** Stout-heartedness; intrepidity.

Har'ding, 1 här'ding; 2 här'ding, **Warren Gamaliel** (1865–1923). American statesman; Senator, 1915–1921; Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, 1904–06; 28th President of the United States, 1921–23. See PRESIDENT.

Har'dinge, 1 här'din; 2 här'ding, **Henry, Viscount** (1785–1856). An English general; Governor-General of India.

hard'ly, 1 härd'li; 2 härd'ly, *adv.* **1.** With difficulty or great pains. **2.** Scarcely; not quite. **3.** Improbably. **4.** Rigorously; harshly; severely.

hard'ness, 1 härd'nes; 2 härd'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being hard. **2.** An unyielding, unsparing, or grasping spirit. **3.** *Chem.* A property of water that contains mineral salts. **4.** *Med.* Tenseness; said of the pulse. **5.** *Art.* Harsh effect or treatment. **6.** That quality of a mineral that resists scratching. **7**‡. Hardship.—**scale of hardness** (*Mineral.*), a scale for determining the relative hardness of minerals: 1, talc; 2, gypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluorite; 5, apatite; 6, orthoclase; 7, quartz; 8, topaz; 9, corundum; 10, diamond.

hard'-pan", 1 härd'-pan"; 2 härd'-păn", *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A layer of firm detritus under soft soil. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Hence, a firm foundation; solid basis; also, a low point or degree; as, prices have reached *hard-pan*.

hards, 1 härdz; 2 härds, *n. pl.* The refuse or coarse part of flax, wool, or tow. [< AS. *heordan*, hards.] **hurds**‡.

hard'-shell", *a.* **1.** Having a hard shell, as a lobster or crab, previous to shedding the carapace. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Stubbornly devoted to one's principles; uncompromising; inflexible.—**hard-shelled crab,** a crab, particularly the blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*), of North America, before it has molted. After it has molted it is known as a *soft-shelled* crab.

hard'ship, 1 härd'ship; 2 härd'shĭp, *n.* **1.** Something hard to endure, as exposure or injustice. **2**‡. Rigor; severity. Syn.: see ADVERSITY; MISFORTUNE.

hard'tack", 1 härd'tak"; 2 härd'tăk", *n.* Large, unsalted, hard-baked biscuit for army and navy use.

hard'ware", 1 härd'wär"; 2 härd'wâr", *n.* Manufactured articles of metal, as utensils or tools.

hard'wood", 1 härd'wud"; 2 härd'wōōd", *n.* **1.** Wood from broad-leaved trees as distinguished from the wood of needle-leaved trees. **2.** Any dense heavy wood: properly two words.

har'dy, 1 här'di; 2 här'dy, *a.* [HAR'DI-ER; HAR'DI-EST.] **1.** Inured to hardship; robust. **2.** Showing hardihood; bold: often in a bad sense; audacious; strenuous. **3.** *Hort.* Able to survive the winter in the open air. **4.** Rigid; strong; durable. [< F. *hardi*, < OHG. *harti*, hard.] Syn.: see STRONG.

har'dy, *n.* [HAR'DIES², *pl.*] A square-shanked chisel or fuller for insertion in a hardy-hole.—**har'dy-hole",** *n.* A hole in a blacksmiths' anvil for the hardy or another tool.

Har'dy, Thomas (1840–). An English novelist: *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*.

hare, 1 hâr; 2 hâr, *n.* A rodent (genus *Lepus*) with cleft upper lip, long ears, and long hind legs: proverbial for its timidity and swiftness. [< AS. *hara*, hare.]—**hare and hounds,** a rural sport in which one or more persons, called *hares*, travel in advance of a larger body of players, known as *hounds*. The

hares scatter scraps of paper (called "scent") as they proceed, and the *hounds*, by following the scent, try to catch the *hares* before they make "cover" or home.—**hare'bell"**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Campanula rotundifolia*) with blue bell-shaped flowers. **blue'bell"**†.—**hare'brained"**, *a.* Foolish; flighty; giddy.—**hare'lip"**, *n.* A congenital fissure of the upper lip a short distance from the median line.

ha'rem, 1 hē'rem; 2 hâ'rĕm, *n.* **1.** The women's apartments in a Mohammedan household; seraglio; also, the women occupying them. **2.** A sanctuary, prohibited to all but the faithful, as the mosque at Mekka. [< Turk. *harem*, < Ar. *harām*, anything forbidden.]

Har"fleur', 1 ar"flēr'; 2 är"flûr', *n.* A seaport in Seine-Inférieure department, France; taken by the English, Sept. 22, 1415; retaken by the French, 1449

Har"gi"court', 1 är zē"kūr'; 2 är"zhē"eụr', *n.* A town in Aisne department, France, captured by the Germans, 1914; taken from them by the British, August 7, 1918, in the World War.

Har'greaves, 1 här'grīvz; 2 här'grēvs, **James** (—1778). An English weaver; inventor of the spinning-jenny.

har'i-cot, 1 har'i-kō; 2 här'i-eō, *n.* **1.** A stew of meat and vegetables. **2.** The ripe seeds or green pods of the kidney-bean when cooked. [F.]

har'i-galds, 1 har'i-gəldz; 2 här'i-gəldz, *n.* [Scot.] The pluck of an animal. **har'i-gells**†; **har'l-gells**†.

ha'ri-ka'ri, *n.* See HARA-KIRI.

hark, 1 härk; 2 härk, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To harken; listen: now chiefly used in the imperative and in hunting-phrases. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To whisper; speak in one's ear. **II**†. *t.* To hear; listen. [ME. *herken*, = *herknen*, > HARKEN.]

Syn.: see LISTEN.—**to hark back**, to begin at some previous point after wandering or digressing.

hark, *n.* The cry "hark"; as, "With *hark* and whoop," SCOTT.

hark'en, 1 härk'n; 2 härk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hear by listening; attend or give heed to the utterance of; as, *harken* what God shall say. **2**†. To inquire after. **3**†. To wait. **II.** *i.* To listen or give heed to what is said; attend to what is said for the purpose of obeying or complying; listen; as, *harken* to the instruction of a father. [ME. *herknen*, < AS. *hercnian*, < *hēran*, hear.] Syn.: see LISTEN.

hark'er, 1 härk'er; 2 härk'er, *n.* [Scot.] A listener.

harl, 1 härl; 2 härl, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To confuse or tangle. **2.** To rough-cast. **3.** To drag forcibly or violently. **II.** *i.* To drag oneself; be dragged. **harle**†.

harl, *n.* **1.** Filaments of flax or hemp drawn out or hackled; hence, any fibrous substance. **2.** A barb of a large feather, as from a peacock or ostrich, used for making artificial flies in angling.

Har'le-ian, 1 här'li-ən; 2 här'le-an, *a.* Belonging to or connected with Robert and Edward Harley, earls of Oxford and Mortimer (1666–1741), founders of the Harleian collection of books and manuscripts in the British Museum.

Har'lem, 1 här'lem; 2 här'lĕm, *n.* A former village in the N. E. part of Manhattan Island; now part of New York city.—**Harlem river**, a navigable tidal stream; the northern boundary of Manhattan Island, connected with the Hudson river by the **H. ship canal**, 1895.

har'le-quin, 1 hər'li-kwin *or* -kin; 2 här'le-kwin *or* -kin, *v.* **I.** *i.* To conjure away as by the magic trick of a harlequin. **II.** *i.* To make sport by playing fantastic tricks; play the droll.

har'le-quin. **I.** *a.* Party-colored, like the dress of a harlequin. **II.** *n.* A character in pantomime, commonly dressed in party-colored spangled clothes and bearing a magic wand or sword of lath; hence, a buffoon. [OF., < *hellekin*, demon.]—**har"le-quin-ade'**, *n.* **1.** That part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, pantomime. **2.** Fantastic antics or show; buffoonery.

har'lot, 1 här'lət; 2 här'lot, *n.* **1.** A lewd woman; prostitute. **2**†. A male servant; churl; any one, male or female, of low birth. [< OF. *herlot*, fellow.]—**har'lot-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The trade of a harlot; habitual lewdness. **2**†. A woman: in contempt.

harm, 1 hārm; 2 härm. **I.** *vt.* To inflict harm upon; damage; injure; hurt. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which inflicts injury or loss, or the injury inflicted; hurt. **2.** Offense against right or morality; wrong. [< AS. *hearm*, insult.]

Syn.: (verb) see ABUSE; HURT; (noun) INJURY; MISFORTUNE.—**harm'ful**, *a.* Having power to injure; noxious. Syn.: see INIMICAL; NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**harm'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**harm'ful-ness**, *n.*—**harm'less**, *a.* **1.** Not harmful; innoxious. **2.** Without hurt, loss, or liability. Syn.: see INNOCENT.—**harm'less-ly**, *adv.*—**harm'less-ness**, *n.*

har-mat'tan, 1 hər-mat'ən; 2 här-măt'an, *n.* [Ar.] A dry wind of the West coast of Africa, blowing from the interior during December, January, and February. It serves to mitigate climatic fever and dysentery, but parches the skin and withers vegetation.

har-mon'ic, 1 hər-men'ik; 2 här-mŏn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Producing or pertaining to musical or other harmony; correspondent; concordant; consonant; harmonious. **2.** *Acoustics.* Attendant upon or accessory to a primary tone; as, a *harmonic* note. **3.** *Math.* Derived from or originally suggested by the numerical relations between the vibrations of the musical harmonics or overtones of the same fundamental tone; as, *harmonic* functions. **4**†. Pertaining to music; musical. **II.** *n.* **1.** An attendant or secondary tone, produced by the vibration in aliquot parts of the same body or string which gives, by its complete simultaneous vibration, the primary or fundamental tone; overtone. **2.** A note on a stringed instrument produced by lightly stopping a string. **3.** *pl.* [Rare.] The department of acoustics that treats of musical sounds. [< Gr.[L] *harmonikos*, < *harmonia*; see HARMONY.]

ha'r-mon'i-cal†.—**har-mon'i-ca**, *n.* Any one of several musical instruments: (1) An instrument composed of a series of glass tubes, goblets, or the like, graduated to a musical scale, and played by rubbing the rims. (2) A series of oblong pieces of glass or metal, played by striking with a small mallet. (3) A reed-instrument played by the breath; a mouth-organ. **har-mon'i-con**†. (4) A mixture organ-stop.—**har-mou'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**har-mon'i-con**, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] **1.** An orchestrion. **2.** A mouth-organ; harmonica. [organ.

har-mo'ni-um, 1 har-mō'ni-um; 2 här-mō'ni-ūm, *n.* A reed-

har'mo-ny, 1 hār'mo-ni; 2 här'mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** (1) The quality of being pleasing to the ear: said especially of the agreement of musical sounds; as, the *harmony* of cultivated voices. (2) An arrangement of musical parts with a theme; as, a *harmony* correctly composed. (3) The science that treats of such arrangement; as, a master of *harmony*. **2.** Accord in feeling, manner, or action; as, the *harmony* of a loving family; *harmony* of different causes. **3.** Completeness and perfection resulting from diversity in unity; agreement in relation; orderliness; in art, a normal state of completeness in the relations of things to each other. **4.** A literary work to display the agreement of different books, as histories; as, a *harmony* of the Gospels. [< Gr.[L-F] *harmonia*, music, a joining, < √ *ar*, join.]

Syn.: accord, accordance, agreement, amity, concord, concurrence, conformity, congruity, consent, consistency, consonance, symmetry, unanimity, uniformity, union, unison, unity. When tones, thoughts, or feelings, individually different, combine to form a consistent and pleasing whole, there is *harmony*. *Harmony* is deeper and more essential than *agreement*. *Concord* implies more volition than *accord*. *Conformity* is submission to authority or necessity. *Congruity* involves the element of suitableness; *consent* and *concurrence* refer to decision or action, but *consent* is more passive than *concurrence*. See MELODY; TUNE; SYMMETRY.—Ant.: antagonism, conflict, controversy, disagreement, discord, disproportion, dissension, disunion, hostility, incongruity, inconsistency, opposition, schism, variance.

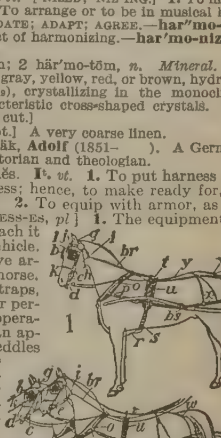
—**har-mo'ni-ous**, *a.* **1.** Possessing harmony; concordant; musical; peaceable. **2.** Symmetrical; congruous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**har'mo-nist**, *n.* **1.** A master of the principles of musical harmony. **2.** A student or expounder of the harmony of different writings, as of the Christian Gospels. **3.** A musician. **4**†. A harmonizer.—**har"mo-nis'tic**, *a.* Pertaining or relating to harmony, specifically to the work of literary harmonists.—**har'mo-nize** or **-nise**, *vt. & vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **1.** To make or become harmonious. **2.** To arrange or to be in musical harmony. Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; ADAPT; AGREE.—**har'mo-ni-za'tion**, *n.* The act of harmonizing.—**har'mo-niz"er** or **-nis"er**, *n.*

har'mo-tome, 1 hār'mo-tōm; 2 här'mo-tōm, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, passing into gray, yellow, red, or brown, hydrous silicate ($H_{16}(BaK_2)Al_2Si_8O_{32}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, and forming characteristic cross-shaped crystals. [< Gr. *harmos*, joint, + *temnō*, cut.]

harn, 1 hārn; 2 härn, *n.* [Scot.] A very coarse linen.

Har'nack, 1 hār'nak; 2 här'năk, **Adolf** (1851–). A German Protestant ecclesiastical historian and theologian.

har'ness, 1 hār'nes; 2 här'nĕs. **I**†. *vt.* **1.** To put harness on; attach by means of harness; hence, to make ready for, or urge to, or give (oneself). **2.** To equip with armor, as for war. **II.** *n.* [-NESS or -NESS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** The equipment of a draft-animal used to attach it for work, as to a wheeled vehicle. **2.** Originally, the defensive armor of a soldier or of his horse. **3.** Any arrangement of straps, cords, etc., as for lifting or performing some mechanical operation; as, a loom-*harness*, an apparatus comprising the heddles which shift the sets of warp-threads alternately. **4.** Figuratively, equipment for any business; also, the requirements of business; active service. **har'nes**†. [< OF. *harnas*, < Br. *harnez*, armor, < *houarn*, iron.]—**harness-ant**, *n.* CAPARISON.—**har'ness-er**, *n.*



Harness (def. 1).

1. Single harness. 2. Double harness. *b*, blinder or winker-straps; *br*, throat-latch; *t*, brow-band or front-piece; *c*, *c*, bit; *k*, terret; *r*, *r*, hamtingale; *s*, outer belly-band; *z*, breeching; *bs*, breeching-strap; *d*, curb-bit; *k*, nose-piece; *b*, blinder; *o*, crown-piece; *e*, curb-chain; *i*, runner; *br*, bearing-rein; *c*, collar, showing after-waist *p*, hame; *m*, pole-chain; *n*, whippletree; *a*, inner belly-band; *u*, saddle; *w*, crupper; *y*, back-strap; *s*, traces.

har'ness, 1 hār'nes; 2 härng, *n.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] Brains. [< AS. *hærnes*.]

Har'old, 1 har'əld; 2 hăr'old, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name.

Dan. **Ha'rald,** 1 hä'rəld, 2 hä'räld; D. **He'rold,** 1 hĕ'rolt, 2 hę'rōlt; F. **Ha"rold',** 1 a"rōld', 2 ä"rōld'; It. **A-ral'do,** 1 a-rāl'-do, 2 ä-räl'do; L. **Ha-rol'dus,** 1 hə-rol'dus, 2 ha-rōl'dŭs. **2. H. I.,** "Harefoot" (–1040), a king of England. **3. H. II.** (1022?–1066), a king of England; killed at Senlac or Hastings, where he was defeated by William the Conqueror. [Teut., warrior strength.]

harp, 1 härp; 2 härp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dwell unduly, tediously, or vexatiously: with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To express, or give utterance to. **3.** To play on or as on the harp. **4§.** To affect in some specific manner by playing the harp. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stringed musical instrument, nearly triangular in modern form, played with the fingers. **2.** One of several old Irish coins of various values. **harp'er‡. 3.** [H-] The constellation Lyra. **4.** A harp-like part in a mechanism.—**to harp on one string,** same as HARP, *v.*, 1.—**harp'er,** *n.* **1.** One who plays the harp. **harp'ist‡. 2.** Same as HARP, *n.*, 2.

Har'pers Fer'ry. A town in E. West Virginia; scene of the arrest of John Brown, 1859; pop. 900.

harp'ings, 1 härp'ŋz; 2 härp'ings, *n. pl. Naut.* **1.** The fore parts of the wales surrounding the bow. **2.** Extensions of the rib-bands. **harp'ins‡.**

har-poon', 1 har-pūn'; 2 här-pōōn'. **I.** *vt.* To strike with a harpoon. **II.** *n.* A barbed missile weapon, carrying a long cord, for striking whales or the like. [< F.[D] *harpon.*]—**har-poon'er,** *n.* **har"po-nier'‡; har"poon-eer'‡.**

harp'si-chord, 1 härp'sı-kōrd; 2 härp'si-côrd, *n.* An old-fashioned musical instrument, resembling the grand piano-forte, of which it was the precursor. [< OF. *harpe,* harp, + *chorde,* string.]

Handel's Harpsichord, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

har'py, 1 här'pı; 2 här'py, *n.* [HAR'PIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Any rapacious person; a plunderer; extortioner. **2.** [H-] *Myth.* A rapacious and filthy winged monster, with the head and trunk of a woman and bird-like lower extremities. Their number is variously stated, the one classification being Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno, or Podarge. **3.** A very large, crested, tropical American eagle (*Thrasaetus harphia*). See illus. below. **har'py-ea"gle‡.** [< Gr.[L+OF] *harpyiai,* harpies, < *harpazō,* snatch.]

har'que-bus, 1 här'kwı-bus; 2 här'kwe-bŭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient hand-firearm, the predecessor of the musket. See illus. in next col. **2.** A number of soldiers armed with harquebuses. [< F. *harquebuse.*] **ar'que-bus‡; har'que-buse‡; har'que-buss‡.—har"que-bus-ier',** *n.* A soldier armed with a harquebus.

har'ri-dan, 1 har'ı-dən; 2 här'i-dan, *n.* A vixenish old woman; a hag. [< OF. *haridelle,* jade.]

har'ri-er', 1 har'ı-er; 2 här'i-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which harries. **2.** A buzzard-like bird.

har'ri-er², *n.* **1.** A small hound used for hunting hares. **2.** A member of a team of cross-country runners. [< HARE, *n.*]

Har'ri-et, 1 har'ı-et; 2 här'i-ĕt, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Har'ri-ot‡; Har'ri-ott‡.**

Har'ris, 1 har'ıs; 2 här'is, **Joel Chandler** (1848–1908). An American editor and author of negro dialect stories and verse; *Uncle Remus.*

Har'ris-burg, 1 har'ıs-bûrg; 2 här'is-bûrg, *n.* A city; capital of Pennsylvania; pop. 75,920.

Har'ri-son, 1 har'ı-sən; 2 här'i-son, *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1740–1791), an American statesman; signed the Declaration of Independence. **2. Benjamin** (1833–1901), American soldier; statesman; 23d President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **3. Frederic** (1831–1923), an English positivist philosopher. **4. William Henry** (1773–1841), American soldier; statesman; 9th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **5.** A town in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 15,720.

Harpy (def. 3). 1/15

har'row, 1 har'o; 2 här'o. **I.** *vt.*[1] & *vi.* **1.** To work with a harrow, as land. **2.** To lacerate the feelings of; torment. **3.** To be acted upon by harrowing; as, the field *harrows* easily. **II.** *n.* A farm implement, commonly a frame set with spikes or teeth, for leveling plowed ground pulverizing the soil, etc. [< AS. *hearge,* harrow.]—**har'row-ing,** *pa.* Lacerating or tormenting to the feelings. **-ly,** *adv.*

har'row²‡, *vt.* To harry.

Har'row-on-the-Hill', *n.* A parish 12 m. W. N. W. of London; the seat of a school, founded 1571.

har'ry, 1 har'ı; 2 här'y, *vt. & vi.* [HAR'RIED; HAR'RY-ING.] **1.** To pillage; strip. **2.** Hence, to harass in any way. **3.** To make predatory incursions. **4.** [Scot.] To plunder; seize in a raid. [< AS. *hergian,* waste with an army.] Syn.: see PERSECUTE.

harsh, 1 härsh; 2 härsh. *a.* **1.** Grating or rough to any of the senses; violently disagreeable; discordant; rasping; irritating. **2.** Irritating to the mind; offensive. **3.** Tending to do physical harm; rigorous; severe. [< Sw. *härsk,* rank.]

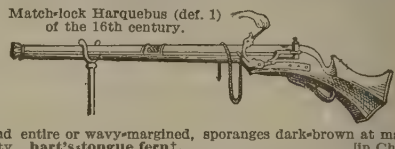
Syn.: see ARBITRARY; AUSTERE; BITTER; HARD; ROUGH.—**harsh'-ly,** *adv.*—**harsh'ness,** *n.*

harsh'en§, *vt.* To make harsh, rough, or severe.

hars'let, 1 härs'let; 2 härs'lĕt, *n.* Same as HASLET.

harst, 1 hȧrst; 2 härst, *n.* [Scot.] Harvest. **ha'arst‡; hairst‡.**

hart, 1 härt; 2 härt, *n.* The male of the red deer, esp. after it has passed its fifth year. [< AS. *heort,* hart.]—**harts'horn",** *n.* **1.** A volatile preparation of ammonia, used as smelling-salts, formerly distilled from deer-horns. **2.** Same as SAL VOLATILE. **3.** The antler of a hart.—**hart's-tongue,** *n.* A polypodiaceous fern (*Scolopendrium scolopendrium*), found throughout the cooler regions of the north temperate zone. The leaves are bright-green



Match-lock Harquebus (def. 1) of the 16th century.

and entire or wavy-margined, sporanges dark-brown at maturity. **hart's-tongue fern‡.** [In China.

Hart, 1 härt; 2 härt, **Sir Robert** (1835–1911). An Irish diplomat

hart'beest, 1 härt'bıst; 2 härt'bēst, *n.* A large antelope of Africa, grayish-brown above and whitish below. [< D. (South Africa) *hartebeest,* < *hert,* hart, + *beest,* beast.] **harte'beest‡; harte'-best‡.** [novelist and poet.

Harte, 1 härt; 2 härt, **Francis Bret** (1839–1902). An American

Hart'ford, 1 härt'fərd; 2 härt'ford, *n.* A city, capital of Connecticut; pop. 138,040; seat of Hartford Theological Seminary and of Trinity College.

Har'tle-pool, 1 här'tl-pūl; 2 här'tl-pōōl, *n.* A seaport of N. E. England; pop. 20,960; bombarded by a German squadron, Dec. 16, 1914. [metaphysician.

Hart'ley, 1 härt'h; 2 härt'ly, **David** (1705–1757). An English

Hart'man, 1 härt'mən; 2 härt'män, **Karl Robert Edouard von** (1842–1906). A German philosopher; *The Philosophy of the Unconscious.*

Hart'manns-weil"er, 1 härt'mŭns-vail"ər; 2 härt'mäns-vil"er, *n.* A village in Alsace-Lorraine, near **Hartmannsweller Kopf,** scene of severe fighting in the World War, 1914–18.

har'um-scar'um, 1 he'ərm-skâr'əm; 2 hâr'ŭm-scar'ŭm, *a.* **1** Characterized by reckless haste. **2.** Marked by extreme disorder; topsyturvy. [Cp. HARE and SCARE.]—**har'um-scar'um,** *n.* A wild, reckless, or thoughtless person.

Ha-run'-al"-Ra'shid, 1 hə-rūn'-al-rā'shĭd; 2 hä-run'-äl-rä'shĭd, *n.* Literally "Harun the Just" (765–809), Calif of Bagdad; hero of the *Arabian Nights.*

ha-rus'pex, 1 hə-rus'peks; 2 ha-rŭs'pĕks, *n.* [-PI-CES, 1 -pı-sīz; 2 -pi-çēş, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A soothsayer or diviner. [L.] **ha-rus'pice‡.—ha-rus"pi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or practise of the haruspex; divination. **ha-rus'pi-cy‡.**

Har'vard, 1 hȧr'verd; 2 hȧr'vard, **John** (1607–1638). An English non-conformist clergyman, who emigrated to America, 1637; endowed **Harvard College,** at New Towne, now Cambridge, Mass., 1638. In the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 the Institution was recognized as **Harvard University.**

har'vest, 1 hȧr'vest; 2 hȧr'vĕst. I*. vt. & vi.* **1.** To gather and store, as a crop; reap. **2.** To receive as the result of any exertion. **3.** To gather and store a crop. **II.** *n.* **1.** A crop, as of grain, gathered or ready for gathering; also, the time of gathering. **2.** The product of any toil or effort. [< AS. *hærfest,* autumn.]

Syn.: crop, fruit, growth, harvest-feast, harvest-festival, harvest-home, harvesting, harvest-tide, harvest-time, increase, ingathering, proceeds, produce, product; reaping, result, return, yield. *Harvest* is the elegant and literary word; *crop* is the common and commercial expression; we say a man sells his *crop,* but we should not speak of his selling his *harvest;* we speak of an ample or abundant *harvest,* a good *crop. Harvest* is applied almost wholly to grain; *crop* applies to almost anything that is gathered in; we speak of the potato-*crop,* not the potato-*harvest;* we may say either the wheat-*crop* or the wheat-*harvest.* We speak of *produce* collectively, but of a *product* or various *products;* vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter, etc., may be termed farm-*produce,* or the *products* of the farm. *Product* is a word of wider application than *produce;* we speak of the *products* of manufacturing, the *product* obtained by multiplying one number by another, etc. The word *proceeds* is chiefly used of the *return* from an investment; we speak of the *produce* of a farm, but of the *proceeds* of the money invested in farming. The *yield* is what the land gives up to the farmer's demand, the *yield* of corn or oats. *Harvest* has also a figurative use; as, the *result* of lax enforcement of law is a *harvest* of crime. *Harvest, harvest-tide,* and *harvest-time* alike denote the period or season when the crops are or should be gathered (*tide* being simply the old Saxon word for *time*). *Harvest-home* ordinarily denotes the *festival* of *harvest,* and when used to denote simply the season always gives a suggestion of festivity and rejoicing, such as *harvest* and *harvest-time* by themselves do not express. See INCREASE; PRODUCT.

—**har'vest-bug,** *n.* **1.** A harvest-tick. **2.** A harvest-fly.—**h.-feast,** *n.* A feast after the harvest has been gathered or the season in which it occurs. **h.-festival‡.—h.-fly,** *n.* A cicada.—**h.-home,** *n.* **1.** An Old English festival held at the homing of the harvest. **2.** The song sung at such festival. **3.** The season for garnering the harvest. Syn.: see HARVEST.—**h.-man,** *n.* One who labors in the harvest.—**har'vest-man,** *n.* A daddy-long-legs.—**h.-mite,** *n.* See HARVEST-TICK.—**h.-moon,** *n.* The full moon that falls near the autumnal equinox.—**h.-tick,** *n.* A acaridan mite, mostly red, that attaches itself to the skin, being especially abundant about harvest-time.—**har'vest-er,** *n.* One who or that which harvests; a reaper.—**har'vest-ry,** *n.* The act or work of harvesting, or that which is harvested.

Har'vey, 1 här'vi; 2 här'vy, *n.* **1. H. A.** (1824–1893), an American inventor of a process for hardening steel. **2. William** (1578–1650), an English physician, discovered the circulation of the blood.—**har'vey, har'vey-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To treat (steel) by the Harvey process in order to harden it. **2.** To cover or protect with hardened steel plates.

Harz, 1 härts; 2 härts, *n.* Mountains between the Elbe and Weser rivers, N. W. Germany; highest peak, the Brocken, 3,740 ft. **Hartz‡.**

has, 1 haz; 2 hăz, *3d. per. sing. pres. ind.* of HAVE, *v.*

Has'dru-bal, 1 haz'dru-bal; 2 hăz'dru-bal, *n.* One of several Carthaginian generals; especially, the brother of Hannibal, killed 207 B. C.

hash, 1 haṡh; 2 hăsh. **I**[t]. *vt.* To cut or chop into small pieces; also, to slash. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** A dish of hashed and cooked meat; any mixture. **2.** A rehash. [< G.[OF] *hacken,* hack.] [dunce.

hash[2], *n.* [Scot.] A wasteful or slovenly person; a blockhead;

hash'ish, 1 haṡh'iṡh; 2 hăsh'ish, *n.* The tops and sprouts of Indian hemp; also, an intoxicating preparation of this plant. [< Ar. *hashsh,* hay.] **hasch'isch‡; hasch'ish‡; hash'ash‡; hash'eesh‡.**

has'let, 1 has'let; 2 hăs'lĕt, *n.* The heart, liver, lights, etc., as of a hog, used as food. [< OF. *hastelet,* < *haste,* spit.]

has'lock, 1 has'lȯk; 2 hăs'lŏk, *n.* The fine short wool on the throat of a sheep.

Has"mo-ne'an, 1 has"mo-ni'an; 2 hăs"mo-nē'an. **I.** *n.* One of the Jewish family to which the Maccabees belonged, noted for its leadership and patriotism. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hasmoneans. **Has"mo-næ'an‡; As"mo-næ'an‡.**

hasna. [Scot.] Has not.

hasp, 1 haṡp; 2 hăsp. **I**[t]. *vt.* To shut or fasten with or as with a hasp. **II.** *n.* A fastening passing over a staple and secured as by a padlock. [< AS. *hæspe,* hasp.] Syn.: see LOCK.

has'sock, 1 has'ȧk; 2 hăs'ŏk, *n.* **1.** A thick mat or cushion for a footstool. **2.** A rank tuft of coarse boggy grass. (2) [Scot.] A shock of hair. [< AS. *hassuc,* coarse grass.]

hast, *2d per. sing. pres. ind. of* HAVE, *v.*

has'tate, 1 has'tēt; 2 hăs'tāt, *a. Bot.* Triangular or halberd-shaped, with the base diverging on each side into an acute lobe. **has'tat-ed‡.**

haste, 1 hēst; 2 hāst. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HAST'ED[3]; HAST'ING.] To hasten. Syn.: see FLY.

II. *n.* **1.** Celerity of movement or action; speed; dispatch; hurry. **2.** Necessity for speed; urgency. **3.** Hurry; precipitancy. [< AS. *hæst,* violence.]—**hast'en,** *vt. & vi.* To drive or urge forward speedily; expedite; dispatch; be quick. Syn.: see FLY; PUSH; QUICKEN.—**hast'en-er,** *n.*—**hast'y,** *a.* [HAST'I-ER; HAST'I-EST.] **1.** Acting, done with, or demanding haste. **2.** Acting or done without due consideration; rash. **3.** Quick-tempered; impetuous; irascible. **4**†. Eager; in a hurry. Syn.: see CARELESS; IMPETUOUS; SWIFT.—**hasty pudding,** a pudding made by gradually dropping meal, especially Indian meal, into boiling water, stirring it while cooking; also, mush.—**hast'i-ly,** *adv.*—**hast'i-ness,** *n.*

Has'tings, 1 hēs'tiŋz; 2 hās'tings, *n.* **1. Warren** (1732–1818), first Governor-General of India; impeached by the House of Commons under the lead of Edmund Burke, 1788; acquitted 1795. **2.** A borough (pop. 65,530) on the coast of E. Sussex, England. **3.** A borough in New Zealand; pop. 12,990. **4.** A city in S. Nebraska; pop. 11,650; seat of Hastings College, founded in 1882.—**Battle of Hastings,** fought at Senlac Hill, near Hastings, England, where William of Normandy defeated Harold, 1066.

hast'ĭt. [Scot.] Hastened.

hat, 1 hat; 2 hăt, *n.* **1.** A covering for the head, generally with a crown and brim. **2.** Figuratively the rank or dignity of a cardinal. [< AS. *hæt.*]—**hat'band",** *n.* A narrow ribbon or other band of silk or stuff surrounding a hat outside and above the brim. A broad black band is a badge of mourning.—**hat-box,** *n.* A case, often of leather, for a hat; also, a small trunk containing a compartment for a hat.—**hat-tree,** *n.* [U. S.] A frame with hooks or pegs on which to hang hats, etc.—**tin hat** [Soldiers' slang], a steel helmet.

hatch[1], } 1 haċh; 2 hăch, *v.* **I**[t]. *t.* **1.** To cause to develop in
hatch[2], } and come forth from the egg; as, to *hatch* eggs. **2.** To contrive or plot. **II.** *i.* To produce young, as eggs; come out of the egg, as young birds.—**hatch'er,** *n.* **1.** A bird that incubates; also, an incubating apparatus. **2.** One who hatches or contrives.—**hatch'er-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where eggs, as of fish, are hatched.—**hatch'ing**[1], *ppr. & n.*

hatch[2][1], *vt.* **1.** In drawing and engraving, to mark with hatchings. **2**†. To chase; engrave. [< F. *hacher,* < G. *hacken,* cut.]—**hatch'ing**[2], *n.* **1.** In drawing, the marking with parallel or crossed lines. **2.** A system of such lines.

hatch[1], *n.* The act of hatching, or the brood hatched at one time. Syn.: see FLOCK.

hatch[2], *n.* A shade-line in drawing or engraving.

hatch[3], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* An opening in the deck, affording passage to the hold, as for cargo, etc.; also, its cover. **2.** Any similar opening in the floor or roof of a warehouse or other building, or the cover or grating for such an opening. **3.** A door or gate with an opening above; a half-door; wicket. **4.** A sluice-gate. [< AS. *hæc,* gate.]

hatch'el, 1 haċh'el; 2 hăch'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [HATCH'ELED or HATCH'-ELLED; HATCH'EL-ING or HATCH'EL-LING.] To comb, as flax or hemp; tease; vex. **II.** *n.* An implement for cleaning flax or hemp, consisting of a set of teeth fastened in a board. [Var. of HACKLE, *n.*]—**hatch'el-er, hatch'el-ler,** *n.*

hatch'et, 1 haċh'et; 2 hăch'ĕt, *n.* A small short-handled ax, for use with one hand. [< OF. *hachette,* dim. of *hache,* ax.]—**hatch'et-face",** *n.* A thin, sharp-featured face.—**h.-faced,** *a.*—**to bury the hatchet,** to cease from hostilities; forget injuries; make peace: opposed to **to dig up** or **take up the h.,** to declare war.

hatch'ett-ite, 1 haċh'et-ait; 2 hăch'ĕt-īt, *n. Mineral.* A waxy, slightly glistening, greasy, inodorous, solid hydrocarbon of the paraffin series. [< Charles *Hatchett* (1765–1847), English chemist.] **hatch'ett-in**(e)‡.

hatch'ment, 1 haċh'ment *or* -ment; 2 hăch'ment, *n.* The armorial bearings of a deceased person, so blazoned as to indicate the rank, sex, etc.: usually in a lozenge-shaped panel, as over a tomb. [Cor. of ACHIEVEMENT, escutcheon.]

hatch'way", *n.* Same as HATCH[3], *n.*

hate[1], 1 hēt; 2 hāt, *vt. & vi.* [HAT'ED[4]; HAT'ING.] **1.** To regard with extreme aversion; detest; feel or cherish hatred. **2.** To be unwilling; dislike: with a clause or an infinitive as object. Syn.: see ABHOR.

hate[2]‡, *imp.* of HIGHT.

hate, *n.* Intense aversion; animosity; malignity. [< AS. *hete,* hate.] Syn.: see HATRED.—**hat'a-bl**(e)‖, *a.* **hate'a-bl**(e)‡.—**hate'ful,** *a.* **1.** Exciting strong aversion; odious. **2.** Feeling or manifesting hatred. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**hat'er,** *n.*

hate[3], *n.* [Scot.] Same as HAET.

Hat'field House. A palace in Hatfield, near St. Albans, England, residence of Princess Elizabeth when summoned to the throne of England; now the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

hath‖, 1 haṫh; 2 hăth, *3d pers. sing. pres. ind.* of HAVE, *v.*

Hath'a-way, 1 haṫh'ə-wē; 2 hăth'a-wā, **Anne** (1557–1623). The wife of Shakespeare.

Ha'thor, 1 hā'ṫher; 2 hā'thŏr, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A goddess, the impersonation of love: equivalent to Aphrodite; sometimes represented as having a cow's head.—**Ha-thor'ic,** *a. Arch.* Denoting columns with sculptures on the capital representing the head of the goddess Hathor.

ha'tred, 1 hē'tred; 2 hā'trĕd, *n.* Bitter dislike or aversion; antipathy; animosity; enmity.

Syn.: abhorrence, anger, animosity, antipathy, aversion, detestation, dislike, enmity, grudge, hate, hostility, ill will, malevolence, malice, malignity, rancor, repugnance, resentment, revenge, spite. *Repugnance* applies to that which one feels himself summoned or impelled to do or to endure, and from which he instinctively draws back. *Aversion* is the turning away of the mind or feelings from some person or thing, or from some course of action, etc. *Hate,* or *hatred,* as applied to persons, is intense and continued *aversion,* usually with disposition to injure; *anger* is sudden and brief, *hatred* is lingering and enduring. As applied to things, *hatred* is intense *aversion,* with desire to destroy or remove; *hatred* of evil is a righteous passion, akin to *abhorrence,* but more vehement. *Malice* involves the active intent to injure; *malignity* is deep, lingering, and venomous, while often impotent to act; *rancor* (akin to *rancid*) is cherished *malignity* that has soured and festered and is virulent and implacable. *Spite* is petty *malice* that delights to inflict stinging pain; *grudge* is deeper than *spite;* it is sinister and bitter; *resentment* always holds itself to be justifiable, but looks less certainly than *grudge* or *revenge.* Compare ABOMINATION; ANGER; ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; REVENGE.—Ant.: see synonyms for FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

hat'ted-kit", 1 hat'ed-kit"; 2 hăt'ĕd-kĭt", *n.* [Scot.] A dish of sour cream or of new milk and buttermilk. **hat'tit-kit"‡.**

hat'ter, 1 hat'ər; 2 hăt'er, *n.* One who makes or deals in hats.

Hat'ter-as, 1 hat'ər-əs; 2 hăt'er-as, **Cape.** A cape on the North Carolina coast, noted for storms.

hat-te'ri-a, 1 ha-tī'ri-ə; 2 hă-tē'ri-a, *n.* A sphenodontoid lizard-like reptile.

Hat'ties-burg, 1 hat'iz-bərg; 2 hăt'iṡ-berg, *n.* A city in S. E. Mississippi; pop. 13,270.

hau'berk, 1 hȫ'bərk; 2 hą'berk, *n.* A coat of mail, especially one formed of interwoven steel rings. [ME.]

haud[4], 1 hȫd; 2 hąd, *vt.* [Scot.] To hold. [AS. *haga,* yard.]

Hau"dio"mont', 1 ō"diō"mōn'; 2 ō"diō"mŏn', *n.* A village S. E. of Verdun, Meuse department, France; scene of severe fighting in the German attempt to take Verdun in the World War during 1916.

hauf, 1 hāf, hēf, *or* ōf; 2 hāf, hąf, *or* ăf, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Half.

haugh, 1 hȫh; 2 hąh, *n.* [Scot.] Low-lying rich lands. [< AS. *haga,* yard.]

haugh'ty, 1 hō'ti; 2 hą'ty, *a.* [HAUGH'TI-ER; HAUGH'TI-EST.] **1.** Proud and disdainful; arrogant. **2**†. Lofty; bold. **3**†. High. [< OF. *haudain,* < *haut,* high.] **haught‖.**—**haugh'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**haugh'ti-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: austere, churlish, cold, contemptuous, disdainful, distant, high, insolent, proud, reserved, stately, supercilious, surly, unapproachable, uncivil, unsociable. Compare ABSOLUTE; ARROGANCE; IMPERIOUS; PRIDE.

haul, 1 hȫl; 2 hąl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull or draw with force. **2.** To transport by pulling. **3.** To summon for a reprimand. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To change the direction of a course. **2.** To shift: said of the wind. **3.** To drag or pull. [< AS. *holian.*] Syn.: see DRAW.—**to haul over the coals,** to find fault with; scold sharply.—**to h. the wind,** to turn the bow of a ship nearer to the point from which the wind is blowing; also, fig., to retire from one's position or standpoint.—**haul'er,** *n.* **1.** One who hauls. **2.** A fish-catching device.

haul, *n.* **1.** A pulling with force; also, that which is obtained by hauling. **2.** *Fishing.* (1) The drawing of a net. (2) A single catch of a net. **3.** The distance over which anything is hauled.

haul'age, 1 hȫl'ij; 2 hąl'ąġ, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of hauling; also, a charge for hauling. **2.** *Railroad.* A charge made by a railroad company for the use of a line or track.

hauld, 1 hȫld: 2 hąld, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grasp; hold. **2.** A place of abode or resort; refuge.

haulm, 1 hōm: 2 hąm, *n.* **1.** The stalks or stems of any of the grains, or of hops, beans, etc.; also, dry stalks of corn and straw. **2.** Any plant-stem. [< AS. *healm.*] **haum‡.**—**haulm'y,** *a.*

haun, 1 hän; 2 hän, *n.* [Scot.] A hand.

haunch, 1 hänch *or* hênch; 2 hänch *or* hanch, *n.* **1.** The fleshy part of the hip and buttock; the hip; as, a *haunch* of venison. **2.** The part of an arch on either side of its crown. [< OHG.ᶠ *ancsa,* joint.]—**haunched,** *a.*

haunt[1], 1 hänt *or* hênt; 2 hänt *or* hant, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To resort much to; frequent. **2.** To visit persistently, as a ghost. **3.** To trouble or annoy by constantly recurring to the mind or memory. **II.** *i.* To be much about; visit or be present often. [< F. *hanter,* haunt.]—**haunt'ed,** *pa.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially as by ghosts or apparitions.

haunt, *n.* **1.** A place to which one resorts frequently. **2**†. Practise. **3**†. The custom of frequenting a place.

Haupt'mann, 1 houpt'man; 2 houpt'măn, **Gerhart** (1862–). A German poet and dramatist; awarded Nobel prize 1912.

haur, 1 hôr; 2 hôr. [Scot.] Same as HARL.

Hau'sa, 1 hau'sa; 2 hou'să, *n.* An important negroid race,

Hau'sa, *f* estimated as from 5 to about 15 millions, and occupying a tract of central Sudan north of the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers.—**Hau'sa-land,** *n.* The land inhabited by the Hausas.

hause, 1 hôs; 2 hąs, *n.* [Scot.] The throat; halse. [< AS. *heals.*]

hau'sen, 1 hô'zn; 2 hą'sn, *n.* [G.] The Russian sturgeon.

Hau'sen, 1 hau'zen; 2 hou'sĕn, **Baron Max C. L. von** (1846–), A German general.

haus'mann-ite, 1 haus'man-īt; 2 hous'man-īt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic brownish-black manganese oxid (Mn_3O_4), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< J. F. L. *Hausmann,* German metallurgist.]

Hauss'mann, 1 hes'măn; 2 hŏs'man, **Baron Georges Eugène** (1809–1891). A French government officer and senator who improved and beautified Paris during reign of Napoleon III.

haus-tel'lum, 1 hôs-tĕl'ŭm; 2 hąs-tĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] The proboscis or sucking-organ of certain insects and crustaceans, as of flies and butterflies. [< L. *haustrum,* water-drawing machine, < *haustus,* pp. of *haurio,* draw.]

haus-to'ri-um, 1 hôs-tō'ri-um; 2 hąs-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A root or sucker found in certain parasitic plants by which they absorb nutriment. [< L. *haustor,* drawer, < *haurio,* draw.]

haut'boy, 1 hō'boi; 2 hō'boy, *n.* A wooden wind-instrument; oboe. [< F. *hautbois,* < *haut,* high, + *bois,* wood.]

haute prynce†. High prince.

haut-teur', 1 hō-tûr'; 2 hō-tûr', *n.* [F.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness.

haut"gout', 1 hō"-gū'; 2 hō"-gū', *n.* High relish or seasoning; hence, the height of style. [F., < L. *altus,* high, + *gustus,* taste.]

Haut Rhin, 1 ō răn; 2 ō răn. See UPPER ALSACE.

ha'uy-nite, 1 hä"wi-nait; 2 hä'wy-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to greasy, blue or green, translucent calcium-sodium-aluminum sulfato-silicate, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< R. J. *Haüy,* French mineralogist.] **ha'uyne**†.

Ha-van'a, 1 ha-van'a; 2 ha-văn'a, *n.* See HABANA.

have, 1 hav; 2 hăv, *v.* [HAD; HAV'ING. *Pres. ind. sing.,* I HAVE, thou HAST, he HAS.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be in possession or control of; own; possess; as, he *has* a fine house. **2.** To hold as content; bear as an accompaniment; contain; comprise; as, the well *has* little water; the book *has* a significant title. **3.** To possess by receiving, gaining, or getting in any way; as, I *had* a letter this morning. **4.** To experience, or be affected with; feel or realize; suffer from or enjoy. **5.** To entertain; exercise; cherish; as, to *have* patience. **6.** To effect; as, to *have* a conference or a discussion; to *have* a talk. **7.** To cause to be; procure; as, to *have* a house built. **8.** To bear or endure; allow; permit; as, I will *have* no interference. **9.** To be obliged or compelled to; as, I *have* to go. **10.** To receive or enjoy as fulfilled or accomplished; realize; as, to *have* one's wish. **11.** To hold, as in opinion; esteem or regard. **12.** To hold as an opinion, or to affirm as something undeniable; as, they *had* it that the fire was incendiary; the newspaper *has* it that it will snow. **13.** To occupy a certain position in relation to; as, he *had* the wind at his back. **14.** To manifest, exercise, exemplify, use (a sentiment, feeling, quality, etc.); as, *have* the courtesy to hear me; he *had* regard for her feelings. **15.** To engage in; perform; experience; keep up; as, we *had* a controversy; they will *have* recourse to the law; let me *have* a chance to speak. **16.** [Colloq.] To possess an advantage over; hold embarrassed, nonplussed, or vanquished; as, I *had* him in that argument; he *had* me there; in a bad sense, to trick; cheat. **17.** [Colloq.] To possess an acquaintance with or knowledge of; understand; as, my cook *has* no English. **18**‖. To cause to come or go; bring; get; as, *have* him away: chiefly in the imperative, and commonly indicat ng urgency. **II.** *i.* To be; hold; go; come.

In certain phrases of preference, as **had liefer, had rather, had better, had as lief,** etc., the *had,* early *hadde,* subjunctive preterit, is equivalent to the modern potential, *would have, might have; I had rather die* = I would have death rather; *I had liefer die* = I would have (hold) it, *i. e.,* to die, liefer, dearer. From Anglo-Saxon to Chaucer, *me were liefer die,* to me it would be dearer to die, was the more common idiom: from 1450 to 1550, *I had liefer;* from 1550 onward, *I had rather.* Since Johnson, some grammarians and reformers have urged *I would rather.* In certain expressions, **had have** is improperly used; as, "*Had* I *have* known it." *Had,* used elliptically for *if I had,* itself carries the contingency back into the past, and there is no need of an added *have* to do the same thing. "*Had I known* this," "*Had* he *done* that," are conditional clauses, each complete in itself as expressing past possibility. [< AS. *habban,* have.]

Syn.: be in possession of, be possessed of, hold, occupy, own, possess. *Have* is the most general word, and is applied to whatever belongs to or is connected with one; a man may be said to *have* what is his own, what he has borrowed, what has been entrusted to him, or what he has stolen. To *possess* a thing is to *have* the ownership with control and enjoyment of it. To *hold* is to *have* in one's hand, or securely in one's control; a man *holds* his friend's coat for a moment, or he *holds* a struggling horse; he *holds* a promissory note, or *holds* an office. To *own* is to *have* the right of property in; to *possess* is to *have* that right in actual exercise; to *occupy* is to *have* possession and use with or without ownership. A man *occupies* his own house or a room in a hotel; he may *own* a farm of which he is not in possession because a tenant *occupies* it and is determined to *hold* it. To *be in possession* differs from *possess* in that to *possess* denotes both right and fact, while to *be in possession* denotes simply the fact with no affirmation as to the right. To *have* reason is to be endowed with the faculty; to *be in possesston of* one's reason denotes that the faculty is in actual present exercise.

—**have at (him, you,** etc.) ‖, here is a challenge, or a blow, for (him, you, etc.).—**have with you,** I will accompany you.—**hav'er§,** *n.* One who has something in his possession or under his control, whether he be in complete desirable and rightful possession or not.

have'lock, 1 hav'lok; 2 hăv'lok, *n.* A white cover for a military cap, made with a long rear flap, as a protection from the sun. [< Sir Henry *Havelock.*]

Have'lock, 1 hav'lok; 2 hăv'lŏk, **Sir Henry** (1795–1857). A British general; relieved Lucknow, Indian mutiny, 1857.

ha'ven, 1 hē'vn; 2 hā'vn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To shelter in or as in a haven. **2.** To take shelter in a haven. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place of anchorage for ships; a harbor; port. **2.** A refuge; shelter. [< AS. *hæfen,* haven.] Syn.: see SHELTER.

ha'ver, 1 hē'var; 2 hā'ver, *vi.* [Scot.] To talk foolishly and ramblingly. **have'rel‡; have'ril‡.**—**ha'ver-er,** *n.*—**have'rel.** **I.** *a.* Half-witted; silly. **II.** *n.* A foolish talker; gabbler. **have'ril‡; hav'rel‡; hav'ril‡.**

hav'er, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] An oat; oats. **hav're‡.**—**hav'er-meal,** *n.* Oatmeal. **hav're-meal‡,**

Hav'er-ford, 1 hav'er-ferd; 2 hăv'er-ford, *n.* A village in S. E. Pennsylvania; seat of Haverford College.

Ha'ver-hill, 1 hē'ver-il; 2 hā'ver-il, *n.* **1.** A city (pop. 53,890) in N. Massachusetts. **2.** An urban district and market-town in S. W. Suffolk, England; pop. 4,080.

ha'vers, 1 hē'vərs; 2 hā'vers, *n.* [Scot.] Foolish talk.

hav'er-sack, 1 hav'er-sak; 2 hăv'er-săk, *n.* A bag, slung from the shoulder, as for a soldier's rations. [< G.ᵖ *hafe,* oats, + *sack,* sack.]

Ha-ver'sian, 1 ha-vēr'shan; 2 ha-vēr'shan, *a.* Pertaining to or named for Clopton Havers, English anatomist (1650–1702).—**Haversian canal,** one of the numerous channels for capillary blood-vessels in bone-substance.

hav'ing, 1 hav'ing; 2 hăv'ing, *n.* **1.** That which one has or owns. **2.** [Archaic or Scot.] Good behavior or breeding.

ha'viour†, *n.* **1.** Behavior. **2.** Resources. **ha'vior**†.

hav'oc, 1 hav'ak; 2 hăv'oc. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To destroy; waste. **II.** *n.* General carnage or destruction; devastation; ruin. [< AS. *hafoc,* hawk.] Syn.: see MASSACRE.—**to cry havoc,** to give a signal for general carnage.

Ha're, 1 hā'ver; 2 hā'ver, *n.* A seaport (pop. 163,374) of N. W. France; besieged four times. Served as temporary capital of Belgium, 1914–1918. **Le Ha'vre**†.

haw[1], 1 hē; 2 hą, *vt. & vi.* To turn, or cause to turn, to the left in driving. [< AS. *hāwian,* look.]

haw[2], *vi.* To make an inarticulate sound, as in hesitant speaking.

haw[1], *n.* The fruit of the hawthorn. [< AS. *hagan.*]

haw[2], *n.* An interjected utterance resembling the sound of *haw.*

haw[3], *n.* The nictitating membrane or third eyelid, as of a horse; also, a disease of this membrane. [Prob. < HAW[1], *n.*]

haw, *interj.* **1.** A meaningless utterance occurring in hesitating or drawling speech; as, hum, *haw;* I really can't say. Written also *aw, er, huh, uh, w,* etc. **2.** An order to turn to the left or near side, in driving; opposed to *gee.*

Ha-wai'i, 1 ha-wai'i; 2 hä-wī'ī, *n.* An American island, N. Pacific ocean; 4,015 sq. m., pop. 55,380.—**Ha-wai'ian.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Hawaii or the Hawaiians. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hawaii.—**Hawaiian Islands,** formerly **Sandwich Islands,** N. Pacific ocean; 6,449 sq. m.; pop. 255,910; annexed to the United States Aug. 12, 1898; organized as a Territory of the United States, June 14, 1900; capital, Honolulu.

Ha'wash, 1 ha'wash; 2 hä'wăsh, *n.* A river in S. Abyssinia; length, 500 m. to Lake Assal.

haw'finch", 1 hē'finch"; 2 hą'finch", *n.* The European grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*), chaffinch-like in color but with a very large beak; supposed to feed on the hawthorn.

haw"-haw', 1 hē"-hē'; 2 hą"-hą', *vi.* To laugh coarsely and loudly; guffaw. [Imitative.]

haw"-haw'[1], *n.* A loud coarse laugh; guffaw.

haw"-haw'[2], *n.* Same as HA-HA.

hawk[1], 1 hēk; 2 hąk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cry for sale in the streets or in public places; peddle. **2.** To carry goods about for sale.—**hawk'er**[1], *n.* A pedler.

hawk[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cough up forcibly. **2.** To clear the throat with a scraping sound. [Imitative.]

hawk[3], *v.* **I.** *t.* To attack in the air after the manner of a hawk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hunt game with hawks; practise falconry. **2.** To fly in search of prey, as a hawk.—**to hawk at,** to fly at or attack on the wing after the manner of a hawk.—**hawk'er**[2], *n.* One who hunts with hawks; a falconer.—**hawk'ing,** *a. & n.*

hawk[4], *n.* **1.** A bird of prey having the upper mandible not

toothed, and relatively short rounded wings. The **sharp-shinned hawk** (*Accipiter fuscus*) and **Cooper's hawk** (*A. cooperi*) are North-American, and the **sparrow-hawk** (*A. nisus*) and **goshawk** (*Astur palumbarius*) are European examples.

Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*). 1/12

2. Any falconoid bird except a vulture, as a falcon, buzzard, or kite. [< AS. *hafoc, hafuc*, hawk.]—**hawk'bill,** *n.* **1.** The sea turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*) that yields tortoise-shell. See illus. below. **2.** A pair of curve-nosed pliers.—**h.-eyed',** *a.* Having keen, piercing eyes.—**h.-moth,** *n.* A large stout-bodied moth (family *Sphingidæ*) which flies by twilight and sucks the sweets from flowers.—**hawk's-beard,** *n.* Any species of a genus (*Crepis*) of European herbs: so called from the long white pappus.—**hawk's-bill,** *n.* The hawkbill turtle.—**hawk's-eye,** *n.* The tiger's-eye.

hawk[2], *n.* A forcible effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

hawk[3], *n.* A small square board with a handle underneath, used to hold plaster or mortar.

Hawke's Bay. A province (pop. 60,925), 4,241 sq. m.; bay and county in North Island, New Zealand.

hawk'ey, 1 hôk'i; 2 hąk'ɣ, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A black-and-white cow; especially, a dark cow with a white face; hence, any cow. **2.** A stupid fellow; a dolt or simpleton. **hawk'ie**[1], *n.*

Haw'kins, 1 hô'kinz; 2 hą'kinz, **Sir John** (1532–1595). An English admiral; slave-trader; prominent in defeat of Spanish Armada. [**hawk'ed**.

haw'kit, 1 hâr'kit; 2 har'kit, *a.* [Scot.] White-faced; stupid.

hawk'weed', 1 hôk'wîd'; 2 hąk'wēd', *n.* **1.** Any species of a genus (*Hieracium*) having small yellow flowers. **2.** A species of groundsel (*Senecio hieracifolius*).

hawse[1], 1 hôz; 2 hąs, *n. Naut.* **1.** The part of a vessel's bow where the hawse-holes are. **2.** The situation of the cables that lead from a moored vessel to her anchors; also, the space between the vessel and her anchors. [< Ice. *háls*.]—**hawse-hole,** *n.* A hole in the bow of a vessel for the passage of a cable.

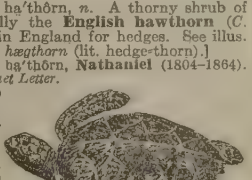
hawse[2], *n.* Same as HAUSE.

haw'ser, 1 hô'zər; 2 hą'ger, *n. Naut.* A large rope, 5 to 10 inches in circumference. [< CF. *haulseree*, < *haulser*, lift.]—**hawser-laid,** *a.* Made of three small ropes laid up into one; cable-laid.

haw'thorn, 1 hô'thôrn; 2 hą'thôrn, *n.* A thorny shrub of the rose family, especially the **English hawthorn** (*C. oxyacantha*), much used in England for hedges. See illus. in next column. [< AS. *hægthorn* (lit. hedge-thorn).]

Haw'thorne, 1 hô'thôrn; 2 hą'thôrn, **Nathaniel** (1804–1864). An American novelist; *Scarlet Letter.*

hay[1], 1 hē; 2 hā. **I.** *vi.* To make hay. **II.** *n.* Grass, clover, or the like, cut and dried for fodder. [< AS. *hēg, hīg*, hay, < *hēawan*, cut.] — **hay'cock",** *n.* A dome-shaped pile of hay in the field.—**hay'-fe"ver,** *n.* An annually recurring catarrhal affection of the eyes and air-passages.—**hay'ing,** *n.* The work of preparing and storing hay.—**hay-loft,** *n.* A loft, as in a barn or stable, for storing hay.—**hay'mak"er,** *n.* **1.** One who makes hay. **2.** A hay-tedder. **3.** *pl.* A rustic dance.—**hay'mak"ing,** *n.*—**hay'mow",** *n.* A mass of hay stored in a barn, as in a loft or bay.—**hay-rack,** *n.* A broad and long open frame mounted on wheels or placed on a cart or wagon-body, on which hay, straw, or the like is to be hauled.—**hay-seed,** *n.* **1.** Grass-seed, often including the chaff. **2.** [C. Iloq., U. S.] A countryman.—**hay'stack",** *n.* A conical pile of hay, stacked in the open air. **hay'rick"**[1].—**hay-tedder,** *n.* A wheeled implement for stirring and spreading newly cut hay.


Hawkbill Turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*). 1/20

hay[2], *n.* In fencing, a home thrust; a hit.

hay[3], *n.* **1.** A net or snare, especially a net enclosing the burrow, hole, or haunt of an animal. **2.** A hedge, palisade, or fence; also, a place enclosed with such. **3.** A round dance or dance in a ring, as of country people. [< AS. *hege*, < *haga*, hedge.]

Hay, *n.* **1. Ian.** Pseudonym of John Hay Beith. **2. John** (1838–1905), an American statesman, diplomat, author, and poet. [Austrian composer: *The Creation.*

Hay'dn, 1 hē'dn; 2 hā'dn, **Franz Joseph** (1732–1809). An

Hayes, 1 hēz; 2 hās, *n.* **1. Patrick Joseph** (1867–), American prelate: Archbishop of New York; created cardinal, March, 1924. **2. Rutherford Birchard** (1822–1893). An American general; 19th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

Hays, 1 hēz; 2 hās. **Will H.** (1879–). American lawyer; Postmaster-General of the United States, 1921–22.

Hay'ti, Hay'ti-an. See HAITI.

hay'ward", 1 hē'wērd"; 2 hā'ward", *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] An officer chosen annually to take up and impound cattle or other animals found at large: now generally called *pound-master*. **2.** [Eng.] A person whose duty was to tend the common cattle of a parish within bounds and guard hedges from injury.

Ha'za, El, 1 el hō'za; 2 el hā'zą. A district in E. Arabia on the Persian Gulf; 31,000 sq. m.

haz'ard, 1 haz'ərd; 2 hăz'ard. **I.**[4] *vt.* **1.** To put to hazard; imperil. **2.** To venture; to take the risk involved in; risk. **II.** *n.* **1.** Exposure to the chance of loss or injury; risk; peril. **2.** A chance or fortuitous event or consequence, as the result of a cast of dice; a chance. **3.** That which is hazarded, risked, or staked; the stake in gambling. **4.** A gambling game played with a dice-box and two dice by any number of players. **5.** In English billiards: The pocketing of a ball, or the stroke that puts a ball into a pocket. When the object-ball is forced into a pocket the stroke is called a **winning hazard;** when the striker's ball falls into a pocket after contact with the object-ball it is a **losing hazard.** **6.** *Court-tennis.* A stroke in which the server drives the ball, either direct from the racket or on the first bound, into the grille or the winning gallery. **7.** *Golf.* Any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush, or rushes. [< Ar.-Sp.-or *al-zār*, the die.]

Syn.: accident, casualty, chance, contingency, danger, fortuity, jeopardy, peril, risk, venture. *Hazard* is the incurring the possibility of loss or harm for the possibility of benefit; *danger* may have no compensating alternative. In *hazard* the possibilities of gain or loss are nearly balanced; in *risk* the possibility of loss is the chief thought; in *chance* and *venture* the hope of good predominates: we speak of a merchant's *venture*, but of an insurance company's *risk*; one may be driven by circumstances to run a *risk*; he freely seeks a *venture;* we speak of the *chance* of winning, the *hazard* or *risk* of losing. A *contingency* is simply an indeterminable future event, which may or may not be attended with *danger* or *risk*. See ACCIDENT; DANGER.—Ant.: assurance, certainty, necessity, plan, protection, safeguard, safety, security, surety.—**moral h.** (*Fire Ins.*), the element of personal character of a property-owner as it affects the willingness of an insurance company to insure his property.

Hawthorn. *a*, fruit.

—**haz'ard-ous,** *a.* **1.** Exposed to, exposing to, or involving danger of risk or loss. **2.** Occurring by chance; fortuitous. Syn.: see PRECARIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

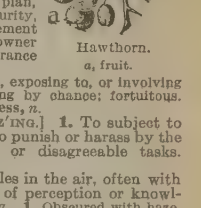
haze, 1 hēz; 2 hās, *vt.* [HAZED; HAZ'ING.] **1.** To subject to practical jokes, as a student. **2.** To punish or harass by the imposition of excessively heavy or disagreeable tasks. [< OF. *haser*, irritate.]—**haz'er,** *n.*

haze, *n.* Very fine suspended particles in the air, often with little or no moisture; dimness, as of perception or knowledge. [Cp. AS. *hasu*, gray.]—**hazy,** *a.* **1.** Obscured with haze. **2.** Figuratively, lacking clearness; dim; obscure.

Syn.: see THICK.—**haz'i-ly,** *adv.*—**haz'i-ness,** *n.*

ha'zel, 1 hē'zl; 2 hā'zl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of the wood of hazel. **2.** Of the color of hazel; dark-brown.

II. *n.* **1.** A bushy betulaceous shrub or small tree (genus *Corylus*), yielding a bony edible nut enclosed in a leafy involucre. **2.** The wood or a piece of the wood of the hazel. **3.** The color of hazel; a dark-brown. [< AS. *hæsel*. hazel.] **-ly**[5], *a.* Of the color of a hazelnut.—**ha'zel-nut",** *n.* The nut of the tae hazel; also, the shrub.


European Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) *a*, staminate flowers; *b*, pistillate flowers; *c*, fruit.

haz'ing, 1 hēz'iŋ; 2 hāz'iŋ, *n.* **1.** Imposition of excessively heavy or disagreeable tasks: said chiefly of seamen. **2.** [U. S.] Severe practical joking involving physical personal injury, or the performance of any humiliating action. **3§.** A thorough beating.

Ha'zle-ton, 1 hē'zl-tən; 2 hā'zl-ton, *n.* A city in E. central Pennsylvania: pop. 32,280. [author and critic.

Haz'litt, 1 haz'lit; 2 hăz'lit, **William** (1778–1830). An English

H. B. C., *abbr.* Hudson Bay Company.—**H. B. M.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.—**H. C.,** *abbr.* Herald's College, House of Commons.—**h. c. f.,** *abbr.* Highest common factor.—**H. C. M.,** His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.—**hdkf.,** *abbr.* Handkerchief.—**Hd. Qrs.,** *abbr.* Headquarters.

he[1], 1 hi; 2 hē, *n.* A male; male person.

he, *pron.* [HIS, *poss.*; HIM, *obj.*; THEY, *nom. pl.*; THEIR or THEIRS, *poss. pl.*; THEM, *obj. pl.*] **1.** The one before named; the male person, animal, or thing understood. Incorrect use of pronouns, inexcusable in the educated, is illustrated in such expressions as "If I were *him* (or *her*), I would," etc. It should be "If I were *he* (or *she*), I would," etc. Compare BE. **2.** Any person indefinitely. *He* is used also adjectively, meaning "male," as in *he* bear, *he* goat, but these phrases are often written as compounds. [< AS. *hē*.]

H. E., *abbr.* His Eminence, His Excellency, Hydraulic Engineer.—**h. e.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Hic est* (this is), *hoc est* (that is).—**He,** *abbr.* Helium.

head[1],) 1 hed; 2 hĕd, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To be at the head of; be

hed[2],) first, chief, or leader of. **2.** To have or put one's name at the head of; lead; begin. **3.** To be or get ahead of; intercept. **4.** To furnish with a head; also, to cut off the head or top of; behead. **5.** To direct the course of; as, to *head* a vessel toward the shore. **6.** To compass by going around the head of; as, to *head* a stream. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move forward in a given direction. **2.** To come to a head. **3.** To originate: spring. Syn.: see LEAD[1], *v.*, PRECEDE.—**head'-ed,** *a.* **1.** Having or furnished with a head: generally with a qualifying phrase or in composition; as, thick-*headed*. **2.** Having come to a head.

head, *a.* **1.** Being the head or at the head; chief. **2.** Bear-**hed**[s], ing or against the head; as, a *head* wind. **3.** *Naut.* Being at the head or front; forward.

head, *n.* **1.** The part of the body of an animal that contains the brain and the organs of special sense, the ears, eyes, mouth, and nose. **2.** Something having the shape or position of a head, or in some other way analogous to a head. Specif.: (1) A top, upper, or higher part or place. (*a*) The upper part or beginning of a valley, stream, bay, or gulf; also, the source of a spring. (*b*) That part of a bed, sofa, table, or the like, considered as the upper part, either as fitted to support the head or as being the more honorable station. (*c*) The upper part or beginning of a written or printed paper. (2) The fore or forward part; that part, side, or end that is placed or moved in advance. (*a*) The bow of a vessel as distinguished from the stern. (*b*) The front of any procession, troop, column, or the like; the van. (3) Any rounded or principal part resembling a head, or analogous to a head. (*a*) *Bot.* A globular form of inflorescence exhibited by a cluster of flowers that are sessile on a very short axis, as in the button-bush; a capitulum. (*b*) *Anat.* The rounded end of a bone; as, the *head* of the femur. (*c*) The bunch or cluster of cereal grain on a stalk; an ear. (*d*) The striking, pounding, or cutting part of a hammer, mallet, beetle, ax, or the like. (*e*) A set division of a discourse, composition, or the like. (*f*) A title in a printed book, or any head-line, title, or the like used to characterize that which follows. (*g*) A rotating piece bearing cutting bits, as on a wood-planing machine. (*h*) The scum-like foam that rises to the surface of a liquid in fermentation. (*i*) [Eng.] Froth on beer or stout; as, the barmaid put a *head* on it. (*j*) *Golf.* The striking end of the club, including the sole, heel, toe or nose, neck, and face. (*k*) A headland; cape: as Beachy *Head.*

3. One who has first rank or place and to whom others are subordinate; a principal person; chief; leader; commander; as, the *head* of the school. **4.** The position, station, or rank occupied by a leader; the first or most honorable place; front; as, at the *head* of one's profession. **5.** One, considered as a unit among many; the individual; a single one: applied especially to persons and to animals as numbered; as, a hundred *head* of sheep. In this sense *head* is used both for singular and plural. **6.** The measure of stored-up or gathered force or capacity, as of steam; specif., in physics, the height of a column or body of fluid above a given point considered as causing, counteracting, or measuring pressure; as, a *head* of water driving a turbine. **7.** The highest or critical stage; the crisis; climax; apex; as, the abscess has come to a *head.* **8.** Freedom from proper restraint; undue liberty; license; as, to give the horse his *head.* **9.** The end; the part forming the end; as, the *head* of a drum, barrel, hand-reel, or the like. **10.** Something that grows or is worn on the head; as, a *head* of hair. Specif.: (1) The antlers of a deer. (2) A head-dress. **11.** The intellectual faculties; the mind; understanding; wits as opposed to the heart or feelings; as, a level *head;* a cool *head.* [< AS. *hēafod,* head.]

Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.

—by the head or stern (*Naut.*), drawing most water forward or aft: said of a vessel.—**h. first,** with the head first; precipitately.—**h. or tail,** this side or the other: a phrase used when tossing a coin to decide a proposition, "head" indicating the side of the coin bearing the effigy of a head and "tail" indicating the reverse.—**h. resistance** (*Aëron.*), the entire resistance to progress through the air offered by all those parts of an air-plane exclusive of the lifting surface. Called also *parasite resistance.*—**neither h. nor tail,** neither one thing nor another; hence, nothing; as, I can make *neither head nor tail* of it.—**off** or **out of one's h.** [Colloq.], insane; delirious.—**on h.,** recklessly; hastily; head-long.—**over one's h.,** or **over the h. of. 1.** Above the comprehension of; as, to preach *over the heads* of the congregation. **2.** Promoting one person above another of higher rank or position. **3.** Exercising authority vested in a higher power without the knowledge of the one directly in command.—**head'ache",** *n.* A pain in the head.—**head'a"chy,** *a.*—**head'-band",** *n.* **1.** A band worn on the head. **2.** A decorative terminal cord or roll forming the end of the inner back of a book. **3.** A decorative band at the head of a page or chapter in a printed book.—**head'board",** *n.* A board or construction of boards placed at or forming the head, as of a bed.—**head'bor"ough,** *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, a tithing-man, or chief of a borough; a high constable.—**head'cheese",** *n.* A cheese-like article of food made by chopping and compacting portions of the feet and head of a calf or swine with other ingredients.—**h.-dress,** *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; the hair as dressed in a particular way.—**head'ed,** *a.* Having or furnished with a head; having come to a head. **h. foremost†,**—**h.-gate,** *n.* The up-stream gate of a canal-lock; a water-gate or flood-gate of any race or sluice.—**h.-gear,** *n.* **1.** The parts of a harness that belong about the head. **2.** A head-dress. **3.** *Naut.* The running rigging of head-sails.—**h.-hunter,** *n.*—**h.-hunting,** *n.* The making of incursions to procure the heads of enemies as trophies.—**head'ing,** *n.* **1.** Something located at the head, as a title. **2.** *Mining.* A driftway in the line of a tunnel; also, any place where work is done in driving a horizontal passage. **3.** The action of providing with a head.—**head'land",** *n.* **1.** A cliff projecting into the sea. **2.** A strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.—**head'-less,** *a.* **1.** Without a head; decapitated. **2.** Without a leader. **3.** Stupid; erratic.—**head'light",** *n.* A light at the front, as of a locomotive; also, a white light at a moving steamer's masthead.—**h.-line,** *n.* A line of type set above the text to which it refers, in a book, newspaper, or the like.—**h.-lock,** *n. Sport.* A grip used in wrestling.—**head'long",** *a.* **1.** Precipitate; impetuous; rash. **2.** Descending precipitately; sheer. Syn.: see IMPETUOUS. **II.** *adv.* Head foremost; hence, without deliberation; rashly; recklessly; precipitately.—**h.-man,** *n.* **1.** A leader. **2**†. An executioner.—**h.-money,** *n.* **1.** Prize-money per head for prisoners captured in war, or for the apprehension of outlaws. **2.** A per capita tax; a premium or bonus, so much per head.—**head'most",** *a.* Most advanced; foremost.—**h.-piece,** *n.* **1.** A piece of armor to protect the head. **2.** A decorative design at the top of a printed page. **3.** [Colloq.] The head; the wits.—**head'quar'ters,** *n. sing. & pl. Mil.* The location of a commanding officer in camp, garrison, etc.; hence, any center of authority.—**head'race",** *n.* The channel by which water is led to a water-wheel, or to any machinery.—**head'ship,** *n.* The office of a chief; authority.—**heads'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A public executioner.—**head'spring",** *n.* **1.** The fountainhead; source. **2.** *Gymnastics.* A spring from the head as lever in which the performer from lying flat on his back alights on his feet without using his hands.—**h.-stall,** *n.* The part of a bridle that fits over the horse's head.—**h.-stock,** *n. Mech.* One of various devices supporting the end or head of a part or member, as the live-spindle of a lathe.—**head'stone",** *n.* A stone at the head of a grave; also, a corner-stone or keystone.—**head'-strong",** *a.* **1.** Stubbornly bent on having one's own way; obstinate; determined. **2.** Involving or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy.—**head'strong"ness,** *n.* Syn.: see OBSTINATE.—**h.-tire‖,** *n.* Attire for the head.—**h.-stone,** *n.* In singing or elocution, a tone deriving its resonance from the cavities of the head.—**h.-voice,** *n.* In singing or elocution, the sounds produced above the chest register.—**head'wa"ters,** *n. pl.* The waters at or near the source of any stream, river, or the like: sometimes in the singular.—**head'way",** *n.* **1.** Forward motion; momentum; progress. **2.** The interval of running-time between consecutive trains. **3.** *Arch.* The clear distance under a girder, arch, etc.—**h.-work,** *n.* Mental labor.—**h.-worker,** *n.*—**head'y,** *a.* [HEAD'I-ER; HEAD'I-EST, *pl.*] **1.** Headstrong. **2.** Tending to affect the head, as liquor. **3§.** Impetuous. Syn.: see OBSTINATE.—**head'i-ly,** *adv.*—**head'i-ness,** *n.*

head'er, 1 hed'ər; 2 hĕd'er, *n.* **1.** A person who makes or puts on heads, as in barrel-making. **2.** A single horse used to help teams up hills. **3.** A plunge or fall head foremost, as diving. **4.** A blow on the head. **5.** The head of something, as the leader of a mob. **6.** One of various machines or tools for making, attaching, or removing heads. **7.** A brick or stone placed with its end toward the face of a wall. **8.** In building, a timber resting in trimmers and supporting the ends or heads of the tail-beams.

heal, 1 hīl; 2 hēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restore to health or soundness. **2.** To reconcile, as differences; remedy. **3.** To give wholeness or purity to; as, to *heal* a nation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become sound and well. **2.** To cause a cure. [< AS. *hælan,* < *hāl,* whole.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**heal'-all",** *n.* **1.** A catholicon; remedy for all diseases. **2.** The allheal (*Brunella vulgaris*).—**heal'a-bl(e)ᵖ,** *a.*—**heal'er,** *n.* **1.** One who heals. **2.** [Colloq.] A Christian Science practitioner.—**heal'ing,** *pa. & n.*—**heal'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**healt,** *n.* Health.

heald, 1 hīld; 2 hēld, *n.* [Eng.] In weaving, a device for holding and guiding the heddles in a loom. [= HEDDLE.]

heal'some, 1 hīl'səm; 2 hēl'som, *a.* [Scot.] Wholesome.

health, 1 helth; 2 hĕlth, *n.* **1.** Soundness of any living

helth[s],) organism; also, physical condition, good or ill. **2.** A toast wishing health. [< AS. *hælth,* < *hāl,* whole.]—**health'-lift",** *n.* A lifting-machine for exercise.—**h.-officer,** *n.* A quarantine officer, an officer of a health-board, or the like.—**health'ful,** *a.* **1.** Promoting health; salubrious. **2.** Being in health: properly *healthy.* Syn.: see HEALTHY. **health'some†** [Archaic]. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

health'y,) 1 helth'i; 2 hĕlth'y, *a.* [HEALTH'I-ER; HEALTH'-

helth'y[s],) I-EST.] **1.** Having health; sound; well. **2.** Conducing to health: properly *healthful.* **3.** Figuratively, showing favorable conditions; vigorous.

Syn.: hale, healthful, hearty, hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary, sound, strong, vigorous, well, wholesome. *Healthy* is most correctly used to signify possessing or enjoying health or its results; as, a *healthy* person; a *healthy* condition. *Healthful* signifies promotive of health, tending or adapted to confer, preserve, or promote health; as, a *healthful* climate. *Wholesome* food in a *healthful* climate makes a *healthy* man. With *healthful* are ranged the words *hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary,* and *wholesome,* while the other words are associated with *healthy. Salubrious* is always used in the physical sense, and is chiefly applied to air or climate. *Salutary* is now chiefly used in the moral sense; as, a *salutary* lesson. See SANE.—Ant.: delicate, diseased, emaciated, exhausted, failing, fainting, fragile, frail, ill, sick, unhealthy, unsound, wasted, weak, worn, worn down, worn out.—**health'i-ly,** *adv.*—**health'i-ness,** *n.*

Hea'ly, 1 hī'li; 2 hē'li. **Timothy Michael** (1855–). An Irish patriot and statesman; Governor-general of Irish Free State, 1922.

heap, 1 hīp; 2 hēp. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To form into a heap; fill heaping full; amass; as, to *heap* up sand. **2.** To cause (a vessel) to be heaping full. **3.** To give profusely or in full measure to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A collection of things piled up; a pile; mass. **2.** A large number; lot. **3.** A crowd. [< AS. *hēap,* crowd.]

Syn.: accumulation, agglomeration, aggregate, aggregation, collection, drift, hoard, mass, pile, store. See COLLECTION; MASS.—**heap'meal†,** *adv.* Confusedly; in heaps.—**heapt,** *pp.*

hear, 1 hīr; 2 hēr, *v.* [HEARD; HEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To apprehend by means of the ear. **2.** To attend to the hearing of; listen to; accord a hearing to. **3.** To understand or learn by listening. **4.** To accede to the wishes of; regard; favor; grant. **5.** To listen to statedly; attend the oral ministration of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have perceptions of sound through the ear. **2.** To be told; receive word. **3.** To harken. [< AS. *hēran,* hear.] Syn.: see LISTEN.—**hear'er,** *n.*—**hear'ing,** *n.* **1.** The capacity to hear. **2.** The special sense by which sounds are perceived. **3.** An opportunity to be heard;

audience; judicial trial. **4.** The distance or space within which sound may be heard. **5.** [Scot.] Report; news.

heark'en, 1 härk'n; 2 härk'n, *v.* Same as HARKEN.

Hearn, 1 hürn; 2 hërn, **Lafcadio** (1850–1904). A Japanese author and educator, of Irish-Greek parentage; wrote in English.

hear'say", 1 hïr'sē"; 2 hër'sā", *n.* Information received indirectly; common talk; report; rumor; as, I know this only by *hearsay;* also, hearsay evidence.—**hearsay evidence,** evidence derived from something the witness has heard others say; any evidence depending upon the veracity and competency of some person other than the witness. In law it is generally excluded, but is admissible as to pedigrees, customs, boundaries, or other matters of general repute. Dying declarations, declarations against interest, and declarations forming part of a transaction are also admissible.

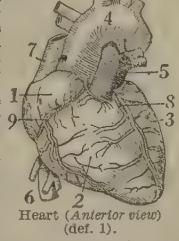
hearse, } 1 hürs; 2 hërs. I‡. *vt.* **1.** To enclose in or put on a
herse‡, } hearse. **2.** To envelop as with a hearse. II. *n.* **1.** A vehicle for carrying the dead to the grave. **2.** A bier; coffin. **3.** *Eccl.* A symbolical triangular frame set with spikes, resembling teeth of a harrow, on which lighted candles are placed during the singing of tenebræ in Holy Week.

During the *Benedictus* the candles are extinguished one by one, except that at the apex, which is hidden and afterward uncovered to symbolize the resurrection of the dead Christ. [< F. *herse,* harrow, < L. *hirpex,* harrow.]

hearse, *a.* [Scot.] Hoarse.

heart, } 1 härt; 2 härt, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To build with a solid core.
hart^{s}, } 2. To hearten. 3§. To take to heart. II. *i.* To form into a heart.

heart, } **1.** The central organ of the vascular system of animals,
hart^{s}, } a hollow muscular structure that propels the blood by alternate contractions and dilatations. Compare AURICLE and VENTRICLE. **2.** In common and literary usage: (1) The seat of the affections and passions as distinguished from the intellect and will; the emotional nature; feelings; as, his *heart* is better than his head. (2) Sometimes, the intellect and will, or even the entire personality considered as capable of being moved or influenced; as, he loves with all his *heart.* **3.** Susceptibility to emotion; predominant sensibility as distinguished from intellection; tenderness; love; as, the girl is all *heart.* **4.** Capacity for endurance or enjoyment; courage; resolution; spirit; as, take *heart.* **5.** The breast regarded as the seat of the heart or affections; as, clasped to one's *heart.* **6.** The chief, central, or vital part of interest; middle or central portion; the core; inner significance; as, let us go to the *heart* of the matter. **7.** A bold or high-spirited man; as, brave *heart.* **8.** One of various things shaped like a heart, or located centrally in a manner analogous to a heart. (1) A red heart-shaped figure or spot on a playing-card; any card bearing such figures; in the plural, the suit so marked. (2) A cherry of either one of many varieties having the shape of a heart. (3) *Naut.* A small rope in the center of a shroud-laid or four-stranded rope. (4) *Bot.* The inner part or core of a tree or plant. **9.** A term of endearment, praise, or encouragement; as, dear *heart;* be of cheer, my *heart.* **10.** *Chr. Sci.* Mortal feelings, motives, affections, joys, and sorrows. MARY BAKER G. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 587. [STEWART '10.] **11**‖. Fertility; strength. [< AS. *heorte,* heart.]—**after one's own heart,** suiting one perfectly; conforming to one's ideas; to one's taste; as, a man *after one's own heart.*—**at h.,** at the center or bottom; essentially; substantially; in fact.—**from one's h.,** with all sincerity.—**Immaculate H.,** or **H. of Mary** (*R. C. Ch.*), the heart of the Virgin Mary as an object of veneration.—**Sacred H.,** the heart of Christ as an object of adoration among Roman Catholics.—**with all one's h.,** intensely; thoroughly; completely; wholly.—**heart'ache",** *n.* Mental anguish; grief.—**heart'-beat,** *n.* A pulsation of the heart; hence, an emotion.—**h.-block,** *n.* A condition in which the ventricular beats of the heart do not regularly follow the auricular. **Stokes-Adams disease**‡.—**heart'-break",** *n.* Deep grief; overwhelming sorrow. **h.-breaking**‡.—**h.-breaking,** *a.* Producing overwhelming grief or despair; overpowering.—**h.-broken,** *a.* Overwhelmingly grieved. **h.-stricken**‡.—**heart'burn",** *n.* **1.** A burning sensation in the esophagus, due to acidity of the stomach. **2.** Same as HEART-BURNING, *n.*, 2.—**heart'burn"ing.** I. *a.* Deeply felt; distressful. II. *n.* **1.** Heartburn. **2.** Discontent; jealousy; envy.—**h.-disease,** *n.* Any morbid condition of the heart, whether organic or sympathetic.—**heart'ed,** *a.* **1.** Having a heart: chiefly in compounds. **2**†. Taken to or laid up in the heart.—**h.-failure,** *n.* Sudden and fatal stoppage of the action of the heart.—**heart'felt",** *a.* Deeply felt; most sincere.—**h.-free,** *a.* Having the affections disengaged.—**heart'less,** *a.* **1.** Without sympathy or affection; hard-hearted; pitiless. **2.** Without heart; cowardly; craven. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**h.-quake,** *n.* Agitation from fear; nervous tremor.—**heart'rend"ing,** *a.* Extremely distressing; dreadful.—**h.-scald,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Heartburn; figuratively, shame; disgust; aversion.—**hearts'ease",** *n.* **1.** The pansy or violet. **2.** Freedom from sorrow or care. **heart's'ease"**‡.—**h.-shaped,** *a.* Shaped like a heart; oval, with one end obtusely pointed and the other notched.—**h.-sick,** *a.* Deeply disappointed or despondent. **h.-sore**‡.—**heart'some,** *a.* Cheerful or animated; lively; merry; gay.—**h.-stricken,** *a.* Overwhelmed with grief or fear.—**h.-string,** *n.* A supposed nerve or tendon that holds the heart in place; hence, in the plural, the strongest feelings or affections.—**h.-struck,** *a.* **1.** Heart-stricken. **2.** Ineradicable.—**h.-whole,** *a.* **1.** Having the affections free; not in love. **2.** Undaunted; sincere.—**h.-wood,** *n.* The hard, older wood at the heart of a tree.—**heart'worn",** *a.* Worn with care and trouble.



Heart (*Anterior view*) (def. 1).
1. Right auricle. 2. Right ventricle. 3. Left ventricle. 4. Aorta. 5. Pulmonary artery. 6. Inferior vena cava. 7. Superior vena cava. 8. Anterior coronary artery, with its vein. 9. Posterior coronary artery with its vein.

heart'en, 1 härt'n; 2 härt'n, *vt.* **1.** To give heart, courage, or spirit to. **2.** To give or restore fertility to, as land.
Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.

hearth, 1 härth *or* hürth; 2 härth *or* hërth, *n.* **1.** The floor of a fireplace, furnace, or the like. **2.** The fireside; home. **3.** *Metal.* (1) That part of a reverberatory furnace upon which the ore is laid to be subjected to the action of fire. (2) In a blast-furnace, the lowest part, through which the melted metal flows. (3) A bloomery. [< AS. *heorth,* hearth.] Syn.: see HOME.—**hearth-money,** *n.* **1.** *Hist.* Same as PETER'S PENCE, 2. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A tax of two shillings, formerly laid on hearths in houses paying church and poor rates, introduced in 1662 and repealed in 1689, called also *chimney-money.*—**h.-penny,** *n.* A Peter's penny.—**hearth'stone",** *n.* **1.** A stone forming a hearth. **2.** Figuratively, a fireside. **3.** A soft stone used for scouring floors, doorsteps, etc. Syn.: see HOME.

hearts, 1 härts; 2 härts, *n.* A game of cards played by 2 to 12 persons, with a full pack, and counters or money put in a pool, in which the object is to take no hearts.

heart'y, 1 härt'i; 2 härt'y. **1.** *a.* [HEART'I-ER; HEART'I-EST.] **1.** Proceeding from the heart; cordial; heartfelt. **2.** Full of health and strength. **3.** Craving and supplying abundant nourishment; as, a *hearty* appetite; *hearty* food. II. *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] A hearty fellow, as a sailor. Syn.: see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY; HEALTHY.—**heart'i-ly,** *adv.* **1.** With the whole heart; from the heart. **2.** With vigor or zeal; energetically. **3.** Abundantly; entirely.—**heart'i-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being hearty.

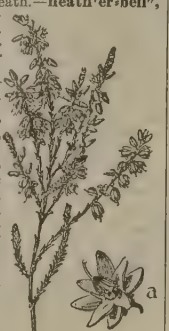
heat, 1 hït; 2 hēt. I^{d}. *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become hot, feverish, or intense; excite. II. *n.* **1.** A physical agent or form of energy generated by the transformation of some other form of energy, as by combustion, chemical action, or the stoppage of mass-motion by friction. Two forms of heat are recognized: **heat proper,** which is resident in bodies, and **radiant heat,** which is a form of wave-motion occurring in luminiferous ether. It was formerly believed to be caused by the action of a hypothetical material substance, termed **caloric,** but scientific investigation has demonstrated that it is the energy or molecular motion, which varies in direction and degree according as the medium in which it is manifested is solid, fluid, or gaseous. This motion only ceases entirely at the absolute zero-point and can in theory be increased indefinitely. In physics **latent heat** is the amount of heat which a body or mass absorbs while undergoing a change of condition or state, without apparent increase in temperature, as from solid to liquid. Its opposite, **sensible h.,** is represented by the amount of heat absorbed by condensation with increase in temperature. **Specific h.** is the heat required to raise the temperature of a substance one degree as compared as a standard with the heat necessary to raise the same volume of water one degree. See ABSOLUTE ZERO under ABSOLUTE. **2.** The sensation produced by this physical agent. **3.** The state of being hot; a temperature high as compared with a mean, standard, or normal temperature; as, summer *heat.* **4.** Color, appearance, or condition indicating high temperature; high color; redness; flush; as, *heat* visible in the countenance. **5.** A single heating, melting, or smelting operation, as in working iron or steel; also, the material heated, melted, etc., at one time; as, the foundry runs three *heats* a day. **6.** A single effort or action, or one of an interrupted series of such efforts; especially, a single course or division of a race; as, to run several *heats.* **7.** Greatest vehemence or fury; excitement or agitation; unusual animation; ardor; fervency; as, the *heat* of the strife; the *heat* of anger; the *heat* of debate. **8.** Sexual excitement in animals, especially in females. **9.** *Physiol.* The sensation of warmth experienced when the heat-spots are stimulated. **10.** *Medieval Physiol.* A fundamental quality of elements, humors, and bodies in general; opposed to *cold.* [< AS. *hætu,* < *hāt,* hot.] Syn.: (verb) see INCENSE; (noun) see WARMTH.—**heat-stroke,** *n.* Sunstroke; insolation.—**h.-lightning,** *n.* Soft play of lightning unattended by thunder, usually seen near the horizon at the close of a hot day, due to the reflection from distant clouds of far-off flashes, causing a diffused glow.—**heat'er,** *n.* One who or that which heats; specif., a heating-apparatus, as a radiator.

heath, 1 hïth; 2 hēth, *n* **1.** A low, hardy evergreen shrub (genus *Erica*). (1) The **common heath** is the true "heather" of Scotland, a very hardy evergreen undershrub, indifferent to soil, climate, or temperature, and in consequence covering large tracts of hills and moorlands. It has opposite and minute leaves crowded and imbricated on the branches, and close one-sided spike-like racemes of rose-colored flowers. (2) Two species, the **fine-leaved heath** (*E. cinerea*) and the **cross-leaved heath** (*E. tetralix*), widely diffused over Great Britain. **2.** Open land overgrown with heath or with coarse herbage. **3.** In Coverdale's and later versions of the Old Testament, a desert plant; identified both as tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*) and savin (*Juniperus sabina*). *Jer.* xvii, 6; xlviii, 6.—**sea-heath,** *n.* Any species of a genus (*Frankenia*) of small prostrate heath-like evergreen plants growing near the sea. [< AS. *hæth,* heath.]—**heath'-bell",** *n.* Same as HEATHER-BELL.

—**heath'ber"ry,** *n.* The crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*).—**heath=bird,** *n.* The heath-grouse.—**h.=cock,** *n.* The male heath-grouse.—**h.=fowl,** *n.* The red grouse or moor-fowl.—**h.=grouse,** *n.* A European grouse found in the heath-country of Great Britain, the male (blackcock or heath-cock) of which is mostly black, with a lyre-shaped tail.—**h.=hen,** *n.* **1.** The female of the heath-grouse. **2.** One of various North-American grouse, (*Tympanuchus cupido*) now extinct except on Martha's Vineyard.—**heath'y,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath; covered by or abounding with heath.

hea'then, 1 hi'thn; 2 hē'thn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unbelieving; Gentile; pagan. **2.** Irreligious; uncultured. **3.** Of or pertaining to the heathen or their customs. **II.** *n.* [HEA'THENS or, collectively, HEA'THEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who is not a believer, as in the Christian religion; one who is neither a Christian, Jew, nor Mohammedan; a pagan; Gentile; idolater. **2.** Any irreligious, rude, or uncultured person. [< AS. *hǽthen.* heathen, < *hǽth.* country.]—**hea'then-dom,** *n.* **1.** Heathenism. **2.** The regions of the world, collectively, inhabited by heathen peoples; also, heathen peoples collectively.—**hea'then-ish,** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling heathen; hence, irreligious; rude; offensive; barbarous; cruel.—**heath'ni-cal†.**—**hea'then-ish-ly,** *adv.*—**hea'then-ish-ness,** *n.*—**hea'then-ism,** *n.* **1.** Paganism; idolatry. **2.** The condition, manners, or morals of heathen ignorance; barbarism.—**hea'then-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* To render heathenish or heathen; practise heathenism.—**hea'then-ness,** *n.* [Poet.] **1.** The state of being heathen. **2.** The regions inhabited by the heathen. **hea'then-esse‡** [Archaic]; **he'then-esse†.**—**hea'then-ry,** *n.* Heathenism; heathendom.

heath'er, 1 heth'ər; 2 hēth'er, *n.* Heath.—**heath'er-bell",** *n.* The bell-like flower of the heather.—**h.=bleat,** *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] The snipe.—**h.=bleater‡; h.=blutter‡.**—**heath'er-y,** *a.* Resembling or abounding with heather.



Heather and Heather-bell (*a*).

heaume†, *n.* In medieval armor, a helmet; especially, a large helmet that rested on the shoulders.

heave, } 1 hīv; 2 hēv, *v.* [HEAVED or
heav'e, } HOVE; HEAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise with effort, as something heavy. **2.** To throw or cast forth. **3.** To cause to swell or rise; as, to *heave* the bosom. **4.** To give vent to with difficulty. **5.** *Geol.* To fracture and throw out of position, as where a mineral vein is thrown aside by a later fault-vein. **6.** *Naut.* To pull; haul; draw; as, to *heave* the anchor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rise or swell up. **2.** To rise and fall alternately and heavily. **3.** To pant from exertion; strain; labor. **4.** To retch. **5.** *Naut.* (1) To push or pull: used with *at.* (2) To move; said of a ship. [< AS. *habban,* lift.] Syn.: see THROW.—**heav'er,** *n.* One who heaves or lifts; as, a coal=*heaver.*—**heave'=of"fer-ing,** *n.* An offering of the Jewish service: so called because heaved or lifted up.—**to heave in sight,** to come within view, as a ship at sea.—**to h. to.** **1.** To bring (a vessel) with the head to the wind and with one or more sails aback; stop the progress of. **2.** To make a vessel lie to; bring her to a standstill.

heave, *n.* **1.** An upward and onward throw; an effort to lift or raise; hence, an effort to vomit. **2.** A rising or an upward movement; a swell or an expansion, as of sea-waves, or the earth in an earthquake. **3.** *Geol.* & *Mineral.* The amount of actual displacement of the parts of a fractured mineral vein or stratum, vertically or horizontally or in both directions combined.

heav'en, } 1 hev'n; 2 hĕv'n, *n.* **1.** The abode of God and of
hev'en[s], } blest spirits; the dwelling-place or state of existence of righteous souls after their life on earth. **2.** The region or regions surrounding the earth; especially, the expanse over the earth which seems like a great dome; the sky; firmament: frequently used in the plural. **3.** Any place or condition of supreme happiness; a state of bliss. **4.** [H-] God, or the Supreme Being; Providence; as, *Heaven* keep thee! **5.** *Chr. Sci.* Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul. **6.** Climate; as, the flowers of *Heaven.* [< AS. *heofen,* heaven.]—**heav'en-ly,** *a.* **1.** Belonging, relating to, or suggestive of heaven; celestial. **2.** Having qualities appropriate to heaven; supremely excellent or blessed.—**heav'en-li-ness,** *n.*—**heav'en-ly,** *adv.*—**heav'en-ward,** *a.* Tending toward heaven.—**heav'en-ward, heav'en-wards,** *adv.*

heaves, 1 hīvz; 2 hēvs, *n. pl.* An asthmatic disease of horses causing quick, labored breathing; broken wind. [Pl. of HEAVE, *n.*]

heav'y, } 1 hev'ı; 2 hĕv'y, *a.* [HEAV'I-ER; HEAV'I-EST.] **1.**
hev'y[s], } Hard to lift or carry; having great weight; ponderous; weighty; as, a *heavy* load. **2.** Like a ponderous or massive body in character, action, or effect; great: tremendous; loud; powerful; as, a *heavy* crop; a *heavy* wind; a *heavy* failure; a *heavy* dew; a *heavy* peal of thunder; a *heavy* sea. **3.** Having great density or specific gravity; hence, of concentrated strength or thickly set; dense; potent; as, as *heavy* as lead; a *heavy* odor; a *heavy* liquor; a *heavy* beard; *heavy* bread. **4.** Having to do with large amounts; as, a *heavy* dealer or consumer. **5.** Involving much labor, care, or thought; hindering; obstructive; burdensome; as, a *heavy* undertaking; a *heavy* road. **6.** Hard to bear or suffer; weighing down; grievous; oppressive; severe; as, a *heavy* affliction; *heavy* taxes; the *heavy* hand of a tyrant; *heavy* expenses. **7.** Hence, causing or feeling sorrow; dejected; afflictive; as, a *heavy* heart; a *heavy* sentence; a *heavy* blow. **8.** Burdened or weighed down; heavily laden; as, *heavy* with booty. **9.** Sluggish of mind; lacking spirit or animation; stupid; dull; drowsy; as, *heavy* wits; *heavy* eyes. **10.** Pregnant. **11.** *Mil.* Having or made up of the larger kind of arms; as, the *heavy* artillery. **12.** [Slang.] *Theat.* Possessing dignity; serious: said of an actor; as, the *heavy* man. [< AS. *hefig,* < *hebban,* heave.]

Syn.: burdensome, crushing, cumbrous, dull, grievous, inert, oppressive, ponderous, slow, sluggish, stolid, stupid, weighty. See DROWSY; SAD.—Ant.: airy, buoyant, ethereal, light, lively, subtle, trifling, trivial, volatile.

—**heavy artillery.** **1.** The larger guns used for long-distance bombardment, coast-defense, etc. **2.** That section of an army which serves the heavy guns.—**h. earth,** baryta.—**h. marching order.** See under ORDER.—**h.=spar.** *Mineral.* Same as BARTE.

Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *heavy* as the first element; as, **heavy=armed, h.=gaited, h.=hearted, h.=laden, h.=tailed,** etc.

—**heav'i-ly,** *adv.* **1.** With great weight or burden; oppressively; also, densely. **2.** With depressing affliction or misfortune; grievously; tediously. **heav'y‡** [Poet.].—**heav'i-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being heavy; ponderousness. **2.** Despondency; grief. Syn.: see WEIGHT.

heav'y=weight", *n.* A person of more than average weight; specif., a boxer or wrestler over 154 pounds in weight.

Heb., **Hebr.,** *abbr.* Hebrew, Hebrews.

heb'do-mad, 1 heb'do-mad; 2 hĕb'do-măd, *n.* The number seven; any seven things; especially, a period of seven days; a week. [< L. *hebdomas,* < Gr. *hebdomas,* week, < *hepta,* seven.]—**heb-dom'a-dal,** *n.* Composed of seven days; occurring weekly.—**heb-dom'a-da-ry,** *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A member of a chapter or monastic choir who acts as precentor for the week. **heb-dom'a-der‡; heb'do-ma-ry‡.**

He'be, 1 hi'bı; 2 hē'be, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth; cup-bearer of Olympus before Ganymede.

he'be-, 1 hi'bı-; 2 hē'be-. From Greek *hēbē,* youth: a combining form used in composition generally to indicate pubescence.—**he"be-phre'ni-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A mental disorder occurring at puberty.

heb'e-non†, *n.* Probably henbane: a nonce-word.

He'ber, 1 hi'bər; 2 hē'ber, **Reginald** (1783-1826). An English divine, poet, and hymnologist; bishop of Calcutta.

heb'e-tate§, 1 heb'ı-tēt; 2 hĕb'e-tāt, *vt.* To render dull or stupid. [< L. *hebetatus,* pp. of *hebeto,* < *hebeo,* be blunt.]—**heb'e-tate,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having a blunt, soft point. **2**§. Stupid; dull.—**heb"e-ta'tion,** *n.*—**heb'e-tude,** *n.* Stupidity.

He-bra'ic, 1 hı-bre'ik; 2 he-brā'ic, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the Hebrews. [< Gr. *Hebraïkos,* < *Hebraios,* HEBREW.] **He-bra'i-cal‡.**—**He-bra'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**He'bra-ism,** *n.* **1.** A distinctive characteristic of the Hebrews. **2.** A Hebrew idiom.—**He'bra-ist,** *n.* **1.** One proficient in Hebrew. **2.** One who conforms to the Hebrew type. **3.** Among the early Jews, one who upheld the Hebrew language and traditions in opposition to the Hellenists. **He'brew-ist‡; He-bri'cian‡** [Rare].—**He"bra-is'tic,** *a.* Belonging to or resembling the Hebrew language, thought, or manners. **He"bra-is'ti-cal‡.**—**He'bra-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make Hebrew. **2.** To adopt the Hebrew customs or language.

He'brew, 1 hi'brū; 2 hē'bry. **I.** *a.* Hebraic. **II.** *n.* A member of the Jewish race; also, their language. [< Gr. *Hebraios,* < Aramaic *Hebrāya.*]—**Epistle to the Hebrews,** a New Testament book of uncertain authorship, addressed to Hebrew Christians.—**Hebrew calendar,** the present calendar of the Jews. The Hebrew calendar reckons the date of creation 3,760 years and 3 months before the birth of Christ. The Hebrew month is a lunar month, but the years are corrected to solar time.

No. of Month in the Year (present calendar).	No. of Month at Time of Babylonian Captivity.	Months.	No. of Days. Ordinary Year.	No. of Days. Embolismic Year.	Approximate Correspondence in Gregorian Calendar.
1	7	Tis'ri *or* Eth'a-nim'	30	30	October
2	8	Hes'van, Mar-ches'van, *or* Bul	29(2)	29(2)	November
3	9	Kis'leu *or* Chis'leu	30(2)	30(2)	December
4	10	Te"bet' *or* Te'beta'	29	29	January
5	11	Se"bat'	30	30	February
6	12	A"dar'	29	30	March
—	—	Ve'a-dar' (1)	—	29	.....
7	1	Ni"san' *or* A"bib'	30	30	April
8	2	Iy"yar' *or* Zif	29	29	May
9	3	Si'van'	30	30	June
10	4	Tam'muz' *or* Ta'mus'	29	29	July
11	5	Ab	30	30	August
12	6	E"lul'	29	29	September

(1) The additional Adar, or intercalary month. (2) One day more if required. (3) One day fewer if required.

Heb'ri-des, 1 heb'rı-dīz; 2 hĕb'ri-dēs, *n. pl.* Islands on the W. coast of Scotland; 3,000 sq. m.; pop. 70,800.—**Heb"ri-de'an, Heb"ri-di'an,** *a.* & *n.*

He'bron, 1 hī'brən; 2 hē'brən, *n.* A town in Palestine, 19 m. S. W. of Jerusalem; captured from the Turks by British forces December 7, 1917.

Hec'a-te, 1 hek'ə-tī; 2 hē̆c'ə-tē̆, *n. Gr. Myth.* A triformed goddess with power over earth, heaven, and the underworld. **Hek'a-te‡.**

hec'a-tomb, 1 hek'ə-tūm *or* -tom; 2 hē̆c'ə-tum *or* -tŏm, *n.* A great sacrifice, originally of a hundred bulls. [< Gr. *hekatombē*, < *hekaton*, hundred, + *bous*, ox.]

hech, 1 hex; 2 hĕ̄ch, *interj.* [Scot.] Indeed! Alas!

hecht, 1 hext; 2 hĕ̄ht, *v.* [Scot.] To promise; offer.

heck, 1 hek; 2 hĕk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rack for holding fodder. [Var. of HACK[2], *n.*]—**at heck and manger,** in comfort and plenty.

heck'le, 1 hek'l; 2 hĕk'l. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To interrogate critically, as a political candidate. **2.** To dress, as flax or hemp. **II.** *n.* Same as HACKLE. [< D. *hekel*, < *haak*, hook.]—**heck'ler,** *n.*

Hec'la, *n.* Same as HEKLA.

hec'tare, *n.* See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

hec'tic, 1 hek'tik; 2 hĕ̆c'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Constitutional; specif., characterized by or denoting a wasting habit or condition of body. **2.** Pertaining to or affected with hectic fever; consumptive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fever connected with some organic disease, as consumption. **hectic fever‡.** **2.** The bright flush on the cheek in hectic fever. [< Gr.[F] *hektikos*.]—**hectic flush,** the pinkish red flush which occurs on the cheek in hectic fever. **hec'ti-cal‡.**—**hec'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hec'to-, 1 hek'to-; 2 hĕ̆c'to-. From Greek *hekaton*, a hundred: a combining form.—**hec'to-gram** or **hec'to-gramme, hec'to-li"tre** or **hec'to-li"ter, hec'to-me"tre, hec'to-stere,** see METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.—**hec"to-cot'y-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Conch.* One of the arms in male cephalopods that is modified to serve a reproductive function.

hec'to-graph, *n.* A gelatin pad for making multiple copies of a writing or drawing.

hectol., *abbr.* Hectoliter.—**hectom.,** *abbr.* Hectometer.

hec'tor, 1 hek'tər *or* -tər; 2 hĕ̆c'tor. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To domineer over; bully; be domineering. **II**[1], *n.* A quarrelsome, domineering fellow; bully. [< Gr.[L] *Hektōr*, Hector.]

Hec'tor[2], *n.* In Homer's *Iliad*, the Trojan hero of the siege of Troy, son of Priam and Hecuba.

Hec'u-ba, 1 hek'yu-bə; 2 hĕ̆c'yu-ba, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad*, the wife of Priam, king of Troy.

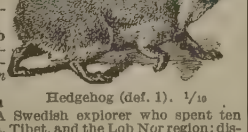
hed'dle, 1 hed'l; 2 hĕd'l, *n.* A series of vertical cords or wires to raise and lower the threads in weaving. [Of Scand. orig.]

hede†, *v. & n.* Head. **hed†; heedet.**

hedge, 1 hej; 2 hĕdg, *v.* [HEDGED; HEDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enclose with or as with a hedge. **2.** To limit, obstruct, or cut off, as with a hedge. **3.** To surround as for defense or to prevent escape. **4.** To invest. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bet so as to offset, partly or wholly, a bet already made; hence, to provide a means of escaping responsibility for any position taken or statement made. **2.** To hide as in a hedge; skulk. **3.** *Com.* To sell, as securities, against previous purchases (of other securities), to avert possible loss; or, conversely, to buy against previous sales.

hedge, 1 hej; 2 hĕdg, *n.* A fence or barrier formed by bushes set close together. [< AS. *hecg*, < *haga*, yard.]—**hedge'-bill",** *n.* A tool used in pruning hedges; bill-hook. **hedg'ing-bill"‡.**—**h.-garlic,** *n.* A tall hedge-weed (*Sisymbrium alliaria*) of the mustard family, with heart-shaped leaves, white flowers, erect pods, and a garlicky odor.—**h.-hopping,** *n. Aero.* Low flying, especially when attacking enemy infantry or guns.—**h.-hyssop,** *n.* A European perennial herb (*Gratiola officinalis*, family *Scrophulariaceæ*), once used medicinally as an emetic and purgative.—**h.-marriage,** *n.* A marriage performed by a hedge-parson; a clandestine marriage.—**h.-parson,** *n.* Formerly, in England, one of a class of vagabond and illiterate clergy. **h.-priest‡.**—**hedg'er,** *n.* One who hedges; a maker or mender of hedges.—**hedge'row",** *n.* A row of shrubs, planted as a hedge.—**h.-school,** *n.* A school kept in the open air, as formerly in Ireland; a makeshift school.—**h.-sparrow,** *n.* A small brownish European warbler (*Accentor modularis*) that frequents hedges.—**hedg'y,** *a.* Provided with or pertaining to hedges.

hedge'hog", 1 hej'heg"; 2 hĕdg'hŏg", *n.* **1.** A small Old World insectivorous mammal having the back and sides covered with stout spines. **2.** Some other spine-bearing animal, as the porcupine. **hedge'pig"†.**



Hedgehog (def. 1). 1/10

Hedg'es, 1 hej'iz; 2 hĕg'es, **Job Elmer** (1862–). An American lawyer; publicist; administrator; author; *Common Sense in Politics*.

He'din, 1 hē'din; 2 he'dīn, **Sven Anders von** (1865–). A Swedish explorer who spent ten years in Persia, Asiatic Russia, Tibet, and the Lob Nor region; discovered source of Indus.

he'don-ism, 1 hī'dən-izm *or* hed'ən-izm; 2 hē'don-ĭsm *or* hĕd'on-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine of certain Greek philosophers (Aristippus and the Cyrenaics) that pleasure, of whatever kind, is the only good. **2.** In ethics, gross self-interest; self-indulgence. **3.** *Psychol.* A tendency to exaggerate and dwell upon pleasurable sensations. [< Gr. *hēdonē*, delight, < *hēdomai*, take pleasure.]—**he-don'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of pleasure. **2.** Of or pertaining to hedonism or hedonics.—**he-don'ics,** *n.* **1.** The science of pleasure or positive enjoyment. As a branch of ethics hedonics treats of pleasure in its relation to duty. **2.** That branch of psychology which considers pleasurable sensations in their bearing upon life.—**hed'on-ist,** *n.*—**hed"on-is'tic,** *a.*—**hed"on-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

heed, 1 hīd; 2 hēd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To take notice of; attend to; pay attention. SYN.: see CARE; FOLLOW; LISTEN. **II.** *n.* Careful attention or consideration. [< AS. *hēdan*, heed.]—**heed'er,** *n.*—**heed'ful,** *a.* Attentive. SYN.: see THOUGHTFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**heed'less,** *a.* Careless; thoughtless. SYN.: see ABSTRACTED; IMPRUDENT; INATTENTIVE. —**heed'less-ly,** *adv.*—**heed'less-ness,** *n.*

hee'haw", 1 hī'hō"; 2 hē'hą". **I.** *vi.* To bray, as a donkey; hence, to act like an ass; be a noisy fool. **II.** *n.* The cry of an ass, or mule, or a sound in imitation of it. [Imitative.]

heel[1], 1 hīl; 2 hēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To add a heel to. **2.** To arm with a steel spur, as a fighting-cock. **3.** To seize by the heels. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To supply or equip, as with money. **II.** *i.* **1.** To follow at one's heels. **2.** To manipulate the heel.

heel[2], *vt. & vi.* To lean, or cause to lean, to one side; cant, as a ship. [< AS. *heldan*, tilt.]

heel[1], *n.* **1.** (1) In man, the rounded posterior part of the foot; the calcaneum with its associated structures. (2) The corresponding part of the foot or tarsus in any other animal. **2.** The part of a shoe, or other foot-covering, that surrounds or lies just beneath or around this part of the foot. (1) In a boot or shoe, the built-up portion on which the rear of the foot rests. (2) In hosiery, the separately knitted rear part of the foot. **3.** The whole foot, as seen from the rear; sometimes (*pl.*), the hind feet of an animal. **4.** Something regarded as resembling a heel, or located like a heel. Specif.: (1) *Arch.* A form of molding; cyma reversa. (2) *Carp.* The lower end of a stud or rafter. (3) *Naut.* The hindermost part of something, as of a vessel's keel, or the lower end of something, as of a mast. (4) *Golf.* That part of the head of a club that is nearest to the neck. (5) That part of a tool that is nearest to the handle. **5.** The last part or remainder; as, the *heel* of tobacco in a pipe. [< AS. *hēla*, < *hōh*, heel.]—**down at the heels,** presenting a seedy or slovenly appearance. **down at heels‡.**—**heel'-and-toe",** *a.* Designating a manner of walking in which the heel of the front foot must reach the ground before the toes of the rear foot leave it.—**h.-piece,** *n.* **1.** That part of a stocking which encloses the heel. **2.** One thickness of leather in the making of the heel of a shoe. **3.** *Teleg.* The bar of iron which connects the soft iron cores in an electromagnet.—**h.-post,** *n.* That post in a door-frame to which the door is hinged. —**heel'-tap",** *n.* **1.** A thickness of leather on the heel of a shoe. **2.** *pl.* A small quantity of liquor left in a glass.—**to be at,** or **on,** or **upon the heels of,** to follow closely; as, change is *at the heels of* Fortune.—**to h.,** following close behind; said of a dog in hunting.—**heel'er,** *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] A disreputable political retainer. **2.** One who heels shoes.

heel[2], *n. Naut.* The act of heeling or inclining laterally from an upright position; a cant; list. **heel'ing‡.**

Heem, 1 hēm; 2 hem, **Jan Davidsz van** (1606–1684). A Dutch painter of still life.

Hee'ring-en, 1 hē'ring-ən; 2 hę'ring-ĕn, **Josias O. O. von** (1850–). A German general, defeated in several battles in the Grand Couronné, by General Castelnau, in September, 1914.

heeze, 1 hīz; 2 hēz, *v.* [Dial. or Scot.] To hoist.

heft[1], 1 heft; 2 hĕft, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq., U. S.] To test the weight of by lifting. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.] To lift up; heave. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To weigh.

heft[2], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Weight. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] The bulk or gist of a thing; major part. **3†.** The act of heaving. [< HEAVE; cp. HAFT.]—**heft'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Having weight or force.

heft[3], *n.* A handle; haft. [< AS. *hæft*, handle.]

He'gel, 1 hē'gel; 2 hę'ġēl, **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich** (1770–1831). A German philosopher and educator. See HEGELIANISM. —**He-ge'li-an,** 1 hi-gī'li-ən; 2 he-ġē'li-ən, *a.* According with or pertaining to the philosophical system of Hegel.—**He-ge'li-an-ism,** *n.* The philosophical system of Hegel (1770–1831). Its controlling assumption was the so-called Hegelian *dialectic*, or principle which enables reflective thinking to arrange all the categories, or necessary conceptions of reason, in an order of development that corresponds to the actual order, in development, of all reality. The system of Hegel is customarily characterized as *absolute idealism*. **He'gel-ism‡.**

he'ge-mo-ny, 1 hī'ji-mo-ni *or* hi-jem'o-ni; 2 hē'ġe-mo-ny *or* he-ġĕm'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] Leadership, or supreme command; political ascendency of a city. [< Gr. *hēgemonia*, < *agō*, lead.] —**he"ge-mon'ic,** *a.*

heg'i-ra, 1 hej'i-rə *or* hi-jai'rə; 2 hĕġ'i-ra *or* he-ġī'ra, *n.* A flight; especially [H-], the flight of Mohammed from Mekka, A. D. 622. [< Ar. *hejira*, departure.] **hej'i-ra‡.**

he-gu'me-nos, 1 hi-gū'mi-nəs; 2 he-ġu'me-nŏs, *n. Eccl.* The head of a body of monks in the Eastern Church: an office of dignity rather than jurisdiction. See ARCHIMANDRITE. [< Gr. *hēgoumenos*, ppr. of *hēgeomai*, lead, < *agō*, lead.] **he-gou'me-nos‡; he-gu'men‡.**—**he-gu'me-ne,** *n.* The head of a nunnery in the Eastern Church: similar to an abbess in the Western Church. **he-gu'me-ness‡.**—**he-gu'me-ny,** *n.* The office or position of a hegumenos.

H. E. I. C., *abbr.* Honorable East India Company.

Hei'del-berg, 1 hai'dl-bûrg; 2 hī'dl-bĕrġ, *n.* A university city (pop. 61,000), in Baden.

Hei'den-stam, 1 hai'den-stam; 2 hī'dĕn-stäm, **Karl S. W. von** (1859–), Swedish novelist; awarded Nobel prize for literature in 1916.

hei'duc, hei'duk, *n.* Same as HAIDUK.

heif'er, 1 hef'ər; 2 hĕf'er, *n.* A young cow. [< AS. *heáh-hef'er*[F], *fore*.]

heigh, 1 hai; 2 hī, *interj.* An exclamation intended to attract attention, or to encourage, as a race-horse.

heigh'-ho", 1 hai'-hō"; 2 hī'-hŏ", *interj.* An exclamation of varying significance, as of weariness, disappointment, surprize, etc.

height, ⌊1 hoit; 2 hīt, *n.* **1.** Distance above a base; alti-
hight, ⌋tude; highness. **2.** An eminence. **3.** The acme; culmination. **4†.** Haughtiness. [< AS. *hēāthu*, < *hēāh*, high.] **highth†.**

Syn.: acclivity, altitude, elevation, eminence, exaltation, loftiness. See SUMMIT. Compare HIGH.—Ant.: depression, depth, descent, lowliness, lowness.

height'en, ⌊1 hoit'n; 2 hīt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To intensify; augment.
hight'en, ⌋**2.** To raise in altitude; elevate. **3.** To exalt or to render excellent. **II.** *i.* To become higher; increase; augment.

Syn.: elevate, enhance, exalt, lift, raise, uplift. See AGGRAVATE; INCREASE.—Ant.: abase, debase, depress, deteriorate, diminish, lower, reduce.—**height'en-er, hight'en-er,** *n.*

Hei"lung-ki-ang', ⌊1 hai"lūŋ-kī-āŋ'; 2 hī"ŋŋ-kī-āŋ', *n.* A province in N. Manchuria; pop. 1,560,000. **He"lung-Ki-ang'†.**

Heim-dal, ⌊1 hēm'dol; 2 hem'dăl, *n. Norse Myth.* The heavenly watchman, son of Odin, or, according to another form of the myth, of nine maidens, who bore him at the rim of the earth. **Heim'dall†.** [poet and miscellaneous writer.

Hei'ne, ⌊1 hai'nə; 2 hī'ne, **Heinrich** (1799–1856). A German

hei'nous, ⌊1 hē'nus; 2 he'nŭs, *a.* Extremely wicked; atrocious; odiously sinful. [< F. *haineux*, < OF. *haïr*, hate.] Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

heir, ⌊1 ār; 2 ēr, *n.* **1.** *Law.* One who on the death of another becomes entitled by operation of law to succeed to the deceased person's estate, as an estate of inheritance; an heir at law. **2.** In states and countries which have adopted the civil law, all persons called to the succession. **3.** Any one inheriting from a deceased person. **4.** One who or that which succeeds to any qualities of another, by reason of community of origin, or inherits anything by transmission. **5†.** Offspring. [OF., < L. *heres*, heir.]—**heir apparent,** one who must by course of law become the heir if he survives his ancestor.—**h. at law,** see HEIR, 1.—**heir'ess,** *n.* A female heir.—**heir'less,** *a.*—**heir'loom',** *n.* **1.** Any movable chattel that descends to an heir. **2.** Any personal quality, endowment, or family characteristic inherited from ancestors.—**h. presumptive,** one who is at present heir to another but whose claims may become void by the birth of a nearer relative.—**heir'ship,** *n.* The state or condition of an heir; succession by inheritance. **heir'dom†.**

Hej-az', ⌊1 hej-āz'; 2 hĕj-āz', *n.* An independent state in Arabia, containing the holy cities of Islam—Mekka and Medina; 170,000 sq. m.; pop. 900,000; capital, Mekka. Proclaimed its independence, Nov., 1916.

hej'i-ra, *n.* Same as HEGIRA.

Hek'la, ⌊1 hek'lə; 2 hĕk'la, *n.* A volcano in Iceland; 5,110 ft. high; has had numerous eruptions since A. D. 1000. **Hec'la†.**

hek'tare, hek'to-gram, etc. Same as HECTARE, etc. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.

Hel, ⌊1 hel; 2 hĕl, *n. Norse Myth.* The ill-favored goddess of death, whose abode is in Helheim. She receives all who die of sickness or old age, as distinguished from the heroes who go to Valhalla. **He'la†.**

held, ⌊1 held; 2 hĕld, *imp.* of HOLD, *v.*

hele†, *n.* Health.

Hel'en, ⌊1 hel'ən; 2 hĕl'ĕn, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Hel'e-na†.** Dan. D. **He-le'na,** 1 hē-lē'nə, 2 he-le'nä; F. **Hé"lènè',** 1 ē"lèn', 2 e"lęn'; G. **He-le'ne,** 1 hē-lē'nə, 2 he-le'ne; Gr. **He-le'nē;** Ir. **Al'leen, El'leen;** It. **E'le-na,** 1 ĕ"lē-nə, 2 e'le-nä; L. **Hel'e-na,** 1 hel'i-nə, 2 hĕl'e-na; Sp. **E-le'na,** 1 ē-lē'nə, 2 e-le'nä. [Gr., light.]

Hel'e-na, ⌊1 hel'i-nə; 2 hĕl'e-na, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See HELEN. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta; carried off on account of her beauty by Paris, hence the ten years' Trojan war; heroine of Homer's *Iliad*, also introduced into Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* and the second part of Goethe's *Faust.* **Helen of Troy†. 3. Flavia Julia, Saint** (247–328), wife of Constantius Chlorus; mother of Constantine. **4.** A city in west-central Montana; capital of the State; pop. 12,040. [See HELEN.]

Hel'e-nus, ⌊1 hel'i-nus; 2 hĕl'e-nŭs, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad*, a Trojan soothsayer and son of Priam and Hecuba; captured by Ulysses while in retirement at Mt. Ida, he was compelled to declare how Troy could be taken. **Hel'e-nos†** [Gr.].

Helf'fe-rich, ⌊1 hel'fə-rih; 2 hĕl'fe-rih, **Karl Theodor** (1872–1924). German financier.

Hel'go-land, ⌊1 hel'go-lānt; 2 hĕl'go-lānt, *n.* A German island, former fortress and naval base in the North Sea; ceded to Germany by Great Britain, 1890; scene of battle of **Helgoland Bight** and British defeat of the German navy, Aug. 28, 1914. **Hel'i-go-land†.**

he-li'a-cal, ⌊1 hi-lai'ə-kəl; 2 he-lī'a-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the sun: in the ancient astronomy, designating those risings and settings of the stars that took place as near the sun as they could be observed. [< Gr. *hēliakos*, of the sun.] **he'li-ac†.—he-li'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**He"li-an'thus,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly North-American annual or perennial plants of the aster family—the sunflowers—with usually opposite leaves and large heads of yellow flowers.

he'li-ast, ⌊1 hī'li-ast; 2 hĕ'li-ăst, *n.* Same as DICAST.

hel'i-cal, ⌊1 hel'i-kəl; 2 hĕl'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or shaped like a helix.—**hel'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hel'i-coid.** **I.** *a.* Coiled spirally. **II.** *n. Math.* A surface resembling that of a screw.

Hel'i-con, ⌊1 hel'i-kən; 2 hĕl'i-cŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A mountain range in Bœotia, with famous fountains; seat of Apollo and the Muses.—**Hel"i-co'ni-an,** *a.*

hel"i-cop'ter, ⌊1 hel'i-kop'tər; 2 hĕl"i-cŏp'ter, *n.* A flying-machine sustained by propellers turning on vertical axes. **hel"i-cop'tre†.**

he'li-o, ⌊1 hī'li-o; 2 hē'li-o, *n.* [Colloq.] A heliograph. [W.]

he'li-o-. From Greek *hēlios*, the sun: a combining form.—**he"li-o-cen'tric,** *a.* Having reference to the sun as a center. **he"li-o-cen'tri-cal†.—he"li-o-chrome,** *n.* A photograph in natural colors. [+ Gr. *chrōma*, color.]—**he"li-o-chro'mic,** *a.*—**he'li-o-gram,** *n.* A message sent by means of a heliograph.—**he'li-o-graph,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. **2.** A photograph taken by sunlight. **3.** A mirror for signaling by flashes of light.—**he"li-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**he"li-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**he"li-og'ra-phy,** *n.*—**he"li-o-gra'vure,** *n.* Photo-engraving, or a print or plate produced by it. See PHOTO-GRAVURE. [+ F. *gravure*, < OHG. *graban*, cut.]—**he"li-ol'a-try,** *n.* Sun-worship. [+ Gr. *latreia*, worship.]—**he"li-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the sun's energy and action.—**he"li-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**he"li-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for the accurate measurement of small angles in the heavens. [+ -METER.]—**he"li-o-met'ric,** *a.* **he"li-o-met'ri-cal†.**—**he"li-om'e-try,** *n.* The art or practise of using the heliometer.—**he"li-oph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Fond of or turning toward the sun, as the sunflower.—**he"li-o-pho'bi-a,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Morbid aversion to sunlight. **2.** *Bot.* Growing in the shade, or turning from the sunlight.—**he'li-o-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A plant growing in the light.—**he'li-o-scope,** *n.* A telescope in which the eyes are protected during observations of the sun. [+ Gr. *skopeō*, look.]—**he'li-o-stat,** *n.* An instrument consisting of a mirror moved by clock-work so that the rays of the sun shall be reflected from it in a fixed direction. [+ Gr. *statos*, fixed, < *histēmi*, stand.]

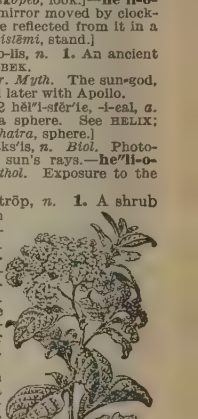
He"li-op'o-lis, ⌊1 hī"li-op'o-lis; 2 hē"li-ŏp'o-lis, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Egypt. **On†. 2.** Same as BAALBEK.

He'li-os, ⌊1 hī'li-os; 2 hē'li-ŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The sun-god, known to the Romans as *Sol*, confounded later with Apollo.

hel"i-spher'ic, ⌊1 hel"i-sfer'ik, -i-kəl, 2 hĕl"i-sfĕr'ic, -i-cal, *a.*
hel"i-spher'i-cal, ⌋Turning spirally on a sphere. See HELIX; SPHERIC. [< Gr. *helix* (see HELIX) + *sphaira*, sphere.]

he"li-o-tax'is, ⌊1 hī"li-o-taks'is; 2 hē"li-o-tăks'is, *n. Biol.* Phototaxis resulting from the effect of the sun's rays.—**he"li-o-tac'tic,** *a.*—**he"li-o-ther'a-py,** *n. Pathol.* Exposure to the sun for remedial purposes.

he'li-o-trope, ⌊1 hī'li-o-trōp; 2 hē'li-o-trōp, *n.* **1.** A shrub or herb, with small white or purplish flowers. **2.** An instrument for reflecting the sun's rays, as in signaling. [< Gr. *hēliotropion*, sun-dial.]—**he"li-o-trop'ic,** *a.* Characterised by or pertaining to heliotropism.—**he"li-o-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**he"li-ot'ro-pism,** *n. Biol.* That property of an organism by virtue of which, when not symmetrically illuminated on all sides, it tends to move either toward or away from the source of light. **hel"i-ot'ro-py†.**



Spray of Heliotrope (def. 1), Showing Leaves and Flower Cluster.
a, flower.

he'li-o-type, *n.* A photo-engraving from which impressions can be taken by a printing-press; an impression so taken.—**he'li-o-type,** *a.* **he"li-o-typ'ic†.—he"li-o-ty-pog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** A process by which heliotypes of the sun itself are obtained. **2.** Photo-engraving.—**he'li-o-ty"py,** *n.* The process of making heliotypes.

he'li-um, ⌊1 hī'li-um; 2 hē'li-ŭm, *n.* A chemical element found in small quantities in the atmosphere, in certain minerals, etc.; first discovered in the sun in 1868. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *hēlios*, sun.]

he'lix, ⌊1 hī'liks; 2 hē'liks, *n.* [HE'LIX-ES or HEL'I-CES, 1 -ez *or* hel'i-sīz; 2 -ēs or hĕl'i-cēs, *pl.*] **1.** A line, thread, wire, or the like, curved into a shape such as it would assume if wound in a single layer round a cylinder; a form like a screw-thread; loosely, any spiral. **2.** *Anat.* The recurved border of the external ear. **3.** *Arch.* A small volute. [< Gr.L *helix*, spiral.]

hell, ⌊1 hel; 2 hĕl, *n.* **1.** The abode of evil spirits; infernal
hel', ⌋regions; place of eternal punishment, of extreme torment, or of evil-doing. See GEHENNA; TARTARUS. **2.** The place of departed spirits: called by the Greeks *Hades* and by the Hebrews *Sheol.* **3.** A place of evil, as a gambling-hell; a place of rejected things or refuse. **4.** Same as HELL-BOX. **5.** *Chr. Sci.* Mortal belief; sin; sickness; death; self-imposed agony; effects of sin. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 588. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *helle*, prob. < *helan*, conceal.]—**hell'bend"er,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A large and voracious amphibian common in the Ohio valley and very tenacious of life. **2.** [Slang.] A drunken debauch.—**hell'-born",** *a.* Born or conceived in hell.—**h.-box,** *n.* [Printers' Slang.] A receptacle for broken and battered type.—**h.-broth,** *n.* A magical mixture prepared for malignant purposes.—**h.-cat,** *n.* A furious or spiteful woman; witch; hag.—**h.-hound,** *n.* A hound of hell; a fierce and cruel pursuer.—**hell'ish,** *a.* Of or like hell; diabolical. Syn.: see INFERNAL.—**hell'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**hell'ish-ness,** *n.*—**h.-kite,** *n.* A fierce bird of prey; a wantonly malignant or cruel person.

Hel'las, ⌊1 hel'əs; 2 hĕl'as, *n.* See GREECE. **Hel'les†.**

Hel'le, ⌊1 hel'i; 2 hĕl'e, *n. Myth.* A daughter of Nephele and Athamas who fled from Ino and was drowned in the strait henceforth called Hellespont. **Hel'lē†** [Gr.].

hel'le-bore, ⌊1 hel'i-bōr; 2 hĕl'e-bōr, *n.* **1.** A perennial herb (genus *Helleborus*) having serrated leaves and large flowers. In the United States the green hellebore (*H. viridis*) is cultivated and in Europe the black hellebore or Christmas rose (*H. niger*) is common in gardens, its black roots being a powerful cathartic. See illus. on next page. **2.** Any species of hellebore (genus *Veratrum*); especially, the American white hellebore (*V. viride*), and the European spe-

cies, white hellebore (*V. alba*). **3.** The powdered root of the American white hellebore, used for destroying plant-vermin. [< Gr.$^{L+P}$ *helleboros*, hellebore.]—**hel″le-bo-ras′ter**, *n.* An English species of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*) with numerous globular flowers, often cultivated for ornament. **stinking** or **fetid helleboret‡.**—**hel″le-bo′re-in**, *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, sweetish, poisonous compound ($C_{21}H_{44}O_{12}$) contained in the root of hellebore, especially of the black hellebore.—**hel′le-bo-rin**, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline, poisonous compound ($C_{32}H_{52}O_8$) with a tingling taste forming the active principle and contained in the root of hellebore.

Hellebore.

1. Black Hellebore or Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*). 2. Fetid Hellebore.

Hel′lene, 1 hel′in; 2 hĕl′ēn, *n.* A Greek. [< Gr. *Hellēnes*, < *Hellēn*, Hellen, legendary chief.] **Hel-le′ni-an‡.**—**Hel-len′ic. I.** *a.* Grecian. **II.** *n.* The Hellenic language.—**Hel′le-nism**, *n.* **1.** A Greek peculiarity, idiom, or phrase. **2.** The spirit of intellectual and physical culture, and of fine art, that animated ancient Greek civilization. **3.** Assimilation of Greek speech, manners, and culture.—**Hel′le-nist**, *n.* **1.** An adopter of Greek customs, language, and usages; especially, a Grecizing Jew in the time of the Apostles or in the Alexandrian Church: called in the English versions of the New Testament *Grecian Jew* or *Grecian*. **2.** A Greek scholar; a specialist in Greek. **3.** One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th century.—**hel′lim**, 1 hel′im; 2 hĕl′ĭm, *n.* A worm; specifically, a parasitic intestinal worm. [< Gr. *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm.]—**Hel-min′thes**, *n. pl.* The entozoic worms.—**hel″min-thi′a-sis**, *n. Pathol.* A condition characterized by intestinal or other worms in the body.—**hel-min′thic. I.** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Worm-expelling. **2.** Pertaining to helminths. **II.** *n.* A vermifuge.—**hel″min-thol′o-gy**, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The study of intestinal worms and their effects. **2.** *Zool.* The branch of zoology that treats of worms, especially of parasitic worms.

helm[1], 1 helm; 2 hĕlm, *n.* **1.** The steering apparatus of a vessel, especially the tiller. **2.** Place of control or reponsibility; administration. [< AS. *helma*, helm.]—**helms′man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Naut.* A steersman.

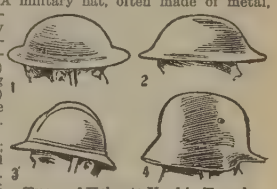
helm[2]**†**, *n.* A helmet. [< AS. *helm*, covering.]

Hel′mand, *n.* Same as HELMUND.

hel′met, 1 hel′met; 2 hĕl′mĕt, *n.* **1.** A covering of defensive armor for the head: the generic term.

In antiquity helmets were made of metal and of leather. The Greek helmet was usually provided with nose-guard and neck- and cheek-pieces. Roman helmets, except those worn by gladiators, had no vizors. In the early Middle Ages helmets were conical caps of metal, fitted with nasal guards. The later jousting-helmet and that worn by heavy cavalry after the adoption of plate armor covered the face and neck, with bars in front for breathing, and often both vizor and beaver and a thick ridge over the top. See ARMOR.

2. Something resembling defensive armor in shape, position, or function. (1) A military hat, often made of metal, worn by soldiers to protect them from injury by shrapnel, etc. (2) A conical hat worn by policemen, firemen, etc. (3) The metal head-covering of a diving-apparatus. (4) A wire-mesh guard for the head worn while fencing. [< G. or *helm.*]



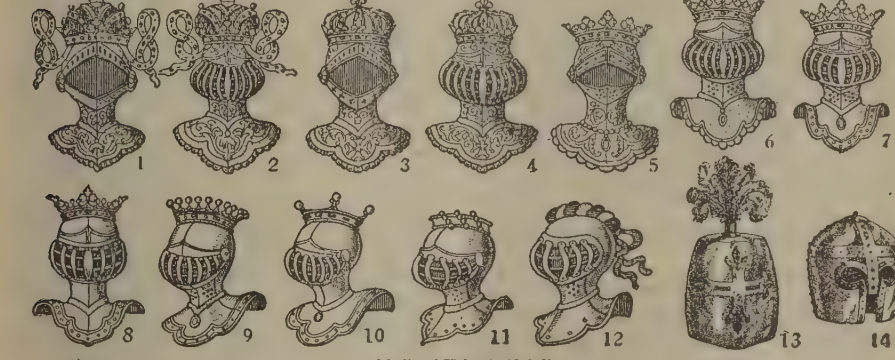
Types of Helmets Used in Trench Warfare.

1. British. 2. American. 3. French. 4. German.

hel′met-ed, 1 hel′met-ed; 2 hĕl′mĕt-ĕd, *a.* Furnished with or wearing a helmet.

Helm′holtz, 1 helm′hōlts; 2 hĕlm′hōlts, **Hermann L. F., Baron von** (1821–1894). A German physicist.

hel′minth, 1 hel′minth; 2 hĕl′mĭnth, *n.* A worm; specifically, a parasitic intestinal worm. [< Gr. *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm.]



Medieval Helmets (def. 1).

1, 2. Emperors. 3, 4. Kings of France. 5, 6. Reigning Dukes. 7. Princes and Dukes. 8. Marquis. 9. Count. 10. Viscount. 11. Baron. 12. Knight. 13. Gentleman (13th Century). 14. Man-at-arms (13th Century).

Hel′le-nize, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* To render Greek; make Hellenic. **II.** *i.* To adopt the Greek language or customs; become Hellenic; Grecize.—**Hel″le-ni-za′tion**, *n.*—**Hel′le-niz″er**, *n.*

Hel″le-nis′tic, 1 hel″ı-nis′tık; 2 hĕl″e-nis′tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hellenists. **2.** Resembling, representing, or akin to the Greek in thought or style; especially, Greek with an admixture of foreign or debased elements. **Hel″le-nis′ti-cal‡.**—**Hellenistic Greek**, Greek containing an admixture of Hebrew and Aramaic words and idioms, used in the Septuagint and the New Testament.

hel′ler, 1 hel′er; 2 hĕl′er, *n.* [G.] **1.** An old German copper coin, worth 1/4 cent. **2.** An Austrian copper coin, worth 1/2 cent.

Hel′les-pont, 1 hel′es-pent; 2 hĕl′ĕs-pŏnt, *n.* The Dardanelles: ancient Greek name.

hell′gram-mite, 1 hel′gram-ıt; 2 hĕl′gram-ĭt, *n.* The large aquatic larva of a sialid insect (*Corydalus cornutus*), much used as a bait for black bass and other fish.

Hellgrammite (*a*) and Hellgrammite-fly. 1/6

Hel′les, 1 hel′es: 2 hĕl′ĕs, **Cape.** The S. extremity of Gallipoli peninsula, Turkey.

hel′ı-cat, 1 hel′ı-kat; 2 hĕl′ĭ-căt. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Scatter-brained; flighty. **II.** *n.* A fiendish person. **hel′ı-catet‡.**

hel-lo′, 1 he-lō′; 2 hĕ-lō′, *interj.* A form of familiar salutation especially used in calling through the telephone: used also as a verb and noun.

helm[1], 1 helm; 2 hĕlm, *vt.* To put a helm or helmet upon; furnish with a helmet. [< AS. *helmian*, < *helm*, covering.]

helm[2], *vt.* To manage the helm of; steer; direct.

hel″o-der′ma, *n.* A genus of American lizards, including the Gila monster.—**he″lo-der′ma-toid** *a.* & *n.*—**he″lo-der′mid**, *n.*—**he″lo-der′moid**, *a.* & *n.*—**he′lo-dont**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a helodus; having nail-like teeth.—**he′lo-dus**, *n.* A fossil (Carboniferous) shark having nail-like teeth.—**he′lo-phyte**, *n. Bot.* A plant growing in marshes and adapted to an amphibious life.

Hé″lo″ïse′, 1 ē″lō″ēz′; 2 ē″lō″ĭz′, *n.* A French abbess (1101–1164); in early life pupil, mistress, and, later, wife of Abélard.

Hel′ot, 1 hel′at *or* hī′let; 2 hĕl′ot *or* hē′lot, *n.* **1.** One of the Spartan bondmen. **2.** [h-] Any slave. [< Gr. *Helos* (town of Sparta).]—**hel′ot-ism**, *n.* Serfdom, as that of Sparta.—**hel′ot-ry**, *n.* **1.** Serfdom. **2.** Helots as a class.

help[1], 1 help; 2 hĕlp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lend or provide strength or assistance for or to; aid. **2.** To assist in bringing about. **3.** To relieve from want, trouble, or danger; succor; rescue. **4.** To change for the better; give relief to; remedy; ease. **5.** To supply with food, drink, or the like, at table; wait upon. **6.** To hinder or prevent; refrain from; forbear; as, it cannot be *helped*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lend assistance; be useful. **2.** To portion out food at table. [< AS. *helpan*, help.] **helpet.**

Syn.: abet, aid, assist, befriend, cooperate, encourage, foster, second, stand by, succor, support, sustain, uphold. *Help* expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid*. In

extremity we say "God *help* me" rather than "God *aid* me." In time of danger we cry "*help! help!*" rather than "*aid! aid!*" To *aid* is to *second* another's own exertions. We speak of *helping* the helpless, rather than of *aiding* them. *Help* includes *aid*, but *aid* may fall short of the meaning of *help*. In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.) To *cooperate* is to *aid* as an equal; to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. *Encourage* refers to mental *aid*, as *uphold* now usually does; *succor* and *support*, oftenest to material assistance. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* the endangered, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. Compare ABET; AID; PROMOTE; SERVE.—Ant.: see synonyms for HINDER.

—**so help me God,** so may God help me as I speak the truth.

—help'er, *n.* One who or that which helps, encourages, or comforts. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; AUXILIARY.—**help'ful,** *a.* Affording aid; beneficial. Syn.: see CONVENIENT; USEFUL.—**help'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**help'ful-ness,** *n.*—**help'ing,** *a.* & *n.*—**help'less,** *a.* **1.** Unable to help oneself; feeble. **2.** Beyond remedy. **3.** Affording no assistance; incapable of helping. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**help'mate",** *n.* A helper; coworker. Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**help'meet",** *n.* One who is fitted to help; a partner; companion; wife.

help, *n.* **1.** Assistance afforded toward the promotion of an object or the attainment of an end. **2.** Remedy or relief; rescue or succor. **3.** A helper. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A house-servant; domestic: used also in the plural; as, the hired *help* are on strike. **5.** [Colloq.] A portion of food. [< AS. *help*, < *helpan*, help.]

Syn.: aid, assistance, countenance, encouragement, relief, remedy, rescue, succor, support. See ADJUNCT.—Ant.: discouragement, embarrassment, hindrance, interference, objection, obstruction, opposition.

Hel'sing-fors, 1 hel'sin-fôrs; 2 hĕl'sing-fōrs, *n.* A fortified city, capital of Finland; has university: pop. 200,208.

Hel"sin-gor', 1 hel"sin-gûr'; 2 hĕl"sing-gûr', *n.* [Dan.] See ELSINORE.

Helst, 1 helst; 2 hĕlst, **Bartholomew van der** (1612?–1670). A Dutch portrait-painter.

hel'ter-skel'ter, 1 hel'tẽr-skel'tẽr; 2 hĕl'ter-skĕl'ter. **I.** *a.* Hurried and confused. **II.** *n.* Disorderly hurry; confused and hasty action. **III.** *adv.* With haste and confusion. [Imitative.]

helve, ⌊ 1 helv; 2 hĕlv. **I.** *vt.* [HELV(E)D[8]; HELV'ING.] To **helv**[8], ⌋ furnish with a helve. **II.** *n.* The handle, as of an ax or hatchet. [< AS. *helf*, handle.]

Hel-ve'ti-a, 1 hel-vī'shi-ə; 2 hĕl-vē'shi-ə, *n.* The ancient Latin name of Switzerland: still in poetic use.—**Hel-ve'tian.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Helvetii or Switzerland; Swiss. **II.** *n.* An ancient or a modern Swiss.—**Hel-vet'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the people of Helvetia (Switzerland); Swiss. **II.** *n Ch. Hist.* An adherent of Zwingli and the other Swiss reformers.—**Hel-ve'ti-ĭ,** *n. pl.* A Germano-Celtic people, the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.

Hel-ve'ti-us, 1 hel-vī'shi-ŭs *or* (*F.*) el'vē"sē'ûs'; 2 hĕl-vē'shi-ŭs *or* (*F.*) ĕl"vē'sē'ûs', **Claude Adrien** (1715–1771). A French philosopher.

hem[1], 1 hem; 2 hĕm, *vt.* [HEMMED, HEMD[8]; HEM'MING.] **1.** To make a hem on; border; edge. **2.** To shut in; enclose; restrict.

hem[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [HEMMED; HEM'MING.] **1.** To throw off by or as by coughing. **2.** To make the sound expressed by the word "hem"; hence, to stammer.

hem[1], *n.* A fold made by twice turning over the raw edge of a fabric and sewing down the inner fold. [< AS. *hem*, < *ham*, a field.] [ähem. [Onomatopœic.]

hem[2], *n.* & *interj.* A sound made as in clearing the throat; **hem**†, *pron.* Them: objective plural of HE.

hem-, ⌊ 1 hem-, hem'ə-; 2 hĕm-, hĕm'ə-. From Greek *haima*, **hem'ə-**, ⌋ blood: combining forms. [Words from this root are also spelled *hæma-*, which see for words not found here. See also HEMO-.]

he'mal, ⌊ 1 hī'məl; 2 hĕ'mal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to blood or the **hæ'mal,** ⌋ vascular system; of the nature of blood. **2.** Pertaining to or situated on the side of the body that contains the heart. [< Gr. *haima*, blood.]

He'man, 1 hī'mən; 2 hĕ'man, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Hé"man'**, 1 ē"mäN'; 2 ę"mäN'; G. **He'man,** 1 hē'man, 2 hę'män; Sp. **E-man',** 1 ē-män'; 2 ę-män'. [Heb., faithful, reliable.]

Hem'ans, 1 hem'ənz; 2 hĕm'ans, **Felicia Dorothea** (*née* Browne) (1793–1835). An English lyrical poet.

hem"a-poi-et'ic, *a.* Relating to blood-making.—**hem"a-tem'e-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Vomiting of blood; gastric hemorrhage.—**hem"at-hi-dro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Cutaneous perspiration mixed with blood. **hem"at-i-dro'sis**†.—**he-mat'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained in blood. **2.** *Med.* Effecting change in the blood. **II.** *n.* A medicine that produces a change in the blood.—**hem"a-tim'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument used in counting blood-cells and microorganisms.—**hem'a-tin,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A brown pigment ($C_{34}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{10}$) formed from hemoglobin by decomposition with acids.—**hem"a-tin'ic,** *n.* Any medicinal agent which increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood.—**hem"a-ti-nom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.—**hem"a-tin"o-met'ric,** *a.*

hem'a-tite, 1 hem'ə-tait; 2 hĕm'a-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A columnar, granular, micaceous or crystallized metallic, earthy, dark steel-gray, iron-black, or red ferric oxid (Fe_2O_3), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. It is one of the most important ores of iron. [< Gr.[L] *haimatitēs*, blood-like, < *haima(t-)*, blood.] **hæm'a-tite**†.—**hem"a-tit'ic, hæm"a-tit'ic,** *a.*

hem'a-to-, ⌊ 1 hem'ə-to-; 2 hĕm'a-to-. From the Greek *haima* **hæm'a-to-,** ⌋ (*haimat-*), blood: combining form.—**hem'a-to-blast,** *n.* One of the red nucleated cells found in bone-marrow and believed to produce the red corpuscles of the blood.—**hem'a-to-cele,** *n. Pathol.* A tumor containing blood.—**hem'a-to-chrome,** *n.* The red coloring-matter in certain animals and plants.—**hem'a-to-crit,** *n.* An instrument which, by centrifugal action, separates the corpuscles and the serum in blood in order to estimate the relative amounts. **hæm'a-to-krit**†.—**hem'a-to-gen,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* **1.** A decomposition product of vitellin. **2.** *Med.* One of several preparations used for the enrichment of impoverished blood.—**hem"a-to-gen'e-sis,** *n. Physiol.* Blood-formation.—**hem"a-to-gen'ic,** *a.* Formative of blood. **hem"a-to-ge-net'ic**†.

hem'a-told, 1 hem'ə-toid; 2 hĕm'a-tōid, *a.* Bloody, or resembling blood. [< Gr. *haima*, blood, + *eidos*, form.]

hem"a-tol'o-gy, 1 hem"ə-tel'o-jı; 2 hĕm"a-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of the blood, its formation, functions, and diseases. [< Gr. *haima*, blood, + -LOGY.] **hem"a-tol'o-gy**†; **hem"a-to-lo'gi-a**†.

hem"a-tol'y-sis, 1 hem"ə-tel'ı-sis; 2 hĕm"a-tŏl'y-sis, *n. Physiol.* Dissolution of red blood-corpuscles with reduced coagulability of the blood.—**hem"a-to-lyt'ic,** *a.*

hem"a-to'ma, *n. Pathol.* A blood-tumor.—**hem"a-tom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.—**hem'a-tose,** *q. Pathol.* Fully or abnormally charged with blood.—**hem"a-tos'is,** *n.* The formation of blood; conversion of chyle or venous blood into arterial blood.—**hem"a-tox'y-lin,** *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_6$) containing the coloring-matter of logwood (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*), used extensively in microscopy.—**hem"a-to-zo'on,** *n.* An animal parasite living in the blood.—**hem"a-to-zo'ic,** *a.*—**hem"a-tu'ri-a,** *n.* Bloody urine.

hem-el'y-trum, *n.* Same as HEMIELYTRUM. **hem-el'y-tron**†. **—hem-el'y-tral,** *a.* Same as HEMIELYTRAL.

hem"er-a-lo'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Day-blindness, in which sight is less distinct by daylight than by night or by artificial light. [< Gr. *hēmera*, day, + *alaos*, obscure, + *ōps*, eye.]

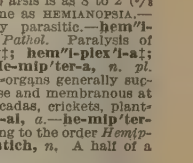
Hem"er-o-bap'tist, *n.* A member of an ancient Jewish sect practising daily ceremonial ablution; also, one of an early Christian sect holding to daily baptism. [< Gr. *hēmera*, day, + *baptō*, dip.]

hem'i-, 1 hem'ı-; 2 hĕm'i-, *prefix.* Half. [< L. *hemi-*, < Gr. *hēmi-*, half.]—**hem"i-al'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain, especially in the head, confined to one side; unilateral pain.—**hem"i-a-nop'si-a,** *n.* A paralysis, partial or total, of some of the fibers of the optic nerve, with the result that part of the field of vision is obscured or obliterated.—**hem"i-at'ro-phy,** *n. Pathol.* The wasting away of one side, *e. g.*, of the face.—**hem'i-cra"ny,** *n.* A unilateral migraine or nervous headache. **hem"i-cra'ni-a**†. **—hem'i-cy"cle,** *n.* **1.** A semicircular arena, as in a theater. **2.** A semicircle, or objects arranged in a semicircle.—**hem"i-dem"i-sem'i-qua"ver,** *n. Mus.* A sixty-fourth note.—**hem'i-dome,** *n. Crystal.* That form in a crystal composed of two parallel domed planes in the triclinic, or of two parallel orthodomic planes in the monoclinic system of crystallization.—**hem"i-el'y-trum,** *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of the partially thickened and hardened fore wings of bugs or certain other insects. **hem"i-el'y-tron**†.—**hem"i-el'y-tral,** *a.*—**hem"i-he'dral,** *a. Crystal.* Pertaining to crystal forms in classes of lower symmetry that possess only one-half as many planes as the corresponding forms in the holohedral class.—**hem"i-he'dral-ly,** *adv.*—**hem"i-he'dron,** *n. Crystal.* A hemihedral form, as a tetrahedron.—**hem"i-mor'phic,** *a. Crystal.* Pertaining to crystals that are terminated by dissimilar planes at the opposite ends of a symmetry axis; common in the phrase **hemimorphic class** (a symmetry class in the orthorhombic system; also, a class in the monoclinic system).—**hem"i-mor'phism,** *n.*—**hem"i-mor'phite,** *n. Mineral.* Same as CALAMIN.—**hem"i-ol'ic,** *a. Gr. Pros.* Denoting a rhythm (as the Pæonic) in which the relation of thesis to arsis is as 8 to 2 (4/3 time).—**hem"i-o'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as HEMIANOPSIA.—**hem"i-par'a-site,** *n.* A plant partly parasitic.—**hem"i-par'a-sit'ic,** *a.*—**hem"i-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of one side of the body. **hem'i-ple"gy**†; **hem"i-plex'i-a**†; **hem'i-plex-y**†.—**hem"i-ple'gic,** *a.*—**He-mip'ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects with mouth-organs generally suctorial and usually four wings, thick at base and membranous at the free end, including ordinary bugs, cicadas, crickets, plant-lice, etc.—**he-mip'ter,** *n.*—**he-mip'ter-al,** *a.*—**he-mip'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**he-mip'ter-ous,** *a.* Belonging to the order *Hemiptera*.—**hem"i-sphe-roi'dal,** *a.*—**hem'i-stich,** *n.* A half of a poetic line; an incomplete poetic line.

-hemia, *suffix.* Same as **-EMIA.**

he'mic, ⌊ 1 hī'mik *or* hem'ik; 2 hĕ'mic *or* hĕm'ik, *a. Pathol.* **hæ'mic,** ⌋ Pertaining or relating to blood; as, *hemic* diseases. [< Gr. *haima*, blood.]

he'min, 1 hī'mın; 2 hĕ'min, *n. Chem.* A brownish-red crystalline compound ($C_{34}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{12}2HCl$) formed by the action of acetic acid and salt on hemoglobin; hematin hydrochlorid. [< Gr. *haima*, blood.] **hæ'min**†.



Hemin Crystals Enlarged.

hem'i-sphere, 1 hem'ı-sfir; 2 hĕm'i-sfēr, *n.* **1.** A half-sphere, formed by a cutting plane passing through the center of the sphere. **2.** A half of the terrestrial or of the celestial globe, or a map or projection of the half of either on a plane surface. The world is usually considered as divided either at the equator into the *northern* and *southern* hemispheres, or at some meridian between Europe and America into the *eastern* and *western*, usually at the twentieth meridian west of Greenwich.

3. *Anat.* One of two large convoluted, semiovoid masses forming the bulk of the cerebrum. [< L. *hemisphærium*, < Gr. *hēmisphairion*, < *hēmi*, half, + *sphaira*, sphere.]—**hem"i-spher'ic, hem"i-spher'i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a hemisphere.—**hem"i-sphe'roid,** *n.* The half of a spheroid.—**hem"i-sphe-rol'dal,** *a.*

hem"i-sys'to-le, *n.* Contraction of only one of the heart ventricles.—**hem'i-trope,** *a.* **1.** *Crystal.* Designating a form in which one part of a crystal is in reverse position with reference to the other part. **2.** Half invested.—**hem"i-trop'ic,** *a. Crystal.* Hemitrope.

hem'lock, 1 hem'lek; 2 hĕm'lŏk, *n.* **1.** An evergreen of the pine family. **hem'lock-spruce"‡.** **2.** A large poisonous herb (*Conium maculatum*) of the parsley family. **3.** The lumber or timber of the hemlock-tree. [< AS. *hemlic.*]

Spray of Hemlock (def. 2), showing leaves and flowers.

hem'mer, 1 hem'ər; 2 hĕm'er, *n.* One who or that which hems.

hem'o-, 1 hem'o-; 2 hĕm'o-. From Greek **hæ'mo-,** ∫ *haima*, blood: a combining form.—**hem'o-cœle,** *n.* The blood-cavity in certain invertebrates as in mollusks and arthropods. **hæm'o-cœle‡.**—**hem"o-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* The science of blood-pressure.—**hem"o-glo'bin,** *n.* A compound ($C_{72}H_{1130}N_{18}S_3FeO_{36}$), amorphous in structure, forming the solid coloring-matter of red blood-corpuscles. It serves as a carrier of oxygen from the lungs. [+ L. *globus*, ball.] **hæ"mo-glo'bin‡.**—**hem"o-glo'bi-nu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Passage of free hemoglobin in the urine; bloody urination.—**hem"o-glo"bi-nu'ric,** *a.*—**hem"o-ly'sin,** *n.* A substance formed or present in the body and capable of dissolving red blood-corpuscles.—**hem"o-ly'sis,** *n. Chem.* An abnormal change in the blood, involving a solution of the hemoglobin.—**hem"o-lyt'ic,** *a.* Destructive of blood or blood-corpuscles.

he'moid, 1 hī'meid; 2 hē'mŏid, *a.* Hematoid. **hæ'moid‡.**

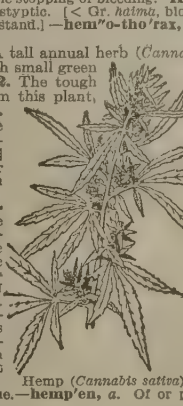
hem"o-phil'i-a, *n.* A hereditary tendency to spontaneous bleeding.—**hem-op'ty-sis,** *n.* Bleeding from the lungs or bronchial tubes. [+ Gr. *ptysis*, spitting.]

hem'or-rhage, 1 hem'ə-rij; 2 hĕm'o-raĝ, *n.* Discharge of blood from a ruptured blood-vessel. [< Gr. *haimorrhagia*, < *haima*, blood, + *rhēgnymi*, break.] **hæm'or-rhage‡.**—**hem"or-rhag'ic,** *a.*—**hem'(or hæm")or-rhoids,** *n. pl.* Tumors at the mouth of the rectum; piles.—**hem"(or hæm")or-rhoi'dal,** *a.*

hem"o-spa'si-a, *n. Med.* The attracting or drawing of blood to a given part of the body by exhausting the air over the surface.—**hem"o-sta'si-a,** *n. Med.* **1.** Congestion of blood in a part. **2.** The checking of hemorrhage. **he-mos'ta-sis‡.**

hem"o-stat'ic, 1 hem"o-stat'ik; 2 hĕm"o-stăt'ic. **I.** *a.* Relating to the stagnation of blood, or to the stopping of bleeding. **II.** *n.* A medicine that stops bleeding; a styptic. [< Gr. *haima*, blood, + *statos*, < *histēmi*, cause to stand.]—**hem"o-tho'rax,** *n.* Effusion of blood into the chest.

hemp, 1 hemp; 2 hĕmp, *n.* **1.** A tall annual herb (*Cannabis sativa*) of the nettle family, with small green flowers, and a tough bark. **2.** The tough and strong fiber obtained from this plant, used for cloth and cordage. **3.** An opiate prepared from the plant. **4.** [Colloq.] The hangman's rope. [< AS. *henep*, hemp.] **—Bengal, Bombay, Madras,** or **sunn hemp,** see SUNN.—**Indian h.,** *Cannabis sativa indica.*



Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

—carl'-hemp", *n.* The seed-bearing or female hemp-plant, the coarser and stronger: so named because formerly supposed to be the male.—**h.-agrimony,** *n.* A coarse European herb (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) resembling the boneset of the United States.—**h.-nettle,** *n.* A common weed (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) of the mint family with stems covered with prickly deflexed bristles, and leaves hairy on both sides; also, improperly, any plant of the same genus.—**h.-seed,** *n.* **1.** The seed of hemp. **2‖.** A rogue.—**hemp'en,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hemp.

Hem'pel, 1 hem'pl; 2 hĕm'pl, **Frieda** (1884–). An American operatic soprano; born in Leipzig.

hemp'le, 1 hemp'ɪ; 2 hĕmp'l. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Riotous; waggish. **II.** *n.* A graceless, incorrigible person, or one for whom the hemp grows; humorously, a giddy young person of either sex. **hemp'y‡.**

Hemp'stead, 1 hemp'sted; 2 hĕmp'stĕd, *n.* A town in S. E. New York, on Long Island; pop. 34,760.

hem'stitch", 1 hĕm'stich"; 2 hĕm'stĭch". **I.** *vt.* To embroider with a hemstitch. **II.** *n.* The ornamental finishing of the inner edge of a hem, made by pulling out several threads adjoining it and drawing together in groups the cross-threads by successive stitches.

hen, 1 hen; 2 hĕn, *n.* **1.** The female of the domestic fowl; also, any female bird. **2.** *pl.* Domestic fowl, without regard to sex. [< AS. *henn*, hen.]—**hen'bane",** *n.* A poisonous herb (*Hyoscyamus niger*) of the nightshade family.—**hen'bit",** *n.* A low herb (*Lamium amplexicaule*) of the mint family; dead-nettle: also, sometimes, the ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederæfolia*).—**hen'cavey,** *n.* [Scot.] A coop for hens.—**hen'cavie‡; hen'cavy‡.**—**hen'coop",** *n.* A cage or crib for confining hens.—**hen'hawk,** *n.* One of various hawks that prey upon poultry, as the American red-tailed buzzard.—**hen'hussy,** *n.* A man acting as a busybody in a woman's affairs.—**hen'roost,** *n.* A place where poultry roost.

Hen., Hy., *abbr.* Henry.

hence, 1 hens; 2 hĕnç, *adv.* **1.** Away from this place.

hense", ∫ **2.** In the future. **3.** From this cause or source; consequently; therefore. [< AS. *heonan*, < *heona*, hence.] Syn.: see THEREFORE.—**hence"forth',** *adv.* From this time on or forward. **hence"for'ward‡.**

hench'man, 1 hench'mən; 2 hĕnch'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A servile assistant; also, a faithful follower. **2‖.** A male servant. [< AS. *hengst*, horse, + *man*, man.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY.

hen-dec'a-, 1 hen-dek'ə-; 2 hĕn-dĕc'a-. From Greek *hendeka*, eleven: a combining form.—**hen-dec'a-gon,** *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with eleven sides and eleven angles. [+ Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]—**hen"de-cag'o-nal,** *a.*—**hen-dec"a-syl-lab'ic,** 1 hen-dek"ə-sɪ-lab'ik; 2 hĕn-dĕc"a-sy-lăb'ic. *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Containing eleven syllables. **II.** *n.* A line of eleven syllables.—**hen-dec'a-syl"la-ble,** *n.*

Hen'der-son, 1 hen'dər-sən; 2 hĕn'der-son, *n.* **1. Arthur** (1863–), an English trade-unionist and politician. **2.** A city in W. Kentucky; pop. 12,170.

hen-di'a-dys, 1 hen-dɪ'ə-dis; 2 hĕn-dī'a-dys, *n. Rhet.* The use of two words connected by a conjunction to express the same idea as a single word with a qualifier; as, with *might* and *main*, = by main strength. [< Gr. *hen*, neut. of *hets*, one, + *dia*, by, + *dyoin*, gen. dual of *dyo*, two.]

Hen'dricks, 1 hen'drɪks; 2 hĕn'drĭks, **Thomas Andrews** (1819–1885). A Vice-President of the United States. [quin‡.

hen'e-quen, 1 hen'ɪ-ken; 2 hĕn'e-kĕn, *n.* Sisal hemp. **hen'e-**

Hen'gest, 1 heŋ'gest; 2 hĕŋ'gĕst, *n.* An Saxon chief (- 488) who conquered part of England. **Hen'gist‡.**

Hō"nin'-sur"-Co"jeul', 1 ō"nan'-sūr"-ko"ĝūl'; 2 ō"năn'-sūr"-co"zhūl', *n.* A village 6 miles S. E. of Arras, France; scene of much fighting during the World War; captured by the British from the Germans, April 3, 1917.

Hen'ley, 1 hen'lɪ; 2 hĕn'ly, **William Ernest** (1849–1903). An English journalist, poet, and author.

Hen'ley-on-Thames', *n.* A municipal borough in Oxfordshire, England; scene of an annual international rowing regatta established in 1839; pop. 6,840.

Hen-lo'pen, 1 hen-lō'pen; 2 hĕn-lō'pĕn, **Cape.** The southernmost of the two capes at the entrance to Delaware Bay.

hen'na, 1 hen'ə; 2 hĕn'a, *n.* **1.** An Oriental shrub or small tree (*Lawsonia inermis*) with lance-shaped, entire leaves. **2.** A cosmetic preparation from the leaves of an Oriental plant of this name: used for dyeing the finger-nails, etc., a reddish-orange. [Ar.]

Henne"pin', 1 en"pan' *or* hen'ɪ-pin; 2 ĕn"păn' *or* hĕn'e-pin, **Louis** (1640–1708?). A Flemish Franciscan missionary to Canada.

hen'ner-y, 1 hen'ər-ɪ; 2 hĕn'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] A place where hens are kept.

hen'o-the-ism, 1 hen'o-thi-izm; 2 hĕn'o-the-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that ascribes supreme power to some one of several gods in turn; also, the belief in a special supreme god for each region, race, or nation. [< Gr. *heis* (*hen-*), one, + THEISM[1].]—**hen'o-the-ist,** *n.*—**hen"o-the-is'tic,** *a.*

hen'peck", 1 hen'pek"; 2 hĕn'pĕk", *vt.* To domineer over; worry by petty annoyances: said of a wife who thus controls her husband.

Hen"ri-et'ta[1], 1 hen"rɪ-et'ə, 2 hĕn"rĭ-ĕt'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. Dan. **Hen"ri-et'te,** 1 hen"rɪ-et'ĕ, 2 hĕn"rĭ-ĕt'e; D. Sw. **Hen"ri-et'ta,** 1 hen"rɪ-et'a, 2 hĕn"rĭ-ĕt'ä; F. **Hen"ri"ette',** 1 ŭn"rɪ"et', 2 ăn"rĭ"ĕt'; G. **Hen"ri-et'te,** 1 hen"rɪ-et'ə, 2 hĕn"-rĭ-ĕt'e; It. **En"ri-ghet'ta,** 1 en"ri-get'ta, 2 ĕn"rĭ-gĕt'tä; Pg. **Hen"ri-que'ta,** 1 eñ"rɪ-kē'tɑ, 2 ĕñ"rĭ-kę'tä; Sp. **En"ri-que'-ta,** 1 en"ri-kē'ta, 2 ĕn"rĭ-kę'tä. [Teut., home-ruler.]

Hen"ri-et'ta-cloth", 1 hen"rɪ-et'ə-klōth"; 2 hĕn"rĭ-ĕt'a-clōth", *n.* A light-weight fabric for women's wear, made from single worsted yarn, with silk mixtures in the best qualities. **Hen"ri-et'ta‡.**

hen'ry[1], 1 hen'rɪ; 2 hĕn'ry, *n. Elec.* The practical unit of self-induction; the self-induction of a circuit in which the variation of a current at the rate of one ampere per second induces an electromotive force of one volt. [< Joseph *Henry*. See HENRY[2], 5.]

Hen'ry[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Hal, Har'ry,** Hen (dims.). Dan. D. **Hen'drik,** 1 hen'drik, 2 hĕn'drĭk; F. **Hen"ri',** 1 ŭn"rɪ', 2 ăn"rĭ'; G. **Hein'rich,** 1 hain'rɪç, 2 hĭn'rĭç; It. **En-ri'co,** 1 en-rɪ'ko, 2 ĕn-rĭ'co; L. **Hen-ri'cus, En-ri'cus‡;** Pg. **Hen-ri'que,** 1 eñ-rɪ'kē, 2 ĕñ-rĭ'ke; Sp **En-ri'que,** 1 en-rɪ'kē, 2 ĕn-rĭ'kę; Sw. **Hen'rik,** 1 hen'rɪk, 2 hĕn'rĭk. **2.** One of eight kings of England: (1) **H. I.** (1068–1135). (2) **H. II.** (1133–1189), the first Plantagenet. (3) **H. III.** (1207–1272). (4) **H. IV., of Bolingbroke** (1367–1416), founded House of Lancaster. (5) **H. V., of Monmouth** (1387–1422), conquered France. (6) **H. VI.** (1421–1471), was deposed. (7) **H. VII.** (1457–1509). (8) **H. VIII., Tudor** (1491–1547), threw off the papal authority. **3.** One of four kings of France: (1) **H. I.** (1005?–1060). (2) **H. II.** (1519–1559). (3) **H. III.** (1551–1589). (4) **H. IV., of Navarre,** "the Great" (1553–1610), founder of Bourbon dynasty; published the Edict of Nantes, 1598. **4.** One of various German kings and Roman emperors, especially (1) **H. I.** "the Fowler" (876–936), father of Otho "the Great." (2) **H. II.,** "the Saint" (973–1024). (3) **H. III.,** "the Black" (1017–1056). (4) **H. IV.** (1050–1106), excommunicated by Gregory VII. and afterward did penance at Canossa. (5) **H. V.** (1081–1125). (6) **H. VI.,** "the Cruel" (1165–1197). (7) **H. VII.** (1276?–1313). **5. Joseph** (1799–1878), an American physicist. **6. O.,** pseudonym of Sydney Porter. **7. Patrick** (1736–1799), an American patriot and orator; Governor of Virginia. **8. William** (1775–1836), an English chemist. [Teut., home-ruler.]

hens‡, *adv.* Hence.

hent, 1 hent; 2 hẽnt, *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To turn up with a plow. **2†.** To seize; receive.—**hent†,** *n.* A catch or grasp.

he'par, 1 hĭ'pər; 2 hē'pär, *n.* **1.** *Homeopathy.* Calcium sulfid. **2.** *Old Chem.* Liver of sulfur; a liver-brown alkaline sulfid formed by fusing an alkaline carbonate, as potash, with sulfur, used in medicine. [LL., liver, < Gr. *hēpar,* liver.]

hep'at-. See HEPATO-.

he-pat'ic, 1 hi-pat'ĭk; 2 he-păt'ie, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling the liver; as, *hepatic* disease. **2.** *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the liverworts (*Hepaticæ*). [< Gr. *hēpatikos,* < *hēpar* (*hēpat-*), liver.] **he-pat'i-cal†.—hepatic cells,** the functional cells of the liver.

he-pat'i-ca, 1 hi-pat'ĭ-kə; 2 he-păt'i-ca, *n.* [-CÆ or -CAS, *pl.*] *Bot.* The liverleaf (*Anemone hepatica,* formerly *Hepatica triloba*). **liv'er-wort†.**

Common Hepatica (*Anemone hepatica*).

He-pat'i-cæ, 1 hi-pat'ĭ-sī; 2 he-păt'i-cē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A class of moss-like plants, the liverworts.—**he-pat'ic,** *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the *Hepaticæ*; a liverwort.

hep"a-ti'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the liver.—**hep"a-ti-za'tion,** *n.* *Pathol.* The conversion of any tissue into a substance resembling liver. **hep"a-ti-sa'tion†.**

hep'a-to-, } 1 hep'ə-tō-, hep'ət-; 2 hĕp'a-
hep'at-, } to-, hĕp'at-. From Greek *hēpar* (*hēpat-*), the liver: combining forms. **—hep"a-to-gen'ic,** *a.* Produced by or proceeding from the liver. **hep"a-tog'e-nous†.—hep"a-to-pan'cre-as,** *n.* A glandular organ of many invertebrates, supposed to have the function of the liver and the pancreas.—**hep"a-tos'co-py,** *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* Divination by inspecting the livers of animals. **2.** Inspection of the liver.

He-phæs'tus, 1 hi-fēs'tus; 2 he-fēs'tūs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The god of fire and metallurgy; the Roman Vulcan. **He-phais'tos†.**

hept-, } 1 hept-, hep'tə-; 2 hĕpt-, hĕp'ta-. From Greek *hepta,*
hep'ta-, } seven: combining forms.—**hep'ta-chord,** *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A diatonic octave without the upper note. **2.** An instrument with seven strings. **3.** The interval of the major seventh. [+ Gr. *chordē,* string.]—**hep'tad.** **I.** *a.* Having a combining power of seven: of or belonging to a heptad. **II.** *n.* **1.** A collection of seven things. **2.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a valence of seven.—**hep'ta-glot.** **I.** *a.* Written in seven languages. **II.** *n.* A book in seven languages. [+ Gr. *glōtta,* tongue.]

hep'ta-gon, 1 hep'tə-gen; 2 hĕp'ta-gŏn, *n.* A figure having seven sides and seven angles. [< Gr. *hepta,* seven, + *gonia,* corner.]—**hep-tag'o-nal,** *a.*

hep"ta-he'dron, *n.* *Geom.* A solid bounded by seven plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra,* side.]—**hep"ta-he'dral,** *a.*—**hep-tam'er-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having seven parts or members; 7-merous.—**hep-tam'e-ter,** *n.* A verse of seven feet or measures.—**hep-tan'gu-lar,** *a.* Having seven angles.

hep'tane, 1 hep'tēn; 2 hĕp'tān, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of nine isomeric compounds (C_7H_{16}) of the paraffin series.

hep'tar-chy, 1 hep'tär-ki; 2 hĕp'tär-cy, *n.* [-CHIES^z, *pl.*] **1.** A group of seven kingdoms or governments; specifically, the seven Saxon kingdoms in England (5th to 9th century). **2.** Government by seven persons. [< Gr. *hepta,* seven, + *archē,* rule.]

hep'ta-stich, 1 hep'tə-stik; 2 hĕp'ta-stic, *n.* *Pros.* A heptameter. [< HEPTA- + Gr. *stichos,* row.]

hep'ta-teuch, 1 hep'tə-tūk; 2 hĕp'ta-tūc, *n.* The first seven books of the Old Testament. [< HEPTA- + Gr. *teuchos,* tool, book.]

her[1], 1 hūr; 2 hẽr. **I.** *a.* Belonging to her. See SHE. **II.** *pron.* Objective or possessive case of SHE. *Her* is used in the form *hers* in the predicate when the noun is not expressed; as, this book is *hers.* [< AS. *hire,* gen. and dat. sing. of *heō,* fem. of *hē,* he.]

her[2]†, *pron.* Their.

her., *abbr.* Heraldic, heraldry, *heres* (L., heir).

He'ra, } 1 hĭ'rə, hĭ'ri; 2 hē'ra, hē'rē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The queen of
He're, } the gods, sister and wife of Zeus; identified with the Roman Juno.

Her"a-cle'a, 1 her"ə-klī'ə; 2 hĕr"a-clē'a, *n.* An ancient city of Italy, near the Gulf of Taranto; victory of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, over the Romans 289 B. C.

Her'a-cles, } 1 her'ə-klīz; 2 hĕr'a-clēs, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* Hercules:
Her'a-kles, } the Greek name.—**Her"a-cle'an,** *a.*

Her'a-clid, 1 her'ə-klid; 2 hĕr'a-clid, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A descendant of Heracles; one of the Spartan royalty, who claimed such descent.—**Her"a-cli'dæ,** *n. pl.* *Gr. Myth.* The descendants of Hercules.—**Her"a-cli'dan,** *a.*

Her"a-cli'tus, 1 her"ə-klī'tus; 2 hĕr"a-clī'tūs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (about 500 B. C.); called "the Weeping Philosopher."

her'ald[2], 1 her'əld; 2 hĕr'ald, *vt.* To announce publicly; usher in; proclaim. SYN.: see ANNOUNCE; PRECEDE.

her'ald, *n.* **1.** (1) Formerly, an officer whose business it was to bear messages, challenges, etc., from a sovereign or from the commander of an army. (2) In more recent times, in Great Britain, an official whose duty and profession it is to grant or record arms, trace and record genealogies, record the creation of peers, etc. **2.** An official bearer of important tidings; hence, any bearer of news. **3.** A precursor; harbinger. [< OHG. *ll* *hart,* army, + *waltan,* rule.]

SYN.: ambassador, courier, forerunner, harbinger, pioneer, precursor.—**he-ral'dic,** *a.* Relating to heralds or heraldry. **—her'ald-ry,** *n.* **1.** The science that treats of blazoning or describing armorial bearings and the like. **2.** An emblazonment; hence, the symbolism of heraldic bearings. **3.** The ceremony attendant upon heraldry.—**her'ald-ship,** *n.* The office or rank of a herald.

He-rat', 1 hi-rōt'; 2 he-rät', *n.* A fortified city (pop. 20,000) of W. Afghanistan; "key to India."

herb, 1 hûrb *or* ûrb; 2 hẽrb *or* ẽrb, *n.* **1.** A plant that dies completely, or down to the ground, after flowering. **2.** Green fodder for cattle; herbage. **3.** [Colloq.] A herbaceous plant used medicinally. [< L.[2] *herba,* grass, herbage.]—**herb'-ben'net,** *n.* A European herb (*Geum urbanum*); avens.—**h.-Paris,** *n.* A European herb (*Paris quadrifolia*) nearly allied to the wake-robin (*Trillium*).—**h.-robert,** *n.* A species of cranesbill or geranium (*Geranium robertianum*).—**her-ba'ceous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Pertaining to, having the character of, or similar to a herb. **2.** Having the semblance, color, or the structure of an ordinary leaf.—**herb'age,** *n.* **1.** Herbs collectively; hence, pasturage. **2.** The leaves, stems, and other succulent parts of herbaceous plants.—**herb'al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to herbs. **II.** *n.* **1**‖. A book containing classifications and descriptions of plants. **2†.** A herbarium.—**herb'al-ist,** *n.* One skilled in the study of plants; also, a dealer in herbs, or a botanic physician.—**her-ba'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-UMS^z or -RI-A, *pl.*] A collection of dried plants scientifically arranged; also, a book or building containing such collection.—**herb'a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES^z, *pl.*] A garden containing herbs only.—**her-bes'cent,** *a.* *Bot.* Herb-like; tending to become herbaceous. [< L. *herbescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *herbesco,* grow green, < *herba,* grass.]—**her-biv'er-ous,** *a.* Producing herbs or vegetation.—**herb'ist,** *n.* A herbalist.—**Her-biv'o-ra,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* The herbivorous ungulates. [< L. *herba,* herb, + *voro,* devour.]—**her-biv'o-rous,** *a.* **1.** Feeding on vegetable matter. **2.** Belonging to a group or division (*Herbivora*) of mammals (now generally called *Ungulata*) that feed mainly on herbage. [V.]—**her'bi-vore,** *n.* A herbivorous animal.—**herb'y,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of herbs. **2.** Relating to or abounding with herbs.

Her'bart, 1 her'bart; 2 hẽr'bart, **Johann Friedrich** (1776–1841). A German philosopher.—**Her-bar'ti-an,** *a.*—**Her-bar'ti-an-ism,** *n.* The philosophical system of J. F. Herbart.

Her'ber-mann, 1 hûr'bər-mən; 2 hẽr'ber-man, **Charles George** (1840–1916). American scholar; editor-in-chief of *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (1905–1916).

Her'bert, 1 hûr'bərt; 2 hẽr'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Her"bert',** 1 er"ber', 2 ẽr"bẽr'; G. Sw. **Her'bert,** 1 her'bərt, 2 hẽr'bert; It. **Er-ber't'o,** 1 er-ber'to, 2 ẽr-bẽr'to; L. **Her-ber'tus;** Pg. **Her-ber'to,** 1 er-ber'to, 2 ẽr-bẽr'to; Sp. **He-ber'to,** 1 hē-ber'to, 2 hę-bẽr'to. **2. George** (1593–1633), an English clergyman and poet. [Teut., warrior bright.]

Her"cu-la'ne-um, 1 hûr"kiu-lē'ni-um; 2 hẽr"cū-lā'ne-ūm, *n.* A Roman city near Naples, overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79; now partially excavated; manuscripts, art objects, etc., discovered.

her-cu'le-an, 1 hər-kiū'lĭ-ən; 2 her-cū'le-an, *a.* [H- or h-] **1.** Like or pertaining to Hercules, the ancient hero or demigod. **2.** Possessing or requiring great strength; laborious; mighty.

Her'cu-les, 1 hûr'kiū-līz; 2 hẽr'cū-lēs, *n.* **1.** A mythical hero of Greece; type of strength and endurance. **2.** *Astron.* A large northern constellation. **3.** [h-] A man of great size and strength. **Her'a-cles†; Her'a-kles†.—Her'cu-les's-club',** *n.* **1.** One of several small trees or shrubs, as the prickly ash, the spikenard-tree, etc. **2.** A large variety of the common gourd.

Her-cyn'i-an, 1 hər-sin'i-ən; 2 her-cỹn'i-an. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper of the subdivisions recognized in the gneisses of the Precambrian area of Bohemia and Bavaria. **II.** *n.* The Hercynian gneiss. [< L. *Hercynius,* < Gr. *Herkynios.*]

her'cy-nite, 1 hûr'si-nait; 2 hẽr'cy-nit, *n.* A vitreous, black, nearly opaque, ferrous aluminum spinel ($FeAl_2O_4$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< L. *Hercynius;* see HERCYNIAN.]

herd[a], 1 hûrd; 2 hẽrd. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To bring together or combine into a herd; crowd together. **2.** To care for (sheep or cattle). **3.** To congregate or flock together: when used of persons, generally in a derogatory sense. **II.** *n.* **1.** A number of animals feeding or traveling together. **2.** A crowd of people; rabble; hence, the ignorant and unrefined. **3.** A herdsman. [< AS. *hirde,* < *heord,* herd.] SYN.: see FLOCK; MOB.—**herd's-book",** *n.* A record of the pedigrees of cattle in important herds.—**herd's-grass,** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] Redtop. **2.** [New Eng.] Timothy.—**herds'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who owns or tends a herd. **herd'er†; herd'man†** [U. S.].

Her'der, 1 her'dər; 2 hẽr'der, **Johann Gottfried von** (1744–1803). A German philosopher, theologian, and poet.

her'dic, 1 hûr'dik; 2 hẽr'die, *n.* [U. S.] A carriage with low-hung body, back entrance, and side seats. [< Peter *Herdic,* its inventor.]

here, 1 hĭr; 2 hẽr, *adv.* **1.** In or at this place. **2.** To this place; hither. **3.** At this point of time or stage of proceedings; now. **4.** At a place indicated. **5.** In the present life. [< AS. *hēr,* here, < √ of *he, pron.*]—**here and there,** in one place and another; so as to be irregularly scattered.—**neither h. nor there,** foreign to the subject under discussion; unimportant; irrelevant.—**here'a-bout",** *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity. **here'a-bouts"†.—here-af'ter.** **I.** *n.* A future state or existence. **II.** *adv.* At some future time; also, from this time forth; after the present life.—**here-at',** *adv.* At or by reason of this.—**here'a-way",** *adv.* [Colloq.] About here; in this vicinity.—**here-by',** *adv.* **1.** By means or virtue of this. **2.** Near this.—**here-in',** *adv.* In this; in this place, circumstance, etc.—**here"in-af'ter,** *adv.* In a subsequent part of this deed or contract.—**here"in-be-fore',** *adv.* In a preceding part of this document or contract.—**here-in'to,** *adv.* Into this.—**here-of',** *adv.* **1.** Of this; about this. **2.** From this; because of this.—**here-on',** *adv.* On this; hereupon.—**here-to',** *adv.* To this time, place, or end.—**here"to-fore'.** **I.** *n.* Past

time. **II.** *adv.* Previously; hitherto.—**here"un-to'¶**, *adv.* To this; hereto; up to this point, or to this end or result.—**here"-up-on'**, *adv.* Upon or because of this.—**here-with'**, *adv.* Along with this.

he-red"i-ta-bil'i-ty, he-red'i-ta-bl(ᴇᵖ, etc. Same as HERITABILITY, etc.

her"e-dit'a-ment, 1 her"i-dit'ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 hĕr"e-dit'a-ment, *n. Law.* Anything capable of being inherited. [< LL. *hereditamentum,* < L. *here(d-)s,* heir.]—**corporeal hereditament,** property of such a nature as to be cognizable by the senses and in any way connected with land.—**incorporeal h.,** an inheritable right issuing out of and annexed to some corporeal inheritance, as the right of way over another's land, or the right to the use of running water.

he-red'i-ta-ry, 1 hi-red'i-tē-ri; 2 he-rĕd'i-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** *Law.* (1) Passing, capable of passing, or that must necessarily pass by inheritance, or from an ancestor, to an heir. (2) Deriving by inheritance. **2.** Passing naturally from parent to child. **3.** Endowed with certain qualities derived from an ancestor. **4.** Of or pertaining to heredity or inheritance.—**he-red'i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**he-red'i-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

he-red'i-ty, 1 hi-red'i-ti; 2 he-rĕd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Transmission of physical or mental qualities, diseases, etc., from parent to offspring. **2.** *Biol.* The tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of a progenitor. [< L. *heredita(t-)s,* heirship, < *heres* (*hered-*), heir.]

Her'e-ford1, 1 her'ɪ-fərd; 2 hĕr'e-ford, *n.* One of a breed of cattle, commonly red with white points. See CATTLE.

Her'e-ford2, *n.* A cathedral city and borough (pop. 23,330) in Herefordshire, England. The Mappa Mundi, a projection of the world made by Richard of Battle in the 14th century, is preserved in the cathedral.

Her'e-ford-shire, 1 her'ɪ-fərd-shĭr; 2 hĕr'e-ford-shīr, *n.* A county in southwestern England; 840 sq. m.; pop. 333,240.

her'e-geld, 1 her'ɪ-geld; 2 hĕr'e-ġĕld, *n. Old Scots Law.* A due analogous to the English heriot: now no longer customary. [AS., < *here,* army, + *geld,* tribute.] **her'e-gild‡.**

her'e-sy, 1 her'ɪ-si; 2 hĕr'e-sy, *n.* [-SIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A doctrinal view or belief at variance with the recognized tenets of a system, church, school, or party. **2.** Any course of conduct or instruction tending to produce dissension and schism in the church. [< Gr. *hairesis,* school, < *haireō,* take.]—**her'e-si-arch,** *n.* The chief exponent of a heresy. SYN.: see HERETIC.

her'e-tic, 1 her'ɪ-tik; 2 hĕr'e-tĭc, *n.* **1.** One who holds a heresy. **2.** *Theol.* An actual or former member of a church, or one whose allegiance is claimed by it, who holds religious opinions contrary to the fundamental doctrines and tenets of that church.

SYN.: dissenter, heresiarch, nonconformist, schismatic. Etymologically, a *heretic* is one who takes or chooses his own belief, instead of the belief of his church; a *schismatic* is primarily one who produces a split or rent in the church. A *heretic* differs in doctrine from the religious body with which he is connected; a *schismatic* differs in doctrine or practise, or in both. A *heretic* may be reticent, or even silent; a *schismatic* introduces divisions. A *heresiarch* is the author of a heresy or the leader of a heretical party, and is thus at once a *heretic* and a *schismatic.* With advancing ideas of religious liberty, the odious sense once attached to these words is largely modified, and *heretic* is often used playfully. *Dissenter* and *nonconformist* are terms specifically applied to English subjects who hold themselves aloof from the Church of England.—**he-ret'i-cal,** *a.* At variance with or subversive of accepted views or beliefs. **-ly,** *adv.*

Her'ing, 1 her'ɪŋ; 2 hĕr'ing, **Ewald** (1834–1918). A German physician and psychologist; *Grundzüge der Lehre vom Lichtsinn.*

her'i-ot, 1 her'ɪ-ət; 2 hĕr'i-ot, *n. Feudal Law.* A tribute or contribution to the lord of the manor from the heir of a tenant upon succeeding his father. [< AS. *hereġeatu,* < *here,* army, + *ġeatwa,* equipment.]

her'i-ta-ble, 1 her'ɪ-tə-bl; 2 hĕr'i-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be inherited. **2.** Capable of inheriting. [< L. *heres,* heir.]—**her"i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**her'i-ta-bly,** *adv.* By way of inheritance.

her'i-tage, 1 her'ɪ-tɪj; 2 hĕr'i-tag, *n.* **1.** An estate that passes by descent; that which is inherited, as a quality or condition. **2.** The Church of God. [OF., ult. < L. *heres,* heir.]

her'i-tor, 1 her'ɪ-tər *or* -tər; 2 hĕr'i-tọr, *n. Scots Law.* The proprietor of a heritable thing; a holder in a parish. [< OF. *heritier,* < L. *hereditarius,* < *heres,* heir.]—**her'i-trix,** *n. fem.*

Her'ki-mer, 1 hûr'kɪ-mər; 2 hĕr'ki-mer, *n.* **1. Nicholas** (1715–1777), an American Revolutionary general. **2.** A village in N. central New York; pop. 10,460.

Her'ko-mer, 1 hûr'ko-mər; 2 hĕr'ko-mer, **Sir Hubert von** (1849–1914), an Anglo-German painter; *The Last Muster.*

her'ling, 1 hûr'lɪŋ; 2 hĕr'ling, *n.* [Scot.] The young of the sea-trout.

herm, 1 hûrm; 2 hĕrm, *n.* Same as HERMES, 3. **her'ma‡.**

Her-ma'ic, 1 hər-mē'ɪk; 2 her-mā'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Greek god Hermes (Mercury) or Hermes Trismegistus (thrice greatest), the Egyptian god Thoth. [< Gr. *Hermaïkos,* < *Hermēs,* Hermes.]

Her'man, 1 hûr'mən; 2 hĕr'man, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. G. **Her'mann,** 1 her'man, 2 hĕr'măn; D. Sw. **Her'man,** 1 her'man, 2 hĕr'män; F. **Ar"mand',** 1 ar"mäN', 2 är"mäN'; G. **Ar-min',** 1 ar-mɪn', 2 är-mĭn'; It. **Er-man'no,** 1 er-män'no, 2 ĕr-män'no; L. **Ar-min'i-us,** 1 ar-mɪn'i-us, 2 är-mĭn'i-ŭs.

Her'mann, 1 her'man; 2 hĕr'măn, *n.* (17 B. C.–A. D. 21.) A German national hero; known in Latin literature as Arminius: fought against the Romans and was assassinated.

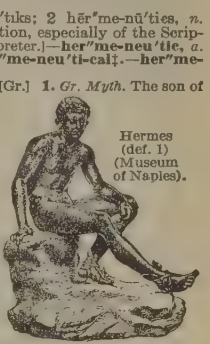
her-maph'ro-dite, 1 hər-maf'ro-dait; 2 her-măf'ro-dīt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of both sexes; bisexual. **2.** *Naut.* Square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

II. *n.* **1.** A being that combines the peculiarities of both sexes. **2.** *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig. [< Gr. *hermaphroditos.*]—**hermaphrodite brig,** a two-masted vessel, square-rigged on the foremast and with fore-and-aft rig on the mainmast. **brig'-schoon"er‡.**—**her-maph"ro-dit'ic,** *a.* Being of both sexes. **her-maph"ro-dit'i-cal‡.**—**her-maph"ro-dit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**her-maph'ro-dit-ism,** *n.* The state of being a hermaphrodite. **her-maph'ro-dism‡.**

Her-maph"ro-di'tus, 1 hər-maf"ro-dai'təs; 2 her-măf"ro-dī'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* The fabled son of Hermes and Aphrodite, combining both sexes in one body, having been united to Salmacis, while bathing.

her"me-neu'tics, 1 hûr"mɪ-nū'tɪks; 2 hĕr"me-nū'tĭcs, *n.* The science or art of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [< Gr. *hermēneutes,* interpreter.]—**her"me-neu'tic,** *a.* Expository; interpretative. **her"me-neu'ti-cal‡.**—**her"me-neu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Her'mes, 1 hûr'mɪz; 2 hĕr'mēs, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Maia, messenger and herald of the gods. He was god of commerce, invention, and athletics, patron of thieves, flocks, and travelers, inventor of the lyre, flute, and syrinx. In art he is represented with a herald's staff, or caduceus, small wings on his sandals or buskins, and a traveler's low-crowned hat. **2.** The Egyptian god Thoth, confounded with Hermes; often called by the Greeks **Her'mes Tris"me-gis'tus** (thrice greatest), regarded as the originator of Egyptian art, science, magic, alchemy, and religion. **3.** [h-] [-MÆ, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A roughsquare stone, broader at the base than above, with a sculptured head of Hermes or some other deity on the top, placed in front of houses and to mark boundaries of estates, streets, etc.; also, such a stone with the head of a mortal.


Hermes (def. 1) (Museum of Naples).

Her-met'ic, 1 hər-met'ɪk; 2 her-mĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Greek Hermes, the god of secrets and of occult philosophy, or to the Egyptian Hermes Trismegistus (Thoth). **2.** [h-] Made impervious to air and other fluids, as by fusion. [< Gr. *Hermēs,* Hermes.] **her-met'i-cal‡.**—**hermetic art,** alchemy; hence, chemistry.—**her-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** By hermetic process. **2.** According to the teachings of the Hermetic books, the sacred canon of the ancient Egyptians.

Her-mi'o-ne, 1 her-mai'o-nɪ; 2 her-mi'o-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Menelaus and Helen; wife of Neoptolemus and Orestes.

her'mit, 1 hûr'mɪt; 2 hĕr'mit, *n.* **1.** One who abandons society and lives alone, especially for religious contemplation; an anchorite. **2.** A molasses cooky containing spice and sometimes raisins. **3†.** A beadsman. [< Gr.$^{LL+F}$ *erēmitēs,* < *erēmos,* solitary.]—**her'mit-crab",** *n.* A crustacean having usually an uncalcified abdomen which for protection is thrust into the empty shell of a univalve mollusk.—**her'mit-age,** *n.* **1.** The retreat or cell of a hermit. **2.** [H-] A French wine, both red and white, grown on the banks of the Rhône. SYN.: see CLOISTER.—**her-mit'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for a hermit; eremitical. **her-mit'ic‡.**—**her-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Her'mon, 1 hûr'mən; 2 hĕr'mon, *n. Bib.* A mountain in N. E. Palestine: estimated 9,050–9,200 ft. high; the highest mountain of Palestine. *Ps.* cxxxiii, 3.

Her"mo-sil'lo, 1 er"mo-sī'lyo; 2 ĕr"mo-sī'lyo, *n.* A town (pop. 17,000), capital of Sonora state, Mexico.

hern, 1 hûrn; 2 hĕrn, *n.* The heron.

Herne the hunt'er, 1 hûrn; 2 hĕrn. A popular character in English legend; said to have frequented Windsor Forest near **Herne's oak.**

her'ni-a, 1 hûr'ni-ə; 2 hĕr'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Protrusion, as of an intestine, from its normal position; rupture. [L.]—**her'ni-al,** *a.*—**her"ni-ot'o-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting down to and severing the constricting part in strangulated hernia.

hern'shaw, 1 hûrn'shē; 2 hĕrn'shạ, *n.* **1.** A heron. **2.** *Her.* The representation of a heron or similar bird. [< OF. *heroncel,* < *hairon,* F. *héron,* HERON.]

he'ro, 1 hi'ro; 2 hē'ro, *n.* [HE'ROES, *pl.*] **1.** A man distinguished for valor, fortitude, or bold enterprise; any one regarded as having displayed great courage or exceptionally noble or manly qualities or who has done a deed or deeds showing him to possess such qualities. **2.** *Class. Myth.* A person of apparently superhuman powers, valor, or achievements: often deified or regarded as a demigod after death. **3.** The central male figure of a poem, play, romance, or the like; in modern fiction, the male character in whom the principal interest centers. [< L. *heros,* < Gr. *hērōs,* hero.]—**he-ro'ic. I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or like a hero; brave; hence, vigorous; venturesome. **2.** *Art.* Larger than life. **3.** Characterizing a type of verse adapted to heroic or lofty themes, as the English iambic pentameter. **he-ro'i-cal‡.** SYN.: see BRAVE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heroic verse. **2.** *pl.* Bombastic or extravagant language.—**heroic age,** the mythical age when heroes and demigods lived on earth.—**h. poetry,** the highest class of epic poetry, that which deals with heroes or demigods.—**h. remedies,** extreme measures taken in desperate cases. **h. treatment‡.**—**h. verse,** a verse adapted to heroic or lofty themes, and used especially in epic and dramatic poetry, as the hexameter in Greek and Latin, the ottava rima in Italian, the Alexandrine in the French drama, and the heroic couplet and blank verse, with various other combinations of iambic verse, in English.—**he-ro'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**her'o-in**(ᴇᵉ, 1 her'o-in; 2 hĕr'o-in, *n.* **1.** A woman

of heroic character. **2.** The chief female character in a story, play, or the like.—**her'o-ism,** *n.* **1.** Heroic character or qualities. **2.** A heroic act. Syn.: see FORTITUDE; PROWESS.—**he'ro-wor"ship,** *n.* Enthusiastic or extravagant admiration for heroes or distinguished personages. [LEANDER.

He'ro, *n. Gr. Myth.* A priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos. See **Her'od,** 1 her'ȧd; 2 hĕr'od, *n.* **1.** "The Great" (72 B. C.—A. D. 4), king of Judæa at the time of the birth of Christ; rebuilt temple at Jerusalem. **2. Agrippa I.** (10–44), grandson of Herod the Great; king of Judæa and Samaria; killed James; imprisoned Peter. **3. Agrippa II.** (27–72?), son of the preceding; king of Judæa: heard Paul's defense. **4. Antipas,** (about 30), son of Herod the Great; killed John the Baptist: questioned and mocked Christ.—**He-ro'di-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Herod the Great. [Antipas. *Mark* vi, 17–28.

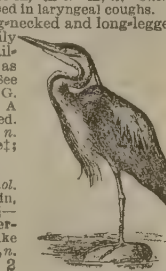
He-ro'di-as, 1 hi-rō'dī-ȧs; 2 he-rō'dī-as, *n.* Second wife of Herod

He-rod'o-tus, 1 hi-rod'o-tus; 2 he-rōd'o-tūs, *n.* A Greek historian (5th century B. C.); "Father of History."

he-ro'in, ⌊1 hi-rō'in, -in *or* -în; 2 he-rō'in, -în *or* -în, *n. Chem.*

he-ro'ine, ⌡ A derivative of morphin: used in laryngeal coughs.

her'on, 1 her'ȧn; 2 hĕr'on, *n.* A long-necked and long-legged wading bird; specif., one of a family (*Ardeidæ*) of birds with 12 stiff tail-feathers and the outer toe as long as or longer than the inner. See BIRD. See also EGRET. [< F. *héron,* < OHG. *hetgir.*]—**her'on-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place where herons congregate and breed.



Common European Heron (*Ardea cinerea*). 1/24

her'on-sew, 1 her'en-siū; 2 hĕr'on-sū, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A heron. **her'on-sewe‡; her'on-shaw‡.**

herp., *abbr.* Herpetology.

her'pes, 1 hûr'pīz; 2 hĕr'pēz, *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory eruption on the skin, forming groups of small blisters. [L.]—**herpes zoster,** same as SHINGLES.—**her-pet'ic,** *a. Med.* Relating to or like tetter. **her-pet'i-cal‡.—her'pe-tism,** *n.*

her"pe-tol'o-gy, 1 hûr"pi-tel'o-ji; 2 hĕr"pe-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The branch of zoology that treats of reptiles and amphibians. **2.** *Med.* The science of skin disease. [< Gr. *herpeton,* reptile, + -LOGY.]—**her"pe-to-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**her"pe-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

herr, 1 her; 2 hĕr, *n.* A German title of respectful address, equivalent to the English *mister.* [G.]

Her'ren-haus, 1 her'en-haus; 2 hĕr'ĕn-hous, *n.* [G.] Formerly the upper chamber in the Austrian and Prussian legislatures.

Her-re'ra, 1 er-rē'rȧ; 2 ĕr-rē'rä, *n.* **1. Francisco de,** "the Elder" (1576–1656), a Spanish painter. **2. Francisco de,** "the Younger" (1622–1685), a Spanish painter and architect.

Her'rick, 1 her'ik; 2 hĕr'ik, **Robert** (1591–1674). An English lyric poet; *Hesperides.*

her'ri-ment, 1 her'i-ment *or* -mənt; 2 hĕr'i-ment, *n.* [Scot.] Vexation; harassment.

her'rin[1], 1 her'in; 2 hĕr'in, *n.* [Scot.] A herring.

Her'rin[2], *n.* A city in S. Illinois: pop. 10,990.

her'ring, 1 her'iŋ; 2 hĕr'ing, *n.* **1.** A small food-fish (*Clupea harengus*) frequenting moderate depths of the ocean in great schools. See FISH. **2.** Any of several other fishes related to the herring. [< AS. *hæring,* prob. < *here,* army.]—**her'ring-bone",** *vt.* **1.** To ornament with stitches of herring-bone work. **2.** To lay in parallel lines of diagonally placed stones, the lines in one row being at right angles or nearly so with those in the other.—**her'ring-bone",** *a.*—**h.-bone work. 1.** Masonry in which the stones are laid slanting in opposite directions alternately. **2.** A cross-stitch made of rows of diagonal stitches.

Her"riot', 1 Er"yō'; 2 ĕr"yō', **Edouard** (1872–). A French statesman; Minister of Public Works, 1916; Premier, 1924.

her'ry, 1 her'i; 2 hĕr'y, *vt.* [Scot.] To harry.

hers, 1 hurz; 2 hĕrs, *poss. pron.* See HER.

Her'schel, 1 hûr'shel; 2 hĕr'shĕl, *n.* **1. Sir John Frederick William** (1792–1871), an English astronomer and physicist; son of Sir William. **2. Sir William** (1738–1822), a German-English astronomer; discovered Uranus.

Her'schell, Farrer, Baron (1837–1899), a British jurist; statesman, Lord Chancellor of England; of Scottish descent.

herse, 1 hers; 2 hĕrs, *a.* [Scot.] Hoarse.

herse, 1 hûrs; 2 hĕrs, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* (1) A portcullis. (2) A species of cheval-de-frise. **2.** A lattice or grating. **3.** *Mil.* An ancient form of battle array. [< F. *herse,* harrow; see HEARSE.]

her-self', 1 her-self'; 2 her-sĕlf', *pron.* A reflexive or emphatic form of the third-personal pronoun, feminine.

her'ship, 1 hûr'ship; 2 hĕr'ship, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Cattle-raiding, or carrying off cattle by force; hence, plunder; pillage; waste. **2.** Stolen cattle. [< Icc. *herskapr,* < *herr,* army.]

hert†, *n.* A hart.

herte†, *n.* Heart.

Hert'ford, 1 hûr' [*or* hȧrt'] fərd; 2 hûr' [*or* hȧrt'] ford, *n.* A municipal borough (pop. 10,710); county-seat of Hertfordshire.

Hert'ford-shire, 1 hûr'fərd-shir; 2 hûr'ford-shīr, *n.* A county in S. E. England; 633 sq. m.; pop. 333,240; county-seat, Hertford.

Hert'ling, von, 1 fon hert'liŋ; 2 fŏn hĕrt'lĭng, **Georg F. Count von** (1843–1919). German imperial chancellor (1917–1918).

Hertz, 1 herts; 2 hĕrts, **Heinrich** (1857–1894). A German physicist and electrical investigator.—**Hertz'i-an,** *a.*—**Hertzian telegraphy,** wireless telegraphy.—**H. waves,** electric waves.

Her'vey Is'lands. Same as COOK ISLANDS.

Her"ze-go-vi'na, 1 her"tse-go-vī'nȧ; 2 hĕr"tsĕ-gō-vī'nä, *n.* See BOSNIA.—**Her"ze-go-vin'i-an,** *a.*

Her'zl, 1 her'tsl; 2 hĕr'tsl. **Theodor** (1860–1904). A Hungarian journalist and dramatist; founder of the Zionist movement. See ZIONISM. [calendar; Hesvan. See HEBREW.

Hesh'wan, 1 hesh'wan; 2 hĕsh'wän, *n.* A month of the Hebrew calendar; Heshvan. See HEBREW.

He'si-od, 1 hī'si-ed; 2 hē'si-ŏd, *n.* A Greek didactic poet of the 8th century B. C.; *Works and Days.*—**He"si-od'ic,** *a.*

He-si'o-ne, 1 hi-sai'o-nī; 2 he-si'o-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, who was rescued from a monster by Hercules.

hes'i-tate, 1 hez'i-tēt; 2 hĕz'i-tāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-TAT"ED; -TAT"-ING.] **1**‖ To speak or declare hesitatingly. **2.** To be uncertain as to decision or action. **3.** To be slow or faltering in speech. [< L. *hæsito,* stick fast.] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE; LINGER.—**hes'i-tan-cy, hes"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or manner of one who hesitates; vacillation. **2.** A faltering in speech. **hes'i-tance‡.** Syn.: see DOUBT.—**hes'i-tant,** *a.* Hesitating; vacillating. Syn.: see IRRESOLUTE.—**hes'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*—**hes'i-tat"ing-ly,** *adv.* With hesitation.—**hes'i-ta-tiv(e),** *a.* Manifesting or characterized by hesitation.—**hes"i-ta'tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*

hesp, 1 hesp; 2 hĕsp, *n.* **1.** A hasp. **2.** The length of two linen-thread hanks.

Hes'per, 1 hes'pər; 2 hĕs'per, *n.* The evening star; vesper. [< L. *Hesperus,* < Gr.∟ *Hesperos,* evening star.] **Hes'pe-rus‡.**

Hes'per-a, 1 hes'pər-ȧ; 2 hĕs'per-ä, *n. pl.* Same as HESPERIDES, 1.

Hes-pe'ri-a, 1 hes-pi'ri-ȧ; 2 hĕs-pē'ri-a, *n.* Land of the West: a name given by early Greek poets to Italy, and by Roman writers and Alexandrian grammarians sometimes to Italy and sometimes to the Iberian peninsula. [L., the west, < *Hesperus;* see HESPER.]—**Hes-pe'ri-an,** *a.* [Poet.] **1.** In or of the west; western. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

Hes'per-id, *n.* One of the Hesperides.

Hes-per'i-des, 1 hes-per'i-dīz; 2 hĕs-pĕr'i-dēz, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* **1.** The four sisters (Ægle, Erythela, Hestia, and Arethusa) who, aided by a dragon, guarded the golden apples of Hera (Juno). **2.** The delightful garden of the gods containing these apples. [L., < Gr. *Hesperides,* < *Hesperos,* evening star.]—**Hes"pe-rid'i-an,** *a.*

hes"per-id'i-um, 1 hes"pər-id'i-um; 2 hĕs"per-id'i-ŭm, *n.* [-ID'I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An indehiscent many-celled fleshy fruit with a spongy or leathery rind; a berry with a hard rind, as the lemon, or the orange. [< HESPERIDES.]

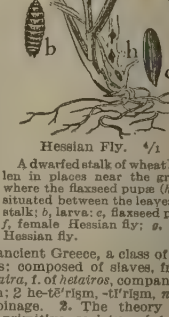
Hes"per-or'nis, 1 hes"pər-ôr'nis; 2 hĕs"per-ôr'nis, *n. Ornith.* One of a genus (*Hesperornithidæ*) of swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas with pointed teeth and serpent-like jaws. The type species was six feet long. [< Gr. *hesperos,* western, + *ornis,* bird.]

Hes'se, 1 hes'ə; 2 hĕs'e, *n.* A German republic; 2,966 sq. m.; pop. 1,291,000. Capital Darmstadt. **Hes'sen‡** [G.].

Hes"se-Cas'sel, 1 hes"ə-kas'el; 2 hĕs"e-kăs'ĕl, *n.* A former electorate and landgraviate of Germany, now part of Hesse-Nassau.

Hes"se-Nas'sau, 1 hes"ə-nās'ou; 2 hĕs"e-năs'ou, *n.* A province in Prussia; 6,060 sq. m.; pop. 2,273,500; capital, Cassel.

Hes'sian, 1 hesh'ən. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hesse or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Hesse. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A venal person; hireling; from the use of Hessian mercenaries by the British in the American Revolution. **3.** *pl.* Hessian boots. **4.** A strong coarse hempen cloth.—**Hessian boots,** high boots, tasseled in front, worn early in the 19th century.—**H. fly,** a small blackish fly or midge (*Cecidomyia destructor*) with red lines on the upper surface, probably introduced into America by the Hessian troops, during the Revolutionary war.



Hessian Fly. 4/1

A dwarfed stalk of wheat showing the larva in places near the ground where the flaxseed pupæ (*b*) are situated between the leaves and stalk; *b,* larva; *c,* flaxseed pupæ; *f,* female Hessian fly; *g,* male Hessian fly.

hess'ite, 1 hes'it; 2 hĕs'it, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, lead-gray, sectile silver tellurid (Ag_2Te), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< G. H. *Hess* (1802–1850), St. Petersburg.]

hes'son-ite, 1 hes'ən-it; 2 hĕs'on-it, *n.* Same as ESSONITE. [< Gr. *hēssōn,* less.]

hest‖, 1 hest; 2 hĕst, *n.* Same as BEHEST. [**ther†.**

Hes'ter, *n.* [D.] See ESTHER. **Hes'-**

Hes'ti-a, 1 hes'ti-ə; 2 hĕs'ti-a, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A maiden divinity, one of the Olympians; daughter of Kronos and Rhea and goddess of the hearth-fire. **2.** See HESPERIDES.

Hes'y-chast, 1 hes'i-kast; 2 hĕs'y-kăst, *n. Ch. Hist.* A quietist; especially, one of a mystic and quietistic sect that originated in the Greek Church among the monks of Mt. Athos in the 14th century. [< Gr. *hēsychastēs,* hermit, < *hēsychos,* still.]—**hes"y-chas'tic,** *a.*

het, 1 het; 2 hĕt [Dial. or Obs.], *imp.* & *pp.* of HEAT, *v.*

het, *a.* [Scot.] Hot.

he-tæ'ra, ⌊1 hi-ti'rȧ, -tai'rə; 2 he-tē'ra, -tī'rȧ, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -ri, -rai; 2 -rē, -rī, *pl.*] In ancient Greece, a class of professional entertainers or courtezans: composed of slaves, freedwomen, and foreigners. [< Gr. *hetaira,* f. of *hetairos,* companion.]

he-tæ'rism, ⌊1 hi-ti'rizm, -tai'rizm; 2 he-tē'rizm, -tī'rizm, *n.* **1. he-tai'rism,** ⌡ Promiscuous concubinage. **2.** The theory that this condition characterized all primitive society. [< Gr. *hetairismos,* < *hetaira,* concubine, f. of *hetairos,* comrade.]

het'er-, ⌊1 het'ər-, het'er-o-; 2 hĕt'er-, hĕt'er-o-. From Greek **het'er-o-,** ⌡ *heteros,* other, different: combining forms opposed to HOMO-.—**het"er-o-cer'cal,** *a. Ich.* Characterized by heterocercy. **het'er-o-cerc‡.—het'er-o-cer"cy,** *n. Ich.* Inequality of the caudal fin of a fish produced by the extension of the vertebral column upward and consequent enlargement of one of the lobes, as in sharks, sturgeons, etc.—**het"er-o-chro'mous,** *a. Bot.* Of two different colors: said of a flower-head having the

ray• and disk•florets of different colors.—**het′er-o-clite.** **1.** *a Gram.* Inflected irregularly. **het″er-o-clot′ic** or **-i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A word that varies or is irregular in inflection, particularly a noun inflected from more than one stem. **2.** A person or thing deviating from the ordinary or correct form. [+ Gr. *klinō*, bend.]—**het′er-o-cyst,** *n. Bot.* A cell of doubtful function, larger than its neighbors, developed in some blue-green algæ.

het′er-o-dox, 1 het′ər-o-deks; 2 hĕt′er-o-dŏks, *a.* **1.** At variance with a commonly accepted doctrine in religion. **2.** In general, at variance with any commonly accepted doctrine or opinion. [< Gr. *heteros,* other, + *doxa,* opinion.]—**het′er-o-dox′y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The character of being heterodox; a heterodox doctrine. Syn.: see SECT.

het′er-o-dyne, 1 het′ər-o-dain; 2 hĕt′er-o-dīn, *a. Radio.* Describing the manner by which oscillations are developed in a separate tube of a receiving set, that are of a frequency almost equal to that of the transmitted waves, the two oscillations forming beats. See BEAT, *n.* 2. (2).

het″er-œ′clous, 1 het″ər-ī′shus; 2 hĕt″er-ē′shŭs, *a. Bot.* Characterized by heteroecism. [< HETER- + Gr. *oikos,* house.]—**het″er-œ′cism,** *n.* The development of different stages of parasites on different hosts.—**het″er-œ-cis′mal,** *a.*

het″er-og′a-mous, 1 het″ər-og′ə-mus; 2 hĕt″er-ŏg′a-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Bearing flowers that are sexually of two kinds. **2.** Having unlike gametes: opposed to *isogamous.* [W.] **3.** Distinguished by indirect methods of pollination: opposed to *orthogamous.* [< HETERO- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]—**het″er-og′a-my,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The character or condition of being heterogamous, where, as in the heads of many composite flowers, the florets are not all alike in sex. (2) Indirect fertilization. **2.** *Biol.* Alternation of two sexual generations or a sexual and a parthenogenetic generation.—**het″er-o-gam′ic,** *a.*

het″er-o-ge′ne-ous, 1 het″ər-o-jī′nı-us; 2 hĕt″er-o-ġē′ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of dissimilar elements or ingredients. [< Gr. *heteros,* other, + *genos,* kind.]—**het″er-o-ge′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: confused, conglomerate, discordant, dissimilar, mingled, miscellaneous, mixed, non-homogeneous, unhomogeneous, unlike, variant, various. Substances quite *unlike* are *heterogeneous* as regards each other. A *heterogeneous* mixture is one whose constituents are not only *unlike* in kind, but unevenly distributed; cement is composed of substances such as lime, sand, and clay, which are *heterogeneous* as regards each other, but the cement is said to be homogeneous if the different constituents are evenly *mixed* throughout, so that any one portion of the mixture is exactly like any other. A substance may fail of being homogeneous and yet not be *heterogeneous,* in which case it is said to be *non-homogeneous* or *unhomogeneous;* a bar of iron that contains flaws, air-bubbles, etc., or for any other reason is not of uniform structure and density throughout, even if no foreign substance be *mixed* with the iron, is said to be *non-homogeneous.* A *miscellaneous* mixture may or may not be *heterogeneous;* if the objects are alike in kind, but different in size, form, quality, use, etc., and without special order or relation, the collection is *miscellaneous;* if the objects differ in kind, such a mixture is also, and more strictly, *heterogeneous.* See COMPLEX.—Ant.: alike, homogeneous, identical, like, pure, same, similar, uniform.—**het″er-o-ge-ne′i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being heterogeneous; unlikeness of constituent parts.—**het″er-o-gen′e-sis,** *n.* **1.** Abiogenesis. **2.** Reproduction characterized by offspring differing from the parent form, which after some generations is reproduced.—**het″er-o-ge-net′ic,** *a.*—**het″er-og′e-ny,** *n.* Production by a cause different from the effect.

het″er-og′o-nous, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having flowers that are dimorphous or trimorphous as to the relative lengths of stamens and styles, an adaptation for cross-fertilization. **2.** *Biol.* Marked by indirect development through saltatory generations.—**het″er-og′o-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**het″er-og′o-ny,** *n. Bot.* The state or quality of being heterogenous. **het″er-og′o-nism‡.**—**het″er-og′y-nous,** *a. Entom.* **1.** Having the females differentiated into sexual and neuter forms, as a bee or an ant. **2.** Having the females differing structurally from the males.—**het″er-og′ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** Orthography in which the same letter represents different sounds in different words or syllables, as *c* in *camp* and *cent.* **2.** Spelling varying from the standard every day usage. [+ -GRAPHY.]—**het″er-o-graph′ic,** *a.* Relating to or characterized by heterography. **het″er-o-graph′i-cal‡.**—**het″er-ol′o-gy,** *n.* **1.** Difference of structure as compared with a type; lack of homology; abnormality. **2.** Analogy between unrelated organisms: contrasted with *homology* between related organisms.—**het″er-ol′o-gous,** *a.*—**het″er-om′er-ous,** 1 het″ər-om′ər-us; 2 hĕt″er-ŏm′er-ŭs, *a. Biol.* Possessing parts that differ in number, form, or composition, as the whorls of a flower.—**het″er-o-mor′phic,** *a.* **1.** Deviating from the normal form or standard type. **2.** *Entom.* Undergoing complete metamorphosis. [+ Gr. *morphē,* form.] **het″er-o-mor′phous‡.**—**het″er-o-mor′phism,** *n.* **het′er-o-mor″phy‡.**—**het″er-on′o-mous,** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Divergent or differing from the common type: said of one of a series of related things, as the somites of an arthropod. **2.** Subject to the law or rule of another.—**het″er-on′o-my,** *n.* Subjection to the authority of another or to law from without the subject: opposed to *autonomy.*—**het′er-o-nym,** *n.* A word spelled like another, but having a different sound and meaning. [+ Gr. *onyma,* name.] —**het″er-on′y-mous,** *a.* **1.** Relating to, having the nature of, or containing a heteronym. **2.** *Optics.* Appearing on the side opposite to that of the eye that produced it: said of double images of an object when the image seen by the right eye is on the left side and vice versa.—**He″ter-o-ou′si-an,** etc.. Same as HETEROUSIAN, etc.—**het″er-o-phe′my,** 1 o-fī′mı or ef′ı-mı; 2 o-fē′my *or* ŏf′e-my, *n.* A form of asphasia in which the patient says or writes one thing when he means another. [+ Gr. *phēmi,* say.] —**het″er-o-phe′mism,** *n.* A misuse of words in speech, due to heterophemy.—**het″er-o-phe′mist,** *n.* One troubled with heterophemy.—**het″er-o-phe-mis′tic,** *a.* Relating to heterophemy.—**het″er-o-phe′mize,** *vi.* [-MIZED; -MIZ′ING.] To say or write unconsciously one thing for another.—**het″er-o-phyl′lous,** *a. Bot.* Having more than one form of leaves.—**het′er-o-phyl″ly,** *n. Bot.* The condition of having leaves that differ, as in size, form, or function on the same plant.—**het″er-o-pia′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* The development of abnormal tissue by diseased action where the cells of the abnormal tissues differ from the normal ones.—**het′er-o-plas″ty,** *n. Surg.* A plastic operation in which the portion grafted is taken from another person or organism than the patient. [< Gr. *plastos,* formed.]—**Het″er-op′ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder of hemipterous insects with the wings generally differentiated into three regions: bugs. [+ Gr. *pteron,* wing.]—**het″er-op′ter, het″er-op′ter-an,** *n.*—**het″er-op′ter-ous,** *a.*—**het″er-o-sex′u-al,** *a. Psychol.* Attracted by persons of the opposite sex. Compare BISEXUAL; HOMOSEXUAL.—**het″er-o-sex″u-al′i-ty,** *n.* —**het″er-os′po-rous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Producing both large and small spores. **2.** Producing spores of more than one sex. [+ Gr. *spora,* seed.] **het″er-o-spor′ic‡.**—**het″er-o-stat′ic,** *a. Elec.* Measuring by the aid of a charge other than the one to be measured: applied to an electrometer, as distinguished from *idiostatic.*—**het′er-o-styl″ism,** *n.* A difference in the length of the styles in flowers of the same species. In this arrangement certain plants insure cross-pollination, some long-styled flowers having short stamens and short-styled flowers having long stamens, as in various species of *Primula* and *Myosotis.*—**het′er-o-tax″y,** *n. Pathol.* A malformation due to displacement or lateral transposition of organs. [+ Gr. *taxis,* order, < *tassō,* arrange.] **het″er-o-tax′i-a‡; het″er-o-tax′is‡.**—**het″er-o-tac′tous,** *a.*—**het″er-o-tax′ic,** *a.*—**het″er-o-thal′lic,** *a.* Having zygospores developed from branches belonging to thalli or mycelia of different character or strain, usually designated as plus or minus.—**het″er-ot′o-py,** *n. Pathol.* A misplacement of an organ, or a growth abnormally situated. [+ Gr. *topos,* place.] **het″er-o-to′pi-a‡; het″er-ot′o-pism‡.**—**het″er-o-top′ic, het″er-ot′o-pous,** *a.*—**het″er-ot′ri-chous,** *a.* Having unlike cilia; of or pertaining to an order of ciliate infusorians (*Heterotricha*).—**het″er-ot′ro-phy,** **1.** Any disorder of nutrition. **2.** *Biol.* & *Bot.* An abnormal manner of obtaining nourishment: applied to certain plants having no true root-hairs, and obtaining all nourishment by a fungus, the hyphæ of which closely invest the roots and take the place of the root-hairs. [+ Gr. *trephō,* feed.]—**het″er-o-troph′ic,** *a.*—**het″er-o-tro′pi-a,** *n. Ophthalm.* Adjustments of the eyes in which the two visual lines so diverge that binocular vision is habitually absent; strabismus.—**het″er-ot′ro-pous,** *a. Bot.* Same as AMPHITROPOUS.—**het″er-ot′ro-pal.**—**het″er-ot′ro-pism,** *n. Bot.* The condition or state of being heterotropous.—**het″er-o-typ′ic,** *a. Biol.* Denoting a form of mitosis in which the chromosomes split at an early period, but the halves remain united by the ends and open out into rings, each of which represents two chromosomes. **het′er-o-type‡; het″er-o-typ′i-cal‡.**—**Het″er-ou′si-an,** 1 het″ər-ū′zi-ən; 2 hĕt″ĕr-ŭ′si-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Heterousians or their belief. **2.** [h-] Same as HETEROUSIOUS. **II.** *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a party in the early church that affirmed that the substance of the Son is essentially different from that of the Father: an Arian. See HOMOOUSIAN. [< Gr. *heterousios,* < *heteros,* other, + *ousia,* essence, < *ousa,* f. ppr. of *eimi,* be.] **Het″er-ou′si-ast‡.**—**het″er-ou′si-a,** *n. Theol.* Difference in substance or difference in essence. **het″er-ou′si-ous,** *a. Theol.* Different in substance or essence; not homoousious. —**het″er-o-zy-go′sis,** *n. Biol.* The condition of an organism as a heterozygote.—**het″er-o-zy′gote,** *n. Biol.* A Mendelian hybrid resulting from the fusion of two gametes that bear different allelomorphs of the same character and which in consequence does not breed true: contrasted with *homozygote;* heterozygous individual.—**het″er-o-zy′gous,** *a.* Designating that condition of an individual in which any given genetic factor has been derived from only one of the two generating gametes.

het′man, 1 het′mən; 2 hĕt′man, *n.* [-MANS², *pl.*] **1.** *Russ. Hist.* The title of the general of the Cossacks, who was elected annually. **2.** *Pol. Hist.* The leader of an army. [Pol., chief.]

heuch, 1 hiūh; 2 hūh, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A glen with rugged sides; a crag. **2.** A coal-pit; a shaft in a coal-mine. **heugh‡.**

heuch, *interj.* [Scot.] See HOOCH.

heuk, 1 hūk; 2 hŭk, *n.* [Scot.] A reaping-hook; a sickle.

heu′land-ite, 1 hiū′land-ait; 2 hū′land-it, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, vitreous, variously colored, transparent, brittle, hydrous calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_{10}CaAl_2Si_6O_{21}$), belonging to the group of zeolites. [< H. *Heuland,* English mineralogist.]

heu-ris′tic, 1 hiu-ris′tik; 2 hū-ris′tik, *a.* Aiding or guiding in discovery; inciting to find out. [< Gr. *heuriskō,* find out.]

hew, 1 hiū; 2 hū, *vt. & vi.* [HEWED; HEWN or HEWED; HEW′ING.] **1.** To dress with an edged tool: frequently with *out.* **2.** To fell by blows with an edged tool or weapon; chop. **3.** Figuratively, to make or fashion with labor. **4.** To give sharp and repeated blows, either to fashion or to destroy. [< AS. *hēawan,* hew.] Syn.: see CUT.—**hew′er,** *n.*

Hewlett, 1 hiū′let; 2 hū′lĕt, **Maurice Henry** (1861–). An English novelist and litterateur; *Richard Yea and Nay.*

hex-, } 1 heks-, heks′ə-; 2 hĕks-, hĕks′a-. From Greek *hex,*
hex′a-. } six: combining forms.—**hex″a-ba′sic,** *a. Chem.* Having a basicity of six atoms.—**hex′a-chord,** *n.* A series of six tones with a half step between the third and fourth tones, and whole steps between the others. [+ Gr. *chordē,* string.]

hex′ad, 1 heks′ad; 2 hĕks′ad. **1.** *a. Chem.* Having a valence of six; sexivalent. **II.** *n.* **1.** The number six; a group or series of six. **2.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of six.—**hexad axis** (*Crystal.*), an axis of hexagonal symmetry.—**hex-ad′ic,** *a.* Of the nature of a hexad; arranged in groups of six; based on the number six.—**hex″a-em′er-on,** *n.* **1.** A period of six days, usually applied specifically to those of the creation. **2.** An account of the creation.—**hex″a-em′er-ic.** *a.*

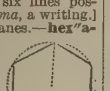
hex′a-gon, 1 heks′ə-gən; 2 hĕks′a-gŏn, *n. Geom.* A figure

with six sides and six angles. See illus. on next page. [< Gr. *hex*, six, + *gonia*, corner.]

hex-ag'o-nal, *a.* Having the form of a hexagon; having its section a hexagon, six-sided.—**hexagonal axis** (*Crystal.*), an axis of sixfold symmetry.—**hex-ag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

hex'a-gram, *n. Geom.* One of various figures of six lines possessing special properties. [< HEX- + Gr. *gramma*, a writing.]

—**hex"a-he'dral,** *a.* Having six bounding planes.—**hex"a-he'dron,** *n.* [-DRONS[2] or -DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by six plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, side.]


Hexagon.

—**hex"a-hem'er-ic,** *a.* Same as HEXAEMERIC.—**hex'a-hy"dric,** *a. Chem.* Composed of six hydroxyl groups.—**hex-am'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having a 6-parted floral whorl: generally written *6-merous*. **2.** *Zool.* Having six parts or divisions; arranged in sixes or multiples of sixes, as in corals.—**hex-am'er-al‡.**

If a regular hexagon be inscribed in a circle, each side is equal to the radius of the circle. See RADIUS.

hex-am'e-ter, 1 heks-am'ı-tər; 2 hĕks-ăm'e-tər. **I.** *a.* Having six metrical feet in a verse. **II.** *n. Pros.* A verse of six feet or measures, especially the dactylic verse of the Greek and also of Latin epics. [< Gr. *hex*, six, + *metron*, measure.]—**hex"a-met'ric,** *a.* Composed of six metrical feet. **hex-am'e-tral‡; hex"a-met'ri-cal‡.**

hex-an'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.—**hex'ane,** *n. Chem.* One of five isomers (C_6H_{14}) of the paraffin series; especially, a volatile colorless oil contained in petroleum.—**Hex'a-pla,** *n.* An edition of the Holy Scriptures containing six versions in parallel columns; especially, a collection of Hebrew and Greek versions of the Old Testament thus arranged, published by Origen in the 3d century.—**hex'a-ţar,** *a.* Containing six versions in parallel columns; sixfold. [+ Gr. *ploos*, -fold.]—**hex'a-pod.** **I.** *a.* Having six feet. **II.** *n.* One of the true or six-legged insects (*Hexapoda*). [+ Gr. *pous*, foot.]—**hex-ap'o-dous,** *a.*—**hex-ap'o-dy,** *n. Anc. Pros.* Six feet taken together, or a verse or line consisting of six feet.—**hex'a-stich,** *n. Anc. Pros.* A section or stanza of six lines. **hex"as'ti-chon‡.**—**hex'a-style,** *a. Arch.* Having a front with six columns, as a temple.—**hex'a-style, hex"a-sty'los,** *n.* [+ Gr. *stylos*, column.]—**Hex'a-teuch,** *n.* The first six books of the Bible considered as constituting one series. [+ Gr. *teuchos*, tool, book.]—**Hex'a-teu"chal,** *a.*—**hex"a-va'lent,** *a.* Same as HEXAD.

hex"en-be'sen, 1 heks"en-bē'zen; 2 hĕks"ĕn-bē'zĕn, *n.* A compact broom-like growth of various trees; witches' broom. See under WITCH.

hex-oc"ta-he'dral, *a.* Relating to a hexoctahedron or to the group of crystals of which it is the type.—**hexoctahedral class** (*Crystal.*), a symmetry class of the isometric system.—**hexoctahedron** (*Crystal.*), a form of the isometric system consisting of 48 similar triangular planes.—**hex'one,** *n. Chem.* A fluid compound ($C_6H_{12}O$) distilled from certain gums and fats.—**hex'ose,** *n. Chem.* Any simple sugar containing six carbon atoms to the molecule.

hex-tet"ra-he'dral, *a.* Relating to a hextetrahedron or the group of crystals of which it is the type.—**hextetrahedral class** (*Crystal.*), a symmetry class of the isometric system.—**hex'yl,** *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical (C_6H_{13}) of hexane and its derivatives.

hey, 1 hē; 2 hę, *interj.* An exclamation of surprize, pleasure, inquiry, incitement, etc. [Cp. HA, *interj.*, and HO, *interj.*]

hey'day", 1 hē'dē"; 2 hę'dā". **I.** *n.* **1.** The time of greatest vitality and vigor. **2.** Season of ardor, joy, and exuberant spirits; wildness. [< AS. *hēah*, high, + *dæg*, day.]

hey'day", *interj.* An exclamation of surprize, joy, etc. [< D. *het*, hey, + *daar*, there.]

Hey'se, 1 haı'zə; 2 hy'zę, **Paul J. L., von** (1830–1914). A German dramatist and novelist; awarded the Nobel prize in 1910; *Mary of Magdala; Im Paradiese.*

Hey'wood, 1 hē'wud; 2 hę'wōod, **Thomas.** An English dramatist and actor who lived about 1645.

Hez"e-kī'ah, 1 hez"ı-kaı'ə; 2 hĕz"e-kī'ə, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. G. **His-kī'a,** 1 hıs-kī'ə, 2 hıs-kī'ă; F. **E"zé"chi"as',** 1 ē"zē' shı"ăs', 2 ę"zę'chı"ăs'; It. **E-ze'chi-a,** 1 ēd-zē'kı-ą, 2 ęd-zę'kī-ă; Sp. **E-ze'qui-as,** 1 ē-thē'kı-ąs, 2 ę-thę'kī-ąs. **2.** *Bib.* Twelfth king of Judah; son of Ahaz; reigned 726–715 B. C. 2 *Kings* xviii, 1. [Heb., Jehovah is strength.]

hf., *abbr.* Half.—**hf.-bd.,** *abbr.* Half bound.—**hf. cf.,** *abbr.* Half calf.—**Hg,** *abbr.* [L.] *Hydrargyrum* (mercury).—**hg,** *abbr.* Hectogram.—**hg.,** *abbr.* Heliogram.—**H. G.,** *abbr.* High German, His (or Her) Grace, Horse Guards.—**H. H.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness (the Pope).—**hhd.,** *abbr.* Hogshead.—**H. I.,** *abbr.* Hawaiian Islands.

hi-a'tus, 1 haı-ē'tus; 2 hī-ā'tŭs, *n.* [-TUS or -TUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A gap or opening; break; interruption. **2.** *Gram. & Pros.* Concurrence of two separate vowels without an intervening consonant. **3.** *Logic.* A step wanting in a chain of proof. [L., < *hiatus*, pp. of *hio*, gape.]

Hi"a-wa'tha, 1 haı"ə[*or* hī"ə-wā'thə; 2 hī"[*or* hī"]ą-wā'thą, *n.* **1.** A Mohawk chief and venerated counselor in the organization of the League of the Iroquois, shortly previous to the advent of Europeans. **2.** In Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, the hero.

Hib'ben, 1 hıb'ən; 2 hĭb'ĕn, **John Grier** (1861–). An American educator; president Princeton University since 1912.

Hib'bing, 1 hıb'ıŋ; 2 hĭb'ĭng, *n.* A village in N. E. Minnesota; pop. 15,090.

hi"ber-nac'u-lum, 1 haı"bər-nak'yu-lum; 2 hī"bĕr-nac'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *Zool.* (1) An encysted winter polyzoon-bud capable of germinating in the spring. (2) A hibernating-case constructed of foreign materials by certain insects.

hi-ber'nal, 1 haı-bōr'nəl; 2 hī-bĕr'nąl, *a.* Pertaining to winter; wintry. [< L. *hibernalis*, < *hiems*, winter.]

hi'ber-nate, 1 haı'bər-nēt; 2 hī'bĕr-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT'ED[4]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To pass the winter, especially in a torpid state, as certain animals. **2.** To pass the time in seclusion or inactivity. [< L. *hibernatus*, pp. of *hiberno*, < *hiems*, winter.]—**hi"ber-na'tion,** *n.* The act or time of hibernating.

Hi-ber'ni-a, 1 haı-bēr'nı-ə; 2 hī-bĕr'nı-ą, *n.* The Latin and poetic name of Ireland.—**Hi-ber'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland, or its people; Irish. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ireland.—**Hi-ber'ni-an-ism,** *n.* An Irish idiom or peculiarity of speech. **Hi-ber'ni-cism‡.**—**Hi-ber'ni-cize,** *vt.* To make Irish.

Hi-bis'cus, 1 haı-[*or* hı-]bis'kus; 2 hī-[*or* hĭ-]bĭs'cŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the mallow family, with large, variously colored flowers. **2.** [h-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *hibiscus*, < Gr. *hibiskos*, mallow.]

hic'cup, hic'cough, 1 hik'up; 2 hĭc'ŭp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To have the hiccups; utter a hiccup; to utter with hiccups. **II.** *n.* A short, catching sound due to spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and windpipe. [Imtative.]

hich, 1 heh; 2 hĕh, *a.* [Scot.] High.—**hich'a,** *n.* [Scot.] Height.

hich, *interj.* [Scot.] Same as HECH.

hic ja'cet, 1 hik jē'set; 2 hĭc jā'cĕt. Here lies: inscribed on tombstones; hence, a tombstone, or its inscription. [L.]

hick'ey, 1 hik'ı; 2 hĭk'y, *n. Elec.* **1.** A T-shaped device of iron pipe used for bending a conduit. **2.** A small fitting employed to wire a gas-fixture for electric lights.

hick'o-ry, 1 hik'o-rı; 2 hĭk'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An American tree of the walnut family, yielding an edible nut and having hard, tough, heavy wood. **2.** Something made of hickery, as a walking-stick. See BARK and LEAF. [Am. Ind.]

hick'up‡, *vt. & n.* Same as HICCUP.

hick'wall", 1 hik'wēl"; 2 hĭk'wą|", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A woodpecker, especially the little spotted woodpecker.

hid, hid'den. See HIDE[1], *v.*

hi-dal'go[1], 1 hı-dal'go *or* (*Sp.*) ı-thāl'go; 2 hi-dăl'gō *or* (*Sp.*) ĭ-thăl'go, *n.* A Spanish nobleman of the lower class. [Sp.]—**hi-dal'ga,** *n. fem.* [capital, Pachuca.

Hi-dal'go[2], *n.* A state in Mexico; 8,637 sq. m.; pop. 647,000.

Hid'de-kel, 1 hid'ı-kel; 2 hid'e-kĕl, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The Tigris. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Divine science understood and acknowledge. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 588 [STEWART '10.]

hid'den-ite, 1 hid'n-aıt; 2 hĭd'n-īt, *n. Mineral.* A transparent, yellow to green variety of spodumene found in Alexander county, N. C.; used as a gem. [< W. E. *Hidden.*]

hide[1], 1 haıd; 2 hīd, *vt. & vi.* [HID; HID'DEN or HID; HID'ING.] **1.** To put or keep out of sight. **2.** To secrete; disguise. **3.** To remove from danger. **4.** To turn away from. **5†.** To shield; shelter. [< AS. *hȳdan*, hide.]

Syn.: bury, cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, entomb, inter, mask, overwhelm, screen, secrete, suppress, veil. *Hide* is the general term, including all the rest, signifying to put out of sight or beyond ready observation or approach; a thing may be *hidden* by intention, by accident, or by the imperfection of the faculties of the one from whom it is *hidden;* in their games, children *hide* the slipper, or *hide* themselves from each other; a man unconsciously *hides* a picture from another by standing before it, or *hides* a thing from himself by laying something else over it. So a cloud may *hide* the sun, or a building may *hide* some part of the prospect. As an act of persons, to *conceal* is always intentional; one may *hide* his face in anger, grief, or abstraction; he *conceals* his face when he fears *recognition*. A house is *hidden* by foliage; the bird's nest is artfully *concealed*. A thing is *covered* by putting something over or around it, whether by accident or design; it is *screened* by putting something before it, always with some purpose of protection from observation, inconvenience, attack, censure, etc. In the figurative use, a person may *hide* honorable feelings; he *conceals* an evil or hostile intent. Compare BURY; MASK; PALLIATE.—Ant.: admit, advertise, avow, betray, confess, disclose, discover, disinter, divulge, exhibit, exhume, expose, lay bare, lay open, make known, manifest, promulgate, publish, raise, reveal, show, tell, uncover, unmask, unveil.

—**nid,** *pa.* Put out of sight; secreted; not known; unseen.

hid'den‡. Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE; SECRET.

hide[2], *vt.* [HID'ED[4]; HID'ING.] **1.** To whip with a rawhide. **2.** To cover as with hide.

hide[1], *n.* **1.** The skin of a large animal, as an ox, especially as material for leather. **2.** The human skin: humorously or with contempt. [< AS. *hȳd*, skin.]—**hide'bound,** *a.* **1.** Affected with a rigid contraction of the skin. **2.** Obstinately fixed in opinion; narrow-minded; bigoted. **3.** *Hort.* Having the bark so closely adherent that it impedes growth.

hide[2], *n. Old Eng. Law.* A measure of land, originally enough to support a family. [< AS. *hīd*, portion of land, < *hīwan*, family.]

hid'e-ous, 1 hid'ı-us; 2 hĭd'e-ŭs, *a.* Shocking or dreadful, especially in looks; ghastly; revolting. [< F. *hideux.*]

Syn.: see FRIGHTFUL; GHASTLY; GRIM.

—**hid'e-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**hid'e-ous-ness,** *n.*

hid'er, 1 haıd'ər; 2 hīd'er, *n.* One who hides or secretes.

hid'ing[1], *n.* The act of secreting, or the state of being secreted; concealment.

hid'ing[2], *n.* [Collog.] A flogging.

hi-dro'sis, 1 hı-drō'sıs; 2 hi-drō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* **1.** The formation and excretion of sweat. **2.** Abnormal sweating.

hie, 1 haı; 2 hī, *vt. & vi.* [HIED; HIE'ING or HY'ING.] To urge to action; hasten; hurry: often with a reflexive pronoun. [< AS. *higian*, hasten.]

hie'la-man, 1 hī'ə-man; 2 hē'la-măn, *n.* [Austral.] A shield of wood or bark about 3 feet long and 4 inches wide, used by the aborigines.

hie'land, hie'land-er. See HIGHLAND, etc.

hi'e-mal†, *a.* Hibernal.

hi'er-arch, 1 haı'er-ārk; 2 hī'er-ărc, *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical chief ruler; also, a leader of celestial hosts. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* An

official who had charge of the votive offerings in a temple. [< Gr. *hierarchēs*, < *hieros*, sacred, + *archos*, ruler.]—**hi″er-arch′-ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a hierarchy. **hi″er-arch′-al‡;** **hi″er-arch′i-cal‡.**—**hi′er-arch-ism,** *n.* The principles, character, and rule of a hierarchy.—**hi′er-arch-ist,** *n.*

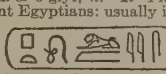
hi′er-ar″chy, 1 hai′ər-är″ki; 2 hi′er-är″ey, *n.* [-CHIES, 1 -kiz; 2 -eis, *pl.*] **1.** A body of ecclesiastical rulers; the higher and lower clergy collectively; hence, any body of rulers similarly organized. **2.** The dominion of a hierarch or hierarchs; government by or as by prelates and inferior clergy; as, the constitution of the Anglican Church is a *hierarchy.* **3.** *Biol.* A series of systematic groups, as kingdoms, classes, orders, families, genera, and species. **4.** The body of angels collectively; the angelic host. [< F. *hiérarchie,* < LL. *hierarchia,* < Gr. *hierarchia,* < *hierarchēs;* see HIERARCH.]

hi″er-at′ic, ⎫1 hai″ər-at′ik, -i-kal; 2 hi″er-ät′ic, -i-cal, *a.* Of
hi″er-at′i-cal, ⎭or pertaining to priests; devoted to sacred uses; sacerdotal; consecrated; as, the hieratic alphabet. See DEMOTIC. [< L. *hieraticus,* < Gr. *hieratikos,* < *hieros,* sacred.]—**hi″er-at′i-ca,** *n.* A fine grade of papyrus.

Hi′e-ro, *n.* Same as HIERON.

hi″er-oc′ra-cy, *n.* Ecclesiastical rule or supremacy; a hierarchy. —**hi″er-o-crat′ic,** *a.* **hi″er-o-crat′i-cal‡.**—**hi′er-o-dule,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A temple slave, or one set apart as the property of some deity.

hi′er-o-glyph, 1 hai′ər-o-glif; 2 hi′er-o-glȳf, *n.* **1.** Picture-writing, especially of the ancient Egyptians: usually in the plural. **2.** A character or word supposed to convey a hidden meaning. **3.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Illegible handwriting; unintelligible scribble. [< Gr. *hieros,* sacred, + *glyphō,* carve.] **hi″er-o-glyph′ic‡.**—**hi″er-o-glyph′ic,** *a.* **hi″er-o-glyph′i-cal‡.**—**hi″er-o-glyph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*



Hieroglyphics representing the name of Ptolemy on a cartouche from the Rosetta Stone.

hi′er-o-gram, 1 hai′ər-o-gram; 2 hi′er-o-grām, *n.* A sacred writing; a character or symbol of sacred significance. [< Gr. *hieros,* sacred, + -GRAM.]

hi″er-ol′o-gy, 1 hai″ər-el′o-ji; 2 hi″er-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science of or a treatise on ancient Egyptian writings and inscriptions. **2.** *Theol.* The scientific study and comparison of religions. [< Gr. *hieros,* sacred, + -OLOGY.]—**hi″er-o-log′ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of hierology. **hi″er-o-log′i-cal‡.**—**hi″er-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

hi′er-o-man″cy, 1 hai′ər-o-man″si; 2 hi′er-o-măn″cy, *n.* The act of divining by observing things offered in sacrifice. ⎫< Gr.
manteia, divination.] ⎭

hi″er-o-mar′tyr, 1 hai″ər-o-mär′tər; 2 hi″er-o-mär′tyr, *n.* A martyred priest. [< Gr. *hieros,* sacred, + *martyr,* martyr.]

Hi′er-on, 1 hai′ər-en; 2 hi′er-ŏn, *n.* (1) **H. I.** (—467 B. C.), a tyrant of Syracuse; noted as a patron of literature. (2) **H. II.** (—307?–216), king of Syracuse. **Hi′e-ro‡.**

Hi″er-on′y-mite, 1 hai″ər-en′i-mait; 2 hi″er-ŏn′y-mīt, *n.* A follower of St. Jerome (Hieronymus); also, a member of one of the several monastic orders named after him.

hi-er′o-phant, 1 hai-er′o-fant *or* hai′ər-o-fant; 2 hi-ĕr′o-fant *or* hi′er-o-fănt, *n.* The chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, a teacher of any religious mystery. [< Gr.LL *hierophantēs,* < *hieros,* sacred, + *phainō,* show.]—**hi-er″o-phan′tic,** *a.* Like or relating to hierophants.

Hig′gin-son, 1 hig′in-sən; 2 hig′in-son, **Thomas Wentworth** (1823–1911). An American author; colonel of the first colored regiment in the Civil War.

hig′gle, 1 hig′l; 2 hig′l, *vi.* [HIG′GLED; HIG′GLING.] **1.** To dispute about trifling matters. **2.** To peddle provisions. [Corr. of HAGGLE.]—**hig′gler,** *n.*

hig″gle-dy-pig′gle-dy, 1 hig″l-di-pig′l-di; 2 hig″l-dy-pig′l-dy. **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Being in a disordered state. **II.** *n.* Great confusion. **III.** *adv.* [Colloq.] In a confused manner.

high, 1 hai; 2 hi, *a.* **1.** Greatly elevated above any object; lofty; as, a *high* mountain. **2.** Extending upward; having altitude: with some qualifying word; as, it is only an inch *high.* **3.** Elevated, in a figurative sense. (1) Holding lofty or the chief rank; principal; as, a *high* official. (2) Advanced to a state of completion or perfection; consummate; as, *high* noon. (3) Exalted in degree or quality; preeminent; as, a *high* purpose. (4) Of large amount or quantity; dear; costly; as, a *high* rate of interest; he bought the property at a *high* figure.

4. Proud in manner, appearance, or tone; lofty; ostentatious. **5.** Unusual in respect to physical character or quality; strong; intense; as, *high* color. **6.** *Mus.* Having a relatively acute or sharp sound; shrill; as, a *high* tone. **7.** Ancient; old; as, *high* antiquity. **8.** *Biol.* Complex in organization: said of animals and plants: usually in the comparative degree; as, the *higher* mammals. **9.** *Cookery.* Tainted: said of meat. **10.** *Phon.* Produced with the tongue in a raised position: said of a vowel-sound, as *i* in *high.* **11.** Situated far from the equator; as, *high* latitudes. **12.** Extreme, as in doctrine. **13.** Mighty; powerful. **14.** [Slang.] Partially intoxicated. [< AS. *hēah,* high.]

Syn.: elevated, eminent, exalted, lofty, noble, proud, steep, tall, towering, uplifted. *Deep,* while an antonym of *high* in usage, may apply to the very same distance simply measured in an opposite direction, *high* applying to vertical distance measured from below upward, and *deep* to vertical distance measured from above downward; as, a *deep* valley nestling between *high* mountains. *High* is a relative term signifying greatly raised above any object, base, or surface, in comparison with what is usual, or with some standard; a table is *high* if it exceeds thirty inches; a hill is not *high* at a hundred feet. That is *tall* whose height is greatly in excess of its breadth or diameter, and whose actual height is great for an object of its kind; as, a *tall* tree; a *tall* man; *tall* grass. That is *lofty* which is imposing or majestic in height; we term a spire *tall* with reference to its altitude, or *lofty* with reference to its majestic appearance. That is *elevated* which is raised somewhat above its surroundings; that is *eminent* which is far above them; as, an *elevated* platform; an *eminent* promontory. In the figurative sense, *elevated* is less than *eminent,* and this less than *exalted;* we speak of *high, lofty,* or *elevated* thoughts, aims, etc., in the good sense, but sometimes of *high* feelings, looks, words, etc., in the invidious sense of haughty or arrogant. A *high* ambition may be merely selfish; a *lofty* ambition is worthy and *noble.* Compare HAUGHTY; STEEP.—Ant.: base, deep, degraded, depressed, dwarfed, inferior, low, mean, short, stunted.

—**high′-ball″,** *n.* See under BALL¹, *n.*—**high′-bind″er,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] One who pursues another relentlessly; a rough; specif., one of a Chinese secret society of blackmailers.—**high′-blower,** *n.* A horse, with good lungs, that blows considerably when galloping.—**h.-born,** *a.* Of noble birth or extraction. —**h.-boy,** *n.* [New Eng.] A tall chest of drawers standing on high legs. See LOW-BOY.—**h.-bred,** *a.* **1.** Having a fine pedigree. **2.** Characterized by fine manners or breeding.—**H.-church,** *a.* Denoting a party in the Anglican Church that exalts the authority of the church and emphasizes the value of ritual. See LOW-CHURCH, under LOW.—**H.-churchman,** *n.*—**h.-day,** *n.* A holiday; feast-day.—**h. explosive,** an explosive stronger or more sudden in its action than ordinary gunpowder, as nitroglycerin, lyddite, and dynamite.—**h.-flier,** *n.* **1.** A bird that flies high. **2.** One who goes to extremes or lives extravagantly. **3†.** A stage-coach express. **4†.** A stanch supporter, as in politics or the church. **h.-flyer‡.**—**h.-flying,** *a.* Having high-flown ideas and aims; extravagant in claims or opinions.—**h.-flown,** *a.* **1.** Pretentious. **2.** Extravagant in style.—**H. German,** see under GERMAN.—**h.-handed,** *a.* Carried on in an overbearing manner.—**h. jinks,** an old Scot. game of forfeits, in which one was chosen by lot to perform a task; hence, rough sports or jollification.—**h.-keyed,** *a.* **1.** *Mus.* High-pitched. **2.** Sensitive; spirited.—**h. life,** a life of ease and luxury commonly attributed to fashionable society by the masses.—**h. lights,** the whitest or bright parts in a photograph or picture; conversely, the dark spots on the negative of a photograph.—**h. living,** a luxurious manner of life, as in diet.—**h.-lows,** *n. pl.* A pair of ankle-boots or high-laced shoes.—**high′ly,** *adv.* In a high degree; greatly.—**h. mass,** a mass accompanied with full ceremonial.—**h.-minded,** *a.* **1.** Showing an elevated mind; magnanimous. **2‖.** Haughty; arrogant.—**high′ness,** *n.* **1.** The condition, manner, or degree of being high. **2.** [H-] A title of honor belonging to persons of princely rank: with *his, her,* or *your.*—**h. place,** among Semitic peoples, a place of worship, generally on a bare lofty hill or mountain.—**h.-placed,** *a.*—**h.-pressure,** *a.* Having or using a high steam-pressure; originally, non-condensing: said of steam-engines.—**h. priest,** a chief priest. —**h.-proof,** *a.* Containing a large percentage of alcohol; highly rectified; also, subjected to or capable of withstanding a severe test.—**h. relief,** see under RELIEF.—**high′ road″,** *n.* **1.** A main road. **2.** A common or easy method or course. Syn.: see WAY.—**h. school,** a school in which instruction is given in the higher branches of learning.—**h. seas,** the unenclosed waters of the ocean or sea.—**h.-seasoned,** *a.* Made rich in flavor, as by the addition of spice; also, racy; sparkling; lively.—**h.-sighted,** *a.* Looking upward: hence, supercilious.—**h.-souled,** *a.* Of exalted feelings and aspirations.—**h.-spirited,** *a.* Full of spirit; not brooking restraint.—**h.-strung,** *a.* Strung to a high pitch: strained; highly sensitive.—**h. tea,** a substantial afternoon meal or a supper at which meat is served.—**h. time.** **1.** The expiration or time past the expiration of the period when something ought to have been done. **2.** An occasion of revelry or excitement.—**h.-toned,** *a.* **1.** Of high principles; honorable. **2.** Having a high pitch. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Aristocratic; fashionable.—**h. treason,** a breach of allegiance or obedience toward the sovereign or state.—**h.-water,** *a.* Pertaining to high tide or to time or altitude.—**h. wine,** a distillate containing a high percentage of alcohol: often in the plural.—**h.-wrought,** *a.* **1.** Skilfully or finely wrought. **2.** Highly agitated: impassioned. —**with a h. hand.** **1.** In an imperious or arbitrary manner. **2‖.** In triumph.

high, *adv.* **1.** In a high manner; eminently. **2.** To a great altitude. **3.** To a high pitch. **4.** Conspicuously; luxuriously; also, abstrusely.

high′er, *compar.* of HIGH, *a.*—**higher algebra,** advanced algebra. —**H. Thought,** New Thought.

high″fa-lu′tin, 1 hai″fa-lū′tin; 2 hi″fa-lu′tin. **I.** *a.* High-flown in manner or speech. **II.** *n.* High-sounding language or writing; bombastic speech. [< HIGH + *falutin,* perhaps for FLYING.]

high″fa-lu′ting‡. [ficker. **high′hold″er‡.**

high′hole″, 1 hai′hōl″; 2 hi′hōl″, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the

high′land, *n.* **1.** An elevation of land. **2.** [H-] *pl.* A mountainous region.—**Highland fling,** a lively Scotch dance.—

high′land-er, *n.* **1.** A mountaineer. **2.** [H-] A native of the Scottish Highlands; Gael. **high′land-man‡.**

High′land Park, *n.* A city in S. E. Michigan: pop. 46,500.

High′lands, 1 hai′landz; 2 hi′lands, *n.* **1.** The part of Scotland N. of the Grampians; it has sublime mountain scenery. **2. Highlands of the Hudson,** a mountainous region in New York; intersected by the Hudson river.

High Point, *n.* A city in central North Carolina; p. 14,300.

hight, 1 hait; 2 hit, *n.* [HIGHT or HOT; HIGHT, HOTE, or HO′TEN.] **1.** *t.* **1‖.** (1) To call; name. (2) To command. **2†.** To promise. **II†.** *i.* To be named. [< AS. *hātan,* call.]

hight, *n.* Same as HEIGHT. **highth‡** [Archaic].

high′ty-tigh′ty, 1 hai′ti-tai′ti; 2 hi′ty-ti′ty, *a.* & *interj.* Hoity-toity. **hi′ty-ti′ty‡.**

high′way″, 1 hai′wē″; 2 hi′wā″, *n.* **1.** A public thoroughfare: specified line of travel. **2.** A common or open way or course.

Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.—**Lincoln Highway.** A road from New York to San Francisco, with connections to Chicago, Denver, Yellowstone National Park, and Los Angeles; length, 3,323 miles. —**high'way"man,** *n.* One who practises robbery on the highway. Syn.: see ROBBER.

H. I. H., *abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

hike, 1 hīk; 2 hĭk. [Prov. Eng. & Local U. S.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HIKED; HIK'ING.] **1.** To jerk or toss. **2.** To hitch; work up. **3.** To march; tramp. **II.** *n.* A weary journey on foot; a long walk.

hi-la'ri-ous, 1 hai-[*or* hi-]lē'ri-us; 2 hi-[*or* hi-]lā'ri-ŭs, *a.* Boisterously merry; romping. [OF., < Gr.^{L} *hilaros,* cheerful.] Syn.: see MERRY.—**hi-la'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**hi-lar'i-ty,** *n.* Boisterous mirth. Syn.: see LAUGHTER.

Hil'a-ry, 1 hil'ə-ri; 2 hil'a-ry, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Hi-la'ri-us**‡; **Hi-la'ri-a** (*fem.*). Dan. SW. D. G. **Hi-la'ri-us,** 1 hi-lē'ri-us, 2 hi-lā'ri-ŭs; F. **Hi"laire',** 1 l'ilãr', 2 l'ilãr'; It. **I-la'ri-o,** 1 i-lā'ri-o, 2 i-lä'ri-o; L. **Hi-la'ri-us,** 1 hi-lē'ri-us, 2 hi-lā'ri-ŭs; Pg. Sp. **Hi-la'ri-o,** 1 hi-lā'ri-o, 2 hi-lä'ri-o. **2. Saint** (300–367), a Gallic anti-Arian theological bishop of Poitiers. [L., hilarious, joyful.]—**Hilary term** or **sitting** [Eng.], one of the four terms recognized in courts of law, lasting from Jan. 11 to March 23; so called from the festival of St. Hilary (Jan. 13).

hilch, 1 hilch; 2 hĭlch, *vt.* [Scot.] To hobble.

Hil'de-brand, 1 hil'də-brand; 2 hil'de-brănd, *n.* The personal name of Gregory VII.—**Hil'de-brand-in**(es, *a.*

hil'ding‖, 1 hil'dĭn; 2 hil'ding. **I.** *a.* Mean; paltry; cowardly. **II.** *n.* A base or cowardly person; a wretch. [< AS. *hinderling.*] **hil'der-ling**†; **hin'der-ling**‡.

hill, } 1 hil; 2 hĭl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To draw the earth about or
hil^{2}, } over. **2.** To be gathered together, as into a hill. **II.**^{1} *n.* **1.** A conspicuous natural elevation. **2.** A small heap or pile of earth or the like, raised or made artificially, as by animals or in cultivation: applied also by metonymy to the cluster of plants or roots that are hilled in. [< AS. *hyll,* hill.] —**hill-and-dale,** *a.* Having the wavy lines indented on a perpendicular plane by the recording instrument: said of phonograph records.—**hill'-mi"na,** *n.* An East-Indian starling-like bird or mina, as the religious grackle. **h.-myna**‡.—**hill'man,** *n.* **1.** A dweller in a hill-country; highlander; esp., a member of any hill-tribe of India. **2.** A Cameronian. **3.** A climber of hills.—**hill'ock,** *n.* A small hill.—**hill'side",** *n.* The side of a hill; a slope or rise of ground.—**hill'top",** *n.* The summit of a hill.—**hill'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of hills; swelling; rounded. **2.** Hill-like; steep. —**hil'li-ness,** *n.* The state of being hilly.

Hill, *n.* **1. Ambrose Powell** (1825–1865). American Confederate general; fell near Petersburg, Va. **2. James Jerome** (1838–1916). American railroad promoter; financier; of Canadian birth.

hill'er, 1 hil'ər; 2 hil'er, *n.* **1.** One who makes hills about seeding plants. **2.** A mechanical appliance for this purpose. [poser.

Hil'ler, Ferdinand (1811–1885). A German pianist and com-

hil-lo', 1 hi-lō'; 2 hil-lō', *interj.* Hallo. **hil-loa'**‡.

hilt, 1 hilt; 2 hĭlt. **I.** *vt.* To provide with a hilt. **II.** *n.* The handle and guard of a sword or dagger. [< AS. *hilt.*]—**hilt'ed,** *a.* Having a hilt.

hi'lum, 1 hai'lum; 2 hi'lŭm, *n.* [HI'LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) The scar on a seed indicating its point of attachment. (2) The nucleus of a starch-grain. (3) The eye of a bean. **2.** *Anat.* The fissure-like interval where ducts, vessels, and nerves enter and leave an organ. [L.] **hi'lus**‡. [*him,* dat. of *he,* he.]

him, 1 him; 2 hĭm, *pron.* The objective case of HE. [< AS.

H. I. M., *abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.

Hi-ma'la-ya, 1 hi-mā'lya *or* him"ə-lā'ya; 2 hi-mä'lya *or* him"ə-lä'ya, *n.* A mountain chain between Tibet and India: length, 1,500 m.; highest peak, Mt. Everest, 29,141 ft.—**Hi-ma'la-yan,** *a.*

hi-mat'i-on, 1 hi-mat'i-ən; 2 hi-mät'i-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] A large square mantle like a shawl, worn by ancient Greeks.

Him'a-vat, 1 him'ə-vat; 2 him'a-vät, *n.* A personification of the Himalaya mountains.

him'er, 1 him'ər; 2 him'er, *pron.* Him or her: a suggested objective case of *he* or *she,* indicating a common gender.

him-self', 1 him-self'; 2 hĭm-sĕlf', *pron.* [THEM-SELVES', *pl.*] **1.** A reflexive and usually intensive or emphatic form of the third-personal pronoun, masculine gender.

As a nominative it is used appositively with *he* or a *noun* expressed or understood. As an objective it is used generally with *him* or a noun for emphasis; but when reflexive it stands alone. **2.** One's normal physical or mental condition; one's individuality, as, he stumbled, but soon recovered *himself.* **3.** As nominative alone without noun or pronoun; as, the dagger which *himself* gave Edith—that is, "which *he* gave."

Him'yar-ite, 1 him'yar-ait; 2 him'yar-it, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient tribe of southwestern Arabia and the African mainland opposite. **2.** An Arab of a group of ancient kindred tribes, some five in number, or of their descendants, inhabiting southern Arabia. [< *Himyar,* king of the Himyarites.]—**Him"ya-rit'ic,** *a.*

hind, 1 haind; 2 hĭnd, *a.* [HIND'MOST or HIND'ER-MOST, *superl.*] Belonging to the rear. [< HINDER, *a.*]

hind^{1}, *n.* **1.** The female of the red deer or stag. **2.** One of various fishes. [< AS. *hind.*] [*hiwan,* servants.]

hind‖^{2}, *n.* A farm-laborer; also, a peasant. [< AS. *hīna,* <

Hind., *abbr.* Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.

hind'brain", 1 haind'brān"; 2 hĭnd'brān", *n.* A term which has been variously applied to the cerebellum, the cerebellum and pons, the medulla oblongata and its membranous roof, the epencephalon, metencephalon, etc.

Hin'den-burg, 1 hin'den-bûrg; 2 hĭn'dĕn-bŭrg, **Paul von Beneckendorff und von** (1847–). A German field-marshal; drove Russians out of East Prussia, 1914–1916; in command of German forces on Western front, 1916–1918.—**Hindenburg line,** the strongly entrenched German line of defense through Belgium and N. France (1914–1918), broken by the British, Nov. 20, 1917, by the French and United States army, Sept. 25–29, 1918, and by the British and United States army, Oct. 9, 1918.

hin'der, 1 hin'dər; 2 hĭn'dẽr, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To keep from or delay in action, progress, motion, or growth; obstruct. **2.** To embarrass; prevent. **3.** To be or act as obstruction or check. [< AS. *hindrian,* < *hinder,* behind.]

Syn.: battle, balk, bar, block, check, clog, counteract, delay, embarrass, encumber, foil, frustrate, hamper, impede, interrupt, obstruct, oppose, prevent, resist, retard, stay, stop, thwart. To *hinder* is to keep from action, progress, motion, or growth, or to make such action, progress, motion, or growth later in beginning or completion than it would otherwise have been. An action that is *hindered* does not take place at the appointed or appropriate time; that which is *prevented* does not take place at all; to *hinder* a thing long enough may amount to *preventing* it. A railroad-train may be *hindered* by a snow-storm from arriving on time; it may by special order be *prevented* from starting. To *retard* is simply to make slow by any means whatever. To *obstruct* is to *hinder,* or possibly to *prevent* advance or passage by putting something in the way; to *oppose* or *resist* is to *hinder,* or possibly to *prevent* by directly contrary or hostile action, *resist* being the stronger term and having more suggestion of physical force; *obstructed* roads *hinder* the march of an enemy, tho there may be no force strong enough to *oppose* it. Compare CONQUER; EMBARRASS; IMPEDIMENT; LIMIT; OBSTRUCT; PROHIBIT; RESTRAIN; SUSPEND.—Ant.: see synonyms for HELP; QUICKEN.—Prep.: hinder one *in* his progress; *from* acting promptly; *by* opposition.

—**hin'der-ance,** *n.* Same as HINDRANCE.—**hin'der-er,** *n.*

hind'er, 1 haind'ər; 2 hind'er, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting the rear. [< AS. *hinder,* behind.]—**hind'er-lins,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] The posteriors. **hind'er-lands**‡; **hind'er-ings**‡,—**hind'most,** *a.* In the extreme rear. **hind'er-most**‡.—**hind'-er-most-night",** *n.* [Scot.] Last night.

Hin'di, 1 hin'di; 2 hin'di, *n.* **1.** One of the modern languages of Upper India, belonging to the Hindu class. It includes the **Western Hindi,** of which Hindustani is the principal dialect, and the **Eastern H. 2.** A Hindu: the Arabic form. [Hind. Per.] —**Hin'di,** *a.*

Hin'doo, -**ism,** etc. Same as HINDU, etc.

hin'drance, 1 hin'drəns; 2 hĭn'drang, *n.* The act of hindering; also, an obstacle or check. Syn.: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.

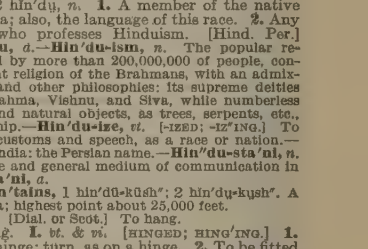
hind'sight", 1 haind'sait"; 2 hind'sit", *n.* **1.** [Humorous.] Knowledge based on experience: in imitation of *foresight.* **2.** The hindmost sight on a gun or rifle.

Hin'du, 1 hin'dū; 2 hĭn'dŭ, *n.* **1.** A member of the native Aryan race of India; also, the language of this race. **2.** Any native of India who professes Hinduism. [Hind. Per.] **Hin'doo**‡.—**Hin'du,** *a.*—**Hin'du-ism,** *n.* The popular religion of India, held by more than 200,000,000 of people, consisting of the ancient religion of the Brahmans, with an admixture of Buddhism and other philosophies: its supreme deities are the triad of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, while numberless inferior divinities and natural objects, as trees, serpents, etc., are objects of worship.—**Hin'du-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To conform to Hindu customs and speech, as a race or nation.—**Hin"du-stan',** *n.* India: the Persian name.—**Hin"du-sta'ni,** *n.* The official language and general medium of communication in India.—**Hin"du-sta'ni,** *a.*

Hin'du-Kush" Moun'tains, 1 hin'dū-kŭsh"; 2 hĭn'dŭ-kush". A range in central Asia; highest point about 25,000 feet.

hing, 1 hiŋ; 2 hĭng, *v.* [Dial. or Scot.] To hang.

hinge, 1 hinj; 2 hĭng. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [HINGED; HING'ING.] **1.** To furnish with a hinge; turn, as on a hinge. **2.** To be fitted with hinges; depend; hang. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device allowing one part to turn upon another; as (1) the hook or joint on which a door or shutter swings or turns. (2) A device consisting of two metal plates joined by a rod, used as to connect a lid to a box. **2.** A natural articulation; a joint. **3.** Figuratively, a pivotal point on which anything depends for its effect or course. **4**†. One of the four cardinal points of the compass; also, the axis of the earth. [< ME. *hengen,* hang.]—**hinge'-joint",** *n. Anat.* A joint in which angular motion occurs in but one plane, as the elbow-joint.



Hinges (def. 1).
1. Butt. 2. Strap. 3. Plate. 4. T hinge. 5. Gate. 6. Spring. 7. Link. 8. Blind.

hin'ny, 1 hin'i; 2 hĭn'y, *vi.* [HIN'NIED; HIN'NY-ING.] To whinney; neigh. [< L. *hinnio.*] [*hinnus,* mule.]

hin'ny^{1}, *n.* The offspring of a stallion and a she ass. [< L.

hin'ny^{2}, *n.* [Dial., Scot.] Honey; a term of endearment. **hin'ey**‡.

hint, 1 hint; 2 hĭnt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To suggest indirectly. **2.** To give a hint. **II.** *n.* **1.** A covert or indirect allusion. **2**†. Opportunity; cue; intimation. [< AS. *hentan,* seize.] Syn.: (verb) see ALLUDE; (noun) see SUGGESTION.

hin'ter-land, 1 hin'tər-land; 2 hĭn'ter-lănd, *n.* Land lying behind a definite portion of a seacoast or river shore. [G.]

hip^{1}, 1 hip; 2 hĭp, *vt.* [HIPPED‡; HIP'PING.] **1.** To fracture or sprain the hip of (an animal). **2.** *Arch.* To build with a hip, as a roof. **3.** In wrestling, to throw (one's opponent) over the hip.

hip^{2}‡, *vt.* To affect with hypochondria: chiefly in the past participle. [HIPPETY-HOP.

hip^{3}‡, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To hop.—**hip'-hop",** *n. & adv.* Same as

hip^{4}, *n.* **1.** The lateral part of the body between the brim of the pelvis and the free part of the thigh **2.** The hip-joint. **3.** *Entom.* The coxa. **4.** *Arch.* (1) The external angle in

which adjacent roof-slopes meet each other. (2) A truncated roof or gable. [< AS. *hype*, hip.]—**hip and thigh**, mercilessly; unsparingly.—**on or upon the hip**, in a position prejudicial to success: in allusion to a wrestlers' trick.—**hip'-bone"**, *n.* A large irregular bone belonging to the pelvis and forming the principal prominence of the hip.—**hip-girdle**, *n.* **1.** The bony arch formed by the union of the two hip-bones; the pelvic girdle. **2.** A form of sword-belt worn in the 14th century: so called because it passed diagonally from waist to hip, not directly around the waist. **hip-belt‡.**—**hip-joint**, *n.* The joint between the hip-bone and the thigh-bone or femur.—**hip-roof**, *n.* **1.** A roof rising directly from the wall-plate on all sides, and so having no gable. **2.** A short portion of a roof over a truncated gable. **hipped roof‡.**—**hip-roofed**, *a.* Having a hip-roof.—**hip-shot**, *a.* Having the hip-joint dislocated; hence, lame; awkward. [*hepe*, dogrose.]

hip[2], *n.* The fruit of a rose, especially of the dogrose. [< AS.

hip, *interj.* An exclamation used to introduce a hurrah, or to give the signal for it. [mander.

hip'parch, 1 hip'ark; 1 hip'ärc, *n. Anc. Gr. Hist.* A cavalry com-

Hip-par'chus, 1 hi-pär'kus; 2 hi-pär'cus, *n.* **1.** A Greek astronomer (about 150 B. C.). **2.** (514 B. C.) An Athenian ruler.

hipped, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Injured as by fracture of the hip. **2.** Having hips.

hip'pet-y-hop", 1 hip'et-i-hep"; 2 hip'ĕt-y-hŏp". **I.** *n.* A hopping gait. **II.** *adv.* With a hop and a skip. **hip'pet-y-hop'pet-y‡.**

hip'pish, 1 hip'ish; 2 hip'ish, *a.* [Colloq., Eng.] Melancholy; low-spirited.

Hip'po, 1 hip'o; 2 hip'o, *n.* **1.** A city in Numidia, the residence of St. Augustine; now Bona, Algiers. **2.** An ancient name of Bizerta, Tunis. [ing form.

hip'po-, 1 hip'o-; 2 hip'o. From the Greek *hippos*, horse: combin-

hip"po-cam'pus, 1 hip"o-kam'pus; 2 hip"o-căm'pŭs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pī; 2 -pi, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A fabulous sea-monster with the head and fore quarters of a horse and the tail of a dolphin. **2.** *Anat.* One of two eminences found on the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain. The larger one (**hippocampus major**) is in the descending or temporal cornu of the ventricle, and has the appearance of a rude paw. The smaller one (**hippocampus minor**) is in the occipital cornu. **3.** A sea-horse. [< Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *kampos*, sea-monster.] **hip'po-camp‡.**

hip"po-cen'taur, 1 hip"o-sen'târ; 2 hip"o-çĕn'tạr, *n.* A centaur. [< Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *kentauros*, centaur.]

hip'po-cras, 1 hip'o-kras; 2 hip'o-crās, *n.* An old cordial made of spiced wine, with other ingredients. [F., < L. *Hippocrates*, < Gr. *Hippokratēs*, Hippocrates.]

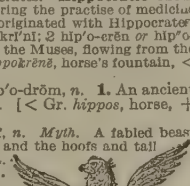
Hip-poc'ra-tes, 1 hi-pek'ra-tīz; 2 hi-pŏc'ra-tēş, *n.* A Greek physician (460–357 B. C.); the "Father of Medicine."

Hip"po-crat'ic, 1 hip"o-krat'ik; 2 hip"o-crăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek physician Hippocrates.—**Hippocratic oath**, an oath administered to those entering the practise of medicine in early days and believed to have originated with Hippocrates.

Hip'po-crene, 1 hip'o-krin *or* hip"o-kri'nī; 2 hip'o-crēn *or* hip"o-crē'nĕ, *n. Gr. Myth.* The fount of the Muses, flowing from the side of Mt. Helicon. [L., < Gr. *hippokrēnē*, horse's fountain, < *hippos*, horse, + *krēnē*, fountain.]

hip'po-drome, 1 hip'o-drōm; 2 hip'o-drōm, *n.* **1.** An ancient race-course. **2.** A modern circus. [< Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *dromos*, course.]

hip'po-grif, 1 hip'o-grif; 2 hip'o-grif, *n. Myth.* A fabled beast with the head and claws of a griffin and the hoofs and tail of a horse. [< Gr. *hippos*, horse, + LL. *gryphus*, GRIFFIN.] **hip'po-gryph‡.**



Hippogrif.

Hip-pol'y-ta, 1 hi-pel'i-ta; 2 hi-pŏl'y-ta, *n. Myth.* A queen of the Amazons. **Hip-po-ly'tē‡** [Gr.].

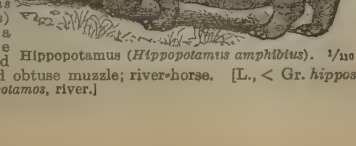
Hip-pol'y-tus, 1 hi-pel'i-tus; 2 hi-pŏl'y-tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The son of Theseus and Hippolyta or her sister Antiope. Theseus subsequently married Phædra, who fell in love with Hippolytus, her stepson. Her advances were rejected, and she accused him of having attempted to dishonor her. Thereupon Theseus called on Poseidon to cause the destruction of his son. As Hippolytus was driving his chariot along the seashore, Poseidon caused a bull to rise from the water and frighten the horses. They upset the chariot and dragged Hippolytus to his death.

Hip'pom'e-don, 1 hi-pem'i-den; 2 hi-pŏm'e-dŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the seven heroes in the expedition against Thebes. [Gr.]

Hip-pom'e-nes, 1 hi-pem'i-nīz; 2 hi-pŏm'e-nēş, *n. Gr. Myth.* The husband of Atalanta.

hip-poph'a-gist, 1 hi-pef'e-jist; 2 hi-pŏf'a-ġist, *n.* An eater of horse-flesh. [< Gr.LL *hippophagos*, eating horses, < *hippos*, horse, + *phagein*, eat.]—**hip-poph'a-gous**, *a.*—**hip-poph'a-gus**, *n.* [L.] [-GI, *pl.*] A hippophagist.—**hip-poph'a-gy**, *n.* The act or habit of eating horse-flesh.

hip"po-pot'a-mus, 1 hip"o-pet's-mus; 2 hip"o-pŏt'a-mŭs, *n.* [-ES[2] or -MI, *pl.*] A large amphibious, short-legged, thick-skinned mammal (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) having a massive body and very broad obtuse muzzle; river-horse. [L., < Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *potamos*, river.]



Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*). 1/100

Hi'ram, 1 hai'ram; 2 hī'ram, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A king of Tyre, who helped to build the Temple. [Heb., nobly born.]

hir'cin(es), 1 hûr'an; 2 hîr'çin, *a.* Like a goat; especially, having a goat-like smell. [< L. *hircinus*, < *hircus*, goat.]

hir'dle-gir'dle, 1 hûr'di-gûr'di; 2 hîr'di-gîr'di, *adv.* [Scot.] Topsy-turvy. **hir'dy-gir'dy‡.**

hir'dum-dir"dum, 1 hûr'dum-dûr"dum; 2 hîr'dŭm-dîr"dŭm, *n.* [Scot.] An uproar; row; rumpus.

hire, 1 hair; 2 hīr. **I.** *vt.* [HIRED; HIR'ING.] **1.** To contract for the labor and services of, or for the temporary possession and use of, for a compensation; in a bad sense, to bribe. **2.** To grant the use of (a thing) or the services of (a person) for pay; let; lease; as, I *hired* my son to him. **II.** *n.* Compensation for labor, services, etc. [< AS. *hȳr*, < *hȳrian*, hire.] SYN.: (verb) see EMPLOY; RETAIN; (noun) see SALARY.—**to hire out** (Colloq.), to let, generally for use or work beyond the premises: as, to *hire out* a carriage: often reflexively, sometimes with the pronoun understood; as, to *hire* oneself *out*; to *hire out* for a year.—**hire'-ling.** **I.** *a.* Serving for hire; venal. SYN.: see VENAL. **II.** *n.* One who serves for or only for hire.—**hir'er**, *n.* One who hires.

Hi"ro"hi"to', 1 hi"rō"hi"tō'; 2 hī"rō"hī"tō' (1901–), Michano-Mira, crown prince of Japan; appointed regent, 1921.

Hi"ro-shi'ma, 1 hi"ro-shi'ma; 2 hī"ro-shī'mä, *n.* A seaport city in S. W. Honshu Island, Japan; pop. 167,000.

hir'ple, 1 hûr'pl; 2 hîr'pl, *vi.* [Scot.] To walk lamely; limp; make slow and uneven progress.

hir'sel, 1 hûr'sl; 2 hîr'sl. **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To arrange in order; place in different flocks. **hird'sel‡.** **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A flock of sheep.

hir'sel[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To edge along sidewise while sitting. **2.** To make a rustling sound while moving over a rough surface. **hir'sle‡.**

hir-sute', 1 hûr-siūt'; 2 hîr-sūt', *a.* **1.** Having a hairy covering; set with bristles; shaggy. **2.** *Biol.* Covered with coarse hairs or hair-like processes. **3.** *Zool.* Covered with fine hair-like feathers, as the feet of certain birds. [< L. *hirsutus*, rough.]—**hir-sute'ness**, *n.*

hi-run'din(es), 1 hi-run'din; 2 hi-rūn'din, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family of passerine birds (*Hirundinidæ*): swallow-like.

his, 1 hiz; 2 hĭş. **1.** *a.* Belonging to him. See HE. **II.** *pron.* **1.** Possessive case of HE. It is used adjectivally to denote: (1) Simple possession. (2) Absolute possession, without a governed noun, often with *of*; as, a friend *of his*. **2.** Possessive case of IT. It is used: (1) Of inferior animals, after the pronoun *he*, or to give greater color. (2)‖ Of inanimate objects. [< AS. *his*, gen. m. and n. of *hē*, he.]

his'er, 1 hiz'ar; 2 hiş'er. His or her: a suggested possessive case of he or she indicating a common gender.

His-pa'ni-a, 1 his-pē'ni-a; 2 hiş-pā'ni-a, *n.* Ancient Latin and present poetical name of Spain.—**His-pan'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to Spain or Spaniards.—**His-pan'i-cism**, *n.* A form of speech peculiar to the Spanish.

His"pa-nio'la, 1 his"pa-nyō'la; 2 hiş"pā-nyō'lä. *n.* [Sp.] Same as HAITI. [bristly. [< L. *hispidus*, hairy.]

his'pid, 1 his'pid; 2 hiş'pid, *a.* Rough with stiff hairs or bristles;

hiss, 1 his; 2 hĭs. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To condemn, or to affect in any way, by uttering a hiss. **2.** To give utterance to with a hiss. **3.** To utter a hiss. **II.** *n.* The prolonged sound of *s*, especially as an expression of contempt; also, any similar sound. [< AS. *hysian*, hiss.]—**hiss'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of uttering a hiss. **2**‖. An object of scorn or contempt.

His-sar'lik, 1 hi-sär'lik; 2 hi-sär'lĭk, *n.* A locality in N. W. Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Dardanelles; site of ancient Troy.

his'sel, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HIRSEL.

his'sy, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HUSSY.

hist, 1 hist; 2 hist, *vt.* To urge on by making a hissing sound.

hist, *interj.* Be silent! hush! hark!

hist., *abbr.* Historian, historical, history.

his'tic, 1 his'ti; 2 his'ti, *a.* [Scot.] Barren; dry.

his'ti-oid, 1 his'ti-oid; 2 his'ti-ŏid, *a.* Appearing like a normal tissue. [< Gr. *histion*, dim. of *histos*, web, + -OID.] **his'toid‡.**

his"to-gen'e-sis, 1 his"to-gen'a-sis; 2 his"to-ġĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* The formation and development of tissues. [< Gr. *histos*, web, + -GENESIS.] **his-tog'e-ny‡.**

his-tol'o-gy, 1 his-tel'o-ji; 2 hĭs-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of biology treating of the structure of the tissues of organized bodies; microscopic anatomy. [< Gr. *histos*, web, + -LOGY.] **his"ti-ol'o-gy‡.**—**his"to-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**his-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

his-tol'y-sis, 1 his-tel'i-sis; 2 hĭs-tŏl'y-sĭs, *n.* **1.** The degeneration and dissolution of the organic tissue. **2.** *Entom.* The process by which the larval organs of many insects dissolve into a creamy consistency during the pupa stage, save for certain cell-groups which develop into the organs of the future imago. [< HISTO- + Gr. *lysis*, solution.]

his'to-ry, 1 his'to-ri; 2 hĭs'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A systematic record of past events, especially of those concerning the life of a nation and in which man has taken part. **2.** Past events in general, considered as material for record. **3.** Such a career as would make a complete story if narrated. **4.** A historical drama. [< Gr. *historia*.]

SYN.: account, annals, archives, autobiography, biography, chronicle, memoir, memorial, muniment, narration, narrative, recital, record, register, story. *History* is a systematic record of past events. *Annals* and *chronicles* relate events with little regard to their relative importance, and with complete subserviency to their succession in time. *Annals* (L. *annus*, year) are yearly records; *chronicles* (Gr. *chronos*, time) follow the order of time. Both necessarily lack emphasis, selection, and perspective. *Archives* are public *records*, which may be *annals*, or *chronicles*, or deeds of property, etc. *Memoirs* generally record the lives of individuals or facts pertaining to individual lives. A

biography is distinctively a written *account* of one person's life and actions; an *autobiography* is a *biography* written by the person whose life it records. *Annals, archives, chronicles, biographies,* and *memoirs* and other *records* furnish the materials of *history. History* recounts events with careful attention to their importance, their mutual relations, their causes and consequences, selecting and grouping events on the ground of interest of importance. *History* is usually applied to such an *account* of events affecting communities and nations, yet sometimes we speak of the *history* of a single eminent life. Compare RECORD.—Ant.: see synonyms for FICTION.

—**his-to'ri-an,** *n.* **1.** One who compiles a history; a chronicler. **2.** One versed in history.—**his-tor'ic,** *a.* **1.** Mentioned or celebrated in history; notable. **2.** Historical.—**his to-ried§,** *a.* Rich in historic deed, or events; storied.—**his-tor'i-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To write the history of; chronicle.—**his-to-ri-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes history, especially in an official capacity.—**his-to"ri-og'ra-phy,** *n.*

his-tor'i-cal, 1 his-ter'i-kal; 2 his-tŏr'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to history or historians; containing the record or representation of facts; as, a *historical* series; *historical* testimony; *historical* associations. **2.** *Gram.* Relating to the past; as, the *historical* tenses. **3.** *Logic.* Pertaining to things, as known by testimony, or purely as matters of fact; as, memory is the *historical* faculty; a statement merely *historical.* **4.** *Biol.* Phylogenetic. **5.** Historic. **his-to'ri-al‡; his-to'ri-ous†.—historical infinitive,** the infinitive mode used in narration for the imperfect indicative, as often in Latin.—**h. method.** The method which would found conclusions on a detailed and critical study of the history of the development of the object under consideration.—**h. school,** followers of and believers in the historical method.—**h. tenses,** the past tenses, in distinction from those denoting present or future time; also, the present when used in place of a past tense for vividness, when it is called the *historical present.* In Greek grammar the *historical tenses* are the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect indicative; and in Latin grammar the imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect, which are thus distinguished from the *principal* or *primary* tenses.—**his-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In the historical style or manner; in connection with history as a matter of fact or record.—**his-tor'i-cal-ness,** *n.* The state of being historical.

his"tri-on'ic, 1 his"tri-on'ik; 2 his"tri-ŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the stage; theatrical. **2.** Having a theatrical manner; done for effect. [< L. *histrionicus,* < *histrio(n-),* actor.] **his"tri-on'i-cal‡.—his"tri-on'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**his"tri-on'i-cism,** *n.* A use of histrionic art; stage effect.—**his"tri-on'ics,** *n. pl.* **1.** The art of dramatic representation. **2.** Theatrical manners.—**his'tri-o-nism,** *n.* Dramatic representation; hence, affectation.

hit, 1 hit; 2 hĭt, *v.* [HIT; HIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come upon with more or less forcible impact; give a blow to; strike; as, he was *hit* by a falling stone. **2.** To touch or attain exactly, as an end or object aimed at; be successful in coming upon or discovering; as, the artist *hit* the natural expression; the bird *hit* the notes of the tune. **3.** To drive by a blow; as, to *hit* a ball. **4.** To suit exactly; as, this *hits* my taste. **5.** To hurt; affect the welfare, feelings, or comfort of; as, he was hard *hit.* **6.** To imitate perfectly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike together; clash; touch; as, the wheels *hit* in passing. **2.** To attain one's aim; reach; succeed: often with implied chance; as, *hit* or miss. **3.** To arrive by chance, especially after search or effort; happen: commonly with *on* or *upon;* as, to *hit upon* a happy invention. **4.** To aim a blow; knock. [< AS. *hittan,* meet with.] SYN.: see REACH.—**hit-or-miss,** *a.* Heedless; reckless; uncalculating; as, to manage in a *hit-or-miss* way: used also as an adverb.—**to hit off.** **1.** To express or describe briefly and exactly; express cleverly. **2.** To improvise; as, to *hit off* a poem. **3.** To imitate; represent.

hit, *n.* **1.** A striking against something; a stroke; blow. **2.** A stroke of wit or sarcasm; repartee. **3.** A stroke of luck; success. **4.** In backgammon: (1) A move that throws one of the opponent's men back to the entering-point. (2) A game won after one or more men are thrown off by the opponent. SYN.: see BLOW.—**clean hit** (*Baseball*), a hit which drives the ball so that it can not be fielded in time to prevent the earning of a base.

hit†, *pron.* It.

hitch¹, } 1 hich; 2 hĭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or tie, especially
hich², } temporarily; move or fasten by a hitch. **2.** To move as with a jerk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move by jerks. **2.** To become entangled. **3.** [Colloq.] (1) To get on smoothly together. (2) To be consistent. [Cp. G. *hinken,* limp, D. *hotsen,* shake.]—**to h. up.** **1.** To pull up; as, to *hitch up* one's trousers. **2.** [Colloq.] To harness, as a horse to a carriage. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To marry. **4.** To make fast.

hitch, *n.* **1.** A stop or sudden halt; obstruction. **2.** The act of catching or fastening, as by a rope, hook, or the like. **3.** A noose-like knot. **4.** A quick or sudden push or pull; a jerk. **5.** A limp; halt; hobble.

Hitch'cock, 1 hich'kek; 2 hich'cŏk, **Edward** (1793–1864). An American geologist; a founder and first president of the American Geological Association; president of Amherst College, 1845–1854.

hith'er, 1 hith'er; 2 hith'er. [HITH'ER-MORE†; HITH'ER-MOST.] **I.** *a.* Near to or toward the person speaking, as opposed to *farther.* **II.** *adv.* In this direction. [< AS. *hider,* hither.]—**hith"er-to',** *adv.* **1.** Till now. **2‖.** Thus far. SYN.: see YET.—**hith'er-ward,** *adv.* Hither. **hith'er-wards‡.**

hit'ter, 1 hit'er; 2 hit'er, *n.* One who strikes or hits.

Hit'tite, 1 hit'ait; 2 hit'it, *n. Bib.* A member of an ancient race of Asia Minor and northern Syria. *Gen.* xlix, 29.

Hit'torf, 1 hit'ôrf; 2 hit'ŏrf, **Johan Wilhelm** (1824–1919). A German physicist, electrician, and professor.—**Hittorf rays,** rays (principally cathode) created by the electric discharge in a Hittorf tube.—**H. tube.** **1.** A glass tube highly exhausted, having metallic electrodes almost touching, so as to show the insulating effects of a vacuum. **2.** A Crookes tube.

hive, 1 haiv; 2 hiv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HIVED; HIV'ING.] **1.** To cause to enter a hive; secure in a hive, as bees. **2.** To store, as honey, in a hive. **3.** To enter or dwell in a hive; seek shelter together as bees in a hive. **II.** *n.* A structure in which bees may dwell; also, a colony of bees; hence, a place full of activity. [< AS. *hȳfe,* hive.]

hives, 1 haivz; 2 hīvs, *n. Pathol.* A disease in which vesicular eruptions appear on the body; nettle-rash and chicken-pox; the croup; laryngitis, etc. [Appar. < HIVE.]

hiz'zie, 1 hiz'i; 2 hiz'i, *n.* [Scot.] A hussy. **hiz'zy‡.**

H. J., *abbr.* [L.] *Hic jacet* (here lies)—**H. J. S.,** *abbr. Hic jacet sepultus* (here lies buried).—**H. L.,** *abbr.* House of Lords.—**hl,** *abbr.* Hectoliter.—**H. M.,** *abbr.* Halleluiah meter, His (or Her) Majesty, Home Mission, Home Missionary.—**hm,** *abbr.* Hectometer.—**hm²,** *abbr.* A square hectometer.—**hm³,** *abbr.* A cubic hectometer.—**H. M. C.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.—**H. M. S.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Ship (or Service).

ho, 1 hō; 2 hō, *interj.* **1.** A call to excite attention. **2.** Same as WHOA. [Form of O, *interj.*] **hoa‡.**

ho., *abbr.* House.

ho-ac'zin, *n.* The hoazin. **ho-act'zin‡.**

Hoang"ho', *n.* Same as HWANG.

hoar, 1 hōr; 2 hōr. **I.** *a.* **1.** White with age; hoary. **2.** White from any cause. **3.** Ancient. **4‖.** Musty; moldy. **II§.** *n.* **1.** Hoar frost. **2.** Hoariness. [< AS. *hār,* hoary.]—**hoar'i-ness,** *n.* The condition of being hoary.

Hoar, George Frisbie (1826–1904). An American lawyer and United States Senator.

hoard, 1 hōrd; 2 hōrd. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To gather and store away. **2.** To practise accumulating. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which has been stored away. **2.** A hoarding-place. [< AS. *hord,* treasure.] SYN.: (verb) see AMASS; (noun) see HEAP; STOCK.—**hoard'er,** *n.*—**hoard'ing¹,** *n.* The act of hoarding or accumulating. **2.** *pl.* Treasure laid by; savings.

hoard'ing², 1 hōrd'iŋ; 2 hōrd'ing, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] (1) A fence, as about a place where building is in progress. (2) A bulletin-board. **2.** A temporary wooden gallery projecting from the top of the wall of a medieval fortress. [< OF. *horde,* OD. *horde,* hurdle.]

hoar'hound", 1 hōr'haund"; 2 hōr'hound", *n.* **1.** A whitish, bitter, perennial herb of the mint family: used as a remedy for colds. **2.** A candy flavored with an extract of this herb. **3.** One of various allied plants. [< AS. *hārhune, hār,* hoar, + *hūne,* hoarhound.]

hoarse, 1 hōrs; 2 hōrs, *a.* **1.** Harsh and rough in sound. **2.** Having the voice harsh or rough. [< AS. *hās,* hoarse.]—**hoarse'ly,** *adv.*—**hoars'en§,** *vt.* To make hoarse or harsh.—**hoarse'ness,** *n.*

hoar'y, 1 hōr'i; 2 hōr'y, *a.* **1.** White, as from age; ancient. **2.** *Biol.* Covered with short and dense grayish-white hairs. SYN.: see ANCIENT.—**hoar'i-ness,** *n.*

hoast, 1 hōst; 2 hōst, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A cough; hoarseness. **2.** The curd for cheese before taking from the whey. [< Ice. *hōsti,* cough.]—**hoast[4],** *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To cough.

hoax, 1 hōks; 2 hōks. **I**[1]. *vt.* To play a trick upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A deception practised for sport. **2.** A practical joke. [Corr. of HOCUS in HOCUS-POCUS.]

hob¹, 1 heb; 2 hŏb, *n.* **1.** A projection on the side of a fireplace; also, its top, serving as a shelf. **2.** The nave of a wheel. **3.** A hardened fluted steel mandrel for cutting screw-threads. **4.** A steel punch with a design in relief. **5.** [Eng.] A game in which small coins are placed on the end of a short stick to be thrown at with stones; also, the stick used in such a game. [For HUB.]

hob²§, *n.* **1.** A clumsy, awkward rustic. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A false step. **3†.** A fairy; hobgoblin. [Abbr. of *Robert, Robin.*]—**to play hob with** [Colloq.], to throw into confusion.

hob'-a-nob", 1 heb'-e-neb"; 2 hŏb'-a-nŏb", *vt. & adv.* See HOBNOB.
hob'-and-nob"†.

Ho'bart, 1 hō'bert; 2 hō'bart, *n.* **1. Garret Augustus** (1844–1899), an American statesman; Vice-President of the United States, 1897–1899. **2.** A city (pop. 52,163), capital of Tasmania, on the river Derwent, near the S. E. coast.

Hob'be-ma, 1 heb'e-ma; 2 hŏb'e-mä, **Meyndert** or **Minderhout** (1638–1709). A Flemish landscape-painter.

Hobbes, 1 hebz; 2 hŏbz, **Thomas** (1588–1679). An English materialistic philosopher, who recommended absolute monarchy as the best form of government; *Leviathan.*—**Hobbes'i-an,** *a.* **Hob'bi-an‡.—Hobb'ism,** *n.* The philosophy of Thomas Hobbes. **Hob'bi-an-ism‡.**

hob'ble } 1 heb'bl; 2 hŏb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HOB'BLED, HOB'LD²;
hob'l², } HOB'BLING.] **1.** To hamper the free motion of, as by tying the legs; hopple. **2.** To walk with a hitch: used also figuratively. **3.** [Scot.] To wabble, especially in a clumsy manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** A limping gait. **2.** A fetter for the legs. **3.** An embarrassment; difficulty. [< HOP, *v.*]—**hob'ble-de-hoy",** *n.* An awkward stripling. **hob'be-de-hoy"‡.—hob'ble-bush",** *n.* A straggling shrub (*Viburnum alnifolium*) of the honeysuckle family, with flowers resembling those of hydrangea, and the fruit coral-red drupes.—**h.-skirt,** *n.* A skirt, worn by women, so made below the knee as to permit the wearer to take only short steps.—**hob'bly,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Rough; uneven.

hob'ble-show, *n.* Same as HUBBLESHOW.

hob'by¹, 1 heb'i; 2 hŏb'y, *n.* [HOB'BIES², *pl.*] **1.** Something

in which one takes extravagant interest. **2.** A hobby-horse. **3.** An ambling nag. [< OF. *hobi*, a nag.]—**hob'by-horse"**, *n.* **1.** A rocking-horse; also, a horse's head of wood with a stick attached for a toy to be bestridden. **2.** An absorbing pursuit; a hobby. **3.** A two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet: an old form of velocipede. **4†.** A favorite figure in medieval English revels, especially in the morris-dance. **5†.** A courtezan. **6†.** A jester.

hob'by², *n.* [HOB'BIES², *pl.*] A small falcon with very long wings. [< OF. *hobe*, prob. < *hober*; see HOBBY¹.]

hob-gob'lin¹, 1 hɔb-gɔb'lin; 2 hŏb-gŏb'lin, *n.* A mischievous imp; also, a frightful apparition; any imaginary cause of terror. SYN.: see SCARECROW.

hob'gob'lin², *n.* In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Puck.

hob'nail", 1 hɔb'nēl"; 2 hŏb'nāl", *n.* **1.** A nail for studding the soles of heavy shoes. **2†.** A lout; rustic.—**hob'nailed"**, *a.* **1.** Provided or armed with hobnails. **2.** Wearing hobnailed boots or shoes; clownish.

hob'nob", 1 hɔb'nɔb"; 2 hŏb'nŏb". **I.** *st. & vi.* [HOB'NOBBED", HOB'NOB'BING.] **1§.** To clink (glasses) together in convivial drinking. **2.** To drink together familiarly and convivially; hence, to be on familiar terms; chat socially. **3§.** To clink glasses in drinking. **hob'-and-nob"†**; **hob'-a-nob"†**; **hob'-or-nob"†**. **II.** *n.* A friendly talk. [< AS. *habban*, have, + *nabban*, not have.]

hob'nob"ly, *adv.* Hit or miss; at random.

ho'bo, 1 hō'bo; 2 hō'bo, *n.* [U. S.] An idle, shiftless, wandering workman, ranking scarcely above the tramp.—**ho'bo-ism**, *n.*

Ho'bo-ken, 1 hō'bo-kĕn; 2 hō'bo-kĕn, *n.* A city in New Jersey, opposite New York city; pop. 68,170; seat of **Stevens Institute of Technology.**

Hob'son, 1 hɔb'sən; 2 hŏb'son, **Richmond Pearson** (1870–). An American naval constructor and mechanical engineer who, in an attempt to close Santiago harbor, sank the collier "Merrimac" in its mouth to bottle up Admiral Cervera's fleet, June 3, 1898.

Hoche, 1 ōsh; 2 ōch, **Lazare** (1768–1797). A French general; commanded in the Vendée and against Austria.

hock¹, 1 hɔk; 2 hŏk, *vt.* To disable by cutting the tendons of the hock; hamstring.

hock², *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] To put in pawn.

hock¹, *n.* **1.** The joint of the hind leg in quadrupeds, corresponding to the ankle in man; also, incorrectly, the knee-joint of a fowl. See illus. under HORSE. **2.** In man, the back part of the knee-joint. [< AS. *hōh*, heel.]

hock², *n.* Any white Rhine wine; originally, that known as *Hochheimer*. [< *Hochheim*, in Germany.]

hock³, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Pawn.—**in hock.** **1.** In pawn. **2.** In prison.

hock'ey, 1 hɛk'ı; 2 hŏk'y, *n.* **1.** An outdoor game in which opposing sides, with curved sticks, endeavor to drive a block or ball into or past their opponents' goal. **2.** Hockey-stick. [< HOOK, *n.*]—**hock'ey-stick"**, *n.* The curved stick used in this game.

ho'cus, 1 hō'kus; 2 hō'cŭs, *vt.* [HO'CUSED¹ or HO'CUSSED¹; HO'CUSING or HO'CUS-SING.] **1.** To deceive by some trick; impose upon. **2.** To stupefy by giving drugged drink. **3.** To add drugs to for stupefying. [Abbr. of HOCUS-POCUS.]

ho'cus-po'cus, 1 hō'kus-pō'kus; 2 hō'cŭs-pō'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A conjurer's trick, or a deception wrought as if by the conjurer's art. **2†.** A juggler. [A jugglers' term coined in imitation of Latin. Various fanciful derivations of the word have been invented.]—**ho'cus-po'cus**, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To practise deception, as in jugglery. **2.** To cheat.

hod¹, 1 hɛd; 2 hŏd, *n.* **1.** A long-handled receptacle for carrying bricks and mortar. **2.** A coal-scuttle or coal-box. [Var. of HOLD¹, *n.*]—**hod'-car"ri-er**, *n.* A man who carries a hod. **hod'man‡.**

hod²†, *n.* Hood. **hode†.**

hod'den, 1 hɛd'n; 2 hŏd'n, *a.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Dressed in hodden-gray; rustic. [= *holden*, pp. of HOLD.] **hod'din‡.**—**hod'den-gray"**, *n.* A coarse cloth of the natural color of the wool: formerly worn by peasants. **hod'den‡.**

hod'din, 1 hɔd'ın; 2 hŏd'ĭn, *n.* [Scot.] Riding joltingly.

hod'dy, 1 hɛd'ı; 2 hŏd'y, *n.* [Scot.] The hooded crow. **hod'die‡.**

Ho-de'i-da, 1 ho-dē'ı-da; 2 ho-dē'ĭ-dä, *n.* A fortified seaport and commercial town in Yemen, Arabia; pop. 40,000.

hodge, 1 hɔj; 2 hŏdg, *n.* [Colloq.] A rustic; a clown. [Cor. of *Rodger, Roger.*]

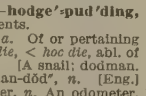
hodge'podge", *n.* Same as HOTCHPOTCH.—**hodge'-pud'ding**, *n.* A pudding made of many mixed ingredients.

ho"di-er'nal, 1 hō"dı-ūr'nal; 2 hō"dĭ-ēr'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the present day. [< L. *hodiernus*, < *hodie*, < *hoc die*, abl. of *hic dies*, this day.]

hod'man-dod", 1 hɛd'man-dɛd"; 2 hŏd'man-dŏd", *n.* [Eng.] [A snail; dodman.

ho-dom'e-ter, 1 ho-dɛm'ı-tər; 2 ho-dŏm'e-tər, *n.* An odometer.

hoe, 1 hō; 2 hō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HOED; HOE'ING.] To use or operate on with a hoe. **II.** *n.* A flat-bladed implement for digging, scraping, and tilling, having in the simplest form a flat and thin blade set nearly at a right angle to a long handle. [OF., < OHG. *houwa*, < *houwan*, cut.]—**hoe'-cake"**, *n.* [So. U. S.] A thin cake of Indian meal: originally baked on a hoe.—**hoe-down**, *n.* [So. U. S.] A negro dance; breakdown.


Garden Hoe.

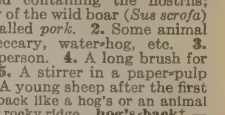
Ho'fer, 1 hō'fər; 2 hō'fer, **Andreas** (1767–1810). A Tyrolese patriot; insurgent leader; executed by the French.

Hoff'mann, 1 hɔf'man; 2 hŏf'män, **Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Amadeus** (1776–1822). A German novelist, musical composer, and miscellaneous writer.

Hof'mann, 1 hōf'man; 2 hōf'män, *n.* **1. August Wilhelm von** (1818–1892), a German chemist. **2. Josef** (1877–), a Polish pianist and composer.

hog, 1 hɛg; 2 hŏg, *n.* [HOGGED; HOG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clean (a ship's bottom) under water. **2.** *Naut.* To break or bend in the middle like a hog's back, as a ship's hull. **3.** To cut short like hog-bristles, as the hair. **3.** To bend up (the back) like a hog. **II.** *t.* **1.** To droop at both ends: said of a vessel. **2.** *Manège.* To hold the head down like a hog. [HOG, *st.*, 3, var. of HACK¹, *v.* In other senses, < HOG, *n.*]

hog, *n.* **1.** An omnivorous mammal having a long mobile snout with flat expanded end containing the nostrils; especially, any domestic variety of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) bred and raised for its meat, called *pork*. **2.** Some animal like the foregoing, as the peccary, water-hog, etc. **3.** [Colloq.] A filthy, gluttonous person. **4.** A long brush for scrubbing a vessel's bottom. **5.** A stirrer in a paper-pulp vat. **6.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A young sheep after the first shearing.—**hog'back"**, *n.* **1.** A back like a hog's or an animal characterized by it. **2.** A sandy or rocky ridge. **hog's-back‡.**—**hog'backed**, *a.*—**hog'fish"**, *n.* One of various fishes. (1) A labroid (*Lachnolæmus maximus*) of Florida and the West Indies, with the first three dorsal spines filamentous. (2) A grunt or pigfish, especially the sailor's-choice.—**hog'-fleece"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fleece obtained at the first shearing of a sheep.—**hog'gish**, *a.* Like a hog.—**-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**hognose snake**, *n.* Any North-American colubrine snake (genus *Heterodon*) with a flattened head and prominent snout, as the puffing-adder, sand-viper, etc.—**hog'nut"**, *n.* **1.** The nut of the pignut hickory. **2.** [Eng.] The earth-chestnut.—**hog-peanut**, *n.* A slender vine (*Amphicarpæa monoica*) of the bean family bearing usually a one-seeded pod. **earth-pea†.**—**hog-pen**, *n.* A pigsty.—**hog's-bane**, *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot, a strong-scented herb from 2 to 4 feet high.—**hog-score**, *n.* A line drawn across the rink in the game of curling, one-sixth of the way from each tee to the other.—**hog's-pudding**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pudding of flour, currants, etc., stuffed into a hog's entrail like a sausage.—**hog'suck"er**, *n.* A fish of the sucker family ranging from W. New York to Alabama and Kansas.—**hog'wash"**, *n.* Kitchen refuse, swill, etc., fed to hogs; figuratively, literary productions of no value.—**hog'weed"**, *n.* A common weed with small green barren flowers. **lit'ter-weed"†**; **rag'weed"†.**


Hogfish. 1/14

Ho'garth, 1 hō'garth; 2 hō'garth, **William** (1697–1764). An English satirical painter and engraver.

Hogg, 1 hɛg; 2 hŏg, **James**, "the Ettrick Shepherd" (1770–1835). A Scottish poet and writer; *The Queen's Wake.*

Hog Island. A reclaimed island in the Delaware river, 8 miles from Philadelphia; area 846 acres; during the World War made the site of the largest shipbuilding plant in the United States; more than 36,000 men and women employed at the peak of its operations; turned over to the United States Shipping Board, in February, 1921, by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation.

hog"me-nay', 1 hɛg"mı-nē'; 2 hŏg"me-nā', *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The last day or last month in the year. **2.** Gifts or refreshments sought and bestowed at such time. **hog"ma-nay'‡.**

hogs'head, 1 hɛgz'hɛd; 2 hŏgs'hĕd, *n.* **1.** A large cask. **2.** A liquid measure of varying capacity: in the United States and Great Britain ordinarily 63 wine gallons, = 52½ imperial gallons. [< MD. *oghshoofd*, oxhead.]

hog'-shou"ther, 1 hɛg'-shū"thər; 2 hŏg'-shu"ther. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To crowd or jostle with the shoulder. **II.** *n.* A game in which the players jostle each other's shoulders.

Hogue, La, 1 la ōg; 2 lä ōg. A roadstead east of Cotentin, Manche department, France, where the English and Dutch defeated the French, May 19, 1692.

Ho'hen-burg, 1 hō'en-bʉrg; 2 hō'en-bûrg, **Sophie, Duchess of** (1868–1914). Morganatic wife of Francis Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; assassinated June 28, 1914.

Ho"hen-lin'den, 1 hō"en-lin'den; 2 hō"ĕn-lin'dĕn, *n.* A village 20 m. E. of Munich, Bavaria; French defeated Austrians, 1800.

Ho'hen-lo"he, 1 hō'en-lō"e; 2 hō'ĕn-lō"e, *n.* A famous family of German princes.

Ho'hen-stau"fen, 1 hō'en-stau"fen; 2 hō'ĕn-stow"fĕn, *n.* A house of German princes who held the imperial throne from 1138 to 1254: founded by Frederick von Buren (11th century) and named from a castle on Hohenstaufen Berg on the Danube, 30 m. below Stuttgart.

Ho'hen-zol"lern, 1 hō'en-tsɛl"ərn; 2 hō'ĕn-tsŏl"ern, *n.* **1.** A princely family of Germany from which sprung the Prussian kings from 1701 and the German emperors from 1871 to 1918: descent traced from Thassilo, a Swabian count who in the 9th century settled at Hechingen on the Zollern heights. **2.** A province of Prussia divided into the districts of Hechingen and Sigmaringen; 441 sq. m.; pop. 71,000; capital, Sigmaringen.

hoics, 1 hɔiks; 2 hŏics, *vt.* To cheer or address, as hounds, with the cry of "hoics!" **hoicks‡.**—**hoics**, *interj.*

hol'den, 1 hɛi'dn; 2 hŏi'dn. **I.** *vi.* To romp rudely or indecently. **II.** *a.* Inelegant or unseemly; bold. **III.** *n.* A romping or bold girl; tomboy. [< MD. *heyden*, HEATHEN.] **hoy'den‡.**—**hoi'**[or **hoy'**]**den-ish**, *a.*

hoi pol-loi', 1 hɛi pɔ-lɔi'; 2 hŏi pŏ-lŏi'. [Gr.] The masses; the herd.

hoise†, *vt.* To hoist; lift up.

hoist, 1 hɛist; 2 hŏist. **I.** *vt.* To raise to a higher position; lift or heave up. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hoisting-machine; lift. **2.** The act of hoisting. **3.** The vertical dimension of a flag or the like, measured along the pole or halyard: distinguished from the *fly*. **4.** The vertical depth of a topsail or of such sails as are set by halyards. [< OD. *hyssen*, hoist.]—**hoist'er**, *n.* One who or that which hoists.

hoi'ty-toi'ty, 1 hei'ti-toi'ti; 2 hŏi'ty-tŏi'ty. **I.** *interj.* What a pother; what now! **II.** *a.* Self-important; putting on airs; flighty.

ho'key-po'key, 1 hō'ki-pō'ki; 2 hō'ky-pō'ky, *n.* **1.** A low grade of ice-cream sold by street pedlers in small quantities. **ho'ky-po'ky‡.** **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Hocus-pocus.

Hok-kai'do, 1 hok-kai'do; 2 hŏk-kī'do, *n.* Same as HOKUSHU.

ho'kum, 1 hō'kum; 2 hō'cŭm, *n.* [Theat. Slang.] Any word, act, business or property, used by an actor, that succeeds in arousing the approval or provoking the laughter of an audience.

Ho'ku-sa"i, 1 hō'ku-sā"i; 2 hō'ku-sā"i, **Katsuhika** (1760–1849). A Japanese painter.

Ho'ku-shu, 1 hō'ku-shū; 2 hō'ku-shu, *n.* An island of the Japanese group; 36,299 sq. m.; pop. 1,132,000. Called also **Yezo.**

hol-. Same as HOLO-.

Hol-arc'tic, 1 hol-ärk'tik; 2 hŏl-ärc'tic, *a. Zoogeog.* Of or pertaining to the entire northern portions of the globe; as, the *Holarctic* region. [< HOL- + ARCTIC.]

ho'lard, 1 hō'lärd; 2 hō'lärd, *n. Ecol.* The total quantity of water found in the soil.

Hol'bein, 1 hōl'bain; 2 hŏl'bin, *n.* **1. Hans,** "the Elder" (1460–1524), a German artist. **2. Hans,** "the Younger" (1497?–1543), a German historical and portrait painter.

hold, 1 hōld; 2 hŏld, *v.* [HELD; HELD or HOLD'EN; HOLD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To retain in any way so as to prevent movement or escape; keep in; bear up; restrict; confine; restrain, as, to *hold* a railway-train; to *hold* one's tongue. **2.** To have room or capacity for; contain. **3.** To stop; withhold; as, to *hold* the enemy at bay. **4.** To keep back; retain; withhold. **5.** To keep as one's own; possess; occupy; have; maintain possession of. **6.** To sustain or keep in position by means of a support. **7.** To adhere to, as a judgment or opinion; maintain; believe. **8.** To conduct as appointed; celebrate. **9.** To keep in reserve. **10.** To bind morally or legally; obligate. **11.** To carry on according to some plan; sustain; celebrate; maintain; as, to *hold* divine service; to *hold* intercourse. **12.** To maintain in a certain position; as, to *hold* the head erect. **13†.** To endure; sustain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To maintain a grasp; adhere. **2.** To remain firm or unbroken. **3.** To continue; proceed. **4.** To have possession. **5.** To stop; forbear. **6.** To stand as a fact, rule, or reason. **7.** To last or endure. **8.** To remain or continue unchanged as regards position, state, or condition. **9.** To adhere; remain faithful. **10.** To check or restrain oneself; stop; forbear: often used in the imperative; as, *Hold!* put up your sword. [< AS. *healdan,* hold.] Syn.: see ARREST; EMBRACE; ESTEEM; GRASP; HAVE; INTEREST; KEEP; OCCUPY; RESTRAIN; RETAIN.—**hold with,** to approve of; agree with; as, I don't *hold with* such practices.—**to h. a candle to,** to be comparable to; be worthy to assist.—**to h. a person's hand,** to encourage or support him.—**to h. a person's head under water,** to drown him.—**to h. a person's nose to the grindstone,** to keep him at hard work.—**to h. a person to his word,** to require him to keep his promise.—**to h. a person up to ridicule,** to make him the object of ridicule.—**to h. a person up to scorn,** to treat him with scorn.—**to h. a person up to shame,** to make him the object of shame.—**to h. a person up to view,** to show him.—**to h. a person's own,** to maintain one's position, as in a contest; lose no ground.—**to h. one's peace or one's tongue,** to refrain from or cease speaking; preserve silence.—**to h. out.** **1.** To stretch forth; promise; offer. **2.** To be constant in action, opposition, or resistance; keep up exertions; survive; last; as, if that horse *holds out* he will win the race.—**to h. over.** **1.** To postpone for after-consideration; put off; as, the subject is *held over* till the next meeting. **2.** To remain in possession after the term, as an incumbent or a tenant.—**to h. up.** **1.** [W. U. S.] To stop for the purpose of robbing. **2.** To present to view, especially in a figurative sense; specif., to put up as a candidate.—**hold'er,** *n.* One who or that which holds in any sense; specif. (*Law*), one who has the possession or disposal of a thing in fact or by right; especially, (1) the payee of a note or bill of exchange; (2) a tenant.—**hold'ing,** *n.* **1.** A tenure, or right of possession. **2.** That which is held by legal title, as land in fee, leased or rented, or goods held by some one; as, the land was divided into small *holdings.*

hold[1], *n.* **1.** The act of holding, as with the hands; a seizure; figuratively, a controlling force or influence; restraint. **2.** A place to grasp. **3.** A place of security; a fortified place; stronghold; refuge. **4.** The state of being held; possession. **5.** *Law.* A holding or tenure: in composition; as, copy*hold*, free*hold*. **6.** *Mus.* A character (⌒) signifying a pause. **7.** A cell in a jail. [< AS. *heald,* < *healdan,* hold.]

hold[2], *n.* The part of a ship below the deck, reserved for the storage of ballast, cargo, etc. [< HOLE, *n.*]

Hol'da, 1 hōl'da; 2 hōl'dä, *n. G. Folk-lore.* The feminine spirit who leads the souls of the dead in their aerial flight. **Frau Holle‡.**

hold'back", *n.* **1.** That which keeps back; a check. **2.** A contrivance used in holding back, or in backing, a carriage, as a strap attaching the breeching to the thill.

hold'en, 1 hōld'n; 2 hōld'n, *pp.* of HOLD, *v.*

hold'fast", *n.* **1.** That by which something is held in place. **2.** Something to cling to; a support.

hole, 1 hōl; 2 hōl, *v.* [HOLED; HOL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a hole or holes in; perforate. **2.** To drive or put into a hole; as, to *hole* a ball in billiards or golf. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go into a hole; specif., to hibernate. **2.** To dig a hole: especially in mining.—**to hole out,** same as HOLE, *v.*, I., 2.

hole†, *a.* Whole; entire.

hole, *n.* **1.** A cavity extending into any solid body; a pit; hollow; cave. **2.** An opening running or made through a body; aperture or orifice; perforation. **3.** An animal's burrow or den. **4.** Hence, a vile place; also, a place of hiding. **5.** *Golf.* (1) A cavity in a putting-green into which the ball must be played. (2) The distance within bounds between the teeing-ground and the flag marking the hole being played toward. (3) One of the points in the game of golf, scored by the player who holes out, hole by hole, in the fewest strokes. **6.** In various other games, a cavity into which a ball is played, or a point thus scored. **7.** [Colloq.] A dilemma. [< AS. *hol,* < *helan,* hide.]

Syn.: aperture, bore, breach, cave, cavern, cavity, chasm, concavity, den, dent, dungeon, excavation, gap, hollow, indentation, kennel, lair, notch, opening, orifice, perforation, rent. A *hole* is an *opening* in a solid body; it may extend entirely through it, forming a *cavity,* and may be of any shape, provided the axes are not greatly unequal. An *opening* very long in proportion to its width is more commonly called a crack, fissure, slit, etc., or on the surface of the earth such an opening is designated as a *chasm,* gorge, or ravine; a *rent* in a garment is made by tearing, a slit by cutting. An *orifice* is the mouth of a *hole* or tube. *Aperture* is a very general word; the crack of a partly opened door is an *aperture,* but not a *hole.* The noun *hollow* denotes a shallow *concavity* on the outer surface of a solid, usually round or oval. A *dent* is a depression on the surface of a solid usually sharp or angular, as if beaten in. A *breach* is roughly broken, generally from the top or edge down through a wall or other object; a *gap* may be between portions that never were joined. See BREACH; BREAK; REND.—**hole'y,** *a.* Having holes.

hol'i-but, *n.* Same as HALIBUT.

hol'i-day, 1 hel'i-dē; 2 hŏl'i-dā. **I.** *a.* Suitable for a holiday; festive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A day of exemption from labor, of rest, or of diversion; originally, a holy day; then, by extension, a day set apart for any celebration. **2.** A period of recreation; vacation. **3.** A legal holiday. [< AS. *hālig,* holy, + *dæg,* day.]—**legal holiday,** a day appointed by law to be kept as a holiday, especially with regard to the closing of public offices and the suspension of judicial proceedings and general business.

ho'li-ly, *adv.* In a holy manner; piously; sacredly.

ho'li-ness, *n.* **1.** The state of being holy. **2.** *Theol.* Completeness of moral and spiritual purity. **3.** The state of anything hallowed or consecrated to God. **4.** [H-] A title of the Pope. Syn.: see RELIGION; SANCTITY.

Hol'ins-hed, 1 hel'inz-hed *or* -in-shed; 2 hŏl'ins-hĕd *or* -in-shĕd, **Raphael** (——1580). An English chronicler. **Hol'ings-head‡; Hol'ings-hed‡; Hol'ings-head‡.**

holk, 1 hōk; 2 hŏk, *vt. & vi.* Same as HOWK.

hol'la, 1 hol'a *or* he-lä'; 2 hŏl'a *or* hŏ-lä', *interj.* Ho there; hello. [< F. *holà,* < *ho,* ho, + *là,* there.] **hol'lo‡.—hol'la,** *n.* A loud shout uttered to attract attention.

hol'land[1], 1 hel'ənd; 2 hŏl'and, *n.* **1.** Unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: used sometimes in the plural, but construed as a singular. **2.** *pl.* Spirit flavored with juniper alone, especially that made in Holland; gin. **Holland gin‡; Hol'lands‡.** **3†.** A closely woven linen cloth made in the Netherlands.

Hol'land[2], *n.* **1. Josiah Gilbert** (1819–1881), an American novelist, poet, and moralist. **2.** A kingdom in N. W. Europe; an erroneous use. See NETHERLANDS. **3.** See NORTH HOLLAND; SOUTH HOLLAND. **4.** A city in S. W. Michigan; pop. 12,170.—**Hol'land-er,** *n.* A native of Holland; a Dutchman.

Hol'le-be"ke, 1 hel'e-bē"ke; 2 hŏl'e-bē"ke, *n.* A village in western Flanders, near Ypres, captured by the Germans from Belgians and British during first Battle of Ypres, Nov. 1, 1914; recovered by the British during third Battle of Ypres, July 31, 1917.

hol'lo, 1 hel'o; 2 hŏl'o, *v. & n.* [HOL'LOED; HOL'LO-ING.] Same as HALLOO. **hol'loa‡; hol'low‡.**

hol'lo, 1 hel'o *or* he-lō'; 2 hŏl'o *or* hŏ-lō', *n. & interj.* An exclamation to attract attention; hallo; halloo. **hel'lo‡.**

hol'low, 1 hel'o; 2 hŏl'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become hollow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a cavity or hollow scooped out; sunken. **2.** Empty; vacant; hence, worthless; fruitless; insincere. **3.** Sounding like the reverberation from an empty vessel or cavity; deep; murmuring. **III.** *n.* **1.** Any depression in a body; a cavity. **2.** A valley. **3.** A tool, etc., for making grooves or hollows. **IV.** *adv.* [Colloq.] Completely; thoroughly. [< AS. *hoth,* hollow.] Syn.: see HOLE.—**hol'low-heart"ed,** *a.* Insincere; deceitful.—**hol'low-ly,** *adv.* **hol'low-ness,** *n.*

hol'lus-chick"le, 1 hel'us-chik"i; 2 hŏl'ŭs-chik"l, *n.* [Alaska.] A non-breeding male fur-seal: a bachelor. **hol'lus-chuk"le‡.**

hol'ly, 1 hel'i; 2 hŏl'y, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex* with alternative leaves, white flowers, and the fruit a red berry. **2.** The holm-oak. **hol'ly-oak".** [< AS. *holen.*]

Spray of Holly (def. 1), showing berries.

hol'ly-hock", 1 hel'i-hek"; 2 hŏl'y-hŏk", *n.* A tall biennial herb of the mallow family, with large flowers of numerous shades. It was originally a native of China. [ME. *holi,* HOLY, + *hoc,* < AS. *hoc,* mallow.]

holm[1], 1 hōlm *or* hōm; 2 hōlm *or* hōm, *n.* **1.** Low land by a stream. **2.** An island in a river. [< AS. *holm,* island.]

holm[2], *n.* **1.** A European evergreen oak. **holm'-oak"‡. 2.** The holly. [Form of HOLLY.]

Hol'man-Hunt, *n.* See HUNT.

Holmes, 1 hōmz; 2 hōms. **1. Oliver Wendell** (1809-1894), an American physician, poet, and humorist. **2. Oliver Wendell** (1841-), an American soldier, jurist, and educator in law; an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1902; son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

hol'mi-um, 1 hel'mi-um; 2 hōl'mi-ŭm, *n.* An element found in the rare earth holmia. See ELEMENT.—**hol'mi-a,** *n.* The oxid of holmium.

hol'o-, **hol-,** 1 hel'o-, hel'-; 2 hōl'o-, hōl'-. From Greek *holos,* whole: combining forms.—**hol"o-ax'i-al,** *a. Crystal.* Having all the possible axes of symmetry but none of the planes.—**hol"o-blas'tic,** *a. Embryol.* **1.** Undergoing segmentation throughout the entire mass; wholly germinal, as the ova of all mammals except the monotremes. **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova.—**ho-lo'ca-in,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline derivative of paraacetphenetidin, obtained by condensing it with phenetidin: recommended as a substitute for cocain. **ho-loc'a-ine‡.**—**hol'o-caust,** *n.* **1.** A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire. **2.** Wholesale destruction by fire and sword. [+ Gr. *kaustos,* burnt.]

Hol'o-cene, 1 hel'o-sin; 2 hōl'o-çēn. *Geol.* **I.** *n.* The epoch following the Pleistocene epoch and extending to the present time. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to the epoch following the Pleistocene epoch.—**hol'o-graph,** *a.* Denoting a document wholly in the handwriting of the person whose name it bears. [+ -GRAPH.]—**hol'o-graph,** *n.*—**hol"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **hol"o-graph'i-cal‡.**

hol"o-he'dron, *n. Crystal.* A form having the full number of symmetrically arranged planes crystallographically possible.—**hol"o-he'dral,** *a.*—**hol"o-mor'phic,** *a.* Denoting likeness of form at the ends, as of crystals.—**hol'o-phote,** *n.* A lamp for a lighthouse or for submarine exploration, so arranged that all light is utilised and thrown in the desired direction by reflectors, refracting lenses, or by both combined.—**hol'o-pho"tal,** *a.*—**ho-loph'ra-sis,** *n.* Expression of a sentence or a complex idea in a single word, as in some primitive languages.—**hol"o-phras'tic,** *a.*—**hol'o-phyte,** *n.* A plant possessing chlorophyl, and therefore capable of manufacturing its own food.—**hol"o-phyt'ic,** *a.*—**hol"o-plank'ton,** *n. Biol.* The plants, animals, and all other forms of life that, regarded as a class, are wholly aquatic.—**hol"o-sym-met'ric,** *a.* Wholly symmetrical.—**hol"o-thu'ri-an,** *n.* A sea-cucumber or similar echinoderm. [+ Gr. *thourios,* rushing.]—**Ho-lot'ri-cha,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of ciliate infusorians with cilia nearly uniformly disposed over the surface of the body.—**ho-lot'ri-chal, ho-lot'ri-chous,** *a.*—**hol"o-zo'ic,** *a.* Wholly like an animal: opposed to *holophytic.*

holp‖, holp'en‖, 1 hōlp, hōlp'n; 2 hōlp, hōlp'n, *imp.* of HELP, *v.*

Holst, 1 hōlst; 2 hōlst, **Herman Eduard von** (1841-1904). A German-American historian.

Hol'stein, 1 hōl'stain; 2 hōl'stīn, *a.* & *n.* **1.** See SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. **2.** One of a breed of cattle from Schleswig-Holstein, valued for both beef and milk. **Hol'stein-Frie'sian‡.**

hol'ster, 1 hōl'ster; 2 hōl'ster, *n.* A leather pistol-case. [< D. *holster.*]

holt, 1 hōlt; 2 hōlt, *n.* **1.** A wooded hill. **2.** A wood. [AS.] **holte†.**

ho'lus-bo'lus, 1 hō'lus-bō'lus; 2 hō'lŭs-bō'lŭs, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] The whole lot or quantity. [Pseudo-Latin, < WHOLE.]—**ho'lus-bo'lus,** *adv.* All together; at a gulp.

ho'ly, 1 hō'li; 2 hō'ly. **I.** *a.* [HO'LI-ER; HO'LI-EST.] **1.** Pertaining to holiness; morally excellent; of highest spiritual purity. **2.** Set apart for the service of God or for sacred uses; consecrated; hallowed. **II.** *n.* [-LIES², *pl.*] **1.** A holy thing or quality. **2†.** A sanctuary. **3†.** A saint. **4†.** *pl.* Sacred rites. [< AS. *hālig,* < *hāl,* whole.]

Syn.: blessed, consecrated, devoted, divine, hallowed, sacred, saintly, set apart. *Sacred* is applied to that which is to be regarded as inviolable on any account, and so is not restricted to divine things; therefore in its lower applications it is less than *holy.* That which is *sacred* may be made so by institution, decree, or association; that which is *holy* is so by its own nature, possessing intrinsic moral purity, and, in the highest sense, absolute moral perfection. God is *holy;* his commands are *sacred. Holy* may be applied also to that which is *hallowed;* as, "the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground," *Ex.* iii, 5. In such use *holy* is more than *sacred,* as if the very qualities of a spiritual or divine presence were imparted to the place or object. *Divine* has been used with great looseness, as applying to anything eminent or admirable, in the line either of goodness or of mere power, as to eloquence, music, etc., but there is a commendable tendency to restrict the word to its higher sense, as designating that which belongs to or is worthy of the Divine Being. Compare PERFECT; PURE.—Ant.: abominable, common, cursed, impure, polluted, secular, unconsecrated, unhallowed, unholy, unsanctified, wicked, wordly.

—**Holy Communion,** the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.—**h. day,** a sacred day (as the Sabbath), or one set apart for religious uses.—**ho'ly-day"†,** *n.* A holiday.—**H. Father,** the Pope.—**H. Ghost. 1.** Same as HOLY SPIRIT. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Divine Science: the development of eternal Life, Truth, and Love. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 588. [STEWART '10.]—**H. Grail,** see GRAIL, *n.*—**H. Land,** same as PALESTINE.—**H. Office,** see under OFFICE.—**h. of holies,** the innermost and most sacred shrine of the Jewish tabernacle and temple in which the ark of the covenant was kept, and into which only the high priest could enter, and he only on the day of atonement. **most holy place‡.**—**H. One. 1.** God. **2.** Christ.—**h. order,** see under ORDER.—**h. orders,** the state of being ordained to the ministry of a church: a term used chiefly in the Anglican, Eastern, and Roman Catholic churches.—**h. place** (*Script.*), the eastern or outer compartment of the temple or tabernacle of the Jews.—**h. places,** places rendered sacred by the presence and labors of founders of religions, by the death or tombs of martyrs, or by the presence of holy relics.—**H. Rood,** the cross of the crucifixion: the cross over the entrance of the chancel in many Roman Catholic churches.—**H. Rood day. 1.** Holy Cross day, celebrated in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches on Sept. 14. **2.** The invention of the Cross (May 3).—**H. Saturday** (*Eccl.*), the Saturday before Easter Sunday.—**H. Spirit** (*Theol.*), the third person of the Trinity. **H. Ghost‡.**—**H. Thursday.** *Eccl.* **1.** Thursday of Holy Week, or Maundy Thursday. **2.** Ascension day (seldom used).—**ho'ly-tide,** *n.* A holy season. —**holy water,** water regarded as sacred; especially, in Christian churches, that blessed by a priest and used for lustral and ritual purposes.—**H. Week** (*Eccl.*), the week before Easter.—**H. Writ,** the Scriptures.

Hol'y-head, 1 hel'i-hed; 2 hōl'y-hĕd. A seaport in Anglesey county, Wales; pop. 11,760.

Hol'yoke, 1 hōl'yōk; 2 hōl'yōk, *n.* A manufacturing city in central Massachusetts, with many paper-mills; pop. 60,210.

ho'ly-stone", 1 hō'li-stōn"; 2 hō'ly-stōn". **I.** *vt.* [-STONED"; -STON"ING.] To scrub with a holystone. **II.** *n. Naut.* A large flat piece of soft sandstone, with a rope attached to each end, used in scouring a vessel's deck.

hom'age, 1 hem'ij; 2 hŏm'ăj. **I.** *vi.* [HOM'AGED; HOM'AGING.] To pay respect or reverence. **II.** *n.* **1.** Reverential regard or worship; deference. **2.** *Feudal Law.* Formal acknowledgment of tenure by a tenant to his lord. **3.** An act evincing deference or vassalage. [< LL.OF *hominaticum,* service of a vassal.] Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; REVERENCE.

—**hom'ag-er,** *n.* One who does homage or holds land under tenure of homage.

ho-mat'ro-pin, 1 ho-mat'ro-pin, -pin *or* -pīn; 2 ho-măt'ro-pin, **ho-mat'ro-pine,** -pin *or* -pīn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{16}H_{23}NO_3$) contained in the root of belladonna and prepared from atropin. Its salts are sometimes used medicinally. [< Gr. *homos,* one, + ATROPIN.] **hom"a-trop'i-a‡.**

Hom"bli"ères', 1 em"bli"yār'; 2 ōm"bli"yēr, *n.* A village 4 m. E. of St. Quentin, where the German Commissioners for the Armistice entered the French lines during the World War, Nov. 8, 1918.

hom'bre, 1 hem'br; 2 hŏm'br, *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.; P. I.] Man: used especially as a jovial hail. **2.** [Rare.] The game of ombre.

Hom'burg, 1 hem'bûrg *or* (*G.*) hom'burh; 2 hŏm'bûrg *or* (*G.*) hom'burh, *n.* A town and health-resort in S. W. Prussia; pop. 15,500.

home, 1 hōm; 2 hōm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HOMED; HOM'ING.] To carry, bring, or send home; go or fly home, as a homing pigeon; occupy a home; dwell. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one's home or country. **2.** Going to the point; effective; as, a *home* thrust. **III.** *n.* **1.** One's fixed place of abode; family residence. **2.** Hence, a place or abode of affection, peace, and rest; a congenial abiding-place. **3.** The locality or country in which a person, plant, or animal comes into being or dwells. **4.** The region or locality where anything is commonly or habitually found; the place where a thing is indigenous; habitat. **5.** Any place of rest or shelter. Especially: (1) An establishment where needy or afflicted persons are sheltered or cared for. (2) One's final resting-place. (3) The eternal abode of the soul; the future state. **6.** In games: (1) The point that must be reached in order to win or to score toward winning; as, in baseball, the *home* base. (2) Hence, in some games, as in lacrosse, the player who stands at such a point. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** To or at home. **2.** To the place or point intended; to the mark; as, to thrust a dagger *home.* **3.** Hence, closely; intimately. **4.** *Naut.* Toward a vessel; also, away from its hold: said of an anchor. [< AS. *hām,* home]

Syn.: abode, domicil, dwelling, fireside, habitation, hearth, hearthstone, house, ingleside, residence. *Abode, dwelling,* and *habitation* are used with little difference of meaning to denote the place where one habitually lives; *abode* and *habitation* belong to the poetic or elevated style. Even *dwelling* is not used in familiar speech; a person says "my *house,*" "my *home,*" or more formally "my *residence.*" *Home,* from the Anglo-Saxon, denoting originally a *dwelling,* came to mean an endeared *dwelling* as the scene of domestic love and happy and cherished family life, a sense to which there is an increasing tendency to restrict the word—desirably so, since we have other words to denote the mere dwelling-place; we say "The wretched tenement could not be called *home.*" or "The humble cabin was dear to him as the *home* of his childhood." Thus the word comes to signify any place of rest and peace, and especially heaven, as the soul's peaceful and eternal dwelling-place. See HOUSE.

—**home'-born",** *a.* Native to the home; derived through the home.—**h.-bred,** *a.* **1.** Bred at home. **2.** Hence, artless, domestic, or uncultivated.—**h.-brew,** *n.* Spirituous or malt liquor distilled or brewed at home.—**h.-brewed,** *a.*—**home'less,** *a.* Having no home.—**home'less-ness,** *n.*—**home'like",** *a.* Like home; reminding of home.—**home'like"ness,** *n.*—**home'ly,** *a.* [HOME'LI-ER; HOME'LI-EST.] **1.** Having a familiar every-day character; unpretentious. **2.** Having plain features. **3.** Domestic.—**home'li-ness,** *n.*—**home'-made",** *a.* Of household or domestic manufacture, as distinguished from factory or foreign make.—**home rule,** the ordering and administering of local affairs in any part of a country or civil state by legislative and ministerial authorities chosen by the people of that part, as distinguished from the government at large; local self-government.—**h.-ruler,** *n.* One who favors home rule, especially in Ireland.—**h. run. 1.** In baseball, a run in which the batter makes the round of the bases and scores without stopping at any base on the way. **2.** A run or return home or to the starting-point.—**home'sick",** *a.* Suffering because of absence from home.—**home'sick"ness,** *n.*—**home'spun",** **1.** *a.* **1.** Of domestic manufacture. **2.** Plain and homely in character. **II.** *n.* **1.** Fabric woven at home. **2§.** An unpolished rustic.—**home'stead',** *n.* **1.** The place of a home; the house, subsidiary buildings, and adjacent land occupied as a home. **2.** *Law.* A farm occupied by the owner and his family;

the place of permanent family abode. In the United States the homestead is protected by statute in many States against the claims of creditors; this is not the case in Great Britain.—**home'stead-er,** *n. Law.* One who holds lands acquired under the Homestead Act of Congress.—**home'ward.** I. *a.* Directed toward home. II. *adv.* Toward home. **home'wards**‡,—**hom'ing,** *a.* Readily finding its way home.—**homing pigeon,** a pigeon with remarkable capacity of making its way home from great distances, used for conveying messages. **carrier-pigeon**‡.

Ho'mel, 1 hō'mel; 2 hō'mĕl, *n.* A town in Moghilef government, Russia; pop. 104,582. **Gom'el**‡.

ho'me-o-. Same as HOMŒO-.

ho''me-[or -mœ-]op'a-thy, 1 hō''mi-ep'ə-thi; 2 hō''mē-ŏp'ə-thy, *n.* A system of medicine formulated by Hahnemann (1755–1843). It is founded on the principle that "like cures like," and prescribes minute doses of such medicines as would produce in a healthy person the symptoms of the disease treated. [< Gr. *homoios,* like, + *pathos,* suffering.] —**ho''me-[or -mœ-]o-path'ic,** *a.* 1. Relating to homeopathy. 2. Extremely small in quantity.—**ho''me-[or -mœ-]op'a-thist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises homeopathy. **ho'me-[or -mœ-]o-path**‡. [*ball.* A home run.

ho'mer[1], 1 hōm'er; 2 hōm'er, *n.* 1. A homing pigeon. 2. *Base-*

ho'mer[2], *n. Jew. Antiq.* 1. A liquid measure of 10 baths. 2. A dry measure of 10 ephahs; also, of $^1/_{10}$ ephah. [< Heb. *khŏmer,* < *khāmar,* swell up.]

Ho'mer[3], *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. D. G. **Ho-me'rus,** 1 ho-mē'rus, 2 ho-mę'rus; F. **Ho''mère'**, 1 ô''mĕr', 2 ô''mę'r; Gr. **Ho'mē-ros;** It. **O-me'ro,** 1 o-mē'ro, 2 -o-mę'ro; L. **Ho-me'rus,** 1 ho-mī'rus, 2 ho-mē'rŭs. 2. A Greek epic poet of about the 9th cent. B. C., traditional author of the Iliad and Odyssey. 3. **Winslow** (1836–1910), an American artist, especially in figure-pieces. 4. **Louise Dilworth Beatty** (1874?–), American operatic contralto singer.

Ho-mer'ic, 1 ho-mer'ik; 2 ho-mĕr'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to Homer or his life or writings;. **Ho-me'ri-an**‡; **Ho-mer'i-cal**‡. —**Homeric laugh-ter,** inextinguishable or irrepressible laughter.

Home'stead[2], 1 hōm'sted; 2 hōm'stĕd, *n.* A borough in W. Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh; pop. 20,460.

hom'i-cide, 1 hem'i-said; 2 hŏm'i-çid, *n.* 1. The killing of any human being by another. 2. A person who has killed another. [F., < L. *homo,* man, + *cædo,* kill.]—**hom'i-ci''dal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

hom'i-ly, 1 hem'i-li; 2 hŏm'i-ly, *n.* [-LIES[2], *pl.*] 1. A didactic discourse for the expounding and application of Scripture and the correction of heretical opinion. 2. A serious admonition. 3. A textual discourse, or one constructed according to the obvious divisions of a text. [< Gr. *homilia,* < *homilos,* gathering.]—**hom''i-let'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**hom''i-let'ics,** *n.* The branch of rhetorics that treats of the composition and delivery of sermons.—**hom'i-list,** *n.* A writer of homilies; one who delivers homilies or preaches to a congregation.

hom'i-ny, 1 hem'i-ni; 2 hŏm'i-ny, *n.* 1. [U. S.] Maize, hulled and broken, or coarsely ground. 2. [Western U. S.] Hulled corn. 3. [Prov. Eng.] Frumenty. [< Am. Ind. *auhuminea,* parched corn.]

Homme, Le Mort. See under MORT[1], *n.*

hom'mock, 1 hem'ək; 2 hŏm'ok, *n.* A hummock.—**hom'mock-y,** *a.*

ho'mo, 1 hō'mo; 2 hō'mo, *n.* Man. [L., man.]—**hom'i-nal,** *a.*

ho'mo-, **hom-,** 1 hō'mo-, hem-; 2 hō'mo-, hŏm-. From Greek *homos,* same: combining forms opposed to *hetero-.*—**ho''mo-cen'tric,** *a.* Having a common center. **ho''mo-cen'tri-cal**‡. —**ho''mo-cer'cal,** *a. Ich.* Characterized by homocercy.—**ho'mo-cer''cy,** *n. Ich.* A similarity of the upper and lower halves of the caudal fin in fishes, due to the straight, central position of the caudal vertebræ. [+ Gr. *kerkos,* tail.]—**ho''mo-chro'mous,** *a.* Of one color, as a flower-head with similar florets. [+ Gr. *chrōma(t-),* color.]—**ho-mog'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Having but one kind of flowers. **ho''mo-gam'ic**‡.—**ho-mog'a-my,** *n.* 1. *Bot.* (1) The simultaneous maturity of stamens and pistils in a flower: opposed to *dichogamy.* (2) The state or condition of being homogamous. 2. *Evolution.* Interbreeding among an isolated group of individuals having similar characters, or having different characters from those from which they are isolated. [+ Gr. *gamos* marriage.]—**ho'mo-gen,** *n.* A homogeneous structure or part.—**ho''mo-ge-ne'i-ty,** *n.* Identity or similarity of kind or structure.—**ho''mo-ge'ne-ous,** *a.* 1. Of the same composition or structure throughout. 2. Of the same kind, nature, etc. (*with* another); like; similar. 3. *Alg.* Having all its terms of the same degree, as an equation. 4. *Biol.* Homogenous. [+ Gr. *genos,* race.] **ho''mo-gene**‡. **ho''mo-ge'neal**‡. Syn.: see ALIKE.—**ho''mo-ge'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ho''mo-ge'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*—**ho''mo-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* 1. A mode of reproduction in which the offspring are like the parent and have the same cycle of existence: opposed to *heterogenesis.* 2. Hybridism in which there is impregnation with or without offspring.—**ho-mog'e-nous,** *a.* 1. Of the same origin. 2. *Geol.* Similar instructural relations, supposed to be due to community of genesis: to be distinguished from *homogeneous.*—**ho-mog'e-ny,** *n. Biol.* Homology of structures genetically related in so far as that they have a single representative in a common ancestor: opposed to *homoplasy.*—**ho-mog'o-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having stamens and pistils of uniform height in all flowers of the same species: the opposite of *heterogonous.*—**ho-mog'o-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**ho-mog'o-ny,** *n.* 1. *Bot.* The state of being homogonous. 2. *Biol.* Same as HOMOGENESIS.—**ho'mo-graph,** *n.* A word spelled like another, but of different meaning and derivation, as *base,* foundation, and *base,* wicked.—**ho''mo-graph'ic,** *a.* [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.]—**ho-mol'o-gate,** *v.* [-GAT''ED‡; -GAT''ING.] I. *t.* To acknowledge; express approval of. 2. *Scots Law.* To make valid; ratify. II. *i.* To agree; to express assent. [< LL. *homologatus,* pp. of *homologo,* < Gr. *homologeō,* **agree.—hom''o-log'ic,** *a.* 1. *Geom.* Designating two figures so related that either may be the projection of the other upon a plane. 2. Relating to or governed by homology; corresponding in structure; homologous. **hom''o-log'i-cal**‡.—**hom''o-log'i-cally,** *adv.*—**ho-mol'o-gize,** *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ''ING.] I. *t.* 1. To determine the correspondence of in a homologous manner; demonstrate the homologies of. 2. To render homologous. II. *i.* To be homologous; having structural affinity.—**ho-mol'o-gous,** *a.* Having a similar structure, proportion, value, or position; proportional to each other; identical in nature, relation, or the like. —**hom'o-log, hom'o-logue,** *n.* Something that answers in position, proportion, or type to, or has structural affinity with, something else; a member or form of a homologous series; as, ethane is a *homolog* of methane. **ho-mol'o-gal**‡.

ho'mœ-o-, ⌊ 1 hō'mī-o-; 2 hō'mē-o-. From Gr. *homoios* (<

ho'moi-o-, ⌋ *homos,* same), like, similar: a combining form. In Anglicized words like *homeopathy, homeo* is the preferred spelling.—**ho''mœ-o-mor'phism,** *n.* Similarity of crystalline forms between chemical compounds more or less dissimilar.—**ho''mœ-o-mor'phous,** *a.* 1. *Crystal.* Exhibiting homœomorphism; isomorphous. 2. Similar in form or substance. **ho-mœ-o-mor'phic**‡.—**ho''mœ-op'a-thy,** etc. Same as HOMEOPATHY, etc.—**ho''mœ-o-ther'mal,** *a.* Preserving a uniform temperature, as warm-blooded animals. [+ Gr. *thermē,* heat.]

Ho''moi-ou'sian, 1 hō''moi-ū'shən; 2 hō''mŏi-ų'shan. I. *a.* 1. *Ch. Hist.* Pertaining to the Homoiousians or their beliefs. 2. [h-] Alike in nature or characteristics. **ho''moi-ou'sious**‡. II. *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the Semi-Arians of the 4th century who held that Christ was of a similar nature but not of the same nature with the Father: opposed to *Homoousian.* [< Gr. *homoios,* like, + *ousia,* being.]

ho-mol'o-gy, 1 ho-mel'o-ji; 2 ho-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* The state or quality of being homologous; correspondence in structure and properties. Specif.: *Biol.* The correspondence of a part or organ of one animal with a similar part or organ of another, determined by agreement in derivation and development from a like primitive origin, as the fore leg of a quadruped, the wing of a bird, and the pectoral fin of a fish: distinguished from *analogy.* [+ *legō,* speak.]

ho''mo-mor'phic, *a.* Homomorphous.—**ho''mo-mor'phism,** *n.* 1. *Biol.* Homomorphy. 2. *Zoöph.* Similarity of form among the component zoöids of a zoophytic colony. 3. *Entom.* The exhibition of an imperfect metamorphosis. 4. *Bot.* The possession of perfect flowers of only one form or kind: opposed to *heterogony* or *heteromorphism.* [+ Gr. *morphē,* form.]—**ho''mo-mor'phous,** *a. Biol.* Characterized by homomorphy.—**ho'mo-mor''phy,** *n.* 1. *Biol.* Representation by imitation or by mimotypes of different organisms, as of the dog by the marsupial thylacine. 2. *Bot.* The state of having the styles and stamens of the same length in all the flowers, as in certain higher plants; homostyly: compare *heteromorphy.*

hom'o-nym, 1 hem'o-nim; 2 hŏm'o-nym, *n.* 1. A word agreeing in sound with but different in meaning from another; a homonymous equivocal term; as, *fair* and *fare, read* and *reed.* Sometimes extended to words of like spelling but different pronunciation. 2. A term expressing distinct meanings, or designating different things; an ambiguous or equivocal term. 3. A namesake; one bearing the same name. 4. *Biol.* A name previously applied to some member of a group and consequently by the law of priority not capable of application to another member of the same group. [+ Gr. *onyma,* name.] **hom'o-nyme**‡.—**hom''o-nym'ic,** *a.* 1. Relating to or of the nature of a homonym. 2. *Mus.* Having the same distinguishing name, but differing in mode. **hom''o-nym'i-cal**‡.—**ho-mon'y-mous,** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a homonym; ambiguous. 2. Indicated by the same name because occupying the same relation.—**ho-mon'y-my,** *n.* Identity of sound or name with diversity of sense; ambiguity.

Ho''mo-ou'sian, 1 hō''mo-ū'shən *or* hem''o-ū'si-ən; 2 hō''mo-ų'shan *or* hŏm''o-ų'si-an. I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Homoousians or their beliefs. 2. Identical in nature. **ho''mo-ou'sious**‡. II. *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the Christians who, in the great controversy of the 4th century about the nature of Christ, maintained that it was identical with that of the Father, instead of similar, or different, as maintained by the Semi-Arians and rigid Arians respectively: distinguished from *Homoiousian* and *Heteroousian.* [< Gr. *homos,* same, + *ousia;* see HOMOIOUSIAN.]

hom'o-phone, 1 hem'o-fōn; 2 hŏm'o-fōn, *n.* 1. A homonym. 2. A letter or character of the same sound with another. [< HOMO- + *phonē,* sound.]—**ho-moph'o-nous,** *a.* 1. *Philol.* (1) Identical in sound, but unlike in sense. (2) Representing the same sound or word with another character. 2. *Mus.* Single-voiced.—**hom''o-phon'ic**‡.—**ho-moph'o-ny,** *n.* 1. Identity of sound, with difference of meaning. 2. *Mus.* The condition or quality of being single-voiced.—**ho''mo-pla'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal tissue-formation produced by an increase of the normal elements, the abnormal tissues resembling the corresponding normal parts. —**ho''mo-plas'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homoplasy.—**ho-mop'la-sy,** *n. Biol.* A resemblance, not traceable to homogeny, in the forms of parts, as the fore legs compared with the hind legs. [+ Gr. *plasis,* forming.]—**Ho-mop'ter-a,** *n. pl.* A suborder of hemipterous insects, including the cicadids, aphids, etc. [+ *pteron,* wing.]—**ho-mop'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**ho-mop'ter-ous,** *a.* Belonging to the suborder *Homoptera.* —**ho''mo-sex'u-al,** *a. Psychol.* Attracted by persons of the same sex. Compare BISEXUAL; HETEROSEXUAL.—**ho''mo-sex''u-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**ho-mos'po-rous,** *a. Bot.* Having or producing asexual spores of one kind only. [+ SPORE.]—**ho-mos'po-ry,** *n.*—**ho'mo-styled,** *a. Bot.* Same as HOMOGONOUS. **ho''mo-sty'lic**‡; **ho''mo-sty'lous**‡.—**ho-mos'ty-ly,** *n.* Same as HOMOGONY. **ho''mo-sty'lism**‡.—**ho''mo-syn-ap'sis,** *n. Biol.* That condition of the sex-chromosomes in which there is a pairing of the two X- or two W-chromosomes.—**ho''mo-tax'is,** *n.* Classification in the same category; specif., in geology, the assignment to the same period in the life-history of the world of those groups of strata exhibiting the same general faunal characteristics, however widely separated from one another. [+ Gr. *taxis,* arrange-

ment.]—**ho″mo-tax′i-al** or **ho″mo-tax-ic**, *a.*—**ho″mo-tax′i-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ho″mo-thal′lic**, *a. Bot.* Designating that condition of the molds in which the sexual gametes which conjugate arise from the same mycelium. [+ Gr. *thallos*, branch.]—**ho-mot′o-nous**, *a.* Having the same sound or tone; hence, uniform in degree. [+ *tonos*, tone.]—**ho′mo-type**, *n. Biol.* A part or organ similar to a preceding, succeeding, or opposite one in the same animal as one of the legs.—**ho″mo-typ′ic, ho″mo-typ′i-cal**, *a.*—**ho′mo-ty″py**, *n. Biol.* The correspondence of a part or organ of one region with that of another region in the same animal.—**ho″mo-zyg′ote**, 1 hō″mo-zig′ōt *or* -zaɪ′gōt; 2 hō″mo-zȳ′gōt *or* -zȳ′gōt, *n. Biol.* A zygote formed by the conjugation of two gametes having the same genetic factors; a homozygous individual. [+ ZYGOTE.]—**ho″mo-zy′gous**, *a. Biol.* Designating that condition of an individual in which any given genetic factor is doubly present, due usually to the sexual gametes which united were alike in respect to this factor.

Homs, 1 hōms; 2 hōms, *n.* A manufacturing town in Syria; scene of the defeat of Zenobia by Aurelian, A. D. 272; pop. 70,000.

ho-mun′cu-lus, 1 ho-muŋ′kiu-lus; 2 ho-mŭŋ′cū-lŭs, *n.* **1.** According to Paracelsus, a tiny man produced artificially and endowed with magic power. **2.** An undersized man; dwarf; manikin. [L., dim. of *homo* (*homin-*), man.]—**ho-mun′cu-lar**, *a.*

Hon., *abbr.* Honorable, honorary.—**Hond.**, *abbr.* Honduras.

Ho″nan′, 1 hō″nän′; 2 hō″nän′, *n.* A province in N. China; 67,940 sq. m.; pop. 22,375,000; capital, Kaifeng.

Hon′do, 1 hen′do; 2 hŏn′do, *n.* Same as HONSHU.

Hon-du′ras, 1 hen-dū′ras; 2 hŏn-dụ′ras, *n.* A republic (44,275 sq.m.; pop. 673,408) of Central America.—**Bay of Honduras**, an inlet N. of Honduras.—**Cape H.**, the most northern point of Honduras.

hone, 1 hōn; 2 hōn. **I**[1], *vt.* [HONED; HON′ING.] To sharpen, as on a hone. **II.** *n.* A block of fine compact stone, or the like, for sharpening edged tools, as razors. [< AS. *hān*, stone.]

hone[2], *vt. & vi.* [HONED; HON′ING.] [Prov. Eng. & So. U. S.] To pine; long for. [< F. *hogner*, mutter.]

hon′est, 1 en′est; 2 ŏn′ĕst, *a.* **1.** Fair and candid in dealing with others; true; just; upright; trustworthy. **2.** Chaste; virtuous. **3.** Free from fraud; equitable; fair. **4.** Of respectable quality or appearance; creditable; unimpeached. **5.** Characterized by openness or sincerity; frank. [< L. *honestus*, full of honor, < *honor*, honor.]

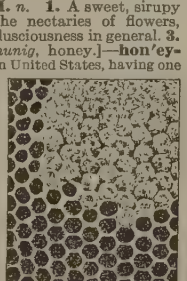
Syn.: candid, equitable, fair, faithful, frank, genuine, good, honorable, ingenuous, just, sincere, straightforward, true, trustworthy, trusty, upright. One who is *honest* in the ordinary sense acts or is always disposed to act with careful regard for the rights of others, especially in matters of business or property; one who is *honorable* scrupulously observes the dictates of a personal honor that is higher than any demands of mercantile law or public opinion, and will do nothing unworthy of his own inherent nobility of soul. The *honest* man does not steal, cheat, or defraud; the *honorable* man will not take an unfair advantage that would be allowed him, or will make a sacrifice which no one could require of him, when his own sense of right demands it. One who is *honest* in the highest and fullest sense is scrupulously careful to adhere to all known truth and right even in thought. In this sense *honest* differs from *honorable* as having regard rather to absolute truth and right than to even the highest personal honor. Compare CANDID; JUST; JUSTICE; MORAL; RIGHT; VIRTUOUS.—Ant.: deceitful, dishonest, disingenuous, faithless, false, fraudulent, hypocritical, lying, mendacious, perfidious, traitorous, treacherous, unfaithful, unscrupulous, untrue.

—**hon′est-ly**, *adv.*

hon′es-ty, 1 en′es-ti; 2 ŏn′ĕs-ty, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being honest. (1) Uprightness of conduct in general; justice; fairness. (2) Chastity; virtue. **2.** An ornamental garden plant (*Lunaria biennis*) of the mustard family.

hone′wort″, 1 hōn′wūrt′; 2 hōn′wŭrt′, *n.* Any of a number of reputedly medicinal plants, as the stone-parsley.

hon′ey, 1 hun′i; 2 hŏn′y. **I.** *t.* **1.** To talk to in an endearing manner. **2.** To flatter in a fawning manner; treat or address as a darling. **3.** To sweeten. 3§. To talk fondly or in a coaxing manner. **II.** *a.* Honey-like; sweet. **III.** *n.* **1.** A sweet, sirupy secretion, derived chiefly from the nectaries of flowers, deposited by bees. **2.** Sweetness or lusciousness in general. **3.** Sweet one; a pet name. [< AS. *hunig*, honey.]—**hon′ey-ant**, *n.* A small ant of the southwestern United States, having one form of worker which receives and stores in its abdomen the honey gathered by the other workers.—**h.-bee**, *n.* The receptacle or dilatation of the esophagus in which the bee carries honey.—**h.-bee**, *n.* A bee that collects honey; specifically, the common hive-bee (*Apia mellifica*).—**hon′ey-comb″**. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To fill or become filled with small holes or passages. **II.** *n.* **1.** A structure of waxen cells, made by bees to contain honey, eggs, etc. **2.** Anything full of small holes or cells.—**hon′ey-comb″-moth″**, *n.* A moth that infests hives.—**hon′ey-combed″**, *pa.* Full of cells or perforations.—**honey-creeper**, *n.* A small brightly colored bird of the warmer parts of America, as the Bahama honey-creeper (*Certhiola bahamensis*).—**hon′ey-dew″**, *n.* A sweet secretion of plants or insects, as of aphids.—**hon′ey-dewed″**, *a.*—**honey-eater**, *n.* One of several Australian birds which extract honey from flowers.—**h.-guide**, *n.* A small plain-colored bird of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies said to lead persons to the nests of wild bees.—**h.-locust**, *n.* A large, thorny North-American tree (*Gleditschia triacanthos*) of the bean family, bearing pods, often a foot and a half long, with a sweet pulp between the seeds.—**h.-lotus**, *n.* The white melilot, sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), or Bokhara clover, valued as a bee-plant.—**hon′ey-moon″**, *n.* The first month after marriage; also, a wedding trip.—**honey-pot**, *n.* A receptacle, of wax or other substance, used by many species of wild bees to store their honey.—**hon-ey-suck-er**, *n.* Same as HONEY-EATER.



Honeycomb, showing drone-cells used for storage (def. 1).

hon′eyed, 1 hun′id; 2 hŏn′id, *a.* **1.** Covered with or full of honey. **2.** Sweet; hence, soothing; agreeable.

hon′ey-suck″le, 1 hun′i-suk″l; 2 hŏn′y-sŭk″l, *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Lonicera*) ornamental erect or climbing shrubs of tubular white, buff, or crimson flowers. **2.** Any one of a number of other plants for which the application of the name is a gross misnomer, as the columbine, 3§. Clover. [< AS. *hunisuce*, <*hunig*, honey, + *sūcan*, suck.]

Sprig of Honeysuckle, showing leaves and (*a*) flower (def. 1).

hong[1], 1 heŋ; 2 hŏng, *n. Com.* **1.** A mercantile warehouse comprising a number of connecting rooms; also, a connected row of warehouses. **2.** Formerly, a mercantile association of Chinese merchants at Canton. [< Chin. *hang* (Canton dial. *hong*), series.]

Hong[2], *n.* A river in China. Same as SI.

Hong′kong′, 1 heŋ′keŋ′; 2 hŏng′kŏng′, *n.* A British crown colony (400 sq. m.; pop. 625,166), S. China; capital, Victoria.—**Hong Kong**[1].

hon′ied, *a.* Same as HONEYED.

honk, 1 heŋk; 2 hŏŋk, *n.* The cry of a wild goose or the sound of an automobile horn.—**honk**, *vi.* To utter or make a honk or honks.

Hon″o-lu′lu, 1 hen″o-lū′lū *or* hō″nō-lū″-lū; 2 hŏn″o-lụ′lụ, *or* hō″nō-lụ″lụ, *n.* A city (pop. 52,000), on S. Oahu Island, of the Hawaiian group; capital of Hawaii.

hon′or, 1 on′er; 2 ŏn′or. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To regard with honor or respect; bestow marks of honor upon; impart dignity to; sometimes, to revere and worship, as the Supreme Being. **2.** To acknowledge formally as worthy of respect and acceptance; also, to dignify. **3.** *Com.* Hence, to pay, as a draft. **II.** *n.* **1.** Consideration due or paid, as to worth; respectful regard. **2.** Any outward token of such feeling, such as college distinctions. **3.** A nice sense of what is right. **4.** That to which honor is due. **5.** A cause of esteem. **6.** A title used in addressing judges, etc. **7.** In whist, one of the four highest trump-cards. [< L.[F] *honor*, honor.] Syn.: (verb) see ADMIRE; VENERATE; WORSHIP; (noun) see FAME; JUSTICE; REVERENCE; VIRTUE.

—**honors are easy**, honors are equally divided between adversaries as in whist; hence, there is no advantage to either party in a controversy.—**honors of war**, marks of respect or concessions granted to a capitulating force.—**hon′or-a-bl(e**[2]**)**, *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor, in any degree from simple respectability to eminence; creditable; estimable; illustrious. **2.** Conferring honor. **3.** Consistent with or acting in accordance with principles of honor; conforming to a code of honor. **4.** Betokening honor; accompanied by marks or testimonials of honor; as, *honorable* burial. **5.** A formal epithet of respect prefixed to a person's name. Syn.: see GOOD; HONEST; ILLUSTRIOUS; JUST; MORAL.—**hon′or-a-bl(e-ness**[2]**)**, *n.*—**hon′or-a-bly**, *adv.*—**hon″o-ra′ri-um**, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An honorary payment as to a professional man. Syn.: see SALARY.—**hon′or-er**, *n.* One who honors.

Ho-no′ra, 1 ho-nō′re; 2 ho-nō′ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ho′nor**[1]; **Ho-no′ri-a**[1]. F. **Ho″no″ré′**, 1 ō″nō″re′; 2 ō″nō″re′. [L. *fem.*, honor.]

hon′or-a-ry, 1 en′ər-ē-ri; 2 ŏn′or-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Done, made, conferred, or held simply as an honor. **2.** Holding an office or title bestowed in sign of honor and exempt from the regular powers and duties or without the usual emoluments. **3.** Accrediting honorable character; honoring; as, an *honorary* letter. [< L. *honorarius*, < *honor*, honor.]—**honorary canon**, a canon appointed without a benefice.

hon″or-if′ic, 1 en″ər-if′ik; 2 ŏn″or-ĭf′ic. **I.** *a.* Conferring honor; importing or implying honor. **II.** *n.* Any merely honorary word or phrase. [< L. *honorificus*, < *honor*, honor, + *facio*, make.]

Ho-no′ri-us, 1 ho-nō′ri-us; 2 ho-nō′rĭ-ŭs, **Augustus Flavius** (384–423). Roman emperor of the West.

hon′our, hon′our-a-ble, etc. See HONOR, etc.

Hon-shu′, 1 hen-shū′; 2 hŏn-shụ′, *n.* The largest island of Japan; 87,485 sq. m.; pop. 37,414,300. **Hon′do**[1].

hoo, 1 hū; 2 hōō, *pron.* [Scot.] Who.

hoo, *interj.* An exclamation used to express surprize, joy, pity, contempt, etc., also as a hunting-cry. [Var. of HO.]

hooch[1], 1 hūch; 2 hōōch, *n.* Intoxicating liquor. [Contraction of HOOCHINOO.] **hootch**[1].

hooch[2], *n.* Same as HENCH.

hoo″chi-noo′, 1 hū″chi-nū′; 2 hōō″chi-nōō, *n.* A very strong distilled liquor made from yeast, flour, molasses, and sugar by the Indians of Alaska. [Amerind.]

hood, 1 hud; 2 hŏd. **I**[1]. *vt.* To cover or furnish with or as with a hood; hence, to hide. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** A flexible covering for the head and back of the neck. **2.** Something of similar form or character. (1) A monk's cowl. (2) An ornamental

fold attached to an academic gown. (3) A chimney-cowl. (4) A projecting cover to a hearth, forge, or part of a chemical laboratory. (5) The movable cover of any protected machine, as of an automobile. (6) *Bot.* A concave expansion of any organ, resembling a hood. (7) A folding carriage-cover. (8) *Zool.* A crest. **3.** In falconry, a cover for the entire head of a hawk. [< AS. *hōd.*]

Hood[2], *n.* **1. Robin,** see ROBIN HOOD. **2. Thomas** (1799–1845), an English poet and humorist.

-hood, *suffix.* Condition; state; totality. Originally used as a separate word, meaning condition or rank, *hood* came to be used as a combining word; as, child*hood*, bishop*hood;* at a subsequent period it was substituted for the cognate form *-head*, hence arose such words as God*hood* for God*head*. Added to nouns it expresses state or condition, while added to adjectives it signifies quality of being; as, man*hood*, knight*hood*, hard*hood*, lust*hood*. It is also used to denote a collective group of a given rank or state; as, brother*hood*. [< AS. *hād*, condition.]

Hood, Mount. A volcanic peak in the Cascade range, W. Oregon; 11,225 ft. high.

hood'ed, 1 hud'ed; 2 hŏŏd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Wearing or having a hood. **2.** Shaped like a hood; also, having a hood-like part, or arrangement of parts, as feathers or a patch of color, on the head, or folds of loose skin along the neck, as the cobra and certain other snakes.

hood'ie, 1 hud'i; 2 hŏŏd'i, *n.* [Scot.] The hooded crow.

hood'lum, 1 hūd'lum; 2 hŏŏd'lŭm, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One of a class of street rowdies; any ruffian or rowdy.

hood'man, 1 hud'man; 2 hŏŏd'man, *n.* The person blindfolded in the game of hoodman-blind.—**hood'man-blind"‖,** *n.* The game of blind man's buff.

hood'ock, 1 hud'ŏk; 2 hŏŏd'ŏk, *a.* [Scot.] Miserly; stingy.

hoo'doo, 1 hū'dū; 2 hōō'dōō. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt.* To bring bad luck to; bewitch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cause of bad luck. **2.** Same as VOODOO.

hood'wink[1], 1 hud'wiŋk; 2 hŏŏd'wĭŋk, *vt.* **1.** To deceive as if by blinding; impose upon; delude. **2.** To blindfold. **3†.** To cover; conceal.—**hood'wink-er,** *n.*

hoof, 1 hūf; 2 hŏŏf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To attack with the hoof. **2.** [Colloq., So. U. S.] To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground. **II.** *i.* To go on the feet; walk.

hoof, *n.* [HOOFS[2], rarely HOOVES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The horny sheath incasing the ends of the digits or foot in various mammals. **2.** An animal with hoofs. **3.** *Geom.* An ungula. [< AS. *hōf,* hoof.]—**hoof'-bound",** *a.* Having a contraction of the hoof, causing lameness.—**h.-print,** *n.* The mark left by a hoof on the ground; a track.—**hoofed,** *a.*

Hoo'gly, *n.* Same as HUGLI. **Hoo'ghly†.**

hook[1], 1 huk; 2 hŏŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or catch with a hook; hence, to entrap. **2.** To attack with the horns, as a cow. **3.** To give the form of a hook; bend. **4.** [Slang.] To pilfer. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have the form of a hook; be fastened by a hook. **2.** To attack with the horns. **3.** [Slang.] To depart; get away; decamp; escape.—**hooked,** *pa.* **1.** Curved like a hook. **2.** Supplied with a hook.—**hook'ed-ness,** *n.*

hook[1], 1 huk; 2 hŏŏk, *n.* **1.** A curved or bent piece serving to catch or hold another object. **2.** A tool in hooked form; especially, a sickle. **3.** *Mus.* The flag-shaped projection from the stem of an eighth note, or one of still shorter sound. **4.** A hook-shaped part, as a written character or the projecting thigh-bone of an animal. **5.** The act of hooking. [< AS. *hōc,* hook.] Syn.: see LOCK.—**by hook or by crook,** in one way or another.—**hook'-nose",** *n.* An aquiline nose or a person having such a nose.—**h.-nosed,** *a.*—**H. of Holland,** headland of W. Holland, off which German submarines sank the British cruisers "Aboukir," "Cressy," and "Hogue," Sept. 22, 1914.—**hook-up,** *n.* The circuit of a radiophone.

hook[2], *n.* A headland; as, Sandy *Hook.* [< D. *hoek.*]

hoo'ka, 1 hū'ka; 2 hŏŏ'ka, *n.* In India and Persia, a form of tobacco-pipe by which the smoke is drawn through water. [< Hind. *huqqa,* < Ar. *huqqa,* pipe for smoking.] **hoo'kah†.**

hook'er[1], 1 huk'er; 2 hŏŏk'er, *n.* **1.** A two-masted Dutch vessel. **2.** A British fishing-smack. **3.** Any clumsy craft. [< D. *hoeker,* < *hoek,* hook.]

Hook'er[2], *n.* **1. Joseph** (1814–1879), a United States general; fought before Washington, 1861–62, and at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Manassas, Antietam; fought at Chancellorsville, May, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 26, 1863. **2. Sir Joseph Walton** (1817–1911), an English naturalist and author. **3. Richard** (1553–1600), an English theologian. **4. Thomas** (1586–1647), an English-American clergyman and author. **5. Sir William Jackson** (1785–1865), an English botanist.

hook'worm", 1 huk'wŭrm"; 2 hŏŏk'wûrm", *n.* Any of various nematode worms of the genera *Uncinaria, Ankylostoma,* etc., infesting man and several animals, such as sheep, dogs, cattle, etc.—**hookworm disease,** see ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

hook'y, 1 huk'i; 2 hŏŏk'y, *a.* Full of hooks, pertaining to hooks, or like a hook.

hook'y, *n.* [School Slang.] A truant, as from school; used in the expression *to play hooky.* [< HOOK, decamp.]

hool, 1 hūl; 2 hŏŏl, *n.* [Scot.] Hull; husk.

hoo'lie, 1 hū'li; 2 hŏŏ'li, *a.* [Scot.] Careful; cautious. **hoo'ly†.**

hoop[1], 1 hūp; 2 hōōp. **I.** *v.* To whoop. **II.** *n.* A whoop; shout.

hoop[2]. I[t]. *vt.* **1.** To surround with hoops, as a cask. **2.** To encircle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A circular band, as one used to confine the staves of barrels, specifically, the band of a finger ring; also, an arched wicket in croquet. **2.** A hoop-skirt. **3†.** A measure of liquor; that is, enough to fill a space between the hoops of an old-fashioned quart pot. [Cp. D. *hoep,* hoop.]—**hoop'ing,** *n.* **1.** Material from which to make hoops. **2.** Hoops in general. **3.** A system of hoops, as on a breech-loading gun.—**hoop'-skirt",** *n.* A framework of hoops or crinoline for expanding a skirt.

hoop'er, 1 hūp'er; 2 hōōp'er, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hoo'poo, 1 hū'pō; 2 hōō'pō, *n.* An Old World bird (family *Upupidæ*), having a long, pointed, curved bill and an erectile crest. [< L. *upupa,* hoopoe.] **hoo'poo‡.**

Hoopoe. 1/12

hoord, 1 hūrd; 2 hōōrd, *v.* [Scot.] To hoard.—**hoord'it,** *pa.* Hoarded.

hoose, 1 hūs; 2 hōōs, *n.* [Scot.] A house.

Hoo'sier, 1 hū'zher; 2 hōō'zher, *n.* [U. S.] A native or citizen of the State of Indiana: a nickname of unknown origin.

hoosti†, *n.* Same as HOST.

hoot, 1 hūt; 2 hōōt. I[t]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To jeer and mock with hoots. **2.** To pursue and drive with contemptuous hoots. **3.** To utter contemptuous cries. **4.** To cry as an owl. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cry uttered in derision. **2.** The cry of an owl. [< Sw. *huta,* hoot.]—**hoot'owl",** *n.* An owl that hoots.

hoot, *interj.* [Scot.] Fie! pshaw! **hoots‡; hoot'stoot'‡.**

hootch, *n.* Same as HOOCH[1].

hoove, 1 hūv; 2 hōōv, *n.* A disease of cattle and sheep, characterized by distention of the abdomen by gas. [< HEAVE.]

Hoo'ver, 1 hū'ver; 2 hōō'ver, **Herbert** (1874–). American engineer; U. S. Food Administrator, 1917–18; Secretary of Commerce, 1921.—**Hoo'ver-ism,** *n.*—**Hoo'ver-ize,** *v.* [Colloq.] To restrict oneself to a fixed allowance of food, as meat, etc.

hop, 1 hep; 2 hŏp, *v.* [HOPPED[t] or HOPT; HOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To leap over or about. **2.** To cause to move by short leaps or bounds; as, to *hop* a ball. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move by short leaps, especially on one leg; skip with both legs, like many small birds; leap. **2†.** To dance. [< AS. *hoppian.*] Syn.: see LEAP.

hop[1], *n.* **1.** The act or result of hopping. **2.** [Colloq.] A dance or dancing-party.—**hop, skip** (or **step**), **and jump,** a feat in athletics in which the contestants, taking off from the same mark, strive for distance with a combined hop, step, and jump successively. **hap, step, an' loup‡** [Scot.].

hop[2], *n.* **1.** A perennial climbing herb (*Humulus lupulus*) with opposite lobed leaves and scaly fruit. **2.** *pl.* The fruit of this plant. [< D. *hop.*]—**hop'-clo'ver,** *n.* Yellow clover (*Trifolium procumbens*), resembling hops.—**hop-trefoil,** *n.* Hop-clover; also, black medic.

Common Hop, showing fruit.

hope, 1 hōp; 2 hōp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HOPED[t]; HOP'ING.] **1.** To desire with expectation of obtaining; wish. **2.** To cherish a desire: often with *for.* **3.** To have confidence. **4.** [Colloq.] To trust or imagine. **II.** *n.* **1.** Desire accompanied by expectation. **2.** The cause of hopeful expectation. **3.** The thing confidently desired or hoped for. **4†.** Mere expectation. [< AS. *hopa,* hope.] Syn.: (verb) see ANTICIPATE; TRUST: (noun) ANTICIPATION; TRUST.—**in hopes,** having hope.—**hope'ful.** I. *a.* **1.** Full of hope; promising. **2.** Having qualities that excite hope. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; SANGUINE. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A son or daughter when spoken of ironically as the hope of the house. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**hope'less,** *a.* **1.** Without hope; despairing. **2.** Affording no ground of hope. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**hope'sick",** *a.* Sick at heart with unfulfilled hope or ungratified longing.

Hop'kins, 1 hep'kinz; 2 hŏp'kĭns, *n.* **1. Edward** (1600–1657), governor of Connecticut. **2. Ezek.** (1718–1802), an American sea-captain and trader; first commodore of the American navy. **3. Mark** (1802–1887), an American educator. **4. Stephen** (1707–1785), an American patriot.

Hop'kin-son, 1 hep'kin-sen; 2 hŏp'kĭn-son, **Francis** (1737–1791). American patriot; signed Declaration of Independence.

hop'lite, 1 hep'lit; 2 hŏp'lĭt, *n.* A heavily armed Greek foot-soldier. [< L. *hoplites,* < Gr. *hoplitēs,* < *hoplon,* tool.]

Hop'o'my-Thumb", 1 hep'o-mi-thum"; 2 hŏp'o-my-thŭm", *n.* **1.** A fairy hero of English nursery-tales. **2.** Hence, a very small person; a dwarf. **hop'-thumb"†.**

hop'per, 1 hep'er, 2 hŏp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which hops; especially, a saltatorial insect or larva, as a grasshopper or the larva of a fly that infests cheese. **2.** A shaking or conveying receiver, funnel, or trough in which something is placed to be passed or fed, as to a mill; also, a funnel-shaped spout or tank with a movable bottom or no bottom, as for conveying grain to cars. **3.** A tilting, dumping, or discharging bottom or receptacle, as in a car or boat.

hop'ple, 1 hep'l; 2 hŏp'l. **I.** *vt.* [HOP'PLED; HOP'PLING.] To hamper; hobble. **II.** *n.* A fetter for the legs of a horse, etc. [For HOBBLE.]

hop'-scotch", 1 hep'-skech"; 2 hŏp'-scŏch", *n.* A game in which the player hops on one foot, kicking a stone over a diagram marked on the ground. [< HOP, *v.*, + SCOTCH, mark.]

hor., *abbr.* Horizon, horology.

Hor'ace, 1 her'is, 2 hôr'ăs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Quintus Horatius Flaccus** (65–8 B. C.), a Roman lyric and satirical poet. See HORATIO.—**Ho-ra'tian,** *a.*

Ho'ræ, 1 hō'rī; 2 hō'rē, *n. pl.* [L.] *Myth.* The three goddesses of the seasons and of natural and social order. See SEASONS.

ho'ral, 1 hō'ral; 2 hō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to an hour; hourly.

ho'ra-ry, 1 hō'ra-rı; 2 hō'ra-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an hour; occurring hourly. [< L. *hora,* HOUR.]—**ho-ra'ri-ous,** *a. Bot.* Lasting but one or two hours.

Ho-ra'ti-ı, 1 ho-rē'shı-aı; 2 ho-rā'shi-ı, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* Three brothers, Romans, who fought and killed the Curiatii, three brothers from Alba Longa.

Ho-ra'ti-o, 1 ho-rē'shı-ō; 2 ho-rā'shi-ō, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Hor'aceǂ. Ho-ra'ti-a** *(fem.)* Dan. **Ho-rats',** 1 ho-rāts'; 2 ho-rāts'; D. **Ho-ra'ti-us,** 1 ho-rā'sı-us, 2 ho-rā'si-us; F. **Ho"race',** 1 ō"rās'; 2 ō"rās'; G. **Ho-ra'ti-us,** 1 ho-rā'tsı-us, 2 ho-rā'tsi-us, **Ho'ratsǂ;** It. **O-ra'zi-o,** 1 o-rād'zi-ō, 2 o-rād'zi-ō; L. **Ho-ra'ti-us,** 1 ho-rē'shı-us *or* -shus, 2 ho-rā'shi-us *or* -shūs; Pg. **Ho-ra'ci-o,** 1 o-rā'sı-ō, 2 o-rā'cı-ō; Sp. **Ho-ra'ci-o,** 1 o-rā'thı-ō, 2 o-rā'thi-ō. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* the devoted friend of Hamlet.

Ho-ra'tius Co'cles, 1 ho-rē'shus kō'klız; 2 ho-rā'shŭs cō'clēs. A legendary Roman hero, who with two comrades held the bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscan army.

horde, 1 hōrd; 2 hōrd. **I.** *vi.* [HORD'ED‡; HORD'ING.] To gather in a horde. **II.** *n.* **1.** A gathered and motley multitude of human beings; especially, a tribe of Asiatic nomads; as, the *hordes* of Attila, the Kalmuck-Tatar king of the Huns. See ATTILA. **2.** A pack or swarm, as of animals or insects. [F., < Per. *ordū,* camp.]—**Golden Horde,** a fierce and powerful Mongol horde, named from the golden tent of Batu, under whose lead they laid waste eastern Europe in the 13th century; the Kipchaks.—**White H.,** a powerful Mongol horde of the 14th century; the eastern Kipchaks.

Hor'de-um, 1 hōr'dı-um; 2 hōr'de-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of true grasses, one species of which is the cultivated barley.

horeb, *n.* Same as HOAR. [Sinai, Arabia; 6,750 ft.

Ho'reb, 1 hō'reb; 2 hō'rēb, *n.* A mountain in the peninsula of

hore'hound", *n.* Same as HOARHOUND.

ho-ri'zon, 1 ho-raı'zən; 2 ho-rī'zon, *n.* **1.** The line of the apparent meeting of earth or sea and sky. **2.** The bounds of observation or experience. **3.** *Astron.* (1) The plane passing through a position on the earth's surface at right angles to the line of gravity; also, the great circle in which this plane cuts the celestial sphere. **astronomical horizonǂ.** (2) A plane through the earth's center parallel to the plane just mentioned. **celestial, geometric,** or **rational horizonǂ.** **4.** *Geol.* (1) A definite position in the stratigraphic column, or in the scheme of classification of strata according to age: usually used relatively. (2) In the usage of some geologists, a bed or limited number of beds characterized by one or more distinctive fossils; a zone. **5.** *Art.* The imaginary line, taking the place of the natural horizon, in a picture of a landscape, on which is projected the *point of sight* of the viewer. See PERSPECTIVE. [< Gr. *horizōn,* ppr. of *horizō,* bound.]—**apparent, local, sensible,** or **visible horizon,** same as HORIZON, 1.—**real** or **true h.,** the astronomical horizon.

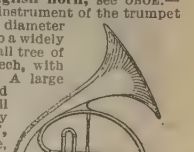
hor"i-zon'tal, 1 her"ı-zon'tal; 2 hŏr"i-zŏn'tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** In the direction of or parallel to the horizon; on a level. **2.** Included or measured in a plane of the horizon. **3.** Of, pertaining to, on, or close to the horizon. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Craniom.* A line or plane assumed, for the purpose of setting a skull or for reference in describing it, to be parallel with the horizon. Several are used. **2.** A tall shrub or tree (*Anodopetalum biglandulosum*) of the family *Saxifragaceæ,* occurring in the western forests of Tasmania.

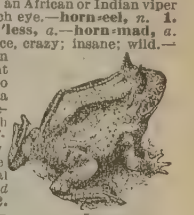
Syn.: even, flat, level, plain, plane. *Horizontal* signifies in the direction of or parallel to the horizon. For practical purposes *level* and *horizontal* are identical, but *level,* as the more popular word, is more loosely used of that which has no especially noticeable elevations or inequalities; as, a *level* road. *Flat,* according to its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *flet,* a floor, applies to a surface only, and, in the first and most usual sense, to a surface that is *horizontal* or *level* in all directions; a line may be *level,* a floor is *flat; flat* is also applied in a derived sense to any *plane* surface without irregularities or elevations, as a picture may be painted on the *flat* surface of a perpendicular wall. *Plane* applies only to a surface, and is used with more mathematical exactness than *flat.* The adjective *plain,* originally the same word as *plane,* is now rarely used except in the figurative senses; as, a *plain* statement; *plain* people; but the original sense appears in the noun, as we speak of "a wide *plain.*" We speak of a *horizontal* line, a *flat* morass, a *level* road, a *plain* country, a *plane* surface (especially in the scientific sense). That which is *level* may not be *even,* and that which is *even* may not be *level;* a *level* road may be very rough; a slope may be *even.* See FLAT; LEVEL.—Ant.: broken, hilly, inclined, irregular, rolling, rough, rugged, slanting, sloping, uneven.

—**hor"i-zon'tal-ism,** *n.*—**hor"i-zon-tal'i-ty,** *n.*—**hor"i-zon-tal-ly,** *adv.*

hor'mo-nes, 1 hēr'mo-nīz; 2 hŏr'mo-nēs, *n. pl.* The chemical products of an organ which produce activity in another organ by way of the blood-stream. [< Gr. *hormaō,* excite.]

horn, 1 hērn; 2 hŏrn. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To provide with horns, or shape like a horn. **2.** [Colloq.] To attack with the horns; gore. **3ǂ.** To cuckold. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bonelike projecting growth on the head of various hoofed mammals, as oxen. **2.** The antler of a deer. **3.** Any hardened and thickened form of epidermic tissue. **4.** Something made of horn, or likened to an animal's horn. (1) *Mus.* A wind-instrument, originally a bullock's or ram's horn. (2) One of the extremities of the crescent moon. (3) A cornucopia. See HORN OF PLENTY. (4) The beak of an anvil. (5) A drinking-vessel made of a cow's horn, or in its shape; hence, a drink. (6) A powder-flask. (7) One of the branches forming the delta of a stream. (8) A pommel of a saddle. (9) [Low.] An imaginary projection from the forehead of a cuckold. **5.** The substance of which horn consists, as keratin, calcium phosphate, etc. **6.** *Script.* Strength, power, or honor: used symbolically. **7.** [Scot.] A spoon made of horn; a drinking vessel. [< AS. *horn.*]—**English horn,** see OBOE.—**French h.,** a keyed brass orchestral instrument of the trumpet class, with long twisted tube whose diameter increases gradually from mouthpiece to a widely flaring bell.—**hora'sean",** *n.* A small tree of the birch family, resembling the beech, with white hard wood.—**horn'bill",** *n.* A large bird of tropical Asia and Africa, related to the kingfishers and having the bill generally very large and surmounted by a horn-like extension.—**horn'book",** *n.* A child's primer, as formerly made, covered with a thin layer of transparent horn, and framed; hence, any primer or handbook; rudimentary knowledge.—**horned,** *a.* Having a horn or horns.—**horned horse,** the gnu.—**horned owl,** an American owl with very large ear-tufts.—**horned pout,** a catfish. **horn poutǂ.**—**horned toad,** an iguana-like lizard, with spine-covered head, of western and southern United States and Mexico. See illus. below.—**horned viper** or **snake,** an African or Indian viper (genus *Cerastes*) with a horn over each eye.—**horn-eel,** *n.* **1.** A sand-eel. **2.** The garfish.—**horn'less,** *a.*—**horn-mad,** *a.* Mad from being made a cuckold; hence, crazy; insane; wild.—**horn of plenty** (*Class Myth.*), the horn of the goat which suckled the infant Zeus, which became filled according to the wishes of its possessor; hence, a symbol of abundance in general, represented in art as a curved horn filled with fruit, etc. **cor"nu-co'pi-aǂ.—horn'pipe',** *n.* **1.** A lively English country dance. **2.** The music of such a dance or similar music. **3.** A former musical instrument.—**horn-silver,** *n. Old Chem.* **1.** Fused silver chlorid. **2.** *Mineral.* Same as CERARGYRITE.—**hora'tail",** *n.* A hymenopterous insect resembling a sawfly, but with a borer instead of a pair of saws in the female.—**horn-worm,** *n.* A caterpillar with a horn-like hind appendage, as that of a hawk-moth.—**horn'y,** *a.* **1.** Resembling horn; callous. **2.** Made of horn. **3.** Having horns.


French Horn.


Horned Toad. 1/8

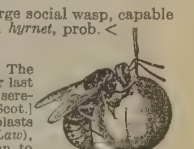
Horn, Cape. The southern extremity of S. America, on the last island of the Fuegian Archipelago.

horn'blende", 1 hērn'blend"; 2 hōrn'blĕnd", *n.* A common mineral, greenish-black or black, containing iron and silicate of magnesium, calcium, and aluminum. [G., < *horn,* horn, + *blende,* BLENDE.]—**hornblende schist,** a schistose rock consisting essentially of hornblende.—**horn-blen'dic,** *a.* [See HORN.

horn'el, 1 hērn'el; 2 hōrn'ĕl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The horn-eel.

Hor-nell', 1 her-nel'; 2 hŏr-nĕl', *n.* A city in S. W. New York; pop. 15,030.

hor'net, 1 hēr'net; 2 hŏr'nĕt, *n.* A large social wasp, capable of inflicting a severe sting. [< AS. *hyrnet,* prob. < *horn,* horn.]


Hornet (*Vespa crabro*). 1/1

Horn'ie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HORNY.

horn'ing, 1 hērn'ıŋ; 2 hōrn'ing, *n.* **1.** The appearance of the moon in the first or last quarter. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A sham serenade of harsh, discordant music. **3.** [Scot.] A public announcement made with blasts of a horn.—**letters of horning** (*Scots Law*), a judicial mandate, requiring a person to pay or perform as had been decreed against him.

hor-ni'to, 1 her-nī'to; 2 hŏr-nī'to, *n.* [Sp.] A low oven-shaped fumarole, common in South-American volcanic regions.

Horn'sey, 1 hērn'zı; 2 hōrn'gy, *n.* A parish in Middlesex, England; a suburb of London; pop. 87,690. [CHERT.

horn'stone", 1 hērn'stōn"; 2 hōrn'stōn", *n. Mineral.* Same as

Horn'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The devil: so called because commonly represented with horns. **Horn'ieǂ.**

horol., *abbr.* Horology.

hor'o-loge, 1 her'o-lōj *or* -loj; 2 hŏr'o-lōg *or* -lŏg, *n.* **1.** A timepiece. **2.** A clock-tower. [OF., < Gr. *hōrologion,* < *hōra,* hour, + *legō,* speak.]—**ho-rol'o-gerǂ.**—**hor"o-log'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to horology or to a horologe. **2.** *Bot.* Opening and closing, as some flowers, at certain hours. **hor"o-log'i-calǂ.**—**ho-rol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] The science of time-measurement or of the construction of timepieces.

hor'o-scope, 1 her'o-skōp; 2 hŏr'o-scōp, *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* (1) The aspect of the heavens, with special reference to the positions of the planets at any instant, or a figure or statement showing such aspect, from which astrologers professed to foretell the future, especially of a person born at that time. (2) More particularly, the part of the ecliptic just rising above the horizon at such instant. (3) The diagram of the twelve divisions or "houses" of the heavens, used by astrologers in predicting the future. **2.** A table showing the length of the day and night at various seasons and places. [F., < Gr. *hora,* hour, + *skopeō,* observe.]—**ho-ros'co-py,** *n.* **1.** The art of casting horoscopes or of determining the future from the positions of the heavenly bodies. **2.** The

situation of the heavenly bodies at the time of a person's birth; a horoscope.

hor-ren'dous†, *a.* Frightful; fearful. [< L. *horreo*, bristle.]

hor'rent, 1 her'ent; 2 hôr'ent, *a.* **1.** Standing erect like bristles; bristling. **2.** Causing terror and abhorrence. **3.** Feeling or expressing horror. [< L. *horren(t-)s*, ppr. of *horreo*, bristle.]

hor'ri-ble, 1 her'i-bl; 2 hôr'i-bl, *a.* Exciting abhorrence;

hor'ri-bl^{2}, ∫ terrible. [OF., < L. *horribilis*, < *horreo*, bristle, be terrified.] SYN.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.—**hor'ri-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*—**hor'ri-bly,** *adv.*—**hor-rif'ic,** *a.* Causing horror.—**hor'ri-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To affect with horror.—**hor''ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

hor'rid, 1 her'id; 2 hôr'id, *a.* **1.** Fitted to inspire horror; dreadful. **2.** Highly obnoxious; outrageous. **3.** Rough; shaggy; bristling: chiefly poetical. [< L. *horridus*, rough, < *horreo*, bristle.] SYN.: see FRIGHTFUL.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

hor-rip''li-la'tion, 1 he-rip'i-lē'shan; 2 hŏ-rip'i-lā'shon, *n. Med.* A chilliness accompanied with the appearance of goose-pimples and bristling of the hair over the body, preceding fever. [< L. *horreo*, bristle, + *pilus*, hair.]

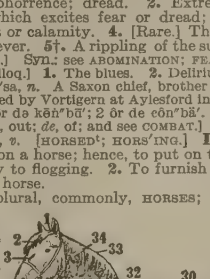
hor'ror, 1 her'ar; 2 hôr'or, *n.* **1.** The painful emotion of extreme fear or abhorrence; dread. **2.** Extreme repugnance. **3.** That which excites fear or dread; especially, some great accident or calamity. **4.** [Rare.] The shivering fit that precedes a fever. **5†.** A rippling of the surface. [L. < *horreo*, be terrified.] SYN.: see ABOMINATION; FEAR; FRIGHT.—**the horrors.** [Colloq.] **1.** The blues. **2.** Delirium tremens.

Hor'sa, 1 hēr'se; 2 hôr'sa, *n.* A Saxon chief, brother of Hengist: said to have been killed by Vortigern at Aylesford in 455.

hors de com''bat', 1 ōr de kēn''bā'; 2 ôr de cōn''bä'. Out of the fight. [F., < L. *foris*, out; *de*, of; and see COMBAT.]

horse, 1 hôrs; 2 hôrs, *v.* [HORSED†; HORS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mount or carry, as on a horse; hence, to put on the back of another preparatory to flogging. **2.** To furnish horses for. **II.** *i.* To ride on a horse.

horse, *n.* [In the plural, commonly, HORSES; but sometimes, collectively, HORSE. See def. 4, below.] **1.** A solid-hoofed and odd-toed quadruped (*Equus caballus*) with flowing mane and tail, commonly, in the domestic state, employed as a beast of draught and burden and especially for riding upon. **2.** A mammal related to or supposed to be of the ancestral line of the horse. **3.** The male of the horse, especially when castrated. **4.** Cavalry. **5.** A device used to support anything or suggesting the uses of a horse; as, a clothes-*horse*. **6.** *Mining.* A mass of rock, similar to the wall-rock, found in a vein of ore. **7.** A translation or other similar aid used by pupils in working out lessons; pony; crib. **8.** A favorite idea; hobby. **9.** [Slang, U. S.] Horse-play foolery. **10.** [Rare.] *Chess.* A knight. **11.** In gymnastics, a wooden block on four legs used for vaulting and other exercises. **12.** [Slang.] A term of playful familiarity applied to a man. [< AS. *hors*, horse.]—**dark horse,** a horse whose ability to win a race is not believed in or thought about by the general public; hence, an unknown or unforeseen competitor, especially in politics.—**horse'back".** **I.** *n.* **1.** A horse's back. **2.** An object shaped like a horse's back. **II.** *adv.* On a horse's back.—**horse'-block",** *n.* **1.** A block or platform used in mounting a horse. **2.** A frame of boards used as a support.—**h.-boat,** *n.* **1.** A boat moved by horse-power. **2.** A boat for carrying horses.—**h.-boot,** *n.* A leathern covering to protect a horse's pastern against interfering.—**h.-bot,** *n.* A bot-fly or its larva that infests the stomach and intestines of the horse.—**h.-boy,** *n.* A stable-boy.—**h.-breaker,** *n.* One who trains horses to work in harness or under the saddle.—**h.-car,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A car drawn by horses; tram-car. **2.** A car for transporting horses by rail.—**h.-chestnut,** *n.* **1.** An Old World tree (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) of Asian origin, belonging to the buckeye family, with digitate leaves, clusters of flowers, and large chestnut-like fruits: planted in the United States for ornament and shade. Native species are called *buckeyes*. **2.** The fruit of the tree described above.—**h.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.—**h.-collar,** *n.* A stuffed collar for a horse's neck, used to support the hames of a draft-harness and to ease the pressure on the shoulders in drawing.—**h.-doctor,** *n.* A veterinary surgeon; farrier.—**h.-drench,** *n.* A dose for a horse, or the instrument with which it is administered.—**h.-fair,** *n.* A fair for the sale of horses.—**h.-flesh.** **I.** *a.* Having the color of a horse's flesh; reddish-bronze. **II.** *n.* **1.** The flesh of a horse. **2.** Horses, considered collectively. **3.** A kind of mahogany grown in Bahama.—**h.-fly,** *n.* **1.** A gadfly. **2.** A forest-fly or horse-tick. **3.** A bot-fly.—**horse'foot",** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Coltsfoot.



Nomenclature of the Horse. 1/120

1. Poll. 2. Forehead. 3. Face. 4. Muzzle. 5. Throat-latch. 6. Windpipe. 7. Jugular-groove. 8. Shoulder. 9. Point of Shoulder. 10. Chest. 11. Arm. 12. Forearm. 13. Knee. 14. Fetlock. 15. Pastern. 16. Cannon. 17. Seat of Splint. 18. Elbow. 19. Flank. 20. Stifle. 21. Cannon. 22. Hock. 23. Gaskin. 24. Quarter. 25. Thigh. 26. Hip-joint. 27. Croup. 28. Hip. 29. Coupling. 30. Loins. 31. Back. 32. Withers. 33. Crest. 34. Neck.

2. The king-crab.—**h.-furniture,** *n.* The harness or housing of a horse.—**h.-gear,** *n.* Horse-furniture; also, horse-power.—**h.-gowan,** *n.* [Scot.] The oxeye daisy; the wild or German camomile.—**h.-guards,** *n. pl.* **1.** A body of cavalry serving as guards, as to a sovereign on state occasions. **2.** [H- G-] (1) In the British army, the 1st and 2d Life Guards (the "Reds") and the Royal Horse Guards (the "Blues"), forming the personal escort of the sovereign. (2) [Colloq.] Formerly, the chief military officials of the British army, as distinguished from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities, named from the building. (3) A building in Whitehall, London, formerly the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the army, and, as such, representative of the whole army organization. It is now used as the headquarters of the Horse Guards, and as offices for some departments of the War Office.—**horse'hair",** *n.* **1.** The hair of horses, especially of their manes and tails. **2.** Haircloth.—**horse-hide,** *n.* The hide of a horse.—**h.-jockey,** *n.* **1.** One who rides races professionally. **2†.** A horse-dealer.—**h.-latitudes,** *n. pl. Naut.* A belt of the Atlantic ocean on the northern edge of the northeast trade-winds where calms often prevail: so called in colonial times when vessels carrying horses from New England to the West Indies were sometimes obliged, when detained there, to throw overboard part of their cargo for want of water.—**h.-laugh,** *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.—**h.-laughter,** *n.*—**h.-leech,** *n.* **1.** A horse-doctor. **2.** One who is perpetually begging or teasing (*Prov.* xxx, 15). **3.** A large leech, as *Hæmopsis vorax*, that enters the nostrils of horses, cattle, etc., when they are drinking.—**horse'-less,** *a.* Not possessing, using, or requiring a horse: usually in such phrases as *horseless* carriage (an automobile), or the like.—**h.-litter,** *n.* A litter or palanquin drawn or borne by horses.—**h.-mackerel,** *n.* One of various fishes: especially (1) A caranguid. (2) A scombroid, the tunny. (3) The bluefish.—**horse'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who rides a horse; a cavalryman.—**horse'man-ship,** *n.* Equestrian skill.—**h.-marine,** *n.* **1.** A mounted marine. **2.** *pl.* An imaginary corps of mounted marines, referred to jocularly to describe one who is as much out of place as a mounted marine would be aboard ship.—**horse'mint",** *n.* **1.** An erect American herb (*Monarda punctata*) of the mint family. **2.** Either of two European woodland mints (*Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatica*), both naturalized in the United States.—**horse-nettle,** *n.* A rough roadside weed (*Solanum carolinense*) with straw-colored prickles, white flowers, and yellow berries, found in the middle and southern United States.—**h.-pistol,** *n.* A large pistol formerly carried in a holster by horsemen.—**h.-play,** *n.* Rough, boisterous play.—**h.-pond,** *n.* A pond for watering horses.—**h.-post,** *n.* A hitching-post.—**h.-power,** *n.* **1.** The force exerted by, or rate of work maintained by, an average dray-horse; hence in mechanics, the standard theoretical unit of the rate of work, equal to 33,000 pounds lifted one foot in one minute. **2.** A mechanical arrangement for utilizing a horse's power.—**h.-race,** *n.* A race by horses.—**h.-racer,** *n.*—**h.-racing,** *n.*—**horse'rad'ish,** *n.* A common garden herb (*Roripa armoracia*) of the mustard family, cultivated for the pungent root, which is used as a condiment and medicinally.—**h.-rake,** *n.* A large hay-rake worked by horse-power.—**h.-sense,** *n.* [Colloq.] Coarse, practical intelligence; rough common sense; shrewdness.—**horse'shoe",** *n.* **1.** A metal shoe for a horse, U-shaped like the edge of a horse's hoof, to which it is nailed. **2.** Something roughly U-shaped, especially if the opening is narrower than the sweep of the curve. **3.** A king-crab or limulus.—**horse'tail",** *n.* **1.** The tail of a horse, especially when severed from the body and used as a distinction of rank or as a standard. In Turkey the Sultan is preceded by seven horsetails and the Grand Vizier by five. **2.** *Bot.* A pteridophytic plant of the genus *Equisetum*; scouring-rush. **3.** *Anat.* The collection of nerves in which the spinal column terminates.—**h.-tamer,** *n.* A horse-breaker.—**horse'weed",** *n.* **1.** A common asteraceous weed (*Leptilon canadense*) found in most parts of North America. **2.** The wild lettuce. **3.** The great ragweed.—**horse'whip".** **I.** *vt.* To chastise with a horsewhip. **II.** *n.* A whip for managing horses.—**horse'wo"man,** *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] A woman who rides on horseback.—**hors'ing,** *n.* **1.** A board on which a knife-grinder sits. **2.** A flogging, especially as inflicted upon a schoolboy mounted on the back of another.—**hors'y,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to horses. **2.** Devoted to horses. **hors'ey†.**—**hors'i-ness,** *n.*

hort., hortic., *abbr.* Horticultural, horticulture.

hor'ta-tive, ⌊1 hôr'ta-tiv; 2 hôr'ta-tiv, *a.* Of the nature

hor'ta-tiv^{2}, ∫ of exhortation. [< L. *hortativus*, < *hortor*, urge.]—**hor'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Giving exhortation.

Hor''tense', 1 her-tens' *or* (*F.*) ôr''tŭns'; 2 hôr-tens' *or* (*F.*) ôr''täns', *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See HORTENSIA. **2. Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais** (1783–1837), the daughter of Josephine; wife of Louis Bonaparte; queen of Holland; mother of Napoleon III.

Hor-ten'si-a, 1 her-ten'shi-a; 2 hôr-ten'shi-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Hor''tense'†.** F. **Hor''tense',** 1 ôr''tŭns', 2 ôr''täns'; G. **Hor-ten'si-a,** 1 her-ten'si-a, 2 hôr-ten'si-ä; It. **Or-ten'si-a,** 1 ôr-ten'si-a, 2 ôr-ten'si-ä; L. **Hor-ten'si-a.** [L. *fem.*, gardener.]

Hor'thy, 1 hôr'ti; 2 hôr'tŷ, **Nicholas von** (1868–). A Hungarian admiral and statesman; elected regent of Hungary, 1920.

hor'ti-cul''ture, 1 hêr'ti-kul''chur *or* -tiur; 2 hôr'ti-kŭl''chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** The cultivation of a garden, or the mode of cultivation employed in a garden. **2.** That department of the science of agriculture which relates to the cultivation of gardens or orchards, including the growing of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and ornamental shrubs and trees. [< L. *hortus*, garden, + *cultura*, cultivation.] SYN.: see AGRICULTURE.—**hor'ti-cul''tor,** *n.* One who cultivates a garden.—**hor''ti-cul'tur-al,** *a.*—**hor''ti-cul'tur-ist,** *n.* **hor'ti-cul''tist**; **hor''ti-cul'tur-al-ist†.** [rium; literally, "a dry garden."

hor'tus sic'cus, 1 hêr'tus sik'us; 2 hôr'tŭs sic'ŭs. [L.] A herba-

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF HORSES.

1. Pacing stallion.
2. Orloff stallion.
3. Thoroughbred stallion.
4. Percheron stallion.
5. Shire stallion.
6. French Coach stallion.
7. Shetland pony.
8. Hackney stallion.
9. Cleveland Bay stallion.
10. Belgian stallion.
11. Trotting stallion.
12. Arab stallion.
13. German Coach stallion.
14. Clydesdale stallion.
15. Suffolk stallion.

Ho'rus, 1 hō'rus; 2 hō'rŭs, *n. Myth.* An Egyptian hawk-headed divinity; god of the day or the sun. **Hor†.**

Hos., *abbr.* Hosea.

ho-san'na, 1 ho-zan'ə; 2 ho-zăn'a, *interj.* An exclamation of praise to God. [< Heb.^{Gr} *hôshī'ah nnā,* save, I pray.]

hose, 1 hōz; 2 hōs, *n.* [HOSE, formerly HO'SEN, *pl.* except in def. 2 below.] **1.** A covering, usually knit or woven, for the lower part of the legs and the feet; a stocking; anciently, a garment worn by men, covering the legs and the lower part of the body, like very tight trousers: mostly used as a plural. **2.** A flexible tube or pipe, of leather, rubber, cotton, etc., for conveying water and other fluids. *pl. hoses.* [< AS. *hosa,* hose.]—**Bal-orig'gan hose,** hose made of fine unbleached cotton: originally that made at Balbriggan, Ireland.—**ho'sier,** *n.* One who deals in hose, etc.—**ho'sier-y,** *n.* Hosiers' wares; stockings; hose.

Ho-se'a, 1 hō-zī'ə; 2 hō-zē'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* (1) The first of the Hebrew minor prophets: lived in the 8th century B. C. (2) The first of the books of the minor prophets in the present order of the Old Testament canon: named from the prophet Hosea. [< Heb. *Hoshea,* lit. salvation, < *yasha,* save.]

hos'pice, 1 hes'pis; 2 hŏs'pic, *n.* A place of entertainment or shelter, as a convent in an Alpine pass. [F.]

hos'pi-ta-ble, ‡1 hes'pi-tə-bl; 2 hŏs'pi-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Dis-

hos'pi-ta-bly, ‡posed to entertain with generous kindness. **2.** Characterized by hospitality. **3.** Figuratively, very receptive. [OF., < L.^{LL} *hospes,* guest.]—**hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**hos"pi-tal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] The act of being hospitable.

hos'pi-tal, 1 hes'pi-təl; 2 hŏs'pi-tal, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An institution for the reception, care, and medical treatment of the sick or wounded; also, the building used for that purpose. Formerly the word indicated a place of hospitality for those who were in need of shelter and maintenance. This meaning still appears in some uses, as "foundling *hospital,*" "Greenwich *Hospital,*" London (a home for retired seamen). **2†.** An inn or hospice. [OF., < L.^{LL} *hospitalis,* of a guest, < *hospes,* guest.]—**hos'pi-tal-er,** *n.* **1.** One cared for or supported in a hospital. **2.** The title of the chief resident official in certain London hospitals which were originally religious foundations; the duties of religious superintendent are included in his office. **3.** [H-] A member of one of various charitable brotherhoods or military orders of the middle ages, of which the best-known are the **Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem,** which originated in 1048 in a hospital built at Jerusalem by merchants of Amalfi and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and still exists. **4†.** Same as HOSTELER, 2. **hos'pi-tal-ler†.**

hos'pi-tal-ize, 1 hes'pi-təl-oiz; 2 hŏs'pi-tăl-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To turn (a building) into a hospital or to make it unfit to dwell in by using it as a hospital for an extended time. **2.** To put (a sick person) into a hospital.—**hos"pi-tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

hos-pi'ti-um, 1 hes-pish'i-um; 2 hŏs-pish'i-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] An inn; hostel. [L., < *hospes,* guest.]

hos'po-dar, 1 hes'po-dār; 2 hŏs'po-dăr, *n.* A title of dignity formerly borne by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland, later by the princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia and the emperor of Russia. [Roum.]

host^{1}**†,** *vt. & vi.* To receive as or be a guest.

host^{2}, *n. & v.* [Scot.] Same as HOAST.

host^{3}, 1 hōst; 2 hōst, *n.* A large body of men; an army; hence, a multitude. [< OF. *host,* < L. *hostis,* enemy.]

Syn.: see ARMY; ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; THRONG.

host^{4}, *n.* **1.** One who entertains guests in private life. **2.** The landlord of a hotel. **3.** *Biol.* An organism that harbors another as a parasite. [< L.^{OF} *hospes* (*hospit-*), entertainer.]

host^{5}, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, and some other churches, the consecrated bread or wafer used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, the wafer or one of the pieces of bread before consecration. (2) Christ regarded as a sacrifice in the Lord's Supper, as in the Roman Catholic and some other churches. **2†.** An offering; sacrifice. [< F. *hostie,* < L. *hostia,* sacrificial victim, prob. < *hostio,* strike.]—**black host** (*Eccl.*), the host of the black mass.

hos'tage, 1 hes'tij; 2 hŏs'taj, *n.* **1.** A person held as a pledge, as in war, for the performance of some stipulation. **2.** Hence, anything given as a pledge. [OF., < L.^{LL} *obses,* pledge.]

hos"teau', 1 ōs"tō'; 2 ŏs"tō', *n.* [Colloq.] A chateau used as a hospital in France during the World War; a soldiers' telescope word.

hos'tel-ry, 1 hes'tel-ri; 2 hŏs'tĕl-ry, *n.* An inn. **hos'tel†; hos'tler-y†; hos'try†.**—**hos'tel-er,** *n.* **1.** A student living in a hostel. **2.** The monk who acted as host in a monastery. **3†.** An innkeeper. **hos'tel-ier†.**

host'ess, 1 hōst'es; 2 hōst'ĕs, *n.* A female host.

hos'tile, ‡1 hes'təl; 2 hŏs'til. **1.** *a.* **1.** Having a spirit of

hos'til^{5}**,** ‡enmity. **2.** Pertaining to an enemy. **II.** *n.* An enemy; antagonist; specif., in the United States, a hostile Indian. [F., < L. *hostilis,* hostile.]

Syn.: (adj.) ALIEN; INIMICAL; MALICIOUS; (noun) see ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; FEUD; HATRED.—**hos'tile-ly,** *adv.*—**hos-til'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being hostile. **2‖.** Hostile action. **3.** *pl.* Warlike measures.

host'ler†, 1 hōst'ler; 2 hōst'lĕr, *n.* **1.** The gathering of an armed host; a muster. **2.** A battle or encounter. [man; groom.

hos'tler, 1 hes'ler *or* es'ler; 2 hŏs'ler *or* ŏs'ler, *n.* A stable-

hot, 1 het; 2 hŏt, *a.* [HOT'TER; HOT'TEST.] **1.** Being heated or having high temperature. **2.** Pungent; acrid. **3.** Marked by passion; fiery; fervent; vehement; as, *hot* words. **4.** Near the subject sought: said in games or hunting. **5.** *Hunting.* Distinct; strong: said of a scent. **6.** Lustful. **7.** [Slang.] In racing, designating a horse strongly fancied to win a race, or likely to be, or being, heavily backed to do so. [< AS. *hāt,* hot.] Syn.: burning, choleric, fervent, fervid, fiery, glowing, heated, irascible, passionate, peppery, pungent, stinging, vehement, violent. See ARDENT; EAGER.—Ant.: arctic, bleak, boreal, chill, chilly, cold, cool, freezing, frigid, frosty, frozen, gelid, icy, polar, wintry.—**hot'bed",** *n.* **1.** A bed of rich earth, protected by glass, and warmed, usually by fermenting stable manure, for promoting the growth of plants. **2.** Figuratively, a place or condition favoring rapid growth or heated activity.—**hot blast,** a blast of hot air blown into a smelting-furnace: used also attributively; as, a *hot-blast* furnace.—**hot'blood"ed,** *a.* Being of hot blood; passionate: amorous.—**hot'-cock"les,** *n.* An old game in which a blindfolded player is struck by others in turn, and tries to guess their names.—**hot'foot",** *adv.* In all haste.—**hot'head",** *n.* A hasty, impetuous, or quick-tempered person.—**hot-headed,** *a.* **hot-brained†.**—**hot'house",** *n.* **1.** A structure kept warm artificially, as for the forced growth of flowers, etc. **2†.** A brothel.—**hot'ly,** *adv.*—**hot'ness,** *n.*—**hot-pot,** *n.* A dish of seasoned mutton-chops stewed between layers of sliced potatoes.—**hot-press. I†.** *vt.* To subject to heat and mechanical pressure, as for calendering or to extract oil. **II.** *n.* A machine for hot-pressing.—**hot-pressed,** *a.*—**hot'-press"er,** *n.*—**hot-pressing,** *n.*—**hot-tube,** *n. Engin.* A metal tube heated to redness and used for ignition of the charge in an internal-combustion engine.

hotch, 1 hech; 2 hŏch, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To shake so as to separate, as peas and beans when threshed together; jelt. **2.** To drive along, as cattle. **II.** *t.* **1.** To move along by jerks. **2.** To hobble or limp. **3.** To be uneasy. [< F. *hocher,* < D. *hotsen,* jolt.]

hotch'pot", 1 hech'pet"; 2 hŏch'pŏt", *n.* **1.** *Law.* A commixture of property in order to secure an equable division. **2†.** A hotchpotch. [< OF. *hochepot,* < OD. *hutspot,* < *hutsen,* shake, + *pot,* pot.]

hotch'potch", 1 hech'pech"; 2 hŏch'pŏch", *n.* **1.** A confused mixture; a jumble. **2.** [Scot.] A thick broth made of meat and many kinds of vegetables; hence, any cooked dish having a medley of ingredients. **3.** Same as HOTCHPOT, 1. [< OD. *hutsen,* shake, + *pot,* pot.]

ho-tel', 1 ho-tel'; 2 ho-tĕl', *n.* **1.** A house for the entertainment of travelers and others; an inn. **2.** In Franco-English usage: (1) An official residence or private dwelling in a city or town. (2) A building for the transaction of public business in a city or town; a town hall: in this sense, usually **hotel de ville:** as, the *Hôtel* de Ville at Brussels. [< F. *hôtel,* < OF. *hostel,* inn.]—**Hôtel-Dieu,** *n.* [F.] A famous ancient Paris hospital.

Hot Springs. A city and health resort in S. W. Arkansas; pop. 11,700; many medicinal springs.

hot'spur", 1 het'spūr"; 2 hŏt'spûr", *n.* A person who pushes on, heedless of advice or warning; a hot-headed person.—**hot'-spur"†,** *a.* Impetuous; reckless. **hot'spurred"†.**

Hot'ten-tot, 1 het'n-tet; 2 hŏt'n-tŏt, *n.* **1.** One of a South-African people who occupied the Cape Colony region when it was first entered by whites. They are of distinct blood and speech from the Bantu tribes about them, being much lighter in color and shorter in stature. **2.** Their language. [D.]—**Hot'ten-tot's-bread",** *n.* The South-African tortoise-plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*), the rootstock of which was formerly eaten by the Hottentots.

Hou'dan^{1}, 1 hū'dan; 2 hu'dăn, *n.* A breed of domestic fowls having black and white coloring, flesh-colored and blue legs, and V-shaped comb. See plate of FOWLS, fig. 17.

Hou"dan'^{2}, 1 ū"dăn'; 2 ụ dăn', *n.* A town in Seine-et-Oise department, France; has important poultry-markets; famous for a type of fowl.

hou'le, 1 hau'di; 2 how'dl, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HOWDIE.

Hou'di-ni, 2 hū'di-nī; 2 hụ'dī-nī, **Harry** (1873–). An American master magician; author; investigator of psychic phenomena.

Hou"don', 1 ū"dōn'; 2 ụ"dŏn', **Jean Antoine** (1741–1828). A French sculptor; *Cicero; Napoleon; Washington.*

houf, 1 hauf; 2 houf, *n.* [Scot.] A haunt; hewff. **houff†.**

hough^{1}, 1 hek; 2 hŏk, *v. & n.* Same as HOCK.

hough^{2}, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To dig; howk.—**houk't,** *a.* Dug out.

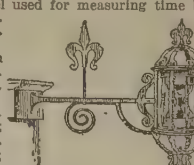
hou'let†, *n.* An owl. See HOWLETT.

hound, 1 hound; 2 hound. **I.** *a.* **1.** To hunt with or as with hounds; persecute. **2.** To incite, as to pursue; set on the chase. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hunting-dog which hunts by scent; specif. [Gt. Brit.], a foxhound. See DOG. **2.** A dastardly fellow. **3.** In the game of hare and hounds, the one who acts the part of a hound. **4.** *Naut.* One of two projections at the head of a mast which support the top trestletrees and lower-mast rigging. **hound'ing†.** **5.** *Vehicles.* A brace to strengthen the running-gear: if between the reach and hinder axle, called *hind hound;* if between the tongue and forward axle, *fore hound.* [< AS. *hund,* dog.]—**hound's-tongue,** *n.* **1.** A coarse, hairy weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*) in pastures and waste grounds, with tongue-shaped leaves, dull-red flowers, and prickly nutlets. **2.** Same as VANILLA-PLANT. **[houpe†.**

houp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Hope. **2.** A mouthful of any food or drink.

hour, 1 aur; 2 our, *n.* **1.** A space of time now equal to one twenty-fourth part of a civil day; sixty minutes; before the general use of timepieces, one-twelfth of the interval from sunrise to sunset (called *hour of the day*), or one-twelfth that from sunset to sunrise (called *hour of the night*). **2.** The point of time indicated by a chronometer, watch, or clock; the time of day. **3.** A set, appointed, or definite time; specif., the time of death. **4.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* Prayers to be repeated at stated times of the day; also, the time for these devotions, or the book containing them. **5.** [H-] *Myth.* One of the Horæ, or goddesses of law and order in

nature. **6.** An hour's journey: commonly a league or three miles. **7.** *Astron.* A sidereal hour. See under SIDEREAL. **8.** *Astron.* & *Geog.* An angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being 15 degrees or the 24th part of a great circle of the sphere. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *hōra*, time, period.]—**hour'-glass"**, *n.* A glass vessel used for measuring time by the running of sand.—**hour'ly.** **I.** *a.* Happening every hour. **II.** *adv.* At intervals of an hour.



Hour-glass in Ironwork Stand from the Pulpit of Compton-Barrett Church, Wiltshire, England (16th century).

hou'ri, 1 hū'ri; 2 hu'ri, *n.* A nymph of the Mohammedan Paradise. [< Ar. Per.$^{+F}$ *ḥūriya*, < *ahwar*, black-eyed.]

house, 1 hauz; 2 hous, *v.* **houze**^{E}, [HOUSED, HOUZD^{P}; HOUS'ING, HOUZ'ING^{G}.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a dwelling; place under cover; protect. **2.** *Naut.* To make secure, or cover up, in time of storms. **3.** *Carp.* To fit into a mortise or the like. **4§.** To drive to a shelter, as a fugitive. **II.** *i.* To take shelter or lodgings.

house, 1 haus; 2 hous, *n.* **1.** A place of abode or shelter. (1) A structure designed as a habitation; specif., a building intended as a home or place of work for human beings; residence. (2) Any place of lodgment; an abode; as, the *house* of bondage; a snail's shell is his *house*. (3) A building used for storing or sheltering something; as, carriage-*house*. **2.** A number of persons dwelling in or regarded as living in one house or constituting a family; household. **3.** A group of persons descended from the same stock; specif., descended from the same stock; specif., an illustrious race or dynasty. **4.** One of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; especially, in the United States, the House of Representatives as distinguished from the Senate; as, the *House* of Lords; the *House* of Bishops; also, the place where they meet. **5.** *Com.* A mercantile establishment, whether a single individual, a firm, or a corporation. **6.** *Astrol.* One of twelve divisions of the heavens, made by drawing great circles through the north and south points of the horizon, each noting a state or circumstance, as captivity or marriage. The signs of the zodiac were also called *houses*, when considered as the seat of greatest influence of a particular planet, each of which, except the sun and moon, had two of these, one *day house* and one *night house*. **7.** The body of people constituting an audience at any public entertainment or service, or the seats designed for their accommodation; as, he was greeted by a full *house*. **8.** A religious community or their dwelling-place. **9.** [Eng.] (1) A college in a university; specif., in the term the *House*, a familiar name for Christ Church, Oxford. (2) A boarding-house in a public school or the boys who live in it considered collectively. **10.** [Colloq., Eng.] The workhouse; almshouse. [< AS. *hūs*, house.]

Syn.: abode, building, cabin, cot, cottage, domicil, dwelling, dwelling-place, edifice, habitation, hall, home, hovel, hut, manor, mansion, palace, residence, shanty, villa. See EDIFICE; HOME.

—**disorderly house,** a house of ill fame or any low resort; a brothel.—**House of Burgesses,** see under BURGESS.—**H. of Commons,** the lower house of the British Parliament.—**H. of Keys,** the representative branch of the legislative body of the Isle of Man.—**H. of Lords,** the upper house of the British Parliament.—**H. of Representatives,** the larger branch of the United States Congress.—**house'-boat",** *n.* A boat or barge fitted up as a dwelling.—**house'break"er,** *n.* One who breaks into a house to rob.—**house'break"ing,** *n.*—**house'carl",** *n.* A member of the bodyguard or household troops of a (Danish or late Old English) king or noble. [M.]—**house'-dly",** *n.* The common fly found in nearly all parts of the world; an important factor in transmitting certain diseases.—**house'hold".** **I.** *a.* Domestic. **II.** *n.* A number of persons dwelling under the same roof.—**house'hold"er,** *n.* The head of a family; specif., in England, one who inhabits a dwelling or tenement of such a nature as to qualify him for the exercise of the franchise.—**house'keep"er,** *n.* One who directs or orders the affairs of a household; specif., a woman who oversees the work and servants in a house, either as mistress or as an upper servant.—**house'-keep"ing,** *n.* The management of a household.—**house'leek",** *n.* A well-known garden plant, from the Old World, with thick, fleshy leaves, which grows on walls and roofs.—**house'less,** *a.* Shelterless.—**house'less-ness,** *n.*—**house'maid",** *n.* A girl employed in housework.—**housemaid's knee** (*Med.*), an enlarged bursa in front of the knee frequently afflicting persons who, like housemaids, kneel much while working.—**house's par"ty,** *n.* An entertainment of guests for several days, usually in a country house; also, the guests.—**h. physician** (*Med.*), a physician resident by appointment in a hospital, or in some other public institution.—**h.-room,** *n.* Room or lodging in or as in a house.—**h. surgeon** (*Med.*), the surgeon who resides in a hospital and attends to patients in the absence of the principal surgeon.—**house'top",** *n.* **1.** The top or roof of a house. **h.-roof†.** **2.** Figuratively, a public place.—**house'warm"ing,** *n.* A festivity on entering a new home.—**house'work",** *n.* Work connected with housekeeping, especially the more menial tasks.

House, Edward Mandell (1858–), American diplomat; President Wilson's representative in Europe, 1914–16; U. S. special representative at Inter-Allied Conference, Paris, 1917, and at Peace Conferences in France, etc., 1918–19.

hou'sel‖, 1 hau'zl; 2 hou'sl. **I.** *vt.* To administer the Eucharist to. **II.** *n.* The Eucharist, or its administration or reception. [< AS. *hūsl*, *hūsel*, sacrifice.]

house'wife", 1 haus'waif"; 2 hous'wīf", *n.* [-WIVES, 1 -waivz; 2 -wīvz, *pl.*] **1.** The mistress of a household; a woman who manages domestic affairs; housekeeper. **2.** 1 huz'if; 2 hŭs'if. A receptacle for small articles required in sewing. **3.** A pert woman or girl.—**house'wife"ly,** *vt.* & *vi.* To manage or act with the skill of a housewife. **house'wive"†.**—**house'-wife"ly,** *a.* & *adv.* Like a housewife; thrifty.—**house'wife"li-ness,** *n.* Housewifely qualities.—**house'wife"ry,** *n.* The part of household management under a woman's direction; housekeeping processes. **house'wife"ship†; house'wife-skep†.**

hous'le, 1 hŭ'zi; 2 hōō'sy, *n.* [Scot.] A small house.

hous'ing¹, 1 hauz'iŋ; 2 hous'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act of providing with a house or shelter. **2.** The act of bringing into a house, or putting under cover. **3.** Shelter from the weather. **4.** *Mech.* A hollow made in one member to receive a portion of another member. Specif.: (1) [Gt. Brit.] That part of a frame of a machine which sustains a journal-box; a jaw. (2) A mortise in a timber, for receiving the end of another timber. (3) The casing containing either the differential gear or a set of ball bearings in the transmission of an automobile. **5.** *Arch.* A niche for a statue. **6.** *Naut.* (1) Same as HOUSE-LINE. (2) A hoarding to protect a ship's deck when in repair-dock. (3) Of a mast or bowsprit, that part below the deck or abaft the knight-heads.

hous'ing², *n.* **1.** The ornamental trappings of a horse, especially the saddle-cloth: usually in the plural. **2.** A leather cover attached to a horse-collar, as a protection from the weather or as an ornament. [< OHG. or *hulsa*, shell.] Syn.: see CAPARISON.

hous'line", 1 haus'lain"; 2 hous'lin", *n.* *Naut.* A small three-stranded left-handed rope of fine-dressed hemp, used for lashings, etc. **houselinet.**

Hous-sain', 1 hū-sēn'; 2 hu-sān', **Prince.** In the *Arabian Nights*, the owner of a magic carpet in the story of *Ahmed and Paribanou*, which bore him whither he wished to go.

Hous'ton, 1 hūs'tən *or* haus'tən; 2 hūs'tən *or* hous'tən, *n.* **1. Sam** (1793–1863), an American statesman and general; secured independence of Texas. **2.** A manufacturing city in E. Texas; pop. 138,280.

Hous-to'ni-a, 1 hūs-tō'ni-ə; 2 hūs-tō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A low, slender North-American plant of the madder family. [< Dr. William *Houston* (1695–1733), British naturalist.]

hout, *interj.* [Scot.] Same as HOOT. **hout'†; tout'†.**

Hou-yhn'hnm, 1 hū-in'm *or* hwin'm; 2 hu-ŷn'm *or* hwŷn'm, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a horse gifted with reason. See YAHOO.

hove¹, 1 hōv; 2 hōv, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To inflate. **2.** [North. Eng.] To heave. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move upward. **2.** [Scot.] To increase in size. [< HEAVE.]

hove², *imp.* of HEAVE, *v.*

hove²†, *vt.* Same as BEHOOVE.

hove⁴†, *vi.* **1.** To float. **2.** To hover in the air; linger about. **3.** To move aside. [ME. *hoven*; see HOVER.]

hov'el, 1 hev'el; 2 hŏv'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [HOV'ELED or HOV'ELLED; HOV'EL-ING or HOV'EL-LING.] **1.** To shelter in a hovel. **2.** To build like a hovel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wretched dwelling; hut. **2.** An open shed for sheltering cattle, tools, or produce. [Dim. of AS. *hof*, house.] Syn.: see HOUSE; HUT.

hov'er, 1 huv'ər; 2 hŏv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with the wings, as a brooding hen. **2†.** To flap (the wings) so as to remain almost stationary in the air. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pause with fluttering wings. **2.** To linger about. [Ult. < AS. *hof*, house.]—**hov'er,** *n.* **1.** A shelter or retreat. **2.** The act of hovering.—**hov'er-er,** *n.*

Hov'ey, 1 huv'i; 2 hŏv'y, **Richard** (1864–1900). An American poet.

how, 1 hau; 2 how, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Hollow or deep; also, hollow in sound. [= HOLE.] **howe‡.**

how¹, *n.* Way of doing or becoming; means; manner.

how², *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A dell; glen. **2.** A head-dress; hood. **3†.** Any hollow place; especially, a ship's hold. [= HOLE.] **howe‡.**

how, 1 hau; 2 how, *adv.* **1.** In what way or manner. **2.** To what degree or amount. **3.** In what state. **4.** At what rate or price. **5.** To what purport. **6.** By what name. **7.** For what reason; why.

How, as an adverb, may be used as an interrogative or a relative in any of its senses. But it should not be used for *what*. [< AS. *hū*, how.]—**how-be'it,** *adv.* & *conj.* Be it as it may. Syn.: see NOTWITHSTANDING.—**how-ev'er.** **I.** *adv.* **1.** In what manner; by whatever means. **2‖.** Although. **how-e'er'‡** [Poet.]. **II.** *conj.* Notwithstanding; yet. Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.—**how'so-ev'er.** **1.** *adv.* In whatever manner; to whatever extent. **II.** *conj.* Nevertheless.

How'ard, 1 hau'ərd; 2 how'ard, **Oliver Otis** (1830–1909). An American general in the Civil War.

how'dah, 1 hau'də; 2 how'da, *n.* A railed or canopied seat on the back of an elephant. [< Hind. *haudah*.]

how'die, 1 hau'di; 2 how'di, *n.* [Scot.] A midwife. **how'dy‡.**

howe, 1 hau; 2 how. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** *a.* Hollow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hoe. **2.** A hollow; glen.—**how"-back't,** *a.* Hollow-backed, as a horse. **howe-backit‡.**

Howe, 1 hau; 2 how, *n.* **1. Elias** (1819–1867), an American machinist; inventor of the sewing-machine. **2. Julia,** *née* **Ward,** (1819–1910), American author, philanthropist, and promoter of woman suffrage. **3. Richard, Earl** (1725–1799), an English admiral; commanded in the American war; defeated French fleet off Brest, June 1, 1794. **4. William, Viscount** (1729–1814), an English general; commander-in-chief in North America, 1775–1779.

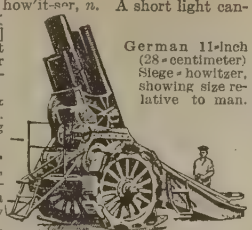
how'el, 1 hau'el; 2 how'ĕl, *n.* A coopers' plane for smoothing the inside of casks. [< Dan. *hövl*, plane.]

How'ells, 1 hau'elz; 2 how'ĕls, *n.* **William Dean** (1837–1920). An American novelist and critic.

howff, 1 hauf; 2 howf, *n.* [Scot.] A frequented place; resort; haunt. [AS. *hof,* house.] **houf‡; houff‡.—howff'er,** *vt.* [Scot.] To frequent a place.

howf'ing, 1 hauf'ɪŋ; 2 howf'ing. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Foolish; loutish. **II.** *n.* A lout; clumsy person. **howfin‡.**

how'it-zer, 1 hau'ĭt-sər; 2 how'it-sər, *n.* A short light cannon for high-angle fire. [< Boh.[9] *haufnice,* howitzer.] **—siege-howitzer,** a short heavy gun of large caliber for the destruction of fortresses.


German 11-inch (28-centimeter) Siege-howitzer, showing size relative to man.

howk, 1 hauk; 2 howk, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To dig; burrow. **holk‡.—howk'it,** *pa.* Dug out.

howl, 1 haul; 2 howl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter in a loud, resonant wail. **2.** To condemn or suppress by a loud clamor: followed by *down, out,* or *away.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To cry like a dog or a wolf. **2.** To give a hollow cry of distress or grief; wail. **3.** To roar, as a tempest. [Imitative; cp. G. *heulen,* L. *ululo.*] **—howl'ing,** *pa.* Abounding in howls; dismal.—**howling monkey,** same as HOWLER, 2.

howl, *n.* **1.** The cry of a wolf or of a dog in distress. **2.** Any resonant mournful cry. SYN.: see ROAR.

howl'er, *n.* **1.** One who howls. **2.** A tropical American monkey having a long, prehensile tail and prodigious power of voice; as, the ursine howler (*Mycetes ursinus*). See illus. below.

how'let, 1 hau'let; 2 howl'ĕt, *n.* An owl; owlet. [< F. *hulotte,* < L. *ulula,* owl (imitative).]

howm, 1 haum; 2 howm, *n.* [Scot.] A holm or flat.

How'rah, 1 hau'rə; 2 how'rä, *n.* A town, suburb of Calcutta, India, from which it is separated by the Hugli river; pop. 179,000.

how'sel‡, *v.* & *n.* Same as HOUSEL.

hox‡, *vt.* To hamstring.

hoy, 1 hei; 2 hȯy. **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To incite; chase. **II**[1]. *n.* An exclamation.—**hoy't,** *pa.* Incited.

hoy[2], *n.* **1.** A barge used to convey bulky cargo to ships in port. **2.** A single-masted heavy coasting-vessel or tender of obsolete type. [< Fl. *hut,* hoy.]

hoy, *interj.* Ho; hallo; a cry to attract attention. Compare AHOY. [< D. *hui,* come.] **hoigh‡; hooy‡.**

hoy'den, *n.* Same as HOIDEN.

hoyse, 1 heiz; 2 hȯyz. **I.** *vt.* To hoist. **II.** *n.* The act of hoisting something. [Scot.]

hoyte, 1 heit; 2 hȯyt, *vi.* [Scot.] To walk or run awkwardly; amble along.

Howler (def. 2). 1/28

H. P., *abbr.* Half pay, High Priest.—**h. p.,** *abbr.* Horse-power, high-pressure.—**H. P. M.,** *abbr.* Hallelujah particular meter.—**H. Q.,** *abbr.* Headquarters.—**H. R.,** *abbr.* House of Representatives.—**hr.,** *abbr.* {HRS., *pl.*} Hour.—**H. R. E.,** *abbr.* Holy Roman Emperor (or Empire).—**H. R. H.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Royal Highness.—**H. S.,** *abbr. Hic sepultus* (here lies) buried), *Hic situs* (here lies), High School.—**H. S. H.,** *abbr.* His (or Her) Serene Highness.—**H. S. S.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Historiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).—**ht.,** *abbr.* Height.—**h. t.,** *abbr.* High tension, *hoc tempore* (at this time), *hoc titulo* (in [or under] this title).

hsi'en, 1 shĭ'en; 2 shĭ'ĕn, *n.* [China.] A sub-prefecture of Chinese provincial administration, governed by a *Che Hsien* or district magistrate.

Hsu'an Tung, 1 shü'ȧn tūŋ; 2 shų'ȧn tuŋ. Reigning title of Pu-Yi (1906–), last of the Manchu dynasty of Chinese emperors. He succeeded his uncle Kwang-su in 1908, and abdicated in 1912. Restored in 1917, but later compelled to abdicate.

Huas-car', 1 was-kär'; 2 wäs-cär', *n.* An inca of Peru (1495–1532), who was put to death by his brother Atahualpa.

Huas"ca-ran', 1 wos"kā-rän'; 2 wäs"cä-rän', *n.* A mountain in the Andes mountains, Ancachs department, Peru; 22,045 ft. high. **Huas'can‡.**

hub, 1 hub; 2 hŭb, *n.* **1.** The central part of a wheel. **2.** Anything central. [Cp. HOB[2], HUMP.]—**the Hub** [Humorous], the city of Boston, Massachusetts.

hub'ble, 1 hub'l; 2 hŭb'l, *n.* [North Eng. & Scot.] A confusion; an uproar; tumult.—**hub'ble-show",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Uproar; confusion. **hub'ble-shew"‡.**

hub'ble-bub"ble, 1 hub'l-bub"l; 2 hŭb'l-bŭb"l, *n.* **1.** A continuous bubbling or gurgling sound. **2.** A hooka or water-pipe.

hub'bub, 1 hub'ub; 2 hŭb'ŭb, *n.* A confused noise; uproar. [Cp. WHOOP[1].] SYN.: see NOISE; TUMULT.

huck'a-back, 1 huk'ə-bak; 2 hŭk'ə-băk, *n.* A coarse, durable cloth used for towels.

huck'le, 1 huk'l; 2 hŭk'l, *n.* The hip; also, a hump or projection resembling the hip. [< LG. *huken,* crouch.]

huck'le-ber"ry, 1 huk'l-ber"ɪ; 2 hŭk'l-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The edible black or dark-blue berry of a species of heath; less correctly, the blueberry. See illus. in next col. **2.** The shrub producing the berry. **hur'tle-ber"ry‡; whor'tle-ber"ry‡.**

huck'le-bone", *n.* **1§.** The uppermost bone of the ankle. **2†.** The hip-bone.

Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia*).

huck'ster, 1 huk'stər; 2 hŭk'ster. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To put up for sale; to deal in small articles, or in a small way; hence, to higgle. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who retails small wares, provisions, or the like; a pedler; hawker; especially, one who raises and sells garden products. **2.** A mean, venal fellow; a petty jobber or trickster. [< MD. *heuckster,* < *hucken,* crouch.]—**huck'stress, huck'ster-ess,** *n.* A female huckster or pedler.

hud'dle, 1 hud'l; 2 hŭd'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HUD'DLED; HUD'DLING.] **1.** To crowd or collect together in disorder. **2.** To make or do in haste; put in place hurriedly and imperfectly: commonly with *over, up,* or *on.* **3.** To contract oneself in a shrinking manner: usually with *up.* **II.** *n.* A confused crowd or collection. [< AS. *hȳdan,* hide.]

Hu'di-bras, 1 hü'dɪ-bras; 2 hŭ'dɪ-brăs, *n.* Hero of Butler's *Hudibras,* a poem caricaturing the Puritans.—**Hu"di-bras'tic,** *a.* —Pertaining to or in the style of *Hudibras;* burlesque-heroic.

Hudson, 1 hud'sən; 2 hŭd'son, *n.* **1. Henry,** or in Dutch, **Hen'drik** (1575–1611). An English navigator in the service of Dutch merchants: explored the Hudson river, 1609; discovered Hudson Bay, 1611, in which he, his son and eight of his crew were set adrift in a ship's boat, and never heard of afterwards. **2.** A manufacturing city in E. New York; pop. 11,750.—**H. Bay,** an inland sea in N. Canada; 850 by 600 m.—**H. river,** a river in E. New York State, entering New York Bay; opposite New York City it is called **North River;** length, 350 m. to New York Bay.—**H. Strait,** a strait connecting Hudson Bay with the Atlantic ocean; length, 450 m.

hue[1], 1 hiū; 2 hū, *n.* **1.** The particular shade of a color; that in which one color or shade differs from another; color; tint. **2.** [Rare.] A compound color, especially one in which one or more of the primary colors is predominant. **3†.** Appearance; form. [< AS. *hiw,* form.]—**hued,** *a.* Having a hue; as, dark-*hued.*

hue[2], *n.* A vociferous cry; shouting. [< OF. *hu* (F. *huée*), cry.] **—hue and cry. 1.** A great stir and clamor about any matter; general alarm or outcry. **2.** The common-law process of pursuing felons with shout and cry from town to town until the felon is taken, or at least pursued to the seaside. This species of arrest remains in the modern outcry of "Stop thief" attended with immediate pursuit.

Hu"é', 1 ü"ē'; 2 ü"ę', *n.* A fortified city, capital of Anam province, French Indo-China; pop. 61,000.

Huer'ta, 1 wer'tə; 2 wĕr'tä, **Victoriano** (1854–1916). Mexican general; overthrew Madero administration; made provisional President, Feb. 18, 1913; resigned, July 15, 1914.

huff, } 1 huf; 2 hŭf. **I**[4]. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To puff up or swell; be
huf'[2], } puffed up. **2.** To bully; hence, to anger. **3.** To swell with annoyance or anger; bluster. **4.** To become offended. **5.** In checkers, to remove (an opponent's piece) from the board as a forfeit for neglecting to capture an opposing piece. **II.** *n.* **1.** Offense suddenly taken. **2.** In checkers, the act of huffing. [Imitative; cp. G. *hauchen,* breathe.]—**huff'ish,** *a.* Petulant; irascible. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **huff'y,** *a.* **1.** Easily offended. **2.** Puffed up.—**huff'i-ly,** *adv.*—**huff'i-ness,** *n.*

hug, 1 hug; 2 hŭg, *v.* [HUGGED; HUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clasp tightly within the arms. **2.** To cherish; cling to with fondness. **3.** *Naut.* To keep close to, as a shore. **II.** *i.* To cuddle. [Scand.] SYN.: see EMBRACE.—**hug,** *n.* A close embrace.

huge, 1 hiūj; 2 hūj, *a.* Having great bulk; vast. [< OF. *ahuge,* high.] **huge'ous‡.** SYN.: see IMMENSE; LARGE.—**huge'ly,** *adv.*—**huge'ness,** *n.*

Hu"ger', 1 yu"jĕ'; 2 yu"gę', *n.* **Isaac** (1742–1797). An American Revolutionary general.

hug'ger-mug"ger, 1 hug'ər-mug"ər; 2 hūg'er-mūg"er, *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Secret; sly. **2.** Slovenly. **II.** *n.* **1.** Secrecy; privacy. **2.** Confusion and disorder. [Cp. dial. E. *hugger,* HUDDLE, and *muggard,* < MUG.]

Hug'gins, 1 hug'ɪnz; 2 hūg'ins, *n.* **Sir William** (1824–1910). An English astronomer; "father of modern astrophysics."

Hugh, 1 hiū; 2 hū, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Hu'ghie** (dim., Scot.), **Hu'go‡.** Dan. D. G. Sw. **Hu'go,** 1 hü'go, 2 hų'go; F. **Hugues,** 1 üg, 2 ūg; It. **U'go,** 1 ü'go, 2 u'go; **U"go-li'no,** 1 ü"go-lī'no, 2 ū"go-lī'no; L. **Hu'go,** 1 hiū'go, 2 hū'go; Pg. Sp. **Hu'go,** 1 ü'go, 2 u'go. **2. H. Capet,** see CAPET.

Hughes, 1 hiūz: 2 hūs, *n.* **1. Charles Evans** (1862–), an American statesman; Governor of New York State, 1907–1910; Justice of Supreme Court, 1910–16; Secretary of State, 1921– . **2. Sir Samuel** (1853–1921). A Canadian statesman, Minister of Militia and Defense; served in South African War, 1899–1900; in World War, 1914–16. **3. Thomas** (1823–1896), an English author; social economist and barrister; *Tom Brown's School Days.* **4. Thomas Patrick** (1838–1911), an American clergyman and missionary; orientalist and editor *Dictionary of Islam:* born in England.

Hu'gli, 1 hü'glī; 2 hų'glī, *n.* A river in Bengal, British India; length, 145 m. to Bengal Bay; a branch of the Ganges.

Hu'go, 1 hiū'go *or* (*F.*) ü"gō'; 2 hū'go *or* (*F.*) ü"gō', **Victor Marie, Vicomte** (1802–1885). A French romantic lyric poet, novelist, and dramatist; *Les Misérables,* etc.

Hu'gue-not, 1 hiū'gɪ-not; 2 hū'-gē-nŏt, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A French

Protestant of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Huguenots suffered bloody persecutions during the religious wars of the time. —**Hu"gue-not'ic,** *a.*—**Hu'gue-not-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of the Huguenots; French Protestantism.

Hui'la, 1 hwī'la; 2 hwī'lä, *n.* An Andean volcano in Colombia; height, 18,000 ft.

huish'er†, *v.* & *n.* Same as USHAR. **huis'sier†.**

hulk[1], 1 hulk; 2 hŭlk, *vt. Mining.* To remove (rock) before blasting. [< AS. *holc,* < *hol,* hollow.]

hulk[2], *v.* **I†.** *t.* To commit to the hulks; imprison. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become a hulk, or unwieldy and of bulky form: generally with *up.* **2.** [Prov.] To go about clumsily.

hulk, *n.* **1.** The body of a ship or decked vessel, especially of an old, unseaworthy vessel, or of one wrecked; also, an old ship used for a prison or purposes other than seagoing. **2.** Any bulky or unwieldy object or person. **3†.** A heavy, clumsy ship. [< AS. *hulc,* < Gr. *holkas,* a ship of burden.] —**hulk'ing,** *a.* Bulky; unwieldy. **hulk'y†.**

hull[1], 1 hul; 2 hŭl. **I.** *vt.* To free from the hull. **II.** *n.* The outer covering, as of a kernel of grain or of a nut; husk; pod; also, any outer covering, or, specif. (*pl.*), garments; clothes. [< AS. *hulu,* hull, < *helan,* cover.]—**hull'er,** *n.* One who or that which hulls.

hull[2]. **I.** *vt.* To strike or pierce the hull of. **II.** *n.* The body of a vessel. [< HOLE, *n.*]

Hull[3], *n.* **1. Isaac** (1773–1843), an American commodore. **2. William** (1753–1825), an American general. **3.** A seaport, city, and manufacturing borough in N. E. England; official name, *Kingston-upon-Hull;* pop. 287,020. **4.** A city in the province of Quebec, Canada; pop. 23,870.

hul"la-ba-loo', 1 hul"ə-bə-lū'; 2 hŭl"ə-bə-lō͞o', *n.* A loud and confused noise; uproar; tumult. [**hoi-lo'†.**

hul-lo', 1 hu-lō'; 2 hŭ-lō', *v., n.,* & *interj.* Same as HALLOO.

hum[1], 1 hum; 2 hŭm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HUMMED; HUM'MING.] **1.** To sing in a low tone, with little or no articulation, as with the lips closed, so that only a murmur or mumbling is heard. **2.** To secure or effect by humming. **3.** To make a low murmuring, mumbling, droning, or buzzing sound, as of a bee on the wing, or a person singing with closed lips. **4.** To make a sound like *h'm,* as when surprized, embarrassed, doubtful, uncertain, or confused; hem; as, to *hum* and haw. **5.** To give forth a humming indistinct sound by the blending of a number of voices; hence [Colloq.], to be busily active; as, the market-place fairly *hums* at noon. Syn.: see SING.

II. *n.* A low, monotonous, or inarticulate sound (as of *h'm*). **III.** *interj.* A sound as of *h'm* or *hem.* [Imitative.]

hum[2]. **I.** *vt.* To impose upon; cajole. **II.** *n.* A trick, cheat, or hoax; humbug. [< HUM[1], a sign of amusement.]

hu'man, 1 hiū'mən; 2 hū'man. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterizing man or mankind. **2.** Possessed by or suitable for man. **II.** *n.* One of the human race; a human being. [< L. *humanus,* belonging to a man.] Syn.: see HUMANE.—**hu'man-ism,** *n.* **1.** Culture derived from classical training; polite learning. **2.** Humanity.—**hu'man-ist,** *n.* **1.** One versed in the study of humanities; a medieval classical scholar. **2.** One who is versed in human nature. **3.** A system of thinking in which man, his interests, and development, are made dominant.—**hu"man-is'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of humanity or the humanities, humanism, or the humanists.—**hu'man-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render humane or human.—**hu'man-ist.**—**hu"man-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**hu'man-kind",** *n.* The human race.

Syn.: see MANKIND.—**hu'man-ly,** *adv.* In a human manner. —**hu'man-ness,** *n.*

hu-mane', 1 hiu-mēn'; 2 hū-mān', *a.* **1.** Having or showing kindness and tenderness; compassionate. **2.** Tending to refine; polite; elegant. [< L. *humanus;* see HUMAN.]

Syn.: benevolent, benignant, charitable, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, human, kind, kind-hearted, merciful, pitying, sympathetic, tender, tender-hearted. *Human* denotes what pertains to mankind, with no suggestion as to its being good or evil; as, the *human* race; *human* qualities; we speak of *human* achievements, virtues, or excellences, *human* follies, vices, or crimes. *Humane* denotes what may rightly be expected of mankind at its best in the treatment of sentient beings; a *humane* enterprise or endeavor is one that is intended to prevent or relieve suffering. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives; a *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. Compare GOOD; MERCY; PITIFUL; PITY.—Ant.: barbarous, brutal, cruel, fierce, ferocious, inhuman, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, savage, selfish, unmerciful, unpitying.

—**hu-mane'ly,** *adv.*—**hu-mane'ness,** *n.*

hu-man"i-ta'ri-an, 1 hiu-man'ı-tē'rı-ən; 2 hū-măn'ı-tā'rı-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to humanitarianism or the humanitarians. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is broadly philanthropic and humane; a philanthropist. **2.** *Theol.* & *Ch. Hist.* One who holds that Christ was merely a man. **3.** One who believes that human nature is self-perfectible. **4.** One who holds that man's duty is limited to right-doing toward others and an interest in the public welfare.—**hu-man"i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrines, principles, or practises of humanitarians, in any sense. **2.** Positivism.

hu-man'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Mankind collectively. **2.** Human nature. **3.** The state or quality of being human. **4.** The state or quality of being humane; also, a humane act. **5.** (1) Education. (2) *pl.* Classical learning.

Syn.: civilization, culture, refinement; (*pl.* the humanities) belles-lettres, elegant literature, polite literature. See BENEVOLENCE; MANKIND.—Ant.: barbarism, boorishness, coarseness, rudeness.

hu'mate, 1 hiū'mēt; 2 hū'māt, *n. Chem.* A salt of humic acid.

Hu"ma'yun', 1 hū"ma"yūn'; 2 hu"mä"yun', *n.* (1508–1556). A Mogul emperor of India. **Hou"ma-youn'†.**

Hum'ber, 1 hum'bər; 2 hŭm'ber, *n.* An estuary of the Ouse and Trent rivers, E. English coast.

Hum'bert, 1 hum'bərt; 2 hŭm'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. It. **Um-ber'to,** 1 ŭm-ber'to, 2 ụm-bĕr'to. **2. H. I.** (1844–1900), a king of Italy (1878–1900); assassinated. [Teut., bright stake.]

hum'ble, } 1 hum'bl *or* (*rarely*) um'bl; 2 hŭm'bl *or* (*rarely*)
hum'bl[2], } ŭm'bl. **I.** *vt.* [HUM'BL(E)D[2]; HUM'BLING.] **1.** To make humble. **2.** To humiliate; lower. Syn.: see ABASE; ABASH; CHASTEN; CONQUER.—**hum'bler,** *n.* One who or that which humbles.

hum'ble[1], *a.* [HUM'BLER; HUM'BLEST.] **1.** Having or expressing a sense of inferiority, dependence, or unworthiness; meek. **2.** Lowly in condition; unpretending; obscure. **3.** Lowly in feeling or manner; submissive; deferential. [F., < L. *humilis,* low, < *humus,* ground.]

Syn.: low, lowly, meek, modest, obscure, poor, submissive, unassuming, unobtrusive, unpretending, unpretentious. See MODEST.—Ant.: arrogant, boastful, exalted, haughty, high, lofty, presuming, pretentious, proud.

—**hum'ble-ness,** *n.* Humility.—**hum'bling,** *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

hum'ble[2], *a.* Same as HUMMEL. [bee.

hum'ble-bee", 1 hum'bl-bī"; 2 hŭm'bl-bē", *n.* A bumble-

hum'ble-pie", *n.* A pie made of the humbles (liver, heart, etc.), of a deer, formerly served to the huntsmen and servants at hunting-feasts.—**to eat humble-pie,** to make humble apologies.

hum'bles, *n. pl.* The entrails, etc., of a deer. [= *numbles,* < OF. *nombles, lombles,* < *le* (< L. *ille*), the, + *omble,* < L. *umbilicus,* navel.]

hum'bly, *adv.* In a humble manner.

Hum'boldt, 1 hum'bōlt *or* (*G.*) hum'bōlt; 2 hŭm'bōlt *or* (*G.*) hụm'bōlt, *n.* **1. Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron von** (1769–1859), a German philosopher, author; explored South America, Mexico, and Asia; *Kosmos.* **2. Karl Wilhelm, Baron von** (1767–1835), a German philologist, statesman, and poet; brother of the preceding.—**Humboldt Bay,** an inlet on coast of N. California.—**H. Lake, H. mountains, H. river,** a lake, mountains, and river in Nevada.

hum'bug", 1 hum'bug"; 2 hŭm'bŭg". **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [HUM'BUGGED", HUM'BUGD"[2]; HUM'BUG"GING.] To impose upon; deceive. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything intended or calculated to deceive; a sham. **2.** An impostor. **3.** The spirit or practise of deception; sham. [< HUM[2] + BUG, specter.] Syn.: see QUACK.—**hum'bug-ger,** *n.*—**hum'bug"ger-y,** *n.*

hum-ding'er, 1 hum-diŋ'ər; 2 hŭm-dĭng'er, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which excels.

hum'drum", 1 hum'drum"; 2 hŭm'drŭm". **I.** *a.* Without interest; tedious. **II.** *n.* **1.** Monotonous existence; tedious talk; anything tiresome. **2.** A dull or tedious fellow; bore. [< HUM, *v.*, + DRUM.]

hum'dudg"eon, 1 hum'dujʺən; 2 hŭm'dŭdg"on, *n.* [Scot.] A careless or foolish outery; an imaginary ailment. **hum'dur"geon†.** [rian and philosopher.

Hume, 1 hiūm; 2 hūm, *n.* **David** (1711–1776). A Scottish histo-

hu'mer-al, 1 hiū'mer-əl; 2 hū'mer-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the humerus. **2.** Of or pertaining to the shoulder. [< L. *humerus,* shoulder.]—**humeral veil** (*R. C. Ch.*), a veil or scarf worn round the shoulders by the subdeacon at high mass from the offertory to the paternoster, and also by the officiating priest in processions and benediction of the sacrament.

hu'me-rus, 1 hiū'mer-us; 2 hū'mer-ŭs, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The bone that constitutes the skeleton of the upper part of the arm or fore limb; also, the upper arm or brachium. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The front upper corner or angle of the thorax of a dipter or of a wing-cover or elytrum. (2) The subcostal nervure in the fore wings of certain *Hymenoptera.* (3) The femur of a fore leg. [L.]

hu'mic, 1 hiū'mik; 2 hū'mic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the mold produced by the decay of vegetable matter. [< L. *humus,* ground.]—**humic acid,** an amorphous brown or black compound ($C_6H_{10}O_7$?) derived from humus.

hu'mid, 1 hiū'mid; 2 hū'mid, *a.* Containing sensible moisture; damp. [< L.[F] *humidus,* < *homeo,* be moist.]—**hu-mid'i-ty,** *n.* Humid condition; moisture; dampness. **hu'mid-ness†.** —**hu-mi'dor,** *n.* A place for storing cigars, where the percentage of moisture is regulated; also, a small box fitted for the same purpose.

hu-mil'i-ate, 1 hiū-mil'ı-ēt; 2 hū-mĭl'ı-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[2]; -AT"-ING.] To offend the pride or self-respect of. [< L. *humilis,* low.] Syn.: see ABASE; ABASH.

—**hu-mil"i-a'tion,** *n.* The act of humiliating, or the state of being humiliated; abasement; mortification; also, that which humiliates. Syn.: see CHAGRIN.—**hu-mil'i-a-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to humiliate.

hu-mil'i-ty, 1 hiū-mil'ı-ti; 2 hū-mĭl'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being humble. **2.** [Poet.] Deference; courtesy; kindness. **3.** An act of submission or of humbleness. [< L. *humilita(t)s,* lowness.]

hum'lie, 1 hum'li; 2 hŭm'li, *n.* [Scot.] A polled cow. **hum'mie.**

hum'lock, 1 hum'lōk *or* hum'ək; 2 hŭm'lŏk *or* hŭm'ok, *n.* [Scot.] Hemlock.

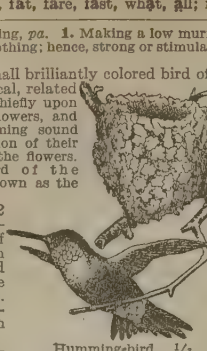
hum'mel, 1 hum'ı; 2 hŭm'ı, *vt.* [-MELED or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING.] To break off the awns from.

hum'mel, 1 hum'ı; 2 hŭm'ı. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Without horns. **hum'-mie†. II.** *n.* A hornless animal, as a cow.

hum'mer, 1 hum'ər; 2 hŭm'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which hums. **2.** A humming-bird.

hum'ming, 1 hum'iŋ; 2 hŭm'ing, *pa.* **1.** Making a low murmuring or buzzing. **2.** Lively: frothing; hence, strong or stimulating. **3.** [Slang.] Speedy; spirited.

hum'ming-bird", *n.* A small brilliantly colored bird of the New World, mostly tropical, related to the swifts. They feed chiefly upon insects and the sweets of flowers, and are named from the humming sound produced by the rapid motion of their wings as they hover over the flowers. The common humming-bird of the eastern United States is known as the *rubythroat.* See BIRD.



Humming-bird. 1/3
Male and nest of the common ruby-throat (*Trochilus colubris*).

hum'mock, 1 hum'ək; 2 hŭm'ok, *n.* **1.** A small elevation; hillock. **2.** A tract of highly arable land, with considerable hardwood growth. **3.** A pile or ridge of ice on an ice-field. [Prob. dim. of HUMP.]—**hum'mock-y,** *a.* Abounding in hummocks.

hu'mor, 1 hiū'mər; 2 hū'mor. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To yield to the humor or caprices of. **2.** To adapt oneself to. **II.** *n.* **1.** Disposition of mind or feeling; caprice; freak; whim. **2.** A facetious turn of thought; playful fancy; jocularity; drollery; specif., in literature, the sportive exercise of the imagination that delights in the incongruous, the ludicrous, and the droll. **3.** Moisture; specif., an animal fluid; as, the serous *humor.* The humors, consisting of blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile, were formerly supposed to determine the temperament. **4.** [Colloq.] Any chronic cutaneous eruption supposed to be due to disorder of the blood. [< L. *humor,* < *humeo,* be moist.] **hu'mour**† [Eng.].

SYN.: (verb) see INDULGE; (noun) see FANCY; TEMPER; WHIM; WIT.—**out of humor,** irritated; annoyed.—**hu'mor-al,** *a. Med.* Relating to or arising from the humors of the body.—**hu'mor-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Med.* The theory that disease proceeds from vitiated humors in the body. **2.** The spirit of a humorist. **hu'mor-al-ism**†.—**hu'mor-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who displays humor; a wag. **2.** A whimsical person.—**hu"mor-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a humorist; displaying humor.—**hu'mor-ous,** *a.* **1.** Adapted to excite merriment; amusing. **2.** Moved by caprice; whimsical; also, irritable; peevish. **3**†. Humid; watery; moist. SYN.: amusing, comic, comical, droll, facetious, funny, jocose, jocular, ludicrous, sportive, witty. See JOCOSE.—ANT.: dreary, dull, grave, melancholy, mournful, sad, serious, sober, solemn.—**hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**hu'mor-ous-ness,** *n.* **hu'mor-some,** *a.* **1.** Full of humors or whims. **2.** Characterized by humor: droll. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

hu'mous, 1 hiū'mus; 2 hū'mŭs, *a.* Relating to or derived from the ground or vegetable mold. [< HUMUS.]

hump[1], 1 hump; 2 hŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bend or round (the back); hunch. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To make ready for effort; exert: used reflexively; as, *hump* yourselves. **3.** [Slang, Austral.] To carry on the shoulders or back; hence, to carry generally. **II.** *i.* [Slang, U. S.] To put forth great effort; hurry.

hump, *n.* **1.** A protuberance, especially that formed by a curved spine or a fleshy growth on the back; as, the *hump* of the bison. **2.** [Slang.] An attack of ill temper; blues. **3.** [Slang, Austral.] A long tramp with a load on the back; as, a *hump* of forty miles. [Cp. D. *homp.*]—**hump'back",** *n.* **1.** A crooked back. **2.** A hunchback. **3.** A whalebone-whale with low, humplike dorsal fin.—**hump'backed",** *a.* Having a humpback.—**humped,** *a.* Having a hump or humps.

Hum'per-dinck, 1 hum'pər-diŋk; 2 hụm'per-dĭnk, **Engelbert** (1854–1921). A German musical critic and composer.

humph. **I.** *vi.* To exclaim "humph." **II.** *interj.* An exclamation of doubt or dissatisfaction. [< HUM, *interj.*]

Hum'phrey, 1 hum'fri; 2 hŭm'fry, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Humph** (dim.). D. **Hum'fried,** 1 hum'frit, 2 hụm'frit; F. **On"frol',** 1 ôn"frwŏ', 2 ôn"frwä'; G. **Hum'fried,** 1 hum'frit, 2 hụm'frēt; It. **O"no-fre'do,** 1 ō"no-frē'do, 2 ō"no-fre'do, **Om-fre'do**‡; L. **Hum-phre'dus,** 1 hum-frī'dus, 2 hŭm-frē'dŭs, **Hum-fri'dus**‡; Sp. **Hun-fre'do,** 1 un-frē'do, 2 ụn-fre'do; Sw. **Hum'frid,** 1 hum'frid, 2 hụm'frid. **2. Heman** (1779–1861), an American educator, clergyman, and writer; president of Amherst College, 1823–1845. **3. Lawrence** (1527–1590), an English Calvinistic divine; dean of Winchester. [Teut., prop of peace.] **Hum'phry**‡. [bolical of an egg.

Hump'ty-dump'ty, *n.* A favorite character in pantomime sym-

hump'y, 1 hump'i; 2 hŭmp'y, *a.* [HUMP'I-ER; HUMP'I-EST.] Marked by humps; covered with protuberances.

hu'mus, 1 hiū'mus; 2 hū'mŭs, *n. Bot. & Forest.* The organic matter of the soil, usually leaf-mold and other materials, in which decomposition is well advanced. [L., ground.]

Hun, 1 hun; 2 hŭn, *n.* **1.** One of a barbarous Asiatic race which invaded Europe (5th cent.). See ATTILA. **2.** [Recent.] A German soldier. **3.** Same as VANDAL, 2. [< LL. *Hunni.*]

Hun., Hung., *abbr.* Hungarian, Hungary.

Hu"nan', 1 hū"nän'; 2 hụ"nän', *n.* A province in central China; 83,398 sq. m.; pop. 20,580,000; capital, Chang-Sha.

hunch, 1 hunch; 2 hŭnch. **I**[1]. *vt.* **1.** To push suddenly; jostle; also, to crook, as the back. **2.** To bend so as to form a hump. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hump. **2.** A lump or hunk. **3.** A sudden shove. **4.** [Colloq.] A premonition: from the belief that good luck attends the touching of a hunchback's hunch. [Form of HUNK, *n.*]—**hunch'back",** *n.* A humpbacked person.—**hunch'backed",** *a.*

hund., *abbr.* Hundred.

hun'der, 1 hun'dər; 2 hŭn'der, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Hundred.

hun'dred, 1 hun'dred; 2 hŭn'drĕd. **I.** *a.* Ten times ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** The product of ten multiplied by ten; also, the symbol representing it, C or 100. **2.** An ancient subdivision of a county, common in England and Ireland: still used in the State of Delaware. [AS.]—**hun'dred-fold.** **I.** *a.* Indicating a hundred times as much or as many. **II.** *n.* An amount or number a hundred times as great as a given unit. **III.** *adv.* By a hundred: now always used with *a (an).*—**hun'dredth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the ninetieth, the ordinal of *one hundred.* **2.** Being one of a hundred equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** The last in a series of a hundred. **2.** One of a hundred equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by one hundred.—**hun'dred-weight",** *n.* A weight commonly reckoned in the United States at 100 pounds avoirdupois, but commonly in England at 112 pounds. See WEIGHT.

hun'dred-or, 1 hun'dred-ər; 2 hŭn'drĕd-or, *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** An inhabitant of a hundred. **2.** The officer who had jurisdiction over a hundred. **hun'dred-er**‡.

hung, 1 huŋ; 2 hŭng, *imp. & pp.* of HANG, *v.*

Hun-ga'ri-an, 1 huŋ-gē'ri-ən; 2 hŭŋ-gā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to Hungary or its people. **2**†. Thievish; begging. [< LL. *Hungaria,* Hungary, < *Hungari,* the Magyars.]

Hun-ga'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hungary, inhabited mainly by Magyars, Ruthenians, Slovaks, etc. **2.** The language of the Hungarians.

Hun'ga-ry, 1 huŋ'gə-ri; 2 hŭŋ'gą-ry, *n.* An independent country of central Europe, proclaimed Nov. 16, 1918 (area 35,875 sq. m.; pop. 8,084,167); formerly the eastern part of the Austro-Hungarian empire; capital, Budapest.—**Hungary Proper,** a region of Transleithania, having 63 counties, constituting the original kingdom of Hungary (108,977 sq. m.; pop. 18,142,000).

hun'ger, 1 huŋ'gər; 2 hŭŋ'ger, *v.* **I**‖. *i.* To make hungry. **II.** *i.* **1.** To crave food. **2.** To have an eager desire.

hun'ger, *n.* **1.** Craving for food. **2.** Any strong desire. [AS.]—**hun'ger-strike",** *n.* Persistent abstention from food in order to obtain a certain end: sometimes practised by prisoners with the object of securing release.—**hun'ger-strike",** *vi.*

hun'gry, 1 huŋ'gri; 2 hŭŋ'gry, *a.* [HUN'GRI-ER; HUN'GRI-EST.] **1.** Having a keen appetite; suffering for want of food. **2.** Eagerly desiring; craving. **3.** Indicating hunger. **4.** Poor or barren. [< AS. *hungrig,* < *hunger,* hunger.] **hun'gered**†; **hun'ger-ly**†. SYN.: see GAUNT.

—**hun'gri-ly,** *adv.*—**hun'gri-ness,** *n.*

hunk, 1 huŋk; 2 hŭnk, *n.* [Colloq.] A large piece; lump. [Akin to HOOK.]

hun'ker, 1 huŋ'kər; 2 hŭŋ'ker. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To squat or stoop so that the body rests on the calves of the legs. **II**[1]. *n. pl.* The buttocks resting on the calves of the legs.—**on one's hunkers,** in a stooping or squatting position.

Hun'ker[2], *n. U. S. Polit. Hist.* **1.** One of the conservative section of the Democratic party, opposed to the Barnburners about 1844. **2.** Hence, one opposed to political progress; old fogy. [Prob. < D. *honk,* post.]—**hun'ker-ism,** *n.*

hunks, *n.* A niggardly fellow; miser.

hunk'y, 1 huŋk'i; 2 hŭnk'y, *a.* [Slang.] Done satisfactorily or being in a satisfactory condition; all right.

hunt, 1 hunt; 2 hŭnt. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To pursue, as game; also, to chase; persecute. **2.** To manage or use in the chase; as, he *hunts* a pack of hounds. **3.** To traverse (a region) in the chase; as, he *hunted* the county. **4.** To search for diligently; seek earnestly; as, to *hunt* up proofs. **5.** To pursue game or other wild animals; follow the chase. **6.** To make a close search or quest. **7.** To run alternately fast and slow, owing to unsteady action in the governor: said of a stationary engine or a pair of alternators working in parallel. **8.** To vary in position, as the clutch of an arc-lamp. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** The act of hunting game; chase. **2.** A search. **3.** An association of huntsmen. **4.** A district hunted over. [< AS. *huntian,* hunt.]

SYN.: (noun) chase, hunting, inquisition, pursuit, search. A *hunt* may be either the act of pursuing or the act of seeking, or a combination of the two. A *chase* or *pursuit* is after that which is fleeing or departing; a *search* is for that which is hidden; a *hunt* may be for that which is either hidden or fleeing; a *search* is a minute and careful seeking, and is especially applied to a locality; we make a *search* of or through a house, for an object, in which connection it would be colloquial to say a *hunt. Hunt* never quite loses its association with field-sports, where it includes both *search* and *chase;* the *search* till the game is hunted out, and the *chase* till it is hunted down. Figuratively, we speak of literary *pursuits,* or of the *pursuit* of knowledge; a *search* for reasons; the *chase* of fame or honor; *hunt,* in figurative use, inclines to the unfavorable sense of *inquisition,* but with more of dash and aggressiveness; as, a *hunt* for heresy.

—**hunt'er,** *n.* **1.** A person who hunts in any way; especially, one who hunts game. **2.** A horse or dog used in hunting.—**hunt'ress,** *n.* A female hunter.—**hunts'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who practises hunting. **2.** The attendant who has charge of the pack of hounds in a hunt.—**hunt's'-up"‖,** *n.* A tune played on a horn to awaken huntsmen in the morning; hence, anything that awakens.

Hunt, *n.* **1. James Henry Leigh** (1784–1859), an English poet, essayist, critic, and publisher. **2. William Holman** (1827–1910), an English painter of religious subjects who together with D. G. Rossetti and J. E. Millais founded the Pre-Raffaelite Brotherhood in 1848. **3. William Morris** (1824–1879), an American painter.

Hunt'er, John (1728–1793). A Scottish surgeon and anatomist.

hunt'ing, 1 hunt'iŋ; 2 hŭnt'ing, *n.* The act of pursuing, as

game.—**hunt'ing-case"**, *n.* The case of a watch having the dial side as well as the reverse protected by a metal cap or lid.
Hunt'ing-don-shire, 1 hunt'ıŋ-dən-shir; 2 hünt'ing-don-shīr, *n.* An inland county in England; 366 sq. m.; pop. 54,750; county-seat, Huntingdon. **Hunt'ing-don‡**; **Hunts‡**.
Hunt'ing-ton, 1 hunt'ıŋ-tən; 2 hünt'ing-ton, *n.* **1.** A city in N. E. Indiana; pop. 14,000. **2.** A city in W. West Virginia; pop. 50,180.
Hun'yad-y, Ja'nos, 1 huŋ'yəd-ı, yā'nosh; 2 hün'yŏd-y, yä'nosh (1387?–1456). A Hungarian general and national hero; checked the Moslem advance in S. E. Europe. **Hun'yad-i‡**.
Hu'on, 1 hū'ən; 2 hų'ŏn, *n.* A river in Tasmania.—**Huon pine**, a large evergreen tree (*Dacrydium franklinii*), growing in Tasmania and named after the Huon river.
hup†, *n.* The hip or hip-joint. **hupe†**.
Hu'peh', 1 hū'pē'; 2 hų'pę', *n.* A province in central China; 71,410 sq. m.; pop. 21,260,000; capital, Wuchang. **Hu'pe'‡**.
huppe†, *vi.* To hop. **hup†**.
hur†, *vt.* Same as HURR.
hur'cheon, 1 hūr'chən; 2 hür'chon, *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] **1.** An urchin. **2.** A hedgehog.
hur'dies, 1 hūr'dız; 2 hür'dįs, *n. pl.* [Scot.] The loins; buttocks.
hur'dle, ⌊1 hūr'dl; 2 hür'dl. **I.** *vt.* [HUR'DLED; HUR'DLING.]
hur'dl[F], ⌋ To make, close, or hedge with hurdles. **II.** *vi.* To leap over hurdles, as in a hurdle-race.—**hur'dler**, *n.*
hur'dle, ⌊1 hūr'dl; 2 hür'dl, *n.* **1.** A movable framework
hur'dl[F], ⌋ wattled together and used for making fences, etc. **2.** A framework to be leaped over in racing. **3.** Formerly, a sledge for conveying criminals to execution. **4.** *pl.* A race over hurdles. [< AS. *hydrel*, hurdle.]
hur'dy-gur"dy, 1 hūr'dı-gūr"dı; 2 hür'dy-gür"dy, *n.* One of various musical instruments played by turning a crank; specif., a hand-organ.
hure†, *vt.* To hire.
hurl, 1 hūrl; 2 hürl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw with violence. **2.** To send forth or utter with vehemence. **3**‡. To throw; toss. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play at the game called hurling. **2.** To throw oneself; rush. [Form of HURTLE, *v.*] SYN.: see SEND.—**hurl'er**, *n.*
hurl[2], *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To wheel, as in a cart. **2.** To be wheeled; also, to spin.—**hurl'bar"row**, *n.* [Scot.] A wheelbarrow.
hurl, *n.* The act of throwing with violence; cast.
hur'ley, 1 hūr'lı; 2 hür'ly, *n.* [Ir.] The game of hurling.—**hur'ley-hack"et**, *n.* **1.** A small trough or sledge for sliding down a steep hill or an inclined plane. **2.** [Scot.] A carriage poorly hung.—**h.-house**, *n.* A house so much out of repair as to be ready to fall. [the game of hockey.
hurl'ing, *n.* **1.** A former game similar to football. **2.** In Ireland,
hur'ly, 1 hūr'lı; 2 hür'ly, *n.* [HUR'LIES[2], *pl.*] [Scot.] Confusion; noise; uproar. [roar. SYN.: see TUMULT.
hur'ly-bur"ly, 1 hūr'lı-būr"lı; 2 hür'ly-bür"ly, *n.* Tumult; up-
Hu'ron, 1 hū'rən; 2 hū'rŏn, *n.* **1. Lake**, the second largest of the Great Lakes of N. America; 23,800 sq. m. in area. **2.** One of an Iroquoian tribe of Indians, formerly dwelling between Lakes Huron and Ontario.
hurr†, *vt.* To make a trilling or rolling utterance, as in sounding the letter *r*; growl; snarl. [Imitative.] **hur†**.
hur-rah', ⌊1 hu-rä'; 2 hų-rä'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To cheer, as a
hur-ra', ⌋ speaker; utter hurrahs or cheers. **II.** *n.* A shout of triumph. **III.** *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph or joy. [< G. *hurra*.]
hur'ri-cane, 1 hur'ı-kēn; 2 hür'i-eān, *n.* Originally, a cyclone; now, any gale of unusual violence. [< Caribbean[Sp] *huracan*, hurricane.] **hur"ri-ca'no†**. SYN.: see CYCLONE; WIND.—**hur'ri-cane-deck"**, *n.* The upper deck of a passenger-steamer, as those on the larger rivers in the United States.
hur'ry, 1 hur'ı; 2 hür'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HUR'RIED; HUR'RYING.] **1.** To cause to move, act, or to be done rapidly. **2.** To hasten; accelerate. **3.** To confuse by undue haste. **4.** To act rapidly; be precipitate. SYN.: see HUSTLE; QUICKEN. **II.** *n.* [HUR'RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Haste; precipitation. **2.** The act of hurrying.—**hur'ried**, *pa.* **1.** Hasty. **2.** Urged on.—**hur'ried-ly**, *adv.*—**hur'ried-ness**, *n.*
hur'ry-scur"ry, ⌊1 hūr'ı-skūr"ı; 2 hür'y-scür"y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To
hur'ry-skur"ry, ⌋ move with haste; act hurriedly. **II.** *a.* Hurried; confused. **III.** *n.* Hasty, confused, or disorderly movement; bustling haste. **IV.** *adv.* With disorderly haste; pell-mell; confusedly.
hurt, 1 hūrt; 2 hürt, *v.* [HURT; HURT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to suffer, physically or mentally. **2.** To do harm or injury to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cause pain or harm. **2.** [Colloq.] To suffer, as from pain. SYN.: afflict, damage, grieve, harm, impair, injure, mar, pain, wound. See VIOLATE.—ANT.: benefit, comfort, console, delight, heal, help, please, profit, rejoice, relieve, repair, soothe.—**hurt'er**[1], *n.*
hurt, *n.* **1.** An injury, especially one causing pain, as a bruise. **2.** Damage; detriment. **3.** An injury to the feelings; a slight. [< OF. *hurter*, hit; prob. Celt.]
—**hurt'ful**, *a.* Causing hurt. SYN.: see BAD; INIMICAL; NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**hurt'ful-ness**, *n.*—**hurt'less**, *a.* **1.** Harmless. **2.** Unharmed.
hur'ter[2], 1 hūr'tər; 2 hür'ter, *n.* **1.** The shoulder of the axle of a vehicle, or a reenforcing piece thereon. **2.** *Mil.* A piece of wood or iron bolted to the top rails of a gun-carriage in front, to check its motion. [< F. *heurtoir*, knocker, < OF. *hurter*, hit; see HURT, *n.*]
hur'tle[F], 1 hūr'tl; 2 hür'tl, *v.* [HUR'TL(E)D; HUR'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move with violence or impetuosity. **2.** To hurl. **3.** To collide with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rush headlong or confusedly with noise. **2.** To make a rushing sound. **3.** To collide; jostle. [Freq. of HURT, *v.*]
hur'tle-ber"ry, 1 hūr'tl-ber"ı; 2 hür'tl-bĕr"y, *n.* The huckleberry. [Var. of WHORTLEBERRY.]

hus'band, 1 huz'bənd; 2 hŭs'band. **I**[4]. *vt.* **1.** To save for the future; manage economically. **2.** To be a husband to; marry. **3**‖. To provide with a husband. **II.** *n.* **1.** A married man. **2**‖. A thrifty manager. **3**‡. A husbandman. [< AS. *hūs*, house, + *bonda, bunda*, head of a family.]—**hus'band-man**, *n.* A farmer.—**hus'band-ry**, *n.* **1.** Agriculture. **2.** (1) Economical management. (2) Management, whether good or bad. SYN.: see AGRICULTURE.
hush, 1 hush; 2 hŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make silent; silence. **2.** To make quiet; restrain; soothe. **3.** To suppress mention of; keep from becoming public. **II.** *i.* To be still; be quiet. [Imitative.] SYN.: see TRANQUILIZE.
hush‖, *a.* Quiet; still; silent.
hush, *n.* Profound silence; stillness; quiet.—**hush'-mon"ey**, *n.* A bribe to secure silence.
hush, *interj.* Be still; calm yourself.
hush'ion, 1 hush'ən; 2 hŭsh'on, *n.* [Scot.] A footless stocking.
husk, 1 husk; 2 hŭsk. **I**[4]. *vt.* To remove the husk of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The outer covering of certain fruits or seeds; rind; hull; especially [U. S.], that of an ear of maize or Indian corn. **2.** The carob-pod. *Luke* xv, 3. **3.** Any covering, especially when comparatively worthless. [ME. *husk*, < AS. *hulu*, hull.]—**husk'er**, *n.*—**husk'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of stripping off husks, as from maize. **2.** A gathering of friends to aid in husking corn. In this sense also **husking-bee**.
husk'y[1], 1 husk'ı; 2 hŭsk'y, *a.* [HUSK'I-ER; HUSK'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in husks; like husks. **2.** Dry as a husk; hoarse: said of the voice. [< HUSK, *n.*]—**husk'i-ly**, *adv.* In a husky manner.—**husk'i-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being husky.
husk'y[2], *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Strong; burly.
hus'ky, 1 hus'kı; 2 hŭs'ky, *n.* [HUS'KIES[2], *pl.*] [U. S. & Canada.] **1.** An Indian sledge-dog. **2.** A well-developed and energetic man. **3.** [H-] An Eskimo. **4.** [H-] The Eskimo language.
Huss, 1 hus *or* (*G.*) hus; 2 hŭs *or* (*G.*) hųs, **John** (1369–1415). A Bohemian preacher and reformer; translated Wyclif's works into Bohemian and became the advocate of his doctrines; was condemned by the Council of Constance, and burned as a heretic. See HUSSITE. **Johannes Hus‡**.
hus-sar', 1 hu-zär'; 2 hŭ-sär', *n.* Originally, a light-horse trooper, brilliantly uniformed, of the Hungarian army, but now applied to certain cavalry in other European armies which possess similar characteristics. [< Hung. *huzzār*, < *husz*, twenty, because under King Matthias I. (1458) one out of every twenty men in each village was compelled to become a horse-soldier.]
Hus'sein' 1 hŭ'sēn'; 2 hų'sen'. **1. Ben** or **Ibn Ali** (–1918) King of Hejaz (Nov., 1916), Grand Sherif of Mekka. **2. Ka"mil'**, 1 kŭ"mil'; 2 kä"mil', (1854–1917). Sultan of Egypt, Dec. 19, 1914.
Huss'ite, 1 hus'aıt; 2 hŭs'it, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Huss. See HUSS, JOHN.—**Hussite war**, the civil war that arose in Bohemia (1419–1436) after the burning of John Huss.—**Huss'it-ism**, *n.*
hus'sy[1], 1 hus'ı; 2 hŭs'y, *n.* [HUS'SIES[2], *pl.*] A pert or forward girl; jade: in reproach or playfully. [Cor. of HOUSEWIFE.] [< *hūs*, case, house.]
hus'sy[2], *n.* [-SIES[2], *pl.*] A case or bag. [Prob. < Ice. *hūsi*,
hust'ing, 1 hust'ıŋ; 2 hŭst'ing, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A court formerly held in the larger cities (and still in existence in London): now more commonly in the plural. **2.** *pl.* [Gt. Brit.] The temporary platform on which the nomination of parliamentary candidates was made prior to the Ballot Act of 1872, and from which they addressed the electors; hence, the proceedings at an election; now, any platform or place where political speeches are made; hence, a political campaign. [< AS. *hūsting*, council.]
hus'tle, ⌊1 hus'l; 2 hŭs'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HUS'TL(E)D[F]; HUS'-
hus'tl[F], ⌋ TLING.] **1.** To shake or shuffle together in confusion. **2.** To push or jostle roughly or rudely. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To show push, energy, and perseverance. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of hustling. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Energetic activity; push, especially in a business way. [< D. *hutselen*, freq. of *hutsen*, jostle.] SYN.: (verb) crowd, elbow, hasten, hurry, jam, jostle, push, rush.—ANT.: dally, dawdle, delay.—**hus'tler**, *n.* [U. S.] An active, energetic person.
hus'wife†, *n.* **1.** A housewife. **2.** A hussy.—**hus'wife-ly†**, *adv.* To manage with economy.—**hus'wife-ly†**, *a.* Like a housewife.—**hus'wife-ry†**, *n.* Housewifery. **hus'wif-ry†**.
hut, 1 hut; 2 hŭt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HUT'TED[2]; HUT'TING.] To shelter in a hut; live in a hut. **II.** *n.* A small rude dwelling. [< F. *hutte*, < G. *hütte*.] SYN.: cabin, cot, cottage, hovel, shanty, shed. See HOUSE.—ANT.: castle, hall, mansion, palace.
hutch, ⌊1 huch; 2 hŭch. **I**[4]. *vt.* To hoard, as in a chest. **II.**
huch[F], ⌋ *n.* **1.** A place for storing anything. **2.** A small or dark room; also, a chest, coop, basket, or measure. [< F. *huche*, < LL. *hutica*, chest; cp. HUT, *n.*]
Hutch'in-son, 1 huch'ın-sən; 2 hŭch'in-son, *n.* **1. Sir Jonathan** (1828–1913), an English physician. **2. Thomas** (1711–1780), an American colonial governor, lawyer, and author. **3.** A city in S. central Kansas; pop. 23,300.—**Hutchinson's teeth**, the notched permanent incisor teeth, supposed sign of congenital syphilis.
Hux'ley, 1 huks'lı; 2 hŭks'ly, **Thomas Henry** (1825–1895). An English physiologist, professor, and writer.
Huy'gens, 1 haı'genz; 2 hy'gĕns, **Christian** (1629–1695). A Dutch mathematician and astronomer.
Huys'mans", 1 üs"mäN'; 2 üs"mäN', **Joris Karl** (1848–1907). A French novelist of the ultrarealist school, who in his later years changed to mysticism. [HURRAH.
huz-za', 1 hu-zä' *or* hu-zā'; 2 hŭ-zä' *or* hų-zā', *vt. & vi.* Same as
huz-za', *n. & interj.* Hurrah; a shout of joy. [< G. *hussa*, buzza[4] **huz-zah'‡**; **huz'zy‡**.

Hwang, 1 hwäng; 2 hwäng. *n.* A river in China; 2,700 m. to the Yellow Sea. **Hwang Ho‡.**

H. W. M., *abbr.* High-water mark.

Hy., *abbr.* Henry.

hy'a-cinth, 1 hī'ə-sinth; 2 hȳ'a-çinth, *n.* **1.** A bulbous plant (genus *Hyacinthus*) cultivated for its spike-like cluster of flowers. See FLOWER. **2.** One of various similar plants. **3.** A gem, anciently bluish-violet, probably the sapphire, now a brownish, reddish, or orange zircon. **4.** *Gr. Myth.* A plant frequently alluded to by the Greek poets, fabled to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus, beloved of Apollo, and to have borne on its petals the words of grief, Ai, Ai.—**hy"a-cin'thin**(es, *a.* Pertaining to or like the hyacinth; lovely; beautiful.

Hy"a'cinth', 1 ī"ə"sanⁿt'; 2 ȳ"ä"çanⁿt', **Father** (1827–1912). Charles Jean Marie Loyson, a French pulpit orator.

Hy"a-cin'thus, 1 hī"ə-sin'thus; 2 hȳ"a-çin'thŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth, accidentally killed by Apollo in discus-throwing, and changed to a flower.

Hy'a-des, 1 hī'ə-dīz; 2 hȳ'a-dēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The guardians of Bacchus, changed into stars, whose rising with the sun betokened the rainy season. **2.** *Astron.* A cluster of stars in Taurus, including Aldebaran, shaped like the letter V. **Hy'ads‡.**

hy-zē'na, *n.* Same as HYENA.

hy'al-, hy'a-lo-, } *los,* glass: combining forms, denoting glassiness.—**hy'a-lin,** *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A nitrogeneous compound, related to chitin, the chief constituent of hydatid cysts, which on decomposition yields a reducing sugar. **2.** One of a class of similar substances which give carbohydrates as cleavage products.—**hy'a-lite,** *n.* A pellucid glassy variety of opal, of no commercial value.—**hy'a-loid,** *a.* Like glass; pellucid.—**hy'a-lo-plasm,** *n.* *Biol.* The fluid or semifluid clear substance of a cell. **hy-a-lo-plas'ma‡.**

hy'a-lin(es. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or resembling glass; transparent. **II.** *n.* A glassy surface; something transparent.—**hyaline cartilage,** that form of cartilage in which the cells are embedded in a homogeneous translucent matrix.

Hy'bla, 1 hī'bla; 2 hȳ'bla, *n.* An ancient town on the E. coast of Sicily. It was famed for its honey.—**Hy-blæ'an,** *a.* Of or relating to Hybla; hence, smoothly flowing. **Hy-blē'an‡.**

hy'brid, 1 hī'brid; 2 hȳ'brid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Produced by interbreeding or cross-fertilization. **2.** Derived from incongruous sources; mixed. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hybrid animal or plant; a mongrel. **2.** Anything of heterogeneous origin or incongruous parts. [< L.F *hybrida,* mongrel.]—**hy'brid-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state of being hybrid. **hy-brid'i-ty‡.** **2.** The act of interbreeding, or of inducing hybridization. **3.** The mingling in one word of elements from more than one language.—**hy'brid-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to produce hybrids. **2.** To combine in a hybrid manner. **II.** *t.* **1.** To generate hybrids. **2.** To be capable of cross-breeding. **hy'brid-ise‡.—hy"brid-iza'**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.* The act of hybridizing, or the state of being hybridized; hybridism.—**hy'brid-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*—**hy'bridous,** *a.* [statics.

hyd., hydraul., *abbr.* Hydraulics.—**hyd., hydros.,** *abbr.* Hydro-

Hy-das'pes, 1 hī-das'pīz; 2 hȳ-dās'pēs, *n.* The ancient name of Jehlam river, Punjab, India, where Alexander defeated Porus, 327 B. C.

hy'da-thode, 1 hī'də-thōd; 2 hȳ'da-thōd, *n.* *Bot.* An epidermal cellular structure, as a gland, that exudes water. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydat-*), water, + Gr. *hodos,* way.]

hy'da-tid, 1 hī'də-tid *or* hīd'ə-tid; 2 hȳ'da-tid *or* hȳd'a-tid, *n.* **1.** An encysted vesicle containing an aqueous fluid. **2.** An encysted larval stage of a tapeworm. [< Gr. *hydatis,* drop of water, < *hydōr,* water.] **hy'da-tis‡.**

Hy"der-a-bad', *n.* Same as HAIDARABAD.

Hy'der-A'li, 1 hī'dər-ä"lī; 2 hȳ'der-ä"lī, *n.* (1728–1782.) A regent of Mysore who fought against the British; father of Tippoo Sahib.

hy'dr-, 1 hī'dr-; 2 hȳ'dr-. From Gr. *hydōr,* water: a combining form, denoting wateriness, or in chemistry the presence of water or hydrogen.

hy'dra, 1 hī'drə; 2 hȳ'dra, *n.* [HY'DRAZ or HY'DRÆ, 1 -drī; 2 -drē, *pl.*] **1.** [H-] *Gr. Myth.* The many-headed water-serpent slain by Hercules as one of his twelve labors. Two heads grew as fast as one was hewn off until he applied a firebrand to prevent their growth. **2.** [H-] A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** Any evil of many forms. **4.** *Zooph.* A fresh-water polyp (genus *Hydra*). [< Gr. *hydra,* Lernæan serpent.]—**hy'dra-head"ed,** *a.* Having many heads; hard to extirpate.

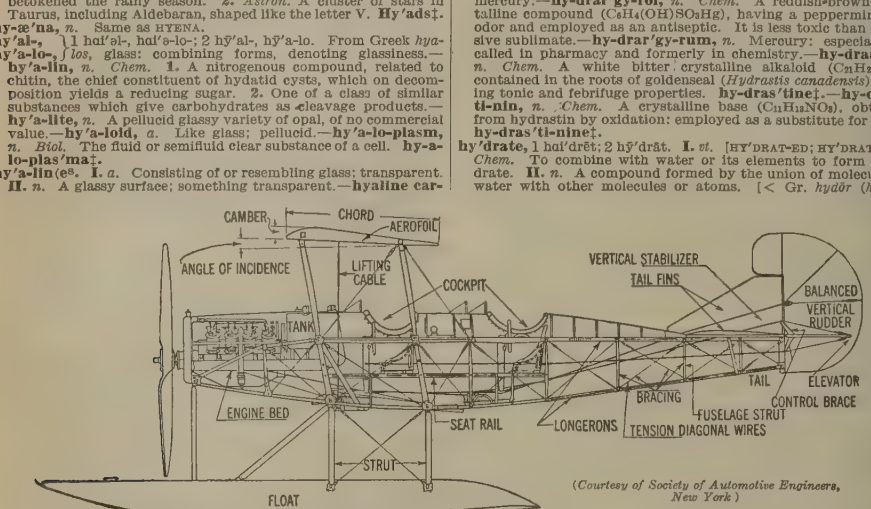
hy-drac'id, 1 hī-dras'id; 2 hȳ-dräç'id, *n.* *Chem.* An acid that contains no oxygen, as hydrochloric acid (HCl). [< HYDR- + ACID.]—**hy'dra-gog,** *n.* *Med.* Any medicine that causes abundant watery evacuations.—**hy'dra-go"gal,** *a.* Producing watery evacuations.

Hy-dran'ge-a, 1 hī-dran'jī-ə; 2 hy-drän'ge-a, *n.* **1.** A genus of trees and shrubs of the saxifrage family, with opposite usually serrate leaves and cymose clusters of perfect flowers. **2.** [h-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *hydōr,* water, + *angeion,* vessel, < *angos,* vessel.]

hy'drant, 1 hī'drənt; 2 hȳ'drant, *n.* A valved discharge-pipe connected with a water-main. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]

hy'dranth, 1 hī'dranth; 2 hȳ'dränth, *n.* *Zooph.* A proper nutritive hydroid zooid, or the part with the mouth and digestive cavity.—**hy"drar-gyr'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury.—**hy-drar'gy-rol,** *n.* *Chem.* A reddish-brown crystalline compound ($C_6H_4(OH)SO_3Hg$), having a peppermint-like odor and employed as an antiseptic. It is less toxic than corrosive sublimate.—**hy-drar'gy-rum,** *n.* Mercury: especially so called in pharmacy and formerly in chemistry.—**hy-dras'tin,** *n.* *Chem.* A white bitter crystalline alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$) contained in the roots of goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), having tonic and febrifuge properties. **hy-dras'tine‡.—hy-dras'ti-nin,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline base ($C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$), obtained from hydrastin by oxidation: employed as a substitute for ergot. **hy-dras'ti-nine‡.**

hy'drate, 1 hī'drēt; 2 hȳ'drāt. **I.** *vt.* [HY'DRAT-ED; HY'DRAT-ING.] *Chem.* To combine with water or its elements to form a hydrate. **II.** *n.* A compound formed by the union of molecules of water with other molecules or atoms. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*),



(*Courtesy of Society of Automotive Engineers, New York*)

Hydroaeroplane, Showing Structure and Parts.

water.]—**hy-dra'tion,** *n.* *Chem.* The act or process of causing a chemical compound to become a hydrate.

hy-drau'lic, 1 hī-drē'lik; 2 hȳ-dra'lic. **I.** *vt.* *Mining.* To treat (earthy deposits) by the process of hydraulic mining. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to hydraulics, involving the moving of water, or force exerted by water. **2.** Denoting substances which harden under water; as, *hydraulic* cement. [< Gr. *hydōr,* water, + *aulos,* pipe.] **hy-drau'li-cal‡.—hydraulic cement,** a cement that sets or hardens under water.—**h. press,** see HYDROSTATIC PRESS, under HYDROSTATIC.—**h. ram,** an automatic device by which the fall of a volume of water furnishes power to raise a part to a height much greater than that of the source.—**hy-drau'li-cal-ly,** *adv.* By hydraulic power.—**hydrau'lics,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The science of liquids, especially water, in motion. **2.** Hydraulic engineering.—**hy-drau'list,** *n.* One who studies or is expert in hydraulics. **hy"drau-li'cian‡.**

hy'dra-zin(es, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A colorless stable alkaline gas ($NH_2.NH_2$) derived from diazo-acetic acid. **2.** One of a group of compounds derived from the foregoing by replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms by another radical; as, phenyl *hydrazin* ($C_6H_5.NH.NH_2$).

hy"dra-zo'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to hydrazoic acid.—**hy-drazoic acid** (*Chem.*), a colorless, very toxic acid (HN_3) whose salts explode with great violence when heated.

hy'dric, 1 hī'drik; 2 hȳ'dric, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen in combination. **2.** Of or pertaining to water.

hy'drid, } 1 hī'drid, -drid *or* -draid; 2 hȳ'drid, -drid *or* -drid, *n.* A **hy'dride,** } binary compound of hydrogen; a compound of hydrogen with another element or compound radical acting as an element.

hy"dri-od'ic, 1 hī"drī-ōd'ik; 2 hȳ"dri-ōd'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing hydrogen and iodin. [< HYDR- + IODIN.]—**hydriodic acid,** a dense, colorless, suffocating gas (HI), soluble in water, formed by the union of hydrogen and iodin.

hy'dro, *n.* [Colloq.] Short for HYDROAEROPLANE.

hy'dro-, 1 hī'dro-; 2 hȳ'dro-. From Greek *hydōr,* water: a combining form.—**hy"dro-a'er-o-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane so constructed as to be capable of alighting or traveling upon, traveling over, or rising from the water. See illus. above.—**hy"dro-bi'plane,** *n.* A hydroaeroplane with two supporting surfaces.

hy"dro-bro'mic, 1 hai"dro-brō'mik; 2 hȳ"dro-brō'mic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bromin in combination with hydrogen.—**hydrobromic acid,** a colorless pungent gas (HBr) formed by the union of hydrogen and bromin.

hy"dro-car'bon, *n.* One of a class of compounds that contain hydrogen and carbon only.—**hy"dro-car"bo-na'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a hydrocarbon. **hy"dro-car'bu-rate**‡; **hy"dro-car'bon-ous**‡.—**hy"dro-cele,** *n.* A collection of fluid in the scrotum.—**hy"dro-ceph'a-loid,** *a. Pathol.* Resembling hydrocephalus. [< HYDROCEPHALUS + -OID.] **hy"dro-ceph'a-lous**‡.—**hy"dro-ceph'a-lus,** *n. Pathol.* An accumulation of watery fluid within the ventricles or between the membranes of the brain. [+ Gr. *kephalē*, head.]—**hy"dro-chlo'rate,** *n.* **1.** A salt of hydrochloric acid. **2.** A hydrochlorid.—**hy"dro-chlo'rid,** *n. Chem.* A compound produced by the union of hydrochloric acid with an element or radical; as, aniline *hydrochlorid* ($NH_2.C_6H_5.HCl$).—**hy"dro-chlo'ride**‡.—**hy'dro-chore,** *n. Phytogeog.* A plant distributed by means of water, as by streams and ocean currents.

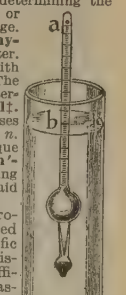
hy"dro-chlo'ric, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing chlorin with hydrogen.—**hydrochloric acid,** a colorless, corrosive, gaseous compound (HCl), exceedingly soluble in water, in which form, generally under the trade name of *muriatic acid*, it is largely used in manufactures.

hy"dro-cy-an'ic, 1 hai"dro-sai-an'ik; 2 hȳ"dro-çȳ-ăn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cyanogen in combination with hydrogen. **cy"an-hy'dric**‡.—**hydrocyanic acid,** an unstable, volatile, colorless, and extremely poisonous liquid compound (HCN) formed by decomposing metallic cyanids with hydrochloric acid. It is only slightly dissociated in water, and has a characteristic odor resembling that of bitter almonds.—**hy"dro-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrodynamics; relating to the force or pressure of water or other fluids. **hy"dro-dy-nam'i-cal**‡.—**hy"dro-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* The branch of mechanics that treats of the dynamics of fluids.—**hy"dro-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to electricity developed by water power, or by the escape of steam, under high pressure, etc.

hy"dro-flu-or'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing a compound of fluorin and hydrogen.—**hydrofluoric acid,** a volatile, colorless, hygroscopic corrosive liquid compound (H_2F_2) formed by decomposing metallic fluorids. When dry it will not act upon glass, but when any moisture is present it readily attacks silica, hence is used for etching on glass.—**hy'dro-gel,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A colloid when it assumes a jelly-like form in the presence of water.

hy'dro-gen, 1 hai'dro-jen; 2 hȳ'dro-ġĕn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, odorless, tasteless, gaseous element (H), the lightest substance known, being $14\frac{1}{2}$ times lighter than air, and 11,160 times lighter than water, liquefying under great pressure and at a very low temperature. See ELEMENT. [< HYDRO- + -GEN.]—**hydrogen dioxid** (*Chem.*), a sirupy liquid (H_2O_2) having a chlorous odor. Its aqueous solutions are important as antiseptics and bleaching agents, the usual solution being a slightly acid one containing about 3 per cent. by weight of pure hydrogen dioxid, which is equivalent to nearly 10 volumes of available oxygen. It is made by treating barium peroxid with dilute acids. **h. peroxid**‡.—**h. sulfid,** a colorless gaseous compound (H_2S) having a characteristic odor of rotten eggs, made by decomposing certain metallic sulfids, chiefly iron, by means of acids. It is poisonous and is a valuable laboratory reagent.—**hy'dro-gen-ate**‡, *vt.* To hydrogenize; to combine with hydrogen.—**hy"dro-gen-a'tion,** *n.*—**hy"dro-gen-if'erous,** *a.* Containing or yielding hydrogen.—**hy'dro-gen-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] *Chem.* **1.** To cause to combine with hydrogen. **2.** To produce (in a compound) chemical action by hydrogen, as that of reduction: distinguished from *oxidize*. **hy'dro-genlse**‡.—**hy-drog'e-nous,** *a. Chem.* Containing or pertaining to hydrogen.

hy-drog'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in hydrography.—**hy"dro-graph'ic,** *a.* Relating to hydrography. **hy"dro-graph'i-cal**‡.—**hy-drog'ra-phy, hy-drog'ra-fy**§, *n.* The science of determining and making known the conditions of navigable waters, charting coasts, rivers, etc.—**hy"dro-har'mose,** *n. Bot.* The response of plants to the stimulus of water.—**hy'droid,** 1 hai'droid; 2 hȳ'dröid. **I.** *a. Zooph.* Of or pertaining to an order (*Hydroida*) of cœlenterates. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hydrozoan. **2.** A single polyp of a hydrozoan animal.—**hy"dro-ki-net'ic,** *a.* Relating to the motion of fluids and the energy involved in their motion. **hy"dro-ki-net'i-cal**‡.—**hy"dro-ki-net'ics,** *n.* The science of fluids in motion; also, hydrodynamics.—**hy-drol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of physical geography that treats of the waters of the earth.—**hy"dro-log'ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of hydrology. **hy"dro-log'i-cal**‡.—**hy"dro-log'i-cally,** *adv.*—**hy-drol'o-gist,** *n.*—**hy-drol'y-sis,** *n.* A double decomposition involving water. Thus, when phosphorus trichlorid is treated with water, hydrochloric acid and phosphorous acid are formed: $PCl_3+3HOH=3HCl+P(OH)_3$. Hydrolysis plays an important rôle in chemistry.—**hy"dro-lyt'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or causing hydrolysis.—**hy'dro-lyte,** *n.* Any substance affected by hydrolysis.—**hy'dro-lyze,** *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ"ING.] *Chem.* To cause to undergo the process of hydrolysis.—**hy'dro-man"cy,** *n.* Divination by means of water. **hy'dro-mance**‡.—**hy'dro-manc"er,** *n.*—**hy"dro-me-chan'ics,** *n.* The mechanics of fluids, including hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, hydrokinetics, and pneumatics.—**hy"dro-me-du'sa,** *n.* [-SÆ, *pl.*] One of a division (*Hydromedusæ*) of cœlenterates produced by budding from an individual. The jellyfish and medusans are included in the division.—**hy'dro-mel,** *n.* A liquor, usually unfermented, consisting of honey diluted with water: when fermented it is called *mead*. [+ Gr. *melt*, honey.]—**hy"dro-met'al-lur"gy,** *n.* The process of assaying or reducing ore by means of liquid reagents.—**hy"dro-met"al-lur'gi-cal,** *a.*—**hy"dro-me'te-or,** *n.* A watery meteor; in the plural, all the meteorological effects produced by water, as rain, snow, hail, etc.—**hy"dro-me"te-or-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of meteorology that treats of hydrometeors or of water in the atmosphere.—**hy-drom'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for determining the density or specific gravity, especially of liquids or sometimes of liquids and solids. **2.** A current-gage.—**hy"dro-met'ric,** *a.* **hy"dro-met'ri-cal**‡.—**hy-drom'e-try,** *n.* The art of using the hydrometer.—**hy"dro-mon'o-plane,** *n.* A hydroaeroplane with one supporting surface.—**hy-drop'a-thy,** *n.* The treatment of diseases by the use of water; water-cure.—**hy"dro-path'ic,** *a.* **hy"dro-path'i-cal**‡.—**hy-drop'a-thist,** *n.* One who treats diseases with water. **hy'dro-path**‡.—**hy'dro-phane,** *n. Mineral.* A whitish or light-colored opal, opaque when dry, but translucent when wet.—**hy-droph'a-nous,** *a.*—**hy-droph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the flowers pollinated by the agency of water: said of certain higher plants.



Floating Hydrometer (def. 1).
A glass tube, divided into 15 equal parts between *a* (marked *o*) and *b* (marked 15) and graduated to the stem. It is loaded with mercury at the bottom and has a bulb blown in the middle. It is used only for liquids having a specific gravity greater than water. When immersed it sinks to one of the graduated points on the stem.

hy"dro-pho'bi-a, 1 hai"dro-fō'bi-ə; 2 hȳ"dro-fō'bi-a, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A disease communicated by the bite of a rabid animal, due to a specific virus in the saliva, characterized by great disturbance of the central nervous system, difficulty of swallowing, dread of water, and spasmodic muscular contractions; rabies. **2.** Any morbid dread of water. [< Gr. *hydrophobia*, < *hydōr*, water, + *phebomai*, fear.]—**hy"dro-pho'bic,** *a.* Relating to hydrophobia.

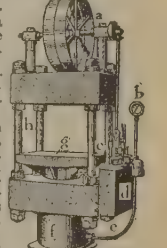
hy'dro-phone, 1 hai'dro-fōn; 2 hȳ'dro-fōn, *n.* **1.** An electrical instrument to give notice to a fleet or port of a surprize attack, as by torpedo-boats. **2.** A device used for the purpose of detecting leaks in water-pipes. **3.** A device to aid instethoscopic examination by placing a bag of water over the chest to intensify the sound. [< HYDRO- + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

hy'dro-phyte, 1 hai'dro-fait; 2 hȳ'dro-fīt, *n.* A plant living in water or in wet ground.—**hy"dro-phyt'ic,** *a.*—**hy-drop'ic.** *Pathol.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Dropsical; affected with dropsy. **2.** Translucent. **hy-drop'i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person suffering from dropsy. **2.** A medicine efficacious in the treatment of dropsy.—**hy-drop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'dro-plane, 1 hai'dro-plēn; 2 hȳ'dro-plān', *n.* **1.** A plane constructed like a fin which governs the course of a submarine boat vertically in the same way that the elevator changes the course of an aeroplane; also, a plane used on surface boats to lift the boat partially from the water, thereby decreasing resistance and increasing the speed. **2.** A motor-boat of extremely light construction driven either by submerged screws or by aerial propellers.

hy'drop-sy, 1 hai'drep-si; 2 hȳ'drŏp-sy, *n. Pathol.* Dropsy. **hy'drops**‡; **hy-drop'si-a**‡.—**hy"dro-quin'one,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_4(OH)_2$) derived variously. In medicine it is used as an antiseptic and antipyretic, and in photography as a developing agent.—**hy'dro-scope,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for detecting moisture, especially in the air. **2.** An instrument for measuring time by dropping water from a graduated tube. [+ Gr. *skopeō*, view.]—**hy'dro-sere,** *n. Ecol.* In plant succession, the series of changes in vegetation which take place in the water.—**hy'dro-sol,** *n. Chem.* A water solution of a colloid.—**hy"dro-so'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A hydroid colony as a whole. **hy'dro-some**‡.—**hy'dro-sphere,** *n. Meteor.* The atmospheric moisture enveloping the globe, in distinction from the atmosphere itself.—**hy'dro-stat,** *n.* **1.** A contrivance for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers. **2.** An electrical device for making known the presence of water, as a protection against leakage, overflow, etc. [+ Gr. *histēmi*, stand.]

hy"dro-stat'ic, 1 hai"dro-stat'ik; 2 hȳ"dro-stăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to hydrostatics. **hy"dro-stat'i-cal**‡.—**hydrostatic press,** a press operated by the differential pressure of water on pistons of different diameters. **hydraulic press**‡.



Hydrostatic Press.
a, power attachment; *b*, pressure-gage; *c*, hydraulic pump, operating through the water-box (*d*) to force up the piston within the cylinder (*f*); *e*, cylinder pipe connection to the pressure-gage; *g*, platen; *h*, strain-rods.

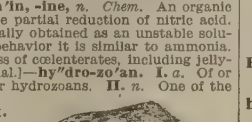
hy"dro-stat'ics, *n.* The science of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids, as water.—**hy'dro-sul'fid, -phide,** *n. Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen sulfid (H_2S) by replacing one of the hydrogen atoms with a basic radical or a base.—**hy"dro-sul'fite,** *n. Chem.* A salt of hydrosulfurous acid. Sodium *hydrosulfite* is an important and very energetic reducing agent.—**hy"dro-sul-fur'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating a compound containing hydrogen and sulfur, as hydrosulfuric acid.—**hy"dro-sul'fu-rous,** *a.* Designating an acid ($H_2S_2O_4$ or H_2SO_2) of great importance in dyeing.—**hy"dro-tax'is,** *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The irritable response, or turning, under the influence of humidity or water. **2.** *Biol.* The action of moisture in determining the direction of motion, as in protoplasm.—**hy"dro-tax'tic,** *a.*—**hy"dro-ther"a-peu'tics,** *n. Med.* Hydropathy. **hy"dro-the-rap'ics**‡; **hy"dro-ther'apy**‡.—**hy"dro-ther"a-peu'tic,** *a.*—**hy"dro-ther'mal,** *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by action of heated or superheated water, especially the action of such water in dissolving, transporting, and redepositing mineral water.—**hy"dro-tho'rax,** *n.* Dropsy of the chest.—**hy"dro-tho-rac'ic,** *a.*—**hy"dro-trop'ic,** *a.* Exhibiting or af-

fected by hydrotropism.—**hy-drot'ro-pism,** *n. Bot.* The phenomena of curvature induced in a growing plant-organ by the stimulating influence of moisture.—**hy'drous,** *a.* **1.** Watery; containing water of crystallization or hydration. **2.** Containing hydrogen.—**hy-drox'id,** *n.* A compound containing hydroxyl. **hy-drox'ide†.**—**hy"drox-id-i'on,** *n.* A colorless substance formed by the ionization of bases and having the formula (OH^-). It possesses a soapy taste and turns red litmus blue. The hydroxidion combines with the hydrogenion to form water.

hy-drox'y, 1 hai-dreks'i; 2 hȳ-drŏks'y, *a. Chem.* Containing the compound radical hydroxyl: said of certain compounds. When used as a combining form, *hydroxy-* is often shortened to *oxy-*.—**hy-drox'y-an"thra-qui-none',** *n. Chem.* Anthraquinone in which a hydrogen atom has been replaced by hydroxyl.—**hy-drox'yl,** *n.* An unisolated compound radical (HO) which occurs in alcohols, most acids, and many organic compounds.—**hy-drox"yl-am'in, -ine,** *n. Chem.* An organic base (NH_2OH) formed by the partial reduction of nitric acid. It is a white solid; but is usually obtained as an unstable solution in water. In chemical behavior it is similar to ammonia.—**Hy"dro-zo'a,** *n. pl.* A class of coelenterates, including jellyfishes, etc. [+ Gr. *zōon*, animal.]—**hy"dro-zo'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hydrozoa or hydrozoans. **II.** *n.* One of the Hydrozoa.

hyet†, *v.* To hie; hasten. **hyhe†.**

hy-e'na, 1 hai-ī'na; 2 hȳ-ē'na, *n.* A cowardly carnivorous mammal having the fore legs longer than the hind. [< Gr. *hyaina* (from its hog-like mane), < *hys*, hog.] **hy'en†; hy'ene†.**



Spotted Hyena. 1/30

Hy"ères', 1 ī"ãr'; 2 ȳ"ẽr', *n.* A seaport in S. France; pop. 18,000.

hy'et-, ⎫1 hai'et-, hai'i-to-; 2 **hy'e-to-,** ⎭hȳ'ĕt-, hȳ'e-to-. From Greek *hyetos*, rain (< *hyō*, send rain): combining forms.—**hy'e-tal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to rain or the amount of the rainfall at different places and seasons. **2.** Rainy.—**hy'e-to-graph,** *n.* A chart showing the distribution of rainfall over the earth, or over any part of it.—**hy"e-to-graph'ic,** *a.* Relating to or showing the amount of rainfall; as, a *hyetographic* map. **hy"e-to-graph'i-cal†.**—**hy"e-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of meteorology that treats of the distribution of rainfall, and of the exhibition of it graphically in charts, maps, etc.—**hy"e-tol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of meteorology which treats of rain.—**hy"e-to-log'i-cal,** *a.*

Hy-ge'ia, 1 hai-jī'ə; 2 hȳ-ḡē'a, *n. Myth.* The goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, the god of medicine. [< L. *Hygea*, *Hygia*, < Gr. *Hygieia*, goddess of health, < *hygiēs*, healthy.]—**Hy-ge'ian,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Hygeia, the goddess of health. **2.** [h-] Relating to health or to hygiene.

hy'gi-ene, 1 hai'ji-īn; 2 hȳ'ḡi-ēn, *n.* The branch of medical science that relates to the preservation of health; sanitary science. [< Gr.^{F} *hygiainō*, be healthy.]—**hy"gi-en'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to hygiene. Syn.: see HEALTHY.—**hy"gi-en'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy'gi-en-ist,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in the principles of hygiene. **hy'ge-ist†; hy'gie-ist†.**

hy"gi-en'ics, 1 hai"ji-en'iks; 2 hȳ"ḡi-ĕn'ĭcs, *n. Med.* A system of principles for preserving and promoting health; sanitary science; hygiene.

hy'gro-, 1 hai'gro-; 2 hȳ'ḡro-. From Greek *hygros*, wet: a combining form, denoting relation to moisture.—**hy-grom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the humidity or hygrometric state of the atmosphere. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**hy"gro-met'ric,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to hygrometry or the state of the atmosphere as to moisture. **2.** Readily absorbing and retaining moisture. **hy"gro-met'ri-cal†.**—**hy"grom'e-try,** *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the measurement of degrees of moisture, especially the moisture of the air.—**hy'gro-scope,** *n.* A device for indicating roughly the humidity of the air. [+ -SCOPE.]—**hy"gro-scop'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hygroscope, or capable of being detected only by it. **2.** Able to absorb or condense moisture from the atmosphere, as glycerin. **3.** *Bot.* Expanding or shrinking according to the amount of moisture.

Hyk'sos, 1 hik'ses; 2 hȳk'sŏs, *n. pl.* See SHEPHERD KINGS.

hyl-, ⎫1 hail-, hai'le-, hai'lo-; 2 hȳl-, hȳ'la-, hȳ'lo-. From **hy'la-,** ⎬Greek *hylē*, wood, stuff: combining forms denoting **hy'lo-,** ⎭relation to wood or to matter in general as opposed to the immaterial.—**hy'lic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of matter: material. [W.]—**hy'li-cism,** *n.* Materialism.—**hy'li-cist,** *n.* A believer or teacher of materialism; specif., one of the early Ionic philosophers.—**hy'lism,** *n.* **1.** Materialism. **2.** The theory that matter is the principle or source of evil.—**hy'lo-the"ism,** *n.* The doctrine that the material universe is God; pantheism. [+ Gr. *theos*, God.]—**hy"lo-zo'ism,** *n.* The doctrine that life and matter are inseparable. [+ Gr. *zōon*, animal.]—**hy"lo-zo'ic,** *a.*—**hy"lo-zo'ist,** *n.*—**hy"lo-zo-is'tic,** *a.*—**hy"lo-zo-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Hy'las, 1 hai'les; 2 hȳ'las, *n. Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth, a favorite of Hercules, captured by Naiads at Mysia while bathing in a spring.

Hy"mans', 1 ī"mãns'; 2 ȳ"mäns, **Paul** (1865–). A Belgian professor of law and diplomat; first president of the League of Nations, 1919– .

hy'men¹, 1 hai'men; 2 hȳ'mĕn, *n. Anat.* A thin membrane; the virginal membrane. [< Gr. *hymēn*, membrane.]

Hy'men², *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The god of marriage, son of Apollo and a Muse, or of Bacchus and Aphrodite. **2.** [h-] The wedded state. [L., < Gr. *Hymēn*, god of marriage.]—**hy"me-ne'al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage. **hy"me-ne'an†.** **II.** *n.* A wedding-song. Syn.: see MATRIMONIAL.

hy'men-, ⎫1 hai'men-, hai'men-o-; 2 hȳ'mĕn-, hȳ'mĕn-o. **hy'men-o-,** ⎭From Gr. *hymēn* (*hymen-*), a membrane: combining forms.—**hy-me'ni-um,** *n.* [-a or -UMS, 1 -ə *or* -umz; 2 -a *or* -ŭms, *pl.*] *Bot.* The fruit-bearing surface or stratum in the higher fungi of the *Basidiomycetes*, as the two vertical faces on the gills of the common mushroom. It consists of a collection of basidia, sometimes interspersed with sterile cells in a layer or stratum.—**Hy"men-o-my-ce'tes,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order or suborder of fleshy, leathery, or woody fungi very rich in genera and species.—**hy"men-o-my-ce'tal,** *a.*—**hy"men-o-my-ce'toid, hy"men-o-my-ce'tous,** *a.*—**hy'men-o-phore,** *n. Bot.* The stem and pileus of a hymenomycetous fungus; more specif., that part of the sporophore which bears the hymenium. **hy-men'i-o-phore†; hy"men-o-pho'rum†.**

Hy"men-op'ter-a, 1 hai"men-ep'ter-ə; 2 hȳ"mĕn-ŏp'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having four membranous wings, and mostly a worm-like larva, and inactive pupa, including bees, wasps, sawflies, ants, etc. [< Gr. *hymēn*, membrane, + *pteron*, wing.]—**hy"men-op'ter,** *n.*—**hy"men-op'ter-an,** *a. & n.*—**hy"men-op'ter-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hymenoptera*. **hy"men-op'ter-al†.**

Hy-met'tus, 1 hai-met'əs; 2 hȳ-mĕt'ŭs, *n.* A mountain range immediately south of Athens, Greece, now called Trelo Vuno; noted for its marble and for its heath-honey; 3,370 ft. high.

hymn, 1 him; 2 hȳm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [HYMNED; HYMN'ING.] To sing hymns to; express in hymns; sing praises. **II.** *n.* A song expressive of praise, adoration, or elevated emotion. Specifically: (1) A metrical composition, divided into stanzas or verses, intended to be sung in religious worship. (2) A religious or patriotic ode, song, lyric, or other poem. < AS. *hymen*, < Gr. *hymnos*, hymn.] Syn.: see SONG.—**hym'nal,** *n.* A book of hymns.—**hym'nic,** *a.* Pertaining to hymns; lyric.—**hym'nist,** *n.* A writer of hymns. **hym'no-dist†.**—**hym'no-dy,** *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] **1.** Hymns collectively; hymnology. **2.** The practise of singing hymns.—**hym-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of composing hymns.—**hym-nol'o-gist,** *n.* A student or writer of hymns.—**hym-nol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The study or science of hymns, including their history, use, and classification. **2.** A treatise on hymns, or hymns collectively.

hyndе†, *n.* A hind; peasant.

hy'oid, 1 hai'oid; 2 hȳ'ŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon (Υ, *υ*). **2.** Pertaining to the hyoid bone or hyoid arch. **II.** *n.* The hyoid bone. [< Gr. *hyoeidēs*, < *y*, upsilon, + *eidos*; see -OID.]—**hyoid arch,** the arch of which the hyoid bone is the principal element.—**h. bone,** a U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue, for the attachment of muscles of deglutition.

hy'os-cin, ⎫1 hai'es-in; -in *or* -īn; 2 hȳ'ŏs-in, -in *or* -īn, *n.* **hy'os-cine,** ⎭*Chem.* An alkaloid of hyoscyamus and stramonium. [< HYOSCYAMUS.]

hy"os-cy'a-min, ⎫1 hai"e-sai'ə-min, -min *or* -mīn; 2 hȳ"- **hy"os-cy'a-mine,** ⎭ŏ-çȳ'a-mĭn, -mĭn *or* -mīn, *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$), contained in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), thorn-apple, deadly nightshade, and other plants. It forms salts that are used in medicine. [< HYOSCYAMUS.]

hy"os-cy'a-mus, 1 hai"e-sai'ə-mus; 2 hȳ"ŏ-çȳ'a-mŭs, *n.* The henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), of which the juice is used as an anodyne and antispasmodic remedy. [L., < Gr. *hyoskyamos*, henbane, < *hys*, hog, + *kyamos*, bean.]

hyp, 1 hip; 2 hȳp, *vt.* [Colloq.] To render hypochondriac.

hyp, *n.* [Colloq.] Hypochondria.

hyp., *abbr.* Hypothesis, hypothetical.

hyp"æs-the'si-a, hyp-æ'thral, etc. Same as HYPESTHESIA, etc.

hyp-al'la-ge, 1 hip-al'ə-ji *or* hai-pal'ə-ji; 2 hȳp-ăl'a-ḡe *or* hȳ-păl'a-ḡe, *n. Gram. & Rhet.* A figure by which one grammatical form, or one construction, is substituted for another, as "forms changed to new bodies," for "bodies changed to new forms." [LL., < Gr. *hypallagē*, < *hypo*, under, + *allassō*, change.]

Hy-pa'ti-a, 1 hai-pē'shi-ə; 2 hȳ-pā'shi-a, *n.* A Greek philosopher and teacher at Alexandria; killed by a mob A. D. 415; heroine of Kingsley's *Hypatia*.

hy'per-, 1 hai'pər-; 2 hȳ'per-, *prefix.* Over; above; above measure: used specifically (1) in chemistry to denote the highest in a series of compounds, and (2) as a prefix of adjectives and nouns to convey the idea of excess, as *hyper*activity. [< Gr.^{L} *hyper-*, < *hyper*, over.]—**hy"per-a'cid,** *a.* Excessively acid.—**hy"per-a-cid'i-ty,** *n.* Excess of acid in the stomach.—**hy"per-æ'mi-a, hy"per-æ'mic,** see HYPEREMIA, etc.—**hy"per-æs-the'si-a,** etc., see HYPERESTHESIA, etc.—**hy"per-al'i-a,** 1 hai"pər-al'i-ə; 2 hȳ"per-ăl'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbidly excessive sensibility to pain. [+ Gr. *algos*, pain.] **hy"per-al-ge'si-a†; hy"per-al-ge'sis†.**—**hy"per-al-ge'sic,** *a.*—**hy-per'ba-ton,** 1 hai-pər'bat-an; 2 hȳ-per'băt-on, *Rhet.* A transposition of words from their grammatical order; inversion, as "the hills among" for "among the hills." [+ Gr. *batnō*, step.] **hy-per'bo-la,** 1 hai-pər'bō-lə; 2 hȳ-per'bō-la, *n. Geom.* A plane curve such that the difference of the distances from any point of the curve to two fixed points, the foci, is a constant; the figure formed when two cones, placed vertex to vertex, are cut by a plane that passes through them both. [+ Gr. *ballō*, throw.]—**hy-per'bo-le,** *n.* Poetic or rhetorical overstatement; exaggeration.—**hy"per-bol'ic, hy"per-bol'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** *Rhet.* Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating. **2.** *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or having the shape of a hyperbola.—**hy"per-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy-per'bo-lism,** *n. Rhet.* Addiction to hyperbole; use of exaggerated style.—**hy-per'bo-lize,** *vt. & vi.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To express in hyperbolical terms; make use of hyperbole. **hy-per'bo-lise†.**—**Hy"per-bo're-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Hyperboreans. **2.** [h-] Occupying the extreme north; hence, very cold. **II.** *n. Gr. Myth.* One of a people supposed to dwell be-

yond the north wind.—**hy"per-cat"a-lec'tic,** *a. Pros.* Having a final redundant syllable; hypermetric. [+ Gr. *kata,* wholly, + *allassō,* change.]—**hy"per-cat"a-lex'is,** *n. Pros.* Redundantly of a final syllable or foot beyond a given measure.—**hy"per-chi-mae'ra,** *n. Biol.* A chimera which is composed of a mosaic of tissues derived from the two constituent forms that have been grafted together. [+ CHIMERA.]—**hy"per-crit'ic,** *n.* A very severe critic.—**hy"per-crit'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Given to strained or captious criticism. **2§.** Unduly exact. Syn.: see CAPTIOUS; SQUEAMISH.—**hy"per-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy"per-crit'i-cism,** *n.* Unduly severe, minute, or captious criticism.—**hy"per-du'li-a,** *n. R. C. Ch.* Worship given to the Virgin Mary as the highest of the saints: distinguished from *dulia.*—**hy"per-e'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal accumulation of the blood in any part of the body. [+ Gr. *haima,* blood.]—**hy"per-e'mic,** *a.*—**hy"per-es[or -æs-]the'si-a,** *n.* Exaggerated sensibility.—**hy"per-es-[or -æ-]thet'ic,** *a.* **1.** Morbidly sensitive. **2.** Immoderately esthetic.—**hy"per-eu-tec'tic,** *a. Physiol. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in the form of cementite in excess of .90 per cent., as a steel. [+ Gr. *eu,* well + *tēkō,* fuse.]—**hy"per-eu-tec'toid,** *a.*—**hy"per-i-dro'sis,** *n.* Abnormal sweating. **hy"per-hi-dro'sis‡.**

Hy-pe'ri-on, 1 hai-pī'ri-ən *or* hai"per-aɪ'ən: 2 hȳ-pē'ri-ȯn *or* hȳ"per-ī'ȯn. *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) A Titan, father of Helios. (2) Helios or the sun-god himself, the incarnation of light and beauty. **2.** Apollo. **3.** A romance of Central Europe by Longfellow.

hy"per-ki-ne'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Exaggerated muscular action. **hy"per-ki-ne'sis‡.—hy"per-ki-net'ic,** *a.—***hy-per'me-ter,** *n. Pros.* (1) Hypercatalectic line. (2) A period containing a redundant colon.—**hy"per-met'ric,** **hy"per-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**hy"per-met'rope,** *n. Med.* A person affected with hypermetropia.—**hy"per-me-tro'pi-a,** *n.* An abnormal condition of the eye in which objects at a distance are seen more plainly than those near at hand.—**hy"per-me-trop'ic,** *a.* Far-sighted.

Hy"perm-nes'tra, 1 hai"perm-nes'tra: 2 hȳ"perm-nēs'tra, *n. Myth.* One of the Danaides; wife of Lynceus, whose life she saved when his brothers were murdered by the Danaides on the bridal night.

hy"per-o'pi-a, *n.* Hypermetropia.—**hy"per-op'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-os-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** An exostosis. **2.** An abnormal increase of bony tissue.—**hy"per-phe-nom'e-nal,** *a.* Transcending phenomena; real.—**hy"per-phys'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Independent of the physical. **2.** Supernatural.—**hy"per-pla'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive production of cells in a part; enlargement from quantitative increase produced by cell-division: distinguished from *hypertrophy.*—**hy"per-plas'tic,** **hy"per-plas'tic,** *a.*—**hy"per-pnœ'[or -pne']a,** *n. Pathol.* Violent or labored breathing due to a deficiency of oxygen in the blood.—**hy"per-py-rex'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Very high fever.—**hy"per-py-ret'ic,** **hy"per-py-rex'i-al,** *a.*

hy'per-sthene, 1 hai'per-sthīn: 2 hȳ'per-sthēn, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, dark-colored, translucent, brittle, ferrous magnesium pyroxene ($FeMgSiO_3$.—**hy"per-sthen'ic,** *a.* [< HYPO- + Gr. *sthenos,* strength.]

hy-per'tro-phy, 1 hai-pūr'tro-fi; 2 hȳ-pēr'tro-fy. **I.** *vi.* To grow excessively; develop abnormally. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The excessive development as of an organ. **2.** *Pathol.* The morbid enlargement of a part from increased nutrition without increase of waste: opposed to *atrophy.* [< HYPER- + Gr. *trophē,* nutrition.]—**hy"per-troph'ic,** **hy"per-troph'i-cal,** *a.*

hyp"es-[or -æs-]the'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Diminished sensitiveness; partial loss of capacity for sensation. [< HYPO, + Gr. *aisthēsis,* feeling.]—**hyp"es-[or -æs-]thet'ic,** *a.*—**hyp"es-[or -æs-]thet'ic,** *a.*

hyp-e'thral, 1 hip-ī'thrəl; 2 hȳp-ē'thral, *a.* Roofless, as a building open to the sky: said of a building whose roof has been destroyed or never completed, or of a sanctuary, etc., never intended to be roofed. [< Gr. *hypo,* under, + *aither;* see ETHER.] **hyp-æ'thral‡.**

hy'pha, 1 hai'fə; 2 hȳ'fa, *n.* [HY'PHÆ, 1 -fi; 2 -fē, *pl.*] A long, thread-like, usually branching body in the thallus of a fungus, and in some groups of fungi becoming transversely partitioned in the process of its growth. The vegetative hyphæ, as opposed to the reproductive ones, constitute the mycelium of fungi. [< Gr. *hyphē,* weaving, < *hyphainō,* weave.]—**hy'phal,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the hyphæ of a fungus.

hy-phe'mi-a, 1 hai-fī'mi-ə; 2 hȳ-fē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.**

hy-phæ'mi-a, ∫ Deficiency of blood, or a lack of supply of the red corpuscles in the blood. **2.** Extravasation of the blood into a surrounding tissue, especially in the eye. [< Gr. *hyphaimos,* bloodshot, < *hypo,* under, + *haima,* blood.]

hy'phen, 1 hai'fən; 2 hȳ'fȅn. **I.** *vt.* To hyphenate. **II.** *n.*

hy'fen‡, ∫ A mark (- or =) indicating connection, placed between the elements of words. [< Gr. *hypo,* under, + *hen,* one.]—**hy'phen-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED‡; -AT"ING.] To insert a hyphen between the parts of.—**hy'phen-ize‡.—hy'phen-at"ed,** *a.* Implying or relating to a person of foreign birth naturalized in the United States, esp. to one whose sympathies are with the land of his birth rather than with that of his adoption.—**hy"phen-a-tion, hy"phen-i-za'tion,** *n.*

hyp'n-, 1 hip'n-, hip'no-; 2 hȳp'n-, hȳp'no-. From

hyp'no-, ∫ Greek *hypnos,* sleep; combining forms.—**hyp'nic. 1.** *a. Med.* Calculated to induce sleep; pertaining to sleep. **II.** *n.* A soporific.—**hyp"no-ge-net'ic,** **hyp"no-ge-ne'ti-cal,** **hyp-nog'e-nous,** *a.*—**hyp-nol'al,** *a. Psychol.* Characterizing a condition of the nervous organization resembling slight hypnosis, with heightened suggestibility, partial anesthesia, etc.—**hyp-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the phenomena of sleep; a treatise on sleep. [+ -LOGY.]—**hyp"no-log'ic,** **hyp"no-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**hyp-nol'o-gist,** *n.*—**hyp'none,** *n. Chem.* Acetophenone.

Hyp'nos, 1 hip'nos; 2 hȳp'nȯs, *n. Gr. Myth.* God of sleep; brother of Oneiros (dreams) and Thanatos (death). See SOMNUS. **Hyp'nus‡.**

hyp-no'sis, 1 hip-nō'sis; 2 hȳp-nō'sis, *n.* **1.** The hypnotic state or condition; the mental state of a hypnotic person. **2.** An artificial trance-sleep. **3.** *Med.* (1) The bringing on of sleep. (2) A morbid condition of sleep.

hyp"no-ther'a-py, *n.* The use of hypnotism in treating disease.

hyp-not'ic, 1 hip-net'ik; 2 hȳp-nȯt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or tending to produce hypnotism. **2.** Tending to produce sleep. **II.** *n.* **1.** An agent efficacious in producing sleep. **2.** A hypnotized person. [< Gr. *hypnōtikos,* < *hypnos,* sleep.] —**hypnotic sleep,** hypnosis.

hyp'no-tism, 1 hip'no-tizm; 2 hȳp'no-tiṣm, *n.* An artificially induced somnambulistic state in which the mind becomes passive, responding readily to suggestion or direction.—**hyp'no-tist,** *n.* One who practises hypnotism. **hyp'no-tiz"[or -tis"]er‡.—hyp'no-tiz"a-bl(e^{z},** *a.*—**hyp"no-ti-za'tion,** *n.*—**hyp'no-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To produce hypnotic sleep in. **hyp'no-tise‡.**

hy'po, 1 hai'po; 2 hȳ'po, *n.* **1.** *Phot.* An abbreviation for hyposulfite of soda, properly called thiosulfate of sodium. **2.** [Colloq.] An abbreviation for hypochrondia.

hy'po-, hyp-, 1 hai'po-, hip-; 2 hȳ'po-, hȳp-, *prefix.* Under; beneath; less than: opposed to *hyper-.* In chemistry, indicating the lowest member in a series of compounds, that is, the lowest degree of oxidation; as, **hypobromite,** a compound containing **hypobromous acid; hypophosphate,** etc. [L., < Gr. *hypo-,* under, less than, < *hypo,* under.]—**hy'po-blast,** *n. Biol.* The innermost of the blastodermic membranes, from which is derived the epithelium of the digestive tract and its annexes.—**hy"po-blas'tic,** *a.*—**hy'po-caust,** *n.* **hy'po-kȃst** *or* **hai'po-kȃst;** 2 hȳ'o-cȃst *or* hȳ'po-cȃst, *n. Rom. Archeol.* A subterranean furnace and appurtenances, for heating baths or dwelling-rooms by hot-air flues under the floor and in the walls.—**hy"po-chlo'rite,** *n.* A salt of hypochlorous acid.—**hy"po-chlo'rous,** *a. Chem.* Denoting an acid (HClO) obtained by the action of chlorin on mercurous oxid and water and in other ways. It acts as an oxidizing and bleaching agent.—**hyp"o-chon'dri-a,** 1 hip"o-[*or* hai"po-]kon'dri-ə; 2 hȳp"o-[*or* hȳ"po-]cȯn'dri-a, *n.* A morbid melancholy and anxiety of mind. **hyp"o-chon-dri'a-sis‡.—hyp"o-chon'dri-ac,** 1 hip"o-[*or* hai"po-]kon'dri-ak; 2 hȳp"o-[*or* hȳ"po-]cȯn'dri-ȃc. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Morbidly depressed; causelessly anxious about one's health. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the hypochondrium. **hyp"o-chon-dri'a-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A person who suffers from hypochondria. **—hyp"o-chon-dri'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hyp"o-chon'dri-um,** *n.* [-DRI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* That region of the abdomen situated on either side under the costal cartilages and short ribs.—**hy"po-co-ris'tic,** *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to an endearing diminutive or pet name.—**hy'po-cot'yl,** *n. Bot.* That part of the seedling-axis below the seed-leaves, or cotyledons.—**hy"po-cot'y-lous,** *a.*

hyp"o-cra-ter'i-mor'phous, 1 hip"o-kra-ter"i-mōr'fus; 2 hȳp"o-cra-tēr"i-mōr'fus, *a. Bot.* Salver-shaped: said of a gamopetalous corolla with the tube long and cylindrical, the limb flat and spreading at right angles to it, as in the phlox. [< Gr. *hypokratērion,* salver (< *hypo,* under, + *kratēr,* bowl), + *morphē,* form.] **hyp"o-cra-ter'i-form‡.**

hy-poc'ri-sy, 1 hi-pek'ri-si; 2 hy-pȯc'ri-sy, *n.* [-SIES^{z}, *pl.*] The feigning to be what one is not; extreme insincerity; dissimulation. [< OF. *hypocrisie,* < LL. *hypocrisis,* < Gr. *hypokrisis,* < *hypo,* under, + *krinomai,* contend.]

Syn.: affectation, cant, dissimulation, formalism, pharisaism, pietism, pretense, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony, sham. *Pretense* (L. *prætendo*) primarily signifies the holding something forward as having certain rights or claims, whether truly or falsely; in the good sense, it is now rarely used except with a negative; as, there can be no *pretense* that this is due; a false *pretense* implies the possibility of a true *pretense;* but, alone and unlimited, *pretense* commonly signifies the offering of something for what it is not. *Hypocrisy* is the false *pretense* of moral excellence, either as a cover for actual wrong, or for the sake of the credit and advantage attaching to virtue. *Cant* (L. *canius,* a song), primarily the singsong iteration of the language of any party, school, or sect, denotes the mechanical and pretentious use of religious phraseology, without corresponding feeling or character; *sanctimoniousness* is the assumption of a saintly manner without a saintly character. *Affectation* is in matters of intellect, taste, etc., much what *hypocrisy* is in morals and religion: *affectation* might be termed petty *hypocrisy.* Compare DECEPTION. —Ant.: candor, frankness, genuineness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, sincerity, transparency, truth, truthfulness.

hyp'o-crite, 1 hip'o-krit; 2 hȳp'o-crit, *n.* One who acts **hyp'o-crit^{s},** ∫ a false part or makes false professions. [F., < Gr. *hypokritēs,* one who plays a part on the stage.]

Syn.: cheat, deceiver, dissembler, impostor, pretender. A *hypocrite* is one who acts a false part, or assumes a character other than the real. The *deceiver* seeks to give false impressions of any matter where he has an end to gain; the *dissembler* or *hypocrite* seeks to give false impressions in regard to himself. The *dissembler* is content if he can keep some base conduct or evil purpose from being discovered; the *hypocrite* seeks not merely to cover his vices, but to gain credit for virtue. The *cheat* and *impostor* endeavor to make something out of those whom they may deceive. The *cheat* is the inferior and more mercenary, as the thimble-rig gambler; the *impostor* may aspire to a fortune or a throne. Compare HYPOCRISY.

—**hyp"o-crit'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to a hypocrite or hypocrisy.—**hyp"o-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy"po-cy'cloid, 1 hai"po-[*or* hip'o-]sai'kloid; 2 hī"po-[*or* hip'o-]çȳ'cloid, *n. Geom.* A curve generated by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on the inside of another circle.

hy'po-derm, 1 hai'po-[*or* hip'o-]dūrm; 2 hȳ'po-[*or* hȳp'o-]dērm, *n. Entom.* The cellular layer between the cuticle and the basal membrane of an insect. [< HYPO- + DERM.]

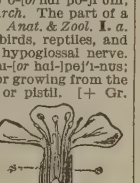
hy"po-der'ma, 1 haī"po-[*or* hip"o-]dûr'ma; 2 hȳ"po-[*or* hȳp"o-]dẽr'ma, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The distinct sheath of strengthening tissue beneath the epidermis of stems. **2.** *Zool.* A cellular layer below the cuticular in arthropods and other invertebrates. [< HYPO- + DERMA.]—**hy"po-der'mal,** *a.* Same as HYPODERMIC.

hy"po-der'mic, 1 haī"po-[*or* hip"o-]dûr'mik; 2 hȳ"po-[*or* hȳp"o-]dẽr'mic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the area under the skin. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the hypoderma. **hy"po-der'mal‡.—hypodermic injection,** an injection under the skin.—**h. medication,** medical treatment by subcutaneous means, as by hypodermic injection.—**h. syringe,** a syringe having a needle-pointed nozle for passing through the skin.

hy"po-der'mic, *n.* A hypodermic injection or syringe.

hy"po-der'mis, 1 haī"po-[*or* hip"o-]dûr'mis; 2 hȳ"po-[*or* hȳp"o-]dẽr'mis, *n.* *Zool.* The hypoderma. [< Gr. *hypodermis,* < *hypo,* under, + *derma,* skin, < *derō,* flay.]

hy"po-eu-tec'tic, *a.* *Physiol. Chem.* Having a smaller percentage of carbon than the eutectic: said of steel with less than about .90 per cent. carbon.—**hyp"o-gas'tric,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hypogastrium. **2.** *Crust.* Metagastric.—**hyp"o-gas'tri-um,** *n.* [-TRIA, *pl.*] The region at the lower part of the abdomen on the middle line. [+ Gr. *gastēr,* belly.]—**hyp"o-ge'al,** 1 hip"o-[*or* haī"po-]jī'al; 2 hȳp"o-[*or* hȳ"po-]jē'al, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Situated beneath the surface of the earth, or underlying the superficial outcropping strata. **2.** *Bot.* Hypogeous.—**hyp'o-gene,** 1 hip'o-jin *or* haī'po-jin; 2 hȳp'o-jēn *or* hȳ'po-jēn, *a.* *Geol.* Formed beneath the earth's surface; pertaining to or caused by subterranean agencies; plutonic: contrasted with *epigene* and *volcanic.*—**hy-pog'e-nous,** *a.* *Bot.* Growing beneath, as fungi on the under surface of a leaf. Compare EPIGENOUS.—**hyp"o-ge'ous,** 1 hip"o-[*or* haī"po-]jī'us; 2 hȳp"o-[*or* hȳ"po-]jē'us, *a.* Underground; especially, in botany, growing or fruiting underground, as truffles and other fungi.—**hyp"o-ge'um,** 1 hip"o-[*or* haī"po-jī'um; 2 hȳp"o- [*or* hȳ"po-]jē'ŭm, *n.* [-GE'A, *pl.*] *Arch.* The part of a building below the ground.—**hy"po-glos'sal.** *Anat. & Zool.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoglossal nerve in birds, reptiles, and mammals; beneath the tongue. **II.** *n.* A hypoglossal nerve. [+ Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]—**hy-pog'y-nous,** 1 hī-[*or* haī-]poj'ī-nus; 2 hy-[*or* hȳ-]pŏj'y-nŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Situated on or growing from the receptacle of the flower beneath the ovary or pistil. [+ Gr. *gynē,* female.]—**hy-pog'y-ny,** *n.* *Bot.* The state of being hypogynous.—**hyp'o-nas"ty,** 1 hip'o-[*or* haī'po-nas"ti; 2 hȳp'o-[*or* hȳ'po-]nas"ty, *n.* *Bot.* A state of curvature induced in an extending plant-organ by the excessively active growth of its lower side, causing it to bend downward. Compare EPINASTY [+ Gr. *nastos,* solid.]—**hyp"o-nas'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hyponasty.—**hy"po-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy"po-ni'trous,** *a.* *Chem.* Designating an unstable white crystalline nitrogenous acid, $(HNO)_2$ or $H_2N_2O_2$, formed by the union of hydroxylamin and nitrous acid, and in other ways. Its salts are known as **hyponitrites.—hy"po-phos'phate,** *n.* A salt of hypophosphoric acid.—**hy"po-phos'phite,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid (H_3PO_2) used in nervous debility, anæmia, etc.—**hy"po-pos-phor'ic,** *a.* Noting a crystalline tetrabasic acid ($H_4P_2O_6$) formed from moist phosphorus by oxidation.—**hy"po-phos'pho-rous,** *a.* Denoting a monobasic acid derived from phosphorus.—**hy-poph'y-ge,** *n.* *Arch.* A horizontal rounded groove under a member, as in archaic Doric capitals.—**hy-poph'y-sis,** 1 hu-pof'ī-sis; 2 hy-pŏf'y-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* A process or outgrowth. [< Gr. *hypophysis,* undergrowth, < *hypo,* under, + *phyō,* make to grow.] —**hypophysis cerebri,** the pituitary gland.



Hypogynous Stamens in Flower of *Lychnis.*
o, ovary; *st,* stipe, or stalk of ovary; *s,* stamens inserted below the ovary.

hy"po-pla'si-a, *n.* *Pathol.* The condition of arrested development.—**hyp"o-po'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The stalk of a carpel.—**hy'po-scope,** *n.* A form of altiscope for military use, as a sighting attachment to a rifle, etc.

hy-pos'ta-sis, 1 haī-[*or* hi-]pos'tə-sis; 2 hȳ-[*or* hi-]pŏs'tə-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] **1.** That which forms either in fact or hypothesis a groundwork or support for anything; a basis. **2.** *Metaph.* (1) A distinct individual subsistence. (2) A logical substance. **3.** *Theol.* (1) Any one of the persons of the Trinity. (2) The separate personal subsistence of each of the three persons of the Trinity in one divine substance. **4.** *Pathol.* (1) A settling down of a fluid of the body, as the blood. (2) A morbid deposition of sedimentary matter within the body. [+ Gr. *histēmi,* stand.]

—**hy"po-stat'ic,** 1 haī"po-stat'ik; 2 hy"po-stăt'ic, *a.* **1.** *Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a distinct personality or substance; distinctly personal. **2.** Of, relating to, or proceeding from hypostasis; elemental. **3.** *Pathol.* Resulting from downward pressure; as, *hypostatic* congestion. [< Gr. *hypostikos,* < *hypo,* under, + *histēmi,* stand.] **hy"po-stat'i-cal‡.—hypostatic union,** the union of two natures in the one person or hypostasis of Christ.—**hy"po-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy-pos'ta-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To ascribe substantial or personal existence to; assume to be real; treat as an actual or as a personal being. —**hy-pos'to-ma,** 1 hī-pos'to-mə; 2 hy-pŏs'to-mə, *n.* [-MATA, *pl.*] *Zool.* A part or organ lying below the mouth. (1) The under lip of a trilobite. (2) The distal prolongation of a hydranth having the mouth at the summit. [+ Gr. *stoma,* mouth.] **hyp'o-stome‡.—hyp"o-sto'mi-al,** *a.*—**hyp'o-style,** 1 hip'o-stoil *or* haī'po-stoil; 2 hȳp'o-stīl *or* hȳ'po-stīl, *n.* *Arch.* Any structure having a ceiling resting upon columns; a pillared hall; specif., one of the halls with huge pillars characteristic of Egyptian architecture.—**hyp'o-style,** *a.*—**hy"po-sul'fite,** *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A thiosulfate used as a fixing agent in photography. **2.** A salt of hyposulfurous acid, more properly a thiosulfate.—**hy"po-sul'fur-ous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hydrosulfurous acid. **2.** Of or pertaining to thiosulfuric acid.—**hy"po-tax'is,** *n.* *Gram.* Subordinate arrangement; dependence: opposed to *parataxis.*—**hy"po-tac'tic,** *a.*

hy-pot'e-nuse, 1 haī-pet'ī-nūs; 2 hȳ-pŏt'e-nūs, *n.* *Geom.* The side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. [< F. *hypoténuse,* < LL. *hypotenusa,* < Gr. *hypoteinousa,* ppr. of *hypoteinō,* subtend, < *hypo,* under, + *teinō,* stretch.]

hypoth., *abbr.* Hypothesis, hypothetical.

hy"po-thal'a-mus, *n.* *Anat.* The region below the thalamus.—**hy"po-thal'lus,** 1 haī"po-[*or* hip"o-]thal'us; 2 hȳ"po-[*or* hȳp"o-]thăl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ī; 2 -ĭ, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** The delicate hyphal filaments upon which a lichen-thallus is first developed; a mycelial or hyphal outgrowth from the margin of the thallus of a crustaceous lichen. **2.** In fungi, an under thallus on which spore-cases are produced. [+ Gr. *thallos,* young shoot.]—**hy"po-thal'line,** *a.*

hy-poth'ec, 1 hu-peth'ek; 2 hȳ-pŏth'ĕc, *n.* *Civ. Law.* A pledge or mortgage of either lands or goods as security for debt where the property pledged remains in possession of the debtor. [< F. *hypothèque,* < LL. *hypotheca,* < Gr. *hypothēkē,* pledge, < *hypo,* under, + *tithēmi,* place.]—**hy-poth'e-ca-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or acquired by a hypothec.

hy-poth'e-cate, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] To give (personal property) in pledge as security for debt. [< Gr. *hypothēkē,* pledge.]—**hy-poth"e-ca'tion,** *n.*—**hy-poth'e-ca"tor,** *n.*

hy-poth'e-nar, 1 haī'peth'ī-nar; 2 hȳ-pŏth'e-nar. **I.** *a.* Situated on the palm at the base of the little finger, or at a corresponding part in the fore foot of a quadruped; as, the *hypothenar* eminence. **II.** *n.* The hypothenar eminence. [< Gr. *hypothenar,* < *hypo,* under, + *thenar,* palm.]—**hy-poth'e-nal‡.**

hy-poth'e-nuse, *n.* Same as HYPOTENUSE.

hy-poth'e-sis, 1 haī-peth'ī-sis; 2 hȳ-pŏth'e-sĭs, *n.* [SES[Z], *pl.*] A state of things assumed as a basis of reasoning, experiment, or investigation; an unsupported or ill-supported theory. [< HYPO- + *tithēmi,* place.]

Syn.: conjecture, guess, scheme, speculation, supposition, surmise, system, theory. A *hypothesis* is a statement of what is deemed possibly true, assumed and reasoned upon as if certainly true, with a view of reaching truth not yet surely known; especially, in the sciences, a *hypothesis* is a comprehensive tentative explanation of certain phenomena, which is meant to include all other facts of the same class, and which is assumed as true till there has been opportunity to bring all related facts into comparison; if the *hypothesis* explains all the facts, it is regarded as verified; till then it is regarded as a working *hypothesis,* that is, one that may answer for present practical purposes. A *hypothesis* may be termed a comprehensive *guess.* Compare GUESS; SYSTEM; THEORY.—Ant.: certainty, demonstration, discovery, evidence, fact, proof.—**double aspect hypothesis** (*Psychol.*), the theory that mental and physical events are one and the same, their apparent dissimilarity being due to the point of view of the observer.

—**hy-poth'e-size,** *vt. & vi.* [-SIZED; -SIZ'ING.] To make a hypothesis of; conceive or suggest hypotheses.—**hy"po-thet'ic, -i-cal,** 1 haī"po-[*or* hip"o-]thet'ik, -ī-kəl; 2 hȳ"po-[*or* hȳp"o-]thĕt'ic, -i-cal, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of or based on hypothesis; assumed conditionally or tentatively as a basis for argument or investigation; also, involving a formal hypothesis. **2§.** Given to using hypotheses. Syn.: see IMAGINARY.—**hy"po-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* As or in the manner of a hypothesis.

hy-pot'ro-choid, 1 haī-pet'ro-keid; 2 hȳ-pŏt'ro-cŏid, *n.* *Geom.* A curve traced by a point, either upon the radius or radius produced, but not upon the generating circle, which rolls upon the interior of another circle.

hy"po-xan'thin, } 1 haī"po-zan'thin, -thin *or* -thīn; 2 hȳ"po-
hy"po-xan'thine, } zăn'thin, -thin *or* -thīn, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_5H_4N_4O$) found in various organs, and especially in the muscular tissue of animals, also in certain seeds: a decomposition of proteids.—**hy"po-xan'thic,** *a.*

hypped, hyp'pish. Same as HIPPED, etc.

hyp-sog'ra-phy, *n.* **1.** The science of the observation or description of the heights of the earth's surface above the sea-level. **2.** Topographic relief; also, the parts of a map, collectively, which represent topographic relief. [W.] [< Gr. *hypsi,* on high, + *graphō,* write.]—**hyp"so-graph'ic, hyp"so-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**hyp-som'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the height above the sea-level by determining the atmospheric pressure through observation of the boiling-point of water.—**hyp-som'e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring, by any method, the heights of points upon the earth's surface above the sea-level.—**hyp"so-met'ric, hyp"so-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**hyp"so-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hyp"so-phyl'lum,** *n.* *Bot.* A bract, or the like in plant-inflorescence. **hyp'so-phyll‡; hyp'so-phyll‡.**

Hyssop (def. 1).

hy'ra-coid, *n.* A hyrax.—**hy'ra-coid,** *a.*—**hy"ra-coi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

hy'rax, 1 haī'raks; 2 hȳ'răks, *n.* A small hare-like ungulate mammal of Africa and southwestern Asia; the cony of the Bible. [< Gr. *hyrax,* shrew-mouse.]

Hyr-ca'ni-an, 1 her-kē'nī-an; 2 hȳr-eā'nī-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Hyrcania, a province of the ancient Persian and Parthian empires, S. and S. E. of the Hyrcanian (Caspian) sea. **Hyr'can‡.**

hy'son, 1 haī'sn; 2 hȳ'sŏn, *n.* A grade of green tea from China. The early crop is known as **young hyson.** [Chin.]

hys'sop, 1 his'əp; 2 hȳs'op, *n.* **1.** *a,* cross-section of flower. A bushy medicinal herb (*Hyssopus officinalis*) of the mint family, about 2 feet high, with small clusters of blue flowers. **2.** An unidentified plant furnishing the twigs used in the

Mosaic purificatory and sacrificial rites, etc. **3.** One of various other plants; as, the anise *hyssop* (*Agastache anethiodora*). [< Heb.Gr *ēzōph*, aromatic plant.]

hys″ter-ec′to-my, 1 his″tər-ek′to-mɪ; 2 hĭs″tər-ĕc′to-my, *n. Surg.* Complete removal of the womb by excision. [< Gr. *hystera*, womb + *ektomē*, < *ek*, out, + *temnō*, cut.]

hys″ter-e′sis, 1 his″tər-ī′sɪs; 2 hĭs″tər-ē′sis, *n. Physics.* The tendency of a magnetic substance to persist in any state of magnetization; that property of a medium by virtue of which work is done in changing the direction or intensity of magnetic force among its parts; by extension, some analogous phenomenon, as in dielectrics. When there has been a decrease in magnetization it is called **hysteretic loss,** and the hysteretic loss in ergs per cubic centimeter per cycle is called the **hysteretic constant.** [< Gr. *hysterēsis*, < *hysteros*, latter.]

hys-te′ri-a, 1 his-tī′rɪ-ə; 2 hĭs-tē′ri-a, *n.* **1.** A nervous affection occurring typically in paroxysms of laughing and crying alternately. **2.** Abnormal excitement; morbid emotionalism. **3.** *Psychol.* A psychoneurosis resulting from the conflict between the libido and sexual repression characterized by passivity and by its ability to convert the psychic into the physical. See under NEUROSIS. [< Gr. *hystera*, womb.] **hys″ter′ic‡.—hys-ter′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or like hysterics; fitfully emotional. **hys-ter′ic‡.—hys-ter′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hys″ter-i′tis, 1 his″tər-aɪ′tɪs *or* -ī′tɪs; 2 hĭs″tər-ī′tis *or* -ī′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb. [< Gr. *hystera*, womb.]

hys′ter-o-, } From Greek *hystera*, womb, uterus (see HYS-
hys′ter-. } TERIA): combining forms, denoting relation to the womb or to hysteria.—**hys″ter-o-gen′ic,** *a.* Producing or concerned in the production of hysteria.—**hys′ter-oid,** *a. Med.* Resembling hysteria.

hys″ter-on-prot′er-on, 1 his″tər-ən-pret′ər-ən; 2 hĭs″tər-ŏn-prŏt′ər-ŏn, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The form of hyperbaton that inverts the natural order of words or clauses; as, "is your father well? is he yet alive!" **2.** *Logic.* That form of fallacy in which one asserts a consequent and then infers the antecedent. [< Gr. *hysteron proteron*, the latter first, < *hysteros*, latter, + *proteros*, former.]—**hys′ter-o-pex′y,** *n. Surg.* The operation of fixing the uterus to the abdominal wall to relieve prolapsus. [< Gr. *hystera*, womb, + *pēxis*, fixing.]

hys′ter-o-phyte, *n.* **1.** A plant living on dead or living organic matter; a saprophyte. **2.** A plant of a former group (*Hysterophyta*), embracing fungi. [< Gr. *hysteros*, later, + *phytikos*, vegetable.]—**hys″ter-o-phyt′ic,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a hysterophyte.—**hys″ter-ot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* **1.** The operation of cutting into the womb. **2.** Cæsarean section. [< Gr. *hystera*, womb, + *temno*, cut.]

hys′tric-, 1 his′trɪk-; 2 hĭs′tric-. From Latin *hystrix* (*hystric-*), porcupine: a combining form.—**hys″tri-co-mor′phic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a superfamily (*Hystricomorpha*) of rodents, including porcupines, cavies, etc. [+ -MORPHIC.]

hyte, 1 hɑit; 2 hīt, *a.* [Scot.] Crazy; mad.

I

I i Roman. 𝔍 i Black Letter. *I i* Script. I i Revised Scientific

I[1], **i,** 1 ɑi; 2 ī, *n.* [IES, I's, or *Is*, 1 ɑiz; 2 īs, *pl.* **1.** A letter: the ninth in English alphabet. The character comes through the Greek and the Latin and probably ultimately from the Egyptian. It is historically the sign of a high front vowel heard open and short in *it*, close and long in *machine*. In English the letter *i* has the following sound-values: (1) *i* as in "hit"; (2) *ī* as in "police"; (3) ɪ as in "habit", and (4) *ai* as in "aisle," "isle". The *i* of *police* is the highest vowel that can be uttered without consonantal interference. As the final element of a diphthong *i* interchanges freely with *y*, the tendency being to avoid *i* at the end of a word: compare *aisle, oil, boy, moist, oyster.* In the combinations *ai, ay, ei, ey* (*ail, day, veil, they*), the *i* (or *y*) is heard faintly or not at all. In *ui* (*fruit, suit*) it is silent, the *ui* being only a symbol for ū or iū, as the case may be.

What is popularly called "long *i*" is a diphthong of which the first element varies between ɑ, e, and ə. Normally it is nearest to ɑ: wherefore ɑi is used as its symbol in Key 1.

Before *r* in an accented syllable *i* is now generally pronounced ū: compare *fir, thirst.*

The diphthong ɑi is found (1) printed *i*, in strong open syllables, final or before a vowel, as in *ide* (ɑid), *vial* (vɑiəl), etc.; or before a single consonant or mute and liquid, as in *idol, fibrous*, etc.; in strong endings in silent *e*, as in *ice, reconcile, mine, realize, appetite, regicide*, etc.; before silent consonants, as *indict, night, sign*, etc.; before final *ld, mb, nt, st: mild, climb, pint, Christ;* so *ei*, as in *height, sleight*, etc.; so *oi* in *choir.* (2) Printed *y* in *fly* (flɑi), *dyer, hydra, rye, type*, etc.; *ey* in *eye*, etc.; *uy* in *buy.*

The original name of the letter was ī (riming with *bee*), but by the end of the 16th century this sound had been quite generally converted into the diphthong ɑi. The consequence was that the old name was changed to ɑi and the old function assigned to *e.* Lower-case ī was first dotted in the 14th century. I and J have but lately been separated. See J. In the Revised Scientific Alphabet the symbol ɪ is used to indicate the a, e, i, or y of the regular spelling of words when these occur in obscure syllables, as in *palace, senate, renew, valley, visible, ability, city.* See INTRODUCTION. **2.** A symbol noting: (1) As a Roman numeral (either I or ī), one. Repeated, it indicates 2 or 3 units, as the case may be: as, III = 3. Before v, x, l, etc., it signifies minus 1; as, ix = 9. (2) The ninth in a class, order, group, or series; nine as a number or numeral.

I[2], *n.* **1.** The spiritual personality; the ego. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Divine principle; spirit; soul, incorporeal, unerring, immortal, and eternal mind. M. B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 588. [STEWART '10.]

I, *a.* Shaped like the letter I; as, *I* beam, *I* iron, *I* rail, etc.

I, *pron.* [MY or MINE, ME, *sing.*: WE, OUR or OURS, US, *pl.*] The nominative case singular of the personal pronoun of the first person. [< AS. *ic.*]

I†, *interj.* Same as AYE, or AY.

i-, *prefix.* A form used with past participles during the Middle English period: its exact meaning is not known. See Y-.

I[3], 1 ɪ; 2 ĭ, *prep.* [Scot.] In.

I, *abbr.* Iodin.—**I.,** *abbr.* Idaho, *Imperator* (L., emperor), Island.—**i.,** *abbr. Immortalis* (L., undying), intransitive.—**Ia.** (official), **Io.,** *abbr.* Iowa.

-ia. A suffix used in nouns such as: (1) Names of countries; as, Australia. (2) Diseases; as, malaria, etc. (3) *Bot.* Names of genera; as, Dahlia. (4) *Biol.* Names of classes; as, Mammalia. (5) Alkaloids; as, morphia. (6) Festivals; as, Bacchanalia. (7) Words derived from the Greek or Latin; as, militia, sepia, etc. (8) Latin and Greek plurals used in English; as, bacteria.

I. A., *abbr.* Incorporated accountant, Indian Army.

I-a′go, 1 ɪ′ə-go; 2 ī-ä′ğo, *n.* The perfidious friend of Othello. See OTHELLO.

i-am′bus, 1 ɑi-am′bus; 2 ī-ăm′bŭs, *n.* [-BI, *pl.*] A foot of two syllables, a short or unaccented followed by a long or accented one. [L., < Gr. *iambos.*] **i′amb‡.—i-am′bic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or employing the iambus; as, *iambic* poetry. **2.** Having characteristics of iambics. **II.** *n. Pros.* **1.** An iambus. **2.** A verse, line, or stanza composed of iambic feet. **3.** A satire or invective poem in iambic verse.

-ian, *suffix.* See -AN.

I′an Mac-lar′en, 1 ɪ′ən mək-lar′ən; 2 ĭ′ăn mac-lär′ĕn. A pseudonym of John Watson.

Ia′si, 1 yä′shɪ; 2 yä′she, *n.* Same as JASSY.

-iasis, *suffix.* Used in pathology to denote a diseased or morbid state; as, psoriasis. [< L. *-iasis*, < Gr. *-iasis*, being euphonic *-i-* + *-asis*, < *aō*, verbal ending.]

i-at′ric, *a. Med.* Relating to physicians and the healing art. **i-at′ri-cal‡.—i′a-trol,** *n. Chem.* A grayish-white compound ($C_8N_{10}O_2NHI$) obtained by the action of nascent iodin on certain coal-tar derivatives, and used in medicine.

Ib., ibid., *abbr.* [L.] *Ibidem* (in the same place).

I-ba′dan, 1 ɪ-bä′dan; 2 ĭ-bä′dăn, *n.* A town in southern Nigeria; pop. 175,000.

I-be′ri-a, 1 ɑi-bɪ′rɪ-ə; 2 ĭ-bē′ri-a, *n.* The ancient name of (1) Transcaucasian Georgia; (2) the Spanish-Portuguese Peninsula. **Iberian Peninsula‡.**

I-be′ri-an, 1 ɑi-bɪ′rɪ-ən; 2 ĭ-bē′ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, now Transcaucasian Georgia. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Iberia of the ancient Greeks, including Spain, Portugal, and southwestern France.

I-be′ri-an, *n. Ethnol.* **1.** One of the inhabitants of ancient Iberia in Asia, conquered by the Arabs in the 7th century. **2.** A member of the oldest ethnological group of Europe (the **Iberian race**), which existed on the Spanish peninsula as early as the 15th century B. C. They are sometimes identified with the neolithic and b onze-age inhabitants of western Europe.

I″ber-ville′, 1 ɪ″bər-vɪl′; 2 ĭ″bĕr-vĭl′, **Pierre Lemoine** or **Le-moyne, Sieur d′** (1661–1706). A French-Canadian navigator, commander, and e plorer.

i′bex, 1 ɑi′beks; 2 ĭ′bĕks, *n.* One of various wild goats, especially the Alpine. [L., species of goat.]

Ibex. 1/30

i-bi′dem, 1 ɪ-bɑi′dem; 2 ĭ-bī′dĕm, *adv.* [L.] In the same place.

I′bis, 1 ɑi′bɪs; 2 ĭ′bis, *n.* A wading bird, with cylindrical bill bent downward; among the ancient Egyptians, sacred to Thoth. See illus. on next page. [L., < Gr. *ibis*, ibis.]

-ible. A suffix of adjectives: the equivalent of -ABLE; as, edible, from the Latin *ede-re*, = *eat-able;* flexible, from L. *flexibilis*, pliable. The form *-ible* is used generally with words derived from Latin verbs ending in *-ere, -ire*, while in adjectives derived from the French *-able* is used. See -ABLE, *suffix.* [< L. *-ibilis*, form of *-bilis* (see -BLE) after verb-stems not ending in *-a-*.]

Ib′sen, 1 ɪb′sən; 2 ĭb′sĕn, **Henrik** (1828–1906). A Norwegian dramatist and poet.—**Ib′sen-ism,** *n.* The tendency or aim characteristic of Ibsen's writings, in which, under the guise of problem plays, social conventions are destructively criticized.

-ic, *suffix.* **1.** Used as an adjective termination with general sense 'of,' 'pertaining to,' or 'like,' as in *artistic.* **2.** Used as a termination of nouns, as in *logic.* Some words ending in *-ic* are both adjectives and nouns; as, *public* (this termination was formerly written *-ik, -ike*, or *ick*). Adjectives with the termination *-ikos*, which was very common in Greek, soon came to be used as nouns, either in the singular or in the neuter plural form *-ika*, to express affairs or matters pertaining to some department of life or

knowledge. Sometimes both forms were in use with a distinction of sense: thus *po ītikē* was the art of a statesman, while *politika* meant affairs of state. When adopted into the Romance languages these neuter plurals in *-ika* (through the Latin *-ica*) were used as singular nouns, and through this channel the English language has the forms arithmetic, logic, magic, music, etc. After the 16th century it became customary to use the plural form *-ics* in names of sciences; thus, optics, statics, metaphysics, etc., which words are now construed as singular. In recent times the custom has been introduced from continental Europe of employing a form in *-ic*; thus, dogmatic, metaphysic. A few adjectives in *-ic* form adverbs in *-icly*, as publicly, but the adverb is usually from the secondary form *-ical*. See -ICS; -ICAL. **3.** Used in chemistry, in the names of compounds, to denote a higher valence of the element from which the compound is named than is expressed by the suffix *-ous*; as, nitric acid (HNO_3), nitrous acid (HNO_2). [< L. *-icus*, or Gr. *-ikos*.]

Ibis. 1/30

I. C., *abbr.* [L.] *Jesus Christus* (Jesus Christ).

I-ca′, 1 ī-sə′; 2 ī-çä′, *n.* Same as PUTUMAYO.

-ical, *suffix.* Of, pertaining to, or like. It is used to form: (1) Adjectives with the same general meaning as adjectives in *-ic*; as, symbolical. (2) Adjectives formed from nouns in *-ic*, *-ics*; as, musical. See -IC; -ICS. [< L. *-icalis*, < *-icus*, -IC, + *-alis*, of the kind of.] [near Mount Penteliçus.

I-ca′ri-a, 1 ai-kē′ri-ə; 2 ī-cā′ri-a, *n.* A valley in Attica, Greece.

I-ca′ri-an, 1 ai-kē′ri-ən; 2 ī-cā′ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Icarus, son of Dædalus; hence, high-flying; rash or adventurous; presumptuous.

I-ca′ri-an sea. A part of the Ægean sea, W. of Samos.

Ic′a-rus, 1 ik′ə-rus; 2 ĭc′a-rŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A youth who, in flight with his father, Dædalus, from Crete, fell into the sea when the sun melted the wax that fastened his wings.

ice, 1 ais; 2 īç. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ICED†; IC′ING.] **1.** To freeze or chill. **2.** To congeal into ice. **3** To frost as cake, with icing. **II.** *n.* **1.** Congealed or frozen water; the solid condition assumed by water below 32° Fahr. **2.** A water-ice or the like. **3.** Frosting; icing. [< AS. *īs*.]—**ice age**, the glacial epoch.—**ice′berg″**, *n.* A thick mass of ice found floating in the sea in high latitudes.—**ice′blink″**, *n.* A shining whiteness on the horizon produced by the reflection of distant masses of ice.—**ice′-boat**, *n.* **1.** A framework with skate-like runners and sails for sailing over ice. **2.** A specially constructed steamboat, having a strong prow and powerful engines, used to break up ice in navigable channels.—**ice′-bone**, *n.* The aitchbone.—**ice′-bound**, *a.* Surrounded, beset, or obstructed by ice; frozen in: as, an *ice-bound* harbor; an *ice-bound* ship; an *ice-bound* harbor.—**ice′-box**, *n.* A refrigerator.—**ice′-chest†**.—**ice′-breaker**, *n.* **1.** A structure for deflecting ice from a bridge-pier or the like. **2.** Same as ICE-BOAT, 2.—**ice′-cream**, *n.* Cream, milk, or custard sweetened, flavored, and frozen.—**iced**, *pa.* **1.** Coated or covered with ice or sleet. **2.** Made cold with ice. **3.** Covered with icing, as cake.—**ice′-field**, *n.* A large field of floating ice.—**ice′-float†**; **ice′-floe†**.—**ice′-fishing**, *n.* Fishing through holes cut in the ice.—**ice′-foot**, *n.* A wall of ice formed by sea-water and snow frozen along the shore in polar regions.—**ice′-house**, *n.* A building for storing ice.—**ice′-plant**, *n.* A creeping plant of Southern Africa and the Mediterranean region with leaves covered with glistening frost-like protuberances.—**ice′quake″**, *n.* The disturbance attending the rupture of masses of ice.—**ice′-water**, *n.* **1.** Water chilled by ice. **2.** Melted ice.

American Ice-boat (def. 1).

Ice., Icel., *abbr.* Iceland.

Ice′land, 1 ais′land; 2 īç′land, *n.* An independent island (39,756 sq. m.; pop. 85,000) in the N. Atlantic ocean; capital Reykjavik. Independence proclaimed Dec. 2, 1918; united with Denmark only in the person of the King.—**Iceland moss**, an edible lichen of the Arctic regions, which may be made into a nutritious jelly.—**I. spar**, transparent calcite: largely used for optical purposes on account of its double refraction.—**Ice′land-er**, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Iceland.—**Ice-land′ic. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Iceland. **II.** *n.* The language of Iceland.—**modern Icelandic**, the Icelandic language since the 16th century.—**old Icelandic**, the language common to Norway, Denmark, and Iceland up to the 13th century. **Old Norse†**.

ice′man, 1 ais′man; 2 īç′măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who gathers and stores or deals in ice; also, one who carts and delivers ice to consumers. **2.** One skilled in traveling upon ice or navigating among masses of ice.

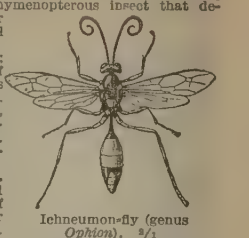
Ice′shogg″le, 1 ais′shog″l; 2 īç′shŏg″l, *n.* [Scot.] An icicle. **iceshogel†**.

ich., ichth., *abbr.* Ichthyology.

Ich′a-bod, 1 ik′ə-bəd; 2 ĭc′a-bŏd, *n.* A grandson of Eli. *1 Sam.* iv, 21. [Heb., inglorious, the glory has departed.]

I′chang, 1 ī′chāŋ; 2 ī′chăng, *n.* A treaty port (pop. 55,000) on the Yangtze river, Hupeh province, China.

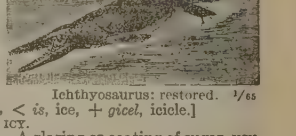
ich-neu′mon, 1 ik-niū′mən; 2 ĭc-nū′mon, *n.* **1.** A civet-like carnivore, of somewhat weasel-like aspect, as the mongoose, feeding on mice, eggs, snakes, etc. **2.** An ichneumon-fly. [L., < Gr. *ichneumōn*, < *ichneuō*, hunt.]—**ich-neu′mon-fly″**, *n.* A hymenopterous insect that deposits its eggs upon or in other insects which its larvæ will feed upon.


Ichneumon-fly (genus *Ophion*). 2/1

ich-nog′ra-phy, 1 ik-neg′rə-fi; 2 ĭc-nŏg′ra-fy, *n.* The art of drawing by means of compass and rule, or of tracing plans, etc. [< Gr. *ichnographia*, < *ichnos*, trace; and see -GRAPHY.]—**ich′no-graph**, *n.* A ground-plan.—**ich″no-graph′ic, ich″no-graph′i-cal**, *a.*

i′chor, 1 ai′kər; 2 ī′cŏr, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The ethereal fluid supposed to flow in the veins of the gods. **2.** A watery acrid humor discharged from sores. [< Gr. *ichōr*, juice.]—**i′chor-ose**, *a. Med.* Full of, mingled with, or like ichor.

ich′thy-, } 1 ik′thi-, ik′thi-o-; 2 ic′thy-, ic′thy-o-. From **ich′thy-o-**, } Greek *ichthys*, a fish: combining forms.—**ich′thy-ic**, *a.* Fish-like: piscine.—**ich″thy-o-cen′taur**, *n.* A fabulous monster, combining the form of man and fish. [< ICHTHY-, + Gr. *kentauros*, centaur.]—**ich′thy-ol**, 1 ik′thi-ōl *or* -el; 2 ĭc′thy-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* An undefinable chemical compound of sulfonated hydrocarbons obtained by the dry distillation of bituminous shale found in Seefeld, in the Tyrol, and used mainly in skin diseases. [< ICHTHY- + -OL.] **ichthyol oil†**.—**ich″thy-ol′ic**, *a.*—**ich′thy-oid. I.** *a.* Of or like a fish. **ich″thy-oi′dal†. II.** *n.* A fish-like vertebrate.—**ich″thy-ol′o-gy**, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of fishes or *Pisces*.—**ich″thy-ol′o-gist**, *n.*—**ich″thy-oph′a-gist**, *n.* One who feeds on fish.—**ich″thy-oph′a-gous**, *a.* Fish-eating.—**ich″thy-oph′a-gy**, *n.* The practise of feeding on fish. [+ Gr. *phagein*, feed.]—**Ich″thy-op′si-da**, 1 ik″thi-ep′si-də; 2 ĭc″thy-ŏp′si-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates without an amnion or developed allantois, and with gills persistent or for some time retained: including fish-like forms and amphibians. The members of this group are almost all aquatic. [< ICHTHY- + Gr. *opsis*, appearance.]—**ich″thy-op′sid, -si-dan**, *a. & n.*—**Ich″thy-or′nis**, *n. Ornith.* One of a genus (*Ichthyornis*) of cretaceous toothed birds.—**Ich′thy-o-saur**, *n.* One of an order (*Ichthyopterygia*) of extinct reptiles with paddle-like limbs.—**ich″thy-o-sau′rus**, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] *Herp.* A gigantic fossil reptile of porpoise-like form with four paddle-like limbs, an enormous head, long tail, and broad vertebræ. [+ Gr. *sauros*, lizard.] —**ich″thy-o′sis**, *n. Pathol.* A hereditary skin-disease characterized by dry scaly or horny formations.—**ich″thy-ot′ic**, *a.*


Ichthyosaurus: restored. 1/65

i′ci-cle, } 1 ai′si-kl; 2 ī′ci-**i′ci-cl²**, } cl, *n.* A pendent mass of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water. [< AS. *īs-gicel*, < *īs*, ice, + *gicel*, icicle.]

Ic′i-ly, Ic′i-ness, etc. See ICY.

ic′ing, 1 ais′iŋ; 2 īç′ing, *n.* A glazing or coating of sugar, usually mixed with white of egg, as on a cake; frosting.

ick′er, 1 ik′ər; 2 ĭk′er, *n.* [Scot.] A head of grain.

i′con, 1 ai′kən; 2 ī′cŏn, *n.* [I′CON-ES or I′CONS², *pl.*] **1.** An image or likeness; in the Greek Church, a holy picture, mosaic, etc. **el′kon†; i′kon†. 2.** In scientific books, an illustration. [L., < Gr. *eikōn*, image, < *eoika*, be like.] SYN.: see IMAGE.—**i-con′ic**, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of an icon. **2.** Relating to portraiture. **3.** *Art.* Customary or conventional: applied originally to the portrait of statues of athletes who had been victorious in the contests, and later to memorial busts, figures, or the like, made after conventional types.

i-con′o-clast, 1 ai-ken′o-klast; 2 ī-cŏn′o-clăst, *n.* **1.** An image-breaker; specifically (I-), one of certain religious parties devoted to the destruction of images that were venerated or worshiped. **2.** One who assails traditional beliefs. [< Gr. *eikōn*, image, + *klaō*, break.] **i-con′o-clasm†**.—**i-con″o-clas′tic**, *a.*

i″co-nog′ra-phy, 1 ai″ko-neg′rə-fi; 2 ī″co-nŏg′ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz; 2 -fiz, *pl.*] **1.** *Art.* The science of the description and study of paintings, sculptures, portraits, busts, statues, emblems, and symbolism; as, Christian *iconography*. **2.** The art of illustration by figures; pictorial representation. **3†.** A picture or other representation, or a collection of representations. [< Gr. *eikonographia*, < *eikōn* (see ICON); and see -GRAPHY.]—**i-con″o-graph′ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to iconography.

i″co-nol′a-ter, 1 ai″ko-nel′ə-tər; 2 ī″co-nŏl′a-ter, *n.* A worshiper of images; an idolater. [< Gr. *eikōn* (see ICON) + *latreia*, worship.] **i″co-nol′a-try**, *n.*

i″co-nol′o-gy, 1 ai″ko-nel′o-ji; 2 ī″co-nŏl′o-gy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -giz, *pl.*] **1.** The science of pictorial or emblematic representation. **2.** A study or description of works of art, emblematic figures, and the attributes of mythological personages. [< Gr. *eikonologia*, < *eikōn* (see ICON); and see -OLOGY.]—**i-con″o-log′i-cal**, *a.*

i″co-nos′ta-sis, 1 ai″ko-nos′tə-sis; 2 ī″co-nŏs′ta-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* The screen separating the sacristy, bema, and chapel of prothesis from the rest of the church. [< Gr. *eikōn* (see ICON) + *stasis*, standing.]

i′cos-, 1 ai′kos-; 2 ī′cos-. From Greek *eikosi*, twenty: a combining form.—**i″co-sa-he′dron**, *n.* A solid bounded by 20 plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, seat.] **i″co-si-he′dron†**.—**i″co-sa-he′dral**, *a.*

-ics. A suffix, plural in form, but generally singular in sense,

modeled on the Greek neuter plural *-ika*, and denoting an art or a science; as, metaphysics, hydrostatics. [Pl. of -ic.] As between *-ic* and *-ics*, four cases are to be distinguished: (1) When the singular form only is used; as, music. (2) When the plural form only is used as a singular; as, hydrostatics, mathematics. In this group *politics* is sometimes included, but the word is used with a verb in the singular or the plural, according to the point of view of the speaker or writer. (3) When both the singular and plural forms are used in the same sense as the singular; as, esthetic, esthetics, metaphysic, metaphysics. (4) When both the singular and plural forms are used, but in different senses; as, physic, a medicine; physics, a science. Words of this class, in use in England before 1500, had the singular form, but with the 15th century, forms in *-ics*, the French *-iques*, came into use as names of treatises, representing Greek names in *-ika*, Latin *-ica*.

I. C. S., *abbr.* Indian Civil Service.

ic-ter'ic, 1 ik-ter'ik; 2 ic-tĕr'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with jaundice. **2.** Preventive of jaundice. **-i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A remedy for jaundice. [< Gr. *ikterikos*, < *ikteros*, jaundice.]

ic'ter-us, 1 ik'ter-us; 2 ic'ter-ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Jaundice. **2.** *Bot.* Yellowness in the leaves of plants, caused by protracted wet or cold weather.

ic'tus, 1 ik'tus; 2 ic'tŭs, *n.* [IC'TUS-ES or (L.) IC'TUS, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* A stroke or blow. Specif.: (1) The pulsation of an artery. (2) A sudden attack or fit. (3) The sting of an insect. **2.** A metrical stress or accent on a word or syllable, [L., < *ictus*, pp. of *ico*, strike.]

ic'y, 1 ai's'i; 2 īç'y, *a.* [IC'I-ER; IC'I-EST.] **1.** Pertaining to ice; frigid. **2.** Marked by coldness of manner, aspect, etc.; chilling.—**ic'i-ly,** *adv.* In an icy manner; frigidly.—**ic'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being icy. **ic'y-ness‡.**

id, *n.* *Biol.* In Weismann's theory of heredity, a unit of germ-plasm; an idioplasm representing the personality of an ancestral member of the species. The ids are supposedly composed of determinants, which are made up of biophores. [G., < Gr. *idios*, own.]

-id¹, *suffix.* Formerly *-ide;* used (1) in adjectives of Latin origin; (2) in chemistry, to form names of compounds. [< L. *-idus.*]

-id², *suffix.* **1.** *Astron.* A termination added to the name of a constellation to form the name of a meteor; as, Leonid. **2.** In literature, a termination added to names of epic or mock-heroic poems; as, Æneid. [< L. *-is*, pl. *-ides*, < Gr. *-is*, pl. *-ides*, patronymic suffix.]

i'd, 1 aid; 2 īd. A contraction of (1) *I would*, (2) *I had.*

I. D., *abbr.* Intelligence Department.—**Id.,** *abbr.* Idaho.

id., *abbr.* [L.] *Idem* (the same).

i'da¹, 1 ai'də; 2 ī'da, *n.* *Theos.* One of the three supersensitive currents in man (the others being *pingala* and *sushuma*) which are essential to his existence. They play up and down the spinal column in the astral body.

I'da², *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name: from the Teutonic, and meaning "happy." **2.** A mountain range in Mysia, Asia Minor; scene of the rape of Ganymede and judgment of Paris, and of the cult of Cybele. **3.** The highest mountain in Crete: 8,062 feet high; in ancient times connected with the worship of Zeus and Rhea; now **Psilorati.**

Ida., *abbr.* Idaho.

-i-dæ, *suffix.* **1.** Denoting descent from or kinship with: in words derived from the Greek; as, Atridæ. **2.** *Zool.* Used to form the names of families of animals when added to the stem of the name of the type genus; as, Cavidæ, Cerambycidæ, etc. [Pl. of L. *-ides*, < G. *-idēs*, patronymic suffix.]

i-dæ'an, 1 ai-di'ən; 2 ī-dē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Ida near Troy or to Mount Ida in Crete.

i'da-ho, 1 ai'də-hō; 2 ī'da-hō, *n.* A N. W. State (83,888 sq. m.; pop. 431,870) of the United States; capital, Boise.

i'dant, 1 ai'dənt, 2 ī'dant, *n.* *Biol.* In Weismann's theory of heredity, one of the rod-like granular masses of chromatin in the nucleus of reproductive cells, considered as being an aggregation of ids. See ID, *n.* [< ID.]

I. D. B., *abbr.* Illicit diamond buying. See ILLICIT.

Ide, 1 aid; 2 īd, **Henry Clay** (1844–1921). An American jurist; governor-general of Philippine Islands, 1905–1906.

-ide, *suffix.* See *-id¹*, *suffix.*

i-de'a, 1 ai-di'ə; 2 ī-dē'a, *n.* **1.** Any mental image regarded as a copy or representative of some really existing thing or condition. **2.** A supposition or impression; as, he conceived the *idea* that his children hated him; I have an *idea* that it can be done. **3.** A mental picture of something desired, purposed, or planned; a contemplated performance or procedure; as, he went to London with the *idea* of going into business there. **4.** A mental picture of something excellent; ideal; the American *idea* of government. **5.** A mental image, picture, or representative of a sensible object, especially an object of sight; hence, the mental representation or notion of any spiritual and unpicturable object; as, an *idea* of a house. **6.** *Philos.* In Platonic thought, the true archetype. **7†.** The embodiment of a conception. [L., < Gr. *idea*, form, < *idein*, to see.]

Syn.: apprehension, archetype, belief, conceit, concept, conception, design, fancy, fantasy, ideal, image, imagination, impression, judgment, model, notion, opinion, pattern, plan, purpose, sentiment, supposition, theory, thought. *Idea* is in Greek a *form* or an *image*. The word signified in early philosophical use the *archetype* or primal *image* which the Platonic philosophy supposed to be the *model* or *pattern* that existing objects imperfectly embody. This high sense has nearly disappeared from the word *idea*, and has been largely appropriated by *ideal*, but something of the original meaning still appears when in theological or philosophical language we speak of the *ideas* of God. The present popular use of *idea* makes it signify any product of mental *apprehension* or activity, considered as an object of knowledge or thought; this coincides with the primitive sense at but a single point—that an *idea* is mental as opposed to anything substantial or physical; thus, almost any mental product, as a *belief*, *conception*, *design*, *opinion*, etc., may now be called an *idea*. Compare FANCY; IDEAL; IMAGE; THOUGHT.—Ant.: actuality, fact, reality, substance.—**absolute idea.** **1.** In the Platonic sense, the *idea* considered as the archetype of all individual existences. **2.** In the Hegelian sense, the *idea* as the goal and law of all development.

i-de'al, 1 ai-di'əl; 2 ī-dē'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or existing in ideas; conceptional. **2.** Of or pertaining to an ideal or the ideal. **3.** Existing only in imagination or notion; of such perfection as to be practically unattainable. **4.** Conceived as perfect, supremely excellent, or very desirable. **5.** *Philos.* Existing as an archetypal idea or pattern.

Syn.: fancied, fanciful, imaginary, unreal, visionary. Compare IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC. See also PERFECT. Compare synonyms for IDEAL, *n.*—Ant.: actual, material, palpable, physical, real, substantial, tangible, visible.

i-de'al, *n.* **1.** That which is taken as a standard of excellence or an ultimate object of attainment; model; type. **2.** That which exists only in imagination.

Syn.: archetype, idea, model, original, pattern, prototype, standard. An *ideal* is that which is conceived or taken as the highest type of excellence or ultimate object of attainment. The *archetype* is the primal form, actual or imaginary, according to which any existing thing is constructed; the *prototype* has or has had actual existence; in the derived sense, as in metrology, a *prototype* may not be the original form, but one having equal authority with that as a standard. An *ideal* may be primal, or may be slowly developed even from failures and by negations; an *ideal* is meant to be perfect, the best conceivable thing that could by possibility be attained. The artist's *ideal* is his own mental image, of which his finished work is but an imperfect expression. The *original* is the first specimen, good or bad; the *original* of a master is superior to all copies. The *standard* may be below the *ideal*. The *ideal* is imaginary, and ordinarily unattainable; the *standard* is concrete, and ordinarily attainable, being a measure to which all else of its kind must conform; as, the *standard* of weights and measures, of corn, or of cotton. The *idea* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in general; the *ideal* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in its highest conceivable perfection. Compare EXAMPLE; IDEA.—Ant.: accomplishment, achievement, act, action, attainment, development, doing, embodiment, execution, fact, incarnation, performance, practise, reality, realization.

—**i-de'al-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Philos.* That system of reflective thinking which would interpret and explain the entire universe, things and minds and their relations, as the realization of a system of ideas, or as the progressive evolution of an ideal: opposed to *realism* or *mechanism*. **2.** The quest of the ideal; the habit of forming ideals and of striving after their realization; by extension, that which is so realized; the attainment of an ideal. **3.** *Art.* The endeavor to attain perfection by improving and uniting in one form all the best qualities to be found in different individual forms. *Idealism* creates in conformity with a preconceived ideal; *realism* restricts the imaginative faculty.—**i-de'al-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who idealizes, or seeks an ideal or ideal conditions. **2.** A poetical or romantic person. **3.** One who holds the doctrines of philosophic idealism.—**i-de''al-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to idealism or the idealists.—**i-de''al-is'ti-cal,** *a.* **i-de''al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**i''de-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The condition or character of being ideal. **i-de'al-ness‡.** **2.** The power or tendency to form ideals.—**i-de''al-i-za'(or-sa')tion,** *n.*—**i-de'al-ize, i-de'al-ise,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ''ING; -IS''ING.] To render ideal; beautify; form ideals.—**i-de'al-iz''er, -is''er,** *n.*—**i-de'al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Conformity to an ideal. **2.** In idea; mentally; intellectually.

i-de'ate, 1 ai-di'ēt; 2 ī-dē'āt, *v.* [-AT-ED²; -AT-ING.] **I‡.** *t.* **1.** To recall in the form of an idea. **2†.** To form in idea; fancy. **II.** *i.* To shape ideas.

i-de'ate, *n.* The object corresponding to an idea: so distinguished by those who regard the object not simply as perceived, but as the product of perception.—**i''de-a'tion,** *n.* The mental power necessary to form ideas; such art or process.—**i''de-a'tion-al,** *a.*

i'dem, 1 ai'dem; 2 ī'dĕm, *n.* The same: abbreviated *id.* [L.]

i-den'ti-cal, 1 ai-den'ti-kəl; 2 ī-dĕn'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Absolutely the same; the very same. **2.** Uniform with something else in quality, condition, execution, appearance, etc. [< LL. *identicus*, < L. *idem*, the same.] **i-den'tic‡.** **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: alike, equivalent, interchangeable, same, selfsame, very same. Strictly, no two persons or things can be *identical* or the *same*. In looser usage, two volumes may be said to be *identical* or the *same* in contents; a carbon copy is *identical* in substance with the original, but is not the *same* document. Two synonyms, as "begin" and "commence," may be in most cases *equivalent* and *interchangeable*, but one is not the *same* as the other, and at some point they will be found to draw apart, either in meaning or use. A check may be *equivalent* to the money specified, but it is not the *same* as cash; hence, the bribe-giver prefers to pay cash, because it cannot be traced like a check. When a person or thing is surely recognized as the very one referred to, and no other, we say, "This is the *identical* man, the *identical* document," or "the *same* man, document," or the like. This is the thought underlying the use of the noun in the phrase "personal *identity*." *Same* is the popular, *identical* the philosophical word, and so more specific and absolute. See SYNONYMOUS.—Ant.: contrary, different, dissimilar, distinct, diverse, other, separate, unlike.

i-den'ti-fy, 1 ai-den'ti-fai; 2 ī-dĕn'ti-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY''ING.] **1.** To assert or prove to be absolutely the same. **2.** To join with; unite. **3.** To ascertain or determine the personality, character, or relations of. **4.** To serve as a mark for recognition.—**i-den''ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of showing to be the same; the state of being shown or proved to be identical.—**i-den'ti-fi''er,** *n.*

i-den'ti-ty, 1 ai-den'ti-ti; 2 ī-dĕn'ti-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being identical or absolutely the same.

Identity may be of two sorts: **absolute,** which involves exact equality with itself, or selfsameness, as the equation $a = a$; and **relative,** a less rigid sense, which implies a close material resemblance or similarity, as that of the green of two leaves.

2. The distinctive character belonging to an individual or a class. **3.** The state of being what is asserted.

i'de-o-, 1 ai'di-o-; 2 ī'de-o-. From Greek *idea,* an idea (see IDEA): a combining form.—**i'de-o-graph,** *n.* **1.** A picture, symbol, or sign of an object thought of; the graphic representation of a thought. **2.** A symbol, as +, =, ¶, $, etc. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.] **i'de-o-gram‡.—i"de-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**i"de-o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**i"de-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**i"de-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The graphic representation of ideas by symbolic characters.—**i"de-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A theorist; idealist.—**i"de-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The science that treats of the evolution of human ideas. **2.** Fanciful speculation.—**i"de-o-mo'tor,** *a.* Caused unconsciously by an idea.—**i'de-o-phone,** *n.* A sound or a combination of sounds representing a thought; an uttered word.

ides, 1 aidz; 2 īdz, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* The 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months. [< L. *idus,* ides.]

id'i-o-, 1 id'i-o-; 2 īd'i-o-. From Greek *idios,* one's own, individual, peculiar: a combining form.—**id'i-o-blast,** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* One of the hypothetical units that by their combinations are thought to make up animal and vegetable cells, each containing some particle of idioplasm. **2.** *Biol.* A biophore.—**id"i-oc'ra-sy,** *n.* [-SIES², *pl.*] Same as IDIOSYNCRASY. **id"i-o-cra'sis†.**

id'i-o-cy, 1 id'i-o-si; 2 īd'i-o-çy, *n.* The condition of being an idiot; a state of mental unsoundness amounting almost to total absence of understanding. **id'i-ot-cy‡; id'i-ot-ry‡.**

Syn.: fatuity, folly, foolishness, imbecility, incapacity, senselessness, stupidity. *Idiocy* is a state of mental unsoundness amounting almost or quite to total absence of understanding. *Imbecility* is a condition of mental weakness, which may or may not be as complete as that of *idiocy,* but is at least such as to incapacitate for the serious duties of life. *Incapacity,* or lack of legal qualification for certain acts, necessarily results from *imbecility,* but may also result from other causes, as from insanity or from age, sex, etc.; as, the *incapacity* of a minor to make a contract. *Idiocy* or *imbecility* is weakness of mind, while insanity is disorder or abnormal action of mind. *Folly* and *foolishness* denote a want of mental and often of moral balance. *Fatuity* is sometimes used as equivalent to *idiocy,* but more frequently signifies conceited and excessive *folly. Stupidity* is dullness and slowness of mental action which may range all the way from lack of normal readiness to absolute *imbecility.* Compare INSANITY.—Ant.: acuteness, astuteness, brilliancy, capacity, common sense, intelligence, sagacity, sense, soundness, wisdom.

id"i-o-e-lec'tric, *a.* Electric by virtue of inherent properties: formerly said of bodies readily electrified by friction: distinguished from *anelectric.*—**id"i-o-e-lec'tric,** *n.*—**id"i-o-e-lec'tri-cal,** *a.*—**id'i-o-graph,** *n.* One's private mark or signature; a trade-mark.—**id"i-o-graph'ic,** *a.* **id"i-o-graph'i-cal‡.**

id'i-om, 1 id'i-əm; 2 īd'i-om, *n.* **1.** A use of words peculiar to a particular language, especially if it be an irregularity; a form of speech characteristic of a writer or a tongue. **Idiom** or **idiomatic phrase** is a phrase, the meaning of which cannot be deduced from its component parts: as, *to bring about* (accomplish); *to come by* (obtain); *to put up with* (tolerate, endure), etc. Idiomatic phrases should be carefully distinguished from **figurative phrases,** or phrases in which the words have their ordinary connections and relations but are used figuratively: as, *to break the ice; to carry coals to Newcastle; to ring the changes on; to set a trap for; to stand in one's own light.*

2. A peculiar speech or jargon; a language or dialect used by a special class; as, the Gipsy *idiom.* **3.** The peculiar genius or spirit of a language. **4.** Specific character; peculiarity. [< Gr. *idiōma,* < *idios,* one's own.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE. **—id"i-o-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Peculiar to idiom. **2.** Peculiar to a certain language. **-i-cal‡.—id"i-o-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

id"i-o-mor'phic, 1 id"i-o-mōr'fik; 2 id"i-o-mōr'fic, *a.* **1.** *Petrol.* Possessing its characteristic crystallographic faces: said of one of the constituent minerals of a rock. **2.** Having its own peculiar form.—**id"i-o-mor'phi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

id"i-op'a-thy, 1 id"i-əp'ə-thi; 2 id"i-ōp'a-thy, *n.* [-THIES², *pl.*] A disease not generated by or depending on any other. [< Gr. *idiopatheia,* < *idios,* one's own, + *pathos;* see PATHOS.]— **id"i-o-path'ic,** *a.* **id"i-o-path'i-cal‡.**

id'i-o-plasm, 1 id'i-o-plazm; 2 id'i-ō-plāsm, *n. Biol.* The portion of a cell derived from the parent organism, in distinction from that which is the product of the growth of the individual; germ-plasm. **id"i-o-plas'tna‡.—id"i-o-plas-mat'ic,** *a.*—**id"i-o-stat'ic,** *n.* Effecting measurement by repulsion of charges instead of by attraction: said of electrometry: opposed to *heterostatic.*

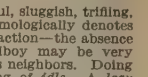
id"i-o-syn'cra-sy, 1 id'i-o-sin'kra-si; 2 id'i-o-sỹn'cra-sy, *n.* [-SIES², *pl.*] A constitutional peculiarity, as of susceptibility or aversion; distinctive mental quality or characteristic. [< Gr. *idios,* personal, + *syn,* with, + *krasis,* mingling.]— **id"i-o-syn-crat'ic,** *a.*

id'i-ot, 1 id'i-ət; 2 id'i-ot, *n.* **1.** A human being in whom reason has never been developed; an imbecile. **2.** A foolish fellow. **3†.** A court fool; jester. [< Gr. *idiotēs,* a private, ignorant person.]—**id'i-ot-cy,** *n.* Same as IDIOCY.—**id"i-ot'ic,** *a.* Like an idiot. **id"i-ot'i-cal‡.—id"i-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**id'i-ot-ism,** *n.* **1.** An individual peculiarity of expression. **2.** An idiom. **3.** Excessive stupidity; a senseless course of action. **4§.** Idiocy.

i'dle, 1 ai'dl; 2 ī'dl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [I'DLED; I'DLING.] **1.** To spend in idleness. **2.** To lose time in inaction. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not occupied; doing nothing. **2.** Averse to labor; lazy. **3.** Affording leisure. **4.** Without effect; useless; vain. [< AS. *īdel,* empty.]

Syn.: inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, slothful, sluggish, trifling, unemployed, unoccupied, vacant. *Idle* etymologically denotes not the absence of action, but vain, useless action—the absence of useful, effective action; the *idle* schoolboy may be very actively whittling his desk or tormenting his neighbors. Doing nothing whatever is the secondary meaning of *idle.* A *lazy* person may chance to be employed in useful work, but he acts without energy or impetus. We speak figuratively of a *lazy* stream. *Slothful* belongs in the moral realm, denoting a self-indulgent aversion to exertion. *Indolent* is a milder term for the same quality. See INSIGNIFICANT; PAIN.—Ant.: active, busy, diligent, employed, industrious, occupied, working.

—**idle pulley,** same as IDLE-WHEEL, 2.—**i.-wheel,** *n.* **1.** A gear-wheel to convey motion from one wheel to another, all three being upon different axes. **2.** A pulley (1) to guide a driving-belt, (2) to increase its tension, or (3) to increase its arc of contact on one of the working pulleys. **3.** *Naut.* One of the crew who stands no night-watches, having special day duties.—**i'dle-ness,** *n.* The state of being idle in any sense; slothfulness; inactivity.—**i'dler,** *n.* **1.** One who idles. **2.** A gear-wheel transmitting motion between two other gears. **i'dle-wheel‡.—i'dly,** *adv.* **1.** In an idle manner. **2.** Uselessly; vainly; without effect.


Idle-wheel (4), (def. 1).

i'dless, 1 ai'dles; 2 ī'dlĕs, *n.* [Poet.] **i'dlesse‡.**

I. D. N., *abbr.* [L.] *In Dei nomine* (in the name of God).

i'do, 1 i'do; 2 ī'do, *n.* An artificial language based mainly on the principles of Esperanto: first reported in 1907.

id'o-crase, 1 id'o-(or ai'do-)krēs; 2 id'o-(or ī'do-)crās, *n.* Vesuvianite. [< Gr. *eidos* (see -OID) + *krasis;* see CRASIS.]

i'dol, 1 ai'dəl; 2 ī'dol, *n.* **1.** An image or object to which or through which worship is offered as to a god. **2.** The image of a heathen god. **3.** That on which the affections are passionately set. **4.** A source of error. **5.** An unsubstantial apparition; a phantom due to reflection, as in a mirror. **6†.** An impostor; counterfeit. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *eidōlon,* < *eidomai,* appear.] Syn.: see IMAGE.—**i-dol'a-ter,** *n.* **1.** An adorer of images. **2.** One who is inordinately fond of some person or thing.—**i-dol'a-tress,** *n. fem.*—**i-dol'a-trize,** *v.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ'ING.] [Rare.] **1.** *t.* To make an idol of; idolize. **II.** *i.* To practise idolatry.—**i-dol'a-trous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to idolatry. **2.** Extravagant in admiration.—**i-dol'a-trous-ly,** *adv.*—**i-dol'a-trous-ness,** *n.*—**i-dol'a-try,** *n.* [-TRIES², *pl.*] **1.** The worship of idols. **2.** Idolatrous admiration.—**i'dol-ism,** *n.* **1.** A fanciful or false notion; an image. **2.** Idol-worship.—**i'dol-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To regard with admiration; worship idolatrously. **2§.** To worship idols. **i'dol-ise‡.** Syn.: see WORSHIP.—**i'dol-iz'er** (or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**i'dol-iz'er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

i-dol"o-clas'tic, 1 ai-del"o-klas'tik; 2 ī-dŏl"o-clās'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the breaking of images. [< Gr. *eidōlon,* idol, + *klaō,* break.]—**i-dol'o-clast§,** *n.* A breaker of images.

i-dom'e-neus, 1 ai-dəm'i-nūs; 2 ī-dŏm'e-nūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Crete who fought against Troy.

i-do'ne-ous†, *a.* Proper; suitable; proportionate.

id-or'gan, 1 id-ôr'gən; 2 id-ôr'gan, *n. Biol.* A morphological unit, consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess positive character; a potential organism. [< IDEO- + ORGAN.]

I'dri-a, 1 i'dri-ə or id'ri-ə; 2 ī'dri-ä or id'ri-a, *n.* A mining-town (pop. 17,000) in Carniola province, Jugo-Slavia; it has quicksilver-mines.

I'du-mæ'a, 1 ai"diu-mi'ə; 2 ī"du-mē'a, *n.* A mountainous region S. E. of Palestine. **E'dom‡; I"du-me'an,**—**I"du-me'an,** *a.* Belonging or relating to Edom. **I"du-mæ'an‡.**

i'dyl, 1 ai'dil; 2 ī'dỹl, *n.* **1.** A short poem; especially, a short and highly wrought descriptive poem. **2.** Loosely, a more extended descriptive or narrative poem, picturing chivalric life; as, Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *eidyllion,* < *eidos,* form.] **i'dyll‡.—i'dyl-ist,** *n.* **i'dyl-list‡.—i-dyl'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the idyl; having the essential qualities of an idyl or pastoral poem. **i-dyl'li-cal‡.—i-dyl'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

-ie, *suffix.* See **-y¹,** *suffix.*

i. e., *abbr.* [L.] *Id est* (that is).

-ier, *suffix.* A termination of nouns denoting vocation, occupation, or profession; as, cash*ier,* clothi*er.* [= -ER, preceded by formative *-i-.*]

ier"-oe', 1 ār"-ō'; 2 ēr"-ō', *n.* [Scot.] A great-grandchild.

if, 1 if; 2 īf. **I.** *conj.* **1.** On the supposition that. **2.** Allowing that. **3.** Altho; because. **4.** At the time when; whenever. **5.** Whether. **II.** *n.* The conjunction *if* itself; hence, a condition; a supposition. [< AS. *gif,* if.]

Ig'dra-sil, *n. Norse Myth.* Same as YGDRASIL. **Igg'dra-sil‡.**

ig'loo, 1 ig'lū; 2 īg'lōō, *n.* An Eskimo house, in some cases built of snow. [Eskimo.] **ig'loe‡; ig'lou‡; ig'lu‡.**

ign., *abbr.* [L.] *Ignotus* (unknown).

ig-na'ti-a, 1 ig-nē'shi-ə; 2 īg-nā'shi-a, *n.* The dried seed of a small tree (*Strychnos ignatia*) native in the Philippines, but cultivated in Anam, resembling nux vomica medicinally.

Ig-na'ti-us, 1 ig-nē'shi-us; 2 īg-nā'shi-us, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Ig-na'ti-us,** 1 ig-nū'si-us, 2 īg-nā'si-us; F. **I"gnace',** 1 i"nyūs', 2 ī"nyāç'; G. **Ig-naz',** 1 ig-nūts', 2 īg-nāts', or **Ig-na'ti-us,** 1 ig-nū'tsi-us, 2 īg-nā'tsi-us; Gr. **I-gna'ti-os;** It. **I-gna'zi-o,** 1 i-nyə'dzi-o, 2 ī-nyä'dzi-o, or **I-gna'ci-o,** 1 i-nyə'chi-o, 1 i-nyä'chi-o; Pg. **I-gna'ci-o,** 1 ig-nū'si-o, 2 īg-nä'si-ō; Sp. **Ig-na'ci-o,** 1 ig-nē'thi-o, 2 īg-nä'thi-ō, or **I-ñi'go,** 1 i-nyi'go, 2 ī-nyī'go. **2. Saint** (67–107), Theophorus, a Christian father; born in Syria; martyred at Rome. **3.** (790–878), *r* Patriarch of Constantinople. **4.** See LOYOLA. [L., fiery.]

ig'ne-ous, 1 ig'ni-us; 2 īg'ne-us, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling fire. **2.** *Geol.* Formed by the action of a fusing

heat. [< L. *igneus, ignis,* fire.]—**igneous rocks** (*Geol.*), rocks consolidated from a molten state. Those which solidified and were intruded into other rocks before reaching the surface are called *plutonic, deep-seated,* or *intrusive,* those which reached and flowed out upon the surface are called *volcanic, effusive,* or *etrusive.*

ig-nes'cent§, 1 ig-nes'ent; 2 ig-nés'ent. *a.* Emitting sparks of fire when struck; scintillating; as, *ignescent* stones. [< L. *ignescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *ignesco,* burn, < *ignis,* fire.]

ig'ni-, 1 ig'ni-; 2 ig'ni-. Derived from Latin *ignis,* fire: a combining form.—**ig'ni-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To form into fire or act upon by intense heat: fuse; melt.

ig'nis fat'u-us, 1 ig'nis fat'yu-us; 2 ig'nis fát'yu-ŭs. [IG'NES FAT'U-I, *pl.*] **1.** A phosphorescent light seen in the air over marshy places; Jack-o'-lantern; will-o'-the-wisp. **2.** Figuratively, a delusion; deceptive attraction. [L., foolish fire.]

ig-nite', 1 ig-nait'; 2 ig-nít', *v.* [IG-NIT'ED[2]; IG-NIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kindle or set on fire. **2.** To cause to appear luminous. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To glow with heat. [< L. *ignitus,* pp. of *ignio,* < *ignis,* fire.] Syn.: see BURN.—**ig-nit'er,** *n.*—**ig-nit'i-bl(e** or **-a-bl(e[1],** *a.*—**ig-nit'i-[**or **a-]bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ig-ni'tion,** *n.* The act of, or system employed in, igniting; specif. (*Mech.*), the act of exploding the charge of gases in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine.

ig-no'ble, 1 ig-nō'bl; 2 ig-nō'bl, *a.* **1.** Unworthy or degraded in character. **2.** Low-born. **3.** Of inferior kind: specif., in falconry, said of the short-winged hawks, which chase their prey, as distinguished from the *noble* falcons which attack by a single swoop. [F., < L. *ignobilis,* unknown.] Syn.: see BASE; VULGAR.—**ig"no-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ig-no'bl(e-ness[2],** —**ig-no'bly,** *adv.*

ig'no-min-y, 1 ig'no-min-ı; 2 ig'no-mín-y, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Public disgrace or dishonor. **2.** That which causes disgrace; disgraceful action or conduct. [< L. *ignominia,* < *in-,* not, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name.] **ig'no-my†.**—**ig"no-min'i-ous,** *a.* **1.** Entailing or implying ignominy or disgrace. **2.** Deserving ignominy; despicable. **3.** Abasing; humiliating. Syn.: see INFAMOUS.—**ig"no-min'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ig"no-min'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

ig"no-ra'mus, 1 ig'no-rē'mus; 2 ig'no-rā'mŭs, *n.* An ignorant pretender to knowledge. [L., lit. 'we are ignorant'; < *ignoro;* see IGNORE.]

ig'no-rance, 1 ig'no-rans; 2 ig'no-ranç, *n.* **1.** The state of being ignorant; the condition of not being informed. **2.** An act, offense, or sin due to ignorance. [F., < L. *ignorantia, ignoro,* ignore.]—**invincible ignorance** (*R. C. Theol.*), ignorance of the Church's doctrine which, either from inherent limitations or inescapable surroundings, can not be overcome.

ig'no-rant, 1 ig'no-rant; 2 ig'no-rant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Destitute of education or knowledge. **2.** Unacquainted; unaware. **3.** Manifesting or characterized by ignorance. **II§.** *n.* An uneducated or unskilled person.

Syn.: ill-informed, illiterate, uneducated, unenlightened, uninformed, uninstructed, unlearned, unlettered, unskilled, untaught, untutored. *Ignorant* signifies destitute of education or knowledge, or lacking knowledge or information; it is thus a relative term. The most learned man is still *ignorant* of many things; persons are spoken of as *ignorant* who have not the knowledge that has become generally diffused in the world; the *ignorant* savage may be well instructed in matters of the field and the chase, and is thus more properly *untutored* than *ignorant. Illiterate* is without letters and the knowledge that comes through reading. *Unlettered* is similar in meaning to *illiterate,* but less absolute; the *unlettered* man may have acquired the art of reading and writing and some elementary knowledge; the *uneducated* man has never taken any systematic course of mental training. *Ignorance* is relative; *illiteracy* is absolute; we have statistics of *illiteracy;* no statistics of *ignorance* are possible. See BRUTISH.—Ant.: educated, instructed, learned, sage, skilled, trained, well-informed, wise.—**ig'no-rant-ly,** *adv.*

Ig"no-ran'tin, 1 ig'no-ran'tin; 2 ig"no-rán'tin, *n.* [F.] **1.** A member of the Roman Catholic order of the Brethren of the Christian Schools who devote their lives to ministering to the sick and poor, and to the education of the poor. **2.** A friar of the teaching order of Brethren of St. Jean de Dieu (instituted 1495). The name was assumed to express their humility: so called, originally, in depreciation. **Ig"no-ran'tine†.**—**Ig"no-ran'tin,** *a.*

ig-nore', 1 ig-nōr'; 2 ig-nōr', *vt.* [IG-NORED'; IG-NOR'ING.] **1.** To pass unnoticed or as unworthy of notice. **2§.** To be ignorant of. **3.** *Law.* To reject (a bill) on account of insufficiency of evidence. [< L. *ignoro,* < *in-,* not, + *gnarus,* knowing.]—**ig-nor'er,** *n.*

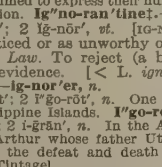
I"go-rot', 1 I'go-rōt'; 2 I'go-rōt', *n.* One of the savage natives of N. Luzon, Philippine Islands. **I"go-ro'te†.**

i-graine', 1 i-grēn'; 2 i-grān', *n.* In the Arthurian legends, the mother of King Arthur whose father Uther, King of Britain, she married after the defeat and death of her first husband Gorlois, Duke of Tintagel.

I"gua-çu', 1 I'gwa-sū'; 2 I'gwä-çu', *n.* A river in Parana, Brazil; length, 800 m. to the Parana river.

i-gua'na, 1 i-gwā'na; 2 i-gwä'na, *n.* **1.** An iguanoid lizard, especially of *Iguana* or *Cyclura,* chiefly inhabiting tropical America.

Of the typical iguanas, *Iguana tuberculata* of South and Central America and parts of the West Indies sometimes attains a length of 6 feet. It is partly arboreal, partly herbivorous, and, unless attacked, is inoffensive. Like other species, it is much used as food.



Iguana (def. 1). 1/22

2. [I-] A genus typical of *Iguanidæ.* **3.** Any one of several large iguana-like lizards.—**I-gua'no-don,** *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Iguanodontidæ.* **2.** [I-] One of the *Iguanodontidæ.*—**I-gua"no-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of dinosaurians, especially therosaurians having plantigrade ungulate feet and from 25 to 30 feet in length.

I"guas-sú', *n.* Same as IGUAÇU. **I"gua-zu'†.**

ih-lang'-ih-lang", 1 i-lāŋ'-ı-lāŋ"; 2 i-läŋ'-i-läŋ", *n.* [Malayan.] Flower of flowers: a perfume derived from the greenish-yellow flowers of the Malayan custard-apple (*Canangium odoratum*); also the tree itself. **i-lang'-i-lang"†; y-lang'-y-lang"†.**

I. H. N., *abbr.* In His Name (motto of Order of King's Daughters and Sons).—**i. h. p.,** *abbr.* Indicated horse-power.—**IHS.,** a monogram signifying Jesus Christ: erroneously regarded as abbreviations of *Iesus Hominum Salvator* (Jesus Savior of Men), *In hac* [*Cruce*] *salus* (in this [Cross] safety); really Greek IHΣ (for IHΣOTΣ. *Iesus,* Jesus).

ih-ram', 1 ı-rām'; 2 i-räm', *n.* [Ar.] **1.** A two-piece, white cotton dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims to Mekka, of which one piece is girded round the waist and the other is worn over the left shoulder. **2.** A pilgrim who has assumed this garb; also, the regulations that he must observe.

Ij's'sel, 1 ı's'el; 2 ís'él, *n.* A mouth of the Rhine, discharging into the Zuyder Zee. **Yssel†.**

Ik'va, 1 ik'va; 2 ik'vä, *n.* A river and valley in Galicia; scene of severe fighting between Russians and Austrians Sept. 1915.

il-[1], **il-**[2], *prefixes.* From IN-[1], IN-[2], before *l.*

il'e-ac, 1 il'ı-ak; 2 il'e-ák, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ileum. **2.** Same as ILIAC, 2.

Ile de France, 1 îl də frāNç; 2 íl də frāNç. [F.] **1.** A northern province in medieval France of which Paris was the capital. **2.** Maritime former name.

il'e-um, 1 il'ı-um; 2 il'e-ŭm, *n.* The lower three-fifths of the small intestine, excluding the duodenum. [L., < Gr. *eilō,* twist.]—**il'e-ac,** *a.*—**il"e-i'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ileum.—**il"e-os'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of forming an artificial opening into the small intestine.

il'e-us, 1 il'ı-us; 2 il'e-ŭs, *n. Pathol.* Colic due to intestinal obstruction. [< L. *ileus,* < Gr. *eilō,* twist.]

I'lex, 1 aı'leks; 2 í'lèks, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of mainly Central-American trees or shrubs of the holly family, the hollies. **2.** [I-] The holm-oak. [L., holm-oak.]

Il'ford, 1 il'ford; 2 il'ford, *n.* A town and urban district in Essex, England; on the river Roding; pop. 85,200.

I'li, 1 I'li; 2 I'li, *n.* **1.** A river in Russian Turkestan; flowing 650 m. to Lake Balkash. **2.** Same as KULJA.

il'i-ac[1], 1 il'ı-ak; 2 il'i-ăc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or near the ileum. **2.** Pertaining to the ilium. [< F. *iliaque,* < L. *ileum;* see ILEUM.]

Il'i-ac[2], *a.* Pertaining to ancient Ilium or Troy; also, pertaining to the Trojan war. **Il'i-an†.**

Il'i-ad, 1 il'ı-ad; 2 il'i-ăd, *n.* **1.** An ancient Greek epic poem in 24 books on the siege of Ilium (Troy), traditionally ascribed to Homer. **2.** Figuratively, an epic, on the style of Homer's Iliad; also, a drawn-out narration, especially of sorrows or miseries.

Il'i-on, 1 il'ı-an; 2 il'i-on, *n.* A manufacturing village in central New York; pop. 10,170.

Il'i-um[1], 1 il'ı-um: 2 il'i-ŭm, *n.* [IL'I-A, *pl.*] The large upper portion of the hip-bone. [< L. *ilium, ileum,* flank; see ILEUM.]

Il'i-um[2], 1 il'ı-um; 2 il'i-ŭm, *n.* Ancient Troy. **Il'i-on†** [Gr.].

ilk[1], 1 ilk; 2 ilk, *a.* & *n.* [Archaic or Scot.] Same. [< AS. *ilc,* the same.]—**of that ilk,** of that same: a phrase denoting that a person's surname and the name of his estate are the same; as, Kent *of that ilk*—that is, Kent of Kent: often improperly used as if *ilk* meant 'race' or 'kind.'

ilk[2], *a.* [Archaic or Scot.] **1.** Each; every. **2.** Ordinary; common. [< AS. *ælc,* each.] **ilk'a‡.**—**ilka day,** a week-day.

ill, 1 il; 2 íl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Disordered in physical condition; **ill',** j diseased; unwell; sick. In British usage *ill* is more common than *sick* in this sense, *sick* being restricted to the sense of "nauseated." The tendency of modern usage is to remand *ill* and *well* (referring to condition of health) to the predicate. **2.** Evil in effect or tendency; baneful; harmful; unjust; unkind. **3.** Of inferior quality; wretched. **4.** Lacking skill; ineffective. **5.** Bad morally; malevolent; wrong: archaic or local except in certain phrases; as, *ill* humor; *ill* wind. **6.** [Scot.] Difficult; also, grieved; afflicted with sorrow. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything that prevents or impairs what is good or desirable. **2.** Something morally bad. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Not well. **2.** With difficulty; hardly. **ill'ly‡** [Rare]. [< Ice. *illr,* ill, contr. of a form = Goth. *ubils,* = EVIL.] Syn.: (adjective) see BAD; SICKLY; (noun) MISFORTUNE.

Ill is in many self-explaining compounds; as,

ill'-ad-vised"	ill'-fat'ed	ill'-man"nered
ill'-af-fect'ed	ill'-hu"mored	ill'-o"mened
ill'-de-fined"	ill'-judged"	ill'-timed"
ill'-dis-posed"	ill'-look"ing	ill'-treat', -ed

—**ill'-bred",** *a.* Badly taught, reared, or trained.—**ill fame,** immoral repute.—**ill-favored,** *a.* **1.** Repulsive; ugly. **2.** Objectionable. **ill-fa'ard‡; ill-far'd‡; ill-faured‡; ill-faur't‡** [Scot.].—**ill nature,** peevishness; surliness; sullenness.—**ill-natured,** *a.* Indicating surliness: cross. Syn.: see MALICIOUS; MOROSE.—**ill-naturedly,** *adv.*—**ill-naturedness,** *n.*—**ill-set,** *a.* **1.** Incorrectly or improperly set. **2.** [Scot.] Ill-natured; evil-disposed.—**ill-sorted,** *a.* **1.** Not well sorted; without harmony or order; unsuitably matched. **2.** [Scot.] Not satisfied; disturbed: annoyed.—**ill-starred,** *a.* Unfortunate or disastrous, as if under an evil star.—**ill temper,** irritability: moroseness.—**ill-tempered,** *a.* **1.** Characterized by bad temper. **2†.** In an unhealthy condition.—**ill-treat'd,** *vt.* To treat badly; maltreat. Syn.: see ABUSE[2].—**ill turn** (Colloq., U. S.), an act of unkindness or hostility.—**ill will,** enmity; malevolence. Syn.: see ENMITY; HATRED.—**ill-willie,** *a.* [Scot.] Ill-natured; grudgingly; reluctant. **ill-willy‡.**

I'll, 1 ail; 2 íl. I will: a contraction.

Ill., Ills., *abbr.* Illinois.—**Ill., Illus., Illust.,** *abbr.* Illustrated, illustration.

Il-lam'pu, 1 Il-yām'pū; 2 Il-yăm'pu, *n.* Same as SORATA.

il-lapse, 1 i-laps'; 2 ĭ-lăps'. **I.** *vi.* [Rare.] To glide; pass; fall: commonly with *into*. **II.** *n.* A passing or gliding in; influx. [< L. *illapsus*, < *in*, into, + *labor*, slip.]

il-la'tion, 1 i-lē'shən; 2 ĭ-lā'shon, *n.* Inference; deduction. [< L. *illatus*, inferred, < *in*, in, + *latus*, carried.]

il'la-tive, } 1 il'e-tiv; 2 il'ą-tiv. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, denoting, or
il'la-tivs, ∫ derived by inference, especially legitimate inference. **II.** *n.* An illative particle. [< L. *illativus*, < *illatus*; see ILLATION.]—**il'la-tiv(e-ly)s,** *adv.*

il-laud'a-bl(eF, 1 i-lôd'e-bl; 2 ĭ-lą̇d'a-bl, *a.* Unworthy or undeserving of praise or approval; blameworthy. [< *in*, not; and see LAUD.]

il-le'gal, 1 i-lī'gal; 2 ĭ-lē'ğal, *a.* Contrary to the law. [< L. *in-*, not, + *legalis*, legal.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL.—**il"le-gal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being illegal. **2.** Something unlawful. **il-le'-gal-ness‡.**—**il-le'gal-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To render illegal or unlawful.—**il-le'gal-ly,** *adv.*

il-leg'i-ble, } 1 i-lej'i-bl; 2 ĭ-lĕğ'i-bl, *a.* Not legible; obscure.
il-leg'i-blF, ∫ —**il-leg"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **il-leg'i-ble-ness‡.**—**il-leg'i-bly,** *adv.*

il"le-git'i-mate, 1 il"i-jit'i-mēt; 2 il"e-ğĭt'i-māt, *vt.* To render, declare, or prove illegitimate.

il"le-git'i-mate, 1 il"i-jit'i-mit; 2 il"e-ğĭt'i-mat, *a.* **1.** Contrary to law. **2.** Hence, born out of wedlock. **3.** Illogical; unsound. **4.** Contrary to good usage; irregular. **-ly,** *adv.*—**il"le-git'i-ma-cy,** *n.* **1.** The character or condition of being illegitimate; specif., the state of being born out of lawful wedlock; bastardy. **2.** Unsoundness, spuriousness, or irregularity, as of an argument or a version; illogicalness.—**il"le-git'i-ma'-tion,** *n.* The act of bastardizing, or the condition of being a bastard.

il-lib'er-al, 1 i-lib'er-el; 2 ĭ-lĭb'er-al, *a.* **1.** Not generous in giving; parsimonious. **2.** Narrow-minded. **3.** Lacking breadth of culture; hence, vulgar. [< L. *in-*, not; and see LIBERAL.]—**il-lib'er-al-ism,** *n.*—**il-lib"er-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**il-lib'-er-al-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lib'er-al-ness,** *n.*

il-lic'it, 1 i-lis'it; 2 ĭ-lĭç'it, *a.* **1.** Not permitted; unlawful. **2.** Having to do with unlawful things or actions. [< L. *in-*, not, *licitus*, lawful, < *licet*, be permitted.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Il"li-ma'ni, 1 Il'yi-mä'ni: 2 Il'yi-mä'nĭ, *n.* A peak in the Andes mountains, Bolivia; 21,190 ft. high.

il-lim'it-a-ble, } 1 i-lim'it-e-bl; 2 ĭ-lĭm'ĭt-a'bl, *a.* That can not
il-lim'it-a-blF, ∫ be limited; boundless; also, indeterminate. Syn.: see INFINITE.—**il-lim"it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **il-lim'it-a-ble-ness‡; il-lim"i-ta'tion‡.**—**il-lim'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

Il"li-nois', 1 il"i-noi' *or* -noiz'; 2 il"i-nŏi' *or* -nŏis', *n.* **1.** A N. central State (56,665 sq. m.; pop. 6,485,280) of the United States; capital, Springfield. **2.** Any member of the Illinois Confederacy. [< Am. Ind. *Illini*, men.]—**Illinois Confederacy,** a confederacy of Western Algonkian tribes of American Indians whose territory included the present State of Illinois and parts of Wisconsin, Missouri, and Iowa.—**I. river,** a river in Illinois; length, 500 m.; to the Mississippi river.

il-liq'uid, 1 il-lik'wid; 2 ĭ-lĭk'wid, *a.* *Law.* Not clearly manifest or proved: said of a debt, right, or claim which has no legal standing.

il-lit'er-ate, 1 i-lit'er-it; 2 ĭ-lĭt'er-at, *a.* Ignorant of letters; manifesting want of culture; uneducated; specif., in census statistics, unable to read. [< L. *in-*, not; and see LITERATE.] Syn.: see IGNORANT.—**il-lit'er-a-cy,** *n.* **1.** The state of being illiterate or untaught; ignorance of letters; in statistics, inability to read, or sometimes, to read and write. **2.** [Rare.] A literary blunder or series of such blunders.—**il-lit'er-ate,** *n.* An illiterate person.—**il-lit'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lit'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

Il'ness, 1 il'nes; 2 ĭl'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being out of health. **2.** An ailment; sickness. **3†.** Badness; evil.

Syn.: ailment, complaint, disease, disorder, distemper, indisposition, infirmity, sickness. *Sickness* was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder*, as in the English Bible, *e. g.*, Matt. iv, 23; 2 Kings xiii, 14. There is now, in England, a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the only proper words to use in a general sense. This distinction has received a limited acceptance in the United States. See DISEASE.—**Ant.:** health, soundness, strength, vigor.

il-lo'cal, 1 i-lō'kel; 2 ĭ-lō'cal, *a.* Having no location in space; without place. [< L. *in-*, without, + *locus*, place.]—**il"lo-cal'i-ty,** *n.*

il-log'i-cal, 1 i-loj'i-kel; 2 ĭ-lŏğ'i-cal, *a.* Ignorant of correct thinking; contrary to or neglectful of the rules of logic. —**il-log'ic,** *n.* That which is not logical.—**il-log"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **il-log'i-cal-ness.**—**il-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Il"lo-rin, *n.* Same as ILORIN. [< *ludo*, play.]

il-lude'§4, *vt.* To play tricks upon; cheat. [< L. *illudo*, < *in*, on.

il-lume', 1 i-liūm'; 2 ĭ-lūm', *vt.* [IL-LUMED'; IL-LUM'ING.] [Poet.] To illumine; illuminate.

il-lu'mi-nate, 1 i-liū'mi-nēt; 2 ĭ-lū'mi-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED'; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply with light, literally or figuratively; make luminous; make perceptible; enlighten. **2.** To adorn with festal lights; light up brilliantly. **3.** To decorate with ornamental colored letters or figures; as, to *illuminate* a manuscript. **4.** To make illustrious or renowned. **5.** [Rare.] To kindle; light. **II.** *i.* To make a profuse display of lights, as in rejoicing or triumph. [< L. *in*, in, + *lumen*, light.]—**il-lu'mi-nant.** **1.** *a.* Giving light; illuminating. **II.** *n.* A material used for illuminating.—**illuminating-gas,** gas consisting of hydrogen mixed with carbon monoxid, methane, ethylene, and other hydrocarbons (as well as impurities such as carbon dioxid, nitrogen, etc.), used for lighting.—**il-lu"mi-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated; a lighting up, especially for festal purposes. **2.** The volume of light thrown upon an object by a luminous body. **3.** Mental enlightenment; imparted light; especially, in theology, spiritual enlightenment in connection with divine truth, as distinguished from revelation and inspiration. **4.** (1) The teaching by the Illuminati. (2) *pl.* The specific doctrines held by those bodies. **5.** Embellishment, as of manuscript, with colors and gold, or a particular figure or design in such ornamentation. Syn.: see LIGHT.—**il-lu'mi-na-tiv(eS,** *a.* **1.** Having power or tending to illuminate; illustrative. **2.** Relating to adornment or decoration, as of books.—**il-lu'mi-na"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which gives light; specifically, a lamp, lens, etc., for throwing light on particular objects or places. **2.** One who executes illuminations on manuscripts.

il-lu'mi-nate. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Enlightened; illuminated; embellished. **II.** *n.* One enlightened or professing to be so; one of the illuminati. [See ILLUMINATE, *v.*]

Il-lu"mi-na'ti, 1 il-liū"mi-nē'tĭ *or* -nā'tĭ; 2 ĭl-lū"mi-nä'tĭ *or* -nä'tĭ, *n. pl.* **1.** In general, those who are or claim to be illuminated; especially, persons who profess to be possessed of remarkable discernment: a satirical use. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) In early church usage, baptized persons, to whom in the ceremony a lighted taper was given as a symbol of spiritual enlightenment. (2) [I-] Any one of various religious sects, such as the **Hesychasts** in the 14th century, the **Alumbrados** of Spain in the 16th century, the **Guerinets** of France in the 17th century, and the **Mystics** of Belgium in the 18th century, also the **Rosicrucians** of Germany in the 15th century. **3.** [I-] A select secret deistic and republican society founded by Adam Weishaupt at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, in 1776, aiming at emancipation, from despotism, and for a few years enjoying a wide popularity before its complete extinction. **Order of the Illuminati†.**

il-lu'mine, } 1 i-liū'mın; 2 ĭ-lū'min, *vt.* & *vi.* [-MINED; -MIN-
il-lu'minF, ∫ ING.] To throw light upon; make or become bright; enlighten.—**il-lu'mi-na-bl(eF,** *a.* Capable of illumination.—**il-lu'mi-nism,** *n.* The principles of the Illuminati; illumination.—**il-lu'mi-nist,** *n.* **1.** One aspiring to or claiming the high spiritual enlightenment; also [I-], one of the Illuminati. **2.** One who professionally illuminates manuscripts, etc.; an illuminator.

Il"l-use', 1 Il"yūz'; 2 Il"yųs', *vt.* To misuse; treat roughly.

il-lu'sion, 1 i-liū'ȝen; 2 ĭ-lū'zhon, *n.* **1.** An unreal image seemingly presented to the senses; any misleading appearance; a false show. **2.** *Pathol. & Psychol.* A sensory impression which misrepresents the true character of the object perceived; false perception. Illusions differ from *delusions* and *hallucinations* in that they are ordinarily less persistent than the former and less perfectly objective than the latter. Many general and persistent errors of sense are called **normal illusions,** to distinguish them from such as are due to diseased or abnormal action of the organism, the so-called **pathological illusions.** **3.** The act of deceiving or misleading by a false appearance. **4.** The state of being deceived; delusion; false impression. **5.** A thin material resembling tulle, usually of silk: used for veils and garments. **6.** An artistic effect giving the appearance of reality to a painting. [< L. *illusio(n-)*, < *in*, on, + *ludo*, play.] Syn.: see DELUSION; DREAM.—**il-lu'sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by illusion.—**il-lu'sion-ism,** *n.* Any doctrine of the material world that treats of it as an illusion of the senses: usually a term of hostile criticism.—**il-lu'sion-ist,** *n.* **1.** One given to illusions: a visionary; a dreamer. **2.** One who creates illusions; a sleight-of-hand performer. **3.** A believer in illusionism.—**il-lu'siv(eS, il-lu'so-ry,** *a.* Misleading; deceptive. Syn.: see DECEPTIVE; IMAGINARY.—**il-lu'siv(e-ly)s,** *adv.*—**il-lu'siv(e-ness,** *n.*

il-lus'trate, 1 i-lus'trēt *or* il'us-trēt; 2 ĭ-lus'trāt *or* ĭl'ŭs-trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT"EDd; -TRAT'ING.] **1.** To explain by means of figures, examples, etc. **2.** To adorn with pictures, borders, etc. **3‖.** To make luminous. **4‖.** To make illustrious. [< L. *illustro*, light up.] Syn.: see ADORN.

—**il"lus-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** That which illustrates. (1) An example, comparison, anecdotes, etc., by which a subject or statement is elucidated or explained. (2) A print, drawing, or picture of any kind inserted in written or printed text to elucidate or adorn it. **2.** The act or art of illustrating. Syn.: see ALLEGORY; SAMPLE; SIMILE.—**il-lus'tra-tiv(eS,** *a.*—**il-lus'tra-tiv(e-ly)s,** *adv.*—**il'lus-tra'tor** or **-trat"er,** *n.*

il-lus'tri-ous, 1 i-lus'tri-us; 2 ĭ-lŭs'tri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Greatly distinguished; renowned. **2.** Conferring luster. **3†.** Luminous; bright. [< L. *illustris*, < *in*, in, + **lustrum*, light.]

Syn.: celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famed, famous, glorious, honorable, honored, noble, noted, renowned. See GRAND.—Ant.: base, besmirched, degraded, despised, disgraced, disgraceful, dishonored, disreputable, ignominious, infamous, inglorious, notorious, stained, sullied, unhonored, unknown.

—**il-lus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lus'tri-ous-ness,** *n.*

il'ly, 1 il'i; 2 il'y, *adv.* [Rare.] In an ill or evil manner; not well; ill. While *illy* is regularly formed from the adjective *ill*, the best writers prefer *ill* as the adverb also.

Il-lyr'i-a, } 1 i-lir'i-e; 2 ĭ-lŷr'i-a, *n.* A country E. of the Adriatic sea,
Il-lyr'i-an, ∫ N. of Epirus; formerly Austrian territory, now partly Albania and partly Jugo-Slavia; ancient **Il-lyr'i-cum.**—**Il-lyr'i-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Illyricum. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the ancient Illyrian (Albanian) race or of the modern Slavonic race inhabiting the former Illyrian provinces. **2.** (1) The language of ancient Illyricum, probably Thracian in origin. (2) A division of the eastern branch of the Slavonic languages, including the Servian, Croatian, and Slovenian dialects.

Il'men-ite, 1 il'men-ait; 2 Il'mĕn-ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A submetallic, iron-black, opaque titanium-iron oxid ($FeTiO_3$), crystallizing in

the hexagonal system. [< the *Ilmen* mountains, a range of the Urals.]

I"lo-i'lo, 1 ī"lo-ī'lo; 2 ī"lo-ī'lo, *n.* **1.** A province of S. W. Panay, P. I.; pop. 424,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 48,000. **3.** A strait between Guimarás and Panay, P. I.

I"lo-rin, 1 ī"lo-rin'; 2 ī"lo-rin', *n.* **1.** A province in Northern Nigeria, West Africa. **2.** A walled native town, its former capital; pop. 60,000. **A"lo'ri‡; Il"lo-ri'‡; Il"lo-rin'‡.**

I. L. P., *abbr.* Independent Labor Party.

I'lus, 1 aɪ'lus; 2 ī'lus, *n. Gr. Myth.* The father of Laomedon and grandfather of Priam. He was believed to be founder of Troy or Ilium. [L., < Gr. *Ilos.*]

I'm, 1 aim; 2 īm. I am: a contraction. [and *p.*

im-[1], *prefix.* In; into; on: euphonic variant of IN-[1], before *b, m,*

im-[2], *prefix.* Not; un-; euphonic variant of IN-[2], before *b, m,* and *p.* [Where pronunciation, participial forms, etymology, etc., are not given under words beginning with *im-*, they will be found by referring to the latter elements of the various compounds. Compare EM-.]

imag., *abbr.* Imaginary, imagination.

im'age, 1 im'ij; 2 īm'āg. **I.** *vt.* [IM'AGED; IM'AG-ING.] **1.** To form an image of; reflect. **2.** To portray to the mental vision; symbolize. **3.** To describe vividly, in speech or writing. **4.** To resemble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A visible representation of something; a statue, picture, idol, etc. **2.** *Optics.* The picture or counterpart of an object produced by reflection or refraction, or the passage of rays through a small aperture. If such an image can be actually thrown on a surface as in a camera, it is a **real image;** if not, but visible to the eye as in a mirror, it is a **virtual i. 3.** A natural resemblance; also, that which resembles something; counterpart. **4.** *Psychol.* (1) A picture produced in the mind by the representative or imaging power; also, a product of the reproductive imagination. (2) The representation of a sense-perception; mental picture; fantasm. **5.** *Rhet.* A metaphor or a simile that reproduces or suggests in words the form, color, aspect, or semblance of an object. **6.** A symbol of anything; embodiment; type. **7†.** An apparition. [F., < L. *imago,* likeness.]

Syn.: conception, copy, effigy, emblem, figure, icon, idea, idol, likeness, picture, representation, semblance, similitude, shadow, statue. See FANCY; FIGURE; IDEA; MODEL; PICTURE; SIMILE.

—im'age-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The act of forming images; images collectively. **2.** *Rhet.* Figurative description in speech. **3.** The mental images produced by the use of figurative language. Syn.: see SIMILE.—**im'a-gist,** *n.* One of a school of modern poets which teaches freedom of style and the use of imagery in expression.

im-ag"i-na'tion, 1 im-aj"i-nē'shən; 2 īm-āġ"i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The picturing power or act of the mind; the constructive or creative faculty. **2.** That which is imagined; a mental image; a fantasm. **3.** An irrational notion or belief. **4‖.** Planning, plotting, or scheming, as involving mental construction.

Syn.: fancy, fantasy. *Fancy* and *imagination* both belong to the productive or, more properly, the constructive faculty. Both recombine and modify mental images; the one great distinction between them is that *fancy* is superficial, while *imagination* is deep, essential, spiritual. *Fancy* flits about the surface and is airy and playful, sometimes petty and sometimes false; *imagination* goes to the heart of things, and is deep, earnest, serious, and seeks always and everywhere for essential truth. *Fancy* variegates and decorates; *imagination* transforms and exalts. *Fantasy* in ordinary usage simply denotes capricious or erratic *fancy*, as appears in the adjective *fantastic.* Compare FANCY; IDEA; THOUGHT.—**im-ag"i-na'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, resulting from, or affected by the imagination.—**im-ag'i-na-tiv**[ES], *a.* **1.** Creative or constructive; having capacity for imagining. **2.** Characterized by or proceeding from imagination. Syn.: see FANCIFUL; ROMANTIC. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

im-ag'ine, ⌊ 1 im-aj'in; 2 īm-āġ'in, *v.* [-IN(E)D[3]; -IN-ING.]

im-ag'in[3], ⌋ **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an image or conception of. **2.** To conceive as real; conjecture. **3.** To devise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise the imagination. **2.** To have a conception. [< L.[F] *imaginor,* < *imago* (*imagin-*), IMAGE.] Syn.: see GUESS; SUPPOSE.—**im-ag'i-na-bl**(E[2], *a.*—**im-ag'i-na-bly,** *adv.*—**im-ag'i-na-ry,** *a.* **1.** Existing only in imagination; unreal. **2.** *Math.* Denoting quantities or values that involve the square root of a negative quantity and are unreal in the usual literal sense.

Syn.: airy, chimerical, dreamy, fancied, fanciful, hypothetical, ideal, illusive, illusory, quixotic, shadowy, utopian, visionary. See IDEAL.—Ant.: actual, material, palpable, physical, real, realized, substantial, tangible, visible.—**im-ag'i-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**im-ag'i-na-ri-ness,** *n.*

i-ma'go, 1 ī-mē'go; 2 ī-mā'ġo, *n.* **1.** An image. **2.** An adult sexually matured insect. [L.]—**im-ag'i-nal,** *a. Entom.* Of or pertaining to the imago or perfect state of an insect.

i-mam', 1 ī-mām'; 2 ī-mām', *n.* **1.** The officer in Mohammedan mosques who recites the prayers and leads the devotions. **2.** [I-] A title of Mohammed and his four immediate successors, because they conducted the devotions of the faithful; a Mohammedan prince or leader. The Sultans of Turkey and Yemen bear this title. **3.** [I-] The title of the leaders of the Shiites, or heterodox Persian sect of Mohammedans—Ali and his ten successors: ascribed also to the Mahdi. Compare Ar. *imām,* guide, < *amma,* preside.] **i-man'‡; i-maum'‡.**—**i-mam'ate,** 1 ī-mām'ēt; 2 ī-mām'āt, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an imam, especially of the Imam of Yemen.

i-ma'ret, 1 ī-mā'rēt; 2 ī-mā'rēt, *n.* A Mohammedan caravansary for pilgrims. [< Turk. *imāret,* < Ar. *'imāra.*]

im-balm'†, im-bank', im-bark', im-bathe', *v.* Same as EMBALM, etc.

im'be-cile, ⌊ 1 im-bi'sil; 2 īm'be-çīl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the **im'be-cil**[E], ⌋ mental faculties feeble. **2.** Mentally impotent. **3.** Characterized by stupidity. Syn.: see CHILDISH.

II. *n.* A person of feeble mind. [OF., < L. *imbecillis,* weak.]—**im"be-cil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being imbecile or impotent; feebleness, especially of the mind. **2.** Any expression of character or opinion that indicates feebleness, especially mental feebleness. **3.** Incompetency; inability. **4.** Absurdity; folly; silliness; or an example of either.

Syn.: see IDIOCY.

im-bed', See EMBED.

im-bibe', 1 im-baib'; 2 īm-bīb', *v.* [IM-BIBED'; IM-BIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take up by absorption. **2.** To receive and absorb into the mind or character. **3†.** To saturate; imbue. **II.** *i.* [Humorous.] To drink, as intoxicating liquors. [< L. *im-* (< *in*), in, + *bibo,* drink.] Syn.: see ABSORB.

—im-bib'er, *n.*—**im"bi-bi'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of imbibing, drinking in, or absorbing; especially, the absorption of moisture by any porous body. **2†.** Saturation with liquid; solution; the result of combining a solid and a liquid.

im-bit'ter, im-bod'y, im-bo'som, im-bow'er. See EMBITTER, EMBODY, EMBOSOM, etc.

im'bri-cate, 1 im'bri-kit; 2 im'bri-cat. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] To lay or arrange regularly so as to overlap one another, breaking joints; to overlap regularly, as the tiles on a roof. **II.** *a.* **1.** Lying regularly over one another like shingles or slates, so as to break joints; overlapping with the extremities or margins, as the scales of fishes, the feathers of birds, or flower-petals in the bud. **2.** Decorated with overlapping scales, or so as to represent a surface of overlapping scales or tiles. [< L. *imbricatus,* < *imbrex,* gutter-tile, < *imber,* rain.] **im'bri-cat"ed‡; im'bri-ca-tiv**(E[2]‡. **-ly,** *adv.*—**im"bri-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being imbricate; especially applied to shingles or tiles. **2.** An imbricated structure.

im-bro'glio, 1 im-brō'lyo; 2 im-brō'lyo, *n.* [-GLIOS, 1 -lyoz; 2 -lyōs, *pl.*] **1.** A troublesome complication of affairs; a misunderstanding attended by ill feeling, perplexity, or strife; an entanglement. **2.** An intricate plot, as of a tale or drama. **3.** A disordered heap. [It., < L. *in,* in, + LL. *brolium,* forest.]

Im'bros, 1 im'bres; 2 im'brōs, *n.* A former Turkish island in the Ægean sea, W. of the mouth of the Dardanelles, ceded to Greece in May 1920; 8 by 18 m.; pop. 8,000; chief town, Kastro.

im-brown'†, *vt.* Same as EMBROWN.

im-brue', 1 im-brū'; 2 im-bru', *vt.* [IM-BRUED'; IM-BRU'ING.] To wet or moisten; drench; soak into: especially of blood. [< OF. *embruer,* < *en-,* in, + *bevre,* drink.]

im-brute', 1 im-brūt'; 2 im-bruṭ', *vt. & vi.* To render or become brutal or brutish; brutalize.

im-bue', 1 im-biū'; 2 im-bū', *vt.* [IM-BUED'; IM-BU'ING.] **1.** To absorb or pervade. **2.** To tinge or dye deeply. [< OF. *imbuer,* < L. *imbuo,* moisten.]

im-burse'†, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with money. **2.** To store up; stow away. **3†.** To enrich; refund.

im'id, ⌊ 1 im'id, -id *or* -aid; 2 im'id, -id *or* -id, *n. Chem.* A com-**im'ide,** ⌋ pound containing the divalent radical NH united to a divalent acid radical. [Var. of AMID.]

im'i-do-, 1 im'i-do-; 2 im'i-do-. Derived from IMID: a combining form, noting, in chemistry, bodies containing the radical NH.

i-mid'o-gen, 1 i-mid'o-jen; 2 i-mid'o-ġen, *n. Chem.* The divalent radical NH, regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which two hydrogen atoms have been removed. It is known only in combination.

imit., *abbr.* Imitative.

im'i-tate, 1 im'i-tēt; 2 īm'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT"ED[4]; -TAT"ING.] **1.** To do, or try to do, after the manner of; mimic; pattern after; simulate; assume the aspect of. **2.** To use as a copy or model. **3.** To make in imitation. **4.** *Biol.* To assume a resemblance to in such a way as to be concealed or protected. [< L. *imitatus,* pp. of *imitator,* imitate.]

Syn.: ape, copy, counterfeit, duplicate, follow, impersonate, mimic, mock, pattern after, personate, portray, repeat, represent, resemble, simulate. See FOLLOW.—Ant.: alter, change, differentiate, distort, misrepresent, modify, pervert, remodel, transform, vary.

—im'i-ta-bl(E[2], *a.* That may be imitated.—**im"i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**im"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of imitating. **2.** Something done or made in resemblance of something else; a likeness; also, a counterfeit: used also attributively, as, *imitation* jewelry. **3.** *Mus.* The repetition of a phrase or subject in another voice-part or in a different key. Syn.: see CARICATURE; DUPLICATE; MODEL.—**im'i-ta-tiv**(E[3], *a.* **1.** Inclined to imitate; given to or characterized by imitation; as, an *imitative* animal; an *imitative* poet or artist. **2.** Formed after a copy or model; resembling an original; as, an *imitative* drawing. **3.** Fictitious; counterfeit. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**im'i-ta"tor,** *n.*

im-mac'u-late, 1 i-mak'yu-lit; 2 ī-māc'yu-lat, *a.* **1.** Without spot or blemish; pure. **2.** Faultless; flawless. **3.** *Biol.* Of one color; not spotted. [< L. *in-,* not, + *maculatus,* spotted.]

Syn.: see GOOD; INNOCENT; PERFECT; PURE.—**Immaculate Conception** (*R. C. Theol.*), the immunity from the stain of original sin divinely granted to the Virgin Mary in her conception. The immaculate conception of the Virgin was a matter of controversy from the 12th century, and it was a frequent subject in art; but it was not an accepted dogma until 1854, when it was proclaimed by Pope Pius IX.—**im-mac'u-la-cy,** *n.* **im-mac'u-late-ness‡.**—**im-mac'u-late-ly,** *adv.* [strain.

im-man'a-cl(E[2], 1 im-man'a-kl; 2 īm-mān'a-cl, *vt.* To fetter; re-**im-mane'‖,** 1 im-mēn'; 2 ī-mān', *a.* Of vast size; gigantic; cruel. [< L. *immanis,* perhaps < *in-* intens. + *magnus,* great.]

im'ma-nence, im'ma-nen-cy, 1 im'ə-nens, -nen-si; 2 im'a-nēns, -nēn-cy, *n.* **1.** The state of being immanent; a permanent abiding within; an indwelling. **2.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that the ultimate principle of the universe is not to be distinguished from the universe itself. (2) The hypothesis that the world does not transcend consciousness, but is wholly immanent in consciousness.

im'ma-nent, 1 im'ə-nent; 2 ĭm'ə-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Remaining within; indwelling; inherent: distinguished from *imminent:* opposed to *transient* or *transitive,* and also to *transcendent.* **2.** Pertaining to the philosophical or the theological doctrine of immanence in any of its several forms. [< L. *in,* in, + *maneo,* remain.] Syn.: see INHERENT. *Immanent* must not be confused with *imminent,* which signifies "threatening; about or likely to happen immediately."

im-man'i-ty†, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarity.

Im-man'u-el, 1 ĭ-man'yu-el; 2 ĭ-măn'yu-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A name of the Messiah. *Isa.* vii, 14. *Matt.* i, 23. [Heb., God with us.]

im"ma-te'ri-al, 1 im"mə-tĭ'rĭ-əl; 2 ĭm"mə-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Not material; incorporeal. **2.** Unimportant. Syn.: see INSIGNIFICANT.—**im"ma-te'ri-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine of the existence of disembodied spirits. **2.** *Philos.* Idealism.—**im"ma-te'ri-al-ist,** *n.*—**im"ma-te"ri-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being immaterial. **2.** That which has no material existence or essence. **im"ma-te'ri-al-ness‡.**—**im"ma-ter'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

im"ma-te'ri-al-ize,] 1 im"mə-tĭ'rĭ-əl-aiz; 2 ĭm"mə-tē'ri-al-īz, *vt.*
im"ma-te'ri-al-ise, ∫ [-IZED; -IZING.] To render immaterial or incorporeal; divest of matter.

im"ma-ture', 1 im"mə-tiūr'; 2 ĭm"mə-tūr', *a.* **1.** Not mature or ripe; not full-grown; undeveloped. **2.** Not brought to a complete state; imperfect. **3.** *Phys. Geog.* Not in accordance with or thoroughly adapted to surrounding or local conditions, particularly of base level; as, *immature* topography. **4†.** Too early; premature. [< L. *in-,* not, + *maturus,* ripe.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**im"ma-tur'i-ty,** *n.* **im"ma-ture'ness‡.**

im-mea'sur-a-ble,] 1 im-meş'ur-ə-bl; 2 ĭm-mĕzh'ur-ə-bl, *a.*
im-me'zur-a-bl², ∫ Indefinitely extensive; measureless.
Syn.: see INFINITE.—**im-mea'sur-a-bl (-ness‡,** *n.* **im-mea"sur-a-bil'i-ty‡.**—**im-mea'sur-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-me'di-ate, 1 ĭ-mĭ'di-ıt; 2 ĭ-mē'di-at, *a.* **1.** Without delay; instant. **2.** Separated by no appreciable space; nearly related; close. **3.** Acting without the intervention of anything; direct: opposed to *mediate.* **4.** Pertaining to a direct perception; intuitive. **5.** Directly concerning; having a direct bearing. Syn.: close, contiguous, direct, instant, next, present, intimate.—Ant.: distant, far, future, remote.
—**im-me'di-a-cy,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being immediate; freedom from the intervention of a medium. **2.** Specif.: (1) In the feudal system, the condition of being next in rank to the suzerain. (2) *Metaph.* Independent or non-relative existence or being.—**im-me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner. (1) Without lapse of time; instantly; at once. (2) Without the intervention of anything; directly. **2.** As soon as: a conjunctival and elliptical use.
Syn.: at once, directly, forthwith, instanter, instantly, now, presently, right away, right off, straightway, this instant, without delay. The strong and general human tendency to procrastination is shown in the progressive weakening of the various words in this group. *Immediately* primarily signifies without the intervention of anything as a medium, hence without the intervention of any, even the briefest, interval or lapse of time. *By and by,* which was once a synonym, has become an antonym of *immediately,* meaning at some (perhaps remote) future time. *Directly,* which once meant with no intervening time, now means after some little while; *presently* no longer means in this very present, but before very long. Even *immediately* is sliding from its instantaneousness, so that we are fain to substitute *at once, instantly,* etc., when we would make promptness emphatic. *Right away* and *right off* are vigorous conversational expressions in the United States.—Ant.: after a while, by and by, hereafter, in the future, some time.
—**im-me'di-ate-ness,** *n.* [able.

im-med'i-ca-bl (eᵖ, 1 ĭm-med'ı-kə-bl; 2 ĭm-mĕd'ı-ca-bl, *a.* Incur-

Im'mel-mann, 1 im'el-man; 2 ĭm'ĕl-măn, **Lieutenant** (1890–1916). A German military aviator in World War; killed in action; brought down 15 Allied air-planes.

im"me-mo'ri-al, 1 im"mı-mō'rı-əl; 2 im"me-mō'ri-al, *a.* Reaching back beyond memory; having its origin in the indefinite past. Syn.: see ANCIENT; PRIMEVAL. **-ly,** *adv.*

im-mense', 1 ĭ-mens'; 2 ĭ-mĕns', *a.* **1.** Very great in degree; vast; huge. **2.** Incapable of measurement. [F., < L. *immensus,* immeasurable.] Syn.: colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, prodigious, stupendous, vast. See LARGE.—**im-mense',** *n.* [Poet.] The limitless void; infinity; an indefinite expanse.—**im-mense'-ly,** *adv.*—**im-men'si-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being immense. **2.** Boundless space. **im-mense'ness‡.**
Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.

im-men'su-ra-bl (eᵖ, 1 ĭm-men'shu-rə-bl; 2 ĭm-mĕn'shu-ra-bl, *a.* Immeasurable.—**im-men"su-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

im-merge', 1 ĭ-mŭrj'; 2 ĭ-mĕrġ', *v.* [-MERGED; -MERG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To immerse. **II.** *i.* To disappear, as a star in the sun's light. [< L. *in,* in, + *mergo,* dip.]—**im-mer'gence,** *n.*

im-merse', 1 ĭ-mŭrs'; 2 ĭ-mĕrs', *vt.* [IM-MERSED'†; IM-MERS'-ING.] **1.** To dip entirely, as in water. **2.** To involve deeply. **3.** To baptize by immersion. [< L. *in,* in, + *mergo,* dip.]
Syn.: bury, dip, douse, duck, immerge, plunge, sink, submerge. *Dip* is Saxon, while *immerse* is Latin for the same initial act; *dip* is accordingly the more popular and commonplace, *immerse* the more elegant and dignified expression in many cases. To speak of baptism by immersion as *dipping* now seems rude, but was entirely proper and usual in early English. Baptists now universally use the word *immerse.* To *dip* and to *immerse* alike signify to *bury* or *submerge* some object in a liquid; but *dip* implies that the object *dipped* is at once removed from the liquid, while *immerse* is wholly silent as to the removal. *Immerse* also suggests more absolute completeness of the action; one may *dip* his sleeve or *dip* a sponge in a liquid, if he but touches the edge; if he *immerses* it, he completely *sinks* it under, and covers it with the liquid. *Submerge* implies that the object can not readily be removed, if at all; as, a *submerged* wreck. To *plunge* is to *immerse* suddenly and violently, for which *douse* and *duck* are colloquia terms. *Dip* is used, also, unlike the other words, to denote the putting of a hollow vessel into a liquid in order to remove a portion of it; in this sense we say *dip up, dip out.* Compare synonyms for BURY.—Prep.: *in.*
—**im-mer'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of immersing or the tate of being immersed; specifically, baptism by submersion in water. **2.** The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; absorption; as *immersion* in business. **3.** *Astron.* The disappearance of a heavenly body, either by passing behind another or by entering on to the disk of the sun or the shadow of the earth.—**im-mer'sion-ism,** *n.* **1.** The theological doctrine of immersion. **2.** The custom of baptizing by immersion. [meshes.

im-mesh', 1 im-meśh'; 2 im-mĕsh', *vt.* To entangle in or as in

im"me-thod'i-cal, 1 im"mı-thod'ı-kəl; 2 ĭm"me-thŏd'i-cal, *a.* Lacking method; unsystematic. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

im-mew', 1 im-miū'; 2 im-mū', *vt.* To coop up; imprison.

im'mi-grant, 1 im'ı-grənt; 2 ĭm'i-grant, *n.* One who or that which immigrates; specif., a foreigner who enters a country to settle there. Compare EMIGRANT. [< L. *in,* into, + *migro,* remove.]—**im'mi-grant,** *a.*

im'mi-grate, 1 im'ı-grēt; 2 ĭm'i-grāt, *vi.* [-GRAT'ED[d]; -GRAT'-ING.] To come into a country or region from a former habitat, especially a native land; migrate in; specif., to move into a country for the purpose of settlement. [See IMMIGRANT.]
Syn.: see EMIGRATE.—**im"mi-gra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of immigrating; entrance of a settler or settlers from a foreign country. **2.** The total number of aliens entering a country for permanent residence during a stated period; immigrants collectively.—**im'mi-gra-to"ry,** *a.*

im'mi-nence, 1 im'ı-nens; 2 ĭm'i-nĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being imminent. **2.** Impending evil. [< L. *immineo,* overhang, < *in,* on, + *mineo,* project.] **im'mi-nen-cy‡.**

im'mi-nent, 1 im'ı-nent; 2 ĭm'i-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Dangerous and close at hand; impending. **2‖.** Overhanging as if about to fall. Syn.: impending, threatening. *Imminent,* from the Latin, with the sense of projecting over, signifies liable to happen at once, as some calamity, dangerous and close at hand. *Impending,* also from the Latin, with the sense of hanging over, is closely akin to *imminent,* but somewhat less emphatic. *Imminent* is more immediate, *impending* more remote, *threatening* more contingent. An *impending* evil is almost sure to happen at some uncertain time, near or remote; an *imminent* peril is one liable to befall very speedily; a *threatening* peril may be near or remote, but always with hope that it may be averted.—Ant.: chimerical, contingent, doubtful, improbable, problematical, unexpected, unlikely.—**im'mi-nent-ly,** *adv.*

im-min'gle§, *vt.* To mix in or together.

im-mis'ci-bl (eᵖ‡, 1 im-mis'ı-bl; 2 im-mis'i-bl, *a.* Not capable of mixing, as oil or water. **im-mix'a-bl (eᵖ‡.—im-mis"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

im-mit'§d, 1 im-mit'; 2 ĭm-mĭt', *vt.* To send in; inject. [< L. *immitto,* < *in,* into, + *mitto,* send.]—**im-mis'sion,** *n.* The act of immitting. [**ga-bly,** *adv.*

im-mit'i-ga-bl (eᵖ, *a.* That can not be mitigated.—**im-mit'i-**

im-mix'§t, 1 im-miks'; 2 ĭm-mĭks', *vt.* To mingle together; mix in.—**im-mixed†,** *a.* Unmixed; pure.

im-mix'ture, *n.* An intermingling; association with; commingling; as, my *immixture* in his affairs.

im-mo'bile, 1 im-mō'bil; 2 ĭm-mō'bil, *a.* **1.** Unmovable; stable. **2.** Not to be touched through the emotions.—**im"mo-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Fixedness. Syn.: see APATHY.

im-mo'bi-lize, 1 im-mō'bi-laiz; 2 ĭm-mō'bi-līz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] **1.** To cause to be immovable, as a bandaged limb. **2.** To render incapable of mobilization, as a body of troops.—**im-mo"bi-li-za'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of immobilizing. **2.** *Finance.* Specie withdrawn from circulation.

im-mod'er-ate, 1 im-med'ər-ıt; 2 ĭm-mŏd'er-at, *a.* Not moderate; exceeding reasonable bounds.
Syn.: excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, inordinate, intemperate, unreasonable, violent. Compare IRREGULAR; VIOLENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for MODERATE.
—**im-mod'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**im-mod'er-ate-ness,** *n.*—**im-mod"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** Want of moderation. **2.** *pl.* Excesses.

im-mod'est, *a.* **1.** Wanting in modesty. (1) Indelicate or impure. (2) Not chaste; sensual. **2.** Impudent.
Syn.: bold, brazen, coarse, forward, gross, impure, indecent, indecorous, indelicate, lewd, obscene, shameless, unchaste, wanton. Compare synonyms for IMPUDENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for PURE.—**im-mod'est-ly,** *adv.*—**im-mod'es-ty,** *n.*

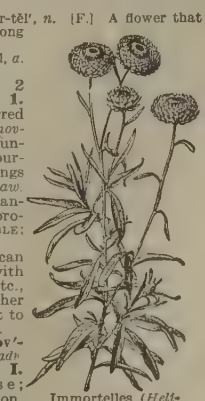
im-mo'late, 1 im'o-lēt; 2 ĭm'o-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] To offer, as upon an altar or in sacrifice; kill or make an offering of, for sacrificial purposes. [< L. *immolatus,* pp. of *immolo,* sprinkle with sacrificial meal.]—**im"mo-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated. **2.** That which is immolated or sacrificed.—**im'mo-la"tor,** *n.* One who immolates. [**im-mo'ment‡.**

im"mo-men'tous§, *a.* Of no moment; unimportant; trifling.

im-mor'al, 1 im-mer'əl; 2 ĭm-mŏr'al, *a.* **1.** Violating the moral law; contrary to rectitude or public morality. **2.** Habitually licentious.
Syn.: bad, corrupt, criminal, depraved, dishonest, dissolute, evil, loose, profligate, sinful, unprincipled, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. See BAD; CRIMINAL; SINFUL.—Ant.: chaste, devout, dutiful, godly, good, just, moral, pious, pure, religious, righteous, upright, virtuous, worthy.
—**im"mo-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being immoral; vice; wickedness; specif., licentiousness. **2.** An act of licentiousness. **3.** An immoral act. Syn.: see SIN.—**im-mor'al-ly,** *adv.*

im-mor'tal, 1 ɪm-mer'tal; 2 ĭm-môr'tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having unending existence; deathless. **2.** Fitted to endure. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person considered worthy of immortality. **2.** *Myth.* A god.
Syn.: deathless, endless, eternal, everlasting, imperishable, incorruptible, indestructible, indissoluble, never-dying, never-fading, never-failing, sempiternal, undying, unfading, unfailing. See ETERNAL.—Ant.: dying, ephemeral, fading, failing, fleeting, mortal, perishable, perishing, transient, transitory.—**the Immortals.** **1.** The members of the French Academy, forty in number. Called also *the Forty Immortals.* **2.** The royal guard of ancient Persians. **3.** [Eng.] The second battalion of the West Riding (Yorkshire) regiment in the English army, formerly the 76th foot.—**im''mor-tal'i-ty,** *n.* Exemption from death or oblivion, eternal life; eternality.—**im-mor'tal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To be exempt from oblivion; cause to be forever remembered; confer enduring fame upon. **2.** To grant unending life to.—**im-mor'tal-ly,** *adv.*

im''mor-telle', 1 ĭm''er-tel'; 2 ĭm''ôr-tel', *n.* [F.] A flower that retains its form and color for a long time after being gathered.



Immortelles (*Helichrysum bicolor*).

im-mo'tile, 1 ɪm-mō'tĭl; 2 ĭm-mō'tĭl, *a.* *Biol.* Not motile, stationary.

im-mov'a-ble, } 1 ɪm-mūv'ə-bl; 2
im-mov'a-blF, } ĭm-mo͞v'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be moved or stirred from its place; fixed; as, an *immovable* foundation. **2.** Stedfast; unchangeable: as, an *immovable* purpose. **3.** Not having the feelings easily roused; impassive. **4.** *Law.* Not liable to be removed; permanent in place; as, *immovable* property.
Syn.: see FIRM; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE.

im-mov'a-ble, *n.* That which can not be moved; in law, land with things, as trees, buildings, etc., strictly appertaining to it either naturally or otherwise so as not to be movable: opposed to *movable.*
—**im-mov''a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **im-mov'a-bl(e-ness**F**†.—im-mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

im-mune', 1 ɪ-mūn'; 2 ĭ-mūn'. **I.** *a.* Exempt, as from disease; especially, protected by inoculation. **II.** *n.* A person not susceptible to some particular disease.

im-mu'ni-ty, 1 ɪ-mū'nɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭ-mū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Freedom or exemption, as from a penalty, burden, duty, or evil: followed by *from.* **2.** *Eccl.* The exemption of ecclesiastical persons and places from duties and burdens thought unbecoming their sacred character; as, the *immunity* of the clergy from ordinary civil duties and from lay jurisdiction. **3.** *Pathol.* Exemption from contagion or infection or from liability to suffer from epidemic or endemic disease. [< L. *immunis,* exempt.] Syn.: see RIGHT.

im-mun'ize, 1 ɪ-mūn'ɑɪz; 2 ĭ-mūn'ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To make immune; protect, as from infection, by inoculation. **im-mun'i-fy†.—im-mun''i-za'tion,** *n.*—**im-mu-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena of immunity from disease.—**im-mun''o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

im-mure', 1 ɪ-mūr'; 2 ĭ-mūr', *vt.* [IM-MURED'; IM-MUR'ING.] **1.** To shut up within walls. **2†.** To wall in; fortify. [< L. *in,* in, + *murus,* wall.]—**im-mure'ment,** *n.* The act of immuring, or the state of being immured; imprisonment.

im-mure't, *n.* A wall; fortification.

im-mu'si-cal†, *a.* Unmusical.

im-mu'ta-ble, } 1 ɪ-mūt'ə-bl; 2 ĭ-mū'ta-bl, *a.* Not mutable;
im-mu'ta-blF, } unchangeable.
Syn.: see FIRM; PERMANENT.
—**im-mu''ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being immutable. **im-mu'ta-bl(e-ness**F**†.—im-mu'ta-bly.** *adv.*

Im'o-gen, 1 ɪm'o-jen; 2 ĭm'o-ġĕn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* the heroine; a model of conjugal fidelity.

imp, 1 imp; 2 ĭmp. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To strengthen by something inserted or added; specif., in falconry, to mend by adding feathers, as a hawk's wing. **2.** To furnish (a person) with wings. **3‖.** To graft. **II.** *n.* **1.** An imaginary evil spirit of inferior rank. **2.** [Colloq.] A mischievous or malicious person: especially applied to a child. **3†.** Progeny; offspring. [< AS. *impe,* scion, < LL. *impotus,* < Gr. *emphytos,* implanted, < *en,* in, + *phyō.* produce.]

Imp., *abbr.* [L.] *Imperator* (emperor), *Imperatrix* (empress), *imperium* (empire).—**imp.,** *abbr.* Imparted, imperial, imported, importer, *imprimatur* (let it be printed).—**imp., imper.,** *abbr.* Imperative.—**imp., imperf., impf.,** *abbr.* Imperfect (tense).—**imp., impers.,** *abbr.* Impersonal.

im-pact'd, 1 im-pakt'; 2 ĭm-păct', *vt.* To press or drive firmly together; pack closely. [< L. *impactus,* pp. of *impingo,* < *in,* on, + *pango,* strike.]—**im'pact,** *n.* **1.** The act of striking; collision. **2.** *Mech.* The forcible momentary contact of a moving body with another either moving or at rest; as, the *impact* of a bullet against a target.
Syn.: see COLLISION.—**im-pac'tion,** *n.* *Med.* An overloading of an organ, as of the intestine; also, a wedging of one part into another.

im-pair', 1 ɪm-pâr'; 2 ĭm-pâr', *vt.* To diminish in quantity or value; deteriorate; as, dishonesty *impairs* a man's reputation. [< L.^{ox} *in,* in, + *pejoro,* make worse, < *pejor,* worse.] Syn.: debase, decrease, deteriorate, diminish, enervate, enfeeble, lessen, reduce, weaken. See HURT; WEAKEN; WEAR.—Ant.: see synonyms for AMEND; INCREASE.—**im-pair'ment,** *n.* The act of impairing, or the state of being impaired; deterioration; injury.

im-pair't, *n.* Diminution; loss; injury.

im-paie', -ment, etc. Same as EMPALE, etc.

im-pal'pa-ble, } ɪm-pal'pə-bl; 2 ĭm-păl'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** Imper-
im-pal'pa-blF, } ceptible to the touch; specif., ground so fine that no grit can be felt. **2.** Intangible; unreal. **3.** Immaterial; incorporeal.—**im-pal''pa-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being impalpable.—**im-pal'pa-bly,** *adv.*

im-pa'nate, 1 ɪm-pē'nĕt; 2 ĭm-pā'nāt, *a.* *Eccl.* Embodied in bread: said of the body of Christ in the Eucharist.

im''pa-na'tion, 1 ɪm''pə-nē'shən; 2 ĭm''pa-nā'shon, *n.* The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are united into one substance with the consecrated bread and wine. [< IM-[1] + L. *panis,* bread.]

im-pan'el, 1 ɪm-pan'el; 2 ĭm-păn'ĕl, *vt.* **1.** To enroll upon a panel or list, as for jury duty. **2.** To draw from a panel and swear in, as a jury.—**im-pan'el-ment,** *n.*

im-par'a-dise, 1 ɪm-par'ə-dɑɪs; 2 ĭm-păr'a-dīs, *vt.* [-DISED; -DIS-ING.] To place in paradise; hence, to make supremely happy.

im-par''i-pin'nate, 1 ɪm-par''ɪ-pɪn'ɪt; 2 ĭm-păr''i-pĭn'at, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet; odd-pinnate. [< L. *impar,* unequal, + *pinnatus,* featherhead.]

im-par'i-ty, 1 ɪm-par'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭm-păr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Lack of correspondence or suitableness. **2.** Inequality; diversity. [< L. *impar,* unequal, < *in-* not, + *par,* equal.]

im-park', 1 ɪm-pärk'; 2 ĭm-pärk', *vt.* **1.** To form into a park by enclosure, as with a fence. **2.** To place in or as in a park or enclosure; as, to *impark* deer. [< OF. *emparquer,* < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *parc;* see PARK.]—**im''par-ka'tion,** *n.*

im-parl', 1 ɪm-pärl'; 2 ĭm-pärl', *vi.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To confer together for amicable settlement, as of a suit. **2†.** To hold a parley. [< OF. *emparler,* < *em-* (< L. *in*), in, + *parler,* talk, < LL. *parabolo,* < L. *parabola;* see PARABLE.—**im-par'lance,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* Allowance of time for a defendant to plead; hence, the continuance or postponement of a case: abolished in England, 1853. **2†.** A parley.

im-part'd, 1 ɪm-pɑrt'; 2 ĭm-pärt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To share with another; hence, to make known. **2.** To bestow; followed by *to* in both senses. **II.** *i.* To give over a part or share; make a gift. [< L. *in,* in, + *partio,* share.] Syn.: see GIVE; INFORM; PUBLISH.
—**im''par-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of imparting, as knowledge.—**im-part'ment†.—im-part'er,** *n.* One who imparts.

im-par'tial, 1 ɪm-pɑr'shəl; 2 ĭm-pär'shal, *a.* Not partial; unbiased. Syn.: see CANDID: JUST.
—**im-par''ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or character of being impartial. **im-par'tial-ness†.—im-par'tial-ly,** *adv.*

im-part'i-bl(eF**†,** *a.* Capable of being imparted.—**im-part''i-bil'i-ty†,** *n.* [ty², *n.*

im-part'i-bl(eF**†,** *a.* Not subject to partition.—**im-part''i-bil'i-ty.**

im-pass'a-bl(eF, 1 ɪm-pas'ə-bl; 2 ĭm-păs'a-bl, *a.* Not passable.
Syn.: See IMPENETRABLE.—**im-pass''a-bil'i-ty, im-pass'a-bl(e-ness**F, *n.* The state or quality of being impassable.—**im-pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

im''passe', 1 ăñ''pɑs'; 2 ăñ''păs', *n.* [F.] A blind alley, or passage open only at one end; cul-de-sac; hence, any serious and insurmountable obstacle.

im-pas'si-ble, } 1 ɪm-pas'ɪ-bl; 2 ĭm-păs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Incapable of
im-pas'si-blF, } suffering or sympathizing. **2.** Not affected by feeling; apathetic.—**im-pas''si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** In theology, essential incapacity of suffering. **2.** The state of being unfeeling or apathetic. **im-pas'si-bl(e-ness**F**†.—im-pas'si-bly,** *adv.*

im-pas'sion, 1 ɪm-pash'ən; 2 ĭm-păsh'on, *vt.* [Poet.] To move or affect with passion. **im-pas'sion-ate†.—im-pas'sion-at-ed.** *a.* Without passion; dispassionate.—**im-pas'sion(e)d**S, *a.* Fervent; stirring. Syn.: see ARDENT.

im-pas'sive, } 1 ɪm-pas'ɪv; 2 ĭm-păs'iv, *a.* **1.** Insensible to
im-pas'sivF, } or unaffected by suffering or pain; impassible. **2.** Unmoved by or not exhibiting feeling; apathetic. **3.** Not susceptible of injury. **4.** Lifeless; insensible. **-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pas-siv(e-ness**S, *n.* **im-pas''si-bil'i-ty†; im''pas-siv'i-ty†.**

im-paste'd, 1 ɪm-pɛst'; 2 ĭm-pāst', *vt.* **1.** *Paint.* To load thickly with colors. **2.** To make into paste. **3.** To inclose as with a paste. [< LL. *impasto,* < L. *in,* on; and see PASTE.]—**im''pas-ta'tion,** *n.*

im-pas'to, 1 ɪm-pɑs'to; 2 ĭm-păs'to, *n.* [It.] *Paint.* The application of thick and opaque oil-color to a canvas to give relief, force, and solidity to the objects represented, and strength to the luminous parts.

im-pa'tience, 1 ɪm-pē'shens; ĭm-pā'shĕnç, *n.* **1.** Lack of patience; unwillingness to brook delay. **2.** Intolerance of opposition or control.
Syn.: fretfulness, irritation, peevishness, pettishness, petulance, vexation. These words express the slighter forms of anger. *Irritation, petulance,* and *vexation* are temporary and for immediate cause. *Fretfulness, pettishness,* and *peevishness* are chronic states finding in any petty manner an occasion for their exercise. Compare ACRIMONY; ANGER; HATRED.—Ant.: amiability, benignity, forbearance, gentleness, leniency, lenity, long-suffering, mildness, patience, peace, peaceableness, peacefulness, self-control, self-restraint.

Im-pa'ti-ens, 1 ɪm-pē'shɪ-enz; 2 ĭm-pā'shi-ĕns, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of herbs with stems enlarged at the joints, opposite leaves, and irregular flowers. They are known as *balsam, jewelweed, snapweed,* or *touch-me-not.* The ripe elastic seed-vessels, when touched, burst open and scatter the seeds. [L.; see IMPATIENT.]

im-pa'tient, 1 ɪm-pē'shent; 2 ĭm-pā'shĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not possessed of or not exercising patience; intolerant. **2.** Exhibiting or expressing impatience. Syn.: see EAGER; FRETFUL; RESTIVE.—**im-pa'tient-ly,** *adv.*

im-pav'id‡, ⟩ im-pav'id; 2 im-pāv'id, *a.* Without fear; intrepid; bold. [< L. *impavidus,* < *in-,* not, + *pavidus,* timid, < *paveo,* fear.]—**im-pav'id-ly,** *adv.*

im-pawn', ⟩ im-pôn'; 2 im-pąn', *vt.* To pledge as security; pawn.

im-peach', ⟩ im-pīch'; 2 im-pēch', *vt.* **1.** To bring discredit upon. **2.** To charge with crime or misdemeanor in office; arraign (a public official) before a competent tribunal on a charge of malfeasance in office. [< L.OF *in,* in, + *pedica,* fetter.] Syn.: see ARRAIGN.

—**im-peach"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being impeachable.—**im-peach'a-bl**(e)‡, *a.* Liable to be impeached; censurable.—**im-peach'er,** *n.* One who impeaches.—**im-peach'ment,** *n.* **1.** A discrediting. **2.** The act of impeaching; especially the arraignment of a high civil officer. **Im-peach'‡.**

im-pearl', ⟩ im-pûrl'; 2 im-pērl', *vt.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To make pearl-like. **2.** To adorn with pearls. **II.** *i.* To become pearl-like.

im-pec'ca-ble, ⟩ im-pek'a-bl; 2 im-pēk'a-bl. **I.** *a.* Not

im-pec'ca-bl(e)‡, ⟩ capable of committing sin or wrong. **II.** *n.* An impeccable person.—**im-pec"ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Sinlessness.—**im-pec'ca-bly,** *adv.*

im-pec'cant, ⟩ im-pek'ant; 2 im-pēc'ant, *a.* Free from sin or error; blameless.—**im-pec'can-cy,** *n.* Sinlessness.

im"pe-cu'ni-a-ry, *a.* Same as IMPECUNIOUS.

im"pe-cu'ni-ous, ⟩ im"pi-kiū'ni-us; 2 im"pe-cū'ni-ŭs, *a.* Having no money; habitually poor. [< IM-2 + L. *pecunia,* money.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**im"pe-cu"ni-os'i-ty,** *n.* Want of money; poverty.

im-pede'd, ⟩ im-pīd'; 2 im-pēd', *vt.* To be an obstacle to; obstruct. [< L. *in,* in, + *pe*(*d*-)*s,* foot.]

Syn.: see EMBARRASS; HINDER; LIMIT; OBSTRUCT.—**im-pe'-dance,** *n. Elec.* Resistance met by alternating currents in passing through a conductor. due to induction.—**im-ped'er,** *n.* —**im-pe'di-ent. I.** *a.* That impedes. **II.** *n.* That which impedes.

im-ped'i-ment, ⟩ im-ped'i-ment *or* -ment; 2 im-pēd'i-ment, *n.* **1.** That which hinders or impedes; as, an *impediment* in one's speech. **2.** A legal obstruction; as, an *impediment* on the road. [< L. *impedimentum,* < *impedio;* see IMPEDE.]

Syn.: bar, barrier, clog, difficulty, encumbrance, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction. *Difficulty* makes an undertaking otherwise than easy. That which rests upon one as a burden is an *encumbrance.* A *hindrance* (kindred with *hind, behind*) is anything that makes one come behind or short of his purpose. An *impediment* (literally, that which checks the foot) may be either what one finds in his way or what he carries with him; *impedimenta* was the Latin name for the baggage of a soldier or of an army. The tendency is to view an *impediment* as something constant or, at least for a time. continuous: as, an *impediment* in one's speech. A *difficulty* or a *hindrance* may be either within one or without; a speaker may find *difficulty* in expressing himself, or *difficulty* in holding the attention of restless children. An *encumbrance* is always what one carries with him; an *obstacle* or an *obstruction* is always without. To a marching soldier the steepness of a mountain path is a *difficulty,* loose stones are *impediments,* a fence is an *obstruction,* a cliff or a boulder across the way is an *obstacle;* a knapsack is an *encumbrance.*—Ant.: advantage, aid, assistance, benefit, help, relief, succor.

—**absolute impediment** (*Law*), a condition which makes it impossible for a person to contract a valid marriage.—**prohibitive i.** (*Law*), a condition under which persons who have contracted marriage are subject to punishment for having done so.—**relative i.** (*Law*), a state of facts which bars only people of a certain degree of consanguinity from contracting marriage with each other, as a brother with a sister.

im-ped"i-men'ta, ⟩ im-ped'i-men'ta; 2 im-pēd"i-mēn'ta, *n. pl.* Things that impede progress, as on a journey; specifically, baggage or other supplies, as of an army.

Impedimenta denote only encumbrances that *impede* the movements of troops and not natural obstacles, as streams, mountains, etc., but to tents, baggage-wagons, supplies, etc. The word is in accepted military use.

im"ped'i-tiv(e)‡, *a.* Causing hindrance: obstruction.

im-pel', ⟩ im-pel'; 2 im-pēl', *vt.* [IM-PELLED'; IM-PEL'LING.] To drive or urge forward; excite to action. [< L. *impello,* < *in,* on, + *pello,* drive.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; DRIVE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; PUSH; SEND; SPUR.

—**im-pel'lent. I.** *a.* Tending to impel. **II.** *n.* An impeller.—**im-pel'ler,** *n.* That portion of a blower which sets the air or water in motion.

im-pend'd, ⟩ im-pend'; 2 im-pēnd', *vi.* To hang over; be imminent; threaten. [< L. *impendeo,* < *in,* on, + *pendeo,* hang.]—**im-pen'dence,** *n.* The state of hanging over or approaching closely; a menacing attitude. **im-pen'den-cy‡.**—**im-pen'dent,** *a.* Imminent; threatening.—**im-pend'ing,** *pa.* Hanging over; threatening.

im-pen'e-tra-ble, ⟩ im-pen'i-tra-bl; 2 im-pēn'e-tra-bl, *a.*

im-pen'e-tra-bl(e)‡, ⟩ 1. That can not be penetrated or pierced: said of material things. **2.** That can not be penetrated by the eye or mind; abstruse; dense; as, an *impenetrable* darkness or mystery. **3.** Not to be affected by moral considerations; as, an *impenetrable* conscience. **4.** *Physics.* Possessing the property of impenetrability.

Syn.: close, dense, hard, impassable, impermeable, impervious, solid. See HARD.—Ant.: fluid, loose, open, penetrable, pervious, soft, yielding.

—**im-pen"e-tra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being impenetrable. **2.** The property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time. **im-pen'e-tra-bl**(e-ness)‡.—**im-pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

im-pen'i-tent, ⟩ im-pen'i-tent; 2 im-pēn'i-tēnt, *a.* Not penitent; hardened; obdurate. **-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pen'i-tence,** *n.* Want of penitence or repentance; hardness of heart. **im-pen'i-ten-cy‡.**

im-pen'nate, ⟩ im-pen'ēt; 2 im-pēn'āt. *a.* Having short wings with scale-like feathers, as a penguin.

im-per'a-tive, ⟩ im-per'a-tiv; 2 im-pēr'a-tīv. **I.** *a.* **1.**

im-per'a-tiv(e)‡, ⟩ Expressive of or containing positive as distinguished from advisory or discretionary command; authoritative; peremptory; as, some requests are in effect *imperative.* **2.** *Gram.* Expressing command: used of that mode of the verb which expresses command. **3.** Not to be evaded or avoided **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is imperative. **2.** *Gram.* That mode of the verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation. [< L. *imperativus,* < *imperatus,* pp., commauded.] Syn.: see ABSOLUTE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

im"pe-ra'tor, ⟩ im"pi-rē'tor *or* -ter; 2 im"pe-rā'tor. *n. Rom. Hist.* The official designation of the Roman emperors; emperor: originally a commander-in-chief. [L.]—**im-per'a-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator. **2.** Imperatorial laureis. **2.** Imperial.

im"per-cep'ti-bl(e)‡, ⟩ im"per-sep'ti-bl; 2 im"per-cēp'ti-bl, *a.* That can not be perceived, as by reason of smallness, extreme tenuity or delicacy, distance or gradual progress; inappreciable by the mind or sense; undiscernible; as, ar *impercentible* change.—**im"per-cep'ti-bl**(e-ness)‡, *n.* **im"per-cep"ti-bil'i-ty‡.**—**im"per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*—**im"per-cep'tiv**(e)‡, *a.* Not perceiving; unable to perceive.

im-per'fect, ⟩ im-pûr'fekt; 2 im-pēr'fĕct. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not perfect; incomplete; defective. **2.** *Gram.* Indicating past action as uncompleted, continuous, or synchronous with some other action; as, the *imperfect* tense. **3.** *Law.* Without binding force; not enforceable by law. **II.** *n.* The imperfect tense. Syn.: see BAD.—**imperfect flower** (*Bot.*), a flower which lacks some essential part or member.—**im"per-fec'tion,** *n.* **1.** Lack of perfection. **im-per'fect-ness‡. 2.** A defect. Syn.: see BLEMISH; FOIBLE.—**im-per-fect'ive,** *a. Gram.* Denoting incomplete, continuous, or repeated action: chiefly applied to certain aspects of the verb in Slavonic languages: opposed to *perfective.*—**im-per'fect-ly,** *adv.* In an imperfect manner.—**im-per'fect-ness,** *n.* The state of being imperfect.

im-per'fo-ra-bl(e)‡, ⟩ im-pûr'fo-ra-bl; 2 im-pēr'fo-ra-bl, *a.* That can not be perforated.

im-per'fo-rate, ⟩ im-pûr'fo-rit; 2 im-pēr'fo-rat, *a.* Without perforations; not perforate. **im-per'fo-rat"ed‡.**—**im-per"fo-ra'tion,** *n.* The state of being imperforate.

im-pe'ri-al, ⟩ im-pi'ri-al; 2 im-pē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor or an empress. **2.** Designating the legal weights and measures of the United Kingdom; also, of or pertaining to a state as supreme over colonies or the like. **3.** Possessing commanding power of dignity; predominant. **4.** Superior in size or quality.

Syn.: exalted, grand, kingly, magnificent, majestic, noble, queenly, regal, royal, sovereign, supreme.—Ant.: base, beggarly, cowering, cringing. ignoble, inferior, mean, paltry, poor, servile, slavish.

im-pe'ri-al, *n.* **1.** A pointed tuft of hair on the chin. **2.** Anything of more than usual size of the class to which it belongs, or of superior excellence. Specif.: (1) A size of paper. (2) A size of slate 24 inches wide and from 12 to 30 inches long. **3.** A Russian coin. **4.** The top of a carriage, as of a diligence. **5.** An adherent or soldier of the former German emperors. [OF., < L. *imperialis,* < *imperium,* EMPIRE.]—**im-pe'ri-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Imperial state, character, authority, or spirit. **2.** The system of imperial government; ambition to form an empire; a policy of territorial extension.—**im-pe'ri-al-ist,** *n.* One who upholds or maintains imperial government; a partizan or subject of an empire. — **im-pe"ri-al-is'tic,** *a.* — **im-pe"ri-al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pe'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* In an imperial manner.

im-per'il, ⟩ im-per'il; 2 im-pēr'il, *vt.* [-ILED or -ILLED, -ILD'; -IL-ING or -IL-LING.] To place in peril; endanger.

im-pe'ri-ous, ⟩ im-pi'ri-us; 2 im-pē'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Assuming and determined to command; domineering; arrogant. **2.** Urgent; imperative. **3†.** Imperial; lordly. [< L. *imperiosus,* < *imperium,* command.]

Syn.: arbitrary, arrogant, authoritative, commanding, controlling, despotic, dictatorial, dogmatic, domineering. exacting, haughty, imperative, irresistible, lordly, overbearing. An *imperious* demand or requirement may have in it nothing offensive; it is simply one that resolutely insists upon compliance, and will not brook refusal; an *arrogant* demand is offensive by its tone of superiority, an *arbitrary* demand by its unreasonableness; an *imperious* disposition is liable to become *arbitrary* and *arrogant.* A person of an independent spirit is inclined to resent an *imperious* manner in any one, especially in one whose superiority or authority is not clearly recognized. *Commanding* is always used in a good sense; as, a *commanding* appearance; a *commanding* eminence. See ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC. —Ant.: compliasant, compliant, docile, ductile, gentle, humble, lenient, lowly, meek, mild, submissive, yielding.

—**im-pe'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pe'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

im-per'ish-a-bl(e)‡, ⟩ im-per'ish-a-bl; 2 im-pēr'ish-a-bl, *a.* Not perishable or subject to decay.

Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL.—**im-per"ish-a-bil'i-ty, im-per'ish-a-bl**(e-ness)‡, *n.*—**im-per'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-pe'ri-um, ⟩ im-pi'ri-um; 2 im-pē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* **1.** Command not subject to definition or limitation of function; absolute command. **2.** *Law.* The right to command, which includes authority to use the force of the state to enforce its laws. [L.; see EMPIRE.]

im-per'ma-nent, ⟩ im-pûr'me-nent; 2 im-pēr'ma-nĕnt, *a.* Not permanent.—**im-per'ma-nence,** *n.* The state or quality of being impermanent; also, something impermanent. **im-per'ma-nen-cy‡.**

im-per'me-a-bl(e)‡, ⟩ im-pûr'mi-a-bl; 2 im-pēr'me-a-bl, *a.*

Not permeable; impervious. Syn.: see IMPENETRABLE.—**im-per″me-a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*—**im-per′me-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-per′son-al, 1 im-pûr′sən-əl; 2 ĭm-pĕr′son-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not having personality; as, an *impersonal* entity. **2.** Not relating to a particular person or thing; as, an *impersonal* statement. **3.** *Gram.* Having or containing an indeterminate subject; as, an *impersonal* verb. In English the subject of an impersonal verb is usually the pronoun *it*, in apposition with a following clause. **II.** *n.* That which lacks personality; especially, an impersonal verb.—**im-per″son-al′i-ty**, *n.*—**im-per′son-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-per′son-ate, 1 ĭm-pûr′sən-ēt; 2 ĭm-pĕr′son-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT′ED[4]; -AT′ING.] **1.** To represent under the form of a person; personify. **2.** To take into one's own person or character; to personate; represent. **II.** *a.* Embodied in a person; impersonated. Syn.: see (verb) IMITATE.—**im-per″son-a′tion**, *n.* The act of impersonating; personation. **im″per-son″i-fi-ca′tion**‡.—**im-per′son-a″tor**, *n.* One who impersonates.

im-per′ti-nent, 1 ĭm-pûr′tɪ-nənt; 2 ĭm-pĕr′ti-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Offending propriety. **2.** Rude; impudent. **3.** Irrelevant. Syn.: see ALIEN; IMPUDENT; MEDDLESOME.—**im-per′ti-nence, -nen-cy**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being impertinent, in any sense. Specif.: (1) Improper intrusion: rudeness. (2) Irrelevancy: inappropriateness. **2.** Anything impertinent or not pertinent. Specif.: (1) An act of rudeness or presumption. (2) Anything irrelevant or out of place.—**im-per′ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

im″per-turb′a-ble, } 1 ĭm′pər-tûrb′ə-bl; 2 ĭm″pĕr-tûrb′-
im″per-turb′a-bl[E‖], } a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being agitated. Syn.: see CALM.—**im″per-turb″a-bil′i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being imperturbable. **im″per-turb′a-bl(e-ness**[E]‡.—**im″per-turb′a-bly**, *adv.*—**im-per″tur-ba′tion**, *n.* Freedom from agitation; calmness.—**im″per-turbed′**, *a.* Not perturbed or agitated.

im-per′vi-a-bl(e[E]‡, *a.* Impervious.

im-per′vi-ous, 1 ĭm-pûr′vɪ-us; 2 ĭm-pĕr′vi-ŭs, *a.* Permitting no passage into or through; impenetrable; impermeable. Syn.: see IMPENETRABLE.—**im-per′vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**im-per′vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

im″pe-ti′go, 1 ĭm″pɪ-tɪ-taĭ′go; 2 ĭm″pe-tī′go, *n.* A contagious skin-disease due to a fungus. [L.; < *impeto;* see IMPETUS.] —**im″pe-tig′i-nous**, *a.*

im′pe-trate†, *vt.* **1.** To gain by entreaty. **2.** To importune; beseech. [< L. *impetratus*, pp., < *in*, in, + *patro*, accomplish.] —**im″pe-tra′tion**†, *n.*—**im′pe-tra-tiv**(e[S], *a.* Using prayer or entreaty, or tending to obtain by entreaty.

im-pet′u-ous, 1 ĭm-pet′yu-us; 2 ĭm-pĕt′yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by impetus or by spontaneous impulse. **2.** Energetic; forcible; vigorous. [< L. *impetuosus*, < *impetus;* see IMPETUS.]

Syn.: excitable, fiery, hasty, headlong, impulsive, passionate, precipitate, quick, rash, sudden, swift. See EAGER; FIERCE; VIOLENT.—ANT.: calm, careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, deliberate, lazy, leisurely, slow, sluggish, steady.

—**im-pet″u-os′i-ty**, **im-pet′u-ous-ness**, *n.* Vehemence; also, an impetuous action.—**im-pet′u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

im′pe-tus, 1 ĭm′pɪ-tus; 2 ĭm′pe-tŭs, *n.* **1.** The energy with which anything moves or is driven; momentum; force, vigor. **2.** Figuratively, any impulse or incentive. [L., < *impeto*, rush upon.] Syn.: see IMPULSE.

im′phal, 1 ĭm′pul *or* ĭmp′hul; 2 ĭm′pŭl *or* ĭmp′hŭl, *n.* Same as MANIPUR. [sorghum. [Afr.]

im′phee, 1 ĭm′fɪ; 2 ĭm′fē, *n.* The African sugar-cane, resembling

im′pi, 1 ĭm′pɪ; 2 ĭm′pi, *n. pl.* [S. Afr.] A body of armed Zulus or other native warriors. [Zulu.]

im-pi′e-ty, 1 ĭm-paĭ′ə-tɪ; 2 ĭm-pī′e-ty, *n.* **1.** Ungodliness; wickedness. **2.** An impious act. **3.** Want of natural affection.

im-pig′no-rate‖, *vt.* To pledge; pawn.—**im-pig″no-ra′tion**, *n.*

imp′ing, 1 ĭmp′ɪŋ; 2 ĭmp′ing, *n.* The process of grafting; a graft. [< AS. *impian*, graft, < LL. *impotus;* see IMP.]

im-pinge′, 1 ĭm-pinj′; 2 ĭm-pĭnġ′, *vi.* [IM-PINGED′; IM-PING′-ING.] **1.** To come into physical contact with an object after motion; strike: followed by *on*, *upon*, or *against*. **2.** To encroach; infringe. [< L. *impingo*, < *in*, in, + *pango*, strike.]—**im-pinge′ment**, *n.*

im′pi-ous, 1 ĭm′pɪ-us; 2 ĭm′pi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Destitute of reverence for the divine character or will; ungodly; wicked. **2.** Characterized by irreverence; blasphemous. Syn.: see PROFANE.—**im′pi-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**im′pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

imp′ish, 1 ĭmp′ɪsh; 2 ĭmp′ish, *a.* Implike. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

im-pla′ca-ble, } 1 ĭm-plā′kə-bl; 2 ĭm-plă′ca-bl, *a.* That
im-pla′ca-bl[E‖], } can not be placated; inexorable.

Syn.: cruel, inexorable, irreconcilable, merciless, pitiless, relentless, severe, unappeasable, unforgiving, unrelenting.—ANT.: forgiving, gentle, mild, placable, tender, yielding.

—**im-pla″ca-bil′i-ty**, **im-pla′ca-bl(e-ness**[E‖], *n.*—**im-pla′ca-bly**, *adv.*

im″pla-cen′tal, 1 ĭm″plə-sen′təl; 2 ĭm″pla-çĕn′tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having no placenta. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Implacentalia*. **II.** *n.* An implacental mammal. **im″pla-cen′tate**‡.—**im″pla-cen-ta′li-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of mammals, including marsupials, having no placenta.

im-plant′[d], 1 ĭm-plant′; 2 ĭm-plănt′, *vt.* To plant for the purpose of growth; inculcate.—**im″plan-ta′tion**, *n.* The act of implanting.

im-plau′si-bl(e[E], 1 ĭm-plɔ′zɪ-bl; 2 ĭm-plą′zi-bl, *a.* Not plausible.—**im-plau′si-bly**, *adv.*

im-pleach′†, *vt.* To interweave.

im-plead′[d], 1 ĭm-plēd′; 2 ĭm-plēd′, *vt.* & *vi.* *Law.* **1.** To proceed against by suit; bring a suit at law. **2.** To plead, as a cause.—**im-plead′er**, *n.* A complainant or prosecutor.

im-pledge′ş, *vt.* To put in pledge; pawn.

im′ple-ment, 1 ĭm′plɪ-ment *or* -ment; 2 ĭm′ple-ment. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To furnish with implements. **2.** [Scot.] To carry into effect; fulfil; accomplish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thing used in work, especially in manual work; a utensil; tool. **2.** Originally, that which supplies a want; any means or agent for the accomplishment of a purpose. [< L. *impleo*, fill up, < *in*, in, + *pleo*, fill.] Syn.: (noun) see TOOL.

im-ple′tion, 1 ĭm-plī′shən; 2 ĭm-plē′shon, *n.* The act of filling, or the state of being full; also, that which fills.

im′pli-cate, 1 ĭm′plɪ-kēt; 2 ĭm′pli-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT′ED[4]; -CAT′-ING.] **1.** To imply. **2.** To show or prove to be involved or concerned in. **3.** To infold; entangle; intertwine. [< L. *in*, in, + *plico*, fold.] Syn.: see INVOLVE.—**im″pli-ca′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of implying; deduction; something implied. **2.** An entanglement.—**im″pli-ca′tion-al**, *a.*—**im′pli-ca-tiv**(e[S], *a.* Tending to imply or to implicate.—**im′pli-ca-tiv(e-ly**[S], *adv.*

im-plic′it, 1 ĭm-plɪs′ɪt; 2 ĭm-plĭç′it, *a.* **1.** Fairly to be understood, but not specifically stated; implied. **2.** Arising from thorough confidence in another; unquestioning; as, *implicit* trust. **3.**‡ Infolded; entangled. [< L. *implicitus*, late pp. of *implico*, IMPLICATE.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Syn.: absolute, blind, complete, firm, full, perfect, stedfast, submissive, undoubting, unhesitating, unquestioning, unreserved, unshaken. *Implicit* primarily signifies "implied." *Implicit* faith assumes all reasons for belief or action to be "implied" in the fact that a statement, for instance, comes from some trusted source, as the Scriptures or the church: *implicit* obedience assumes that all reasons for action are "implied" in the mere command given by adequate authority. As contrasted with *explicit*, *implicit* belief is given to an *explicit* statement, *implicit* obedience rendered to an *explicit* command. Compare EXPLICIT; see, also, TACIT.

im-plied′, 1 ĭm-plaĭd′; 2 ĭm-plīd′, *pa.* Contained or included, but not directly stated. Syn.: see TACIT.—**im-plied′ly**, *adv.*

im-plode′, 1 ĭm-plōd′; 2 ĭm-plōd′, *vt.* & *vi.* [-PLOD′ED[4]; -PLOD′ING.] **1.** To burst inward. **2.** *Phon.* To pronounce by implosion.

im-plore′, 1 ĭm-plōr′; 2 ĭm-plōr′, *vt.* & *vi.* [IM-PLORED′; IM-PLOR′ING.] To call for urgently; entreat; supplicate. [< L. *in*, upon, + *ploro*, cry out.] Syn.: see ASK; PLEAD; PRAY.—**im″plo-ra′tion**, *n.* The act of imploring; entreaty.—**im-plor′er**, *n.* One who implores; a supplicant.—**im-plor′ing**, *pa.* That implores; beseeching.—**im-plor′ing-ly**, *adv.*—**im-plor′-ing-ness**, *n.*

im-plo′sion, 1 ĭm-plō′ʒən; 2 ĭm-plō′zhon, *n.* **1.** A bursting inward; sudden collapse: opposed to *explosion*. **2.** *Phon.* The pressure of air produced when the vocal organs are closed in the uttering of certain consonants, as *p* or *t*. [< IM-[1] + *-ploston* in EXPLOSION.]—**im-plo′siv**(e[S], *a.*

im-plu′vi-um, 1 ĭm-plū′vɪ-um; 2 ĭm-plų′vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A basin in the floor of the atrium of a house to receive the rain that fell through the compluvium. [L., < *in*, in, + *pluo*, rain.]

im-ply′, 1 ĭm-plaĭ′; 2 ĭm-plī′, *vt.* [IM-PLIED′; IM-PLY′ING.] **1.** To involve or intimate (a meaning not expressed); signify. **2.** To ascribe; hint at. **3.**‡ To entangle; infold. [< L. *implico*, < *in*, in, + *plico*, fold.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; IMPORT; INVOLVE.

im-pol′i-cy, 1 ĭm-pol′ɪ-sɪ; 2 ĭm-pŏl′i-çy, *n.* Unsuitableness to the end proposed; inexpediency.

im″po-lite′, 1 ĭm″po-laĭt′; 2 ĭm″po-līt′, *a.* Lacking in politeness. Syn.: see BLUFF.

—**im″po-lite′ly**, *adv.*—**im″po-lite′ness**, *n.*

im-pol′i-tic, 1 ĭm-pol′ɪ-tik; 2 ĭm-pŏl′i-tĭc, *a.* **1.** Pursuing unwise measures. **2.** Adapted to injure the interests involved; inexpedient; injudicious. **im″po-lit′i-cal**‡. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.—**im-pol′i-tic-ly**, **im″po-lit′i-cal-ly**†, *adv.*

im-pon′der-a-bl(e[E], *a.* Without weight.—**im-pon″der-a-bil′i-ty**, **im-pon′der-a-bl(e-ness**[E], *n.*

im-pone′†, *vt.* To stake, as a wager; pledge.

im-po′rous, 1 ĭm-pō′rus; 2 ĭm-pō′rŭs, *a.* Very close or compact in texture; without pores; solid.—**im″po-ros′i-ty**, *n.*

im-port′[d], 1 ĭm-pôrt′; 2 ĭm-pôrt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To introduce from abroad, especially commercially. **2.** To bear or convey, as a meaning; mean; signify; state; also, to imply. **3.** To affect seriously. **4.** To be of significance to. **5.** To introduce generally. **II.** *i.* To be of moment or consequence. [< L. *importo*, < *in*, in, + *porto*, carry.] Syn.: betoken, denote, imply, mean, purport, signify, suggest. See INTEREST.—**im-port′a-bl**(e[S], *a.* That can be imported.—**im″por-ta′tion**, *n.* The act of importing, or bringing from one country into another; also, that which is imported.—**im-port′er**, *n.* One who imports or brings in goods from a foreign country.

im′port, 1 ĭm′pôrt; 2 ĭm′pôrt, *n.* **1.** That which is implied; meaning; significance. **2.** That which is imported from one country into another. **3.** Importance. Syn.: see WEIGHT.

im-por′tance, 1 ĭm-pôr′təns; 2 ĭm-pôr′tanç, *n.* **1.** The quality of being important or momentous. **2.** Weight or consequence, as in public estimation or in self-esteem; pretentiousness. **3.**‡ Significance; meaning; also, urgency. **im-por′tan-cy**†.

im-por′tant, 1 ĭm-pôr′tənt; 2 ĭm-pôr′tant, *a.* **1.** Of great import, consequence, or value. **2.** Pompous; pretentious. **3.**‡ Importunate; urgent. [< L.[F] *importo;* see IMPORT.]

Syn.: grave, influential, material, momentous, prominent, serious, significant, valuable, weighty. See SERIOUS.—ANT.: empty, idle, inconsiderable, irrelevant, mean, petty, slight, trifling, trivial, unimportant, useless, worthless.

—**im-por′tant-ly**, *adv.*

im″por-tune′, 1 ĭm″pər-tiūn′; 2 ĭm″pŏr-tūn′, *v.* [-TUNED′;

-TUN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To urge with frequent application; solicit pertinaciously. **2†.** To beg for with importunity. **3†.** To annoy. **4†.** To impel; press urgently. **II.** *i.* To be pertinaciously solicitous. [< L. *importunus*, troublesome.]

Syn.: see PRAY; PUSH.—**im-por'tu-nate,** *a.* **1.** Urgent in character, request, or demand; insistent; pertinacious. **2†.** Vexatious. Syn.: see EAGER; TROUBLESOME; URGENT.—**im-por'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.*—**im-por'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*—**im"por-tun'er,** *n.* One who importunes.—**im"por-tu'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES", *pl.*] The act of importuning, or the state of being importunate. **im-por'tu-na-cy‡.**

im"por-tune', *a.* **1.** Persistent; importunate; violent. **2†.** Unseasonable. **3†.** Vexatious.—**im"por-tune'ly†,** *adv.*

im-pose', 1 im-pōz'; 2 ĭm-pōs', *v.* [IM-POSED'; IM-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To levy or exact, as a tax. **2.** To place by influence or force. **3.** To palm off (something) as genuine: with *on* or *upon*. **4.** *Print.* To arrange, as pages of type. **5.** *Eccl.* To lay on (hands), as in confirmation. **6.** To place by influence or force; obtrude. **7†.** To levy import on. **II.** *i.* **1.** To place a burden (upon or on), as by deception. **2.** To impress oneself or itself, as by authority. **3†.** To obtrude; presume. [< F. *imposer*, < *im-*, + *poser*; see POSE[1], *v.*] Syn.: see ABUSE; DECEIVE.—**im-pos'a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.*—**im-pos'er,** *n.*—**im-pos'ing,** *pa.* Adapted to make an impression. Syn.: see AWFUL; GRAND.—**im-pos'ing-stone",** *n.* A flat, level slab, on which printers impose forms of type. **im-pos'ing-ta"ble‡.**

im-pose'†, *n.* An injunction; command.

im"po-si'tion, 1 im"po-zish'an; 2 ĭm"po-sish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of imposing, in any sense of the word. Specif.: (1) A trick or deception; imposture. (2) *Print.* The act or process of imposing pages, especially as arranged for printing. (3) The act of laying on hands, as in confirmation. **2.** That which is imposed or laid on by authority. Specif.: (1) A tax, toll, or duty. (2) An unjust requirement. [F., < L. *in*, on, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see DECEPTION; FRAUD.—**imposition of hands** (*Eccl.*), the act of confirmation or ordination.

im-pos'si-ble, 1 im-pes'i-bl; 2 ĭm-pŏs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Not **im-pos'si-bl[F],** possible. **2.** *Law.* Impracticable in the nature of the case. **3.** [Colloq.] Unimaginable; hopelessly objectionable; intolerable; absurd. Syn.: see IMPRACTICABLE.—**im-pos"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES", *pl.*] **1.** The fact or state of being impossible. **2.** That which is impossible: something that can not exist or be done.—**im-pos'si-bly,** *adv.*

im'post, 1 im'pōst; 2 ĭm'pōst. **I.** *vt.* To classify so as to fix the custom duty: said of imports. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is imposed; especially, a customs duty. **2.** *Arch.* The plane in which an arch rests upon a column or pier, or from which it springs. **3.** [Turf Cant.] A weight carried by a horse in a handicap race. [OF., the tax, < L. *impono*, < *in*, on, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see TAX.

im-pos'thu-mate†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess. **II.** *i.* To gather pus in any part of the body. **im-pos'thume†; im-pos'tume†.** —**im-pos"thu-ma'tion†** or **im-pos"tu-ma'tion†,** *n.*

im-pos'thume‖, 1 im-pes'tiūm; 2 ĭm-pŏs'tūm, *n.* An abscess: also used figuratively. [< OF. *empostume*, cor. of *apostume*, < Gr. *apostēma*, an ulcer.] **im-pos'tume†.**

im-pos'tor, 1 im-pes'tar; 2 ĭm-pŏs'tor, *n.* One who deceives by false pretenses. [< L.[F] *impositor*, < *impono*; see IMPOST.] Syn.: see HYPOCRITE; QUACK.—**im-pos'ture,** *n.* Deception by means of false pretenses. Syn.: see ARTIFICE; FRAUD.

im'po-tent, 1 im'po-tent; 2 ĭm'po-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Destitute of or lacking in power, physical, moral, or intellectual; not potent; weak; feeble. **2.** Destitute of sexual power: said usually of the male; also, occasionally, barren; sterile. **3.** Lacking in self-control. [F., < L. *impoten(t-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *potens*, powerful.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**im'po-tence,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being impotent; feebleness. **2‡.** Absence of the power of self-restraint or control of passion. **3.** *Pathol.* Loss or lack of power to procreate. **im'po-ten-cy‡.**

im-pound'[2], 1 im-paund'; 2 ĭm-pound', *vt.* **1.** To shut up, as in a pound. **2.** To place in custody of a court of law. **3.** To collect and retain (water) in a pond, reservoir, etc., as for irrigating purposes.

im-pov'er-ish', 1 im-pev'er-ish; 2 ĭm-pŏv'er-ish, *vt.* **1.** To reduce to poverty. **2.** To exhaust the fertility or quality of, as soil, etc.; deteriorate. [< L.[OF] *in*, in, + *pauper*, poor.]—**im-pov'er-ish-ment,** *n.* The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished.

im-pow'er†, *vt.* Same as EMPOWER.

im-prac'ti-ca-ble, 1 im-prak'ti-ke-bl; 2 ĭm-prăc'ti-ca-bl, **im-prac'ti-ca-bl[F],** *a.* **1.** Impossible or unreasonably difficult of performance. **2.** Unserviceable. **3.** Hard to get on with; unreasonable; intractable.

Syn.: impossible, impractical, intractable. That which is *impossible* can not be done at all; that which is *impracticable* is theoretically possible, but can not be done under existing conditions: *Impractical*, which strictly means unpractical, not practical, is coming into frequent popular use as the equivalent of *impracticable*, but the difference should be maintained; an *impractical* man lacks practical judgment or efficiency; an *impracticable* man is difficult to deal with (compare OBSTINATE; PERVERSE); a *impractical* scheme lacks practical fitness, is theoretic or visionary; an *impracticable* scheme has some inherent difficulties that would ensure its failure in action.—Ant.: easy, feasible, practicable.

—**im-prac"ti-ca-bil'i-ty, im-prac'ti-ca-bl(e-ness[F],** *n.*—**im-prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.* The state or quality of being impracticable. [PRACTICABLE.]

im-prac'ti-cal‡, *a.* Not practical; unpractical. Syn.: see IM-

im'pre-cate, 1 im pri-kēt; 2 ĭm'pre-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[2]; -CAT'ING.] To invoke or call down, as a judgment, calamity, or curse. [< L. *in*, upon, + *precor*, pray.]—**im"pre-ca'tion,** *n.* A malediction; curse.

Syn.: anathema, curse, execration, malediction. See OATH.—Ant.: benediction, benison, blessing, praise.—**im'pre-ca"tor,** *n.*—**im'pre-ca-to-ry,** *a.* Of the nature of or expressing imprecation.

im"pre-ci'sion§, *n.* Want of precision.

im-pregn', 1 im-prin'; 2 ĭm-prĕn', *vt.* [Poet.] To impregnate.

im-preg'na-ble[1], 1 im-preg'nə-bl; 2 ĭm-prĕg'na-bl, *a.*

im-preg'na-bl[2], ‖ 1. Proof against attack; that can not be taken. **2.** Not to be overcome by temptation. [< F. *imprenable*, < *in* (< L. *in*), not, + *prenable*, < L. *prehendo*, seize.]

Syn.: see INCONTESTABLE; SECURE.—**im-preg"na-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being impregnable or invincible.—**im-preg'na-bly,** *adv.*

im-preg'na-bl(e[2]§, *a.* Capable of being impregnated.

im-preg'nate, 1 im-preg'nēt; 2 ĭm-prĕg'nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT"ED[2]; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To make pregnant; fecundate. **2.** To saturate or permeate with another substance. **3.** To imbue with an active principle. **II.** *a.* Made pregnant. [< L.[LL] *in*, in, + *prægnan(t-)s*; see PREGNANT.]—**im"preg-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated. **2.** That with which anything is impregnated.

im"pre-sa'ri-o, 1 im"pri-sē'ri-ō *or* (*It.*) im"pre-zā'ri-ō; 2 ĭm"pre-zā'ri-ō *or* (*It.*) ĭm"prę-sä'ri-ō, *n.* One who manages, conducts, or is responsible for an opera company or public musical performance. ‖It., < L. *in*, in, + *prehendo*, take.]

im"pre-scrip'ti-bl(e[2], 1 im"pri-skrip'ti-bl; 2 ĭm"pre-scrip'ti-bl, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being either lost or acquired by usage or prescription. **2.** Inalienable.

im-prese'†, *n.* A device or emblematic design.

im-press'[1], 1 im-pres'; 2 ĭm-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To form or fix by pressure; stamp; imprint. **2.** To fix, as in the mind, by forcible or continued presentation; as, to *impress* a fact or a scene on the memory. **3.** To produce a marked effect upon, as the mind; influence, as to some conclusion; as, to *impress* one unfavorably. **4.** To form or make an impression or imprint in; mark by pressure; indent. **5.** *Elec.* To create or establish in a conductor by means of a dynamo, battery, or other source of electrical energy. **6†.** To print; as, to *impress* a book. [< L. *in*, in, + *premo*, press.] Syn.: imprint, inculcate, press, print, stamp. See CONCERN; INSCRIBE.—Ant.: see synonyms for CANCEL.

im-press'[2]. I[1]. *vt.* **1.** To compel to enter the public service. **2.** To seize (property) for public use. II[1]. *n.* Impressment. [< IM-[1] + OF. *prester*, lend.]—**im-press'er,** *n.* One who or that which impresses.

im'press[2], 1 im'pres; 2 ĭm'prĕs, *n.* **1.** A mark or indentation produced by pressure. **2.** The effect of a force. **3.** The act or process of making an impression. **4.** Peculiar character or form: stamp. Syn.: see MARK.

im-pres'i-bl(e[2], 1 im-pres'i-bl; 2 ĭm-prĕs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being impressed or of receiving an impression; sensitive; susceptible.

—**im-press"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **im-press'i-bl(e-ness[2]‡.**—**im-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

im-pres'sion, 1 im-presh'an; 2 ĭm-prĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of impressing or imprinting; the imparting of a distinguishing mark, form, or character. **2.** The result of exterior influence, as impressment; a stamp, mark, or figure made by or as by pressure. **3.** An effect produced on the senses, the mind, the feelings, or the conscience. **4.** A slight or indistinct remembrance; a notion or belief held by the mind without adequate grounds. **5.** *Psychol.* An effect left upon the mind, which resembles in any way, or bears the marks of, some past experience; specifically, any mental effect regarded as the resultant of a previous experience. **6.** *Print.* (1) The imprint of types, illustrations, etc., on a page or sheet; as, a good *impression*. (2) A printed copy. (3) The whole number of impressions of the pages of a book printed at one time: especially, an unaltered reprint from standing type or from plates, as distinguished from *edition*.

Syn.: see FEELING; IDEA; MARK.

—**im-pres'sion-a-bl(e[2],** *a.* Susceptible of impression; also, of or pertaining to impression.—**im-pres"sion-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**im-pres'sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to impression.—**im-pres'sion-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Art.* A form of realism which aims to preserve the vividness and force of the first impression nature makes on the painter's vision and to convey the sensation of movement and light. **2.** In literature, the presentation of a character, emotion, or scene, simply, broadly, and with few details.—**im-pres'sion-ist.** **1.** *a.* Marked by impressionism. **II.** *n.* An advocate or follower of the method or practise of impressionism.—**im-pres"sion-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to, relating to, or characterized by impressionism.—**im-pres'siv(e[2],** *a.* Producing or tending to produce an impression; holding the attention; exciting emotion or admiration. Syn.: see GRAND.—**im-pres'siv(e-ly[2],** *adv.*—**im-pres'siv(e-ness[2],** *n.*—**im-pres'sure§,** *n.* An impression.

im-press'ment, 1 im-pres'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭm-prĕs'ment, *n.* The act of impressing into the public service, or of seizing property for public use.

im-prest', *pp.* Impressed: an old form still in occasional use.

im-prest', *a.* Given as a loan in advance: said of money given, as to sailors or government employees.

im'prest, 1 im'prest; 2 ĭm'prĕst, *n.* [Eng.] A prepayment of money, esp. to carry on some public service.

im'pri-ma'tur, 1 im"pri-mē'tur; 2 ĭm"pri-mā'tûr, *n.* **1.** Literally, "let it be printed": an official formula of license to print or

publish, affixed by a censor or board of censors to a book or pamphlet. **2.** License to issue or publish; hence, license or approval in general; sanction. [L., 3d per. s. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimo;* see IMPRESS[1], *v.*] [first in order. [L.]

im-pri'mis, 1 im-prai'mus; 2 ĭm-pri'mĭs, *adv.* In the first place;

im-print', 1 im-print'; 2 ĭm-prĭnt', *vt.* **1.** To print (a substance) by stamping or pressure. **2.** To print. **3.** To impress permanently on the heart or mind.

im'print, 1 im'print; 2 ĭm'prĭnt, *n.* **1.** A mark or character made by printing, stamping, or pressing. **2.** The effect left by impression. **3.** A publisher's or printer's name, etc., printed in a book or other publication. **4.** *Art.* An impression, as of a medal, etc. [< L.OF *imprimo;* see IMPRESS[1], *v.*] Syn.: see IMPRESS; INSCRIBE.

im-pris'on, 1 im-priz'n; 2 ĭm-prĭz'n, *vt.* To put into a prison; deprive of liberty. Syn.: see SHUT.—**im-pris'on-ment,** *n.* The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned; confinement in a prison.

im-prob'a-ble, 1 im-preb'a-bl; 2 ĭm-prŏb'a-bl, *a.* Not

im-prob'a-bil[E], 1 ; likely to be true; not reasonably to be expected.—**im-prob"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Unlikelihood. **im-prob'a-bl(e-ness**[E]‡. **2.** An unlikely event.—**im-prob'a-bly,** *adv.* [dishonesty.

im-prob'i-ty, 1 im-preb'i-ti; 2 ĭm-prŏb'i-ty, *n.* Want of probity;

im-promp'tu, 1 im-premp'tiu; 2 ĭm-prŏmp'tū. **I.** *a.* Made, done, or uttered on the spur of the moment; extempore; offhand. Syn.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS.

II. *n.* Anything done on the impulse of the moment.

III. *adv.* Without preparation. [F., < L. *in promptu,* in readiness.]

improp., *abbr.* Improperly.

im-prop'er, *a.* **1.** Not proper; unsuitable; also, indecent. **2.** Not conformed to good usage. 3§. Not true; erroneous.—**improper fraction,** a fraction in which the numerator exceeds the denominator.—**im-prop'er-ly,** *adv.*—**im"propri'e-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being improper. **2.** Anything that is improper, as an act. Syn.: see INDECENCY.

im-pro'pri-ate, 1 im-prō'pri-ēt; 2 ĭm-prō'pri-at. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To appropriate, as ecclesiastical property or revenues to a layman. **II.** *a.* Vested or placed in the hands of a layman; impropriated. [< L. *in,* in, + *proprius,* one's own.]

—**im-pro"pri-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of impropriating. **2.** That which is impropriated.—**im-pro'pri-a"tor,** *n.*

im-prove', 1 im-prūv'; 2 ĭm-prǫv', *v.* [IM-PROVED'; IM-PROV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make better or to ameliorate in any way; increase the value or usefulness of; also, to make use of. **2.** To use to good purpose; turn to advantage, or make a practical application of; utilize. **3.** To make improvements upon or bring into cultivation; as, to *improve* a lot by building on it. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become better. **2.** To rise in value; increase. [Ult. < OF. *approuer,* profit, by changing AP-[1] to IM-[1] in Eng. word.]

Syn.: see AMEND.—**im-prove'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of improving; also, the state of being improved. **2.** The practical application of a teaching. **3.** A valuable addition to or modification of something, as real estate. **4.** A process constituting improvement; as, electric railways are an *improvement* on steam. Syn.: see INCREASE; PROFIT; PROGRESS.—**im-prov"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **im-prov'a-bl(e-ness**‡.—**im-prov'a-bl(e**[E], *a.* That may be improved.—**im-prov'a-bly,** *adv.*—**im-prov'er,** *n.* One who or that which improves.

im-prov'i-dent, 1 im-prev'i-dent; 2 ĭm-prŏv'i-dĕnt, *a.* Lacking foresight or thrift; thriftless.

Syn.: careless, imprudent, prodigal, reckless, shiftless, thoughtless, thriftless, unthrifty. See IMPRUDENT.—Ant.: careful, economical, provident, prudent, saving, thoughtful, thrifty.—**im-prov'i-dence,** *n.* The state or quality of being improvident.

im-prov'i-dent-ly, *adv.*

im"pro-vise', 1 im'pro-vaiz'; 2 ĭm'pro-vīz', *vt.* & *vi.* [-VISED'; -VIS'ING.] **1.** To compose, recite, sing, play, or sketch without previous study or preparation. **2.** To contrive or devise on the spur of the moment; do anything extemporaneously or offhand. [< L. *improvisus,* unforeseen.] **im-prov'i-sate**‡.—**im-prov"i-sa'tion,** *n.*—**im"pro-vis'er,** *n.* One who improvises; specif., one who improvises music or poems.

im-prov'i-sa"tor‡; **im"prov-vi"sa-to're**‡.—**im-prov"i-sa-to'ri-al,** 1 im-prev"i-sa-[*or* -za-]tō'ri-al; 2 ĭm-prŏv"i-sa-[*or* -sa-]tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to improvisation. **im-prov'i-sa-to-ry**‡.—**im"prov-vi"sa-tri'ce,** *n. fem.* [It.]

im-pru'dence, 1 im-prū'dens; 2 ĭm-pru'dĕnç, *n.* The state or quality of being imprudent; indiscretion; heedlessness.

im-pru'dent, 1 im-prū'dent; 2 ĭm-pru'dĕnt, *a.* Not prudent; lacking discretion.

Syn.: careless, foolhardy, heedless, ill-advised, ill-judged, impolitic, improvident, incautious, inconsiderate, indiscreet, injudicious, rash, reckless, short-sighted, thoughtless, thriftless, unthinking, unthrifty, venturesome, venturous. *Improvident* is chiefly used of lack of provision for future need, supply, support, etc.; *imprudent,* of a lack of provision against future danger, loss, or harm. Each word has also acquired a positive meaning: *improvident* referring to *careless* or *reckless* waste of present resources without thought of future need; *imprudent,* to *thoughtless* or *reckless* disregard of possible or probable future dangers. See IMPROVIDENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for ASTUTE.

—**im-pru'dent-ly,** *adv.* In an imprudent manner.

im'pu-dence, 1 im'piu-dens; 2 ĭm'pū-dĕns; *n.* Effrontery; shamelessness; immodesty. **im'pu-den-cy**‡ [RARE].

Syn.: assurance, boldness, effrontery, forwardness impertinence, incivility, insolence, intrusiveness, officiousness, pertness, presumption, rudeness, sauciness. *Impertinence* primarily denotes what does not pertain or belong to the occasion or the person, and hence comes to signify interference by word or act not consistent with the age, position, or relation of the person interfered with or of the one who interferes; especially, forward, presumptuous, or meddlesome speech. *Impudence* is shameless *impertinence.* What would be arrogance in a superior becomes *impertinence* or *impudence* in an inferior. *Impertinence* has less of intent and determination than *impudence.* We speak of thoughtless *impertinence,* shameless *impudence. Insolence* is literally that which is against custom, that is, the violation of customary respect and courtesy. *Officiousness* is thrusting upon others unasked and undesired service, and is often as well-meant as it is annoying. *Rudeness* is the behavior that might be expected from a thoroughly uncultured person, and may be either deliberate and insulting or unintentional and even unconscious. Compare ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; EFFRONTERY; PERTNESS.—Ant.: bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, submissiveness.—Prep.: the impudence *of,* or impudence *from,* a subordinate *to* a superior.

im'pu-dent, 1 im'piu-dent; 2 ĭm'pū-dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Offensively bold. **2.** Immodest; shameless. [< L. *in,* not, + *pudent(-s,* ppr. of *pudeo,* be ashamed.]

Syn.: bold, bold-faced, brazen, brazen-faced, forward, immodest, impertinent, insolent, pert, rude, saucy, shameless. Compare synonyms for IMPUDENCE.—Ant.: bashful, deferential, diffident, modest, obsequious, retiring, shrinking, shy, timid.—**im'pu-dent-ly,** *adv.*

im"pu-dic'i-ty, 1 im"piu-dis'i-ti; 2 ĭm"pū-dĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Want of pudicity. **2.** Immodesty; shamelessness. [< F. *impudicité,* < L. *impudicitia,* < *in-,* not, + *pudeo,* be ashamed.]

im-pugn', 1 im-piūn'; 2 ĭm-pūn', *vt.* To call in question; gainsay. [< L.F *in,* against, + *pugno,* fight.]—**im-pug'na-bl(e**[E], *a.* **1.** Capable of being impugned. **2.** Impossible to assail or overcome.—**im"pug-na'tion**‡, *n.* The act of impugning; opposition.—**im-pugn'er,** *n.* One who impugns.—**im-pugn'ment,** *n.* The act of impugning.

im-pu'is-sance, 1 im-piū'i-sens; 2 ĭm-pū'i-sanç, *n.* Want of power or ability; impotence. [F.]—**im-pu'is-sant,** *a.*

im'pulse, 1 im'puls; 2 ĭm'pŭls, *n.* **1.** The application or effect of an impelling force, especially when acting suddenly or singly; an impetus. **2.** A sudden or transient mental motive or feeling tending to induce action. **3.** Any impelling force or act; instigation. **4.** *Psychol.* An instinctive or reactive craving for action; a desire to act resulting from instantaneous judgments as to how to meet an emergency. The two psychical characteristics of an impulse are its strong tendency to initiate action and its lack of deliberation. **5.** *Mech.* (1) A great force acting for a very short time. (2) The momentum due to a force. [< L. *impulsus,* pp. of *impello;* see IMPEL.]

Syn.: feeling, force, impetus, incentive, incitement, influence, instigation, motive. See APPETITE; INFLUENCE.

—**im-pul'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of impelling, or the state of being impelled; also, an impulse or motion suddenly communicated; impetus. **2.** That which impels, whether a force or motive. **3.** Mental impetus. **4.** Incitement; instigation.—**im-pul'siv(e**[E], *a.* **1.** Actuated by impulse. **2.** Having the power of impelling. **3.** *Mech.* Acting by instantaneous or intermittent force or impulse. Syn.: see IMPETUOUS.—**im-pul'siv(e-ly**[E], *adv.*—**im-pul'siv(e-ness**[E], *n.*

im-pu'ni-ty, 1 im-piū'ni-ti; 2 ĭm-pū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] Freedom from punishment or from injurious consequences. [< L. *impunita(t-)s,* < *in-,* not, + *pœna,* punishment.]

im-pure', 1 im-piūr'; 2 ĭm-pūr', *a.* **1.** Containing some foreign substance; adulterated. **2.** Unchaste. **3.** Containing foreign idioms or grammatical blemishes. **4.** Unfit for religious use; unhallowed. **5.** *Art.* Mixed with or having a tendency toward extraneous, corporeal, or foreign matter. [< L. *in-,* not, + *purus,* pure.] Syn.: see FOUL; IMMODEST.

—**im-pure'ly,** *adv.*—**im-pure'ness,** *n.*—**im-pu'ri-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being impure. (1) Adulteration. (2) Moral pollution. **2.** That which is impure or polluting. Syn.: see INDECENCY.

im-pur'ple, 1 im-pūr'pl; 2 ĭm-pûr'pl, *vt.* [-PLED; -PLING.] To tinge with purple; empurple; redden. **em-pur'ple**‡.

im-pute', 1 im-piūt'; 2 ĭm-pūt', *vt.* [IM-PUT'ED; IM-PUT'ING.] **1.** To set to the account of a person; charge; attribute: commonly in a bad sense. **2.** *Theol.* To place to one's account; attribute on account of another; reckon vicariously. [< L.F *in,* in, + *puto,* reckon.]

Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE.

—**im-put'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being imputable. **im-put'a-bl(e-ness**[E]‡.—**im-put'a-bl(e**[E], *a.*—**im-put'a-bly,** *adv.*—**im"pu-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of imputing. **2.** Whatever is ascribed or charged; especially, censure or reproach.—**im-pu'ta-tiv(e**[ES], *a.* **1.** Transferred or transmitted by imputation; imputed. **2.** Addicted to making imputations. **-ly,** *adv.*—**im-put'er,** *n.* [subject to corruption.

im"pu-tres'ci-bl(e[E], 1 im"piu-tres'i-bl; 2 ĭm"pū-trĕs'i-bl, *a.* Not

Impx. *abbr.* [L.] *Imperatrix* (empress).

I. M. S., *abbr.* Indian Medical Service.

in‡, *vt.* To get in; put in; harvest; house; store.

in, 1 in; 2 ĭn. **I.** *n.* **1.** A nook or corner; as, the *ins* and outs of reform. **2.** One who or that which is in, as in office: usually in *pl.* **II.** *adv.* **1.** Enclosed in a place or state; committed to any action. **2.** Into a place or state or what it encloses. **3.** Close by; at home. **4.** Within. **5.** [Colloq.] In addition. **III.** *prep.* **1.** Denoting the object as surrounding or including in space. (1) Enveloped or restrained by. (2) Among. (3) Amidst. (4) Denoting the sphere of activ-

ity; within the influence, scope, or reach of. **2.** Denoting that which it surrounds as a goal or end of motion. (1) Toward, so as to enter; into. (2) Toward, so as to rely on. **3.** Denoting the object as surrounding or including in time. (1) Indefinitely. (2) Implying that something occurs at the end of a period mentioned. **4.** In regard to. **5.** By means of. **6.** Denoting a thing as the object of an emotion. **7.** Because of. **8.** With the purpose of. **9.** Conformably to. **10.** Denoting the object as determining kind, degree, etc. [< AS. *in.*] Syn.: see AT; INTO.—**in'-and-in'**, *adv.* **1.** From animals of the same or of closely related parentage; as, breeding *in-and-in*. **2.** Figuratively, with continuous reciprocal action. —**in and out,** waving; zigzag; appearing and disappearing.

in-[1], *prefix.* In; into; on; within; against; toward. It often expresses continued motion, and is sometimes intensive and at other times imparts no emphasis. As a rule (1) *in-* is used with words derived from the Latin and (2) *en-* with those from the French. [1, < AS. *in-*, < *in*, in. 2, < OF. *in-*, *en-*, < L. *in-*, < *in*, in.]

in-[2], *prefix.* Not; without; un-. [< L. *in-*, not.]

The *n* of both *in-*[1] and *in-*[2] changes to *m* before *b* and *p*, or into any liquid that immediately follows it, as *il, im, ir,* as in *illumine, imbue, immerse, imperil, irrational.* [For the significations of the listed words and for pronunciation, participial forms, etymology, etc., of words beginning with IN-, see the primitives.]

The following is a list of unimportant or self-defining words with this prefix, most of them being variants of words beginning with *un-*. In all cases, *in-* as here used has the meaning of "want or lack of," "not" (as *in*coalescence, lack of coalescence; *in*devout, not devout).

in″a-bil′i-ty
in″ac-ces″si-bil′i-ty
in″ac-ces′si-bl(eᴾ, -ness
in′ac-ces′si-bly
in-ac′cu-ra-cy
in-ac′cu-rate, -ly
in″ac-quain′tance
in-ad″e-qua-cy
in-ad″e-quate, -ly, -ness
in″ad-mis″si-bil′i-ty
in″ad-mis′si-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in-af″fa-bil′i-ty
in-af′fa-bl(eᴾ
in-aid′a-bl(eᴾ
in-an′i-mate, -ly, -ness
in″ap-peal′a-bl(eᴾ
in″ap-peas′a-bl(eᴾ
in-ap′pe-tence
in-ap′pe-ten-cy
in-ap′pe-tent
in-ap″pli-ca-bil′i-ty
in-ap′pli-ca-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in-ap″pli-ca′tion
in-ap′po-site, -ly
in″ap-pre′ci-a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″ap-pre′ci-a-tiv(eˢ
in-ap″pre-hen′si-bl(eᴾ
in-ap″pre-hen′sion
in-ap″pre-hen′-siv(eˢ
in″ap-proach″a-bil′i-ty
in″ap-proach′a-bl(eˢ
in″ap-pro′pri-ate, -ly, -ness
in-apt′, -ly, -ness
in-apt′i-tude
in-ar′a-bl(eᴾ
in″ar-tic′u-late, -ly, -ness
in-ar″ti-fi′cial, -ly
in″ar-tis′tic
in″ar-tis′ti-cal, -ly
in″at-ten′tion
in-au″di-bil′i-ty
in-au′di-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″aus-pi′cious, -ly, -ness
in-cal″cu-la-bil′i-ty
in-cal′cu-la-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in-ca″pa-bil′i-ty
in-ca′pa-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″ca-pa′cious, -ness
in-cau′tion
in-cau′tious, -ly, -ness
in″ce-leb′ri-ty
in-cer′tain†
in″ci-vil′i-ty
in″co-erc′i-bl(eᴾ
in-co′gent
in″com-bus″ti-bil″i-ty
in″com-bus′ti-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″com-men″su-ra-bil′i-ty
in″com-men′su-ra-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″com-men′su-rate, -ness
in″com-mu″ni-ca-bil′i-ty
in″com-mu′ni-ca-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″com-mu′ni-ca-tiv(eˢ, -ly, -ness
in″com-mu″ta-bil′i-ty
in″com-mu′ta-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″com-pact′, -ly, -ness,
in″com-pas′sion-ate
in″com-pli′ance
in″com-pli′ant
in″com-pos′ite
in″com-press″i-bil′i-ty
in″com-press′i-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″com-put′a-bil′i-ty
in″com-put′a-bl(eᴾ
in″con-ceal′a-bl(eᴾ
in″con-clu′siv(eˢ, -ly, -ness
in″con-dens″a-bil′i-ty, -i-bil′i-ty
in″con-dens′a-bl(eᴾ, -i-bl(eᴾ
in″con-form′i-ty†
in″con-sec′u-tiv(eˢ
in″con-sid′er-a-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″con-sol′a-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″con′so-nance
in″con′so-nant, -ly
in″con-spic′u-ous, -ly, -ness
in″con-sum′a-bl(eᴾ
in″con-trol′la-bl(eᴾ
in″con″tro-vert″i-bil′i-ty
in″con″tro-vert′i-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″con-ver-sant
in″con-vert″i-bil′i-ty
in″con-vert′i-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″con-vinc″i-bil′i-ty
in″con-vinc′i-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″co-or′di-nate
in″co-or′di-na′tion
in″cor-rect′, -ly, -ness
in″cor-rod′i-bl(eᴾ
in′cre-ate
in-cur″a-bil′i-ty
in-cur′a-bl(e, -blyᴾ, -ness
in-cu″ri-os′i-ty
in-cu′ri-ous, -ly, -ness
in″de-cid′u-ous
in″de-ci″pher-a-bil′i-ty
in″de-ci′pher-a-bl(eᴾ
in″de-ci′sion
in″de-ci′siv(eˢ, -ly, -ness
in″de-clin′a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″de-co′rous, -ly, -ness
in″de-co′rum
in″de-fen″si-bil′i-ty
in″de-fen′si-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″de-his′cence
in″de-his′cent
in″de-mon″stra-bil′i-ty
in″de-mon′stra-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″de-scrib′a-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″de-struc″ti-bil′i-ty
in″de-struc′ti-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″de-ter′mi-na-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″de-ter′mi-nate, -ly, -ness
in″de-ter′mi-na′tion
in″de-vout′, -ly
in″dis-cern′i-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″dis-cov′er-a-bl(eᴾ
in″dis-crete′, -ly
in″dis-tin′guish-a-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″di-vert′i-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″di-vid′a-bl(eᴾ§
in″di-vis′i-bil′i-ty
in″di-vis′i-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in-doc′i-bil′i-ty
in-doc′i-bl(e-nessᴾ
in-doc′il(eˢ
in″do-cil′i-ty
in-duc′tile
in″duc-til′i-ty
in-ed″i-bil′i-ty
in-ed′i-bl(eᴾ
in″ef-face″a-bil′i-ty
in″ef-face′a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″ef-fec′tiv(eˢ, -ly, -ness
in″ef-fec′tu-al, -ly, -ness
in-ef″fi-ca′cious, -ly, -ness
in-ef′fi-ca-cy
in″ef-fi′cien-cy
in″ef-fi′cient, -ly
in′e-las′tic
in′e-las-tic′i-ty
in-el′e-gance
in-el′e-gan-cy
in-el′e-gant, -ly
in-el′o-quence
in-el′o-quent, -ly
in″e-lud′i-bl(eᴾ
in-e′qua-bl(eᴾ
in-eq′ui-ta-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″e-rad′i-ca-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in-e-ras′a-bl(eᴾ
in-er″ra-bil′i-ty
in-er′ra-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in-er′u-dite
in″ex-cit′a-bl(eᴾ
in″ex-cus′a-bil′i-ty
in″ex-cus′a-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in-ex″e-cu′tion
in″ex-er′tion
in″ex-haust′ed
in″ex-haust″i-bil′i-ty
in″ex-haust′i-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″ex-haust′ed
in″ex-haust′ive
in″ex-ist′ence
in″ex-ist′ent
in″ex-pe′di-ence
in″ex-pe′di-en-cy
in″ex-pe′di-ent, -ly
in″ex-pen′siv(eᴾ -ly, -ness
in″ex-pe′ri-ence
in″ex-pe′ri-enced
in″ex-pert′, -ness
in-ex′pi-a-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″ex-plain′a-bl(eᴾ
in″ex-pli-ca-bil′i-ty
in″ex-pli-ca-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″ex-plic′it
in″ex-pres′siv(eˢ, -ly, -ness
in″ex-ten″si-bil′i-ty
in″ex-ten′si-bl(eᴾ
in″ex-ten′sion
in″ex-tin′guish-a-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in-fec′und
in″fe-cun′di-ty
in-fer′til(eˢ, -til′i-ty
in″fes-tiv′i-ty
in-fran″gi-bil′i-ty
in-fran′gi-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in-fre′quence
in-fre′quen-cy
in-fre′quent, -ly
in″fu-mane′, -ly
in-nav′i-ga-bl(eᴾ, -bly
in″nu-tri′tion
in″nu-tri′tious
in″ob-ser′vance
in″ob-ser′vant, -ly
in-o′dor-ous
in″of-fi′cial
in-op′er-a-tiv(eˢ
in″su-lu′bri-ous
in″sa-lu′bri-ty
in-sal′u-ta-ry
in-san′i-ta-ry
in-san″i-ta′tion
in″se-cure′, -ly, -ness
in″se-cu′ri-ty
in-sen″si-tiv(eˢ, -ness
in-sen′ti-ence
in-sen′tient
in-sep″a-ra-bil′i-ty
in-sep′a-ra-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″sin-cere′, -ly
in″sin-cer′i-ty
in″so-bri′e-ty
in-so″cia-bil′i-ty
in-so′cia-bl(eᴾ
in-so′cial
in″suf-fi′cience
in″suf-fi′cien-cy
in″suf-fi′cient, -ly
in″sup-port′a-bl(eᴾ, -bly, -ness
in″sup-port′a-bly
in″sup-pos′a-bl(eᴾ
in″sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty
in″sus-cep′ti-bl(eᴾ
in-tran′sient
in″ur-bane′
in″ur-ban′i-ty
in-u′tile
in″u-til′i-ty
in-ut′ter-a-bl(eᴾ

-in[1], *suffix.* Used (1) in adjectives of Greek or Latin origin, meaning "pertaining to," and (2) in nouns of Latin origin. [(1) < F. *-in, -ine,* < L. *-inus, -ina, -inum,* or < Gr. *-inos, -inē, -inon,* an adj. termination. (2) < L. *-ina,* termination of fem. abstract nouns.] **-ine**‡.

-in[2], *suffix.* Used (1) as a termination of feminine nouns, and (2) in chemistry and mineralogy, forming names of derivatives and of some elements. Formerly chemical societies adopted the ending *-in* for neutral compounds, such as *albumin,* and *-ine* for basic compounds and alkaloids, as *conine;* but now this distinction is not adhered to. [< L. *-ina,* or Gr. *-inē,* prop. fem. of L. *-inus,* Gr. *-inos;* see -IN[1].] **-ine**‡.

In, *abbr.* Indium.

in., *abbr.* [INS., *pl.*] Inch.

In′a-chus, 1 in′ā-kus; 2 in′ā-cŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The first king of Argos; son of Oceanus and Tethys; father of Io.

in-ac′tion, *n.* A state of inactivity; forbearance from action; idleness.

—**in-ac′tiv(eˢ,** *a.* **1.** Characterized by inaction; not making special exertion or effort. **2.** Marked by absence of effort or desire for action; indolent. **3.** Without power to act. **4.** *Chem.* Having no effect or action upon polarized light. Syn.: see IDLE; PASSIVE; SLOW.—**in-ac′tiv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*—**in-ac′tiv(e-nessˢ,** *n.*—**in″ac′tiv′i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being inactive; sluggishness.

in″ad-ver′tent, 1 in″ad-vûr′tent; 2 in″ăd-vẽr′tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Done without consideration. **2.** Habitually heedless.—**in″ad-ver′tence,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being inadvertent; want of care or circumspection. **2.** An effect of inattention; oversight; as, his error was a mere *inadvertence.* **in″ad-ver′ten-cy**‡.—**in″ad-ver′tent-ly,** *adv.*

in″ad-vis′a-bl(eᴾ, *a.* Not advisable.—**in″ad-vis″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

-inæ, *suffix.* Feminine plural termination of Latin adjectives ending in *-inus:* used in zoology to form the names of subfamilies.

in-a′lien-a-ble, } 1 in-ēl′yen-a-bl; 2 in-āl′yĕn-a-bl, *a.* Not
in-a′lien-a-bl′, } transferable; that can not be rightfully taken away.—**in-a″lien-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **in-a′lien-a-bl(e-nessᴾ**‡.—**in-a′lien-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-al″ter-a-bl(eᴾ, *a.* **1.** That can not be altered; unalterable. **2.** *Art.* Unaffected by the action of light or air: applied to painted porcelain, faience, or enamel the colors of which have been fired, or to photographic proofs that do not fade.

—**in-al″ter-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**in-al′ter-a-bl(e-nessᴾ,** *n.*—**in-al′ter-a-bly,** *adv.*

in″a-mis′si-bl(eᴾ, *a.* [Archaic.] Not to be lost, or not capable of being lost. [< L. *in-,* not, + *amitto,* lose.]

in-am″o-ra′ta, 1 in-am″o-rā′tə *or* in-ăm″o-rā′tə; 2 in-ăm″o-rā′tə *or* in-ăm″o-rā′tə, *n.* A woman with whom one is enamored; sweetheart.

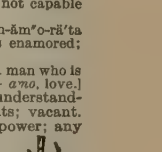
in-am″o-ra′to, 1 in-am″o-rā′tō; 2 in-ăm″o-rā′tō, *n.* A man who is enamored; lover. [< It. *inamorato,* < L. *in,* in, + *amo,* love.]

in-ane′, 1 in-ēn′; 2 in-ān′. **1.** *a.* Wanting in understanding; silly. **2.** Having no substance or contents; vacant.

II. *n.* That which is void of substance or of power; any vacuity; infinite space. [< L. *inanis,* empty.]—**in-ane′ly,** *adv.*—**in″a-ni′tion,** *n.* The state of being void or empty; exhaustion from lack of nourishment.

—**in-an′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIESᴱ, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being inane or empty; inanition; lack of sense. **2.** A frivolous or silly thing.

in-arch′, *vt.* To graft by attaching a branch without severing it from the parent stock until it has become united with the new stock; graft by approach.


Inarching.

in-arm′, *vt.* [Rare.] To encircle with or as with the arms; embrace.

in″as-much′, *adv.* **1.** Considering the fact; seeing that: always with *as.* **2.** In like degree; in so far. Syn.: see BECAUSE.

in″at-ten′tive, } 1 in″ə-ten′tiv; 2 in″ă-tĕn′tiv. *a.* Neglecting or
in″at-ten′tiv-ly, } failing to pay attention; careless. Syn.: absent, absent-minded, careless, heedless, inconsiderate, listless, neglectful, negligent, regardless, remiss, restless, unmindful, unobservant. See ABSTRACTED.—Ant.: attentive, careful, considerate, heedful, listening, noticing, noting, observing, regardful, studious, thoughtful, watchful.
—**in″at-ten′tiv(e-ly**[§], *adv.*—**in″at-ten′tiv(e-ness**[§], *n.*

in-au′gu-rate, 1 in-ô′gū-rēt; 2 ĭn-ą′gū-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT″ED[4]; -RAT″ING.] **1.** To invest with an office in a formal manner. **2.** To begin; originate: usually of something successful or beneficial. **3.** To celebrate the opening or introduction of. [< L. *in*, in, + *augur*, diviner.] Syn.: see INSTALL.—**in-au′gu-ral.** I. *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. **II.** *n.* An address by a person on his induction into office.—**in-au″gu-ra′tion,** *n.* The act or ceremony of inaugurating. Syn.: see ACCESSION; BEGINNING.—**Inauguration day,** the day for the inauguration of a President of the United States; the 4th of March in every year following a year whose number is divisible by four.—**in-au′gu-ra″tor,** *n.*—**in-au′gu-ra-to-ry,** *a.*

in′be″ing, *n.* **1.** Existence as of a part or quality in something; inherent existence. **2.** Essential nature; that which a thing is in itself.

in′board″, *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Inside the hull or bulwarks: used also adverbially. **2.** *Mech.* Toward the inside.

in′born″, *a.* Implanted by nature; innate. Syn.: see INHERENT.

in-bound′, *a.* Bound inward; as, an *inbound* ship.

in-breathe′, *vt.* To infuse by breathing or by inspiration; also, to draw in, as breath; inhale.

in′bred″, *a.* **1.** Bred within; innate. **2.** Bred from closely related parents. Syn.: see INHERENT.

in-breed′, *vt.* **1.** To develop or produce within. **2.** To breed by continual mating of nearly related stock.

in′burst″, *n.* [Rare.] A bursting from without inward, or that which bursts in; as, an *inburst* of water.

in′by″, 1 in′bɑɪ″; 2 in′bɪ″, *adv.* Toward the inside; especially, toward the interior of a mine, and away from the shaft; in Scotch use, toward the fireplace: opposed to *outby.* **in′bye″‡.**

inc., *abbr.* Included, inclusive, incorporated, increase.

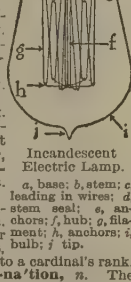
in′ca, 1 iŋ′ka; 2 ĭŋ′ca, *n.* **1.** An emperor or chief of Peru or one of its divisions, as at the time of the Spanish Conquest. **2.** [I-] One of the race formerly dominant in Peru. [Sp., < Peru. *inca.*]

in-cage′, *vt.* To encage.

in″ca-les′cent, 1 in″kə-les′ənt; 2 ĭn″ca-lĕs′ĕnt, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat. [< L. *in*, in, + *calesco*, grow warm, < *caleo*, be warm.]—**in″ca-les′cence,** *n.*

in″can-desce′, 1 in″kan-des′; 2 ĭn″căn-dĕs′, *v.* [-DESCED′; -DESC′ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to glow or grow luminous with heat. **II.** *i.* To be or become incandescent. [See INCANCANDESCENT.]—**in″can-des′cence,** *n.* The state of being incandescent. **in″can-des′cen-cy‡.**

in″can-des′cent, 1 in″kan-des′ənt; 2 ĭn″căn-dĕs′ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Made luminous by heat; white or glowing with heat. **2.** Of or pertaining to a lamp the light of which is derived from incandescing material such as the filament in an incandescent electric lamp or the mantle in a Welsbach burner. [< L. *incandescen(t-)s*, ppr., < *in*, in, + *candesco*, grow hot, < *candeo*, glow.]—**incandescent lamp,** an electric lamp with an incandescent filament; also, a gas-lamp having a hood or mantle.—**in″can-des′cent-ly,** *adv.*



Incandescent Electric Lamp.
a, base; *b*, stem; *c*, leading in wires; *d*, stem seal; *e*, anchors; *f*, hub; *g*, filament; *h*, anchors; *i*, bulb; *j* tip.

in″can-ta′tion, 1 in″kan-tē′shən; 2 ĭn″căn-tā′shon, *n.* The utterance of magical words for enchantment or exorcism; the formula so used; hence, by extension, any magic or sorcery. [< L.[LL] *incanto*, < *in*, in, + *canto*, sing.] Syn.: see SORCERY.—**in′can-ta″tor,** *n.*—**in-can′ta-to-ry,** *a.*

in″ca-pac′i-tate[4], 1 in″kə-pas′ı-tēt; 2 ĭn″ca-păc′ı-tāt, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of capacity. **2.** To deprive of political capacity; disqualify.—**in″ca-pac″i-ta′tion,** *n.*—**in″ca-pac′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[§], *pl.*] **1.** Lack of capacity incapability. **2.** *Law.* Want of competency. Syn.: see IDIOCY.

in-cap′su-late[4], *vt.* To shorten by telescoping.

in-car′cer-ate, 1 in-kär′sər-ēt; 2 ĭn-cär′cer-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[4]; -AT″ING.] To shut up in a prison. [< L. *in*, in, + *carcer*, jail.]—**in-car′cer-ate,** *a.* Incarcerated.—**in-car″cer-a′tion,** *n.*—**in-car′cer-a″tor,** *n.* One who incarcerates.

in-car′di-nate, 1 in-kär′dı-nēt; 2 ĭn-cär′di-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″ED[4]; -NAT″ING.] *R. C. Church.* **1.** To establish in or institute at a particular church, diocese, or place as principal priest, deacon, etc. **2.** To make a cardinal; elevate to a cardinal's rank. [< L. *in*, in, + *cardo*, hinge.]—**in-car′di-na′tion,** *n.* The formal act of incorporation into a church or clan; as, the form of tonsure of certain Welsh clans is a symbol of *incardination.*

in-car′na-dine, } 1 in-kär′nə-din; 2 ĭn-cär′na-dĭn. **I.** *vt.*
in-car′na-din[3], } [-DIN(Ē)D[5]; -DIN-ING.] To dye red or flesh-color. **II.** *a.* Of a pale-red, pink, flesh, or blood color. [< F. *incarnadin*, < *incarnat*, flesh-colored.]

in-car′nate, 1 in-kär′nēt; 2 ĭn-cär′nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT″ED[4]; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To embody in flesh; cause to assume a living bodily form. **2.** To give or endow with shape or form; actualize; as, a doctrine *incarnated* in institutions **3.** To embody in a living being; as, the warrior *incarnates* the spirit of battle. **II.** *a.* **1.** Invested with flesh. **2.** Hence, embodied in flesh; personified. In such phrases as *a fiend incarnate*, the adjective is nearly synonymous with arrant, unmitigated. **3.** *Bot.* Flesh-colored; roseate. [< L.[LL] *in*, in, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.]—**in″car-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of becoming incarnate; especially, the assumption of the human nature by Jesus Christ as the second person of the Trinity. **2.** That which is personified by or embodied in or as in human form; personification; embodiment of a quality, idea, principle, etc.; specif., an avatar. **3.** *Surg.* The process of healing in a wound.

in-case′, } 1 in-kēs′; 2 ĭn-cās′, *vt.* To enclose in a case;
en-case′, } enclose in or surround with anything.—**in-**[or **en-**]**case′ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of incasing, or the state of being incased. **2.** That which incases.—**theory of incasement** (*Biol.*), an old theory of reproduction that assumes that the germs of succeeding generations are contained either in the ovum or in the spermatozoon of the parent.

in″ca-va′tion, 1 in″kə-vē′shən; 2 ĭn″ca-vā′shon, *n.* The act of making hollow, or the hollow itself. [< L. *incavatus*, pp., < *in*, in, + *cavus*, hollow.]

in-cen′di-a-ry, 1 in-sen′dı-ē-rı; 2 ĭn-çĕn′di-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to malicious setting on fire. **2.** Tending to inflame passion. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One who maliciously sets on fire a building; one who commits arson. **2.** One who excites to sedition, inflames evil passions, or the like. [< L. *incendiarius*, < *incendo*, set on fire.]—**in-cen′di-a-rism,** *n.* An incendiary act; the practise of an incendiary.

in-cense′, 1 in-sens′; 2 ĭn-çĕns′, *vt.* [IN-CENSED′; IN-CENS′-ING.] **1.** To inflame or incite to anger. **2.†.** To enkindle; fire. [< L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendo*, set on fire.]
Syn.: anger, chafe, enrage, exasperate, fire, gall, goad, heat, inflame, irritate, provoke, sting.—Ant.: allay, appease, conciliate, mollify, pacify, placate, soothe.—**in-censed′,** *pa.*—**in-cense′-ment,** *n.* Violent rage.—**in-cen′siv(e[§],** *a.* Tending to incense. —**in-cen′sor,** *n.* **in-cen′ser‡.**

in′cense[2], 1 in′sens; 2 ĭn′çĕns, *vt.* & *vi.* [IN′CENSED[4]; IN′-CENS-ING.] To perfume with incense; burn incense.—**in″cen-sa′tion,** *n.*

in′cense, *n.* **1.** An aromatic substance that exhales perfume during combustion, as certain gums and spices. **2.** The odor or fumes of spices, etc., burnt as an act of worship. **3.** Any agreeable perfume: used also figuratively. [< LL.[F] *incensum*, lit. neut. pp. of L. *incendo*; see INCENSE[1], v.]

in-cen′tive, } 1 in-sen′tıv; 2 ĭn-çĕn′tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Encourag-
in-cen′tiv§, } ing or impelling. **2†.** Setting on fire. **II.** *n.* That which incites, or tends to incite, to action. [< L. *incentus*, pp., < *in-* intens. + *cano*, sing.] Syn.: see IMPULSE; MOTIVE.—**in-cen′tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*

in-cept′, 1 in-sept′; 2 ĭn-çĕpt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive; specif., in biology, to take in, as a cell or organism. **2.** [Rare.] To seize; begin; undertake. **II.** *i.* To begin; specif., to become a candidate for the degree of master of arts: at present used only at Cambridge University, England; originally, to begin teaching under the license of a university. [C.] [< L. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipio*, begin, < *in*, in, + *capio*, take.]

incept., *abbr.* Inceptive.

in-cep′tion, 1 in-sep′shən; 2 ĭn-çĕp′shon, *n.* The act of beginning or state of being begun; also, the initial period. [< L. *inceptio(n-)*, < *inceptus*; see INCEPT.]
Syn.: see BEGINNING.—**in-cep′tiv(e[§],** *a.* **1.** *a.* Noting the beginning; commencing; inchoative; as, an *inceptive* verb. **2.** [Rare.] *Math.* Denoting such moments or beginnings as are not important in themselves, but tend to produce important results. **II.** *n.* That which tends to commence; an inceptive word or clause; an inchoative.—**in-cep′tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*

in-cer′ti-tude, 1 in-sʉr′tı-tūd; 2 ĭn-çėr′tı-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being uncertain; uncertainty. **2.** Obscurity. [F., < L. *incertus*, uncertain.]

in-ces′sant, 1 in-ses′ənt; 2 ĭn-çĕs′ant, *a.* Continued or repeated without cessation. [< L. *in-*, not, + *cessan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cesso*, CEASE.] Syn.: see CONTINUAL; PERPETUAL.
—**in-ces′san-cy,** *n.*—**in-ces′sant-ly,** *adv.*

in′cest, 1 in′sest; 2 ĭn′çĕst, *n.* **1.** Sexual intercourse between persons too nearly related for legal marriage. **2.** Spiritual incest. [< L.[F] *incestum*, < *in-*, not, + *castus*, pure.]—**spiritual incest.** **1.** *R. C. Ch.* Sexual intercourse between two persons allied by spiritual relationships contracted through baptism or confirmation. **2.** The holding of two benefices where the possession of one gives the holder power to bestow the other also upon himself.—**in-ces′tu-ous,** *a.* **1.** Guilty of incest. **2.** Of the nature of incest.—**in-ces′tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*

inch, 1 inch; 2 ĭnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with lines an inch apart; to measure in inches. **2.** [Rare.] To drive by inches or small degrees; also, to dole or give in small portions, as if by inches. **II.** *i.* To advance or retire by inches or small degrees.

inch[1], *n.* **1.** An English lineal measure, customary in the United States, the twelfth part of a foot. Specif.: (1) *Meteor.* The amount of snow or rain which would cover a surface to such a depth; as, an *inch* of rain fell. (2) *Physics.* The amount of pressure equivalent to the weight of a fluid column, as mercury, having such a height. See MEASURE. **2.** A water-inch. **3.** An exceedingly small distance, amount of time, or quantity of material. [< AS. *ynce*, < L. *uncia*, twelfth part.]

inch[2], *n.* An island: a frequent element in Scottish local names; as, *Inchcolm.* [< Gael. *innis*, island.]

inch., incho., *abbr.* Inchoative.

inch′meal″, 1 inch′mīl″; 2 inch′mēl″. **I.** *adv.* Inch by inch; piecemeal. **II.** *n.* A fragment an inch long; a little piece.

in'cho-ate, 1 in'ko-ēt; 2 ĭn'ço-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To begin. **II.** *a.* Existing in its elements; begun or entered upon, but not in full existence or operation; incipient. [< L. *inchoatus*, pp. of *inchoo*, begin.]—**inchoate right of dower** (*Law*), the interest a wife has in her husband's property while he is living, which may be converted into a dower right upon his death.—**in'cho-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**in"cho-a'tion,** *n.*—**in-cho'a-tiv**(e)**s.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Inceptive. **2.** Inchoate; incipient. **II.** *n.* That which begins, or expresses beginning; an inceptive; especially, an inchoative verb.

inch'worm", 1 ĭnch'wûrm"; 2 ĭnch'wûrm", *n.* A measuring-worm or larva (**family** *Geometridæ*).

in'ci-dence, 1 in'sĭ-dens; 2 ĭn'çĭ-dĕnç, *n.* A falling, or the direction of fall, as the course of a body or ray in relation to a surface on which it impinges. [< L.F *inciden(t-)s*, < *in*, upon, + *cado*, fall.] **in'ci-den-cy†.**—**angle of incidence,** see under ANGLE.

in'ci-dent, 1 in'sĭ-dent; 2 ĭn'çĭ-dĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Falling upon or into something; impinging from without; as, *incident* rays. **2.** Likely to befall; naturally or usually appertaining or attending; as, danger *incident* to travel. **3.** Of the nature of an incident or concomitant; belonging subsidiarily; appurtenant; as, the right of alienation is *incident* to a title in fee simple. **4†.** Incidental. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything that takes place as part of an action or in connection with an event; a subordinate or concomitant event or act. **2.** Hence, a happening in general, especially one of little importance; any event; an occurrence. **3.** Something characteristically, naturally, or legally depending upon, connected with, or contained in another thing as its principal. [F., < L. *inciden(t-)s*; see INCIDENCE.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT; CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT; SCENE; STORY.

in"ci-den'tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Occurring in the course of something else; contingent. **2.** Happening without regularity or design; casual. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that is incidental, contingent, or fortuitous; a subordinate or minor occurrence, circumstance, or result; especially, a minor or casual expense or item: often used in the plural. **2.** *Mus.* In the tonic sol-fa system, a tone foreign to a chord. Syn.: (adj.) accessory, accidental, casual, chance, collateral, concomitant, concurrent, contingent, fortuitous, occasional. That is *incidental* which comes in the regular course of things, but is not viewed as primary or important; as, an *incidental* allusion, reference, or mention. That which is *incidental* is subordinate to the main design; that which is *accidental* occurs without design. Compare ACCIDENT.—Ant.: essential, fundamental, independent, inherent, invariable, regular, systematic, underlying.—**in"ci-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

in-cin'er-ate, 1 in-sin'ər-ēt; 2 ĭn-çĭn'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To consume with fire; reduce to ashes. [< L. *in*, to, + *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.] Syn.: see BURN.

—**in-cin"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act or state of cremation.—**in-cin'er-a"tor,** *n.* One who or that which incinerates; specif., a furnace or apparatus for reducing any substance to ashes, as for consuming refuse or for cremating.

in-cip'i-ent, 1 in-sip'ĭ-ent; 2 ĭn-çĭp'ĭ-ĕnt, *a.* Belonging to the first stages. [< L. *incipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *incipio*, begin.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-cip'i-ence,** *n.* Inception; the state of being incipient. **in-cip'i-en-cy†.**

in-cise', 1 in-sāz'; 2 ĭn-çīz', *vt.* [IN-CISED'; IN-CIS'ING.] **1.** To cut into; carve in intaglio. **2.** To cut with a sharp instrument; gash. [< L. *in*, into, + *cædo*, cut.]—**in-cised',** *pa.* **1.** Cut in; engraved. **2.** *Bot. & Entom.* Notched irregularly but sharply, as a leaf or an insect's wing.—**in-ci'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of incising; also, an opening made with a cutting-instrument; a cut; gash. **2.** *Surg.* Specif., a methodical division of soft parts with a cutting-instrument. **3.** [Rare.] Sharpness; incisiveness; trenchancy. **4.** *Bot. & Zool.* A slit or notch, having the appearance of being produced by a cut, as in the margin of a leaf, of a butterfly's wing, etc.—**in-ci'siv**(e)**s,** *a.* **1.** Having the power of incising; hence, figuratively, cutting; trenchant; acute; as, *incisive* wit; an *incisive* style. **2.** Pertaining to an incisor. **in-ci'so-ry†.**—**in-ci'siv(e-ly)s,** *adv.*—**in-ci'siv(e-ness)s,** *n.*—**in-ci'sor.** **1.** *a.* Adapted for cutting. **II.** *n.* A front or cutting tooth.

—**in-ci'sure,** *n.* An incision; cut.

in-cite', 1 in-sait'; 2 ĭn-çīt', *vt.* [IN-CIT'ED[d]; IN-CIT'ING.] To impel to a particular action; urge onward; instigate. [< L. *incito*, < *in*, in, + *cito*; see CITE.] Syn.: see ABET; ACTUATE; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; SPUR; STIR.

—**in-ci'tant.** **I.** *a.* Inciting; instigating. **II.** *n.* One who or that which incites.—**in"ci-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** Incitement. **2.** An incentive.—**in-ci'ta-tiv**(e)**s,** *a.*—**in-cite'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of inciting. **2.** That which incites. Syn.: see IMPULSE; MOTIVE.—**in-cit'er,** *n.*

in-ci'vism, 1 in'sĭ-siv-*izm* or in-siv'izm; 2 ĭn'çĭ-vĭsm *or* in-çĭv'ĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of loyalty to a state or city.

incl., *abbr.* Including, inclusive.

in-clasp', 1 in-klasp'; 2 ĭn-clăsp', *vt.* To enclasp.

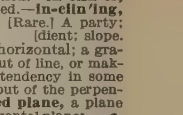
in-clave', 1 in-klēv'; 2 ĭn-clāv', *a. Her.* Same as ENCLAVÉ, *a.*

in-clem'ent, 1 in-klem'ent; 2 ĭn-clĕm'ĕnt, *a.* Not clement; harsh; severe. (1) Rigorous, as weather. (2) Unpropitious or untoward.—**in-clem'en-cy,** *n.* **1.** Severity, as of weather. **2.** Harshness.

in-cline', 1 in-klain'; 2 ĭn-clīn', *v.* [IN-CLINED'; IN-CLIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to bend, stoop, lean, or slope. **2.** To give an inclination or propensity to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bend; slope; tend downward or aside. **2.** To approximate or tend. **3.** To have an inclination or tendency; be disposed. [< F. *incliner*, < L. *inclino*, < *in*, upon, + *clino*, lean.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; BEND; DRAW; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; TIP.—**to incline one's ear,** to hear with favor; heed.—**in-clin'a-bl**(e)**,** *a.*—**in"cli-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** Deviation from a given direction, especially from the vertical or horizontal; the act of inclining or state of being inclined. **2.** A slope or declivity. **3.** A mental bent or tendency; predilection. **4.** The angle between two lines, planes, etc. Syn.: appetite, attraction, bent, bias, desire, direction, disposition, drift, fancy, predilection, prepossession, proclivity, proneness, propensity, tendency. See AIM; APPETITE; ATTACHMENT; DESIRE; DIRECTION; FANCY; RELISH; WILL.—Ant.: aversion, disinclination, dislike, opposition, repulsion, resistance.—**in-cli'na-to-ry,** *a.* Characterized by inclination.—**in-clin'er,** *n.* One who or that which inclines or is inclined.—**in-clin'ing,** *n.* **1.** Inclination; tendency; disposition. **2.** [Rare.] A party; side. [dient; slope.

in-cline', *n.* That which inclines from the horizontal; a gra-

in-clined', 1 in-klaind'; 2 ĭn-clīnd', *pa.* Bent out of line, or making an angle with some standard; having a tendency in some (specified) direction; specif., in botany, bent out of the perpendicular, or with the convex side up.—**inclined plane,** a plane forming any angle but a right angle with a horizontal plane: one of the so-called six mechanical powers.



Inclined Plane.
ab, base; *bc*, height; *ac*, inclined plane.

in"cli-nom'e-ter, 1 in"kli-nem'ĭ-tər; 2 ĭn"clĭ-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A dipping-compass. **2.** An instrument for measuring inclination or slope, as of the ground, or indicating the angle of an airplane in relation to it, or of the axis of an aircraft; clinometer. [< L. *inclino* (see INCLINE, *v.*) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

in-clip'†, *vt.* To embrace; encircle.

in-close', etc. Same as ENCLOSE, etc.

in-clude', 1 in-klūd'; 2 ĭn-clud', *vt.* [IN-CLUD'ED[d]; IN-CLUD'ING.] **1.** To comprise as a component part. **2.** To enclose within; contain. **3†.** To bring to an end; conclude. [< L. *includo*, < *in*, in, + *claudo*, close.] Syn.: see INVOLVE.—**included stamens or style** (*Bot.*), stamens or style not projecting above the corolla.—**in-clud'i-bl**(e)**,** *a.*—**in-clu'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of including; restriction. **2.** That which is included; specif., a substance either gaseous (as air), liquid (as water), or solid (as a crystal), enclosed in a mineral, usually a crystal.—**in-clu'siv**(e)**s,** *a.* **1.** Including the things, times, places, limits, or extremes mentioned; as, from A to Z *inclusive*. **2.** Including within; surrounding: often with *of*; as, the list is *inclusive of* all the items. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

In Cœ'na Dom'i-ni, 1 in sī'na dem'ĭ-nai; 2 ĭn çē'na dŏm'ĭ-nĭ. [L.] Literally, at the Supper of the Lord; a papal bull deriving its name from the day on which it was annually published in Rome, Maundy Thursday, the Feast of the Lord's Supper. It contained a list of censures upon various offenses and was solemnly published every year at Rome from early in the 14th century to 1770, since which time it has never been resumed. The more strictly ecclesiastical censures it contained are still in force under the new constitution issued by Pius IX. in 1869.

incog., *abbr.* Incognito.

in-cog'i-ta-bl(e)**s,** 1 in-kej'ĭ-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏg'ĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being known; inconceivable. [< L. *incogitabilis*, < *in*, not, + *cogito*; see COGITATE.]—**in-cog"i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

in-cog'i-tant, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Unthinking; thoughtless. **2.** Incapable of thought or knowledge.

in-cog'ni-to, 1 in-keg'nı-tō; 2 ĭn-cŏg'nĭ-tō. **I.** *a. & adv.* Unknown; under an assumed name, so as to avoid notice or ceremony. **II.** *n.* **1.** The assumption of a fictitious name or character. **2.** One who passes under an assumed name. [It., < L. *incognitus*, unknown.]—**in-cog'ni-ta,** *n. fem.*

in"co-her'ent, 1 in"ko-hīr'ent; 2 ĭn"co-hēr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having little or no coherence; incongruous; unconnected. **2.** Manifesting incoherence in thought, speech, or action. **3.** Without physical coherence of parts. **-ly,** *adv.*

—**in"co-her'ence, in"co-her'en-cy,** *n.* **1.** Want of coherence. **2.** Looseness or separateness of material particles. **3.** That which is incoherent.

in'come, 1 in'kum; 2 ĭn'cŏm, *n.* **1.** The amount of money coming in; gain derived; revenue. **2.** [Rare.] The act of coming in; an incoming; specif., the influx of divine grace into the soul. **3†.** Something additional or incidental.—**income tax,** a tax levied upon the income or profits of individuals or corporations. In the United States an income tax was adopted in 1812 and from 1862 to 1872. It was carried as part of the Wilson Tariff Bill in 1894, but declared unconstitutional almost immediately. In July, 1909, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed by Congress, submitted to the States for ratification, ratified Feb. 25, 1913, by three-fourths of the States, hence the Federal Government now levies such a tax.

in'com"er, 1 in'kum"er; 2 ĭn'cŏm"er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which comes in; one who follows or succeeds another. **2.** [Scot.] One who resides in a place, but was not born there; a newcomer.

in'com"ing, 1 in'kum"ıŋ; 2 ĭn'cŏm"ĭng. **I.** *a.* **1.** Coming in or about to come in; as, an *incoming* tenant; *incoming* profits. **2.** [Scot.] Being the next to come; following. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of coming in; entrance or arrival. **2§.** Income.

in"com-mode'd, 1 in"ke-mōd'; 2 ĭn"cŏ-mōd', *vt.* To cause inconvenience to; disturb. [< L.F *in-*, not, + *commodus*, fit, suitable.]—**in"com-mo'di-ous,** *a.* Not commodious; not affording sufficient accommodation; inconvenient. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in"com-mod'i-ty,** *n.* **1§.** That which causes inconvenience or trouble. **2†.** Inconvenience.

in-com'pa-ra-ble, 1 in-kem'pə-rə-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏm'pa-ra-bl, *a.*

in-com'pa-ra-bl,[F] 1 Not admitting of comparison, as being inapproachable; peerless. **2.** Unsuitable for comparison. [F., < L. *in-*, not, + *comparo*, compare.] Syn.: see RARE.—**in-com"pa-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-com'pa-ra-bl**(e-ness)**s,** *n.*—**in-com'pa-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in"com-pat'i-ble, 1 in"kem-pat'ı-bl; 2 ĭn"cŏm-păt'ĭ-bl, *a.*

in"com-pat'i-bl,[F] 1 Not compatible; incapable of exist-

ing together in agreement or harmony; discordant. **2.** *Med.* Incapable of use in combination, as certain drugs. Syn.: see CONTRARY; INCONGRUOUS.

—**in″com-pat′i-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being incompatible. **in″com-pat′i-bil(e-ness‡).** **2.** That which is incompatible: usually in *pl.*—**in-com-pat′i-bly,** *adv.*

in-com′pe-tent, 1 in-kŏm′pɪ-tent; 2 ĭn-cŏm′pe-tĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not competent; unable to do what is required. **2.** Not legally qualified. Syn.: see BAD. **II.** *n.* An incompetent person. —**in-com′pe-tence, in-com′pe-ten-cy,** *n.* General lack of capacity; inability.—**in-com′pe-tent-ly,** *adv.*

in″com-plete′, 1 in″kŏm-plēt′; 2 ĭn″cŏm-plēt′, *a.* Not complete; imperfect. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in″com-pie′tion,** *n.*

in″com-posed′†, 1 in″kŏm-pōzd′; 2 ĭn″com-pōsd′, *a.* Discomposed.

in-com″pre-hen′si-bl(e‡), 1 in-kŏm″prɪ-hen′sɪ-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏm″pre-hĕn′si-bl, *a.* **1.** Not comprehensible; inconceivable. ‡§. That can not be included or confined within limits. Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS.—**in-com″pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**in-com″pre-hen′si-bl(e-ness‡),** *n.*—**in-com″pre-hen′si-bly,** *adv.*—**in-com″pre-hen′sion,** *n.* Lack of understanding.—**in-com″-pre-hen′siv(e‡),** *a.* Not comprehensive; limited.

in″con-ceiv′a-ble, 1 in″kŏn-sēv′ə-bl; 2 ĭn″cŏn-cēv′a-bl, *a.*

in″con-ceiv′a-bl‡″, *j* 1. That can not be conceived; incomprehensible; hence, sometimes, incredible; impossible. **2.** *Philos.* Involving a contradiction in terms; inherently contradictory. **-ness,** *n.*—**in″con-ceiv″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**in″con-ceiv′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-con′dite§, 1 in-kŏn′dɪt *or* -dīt; 2 ĭn-cŏn′dɪt *or* -dīt, *a.* Badly constructed; irregular. [< L. *inconditus,* < *in-,* not, + *conditus,* pp. of *condo,* put together.]

in-con′gru-ous, 1 in-kŏŋ′gru-ŭs; 2 ĭn-cŏn′gru-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not congruous. **2.** Composed of inharmonious elements. [< L. *incongruus,* < *in-,* not; and see CONGRUOUS.]

Syn.: absurd, conflicting, contradictory, contrary, discordant, discrepant, ill-matched, inapposite, inappropriate, incommensurable, incompatible, inconsistent, inharmonious, irreconcilable, mismatched, mismated, repugnant, unsuitable. Two or more things that do not fit well together, or are not adapted to each other, are said to be *incongruous;* a thing is said to be *incongruous* that is not adapted to the time, place, or occasion; the term is also applied to a thing made up of ill-assorted parts or *inharmonious* elements. *Discordant* is applied to all things that jar in association like musical notes that are not in accord; *inharmonious* has the same original sense, but is a milder term. *Incompatible* primarily signifies unable to sympathize or feel alike; *inconsistent* means unable to stand together. Things are *incompatible* which can not exist together in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to ultimate extinction of one by the other. *Inconsistent* applies to things that can not be made to agree in thought with each other, or with some standard of truth or right; slavery and freedom are *inconsistent* with each other in theory, and *incompatible* in fact. *Incongruous* applies to relations, *unsuitable* to purpose or use; two colors are *incongruous* which can not be agreeably associated: either may be *unsuitable* for a person, a room, or an occasion. *Incommensurable* is a mathematical term, applying to two or more quantities that have no common measure or aliquot part. See CONTRARY.—Ant.: accordant, agreeing, compatible, consistent, harmonious, suitable.—Prep.: *with.*

—**in-con′gru-ence,** *n.*—**in-con′gru-ent,** *a.* Incongruous. —**in″con′gru-ĭ-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being incongruous; lack of harmony or suitableness. **2.** That which is incongruous.—**in-con′gru-ous-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in-con″se-quent, 1 in-kŏn′sɪ-kwent; 2 ĭn-cŏn′se-kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Contrary to reasonable inference. **2.** Not according to sequence; hence, irrelevant. **3.** Illogical in thought or action; eccentric.—**inconsequent drainage** (*Phys. Geog.*), a drainage established prior to the deformation of the drained section, and continuing after such a change in the earth's surface. —**in-con′se-quent-ly,** *adv.*—**in-con″se-quence,** *n.* **1.** The state or character of being inconsequent. **2.** That which is inconsequent. **3.** Lack of sequence; irrelevancy.—**in-con″se-quen′tial,** *a.* Of little consequence.

in″con-sid′er-ate, 1 in″kŏn-sĭd′er-ɪt; 2 ĭn″cŏn-sĭd′er-at, *a.* **1.** Not considerate; thoughtless. **2.** Showing want of consideration. Syn.: see BLUFF; IMPRUDENT; INATTENTIVE.

—**in″con-sid′er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**in″con-sid′er-ate-ness,** *n.*—**in″con-sid″er-a′tion,** *n.*

in″con-sis′tent, 1 in″kŏn-sis′tent; 2 ĭn″cŏn-sĭs′tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Logically incompatible. **2.** Self-contradictory. **3.** Not consistent; capricious.

Syn.: see CONTRARY; INCONGRUOUS.—**in″con-sis′ten-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being inconsistent. (1) Logical incompatibility. (2) Lack of uniformity or coherence in thought or conduct. **2.** That which is inconsistent. **in″con-sis′tence‡.**—**in″con-sis′tent-ly,** *adv.*

in-con′stant, *a.* Not constant; fickle; variable. Syn.: see FICKLE; VAIN.—**in-con′stant-ly,** *adv.*—**in-con′stan-cy,** *n.*

in″con-test′a-bl(e‡), 1 in″kŏn-test′ə-bl; 2 ĭn″cŏn-tĕst′a-bl, *a.* Not admitting of controversy.

Syn.: certain, impregnable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, irrefragable, unassailable, undeniable, undoubted, unquestionable.—Ant.: apocryphal, doubtful, dubious, fictitious, hypothetical, problematical, questionable, uncertain, unsustained, unverified.

—**in″con-test′a-bly,** *adv.*

in-con′ti-nent, 1 in-kŏn′tɪ-nent; 2 ĭn-cŏn′ti-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not continent; exercising no control over the appetites or passions; unchaste. **2.** Unrestrained; as, an *incontinent* passion. **3.** [Colloq.] Immediate.—**in-con′ti-nence,** *n.* Lack of continence; unchastity. **in-con′ti-nen-cy‡.**—**in-con′ti-nent-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Without due restraint. **2.** Immediately. **in-con′ti-nent‡** [Archaic].

in″con-ve′nient, 1 in″kŏn-vīn′yent; 2 ĭn″cŏn-vēn′yĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not convenient; incommodious; embarrassing. **2.** Not expedient; unsuitable. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in″con-ve′nience.** I‡. *vt.* To put to inconvenience. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being inconvenient. **2.** A disadvantage; embarrassment. **in″con-ve′nien-cy‡.**

in′ĉo-ny†, *a.* Delectable; dainty; pretty.

incor., *abbr.* Incorporated.

in-cor′po-rate¹, 1 in-kôr′po-rēt; 2 ĭn-cŏr′po-rāt, *v.* [-RAT″ED⁴; -RAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To combine together so as to form one harmonious whole; form into or unite with a body; include; blend. **2.** To embody; give definite form to. **3.** To form into a legal corporation. **II.** *i.* To become incorporated. Syn.: see ENROLL; MIX; UNITE.

in-cor′po-rate², 1 in-kôr′po-rɪt; 2 ĭn-cŏr′po-rat, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter. **2.** Not formed into a corporation.

in-cor′po-rate³, *a.* **1.** Joined, or intimately associated. **2.** Incorporated. [< L. *incorporatus,* pp. of *incorporo,* embody, < *in,* in; and see CORPORATE.]—**in-cor′po-ra′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of incorporating. **2.** A corporation. **3.** The combining of elements.—**in-cor′po-ra″tor,** *n.* **1.** One who forms a corporation. **2.** One of the members of a corporation named in the incorporating charter.

in″cor-po′re-al, 1 in″kôr-pō′rɪ-əl; 2 ĭn″cŏr-pō′re-al, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; immaterial. **2.** Pertaining to the immaterial world. **3.** Not appreciable by the senses; intangible; as, *incorporeal* rights. **in-cor′po-ral†.**—**in″cor-po′re-al-ĭ-ty,** *n.* The state of incorporeal existence.—**in″cor-po′re-al-ly,** *adv.*—**in-cor″po-re′i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being not material. **2.** An incorporeal entity. [M.]

in-corpse′†, *vt.* To incorporate.

in-cor′ri-gi-ble, 1 in-kŏr′ɪ-ji-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏr′i-ji-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.**

in-cor′ri-gi-bl‡″, *j* That can not be corrected. **2.** Depraved beyond reform. **II.** *n.* One who is beyond correction. **-ness,** *n.*—**in-cor″ri-gi-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**in-cor′ri-gi-bly,** *adv.*

in″cor-rupt′, 1 in″kŏ-rupt′; 2 ĭn″cŏ-rŭpt′, *a.* **1.** Not depraved nor defiled morally; above the power of bribes; pure. **2.** Not marred in physical substance; not acted upon by decay. **3.** Not tainted by other idioms; free from error, as a language. **4.** Unchanged; unaltered, as a text. [< L. *incorruptus,* < *in-,* not; and see CORRUPT, *a.*] **in″cor-rupt′ed†.** **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in″cor-rup′tion,** *n.* Freedom from corruption.—**in″cor-rup′tiv(e§),** *a.* Not liable to corruption.

in″cor-rupt′i-ble, 1 in″kŏ-rupt′ɪ-bl; 2 ĭn″cŏ-rŭpt′i-bl, *a.*

in″cor-rupt′i-bl‡″, *j* Incapable of corruption; especially, not accessible to bribery.

Syn.: see FAITHFUL; IMMORTAL; JUST; MORAL.

—**in″cor-rupt′i-bil′i-ty, in″cor-rupt′i-bl(e-ness‡″,** *n.*—**in″cor-rupt′i-bly,** *adv.*

incr., *abbr.* Increase.

in-cras′sate, 1 in-kras′ĕt; 2 ĭn-crăs′ăt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-SAT-ED⁴; -SAT-ING.] To make or become thick or thicker; specif., in pharmacy, to thicken (a fluid) as by mixing or evaporation. **II.** *a.* Thickened, as the antennæ or femora of certain insects and the leaves of the houseleek. [< L. *in,* in, + *crassus,* thick.] **in-cras′sat-ed‡.**—**in″cras-sa′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of thickening. **2.** A thickening or swelling.—**in-cras′sa-tiv(e§),** *a.* Tending to thicken.

in-crease′, 1 in-krīs′; 2 ĭn-crēs′, *vt. & vi.* [IN-CREASED′†; IN-CREAS′ING.] To augment or make greater; enlarge; become greater; grow, as in bulk, quantity, number, or degree; multiply.

Syn.: advance, aggravate, augment, enhance, enlarge, exaggerate, extend, heighten, intensify, magnify, prolong, raise. See ADD; AGGRAVATE; AMPLIFY; FLOURISH; PROPAGATE; SWELL.—Ant.: abbreviate, abridge, contract, curtail, decrease, diminish, reduce, waste.—**in-creas′a-bl(e‡),** *a.*—**in-creas′er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which increases; a breeder; grower. Specif.: (1) In plumbing, a pipe-fitting for joining the female end of a small pipe to the male end of a large one. (2)† In Latin or Greek grammar, a word that takes an increment in declension. ‡‖. One who advances or promotes.—**in-creas′ing-ly,** *adv.*

in′crease, 1 in′krīs; 2 ĭn′crēs, *n.* **1.** A growing larger or greater; augmentation. **2.** That which is added; increment. Specif.: (1) Produce, as of crops. (2) Increment by generation; progeny. (3) Commercial or financial increment; profit; interest. (4) Same as INCREASER, 1 (1). [< L. *in,* in, + *cresco,* grow.]

Syn.: access, accession, accretion, addendum, addition, aggravation, amplification, appendage, augmentation, complement, enhancement, enlargement, expansion, extension, growth, harvest, improvement, increment, product, reenforcement, return. See ACCESSION; HARVEST; PROGRESS.—Ant.: abbreviation, contraction, deduction, diminution, expenditure, loss, subtraction, waste.

in-cred′i-bl(e‡), 1 in-kred′ɪ-bl; 2 ĭn-crĕd′i-bl, *a.* Beyond or difficult of belief.—**in-cred″i-bil′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Incredibleness. **2.** An incredible thing.—**in-cred′i-bl(e-ness‡″,** *n.* The state or quality of being incredible.—**in-cred′i-bly,** *adv.*

in-cred′u-lous, 1 in-kred′yu-lus; 2 ĭn-crĕd′yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Refusing belief; skeptical. **2.** Characterized by, caused by, or manifesting doubt. **3†.** Incredible. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in″cre-du′li-ty,** *n.* Indisposition to believe. **in-cred′u-lous-ness‡.** Syn.: see DOUBT.

in′cre-mate‡, 1 in′krɪ-mēt *or* in-krī′mēt; 2 ĭn′cre-māt *or* [ĭn-crē′māt, *vt.* To cremate.

in′cre-ment, 1 in′krɪ-ment *or* -ment; 2 ĭn′cre-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of increasing; enlargement. **2.** That which is added; increase: opposed to *decrement.* **3.** *Math.* The amount by

which a varying quantity increases between two of its stages. [< L. *incrementum*, < *incresco*, increase.] Syn.: see INCREASE.—**unearned increment** (*Polit. Econ.*), any increase of value produced by forces independent of the person who receives it; specifically and originally, increase of value in land that springs from the increase of population or other cause independent of the land itself and of its owner, and which for this reason should, according to some, appertain not to the individual, but to the state.—**in″cre-men′tal**, *a.*

in-cres′cent, 1 in-kres′ent; 2 ĭn-crĕs′ĕnt, *a.* Characterized by increase; growing: said especially of the moon. [< L. *increscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *incresco;* see INCREASE.]

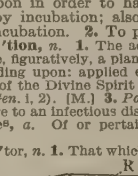
in-crim′i-nate, 1 in-krim′i-nēt; 2 ĭn-crĭm′i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT′ED[4]; -NAT′ING.] To charge or connect with a crime. [< LL. *incriminatus*, < L. *in*, in, + *crimen*, a crime.]—**in-crim′i-na′tion**, *n.*—**in-crim′i-na-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to incriminate or accuse.

in″ero-yą′ble, 1 ăn′krwo″yā′bl; 2 ăn″erwă″yä′bl, *n.* [F.] *F. Hist.* A member of the Royalist party in France who affected extravagance and foppery in dress and language during the French Directorate (1795–1799). They aped the pronunciation of a fashionable singer of the period, Garat, and dropped the letter r from their words. One of their catch-words was *C'est incoyable, ma paole d'honneu* (On my word of honor, it's incredible!), hence their name.

in-crust′[d], 1 in-krust′; 2 ĭn-crŭst′, *vt.* To cover with a crust or hard coat, as in decorative processes.—**in″crus-ta′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of incrusting, or the object incrusted. **2.** A crust on the surface of a body.

in′cu-bate, 1 in′[*or* ĭn′]kiu-bēt; 2 ĭn′[*or* ĭn′]cū-bāt, *vt. & vi.* [-BAT″ED[4]; -BAT′ING.] **1.** To sit upon in order to hatch, as eggs; to produce or maintain by incubation; also, to hatch by sitting; be subjected to incubation. **2.** To plan. [< L. *in*, on, + *cubo*, lie.]—**in″cu-ba′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of hatching; state of being hatched; hence, figuratively, a planning or producing. **2.** Figuratively a brooding upon: applied especially to the "brooding" or "moving" of the Divine Spirit over the face of the chaos at the Creation (*Gen.* 1, 2). [M.] **3.** *Pathol.* The period between the time of exposure to an infectious disease and its development.—**in′cu-ba-tiv**(eš, *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation, in any sense.

in′cu-ba″tor, 1 in′kiu-bē″tar; 2 ĭn′cū-bā″tor, *n.* **1.** That which incubates. Specif.: (1) A bird or fowl that sits or broods. (2) An apparatus kept at a uniform warmth, as by a lamp, for artificial hatching of eggs. (3) An apparatus for artificial development of germ-organisms, as bacteria, especially one in which the temperature may be regulated. **2.** An appliance for keeping warm a prematurely born child.



Incubator (def. 1). *H*, heater; *E*, egg-tray; *N*, nursery drawer; *R*, regulator.

in′cu-bus, 1 in′kiu-bus; 2 ĭn′cū-bŭs, *n.* [IN′CU-BUS-ES or IN′CU-BI, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that tends to weigh down or discourage. **2.** The nightmare. **3**‖. A male demon with lascivious nocturnal habits. Compare SUCCUBUS. [< L.[LL] *incubo;* see INCUBATE.] Syn.: see LOAD.

in-cul′cate, 1 in-kul′kēt; 2 ĭn-cŭl′cāt, *vt.* [-CAT-ED[4]; -CATING.] To impress upon the mind by repeated admonition; teach. [< L. *in*, on, + *calco*, tread.] Syn.: see IMPRESS.—**in″cul-ca′tion**, *n.*—**in-cul′ca-tor**, *n.*

in-cul′pate, 1 in-kul′pēt; 2 ĭn-cŭl′pāt, *vt.* [-PAT-ED[4]; -PATING.] To charge with wrong-doing; implicate. [< L. *in*, in, + *culpa*, fault.]—**in″cul-pa′tion**, *n.*—**in-cul′pa-to-ry**, *a.*

in-cult′, 1 in-kult′; 2 ĭn-cŭlt′, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Uncultivated; unpolished. **2.** Wanting in refinement. [< L. *in-*, not, + *cultus;* see CULT.]

in-cum′bent, 1 in-kum′bent; 2 ĭn-cŭm′bĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Resting upon one as a moral obligation, or as necessary under the circumstances; obligatory. **2.** Resting, leaning, or weighing wholly or partially upon something, as a sculptured figure upon its pedestal or a rock-stratum upon those beneath it. **II.** *n.* One who holds an office or performs official duties. [< L. *in*, on, + *cubo*, lie.]—**in-cum′bency**, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of holding an office or discharging its duties or functions; also, the period during which it is held: specifically applied to an ecclesiastical benefice. **2.** [Rare.] The state of being incumbent, or that which is incumbent, as a mental or physical burden; obligation.

in-cum′ber, in-cum′brance, etc. See ENCUMBER, etc.

in″cu-nab′u-la, 1 in″kiu-nab′yu-lə; 2 ĭn″cū-năb′yu-la, *n. pl.* **1.** The beginnings or the earliest monuments of an art, race, or other product of historical change or development; cradle; birthplace. **2.** Specif., specimens of printing and block-engraving that appeared before or soon after A. D. 1500. [L., < *in*, in + *cunabula*, cradle.]

in-cur′, 1 in-kūr′; 2 ĭn-cûr′, *vt.* [IN-CURRED′; IN-CUR′RING.] To bring upon oneself, as an injurious consequence; encounter. [< L.[F] *incurro*, < *in*, against, + *curro*, run.]

in-cur′sion, 1 in-kūr′shan; 2 ĭn-cûr′shon, *n.* A hostile entrance into a territory; a temporary invasion; raid. [< L. *incursio(n-)*, < *incurro;* see INCUR.]
Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK; INVASION.
—**in-cur′siv**(eš, *a.* Disposed to make incursions.

in-curve′, 1 in-kūrv′; 2 ĭn-cûrv′, *vt. & vi.* To curve, or cause to curve, inward. [< L. *incurvo*, < *in*, in, + *curvus*, bent.]—**in-cur′vate.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-VAT-ED[4]; -VAT-ING.] To curve; bend, especially inwards. **II.** *a.* Curved.—**in″cur-va′tion**, *n.* **1.** The state of being curved or bent. **2.** The act of bending. **3.** *Pathol.* The growing inward of the nails; also, an ingrowing nail.

in′curve″, *n. Baseball.* A ball so pitched as to curve toward [the batsman. **in′curve″**‡.

in′cus, 1 iŋ′kus; 2 ĭŋ′cŭs, *n.* [IN′CU-DES, 1 in′kiu-dīz; 2 ĭn′cū-dēz, *pl.*] One of the small bones in the tympanum or middle ear: so called from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. [L., anvil, < *incudo*, forge, < *in*, on, + *cudo*, strike.]

in-cuse′, 1 in-kiūz′; 2 ĭn-cūz′, *vt.* [Rare.] To indent or impress by hammering or stamping, as a device on a coin. [< L. *incudo*, forge, < *in*, on, + *cudo*, strike.]—**in-cuse′.** **I.** *a.* Formed by hammering or stamping. **II.** *n.* An impression made by striking a coin with or against a die.

Ind, 1 ind; 2 ĭnd, *n.* **1.** India: poetic name. **2**†. Indies. **3**†. [*pl.*] East-Indies.

I. N. D., *abbr. In Nomine Dei* (in the name of God).

Ind., *abbr.* India, Indian, Indiana (official), index.—**Ind.**, *abbr.* Independent, indigo.—**Ind., indic.**, *abbr.* Indicative.

in-da′ba, 1 in-dā′bə; 2 ĭn-dä′ba, *n.* [S. Afr.] A great meeting; parliament; council; a Zulu-Kafir term.

in′da-gate†, *vt.* To seek or search out.

in-dam′in, 1 in-dam′in; 2 ĭn-dăm′ĭn, *n. Chem.* Any of a class of feeble bases, such as phenylene blue, which are derived from the indoanilins. They are unstable and form bluish and greenish salts. **in-dam′ine**‡.

in′da-zol, 1 in′də-zōl *or* -zəl; 2 ĭn′da-zōl *or* -zŏl, *n. Chem.* A crystalline organic compound ($C_7H_6N_2$). [< INDOL + AZOTE.] **in′da-zole**‡.—**in″da-zyl′ic**, *a.*

in-debt′†, *vt.* To place in debt.

in-debt′ed, 1 in-det′ed; 2 ĭn-dĕt′ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having contracted a debt. **2.** Owing gratitude; beholden.—**in-debt′edness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being indebted. **2.** The amount of one's debts.

in-de′cen-cy, 1 in-dī′sen-si; 2 ĭn-dē′cĕnt, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being indecent; especially, vulgarity or immorality in actions, spoken or printed words, pictures, etc. **2.** An indecent act or speech.
Syn.: coarseness, filthiness, foulness, grossness, immodesty, impropriety, impurity, indecorum, indelicacy, obscenity, offensiveness, uncleanness, unseemliness, vileness. See OUTRAGE.—Ant.: delicacy, modesty, nicety, propriety, purity, refinement.

in-de′cent, 1 in-dī′sent; 2 ĭn-dē′cĕnt, *a.* **1.** Offensive to decency; immodest; gross. **2.** Contrary to what is fit and proper. Syn.: see IMMODEST.—**in-de′cent-ly**, *adv.*

in″de-cid′u-ate, 1 in″di-sid′yu-it; 2 ĭn″de-cĭd′yu-at, *a.* **1.** Without a decidua. **2.** Indeciduous.

indeci., *abbr.* Indeclinable.

in-deed′, 1 in-did′; 2 ĭn-dēd′, *adv.* In fact; in truth: used (1) to emphasize an affirmation; (2) to mark a qualifying word or clause; (3) to denote a concession; (4) as an expression of surprize; or (5) interrogatively for the purpose of drawing forth confirmation of a fact stated.

indef., *abbr.* Indefinite.

in″de-fat′i-ga-bl, } 1 in″di-fat′i-gə-bl; 2 ĭn″de-făt′i-ga-bl,
in″de-fat′i-ga-blF, } *a.* Not exhausted by labor or exertion; unflagging. [< L. *in-*, not, + *defatigo*, tire out.]
Syn.: assiduous, indomitable, industrious, never-failing, never-tiring, persevering, persistent, tireless, unfailing, unfaltering, unflagging, untiring, unwearied.—Ant.: defeated, despondent, discouraged, fainting, faltering, flagging, half-hearted, idle, indolent, negligent, remiss, wearied, worn out.
—**in″de-fat′i-ga-bil′i-ty**, *n.* **in″de-fat′i-ga-bl**(e-ness**F**‡.—**in″de-fat′i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

in″de-fea′si-ble, } 1 in″di-fi′zi-bl; 2 ĭn″de-fē′zi-bl, *a.* **1.** Not
in″de-fea′si-blF, } defeasible. **2.** *Law.* Incapable of being defeated, set aside, or made void.—**in″de-fea″si-bil′i-ty**, *n.*
—**in″de-fea′si-bly**, *adv.*

in″de-fec′ti-bl(eF, 1 in″di-fek′ti-bl; 2 ĭn″de-fĕc′ti-bl, *a.* **1.** Not subject to defect or decay. **2.** Faultless.—**in″de-fec′ti-bil′i-ty**, *n.*—**in″de-fec′ti-bly**, *adv.*

in″de-fin′a-ble, } 1 in″di-fain′ə-bl; 2 ĭn″de-fīn′a-bl, *a.* That
in″de-fin′a-blF, } can not be defined or described; evanescent; subtle. **-ness**, *n.* **-bly**, *adv.*

in-def′i-nit(eF, 1 in-def′i-nit; 2 ĭn-dĕf′i-nĭt, *a.* **1.** Not definite or precise. **2.** Indeterminate; without fixed boundaries; incapable of measurement. **3.** *Math.* (1) So large as to have no definite or particular limit. (2) Infinite. **4.** *Bot.* Uncertain: said of stamens when too many to be counted easily, and of inflorescence when not terminated absolutely by a flower. **5.** *Gram.* Not defining or fixing; as, (1) various adjectives, adverbs, and pronouns; (2) certain tenses or inflections of verbs; (3) the indefinite article. See A; AN; ARTICLE.
Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; VAGUE.
—**in-def′i-nit**(e-ly**F**, *adv.*—**in-def′i-nit**(e-ness**F**, *n.*

in-del′i-ble, } 1 in-del′i-bl; 2 ĭn-dĕl′i-bl, *a.* That can not
in-del′i-blF, } be blotted out; ineffaceable. [< L. *in-*, not, + *deleo*, destroy, efface.]—**in-del″i-bil′i-ty**, *n.* **in-del′i-bl**(eness**F**‡.—**in-del′i-bly**, *adv.*

in-del′i-cate, *a.* Not delicate; offensive to propriety or refinement; immodest. Syn.: see FOUL; IMMODEST.
—**in-del′i-ca-cy**, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being indelicate; coarseness. **2.** An act offensive to propriety or refined feeling.—**in-del′i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

in-dem′ni-fy, 1 in-dem′ni-fai; 2 ĭn-dĕm′ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **1.** To compensate for loss or damage. **2.** To give security against loss or immunity from punishment to. [< L. *indemnis* (< *in-*, not, + *damnum*, harm) + -FY.] Syn.: see PAY.—**in-dem″ni-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of indemnifying. **2.** That which indemnifies.—**in-dem′ni-tor**, *n.* One who indemnifies.—**in-dem′ni-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** That which is given as compensation for a loss or for damage. **2.** An

undertaking to make good to another a loss or to protect him against liability. **3.** Exemption from penalties or liabilities incurred. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION; SUBSIDY.

in-dent'[1], 1 in-dent'; 2 ĭn-dĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut into points or inequalities like a row of teeth; notch the edge of. **2.** To cause a dent or dents in; inlay; emboss; produce by a stroke or by pressure; stamp in. **3.** To join or dovetail, as the indented edges of paper or boards; also to cut into for the purpose of dovetailing or mortising. **4.** To divide into two parts (a document drawn up in duplicate) so that the two separate halves tally exactly when fitted together. **5.** Hence, (1) to indenture; apprentice. (2) To order with an indent: with *on*, of the source from which ordered, and *for*, of the supplies demanded; also, to draw (supplies) from the commissariat. **6.** *Com.* To give a foreign order for goods with or without specified particulars. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be notched or cut. **2.** To recede. **3.** To make an indent (see INDENT, *n.*, 4) or an indented document (see INDENT, *vt.*, 4). **4.** Hence, to enter into a bargain or covenant. [< LL.+F., *in*, in, + *den(t-)s*, tooth.]—**in"den-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of denting. **2.** A cut or notch in an edge or border. Syn.: see HOLE.—**in-dent'ed**, *pa.* **1.** *Arch.* Toothed together. **2.** *Fort.* Formed into several angles: said of a parapet. **3.** *Her.* Toothed like a saw. **4.** *Print.* Set in from the margin. **5.** Indentured.—**in-den'tion**, *n.* **1.** A dent. **2.** The indenting of a line in print; also, the space thus left blank.—**in-den'ture**. **I.** *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR'ING.] To bind by indenture, as an apprentice. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* An instrument of contract under seal; an instrument in duplicate between parties, each party keeping a counterpart. See INDENT, *vt.*, 4. **2.** A legal instrument for binding an apprentice or a servant to his master: often used in *pl.* **3.** The act of indenting, or the state of being indented.

in-dent'[2], *vt.* **1.** Same as DENT. **2.** To begin (a line or lines, etc.) as with a quad or quads, leaving a blank space to the left: said of manuscript, and printed or typewritten matter.

in-dent', *n.* **1.** A cut or notch in the edge of anything; an opening like a notch; an indentation or impression. **2.** *Law.* An indented contract; indenture. **3.** An indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for principal or interest due on the public debt. **4.** *Mil.* In India, an order for supplies, sent to the commissariat. **5.** *Com.* A foreign order for goods, with or without specified particulars as to quality, price, mode of shipment, etc. **6.** Same as INDENTION, 2.

In"de-pen'dence[1], 1 in"de-pen'dens; 2 ĭn"de-pĕn'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Freedom from dependence upon others, as for government or financial support. **2.** A competency. **3.** A spirit of self-reliance. **In"de-pen'den-cy**‡. Syn.: see LIBERTY; WEALTH.—**Declaration of Independence**, the document, issued by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, declaring the American colonies of Great Britain thenceforth independent, as the United States of America.—**I. day** [U. S.], the 4th of July.

In"de-pen'dence[2], *n.* **1.** A city in S. E. Kansas; pop. 11,920. **2.** A city in N. W. Missouri; pop. 11,690.

In"de-pen'dent, 1 in"dɪ-pen'dent; 2 ĭn"de-pĕn'dĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not subordinate or subject to nor dependent for support upon another government, person, or thing. **2.** Affording means of independence or freedom of action. **3.** Indicating self-reliance; resentful of, or uninfluenced by, advice or assistance. **4.** Separate or disconnected. **5.** *Eccl.* Pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists. **6.** [U. S.] Not identified with any political party. **7.** Possessing sufficient means to live without labor. **8.** *Math.* (1) Capable of taking any value at pleasure. (2) Denoting two or more quantities such that the value of none of them depends upon that of the others. **II.** *n.* One who exercises his own will or judgment without the guidance or control of others. Specifically: (1) *Eccl.* [I-] An English Congregationalist. (2) [I- or i-] *Polit.* One who is not an adherent of any political party. Syn.: see FREE.—**in"de-pen'dent-ly**, *adv.*

in"de-sert'§, *n.* Absence of merit.

in"de-ter'min-ism, 1 in"dɪ-tū'rmin-ɪzm; 2 ĭn"de-tĕr'mĭn-ĭzm, *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the will, while influenced, is not absolutely determined by motives or environment; especially, the doctrine that, since motives have no existence external to the mind, the agent chooses the motives which shall influence him rather than is, strictly speaking, determined by them.—**in"de-ter'min-ist**, *n.*

in"de-vo'tion, *n.* The absence of a devout spirit.

in'dex, 1 in'deks; 2 ĭn'dĕks. **I**[1]. *vt.* **1.** To provide with or enter in an index. **2**§. To indicate; mark or manifest. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* To put on the Index. **II.** *n.* [IN'DEX-ES or IN'DI-CES, *pl.*]: *indices* in the sense of mathematical or other abstract signs, *indexes* in the sense of tables of contents. **1.** Anything used to indicate, point out, or guide, as the forefinger, the hand of a clock, a pointer, etc. **2.** Anything that manifests or denotes. **3.** An alphabetic list of matters or references, as in a book. **4.** [I-] *R. C. Ch.* A record containing: (1) The **Index Librorum Expurgandorum** or **I. Expurgatorius**, a list of books from which certain passages must be eliminated before they can be read. (2) The **I. Librorum Prohibitorum**, a list of books forbidden to be read. **5.** *Math.* An exponent. **6.** A mark [☞] employed to direct attention. **7**‡. A prolog; prelude. [L.] Syn.: see LIST.—**index finger**, the forefinger: so called because used in pointing.—**i. of refraction**, the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to that of the angle of refraction when light enters a transparent substance.—**orbitonasal i.**, a ratio showing the prominence of a nose at its root.

in'dex-er, *n.* One who or that which indexes; especially with regard to books.

in-dex'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the form of an index. **2.** Acting as an index; indicative.

In'di-a, 1 in'dɪ-ə; 2 ĭn'dɪ-a, *n.* The central peninsula of southern Asia, south of the Himalayas, and the western part of the eastern Asiatic peninsula [Burma] (1,802,000 sq. m.; pop. 315,156,000); capital, Delhi; pop. 233,000. The British territory, under British law, consists of 1,093,000 sq. m.; pop., 244,267,000. The Indian States in political relations with the Indian government consist of 709,600 sq. m.; pop., 70,890,000. The name **Hither India** was formerly given to the middle or Hindustan peninsula, and that of **Farther India** to the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal; the latter designation is still loosely applied to the whole eastern peninsula.—**India ink**, or **Chinese ink**. **1.** A black pigment composed of a mixture of lampblack or burnt cork with gelatin and water, made in India, China, and Japan: sold in sticks. **2.** A similar ink made of sepia.—**In'di-a-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A large merchant ship in the East-Indian trade.—**India paper. 1.** A thin yellowish absorbent printing-paper, made in China and Japan from vegetable fiber, and used in taking the finest proofs from engraved plates. **2.** A very thin, tough, and opaque printing-paper, originally from the Orient, used for Bibles, etc.—**I. proof**, an early and choice proof taken on India paper from an engraved plate.—**In"di-a-rub'ber**, *n.* A soft and very elastic substance derived from the sap of various tropical plants; caoutchouc. See RUBBER.

In'di-an, 1 in'dɪ-ən; 2 ĭn'dɪ-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to India or the East Indies, or to Indians. **2.** Pertaining to the American native races or to the West Indies. **3.** [U. S.] Made from maize. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of India or of the West Indies. **2.** A member of one of the aboriginal races of America. **3.** The language of the American Indians. **4.** [Rare.] An Anglo-Indian. [< LL. *Indianus*, < L. *India*, India.]—**Indian clubs**, see under CLUB.—**I. corn**, maize.—**I. file**, single file: the usual marching style of the American Indian.—**I. hemp. 1.** A species of dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*) used by the American Indians. **Canada hemp**‡. **2.** The common hemp (*Cannabis sativa indica*).—**I. licorice**, the root of an East-Indian plant used in the same way as the common licorice-root.—**I. mallow**, a tall weed (*Abutilon abutilon*), with large, very velvety leaves and small yellow flowers; velvet-leaf.—**I. meal**, ground Indian corn.—**I. millet**, the tall grass *Sorghum vulgare*, of which the Chinese sugar-cane, broom-corn, and durra are varieties.—**I. mutiny**, a fanatical rising in India in 1857–1858, occasioned by the superstition of the natives. Delhi, Cawnpur, and Lucknow were the chief centers. Lucknow was relieved by Havelock, September, 1857, and by Campbell in November.—**In'di-an-phys"ic**, *n.* Either of two species of perennial herbs (*Gillenia*) common in the woods of the United States reputed to be emetic, cathartic, or tonic according to the dose.—**I.-pipe**, *n.* A low, smooth, waxy-white, one-flowered herb (*Monotropa uniflora*) common in moist woods.—**I. red**, Indian ocher.—**I. summer**, see under SUMMER.—**I. tobacco**, an erect, hairy, branched herb (*Lobelia inflata*) with ovate, obtusely toothed leaves and small pale-blue flowers: a famous quack medicine—emetic, expectorant, sudorific, and poisonous.—**I. turnip.** A common American herb (*Arisæma triphyllum*) of the arum family, growing from a turnip-shaped bulb, with an intensely acrid juice and a curious spike of flowers in a spathe known as *jack-in-the-pulpit*.

In"di-an'a, 1 in"dɪ-an'ə; 2 in"dɪ-ăn'a, *n.* A N. central State (36,054 sq. m.; pop. 2,930,390) of the United States; capital, Indianapolis.

In"di-an-ap'o-lis, 1 in"dɪ-an-ap'o-lis; 2 in"dɪ-an-ăp'o-lĭs, *n.* A manufacturing city; capital of Indiana; pop. 314,200.

In'di-an o'cean. An ocean bounded by Africa, Asia, Australia, and the 40th parallel of S. latitude; area of basin, 28,350,000 sq. m.; greatest depth, 22,968 ft.

In'di-an Ter'ri-to-ry. Formerly, a Territory of the United States; now a part of the State of Oklahoma.

In'dic, 1 in'dɪk; 2 in'dɪc, *a.* Pertaining to India, its races, languages, and culture; Indian.

in'di-can, 1 in'dɪ-kan; 2 in'dɪ-can, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A light-brown sirupy compound ($C_{52}H_{31}NO_{17}$) contained in several species of plants. By its decomposition the blue coloring-matter indigo is formed. **2.** Potassium indoxyl sulfate ($C_8H_6NSO_4K$), contained in the blood and urine of certain animals, including man. [< L. *indicum*, indigo.]

in'di-cate, 1 in'dɪ-kēt; 2 ĭn'dɪ-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To give a suggestion of. **2.** To point out; show; represent. **3.** *Med.* To show or suggest by symptoms (the disease or its remedy). [< L. *indicatus*, pp. of *indico*, point out.] Syn.: see ALLUDE.—**in'di-cant.** **I.** *a.* Indicating. **II.** *n.* An indicator.—**in"di-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of indicating, in any sense; manifestation; prediction. **2.** That which indicates or suggests; a token; sign; symptom. **3.** *Med.* The manifestation afforded by the symptoms of a disease as to the course of treatment. Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC; MARK; SIGN.—**in-dic'a-tive**[es]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving intimation. **2.** *Gram.* In, or having the verb in the indicative mode. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* The indicative mode, which asserts or questions directly. **-ly**, *adv.*—**in'di-ca-to-ry**, *a.*

in'di-ca"tor, 1 in-dɪ-kē"tər *or* -tor; 2 ĭn'dɪ-cā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which indicates or points out. Specif.: Any contrivance or apparatus, automatic or otherwise, which makes a mark, record, or sign to indicate the condition or position of something; as, (1) a water-gage; (2) a speed-indicator: (3) dials showing the position of elevators, cages etc.; (4) devices for recording the arrival and departure of trains, the number of fares collected in street-cars, etc.

2. *Mach.* An instrument attached to a steam-engine which, by the action of the steam itself, actually draws an *indicator*

diagram from which may be ascertained, (1) the gross power; (2) the correct adjustment of the distribution-valves; (3) the ratio of the pressure in the cylinder to the boiler pressure, etc. **3.** *Chem.* A substance, as litmus, potassium permanganate, etc., which colors a solution and by its disappearance, reappearance, or change of color when a reagent is added, indicates acidity, alkalinity, etc.

in'di-ces, 1 in'dĭ-sīz; 2 in'dĭ-sẽs, *n.* Plural of INDEX.—**crystallographic indices,** a series of numbers indicating the relative intercepts of a crystal face upon the crystal axes; they are derived by the inversion of the parameters.

in-di'ci-a, 1 in-dish'ĭ-ə; 2 ĭn-dish'ĭ-a, *n. pl.* Discriminating marks; indications; badges; tokens; symptoms.

in-dict'^{d}, 1 in-dait'; 2 ĭn-dīt', *vt. Law.* To prefer an indictment against. [< L.^{OF} *indicto,* < *in,* in, + *dico,* say.] Syn.: see ARRAIGN.

—**in-dict'a-bl**(**eF**, *a.* **1.** Subject to indictment. **2.** Giving cause for indictment.—**in-dict-ee',** *n.* One who is indicted.—**in-dict'er,** *n.* One who indicts. **in-dic'tor**‡.—**in-dict'ment,** *n. Law.* **1.** The act of indicting, or the state of being indicted; formal charge or accusation in general. **2.** A formal written charge of crime, preferred at the suit of the government and presented by a grand jury on oath to the court in which it is impaneled, as the basis for trial of the accused; the legal document itself.

in-dic'tion, 1 in-dik'shən; 2 ĭn-dĭk'shon, *n.* **1.** A cycle or period of fifteen years, introduced by Constantine as a fiscal term, and adopted by the popes as part of their chronological system. At the beginning of an ancient *indiction* all real estate was valued and the valuation proclaimed, the tax thereupon being paid annually for the ensuing fifteen years. **2.** The number of one of these cycles, or that of any particular year in its cycle. **3**†. A proclamation, as of a fast; a declaration. [< L. *indictio(n-),* < *indico,* point out.]

In'dies, 1 in'dĭz; 2 ĭn'dĭs, *n. pl.* **1.** The East Indies; hence, allegorically, any country or place where great wealth exists. **2**†. The East or the West Indies.

in-dif'fer-ent, 1 in-dif'er-ent; 2 ĭn-dĭf'er-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having no inclination or interest; apathetic. **2.** Only passably or tolerably good or large; mediocre; ordinary. **3.** Awakening no concern or preference; unimportant; specif., of a ceremony, not essential; that may be omitted. **4.** Unprejudiced; with no predominating tendency; impartial. **5.** *Biol.* Undifferentiated; not specialized. **6.** Not active; neutral: said of chemical compounds, parts of magnets, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** An apathetic person. **2.** An object of indifference. **III**†. *adv.* Tolerably. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED.

—**in-dif'fer-ence,** *n.* **1.** The state of being unconcerned or indifferent. (1) Lack of interest or feeling; apathy. (2) Freedom from prejudice or bias. **2.** The quality of not arousing interest or approval. (1) A low degree of excellence. (2) Immateriality; slight importance. **in-dif'fer-en-cy**‡. Syn.: see APATHY; NEGLECT.—**in-dif'fer-ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-dif'fer-ent-ism, 1 in-dif'er-ent-izm; 2 ĭn-dĭf'er-ĕnt-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the differences in religious faith are of no importance. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that to be in thought and in reality are one and the same thing; the doctrine of absolute identity. **3.** Habitual or systematic indifference.—**in-dif'ferent-ist,** *n.*

in-di-gene, 1 in'dĭ-jin; 2 ĭn'dĭ-jẽn, *n.* A person, animal, or thing native to the soil; aboriginal; autochthon. [F. < L.^{LL} see INDIGENOUS.]

in-dig'e-nous, 1 in-dij'ĭ-nus; 2 ĭn-dĭj'e-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Originating in a (specified) place or country; not exotic; native; hence, figuratively, innate; inherent. **in-dig'e-nal**‡. **2.** *Geol.* Produced by chemical or mechanical deposition at the earth's surface, as by sedimentation: contrasted with *exogenous* and *exotic.* [< L.^{LL} *indu,* (< *in*), in, + *gigno,* beget.] Syn.: see NATIVE; PRIMEVAL.—**in-dig'e-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**in-dig'e-nous-ness,** *n.*

in'di-gent, 1 in'dĭ-jent; 2 ĭn'dĭ-jĕnt, *a.* **1.** Destitute of property; poor. **2**†. Lacking; wanting: with *of.* [< L. *indu* (< *in*), in, + *egeo,* want.]—**in'di-gence,** *n.* Poverty. **in'di-gen-cy**‡.

in"di-ges'tion, 1 in"dĭ-jes'chən; 2 ĭn"dĭ-jĕs'chon, *n.* Defective digestion; dyspepsia.—**in"di-gest'**†. **I.** *a.* Undigested; confused. **II.** *n.* A disordered mass.—**in"di-gest'ed,** *a.* Not digested, in any sense of the word.—**in"di-gest'ed-ness,** *n.*—**in"di-gest'i-bl**(**eF**, *a.* Not digestible, or difficult to digest.—**in"di-gest"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in"di-gest'i-bl**(**e-ness**F‡.—**in"di-gest'i-bly,** *adv.*—**in"di-ges'tiv**(**eS**, *a.*

in-dign'†, *a.* Unworthy. **in-digne'**†.—**in-dign'ly**†, *adv.*

in-dig'nant, 1 in-dig'nənt; 2 ĭn-dĭg'nant, *a.* **1.** Having just anger and scorn. **2.** Manifesting or provoked by such a feeling. [< L. *in-,* not, + *dignus,* worthy.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"dig-na'tion,** *n.* Just resentment. Syn.: see ANGER.

in-dig'ni-ty, 1 in-dig'nĭ-tĭ; 2 ĭn-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** An act tending to degrade or mortify; an insult; affront. **2**†. Base character or conduct; also, anger aroused thereby. [< L. *in-,* not, + *dignus,* worthy.] Syn.: see OFFENSE; OUTRAGE.

in'di-go, 1 in'dĭ-gō; 2 ĭn'dĭ-gō, *n.* **1.** A blue coloring-substance ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$) obtained by the decomposition of indican, a glucoside contained in the indigo-plant. It is now artificially prepared for commercial use from naphthalene, which is obtained from coal tar. Indigo finds extensive use as a dye-stuff, coloring cotton, wool, and silk dark-blue. Mixed with oil, it forms a paint of great body, but one easily decomposed by impure air.

2. A deep violet-blue: often used adjectivally. [Sp.]—**indigo-bird,** *n.* A North-American finch (*Passerina cyanea*) the male of which is mainly a brilliant indigo-blue and the female brownish. **i.-bunting**‡.—**i. blue,** *n.* **1.** The blue coloring substance of crude indigo; pure indigo. See INDIGO. **2.** Any similar dull dark blue color.—**in'di-go-plant",** *n.* Any of several plants, mainly tropical, yielding indigo.—**in'di-go-tin**(**eS**, *n.* Pure indigo. Same as INDIGO BLUE.

in"di-rect', 1 in"dĭ-rekt'; 2 ĭn"dĭ-rĕct', *a.* **1.** Deviating from a direct line in space. **2.** Not in the direct line of derivation or succession; as, *indirect* descent. **3.** Not in direct relation; not tending to a result by the shortest or plainest course; inferential. **4.** Not morally direct; tending to mislead or deceive; as, *indirect* conduct. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in"di-rec'tion,** *n.* **1.** Indirect course of practise. **2.** Dishonest means; deceit.

Leaves and Flowers of the Indigo-plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*).

in"dis-cerp'i-biet, *a.* Exempt from dissolution; not discerpible. **in"dis-cerp'ti-biet.**—**in"dis-cerp"**[or **-cerpt"**]**i-bil'i-ty**†,*n.* The quality of being indiscerpible. **in"dis-cerp'**[or **-cerpt'**]**i-ble-ness**†.—**in"dis-cerp'** [or **-cerpt'**]**i-bly**†, *adv.*

in"dis-creet', 1 in"dĭs-krīt'; 2 ĭn"dĭs-crēt', *a.* Lacking discretion; imprudent. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in"dis-cre'tion,** *n.* The state of being indiscreet; an indiscreet act.

in"dis-crim'i-nate, 1 in"dis-krim'ĭ-nĭt; 2 ĭn"dĭs-crĭm'ĭ-nat, *a.* **1.** Showing no discrimination. **2.** Mingled in confusion. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in"dis-crim'i-nat"ing,** *a.*—**in"dis-crim"i-na'tion,** *n.*

in"dis-pen'sa-ble, } 1 in"dis-pen'sə-bl; 2 ĭn"dĭs-pĕn'sa-bl.
in"dis-pen'sa-blF, } **I.** *a.* Not to be dispensed with; necessary or requisite for a purpose. Syn.: see INHERENT; NECESSARY. **II.** *n.* **1.** An indispensable person or thing. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Trousers. **3**‖. A small satchel worn or carried by women instead of a pocket.—**in"dis-pen"sa-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in"dis-pen'sa-bl**(**eness**F, *n.*—**in"dis-pen'sa-bly,** *adv.*

in"dis-pose', 1 in"dĭs-pōz'; 2 ĭn"dĭs-pōg', *vt.* **1.** To render averse or unfavorable; disincline. **2.** To render unfit; disqualify. **3.** To make ill or ailing; mostly in the passive. **4.** To render immune, as from contagion.—**in"dis-posed',** *pa.* **1.** Ill; unwell. **2.** Disinclined. Syn.: see RELUCTANT.—**in"dis-posed'ness,** *n.*—**in-dis"po-si'tion,** *n.* **1.** Slight illness. **2.** The state of being mentally disinclined. Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

in-dis'pu-ta-ble, } 1 in-dis'piu-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-dĭs'pū-ta-bl, *a.*
in-dis'pu-ta-blF, } Incapable of being disputed; unquestionable. Syn.: see INCONTESTABLE; SURE.—**in-dis"pu-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-dis'pu-ta-bl**(**e-ness**F, *n.*—**in-dis'pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-dis'so-lu-ble, } 1 in-dis'o-liu-bl; 2 ĭn-dĭs'o-lū-bl, *a.* **1.**
in-dis'so-lu-blF, } That can not be dissolved, liquefied, or melted. **2.** Perpetually binding. **in"dis-solv'a-bl**(**eF**‡. Syn.: see IMMORTAL.—**in-dis"so-lu-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-dis'so-lu-bl**(**e-ness**F‡.—**in-dis'so-lu-bly,** *adv.*

in"dis-tinct', 1 in"dis-tinkt'; 2 ĭn"dĭs-tĭnct', *a.* **1.** Not clearly distinguishable or separable by senses or intellect; confused; dim; vague; obscure. **2.** Not presenting clear and well-defined images or impressions; obscured. **3.** [Rare.] Indiscriminate. [< L. *in-,* not; and see DISTINCT.] Syn.: see AMBIGUOUS; EQUIVOCAL; OBSCURE.—**in"dis-tinc'tion,** *n.* **1.** Want of distinction; indistinctness; confusion. **2.** Equality of rank or condition. **3.** [Rare.] Indistinctness.—**in"dis-tinc'tiv**(**eS**, *a.* **1.** Having no distinguishing quality. **2.** Incapable of distinguishing.—**in"dis-tinc'tiv**(**e-ly**S, *adv.*—**in"dis-tinc'tiv**(**e-ness**S, *n.*—**in"dis-tinct'ly,** *adv.* In an indistinct manner.—**in"dis-tinct'ness,** *n.* **1.** Lack of distinctness; obscurity; faintness. **2.** *Psychol.* Lack of qualities necessary for the purpose of making a clear distinction; indistinguishableness.

in-dite', 1 in-dait'; 2 ĭn-dīt', *vt.* & *vi.* [IN-DIT'ED^{4}; IN-DIT'ING.] **1.** To put into words or writing; frame an expression or composition. **2**‖. To dictate; cogitate. [< L.^{OF} *indicto,* see INDICT.] **-ment,** *n.*—**in-dit'er,** *n.*

in'di-um, 1 in'dĭ-um; 2 ĭn'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* A soft malleable silver-white metallic element found in very small quantities in zinc-blende and many other ores. See ELEMENT.

in"di-vid'u-al, 1 in"dĭ-vij'u-[*or* -vid'yu-]əl; 2 ĭn"dĭ-vĭj'u-[*or* -vĭd'yu-]al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing as an entity; single; not susceptible of logical division; not capable of actual division without loss of the characters essential to its existence. **2.** Pertaining, belonging, or peculiar to one particular person or thing. **3**†. Indivisible. **II.** *n.* Anything that can not be divided or separated into parts without losing its identity; that which has definite and continuous existence; a person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being; person. [< L. *indĭviduus,* indivisible.] Syn.: see PARTICULAR.—**in"di-vid'u-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being separate or individual, or of having individuality. **2.** Personal independence of action, character, or interest; also, a personal peculiarity; idiosyncrasy. **3.** A tendency or attitude, in religion, ethics, or politics, favoring the liberty of the individual: opposed to *socialism* and to *theoretic anarchism.* **4.** Excessive self-interest; selfishness. **5.** *Philos.* (1) The logical doctrine that individual things are the only real existences. (2) The doctrine that only the individual ego with its changes and states exists; egoism.—**in"di-vid'u-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** One given to independent thought and action; an egoist. **2.** An adherent of individualism.—**in"di-vid"u-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**in"di-vid"u-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz: 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being individual. **2.** Individual or distinctive charac-

ter; personality. **3.** Inseparability; indivisibility. **4.** *Phren.* The faculty that recognizes the separateness of things. **5.** An individual; a personality.—**in″di-vid′u-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] **1.** To distinguish; characterize. **2.** To select as an individual; particularize.—**in″di-vid″u-al-i-za′tion,** *n.*—**in″di-vid′u-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Separately. **2.** Specially and exclusively.

in″di-vid′u-ate, } in″di-vij′u-[or -vid′yu-]ēt; } in″di-vij′u-[or -vid′yu-]ĕt, *vt.* [-AT″ED⁴; -AT″ING.] **1.** To distinguish from others; individualize. **2.** To bring into existence as an individual.—**in″di-vid″u-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The giving of prominence to individuals as such. **2.** The production of individuals; specif., the origin of individuals by the addition of individual difference to general or specific forms or natures. **3.** Individuality. **4.** *Metaph.* The differentiation of the individual from the universal and from every other individual.

In′do-, } in′do-; 2 in′do-. From Gr. *Indos,* Indian (see INDIAN): a combining form.—**In″do-Af′ri-can,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both India and Africa.—**In″do-Ar′yan.** **I.** *a.* Of the Indic branch of the Aryan family. **II.** *n.* An Aryan of India. See ARYAN.

In″do-Chi′na, 1 in″do-chī′nə; 2 in″do-chī′na, *n.* An easterly peninsula of S. Asia (850,000 sq. m.; pop. 44,000,000), of which a portion (256,878 sq. m.; pop. 19,983,000) forms **French Indo-China.**

In″do-Chi-nese′. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A member of one of the native Mongoloid races inhabiting Indo-China.—**Indo-Chinese languages,** a group of monosyllabic and agglutinative tongues spoken in Indo-China.

in-doc′tri-nate, 1 in-dek′tri-nēt; 2 in-dŏc′tri-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″ED²; -NAT″ING.] To instruct in doctrines or principles. Syn.: see TEACH.—**in-doc″tri-na′tion,** *n.*

Indo-Eur., *abbr.* Indo-European.

In″do-Eu″ro-pe′an, 1 in″do-yū″ro-pī′an; 2 in″do-yu″ro-pē′an, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family of languages extending from India over Europe. **In″do-Ger-man′ic†.**—**In″do-I-ra′ni-an,** *a.* Pertaining to the Indian and Persian group of the Indo-European languages. See IRANIAN.

in′dol, 1 in′dōl *or* -dol; 2 in′dōl *or* -dŏl, *n.* A white crystalline compound (C_8H_7N) formed when indigo is distilled with zinc-dust, and also in certain albuminous compounds by fermentation. [< INDIGO + -OL.] **in′dole†.**

in′do-lence, 1 in′do-lens; 2 in′do-lĕnç, *n.* Habitual idleness; laziness. [< L. *indolentia,* freedom from pain.] **in′do-len-cy†.**—**in′do-lent,** *a.* **1.** Averse to exertion; habitually inactive or idle. **2.** *Med.* Without pain; sluggish; as, an *indolent* ulcer. Syn.: see IDLE.—**in′do-lent-ly,** *adv.*

in-dom′i-ta-ble, } 1 in-dom′i-ta-bl; 2 in-dŏm′i-ta-bl, *a.* Not **in-dom′i-ta-bl″,** } to be subdued. [< L. *in-,* not, + *domito,* tame.] Syn.: see INDEFATIGABLE; OBSTINATE.—**in-dom′i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

In″do-ne′si-a, 1 in″do-nī′shi-ə; 2 in″do-nē′shi-a, *n.* The Malay Peninsula and the islands of the Malay Archipelago. [< L. *India* (see INDIAN) + Gr. *nēsos,* island.]—**In″do-ne′sian.** **I.** *a.* Relating to Indonesia or to those Malay tribes that show Caucasic traits. **II.** *n.* A member of one of these tribes.

in′door″, 1 in′dōr″; 2 in′dōr″, *a.* Being or done within doors; pertaining to the interior of a building.—**in″doors′,** *adv.* Into or within a building.

in″do-phe′nol, 1 in″do-fī′nōl *or* -nel; 2 in″do-fē′nōl *or* -nōl, *n.* One of a series of blue coloring compounds resembling indigo, formed by the oxidation of paradiamin and a phenol: used for dyeing cotton and wool blue. [< INDIGO + PHENOL.]

In-dore′, 1 in-dōr′; 2 in-dōr′, *n.* **1.** A native state in central India; 9,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,151,578. **2.** Its capital; pop. 93,091.

in-dorse′, 1 in-dōrs′; 2 in-dôrs′, *vt.* [IN-DORSED′ᵗ; IN-DORS′ING.] [*Indorse* is the spelling formerly (following the medieval Latin) and still preferably used in law and commerce; literary use has more commonly followed Middle English analogy and favored the variant form *endorse.*] **1.** To write upon the back of; especially, to write one's name on the back of (a check, draft, etc.) to assign it or guarantee its payment. **2.** To give sanction to. [< L.ᴸᴸ *in,* on, + *dorsum,* back.]

Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AFFIRM; CONFESS; RATIFY; JUSTIFY.—**in-dors′a-bl(ᵉᵖ,** *a.*—**in″dor-see′,** *n.* One to whom transference by indorsement is made.—**in-dorse′ment,** *n.* **1.** The writing of one's name on the back of a note, check, etc. **2.** The act of ratification; approval.—**in-dors′er** or **-or,** *n.* One who indorses. [etc.

Indra.

in-dow′, in-dow′ment. See ENDOW, **in-dox′yl,** 1 in-deks′il; 2 in-dŏks′yl, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound (C_8H_7NO), a derivative of indol. [< INDIGO + HYDROXYL.]

In′dra, 1 in′drə; 2 in′dra, *n.* In early Hindu mythology, the god of the firmament and of rain. In the Vedas he is a god of the first rank, in later mythology he is the king of heaven and lord of the gods, but he afterward falls to a second rank. In Buddhism, as **Inda,** he is king of the Devas, but subservient to Buddha.

in′draft″, } 1 in′drȧft″; 2 in′drȧft″, **in′draught″,** } *n.* The act of drawing in or that which is drawn in; an inward flow.—**in′drawn″,** *a.* Drawn in; uttered with suppressed breath; hence, abstracted; preoccupied.

In′dris, 1 in′drɪs; 2 in′dris, *n.* A lemur of Madagascar; especially, a species (*Indris brevicaudata*), with exserted ears and rudimentary tail, and usually black in color. **in′dri†.**

Ind. T., *abbr.* Indian Territory (official).

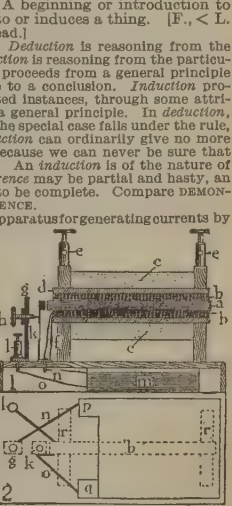
in-du′bi-ta-ble, } 1 in-diū′bi-tə-bl; 2 in-dū′bi-ta-bl, *a.* Not **in-du′bi-ta-bl″,** } open to doubt or question; unquestionable; certain. Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; INCONTESTABLE; MANIFEST.—**in-du′bi-ta-bl(e-nesᵉˢ,** *n.*—**in-du′bi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-duce′, 1 in-diūs′; 2 in-dūç′, *vt.* [IN-DUCED′ᵗ; IN-DUC′ING.] **1.** To influence to an act; prevail on. **2.** To lead to or produce. **3.** *Physics.* To produce by electric or magnetic induction. **4.** *Logic.* To reach as a conclusion by an inductive process of reasoning. **5†.** To lead in; introduce. **6†.** To draw or place on or over. [< L. *in,* in, + *duco,* lead.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; DRAW; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE.—**in-duce′ment,** *n.* **1.** An incentive; motive. **2.** The act of inducing. **3.** *Law.* In pleading, the preamble, or explanatory introduction to the particular charges and allegations. Syn.: see MOTIVE.—**in-duc′er,** 1 in-diūs′er; 2 in-dūç′er, *n.* One who induces.—**in-duc′i-bl(eᵖ,** *a.*

in-duc′tion, *n.* **1.** The process of inducing or bringing in a conclusion or an event by some particular path or course of reasoning. **2.** The process of inferring or aiming at the general from observation of the particular; specif. [*Logic*), the inference of a specific law of causational connection from the observation and analysis of some particular instance or instances. **3.** Any conclusion reached by inductive reasoning. **4.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The formal installation of a person into an office or church living. **5.** An introduction; especially, a preamble, prolog, or prelude foreshowing the argument or character of a literary work. **6.** The bringing forward of separate facts as evidence in order to prove a general statement. **7.** *Physics.* The production of magnetization or electrification in a body by the mere proximity of magnetized or electrified bodies, or of an electric current in a conductor by the variation of the magnetic field in its vicinity. **8.** Admission, as of motive fluid, into the working cylinder of an engine. **9†.** A beginning or introduction to anything; that which leads to or induces a thing. [F., < L. *inductio(n-), in,* in, + *duco,* lead.]

Syn.: deduction, inference. *Deduction* is reasoning from the general to the particular; *induction* is reasoning from the particular to the general. *Deduction* proceeds from a general principle through an admitted instance to a conclusion. *Induction* proceeds from a number of collated instances, through some attribute common to them all, to a general principle. In *deduction,* if the general rule is true, and the special case falls under the rule, the conclusion is certain; *induction* can ordinarily give no more than a probable conclusion, because we can never be sure that we have collated all instances. An *induction* is of the nature of an *inference,* but while an *inference* may be partial and hasty, an *induction* is careful, and aims to be complete. Compare DEMONSTRATION; HYPOTHESIS; INFERENCE.

—**in-duc′tion-coil″,** *n.* An apparatus for generating currents by electromagnetic induction; consisting usually of two concentric coils of insulated wire enclosing an iron core. One of the coils is called the *primary* and the other the *secondary.* Ordinarily, the primary is short and of thick wire, and the secondary long and of thin wire. An alternating current of high tension is induced in the secondary coil by rapid automatic making and breaking of the circuit in the primary; one special form of induction-coil is known as a Ruhmkorff coil.—**magnetic i.,** the magnetization of iron, steel, etc., by its introduction into a magnetic field.—**in-duct′ᵈ,** *vt.* **1.** To put in possession; introduce; install. Syn.: see INSTALL. **2.** To obtain by induction. **3.** To bring in; initiate.—**in-duc′tance,** *n. Elec.* **1.** Capacity for magnetic induction. **2.** Self-induction, or its coefficient for purposes of measurement in terms of henries. See HENRIES.—**in-duc′tion-al,** *a.*—**in-duc′tiv(eᵉˢ,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding by induction. **2.** Produced by induction. **3.** Introductory. **4.** [Rare.] Inducing or tending to; leading to. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in″duc-tiv′i-ty,** *n. Elec.* Specific capacity for magnetic induction.—**in-duc′tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which inducts. **2.** *Elec.* Any part of an electrical apparatus which acts inductively upon another.—**in″duc-to′ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An induction-coil.



Induction-coil.

in-due′, 1 in-diū′; 2 in-dū′, *vt.* [IN-DUED′ᵗ; IN-DU′ING.] To endow. [= ENDUE¹.]

in-due′², *vt. & vi.* To put on, as a garment. [< L. *induo,* < *indu,* in, < *in,* in.]

in-dulge′, 1 in-dulj′; 2 in-dulj′, *v.* [IN-DULGED′; IN-DULG′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To yield, usually unduly or unwisely, to the wishes or inclinations of. **2.** To forbear from controlling; as, to *indulge* a desire for strong drink. **3.** *Eccl.* To grant a dispensation or indulgence. **4.** *Com.* To grant an indulgence on a bill; to allow time for a bill to be met. **5†.** To bestow as a privilege. **II.** *i.* **1.** To yield to the gratification of a

desire or propensity without constraint: with *in.* **2†.** To yield: with *to.* [< L. *indulgeo,* < *in,* in, + *-dulgeo;* cp. *dulcis,* sweet.]

Syn.: content, favor, gratify, humor, pamper, please, satisfy, spoil. See PAMPER.—Ant.: check, contradict, control, deny, disappoint, discipline, displease, oppose, refuse, thwart.

in-dul'gence, 1 in-dul'jens; 2 ĭn-dŭl'jĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act of indulging; hence, excess; self-gratification. **2.** That with which a person is indulged or indulges himself; an act of compliance, grace, or favor. **3.** *Com.* Permission to defer payment, as of a note. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) Remission, by those authorized, of the temporal or temporary punishment still due to sin after sacramental absolution, either in this world or in purgatory. (2) A relaxation, in a person's favor, of a particular rule of ecclesiastical law: properly called *dispensation.* **5.** The granting of liberties by the Declaration of Indulgence. **in-dul'gen-cy‡.**—**Declaration of Indulgence,** in English history, a royal proclamation granting a measure of religious freedom. The chief ones were issued by Charles II. in 1672 giving liberty of public worship save to Roman Catholics, and by James II. in 1687–1688, in favor of Roman Catholics and other dissidents, who, however, mostly refused to profit by it.

—**in-dul'gent,** *a.* Prone to indulge; lenient. Syn.: see CHARITABLE.—**in-dul'gent-ly,** *adv.*—**in'dul-gen'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiastical indulgences.—**in-dulg'er,** *n.*

in'du-lin, ⎫ 1 in'diu-lin, -lin *or* -lĭn; 2 ĭn'dū-lĭn, -lĭn *or* -lĭn, *n.*
in'du-line, ⎭ Any one of an extensive group of coal-tar dye-stuffs yielding either violet to blue or intense red color.

in-dult', 1 in-dult'; 2 ĭn-dŭlt', *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* An indulgence or privilege granted by the Pope, to bishops and others, as exemption from some canonical or ecclesiastical duty. **2.** In Spain, an import duty, as that formerly paid on all American produce imported. **3†.** An indulgence. [< L. *indulgeo;* see INDULGE.]

in-dul'to‡.

in-du'na, 1 in-dū'na; 2 ĭn-dū'na, *n.* [Zulu-Kafir.] An army leader, a general of an impi or army; a notable; aristocrat.

in-du'pli-cate, 1 in-diū'pli-kĭt; 2 ĭn-dū'plĭ-cat, *a. Bot.* Having the edges turned or folded inward: said of calyx or corolla in estivation, or of leaves in vernation.—**in-du'pli-ca'tion,** *n.* The condition of being indupliicate, or that which is indupliicate.—**in-du'pli-ca-tiv**(e)s, *a.* Same as INDUPLICATE.

in-dur'ance†, *n.* Endurance.

in'du-rate, 1 in'diu-rēt; 2 ĭn'dū-rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT'ED[d]; -RAT'ING.] To make hard or hardy; rid of sensibility; grow or become hard or tough. [< L. *in,* in, + *durus,* hard.]—**in'du-rate,** *a.* Hard or hardened; indurated.—**in"du-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of indurating, or the state of being indurated. **2.** Hardening of the heart; obduracy. **3.** An indurated part.—**in'du-ra-tiv**(e)s, *a.*

In'dus, 1 in'dus; 2 ĭn'dŭs, *n.* A river in W. Tibet and N. W. India; 1,800 m. to the Arabian Sea.

in-du'si-um, 1 in-diū'shi-um; 2 ĭn-dū'shi-ŭm, *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) An outgrowth of a frond of a fruit-cluster. (2) A hairy cup surrounding a stigma in a flower. **2.** The larval case of an insect. [L., tunic, < *induo;* see INDUE[2].]—**in-du'si-al,** *a.*

in-dus'tri-al, 1 in-dus'trī-əl; 2 ĭn-dŭs'tri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or engaged in industry. **2.** Denoting the processes or products of manufacture. **II.** *n.* **1.** One engaged in industry. **2.** A stock or security based upon an established manufacture.—**industrial insurance,** insurance on the lives of the laboring classes for small amounts, the payment being made in weekly instalments.—**i. school,** an institute for teaching industrial arts practically; also, a school for the care and training or reformation of neglected children.—**in-dus'tri-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The modern industrial system, especially with reference to manufacturing industries; the organization of industries. **2.** A condition of society in which the highest aim is success in peaceful industries: opposed to *militancy.* **3.** Employment in industry.—**in-dus'tri-al-ist,** *a.* Relating to industrialism; characterized by industry.—**in-dus'tri-al-ist,** *n.* One engaged in or connected with some industry; a manufacturer or worker.—**in-dus'tri-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render industrial; affect with or devote to industrialism; as, to *industrialize* a village.—**in-dus'tri-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-dus'tri-ous, 1 in-dus'trī-us; 2 ĭn-dŭs'tri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Assiduously or habitually occupied in any work, business, or pursuit. **2.** Indicating diligence. **3.** [Rare.] Industrial. **4†.** Expert; shrewd. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: active, assiduous, busy, diligent, employed, engaged, occupied, sedulous. *Industrious* signifies zealously or habitually applying oneself to any work or business. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. We say a man is *busy* just now; that is, *occupied* at the moment with something that takes his full attention. It would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is *industrious* just now. But *busy* can be used in the sense of *industrious,* as when we say he is a *busy* man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than *industrious.* We say one is a *diligent,* rather than an *industrious,* reader of the Bible. In the use of the nouns, we speak of plodding *industry,* but not of plodding *diligence.* Compare ACTIVE; BUSY; INDEFATIGABLE; INDUSTRY.

in'dus-try, 1 in'dus-trı; 2 ĭn'dŭs-try, *n.* [-TRIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Earnest or constant application to work or business. **2.** Useful labor in general. **3.** A special branch of productive work, or the capital or workers employed in it. **4†.** Skill; dexterity; also, a clever device or contrivance. [< L. *industria,* < *industrius,* diligent.]

Syn.: application, assiduity, attention, constancy, diligence, effort, exertion, intentness, labor, pains, patience, perseverance, persistence, sedulousness. *Industry* is the quality, action, or habit of earnest, steady, and continued attention or devotion to any useful or productive work or task, manual or mental. *Assiduity* (L. *ad,* to, and *sedeo,* sit), as the etymology suggests, sits down to a task until it is done. *Diligence* (L. *diligo,* love, choose) invests more effort and exertion, with love of the work or deep interest in its accomplishment; *application* (L. *ad,* to, and *plico,* fold) bends to its work and concentrates all one's powers upon it with utmost intensity; hence, *application* can hardly be as unremitting as *assiduity. Constancy* is a steady devotion of heart and principle. *Patience* works on in spite of annoyances; *perseverance* overcomes hindrances and difficulties; *persistence* strives relentlessly against opposition; *persistence* has very frequently an unfavorable meaning, implying that one persists in spite of considerations that should induce him to desist. *Industry* is *diligence* applied to some vocation, business, or profession; hence, by derived use, the occupation itself. *Labor* and *pains* refer to the *exertions* of the worker and the tax upon him, while *assiduity, perseverance,* etc., refer to his continuance in the work. See BUSINESS.—Ant.: changeableness, fickleness, idleness, inattention, inconstancy, indolence, neglect, negligence, remissness, sloth.

in"dwell', 1 in'dwel'; 2 ĭn'dwĕl', *vt.* & *vi.* To dwell in; abide within; inhabit.—**in'dwell"er,** *n.*—**in'dwell"ing,** *n.*

-ine, *suffix.* **1.** Same as -IN[1]. **2.** Forming the ending of some feminine names and titles; as, heroine, Lurline, Josephine, landgravine. [= -IN[2].] **3.** *Chem.* Used with chemical compounds. See -IN[2]. **4.** *Org. Chem.* Used to indicate hydrocarbons of the acetylene series; as, hexine, heptine, etc. [= -IN[2].] **5.** A termination, sometimes used to form the names of minerals: superseded, in names of species, by *-ite;* as, chalcosine, chalcocite. [= -IN[2].]

in-earth', 1 in-ûrth'; 2 ĭn-ĕrth', *vt.* **1.** [Poet.] To place in the earth; bury. **2.** [Rare.] To make earthy or earthly.

in-e'bri-ate, 1 in-ī'bri-ēt; 2 ĭn-ē'bri-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To make drunk; intoxicate. **2.** Figuratively, to exhilarate; excite. **II.** *a.* Inebriated. **III.** *n.* A habitual drunkard. [< L. *inebriatus,* pp. of *inebrio,* make drunk.]—**in-e'bri-ant.** I. *a.* Intoxicating. **II.** *n.* Anything that intoxicates.—**in-e"bri-a'tion, in"e-bri'e-ty,** 1 in"i-brai'i-ti, 2 in"e-bri'e-ty, *n.* **1.** The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated; drunkenness; habitual intoxication. **2.** Exhilaration.—**in-e'bri-ous§,** *a.* Drunken.

in-ed'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Not published. **2.** Not edited.

in-ef'fa-ble, ⎫ 1 in-ef'a-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕf'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not
in-ef'fa-bl', ⎭ be expressed in speech. **2.** That must not be spoken; too lofty or sacred for expression. [< L. *ineffabilis,* < *in-,* not, + *effabilis,* utterable.] **-ness,** *n.*—**in-ef"fa-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-ef'fa-bly,** *adv.*

in-el'i-gi-ble, ⎫ 1 in-el'i-ji-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕl'i-ġi-bl, *a.* Not eligible;
in-el'i-gi-bl', ⎭ disqualified; unsuitable; inexpedient.—**in-el"i-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-el'i-gi-bly,** *adv.*

in"e-luc'ta-bl', 1 in"i-luk'ta-bl; 2 ĭn"e-lŭc'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be escaped; impossible to struggle against; irresistible. [< L. *in-,* not, + *eluctor,* struggle out.]—**in"e-luc'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-ept', 1 in-ept'; 2 ĭn-ĕpt', *a.* **1.** Unapt; unsuitable. **2.** Absurd. [< L. *ineptus,* < *in-,* not, + *aptus,* fit.]—**in-ep'ti-tude,** *n.*—**in-ept'ly,** *adv.*—**in-ept'ness,** *n.*

in"e-qual'i-ty, 1 in"i-kwŏl'i-ti; 2 ĭn"e-kwal'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being unequal; disparity. **2.** Lack of evenness or proportion; variableness; as, *inequalities* of surface; *inequalities* of climate. **3.** Inadequacy, incompetency. **4.** *Alg.* A statement that two quantities are not equal, made by placing the sign < or > between them, the angle being toward the symbol of smaller quantity. **5.** *Physiography.* The daily variation in rise of the tides due to varying lunar influences. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

in-eq'ui-ty, 1 in-ek'wi-ti; 2 ĭn-ĕk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] Want of equity; injustice; also, an unfair act.

in-er'rant, 1 in-er'ant; 2 ĭn-ĕr'ant, *a.* Exempt from error; unerring.—**in-er'ran-cy,** *n.* The state of being free from error; as applied to Scripture, plenary inspiration.

in-ert', 1 in-ûrt'; 2 ĭn-ĕrt', *a.* **1.** Destitute of inherent power to move; possessing inertia; inactive. **2.** Sluggish. **3.** Devoid of active chemical properties; neutral. [< L. *iner(t-)s,* < *in-,* not, + *ar(t-)s,* art.] Syn.: see HEAVY; IDLE; LIFELESS; PASSIVE; SLOW.—**in-ert'ly,** *adv.*—**in-ert'ness,** *n.*

in-er'tia, 1 in-ûr'shi-ə; 2 in-ĕr'shi-a, *n.* **1.** The state of being inert; sluggishness. **2.** *Physics.* That property of matter by virtue of which it persists in its state of rest or of uniform motion unless some force changes that state.—**electric** or **electromagnetic inertia,** the resistance caused by self-induction to sudden variations of a current in a circuit.—**in-er'tion§,** *n.* Absence of activity; inertia.

in es'se, 1 in es'i; 2 in ĕs'e. In being; actually existing. [L.]

in"es-sen'tial, 1 in"e-sen'shəl; 2 in"e-sĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Unessential; not essential. **2.** [Rare.] Immaterial.

in-es'ti-ma-ble, ⎫ 1 in-es'ti-mə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕs'ti-ma-bl, *a.* Above
in-es'ti-ma-bl', ⎭ price; very valuable.—**in-es'ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

in-ev'i-ta-ble, ⎫ 1 in-ev'i-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕv'i-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That can
in-ev'i-ta-bl', ⎭ not be prevented; unavoidable. **2.** Hence, jocularly: customary; usual. [< *in-,* not, + *e,* out, + *vito,* shun.] Syn.: see NECESSARY.—**in-ev'i-ta-bl**(e-ness[z], **in-ev"i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-ev'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in"ex-act', 1 in"egz-akt'; 2 ĭn"ĕgz-ăct', *a.* **1.** Not exact, accurate, or true. **2.** Characterized by inaccuracy of statement: said of a person. Syn.: see DESULTORY.—**in"ex-act'ly,** *adv.*—**in"ex-act'ness,** *n.* **in"ex-act'i-tude‡.**

in-ex'o-ra-ble, ⎫ 1 in-eks'o-rə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕks'o-ra-bl, *a.* Not
in-ex'o-ra-bl', ⎭ to be moved by entreaty; unyielding. [< L. *in-,* not, + *ex,* out, + *oro,* pray.] Syn.: see IMPLACABLE; INFLEXIBLE.—**in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-ex'o-ra-bl**(e-ness[z], *n.* **in-ex'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in"ex-press'i-bl(e)s, 1 in"eks-pres'i-bl; 2 ĭn"ĕks-prĕs'i-bl, *a.*

Incapable of being expressed; especially, that can not be expressed in words; unutterable: often used loosely for *great*.—**in"ex-press"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in"ex-press'i-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**in"ex-press'i-bly,** *adv.* In such manner or degree as can not be expressed; as, *inexpressibly* sad.

in"ex-pug'na-bl(e[2]**,** 1 in"eks-pug'[*or* -pūg']nə-bl; 2 ĭn"ĕks-pŭg'[*or* -pūg']nə-bl, *a.* Such as can not be successfully assailed or overcome; impregnable; unconquerable. [< L. *inexpugnabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *ex*, out, + *pugna*, fight.]—**in"ex-pug'na-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in"ex-pug'na-bi(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**in"ex-pug'na-bly,** *adv.*

in-ex'tri-ca-ble, } 1 in-eks'trĭ-kə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-ca-bl, *a.*
in-ex'tri-ca-bl[2]**,** } So involved that extrication is impossible. [< L. *in-*, not, + *extrico*, EXTRICATE.]—**in-ex"tri-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* —**in-ex'tri-ca-bi(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**in-ex'tri-ca-bly,** *adv.*

I'nez, 1 aĭ'nez; 2 ĭ'nĕz, *n.* Same as AGNES.

in *f.*, *abbr.* [L.] *In fine* (at the end).—**inf.,** *abbr.* Infantry. —**inf., infin.,** *abbr.* Infinitive.

in-fal'li-ble, } 1 in-fal'ĭ-bl; 2 ĭn-făl'ĭ-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Exempt
in-fal'li-bl[2]**,** } from fallacy .or error of judgment. **2.** Exempt from uncertainty or liability to error. **II.** *n.* One who or that which is infallible. Syn.: see PERFECT; SURE.—**in-fal'li-bil(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**in-fal"li-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being infallible. (1) Incapability of error. In theology, the doctrine of the infallibility of the church is that the church is divinely kept from error in the teaching of doctrine and morals. In the Roman Catholic Church *papal infallibility* means that the Pope is divinely guarded from error when propounding *ex cathedra* matters of faith or morals. The doctrine was contested by some, but was decreed by the Vatican Council in 1870. (2) Certainty of operation. Syn.: see CERTAINTY.—**in-fal'li-bly,** *adv.*

in'fa-mize, 1 in'fə-maiz; 2 ĭn'fa-mīz, *vt.* To render infamous; defame. **in-fame'†; in-fam'o-nize†.**

in'fa-mous, 1 in'fə-mus; 2 ĭn'fa-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Having an odious reputation; notorious. **2.** Involving infamy. **3.** *Law.* Convicted of infamy. [< L. *infamis*, < *in-*, not, + *fama*, FAME.]

Syn.: atrocious, base, detestable, disgraceful, dishonorable, disreputable, heinous, ignominious, ill-famed, nefarious, odious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shameless, vile, villainous, wicked. See BASE.

—**in'fa-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**in'fa-mous-ness,** *n.*—**in'fa-my,** *n.* [-MIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Total lack of honor or reputation. **2.** That which is odious; depravity; an infamous act. **3.** *Law.* The legal status of a person convicted of an infamous crime, which in the United States renders him incompetent as a witness or juror. The statutory abolition of this disqualification in England has rendered the subject obsolete in that country.

in'fant, 1 in'fənt; 2 ĭn'fant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Infantile. **2.** Being in the early stage of growth. **3.** *Law.* Minor. **II.** *n.* **1.** A babe. **2.** *Law.* A minor. [< L. *infan(t-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *fan(t-)s*, ppr. of *for*, speak.]—**in'fan-cy,** *n.* **1.** The state of being an infant. **2.** *Law.* The period of minority. **3.** The earliest period in the history of a thing.—**in-fan'ti-cide,** *n.* **1.** Childmurder. **2.** One who commits such a crime.

in-fan'ta, 1 in-fan'tə *or* (*Sp.*) in-fan'ta; 2 ĭn-făn'ta *or* (*Sp.*) ĭn-făn'tä, *n.* A princess of the blood royal in Spain and, formerly, Portugal. [Sp., INFANT.]

in-fan'te, 1 in-fan'tə *or Sp.* in-fān'tē; 2 ĭn-făn'te *or Sp.* ĭn-făn'tę, *n.* A prince of the blood royal in Spain and, formerly, Portugal, except the eldest, the heir apparent. [Sp., INFANT.]

in'fan-til(es, 1 in'fən-til *or* -tail; 2 ĭn'fan-tĭl *or* -tīl, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of infants or infancy. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* In an early period of development succeeding an upheaval or other change affecting basic level: said of topographic features. **in'fan-tin**(es[2]**.** Syn.: see CHILDISH.—**infantile paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. See POLIOMYELITIS.—**scurvy** or **Barlow's disease** (*Med.*), a disease of young children characterized by foul breath, diarrhea, anemia, hemorrhages, etc.—**in'fan-til-ism,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal prolonging of an infantile condition as to sex and body in adults; backwardness in physical and mental development.

in'fan-try, 1 in'fən-tri; 2 ĭn'fan-try, *n.* Foot-soldiery equipped with small arms. [< F. *infanterie*, < It. *infanteria*, < *infante*, page.]—**in'fan-try-man,** *n.* A foot-soldier.

in-farct', 1 in-fārkt'; 2 ĭn-fārct', *n.* **1.** That which composes an infarction; stuffing. **2.** A portion of tissue congested because of an embolus. [< IN-[1] + L. *farcio*, stuff.]—**in-farc'tion,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** The stoppage or engorgement of a channel. **2.** Same as INFARCT.—**in-farct'ed,** *a.* Exhibiting infarction; clogged.

in'fare", 1 in'fār'; 2 ĭn'fār', *n.* [Scot. & Local, U. S.] **1.** A wedding reception. **2.** A housewarming. **3.** The installation of a minister.

in-fat'u-ate, 1 in-fach'u-[*or* -fat'yu-]ēt; 2 ĭn-făch'ụ-[*or* -făt'yụ-]āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[2]; -AT'ING.] To inspire with ardent passion so as to deprive of ordinary judgment. [< L. *in*, in, + *fatuus*, silly.]—**in-fat'u-at"ed,** *a.*—**in-fat"u-a'tion,** *n.* The act of infatuating or state of being infatuated; unreasoning passion.

in-faust', 1 in-fōst'; 2 ĭn-fąst', *a.* [Rare.] Unlucky; unpropitious. [< L. *in-*, not, + *faustus*, propitious.] [ticable.

in-fea'si-bl(e[2]**,** 1 in-fi'zi-bl; 2 ĭn-fē'si-bl, *a.* Not feasible; impracin-fect'[d], 1 in-fekt'; 2 ĭn-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To affect or influence, as with some sensation, emotion, or mood; to imbue, especially with a noxious quality; corrupt. **2.** To implant the germs or bacteria of disease or of fermentation; contaminate with infectious matter; as, the child is *infected* with scarlet fever. **3.** *Law.* To render corrupt or unsound with taint of illegality; as, a contract *infected* with fraud. **4.** *Philol.* To modify or change the quality of (a sound): used especially in reference to the influence of a vowel upon a neighboring vowel. **5.** *Internat. Law.* To taint with illegality; as, a ship may be *infected* by carrying contraband goods. [< L. *infectus*, < *in*, in, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see DEFILE; POLLUTE.

—**in-fect'er,** *n.* **in-fec'tor†.**—**in-fec'tiv**(e[s], *a.* Infectious.

in-fec'tion, 1 in-fek'shən; 2 ĭn-fĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of infecting. (1) *Pathol.* Communication of disease, as by entrance of pathogenic germs into an organism in any manner; distinguished from *contagion*, in which direct or indirect contact with a diseased individual is implied. (2) The instillation of a quality, usually evil, by influence or communication. **2.** *Law.* Taint of illegality. **3.** That which infects; especially, infectious morbific matter, as miasma. **4†.** [Humorous.] Liking for; affection. Syn.: see CONTAGION.—**focal infection,** infection through the blood-channels from some definite isolated starting-point or focus.

in-fec'tious, 1 in-fek'shus; 2 ĭn-fĕc'shŭs, *a.* **1.** That may be communicated by infection. **2.** Able to communicate infection. **3.** *Law.* Tainting with illegality. **4.** Having the quality of being transmitted from one to another; as, *infectious* laughter. **5†.** Infected.—**infectious disease. 1.** Any disease due to the entrance into and growth in the body of microscopic organisms. **2.** A disease transmitted from one person to another by germs carried in the air or water.—**in-fec'tious-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in"fe-lic'i-ty, 1 in"fi-lis'ı-ti; 2 ĭn"fe-lĭç'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being infelicitous; unhappiness. **2.** That which is infelicitous.—**in"fe-lic'i-tous,** *a.* Not felicitous or happy in application, condition, or result. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in'feit", 1 in'feit'; 2 ĭn'fĕit', *a.* Felt inwardly or deeply.

in-feoff', **in-feoff'ment.** Same as ENFEOFF, etc.

in-fer', 1 in-fūr'; 2 ĭn-fēr', *v.* [IN-FERRED'; IN-FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deduce or accept on the basis of evidence; conclude. **2.** To be or furnish evidence of. **3.** To involve or imply as a consequence. **4†.** To bring in; advance; adduce. **5†.** To occasion. **II.** *i.* To draw inferences. [< L. *in*, in, + *fero*, bear.]—**in-fer'a-bl(e**[2]**, in-fer'ri-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.*

in'fer-ence, 1 in'fer-ens; 2 ĭn'fer-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act of inferring. **2.** That which is inferred; a deduction. **3.** Loosely, a conjecture.

Syn.: conclusion, consequence, deduction, demonstration, induction. A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises; an *inference* is a probable *conclusion*, toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but which do not absolutely establish; sound premises together with their necessary *conclusion* constitute a *demonstration*. See DEMONSTRATION; HYPOTHESIS; INDUCTION.

—**in"fer-en'tial,** *a.* Deducible by inference. **-ly,** *adv.*

in-fe'ri-or, 1 in-fi'ri-ər; 2 ĭn-fē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lower in quality, merit, importance, or rank. **2.** Situated or placed lower. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* Situated relatively below similar parts distinguished as *superior* when the body is erect. (2) *Zool.* Situated on or pertaining to the lower or ventral side. **3.** Later in point of time; as, the *inferior* limit of a year. **4.** *Mus.* Having a lower pitch. **5.** *Bot.* (1) Below some other organ. (2) In a blossom, anterior. **6.** *Astron.* (1) Between the earth and the sun; as, an *inferior* planet. (2) Below the horizon; below the celestial pole. **7.** *Print.* Set below the level of the line, as small characters without a shoulder below, used in chemical formulas; as, in C_4D_n, 4 and *n* are *inferior* characters. See SUPERIOR, *a.*, 4. (3). **II.** *n.* One who or that which is classed lower than others; a subordinate. [L., compar. of *inferus*, low.] Syn.: see BAD.

—**in-fe'ri-or-i'ty,** *n.* The state of being inferior; low condition.—**in-fe'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

in-fer'nal, 1 in-fūr'nəl; 2 ĭn-fēr'nal, *a.* **1.** Belonging to hell; diabolical: often used colloquially to express indignation or emphasis; as, an *infernal* rascal. **2.** Pertaining to Tartarus. [F., < L. *infernus*, underground.] Syn.: demoniac, demoniacal, devilish, diabolic, diabolical, fiendish, hellish, satanic.

—**infernal machine,** any device for doing unusual damage by explosion.—**in-fer'nal-ly,** *adv.*

in-fer'no, 1 in-fūr'no; 2 ĭn-fēr'no, *n.* [It.] **1.** The infernal regions; hell; a hellish place. **2.** [I-] The first of the three parts of the *Divine Comedy* of Dante, describing the poet's journey through Hell, under the guidance of Vergil, and consisting of 34 cantos.

in-fer'ri-ble, *a.* Same as INFERABLE.

in-fest'[d], 1 in-fest'; 2 ĭn-fĕst', *vt.* To be present in so numerously as to annoy or endanger; haunt; beset. [< L.[p] *infesto*, < *in*, in, + *fendo*, strike.]—**in"fes-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of infesting, or the state of being infested, as with parasites or vermin.—**in-fest'er,** *n.*

in"feu-da'tion, 1 in"fiu-dē'shən; 2 ĭn"fū-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Feudal Law.* The granting or the putting in possession of an estate in fee; also, the feudal relation. **2.** The granting of tithes to laymen. [< L. *in*, in, + *feudum*; see FEUD[2], *n.*]

in'fi-del, 1 in'fi-del; 2 ĭn'fi-dĕl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lacking the true faith; especially, rejecting the Christian religion. **2.** Faithless; recreant. **3.** Of relating to, or characteristic of infidels or infidelity. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who denies the existence of God; in a narrower sense, a disbeliever in the Bible. **2.** An unbeliever, as viewed from the standpoint of a believer in any particular religion or belief. [< L. *in-*, not, + *fidelis*, faithful, < *fides*, faith.] Syn.: see SKEPTIC.—**in"fi-del'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being an infidel; lack of belief. **2.** Lack of fidelity; specif., violation of the marriage vow by adultery.

in'field", 1 in'fīld'; 2 ĭn'fēld', *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* The space thirty yards square enclosed within the base-lines; the diamond: distinguished from *outfield;* also, the infielders as a whole. **2.** [Scot.] Land under tillage: distinguished from *outfield*.—**in'field",** *a.*—**in'field"er,** *n. Baseball.* One of the players in the infield, including the three basemen, the shortstop, and the pitcher, when not engaged in the specific duties of his position: distinguished from *outfielder*.

in-fil'ter, *vt. & vi.* To enter by filtration.

in-fil'trate, 1 in-fil'trēt; 2 ĭn-fĭl'trāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-TRAT'ED[d]; -TRAT'ING.] To cause (a liquid or gas) to pass into or through interstices; also, to percolate. **II.** *n.* That which infiltrates or has infiltrated; specif., any morbid substance that passes into the tissues of the body.—**in"fil-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of infiltrating. **2.** That which is in infiltrated.

in-fin'i-tate, 1 in-fin'i-tet; 2 ĭn-fĭn'i-tat, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To make infinite. **2.** *Logic.* To make strictly negative, as a positive term or proposition, by attaching a negative sign; as, 'pure' when *infinitated* becomes 'not-pure,' or 'non-pure.'—**in-fin"i-ta'tion,** *n.*

in'fi-nite, 1 in'fi-nit; 2 ĭn'fi-nit. **I.** *a.* **1.** So great as to be

in'fi-nite², } immeasurable and unbounded; limitless; inexhaustible. **2.** All-embracing; perfect. **3.** Very numerous. **4.** *Math.* Designating a quantity conceived as always increasing so as to exceed any other assignable quantity in value. **5.** *Mus.* Composed without finale. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is infinite; an infinite quantity or magnitude; infinity. **2.** [I-] The Deity; the Absolute. [< L. *infinitus,* < *in-,* not, + *finis,* limit.]

Syn.: absolute, boundless, countless, eternal, illimitable, immeasurable, innumerable, interminable, limitless, measureless, numberless, unbounded, unconditioned, unfathomable, unlimited, unmeasured. *Infinite* (L. *in,* not, and *finis,* limit) signifies without bounds or limits in any way, and may be applied to space, time, quantity, or number. *Countless, innumerable,* and *numberless,* which should be the same as *infinite,* are in common usage vaguely employed to denote what it is difficult or practically impossible to count or number, but still perhaps falling far short of *infinite;* as, *countless* leaves, the *countless* sands on the seashore, *numberless* battles, *innumerable* delays. So, too, *boundless, illimitable, limitless, measureless,* and *unlimited* are loosely used in reference to what has no apparent or readily determinable limits in space or time; as, we speak of the *boundless* ocean. *Infinite* space is without bounds, not only in fact, but in thought; *infinite* time is truly *eternal.* Compare ETERNAL; PERFECT.—Ant.: bounded, brief, circumscribed, evanescent, finite, limited, little, measurable, moderate, narrow, restricted, shallow, short, small, transient, transitory.

—in'fi-nite-ly, *adv.*—**in'fi-nite-ness,** *n.*—**in-fin"i-tes'i-mal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Infinitely small; so small as to be incalculable and insignificant for all practicable purposes. **2.** *Math.* Denoting a quantity conceived as continually diminishing. **II.** *n.* An infinitesimal quantity. **—ly,** *adv.*—**in-fin'i-tiv-al** or **in-fin"i-tī'val,** *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to the infinitive.—**in-fin'i-tiv-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-fin'i-tiv(e², 1 in-fin'i-tiv; 2 ĭn-fĭn'i-tiv. **I.** *a.* Without limitation of person or number. **II.** *n. Gram.* The form of the verb that expresses, without regard to person or number, the action or condition asserted by the verb; as, *to love. It* is usually classed as a "mode." Its sign in English is *to,* which is omitted after auxiliaries *do, will, shall, may, can, must,* and used optionally after *dare, help, need, please,* and *go* in certain phrases, after *rather, like,* but with a negative, and after *see, hear, feel, let, make, bid, help, know, find,* etc. The verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses is regarded by some grammarians as an infinitive; as, *seeing* (to see) is *believing* (to believe), and is then called the *participial infinitive.* **infinitive mode**†.—**split infinitive,** an expression in which the sign of the infinitive "to" is separated from its verb by an intervening word, usually an adverb, as in the phrase "to quickly return."—**in-fin'i-tude,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being infinite. **2.** An infinite quantity.—**in-fin'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being infinite; boundlessness; perfection. **2.** Something, as space, regarded as boundless. **3.** The portion of space that lies at an infinite distance. **4.** *Alg.* An infinite number or quantity. **5.** *Geom.* The point or series of points in space that by supposition lie at an infinite distance from the definite point in question.

in-firm', 1 in-fûrm'; 2 ĭn-fĭrm'. **I†.** *vt.* To render doubtful or invalid. **II.** *a.* **1.** Feeble or relaxed, as from age. **2.** Lacking soundness, resolution, stability, or firmness. **3.** Not legally secure; voidable. [< L.[OF] *in-,* not, + *firmus,* strong.] Syn.: see FRAGILE; SICKLY.—**in"fir-ma'ri-an,** *n.* A person having charge of a monastic hospital, or who is delegated to perform hospital service.

—in-fir'ma-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A place for the treatment of the sick; a dispensary. **2.** A small hospital.—**in-fir'mi-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A physical, mental, or moral weakness or flaw. **2.** Infirm condition. Syn.: see DISEASE; FOIBLE; ILLNESS.—**in-firm'ly,** *adv.*—**in-firm'ness,** *n.*

in-fix'ᵗ, 1 in-fiks'; 2 ĭn-fĭks'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fix in, as by piercing; implant firmly. **2.** *Gram.* To insert (an infix). **II.** *n. Gram.* A modifying addition inserted in the body of a word. Compare PREFIX and SUFFIX. [< L. *in,* in, + *figo,* fix.]—**in-fix'tion,** *n.*

in-flame', 1 in-flēm'; 2 ĭn-flām', *v.* [IN-FLAMED'; IN-FLAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stimulate or rouse to unnatural activity; excite heat or passion in; arouse fury in. **2.** To cause inflammation in. **3.** To cause to burst into flame. **4§.** To make larger; augment. **II.** *i.* To break into flame; become affected with inflammation. [< L.[F] *in,* in, + *flamma,* flame.] Syn.: see INCENSE.—**in-flam'er,** *n.*—**in-flam'ma-bl(e²,** *a.* Readily inflamed in any sense; easily set on fire or excited. Syn.: see ARDENT.—**in-flam"ma-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-flam'ma-bl(e-ness²†.**—**in-flam'ma-bly,** *adv.*—**in"flam-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** A morbid process in some part of the body characterized by heat, redness, swelling, and pain. **2.** The act of inflaming.—**in-flam'ma-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Tending to produce heat or excitement; especially, calculated to arouse evil passions, riot, etc.; seditious. **2.** Characterized by or pertaining to inflammation. **3.** Inducing or provoking inflammation.

in-flate', 1 in-flēt'; 2 ĭn-flāt', *v.* [IN-FLAT'ED[d]; IN-FLAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to expand by filling as with gas or air; distend; swell; as, to *inflate* a balloon. **2.** Hence, to swell or increase unduly; enlarge excessively, especially so that the nominal value greatly exceeds the real; as, to *inflate* the currency. **3.** Figuratively, to puff up; elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride. **II.** *i.* To become distended, as by gas within; swell out; expand; as, the balloon *inflates* slowly. [< L. *inflatus,* < *in,* in, + *flo,* blow.] Syn.: see PUFF; SWELL.—**in-flat'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Puffed out; distended; swollen, as by air or gas. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Hollowed or puffed out, as if with air; distended; dilated in all directions. **3.** Overloaded with figures of speech and high-sounding words; pompous; bombastic; magniloquent. **4.** Enhanced or swollen abnormally or improperly; increased unjustifiably; as, *inflated* values. **5.** Puffed up with conceit. **in-flate't.** **—in-flat'er, in-fla'tor,** *n.* One who or that which inflates; especially, any mechanical device, as an air-pump, for inflating. **—in-fla'tion, n. 1.** The act of inflating, or the state of being inflated; distention; figuratively, bombast; conceit; as, the *inflation* of a bubble; *inflation* of style. **2.** Expansion or extension beyond natural or proper limits or so as to exceed normal or just value; specif., overissue of currency, or the state resulting therefrom: opposed to *contraction.* **3.** That which is inflated or puffed up.—**in-fla'tion-ist,** *n. U. S. Polit.* An advocate of or believer in the issuing of an abnormally large amount of currency, especially of bank- or treasury-notes not convertible into coin, or of coin below standard value: opposed to *contractionist.*

in-flect'ᵈ, 1 in-flekt'; 2 ĭn-flĕkt', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To take grammatical inflection; decline or conjugate. **2.** To deflect. [< L. *in,* in, + *flecto,* bend.]—**in-flec'tion, in-flex'ion,** *n.* **1.** The act of inflecting, the state of being inflected, or that which is inflected; a bending or bend; curvature; angle. **2.** *Gram.* (1) The changes undergone by words to express the relations of case, number, gender, person, tense, etc. The inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns is called *declension:* that of verbs, *conjugation.* (2) An inflected form; also, an inflectional element or suffix. **3.** Modulation or change of pitch in the voice in elocution or singing; specif., a departure from the reciting tone, in a chant. **—in-flec'tion-al, in-flex'ion-al,** *a.* Capable of or showing inflection; belonging or relating to inflection; as, *inflectional* languages.—**in-flec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* **in-flex'ion-al-ly†.**—**in-flec'tiv(e²,** *a.* **1.** Having power to bend or turn aside. **2.** *Gram.* Possessing inflection; inflectional.

in-flex', 1 in-fleks'; 2 ĭn-flĕks', *vt.* To bend; inflect. [See INFLECT.] **—in-flexed',** *a. Bot.* Abruptly turned or bent inward.

in-flex'i-ble, } 1 in-fleks'i-bl; 2 ĭn-flĕks'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Not to be

in-flex'i-bl[F], } turned from a purpose; unyielding; firm; inexorable; as, *inflexible* resolves. **2.** Incapable of being physically bent; unbending; rigid; as, *inflexible* material. **3.** That can not be altered or varied; as, the *inflexible* laws of nature. [< L. *in-,* not; and see FLEX.]

Syn.: immovable, inexorable, obstinate, persistent, pertinacious, resolute, rigid, steadfast, stiff, stubborn, unbending, unrelenting, unyielding. See OBSTINATE.—Ant.: ductile, elastic, flexible, indulgent, lithe, pliable, pliant,, supple, yielding.—**in-flex'i-bl(e-ness²,** *n.* **in-flex"i-bil'i-ty†.**—**in-flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-flict'ᵈ, 1 in-flikt'; 2 ĭn-flĭct', *vt.* **1.** To cause another to suffer or undergo, as a pain or punishment; impose by way of cost or penalty; lay on; apply; as, to *inflict* a plague. **2.** To impose an unpleasant thing; as, to *inflict* one's views on the public. **3.** [Rare.] To afflict; trouble. [< L. *inflictus,* pp. of *infligo,* < *in,* on, + *fligo,* strike.]—**in-flict'er,** *n.* **in-flic'tor†.**—**in-flic'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of inflicting; as, the *infliction* of a penalty. **2.** That which is inflicted; pain; punishment; as, *inflictions* from God.—**in-flic'tiv(e²,** *a.* Conveying or serving as an infliction; inflicting.

in"flo- es'cence, 1 in"flo-res'ens; 2 ĭn"flo-rĕs'ĕns, *n. Bot.* **1.** The act of flowering; the expanding of blossoms. **2.** The mode of disposition of flowers. See illus. on next page. **3.** Flowers collectively; said of certain plants or of a tree or a group of trees; as, the *inflorescence* of the horse-chestnut. **4.** An axis along which all the buds are flower-buds. There are two principal types: (1) The **definite** (*centrifugal, cymose, descending, determinate*). (2) The **indefinite** (*ascending, botryose, centripetal, indeterminate*). [L. *in,* in, + *floresco;* see FLORESCENCE.]—**in"flo-res'cent,** *a.*

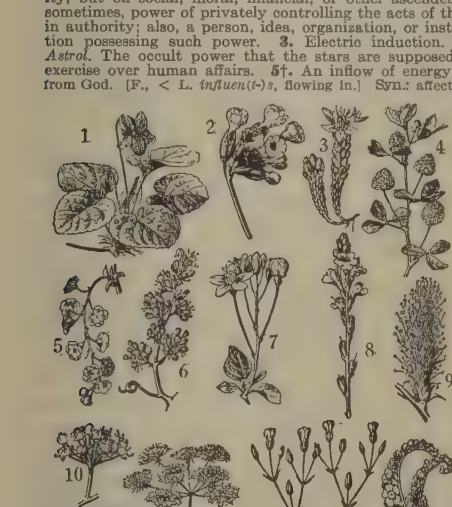
in'flow", 1 in'flō"; 2 ĭn'flō", *n.* The act of flowing in, or that which flows in.

in'flu-ence, 1 in'flu-ens; 2 ĭn'flu-ĕns, *vt.* [-ENCED'; -ENCING.] **1.** To act upon, affect, or modify physically, especially in some gentle or gradual way. **2.** To exert or maintain a mental or moral power upon or over; affect; sway.

Syn.: actuate, affect, command, compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite, incline, induce, instigate, lead, mold, move, persuade, prompt, stir, sway, urge. To *influence* (L. *in,* in or into, and *fluo,* flow) is to affect, modify, or act upon by physical, mental, or moral power, especially in some gentle, subtle, and gradual way; as, vegetation is *influenced* by light; every one is *influenced* to some extent by public opinion; *influence* is chiefly used of power acting from without, but it may be used of motives regarded as forces acting upon the will. *Actuate* refers solely to mental or moral power *impelling* one from within. One may *influence,* but can not directly *actuate* another; but one may be *actuated* to cruelty by hatred which another's misrepresentation has aroused. *Prompt* and *stir* are words of mere suggestion toward some course of action; *dispose, draw, incline, influence,* and *lead* refer to the use of mild means to awaken in another a purpose or disposition to act. To *excite* is to arouse one from lethargy or indifference to action. *Incite* and *instigate,* to spur or goad one to action, differ in the fact that *incite* may be good, while *instigate* is always to evil (compare ABET). To *urge* and *impel* signify to produce strong excitation toward some act. *Drive* and *compel* imply irresistible influence accomplishing its

object. One may be *driven* either by his own passions or by external force or urgency; one is *compelled* only by some external power; as, the owner was *compelled* by his misfortunes to sell his estate. Compare ACTUATE; BEND; COMPEL; DRIVE; GOVERN; PERSUADE.—Ant.: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, impede, inhibit, prevent, restrain, retard.—Prep.: influenced *to* some action *by* some cause or motive.—**in'flu-ənc-er,** *n.* One who or that which influences.—**in'flu-ənt.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Flowing in. **2.** Relating to a channel through which either air or any fluid passes into a receptacle. **II.** *n.* A tributary stream or river; affluent.

in'flu-ence, *n.* **1.** The flowing into, or influx, of power, whether in the form of motive or ability; the property or the process of producing modifications, especially when slow or permanent; as, the *influence* of example. **2.** The exercise of a moral or a secret control over the actions of others; controlling or directing power based not on authority, but on social, moral, financial, or other ascendency; sometimes, power of privately controlling the acts of those in authority; also, a person, idea, organization, or institution possessing such power. **3.** Electric induction. **4.** *Astrol.* The occult power that the stars are supposed to exercise over human affairs. **5†.** An inflow of energy, as from God. [F., < L. *influen(t-)s,* flowing in.] Syn.: affection,



Inflorescence.

1. Uniflorous (violet). 2. Many flowered (primrose). 3. Terminal (sedum). 4. Axillary (black medic). 5. Ordinary grape (currant). 6. Variegate grape (vine). 7. Clustered (cherry-tree). 8. Corn (verbena). 9. Catkin or unisexual corn (willow). 10. Simple umbel (ivy). 11. Compound umbel (parsnip). 12. Capitulum (large marguerite). 13. Cyme biparous or dichotomous (chickweed). 14. Cyme uniparous or scorpion's-tail (myosotis).

ascendency, authority, command, control, impulse, impulsion, management, mastery, power, prestige, restraint, sway, weight. See IMPULSE; MOTIVE; OPERATION.—Prep.: influence *with* a person; *on, upon* or *over* a person or thing affected; *by, through,* or *by means of* any quality, attribute, etc.; *for* or *in behalf of* any person or object.—**in'flu-ən'tial,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

in"flu-en'za, 1 in"flu-en'zə; 2 in"flu-ĕn'zə, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A contagious and infective epidemic disease caused by the *Bacillus influenzæ,* commonly characterized by catarrh of the upper air-passages, attended by fever and nervous prostration; grippe. **2.** *Vet.* A contagious disease common among horses: characterized by its attack upon the mucous membranes of the throat and eyelids. [It., INFLUENCE.]—**Spanish influenza,** a dangerous, often infectious form of influenza, with complications caused by various virulent bacilli, and usually ending fatally. Compare GRIPPE.

in'flux, 1 in'fluks; 2 in'flŭks, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing in; a continuous flowing in. **2.** A pouring in or instilling. **3.** The point where an influx occurs; as, the *influx* of a river into the sea. [< L. *influxus,* < *influo,* flow in.]

Syn.: see ACCESSION.

in-fold'[2], 1 in-fōld'; 2 in-fōld', *vt.* **1.** To wrap up in folds; enclose. **2.** To embrace in or as in the arms.

in-form', 1 in-fôrm'; 2 in-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tell (a person) that of which he had no knowledge before; impart information to. (1) To communicate news to; notify; apprize; specif., to apprize of facts by way of warning. (2) To communicate instruction to; impart knowledge to; instruct. **2.** To give form, shape, or vitality to; imbue with life and activity; fashion, mold, or shape. **3.** To give character to; inspire; animate. **4†.** To guide. **5†.** To disclose or tell about. **II.** *i.* **1.** To communicate a knowledge of facts, as by way of accusation: usually with *against* or *on.* **2†.** To become manifest or apparent; take form. [< L.[F] *in,* in, + *forma,* form.]

Syn.: acquaint with, advertise, advise, apprise, communicate, disclose, divulge, impart, instruct, intimate, make known, mention, notify, reveal, teach, tell. See LEARN; TEACH.—**in-form'†,** *a.* **1.** Shapeless; unformed. **2.** Deformed.

—**in-form'ant,** *n.* One who imparts information.—**in-for-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** Knowledge acquired or derived. **2.** Timely or specific knowledge. **3.** *Law.* An accusation or complaint made without the intervention of a grand jury. **4.** [Rare.] The act of informing. Syn.: see EDUCATION; KNOWLEDGE; TIDINGS; WISDOM.—**in-form'a-tiv**(es, *a.*—**in-form'er,** *n.* **1.** One who informs against others; specif., with regard to infractions of the law; hence, a spy. **2.** One who imparts information. **3.** A tell-tale. **4.** One who forms, fashions, or animates.

in-for'mal, 1 in-fôr'məl; 2 in-fôr'məl, *a.* **1.** Not in the usual or regular form. **2.** Without ceremony; unofficial. **3†.** Mentally deranged or irregular. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"for-mal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] Absence of regular form; an informal act or proceeding.

in-for'tu-nate†, *a.* Unfortunate.—**in-for'tune†,** *n.* **1.** Misfortune. **in"for-tu'ni-ty†.** **2.** An unlucky or ill-disposed planet: particularly applicable, according to astrologers, to Saturn and Mars, the *greater* and *lesser Infortune,* respectively, of astrological systems: also occasionally applied to Mercury.

in'fra-, 1 in'frə-; 2 in'fra-, *prefix.* Below; beneath; on the lower part. [< L. *infra,* below, contr. of *infera,* abl. s. fem. of *inferus,* low.]—**in"fra-ba'sal,** *n. Paleon.* Any one of a circle of plates of a crinoid cup which lie next to the stalk and beneath the natural basal plates.—**in"fra-cos'tal.** **I.** *a. Anat.* (1) Situated below a rib (costa); as, an *infracostal* nerve. (2) Indicating numerous minor muscles below the surface of the ribs. **II.** *n.* [-TA'LES, *pl.*] An infracostal muscle.—**in"fra-lap-sa'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to infralapsarianism, or those who adhere to that doctrine: opposed to *supralapsarian.* **II.** *n.* [I-] A believer in infralapsarianism.—**in"fra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism,** *n. Theol.* The doctrine respecting the order of decrees that places the decree of election and predestination after that of the fall of man; moderate Calvinism. [< INFRA- + L. *lapsus,* pp. of *labor,* slip.]—**in"fra-max'il-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lower jaw or inferior maxillary bone. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] The lower jaw-bone.—**in"fra-me'di-an,** *a. Zoogeog.* Of or pertaining to that interval or zone along the sea-bottom which is between 50 and 100 fathoms in depth.—**in"fra-me'di-an,** *n.*—**in"fra-oc'u-lar,** *a.* Situated below the eye.—**in"fra-o'ral,** *a. Anat.* & *Zool.* Placed beneath the mouth.—**in"fra-or'bit-al, -or'bit-ar, -or'bit-a-ry,** *a.* Situated below the orbit of the eye.—**in"fra-red',** *a. Phys.* Situated below the red end of the visible spectrum: said of certain invisible heat-rays.

in-fract', 1 in-frakt'; 2 in-frăkt', *vt.* [Rare.] To break; infringe; violate. [< L. *infractus,* pp. of *infringo,* break; see INFRINGE.]—**in-frac'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of breaking or violating. **2.** A fracture.—**in-frac'tor,** *n.*

in-fringe', 1 in-frinj'; 2 ĭn-frĭnj', *v.* [IN-FRINGED'; IN-FRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break or violate, as an oath; disregard the requirements of, as a law, obligation, or trust; neglect to heed or comply with, as an injunction; trespass upon; encroach upon. **2†.** To hinder; break down; frustrate. **II.** *i.* To transgress or trespass on rights or privileges. [< L. *infringo,* < *in,* in, + *frango,* break.]—**in-fringe'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of infringing. **2.** Any breaking in upon or violation of a right, privilege, regulation, law, contract, etc. **3.** *Patent Law.* An act of trespass without legal license upon the rights secured under a patent or copyright by making use of, or selling to another to be used, the thing which is the subject-matter of the patent. **4.** The wrongful use of trade-marks or trade names.—**contributory infringement,** aid in the unlawful making, making use of, or selling a patented article.—**in-fring'er,** *n.*

in"fun-dib'u-lum, 1 in"fun-dib'yu-lum; 2 ĭn"fŭn-dĭb'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A structure or conduit shaped like a funnel, as that connecting the third ventricle of the brain with the pituitary body, passing through the hypothalamus; an expanded end of a bronchial tubule or of a ureter, etc. **2.** *Zool.* A depression on the crown of the head of tapeworms. **3.** *Conch.* The siphon or funnel of a cephalopod. [L., funnel, < *infundo,* < *in,* into, + *fundo,* pour.]—**in"fun-dib'u-lar,** *a.* **in"fun-dib'u-late†.**—**in"fun-dib'u-li-form,** *a.* Funnel-shaped; specif., in botany, having a tube below and gradually enlarged above.

in-fu'ri-ate, 1 in-fiū'ri-ĕt; 2 ĭn-fiū'ri-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT'ED[2]; -AT'ING.] To make furious. **II.** *a.* Infuriated; enraged; mad. [< L. *in,* in, + *furia,* fury.] Syn.: see VIOLENT.—**in-fu'ri-at'ed,** *pa.*—**in-fu'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**in-fu"ri-a'tion,** *n.*

in-fus'cate, *a.* [Rare.] Tinged or darkened with brown, as part of an insect's wing. [< L. *in,* in, + *fusco,* darken.] **in-fus'-cat-ed†.**

in-fuse', 1 in-fiūz'; 2 ĭn-fūz', *vt.* [IN-FUSED'; IN-FUS'ING.] **1.** To instil or inculcate, as principles or qualities: with *into.* **2.** To inspire or affect by infusion. **3.** To steep. **4.** To pour in. [< L. *infusus,* pp., < *in,* into, + *fundo,* pour.]—**in-fus'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which infuses.—**in-fu'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of infusing, imbuing, or pouring in; instillation. **2.** That which is infused; an admixture; tincture. **3.** A pouring out or upon, as in baptism; an affusion. **4.** *Pharm.* (1) The process of steeping or soaking any substance, as a vegetable or powder, in a liquid for the purpose of extracting its medicinal properties without boiling: distinguished from *decoction.* (2) The liquid extract so obtained; as, an *infusion* of tobacco. **5.** *Surg.* The operation of introducing solutions into the veins.—**in-fu'siv**(es, *a.* Having the power of infusing; inspiring.

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-[2], *prefix,* page 580.

in-fus'i-ble,] 1 in-fūz'ı-bl; 2 ĭn-fūs'ı-bl, *a.* Incapable or **in-fus'i-bil'**^{e},] difficult of being fused or melted.—**in-fus''i-bil'i-ty**^{1}, **in-fus'i-bl(e-ness**^{12}, *n.*

in-fus'i-bl(e^{3}, *a.* That may be infused or poured in.—**in-fus''i-bil'i-ty**^{3}, **in-fus'i-bl(e-ness**^{2p}, *n.*

in-fu'sion-ism, 1 in-fū'zhŏn-ĭzm; 2 ĭn-fū'zhon-ĭzm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that the human soul emanates from the divine substance, and is infused into the body at conception or birth: opposed to *creationism* and *traducianism*.—**in-fu'sion-ist**, *n.*

In''fu-so'ri-a, 1 in''fıu-sō'rı-ə; 2 ĭn''fū-sō'rı-ə, *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of the animal kingdom, especially a section of protozoans including all the forms except sporozoans, comprising numerous animalcules that occur in infusions of decaying substances. The name, originally of much wider application, is now restricted to denote those Protozoa in which locomotion or capture of food is effected by means of special organs termed cilia which may be present throughout life or only in an early stage of the individual. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. 22, p. 448. [Pl. of L. *infusorium*, < *infusus*; see INFUSE.]—**in''fu-so'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Infusorians. **2.** Containing or composed of infusorians.—**infusorial earth**, a very fine earthy material, consisting chiefly of the minute silicious skeletons of diatoms: useful as a polishing-powder and as an absorbent of nitroglycerin.—**in''fu-so'ri-an**, *a.* **in-fu'so-ry**^{1}.—**in''fu-so'ri-an**, *n.* One of the *Infusoria*.

-ing, *suffix.* Used to form (1) present participles which are often used adjectively; *as*, loving; (2) verbal nouns; *as*, casting; (3) certain patronymics, place-names, and diminutives, and denoting son of, descendant of, belonging to, of the kind of.

in-gaged'^{t}, *pp.* Pledged. [statesman; U. S. Senator; writer.

In'galls, 1 in'gĕlz; 2 ĭn'gals, **John James** (1833–1900). American

ing'an, 1 ĭŋ'ən; 2 ĭng'an, *n.* [Dial.] The onion. [Cor. of ONION.]

in-gath'er, 1 in-gath'ər; 2 ĭn-găth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To gather in. **II.** *i.* To gather or assemble together; as, the tribes are *in-gathering*.—**in-gath'er-er**, *n.*—**in-gath'er-ing**, *n.* The act or occupation of gathering in, specifically, of a harvest. Syn.: see HARVEST. [poet and writer; *High Tide*.

In'ge-low, 1 in'jı-lō; 2 ĭn'ge-lō, **Jean** (1820–1897). An English

in-gem'i-nate, 1 in-jem'ı-nēt; 2 ĭn-ĝĕm'ı-nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT'-EN^{4}; -NAT''ING.] To repeat or redouble. **II.** *a.* Repeated; redoubled. [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingemino*, < *in*, in, + *geminus*, twin.]—**in-gem''i-na'tion**, *n.*

in-gen'er-a-bl(e^{3}, 1 in-jen'ər-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĝĕn'er-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being engendered or produced. [< L. *ingenero*; see INGENDER.]

in-gen'er-ate^{t}, 1 in-jen'ər-ēt; 2 ĭn-ĝĕn'er-āt, *vt.* To generate or produce within. [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenero*; see ENGENDER.]—**in-gen''er-a'tion**, *n.*

in-gen'er-ate^{1}, 1 in-jen'ər-ıt; 2 ĭn-ĝĕn'er-at, *a.* Not brought into being by generation.

in-gen'er-ate^{2}, *a.* Inborn.

in-ge'nious, 1 in-jīn'yus; 2 ĭn-ĝēn'yus, *a.* **1.** Possessed of or manifesting inventive faculty. **2.** Characterized by ingenuity; well conceived; apt. **3**†. Of clever mind, or displaying bright mental qualities. [< L. *ingeniosus*, < *ingenium*, innate quality.]

Syn.: see CLEVER. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* [to one.

in-gen'i-tal, 1 in-jen'ı-tal; 2 ĭn-ĝĕn'ı-tal, *a.* That is natural

in''gé''nue', 1 aṅ'zē''nū'; 2 aṅ'zhe''nü', *n.* [F.] **1.** A young woman or girl who is artless, ingenuous, or innocent. **2.** *Theat.* The representation of an artless or ingenuous character; also, an actress who fills such a rôle.

in''ge-nu'i-ty, 1 in''jı-nıū'ı-tı; 2 ĭn''ĝe-nū'ı-tı, *n.* **1.** The quality of having inventive power; cleverness in contriving or originating. **2.** Ingeniousness of execution or design. **3**‖. Ingenuousness; candor.

Syn.: acuteness, cleverness, cunning, dexterity, genius, ingeniousness, invention, inventiveness, readiness, skill. *Ingenuity* is inferior to *genius*, being rather mechanical than creative, and is shown in devising expedients, overcoming difficulties, inventing appliances, adapting means to ends. *Dexterity* is chiefly of the hand; *cleverness* may be either of the hand or of the mind, but chiefly of the latter. See ADDRESS.—Ant.: awkwardness, clumsiness, dulness, stupidity, unskilfulness.

in-gen'u-ous, 1 in-jen'yu-us; 2 ĭn-ĝĕn'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Free from disguise or dissimulation; frank; artless. **2.** High-minded; sincere. **3**†. Ingenious: an incorrect use. [< L. *ingenuus*, < *in*, in, + *gigno*, produce.] Syn.: see CANDID; HONEST. —**in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-gere', 1 in-jīr'; 2 ĭn-ĝēr', *vt.* [Scot.] To insinuate or thrust in. [< L. *ingero*, < *in*, in, + *gero*, carry.] **in-gerr'**†.

In'ger-soll, 1 in'ĝər-sel; 2 ĭn'ger-sŏl, *n.* **1. Charles Jared** (1782–1862), an American lawyer, poet, and historian. **2. Ernest** (1852–), an American naturalist; editor; traveler; *Life of Mammals*, etc. **3. Robert Green** (1833–1899), an American lawyer; colonel in the U. S. army; agnostic; lecturer and writer.

in-gest'^{t}, 1 in-jest'; 2 ĭn-ĝĕst', *vt.* To put or take into the stomach. [< L. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingero*; see INGERE.]—**in-ges'ta**, *n. pl.* Things introduced or taken into a living body, as food; hence, figuratively, any thing incorporated.—**in-ges'tion**, *n.* The act of introducing, as into the stomach.—**in-ges'tive**^{es}, *a.* Pertaining to or performing ingestion.

in'gine, 1 in'jın *or* in-jın'; 2 ĭn'ĝin *or* in-ĝīn', *n.* **1.** An engine: a colloquial and inaccurate use. **2.** [Scot.] Natural ability; a gifted person.

in'gle, 1 ĭŋ'gı; 2 ĭn'ĝĕl, *n.* [Scot.] A fire or fireplace. [< Gael. *aingeal*.]—**in'gle-lowe''**, *n.* [Scot.] Fireside blaze; hearth-coal. —**in'gle-nook''**, *n.* A corner by the fire.—**in'gle-side''**, *n.* [Scot.] The fireside. **in'gle-cheek''**†. Syn.: see HOME.

In'glis, 1 ĭŋ'glıs; 2 ĭn'ĝlis, **Henry David** (1795–1835). A Scottish traveler and writer.

in-glo'ri-ous, *a.* **1.** Characterized by failure or disgrace. **2.** Without glory; obscure; humble. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

in'got, 1 in'ĝət; 2 ĭn'ĝŏt, *n.* **1.** A mass of cast metal from the crucible, as a bar of gold. **2**†. A mold in which an ingot may be cast. [< AS. *in*, in, + *geótan*, pour.]

in-graft'^{t}, 1 in-grəft'; 2 ĭn-ĝrăft', *vt.* **1.** To graft (a scion) for propagation; incorporate so as to form a part of. **2.** To furnish with grafts; subject to ingrafting.—**in-graft'ment**, *n.*

In'gra-ham, 1 ĭŋ'grə-həm; 2 ĭn'ĝra-hăm, **Duncan Nathaniel** (1802–1891). A United States naval officer; became commodore in the Confederate navy.

in-grain', 1 in-grēn'; 2 ĭn-ĝrān', *vt.* **1.** To dye before weaving; dye with "grain" or scarlet, or with any lasting color. **2.** Figuratively, to spread through the whole substance of a thing; hence, to fix deeply; impress upon indelibly.

in'grain, 1 in'grēn; 2 ĭn'ĝrān, *a.* Dyed in the yarn before manufacture; hence, thoroughly inwrought.

in'grain, *n.* A carpet made of worsted or cotton warps and wool or other filling.

in'grate', 1 in'grēt''; 2 ĭn'ĝrāt'. **I.** *a.* Ungrateful. **in-grate'ful**‡ [Archaic]. **II.** *n.* One who is ungrateful. [< L^{p}. *in-*, not, + *gratus*, thankful.]

in-gra'ti-ate, 1 in-grē'shı-ēt; 2 ĭn-ĝrā'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT''ED^{4}; -AT''ING.] **1.** To win confidence or favor for (oneself). **2.** To secure favorable reception for. [< IN-^{1} + L. *gratia*; see GRACE.]—**in-gra''ti-a'tion**, *n.*—**in-gra'ti-a-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to ingratiate.

in-grat'i-tude, 1 in-grat'ı-tiūd; 2 ĭn-ĝrăt'ı-tūd, *n.* **1.** Lack of gratitude. **2**†. Unkindness; unfriendliness.

In''gra-ves'cent, 1 in''grə-ves'ent; 2 ĭn''ĝra-vĕs'ĕnt, *a. Pathol.* Increasing in severity or gravity: said of apoplexy. [< L. *in gravesco*, become heavier, < *in*, in, + *gravis*, heavy.]—**in''gra-ves'cence**, *n.*

in-gre'di-ent, 1 in-grī'dı-ent; 2 ĭn-ĝrē'di-ĕnt, *n.* That which enters into the constitution of a mixture. [< L. *ingredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingredior*, enter.] Syn.: see PART.

In'gres, 1 aṅ'gr; 2 aṅ'ĝr, **Jean Auguste Dominique** (1780–1867). A French historical painter.

in'gress, 1 in'gres; 2 ĭn'ĝrĕs, *n.* **1.** Means or power of effecting entrance. **2.** A place of entrance. **3.** The act of entering. [< L. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredior*, enter.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE.—**in-gres'sion**, *n.* The act of entering, or an entrance into something; an incorporation.—**in-gres'sive**^{es}, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to entrance; entering. **2.** *Gram.* Inceptive. **-ness**^{s}, *n.*

in'grown'', 1 in'grōn''; 2 ĭn'ĝrōn', *a.* **1.** Grown into the flesh, as a toe-nail. **2.** Derived from within; inborn.—**in'grow''ing**, *a.* —**in'growth''**, *n.* **1.** An inward growth, or a thing that grows inward. **2.** [Scot.] Augmentation; increase.

in'gui-nal, 1 in'gwı-nəl; 2 ĭn'ĝwi-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the groin. [< L. *inguinalis*, < *inguen*, groin.]

in-gulf'^{t}, 1 in-gulf'; 2 ĭn-ĝŭlf', *vt.* To engulf.—**in-gulf'ment**, *n.*

in-gur'gi-tate‖, 1 in-gūr'jı-tēt; 2 ĭn-ĝūr'ĝi-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT''ED^{4}; -TAT''ING.] **1.** *t.* To swallow greedily; guzzle. **2.** To engulf or plunge into. **II.** *i.* To drink to excess. [< L. *ingurgitatus*, pp. of *ingurgito*, < *in*, in, + *gurges*, gulf.]—**in-gur''gi-ta'tion**, *n.*

in-hab'it^{t}, 1 in-hab'ıt; 2 ĭn-hăb'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* To live or dwell in; occupy as a home. **2**†. To make at home. **II.** *i.* [Poet. or Archaic.] To dwell continuously; live; stay at home. [< L. *in*, in, + *habito*, dwell.] Syn.: see ABIDE.—**in-hab'it-a-bl(e**^{3}, *a.* **1.** Habitable. **2**†. Not habitable.—**in-hab'i-tance**, *n.* **1.** The act of dwelling; state of being inhabited; residence, as distinguished from sojourn. **2.** A habitation; abode. **in-hab'i-tan-cy**‡.—**in-hab'i-tant**, *n.* One making his home or dwelling permanently in a place, as distinguished from a lodger or visitor; a resident.—**in-hab''i-ta'tion**, *n.*—**in-hab''i-ta'-tiv(e**^{es}, *a.* Pertaining to inhabitation; prone to inhabitiveness.—**in-hab'it-ed**, *pa.* **1.** Having inhabitants; populated. **2**†. Lodged.—**in-hab'i-tiv(e-ness**^{s}‡. Natural inclination to dwell or stay in a fixed place; in phrenology, the faculty that indicates love of place or country. **in-hab'i-ta''tiv(e-ness**^{s}‡.

in-hale', 1 in-hēl'; 2 ĭn-hāl', *vt.* [IN-HALED'; IN-HAL'ING.] To inspire or draw in with or as a breath: opposed to *exhale*. [< L. *in*, in, + *halo*, breathe.]—**in-ha'lant.** **I.** *a.* That inhales or draws in; used for inhaling. **II.** *n.* An apparatus used for inhaling; that which is to be inhaled. **in-ha'lent**‡.—**in''ha-la'-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of inhaling. **2.** That which is inhaled.—**in-hal'er**, *n.* One who inhales. **2.** Something from or through which one inhales; specif., an appliance or apparatus of different forms and uses, as (1) for taking the chill from the air before it reaches the lungs, (2) for filtering out iron-dust or other injurious substances from the air breathed through it, (3) for administering medicaments or anesthetics by inhalation.

in''har-mo'ni-ous, 1 in'har-mō'nı-us; 2 ĭn'hăr-mō'ni-ŭs, *a.* Lacking in harmony; discordant. **in''har-mon'ic**‡; **in''har-mon'i-cal**‡. Syn.: see INCONGRUOUS.—**in''har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in''har-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'haul'', 1 in'hēl''; 2 ĭn'hal'', *n. Naut.* A rope or rigging for bringing in a sail or spar, as the jib-boom. **in'haul''er**‡.

in-here', 1 in-hīr'; 2 ĭn-hēr', *vi.* [IN-HERED'; IN-HER'ING.] To be a permanent or essential part: used with *in*. [< L. *in*, in, + *hæreo*, stick.]—**in-her'ence**, *n.* **in-her'en-cy**‡.

in-her'ent, 1 in-hīr'ənt; 2 ĭn-hēr'ent, *a.* **1.** Permanently united; intrinsic; innate; essential. **2.** Pertaining as a property or attribute.

Syn.: congenital, essential, immanent, inborn, inbred, indispensable, indwelling, infixed, ingrained, inhering, innate, inseparable, internal, intrinsic, inwrought, native, natural, subjective. *Immanent* is a philosophic word, to denote that which dwells in or pervades any substance or spirit without necessarily being a part of it, and without reference to any working out (compare SUBJECTIVE). That which is *inherent* is an *inseparable* part of that in which it inheres, and is usually thought of with reference to some outworking or effect; as, an *inherent* difficulty. God is said to be *immanent* (not *inherent*) in the universe. Fre-

quently *intrinsic* and *inherent* can be interchanged, but *inherent* applies to qualities, while *intrinsic* applies to essence, so that to speak of *intrinsic* excellence conveys higher praise than if we say *inherent* excellence. *Inherent* and *intrinsic* may be said of persons or things; *congenital, inborn, inbred, innate,* apply to living beings. *Congenital* is frequent in medical and legal use with special application to defects; as, *congenital* idiocy. *Innate* and *inborn* are almost identical, but *innate* is preferred in philosophic use, as when we speak of *innate* ideas; that which is *inborn, congenital,* or *innate* may be original with the individual, but that which is *inbred* is inherited. *Ingrained* signifies dyed in the grain, and denotes that which is deeply wrought into substance or character. See NATURAL.—Ant.: accidental, casual, external, extrinsic, fortuitous, incidental, outward, subsidiary, superadded, superficial, superfluous, superimposed, supplemental, transient, unconnected.

—in"he-ren'tial, *a.*—**in-her'ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-her'it[4], 1 in-her'it; 2 ĭn-hĕr'ĭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive by nature from one's ancestors. **2.** *Law.* To take by descent, as distinguished from taking by devise. **3.** To receive or enjoy as a divine patrimony; be or become divinely endowed with. **4.** To receive by transmission from predecessors; possess as having been handed down from the past. **5†.** To possess, or become possessed of. **6†.** To succeed as heir. **7†.** To place in possession: with *of.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To come into possession of property by inheritance. **2.** Figuratively, to derive its being or characteristics; as, astronomy *inherits* from astrology. [< L.ᵛ *in,* in, + *heres* (*hered-*), heir.]—**in-her'it-a-bil**(**e**ᴿ, *a.* **1.** *Law.* (1) Transmissible by descent; descendible to an heir by mere operation of law. (2) Capacitated or qualified to take by inheritance; as, having *inheritable* blood. **2.** That may be transmitted by ancestors; heritable.—**in-her"it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-her'it-a-bl**(**e-ness**)‡.—**in-her'it-a-bly,** *adv.*—**in-her'i-tance,** *n.* **1.** A heritage. **2.** The act of inheriting. **3.** A possession or blessing bestowed by divine gift. **4†.** Ownership or acquisition, or something acquired or enjoyed.—**in-her'i-tor,** *n.*—**in-her'i-trix,** *n. fem.* **in-her'i-tress**‡.

in-he'sion, 1 in-hī'ʒən; 2 ĭn-hē'zhon, *n.* The condition of inhering or being fixed in something. [< LL. *inhæsio(n-),* < L. *inhæsus,* pp. of *inhæreo;* see INHERE.]

in-hib'it[4], 1 in-hib'it; 2 ĭn-hĭb'ĭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold back or in; prohibit. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* To forbid (a priest) to exercise his spiritual functions. **II.** *i. Physiol. & Psychol.* To check or block one mental or nervous process by another nearly simultaneous opposed process. [< L. *inhibitus,* pp., < *in,* in, + *habeo,* have, hold.] Syn.: see PROHIBIT.—**in-hib'it-er, n.** **1.** One who or that which inhibits. **2.** *Med.* An inhibitor.—**in"hi-bi'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; restriction; repression; embargo; ban. **2.** *Physiol. & Psychol.* (1) The checking of one nervous or mental impulse by another; sometimes, the refusal of the psychophysical mechanism to act in unaccustomed ways. See INHIBIT, *v.*, II. (2) The restraint of will over the impulsive tendencies to habitual or strongly stimulated reactions.—**in-hib'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** That which causes inhibitory action; especially, an inhibitory nerve. **2.** *Med.* A medicinal agent that tends or operates to check organic activity.

—in-hib'i-to-ry, *a.* **in-hib'i-tiv**(**e**ˢᵗ.

in-hos'pi-ta-ble, 1 in-hos'pi-ta-bl; 2 ĭn-hŏs'pi-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** **in-hos'pi-ta-bl**ᵉ, } Not hospitable. **2.** Barren; wild; cheerless. [OF., < *in-* (< L. *in-*), not; and see HOSPITABLE.] **in-hos'pi-tal**‡.—**in-hos'pi-ta-bl**(**e-ness**ᴿ, *n.*—**in-hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**in-hos"pi-tal'i-ty,** *n.*

in-hu'man, 1 in-hiū'mən; 2 ĭn-hū'man, *a.* **1.** Not possessed of human qualities; cruel; savage; barbarous. **2.** Characterized by cruelty; manifesting lack of humanity. **3.** Not of the ordinary human type. Syn.: see BARBAROUS; SANGUINARY.

—in"hu-man'i-ty, *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*]—**in-hu'man-ly,** *adv.*

in-hume', 1 in-hiūm'; 2 ĭn-hūm', *vt.* [IN-HUMED'; IN-HUM'-ING.] **1.** To place in the earth, as a dead body; bury. **2.** *Chem.* To expose to a constant heat by burying in warm earth or dung. [< L. *inhumo,* < *in,* in, + *humus,* ground.]

in'hu-mate‡.—**in"hu-ma'tion,** *n.*

in-im'i-cal, 1 in-im'i-kəl; 2 ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Of a character regarded as hurtful in tendency or opposed in influence; antagonistic. **2.** Unfriendly; hostile. [< L. *inimicus,* < *in-,* not, + *amicus,* friendly.]

Syn.: adverse, antagonistic, averse, contradictory, contrary, disaffected, harmful, hostile, hurtful, noxious, opposed, pernicious, repugnant, unfriendly, unwilling.—Prep.: *to* or *toward.*—

—in-im"i-cal'i-ty, *n.*—**in-im'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-im'i-ta-bl(**e**ᴿ, *a.* That can not be imitated; matchless; incomparable.

—in-im"i-ta-bil'i-ty, in-im'i-ta-bl(**e-ness**ᴿ, *n.*—**in-im'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in'i-on, 1 in'i-on; 2 in'ĭ-ŏn, *n.* [IN'I-A, *pl.*] An occipital protuberance on the exterior of the skull. [< Gr. *inion,* < *is* (*in-*), sinew.]

in-iq'ui-ty, 1 in-ik'wi-ti; 2 ĭn-ĭk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** Deviation from right; wickedness; gross injustice. **2.** A wrongful act; unjust thing or deed. [< L.ᵛ *iniquita(t-)s,* < *in-,* not, + *æquus,* equal.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; INJUSTICE; SIN.—**in-iq'ui-tous,** *a.* Wicked; unjust. See CRIMINAL; SINFUL.—**in-iq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.*—**in-iq'ui-tous-ness,** *n.*

init., *abbr.* [L.] *Initio* (in the beginning).

in-i'tial, 1 in-ish'əl; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'al. **I.** *vt.* [-TIALED or -TIALLED, -TIALᴰ; -TIAL-ING or -TIAL-LING.] To put one's initials on. **II.** *a.* **1.** Standing at the beginning or head. **2.** Pertaining to the first stage. **III.** *n.* **1.** The first letter of a word, name, etc. **2.** In a book or manuscript, the first letter of a chapter, division of a chapter, or verse; often elaborately painted and gilded. [F., < L. *initialis,* < *ineo,* enter.] **-ly,** *adv.*

in-i'ti-ate, 1 in-ish'i-ēt; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'i-at. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"EDᵈ; -AT"-ING.] **1.** To instruct in rudiments. **2.** To introduce, as into a society. **3.** To be the first mover in. Syn.: see ENROLL; INSTALL; TEACH. **II.** *a.* **1.** Instructed in the rudiments or secrets; initiated; newly admitted, as into a secret society. **2†.** Initial; begun; commenced; new. **3†.** Characteristic of an inexperienced person or of one newly initiated. **III.** *n.* One who has been initiated. [< L. *initiatus,* pp. of *initio,* begin.]—**initiate tenant by courtesy** (*Law*), a husband who has an interest in his wife's estate after the birth of a child who may inherit, but prior to the death of the wife. This right of the husband, termed **courtesy n.,** was abolished in England by the Married Woman's Property Acts.—**in-i"ti-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of initiating. **2.** Ceremonial admission, as into a society; the rites or ceremonies which have to be undergone. Syn.: see BEGINNING.—**in-i'ti-a-tiv**(**e**ˢ. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A first move. **2.** The power of initiating; ability for original conception and independent action. **3.** The right of the people to demand any desired legislation from their representative assembly: usually accompanied by the *referendum.* See REFERENDUM. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-i'ti-a"tor,** *n.*—**in-i'ti-a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Introductory. **2.** Serving to initiate.

in-ject'[4], 1 in-jekt'; 2 ĭn-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To throw or put in by force; especially, to introduce a fluid. **2.** To interject, as a remark, suggestion, etc. [< L. *injecto,* < *in,* into, + *jacio,* throw.]—**in-jec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of injecting, the state of being injected, or that which is injected. **2.** *Med.* (1) The introduction by instruments of a fluid into some cavity or tissue of the body. (2) The similar introduction of a substance into a cadaver to facilitate dissection or anatomical demonstration. (3) Any liquid or substance so introduced; specif., an enema. (4) The state of being hyperemic. **3.** *Mech.* The throwing of water into the condenser of a steam-engine. **4.** [Rare.] The introduction into an argument or conversation of an extraneous idea or intrusive remark.—**in-jec'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which injects. **2.** *Mech.* An apparatus by which steam carries and delivers water to a boiler that is supplying steam.

in-join'†, *v.* Same as ENJOIN

in-joint'†, *vt.* To join; unite.

in"ju-di'cious, 1 in'ju-dish'us; 2 ĭn"ju-dĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not judicious; indiscreet; ill-advised. **2.** Wanting in judgment. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in-junc'tion, 1 in-junk'shən; 2 ĭn-jŭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of enjoining. **2.** Urgent admonition. **3.** *Law.* A judicial order requiring the party enjoined to take or (usually) to refrain from some specified action. [< L.ᴸᴸ *in,* in, + *jungo,* join.] Syn.: see ORDER.

in'jure, 1 in'jur; 2 ĭn'jur, *vt.* [IN'JURED; IN'JUR-ING.] To inflict harm or injury upon; damage; depreciate, physically or morally; to give pain to; affect unhappily. [< OF. *injurer,* < L. *injurior,* < *injuria,* injury.]

Syn.: see ABUSE; HURT; VIOLATE.

—in'jur-er, *n.*—**in-ju'ri-ous,** *a.* **1.** Hurtful, deleterious, or detrimental in any way. **2‖.** Disposed to inflict injury; inimical. **3†.** Foul-mouthed; abusive. Syn.: see BAD; PERNICIOUS. Compare INJURY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in'ju-ry, 1 in'ju-ri; 2 ĭn'ju-ry, *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** Any wrong, damage, or mischief done or suffered. **2.** A source of harm. **3.** A wrong or damage done to another; the unlawful infringement or privation of rights. **4†.** Abuse; insult.

Syn.: blemish, damage, detriment, disadvantage, evil, harm, hurt, impairment, injustice, loss, mischief, outrage, prejudice, wrong. *Injury* is the general term including all the rest. Whatever reduces the value, utility, beauty, or desirableness of anything is an *injury* to that thing; of persons, whatever is so done as to operate adversely to one in his person, rights, property, or reputation is an *injury. Damage* (L. *damnum,* loss) is that which occasions *loss* to the possessor; hence, any impairment of value, often with the suggestion of fault on the part of the one causing it; *damage* reduces value, utility, or beauty; *detriment* (L. *deterere,* to rub or wear away) is similar in meaning, but far milder. *Detriment* may affect value only; *damage* always affects real worth or utility; as a rule, the slightest use of an article by a purchaser operates to its *detriment* if again offered for sale, even when the article may not have received the slightest *damage. Damage* is partial; *loss* is properly absolute as far as it is predicated at all; the *loss* of a ship implies that it is gone beyond recovery; the *loss* of the rudder is a *damage* to the ship; but since the *loss* of a part still leaves a part, we may speak of a partial or a total *loss. Evil* commonly suggests suffering or sin, or both; as, the *evils* of poverty, the social *evil. Harm* is closely synonymous with *injury;* it may apply to body, mind, or estate, but always affects real worth, while *injury* may concern only estimated value. A *hurt* is an *injury* that causes pain, physical or mental; a slight *hurt* may be no real *harm. Mischief* is disarrangement, trouble, or *harm* usually caused by some voluntary agent, with or without injurious intent; a child's thoughtless sport may do great *mischief; wrong* is *harm* done with evil intent. An *outrage* combines insult and *injury.* Compare synonyms for BLEMISH; CRIMINAL; INJUSTICE; LOSS; OUTRAGE; VIOLENCE.—Ant.: advantage, amelioration, benefit, blessing, boon, help, improvement, remedy, service, utility.—Prep.: injury *of* or *to* a person or thing; injury *by* fire: *by* or *from* collision, interference, etc.

in-jus'tice, 1 in-jus'tis; 2 ĭn-jŭs'tic, *n.* **1.** The violation or denial of justice. **2.** An unjust act; a wrong.

Syn.: grievance, iniquity, injury, unfairness, unrighteousness, wrong. *Injustice* is a violation or denial of justice, an act or omission that is contrary to equity or justice: as, the *injustice* of unequal taxes. In legal usage a *wrong* involves *injury* to person, property, or reputation, as the result of evil intent; *injustice* applies to civil damage or loss, not necessarily involving *injury* to person or property, as by misrepresentation of goods which does not amount to a legal warranty. In popular usage, *injustice*

may involve no direct *injury* to person, property, interest, or character, and no harmful intent, while *wrong* always involves both; one who attributes another's truly generous act to a selfish motive does him an *injustice*. *Iniquity*, in the original sense, is a want of or a deviation from equity; but it is now applied in the widest sense to any form of ill-doing. Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL; INJURY; SIN.—Ant.: equity, fairness, fair play, faithfulness, honesty, honor, impartiality, integrity, justice, lawfulness, rectitude, right, righteousness, uprightness.

ink, 1 iŋk; 2 ĭŋk. **I.** *vt.* To spread ink upon; discolor with ink. **II.** *n.* **1.** A colored liquid or viscous substance, used in writing, printing, etc. **2.** The dark fluid secreted by a cuttlefish and ejected so as to color the water and thus assist in escaping an enemy. [< Gr.^{ov} *enkauston*, orig. neut. of *enkaustos*, burnt in.]—**ink'ber"ry,** 1 iŋk'ber"i; 2 ĭŋk'-bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A small shrub (*Ilex glabra*) of the holly family, with oblong leaves and roundish black shining berries. **2.** Same as POKEWEED.—**ink'er,** *n.*—**ink'horn",** *n.* An ink-holder: so called because formerly made of horn.—**ink'-stand",** *n.* A vessel to hold ink for writing: often combined with a rack for pens, etc. **ink'well"**†.—**ink'wood",** *n.* An evergreen pinnate-leaved tree (*Exothea panciulata*), found in South Florida, the West Indies, and Guatemala. Its wood, which is red-brown, is very hard and heavy.—**ink'y,** *a.* Consisting of, stained with, or containing ink; black.—**ink'i-ness,** *n.*

Ink'er-man, 1 iŋk'ėr-men; 2 ĭŋk'ėr-man, *n.* A seaport in the Crimea, on the N. shore of the Black sea; French and English defeated Russians, Nov. 5, 1854.

in'kle, 1 iŋ'kl; 2 ĭŋ'kl, *n. Manuf.* **1.** A broad linen tape; the thread or yarn from which it is made. **2.** Formerly, a braid trimming.

ink'ling, 1 iŋk'liŋ; 2 ĭŋk'ling, *n.* **1.** A slight intimation; a faint notion; hint. **2.** [Scot.] A faint rumor. **3**†. Inclination; desire.

in-lace', *vt.* Same as ENLACE.

in-laid', 1 in-lēd'; 2 ĭn-lād', *pa.* Decorated by the insertion of wood, ivory, or other material; also, inserted to form such decoration. See INLAY.

in'land, 1 in'lənd; 2 ĭn'land. **I.** *a.* **1.** Remote from the sea. **2.** Located in or limited to the interior of a country. **3.** Not foreign; domestic. **II.** *n.* The interior of a country. **III.** *adv.* Toward the interior of a land.—**in'land-er,** *n.* One living inland.

in-law'†, *vt. Old Eng. Law.* To free from outlawry; replace under protection of law; restore to civil rights.—**in'law-ry,** *n.* [-RIES^2, *pl.*] Annulment of outlawry; restoration to the protection of the law.

in-lay', 1 in-lē'; 2 ĭn-lā'. **I.** *vt.* [IN-LAID'; IN-LAY'ING.] To lay within or insert in something. Specif.: (1) *Decorative Art.* To decorate by inserting wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, metal, etc., as into grooved or sunken patterns in furniture. (2) *Arch.* To incrust. (3) To arrange and combine, as variously colored tiles, in a mosaic or geometrical pattern. (4) To fasten, as a portrait, to a sheet of paper, in such a manner that it becomes a part of the sheet with little or no increase of the thickness of the paper; also, to furnish with such illustrations. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is inlaid. **2.** A pattern or design so produced.—**in'lay"er,** *n.*

in-let', 1 in-let'; 2 ĭn-lĕt', *vt.* [IN-LET'; IN-LET'TING.] **1.** To insert; inlay. **2**†. To admit.

in'let", 1 in'let"; 2 ĭn'lĕt", *n.* **1.** A small body of water leading into a larger. (1) A small bay or creek. (2) A tributary of a lake. **2.** An entrance, as to a culvert. **3.** Something inserted. **4.** [Rare.] The act of admitting.

Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

in lim., *abbr.* [L.] *In limine* (on the threshold).—**in loc. cit.,** *abbr.* [L.] *In loco citato* (in the place cited).

in'ly, 1 in'li; 2 ĭn'ly. **I**†. *a.* Inward; internal; heartfelt. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In the inner parts; inwardly; secretly. **2**†. Fully; intensely; intimately.

in'mate, 1 in'mēt; 2 ĭn'māt, *n.* **1.** One who lives in a place with others; an associate or mate in occupancy; an indweller; formerly, specif., a lodger or subtenant; hence, any occupant, even if alone. **2.** One who is kept or confined in a prison, poorhouse, asylum, or similar institution. **3.** An alien; a stranger; one not properly belonging to the place where he dwells.

in'meats", 1 in'mīts"; 2 ĭn'mēts", *n. pl.* [Rare.] **1.** Those viscera of animals which are considered fit for food, as the heart and the kidneys. **2.** The entrails.

in-mesh', *vt.* Same as ENMESH.

in'most", 1 in'mōst"; 2 ĭn'mōst", *a.* **1.** Farthest from the exterior. **2.** Figuratively, deepest and most intimate. [< AS. *innemest*, < *inne*, in.]

inn^1, 1 in; 2 ĭn, *n.* **1.** A public house for the entertainment of travelers; a place where meals and lodging are obtainable; hostelry; tavern. **2.** A house of residence for law students. **3**†. A dwelling-place; abode. [< AS. *inn*, < *in*, in.]—**inn**†, *vt.* & *vi.* To find lodging for; to lodge oneself.—**inns of chancery** [Eng.], formerly, in London, certain colleges in which students for the Chancery bar began their law-studies, now occupied as chambers and officers by attorneys, solicitors, etc.—**inns of court** [Eng.], the sets of buildings occupied by the four legal societies of London, the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, that exercise the right of calling law-students to the bar; hence, the societies themselves.—**inn'keep"er,** *n.* The proprietor or keeper of an inn. **inn'-hold"er**†.

Inn^2, *n.* A river of Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Bavaria; length, 320 m. to the Danube.

in'nate, 1 in'nēt; 2 ĭn'nāt, *a.* **1.** Native to or original with the individual; inborn; natural. **2.** *Metaph.* Intuitive. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Attached by its base to the apex of a filament: said of an anther. (2) Endogenous. Compare ADNATE. [< L. *in*, in, + *nascor*, be born.] Syn.: see INHERENT; NATIVE; RADICAL.—**in'nate-ly,** *adv.*—**in'nate-ness,** *n.*

in'ner, 1 in'ėr; 2 ĭn'er. **I.** *a.* **1.** At a point farther in or inward. **2.** Pertaining to that which is interior; specif., noting the spiritual or immaterial. **3.** Not easily discerned or understood; esoteric; hidden. **4.** *Zool.* Nearer the median line. **II.** *n.* **1.** The section of a target between the center and the outer. **2.** A shot striking this section. [< AS. *innera*, compar. of *inne*, in.]—**in'ner-most".** **I.** *a.* Inmost. **II.** *n.* The inmost part, thing, or place.

in-ner'vate, 1 in-nūr'vēt; 2 ĭn-nėr'vāt, *vt.* [-VAT-ED; -VAT-ING.] **1.** To supply with nerves or nervous filaments. **2.** To give nervous stimulus to; innerve. [< IN^1 + L. *nervus*, nerve.]—**in"ner-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of innerving or innervating; specif., in physiology, the act of imparting or directing nervous energy from a central organ to any part of the nervous system, whether central or peripheral. **2.** *Anat.* The arrangement of nervous filaments in any part of the body.

in-nerve', 1 in-nūrv'; 2 ĭn-nėrv', *vt.* To impart energy to; invigorate; strengthen; animate; stimulate. [landscape-painter.

In'ness, 1 in'es; 2 ĭn'ės, **George** (1825–1894). An American

in'ning, 1 in'iŋ; 2 ĭn'ing, *n.* **1.** The period during which a party or person is in power, control, or action. **2.** (1) Specif., in baseball and other games, a turn at the bat; the period during which one side is at the bat, or the period while each side takes one turn at the bat. (2) In cricket, the play of, or score made by, any one batsman during his turn: in this, as in the previous sense, used in England in the plural form, but construed in the singular. **3.** *pl.* Lands reclaimed from the sea. **4**†. An ingathering, as of grain into a barn, etc.

in'no-cence, 1 in'o-sens; 2 ĭn'o-çĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being innocent; the condition of being free from evil, or from that which corrupts or vitiates; purity of heart; freedom from taint: sometimes personified in poetry. **2.** Freedom from guilt, as of some specific crime or charge; absence of legal guilt. **3.** Freedom from harmful or noxious qualities; harmlessness; innocuousness. **4.** Simplicity or ignorance arising from natural lack of intellect or imperfect development or attainment; hence, weak-mindedness; imbecility. **5.** Freedom from illegal taint, as of being contraband of war or in violation of an embargo or blockade, as certain goods conveyed to a belligerent. **6.** *Bot.* (1) A bluet (*Houstonia cærulea*). (2) A slender-stemmed, erect herb (*Collinsia vernor*) with blue and white corolla; blue-eyed Mary.

Syn.: blamelessness, goodness, guilelessness, guiltlessness, harmlessness, innocuousness, inoffensiveness, purity, simplicity, sincerity, sinlessness, stainlessness, virtue. *Innocence*, which is *goodness* without temptation or trial, or perhaps without knowledge of possible evil, is less than *virtue*, which is *goodness* that resists and overcomes temptation. Compare synonyms for INNOCENT.—Ant.: contamination, corruption, crime, criminality, evil, fault, guile, guilt, harm, harmfulness, hurt, hurtfulness, impurity, ruin, sin, sinfulness, stain, wrong.—**in'no-cen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^2, *pl.*] **1.** Innocence. **2.** An instance of innocence.

in'no-cent, 1 in'o-sent; 2 ĭn'o-çĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not tainted with sin; pure; ignorant of evil; blameless; as, an *innocent* babe; in a more general sense, holy; sinless (said of God, Christ, and things sanctified). **2.** Free from the guilt of a particular evil action or crime. **3.** Free from qualities that can harm or injure; innocuous; harmless. **4.** Of artless or ingenuous disposition; naive. **5.** Pretty and unpretentious; as, an *innocent* flower. **6.** Free from liability to forfeiture; not contraband; lawful; permitted. **7.** Lacking in knowledge or sense; simple or ignorant; imbecile; as, he is an *innocent* idiot; also, lacking in carnal knowledge; as, an *innocent* girl. **8.** Entirely lacking, as of something desirable; as, *innocent* of grammar. **II**^{1}. *n.* **1.** One unstained by sin; a young child. **2.** One who is weak-minded. **3.** Same as INNOCENCE, *n.*, 6 (1). [F.,< L. *in-*, not, + *noceo*, injure.] Syn.: blameless, clean, clear, faultless, guileless, guiltless, harmless, immaculate, innocuous, innoxious, inoffensive, pure, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, upright, virtuous. *Innocent*, in the full sense, signifies not tainted with sin; not having done wrong or violated legal or moral precept or duty; as, an *innocent* babe. *Innocent* is a negative word, expressing less than *righteous*, *upright*, or *virtuous*, which imply knowledge of good and evil, with free choice of the good. A little child or a lamb is *innocent;* a tried and faithful man is *righteous*, *upright*, *virtuous*. *Immaculate*, *pure*, and *sinless* may be used either of one who has never known the possibility of evil or of one who has perfectly and triumphantly resisted it. *Innocent* is used of inanimate substances in the sense of *harmless;* as, an *innocent* remedy, that is, one not dangerous, even if not helpful. *Innocent*, in a specific case, signifies free from the guilt of a particular act, even when the total character may be very evil; as, the thief was found to be *innocent* of the murder. See CANDID; PURE.—Ant.: compare synonyms for CRIMINAL.

—**Holy Innocents,** the young children put to death by Herod and commemorated Dec. 28. *Matt.* ii, 16.—**in'no-cent-ly,** *adv.*

In'no-cent^2, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **In"no-cen'ti-us,** 1 in"o-sen'si-us, 2 ĭn"o-çĕn'si-us; F. **In"no"cent',** 1 ĭ"nō"sänⁿ', 2 ĭ"nō"çänⁿ'; G. **In'no-cenz,** 1 in'o-tsents, 2 ĭn'o-tsĕnts, **In"no-cen'ti-us‡,** 1 in"o-tsen'si-us, 2 ĭn"o-tsĕn'si-us; It. **In"no-cen'te,** 1 ĭn"no-chen'tē, 2 ĭn"no-chĕn'tē, **In"no-cen'zi-o‡,** 1 in"no-chen'dzi-o, 2 ĭn"no-chĕn'dzi-o; L. **In"no-cen'tius,** 1 in"o-sen'shus, 2 ĭn"o-çĕn'shus; Sp. **I"no-cen'ci-o,** 1 ĭ"no-chen'thi-o, 2 ĭ"no-thĕn'thi-o. **2.** Any one of 13 popes

particularly: (1) **In. I., Saint** (–417), who condemned Pelagianism. (2) **In. II., Gregorio Papareschi** (–1143), who condemned Abelard. (3) **In. III., Lotario de' Conti** (1161–1216), who laid an interdict on France and England; ordered the fourth crusade; raised the papal power to the highest point. (4) **In. IV., Sinibaldo de' Freschi** (–1254), who proclaimed a crusade against Frederick II. (5) **In. XI., Benedetto Odescalchi** (1611–1689), who quarreled with Louis XIV.

in-noc'u-ous, 1 in-nek'yu-us; 2 ĭn-nŏc'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having no harmful qualities. **2.** Pertaining to non-poisonous serpents. [< L. *innocuus*, < *in-*, not, + *nocuus*, harmful.]

in-nox'ious‡. Syn.: see INNOCENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in-nom'i-nate, 1 in-nem'i-nıt; 2 ĭn-nŏm'i-nat, *a.* **1.** Without specific name. **2.** Anonymous. [< LL. *innominatus*, < L. *in-*, not; and see NOMINATE.]—**innominate artery,** a large but short trunk springing from the arch of the aorta near the heart. —**i. bone,** a large, irregular bone resulting from the concrescence of three primitive bones forming one of the sides of the pelvis in mammals; the hip-bone; haunch-bone; huckle-bone. The ilium, ischium, and pubis, composing it, are united into one structure in the adult, and in the adult of many reptiles and amphibians.

in'no-vate, 1 in'o-vēt; 2 ĭn'o-vāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-VAT'ED[d]; -VAT'ING.] To make innovations in; introduce new ideas or things. [< L. *in*, in, + *novus*, new.]—**in"no-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The making of a change in something established. **2.** A novelty. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**in'no-va"tiv**(es, [-]*a.* Characterized by or tending to introduce innovations.—**in'no-va"tor,** *n.* An introducer of innovations.

in-nox'ious, 1 in-nek'shus; 2 ĭn-nŏk'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Free from harmful qualities; innocuous. 2‖. Innocent. [< L. *in-*, not; and see NOXIOUS.]

Inns'bruck, 1 ins'pruk; 2 ĭns'prụk, *n.* A historic university city, capital of Tyrol, Austria; pop. 56,375. Occupied by Italian troops under terms of Austrian armistice in the Great War, Nov. 25, 1918.

in"nu-en'do, 1 in"yu-en'do; 2 ĭn"yụ-ĕn'do, *n.* [-DOS[z], -DOES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A suggestion or hint about some person or thing; an indirect aspersion; insinuation: usually in derogation. **2.** *Rhet.* The form of statement that insinuates or suggests rather than speaks out plainly; insinuation. **3.** *Law.* In pleading, an explanatory phrase employed to make a previous phrase more explicit, as in saying "the perjured villain, meaning the plaintiff," in which the phrase "meaning the plaintiff" is an innuendo. [L., abl. gerund of *innuo*, nod.]

Syn.: see SUGGESTION.

In'nu-it, 1 in'u-it; 2 ĭn'ụ-ĭt, *n. sing.* & *pl.* An Eskimo or the Eskimos collectively of Alaska: native name: literally, men: to be distinguished from the *Yuit*, or Asiatic Eskimos; also, Arctic Eskimos as distinct from the Aleuts.

in-nu'mer-a-ble, 1 ĭ-niū'mer-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-nū'mer-a-bl, *a.*

in-nu'mer-a-bl[E], ‖So numerous as not to be counted; very numerous. Syn.: see INFINITE.—**in-nu"mer-a-bil'i-ty, -bl(e-ness**[E], *n.*—**in-nu'mer-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-nu'mer-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Innumerable; numberless. [< L. *in-*, not, + *numerus*, number.]

in-oc'u-late, 1 in-ek'yu-lēt; 2 ĭn-ŏc'yụ-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To communicate (disease) by infection, as through the skin for curative or protective purposes; also, to produce by this process. **2.** To insert a bud in, as a tree, for propagation. **3.** Figuratively, to imbue; infect, as the mind with noxious ideas. [< L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculo*, < *in*, in, + *oculus*, eye.]—**in-oc'u-la-bl**(E, *a.* That may be inoculated or communicated by inoculation; as, smallpox is *inoculable*.—**in-oc"u-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-oc'u-la"tor,** *n.*

in-oc"u-la'tion, 1 in-ek'yu-lē'shən; 2 ĭn-ŏc'yụ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The introduction of the virus of a particular disease into the system through the skin. Inoculation may be **curative,** when an antitoxin is injected as a remedy, or **protective,** when the substance injected aims to secure immunity from disease. **2.** The operation of inserting a bud, as in a tree, for propagation. **3.** Contamination; infection; as, the *inoculation* of vice. **4.** The improvement of soils by introducing special microorganisms: practised especially in the cultivation of leguminous crops.

in"of-fen'sive, 1 in"o-fen'siv; 2 ĭn"ŏ-fĕn'siv, *a.* Giving **in"of-fen'sive**‡, ‖ no offense; unobjectionable; causing nothing displeasing or disturbing.

Syn.: see INNOCENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in"of-fi'cious, 1 in"o-fish'us; 2 ĭn"ŏ-fish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Without consideration of duty or natural obligation; regardless of office or duty; as, an *inofficious* will (one neglecting to provide for those naturally dependent on the testator). **2.** Without office; inoperative. **3**†. Not civil or attentive. [< L. *in-*, not; and see OFFICE.]—**in"of-fi'cious-ly,** *adv.*

in-op'er-a-bl(E, 1 in-ep'er-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-ŏp'er-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being operated on; as, an *inoperable* tumor.

in-op"por-tune', 1 in-ep"ər-tiūn'; 2 ĭn-ŏp"or-tūn', *a.* Unseasonable or inappropriate; unsuitable or inconvenient, especially as to time; not opportune. [< L. *in-*, not; and see OPPORTUNE.] Syn.: see AMISS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-op"por-tun'ist,** *n.* One who dissents from or opposes a policy as being inopportune; specif. [I-], one opposed, on this ground, to the declaration of papal infallibility by the Vatican Council in 1870.—**in-op"por-tu'ni-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Unseasonableness; inappropriateness; inconvenience, as of time.

in-or'di-nate, 1 in-ēr'di-nıt; 2 ĭn-ôr'di-nat, *a.* Not restrained by prescribed rules or bounds; immoderate; excessive. [< L. *in-*, not, + *ordo*, order.] Syn.: see IMMODERATE; IRREGULAR.—**in-or'di-na-cy,** *n.* The state of being inordinate; excess beyond that which is reasonable or right; immoderateness.—**in-or'di-nate-ly,** *adv.*—**in-or'di-nate-ness,** *n.*

in"or-gan'ic, 1 in"er-gan'ik; 2 ĭn"ôr-găn'ie, *a.* **1.** Devoid of organized physical structure; not organic. **2.** Not the result of living or organic processes. **3.** Designating a branch of chemistry that treats of substances other than those termed organic. **4.** *Philol.* Abnormally or irregularly developed. **in"or-gan'i-cal**‡.

in-os'cu-late, 1 in-os'kiu-lēt; 2 ĭn-ŏs'cụ-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To unite by contact of openings, as two vessels in an animal body. **II.** *i.* **1.** To intercommunicate. **2.** To meet and blend together, as by continuity.—**in-os"cu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Union by tube-like passages; intercommunication. **2.** A union that implies continuity.

in'o-site, 1 in'o-sait, -sin; 2 ĭn'o-sit, -sĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystal-**in'o-sin,** ‖ line saccharine compound ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) isomeric with glucose, but without rotatory power, found in certain animal organs, as the muscular substance of the heart, and in some plants, as in peas and beans. [< *Gr. is* (*in-*), fiber, muscle.]

in-sow'er, 1 in-ō'er; 2 ĭn-ō'er, *adv.* [Scot.] Closer in; nearer to, especially to a hearth. **in-o'ver**‡; **in-owre'**‡.—**in-owre and out-owre,** backwards and forwards; hence, violently.

in-ox'i-dize, 1 in-ek'si-daiz; 2 ĭn-ŏks'i-dīz, *vt.* [-DIZED; -DIZ'ING.] *Chem.* To render incapable of oxidation, rust, or decomposition.

in'-pa"tient, *n.* A patient who is lodged, fed, and receives treatment in a hospital or the like: in distinction from an *out-patient.* [See PHASE, *n.*, 4.

in'phase", 1 in'fēz"; 2 ĭn'fas", *a. Elec.* Being of the same phase.

in pos'se, 1 in pes'i; 2 ĭn pŏs'ĕ. Having a possible but not an actual existence; potential: opposed to *in esse.* [L.]

in pr., *abbr.* [L.] *In principio* (in the beginning).

in pro'pri-a per-so'na. In one's own person. [L.]

in'put", 1 in'put"; 2 ĭn'put", *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The amount of energy received. **2.** *Physiol.* The amount of food taken into the body. **3.** [Scot.] Contribution.

in'quest, 1 in'kwest; 2 ĭn'kwĕst, *n.* **1.** A judicial inquiry, aided by a jury, into a special matter, as a sudden death. **2.** The body making such inquiry. **3.** [Rare.] Inquiry; investigation. [< L.[OF] *inquisita*, < INQUIRE.]

in-qui'e-tude, 1 in-kwai'i-tiūd; 2 ĭn-kwī'e-tūd, *n.* **1.** A state of restlessness; disquietude. **2.** *pl.* Anxieties; disquieting thoughts.

in'qui-lin(es, 1 in'kwi-lin *or* -lain; 2 ĭn'kwi-lĭn *or* -līn. **I.** *a.* Living in the abode of another, as an insect in a gall made by another. **in-quil'i-nous**‡. **II.** *n.* An animal that lives in the abode of another, as defined above. [< L. *inquilinus*, dweller in another's place, < *in*, in, + *colo*, inhabit.]

in"qui-ra'tion, 1 in"kwi-rē'shən; 2 ĭn"kwi-rā'shon, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Inquiry.

in-quire', 1 in-kwair'; 2 ĭn'kwīr', *v.* [IN-QUIRED'; IN-QUIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask information about; search out. 2†. To question. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seek information by asking questions. **2.** To make investigation. [< L.[F] *inquiro*, < *in*, into, + *quæro*, seek.]

Syn.: ask, examine, interrogate, query, question. To *ask* is to use some form of speech, short of direct command, for obtaining something from another. *Ask* has thus two distinct uses: (*a*) that which is *asked* may be some benefit, favor, help, relief, etc. Such *asking* is commonly not in the form of a question; as, "Please help me." (See synonyms for ASK); (*b*) that which is *asked* may be information, in which case the words ordinarily take the form of a question; in this latter sense *ask* is a synonym for *inquire*, etc. One may either *ask* or *inquire* one's way. In this sense *ask* and *inquire* are nearly interchangeable, chiefly differing in the fact that *ask* is the popular and *inquire* the more formal word, while *ask* has place in the best literary use. Also, *ask* has more reference to the presence of a second person; the solitary investigator rather than *asks* the cause of some phenomenon; in this sense *ask* is often used reflexively; as, "I *asked myself* why this happened." *Inquire into* thus becomes a natural synonym for *examine, investigate*, etc. Compare ASK; EXAMINE; QUESTION, *v.* & *n.*—Prep.: inquire *into* any matter demanding investigation; *about, concerning, or in regard to* the transaction; inquire *of* one who can give information; inquire *at* a house *for* a person or thing; *after* one's health; inquire *out* items or individuals from a mass or aggregate.—**in-quir'a-bl**(e, *a.*—**in-quir'er,** *n.*—**in-quir'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

in-quir'y, 1 in-kwair'i; 2 ĭn-kwīr'y, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The act of inquiring. **2.** Investigation into causes, etc. **3.** A query. Syn.: examination, interrogation, interrogatory, investigation, query, question, research, scrutiny, study. See QUESTION.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANSWER.

in"qui-si'tion, 1 in"kwi-zish'an; 2 ĭn"kwi-sĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** [I-] *R. C. Ch. Hist.* A court or tribunal for examination and punishment of heretics. **Holy Office**‡. **2.** The proceedings and findings of a jury of inquest. **3.** The jury or other body making judicial inquiry into some particular matter. **4.** Investigation. Syn.: see HUNT; QUESTION.—**in"qui-si'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** [I-] Of or pertaining to the Inquisition. **2.** Characterized by searching investigation, or by severities like those of the Inquisition.—**in"qui-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**in"qui-si'tion-ist,** *n.* One who practises the methods of the Inquisition; an inquisitor.

in-quis'i-tiv(E, 1 in-kwiz'i-tiv; 2 ĭn-kwĭz'i-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Given to questioning, especially for the gratification of curiosity; prying; as, an *inquisitive* busybody. **2.** Inclined to the pursuit of knowledge.

Syn.: curious, inquiring, intrusive, meddlesome, meddling, peeping, prying, scrutinizing, searching. An *inquisitive* person is one who is bent on finding out all that can be found out by inquiry, especially of little and personal matters, and hence is generally *meddlesome* and *prying*. *Inquisitive* may be used in a good sense, but in such connection *inquiring* is to be preferred;

as, an *inquiring* mind. As applied to a state of mind, *curious* denotes a keen and rather pleasurable desire to know fully something to which one's attention has been called, but without the active tendency that *inquisitive* implies; a well-bred person may be *curious* to know, but will not be *inquisitive* in trying to ascertain what is of interest in the affairs of another.—Ant.: apathetic, careless, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, unconcerned, uninterested.—Prep.: inquisitive *about, concerning, in regard to, regarding* trifles.

—**in-quis'i-tiv(e-ly§, *adv.*—in-quis'i-tiv(e-ness§, *n.*—in-quis'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** One who makes inquiry or investigation; specif., an officer of the law whose duty it is to investigate, as a sheriff or coroner. **2.** [I-] A member of the court of the Inquisition. **3.** A curious person.—**in-quis"i-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** After the manner of an inquisitor; disposed to ask cruel and offensive questions. **2.** Pertaining to a court of inquisition or to an inquisitor or his duties. **3.** *Law.* Pertaining to a system of criminal procedure in which the proceedings are conducted secretly and the judge acts also as prosecutor; opposed to *accusatory* or *accusatorial.* **in-quis'i-to-ry‡** [Rare].—**in-quis"i-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in re, 1 in rī; 2 in rē. [IN RE'BUS, *pl.*] In the case or matter of: a legal phrase; as, *in re* Smith vs. Jones. Frequently used erroneously in commercial correspondence under the mistaken idea that *in re* is a contraction of "in regard to."

I. N. R. I., *abbr.* [L.] *Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).

in'ro, 1 in'rō; 2 in'ro *n.* A set or nest of small lacquered boxes worn at the girdle by Japanese. They form an ornamental flattened cylinder and are designed to contain small articles of convenience, as medicines, a seal and sealing-wax. [Jap., *in,* seal + *ro,* wax.]

in'road, 1 in'rōd; 2 ĭn'rōd, *n.* A hostile entrance into a country; raid; any forcible encroachment. Syn.: see INVASION.

in'rush", 1 in'rŭsh"; 2 in'rŭsh", *n.* A sudden rushing in; invasion.

ins., *abbr.* Inspector, insurance; inches; inscribed.

in-sal'i-vate, 1 in-sal'i-vēt; 2 in-săl'i-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED‡; -VAT"ING.] To mix with saliva, as food, in eating.

in-sane', 1 in-sēn'; 2 in'sān', *a.* **1.** Not sane; mentally deranged; crazy; irrational. **2.** Set apart for the insane. **3.** Characteristic of those who are mentally deranged; insensate. [< L. *in-,* not, + *sanus,* sound.]

Syn.: absurd, cracked, crazed, crazy, delirious, demented, deranged, distracted, frantic, frenzied, irrational, lunatic, mad, maniac, maniacal, monomaniac, out of one's head, mind, senses, or wits, wandering, wild. *Crazed* and *crazy* are popular words (identical in meaning with the colloquial *cracked*) to denote what is preferably expressed by *insane* in literary, medical, and legal use. Compare synonyms for INSANITY.—Ant.: clear, collected, level-headed, sage, sane, sensible, sober, sound, wise.—**in-sane'ly,** *adv.*

in-san'i-ty, 1 in-san'i-ti; 2 ĭn-săn'i-ty, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A persistent morbid condition of mind usually connected with some abnormal or diseased condition of the brain or nervous system. It is characterized by deficiency of control, by disordered activity of the fantasy, and by perverted action of one or more of the mental faculties. It may, or may not, be developed on a basis of heredity. The principal forms are *delusional insanity, dementia, mania, melancholia,* and *paranoia.* **2.** *Law.* A deranged mental condition such as deprives a person of the capacity to comprehend the nature and consequences of a particular act. **3.** Lack of sound sense; extreme folly. **in-sane'ness‡; in-sa'ni•ty.**

Syn.: aberration, alienation, craziness, delirium, dementia, derangement, frenzy, hallucination, lunacy, madness, mania, monomania. Of these terms *insanity* is the most exact and comprehensive, including in its widest sense all morbid conditions of mind due to diseased action of the brain or nervous system. *Craziness* is a vague popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. *Lunacy* originally denoted intermittent *insanity,* supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon (L. *luna*): the term is now applied in general and legal use to any form of mental unsoundness except idiocy. *Madness* is the old popular term, now less common, for *insanity* in its widest sense, but with suggestion of excitement, akin to *mania.* In the derived sense, *lunacy* denotes what is insanely foolish, *madness* what is insanely desperate. *Derangement* is a common euphemism for *insanity. Delirium* is always temporary, and is specifically the *insanity* of disease, as in acute fevers. *Dementia* is a general weakening of the mental powers: the word is specifically applied to senile *insanity,* dotage. *Aberration* is eccentricity of mental action due to an abnormal state of the perceptive faculties, and is manifested by error in perceptions and rambling thought. *Hallucination* is the apparent perception of that which does not exist or is not present to the senses, as the seeing of specters or of reptiles in delirium tremens. *Monomania* is mental *derangement* as to one subject or object. *Frenzy* and *mania* are forms of raving and furious *insanity.* Compare DELUSION; FRENZY; IDIOCY.—Ant.: clearness, good sense, lucidity, rationality, sanity.

in-sa'ti-a-ble, } 1 in-sē'shi-a-bl *or* -shā-bl; 2 ĭn-sā'shi-a-bl *or*
in-sa'ti-a-bl‡, } -sha-bl, *a.* Not satiable; not to be sated or satisfied; unappeasable. **in-sa'ti-ate‡.** Syn.: see GREEDY.—**in-sa"ti-a-bil'i-ty, in-sa'ti-a-bl(e-ness‡,** *n.*—**in-sa'ti-a-bly, in-sa'ti-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**in-sa'ti-ate-ness,** *n.*—**in"sa-ti'e-ty,** 1 in"sa-tai'i-ti; 2 in"sa-tī'e-ty, *n.* Unsatisfied wish or appetite.

in-sconce'†, *vt.* To ensconce.

inscr., *abbr.* Inscription.

in-scribe', 1 in-skraib'; 2 ĭn-scrīb', *vt.* [IN-SCRIBED'; IN-SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To carve, as characters, upon the surface of; write in any way. **2.** To address in a formal dedication; dedicate, as a book. **3.** To mark conspicuously and durably with writing or engraving. **4.** To enter in a book or on a list, etc., by writing; as, to *inscribe* one's name in a register; specif., in British finance, to register the names of stockholders. **5.** *Geom.* To draw (one figure) in another so that the latter circumscribes the former. [< L. *in,* in, + *scribo,* write.]

Syn.: address, dedicate, engrave, impress, imprint, mark, stamp, write.—Ant.: see synonyms for CANCEL.—Prep.: inscribe a book *to* a patron; inscribe a marble *with* a name or legend; inscribe a name *on* or *upon* a stone, *among* the immortals, *in* a book.

—**in-scribed',** *pa. Entom.* Marked as if with written characters.—**in-scrib'er,** *n.*

in-scrip'tion, 1 in-skrip'shən; 2 ĭn-scrĭp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of inscribing, or that which is inscribed. **2.** Incised or relief lettering; any legend or record marked in lasting characters on a solid and durable object. **3.** Entry in a roll or the like; as, the *inscription* of a name on a register; specif. (Gt. Brit.), registry, as of securities. **4.** The lettering on a print or similar work. **5.** *Numis.* Lettering on a coin or medal running across the middle of the reverse side; distinguished from *legend.* **6.** Formerly, an address to a patron in a book, briefer than a dedication.—**in-scrip'tion-al,** *a.* Syn.: see RECORD; SUPERSCRIPTION.—**in-scrip'tiv(e§,** *a.*

in-scroll', *vt.* [Rare.] To write on a scroll.

in-scru'ta-ble, } 1 in-skrū'tə-bl; 2 ĭn-scrų'ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That
in-scru'ta-bl‡, } which can not be searched into; incomprehensible. **2.** [Rare.] Unfathomable; impenetrable. [< L. *in,* in, + *scrutabilis,* discoverable.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS.—**in-scru"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-scru'ta-bl(e-ness‡‡.**—**in-scru'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-sculp', *vt.* [Rare.] To sculpture; engrave.

in'sect, 1 in'sekt; 2 ĭn'sĕct, *n.* **1.** A minute invetebrate animal; one of the *Insecta:* especially, a six-legged arthropod.

The typical insects or hexapods have the body divided into a head, a thorax of 3 segments, each of which bears a pair of limbs, and an abdomen of 10 segments, and pass through a more or less complete metamorphosis. There are usually 2 pairs of wings, sometimes one pair or none.

2. Loosely, any small invertebrate apparently divided into segments. [< L. *insectum,* orig. neut. of *insectus,* pp. of *insecto,* cut into: from their form.

In-sec'ta, 1 in-sek'tə; 2 ĭn-sĕc'ta, *n. pl.* A class of arthropods, including and often restricted to the hexapods or typical insects. [L., pl. of *insectum;* see INSECT.]

in"sec-ta'ri-um, 1 in"sek-tā'ri-um; 2 ĭn"sĕc-tā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-UMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] A place for keeping and breeding insects, as for the purpose of studying economic entomology. **In'sec-ta-ry‡.—in-sec'te-an,** *a.*—**in-sec'ti-cide,** *n.* That which kills insects, as insect-powder.—**in'sec-til(e§,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an insect. **2.** Infested with insects. [cision.

in-sec'tion, 1 in-sek'shən; 2 ĭn-sĕc'shon, *n.* A cutting into; in-

In"sec-tiv'o-ra, 1 in"sek-tiv'o-rə; 2 ĭn"sĕc-tiv'o-ra, *n. pl.* An order of insect-eating mammals, as shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. [< L. *insectum,* INSECT, + *voro,* devour.]—**in-sec'tivore,** *n.*—**in"sec-tiv'o-rous,** *a.* **1.** Feeding or subsisting upon insects. **2.** *Mam.* Pertaining to the *Insectivora.* [< L. *insectum,* INSECT, + *voro,* devour.]

in-sem'i-nate, 1 in-sem'i-nēt; 2 ĭn-sĕm'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED‡; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To impregnate. **2†.** To sow seed in, as soil. [< L. *in,* in, + *semen,* seed.]—**in-sem"i-na'tion,** *n.*

in-sen'sate, 1 in-sen'sēt; 2 ĭn-sĕn'sāt, *a.* **1.** Manifesting or marked by a lack of sense or reason; brutish; mad. **2.** Destitute of sensibility. **3.** Inanimate.

in-sen'si-ble, } 1 in-sen'si-bl; 2 ĭn-sĕn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** That
in-sen'si-bl(e§ } is not or can not be felt or perceived by the senses; imperceptible; as, an *insensible* motion or change. **2.** Blunted in feeling or perception; as, to be *insensible* to pity. **3.** Deprived or naturally devoid of sensation or perception; senseless; insensate; inanimate; as, to be knocked *insensible; insensible* earth. **4†.** Without intelligent meaning; senseless. **5.** Devoid of passion or emotion; apathetic. [< L. *in-,* not; and see SENSE.] Syn.: see BRUTISH; NUMB.—**in-sen"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-sen'si-ble-ness‡.**—**in-sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

insep., *abbr.* Inseparable.

in-sert'ᵈ, 1 in-sûrt'; 2 ĭn-sĕrt', *vt.* To put or place in something or between or among other things. [< L. *in,* in,+ *sero,* join.]—**in-sert'ed,** *pa.* Placed upon, attached to, or growing from a part, as stamens on the corolla, or the tendon of a muscle to a bone.—**in-sert'er,** *n.*

in'sert, 1 in'sert; 2 in'sert, *n.* That which is inserted; an addition made by insertion. Specif.: (1) *Bookbinding.* An inset. (2) *U. S. Postal Service.* A circular or the like placed with a newspaper or book for mailing.

in-ser'tion, 1 in-sûr'shən; 2 ĭn-sĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inserting, or the state of being inserted. **2.** That which is inserted, as words in writing, or lace or the like placed between pieces of plain fabric; as, a white dress-waist trimmed with *insertion* and edging. **in-sert'ing‡. 3.** Place or mode of attachment, as of a leaf to a branch; specif., the end of a muscle that is more movable when in action. [See INSERT.]

In"ses-so'res, 1 in"se-sō'riz; 2 in"sĕ-sō'rēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A large division of birds variously ranked and limited, now rarely used; essentially same as *Passeres;* perchers. [< L. *insideo* (pp. *insessus*), sit in or on, < *in,* in or on, + *sedeo,* sit.]—**in"ses-so'ri-al,** *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Insessores:* fitted for perching, as a bird's foot.

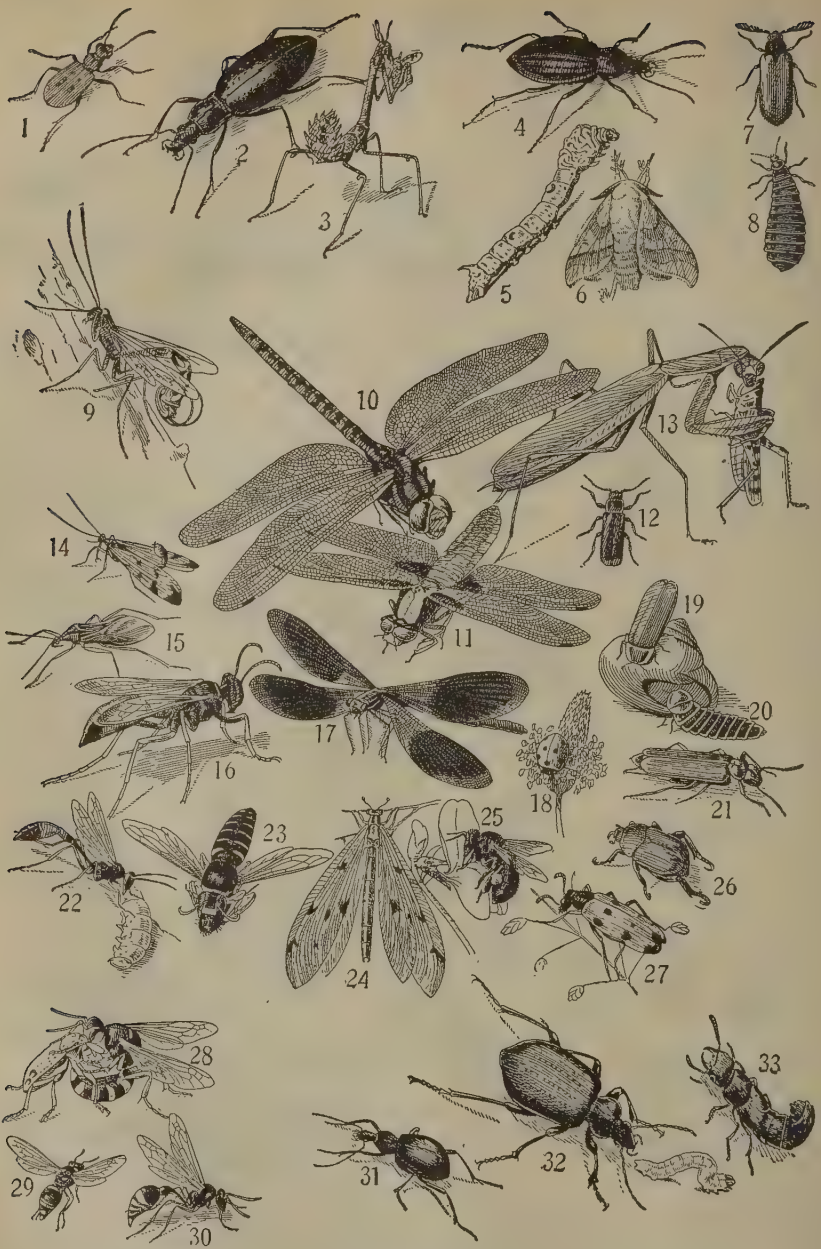
in-set', 1 in-set'; 2 ĭn-sĕt', *vt.* To set in; implant; insert.

in'set", 1 in'set'; 2 in'sĕt', *n.* **1.** A leaf or leaves inserted, as in a book or newspaper. **2.** A small diagram, map, etc., inserted in the border of a larger one. **3.** A piece of material let or set into a garment. **4.** Influx, as of the tide.

In'shore", 1 in'shōr'; 2 in'shōr'. **1.** *a.* **1.** Being or occurring

HARMFUL INSECTS.

1. Bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*). 2. Gnat (*Culex*). 3. Flea (*Pulex*). 4. Louse (*Pediculus*). 5. Tsetse fly (*Glossina moristans*). 6. Attagenus (*Attagenus pellio*). 7. Mosquito (*Stegomyia*), male. 8. Carpet-beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*). 9. Mosquito (*Hegomyia*), female. 10. Hornet (*Vespa*). 11. Larva of May-beetle (*Lachnosterna*). See fig. 57. 12. Mole cricket (*Gryllotopa vulgaris*). 13. Gad fly (*Tabanus lineola*). 14. Weevil (*Calandra*). 15. Gall fly (*Cynipid*). 16. Carpet-beetle (*Dermestid*). 17. Codling-moth (*Carpocapsa*). 18. Bot-fly (*Œstrus*). 19. Ant. 20. Clothes-moth (*Tinea flavifrontella*). 21. Grape-leaf flea-beetle (*Graptovera chalybea*). 22. Seed weevil (*Rhynchites*). 23. Phylloxera, female. 24. Winged phylloxera. 25. Plant louse (*Aphis*). 26. Eumolpus-beetle. 27. Phylloxera, male. 28. Click-beetle (*Elater*). 29. Wasp-fly (*Chrysotoxum fasciolatum*). 30. Common cockroach (*Stylopyga orientalis*). 31. House-cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*). 32. Gipsy moth (*Ocneria dispar*). 33. Vine-moth (*Tyra-lis*). 34. Leaf-miner (*Tineida*). 35. Bruchid-beetle. 36. Bristle-tail (*Lepisma*). 37. American cockroach (*Periplaneta Americana*). 38. Moth of cutworm (*Agrotis decastator*). 39. Bark-beetle (*Scolytus*). 40. White-pine weevil (*Pissodes strobi*). 41. Metallic wood-beetle (*Buprestis*). 42. Ermine moth (*Yponomenta padella*). 43. Pine weevil (*Hylobius pales*). 44. Bark-beetle (*Bostrichus*). 45. Bee-moth (*Galleria cerena*). 46. Earwig (*Forficula auricalaris*). 47. Wood-borer (*Ceram-byx*). 48. Cabbage-butterfly (*Tontia rapæ*). 49. Wood-weevil (*Pissodes*). 50. Horn tail (*Urucerus*). 51. Asparagus-beetle (*Crioceris aspharagi*). 52. Potato-bug (*Dorphora decem-lineata*). 53. Leaf-beetle (*Chrysomela*). 54 Wood-borer (*Valgus*). 55. Great leopard-moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*). 56. Field cricket (*Gryllus campestris*). 57. May-beetle (*Lachnusterna*). See fig. 11. 58. Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*). 59. Wood-fretter. 60. Dead-grapevine beetle (*Lyctus opacalus*). 61. White ant, female. 62. White ant, soldier. 63. White ant, worker. 64. White ant, male. 65. Carpenter-moth (*Cossus*). 66. Carpenter-moth caterpillar. 67. Grasshopper (*Acridium peregrinum*).



USEFUL INSECTS.

1. Tiger-beetle (*Cicindela limbata*). 2. Fiery-hunter (*Calosoma calidum*). 3. Larva of the Praying-mantis (*Stagmomantis carolina*). See fig. 13. 4. Bomardier-beetle (*Brachymus fumans*). 5. Silkworm. 6. Moth of silkworm. 7. Borer (*Drilus*), male. 8. Borer (*Drilus*), female. 9. Ichneumon-fly (*Thalessa lunator*). 10. Darning-needle (*Æschna grandis*). 11. Dragon-fly (*Libellula*). 12. Malachild-beetle. 13. Praying-mantis (*Stagmomantis carolina*). See fig. 3. 14. Scorpion-fly (*Panorpa*). 15. Shore-bug (*Salda*). 16. Digger-wasp (*Sphex*). 17. Dragon-fly (*Agrion*). 18. Ladybird (*Coccinella septem-punctuata*). 19. Glow-worm (*Lampyris*), male. 20. Glow-worm (*Lampyris*), female. 21. Spanish-fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*). 22. Wasp (*Ammophila*) attacking caterpillar. 23. Small digger-wasp (*Bembex*). 24. Ant-lion (*Myrmelion formicarius*). 25. Bee. 26. Buttercup oil-beetle (*Meloe angusticollis*). 27. Blister-beetle (*Meloida*). 28. Cicada-killer (*Sphex ichneumonea*). 29. Solitary wasp (*Odynerus*). 30. Solitary wasp (*Eumenes*). 31. Ground-beetle (*Cychrus*). 32. Chrysalid-robber (*Calosoma scrutator*). 33. Rove-beetle (*Staphylinus*).

near the shore; as, *inshore* fishing. **2.** Coming toward the shore; as, an *inshore* wind. **II.** *adv.* Toward the shore.

in-shrine', 1 in-shrīn'; 2 ĭn-shrīn', *vt.* To enshrine.

in'side", 1 in'sa͡id"; 2 ĭn'sīd". **I.** *a.* Situated or occurring within. **II.** *n.* **1.** The side, surface, or part that is within. **2.** That which is contained; contents; inward parts; entrails; hence, inner thoughts or feelings; as, one can not know the *inside* of a man's mind. **3.** *pl. Print.* Sheets of paper that do not include any of the outer or soiled sheets of a ream or package; also the side of a sheet containing the second page. **4.** An inside passenger. **5.** A player's position in hockey or certain kinds of football. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In or into the interior; within. **2.** [U. S.] In less time or shorter distance. **IV.** *prep.* In or into the interior of.—**in-sid'er,** *n* One who is inside; hence, colloquially, one who has special information or advantages, as in a financial transaction.

in-sid'i-ous, 1 in-sid'ɪ-us; 2 ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs, *a.* Doing or contriving harm, as if by lying in wait; working ill by slow and stealthy means. [< L. *insidiosus,* < *insidiæ,* ambush.] Syn.: artful, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, guileful, intriguing, sly, subtle, treacherous, tricky, wily.—**in-sid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in-sid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'sight", 1 in'sa͡it"; 2 ĭn'sīt", *n.* **1.** Intellectual discernment. **2.** A perception of the inner nature of a thing.

Syn.: see ACUMEN; WISDOM.

in'sight"s, *n.* [Scot.] Household furniture or gear.

in-sig'ni-a, 1 in-sig'nɪ-ə; 2 ĭn-sĭg'nĭ-ə, *n. pl.* Badges, emblems, etc., used as marks of office or distinction; hence, things significant of a calling. It is a common error to construe *insignia* as a singular noun. [L., pl. of *insigne,* mark of honor.]

in"sig-nif'i-cant, 1 in"sig-nif'ɪ-kənt; 2 ĭn"sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-cant, *a.* Not significant. (1) Without import, meaning, or bearing. (2) Without importance; trivial.

Syn.: idle, immaterial, irrelevant, little, mean, meaningless, paltry, petty, slight. small, trifling, trivial. See LITTLE.—Ant.: considerable, essential, grand, grave, great, immense, influential, large, mighty, momentous, significant.

—**in"sig-nif'i-cance,** *n.* The state of being insignificant; lack of import or of importance; triviality; hence, that which is of little or no consequence. **in"sig-nif'i-can-cy†.**—**in"sig-nif'i-cant-ly,** *adv.*

in-sin'u-ate, 1 in-sin'yu-ēt; 2 ĭn-sĭn'yu-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT'ING.] *t.* **1.** To indicate indirectly, as if by devious, artful, and questionable means; intimate; imply; suggest; as, to *insinuate* that one has acted wrongly. **2.** To introduce gradually or by tortuous means; worm in; as, to *insinuate* oneself into society: less frequently in a good sense. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make indirect allusions. **2.** To work oneself into a person's favor, etc. [< L. *insinuo,* wind in, < *in,* in, + *sinus,* winding.] Syn.: see ALLUDE.

—**in-sin'u-at"ing,** *pa.* Characterized by insinuation; insensibly winning favor and confidence.—**in-sin"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of insinuating; indirect suggestion; implication; as, the *insinuation* that something is wrong. **2.** That which is insinuated; hint. **3.** Gradual or sly introduction; as, *insinuation* of infidelity. **4.** [Rare.] Power or faculty of gaining affection, favor, or confidence. Syn.: see SUGGESTION.—**in-sin'u-a-tive(e^{s}),** *a.* **1.** Making use of insinuation, as to gain favor or confidence. **2.** Tending to instil into the mind. **3.** Characterized by or necessitating insinuation; suggestive.—**in-sin'u-a"tor,** *n.*

in-sip'id, 1 in-sip'ɪd; 2 ĭn-sĭp'ĭd, *a.* **1.** Without flavor; unsavory. **2.** Not qualified to interest; vapid; lacking in energy or ambition; dull. [L.LL *in-,* not, + *sapidus,* savory.] Syn.: see FLAT.—**in"si-pid'i-ty,** *n.* **in-sip'id-ness†.**—**in-sip'id-ly,** *adv.*

in-sip'i-ence, *n.* Lack of wisdom; foolishness. [< L. *in,* not, + *sapientia,* wisdom.]—**in-sip'i-ent,** *a.*

in-sist', 1 in-sist'; 2 ĭn-sĭst', *vi.* **1.** To make an assertion, or demand, with emphasis and persistence. **2.** To find support. [< L.^{y} *in,* in, on, + *sisto,* stand.]

Syn.: persevere, persist. *Insist* implies some alleged authority or right; *persist* implies simply determination of will; we *insist* upon the action of others; we *persist* in our own. *Insist* is used of any urgency, good or bad, but very largely in the good sense; *persist* is used chiefly in a bad sense, *persevere* being preferred for the better meaning. See PERSIST.

—**in-sis'tence,** *n.* **in-sis'ten-cy†.**—**in-sis'tent,** *a.*-**ly,** *adv.*

in-sis'ture†, *n.* Stability; fixity; insistence.

in si'tu, 1 in sai'tū; 2 ĭn sī'tŭ. In its original site or position: said especially in geology of a fossil, rock, etc. [L.]

in-snare', etc. Same as ENSNARE, etc.

in'so-late, 1 in'so-lēt; 2 ĭn'so-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] To expose to the rays of the sun, as for bleaching, drying, maturing, etc. [< L. *insolatus,* pp., < *in,* in, + *sol,* sun.]—**in"so-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of insolating; exposure to the rays of the sun. **2.** *Med.* Sunstroke; also, a method of treating disease by exposure to the sun.

in'sole", 1 in'sōl"; 2 ĭn'sōl", *n.* **1.** The fixed inner sole of a boot or shoe. **2.** A removable inner sole placed within a shoe to improve its fit or as a protection against dampness.

in'so-lence, 1 in'so-lens; 2 ĭn'so-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** The quality of being insolent; pride or haughtiness exhibited in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; offensive impertinence. **2.** [Rare.] An act of insolence; an insult. [See INSOLENT.] **in'so-len-cy†.** Syn.: see ARROGANCE; IMPUDENCE.

in'so-lent, 1 in'so-lent; 2 ĭn'so-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Presumptuously or defiantly offensive, as in language or manner; impudent. **2.** Grossly disrespectful; characterized by insolence. [F., < L. *in-,* not, + *soleo,* be accustomed.] Syn.: see HAUGHTY; IMPUDENT.—**in'so-lent-ly,** *adv.*

in-sol'u-bl(e^{s}), 1 in-sel'yu-bl; 2 ĭn-sŏl'yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being dissolved, as in a liquid; not soluble. **2.** That can not be explained or solved; insolvable. **3.** Impossible to pay or discharge, as a debt or obligation. **4†.** That can not be undone or loosed; strong.—**in-sol'u-ble-ness,** *n.* **in-sol"u-bil'i-ty†.**—**in-sol'u-bly,** *adv.*

in-solv'a-bl(e^{s}), 1 in-selv'ə-bl; 2 ĭn-sŏlv'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Not admitting of explanation; insoluble. **2.** That can not be untied or loosened. **3.** Counterfeit, or unnegotiable: as, *insolvable* bank-notes.

in-sol'vent, 1 in-sel'vent; 2 ĭn-sŏl'vĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unable to meet the claims of creditors; not solvent; bankrupt. **2.** Inadequate for the payment of debts. **3.** Pertaining to insolvency. **II.** *n.* A debtor who is not solvent; a bankrupt; specif., a debtor whose property is taken to be divided among his creditors by a court under the operation of an insolvent law.—**in-sol'ven-cy,** *n.* [-CIES^{z}, *pl.*] Bankruptcy.

in-som'ni-a, 1 in-sem'nɪ-ə; 2 ĭn-sŏm'nĭ-a, *n.* Chronic inability to sleep. [L., < *in,* not, + *somnus,* sleep.]—**in-som'ni-ac,** *n.* One who suffers from sleeplessness.—**in-som'ni-ous,** *a.* Affected with insomnia; sleepless.—**in-som'no-lence,** *n.* Sleeplessness. [lowed by *that* or *as.*

in"so-much', *adv.* In such wise; to such a degree; followed by *that* or *as.*

in"sou"ciance', 1 an"sū"syāns' *or* in-sū'sɪ-ans; 2 ăn"su"çyäns' *or* ĭn-su'çi-anç, *n.* Careless unconcern; indifference; heedlessness. [F., < *in-,* IN-[3], + *souci,* care.]

in"sou"ciant', 1 an"sū"syānt' *or* in-sū'sɪ-ant; 2 ăn"su"çyäh' *or* ĭn-su'çi-ant, *a.* Without concern or care; heedless; unmindful. [F.]

in-soul', 1 in-sōl'; 2 ĭn-sōl', *v.* Same as ENSOUL.

insp., *abbr.* Inspector.

in'span", 1 in'spān"; 2 ĭn'spăn", *vt. & vi.* [IN'SPANNED"; IN'SPAN"NING.] [S. Afr.] To harness or yoke up (animals) to a vehicle.

in-spect'[2], 1 in-spekt'; 2 ĭn-spĕct', *vt.* **1.** To examine carefully and critically. **2.** To examine or review officially and with ceremony. [< L. *inspecto,* < *in,* in, + *specio,* look.]

Syn.: see EXAMINE; LOOK.—**in-spec'tion,** *n.* Critical investigation: especially, an official examination. Syn.: see OVERSIGHT.—**in-spec'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to inspection: said especially of an instrument by which, without calculation or reduction, results can be read directly.—**in-spec'tiv(e^{s}),** *a.* Of or pertaining to inspection; tending to inspect, or that may be inspected.—**in-spec'tor,** *n.* **1.** A supervisor. **2.** In many cities, an officer of police usually ranking next below the superintendent. Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT.—**in-spec'tor-ate,** **in-spec'tor-ship,** *n.* The office or district of an inspector.

in-sphere', 1 in-sfir'; 2 ĭn-sfēr', *vt.* To ensphere.

in-spir'a-bl(e^{s}), 1 in-spair'ə-bl; 2 ĭn-spīr'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be breathed; inhalable. **2.** Capable of being inspired.—**in-spir'a-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to inspiration.

in"spi-ra'tion, 1 in"spɪ-rē'shən; 2 ĭn"spi-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inspiring or inbreathing; inhalation. **2.** The inbreathing or imparting of an idea, emotion, or mental or spiritual influence; the elevating, creative influence of genius; also, that which is so inbreathed or imparted; as, the *inspiration* of poet or painter. **3.** *Theol.* Supernatural divine influence exerted upon the sacred teachers and writers by the Spirit of God, by which divine authority was given to their writings; among the Friends, the direct teaching of the mind of man by the Holy Spirit. **4.** The enlightening and sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit: properly *illumination.* **5.** An expression of opinion or a supplying of information, as on matters of state, for publication, especially by a person in authority, as, governmental *inspiration* of a report. [F., < LL. *inspiratio(n-),* < L. *inspiro;* see INSPIRE.] Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM.—**in"spi-ra'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to inspiration; bestowing or influenced by inspiration.—**in"spi-ra'tion-al-ist,***n.* One who inspires others, whether by speech, writing, or conduct.—**in"spi-ra'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-spire', 1 in-spair'; 2 ĭn-spīr', *v.* [IN-SPIRED'; IN-SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To breathe into the lungs. **2.** To animate or kindle as by spiritual influence. **3.** To stimulate, as a quality or action; instil; impart. **4.** To prompt (one) in the expression of views or sentiments; prompt or dictate (an idea, utterance, etc.) officially but covertly. **5†.** To blow or breathe into or upon. **II.** *i.* To inhale air or any influence; draw in the breath. [< L. *inspiro,* < *in,* in, + *spiro,* breathe.] Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.—**in-spired',** *pa.* Communicated, imparted, or guided by inspiration; as, the *inspired* writings (Scriptures); an *inspired* newspaper article.—**in-spir'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**in-spir'er,** *n.*

in-spir'it[2], *vt.* To fill with spirit; animate; exhilarate.

Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.—**in-spir'it-ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-spis'sate, 1 in-spis'ēt; 2 ĭn-spĭs'āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-SAT"ED[4]; -SAT'ING.] To give greater consistency to, as by boiling; to become thick. **II.** *a.* Thickened; inspissated. [< L. *in,* in, + *spissus,* thick.] Syn.: see THICK.—**in"spis-sa'tion,** *n.*

inst., *abbr.* Instant, institute, institution.

in"sta-bil'i-ty, 1 in"stə-bil'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭn"sta-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] Lack of stability or firmness. (1) Mutability of opinion or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness. (2) Flimsiness of construction; liability to give way; insecurity; as, the *instability* of a bridge.

Syn.: changeableness, fickleness, flightiness, inconstancy, mutability, unstableness, unsteadiness.—Ant.: certainty, constancy, firmness, persistence, stability, steadiness.

—**in-sta'ble§,** *a.* Unstable.

in-stall', 1 in-stōl'; 2 ĭn-stąl', *vt.* **1.** To invest with office by formal ceremony. **2.** To establish in a place or position. **3.** To place in position for service or use; as, to *install*

a hot-water system. [< LL. *installo*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *stallum*, seat.] Syn.: inaugurate, induct, initiate, ordain.—Ant.: break, cashier, depose, dismiss.

—in″stal-la′tion, *n.* **1.** Ceremonial introduction; institution. **2.** The introduction of machines or apparatus for use; as, the *installation* of a power-plant.—**in-stal′ment, in-stall′ment,** *n.* **1.** A partial payment of a price due; a payment on account. **2.** One of a number of parts of anything furnished at different times. **3.** The act of installing. Syn.: see PART.

in′stance, 1 in′stans; 2 ĭn′stanc. **I.** *vt.* [IN′STANCED[t]; IN′STANC-ING.] **1.** To refer to as an illustration. **2.** [Rare.] To manifest; exemplify. **II.** *n.* **1.** A case offered or occurring as an exemplification. **2.** The act of asking, or suggesting; solicitation; persistence. **3.** *Civ. Law.* Any civil action or judicial demand. **4**†. An impelling cause; motive. [F., < L. *instantia*, < *instan(t-)s*; see INSTANT.] Syn.: see PRECEDENT; SAMPLE.—**in the first instance,** in the first place; as the initial step in a proceeding.—**in′stan-cy,** *n.* **1.** Urgency; solicitation. **2.** Immediateness.

in′stant, 1 in′stant; 2 ĭn′stant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Immediately impending. **2.** Now passing; current; present; as, the 10th *instant* (that is, the 10th day of the month now passing). **3.** Direct; immediate. **4**‖. Eager and active; urgent; importunate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A particular point of time. **2.** A very brief portion of time; moment; second. **III.** *adv.* [Poet.] Instantaneously; instantly. [F., < L. *instan(t-)s*, ppr. of *insto*, stand upon.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATE.—**in″stan-ta′ne-ous,** *a.* **1.** Acting or done instantly. **2.** *Mech.* Relating to a particular instant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-stan′ter,** *adv.* Without an instant of delay. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.—**in′stant-ly,** *adv.* **1.** On the instant: sometimes used conjunctively. **2**‖. With urgency; insistently. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.

in-star′, 1 in-stär′; 2 ĭn-stär′, *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To adorn as with stars; stud with stars. **2.** To set as a star; make a star of.

in-state′, 1 in-stēt′; 2 ĭn-stât′, *vt.* [IN-STAT′ED[t]; IN-STAT′-ING.] **1.** To place or establish in an office or rank. **2**†. To endow; invest. [former condition.

in sta′tu quo, 1 in stā′tū kwō; 2 ĭn stâ′tū kwō. [L.] In its

in-stau′rate, 1 in-stô′rēt; 2 in-sta′rāt, *vt.* [-RAT″ED[t]; -RAT″ING.] To renew; renovate; restore. [< L. *instauratus*, pp. of *instauro*, < *in*, in, + **stauro*, set up.]—**in″stau-ra′tion,** *n.*

in-stead′, 1 in-stēd′; 2 ĭn-stĕd′, *adv.* **1.** In place or room; in lieu: used with *of*; as, a friend *instead* of an enemy. It was originally two words, and is still sometimes written as such with a word intervening; as, *in* the *stead* of. **2.** In the place of (the object); as, a substitute: used without *of*; as, they prospected for silver and found gold *instead*.

in-steep′, *vt.* To steep or soak.

in′step, 1 in′step; 2 ĭn′stĕp, *n.* **1.** The arched upper part of the human foot. **2.** The front part of the hind leg of a horse, extending from the ham to the pastern-joint. **3.** That part of a shoe or of a stocking that covers the instep.

In′ster-burg, 1 in′ster-burg; 2 ĭn′ster-bŭrh, *n.* A manufacturing town in E. Prussia; pop. 38,340. Russians defeated Germans August 7, 1914; taken by Russians Aug. 28, evacuated Sept. 11.

in′sti-gate, 1 in′sti-gēt; 2 ĭn′sti-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT″ED[t]; -GAT″ING.] **1.** To bring about by inciting. **2.** To stimulate or goad to an action, especially a bad action. [< L. *instigo*, < *in*, on, + **stigo*, goad.] Syn.: see ABET; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; SPUR; STIR.

—in″sti-ga′tion, *n.* **1.** The act of instigating, inciting, or urging, especially to evil. **2.** That in which instigating is embodied; an incitement; stimulus.—**in′sti-ga″tor,** *n.* **1.** One who instigates. **2.** *Psychol.* The experiences of the previous day which give rise to a dream.

in-still′, 1 in-stil′; 2 ĭn-stĭl′, *vt.* [IN-STILLED′; IN-STILD″[s]; IN-STIL′LING.] **1.** To inculcate gradually, as if drop by drop. **2.** To pour in by drops. [< L.[F] *in*, in, + *stilla*, drop.] **in-still′t.**—**in″stil-la′tion, in-stil′ment, in-still′ment,** *n.*

in-stinct′, 1 in-stiŋkt′; 2 ĭn-stĭŋct′, *a.* Animated from within; moved by or imbued with inward impulse; alive: usually followed by *with*. [< L. *in*, in, + *stinguo*, prick.]

in′stinct, 1 in′stiŋkt; 2 ĭn′stĭŋct, *n.* **1.** A natural impulse or propensity that incites animals (including man) to the actions that are essential to their existence, preservation, and development; animal sagacity. **2.** *Neurol.* A complex form of invariable behavior. **3.** *Psychol.* An innate chain of reflexes; inborn tendencies. Compare HABIT. **4.** A natural or acquired aptitude.

Syn.: intellect, intelligence. The *instinct* of animals is now held by many philosophers to be of the same nature as the *intellect* of man, but inferior and limited; yet the apparent difference is very great, as is well indicated by Paley (*Nat. Philos.* ch. 18): "An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction." In this sense we speak also of human *instincts*. See MIND.—**in-stinc′tiv(e-ly§,** *a.* Of the nature of, or prompted by, instinct; spontaneous. Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**in-stinc′tiv(e-ly§, in-stinct′ly,** *adv.*

in′sti-tute, 1 in′sti-tūt; 2 ĭn′sti-tūt, *vt.* [-TUT″ED[t]; -TUT″-ING.] **1.** To establish or set up; found. **2.** To set in operation. **3.** To appoint to office; invest with the spiritualities of. **4.** *Civ. Law.* To nominate as heir or executor.

Syn.: appoint, begin, commence, erect, establish, found, ordain, organize, originate, set up, start.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABOLISH.—**in′sti-tu″tiv(e§,** *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute or establish; having power to ordain. **2.** Established by authority; instituted. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in′sti-tu″tor,** *n.* **1.** One who establishes, organizes, or sets in operation; a founder. **2.** [U. S.] In the Protestant Episcopal Church, one who institutes a clergyman into a church or parish. **3**†. An educator. **in′sti-tut″er‡.**—**in′sti-tu″tress,** *n.* A female institutor; foundress. **in″sti-tu′trix‡.**

in′sti-tute, *n.* **1.** An established organization or society pledged to some special purpose and work, or the building devoted to its use; an institution. **2.** *pl.* Fundamental principles of law, or a comprehensive digest of them; as, Coke's *Institutes* of the laws of England. **3.** An established principle, rule, or order. [< L. *in*, in, + *statuo*, set up.] **—farmers' institute** [U. S.], an organization of farmers addressed by experts in agriculture for the purpose of disseminating knowledge in farming.—**Institute of France,** a national society established in 1795 to promote science, literature, and art, composed of a union of five academies: (1) The French Academy; (2) the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres; (3) the Academy of Sciences; (4) the Academy of Fine Arts; (5) the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences.—**naval i.** [U. S.], a society having as its object the development of naval knowledge —**teachers' I.** [U. S.], a gathering of school-teachers for instruction and mutual assistance.

in″sti-tu′tion, 1 in′sti-tū′shan; 2 ĭn″sti-tū′shon, *n.* **1.** That which is instituted or established; an established order, principle, law, or usage as an element of organized society or of civilization; as, the *institution* of chivalry; the *institution* of slavery. **2.** A corporate body or establishment instituted and organized for public use, or the building occupied by such a corporate body; as, the Smithsonian *Institution*. **3.** The act of instituting, establishing, or setting on foot; as, *institution* of an investigation. **4.** *Eccl.* (1) The investment of a clergyman by a competent authority with the spiritualities of his office: contrasted with *induction*, which confers the temporalities. (2) The establishment of a sacrament, especially of the Eucharist; hence, that part of the ritual in baptism or the Eucharist at which the words used by Christ in establishing the sacrament are recited. **5.** *Civ. Law.* The formal designation by one person of another to be his heir. **6.** [Colloq.] A well-established custom, object, or person; as, the postman was one of the *institutions* of the place. **7**†. Instruction, or a book of instruction. [See INSTITUTE, *n.*]—**in″sti-tu′tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or enjoined by institutions; as, *institutional* principles. **2.** Relating to first principles or elements; rudimentary; as, *institutional* instruction. **3.** Pertaining to investiture in office. **in″sti-tu′tion-a-ry‡.**—**institutional church** [U. S.], a church or one of a body of churches that have made themselves each the center of a cluster of auxiliary or dependent societies and agencies engaged in charitable, philanthropic, and educational work.—**in″sti-tu′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

in″sti-tu′tion-al-ism, *n.* **1.** The system of institutions. **2.** The spirit that exalts established institutions, especially in religion: opposed to *individualism*.

instr., *abbr.* Instrument, instrumental.

in′stroke″, 1 in′strōk″; 2 ĭn′strōk″, *n.* An inwardly directed stroke, as the thrust of an engine's piston away from the crank-shaft. Compare OUTSTROKE.

in-struct′[e], 1 in-strukt′; 2 ĭn-strŭct′, *vt.* **1.** To impart knowledge or skill to; educate. **2.** To give orders or directions to. **3.** *Eng. Law.* To furnish information, as a client to a solicitor, a solicitor to counsel, or a judge to a jury; authorize one to act as advocate; brief. [< L. *in*, in, + *struo*, build.] Syn.: see INFORM; LEARN; TEACH.—**in-struc′tiv(e§,** *a.* Fitted to instruct; conveying knowledge. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-struc′tor,** *n.* **1.** One who instructs; a teacher. **2.** Specif., in American colleges, a teacher of lower rank than a professor; sometimes, a teacher not a member of the college faculty. **in-struct′er‡.**—**in-struc′tor-ship,** *n.* The office of an instructor.—**in-struc′tress,** *n.* A female instructor.

in-struc′tion, 1 in-struk′shan; 2 ĭn-strŭc′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of instructing; teaching. **2.** Imparted knowledge; precept. **3.** The act of giving specific directions or commands, or the directions given; as, *instructions* given to an agent. **4.** *pl. Eng. Law.* Directions given to solicitor or counsel. [See INSTRUCT.] Syn.: see EDUCATION; LEARNING; NURTURE; ORDER.—**in-struc′tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to instruction, educational; didactic.

in′stru-ment, 1 in′stru-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭn′stru-ment, *n.* **1.** A means by which work is done; an implement or tool, especially an implement or mechanism for scientific or professional purposes, as distinguished from a device, tool, or machine for industrial use; figuratively, any means of accomplishment; as, the hands are *instruments* of the will. **2.** A mechanical contrivance for the production of musical sounds. **3.** A person doing the will of another. **4.** A legal writing, as a contract, deed, etc. [F., < L. *instrumentum*, < *instruo*; see INSTRUCT.] Syn.: see AGENT; RECORD; TOOL.

—in″stru-men′tal, *a.* **1.** Helpful. **2.** Fitted for or produced by musical instruments. **3.** Traceable to a mechanical instrument, as errors in an observation. **4.** *Gram.* Indicating the means or instrument; as, an *instrumental* case, that is, that case of an inflected noun which expresses the instrument or instrumentality by which anything is done: rendered by *by* or *with*. It is a separate case in some languages, but its functions are performed in Anglo-Saxon by the dative.—**in″stru-men′tal-ism,** *n. Philos.* A variety of pragmatism according to which thought is an organic function for the purpose of maintaining experience in an even continuity, restoring this continuity when it is interrupted.—**in″stru-men′tal-ist,** *n. Mus.* **1.** One who plays an instrument, as distinguished from a vocalist. **2.** [Rare.] One who composes instrumental music. **3.** A believer in instrumentalism.—**in″stru-men-tal′i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being instrumental; subordinate agency. **2.** That which is instrumental.—**in″stru-men′tal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** By means of an instrument or agency; not immediately. **2.** With instru-

ments of music.—**in″stru-men-ta′tion,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The act or art of arranging musical compositions for performance by instruments; orchestration. (2) The use of an instrument, as for producing peculiar effects. **2.** The act of using instruments of precision. **3.** Instrumentality; agency.

in″sub-or′di-nate, 1 in″sub-ôr′dı-nıt; 2 ĭn″sŭb-ôr′dı-nat, *a.* **1.** Not subordinate or obedient; not submitting to authority; rebellious; mutinous. **2.** Not lower or inferior in height; as, an *insubordinate* hill. **-ly,** *adv.*

in″sub-or″di-na′tion, 1 in″sub-ôr″dı-nē′shon; 2 ĭn″sŭb-ôr″dı-nā′shon, *n.* The state of being insubordinate; disobedience to constituted authorities; unruliness. Syn.: see ANARCHY.

in″sub-stan′tial, 1 in″sub-stan′shəl; 2 ĭn″sŭb-stăn′shal, *a.* [Rare.] Unsubstantial; also, unreal; illusive. [< LL. *insubstantialis,* < *in-,* not; and see SUBSTANTIAL.]

in-suf′fer-a-bl(eᴿ, 1 in-suf′ər-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-sŭf′er-a-bl, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable. **-ness,** *n.*—**in-suf′fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-suf′flate, 1 in-suf′lēt; 2 ĭn-sŭf′lāt, *vt.* [-FLAT-ED[4]; -FLAT-ING.] **1.** To blow or breathe into or upon; treat by insufflation; as, to *insufflate* an asphyxiated person. **2.** *Eccl. Hist.* To breathe upon, as a religious ceremony; as, to *insufflate* a catechumen. [< L. *in,* in, + *sub,* under, + *flo,* blow.]—**in″suf-fla′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of blowing or breathing upon or into. **2.** *Eccl.* A breathing upon a person or thing as symbolic of the operation and entrance of the Holy Spirit, or the casting out of unclean spirits, as in some churches in the ordinance of baptism for the exorcism of catechumens or of oil and water. **3.** *Med.* A forcible blowing, as of air into the lungs, or of a gas, vapor, or powder into some opening or cavity.

in′su-lar, 1 in′sıu-lər; 2 ĭn′sū-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an island; characterizing the natural situation of an island; also, standing alone; isolated; as, an *insular* climate; in biology, having an island as its habitat. **2.** Of or pertaining to people inhabiting an island or otherwise isolated, or to their customs, opinions, etc.; hence, not broad, liberal, or cosmopolitan; narrow; as, *insular* ideas or prejudices. **3.** *Pathol.* Breaking out or appearing sporadically in spots; characterized by spots appearing singly here and there. [< L. *insula,* island.]—**insular sclerosis,** see under SCLEROSIS.—**in″su-lar′i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being insular or belonging to an island; insular position, character, or condition; hence, narrowness or illiberality. **in′su-lar-ism‡.**

in′su-late, 1 in′sıu-lēt; 2 ĭn′sū-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT″ED[4]; -LAT″ING.] **1.** To place in a detached state or situation, so as to have no dependence on or association with surrounding persons or objects; isolate. **2.** To change into an island; surround by water. **3.** *Physics.* To separate from other conducting bodies, as by a covering or support of a non-conducting substance, usually in order to prevent or lessen the leakage of the electric current from the object (as a wire) insulated, or to prevent the passage of heat. [See INSULAR.]—**insulating sleeve, tape, tube,** etc. (*Elec.*), a sleeve, tape, tube, etc., suitable or used for surrounding or shielding a conductor and preventing the passage of electricity to or from it.—**in″su-la′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of insulating; isolation. **2.** The act of surrounding a body with non-conductors. **3.** *Elec.* Material used in insulating.—**in′su-la″tor,** *n.* One who or that which insulates, as a nonconductor of electricity.

in′su-lin, 1 in′sıu-lın; 2 ĭn′sū-lin, *n.* A chemical product, secreted by the pancreatic tissue, which checks the accumulation of glucose in the blood and is used in treating diabetes. [< L. *insula,* island: in reference to pancreatic masses called "islands" of Langerhans.]

in-sult′, 1 in-sult′; 2 ĭn-sŭlt′. **I**ᵈ, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To treat with gross indignity; affront. **2**‖. To exult or triumph insolently. **3**†. To leap or trample upon; trample down. **4**†. To attack suddenly; assault. **II.** 1 in′sult; 2 ĭn′sŭlt, *n.* **1.** Something offensive said or done; an indignity or affront. **2.** Contumelious treatment; abuse; outrage. **3.** [Rare.] A sudden attack or assault. **in″sul-ta′tion†.** [< L. *insulto,* < *in,* in, on, + *salio,* leap.] Syn.: (verb) see AFFRONT; MOCK; OUTRAGE; (noun) see OFFENSE.—**in-sult′er,** *n.*—**in-sult′ing,** *pa.* Conveying or inflicting insult; intending to insult. **-ly,** *adv.*

in-su′per-a-ble, 1 in-siu′pər-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-sū′per-a-bl, *a.* **1.**

in-su′per-a-bl², Not to be surmounted or overcome; insurmountable. **2.** [Rare.] Unsurpassable. [< L.ᴼᶠ *in-,* not, + *superabilis,* that may be surmounted.]—**in-su″per-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **in-su′per-a-bl(e-ness‡.**—**in-su′per-a-bly,** *adv.*

in″sup-press′i-bl(eᴿ, 1 in″su-pres′ı-bl; 2 ĭn″sŭ-prĕs′i-bl, *a.* Incapable of being suppressed or concealed. **in″sup-pres′sıv(e‡.** **—in″sup-press′i-bly,** *adv.*

insur., *abbr.* Insurance.

in-sur′ance, 1 in-shûr′ens; 2 ĭn-shur′anç, *n.* **1.** An act, business, or system by which pecuniary indemnity is guaranteed by one party (as a company) to another party in certain contingencies, as of accident or loss, upon specified terms: in Great Britain often *assurance.* **2.** A contract made under such a system. **3.** The consideration paid for insuring; premium. **4.** The sum that the insurer has agreed to pay in case of the occurrence of the specified contingency. **5.** Guaranty or pledge.—**accident insurance,** a form of insurance covering loss due to accidental personal injury.—**casualty i.,** insurance of property against loss from accidental causes.—**endowment i.,** a form of life insurance in which the whole amount agreed upon is paid to the insured if he survives beyond a specified date, or to some designated person or to his heirs if he dies before that time.—**fire i.,** insurance covering loss or damage to property by fire or the efforts to extinguish fire.—**life i.,** insurance on the life of oneself or of another. The first life-insurance company established in Great Britain was the "Amicable," in 1706, and the first in America was introduced from England in 1759 as the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, and established in Philadelphia.—**marine i.,** insurance which covers loss on ships, cargo, and freight by shipwreck or disaster at sea.

in-sure′, 1 in-shûr′; 2 ĭn-shur′, *v.* [IN-SURED′; IN-SUR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contract, for a consideration, to pay a specified sum to (a party or his representatives) in case of loss, accident, or death. **2.** To make sure or secure; guarantee. **II.** *i.* **1.** To undertake or effect insurance. **2.** To take out a policy of insurance. [< OF. *enseurer,* < *en-,* in, + *seur,* sure.]—**in-sur′a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**in-sur′a-bl(e**ᴿ, *a.*—**in-sur′ant,** *n.* One to whom an insurance policy is issued.—**in-sured′,** *n.* **1.** The person to whom insurance (as fire or marine) is to be paid after loss or damage. **2.** The person upon whose death or disability insurance (life or accident) becomes due.—**in-sur′er,** *n.* One who or that which insures; an underwriter.

in-sur′gent, 1 in-sūr′jent; 2 ĭn-sûr′ġĕnt. **I.** *a.* Uprising against an existing government. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who takes part in active and forcible opposition or resistance to the constituted authorities; also, a rebel to whom belligerent rights have not been accorded. **2.** [I-] *U. S. Polit.* A member or supporter of that section of the Republican party in Congress opposed to the rules of the House as existing in 1910, and organized (1911) as the "National Republican Progressive League." [F., < L. *in,* against, + *surgo,* rise.] Syn.: see TURBULENT.—**in-sur′gence,** *n.* **in-sur′gen-cy‡.**

in″sur-mount′a-ble, 1 in″sur-maunt′a-bl; 2 ĭn″sûr-**in″sur-mount′a-bl²,** mount′a-bl, *a.* Such as can not be surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable.—**in″sur-mount′a-bly,** *adv.*

in″sur-rec′tion, 1 in″su-rek′shən; 2 ĭn″sŭ-rĕk′shŏn, *n.* **1.** An organized resistance to establish government. **2**‖. A rising in mass, as to oppose an enemy. [< LL. *insurrectio(n-),* < L. *insurgo;* see INSURGENT.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**in″sur-rec′tion-al,** *a.*—**in″sur-rec′tion-a-ry,** *a. & n.*—**in″sur-rec′tion-ism,** *n.* The principle of revolt against constituted authority. [M.]—**in″sur-rec′tion-ist,** *n.*

in-swathe′, *vt.* Same as ENSWATHE.

in′swept, 1 in′swept; 2 ĭn′swĕpt, *pa.* Narrowed in front, as the frames of some automobiles. [Interpreter, intransitive.

int., *abbr.* Interest, interior, interjection, internal, international.

in-tact′, 1 in-takt′; 2 ĭn-tăkt′, *a.* Left complete or unimpaired. [< L. *in-,* not, + *tactus,* pp. of *tango,* touch.]—**in-tact′ness,** *n.*

in-ta′glio, 1 in-tä′lyo *or* in-tal′yō; 2 ĭn-tä′lyo *or* ĭn-tăl′yō. **I.** *vt.* To engrave with a sunk design; to execute or represent in intaglio. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Art.* Incised carving; a sunk design: opposed to *rilievo;* also, the art of making such designs. **2.** A work, especially a gem, with incised carving: opposed to *cameo.* **3.** *Mech.* A countersunk die for producing a relief design. [It.]

in′take″, 1 in′tēk″; 2 ĭn′tăk″, *n.* **1.** That which is taken in; also, a taking in. **2.** *Text.* A point at which a knit or woven article is narrowed. **3.** The area in which a water-supply is formed. **4.** The point at which a fluid is taken into a pipe or channel, as distinguished from the outlet; also, the current flowing in. **5.** *Mech.* The amount of energy or power taken into a machine or system.

in-tan′gi-ble, 1 in-tan′ji-bl; 2 ĭn-tăn′ġi-bl, *a.* Not tan-**in-tan′gi-bl²,** gible; impalpable; not directly appreciable by the mind.—**in-tan″gi-bil′i-ty,** **in-tan′gi-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**in-tan′gi-bly,** *adv.*

in-tar′vin, 1 in-tär′vın; 2 ĭn-tär′vin, *n.* A tasteless, odorless, edible carbon acid fat derived from margaric acid, used in the treatment of diabetes: a proprietary name meaning "intermediate fat."

in′te-ger, 1 in′tı-jər; 2 ĭn′te-ġer, *n.* **1.** A whole. **2.** A number that is not a fraction. [L., < *in-,* not, + *tango,* touch.]—**in′te-gra-bl(e**ᴿ, *a.* Capable of being integrated.—**in′te-gral.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting a completed whole. **2.** Constituting an essential part of a whole necessary to completeness; intrinsic. **3.** *Math.* Pertaining to an integer; produced by integration. **4.** *Mech.* All of one piece. **II.** *n.* **1.** An entire thing; a whole. **2.** A mathematical function of variables that remains constant.—**in-te-gral-ism,** *n.* The quality of being integral; wholeness. **in″te-gral′i-ty‡.**—**in′te-gral-ly,** *adv.*—**in′te-grand,** *n. Math.* An expression to be integrated, or whose integration is indicated.—**in′te-grant.** **I.** *a.* Contributing or essential to the making up of a whole; integral. **II.** *n.* A component.—**in′te-grate.** *v.* [-GRAT″ED[4]; -GRAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a whole; give the sum total of. **2.** *Math.* To find the integral of. **3.** To cause to become an integral part. **II.** *i.* To become whole or complete.—**in″te-gra′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or operation of integrating; the bringing together of parts into a whole. **2.** *Math.* The process of integrating or finding the integral, the inverse of *differentiation.* **3.** *Neur.* The combination of different nervous processes or reflexes so that they cooperate in a larger activity and thus unify the bodily functions. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**sign of i.,** a sign $\left(\int\right)$ prefixed to the differential whose integral is to be taken: originally a long S (for Latin *summa,* sum).—**in′te-gra″tor,** *n.* One who or that which integrates; specif., any mechanical device for obtaining the numerical value of an integral, especially the area of an irregular figure; an integrating instrument, as a planimeter.

in-teg′ri-ty, 1 in-teg′rı-tı; 2 ĭn-tĕg′ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Uprightness of character; probity. **2.** Unimpaired state; soundness. **3.** Undivided or unbroken state; completeness. [< L. *integritas(t-)s,* < *integer;* see INTEGER.] Syn.: see FIDELITY; JUSTICE; VIRTUE; WORTH.

in-teg'u-ment, 1 in-teg'yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭn-tĕg'yu-ment, *n.* Any natural outer covering or envelop, as the skin of an animal, coat of a seed, etc. [< L. *in,* upon, + *tego,* cover.]—**in-teg"u-men'ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or composed of integument. **2.** Investing or covering.

in'tel-lect, 1 in'te-lekt; 2 ĭn'tĕ-lĕct, *n.* **1.** The faculty or power of perception or thought; intelligence; mind; sometimes, the higher thinking powers, as distinguished from the senses and memory; as, *intellect* distinguishes man from brutes. **2.** Intelligent people collectively; as, the *intellect* of the age is enlisted in these inquiries. **3.** *Psychol.* (1) The faculty or power of understanding, whether of the objects immediately presented in sense-perception, or of those known by processes of reasoning. (2) In the threefold division of the older psychology, the faculty of knowing, as distinguished from sensibility and will. (3) Sometimes, specif., the power to perceive things in a rational way, as involving a more than ordinary comprehension of their relations, laws, and profounder meanings; the scientific or philosophical mind; as, Aristotle was a man of mighty *intellect.* (4) The sum of the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, retained, and extended, as distinguished from the senses; the understanding. **4.** *pl.* [Vulgar or Obs.] Mental powers; senses; wits. [< L. *intellectus,* perception, < *intelligo;* see INTELLIGENT.]

Syn.: intelligence, reason, reasoning, understanding. According to the long-established division of the mental powers into the *intellect,* the sensibilities, and the will, the *intellect* is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is the Saxon word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the reasoning powers. See INSTINCT; MIND; UNDERSTANDING. —Ant.: body, brute force, matter, passion, sensation, sense.

—in"tel-lec'tion, *n.* Exercise of the intellect; thought.—**in"tel-lec'tiv(e^{s},** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the intellect; intellectual; as, the *intellective* faculties. **2.** Intelligent. **3†.** Capable of being apprehended only by the intellect.—**in"tel-lec'tu-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the intellect; bringing into action the intellect or higher capacities; mental. **2.** Possessing intellect or intelligence; characterized by a high degree of intelligence. **II.** *n.* **1.** An intellectual person. **2‖.** The mental faculties; intellect: often in the plural. Syn.: see CLEVER; WISE.—**in"tel-lec'tu-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Devotion to intellectual occupation; intellectual quality or power; intellectuality. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that knowledge is wholly or mainly derived from the action of the intellect, that is, from pure reason. [M.]—**in"tel-lec'tu-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** *Metaph.* An adherent of Intellectualism. **2†.** One who overrates the understanding.—**in"tel-lec"tu-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**in"tel-lec"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being intellectual; possession of intellectual force or endowment. **2‖.** A phase distinguished for intellectual qualities.—**in"tel-lec'tu-al-ize** or **-ise,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To consider or treat intellectually. **2.** To attribute an intellectual character to. **3.** To develop intellectually; endow with intellect. **II.** *i.* To exercise the reason; reflect.—**in"tel-lec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* By means of the intellect; in a manner evincing intellect.

in-tel'li-gence, 1 in-tel'i-jens; 2 ĭn-tĕl'i-gĕnç, *n.* **1.** The quality, exercise, or product of active intellect; intellect; knowledge; ability to exercise the higher mental functions; readiness of comprehension. **2.** Information acquired or communicated; notification; news. **3.** Mutual understanding; interchange of information or thought; as, to exchange a look of *intelligence.* **4.** An intelligent being; especially, a spirit not embodied; as, the Supreme *Intelligence.* **5.** *Chr. Sci.* Self-existent and eternal Mind; that which is never unconscious nor limited. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 588. [STEWART '10.] **6†.** Secret information, especially of a political character; also, the imparting of such information. [See INTELLIGENT.] **in-tel'li-gen-cy†.** Syn.: see INSTINCT; INTELLECT; KNOWLEDGE; MIND; TIDINGS; UNDERSTANDING.—**intelligence bureau,** an office where information may be obtained.—**i. department,** a military department charged with getting all useful information for a government or an army, as by means of spies.—**i. office. 1.** [U. S.] An office where servants can be hired. **2.** An intelligence bureau.—**i. officer** (*Mil.*), an officer in the service of the intelligence department.—**in-tel'li-genc-er,** *n.* A sender or conveyor of intelligence or news; a messenger; spy.—**in-tel'li-genc-ing,** *a.* Acting as a spy or messenger.

in-tel'li-gent, 1 in-tel'i-jent; 2 ĭn-tĕl'i-gĕnt, *a.* **1.** Distinguished for intelligence; of active mind; discerning; acute; as, an *intelligent* reader. **2.** Marked by intelligence; as, an *intelligent* reply. **3.** Endowed with intellect; reasoning; as, man is an *intelligent* animal. **4†.** Informed; cognizant; also, communicating intelligence: followed by *of.* [F., < L. *intelligen(t-)s,* ppr. of *intelligo,* perceive.]

Syn.: acute, astute, bright, clear-headed, clear-sighted, clever, discerning, educated, instructed, keen-sighted, knowing, long-headed, quick-sighted, sensible, sharp-sighted, sharp-witted, shrewd, well-informed.—Ant.: see synonyms for IGNORANT.—**in-tel'li-gen'tial§,** *a.* **1.** Exercising or characterized by intelligence; rational. **2.** Conveying intelligence.—**in-tel'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*—**in-tel"li-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-tel'li-gi-bl(e-ness^{z}‡.**—**in-tel'li-gi-bl(e^{s},** *a.* **1.** Capable of being understood. **2.** *Metaph.* Capable of being received by the understanding only: opposed to *sensible.* Syn.: see CLEAR; PLAIN.—**in-tel'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*

in-tel"li-gent'si-a, 1 in-tel'i-gent'si-ə; 2 ĭn-tĕl'i-gĕnt'si-ä, *n. pl.* [Rus.] The educated and intelligent classes as distinguished from the ignorant.

in-tem'per-ate, 1 in-tem'pər-ıt; 2 ĭn-tĕm'per-at, *a.* **1.** Characterized by lack of moderation, as in speech or action; unrestrained, as in indulgence or exertion; as, an *intemperate* harangue. **2.** Given to or characterized by excessive use of alcoholic drinks; as, *intemperate* habits. **3.** Excessive in character or degree: inordinate; inclement; as, *intemperate* weather. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-tem'per-ance,** *n.* **1.** Lack of temperance or moderation; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic drinks. **2.** An intemperate act. Syn.: see EXCESS.

in"tem-pes'tive†, *a.* Out of season; untimely; inopportune.

in-tend'^{d}, 1 in-tend'; 2 ĭn-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set the mind upon to accomplish; be intent upon. **2.** To purpose to convey as a meaning; refer to; signify; mean. **3.** To design or destine *for* or *to.* **4‖.** To fix in a tendency or course; direct to a thought or object. **5†.** To fix the mind on; take care of; superintend. **6†.** To distend; extend. **7†.** To direct, as one's course or journey; bend, as one's steps. **II†.** *i.* To push forward; direct one's way. [< L. *intendo,* < *in,* toward, + *tendo,* stretch.] Syn.: see PURPOSE.—**-ing-ten'dance,** *n.* Business management or superintendence.—**in-ten'dan-cy,** *n.* **1.** The office or work of an intendant, intendants collectively. **2.** An administrative district in Spanish America.—**in-ten'den-cy†.**—**in-ten'dant,** *n.* **1.** A superintendent; provincial administrator, as under the Bourbons in France. **2.** A Spanish or Mexican district administrator or treasurer.—**in-ten'dent‡;** **in"ten-den'te‡** [Sp.]. Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT.—**in-tend'ed.** **I.** *pa.* Made the object of design or intent; designed: colloquially, betrothed. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] One who is betrothed.—**in-tend'er,** *n.*—**in-tend'ment‖,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* The true intent or meaning, or correct understanding, of the law, or of a legal instrument; also, a general presumption of law. **2‖.** Intention. **3†.** Object, as of an action; purpose; design.

in-ten'i-ble†, *a.* That can not hold or contain; untenable.

in-tense', 1 in-tens'; 2 ĭn-tĕns', *a.* **1.** Strained or exerted to a high degree; ardent; unremitting; fervent; as, *intense* study. **2.** Extreme in degree; very deep or strong; severe; violent; excessive; as, *intense* pain. **3.** Putting forth strenuous effort; as, he was *intense* in application. **4.** Susceptible to or exhibiting deep emotion, earnestness, or application; said of a person. **5.** *Phot.* Having strength or marked contrast: said of a negative. [F., < L. *intensus,* pp. of *intendo,* INTEND.] Syn.: see ARDENT; EAGER; VIOLENT; VIVID.

—in-tense'ly, *adv.*—**in-tense'ness,** *n.*—**in-ten'si-fy,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make or become intense; increase in intensity; specif., in photography, to increase the density of the film of, with a view to obtain stronger contrast betwee ight and shadow: said of the chemically affected parts of negatives. This is done either by drying over a lamp or by using an intensifier. Syn.: see AGGRAVATE; INCREASE.—**in-ten"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or result of intensifying or of making intense. **2.** *Phot.* The process of increasing the density of a negative.—**in-ten'si-fi"er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which intensifies; specif., a chemical solution used in photography to effect intensification. **2.** *Mech.* A device by which fluid pressure is intensified.

in-ten'sion, 1 in-ten'shun; 2 ĭn-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of straining or stretching, or state of being strained or made tense; tension. **2.** [Rare.] Increase of energy or power; intensification. **3.** *Logic.* Content. **4.** Intensity; degree. **5.** Resolution; determination.

in-ten'si-ty, 1 in-ten'si-ti; 2 ĭn-tĕn'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being intense; relative strength or degree of a quality or force; intenseness. **2.** *Phys. Sci.* The force, energy, or quantity of action of any physical agent, generally estimated by its ratio to the space within which it acts, or to the quantity of matter on which it acts;, as, the *intensity* of pressure of a fluid; the *intensity* of gravity. By the intensity of an electric or magnetic field is meant its strength as measured by the number of force-lines that pass through unit area of cross-section. **3.** *Photog.* Strong contrast between light and shade in a negative; density; also, opacity. [< L. *intensus,* see INTENSE.] Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; VIOLENCE; WARMTH.—**in-ten'si-ty-cur"rent,** *n.* *Elec.* A current that flows in a circuit between two points whose difference of potential is intense; a current of exceedingly high voltage.

in-ten'siv(e^{s}, 1 in-ten'siv; 2 ĭn-tĕn'siv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to intensify; specif., in grammar, adding emphasis or force. **2.** Admitting of increase of force or degree; capable of being intensified. **3.** Thorough, as contrasted with extensive. **4.** *Logic.* Relating to intension or content. See CONTENT. **5.** *Agr.* & *Econ.* Of or pertaining to the tillage of land by the application of much labor and costly fertilization to a given area (usually small) which is thereby brought to a high degree of productiveness: opposed to *extensive.* By extension, referring to the manner of making any industry more lucrative by perfecting methods and appliances without enlarging the scale of operations. **6.** *Pathol.* Characterizing a method of inoculation wherein the injections of virus are successively increased in strength or the method of administering increasingly strong remedies or doses. **7†.** Intense; assiduous. **II.** *n.* Whatever gives intensity or emphasis; specif., an intensive particle, word, or phrase.—**intensive particle** or **prefix,** a particle or prefix expressing heightened meaning: as *be-* in *besmirch; for-* in *forlorn; de-* in *desiccate; per-* in *perjure.*—**in-ten'siv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*—**in-ten'siv(e-ness^{s},** *n.*

in-tent', 1 in-tent'; 2 ĭn-tĕnt'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the mind earnestly bent or fixed; attentive; earnest. **2.** Firmly, constantly, or assiduously directed. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is designed; intention; meaning; connotation; aim; purpose. **2.** *Law.* (1) The state of mind in which or the purpose with which one does an act. (2) The character that the law im-

putes to an act. [< L. *intentus*, pp. of *intendo;* see INTEND.] Syn.: (adjective) see EAGER; (noun) see AIM; DESIGN; END; PURPOSE.—**in-tent'ly,** *adv.*—**in-tent'ness,** *n.*

in-ten'tion, 1 in-tĕn'shən; 2 in-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** A settled direction of the mind toward the doing of a certain act. **2.** (1) That upon which the mind is set or which it wishes to express or achieve; meaning; purpose conceived: often in the plural; as, a person of excellent *intentions.* (2) In the plural, purpose with regard to marriage: a colloquial use. **3.** *Law.* An intelligent purpose to do a criminal act; intent; purpose: an essential element in a criminal offense. **4.** *Surg.* Natural course, operation, or process, as in the healing of a wound. See phrases below. **5.** *Scholastic Logic.* A general concept; especially, a general concept as formed from other concepts considered as objects; a second intention. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) The purpose on the part of the minister of a sacrament to do what the Church requires to be done in the matter: essential to the validity of a sacrament. (2) The purpose for which a person offers up prayers or other devotions: often with *special* or *particular.* **7‖.** Earnest attention; application. Syn.: see AIM; DESIGN; PURPOSE.

—healing by first intention, the union of divided parts without suppuration.—**healing by second i.,** the union of divided parts by granulation following suppuration —**healing by third i.,** a healing process by which a wound is filled with fleshy granulations.—**in-ten'tion-al,** *a.* Done with intention; designed. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-ten'tioned,** *a.* Having designs or intentions: usually in composition with a qualifying adverb; as well-*intentioned;* ill-*intentioned.*

in-ten'tive‡, *a.* **1.** Attentive; intent. **2.** Requiring attention.—**in-ten'tive-ly‡,** *adv.*—**in-ten'tive-ness‡,** *n.*

in-ter', 1 in-tûr'; 2 ĭn-tĕr', *vt.* [IN-TERRED', IN-TERD'ᴳ; INTER'RING.] To place in a grave or tomb; bury. [< F. *enterrer,* < L. *in,* into, + *terra,* earth.] Syn.: see BURY; HIDE.

in'ter-, 1 in'tər-; 2 ĭn'tĕr-, *prefix.* Between; together; mutually; among. [< L. *inter,* between, < *in,* in, < compar. suffix *-ter.*] A very large number of words beginning with *inter-* are self-explaining or readily understood by combining the meaning of *inter-* with that of the second element of the compound, as in the following list. They may be classified as follows: (1) Words in which *inter-* adds the sense of 'situated, acting, or occurring between or among; between; intermediate'; as, *inter*diffuse, to diffuse between or among. In the case of many adjectives the corresponding noun should be substituted in the definition; as, *inter*tribal, between tribes. (2) Words in which *inter-* adds the sense of 'together; mutual; mutually; one with the other'; as, *inter*chain, to chain together; *inter*contradictory, mutually contradictory. For pronunciations and respellings not given below, see the primitive words. Those that require to be specially noted will be found in vocabulary place.

in'ter-act'	in'ter-de-pen'den-cy	in'ter-pen'e-trate
in'ter-ac'tion	in'ter-de-pen'dent	in'ter-pen'e-tra'tion
in'ter-a'gen-cy	in'ter-dif-fuse'	in'ter-place'
in'ter-a'gent	in'ter-dif-fu'sion	in'ter-plan'e-ta-ry
in'ter-an'i-mate	in'ter-dig'i-tal	in'ter-play'
in'ter-blend'	in'ter-fem'o-ral	in'ter-po'lar
in'ter-brach'i-al	in'ter-fi'brous	in'ter-ra'cial
in'ter-breed'	in'ter-fold'	in'ter-ra'cial
in'ter-ca-rot'id	in'ter-fric'tion	in'ter-ra'di-al
in'ter-car'pal	in'ter-ful'gent	in'ter-re-ceive'
in'ter-car'ti-lag'i-nous	in'ter-fuse'	in'ter-re-lat'ed
in'ter-chain'	in'ter-fu'sion	in'ter-re-la'tion
in'ter-clav'i-cle	in'ter-glan'du-lar	in'ter-rule'
in'ter-cla-vic'u-lar	in'ter-glob'u-lar	in'ter-scap'u-lar
in'ter-col-le'gi-ate	in'ter-growth'	in'ter-scene'
in'ter-co-lo'ni-al	in'ter-join'	in'ter-scho-las'tic
in'ter-com-mu'ni-cate	in'ter-junc'tion	in'ter-sep'tal
in'ter-com-mu'ni-ca'tion	in'ter-knit'	in'ter-so'cial
in'ter-com-mu'nion	in'ter-knot'	in'ter-so'nant
in'ter-com-mu'ni-ty	in'ter-lam'i-nar	in'ter-speech'
in'ter-com-plex'i-ty	in'ter-lam'i-nate	in'ter-stel'lar
in'ter-con-nect'	in'ter-lam'i-na'tion	in'ter-strat'i-fi-ca'tion
in'ter-con-nec'tion	in'ter-lap'	in'ter-strat'i-fy
in'ter-con'ti-nen'tal	in'ter-lay'	in'ter-tan'gle
in'ter-con-ver'sion	in'ter-lig'a-men'tous	in'ter-ter'ri-to'ri-al
in'ter-con-ver'ti-ble	in'ter-lo'cate	in'ter-traf'fic
in'ter-cross'	in'ter-lock'	in'ter-tri'bal
in'ter-cur'rent	in'ter-mi-gra'tion	in'ter-trop'i-cal
in'ter-de-nom'i-na'tion-al	in'ter-mo-lec'u-lar	in'ter-tu'bu-lar
in'ter-de-pen'dence	in'ter-mon'tane	in'ter-twine'
	in'ter-mun'dane	in'ter-twist'
	in'ter-mu'ral	in'ter-u'nion
	in'ter-o'ce-an'ic	in'ter-u'ni-ver'si-ty
	in'ter-oc'u-lar	in'ter-wind'
	in'ter-or'bit-al	in'ter-work'
		in'ter-wreathe'

in"ter-ac'tion-ism, *n. Psychol.* The theory that physical occurrences are the causes of mental modifications and that mental modifications give rise to physical changes: opposed to *psycho-physical parallelism.*

in"ter-bed', 1 in"tər-bed'; 2 ĭn"tĕr-bĕd', *vt.* To cause to occupy a position between or among other beds.—**in"ter-bed'ded,** *a. Geol.* Occurring between beds; interstratified.

in'ter-bor"ough, 1 in'tər-bur"o; 2 ĭn'tĕr-bŭr"o, *a.* Pertaining to or situated or running in two or more boroughs; as, an *interborough* railroad.

in'ter-brain", 1 in'tər-brān"; 2 in'tĕr-brān", *n. Anat.* The portion of the brain that is derived from the second cerebral vesicle; the thalamencephalon.

in-ter'ca-late, 1 in-tûr'kə-lēt; 2 ĭn-tĕr'ca-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED'ᴳ; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To insert or interpolate, especially in an irregular manner. **2.** To introduce into the calendar. [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *calo,* call.]—**in-ter'ca-la-ry,** *a.* **1.** Added to the calendar. **2.** Containing an added day. **3.** Interposed; inserted.—**in-ter"ca-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The insertion of one thing between other things, especially in an irregular manner. **2.** An insertion of a day or days in the calendar.

in"ter-cede', 1 in"tər-sēd'; 2 ĭn"tĕr-çēd', *vi.* [-CED'ED'ᴳ; -CED'ING.] **1.** To mediate between persons; make intercession; plead: with *for.* **2.** *Rom. Hist.* To interpose a veto: said of the tribunes. [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *cedo,* go.] Syn.: see INTERPOSE.—**in"ter-ce'dent‡,** *a.* Going or passing between; also, mediating.-**ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-ced'er,** *n.* An intercessor.

in"ter-cel'lu-lar, *a.* Situated between or among cells; as, the *intercellular* substance or matrix of cartilage. **in'ter-cell‡; in"ter-cel'lu-la-ry‡.**—**intercellular canal** (*Bot.*), a canal within the tissue of plants, as that in the fibrovascular bundle of the stem of Indian corn.—**I. spaces** (*Bot.*), spaces or passages filled with air between or among the cells of plant-tissues, frequently connected with one another and with the external air by means of stomata.

in"ter-cept'ᵛ, 1 in"tər-sept'; 2 ĭn"tĕr-çĕpt'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To seize or stop by the way so as to prevent from reaching the destination; arrest in passage; as, to *intercept* a messenger. **2.** To interrupt the course of; cut off from sight; disconnect; obstruct; stop; as, to *intercept* the flow of water. **3.** *Math.* To contain or include between two points of a line. **II.** *n.* That which is cut off or intercepted; specif., in mathematics, the part of a line or axis contained between two points of intersection with other lines. [< L. *inter,* between, + *capio,* take.] Syn.: see INTERPOSE; SHUT.—**in"ter-cep'tion,** *n.*—**in"ter-cep'tive** (eᴮ, *a.*—**in"ter-cep'tor,** *n.* **in"ter-cept'erᵗ.**

in"ter-ces'sion, 1 in"tər-sesh'ən; 2 ĭn"tĕr-çĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of interceding between persons; entreaty in behalf of others. **2.** *Liturg.* A prayer, or series of prayers, for persons of different conditions. [< L. *intercessio,* < *intercedo;* see INTERCEDE.]—**in"ter-ces'sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of intercession.—**in"ter-ces'sor,** *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.—**in"ter-ces'so-ry,** *a.*

in"ter-change', 1 in"tər-chānj'; 2 ĭn"tĕr-chānj', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put each of two things in the place of the other; receive and return reciprocally. **2.** To cause to alternate.—**in'ter-change",** *n.* **1.** Exchange. **2.** Alternation. **in"ter-change'-ment‡.** Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.—**in"ter-change'a-bl(eᴮ,** *a.*—**in"ter-change'a-bl(e-nessᴮ,** *n.* **in"ter-change"a-bil'i-ty‡.**—**in"ter-change'a-bly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-chang'er,** *n.* **1.** A person or thing that interchanges; specif., in an ice-machine, a contrivance by means of which the cool regenerated ammonia solution is caused to interchange temperature with the hot exhausted solution. **2.** In an apparatus for liquefying air, the part where the compressed air is cooled by expansion.

in"ter-cip'i-ent, 1 in"tər-sip'i-ent; 2 ĭn"tĕr-çip'i-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Intercepting; stopping. **II.** *n.* One who or that which intercepts. [< L. *intercipien(-)s,* ppr. of *intercipio;* see INTERCEPT.]

in"ter-clude', 1 in"tər-klūd'; 2 ĭn"tĕr-clud', *vt.* [-CLUD'ED'ᴳ; -CLUD'ING.] To shut out; cut off; intercept. [< L. *intercludo,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *claudo,* close.]—**in"ter-clu'sion,** *n.*

in"ter-co-lum"ni-a'tion, 1 in"tər-ko-lum"ni-ē'shən; 2 ĭn"tĕr-co-lŭm"ni-ā'shon, *n. Arch.* The space or method of spacing between columns. [< L. *intercolumnium,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *columna,* column.]—**in"ter-co-lum'nar,** *a.* Placed between columns.

in"ter-com'mon, *v.* **I.** *t. Eng. Hist.* To proscribe for communing with or harboring outlaws or criminals. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To exercise a right of common, particularly a common of pasturage, mutually with the inhabitants of a contiguous township.

in"ter-com-mune', 1 in"tər-kə-mūn'; 2 ĭn"tĕr-co-mūn', *v.* **I.** *t. Scot. Hist.* To denounce for communing with rebels. **II.** *i.* To hold mutual intercourse; commune together.

in"ter-cos'tal, 1 in"tər-kəs'tal; 2 ĭn"tĕr-cŏs'tal. **I.** *a.* Being or occurring between the ribs. **II.** *n.* An intercostal muscle.

in'ter-course, 1 in'tər-kōrs; 2 ĭn'tĕr-cōrs, *n.* **1.** Mutual exchange; commerce; communication. **2.** The interchange of ideas. **3.** Sexual connection: generally connoting illicit relations. [< L.ᴼᶠ *inter,* between, + *curro,* run.]

Syn.: association, commerce, communication, communion, connection, conversation, converse, correspondence, dealing, exchange, fellowship, interchange, intercommunication, intercommunion, reciprocation, reciprocity. See CONVERSATION.—Ant.: alienation, avoidance, boycotting, deserting, estrangement, forsaking, ostracism, reserve, reticence, silence.

in'ter-crop", *v.* **I.** *t.* [-CROPPEDᵗ; -CROP'PING.] **1.** To raise (one crop) between the rows of (another); as, to *intercrop* currants in a vineyard. **2.** In the rotation of crops, to raise (a quick-growing crop) between the harvesting and planting of (the regular crops). **II.** *i.* To plant intercrops.

in'ter-crop", *n. Agric.* **1.** A crop cultivated among or between the rows of another crop. **2.** A quickly maturing crop raised when ground is unoccupied by the crops grown in regular rotation.

in"ter-den'tal, 1 in"tər-den'tal; 2 ĭn"tĕr-dĕn'tal, *a.* Situated or formed between the teeth; as, an *interdental* space in a geared wheel; an *interdental* consonant.

in"ter-dict', 1 in"tər-dikt'; 2 ĭn"tĕr-dĭct'. **I**ᵈ. *vt.* **1.** To prohibit or restrain authoritatively. **2.** *Eccl.* To exclude from religious privileges. **II.** 1 in'tər-dikt; 2 ĭn'tĕr-dĭct, *n.* **1.** A prohibitive order; ban. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A ban formerly declared by the Pope, forbidding the clergy to perform religious services or administer the sacraments under certain circumstances. **3.** *Rom. Law.* An interlocutory edict of the pretor, in matters affecting right of possession. **4.** *Scots Law.* A judicial injunction. [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *dico,* say.] Syn.: see PROHIBIT.—**in"ter-dic'tion,** *n.* Official prohibition.—**in"ter-dic'tiv** (eᴮ, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-dic'to-ry,** *a.* Interdicting.

in'ter-est[t], 1 in'tər-est; 2 ĭn'tər-ĕst, *vt.* **1.** To awaken or involve the interest of. **2.** To induce to participate in. **3.** Originally, to be of advantage to. [OF., < L. *interest*, it concerns.] **in'ter-ess**†.

Syn.: amuse, attract, concern, engage, entertain, excite, hold, import, matter, occupy. *Interest* is used absolutely without a preposition, and with or without other qualification; *import* is now commonly used with a preposition and with some word or phrase indicating measure or estimate of value; as, it *imports* much *to* me; what does that *import*? It much *imports* me is a frequent literary form. A matter may *interest* one financially or intellectually; in the former sense the noun is very commonly used; as, it is of *interest* to me. See AMUSE; CONCERN; ENTERTAIN.—Ant.: bore, disturb, fatigue, tire, weary, worry.

—in'ter-est-ed, *pa.* **1.** Having the attention attracted or the feelings engaged. **2.** Biased. **3.** Being a part-owner. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in'ter-est-ing,** *pa.* Possessing or exciting interest; attractive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in'ter-est, *n.* **1.** Attention with a sense of concern; loosely, lively sympathy or curiosity. **2.** That which is of advantage or profit; benefit. **3.** Payment for the use of money, or money so paid; an agreed or statutory compensation accruing to a creditor during the time that a loan or debt remains unpaid, reckoned usually as a yearly percentage of the sum owed. **4.** Figuratively, something added in making a return. **5.** Proprietary right or share; part ownership; participation in profit; sometimes used in the plural. **6.** The persons interested in some department of work or business. **7.** Power to procure favorable regard; influence. **8.** Selfish consideration; private advantage. [a polyhedron.

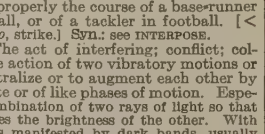
in"ter-fa'cial, *a. Math.* Formed by or relating to two faces of

in"ter-fas-cic'u-lar, *a. Anat. & Bot.* Situated between fascicles.

—interfascicular cambium, cambium between the fibrovascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms.

in"ter-fere', 1 in"tər-fīr'; 2 ĭn"tər-fēr', *vi.* [-FERED'; -FER'-ING.] **1.** To enter into or take part in the concerns of others, especially to prevent some action. **2.** To happen as an obstacle; intervene. **3.** To come into mutual conflict; clash. **4.** To strike a shoe or hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg: said of horses. **5.** *Patent Law.* To claim priority for an invention: as distinct from *infringe*. **6.** *Phys. Sci.* Mutually to counteract or modify one another, as waves of light, sound, or electricity. See INTERFERENCE, 2. **7.** *Ball-playing.* To obstruct improperly the course of a base-runner between bases in baseball, or of a tackler in football. [< L.F *inter*, between, + *ferio*, strike.] Syn.: see INTERPOSE.

in"ter-fer'ence, *n.* **1.** The act of interfering; conflict; collision. **2.** *Phys. Sci.* The action of two vibratory motions or effects that tend to neutralize or to augment each other by a combination of opposite or of like phases of motion. Especially: (1) *Optics.* The combination of two rays of light so that one diminishes or increases the brightness of the other. With monochromatic light it is manifested by dark bands, usually alternating with light ones (*interference fringes*). The interference of converging polarized rays in passing through certain crystals produces beautiful symmetrical designs called *interference figures* (see illus.). The undulatory theory of light explains perfectly the phenomenon of interference. (2) *Acoustics.* The combination of two musical notes of opposite phase so as to produce comparative silence or greater intensity. (3) *Wireless Telegy.* The annulling of distinctness in signals by themingling and disappearance of electric waves.



Interference Figures (def. 2).

1 Interference figure of a uniaxial crystal. 2. Interference figure of a biaxial crystal, the axes of the polarizer and analyzer are at right angles to each other.

3. The conflict created by an application for a patent, covering, wholly or partly, any pending application or unexpired patent. Syn.: see FRICTION.—**in"ter-fe-ren'tial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to interference, especially, in physics, to optical interference; as, an *interferential* refractometer. See INTERFERENCE REFRACTOMETER, under REFRACTOMETER.—**in"ter-fer'er,** *n.*—**in"ter-fe-rom'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring optical interference, as the interference refractometer. **2.** An instrument for analyzing the spectra of incandescent gases and vapors, largely developed by A. A. Michelson, of Chicago.

in-ter'flu-ent, *a.* **1.** Flowing between. **2.** Flowing together; blending. **in-ter'flu-ous**‡.

in-ter'ga-to-ry†, *n.* An interrogatory: a contraction.

in"ter-gla'cial, 1 in"tər-glē'shal *or* -glās'i-əl; 2 in"tər-glā'shal *or* -glāc'i-al, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to the interval between periods of continental glaciation.

in"ter-grade'. **I.** *vi.* [Rare.] To mingle gradually with each other at the boundary, as two varieties. **II.** *n.* An intermediate grade or form.—**in"ter-gra-da'tion,** *n.* Gradation between.

in'ter-im, 1 in'tər-im; 2 ĭn'tər-ĭm, *n.* An intermediate season; time between periods or events. [L.]—**interim certificate** (*Finance*), a preliminary or provisional certificate, as one giving the holder ownership of bonds, etc., not yet issued.

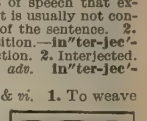
in-te'ri-or, 1 in-tĭ'ri-ər *or* -ər; 2 ĭn-tē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring within something or between limits; internal; opposed to *exterior*. **2.** Pertaining to something within. **3.** Inland. **4.** Of a private or confidential nature. **5.** Of or pertaining to spiritual matters; not worldly. **6.** *Astron.* Having an orbit within the earth's: said of certain planets.

II. *n.* **1.** The internal part; inside. **2.** The inland or central region of a country. **3.** *Theat.* A painted scene or drop representing the inside of a dwelling, etc. **4.** The domestic affairs of a country; home ministry. **5.** The spiritual nature or basic character. [OF.,[1] < L. *interior*, compar. of *inter*; see INTER-.]—**interior planet,** one of the two planets, Mercury and Venus, that revolve within the orbit of the earth. **inferior planet**‡.—**in-te'ri-or'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being interior.—**in-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

interj., *abbr.* Interjection.

in"ter-ject'[2], 1 in"tər-jekt'; 2 ĭn"tər-jĕct', *vt. & vi.* To throw between other things. [< L. *inter*, between, + *jacio*, throw.]—**in"ter-jec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The part of speech that expresses sudden emotion, etc., as oh! alas! It is usually not connected grammatically with any other part of the sentence. **2.** The act of ejaculating. **3.** A sudden interposition.—**in"ter-jec'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an interjection. **2.** Interjected. **in"ter-jec'to-ry**‡.—**in"ter-jec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* **in"ter-jec'to-ri-ly**‡.

in"ter-lace'[t], 1 in"tər-lēs'; 2 ĭn"tər-lāc', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To weave or twine together; be interwoven or interlocked with each other; entwine. **2.** To alternate; intersperse.—**in"ter-lace'ment,** *n.*



Interlaced Arcade, St. John's Church, Devizes, England (builtabout1150).

in"ter-la'ken, 1 in"tər-lä'ken; 2 ĭn"tər-lä'kĕn, *n.* A village in central Switzerland between lakes Brienz and Thun; a pleasure-resort; pop. 3,000. [< INTER-+ L. *lacus*, lake.]

in"ter-lard'[2], 1 in"tər-lärd'; 2 ĭn"tər-lärd', *vt.* To diversify, as by inserting fat in lean; hence, to make frequent interpolations in.

in"ter-leav(e'[2]**,** 1 in"tər-lĭv'; 2 ĭn"tər-lēv', *vt.* **1.** To supply with additional leaves inserted among others, as a book. **2.** To put between leaves, as an extra leaf.—**in'ter-leaf",** *n.* A blank leaf inserted or bound between others, so as to permit of written additions.

in"ter-line'[1], *vt.* **1.** To write or print between the lines of. **2.** To insert between lines. **3.** To write or print in alternate lines.—**in"ter-lin'e-al,** *a.* **1.** Same as INTERLINEAR. **2.** Arranged in alternate lines. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-lin'e-ar,** *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring between lines; as, *interlinear* annotations. **2.** Having translations or glosses inserted between the lines of the text; as, an *interlinear* edition of the Æneid.—**in"ter-lin"e-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of interlining. **2.** An interpolation between lines.—**in'ter-lin"ing,** *n.* Interlineation.

in"ter-line'[2], *vt.* To put a lining into between the usual lining and the outer fabric; as, to *interline* a coat.—**in"ter-lin'er,** *n.*—**in"ter-lin'ing,** *n.* An intermediate lining.

in"ter-lo-cu'tion, 1 in"tər-lo-kiū'shən; 2 ĭn"tər-lo-cū'shon, *n.* Interchange of speech; dialog. [< L. *inter*, between, + *loquor*, speak.]—**in"ter-loc'u-tor,** *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a conversation; an interpreter; questioner. **2.** The middleman in a minstrel troupe.—**in"ter-loc'u-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to dialog; conversational. **2.** Interposed, as in a narrative. **3.** *Law.* Done during pendency of a suit, but not final.—**in"ter-loc'u-tress,** *n.* A female interlocutor. **in"ter-loc'u-trice** or **-trix**‡.

in"ter-lope', 1 in"tər-lōp'; 2 ĭn"tər-lōp', *vi.* [-LOPED'†; -LOP'-ING.] **1.** Originally, to go between parties and intercept profits; traffic without a license. **2.** Hence, to intrude into business belonging to others; intrude wrongfully. [See INTERLOPER.]

in'ter-lop"er, *n.* **1.** One who thrusts himself into a place without right. **2.** One who traffics in a trade legally belonging to others. [< D. *enterloper*, < F. *entre*, between, + D. *looper*, runner.]

in'ter-lude, 1 in'tər-liūd; 2 ĭn'tər-lūd, *n.* **1.** An action or event considered as coming between others of greater length or importance; a differing and intervening time or space. **2.** *Gr. Drama.* A song of the chorus without dialog. **3.** *Eng. Drama.* An independent performance, usually light or humorous, introduced between the acts of a play or the parts of a performance. **4.** *Mus.* (1) A short passage of music played to bridge a transition; an intermezzo. (2) An instrumental passage between stanzas of a hymn, between portions of a formal church service, between the acts of a play or opera, or the like. **5.** Figuratively or poetically; anything regarded as introduced or inserted, breaking the regular order or aspect. [< L.OF *inter*, between, + *ludus*, play.]

in"ter-lu'nar, 1 in"tər-liū'nər; 2 ĭn"tər-lū'nar, *a. Astron.* Pertaining to the period, generally about four days in each lunation, during which the moon is invisible, owing to her proximity to the sun. **in"ter-lu'na-ry**‡.

in"ter-mar'riage, 1 in"tər-mar'ij; 2 in"tər-măr'ăg, *n.* **1.** Marriage between persons of different families, races, etc. **2.** Marriage between blood-kindred.—**in"ter-mar'ry,** *vi. & vi.* **1.** To unite in or become related by marriages among their members, as families and clans. **2.** *Law.* To contract matrimony: said of both or either of the contracting parties.

in"ter-max'il-la-ry, 1 in"tər-maks'i-lā-ri; 2 ĭn"tər-măks'i-lā-ry, *a.* **1.** Situated between the two maxillæ or bones of the upper jaw. **2.** Of or pertaining to the intermaxillary bone. **3.** Situated between the maxillary lobes, as in crustaceans.—**intermaxillary bone,** one of two or more bones at the anterior and median part of the upper jaw, carrying the incisor teeth.

in"ter-med'dle, } 1 in"tər-med'l; 2 ĭn"tər-mĕd'l, *vi.* To in-
in"ter-med'l[2], } terfere unduly in the affairs of others.
Syn.: see INTERPOSE.—**in"ter-med'dler,** *n.*

in"ter-me'di-al, 1 in"tər-mī'di-əl; 2 ĭn"tər-mē'di-al, *a.* Serv-

ing as a medium; intermediate. [< L. *intermedius*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *medius*, middle.]

in"ter-me'di-a-ry. *I. a.* **1.** Situated, acting, or coming between; having an intermediate function. **2.** Acting as a mediator; mediatory. *II. n.* **1.** An intermediate agent or medium. **2.** Intermediation.

in"ter-me'di-ate, 1 in"tər-mī'dı-ēt; 2 ĭn"tər-mē'dı-āt. **I.** *vi.* To act as an intermediary. *II. a.* Being in a middle place or degree. *III. n.* **1.** An intermediator; adjuster. **2.** [Rare.] Something intermediate. [< L. *inter*, between, + *medius*, middle.]—**in"ter-me'di-a-cy,** *n.* The state or character of being intermediate; intermediate action or agency; intermediation.—**in"ter-me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-me"di-a'tion,** *n.* The act of intermediating; intervention.—**in"ter-me'di-a"tor,** *n.* One who adjusts the differences; a mediator; also, an intervening agent; intermediary.—**in"ter-me'di-a-to-ry,** *a.*

in-ter'ment, 1 in-tûr'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭn-tẽr'ment, *n.* The act of interring; burial.

in"ter-mez'zo, 1 in"tər-med'zo; 2 ĭn"ter-mĕd'zo, *n.* [-zi, 1 -zī; 2 -zi, *pl.*] **1.** A song, chorus, or short ballet given between the acts of a play or opera. **2.** *Mus.* A short movement connecting the main divisions of an important composition. [It., < L. *intermedius*; see INTERMEDIATE.]

in-ter'mi-na-ble, ‖ 1 in-tûr'mi-nə-bl; 2 ĭn-tẽr'mi-nə-bl, *a.*

in-ter'mi-na-blᵉ, ∫ Having no limit or end; continuing forever or for a very long time. Syn.: see ETERNAL; INFINITE; PERPETUAL.—**in-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*—**in-ter'mi-nate,** *a.* [Rare.] Interminable.

in"ter-min'gl(eᵉ**),** *vt. & vi.* To mingle together; mix.

in"ter-mis'sion, *n.* **1.** Temporary cessation; interruption. **2.** A recess; interval.—**in"ter-mis'siv(e**ᵉˢ**),** *a.* Having intermissions.

in"ter-mit', 1 in"tər-mit'; 2 ĭn"ter-mĭt', *vt. & vi.* [-MIT'TED[d]; -MIT'TING.] To cease temporarily; interrupt; suspend. [< L. *inter*, between, + *mitto*, send.]

Syn.: see CEASE; SUSPEND.

in"ter-mit'tence, *n.* The act or state of intermitting. **in"ter-mit'ten-cy‡.**

in"ter-mit'tent, *a.* Having periods of intermission.—**intermittent current,** (*Elec.*), an interrupted current flowing in one direction.—**i. fever,** a malarial fever in which the paroxysms occur at intervals, generally regular. See AGUE.—**in"ter-mit'tent-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-mix'ᵗ**,** *vt. & vi.* To mingle with; become mixed.—**in"ter-mix'ture,** *n.* **1.** The act of mixing together, or the state of being so mixed. **2.** A mass of mixed ingredients. **3.** An additional ingredient; admixture.

in-tern', 1 in-tûrn'; 2 in-tẽrn'. **I.** *vt.* To shut within a particular place; place under restraint. *II. a.* Internal. *III. n.* An inmate; specif., an advanced student or recent graduate resident in a hospital, who assists the surgeon or physician. [< F. *interne*, < L. *internus*, inward, < *inter*; see INTER-.] **in-terne'‡.**—**in-tern'ment,** *n.*

in-ter'nal, 1 in-tûr'nəl; 2 ĭn-tẽr'nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated in or applicable to the inside; interior: opposed to *external*. **2.** Pertaining to or derived from the inside; based on the thing itself; inherent. **3.** Pertaining to the inner self or the mind; subjective. **4.** Pertaining to the domestic affairs of a country: opposed to *external* or *foreign*. **5.** *Anat.* Situated relatively nearer to the median plane of the body or farther from the surface; also, supplying the interior of an organ or region. Syn.: see INHERENT. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Med.* A remedy to be taken internally. **2.** *pl.* The internal bodily organs; entrails. **3†.** *pl.* The essential qualities of anything.—**in-ter"nal-com-bus'tion,** *a. Mech.* Of or pertaining to an engine whose pressure-energy is produced by burning or exploding in one or more cylinders a mixture of air and fuel, as gasoline; whereas in a steam-engine the pressure-energy is produced in a separate container (the boiler) and thence passes into the cylinder.—**i. revenue,** national revenue derived from domestic excise and license duties and special taxes.—**in"ter-nal'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of lying within; inwardness; interiority.—**in-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** As to the interior or inner part; interiorly; as, cold on the surface but hot *internally*. **2.** Mentally or spiritually; as, *internally* content. **3.** In respect to internal affairs.

in"ter-na'sals, *n. pl. Zool.* The pair of dermal scutes of some reptiles lying between the nasals.

in"ter-na'tion-al, 1 in"tər-nash'ən-əl; 2 ĭn"ter-năsh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to two or more nations; affecting nations generally. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-na'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The character of being related to more nations than one or to nations generally. **2.** [I-] The principles of the International Association. —**in"ter-na'tion-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who studies or advocates international law. **2.** [I-] An International. **3.** A believer in the principles of Internationalism.

In"ter-na'tion-al, *n.* **1.** A society formed in London in 1864 for the international political organization of workingmen in the socialistic conflict with capital of which Karl Marx was the dominant spirit. Its full title was the **International Workingmen's Association,** and it was known also as the **Red International.** It disintegrated in Philadelphia in 1876. **2.** A revival of this organization proclaimed in Russia Nov. 10, 1917—the Republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' delegates. Called also **Third International.** **3.** A member of this society.

In"ter-na"ti-o-nale', 1 aⁿ"tər-na"tsi-o-nal'; 2 äⁿ"ter-nä"tsi-o-näl', **L'.** A French song written by Eugene Pottier in 1871 and adopted as a revolutionary hymn by French Socialists and those of other European countries.—**in"ter-na"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being international.—**in"ter-na'tion-al-ize,** *vt.*

in-terne', 1 in-tûrn'; 2 in-tẽrn', *n.* [F.] **1.** Same as INTERN. **2.** [Poet.] The inner part; interior.

in"ter-ne'cine, ‖ 1 in"tər-nī'sın; 2 ĭn"ter-nē'çin, *a.* Involv-
in"ter-ne'cinᵉ**,** ∫ ing mutual slaughter; sanguinary. [< L *inter*, among, + *neco*, slay.] **in"ter-ne'civ(es‡.**

in'ter-node, 1 in'tər-nōd; 2 ĭn'ter-nōd, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A part situated between two joints or nodes, as a phalanx or other segment of a limb. **2.** *Bot.* The part of a stem between the nodes or places from which the leaves grow. **3.** *Zool.* In a feather, the contracted part between the roots of the barbs. **4.** *Acoustics.* The part of a vibrating string between two nodes. [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *nodus*, knot.]—**in"ter-no'dal.** *I. a. Biol.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an internode. **2.** Situated between two nodes or joints. *II. n.* An internodal joint.

in'ter nos, 1 in'tər nōs; 2 ĭn'ter nŏs. Between ourselves. [L.]

in"ter-nun'ci-o, 1 in"tər-nun'shi-o; 2 in"ter-nŭn'shi-o, *n.* **1.** A papal minister at minor courts. **2.** A go-between; messenger between two parties. [It., < L. *internuncius*, *internuntius*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *nuntius*; see NUNCIO.] **in"ter-nun'ci-us‡.** —**in"ter-nun'cial,** *a.*

in"ter-o-cep'tor, 1 in"tər-o-sep'tər *or* -ter; 2 in"ter-o-cĕp'tor, *n.* A peripheral sense organ excited by internal stimuli arising chiefly within the viscera. Compare EXTEROCEPTOR. [eyes.

in"ter-or'bi-tal, *a. Zool.* Situated between the orbits of the

in"ter-os'cu-late, *vt.* To connect or be intermediate between two or more objects or classes; osculate.—**in"ter-os"cu-la'tion,** *n.* [bones.

in"ter-os'se-ous, *a.* Pertaining to structures situated between

in"ter-pel'lant. I. *a.* Causing interpellation. **II.** *n.* One who interpellates. **in"ter-pel-la'tor‡.**—**in"ter-pel-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of officially interrogating a member of a government as in Continental legislatures; a demand for an official statement or explanation. **2.** Interruption, as in a debate; verbal interference. **3.** The act of interceding; interposition. **4.** A summons; citation.

in"ter-pel'late, 1 in"tər-pel'ēt; 2 ĭn"ter-pĕl'āt, *vt.* [-LAT-ED; -LAT-ING.] To interrogate peremptorily, as in a deliberative assembly. [< L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *pello*, drive.]

in'ter-phone, *n.* A telephone for use exclusively within a building or office. [plane.

in'ter-plane, *a.* Situated or placed between planes, as in an air-

in"ter-plead'ᵈ**,** 1 in"tər-plīd'; 2 in"ter-plēd', *vi. Law.* To litigate adverse claims to certain property by bill of interpleader.—**in"ter-plead'er,** *n. Law.* A proceeding in which one who has money or goods claimed by two or more persons may ask that the claimants be required to litigate the title between themselves.

in-ter'po-late, 1 in-tûr'po-lēt; 2 ĭn-tẽr'po-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT-ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To insert, as new or unauthorized matter, in a writing; to make insertions. **2.** To interpose. **3.** *Math.* (1) To compute (intermediate values of a quantity) between a series of given values such that the law of variation may be inferred from them. (2) To insert (an intermediate term or terms) in a series. [< L. *inter*, between, + *polio*, polish.]—**in-ter"po-la'tion,** *n.*—**in-ter'po-la"tor,** *n.* **in-ter'po-lat"er‡.**

in"ter-pose', 1 in"tər-pōz'; 2 in"ter-pōs', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place between or in the midst of, especially as a means of obstruction or to prevent an effect or result otherwise expected or inevitable. **2.** To put forward by way of intervention or interference; as, he *interposed* his authority. **3.** To introduce between the parts of a narrative; to inject into a conversation. **4.** *Chess.* To place (a piece) between any piece and the piece with which an opponent threatens it. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come between other things or persons; intervene. **2.** To make an interrupting remark. [< F. *interposer*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *poser*; see POSE[1], *v.*]

Syn.: arbitrate, intercede, intercept, interfere, intermeddle, interrupt, mediate. To *interpose* is to place or come between other things or persons, usually as a means of obstruction or prevention of some effect or result that might otherwise occur. *Intercede* and *interpose* are used in a good sense; *intermeddle* always in a bad sense, and *interfere* frequently so. To *intercede* is to come between persons who are at variance, and plead with the stronger in behalf of the weaker. One may *interpose* with authority; he *intercedes* by petition. To *intermeddle* is to thrust oneself into the concerns of others with a petty officiousness; *meddling* commonly arises from idle curiosity; "every fool will be *meddling*," Prov. xx, 3; to *interfere* is to intrude into others' affairs with more serious purpose, with or without acknowledged right or propriety. *Intercept* is applied to an object that may be seized or stopped while in transit; as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; *interrupt* is applied to an action which might or should be continuous, but is broken in upon (L. *rumpere*, to break) by some disturbing power; as, the conversation was *interrupted*. One who *arbitrates* or *mediates* must do so by the request or at least with the consent of the contending parties; the other words of the group imply that he steps in of his own accord.—Ant.: avoid, hold aloof, hold off, keep aloof, keep away. keep clear, keep out, let alone, let be, retire, stand aside, stand away, stand back, stand off, withdraw.—Prep.: interpose *between* the combatants; *in* the matter.

—**in"ter-po'sal,** *n.* Same as INTERPOSITION, 1.—**in"ter-pos'er,** *n.*—**in"ter-pos'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-po-si'tion, 1 in"tər-po-zish'ən; 2 ĭn"ter-po-şish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of interposing. **2.** That which is interposed. [< L. *interpositio(n-)*, < *inter*, between, + *pono*, place.]

in-ter'pretᵈ**,** 1 in-tûr'pret; 2 ĭn-tẽr'prĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the meaning of; explain. **2.** To give illustrative representation of. **3.** To construe; consider or regard in one's own way. **4.** To translate orally. **II.** *i.* To explain the meaning of something; act as an interpreter. [< L.ᴼᶠ *interpretor*, < *interpres*, agent.]

Syn.: construe, decipher, define, elucidate, explain, explicate, expound, make clear, make out, render, translate, unfold, unravel. See synonyms for DEFINITION; SOLVE.—Ant.: confuse, confound, darken, distort, falsify, involve, jumble, mingle, misinterpret, misread, misrepresent, mistake, misunderstand, mix, perplex, snarl up.—**in-ter'pret-a-bl**(e*s*, *a.*—**in-ter'pret-a-bi**(e-ness*s*, *n.* **in-ter"pret-a-bil'i-ty‡.**—**in-ter"pre-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of interpreting. **2.** The sense given by an interpreter or an expositor; meaning. **3.** Histrionic or artistic representation. Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**in-ter'pre-ta"tiv**(e*s*, *a.* **1.** Designed or fitted to interpret; explanatory; defining. **2.** Containing an interpretation; embodying ideas or facts; significative. **3.** Admitting of interpretation; constructive. **in-ter'pre-tiv**(e*s*‡. —**in-ter'pre-ta"tiv**(e-ly*s*, *adv.*—**in-ter'pret-er,** *n.* One who interprets.

in"ter-reg'num, 1 in"ter-reg'num; 2 ĭn"ter-rĕg'nŭm, *n.* **1.** The time during which a throne is vacant. **2.** A suspension of executive authority through a change of government. **3.** Any period of abeyance or derangement. **4.** *Rom. Hist.* The interval filled by an interrex. [L., < *inter*, between, + *regnum*, REIGN.]

in'ter-rex", *n.* [-RE"GES *or* -REX"ES, 1 rĕ"jĭz *or* -reks'ez; 2 -rĕ"gēs *or* -rĕks"ēs, *pl.*] An interregent: specif. in Roman history, one of the magistrates appointed to govern during a vacancy on the throne or in the consulate. [L.]

in-ter'ro-gate, 1 in-ter'o-gēt; 2 ĭn-tĕr'o-gāt, *v.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To put questions to; question. **II.** *i.* To ask questions. [< L. *inter*, between, among, + *rogo*, ask.] Syn.: see EXAMINE; INQUIRE; QUESTION.

—**in-ter"ro-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of interrogating. **2.** A query. **3.** A mark (?) indicating a question. **in-ter"ro-ga'tion-point"‡.** Syn.: see INQUIRY; QUESTION.—**in"ter-rog'a-tiv**(e*s*. **I.** *a.* Denoting inquiry; questioning. **II.** *n. Gram.* A word, as an *interrogative* pronoun or adverb, used to ask a question; as, *who? where?* **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-ter'ro-ga"tor,** *n.* One who interrogates.—**in"ter-rog'a-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, expressing, or implying a question. **II.** *n.* A question. Syn.: see INQUIRY; QUESTION.

in"ter-rupt'[d], 1 in"tə-rupt'; 2 ĭn"tə-rŭpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obstruct or hinder by breaking in upon; break the current, continuity, or succession of. **2.** To stop while in progress; bring to an abrupt end; break up. **3.** To vary the monotony or sameness of; diversify; also, to obstruct; as, a forest *interrupts* the view. **II.** *i.* To break in upon an action or speech; to interpolate. [< L. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpo*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *rumpo*, break.] Syn.: see HINDER; INTERPOSE; OBSTRUCT; SUSPEND.

—**in"ter-rupt'ed,** *pa.* Broken in upon; irregular; intermittent; in botany, suddenly or abruptly stopped.—**interrupted screw,** see under SCREW, *n.*—**in"ter-rupt'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-rupt'er,** *n.* One who or that which interrupts. Specif.: (1) *Elec.* A device, usually automatic, for rapidly and frequently breaking and making an electric circuit, as in an induction-coil. (2) *Mil.* An electrical device, in connection with a chronoscope, for causing a pencil to register the exact time of passage of a projectile through a wire screen. **in"ter-rup'tor‡.**—**in"ter-rup'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of interrupting. **2.** The state of being interrupted; breach in continuity; an interval. **3.** Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, progress, or motion; hindrance; stop; check. **4.** *Scots Law.* The legal step necessary to terminate a period of prescription; exception or reply against prescription. **5.** An intermission; a temporary cessation.—**in"ter-rup'tiv**(e*s*, *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting.—**in"ter-rup'tiv**(e-ly*s*, *adv.*

in"ter-sect'[d], 1 in"tər-sekt'; 2 ĭn"tər-sĕct', *vt. & vi.* To pass across; cut through or into. [< L. *inter*, between, + *seco*, cut.]—**in"ter-sec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of intersecting. **2.** A place of crossing.

in"ter-space'[t], 1 in"tər-spēs'; 2 ĭn"tər'spāc', *vt.* To make spaces between, or to occupy the intervals between.

in'ter-space", 1 in'tər-spēs"; 2 ĭn'tər-spāc", *n.* Intervening room; space between. [< LL. *interspatium*, < L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *spatium*, space.]

in"ter-sperse', 1 -spûrs'; 2 -spĕrs', *vt.* [-SPERSED'[t]; -SPERS'ING.] **1.** To distribute scatteringly among other things. **2.** To diversify by scattering objects upon or in. [< L. *inter*, between, + *spargo*, scatter.]—**in"ter-sper'sion,** *n.*

in'ter-state", 1 in'tər-stēt"; 2 ĭn'tər-stāt", *a.* Between different states, as of the American Union, or their citizens; as, *interstate* commerce.—**Interstate Commerce Act** [U. S.], an act passed by Congress, and approved February 4, 1887, which established a commission of five, since increased to nine, members to regulate commerce between States when carried by common carriers (except water). It includes railroads, sleeping car companies, petroleum pipe lines, and telephone, telegraph, cable, and express companies. The act requires reasonable rates; prohibits preferential rates, or undue or unreasonable preferences, or advantages in rates or facilities; forbids the charging of a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul over the same line in the same direction when the shorter is included within the longer haul. The **Interstate Commerce Commission** which is empowered to execute and enforce the act has inquisitorial powers; it may prescribe rates, rules, and regulations, including methods of keeping the accounts, records, and memoranda required of the carriers subject to the law.

in'ter-stice, 1 in'tər-stis *or* in-tûr'stis; 2 ĭn'tər-stĭç *or* ĭn-tĕr'-stĭç, *n.* **1.** An opening in anything or between things; especially, a narrow space between the parts of a body or things close together; a crack; crevice; chink; cranny. **2.** An interval of time; specif., the interval that canon law requires between promotions from one order to another in the Roman Catholic Church. [F., < L. *inter*. between, + *sisto*, stand.]—**in"ter-stil'tial,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, existing in, or forming an interstice. **2.** Situated within the tissues of an organ or part. **-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-tex'ture, 1 in"tər-teks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ĭn"tər-tĕks'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* The act of interweaving, or the web or tissue interwoven.

in"ter-ur'ban, 1 in"tər-ûr'bən; 2 ĭn"tər-ûr'ban, *a.* Between cities. [< INTER- + L. *urbs*, city.]

in'ter-val, 1 in'tər-vəl; 2 ĭn'tər-val, *n.* **1.** An open space between two objects; distance between points; intervening room. **2.** The degree of difference between objects. **3.** The time that intervenes between two points, events, or periods; or between similar states or conditions and their recurrence. **4.** *Mus. & Acoustics.* (1) The difference of pitch between two tones. (2) The musical effect of two tones of different pitch heard at or near the same time. [< L. *inter*, between, + *vallum*, wall.] Syn.: see RESPITE.

—**at intervals,** with intervening periods or spaces; intermittently.—**augmented interval** (*Mus.*), an interval longer than the indicated standard by a half step or semitone.—**diminished i.** (*Mus.*), an interval that is half a step shorter than the perfect or minor interval indicated.—**harmonic i.,** an interval in which the tones are simultaneous.—**inverted i.** (*Mus.*), a simple interval in which the lower tone is transposed an octave upward or vice versa.—**melodic i.,** an interval in which the tones are successive.—**perfect i.** (*Mus.*), an interval admitting of no change without destroying the consonance, as the fourth, fifth, and octave.

in'ter-vale, 1 in'tər-vēl; 2 ĭn'tər-vāl, *n.* A low tract of land between hills, especially along a river; interval. [Var. of INTERVAL, as if < INTER- + VALE[1].]

in"ter-vein', 1 in"tər-vēn'; 2 ĭn"tər-vęn', *vt.* To traverse or reticulate with veins; to set in alternate veins.

in"ter-vene', 1 in"tər-vīn'; 2 ĭn"tər-vēn', *vi.* [-VENED'; -VEN'ING.] **1.** To come in as an extraneous feature in the course of some action; come between or among or be between persons, objects, etc. **2.** To fall intermediately in time, order, or operation; be intermediate. **3.** To interfere for some end; interpose. **4.** To happen in a way to cause interruption or stoppage. **5.** *Law.* To interpose in a lawsuit so as to become a party to it. [< L. *inter*, between, + *venio*, come.]—**in"ter-ven'er,** *n.*—**in"ter-ve'nient‡,** *a.* Intervening.

in"ter-ven'tion, 1 in"tər-ven'shən; 2 ĭn"tər-vĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of intervening or coming between; the state of being interposed; interference with the acts of others. **2.** *Law.* (1) The becoming or applying to become a party to a suit in which the applicant has an interest. (2) *Internat. Law.* The diplomatic or military interference by a state or states in the domestic or foreign affairs of another state on humanitarian, legal, or international grounds, compelling it to do or forbear from doing certain acts. **3.** An intervening time, event, or thing.—**in"ter-ven'tion-al,** *a.*—**in"ter-ven'tion-ist,** *n.* One who advocates intervention: used specifically, in therapeutics, of one who advocates interference with the course of a disease which others would allow to run its course. —**interventionist school** (*Polit. Econ.*), political economists who believe in a paternal form of government.

in'ter-view, 1 in'tər-viū; 2 ĭn'tər-vū. **I.** *vt.* To have an interview with; visit and question, as to obtain opinions. **II.** *n.* **1.** A meeting of two persons, as by appointment. **2.** Specifically, in journalism, a colloquy with one whose views are sought for publication; also, the report of such a colloquy. [< F. *entre*, between, + *voir*, see.]—**in'ter-view"er,** *n.* A reporter who elicits a personal statement for publication.

in"ter-volv(e'*s*, 1 in"tər-velv'; 2 ĭn"tər-vŏlv', *vt. & vi.* [-VOLVED', -VOLVD'*s*; -VOLV'ING.] To coil or wreathe into each other; involve reciprocally. [< INTER- + L. *volvo*, roll.]

in"ter-weave', 1 in"tər-wīv'; 2 ĭn"tər-wēv', *vt & vi.* [-WOVE' or -WEAVED; -WO'VEN or -WOVE; -WEAVED; -WEAV'ING.] To weave in; become interlaced or intermingled.

in-tes'ta-bl(e*s*, 1 in-tes'tə-bl; 2 ĭn-tĕs'ta-bl, *a.* Legally disqualified to make a will, as a lunatic.

in-tes'ta-cy, 1 in-tes'tə-si; 2 ĭn tĕs'taçy, *n.* The condition resulting from one's dying intestate.

in-tes'tate, 1 in-tes'tēt; 2 ĭn-tĕs'tāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not having made a valid will. **2.** Not legally devised or disposed of by will. **II.** *n.* A person who dies intestate. [< L. *in-*, not, + *testor*, make a will.]

in-tes'tine, } 1 in-tes'tin; 2 ĭn-tĕs'tin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Internal with
in-tes'tin[s], } regard to state or community; domestic. **2.** Pertaining to the interior. **II.** *n.* The alimentary canal, especially that part below or behind the stomach; bowel: usually in the plural: in man the small intestine, divided into *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum*, is the upper part, and is much convoluted, its length being about 22 feet. The large intestine is of greater caliber than the small, and is about 5 feet long; it is divided into *cæcum*, *colon*, and *rectum*. See the italicized words. [< L. *intestinus*, inward, < *intus*, within.]—**in-tes'ti-nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the intestines. **2.** Relating to the inner parts; intestine.

in-thrall', in-throne', etc. Same as ENTHRALL, etc.

in'ti-ma, 1 in'tə-mə; 2 ĭn'ti-ma, *n.* [-MÆ, 1 -mī; 2 -mē, *pl.*] **1.** The internal coat of a part or organ, as of a lymphatic, blood-vessel, intestine, or artery. **2.** *Entom.* Specif., the lining membrane of the trachea of an insect. [Fem. of L. *intimus*; see INTIMATE.]—**in'ti-mal,** *a.*

in'ti-ma-cy, 1 in'tə-mə-si; 2 ĭn'ti-ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES*z*, *pl.*] **1.** Close or confidential friendship. **2.** Illicit sexual connection; a euphemistic use. Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE.

in'ti-mate, 1 in'tə-mēt; 2 ĭn'ti-māt, *vt.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] **1.** To make known; declare; give notice. **2.** To suggest

indirectly; hint; indicate. **3†.** To make familiar; render intimate. Syn.: see ALLUDE; INFORM.

in'ti-mate, 1 in'tɪ-mɪt; 2 ɪn'tɪ-mat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Closely connected by friendship or association; personal; confidential. **2.** Pertaining to the inmost being; innermost; indwelling; as, *intimate* knowledge. **3.** Adhering closely; close; as, *intimate* union. **4.** Proceeding from within; inward; internal; as, an *intimate* impulse. **5.** Having illicit sexual commerce: with *with:* a euphemistic use. **II.** *n.* A confidential friend. [< L. *intimus*, superl. of *intus*, within.]—**in'ti-mate-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ti-ma'tion,** *n.* A declaration or notification; also, information communicated indirectly; a hint. Syn.: see SUGGESTION.

in-tim'i-date, 1 in-tɪm'ɪ-dēt; 2 ɪn-tɪm'ɪ-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT"ED; -DAT"ING.] To cause to become frightened; put in fear. [< L. LL *in*, in, + *timidus*, timid.] Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.—**in-tim"i-da'tion,** *n.* **1.** The use of violence or threats to influence the conduct of another. **2.** The state of being intimidated.—**in-tim'i-da"tor,** *n.*

in-tinc'tion, 1 in-tɪŋk'shən; 2 ɪn-tɪŋç'shon, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Ch.* A method of administering both elements of the Eucharist at once, by dipping the bread into the wine. **2‖.** The act of dyeing. [< L. *in*, in, + *tingo*, dye.]

in-ti'tle, *vt.* Same as ENTITLE.

in-tit'uleş, 1 in-tɪt'yul; 2 ɪn-tɪt'yul, *vt.* **1.** To give a right to. **2.** To give a title or a heading to, as a book or chapter. [< F. *intituler*, < LL. *intitulo*, < L. *in*, ɪn, + *titulus*, title.]—**in-tit'uled,** *a.* Distinguished by a title; entitled.

in'to, 1 in'tu; 2 ɪn'tọ, *prep.* To and in; to the inside of. Denoting: (1) Entrance in respect of a place or thing. (2) Penetration through an outside. (3) Insertion or inclusion. (4) The passing of a thing from one form or state to another. (5) Participation or division. (6) Incorporation by multiplication.

Syn.: in, to. *Into* is the preposition of tendency, direction, destination, etc.: *in* is that of condition, state, position or situation. *Into* should be used and not *in*, when entrance or insertion is intended; *into* indicates motion, change, entrance, in a more marked degree than *in*. "I throw the stone *into* the water, and it lies *in* the water." It is not uncommon to find such misuse even by reputable writers; as, "I divide these pleasures *in* (for *into*) two kinds"; "To keep stragglers *into* (for *in*) line." Used adverbially *in* follows verbs of motion, as *come, go, walk*, and such use has established certain phrases as idioms. One says, "Come *in* the house" but the proper expression is "Come *into* the house." Where no object is expressed, we say "come *in*," "go *in*." Faith, confidence, trust, and the like, are viewed as reaching from the one exercising them, and resting *in* the one toward whom they are exercised. Hence we speak of putting confidence *in* one.—Ant.: away from, beyond, by, from, out, out of, past, through.

in-tol'er-ant, 1 in-tel'ər-ənt; 2 ɪn-tọl'er-ant, *a.* **1.** Not disposed to tolerate contrary beliefs or opinions; bigoted. **2.** Unable or unwilling to bear or endure: with *of*; as, *intolerant of* opposition. [< L. *in-*, not, + *tolero*, bear.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-tol'er-a-bl(e**ᴱ**.** **I.** *a.* That can not be borne or endured; insufferable. **II†.** *adv.* Intolerably.—**in-tol'er-a-bl(e-nessᴱ,** *n.* **in-tol"er-a-bil'i-ty‡.—in-tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*—**in-tol'er-ance,** *n.* Refusal to tolerate opposing beliefs; bigotry. **in-tol'er-an-cy‡.** Syn.: see FANATICISM.

in-tomb',-ment. Same as ENTOMB, etc.

in'to-nate, 1 in'to-nēt; 2 ɪn'to-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To intone. **II.** *i.* **1.** To intone. **2.** To sound the tones of the musical scale, as in sol-faing. [< L. *in*, in, + *tonus*; see TONE, *n.*]

in"to-na'tion, 1 in"to-nē'shən; 2 ɪn"to-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The modulation of the voice in speaking: distinguished from *articulation;* as, her *intonation* is soft and sweet. **2.** The act of intoning, as of the church service by a priest. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Production of tones, as by the voice. (2) In plain-song, the notes leading up to the reciting-tone: commonly sung by a single voice.

in-tone', 1 in-tōn'; 2 ɪn-tọn', *vt.* & *vi.* [IN-TONED'; IN-TON'-ING.] **1.** To recite in or to utter a musical monotone; specif., to recite a church service in that manner. **2.** To impart intonation to. [< LL. *intono*, intone.]—**in-ton'er,** *n.*

in-tort'ŧ, *vt.* To wind in and out; wreathe; twist.

in-tox'i-cate, 1 in-teks'ɪ-kēt; 2 ɪn-tọks'ɪ-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make drunk; inebriate. **2.** To elate or excite to a degree of frenzy. **3.** *Med.* To poison. **II.** *i.* To possess intoxicating or toxic properties. [< LL. *intoxico*, poison.]—**in-tox'i-cant,** *n.* That which intoxicates, as alcohol, etc.—**in-tox'i-cate,** *a.* Intoxicated.—**in-tox'i-cat"ing,** *pa.* Producing intoxication; exhilarating or stupefying.—**in-tox"i-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of making drunk; inebriation. **2.** Great mental excitement. **3.** *Med.* Constitutional poisoning.

intr., intrans., *abbr.* Intransitive.

in'tra-, 1 in'trə-; 2 ɪn'tra-, *prefix.* Within. [< L. *intra-*, < *intra*, within, ult. < *in*, in; cp. INTER-.] Words beginning with *intra-* that have special importance will be found in vocabulary place. Other words with this prefix are self-explaining, *intra-* signifying situated or occurring within the part, organ, or object indicated by the word to which it is prefixed. For pronunciations not given below, see the primitive words.

in-trac'ta-bl(eᴱ, *a.* **1.** Not tractable; refractory; unruly. **2.** Lacking plastic quality; difficult to treat or work. Syn.: see IMPRACTICABLE; OBSTINATE; PERVERSE; REBELLIOUS; RESTIVE.—**in-trac'ta-bl(e-nessᴱ,** *n.* **in-trac"ta-bil'i-ty‡.—in-trac'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-tra'dos, 1 in-trē'dos; 2 ɪn-trā'dos, *n.* *Arch.* The interior or lower surface of an arch or vault. [F., < L. *intra* (see INTRA-) + F. *dos* (< L. *dorsum*), back.]

in"tra-mo-lec'u-lar, 1 in"trə-mo-lek'yu-lər; 2 ɪn"tra-mo-lēç'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in the interior of a molecule.

in"tra-mu'ral, 1 in"trə-miū'rəl; 2 ɪn"tra-mū'ral, *a.* **1.** Situated within the walls of a city. **2.** *Anat.* Situated within the walls of a hollow organ.

in trans., *abbr.* [L.] *In transitu* (in course of transit).

in"tran-sig'e-ant, 1 in"trən-sij'ɪ-ənt *or* (F.) ɑñ"trɑñ"sɪ"jɑñ"; 2 ɪn"trɑn-sig'e-ant *or* (F.) ɑñ"trɑñ"sɪ"zhɑñ", *a.* [F.] *Art.* Irreconcilable; as a noun, a Parisian name for the ultra-impressionists, who have organized exhibitions of their own outside this name. See IMPRESSIONIST.—**in"tran-sig'e-ance,** 1 in"trən-sij'ɪ-əns; 2 ɪn"trɑn-sig'e-anç, *n.* [F.] **1.** Same as INTRANSIGENTISM. **2.** The quality of obstinate refusal to compromise. **in-tran'si-gen-cy‡.**

in-tran'si-gent, 1 in-tran'sɪ-jent; 2 ɪn-trɑn'sɪ-ǧənt, *a.* Refusing to agree or compromise; irreconcilable. [< L. *in*, not, + *transigo*, come to a settlement.]—**in-tran'si-gence,** *n.*—**in-tran'si-gent-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of the intransigentists or irreconcilables.—**in-tran'si-gent-ist,** *n.* One who is intransigent; specif. [I-], one of certain revolutionary factions in France and Spain. **in-tran'si-gent‡.**

in-tran'si-tive, 1 in-tran'sɪ-tiv; 2 ɪn-trɑn'si-tiv. **I.** *a.* **in-tran'si-tiveˢ,** *Gram.* Not taking or requiring an object, as certain verbs. **II.** *n.* An intransitive verb. **-ly,** *adv.*

in'trant, 1 in'trənt; 2 ɪn'trant. **I.** *a.* Entering. **II.** *n.* **1.** An entrant; especially, one entering as association or institution. **2.** Formerly, in St. Andrews University, an elector chosen to select the Rector. [< L. *intro*, enter; see ENTER.]

in"tra-tel-lu'ric, *a. Geol.* Formed or occurring within the earth: said of the constituents of an effusive rock formed before its appearance on the surface, or of the period of their formation.

in-treat'ŧ, *v.* Same as ENTREAT.

in-trench',-ment. Same as ENTRENCH, etc.

in-trench'ant‡, *a.* Indivisible; also, not trenchant.

in-trep'id, 1 in-trep'ɪd; 2 ɪn-trēp'id, *a.* Unshaken in the presence of danger; dauntless. [< L. *in-*, not, + *trepidus*, restless, alarmed.] Syn.: see BRAVE.—**in"tre-pid'i-ty,** *n.* Undaunted courage. Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS.—**in-trep'id-ly,** *adv.*

Int. Rev., *abbr.* Internal Revenue.

in'tri-cate, 1 in'trɪ-kɪt; 2 ɪn'trɪ-eat, *a.* Exceedingly or perplexingly entangled, complicated, or involved; difficult to follow or understand. [< L. *intrico*, perplex.] Syn.: see COMPLEX; OBSCURE.—**in'tri-ca-cy,** *n.* [-CIESᴱ, *pl.*] The quality of being intricate or entangled; that which is intricate.—**in'tri-cate-ly,** *adv.*—**in'tri-cate-ness,** *n.*

in'tri-gant, 1 in'trɪ-gənt *or* (F.) ɑñ"trɪ"gɑñ'; 2 ɪn'trɪ-gant *or* (F.) ɑñ"trɪ"gɑñ', *n.* A man given to intrigue. [F.] **in'tri-guantˢ.**

in'tri-gante, 1 in'trɪ-gənt *or* (F.) ɑñ"trɪ"gɑñt'; 2 ɪn'trɪ-gant *or* (F.) ɑñ"trɪ"gɑñt', *n.* A woman given to intrigue. [F.] **in'tri-guanteˢ.**

in-trigue', 1 in-trīg'; 2 ɪn-trīg', *v.* [IN-TRIGUED'; IN-TRIGU'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pursue or win by intrigue. **2.** [Rare.] To make intricate or involved; complicate; entangle. **3.** To debauch; fill with deceit or duplicity. **4.** To perplex; puzzle; hence, to interest; stimulate the curiosity of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seek to accomplish one's purpose by underhand methods; plot or scheme. **2.** To engage in clandestine or illicit love-affairs. [< F. *intriguer*, < L. *intrico*; see INTRICATE, *a.*]—**in-trigu'er,** *n.*—**in-trigu'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-trigue', 1 in-trīg' *or* in'trīg; 2 ɪn-trīg' *or* ɪn'trīg, *n.* **1.** The working for an end by secret or underhand means; a plot or scheme. **2.** A clandestine and illicit love-affair; liaison. **3.** The plot of a play, poem, or story, or the complications in which the characters are involved. [See INTRIGUE, *v.*]

in-trinse'ŧ, *a.* Tightly drawn; intricate; entangled.

in-trin'sic, 1 in-trin'sɪk; 2 ɪn-trɪn'sic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the nature of a thing or person; inherent; real; true. **2.** Contained or being within. **3.** *Anat.* Contained within a certain portion of the body. [< L. *intrinsecus*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *secus*, by.] **in-trin'si-calˢ.** Syn.: see INHERENT.—**in-trin'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in'tro-, 1 in'tro-; 2 ɪn'tro-, *prefix.* In; into; within. [< L. *intro-*, < *intro*, inwardly, ult. < *in*, in.]

intro., introd., *abbr.* Introduction, introductory.

in"tro-duce', 1 in"tro-dūs'; 2 ɪn"tro-dūç', *vt.* [-DUCED'ᵈ; -DUC'ING.] **1.** To bring into the presence of and make known to; cause to become acquainted; as, to *introduce* one into society or one friend to another; also, to *introduce* a reader to a literary work. **2.** To bring, lead, or put in; conduct inward; usher in; insert; as, to *introduce* a probe into a wound. **3.** To bring into notice, use, or practise; as, to *introduce* a new fashion. **4.** To bring to notice; usher in; as, to *introduce* a resolution with a long preamble. **5.** To insert, as in a writing, by way of change; interpolate. [< L. *intro* (see INTRO-) + *duco*, lead.] **in"tro-duct'ŧ.** Syn.: see ALLEGE.—**in"tro-duc'er,** *n.* **in"tro-duc'tor‡.—in"tro-duc'-i-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*

in"tro-duc'tion, 1 in"tro-duk'shən; 2 ɪn"tro-dŭç'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of introducing, in any sense, as of inserting, bringing into notice or use, or making acquainted. **2.** The means of introducing one person to another, as by letter, card, etc.: perhaps elliptical for *letter of introduction.* **3.** Something that leads up to and tends to explain something else; specif., a preliminary statement made by an author or speaker in explanation of the subject or design of his writing or discourse. **4.** Hence, an elementary treatise in any branch of study; as, an *introduction* to chemistry. **5.** *Mus.* A preparatory movement intended to foreshadow or lead up to the theme. [See INTRODUCE.]

Syn.: see ENTRANCE.—**in"tro-duc'tiv(eˢ,** *a.* Serving as an

introduction; introductory.—**in"tro-duc'tiv(e-ly‡, e-ness‡)**, *adv.*—**in"tro-duc'to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**in"tro-duc'to-ry**, *a.* Prefatory; preliminary. Syn.: see ANTECEDENT.

in-tro'it, 1 in-trō'it; 2 in-trō'it, *n. Liturg.* The entrance: a psalm chanted by the priest at the beginning of mass; also, the beginning of the public part of the service. In the Western Church the singing of these words was accompanied by a procession, but the procession has been eliminated. There is no *introit* in the Eastern Church. [L.]

in"tro-mit', 1 in"tro-mit'; 2 in"tro-mit', *v.* [-MIT'TED‡; -MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send or place into or within; insert. **2.** To permit to enter; admit. **II.** *t.* To intermeddle. [< L. *intromittio*, send in, < *intro* (see INTRO-) + *mitto*, send.]—**in"tro-mis'sion**, *n.*

in-trorse', 1 in-trōrs'; 2 in-trōrs', *a. Bot.* Turned inward or toward the axis, as an anther that faces the axis of a flower. Compare EXTRORSE. [< L. *intro* (see INTRO-) + *verto*, turn.]—**in-trorse'ly**, *adv.*

in"tro-spect'‡, 1 in"tro-spekt'; 2 in"tro-spĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To look into; examine the interior of. **II.** *i.* To practise introspection or self-examination.

in"tro-spec'tion, *n.* The act of looking within; self-examination. [< L. *intro*, within, + *spicio*, look.]—**in"tro-spec'tiv(e‡**, *a.* Looking within; self-examining. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

in"tro-vert'‡, 1 in"tro-vûrt'; 2 in"tro-vĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To turn within; cause to take an inward direction, as the mind or one's thoughts. **2.** To turn in, as one part within another; invert; specif., in prosody and rhetoric, to arrange (words, verses, etc.) so that one pair of corresponding or riming parts will be enclosed together within another pair. **3.** *Zool.* To turn (an organ) inward upon itself. [< INTRO- + L. *verto*, turn.]—**in"tro-ver'sion**, *n. Psychol.* Returning of one's interest upon oneself. Compare EXTROVERSION.

in-trude', 1 in-trūd'; 2 in-trud', *vt.* & *vi.* [IN-TRUD'ED‡; IN-TRUD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To thrust or force in without warrant or invitation; as, to *intrude* one's views. **2.** *Geol.* To cause to enter by intrusion: chiefly in the past participle; as, *intruded* rocks. **3**†. To invade. **II.** *i.* To come in without leave or license; enter or appear when not wanted; encroach. [< L. *in*, in, + *trudo*, thrust.]—**in-trud'er**, *n.*—**in-trud'ingly**, *adv.*—**in-tru'sion**, *n.* The act of intruding; encroachment. Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK.—**in-tru'sion-al**, *a.*—**in-tru'siv(e‡**, *a.* Coming without warrant; intruding; obtrusive; prone to intrude. Syn.: see INQUISITIVE; MEDDLESOME; TROUBLESOME.—**intrusive rocks**, see IGNEOUS ROCKS under IGNEOUS. —**in-tru'siv(e-ly‡**, *adv.*—**in-tru'siv(e-ness‡**, *n.*

in-trust'‡, *vt.* Same as ENTRUST.

in"tu-ba'tion, 1 in"tiu-bā'shən; 2 in"tū-bā'shon, *n.* The insertion of a tube in an orifice, as in the larynx in cases of diphtheria. [< IN-[1] + L. *tubus*, tube.]—**in'tu-bate**, *vt.* [-BAT'ED‡; -BAT'ING.] To treat by intubation.

in'tu-it‡, 1 in'tiu-it; 2 in'tū-it, *v.* **I.** *t.* To know by intuition. **II.** *i.* To acquire knowledge intuitively. [See INTUITION.]

in"tu-i'tion, 1 in"tiu-ish'ən; 2 in"tū-ish'on, *n.* **1.** Quick perception of truth without conscious attention or reasoning, or the possession of such perception; knowledge from within; instinctive knowledge or feeling; as, woman's *intuition*. **2.** *Philos.* An immediate knowledge, or envisagement, of an object, truth, or principle, whether of a physical, rational, artistic, or ethical nature; a conception derived by analogy from the act and result of clear and concentrated vision. Knowledge by intuition is distinguished from discursive knowledge, or knowledge *about*, since it comes by mere inspection of the data. Recently, *intuition* is more commonly applied to such truths as appear, when we look into them, or intuit their nature, to carry their evidence in themselves and not to depend on other truths for their claim to acceptance. See INTUITIONALISM.

3. That which is known intuitively; truth obtained by internal apprehension without the aid of perception or the reasoning powers. **4**†. A looking on; visual perception. [< L.[LL] *intueor*, < *in*, in on, + *tueor*, look.] Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE.—**in"tu-i'tion-al**, *a* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or characterized by intuition.—**intuitional ethics**, the teaching of that school of ethics which holds that man has an intuitive apprehension and intrinsically valid judgment of moral values. —**in"tu-i'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*—**in-tu'i-tiv(e‡**, *a.* **1.** Perceived by the mind without the intervention of any process of thought; as, *intuitive* evidence. **2.** Discovering truth or reaching a just conclusion without resort to the reasoning powers; as, the *intuitive* faculty. Syn.: see TRANSCENDENTAL.—**in-tu'i-tiv(e-ly‡**, *adv.* —**in-tu'i-tiv(e-ness‡**, *n.*—**in-tu'i-tiv-ism**, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all ethical principles are intuitive. **2.** Intuitive faculty; insight.—**in-tu'i-tiv-ist**, *n.*

in"tu-i'tion-al-ism, 1 in"tiu-ish'ən-əl-izm; 2 in"tū-ish'on-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that certain truths are immediately, and without discursive argument, cognized as fundamental and incontestable and are the foundation of all knowledge: in the Scottish school, that objects of sense-perception are intuitively known as real; in the schools of Fichte and Schelling, that the Absolute is thus immediately cognized. **in"tu-i'tion-ism‡**.—**in"tu-i'tion-al-ist**, *n.* **in"tu-i'tion-ist‡**.

in"tu-mesce', 1 in"tiu-mes'; 2 in"tū-mĕs', *vi.* [-MESCED'‡; -MES'CING.] To enlarge or expand; swell. [< L. *intumesco*, < *in*, in, + *tumesco*, swell, < *tumeo*, swell.]—**in"tu-mes'cence**, *n.* **1.** A tumid state or process; a tumid growth; a swelling. **2.** The bubbling up of a molten mass. **3.** Excited feeling or language. **in"tu-mes'cen-cy‡**.—**in"tu-mes'cent**, *a.* Swelling; swollen.

in'turn", 1 in'tûrn"; 2 in'tûrn", *n.* **1.** The act of turning inward, or the state of being so turned, as of the toes. **2.** A dancing-step. **in'turn"ing‡**.

in"tus-sus-cept'‡, 1 in"tus-su-sept'; 2 in"tŭs-sŭ-çĕpt', *vt.* To receive within itself or within something else; invaginate. [< L. *intus*, within; and see SUSCEPTIBLE.] **in"tro-sus-cep't'ion‡**.—**in"tus-sus-cep'tion**, *n.* A receiving within; the state of being received within. Specif.: (1) *Pathol.* The introversion of a portion of an intestine or other tube into the portion adjoining it. (2) *Physiol.* The reception into an organism of foreign matter, as food, and its conversion into living tissue; interstitial growth. (3) *Bot.* The interposition of new molecules between the molecules of the original material, as in the cell-walls of plants or starch-grains.

in-twine', in-twist'‡, etc. Same as ENTWINE, etc.

in"u-en'do, *n.* Same as INNUENDO.

in'u-lase, 1 in'yu-lēs; 2 in'yu-lās, *n. Chem.* A ferment arising from the action of certain species of fungi in inulin, which it converts into fruit sugar.

in'u-lin, 1 in'yu-lin; 2 in'yu-lin, *n. Chem.* A white, amorphous, soluble compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), isomeric with starch, and occurring in the underground parts of some *Compositæ* such as the dahlia, the dandelion, and the elecampane (*Inula helenium*). When the tissue is placed in alcohol, it crystallizes in the form of spherocrystals. [shadow.]

in-um'brate‡, *vt.* To cast a shadow upon. [< IN-[1] + L. *umbra*,

in-unc'tion, 1 in-uŋk'shən; 2 in-ŭŋ'shon, *n.* The act of anointing; specifically, in medicine, the process of rubbing into the skin, as an ointment or liniment. [< L. *inunctio(n-)*, < *in*, in, and see UNCTION.]

in-un'date, 1 in-un'dēt; 2 in-ŭn'dāt, *vt.* [-DAT"ED‡; -DAT"ING.] To cover by overflowing; flood; fill to overflowing. [< L. *inundo*, overflow, < *in*, in, on, + *unda*, wave.] Syn.: deluge, flood, overflow, overwhelm, submerge.—Ant.: drain, dry, parch, scorch.—Prep.: *with*.—**in"un-da'tion**, *n.* **1.** A flood. **2.** A condition of superabundance.—**in-un'dant**, *a.* [Poet.] Inundating; overflowing.

in-ure', 1 in-yūr'; 2 in-yur', *v.* [IN-URED'; IN-UR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To harden or toughen by use; habituate; accustom. **2**†. To establish by use; insure. **II.** *i.* To take or have effect; be applied. [< IN-[1] + OF. *eure*, < L. *opus*, work.]—**in-ure'ment**, *n.*

in-urn', 1 in-ûrn'; 2 in-ûrn', *vt.* To put into a cinerary urn.

in-v-, *pfx.* *Invent* (L., he invented it), invented, inventor, invoice.

in vac'u-o. In a vacuum. [L.]

in-vade', 1 in-vēd'; 2 in-vād', *v.* [IN-VAD'ED‡; IN-VAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enter with an armed force with hostile intent. **2.** To encroach upon. **3.** To grow in or over; affect gradually. **4**†. To enter. **II.** *i.* To encroach or make an invasion. [< L. *in*, into, + *vado*, go.] Syn.: see ATTACK.—**in-vad'er**, *n.*

in-vag'i-nate‡, 1 in-vaj'i-nēt; 2 in-văj'i-nāt, *vt.* & *vi.* To put or receive into or as into a sheath, as one part of a tube into another; ensheathe; introvert; undergo invagination. [< IN-[1] + L. *vagina*, sheath.]—**in-vag'i-nate**, *a.* Invaginated.—**in-vag"i-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of invaginating, or the state of being invaginated; intussusception; specif., in embryology, the differentiation of the germinal layers (1) by a pushing in of one-half of the blastosphere toward the other (**embolic invagination**), or (2) by the growth of the epiblast-cells as a thin layer over the hypoblast (**epibolic i.**). **2.** That which is invaginated; specif., in embryology, a pouch formed by an infolding of a membrane; as, the buccal *invagination*, by which the mouth is formed.

in'va-lid[d], 1 in'və-lid *or* -lid; 2 in'va-lĭd *or* -lid, *vt.* & *vi.* To enroll or become enrolled on a list of invalids, as in the army or navy; treat as an invalid. **2.** To (cause to) become an invalid; disable.

in-val'id[1], 1 in-val'id; 2 in-văl'id, *a.* Having no force, weight, or cogency; null. [< L. *invalidus*, < *in-*, not; and see VALID.]—**in-val'i-date**‡, *vt.* To weaken or destroy the force or validity of. Syn.: see WEAKEN.—**in-val"i-da'tion**, *n.*—**in-val'i-da"tor**, *n.*—**in"va-lid'i-ty**, *n.*

in'va-lid[2], 1 in'və-lid *or* -lid; 2 in'va-lĭd *or* -lid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Enfeebled by ill health; sickly. **2.** Pertaining to or for the use of invalids. **II.** *n.* A sickly person, or one disabled, as by wounds disease, etc. [< L.[F] *invalidus*; see INVALID[1], *a.*]—**in'va-lid-ism**, *n.* The condition of being an invalid.

in-val'u-a-bl(e‡, *a.* Of a value beyond estimation; very precious.—**in-val'u-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-var', 1 in-vär'; 2 in-vär', *n.* An alloy of nickel and steel, containing 36 per cent. of nickel, employed in the manufacture of instruments of precision and of standard measures, because it is practically free from expansion or contraction by heat or cold. [< INVARIABLE.]

in-va'ri-a-bl(e‡, *a.* That does not or can not vary or be varied; always uniform. Syn.: see CONTINUAL; PERMANENT.—**in-va"ri-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in-va'ri-a-bl(e-ness‡**.—**in-va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-va'ri-ant, 1 in-vē'ri-ənt; 2 in-vā'ri-ant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Constant; not subject to variation. **2.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to an invariant. **3.** *Phys. Chem.* Referring to a variance equivalent to zero. **II.** *n. Math.* That which remains unchanged even if its constituents vary.

in-va'sion, 1 in-vē'ʒən; 2 in-vā'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of invading; a military inroad or incursion for conquest or plunder. **2.** Hence, any attack with harmful intent or result; as, an *invasion* of disease. **3.** Encroachment, as by an act of intrusion or trespass; as, the *invasion* of privacy. Syn.: aggression, encroachment, foray, incursion, inroad, irruption, raid. See AGGRESSION; ATTACK.—**in-va'siv(e‡**, *a.* Having the character or effect of an invasion; encroaching; aggressive.

in-vect'ed, 1 in-vekt'ed, in-vekt'; 2 in-vĕct'ĕd, in-vĕkt', *a.*

in-vecked', *Her. & Arch.* Having a border-line consisting of a series of convex arcs or scallops; consisting of such arcs, as a line, the edge on a molding, or the like: opposed to *engrailed*. [< L. *in*, in, + *veho*, carry.]

For words in *in-* not given above see IN-[2], *prefix*, page 580.

in-vec'tiv(es), 1 in-vek'tıv; 2 ın-vĕc'tıv, *a.* Using or characterized by invective or abuse. **-ly,** *adv.*

in-vec'tiv(es), *n.* Railing accusation; vituperation. [< L. *invectivus*, scolding.]

in-veigh', 1 in-vē'; 2 ın-veı, *vi.* To utter vehement censure or invective: with *against*. [< OF. *enveir*, prob. < L. *inveho*; see INVECTIVE.]—**in-veigh'er,** *n.*

in-vei'gle, 1 in-vī'gl *or* -vē'gl; 2 ın-vē'gl *or* veı'gl, *vt.* [-GLED; -GLING.] To lead astray, as by deception or flattery; entice; wheedle. [< F. *aveugler*, to blind.] SYN.: see ALLURE.—**in-vei'gle-ment,** *n.*—**in-vei'gler,** *n.*

in-vell', 1 in-vĕl'; 2 ın-veı', *vt.* To cover with a veil.

in-vent'^{d}, 1 in-vent'; 2 ın-vĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To find out; contrive by ingenuity; originate. **2.** To fabricate in the mind. **3**‖. To come or chance upon; find; discover. [< L. *inventus*, pp. of *invento*, discover, < *in*, on, + *venio*, come.] SYN.: see DISCOVER; PLAN.—**in-vent'i-bl**(e^{s}, *a.*—**in-ven'tive**(e^{s}, *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-ven'tor,** *n.* One who invents; especially, one who has originated some notable process or mechanical device, or who devotes his time to invention. **in-vent'er**‡.—**in-ven'tress,** *n.* A female inventor.

in-ven'tion, 1 in-ven'shən; 2 ın-vĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of inventing. **2.** That which is invented; as, a useful *invention*. **3.** Skill or ingenuity in contriving. **4.** Mental fabrication or concoction. **5.** *Rhet.* The department that treats of supplying the requisite thought in kind and form for discourse. **6**‖. A finding; discovery. SYN.: see ARTIFICE; FICTION; INGENUITY; PROJECT.—**Invention of the Cross** (*R. C. Ch.*), a festival, celebrated on May 3, commemorative of the finding of the cross of Christ in Jerusalem by the empress Helena in A. D. 326.

in'ven-to"ry, 1 in'ven-tō"rı; 2 ın'vĕn-tō"ry. **I.** *vt.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] To make an inventory of. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A detailed account or schedule, as of the property of a deceased person; specif., in fire insurance, a list, with valuations, of articles covered by a policy of insurance. **2.** Articles which constitute or are to constitute the inventory. SYN.: see LIST; RECORD.—**in"ven-to'ri-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

in"ve-rac'i-ty, *n.* Lack of veracity; untruthfulness.

In"ver-car'gill, 1 in"ver-kär'gıl; 2 ın"ver-cär'gil, *n.* A manufacturing town in South Island, New Zealand; pop. 19,210.

in"ver-ness'^{1}, 1 in"ver-nes'; 2 ın"ver-nĕs', *n.* A sleeveless, cloak-like garment. [< *Inverness*, Scot.] **Inverness cape‡.**

In"ver-ness'^{2}, *n.* A parliamentary, royal, and municipal burgh; seaport and market-town; county-seat of Inverness-shire, Scotland; capital of the Northern Highlands; an ancient city; pop. 24,610.

In"ver-ness'-shire, 1 in"ver-nes'-shir; 2 ın"ver-nĕs'-shīr, *n.* A maritime county in N. W. Scotland, mostly mountainous; 4,211 sq. m.; pop. 82,450; county-seat, Inverness. **In"ver-ness't.**

in-ver'sion, *n.* **1.** The act of inverting or state of being inverted; a reversal of the natural order of things. **2.** *Rhet.* (1) A reversal of the natural order of words. (2) A form of discussion that makes use of a speaker's own argument against himself. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Alteration of a harmony or melody by inverting the relations of its intervals; also, the arrangement resulting from such change. (2) In counterpoint, the placing of the lower part above the upper part, or the reverse. (3) The transfer of the sustained note from the base to the upper or middle part in a pedal point. (4) In a chord, the using as a base of some other than the fundamental tone. (5) In a melody, a reversal of the movement. **4.** *Mil.* A reversal of the order of companies in line, so as to bring the left to the right, and vice versa. **5.** *Chem.* A rearrangement of the molecular structure, as in sugars and similar bodies, usually induced by fermentation or by heating with a dilute acid, resulting in the absorption of a molecule of water with the forming of two new compounds whose effect on the plane of polarization is opposed to each other; as, cane-sugar by *inversion* becomes dextrose and levulose.

in-vert'^{d}, 1 in-vūrt'; 2 ın-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn inside out, upside down, or in an opposite direction; reverse. **2.** *Chem.* To change by inversion. **3.** *Mus.* To transpose, as an interval, phrase, voice-part, etc. **4.** *Mil.* To change the order of, as companies in line. **5.** Figuratively, to change the meaning or condition of; as, to *invert* a reading. **II.** *i. Chem.* To undergo inversion. [< L. *inverto*, < *in*, in, + *verto*, turn.]—**in-verse'.** **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To invert. **II.** *a.* Opposite in order or effect; inverted; reciprocal. **III.** *n.* That which is inverse. **-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vert'i-bl**(e^{s}, *a.* **1.** Capable of being inverted. **2.** *Chem.* Convertible.—**in-ver'tor,** *n.*

in-vert', *a. Chem.* Inverted.—**in'vert-sug"ar,** *n. Chem.* An amorphous mixture ($C_6H_{12}O_6$+$C_6H_{12}O_6$) consisting of equal parts of dextrose and levulose, occurring in nature as a normal component of honey and certain fruits, produced by the action of ferments or by heating cane-sugar with dilute acids.

Invert., *abbr.* Invertebrata, invertebrate.

in-ver'tase, 1 in-vūr'tēs; 2 ın-vĕr'tās, *n. Chem.* An enzym capable of splitting sucrose and related sugars into glucose and fructose, found in certain plants and the intestines of animals; specif., a ferment which inverts cane-sugar into dextrose and levulose.

In-ver"te-bra'ta, 1 in-vūr"tı-brē'tə; 2 ın-vĕr"te-brā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A former section of the animal kingdom including all animals without a vertebral column: opposed to *Vertebrata*. [< IN-^{3} + L. *vertebratus*; see VERTEBRATE.]—**in-ver'tebrate.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Destitute of a backbone; not vertebrate; specif., of or pertaining to the *Invertebrata*. **2.** Lacking force or firmness; irresolute. **in-ver'te-bral‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** An invertebrate animal; one of the *Invertebrata*. **2.** One who lacks resolution.

in-vert'ed, 1 in-vūrt'ed; 2 ın-vĕrt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Turned in a contrary direction, or turned upside down; reversed in order or position. **2.** *Bot.* Having a position the opposite of the usual or normal one; as, an *inverted* ovule.—**inverted arch,** an arch having its crown downward: much used in foundations.—**i. mordent,** see under MORDENT.—**in-vert'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a reversed order.

in-vest'^{d}, 1 in-vest'; 2 ın-vĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay out (money or capital) in the purchase of property for permanent use as opposed to speculation; use (money) for any purpose from which profit is expected. **2.** To put a covering or garment upon; clothe; dress: followed by *with* or *in* before the thing put on. **3.** To endow, as with office, authority, or dignity. **4.** To lay siege to; beleaguer. **5†.** To confer; bestow. **II.** *i.* To make an investment. [< L. *in*, in, + *vestio*, clothe.] SYN.: see SURROUND.—**in-ves'ti-tive**(e^{s}, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to investiture. **2.** Having the function of investing; as, a title or *investitive* fact is a contract.—**in-ves'titure,** *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with something, as robes of office. **2.** That which invests or clothes. **3.** *Feud. Law.* The delivery of possession of lands in the presence of witnesses. **4.** *Eccl. Hist.* The ceremony of inducting an abbot or bishop into his office by placing the symbols of the office in his hands, and receiving his oath of fealty. **5†.** Clothing.—**in-vest'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of investing capital productively; also, the money so invested, or the property so procured. **2.** The act of blockading. **3.** Investiture. **4.** A covering. **5†.** Clothing.—**in-ves'tor,** *n.*

in-ves'ti-gate, 1 in-ves'tı-gēt; 2 ın-vĕs'ti-gāt, *vt. & vi.* [-GAT"ED^{d}; -GAT"ING.] To inquire into systematically; to engage in investigation. [< L. *in*, in, + *vestigo*, follow a track.] SYN.: see EXAMINE; QUESTION.—**in-ves'ti-ga-bl**(e^{s}, *a.*—**in-ves'ti-gat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**in-ves"ti-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of investigating; careful inquiry or research. Specif.: (1) An inquiry by authority, as by a legislative committee, into certain facts. (2) A systematic examination of some scientific question, whether by experiment or mathematical treatment. **2.** [Rare.] The act of tracking (as wild beasts).—**in-ves'ti-ga"tive**(es, *a.*—**in-ves'ti-ga"tor,** *n.*—**in-ves'ti-ga-to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to systematic investigation or inquiry.

in-vet'er-ate, 1 in-vet'ər-ıt; 2 ın-vĕt'er-at, *a.* **1.** Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted. **2.** Confirmed in a particular character or habit. **3**‖. Characteristic of long enmity; bitter; malignant; also, ancient. [< L. *in*, in, + *vetus* (*veter-*), old.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**in-vet'er-acy,** *n.* **1.** Persistence from habit; confirmed character. **2.** Deep-rooted or long-standing hostility.

in-vid'i-ous, 1 in-vid'ı-us; 2 ın-vĭd'i-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Expressing, prompted by, or provoking envy or ill will; unjustly discriminating; displeasing. **2.** Showing envy. [< L. *invidiosus*, envious, < *invidia*, ENVY.] SYN.: see MALICIOUS.—**in-vid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-vig'or-ate, 1 in-vig'ər-ēt; 2 ın-vĭg'or-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED^{d}; -AT"ING.] To give vigor and energy to; animate. [< L. *in*, in, + *vigor*; see VIGOR.]—**in-vig'or-at"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vig"or-a'tion,** *n.*

in-vin'ci-bl(e^{s}, *a.* Not to be overcome; unconquerable. [F., < L. *in*, not, < *vinco*, conquer.]—**in-vin"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**in-vin'ci-bl**(e-ness^{z}, *n.*—**in-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

in-vi'o-late, 1 in-vaı'o-lıt; 2 ın-vī'o-lat, *a.* **1.** Not violated; unprofaned; pure; unbroken. **2.** Inviolable. **in-vi'o-lat"ed‡.**—**in-vi"o-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-vi'o-la-bl**(e-ness^{z}‡.—**in-vi'o-la-bl**(e^{s}, *a.* That must not or can not be violated.—**in-vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*—**in-vi'o-la-cy,** *n.* The state of being inviolate; as, the *inviolacy* of an oath.—**in-vi'o-late-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vi'o-late-ness,** *n.*

in'vised‡, *pa.* Unseen; invisible.

in-vis'i-ble, 1 in-viz'ı-bl; 2 ın-vĭz'i-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not visible; **in-vis'i-bl**^{z}, ∫ not capable of being seen. **2.** Not in sight; concealed. **3.** *Econ.* Referring to resources that do not appear in regular processes; as, *invisible* products; *invisible* revenue. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which is invisible, especially [I-] God. **2.** One of a sect of heretics in the 16th century who denied the visibility of the church. **3.** A Rosicrucian, as belonging to a secret fraternity.—**in-vis"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-vis'i-bl**(e-ness^{z}‡.—**in-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-vite', 1 in-vaıt'; 2 ın-vīt', *v.* [IN-VIT'ED^{d}; IN-VIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask to do some act or go to some place, usually as a favor or courtesy. **2.** To allure; entice. **3.** To present inducement or favorable opportunity for. **II.** *i.* To give invitation; allure. [< L.^{y} *invito*, ask, bid.]—**in-vit'er,** *n.* One who invites.—**in-vit'ing,** *pa.* That invites or allures. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

in"vi-ta'tion, 1 in"vı-tā'shən; 2 ın"vi-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inviting; courteous solicitation to come to some place or to do some act; especially, a requesting of another's company; as, a standing *invitation* to dinner. **2.** The means of inviting; the words by which one is invited; as, a written *invitation*. **3.** The act of alluring; incitement; attraction. **4.** *Anglican Ch.* The hortatory introduction preceding the confession in the communion office; the invitatory. [See INVITE.]—**in-vi'ta-to-ry,** 1 in-vaı'tə-tō-rı; 2 ın-vī'ta-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Using or containing invitation; as, the *invitatory* psalm, "O come let us sing," *Ps.* xcv. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] *Liturg.* One of several forms of invitation to worship; especially, the antiphon to the Venite or 95th Psalm. **in-vi"ta-to'ri-um‡.**

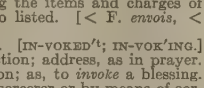
in'vo-cate‖, 1 in'vo-kēt; 2 ın'vo-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED^{d}; -CAT"ING.] To address; invoke.

in″vo-ca′tion, 1 in″vo-kē′shən; 2 ĭn″vo-cā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of invoking. **2.** A judicial order. **3.** The words in which some person or thing is invoked; a form of prayer, as at the opening of a service. **4.** The act of conjuring an evil spirit; also, the formula or incantation thus used. Syn.: see PRAYER.—**in-voc′a-to-ry,** *a.* Having the nature of, expressive of, or employed (a word, phrase, etc.) in invocation.

in′voice″, 1 in′veis″; 2 ĭn′vŏic″. **I.** *vt.* [IN′VOICED″t; IN′-VOIC″ING.] To make an invoice of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A list sent to a purchaser, etc., containing the items and charges of merchandise. **2.** The goods so listed. [< F. *envois,* < *envoyer,* send.] Syn.: see LIST.

in-voke′, 1 in-vōk′; 2 ĭn-vōk′, *vt.* [IN-VOKED′t; IN-VOK′ING.] **1.** To call on for aid or protection; address, as in prayer. **2.** To call for, as in supplication; as, to *invoke* a blessing. **3.** To summon or conjure as a sorcerer or by means of sorcery. **4.** To appeal to for confirmation; quote as an authority. [< L.ᶠ *in,* on, + *voco,* call.] Syn.: see PRAY.—**in-vok′er,** *n.*

in-vol′u-cel, 1 in-vol′yu-sel; 2 ĭn-vŏl′yu-çĕl, *n. Bot.* **1.** A secondary involucre. **2.** A rosette of bracts beneath a calyx. [Dim. < L *involucrum;* see INVOLUCRE.] **in-vol″u-cel′lum‡.**



Involucel and Involucre.
1. Involucel of hollyhock: *a,* surrounding the base of a flower-cluster. In many flowers the subtending involucres resemble calyxes; and all compositæ are involucrate. 2. Involucre, of sow-thistle: *in,* involucre. 3. Section of the same, showing arrangement of the scales (*s*) of the involucre, and the receptacle (*r*).

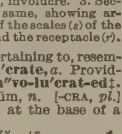
in′vo-lu′cre, 1 in′vo-liū″[*or* -lū″]kr; 2 ĭn′vo-lū″[*or* -lų″]cr, *n.* **1.** An enveloping membrane or wrapper. **2.** In botany a ring or rosette of bracts surrounding the base of a flower-cluster. In many flowers the subtending involucres resemble calyxes; and all compositæ are involucrate. [< L. *involucrum,* wrapper, < *involvo;* see INVOLVE.]—**in′vo-lu″cral,** *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or provided with an involucre.—**in″vo-lu′crate,** *a.* Provided with an involucre; forming an involucre. **in″vo-lu′crat-ed‡.**

in″vo-lu′crum, 1 in″vo-liū′krum; 2 ĭn″vo-lū′crŭm, *n.* [-CRA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* An involucre. **2.** *Zooph.* The sheath at the base of a thread-cell. [L.; see INVOLUCRE.]

in-vol′un-ta-ry, 1 in-vel′ŭn-tē-ri; 2 ĭn-vŏl′ŭn-tē-ry, *a.* **1.** Contrary to one's will or wish. **2.** Not under the control of the will. Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**in-vol′un-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* —**in-vol′un-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

in′vo-lute, 1 in′vo-liūt; 2 ĭn′vo-lūt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Complicated by reason of the intertwinings or the interrelation of parts or elements. **2.** Having the edges rolled inward. **3.** *Zool.* (1) Having the whorls nearly or quite concealing the axis, as a shell. (2) Coiled spirally, as certain antennæ. **II.** *n. Geom.* A curve (as APB) generated by a point (as P) on a straight line (as CP) that rolls upon another curve (as the circle D) without sliding. [< L. *involutus,* pp. of *involvo;* see INVOLVE.]

in′vo-lut″ed‡.



Involute of a Circle.

in″vo-lu′tion, 1 in″vo-liū′shən; 2 ĭn″vo-lū′-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of involving, infolding, or rolling up, or the state of being involved or rolled up; complication; entanglement. **2.** Something involved, rolled up, or entangled. **3.** *Med.* The return of an organ to its normal condition after a physiological increase in its size and structure; as, the *involution* of the womb after childbirth. **4.** *Arith. & Alg.* The multiplication of a quantity by itself any number of times; the raising of a quantity to any power. **5.** *Rhet.* Complicated or cumbrous arrangement of words, clauses, and phrases, caused by the insertion of qualifying or modifying statements, etc., between words that belong together. **6.** *Biol.* Same as DEGENERATION, 3. [See INVOLUTE.]

in-volve′, 1 in-velv′; 2 ĭn-vŏlv′, *vt.* [IN-VOLV(E)D′ᵉ; IN-VOLV′ᵉ, VOLV′ING.] **1.** To draw into entanglement, literally or figuratively, embroil. **2.** To include, imply, or necessitate as a part or adjunct. **3.** To inwrap; infold; envelop with or as with surrounding matter; hence, to engross; occupy, as in study. **4.** To complicate or make intricate or difficult; as, an *involved* discourse; also, to embarrass; harass. **5.** To roll or wind up with or in so as to join or combine inextricably or inseparably, or nearly so. **6.** *Math.* To multiply (a quantity) by itself any number of times; raise to a power. **7.** To cause to pass from a diffused to a concentrated state: contract. [< L. *in,* in, + *volvo,* roll.]

Syn.: complicate, embarrass, embroil, entangle, implicate, imply, include, overwhelm. To *involve* (L. *in,* in, and *volvo,* roll) is to roll or wind up with or in so as to combine inextricably or inseparably, or nearly so; as, the nation is *involved* in war; the bookkeeper's accounts, or the writer's sentences, are *involved. Involve* is a stronger word than *implicate,* denoting more complete entanglement. As applied to persons, *implicate* is always used in an unfavorable sense, and *involve* ordinarily so; but *implicate* applies only to that which is wrong, while *involve* is more commonly used of that which is unfortunate; one is *implicated* in a crime, *involved* in embarrassments, misfortunes, or perplexities. As regards logical connection that which is *included* is usually expressly stated; that which is *implied* is not stated, but is naturally to be inferred; that which is *involved* is necessarily to be inferred; as, a slate roof is *included* in the contract; that the roof shall be water-tight is *implied;* the contrary supposition *involves* an absurdity. Compare COMPLEX; PERPLEX.—Ant.: disconnect, disentangle, distinguish, explicate, extricate, remove, separate.—**in-volved′,** *pa.* Intricate; complicated; not easily comprehended: often implying bad arrangement and confusion.—**in-volv′ed-ness,** *n.*—**in-volve′ment,** *n.*

in-vul′ner-a-bl(eᴱ, 1 in-vul′ner-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-vŭl′ner-a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being wounded; not to be overcome; having no weak point; unconquerable.—**in-vul″ner-a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **in-vul′ner-a-bl(e-nessᴱ‡.—in-vul′ner-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-wall′, 1 in-wŏl′; 2 ĭn-wąl′, *vt.* To wall in; fortify with a wall.

in′wall″, 1 in′wŏl″; 2 ĭn′wąl″, *n.* An inner wall or lining wall, particularly of a blast-furnace.

in′ward, 1 in′ward; 2 ĭn′ward. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated within, especially with reference to the body; inner: opposed to *outward.* **2.** Pertaining to the mental or spiritual; as, an *inward* light. **3.** Muffled; low, as the voice. **4.** Proceeding toward the inside. **5†.** Intimate; familiar; private. **6†.** Inland; also, domestic; intestine. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is within; the inside; specif., in the plural, the viscera. **2.** *pl.* [Eng.] Import dues. **3†.** Mental qualities or conceptions. **4†.** An intimate. [< AS. *inweard,* < *in,* in.]

in′ward, *adv.* **1.** Toward the inside, center, or interior. **2.** In or on the inside. **3.** Into the spirit or mind. [< AS. *inweard,* < *in,* in.] **in′wards‡.—in′ward-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In an inward manner; especially, in one's thoughts and feelings; with no outward manifestation; secretly. **2.** Toward the center or interior; inward; as, to turn *inwardly.* **3.** Essentially; inherently; intrinsically. **4†.** Intimately; thoroughly.—**in′ward-ness,** *n.* **1.** The inner quality or meaning; true nature or import. **2.** The state of being inward or internal, mentally or physically, actually or figuratively. **3.** Collectively, the ideas and interests which belong to the life of the mind or spirit, and to its true development. **4.** Intimacy; familiarity. **5†.** Earnestness; devotion.

in′wards, *adv.* **1.** Same as INWARD, *adv.* **2.** *Econ.* With respect to taxable imports; as, duties paid *inwards.* Compare INWARD, *n.*, 2.

in-weave′, 1 in-wīv′; 2 ĭn-wēv′, *vt.* [-WOVE′; -WO′VEN.] To **in-weav′e,** 2 ĭn-wēv′, *vt.* [-WOVE′; -WO′VEN.] To

in-wind′, 1 in-waind′; 2 ĭn-wīnd′, *vt.* To entwine intimately.

in-wo′ven, 1 in-wō′vn; 2 ĭn-wō′vn, *pa.* Woven in; entwined.

in-wrap′, *vt.* **1.** To surround or cover by or as by wrapping; infold **2†.** To involve, especially in a difficulty; perplex.

in-wreathe′, *vt.* Same as ENWREATHE.

in-wrought′, 1 in-rōt′; 2 ĭn-rôt′, *pa.* Worked into, as a fabric or metal-work. so as to form part of it. Syn.: see INHERENT.

I′o, 1 aï′o; 2 ī′o, *n. Class Myth.* A maiden loved by Zeus (Jupiter). Hera (Juno) out of jealousy changed her into a white heifer and sent the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her and, when he was slain by Hermes, a gadfly to torment her; in consequence of which she wandered over a large part of the ancient world.

I′o, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of gladness or exultation: from the Latin: sometimes used as a noun. [L.]

I. O., *abbr.* India Office.

Io., *abbr.* Iowa.

I′o-date, 1 aï′o-dēt; 2 ī′o-dāt. **I.** *vt.* [-DAT″ED‡; -DAT″ING.] [Rare.] *Chem.* To iodize. **II.** *n. Chem.* A salt of anhydrous iodic acid (IO_3).—**I″o-da′tion,** *n.*

I-od′ic, 1 aï-ed′ik; 2 ī-ŏd′ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing iodin.

I′o-did, 1 aï′o-did, -did *or* -dəid; 2 ī′o-dĭd, -dĭd *or* -dĭd, *n.* A **I′o-dide,** 2 binary compound of iodin; a salt or compound in which iodin is the acid radical; a salt of hydriodic acid; as, potassium *iodid.*—**I″o-dim′e-try,** *n.* Iodometry.

I′o-din, 1 aï′o-din, -din *or* -dəin; 2 ī′o-dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dĭn, *n.*

I′o-dine, 2 *Chem.* A bluish-black crystalline haloid element having a metallic luster and yielding, when heated, fumes of a rich violet. It is valuable for its powerful antiseptic properties and is applied externally in medical practise as a counter-irritant. It is also extensively used in photography. In chemical characteristics iodin resembles bromin and chlorin; but either of these two elements will displace iodin from its metallic combinations. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *iôdēs,* violet-like.]

I′o-dize, 1 aï′o-dəiz; 2 ī′o-dīz, *vt.* [-DIZED; -DIZ″ING.] **1.** *Med.* To treat with or bring under the influence of iodin. **2.** *Phot.* To add iodin to; as, to *iodize* collodion; also, to expose to the vapor of iodin.—**I″o-do-cre′sol,** *n. Chem.* Any one of several iodin substitution products of the cresols; more specif., an inodorous, amorphous powder employed as an iodoform substitute.—**ī-o′do-form,** *n. Chem.* A light-yellow crystalline compound (CHI_3) formed by the action of iodin on alcohol in an alkaline solution: similar to chloroform and bromoform.—**I′o-dol,** *n. Chem.* A yellowish-brown crystalline compound (C_4I_4NH) used in medicine for skin-diseases and as an antiseptic dressing.—**I″o-dom′e-try,** *n. Chem.* The determination of iodin by volumetric methods; also, the art of making quantitative determination by the use of standard solutions of iodin, or by the liberation of iodin from an iodid. **I″o-dim′e-try‡.—I′o-dous,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like iodin. **2.** Specif., in chemistry, containing iodin in lower valency; as, *iodous* acid, a hypothetical compound (HIO_2).

I. O. F., *abbr.* Independent Order of Foresters.

I. O. G. T., *abbr.* Independent Order of Good Templars.

I″ol′cus, 1 aï″el′kus; 2 ī″ŏl′cŭs, *n.* An ancient city near the site of the modern Volo.

I′o-lite, 1 aï′o-lait; 2 ī′o-līt, *n.* A vitreous, blue, transparent silicate ($H_2(Mg,Fe)_4Al_3Si_{10}O_{37}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system: used as a gem. [< Gr. *ion,* violet, + -LITE.]

I′on, 1 aï′en; 2 ī′ŏn, *n.* **1.** An atom or a group of atoms bearing an electric charge; one of the electrified particles formed, according to the theory of electrolytic dissociation, when electrolytes are dissolved in water and certain other solvents. Thus, a molecule of sodium chlorid ($NaCl$), in aqueous solution, dissociates into the sodium ion (Na^+) and the chlorid ion (Cl^-). Compare ANION; CATION; DISSOCIATION; ELECTROLYSIS; ELECTRON. **2.** In a gas, a combina-

tion of a number of molecules with an electron. Such ions impart conductivity to the gas. They are produced in various ways, as by the action of an electric current or of rays such as the ultra-violet and certain radium emanations. [< Gr. *ion*, ppr. of *ienai*, go.]—**hydrogen ion** (*Chem.*), a colorless, sour substance (H^+), recognized by the fact that it turns blue litmus red. It is formed by dissolving an acid in water, the activity of the acid depending upon the concentration of the hydrogen ion it furnishes. The hydrogen ion may be regarded as a hydrogen atom with one positive charge of electricity.—**i'on-iz''a-bl**(-ĕz), *a. Chem. & Phys.* Capable of being separated into ions. —**i'on-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ''ING.] *Chem. & Phys.* To convert, totally or in part, into ions; divide into ions.—**i'on-iz''er,** *n.* —**i-on'o-gen,** *n. Phys. Chem.* Any compound susceptible of ionic dissociation.

Ion., *abbr.* Ionic.

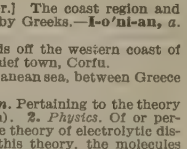
I-o'ni-a, 1 ai-ō'ni-ə; 2 ī-ō'ni-a, *n.* [Gr.] The coast region and islands of W. Asia Minor, colonized by Greeks.—**I-o'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

I-o'ni-an Is'lands. A chain of islands off the western coast of Greece; 1,117 sq. m.; pop. 227,000; chief town, Corfu.

I-o'ni-an Sea. A part of the Mediterranean sea, between Greece and southern Italy.

I-on'ic[1], 1 ai-ən'ik; 2 ī-ŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Pertaining to the theory of electrolytic dissociation (ionization). **2.** *Physics.* Of or pertaining to an ion.—**ionic theory,** the theory of electrolytic dissociation. See ION. According to this theory, the molecules of all acids, bases, and salts dissociate in varying degrees when dissolved in water and certain other solvents.

I-on'ic[2], *a.* **1.** Ionian. **2.** Of or pertaining to an order of Greek architecture characterized by scroll-like ornaments of the capital. **3.** *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of the Ionic foot.—**Ionic dialect,** that dialect of ancient Greek which was spoken in Ionia and Attica, and in most of the Ægean Islands. It included the Ionic of Attica or Attic proper from 490 B. C., the language of all educated Greeks, of tragedy, history, and oratory.—**I. foot** (*Pros.*), a foot of six times in 3/4 time, either two longs and two shorts (— — ⏑ ⏑), called greater Ionic, or **Ionic a majore,** or two shorts and two longs (⏑ ⏑ — —), called lesser Ionic, or **Ionic a minore.**



Ionic Capital.
a, abacus; *b*, anthemion band; *c*, bolster; *d*, channeled shaft; *e*, listel; *f*, neck; *g*, volute.

I-on'ic, *n.* **1.** An Ionic foot. **2.** A verse composed of Ionic feet. **3.** The Ionic dialect. **4.** [I-] A style of printing-type with large and somewhat heavy roman face.

I-o'ni-um, 1 ai-ō'ni-um; 2 ī-ō'ni-ūm, *n. Chem.* A supposedly new element resembling thorium and assumed to be a disintegration product of actinium: a name given by Boltwood in 1907. [< ION.]

i''on-i-za'tion, *n.* The breaking apart of electrolytes into anions and cations, by solution or other process, mechanical or chemical; electrolytic dissociation.—**degree of ionization,** the fraction of the molecules of an electrolyte dissociated or ionized. Thus, normal sodium chloride is 86 per cent. ionized at 18° C.

I. O. O. F., *abbr.* Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—**I. O. R. M.,** *abbr.* Improved Order of Red Men.

I'os, 1 ai'ɔs; 2 ī'ŏs, *n.* The ancient name of an island in the Ægean sea; 52 sq. m.; pop., 2,000; the modern **Nio.**

i-o'ta, 1 ai-ō'tə; 2 ī-ō'ta, *n.* **1.** The ninth letter and fourth vowel in the Greek alphabet (Ι, ι): corresponding to English I, i. As a numeral it denotes 10. **2.** A small or insignificant mark or part. [L., < Gr. *iōta*, < Phen. *yōdh.*] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

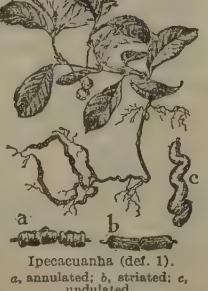
I O U. 1. A paper having on it these letters (meaning *I owe you*), followed by a named sum and duly signed. **2.** [Colloq.] A symbol of indebtedness.

I. O. U., *abbr.* I owe you.

I'o-wa, 1 ai'ɔ-wə; 2 ī'o-wa, *n.* **1.** A N. central State (56,147 sq. m.; pop. 2,404,020) of the United States; capital, Des Moines. **2.** A river in Iowa; length, 300 m. to the Mississippi river.

I'o-wa Cit'y. A manufacturing city in E. Iowa; capital of Iowa 1839–1855; seat of **Iowa State University;** pop. 11,270.

I'o-was, 1 ai'ɔ-wəz; 2 ī'o-was, *n. pl.* A North-American tribe of Siouan Indians formerly settled in Minnesota. They moved to the west of the Mississippi in 1836, and subsequently to reservations in Oklahoma and Kansas.—**I'o-wa,** *a.*



Ipecacuanha (def. 1).
a, annulated; *b*, striated; *c*, undulated.

ip'e-cac, 1 ip'i-kak; 2 ĭp'e-căc, *n.* Same as IPECACUANHA.

ip''e-cac''u-an'ha, 1 ip''i-kak''yu-an'ə; 2 ĭp''e-căc''yu-ăn'a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A South-American creeping or shrubby plant (*Uragoga ipecacuanha*) of the family *Rubiaceæ*; ipecac. **2.** *Pharm.* An extract or tincture of the root of this plant, generally used as an emetic, but having cathartic properties also. **3.** The root itself. **4.** Figuratively, anything producing nausea. [Pg., < Braz. *ipecaguen.*]—**ipecacuanha wine,** wine in which ipecac has been steeped: used medicinally.

I-pek', 1 i-pek'; 2 ī-pĕk', *n.* A town in Montenegro; pop. 14,000.

I-phic'ra-tes, 1 i-fik'rə-tiz; 2 ī-fic'ra-tēs, *n.* An Athenian general who defeated the Spartans near Corinth, 392 B. C.

Iph''i-ge-ni'a, 1 if''i-ji-nai'ə; 2 if''i-ge-ni'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. offered by her father as a sacrifice to the goddess Artemis, who, because he killed a hart in her grove, caused a calm which detained at Aulis the Greek ships on the expedition against Troy. Artemis substituted a stag for the maiden and carried her off to Tauris to become her priestess. **I-phi-ge'ne-a**‡ [Gr.].

Ip''o-mœ'a, 1 ip'ɔ-mi'ə; 2 ip'o-mē'a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical herbs, or, rarely, shrubs or trees, of the convolvulus family, with trumpet-shaped flowers. **Ip''o-me'a**‡.

ip'se dix'it, 1 ip'si diks'it; 2 ip'se diks'it. Literally, he himself has said; hence, a dogmatic assertion; dictum. [L.]

ip-sis'si-ma ver'ba, 1 ip-sis'i-mə vɜr'bə; 2 ip-sis'i-ma vēr'ba. The very words; the exact language. [L.]

ip'so fac'to, 1 ip'sɔ fak'to; 2 ip'so făc'to. By the fact itself, or in and by the very fact or act; as, *ipso facto* outlawed. [L.]

Ips'wich, 1 ips'wich; 2 ips'wich, *n.* A town and county-borough in Suffolk, England; birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey; pop. 79,380.

i. q., *abbr.* [L.] *Idem quod* (the same as).

i-qui'que, 1 i-ki'kē; 2 ī-ki'kę, *n.* A seaport town; capital of Tarapaca province, Chile; pop. 46,000.

i-qui'tos, 1 i-ki'tɔs; 2 ī-ki'tŏs, *n.* A river-port town on the upper Amazon; capital of Loreto department, Peru; pop. 12,000.

ir-, *prefix.* Assimilated form of IN- before *r*. In many self-explanatory words *ir-* means *not* and is equivalent to *in-*[3] or *un-*.

Ir, *abbr.* Iridium. **Ir., Ire.,** *abbr.* Irish, Ireland.

I. R., *abbr.* Inland Revenue; Internal Revenue.

i'ra-cund‡, 1 ai'rə-kund; 2 ī'ra-cŭnd, *a.* Angry, or easily angered; choleric; passionate. [< L. *iracundus*, angry, < *ira*, anger.]

i-ra'de, 1 i-rā'de; 2 ī-rā'dĕ, *n.* [Turk.] A decree of the Sublime Porte. **I-ra'deh**‡.

I'rak, 1 i'rak; 2 ī'răk, *n.* An Arab kingdom, the State of Mesopotamia, of which Emir Feisal was proclaimed king, Aug. 23, 1921; 143,250 sq. m.; pop. 2,849,282; capital, Bagdad, pop. 250,000.

I-rak'li-on, 1 i-rak'li-ən; 2 ī-rāk'li-ŏn, *n.* Same as CANDIA.

I-ran', 1 i-rān'; 2 ī-rān', *n.* Persia; the official name.

Iran., *abbr.* Iranian, Iranic.

I-ra'ni-an, 1 ai-rē'ni-ən; 2 ī-rā'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Iran or Persia. **II.** *n.* **1.** A modern Persian. **2.** A member of the ancient Persian or Iranian race. **3.** The Iranian group of languages.—**Iranian languages,** a group of languages embracing that of the cuneiform inscriptions and other ancient and modern Asian tongues.—**I-ran'ic,** *a.*

I'raq, 1 i'rak; 2 ī'răk. Same as IRAK.

i-ras'ci-ble, } 1 ai-ras'i-bl; 2 ī-rās'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Prone to anger;
i-ras'ci-bl[F], ∫ choleric. **2.** Caused by anger. [F., < L. *irascor*, be angry.] Syn.: see HOT.—**i-ras''ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Quality or condition of being irascible. **i-ras'ci-bl(e-ness**‡**,** —**i-ras'ci-bly,** *adv.*

i-rate', 1 ai-rēt'; 2 ī-rāt', *a.* Moved to anger; wrathful. [< L. *tratus*, < *irascor*, be angry.] Syn.: see BITTER. **-ly,** *adv.*

Ir''a-wa'di, 1 ir''ə-wā'di; 2 ir''ă-wā'di, *n.* A river in Tibet and Burma; length, 1,060 m. to the Bay of Bengal.

ire, 1 air; 2 īr, *n.* Strong resentment; wrath; anger. [OF. (< L. *ira*), anger.] Syn.: see ANGER.

—**ire'ful,** *a.* Full of ire; wrathful; angry. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ire'land, 1 air'lənd; 2 īr'land, *n.* An Irish Free State (32,586 sq. m.; pop. 4,390,000), W. of Great Britain; capital, Dublin. By treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, signed Dec. 6, 1921, the Irish Free State has independent parliamentary powers for the enforcement of laws and the maintenance of peace.

Ir''re-næ'us, 1 ai''ri-ni'əs; 2 ī''re-nē'ŭs, **Saint** (–202). A Greek Christian Father; martyr under Severus.

i-rene', 1 ai-rin' *or* (*Gr.*) ai-ri'ni; 2 ī-rēn' *or* (*Gr.*) ī-rē'ne, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **I''rène',** 1 i''rɛn', 2 ī''ren'; G. **I-re'ne,** 1 i-rē'nə, 2 ī-rę'ne; Gr. **Ei-re'ne;** It. **I-re'ne,** 1 i-rē'nē, 2 ī-rę'ne. **2.** The goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis and one of the Horæ; the Roman Pax. [Gr., peace.]

i-ren'ic, } 1 ai-ren'ik, -i-kəl; 2 ī-rĕn'ic, -i-cal, *a.* Peaceable;
i-ren'i-cal, ∫ conciliatory. [< Gr. *eirēnikos*, < *eirēnē*, peace.]

i-ren'ics, 1 ai-ren'iks; 2 ī-rĕn'ics, *n.* That statement and use of principles which seeks to promote Christian unity by magnifying the essentials and minimizing the non-essentials of theology: opposed to *polemics*.

i''ri-da'ceous, 1 ai''ri-dē'shəs; 2 ī''ri-dā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Relating to a family (*Iridaceæ*) of perennial herbs—the lily family. See IRIS, 3.

ir''i-dec'to-my, 1 ir''i-dek'to-mi; 2 ir''i-dĕc'to-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of removing a part of the iris preparatory to forming an artificial pupil.

ir''i-des'cent, 1 ir''i-des'ənt; 2 ir''i-dĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Exhibiting changing rainbow colors. [< IRIS, 2.]—**ir''i-des'cence,** *n.* A many-colored appearance.

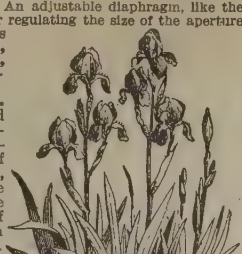
i-rid'i-um, 1 ai-rid'i-um; 2 ī-rĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* A silver-white metallic element belonging to the platinum group. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *iris*, rainbow.]

ir''i-dos'min(es, 1 ir''i-dez'min; 2 ir''i-dŏs'min, *n. Mineral.* A varying isomorphous mixture of iridium and osmium, found native in flattened, metallic, tin-white, malleable grains: used for pointing gold pens. [< IRIDIUM + OSMIUM.] **ir''i-dos'mi-um**‡; **os''mi-rid'i-um**‡.

ir''i-dot'o-my, 1 ir''i-det'o-mi; 2 ir''i-dŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* Any incision into the iris.

i'ris, 1 ai'ris; 2 ī'rĭs, *n.* [1'RIS-ES or 1'RI-DES, *pl.*] **1.** The colored circle that surrounds the pupil of the eye. **2.** The rainbow; any similar iridescent appearance. **3.** [I-] A notable genus of plants with sword-shaped leaves and large handsome flowers. See illus. on next page. They are known in cultivation also as *fleur-de-lis*. See FLOWER. **4.** [I-] *Myth.* The rainbow personified as the messenger of June (Hera) and the gods. [L., < Gr. *iris*, lit. rainbow.]—**i'ris-**

di″a-phragm, *n.* *Optics.* An adjustable diaphragm, like the iris of the eye, designed for regulating the size of the aperture to admit the light in any lens combination. — **ī′ris-at″ed,** *a.* Iridescent.—**ī″ris-a′tion,** *n.*—**ī′rised,** *a.* Having rainbow colors.



Iris germanica, showing plant and flower (def. 3).

I′rish, 1 aĭ′rĭsh; 2 I′rish. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Ireland or its people. **2.** Of or pertaining either to the ancient Celtic language of Ireland or its Gaelic form, Erse. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of Ireland. **2.** The native Celtic language of Ireland; also, the English dialect of Ireland. [< AS. *Irisc,* < *Iras,* the Irish, < Ir. *Ére,* Ireland.]—**Irish moss,** a seaweed largely used for food.—**I. potato,** the common or white potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), as distinguished from the sweet or yellow potato.—**I. Sea,** the body of water lying between England, Wales, and Ireland. It is 44 m. wide in the North Channel, 64 m. wide between Holyhead and Kingstown and 100 between Milford Haven and Waterford.—**I′rish-ism,** *n.* **1.** A Hibernianism. **2.** Irish character or traits collectively.—**I′rish-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man of Irish birth or race.—**I′rish-ry,** *n.* **1.** The Irish collectively, or a company of Irish. **2‡.** Irishism.—**I′rish-wo″man,** *n.* [-WO″MEN, *pl.*]. A woman of Irish birth or blood.

i-ri′tis, 1 aĭ-raĭ′tĭs *or* -rĭ′tĭs; 2 ī-rī′tĭs *or* -rī′tĭs, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris. [< IRIS.] **ir″i-si′tis‡.**—**i-rit′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or suffering from iritis.

irk[1], 1 ûrk; 2 Irk, *vt.* To afflict with vexation or fatigue: generally used impersonally. [< Sw. *yrka,* press.]—**irk′some,** *a.* **1.** Troublesome or tiresome; tedious. **2†.** Weary. Syn.: see TEDIOUS; TROUBLESOME; WEARISOME. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ir-kutsk′, 1 ir-kutsk′; 2 Ir-kŭtsk′, *n.* A government (280,429 sq. m.; pop. 821,800) in E. Siberia; also, its capital (pop. 129,700). Occupied by American, British, and Japanese troops, 1918.

I′ron, 1 aĭ′ern; 2 I′ern. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To smooth with an iron implement, as cloth or clothing. **2.** To fetter. **3.** To furnish or arm with iron. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of iron. **2.** Resembling iron; hard; rude; unyielding; heavy. **3.** Of or pertaining to the iron age. **III.** *n.* **1.** The most important of the metallic elements, very tenacious, malleable, ductile, and strongly magnetic. Iron rusts in moist air and is attacked by many reagents. Both ferrous and ferric compounds are abundant. See ELEMENT.

As found in commerce iron is never pure, but is combined with small quantities of carbon, phosphorus, silicon, sulfur, etc., with which it forms important eutectic alloys, viz.: (1) **cast iron,** commercial iron produced in a blast-furnace: usually granular or crystalline, easily cast in molds, but neither ductile nor malleable; (2) **wrought iron,** commercial iron produced by a puddling-furnace or a forge, and containing very little carbon or other substance: usually fibrous, ductile, and malleable; and (3) **bar iron, weld-iron,** and **steel,** various widely differing compounds of iron, containing less carbon than cast iron and more than wrought iron, that can be cast, forged, tempered, and sensibly hardened by heating to redness and suddenly cooling.

2. An iron tool, weapon, utensil, or anything composed of iron, as a fire-dog, flat-iron, branding-iron, or the like; specifically, in the plural, fetters, especially shackles for the feet; in the singular, a toggle-harpoon. **3.** *Golf.* A metal-headed club with the face slightly laid back, intermediate between a cleek and a mashie. **4.** In the leather industry, a unit of thickness, equal to $^1/_{48}$th inch. [< AS. *ïren, ïsen,* perhaps < *ïs,* ice.] Syn.: see FETTER—**iron age. 1.** *Myth.* The last and most degraded of the periods of the existence of the human race, as characterized by Hesiod; hence, a degenerate, unjust, or impious period; as, the *iron age* of Greek civilization: opposed to *golden age.* **2.** The last and in general the highest of the three roughly classified prehistoric stages of progress (stone, bronze, and iron).—**iron-bark,** *n.* Any one of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of various Australian trees having a solid, as opposed to fibrous, stringy, or scaly bark, all of which are large and yield valuable timber.—**iron-bound,** *a.* **1.** Bound with iron. **2.** Faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged. **3.** Hard to change or alter; unyielding.—**I.-clad,** *a.* **1.** Protected by iron or steel armor, as war-ships. **2.** Not to be evaded; rigorous. **3.** Strong.—**I′ron-clad″,** *n.* A war-vessel sheathed with armor.—**I.-founder,** *n.* One who makes iron castings.—**I.-foundry,** *n.* A place where iron castings are made.—**I.-glance,** *n.* *Mineral.* A crystallized variety of hematite.—**I.-gray.** *a.* Grayish, like iron newly cut or broken. **II.** *n.* The color of freshly cut iron. **I.-grey‡.**—**I′ron-mas″ter,** *n.* A manufacturer of iron.—**I′ron-mon″ger,** *n.* A dealer in iron articles.—**I′ron-mon″ger-y,** *n.* **1.** Iron articles collectively; hardware; also, trade in such articles. **2.** An ironmonger's place of business. **3.** [Humorous.] Firearms. **I′ron-mon″ger-ing‡.**—**I.-pyrites,** *n.* *Mineral.* Same as PYRITES.—**I′ron-side″,** **I′ron-sides″,** *n.* Something with an iron side of sides; hence, one who or that which is strong, energetic, or terrible, especially in war; as, Cromwell's Army of *Ironsides.*—**Old Ironsides,** see CONSTITUTION, 5.—**I′ron-smith″,** *n.* A worker in iron, as a blacksmith.—**I′ron-stone″,** *n.* Any mineral or rock containing iron; iron ore.—**I′ron-ware″,** *n.* Hardware: iron utensils.—**I′ron-weed″,** *n.* [U. S.] A herb or shrub of the aster family, from 3 to 6 feet high, with alternate leaves, and heads of perfect, tubular, mostly purple or reddish flowers.—**I′ron-work″,** *n.* Any one of various trees of unusually hard, heavy, or strong wood.—**I′ron-work″,** *n.* Anything made of iron, as parts of a building.—**I.-worker,** *n.* One engaged in manufacturing iron or ironwork.—**I.-works,** *n. sing. & pl.* An establishment for the manufacture of iron or of heavy ironwork.—**I′ron-wort″,** *n.* Any one of various plants of the mint family.—**to be in irons. 1.** To be fettered with irons. **2.** To have some sails full and some aback, so as to be unmanageable: said of a vessel.—**I′ron-er,** *n.* One who or that which irons.—**I′ron-y,** *a.* Consisting of or resembling iron.

I′ron Gates. A defile in the Danube basin at the junction of Hungary and Serbia; length, $1^1/_2$ m.

I′ron-ing, 1 aĭ′ern-ĭŋ; 2 I′ern-ing, *n.* The process of pressing and smoothing with flat-irons.

I′ron-ton. A city in S. Ohio; pop. 14,010.

I′ron-wood. A city in W. Michigan; pop. 15,740.

i′ro-ny, 1 aĭ′ro-nĭ; 2 I′ro-ny, *n.* **1.** The use of words to signify the opposite of what they would usually express; ridicule under cover of praise or compliment; covert sarcasm or satire. **2.** The feigning of ignorance, as in Socratic argument, hence called **Socratic irony. 3.** A condition of affairs or events exactly the reverse of what was to be expected. [< Gr. L+P *eirōneia,* < *eirōn,* dissembler.] Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.—**i-ron′i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of irony; covertly sarcastic. **2.** Speaking or writing ironically. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**i-ron′ic,** *a.*

Ir″o-quois′, 1 ir″o-kwoi′; 2 Ir″o-kwŏi′, *n.* One of any one of the five (later six) Indian tribes confederated in New York (Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, and later the Tuscaroras) and called *The Five* (or *Six*) *Nations.*—**Ir″o-quoi′an. I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Iroquois. **II.** *n.* A North-American linguistic stock.

irr., irreg., *abbr.* Irregular; irregularly.

ir-ra′di-ate, 1 ĭ-rē′dĭ-ēt; 2 Ĭ-rā′dĭ-āt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT″ED[4]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To make luminous; illuminate. **2.** Hence, to render clear and intelligible, as a subject. **3.** To surround with splendor. **4.** To shed; diffuse. **5.** To emit rays; shine. **II.** *a.* [Poet.] Made clear, bright.—**ir-ra′di-ance, ir-ra′di-an-cy‡,** *n.*—**ir-ra′di-ant,** *a.* Sending out rays of light.—**ir-ra″di-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of irradiating, or the state of being irradiated. **2.** Rays emitted; as, the *irradiation* of a candle. **3.** *Physics.* An apparent enlargement of a bright object, when seen against a dark background, due to the fact that the rays of light do not converge accurately to a focus upon the retina. **4.** Radiation in its several senses.—**ir-ra′di-a″tĭv(ĕ[2], a.** Emitting rays; illuminating.

ir-ra′tion-al, 1 ĭ-rash′ən-əl; 2 Ĭ-răsh′on-al, *a.* **1.** Not possessed of or not exercising reasoning powers. **2.** *Alg.* Not equal to the quotient of any two entire quantities. **3.** Contrary to reason; absurd. Syn.: see ABSURD; INSANE.—**irrational syllable** (*Gr. Pros.*), a syllable that destroys the proper ratio between thesis and arsis, as a long syllable standing in the place of a short one.—**ir-ra′tion-al-ism,** *n.* A belief or philosophy that is not grounded in reason.—**ir-ra″tion-al′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of lacking reason or understanding. **2.** Something irrational or absurd. **ir-ra′tion-al-ness‡.**—**ir-ra′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Ir″ra-wad′dy, *n.* Same as IRAWADI.

ir″re-claim′a-bl(e[2]**,** 1 ĭr″ĭ-klēm′ə-bl; 2 Ĭr″e-clām′a-bl, *a.* That can not be reclaimed or that can not be redeemed.—**ir″re-claim″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**ir″re-claim″a-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**ir″re-claim′a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rec′on-cil″a-bl(e[2]**,** 1 ĭ-rek′ən-saĭl″ə-bl; 2 Ĭ-rĕc′on-cīl″a-bl. **I.** *a.* That can not be reconciled; as, *irreconcilable* enemies. **II.** *n.* One who will not agree or become reconciled: said especially of political factionists.—**ir-rec″on-cil″a-bil′i-ty, ir-rec′on-cil″a-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**ir-rec′on-cil″a-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-cov′er-a-bl(e[2]**,** 1 ĭr″ĭ-kuv′er-ə-bl; 2 Ĭr″e-cŏv′er-a-bl, *a.* That can not be recovered or regained; irredeemable; lost beyond recall; as, an *irrecoverable* state of happiness.—**ir″re-cov′er-a-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**ir″re-cov′er-a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir″re-cu′sa-bl(e[2]**,** 1 ĭr″ĭ-kiū′zə-bl; 2 Ĭr″e-cū′ga-bl, *a.* That can not be rejected. [< IR- + L. *recuso;* see RECUSANT.] **-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-deem′a-bl(e[2]**,** 1 ĭr″ĭ-dīm′ə-bl; 2 Ĭr″e-dēm′a-bl, *a.* **1.** Not to be redeemed or replaced by an equivalent; as, an *irredeemable* bank-note. **2.** That can not be reclaimed; not to be atoned for or escaped from; as, an *irredeemable* scoundrel, crime, or slavery. **3.** Not ended by payment of principal; as, an *irredeemable* annuity.—**ir″re-deem′a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir″re-den′tist, 1 ĭr″ĭ-den′tĭst; 2 Ĭr″e-dĕn′tĭst, *n.* One of a party formed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorporation with that country of regions Italian in speech and race but subject to other governments. [< It. *irredento,* unredeemed, < L. *in-,* not, + *redemptus,* pp. of *redimo;* see REDEEM.]—**ir″re-den′tism,** *n.* *It. Polit.* The political views of the Irredentists, taken collectively.—**ir″re-den′tist,** *a.* [reducible.

Ir″re-duc′i-bl(e[2]**,** 1 ĭr″ĭ-diūs′ĭ-bl; 2 Ĭr″e-dūç′i-bl, *a.* Not **ir-ref′ra-ga-ble,** 1 ĭ-ref′ra-gə-bl; 2 Ĭ-rĕf′ra-ga-bl, *a.* That **ir-ref′ra-ga-bl″,** can not be refuted or disproved. [< L. *in-,* not, + *refragor,* to oppose.]—**ir-ref″ra-ga-bil′i-ty,** *n.* **ir-ref′ra-ga-bl(e-ness‡.**—**ir-ref′ra-ga-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-fran′gi-bl(e[2]**,** 1 ĭr″ĭ-fran′jĭ-bl; 2 Ĭr″e-frăn′gi-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be broken or violated; as, an *irrefrangible* law. **2.** *Optics.* Not susceptible of refraction.—**ir″re-fran′gi-bly,** *adv.*

Ir″re-fut′a-bl(e[2]**,** 1 ĭr″ĭ-fiūt′ə-bl; 2 Ĭr″e-fût′a-bl, *a.* Not refutable; that can not be disproved; irrefragable, as an argument. [< LL. *irrefutabilis,* < *in-,* not, + *refuto,* refute.]—**ir″re-fut″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**ir″re-fut′a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-reg'u-lar, 1 i-reg'yu-lər; 2 ɪ-rĕg'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not regular; departing from or being out of the usual or proper form, order, course, method, proportion, etc. **2.** Not conforming in action or character to rule, duty, discipline, etc.; lawless; as, *irregular* habits. **3.** *Bot.* Exhibiting a want of symmetry in form and size: said of flowers in which the members of the various whorls differ from one another in size or shape. **4.** *Eccl.* Laboring under an ecclesiastical irregularity. See IRREGULARITY, 2. **5.** *Mil.* Not belonging to the regular army; as, *irregular* troops. **6.** *Gram.* (1) Not inflected or conjugated in the usual way; as, *irregular* verbs. (2) Same as STRONG, 9. **7.** *Law.* Not according to rule; improper; not complying with legal formalities. **II.** *n.* A person exercising a calling or profession without belonging to its regular organization or conforming to its regulations, as a soldier not in the regular army.

Syn.: abnormal, anomalous, confused, crooked, desultory, devious, disorderly, dissolute, eccentric, erratic, exceptional, fitful, immoderate, inordinate, uneven, unnatural, unsettled, unsymmetrical, unsystematic, unusual, variable, vicious, wandering, wild.—Ant.: common, constant, established, fixed, formal, methodical, natural, normal, orderly, ordinary, periodical, punctual, regular, stated, steady, systematic, uniform, universal, unvarying, usual. **ir-reg'u-lous†.—ir-reg"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being irregular; an imperfection, inconsistency, etc. **2.** *R. C. & Anglican Chs.* An impediment to the taking or performing the functions of orders. Syn.: see DISORDER.—**ir-reg'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

ir"re-la'tion§, *a.* Lack of relation.

ir-rel'a-tiv(e²)**s,** *a.* **1.** Not relative; unconnected. **2.** *Mus.* Having no common tone. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ir-rel'e-vant, 1 i-rel'ɪ-vant; 2 ɪ-rĕl'e-vant, *a.* Not relevant or apposite; impertinent. Syn.: see ALIEN; INSIGNIFICANT.—**ir-rel'e-van-cy,** *n.* The condition or quality of being irrelevant. **ir-rel'e-vance‡.—ir-rel'e-vant-ly,** *adv.*

ir"re-liev'a-bl(e²)**,** *a.* That can not be relieved.

ir"re-lig'ion, 1 ir"ɪ-lij'ən; 2 ɪr"e-lĭg'on, *n.* The state of being without or opposed to religion; unbelief; ungodliness.—**ir"re-lig'ion-ist,** *n.*—**ir"re-lig'ious,** *a.* Not religious; hence, ungodly. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ir-re'me-a-bl(e²)**,** *a.* [Poet.] Admitting no return; irretraceable. —**ir-re'me-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir"re-me'di-a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-mī'dɪ-ə-bl; 2 ɪr"e-mē'di-a-bl, *a.* Not to be remedied; incurable; irreparable. **-ness,** *n.*—**ir"re-me'di-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir"re-mis"si-bil'i-ty, 1 ir"ɪ-mis"ɪ-bil'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ir"e-mis"ɪ-bĭl'ɪ-ty, *n.* Impossibility of being forgiven; the state of being without remission.—**ir"re-mis'si-bl**(e²)**,** *a.* Unpardonable.—**ir"re-mis'si-bl**(e-ness²)**,** *n.*—**ir"re-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

ir"re-mov'a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-mūv'ə-bl; 2 ɪr"e-mǫv'a-bl, *a.* Not removable; permanent.—**ir"re-mov"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Perpetuity. **2.** *Eccl.* The quality of certain offices implying that the incumbent's appointment is for the term of his natural life.—**ir"re-mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rep'a-ra-bl(e²)**,** 1 i-rep'ə-rə-bl; 2 ɪ-rĕp'a-ra-bl, *a.* That can not be repaired, rectified, or made amends for.—**ir-rep"a-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ir-rep'a-ra-bl**(e-ness²)**†.— -bly,** *adv.*

ir"re-peal'a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-pīl'ə-bl; 2 ɪr"e-pēl'a-bl, *a.* Not repealable.

ir"re-place'a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-plēs'ə-bl; 2 ɪr"e-plāç'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being replaced. [**piev'i-a-bl**(e²)**†.**

ir"re-piev'i-sa-bl(e²)**,** *a. Law.* That can not be replevied. **ir"re-**

ir"re-pres'si-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-presˈɪ-bl; 2 ɪr"e-prĕs'i-bl, *a.* Not repressible; that can not be restrained.—**ir"re-pres'si-bl**(e-ness²)**,** *n.* **ir"re-pres"si-bil'i-ty†.—ir"re-pres'si-bly,** *adv.*—**ir"re-pres'siv**(e²)**s,** *a.* Irrepressible.

ir"re-proach'a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-prōch'ə-bl; 2 ɪr"e-prōch'a-bl, *a.* Not reproachable; blameless. **-ness,** *n.* **-bly,** *adv.*

ir"re-sis'ti-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-zis'tɪ-bl; 2 ɪr"e-ṡĭs'ti-bl, *a.* Not resistible; that can not be successfully withstood or opposed. **ir"re-sist'lessꝛ.—ir"re-sis"ti-bil'i-ty, ir"re-sis'ti-bl**(e-ness²)**,** *n.*—**ir"re-sis'ti-bly,** *adv.*

ir-res'o-lu-bl(e²)**,** 1 i-rez'o-lū-bl; 2 ɪ-rĕṡ'o-lū-bl, *a.* **1.** Not soluble. **2.** Not to be relieved; beyond help. **3.** Not solvable; insoluble.

ir-res'o-lute, 1 i-rez'o-lūt; 2 ɪ-rĕṡ'o-lūt, *a.* Not resolute or resolved; wavering; hesitating.

Syn.: capricious, doubtful, faint-hearted, faltering, fickle, fitful, half-hearted, hesitant, hesitating, indecisive, undecided, vacillating, wavering. Indecision denotes lack of intellectual conviction; irresolution denotes defect of volition, weakness of will. A thoughtful man may be *undecided* as to the course to take in perplexing circumstances; yet when decided he may act with promptness; an *irresolute* man lacks the nerve to act. Indecision commonly denotes a temporary state or condition, irresolution a trait of character. See FAINT; FICKLE.—Ant.: decided, determined, firm, persistent, resolute, resolved.—**ir-res'o-lute-ly,** *adv.*—**ir-res"o-lu'tion,** *n.* Want of decision. **ir-res'o-lute-ness‡.**

ir"re-solv'a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-zelv'ə-bl; 2 ɪr"e-ṡŏlv'a-bl, *a.* Not separable into parts; incapable of being resolved.

ir"re-spec'tive,] 1 ir"ɪ-spek'tɪv; 2 ɪr"e-spĕc'tiv, *a.* Lacking

ir"re-spec'tive²,] respect or relation; regardless: now used mostly with *of,* often adverbially. **-ly,** *adv.*

ir"re-spir'a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-spair'ə-bl *or* i-res'pɪ-rə-bl; 2 ɪr-e-spīr'a-bl *or* ɪ-rĕṡ'pi-ra-bl, *a.* Not respirable; not fit to be breathed.—**ir"re-spir'a-bl**(e-ness²)**,** *n.*

ir"re-spon'si-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-spen'sɪ-bl; 2 ɪr"e-spŏn'si-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not accountable or amenable; not of sound mind. **2.** Careless of responsibilities; unreliable. Syn.: see ARBITRARY; ABSOLUTE. **II.** *n.* A person who is irresponsible.—**ir"re-spon"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ir"re-spon'si-bl**(e-ness²)**†.—ir"re-spon'si-bly,** *adv.*—**ir"re-spon'siv**(e²)**s,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

ir"re-ten'tion, 1 ir"ɪ-ten'shən; 2 ɪr"e-tĕn'shon, *n.* Lack of power of retaining.—**ir"re-ten'tiv**(e²)**s,** *a.*—**ir"re-ten'tiv**(e-ness²)**s,** *n.*

ir"re-trace'a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-trēs'ə-bl; 2 ɪr"e trāç'a-bl, *a.* Not retraceable.

ir"re-triev'a-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-trīv'ə-bl; 2 ɪr"e-trēv'a-bl, *a.* Not retrievable, irreparable.—**ir"re-triev'a-bl**(e-ness²)**,** *n.* **ir"re-triev"a-bil'i-ty‡.—ir"re-triev'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rev'er-ent, 1 i-rev'er-ent; 2 ɪ-rĕv'er-ĕnt, *a.* Lacking in proper reverence. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ir-rev'er-ence,** *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being irreverent. **2.** The condition of not being reverenced; lack of honor.

ir"re-vers'i-bl(e²)**,** 1 ir"ɪ-vūrs'ɪ-bl; 2 ir"e-vĕrs'i-bl, *a.* That can not be reversed or inverted.—**ir"re-vers"i-bil'i-ty, ir"re-vers'i-bl**(e-ness²)**,** *n.*—**ir"re-vers'i-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rev'o-ca-bl(e²)**,** 1 i-rev'o-kə-bl; 2 ɪ-rĕv'o-ca-bl, *a.* Incapable of being revoked or repealed; unalterable.—**ir-rev"o-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **ir-rev'o-ca-bl**(e-ness²)**†.—ir-rev'o-ca-bly,** *adv.*

ir'ri-gate, 1 ir'ɪ-gēt; 2 ɪr'i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED²; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To water, as land, by artificial ditches, etc. **2.** To wet; soak; bedew. **3.** *Surg.* To moisten, as a wound, with dropping water or a spray, jet, etc. [< L. *irrigatus,* pp. of *irrigo,* < *in,* upon, + *rigo,* water.]—**ir'ri-ga-bl**(e²)**,** *a.*—**ir"ri-ga'tion,** *n.* Artificial watering of land.—**ir"ri-ga'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the artificial watering of land.—**ir"ri-ga'tion-ist,** *n.* One who conducts or is an authority upon irrigation.—**ir'ri-ga"tor,** *n.* —**ir-rig'u-ous§,** *a.* Watered or watery; supplying water.

ir'ri-tate, 1 ir'ɪ-tēt; 2 ɪr'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED²; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To excite ill temper or impatience in; fret; exasperate. **2.** To excite physically; inflame. **3.** *Physiol.* To stimulate artificially; cause to contract. [< L. *irritatus,* pp. of *irrito,* excite.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; INCENSE; PIQUE.

—**ir'ri-ta-bl**(e²)**,** *a.* **1.** Showing impatience or ill temper on little provocation; irascible; petulant. **2.** Responding easily to the action of external stimuli. **3.** *Pathol.* Influenced to an abnormal degree by the action of stimulants or irritants. Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**ir"ri-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being irritable; susceptibility to anger or impatience. **2.** *Physiol.* The responsiveness of living matter or protoplasm in general to changes in external conditions, manifested by motion, change of form, and in other ways; specif., that characterizing certain tissues or organs of plants and animals, as nerves or muscles. Compare STIMULUS. **3.** *Pathol.* A morbid condition of an organ, manifested by undue excitability under the action of a stimulant. **ir'ri-ta-bl**(e-ness²)**‡.—ir'ri-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**ir'ri-tan-cy§,** *n.* The quality of producing irritation.—**ir'ri-tant.** **I.** *a.* Causing irritation. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pathological or other agent of inflammation, pain, etc. **2.** A provocative; spur.—**ir"ri-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of irritating or state of being irritated. **2.** *Pathol.* A condition of morbid irritability in an organ or part of the body. —**ir'ri-ta"tiv**(e²)**s,** *a.* **1.** Serving to produce irritation. **2.** Accompanied by irritation.

ir-rup'tion, 1 i-rup'shən; 2 ɪ-rŭp'shon, *n.* **1.** A breaking or rushing in. **2.** A violent incursion. [< L. *in,* in, + *rumpo,* break.] Syn.: see INVASION.—**ir-rup'tiv**(e²)**s,** *a.*

Ir'tish, 1 ir'tish; 2 ir'tish, *n.* A river in W. Siberia; length, 2,300 m. to the Ob river. **Ir'tyshꝛ.**

Ir'ving, 1 ūr'vɪŋ; 2 ir'ving, *n.* **1. Edward** (1792–1834), a Scottish clergyman. **2. Sir Henry** (original name **John Henry Brodribb**) (1838–1905), an English actor-manager. **3. Henry Brodribb** (1870–1919), an English actor-manager; trained for the bar; son of Henry. **4. Lawrence** (**Sydney Brodribb**), (1872–1914), an English actor, son of Henry; drowned in sinking of "Empress of Ireland" by collision in the St. Lawrence river, May, 1914. **5. Washington** (1783–1859), an American writer, historian, and humorist; *Sketch Book.*

Ir'ving-ton, 1 ūr'vɪŋ-tən; 2 ir'ving-ton, *n.* A town in E. New Jersey; pop. 25,480.

Is, 1 iz; 2 ɪṡ, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. of* BE, *v.* [AS.]

is-, 1 is- *or* ɪs-; 2 is- *or* ɪs-. From Greek *isos,* equal: a combining form.

Is., Isa., *abbr.* Isaiah.—**is., isl.,** *abbr.* [ISLS., *pl.*] Island.

I'saac, 1 aɪ'zək; 2 ɪ'sac, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **I'sak,** 1 ī'sɑk, 2 ī'sāk; D. Pol. **I'zaak,** 1 ī'zɑk, 2 ī'sāk; F. **I'saac',** 1 ī'zāk', 2 ī'sāk'; G. **I'saak,** 1 ī'zɑk, 2 ī'sāk; Hung. **I'zsák,** 1 ī'sɑk, 2 ī'sāk; It. **I-sac'co,** 1 ī-zɑk'ko, 2 ī-sāc'co; L. **I-sa'a-cus,** 1 aɪ-sē'ə-kus, 2 ɪ-sā'a-cŭs; Sw. **I'sak,** 1 ī'sɑk, 2 ī'sāk. **2.** *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch; son of Abraham and Sarah, and father of Esau and Jacob; lived about 1800 B. C. *Gen.* xxi, 3. [Heb., laughter.]

I'saac Bick'er-staff, 1 bik'ər-staf; 2 bĭk'er-stăf. A pen-name: (1) of Dean Swift in a satirical pamphlet against Partridge; (2) of Richard Steele in *The Tatler,* 1709–10.

Is'a-bel, 1 iz'ə-bel; 2 ɪṡ'a-bĕl. **n.** 1. A feminine personal name. **Is"a-bel'la‡; Is'a-belle‡;** D. G. **I"sa-bel'le,** 1 i"sə-bel'le, 2 i"sä-bĕl'le; F. **I"sa"belle',** 1 i"zə"bel', 2 i"sä"bĕl'; **I"sa"beau'‡;** It. Sw. **I"sa-bel'la,** 1 i"sə-bel'ɑ, 2 i"sä-bĕl'ä; L. **Is"a-bel'la,** 1 iz"ə-bel'ə, 2 ɪṡ"a-bĕl'a; Pg. Sp. **I"sa-bel',** 1 i"sə-bel', 2 i"sä-bĕl'. **2.** See ELIZABETH. [Heb., oath of Baal.]

Is"a-bel'la, 1 iz"ə-bel'ə; 2 ɪṡ"a-bĕl'a. **I. of Castile** (1451–1504). Queen of Castile and Leon; wife of Ferdinand V. of Aragon; subdued Granada; aided Columbus.

I"sa-cous'tic, 1 aɪ"sə-kūs'tɪk [*or* -kous'tɪk; 2 ɪ"sa-cuṡ'tic, -cous'tic, *a.* Denoting equality in the clearness or intensity of sound; as, an *isacoustic* curve or surface.

I-sæ'us, 1 aɪ-sē'us; 2 ɪ-sē'ŭs, *n.* An Attic orator and rhetorician; reputed teacher of Demosthenes; lived 420–348 B. C.

I"sa-go'ge†, *n.* An introduction, as to a literary work. **I"sa-gog'ic‡; I'sa-gogue†.—I"sa-gog'ic, I"sa-gog'i-cal,** *a.*

I"sa-gog'ics, 1 aɪ"sə-goj'ɪks; 2 ɪ"sa-gŏĝ'ics, *n.* That part of exegetical theology which has to do with the literary history of the books of the Bible, their inspiration, authorship, genuineness, and time and place of composition; Biblical introduction. [< L. *isagogicus,* < Gr. *eisagōgikos,* < *eis,* into, + *agō,* lead.]

I'sa-gon, *n.* Same as ISOGON.

I-sa'iah, 1 ai-zē'yə *or* ai-zai'ə; 2 ī-sā'ya *or* ī-sī'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **E-sai'as,** 1 ē-sai'as, 2 ę-sā'yās *or* ę-sī'ās; D. **Je-za'jas,** 1 yē-zā'yas, 2 yę-zā'yās; F. **I"sa"ïe',** 1 ī"za"ī', 2 ī"sā"ē'; G. **E-sa'ias,** 1 ē-zē'yas *or* ē-zai'as, 2 ę-sā'yās *or* ę-sī'ās; It. **I-sai'a,** 1 ī-zai'a, 2 ī-sī'ä; L. **E-sai'as,** 1 ī-zē'as, 2 ē-sā'as; Pg. Sp. **I"sa-ï'as,** 1 ī"sa-ī'as, 2 ī"sä-ī'äs. **2.** *Bib.* The first great Hebrew prophet; lived about 720 B. C. *2 Kings* xx, 1. **E-sai'as‡** [Gr.]; **I-sa'la‡; I-sai'as‡.** 3. The prophetical book of the Old Testament canon the sole authorship of which is ascribed to Isaiah the prophet. [< Heb. *Yeshayahu.*]—**I-sa'lan, I-sa'lah-an, I"sa-ian'ic,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Isaiah.

i-san'drous, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens all similar and of the same number as the petals. [< IS- + Gr. *anēr,* man.]—**i-san'ther-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having equal anthers. [+ Gr. *anthēros,* flowery.]—**i-san'thous,** *a. Bot.* Having regular flowers. [+ Gr. *anthos,* flower.]

I'sar, 1 ī'zar; 2 ī'sär, *n.* A river in the Tyrol and Bavaria; length, [175 m. to the Danube.

i'sa-tin, 1 ai'sə-tin, -tin *or* -tīn; 2 ī'sa-tin, -tin *or* -tīn, *n. Chem.*

i'sa-tine, A yellowish or brownish-red crystalline compound ($C_8H_5NO_2$) obtained by oxidizing indigo. It acts as an acid radical, and forms **isatites,** of which the compound with hydrogen, *isatinic acid* ($C_8H_7NO_3$), is formed by the action of caustic alkalis on isatin. [< L. *isatis,* < Gr. *isatis,* milky-juiced herb.]

I-sau'ri-a, 1 ī-sô'rī-ə; 2 ī-sę'ri-a, *n.* An ancient district between Cilicia and Phrygia, Asia Minor.

is'ba, 1 is'ba; 2 is'bä, *n.* [Rus.] A dwelling built of logs, with a thatched roof.

Isba.

Is-car'i-ot, 1 is-kar'i-ət; 2 is-cär'i-ot, *n. Bib.* Same as JUDAS, 1.

is'chi-um, 1 is'ki-um; 2 is'ci-ûm, *n.* [-CHIA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The posterior part of the pelvic arch; in man, the part of the hip-bone on which the body rests when sitting. **2.** *Crust.* The third joint of any limb or lateral appendage. **3.** *Entom.* A side of the thorax. [< Gr. *ischion,* hip, < *ischys,* strength.] **is'chi-on‡.**—**is"chi-at'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the ischium; sciatic. **is'chi-ac‡; is"chi-ad'ic‡; is'chi-al‡.**

Ischl, 1 ishl; 2 ïshl, *n.* A town in Upper Austria; a watering-place; pop. 29,000.

-ise, *suffix.* **1.** Used to denote condition, quality, state, or function; as, franchise. [< OF. *-ise,* < L. *-itia.*] **-ice‡; -ize‡. 2.** Same as -ISE².

I'se, 1 aiz; 2 īs. **1.** [Dial., Scot. & Prov. Eng.] I shall: a contraction. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Negro, U. S.] I is: vulgar for *I am.*

I'ser, 1 ī'zər; 2 ī'ger, *n.* **1.** Same as ISAR. **2.** A river; rises in Bohemia; length 90 m. to the Elbe river.

I"sère', 1 ī"zêr'; 2 ī"ger', *n.* A river in S. E. France; length, 175 m. to the Rhone river.

I-seult', 1 ī-sült'; 2 ī-sült', *n. Medieval Legend.* **1.** "The Beautiful," an Irish princess, beloved by Tristan. **2.** The daughter of the Duke of Brittany, called "Iseult of the White Hand," wife of Tristan. See TRISTAN. **I-solde'‡.**

Is"fa-han', 1 is"fa-hōn'; 2 is"fä-hän', *n.* Same as ISPAHAN.

-ish¹, *suffix.* Somewhat; of the nature of: used also to form adjectives of place or country; as Polish. [<AS. *-isc,* an adj. formative.]

-ish², *suffix.* To make; give; as, burnish, furnish. [< OF. *-iss-,* < L. *-esco, -isco,* term. of inceptive verbs.]

I'sh"ii'', 1 ī'shī"yī' *or* ī-shī-yī'; 2 ī'shī"yī' *or* ī-shī-yī', **Kikujiro,** Viscount (1866–). A Japanese statesman and diplomat.

Ish'ma-el, 1 ish'mi-el; 2 ish'ma-ël, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The son of Abraham and Hagar; exiled with latter. **2.** An outcast.—**Ish'ma-el-ite,** *n.* **1.** A traditional descendant of Ishmael; an Arab. **2.** One having the character of Ishmael. *Gen.* xvi, 12.—**Ish'ma-el-it"ish,** *a.*—**Ish'ma-el-it"ism,** *n.*

Ish'pe-ming, 1 ish'pi-miŋ; 2 ish'pe-miŋ, *n.* A city in N. Michigan; pop. 10,500.

Ish'tar, 1 ish'tär; 2 ish'tär, *n. Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The chief goddess; goddess of war and fertility.

Ish'tib, *n.* Same as STIB.

I'si-ac, 1 ai'si-ak; 2 ī'si-ăc, *a.* Belonging or relating to the goddess **I'sis-glass,** 1 ai'siŋ-glas; 2 ī'siŋ-glăs, *n.* **1.** A preparation of nearly pure gelatin made from the viscera of fish. **2.** Mica. [< MD. *huysenblas,* < *huysen,* sturgeon, + MLG. *blase,* bladder.]

I'sis, 1 ai'sis; 2 ī'sis, *n. Myth.* The principal Egyptian goddess; originator of the arts and of agriculture, and symbolical of fertility.

Is-kan'de-run, 1 is-kən'di-rūn; 2 is-kän'de-ruŋ, *n.* A seaport town in N. W. Syria, Asia Minor; pop. 12,000.

isl., *abbr.* [ISLS., *pl.*] Island, isle.

Is'la de Pi'nos, 1 is'lə dē pi'nos; 2 is'lä dę pī'nos. An island 35 m. S. of Cuba; 986 sq. m.; pop. 3,200; discovered by Columbus, 1494.

Is'lam, 1 is'ləm; 2 is'lam, *n.* **1.** The Mohammedan religion. **2.** The body of Mohammedan believers, or the countries under Mohammedan rule. [< Ar. *islām,* submission.]—**Is-lam'ic,** *a.* Mohammedan.—**Is'lam-ism,** *n.* Mohammedanism.—**Is"lam-is'tic,** *a.* **Is"lam-it'ic‡.**—**Is'lam-ite,** *n.* A Mussulman; Mohammedan.—**Is'lam-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To convert or conform to Islam.

Is'land, 1 ai'lənd; 2 ī'land, *vt.* **1.** To make into an island or islands; insulate. **2.** To intersperse with or as with islands.

Is'land, *n.* **1.** A tract of land, usually of moderate extent, surrounded by water. **2.** Anything isolated or like an island. [< AS. *igland,* island.]—**Islands** (or **Isles**) **of the Blest** (*Gr. Myth.*), legendary islands in the western ocean to which favorites of the gods were translated.—**is'land-er,** *n.* An inhabitant of an island. **isles'man‡.**

Isle, 1 ail; 2 īl, *vt. & vi.* [ISLED; ISL'ING.] **1.** To insulate; island. **2.** To place or to live on an island.

isle, *n.* An island: chiefly poetical.

Isle of Ely. See under ELY.

Isle of France. Mauritius.

Isle of Man. An island in the Irish Sea; 32 m. by 6 to 12 m.; pop. 60,240; chief town, Douglas.

Isle of Pines. 1. See ISLA DE PINOS. **2.** An island in the Pacific, belonging to French New Caledonia; 58 sq. mi.; pop. about 600.

Isle of Than'et, 1 than'et; 2 thän'ĕt. An island in S. E. England; 9 by 5 m.; the first possession of the Saxons in Britain.

Isle of Wight, 1 wait; 2 wīt. An island, off the south coast of England; 23 by 13 m.; pop. 94,070; chief town, Newport.

is'let, 1 ai'let; 2 īl'ĕt, *n.* A little island.

Is'ling-ton, 1 is'iŋ-tən; 2 is'liŋ-tŏn, *n.* A parish and borough in N. London, England; pop. 330,000.

I'slip, 1 ai'slip; 2 ī'slip, *n.* A town in S. E. New York, on Long Island; pop. 20,710.

ism, 1 izm; 2 īsm, *n.* A doctrine or system: often applied satirically or with derogatory force. [< -ISM.]

-ism, *suffix.* In the formation of nouns, a terminal form derived from verbs in -IZE, indicating: (1) Action, the process of such action, or the completed act; as, baptism, nepotism, ostracism. (2) State, condition, or quality; as, scepticism. (3) A religious, social or philosophical system, frequently by adding it to the name of the founder; as, Catholicism, radicalism, Calvinism. (4) *Pathol.* An abnormal condition caused by excess; as, cocainism. (5) A characteristic or idiosyncrasy, specif., of a language; as, Browningism, Hebraism, Americanism. [< L. *-ismus,* < Gr. *-ismos,* termination of nouns, from verbs in *-izō;* see -IZE.]

Is"ma-il'i-an, 1 is"mi-il'i-ən; 2 is"ma-il'i-an, *n.* A member of a sect of the Shiah branch of Islam that recognized as the last of the imams Ismail, of the house of Ali. They are now represented by the Druses. **Is"ma-el'i-an‡.**—**Is'ma-el-ite,** *n.* **1.** Same as ISHMAELITE. **2.** Same as ISMAILIAN.

Is"ma-il' Pa-sha', 1 is"mə-il' pə-shä'; 2 is"mä-il' pä-shä'. Ismail I. (1830–1895), a khedive of Egypt, 1863–1879.

Is-me'ne, 1 is-mi'ni; 2 is-mē'nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* In two tragedies of Sophocles, the sister of Antigone.

I'so-, 1 ai'so-; 2 ī'so-. From Greek *isos,* equal: a combining form.—**I'so-bar,** *n. Meteor.* A line joining points at which the barometric pressure is the same. [+ Gr. *baros,* weight.]—**I"so-bar'ic,** *a.* **I"so-bar'o-met'ric‡.**—**I'so-chelm,** *n.* A line joining points on the earth's surface which have the same mean winter temperature. **I'so-chime‡.**—**I"so-chei'mal,** *a.*—**I"so-chro-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Having or denoting identity of color. **2.** Same as ORTHOCHROMATIC. [+ Gr. *chrōma,* color.]—**i-soch'ro-nal,** *a.* Relating to equal intervals of time; especially, denoting a pendulum that always vibrates in the same period. [+ Gr. *chronos,* time.] **I"so-chron'ic‡; i-soch'ro-nous‡.**—**i-soch'ro-nism,** *n.* Isochronal character or quality.—**i-soch'ro-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To render or cause to become isochronal.—**i-soch'ro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

I. S. O., *abbr.* Imperial Service Order.

I'so-cli'nal, 1 ai'so-klai'nəl; 2 ī'so-cli'nal. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Dipping at the same angle and in the same direction: said of folded strata. **II.** *n.* An isocline.—**isoclinal line,** a line connecting places that have the same magnetic dip.

I'so-cline, *n. Geol.* A fold in which the strata are so closely appressed that the sides are parallel.—**I"so-clin'ic,** *a.* Isoclinal.—**i-soc'ra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] Equality in government; government in which all have equal power.—**I'so-crat,** *n.*—**I"so-crat'ic,** *a.*

I-soc'ra-tes, 1 ai-sok'rə-tīz; 2 ī-sŏc'ra-tēş, *n.* (436–338 B. C.) An Athenian orator; teacher of Xenophon.

I"so-di"a-met'ric, *a. Bot.* Equal in the three dimensions.—**I"so-di-mor'phism,** *n. Crystal.* The phenomenon in which two or more analogous substances are at the same time isomorphous and dimorphous.—**I"so-di-mor'phous,** *a.*

I"so-dy-nam'ic, *a.* Relating to equality of force.—**I"so-dy-nam'i-cal‡.**—**isodynamic line,** any line on the earth's surface at all points of which the intensity of terrestrial magnetism is the same.

I"so-en'ge-nol, 1 -nōl *or* -nōl; 2 -nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$) derived from guiacol.—**i-sog'a-mous,** *n. Bot.* Of or pertaining to isogamy.—**i-sog'a-my,** *n. Bot.* That form of sexual reproduction in which there is a union of two similarly formed sexual cells, or gametes.—**i-sog'e-nous,** *a.* Having a similarity of origin.—**i-sog'e-ny,** *n.*—**I"so-ge'o-therm,** *n.* A line or surface along which the earth, below its surface, has the same temperature.—**I"so-ge"o-ther'mal, I"so-ge"o-ther'mic,** *a.*

I'so-gon, *n.* A polygon whose angles are all equal.

I"so-gon'ic. **I.** *a.* Having equal angles. **I-sog'o-nal‡. II.** *n.* An isogonal line.—**isogonic** or **isogonal line,** a line joining places that have the same magnetic variation.

Is'o-late, 1 is'o-[or ai'so-]lēt; 2 ĭs'o-[or ĭs'so-]lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED⁴; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To place in a detached or insulated situation. **2.** To insulate. **3.** *Chem.* To obtain in a free or uncombined state. [< It. *isolato,* < *isola,* island.]—**is"o-la'tion,** *n.* The act of isolating, or the state of being isolated; insulation.—**is"o-la'tion-ist,** *n.* One who advocates an isolated condition, especially of a nation or country, as regards alliances and relations with others.—**is'o-la"tor,** *n.* One who or that which isolates; also, an insulator.

I-solde', *n.* Same as ISEULT. **I-solt'‡.**

i-sol'o-gous, 1 ai-sol'o-gus; 2 ī-sŏl'o-gûs, *a.* Having similar differences in composition: applied in chemistry to those groups of hydrocarbon compounds that have a constant difference of

two hydrogen atoms in their composition, but which are identical in their carbon composition; thus ethane (C_2H_6), ethene (C_2H_4), and acetylene (C_2H_2) are *isologous*. [< iso- + Gr. *logos*, ratio, < *legō*, say.]

i″so-mag-net′ic. **I.** *a.* Relating to or designating lines connecting points of equal magnetic force. **II.** *n.* An isomagnetic line. —**i′so-mer,** *n.* One of several substances characterized by isomerism.—**i″so-mer′ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or having the property of isomerism. [+ Gr. *meros*, part.]—**i-som′er-ism,** *n. Chem.* The condition of having different chemical or physical properties, or both, but identical ultimate composition.—**i-som′er-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Equal in number, as the members of the successive circles of a flower. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Isomera*, a division of beetles. **3.** *Chem.* Isomeric.—**i″so-met′ric.** **I.** *a.* In crystallography, pertaining to that system of crystallization in which the three axes are equal in length and at right angles to each other. **i″so-met′ri-cal‡.** **II.** *n. Thermodynamic.* An isometric line. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**i″so-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**i″so-me-tro′pi-a,** *n. Med.* Equality of the focus-lengths of the two eyes.—**i-som′e-try,** *n.* Equality in measured parts or proportions; specif. (*Geog.*), equality of elevation, as of mountain peaks.—**i′so-morph,** *n. Biol.* An organism superficially like another but morphologically different. [+ Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**i″so-mor′phic,** *a.* **1.** Having similar crystalline form. **2.** *Biol.* Having the same appearance. [+ Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**i″so-mor′phism,** *n.* **1.** *Crystal.* The phenomenon shown by two substances of analogous chemical composition that crystallize in identical or nearly identical forms. **2.** *Biol.* The possession of like characters by organisms of different groups, resulting usually from like environmental influences.—**i″so-mor′phous,** *a. Crystal.* Exhibiting isomorphism; isomorphic.

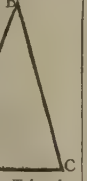
i-son′o-my, 1 ai-sen′o-mi; 2 i-sŏn′o-my, *n.* **1.** Equality of civil rights. **2.** Equality in rank, kind, or grade, in classification. [< Gr. *isonomia*, < *isos*, equal, + *nomos*, allotment, < *nemō*, assign.]—**i″so-nom′ic,** *a.*

I-son′zo, 1 i-zen′tsō; 2 ī-sŏn′tsō, *n.* A river rising in the Alps and flowing into the Adriatic; crossed by Italians, June 2, 1915, re-crossed by the Austrians, November, 1917.

i-sop′a-thy, *n. Med.* The theory that a contagious disease contains in its own virus the means for its cure.—**i″so-path′ic,** *a.* —**i″so-phat′ic,** *a. Bot.* Equally illuminated: said of leaves and other organs.—**i″so-phyl′lous,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the state of isophylly.—**i′so-phyl-ly,** *n. Bot.* The condition where a plant bears only one kind of leaf.—**i″so-pi-es′tic.** **I.** *a.* Showing equal pressure; isobaric. **II.** *n.* An isobar.

i′so-pod. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Isopoda*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Isopoda*. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**i-sop′o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* An order or suborder of crustaceans, including the sow-bugs.—**i-sop′o-dan, i′so-pode,** *a. & n.*—**i-sop′o-dous,** *a.*—**i″so-pol′i-ty,** *n.* Reciprocity of civil rights.—**i′so-prene,** *n.* A volatile liquid compound (C_5H_8), obtained when caoutchouc and gutta-percha are subjected to dry distillation. When isoprene is heated in presence of sodium, it changes into caoutchouc (C_5H_8)x or raw rubber.—**i′so-pyre,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of impure opal.

i-sos′ce-les, 1 ai-sos′ı-līz; 2 ī-sŏs′e-lēs, *a. Geom.* Having two sides of equal length, as *AB*, *BC*, in the accompanying diagram of a triangle. [L., < Gr. *isos*, equal, + *skelos*, leg.]



Isosceles Triangle.

i″so-seis′mal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected by equal intensity through earthquake shock. **i″so-seis′mic‡.** **II.** *n.* A line indicating localities where an earthquake has acted with equal intensity.—**isoseismal line,** same as ISOSEISMAL, *n.*

i″so-spor′ous, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the condition of isospory.—**i-sos′po-ry,** *n. Bot.* The state of having only one kind of spore, as in the true ferns and club-mosses.—**i-sos′ta-sy,** *n. Geol.* The theoretical condition of equilibrium which the earth's surface tends to assume under the action of terrestrial gravitation, as affected by the transference of material from regions of denudation to those of deposition, and by differences in density in various portions of the earth's mass near to the surface.—**i″so-stat′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to isostasy.—**i″so-stem′o-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having the stamens in a single series and the same in number with the petals and sepals.—**i″so-stem′o-ny,** *n.*—**i′so-there,** 1 ai′so-thir; 2 i′so-thēr, *n.* A line passing, as on a map, through points that have the same mean summer temperature. **i-soth′er-al‡.**—**i-soth′er-al,** *a.*

i′so-therm, *n. Meteor.* A line passing through points on the earth's surface which have the same temperature. [+ Gr. *thermē*, heat, < *therō*, make warm.]—**i″so-ther′mal,** *a.* Having the same temperature.

i″so-ton′ic, *a.* **1.** Having the same tonicity. **2.** Having the same osmotic pressure: said of solutions.—**isotonic contraction** (*Physiol.*), muscular contraction against a small but uniform tension.—**i. curve,** the curve recording isotonic contraction. —**i. system** (*Mus.*), a system of even or equal temperament.

i′so-topes, 1 ai′so-tops; 2 i′so-tops, *n. pl. Chem.* Varying forms of an element, alike in every respect excepting density and atomic weight and related properties such as solubility; term introduced by British chemist Frederick Soddy (b. 1877). [< Gr. *isos*, equal, + *topos*, place.]—**i″so-trop′ic,** *a.* **1.** Having the same physical properties in every direction. **2.** *Optics.* Designating an optical class of transparent substances in which light is transmitted with equal velocity in all directions. **3.** *Embryol.* Having indifferent structure, as various eggs. [+ Gr. *tropē*, turning, < *trepō*, turn.] **i′so-trope‡; i-sot′ro-pous‡.**—**i-sot′ro-pism, i-sot′ro-py,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being isotropic. **2.** *Embryol.* An ability in an unsegmented egg to develop an embryo from any part.

Is″pa-han′, 1 is″pə-hān′; 2 is″pä-hän′, *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 80,000) of Persia; entered by Russians, March 19, 1916.

Is′ra-el, 1 iz′rı-el; 2 iş′ra-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Is″ra″el′,** 1 is″ru″el′, 2 is″rä″ĕl′; G. **Is″ra-el′,** 1 is″ru-ĕl′, 2 is″rä-ĕl′; L. **Is′ra-el.** **2.** The patriarch Jacob (*Gen.* xxxii, 28). **3.** The twelve Israelitish tribes until the division of the kingdom. **4.** The northern kingdom after the division. **5.** Those who returned from the Babylonian captivity; also, their descendants, the Jews; hence, God's chosen people. [Heb., fighter for God.] —**Is′ra-el-ite.** **I.** *a.* Israelitish. **II.** *n.* A descendant of Israel (of Jacob); Hebrew; Jew; hence, one of God's chosen people.—**Is′ra-el-it″ish,** *a.* Jewish. **Is″ra-el-it′ic‡.**

Is′ra-els, 1 iz′rı-elz; 2 iş′ra-ĕlş. **Joseph** (1824–1911). A Dutch-Jewish genre-painter.

Is′sa-char, 1 is′ə-kūr; 2 is′a-cär, *n. Bib.* The ninth son of Jacob. [Heb., hire.]

is′su-a-bl(e²), 1 ish′u-ə-bl; 2 ish′ụ-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may issue or be issued. **2.** *Law.* Tending to an issue.—**is′su-a-bly,** *adv.*

Is′su-ance, 1 ish′u-əns; 2 ish′ụ-anç, *n.* The act of putting, sending, or giving out; promulgation; distribution.

is′su-ant, 1 ish′u-ənt; 2 ish′u-ant, *a.* Issuing or emerging, as, in heraldry, a beast of which the upper half only is seen.

is′sue, 1 ish′ū; 2 ish′ụ, *v.* [IS′SUED; IS′SU-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send forth or give out officially. **2.** To emit. **3.** To deliver. **4†.** To give birth to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pass from any enclosed place; flow out. **2.** To sally forth; go out. **3.** To be produced; proceed. **4.** To come to an end; result. **5.** *Law.* (1) To go forth officially, as a writ. (2) To join issue, in pleading. (3) To be born; also, to grow.

Syn.: see FLOW.—**is′su-er,** *n.*

is′sue, *n.* **1.** The act of sending forth or giving out. **2.** The act of passing or flowing out. **3.** That which is produced or sent forth. Specifically: (1) An edition, as of a newspaper. (2) Progeny. (3) That which has come into prominent interest or discussion. (4) Profits or proceeds. (5) The final result or outcome.

4. *Med.* Same as SETON. **5.** A discharge, as of blood. **6.** Egress; exit. **7.** *Law.* The point to be decided between the parties to an action. [F., < *issu*, pp. of *issir*, go out, < L. *exeo*, < *ex*, out, + *eo*, go.]

Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE; END; EVENT; TOPIC.—**at issue,** under dispute; in question.—**is′sue-pea″,** *n.* A pea or other small round body placed in a wound to maintain an issue.

Is′sus, 1 is′us; 2 is′ŭs, *n.* An ancient seaport in Cilicia, Asia Minor; scene of Darius's defeat by Alexander, 333 B. C.

-ist, *suffix.* Used in the formation of nouns to denote: **1.** An agent (one who makes a practise of doing something or who does or has to do with a thing), or one who follows a certain line of conduct, and usually accompanied by a verb in *-ize*, as in *florist*. **2.** A devotee, student, or prosecutor of some branch of art, knowledge, or science, or one who practises a specified art or method as in *genealogist*. **3.** One who advocates, adheres to, or follows some creed, cult, doctrine, or system, as in *Calvinist*, *socialist;* usually dominated by a noun in *-ism*. The suffix is sometimes used generically as a noun-ender; as in an *ist* of some kind; a dreamy *'ist*. [< L. *-ista*, *-istes*, < Gr. *-istēs*, termination of nouns of agent from verbs in *-izō;* see -IZE.]

I″stam-bul′, 1 i″stəm-būl′; 2 i″stäm-bụl′, *n.* The Turkish name for Constantinople, especially the ancient part of the city; corrupted from Gr. *eis tēn polin*, into the city. **Is″tam-boul′‡.**

Isth′mi-an, 1 is′mi-ən *or* ist′mi-ən; 2 is′mi-an *or* ist′mi-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an isthmus. **2.** [I-] Pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth or the Isthmus of Panama.—**Isthmian Canal,** the Panama Canal.—**I. games,** a Pan-Hellenic festival, anciently celebrated every two years on the Isthmus of Corinth.

isth′mi-an, *n.* One who inhabits or was born on an isthmus.

isth′mus, 1 is′mus *or* ist′mus; 2 is′mŭs *or* ist′mŭs, *n.* **1.** A narrow body of land connecting two larger bodies. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A contracted passage or portion of an organ between two larger cavities or parts; as, the portion of the brain which joins the pons Varolii with the interbrain and hemisphere. **3.** The constricted or contracted part of the cells of desmids connecting the two hemi-cells. [L., < Gr. *isthmos*, narrow passage.]

Is′tle, 1 is′tl; 2 is′tl, *n.* [Mex.] A valuable fiber of a tropical American plant. **pi′ta‡; Tampico fiber‡.**

Is′tri-a, 1 is′tri-ə; 2 is′tri-a, *n.* A peninsula in the Adriatic sea; 2,035 sq. m.; pop. 342,979; formerly belonging to Austria, now to Italy. See FIUME.

Is′tri-an, 1 is′tri-ən; 2 is′tri-an. **I.** *a.* Relating to Istria. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Istria.

It, 1 it; 2 ĭt, *pron.* [THEY, *pl.*] The personal pronoun of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender: used in the following senses: (1) As a substitute for a noun or clause mentioned or understood. In archaic and poetical usage *it* is often used in addition to the noun; as, "the rain *it* raineth every day." (2) As anticipative subject of a verb whose logical subject follows; as, *it* is I. (3) As nominative of verbs that are impersonal; as, *it* happens. (4) Indefinitely after intransitive verbs; as, to rough *it*. (5) As pointing out the leader in a children's game or a player that takes some special part. (6)† For the possessive *its*. (7)‖ Itself. [< AS. *hit*, neut. of *hē*, he.]

It., Ital., *abbr.* Italian, Italic, Italy.

i-tab′i-rite, 1 i-tab′ı-rait; 2 ī-tăb′ī-rīt, *n. Petrol.* A schist containing hematite in grains or scales. [< *Itabira*, in Brazil.] **i-tab′i-ryte‡.**

It″a-col′u-mite, 1 it″ə-kel′yu-mait; 2 ĭt″a-cŏl′yụ-mīt, *n. Petrol.* A laminated, granular, friable sandstone which is flexible in thin slabs. [< *Itacolumi*, a mountain in Brazil.]

I-tal′ian, 1 ı-tal′yən; 2 ī-tăl′yan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Italy, its people, or language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy. **2.** The language of modern Italy.—

Italian millet, an annual grass (*Chætochloa italica*), producing fodder and grain.—**I-tal'lan-ate‖,** *vt.* [-AT[ED4]; -AT[ING.]] To imbue with Italian characteristics; Italianize.—**I-tal"lan-an'a-tion,** *n.*—**I-tal"lan-esque',** Conforming to the Italian characteristics.—**I-tal'lan-ism,** *n.* **1.** An Italian idiom or expression; a custom or fashion peculiar to Italy. **2.** The spirit, manner, or taste of the Italians. **3.** A preference for or sympathy with Italy or things Italian.—**I-tal'lan-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ[ING.]] To render Italian; conform to the Italian character, manners, or language.—**I-tal"lan-i-za'tion,** *n.*

I-tal'lan Lib'y-a, 1 lĭb'ĭ-ə; 2 lĭb'ŷ-ə, *n.* A territory in N. Africa, including Tripoli and Cyrenaica; 406,000 sq. m.; pop.6,000,000.

I-tal'lan So-ma'li-land", 1 so-mä'lĭ-länd"; 2 so-mä'lĭ-länd". A protectorate in E. Africa; 139,430 sq. m.; pop. 650,000.

I-tal'ic, 1 ĭ-tal'ĭk; 2 ĭ-tăl'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the races or languages of Italy. **2.** *Print.* Designating or printed in italics. **II.** *n.* [ĭ- or I-] *Print.* A style of type in which the letters slope, as *these*.—**I-tal'i-cism,** 1 ĭ-tal'ĭ-sizm; 2 ĭ-tăl'ĭ-çism, *n.* An Italianism.—**I-tal'i-cize,** *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ[ING.]] To distinguish by italics; to emphasize. **I-tal'i-cise‡.**

I-tal'i-ot, } 1 ĭ-tal'ĭ-ĕt, -ŏt; 2 ĭ-tăl'ĭ-ĕt, -ŏt, *n.* One of the
I-tal'i-ote, } Greek inhabitants of Italy. [< Gr. *Italiōtēs* < *Italia*, < L. *Italia*, Italy.]

It'a-lus, 1 ĭt'ə-lus; 2 ĭt'ə-lŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* A king of the Pelasgians, after whom Italy is said to have been named.

It'a-ly, 1 ĭt'ə-lĭ; 2 ĭt'ə-ly, *n.* A kingdom (117,982 sq. m.; pop. 38,836,000: both considerably increased as a result of the World War) in S. Europe: capital, Rome. [< L. *Italia.*]

I-tas'ca Lake, 1 ĭ-tas'kə; 2 ĭ-tăs'ca. A lake in N. Minnesota; source of the Mississippi river; circumference, 8 m.; elevation, 1,460 ft.; its basin now a public state park.

Itch, 1 ĭch; 2 ĭch. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To feel an irritation of the skin with inclination to scratch the part. **2.** To have a teasing inclination to do a thing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A contagious skin-disease; also, an itching of the skin. **2.** A teasing desire or propensity. [< AS. *giccan*, itch.]—**Itch'-mite",** *n.* A mite, the female of which burrows and lays eggs under the scarf-skin, causing inflammation and intense itching. **I.-insect'i.**—**itch'ing,** *n.*—**itch'y,** *a.* [ITCH'I-ER; ITCH'I-EST.] Affected with the itch, or with the sensation of itching.

-ite¹, *suffix.* Used like -ATE[1], -ATE[2]. [< L. *-ītus, -īta, -ītum*, pp. suffixes of verbs of the 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations.] **-it‡.**

-ite², *suffix.* Of the nature of; like: used (1) to denote a native, an adherent, or a descendant of; as, Canaan*ite*: (2) in chemistry, to denote salts of an acid whose name ends in *-ous;* as, sulf*ite*. Also used in mineralogy, anatomy, zoology, paleontology, paleobotany, and the nomenclature of explosives: as, gran*ite*, ammon*ite*, lydd*ite*, som*ite*, etc. [< F. *-ite*, < L. *-ĭta, -ītes*, < Gr. *-ītēs. -ītis*, an adj. suffix.]

I'tem, 1 ąi'tem; 2 ĭ'tĕm, *vt.* To make a note or memorandum of.

I'tem. I. *n.* **1.** A separate article or entry in an account, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] A newspaper paragraph. **3.** An admonition; a maxim or saying, formerly introduced by the word *item.* Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE.
II‖. *adv.* Likewise. [< L. *item*, likewise, < *is*, he.]—**I'tem-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ[ING.]] To set down by items.—**I'tem-iz"er,** *n.* One who itemizes.

Ite, missa est. [L.] *R. C. Ch.* Go, it is the dismissal: an ancient formula of dismission addressed by the officiating minister to the general congregation. Its origin and exact meaning are not certain.

It'er-ate, 1 ĭt'er-ēt; 2 ĭt'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT[ED4]; -AT[ING.]] To utter or do again; repeat. [< L. *iterum*, again, < *is*, he.]—**It'er-a-bl(e‡,** *a.*—**It'er-ant,** *a.* Repeating.—**It"er-a'tion,** *n.* Repeated recital or performance. **It'er-ance‡.**—**It'er-a"tiv(e‡,** *a.* Characterized by iteration.

Ith'a-ca, 1 ĭth'ə-kə; 2 ĭth'a-ca, *n.* **1.** An island of the Ionian group; legendary home of Ulysses (Odysseus); 36 sq. m.; pop. 12,000. **2.** A manufacturing city in S. central New York; seat of **Cornell University;** pop. 17,000.—**Ith"a-cen'si-an,** *a. & n.*

Ith'er, 1 ĭth'er; 2 ĭth'er, *a. & pron.* [Scot.] Other.

I'thunn, 1 I'thŭn; 2 ĭ'thųn, *n. Norse Myth.* The keeper of the golden apples of youth; wife of Bragi. She was transported to the Underworld by the giant Thjasse, and afterward returned at the behest of the Æsir. **I'thun‡.**

I-thu'ri-el, 1 ĭ-thūĭ'rĭ-el; 2 ĭ-thū'ri-ĕl, *n.* In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan.

Ith"y-phal'lic, 1 ĭth"ĭ-fal'ĭk; 2 ĭth"ŷ-făl'ic, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or characterized by an erect phallus used in the festivals of Bacchus. **2.** *Pros.* Describing a trochaic tripody (—◡—◡—◡—◡): used in verse sung in the phallic processions. [< L. *ithyphallicus*, < Gr. *ithyphallikos*, < *ithys*, straight, + *phallos*, phallus.]

itin., *abbr.* Itinerant, itinerary.

i-tin'er-ant, 1 ąi-tin'ər-ant; 2 ĭ-tin'er-ant. **I.** *a.* Going from place to place. **II.** *n.* One who travels from place to place, as a minister serving a circuit of churches. [< L.[LL] *iter* (*itiner-*), journey.]—**i-tin'er-a-cy, i-tin'er-an-cy,** *n.* A passing from place to place in circuit, as in the discharge of ministerial duties.—**i-tin'er-ant-ly,** *adv.*—**i-tin'er-a-ry. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or done on a journey. **2.** Itinerant. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A detailed account or diary of a journey. **2.** A plan of a proposed tour. **3.** An exploring tour, or its record. **4.** A route pursued in traveling. **5.** Originally, a book or a chart giving the roads, places, and distances of a region or along a route. **6.** A guide-book. **7.** A blank book for jottings of a traveler. **8.** *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer for the clergy when departing upon a journey.—**i-tin'er-ate,** *vi.* [-AT[ED4]; -AT[ING.]] To journey from place to place in circuit.—**i-tin"er-a'tion‡,** *n.*

-itis, *suffix.* Used to denote inflammation; as, peritoni*tis*. [< L. *-ītis*, < Gr. *-ītis*, -like.]

I'to, 1 ĭ'tō; 2 ĭ'tō, *n.* Jewish Territorial Organization (founded to encourage Territorialism): formed from the initials of the name (I substituted for J). See J; TERRITORIALISM.—**I'to-ism,** *n.*—**I'to-ist,** *n.*

I'to, 1 ĭ'to; 2 ĭ'to, **Hirobumi, Marquis** (1840–1909). A Japanese statesman; assassinated.

Its, 1 ĭts; 2 ĭts, *a. & pron.* Possessive case of IT; also, of or belonging to it or itself.—**it-self',** *pron.* Its self: emphatic or reflexive. **it-sel'f** [Scot.].

it's, 1 ĭts; 2 ĭts. [Colloq.] It is: a contraction.

I"tur-bi'de, 1 I"tûr-bĭ'dē; 2 ĭ"tur-bĭ'de, **Augustin de** (1783–1824). A Mexican liberator; made emperor; abdicated; shot.

I-u'ka, 1 ąi-yū'kə; 2 ĭ-yų'ka, *n.* A village in N. E. Mississippi; scene of an indecisive battle between Generals Rosecrans and Price, Sept. 19, 1862.

I-u'lus, 1 ąi-yū'lus; 2 ĭ-yų'lŭs, *n.* Same as ASCANIUS.

I'van, 1 ąi'vən *or (Rus.)* ĭ-vän'; 2 ĭ'van *or (Rus.)* ĭ-vän', *n.* [Rus.] **1.** See under JOHN. **2. Ivan III., Vassilivich,** "the Great" (1440–1505), czar of Muscovy from 1462; founded the Russian Empire and defeated the Tatars. **3. Ivan IV., Vassilivich,** "the Terrible" (1530–1584), czar of Russia; conqueror.

I"van-gor'od, 1 I"vən-gôr'od; 2 I"vän-gŏr'od, *n.* A town in S. E. Poland; taken by the Austrians, Aug. 5, 1915.

I'van-hoe, 1 ąi'vən-hō; 2 I'van-hō, *n.* A historical romance by Sir Walter Scott, detailing the adventures of Sir Wilfrid of Ivanhoe, a Saxon knight, at the time of the third crusade.

I"va-no'vo-Voz"ne-sensk', 1 I"və-nō'vo-vəz"nə-sensk'; 2 I"vä-nŏ'vo-vŏz"ne-sĕnsk', *n.* A manufacturing town N. E. of Moscow, Russia; school of technology; pop. 168,500.

I've, 1 ąiv; 2 ĭv. [Colloq.] I have: a contraction.

-ive, *suffix.* Denoting doing or serving to do; relating or belonging to; having a tendency to; having the character, nature, or quality of; predisposed to (some action): derived, sometimes from the conjunction of the Latin suffix *-ivus* with past-participial stem of verbs, as *nativus*, nat*ive*: sometimes indirectly from Latin through the Romance languages. In some cases the termination is added directly to a verbal stem, or to a noun, as adopt*ive*, massi*ve*. [< L. *ivus, -iva, -ivum*, termination of adjective, formed from verb.]

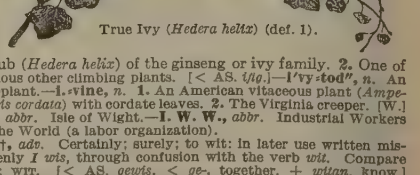
I'vied, 1 ąi'vĭd; 2 I'vid, *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

I'vo-ry, 1 ąi'vo-rĭ; 2 I'vo-ry. **I.** *a.* Made of or resembling ivory. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The hard, white, elastic dentin that constitutes the greater part of the tusks of certain animals, as the elephant, walrus, etc. **2.** Any form of dentin. **3.** Some ivory-like substance. **4.** *pl.* Things made or consisting of ivory. **5.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Teeth. **6.** The color of ivory: said of human skin. **7.** *pl.* [Slang.] Billiard-balls; also, keys of a piano. **8.** *pl.* Things made or consisting of ivory, as carvings, etc. [< L.[LL+OF] *eboreus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory.]—**black ivory,** a pigment composed of carbonized ivory.—**I'vo-ry-bill,** *n.* A large North-American woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), now rare, having a white or ivory-like bill.—**I'vo-ry-black",** *n.* A pigment made from carbonized ivory.—**I. palm,** *n.* The tree that bears ivorynuts.—**I'vo-ry-type",** *n. Phot.* A photographic picture made by fixing a translucent photograph over another.—**vegetable I.,** the hard and white ivory-like substance of the seed (**ivory-nut**) of a tropical American palm. [pop. 1,546,000.

I'vo-ry Coast. A region of French West Africa; 121,976 sq. m.;

I"vry'-la-Ba"tail'le, 1 I"vrĭ'-lə-bə"tąi'yə; 2 ĭ"vrŷ'-la-bä"tĭ'ye, *n.* A town in N. W. France (pop. 1,000), where Henry IV. defeated Mayenne, 1590.

I'vy, 1 ąi'vĭ; 2 I'vy, *n.* **1.** A European evergreen climbing



True Ivy (*Hedera helix*) (def. 1).

shrub (*Hedera helix*) of the ginseng or ivy family. **2.** One of various other climbing plants. [< AS. *ifig.*]—**I'vy-tod",** *n.* An ivy-plant.—**I.-vine,** *n.* **1.** An American vitaceous plant (*Ampelopsis cordata*) with cordate leaves. **2.** The Virginia creeper. [W.]

I. W., *abbr.* Isle of Wight.—**I. W. W.,** *abbr.* Industrial Workers of the World (a labor organization).

i-wis'†, *adv.* Certainly; surely; to wit: in later use written mistakenly *I wis*, through confusion with the verb *wit*. Compare WIS; WIT. [< AS. *gewis*, < *ge-*, together, + *witan*, know.]

i-wisse'†, i-wys'†; y-wis'†.—**i-wis'†,** *n.* Certainty. **y-wis'†.**

Ix"elles', 1 Iks'el'; 2 Iks"ĕl', *n.* A manufacturing town, suburb of Brussels, Belgium; pop. 73,000, under German occupation during the World War, 1914–18.

Ix'i-a, 1 iks'ĭ-ə; 2 Iks'i-a, *n. Bot.* Any of a notable genus (*Ixia*) of South-African bulbous plants of the iris family, with narrow sword-shaped leaves, and spikes of large and handsome flowers. [< Gr. *ixos*, birdlime.]

Ix-i'on, 1 iks-ąi'on; 2 Iks-ĭ'ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king who, for an insult to Hera, was punished by being tied to a wheel that turned perpetually.

Ix-o'des, 1 iks-ō'dēz; 2 Iks-ŏ'deç, *n. Arach.* A genus of ticks.

Ix'tle, 1 iks'tĭ *or* is'tĭ; 2 iks'tĭ *or* is'tĭ, *n.* Same as ISTLE. **ix'le‡; ix'tli‡.**

I"ye-ya'su, 1 I"yē-yä'sū; 2 ĭ"ye-yä'sų, **Tokugawa** (1543–1616). A Japanese shogun, general, and statesman. **I"e-ya'su‡.**

Iy-yar', 1 ī-yär'; 2 ī-yär', *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew month, approximating May. See HEBREW CALENDAR, under HEBREW. **-ize**, *suffix.* Used to form verbs denoting to make; give; practise; change; cause to resemble: as Christianize, mineralize, etc. See -ISE. The spelling of words ending in the sound ɑiz is in much confusion; *advise* is practically always spelled with *-ise* and *baptize* with *-ize;* many of the words are spelled either way on equally good authority; the modern tendency, however, is toward *-ize.* The only safe rule to follow when in doubt is to consult a dictionary. [< LL. *-izo*, < Gr. *-izō.*]

Iz"tac-ci-hua'tl, 1 ĭs"tȧk-sĭ-wä'tl; 2 ĭs"tȧc-çĭ-wä'tl, *n.* An extinct volcano in central Mexico; 16,960 ft. high.

Iz"tac-ci-hua'tl†.

Iz'zard, 1 ĭz'ərd; 2 ĭz'ard, *n.* The letter Z; an old name. [ME. *ezed*, < OF. *ézed*, < Gr.ᴸ *zēte*, the letter Z.]—**from A to Izzard**, from beginning to end.

J

J j Roman. J j Black Letter. J j Script.

J, j, 1 jē; 2 jā, *n.* [JAYS, J's or *J's*, 1 jēz; 2 jās, *pl.*] **1.** A letter; the tenth in the English alphabet. It is the sign of a composite, voiced, explosive consonant, identical with so-called "soft *g*." Phonetically it is indicated by the consonantal diphthong dʒ, as in ḍjuḍj (*judge*). See Introduction. See G. Historically *J* and *j* are only calligraphic variations of *I*, *i*, which in Latin could be either vowel or semivowel. See I. *I* and *i*, *J* and *j*, were thus felt to be forms of the same letter. In English the graphic separation of *i* and *j* dates back, broadly speaking, to the 17th century; but long after that the two letters continued to be treated in dictionaries as variants of the same symbol. English *j* has the sound heard in *jet*. **2.** An object shaped like a capital J, as a bolt or hook. **3.** The sound of the letter J.

J., *abbr.* Judge, Julius, Junius, Jupiter, Justice (**JJ.**, *pl.*), *judex* (L., judge).—**J. A.**, *abbr.* Judge Advocate.

jab, 1 jab; 2 jȧb. **I.** *vt.* [JABBED, JABḌˢ; JAB'BING.] [Colloq.] **1.** To poke or thrust sharply; punch. **2.** To catch, as fish, with a gaff. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A sharp thrust or poke; punch. [< Ir. Gael. *gob*, beak.]

Jab-al-pur', 1 jub-ŭl-pūr'; 2 jŭb-ŭl-pu͝r', *n.* A city in British India, capital of the district and division of the same name; pop. 101,000. **Jub-bul-pore'**†.

jab'ber, 1 jab'ər; 2 jȧb'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To speak rapidly or unintelligibly; chatter; also, to talk nonsense. Syn.: see BABBLE. **II.** *n.* Rapid or unintelligible talk; chatter.—**jab'ber-er**, *n.* A voluble talker.

Ja'bez, 1 jē'bez; 2 jā'bĕz, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb., He will cause pain.]

jab'i-ru, 1 jab'ĭ-rū; 2 jȧb'ĭ-ru, *n.* [Braz.] A large stork of various genera, as the American jabiru (*Mycteria americana*).

jab"o-ran'di, 1 jab"ō-ran'dĭ; 2 jȧb"o-rän'dĭ, *n.* [Braz.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Pilocarpus*) of numerous South-American shrubs. **2.** The dried leaves of various tropical American shrubs, as *Pilocarpus macrophyllus* and *P. jaborandi*, used medicinally.

ja"bot', 1 ȝa"bō'; 2 zhä"bō', *n.* A lace frill worn by women on the bodice; formerly, a ruffle on a shirt-bosom. [F.] See illus. below.

Jabiru. 1/20

Jac., *abbr.* Jacob, *Jacobus* (L., James).

jac'a-mar, 1 jak'ə-mūr; 2 jȧc'a-mär, *n.* A tropical American insectivorous bird of various genera, comprising about 20 species, having golden-green or coppery plumage. [F., < Braz. *jacamarica.*]

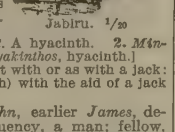
Jac'a-na, 1 jak'ə-nȧ; 2 jȧc'a-nä, *n.* Any of a genus (*Jacana*) of small wading birds with long and straight claws, by which they walk over the floating leaves of aquatic plants. See illus. in next col. [< Braz. *jaçanã.*]

ja'cinth, 1 jē'sinth; 2 jā'cinth, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A hyacinth. **2.** *Mineral.* Zircon. [< OF. *jacinthe*, < Gr. *hyakinthos*, hyacinth.]

jack, 1 jak; 2 jȧk, *vt.* **1.** To pry up or lift with or as with a jack: often with *up*. **2.** To seek (game or fish) with the aid of a jack or light.

Jack[1], *n.* **1.** [J-] A nickname for *John*, earlier *James*, derived from *Jacob*. From its frequency, a man; fellow. Specifically: (1) A sailor. (2‖) [J- or j-] A common fellow; serving man; rustic. **2.** A mechanical device, appliance, or part of a machine: from its serving to supply the place of an assistant. Specif.: (1) A device for turning a spit. (2) The hopper of a pianoforte; in a harpsichord, the piece of wood holding the quill which strikes the string. (3) A portable device for exerting considerable energy through a short distance. (4) A fire-pan, lantern, or other illuminant dark on three sides, used in hunting or fishing at night. (5) A device to prevent back-draft in a chimney or vent-pipe. (6) A boot-jack. **3.** The male of the ass or of certain other animals. **4.** One of various fishes, as a pike or pickerel. **5.** *Slang.* Money. **6.** *Naut.* (1) A flag showing the canton or union of the national ensign without the fly, as of the United States or of Great Britain; hence, in Great Britain, called commonly **Union Jack.** (2) An iron crosstree at the topgallantmast-head. **jack's cross"treeț.** **6.** [J- or j-] An automatic figure of a man which formerly struck the hours in a clock. **7.** In playing-cards, a knave. **8.** A bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls. **9.** A leather jug or pot. [< OF. *Jacques*, Jacob, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. *Iakos*, < Heb. *Ya'aqōb*, lit. supplanter.]—**hydraulic jack**, a device for lifting heavy weights or exerting great force by fluid-pressure from a hand-pump connected with a large-bore cylinder and a piston. **hydrostatic jack**†.—**jack"a-dan'dy**, *n.* A ridiculous fop.—**Jack'a-lent**, *n.* Same as JACK-O'-LENT.—**jack'a-napes"**, *n.* **1.** An impertinent fellow; an upstart. **2**†. An ape. **jack'a-nape"**†.—**jack'ass"**, *n.* **1.** The male ass; a donkey. **2.** A foolish fellow; blockhead.—**jack'-boots"**, *n. pl.* Heavy top-boots reaching above the knee.—**jack'daw"**, *n.* A small European glossy-black, crow-like bird (*Corvus monedula*), often tamed.—**jack-in-a-box**, *n.* **1.** A grotesque toy figure in a box, springing up when the box-lid is unfastened. **2.** *Bot.* A tropical tree (*Hernandia sonora*) yielding a fruit that when shaken makes a rattling sound. **3.** A rogue; swindler. **j.-in-the-box**†.—**j.-in-the-pulpit**, *n.* An American plant (*Arisæma triphyllum*) of the arum family bearing two leaves and a curious spike of flowers enclosed in a greenish-purple spathe.—**j.-knife**, *n.* A large clasp-knife for the pocket.—**jack'man**, *n.* **1.** A soldier wearing a jack. **2**†. [Scot. or Obs.] A nobleman's retainer.—**J. of all trades** [Colloq.], one who has the knack of turning his hand to almost any work.—**j.-o'-lantern**, *n.* **1.** A will-o'-the-wisp; ignis fatuus. **2.** [U. S.] A lantern made of a hollowed pumpkin and carved with a grotesque face.—**j.-o'-Lent**, *n.* An effigy of Judas Iscariot, once carried in processions and pelted in Lent; hence, a target for criticism; butt. **Jack'a-lent**†.—**j.-plane**, *n.* A carpenter's roughing plane.—**j.-pot**, *n.* In playing poker, a pot that must accumulate till one of the players gets a pair of jacks or better on the deal; also, a game, or part of it, in which this rule is observed.—**j.-pudding**, *n.* A merry-andrew; buffoon.—**j.-rabbit**, *n.* One of several large American hares with very long ears.—**j.-screw**, *n. Mech.* A screw lifting-jack.—**j.-snipe**, *n.* **1.** A small European snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*). **2.** The pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*).—**j.-stay**, *n. Naut.* A perforated rib or plate, or a rod along the upper surface of a yard, to which to bend a sail. See PARREL, *n.*, 2.—**Jack'stone"**, *n.* **1.** One of a set of stones or knobbed metal pieces used in a child's game for throwing up and catching one or more at a time. **2.** *pl.* The game so played.—**Jack'straw"**, *n.* **1.** A straw effigy; man of straw. **2.** One of a set of straws or thin strips of wood, bone, etc., used in playing a child's game; in the plural, the game played with them.—**j.-tar**, *n.* [Humorous.] A sailor.

Jacana. 1/6


Jabot.

Jack[2], *n.* A cultivated tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) of southeastern Asia, resembling the breadfruit-tree; also, its yellow wood, furnishing valuable lumber. **2.** The large fruit produced by this tree. [< Pg. *jaca*, < Malayalam *tsjaka.*]

jack[3], *n.* A medieval coat of mail made of two thicknesses of leather or cloth and padded. [< OF. *jacque*, < *Jacques;* see JACK[1].]

jack'al, 1 jak'ōl; 2 jȧk'al, *n.* **1.** One of various dog-like carnivorous mammals, smaller than the wolf, with a long bushy tail, feeding on small animals and on carrion. **2.** One who does base work to serve another's purpose: from the erroneous notion that the jackal finds prey for the lion. [OF., < Ar. *jaḥal*, < Per. *shaghal*, jackal.] **jack'all**†.

Jackal (def. 1). 1/16

Jack and Jill. Characters in an old English nursery-rime about a lad and lass who "went up a hill to fetch a pail of water." Hence, any man and his sweetheart or wife.

jack"a-roo', 1 jak"ə-rū'; 2 jȧk"a-rōō', *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A newcomer in the bush: said especially of a newcomer from England.

jack'er, 1 jak'ər; 2 jȧk'er, *n.* One who or that which jacks.

jack'et, 1 jak'ĕt; 2 jȧk'ĕt. **I**[1]. *vt.* To clothe or enclose in a jacket. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short coat, usually not extending below the hips. **2.** Something like a jacket, as a covering for a steam-cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat.

Jack John'son. [Soldiers' Slang.] A heavy shell. **black maria**‡; **coal'-box"**‡; **crump**‡.

Jack Ketch, 1 kech; 2 kĕch. A public executioner or hangman. [< *Jack Ketch*, a hangman under James II.]

jack'o, 1 jak'ō; 2 jȧk'o, *n.* An ape; jocko. [= JACK[1], *n.*]

Jack'son, 1 jak'sən; 2 jȧk'son, *n.* **1. Andrew** (1767–1845). American statesman; 7th President of the United States. See

PRESIDENT. **2. Helen Maria Hunt** (*née* Fiske) (1831–1885), an American novelist; poet, *Ramona.* **3. Sir Henry Bradwardine** (1855–). English Admiral of the Fleet; First Sea Lord, 1915–16. **4. Thomas Jonathan,** "Stonewall" (1824–1863), a Confederate general. **5.** A city in S. Michigan; pop. 48,380. **6.** A city, capital of Mississippi; pop. 22,820. **7.** A city in W. Tennessee; pop. 18,860.

Jack-so'ni-an, 1 jȧk-sō'nɪ-ən; 2 jăk-sō'nI-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or brought into notice by a person named Jackson; specifically, relating to Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States. **II.** *n.* An advocate of the political principles of President Andrew Jackson.

Jack'son-ville, 1 jȧk'sən-vĭl; 2 jăk'sən-vil, *n.* **1.** A city in N. E. Florida; pop. 91,560. **2.** A city in W. Illinois; pop. 15,720.

Jack Sprat. **1.** A dwarf: usually, invidiously. **2.** The hero of a well-known nursery-rime, "*Jack Sprat* could eat no fat; his wife could eat no lean."

Jack'y, 1 jȧk'ĭ; 2 jăk'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ĭz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** A sailor. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] Gin. [Dim. of JACK², *n.*] **jack'ey‡; jack'ie‡.**

Ja'cob, 1 jē'kŏb; 2 jā'cob, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Jake** (dim.). Dan. Pol. Sw. **Ja'kob,** 1 yā'kob, 2 yä'cŏb; D. G. **Ja'cob,** 1 yā'kop, 2 yä'cōp; F. **Ja''cob',** 1 ȝa''kōb', 2 zhä''cōb'; Hung. **Ja'kŏb,** 1 yā'kob, 2 yä'cŏb; It. **Gia-co'be,** 1 jȧ-kō'bē, 2 jä-cō'be; L. **Ja-co'bus,** 1 je-kō'bus, 2 ja-cō'bŭs; Sp. **Ja-co'bo,** 1 hȧ-kō'bo, 2 hä-cō'bo. 2. See JAMES. **3.** *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch; second son of Isaac; progenitor of the Israelites. *Gen.* xxv, 26. **4.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) A corporeal mortal embracing duplicity, repentance, sensualism. (2) Inspiration; the revelation of science, in which the so-called material senses yield to the spiritual sense of life and love. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 589. [STEWART '10.] [Heb., supplanter.] See JACK¹.—**Jacob's ladder,** the ladder described in *Gen.* xxviii, 12, reaching from earth to heaven.—**Jacob's-ladder,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope ladder with wooden rounds for mounting into the lower rigging. **2.** *Bot.* A common European ornamental herb (*Polemonium cæruleum*), having an arrangement of its leaves and leaflets suggestive of a ladder; also, any of several related species found in America.

Jac''o-be'an, 1 jȧk''o-bī'ən; 2 jăc''o-bē'an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the time of James I. of England and sometimes of James II.; specifically, of or pertaining to an English architectural style of the early 17th century, representing the merging of the English Pointed elements in the Renaissance, and sometimes, by extension, the architecture of the entire Stuart period and of the Commonwealth. **2.** Of or pertaining to the apostle St. James the Less or the Epistle written by him. [M.] [< L. *Jacobæus,* < *Jacobus,* James.] **Jac''o-bæ'an‡.**

Jac'o-bin, 1 jȧk'o-bĭn; 2 jăc'o-bin, *n.* **1.** A member of a French revolutionary society that inaugurated the Reign of Terror, 1793; dissolved, 1799. **2.** Hence, an extreme revolutionist. **3.** A French Dominican friar. **4.** [j-] A pigeon with neck-feathers ruffed so as to form a hood.—**Jac''o-bin'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the French Jacobins. **2.** Turbulently democratic; revolutionary; radical.—**Jac''o-bin'ic‡.** — **Jac''o-bin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Jac'o-bin-ism,** *n.* **1.** Unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; popular turbulence. **2.** A Jacobinical characteristic or idea.—**Jac'o-bin-ize'',** *vt.*

Jac'o-bite, 1 jȧk'o-bīt; 2 jăc'o-bit. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobites. **Jac''o-bit'ic‡; Jac''o-bit'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of James II. after his abdication in 1688, or of his royal line; often, a believer in the divine right of kings, as opposed to constitutional government. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Syrian Monophysites. See JACOBITE CHURCH. [< LL. *Jacobita,* < *Jacobus;* see JACK¹.]—**Jacobite Church** (*Ch. Hist.*), a sect found in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan, called after its founder, Jacobus Baradæus (d. 578), a Greek monk of Constantinople. Their doctrinal peculiarity is Monophysitism, and they are looked on as heretics by the Greek Church.

Jac'o-bit-ism, 1 jȧk'o-bŭt-ĭzm; 2 jăc'o-bit-ism, *n.* The tenets of the English Jacobites, or of the Syrian sect of Jacobites.

ja-co'bus, 1 je-kō'bus; 2 ja-cō'bŭs, *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I, varying in value from 20 to 22 shillings. [< LL. *Jacobus;* see JACK¹.] [< F. *jaconas,* jaconet.]

Jac'o-net, 1 jȧk'o-net; 2 jăc'o-nĕt, *n.* A light, soft cotton cloth.

Jac-quard', 1 jȧ-kärd'; 2 ja-kärd', *a.* Invented by or pertaining to J. M. Jacquard, a French weaver who invented the **Jacquard loom,** used in weaving fancy figured goods.

Jacque'mi-not, 1 jȧk'mi-nō *or* (*F.*) ȝȧk''mĭ''nō'; 2 jăc'mi-nō *or* (*F.*) zhăc''mĭ''nō', *n.* A deep-red hybrid perpetual rose.

Jacque''rie', 1 ȝūk''rĭ'; 2 zhăk''rē', *n. F. Hist.* The peasant insurrection in France in 1358; hence, any revolt of peasants. [F., < *Jacques;* see JACK.]

Jacques, 1 jēks, *or* (F.) ȝūk; 2 jăks, *or* (F.) zhăk, *n.* A French masculine personal name, occurring in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The equivalent of the English JAMES.

Jac-ta'tion, 1 jȧk-tē'shən; 2 jăc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing. **2.** *Pathol.* Morbid restlessness. **3.** Exercise, as in riding. **4.** Boasting. [< L. *jactatio(n-),* < *jacto,* freq. of *jacio,* hurl.]

Jac''ti-ta'tion, 1 jȧk''tĭ-tē'shən; 2 jăc''ti-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A public boasting; bragging. **2.** Same as JACTATION, 2. **3.** *Law.* A false assertion, as of marriage, repeated to the injury of another; an action to enjoin such false pretension. [< LL. *jactitatio(n-),* < L. *jactito,* utter, freq. of *jacto;* see JACTATION.]

Jac'u-late‖, 1 jȧk'yu-lēt; 2 jăc'yu-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT''ED[d]; -LAT''-ING.] To hurl, as a dart; throw out; rush forward. [< L. *jaculatus,* pp. of *jaculor,* throw, < *jacio,* throw.]—**Jac''u-la'tion,** *n.*—**Jac'u-la-to''ry,** *a.* Darting or thrown out suddenly.

jad¹, 1 ȷȧd or ȷād; 2 jād or jăd, *n.* [Scot.] A lade. **jadd‡.**

jade, 1 ȷēd; 2 jād, *vt. & vi.* [JAD'ED[d]; JAD'ING.] To weary or become weary by hard service; tire. SYN.: see TIRE.

jade¹, *n.* **1.** An old, worn-out horse. **2.** A worthless person; specifically, a hussy. **3.** A young woman (ironical or humorous). [< Ice. *jalda,* mare.]—**jad'ish,** *a.* **1.** Vicious. **2.** Unchaste.—**jad'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**jad'ish-ness,** *n.*

jade², *n.* A hard, tough, greenish silicate used for making ornaments including chiefly two species, jadeite and nephrite. [F.] **jad‡; jade'stone''‡.**

jade'ite, 1 ȷēd'ĭt; 2 jād'It, *n. Mineral.* A green, translucent sodium-aluminum silicate ($NaAlSi_2O_6$). [< JADE², *n.*]

jae'ger, 1 yē'gər; 2 yā'ger, *n.* **1.** A gull-like sea-bird of predacious habits with the middle tail-feathers projecting far beyond the rest. **2.** A huntsman or hunting attendant. **3.** A soldier of the German or Austrian army especially trained in scouting, sharpshooting, and forestry. [G., hunter, < *jagen,* hunt.] **jä'ger‡.** [17. [Heb., chamois.]

Ja'el, 1 ȷē'el; 2 jā'ĕl, *n. Bib.* An Israelitish heroine. *Judges* iv,

Ja-en', 1 hȧ-ēn'; 2 hä-en'. **1.** A province of Andalusia, Spain; 5,184 sq. m., pop. 527,000. **2.** Its capital, an ancient Moorish city with a notable cathedral; pop. 29,000.

Jaf'fa, 1 jaf'ə; 2 jăf'a, *n.* A town in Syria; the Joppa of the Bible; pop. 47,709; occupied by the British, Nov. 17, 1917.

jag, 1 jag; 2 jăg, *vt.* [JAG'GED[d]; JAG'GING.] **1.** To cut in notches or teeth like those of a saw. **2.** To cut with slashing strokes, as a garment. **3.** [Prov. & Scot.] To prick or stab with a pointed instrument. [< Gael. *gag,* notch.] **jagg‡.**—**jag'ged,** *a.* Having jags or notches. **jag'gy‡.** SYN.: see ROUGH.—**Jag'ged-ly,** *adv.*—**jag'ged-ness,** *n.*

jag¹, *n.* **1.** A projecting point; notch; tooth. **2.** *Mech.* A bolt with barbed point. **3.** [Scot.] A stab or jab, as of a dirk. [< Gael. *gag,* notch.] **jagg‡.**

jag², *n.* **1.** [Local.] A load for one horse; small load. **2.** [Slang.] Enough liquor to intoxicate. **3.** [Scot.] A saddle-bag; wallet. **jagg‡; jaug‡.**—**to have a jag on,** to be intoxicated.

J. A. G., *abbr.* Judge-Advocate General.

Jag'a-nath, Jag''a-na'tha, Jag'gur-nath, *n.* Same as JUGGERNAUT.

jä'ger, *n.* Same as JAEGER.

jag'ger, *n.* [Scot.] A pedler.

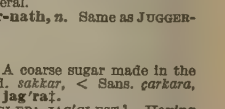
jag'ger-y, 1 jag'ər-ĭ; 2 jăg'er-y, *n.* A coarse sugar made in the East Indies from cane. [< Hind. *sakkar,* < Sans. *çarkara,* sugar.] **jag'gar-y‡; jag'gher-y‡; jag'ra‡.**

jag'gy, 1 jag'ĭ; 2 jăg'y, *a.* [JAG'GI-ER; JAG'GI-EST.] Having notches; jagged.

Ja'ghir, 1 jȧ'gĭr *or* jū-gīr'; 2 jä'gĭr *or* jä-gīr', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The government revenues of a tract of land assigned with the power to collect and administer. [< Per. *jā,* place, + *gīr,* taking.] **ja'ghire‡.** [German statesman.

Ja'gow, 1 yā'gō; 2 yä'gō, **Gottlieb E. G. von** (1863–). A

jag'uar, 1 jag'wər; 2 jăg'wär, *n.* A large leopard-like mammal (*Felisonca*) of wooded regions from Texas to Patagonia, typically yellowish-brown, marked with dark spots. [< Braz. *jaguara,* jaguar.] **ja-gouar'‡.**



Jaguar. 1/25

ja-had', 1 jȧ-hūd'; 2 ja-hăd', *n.* [Ar.] A religious war of Mohammedans against the enemies of their faith.

je-had'‡; ji-had'‡; holy war‡.

Jah've, Jah'veh, Jah'vism, Jah'vist, Jah'weh. Same as JEHOVAH, etc.

jail, 1 jāl; 2 jāl. **I.** *vt.* To put in jail; imprison; incarcerate. **II.** *n.* A building or place for the confinement of arrested persons or those guilty of minor offenses. [< OF. *jaiole, gaiole,* jail.] **gaol‡.**—**jail'bird'',** *n.* A convict.—**jail'-de-liv''er-y,** *n.* The legal disposal, as by trial and condemnation or acquittal, of the cases of prisoners awaiting trial; also, the breaking out or forcible liberation of prisoners.—**jail'er,** *n.* The officer in charge of a jail. **jail'or‡.**—**j.-fever,** *n.* Typhus fever.

Jain, 1 jain; 2 jin. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or Jainism. **II.** *n.* An adherent of Jainism. **Jai'na‡.**—**Jain'ism,** *n.* A Hindu religious system which combines certain elements of Brahmanism and Buddhism, its principal distinctive feature being the worship of sages or saints, known as *jinas.* Its adherents control a large part of the trade and wealth of India.

Jai-pur', 1 jai-pūr'; 2 jī-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state (16,682 sq. m.; pop. 2,338,802), E. Rajputana, India. **2.** Its capital (pop. 120,000).

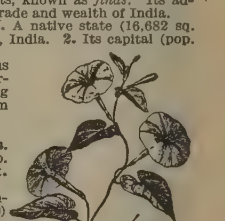
Ja'ī-rus, 1 jē'ī-rus *or* ȷī-ai'rus; 2 jā'ī-rŭs *or* ja-ī'rŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A ruler of a synagog whose daughter Jesus raised from the dead.

jakes‖, 1 jēks; 2 jāks, *n.* A privy.

Ja-ko'va, 1 ja-kō'vȧ; 2 ja-kō'va, *n.* A town in S. E. Montenegro; pop. 23,000. **Dya-ko'va‡. Dja-ko'va‡. Dja-ko''vit'za‡.**

Ja'lan-dhar, 1 ȷā'lun-dər; 2 jā'lŭn-dar, *n.* **1.** A division (pop. 4,000,000) of the Punjab, India; 19,006 sq. m. **2.** An ancient city; pop. 69,000; capital of the division.

jal'ap, 1 jal'əp; 2 jăl'ap, *n.* **1.** The dried root of any of several Mexican plants (especially *Ipomœa purga*), used in medicine as a hydragog. **2.** Any allied plant yielding a similar drug. [< *Jalapa* (town in Mexico).] **jal'op‡.**—**ja-lap'ic,** *a.*



Flowering Spray of Jalap (*Ipomœa purga*) showing flowers and leaves. *a,* root; *b,* root as dried for commerce.

Ja-la'pa, 1 hȧ-lā'pȧ; 2 hä-lä'pä, *n.* A manufacturing city in E. Mexico; pop. 25,000.

jal'a-pin, 1 jal'ə-pin; 2 jăl'a-pin, *n. Chem.* A resinous compound ($C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$) contained in several convolvulaceous plants, used in medicine as a cathartic.

Ja-lis'co, 1 hä-lēs'ko; 2 hä-lēs'co, *n.* A state in W. Mexico; 33,492 sq. m.; pop. 1,209,000; capital, Guadalajara.

ja-lous'ˡ, 1 jə-lūs'; 2 jə-lʊs', *vt. & vi.* [Dial, Scot.] To suspect; be jealous or suspicious. **ja-loose'†; ja-louse'†; jea-louse'†.**

Ja''lou''sie', 1 ja''lū''zē'; 2 zhä''lu''sē', *n.* A Venetian blind; a portico, etc., enclosed with such blinds. [F., = JEALOUSY.]

jam, 1 jam; 2 jăm, *v.* [JAMMED, JAMD[2]; JAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compact or press into a tight place. **2.** To bruise, compress, or crush. **3.** To fill and block up by crowding; cause to become inoperable, as a part of a machine. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stick fast. **2.** To become immovable from being crowded. **jamb†.** [Form of CHAMP, *v.*] SYN.: crowd, crowd in, crowd up, crush, force, puck, press, push, squeeze, throng. See HUSTLE.—ANT.: ease, free, liberate, loosen, release, relieve.—**jammed on the wind** (*Naut.*), sailing close-hauled.

jam[1], *n.* A number of people or objects closely crowded, or the pressure from such crowding; the act of jamming; a crush. SYN.: see THRONG.

jam[2], *n.* A pulpy, sweet conserve of fruit.

Jam., *abbr.* Jamaica.

Ja-mai'ca, 1 jə-mē'kə; 2 ja-mā'ca, *n.* **1.** An island (4,207 sq. m.; pop. 858,000), British W. Indies; capital, Kingston. **2.** Rum produced in Jamaica.—**Ja-mai'can.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Jamaica. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Jamaica.

jamb, 1 jam; 2 jăm, *n.* **1.** A side-post or side of a doorway, window, etc. **2.** A jambe. [< OF. *jambe,* leg.] **jambe†.**

jambe, 1 jamb; 2 jămb, *n.* **1.** Armor for the legs. (See illus. under ARMOR.) **2†.** Same as JAMB. [OF.; see JAMB.] **jam'beau†.**

Jam''bo-ree', 1 jam''bo-rē'; 2 jăm''bo-rē', *n.* [Slang.] A boisterous frolic or spree.

James, 1 jēmz; 2 jāms, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **James-i'na,** 1 jēmz-ī'nə, 2 jāms-ī'na *(fem.);* F. **Jacques,** 1 ʒȧk; 2 zhăk; Gr. **Ia'ko-bos,** 1 yä'ko-bos, 2 yä'ko-bōs; It. **Gia-co'mo,** 1 ja-kō'mo, 2 gä-cō'mo, **Ja'chi-mo‡, Ja'co-po‡;** Pg. **Jay'me,** 1 ʒaɪ'mə, 2 zhī'me, **Di-o'go,** 1 dī-ō'go, 2 dī-ō'go; Rus. **Ya'kof,** 1 yä'kŏf; Sp. **Di-e'go,** 1 dē-ā'go, 2 dē-ē'go, **Ja'go,** 1 hä'go, 2 hä'go, **Jai'me,** 1 haɪ'mē, 2 hī'me. **2.** *Bib.* One of two apostles: (1) **J. the Greater,** executed by Herod Agrippa, A. D. 40 (*Matt.* v, 21). (2) **J. the Less,** first bishop of Jerusalem. *Matt.* x, 3. **3.** One of the Lord's brothers; stoned about A. D. 60, *Gal.* i, 19. **4.** *Bib.* An epistle, written by St. James the Less. **5. J. I.** (1394–1437), a king of Scotland; murdered. **6. J. II.** (1430–1460), a king of Scotland; killed at the battle of Roxburgh. **7. J. III.** (1451–1488), a king of Scotland who was defeated and killed by his nobles near Bannockburn. **8. J. IV.** (1473–1512), a king of Scotland who fell at Flodden. **9. J. V.** (1512–1542), a king of Scotland; father of Mary Queen of Scots. **10. J. I.** of England, **VI.** of Scotland (1566–1625), a king of Scotland (1567–1625); of England (1603–1625). **11. J. II.** of England, **VII.** of Scotland (1633–1701), a king of Great Britain and Ireland; son of Charles I.; deposed. **12. George Payne Rainesford** (1801–1860), an English novelist; wrote more than 100 novels; *Richelieu,* etc. **13. Sir Henry** (1803–1877), an English lieutenant-general; introduced photozincography in map-making. **14. Henry** (1843–1916), an American novelist, essayist, and critic in England; *Daisy Miller,* etc., naturalized in Great Britain, 1915. **15. J. Francis Edward Stuart,** see STUART. **16. William** (1842–1910), an American psychologist, professor, and writer. **17.** A river through Va. to Chesapeake Bay; 1,450 m.

James Bay. The southern projection of Hudson Bay.

Jame'son, 1 jēm'sən; 2 jām'son, **Sir Leander Starr** (1853–1917). A Scottish physician; adminstrator in South Africa.—**Jameson's raid,** an unsuccessful raid into the Transvaal, headed by Dr. L. S. Jameson, Dec. 29, 1895; frustrated by Gen. Piet Cronje who caused his surrender Jan. 2, 1896.

James'town, 1 jēmz'taun; 2 jāmz'town, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in W. New York; pop. 38,920. **2.** A ruined village in E. Virginia; first English settlement in America, 1607.—**Jamestown weed,** see JIMSON-WEED.

Jam-shid', 1 jăm-shīd'; 2 jăm-shīd', *n. Persian Myth.* An early Persian king, said to have reigned 700 years. **Jam-shyd'‡.**

Jan., *abbr.* January.

Jane, *n.* A feminine personal name; variant form of JOAN.

Jane Sey'mour. See SEYMOUR, JANE. [18,300.

Janes'ville, 1 jēnz'vĭl; 2 jānz'vil, *n.* A city in S. Wisconsin; pop.

Ja-net', 1, 2 jə-nēt' [Eng.], **Jean** [Scot.], **Jeanne, Jean'nette'** [F.], *n.* See JOAN.

jan'gle, 1 jaŋ'gl; 2 jăŋ'gl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JAN'GLED; JAN'GLING.] **1.** To make discordant; sound discordantly. **2.** To produce harsh, discordant sounds. **3.** To wrangle. **4.** To gossip, hence, to wrangle; bicker. **II.** *n.* Discordant sound; wrangling. [Prob. imitative.] SYN.: see NOISE; QUARREL.—**jan'gler,** *n.* A chattering, prating fellow; one who jangles.—**jan'gling,** *n.* Discord; wrangling; senseless babble.

Ja-nic'u-lum, 1 ja-nik'yū-lum; 2 jă-nĭc'yu-lŭm, *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome.

Ja'ni-na, 1 yā''nī-nə; 2 yä''nī-nä, *n.* A former province (7,045 sq. m.; pop. 167,485), and also its capital (pop. 20,800), in W. European Turkey; formerly included in Albania; since 1913 belonging to Greece. **Yan'i-na‡.**

jan'i-tor, 1 jan'ɪ-tər; 2 jăn'ĭ-tor, *n.* **1.** One who has the care of a building, offices, etc. **2.** A doorkeeper; porter. [L., < *janua,* door.]—**jan'i-tress,** *n. fem.*

jan'i-za-ry, 1 jan'ɪ-zē-rɪ; 2 jăn'ĭ-zā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] One of the former body-guard of the Turkish sultans, originally composed of young prisoners trained to arms: suppressed in 1826; also, sometimes, any Turkish soldier. [< F. *janissaire,* < Turk. *yeñïcheri,* < *yeñï,* new, + *'asker,* army, < Ar. *askar,* army.] **jan'i-sa-ry†; jan'is-sa-ry†.**

Jan'nock, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Oaten bread; a cake.

Jan'sen, 1 jan'sən *or* (*D.*) yän'sən; 2 jăn'sĕn *or* (*D.*) yän'sĕn, **Cornelis** (1585–1638). A Roman Catholic theologian; bishop of Ypres in Flanders. **Jan-se'ni-us‡.**

Jan'sen-ism, 1 jan'sən-ɪzm; 2 jăn'sĕn-ĭşm, *n.* The system of teaching which Cornelis Jansen claimed to have formulated from the writings of Augustine, characterized by the doctrine of irresistible grace and utter natural depravity.—**Jan'sen-ist,** *n.*—**Jan''sen-is'tic, Jan''sen-is'ti-cal,** *a.* [Dutch painter.

Jans'sens, 1 yan'sənz; 2 yän'sĕns, **Abraham** (1575–1632). A

Jan''u-a'ri-us, 1 jan''yu-ē'rɪ-us; 2 jăn''yu-ā'rĭ-ŭs, **Saint.** The patron saint of Naples, a Christian bishop beheaded under Diocletian.

Jan'u-a-ry, 1 jan'yu-ə-rɪ; 2 jăn'yu-ă-ry, *n.* The first month of the Gregorian year, containing 31 days. [< L. *Januarius,* < *Janus,* JANUS.]

Ja'nus, 1 jē'nus; 2 jā'nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* An ancient Italian divinity, god of beginnings, having two faces, looking east and west; his temple was closed only in time of peace.—**Ja'nus-faced",** *a.* Two-faced; looking both ways; deceitful.

Jap., *abbr.* Japan, Japanese.

ja-pan', 1 jə-pan'; 2 ja-păn'. **I.** *vt.* [JA-PANNED', JA-PAND'[2]; JA-PAN'NING.] To lacquer with or as with japan. **II.** *a.* From or relating to Japan; Japanese; as, *Japan* ware. **III[1].** *n.* **1.** Lacquered Japanese work. **2.** A hard black varnish. [< Chin. *Jih-pün,* sunrise.]

Ja-pan'[2], *n.* An empire of S. E. Asia (260,738 sq. m.; pop. 76,-988,379), comprising various islands and Chosen. **Nip'pon‡.—Japan clover,** a perennial clover-like herb (*Lespedeza striata*) of the bean family, from eastern Asia, naturalized in the southern United States and used for feeding horses and cattle. **Japanese clover‡.—J. sea,** between Japan and Chosen.

Jap''a-nese', 1 jap''ə-nīs'; 2 jăp'a-nēs'. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Japan, its language, or its people. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Japan. **2.** The language of Japan.—**Japanese ivy,** a climbing shrub (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*) closely related to the Virginia creeper.

Jape, 1 jēp; 2 jāp. **I‖.** *vt. & vi.* To joke; jest; mock. **II.** *n.* A jest; jibe. [< OF. *japer,* jest.]—**jap'er†,** *n.*—**jap'er-y†,** *n.*

Ja'pheth, 1 jē'fəth; 2 jā'fĕth, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. **2.** *Bib.* Third son of Noah. *Gen.* v, 32. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* A type of spiritual peace, flowing from the understanding that God is the divine principle of all existence, and that man is his idea, the child of his care. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 589. [STEWART '10.] [Heb., the extender.] **Ja'phet‡.—Ja-phet'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to Japheth; loosely, *Aryan,* as opposed to *Semitic* and *Hamitic.*

Ja-pon'i-ca, 1 jə-pen'ɪ-kə; 2 ja-pŏn'ĭ-ca, *n.* **1.** An eastern-Asiatic shrub (*Cydonia japonica*) Japan quince. **2.** The camellia (*Thea japonica*). [< JAPAN.]

Jap'o-nism, 1 jap'o-nizm; 2 jăp'o-nĭşm, *n.* A Japanese characteristic, as in art.

Ja'ques, 1 jē'kwɪz; 2 jā'kwēş, *n.* In Shakespeare's *As You Like It,* a lord, melancholy and cynical, attending on the banished duke. As the melancholy one is repeatedly referred to as "Monsieur *Jacques*" throughout the play, Shakespeare himself may have intended that the French pronunciation (1 ʒȧk; 2 zhăk) be used. According to the First Folio Edition, spelled **Jacques.**

Jar, 1 jär; 2 jär, *v.* [JARRED; JAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to tremble or shake; agitate. **2.** To shock. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rattle; sound harshly. **2.** To clash; conflict. **3.** To shake or tremble. **4†.** To tick; beat. [< AS. *ceorian,* murmur.] SYN.: see SHAKE.

Jar[1], *n.* **1.** A shaking, as from a sudden shock. **2.** A discordant sound. **3.** Discord; strife. SYN.: see QUARREL.

Jar[2], *n.* **1.** A deep, wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass. **2.** The quantity which a jar contains; jarful. [< OF. *jare.* < Ar. *jarra,* < Per. *jarrah,* jar.]—**Leyden jar,** a condenser for static electricity, consisting of a glass jar coated inside and out with tin-foil nearly to the top. **Leyden vial‡.**

Leyden Jar, cross-section.

Jar[3], *n.* A swinging, as of a door on its hinges: used only in the phrases **on a jar** and **on the jar,** meaning slightly opened. See AJAR. [ME. *char;* see AJAR[1].]

Jar''di'nière', 1 ʒur''dĭ''nyär'; 2 zhär''dĭ''nyĕr', *n.* An ornamental pot or stand, as of porcelain, for flowers or plants. [F.]

Ja'red, 1 jē'red; 2 jā'rĕd, *n.* A masculine personal name. *Bib.* (R. V.) *1 Chron.* i, 2. [Heb., descending.]

Jar'gon, 1 jär'gən; 2 jär'gon. **I.** *vi.* To talk in jargon; gabble. **II[1].** *n.* **1.** Confused, unintelligible speech; gabble; gibberish; hence, the confused mixture of two or more dissimilar languages. **2.** A dialect used only by a special sect, profession, or the like; cant or lingo. [OF., gibberish.] SYN.: see LANGUAGE.—**jar'gon-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render into jargon; speak in jargon.

Jar'gon[2],] 1 jär'gən, jär-gūn'; 2 jär'gon, jär-gōōn', *n. Mineral.*

jar-goon',] A transparent, adamantine, colorless, yellowish, or smoky zircon found in Ceylon. [< F. *jargon,* < It. *giargone,* perhaps < Per. *zargūn,* gold-colored, < *zar,* gold, + *gūn,* color.]

Jar''go-nelle', 1 jär''go-nel'; 2 jär''gŏ-nĕl', *n.* An early variety of pear. [F.]

Jarl, 1 yärl *or* jūrl; 2 yärl *or* järl, *n. Scand. Hist.* **1.** A nobleman. **2.** A chieftain; earl. [Ice., EARL.]

Ja-ro'site, 1 jə-rō'sait *or* jar'o-sait; 2 ja-rō'sīt *or* jăr'o-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A dull-yellow hydrous sulfate ($7H_2KFe_3S_2O_{14}$). [< Barranco *Jaroso,* in Spain.]

Ja''ro-slaw', 1 yä''ro-slävˇ; 2 yä''ro-slävˇ, *n.* A town in S. Poland; pop. 23,000, captured from the Austrians by Russia, Sept. 21, 1914; recovered Oct. 11; recaptured Oct. 23; scene of Austrians' defeat Nov. 4, 1914; occupied by Austro-German troops May 14, 1915. **Ja''ro-slau'‡.**

Jar'row, 1 jar'o; 2 jăr'o, *n.* A mining town and river port in

N. England; the home and reputed birthplace of Bede; pop. 35,590.

Jar'vey, 1 jär'vi; 2 jär'vy, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A hackney-coach driver; also, the driver of a jaunting-car.

Jas., *abbr.* James.

Ja'sey, 1 jē'si; 2 jā'sy, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A wig made of worsted yarn.

jas'mine, } 1 jas'min, 2 jăs'min, *n.* **1.** An ornamental plant

jas'min[s], } with fragrant, generally white, flowers. **2.** One of various other plants, as the **Cape Jasmine,** the **Carolina** or **yellow Jasmine,** etc. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Papaw. [W.] [< Per.[F] *yāsmīn.*] **jes'sa-min‡; jes'samine‡.**

Jasmine (def. 1).

Ja'son, 1 jē'sən; 2 jā'son, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A hero; son of Æson, king of Iolcus, and leader of the Argonauts. When he demanded the throne of his father from his uncle, Pelias, the latter agreed to surrender it to him if he would bring him the golden fleece from Colchis. After securing the fleece Jason returned to Iolcus, whence he was expelled after the murder of Pelias by his daughters at the instigation of Medea. Jason and Medea then went to Corinth, where he later left her for Creusa, the daughter of the king of that country, only to be subjected to a terrible vengeance. See MEDEA.

jas'per, } 1 jas'pər, -ĕit; 2 jăs'per, -It, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.*

jas'per-ite, } An impure, opaque, usually red, brown, or yellow variety of quartz, admitting of a high polish and used for vases and other articles. **2.** *Bib.* A stone in the breastplate of the high priest. [< Gr.[OF] *iaspis,* jasper.]

jas-pid'e-an, 1 jas-pid'i-ən; 2 jăs-pid'e-an, *a.* Consisting of or containing jasper; like jasper. **jas-pid'e-ous‡.**

Jas'sy, 1 yąs'i; 2 yäs'ỹ, *n.* A university city in N. E. Roumania; pop. 76,120.

Jat, 1 jĕt; 2 jąt, *n.* [Hind.] One of an important Indian race in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, numbering 9,000,000.

jaud, 1 jĕd; 2 jąd, *n.* [Scot.] A jade.

jaug, *n.* same as JAG[2], *n.*, 3.

jauk, 1 jĕk; 2 jąk, *vi.* [Scot.] To trifle away one's time; idle.

jaunce†, *v. & n.* Same as JOLT.

jaun'der, 1 jän'dər; 2 jän'der, *vi.* [Scot.] To talk in an idle or trifling way. [Freq. form of JAUNT, *v.*] **jaun'er†.**

jaun'dice, } 1 jän'dis *or* jĕn'dis; 2 jän'dic *or* jən'dic. **I.** *vt.*

jaun'dis[s], } [JAUN'DICED[1]; JAUN'DIC-ING.] To affect with or as with jaundice; fill (the mind) with prejudice or envy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disease due to obstructed excretion or disordered action of bile, characterized by yellowness of the skin, and of the fluids and tissues. **2.** A mental condition, as in jealousy or prejudice, in which the judgment is warped. [< OF. *jaunisse,* < *jaune,* yellow.]

jaunt, 1 jänt *or* jĕnt; 2 jänt *or* jąnt. **I.**[a] *vi.* **1.** To ramble or rove about. **2.** To ride on a jaunting-car. **3†.** To be jolted; jounce. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short journey; a pleasure-trip. **2§.** A tiresome journey. **3†.** A jolting; jounce. [Cp. Sw. dial. *ganta,* be foolish.]—**jaunt'ing-car",** *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle common in Ireland, having seats placed lengthwise, back to back, and extending over the wheels, for carrying four persons besides the driver, who has a small seat in front.

jaunt'y, 1 jänt'i *or* jĕnt'i; 2 jänt'(*or* jąnt'ỹ, *a.* [JAUNT'I-ER; JAUNT'I-EST.] **1.** Affecting a careless ease or self-satisfaction; sprightly. **2†.** Genteel. [< F. *gentil;* see GENTLE.] **jant'y‡.**—**jaunt'i-ly,** *adv.*—**jaunt'i-ness,** *n.*

jaup, 1 jĕp; 2 jąp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To bespatter. **2.** To make a splashing noise. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A splash, as of mud.

Jau'rès', 1 zŏ'rĕs'; 2 zhŏ'rès', **Jean Leon** (1859–1914). A French philosopher; laborite; socialist; assassinated.

Jav., *abbr.* Javanese.

Ja'va, 1 jē'və; 2 jā'va, *n.* **1.** A Dutch island (50,554 sq. m.; pop. 35,017,200) in Malay Archipelago. **2.** A grade of coffee. **3.** A domestic fowl. See illus. under FOWL.—**Java man,** see PITHECANTHROPUS.—**J. sparrow,** a seed-eating bird (*Padda oryzivora*) of Java: a common cage-bird.

Jav'a-nese', 1 jav'ə-nēs' *or* -nīz'; 2 jăv'a-nēs' *or* -nēs'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Java, its language, or its people. **II.** *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Java. **2.** The language of central Java, resembling Malay, but largely influenced by Sanskrit.

Ja"va-ry', *n.* Same as YAVARI.

jave'lin, 1 jav'lin; 2 jăv'lin, *n.* A short, light spear, used as a missile weapon. [OF., < Celt.]

jaw[1], 1 jē; 2 ją. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Slang.] To scold. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the two structures forming the framework of the mouth; also, the mouth. **2.** One of the bones forming the skeleton of one of these organs; a maxilla or a mandible. **jaw'-bone"‡. 3.** Anything like or suggesting such an organ, as one of the gripping parts of a vise: often used figuratively; as, the *jaws* of death. **4.** [Slang.] Needless talk; scolding; abuse. [ME. *jawe,* < *cheowen* (< AS. *ceōwan*), chew.]

jaw[2]. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To pour rapidly; splash; dash; plunge. **II.** *n.* A flood of liquid; a wave.—**jaw'-hole",** *n.* [Scot.] A hole for dirty water, etc.; a sink.

jawp, *v. & n.* Same as JAUP.

Jax-ar'tes, 1 jaks-är'tiz; 2 jăks-är'tēs, *n.* See SYR-DARYA.

jay, 1 jē; 2 jā, *n.* **1.** A small crow-like bird, usually of brilliant coloring, as the **European jay** (*Garrulus glandarius*), the **blue jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*), the **Canada jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis*), etc. See BIRD. **2.** [Slang.] A poor actor; also, a country bumpkin; greenhorn. **3.** An unscrupulous chatterbox. **4†.** A coarse or loud woman. [OF., < *gai;* see GAY, *a.*]

Jay, John (1745–1829). An American lawyer, statesman, and diplomat; first Chief Justice of the United States.

jay'hawk"er, 1 jē'hôk"ər; 2 jā'hąk"er, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A freebooting guerrilla; especially, one of the border ruffians who, in the free-soil conflict in Kansas and during the Civil War, combined pillage with guerrilla fighting in Missouri and the neighboring States. **2.** [Western U. S.] A tarantula.

jay'walk"er, 1 jē'wôk"ər; 2 jā'wąk"er, *n.* One who crosses a street without observing the traffic regulations for pedestrians.—**jay'walk"ing,** *n.*

jaz'er-ant, 1 jaz'ər-ənt; 2 jāz'er-ant, *n.* Armor consisting of small overlapping metal plates quilted into a cloth or velvet jacket. [OF., < Sp. *jacerina,* < Ar. *Jazāir,* Algiers.]

jazz, 1 jaz; 2 jāz, *n.* A form of syncopated music played in discordant tones on various instruments, as the banjo, saxophone, trombone, clarinet, drum, and piano.—**jazz'-band",** *n.* A company of musicians who play syncopated music.

J. C., *abbr.* Jesus Christ, Julius Cæsar, *Jurisconsultus* (L., jurisconsult), Justice-Clerk.—**J. C. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Juris Civilis Doctor* (Doctor of Civil Law).—**J. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Jurum Doctor* (Doctor of Laws).

jeal'ous, 1 jel'us; 2 jĕl'ŭs, *vt. & vi.* [Brit.] To suspect jealously or distrustfully; be jealous about. **jea-louse'‡.**

jeal'ous, } *a.* **1.** Apprehensive of being displaced by a rival;

jel'ous[s], } revengeful on account of fickle treatment or the like. **2.** Earnestly and anxiously suspicious; vigilant in guarding; watchful. **3.** Demanding exclusive worship and love: applied to God. *Ex.* xx, 5. **4‖.** Zealous. **5†.** Fearful; doubtful. [< OF. *jalous,* < LL. *zelosus,* < L. *zelus,* ZEAL.] Syn.: see ENVIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**jeal'ous-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] The state of being jealous in any sense.

jean, 1 jēn *or* jīn; 2 jān *or* jēn, *n.* A twilled undressed cloth of cotton and wool. [< L.[OF] *Genua,* Genoa.] **jeans‡.**

Jean, Jeanne. See JOHN; JOAN.

Jeanne d'Arc. Same as JOAN OF ARC.

Jean-nette', 1 je-net'; 2 jē-nĕt', *n.* **1.** See JANE. **2.** A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,630.

Jebb, 1 jeb; 2 jĕb, **Sir Richard Claverhouse** (1841–1905). A Scottish classical scholar; critic, author, and translator.

Jed'da, 1 jed'ə; 2 jĕd'a, *n.* Same as JIDDA.

Jed'dart, *a.* [Scot.] Of or pertaining to **Jedburgh,** a border town of Scotland. **Jed'wood‡.—Jeddart staff,** a kind of battle-ax. **Jedwood ax‡.—J. justice,** hanging a suspected criminal and holding the trial afterward.

jee, 1 jī; 2 jē, *v.* Same as GEE.

jeedge, 1 jij; 2 jĕj, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Judge.

jeer, 1 jir; 2 jēr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To scoff at; ridicule; mock. **II.** *n.* A derisive and flouting word or speech. [< MD. *scheeren,* jest.] Syn.: (verb) see MOCK; SCOFF; (noun) see SNEER. —**jeer'er,** *n.*

jeer[2], *n. Naut.* A tackle for swaying or striking a lower yard: usually in the plural.

Jef'fer-son, 1 jef'ər-sən; 2 jĕf'er-son, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1829–1905), an American actor. **2. Thomas** (1743–1826), American statesman; drafted Declaration of Independence; third President of the United States, 1801–1809. See PRESIDENT.

Jef'fer-son, Mount. A peak in the Cascade range, Oregon; height, 10,200 *ft.*

Jef'fer-son City. The capital of Missouri; pop. 14,490.

Jef"fer-so'ni-an, 1 jef"ər-sō'ni-ən; 2 jĕf"er-sō'ni-an, *a.* Of or relating to Thomas Jefferson or his political opinions; democratic.—**Jeffersonian simplicity,** disregard of the panoply and pomp of office; avoidance of ceremony and ceremonious observance in matters of court etiquette; characteristics of the attitude taken by President Jefferson during his administration.

Jef'fer-son-ville, *n.* A city in S. E. Indiana; pop. 10,100.

Jef'frey, 1 jef'ri; 2 jĕf'ry. **Francis, Lord** (1773–1850). A Scottish critic and essayist; Lord Advocate.

Jef'freys, 1 jef'riz; 2 jĕf'rys, **George** (1648–1689), Baron Jeffreys of Wem. An English judge; held the Bloody Assizes.

Jeh'lam, 1 jē'lum; 2 ję'lŭm, *n.* A river in Punjab and Kashmir, India; length 450 m. to the Chenab river. **Hy-das'pes‡** [Ancient].

Je-hosh'a-phat, 1 ji-hosh'ə-fat; 2 je-hŏsh'a-fât, *n. Bib.* King of Judah about 873–848 B.C. *1 Kings* xxii, 41.

Je-ho'vah, 1 ji-hō'və; 2 je-hō'va, *n.* Lord; specifically, the covenant God of the Hebrew people. [< Heb. *Yhwh,* usually written *Yahōwah,* with the vowel-points of *Adōnāi,* Lord, the original word, as the ineffable divine name, being never pronounced by the Hebrews.]—**Je-ho'vi-an,** *a.* **Je-ho'vic‡.**

Je-ho'vist, 1 ji-hō'vist; 2 je-hō'vist. *n.* **1.** In Biblical controversy, the writer supposed to have written those parts of the Pentateuch in which God is mentioned as Jehovah: opposed to *Elohist.* **2.** One who maintains that the vowel-points of the word *Jehovah* as found in the Hebrew text of the Bible properly belong to it, and are not merely those of *Adonai:* opposed to *Adonist.*—**Je-ho'vism,** *n.*—**Je"ho-vis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the Jehovist or his writings; characterized by the use of the name *Jehovah.*

Je'hu[1], 1 jī'hiū; 2 jē'hŭ, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A fast or furious driver. **2.** A coachman or driver. [< *Jehu,* (*2 Kings* ix, 20).]

Je'hu[2], *n. Bib.* The tenth king of Israel.

Jeis'tic-cor, 1 jīs'ti-kōr; 2 jēs'ti-cōr, *n.* Same as JUSTE-AU-CORPS.

je-june', 1 ji-jūn'; 2 je-jun', *a.* **1.** Lifeless; dry; dull. **2†.** Wanting in substance; barren. [< L. *jejunus,* hungry.] Syn.: see MEAGER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

je-ju'num, 1 ji-jū'num; 2 je-ju'nŭm, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] The upper two-fifths of the portion of the small intestine that succeeds the duodenum. [L., neut. of *jejunus,* hungry.]

Jel'li-coe, 1 jel'i-ko; 2 jĕl'i-eo. **John Rushworth, Viscount**

(1859–), First Viscount of Scapa. British admiral; commanded Grand Fleet, 1914–16, and as such participated in the naval battle off Dogger Bank, Jan. 24, 1915, and Jutland, May 31, 1916.

jel'lied, 1 jel'id; 2 jĕl'id, *a.* Brought to a jelly; sweet as jelly.

jel'li-fy, 1 jel'ɪ-faɪ; 2 jĕl'ɪ-fy, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make gelatinous. **2.** To become gelatinous.—**jel"li-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

jel'ly, 1 jel'ɪ; 2 jĕl'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JEL'LIED; JEL'LY-ING.] To bring or turn to jelly. **II.** *n.* [JEL'LIES², *pl.*] Any semisolid glutinous substance that will quiver when shaken, but will not flow, as fruit-juice boiled down with sugar. [< OF. *gelee*, fem. pp. of *geler*, freeze.]—**jel'ly-fish"**, *n.* A simple disk-like marine animal of jelly-like appearance and varying size.

Jem, Jem'my, *n.* Diminutives of JAMES.

jem"a-dar', 1 jem"ə-dɑr'; 2 jĕm"a-där', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native lieutenant in the army next in rank below a subahdar; also, a head servant or employee in a household or other establishment; sometimes, a police or customs officer of the military caste. **jem"i-dar'**‡.

Je-mappes', 1 ʒə-mɑp'; 2 zhe-mäp', *n.* A town in Hainaut province, Belgium; pop. 14,000; scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the French, Nov. 6, 1792. [name. **Je-mi'mah**‡ (R. V.).

Je-mi'ma, 1 ʤɪ-mɑɪ'mə; 2 je-mi'ma, *n.* A feminine personal

Je'na, 1 yē'nɑ; 2 ye'na, *n.* A university city (pop. 53,906) in Thuringia; French defeated Prussians, 1806.

Jen'ner, 1 jen'ər; 2 jĕn'er, **Edward** (1749–1823). An English physician; introduced vaccination.

jen'net, 1 jen'et; 2 jĕn'ĕt, *n.* A small Spanish horse, a cross of Arabian and native stock. [< Sp. *ginete*, < Ar. *Zenāta* (Barbary tribe noted for cavalry).]

jen'net-ing, 1 jen'et-ɪŋ; 2 jĕn'ĕt-ing, *n.* [Eng.] A variety of early apple ripening about St. John's Day, June 24. [< OF. *Jehennet*, dim. of *Jean*, F. *Jean;* see JOHN.]

jen'ny, 1 jen'ɪ; 2 jĕn'y, *n.* [JEN'NIES², *pl.*] **1.** A spinning-machine. **2.** [J-] A female; also, a wren; a female ass: the feminine personal name *Jenny* used in combination or alone for a bird or female animal. [< F. *Jeanne*, fem. of *Jean*, John.] **jin'ny**‡.

jeof'ail, 1 jef'ēl; 2 jĕf'al, *n. Law.* An oversight; a mistake; the acknowledgment of an error in pleading. [< OF. *je faille*, I fail, or *j'ai failli*, I have failed.] **jeof'ael**‡.

jeop'ard¹, ⎫1 jep'ərd; 2 jĕp'ard, *vt.* To expose to loss or

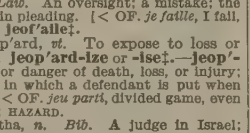
jep'ard², ⎭injury; imperil. **jeop'ard-ize** or **-ise**‡.—**jeop'ard-y**, *n.* **1.** Exposure to or danger of death, loss, or injury; danger; peril. **2.** The peril in which a defendant is put when placed on trial for a crime. [< OF. *jeu parti*, divided game, even chance.] SYN.: see DANGER; HAZARD.

Jeph'thah, 1 jef'thə; 2 jĕf'tha, *n. Bib.* A judge in Israel; sacrificed his daughter. *Judges* xi, 34–40.

je-quir'i-ty, 1 ʤɪ-kwɪr'ɪ-tɪ; 2 je-kwir'i-ty, *n. Bot.* **1.** A twining tropical shrub. **2.** Its seed. **je-quer'i-ty**‡.—**je-quir'i-ty-bean"**, *n.* One of the handsome poisonous seeds of this plant used in India as weights, ornaments, and in medicine.

Jer., *abbr.* Jeremiah.

jer-bo'a, 1 jer-bō'ə; 2 jer-bō'a, *n.* An Old World mouse-like rodent with the hind limbs much elongated for jumping. [< Ar. *yarṭu*, a leg-muscle.]



Jerboa. 1/10

jer-eed', ⎫1 jer-ɪd'; 2 jĕr-ēd', *n.*

jer-id', ⎭A javelin of Turkey and Persia; also, a game in which it is used. [< Ar. *ǰerīd*, shaft.] **jer-rid'**‡.

Jer"e-mi'ad, *n.* A lament; tale of woe: in sarcasm.

Jer"e-mi'ah, 1 jer"ɪ-maɪ'ə; 2 jĕr"e-mi'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Jer"e-ma'i‡**; **Jer'e-my‡**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Je"re-mi'as**, 1 yē"re-mi'as, 2 ye"rē-mi'äs; F. **Jé"ré"mie'**, 1 ʒē"rē-mi', 2 zhe"rē-mē'; It. **Ge"re-mi'a**, 1 jē"rē-mi'a, 2 ġe"rę-mi'ä; L. **Jer"e-mi'as. 2.** *Bib.* (1) A Hebrew prophet who flourished about 628 B. C. (2) A book of the lamentations and prophecies of Jeremiah. [Heb., Jah is high.]

Je-rez', 1 hē-rēth'; 2 he-rĕth', *n.* A town in S. W. Spain; a center for the manufacture of sherry, to which it gave the name.

Jer'i-cho, 1 jer'ɪ-ko; 2 jĕr'i-co, *n. Bib.* An ancient city of Palestine, 7 m. north of the Dead Sea; its walls fell before Joshua (*Josh.* vi, 20–24); taken by the British, Feb. 21, 1918.

Je-rit'za, 1 ye-rit'sə; 2 yĕ-rit'za, **Marie** (— —). Czecho-Slovakian prima donna; born in Brünn *Thaïs; Tosca.*

Jerk¹, 1 ʤʊrk; 2 jĕrk. **I.**¹ *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give a sharp, sudden pull, twitch, or start to. **2.** To throw by a motion of the hand or arm, quick, sharp, and suddenly arrested by contact with the body near the hip. **3.** [Obs. or Scot.] To beat. **4.** To speak in a mocking or flouting manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short, sharp pull, twitch, or fling. **2.** Specif., an involuntary contraction of some muscle, due to the reflex action of nerves.—**jerk'y**, *a.* [JERK'I-ER; JERK'I-EST.] Spasmodic.—**jerk'i-ly**, *adv.*—**jerk'i-ness**, *n.*

Jerk², **I.** *vt.* To cure (meat) by cutting into strips and drying. **II.** *n.* Jerked meat, especially beef. **jerked beef**‡. [< Chilean *charqui*, dried beef.]

jer'kin, 1 ʤʊr'kɪn; 2 jĕr'kin, *n.* A waistcoat; jacket. [Dim. of OD. *jurk*, frock.]—**buff jerkin**, a jerkin of buff-leather or, later, of buff-colored cloth.

jer'kin-et, 1 ʤʊr'kɪn-et; 2 jĕr'kin-ĕt, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A jacket or outer bodice worn by women.

Jer"o-bo'am, 1 jer"o-bō'əm; 2 jĕr"o-bō'am, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A Jewish leader who led the revolt of the ten tribes against Rehoboam and became first king of Israel, as distinguished from Judah; introduced idolatry. *1 Kings* xi, xii. **2.** *Bib.* A King of Israel; son of Joash; reigned 790–749? B. C. *2 Kings* xiv.

Je-rome', 1 ʤɪ-rōm' *or* jer'əm; 2 je-rōm' *or* jĕr'om, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Je-ro'ny-mus**, 1 yē-rō'nɪ-mʊs, 2 ye-rō'nŷ-mus; D. G. Sw. **Hi"e-ro'ny-mus**, 1 hē-rō'nɪ-mʊs, 2 hē-rō'nŷ-mus; F. **Jé"rôme'**, 1 ʒē"rōm', 2 zhę"rōm'; It. **Ge-ro'ni-mo**, 1 ʤe-rō'nɪ-mō, 2 ġe-rō'ni-mo, **Gi"ro-la'mo**, 1 ʤɪ"rō-lä'mo, 2 ġi"ro-lä'mo; L. **Gi"e-ron'y-mus**, 1 hɑɪ"ɪ-ren'ɪ-mʊs, 2 hi"e-rōn'y-mus; Pg. **Hi"e-ro'ni-mo**, 1 hē-rō'nɪ-mō, 2 hę-rō'ni-mo, **Je-ro'ni-mo**, 1 hē-rō'nɪ-mō, 2 zhę-rō'ni-mo; Sp. **Je-ro'ni-mo**, 1 hē-rō'nɪ-mō, 2 hę-rō'ni-mo. **Je-ro'mo**†. **2. Jerome Klapka** (1859–), an English humorist; *Three Men in a Boat.* **3. Saint** (340?–420), one of the four Great Latin Fathers; prepared the Vulgate. [L., holy name.]

Jer-reed', *n.* Same as JEREED.

Jer'ry, 1 jer'ɪ; 2 jĕr'y, *n.* [RIES², *pl.*] **1.** One who erects buildings or does work in an unsubstantial and mean manner. **Jer'ry-build"er**‡. **2.** Work that is inferior or fraudulent in material or construction. [< *Jerry*, abbr. of *Jeremiah.*]—**jer'ry-build**, *vt.* To build in an unsubstantial and mean manner.—**jer'ry-build"ing**, *n.*—**j.-built**, *a.* Hastily and flimsily constructed.

Jer'ry-man"der, *n.* Same as GERRYMANDER.

Jer'sey¹, 1 jʊr'zɪ; 2 jĕr'sy. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Jersey or to the State of New Jersey. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a breed of cattle originating in the island of Jersey or the Channel Islands, noted for rich milk and large butter-product. **2.** [j-] A thick seamless knit shirt as worn by athletes. **3.** [j-] A close-fitting elastic woolen or silk jacket or garment. **4.** [j-] Fine woolen yarn, or fine combed wool, as spun in Jersey. [< Isle of *Jersey.*] [49,500.

Jer'sey², *n.* One of the English Channel Islands; 45 sq. m.; pop.

Jer'sey Cit'y. A manufacturing city in New Jersey, on the Hudson river, opposite New York city; pop. 298,100.

jert‖, *v.* [Scot.] Same as JERK, *v.*

Je-ru'sa-lem, 1 ʤɪ-rʊ'sə-lem; 2 je-ru'sa-lĕm, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The capital of the ancient Hebrew nation, and later of the kingdom of Judah and of modern Palestine; pop. 60,000; seat of Solomon's temple; five times captured and twice destroyed; surrendered to British Dec. 9, 1917; now under British mandate. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Mortal belief and knowledge obtained from the five corporeal senses; the pride of power and the power of pride; sensuality; envy; oppression; tyranny. Home, heaven. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 589. [STEWART '10.]—**Jerusalem artichoke**, a tall plant (*Helianthus tuberosus*) of the aster family of northeastern North America.

Jess, 1 jes; 2 jĕs, *n. Falconry.* **1.** A short strap fastened to the leg of a hawk. **2.** A ribbon hanging from a garland or crown. [< OF. *ges*, < L. *jactus*, < *jacio*, hurl.]

Jes'sa-mine, ⎫1 jes'ə-mɪn; 2 jĕs'a-mĭn, *n.* The jasmine: a

Jes'sa-min², ⎭popular name common in literature.

Jes'sant, 1 jes'ənt; 2 jĕs'ant, *a. Her.* **1.** Shooting forth as plants do. **2.** Issuing, as an animal, from the middle of an ordinary. Compare ISSUANT. [< OF. *issant*, < *issant*, ppr. of *isser*, issue, < L. *ex*, out, + *eo*, go.]

Jes'se, 1 jes'ɪ; 2 jĕs'e, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* The father of David; lived about 1000 B. C. *Ruth* iv, 17. [Heb., the Lord is.]

jes'ser-aunte, *n.* Same as JAZERANT. **jes'ser-aunce**‡.

Jes'si-ca, 1 jes'ɪ-kə; 2 jĕs'i-ca, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, the daughter of Shylock, who elopes with Lorenzo. [Heb. *fem.*, the Lord's grace.]

Jes'sie, 1 jes'ɪ; 2 jĕs'i, *n.* Diminutive of JANE.

jest, 1 jest; 2 jĕst. **I.**¹ *vt. & vi.* To joke with or about; make jokes; banter; trifle. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something said or done in joke, pleasantry, or raillery; a joke. **2.** The object of laughter, sport, or raillery; a laughing-stock. **3**†. An exploit; tale of exploits; a masquerade; pageant. [< L. OF *gestus*, pp. of *gero*, perform.] SYN.: see WIT.—**jest'er**, *n.* **1.** One who jests; specif., a medieval court fool. **2**†. In the Middle Ages, a professional teller of romances.—**jest'ing**, 1 jest'ɪŋ; 2 jĕst'ing. **I.** *pa.* Of the nature of a jest; prone to humor; mirthful; jocose. **II.** *ppr. & verbal n.* of JEST, *v.* [vocative. [L., < Gr.]

Je'su, 1 ʤɪ'sʊ; 2 jē'sų, *n.* [Poet.] Jesus: used especially in the

Jes'u-ate, 1 jez'yu-et; 2 jĕs'yu-āt, *n.* [-ATES OR -A'TI, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of the order or congregation of *Jesuati*, founded by St. John Colombini of Siena in the 14th century, and suppressed by Pope Clement IX. in 1668. Their chief occupation was the care of the sick, especially the plague-stricken. [< It. *Gesuato*, < *Gesù*, Jesus, < L. *Jesus;* see JESUS.] **Jes'u-et**‡.—**Jes'u-a-tess**, *n. fem. R. C. Ch.* A sister of the community of the Visitation of Mary founded about 1367 by Catharine Colombini of Siena, which survived in Italy until 1872.

Jes'u-it, 1 jez'yu-ɪt; 2 jĕs'yu-ĭt, *n.* **1.** A member of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 whose object was to support the faith in the struggle of the Reformation, and to propagate it among the heathen. The term as first applied to a member of the Society of Jesus in reproach (from 1544 to 1652) was not used by its founder. **2.** One given to casuistry: a derogatory use traced to practises indiscriminately attributed by controversialists to members of the Society of Jesus as a whole. [< F. *Jésuite*, < L. *Jesus.*]—**Jes'u-it-ess**, *n. fem. R. C. Ch.* A name used to designate a nun belonging to the order founded by Mary Ward in 1611 or the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary. See JESUATESS.—**Jes"u-it'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the Jesuits, or their principles, methods, or practises. **2.** Using crafty or insidious arts or methods; designing; crafty: derogatory use. **Jes"u-it'i-cal**‡.—**Jes"u-it'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**Jes'u-it-ism**, *n.* **1.** The doctrines, system, principles, and methods of the Jesuits. **2.** Practises such as those attributed to the Jesuits.—**Jes'u-it-ize**, *vt. & vi.*—**Jes'u-i-try**, *n.* The methods or principles professed by or ascribed to the Jesuits.

Je'sus, 1 jī'zʊs; 2 jē'sŭs, *n.* **1.** (6 B. C.?–A.D. 29–30?) The founder of Christianity, regarded by all orthodox Christians as divinely born of Mary, and hence the incarnate

Son of God, the Second Person of the Trinity. The appellation *Jesus Christ* denotes his twofold mission: as (1) *Jesus the Savior*, he atones for the sins of the world, and (2) *Jesus the Christ*, the *Messiah*, or the *Anointed King*, he establishes the kingdom of God on earth.

2. *Chr. Sci.* The highest human corporeal concept of the divine idea, rebuking and destroying error and bringing to light man's immortality. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 589. [STEWART '10.] **3.** Joshua, the son of Nun. *Heb.* iv, 8. **4.** Jeshua, son of Josedec. *1 Esd.* v, 5. **5.** Justus, fellow worker with Paul at Rome. *Col.* iv, 11. **6.** The son of Sirach; author of *Ecclesiasticus* or *The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach;* lived about the 3d or 4th century B. C. [< L. *Jesus*, < Gr. *Iēsous*, < Heb. *Yēshū'a*, Jehovah is salvation.] **Jesh'u-a‡; Je'sus†.**

jet, 1 jet; 2 jĕt, *vt. & vi.* [JET'TED[4]; JET'TING.] **1.** To emit in a jet; shoot out in a jet or jets. **2.** To project; jut. **3†.** To carry oneself haughtily; strut; encroach.

jet[1], *n.* **1.** That which spurts out; a gushing flow. **2.** A spout or nozle. **3.** A projecting or overhanging course of bricks or the like; jut. [F.]

jet[2], *n.* **1.** A rich black variety of mineral coal, used for ornaments. **2.** The color of jet; deep black. **jet black‡.** [OF.]

jet d'eau, 1 zĕ dō; 2 zhe dō. [JETS D'EAU, *pl.*] A jet of water; fountain. [F.] **jet-teau'†; jette d'eau'; jet-to'†.**

jet'sam, 1 jet'sąm; 2 jĕt'sąm, *n.* **1.** Part of the cargo of a vessel cast overboard to lighten her when in danger of sinking; any goods thrown overboard. Compare FLOTSAM. **2.** Jettison. [< OF. *getaison*, < L. *jactatio(n-)*, < *jacio*, hurl.]

jet'ti-son, 1 jet'i-sən; 2 jĕt'i-sən, *n.* **1.** The throwing overboard of goods or cargo, especially from a ship in danger of foundering. Compare JETSAM. **2.** Jetsam. [< OF. *getaison;* see JETSAM.]—**jet'ti-son,** *vt.* To throw overboard, as goods, etc.

jet'ty, 1 jet'i; 2 jĕt'y, *a.* Like or made of jet; black as jet. —**jet'ti-ness,** *n.*

jet'ty, *n.* [JET'TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A structure in a body of water serving to control or divert a current, protect a harbor, or the like, or as a wharf or pier. **2.** *Arch.* A part of a building projecting and overhanging. [< OF. *jetee*, prop. fem. pp. of *jeter*, throw.] **jut'ty†.** [fancy. [F.]

jeu d'es"prit', 1 zū des"prī'; 2 zhū dĕs"prī'. A play of wit or

Jev'ons, 1 jev'ənz; 2 jĕv'ons, **William Stanley** (1835–1882). An English logician and economist.

jew, 1 jū; 2 ju, *vt.* [Slang.] To get the advantage of in a bargain; overreach: referring to the proverbial keenness of Jewish traders.

Jew, *n.* **1.** A member of the Hebraic division of the Semitic race; a Hebrew; Israelite. **2.** Originally, a member of the tribe or of the kingdom of Judah. **3.** [Slang.] A moneylender or usurer; an opprobrious use of general application, irrespective of race. [Ult. < Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob.]—**Jews' pitch,** same as BITUMEN.—**Wandering Jew. 1.** The shoemaker Ahasuerus, fabled to be condemned to wander perpetually for driving Christ from his door; hence, a restless wanderer. **2.** See WANDERING-JEW.—**Jew'ess,** *n.* A female Jew.

Jew'el, 1 jū'el; 2 jų'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [JEW'ELED or JEW'ELLED; JEW'EL-ING or JEW'EL-LING.] To adorn with jewels; set jewels in. **II.** *n.* **1.** A precious stone; gem, especially one set in precious metal. **2.** Anything of rare excellence or special value. **3.** A bit of precious stone, crystal, or glass used to form a durable bearing, as for a watch-pivot. [< OF. *jouel*, dim. of *jote;* see JOY, *n.*]—**jew'el-er,** *n.* A dealer in or maker of jewelry. **jew'el-ler‡.—jew'el-ry,** *n.* **1.** Jewels collectively. **2.** The art of mounting precious stones; trade of a jeweler. **jew'el-ler-y‡.**

Jew'ett, 1 jū'et; 2 jų'ĕt, **Sarah Orne** (1849–1909). An American novelist of the New England school; *Deephaven.*

jew'fish", 1 jū'fish"; 2 jų'fish", *n.* **1.** One of various large sea-basses of American waters. **2.** The tarpon.

Jew'ish, 1 jū'ish; 2 jų'ish, *a.* Belonging to, like, or characteristic of the Jews, their customs, religion, etc.; Hebrew.—**Jewish calendar,** the Hebrew calendar. See HEBREW.

Jew'ry, 1 jū'ri; 2 jų'ry, *n.* **1.** The country of the Jews; Judea. **2.** A ward of a city set apart for or inhabited by Jews; Jews' quarter; ghetto. **3.** Jews collectively; the Jewish people. [< OF. *juerie*, < *Jeu;* see JEW.] **Jew'er-ie†.**

jew's'-harp", 1 jūz'-härp"; 2 jųz'-härp", *n.* **1.** A small, musical instrument with a lyre-shaped metal frame and a bent metallic tongue. **2.** *Naut.* The shackle that connects a chain cable with an anchor-ring.

je-zail', 1 jə-zāl'; 2 je-zīl', *n.* [Afghan.] A long and heavy musket used in Afghanistan.

Jez'e-bel, 1 jez'i-bel; 2 jĕz'e-bĕl, *n. Bib.* **1.** The wife of Ahab; notorious for her evil life. *1 Kings* xvi, 31. **2.** Hence, a bold, vicious, or cruel woman.

Jhe'lum, 1 jē'lum; 2 je'lŭm, *n.* Same as JEHLAM.

J H S. Same as I H S.

J H V H. See TETRAGAMMATON. **J H W H‡.**

jib, 1 jib; 2 jĭb, *vi.* [JIBBED; JIB'BING.] To move restively sidewise or backward, as a horse. [< OF. *giber*, struggle.]

jib[1], *n.* A triangular sail, set on a stay and extending from the foretopmast-head to the jib-boom or the bowsprit. See SCHOONER. [< JIBE.]—**flying jib,** a jib set out beyond the standing jib, on an extended boom, called the *flying-jib boom.*—**jib'-boom",** *n.* A spar forming a continuation of the bowsprit. —**jib-crane,** *n.* A crane having a swinging boom.

jib[2], *n.* A horse that jibs. **gib'ber‡; jib'ber‡.**

jib[3], *n. Mech.* The swinging boom of a crane.

jib'ba, 1 jib'ə; 2 jĭb'a, *n.* [AR.] A shirt, especially a patched shirt adopted as a uniform by followers of the Mahdi. Compare JUBBA. **jib'beh‡.**

jib'ble, 1 jeb'l; 2 jĕb'l, *v.* [Scot.] To lose; destroy.

jibe[1], 1 jaib; 2 jīb, *vt. & vi. Naut.* [JIBED; JIB'ING.] **1.** To swing or shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a fore-and-aft sail. **2.** To tack; shift. **3.** [Colloq.] To agree. [< Dan. *gibbe.*]

jibe[2], **jib'er†, jib'ing-ly.** Same as GIBE, etc.

Ji"bu"ti', 1 zī"bū"tī'; 2 zhī"bų"tī', *n.* A French port (pop. 14,000) in the Somali Coast Protectorate, E. Africa. **Dji"bu"ti'‡.**

Jid'da, 1 jid'ə; 2 jid'a, *n.* A port of Hejaz, Arabia, on the Red Sea: the seaport for Mekka. [moment. **jiff‡.**

jif'fy, 1 jif'i; 2 jĭf'y, *n.* [-FIES[2], *pl.*] [Colloq.] An instant;

jig, 1 jig; 2 jĭg, *v.* [JIGGED; JIG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing or play in jig time (6/8 or 12/8 time). **2.** To jolt. (1) To separate (ore) by jolting. (2) To drill, as a well, with a jolting mechanism. **3.** *Mach.* To form with the aid of jigs. **4.** To play a joke on. **5.** [Scot.] To creak. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dance a jig. **2.** To hop or jump about. **3.** To fish with a jig. **4.** To operate by means of a jig.

jig, *n.* **1.** A light, gay dance to a rapid tune, or the music for it. **2.** A practical joke. **3.** *Mach.* (1) A tool or fixture used to guide cutting-tools. (2) A jolting mechanism. **4.** A fish-hook having a loaded shank. **5.** *Mining.* A wire sieve or system of sieves used in separating ore. [< OF. *gigue*, < MD. *ghighe*, fiddle.]—**jig'saw",** *n.* A fine, narrow saw set vertically in a frame, so as to be moved rapidly up and down.

jig'ger[1], 1 jig'er; 2 jĭg'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which jigs. **2.** One of various jolting mechanisms. Specifically: (1) An apparatus for separating ores by jolting in sieves in water. (2) A potters' wheel. **3.** (1) A small spanker sail set on a short mast in the stern of a canoe. (2) A small smack-like boat carrying such a sail. **4.** Same as JIGGER-MAST. **5.** *Golf.* A short, lofted iron-headed club used for approaching. **6.** A support for a billiard-cue when about to strike a ball in an awkward position.—**jig'ger-mast",** *n.* The after-mast in a yawl or a four-masted vessel.

jig'ger[2], *n.* **1.** A chigoe. **2.** Some other insect of similar habits to the chigoe, as a harvest-tick.

jig'get[4], 1 jig'et; 2 jĭg'ĕt, *vi.* **1.** To jig. **2.** To be pert.

jig'gle, 1 jig'l; 2 jĭg'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-GLED; -GLING.] **1.** To shake slightly; joggle. **2.** To move unsteadily up and down or backward and forward; rock; jerk. **II.** *n.* An up and down unsteady movement. [Freq. of JIG, *v.*]

ji-had', *n.* Same as JAHAD.

jill[1], 1 jil; 2 jĭl, *n.* A gill. [Var. of GILL[3], *n.*]

jill[2], *n.* **1.** A young woman; sweetheart. **2.** A female ferret. **3.** A cup. [< *Jille*, fem. name, < L. *Jultana*, < *Julius.*]—**jill's flirt"|,** *n.* A wanton or depraved woman; gill-flirt.

jil'let, 1 jil'et; 2 jĭl'ĕt, *n.* [Colloq.] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [< *Gilot*, dim. of *Gille, Jille*, < L. *Juliana.*]

jilt, 1 jilt; 2 jĭlt. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* To discard, as a lover; be deceitful in love. **II**[1]. *n.* One who capriciously discards a lover. [< *Jille*, fem. name.]

jilt[2], *n.* [Scot.] A dash of water.

jim'my, 1 jim'i; 2 jĭm'y, *n.* [-MIES[2], *pl.*] A burglars' crowbar: sometimes made in sections. [< *Jimmy*, dim. of *James.*]

jimp, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Slender; natty; neat. **2.** Scanty; scarce. [< JUMP, *v.*] **jimp'y‡.—jimp,** *adv.* **jimp'ly†; jimp'y‡.**

jim'son-weed", 1 jim'sən-wēd"; 2 jĭm'son-wēd", *n.* A common poisonous weed of the nightshade family. [Cor. of *Jamestown-weed*, first observed in Jamestown, Va.] **jimp'son‡; jimp'son-weed"†; jim'son‡.**

jin'gal, 1 jiŋ'gəl; 2 jĭŋ'gal, *n.* A heavy musket or wall-piece mounted on a swivel-rest, used by natives in Asiatic warfare, especially in China and Burma. [< Hind. *jangāl*, large musket.] **jin'galj‡.**

jin'gle,] 1 jiŋ'gl; 2 jĭŋ'gl. [JIN'GL(E)D[2]; JIN'GLING.] **I.** *vt. &* **jin'gl[2],**) *vi.* **1.** To make a slight, tinkling, ringing sound. **2.** To affect the ear by rimes and a tripping, light rhythm. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tinking or clinkling sound; also, that which produces it. **2.** Any pleasing succession of rhythmical sounds. **3.** [Austral. & Ir.] A one-horse carriage or car. [Freq. of CHINK[1], *v.*]

jin'glet, 1 jiŋ'glet; 2 jĭŋ'glĕt, *n.* **1.** A small free metallic ball used as the clapper of a globular sleigh-bell. **2.** Any small jingling appendage.

Jin'go, 1 jiŋ'go; 2 jĭŋ'go. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Jingoes. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] *Eng. Polit.* One of a party in Great Britain in favor of spirited and demonstrative foreign policy; hence, one in any country favoring such a policy. [Perhaps < Basque *Jinkoa*, God, or *St. Gingulphus.*]—**by Jingo,** a meaningless oath of ejaculation.—**Jin'go-ish,** *a.*—**Jin'go-ism,** *n.*—**Jin'go-ist,** *n.*—**Jin"go-is'tic,** *a.*

jink, 1 jiŋk; 2 jĭŋk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To impose upon; cheat; disappoint. **2.** To dodge; elude.

jink, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Frolics; pranks; as, high *jinks.* **2.** [Scot.] A dodging turn; dodge.

jink'er, 1 jiŋk'er; 2 jĭŋk'er, *n.* One who or that which jinks.

jink'et, 1 jeŋk'et; 2 jĕŋk'ĕt, *vi.* [Scot.] To make merry; gad about.

jin'nee, 1 jin'i; 2 jĭn'ē, *n.* [JINN, *pl.*] *Moham. Myth.* A spirit fabled to have been under the control of Solomon. [< Ar. *jinniy.*] **jin‡; jinn‡; jin'ni‡.**

jin'ny, 1 jin'i; 2 jĭn'y, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A jinny-road. **2.** The traveler on the arm of a crane. **3.** [J-] Same as JENNY.—**jin'ny-road",** *n.* A gravity-road or self-acting incline in a coal-mine.

jin-rik'i-sha, 1 jin-rik'i-shə; 2 jin-rik'i-sha, *n.* A small two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or two men. See illus. on next page. [Jap.] **jin-rick'sha‡; jin-rik'sha‡.**

jinx, 1 jiŋks; 2 jĭŋks, *n.* [Slang.] A person or thing supposed to bring bad luck; a hoodoo.

jir'ble, 1 jûr'bl; 2 jûr'bl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To spill by pouring unsteadily; also, to pour from one vessel to another.

jirk, *vt.* [Scot.] To jerk.

jirt, *n.* [Scot.] A jerk.

jit'ney, 1 jit'nɪ; 2 jit'ny, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A small coin; a nickel. **2.** A motor-vehicle that carries passengers for a small fare. [Perh. < F. *jeton,* small metal disk.] **jit'-bus‡.—jit'neur,** *n.* One who drives a jitney. **jit'ner‡.**

Jinrikisha.

Ji"to-mir', 1 ʒɪ"to-mɪr'; 2 zhĭ"to-mɪr', *n.* Capital of Volhynia government, Ukraine; pop. 96,800.

Ji"u-jut"su', *n.* Same as JU-JUTSU.

JJ., *abbr.* Justices.—**Jno.,** *abbr.* John.—**Jo.,** *abbr.* Joel.

Jo, 1 jō; 2 jō, *n.* [Scot.] A sweetheart of either sex; lover. [< F. *joie,* JOY.] **joe‡.**

Jo'ab, 1 jō'ăb; 2 jō'ăb, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* David's nephew, and a mighty captain in that king's army. *2 Sam.* xviii, 2. [Heb., Jehovah is father.]

Jo'a-chim, 1 jō'ə-kɪm; 2 jō'ə-cĭm, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Jo'a-chim,** 1 yō'ä-kim, 2 yō'ä-cĭm; F. **Jo"a"chim',** 1 zō"a"kañ', 2 zhō"ä"cĭñ'; G. **Jo'chim,** 1 yō'kɪm, 2 yō'kĭm. **Jo'a-chim,** 1 yō'ə-kɪm, 2 yō'ə-nĭm; It. **Joa-chi'no,** 1 jə-kɪ'no, 2 jä-cĭ'no, **Joa-chi'mo,** 1 jə-kɪ'mo, 2 jä-kĭ'mo; Sp. **Joa-quin',** 1 hwə-kɪn', 2 hwä-cĭn', **Joa-quim'‡,** 1 hwə-kɪm', 2 hwä-kĭm'. **2. Joseph** (1831–1907), a Hungarian violinist and composer. [Heb., the Lord will judge.]

Joan, 1 jōn; 2 jōn, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Jo-an'na‡.** Dan. **Jo-han'ne,** 1 yo-hō'nə, 2 yo-hä'nę; D. **Han'na,** 1 hō'nə, 2 hä'nä; F. **Jeanne,** 1 ʒɑn, 2 zhän; G. Sw. **Jo-han'na,** 1 yo-hä'nə, 2 yo-hä'na; It. **Gio-van'na,** 1 jo-vän'no, 2 ġo-vän'nä; L. **Jo-han'na,** 1 jo-han'ə, 2 jo-hän'a, **Jo"a-net'ta,** 1 jō"ə-net'ə, 2 jō"a-nĕt'a; Pg. **Jo-van'na,** 1 ʒo-vā'nə, 2 zho-vä'nä; Sp. **Ju-a'na,** 1 hū-ā'nya, 2 hụ-ä'nyä. **2.** See POPE JOAN. **3. J. of Arc** (1412–1431), "the Maid of Orleans"; a French heroine and martyr who compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans; was captured; burned as a sorceress and heretic; was beatified by Pius X. in 1909; canonized, 1920. She was the daughter of Jacques d'Arc or Darc, a laborer whose family was ennobled under the name De Lys. Introduced in Shakespeare's *1 Henry VI.* [Heb., the Lord's grace.]

Joa-na, 1 jo-an'ə; 2 jo-ăn'a, *n.* See JOAN. [Gr., gracious gift

Jo'ash, 1 jō'ăsh; 2 jō'ăsh, *n. Bib.* **1.** King of Judah, 837–797 B. C. *2 Kings* xi, 2. **2.** King of Israel, 798–790 B. C. *2 Kings* xiii, 10.

Job¹, 1 jeb; 2 jŏb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOBBED; JOB'BING.] **1.** To buy in bulk and resell in lots. **2.** To do, or cause to be done, by the job; sublet. **3.** [Eng.] To hire, or hire out, by the job. **4.** To work for one's own advantage under pretense of working for others, and especially for the public. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of work done, or to be done, as a whole. **2.** Any scheme for making money unfairly, especially at public expense. **3.** [Colloq.] An event, circumstance, or chance. **4.** [Colloq.] An engagement to work; employment. **5†.** A lump. [< *gob,* lump; of Celtic origin.] **jobb†.** Syn.: see BUSINESS; TASK.—**job'ber,** *n.* **1.** A middleman, as among brokers. **2.** In intrigues, as in politics. **3.** One who works by the job. **4.** [Eng.] One who jobs out horses and carriages.—**job'ber-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The act or practise of jobbing; in a bad sense, low intriguing, especially for political ends.—**job'-print"er,** *n.* One who does miscellaneous printing.—**job'-printing,** *n.*

Job², *vt. & vi.* **1.** To stab with a sharp instrument. **2.** To strike a blow; jab at something. [< Ir. & Gael. *gob,* beak of a bird.]

Job, *a.* That may be bought, sold, or used by the job.—**job lot,** a lot of miscellaneous goods sold in the lump.

Job³, *n.* The act of thrusting, poking, or stabbing suddenly; a jab.

Job², 1 jōb; 2 jōb, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Job,** 1 ʒōb, 2 zhōb; G. **Hi'ob,** 1 hɪ'op, 2 hĭ'ŏp; It. **Giob'be,** 1 jōb'bē, 2 ġōb'bę; L. **Job, Jo'bus,** 1 jōb, jō'bus; 2 jŏb, jō'bŭs; Sw. **Job,** 1 yeb, 2 yŏb. **2.** *Bib.* The chief personage of the book of Job: often referred to as the type of patience. *Job* i, 1. **3.** A book of the Old Testament by an unknown author, of which the chief characters are Job, his wife, and his three friends—Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar. It teaches that adversity may prove to be increased spiritual prosperity.—**Job's comforter.** [Colloq.] **1.** One who professes to comfort, but does the opposite. **2.** A boil.—**Job's'-tears",** *n.* A hardy annual grass (*Coix lachryma-jobi*); also, the white sheaths of this plant.

Job'ber-nowl, *n.* [Colloq.] A blockhead; pate.

Jo-cas'ta, 1 jo-kas'tə; 2 jo-cās'ta, *n. Gr. Myth.* The wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus. See ŒDIPUS.

Jock'ey, 1 jek'ɪ; 2 jŏk'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOCK'EYED; JOCK'EYING.] **1.** To play the jockey with; be tricky. **2.** *Racing.* To take unfair advantage of. **3.** To maneuver for position. **II.** *n.* **1.** One employed to ride horses, especially at races. **2.** One who takes undue advantage in trade. **3.** A horse-dealer. **4†.** [Scot.] A strolling minstrel; also, a lad; boy. [< *Jacky,* dim. of JACK.] **jock'y‡.—jock'ey-ing,** *n.*—**jock'ey-ism,** *n.*

Jock'o, 1 jek'o; 2 jŏk'o, *n.* Same as JACKO; often a proper name.

Jock'te-leg, *n.* [Scot.] A jack-knife. **joc'te-leg‡.**

Jo-cose', 1 jo-kōs'; 2 jo-cōs', *a.* Of the nature of a joke; jocular. [< L. *jocosus,* < *jocus,* joke.]

Syn.: droll, facetious, funny, humorous, jocular, merry, sportive, waggish. See HUMOROUS; MERRY; VIVACIOUS.—Ant.: careworn, cheerless, doleful, dreary, dull, grave, lugubrious, melancholy, miserable, mournful, rueful, sad, serious, solemn, sorrowful, woful.—**jo-cose'ly,** *adv.*—**jo-cose'ness,** *n.*—**jo-cos'i-ty,** *n.* Jocularity; a joke.—**joc'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Being in a joking mood; making jokes. **2.** Jocose. Syn.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE. **joc'u-la-to-ry‡.—joc"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* Jocular quality.—**joc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**joc'und,** *a.* Having a blithe or gay disposition or appearance; jovial; sportive. Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY; VIVACIOUS.—**jo-cun'di-ty,** *n.* Sportiveness.—**joc'und-ly,** *adv.* —**joc'und-ness,** *n.*

Jodh-pur', 1 jŏd-pûr'; 2 jŏd-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 34,963 sq. m.; pop. 2,058,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 59,000.

Joe, *n.* [Scot.] A sweetheart; jo.

Jo'el, 1 jō'el; 2 jō'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* (1) A prophet, son of Samuel. *1 Sam.* viii, 2. (2) The Old Testament book by this prophet. [Heb., Jehovah is God.]

Joe-pye'-weed", 1 jō-pɪ'-wēd", 2 jō-pŷ'-wēd", *n.* An American herb, (1) *Eupatorium purpureum* or (2) *E. maculatum,* with whorled leaves and pale-purple flowers.

Jo'ey, 1 jō'ɪ; 2 jō'y, *n.* [Austral.] The young of an animal, especially a young kangaroo. [Dim. of *Joe,* short for *Joseph.*]

Joffre, 1 ʒefr; 2 zhŏfr, **Joseph Jacques Césaire** (1852–). A French marshal; conducted campaign against Germans, 1914; defeated them on the Marne Sept. 6, 1914; visited U. S. as military head of French Commission, April–May, 1917.

Jog, 1 jeg; 2 jŏg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOGGED; JOG'GING.] **1.** To push or shake slightly, as with a touch of the elbow or hand; nudge. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to excite gently; set going as by a push; stimulate; as, to *jog* the memory. **3.** To move by jogs or with a slow trotting motion. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slight push, as with the elbow; any slight incentive. **2.** A slow, jolting motion. **3.** *Mach.* [U. S.] A notch. **4.** [U. S.] Any angle or break in a line or surface. [< W. *gogi,* shake.]—**jog'ger,** *n.* One who or that which jogs.

Jog'gle, 1 jeg'l; 2 jŏg'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOG'GL(E)D²; JOG'-GLING.] To shake slightly; jog; jolt. **II.** *n.* **1.** An irregular shake; jog; jolt. **2.** A joint by means of which a piece, as of stone, is fitted to another. **3.** A dowel. **4.** A shoulder to receive the thrust of a brace or strut. [Freq. of JOG.] Syn.: see SHAKE.

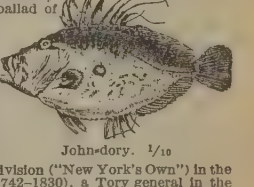
Jog'-trot", *n.* **1.** A slow easy trot, as of a horse. **2.** A slow humdrum habit of living or doing the daily tasks.

Jo-han'na, 1 jo-han'ə; 2 jo-hän'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** See JOAN.

Jo-han'nes, 1 jo-han'ɪz; 2 jo-hăn'ĕs, *n.* A former Portuguese gold coin. [< LL. *Johannes;* see JOHN.] **jo-an'nes‡.**

Jo-han'nes-burg, 1 jo-han'ɪs-bûrg; 2 jo-hăn'ĕs-bûrg, *n.* The chief town (pop. 237,000) of the Witwatersrand gold-fields, Transvaal, South Africa; center of abortive revolt, March, 1922.

John, 1 jen; 2 jŏn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name: often used, especially in phrases or compounds, to denote a man or boy in general or as a national type. D. G. Sw. **Jo'hann,** 1 yō'han, 2 yō'hän, **Hans,** 1 hɑns, 2 häns; G. **Jo-han'nes,** 1 yo-hän'es, 2 yo-hän'ĕs; D. Pol. **Jan,** 1 yɑn, 2 yän; F. **Jean,** 1 ʒɑ̃n, 2 zhän; Hung. **Já'nos,** 1 yā'nesh, 2 yā'nŏsh; It. **Gio-van'ni,** 1 jo-vän'nɪ, 2 ġo-vän'nĭ; L. **Jo-an'nes,** 1 jo-an'ɪz, 2 jo-ăn'ĕs, **Jo-han'nes‡**; Pg. **Jo-ão',** 1 ʒo-ɑ̃un', 2 zho-ŏun'; Rus. **I-van',** 1 ɪ-vän', 2 ĭ-vän'; Sp. **Ju-an',** 1 hu-ɑ̃n', 2 hụ-ăn'. **2.** *Bib.* (1) Son of Zebedee; one of the apostles (–A. D. 99); "the disciple whom Jesus loved." **Saint John the Divine‡.** (2) Son of Zacharias; beheaded by Herod Antipas. **John the Baptist‡.** (3) The Gospel according to John; also, one of the three Epistles of John. **3.** The name of 27 popes of Rome. **4. John** "Lackland" (1167–1216), king of England; compelled to sign Magna Carta, 1215. **5.** Any one of six kings of Portugal; especially, **J. I.** (1357–1433), "the Great," who warred against Spain and the Moors of Africa. **6. J. III.,** John Sobieski (1624–1686), king of Poland. **7. J. of Austria, Don** (1547–1578), a military and naval commander; victorious at Lepanto. **8. J. of Gaunt** (1340–1399), duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. of England; friend of Chaucer; supported Wyclif. **9. J. of Leyden** (1510–1536), a Dutch fanatical leader of the Anabaptists in the capture of Munster. [< F. *Jean,* < LL. *Johannes,* < Gr. *Iōannēs,* < Heb. *Yōhānān,* Jehovah hath been gracious.]—**John'-a-dreams"‡,** *n.* A dreaming stupid fellow.—**J.-apple,** *n.* An apple ripening late in the season.—**J. Bull,** the Englishman personified: a nickname; hence, the English people.—**J.-Bullism,** *n.* —**J. Chinaman,** the Chinaman personified, or the Chinese in general.—**J.-dory,** *n.* A small food-fish of the Atlantic coast of Europe, the Mediterranean and Australian seas, of compressed form and a prevailing golden yellow. **J.-doree‡.**


John-dory. 1/10

John Gil'pin. In Cowper's ballad of that name, the hero, who meets with amusing adventures on horseback.

John'ny-cake", *n.* [U. S.] A flat cake of Indian meal baked on a griddle.

John'son, 1 jen'sən; 2 jŏn'son, *n.* **1. Andrew** (1808–1875), 17th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2. E. M.** (1861–1923), American brigadier-general, 67th Division ("New York's Own") in the World War. **3. Sir John** (1742–1830), a Tory general in the American Revolution. **4. Reverdy** (1796–1876), an American statesman; U. S. Attorney-General. **5. Richard Mentor** (1781–1850), the ninth Vice-President of the United States. **6. Rossiter** (1840–), an American editor; author; encyclopedist; *History of War of Secession.* **7. Samuel** (1709–1784), an English author and lexicographer. **8. Sir William** (1715–1774), an English officer and colonist in the United States. [12,450.

John'son Cit'y. A manufacturing town in E. Tennessee; pop.

John"son-ese', 1 jen"sən-ɪs' *or* -ɪz'; 2 jŏn"son-ēs' *or* -ēz', *n.* **1.** The peculiar literary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson. **2.** A style resembling that of Dr. Johnson in form but not in force; inflated, stilted expression.

John-so'ni-an, 1 jen-sō'ni-ən; 2 jŏn-sō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of the style of Dr. Samuel Johnson; pompous; ponderous. See JOHNSONESE. **II.** *n.* One who follows or copies the style of Dr. Johnson.—**John-so'ni-an-ism,** *n.* **John'son-ism**‡.

John'ston, 1 jen'stən; 2 jŏn'ston. **1. Albert Sidney** (1803–1862), an American Confederate general; killed at Shiloh. **2. Joseph Eggleston** (1807–1891), an American soldier in the Mexican war; general in the Confederacy.

Johns'town, 1 jenz'taun; 2 jŏnz'town, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 67,330. **2.** A city in central New York; pop. 10,910.

Jo-hore', 1 jo-hōr'; 2 jo-hōr', *n.* A native state in the S. of the Malay peninsula; 7,500 sq. m.; pop. 180,420; capital, Johore Bahru.

join, 1 jein; 2 jŏin, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or bring together; connect; combine. **2.** To associate with; effect a junction with. **3.** To engage in (battle, etc.) together. **4.** To unite in matrimony. **5.** [Colloq.] To be next to; adjoin. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be adjacent or contiguous; lie in contact. **2.** To become associated. [< L. OF *jungo*, join.] SYN.: see MIX; UNITE. Compare ADD.—**to join up** (*Mil.*), to enlist.—**join'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which joins. **2.** An artisan who finishes woodwork in houses.—**join'er-y,** *n.* **1.** The art of a joiner. **2.** Joiners' work.

join, *n.* A place of junction or contact; joint.

join'der, 1 jein'dər; 2 jŏin'der, *n.* **1.** The act of joining. **2.** *Law.* (1) A joining of causes of action or defense. (2) A joining of parties in an action. (3) The acceptance of an issue tendered. [< F. *joindre;* see JOIN.]

joint[1], 1 joint; 2 jŏint, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form with or divide into joints; disjoint. **2.** To make for joining. **3.** To join. **II.** *i.* To unite as by joints.—**joint'ed,** *a.* Having joints.—**joint'er,** *n.* One who or that which joints; specifically, one of various implements, as a jointing-plane for truing the edges of boards to be joined, a colter, etc.

joint, *a.* **1.** Produced by combined action. **2.** Sharing together. **3.** Participated in or used by two or more; held or shared in common. **4.** *Law.* Joined together in unity of interest or of liability. SYN.: see MUTUAL.—**joint account,** an account in the name of two or more persons.—**j. stock,** stock that is held jointly.—**j.-stock company,** a company or partnership whose capital is divided into shares (usually transferable), some of which are held by each of the members. Called also *joint-stock association.*—**joint'ly,** *adv.*

joint, *n.* **1.** The place, point, line, or surface where two or more things are joined together; a junction or mode of junction; hinge. **2.** (1) *Bot. & Zool.* An articulation or place of natural or easy separation; a node; also, an internode or portion between two nodes or joints. (2) *Anat.* A place of union of two bones or separate parts of the skeleton; an articulation. (3) *Geol.* One of a series of approximately parallel divisional planes occurring in many rocks **3.** One of the pieces into which a carcass is divided by the butcher. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A place of low resort, as for gambling or opium-smoking. [OF., < L. *junctus,* < *jungo,* join.]—**joint'-ring",** *n.* Same as GEMEL-RING.

join'ture, 1 jein'chur *or* jeint'yur; 2 jŏin'chur *or* jŏint'yur, *vt.* [JOIN'TURED; JOIN'TUR-ING.] To settle a jointure on.

join'ture, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A settlement, as of land, made to a woman in place of dower. **2**†. A joining together. [F., < L. *junctura,* < *jungo,* join.]—**join'ture-less,** *a.* Having no jointure.—**join'tur-ess,** *n.* A woman who has a jointure. **join'tress**‡ [Rare].

joint'weed", 1 joint'wīd"; 2 jŏint'wēd", *n.* A slender erect American annual herb (*Polygonella articulata*) with flowers on jointed pedicels.

joint'worm", 1 joint'wûrm"; 2 jŏint'wûrm", *n.* The larva of a plant-feeding chalcidid hymenopterous insect (genus *Isosoma*), as *I. hordei,* that forms galls on the stalks of wheat, barley, etc., in America, doing great damage.

Join"ville', 1 ywaṅ"vīl'; 2 zhwäṅ"vīl', **Jean** or **Jehan, Sire de** (1224–1318). A French crusader and chronicler.

joist, 1 joist; 2 jŏist, *n.* A horizontal timber in a floor or ceiling. [< OF. *giste,* < L. *jaceo,* lie.] SYN.: see STICK.

Jo'kai, 1 yō'kai; 2 yō'kȧi, **Maurus** (or **Mór**) (1825–1904). A Hungarian novelist; *A Hungarian Nabob.*

joke, 1 jōk; 2 jōk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JOKED‡; JOK'ING.] **1.** To make merry with. **2.** To make jokes; jest. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something said or done for the purpose of creating amusement; a jest. **2.** A subject of merriment. **3.** Something not said or done in earnest; sport. [< L. *jocus,* joke.] SYN.: see WIT.—**Jok'er,** *n.* **1.** One who jokes. **2.** In certain card-games, as euchre, an extra card that counts as the highest trump. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] In a legislative bill, a clause ambiguously worded with the object of rendering the bill practically nugatory without arousing suspicion at the time when it is under discussion.

Jok"ja-kar'ta, 1 yōk"yȧ-kär'tȧ; 2 yōk"yä-kär'tä, *n.* **1.** A Dutch residency and native state in Java; area, 1,191 sq. m.; pop. 250,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 97,000. **Djok"jor-kar'ta**‡; **Jok"ya-kar'ta**‡.

jole†, *n.* Same as JOWL.

Jo"li"et', *n.* **1.** 1 jō"li"et'; 2 zhō"li"e'. **Louis** (1645–1700), a French explorer. **2.** 1 jō'li-et; 2 jō'li-ĕt. A city in E. Illinois; pop. 38,410; site of State prison.

jol'li-fy, 1 jel'i-fai; 2 jŏl'i-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To cause to be merry. **II.** *i.* To participate in a jollification.

jol'ly, 1 jel'i; 2 jŏl'y, *v.* [JOL'LIED; JOL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] To treat in a pleasant, agreeable manner for the purpose of obtaining some special favor or of keeping in good humor; generally with *along.* **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To make good-humored fun of; joke; rally. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Slang.] To deceive a person or persons, as by insincere or bantering speech. **2**†. To make merry.—**Jol'li-er,** *n.*

jol'ly, *a.* [JOL'LI-ER; JOL'LI-EST.] **1.** Full of life and mirth; jovial. **2.** Expressing, inspiring, or characterized by mirth; exciting gaiety. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Most remarkable or uncommon; excellent: usually as an intensive; as, a *jolly* good time. **4**†. Exhilarated. [< OF. *joli,* jolly.] SYN.: see HAPPY; MERRY.—**joli"fi-ca'tion,** *n.* [Colloq.] A merrymaking.—**jol'li-ly,** *adv.* In a jolly manner. SYN.: see REVEL.—**jol'li-ness, jol'li-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being jolly.

Jolly balance. *Physics.* A spring balance used in the determination of specific gravities.

jol'ly-boat", 1 jel'i-bōt"; 2 jŏl'y-bōt", *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship. [< Dan. *jolle,* yawl, + BOAT.]

Jo-lo', 1 ho-lō'; 2 ho-lō', *n.* The chief island in the Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands; area, 326 sq. m.; pop. 45,000.

jolt, 1 jōlt; 2 jŏlt. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* To shake or move up and down with a jarring movement. **II.** *n.* A sudden, slight shock, as when a carriage runs over an obstruction. [< JOWL.] **jouncet.** SYN.: see SHAKE.—**jolt'er,** *n.*

Jon., Jona., *abbr.* Jonathan.

Jo'nah, 1 jō'nə; 2 jō'na, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Jo'nas**‡. F. **Jo"nas',** 1 jō"nȧs', 2 zhō"nȧs'; G. **Jo'nas,** 1 yō'nȧs, 2 yō'nȧs; L. **Jo'nas,** 1 jō'nas, 2 jō'nas. **2.** *Bib.* A prophet; the son of Amittai and a Galilean by birth, who lived in the 9th or 8th century B. C. *2 Kings* xiv, 25. **Jo'nas**‡. **3.** A minor prophetical book of the Old Testament, recording the experiences of the prophet Jonah. **4.** Any person regarded as bringing ill luck, especially on shipboard: in allusion to the Biblical story of the prophet Jonah (*Jonah* i, 13–17). [Heb., *yonah,* dove.]

Jon'a-than, 1 jen'ə-thən; 2 jŏn'a-than, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* The son of Saul and friend of David. *1 Sam.* xiv, 1. [Heb., gift of Jehovah.]

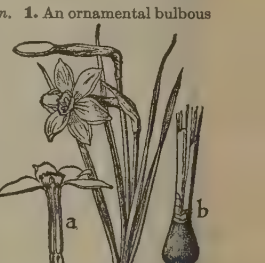
Jones, 1 jōnz; 2 jōns, *n.* **1. Inigo** (1573–1652), an English architect and writer. **2. Jacob** (1770–1850), an American commodore. **3. John Paul** (1747–1792), a Scottish-American naval commander; engaged in American Revolution and served Russia, 1788; captured British war-ships "Drake" and "Serapis"; died in Paris, body removed to United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 1905. **4. Sir William** (1746–1794), an English Orientalist. [Arctic ocean.

Jones Sound. The northwestern passage from Baffin Bay to the

Jon"gleur', 1 jōṅ"glĭr'; 2 jeṅ"glər; 2 zhōṅ"glür *or* jōṅ'gler, *n.* A medieval minstrel; later, a story-teller or buffoon. See JUGGLER. [< OF. *jongleur,* < *jogler,* JUGGLE.]

Jŏn'kō-ping, 1 yūn'chū-pin; 2 yūn'chū-ping, *n.* A city in S. Sweden; pop. 29,000.

Jon'quil, 1 jen'kwil; 2 jŏn'kwil, *n.* **1.** An ornamental bulbous plant (*Narcissus jonquilla*) related to the daffodil, having long linear leaves and fragrant white or yellow flowers. **2.** One of several other species of *Narcissus.* **3.** A light yellow color used in staining porcelains. [< F. *jonquille,* id.] **jon'quille**‡.



Jonquil (def. 1).
a, flower; *b,* bulb.

Jon'son, 1 jen'sən; 2 jŏn'son, **Ben** (1573–1637). An English poet laureate; dramatist; friend of Shakespeare. *Every Man in his Humour.*

Jop'lin, 1 jep'lin; 2 jŏp'lin, *n.* A city in W. Missouri; pop. 29,910.

Jop'pa, 1 jep'ə; 2 jŏp'a, *n. Bib.* Ancient name of JAFFA, a Syrian seaport. *2 Chron.* ii, 16. **Jop'pe**‡.

Jor'daens, 1 yōr'dəns; 2 yōr'dȧns, **Jakov** (1593–1678). A Flemish painter.

Jor'dan, 1 jôr'dən; 2 jôr'dan, *n.* **1. David Starr** (1851–), an American scientific author. **2.** A river in Palestine; 200 m. to the Dead Sea.

jo'rum, 1 jō'rum; 2 jō'rŭm, *n.* A drinking-bowl or its contents.

Jos., *abbr.* Joseph. [garian-American pianist.

Jo-sef'fy, 1 yo-sef'i; 2 yo-sĕf'y, **Rafael** (1852–1915). A Hun-

Jo'seph[1], 1 jō'zef; 2 jō'zĕf, *n.* A long coat formerly worn by men; also, a similar garment worn as a riding-habit by women. [In allusion to the coat of *Joseph* (*Gen.* xxxvii, 3).]

Jo'seph[2], 1 jō'zef; 2 jō'zĕf, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Jo, Joe** (dims.) F. **Jo"seph',** 1 zō"zef', 2 zhō"sĕf'; G. **Jo'seph** 1 yō'zef, 2 yō'sĕf; Hun. Pol. **Jo'zsef,** 1 yō'sef, 2 yō'sĕf; It. **Giu-sep'pe,** 1 jū-sep'pē, 2 ġu-sĕp'pe; L. **Jo-se'phus,** 1 jo-sī'fus, 2 jo-sē'fŭs; Pg. **Jo-sé',** 1 zo-zē', 2 zho-sę'; **Jo-zé'**‡; Sp. **Jo-sé',** 1 ho-zē', 2 ho-sę'. **2.** *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch; son of Jacob by Rachel. **3.** *Bib.* A carpenter of Nazareth; husband of the Virgin Mary and the foster-father of Christ. **4.** *Chr. Sci.* A corporeal mortal; a higher sense of truth rebuking mortal belief, or error, and showing the immortality and supremacy of truth; pure affection blessing its enemies. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 589. [STEWART '10.] **5. J. H.** (1741–1790), an emperor of Germany. **6. August Victor Clemens Maria** (1872–), Archduke of Austria, a field-marshal. **7. J. of Arimathea** (*Bib.*), a wealthy Israelite who reverently buried the body of Jesus. [Heb., addition.]

Jo-se'pha, 1 jo-sī'fə; 2 jo-sē'fa, *n.* Same as JOSEPHINE.

Jo'seph-ine, 1 jō'zef-in; 2 jō'zĕf-in, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Jo"sé"phine',** 1 zō"zə"fīn', 2 zhō"sę"fīn'; **Jo"sèphe',** 1 zō"zef', 2 zhō"sĕf'; G. **Jo'seph-e,** 1 yō'zef-ə, 2 yō'sĕf-e; **Jo"sephi'ne,** 1 yō"zē-fī'nə, 2 yō"ġę-fī'ne; It. **Giu-sep'pa,** 1 jū-sep'pa, 2 ġu-sĕp'pä, **Giu"sep-pi'na,** 1 jū"sep-pī'na, 2 ġu"sĕp-pī'nä; L. **Jo-se'pha,** 1 jo-sī'fə, 2 jo-sē'fa; Pg. **Jo"se-phi'na,** 1 zō"zē-fī'nə, 2 zhō"ġę-fī'nä; Sp. **Jo"se-fi'na,** 1 hō"zē-fī'na, 2 hō"ġę-

fi'nā. **2.** (1763–1814), Marie Josèphe-Rose Tascher de la Pagerie, empress of France, widow of Viscount Beauharnais; married Napoleon I., 1796; divorced, 1809. [< F. *Josephine*, < Heb. *Joseph*, addition.]

Jo-se'phus, 1 jo-si'fus; 2 jo-sē'fūs, **Flavius** (37–96?). A Jewish historian; *History of the Jewish War*, etc.

Josh, 1 josh; 2 jŏsh. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *vt.* To ridicule, tease, banter, or play a joke on (a person), as by misrepresenting facts. **II.** *n.* A hoax; a good-natured joke.

Josh., *abbr.* Joshua.

Josh Bil'lings, 1 jesh bil'ɪŋz; 2 jŏsh bil'ɪngs. Pseudonym of Henry W. Shaw, American humorist.

Josh'u-a, 1 jesh'yu-ə; 2 jŏsh'yụ-ə, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Jo-si'as,** 1 yo-zi'us, 2 yo-sī'ăs; F. **Jo-zi'as,** 1 yo-zi'as, 2 yo-sī'ăs; F. **Jo"si'as',** 1 yō"si'ăs', 2 zhō"sī'ăs'; It. **Gio-si'a-de,** 1 jo-si'ə-dē, 2 ġo-sī'ă-dę; L. **Jo-si'as,** 1 jo-si'əs, 2 jo-sī'as. **2.** *Bib.* A king of Judah; *2 Kings* xxii, 1. **Jo-si'as‡.** [Heb., given to the Lord.]

Joss, 1 jes; 2 jŏs, *n.* A Chinese god or idol. [Pidgin-E. for Pg. *deos*, God.]—**joss'-house",** *n.* A Chinese temple or place for idols.—**j.-paper,** *n.* Gold or silver paper burnt by the Chinese at funerals, etc.—**j.-stick,** *n.* A stick of perfumed paste burned as incense or in measuring time.

Jos'tle, 1 jes'l; 2 jŏs'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [JOS'TL(E)D[F]; JOS'TLING.]

Jos'tle[F], 2 To push or crowd against; elbow; hustle; bump. [Freq. of JUST, *v.*] **jous'tle†.** Syn.: see HUSTLE.—**jos'tl(e)r,** *n.* A collision, bumping against, or slight shaking.

Jot, 1 jet; 2 jŏt. **I.** *vt.* [JOT'TED[4]; JOT'TING.] To write down or sketch offhand: usually with *down*. **II.** *n.* The least bit; an iota. [< L. *iota;* see IOTA.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

Jo'tham, 1 jō'thəm; 2 jō'tham, *n. Bib. Judges* ix, 5. [Heb., Jah is perfect.]

Jo'tun, 1 yō'tun; 2 yō'tụn, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the mythic giants who personified the hostile powers of nature. **jo'tunn‡; jö'tunn‡.**—**Jo'tun-heim,** *n.* Same as UTGARD. **jo'tunn-heim‡; jö'tunn-heim‡.**

Jou"bert', 1 ʒū"bār'; 2 zhụ"bĕr', *n.* **1. Joseph** (1754–1824), a French moralist and philosopher. **2. Petrus Jacobus** (1831–1900), a Boer general; defeated the British at Majuba Hill, 1881.

Jougs, 1 jūgz; 2 jụgs, *n.* An old Scottish instrument of torture or punishment consisting of an iron collar or yoke by which the victim was fastened to a wall, tree, or post. [< OF. *joug*, yoke, < L. *jugum*, < *jungo*, join.]

Jouk[1], 1 jūk; 2 jụk, *vt.* [Scot.] To duck the head; dodge; bow carelessly or awkwardly. [War. of DUCK.]—**jouk'er-y-paw"ker-y,** *n.* [Scot.] Treachery; trickery; hypocrisy.

Joule, 1 jool; 2 joul, *n. Elec.* The C. G. S. unit of work or energy: practically equivalent to the work done, or heat generated, in keeping up for one second a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm, or in raising the potential of one coulomb by one volt: equal to 10,000,000 ergs or .737324 foot-pound. [< James Prescott *Joule* (1818–1889), English physicist.]

Jounce, *v.* & *n.* Same as JOLT.

Jour., *abbr.* Journal, journey, journeyman.

Jour"dan', 1 ʒūr"dāñ'; 2 zhụr"dăñ', **Jean Baptiste, Comte** (1762–1833). A French marshal defeated by Wellington.

Jour'nal†, *a.* Happening daily; diurnal.

Jour'nal, 1 jūr'nəl; 2 jụr'nal, *n.* **1.** A daily periodical,

Jur'nal[F], record, or consecutive register. Specif.: (1) *A* diary. (2) *Bookkeeping.* A book in which is entered from the day-book or blotter a statement of the transactions of each day, the entries being put in such form as to be easily posted in the ledger. (3) *Naut.* A daily chronicle of a voyage; also, a copy or an abstract of the log-book. (4) The record of the daily proceedings of a legislative body. (5) A newspaper; strictly, a daily, but used for other periodicals, especially those that record news or events. **2.** That part of a shaft or axle which rotates in or against a bearing. [F., < L. *diurnalis;* see DIURNAL.]—**jour'nal-ism,** *n.* The occupation of a journalist; also, journals collectively.—**jour'nal-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who manages, edits, or writes for a journal or newspaper. **2.** One who keeps a journal of daily events.—**jour'nal-ize** *or* **-ise,** *v.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ'ING, -IS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To enter in a journal. **II.** *i.* To keep a journal or diary.

Jour'ney, 1 jūr'nı; 2 jụr'ny. **I.** *vi.* To travel; go upon a

Jur'ney[F], journey. **II.** *n.* **1.** Passage from one place to another, especially by land: sometimes applied figuratively to the passage through life. **2.** In glass-making, the round of work or the time taken in making raw material into glass. **3.** The employment of a day; a day's travel, labor, etc. [< F. *journée*, < L. *diurnus*, daily.]

Syn.: excursion, expedition, pilgrimage, tour, transit, travel, trip, voyage. A *journey* is a direct going from a starting-point to a destination, ordinarily over a considerable distance; we speak of a day's *journey*, or the *journey* of life. *Travel* is a passing from place to place, not necessarily in a direct line or with fixed destination. A *voyage*, which was formerly a *journey* of any kind, is now a going to a considerable distance by water, especially by sea. A *trip* is a short and direct *journey*. A *tour* is a *journey* that returns to the starting-point, generally over a considerable distance; as, a bridal *tour*, or business *tour*. An *excursion* is a brief *tour* or *journey* taken for pleasure, often by many persons at once; as, an *excursion* to Chautauqua. *Passage* is a general word for a *journey* by any conveyance, especially by water; as, a rough *passage* across the Atlantic; *transit*, literally the act of passing over or through, is used specifically of the conveyance of passengers or merchandise; rapid *transit* is demanded for suburban residents or perishable goods. *Pilgrimage*, once always of a sacred character, retains in derived uses something of that sense; as, a *pilgrimage* to Stratford-on-Avon.—**jour'ney-er,** *n.* One who journeys.—**jour'ney-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A mechanic who has learned his trade.—**jour'ney-work",** *n.* Work done by a journeyman.

Joust, 1 just; 2 jụst, *v.* & *n.* Same as JUST.—**joust'er,** *n.*

Jove, 1 jōv; 2 jŏv, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* Jupiter. **2†.** The planet Jupiter.

Jo'vi-al, 1 jō'vı-əl; 2 jō'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Possessing or expressive of good-natured mirth or gaiety; jolly. **2†.** [J-] *Astrol.* Pertaining to the influence of the planet Jupiter; favorable; benignant. **3†.** [J-] Of or pertaining to the god Jupiter; Jove-like; majestic. [F., < LL. *Jovialis*, < Old L. *Jovis*, Jove.] Syn.: see MERRY.—**jo"vi-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being jovial. **2.** Festivity; conviviality; mirth. **jo'vi-al-ty‡.** Syn.: see SPORT.—**jo'vi-al-ize,** *vt.* To render gay or jovial.—**jo'vi-al-ly,** *adv.*—**jo'vi-al-ness,** *n.*

Jo'vi-an, 1 jō'vı-ən; 2 jō'vi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Jove or to the planet Jupiter.

Jo"vi-a'nus, 1 jō"vı-ē'nus; 2 jō"vi-ā'nūs, **Flavius Claudius** (331–364). A Roman emperor. **Jo'vi-an‡.**

Jow, 1 jau; 2 jow, [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To swing; toll. **II.** *n.* The stroke or sound of a bell. [< JOWL.]

Jow'ett, 1 jō'et; 2 jō'ĕt. **Benjamin** (1817–1893). An English scholar; master of Balliol College, Oxford.

Jowl[1], 1 jōl or jaul; 2 jōl or jowl, *n.* **1.** The cheek or jaw; hence, a head, as of a fish. **2.** The fleshy part of a double chin; the wattle of fowls; the dewlap of cattle. [< AS. *ceaft*, jaw.] **jole‡.**—**jowled,** *a.* Having jowls.—**jowl'er,** *n.* A heavy-jawed hound.

Jowl[2], *n.* [Scot.] The toll or sound of a bell.

Joy, 1 jei; 2 jŏy. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** [Poet.] To be glad; rejoice. **2.** To enjoy. **3.** To congratulate. **4.** To gladden. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lively emotion of happiness; gladness. **2.** That which causes delight. **3†.** Mirth; festivity. [< F. *joie*, < L.[LL] *gaudeo*, rejoice.] Syn.: (verb) see REJOICE; (noun) see HAPPINESS; RAPTURE.—**joy'ance‖,** *n.* Gaiety; festivity.—**joy'ful,** *a.* **1.** Full of joy. **2.** Manifesting joy. Syn.: see HAPPY.—**joy'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**joy'ful-ness,** *n.*—**joy'less,** *a.* Destitute of joy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**joy'ous,** *a.* Joyful. Syn.: see AIRY; CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY.—**joy'ous-ly,** *adv.*—**joy'ous-ness,** *n.*

joynt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To join. **2.** To enjoin. **joyne†.**

Joy'ride", *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A ride, at break-neck speed, in a motor-car used without permission.—**joy'rid"er,** *n.*

Joy'stick", *n. Aero.* A lever that operates the elevating planes of an air-plane.

J. P., *abbr.* Justice of the Peace.—**Jr., jun., junr.,** *abbr.* Junior.

Ju'an de Fu'ca, 1 jū'ən də fū'kə *or (Sp.)* hū-ān' dē fū'kə; 2 jụ'an de fụ'ca *or (Sp.)* hụ-ăn' dę fụ'cä. A strait between Vancouver Island and Washington, Pacific ocean.

Ju'an Fer-nan'dez, 1 jū'ən fər-nan'dīz *or (Sp.)* hū-ān' fer-nān'dēth; 2 jụ'an fer-năn'dēz *or (Sp.)* hụ-ăn' fĕr-năn'dęth. A group of islands in the Pacific ocean, 425 m. W. of Chile.

Ju-a'rez, 1 ju-ā'rez *or (Sp.)* hū-ā'reth; 2 jụ-ā'rez *or (Sp.)* hụ-ā'ręth, **Benito Pablo** (1806–1872). **1.** President of Mexico; executed Maximilian. **2.** See CIUDAD JUÁREZ.

Ju'ba, 1 jū'bə; 2 jụ'ba, *n.* A river in East Africa between Italian Somaliland and British East Africa; length, 1,800 m. **Jub‡.**

Ju'bal, 1 jū'bəl; 2 jụ'bal, *n. Bib.* A descendant of Cain; invented musical instruments. *Gen.* iv, 21.

Jub'bah, *n.* Same as JUBBA.

Jub-bul-pore', *n.* Same as JABALPUR.

Ju'be, 1 jū'bı; 2 jụ'bę, *n. Arch.* **1.** A rood-loft or screen and gallery at the entrance of the choir of a church. **2.** [Rare.] An ambo. [< F. *jubé*, < L. *jube*, 2d per. s. imper. of *jubeo*, command.]

Jubb'a, 1 jub'ə; 2 jŭb'a, *n.* [Hind.] A long loose outer garment, or wrapper, of cloth or camel's hair, with wide sleeves, worn by Mohammedans and Parsees in India and Arabia: often richly embroidered. Compare JIBBA. **jub'bah‡.**

Ju'bi-lant, 1 jū'bı-lənt; 2 jụ'bi-lant, *a.* **1.** Manifesting great joy; exultingly glad. **2.** Expressing triumph. [< L. *jubilo*, shout for joy.]—**ju'bi-lance,** *n.* Jubilation. **ju'bi-lan-cy‡.**—**ju'bi-late,** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To give utterance to sounds of exultation or rejoicing. **2†.** To gladden.—**ju"bi-la'tion,** *n.* Rejoicing; exultation.—**Ju'bi-lee,** *n.* **1.** In Jewish history, every fiftieth year, from the entrance of the Hebrews into Canaan. At its recurrence, all Hebrew slaves were emancipated and all alienated lands reverted to their former owners or their heirs. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A year of special indulgence, appointed by the Pope, during which compliance with certain conditions of confession, communion, good works, etc., will secure remission from the penal consequences of sin. Called also *Annus Sanctus*. **3.** The fiftieth anniversary of an event. **4.** Any season of rejoicing or festivity. **5§.** A state or manifestation of exultation or delight. [< Heb. *yōbēl*, blast of a trumpet.] **ju'bi-le‡.**

Ju"bi-la'te, 1 jū"bı-lā'tı; 2 jụ"bi-lā'tę, *n.* **1.** The 100th (in the Vulgate and Douai versions, the 99th) Psalm, or the music to which it may be set; from its opening word in the Latin version. **2.** The third Sunday after Easter.

J. U. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Juris Utrisque Doctor* (Doctor of each [Canon and Civil] Law).—**Jud.,** *abbr.* Judges, judicial, Judith.

Ju-dæ'a, 1 jū-dī'ə; 2 jụ-dē'a, *n.* The southern part of Palestine

Ju-de'a, under the Roman dominion. *Luke* iii, 1.

Ju'dah, 1 jū'də; 2 jụ'da, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ju'das‡; Jude‡.** F. **Ju"da',** 1 ʒū"dā', 2 zhū"dä', **Jude,** 1 ʒūd, 2 zhūd; G. Pol. Sw. **Ju'das,** 1 yū'dəs, 2 yụ'dăs; Hun. **Ju'da,** 1 yū'də, 2 yụ'dä; It. **Giu'da,** 1 jū'də, 2 ġụ'dä; L. **Ju'das,** 1 jū'dəs, 2 jụ'das. **2.** The fourth son of Jacob and Leah. **3.** The

tribe descended from him. **4.** The kingdom ruled over by the descendants of Solomon, comprising the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. **5.** *Chr. Sci.* A corporeal material belief progressing and disappearing; the spiritual understanding of God and man appearing. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 589. [STEWART '10.] [< Heb. *Yehûdâh*, praise.]

Ju-da'ic, 1 ju-dā'ĭk; 2 jụ-dā'ĭe, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [< Gr. *Ioudaïkos*, < Heb. *Yehûdâh;* see JEW.]

Ju-da'i-cal‡.—**Ju-da'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Ju'da-ism,** *n.* **1.** Jewish beliefs or practises. **2.** Acceptance of Jewish forms and doctrines.

—**Ju'da-ist,** *n.*—**Ju"da-is'tic,** *a.*—**Ju'da-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To bring over to or accept Judaism. **Ju'da-is‡.**—**Ju'da-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.* **1.** One who accepts or advocates Judaism. **2.** A converted Jew who clung to the Mosaic ritual.

Ju'das, 1 jū'das; 2 jụ'das, *n. Bib.* **1.** Judas Iscariot. See ISCARIOT. **2.** Same as JUDAH. **3.** See MACCABEUS. **4.** One of the brethren of Jesus Christ. *Matt.* xiii, 55. **5.** One of the apostles (not Iscariot); Jude. *John* xiv, 22. **6.** One who betrays another under the guise of friendship: from Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Christ. [LL., < Gr. *Ioudas*, < Heb. *Yehûdâh.*]

Ju'das-tree", 1 jū'das-trī", 2 jụ'das-trē", *n.* Any of a genus (*Cercis*) of trees, as *C. siliquastrum*, a European species, or the red bud (*C. canadensis*) with profuse red-purple flowers, of the middle and west United States. [From a tradition that *Judas* hanged himself upon a tree of this kind.]

Jude, 1 jūd; 2 jụd, *n. Bib.* **1.** One of the apostles. *John* xiv, 22. **Ju'das‡.** **2.** A brother of James, author of the epistle bearing his name.

Ju-de'a, 1 jū-dī'ə; 2 jụ-dē'a, *n.* See JUDÆA.—**Ju-de'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Judea. **II.** *n.* A native of Judea. **Ju-dæ'an‡.**

Judg., *abbr.* Judges.

Judge, 1 jŭj; 2 jŭdj, *v.* [JUDGED; JUDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come to a conclusion regarding; estimate; criticize. **2.** To decide authoritatively, as a controversy or suit. **3.** To examine and pass sentence on; try judicially. **4.** To hold as judgment or opinion; consider. **5.** To exercise authority over as a Hebrew judge; rule. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form a judgment. **2.** To sit in judgment. **3.** To consider. **4.** To express judgment, especially adverse judgment, about another. [< F. *juger*, < L. *judico*, judge.]

Judge, *n.* **1.** An officer invested with authority to administer justice. **2.** One who decides upon the merits of things, as in contests. **3.** One who is competent to decide upon the merits of persons, animals, things, etc.; a connoisseur. **4.** *Jewish Hist.* One of the Israelitish rulers from the death of Joshua to the anointing of Saul. [< L.ᴾ *judex* (*judic-*), < *jus*, law, + *dico*, say.]

Syn.: arbiter, arbitrator, justice, referee, umpire. A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a judicial officer appointed or elected to preside in courts of law, and to decide legal questions duly brought before him; the name is sometimes given to other legally constituted officers; as, the *judges* of election; in other relations, any person duly appointed to pass upon the merits of contestants or of competing articles may be called a *judge;* as, the *judges* at an agricultural fair, or at a race-track; in the widest sense, any person who has good capacity for judging is called a *judge;* as, a person is said to be a *judge* of pictures, or a good *judge* of a horse, etc. In various sports the *judge* is called an *umpire* or in some cases the *referee;* as, the *umpire* of a game of ball or cricket. In law a *referee* is appointed by a court to decide disputed matters between litigants; an *arbitrator* is chosen by the contending parties to decide matters in dispute without action by a court. In certain cases an *umpire* is appointed by a court to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. *Arbiter*, with its suggestion of final and absolute decision, has come to be used only in a high or sacred sense; as, war must now be the *arbiter;* the Supreme *Arbiter* of our destinies. The *judges* of certain courts, as the United States Supreme Court, are technically known as *justices*.

—**Judge Advocate,** an officer acting as the legal adviser of a court martial.—**J.-made,** *a.* Created or constituted by judges or judicial decision: frequently used in an opprobious sense.—**Judg'er,** *n.* One who judges.—**Judge'ship,** *n.* The office, or period in office, of a judge.

Judg'es, 1 juj'es; 2 jŭdg'ĕs, *n. pl. Bib.* The seventh book of the Old Testament.

Judg-mat'ic, 1 juj-mat'ĭk; 2 jŭdg-măt'ĭc, *a.* [Colloq.] Evincing good judgment; skilful; formed in resemblance of *dogmatic.*

Judg-mat'i-cal‡.—**Judg-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Judg'ment, 1 juj'ment *or* -mənt; 2 jŭdg'ment, *n.* **1.** The

Judge'ment, ‡ act or faculty of affirming or denying a conclusion, whether as based upon a direct comparison of objects or ideas, or derived by a process of reasoning. **2.** The result of judging; the decision or conclusion reached, as after consideration or deliberation. **3.** *Law.* (1) The sentence or final order of a court in a civil or criminal proceeding; the sentence of the law; the final determination or adjudication of the rights of the parties to an action; decision; award. (2) The obligation or debt created by the decision or verdict of a court, or the official certificate or record of such decision, which constitutes a lien on leviable property. **4.** A disaster or affliction regarded as inflicted by God as a punishment for sin. **5.** *Theol.* [J-] The final award or sentence of the human race; also, its time. **Last Judg'ment‡.** **6.** *Psychol.* (1) The mental act or attitude of decision with which the process of observation, comparison, or ratiocination is terminated. (2) Loosely, the rational faculty; thought. **7.** *Logic.* (1) That form of thought in which two terms are compared and their fitness to be joined under a given relation is affirmed or denied. (2) The result of judging, the verbal expression of which is called an assertion or proposition. **8†.** Uprightness; rectitude. Syn.: see IDEA; PRUDENCE; THOUGHT; UNDERSTANDING; WISDOM.—**general judgment** (*Theol.*), the final judgment of all men after the dissolution of the world.—**J.-day,** *n. Theol.* The day or time of the Last Judgment.—**J. debtor** (*Law*), a debtor against whom judgment of indebtedness has been recorded.—**J. of God,** trial by single combat or by ordeal or the like, supposed to be under direct divine control.—**J.-seat,** *n.* A judges' bench or a place where judgment is delivered.—**particular j.** (*Theol.*), the judgment of the soul immediately after death. [or judged.

Ju'di-ca-bl(e)ᵌ, 1 jū'di-kə-bl; 2 jụ'di-ca-bl, *a.* That may be tried

Ju'di-ca-ture, 1 jū'di-kə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 jụ'di-ca-chụr *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The power of administering justice. **2.** The jurisdiction of a court. **3.** A court of justice. **4†.** Established right; legality.—**ju'di-ca-tiv(e)ᵌ,** *a.* Competent to judge; judicial.—**ju'di-ca-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the administration of justice. **II.** *n.* [-RIESᵌ, *pl.*] **1.** A tribunal. **2.** The judiciary. **3‖.** Judicial power; justice.

ju-di'cial, 1 ju-dish'əl; 2 jụ-dish'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the administration of justice. **2.** Pertaining to a court. **3.** Discriminating; impartial. **4.** Serving to decide or determine; judging; as, *judicial* duels. **5§.** Inflicted as a penalty or judgment. **6§.** Established by formal enactment or positive law. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ju-di'ci-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice. **II.** *n.* **1.** That department of government which administers the law. **2.** The judges of the courts considered collectively.

ju-di'cious, 1 ju-dish'ŭs; 2 jụ-dish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having or acting on sound judgment; proceeding with discretion; manifesting forethought and sense; wise; prudent. **2.** Done with sound judgment; well-calculated; planned or arranged with discretion. [< LL. *judiciosus*, < L. *judicium;* see JUDGE, *n.*] Syn.: see POLITIC; PRUDENT; SAGACIOUS; WISE.—**ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

Ju'dith, 1 jū'dĭth; ᵠ jụ'dĭth, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Ju"dith',** 1 zü"dīt', 2 zhü"dīt'; G. **Ju'dith,** 1 yū'dĭt, 2 yụ'dĭt; It. **Giu-dit'ta,** 1 jū-dĭt'ta, 2 gụ-dĭt'tä; L. **Ju'di-tha,** 1 jū'di-thə, 2 jụ'di-tha. **2.** *Bib.* A Hittite; wife of Esau. *Gen.* xxvi, 34. **3.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). A Jewish widow, who rescued her countrymen, besieged by the Assyrians, by gaining the affection of their general, Holofernes, and slaying him. **4.** A book of the Apocrypha. [Heb., praise.]

Ju'do, 1 jū'do; 2 jụ'do, *n.* [Jap.] The art of self-defense in which one's opponent is compelled to use his strength to his own disadvantage. Compare JUJUTSU.

Jud'son, 1 jud'sən; 2 jŭd'son, *n.* **1. Adoniram** (1788–1850), an American Baptist missionary to Burma; translated the Bible into Burmese. **2. Harry Pratt** (1849–), American author; educator; president of **University of Chicago** since 1907.

Ju'dy, 1 jū'di; 2 jụ'dy, *n.* The wife of Punch. See PUNCH[4].

Jug[1], 1 jug; 2 jŭg, *vt.* [JUGGED; JUG'GING.] **1.** To enclose or to cook enclosed in a jug. **2.** [Slang.] To imprison.

Jug[2], *vt.* To utter a cry like that of the nightingale, as some birds. [Imitative.]

Jug[3], *vt.* To collect together and nestle in a flock or covey, as partridges. [Perhaps < F. *jucher*, perch.]

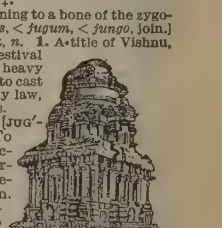
Jug[4], *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A narrow-necked, stout, bulging vessel with a cork, for keeping or carrying liquids. **2.** A deep vessel for holding or serving liquids; a drinking-vessel; pitcher. **3.** A pint of ale or beer. **4.** [Slang.] A jail or prison. [Prob. < *Jug*, form of *Judith*, a woman's name.]

Jug[5], *n.* The note of some birds, as the nightingale.

Jug[6], *n.* A peculiar act of worship by which Brahmans affect to acquire preternatural power. **Jug'guli.**

Ju'gal, 1 jū'gal; 2 jụg'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bone of the zygomatic arch or malar bone. [< L. *jugalis*, < *jugum*, < *jungo*, join.]

Jug'ger-naut, 1 jug'ər-nôt; 2 jŭg'er-nạt, *n.* **1.** A title of Vishnu, as worshiped at Puri, Bengal, at whose festival the idol of Juggernaut was drawn on a heavy car, under whose wheels devotees used to cast themselves. **2.** Hence, figuratively, any law, custom, or belief that demands victims.


Car of Juggernaut (def. 1).

jug'gle, ‡ 1 jug'l; 2 jŭg'l. *vt. & vi.* [JUG-
jug'le, ‡ GL(E)Dᵌ; JUG'GLING.] **1.** To deceive by trick or artifice. **2.** To practise sleight of hand. **3.** To practise artifice or imposture. **4.** To cheat; beguile. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feat of legerdemain. **2.** A trick or deception. [< L.ᴼᶠ *jocutor*, jest.]—**jug'gler,** *n.* **1.** One who juggles; a prestidigitator. **2.** One who deceives by cheating; an impostor.—**jug'gler-y,** *n.* **1.** Sleight of hand; legerdemain. **2.** Trickery; deception.

jug'gling, 1 jug'lĭŋ; 2 jŭg'ling. **I.** *a.* Deceiving; cheating; relating to tricks of magic. **II.** *n.* Jugglery, in any sense.

ju"glan-da'ceous, 1 jū"glan-dā'shus; 2 jụ"glăn-dā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Designating a family (*Juglandaceæ*) of trees with odd-pinnate leaves and monœcious flowers—the walnut family.

Ju"go-slav', 1 yū"gō-slāv'; 2 yụ"gō-slāv', *n.* A Southern Slav. [< Rus. *iugo*, south, + SLAV.]—**Ju"go-sla'vi-a,** *n.* The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

ju'gu-lar, 1 jū'giu-lər; 2 jụ'gŭ-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the throat or to the jugular vein. **2.** Situated in front of the pectoral fins. **3.** Having the ventral fins at the throat, as a fish. **II.** *n.* One of the jugular veins. [< L. *jugulum*, collar-bone.]—**jugular vein,** one of the large veins of the neck, as the **internal j.** that returns blood from the brain and interior of the skull, or the **external j.** that returns blood from the face

and neck.—**Ju'gu-late§**, *vt.* To cut the jugular vein of; cut the throat of.

Ju-gur'tha, 1 ju-gûr'thə; 2 ju-gûr'thə, *n.* A Numidian king (154?–104 B. C.); conquered by the Romans.

Juice, 1 jüs; 2 juc, *n.* **1.** The fluid part of vegetable or animal matter; especially, the expressible watery matter in fruits, containing usually the characteristic flavor, and (chiefly in the plural) the fluids of the body. **2.** The liquid coming from anything. **3.** [Colloq.] Electric current. [< L.^{F} *jus*, juice.]—**juice'less**, *a.*—**juic'y**, *a.* Abounding with juice.—**juic'i-ness**, *n.*

Ju'ju, 1 jü'jü; 2 ju'ju, *n.* [W. Afr.] A fetish, such as the brass idols of northern Nigeria, Africa, to which sacrifices are sometimes made; a talisman; an object of religious veneration or awe; hence, anything inexplicable, mysterious, or magical; also, the charm said to be worked by a juju.—**Ju'ju-ism**, *n.* The superstitions and practises connected with belief in the juju.

Ju'jube, 1 jü'jüb; 2 ju'jub, *n.* **1.** One of a genus (*Zizyphus*) of several Old World shrubs of the buckthorn family; its edible fruit. **2.** A sweetmeat. [< Ar. *zizuf*, jujube.]

Ju'-jut'su, 1 jü'-jut'sü; 2 ju'-jut'su, *n.* [Jap.] The strategy for self-defense used in judo. See JUDO. [Jap.] **Jiu'-jit"su‡**; **Jiu's Ju'tsu‡**; **Ju'jit"su‡**.

Ju-juy', 1 hü-hwī', 2 hu-hwȳ', *n.* **1.** A river in the Argentine Republic; 300 m. to the Vermejo river. **2.** A province in N. W. Argentine Republic; 18,981 sq. m.; pop. 78,670. **3.** Its capital; pop. 6,000.

Jukes, the. A pseudonym used for the members of a New York family whose history as investigated by R. L. Dugdale in 1874 displays abnormal conditions of crime, disease, and pauperism. Compare KALLIKAK.

Jul., *abbr.* Julep, Julian, Julius, July.

Ju'lep, 1 jü'lep; 2 ju'lȩp, *n.* **1.** A drink composed usually of brandy or whisky, sugar, cracked ice, and some flavoring, commonly fresh green mint. **2.** A subacid mucilaginous, sweetened drink, often used as a vehicle for the administration of medicine. [F., < Per. *gulāb*, < *gul*, rose, + *āb*, water.] **ju'lap†**.

Ju'lia, 1 jül'ye; 2 jul'ya, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ju'li-et** (dim.). D. **Ju'li-a**, 1 yü"li-ə, 2 yu"li-a; F. **Ju"lie'**, 1 jü"lī', 2 zhü"lē'; G. **Ju'li-e**, 1 yü"li-ĕ, 2 yu"li-ę; It. Sw. **Giu'li-a**, 1 jü"lī-ą, 2 ġu"lī-ä; L. **Ju'li-a**; Pg. **Ju'li-a**, 1 ʒü"lī-ə, 2 zhu"lī-ä; Sp. **Ju'li-a**, 1 hü"lī-ą, 2 hu"lī-ä. [L., f. of JULIUS.]

Ju'lian, 1 jül'yən; 2 jul'yan, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, Julius Cæsar, as the **Julian Calendar**, prescribed by him, in which three years of 365 days were followed by one of 366, and the months were of the present length.—**Julian Alps**, the southern continuation of the Eastern Alps running through Italy from the Venetian Alps.

Ju'lian, n. **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Ju"li-a'nus**, 1 yü"li-ā'nus, 2 yu"li-ā'nus; F. **Ju"li"en'**, 1 ʒü"lī"ẽn', 2 zhü"lī"ẽn'; G. Sw. **Ju'li-an**, 1 yü'li-an, 2 yu'li-ăn; It. **Giu"li-a'no**, 1 jü"lī-ā'no, 2 ġu"lī-ä'no; L. **Ju"li-a'nus**, 1 jü"li-ā'nus, 2 ju"li-ā'nus; Pg. **Ju"li-ão'**, 1 ʒü"lī-ąũ', 2 zhu"lī-ouñ'; Sp. **Ju"li-an'**, 1 hü"lī-ān', 2 hu"lī-ăn', **Ju"li-a'no**, 1 hü"lī-ā'no; 2 hu"lī-ä'no. **2.** J. "the Apostate" (331–363), a Roman emperor; restored paganism; fell in battle in Persia. **Fla'vi-us Clau'di-us Ju"li-a'nus‡**. [L., < *Julius*.]

Ju"li-an'a, 1 jü"li-an'ə; 2 ju"li-ăn'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. Sw. **Ju"li-a'na**, 1 yü"li-ā'nɑ, 2 yu"li-ä'nă; F. **Ju"li"enne'**, 1 ʒü"lī"en', 2 zhü"lī"ẽn'; G. **Ju"li-a'ne**, 1 yü"li-ā'nə, 2 yu"li-ä'ne; It. **Giu"li-a'na**, 1 jü"li-ā'nɑ, 2 ġu"lī-ä'nă; L. **Ju"li-an'a**; Pg. **Ju"li-a'na**, 1 ʒü"lī-ā'nɑ, 2 zhu"lī-ä'nă; Sp. **Ju"li-a'na**, 1 hü"lī-ā'nɑ, 2 hu"lī-ä'nă. [L., fem. of JULIANUS.]

Ju"li-enne', 1 ʒü"lī-en'; 2 zhü"lī-ẽn', *n.* A clear meat soup containing shredded or chopped vegetables, especially carrots. [< *Julien*, a French caterer of Boston.]

Ju"lier' Pass, 1 ʒü"lyē'; 2 zhü"lyę', *n.* A pass in the Rhætian Alps, Switzerland.

Ju'li-et, 1 jü'li-et; 2 ju'li-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See JULIA. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the heroine, a Capulet, who loves and secretly marries Romeo, a Montague; both die for love's sake.

Ju'lius, 1 jül'yus; 2 jul'yus, *n.* A masculine personal name. D. **Ju'li-us**, 1 yü"li-us, 2 yu"li-us; F. **Jules**, 1 ʒül, 2 zhül; G. **Ju'li-us**, 1 yü"li-us, 2 yu"li-us; It. **Giu'lio**, 1 jül'yo, 2 ġul'yo; L. **Ju'li-us**, 1 jü"li-us, 2 ju"li-ŭs; Pg. **Ju'li-o**, 1 ʒü"li-o; 2 zhu"li-o; Sp. **Ju'li-o**, 1 hü"li-o, 2 hu"li-o.

Jul'lun-der, 1 jul'un-dər; 2 jŭl'ŭn-der, *n.* Same as JALANDHAR.

Ju-ly', 1 ju-lī'; 2 ju-lȳ', *n.* The seventh month of the Gregorian year, having 31 days. [< L.^{OF} *Julius*, < *Julius* Cæsar.]

Jum'ble, ‖1 jum'bl; 2 jŭm'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [JUM'BL(E)D; **Jum'bl**^{F}, ∫JUM'BLING.] **1.** To mix in a confused mass; put into disorder. **2.** To meet, mix, or unite confusedly. Syn.: see DISPLACE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A confused mixture or collection. **Jum'ble-ment‡.** **2.** A thin sweet cake. [ME. *jumbelen*, freq. of *jumpen*, JUMP.]

jum'bo, 1 jum'bo; 2 jŭm'bo, *n.* A very large person, animal, or thing; a colossus; as, a *jumbo* of a bull; a *jumbo* locomotive; especially, *Jumbo*, name of the largest captive elephant known, killed by accident Sept. 15, 1885.

Ju"met', 1 ʒü"met'; 2 zhü"mĕt', *n.* A town (pop. 30,000) of Hainaut province, Belgium; has extensive coal-mines; situated three miles from Charleroi within range of its battlefield.

Jum'na, 1 jum'nə; 2 jŭm'na, *n.* A river in northern British India; length, 860 m. to the Ganges.

Jump^{1}, 1 jump; 2 jŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To leap over; cross by a spring. **2.** To cause to leap or move by leaping. **3.** To pass over; omit. **4.** In checkers, to capture (an adversary's piece) by passing a man over to a vacant square beyond. **5.** [Slang.] To get possession of during the owner's absence or by force. **6.** To hazard or expose to danger. **7.** [U. S.] To spring from or aboard of while it is in motion, as a train or vehicle. **8.** *Blacksmithing.* To shorten and thicken, as a piece of iron; also, to unite, as a bar, by jump-welding. **II.** *i.* **1.** To impel oneself through the air by a spring. **2.** To move by bounds; also, to change abruptly; as, the stock *jumped* six points. **3.** To act in unison; agree: followed by *with*. [< Sw. *gumpa*, jump.] Syn.: see LEAP.—**jump'-spark**, *n. Elec.* A spark produced by electricity jumping across a fixed gap.—**j.-weld**, *n.* A weld of metal effected by hammering together the butt-ends of two pieces heated to the welding-point.—**j.-weld**, *vt.*

Jump^{1}, *n.* **1.** The act of jumping; a leap; spring. **2.** The length of a leap. **3.** *Pathol.* An involuntary twitch or movement, as when startled; [*pl.*], convulsive starts, as in delirium tremens. **4.** *Mining.* A fault or dislocation, as of a vein. **5.** *Arch.* An abrupt break in a level course of masonry, or the like. **6†.** A chance; turn of fortune.

Jump^{2}, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A leathern frock. **2†.** A loose undress jacket for men. **jump'-coat"‡.** See JUMPER^{2}. **3†.** *pl.* Loose or short stays.

Jump†, *adv.* Precisely; exactly; immediately upon.

Jump'er^{1}, *n.* **1.** One who or that which jumps. **2.** The larva of a cheese-fly. **3.** *Mech.* A piece of mechanism or a tool having a jumping motion. **4.** A rude sled.

Jump'er^{2}, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A loose outer jacket of cotton drilling or coarse linen. **2.** A hooded fur jacket used by Eskimos and Arctic explorers. **3.** *pl.* A combination of waist and trousers worn by young children, over or instead of other clothing, as at play. [< JUMP, *v.*]

Jump'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of JUMP.—**j.-jack**, *n.* A children's toy figure of a man, whose jointed limbs are set in motion by strings.

Jun., *abbr.* June, Junius.—**Junc.**, *abbr.* Junction.

Jun'co, 1 juŋ'ko; 2 jŭŋ'co, *n.* **1.** A genus of North-American finches, mainly gray with white under parts, commonly known as *snowbirds*. **2.** [-] A finch of this genus; snowbird.

junc'tion, 1 juŋk'shən; 2 jŭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of joining, or condition of being joined. **2.** A place of union or meeting, as of railroads. [< L. *junctio(n-)*, < *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see UNION.—**Junc'tion-al**, *a.*—**junc'ture**, *n.* **1.** An act of joining; junction. **2.** A point or line of junction, as of two bodies; an articulation, joint, or seam, joint. **3.** An occasion when circumstances meet; a crisis; exigency. Syn.: see UNION.

Jun'dy, 1 jun'di; 2 jŭn'dy, *n.* [Scot.] Regular pace; jog trot.

June, 1 jün; 2 jun, *n.* The sixth month of the Gregorian year, having 30 days. [< F. *Juin*, < L. *Junius*, Roman gentile name.]—**June'-ber"ry**, *n.* A small tree (*Amelanchier canadensis*), bearing racemes of white flowers followed by purple edible berries; also, one of the berries.—**J.-bug**, *n.* [U. S.] A large brown or greenish beetle that begins to fly about early in June. **J.-beetle‡**.

Ju-neau', 1 jü-nō'; 2 ju-nō', *n.* A commercial and mining city (pop, 3,058); capital of Alaska.

Jung'frau, 1 yun'frou; 2 yung'frou, *n.* A mountain peak in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland; 13,671 *ft.* high.

Jun'gle, ‖1 jun'gl; 2 jŭn'gl, *n.* A dense thicket; a forest

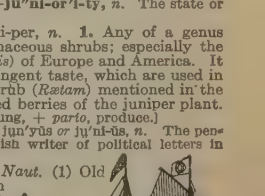
Jun'gl^{F}, ∫choked with undergrowth. [< Hind. *jangal*, < Sans. *jāṅgala*.]—**j.-fowl**, *n.* One of a genus (*Gallus*) of East-Indian birds. One species (*G. ferrugineus*) resembles a black-breasted red game-fowl, and is held to be the original of the domestic fowl.—**Jun'gly**, *a.* Covered with or consisting of jungles; of the character of jungles.

Jun'ior, 1 jün'yər; 2 jun'yor. **I.** *a.* **1.** Younger in years or lower in rank. **2.** Denoting the younger of two: opposed to *senior* and distinguishing a father from a son, usually abbreviated *Jr.* **3.** Belonging to youth or earlier life. **4.** Later in point of existence or occurrence. **5.** [U. S.] Pertaining to the third year of a collegiate course of four years, also to the first year of a course of two or three years. **II.** *n.* **1.** The younger of two; one later or lower in service or standing; a younger person. **2.** [U. S.] A student in the junior class or year. [L., < *juvenis*, young.]—**ju"ni-or'i-ty**, *n.* The state or rank of being a junior.

Ju'ni-per, 1 jü'ni-pər; 2 ju'ni-per, *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Juniperus*) of evergreen pinaceous shrubs; especially the common juniper (*J. communis*) of Europe and America. It has dark-blue berries of a pungent taste, which are used in making gin. **2.** A leafless shrub (*Rætam*) mentioned in the Old Testament. **3.** The dried berries of the juniper plant. [< L. *juniperus*, < *juvenis*, young, + *pario*, produce.]

Ju'ni-us, 1 jün'yus *or* jü'ni-us; 2 jun'yŭs *or* ju'ni-ŭs, *n.* The pen-name of an unidentified English writer of political letters in 1769–1772.

junk^{1}, 1 juŋk; 2 jŭŋk, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) Old cable or cordage cut up in pieces. (2) Salt meat. **2.** Cast-off material of any sort that can be put to some use. **3.** A chunk; small mass. [< F. *jonc*, < L. *juncus*, rush.]


Chinese Junk.

junk^{2}, *n.* A large Chinese vessel with high poop, prominent stem, full stern and lug-sails. [< Malay^{Sp} *ajong*, or Jap. *jung*, large boat.]

Jun'ker, 1 yun'kər; 2 yuŋ'ker, *n.* **1.** A younger member of a German noble family. **2.** [J-] One of the reactionary aristocracy in Prussia who seek to maintain social and political supremacy. [G., < *jung*, young, + *herr*, sir.]—**jun'ker-ism**, *n.*

jun'ket, 1 juŋ'ket; 2 jŭŋ'kĕt. I‡. *vt. & vi.* To take part in a convivial excursion; feast in company; revel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feast; picnic. **jun'ket-ing‡.** **2.** A delicacy made of curds; also, a drink made of cream, rennet, spice, and spirits. **3.** Any sweetmeat. [< It. *giuncata,* < *giuncoa* (< L. *juncus*), rush.]

Ju'no, 1 jū'no; 2 juŋ'no, *n. Rom. Myth.* The consort of Jupiter; identified with the Greek *Hera;* the genius of womanhood and guardian of the female sex. [d'Abrantès, a French marshal.

Ju"not', 1 zū"nō'; 2 zhü"nō', **Andoche** (1771–1813). Du

jun'ta, 1 juŋ'tę; 2 jŭŋ'ta, *n.* **1.** A Central- or South-American legislative council. **2.** A junto. [Sp., < L. *juncta,* fem. pp. of *jungo,* join.] [Syn.: see CABAL].

jun'to, 1 juŋ'to; 2 jŭŋ'to, *n.* A faction; a cabal. [< JUNTA.]

jupe, 1 jūp; 2 jup, *n.* **1.** A heavy jacket; jupon. **2.** A long petticoat; also the skirt of a dress.

Ju'pi-ter, 1 jū'pi-tər; 2 jų'pi-ter, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The supreme tutelary god of the Romans; identified with the Greek *Zeus.* **2.** The fifth planet from the sun; its diameter is about 86,500 miles, and it revolves around the sun in about 11⅞ years at a mean distance of 483,000,000 miles.

ju-pon', 1 ju-pen' *or* jū'pon; 2 ju-pŏn' *or* juŋ'pŏn, *n.* **1.** A French dress-fabric with cotton warp and woolen filling. **2.** *Her.* A sleeveless surcoat emblazoned with the heraldic insignia of the wearer. **3.** A jacket or doublet (14th and 15th centuries). [F., dim. of *jupe,* < Sp. *juba,* < Ar. *jibba, jubbah,* garment so called.]

Ju'ra, 1 jū'rę; 2 juŋ'ra, *n.* A mountain chain between France and Switzerland.

ju'ral, 1 jū'rel; 2 juŋ'ral, *a. Law.* Relating to rights and obligations as subjects of jurisprudence. [< L. *jus* (*jur-*), law.]

ju'rant, 1 jū'rent; 2 juŋ'rant, *a.* Taking oath. [F., ppr. of *jurer,* swear, < L. *juro;* see JURAT.]

Ju-ras'sic, 1 ju-ras'ik; 2 ju-rȧs'ic, *n. Geol.* The Jurassic system of strata, forming, with the preceding Triassic and the succeeding Cretaceous system, the Mesozoic group; also, the Jurassic period. **Ju'ra‡.—Ju-ras'sic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Jura mountains. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Jurassic period.

ju'rat', 1 jū'rat *or* (*F.*) zü"rā'; 2 juŋ'rat *or* (*F.*) zhü'rȧ', *n.* **1.** One sworn to the faithful performance of a duty, as an alderman, magistrate, or juror. **2.** An officer with duties similar to those of an alderman, as in the English Cinque Ports. **3.** A magistrate in the Channel Islands who is a life member of the Royal Court of Justice. [F., < LL. *juratus,* < L. *juratus,* pp. of *juro,* swear, < *jus* (*jur-*), law.] **ju'rate‡.**

ju'rat², 1 jū'rat *or* (*F.*) zü"rā'; 2 juŋ'rat *or* (*F.*) zhü'rȧ', *n. Law.* The clause in an official certificate testifying that the deposition has been duly sworn to at a stated time before a competent authority. [< L. *juratum,* neut. of *juratus,* pp. of *juro,* swear.]

ju'ra-to-ry, 1 jū'rę-to-ri; 2 juŋ'ra-to-ry, *a. Law.* Pertaining to an oath. [< LL. *juratorius,* < L. *juro,* swear.]

ju-rel', 1 nū-rel'; 2 hu-rĕl', *n.* [Sp.] One of various carangoid fishes (genus *Caranx*), especially *Caranx chrysos* and *C. latus,* found along the coast of the southern United States.

ju-rid'i-cal, 1 ju-rid'i-kel; 2 jų-rid'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to law and judicial proceedings. **2.** Assumed by law to exist; of the nature of a legal fiction. **3.** Pertaining to the judicial office, or to jurisprudence. [< L. *juridicus,* < *jus* (*jur-*), law, + *dico,* declare.] **ju-rid'ic‡.—-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ju"ris-con'suit, 1 jū"rıs-ken'suit; 2 juŋ"ris-cŏn'sült, *n.* One learned in the law; a jurist. [< L. *jurisconsultus,* < *jus,* law, + *consultus,* pp. of *consulo,* CONSULT.]

ju"ris-dic'tion, 1 jū"rıs-dik'shən; 2 juŋ"ris-dĭk'shon, *n.* **1.** Lawful right to exercise official authority, whether executive, legislative, or judicial. **2.** The territory within or the matter over which such authority may be lawfully exercised. **3.** A judicature; a court, or series of courts, of justice. **4.** Power of those in authority; control. [OF., < L. *jurisdictio(n-),* < *jus,* law, + *dico,* say.]—**ju"ris-dic'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

jurisp., *abbr.* Jurisprudence.

ju"ris-pru'dence, 1 jū"rıs-prū'dens; 2 juŋ"ris-pruŋ'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** The philosophy of positive law and its administration; the science of law. **2.** A system of laws, as of a particular country. [< L. *jurisprudentia,* < *jus,* law, + *prudentia,* < L. *prudent(-)s,* contr. of *provident(-)s,* ppr. of *provideo,* < *pro,* forward, + *video,* see.] Syn.: see LEGISLATION.—**analytical jurisprudence,** jurisprudence formed by analysis and comparison of legal conceptions.—**comparative j.,** the analytic comparison of systems of law prevailing in different countries and nations, ancient and modern.—**medical j.,** the branch of jurisprudence that pertains to questions, as concerning wounds, poisons, insanity, and presumption of survivorship.—**ju"ris-pru'dent.** **I.** *a.* Learned in the science of law; skilled in jurisprudence. **II.** *n.* A person learned in the law.—**ju"ris-pru-den'tial,** *a.*

ju'rist, 1 jū'rist; 2 juŋ'rist, *n.* One versed in the science of laws; a qualified expounder of the law. [< L. *jus* (*jur-*), law.]

ju-ris'tic, 1 ju-ris'tik; 2 juŋ-ris'tic, *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to a jurist or the profession of law. **ju-ris'ti-cal‡.—juristic act,** a proceeding intended to have a legal result and having the necessary qualifications.—**ju-ris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ju'ror, 1 jū'rar; 2 juŋ'ror, *n.* One who serves on a jury or is sworn in for jury duty. [< L.OF *jurator,* swearer.]

Ju"ru-a', 1 zū"rū-ä'; 2 zhų"ruŋ-ä', *n.* A river in Brazil; it flows into the Amazon from the mountains of Peru.

ju'ry, 1 jū'rı; 2 juŋ'ry, *n.* [JU'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* A body of persons (usually twelve) legally qualified and summoned to serve on a judicial tribunal, there sworn to try well and truly a cause and to give a true verdict according to the evidence. **2.** A committee of award in a competition. [< OF. *juree,* < LL. *jurata,* < L. *jurata,* fem. pp. of *juro,* swear.]—**grand jury,** a jury called to hear complaints of the commission of offenses and to ascertain whether there is *prima facie* ground for a criminal accusation.—**petit** or **petty j.,** the jury that sits at a trial in civil and criminal cases.—**ju'ry-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A juror.

ju'ry-, *prefix.* Rigged up temporarily; makeshift: used in nautical compounds; as, *jury-*mast. [Perhaps < JURY, *n.*]

jus, 1 jus; 2 jŭs, *n. Law.* **1.** Law in its abstract sense as distinguished from statute law; right; justice. **2.** Any right that is enforceable by law. [L., law.]

Jus., Just., *abbr.* Justice; Justine; Justinian; Justus.

jus'siv(e², 1 jus'ıv; 2 jŭs'iv. *Gram. a.* Denoting command; as, a *jussive* subjunctive. [< L. *jussus,* pp. of *jubeo,* command.]

just, 1 just, just *or* jūst; 2 jŭst, jŭst *or* jūst. I‡. *vi.* **1.** **joust,** To engage in a just. **2†.** To fight on horseback, as a knight; to join battle; engage. **II.** *n.* A tilting match between mounted knights, usually with blunt lances and in single combat. [< OF. *jouster,* < LL. *juxto,* < L. *jungo,* join.]—**just'er,** *n.* **joust'er‡.**

just, 1 just; 2 jŭst, *a.* **1.** Doing or actuated by justice; righteous; upright; honest. **2.** Based on or conforming to the principles of justice; impartial; legitimate. **3.** Agreeing with a required standard; true. **4.** Consistent with what is proper or reasonable. **5.** Morally pure; perfect; righteous before God. **6‖.** Faithful; true. [< L. *justus,* < *jus,* law.]

Syn.: equitable, even, exact, fair, fitting, honest, honorable, impartial, incorrupt, incorruptible, lawful, reasonable, right, righteous, rightful, square, straightforward, true, trusty, upright, virtuous. See HONEST; MORAL; RIGHT; VIRTUOUS. Compare synonyms for JUSTICE.—Ant.: corrupt, dishonest, dishonorable, faithless, false, inequitable, one-sided, partial, perfidious, treacherous, unfair, unfaithful, unjust, unreasonable, unrighteous, venal.—Prep.: just *in* one's dealings; *to* all concerned.

just, *adv.* **1.** To the exact point, instant, or degree; without lack, excess, or variation; exactly; precisely. **2.** But now; this moment; also, a moment ago; very lately. **3.** By very little; barely; only. **4.** [Colloq.] Perfectly; completely; quite; also, simply; merely. **5.** Closely; nearly.

Syn.: see BUT.—**just now.** **1.** Scarcely a moment ago. **2.** [Scot.] Very shortly; immediately.—**just'ly,** *adv.*—**just'ness,** *n.* The quality of being just; justice. Syn.: see JUSTICE.

Just, 1 jŭst; 2 zhüst, **Saint.** Same as SAINT-JUST.

juste"-au"-corps', 1 jŭst"-ō"-kōr'; 2 zhüst"-ō"-cōr', *n.* **1.** A close-fitting long-skirted coat worn by men in the 18th century. **2.** A woman's outer garment of the 17th century. [F.] **just"au"-corps'‡.**

jus'tice, } 1 jus'tıs; 2 jŭs'tiç, *n.* **1.** Conformity in conduct
jus'tis², } or practise to the principles of right or of positive law; regard for or fulfilment of obligations; rectitude; honesty; also, the body of principles by which actions are determined as right or wrong. **2.** Adherence to truth or fact; impartiality. **3.** The rendering of what is due or merited; that which is due or merited; just requital or consideration. **4.** The quality of being just or reasonable; rightness; equitableness. **5.** *Law.* A judge, as of the U. S. Supreme Court, etc. **6.** Administration of law; the forms and processes by which it is made effective. **7.** Right of authority; also, formerly, jurisdiction. **8.** *Theol.* One of God's attributes, by virtue of which he wills equal laws and makes just awards. **9†.** Exactness or precision; justness. [F., < L. *justitia,* < *justus;* see JUST, *a.*] **jus'tise‡.**

Syn.: equity, fairness, fair play, faithfulness, honor, impartiality, integrity, justness, law, lawfulness, legality, rectitude, right, righteousness, rightfulness, truth, uprightness, virtue. In its governmental relations, human or divine, *justice* is the giving to every person exactly what he deserves, not necessarily involving any consideration of what any other may deserve; *equity* (the quality of being equal) is giving every one as much advantage, privilege, or consideration as is given to any other; it is that which is equally right or just to all concerned; *equity* is equal *justice* and is thus a close synonym for *fairness* and *impartiality,* but it has a philosophical and legal precision that those words have not. In legal proceedings, the system of *equity,* devised to supply the insufficiencies of *law,* deals with cases "to which the *law* by reason of its universality can not apply." In personal and social relations *justice* is the rendering to every one what is due or merited, whether in act, word, or thought: in matters of reasoning, or literary work of any kind, *justice* is close, faithful, unprejudiced, and unbiased adherence to essential truth or fact; we speak of the *justice* of a statement, or of doing *justice* to a subject. *Integrity, rectitude, right, righteousness,* and *virtue* denote conformity of personal conduct to the moral law, and thus necessarily include *justice,* which is giving others that which is their due. *Lawfulness* is an ambiguous word, meaning in its narrower sense mere *legality,* which may be very far from justice, but in its higher sense signifying accordance with the supreme *law* or *right,* and thus including perfect *justice. Justness* refers rather to logical relations than to practical matters; as, we speak of the *justness* of a statement or of a criticism. See JUDGE; VIRTUE.—Ant.: dishonesty, inequity, injustice, partiality, unfairness, unlawfulness, unreasonableness, untruth, wrong.

—**bed of justice,** (*F. Hist.*), the seat occupied by the French King when attending the deliberations of the parliament; also, the session itself.—**justice of the peace,** a local magistrate of limited jurisdiction whose court is not a court of record.—**jus'tic-er‖,** *n.* A magistrate; justice of the peace.—**jus'tice-ship,** *n.* A justice's office or dignity.—**jus-ti'ci-ar,** 1 jus-tish'i-ar; 2 jŭs-tish'i-ar, *n.* Same as JUSTICIARY. **jus-ti'ci-er‡.—jus-ti'ci-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to law or the administration of justice. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A high judicial officer; a judge. **2.** [Eng.] A high officer, or king's deputy, who, during the time of the Norman Kings, exercised both administrative and judicial powers.

jus'ti-fy, 1 jus'ti-fai; 2 jŭs'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To show to be just: vindicate; defend; also, to make just

and right. **2.** To declare guiltless or blameless; show or declare to have done justly or rightly; exonerate. **3.** *Theol.* To regard and treat as righteous on the ground of Christ's mediatorial work. **4.** To adjust or fit; make exact; specifically, in type-setting, to adjust or make even by spacing properly. **5.** [Eng. & Scot.] To pronounce judgment upon; inflict the death-penalty upon; execute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form an even surface or true line with something else: said especially of lines of type in printing. **2.** *Law.* (1) To qualify as a bondsman. (2) To show sufficient cause for doing that with which one is charged. [< L.ᶠ *justus*, just, + *facio*, do, make.]

Syn.: absolve, acquit, approve, authorize, clear, defend, exculpate, excuse, exonerate, indorse, maintain, sustain, uphold, vindicate, warrant. That may sometimes be *excused* which can not be *justified;* that which can be *justified* does not need to be *excused.* See RATIFY.—Ant.: arraign, blame, censure, chide, condemn, convict, criminate, denounce, reprehend, reprobate, reprove.—**jus'ti-fi"a-bl**(e²ᵉ), *a.* Capable of being justified.—**jus'ti-fi"a-bl**(e-nessᵉ), *n.*—**jus'ti-fi"a-bly,** *adv.*—**jus"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being justified; the ground of justifying, or that which justifies. **2.** *Theol.* The forensic, juridical, or gracious act of God by which the sinner is declared righteous, or justly free from obligation to penalty, and fully restored to divine favor. Syn.: see APOLOGY; DEFENSE.—**jus-tif'i-ca-tiv**(eᵉ), *a.* Tending to justify, or capable of justifying; vindicatory. **jus-tif'i-ca-to-ry**†.—**jus'ti-fi"er,** *n.* One who justifies. **jus'ti-fi-ca"tor**†.

Jus'tin, 1 jus'tın; 2 jūs'tin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Jus-tin'i-an**†. F. **Jus"tin',** 1 zhüs"tan', 2 zhüs"tăn'; G. **Jus'tin,** 1 yüs'tın, 2 yus'tin; It. **Gius-ti'no,** 1 jüs-ti'no, 2 g̣us-ti'no; Sp. **Jus-ti'no,** 1 hüs-ti'no, 2 hus-ti'no. **2. J.** "the Martyr" (103–167), a Greek Father of the Church; probably beheaded in Rome under Marcus Aurelius. **3. J. I.** (452–527), Flavius Anicius, an emperor of the East who reunited the Greek and Latin churches. [L., just.]

Jus-ti'na, 1 jus-tai'na; 2 jūs-ti'na, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Jus"tine',** 1 zhüs"tin', 2 zhüs"tin'; G. **Jus-ti'ne,** 1 yüs-ti'no, 2 yus-ti'ne; It. **Gius-ti'na,** 1 jüs-ti'no, 2 g̣us-ti'nă; L. **Jus-ti'na;** Sp. **Jus-ti'na,** 1 hüs-ti'no, 2 hus-ti'nă. [L., just.]

Jus-tin'i-an, 1 jus-tin'i-ən; 2 jūs-tin'i-an, *n.* **1.** Same as JUSTIN. **2. J. I.** (483–565), a Roman Emperor of the East.—**Justinian Code,** the body of Roman law as codified by Justinian I.—**Jus-tin'i-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Justinian I.

jus'tle, *v. & n.* Same as JOSTLE.

Jus'tus, 1 jus'tus; 2 jūs'tus, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Juste,** 1 zhüst, 2 zhüst; G. **Jus'tus,** 1 yüs'tus, 2 yus'tus, **Just,** 1 yust, 2 yust; It. **Gius'to,** 1 jüs'to, 2 g̣us'to; Sp. **Jus'to,** 1 hüs'to, 2 hus'to. [L., just.]

jut, 1 jut, 2 jŭt. **I.** *vi.* [JUT'TED⁴; JUT'TING.] To extend beyond the main portion; project: frequently with *out.* **II.** *n.* Anything that juts a projection. [Var. of JET.]

jute, 1 jūt; 2 jut, *n.* **1.** A tall annual Asiatic herb (*Corchorus capsularis* or *C. olitorius*) of the linden family. **2.** The fiber obtained from the inner bark of this plant, used for bags, etc. [< Beng. *jūt,* < Sans. *juta,* matted hair.]

Jutes, 1 jūts; 2 jŭts, *n. pl.* A Low-German tribe that invaded Britain (5th cent.).—**Ju'tish,** *a.*

Jut'land, 1 jut'lənd; 2 jŭt'land, *n.* A Danish peninsula (9,898 sq. m.; pop. 1,498,480), off which the British Fleet fought the German High-Seas Fleet, May 31, 1916, after which the Germans withdrew to their base at Wilhelmshaven. In this sea-fight, the British lost 14 war-vessels, aggrating 111,980 tons, and the Germans 11 war-vessels totaling 60,180. See SCAPA FLOW.

jut'ty†, *v. & n.* Same as JETTY.

ju've-nal¹†, *n.* A youth; young man.

Ju've-nal², 1 jū'vı-nal; 2 jų've-nal, *n.* (55?–125?) A Roman satiric poet.

ju"ve-nes'cent, 1 jū"vı-nes'ent; 2 jų"ve-nĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Becoming young; also, rejuvenating. [< L. *juvenescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *juvenesco,* grow to youth.]—**ju"ve-nes'cence,** *n.*

Ju've-nile, 1 jū'vı-nil, *or* -nail; 2 jų've-nīl, *or* -nĭl. **I.** *a.* **1.** **ju've-nil**ᵉ, } Characteristic of youth; young. **2.** Adapted to youth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A young person; a youth. **2.** *Theat.* An actor who interprets youthful rôles. [< L. *juvenilis,* < *juvenis,* young.] Syn.: see YOUTHFUL.—**ju"ve-nil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Youthfulness; youth. **ju've-nil(e-nessᵉ)†. 2.** [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tig, *pl.*] A youthful act or character; juvenile character or manner.

ju"ve-nil'i-a, 1 jū"vı-nil'i-ə; 2 jų"ve-nīl'i-a, *n. pl.* Youthful writings. [L.]

jux"ta-pose', 1 juks"tə-pōz'; 2 jŭks"ta-pōs', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To place close together; put side by side, or in apposition.

jux"ta-po-si'tion, 1 juks"tə-po-zish'ən; 2 jŭks"ta-po-sish'on, *n.* A placing close together; contiguity. [< L. *juxta,* near, + POSITION.]

J. W., *abbr.* Junior Warden.

K

K k Roman. 𝕶 𝖐 Black Letter. 𝒦 𝓀 Script.

K, k, 1 kē; 2 kā, *n.* [KAYS, K's, or *Ks,* 1 kēz; 2 kās, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the eleventh in the English alphabet; also, its sound. It is always the sign of a voiceless guttural mute. It is derived from the Latin, into which it came from the Greek, Phenician, and Egyptian. See under C and G. In modern English it is used to replace ambiguous *c* before *e, i, y,* etc. It is silent before *n,* as in *knife, knowledge,* etc. As applied in Key 1 of this book *k* (Key 2, c) is used: (1) For *k* in the common spelling, as in *brakeman, kangaroo, skate, kitten, Koran, taking,* etc. (2) For *c* when it has the sound of *k,* as in *cake, cur, cure.* (3) For *ch,* as in *anarchy, chemistry.* (4) For *ck,* as in *black.* In Key 1 it is used also for *ch* or *ck* before e, ē, ə; ı, ī, ı; iu, ū. See C. *K* is used also to transliterate *k* and *kh* from strange languages; as, *Khartum.*

2. A symbol noting: [K] The tenth (J being omitted), or the eleventh in a class, order, group, or series; ten (or eleven) as a number or numeral. **3.** An object shaped like the capital K.

K., *a.* Shaped like the letter K.

K, *abbr.* Potassium.—**K.,** *abbr.* King, Kings, Knight.—**K., Kal.,** *abbr. Kalendæ* (L., kalends).—**K. A.,** *abbr.* Knight of St. Andrew [Russia].

Ka'a-ba, 1 kā'ə-bə *or* kä'bə, 2 kä'a-ba *or* kä'ba, *n.* The shrine at Mekka enclosing a sacred black stone which Mohammedans face when praying. [< Ar. *ka'bah,* < *ka'b,* cube.]

ka-bab', *n.* Same as CABOB. **ka-bob'**†.

kab'a-la, kab'ba-la, etc., *n.* Same as CABALA, etc.

ka'bar, *n.* Same as CABER. **ke'bar**†.

Ka-bul', 1 kä-būl'; 2 kä-bųl', *n.* **1.** A river of Afghanistan and India; 320 m. to the Indus. **2.** A province in N. E. Afghanistan (109 sq. m.), also, its capital city (pop. 200,000).

Ka-byle', 1 kə-bail' *or* kə-bīl'; 2 ka-bȳl' *or* ka-bȳl', *n.* One of the Berbers living in Algeria, believed to be of Hamitic origin; also, the dialect spoken by them.

Ka'desh, 1 kā'desh; 2 kā'dĕsh, or **Ka"desh-bar'ne-a,** 1 -bär'ni-ə; 2 -bär'ne-a, *n. Bib.* A camping-place in the desert, whence the Israelites were turned back. *Deut.* i. 19.

kae, 1 kē; 2 kā, *n.* [Scot.] A jackdaw.

Kaf-fra'ri-a, 1 ka-frā'rı-ə; 2 kă-frā'ri-a, *n.* A region in Cape of Good Hope province, S. Africa; 22,000 sq. m.; pop. 835,000.

Kaf'ir, } 1 kaf'ər; 2 kăf'ir, *n.* **1.** A member of a variously limited **Kaf'fir,** } group of S. African negroid tribes, or their language. **2.** One of the people of Kafiristan, in N. E. Afghanistan. **3.** An unbeliever in Mohammedanism. [< Ar. *kāfir,* unbeliever.]—**Kaf'ir-corn"**, *n.* East-Indian millet.

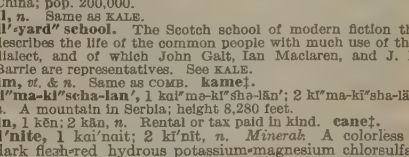
Ka"fi-ri-stan', 1 kā"fi-rı-stān'; 2 kä"fi-ri-stän', *n.* A province in E. Afghanistan; 7,000 sq. m.; pop. 150,000.

kaf'tan, *n.* Same as CAFTAN.

ka'go, 1 kū'go; 2 kă'g̣o, *n.* A form of palanquin. [Jap.]

Ka"go-shi'ma, 1 kā"go-shī'mə; 2 kă"g̣o-shi'mă, *n.* **1.** A province in the S. of Kyushu Island, Japan; 3,587 sq. m. **2.** The capital of Kyushu Island, Japan: destroyed by eruption of Sakurashima volcano, Jan. 11–13, 1914; pop. 75,500.

kai'ak, } 1 kaı'ak; 2 kī'ăk, *n.* The hunting canoe of arctic **kay'ak,** } America, made of sealskins stretched over a pointed



Kaiak.

1. Side view. 2. Viewed from above. 3. Kaiak-paddle.

frame, leaving a hole amidships where the navigator sits excluding the water by fastening the skirt of his water-proof dress around the coaming. [Greenland.] **ka'jak**†.

kaif, 1 kaif; 2 kīf, *n.* A condition marked by voluptuous and dreamy repose and the passive enjoyment of mere sense: the Arabs' ideal state of bliss. [< Ar. *qaif,* quiescence.]

Kai-feng', 1 kī-fuŋ'; 2 kī-fŭng', *n.* A city in Honan province, China; pop. 200,000.

kail, *n.* Same as KALE.

kail'-yard" school. The Scotch school of modern fiction that describes the life of the common people with much use of their dialect, and of which John Galt, Ian Maclaren, and J. M. Barrie are representatives. See KALE.

kaim, *vt. & n.* Same as COMB. **kame**†.

Kal"ma-ki"scha-lan', 1 kal"mə-ki"sha-lān'; 2 kĭ"ma-ki"sha-lăn', *n.* A mountain in Serbia; height 8,280 feet.

kain, 1 kēn; 2 kān, *n.* Rental or tax paid in kind. **cane**†.

kai'nite, 1 kaı'nait; 2 kī'nīt, *n. Mineral.* A colorless to dark flesh-red hydrous potassium-magnesium chlorsulfate ($MgSO_4.MgCl_2.K_2SO_4.6H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system and found abundantly in the Stassfurt deposits: used as a fertilizer. **kai'nit**‡.

Kal"sa-ri'ye, 1 kal"sə-rī'ye; 2 kĭ"sa-rī'ye, *n.* A city and trade-center in Angora vilayet, Asia Minor; pop. 54,000; site of the ancient city of Cæsarea.

kai'ser, 1 kaı'zər; 2 kī'ser, *n.* **1.** [K-] Cæsar; the German form of the title as applied to the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, as successors to those of the old Roman Empire, on the dissolution of which the title was taken by the Austrian sovereigns: the accepted title of the German emperors after 1871. **2.** } Any sovereign. [< AS. *cæsere,* **ki'ser,** } < L. *Cæsar,* Cæsar.]—**Kai'ser-ism,** *n.* [Recent.] The German policy that the State, as dominated by the Kaiser, is supreme and relieved of the moral obligations of the individual.

Kal'ser Wil'helm Ca-nal', 1 kal'zər vil'helm; 2 kl'ser vil'hĕlm. see KIEL CANAL under KIEL.

Kal'ser Wil'helm's Land. A former German possession of N. E. New Guinea; 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 113,000; taken by Australian troops, October, 1914; assigned to Australia. See NEW GUINEA.

kaj'e-out, *n.* Same as CAJUPUT.

ka'ka, 1 kä"kə; 2 kä'ka, *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand parrot *Nestor meridionalis*, olive-brown variegated with gray crown, and commonly crimson-red on the rump and abdomen.

ka"ka-po', 1 kä"kə-pō'; 2 kä"kä-pō', *n.* A nocturnal flightless greenish-brown New Zealand parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*) of somewhat owl-like aspect. [Maori *kaka*, a parrot + *po*, night.]

kak'ke, 1 kä'kē; 2 kä'kę, *n.* [Jap.] Same as BERIBERI.

ka"la-a-zar', 1 kä"lə-ə-zär'; 2 kä"lä-ä-zär', *n. Pathol.* An infectious fever of India, China, and Egypt characterized by enlarged spleen, anemia, and emaciation due to a parasite (*Leishmania donovani*) [Hind., black disease.]

Kal"a-ma-zoo', 1 kal"ə-mə-zū'; 2 kăl"a-ma-zōō', *n.* A manufacturing city in S. W. Michigan; pop. 48,490.

Ka'las-trum, 1 kū'las-trum; 2 kä'lăs-trûm, *n.* [Tag.] A member of a Filipino political union to secure independence.

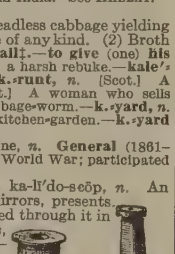
Ka-lat', 1 kə-lūt'; 2 ka-lät', *n.* A town in India. See KHELAT.

kal'a-thos, *n.* Same as CALATHUS.

kale, 1 kēl; 2 kāl, *n.* **1.** A variety of headless cabbage yielding curled leaves. **2.** [Scot.] (1) Cabbage of any kind. (2) Broth of kale; broth. [Var. of COLE, *n.*] **kail;**—**to give** (one) **his kale through the reek,** to give (one) a harsh rebuke.—**kale's bell",** *n.* [Scot.] A dinner-bell.—**k.-runt,** *n.* [Scot.] A cabbage-stem.—**kale'wife",** *n.* [Scot.] A woman who sells vegetables.—**kale-worm,** *n.* The cabbage-worm.—**k.-yard,** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A cabbage-garden. **2.** A kitchen-garden.—**k.-yard school,** see KAIL-YARD SCHOOL.

Ka"le-di'ne, 1 ka"lə-dī'nə; 2 kä"le-dē'ne, *n.* **General** (1861–1918). Hetman of the Cossacks in the World War; participated in revolution of 1917.

ka-lei'do-scope, 1 kə-lai'do-skōp; 2 ka-lī'do-scōp, *n.* An instrument which, by means of mirrors, presents objects, as bits of colored glass, viewed through it in symmetrical patterns. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *eidos*, form, + -SCOPE.]—**ka-lei"do-scop'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to a kaleidoscope; picturesquely diversified.


Two forms of Kaleidoscope.

kal'en-dar, *n.* Same as CALENDAR.

kal'ends, *n. pl.* Same as CALENDS.

Kal-gan', 1 kal-gōn'; 2 kăl-gän', *n.* A commercial city in Chihli province, China; pop. 30,000.

Kal-goor'lie, 1 kal-gūr'li; 2 kăl-gōōr'lī, *n.* A town in Western Australia; pop. 8,000

kal'i, 1 kal'i *or* kē'li; 2 kăl'i *or* kä'lī, *n.* The common saltwort. [< Ar. *qalay*, fry.]

Ka"li-da'sa, 1 kə"li-dā'sə; 2 kä"lī-dä'sa, *n.* An Indian poet and dramatist, who lived about A. D. 525?; *Sakuntala.*

ka'lif, ka'lif-ate. Same as CALIF, etc.

Ka'lisz, 1 kə'lish; 2 kä'lish, *n.* **1.** A region of Poland, formerly a Russian government; 4,392 sq. m.; pop. 1,184,000. **2.** Its chief city; pop. 55,000; the center of severe fighting in 1914; entered by the Germans, 1915; evacuated. 1918. **Ka'lish.**

ka'li-um, 1 kē'li-um; 2 kä'lī-ŭm, *n.* Potassium: from this name its symbol K is derived: used by pharmacists and German chemists.

Kal'li-kak, 1 kal'i-kak; 2 kăl'i-kăk, *n.* A pseudonym used for a member of a New Jersey family whose history as investigated by Henry Herbert Goddard, in 1912, displays abnormal conditions of crime, disease, and pauperism. Compare JUKES.

Kal'mi-a, 1 kal'mi-ə; 2 kăl'mi-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of North-American shrubs of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with evergreen leaves and umbellate clusters of rose, purple, or white flowers. **2.** [k-] Any plant of this genus. [< Peter *Kalm* (1716–1779), a pupil of Linnæus.]

Kal'muck, 1 kal'muk; 2 kăl'mŭk, *n.* **1.** One of the western Mongols, a race extending from western China to the valley of the Volga river; also, their language. **2.** [k-] A kind of rough, coarse cloth. [< Rus. *kalmutka*.] **Kal'muk.**

kal'pak, *n.* Same as CALPAC.

kal'si-mine, kal'so-mine. Calcimine: incorrect forms.

ka-lyp'tra, 1 kə-lip'trə; 2 ka-lĭp'tra, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A thin veil worn by women over the face and as a head-dress. [Gr.]

Kam-chat'ka, 1 kam-chat'kə, 2 kăm-chăt'ka, *n.* **1.** The peninsula terminating N. E. Asia; a province of Siberia (502,424 sq. m.; pop. 41,400), capital, Petropavlovsk. **2.** A river of the peninsula; 300 m. to Bering sea. **Kam-tchat'ka.**

kame[1], 1 kēm; 2 kām, *n.* [Scot.] Same as COMB.

kame[2], *n.* [Scot.] *Geol.* A conical hill or short ridge of stratified sand and gravel formed by glacier deposition.

Ka'me-netz-Po-dolsk', 1 kä'mē-nets-po-dōlsk'; 1 kä'mę-nĕts-po-dōlsk', *n.* Manufacturing and university city, central Ukraine; pop. 52,000; formerly capital of Podolia.

ka'me-rad, 1 kä'mə-rad; 2 kä'ma-räd, *n.* [G.] Comrade: used by German and Austrian soldiers in the World War to indicate readiness to surrender.

Kam"e-run'. Same as CAMEROON.

kame'ster, 2 kēm'ster; 2 kām'ster, *n.* [Scot.] A wool-comber.

Ka"mi"mu"ra', 1 ka"mi"mū'rä'; 2 kä"mi"mų'ra', **Hi"ko"no"jo'** (1849–1916). A Japanese vice-admiral; defeated Russian fleet off Korea, 1906; led naval assault on Tsingtau, Nov. 6–7, 1914.

Ka'mi-o, 1 kä'mi-ō; 2 kä'mi-ō, **Kamio Koshin** (1855–). A Japanese general.

kam-sin', *n.* Same as KHAMSIN.

Kan., Kans. (official), **Kas.,** *abbr.* Kansas.

Ka-nak'a, 1 kə-nak'ə *or* kə-nū'kə; 2 ka-năk'a *or* ka-nä'ka, *n.* **1.** A native of Hawaii. **2.** Loosely, any South Sea islander. [Hawaiian, man.] **Ka-nak'er†.**

Ka-na'ra, 1 kə-nū'rə; 2 ka-nä'ra, *n.* **1. North K.,** a district in S. Bombay presidency, India; 3,950 sq. m.; pop. 430,000. **2. South K.,** a district in N. W. Madras presidency, India; 4,020 sq. m.; pop. 1,195,000.—**Kan"a-rese'.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kanara. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Kanara. **2.** The language of Kanara, belonging to the Dravidian family.

Ka"na-za'wa, 1 kä"nə-zə'wū; 2 kä"nä-zä'wä, *n.* A seaport city in central Honshu island, Japan; pop. 129,000.

Kan"chan-jan'ga, 1 kən"chun-jun'gə; 2 kän"chŭn-jŭn'gä, *n.* A peak of the Himalaya mountains, between Nepal and Sikkim; 28,156 ft. high. **Kun"chin-jun'ga†.**

Kan"da-har', 1 kan"də-hōr'; 2 kăn"da-här', *n.* The ancient fortified capital (pop. 31,500) of central and southern Afghanistan; reputed founded by Alexander the Great.

Kan'dy, 1 kän'di; 2 kän'dy, *n.* A fortified town in Ceylon, India; former capital; pop. 27,000.

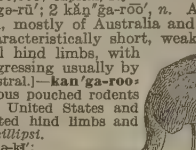
kane, *n.* Same as KAIN. [arctic explorer.

Kane, 1 kēn; 2 kān, **Elisha Kent** (1820–1857). An American

Ka'ne-a, *n.* Same as KHANIA.

Ka'nem, 1 kə"nem *or* ku-nem'; 2 kä'nĕm *or* kū-nĕm', *n.* A state N. E. of Lake Chad, in French Equatorial Africa (French Congo); 30,000 sq. m.; pop. 100,000; capital, Njimi.

kan"ga-roo', 1 kaŋ"gə-rū'; 2 kăn"gă-rōō', *n.* A herbivorous marsupial mammal, mostly of Australia and Tasmania, having characteristically short, weak fore limbs and powerful hind limbs, with stout tail, and progressing usually by flying bounds. [Austral.]—**kan'ga-roo rat",** *n.* One of various pouched rodents of the southwestern United States and Mexico, with elongated hind limbs and tail, as *Dipodomus phillipsi.*


Kangaroo. 1/48

Kan"ka-kee', 1 kaŋ"kə-kī'; 2 kăn"ka-kē', *n.* A manufacturing town in E. Illinois; pop. 16,760.

Ka-no', 1 kə-nō'; 2 kä-nō', *n.* A walled town in Northern Nigeria, West Africa; pop. 100,000.

Kan'sas, 1 kan'zəs; 2 kăn'şas, *n.* **1.** A N. central State (81,774 sq. m.; pop. 1,769,260) of the United States; capital, Topeka. **2. K. City** (1) in E. Kansas (pop. 101,180); (2) in W. Missouri (pop. 324,410). **3. K. river,** N. E. Kansas, 200 m. to the Missouri river.

Kan'su, 1 kān'sū; 2 kăn'sų, *n.* A province in N. W. China; 125,483 sq. m.; pop. 3,916,000; capital, Lanchowfu.

Kant, 1 kānt; 2 kănt, **Immanuel** (1724–1804). A German philosopher.—**Kant'i-an.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kant or his system. **II.** *n.* A follower of Kant.—**Kant'i-an-ism,** *n.* The philosophical doctrine of Kant, as opposed to the dogmatism of the Wolffian school, the skepticism of Hume, etc. **Kant'ism†.**

kan'tar, *n.* Same as CANTAR.

Kan-ta'ra, El, 1 el kan-tā'rə; 2 ĕl kăn-tä'rä. A village in N. E. Egypt repeatedly but unsuccessfully attacked by Turks in World War, Jan.-April, 1915; bombed by Turkish airmen, June 11, 1916.

ka"o-li-ang', 1 kā"o-li-əŋ'; 2 kä"o-li-äng', *n.* [Chin.] Any of a variety of sorghums of eastern Asia, some of which have been introduced into the United States: valuable for grain in arid regions.

ka'o-lin, 1 kē'o-lin; 2 kä'o-lĭn, *n. Mineral.* A clay-like compact, friable, or mealy, white, grayish, or reddish hydrous aluminum silicate ($H_4Al_2Si_2O_9$); used in making porcelain. [< Chin. *Kao Ling*, High Ridge.] **ka'o-line†; ka'o-lin-ite†.**

ka-pell'meis"ter, 1 ka-pel'mais"tər; 2 kä-pĕl'mis"ter, *n.* The musical director of a choir, orchestra, etc. [G., = CHAPEL-MASTER.]

ka'pok, 1 kā'pək; 2 kä'pŏk, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cottony or silky fiber covering the seeds of a tropical tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) of the silk-cotton family (*Bombaceæ*).

kap'pa, 1 kap'ə; 2 kăp'a, *n.* [Gr.] The tenth letter in the Greek alphabet (K, κ), equivalent to English *k*, but often represented by *c*. As a numeral it denotes 20.

Ka'ra sea, 1 kā'rə; 2 kä'rä. A sea between the Nova Zembla Islands and N. W. Siberia.

Ka-ra'chi, 1 ka-rə'chi; 2 kä-rä'chī, *n.* A seaport city in W. British India; pop. 216,883.

Ka"ra-fu'to, 1 kā"rə-fū'to; 2 kä"rä-fų'to, *n.* The southern part of Sakhalin Island, below latitude 50° N.; ceded to the Japanese by Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, 1905; 13,253 sq. m.; pop. 79,131; chief town, Toyohara.

Ka"ra-ko'ram, 1 kā"rə-kō'rəm; 2 kä"ra-kō'ram, *n.* **1.** See MUSTAGH. **2.** A pass in the Mustagh mountains, N. E. Kashmir; elevation, 18,550 ft. [quality. [< *Karakul*, Bokhara.]

ka"ra"kul', 1 ka"rə"kul'; 2 kä"rä"kųl', *n.* Astrakhan of the best

Karls'bad, *n.* Same as CARLSBAD.

Karls'ru-he, 1 kārls'rū-ə; 2 kärls'rų-e, *n.* Capital of Baden; pop. 136,000; bombarded by French air-craft, 1915.

kar'ma, 1 kär'mə *or* (*Sans.*) kur'mə; 2 kär'ma *or* (*Sans.*) kŭr'ma, *n.* The effect of any act, religious or otherwise; the law of cause and effect regulating one's future life, inevitable retribution: a Brahmanic idea developed by the Buddhists. [Sans.]

karn, 1 kārn; 2 kärn, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A heap of rocks; rarely, a rock in form like a pile of rocks. See CAIRN. [Corn.]

Kar'nak, 1 kär'nōk; 2 kär'năk, *n.* A village near Luxor, Egypt; ruins of ancient Thebes. **Kar'nac†.**

Kärn'ten, *n.* See CARINTHIA.

ka-roo', 1 kə-rū'; 2 ka-rōō'. **I.** *a.* [K-] Belonging to or designing a great series (**Karoo system**) of beds of partly Permian, partly Triassic age, developed in South Africa. **II.** *n.* [S. Afr.] A dry plateau or table-land.

Ka-roo', Great. A plateau varying in height up to 4,000 feet in S. Cape province, Union of South Africa.

ka-ross', 1 kə-ros'; 2 ka-rŏs', *n.* [S. Afr.] **1.** A native garment made of skins sewed together in the form of a square. **2.** A rug made of peltry.

Kar-pa'thi-an moun'tains, 1 kar-pē'thi-ən; 2 kär-pā'thi-an. A range in N. Hungary and S. E. Transylvania; length 800 m.; highest peak, 9,909 ft.—**Kar-pa'thi-an,** *a.*

Kar'put, 1 kär'put; 2 kär'pụt, *n.* Capital of Mamouret-ul-Aziz vilayet, Armenia; pop. 20,000

Kars, 1 kärs; 2 kärs, *n.* **1.** A province in Transcaucasia, 7,-308 sq. m.; pop. 403,000. **2.** Its capital, a fortified town; pop. 28,000; besieged by Russia, 1828, 1855, and in 1877; ceded by the Turks to Russia by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

Karst, *n.* Same as CARSO.

kar'y-o-, **kar'y-,** 1 kar'ı-o-, kar'ı-; 2 kär'y-o-, kär'y-. From Greek *karyon,* nut; nucleus: a combining form.

kar"y-o-ki-ne'sis, 1 kar'ı-o-ki-nī'sıs; 2 kär"y-o-ki-nē'sis, *n. Biol.* The series of changes which the nucleus goes through in indirect or mitotic cell-division; also, such cell-division: mitoses. [< KARYO- + Gr. *kinēsis,* movement.]—**kar"y-o-ki-net'ic,** *a.*

kar"y-ol'y-sis, *n. Biol.* The entire breaking up of a nucleus of a cell, formerly supposed to occur in karyokinesis.—**kar"y-om'i-tome,** *n. Biol.* The nuclear network or reticulum.—**kar'y-o-plasm,** *n.* The protoplasm of the nucleus of a cell. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**kar"y-o-plas'mic,** *a.*—**kar'y-o-some,** *n. Biol.* A chromosome. **kar"y-o-so'ma†.**

Kash-gar', 1 kash-gär'; 2 käsh-gär', *n.* The former capital of the Chinese dependency of E. Turkestan; pop. 65,000.

Kash-ga'ri-a, 1 kash-gā'rı-ə; 2 käsh-gä'ri-a, *n.* A region of E. Turkestan; before its conquest by China (1864–1877) an independent kingdom, now in Sinkiang province, China; pop. 125,000.

Kash-mir', 1 kash-mir'; 2 käsh-mir', *n.* A native state (84,258 sq. m.; pop. 3,320,518) in N. E. India; capital, Srinagar.—**Kash-mi'ri-an,** *a. & n.* Same as CASHMERIAN.

Kas'sel, *n.* Same as CASSEL.

Kas"ta-mu'ni, 1 kūs"tə-mū'nı; 2 käs"tä-mụ'ni, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in N. W. Asia Minor; 19,184 sq. m.; pop. 961,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 20,000. [pop. 10,000.

Kas-to'ri-a, 1 kas-tō'rı-ə; 2 käs-tō'ri-a, *n.* A town in N. Greece;

Kas'tro, *n.* See MITYLENE.

ka-tab'a-sis, 1 kə-tab'ə-sis; 2 ka-täb'a-sis, *n.* The march back to the sea of the Greek mercenaries who followed Cyrus against Artaxerxes. See ANABASIS. [Gr., a going down.]

kat"a-bol'ic, ka-tab'o-lism, etc. Same as CATABOLIC, etc.

Ka-tah'din, Mount, 1 kə-tā'dın; 2 ka-tä'din. A peak in central Maine; height, 5,200 ft.

ka-tal'y-sis, kat"a-lyt'ic, etc. Same as CATALYSIS, etc.

kat"a-mor'phism, *n.* Same as METAMORPHISM, 1.

Kate, *n.* Diminutive of CATHERINE.

Kath'a-rine, *n.* Same as CATHERINE. **Kath'er-ine‡.**

ka-thar'sis, *n.* Same as CATHARSIS.

Ka"thi-a-war', 1 kā"tı-ə-wär'; 2 kä"ti-ä-wär', *n.* A peninsula of N. Gujarat, Bombay, India; 20,559 sq. m.; pop. 2,646,000.

kath'o-dal, kath'ode, etc. Same as CATHODAL, etc.

Kat"man-du', *n.* Same as KHATMANDU.

Kat'rine, 1 kat'rın; 2 kät'rin, **Loch.** A lake in central Scotland; chief scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake.*

Ka'tsu-ra, 1 kō'tsu-rə; 2 kä'tsụ-rä, **Taro** (1847–1913). A Japanese prime minister and general.

Kat'te-gat, 1 kat'ı-gat; 2 kät'e-gät, *n.* An arm of the North Sea, between Sweden and Jutland; 150 m. by 85 m. **Cat'te-gat‡.**

ka'ty-did", 1 kē'tı-did"; 2 kā'ty-did", *n.* An arboreal, green, long-horned insect allied to the grasshoppers and crickets: named from the note produced by the stridulating organs at the base of the wing-covers in the male. [From its note.]

Broad-winged Katydid. 1/2

Kauff'mann, 1 kauf'mən; 2 kouf'män, **Maria Anna Angelica Catherina** (1741–1807). A Swiss painter.

Kaul'bach, 1 kaul'bəH; 2 koul'bäH, **Wilhelm von** (1805–1874). A German historical painter.

kau'ri, 1 kau'rı; 2 kou'ri, *n.* **1.** A large timber-tree (*Dammara australis*) of New Zealand. **2.** The wood of this tree. **3.** Any other species of the genus *Dammara.* [Maori.]—**kau'ri-gum",** *n.* A resin obtained from the kauri. **k.-copal‡; k.-gum‡.**

ka'va, 1 kā'və; 2 kä'va, *n.* [Polynesia.] **1.** *Bot.* A shrub (*Piper methysticum*) of the pepper family. **2.** A non-alcoholic beverage made from this plant, by the Polynesians.

Ka-va'la, 1 ka-vā'la; 2 kä-vä'lä; *n.* A seaport in N. E. Greece where a Greek army corps surrendered to the Germans, Sept. 12, 1916; pop. 23,000. **Ca-val'a‡.**

ka-vass', 1 kə-vūs'; 2 ka-väs', *n.* A guard or military courier attending Turkish dignitaries; also, a Turkish police officer. [< Turk. *qavas.*] **kha-wass'‡.**

kav'el, *n.* Same as CAVEL.

Ka'ver-i, 1 kā'ver-ı; 2 kä'ver-y, *n.* A river in Mysore and Madras, S. India; length, 400 m.

kay†, *n.* Same as KEY[1], *n.*

Kay, Sir. Same as QUEUX, SIR.

ka'yack, kay'ak, *n.* Same as KAIAK.

Kayes, 1 kēs; 2 käs, *n.* A town in Upper Senegal-Niger on the Senegal river, French West Africa; pop. 9,000.

kayles, 1 kēlz; 2 kāls, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] **1.** A game of nine-pins or skittles. **2.** The pins used in the game.

Ka-zan', 1 kə-zän'; 2 kä-zän', *n.* **1.** A government in E. Russia; 24,587 sq. m.; pop. 2,900,000. **2.** Its capital, seat of university; pop. 195,000. [40,000.

Kaz-vin', 1 kaz-vın'; 2 käz-vin', *n.* A town in N. Persia; pop.

K. B., *abbr.* King's Bench, Knight Bachelor, Knight of the Bath. —**K. C.** King's College, King's Counsel.—**K. C. B.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of (the order of) the Bath.—**K. C. I. E.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of (the order of) the Indian Empire.—**K. C. M. G.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of (the order of) St. Michael and St. George.—**K. C. S. I.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of (the order of) the Star of India.—**K. C. V. O.,** *abbr.* Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

ke'a, 1 kē'ə or kī'ə; 2 kę'ä or kē'a, *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor notabilis*), olive-brown variegated with blue and green, which feeds on carrion in addition to fruits, etc., and even attacks living sheep.

Kean, 1 kın; 2 kēn, **Edmund** (1787–1833). An English tragic actor; played in the United States.

Kear'ny, 1 kār'nı; 2 kär'ny, *n.* **1. Philip** (1815–1862). A United States general; served in Mexican and Civil wars; joined the French army (1859–1861); became general in U. S. army in civil war; fell at Chantilly, Va. **2.** A manufacturing town in E. New Jersey; pop. 26,730. [*Endymion.*

Keats, 1 kīts; 2 kēts, **John** (1795–1821). An English poet:

keb, 1 keb; 2 kēb, *vt.* [KEBBED; KEB'BING.] [Scot.] To give birth to a lamb prematurely; lose a lamb: said of a ewe.—**to keb at,** to refuse to give suck to (a lamb).

keb, *n.* [Scot.] A ewe that has kebbed.

ke'bar, *n.* Same as CABER.

keb'bie, 1 keb'ı; 2 kēb'ı, *n.* [Scot.] A cudgel, or rude walking-stick. [*cabag.*] **keb'buck‡.**

keb'boc, 1 keb'ək; 2 kēb'oe, *n.* [Scot.] A cheese. [< Gael.

keb'lah, 1 keb'lə; 2 kēb'la, *n.* **1.** The direction of the Kaaba in Mekka, toward which the Mohammedan worshiper turns in prayer; marked on the interior wall of a mosque by a niche called the *mihrab.* **2.** Any object of devotion. [Ar.]

Ke'bie, 1 kī'bı; 2 kē'bi, **John** (1792–1866). An English divine; professor of poetry at Oxford; *Christian Year.*

keck[1], 1 kek; 2 kēk, *vi.* **1.** To heave as in vomiting; retch. **2.** Hence, to show or feel great disgust. [Imitative.]

keck[1], *n.* A hollow stalk of a plant. [< KEX.] **kecks‡; keck'sy‡.**

keck[2], *n.* A retching; nausea.

keck'le[1], 1 kek'l; 2 kēk'l, *vt.* [KECK'LED; KECK'LING.] *Naut.* To wrap or serve, as a cable, with canvas, rope, etc., as a protection from chafing. [< KINK[1].]

keck'le[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To cackle, chuckle, or giggle.

keck'le, *n.* [Scot.] A chuckle or giggle.

keck'son, keck'sy, *n.* See KEX.

Kees'ke-mét, 1 kes'kə-mēt; 2 kēsch'kē-męt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Hungary; pop. 72,800.

Ke'dah, *n.* A state on W. Malay Peninsula; 3,800 sq. m.; pop. 245,990.

Ke'dar, 1 kī'dər; 2 kē'dar, *n.* A son of Ishmael; also, a tribe or confederacy of tent dwellers of Arabia which sprang from him. [Heb., powerful.]—**Ke'dar-ite,** *a.*

ked'dah, 1 ked'ə; 2 kēd'a, *n.* [India.] A snare set for the capture of wild elephants.

kedge, 1 kej; 2 kędg. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [KEDGED; KEDG'ING.] *Naut.* To move (a vessel) by hauling on a grounded kedge; warp. **II.** *n.* A light anchor. **kedge'-an"chor‡.** [< Sw. *keka,* tug.]

Ke'dron, 1 kī'drən; 2 kē'dron, *n. Bib.* A ravine E. of Jerusalem; anciently a "brook"; now dry. (*John* xviii, 1); **Ki'dron‡.**

keech†, *n.* A lump of fat made into a roll.

keef, *n.* Same as KIEF.

keek, 1 kik; 2 kēk. **I.** *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To look pryingly; peep. **II.** *n.* A peep. [Akin to G. *kucken,* D. *kijken.*]—**keek'-ing-glass",** *n.* [Scot.] A looking-glass.—**keek'it,** *pa.* Peeped.

keel[1], 1 kīl; 2 kēl, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To provide with a keel, as a vessel. **2.** To turn up the keel; show the bottom. **3.** [Poet.] To plow with a keel, as waves; sail.—**to keel over** [Colloq., U. S.], to turn bottom up; upset; hence, to fall over or be felled, as from a shock.

keel[2]†, *n.* To cool. **kele†.**

keel, [Scot.] **I[3].** *vt.* To mark with red chalk, as sheep. **II.** *n.* Red chalk or ocher. [< Gael. *ciil.*]

keel[2], *n.* **1.** The lowest lengthwise member of the framework of a vessel, serving to stiffen it and, when it projects below the planking or plating, as is usually the case, giving it stability. **2.** Figuratively, a ship. **3.** In an air-ship, a vertical fin which extends longitudinally for a considerable length. **4.** Any keel-shaped part or object. **5.** *Zool.* A median longitudinal ridge or process, as of the breast-bone of a fowl. **6.** A coal-barge used on the Tyne in England; hence, also, the quantity of coal in a barge-load, consisting of 424 hundredweight. [Of AS. & Icc. origin.]—**fin keel** (*Naut.*), an extension of a yacht's keel downward, suggesting the back fin of a fish: commonly of metal, and serving to ballast and prevent lateral drifting.—**keel'age,** *n.* The sum required or paid for the privilege of anchoring a vessel in a harbor.—**keel' boat",** *n.* A covered freight-boat having a keel but no sails: used on rivers in the western United States.

keel'er, *n.* **1.** A shallow tub. **2.** A box used in dressing fish. [< AS. *cēlan,* cool, < *cōl,* cool.]

keel'haul", 1 kīl'hōl"; 2 kēl'hąl", *vt.* **1.** To haul (a man) through the water under a ship from one side to the other or from stem to stern: a former punishment. **2.** Hence, to reprove severely.—**keel'hauld"s,** *pp.*

kee'li-vine, 1 kī'lı-vaın; 2 kē'li-vin, *n.* [Scot.] A lead-pencil, black or red. **keelivine pen‡.**

keel'son, 1 kel'sən; 2 kēl'son, *n. Naut.* A beam running lengthwise above the keel of a ship. [< Sw. *kölsvin,* < *köl,* keel, + *svin,* = Norw. *svill,* sill.] **kel'son‡.**

keen, 1 kīn; 2 kēn. **I.** *vt.* To wail loudly, as over the dead. **II.** *n.* A wailing cry; dirge.

keen, 1 kīn; 2 kēn, *a.* **1.** Very sharp and cutting: used literally and figuratively; also, vivid; pungent. **2.** Having or exhibiting sharpness or penetration, as in a bargain. **3.** Characterized by intensity, force, or zest; acute. [< AS. *cēne,* bold, able, < *cunnan,* be able.] SYN.: see ACUTE; ARDENT; ASTUTE; CLEVER; EAGER; FINE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING; SAGACIOUS; SHARP; VIVID.—**keen'ly,** *adv.*—**keen'ness,** *n.*

Keene, 1 kīn; 2 kēn, *n.* A city in S. W. New Hampshire; pop. 11,210.

keep, 1 kīp; 2 kēp, *v.* [KEPT; KEEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have and retain in one's control or possession; as, to *keep* a secret. **2.** To have in one's employ or use, as, to *keep* a butler. **3.** To manage, conduct, carry on, or attend to, as a business; as, to *keep* a hotel. **4.** To have the responsibility or care of, for the purpose of preventing injury or loss; guard, as, to *keep* a flock. **5.** To provide for or maintain, as with a home or the necessaries of life; furnish entertainment for; as, to *keep* boarders. **6.** To set down in writing or otherwise, as for future reference; make regular entries in; as, to *keep* accounts. **7.** To perform or be faithful to, as an obligation or a pledge; as, to *keep* a promise; specif., to celebrate or solemnize; observe; as, to *keep* a feast. **8.** To cause to continue without essential change of condition; maintain; often used with prepositions and adverbs (*up, down, in, out, off, away,* etc.); as, *keep down* scandal. **9.** To confine, detain, or restrain; also, to remain in; as, he *kept* his room for six weeks. **10.** To retain the use of; hold to; as, to *keep* one's feet; to *keep* the path. **11†.** To wish for; desire. **II.** *i.* **1.** To continue in a condition, position, etc., unchanged; remain; stay. **2.** To remain sound, sweet, fresh, or the like; last; endure; as, this fruit *keeps* till spring. **3.** [Colloq.] To be in session; as, school *keeps* till four o'clock. **4.** [Colloq. or Rare.] To lodge. [< AS. *cēpan,* keep.]

Syn.: carry, carry on, celebrate, conduct, defend, detain, fulfil, guard, hold, maintain, obey, observe, preserve, protect, refrain, restrain, retain, support, sustain, withhold. *Keep,* signifying generally to have and retain in possession, is the terse, strong Saxon term for many acts which are more exactly discriminated by other words. We *keep, observe,* or *celebrate* a festival; we *keep* or *hold* a prisoner in custody; we *keep* or *preserve* silence, *keep* the peace, *preserve* order—*preserve* being the more formal word; we *keep* or *maintain* a horse, a servant, etc; a man *supports* his family; we *keep* or *obey* a commandment; *keep* or *fulfil* a promise. In the expressions to *keep* a secret, *keep* one's own counsel, *keep* faith or *keep* the faith, such words as *preserve* or *maintain* could not be substituted without loss. A person *keeps* a shop or store, *conducts* or *carries on* a business; he *keeps* or *carries* a certain line of goods; we may *keep* or *restrain* one from folly, crime, or violence; we *keep* from or *refrain* from evil, ourselves. *Keep* in the sense of *guard* or *defend* implies that the defense is effectual. Compare CELEBRATE; OCCUPY; PRESERVE; REGULATE; RESTRAIN; RETAIN.—ANT.: see synonyms for ABANDON.—**to keep company with.** **1.** To accompany; associate with. **2.** [Prov.] To be attentive to or receive the attentions of, as a lover.—**to k. one's distance,** to stand apart; refrain from friendly relations.—**to k. tab** [Colloq.], to keep tally or check, as of a person.—**to k. time.** **1.** To indicate time correctly, as a clock. **2.** To make any regular or rhythmic movement in the same time with another or with others.—**to k. track of,** to keep oneself posted with regard to.—**keep'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which keeps. **2.** A device for keeping something in place, as the socket into which a door-bolt shoots. **3.** One who remains or stays. **4.** One who observes or obeys. **5.** That which keeps well, without spoiling, as fruit.—**keep'er-ship,** *n.*—**keep'ing,** *n.* **1.** Custody, charge, or possession. **2.** Right relation or proportion; congruity. **3.** Maintenance; support.—**keep'ing-room'',** *n.* [New Eng. & Prov. Eng.] A family living-room or sitting-room.—**keep'sake'',** *n.* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a memento.

keep, *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence; livelihood. **2.** The donjon of a medieval castle; hence, a castle; fortress. **3.** That in which something is kept, as a reservoir for fish, meat-safe, etc.

keeve, 1 kīv; 2 kēv, *n.* A large vat. [< AS. *cȳfe,* vat.]

Kee-wa'tin, 1 kī-wä'tĭn; 2 kē-wä'tĭn, *n.* A former district of Canada, now Manitoba, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories.

kef, 1 kef; 2 kĕf, *n.* **1.** Same as KAIF. **2.** Same as KIEF.

kef'ir, *n.* Same as KEPHIR.

keg, 1 keg; 2 kĕg, *n.* A small, strong barrel, usually of 5- to 10-gallon capacity. [< Ice. *kaggi,* keg.]

Keigh'ley, 1 kīth'lĭ *or* kī'lĭ; 2 kēth'ly *or* kē'lȳ, *n.* A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England; pop. 42,000.

keir, 1 kīr; 2 kēr, *n.* A bleaching-vat. [< Ice. *ker,* vat.] **kier‡.**

kelt'lo-a, 1 koit'lo-ə *or* kĕt'lo-ə; 2 kit'lo-a *or* kęt'lo-a, *n.* A South-African rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*).

kek'le, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Keckle.

Ke-lan"tan', 1 kə-lan"tăn'; 2 ke-län"tän', *n.* A state in E. Malay peninsula; under British control; 5,870 sq. m.; pop. 287,000.

Kel'lar, 1 kel'ər; 2 kĕl'ar, **Harry** (1849–1922). An American magician.

Kel'ley, Francis Clement (1870–). An American Roman Catholic prelate, author, and editor; one of the founders of the Catholic Church Extension Society.

ke'loid, 1 kī'loid; 2 kē'lȯid, *n. Pathol.* Same as CHELOID, *n.*

kelp, 1 kelp; 2 kĕlp, *n.* **1.** Any large coarse seaweeds. **2.** The ashes of seaweeds: formerly the source of soda as used in glass- and soap-making, now a source chiefly of iodin.

kel'pie, 1 kel'pi; 2 kĕl'pi, *n.* [Scot.] A malevolent water-sprite, supposed to haunt fords in the form of a horse. **kel'py‡.**

kelt, *n.* [Scot.] Undyed cloth of black and white wool mixed.

Kelt, Kelt'ic, 1 kelt, kelt'ĭk; 2 kĕlt, kĕlt'ĭc. Same as CELT, etc.

kel'ter, 1 kel'tər; 2 kĕl'ter, *n.* Working order; kilter.

kel'tie, 1 kel'tı; 2 kĕl'ti, *n.* [Scot.] A bumper drunk as a penalty. [Prob. from a noted Scotch drinker.] **keltie's mends‡; kel'ty‡.**

Kel'tsy, 1 kyel'tsı; 2 kyĕl'tsi, *n.* **1.** A county in Poland; 3,897 sq. m.; pop. 973,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 31,000. **Kiel'ce‡** [Pol.].

Kel'vin, 1 kel'vĭn; 2 kĕl'vin, **William Thomson, Baron** (1824–1907). A Scottish physicist and professor.—**Kelvin scale,** the absolute scale of temperature, which fixes zero at —273° C.

Ke-mal', Mus'ta-fa, 1 kē-mäl', mŭs'tə-fə; 2 ke-mäl', mys'tä-fä, **Pasha** (1882–). A Turkish general; leader of the Turkish forces against the Greeks in Asia Minor.

Kem'ble, 1 kem'bl; 2 kĕm'bl, *n.* **1. Frances Anne,** commonly called "Fanny Kemble" (1809–1893), an English actress. **2. John Philip** (1757–1823), an English tragedian.

Kem'mel Hill, 1 kem'el; 2 kĕm'el. A wooded hill, S. W. of Ypres, Flanders, where heavy fighting took place during World War; taken by American and British troops, Aug. 31, 1918.

kemp¹, 1 kemp; 2 kĕmp. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To strive for victory; struggle; also, to compete in work, as reapers. **II†.** *n.* A champion; warrior; also, a rowdy. [= CAMP.]

Kem'pis. See THOMAS À KEMPIS.

kem'ple, 1 kem'pl; 2 kĕm'pl, *n.* [Scot.] A straw-measure of 440

ken, 1 ken; 2 kĕn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [KENNED or KENT, KEND[3]; KEN'NING.] [Archaic or Scot.] **1.** To be cognizant of; know. **2.** To descry; see. **3.** *Scots Law.* To admit. **4.** To have knowledge. **II.** *n.* Reach of sight or knowledge; cognizance. [< AS. *cennan,* cause to know, and partly < Ice. *kenna,* know.]

Ken., Ky. (official), *abbr.* Kentucky.

kench, 1 kench; 2 kĕnch. [Prov.] **1.** *vt.* To place in a salting-bin, as dry-cured fish. **II.** *n.* A bin for salting fish or skins.

Ken'dal, 1 ken'dəl: 2 kĕn'dal, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth of green color; often in the plural. [< *Kendal,* a town in N. W. England.]

Ken'dall, 1 ken'dəll: 2 kĕn'dal. **William Sergeant** (1869–). An American painter and sculptor.

Ken'il-worth, 1 ken'ĭl-wûrth; 2 kĕn'ĭl-wûrth, *n.* **1.** A town in Warwickshire, England; pop. 6,750; ruins near by of castle where Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth, 1576. **2.** A novel by Sir Walter Scott.—**Kenilworth ivy,** a scrophulariaceous herb (*Linaria cymbalaria*) of delicate growth.

Ken'more, *n.* A village in N. E. Ohio; pop. 12,690.

Ken'nan, 1 ken'ən; 2 kĕn'an, **George** (1845–1924). An American traveler and author; *Siberia and the Exile System.*

Ken'ne-bec, 1 ken'ı-bek; 2 kĕn'e-bĕc, *n.* A river in Maine; length, about 160 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

ken'nel, 1 ken'el; 2 kĕn'ĕl, *vt. & vi.* [KEN'NELED or KEN'NELLED; KEN'NEL-ING or KEN'NEL-LING.] To keep or confine in or as in a kennel: lodge in a kennel, as a dog.

ken'nel¹, *n.* **1.** A house for a dog or for a pack of hounds; also, the pack. **2.** The hole or lair of a fox or like beast. **3.** A vile lodging. [< LL. OF *canis,* dog.] Syn.: see HOLE.

ken'nel², *n.* The gutter of a street; channel; puddle. [< OF. *canel,* < L. *canalis,* canal.] [Celt. Scot., handsome.]

Ken'neth, 1 ken'ĕth; 2 kĕn'ĕth, *n.* A masculine personal name.

ken'ning, 1 ken'ıŋ; 2 kĕn'ing, *n.* [Scot.] The smallest recognizable portion; a trace; shade; also, recognition. **ken'nin‡.**

ke'no, 1 kī'no; 2 kē'no, *n.* A game of chance played by drawing numbers from an urn and covering with buttons the corresponding numbers on cards. [< F. *quine,* five winners, < L. *quini,* five each, < *quinque,* five.]

ke"no-gen'e-sis, 1 kī"no-jen'ı-sis; 2 kē"no-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* The development of an individual germ in which characters that are not truly ancestral are acquired by environment: opposed to *palingenesis.* [pop. 40,480.

Ke-no'sha, 1 kı-nō'shə; 2 ke-nō'sha, *n.* A city in E. Wisconsin;

ke-no'sis, 1 kı-no sis; 2 ke-nō'sis, *n. Theol.* (1) *Prot.* The self-emptying of the divine manner of existence that took place at the incarnation of the second person of the Trinity. (2) *R. C. Ch.* Christ's abasement, consisting in the assumption of the humanity and the occultation of the divinity. [< Gr. *kenōsis,* emptying, < *kenos,* empty.]

ken'o-tron, 1 ken'o-tren; 2 kĕn'o-trŏn, *n.* A transformer, consisting of a vacuum tube with a special cathode and anode to rectify an alternating electric current. [< Gr. *kenos,* empty, + *-tron.*]

Ken'sing-ton, 1 ken'zıŋ-tən: 2 kĕn'sing-ton, *n.* A parish in W. London, England; pop. 175,700; site of palace and museum.

ken'spec'le, 1 ken'spek'l; 2 kĕn'spĕk'l, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Noticeable because of well-defined or peculiar marks; conspicuous. [or pole.

kent[1-4], 1 kent; 2 kĕnt, *vt.* [Scot.] To push (a boat) with a kent

kent² [Scot.], *imp. & pp.* of KEN, *v.* **kend‡.**

kent³, *n.* [Scot.] A long staff; a pole; cudgel. [Perhaps (as making an angle in tilting) var. of CANT[1], *n.*]

Kent², 1 kent; 2 kĕnt, *n.* **1. James** (1763–1847), "Chancellor," an American jurist. **2.** A county in S. E. England; 1,525 sq. m.; pop. 1,042,000.—**Kent'ish,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kent.

ken'tle, 1 ken'tl; 2 kĕn'tl, *n. A.* A quintal. **ken'tal‡.**

kent'ledge, 1 kent'lej; 2 kĕnt'lĕdg, *n. Naut.* Permanent pig-iron ballast laid over a vessel's keelson. [Perhaps < CANT[1], *n.*, + LEDGE.] [ican pioneer and soldier.

Ken'ton, 1 ken'tən; 2 kĕn'ton, **Simon** (1755–1836). An Amer-

Ken-tuck'y, 1 ken-tuk'ı; 2 kĕn-tŭk'y, *n.* A south-central State (40,598 sq. m.; pop. 2,416,630) of the United States; capital, Frankfort.—**Kentucky blue grass,** a grass (*Poa pratensis*), common in temperate and cold regions: valuable for forage.—**K. coffee-bean,** the seed of the coffee-tree, or the tree itself.—**K. coffee-tree,** a tall cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) the seeds, or "beans," of which have been used as a substitute for coffee. [to the Ohio.

Ken-tuck'y Riv'er. A river in Kentucky, flowing 350 m. N. W.

Ke'nya, 1 kī'nja; 2 kē'nja, *n.* **1.** A mountain in British East Africa; 20,000 ft. high. **2.** A British colony and protectorate in East Africa; 245,060 sq. m.; pop. 2,376,000; capital, Nairobi. **Ken'ia‡.** [14,430.

Ke'o-kuk, 1 kī'o-kuk; 2 kē'o-kŭk, *n.* A city in S. E. Iowa; pop.

Ke'os, 1 ke'os; 2 kē'os, *n.* An island, 12 m. long, in the Ægean sea; pop. 14,000. [falling.

kep, 1 kep; 2 kĕp, *vt.* [Scot.] To catch; stop; intercept when

kepe†, *v. & n.* Same as KEEP.

keph'ir, 1 kef'ər; 2 kĕf'ir, *n.* [Caucasian.] A variety of kumiss made by inducing fermentation in milk: used in the Caucasus.

kep'l, 1 kep'ı; 2 kĕp'i, *n.* A flat-topped military cap with horizontal vizor. [< F. *képi.*]

Kep'ler, 1 kep'lər; 2 kĕp'ler, **Johannes** (1571–1630). A German astronomer; formulated **Kepler's laws,** relative to the motions of planets.

kept, *imp. & pp.* of KEEP, *v.*

ke-ram'ic, ke-ram'ics. Same as CERAMIC, etc.

ker'a-tin, 1 ker'ə-tin; 2 kĕr'a-tin, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound containing sulfur that forms the essential ingredient of horny tissue, as of horns, claws, nails, etc. [< Gr. *kera(t-)s,* horn.]—**ke-rat'i-nous,** *a.*—**ker'a-toid,** *a.* Resembling keratin or horn.

ker'a-tol, 1 ker'ə-tōl *or* -tel; 2 kĕr'a-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n.* An artificial leather with a hard surface: trade name. [< Gr. *kera(t-)s,* horn.]

ke-rau'no-graph, 1 ki-rô'no-grəf; 2 ke-rą'no-grăf, *n. Meteor.* Same as CERAUNOGRAPH.

kerb, kerb'stone. Same as CURB, etc.

Ker'be-la, 1 ker'be-lə; 2 kĕr'bē-lä, *n.* A holy city in S. Mesopotamia, 60 m. S. W. of Bagdad; pop. 65,000.

ker'cake", *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Same as CARCAKE.

Kerch, 1 kerch; 2 kĕrch, *n.* A seaport in Crimea, Russia; pop. 56,000.

ker'chief, 1 kûr'chif; 2 kĕr'chif. **I.** *vt.* To cover or dress with a kerchief. **II.** *n.* A square, as of linen or silk, used for the head or neck, or as a handkerchief. [< OF. *covrechef,* < *covrir,* cover, + *chef,* head.]

Ke-ren'sky, 1 ki-ren'skɪ; 2 ke-rĕn'sky, **Alexander Feodorovitch** (1882–). Russian Socialist: minister of Justice and, later, of War in the Provisional Government following the revolution of March, 1917; removed by the Military Revolutionary Committee, Nov. 10, 1917.

kerf, 1 kûrf; 2 kĕrf, *n.* **1.** The channel made by a saw, or the width of such a channel. **2.** A cut of a cloth-shearing machine. **3.** The act or process of cutting. [< AS. *cyrf,* a cutting, < *ceorfan,* carve.]

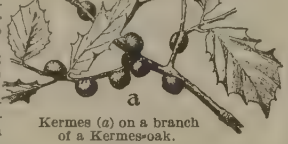
Ker'gue-len Land, 1 kûr'gi-len; 2 kĕr'ge-lĕn. A group of uninhabited islands in the S. part of the Indian Ocean, lat. 49° S., long. 69° 30' E.

ke'rite, 1 kî'rait; 2 kē'rīt, *n.* A vulcanized compound of rubber and animal or vegetable oil: used for insulating. [< Gr. *kēros,* beeswax.]

Ker-maan', 1 ker-mân'; 2 kĕr-män', *n.* A city in E. Persia, the ancient Carmania; noted for its rugs; pop. 70,000.

Ker"man-shah', 1 ker"mən-shô'; 2 kĕr"män-shä', *n.* A city in N. W. Persia; pop. 80,000; entered and held by the Russians February 27, 1916.

ker'mes, 1 kûr'mîz; 2 kĕr'mēs, *n.* The dried bodies of a cochineal-like scale-insect (*Coccus ilicis*), used as a red dyestuff. [< Ar. *qirmiz, qirmizī,* < Sans. *krimi,* worm.]—**ker'mes-oak",** *n.* A small evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) of the Mediterranean region, infested by the kermes-insect. Called also *kermes.*



Kermes (*a*) on a branch of a Kermes-oak.

ker'mess, 1 kûr'mes; 2 kĕr'mĕs, *n.* **1.** In Flanders, etc., a periodical outdoor festival with noisy merriment. **2.** [U. S.] An indoor or outdoor festival imitative of the Flemish. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The celebration of the feast-day of a church in Flanders. [< D. *kermis, kerkmis, kerk,* church, < Gr. *kyriakon;* see CHURCH.]—**ker'mist†; kir'mes†; kir'mess†.**

kern, 1 kûrn; 2 kĕrn, *vt. Type-founding.* To make with a kern; also, to remove roughness from (type) about the kern.

kern[1], *n.* **1.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] (1) The last sheaf of the harvest. (2) A harvest-home. **2.** *Print.* That part of a type which overhangs the shaft or shank, as of an italic *f.* [Var. of CORN[1], *n.*]

kern[2], *n.* **1.** An Irish irregular, light-armed foot-soldier; also, a body of such soldiers; hence, a peasant; churl. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A vagabond. [< Ir. *ceatharnach,* soldier.]

kernet†.

ker'nel, 1 kûr'nel; 2 kĕr'nĕl. **I.** *vi.* [KER'NELED or KER'NELLED; KER'NEL-ING or KER'NEL-LING.] To form kernels, as plants, pods, nuts, etc.; ripen into kernels. **II.** *n.* **1.** A grain or seed; the edible part of a nut. **2.** A hard concretion of flesh. **3.** The central part of anything; nucleus; gist. [< AS. *cyrnel,* dim. of *corn,* grain.]

ker'o-sene, 1 ker'o-sîn; 2 kĕr'o-sēn, *n.* A hydrocarbon oil used for burning in lamps. Called also *coal-oil.* The term is usually restricted to the distillate of crude petroleum having a specific gravity of about .807 (46° B.), a flashing-point of upward of 110° Fahr., and a burning-point of upward of 125° Fahr. It is extensively used for burning and illuminating purposes. Chemically, kerosene is a mixture of hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series. [< Gr. *kēros,* wax.]

Ker'ry, *n.* One of an Irish breed of cattle raised in Kerry, a county in Munster province, Ireland.

ker'sey, 1 kûr'zi; 2 kĕr'sy, *n.* **1.** A smooth, light-weight beaver cloth. **2.** *pl.* Kinds of kersey; also, trousers of kersey. [< *Kersey,* in England.]—**ker'sey-mere,** *n.* Cassimere.

kes'trel, 1 kes'trel; 2 kĕs'trĕl, *n.* A European falcon, resembling the American sparrow-hawk. [< OF. *quercerelle.*]

ket, 1 ket; 2 kĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A matted fleece.

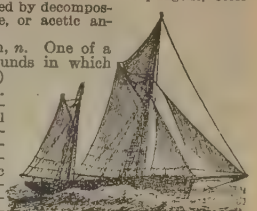
ketch[1], 1 kech; 2 kĕch, *n.* A strongly built two-masted vessel. See illus. in next col. [< Turk. *qaiq,* boat.]

ketch[2], *n.* [Eng.] A hangman; from Jack *Ketch* (1663?–1686), English executioner.

ketch'up, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.

ke'tene, 1 kî'tîn; 2 kē'tēn, *n. Org. Chem.* A pungent, colorless gas ($H_2C{:}CO$), obtained by decomposing acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydrid with intense heat.

ke'tone, 1 kî'tōn; 2 kē'tōn, *n.* One of a class of organic compounds in which the group carbonyl (CO) unites two alcohol radicals. It is usually derived by removing the group hydroxyl (OH) from the group carboxyl (COOH), and replacing it with an alcohol radical. In this way from acetic acid ($CH_3.CO.OH$) is derived acetic ketone or acetone ($CH_3.CO.CH_3$). [Arbitrary var. of ACETONE.]—**ke-ton'ic,** *a.*


Ketch.

ket'tle, 1 ket'l; 2 kĕt'l, *n.* **1.** A metallic vessel for stewing or boiling. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A tin pail. **3.** A hole in the bottom of a stream or pond where carp lie in winter. **4.** *Geol.* A kettle-shaped cavity. **5†.** A kettle-drum. [< AS. *cetel.*]—**ket'tle-drum",** *n.* A drum having a brass hemispherical shell and parchment head, and sounded by soft-headed elastic drumsticks.—**ket'tle-drum",** *n.* An informal ladies' afternoon party.—**k.-hat†,** *n.* A helmet of the 14th century.—**k.-hole,** *n. Geol.* Same as KETTLE, 4.

kev'el, 1 kev'el; 2 kĕv'ĕl, *n.* A belaying-cleat or peg, generally used in pairs.

Kew, 1 kiû; 2 kū, *n.* A borough of Richmond, W. suburb of London, England; site of the Royal Botanical Gardens. [16,030.

Ke-wa'nee, 1 ki-wô'nɪ; 2 ke-wä'nē, *n.* A city in W. Illinois; pop.

kew'pie, 1 kiû'pi; 2 kū'pi, *n.* A small doll of fantastic design.

kex‖, 1 keks; 2 kĕks, *n.* **1.** A hollow stalk; a weed. **2.** A husk. **3.** Hemlock. [< W. *cecys,* hollow stalks.]

key, 1 kî; 2 kē, *vt.* **1.** To fasten with or as with a key. **2.** To wedge tightly or support firmly with a key. **3.** To connect with a key; as, to *key* a crank on a shaft; also, to complete (an arch) by adding the keystone. **4.** To provide with keys; as, a piano or a bugle. **5.** To tune with a key, as a musical instrument; hence, to regulate the pitch or tone of; sometimes with *up;* as, the fiddle is *keyed up.* **6.** To furnish with a key-word or letter, as an advertisement.

key[1], *n.* **1.** A detachable instrument for operating a lock: made in many forms, and with the general idea of turning back a catch or bolt. **2.** Anything that discloses or opens something, as to the understanding. **3.** That which opens or prepares a way. **4.** *Mech.* One of various implements, as a tightening wedge, for fixing a collar on a shaft. **5.** *Masonry.* A keystone. **6.** *Carp.* A wedging-piece. **7.** The roughness on the unfinished face that gives a stronger adherence to glue in veneers. **8.** Any one of various small tools used in bookbinding for holding bands. **9.** In building, any dovetailed space as for holding plaster in place. **10.** In musical instruments, a lever to be pressed by the finger. **11.** Any one of the operating finger-pieces in typesetting-machines, typewriters, or the like. **12.** *Elec.* A circuit-closer or -opener operated by the fingers. **13.** *Mus.* (1) Any one of various families or systems of tones in each of which the component members, while of different absolute pitch from the corresponding members of other keys, have the same musical relations among themselves. (2) The key-note. **14.** Quality, intensity, or pitch of tone in speaking. **15.** *Bot.* A dry, winged fruit, as that of the ash or elm; a samara. **16.** The letter or key-word used in an advertisement to identify answers to it. [< AS. *cæg,* key.]—**key'board",** *n.* A row of keys as in a piano or typewriter; also, the range or arrangement of the keys as of an organ, piano, etc.—**key'-bu"gle,** *n.* A bugle having keys, and a compass of two octaves including semitones.—**keyed,** *a.* **1.** Having keys: said of musical instruments, etc. **2.** Brought to a tension, as a musical string. **3.** Tuned, as a musical instrument. **4.** Secured by a keystone or key.—**key-fruit,** *n.* A dry, indehiscent winged fruit, as that of the ash or elm; a samara.—**key'hole",** *n.* A hole for a key, as in a door or lock.—**key-note,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The tonic of a key, from which it is named. **key-stone†.** **2.** A ruling principle or sentiment.—**key-seat,** *n. Mech.* **1.** A groove in which a key is driven for the purpose of binding something, as a wheel to its shaft, to prevent turning or sliding. **2.** The aperture in a lock made to receive a flat instead of a round key. **key-way†.**—**keys of St. Peter,** the crossed keys used in the papal arms as an emblem of the power of the keys.—**key'stone",** *n.* **1.** The uppermost and last-set stone of an arch, which completes it and locks its members together. **2.** Figuratively, the essential or fundamental element, as of a science or doctrine.—**natural key.** *Mus.* **1.** Any white key on a keyboard. **2.** The key of C♮, played on the white keys.

key[2], *n.* A low island, especially one of coral, along a coast.

key[3], *n.* A quay; wharf. [< Bret. *kai,* enclosure.]—**key'age,** *n.* Quayage.

Keys, 1 kîz; 2 kēş, *n.* The House of Keys.—**House of Keys,** the elective branch of the Manx legislature.

Key West. Seaport city (pop. 19,040) on a western island of the Florida Keys (**Key West Island**).

K. G., *abbr.* Knight of the Garter.—**kg.,** *abbr.* [KGS., *pl.*] Keg.—**kg,** *abbr.* Kilogram.—**K. G. F.,** *abbr.* Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Kha-ba'rovsk, 1 ka-bə'rofsk; 2 kä-bä'rŏfsk, *n.* A town in E [Siberia; pop. 51,000.

Khai'bar Pass. The chief pass between India and Afghanistan; 10 m. W. of Peshawur. **Khy'ber Pass**‡.

kha'ki, 1 kä'ki; 2 kä'ki. [Anglo-Ind.] **I.** *a.* Of the color of dust or ashes. **II.** *n.* A light drab or brownish cotton cloth used as for military uniforms.

kha'lif, etc. Same as CALIF, etc.

kham'sin, 1 kam'sin *or* kam-sīn'; 2 kăm'sin *or* kĕm-sīn', *n.* A hot wind from the Sahara that prevails in Egypt before the verna equinox; simoom. [Ar.] **kam'sin**‡.

khan[1], 1 kän; 2 kän, *n.* In various Oriental countries, a ruler, chief, etc.; now in India and Afghanistan, a title of respect, as for a sovereign or for any gentleman. [< Per. *khān*, prince.]—**khan'ate,** *n.* The jurisdiction of a khan; a principality. [< Per. *khāna*, house.]

khan[2], *n.* An Oriental inn surrounding a courtyard. [Ult.

Kha-ni'a, 1 ka-nī'a; 2 kä-nī'ä, *n.* A commercial seaport town in N. W. Crete and capital of the island; pop. 24,000. **Ka-ne'a**‡.

Kha"ni-kin', 1 hä"ni-kin'; 2 hä"ni-kīn', *n.* A town in W. Mesopotamia; pop. 5,000. [Turkestan; 23,950 ft. high.

Khan Ten'gri, 1 kän ten'gri; 2 kän tĕn'grī. A mountain in E.

Khar'bin, *n.* Same as HARBIN.

Khar-kof', 1 kar-kŏf'; 2 kär-kŏf', *n.* A manufacturing city in W. Ukraine; has a university; pop. 258,000. **Khar-kov'**‡.

Khar-put', *n.* Same as KARPUT.

Khar-tum', 1 kar-tūm'; 2 kär-tụm', *n.* A Nile city (pop. 30,797); political capital of the Sudan; 1,330 m. from Cairo; heroically but unsuccessfully defended by Gordon against the Mahdi, 1884–1885. **Khar-toum'**‡. [Nepal, India; pop. 80,000.

Khat"man-du', 1 kät"man-dū'; 2 kät"män-dụ', *n.* The capital of **khe'dah,** *n.* Same as KEDDAH.

khe-dive', 1 ke-dīv'; 2 kĕ-dīv', *n.* The title of the Turkish viceroy of Egypt from 1867 to 1914. [< Turk. *khidīv*, < Per. *khidīw*, king.]

Khe-lat', 1 ke-lät'; 2 kĕ-lät', *n.* A walled and fortified town, the capital of Baluchistan; pop. 12,000.

Kher-son', 1 ker-sŏn'; 2 kĕr-sŏn', *n.* A city in S. Ukraine, on the Dnieper river; pop. 99,000. [Same as KITMUTGAR.

khid'mat-gar, khid'mut-gar, khit'mat-gar, khit'mut-gar, *n.*

khir'kah, 1 kir'ka; 2 kir'kä, *n.* A garment made of patches, etc., worn by dervishes, etc., in Mohammedan countries.

Khi'va, 1 kī'va; 2 kī'vä, *n.* **1.** A khanate (24,310 sq. m.; pop. 519,438) in vassalage to Russian Turkestan. **2.** Its capital (pop. 5,000).

Kholm, *n.* Same as CHELM.

Khond, 1 kŏnd; 2 kŏnd, *n.* A member of an aboriginal hill people of India, of Dravidian stock.

Kho"ra-san', 1 kō"ra-sän'; 2 kō"rä-sän', *n.* A province (210,000 sq. m.; pop. 900,000), N. E. Persia. **Kho"ras-san'**‡.

Khy'ber Pass. Same as KHAIBAR PASS.

Ki., *abbr.* Kings.

Ki"ai-pe'da, *n.* Same as MEMEL.

Kiang"mai', *n.* Same as CHIENGMAI.

Ki-ang"si', 1 ki-äng"sī'; 2 ki-äng"sī', *n.* A province in S. E. China; 69,480 sq. m.; pop. 16,255,000; capital, Nanchang.

Ki-ang"su', 1 ki-äng"sū'; 2 ki-äng"sụ', *n.* A province in N. E. China; 38,600 sq. m.; pop. 15,380,000; capital, Anking.

Ki-ao"chow', 1 ki-au"chau'; 2 ki-ou"chow', *n.* A former German protectorate (200 sq. m.; pop. 192,000), coast of Shantung, China; also, its capital, a seaport (pop. 35,000); surrendered to British and Japanese allies after siege, Nov. 7, 1914.

kiaugh, 1 kyŏh; 2 kyạh, *n.* [Scot.] Trouble; toil.

kibe, 1 kīb; 2 kīb, *n.* A chap or crack in the flesh; an ulcerated chilblain. [Seemingly from W. *cibi*, chilblain.]

ki-bit'ka, 1 ki-bit'ka; 2 ki-bit'ka, *n.* **1.** A Tatar tent with rounded top. **2.** A Russian cart with rounded cover. [Rus.]

kib'lah, *n.* [Ar.] Same as KEBLAH. **kib'leh**‡.

ki-bosh', 1 kai-bŏsh'; 2 kī-bŏsh', *n.* [Slang, Eng.] **1.** Nonsense or humbug. **2.** Form or style.—**to put the kibosh on** [Slang], to get rid of; make powerless; defeat.

kick, 1 kik; 2 kĭk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To give a blow with the foot; excite; stir up; recoil, as a firearm; also, to strike with the foot habitually, as a horse. **2.** To resist; object: now principally in slang. **3.** *Football.* To score, as a goal, by a kick. **II.** *n.* **1.** A blow with the foot; also, ability or power to kick. **2.** The recoil of a firearm. **3.** [Eng.] *Football.* (1) One who kicks. (2) A turn at kicking. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] An act of violent opposition. **5.** The depression in the bottom of a molded bottle. **6.** A projection or toe on the tang of a pocket-knife, to prevent the blade from striking the spring when closed. [< W. *cicio*, kick.]—**kick'er,** *n.* One who or that which kicks; an objector.—**kick'-off",** *n. Football.* The kick with which the game or half is begun.

kick'shaw, 1 kik'shē; 2 kĭk'shạ, *n.* **1.** Something fantastical or trifling; a nameless trifle. **2.** An unsubstantial, fancy, or unrecognizable dish of food. [< F. *quelque chose*, something.] **kick'-shawsi**‡. Syn.: see GAUD. [(a kid).

kid[1], 1 kid; 2 kĭd, *vt.* & *vi.* [KIDD'ED; KIDD'ING.] To bring forth

kid[2], *vt.* [Slang.] To humbug or deceive in joke.

kid[1], *n.* **1.** A young goat. **2.** Leather, or, in the plural, gloves or shoes made from goatskin. **3.** The meat of a young goat. **4.** [Slang.] A child or infant; a half-grown boy. **5.** A young roe deer: used also attributively and verbally. [< Ice. *kiđh*, kid.]—**vict kid,** soft, glazed, chrome-tanned kid.

kid[3], *n.* A bundle of sticks. [Prob. < W. *cidys*, fagots.]

kid[3], *n. Naut.* A small tub or the like. [Cp. KIT[1], *n.*]

Kidd, 1 kid; 2 kĭd, **William** (1650–1701). A British sea-captain and pirate; arrested in Boston; hanged in London.

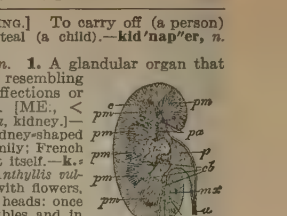
Kid'der-min"ster, 1 kid'er-min"stər, 2 kĭd'er-min"ster, *n.* A two-ply ingrain carpet, in which both warp and filling show on each side.

kid'ling, 1 kid'liŋ; 2 kĭd'ling, *n.* A young kid.

kid'nap, 1 kid'nap; 2 kĭd'năp, *vt.* [-NAPED[1] or -NAPPED[1], -NAP[2]ING or -NAP"PING.] To carry off (a person) as from home or country; steal (a child).—**kid'nap"er,** *n.*

kid'nap"per‡.

kid'ney, 1 kid'ni; 2 kĭd'ny, *n.* **1.** A glandular organ that secretes urine, or something resembling such an organ. **2.** The affections or passions. **3.** Temperament. [ME., < AS. *cwith*, womb, + Ice. *nýra*, kidney.]—**kid'ney-bean",** *n.* The kidney-shaped seed of a plant of the bean family; French bean; haricot; also, the plant itself.—**k.-vetch,** *n.* A British herb (*Anthyllis vulneraria*) of the bean family, with flowers, commonly yellow, in crowded heads: once reputed useful in kidney-troubles and in stanching wounds.



Longitudinal Section through the Human Kidney.

c, cortical portion; *mx*, medullary portion; *p*, pelvis; *u*, ureter; *pm*, pyramids of Malpighi; *pa*, papillæ; *cb*, Bertin's columns.

kief[1], 1 kif; 2 kēf, *n.* [Moorish.] Dried hemp-leaves: in Morocco, smoked like tobacco. **kiff**‡.

Ki-ef'[2], 1 ki-ef'; 2 ki-ĕf', *n.* A government (19,676 sq. m.; pop. 4,988,000) in N. W. Ukraine; also, its capital (pop. 403,730), on Dnieper river; cathedral and university; scene of severe fighting between the Bolsheviki and the Ukrainians Feb., 1918. **Ki-eff'**‡; **Ki-ev'**‡.

Kiel, 1 kīl; 2 kēl, *n.* A fortified seaport and university town (pop. 213,947), Holstein province, Prussia; scene of German naval mutiny, Nov. 1918.—**Kiel Canal,** a canal cut through the province of Holstein, Prussia; 61 m. long from the North Sea to the Baltic.

Kiel'ce, 1 kīl'che; 2 kīl'che, *n.* A county in Poland. **Kel'tsy**‡.

kier, *n.* Same as KEIR.

kie'sel-guhr, 1 kī'zel-gūr; 2 kē'sĕl-gụr, *n.* A fine, variously colored earth, derived from the accumulated deposits of the cell-walls of diatoms, used as a dope for dynamite, as a polishing-powder, etc. [G. *kiesel*, flint, + *guhr*, sediment.]

kie'ser-ite, 1 kī'zər-āit; 2 kē'şer-īt, *n. Mineral.* A white, friable, slightly soluble hydrous magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4.H_2O$).

Ki-ev', *n.* Same as KIEF. [amperes.

kil-am'pere, 1 kil-am'pir; 2 kĭl-ăm'pēr, *n. Elec.* One thousand

Kil"lau-e'a, 1 kil"lau-ē'a; 2 kĭl"lou-ē'ä, *n.* An active crater on Mauna Loa volcano, Hawaii Island; 3 m. across.

kil'der-kin, 1 kil'der-kin; 2 kĭl'der-kin, *n.* **1.** A cask with the capacity of half a barrel. **2.** An old English measure of 18 gallons. [< MD. *kindeken*, lit. little child, < *kind*, child.]

kil'erg, 1 kil'ėrg; 2 kĭl'ėrg, *n. Phys. Sci.* A unit of work or energy; 1,000 ergs. [< Gr. *chilioi*, thousand, + *ergon*, work.]

Ki"lid' Bahr, 1 ki"lid' bär; 2 kĭ"lĭd' bär. A town in Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey; scene of severe fighting between the Allies and Turkish and German troops (1915) during World War.

Kil"i-man-ja'ro, 1 kil"i-man-jā'ro; 2 kĭl"i-măn-jä'ro, *n.* A mountain in Tanganyika Territory, Africa; 19,720 ft. high.

Kil-ken'ny, 1 kil-ken'i; 2 kĭl-kĕn'y, *n.* A manufacturing town in Leinster province, Ireland; pop. 11,000.

kill, } 1 kil; 2 kĭl, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of life, animal or vege-**kil'**, } table. **2.** To deprive of vigor, efficiency, or usefulness; neutralize. **3.** To discard or suppress; defeat, as a bill; cancel; also, to consume, as time. **4.** *Print.* To mark as dead matter; order distributed, as type. **5.** To butcher; used also intransitively. [< Ice. *kolla*, hit on the head, < *kollr*, head.]

Syn.: assassinate, butcher, dispatch, execute, massacre, murder, put to death, slaughter, slay. To *kill* is simply to deprive of life, human, animal, or vegetable, with no suggestion of how or why. *Assassinate, execute, murder*, apply only to the taking of human life; to *murder* is to *kill* with premeditation and malicious intent; to *execute* is to *kill* in fulfilment of a legal sentence; to *assassinate* is to *kill* by assault; this word is chiefly applied to the *killing* of public or eminent persons through alleged political motives, whether secretly or openly. To *slay* is to *kill* by a blow, or by a weapon. *Butcher* and *slaughter* apply primarily to the *killing* of cattle; *massacre* is applied primarily and almost exclusively to human beings, signifying to *kill* them indiscriminately in large numbers; to *massacre* is said when there is no chance of successful resistance; to *butcher* when the *killing* is especially brutal; soldiers mown down in a hopeless charge are said to be *slaughtered* when no brutality on the enemy's part is implied. To *dispatch* is to *kill* swiftly and in general quietly, always with intention, with or without right. —Prep.: to kill *with* or *by* sword, famine, pestilence, care, grief, etc.—**kill'buck", kill'calf",** *n.* A butcher.—**kill'-courte"sy**‡, *n.* A boor.—**kill'er,** *n.* **1.** A destroyer of life; slayer. **2.** A voracious, delphinoid cetacean of the genus *Orca*.—**kill'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Having the power to kill; destructive. **2.** Overpowering; irresistible; captivating. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Intensely ludicrous; as, his humor is just *killing*.

kill[1], 1 kil; 2 kĭl, *n.* A creek, stream, or channel: an element in many United States geographical names. [< D. *kil*.]

kill[2], *n.* **1.** An animal killed as prey. **2.** The act of killing, especially in hunting.

Kil-lar'ney, 1 ki-lär'ni; 2 ki-lär'ny, *n.* A town in southwest Ireland, near which are the **Killarney Lakes,** a resort of tourists.

kill'dee, 1 kil'dī; 2 kĭl'dē, *n.* A North-American ring-plover common in the Mississippi valley. [Imitative of its cry.] **kill'dee**‡; **kill'deer**‡.

Kil"lie-cran'kie, 1 kil"i-kraŋ'ki; 2 kĭl"i-crăŋ'ki, *n.* A pass in the Grampians, Scotland; Claverhouse defeated Mackay, July 17, 1689.

kil'li-fish", 1 kil'i-fish"; 2 kĭl'i-fish", *n.* [-FISH"ES[2], *pl.*] One of a family (*Cyprinodontidæ*) of North-American small fishes, and found in fresh or brackish waters in North America. [< D. *kil*, channel, + FISH, *n.*] **kill'fish"**‡; **kil'lie**‡; **kil'ly**‡.

kil"li-ki-nick', *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] Same as KINNIKINIC.

kil'lock, 1 kil'ək; 2 kil'ok, *n.* A small anchor or weight used in anchoring. **kee'leg‡; kel'lock‡; kil'lick‡.** [In a kiln.

kil-lo'gie, 1 ki-lŏ'gi; 2 ki-lŏ'ġi, *n.* [Scot.] The space before the fire

Kil-mar'nock, 1 kil-mär'nək; 2 kil-mär'nock. An ancient mining and manufacturing town (pop. 35,755) in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Kil'mer, 1 kil'mər; 2 kil'mer, **Joyce** (1886–1918). American soldier, poet, author, and editor; killed in action on the Marne; *The White Ships and the Red.*

kiln, 1 kil; 2 kĭl, *n.* An oven or furnace for baking, burning, or drying industrial products, as for burning bricks. [< AS. *cyln,* < L. *culina,* kitchen.]—**kiln'-dry",** *vt.* To dry in a kiln.

kil'o-, 1 kil'o-; 2 kĭl'o-. From Greek *chilioi,* thousand: a combining form.—**kil'o-dyne,** *n.* In physics, one thousand dynes.—**kil'o-gram, kil'o-il"ter, kil'o-me"ter, kil'o-stere,** *n.* See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC.—**kil'o-gram-me"ter,** *n.* A unit of work, the equivalent of the force expended in raising one kilogram one meter vertically, being about 7.2 foot-pounds.—**kil"o-met'ric, kil"o-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**kil'o-volt,** *n. Elec.* One thousand volts.—**kil'o-watt,** *n. Elec.* One thousand watts.—**kil'o-watt-hour",** *n.* The energy resulting from an activity of one kilowatt for one hour.—**kil'o-watt-me"ter,** *n.*

kil'o, 1 kil'o; 2 kĭl'o, *n.* Kilogram: an abbreviated form.

kilo., kilog., *abbr.* Kilogram.—**kilo., kilom., km.,** *abbr.* Kilometer.

Kil-pat'rick, 1 kil-pat'rik; 2 kĭl-păt'rik, **Hugh Judson** (1836–1881). A United States general in the Civil War.

kilt, 1 kilt; 2 kĭlt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** In dressmaking, to make broad and flat overlapping plaits in. **2.** [Scot.] To tuck up, as the skirts of a dress. **3.** To step nimbly. **II.** *n.* A short skirt, as of the Scottish Highlanders. [< Dan. *kilte,* tuck up.]—**kilt'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Attired in a kilt. **2.** Made with plaits, as a dress. **3.** Tucked up, as a skirt.—**kilt'ing,** *n.*

kil'ter,] 1 kil'tər, kel'tər; 2 kĭl'ter, kĕl'ter, *n.* [Prov. U. S. & **kel'ter,**] Eng.] Proper or working order; good condition.

Kim'ber-ley, 1 kim'bər-li; 2 kim'ber-ly, *n.* A town (pop. 39,702), Cape of Good Hope province, S. Africa; withstood four months' siege by Boers, 1899–1900; diamond-mines.

kim'ber-lite, 1 kim'bər-lait; 2 kim'ber-līt, *n. Mineral.* A biotite-bearing, commonly porphyritic, variety of peridotite. The residual clay resulting from its decomposition is the diamond-bearing "blue ground" of the Kimberley mines.

kim'mer, 1 kim'ər; 2 kim'er, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A gossip. **2.** [Scot.] A young, handsome girl. **cum'mer‡.**

ki-mo'no, 1 ki-mō'no; 2 ki-mō'no, *n.* [-NOS‡, *pl.*] A Japanese loose robe fastened with a sash; imitated as a woman's garment in Europe and America. [Jap.]

Kim'ri, 1 kim'ri; 2 kim'ri, *n. pl.* The people of Wales; Cymry.

kin, 1 kin; 2 kĭn. **I.** *a.* Of the same blood or ancestry; hence, germane; akin. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** Relation; consanguinity. **2.** Collectively, relatives by blood. **3†.** A group of persons having a common ancestor; clan; tribe. [< AS. *cyn.*]

Syn.: affinity, alliance, birth, blood, consanguinity, descent, family, kind, kindred, race, relationship. *Kind* is broader than *kin,* denoting the most general *relationship,* as of the whole human species in mank*ind,* human*kind,* etc.; *kin* denotes direct *relationship* that can be traced through either blood or marriage, preferably the former; either of these words may signify collectively all persons of the same blood or members of the same family, relatives, or relations. *Affinity* denotes *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* denotes *relationship* by blood. There are no true antonyms of *kin* or *kindred,* except those made by negatives, since strangers, aliens, foreigners, and foes may still be *kin* or *kindred.* See KINDRED.

kin[2], *n. Elec.* Same as KINE[2].

kin[3], 1 kain; 2 kĭn, *n.* [Scot.] Kind; nature.

-kin, *suffix.* A diminutive, as in lamb*kin.*

kin"æs-the'si-a, -sis. Same as KINESTHESIA, etc.

kin'ase, 1 kin'ēs *or* kai'nēs; 2 kin'ās *or* kī'nās, *n. Chem.* A ferment capable of activating another ferment, as zymogen.

Kin-car'dine, 1 kiŋ-kär'din; 2 kiŋ-cär'dĭn, *n.* A county in E. Scotland; 383 sq. m.; pop. 41,780; county-town, Stonehaven.

Kin-car'dine-shire‡. [KANCHANJANGA.

Kin"chin-jin'ga, 1 kin"chin-jin'ga; 2 kĭn"chin-jĭn'ga, *n.* Same as

kind, 1 kaind; 2 kīnd, *a.* **1.** Having gentleness, tenderness, or goodness of heart; humane; kindly. **2.** Gentle or tractable, as an animal. **3§.** Affectionate; loving. **4†.** Characteristic; native. [< AS. *gecynde.*]

Syn.: see AMIABLE; AMICABLE; CHARITABLE; FRIENDLY; GOOD; HUMANE; PLEASANT; PROPITIOUS.

—**kind'hearted,** *a.* Having a kind and sympathetic nature.—**kind'less§,** *a.* Unnatural; heartless. **-ly,** *adv.*—**kind'ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being kind; good will. **2.** A kind act. **3.** A kindly feeling. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; LENITY; MERCY.

kind, *n.* **1.** Essential or distinguishing quality; sort. **2.** A number of persons or things of the same character; a class. **3.** A modification or variety of a given sort of thing; a species. **4§.** A specific mode of operation; way. **5†.** Nature in general, or natural disposition. **6†.** Parentage. [< AS. *gecynd,* < *ge-* (generalizing) + *cennan,* bring forth.] Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN; SORT.—**in kind.** **1.** With something of the same sort; as, to repay a blow *in kind.* **2.** Specifically, in produce instead of money; as, to pay taxes *in kind.*

kin'der-gar"ten, 1 kin'dər-gär"tn; 2 kĭn'der-gär"tn, *n.* A school for little children in which instructive diversions, object-lessons, and healthful games are prominent features. [G., < *kinder,* gen. pl. of *kind,* child, + *garten,* garden.]—**kin'der-gart"ner, kin'der-gart"ner,** *n.* A kindergarten teacher. [G.]

kind-gal'lows, *n.* A name given to the gallows in Crieff, Scotland.

kin'dle,] 1 kin'dl; 2 kĭn'dl, *v.* [KIN'DL(E)D‡; KIN'DLING.]

kin'dl[2],] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set fire to; ignite; light. **2.** To excite; inflame. **3.** To brighten; illuminate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To become excited, roused, or illumined. [< Ice. *kyndill,* candle, < L. *candela,* CANDLE.] Syn.: see BURN.—

kin'dler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which kindles, illumines, or animates. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A piece of light wood or artificial composition used in kindling fires.—**kin'dling,** *n.* **1.** The material with which a fire is kindled: often in the plural. **2.** The act of starting a fire, or causing to burn.

kin'dl(e)[2]**r,** *vi. & vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To give birth to; bring forth young. [< KIND, *n.*]—**kin'dle,** *n.* Progeny.

kind'ly, 1 kaind'li; 2 kīnd'ly. **I.** *a.* [KIND'LI-ER; KIND'LI-EST.] **1.** Having or manifesting kindness. **2.** Having a favorable or grateful effect; beneficial. **3‖.** Proper to its kind; natural; native; akin. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In a kind manner or spirit; good-naturedly. **2.** *Pathol.* By first intention; benignantly. **3‖.** By nature; naturally. Syn.: see FRIENDLY; PLEASANT; PROPITIOUS.—**kind'li-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being kind; kindly disposition. **2.** Mildness, as of climate or season. **3.** A kindly deed.

kin'dred, 1 kin'dred; 2 kĭn'drĕd. **I.** *a.* Of a like nature or character; related; congenial; akin. Syn.: see ALIKE.

II. *n.* **1.** Relationship; consanguinity. **2.** Collectively: relatives by blood; kin. **3.** Affinity. **4.** A tribe; clan. [< AS. *cynn,* kin, + *rædden,* state.]

Syn.: kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen, relations, relatives. *Kin* and *kindred* are used to denote both relationship and the persons related. For the former sense, see synonyms under KIN. There are no true antonyms except the phrases made by the use of a negative, since strangers, aliens, or foreigners may still be *kindred.* See AFFINITY; KIN. Compare FAMILY.

kine[1]‖, 1 kain; 2 kīn, *n.* Plural of cow.

kine[2], *n.* In the C. G. S. system, the proposed unit of velocity; one centimeter a second. [< Gr. *kinein,* move.]

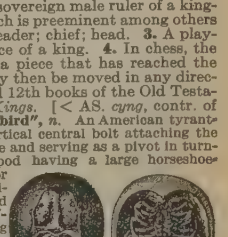
kin'e-, kin'es-, ki-ne'si-, ki-net'o-, 1 kin'i-, kin'es-, ki-ni'si-, ki-net'o- *or* -ni'to-; 2 kĭn'e-, kĭn'ĕs-, ki-nē'si-, ki-nĕt'o- *or* -nē'to-. From Greek *kineō,* move, *kinēsis,* movement, *kinētos,* moving: combining forms.—**kin'e-ma-col"or,** *n.* A method of producing moving pictures in the original colors by means of revolving color-screens.—**kin"e-mat'ics,** *n.* That branch of mechanics treating of the motion of bodies in space without reference to the action of forces.—**kin"e-mat'ic,** *a.* **kin"e-mat'i-cal‡.**—**kin"e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**kin"e-mat'o-graph,** *n.* The same as KINETOGRAPH.—**kin'e-o-graph,** *n.* A motion picture as that shown by the kinetoscope.—**ki-ne"si-ther'a-py,** *n. Therap.* A mode of treating disease by muscular movements; movement-cure.—**kin"es-the'si-a,** *n.* The perception or consciousness of one's own muscular movements. **kin"æs-the'si-a‡.**—**kin"es-[or æs-]thet'ic,** *a.*

ki-net'ic, 1 ki-net'ik; 2 ki-nĕt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Producing motion: motor. **2.** Consisting in or depending upon motion; active: opposed to *potential.* **kinetic energy.**—**kinetic theory,** any theory of the constitution of bodies which explains their properties by the motion of their particles, especially that of gases according to which the elasticity is due to the rapid motion of their molecules, which dart about in straight lines with an average velocity that increases with the temperature until deflected by encounters with one another or with the walls of the containing vessel. This theory has been found capable of explaining nearly all the phenomena of gases, and is now generally accepted.—**ki-net'ics,** *n.* That branch of dynamics treating of the production or modification of motion in bodies.

ki-net'o-graph, 1 ki-net'o-graf; 2 ki-nĕt'o-grăf, *n.* A camera for producing motion-pictures, so arranged that a large number of separate exposures are made in very rapid succession. [< KINETO- + -GRAPH.]

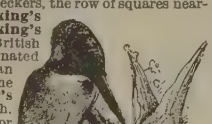
ki-net'o-phone, 1 ki-net'o-fōn; 2 ki-nĕt'o-fōn, *n.* An instrument combining the functions of a phonograph and a kinetoscope, thus reproducing simultaneously both the movement and the sounds of any given event.—**ki-net'o-scope,** *n.* A device by means of which the pictures taken by the kinetograph are produced in such a way as to duplicate the movements of the original.—**ki-net'o-scop'ic,** *a.*

king[1], 1 kiŋ; 2 kĭng, *n.* **1.** The sovereign male ruler of a kingdom. **2.** One who or that which is preeminent among others of the same kind or class; a leader; chief; head. **3.** A playing-card bearing the semblance of a king. **4.** In chess, the principal piece; in checkers, a piece that has reached the adversary's king-row, and may then be moved in any direction. **5.** *pl.* [K-] The 11th and 12th books of the Old Testament: called *1 Kings* and *2 Kings.* [< AS. *cyng,* contr. of *cyning,* < *cynn,* tribe.]—**king'-bird",** *n.* An American tyrant-fly-catcher.—**k.-bolt,** *n.* A vertical central bolt attaching the body of a vehicle to the fore-axle and serving as a pivot in turning.—**k.-crab,** *n.* An arthropod having a large horseshoe-shaped head-shield, a posterior shield composed of the consolidated abdominal segments, and a long caudal spine.—**king'-craft",** *n.* The craft or calling of kings; kingly statesmanship.—**k.-cup,** *n.* **1.** Any of several buttercups, especially the bulbous buttercup and the creeping buttercup. **2.** The common marsh-marigold.—**king'fish,** *n.* One of various fishes, either large or highly esteemed as food: (1) One of a genus (*Menticirrus*) of America, especially a species (*M. saxatilis*) common on the northern Atlantic coast of the United States. (2) The opah. (3) The cero.—**king'fish"er,** *n.* A bird having a straight, deeply cleft bill with smooth edges, commonly feeding on fish, which it obtains by diving. See illus. on next page.—**king'-**



King-crab. 1/16
a, shell, or carapace, seen from above; *b,* under side, showing legs, telson, etc.

let, *n.* A little king.—**k.-of-arms,** *n.* Less correctly, **k.-at-arms.** [Gt. Brit.] One of a body of officials instituted in 1484 to examine and inquire concerning rights and titles in heraldry.—**Clarenceux K.-of-arms,** see CLARENCEUX.—**garter k.-of-arms,** the head of the English office of heralds under the earl marshal: instituted 1417.—**Norroy k.-of-arms,** an official having jurisdiction north of the Trent.—**king of terrors.** **1.** Death. *Job* xviii, 14. **2.** (*Chr. Sci.*) Mortal belief, or error. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 289. [STEWART '10.]—**k.-pin,** *n.* **1.** A king-bolt. **2.** In tenpins, the foremost pin of a set arranged in order for playing. **3.** In ninepins, the center pin. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A person of first importance.—**k.-post,** *n.* *Arch.* A single vertical strut supporting the apex of a triangular truss and itself supported by a cross-beam.—**k.-row,** *n.* In checkers, the row of squares nearest to either of the players.—**king's bench,** see under BENCH, *n.*—**king's or queen's counsel,** in the British empire, barristers who are designated as counsel of the crown and can not afterward plead against the crown without permission.—**king's English,** pure or correct English. **queen's English†.**—**k.-ing's** or **queen's evidence,** see under EVIDENCE.—**king's evil,** same as SCROFULA.—**king's-hood,** *n.* The second stomach of an ox.—**k.-snake,** *n.* A large, harmless snake, that kills larger snakes by constriction.—**k.-truss,** *n.* A truss, as in roofing, having a king-post.—**k.-vulture,** *n.* A tropical American vulture, buff and white, with black wings and tail.


European Kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*). 1/1

King, *n.* **1. Charles** (1844–), an American general, historian, and novelist: *Two Soldiers.* **2. Rufus** (1755–1827), an American statesman, lawyer, and diplomat. **3. William Lyon Mackenzie** (1874–), a Canadian statesman; premier 1921. **4. William Rufus** (1786–1853), an American statesman and lawyer.

King"chau', 1 kiŋ"chau'; 2 kiŋ"chou', *n.* A city in Hupeh province, China; on the Yangtze river.

kingd., km., *abbr.* Kingdom.

king'dom, *n.* **1.** The territory, people, state, or realm ruled by a king or a queen; a monarchy. **2.** The spiritual dominion of God on earth. **3.** Any separate field of independent authority, action, or influence; sphere. **4.** *Nat. Hist.* One of the three primary divisions of natural objects. Those generally recognized are the **animal, vegetable,** and **mineral kingdoms. 5‖.** The authority or rule of a king or queen; also, kinghood; kingship. [< AS. *cyningdōm,* < *cyning* (see KING[1], *n.*) + *dōm,* jurisdiction.] **kine'domt.—kingdom of Heaven. 1.** Same as KINGDOM, 2. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* The reign of harmony in divine science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 590. [STEWART '10.]

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. A kingdom founded by the coalition of Serbia and Croatia with the Slovenian parts of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, and Montenegro; 95,628 sq. m.; pop. 11,337,686; capital, Belgrade.

King Horn. In several ancient romances, an exiled prince who falls in love and after many hardships wins his bride.

king'ly, 1 kiŋ'li; 2 kiŋ'ly, *a.* [KING'LI-ER; KING'LI-EST.] Pertaining to or worthy of a king; regal. **king'like‡.**

Syn.: august, kinglike, magnificent, majestic, munificent, princely, regal, royal. *Royal* denotes that which actually belongs or pertains to a monarch; the *royal* residence is that which the king occupies, *royal* raiment that which the king wears. *Regal* denotes that which in outward state is appropriate for a king; a subject may assume *regal* magnificence in residence, dress, and equipage. *Kingly* denotes that which is worthy of a king in personal qualities, especially of character and conduct; as, a *kingly* bearing; a *kingly* resolve. *Princely* is especially used of treasure, expenditure, gifts, etc., as *princely* munificence, a *princely* fortune, where *regal* could not so well be used and *royal* would change the sense. The distinctions between these words are not absolute, but the tendency of the best usage is as here suggested. See IMPERIAL.—Ant.: beggarly, contemptible, inferior, mean, poor, servile, slavish, vile.—**king'ly‡,** *adv.* In regal or kingly fashion; royally.—**king'li-ness,** *n.*

king'ric†, *n.* A kingdom.

king'ship, 1 kiŋ'ship; 2 kiŋ'ship, *n.* Royal state; kinghood.

Kings'ley, 1 kiŋz'li; 2 kiŋg'ly, *n.* **1. Charles** (1819–1875), an English clergyman; poet; novelist; *Hypatia.* **2. Henry** (1830–1876), an English novelist; brother of Charles. **3. Mary H.** (1862–1900), a traveler in Africa and writer; niece of Charles.

Kings Moun'tain. A ridge in N. W. South Carolina; here the Americans defeated the British in 1780.

King's Nor'ton, 1 nôr'tun; 2 nôr'ton. A village in Worcestershire, England; residential suburb of Birmingham.

King'ston, 1 kiŋ'stən; 2 kiŋ'ston, *n.* **1.** A seaport city, capital of Jamaica, British West Indies; pop. 62,707. **2.** A city in S. New York; where the first constitution of New York was enacted, 1777; pop. 26,690. **3.** A city in Ontario, Canada; pop. 23,960.

King'ston-up-on-Hull, *n.* Same as HULL.

King'ston-up-on-Thames, *n.* An ancient market-town and borough (pop. 39,490) of Surrey, England; site of the King's Stone on which the west Saxon kings were crowned, after A.D. 900.

King"teh-chen', 1 kiŋ"tē-chen'; 2 kiŋ"tę-chēn', *n.* A city (pop. 500,000) in Kiangsi province, China; porcelain manufacture.

Kings'town, 1 kiŋz'taun; 2 kiŋgs'town, *n.* A seaport town and watering-place near Dublin, Ireland.

kink[1], 1 kiŋk; 2 kiŋk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To form kinks; to be or become twisted or entangled. **II.** *n.* **1.** An abrupt bend, twist, loop, or tangle, as in a wire or rope. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A caprice; crotchet. **3.** A crick, as in the neck. [< Sw. *kink,* twist in a rope.] Syn.: see WHIM.—**kink'y,** *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to form kinks; having kinks. **kin'kled‡.** **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Crotchety.

kink[2], *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To laugh violently or convulsively. **2.** To gasp, as in laughing. [< AS. *cincung,* laughing fit.]

kink[3], *n.* [Scot. & Southern U. S.] **1.** A violent or convulsive laughing-fit. **2.** The whoop in whooping-cough.

kin'ka-jou, 1 kiŋ'ka-jū; 2 kiŋ'ka-ju, *n.* A nocturnal arboreal carnivore (*Cercoleptes caudivolvus*) of the warmer parts of South and Central America. [Perhaps S. Am.]

kin"ni-ki-nic', 1 kiŋ"i-ki-nik'; 2 kiŋ"i-ki-nic', *n.* **1.** The leaves or bark of certain plants, as the willow and sumac, prepared for smoking. **2.** Any plant so used. [Am. Ind.] **kin"ni-ki-nick'‡; kin"ni-kin-nic'** or **-nick.**

ki'no, 1 ki'no *or* kuí'no; 2 ki'no *or* kī'no, *n.* [E. Ind.] An astringent vegetable extract, being the dried red juice or gum of certain tropical plants: used in medicine and the arts.

ki-noi'o-gy, 1 ki-noi'o-ji; 2 ki-nōi'o-gy, *n.* The branch of physics treating of the laws of motion. [< Gr. *kineō,* move, + -OLOGY.]

kin'o-plasm, 1 kiŋ'o-{*or* kuí'no-}plazm; 2 kiŋ'o-{*or* kī'no-}plāzm; *n.* *Biol.* Same as ARCHOPLASM.—**kin"o-plas'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to kinoplasm. **kin"o-plas'tic‡.**

kin'ric, 1 kiŋ'rik; 2 kiŋ'ric, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A kingdom.

Kin-ross'-shire, *n.* A county of E. Scotland; 81.9 sq. m.; pop. 8,000; county-seat, Kinross; pop. 2,630.

kins'folk", 1 kinz'fōk"; 2 kiŋg'fōk", *n. pl.* Relatives collectively; kin. Syn.: see KINDRED.—**kin'ship,** *n.* Relationship.—**kins'man,** *n.* [KINS'MEN, *pl.*] A blood relation.

Syn.: connection, relative, relation. *Kinsman* is preferred in certain cases, on the ground of greater clearness, to *relative, relation, connection.* A *kinsman* is a "man's kin," or one of his own blood; thus, a brother, or a cousin is one's *kinsman;* a man's *relative* or *relation* is one who is related to him, either by blood, as a brother (a *kinsman*), or by law, as a brother-in-law (not a *kinsman*), or, loosely, by some other bond. *Connection* is still more vague and unsatisfactory. The same applies to *kinswoman.* See KINDRED.—**kins'wo"man,** *n. fem.*

kin'tra, 1 kin'trə; 2 kin'tra, *n.* [Scot.] Country. **kin'tray‡.**

ki-osk', 1 ki-esk'; 2 ki-ōsk', *n.* An open ornamental summer-house in Persia and Turkey: now imitated in other countries and modified to serve as a booth, news-stand, band-stand, or the like.

Ki-o'to, *n.* Same as KYOTO.

kip, 1 kip; 2 kip, *n.* **1.** The untanned skin of a calf. **2.** The untanned skin of an adult of any small breed of cattle. **3.** A collection of such skins composed of a specific number. [Prob. "what is pulled off," < Ice. *kippa,* pull.] **kip'-leath"er‡; kip'-skin"‡.**

Kip-chak', 1 kip-chāk'; 2 kip-chäk', *n.* **1.** A Mongol Tartar of the Golden Horde, which established a kingdom in Europe and Asia in the 13th century, with its capital Saraï on the lower Volga. **2.** The speech of the Kipchaks.

Kip'ling, 1 kip'liŋ; 2 kip'ling, **Rudyard** (1865–). An Anglo-Indian author and poet; awarded Nobel prize, 1907: *Kim.*

kip'page, 1 kip'ij; 2 kip'ag, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Violent anger. **2.** Disorder.

kip'per, 1 kip'er; 2 kip'er, *vt.* To cure, as fish, by splitting down the back, dry-salting, drying, and slightly smoking.

kip'per, *n.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] **1.** A salmon cured by kippering; also, the male salmon, when unseasonable. **2.** A herring preserved by kippering. **3.** The period during which the salmon is unfit for food.

Kir-ghiz', 1 kir-gīz'; 2 kir-gīz', *n. pl.* **1.** *sing.* An autonomous republic in Asiatic Russia. **2.** A Turkic people dwelling in hordes in the region between the Volga and the Irtisch rivers.

Kir-ghiz' Steppes. A sterile region of Asiatic Russia, S. of Siberia.

Kir'in, 1 kir'in *or* (*Chin.*) kil'in; 2 kir'in *or* (*Chin.*) kil'in, *n.* A walled city and treaty port in S. Manchuria; pop. 90,000.

kirk, 1 kûrk; 2 kirk, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A church or the church. **2.** The established church of Scotland, as distinguished from the Roman Catholic and Anglican and from the reformed churches. [< AS. *circe.*]—**kirk'man,** *n.* [Scot.] A member, official, or clergyman of the kirk, or established church of Scotland.—**kirk'yard",** *n.* [Scot.] A churchyard or graveyard.

Kirk-cal'dy, 1 kər-kô'di; 2 kir-ka'dy, *n.* An ancient seaport in S. E. Scotland; pop. 45,920.

Kirk-cud'bright, 1 kər-kū'brī; 2 kir-cu'brī, *n.* **1.** A county in the S. W. of Scotland; 954 sq. m.; pop. 37,160. **Kirk-cud'-bright-shire†.** **2.** Its capital (pop. 2,100), an ancient royal borough and river port.

Kirk"-Ki'lis-seh', 1 kirk"-ki"li-sē'; 2 kirk"-ki"li-sę', *n.* A town in Adrianople vilayet, Turkey; captured by the Bulgarians, Oct. 24, 1912. **Kirk"-Ki-lis'si-a‡.**

Kirk'wall, 1 kûrk'wôl; 2 kirk'wąl, *n.* A seaport town and royal borough; pop. 4,530; county-seat of Orkney county, Scotland.

Kir"li-ba'ba, 1 kûr"li-bä'bə; 2 kir"le-bä'bą, *n.* A pass in the Karpathian mountains taken by the Russians Jan. 16, 1915; recaptured by the Austrians Jan. 22, 1915.

kir'mes, etc. Same as KERMESS.

kirn[1], kirn[2], *v. & n.* **1.** Same as KERN[1] and KERN[2]. **2.** [Scot.] Churn.—**kirn'milk",** *n.* [Scot.] Buttermilk.

kirsch'was"ser, 1 kirsh'vas"ər; 2 kirsh'väs"er, *n.* [G.] Literally, cherry-water; a cordial distilled from the juice of the European wild cherry. **kirsch‡.**

kirs'ten, 1 kûrs'n; 2 kirs'n, *vt.* [Scot.] To christen. **kir'sen‡.—kirs'ten-ing,** *pa.* [Scot.] Christening.

kir'tle, 1 kûr'tl; 2 kir'tl, *n.* A garment with a skirt; a frock or mantle. [< AS. *cyrtel,* < Ice. *skyrta,* skirt.]—**kir'tled,** *a.*

Ki"shi-nef', 1 ki"shi-nef'; 2 ki"shi-nēf', *n.* A town (pop. 114,100), in E. Roumania; massacre of Jews, 1903. **Chi"si"nau'†; Ki"shi-nev'†.** [HEBREW. **Kish'lev†.**

Kis'leu, *n.* Same as CHISLEU. See HEBREW CALENDAR, under **kis'met,** 1 kis'met; 2 kis'mēt, *n.* Appointed lot; fate. [< Turk. *qismet,* < Ar. *qisma(t-),* < *qasama,* divide.]

kiss[1], 1 kis; 2 kis, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To touch with the lips in salutation. **2.** To touch slightly, as in billiards. **II.** *i.* To salute mutually with the lips. [< AS. *cyssan,* kiss.] Syn.: see CARESS.—**kiss'er,** *n.* One who kisses.—**kiss'ing-bug",** *n.* A small

black predatory bug with long sharp beak.—**kiss'ing-com"fit,** *n.* A lozenge for perfuming the breath.—**kiss'ing-crust",** *n.* That part of the upper crust of a loaf which, while baking, overhangs the edge and touches another.

kiss, *n.* **1.** An affectionate salutation by contact of the lips. **2.** A gentle touch. **3.** One of various forms of confectionery. [< AS. *coss*, kiss.]—**kiss of peace.** **1.** A religious greeting or ceremony not now in common use; figuratively, a kiss of welcome. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) A kiss imprinted upon a tablet called the pax (see PAX) in token of the bond of union between the participants in the rite. (2) A solemn salutation in which the participants place their hands on each other's shoulders.

kist, 1 kist; 2 kist, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A chest, box, or coffin.—**kist'ful,** *n.*

Kist'na, 1 kist'na; 2 kist'na, *n.* A river in Bombay, Haidarabad, and Madras, S. India; length, 300 m. to Bengal Bay.

kist'vaen, 1 kist'vain; 2 kist'vin, *n. Archeol.* A sepulchral chamber smaller than a dolmen, made of flat stones, with sides, ends, top, and bottom, like a chest, and covered with stones and earth. [< W. *cistfaen*, < *cist* (< L. *cista*, CHEST[1], *n.*) + *maen*, stone.] **kist‡.**

kit[1], 1 kit; 2 kit, *n.* **1.** A tub, pail, or box for packing. **2.** A small pail. **3.** A collection of articles and appliances for any special purpose; an outfit; also, contemptuously, a group of persons; as, the whole *kit* of them; a military *kit.* [D., beaker.]

kit[2], *n.* **1.** A small three-stringed violin. **2.** A guitar. [Abbr. of AS. *cytere*, < L. *cithara*; see GUITAR.]

kit[3], *n.* A kitten.

Ki"ta-za'to, 1 ki"tä-zä'tō; 2 kē"tä-zä'tō, **Shibamiro** (1856–). A Japanese bacteriologist; discoveries in treatment of bubonic plague.

kitch'en, 1 kich'en; 2 kich'ĕn, *n.* **1.** A room specially set apart and containing the necessary utensils for cooking food; also, an establishment where food is cooked for sale. **2.** [Scot.] A supplementary dish or food used as a relish with other food, as with bread, porridge, or potatoes [< L.[AS] *coquina*, < *coquo*, cook.]—**kitch'en-er,** *n.* **1.** A cook-stove. **2.** A kitchen employee; chef.—**kitch'en-ette",** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A small kitchen.—**kitch'en-fee",** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] The cook's perquisites; specif., fat-dripping.—**k.-garden,** *n.* A vegetable-garden.—**k.-midden,** *n.* A mound composed of sea-shells and bones, the kitchen refuse of ancient dwellings, with rude stone implements.

Kitch'en-er, 1 kich'en-er; 2 kich'ĕn-er, **of Khartum, Earl** (1850–1916). A British general and administrator in India and Egypt; Secretary of State for War from 1914; drowned with his entire staff when the British cruiser "Hampshire" was sunk.

Kitch'en-er, *n.* A town in Ontario province, Canada; pop. 21,610.

kite, 1 kait; 2 kit, *v.* [KIT'ED; KIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Eng.] To exchange, as checks, for the purpose of gaining time. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To do business on the strength of commercial kites.

kite, *n.* **1.** Any of a family (*Falconidæ*) of hawk-like birds having long pointed wings and a forked tail. **2.** A slender wooden frame covered with light fabric, to be flown in the air. **3.** *Naut.* One of several light and lofty sails for use in a very light wind, as skysails. **4.** [Slang.] In commerce, any negotiable paper of questionable value. **5.** [Slang.] A shrewd and greedy bargainer; a sharper. [< AS. *cȳta*, the bird kite.]—**kite'-bal-loon",** *n.* A captive balloon used for observation and experiment.—**k.-sausage,** *n.* A sausage-shaped kite-balloon fitted with an extra air-bag at the rear to keep it in position. **sau'sage‡; sau'sage-bal-loon"‡.**

kith, 1 kith; 2 kith, *n.* One's friends, acquaintances, or associates: in the phrase **kith and kin.** [< AS. *cȳth*, < *cunnan*, know.] [become known. **kith'en‡.**

kithe†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To recognize; show; make known. **II.** *i.* To

kit'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A young cat; kitten; formerly, any young animal; the whelp. [< Ice. *kettlingr*, kitten.] **kit'tling†.**

kit'mut-gar, 1 kit'mut-gär; 2 kit'mŭt-gär, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Musulman table-servant; an under-butler. **khit'mat-gar‡; kit'mut-gar‡; kit'mud-gar‡.**

kit'ten, 1 kit'n; 2 kit'n. **I.** *vi.* To bring forth kittens. **II.** *n.* A young cat or other feline animal. [ME. *kiton*, dim. of CAT, *n.*]—**kit'ten-ish,** *a.*

kit'ti-wake, 1 kit'i-wāk; 2 kit'i-wāk, *n.* A gull of northern seas, having the hind toe rudimentary. [From its cry.]

kit'tle, 1 kit'l; 2 kit'l, *a.* [Scot.] Hard to manage; skittish; ticklish. [< AS. *citelian*, tickle.]

kit'tle, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To bring forth kittens.

kit'ty, 1 kit'i; 2 kit'i, *n.* [KIT'TIES[2], *pl.*] A kitten; pussy.

Kiu-shu', *n.* Same as KYUSHU.

kiut'le, 1 kūt'l; 2 kŭt'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To cuddle.

ki'va, 1 ki'va; 2 ki'va, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A room built in a Pueblo dwelling or beneath it, devoted to secret religious ceremonies, tribal councils, etc., entered by an opening in the roof.

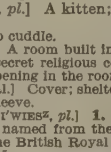
kiv'er‡, 1 kiv'er; 2 kiv'er, *vt. & n.* [Dial.] Cover; shelter.

kiv'er[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A shallow leeve.

ki'wi, 1 ki'wi; 2 ki'wi, *n.* [KI'WISZ or KI'WIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** [New Zealand.] A wingless bird, the apteryx: named from the note. **2.** [Recent.] A non-flying member of the British Royal Air Force.

Kiz"il-ir-mak', 1 kiz"il-ir-mak'; 2 kiz"-il-ir-mäk', *n.* A river in Asia Minor identified with the tradition of a battle between Lydians and Medes which was stopped by an eclipse of the sun.

Kjö'len, 1 kyū'len or chū'len; 2 kyū'lĕn or chū'lĕn, *n.* A range of mountains between Norway and Sweden; highest point about 6,000 ft. [Norse, keel.]



Kiwi (*Apteryx australis*). 1/21

K. K. K., *abbr.* Kuklux Klan.

kl, *abbr.* Kiloliter.—**kl.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Kalendæ* (kalends).

Kla'gen-furt, 1 klā'gen-furt; 2 klä'gĕn-furt, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 26,110), in S. W. Austria.

Kla'math, 1 klā'mɛt; 2 klä'mat, *n.* A river in S. Oregon and N. California; length, 275 m. from Lower **Klamath Lake** to the Pacific ocean.

Klau'sen-burg, 1 klou'zen-burh; 2 klou'zĕn-burh, *n.* **1.** A county in Roumania; 1,940 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 65,000.

Klea'gle, 1 klī'gl; 2 klā'gl, *n.* An officer who organizes and secures members and sells the regalia, etc., of the Kuklux Klan.—**King Kleagle,** a superior officer who supervises and superintends the kleagles in a State.—**Imperial K.,** the chief executive of the organizing and sales department of the Kuklux Klan.

Kléber', 1 klē"bār'; 2 klē"bār', **Jean Baptiste** (1753–1800). A French general; assassinated at Cairo.

Klein, 1 klain; 2 klīn, **Felix** (1849–). A German mathematician

klep-to-ma'ni-a, 1 klep"to-mē'ni-a; 2 klĕp"to-mā'ni-a, *n.* **clep"to-ma'ni-a,** ∫An insane or uncontrollable propensity to steal. [< Gr. *kleptō*, steal, + MANIA.]—**klep"to-**[or **clep"to-**] **ma'ni-ac,** *n.* One afflicted with kleptomania.

K. L. H., *abbr.* Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Kling'sor, 1 kliŋ'zer; 2 kliŋ'sôr, *n.* In Wagner's *Parsifal*, a magician who in revenge for his exclusion from the knighthood of the Grail attempts to corrupt the knights by his arts, and, after failing with Parsifal, is destroyed.

Klon'dike, 1 klen'daik; 2 klŏn'dīk, *n.* A small tributary of the Yukon river, N. W. Canada; gold-fields.

Klop'stock, 1 klep'shtek; 2 klŏp'shtŏk, **Friedrich Gottlieb** (1724-1803). A German lyric and epic poet.

Kluck, 1 klūk; 2 klŭk, **Alexander H. R. von** (1846–). A German general; fought against French and British, 1914.

K. M., *abbr.* Knight of Malta.—**km,** *abbr.* Kilometer.—**km[2],** *abbr.* Square kilometer.—**km[3],** *abbr.* Cubic kilometer.

knack, 1 nak; 2 năk. **I**§**t.** *vt.* To make a sharp, quick sound; snap. **II.** *n.* **1.** The trick of doing a thing readily and well. **2.** Cleverness; adroitness. **3.** A clever device. [Colloq.] **4.** A knickknack. **5†.** A snap; crack. [Imitative.] SYN.: see EASE.

knack'er, 1 nak'er; 2 năk'er, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A dealer in, and slaughterer of, old, diseased, or disabled horses. **2.** A dealer in second-hand materials. [knots. **knag'gie†.**

knag, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A knot or knob.—**knag'gy,** *a.* Full of

knap[1]‖, 1 nap; 2 năp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To break in pieces; snap. **2**§. To bite; nibble. **3.** To rap. **II.** *i.* To make a snapping sound. [< D. *knappen*, bite, crack.]

knap[1]‖, *n.* A sharp cracking noise.

knap[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A knob or mound. [< AS. *cnæp.*]

knap'ping, 1 nap'iŋ; 2 năp'ĭng, *n.* [Scot.] The act of breaking stone.—**knap'ping-ham"mer,** *n.* A long-handled steel hammer for breaking stones, as flint-flakes. **knap'pin-ham"mer‡.**

knap'sack", 1 nap'sak"; 2 năp'săk", *n.* A case of leather or canvas worn strapped across the shoulders, for carrying light luggage. [< D. *knappen*, eat, + *zak*, sack.]

knap'weed", 1 nap'wid"; 2 năp'wēd", *n.* **1.** A common European weed (*Centaurea nigra*), naturalized in the United States in meadows and pastures, with heads of purple flowers: sometimes called *bullweed.* **2.** Any of various other species of *Centaurea.* [< KNAP[2] (< AS. *cnæp*, hilltop) + WEED[1], *n.*] **[knaur‡.—knarred,** *a.*

knar, 1 nōr; 2 när, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A knot in wood. **knarre‡;**

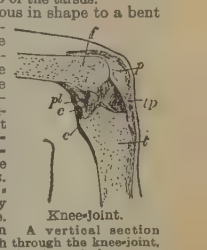
knaried, knar'ly, *a.* Same as GNARLED, etc.

knave, 1 nēv; 2 nāv, *n.* **1.** A dishonest person; rogue. **2.** A playing-card, the jack. **3.** A familiar friend; chum. **4†.** A boy; servant. [< AS. *cnafa*, servant boy (G. *knabe*).]—**knave bairn** [Scot.], a baby boy.—**knav'er-y,** *n.* [-ER-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Deceitfulness in dealing. **2**§. The character of being pleasantly mischievous; frolicsomeness.—**knav'ish,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a knave. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

knave'ship, 1 nēv'ship; 2 nāv'ship, *n.* **1.** The condition of being a knave: used as a mock title. **2†.** *Scots Law.* A portion of meal or grain given to a mill-servant as his due.

knead[1], 1 nīd; 2 nēd, *vt.* **1.** To mix and work into a homogeneous mass. **2.** To operate upon, fashion, mold, or make by or as by kneading. [< AS. *cnedan*, knead.]—**knead'er,** *n.*

knee, 1 nī; 2 nē. **I.** *vt.* To kneel. **II.** *n.* **1.** The joint, or the region about the joint of the human leg, midway between the hip-joint and the ankle. **2.** A region considered similar to the knee of man, as that about the carpal joint in the cat, horse, or cow. In animals, that joint in the leg which is, or seems to be, similar to a human knee: (1) In the hind leg of horses, dogs, and similar animals, the stifle joint. (2) In the fore leg, the carpal joint at the top of the cannon-bone; said of hoofed beasts. (3) In birds, the joint at the top of the tarsus. **3.** In construction, something analogous in shape to a bent human knee. **4‖.** A deferential, supplicatory, or reverential bending of the knee. **5.** *Bot.* Any of the upward projections, spurlike or angular, from the roots of swamp trees, especially the bald cypress. [< AS. *cnēo-w*, knee.]—**knee'-breech"es,** *n. pl.* Breeches extending from the waist to a point just below the knee. **k.-smalis‡.—knee'-cap",** *n. Anat.* The patella. **knee'-pan"‡.—knee-deep,** *a.* **1.** Rising to the knee. **2.** Sunk to the knee.—**k.-high,** *a.* Reaching as high as the knees.—**k.-jerk,** *n.* A jerking of the knee caused by a sudden twitch of the quadriceps muscle.—**k.-joint,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The articulation between the femur and the tibia, which includes the patella. **2.** A joint made or stiffened by a knee, as in ship-building. **3.** *Mach.* A toggle-joint.—**kneed,** *a.* **1.** Possessed of knees. **2.** Worn or disfigured by or at the knees. **3.** Formed like a bent knee.



Knee-joint.
A vertical section through the knee-joint, showing: *f*, femur; *t*, tibia; *pl*, posterior ligament; *c*, *c*, crucial ligament; *lp*, ligamentum patellæ; *p*, patella.

kneel, 1 nīl; 2 nēl, *vi.* [KNELT or KNEELED, KNEELD[5]; KNEEL'-

ING.] To make obeisance; support the body on the bent knee or knees. [< AS. *cneōw*, knee.]—**kneel'er**, *n.*

knell, } 1 nel; 2 nĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Poet.] **1.** To summon by
knel[2], } a knell; sound a knell. **2.** To give a sad or warning sound; toll. **II.** *n.* The tolling of a bell to announce a death; an evil omen. [< AS. *cnyll*, < *cnyllan*, knock.]

knelt†, *imp. & pp.* of KNEEL, *v.*

knet†, **knette**†, *imp. & pp.* of KNIT, *v.*

knew, *imp.* of KNOW, *v.*

knibb†, [a lump; knob. **knibb'loch**‡, **knibb'lack**, 1 nib'lăk; 2 nĭb'lăk, *n.* [Scot.] A small round stone; **Knick'er-bock"er**, 1 nĭk'ẽr-bŏk"ẽr; 2 nĭk'ẽr-bŏk"ẽr, *n.* **1.** A descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers in New York State; a New-Yorker. **2.** [k-] *pl.* Wide knee-breeches gathered below the knee. [< Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, typical Dutch character in Irving's "History of New York."]

knick'knack", 1 nĭk'nak"; 2 nĭk'năk", *n.* A trifling article; trinket; trifle. [Redup. of KNACK, *n.*]

knife, 1 naif; 2 nīf. **I.** *vt.* [KNIFED†; KNIF'ING.] [Slang.] **1.** To stab, cut, or kill with a knife. **2.** [U. S.] Figuratively, to defeat or ruin by secretly working against. **II.** *n.*

Knives.

1. Carving-knife. 2. Table-knife. 3. Dessert-knife. 4. Ferrule-knife. 5. Pocket-knife. 6. Surgical-knife. 7. Palet-knife. 8. Paper-cutter. 9. Can-opener. 10. Oyster-knife. 11. Pruning-knife. 12. Hunting-knife. 13. Kitchen-knife.

[KNIVES, *pl.*] **1.** A blade, usually with one sharpened edge, commonly set in a handle, for cutting. **2.** *Mach.* An edged blade forming part of an implement or machine. **3.** A cutlas or sword: now poetical or rhetorical only. [< AS. *cnīf*, knife.]—**knife'-edge"**, *n.* **1.** An edge sharpened like that of a knife; specif., a wedge of steel with a fine edge, serving as a fulcrum, as for a balance-beam or a pendulum. **2.** The girdle of a gem, in cutting.—**k.-switch**, *n. Elec.* A switch consisting of one or more knifelike blades which make contact between flat springs.—**war to the knife**, mortal conflict.—**knif'er**, *n.*

knight, 1 nait; 2 nīt. **I.** *vt.* To confer the honor of knighthood upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** In medieval times, a gentleman bred to the profession of arms, and admitted with special ceremonies to honorable military rank. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] The holder of a title next below that of baronet. **3.** A champion; any man devoted to the service of a woman or a cause; champion; in translations of the classics (1) a Roman eques; (2) an Athenian of the middle class.

4. A member of any society in which the official title of knight obtains. **5.** A chessman bearing a horse's head and moving one square diagonally, then one straight forward, in any possible direction, without regard to intervening pieces. [< AS. *cniht*, boy, < *cyn*, kin.]

Such terms as *knight banneret*, *knight baronet*, *knight companion*, and *knight templar* are each two nouns in apposition. In the plural each word takes the inflection; as, *knights templars*, etc. In *knight errant* the second word is an adjective, and the term means "errant knight." A few such English terms follow the French idiom in placing the adjective after the noun, but not the French practise of pluralizing the adjective; as, *knights errant*, *laws merchant*, *bodies politic*. Some terms of these kinds have been often erroneously treated as compounds, *knight-errant* being particularly frequent in print. They are not compounds, the adjective properly qualifying its noun as a separate word, and apposition of two nouns having a similar effect as to relative force, but attributing a named office, rank, or the like, instead of quality or character.

—**knight bachelor** [Gt. Brit.], a member of the most ancient but lowest order of knighthood.—**k. errant**, a medieval knight who went forth to redress wrongs or seek adventures.—**knight'-er"rant-ry**, *n.* The customs and practises of the knights errant; chivalry.—**k. of the road**, a footpad.—**k. of the shears**, a tailor.—**k. of the shire** [Gt. Brit.], a county member of Parliament as distinguished from a borough member.—**Knights of Labor** [U. S.], a national organization of laboring men, for mutual benefit and protection.—**Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of Rhodes**‡, see HOSPITALER.—**Knights Templars**, see TEMPLAR.—**Teutonic Knights**, see under TEUTONIC.—**knight'age**, *n.* The collective body of knights.—**knight'head"**, *n. Naut.* One of two stout upright posts placed on either side of the bowsprit as a support.—**knight'hood**, *n.* **1.** The character or dignity of a knight. **2.** Knights collectively.—**knight'ly**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a knight; chivalrous. **2.** Composed of knights; as, a *knightly* order.—**knight'li-ness**, *n.*—**knight'ly**, *adv.*

knit, 1 nit; 2 nĭt, *vt. & vi.* [KNIT or KNIT'TED[4]; KNIT'TING.] **1.** To form (a fabric or garment) by a series of interlocked loops of yarn or thread. **2.** Hence, to join or unite closely; cause to grow together, literally or figuratively; as, to *knit* a fracture. **3.** To draw together; contract; as, to *knit* the brows. **4.** [Poet.] To fasten or knot together. **5.** To make a fabric by interweaving yarn or thread by means of straight needles. **6.** To unite closely; grow together. [< AS. *cnittan*, < *cnotta*, knot.]—**knit'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who knits. **2.** A knitting-machine.—**knit'ting**, *n.* **1.** The act of knitting. **2.** The fabric produced by knitting. **knit'ting-work"**‡.—**knit'ting-nee"dle**, *n.* A long, blunt needle, used in knitting.

knives, *n.* Plural of KNIFE.

knob, 1 neb; 2 nŏb, *n.* A rounded protuberance, bunch, or boss. Specifically: (1) A rounded handle, as of a door. (2) [U. S.] A rounded mountain; knoll. [Var. of KNOP.]—**knobbed**, *a.* Having knobs; knobby.—**knob'by**, *a.* Full of knobs; also, hilly.—**knob'bi-ness**, *n.*

knob'ker"rie, 1 nep'ker"i; 2 nŏp'kĕr"i, *n.* [S. Afr.] A round-headed stick used as a club and a missile by the Kafirs. **knob'-ker"ry**‡; **knop'ker"rie**‡.

knock, 1 nek; 2 nŏk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give a blow to; hit with something hard or heavy. **2.** To give a blow with; cause to collide. **3.** To rap upon a door for admittance. **4.** *Mach.* To jar or pound, from a loose fit between parts. **II.** *n.* A stroke with something; a blow; rap. [< AS. *enuctan*, knock; imitative.] SYN.: see BLOW.

—**to knock down. 1.** To fell with a blow. **2.** In auctions, to assign to the highest bidder, formerly always by rapping three times with a mallet. **3.** To take apart for convenience of shipping or storage.—**to k. off. 1.** To leave off; stop, as work. **2.** To make offhand. **3.** To deduct.—**to k. out** [Slang], specif. (*Pugilism*), to render unconscious as by a blow in a prize-fight; hence, to overcome entirely.—**to k. under**, to confess oneself beaten; give up; yield.—**knock'a-bout"**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by knocking about or roughness. **2.** [Colloq., Austral.] Adaptable to all kinds of labor. **II.** *n.* A small, partially decked yacht, usually carrying a mainsail and jib, and having a center-board or keel.—**knock'down**, *a.* **1.** Having sufficient force to fell or overthrow. **2.** Constructed so as to be easily taken down, or apart, or so that the parts can be readily put together.—**knock'er**, *n.* **1.** One who knocks. **2.** Formerly, a hinged metal hammer fastened to a door as a means of signaling for admittance.—**knock'-kneed"**, *n.*—**k.-kneed**, *a.*—**k.-out**. **I.** *a.* Rendering insensible, as a blow at the angle of the jaw; overpowering. **II.** *n.* A knock-out blow, or a prize-fight that has been ended by such a blow.

knolt, 1 neit; 2 nōlt, *vt.* To strike; knock.

knoll, 1 nōl; 2 nōl, *vt. & vi.* To proclaim by a bell; sound, as a funeral knell; toll. [ME. *knollen:* imitative.]

knoll†, *n.* A small round hill; a mound; also, a hilltop. [< AS. *cnoll*, hill.]

knoll[2], *n.* The tolling of a bell; a knell.

knop‖, 1 nep; 2 nŏp, *n.* A knob or bunch. [< AS. *cnæp*, hilltop.]

knosp, 1 nesp; 2 nŏsp, *n.* A flower-bud, or a bud-like architectural ornament. [< G. *knospe*, < MHG. *knospe*, knot.]

Knos'sus, *n.* Same as CNOSSUS.

knot, 1 net; 2 nŏt, *vt. & vi.* [KNOT'TED[4]; KNOT'TING.] To tie in a knot; form a knot in; secure as with a knot; form knots or joints, as in plants; gather in a knot.

knot, *n.* **1.** An intertwining of the parts of one or more ropes, cords, etc., so that they will not slip. See illustration on next page. **2.** An ornamental bow of silk, lace, etc. **3.** Anything that resembles a knot. Specifically: (1) A hard, gnarled portion of the trunk of a tree at the insertion of a branch. (2) A node or joint in a stem; also, a protuberance or swelling; in the plural, a disease of trees, characterized by such swellings. (3) A cluster or group, as of persons. (4) *Naut.* (*a*) A division of a log-line, marked by pieces of cloth or knotted string at equal distances, being 47.33 feet when the line is used with a 28-second glass, 50.75 feet where the glass runs 30 seconds. (*b*) Hence, a speed of a nautical mile in an hour, used as a unit for expressing a ship's speed, this speed being indicated by the number of knots that pass while the glass is running. (*c*) A nautical mile. (*5*) *Arch.* A knob. **4.** A bond of association or union. **5.** Something not easily solved; a difficulty; problem. **6.** An enlargement of a muscle or of the bone beneath it; a swollen gland or nerve. [< AS. *cnotta*, knot.]—**French knot** (*Embroidery*), a decorative knot made by twisting or winding a thread several times around a needle and then pushing the latter through the coil.—**knot'-grass"**, *n.* **1.** A widely distributed polygonaceous herb (*Polygonum aviculare*). **2.** Any of several other grasses, as the wild oat (*Avena fatua*).—**knot'ted**, *a.* **1.** Having knots; knotty. **2.** Ornamented with knotwork.—**knot'ty**, *a.* [KNOT'TI-ER; KNOT'TI-EST.] **1.** Having many knots. **2.** Hard like a knot; rugged. **3.** Difficult to solve; intricate; puzzling.—**knot'ti-ness**, *n.*

knot'ter, 1 net'ẽr; 2 nŏt'ẽr, *n.* **1.** A person or machine employed for removing knots. **2.** One who or that which knots. [weed.

knot'weed", 1 net'wid"; 2 nŏt'wēd", *n.* **1.** Knot-grass. **2.** Knap-

knout, 1 naut *or* nūt; 2 nout *or* nut, *n.* The official form of whip or scourge used formerly for flogging in Russia. [F., < Russ. *knutŭ*, knot.]—**knout**, *vt.* To punish with the knout.

know, 1 nō; 2 nō, *v.* [KNEW; KNOWN; KNOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a clear and certain perception or apprehension of, as a truth or fact; be certain of as objectively true. **2.** To be thoroughly acquainted with; understand. **3.** To have information or intelligence of. **4.** To recognize, as through the memory or from description; be acquainted with; as, to *know* a neighbor. **5**‖. To have sexual commerce with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have knowledge; be informed. **2.** To get

knowledge; acquire experience or information. [< AS. *cnāwan*, know.]

Syn.: apprehend, ascertain, be acquainted with, be assured, be aware, be certain, be sure of, cognize, comprehend, discern, discover, discriminate, distinguish, experience, have acquaintance with, have knowledge of, learn, make sure of, perceive, realize, recognize, understand. Either *know* or *know of* is correct, but they mean different things. I *know* my friend; I may *know of* a stranger whom I have never met. See LEARN. Compare synonyms for KNOWLEDGE.—Ant.: be ignorant of, etc. Compare synonyms for IGNORANT.—Prep.: to know *by* study; *from* scouts; *by* or *from* experience; know *of* or *about* the matter; know right *from* wrong; know *by* or *under* the name of.—**know'a-bl(e^p)**, *a.* That can be known.—**know'a-bl(e-ness^p)**, *n.*—**know'er**, *n.*—**know'ing**, *n.* Knowledge.

knowe, 1 nȯu; 2 now, *n.* [Scot.] A hillock; knoll.

know'ing, 1 nō'iŋ; 2 nō'iŋ, *pa.* **1.** Having perception or knowledge; also, done consciously or on purpose. **2.** Shrewd; cute. Syn.: acute, astute, clever, cunning, discerning, intelligent, keen, penetrating, sagacious, sharp, shrewd. A *knowing* look, air, etc., indicates practical knowledge with a touch of shrewdness, and perhaps of cunning; in regard to some special matter, it indicates the possession of reserved knowledge which the person could impart if he chose. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. We speak of a *knowing* rascal, meaning *cunning* or *shrewd* within a narrow range, but of a *knowing* horse or dog, in the sense of *sagacious*, implying that he knows more than is commonly expected of such an animal. A *knowing* child has more knowledge than would be looked for at his years, perhaps more than is quite desirable, while to speak of a child as *intelligent* is altogether complimentary. See ASTUTE; CLEVER; INTELLIGENT; WISE.—Ant.: dull, gullible, senseless, silly, simple, stolid, stupid, undiscerning, unintelligent.—**know'ing-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With knowledge. **2.** Shrewdly; slyly.—**know'ing-ness**, *n.*

knowl'edge, 1 nel'ej; 2 nȯl'ĕdġ, *n.* **1.** A result or product of knowing. Specifically: (1) Information; learning; scholarship. (2) Practical understanding or skill in anything. **2.** The clear and certain apprehension of truth; assured rational conviction. **3.** The act, process, or state of knowing; cognition. **4.** Any object of knowing or mental apprehension: (1) That which is or may be known; the knowable. (2) Actual or possible range of information. **5.** Specific information; notification; notice. **6.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) Evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses. (2) Beliefs and opinions; human theories, doctrines, hypotheses. (3) That which is not divine and is the origin of sin, sickness, and death. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 590. [STEWART '10.] ¶ Sexual intercourse. **knoul'eche†**.

Syn.: acquaintance, apprehension, cognition, cognizance, comprehension, erudition, experience, information, intelligence, intuition, learning, light, lore, perception, recognition, scholarship, science, wisdom. *Knowledge* is all that the mind knows, from whatever source derived or obtained, or by whatever process; the aggregate facts, truths, or principles acquired or retained by the mind, including alike the *intuitions* native to the mind and all that has been learned respecting phenomena, causes, laws, principles, literature, etc. There is a tendency to regard *knowledge* as accurate and systematic, and to a certain degree complete. We say of a studious man that he has a great store of *knowledge*, or of an intelligent man of the world, that he has a fund of varied *information*. We speak of *perception* of external objects, *apprehension* of intellectual truth. Simple *perception* gives a limited *knowledge* of external objects, merely as such; the *cognition* of the same objects is a *knowledge* of them in some relation; *cognizance* is the formal or official *recognition* of something as an object of *knowledge;* we take *cognizance* of it. *Intuition* is primary *knowledge* antecedent to all teaching or reasoning; *experience* is *knowledge* that has entered directly into one's own life; as, a child's *experience* that fire will burn. See ACQUAINTANCE; EDUCATION; LEARNING; SCIENCE; WISDOM.—Ant.: ignorance, illiteracy, inexperience, misapprehension, misconception, misunderstanding, rudeness, unfamiliarity.—**knowl'edge-a-bl(e^p)**, *a.* [Colloq.] Having knowledge; knowing.

known, 1 nōn; 2 nōn, *pa.* Apprehended mentally; recognized; understood; esp., recognized by all as the truth: common in the phrase **known quantity** (a quantity whose value is stated: generally denoted by one of the earlier letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c,* etc.).

know'-noth"ing, *n.* **1.** An uneducated or densely ignorant person. **2.** [K-] A member of the American party in U. S. politics (1853–1856), which aimed at excluding foreign-born persons from the government. Being originally a secret society, its members professed to "know nothing" about it when questioned, hence the name.—**Know'-noth"ing-ism**, *n.* The principles of the Know-nothings or [k-] of the agnostics.

Knox, 1 nȯks; 2 nȯks, *n.* **1. Henry** (1750–1802), an American Revolutionary general and statesman. **2. John** (1505–1572), a Scottish Protestant reformer, theologian, and historian. **3. Philander Chase** (1853–1921), an American statesman; Attorney-General for the United States (1901); Secretary of State (1909–1913); Senator (1917–1921).

Knox'ville, 1 nȯks'vil; 2 nȯks'vil, *n.* A manufacturing city in E. Tennessee; pop. 77,820; seat of **University of Tennessee.**

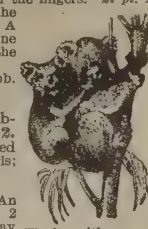
Knt., **Kt.**, *abbr.* Knight.

knuck'le, } 1 nuk'l; 2 nŭk'l. **I.** *vi.* [KNUCK'L(E)D^F; KNUCK'-
knuck'l^F, } LING.] [Colloq.] To submit to an antagonist; yield. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the joints of the fingers, or the region about it. **2.** The ankle-joint, as of a calf. **3.** *Mech.*

DIFFERENT FORMS OF KNOTS.

1. Wall-knot. 2. Wall- and crown-knot. 3. Double wall- and double crown-knot. 4, 5. Single Matthew Walker's knot, begun and finished. 6, 7. Double Matthew Walker's knot, begun and finished. 8, 9. Lanyard knot, begun and finished. 10. Spritsail-sheet knot. 11. Stopper-knot. 12. Turk's-head. 13, 14. Diamond knot, single and double. 15. Figure-of-eight or German knot. 16. Stevedore-knot. 17. Simple, single, or overhand knot. 18. Bowline-knot. 19. Running bowline-knot. 20. Hangman's knot. 21. Double Flemish loop. 22. Clinch-knot. 23. Bowline on a bight. 24. Bowline with a bight. 25. Sheep-shank knot. 26. Lark's head knot. 27. Chain-knot with toggle. 28. Harness-hitch. 29. Square or reef-knot. 30. Granny-knot. 31, 32. Sheet- or becket-bend, single and double. 33, 34. Carrick-bend, single and double. 35. Reeving-line bend. 36. Rope-yarn knot. 37. Surgeon's knot. 38, 39. Shroud-knot, begun and finished. 40. Surgeon's reef-knot. 41. Staffordshire knot. 42. Sheet-bend with toggle. 43, 44. Bow-knot, single and double. 45. Englishman's tie. 46. Cat's-paw. 47, 48. Blackwall hitch, single and double. 49. Studdingsail-tack bend. 50. Studdingsail-halyard bend. 51. Timber-hitch. 52. Timber- and half-hitch. 53. Round turn and two half-hitches. 54. Round turn and one half-hitch. 55. Half-hitch. 56. Two half-hitches. 57. Clove-hitch. 58. Double running knot. 59. Clove-hitch on a bight. 60. Magnus hitch. 61. Fisherman's bend. 62. Topsail-halyard bend. 63. Slippery hitch. 64. Boat-knot or marlinespike-hitch. 65. Marline-hitches. 66. Rolling hitch. 67. Midshipman's hitch. 68, 69. Round seizing, begun and finished. 70. Racking seizing. 71. Throat seizing. 72. Hawser-bend. 73. Cask sling. 74. Barrel sling. 75. Bale sling. 76. Spanish windlass.

A joint or hinge resembling a knuckle. **4.** *Ship-building.* An abrupt angle in a timber. **5.** *pl.* See BRASS KNUCKLES, below. [< Ad. *cruucel.*]—**brass knuckles,** a device made of metal, fitting over the knuckles, and used as a weapon. Called also *knuckles.*—**knuck'le-bone"**, *n.* **1.** A huckle-bone, as of a sheep; also, in man, one of the bones of the fingers. **2.** *pl.* A children's game. —**k.-joint,** *n.* **1.** The joint formed at a knuckle. **2.** *Mech.* A hinge-joint in which a projection in one part lies between two projections of the other part.—**knuck'led,** *a.* Jointed.



Koala, with young. 1/24

knur, 1, nûr; 2, nûr, *n.* A knot or knob. [M.E. *knor, knorre.*]

knurl†, *vt.* Same as NURL.

knurl, 1 nûrl; 2 nûrl, *n.* **1.** A hard substance or protuberance; knot; lump. **2.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] A hunchbacked dwarf. — **knurled,** *a.* Having knurls; gnarled; milled. **knurl'y**†.

knyll†, *v.* To knell; toll.

ko-a'la, 1 ko-ä'la; 2 ko-ä'la, *n.* [Austral.] An arboreal marsupial of Australia, about 2 feet long, with no external tail, and ash-gray woolly fur. **Australian bear**†; **co-a'la**‡; **native bear**†; **native sloth**†.

kob, 1 kŏb *or* keb; 2 kŏb *or* kŏb, *n.* [Afr.] Strictly, a large antelope (genus *Cobus*), with elongated horns, ringed at the base, and a long tufted tail, as the water-buck; more loosely, any of the several smaller related antelopes, as a reedbuck. See illus. below. **ko'ba**‡; **ko'bus**‡.

ko'balt, *n.* Same as COBALT†. [**co'bang**‡; **ko'bang**‡.

ko'ban, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese gold coin, equivalent to $5.62.

Kob'do, 1 keb'do; 2 kŏb'do, *n.* **1.** A province of N. W. Mongolia, China. **2.** Its capital; pop. 6,000.

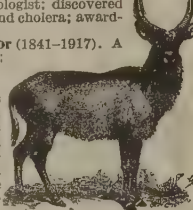
Ko'be, 1 kō'bē; 2 kō'be, *n.* A seaport (pop. 378,000), S. coast of Honshu Island, Japan.

Ko'blenz, *n.* Same as COBLENZ.

ko'bold, 1 kō'beld; 2 kō'bōld, *n.* *G. Folk-lore.* An earth-spirit inhabiting mines and caves; goblin; gnome. [G., < MHG. *kobolt,* perhaps from *Kobe,* cabin, + *walt,* ruler, < *walten,* rule.]

Koch, 1 koH; 2 kōH, **Robert** (1843–1910). A German physician, hygienist, and bacteriologist; discovered pathogenic germs of tuberculosis and cholera; awarded Nobel prize, 1905.

Koch'er, 1 koH'er; 2 kōH'er, **Theodor** (1841–1917). A Swiss physician; expert on goiter; awarded Nobel prize, 1909.



Kob. 1/60

ko'dak, 1 kō'dak; 2 kō'dăk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To take an instantaneous picture of; photograph with a kodak. **II.** *n.* **1.** A portable photographic camera with which successive instantaneous negatives are made: proprietary term invented as a trade-mark by the Eastman Kodak Company. See CAMERA. **2.** A print from a kodak film or plate.

Ko'da-ma, 1 kō'da-me; 2 kō'da-ma, **Gentaro, Viscount** (1852–1906). A Japanese general.

K. of P., *abbr.* Knights of Pythias.

Koh"i-noor', 1 kō"i-nūr'; 2 kō"i-nōōr', *n.* A famous Indian diamond presented to Queen Victoria, weighing when cut 103⅛ carats. **Koh"i-nur'**†.

kohl, 1 kōl; 2 kōl, *n.* In Arabic-speaking countries, a powder of antimony used to darken the eyes. [Ar.] **kochl**‡.

kohl'ra"bi, 1 kōl'rä"bi; 2 kōl'rä"bi, *n.* A variety of cabbage with an edible turnip-shaped stem: a common field-crop in Sweden. [G., for It. *cavolo rapa,* < L. *caulis,* cabbage, + *rapa,* turnip.]

Ko"kand', 1 ke"kānt'; 2 kō"känt', *n.* A town, capital of Fergana government, Russia in Asia; pop. 112,000. **Ko"kan'**‡.

Ko"ko-nor', 1 kō"ko-nōr'; 2 kō"ko-nōr', *n.* **1.** A salt lake in N. E. Tibet; 12,097 ft. above sea-level; covers about 2,500 sq. m. **2.** A region in N. E. Tibet. **Ku"ku-nor'**‡.

Ko'la[1], 1 kō'la; 2 kō'la, *n.* A peninsula in Archangel government, N. Russia.

ko'la[2], **ko'la-nut,** etc. Same as COLA[2], etc.

Kol-chak', 1 kōl-chāk'; 2 kōl-chäk', **Alexander Vassilievitch** (1874–1920). A Russian admiral, head of Omsk dictatorate in 1919 in opposition to Bolshevism; reported shot by his own men.

Kol-mar', *n.* Same as COLMAR.

Ko"lo-me'a, 1 kō"lo-mē'e; 2 kō"lo-me'a, *n.* A town in S. E. Poland, formerly in Austria; pop. 43,000; taken by the Russians in the World War, May 14, 1915; retaken by Germans, July 26, 1917. [SENBURG.

Ko"lozs"var', 1 ke"lez'vūr'; 2 kō"lōzh"vär', *n.* Same as KLAU-

Kol"y-ma', 1 kol"i-mā'; 2 kōl"ŷ-mä', *n.* A river in eastern Siberia; length, 995 m. to the Arctic ocean.

Ko'mu-ra, 1 kō'mu-ru; 2 kō'mụ-rä, **Marquis Jutaro** (1855–1911). A Japanese diplomat.

Ko"na"kry', 1 kō"na"krī'; 2 kō"nä"krŷ', *n.* A town, capital of French Guinea, West Africa; pop. 7,000.

Kon'go, 1 keŋ'go; 2 kŏŋ'go, *n.* Same as CONGO[2], 1.—**Belgian Kongo,** see under CONGO[2].

Ko'ni-a, 1 kō'ni-e; 2 kō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Asia Minor; 39,410 sq. m.; pop. 1,069,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 45,000. **I-co'ni-um**‡ [Ancient].

Kö'nig-grätz, 1 kö'niH-grets; 2 kû'niH-grĕt"s, *n.* A town in N. W. Czecho-Slovakia; pop. 11,000; Prussians defeated Austrians, in 1866, in the battle known as Sadowa.

Kö'nig-lich-e Wein'ber-ge, 1 kö'niH-liH-e vain'ber-ge; 2 kû'niH-liH-e vīn'bĕr-ge. A suburb of Prague, Czecho-Slovakia; pop. 77,000.

Kö'nigs-berg, 1 kö'niHs-berH; 2 kû'niHs-bĕrH. *n.* A fortified university city (pop. 260,900), N. E. Prussia; menaced by Russian troops, August 1, 1915.

Kö'nigs-hüt"te, 1 kö'niHs-hüt'e; 2 kû'niHs-hüt"e, *n.* A mining town in Silesia, Poland; pop. 74,810.

Kon'stanz, 1 kŏn'shtants; 2 kŏn'shtänts, *n.* A city in Baden, on Lake Constance; pop. 30,120. [*Strepsiceros*).

koo'doo, 1 kū'dū; 2 kōō'dōō *n.* [Afr.] A striped antelope (genus

koo'miss, *n.* Kumiss. **kou'miss** or **-mys**‡.

Koord, *n.* Same as KURD.

Koo'te-nay, 1 kū'ti-nē; 2 kōō'te-nā, *n.* **1.** A lake in S. E. British Columbia; length, 65 m. **2.** A river in British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana; length, 450 m. to Columbia river.

kop, 1 kep; 2 kŏp, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A hill; headland.

ko'peck, ko'pek, *n.* Same as COPECK.

kop'je, 1 kep'i; 2 kŏp'e, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A hillock.

Kö-prü'lü, 1 kü-prī'lī; 2 kû-prē'lē, *n.* A town in S. E. Jugo-Slavia; pop. 22,000. **Kö-pri'lī**†.

kor, *n.* Same as HOMER[2].

Ko-ran', 1 ko-rān' *or* kō'ran; 2 ko-rän' *or* kō'ran, *n.* The Mohammedan sacred scripture, written in Arabic and professing to record the revelations of Allah (God) to Mohammed. [< Ar. *qorân,* book, < *qarâ,* read.] **Al"co-ran'**‡.

Kor"do-fan', 1 kōr"do-fān'; 2 kōr"do-fän', *n.* A country of Africa, forming a province of Egyptian Sudan; 130,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000; overrun by the Mahdi and Khalifa, 1886–1898; chief town, El Obeid.

Ko-re'a, 1 ko-rī'e; 2 ko-rē'a. See CHOSEN.—**Ko-re'an.** I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Korea (Chosen) or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or a native of Korea. **2.** The language of Korea, intermediate between Mongol-Tatar and Japanese.

Kor-ni'lov, 1 kōr-nī'lef; 2 kōr-nī'lŏf, **Laurus Georgievich** (1870–1918?). Russian general in World War; commanded revolutionary troops in 1917.

Kor"o-len'ko, 1 kōr"o-len'ko; 2 kōr"o-lĕn'ko, **Vladimir Galaktionovich** (1853–1921). A Russian novelist.

Ko"ros-me'zo, 1 kō'rūsh-me'sō; 2 kū'rush-mĕ'sû, *n.* A town (pop. 8,000) formerly in Hungary, now in Czecho-Slovakia.

Kor-zen"i-ow'ski, Joseph Conrad. See CONRAD, JOSEPH.

kos[1], 1 kes; 2 kŏs, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish measure of capacity of about four cubic inches.

Kos[2], 1 kes; 2 kŏs, *n.* An island in the Grecian Archipelago; 110 sq. m.; pop. 10,000; occupied by Italy during World War; ceded to Greece by Turkish Peace Treaty. **Cos**‡.

Kos"ci-us'ko, 1 kes"i-us'ko; 2 kŏs"i-ŭs'ko, *n.* **1. Thaddeus** (1746–1817), a Polish patriot distinguished in the American Revolution (1777–1783). **Kos-clusz'ko, Tadeusz**‡. **2. Mount,** in the Muniong Alps, New South Wales; highest peak in Australia; 7,308 ft.

ko'sher, 1 kō'shar; 2 kō'sher. **I.** *a.* Permitted by the Jewish ceremonial law; clean; pure: said usually of food. **II.** *n.* A kosher shop; also, the food sold there. [Heb.]

Kos'sel, 1 kos'sel; 2 kŏs'el, **Albrecht** (1853–). German physiologist; awarded Nobel prize, 1910.

Kos-so'vo, 1 ke-sō'vo; 2 kō-sō'vo, *n.* A former vilayet (12,700 sq. m.; pop. 1,200,000) of W. Turkey, now chiefly in Jugo-Slavia, consisting mainly of elevated marshy plains; occupied by Austro-Bulgarian army November 23, 1915; capital, Uskup. **Kos-so'va**‡.—**Kossovo Plain,** a plateau west of Prishtina, said to be the site of the total defeat of the Serbs by the Turks, June 15, 1389.

Kos'suth, 1 kes'uth; 2 kŏs'ŭth, **Louis** (1802–1891). A Hungarian patriot; led insurrection, 1848.

ko-tow', 1 ko-tau'; 2 ko-tow', *n.* A Chinese form of obeisance by kneeling and touching the forehead to the ground before a superior. [Chin.]—**ko-tow',** *vi.* **kow-tow'**‡.

Kot'ze-bue, 1 ket'se-bū; 2 kŏt'se-bụ, **August Friedrich von** (1761–1819). A German dramatist.

kou'miss, kou'mys, *n.* Same as KUMISS.

kour'bash, *n.* Same as COURBASH.

kous'so, *n.* Same as CUSSO.

Ko"ra-ien'sky, 1 ke"vā-lyef'ski; 2 kŏ"vä-lyĕf'sky, **Sophie** (1850–1891). A Russian mathematician and author.

Kov'no, 1 kev'no; 2 kŏv'no, *n.* **1.** A former government of W. Russia, now mostly in Lithuania; 15,687 sq. m.; pop. 1,800,000. **2.** Its capital (pop. 90,000); taken by the Germans Aug. 17, 1915, and February 21, 1918.

Ko"we-it', 1 kō"wē-ĭt'; 2 kō"wę-ĭt', *n.* **1.** A sultanate on the N. W. coast of the Persian Gulf; estimated pop. 50,000; subsidized by Great Britain. **2.** Its capital and seaport.

Kow-loon', 1 kau-lūn'; 2 kow-lōōn', *n.* A peninsula, town (pop. 85,000), and bay, adjoining Hongkong on the N. E., and leased by Great Britain from China in 1861; part of Hongkong colony since 1898. **Kau-lun'**‡.

K. P., *abbr.* Knights of St. Patrick (Gt. Brit.), Knight of Pythias.

Kr, *abbr.* Krypton.—**kr.,** *abbr.* Kreutzer, krona, krone, kronen, kroner. [sula and Siam.

Kra, 1 krā: 2 krä, *n.* An isthmus that connects the Malay Peninsula and Siam.

kraal, 1 krāl; 2 kräl, *n.* **1.** A village or group of native huts surrounded by a stockade and occupied by a chief. **2.** An enclosure for cattle. [S.-Afr. D.]

Krafft-E'bing, 1 krāft-ē'bing; 2 kräft-e'bing, **Baron Richard von** (1840–1902). A German neurologist.

Kra-gu'je-vatz, 1 kru-gū'yē-vūts; 2 krä-gụ'ye-väts, *n.* **1.** A department in central Serbia; 886 sq. m.; pop. 189,000. **2.** Its capital (pop. 19,000); fell before Austro-German advance, Nov. 1, 1915. **Kra-gu'yé-vatz**‡.

krait, 1 krāt; 2 krät, *n.* [E. Ind.] A very venomous dull-bluish snake (genus *Bungarus*), especially *B. cæruleus* of Bengal.

Kra"ka-tau', 1 kra"ka-tau': 2 krä"kä-tou', *n.* **1.** An island in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, Malay Archipelago. **2.** A volcano on the same; 2,517 ft. high; violent eruption, Aug. 26–27, 1883, killed 36,417 persons, consuming two-thirds of the peak. **Kra"ka-tao'**‡; **Kra"ka-to'a**‡.

kra'ken, 1 krū'ken *or* krē'ken; 2 krä'kĕn *or* krä'kēn, *n.* A fabu-

jous sea-monster described as appearing in Norwegian seas. [Dan., < Norw. *krake*, < *krake*, pole.]

Kra'kow, 1 krä'kuv; 2 krä'kow, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Poland. **2.** An ancient city (pop. 176,000) in S. W. Poland; capital of Poland, 1320–1609; university founded in 1364; shelled by Russians, 1914.

Kra-lie'vo, 1 kra-lyē'vō; 2 krä-lyē'vō, *n.* A town in Jugo-Slavia; pop. 4,000; captured by Austro-German army, Nov. 7, 1915.

krame, *n.* Same as CRAME. **crœme‡.**

kran, 1 krän; 2 krän, *n.* A Persian coin. See COIN.

Kras'nik, 1 krăs'nik; 2 krăs'nik, *n.* A town in Poland, where the Austrians defeated the Russians Aug., 1914, but were defeated by them in turn Sept., 1914, and July, 1915.

Kras"no-yarsk', 1 krăs"no-yärsk'; 2 krăs"no-yärsk', *n.* A town (pop. 80,000) in W. Siberia.

Kre'feld, 1 krē'felt; 2 kre'fēlt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhenish Prussia; pop. 124,330.

Kreh'biel, 1 krē'bĭl; 2 kre'bēl, **Henry** (1854–1923). An American music-critic; author; editor: *A Book of Operas; How to Listen to Music.* [violinist.

Kreis'ler, 1 krais'lər; 2 kris'ler, **Fritz** (1875–). An Austrian

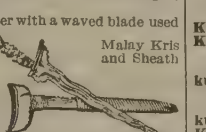
Kre"men-tchug', 1 krē"men-chug'; 2 kre"mĕn-chu͞g', *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 99,000) in the Ukraine.

krem'lin, 1 krem'lin; 2 krĕm'lin, *n.* The citadel of a Russian town; specifically [K-], the citadel of Moscow, enclosing the former palace of the Czar. [F., < Rus. *kremli*, citadel.]

kreut'zer, 1 kroit'sər; 2 kroit'sər, *n.* A copper coin of Austria and formerly of Germany, worth a fraction of a cent. [G., < *kreuz*, cross, L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.] **kreu'zer‡.**

Krie'hild, Krim'hilt; 2 krēm'hĭlt, *n.* Same as CHRIEMHILD. **Kriem-hil'de‡.**

kris, 1 kris; 2 krĭs, *n.* [Malay.] A dagger with a waved blade used in Malaysia. **creese‡; crease‡.**



Malay Kris and Sheath

Krish'na, 1 krish'nə; 2 krish'na, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* A celebrated Hindu deity, an incarnation of Vishnu.

Kriss Kring'gle, 1 kris kriŋ'gl; 2 krĭs krĭŋ'gl. St. Nicholas; Santa Claus.

Kris"ti-a'ni-a, *n.* Same as CHRISTIANIA.

kro'ne, 1 krō'nə; 2 krō'ne, *n.* A coin of Austria, Denmark, Germany, Norway, and Sweden. See COIN.

kro'na‡ [Sw.].

Kron'os, 1 kren'əs; 2 krŏn'ŏs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The original supreme deity, superseded by Zeus.

Kron'stadt, 1 krŏn'stat; 2 krŏn'stät, *n.* **1.** A county formerly in Hungary, now in Roumania; 697 sq. m. **2.** Its capital (pop. 41,000), a manufacturing town; occupied by Roumanians, Aug. 29, 1916; reoccupied by Austro-German army, Sept. 10, 1916. **3.** Same as CRONSTADT.

Kro-pot'kin, 1 kro-pet'kin; 2 kro-pŏt'kin, **Prince Peter Alexeivitch** (1842–1921). A Russian political reformer.

Krü'ger, 1 krü'gər; 2 krü'gĕr, **Stephanus Johannes Paulus** (1825–1904). "Oom Paul," a Boer statesman; President of the South-African Republic from 1881 to 1901.

Krupp, 1 krup; 2 krŭp, *n.* **1. Alfred** (1812–1887), founder of the famous steel- and gun-works, Essen, Germany. **2. Bertha K.** [Bertha Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach]; principal owner of Krupp steel-works at Essen. **3. Friedrich Alfred** (1854–1902), a German gunmaker; son of Alfred.

kry'o-lite, *n.* Same as CRYOLITE. **kry'o-lith‡.**

kryp'ton, 1 krip'tən; 2 krŷp'ton, *n.* A gaseous constituent of the atmosphere isolated by Ramsay in 1898. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *kryptos*, hidden.]

Kshat'ri-ya, 1 kshut'ri-yə; 2 kshŭt'ri-ya, *n.* [Sans.] The warrior caste of the Aryan Hindus; a member of the caste. **Kshat'ru-ya‡.** [(Great Britain), Knights Templars.

Kt., *abbr.* Knight (in chess).—**K. T.,** *abbr.* Knight of the Thistle

Kua'la Lum'pur, 1 kwä'lə lum'pur; 2 kwä'lä lu͝m'pu͝r, *n.* A city in the Federated Malay States; pop. 60,000; capital of Selangor State. **(O"ka-yan'go;**

Ku-ban'go, 1 ku-băn'ge; 2 kō͞o-băn'gō, *n.* A river in S.W. Africa.

Ku'blai Khan, 1 kü'blai kän; 2 ku'blī kän (1214–1294). The great Khan of the Mongols; conquered China.—**Ku'bla Khan,** title of a poem by Coleridge.

Kuch Be-har', 1 kūch bē-här'; 2 kuch bę-här'. **1.** A native state; N. E. Bengal province, India; 1,307 sq. m.; pop. 593,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 11,000.

ku'du, *n.* Same as KOODOO.

Kuen'lun', 1 kwen'lün'; 2 kwĕn'lu͝n', *n.* Mountains between Turkestan and Tibet; length, 2,500 m.; altitude, 25,000 ft.

Ku'fic, *a. & n.* Same as CUFIC.

Kühl'man, 1 kül'mən; 2 kül'män, **Richard von** (1873–). A German statesman; Foreign Minister in early part of 1918.

Ku'ka, 1 kü'kə; 2 ku'kä, *n.* A town (pop. 60,000), capital of Bornu, central Africa, on W. shore of Lake Chad. **Ku'ka-wa‡.**

Ku'klux", 1 kiü'kluks"; 2 kū'klŭks", *n.* **1.** A secret society in the southern United States after the Civil War, aiming to prevent negro ascendency. **2.** A modern secret society, founded in 1915 in Atlanta, Ga., aiming at Protestant white native ascendency, and opposed to immorality. **Ku'klux Klan‡. 3.** A member of either society. [< Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

Kuk"u-kho'tō, 1 kuk"u-kō'tō; 2 kuk"u-kō'tō, *n.* A city in Shanshi province, China; pop. 80,000.

Ku"ku-nor', *n.* Same as KOKONOR.

Kul'ja, 1 kül'jə; 2 kul'ja, *n.* **1.** A district of W. Zungaria in China; 23,130 sq. m. **2.** A town (pop. 10,000), capital of the district, on the Ili river. **Kul'dja‡.**

Kul-tur', 1 kul-tür'; 2 kul-tu͝r', *n.* [G.] Progress, achievement, and efficiency, in all phases, practical or theoretical, of political, economic, social, scientific, or artistic life. It includes the processes involved, as the subjection of the individual for the benefit of the State, and the material and mental results attained; civilization; formerly, culture; cultivation.

Kul-tur'kampf, 1 kul-tür'kämpf; 2 kul-tu͝r'kämpf, *n.* [G., literally "culture-conflict".] The abortive political struggle initiated by Bismarck in 1872, between the German imperial government and the Roman Catholic Church which had for its main issue the control by the state of educational and ecclesiastical appointments. It was signalized by the passage of the **May laws** or **Falk laws** in May, 1873, aiming at the state veto of the appointment of the clergy, and of still more drastic measures in 1875, many of which restrictions were later nullified (1880–1887).

Ku-lun', 1 ku-lün', 2 ku-lu͝n', *n.* Same as URGA.

Ku'ma-mo'to, 1 kü'ma-mō'to; 2 ku'mä-mō'to, *n.* **1.** A ken of W. Kyushu Island, Japan; 2,772 sq. m. **2.** A seaport town (pop. 64,000), capital of the same.

Ku-ma'no-vo, 1 ku-mä'no-vo; 2 ku-mä'no-vo, *n.* A town in Jugo-Slavia; pop. 13,000; captured by Bulgarians, Nov. 21, 1917.

Ku-mas'i, 1 ku-mas'i; 2 ku-mäs'ī, *n.* **1.** A town, capital of Ashanti, Guinea, W. Africa; taken by the British in 1874. **Ku-mas'ie‡; Ku-mas'si‡; Ku-mas'sie‡. 2.** A negro of Kumasi.

ku'miss, 1 kü'mis; 2 ku'mis, *n.* Fermented mare's milk, used by the Tatar tribes of central Asia, or a drink made in imitation of it. [< Tatar *kumic.*] **ku'mys‡.**

Kum Ka'le, 1 kum kä'le; 2 kum kä'le. A settlement in Turkey in Asia at the south side of the entrance to the Dardanelles; French troops landed April 25, 1915; evacuated 1917.

küm'mel, 1 küm'el; 2 küm'ĕl, *n.* [G.] A liqueur of Russia and Germany, flavored with aniseed, cumin, or caraway.

kum'mer-bund, *n.* Same as CUMMERBUND.

kum'quat, 1 kum'kwet; 2 kŭm'kwąt, *n.* A small citrous tree cultivated in China and Japan; also, its small fruit, orange-like in color, but of the size and shape of a plum, used for a preserve. [< Chin. *kin keu*, golden orange.]

Kun"chin-jun'ga, *n.* Same as KANCHANJANGA.

Kun'dry, 1 kun'dri; 2 kun'dry, *n.* In Wagner's *Parsifal*, a woman doomed to eternal laughter because she laughed at Christ on the cross, but freed from the curse by Parsifal.

kunz'ite, 1 kunts'ait; 2 kunts'īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A lilac-colored variety of spodumene, used as a gem-stone: found at Pala, Cal. [< G. F. *Kunz* of New York.]

kur'bash, *v. & n.* Same as COURBASH.

Kur"di-stan', 1 kür"di-stăn'; 2 kur"dĭ-stän', *n.* A region in N. W. Persia and Turkey in Asia.—**Kurd,** *n.* A native of Kurdistan. —**Kurd'ish,** *a.* [Island, Japan.

Ku're, 1 kü're; 2 ku're, *n.* A city (pop. 136,000) on Honshu

Kurg, 1 kürg; 2 kurg, *n.* A hill province in India, under British control; 1,582 sq. m.; pop. 175,000. **Coorg‡.**

Ku-ril'i-an, 1 ku-ril'i-ən; 2 ku-rĭl'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kuril Islands or their inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native of the Kuril Islands. **Ku'ril‡.**

Ku'ril Is'lands, 1 kü'ril; 2 ku'rĭl. Chishima: modern name.

Kur'land, *n.* Same as COURLAND.

Ku-ro'ki, 1 ku-rō'ki; 2 ku-rō'kĭ, **Count Tamesada** (1844–1923). A Japanese general in Russo-Japanese war, 1904–1905.

Ku"ro-pat'kin, 1 kü"ro-pat'kin; 2 ku"ro-pät'kin, **Alexei Nicolaievitch** (1848–1921). A Russian general in Russo-Japanese war.

kur'ra-jong, *n.* Same as CURRAJONG.

Kursk, 1 kürsk; 2 kursk, *n.* **1.** A government in N. E. Ukraine; 17,873 sq. m.; pop. 3,000,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 83,000; a manufacturing and commercial town, noted for its orchards.

kus'so, *n.* Same as CUSSO.

Kut'el-A-ma'ra, 1 kut'el-ə-mā'rə; 2 kut'ĕl-ä-mä'rä, *n.* Turkish town in Mesopotamia taken by a British force under Gen. Charles Townshend, Dec. 3, 1915, but surrendered to the Turks, Apr. 29, 1916. Recaptured by the British under Gen. Sir Frederick Maude, Feb. 24, 1917; now under British mandate.

Kuyp, *n.* Same as CUYP.

Kwan-cheng'tze, 1 kwän-chŭŋ'tse; 2 kwän-chŭŋg'tsĕ, *n.* A town in Kirin province, Manchuria; pop. 80,000. **Chang-chun'‡.**

Kwang-Chou-Wang', 1 kwŭŋ-chou-wän'; 2 kwäng-chou-wän', *n.* A state in French Indo-China; leased to French, 1898; 190 sq. m.; pop. 168,000.

Kwang'si", 1 kwŭŋ'si"; 2 kwäng'sī", *n.* A province in S. China; 78,250 sq. m.; pop. 5,500,000; capital, Kwellin; commercial capital, Wuchau; pop. 40,000.

Kwang Tung, 1 kwŭŋ tuŋ; 2 kwäng tu̯ng. A territory in S. Manchuria leased to Japan; 1,256 sq. m.; pop. 540,850.

Kwang'tung", 1 kwan'tuŋ"; 2 kwäng'tu̯ng", *n.* A province (99,970 sq. m.; pop. 23,700,000), in S. E. China; capital, Canton.

Kwei'chow, 1 kwai'chəu; 2 kwī'chou, *n.* A province (64,554 sq. m.; pop. 9,265,000) in S. W. China; capital, Kweiyang.

Kwei'lin, 1 kwai'lin; 2 kwī'lĭn, *n.* A city (pop. 80,000), capital of Kwangsi province, China.

Kwei'yang, 1 kwai'yan; 2 kwī'yäng, *n.* A city (pop. 100,000) capital of Kweichow province, China.

Ky., *abbr.* Kentucky (official).

ky'ack, *n.* Same as KAIAK.

ky'a-nite, 1 kai'ə-nait; 2 kȳ'a-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as CYANITE.

ky'an-ize, 1 kai'ən-aiz; 2 kȳ'an-īz, *vt.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ'ING, ky'an-ise, /-IS'ING.] To impregnate, as wood, with mercuric chlorid, to prevent decay. [< *Kyan*, inventor.]—**ky"an-i-za'tion,** *n.*

kyar, 1 kyär; 2 kyär, *n.* Same as COIR.

kye, 1 kai; 2 kȳ, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Kine. **kee‡; kie‡; ky‡.**

ky'li-vine, *n.* [Scot.] Same as KEELIVINE.

ky'lix, 1 kai'liks, 2 kȳ'liks, *n.* [Gr.] [*Gr. Antiq.*] A shallow circular earthenware drinking-cup, having small handles at the sides and resting on a slender and moderately high foot: used chiefly at banquets.

Type of Kylix.

ky'loes, 1 kai'lōz; 2 kȳ'lōs, *n. pl.* The cattle of the Hebrides or of the Scotch Highlands. [Gael.]

ky'mo-graph, 1 kai'mo-graf; 2 kȳ'mo-grȧf, *n.* An instrument for recording wave-like oscillations, composed of a revolving tambour on which a stylus records pulse-waves, muscular con-

tractions, respiratory movements, and the like. [< Gr. *kyma*, wave, + -GRAPH.] **ky"mo-graph'i-on†.—ky"mo-graph'ic,** *a.*

Kym'ric, Kym'ry. Same as CYMRIC, etc.

Kyo'to, 1 kyō'tō; 2 kyō'tō, *n.* A city (pop. 539,150), Honshu Island, Japan; capital of Japan till 1869.

ky-pho'sis, 1 kī-fō'sĭs; 2 kȳ-fō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Backward curvature of the spine; humpback. [< Gr. *kyphōsis*, < *kyptō*, bend.]

Kyr'i-e e-lei'son, 1 kir'ı-ĭ ı-lı'sən *or* kī'ri-ē e-lē'ı-sən; 2 kȳr'i-ē e-lī'son *or* kȳ'ri-ē ĕ-lē'i-sŏn. *Eccl.* Literally, Lord have mercy: a phrase used as a petition in many liturgies of the Eastern and Western churches as well as in the Anglican communion, together with the additional response *Christe eleison*, "Christ have mercy." The first movement of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church begins with these words set to music. [< Gr. *Kyrie*, voc. s. of *Kyrios*, Lord (< *kyros*, authority), and *eleēson*, sing. imp. aor. act. of *eleeō*, have mercy.] Compare MISERERE.

kyr"i-o-log'ic, 1 kir"ı-o-lɔj'ĭk, 2 kȳr"i-o-lŏj'ĭc, *a.* Serving to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters, as the 16 letters of the original Greek alphabet, each of which represented an elementary sound. [< Gr. *kyriologikos*, speaking literally, < *kyrios*, authorized, + *legō*, say.] **kyr"i-o-log'i-cal†.**

kyte†, *n.* **1.** The belly; stomach. **2.** A kite.

kythe, *v.* Same as KITHE.

Kyu-shu', 1 kiū-shū'; 2 kū-shu', *n.* An island in S. Japan; 15,703 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000. **Kiu-shiu'†; Kiu-shu'†.**

L

L l Roman. 𝕷 𝖑 Black Letter. 𝓛 𝓁 Script.

L[1], **l,** 1 el; 2 ĕl, *n.* [ELS, L's, or *Ls*, 1 elz; 2 ĕls, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twelfth in the English alphabet. Like *r*, *l* is often called a "liquid." In English the sound of this letter is one of the most uniform and changeless of the sounds in the language, easily prolonged so as to constitute a syllable. It combines freely with other sounds (as, *late*, *lever*, *live*, *love*, etc.), and while silent in a certain number of words (as, *could*, *should*, and *would*), in combination with *a*, it strengthens the *a* (as, *alms*, *balm*, *calm*, *balk*, *talk*, *walk*, etc.). Formerly silent in *holm*, it is now indicated as pronounced, yet in *folk* it still remains silent.

Capital L is from Latin L, < Early Gr. and L., < Phenician, < Egyptian hieratic, < hieroglyphic. The Egyptian hieroglyph represented a lioness, the Phenician letter was called *lamed*, ox-goad, > the Greek *lambda;* the Anglo-Saxon futhorc has the name *lagu*, lake, the 21st letter. The name *el* is Latin.

2. A symbol: (1) A numeral, in the Roman notation, 50; with a line drawn above it (L̄), 50,000. (2) The eleventh or twelfth (when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; eleven or twelve as a number or numeral.

L[2], *n.* Something like an **L.** See ELL[2].

L[3], *n.* [Local, U. S.] An elevated railroad, especially in New York city: used also attributively; as, the *L* roads.

L, *abbr.* Lithium.—**L.,** *abbr.* Lady, late, Latin, Law, *Liber* (L., book), Liberal, *libra* (L., pound), Licentiate, Lord, low.—**l,** *abbr.* Liter.—**l.,** *abbr.* Lake, land, latitude, leaf, league, left, length, line, link.

la, 1 lɑ; 2 lä, *n.* The sixth tone of the diatonic scale. [It.]

la, 1 lē; 2 lą, *interj.* [Obs. or Inelegant.] Look; O; truly; as, *la*, me. [< AS. *lā*, la.] **law†.**

L. A., *abbr.* Law Agent, Legislative Assembly, Library Association, Literate in Arts. [*abbr.* Labrador.

La, *abbr.* Lanthanum.—**La.,** *abbr.* Louisiana (official).—**Lab.,**

laa'ger, 1 lā'gar; 2 lä'gĕr. [S. Afr.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To form a laager or to camp in it. **II.** *n.* [D.] A defensive enclosure formed by wagons or otherwise; camp.

Laa'land, 1 lō'land; 2 lą'länd, *n.* An island of Denmark in the Baltic sea; 445 sq. m.; pop. 75,000; capital, Maribo; pop. 3,000. With the neighboring island of **Falster** it forms the district of Maribo. **Lol'land‡.**

La'ban, 1 lē'bən, 2 lā'ban, *n.* Father of Leah and Rachel, wives of Jacob. *Gen.* xxiv, 29.

lab'a-rum, 1 lab'ə-rum; 2 lăb'a-rŭm, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The form of the Roman military standard adopted by Constantine, bearing the cross and the monogram of Christ. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical banner borne in processions. **3.** A moral standard or guide. [LL. (= Gr. *labaron*), standard.]

La Bas"sée', 1 lɑ bɑ"sē'; 2 lä bä"sē'. A town in N. France, where the Germans were checked by the British and French in 1914 and by the British and Portuguese April 10, 1918.

lab'da-num, 1 lab'də-num; 2 lăb'da-nŭm, *n.* Same as LADANUM.

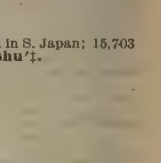
lab"e-fac'tion, 1 lab"ı-fak'shən; 2 lăb"e-făc'shon, *n.* The act of making or becoming weak or tottering; decay; downfall. [< L. *labefactus*, pp. of *labefacio*, < *labo*, shake, + *facio*, make.]

la'bel, 1 lē'bel; 2 lā'bĕl. **I.** *vt.* [LA'BELED or LA'BELLED; LA'BEL-ING or LA'BEL-LING.] **1.** To mark with a label. **2.** To classify; designate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slip, as of paper, affixed to something and bearing an inscription to indicate its character, ownership, etc. **2.** *Arch.* A projecting molding or dripstone over a wall-opening. **3†.** A narrow band; a ribbon. [OF., < OHG. *lappa*, rag.]—**la'bel-er, la'bel-ler,** *n.*

la-bel'lum, 1 lə-bel'um; 2 la-bĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The lip, or lower petal, often enlarged or variously shaped, of an orchid. **2.** *Entom.* Part of the proboscis of a dipterous insect. [L., dim. of *labrum*, lip.]

la'bi-a, 1 lē'bı-ə; 2 lā'bi-a, *n.* Plural of LABIUM.—**labia cerebri** (*Anat.*), the lower edges of the mesial surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres overlying the corpus callosum.—**l. majora** (*Anat.*), the external mucocutaneous folds of the vulva.—**l. minora** (*Anat.*), the inner mucous folds of the vulva.

la'bi-al, 1 lē'bı-əl; 2 lā'bi-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lips; as, a *labial* vein. **2.** Formed, articulated, or modified by the lips, as the letters *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*, or *w*. **3.** Having edges or lips, as an organ-pipe. **4.** Pertaining to the labium. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the letters *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*, or *w*, formed by the lips. **2.** An appliance designed to correct stammering. **3.** An organ-pipe with lips. [< L. *labium*, lip.]—**la'bi-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** A tendency to become labial in or as in articulation. **2.** The act or process of labializing.—**la'bi-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make labial; give a labial sound to; modify, as a sound by altering the position of the lips.—**la'bi-ate,** *a.* Having lips or lip-like parts, as a calyx or corolla. **la'bi-at"ed‡.**



Labiate Corolla of the Clownheal.

La"biche', 1 lɑ"bīsh'; 2 lä"bīch', **Eugène Marin** (1815–1888). A French dramatist; *Frisette; Le voyage de M. Perrichon.*

lab'ile, 1 lab'il; 2 lăb'il, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Prone to undergo chemical change or alteration of atomic structure; unstable. **2.** Having a tendency to glide from place to place; smoothly flowing or passing along; as, an electric current *labile* over the diseased areas. **3§.** Liable to err, slip, or fall. [< L. *labilis*, < *labor*, fall.]—**la-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being labile.

la"bi-o-den'tal, 1 lē"bı-o-den'təl; 2 lā"bi-o-dēn'tal. *Phon.* **I.** *a.* Formed or articulated by the lips and teeth; labial and dental. **II.** *n.* A sound thus produced, or a character representing such a sound (*f* or *v*). [< L. *labium*, lip, + DENTAL.]

la"bi-o-na'sal, 1 lē"bı-o-nē'zəl; 2 lā"bi-o-nā'sal. **I.** *a.* Formed or modified by the lips and nose. **II.** *n.* A labial and nasal sound or letter (*n* only). [< L. *labium*, lip, + NASAL.]

la'bi-um, 1 lē'bı-um; 2 lā'bi-ŭm, *n.* [LA'BI-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A lip or lip-like organ or part; especially, in the plural, the folds of the external genitals of the mammalian female. **2.** *Zool.* A movable sclerite between the maxillæ, forming the lower surface of the mouth; the lower lip.

la'bor, 1 lē'bər; 2 lā'bor, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to toil. **2.** To produce or fashion with toil; fashion; cultivate; fabricate; elaborate. **3†.** To beat; belabor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strive to accomplish some purpose or work; engage regularly or strenuously in some occupation, especially in manual work. **2.** To operate with difficulty. **3.** To roll or pitch, as in a heavy sea. **4.** To suffer the pains of childbirth.

la'bor, *n.* **1.** Physical or mental exertion, particularly for some useful or desired end; toil; work. **2.** That which requires exertion or effort; a task. **3.** The laboring class collectively. **4.** Parturition; travail. **5.** Any stress or difficulty. **6.** Heavy rolling and pitching of a vessel. [OF., < L. *labor*, labor.] **la'bour‡.** Syn.: see BUSINESS; INDUSTRY; TASK; TOIL; WORK.—**Labor day** [U. S.], a day, usually the first Monday in September, set apart as a holiday for the laboring classes.—**la'bored,** *pa.* Performed laboriously; elaborate. **la'boured‡.—la'bor-er,** *n.* One who performs physical or manual, especially unskilled, labor. **la'bour-er‡.—la-bo'ri-ous,** *a.* **1.** Requiring much labor; toilsome. **2.** Diligent; industrious. Syn.: see ARDUOUS; DIFFICULT; TROUBLESOME; WEARISOME.—**la-bo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**la-bo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*—**la'bor-some†,** *a.* Involving labor; laborious. **-ly†,** *adv.* **-ness†,** *n.*

lab'o-ra-to"ry, 1 lab'o-rə-tō"rı; 2 lăb'o-ra-tō"ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A building or room fitted up for conducting scientific experiments, analyses, or similar work. **2.** *Mil.* A department, as in an arsenal, where cartridges, torpedoes, etc., are made. [< LL. *laboratorium*, < L. *labor*, work.]

la'bor-ite, 1 lē'bər-ait; 2 lā'bor-īt, *n.* [Colloq., Gt. Brit.] **1.** A member of the Independent Labor Party. **2.** One who supports labor interests.

La'bor par'ty. [Gt. Brit.] A federation of trade-unions, socialist societies, etc., aiming to secure political representation of labor interests in the House of Commons.

La"bou"laye', 1 lɑ"bu"lē'; 2 lä"bu"lā', **Edouard René Lefébvre de** (1811–1883). A French jurist and publicist; *Histoire des États-Unis d'Amérique.*

la'bour, la'bour-er, etc. The British spelling of LABOR, etc.

Lab"ra-dor', 1 lab"rə-dēr' *or* lab'rə-dər; 2 lăb"ra-dōr' *or* lab'ra-dŏr, *n.* A peninsula between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic ocean.

lab'ra-dor-ite, 1 lab'rə-der-ait; 2 lăb'ra-dōr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A gray, brown, or colorless, translucent to subtranslucent triclinic lime-soda feldspar ($CaNaAl_2Si_2O_8$).

la'bret, 1 lē'bret; 2 lā'brĕt, *n.* A stud or plug of hard material, as of stone or shell, inserted into the lip or by the corners of the mouth into the cheek for ornament, as among the natives of Alaska. [< L. *labrum*, lip.]

la'broid, 1 lē'brɔid; 2 lā'brŏld, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Labridæ*) of fishes including the wrasses, tautog, etc. [< *Labrus*, a genus of fishes, + -OID.]

la'brum, 1 lē'brum; 2 lā'brŭm, *n.* [LA'BRA or LA'BRUMS, *pl.*] [L.] *Zool.* A lip (especially an outer lip) or a lip-like part.

Specif.: (1) *Entom.* A usually movable sclerite terminating the face anteriorly and situated between the mandibles; the upper lip. (2) *Conch.* The outer lip of a univalve shell.

La Bru"yère', 1 lə brü"yär'; 2 lą brü"yĕr', **Jean de** (1645–1696). A French writer and moralist: *Caractères.*

la-bur'num, 1 lə-bûr'num; 2 lə-bûr'nŭm, *n.* A European tree (*Cytisus laburnum* or *Laburnum vulgare*), with pendulous racemes of yellow flowers and hard dark wood. [L.]

lab'y-rinth, 1 lab'ɪ-rinth; 2 lăb'y-rĭnth, *n.* **1.** A confusing network of passages, as in a building; a maze of intricate paths, as in a park or garden. **2.** Hence, any perplexing combination. **3.** *Anat.* The winding passages of the internal ear. **4.** [L.] A fortified position southeast of Neuville-St.-Vaast, N. France; scene of heavy fighting in World War in 1915. [< Gr.L *labyrinthos*, < *laura*, lane.]—**lab"y-rin'thin(e)s**, *a.* Like a labyrinth; mazy; involved. **lab"y-rin'thal‡**; **lab"y-rin'the-an, -thi-an‡**; **lab"y-rin'thic‡**; **lab"y-rin'thi-cal‡.** — **lab"y-rin'thal-ly**, *adv.* **lab"y-rin'thi-cal-ly‡.**

Cretan Labyrinth. (See ARIADNE.)

lac[1], 1 lăk; 2 lăk, *n.* **1.** A resinous substance exuded from an East-Indian scale-insect (*Carteria lacca*) and used in making varnishes, etc. Compare SHELLAC. **2.** The sap of certain trees or plants, used for varnish. **3.** Lacquer. [< Per. *lak*, < Sans. *lākshā*, lac-insect.]

lac[2], *n.* Same as LAKH. **lack‡.**

lac[3], *n.* *Pharm.* Milk. [L.]

lac'co-lith, } 1 lak'o-lĭth, -lĭt; 2 lăc'o-lĭth, -lĭt, *n.* *Geol.* A mass
lac'co-lite, } of intrusive lava spreading out between strata and lifting the overlying rocks into domes. [< Gr. *lakkos*, cistern, + *lithos*, stone.]—**lac"co-lith'ic**, *a.* **lac"co-lit'ic‡.**

lace, 1 lēs; 2 lāç. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LACED[1]; LAC'ING.] **1.** To fasten with a lace or laces; trim with lace; interlace. **2.** To streak, as with fine stripes or intersecting lines. **3.** [Colloq.] To mark with stripes or wales; lash. **4.** [Colloq.] To wear tight corsets. **5†.** To add a little spirits to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A delicate network of threads of linen, silk, cotton, etc., ornamented with figures or patterns; also, any ornamental cord or braid. **2.** A cord or string for fastening together the parts of a shoe, a corset, etc.; any string. **3†.** A snare; noose; trap. **4†.** A beam or girder. **5†.** [Slang.] A dash of spirits, as in tea or coffee. [< L.or *laqueus*, < *lacio*, entice.] **last**; **lase†.**—**lace'-pil"low**, *n.* A cushion on which many varieties of lace are made by hand: held in the lap or on the knees.—**lac'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of fastening, as with a lace. **2.** Same as LACE, *n.*, 2. **3.** A connecting or strengthening member; crosspiece. **4.** [Colloq.] A thrashing.—**point-lace**, *n.* A fine lace of Italian origin, made by hand and wholly with a needle. **needle-point l.‡.**

Lac"e-dæ'mon, 1 las"ɪ-dī'mən; 2 lăç"e-dē'mon, *n.* Same as SPARTA.—**Lac"e-dæ-mo'ni-an**, *a. & n.* Same as LACONIAN.

lac'er-ate, 1 las'er-ēt; 2 lăç'er-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED[2]; -AT"ING.] To tear raggedly, as the flesh; figuratively, to afflict with grief; rend; harrow, as the feelings. **II.** *a.* Rent; jagged. [< L. *lacero*, < *lacer*, mangled.] Syn.: see REND.—**lac'er-a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**lac"er-a'tion**, *n.* The act of rending or tearing; a jagged wound; a harrowing, as of the feelings.—**lac'er-a-tiv(e)s**, *a.* Lacerating, or having power to lacerate; rending.

La-cer'ta, 1 lə-sûr'tə; 2 lə-çĕr'ta, *n.* *Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of a family (*Lacertidæ*) of lizards. **2.** [l-] A lizard. [L.]—**la-cer'ti-an.** **I.** *a.* Lizard-like. **II.** *n.* One of an order (*Lacertilia*) of reptiles.

lace'wing", 1 lēs'wiŋ"; 2 lāç'wing", *n.* A neuropterous insect (as of the genus *Chrysopa*) with gauzy lace-like wings.

lach'es‖, 1 lach'ez; 2 lăch'ĕs, *n.* Remissness; neglect; in law, inexcusable delay in asserting a right. [< OF. *lachesse*, < *lache*, < L. *laxus*, lax.] **lache‡.**

Lach'e-sis, 1 lak'ɪ-sis; 2 lăç'e-sĭs, *n.* *Class. Myth.* The Fate who presided over the future and spun the thread of life.

La"chine', 1 lə"shïn'; 2 lą"çhïn', *n.* A town in Quebec province, Canada; pop. 15,450.

lach'ry-mal, -mose, etc. Same as LACRIMAL, etc.

la-cin'i-ate, 1 lə-sin'ɪ-ēt; 2 lą-çin'ɪ-āt, *a.* **1.** Bordered with fringe; fringed. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Slashed or cut irregularly into narrow lobes or segments. [< L. *lacinia*, flap.] **la-cin'i-at"ed‡**; **la-cin'i-ose‡.**

lack, 1 lak; 2 lăk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To be destitute of; be in want or need. **2.** To be deficient by; want. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To find fault with; speak with detraction of. **4.** To be wanting; fail. **5.** To be in want or need. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being in need. **2.** Want; deficiency; failure. [Cp. D. *lak*, stain.] Syn.: see WANT.—**lack'brain"**, *n.* A person who lacks understanding.—**lack'-lus"ter.** **I.** *a.* Wanting luster; dim. **II.** *n.* A lack of luster, or that which wants luster.

lack'a-day", 1 lak'ə-dē", 2 lăk'a-dā", *interj.* An exclamation of grief, regret, or surprize. [Abbr. of ALACKADAY.]—**lack"a-dai'si-cal**, *a.* Affectedly sentimental; languishing; listless. **lack'a-dai"si-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**lack"a-dai'si-cal-ness**, *n.* [New York; pop. 17,920.

Lack"a-wan'na, 1 lak"ə-wen'ə; 2 lăk"a-wąn'a, *n.* A city in W.

lack'er, *v. & n.* Same as LACQUER.

lack'ey, 1 lak'ɪ; 2 lăk'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To wait on; attend or act as a lackey. **II.** *n.* **1.** An attending male servant; a footman; menial. **2.** Any servile attendant or follower. [< F. *laquais*, < Sp. *lacayo*, prob. < Ar. *luka*, worthless.]

La-co'ni-a, 1 lə-kō'nɪ-ə; 2 lą-cō'nɪ-a, *n.* A city in central New Hampshire; pop. 10,900.

La-co'ni-an, 1 lə-kō'nɪ-an; 2 lą-cō'nɪ-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Laconia or Sparta; Spartan. **II.** *n.* A Spartan.

la-con'ic, 1 lə-ken'ɪk; 2 lą-cŏn'ɪc, *a.* **1.** Using or consisting of few words; short and forceful; concise; pithy. **2§.** Like the Laconians; abrupt; harsh; severe. **3§.** [L-] Same as LACONIAN. [< Gr. *Lakōnikos*, < *Lakōn*, an inhabitant of Lacedæmon in Greece.] **la-con'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see TERSE.—**la-con'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**la-con'i-cism**, *n.* **1.** A brief and sententious manner of expression. **2.** A terse, pointed phrase; laconic expression. **lac'o-nism‡.**

La-con'i-ca, 1 lə-ken'ɪ-kə; 2 lą-cŏn'ɪ-ca, *n.* An ancient country in S. Greece; capital, Sparta. **La-co'ni-a‡.**

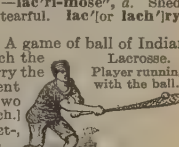
La"cor"daire', 1 la"kôr"dâr'; 2 lă"côr"dâr', **Jean Baptiste** (1802–1861). A French Dominican pulpit orator.

lac'quer, 1 lak'er; 2 lăk'er. **I.** *vt.* To coat or varnish with lacquer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A varnish of shellac dissolved in alcohol. **2.** Lacquered woodwork, often inlaid. **lac'quer-work"‡.** **3.** A resinous varnish susceptible of a fine polish, obtained from the Japanese varnish-tree (*Rhus vernicifera*). **4.** Decorative work, as on leather lacquered in imitation of enamel. [Ult. < Per. *lak*; see LAC[1], *n.*]

lac'quey, *n.* Same as LACKEY. **lac'quay‡.**

lac'ri-mal, 1 lak'rɪ-məl; 2 lăc'rĭ-mal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to tears. **2.** Pertaining or related to tear-producing organs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A membrane-bone, generally wholly or partly within the orbit of the eye. **2.** Lacrimatory. [< L. *lacrima*, tear.] **lach'ry-mal‡.**—**lac'ri-ma-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or meant to contain tears. **lac"[or lach']ry-ma-ry‡**; **lac"[or lach']ry-ma-to"ry‡.**—**lac"ri-ma'tion**, *n.* The act of shedding tears.—**lac'ri-ma-to"ry**, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A small, narrow-necked glass bottle of a type found in ancient tombs, fabled to have contained the tears of mourners, but, in fact, an unguent- or perfume-bottle.—**lac'ri-mose"**, *a.* Shedding, or given to shedding, tears; tearful. **lac"[or lach']ry-mose"‡.**—**lac"ri-mo'sal**, *a.*

la-crosse', 1 lə-krŏs'; 2 la-crôs', *n.* A game of ball of Indian origin, played by two sides, in which the object of each side is to force or carry the ball with a long, racket-like implement called a *crosse*, between and past two goal-posts. [< F. *la crosse*, the crutch.]



Lacrosse. Player running with the ball.

lact-, lact'i-, lac'to-, } 1 lakt-, lak'tɪ-, lak'to-; 2 lăct-, lăc'tĭ-, lăc'to-. From Latin *lac* (*lact-*), milk: combining forms.]—**lac'ta-ry§**, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A milk-house; a dairy; formerly, as an adjective, having milk-like juice.—**lac'tase**, *n.* *Chem.* A ferment occurring in certain yeasts and elsewhere, and capable of changing lactose into glucose and galactose.—**lac'tate‡**, *v.* **1.** *t.* To change or turn into milk; make like milk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form or secrete milk. **2.** To suckle young.—**lac'tate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of lactic acid.—**lac-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of secreting milk or of suckling young.—**lac'te-al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like milk; conveying a milk-like liquid. **lac'te-an‡**; **lac'te-ous‡.** **II.** *n.* *Anat.* One of the lymphatic vessels that take up and convey the chyle.—**lac-tes'cence**, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being or becoming milky. **2.** *Bot.* The flow of a milky juice from certain plants when injured.—**lac-tes'cent**, *a.* **1.** Milk-like; becoming milky. **2.** Having or secreting a milky juice.—**lac'tid**, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_8O_4$) obtained by decomposing lactic acid; also, any similar compound. **lac'tide‡.**—**lac-tif'er-ous**, *a.* **1.** Conveying or containing milk or milky fluid; lacteal. **2.** *Bot.* Yielding a milky juice, as a plant.—**lac"-to-pro'te-id**, *n.* A proteid derived from milk.

Lac-tan'tius, 1 lak-tan'shus; 2 lăc-tăn'shŭs. **Lucius Cæcilius**, the "Christian Cicero." A Latin Father (4th cent.).

lac'tic, 1 lak'tik; 2 lăc'tic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from milk.—**lactic acid**, a limpid sirupy compound ($CH_3CH(OH).CO_2H$) with a very bitter taste, contained in sour milk, and the result of lactic fermentation in many compounds.

lac-tom'e-ter, 1 lak-tom'ɪ-tər; 2 lăc-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* Any instrument for determining the density or richness of milk.

lac'tone, 1 lak'tōn; 2 lăc'tōn, *n.* *Chem.* One of a class of organic anhydrids in which the molecule of water is derived from hydroxyl (HO) and carboxyl (COOH), both contained in the same radical, with the etherification of the acid part by the alcoholic part. [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk.]—**lac-ton'ic**, *a.*

lac'to-scope, 1 lak'to-skōp; 2 lăc'to-scōp, *n.* An instrument for determining the purity or richness of milk. [< LACTO- + -SCOPE.]

lac'tose, 1 lak'tōs; 2 lăc'tōs, *n.* *Chem.* Milk-sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}.H_2O$). Called also *sugar of milk.*

lac"tu-ca'ri-um, 1 lak"tu-kē'rɪ-um; 2 lăc"tu-cā'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* The wild lettuce or its inspissated milky juice, used as a sedative.

la-cu'na, 1 lə-kiū'nə; 2 la-cū'na, *n.* [-NÆ or -NAS, *pl.*] **1.** A space from which something is wanting or has been omitted; hiatus; gap. **2.** A small pit, hollow, or depression; or a small opening; specifically (*Anat.*), one of the cavities in which lie the osteoblasts of bone. [L., < *lacus*, basin.] **la-cune'‡.**—**la-cu'nar.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a lacuna. **2.** Containing or having lacunæ. **la-cu'nal‡.** **II.** *n.* [-NARS or -NA'RI-A, *pl.*] *Arch.* **1.** A sunken panel or coffer in a ceiling or a soffit. **2.** A ceiling or a soffit having sunken panels or compartments.—**lac'u-na-ry**, *a.* Lacunar.—**lac'u-nose"**, *a.* Marked by shallow depressions.

la-cus'trine, 1 lə-kus'trɪn; 2 la-cŭs'trĭn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a lake. **2.** Found in or growing in lakes. [< L. *lacus*, lake.] **la-cus'tral‡**; **la-cus'tri-an‡.**

lac'y, 1 lēs'ɪ; 2 lāç'y, *a.* [LAC'I-ER; LAC'I-EST.] Lace-like. **lace'y‡.**

lad, 1 lad; 2 lăd, *n.* A boy or youth; companion; fellow. [< Ir. *lath*, stripling.] **lad'die‡** [Scot.].

lad'a-num, 1 lad'ə-num; 2 lăd'a-nŭm, *n.* A dark-colored, brittle

resin. [L., < Gr. *lēdanon*, < *lēdon*, the mastic, < Per. *lādan*, shrub.] **lab'da-num‡.**

lad'der, 1 lad'ər; 2 lăd'er, *n.* A device of wood, rope, etc., for climbing and descending: usually a series of rounds, supported at their ends by long side-pieces; also, any means of ascending. [< AS. *hlǽder*, ladder.]

lade, 1 lēd; 2 lād, *vt. & vi.* [LAD'ED[4]; LAD'ED[4] or LAD'EN; LAD'ING.] **1.** To put a load or burden on or in; load. **2.** To dip or lift in or out with a ladle or dipper. **3.** To admit water; leak. **4.** To receive cargoes; assist in loading a ship. [< AS. *hladan*, load.] Syn.: see LOAD.—**lad'en,** *pa.* Loaded.—**lad'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of loading. **2.** A load or cargo.

lad'en, 1 lē'dn; 2 lā'dn, *vt. & vi.* [LAD'ENED; LAD'EN-ING.] Same as LADE, *v.*

La-din', 1 la-dīn'; 2 la-dīn', *n.* **1.** A Rheto-Romanic dialect in the Rhætian and Carniolan Alpine regions. **2.** One who speaks Ladin.

La-di'no, 1 la-dī'no; 2 lä-dī'no, *n.* **1.** A Spanish-Portuguese dialect spoken by Turkish and other Jews. **2.** A mestizo. [Sp., < L. *Latinus;* see LATIN.]

Lad'is-laus, 1 lad'is-lēs; 2 lăd'is-ląs, *n.* The name of several kings of Hungary, of a king of Naples, and of several dukes and kings of Poland; especially **L. I.,** "the Saint," king of Hungary (1040–1095), canonized in 1192. **Lad'is-las‡.**

la'dle, 1 lē'dl; 2 lā'dl. **I.** *vt.* [LA'DLED; LA'DLING.] To dip up and pour with a ladle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cup-shaped vessel, with a long handle, for serving liquids. **2.** A mill-wheel float. [< AS. *hlǽdel*, < *hladan*, load.]

La'do-ga, 1 lä'do-ga; 2 lä'do-gä. *n.* A lake in N. W. Russia and S. E. Finland; largest in Europe (6,998) sq. m.).

la-drone', 1 la-drōn'; 2 la-drōn', *n.* **1.** [P. I.] An insurgent or hostile Filipino soldier. **2.** A mercenary soldier or robber; rascal. [It., < L. *latro*, robber.]—**la-dro'nism,** *n.* **1.** Brigandage; plunder. **2.** Resistance by ladrones. Compare LADRONE, 2.

La-drone' Islands. Same as MARIANAS ISLANDS.

la'dy, 1 lē'di; 2 lā'dy. **I.** *a.* **1.** Designating the occupation or profession of a woman; as, *lady* help; *lady* doctor. **2.** Female: sometimes used humorously referring to animals; as, *lady* cat. **3.** Like a lady; becoming to a lady. **II.** *n.* [LA'DIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A refined and well-bred woman; a gentlewoman; also, a term of courteous address: more commonly in the plural; hence, any well-dressed woman, or women in general. **2.** A woman of superior position in society; a woman of good family and recognized social standing: corresponding to a similar use of *gentleman*. **3.** [L-] In Great Britain, the title belonging to the wife of any peer below the rank of duke; also given by courtesy to the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls, to the wives of lords by courtesy, and to the wives of baronets and knights: correlative to *Lord* or *Sir*. **4.** The woman who is at the head of or has authority over a household or an estate; the mistress of a family or a manor: the feminine correlative of *lord*. **5.** A woman who is devotedly beloved: a lover's term. **6.** A wife, considered with reference to her husband: a usage now disapproved. **7.** [L-] The Virgin Mary: usually prefixed with *Our*. **8.** A calcareous apparatus in the stomach of a lobster for triturating food.

The use of *lady* to indicate a mere distinction of sex is a sheer vulgarism. The word *woman* best expresses the relations of the female sex to the race and to the work of the world. [< AS. *hlǽfdige*, for **hlāfdord*, lord; see LORD, *n.*]—**fine la'dy,** a fashionable lady; also, one who dresses in a showy manner or imitates the habits or customs of the ultra-fashionable.—**ladies' man,** a man very attentive to women or fond of their society.—**la'dy-bird",** *n.* A small black or reddish beetle, spotted with red, yellow, or black. The larvæ feed for the most part on aphids. See plate of USEFUL INSECTS. **la'dy-bug"‡.**—**Lady day,** the feast of the Annunciation.—**l.-finger,** *n.* Same as LADY'S-FINGER.—**l. in waiting** [Gt. Brit.], a lady of the royal household in attendance at court.—**la'dy-kill"er,** *n.* A man supposed to be peculiarly fascinating to women.—**l.-killing,** *a. & n.*—**la'dy-kin‡,** *n.* A little lady: a term of endearment.—**la'dy-like",** *a.* **1.** Like or suitable to a lady; gentle; delicate. **2.** Effeminate.—**l.-love,** *n.* A woman who is beloved; sweetheart.—**lady's-bed-straw,** *n.* A perennial herb (*Galium verum*) having yellow flowers.—**lady's-finger,** *n.* A small cake: so called from its shape.—**la'dy-ship,** *n.* The rank or condition of a lady: used as a title, with *her* or *your*.—**lady's-slipper,** *n.* Any of a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids resembling a slipper: especially, in the United States, the common wild species, *C. pubescens* and *C. parviflorum:* sometimes applied also to other orchids whose flowers remotely resemble a slipper. **l.-slipper‡.**—**lady's-smock,** *n.* The cuckoo-flower. **l.-smock‡.**

La'dy-smith, 1 lē'di-smiθ; 2 lā'dy-smiθ, *n.* A town (pop. 6,000), N. W. Natal, S. Africa; besieged by Boers, 1899–1900.

La-er'tes, 1 lē-ēr'tīz; 2 lā-ėr'tēz, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ithaca; father of Ulysses. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Ophelia's brother, who kills Hamlet and is killed by him.

Læ-ta're, 1 lē-tē'rī; 2 lē-tā'rē, *n.* [L.] The fourth Sunday in Lent; Mid-Lent Sunday: so called from the first word in the introit of the mass of that day.

læ"vo-ro-ta'tion, læv'u-lin. Same as LEVOROTATION, etc.

La Farge, le fārj; 2 la fārg, **John** (1835–1910). An American painter and sculptor.

La"fay-ette', 1 la"fē-et'; 2 lä"fā-ĕt', *n.* **1. Marquis de** (1757–1834), Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, a French general and patriot; aided Americans in the Revolution. **2.** A city in N. W. Indiana; seat of **Purdue University;** pop. 22,490.

La Fère, 1 la fâr; 2 lä fâr. A town in N. France; partly destroyed in action between German and French armies, Sept., 1914.

La Fol'lette, 1 la fol'et; 2 lä fōl'ĕt, **Robert Marion** (1855–). An American Senator; Governor of Wisconsin, 1901–1905.

La Fon"taine', 1 la fōn"tān'; 2 lä fōn"tān', *n.* **1. Jean de** (1621–1695), a French fabulist and poet; *Fables*. **2. Henri** (1854–), a Belgian jurist; awarded the Nobel prize for peace in 1913.

lag, 1 lag; 2 lăg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LAGGED; LAG'GING.] **1.** To move slowly; loiter. **2.** To provide or cover with lags. **3.** [Slang.] To cause to be arrested or punished. **II.** *a.* **1.** Long-delayed; last. **2†.** Slow; tardy; late. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Retardation of movement for any cause. **2.** *Physics.* The retardation of magnetization in respect of a magnetizing force. **3.** A piece forming part of a lagging. **4.** (1) [Slang, Austral.] A convict sent or sentenced to penal servitude. (2) A term of penal servitude or of transportation. **5§.** A laggard; loiterer. **6†.** The lowest class. Syn.: see LINGER.—**lag'ger,** *n.* **1.** One who lags. **2.** A convict serving or having served a term of penal servitude.

la'gan, *n.* Same as LIGAN.

La"garde', de, 1 de la"gärd'; 2 de lä"gärd', **Paul Anton** (1827–

la'ger, 1 lä'gər; 2 lä'ger, *n.* Beer containing few hops, formerly kept for some months before use. [G., orig. a store.] **la'ger-beer"‡.**

La'ger-löf, 1 lä'gər-lōf; 2 lä'ger-lûf, **Selma** (1858–). A Swedish writer; awarded Nobel prize, 1909; *The Adventures of Nils.*

lag'gard, 1 lag'ərd; 2 lăg'ard. **I.** *a.* Falling behind; slow; tardy. **II.** *n.* One who lags; a loiterer. [< LAG, *a.*] **lag'ger‡.**—**lag'gard-ly,** *adv.*—**lag'gard-ness,** *n.*

lag'gen, 1 lag'ən; 2 lăg'ĕn, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The angle formed by the bottom and side of a wooden dish. **2.** The bottom hoop, as of a cask. **3.** *pl.* Barrel staves. **lag'gin‡.**

lag'ging, 1 lag'iŋ; 2 lăg'ing, *n.* **1.** Motion relatively slow; retardation. **2.** Strips of wood used for various purposes, as to form a jacketing for a steam-cylinder. **3.** The narrow strips supporting an arch of masonry while in construction. **4.** The action of covering. [< LAG, *v.*]

la-goon', 1 la-gūn'; 2 la-gōon', *n.* **1.** A body of shallow or still water; pool; lake. **2.** The still water enclosed within an atoll. **3.** *Geol.* A depression in high table-lands of the western United States. [< It. *lagone, laguna*, < L. *lacus*, lake.] **la-gune'‡.** [West Africa; pop. 102,000.

La'gos, 1 lē'gos; 2 lā'gōs, *n.* A seaport in S. W. Nigeria, British

La"grange', *n.* **1.** 1 la"grānj'; 2 lä"gränzh'. **Joseph Louis, Comte** (1736–1813). A French mathematician. **2.** 1 la-grēnj'; 2 la-grānj'. A city in W. Georgia; pop. 17,040.

La Guai'ra, 1 la gwai'ra; 2 lä gwī'rä. A seaport town of Venezuela; a trade center; the port of Caracas; pop. 12,000. **La Guay'ra‡.**

La Hague, 1 la hēg; 2 la hāg (*F.* 1 la ūg; 2 lä äg). A cape, N. W. France, near Cherbourg.

La-hore', 1 la-hōr'; 2 la-hōr', *n.* A fortified city (pop. 281,781), capital of Punjab province, British India; also, a division of the province; 24,872 sq. m.; pop. 4,580,000.

Lai'bach, 1 lai'bəx; 2 lī'bäx, *n.* A town in N. W. Jugo-Slavia; capital of Illyria (1815–1849); pop. 42,000.

la'ic, 1 lē'ik; 2 lā'ic. **I.** *a.* Same as LAY, *a.* **la'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A laic. **la'i-cism,** *n.* Same as LAICH.

laid, 1 lēd; 2 lād, *pp.* See LAY, *v.* **2.** Covered with close, fine, parallel water-marked lines: said of paper (called **laid paper**).

laid, 1 lēd; 2 lād, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] A load.

laigh, 1 lāx; 2 lāh. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Low. **II.** *n.* A hollow. **laich‡.**—**laigh croft,** a low croft.

L'Aigle, 1 lāgl; 2 lāgl, **Forest of.** A forest near Rethondes, N. E. of Compiègne, France, where the Germans sought and signed the armistice that ended the World War in November, 1918.

lain, *pp.* of LIE, *v.*

lair[1], 1 lār; 2 lâr, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Poet.] To shelter, as a lair. **II.** *i.* **1.** To repose in a lair. **2.** To make one's lair.

lair[2], *vi.* [Scot.] To sink, as in a mire or snow.

lair[3], *n.* **1.** The couch or den of a wild animal. **2.** [Scot.] A burial-plot. [< AS. *leger*, < *licgan*, lie.] Syn.: see HOLE.

lair[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov.] Soil; ground; earth. **2.** [Scot.] A bog or quagmire. [< Ice. *leir*, mire.]

lair[3], *n.* [Scot.] Lore; learning.

laird, 1 lārd; 2 lârd, *n.* [Scot.] A lord; also, the proprietor of a landed estate; occasionally, merely a landlord.—**laird'ship,** *n.*

lais"sez"-faire', 1 lē"sē"-fār'; 2 lā"sę"-fâr', *n.* **1.** The let-alone principle; in economics, absolutely uncontrolled industrial and commercial competition. **2§.** Careless neglect, or something marked by it. [F., let alone.] **lais"ser"-faire'‡.** [pass. [F.] **lais"sez"-pas"ser',** 1 lē"sē"-pa"sēr'; 2 lā"sę"-pä"sę', *n.* A permit; **laist,** 1 lēst; 2 lāst, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Last.

laith, 1 lēth; 2 lāth, *v.* [Scot.] Loath; reluctant.—**laith'fu',** *a.* Bashful; reluctant.—**laith'ly,** *adv.*

la'it-ty, 1 lē'i-ti; 2 lā'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The people as distinguished from the clergy. **2.** Those outside any profession. [< LAY, *a.*]

La'ius, 1 lē'yus; 2 lā'yus, *n.* See ŒDIPUS.

laive, *n.* Same as LAVE.

lake[1], 1 lēk; 2 lāk, *n.* **1.** A considerable inland body of water or natural enclosed basin serving to drain the surrounding country. **2.** A small artificial pond. [< AS. *lacu*, < L. *lacus*, lake.]—**lake'-dwell"er,** *n.* An inhabitant of a lake-dwelling, especially in prehistoric times.—**l.-dwelling,** *n.* A habitation erected on piles over the waters of a lake, especially one of prehistoric times, as in Switzerland.—**l.-herring,** *n.* A herring-like whitefish or cisco (*Coregonus artedi*) of the Great Lakes.

lake[2], *n.* A deep-red pigment made by combining some animal (as cochineal) or vegetable (as madder) coloring-matter with a metallic oxid, usually that of aluminum or tin, or the color of this pigment; by extension, any insoluble metallic compound of coloring-matter obtained by the chemical interaction of mordant and dye. [< Per.* *lāk*, < *lak;* see LAC[1].]

Lake Charles. A city in S. W. Louisiana; pop. 13,090.

Lake of the Woods. A lake between the northern part of Minnesota and Manitoba and Ontario provinces, Canada; length 100 miles.

lak'er, 1 lāk'er; 2 lāk'er, *n.* **1.** A lake-fish; especially, the lake-trout of the American lakes. **2.** One connected with a lake, or lakes, as (1) a visitor to a lake, (2) a vessel engaged in lake trade.

Lake Ru'dolf. A brackish lake in E. Africa; 185 by 37 miles. 3,500 sq. m.; bordered by Abyssinia, Kenya, and Uganda.

lakh, 1 lak; 2 lāk, *n.* The sum of 100,000; 100,000 rupees; a great number. [< Hind. *lak*, < Sans. *laksha*, 100,000.]

la'kin†, *n.* Ladykin: an abbreviated form.

lak'y, 1 lēk'ı; 2 lāk'y, *a.* Transparent: said of blood in which the red corpuscles have been made colorless; also, of or relating to the pigment lake.

Lal'lan, 1 lal'ən; 2 lāl'an. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scotch Lowland; Lowland. **II.** *n.* The Lowland-Scotch dialect.

Lal'land‡. [poem *Lalla Rookh*.

Lal'la Rookh, 1 lē'la rūk; 2 lā'lä ruk. Heroine of Thomas Moore's

lal-la'tion, 1 la-lē'shən; 2 lä-lā'shon, *n.* An imperfect pronunciation of *r* which makes it sound like *l*. [F., < L. *lallo*, sing lullaby.]

Lam., *abbr.* Lamentations.

la'ma', 1 lā'ma; 2 lā'ma, *n.* [Tibet.] **1.** A priest or monk of Lamaism ranking high in the hierarchy. **2.** A title of courtesy given to all monks of Lamaism.—**Grand Lama,** same as DALAI-LAMA.

la'ma², *n.* Same as LLAMA: an erroneous use.

La'ma-ism, 1 lē'ma-ızm; 2 lā'ma-ızm, *n.* The religious system of Tibet and Mongolia, a variety of Northern Buddhism, introduced into Tibet in the 7th century, and essentially modified by a corrupt Sivaism and the intermixture of native Shamanistic beliefs and practises.—**La'ma-ist,** *n.*

La Man'cha, 1 la man'cha; 2 lä män'chä. An old province in Spain; now a part of Ciudad Real.

La-mar', 1 la-mär'; 2 la-mär', *n.* **1. Joseph Rucker** (1857–1916), an American jurist; Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1910–1916. **2. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus** (1825–1893), American statesman and jurist; Confederate officer; Secretary of the Interior, 1885; Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1888.

La"marck', 1 la"märk'; 2 lä"märk', **Jean Baptiste P. A. de M. de, Chevalier de** (1744–1829). A French naturalist; pioneer of the theory of evolution of species by adaptation to environment.

La-marck'i-an, 1 la-märk'ı-ən; 2 la-märk'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Jean de Lamarck, or to Lamarckism. **II.** *n.* A believer in Lamarckism.

La-marck'ism, 1 la-märk'ızm; 2 la-märk'ızm, *n.* The theory of descent or evolution propounded by Lamarck, which assumes that species have become developed by the efforts of an organism to adapt itself to new conditions, and by the inheritance of the changes thus produced: often applied in recent times to belief in the inheritability of acquired characteristics. Compare EVOLUTION; NEO-LAMARCKIAN.

La"mar"tine', 1 la"mar"tīn'; 2 lä"märʼtīn', **Alphonse M. L. de Prat de** (1790–1869). A French poet and historian.

la'ma-ser"y, 1 lē'ma-ser"ı; 2 lā'ma-sēr"y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A Buddhist monastery or convent of Tibet or Mongolia. [< LAMA¹ + Per. *serāi*, palace.]

lamb, 1 lam; 2 lām, *vt.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

lamb, } *n.* **1.** A young sheep; also, its flesh. **2.** Any gentle
lam², } or innocent person. **3.** [Colloq.] An unsophisticated person; simpleton; specif., an inexperienced and gullible speculator in stocks. [< AS. *lamb*.]—**the Lamb,** or **L. of God.** 1. Christ. *John* i, 29. 2. *Chr. Sci.* The spiritual idea of love; self-immolation; innocence and purity; sacrifice. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 590. [STEWART '10.]—**lamb'kin,** *n.* A little lamb; figuratively, a cherished child. **lamb'like'**, *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; innocent; mild. **lamb'ish**†.—**lamb'skin",** *n.* A lamb's skin, especially when dressed, as for glove-making.—**lambs' wool,** the wool of lambs, used in the manufacture of various textile fabrics.—**lamb's-wool,** *n.* A drink made of ale with sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples. **lam's-sool**†. [and critic: *Essays of Elia*.

Lamb, Charles (1775–1834). An English essayist, humorist,

lamb'da, 1 lam'da; 2 lām'da, *n.* The eleventh letter and seventh consonant of the Greek alphabet (Λ, λ), corresponding to English *L, l*. [< Gr. *lambda*, < Phen. *lamed*.]—**lamb'doid,** *a.* Resembling in form the Greek letter lambda (Λ): said of the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones of the skull.

lam'bent, 1 lam'bent; 2 lām'pĕnt, *a.* **1.** Playing with a soft, undulatory movement; gliding; flickering. **2.** Softly radiant. [< L. *lambent-(t-)s*, ppr. of *lambo*, lick.]—**lam'ben-cy,** *n.* The quality or state of being lambent; also, that which is lambent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [brightness.

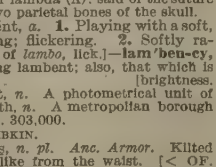
lam'bert, 1 lam'bərt; 2 lām'bert, *n.* A photometrical unit of

Lam'beth, 1 lam'beth; 2 lām'bĕth, *n.* A metropolitan borough S. W. of London, England: pop. 303,000.

lamb'ie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as LAMBKIN.

lam'boys, 1 lam'bəiz; 2 lām'bŏys, *n. pl. Anc. Armor.* Kilted flexible steel plates worn skirt-like from the waist. [< OF. *lambeau*, < OHG. *lappa*, flap.]

lam'bre-quin, 1 lam'brə-kin; 2 lām'bre-kin, *n.* **1.** A draped strip, as of cloth or leather, hanging from a window, doorway, etc. **2.** *Armor.* An ornamental covering, as of cloth, attached to a helmet. [F.]



Lambrequin, over the bed of Marot, 17th century.

lame, 1 lēm; 2 lām. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LAMED; LAM'ING.] **1.** To make lame; cripple or disable. **2.** To go lame. **II.** *a.* **1.** Crippled or disabled in a leg; halt. **2.** Hence, inefficient; halting; limping. [< AS. *lama*, lame.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

la-mel'la, 1 lə-mel'ə; 2 la-mĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] **1.** A thin plate, scale, or lamina, as in the gills of bivalves, or in bone. **2.** *Bot.* A gill of a mushroom, one of the thin plates attached to the under side of the cap. [L., dim. of *lamina*.]—**lam'el-lar,** *a.* Scale-like; composed of thin layers or scales. **lam'el-late**‡; **lam'el-lat"ed**‡.—**lam"el-la'tion,** *n.*

la-mel'li-, } 1 lə-mel'ı-. lə-mel'ə-; 2 la-mĕl'i-, la-mĕl'ə-.
la-mel'lo-, } From Latin *lamella*, a plate: combining forms. —**La-mel"li-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Acephala*, or bivalve mollusks, including oysters, clams, etc.—**la-mel"li-bran'chi-ate.** **1.** *a.* Having lamellate gills. **II.** *n.* A bivalve mollusk. [+ L. *branchiæ*, gills.] **la-mel'li-branch**‡.—**la-mel'li-corn.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Terminating in leaf-like joints, as the antennæ of a division of beetles (*Lamellicornia*). **2.** Having such antennæ; of or pertaining to this division of beetles. **II.** *n.* One of the lamellicorn beetles.—**la-mel'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a thin plate, scale, or lamella; scale-like; lamellar.—**lam'el-loid,** *a. Bot.* Of or resembling a plate or lamella.—**lam'el-lose,** *a.* Composed of or full of thin plates, scales, or lamellæ; lamelliform.

La"men'nais', 1 la"me'nē'; 2 lä"mĕ'nā', **Hugues Félicité de** (1782–1854). A French abbé, philosopher, and publicist.

la-ment', 1 lə-ment'; 2 la-mĕnt'. **I**†. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To feel or express sorrow for; bewail. **2.** To feel or express sorrow; mourn; grieve. **II.** *n.* **1.** The expression of grief; lamentation. **2.** A plaintive song or melody. [< L.ᵛ *lamentor*, < *lamentum*, wailing.] Syn.: see MOURN.—**lam'en-ta-bl(eᵖ,** *a.* **1.** Expressing sorrow; mournful; as, a *lamentable* cry. **2.** Exciting regret or dissatisfaction; despicable; deplorable: as, a *lamentable* failure. Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**lam'en-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**la-ment'ed,** *pa.* Mourned for or regretted.—**la-ment'er,** *n.* One who laments. **la-ment'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lam"en-ta'tion, 1 lam"en-tē'shən; 2 lăm"ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of lamenting or bewailing; utterance of profound regret or grief; a wailing cry. **2.** *pl.* [L-] One of the lyrical poetic books of the Old Testament (The Lamentations of Jeremiah), bewailing the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans; also, the music to which a portion of it is sung in the Roman Catholic Church in the tenebræ. [F., < L. *lamentatio(n-)*, < *lamentum*, weeping.]

la'me-ter, *n.* Same as LAMITER.

la'mi-a, 1 lē'mi-ə; 2 lā'mi-a, *n.* [-Æ or -AS, *pl.*] *Class. Myth.* A female demon or vampire; hence, an evil, seductive woman; a witch.

lam'i-na, 1 lam'ı-nə; 2 lăm'ı-na, *n.* [-NÆ, *pl.*] [L.] A thin scale or sheet; a layer or coat lying over another, as in bone, minerals, armor, etc.; specifically, the blade or flat expanded portion of a leaf, or the blade of a petal.—**lam'i-na-bl(eᵖ,** *a.* Capable of being rolled or hammered into thin sheets.—**lam'i-nate.** **I.** *vt. & vt.* [-NAT"ED²; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To beat, roll, or press into thin sheets, as a metal. **2.** To cut or otherwise form into thin sheets, leaves, or plates. **3.** To cover with plates. **4.** To become divided into laminæ or plates. **II.** *a.* Consisting of or disposed in laminæ. **lam'i-nal**‡; **lam'i-nar**‡; **lam'i-na-ry**‡; **lam'i-nat"ed**‡.—**lam"i-na'tion,** *n.* The act of laminating, or the state of being laminated; a lamina.

lam"i-nec'to-my, 1 lam"ı-nek'to-mı; 2 lăm"ı-nĕc'to-my, *n.* The operation of cutting through the laminæ to the spinal cord. [< LAMINA + Gr. *ektomē*, a cutting out.]

lam"i-ni'tis, 1 lam"ı-nai'tis *or* -nī'tis; 2 lăm"ı-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Vet. Surg.* Inflammation of the laminæ of a horse's hoof; founder.

la'mi-ter, 1 lē'mi-tər; 2 lā'mi-ter, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A cripple.

Lam'mas, 1 lam'əs; 2 lăm'as, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A festival celebrated on August 1; the feast of Peter's Chains. **2.** Quarter-day in Scotland, and half-quarter day in England, falling on August 1. [< AS. *hlammæsse*, for *hlāfmæsse*, < *hlāf*, loaf, + *mæsse*, MASS².] **Lam'mas-day"**‡.—**Lam'mas-tide"**, *n.* The season of Lammas.

lam'mer, 1 lam'ər; 2 lăm'er, *n.* [Scot.] Amber. **lam'er**‡.

lam'mer-gei"er, 1 lam'ər-gai"ər; 2 lăm'er-gī"er, *n.* The great bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) of the mountains of S. Europe and Asia and N. Africa. [< G. *lämmer*, lambs, + *geier*, vulture.] **lam'mer-gey"er**‡.

Lam'mer-moors, 1 lam'ər-mūrz; 2 lăm'er-mōōrs, *n. pl.* Hills in Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, Scotland; highest point, Lammer Law, 1,733 ft. high. **Lam-mer'muir**‡.

La"motte'-Fou"qué', 1 la"mot'-fū"kē'; 2 lä"mŏt'-fu"ke', **Friedrich H. K., Baron de** (1777–1843). A German poet and romance writer; *Undine*. [lope; also, to beat.

lamp, 1 lamp; 2 lămp, *vt.* [Scot.] To walk rapidly with long steps;

lamp, *n.* **1.** A vessel in which oil is burnt through a wick; hence, any device employing a flame, incandescent wire, or the like, for furnishing an artificial light, or a similar device for heating; particularly, a vessel in which oil is burnt through a wick. **2.** Anything that gives out light, actually or metaphorically. **3.** A flash, as of lightning. **4.** A heavenly body. §§. A torch. [< Gr.ᴸ+ᶠ *lampas*, < *lampō*, shine.]—**lamp'black",** *n.* Fine carbon deposited from smoke or smoky flame: used as a pigment, in printer's ink, etc.

lam'pad§, 1 lam'pad; 2 lăm'păd, *n.* A lamp or luminary; torch; candlestick. [< Gr.ᴸ *lampa(d-)s*, < *lampō*, shine.]

lam'pas, 1 lam'pəs; 2 lăm'pas, *n.* Same as LAMPERS.

lam'per-eel", 1 lam'pər-ıl"; 2 lăm'per-ēl", *n.* **1.** A lamprey. **lam'preel**‡. **2.** An eel-pout or mutton-fish.

lam'pers, 1 lam'pərz; 2 lăm'pers, *n.* Inflammation and swelling of the fleshy bars in the roof of the mouth of a horse. [< F. *lampas*, throat.] **lam'pass**‡.

lam'pet, 1 lam'pet; 2 lăm'pĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A limpet. **lam'pit**‡.

lam'pi-on, 1 lam'pi-ən; 2 lăm'pi-on, *n.* [F.] A lamp for illuminations.

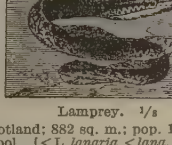
lamp'light", 1 lamp'lait"; 2 lămp'līt", *n.* Light emitted by lamps; artificial light.

lamp'light"er, 1 lamp'lait"ər; 2 lămp'līt"er, *n.* **1.** A person

who lights lamps, especially street-lamps. **2.** That by which a lamp is lighted, as a torch, a paper spill, or an electric device.

lam-poon', 1 lam-pūn'; 2 lăm-pōōn'. **I.** *vt.* To abuse or satirize in a lampoon. **II.** *n.* A written satire designed to bring a person into ridicule or contempt; a pasquinade. [< F. *lampon*, < *lamper*, drink.] Syn.: see RIDICULE.—**lam-poon'er**, *n.*

lam'prey, 1 lam'prı; 2 lăm'pry, *n.* An eel-like parasitical fish, having in the adult a circular suctorial mouth, with teeth on its inner surface, and well-developed eyes. [< L.ᶠ *lambo*, lick, + *petra*, rock.] **lam'prel**‡; **lam'pret**‡.



Lamprey. 1/3

lan', 1 lan; 2 lăn, *n.* [Scot.] Land. —**lan'"-a-fore'**, *n.* The leading horse on the unplowed land side.—**lan'"-a-hin'**, *n.* The horse in the extreme rear on the unplowed land side.

Lan'ark-shire, 1 lan'ėrk-shĭr; 2 lăn'ark-shir, *n.* A county in Scotland: 882 sq. m.; pop. 1,539,300. **Lan'ark**‡.

la'na-ry, 1 lē'na-rı; 2 lā'na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A place for storing wool, especially unspun wool.

la'nate, 1 lē'nēt; 2 lā'nāt, *a.* Woolly; specifically, in botany, provided or covered with long, fine, wool-like hairs. [< L. *lanatus*, < *lana*, wool.] **la'nat-ed**‡.

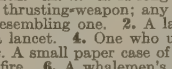
Lan'ca-shire, 1 laŋ'ka-shĭr; 2 lăŋ'ca-shĭr, *n.* A county in N. W. England; 1,887 sq. m.; pop. 4,928,360; capital, Lancaster. **Lan'cas-ter**‡.

Lan'cas-ter, 1 laŋ'kas-tėr; 2 lăn'cas-ter, *n.* **1.** A royal house of England (Plantagenet line); reigned 1399 to 1461; engaged with House of York in Wars of the Roses, 1455–1485; its badge was the red rose. **2.** An ancient seaport in N. W. England; pop. 40,225. **3.** A city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 53,150. **4.** A city in central Ohio; pop. 14,710. **5.** Same as LANCASHIRE.

Lan"cas-te'ri-an, 1 laŋ"kas-tī'rı-an; 2 lăn"cas-tē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the system introduced in primary schools by Joseph Lancaster (1778–1838), advanced pupils teaching those below them.

Lan-cas'tri-an, 1 laŋ-kas'trı-an; 2 lăn-cās'tri-an. *Eng. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the house of Lancaster, descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., and including Henry IV., V., and VI. **II.** *n.* An adherent of the house of Lancaster, as opposed to the Yorkists, especially in the Wars of the Roses, bearing the red rose.

lance, 1 luns; 2 lănç. **I.** *vt.* [LANCED‡; LANC'ING.] **1.** To pierce with a lance; cut or prick with a lancet. 2‖. To throw as a dart or lance; launch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long shaft with a spear-head, used as a thrusting-weapon; any long, slender spear, or something resembling one. **2.** A lancet. **3.** A thrust with a lance or a lancet. **4.** One who uses a lance; lancer. **5.** *Pyrotechnics.* A small paper case of composition for white or colored fire. **6.** A whalemen's spear for killing the whale after its capture with the harpoon and line. **7.** *E. C. Ch.* The relic, preserved in St. Peter's, Rome, said to be the handle of the lance with which the soldier pierced Jesus on the cross (*John* xix, 34). [F., < L. *lancea*, light spear.]—**lance'-knight"**‡, *n.* A lansquenet or pikeman. See LANSQUENET. **l.-knecht**‡.—**lan'ce-o-late**, *a.* Shaped like the head of a lance or spear; tapering, as some leaves. **lan'ce-o-lar**‡; **lan'ce-o-lat"ed**‡.—**lance"pe-sade'**‡, *n.* A trooper who has had his lance broken or has been unhorsed, serving temporarily as an under-officer of foot; later, a lance-corporal. **bro'ken-lance"**‡.—**lan'cer**, *n.* **1.** One who lances; a cavalry soldier armed with a lance. **2.** *pl.* The lanciers.—**lance'wood"**, *n.* **1.** A tough, elastic wood from Cuba, Guiana, or Brazil, used for carriage-shafts, etc. **2.** Any one of the various trees yielding the wood.



Lanceolate Leaf of the Peach.

lance'let, 1 lans'let; 2 lănç'lĕt, *n.* *Zeol.* Any of several species of small, wormlike, translucent animals, found buried in the sand of warm sea-beaches: the lowest recognized vertebrates.

Lan'ce-lot, 1 lan'sı-let; 2 lăn'çe-lŏt, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Lance"lot'**, 1 luns"lō'; 2 lăŋç"lō'; G. **Lan'ze-lot'**, 1 lan'tse-let'; 2 lăn'tse-lŏt'; It. **Lan'ci-lot'to**, 1 lan'chı-let'to, 2 lăn'chī-lŏt'to; L. **Lan"ce-lot'tus**, 1 lan"sı-let'us, 2 lăn"çe-lŏt'ŭs; **Lance'**; **Lan'ce-lot'**; Pg. **Lan"ce-lo'te**, 1 lăn"sē-lō'tē, 2 lăn"çe-lō'te. **2. L. of the Lake**, in Malory's *Prince Arthur*, and Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, the bravest of the 150 Knights of the Round Table. [L., servant.]

lan'cet, 1 lan'set; 2 lăn'çĕt, *n.* **1.** A surgeons' two-edged cutting or blood-letting instrument with one or more small blades. **2.** *Arch.* (1) A lancet-shaped or acutely pointed window. **lancet window**‡. (2) An acutely pointed arch. **lancet arch**‡. **3.** A small lance. [< F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*, LANCE.]

lanch, *v.* & *n.* Same as LAUNCH.

Lan"chau'fu', 1 lān"chau'fū'; 2 lăn"chou'fu', *n.* A city, capital of Kansu province, China; pop. 500,000. **Lan"chow"foo'**‡.

Lan"ci-a'ni, 1 lān"chı-ā'nē; 2 lăn"chī-ā'ni, **Rodolfo Amadeo** (1847–). An Italian archeologist.

lan'ciers, 1 lan'sėrz; 2 lăn'çers, *n. pl.* **1.** A modern quadrille. **2.** The music for it. [F., < *lance*, LANCE.] **lan'cers**‡.

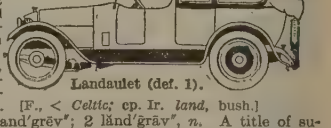
lan'ci-nate, 1 lan'sı-nēt; 2 lăn'çi-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED‡; -NAT"ING.] To shoot through, as a pain; pierce; dart.—**lan'ci-nat"ing**, *pa.* Piercing; darting; as, a *lancinating* pain.—**lan"ci-na'tion**, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Shooting or acute pain. **2.** A tearing away; laceration.

Lan'cut, 1 lān'tsŭt; 2 lăn'tçut, *n.* A town in N. Galicia, S. Poland; pop. 5,000; taken by Russians, 1914.

land, 1 land; 2 lănd. **I.**ᵖ *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To bring from water to the land; especially, to transfer from a vessel to the shore; debark. **2.** To capture and bring ashore; catch; as, to *land* a fish: used also figuratively. **3.** To bring to a point of debarkation or to a stopping-place. **4.** To go or come ashore. as from a boat or steamer; debark; as, we *landed* at New York. **5.** To touch and delay at a stopping-place, as a steamer; also, to descend from a vehicle or course of motion; journey; arrive. Syn.: see ARRIVE; REACH.

II. *n.* **1.** The solid substance composing the material part of the earth, considered in its entirety. **2.** A country or district, large or small, especially considered as a place of human habitation, or as distinguished by events or facts of interest. **3.** Ground or soil considered with reference to its use, value, condition, etc.: real estate; as, farming-*land*; coal-*land*. **4.** *Law.* (1) Any tract of ground whatever, together with its appurtenances. (2) A share or interest in land, tenements, or any hereditament, corporeal or incorporeal. **5.** Any unindented space in a surface marked with indentations, as a level space between the furrows of a millstone, or a space on the bore of a rifle between two grooves. **6.** [Scot.] A group of dwellings or tenements under one roof; as, a *land* of houses. [< AS. *land*.] Syn.: continent, country, district, earth, ground, real estate, region, shore, soil.—Ant.: deep, flood, ocean, sea, surge, water, wave.—**Land of Beulah**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the land of peace and rest where pilgrims wait until they are summoned to cross the river of Death and enter the Celestial City.—**L. o' Cakes**, Scotland.—**l. of promise**, Palestine; by extension, heaven, or any longed-for place or condition of happiness.—**l. of the leal**, the land of the faithful; heaven.—**l. of the rising sun**, Japan.—**no man's land.** **1.** Waste or unowned land; specif. (*Eng. Hist.*), a plot of land situated beyond the limits of the north wall of the city of London where executions took place. **2.** [Recent]. In the World War (1914–1918) the land between the first line trenches of opposing armies.—**land'-cruis"er**, *n.* A military tank. See TANK. **l.-ship**‡. [Brit.]—**land'ed**, *a.* **1.** Having an estate in land. **2.** Consisting in land.—**land'er**, *n.* One who lands or makes a landing.—**land'fall"**, *n.* **1.** Property in land immediately transferred by the death of its owner. **2.** A landslide. **3.** *Naut.* A sighting of or coming to land.—**land'hold"er**, *n.* A landowner.—**land'la'dy**, *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] A woman who keeps an inn or boarding-house, or lets her property; also, the wife of a landlord.—**land'locked"**, *a.* Surrounded and protected by land. **2.** Confined to landlocked water.—**land'-lop"er**‖, *n.* A tramp; a vagabond. **land'loup"er**‡.—**land'-lord"**, *n.* **1.** A man who keeps an inn or hotel. **2.** A man who owns and lets real estate. **3.** *Eng.* The lord of a manor.—**land'-lord"ism**, *n.* **1.** Action, conduct, or opinions peculiar to a landlord; a landlord's authority, or the view that landed interests should be paramount. **2.** The system under which land is owned by persons to whom tenants pay a fixed rent.—**land'lub"ber**, *n.* An awkward or inexperienced person on board a ship; a raw sailor.—**land'man**, *n.* A man who lives or serves on land.—**land'mark"**, *n.* **1.** A fixed object serving as a boundary-mark to a tract of land, or as a guide to seamen, etc. **2.** A prominent or memorable object in the landscape. **3.** A distinguishing fact, event, etc. Syn.: see BOUNDARY.—**land'-of"fice**, *n.* A government office for the transaction of business pertaining to the public lands.—**land'own"er**, *n.* One who owns real estate. —**l.-spor**, *a.* Owning much land which yields an income insufficient to meet its expenses.—**l.-raker**‡, *n.* A vagabond. —**l.-side**, *n.* The flat side of a plow, away from the furrow.—**land'skip**‡, *n.* Landscape.—**land'slide"**, *n.* The slipping of a mass of land from a higher to a lower level; the land that has slipped down. **land'slip"**‡.—**lands'man**, *n.* One who lives on the land; also, an inexperienced sailor, as one on his first voyage or one rated below an ordinary seaman: opposed to *seaman*.—**land'ward.** **I.** *a.* Being or facing toward the land. **II.** *adv.* Toward the land. **land'wards**‡.

lan'dau, 1 lan'dō; 2 lăn'dą, *n.* A two-seated, four-wheeled carriage with a double top that can be removed or folded back. [< *Landau* (German town).]—**lan"dau-let'**, *n.* **1.** A motor-car with landau-like body and two seats. **2.** A small or one-seated landau.



Landaulet (def. 1).

lande, 1 land; 2 lănd, *n.* A level sandy region unfit for cultivation and covered with heath or broom, as along the seacoast in southwestern France. [F., < *Celtic*; cp. Ir. *land*, bush.]

land'grave", 1 land'grēv"; 2 lănd'grāv", *n.* A title of superior distinction borne by certain German counts or grafs. [< G. *landgraf*, < *land*, land, + *graf*, count.] **land'graff"**‡.—**land'gra-vine**, *n.* The wife of a landgrave.—**land-gra'vi-ate**, *n.* The territory, office, authority, or jurisdiction of a landgrave.

land'ing, 1 land'ıŋ; 2 lănd'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of going or placing ashore from any kind of craft or vessel; as, the *landing* of passengers. **2.** The place where any kind of craft lands; a wharf; a pier. **3.** *Building.* The place at the head of a staircase, or a platform interrupting a flight of stairs. [< AS. *lending*, < *land*, land.]—**land'ing-gear"**, *n.* The under structure of an aircraft designed to carry the load when resting or running on the surface of land or water.

Lan'dis, 1 lān'dis; 2 lăn'dis, *n.* **1. Kenesaw Mountain** (1866–), American jurist; tried Standard Oil rebate cases, 1907; baseball arbiter. **2. Reed G.** (–), an American captain and aviator in World War; brought down 12 hostile aeroplanes.

Lan'dor, 1 lan'dėr; 2 lăn'dôr, **Walter Savage** (1775–1864). An English poet, dramatist, and essayist.

land'scape, 1 land'skēp; 2 länd'scāp, *n.* **1.** A stretch of country as seen from a single point. **2.** A picture representing natural scenery. Syn.: see SCENE.

Land's Sea'er, 1 landz'sīr; 2 länd'sēr, **Sir Edwin Henry** (1802–1873). An English animal-painter.

Land's End. A cape in Cornwall; the most westerly point of England. [QUENET. [G.]

lands'knecht, 1 länz'kneĦt; 2 länz'knĕĦt, *n.* Same as LANS-.

Lands'thing", 1 lans'tiŋ"; 2 länz'ting", *n.* [Dan.] The senate or upper house of the Danish Rigsdag, or parliament.

land'sturm", 1 lant'shtūrm"; 2 länt'shturm", *n.* **1.** A general levy in time of war, as made in various countries of Europe. **2.** The final reserve forces called out in cases of great emergency. [G.]

Land'tag, 1 lōnt'tōn; 2 länt'tāĦ, *n.* The legislative assembly of one of the republics constituting Germany, as Prussia.

land'wehr", 1 lōnt'vār"; 2 länt'vēr", *n.* An emergency military force of various countries, as in Europe. [G., < *land*, land, + *wehr*, guard, < *wehren*, protect.]

lane, 1 lēn; 2 lān, *a.* [Dial., Scot.] Alone.—**his lane, my l., their l.,** etc., himself alone, myself alone, themselves alone, etc.—**lane'ly,** *a.* Lonely.

lane, *n.* **1.** A narrow way or path, confined between fences, walls, hedges, or similar boundaries: distinguished from an *alley*, which is ordinarily between buildings and in city or town, while the *lane* is rural. **2.** Any narrow way, or any thing resembling it; a prescribed route or passage, as for steamers. See LANE-ROUTE, below. [< AS. *lane.*]

—**lane'-route",** or **ocean-l. route,** one of the routes prescribed for transatlantic steamers in northern waters, being different for eastward- and westward-bound vessels, to avoid collisions. Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.

Lane, Franklin Knight (1864–1921). An American lawyer; Secretary of the Interior (1913–1920).

Lan'franc, 1 lan'frank; 2 lān'frāNc, *n.* (1005–1089.) A Benedictine prior; Archbishop of Canterbury.

lang, 1 lag; 2 lāng, *v., a., & adv.* [Scot.] Same as LONG.

Lang, 1 lag; 2 lāng, **Andrew** (1844–1912). An English critic, essayist, historian, poet, and translator.

lang., *abbr.* Language.

Lang'don, 1 lag'dən; 2 lāng'don, **John** (1741–1819). An American statesman; Governor of New Hampshire.

Lang'e-marck, 1 lōŋ'ə-mark; 2 läng'e-märk, *n.* A village in West Flanders province, 5 m. N. N. E. of Ypres, Belgium; pop. 8,000; scene of severe fighting in World War; taken and retaken at intervals by German, French, and British troops, Oct. 1914 to April 1915; captured from the Germans by the British and Canadians under Haig, Aug. 10–16, 1917.

lang'-kale", 1 lag'-kēl"; 2 lāng'-kāl", *n.* [Scot.] Colewort. **lang'-kail"†.**

Lang'land, 1 lag'lənd; 2 lāng'länd, **William** (1330?–1400?). Middle English poet; disciple of Wyclif; reputed author of *Piers Plowman*. **Lang'ley†.**

lan'grage†, *n.* A thin cylindrical missile filled with nails, bolts, and pieces of iron: formerly used in naval warfare to destroy an enemy's rigging. **lan'grel‡; lan'gridge†.**

lang'shan, 1 lag'shən; 2 lāng'shan, *n.* [Chin.] One of a large black or white breed of hens introduced from China. See illus. under FOWL.

lang"syne', 1 lag"sain'; 2 lāng"sȳn', *adv.* [Scot.] Long since; long ago: used also as a noun. See AULD.

Lang'ton, 1 lag'tən; 2 lāng'ton, **Stephen** (1150?–1228). An English patriot and Cardinal-Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with the barons, secured Magna Carta from King John.

lan'guage, 1 lag'gwij; 2 lāg'gwāğ, *n.* **1.** The expression of ideas by words; human speech; expression. **2.** The words forming the means of communication among members of a single nation; tongue. **3.** *Psychol.* The impulses, capacities, and powers which induce and make possible the creation and use of all forms of human communication by speech; as, man alone among the animals has *language*. **4.** Any other method of expressing thought, as the inarticulate utterances of the lower animals. **5.** The vocabulary or technical expressions used in a specific business, science, etc. **6.** One's characteristic manner of expression of use of speech. [< F. *langage*, < L. *lingua*, tongue.]

Syn.: barbarism, dialect, diction, expression, gibberish, idiom, jargon, lingo, mother tongue, patois, speech, tongue, vernacular. *Language* signified originally *expression* of thought by spoken words; now in its widest sense it signifies *expression* of thought by any means; as, the *language* of the eyes, the *language* of flowers. *Speech* denotes the power of articulate utterance; we can speak of the *language* of animals, but not of their *speech*. A *tongue* is the *speech* or *language* of some one people, country, or race. A *dialect* is a special mode of speaking a *language* peculiar to some locality or class, not recognized as in accordance with the best usage; a *barbarism* is a perversion of a *language* by ignorant foreigners, or some usage akin to that. *Idiom* refers to the construction of phrases and sentences, and the way of forming or using words; it is the peculiar mold in which each *language* casts its thought. The great difficulty of translation is to give the thought expressed in one *language* in the *idiom* of another. A *dialect* may be used by the highest as well as the lowest within its range; a *patois* is distinctly illiterate, belonging to the lower classes; those who speak a *patois* understand the cultured form of their own language, but speak only the degraded form, as in the case of the Italian lazzaroni or the former negro slaves in the United States. *Vernacular*, from the Latin, has the same general sense as the Saxon *mother tongue*, of one's native *language*, or that of a people. See DICTION.—**lan'guaged,** *a.* **1.** Having or speaking a language: chiefly in composition. **2.** Learned in languages.

langue, 1 lōŋg; 2 lāŋg, *n.* A body of men speaking the same tongue or language. [F.]—**langue d'oc,** 1 dek; 2 dȯe, Provençal: so called from the use of the word *oc*, instead of *oui*, yes.—**l. d'oïl,** 1 dō"il'; 2 dȯ"il', the dialect of French spoken north of the Loire during the Middle Ages: so called from the use of the word *oui* or *oïl* for yes. [vince in S. France.

Lan"gue-doc', 1 loŋ"gə-dek'; 2 läŋ"ğe-dȯk', *n.* A former province.

lan'guet, 1 lag'get; 2 lāŋ'gĕt, *n.* A little tongue or something resembling a tongue. [< F. *languette*, dim. of *langue*, < L. *lingua*, tongue.] **lan"guette'‡.**

lan'guid, 1 lag'gwid; 2 lāŋ'gwid, *a.* **1.** Indisposed to physical exertion; affected by weakness or fatigue. **2.** Wanting in interest or animation; listless. **3.** Lacking in force or quickness of movement. [< L. *languidus*, faint.] Syn.: see FAINT; SICKLY.—**lan'guid-ly,** *adv.*—**lan'guid-ness,** *n.*

lan'guish', 1 lag'gwish; 2 lāŋ'gwish. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To become weak physically or dull mentally; lose strength or animation. **2.** To feel or affect sentimental tenderness; manifest weariness or tender emotion. **3.** To lose zest or intensity; droop; pine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tender look. **2.** The act or state of languishing. [< F. *languissant*, ppr. of *languir*, < L. *langueo*, be weak.]—**lan'guish-er,** *n.*—**lan'guish-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Lacking interest or force. **2.** Sentimentally pensive. **3.** Becoming weak or listless. **-ly,** *adv.*—**lan'guish-ment,** *n.* **1.** The state of being languid. **2.** Sentimental languor or tenderness.

lan'guor, 1 lag'gər; 2 lāŋ'gor, *n.* **1.** Lassitude of body or depression of mind, as from exertion; weakness. **2.** *Pathol.* An atonic debility or prostration. **3.** Amorous dreaminess. **4.** The absence of activity; dulness. **5.** A state of premature decay in plants.—**lan'guor-ous,** *a.* Characterized by, causing, or suggesting languor. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lan-gur', 1 luŋ-gūr'; 2 lūn-gur', *n.* [E. Ind.] A long-tailed Indian monkey (genus *Semnopithecus*), noted for its remarkable leaping power; as, the common *langur* or hanuman (*S. entellus*) and the Himalayan *langur* (*S. schistaceus.*)

lan'iard, *n. Naut.* Same as LANYARD.

la'ni-a-ry, 1 lē'ni-ē-ri; 2 lā'ni-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Adapted for tearing, as the canine teeth. **II.** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] A canine tooth. [< L. *lanio*, rend.] [poet and critic.

La-nier', 1 lə-nīr'; 2 la-nēr', **Sidney** (1842–1881). An American

la-nif'er-ous§, 1 lə-nif'ər-us; 2 la-nif'er-ūs, *a.* Bearing wool. [< L. *lanifer*, < *lana*, wool, + *fero*, bear.] **la-nig'er-ous‡.**

lank, 1 laŋk; 2 lāŋk, *a.* **1.** Lean; shrunken. **2.** Long, straight, and thin; as, *lank* hair. **3†.** Languid. [< AS. *hlanc*, lank.] Syn.: see GAUNT; MEAGER.—**lank'ly,** *adv.*—**lank'ness,** *n.*—**lank'y,** *a.* [LAN'KI-ER; LAN'KI-EST.] Tall; thin; shrunken.—**lank'i-ness,** *n.*

Lan'kes-ter, 1 laŋ'kes-tər; 2 lāŋ'kĕs-ter, **Sir Edwin Ray** (1847–). English zoologist and comparative anatomist.

lan'ner, 1 lan'ər; 2 lān'er, *n.* **1.** A falcon of the subgenus *Gennæa*, as the North-American prairie-falcon; especially, *Falco lanarius* of southern Europe, North Africa, and Asia. **2.** *Falconry.* The female lanner falcon. [< F. *lanier.*] **lan'ner-et,** *n. Falconry.* The male of the lanner.

lan'o-lin, 1 lan'o-lin; 2 lān'o-lin, *n.* An unctuous fatty mixture of the ethers of cholesterin with fatty acids, obtained from various keratin tissues, as the wool of sheep: valuable in pharmacy as a vehicle for substances intended to be applied to the skin. [< L. *lana*, wool, + *oleum*, oil.] **lan'o-line‡.**

La Noue, 1 la nū; 2 la nu, **François de** (1531–1591). A French Huguenot soldier and writer.

lans'downe, 1 lanz'doun; 2 lānz'down, *n.* A material made of silk and wool mixed. [< *Lansdowne*, Marquis of.]

Lans'downe, Marquis of, Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice (1845–). An English statesman and administrator.

Lan'sing, 1 lan'siŋ; 2 lān'sing, *n.* **1.** A city in S. Michigan; capital of Michigan; pop. 57,330; seat of Michigan State Agricultural College. **2. Robert** (1864–). American statesman; Secretary of State, 1915–1920, member of American Commission to negotiate Peace at Paris and Versailles, 1918–19.

lans'que-net, 1 lans'ki-net; 2 lānz'ke-nĕt, *n.* [F.] **1.** A matching game of cards in which there is betting. **2**]. A mercenary soldier (16th or 17th cent.), as in France; pikeman. **lands'knecht†.**

lant, *n.* Urine, particularly if stale: used as a detergent in wool-scouring. [< AS. *hland*, urine.]

Lan-ta'na, 1 lan-tē'nə; 2 lān-tā'na, *n.* **1.** A genus of mainly tropical American shrubs of the verbena family bearing spikes of red or white flowers. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus.

lan'ter-loo†, *n.* The game of loo.

lan'tern, 1 lan'tərn; 2 lān'tern, *n.* **1.** A transparent case, as on a lamp-post or of portable character, for enclosing and protecting a light. **2.** *Arch.* A tower or the like, as on a roof or dome, open below and admitting light from the sides; also, a small tower, pavilion, or pinnacle placed on the apex of a dome or crowning another tower. **3.** One of various mechanisms likened to a lantern. [< L.F *lanterne*, < Gr. *lampтēr*, < *lampō*, shine.] **lant'horn†.**—**dark lantern,** a lantern having a case with but one transparent side, which can be covered by a shield.—**lan'tern-fly",** *n. Zool.* A homopterous insect (subfamily *Fulgorinæ*), formerly supposed to produce light.—**l.-jack,** *n.* Same as IGNIS FATUUS.—**l.-jaws,** *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. **l.-visage‡.**—**l.-jawed,** *a.*—**l.-pinion,** *n.* Same as LANTERN-WHEEL.—**l.-wheel,** *n.* A device performing the office of a pinion, in which a circle of bars between two heads takes the place of pinion-teeth.—**magic lantern,** a device for throwing magnified pictures upon a screen in a darkened room by means of a light placed behind a lens or lenses. See illus. on next page.

lan'tha-num, 1 lan'thə-num; 2 lān'tha-nūm, *n.* A rare dark lead-gray metallic element of the group of the earth metals, found as an oxid, usually associated with cerium metals. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *lanthanō*, be unseen.] **lan-tha'ni-um‡.**

lant'horn†, *n.* A lantern: a form associated erroneously with the horn-plates used instead of glass.

la-nu'gi-nous, 1 la-nū'ji-nus; 2 la-nū'gi-nūs, *a. Bot.* Woolly or downy. [< L. *lanugo*, down, < *lana*, wool.] **-nose"**‡.

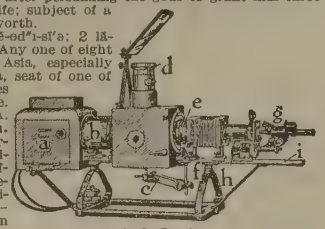
la-nu'go, 1 la-nū'go; 2 la-nū'go, *n.* A soft, downy growth; specifically, the soft, downy, rudimentary hair found on the body of a child at birth. [L., < *lana*, wool.]

lan'yard, 1 lan'yərd; 2 lăn'yard, *n.* **1.** A small rope used on a ship, especially, a four-stranded hemp rope. **2.** *Mil.* A cord used in firing old-style cannons. [< F. *lanière*, thong.] **lan'lard**‡.

La-oc'o-on, 1 lē-ek'o-ən; 2 lā-ŏc'o-ŏn, *n.* A priest of Apollo who warned the Trojans against the wooden horse of the Greeks, and in consequence was, with his two sons, destroyed by serpents, sent by Athene who favored the Greeks; portrayed in a marble group in the Vatican.

La-od"a-mi'a, 1 lē-ed"a-mī'a; 2 lā-ŏd"a-mī'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* Wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek killed at Troy; expired with grief at his loss, after persuading the gods to grant him three more hours of life; subject of a poem by Wordsworth.

La-od"i-ce'a, 1 lē-ed"i-sī'a; 2 lā-ŏd"i-cē'a, *n.* **1.** Any one of eight Greek cities in Asia, especially that in Phrygia, seat of one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse. **2.** See LATAKIA. **—La-od"i-ce'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Laodicea; hence, indifferent or lukewarm, as in religion. *Rev.* iii, 14–22. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of one of the seven or eight cities named Laodicea. **2.** An indifferent or lukewarm Christian; hence, any indifferent or lukewarm person.



Magic Lantern.
a, lamp-house; *b*, rear condenser; *c*, carrier for opaque objects; *d*, lens for opaque projection; *e*, front condenser; *f*, slide-carrier; *g*, microscope (projection); *h*, projection lens; *i*, optical bed.

La-om'e-don, 1 lē-em'i-dən; 2 lā-ŏm'e-dŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The founder and king of Troy; father of Priam. **2.** One of Alexander's generals.

Laon, 1 lăn; 2 lăn, *n.* A town in N. France; pop. 10,000; occupied by Germans, 1914; recovered, 1918.

La'os, 1 lā'os; 2 lā'os, *n.* A territory of French Indo-China; 98,000 sq. mi.; pop. 641,000; capital, Vien-tiane, on the Mekong.

Lā'o-tse', 1 lā'o-tsē'; 2 lā'o-tsē', *n.* (604 B. C.–after 518 B. C.) A Chinese philosopher and moralist; founder of Taoism.

lap[1], 1 lap; 2 lăp, *v.* [LAPPED[t] or LAPT[5]; LAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bend and lay over, as one fold upon another; as, to *lap* a piece of cloth. **2.** To lay (one thing) partly over or beyond another; as, to *lap* weather-boards. **3.** To extend, reach, or be partly over or beyond the rear of; lap over; overlap; as, the black horse *lapped* the gray. **4.** To wrap around; infold or involve; surround with love, shelter, protection, etc. **5.** To fasten or attach by lapping; bind or tie. **6.** To grind, polish, or wear away with a lap; as, to *lap* a jewel. **7.** *Mech.* To pass beyond so as to close a port; also, to cause to pass and close: said of a slide-valve. **II.** *i.* To lie partly over or by the side of something else; overlap. [ME. *lappen*, *wlappen*, for *wrappen*, WRAP[1].]

lap[2], *v.* [LAPPED[t], LAPT[5]; LAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take into the mouth with the tongue; lick up. **2.** To wash up, or ripple against, as waves. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take up any liquid with the tongue. **2.** To make a licking or lapping sound. [< AS. *lapian*, lap.]

lap [Scot.], *imp.* of LEAP, *v.*

lap[1], *n.* **1.** That part of a substance which extends over another. **2.** The length of such extension. **3.** In foot-racing, etc., one course round the track. **4.** *Mech.* A piece of soft metal, wood, or leather, usually in the form of a rotating disk, used in cutting gems and polishing hard metal. **lap'-wheel"**‡. **5.** *Textile.* A bat or roll of cotton-fiber, wool, or the like, in a stage preparatory to carding. **6.** The state of overlapping.

lap[2], *n.* **1.** That part of the body below the waist on which, when in a sitting posture, one may conveniently support anything; the upper and front surface of the thighs or knees; as, to hold a child in one's *lap*. **2.** The clothing that covers the front of the thighs, or forms into flaps when one sits down. **3.** By extension, a place for supporting or fostering; as, fortune's *lap*. **4**‡. A loose fold or flap; skirt. [< AS. *læppa*.]—**lap'-board"**, *n.* A flat wide board sometimes having a cavity on one side hollowed out to fit the waist: used in the lap by tailors and seamstresses.—**lap'-dog"**, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.—**lap'ful,** *n.* As much as the lap can hold.—**lap-joint,** *n. Mech.* A joint in which the material laps over at the connection, as in weather-boarding.—**lap-stone,** *n.* A stone, held in the lap, on which a shoemaker hammers leather.

lap[3], *n.* **1.** The act of lapping, as with the tongue; a lick. **2.** The sound of lapping, or one resembling it. **3.** [Slang.] That which is licked up, as food.

Lap., *abbr.* Lapland.

lap"a-rot'o-my, 1 lap"a-rot'o-mi; 2 lăp"a-rŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of opening the abdomen by incision in the loin. [< Gr. *lapara*, the flank, + *tomē*, cutting.]

La Paz, 1 lä päs; 2 lä päs. **1.** A department of Bolivia; 40,686 sq. m.; pop. 726,357. **2.** Its capital; pop. 115,252.

la-pel', 1 la-pel'; 2 la-pĕl', *n.* The part of the front of a coat which is folded back.

La Pé"rouse', 1 la pē"rūz'; 2 lä pę"rųs', **Comte de** (1741–1788?). Jean François de Galaup, a French navigator.

lap'id-, 1 lap'id-; 2 lăp'id-. From Latin *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone: a combining form.—**lap'i-date,** *vt.* [-DAT"ED[t]; -DAT"ING.] **1.** To cut and polish, as precious stones. **2.** [Rare.] To hurl stones at. —**lap"i-da'tion,** *n.* The act of stoning; punishing or executing by stoning.—**lap"i-des'cence,** *n.* A turning into stone.—**lap"i-des'cent,** *n.* A substance that has the power of converting into stone or petrifying another substance.—**lap"i-dif'ic,** *a.* Forming or converting into stone. **lap"i-dif'i-cal**‡.—**lapid'i-fy§,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To petrify. **II.** *i.* To become stone or like stone. [+ L. *facio*, make.]—**la-pid"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**lap'i-dist,** *n.* One who has a knowledge of minerals. **lap'i-da-rist**‡.

lap'i-da-ry, 1 lap'i-dē-ri; 2 lăp'i-dā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to stones or the art of working in precious stones. **2.** Inscribed upon or cut in stone. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One who cuts, engraves, and sets precious stones. **2.** A connoisseur in lapidary work or gems; lapidist. **3.** A tombstone-cutter. [< L. *lapidarius*, < *lapi(d-)s*, stone.]

la-pil'lus, 1 la-pil'us; 2 la-pĭl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -li; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Geol.* A small fragment of lava ejected from a volcano. **2.** *Anat.* Same as OTOLITH. [L., dim. of *lapis*, stone.]

la'pis, 1 lē'pis; 2 lā'pis, *n.* [LAP'I-DES, 1 lap'i-dīz; 2 lăp'i-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A method of calico-printing with indigo. **2.** A stone; used only in phrases. [L.]—**la'pis laz'u-li.** *Mineral.* **1.** A rich blue complex mixture of minerals of which the principal is lazurite, originally used to produce ultramarine and by the ancients for decoration, and believed to be their sapphire. **2.** The color of this substance.

Lap'i-thæ, 1 lap'i-thī; 2 lăp'i-thē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A wild Thessalian people; fought with the Centaurs, who, having attempted to seize women guests at the wedding of King Pirithous, were defeated with the aid of Theseus. This contest, represented on the Parthenon, was considered symbolical of the struggle between the Greeks and Persians.

La"place', 1 lä"plăs'; 2 lä"plăs', **Pierre Simon, Marquis de** (1749–1827). French astronomer; author of the nebular hypothesis; *Mécanique Céleste.*—**La-pla'ci-an,** *a.*

Lap'land, 1 lap'lənd; 2 lăp'land, *n.* A region (150,000 sq. m.) in N. Norway, N. Sweden, and N. W. Russia; valuable iron ores.—**Lap'land-er,** *n.* [pop. 100,600. See PLATA.

La Pla'ta, 1 lo plā'tə; 2 lä plä'tä. A seaport city in E. Argentina;

La-porte', 1 lə-pōrt'; 2 la-pōrt', *n.* A city in N. W. Indiana; pop. 15,160.

Lapp, } 1 lap; 2 lăp, *n.* **1.** A native of Lapland. The Lapps are a
Lap, } nomadic people of Mongoloid extraction, ill-developed physically, of short stature, and markedly brachycephalic. **2.** The language of the Lapps. [Sw.] **Lap'land-er**‡.—**Lap'-pish,** *a. & n.*

lap'per, 1 lap'ər; 2 lăp'er, *vt.* [Scot.] To coagulate; curdle.

lap'per[1], *n.* **1.** One who laps or folds. **2.** One who polishes with a lap. **3.** A lapping-machine.

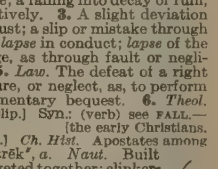
lap'per[2], *n.* One who or that which laps, or takes up food or drink with the tongue.

lap'pet, 1 lap'et; 2 lăp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small lap or flap used for ornamenting a garment, etc. **2.** A fleshy process pendent from the head of a bird; a wattle. **3.** A lobe, as of the ear. **4.** A portion of anything that hangs loose; the guard of a key-hole.

lapse, } 1 laps; 2 lăps. **I.** *vi.* [LAPSED[t], LAPST[5]; LAPS'ING.]
laps[2], } **1.** To pass slowly or by degrees; glide; slip; hence, to pass entirely away; as, she *lapsed* into indifference; fall into disuse or ruin. **2.** To flow, as a stream; float, as a ship; pass, as time; fall, as the tones of a voice. **3.** *Law.* (1) To become the property of some one by the negligence, failure, or death of another. (2) To be or become void; as, the policy *lapsed* because the premium was not paid. **4.** To fall from a state of innocence or goodness; slip in moral conduct. **5.** To fall away from the faith: said of early Christians. **II.** *n.* **1.** An insensible or gradual slipping, gliding, or passing away; imperceptible movement onward or downward; hence, that which has lapsed; an interval of time; as, the *lapse* of ages. **2.** A fall to a lower form or state; a falling into decay or ruin, as a building: used also figuratively. **3.** A slight deviation from what is right, proper, or just; a slip or mistake through lack of care or attention; as, a *lapse* in conduct; *lapse* of the pen. **4.** Failure or miscarriage, as through fault or negligence; as, a *lapse* of justice. **5.** *Law.* The defeat of a right or privilege through fault, failure, or neglect, as, to perform certain conditions of a testamentary bequest. **6.** *Theol.* Apostasy. [< *lapsus*, < *labor*, slip.] Syn.: (verb) see FALL.—**laps'a-bl(e[z]**, *a.* **laps'i-bl(e[z]**‡. [the early Christians.

Lap'si, 1 lap'sī; 2 lăp'sī, *n. pl.* [L.] *Ch. Hist.* Apostates among

lap'streak", 1 lap'strīk'; 2 lăp'strĕk', *a. Naut.* Built with planks overlapping and riveted together; clinker-built, as a boat. **lap'-strake"**‡.


Lapwing. 1/10

lap'wing", 1 lap'wiŋ"; 2 lăp'-wing", *n.* **1.** A plover-like bird having the plumage of the upper parts lustrous or metallic and the head crested. Its flight is heavy and flopping; its shrill note resembles the sound *pee-weet*. **2.** *Bib.* The hoopoe. [< AS. *hleapan*, leap, + **wincan*, WINK.]

Lar, 1 lär; 2 lär, *n.* [LA'RES, 1 lē'rīz: 2 lā'rēz, or LARS[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of the Etruscan gods of the house and the hearth, and also of the state, adopted in the Roman cult. **2.** Figuratively, something highly prized or fondly cherished in the family. [L., < Etruscan *Larth*.]

La-rache', **La-raish'**, *n.* Same as ARAISH, EL.

Lar'a-mie, 1 lar'ə-mi; 2 lăr'ə-mi, *n.* **1.** A city in S. E. Wyoming; pop. 6,300; seat of the University of Wyoming. **2.** A river in Colorado and Wyoming; length, 200 m.

lar'board", 1 lär'bōrd"; 2 lär'bōrd", **I.** *a.* Being on or toward the left side of a ship as one faces the bow. **II.** *n.* The left-hand side of a ship: now disused. See PORT. [< AS. *hiadan*, lade, + *bord*, board.]—**lar'board"**, *adv.*

lar'ce-ny, 1 lär'sı-nı; 2 lär'çe-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] *Crim. Law.* The unlawful abstraction, without claim of right, of the personal goods of another with intent to defraud the owner; theft. [< L.[F] *latrocinium*, freebooting.]—**grand larceny**, the stealing of goods above the value of twelve-pence (at common law), or above such value as may be fixed by statute: a distinction abolished in England and not generally recognized in the United States.—**petit** or **petty l.**, the stealing of property to the value of twelve-pence or less (at common law), or less than such amount as may be fixed by statute. See GRAND LARCENY. —**lar'ce-ner**, *n.* A thief. **lar'ce-nist‡.**—**lar'ce-nous**, *a.*

larch, 1 lärch; 2 lärch, *n.* Any one of several cone-bearing, deciduous trees of the pine family, genus *Larix*. [< Gr.[OF] *larix*, larch.]

lard, 1 lärd; 2 lärd. **I.**[a.] *vt.* **1.** To stuff with bacon or pork; insert strips of bacon or salt pork in, as beef before cooking; hence, to mix with something by way of improvement; garnish; interlard. **2.** To cover or smear with lard; grease; baste. **3.** To add as an adulterant; as, the butter is *larded*. **4†.** To fatten; enrich. **5†.** To pierce, as for larding. **II.** *n.* The semisolid oil of hogs' fat after rendering. [< L.[F] *lardum*, lard.]—**lar-da'ce-in**, *n.* A fatty proteid compound produced in waxy or albuminoid degeneration. **lar-do'ce-in‡.** —**lar-da'ceous**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of lard. **2.** *Pathol.* Pertaining to or indicative of lardacein; fatty or waxy.—**lar'der**, *n.* A room where articles of food are kept cooked; pantry (originally, a depository for bacon and the like); hence, the provisions of a household.—**lard'-oil"**, *n.* A heavy oil expressed from lard.—**lar'don**, *n.* [F.] A thin slice of bacon or pork for larding meat. **lar-doon'‡.**—**lard'y**, *a.* Of the nature of or containing lard.

La-re'do, 1 lə-rē'do; 2 la-rē'do, *n.* **1.** A city in S. Texas; pop. 25,-130. **2.** A town in Tamaulipas state, Mexico, opposite Laredo, Tex., on the Rio Grande: known in Mexico as **Nuevo Laredo**; pop. 6,550.

La'res, 1 lē'rīz; 2 lā'rēs, *n. pl.* Plural of LAR. Compare PENATES.

large, 1 lärj; 2 lärg, *a.* [LARG'ER; LARG'EST.] **1.** Absolutely or relatively great or ample as regards size, dimensions, quantity, number, extent, range, etc.; big; great; spacious; ample; extensive: opposed to *little* or *small*. **2.** Having unusual breadth of sympathy or comprehension; as, a *large* heart or mind. **3.** *Naut.* Favorable in direction; fair: said of a wind when it is abeam. **4.** *Physiol.* Characterized by fulness: said of the pulse. **5†.** Prodigal of words, gifts, or money; lavish. **6†.** Unrestrained in liberty or morals. **7†.** Complete; full. **8†.** Abundant; copious. [F., < L. *largus*, abundant.]

Syn.: abundant, ample, big, broad, bulky, capacious, coarse, colossal, commodious, considerable, enormous, extensive, gigantic, grand, great, huge, immense, long, massive, spacious, vast, wide. *Large* denotes extension in more than one direction, and beyond the average of the class to which the object belongs; we speak of a *large* surface or a *large* solid, but of a *long* line; a *large* field, a *large* room, a *large* apple, etc. A *large* man is a man of more than ordinary size; a *great* man is a man of remarkable mental power. *Big* is a more emphatic word than *large*, but ordinarily less elegant. We do not say that George Washington was a *big* man.—Ant.: diminutive, inconsiderable, infinitesimal, insignificant, limited, little, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, paltry, petty, scanty, slender, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial.

—at large. [Formerly with the possessive pronoun; as, *at his large*.] **1.** To the fullest extent: in full. **2.** Free or unrestrained in movement; at liberty: as, the thief is still *at large*. **3.** Not included within particular limitations; in general; for all: as, a Congressman *at large*. In the United States, representatives or electors *at large* are often chosen, by the citizens of a particular State or part of a State, to fill out a quota to which they are entitled and which is not provided for by the regular electoral districts. Such electors represent the whole of the State as distinguished from any particular district or subdivision of it. Many States have one Congressman at large and some have two.—**large'ly**, *adv.*—**large'ness**, *n.*

large, *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Before the wind, or with the wind on the quarter. **2.** [Colloq.] Boastfully. **3†.** Without restraint; freely. **4†.** Fully.

lar'gess, 1 lär'jes; 2 lär'gĕs, *n.* **1.** A gift; gratuity. **2‖.** Liberality; bounty. [< F. *largesse*.] **lar'gesse‡.**

Syn.: see GIFT.

lar-ghet'to, 1 lär-get'to; 2 lär-gĕt'to. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow; in a time not quite so slow as *largo*: a direction to the performer. **II.** *n.* A movement requiring moderately slow time. [It.]

lar-ghis'si-mo, 1 lär-gis'sı-mō; 2 lär-gĭs'sı-mō, *a. Mus.* Very slow. [It.]

lar'go, 1 lär'gō; 2 lär'gō. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow. **II.** *n.* A movement requiring slow time. [It.]

lar'i-at, 1 lar'ı-at; 2 lăr'ı-ăt, *n.* **1.** A rope, especially of horsehair, for tethering animals. **2.** A lasso. [< Sp. *la*, the; *reata*, < *reatar*, tie.]

Lar'i-dæ, 1 lar'ı-dī; 2 lăr'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of long-pennate birds, especially those having the upper mandible as long as the lower and with a single corneous sheath: gulls and terns. [< Gr. *laros*, ravenous sea-bird.]—**La-ri'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Laridæ*; true gulls.—**lar'ine.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Laridæ*, or, specif., the *Larinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Larinæ*.

La'ris-sa, 1 lə'ris-ə; 2 lä'ris-a, *n.* The chief city in Thessaly, Greece; pop, 18,050; ceded by the Turks to Greece in 1881; abandoned in panic by the Greeks before Turkish advance, April, 1897.

lark[1], 1 lärk; 2 lärk, *vi.* To hunt or catch larks.—**lark'er**, *n.*

lark[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To clear (a barrier) with a leap; as, he *larked* the fence at a bound. **2.** [Rare.] To make sport of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To indulge in any sportive, frolicsome act; frolic. **2.** [Colloq.] To ride across country in a reckless manner.—**lark'er**, *n.*—**lark'ing**, *n.*—**lark'some**, *a.*

lark[1], *n.* **1.** A small singing bird, as the European skylark, the lark of the poets. **2.** One of various other birds, as a titlark. [< AS. *lāferce*, lark.] [*Ac*, play.] Syn.: see FROLIC.

lark[2], *n.* A hilarious time; frolic; humorous adventure. [< AS.

lark'spur, 1 lärk'spər; 2 lärk'spur, *n.* A showy herb of the genus *Delphinium*, with alternate, palmately divided leaves, and loose, terminal clusters of irregular, spurred, usually blue, flowers.

Larkspur. *a*, section of the flower: *b*, fruit.

La Roche"fou"cauld', 1 la rōsh"fū"kō'; 2 lä rōch"fu"cō', **François, Duc de** (1613–1680), Prince de Marsillac. A French writer, moralist, and politician; *Maxims*.

La'rousse', 1 la'rūs'; 2 lä'rus', **Pierre Athanase** (1817–1875). A French grammarian and encyclopedist; *Grand Dictionnaire Universel*.

lar'ri-gan, 1 lar'ı-gən; 2 lăr'ı-gan, *n.* [Can.] A moccasin made of prepared oiled leather: used chiefly by lumbermen.

lar'ri-kin, 1 lar'ı-kin; 2 lăr'ı-kĭn. [Austral.] **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Boisterously rude; rowdyish. **II.** *n.* A rough, disorderly fellow; rowdy.

lar'rup‡, 1 lar'əp; 2 lăr'ŭp, *vt.* [Colloq.] To beat; thrash. [An alarm.]

lar'um, 1 lar'əm; 2 lăr'ŭm, *n.* [Obs. or Poet.]

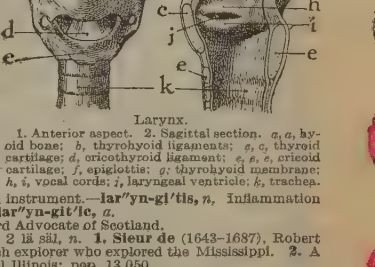
lar'va, 1 lär'və; 2 lär'va, *n.* [LAR'VÆ or LAR'VAS[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* The early form of any animal when it is unlike the parent, or undergoes a metamorphosis; especially, in insects, the first stage after leaving the egg, preceding the pupa, as a caterpillar, a grub, or a maggot. See illus. under DRAGON-FLY. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* A spirit. [L., ghost.]—**lar'val**, *a.*—**lar'vate**, **lar'vat-ed**, *a.* Clothed or concealed as if with a mask: said of certain diseases.

lar"vi-pos'it, 1 lar'vı-poz'ıt; 2 lär'vi-pŏs'ĭt, *vt.* To bring forth, or deposit, living larvæ. Compare OVIPOSIT.

lar'ynge-, 1 lar'ın-, lə-rin'gə-; 2 lăr'ynge-, la-rŷn'gə-. From **la-ryn'go-**, 2 Gr. *larynx* (*laryng-*), *larynx*: combining forms.—**lar"yn-gol'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific knowledge of the larynx, its functions and diseases.—**la-ryn"go-log'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to laryngology.—**lar"yn-gol'o-gist**, *n.* One who is skilled in laryngology.—**la-ryn'go-scope**, *n.* An instrument for inspecting the larynx. [+ -SCOPE.]—**lar"yn-gos'co-py**, *n.* Surgical inspection of the windpipe.—**lar"yn-got'o-my**, *n.* The operation of cutting into the windpipe to remove obstruction or prevent suffocation. [+ Gr. *tomē*, cutting.]

lar"yn-gis'mus, 1 lar"ın-giz'məs; 2 lăr'yn-gig'mŭs. *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Spasm of the muscles of the glottis. **2.** *Vet. Surg.* A disease of horses caused by paralysis of muscles of the larynx; roaring.—**laryngismus stridulus**, child-crowing; false or spasmodic croup.—**lar"yn-gis'mal**, *a.*

lar'ynx, 1 lar'ıŋks; 2 lăr'ynks, *n.* [LA-RYN'GES, *pl.*] The organ of voice, situated at the upper part of the windpipe, consisting of a cartilaginous box across which are stretched the vocal cords, which, by vibration, produce sound. [< Gr. *larynx*, gullet.]—**la-ryn'geal**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or near the larynx.



Larynx. 1. Anterior aspect. 2. Sagittal section. *a, a*, hyoid bone; *b*, thyrohyoid ligaments; *c, c*, thyroid cartilage; *d*, cricothyroid ligament; *e, e, e*, cricoid cartilage; *f*, epiglottis; *g*, thyrohyoid membrane; *h, i*, vocal cords; *j*, laryngeal ventricle; *k*, trachea.

—ge-an‡. 1. Anterior aspect. 2. Sagittal section. *a, a*, hyoid bone; *b*, thyrohyoid ligaments; *c, c*, thyroid cartilage; *d*, cricothyroid ligament; *e, e, e*, cricoid cartilage; *f*, epiglottis; *g*, thyrohyoid membrane; *h, i*, vocal cords; *j*, laryngeal ventricle; *k*, trachea. **2.** Attacking the the larynx, as a disease; adapted or used for treating the larynx, as an instrument.—**lar"yn-gi'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the larynx.—**lar"yn-git'ic**, *a.*

L. A. S., *abbr.* Lord Advocate of Scotland.

La Salle, 1 la sāl; 2 lä säl, *n.* **1.** **Sieur de** (1643–1687). Robert Cavelier, a French explorer who explored the Mississippi. **2.** A city in N. central Illinois; pop. 13,050.

las-car', 1 las-kär'; 2 läs-căr', *n.* An East-Indian native, serving as a sailor, especially on an English ship, or an artilleryman, etc., of low grade. [Anglo-Ind.]

Las Ca'sas, 1 las kā'səs; 2 läs cä'säs, **Bartolomé de** (1474–1566). A Spanish historian and missionary to the Indians; called "Apostle of the Indies."

las-civ'i-ous, 1 la-siv'ı-əs; 2 lă-çĭv'i-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having or

denoting wanton desires; lustful. **2.** Tending to produce sensual desires. [Corr. < L. *lascivus*, wanton.] Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**las-civ'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**las-civ'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

lash[1], 1 lăsh; 2 lăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with a lash or similar pliant object; whip; scourge; urge forward by lashing. **2.** To strike or beat upon, as with a lash; dash against; as, the waves *lashed* the pier. **3.** To censure or satirize with severity; berate; as, to *lash* a person with the tongue. **4.** To bind or tie with or as with a lashing. 5‖. To throw with a sudden jerk: with *out* or *up*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ply the whip; fling out sarcastic words. 2‖. To make a sudden movement; rush forth; burst forth, as a flame.—**to lash out. 1.** To kick out, as a horse; hence, to be unruly. **2.** To be extravagant.

lash, *n.* **1.** A thong on a whip-handle; a whip. **2.** A stroke with or as with a whip. **3.** A sharp stroke of sarcasm. **4.** An eyelash. **5.** A dashing against, as of waves. [Perhaps < L. *laxus*, loose.] Syn.: see BLOW. [In any sense.

lash'er[1], 1 lash'er; 2 lăsh'er, *n.* One who or that which lashes.

lash'er[2], *n.* Slack water, as above a weir; hence, the weir itself.

lash'ing, 1 lash'ing; 2 lăsh'ing, *n.* **1.** A fastening made by passing a rope, cord, or the like, around two or more objects; also, the rope used to do this. **2.** A whipping.

Lash'kar, 1 lash'kar; 2 lăsh'kär, *n.* A city, capital of Gwalior state, India; pop. 47,000.

las'ket, 1 las'ket; 2 lăs'kĕt, *n. Naut.* A loop of line at the foot of a sail, to which to fasten an extra sail. [Cp. LASH, *n.*]

La Sou"fri-ère', 1 lą sŭ"fri-ẽr'; 2 lą sų"fri-ẽr'. A volcano in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies; 2,680 ft. high; in violent eruption May 10, 1902; about 2,000 persons killed.

Las Pal'mas, 1 lŏs pal'mas; 2 läs päl'mäs. A seaport town, the former capital of the Canary Islands; pop. 53,800.

lass, 1 lŏs; 2 lăs. *n.* **1.** A young woman; girl. **2.** A sweetheart. **3.** [Scot.] A servant-girl; maid. [Fem. of LAD.]

Las'sa, 1 lŏs'a; 2 läs'ä. *n.* The Buddhist sacred city (pop. 25,000); capital of Tibet. **Lha'sa**‡.

Las-salle', 1 la-sal'; 2 lä-säl', **Ferdinand Johann Gottlieb** (1825–1864). A German-Jewish republican and socialist.

las'sie, 1 las'i; 2 läs'i, *n.* [Scot.] A little lass: used as a term of endearment. **las'sock**‡.

las'si-tude, 1 las'i-tūd; 2 läs'i-tūd, *n.* A state of disinclination to exertion; languor; weariness; debility. [F., < L. *lassitudo*, < *lassus*, faint.]

las'so, 1 las'o; 2 läs'o. **I.** *vt.* To capture with a lasso. **II.** *n.* A long line, as of hide, with a running noose, for catching horses and cattle. [< Pg. *laço*, < L. *laqueus*, snare.]—**las'so-cell"**, *n. Zooph.* One of the cells in jellyfishes, polyps, etc., in the interior of which is coiled up a long hollow thread or filament, which is capable of being swiftly protruded and of inflicting severe stings; a nematocyst.—**las'so-er**, *n.*

last[1], 1 łăst; 2 łast, *vi.* **1.** To remain in existence; endure. **2.** To remain unconsumed; hold out. **3.** To retain excellence, value, force, etc. [< AS. *læstan*, < *łāst*, footprint.] Syn.: see PERSIST.—**last'er**[1], *n.* One who or that which endures or lasts.—**last'ing. I.** *pa.* That continues; durable; permanent. Syn.: see PERMANENT; PERPETUAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fabric used for the uppers of women's shoes, etc. **2.** The operation of stretching an upper on a shoemaker's last. 3‖. Endurance; continuance. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

last, *a.* **1.** Being at the end; latest; hindmost; final. **2.** Next before the present; most recent. **3.** Least fit or likely; most remote from. **4.** Beyond or above all others; utmost. **5.** Beneath all others. [Contr. of LATEST.]

Syn.: latest. *Latest* refers only to the order of time; *last* has more extended use, as in defs. 3, 4, and 5.—**the last day,** the day of final judgment.—**the l. days, the l. times** (*Script.*), the times approaching the end of the world.—**the L. Judgment,** see under JUDGMENT.—**the L. Supper,** the last meal of Jesus Christ with his disciples before the Crucifixion: a favorite subject with artists, the most celebrated example being that of Leonardo da Vinci.—**L. Things** (*Theol.*), death, judgment, heaven, and hell.

last[1], *n.* A shaped wooden form on which to make a boot or shoe. [< AS. *łāst*, footprint.]—**last**[2], *vt. Shoemaking.* To fit to or form on a last.—**last'er**[2], *n.* **1.** A person who shapes the parts of a boot or shoe on a last. **2.** A lasting-machine.

last[2], *n.* The end; conclusion.—**at last,** at the end; finally. Syn.: see AT LENGTH, under LENGTH, *n.*—**at** or **to the last,** at or to the end, especially of life.

last[3], *n.* [Local or Rare.] **1.** A weight or measure varying for different articles. **2.** One or two tons: used as a unit in estimating ship capacity. [< AS. *hlæst*, < *hladan*, heap up.]

last[4], *n.* [Rare.] Ability to endure; stamina.

last, *adv.* **1.** After all others in time or order. **2.** At a time next preceding the present. **3.** In conclusion. **4.** Finally. [< AS. *łæstan*, < *łāst*, footprint.] **last'ly**‡.

lat†, *v.* [Chiefly Scot.] Same as LET.—**lat a be** [Scot.], not to mention.—**lat be** [Scot.], much less.

Lat., *abbr.* Latin.—**lat.,** *abbr.* Latitude.

La"ta-ki'a, 1 lä"ta-ki'ä; 2 lä"tä-ki'ä, *n.* **1.** A Syrian seaport (pop. 22,000), the ancient **Laodicea ad Mare**; famous tobacco center. **2.** A superior grade of Turkish tobacco made there.

latch[1], 1 lach; 2 lăch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten with a latch, **lach**[2], ʃ as a door or gate. 2†. To lay hold of; seize. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To alight or fall. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To loiter; lag. [< AS. *læccan*, seize.]

latch[2], *vt.* **1.** Same as LEACH. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To drip or pour, as water. 3†. To anoint. [< AS. *leccan*, wet.]

latch[1], *n.* **1.** A catch for fastening a door, lid, shutter, etc., commonly not requiring a key. **2.** *Naut.* A lasket. Syn.: see LOCK.—**latch'-key"**, *n.* A key for a spring-lock, as on a street-door; a check-key.—**l.-string,** *n.* A string fastened to a latch and passed through a hole above it to the outside: used for lifting the latch.

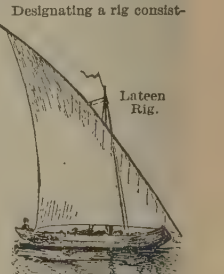
latch[2], *n.* [Sect.] A miry place.

latch'et, 1 lach'et; 2 lăch'ĕt, *n.* A lace that fastens a shoe or sandal. [< OF. *lacet*, dim. of *las*, noose; see LACE, *n.*]

late, 1 lēt; 2 lāt. **I.** *a.* [LAT'ER or LAT'TER; LAT'EST or LAST.] **1.** Coming after the appointed time; tardy. **2.** Far advanced toward the end or close; at or continuing to an advanced hour. **3.** Recent or comparatively recent: often implying a subsequent change; as, the *late* mayor. **4.** Deceased, especially recently deceased. **II.** *adv.* **1.** After or beyond the usual proper, or appointed time; after delay; at or until an advanced hour. **2.** Not long ago; recently. **3.** After a while; in course of time: contrasted with *soon* or *early*; as, we rue our follies *soon* or *late:* more frequently found in the comparative degree. [< AS. *læt*, late.] Syn.: see MODERN.—**of late,** in time not long past or near present; recently.—**late'ly,** *adv.* Not long ago.—**late'ness,** *n.*—**lat'er,** *adv.* At a subsequent time; hereafter.

lat'ed†, *a.* Belated.

la-teen', 1 la-tin'; 2 la-tēn', *a. Naut.* Designating a rig consisting of a short mast, a long yard, and a triangular sail: characteristic of vessels used on the Mediterranean and on Swiss lakes. [< F. *latine*, fem. of *latin*, < L. *Latinus*, Latin, < *Latium*, Latium.] **lat-teen'**‡.



la'tent, 1 lē'tent; 2 lā'tĕnt, *a.* Not visible or apparent; hidden; dormant. [< L. *latent(-t)-s*, ppr. of *lateo*, lie hidden.] Syn.: see SECRET.—**la'ten-cy,** *n.*—**la'tent-ly,** *adv.*

lat'er-al, 1 lat'er-al; 2 lăt'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed toward the side. Specif.: (1) *Anat. & Zool.* Situated on one or both sides of the median plane of the body, limb, or organ. (2) *Bot.* Belonging or fixed to the side of an organ or axis. [< L. *lateralis*, < *latus*, side.]—**lat'er-al-cut"**, *a.* Having sound-producing lines indented in a horizontal plane by the recording instrument of a phonograph: distinguished from *hill and dale.*—**l. line,** a series of muciferous tubes forming a generally raised line along each side of a fish, containing sense-organs.—**lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

Lat'er-an, 1 lat'er-an; 2 lăt'er-an, *n.* A locality in Rome now occupied by the Lateran palace and Piazza, and by the basilica of St. John Lateran; hence, that basilica or palace.

The basilica is the cathedral church of the Pope, as Bishop of Rome, and ranks above all other Roman Catholic churches in the world. The Lateran palace, originally imperial, was formerly a residence of the popes, and is now a museum. The site of the present palace and church originally belonged to the family of the Laterans, who had a palace on the spot. [< L. *Lateranus*, name of a Roman family.]—**Lateran councils,** general councils held in the Lateran basilica.

lat'er-ite, 1 lat'er-it; 2 lăt'er-it, *n.* A red, ferruginous, porous clay of tropical regions. [< L. *later*, brick.]—**lat"er-it'ic,** *a.*—**lat"er-i'tious,** 1 lat"er-ish'us; 2 lăt"er-ish'ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling brick; brick-red in color.

la-tes'cent, 1 la-tes'ent; 2 la-tĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Becoming obscure or hidden. [< L. *latesco*, < *lateo*, lurk.]—**la-tes'cence,** *n.*

lat'est, 1 lē'est; 2 lā'ĕst, *a.* & *adv.*, *superl.* of LATE; also, in poetry, the last. Syn.: see LAST.

la'tex, 1 lē'teks; 2 lā'tĕks, *n. Bot.* The viscid, milky juice secreted by certain seed-bearing plants, as the india-rubber tree. [L., fluid.]—**lat"i-cif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Containing or conveying latex.

lath, 1 łath; 2 łăth. **I.** *vt.* To cover or line with laths. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin strip of wood, as one of a number nailed to studs or beams and serving to support a coat of plaster, or on rafters to support shingles or slates. **2.** An angle-iron forming the support for an iron roof. **3.** *pl.* Laths taken collectively, as *lath* work. **4.** Figuratively, a thin, slender, or delicate person or thing. [Perhaps < AS. *łatt*, lath.]—**lath'-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of covering with laths. **2.** The foundation of laths on which plaster may be laid; the material for such foundation. **3.** Any work in laths or like material.

lathe, 1 lēth; 2 lāth, *n.* **1.** A machine for shaping articles by turning, in which an object is mounted and rotated, while a tool is thrust against the work, shaping it down usually to some circular form. **2.** In a loom, the swinging beam which beats up the weft. **3.** A potter's wheel. [< Ice. *łōdh.*]—**lathe,** *vt.* To form on a lathe.

lath'er[1], 1 łath'er; 2 łăth'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To spread over with or form lather; become covered with lather. **2.** [Colloq.] To flog. **II.** *n.* Foam or froth from soapsuds, or formed by profuse sweating, as of a horse. [< AS. *leäthor*, lather.]—**lath'er-er,** *n.*—**lath'er-y,** *a.* [ering.

lath'ers, 1 łath'er; 2 łăth'er, *n.* One who nails laths for plas-**lath'ron**†. **I.** *a.* Lazy; vulgar; sluttish. **II.** *n.* A lazy person; also, a loose woman; slut. **lath'er-in**‡; **lath'e-ron**‡.

lath'y, *a.* Like a lath; long and slender.

lat'i-, 1 lat'i-; 2 lăt'i-. From Latin *latus*, broad: a combining form.—**lat'i-clave,** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Archeol.* A broad vertical purple stripe down the tunic of Romans of senatorial rank. **2.** A tunic thus marked. [+ L. *clavus*, stripe.]—**lat"i-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having broad leaves; broad-leaved. **lat"i-fo'li-ous**‡.

La'tian‡, 1 lē'shen; 2 lā'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Latium in Italy; Latin.

Lat'i-mer, 1 lat'ı-mər; 2 lăt'ı-mer, **Hugh** (1488?–1555). An English Protestant churchman; martyr; burned at the stake.

Lat'in, 1 lat'ın; 2 lăt'ın. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to ancient Latium or ancient Rome, or their peoples or language. **2.** Pertaining to the modern nations derived from the ancient Romans, or to the languages of these nations: used also distinctively, as opposed to *Greek,* of European peoples in relation to the Eastern, Sardinian, and Turkish empires. **3.** Pertaining to or derived from the Western as distinguished from the Eastern Church, especially the Church of Rome, its clergy, rites, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of ancient Rome. **2.** One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome. **3.** A person belonging to the Roman Catholic Church: a term used especially by Oriental Christians. **4.** An individual belonging to a community of the sultan's subjects in Turkey, who are Roman Catholics in religion and of foreign descent. [F., < L. *Latinus,* < *Latium* (a country of Italy).]

—**Classical Latin,** the Latin of the Roman classic authors, Cicero, Cæsar, Vergil, etc.—**Late L.,** the Latin of the period immediately following the classical period, including that of the church fathers.—**Low L.,** Medieval Latin, especially that portion colned from or modified by the German, French, and other tongues.—**Medieval L., Middle L.,** the Latin of the Middle Ages, from the 6th to the 16th century A.D., inclusive.—**Modern L., New L.,** the Latin that has come into use since the revival of letters in the 15th and 16th centuries.—**Lat'in-ism,** *n.* A Latin idiom.—**Lat'in-ist,** *n.* One versed in Latin.—**La-tin'i-ty,** *n.* Latin style or idiom.—**Lat'in-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To translate into Latin; make like Latin in form, style, etc.; to use Latinisms or incline to Latinity.

lat'ish, 1 lē'tish; 2 lāt'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Rather late.

lat'i-tude, 1 lat'ı-tūd; 2 lăt'ı-tūd, *n.* **1.** *Geog.* Distance on the earth's surface northward or southward from the equator. **2.** *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body above the plane of the ecliptic, as viewed from some point. **3.** A region or place with reference to its distance north or south of the equator; also, figuratively, one's proper place or environment. **4.** Extent of deviation from what is regular or customary; independence or liberty of action or conduct; also, laxity. **5.** Stretch of application; range or scope. [< L.ª *latitudo,* < *latus,* broad.]—**apparent celestial latitude** (*Astron.*), the apparent angular distance of a celestial object from the ecliptic as seen by an observer.—**celestial l.,** same as LATITUDE, 2.—**lat''i-tu'di-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of latitude.

lat''i-tu''di-na'ri-an, 1 lat''ı-tūˈdı-nāˈrı-ən; 2 lăt''ı-tū''di-nā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Broad, tolerant, or lax in religious principles. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is extremely tolerant or lax in religious principles; a freethinker; liberal. **2.** [L-] *Eng. Ch. Hist.* One of a party of churchmen of the 17th century who advocated the union of the dissenters with the established church. **3.** *Theol.* One who departs from the strict standards of orthodoxy. **-ism,** *n.*

La'ti-um, 1 lē'shı-um; 2 lā'shi-ūm, *n.* An ancient country in Italy between Etruria and Campania; home of the Latins.

La-to'na, 1 lə-tō'nə; 2 la-tō'na, *n.* Leto: the Roman name.

la-tri'a, 1 lə-trıˈə; 2 la-trī'a, *n. R. C. Ch.* That supreme worship which can be lawfully given to God only: distinguished from *dulia* and *hyperdulia.* [< Gr. *latreia,* service.]

la-trine', 1 lə-trīnˈ; 2 la-trīn', *n.* A privy, especially in a camp, barracks, hospital, etc. [< L. *latrina,* < *lavo,* wash.]

-latry, -olatry, *suffixes.* Denoting extravagant worship, devotion, etc. [< Gr. *latreia,* worship.]

lat'ten, 1 lat'en; 2 lăt'en, *n.* Metal in thin sheets, especially (and originally) brass. [< F.ᵍᵖ *laiton,* < G. *latte,* LATH.] **lat'on†.**

lat'ter, 1 lat'ər; 2 lăt'er, *a.* **1.** Of more recent date; modern. **2.** Being the second of two things considered: opposed to *former.* **3†.** Latest or last. [Var. of LATER.]—**lat'ter-ly,** *adv.* Lately or recently; at a later period; in the latter part.—**lat'ter-math'',** *n.* [Rare.] Aftermath.—**lat'ter-most,** *a.* [Rare.] Last; latest. [recent.—**Latter-day Saint,** a Mormon.

lat'ter-day'', *a.* Belonging to the present as opposed to the past; recent.

lat'tice, 1 lat'ıs; 2 lăt'ıç. **I.** *vt.* [LAT'TICED[t], LAT'TIST[s]; LAT'TIC-ING.] **1.** To furnish or enclose with a lattice: usually with *up.* **2.** To cross or interlace like lattice-bars. **II.** *n.* **1.** Open-work of metal or wood, formed by crossing or interlacing strips or bars; also, anything made of such work, as a window, a blind, or a screen. **2.** That which resembles a lattice; as, a *lattice* of branches. **3.** *Her.* A bearing of vertical and horizontal bars crossing one another. **4†.** A sign consisting of a latticed window, or an imitation of one, used as an indication of an inn or alehouse: usually painted red. **lat'tice-work''†.** [< F. *latis,* < G. *latte,* LATH.]—**space lattice** (*Crystal.*), the regular net-work formed by the molecules of a crystal.—**lat'tice-work'',** *n.* **1.** Work, such as gratings, formed of cross-strips or -bars. **2.** In embroidery, work in outline-stitch resembling a lattice: done on solid material, and used as a background.—**lat'tic-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making or furnishing with lattice. **2.** In bridge-building, a system of timbers or bars crossing in such a manner as to connect and strengthen the two channels of a strut and cause them to act as one construction.

Lattice Window.

Lat'vi-a, 1 lat'vı-ə; 2 lăt'vi-a, *n.* Earlier name of LETTONIA, a Lettish republic on the Baltic littoral, Europe; 24,440 sq. m.; pop. 1,885,870; capital, Riga, pop. 280,000. Proclaimed its independence on Nov. 18, 1918: formerly part of Russia.

lauch[1], 1 lāx; 2 lăx, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Laugh.

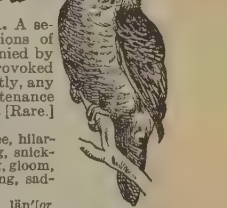
lauch[2], *n.* [Scot.] Law.

laud, 1 lôd; 2 lạd. **I.**[t], *vt.* To praise in words or song; extol. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) The part of divine worship that consists chiefly of praise. (2) A song of praise or honor. **2.** *pl.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* The psalms immediately following matins, constituting with the latter the first of the seven canonical hours. (2) A similar service in the Anglican Church, especially in religious houses. **3.** [Rare.] A reason or cause for praise; something worthy of praise. **4.** [Rare.] Praise or commendation; extolment. [< L. *laus* (*laud-*), praise.] Syn.: see PRAISE.—**laud'a-bl(e),** *a.* **1.** Worthy of approval; praiseworthy. **2.** *Pathol.* Healthy or promotive of health or healing; salubrious: normal: said of pus or bodily juices. **-ness,** *n.* **laud''a-bil'i-ty†.**—**laud'a-bly,** *adv.*—**lau-da'tion,** *n.*—**laud'a-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Eulogizing. **laud'a-tiv(eˢ)†.** **II.** *n.* [-RIESˢ, *pl.*] A panegyric.—**laud'er,** *n.*

Laud, William (1573–1645). Archbishop of Canterbury; supporter of Charles I.; impeached and beheaded.

lau'da-num, 1 lē'də-num; 2 la'da-nūm, *n. Med.* Tincture of opium, containing 33 grains of the soluble matter of opium or 3.3 grains of morphin to each fluid ounce of the tincture: formerly, a preparation in which opium predominated. [< L. *ladanum,* a dark-colored resin.]

laugh[t], } 1 laf; 2 lâf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To move by laughter or
laf[t], } ridicule. **2.** To express with laughter. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give vent to laughter. **2.** *Physiol.* To express feeling by a series of inarticulate explosive sounds due to the characteristic vibrations into which the vocal cords are thrown by the jerky, spasmodic character of the expirations. **3.** Figuratively, to be or seem gay or lively; be bright, sparkling, or sportive; as, the streamlet *laughs* in the sunshine. **4.** To express scorn, mockery, or contempt; scoff; jeer: followed by *at.* [< AS. *hlephan,* laugh.] **laughe†.**—**to laugh in one's sleeve,** to be amused inwardly while outwardly demure.—**laugh'a-bl(e-nessˢ),** *n.*—**laugh'a-bly,** *adv.*—**laugh'er,** *n.* Provoking laughter. Syn.: see QUEER: RIDICULOUS.—**laugh'ing,** *ppr. & verbal n.*—**laugh'ing-gas'',** *n.* Nitrous oxid (N_2O): an anesthetic with exhilarating effect when inhaled. It is much used in dental surgery, and is a supporter of combustion.—**l.-jackass,** *n.* **1.** A large Australian insectivorous kingfisher. **2.** A nearly extinct owl of New Zealand.—**l.-matter,** *n.* A subject for merriment.—**l.-stock,** *n.* A butt for ridicule.


Laughing-jackass. 1/5

laugh, *n.* An act or manner of laughter; merriment; also, ridicule.

laugh'ter, } 1 laf'tər; 2 lâf'ter, *n.* **1.** A se-
laf'ter[t], } ries of spasmodic expulsions of breath, with jerky sounds, accompanied by movements of the facial muscles, provoked by mirthful feelings. **2.** Less frequently, any exclamation or expression of countenance indicating merriment or derision. **3.** [Rare.] An object of merriment.

Syn.: cachinnation, fun, giggling, glee, hilarity, jollity, merriment, mirth, rejoicing, snickering, tittering.—Ant.: distress, frowning, gloom, glowering, groaning, lowering, mourning, sadness, sorrow, tears, wailing, weeping.

Laun'ces-ton, 1 lān'(or lēn')ses-tən; 2 lān'[or lạn']çes-ton, *n.* **1.** A city in N. E. Tasmania; pop. 23,750. **2.** A municipal and market borough; formerly county-seat of Cornwall, England; pop. 7,180.

launch, 1 lānch *or* lēnch; 2 lānch *or* lạnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move from the land into the water, as a ship on the completion of the hull. **2.** To send forth, as on a new career or into a new field; make an active beginning of; as, to *launch* a youth in his profession; to *launch* a new enterprise. **3.** To hurl or propel, as a dart; throw flying: also figuratively said of imprecations and the like. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move or cause to move a ship or boat from the land into the water; also, to put out in a vessel; as, to *launch* upon the deep. **2.** To make an entrance, as into a new field or career; plunge: frequently with *out:* as, to *launch* into politics; to *launch out* into extravagance. [< F. *lancer,* < *lance,* LANCE.] Syn.: see SEND; THROW.—**launch'er,** *n.*

launch, *n.* **1.** The act of launching. **2.** The movement of a ship, boat, etc., from the land into the water; especially, the sliding over ways of a newly built vessel from the stocks into the water; also, the spot where a ship is built, and the tackle used in launching it. **3.** The start of a bird for flight. **4.** *Naut.* The largest of a man-of-war's boats. **5.** A large open boat, especially when propelled by power and used as a pleasure-boat.

laund†, *n.* A lawn; glade; dale. **launde†.**

laun'der, 1 lān'dər *or* lēn'dər; 2 lān'der *or* lạn'der, *vt.* To wash and iron, as articles of clothing. [Ult. < L. *lavo,* wash.]—**laun'der-er,** *n.*—**laun'dress,** *n.* A washerwoman.—**laun'dry,** *n.* [LAUN'DRIESˢ, *pl.*] **1.** A place for washing and ironing clothes. **2.** [Colloq.] Articles sent to a laundry for washing. **3.** A laundress: incorrect use by Shakespeare. **4†.** A washing or laundering.—**laun'dry-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

laun'der, *n.* A trough or gutter, as of wood, for conveying water. [Contr. of ME. *lavender,* < OF. *lavendiere,* < L. *lavandus,* gerundive of *lavo,* wash.]

Laun'fal, 1 lôn'fel; 2 lą'fal, *n.* **Sir.** In Thomas Chestre's *Sir Launfal,* and in Lowell's *Vision of Sir Launfal,* a Knight of the Round Table, who was supplied by his lady-love, Tryamour, with a never-failing purse.

lau'ra[1], 1 lô're; 2 lą'ra, *n.* In early times, a collection of separate cells occupied by monks who lived apart. [< Gr. *laura,* alley.]

Lau'ra[2], 1 lô're; 2 lą'ra, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See LAWRENCE. F. **Laure,** 1 lôr, 2 lôr; G. It. **Lau'ra,** 1 lou're, 2 lou'rä; L. **Lau-rin'da,** 1 lo-rin'de; 2 lą-rin'da. **2.** In Petrarch's *Sonnets,* probably **Laura de Noves** (1307–1348), wife of Hugues de Sale of Avignon, loved by Petrarch.

Lau-ra'ce-æ, 1 lo-rē'si-ī; 2 lą-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of aromatic and medicinal trees and shrubs—the laurels. It embraces 45 genera and about 900 species, mostly natives of warm climates. [< L. *laurus,* laurel.]—**lau-ra'ceous,** *a.*

lau're-ate, 1 lô'rī-ēt; 2 lą're-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To crown with a laurel wreath, as formerly in the English universities in conferring a degree in rhetoric. **2.** To invest with the office of poet laureate.

lau're-ate. **I.** *a.* **1.** Crowned or decked with laurel, as a mark of distinction or honor; specif., in numismatics, said of a human head. **2.** Deserving of distinction; supereminent, especially as a poet. **3.** Relating to or distinctive of a poet or poets. **4.** Made of laurel, or in imitation of laurel. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The poet officially invested with the title of laureate by the crown. **2.** In former times, a poet publicly crowned with laurel in recognition of his merit. See under POET. [< L. *laureatus,* < *laurus,* laurel.]—**lau're-ate-ship,** *n.* The office or dignity of poet laureate.—**lau're-a'tion,** *n.* The act of conferring the laurel; formerly, also, the conferring of a university degree, together with a laurel wreath.

lau'rel, 1 lô'rel; 2 lą'rel, *vt.* To bind or wreathe with laurel; decorate with or as with laurel.

lau'rel[1], *n.* **1.** An evergreen shrub (*Laurus nobilis*) of the Mediterranean region, with aromatic lance-shaped leaves, yellowish flowers, and succulent cherry-like fruit. **bay-laurel**†; **noble laurel**†. **2.** Any other species of the genus *Laurus.* **3.** [U. S.] An evergreen shrub of either of two genera, *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron.* **4.** [Eng.] A species of evergreen cherry-tree with flowers in racemes and inedible fruit. **5.** A crown or wreath of laurel, indicating honor or high merit; hence, honor or distinction; more commonly plural; as, *laurels* won on the battle-field. By the ancient Greeks the laurel was called *daphne.* Berry-bearing twigs of it were wound round the forehead of victorious heroes and poets. In medieval Italy poets were occasionally crowned in a similar manner. **6.** A salmon that has passed the summer in fresh water. SYN.: see FAME.—**lau'reled,** *a.* **1.** Crowned or decked with laurel; laureate. **2.** Overgrown with laurel. **lau'relled**†.

Lau'rel[2], *n.* A city in E. Mississippi; pop. 13,040.

Lau'rence, 1 lô'rens; 2 lą'rĕnç, *n.* Same as LAWRENCE.

Lau-ren'tian, 1 lo-ren'shan; 2 lą-rĕn'shan. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the St. Lawrence river. **II.** *n.* The very ancient Archæan rocks underlying the Algonkian rocks of North America.

Lau-ren'tian Moun'tains. A range from Labrador to the Arctic ocean; length, 3,500 m.; highest peak, about 2,547 ft.; average height, 1,600 ft.

Lau'ri-er, 1 lô"ri-ē'; 2 lô"ri-ę', **Sir Wilfred** (1841–1919). A French-Canadian statesman; premier of Canada, 1896–1911.

Lau-rin'da, *n.* [L.] See LAURA.

Lau'rus, 1 lô'rus; 2 lą'rŭs, *n.* A genus of evergreen trees of the family *Lauraceæ.* [L., laurel-tree.]

lau'rus-tine, 1 lô'rus-tin; 2 lą'rŭs-tĭn, *n.* A south-European shrub (*Viburnum tinus*), with oblong leaves, hairy beneath, and fragrant flowers, white, rarely pink, appearing in winter. [< LAURUS + L. *tinus,* plant.] **lau"rus-ti'nus**‡.

Lau"sanne', 1 lo"zan'; 2 lo"zăn', *n.* A Swiss city (pop. 67,850), on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva.

lau'wine, 1 lou'vin; 2 lou'vĭn, *n.* An avalanche. [G.]

la'va, 1 lä've; 2 lä'va, *n.* Melted rock, as from a volcanic crater. [It., stream, < L. *lavo,* wash.]

la-va'bo, 1 le-vā'bo; 2 la-vā'bo, *n.* **1.** In the Roman Catholic Church and many Episcopal churches, the washing of the hands by the celebrant after the offertory, during the Eucharist. **2.** That part of Psalm xxvi which is recited by the priest while washing the hands: from the opening word. **3.** A card on which this psalm is printed, placed upon the altar during the Eucharist. **4.** A small linen towel used to wipe the priest's hands. **5.** A stationary wash-bowl or lavatory with running water; also, in monasteries, the room in which this is placed. **6.** A large basin used for the lavabo. [L., I will wash, < *lavo,* wash.]

lav"a-liere', 1 lav"e-lir'; 2 lăv"a-lēr', *n.* A piece of jewelry, consisting of a necklace and pendant. [< Duchesse *de La Vallière* (1644–1710).] **la"val"lière'**‡.

La-va'ter, 1 la-vä'ter, **Johann Kaspar** (1741–1801). A Swiss poet, mystic, and physiognomist.

lav'a-to"ry, 1 lav'e-tō"ri; 2 lăv'a-tō"ry. **I.** *a.* Washing. **II.** *n.* [-RIES", *pl.*] **1.** An apartment for washing; a place where anything is washed; specif., a room in a public or semipublic place, as in a school or hotel, provided with appliances for washing and usually with urinals and water-closets. **2.** *Med.* A wash for a diseased part; lotion. **3.** *Eccl.* (1) A piscina. (2) A water-drain in a sacristy where the priest washes his hands before vesting. (3) Same as LAVABO, 1. (4)† The ablution of the vessels during the mass. **4.** A laundry. **5**‖. A vessel or basin for washing. [< LL. *lavatorium,* < L. *lavo,* wash.]—**la-va'tion,** *n.* A washing. **lave'ment**‡.

lave[1], 1 lēv; 2 lāv, *vt.* & *vi.* [LAVED; LAV'ING.] **1.** To wash; bathe oneself. **2.** To flow or undulate gently on or against an object. [< F. *laver,* < L. *lavo,* wash.]—**la'vage,** *n.* A washing; especially, therapeutical washing, as of the stomach, by injections.—**la'ver**[1], *n.* **1.** A large basin or other receptacle to wash in. Specif.: (1) In Solomon's temple and the ancient Jewish tabernacle, a large vessel of bronze at which the priests washed their hands and feet before sacrifices. (2) One of ten vessels in which animals to be sacrificed were washed. **2.** The baptismal font; baptism. **3.** That which laves.

lave[2], *v.* [LAVED; LAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To flow; run down in gutters, as a melting candle. **2.** To hang or drop down. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lavish. **2.** To drink or draw in. **3.** To pour or lade out; bail out. [< AS. *lafian,* pour out.]

lave, *n.* [Scot.] The rest; remainder. [< AS. *láf.*] **lafe**†.

la-veer'†, *v. Naut.* To tack.

lav'en-der, 1 lav'en-der; 2 lăv'ĕn-der, *n.* **1.** An aromatic shrub (*Lavandula vera*) of the mint family, cultivated for its perfume and oil; also, the perfume. **2.** The color of lavender-flowers, a pale lilac. [< It. *lavanda,* a washing.]—**lav'en-der,** *a.*

La"ven"tie', 1 la"vañ'tī'; 2 lä"vän'tē', *n.* A town in N. France; scene of severe fighting in European War, 1914.

la'ver[2], 1 lē'ver; 2 lā'ver, *n.* Any edible purple seaweed or a dish prepared from it. [L., water-plant.]

La"ve-ran', 1 la"ve-rāñ'; 2 lä"ve-rän, **Charles Louis Alphonse** (1845–), French physician; discovered the plasmodium that causes malarial fever; awarded Nobel prize in 1907.

lav'er-ock, 1 lav'er-ak *or* lēv'rak; 2 lāv'er-ok *or* lāv'rok, *n.* [Scot.] The lark. **lav'rock**†.

lav'ish, 1 lav'ish; 2 lăv'ish. **I**‖. *vt.* To give out profusely; squander. **II.** *a.* **1.** Spending extravagantly; prodigal. **2.** Bestowed, expended, or existing in profusion; superabundant. **3.** Wild or unrestrained. [< LAVE[2], *v.*] SYN.: see SQUANDER.—**lav'ish-er,** *n.*—**lav'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**lav'ish-ment,** *n.* A lavishing prodigally.—**lav'ish-ness,** *n.*

La"vol"sier', 1 la"vwa"zyē'; 2 lä"vwä"syę', **Antoine Laurent** (1743–1794). A French chemist; discovered oxygen; guillotined.

la-vol'ta, 1 le-vōl'te; 2 la-vōl'ta, *n.* Formerly, a dance somewhat like the waltz or polka. [< It. *la volta,* the turn, < L. *tile,* that, *volutus,* pp. of *volvo,* roll.] **la-volt'**‡; **la-vol'to**‡.

law, 1 lô; 2 lą, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To contend with at law; go to law with; prosecute. **2**§. To make law or rules for; regulate. **3**†. To enact; ordain. **4**†. *Old Eng. Forest Law.* To cut off the claws and balls of (a dog's fore feet). **lawe**†. **II.** *i.* **1.** To contend at law; litigate: now colloquial. **2**†. To study law.

law, *n.* **1.** A rule of action established by recognized authority to enforce justice and prescribe duty or obligation; a legislative enactment. **2.** A system of rules or regulations recognised by men or nations or applied in courts of law; the various laws dealing with a subject or originating in one source regarded as a collective unit; as, international *law;* the Mosaic *law.* **3.** Specif.: (1) *Bib.* The Old Testament books containing the laws of Moses; as, the *law* and the prophets: used in contrast with the new dispensation which began with Christianity. (2) The will of God, as made known in the Ten Commandments or in any one of them. (3) The social condition of stability and order arising from obedience to law. **4.** The system of rules applied in common-law courts, as opposed to that in courts of equity. **5.** Trial by legal or judicial process; as, to go to *law.* **6.** The interpretation and application of legal principles or enactments; legal science; jurisprudence. **7.** The legal profession collectively; as, he is in the *law.* **8.** The uniform occurrence of natural phenomena in the same way or order under the same conditions, so far as human knowledge goes; a rule of the universe; as, the *law* of gravitation. Called also *natural law* or a *law of nature.* **9.** A rule established by custom or precedent; as, *laws* of etiquette. **10.** (1) A known or recognized rule of action, as for governing human conduct, emanating from or attributed to the Deity; as, the *law* of brotherly love. (2) The commandments or revelations of God taken collectively. **11.** A specified method of procedure; a rule of order or progress; a principle; usage, as in any creative work. **12.** *Math.* The rule or formula by which certain functions vary or according to which certain actions or changes take place. **13.** An allowance made or a start given to a competitor in a race or to a hunted animal; hence, mercy; reprieve. [< AS. *lagu,* law, < *licgan,* lie.]

SYN.: canon, code, command, commandment, decree, edict, enactment, formula, mandate, order, ordinate, principle, regulation, rule, statute. *Law* in its ideal is the statement of a principle of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience; in common use the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. *Command* and *commandment* are personal and particular; as, the *commands* of a parent; the Ten *Commandments.* An *edict* is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority; we speak of the *edict* of an emperor, the *decree* of a court. A *mandate* is specific for an occasion or a purpose; a superior court issues its *mandate* to an inferior court to send up its records (see MANDATE). *Statute* is the recognized legal term for a specific *law; enactment* is the more vague and general expression. We speak of algebraic or chemical *formulas,* municipal *ordinances,* military *orders,* army *regulations,* ecclesiastical *canons,* the *rules* of a business house. *Law* is often used, also, for a recognized *principle,* whose violation is attended with injury or loss that acts like a penalty; as, the *laws* of business; the *laws* of nature. In more strictly scientific use, a natural *law* is simply a recognized system of sequences or relations; as, Kepler's *laws* of planetary distances. See JUSTICE; LEGISLATION.

—**ceremonial law** (*Script.*), law pertaining to the ceremonies of the Jewish church, as given in the Old Testament.—**civil**

law. 1. The body or system of jurisprudence which the people of a state or nation establish for their government as citizens. 2. The body of the Roman law, received by the governments of continental Europe as the foundation of their jurisprudence: also so received in the State of Louisiana.—**common law,** a system of jurisprudence originating in custom or usage, as distinguished from statutory law; as, the *common law* of England.—**criminal law,** that branch or department of jurisprudence which relates to crimes, their repression and punishment.—**Faraday's laws.** 1. The law that the mass of an electrolyte decomposed by an electric current is directly proportional to the quantity of electricity passing through it. 2. The law that if the same quantity of electricity pass through different electrolytes, the masses of the substances liberated at the electrodes are proportional to the chemical equivalents.—**Henry's law.** The law that the concentration of the saturated solution of any gas is proportional to the pressure at which the gas is supplied.—**law of constant proportions,** the law that a definite chemical compound, such as sodium chlorid, always contains the same elements and in the same proportion by weight; **the law of definite proportions.**—**law of nations,** international law; the common law of nations regulating their intercourse in peace and their relations in war.—**moral law,** the divinely prescribed law regarding moral conduct; the law of right; especially, the decalog.—**natural law.** 1. The rule of civil conduct deducible from the common reason and conscience of mankind; as, the *natural law* of self-defense. 2. A law of nature. See LAW, 8.—**parliamentary law,** the body of rules recognized or ordained for preserving order and regulating the modes of procedure and course of debate in legislative or deliberative bodies.—**periodic law** (*Chem.*), the statement of the natural systematic classification of the elements according to their atomic weights as elaborated by Mendelejeff. See table under ELEMENT.—**Roman law,** see CIVIL LAW.—**sumptuary laws,** laws that restrict individual expenditures as to foods, clothing, etc.—**law″a-bid″ing,** *a.* Obedient to or abiding by the law.—**law′ful,** *a.* 1. Permitted or not forbidden by law; legitimate; as, *lawful* acts. 2. Constituted by law; enforceable at law; as, *lawful* claims. 3. Valid, or regarded as valid: said of a marriage; born of lawful marriage: said of offspring. 4. Having full legal rights. Syn.: see JUST: RIGHT.—**lawful money,** see LEGAL TENDER, under TENDER[1], *n.*—**law′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**law′ful-ness,** *n.*—**law′giv″er,** *n.* One who makes or enacts a law or laws; a legislator. **law′mak″er**‡.—**law′giv″ing,** *a.* & *n.* **law′mak″ing**‡.—**law′ing** [Scot.], *n.* 1. A tavern score. 2. A going to law.—**law′less,** *a.* 1. Not subject or obedient to law; not controlled by law, natural, intellectual, moral or social, human or divine; unruly; disobedient. 2. Without the authority or sanction of law; contrary to law; as, *lawless* measures. 3. Not formed or constructed according to law or rule; irregular; as, *lawless* verses. 4. Beyond the reach, or not within the province, of law. 5. Without the protection of law; outlawed; as, a *lawless* fugitive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Law, *n.* 1. **Andrew Bonar** (1858–1923), British statesman, born in Canada; Secretary for the Colonies 1915–16; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1916–18; Premier Oct. 1922 to May 1923. 2. **John,** of Lauriston (1671–1729), a Scottish financier; controller of the French finances; originator of the Mississippi Scheme.

law, *interj.* La: a corruption of LORD. **lawsɪ.**

lawdeɪ, *n.* Praise.

lawk, 1 lôk; 2 ląk, *interj.* [Colloq. or Prov.] A mild expression of surprize or wonder. [Cor. of LORD.] **laukɪ; lawksɪ.**

law′land, 1 lô′lənd; 2 lą′land, *n.* [Scot.] Lowland. **law′lanɪ.**

lawn[1], 1 lôn; 2 ląn, *n.* 1. A piece of ground covered with grass kept closely mown. 2. A glade between woods. [< F. *lande*, heath.]—**lawn′-mow″er,** *n.* A machine for clipping the grass of lawns.—**l.-tennis,** *n.* See TENNIS.

lawn[2], *n.* 1. Fine thin linen cambric. 2. *Ceram.* A fine clay-sieve. [Perhaps < F. *Laon* (town near Reims).]

lawn′y[1], 1 lôn′ɪ; 2 ląn′y, *a.* Made of lawn; dressed in lawn.

lawn′y[2], *a.* Having a lawn; resembling a lawn.

Law′rence, 1 lô′rens; 2 lą′rẽnç, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Law′rie** (dim.); **Lau′ra** (fem.). Dan. **Lo′renz,** 1 lô′rents, 2 lô′rẽnts; D. **Lau′rens,** 1 lou′rens, 2 lou′rẽns; F. **Lau″rent′,** 1 lo″rũ′, 2 lo″rą̃′; G. **Lau′renz,** 1 lau′rents, 2 lou′rẽnts, **Lo′renz,** 1 lô′rents, 2 lô′rẽnts; It. **Lo-ren′zo,** 1 lo-ren′zo, 2 lo-rẽn′zo; L. **Lau-ren′tius,** 1 lo-ren′shus, 2 lą-rẽn′shûs; Sp. **Lo-ren′zo,** 1 lo-ren′tho, 2 lo-rẽn′tho; Sw. **Lars,** 1 lârs, 2 lârs. 2. **Sir Henry Montgomery** (1806–1857), an English general in India; killed at Lucknow. 3. **James** (1781–1813), an American naval captain; killed in the "Chesapeake"-"Shannon" fight. 4. **John Laird Mair, Lord** (1811–1879), an English administrator; brother of Sir Henry; captured Delhi; governor-general of India. 5. **Sir Thomas** (1769–1830), an English portrait-painter; president of the Royal Academy. 6. A city in N. Massachusetts; pop. 94,270. 7. A city in E. Kansas, seat of the University of Kansas; pop. 12,460.

law′suɪt″, 1 lô′siūt″; 2 lą′sūt″, *n.* An action in a court of law for redress of wrongs, or for enforcement of right.

law′yer, 1 lô′yər; 2 lą′yer, *n.* 1. One who is versed in law or who practises law. The term *lawyer* is general, and includes attorneys, solicitors, counselors, advocates, barristers, sergeants, and proctors. 2. Specifically, in the New Testament, one who expounded the Mosaic law. 3. [Prov.] A long trailing thorny stem of a briar or bramble.

lax, 1 laks; 2 lăks, *a.* 1. Lacking tenseness or firmness; slack; yielding. 2. Not stringent or energetic; remiss; weak in control. 3. Wanting exactness of meaning or application. 4. Loose: said of the bowels. 5. *Bot.* Not having the parts close together; as, a *lax* panicle. [< L. *laxus*, loose.] Syn.: see VAGUE.—**lax-a′tion,** *n.* 1. The act of loosening, or the state of being loosened; relaxation. 2. A relaxing agency or application. **lax′a-tiv**[es]. 1. *a.* 1. *Med.* Having power to open or loosen the bowels, as a medicine; gently purgative. 2. [Rare.] Subject to or characterized by diarrhea; as, *laxative* bowels; a *laxative* disease. 3‡. Loose or slack: soft; easy: relaxing. II. *n.* A gently purgative medicine.—**lax′l-ty,** *n.* **lax′ness**‡.—**lax′ly,** *adv.*

lay[1], 1 ⁱē; 2 lā, *v.* [LAID; LAY′ING.] I. *t.* 1. To cause to lie; place lying or prostrate; place or put; deposit; as, to *lay* a mat on the floor. 2. To place in regular order; dispose methodically; as, to *lay* bricks. 3. To construct by putting materials down or in place, as a foundation. 4. To think, work out, or plan out; devise; prepare; as, to *lay* a scheme or trap. 5. To impose, as something burdensome, grievous, or painful; assess; enjoin; as, to *lay* duties on imports. 6. To spread over a surface for covering; as, to *lay* on color. 7. To extrude and drop, as an egg. 8. To prostrate or stretch out, as by force; strike or beat down; overthrow; as, the city was *laid* in ashes. 9. To cause to become quiet or still; calm or allay; as, to *lay* the tempest. 10. To attribute or ascribe; impute; charge; as, to *lay* the blame on a person. 11. To bring forward or to notice; offer; allege; charge; as, to *lay* a report before a meeting. 12. To make ready by setting on the proper articles; as, to *lay* a tab.e. 13. To pack down closely; settle; as, to *lay* the dust. 14. To put in a specified state or condition, or in store; usually with *aside, down, by, away,* etc., or a predicate complement. 15. To put or fix something on, as a covering or decoration; cover; as, to *lay* a cloak with embroidery. 16. To place as a wager or bet; stake; risk; also, to bet against (a horse). 17. To locate; as, the scene of the story is *laid* in France. II. *i.* 1. To extrude and drop eggs, as fowls. 2. *Naut.* To place oneself in or come to a certain position; come or go as required; as to *lay* forward. 3. To make a bet or bets; put up money. 4. [Rare.] To make contrivances, projects, etc.; take measures. 5. To lie: an incorrect use. [< AS. *lecgan*, < *licgan*, lie.] Syn.: see PUT.—**to lay about one,** to deal blows on all sides; to exert oneself to the utmost.—**to lay away,** to put by or in store. **to lay by**‡.—**to lay down.** 1. To give up, or resign; relinquish; as, to *lay down* the duties of office. 2. To put away for the future; save up; as, to *lay down* wine or provisions. 3. In ship-building, to put the primary structure in position on the blocks.—**to lay** or **put heads together,** to consult; confer.—**to lay in,** to procure and store.—**to lay on,** to beat or strike; attack.—**to lay on the table,** see TABLE, *vt.*—**to lay out.** 1. To spend. 2. To display or set forth; unfold; as, *lay out* false pretenses. 3. To map out; make a plan of; as, to *lay out* the plot of a novel. 4. To dress and place in position for burial, as a corpse.—**lay siege to,** to besiege.—**to lay up.** 1. To put away for future use; store. 2. To confine, as by illness.

lay[2], *imp.* of LIE[1], *v.*

lay, *a.* Pertaining to the laity; non-professional; inexperienced. [< Gr. LL. *laïkos*, < *laos*, people.]—**lay brother.** 1. A layman. 2. A serving brother in a monastery, under vows and wearing the dress of the order, but not in holy orders.—**lay communion.** *Eccl.* 1. The communion of the laity at the Lord's table. 2. The condition of being in communion with the church as a layman only.

lay[1], *n.* 1. The manner in which something lies or is placed; relative arrangement. 2. A line of work; particular business or field of activity. 3. A definite quantity of yarn or thread. 4. The swinging beam or batten of a loom. 5. A profit or share of profits; a price; specif., in the United States, a share of the profits of a whaling or sealing voyage, according to an arrangement made before sailing.—**lay′s fig″ure,** *n.* 1. A model to hang drapery upon, etc., for artists' use. 2. Hence, a mere puppet.

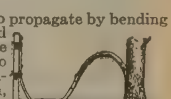
lay[2], *n.* A song, ballad, or narrative poem; also, any melody or melodious utterance. [< F. *lai*, song.] Syn.: see SONG.

La′ya-mon, 1 lā′yə-[or lē′ə-]mən; 2 lą′ya-[or lą′a-]mŏn, *n.* An English priest and chronicler; lived about 1200.

Lay′ard, 1 lē′ərd; 2 lē′ard, **Sir Austen Henry** (1817–1894). An English diplomat, traveler, and archeologist.

lay′days″, 1 lē′dēz″; 2 lą′dēz″, *n.* 1. In commerce, the days allowed a charter-party for loading and discharging cargo. 2. In marine insurance, the days (usually not beyond 30) while a ship lies idle in port without fires, for which return of insurance premium may be demanded.

lay′er, 1 lē′ər; 2 lā′er. I. *vt. Hort.* To propagate by bending a living shoot down under the ground so that it may strike root and become a separate plant. II. *n.* 1. One who or that which lays. 2. A single horizontal thickness of a course, stratum, or coat. 3. A shoot or twig laid in the ground to take root. See LAYER, *vt.* 4. In leather-working, a welt. 5. In tanning, a pit in which hides are soaked in layers. 6. An artificial oyster-bed.—**lay′er-ing,** *n.*


Method of Layering.

lay′man, 1 lē′man; 2 lā′man, *n.* [LAY′MEN, *pl.*] One of the laity; a man not belonging to the clergy or other profession or body of experts.

layne, 1 lēn; 2 lān, *vt.* [Scot.] To conceal.

lay′out″, 1 lē′out″; 2 lā′out″, *n.* 1. [Colloq.] That which is laid out; a set of articles set out or provided; an outfit; a spread; as, a bootblack's *layout;* the *layout* at a banquet. 2. The space dragged over by a seine in fishing. 3‡. A laying out or planning; a design; an arrangement. 4. *Card-playing.* The thirteen cards of a suit laid face upward or painted on the table at the beginning of the game of faro.

laytet, *n.* Lightning.

la′zar, 1 lē′zər; 2 lā′zar, *n.* One afflicted with a loathsome

disease; a leper. [< Gr. *Lazarus* (*Luke* xvi, 20).]—**laz″a-ret′to,** *n.* **1.** A pest-house or pest-ship; also, a hospital. **2.** A quarantine building. **3.** A storeroom near a vessel's stern. **laz′a-ret″**‡; **la′zar-house″**‡.—**la′zar-like″,** *a.* Covered with sores; leprous. **la′zar-ly**‡.

Laz′a-rist, 1 laz′ə-rist; 2 lăz′a-rĭst, *n.* A member of a Roman Catholic order (the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission) founded chiefly for the improvement of the clergy and for rural mission-work in France, by St. Vincent de Paul, in 1624, but now extensively engaged in foreign missions. It is named from the College of St. Lazare, Paris, which it formerly occupied. Called **Vincentians** in the United States. **Laz′a-rite**‡.

Laz′a-rus, 1 laz′ə-rus; 2 lăz′a-rŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **La″zare′,** 1 la″zär′, 2 lă″zär′; It. **Laz′za-ro,** 1 lăd′za-rō, 2 lăd′zä-rō; L. **Laz′a-rus.** **2.** *Bib.* (1) A brother of Martha and Mary; raised from the dead by Christ. *John* xi, 1. (2) A sick beggar in the parable of the rich and the poor man. *Luke* xvi, 20. **3§.** [l-] A mendicant. [Heb., God will help.]

laze, 1 lēz; 2 lāz, *v.* [LAZED; LAZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To waste in sloth; idle. **II§.** *i.* To be lazy; pass the time in idleness.

laze, *n.* Laziness; idleness.

laz′u-li, 1 laz′yu-lĭ; 2 lăz′yu-lī, *n.* Same as LAPIS LAZULI.

laz′u-lite, 1 laz′yu-lĭt; 2 lăz′yu-līt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, azure-blue, brittle aluminum phosphate crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< LL. *lazulus,* < Ar. *lazward,* azure.]

la′zy, 1 lē′zi; 2 lā′zy, *a.* [LAZ′I-ER; LA′ZI-EST.] **1.** Indisposed to exertion; indolent; slothful. **2.** Moving or acting slowly or heavily; sluggish. [< L. *laxus,* loose.] Syn.: see IDLE.—**la′zy-strap″,** *n. Harness.* A short strap connecting the breeching with the traces, designed to prevent the latter from sagging when the strain is removed.—**l.-tongs,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* Tongs consisting of a series of diagonal levers pivoted together in the middle and at the ends, by which device the tongs can be extended by a simple movement of scissors-like handles so as to pick up objects at a distance.—**la′zi-ly,** *adv.* In a lazy manner; idly.—**la′zi-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being lazy.

laz″za-ro′ni, 1 laz″ə-rō′nĭ *or* (*It.*) lad″za-rō′nĭ; 2 lăz″a-rō′nĭ *or* (*It.*) lăd″zä-rō′nĭ, *n. pl.* [-NE, 1 -nē; 2 -nę, *sing.*] Neapolitan idlers or beggars. [It., beggar, < *lazzaro,* leper.]

lb. [LBS., *pl.*], *abbr.* [L.] *Libra* (pound).—**L. C.,** *abbr.* Lord Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor, Lower Canada.—**l. c.,** *abbr.* Left center, letter of credit, *loco citato* (L., in the place cited), lower case.—**L. C. J.,** *abbr.* Lord Chief Justice.—**l. c. m.,** *abbr.* Least common multiple.—**Ld., ld.,** *abbr.* Lord, limited.—**L. D.,** *abbr.* Lady Day, Light Dragoons, Low Dutch.—**Ldp., Lp.,** *abbr.* Ladyship, lordship.—**L. D. S.,** *abbr.* Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

lea[1], 1 lī; 2 lē, *n.* A grassy field or plain. [< AS. *lēah,* meadow.]

lea[2], *n.* A varying measure of yarn. [< LAY[1], *n.*, 3.]

lea., *abbr.* League, leave.

leach, 1 lĭch; 2 lēch. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To wash by draining: often with *out;* as, to *leach out* ashes. **2.** To cause (a liquid) to percolate through something. **3.** To remove by percolation. **4.** To come away by draining; as, the liquor *leaches* from the ashes. **II.** *n.* **1.** Wood-ashes, through which water passes, carrying away the soluble portions. **2.** The vessel in which ashes, etc., are leached. **leach′-tub″**‡. **3.** The act or process of leaching. **4.** The solution obtained by leaching. [< AS. *leccan,* wet.]—**leach′y,** *a.* Pervious; porous.

lead[1], 1 lĭd; 2 lēd, *v.* [LED; LEAD′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To guide by drawing along or going before. **2.** Hence, to guide by instruction or counsel; as, a pastor *leads* his flock. **3.** To have the direction of; control; as, to *lead* an expedition. **4.** To move in advance of; have the first place among; take precedence of. **5.** To induce; allure. **6.** To conduct in a certain course. **7.** To guide one's course through; live or pass through; spend; as, to *lead* a miserable existence. **8.** To indicate by going before. **9.** To compel (one) to go through; draw or drag (one) through or into; as he *led* me a dance. **10.** In cards, etc., to play first in a round. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as guide; have charge. **2.** To extend or reach; afford a passage. **3.** To be guided or led. **4.** To make the first play at cards, etc. [< AS. *lǣdan,* lead, < *lǣdhan,* go.]

Syn.: be at the head of, conduct, convey, direct, escort, excel, go before, guide, head, outstrip, precede, surpass. See ACTUATE; DRAW; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; PRECEDE.—Ant.: ape, chase, come after, come behind, copy, follow, go after, go behind, imitate, obey, pursue, succeed.—Prep.: lead *by* the hand; *in, from,* or *out of* the way; lead *to* a result, *into* a snare, *up to* a conclusion, *away from, out of* danger, *through* perils.—**to lead off** or **out,** to make a beginning; go or act first.

lead[2], 1 led; 2 lĕd, *v.* **I.** *t.* [LEAD′ED; LEAD′ING.] **1.** To coyer, fasten, fit, etc., with lead. **2.** *Print.* To separate, as lines of type, with thin leads. **3.** *Ceram.* To glaze with powdered metallic lead ore. **4.** To construct (a window) with leaden cames. **II.** *t.* To clog or fill up with lead.—**lead′ed,** *pa.* **1.** Separated by leads, as type. **2.** Set in or covered, as with lead.

lead[1], 1 lĭd; 2 lēd, *n.* **1.** Position in advance or at the head; priority; also, the distance, time, etc., by which anything precedes. **2.** The act of leading or conducting; guidance; as, to give a novice a *lead* in a hunting field. **3.** In cards, etc., the right to play first in a round; the card, piece, or suit played first. **4.** A way or passage; especially, an open channel or passage through ice. **5.** *Mining.* (1) A lode. (2) [Austral.] An old river-bed where gold has been found. **6.** *Naut.* The course of a rope. **7.** *Elec.* A main conductor. Syn.: see PRECEDENCE.

lead[2], 1 led; 2 lĕd, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A soft, heavy, inelastic, **led**[3], malleable, ductile, bluish-gray metallic element. **2.** Any one of various articles made of lead or its alloys. (1) *Print.* A thin strip of type-metal or brass used in composition. (2) A mass of lead used for sounding at sea. (3) Leaden sheets or plates used for covering roofs. (4) One of the cames in a diamond-paned window. **3.** Graphite. **black lead**‡. **4.** A mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxid. **white lead**‡. [< AS. *lēad,* lead.]—**lead acetate,** a white soluble crystalline salt, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$, made by the action of acetic acid on litharge (PbO). From the sweet taste of the solution it is named **sugar of lead.**—**l. carbonate,** cerusite, which in commerce consists of a white powder. The basic carbonate is the principal component of painter's white lead.—**l. chromate** (*Chem.*), the pigment chrome yellow ($PbCrO_4$).—**l. dioxid,** the compound PbO_2 prepared as a dark brown amorphous powder: used in the manufacture of storage batteries.—**lead′-pal″sy,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the arm resulting from lead-poisoning.—**l.-pencil,** *n.* A pencil made of black lead or graphite, incased in wood, paper, etc.—**l.-plant,** *n. Bot.* A low shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) of the bean family, said to prefer localities where lead ore is found.—**lead′y,** *a.*

lead′en, 1 led′n; 2 lĕd′n, *a.* **1.** Made of lead; of the color **led′en**[3], of lead. **2.** Heavy; dull or sluggish; base in quality.

lead′er, 1 lĭd′ər; 2 lēd′er, *n.* **1.** One who leads or conducts; a guide; commander. Specif.: *Mus.* (1) A director or conductor. (2) The player of the first or principal instrument in a brass band; in an orchestra, usually the head of the first violins. **2.** That which leads, or occupies a chief place, as the foremost horse of a team, etc. **3.** A tendon or sinew. **4.** The chief editorial article of a newspaper. **5.** [Cant.] An article of merchandise offered at a special price to attract customers. **6.** *Print.* A horizontal row of dots or hyphens, or a dot or hyphen of such a row, used to guide the eye, as from one side of a page to the other. **7.** In fishing, a line of gut, having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it. **8.** A pipe to carry water from the roof or upper part of a building to the ground. Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.—**lead′er-ship,** *n.* The office or position of a leader; guidance. Syn.: see PRECEDENCE.

lead′ing, 1 lĭd′ɪŋ; 2 lēd′ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Having priority or influence; chief. **2.** Drawing attention, desire, or custom. **3.** Furnishing a lead or precedence. Syn.: see FIRST. **II.** *n.* **A** directing or guiding influence.—**leading article. 1.** An editorial. **2.** Same as LEADER, 5.—**lead′ing-edge″,** *n.* Same as ENTERING-EDGE, under ENTERING.—**l.-staff§,** *n.* The baton of a military commander.—**l.-strings,** *n. pl.* **1.** Strings by which children are supported when learning to walk. **2.** Hence, guidance or restraint, especially when obnoxious.—**lead′ing-ly,** *adv.* In a leading manner; by leading.

leads′man, 1 ledz′man; 2 lēdz′man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Naut.* A sailor who heaves the lead.

lea′e, 1 lī; 2 lē, *vt.* [Scot.] To leave.

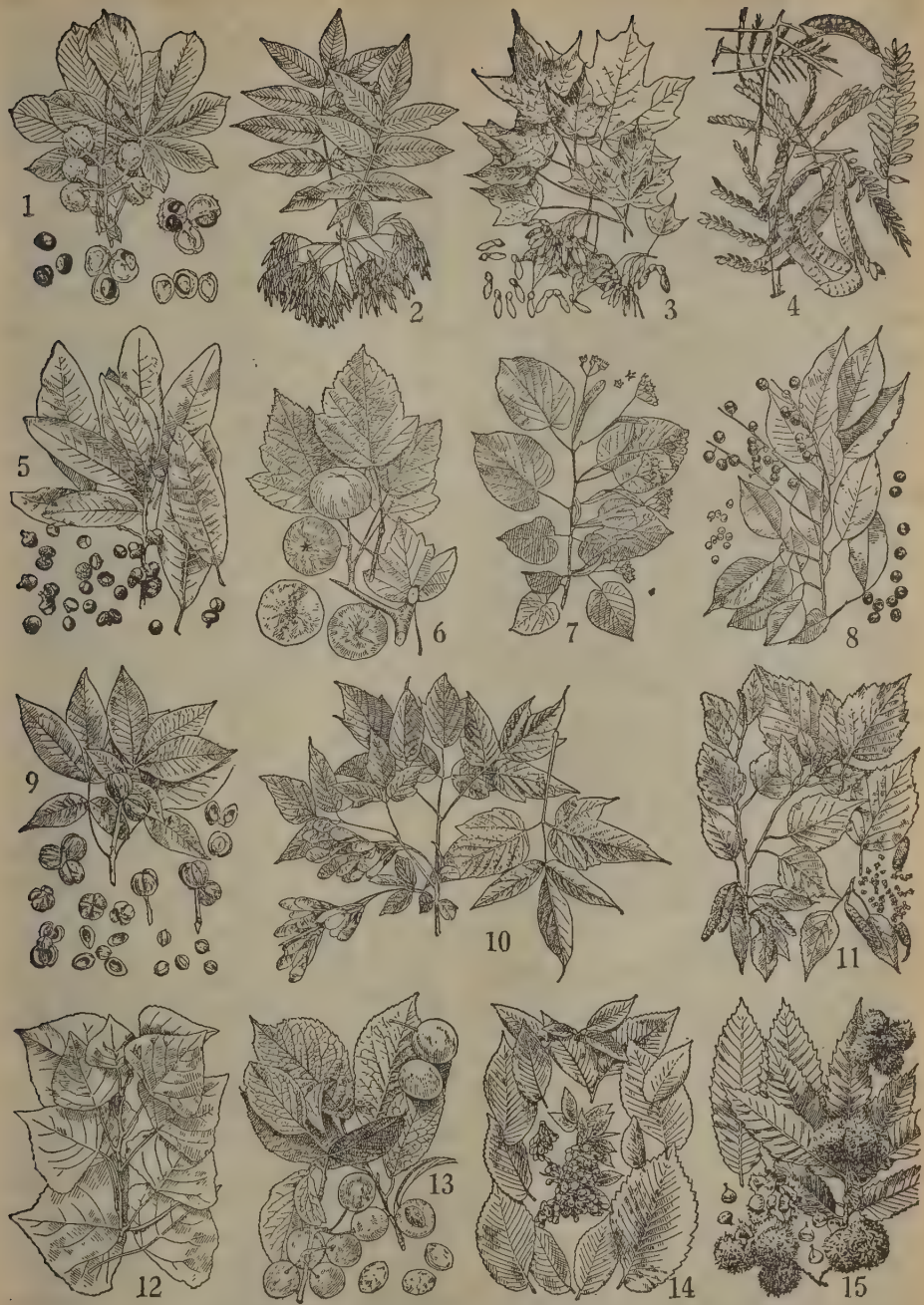
leaf[1], 1 lif; 2 lēf, *vi.* To put forth or produce leaves.

leaf, *n.* [LEAVES, *pl.*] **1.** A lateral appendage of the stem of a plant, commonly broad, flat, and thin, and of a green color. **2.** Foliage collectively; leafage; specif., the leaves of the tobacco or the tea-plant when gathered for curing or sale. **3.** Something resembling a leaf in being broad, thin, and flat, or in being movably attached, by an edge or an end, to something else. (1) A single division of a folded sheet of paper or the like, as in a book, or a single unfolded piece; hence, what is written or printed on a leaf. (2) A hinged, folding, or sliding part or section, as of a table, door, gate, screen, or folding fan. (3) A very thin sheet or plate of metal, as gold; also, one of marble, horn, etc. (4) A layer or fold of fat, especially over the kidneys. (5) One of the thin, flat strips of metal composing a spring, as of an automobile. (6) A petal: incorrect, but popularly used. [< AS. *leāf.*]—**to turn over a new leaf,** to change one's ways or conduct, especially for the better.—**fo′li-age-leaves″,** *n.* Same as LEAF, 1.—**leaf′-bee″tle,** *n.* An insect which is found, both in the larval and the adult stages, on leaves. See plate of HARMFUL INSECTS.—**l.-bud,** *n.* A bud that develops into a leafy branch only.—**l.-fat,** *n.* **1.** A layer of fat about the kidneys of swine from which is obtained leaf-lard. **2.** Folds of fat over the kidneys of other animals.—**l.-insect,** *n.* Same as PHYLLIUM.—**l.-lard,** *n.* Lard made from the leaf-fat of the hog; also, the leaves themselves.—**l.-miner,** *n.* Any of the tineid moths the larvæ of which feed on the leaves of plants and trees. See plate of HARMFUL INSECTS.—**l.-stalk,** *n.* A petiole.—**leaf′less,** *a.* Having leaves.—**leaf′let,** *n.* **1.** A little leaf. **2.** *Bot.* One of the separate divisions of a compound leaf. **3.** A small printed leaf; a tract; also, a folding circular having several unsewed or unstitched pages in one strip; a folder. **4.** *Zool.* A leaf-like part.—**leaf′y,** *a.* [LEAF′I-ER; LEAF′I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in leaves. **2.** Leaf-like.—**leaf′i-ness,** *n.*

league, 1 lig; 2 lēg, *vt.* & *vi.* [LEAGUED; LEAGU′ING.] To **leag**[3], join in a league; combine; form a confederation: commonly followed by *with.*

league[1], *n.* An alliance, as of persons or states, for mutual support in a common cause; hence, any close connection or union; as, a commercial *league.* [< F. *ligue,* < L. *ligo,* bind.] Syn.: see ALLIANCE.

league[2], *n.* **1.** A measure of distance, varying from about 2.42 to 4.6 English statute miles. The English **land-league** contains approximately three statute miles. The **marine league** in common use equals three geographic miles. **2.** In Texas, an old Spanish land-measure (approximately) 4,428 acres. [< LL. or *lega, leuca,* a Gallic mile.]—**League of Nations,** an alliance of nations proposed at the Versailles Peace Conference, 1918, for the preservation of peace. Its assembly was convened at Geneva, Nov. 15, 1920, at the call of President Wilson. Forty-one nations were represented. The United



COMMON AMERICAN LEAVES.

1. Horse-chestnut. 2. Black ash. 3. Sugar-maple. 4. Honey-locust. 5. Shingle-oak. 6. Fragrant crab. 7. Basswood. 8. Wild black cherry. 9. Shagbark hickory. 10. Box-elder. 11. Birch. 12. Lombardy poplar. 13. American plum. 14. White elm. 15. Chestnut.

States, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany were not members and therefore were unrepresented.

lea'guer†, *vt.* To beleaguer; besiege.

lea'guer², 1 lī'gər; 2 lē'gĕr, *n.* **1§.** A siege. **2‖.** The camp of a besieging force; also, any military camp. **3‖.** An old campaigner. [< D. *leger*, camp.]—**lea'guer-la"dy**, *n.* [Scot.] A soldier's wife; a camp-follower.

lea'guer³, *n.* A member of a league.

Le'ah, 1 lī'ə; 2 lē'a, *n.* The elder daughter of Laban; one of the wives of Jacob. *Gen.* xxix, 16.

leak, 1 lĭk; 2 lēk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To let (a liquid, etc.) enter or escape undesignedly. **2.** To pass in or out accidentally, as a liquid. **II.** *n.* **1.** An opening that permits the unintended entrance or escape of a fluid, of electric current, etc. **2.** Leakage. [Cp. D. *lek*, G. *leck*, Ice. *leki*.]—**to leak out**, to come to general or public knowledge gradually or clandestinely.—**to spring a l.**, to spring open, part, or crack, so as to let in water: properly *spring a leak*.—**leak'age**, *n.* The act of leaking, the quantity that leaks, or an allowance for loss by leaking.—**leak'y**, *a.* [LEAK'I-ER; LEAK'I-EST.] **1.** Having a leak or leaks. **2.** [Colloq.] Tattling.—**leak'i-ness**, *n.*

leal, 1 lī; 2 lēl, *a.* [Poet., Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** True-hearted; loyal; faithful. **2.** True; actual.—**land of the leal**, land of the faithful; heaven.—**leal'-heart"ed**, *a.*—**leal'ly§**, *adv.*

lean, 1 līn; 2 lēn, *vi. & vi.* [LEANED OR LEANT; LEAN'ING.] **1.** To cause to incline from a vertical position; bend over for support or rest; as, to *lean* a ladder against a house. **2.** To incline from an erect position; as, he *leaned* over. **3.** To rest for support or comfort; depend; rely; as, to *lean* against a wall. **4.** To have a mental inclination; tend in feeling, opinion, desire, or conduct. **5†.** To recline; lie down. [< AS. *hlinian*.]

Syn.: bear, confide, depend, recline, rely, repose, rest, support oneself, trust. See INCLINE; REST.—Prep.: lean *against* a wall, *on* or *upon* a staff; *to* or *toward* pacification.

—lean'-to". **I.** *a.* Having rafters, as a roof, sloping only one way. **II.** *n.* A building having a single-pitched roof with its apex against an adjoining wall.

lean, 1 līn; 2 lēn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from or lacking fat; lank; thin. **2.** Lacking in richness, productiveness, or other desirable qualities. **3.** Manifesting thinness, or attended by want. **II‖.** *n.* Flesh or muscle without fat; lean meat. [< AS. *hlæne*, lean.] Syn.: see MEAGER. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

lean², *n.* A leaning; inclination.

Le-an'der, 1 lī-an'dər; 2 lē-ăn'der, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Lé"an'dre**, 1 lē"ăn'dr, 2 lē"ăn'dr; Gr. **Lei'andros**; It. Sp. **Le-an'dro**, 1 lē-ăn dro, 2 lę-ăn'dro. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* The lover of Hero, who nightly swam the Hellespont to meet her till drowned, after which she cast herself into the sea. [Gr., lion-man.]

leap, 1 līp; 2 lēp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LEAPED OR LEAPT; LEAP'ING.] **1.** To spring over or across; clear by a bound or jump. **2.** To cause to spring or bound. **3.** To spring off the ground, out of water, or through space; make a bound. **4.** To move by or as by springs or bounds; start with a sudden impulse: used both literally and figuratively; as, their spirits *leap* with youth. **5†.** To run; advance hastily. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of leaping; a bound. **2.** The space passed over in leaping. [< AS. *hlyp*, < *hlēapan*, leap.]

Syn.: (verb) bounce, bound, caper, dance, frisk, gambol, hop, jump, skip, spring, vault.—Prep.: leap *off* or *from* the bank; into the water; *out of* the chair; *over* the fence; *through* the window; *amid*, *among*, or *in among* the enemy; *upon* a rock; *upon* a foe.—**leap'-frog"**, *n.* A boys' game in which one puts his hands on the back of another and leaps over him.—**leap'er**, *n.* One who or that which leaps, as salmon.

leap'-year", 1 līp'-yīr"; 2 lēp'-yēr", *n.* In the calendar, a year of 366 days; a bissextile year.

In the Julian and Gregorian calendars, every year whose number is exactly divisible by four, except those that are divisible by 100 and not by 400, is a leap-year: so called probably because in that year an intercalary day, called bissextus, being added to February, the first of March (or any day of any month) is not simply pushed on one day of the week as in other years, but leaps over one day additional.

lear, 1 līr *or* lār; 2 lēr *or* lâr, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** To teach; instruct. **2.** To learn. **leare†**.

Lear, 1 līr; 2 lēr, *n.* The hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of *King Lear*, a legendary king of Britain, driven insane by the ingratitude of his elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, between whom he had divided his kingdom; then cared for by the youngest, Cordelia, whom he had disinherited.

lea'-rig", 1 lī'-rig"; 2 lē'-rĭg", *n.* [Scot. or Dial.] A rig or ridge on meadow-land; a grassy ridge, particularly on the outskirts of a plowed field.

learn, } 1 lūrn; 2 lērn. *v.* [LEARNED, LERND[F], OR LEARNT;
lern[F], } LEARN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To acquire knowledge of or skill in by observation, study, or instruction; receive and fix in the mind. **2.** To teach: a use now considered erroneous, but formerly common. **3.** To ascertain. **II.** *i.* To gain knowledge; acquire skill. [< AS. *leornian*, learn.]

Syn.: acquire, commit, get, inform, instruct, know, master, memorize, teach, train. *Learn* refers to the process of getting knowledge, *know* to the result. What we once thoroughly *learn* we *know*. See ACQUIRE; GAIN; KNOW. Compare KNOWLEDGE.—Ant.: forget, lose, miss, pass, pass by, pass over, skip.—Prep.: learn *from* a master, *from* a book; *by* rote; *by* heart; *for* a purpose. **—learn'ed**, *pa.* Possessed of learning; erudite. **-ly**, *adv.*—**learn'er**, *n.*

learn'ing, *n.* Knowledge obtained by study or from instruction; scholarship; erudition.

Syn.: education, erudition, instruction, knowledge, lore, scholarship, study, training, tuition. *Knowledge* and *learning* tell nothing of mental development apart from the capacity to acquire and remember, and nothing whatever of that moral development which is included in *education* in its fullest and noblest sense; *learning*, too, may be acquired by one's unaided industry, but any full *education* must be the result in great part of *instruction*, *training*, and personal association. *Study* is emphatically what one does for himself, and in which *instruction* and *tuition* can only point the way, encourage the student to advance, and remove obstacles; vigorous, persevering *study* is one of the best elements of *training*. *Study* is also used in the sense of the thing studied, a subject to be mastered by *study*, a studious pursuit. *Lore* is used only in poetic or elevated style, for accumulated *knowledge*, as of a people or age, or in a general sense for *learning* or *erudition*. *Information* is *knowledge* of fact, real or supposed, derived from persons, books, or observation; it is regarded as casual and haphazard. *Learning* is much higher than *information*, being wide and systematic *knowledge*, the result of long, assiduous study; *erudition* is recondite *learning* secured only by extraordinary industry, opportunity, and ability. See EDUCATION; KNOWLEDGE; SCIENCE; WISDOM.—Ant.: ignorance, illiteracy. See synonyms for IGNORANT.

lease, 1 līs; 2 lēs. **I.** *vt.* [LEASED†, LEAST[F]; LEAS'ING.] **1.** To grant the possession and profits of (lands or tenements) for a period; let; demise. **2.** To take possession of or hold under a lease. **II.** *n.* **1.** A contract for the letting of land, etc., for rent; also, such letting. **2.** Any tenure by permission, or its duration. [< F. *laisser*, leave, < L. *laxo*, loosen.] **—lease'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**lease'hold"**. **I.** *a.* Held by lease. **II.** *n.* A tenure held by a lease.—**lease'hold"er**, *n.*

leash, 1 lĭsh; 2 lēsh. **I.** *vt.* To bind or hold by a leash. **II.** *n.* **1.** A line or thong, as for holding a dog, etc. **2.** A brace and a half; three creatures of like kind, as greyhounds; three in general. [< L.[F] *laxa*, *laxus*, loose.]

leas'ing‖, 1 līs'ŋ; 2 lēs'ing, *n.* Lying, or a lie; falsehood. [< AS. *leāsung*, < *leās*, false.]

least, 1 līst; 2 lēst. **I.** *a. superl.* Smallest in size, value, etc. **II.** *adv. superl.* In the lowest or smallest degree. [< AS. *lǽst*, uit. < *lǽs*, less.] Purists object to the use of *least* where only two objects are compared; this has caused a tendency to say "the *less* or *lesser* of the two"; but to employ the superlative to express the extreme of a comparison, whether the objects compared were two or two hundred is accepted English usage.—**least flycatcher**, a small American flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*).—**least'wise"**, *adv.* [Colloq.] At least. **least'ways"†**.

leath'er, 1 leth'ər; 2 lĕth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or change into leather. **2.** To furnish with leather; apply leather to. **3.** [Colloq.] To flog or beat with or as with a leather thong. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To beat or strike; flog.

leath'er, } 1. The skin or hide of an animal, when tanned or
leth'er[S], } dressed for use. **2.** A piece, part, or article consisting or made of leather. [< AS. *lether*, leather.]—**patent leather**, japanned or lacquered leather.—**leath'er-back"**, *n.* The soft-shelled turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) of warm seas, having the carapace flexible like leather. It sometimes exceeds 1,600 pounds in weight.—**leath'er-coat"**, *n.* A russet apple.—**leath'er-head"**, *n.* A stupid person; blockhead.—**leath'er-wood"**, *n. Bot.* A North-American low thymelæaceous shrub or bush (*Dirca palustris*) with a white, soft, brittle wood, but a very tough fibrous bark, used by the Indians for thongs, etc., whence the name.—**leath"er-ette'**, *n.* A paper or cloth imitation of leather. **leath"er-et'‡.—leath'ern**, *a.* Made of leather. **—leath'er-old**, *n.* A material made by treating vegetable fiber with certain chemicals, and having qualities resembling those of leather.—**leath'er-y**, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

leave¹, } 1 līv; 2 lēv, *v.* [LEFT; LEAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To allow
leav[F], } to continue in any place or condition. **2.** To depart from; quit. **3.** To end one's connection with. **4.** To permit to proceed without interference; let alone; abandon. **5.** To submit for consideration or approval; refer. **6.** To put in a place and let remain; deliver. **7.** To part from at death; bequeath. **8.** To desist from; make an end of; cease. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go away; depart. **2.** To cease; desist; discontinue. [< AS. *lǽfan*, leave.] Syn.: see ABANDON; CEASE.—**to leave off.** **1.** To quit; as, to *leave off* work. **2.** To cease wearing or using; lay aside.—**leav'er**, *n.* One who leaves or withdraws.

leave², *vt.* To grant leave to; permit: usually followed by an indirect personal object and an infinitive with *to:* also often vulgarly used for *let* with *to* omitted; as, *leave* him go. [< AS. *lǽfan*, < *leāf*, license.]

leave³, *vi.* [LEAVED; LEAV'ING.] To put forth leaves.—**leaved**, *a.* Having a leaf, leaves, or folds: usually in composition.

leave, *n.* **1.** Permission given to do something otherwise forbidden or unlawful. **2.** Liberty to go or to be absent. **3.** A departure; parting. **leave'-tak"ing‡.** [< AS. *leāf*, license.] Syn.: see FAREWELL; PERMISSION.

leav'en, } 1 lev'n; 2 lĕv'n. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make light by fer-
lev'en[S], } mentation. **2.** To affect in character; imbue. **II.** *n.* **1.** Fermenting dough, or anything that causes fermentation. **2.** Any influence that causes general change. [< L.[F] *levo*, raise.]—**leav'en-ing**, *n.* **1.** That which leavens. **2.** The act of causing fermentation by the use of leaven.

Leav'en-worth, 1 lev'n-wûrth; 2 lĕv'n-wûrth, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. Kansas; pop. 16,920.

leaves, 1 līvz; 2 lēvs, *n.* Plural of LEAF.

leav'ing, 1 līv'iŋ; 2 lēv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of departure. **2.** *pl.* Things left; scraps; refuse; offal. Syn.: see REMAINDER; WASTE.

leav'y¶, 1 līv'i; 2 lēv'y, *a.* Leafy.

Leb'a-non, 1 leb'ə-nen; 2 lĕb'a-nŏn, *n.* **1.** A mountain range in Syria. **2.** A city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 24,650.

Le-brun', 1 lə-brün'; 2 le-brün', *n.* **1. Charles** (1619–1690), a French historical painter who founded the French school. **2. Marie Louise Elizabeth** (*née* Vigée) (1755–1842), a French portrait-painter.

Le Ca"teau', 1 lə ka"tō'; 2 le cä"tō'. A town (pop. 12,000) in N. France; Americans and British defeated Germans Oct., 1918.

Le Ca"te"let', 1 lə ka"te"lĕ'; 2 le cä"te"le'. A French village, N. of St. Quentin, where American troops defeated the Germans Sept. 29–Oct. 1, 1918.

lech'er, 1 lech'ər; 2 lĕch'er, *n.* A habitually lewd or excessively sensual man. [< OF. *lecheor*, < Old S. *leccōn*, lick.]—**lech'er-ous**, *a.* Given to or characterized by lewdness or lust. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**lech'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Free indulgence in lust; gross sensuality. **2.** Selfish pleasure.

lec'i-thin, 1 les'ı-thin; 2 lĕç'ı-thĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A colorless, viscous, phosphorized fat ($C_{44}H_{90}NPO_8$) contained in the cell-material of animal and vegetable organized bodies. It is found in the blood, bile, brain, nerves, yolk of egg, semen, pus, and white blood-corpuscles.

Leck'y, 1 lek'ı; 2 lĕk'y, **William Edward Hartpole** (1838–1903). An Irish historian, statesman, and philosopher.

Le Conte, 1 lə kənt; 2 le cônt, **Joseph** (1823–1901). An American professor of chemistry and geology.

Le-conte' de Lisle, 1 lə-kōnt' də lĭl; 2 le-cônt' de lĭl, **Charles Marie René** (1818–1894). A French poet.

Le-cou"vreur', 1 lə-kū"vrûr'; 2 le-çu"vrûr', **Adrienne** (1692–1730). A noted French tragic actress.

Le Creu"sot', 1 lə krū"zō'; 2 le crû"sō'. A town (pop. 38,396) in central France, where the Le Creusot gun is made.

lect., *abbr.* Lecture.

lec'tern, 1 lek'tərn; 2 lĕc'tern, *n.* A reading-desk from which the Scripture lessons of various church services are chanted or read. [< OF. *letrun*, < LL. *lectrum*, < *lego*, read.]

lec'tion, 1 lek'shən; 2 lĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** A lesson appointed to be read in church service. **2.** A variation in the text of an author. [< L. *lectio(n-)*, < *lego*, read.]—**lec'tion-a-ry**, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A book or a table of lessons for church service.

lec'tor, 1 lek'tər; 2 lĕc'tor, *n.* A reader; specif., one who reads lessons in a church or lectures in a university. [L., reader, < *lego*, read.]

lec'ture, 1 lek'chur *or* -tiur; 2 lĕç'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LEC'TURED; LEC'TUR-ING.] **1.** To deliver lectures to; instruct by lectures. **2.** To talk to dogmatically or authoritatively; take to task. **3.** To read or deliver a formal discourse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A discourse read or pronounced, as for instruction. **2.** A formal reproof. **3.** [Eng. Univ.] A tutor's or professor's instruction. **4†.** The act of reading. [F., < L. *lego*, read.]—**lec'tur-er**, *n.* One who lectures, as an instructor who delivers formal discourses.—**lec'ture-ship**, *n.* A foundation for or office of lecturing.

led, *imp. & pp.* of LEAD, *v.*—**led'-farm"**, *n.* [Scot.] A farm held and operated by a non-resident tenant.

Le'da, 1 lī'də; 2 lē'da, *n. Gr. Myth.* Wife of Tyndareus; deceived by Zeus in the form of a swan.

led'dy, 1 led'ı; 2 lĕd'y, *n.* [Dial.] A lady.

ledge, 1 lej; 2 lĕdg, *n.* A shelf upon which articles can be laid; something resembling a shelf, as a shelf-like ridge of rock, or a shelf-like projection from a building; also, a rocky outcrop or reef. [< √ of LIE, *v.*, recline.]—**ledg'y**, *a.* Consisting of ledges.

ledg'er, 1 lej'ər; 2 lĕdg'er, *a.* Light. See LEGER.

ledg'er, *n.* **1.** The principal book of accounts of a business establishment, in which all the transactions of each day are entered under appropriate heads so as to show at a glance the debits and credits of each account. **2.** Something, as a bar, stone, or the like, that is made to lie flat or stay in a fixed position. Specif.: (1) *Building.* A horizontal piece fastened to a timber scaffolding to sustain the putlogs. (2) *Arch.* A horizontal stone slab, as one over a grave or an altar-tomb. (3) Ledger-tackle or ledger-bait. [< √ of LIE, recline.]—**ledg'er-bait"**, *n.* A fishing-bait lying at the bottom of the water.—**l.-line**, *n.* Same as LEDGER-TACKLE.—**l.-tackle**, *n. Angling.* Any form of float-tackle the lower portion of which lies on the bottom.

lee, 1 lī; 2 lē. **I.** *a. Naut.* Pertaining to the side opposite to that from which the wind blows; as, a *lee* shore. **II.** *n.* **1.** The direction opposite that from which the wind comes; the side sheltered, or that shelters, from wind. **2.** A shelter afforded by any object in a wind. [< AS. *hlēo*, shelter.]—**lee'-board"**, *n.* A board lowered on the lee side of a vessel and acting like a keel or centerboard to prevent her from drifting to leeward.—**lee shore**, the shore on the lee side of a ship.—**lee tide**, a tide running with the wind.

lee², *n.* [Scot.] A falsehood; lie.—**lee'ar**, *n.* [Scot.] A liar.—**lee'in**, *pa.* [Scot.] Lying.

Lee³, *n.* **1. Arthur** (1740–1792), an American diplomatist and statesman; brother of R. H. and F. L. **2. Charles** (1731–1782), an American general in the Revolutionary war. **3. Fitzhugh** (1835–1905), an American soldier; Confederate general. **4. Francis Lightfoot** (1734–1797), an American patriot; statesman; brother of Arthur; signed Declaration of Independence. **5. Henry, "Lighthorse Harry"** (1756–1818), an American general. **6. Richard Henry** (1732–1794), an American patriot. **7. Robert Edward** (1807–1870), an American general; son of General Henry; distinguished in Mexican war; resigned his commission, 1861; commander-in-chief of Confederate forces, 1862–1865; defeated McClellan before Richmond, compelling his withdrawal June, 1862; Pope at Manassas, Aug. 30, 1862; Hooker at Chancellorsville, Jan. 26, 1863, and Grant in every battle from the Wilderness to Petersburg, from the Rapidan to Richmond; surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Apr. 9, 1865.

lee'an"gle, 1 lī'aŋ"gl; 2 lē'äŋ"gl, *n.* [Aboriginal Austral.] A heavy war-club, with the head bent to a shape much like a miners' pick: spelling exceedingly various. **lī'an"gle†.**

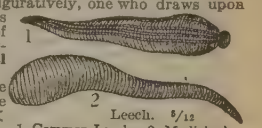
leech¹, 1 līch; 2 lēch, *vt.* To bleed with leeches.—**leech'er**, *n.*

leech²‖†, *vt.* To treat with medicine; heal. [< AS. *lǣcnan*, < *lǣce*; see LEECH², *n.*]—**leech'ing**, *n.*

leech³†, *v. & n.* Same as LEACH.

leech¹, *n.* A physician; doctor. [< AS. *lǣce*, perhaps < *lāc*, medicine.] **leche†.**—**leech'dom**‖, *n.* Medicine or medical lore of early England.

leech², *n.* **1.** An aquatic worm used for drawing blood; bloodsucker. **2.** Hence, figuratively, one who draws upon or appropriates or filches the substance or wealth of others. **3.** A blood-drawing apparatus, **artificial leech‡.** [< AS. *lǣce.*]



1. Common Leech. 2. Medicinal Leech. 5/12

leech³, *n. Naut.* The edge of a square sail; after edge of a fore-and-aft sail. [< Ice. *lik.*]

leed†, *n.* Lead.

Leeds, 1 līdz; 2 lēds, *n.* A borough (pop. 458,320) in central northern England; extensive woolen manufactures.

leef†, *adv.* Same as LIEF.—**lev'er**, *adv. comp.* Liefer.

leek, 1 līk; 2 lēk, *n.* A culinary herb (*Allium porrum*) closely allied to the onion, differing chiefly in the bulb and leaves. [< AS. *lēac*, leek.] **[lane‡.**

lee'lane, 1 lī'lēn; 2 lē'lān, *adv.* [Scot.] Quite alone. **lee'fu-lee'lang**, 1 lī'laŋ; 2 lē'lăng, *a.* [Scot.] Same as LIVELONG.

leer, 1 līr; 2 lēr, *vt. & vi.* To look obliquely, slyly, or with a leer; also, to allure.

leer†, *a.* Empty. (1) Not occupied or engaged; specif., riderless; as, a *leer* horse. (2) Void of contents; as, a *leer* stomach.—**leer'y¹**, *a.* Empty. [AS. *hlēor*, face.]

leer¹, *n.* A sly, oblique, malicious, or amorous glance. [<

leer², *n.* An annealing-chamber, -oven, or -arch, as in a glass-factory. [Prob. < LIE¹, *v.*] **lear‡.**

leer³, *n.* The cheek or face; also, the complexion or flesh.

leer'ing-ly, 1 lir'ŋ-lı; 2 lēr'ing-ly, *adv.* With a leer. [wary.

leer'y², 1 lir'ı; 2 lēr'y, *a.* [Slang.] Shrewd and sly; suspicious;

lees, 1 līz; 2 lēs, *n. pl.* The settlings of liquor; sediment; dregs. [< F. *lie*, < LL. *lia.*]

lee'some, 1 lī'səm; 2 lē'som, *a.* [Scot.] Pleasant; agreeable.—**leesome lane** [Scot.], same as LEELANE.

leet, 1 līt; 2 lēt, *n.* In England, a former court of jurisdiction for petty offenses. [< AS. *læth*, district.]

Leeu'war-den, 1 lē'wär-den; 2 lē-wär-dĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town, capital of Friesland province, Netherlands; pop. 42,630.

Leeu'wen-hoek, 1 lē'ven-huk; 2 lē'vĕn-hok, **Anton van** (1632–1723). A Dutch anatomist and physiologist, who discovered the red blood-corpuscles and the capillary circulation of blood.

leev'in, 1 līv'in; 2 lēv'ĭn, *n.* [Scot.] A living being.

lee'ward, 1 lī'ward *or* (*Naut.*) lū'ard; 2 lē'ward *or* (*Naut.*) lu'ard. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the direction in which the wind blows. **II.** *n.* The direction toward which the wind blows: opposed to *windward*. **III.** *adv.* Toward the lee. **lee'ward-ly‡.**

Lee'ward Is'lands. **1.** A group of W. Indian islands, including Porto Rico and the islands W. of it. **2.** A chain of islands W. of Trinidad. **3.** A British federal island colony in the W. Indies, consisting of Dominica, St. Kitts, and others; 765 sq. m.; pop. 128,000; capital, St. John (pop. 9,300).

lee'way", *n.* **1.** The lateral drift of a vessel to leeward. **2.** Hence, a falling behind or away from a set course.

leeze me, 1 līz; 2 lēz. [Scot.] Pleased am I with: an expression of affection and good will. **leese me‡; leise me‡; leize me‡.**

left, 1 left; 2 lĕft, *imp. & pp.* of LEAVE, *v.*

left, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to that side of the human body which is toward the north when facing sunrise: opposite to *right*. **2.** Situated on the left-hand side. [< AS. *left*, weak.]—**left bank of a river**, the bank to the left of a person who is facing down the river.

left, *n.* **1.** The left side or half of the body. **2.** In European countries, the liberal or democratic party, usually occupying the left side of the deliberative assembly.

left'-hand", *a.* **1.** Situated on the left side. **2.** Turning, opening or swinging to the left.—**left'-hand"ed**, *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger or more dexterous than the right. **2.** Done with the left hand; turning or moving from right to left, or oppositely to the motion of the hands of a clock; adapted for use by the left hand, as a tool. **3.** Hence, in general, clumsy; awkward. **4.** Without sincerity; indirect. **5.** Morganatic: from the giving to the bride of the left hand instead of the right by the bridegroom in a morganatic marriage.—**left'-hand"ed-ness**, *n.*—**left'-hand"er**, *n.* **1.** One who is left-handed. **2.** A left-handed blow, as in boxing. [2†. To make a bow.

leg, 1 leg; 2 lĕg, *vt.* [Slang.] **1.** To walk; run: frequently with *it*.

leg, *n.* **1.** A limb of an animal used for supporting the body and for walking; especially, in man, the part of the lower limb between knee and ankle. **2.** Something that resembles a leg; as, the *leg* of a table, of a pair of dividers, or of a triangle. **3.** Hence, anything that gives support. **4.** That portion of a nether garment or stocking which covers the leg. **5.** *Naut.* The distance run by a vessel on one tack. **6.** *Cricket.* That portion of the field which would be included between an imaginary line drawn at right angles from the batsman's left leg to the boundary and a line drawn from the batsman's middle wicket to the boundary. **7†.** An obeisance. [< Ice. *leggr*, leg.]—**leg'-by"**, *n.* In cricket, a run scored from a ball that has glanced off any part of the batsman's person save his hand. **leg'-bye"‡.**

Leg., *abbr.* Legal, legate. *legato* (It., smoothly), *legit* (L., he reads), *legunt* (L., they read).—**Leg., Legis.,** *abbr.* Legislative, Legislature.

leg'a-cy, 1 leg'ə-sɪ; 2 lĕg'ə-cy, *n.* **1.** Something left by will; a bequest. **2.** Hence, anything, as a characteristic, derived from an ancestor. **3†.** A commission; errand. **4†.** A legation; embassy. [< L. *legatum,* < *lego,* bequeath.]

le'gal, 1 lī'gal; 2 lē'gal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or according to law; created or permitted by law. **2.** In conformity with law; lawful; as, a *legal* education or paper; *legal* incapacity. **3.** That may be remedied by a resort to law, as distinguished from equity. **4.** *Theol.* (I) Relating to or founded upon the Mosaic law. (2) Pertaining to the doctrine of salvation by works, as distinguished from that of grace. [< F. *légal,* < L. *legalis,* < *lex* (*leg-*), law.]—**legal memory** (*Law*), the period through which things past are accepted in law as definitely affecting present rights or principles.—**l. separation,** same as JUDICIAL SEPARATION. See A MENSA ET THORO.—**l. tender,** coin or other money that may legally be offered in payment of a debt.—**le'gal-ism,** *n.* **1.** Close adherence to law; strict conformity to law. **2.** *Theol.* (1) The doctrine of salvation by works, as distinguished from that by grace. (2) The tendency to observe the letter rather than the spirit of the law.—**le'gal-ist,** *n.*—**le"gal-is'tic,** *a.*—**le-gal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being legal; conformity to law. **2.** The distinctive spirit of the legal profession.—**le'gal-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To give the authority of law to. **2.** To interpret, as the Scriptures, according to the letter rather than the spirit.—**le"gal-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**le'gal-ly,** *adv.* According to law; lawfully.

leg'ate, 1 leg'ɪt; 2 lĕg'at, *n.* **1.** A person accredited by one state or nation as its diplomatic representative to the court or government of another state or nation; an ambassador; envoy. **2.** A representative of the Pope in various functions, political or ecclesiastical. **3.** *Rom. Hist.* (1) An ambassador sent from Rome to a foreign nation, or one sent by a foreign nation to Rome. (2) A person accompanying a Roman general into the field as adviser, or a subordinate in command. (3) One accompanying a proconsul or pretor into the provinces as adviser, or sent as a deputy. (4) A governor of a province. **4.** A district governed by a legate; specific; formerly one of the six provinces of the Romagna. [< L. *legatus,* < *lego,* send.] Syn.: see DELEGATE.—**leg'ate-ship,** *n.*—**leg'a-tin(e)s,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a legate. **leg'-an-tine‡.**

leg"a-tee', 1 leg"ə-tī'; 2 lĕg"a-tē', *n.* The recipient of a legacy.

le-ga'tion, 1 lɪ-gē'shən; 2 le-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deputing or delegating. **2.** A diplomatic mission, or the persons composing it. **3.** The official residence or place of business of the chief of a diplomatic mission. **4.** The office or rank of a legate. [< L. *legatio(n-),* < *lego,* send.]

le-ga'to, 1 le-gä'to; 2 lē-gä'to *adv. Mus.* In a smooth, connected manner: opposed to *staccato.* [It., < L. *ligo.* tie.]

le-ga'tor, 1 lɪ-gē'tər; 2 le-gā'tôr, *n.* A testator.

leg'end, 1 lej'end; 2 lĕj'ĕnd, *n.* **1.** A narrative based chiefly on tradition; hence, doubtful narrative; fable; myth. **2.** A motto or inscription, as under a picture. **3.** The musical expression of a story, without words. **4.** A story, as of a saint. [< F. *légende,* < L. *lego,* read.] Syn.: see FICTION.—**Golden Legend.** **1.** A medieval collection of lives of the greater saints composed in Latin by Jacobus de Voragine (1230–1298), a Dominican, archbishop of Genoa, published in translation by Caxton in 1483. **2.** A poem by Longfellow, based on a story by Hartmann von der Aue, a minnesinger of the 12th century, concerning prince Henry of Hoheneck, who is afflicted with leprosy.—**leg'end-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of legends; fabulous.

Le-gendre', 1 lə-ʒändr'; 2 le-zhändr', **Adrian Marie** (1752–1883). A French mathematician.

leg'er, 1 lej'ər; 2 lĕj'er, *a.* **1.** Light and fine, as a line. **2†.** Stationary; permanent. [< F. *léger,* < L. *levis,* light.]—**leger lines,** in music, lines added above or below the usual staff to extend its compass.—**l. space,** a space included between two leger lines.—**le-ger'i-ty†,** *n.* Lightness; alertness.

leg'er-de-main", 1 lej'ər-dɪ-mēn"; 2 lĕj'er-de-mān", *n.* A deceptive performance that depends upon dexterity; sleight of hand. [< F. *léger,* light, + *de,* of, + *main,* hand.]

legged, 1 legd *or* leg'ed; 2 lĕgd *or* lĕg'ĕd, *a.* Having legs; as, bow-*legged.*

leg'ging, 1 leg'ɪŋ; 2 lĕg'ing, *n.* A covering for the leg; long gaiter; chiefly in the plural. **leg'gin‡.** [long.

leg'gy, 1 leg'ɪ; 2 lĕg'y, *a.* Having legs disproportionately

Leg'horn, 1 leg'hôrn; 2 lĕg'hôrn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Leghorn, Italy. **2.** [L- *or* l-] Made of Leghorn straw.—**Leghorn plait,** a plait of Leghorn straw of which bonnets and hats are made.—**L. straw,** the straw of a variety of wheat (*Triticum vulgare*) or, according to some, an allied species between wheat and barley, spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

leg'horn', *n.* **1.** A fine plait of Leghorn straw, used for making bonnets and hats. **2.** A bonnet or hat made of this plait. **3.** [L-] A breed of domestic fowls. See illus. under FOWL. [< *Leghorn* (the city), < It. *Livorno,* < L. *Liburnus.*]

Leg'horn², *n.* A province (133 sq. m.; pop. 143,583) and its capital, a seaport (pop. 114,809), W. Italy. **Li-vor'no‡** (It.).

leg'i-ble, 1 lej'ɪ-bl; 2 lĕj'i-bl, *a.* That may be read with **leg'i-bl²,** ease, or discovered or discerned from evident indications. [< L. *lego,* read.]—**leg"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being legible. **leg'i-bl(e-ness²‡.**—**leg'i-bly,** *adv.*

le'gion, 1 lī'jən; 2 lē'gon, *n.* **1.** A body of Roman soldiers, of 4,500 to 6,000 men, at different periods. **2.** One of various other military organizations of other countries; a military force: in the latter sense, usually in the plural. **3.** A great number; multitude. **4.** *Zool.* A group of animals usually ranking between a class and an order. [OF., < L. *legio(n-),* < *lego,* gather.] Syn.: see ARMY.

—**American Legion,** a society incorporated in New York, March 6, 1915, to enroll all citizens who have military training or experience valuable in the conduct of war.—**Legion of Honor,** an order of merit instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1802, as a reward for civil and military services. At present it embraces five classes—grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers, and chevaliers or knights.—**le'gion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a legion. **2.** Innumerable. **II.** *n.* A soldier of a legion.

leg'is-late, 1 lej'ɪs-lēt; 2 lĕj'is-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"-ING.] **1.** [U. S.] To bring about or affect in any way by an act of legislation. **2.** To make a law or laws.

leg"is-la'tion, 1 lej"ɪs-lā'shən; 2 lĕj"is-lā'shon, *n.* Enactment of laws, or business incidental thereto; also, the laws enacted by a legislative power. [< LL. *legislatio(n-),* < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, + *latio(n-),* a bearing.]

Syn.: code, economy, jurisprudence, law, polity. A *code* is a system of *laws; jurisprudence* is the science of *law,* or a system of *laws* scientifically considered, classed, and interpreted; *legislation,* primarily the act of legislating, denotes also the body of statutes enacted by a legislative body; an *economy* is a body of *laws* and regulations, with the entire system, political or religious, especially the latter, of which they form a part; as, the *code* of Draco, Roman *jurisprudence,* British *legislation,* the Mosaic *economy.* The Mosaic *economy* is known also as the Mosaic *law,* and we speak of the English common *law,* or the *law* of nations. *Polity* (Gr. *politeia,* from *polis,* a city) signifies the form, constitution, or method of government of a nation, state, church, or other institution; in usage it differs from *economy* as applying rather to the system itself, while *economy* applies especially to the method of administration or to the system as administered; an *economy* might be termed a *polity* considered with especial reference to its practical administration, hence commonly with special reference to details or particulars, while *polity* has more reference to broad principles. *Law,* as a collective noun, includes not only all special *laws,* but the principles on which they are based.

leg'is-la"tiv(e³, 1 lej'ɪs-lē"tɪv; 2 lĕj'is-lā"tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power to legislate; that makes or enacts laws. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable to legislation. **3.** Of or pertaining to a legislature. **II.** *n.* The lawmaking power in government: distinguished from *administrative* and *judicial.*—**leg'is-la-tiv(e-ly²,** *adv.*

leg'is-la"tor, 1 lej'ɪs-lē"tər *or* -ter; 2 lĕj'is-lā"tor, *n.* One who legislates; a lawgiver; also, a member of a legislature. [L. < *lex* (*leg-*), law, + *lator,* bearer, < *latus* borne.]

leg'is-la"ture, 1 lej'ɪs-lē"chur *or* -tiur; 2 lĕj'is-lā"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* A body of men empowered to make laws for a state; specifically [U. S.], the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress. [< L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, + LL. *latura,* a bearing.]

le'gist, 1 lī'jɪst; 2 lē'gist, *n* One learned or skilled in the law. [< F. *légiste,* < LL. *legista,* < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law.] **le'gist-er‡.**

le-git'i-mate. **I.** *vt.* 1 lɪ-jɪt'ɪ-mēt; 2 le-ǰit'i-māt. [-MAT"ED; -MAT"ING.] To make legitimate; also, to justify. **le-git'i-ma-tize‡; le-git'i-mize‡.** **II.** *a.* 1 -mɪt; 2 -mat. **1.** Having the sanction of law or custom; lawful; authorized; also, genuine. **2.** Born in wedlock; genuine. **3.** Based strictly on hereditary rights, or sovereignty. **4.** Following in regular or natural sequence; logically deduced. [< L. *legitimus,* lawful.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC.—**le-git'i-ma-cy,** *n.* The condition or quality of being legitimate.—**le-git'i-mate-ly,** *adv.*—**le-git'i-mate-ness,** *n.*—**le-git"i-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of making lawful or legitimate; specif., the act of legitimating a bastard. **2.** In some European countries, permission to reside and do business in a particular place, together with proof of identity, etc. **3.** Authenticity as being the work of a reputed author. **le-git"i-mi-sa'tion‡; le-git'i-mi-za'tion‡.**

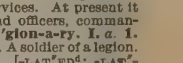
le-git'i-mist, 1 lɪ-jɪt'ɪ-mɪst; 2 le-ǰit'i-mist, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority or supports a certain authority as legitimate; specifically, in France, a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family. **le-git'i-ma-tist‡.**—**le-git'i-mism,** *n.* The principles or views of the Legitimists.

leg'len, 1 leg'lɪn; 2 lĕg'len, *n.* [Scot.] A milk-pail. **leg'lin‡.**

leg'len-girth", *n.* [Scot.] The lowest hoop on a milk-pail.

leg"ume-of-mut'ton, 1 leg"ə-vɪ-mut'ən; 2 lĕg"-ȯv-mŭt'on, *a.* Shaped like a leg of mutton; as a *leg-of-mutton* sail or sleeve.

leg'ume, 1 leg'yum; 2 lĕg'yum, *n.* **1.** The fruit or seed of any leguminous plant. **2.** *Bot.* A legume, or pod, called 2-valved seed-vessel formed of a simple pistil having the seeds arranged along the inner or ventral suture. **3†.** Any plant of the bean family. [< F. *légume,* < L. *legumen.* < *lego,* gather.]—**le-gu'mi-nous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a former vast family (*Leguminosæ*) of polypetalous plants. **2.** Producing legumes. **3.** Relating to legume-bearing plants. **le-gu'mi-nose‡.**


Legume of the Pea.

le-gu'min, 1 lɪ-gū'mɪn; 2 le-ǧū'min, *n. Chem.* A proteid compound resembling casein, contained in leguminous and many other seeds.

Leh'mann, 1 lē'mɑn; 2 lę'män, **Lilli,** Mme. Paul Kalisch (1848–). A German operatic soprano of Wagnerian rôles.

Leib'nitz, 1 laip'nɪts; 2 līp'nits, **Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von** (1646–1716). A German mathematician and philosopher.—**Leib-nitz'i-an,** *a. & n.*—**Leib-nitz'i-an-ism,** *n.*

Leices'ter, 1 les'tər; 2 lės'ter, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1533–1588), Robert Dudley, favorite of Queen Elizabeth. **2.** A borough and market-town in central England; pop. 234.190. **3.** Leicestershire.

Leices'ter-shire, 1 les'tər-shĭr; 2 lĕs'tər-shĭr, *n.* An inland county of England; 824 sq. m.; pop. 494,520; county town, Leicester.

Lei'den, *n.* Same as LEYDEN.

Lei'dy, 1 laĭ'dɪ; 2 lī'dy, **Joseph** (1823–1891). An American physician and comparative anatomist.

leig'er†, *n.* A resident ambassador. **lieg'er†.**

Leigh'ton, 1 lē'tən; 2 lē'ton, **Frederick, Lord** (1830–1896). A British painter; president of the Royal Academy.

Lein'ster, 1 len'stər; 2 lĕn'ster, *n.* A province in S. E. Ireland; 7,622 sq. m.; pop. 1,162,000.

Leip'zig, 1 laĭp'sɪH *or* (*Eng.*) -sɪk; 2 līp'sĭH *or* (*Eng.*) -sĭk, *n.* A historic university city (pop. 604,380) of Saxony; the Allies defeated the French, Oct. 16–19, 1813. **Leip'sic†.**

leis'ter, 1 lɪs'tər; 2 lēs'ter, *n.* [Scot.] A three-pronged fishing-spear. [< Ice. *ljóstr.*]

lei'sure, 1 lī'ʒur *or* leʒ'ur; 2 lē'zhụr *or* lĕzh'ụr. **I.** *a.* Free from occupation; spare; unoccupied. **II.** *n.* **1.** Freedom from necessary occupation; spare time. **2.** Time available, as for some particular purpose. [< F. *loisir,* < OF. *leisir,* be permitted, < L. *licet,* it is lawful.]—**lei'sure-ly.** **I.** *a.* Done at leisure; deliberate; slow. **II.** *adv.* At leisure; deliberately.—**lei'sure-li-ness,** *n.*

Leith, 1 līth; 2 lēth, *n.* A manufacturing and commercial seaport in S. E. Scotland; now incorporated in the City of Edinburgh.

Lei'tha, 1 laĭ'tə; 2 lī'tä, *n.* A river between Austria and Hungary; length, 100 m. to Danube river.

leit'mo-tif', 1 laĭt'mo-tīf'; 2 līt'mo-tēf', *n.* [G.] *Mus.* A representative theme used to indicate a certain person, attribute, or idea, in an opera, oratorio, or cantata. **leit'mo-tiv"†.**

Le'ly, 1 lī'lɪ; 2 lē'ly, **Sir Peter** (1618–1680). A Dutch-English painter, employed by Charles I. and Charles II.

Le-maitre', 1 lə-mĕtr'; 2 le-mātr', **François Élie Jules** (1853–1914). A French critic.

le'man†, 1 lī'mən; 2 lē'man, *n.* A sweetheart; mistress. [< AS. *leōf mann,* dear person.] **lem'man†.**

Le"man', 1 lē"mäN'; 2 lă"mäN', **G. M. J.** (1851–1920). Belgian general, heroic defender of Liége against the German invasion, 1914.

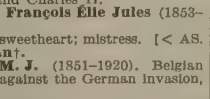
Le'man, 1 lē'mən; 2 lę'măn, **Lake.** See GENEVA, LAKE.

Le Mans, 1 lə mäN; 2 le măn. A town, the capital of Sarthe department, France; cathedral; Prussians defeated the French in 1871; pop. 71,783.

Lem'berg, 1 lem'bɛrH; 2 lĕm'bĕrH, *n.* **1.** A county in Poland. **2.** A fortified manufacturing city, S. E. Poland; pop. 206,200; university (founded 1661); entered by the Russians, 1914; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, June 22, 1915. **Lwow†.**

lem'ma, 1 lem'ə; 2 lĕm'a, *n.* **1.** A subject or theme assumed for treatment, as in verse. **2.** *Math.* A subsidiary proposition employed as an auxiliary in demonstrating another one. **3.** *Logic.* A proposition assumed to be true. **4.** *Bot.* The small, chaffy scale inside and above the subtending glumes of the grass spikelet just below the stamens and pistil; flowering glume. [L., < Gr. *lēmma,* anything taken, < *lambanō,* take.]

lem'ming, 1 lem'ɪŋ; 2 lĕm'ing, *n.* One of several small Arctic rodents with a short tail and furry feet. [Norw.]



Lemming. 1/15

Lem'ni-an, 1 lem'nɪ-ən; 2 lĕm'nĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the island of Lemnos, in the Ægean sea. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lemnos.—**Lemnian bole, L. earth,** a white or grayish yellow variety of aluminous earth. — **L. smith,** Vulcan; Hephæstus.

Lem'nos, 1 lem'nos; 2 lĕm'nŏs, *n.* A Greek island (180 sq. m.; pop. 27,000), N. E. Ægean sea.

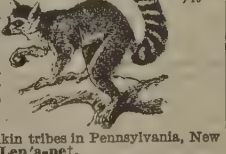
lem'on, 1 lem'ən; 2 lĕm'on, *a.* **1.** Flavored with or containing lemon; as, *lemon* pie. **2.** Lemon-colored.

lem'on, *n.* An oval orange-like fruit, with a bright-yellow thick skin and very acid pulp and juice; also, the tree (*Citrus medica limonum*) that produces this fruit. [< Per. لیمو *līmūn,* lemon.]—**lem"on-ade',** *n.* A drink of lemon-juice, water, and sugar.

Le Mort Homme. See MORT HOMME, LE.

Lem'u-el, 1 lem'yu-əl; 2 lĕm'yu-ĕl, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Heb.]

le'mur, 1 lī'mur; 2 lē'mŭr, *n.* A small mammal related to the monkeys. Lemurs are mostly nocturnal, with fox-like faces and soft fur, and are of about the size of a cat; they are found mainly in Madagascar. [< L. *lemures,* ghosts.]—**lem'u-roid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lemurs. **II.** *n.* A lemur. [+ -OID.] **lem'u-rine†.**



Lemur. 1/18

Lem'u-res, 1 lem'yu-rīz; 2 lĕm'-yu-rēz, *n. pl. Rom. Myth.* Spirits who could not find rest; ghosts.

len', 1 len; 2 lĕn, *vt. & vi.* To lend.

Le'na, 1 lī'nə; 2 lē'na, *n.* **1.** Diminutive of HELEN. **2.** A river in Siberia; length, 3,000 m. to Arctic ocean.

Len'a-pe, 1 len'ə-pī; 2 lĕn'a-pē, *n.* The generic name of the Algonkin tribes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and vicinity. **Len"i-Len'a-pe†.**

Le-nard', 1 lə-närt'; 2 le-närt', **Philipp, von,** (1862–). A German physicist; awarded Nobel prize in 1905.—**Lenard rays** (*Physics*), rays produced on the outer cathode surface of an aluminum vacuum tube in which an electric discharge has been induced, resembling cathode rays, but not due to permeation from within, as was formerly supposed.—**L. tube** (*Elec.*), a vacuum tube, either made of or coated with aluminum, used in the production of Lenard rays.

Len'bach, 1 len'baH; 2 lĕn'băH, **Franz von** (1836–1904). A German painter.

lend, 1 lend; 2 lĕnd, *v.* [LENT; LEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the temporary use of without compensation, and with the condition that the thing itself, or its equivalent in kind, is to be returned; as, to *lend* books. **2.** To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and ultimately the thing itself or its value. **3.** To furnish in general, or in a figurative sense; afford; accommodate; as, to *lend* assistance. **II.** *i.* To make a loan, or be in the business of making loans. [< AS. *lǽnan,* < *lǽn,* loan.]—**to lend a hand,** or **helping hand,** to give assistance.—**lend'er,** *a.*—**lend'ing,** *n.* **1.** A thing lent; a loan; hence, an adjunct. **2.** The act of making a loan.

le'ne, 1 lī'nɪ; 2 lē'ne. *Phon.* **I.** *a.* Smooth; unaspirated. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any smooth, unaspirated consonant. **2.** *Gr. Gram.* The smooth breathing, indicating the absence of the *h* sound. [< L. *lenis,* smooth.]

lene†, *vt.* To lend; grant.

leng'er†, *a.* Longer.—**leng'est†,** *a.* Longest.

length, 1 lenth; 2 lĕngth, *n.* **1.** Extension from end to end; the greatest dimension of a body. **2.** Distance measured along a line from end to end. **3.** The state of being long. **4.** Extent in point of time. **5.** A specific or understood distance; a thing of known extent; as, a boat's *length.* **6.** Power of extension; reach; extent; also, the distance reached or that may be reached. **7.** *Gram. & Pros.* Quantity; the quality of a vowel as being long or short, accented or unaccented. [< AS. *length,* < *lang,* long.]—**at length.** **1.** After an interval of expectation; finally; at last. **2.** At full length; without omission or contraction. SYN.: at last. The two prepositional phrases *at last* and *at length* are quite distinct in meaning and are not, in strict usage, interchangeable. The assumption that *at length* means the same as *at last,* and is therefore superfluous, is an error. Both *at length* and *at last* presuppose long waiting; but *at last* views what comes after the waiting as a *finality; at length* views it as *intermediate* with reference to action or state that continues, or to results that are yet to follow; as, "I have invited him often, and *at length* he is coming"; "I have invited him often, and *at last* he has come"; "*At length* he began to recover;" "*At last* he died." "*At last* he concluded" is correct, but "*At last* he began" would seem somewhat grotesque. The distinction appears clearly in the two following quotations from Milton: "Scarce thus *at length* failed speech recovered sad." *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 357. "O, then, *at last* relent." *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 79. —**length'wise,** *adv.* In a longitudinal direction. **length'-ways†.**—**length'y,** *a.* [LENGTH'I-ER; LENGTH'I-EST.] **1.** Having length; unduly long. **2.** [U. S.] Tall.—**length'i-ly,** *adv.*—**length'i-ness,** *n.*

length'en, 1 leng'th'n; 2 lĕngth'n, *vt. & vi.* To make or grow longer; draw out, as in pronunciation; extend the duration of; protract. SYN.: see PROTRACT; STRETCH.

le'ni-ent, 1 lī'nɪ-ənt *or* lĭn'yent; 2 lē'nĭ-ĕnt *or* lēn'yĕnt, *a.* **1.** Of merciful disposition; gentle; mild; indulgent. **2‡.** Soothing; laxative; emollient. [< L. *lenio,* soothe, < *lenis,* soft.] SYN.: see CHARITABLE.

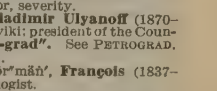
—**le'ni-en-cy,** *n.* Mildness; lenity. **le'ni-ence†.** SYN.: see LENITY; MERCY; PATIENCE.—**le'ni-ent-ly,** *a.*—**len'i-tiv**(es, **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to allay pain or mitigate suffering. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which soothes or mitigates. **2.** An aperient medicine; a laxative.—**len'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being lenient. SYN.: clemency, forbearance, gentleness, kindness, leniency, mercy, mildness, tenderness. See MERCY.—ANT.: cruelty, harshness, rigor, severity.

Le'nin, 1 lye'nɪn; 2 lyĕ'nin, **Nikolai Vladimir Ulyanoff** (1870–1924). Revolutionist; leader of Bolsheviki; president of the Council of the Russian Republic.—**Le'nin-grad".** See PETROGRAD.

Len"ni-Len'a-pe, *n.* Same as LENAPE.

Le-nor"mant', 1 lə-nôr"mäN'; 2 le-nōr"măn', **François** (1837–1883). A French scholar and archeologist.

lens[1], 1 lenz; 2 lĕns, *n.* **1.** A piece of glass or other transparent substance, bounded by two surfaces, of different curvature, generally spherical, or by one spherical or curved, and one plane surface, by which rays of light may be made to converge or to diverge. **2.** Any device for concentrating or dispersing radiation by refraction. **3.** *Anat.* A biconvex transparent body situated behind the iris of the eye. [< L. *lens,* lentil.]—**crown lens,** the convex portion in an achromatic lens. —**echelon l.,** see under ECHELON.



Cross-sections of Common Forms of Lenses. 1. Double convex. 2. Plano-convex. 3. Convexo-concave. 4. Double concave. 5. Plano-concave. 6. Concavo-convex, or diverging meniscus.

Lens[2], 1 länz; 2 länz, *n.* A coal-mining town in N. E. France; pop. 14,259; seized by Germans in 1914, and from which Canadians drove them out, Sept., 1918.

lent, 1 lent; 2 lĕnt, *imp. & pp.* of LEND.

Lent, *n. Eccl.* **1.** A fast of forty days (excluding Sundays), observed annually, from Ash Wednesday till Easter, by the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and other churches, as a season of penitence and self-denial. **2.** A period of fasting at any time of the year, as before Christmas. [< LENTEN.]—**len'ten,** *a.* [I- or L-] **1.** Pertaining to or suitable for Lent. **2.** Plain; spare; meager; also, cold or chary. [< AS. *lenctan,* < *lang,* long.] [Slowly.

len"ta-men'te, 1 len"tə-men'tē; 2 lĕn"tä-mĕn'tę, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Becoming slower by degrees; rallentando.

len'ti-cel, 1 len'tɪ-sel; 2 lĕn'ti-sĕl, *n. Bot.* A loose lens-shaped mass of cells belonging to the corky layer of plants, representing

a break in the continuity of the corky layer permitting an interchange between the gases within the plant and the external air.

len-tic'u-lar, 1 len-tik'yu-lar; 2 lĕn-tĭ'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Resembling a double-convex lens; lentil-shaped. **2.** Of or pertaining to a lens. [< L. *lenticula,* < *lens,* lentil.] **len'ti-form‡.**

len-tig'i-nose, 1 len-tij'ĭ-nōs; 2 lĕn-tig'ĭ-nōs, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to lentigo; freckled; dusty. [< LL. *lentiginosus,* < L. *lentigo;* see LENTIGO.] **len-tig'i-nous‡.**

len-ti'go, 1 len-tai'go; 2 lĕn-tī'gō, *n.* [LEN-TIG'I-NES, 1 -tij'ĭ-nīz; 2 -tig'ĭ-nēs, *pl.*] *Med.* Freckles; a freckly condition of the skin. [L., < *lens* (*lent-*), lentil.]

len'til, 1 len'tĭl; 2 lĕn'tĭl, *n.* **1.** An Old World leguminous plant (*Lentilla lens*) with pale-blue flowers and broad pods containing edible seeds; also, the seed itself. **2.** A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. [< F. *lentille,* < L. *lenticula,* < *lens,* lentil.]

len'to, 1 len'to; 2 lĕn'to, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Slow; slowly.

len'toid, 1 len'toid; 2 lĕn'tȯid, *a.* Lens-shaped; lenticular.

l'en"voi', 1 lŭn"vwȧ'; 2 lĭn'vwȧ'. Same as ENVOY².

Le'o, 1 lī'o; 2 lē'o, *n.* **1.** The fifth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about July 21. **2.** A constellation in the sign Virgo. See CONSTELLATION.

Leo², *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** One of 13 popes; especially: (1) **L. I., Saint,** the Great (390?–461). (2) **L. III. Saint** (750?–816), crowned Charlemagne as emperor. (3) **L. X., Giovanni de' Medici** (1475–1521); pope 1513–21; patron of the Renaissance. (4) **L. XIII., Gioacchino Pecci** (1810–1903); pope 1878–1903; opponent of socialism and communism. **3.** One of 6 emperors of the East: especially **L. III., Flavius, the Isaurian** (675?–741); defeated Saracens at Constantinople (719). [Gr., lion.]

Leom'in-ster, 1 lem'in-ster; 2 lĕm'in-ster, *n.* A city in central Massachusetts; pop. 19,750.

Le'on, 1 lī'en; 2 lē'ȯn (*Sp.* lā-ōn'; 2 lę-ōn'), *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A town (pop. 63,000) in central Mexico. **3.** A former kingdom of N. W. Spain. **4.** A province (5,936 sq. m.; pop. 417,400) in N. W. Spain, part of the former kingdom; also, its capital (pop. 17,000). **5.** A town in W. Nicaragua; formerly the capital; university; pop. 73,520. **6.** A manufacturing town in Guanajuato State, Mexico; pop. 58,000. **7.** A province in Ecuador; pop. 109,600.

Leon., *abbr.* Leonard.

Leon'ard, 1 len'ərd; 2 lĕn'ard, *n.* A masculine personal name. D. **Le'o-nard,** 1 lē'o-nārt, 2 lę'o-nart; F. **Lé"o"nard',** 1 lē"o"-nār', 2 lę'o'när'; G. **Le'on-hard,** 1 lē'on-hūrt, 2 lę'ȯn-härt; It. Pg. Sp. **Le"o-nar'do,** 1 lē"o-nūr'do, 2 lę'o-när'do; L. **Le"o-nar'dus,** 1 lī"o-nār'dus, 2 lē'o-när'dŭs. [Teut., lion-strong.]

Le"on-ca-val'lo, 1 lē"on-ka-vāl'lo; 2 lę'ȯn-cä-väl'lo. **Ruggiero** (1858–1920). An Italian composer and librettist; *Pagliacci,* etc.

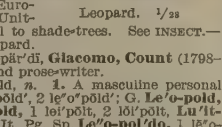
Le'o-nid, 1 lī'o-nid; 2 lē'o-nid, *n.* One of the meteors that form a shower about November 14 in a modified form every year, but especially brilliant at intervals of approximately 33 years: so called because their radiant point is in the constellation Leo.

Le-on'i-das, 1 li-en'i-das; 2 le-ȯn'i-das, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** One of two kings of Sparta, esp. **L. I.** (– 480 B. C.), killed at Thermopylæ. [Gr., son of the lion.]

le'o-nin(e², 1 lī'o-nin; 2 lē'o-nĭn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a lion; fierce; powerful; majestic. **2.** *Pros.* Designating a medieval rimed Latin verse, also English verse in which the final syllable of a line rimes with one in the middle. **3.** [L-] Belonging or relating to a pope called Leo. [< F. *léonin,* < L. *leoninus,* < *leo,* LION.]

Le"o-no'ra, 1 lī"o-nō'rə; 2 lē'o-nō'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. **L.-o-nore‡.** G. **Le-no're,** 1 lē-nō're, 2 lę-nō're; It. **Le"o-no'ra,** 1 lē'o-nō'ra, 2 lę'o-nō'rä. (See ELEANOR.]

leop'ard, } 1 lep'ərd; 2 lĕp'ard, *n.* **1.** A ferocious carnivorous, cat-like mammal, the panther (*Felis pardus*) of Asia and Africa, of a pale-fawn color, spotted with dark brown or black. **2.** Some similar cat-like mammal; as, the **American leopard** or jaguar; the **hunting-leopard** or chetah; the **snow-leopard** or ounce. **3.** *Her.* A lion passant gardant. [< Gr. *leōn,* lion, + *pardos,* pard.]—**great leopard-moth,** a leaf-eating European moth introduced into the United States. It is a pest harmful to shade-trees. See INSECT.—**leop'ard-ess,** *n.* A female leopard.



Leopard. 1/32

Le"o-par'di, 1 lē"o-pär'dī; 2 lę'o-pär'dī, **Giacomo, Count** (1798–1837). An Italian lyric poet and prose-writer.

Le'o-pold, 1 lī'o-pōld, 2 lē'o-pōld, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Lé"o"pold',** 1 lē"o"pōld', 2 lę'o'pōld'; G. **Le'o-pold,** 1 lē'o-pōlt, 2 lę'o-pōlt; **Leu'pold,** 1 loi'pōlt, 2 lȯi'pōlt, **Lu'it-pold,** 1 lu'it-pōlt, 2 ly'it-pōit; It. Pg. Sp. **Le"o-pol'do,** 1 lē"o-pōl'do, 2 lę'o-pōl'do; L. **Le"o-pol'dus,** 1 lī"o-pōl'dus, 2 lē'o-pōl'dŭs. **2. L. I.** (1640–1705), emperor of Germany, 1658–1705. **3. L. II.** (1747–1792), emperor of Germany, 1790–1792. **4. L. II.** (1835–1909), a king of the Belgians, 1865–1909; founder of Belgian Congo. **5. Maximilian J. M. A.** (1846–), a Bavarian prince; former field-marshal in the German army. **6. Salvator M. J.** (1863–), an Austrian archduke; commanded on the Italian front during the World War.

Le-pan'to, 1 li-pan'to; 2 le-pän'to, *n.* **1.** A seaport in Greece, at the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth; near here the Italian and Spanish fleets defeated the Turks, Oct. 7, 1571. **2. Gulf of,** see CORINTH, GULF OF. **3. Straits of,** the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth. [Gr. *lepra,* < *lepō,* peel.]

lep'er, 1 lep'ər; 2 lĕp'er, *n.* One afflicted with leprosy. [<

Lep"i-dop'ter-a, 1 lep"i-dep'tər-ə; 2 lĕp"i-dŏp'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having four wings covered with minute scales and always undergoing a complete metamorphosis through egg, caterpillar, pupa, and imago stages; butterflies and moths. [< Gr. *lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale, + *pteron,* wing.]—**lep"i-dop'ter, *n.*—lep"i-dop'ter-an,** *a. & n.*—**lep"i-dop'ter-ous,** *a.*—**lep"i-do-si'ren,** *n. Ich.* An eel-like lungfish, as the South-American *Lepidosiren paradoxa.*—**lep'i-dote,** *a. Bot.* Scurfy with minute scales.

Lep'i-dus, 1 lep'i-dus; 2 lĕp'i-dŭs, **M. Æmilius** (–A. D. 13). A Roman triumvir with Antony and Octavius (Augustus).

lep'o-rin(e², 1 lep'o-rin *or* -rin; 2 lĕp'o-rin *or* -rĭn, *a.* Like or pertaining to hares. [< L. *leporinus,* < *lepus* (*lepor-*), hare.]

Le Pré'tre, 1 lə prā'tr; 2 lę prē'tr, A wooded region in the Argonne, France; scene of severe fighting between French and Germans, 1914–1915.

lep'ro-sy, 1 lep'ro-si; 2 lĕp'ro-sy, *n.* A chronic skin-disease with ulcerous spots and scaling off of dead tissue.—**lep-rol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medicine that treats of leprosy.—**lep'rose,** *a. Bot.* Having a scurfy appearance; scale-like; leprous.—**lep'rous,** *a. Pathol.* **1.** Affected with leprosy; unclean. **2.** Scale-like; covered with scales. **3†.** Causing leprosy. **lep'er-ous‡.—lep'ro-sly,** *adv.*—**lep'rous-ness,** *n.*

lep'to-, lept-, 1 lep'to-, lept-; 2 lĕp'to-, lĕpt-. From Gr. *leptos,* fine, small (< *lepō,* peel); combining forms, used in zoological and botanical terms.—**lep'tome,** *n. Bot.* The bast or phloem portion of a fibrovascular bundle: distinguished from *hadrom.* **lep'tom‡.—lep'to-mat'ic,** *a.*—**lep'to-spo-ran'gi-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having sporangia that rise from single cells of the epidermis.

lere‖, 1 lir; 2 lēr, *n.* Learning; lore.

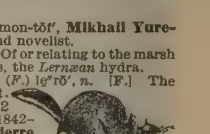
Ler'i-da, 1 ler'i-də; 2 lĕr'i-da *or* (*Sp.*) lę'rī-dä, *n.* **1.** A Spanish province; 4,690 sq. m.; pop. 319,089. **2.** A town in N. E. Spain; pop. 23,000.

Le-rin', *n.* Same as FLORINA.

Ler"mon-tof', 1 lyer"mon-tef'; 2 lyĕr"mon-tŏf', **Mikhail Yurevich** (1814–1841). A Russian poet and novelist.

Ler-næ'an, 1 lūr-ni'ən; 2 lēr-nē'an, *a.* Of or relating to the marsh and lake of Lerna in Peloponnesus; as, the *Lernæan* hydra.

ler'ot, 1 ler'et *or (F.)* lę"rō'; 2 lĕr'ŏt *or (F.)* lę"rō', *n.* [F.] The garden-dormouse (*Eliomys nitela*).**lor‡.**



Lerot. 1/2

Le-roy'-Beau'lieu, 1 lə-rwā'-bō"lyū'; 2 le-rwä'-bō"lyŭ', *n.* **1. Anatole Henri** (1842–1912), a French art-historian. **2. Pierre Paul** (1843–1916), a French author on political economy, etc.; brother of the preceding.

Le-sage', 1 lə-sāj'; 2 le-säzh', **Alain René** (1668–1747). A French novelist and dramatist; *Gil Blas.*

Les'bos, 1 lez'bos; 2 lĕs'bŏs, *n.* The ancient name of the island of Mitylene, Ægean sea; birthplace of Sappho.

Les Cayes, 1 lē kē; 2 lę cā. A seaport on the S. coast of Haiti Island; pop. 15,000.

Les"cot', 1 les"kō'; 2 lĕs"cŏ', **Pierre** (1510–1578). A French architect who designed the wing of the Louvre, Paris.

lese"-maj'es-ty, 1 liz"-maj'es-ti; 2 lēs"-mäj'ĕs-ty, *n.* Any crime against or insult offered to the sovereign power; treason. [< F. *lèse-majesté,* < L. *læsa,* fem. pp. of *lædo,* hurt, + *majestas,* MAJESTY.] **leze"-maj'es-ty‡.**

Les Ẽ"parges', 1 lē"zə"pārj'; 2 le"sę"pärzh', *n.* A village in Meuse department, France; recaptured from the Germans by the French in the World War, August, 1915.

Les'ghi-an, 1 les'gi-ən; 2 lĕs'gi-an, *n.* **1.** One of an East-Caucasian group of brachycephalic peoples. **2.** Their language.

le'sion, 1 lī'ʒən; 2 lē'zhon, *n.* A hurt; loss; injury: (1) *Med.* Any morbid change in function or structure of an organ or tissue. (2) *Civ. Law.* The injury suffered by a party to a contract who does not get an equivalent for what he gives. [< L. *læsio(n-),* < *lædo,* hurt.] [Victor Hugo (1862).

Les Mi"sé'ra'bles, 1 lē mi"zē"rā'bl; 2 lę mĭ"sę"rä'bl. A novel by

less, 1 les; 2 lĕs. **I.** *a.* [LEAST, *superl.*] **1.** Smaller, as in capacity; not so large or much. **2.** Smaller by subtraction or omission; as, a year *less* a month. **3.** Of slighter consequence; inferior. **4‖.** Of smaller size. *Less* refers to quantity, measure, or degree; *fewer* refers to number. **II.** *n.* **1.** A smaller part or quantity. **2.** The smaller (of things compared); the younger (of persons). **III.** *adv.* In an inferior degree; not so much. [< AS. *læs, læssa,* less.]

-less, *suffix.* A termination expressing deprivation or destitution, often equivalent to "without"; as, harm*less.* [< AS. *-lēas,* < *lēas,* loose.]

less-ee', 1 les-ī'; 2 lĕs-ē', *n.* One to whom a lease is granted; one holding property by lease. [< OF. *lessé,* pp. of *lesser,* let.]

less'en, 1 les'n; 2 lĕs'n, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make less; diminish; shrink. **2.** To reduce, as in importance. Syn.: see ABATE; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; IMPAIR; RETRENCH.—**less'en-er,** *n.*

Les"seps', 1 le"seps'; 2 lĕ"sĕps', **Ferdinand de, Count** (1805–1894). A French engineer; built the Suez canal, and projected the Panama canal, 1869.

less'er,‖ 1 les'ər; 2 lĕs'er, *a.* Less; smaller; inferior.—**Lesser Bear** (*Astron.*), Ursa Minor. See CONSTELLATION; URSA.—**L. Dog** (*Astron.*), Canis Minor. See CONSTELLATION; URSA.—**L. doxology,** see DOXOLOGY; GLORIA.

Les'sing, 1 les'iŋ; 2 lĕs'ing, **Gotthold Ephraim** (1729–1781). A German poet and critic.

les'son, 1 les'n; 2 lĕs'n, *n.* **1.** A specific exercise to be learned or recited at one time; task assigned by a teacher. **2.** Instruction; an instance of instruction; in the plural, a course of instruction. **3.** A set portion of any work or writing suitable for reading at one time; a reading; specif., a portion of Scripture read or appointed to be read in divine service, especially in the breviary offices, in the Anglican and other churches, such portion read in the order of Morning or Evening Prayer, as distinguished from the *epistle* and *gospel.*

4. Knowledge gained, as by experience. 5. A reprimand; lecture. [< F. *leçon*, < L. *lectio(n-)*, a reading, < *lego*, read.] Syn.: see TASK.—**les'son,** *vt.* To tutor; teach; rebuke; also, to inculcate.

les'sor, 1 les'ar *or* -er; 2 lĕs'or *or* -ŏr, *n.* One who grants a lease or demises a property. [OF., < *lesser;* see LESSEE.]

lest, *conj.* 1. In order that . . . not; as, "*Lest* we forget." 2. For fear that; that: following expressions indicating alarm or anxiety. [< AS. *thỹ læs the*, the less that.]

let[1], 1 let; 2 lĕt, *vt. & vi.* [LET; LET'TING.] 1. To suffer; permit; give leave to: used as an auxiliary followed by an infinitive (with *to* omitted) forming an imperative phrase of the first or third person; as, *let* me see; *let* him come. 2. To hire out; rent; be leased or hired: often with *out*. 3. To allow to pass; emit; discharge; as, to *let* blood. 4. To enable; as, I will *let* you know. 5†. To abandon or relinquish. [< AS. *lætan*, let.] Syn.: see ALLOW; PERMIT.—**let a-be** or **a-bee** [Scot.], not to mention.—**to let a-be** or **a-bee** [Scot.], to let alone.—**to let alone,** to refrain from interference with.—**to let blood,** to draw blood by opening a vein.—**to let fall.** 1. To spill or cause to tumble down; drop; often figuratively. 2. To mention accidentally or thoughtlessly. —**to let in.** 1. To insert. 2. [Slang.] To cause loss to; defraud. —**to let into.** 1. To admit to knowledge of; as, to *let* one *into* a secret. 2. [Slang.] To attack; beat; abuse; vilify.—**to let off.** 1. To discharge; explode; cause to go off, or let fly. 2. [Colloq.] To excuse from an engagement, duty, or penalty; pardon.—**to let one have one's head,** to allow one to follow one's own course; free from restraint or control.—**to let oneself go** or **loose** [Colloq.], to give expression to one's views or feelings without restraint.—**to let out.** 1. To open the door for, or show the way out to. 2. To suffer to escape. 3. To divulge; disclose; as, to *let out* a secret. 4. To make larger by releasing a part previously fastened; loosen; extend.—**to let slip,** to allow to escape; lose; miss.—**to let the cat out of the bag** [Colloq.], to reveal a secret.—**to let well** (or **well enough**) **alone,** to abstain from endeavoring to improve or otherwise alter the condition of anything that is in satisfactory state.—**let'ter**[1], *n.* One who lets, suffers, or permits.

let[2]‖, *v.* [LET or LET'TED[4]; LET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To hinder or impede in doing; obstruct; oppose; retard. **II**†. *i.* 1. To be in the way; hinder. 2. To leave off; stop. 3. To hesitate; delay. [< AS. *lettan*, < *læt*, slow.] **lat**‡; **lette**†.

let, *n.* 1. Anything that obstructs or hinders; an obstacle; an impediment: used in this sense in the games of fives and rackets: now usually in the phrase "without *let* or hindrance." 2. *Lawn-tennis.* A stroke in which the ball in serving touches the net as it passes over.

-let, *suffix.* A termination forming diminutives from French and English nouns; as, gimlet, tablet. [< OF. *let*, *-lette*, < dim. *-el* (< L. *-ellus*) + *-et*.]

letch[1], *v. & n.* Same as LEACH.—**letch'y,** *a.* Leachy.

le'thal, 1 lī'thel; 2 lē'thal, *a.* 1. Causing death; deadly; fatal. 2. Pertaining to death. [< L. *lethalis*, < *lethum*, prop. *letum*, death.]

leth'ar-gy, 1 leth'ar-ji; 2 lĕth'ar-ġy, *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] 1. A state of morbid and prolonged sleep; stupor. 2. A state of inaction, indifference, or dulness; apathy. 3. Complete repose or torpor. [< Gr. *lēthargia*, drowsiness.] Syn.: see APATHY; STUPOR.—**le-thar'gic,** *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected by lethargy; drowsy; stupefying. **le-thar'gi-cal**†.—**le-thar'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**leth'ar-gize,** *vt.* To make lethargic. **leth'ar-gise**‡.

Leth'bridge, 1 leth'brij; 2 lĕth'brĭġ, *n.* A coal-mining town in Alberta province, Canada; pop. 11,060.

Le'the, 1 lī'thi; 2 lē'thē, *n. Gr. Myth.* 1. The stream of Oblivion in the lower world, a drink of whose water brought forgetfulness. 2. Hence, oblivion; forgetfulness.—**Le-the'an,** *a.*

le-thif'er-ous, 1 li-thif'er-us; 2 le-thif'er-ŭs, *a.* 1. Inducing sleep. 2†. Deadly; lethal. [< L. *letum*, death, + *fero*, bear.]

Le-ti'ti-a, 1 li-tish'i-e; 2 le-tish'i-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Lée"tice',** 1 lē"tis', 2 le"tiç'; It. **Le-ti'zi-a,** 1 lē-tit'si-a, 2 le-tit'si-ä; L. **Læ-ti'ti-a,** 1 li-tish'i-e, 2 lē-tish'i-a. [L., joy.]

Le'to, 1 lī'to; 2 lē'to, *n. Gr. Myth.* The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus. She was persecuted by Hera and wandered about till she came to Delos, where her children were born. Called *Latona* by the Romans. [< Gr. *Lētō*, Leto.]

Lett, 1 let; 2 lĕt, *n.* A Latvian; a member of one of the three divisions of the Lithuanians.

let'ter, 1 let'ar; 2 lĕt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To inscribe letters upon; to write letters. **II**[2]. *n.* 1. (1) A mark or character used to represent a sound or articulation of human speech; a character of the alphabet; a primary element of written speech. (2) A type bearing such a character; also, collectively, printers' type or a style of type. 2. A written or printed communication: (1) From one person to another; especially, a missive longer than a note; an epistle. (2) A document certifying a grant of authority, right, privilege, or the like, made to the person named therein: often in the plural; as, *letters* dimissory; *letters* patent. 3. The literal or exact meaning or requirement of the words used; as, according to the *letter* of the law. 4. *pl.* Literary culture; learning; knowledge; erudition; also, literature in the aggregate or in general; as, the domain of *letters*. 5. *Mus.* A tone, note, key, or degree designated or symbolized by a letter of the alphabet. 6. A size of paper varying from 8" x 10" to 16" x 16"; letter-paper. 7†. An inscription. [< L.[3] *littera*.] Syn.: character, emblem, mark, sign, symbol, type.—**day letter,** see LETTERGRAM.—**l. of credit,** a commercial instrument issued by a merchant or banker authorizing the bearer to draw money or obtain goods from other bankers or merchants. —**l. of marque, l. of marque and reprisal,** a commission issued by a government authorizing a private person to take the property of a foreign state, or of its citizens or subjects, as redress for injuries; also, a vessel sailing under such commission. —**let'ter-book",** *n.* A book in which letters or copies of letters are kept.—**l.-carrier,** *n.* A postman; one who carries and delivers letters.—**l.-case,** *n.* A portable writing-desk.—**l.-drop,** *n.* A slot through which letters may be dropped.—**let'tered,** *a.* 1. Versed in letters; learned; literary; cultured. 2. Inscribed or marked with letters.—**let'ter-er,** *n.*—**letter-file,** *n.* Any device for filing letters.—**l.-head,** *n.* A printed heading at the top of a sheet of letter-paper, or a sheet that bears such a heading.—**let'ter-ing,** *n.* 1. The act, process, or business of marking or stamping with letters or of making letters. 2. Letters collectively; an inscription.—**letter-paper,** *n.* Paper for writing letters upon, especially a size of writing-paper longer and broader than note-paper and shorter than foolscap.—**l.-perfect,** *a.* Having thoroughly memorized, as a speech: said especially of actors.—**let'ter-press",** **I.** *a.* Printed from type, as distinguished from matter printed from plates. **II.** *n.* Letters and words printed; the text of a book.—**letters of administration,** a document issued by a court having jurisdiction, appointing and authorizing a person named therein to act as administrator of an intestate estate.—**letters of safe-conduct** (*Inter. Law*), letters issued by a belligerent power to citizens of a country with which it is at war exempting them from molestation and their merchandise from seizure.—**letters patent,** an open document, under seal of the government, granting some special right, authority, privilege, or property, or conferring some title; especially, a document giving to the person named the exclusive right to use, make, or sell some invention.—**letters testamentary,** the document by which the proper court authorizes the executor or administrator to take charge of and administer a testator's estate.—**man of letters,** a man who follows literature as a profession; also, a man of learning; a scholar.—**night l.,** see LETTERGRAM.

let'ter-gram", *n.* A telegraphic communication of a lengthy nature subject to possible delay in delivery, and sent at a reduced rate. A **day lettergram** is subject to delivery on the day of dispatch, and a **night l.** on the next ensuing business day.

Let'tic, 1 let'ik; 2 lĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Letts or Lithuanians. **II.** *n.* 1. A branch of the northern division of the Aryan family of languages. 2. Lettish.

Let'tish, 1 let'ish; 2 lĕt'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or their language. **II.** *n.* 1. The language of the Letts or Lithuanians. See LETTIC, *n.*, 1. 2. A native or inhabitant of Lettonia or Latvia, etc.

Lett'o-ni-a, 1 let'ō-ni-e; 2 lĕt'ō-ni-a, *n.* The Lettish republic proclaimed, Nov. 18, 1918, as LATVIA: the modern name.

let'tuce, 1 let'is; 2 lĕt'iç, *n.* 1. A kitchen herb (*Lactuca sativa*), used as a salad. 2. Any one of various similar plants. [< L.[OF] *lactuca*, < *lac*, milk.]

let'-up", 1 let'-up'; 2 lĕt'-ŭp", *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Abatement; cessation; intermission; also, release, as from work or discomfort.

le'u, 1 le'ū; 2 le'u, *n.* [LE'I, 1 lē'ī; 2 le'ī, *pl.*] A Roumanian coin. See COIN. [< L. *leo*, lion.]

leuc-, 1 liūk-, liū'ko-; 2 lūc-, lū'co-. From Greek *leukos*,
leu'co-, white: combining forms.—**leu'co-blast,** *n.* One of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes are supposed to develop; a lymphoid cell. [+ Gr. *blastos*, germ.]—**leu'co-cyte,** *n.* A white blood-corpuscle. Leucocytes destroy bacteria and other micro-organisms. [+ Gr. *kytos*, hollow.]—**leu"co-cy-the'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A disordered condition of the blood characterized by excess of white and a decrease of red corpuscles, due to disease of the blood-making organs; the white-blood disease. **leu"co-cy-the'mi-a‡.**—**leu"co-cyt'ic,** *a.* Relating to or abounding in leucocytes; possessing more than a normal amount of leucocytes.—**leu"co-cy-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A temporary increase in the white corpuscles of the blood.—**leu"co-cy-tot'ic,** *a.*—**leu"co-plas'tid,** *n. Bot.* One of the colorless granules embedded in the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, forming points about which the starch accumulates. **leu'co-plast‡.**—**leu"-cor-rhe'a,** *n.* Uterine catarrh; the whites. [+ Gr. *rheō*, flow.] **leu"cor-rhœ'a‡.**

Leu'cas, 1 liū'kas; 2 lū'cas, *n.* The ancient name of Santa Maura Island, Ionian Islands, Greece; 180 sq. m.; pop. 30,000. [Gr., white; so called from its chalk-hills.] **Leu-ca'di-a‡;** **Leu'kas‡.**

leuch, 1 liūh; 2 lūh. [Scot.] Laughed: *imp.* of LAUCH, *v.* **leugh‡.**

leu'cin, 1 liū'sin; 2 lū'çin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$) found in many decomposed animal products. It is produced as a decomposition product of the albumins during pancreatic digestion. [< Gr. *leukos*, white.] **leu'cine‡.**

leu'cite, 1 liū'sait; 2 lū'çit, *n. Mineral.* A white potassium-aluminum silicate ($KAlSi_2O_6$). [< Gr. *leukos*, white.]

Leuc'tra, 1 liūk'tre; 2 lūc'tra, *n.* An ancient village in Bœotia, Greece, near Thebes; Spartans defeated, 371 B. C.

leuk, *n. & vi.* [Scot.] To look. [See COIN. [< L. *leo*, lion.]

lev, 1 lev; 2 lĕv, *n.* [LE'VA, 1 lē'va; 2 le'va, *pl.*] A Bulgarian coin.

Lev., Levit., *abbr.* Leviticus.

le-vant'[4], 1 li-vant'; 2 le-vănt', *vt.* [Slang.] To decamp; abscond. [< Sp. *levantar*, move, < L. *leuo*, raise.]—**le-vant'er**[1], *n.*

Le-vant', *n.* 1. The eastern Mediterranean and the coasts of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt. 2. [l-] (1) Morocco from the Levant. (2) Same as LEVANTER[2]. [F., < LL. *levan(t-)s*, the east, sunrise, < L. *levan(t-)s*, ppr. of *levo*, raise, < *levis*, light.]—**Le-vant'** or **le-vant',** *a.*—**Levant dollar,** see under DOLLAR.—**L. morocco,** see under MOROCCO.—**le-vant'er**[2], *n* An easterly gale in the Mediterranean.—**Le-vant'in**[ES]. **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Levant; eastern; Oriental. 2. Pertaining to the descendants of Europeans in the East. **II.** *n.* 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Levant, especially of European descent. 2. [l-] A stout, closely woven, reversible silk fabric.

le-va′tor, 1 lĭ-vē′tər; 2 le-vā′tŏr, *n.* [-TO′RES, 1 -tō′rĭz; 2 -tō′rēz, or -TORS², *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A muscle that raises an organ or part. **2.** An instrument for lifting up the depressed part in a fracture of the skull or in trephining. [L., < *levo;* see LEVANT.]

lev-ee′, 1 lev-ĭ′ *or* levĭ; 2 lĕv-ē′ *or* lĕv′ē. [U. S.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To furnish with a levee; embank; to make levees. **II.** *n.* **1.** An embankment beside a stream, to prevent overflow. **2.** A steep natural bank. **3.** A wharf. [< F. *levée;* see LEVY, *n.*]

lev-ee′², *n.* **1.** A morning reception or assembly, as at the house of a sovereign or great personage. **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a formal reception held shortly after midday by the sovereign or his representative, at which only men are received. **3.** A reception or promiscuous assembly of callers or guests, at any hour of the day or evening; as, a *levee* at the White House. [< F. *lever,* a rising, < *lever,* < L. *levo,* raise.]

lev′el, 1 lev′el; 2 lĕv′ĕl, *v.* [LEV′ELED or LEV′ELLED, LEV′ELS³; LEV′EL-ING or LE′VEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make flat and even. **2.** To bring into a horizontal plane. **3.** Hence, to aim straight at an object. **4.** To reduce to a level; raze. **5.** To bring or reduce to a common or equal level, state, rank, etc. **6.** To adapt, adjust, or proportion; accommodate. **7.** *Surv.* To go over with a leveling-instrument; hence, to lay out. **8.** *Dyeing.* To make even and uniform, as colors. **II.** *i.* **1.** To aim a weapon directly in a horizontal line; hence, to take aim; point. **2.** To bring people or things to a level state or condition: used with *up* or *down.* **3.** *Surv.* To use a leveling-instrument.

lev′el, *a.* **1.** Having a flat and even surface; without inequalities; strictly conforming to the surface of a body of still water; also, approximately flat. **2.** Conforming to a horizontal plane; not sloping. **3.** Being in the same line or plane with something else. **4.** Equal to something else in importance, rank, or degree. **5.** Aimed or moving in a direct line; hence, straightforward; honest. **6.** [Colloq.] Well-balanced; as, a *level* head. **7.** Not rising and falling; even; as, a *level* tone; *level* color. **8.** *Physics.* Denoting a surface everywhere at right angles to the line in which a force acts, so that motion upon it causes no gain or loss of energy.

Syn.: even, flat, horizontal, plain, plane, smooth. We speak of a *horizontal* line, a *flat* morass, a *level* road, a *plain* country, a *plane* surface (especially in the scientific sense). That which is *level* may not be *even,* and that which is *even* may not be *level;* a *level* road may be very rough; a slope may be *even.* See FLAT; HORIZONTAL; SMOOTH.—Ant.: broken, hilly, inclined, irregular, rolling, rough, rugged, slanting, sloping, uneven.—Prep.: level *with* the horizon; level *to* one's comprehension.—**lev′el-ly,** *adv.* —**lev′el-ness,** *n.*

lev′el, *n.* **1.** A line or surface wholly at right angles to the vertical. **2.** Popularly, a horizontal line, surface, plane, or position; also, an approximately horizontal surface, as a plain. **3.** The mean altitude of something; as, *sea-level.* **4.** Figuratively, degree of moral, intellectual, or social elevation; rank; specif., an equal rank; as, the men were on a *level* mentally. **5.** The line in which anything is aimed. **6.** *Mech.* A device for ascertaining, or for adjusting something to, a horizontal line or plane; differences in altitude thus measured. **7.** A section of a canal from one lock to another. [< OF. *livel,* < L. *libella,* dim. of *libra,* balance.]

lev′el, *adv.* **1.** In a right or level line; direct; straight. **2.** In an even manner; steadily.

lev′el-er, 1 lev′el-ər; 2 lĕv′ĕl-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which levels. **2.** One who would destroy social distinctions; specifically [L-], a member of an English political body during the rule of Oliver Cromwell. **3.** A scraping-implement used in grading, or a device for leveling, as a billiard-table, by adjusting the legs. **lev′el-ler†.**

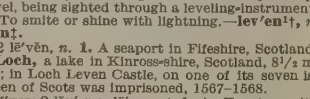
lev′el-ing, 1 lev′el-ĭŋ; 2 lĕv′ĕl-ing, *n.* **1.** The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level; hence, the reduction of unequal ranks or conditions to a common level. **2.** In surveying, the operation of ascertaining the comparative levels of different points of land, so as to lay out a grade. **lev′el-ling†.—leveling- or level-ling-rod,** *n.* A graduated pole bearing a marker: used by surveyors to mark a level, being sighted through a leveling-instrument.

lev′en†, *vt. & vi.* To smite or shine with lightning.—**lev′en²†,** *n.* Lightning. **lev′in†.**

Le′ven², 1 lĭ′ven; 2 lē′vĕn, *n.* **1.** A seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland; pop. 7,180. **2. Loch,** a lake in Kinross-shire, Scotland, 8½ m. in circumference; in Loch Leven Castle, on one of its seven islands, Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, 1567–1568.

lev′er, 1 lev′ər *or* lĭ′vər; 2 lēv′er *or* lĕ′ver, *vt. & vi.* To move with or as with a lever: use a lever.

lev′er, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device, consisting of a rigid structure, often a straight bar, turning freely on a fixed point or fulcrum, and serving to impart pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance; one of the six so-called mechanical powers. **2.**



Types of Levers.
1. Hoist-lever. 2. Railroad-switch lever. 3. Jack-lever. 4. Siphon-lever.

Specifically, any one of various tools on the principle defined above, as a starting-bar for a marine engine; hence, figuratively, any means of exerting effective power. [< L.P *levator,* lifter.]—**lev′er-age,** *n.* **1.** The mechanical advantage gained by use of a lever. **2.** Figuratively, increased power or advantage. **3.** The arrangement by which the power of a lever is increased or reduced.

Le′ver, 1 lĭ′vər; 2 lē′ver, **Charles James** (1806–1872). An Irish novelist; *Charles O'Malley.*

lev′er-et, 1 lev′ər-et; 2 lĕv′er-ĕt, *n.* A young or half-grown hare. [< OF. *levret,* < L. *lepus,* hare.]

Le-ver″rier′, 1 le-vār″yĕ′; 2 le-vēr″ye′, **Urbain Jean Joseph** (1811–1877). A French astronomer who calculated the position of the planet Neptune in the sky Aug. 31, 1846.

Le′vi, 1 lĭ′vī; 2 lē′vi, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** The third son of Jacob, or the tribe descended from him, which included the priests, and of which all the members were priestly attendants. [Heb., joining.]—**Le′vite,** *n. Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe or family of Levi, especially a descendant of Levi, acting as assistant of the priests of the tribe in the services of the sanctuary. *Num.* xviii, 6.—**Le-vit′i-cal,** *a. Script.* Pertaining to the Levites or to the book of Leviticus. **Le-vit′ic†.—Levitical degrees,** degrees of relationship within which marriage was prohibited by the Levitical law.

lev′i-a-bl(eᴾ), 1 lev′ĭ-ə-bl; 2 lĕv′i-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be levied upon or seized. **2.** That may be levied.

le-vi′a-than, 1 lĭ-vaĭ′ə-thən; 2 le-vī′a-than, *n.* **1.** A large aquatic but unidentified animal mentioned in the Scriptures: possibly a crocodile or other large reptile (*Job* xli, 1), a serpent (*Isa.* xxvii, 1), or a whale (*Ps.* civ, 26). **2.** Hence, any large animal, as a whale. **3.** By extension, something huge and colossal, as a ship of unusual size. **4.** [L-] The title of a work by Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), which develops the theory of absolute monarchy: so named because he saw in political society an imaginary body represented by an illusory animal larger than man. [< Heb. *livyāthān.*]

lev′i-gate, 1 lev′ĭ-gēt; 2 lĕv′i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT″ED²; -GAT″ING.] **1.** To reduce to a fine powder, as by grinding between hard surfaces; make a paste of with liquid. **2†.** To smooth; polish. [< L. *levigatus,* pp., < *levis,* smooth, + *ago* make.]—**lev′i-gate,** *a* Made smooth; polished: in botany, said of seeds, leaves, etc., that appear as if polished.—**lev″i-ga′tion,** *n.* The process of levigating.—**lev′i-ga″tor,** *n.*

lev′in, 1 lev′ĭn; 2 lĕv′in, *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Lightning.

le′vir, 1 lĭ′vər; 2 lē′vir, *n.* [L.] A husband's brother.—**lev′i-rate,** *n.* The ancient custom of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother, required by the Mosaic law when there was no male issue and when the two brothers had been residing on the same family estate. *Deut.* xxv, 5–10.

Lĕv′is, 1 lĕ′vĭ; 2 le′vi *n.* A city in Quebec province, Canada; pop. 10,480.

lev′i-tate, 1 lev′ĭ-tēt; 2 lĕv′i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT″ED²; -TAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To render light or buoyant. **II.** *i.* To rise or move because of lightness or levity. [< L. *levita(t-)s;* see LEVITY.]—**lev″i-ta′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of making light, or the state of being light; buoyancy, whether physical or spiritual. **2.** The illusion of suspending heavy objects or the human body in the air without support, as in dreams or spiritualistic seances.—**lev′i-ta″tor,** *n.*

Le-vit′i-cus, 1 lĭ-vĭt′ĭ-kus; 2 le-vit′i-cŭs, *n. Bib.* The third book of the Old Testament, containing ceremonial laws.

lev′i-ty, 1 lev′ĭ-tĭ; 2 lĕv′i-ty, *n.* **1.** Lightness of humor or temperament; lack of mental gravity; want of seriousness or earnestness; frivolity; volatility. **2.** The state or quality of being light; especially, the quality of relative lightness; as, the *levity* of hydrogen. **3.** A supposed tendency to rise in spite of gravity. [< L. *levita(t-)s,* < *levis,* light.]

Syn.: flightiness, frivolity, giddiness, inconstancy, lightness, thoughtlessness, vanity.—Ant.: earnestness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, steadiness, thoughtfulness.

le′vo-, or læ′vo-, 1 lĭ′vo-; 2 lē′vo-. From Latin *lævus,* left: a combining form.—**le″vo-gy′rate,** *a.* Turning the plane of polarization to the left. **le″vo-ro′ta-to-ry‡.—le″vo-gy-ra′tion,** *n.* —**le″vo-ro-ta′tion,** *n.* Left-handed or counter-clockwise rotation.

lev′u-lin, 1 lev′yu-lĭn; 2 lĕv′yu-lin, *n.* A colorless amorphous compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) resembling starch. It readily decomposes into levulose. [< LEVULOSE.]

lev′u-lose, 1 lev′yu-lōs; 2 lĕv′yu-lōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) found in various fruits. [< L. *lævus,* left.]

lev′y, 1 lev′ĭ; 2 lĕv′y, *v.* [LEV′IED; LEV′Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impose and collect by force or threat of force; exact by compulsion; as, to *levy* fines or contributions. **2.** *Law.* (1) To seize or take (property) by virtue of a judicial writ thereunto commanding. (2) To impose or assess (a tax) on property and collect it under authority of law. **3.** To call out by governmental authority (a quota of men for military service). **4.** To prepare for, commence, or undertake, as a war. **II.** *i.* To make a levy: with *on;* as, the sheriff *levied on* the entire property. [< F. *lever,* raise.]—**to levy a fine,** to begin an action to settle the title to lands or other hereditaments.—**lev′i-er,** *n.* A person who makes levy.

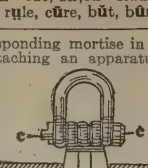
lev′y, *n.* [LEV′IES², *pl.*] **1.** The act of levying or collecting compulsorily. **2.** That which is levied, as money or troops. [< F. *levée,* < LL. *levata,* tax, < L. *levo,* raise.]—**levy in mass,** a levy of all men capable of military service and within the control of the power making the levy.

lewd, 1 lūd; 2 lūd, *a.* **1.** Characterized by lust; lustful; carnal; licentious. **2.** [Prov. or Archaic.] Morally depraved; vicious; wicked. [< AS. *lǽwed,* lay.] Syn.: see IMMODEST.—**lewd′ly,** *adv.*—**lewd′ness,** *n.*—**lewd′ster†,** *n.* A lewd person.

Lew′es, 1 lūĭ′es; 2 lū′ĕs, *n.* **1. George Henry** (1817–1878), an English philosopher and critic. **2.** A borough in S. E. England; pop. 10,800; Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III., 1264.

lew′is¹, 1 lūĭ′is; 2 lū′is, *n.* A dovetailed tenon made in sev-

eral parts and inserted into a corresponding mortise in a heavy stone, for the purpose of attaching an apparatus for hoisting. **lew'is=son**‡.



Lewis.

Lew'is, 1 liū'is, 2 liū'is, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Lo'de-wijk**, 1 lō'də-wəik, 2 lō'də-wīk; F. **Lou"is'**, 1 lū"ī', 2 lų"ī'; G. **Lud'wig**, 1 lut'viH, 2 lut'viH; It. **Lo"do-vi'co**, 1 lō"do-vi'ko, 2 lō"do-vi'co, **Lu-l'gi**, 1 lu-ī'ji, 2 lu-ī'gi; L. **Lu"do-vi'cus**, 1 liū"do-vai'kus, 2 liū"do-vi'cŭs: Pg. **Lu-iz'**, 1 lū-is', 2 lų-īs'; Pol. **Lo"do-is'ka**, 1 lō"do-is'ka, 2 lō"do-is'kä; Sp. **Clo"do-ve'o**, 1 klō"do-vē'o, 2 clō"do-vę'o, **Lu-is'**, 1 lū-is', 2 lų-īs'; Sw. **Lud'wig**, 1 lūd'vig, 2 lųd'vig. See LOUIS and LUDWIG. **2. Sir George Henry** (1833–1911), an English solicitor, senior member of the firm of Lewis & Lewis; employed as attorney in a number of noted trials. **3. Matthew Gregory,** "Monk Lewis" (1775–1818), an English novelist and dramatist; *Ambrosio, or the Monk.* **4. Meriwether** (1774–1809), an American explorer. **5. Morgan** (1754–1844), an American officer in the Revolutionary war and Governor of New York.—**Lewis gun.** (*Mil.*), a small automatic machine gun, named after its inventor, Colonel Isaac N. Lewis (1858–): used by the Allies during the World War.

Lew'is=with=Har'ris, *n.* An island in Scotland; largest of the Hebrides; 777 sq. m.; pop. 34,000; chief town, Stornoway. **Lew'is**‡.

lex, 1 leks; 2 lēks, *n.* [LE'GES, 1 li"jīz; 2 lē'gēs, *pl.*] Law: used in numerous Latin phrases. See FOREIGN PHRASES. [L.]

Lex., *abbr.* Lexicon.—**lexicog.,** *abbr.* Lexicographer, lexicography.

lex'i-cal, 1 leks'ı-kəl; 2 lēks'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to the words of a language in distinction from grammatical construction. **2.** Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography.

lex"i-cog'ra-phy,] 1 leks"ı-keg'rə-fi; 2 lēks"i-cŏg'ra-fy, *n.*

lex"i-cog'ra-fyF, ∫ The art or process of compiling dictionaries. [< LEXICON + -GRAPH.]—**lex"i-cog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**lex"i-co-graph'ic,** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**lex"i-col'o-gy,** 1 leks"ı-kel'o-jı; 2 lēks"i-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the study of words of a language. [< LEXICON + -LOGY.]

lex'i-con, 1 leks'ı-kən; 2 lēks'i-cŏn, *n.* An alphabetically arranged book setting forth the meanings and etymology of the words of a language; a dictionary: specifically applied to dictionaries of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew. [< Gr. *lexikon,* neut. of *lexikos,* of words.]

Lex'ing-ton, 1 leks'ıŋ-tən; 2 lēks'ing-ton, *n.* **1.** A town in N. E. Massachusetts; scene of first armed resistance to the British in the American Revolution, April 19, 1775; pop. 6,350. **2.** A town in W. Missouri; taken by Confederates, Sept. 20, 1861; pop. 4,700. **3.** A city in central Kentucky; seat of State University of Kentucky and of Transylvania University; pop. 41,540. **4.** A town in central Virginia; pop. 2,870; seat of Washington and Lee University and of the Virginia Military institute.

Ley'den, 1 laı'dən; 2 lī'dĕn, *n.* A manufacturing and university city (pop. 61,120) of southern Holland; repelled Spaniards in memorable siege, 1573–1574. **Lei'den‡.—Ley'den jar,** see JAR², *n.* **Leyden vial‡.**

Leys, 1 laıs *or* lē; 2 līs *or* lę, **Henri Jean Auguste, Baron** (1815–1869). A Belgian painter; tutor of Alma-Tadema; *A Flemish Wedding; A Painter's Studio,* etc.

ley'sert, *n.* Leisure. [3,872 sq. m.; pop. 358,000.

Le'y-te, 1 lē'ı-tē; 2 lę'ī-tę, *n.* One of the Philippine Islands;

Ley'ton, 1 lē'tən; 2 lę'ton, *n.* A town and urban district in Essex, England; pop. of district, 128,430.

Le-zajsk', 1 lē-zaısk'; 2 lę-zhīsk', *n.* A town in S. Poland; pop. 5,000; occupied by Russia, 1914.

leze"=maj'es-ty, *n.* Same as LESE-MAJESTY.

Lez'ghi-an, *n.* Same as LESGHIAN.

L. G., *abbr.* Life Guards, Low German.—**L. Gr.,** *abbr.* Low Greek.—**l. h.,** *abbr.* Left hand. **L. H. A.,** *abbr.* Lord High Admiral.

Lha'sa, *n.* Same as LASSA. **Lhas'sa**‡.

L. H. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor* (Doctor of the more humane letters, that is, the humanities).

Li, *abbr.* Lithium.—**L. I.,** *abbr.* Light Infantry, Long Island.

li"a-bil'i-ty, 1 laı"ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 lī"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being liable, or exposed to some accidental or incidental result or occurrence; as, *liability* to disease. **2.** The condition of being responsible for a possible or actual loss, penalty, evil, expense, or burden; as, *liability* for damages. **3.** That for which one is liable or responsible; specif., in *pl.,* debts as opposed to *assets.* **4.** *Fire Insur.* The sum which an insurance company is legally liable to pay under the conditions of its policy: termed *contingent* until the occurrence of a fire or the cancellation of a policy, when it becomes *positive.*

—**employer's liability** (*Law*), the liability of employers in actions brought by their employees for injuries occurring during the course of their employment.

li'a-bl(eF, 1 laı'ə-bl; 2 lī'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Exposed, as to damage, penalty, expense, burden, etc.: with *to.* **2.** Justly or legally responsible. **3.** Having a tendency, inclination, or likelihood; likely: with unfavorable sense. **4**†. Suitable. **5**†. Subject or subordinate. [< F. *lier,* < L. *ligo,* bind.]

Syn.: see LIKELY; SUBJECT.

li"al'son', 1 lī"æ'zŏñ'; 2 lī"æ'zŏñ', *n.* **1.** An illicit intimacy between two persons of opposite sex; intrigue. **2.** A bond or union, as something introduced in a dish to combine the ingredients, usually a thickening made from the yolks of eggs. **3.** In speaking or reading French, the carrying over in pronunciation of a final consonant to a succeeding word beginning with a vowel or silent *h,* as in *est-il un homme?* When this is done certain consonants alter their sounds; *d* becomes *t, s* becomes *z,* etc.; applied also to such sound-unions in certain other languages. **4.** *Mil.* Unity of action, as between distant fighting forces, maintained as by signals, etc. [F. < L. *ligatio(n-),* < *ligo,* bind.]

—**liaison officer** (*Mil.*) a special officer who maintains unity of action between distant fighting forces.

li-an'a,] 1 li-an'ə, li"ān' *or* li-ān'; 2 li-an'a, li"ān' *or* li-ān', *n.* **A li-ane',** ∫ twining or climbing plant of a tropical forest, with woody, rope-like stems. [F. *liane,* < *lier,* < L. *ligo,* bind.]

Li-ao"=ho', 1 li-au"-hō'; 2 li-ou"-hō', *n.* A river of China rising in Mongolia, flowing 600 miles to gulf of Liaotung. **Liao**‡.

Li-ao"tung', 1 li-au"tuŋ'; 2 li-ou"tung', *n.* A peninsula between the gulfs of Liaotung and Chosen (Korea).

Li-ao"yang', 1 li-au"yāŋ'; 2 li-ou"yäng', *n.* A treaty mart, Shengking province, Manchuria; Russians defeated by Japanese Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1904; pop. 40,000.

li'ar, 1 laı'ər; 2 lī'ar, *n.* One who intentionally utters falsehood, or is given to lying. [OF.]

li-ard', 1 li-ārd'; 2 li-ārd', *n.* A former French coin (value 1/8 cent.)

Li'as, 1 laı'əs; 2 lī'as, *n. Geol.* The lowest of the series comprised in the Jurassic system of strata of Europe.—**Li-as'sic,** *a. & n.*

Lib., *abbr.* Librarian, library.—**lib.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Liber* (book).

li-ba'tion, 1 laı-bē'shən; 2 lī-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** Liquid poured out, as in honor of a deity; also, the act of so pouring liquid. **2.** [Humorous.] A drinking; potation. [F., < L. *libatio(n-),* < *libo,* pour.]

Li'bau, 1 lī'bau; 2 lī'bou, *n.* A seaport in Latvia, formerly N. W. Russia; pop. 77,000; occupied by the Germans May 8, 1915. **Li"ba'va‡; Lie"pa'ja‡.**

li-bec'cio, 1 lı-bet'cho; 2 lī-bĕt'cho, *n.* The southwest wind [It.] **li-bec'chio‡.**

li'bel, 1 laı'bel; 2 lī'bĕl. **I.** *vt.* [LI'BELED or LI'BELLED, LI'BELD^{E}; LI'BEL-ING or LI'BEL-LING.] **1.** To publish a libel concerning; defame. **2.** To bring suit against (a ship or cargo). Syn.: see ASPERSE. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything tending to degrade or asperse character or reputation. **2.** *Law.* (1) Slander written and published; the act or crime of publishing it. (2) A false publication damaging to property or business. (3) The written allegation of the plaintiff in a suit before a court of admiralty or an ecclesiastical court. (4) The original declaration in an action. **3.** Any publicly circulated slanderous document. **4**†. Any small writing. [OF., < L. *libellus,* dim. of *liber,* book.]—**li'bel-ant,** *n.* One who institutes a libel or suit in admiralty. **li'bel-lant‡.—li'bel-er,** *n.* **li'bel-ist‡; li'bel-ler‡; li'bel-list‡.—li"bel-lee',** *n.* The party against whom a complaint in admiralty is filed. **li"bel-ee'‡.—li'bel-ous,** *a.* **li'bel-lous‡. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Li"bel-lu'li-dæ, 1 laı"be-liū'lı-dī; 2 lī"bĕ-lū'li-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dragon-flies, especially those with unequal wings. [< LIBELLULA.]—**Li-bel'lu-la,** *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Libellulidæ.* **2.** [l-] An insect of this genus; a dragon-fly.

li'ber, 1 laı'bər; 2 lī'ber, *n.* **1.** A book, as a volume of public records of deeds, mortgages, etc. **2.** *Bot.* The bast or inner bark of exogenous plants. [L., orig. bark.]

lib'er-al, 1 lib'ər-əl; 2 lĭb'er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing or manifesting a free and generous heart; bountiful. **2.** Appropriate or fitting for a broad and enlightened mind; as, a *liberal* education; *liberal* arts. **3.** Free from narrowness, bigotry, or bondage to authority or creed, as in religion; inclined to democratic or republican ideas, as opposed to monarchical or aristocratic, as in politics; broad; popular; progressive. **4.** Bestowed without stint; abundant. **5.** Not restricted to the literal meaning; as, a *liberal* construction. **6.** Free by or from birth; hence, of high character; refined; independent. **7**†. Unduly free; licentious. Syn.: see AMPLE; CHARITABLE; GENEROUS. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any person who advocates liberty of thought, speech, or action; one who is opposed to conservatism: distinguished from *radical.* **2.** [L-] A member of any liberal party. [OF., < L. *liberalis,* < *liber,* free.] **lib'er-al-ist‡.—Liberal party,** a party in English politics formed by the coalition of the Whigs and Radicals about 1830: opposed to *Tory.*—**lib'er-al-ism,** *n.*—**lib"er-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**lib"er-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being liberal or generous. **2.** A gift; donation. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.—**lib'er-al-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; IZ"ING.]—**lib"er-al-i-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**lib'er-al-iz"er** *or* **-is"er,** *n.*—**lib'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

lib'er-ate, 1 lib'ər-ēt; 2 lĭb'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED^{d}; -AT'ING.] To set free; release from bondage or from chemical combination. [< L. *liberatus,* pp. of *libero,* < *liber,* free.] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; DELIVER; RELEASE.—**lib"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of liberating or state of being liberated.—**lib'er-a"tor,** *n.*

Li-be'ri-a, 1 laı-bī'rı-ə; 2 lī-bē'ri-a, *n.* A negro republic: 40,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,100,000: on the west coast of Africa, S. E. of Sierra Leone; capital, Monrovia.—**Li-be'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

Li-be'ri-us, 1 laı-bī'rı-us; 2 lī-bē'ri-ŭs, *n.* A pope who upheld Athanasius against the Arians; banished, 356; restored, 358.

lib"er-ta'ri-an, 1 lib"ər-tē'rı-ən; 2 lĭb"er-tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of the libertarians. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who believes in the freedom of the will. **2.** One who maintains the principles and doctrines of liberty, particularly in thought and conduct.

lib'er-tin(eS, 1 lib'ər-tin; 2 lĭb'er-tĭn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Dissolute; licentious. **2.** *Hist.* Freed from slavery; manumitted. **3**‖. Unrestrained. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who does not restrain his desires or appetites; a seducer. **2.** In Roman history, a manumitted slave, or a freedman, or the child of such a person. [< L. *libertinus,* freedman, < *liber,* free.]—**lib'er-tin-ism,** *n.* **1.** Unrestrained indulgence in licentious practises

2. An extreme exercise of freedom in thought or opinion, especially on religious subjects. **lib'er-tin-age**†.

lib'er-ty, 1 lib'ər-tą; 2 lib'er-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being exempt from the domination of others or from restricting circumstances; freedom. **2.** A special exemption; franchise; privilege. **3.** Unusual or undue freedom or familiarity. **4.** The possession and exercise of the right of self-government. **5.** *Ethics.* The power of voluntary choice; freedom from necessity. **6.** A place or district within which certain immunities or privileges are enjoyed. Specif.: (1) In England, a district within a county, exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff. (2)† A region outside a debtors' prison within which a prisoner was sometimes permitted to reside; as the *liberty* of the Fleet. [< F. *liberté,* < L. *libertia(t-)s,* < *liber,* free.]

SYN.: emancipation, freedom, independence, license. In general terms, it may be said that *freedom* is absolute, *liberty* relative; *freedom* is the absence of restraint, *liberty* is the removal or avoidance of restraint. The two words are constantly interchanged; the slave is set at *liberty,* or gains his *freedom;* but *freedom* is the nobler word. *Independence* is said of states or nations, *freedom* and *liberty* of individuals; the *independence* of the United States did not secure *liberty* or *freedom* to its slaves. *Liberty* keeps quite strictly to the thought of being clear from restraint or compulsion; *freedom* takes a wider range, applying to other oppressive influences; thus, we speak of *freedom* from annoyance or intrusion. See PERMISSION. *License* is, in its limited sense, a permission or privilege granted by adequate authority, a bounded *liberty;* in the wider sense, *license* is an ignoring and defiance of all that should restrain, and a reckless doing of all that individual caprice or passion may choose to do —a base and dangerous counterfeit of *freedom.* See PERMISSION; RIGHT.—ANT.: captivity, compulsion, constraint, imprisonment, necessity, obligation, oppression, serfdom, servitude, slavery, superstition.

—**civil liberty,** liberty of the individual to conduct his own affairs as he pleases, with only such legal restraint as the public good may require.—**individual l.,** freedom from restraint in the performance of rights outside of government control.—**L. bond** [U. S.], an interest-bearing bond of several series authorized by Congress (1917–18), ranging in value from $50.00 to $100,000.—**lib'er-ty-cap",** *n.* A close-fitting cap, worn as a symbol of liberty.—**political l.,** the right to participate in the election of rulers and the making and administration of laws.

Lib'ia, *n.* Same as LIBYA.

li-bid'i-nous, 1 li-bid'i-nus; 2 li-bid'i-nŭs, *a.* Lustful; lewd. [< L. *libidinosus,* full of lust.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

li-bi'do, 1 li-bai'dō; 2 li-bi'dō, *n. Psychol.* The emotional craving or wish behind all human activities, the repression of which leads to psychoneuroses. [L., lust.]

Li'bra, 1 lai'brə; 2 lī'bra, *n.* **1.** The Balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about Sept. 21. **2.** A constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** [l-] The Roman pound. **4.** [l-] A Peruvian coin: see COIN.

li'bra-ry, 1 lai'brē-ri; 2 li'bra-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A collection of books, pamphlets, etc., kept for reading and consultation; especially, such a collection arranged to facilitate reference, as by classification and indexing. **2.** A building, an apartment, or a series of apartments containing such a collection; as, the *Library* of Congress. **3.** A series of books having some characteristic in common issued by the same publisher. **4.** A collection of books for recreation or study belonging to a private individual; as, a doctor's *library.* **5.** A commercial establishment for selling or hiring out books. [< L. *libraria,* < *librarius,* belonging to books.]—**circulating library,** a library from which books can be taken away under certain restrictions: distinguished from a **reference l.,** where books may be consulted but not carried away. **lending l.**†.—**li-bra'ri-an,** *n.* One in charge of a library.

li'brate, 1 lai'brēt; 2 li'brāt, *vt. & vi.* [LI'BRAT-ED[4]; LI'BRAT-ING.] To hold poised; balance; vibrate, as a balance. [< L. *libratus,* pp. of *libro,* < *libra,* balance.]—**li-bra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of balancing or librating; balance; equipoise. **2.** *Astron.* An apparent slow swinging motion of a body on each side of its mean position.—**libration of the moon,** an apparent slight pendulous motion, really due to the unequal motion of the moon in its orbit, by which the parts near the edges of the moon's disk come into view and disappear again.—**li'bra-to"ry,** *a.*

li-bret'to, 1 li-bret'to; 2 li-brĕt'to, *n.* A book containing the words of an opera, or the words themselves. [It., little book, < L. *liber,* book.]—**li-bret'tist,** *n.* A writer of librettos.

Li'bre-ville, 1 li'brə-vil; 2 lē'bre-vēl, *n.* A town in French Equatorial Africa; capital of Gabun Colony; pop. 4,000.

li'bri-form, 1 lai'bri-fōrm; 2 lī'bri-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Having the form of liber. [< LIBER, *n.,* 2, + -FORM.]

Lib'y-a, 1 lib'i-ə; 2 lib'y-ą, *n.* The ancient Greek name for N. Africa; also a region of N. Africa, annexed by Italy, 1912.—**Lib'y-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Libya, or to the branch of the Hamitic family of languages spoken there. **II.** *n.* **1.** A group of the Hamitic family of languages. See HAMITIC. **2.** One of the Libyan race; a Berber.—**Libyan Desert,** a part of the Sahara, Africa, bounded N. by Tripoli, E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Darfur and Wadai, and W. by Fezzan.

lice, 1 lais; 2 līç, *n.* Plural of LOUSE.

li'cense, 1 lai'sens; 2 lī'çĕns. **I.** *vt.* [LI'CENSED[t]; LI'CENS-ING.] To grant a right or privilege to do; authorize; permit. **II.** *n.* **1.** Authority or liberty granted to do or omit an act; specifically, in law, a permission, as for manufacturing a patented article or for the sale of intoxicants. **2.** A written or printed certificate of a legal permit. **3.** Unrestrained liberty of action; abuse of privilege; disregard of propriety. **4.** Allowable deviation from established rule; variation from a standard for a purpose; as, poetic *license.* [< L. *licentia,* < *licet,* it is allowed.] **li'cence**‡. SYN.: (verb) see PERMIT; (noun) LIBERTY; PERMISSION; RIGHT.—**li'cens-abl(e**[z], *a.*—**li"cen-see',** *n.* One to whom a license is granted. **li"cence'**‡.—**li'cens-er,** *n.* **li'cenc-er**‡.—**li-cen'tious,** *a.* **1.** Exceeding the limits of propriety; wanton; lewd. **2.** Careless of rule and accuracy, especially in literary matters. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

li-cen'ti-ate, 1 lai-sen'shi-ēt; 2 lī-çĕn'shi-āt, *n.* A person licensed to exercise a profession. Specif.: (1) In many Protestant churches, a person licensed to preach, after an examination, while yet unordained. (2) (*a*) In British use, a person holding a certificate of competence in some profession, as that of medicine. (*b*) In some Continental universities, a person holding a degree intermediate between bachelor and doctor.

lich†, 1 lich; 2 lich, *n.* A dead body; corpse. [< AS. *līc.*]

li'chee", *n.* Same as LITCHI.

li'chen, *vt.* To cover with lichens.

li'chen, 1 lai'ken; 2 lī'çĕn, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A flowerless plant commonly growing flat upon a surface, as of a rock, and composed of loose cellular tissue, a slender white-celled parasitic ascomycetous or (rarely) basidiomycetous fungus, and a number of globular greenish or bluish algal cells upon which the fungal cells prey. **2.** *Pathol.* Prickly heat. [L., < Gr. *leichēn,* < *leichō,* lick.]—**li"chen-a'ceous,** *a.*—**li"chen-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science or study of lichens.—**li"chen-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A specialist in or an authority on lichens.—**li'chen-ous,** *a.* **li'chen-ose**‡.

Lich'field, 1 lich'fild; 2 lich'fĭld, *n.* A cathedral city in Staffordshire, England; the birthplace of Samuel Johnson, and seat of the grammar school where Addison, Garrick, and Johnson were educated; pop. 8,400.

lich'-gate", 1 lich'-gēt"; 2 lich'-gāt", *n.* A churchyard gate covered with a roof under which a bier may stand.—**lich'-wake",** *n.* [Scot.] A watch over a corpse. **like'-wake"**‡.

licht, 1 lit; 2 līt. [Dial. Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To kindle. **2.** To alight. **3.** To reach one's destination; to happen. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of little weight. **2.** Luminous.—**licht'some,** *a.* Light; lively.

Lich'ten-berg, 1 lit'ən-bərk; 2 līk'ten-bĕrg. **1. George Christoph** (1742–1799). A German physicist, satirist, and humorist. **2.** A town in Brandenburg, Prussia; suburb of Berlin; pop. 144,650.

lic'it, 1 lis'it; 2 līç'it, *a.* Lawful. [< L. *licitus,* pp. of *licet,* it is allowed.]

lick†, 1 lik; 2 lĭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass the tongue over the surface of; hence, to play about or over, as with the tongue: usually said of flames. **2.** To take in by the tongue; lap. **3.** *Mech.* To lap or take up, as fiber. **4.** [Colloq.] To chastise or beat; also, to overcome. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a licking movement, as a flame. **2.** [Colloq.] To overcome; win.

lick, *n.* **1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking. **2.** The application of something resembling a lick, or something so applied. as, a *lick* of paint. **3.** As much as can be taken up by the tongue at one stroke. **4.** [U. S.] A deposit of salt frequented by animals that lick it. **5.** [U. S.] A camping place along a trail; so called because of the adjacent water supply as a pond, pool, or creek. **6.** [Colloq.] A stroke, blow, or whack; in the plural, laborious effort. [< AS. *liccian,* lick.]—**to lick into shape** [Slang], to bring gradually into proper form or discipline by manipulation or instruction or drill.—**to l. one's chops** [Colloq.], to anticipate with gusto, or with greedy longing.—**to l. one's shoes,** to carry favor with one; fawn upon.—**to l. the dust.** **1.** To perish, as in battle; be slain. Compare TO BITE THE DUST, under BITE. **2.** To behave in a servile manner; grovel or abase oneself.—**lick'ing,** *n.* **1.** A lapping with the tongue. **2.** [Colloq.] A whipping; castigation.

Lick, James (1796–1876). An American philanthropist who founded the **Lick Observatory,** situated on the summit of Mount Hamilton, Cal., 4,343 feet above sea-level.

lick'er-ish, 1 lik'er-ish; 2 lik'er-ish, *a.* **1.** Tempting or tempted by the appetite. **2.** Eager to taste or enjoy. **3.** Lustful. [Cor. of LECHEROUS.] **liq'uor-ish**‡. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lick'spit"le, 1 lik'spit"l; 2 lik'spĭt"l, *n.* A servile flatterer.

lic'o-rice, 1 lik'o-ris; 2 lĭc'o-rĭç, *n.* An annual herb (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) or its root, used in medicine and confection; also, the inspissated juice of the root. [< Gr.[OF] *glykys,* sweet, + *rhiza,* root.] **liq'uo-rice**‡.

lic'tor, 1 lik'tər; 2 lic'tôr, *n.* One of the officers or guards attending the chief Roman magistrates; they bore the fasces as symbol of office. [L., < *ligo,* bind.]

Licorice-plant. *a,* the flower; *b,* the fruit (a pod), opened.

lid, 1 lid; 2 lĭd, *n.* **1.** A cover; closing an aperture, as of a receptacle, movable to afford access to the inside. **2.** An eyelid. **3.** *Bot.* A top, as that of a pyxidium or the capsule of a moss, which separates by a transverse dividing line; an operculum. **4.** [Colloq.] One leaf of a pasteboard book-cover. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) A hat. (2) Police restraint of vice and crime. [< AS. *hlid.*]—**lid'ded,** *a.* Having a lid; covered; as, heavy-*lidded* eyes.—**lid'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no lid, as a pot or kettle. **2.** Without eyelids. **3.** Hence, requiring no sleep; ever on the watch; sleepless.

Li'da, 1 lī'də; 2 lī'da, *n.* A town in Grodno government, Russia; the scene of severe fighting in the World War between Russians and Germans Sept., 1915, and March, 1917.

lie[1], 1 lai; 2 lī, *vi.* [LAY; LAIN; LY'ING.] **1.** To rest or remain in an extended or prone position. **2.** To place or lay oneself

prone or at full length. **3.** To continue in an inactive state. **4.** To be situated or fixed; have a location. **5.** To remain for the night; sleep; lodge. **6.** To exist in connection with something. **7.** *Law.* To be maintainable. [< AS. *licgan*, lie.] *Lie* and *lay* are sometimes confused. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its past tense *lay*; *lay* is transitive, and its past tense is *laid*. Therefore it is wrong to say "I *laid* down," "the hat *laid* on the table," *lay* being the correct word to use. Neither is it permissible to say "the pen has *laid* there for a week," in place of *lain*. Compare LAY. Syn.: see REST.—**to lie low** [Slang], to conceal oneself or one's intentions.—**to lie to,** same as TO LAY TO.—**li'er‖,** *n.* One who lies down.

lie[2], *vi.* [LIED; LY'ING.] To utter that which is false with intention to deceive; give a deceitful impression; as, figures can not *lie*. [< AS. *leŏgan*, lie.]

lie[1], *n.* **1.** The position or arrangement in which a thing lies; lay. **2.** The lair of an animal.

lie[2], *n.* **1.** An untruth; falsehood. **2.** Something that creates a false impression. **3.** An accusation of lying. [< AS. *lige*, < *leŏgan*, lie.] Syn.: deceit, deception, fabrication, falsehood, untruth. A *lie* is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. The novel or drama is not a *lie*, because not meant to deceive; the ancient teaching that the earth was flat was not a *lie*, because not then known to be false. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie*. See DECEPTION; FRAUD.—Ant.: fact, truth, veracity.—**white lie,** an untruth uttered or implied in deference to conventionality, expediency, or courtesy; a fib.

Lie, 1 lī; 2 lē, **Jonas Lauritz Edemil** (1833–1908). A Norwegian novelist; *The Pilot and his Wife*.

Lie'big, 1 lī'bĭn; 2 lī'bĭh, **Justus, Baron von** (1803–1873). A German chemist; founded agricultural chemistry.

Lieb'knecht,[1] līp'knent; 2 līp'knĕnt, **Karl P. A. F.** (1871–1919), German Socialist leader; murdered by the Germans.

Lieb'ten-stein, 1 līv'ten-stīn; 2 lēn'tĕn-shtīn, *n.* A principality in central Europe; 65 sq. m.; pop. 10,720; capital, Vaduz: pop. 1,150.

lied, 1 līt; 2 lēt, *n.* [LIE'DER, 1 lī'dər; 2 lē'der, *pl.*] [G.] A ballad or song used in many German compound words: employed to denote an art-form originated by Franz Schubert.

lief†, *a.* **1.** Pleasing; agreeable; dear. **2.** Willing; ready. **lieve**†.

lief, 1 līf; 2 lēf, *adv.* Willingly; freely. [< AS. *leof*, dear.] **lief'ly**‡.—**lief'er,** *adv. compar.* More gladly or willingly.

liege, 1 līj; 2 lēg. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Feud. Law.* Bound in vassalage to a lord. **2.** Having the right to the service of a liegeman; sovereign. **3.** Faithful; loyal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vassal; also, a citizen. **2.** A liege lord. [OF., < MHG. *ledic*, free.]—**liege'man,** *n.* A vassal.

Li''ége', 1 lī''ēz'; 2 lī''ezh', *n.* A province (1,117 sq. m.; pop. 873,000) in Belgium; also, its capital (pop. 169,790), heroically defended by General Léman in World War; entered by Germans, 1914; evacuated, 1918.

Lieg'nitz, 1 līg'nits; 2 lēg'nits, *n.* **1.** A district in W. Silesia province, Prussia. **2.** Its capital; a manufacturing center; pop. 70,340.

li'en, 1 lī'en *or* līn; 2 lē'ĕn *or* lēn, *n.* A legal claim on property, as security for a debt or charge. [F., band.]

li-erne', 1 lī-ern'; 2 lī-ĕrn', *n.* *Arch.* [F.] A cross-rib or branch-rib in vaulting.

lieu, 1 liū; 2 lū, *n.* Place; stead: in the phrase *in lieu of*. [F.]

Lieut., Lt., *abbr.* Lieutenant.

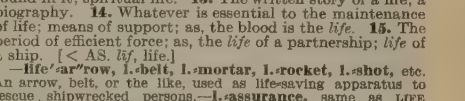
lieu-ten'ant, 1 liu-[*or* lef-]ten'ənt; 2 lū-[*or* lĕf-]tĕn'ant, *n.* **1.** An officer who fills the place of a superior in his absence or acts for him under his direction; deputy: used also in compounds; as, *lieutenant*-governor. **2.** Specifically, a commissioned army officer next below a captain, or commissioned naval officer next below a lieutenant-commander. [F., < LL. *locum tenen(t)-s*, < L. *locus*, place, + *teneo*, hold.]—**deputy lieutenant** [Eng.], an assistant to the lord lieutenant of a county.—**lieu-ten'ant-colo'nel,** *n.* An army officer ranking next below a colonel.—**l.-colonelcy,** *n.* The office or rank of a lieutenant-colonel.—**l.-commander,** *n.* *U. S. Navy.* A commissioned officer ranking between a commander and a lieutenant.—**l.-general,** *n.* **1.** [U. S. & Gt. Brit.] *Mil.* An officer next below a general. In the United States the office was conferred before the Civil War only on Washington and on Scott (by brevet), and later on Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. The rank was abolished in 1907, but revived during World War. Compare GENERAL. In the Confederate service during the Civil War, corps commanders were commissioned lieutenant-generals. **2**†. In colonial history, the deputy of the proprietor of Maryland.—**l.-governor,** *n.* **1.** An officer authorized to perform the duties of a governor during his absence or disability or to take his place in case of death or resignation. **2.** In the British Empire, sometimes, a subordinate governor, who is acting governor of a territory under a governor-general.—**l.-governorship,** *n.*—**l. of the Tower** [Eng.], an officer delegated by the constable as deputy commandant of the Tower of London.—**second l.,** a commissioned army officer, next in rank below a lieutenant.—**lieu-ten'an-cy,** *n.* The office, rank, or authority of a lieutenant. **lieu-ten'ant-ry**†‡ **lieu-ten'ant-ship**‡.

lieve, 1 līv; 2 lēv, *adv.* Same as LIEF. **lieves**‡ [Local, U. S.].

liev'er, 1 līv'ər; 2 lēv'er, *adv.* Comparative of LIEF. **lief'er**†.

life, 1 laif; 2 līf, *n.* [LIVES, 1 laivz; 2 līvz, *pl.*] **1.** The state or fact of being alive; that condition in which animals and plants exist, as distinguished from inorganic substances and from dead organisms. **2.** The animation of the body, in animals and man, by the vital principle or animal soul; the time between birth and death; as, a long *life*. **3.** Any conscious and intelligent existence; a particular state of living; as, the *life* here and hereafter. **4.** The manner in which one lives; as, the *life* of a recluse. **5.** The vital principle; the principle or power scientifically assumed as the rational explanation of the facts of organic existence and development. **6.** That which tends toward growth, development, and progress; energy; animation; vigor; as, to put *life* into an enterprise. **7.** That which inspires liveliness and animation; that which gives spirit. **8.** The central and essential idea; the inspiring thought; the controlling principle; as, the *life* of a movement. **9.** The living and real form; the actual character; as a picture to the *life*. **10.** Living beings in the aggregate; animated existence; as, the waters swarm with *life*. **11.** The course of human existence; human affairs; the general state of man; as, the daily round of *life*. **12.** The use of powers, especially of the higher powers, and the happiness found in it; spiritual life. **13.** The written story of a life; a biography. **14.** Whatever is essential to the maintenance of life; means of support; as, the blood is the *life*. **15.** The period of efficient force; as, the *life* of a partnership; *life* of a ship. [< AS. *lif*, life.]

—**life'-ar''row, l.-belt, l.-mortar, l.-rocket, l.-shot,** etc. An arrow, belt, or the like, used as life-saving apparatus to rescue shipwrecked persons.—**l.-assurance,** same as LIFE INSURANCE.—**l.-blood,** *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood: also figuratively.—**l.-boat,** *n.* A boat having air-cham-



Sectional View of Motor Life-boat.

A, air-tanks; *B*, engine; *C*, reversing-gear; *D*, propeller; *E*, rudder; *F F*, iron keel; *G*, petrol-tank; *H H*, water-line.

bers or the like, by which it is rendered specially buoyant and sometimes self-righting.—**l.-buoy,** *n.* A device, usually in the shape of a buoyant ring, for keeping a person in the water afloat.—**l.-preserver**†.—**l. cycle,** the entire series of processes comprehended in the life of an organism from the ovum.—**life'-ful,** *a.* Full of vitality.—**life'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**l.-guard,** *n.* A guard whose business it is to protect the life of some one, especially of a sovereign.—**l. history** (*Biol.*), the complete train of phenomena characterizing the existence and growth of an organism from its inception to its decease.—**l.-insurance,** insurance on the life of oneself or of another upon payment of a yearly sum.—**life'like",** *a.* Resembling that which is living. **-ness,** *n.*—**l.-line,** *n.* **1.** A long line thrown to a wreck. **2.** A line for the security of sailors during heavy weather. **3.** A line attached to a buoy or boat, as for the protection of bathers.—**life'long",** *a.* Lasting or continuing through life.—**life-preserver,** *n.* **1.** A life-buoy. **2.** [Slang.] A loaded cane or other weapon for defending one's life.—**l.-rent,** *n.* A tenancy for life on payment of rent.—**l.-renter,** *n.*—**l.-rentrix,** *n.*—**l.-saver** [U. S.], an expert swimmer who acts as a life-guard at beaches, etc.—**life'-string",** *n.* A nerve supposed to be essential to life; hence, the essential support of life.—**life'time",** *n.* The whole period of a life.

Syn.: vitality. *Life* is the state of actual living; *vitality* is the power of living or the capacity of maintaining *life*; reptiles have remarkable *vitality*. *Life* may also be used for the vital principle; as, the *life* of a seed. Figuratively, we speak of the *vitality* of a truth, a prejudice, an error. See WARMTH.—Ant.: death, decease, dissolution.

life'less, 1 laif'les; 2 līf'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Destitute of life, either naturally or by deprivation; dead; inanimate. **2.** Wanting in energy, power, vigor, or spirit; torpid; dull; as, a *lifeless* picture. **3.** Exhibiting none of the signs of life; apparently dead; as, she fell *lifeless* at his feet. **4.** Uninhabited by men or animals.—**life'less-ly,** *adv.*—**life'less-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: dead, deceased, defunct, dull, extinct, inanimate, inert, spiritless, torpid. *Dead* primarily applies to a once living organism from which life has departed; this original meaning controls the derived senses; *inanimate* primarily applies to that which never had life; we speak of a slain warrior as *dead*; of a rock as *inanimate*. *Lifeless* may be used in either connection; as, of the *lifeless* form of the warrior; the *lifeless* rock. *Lifeless* may be also used of that which exhibits none of the signs of life, as one may be said to fall *lifeless* in a swoon, comparable to which is the popular expression, a *dead* faint. The derived meanings of these words are very many. A picture, a statue, a poem, an actor's rendering of his part may be spoken of as *lifeless*, or less frequently as *inanimate*; we speak of a *dead* book, *dead* capital, a *dead* wall, and even of a *dead* (that is, a dull or non-resonant) sound. *Deceased* is in formal and approved use as a euphemism for *dead*; *defunct* is now somewhat contemptuous or opprobrious; as, a *defunct* author, *defunct* mythologies. *Extinct* implies cessation of vitality or force; as, an *extinct* volcano. See DEAD, FLAT.—Ant.: active, alive, animated, live, living, stirring, vigorous.

lift[1], 1 lift; 2 lift, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise against gravity; move to a higher point; elevate. **2.** To maintain in an elevated position. **3.** To raise to a higher degree or condition; exalt. **4.** To remove the pressure of. **5.** [Colloq.] To take away surreptitiously; especially, to steal, as cattle. **6.** [U. S.] To get rid of; pay off, as a mortgage. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] To draw (wages); collect (rents); levy (contributions). **8.** *Golf.* (1) To take (the ball) from the place where it lies and drop it behind, counting the penalty prescribed by the rules and playing on. (2) To pick up (a ball) after playing several more strokes than an opponent, or when in an absolutely

unpayable position, thereby conceding the hole. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert the strength for the purpose of raising something. **2.** To rise, or appear to rise, as mist. [< Icc. *lypta*, < *lopt*, air.] Syn.: see CARRY; HEIGHTEN; RAISE.—**lift'er,** *n.* One who or that which lifts.

lift[1], *n.* **1.** The act of lifting or raising; elevation. **2.** The height to which, or distance through which, a thing is raised; the extent of a rise, or degree of elevation. **3.** *Mining.* The difference in height between one level and another; also, a set of pumps raising water from a common level and delivering it to a common height. **4.** Assistance by lifting; hence, assistance in general. **5.** A machine, device, or other thing that lifts or assists in lifting, as a hoisting-apparatus, or a hook for raising a window-sash. **6.** That which is raised or hoisted. **7.** A rise in condition; promotion. **8.** [Eng.] An elevator. **9.** A thickness of leather on the heel of a shoe. **10.** *Aero.* The vertical component of the aerodynamic pressure upon an aeroplane.—**lift-pump,** *n.* A pump for lifting, as distinguished from a force-pump.

lift[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The heavens, sky, or atmosphere.

lig'a-ment, 1 lig'ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 lĭg'a-ment, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A band or sheet of firm, compact, fibrous tissue, closely binding related structures, as bones, etc., together; especially one connecting or investing the opposed surfaces of a joint. Ligaments are named from their anatomical position or from the men who have been more prominently associated with their treatment. **2.** Hence, a band or connecting tie; that which binds objects together. [F., < L. *ligamentum*, < *ligo*, bind.]—**lig"a-men'tous,** *a.* **lig"a-men'tal‡.**

li'gan, 1 lai'gən; 2 lĭ'gan, *n.* *Law.* Goods cast adrift or sunken at sea with something attached to float, as a buoy, as evidence of ownership. [Apparently < L. *ligamen* (< *ligo*, tie), band; but cp. LIE[2].] **la'gan‡.**

li'gate, 1 lai'gēt; 2 lĭ'gāt, *vt.* [LI'GAT-ED[4]; LI'GAT-ING.] To bind with a ligature; bandage. [< L. *ligatus*, pp. of *ligo*, tie.]—**li-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of tying or binding up, especially of an artery; also, the condition of being bound. **2.** Something used in tying; bandage.

lig'a-ture, 1 lig'ə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 lĭg'a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Anything that constricts, or serves for binding or tying; specifically, a thread or wire tied around a blood-vessel to arrest bleeding or used for removing a tumor. **2.** A ligation; the act of binding. **3.** In writing and printing, two or more connected letters, as *fi*, *ffi*, *æ*; also, in writing, the character used to indicate the connection (‿). **4.** *Mus.* A slur; notes joined by a slur. [F., < L. *ligo*, bind.]—**lig'a-ture,** *vt.* To bind or compress with a ligature.

li'geance, 1 lai'jəns; 2 lī'gans, *n.* *Law.* **1**‖. The jurisdiction or territory of a sovereign. **2**†. Allegiance.

Lig'gett, 1 lig'et; 2 lĭg'et, **Hunter** (1857–). An American lieutenant-general in World War; Commander of First American Army, 1917–18, and Army of Occupation in Germany; engaged in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

light[1], 1 lait; 2 līt, *v.* [LIGHT'ED[4] or LIT; LIGHT'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To set fire to; inflame. **2.** To illuminate; animate: often with *up*. **3.** To furnish or escort with a light. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take fire; kindle. **2.** To become luminous; reflect or receive light: often with *up*. [< AS. *lyhtan*, < *leōht*, light.]

light[2], *vi.* [LIGHT'ED[4] or LIT; LIGHT'ING.] **1.** To descend and settle down after flight, as a bird; rest or perch. **2.** To happen or stumble, as by chance or accident: with *on* or *upon*, formerly with *into* or *of*; as, sometimes we *light upon* unpleasant truths. **3.** [Local, U. S., & Archaic.] To descend, as from a horse or carriage; dismount; alight. **4.** To fall in striking, as a blow. [< AS. *lȳhtan*, < *leōht*, light.]

light[3], *vt.* To lighten: obsolete except in nautical use.

light[1], *a.* **1.** Full of light; bright. **2.** Of a faint or pale shade of color. [< AS. *liht.*]

light[2], *a.* **1.** Having little weight; of small weight by comparison; not heavy; as, *light* as air. **2.** Easy to carry, handle, move, etc.; not taxing to the muscles or digestive organs; not burdensome; as, a *light* task; *light* food. **3.** Free from that which encumbers; not heavily loaded; as, *light* troops; a *light*-ballasted vessel. **4.** Of no great consequence; lacking gravity; trivial; as, a *light* affliction. **5.** Lacking in intensity or effect; moderate; as, a *light* remark; *light* wine; a *light* wind: also, specifically, applied to wind, denoting a force of less than 6 miles an hour. **6.** Free from anxiety, trouble or distress; cheerful; as, *light* of spirits. **7.** Not in full possession of the senses; flighty; as, *light* in the head. **8.** Below the proper or usual weight; as, *light* coin. **9.** Well leavened and raised; not soggy; as, *light* bread. **10.** Loose or sandy; as, a *light* soil. **11.** Characterized by levity; without dignity or substantial character; also, loose in morals; as, she is inclined to be *light*. **12.** Handling or touching with slight force; hence, easy; graceful; active; nimble; as, a *light* touch; a *light* style. **13.** [Rare.] Suitable for light work. **14.** Free from clumsiness or heaviness in appearance or construction; as, *light* tracery. **15.** (1) *Pros.* Having no metrical stress: said of a syllable or vowel. (2) *Sanz. Gram.* Having a short vowel: said of a syllable. [< AS. *leōht*, light.] Syn.: see AIRY; VAIN.—**light'-fin"gered,** *a.* **1.** Addicted to petty theft; thievish. **2.** Light or graceful in touch.—**l.-footed,** *a.* Nimble in running or dancing. **l.-heeled‡; l.-foot‡.**—**l.-footedly,** *adv.*—**l.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Short-handed. **2.** Having little to carry. **3.** Having ability to use the hands lightly.—**l.-headed,** *a.* **1.** Silly; frivolous. **2.** Dizzy; delirious. **l.-head,** *n.*—**l.-hearted,** *a.* Free from care; gay. Syn.: see MERRY.—**l.-heartedly,** *adv.*—**l.-heartedness,** *n.*—**l.-horse,** *n.* Cavalry bearing light arms and equipments.—**l.-horseman,** *n.* **l.-minded,** *a.* Lacking seriousness or strength of mind; foolish.—**l.-weight,** *a.* **1.** *Sporting.* Of light weight; weighing 133 pounds. **2.** Hence, of little account.—**light'weight",** *n.* One who or that which is of light weight. Specif.: (1) In boxing, a boxer below the middle weight and above a feather-weight. (2) [Slang.] An unimportant, incompetent, or stupid person.

light, *n.* **1.** (1) The form of radiant energy that acts on the retina of the eye and renders visible the objects from which it comes; radiance. (2) The sensation produced by exciting the eye. (3) Ether-wave energy, of which light forms a part, travels with a speed of about 186,000 miles per second, depending somewhat upon the medium. According to the **undulatory theory,** radiant energy is propagated in waves that vary in length, and only those that affect the eye are known as *light*, the others being spoken of as **dark heat, chemical rays,** etc., according to the effect they are regarded as producing, even if these effects are produced also by light-rays. (4) Mental or spiritual illumination. **2.** A source of light, as a flame, lamp, beacon, etc.; also, an emission of light. **3.** That which admits light; a window or pane. **4.** The state of visibility; hence, publicity. **5.** Daytime; daylight; dawn. **6.** The point of view from which, or circumstances in which, a thing is seen or considered; aspect; as, in the *light* of new facts the question is altered. **7.** The manner in which the light falls on a picture or the like; as, it is in just the right *light*. **8.** A part of a picture with reference to its luminosity. **9.** The power of vision; perception. **10.** Something with which to enkindle or make a blaze or light; as, a *light* for a pipe. **11.** One who is noteworthy or wise; a model. [< AS. *leōht*, light.]

Syn.: blaze, flame, flare, flash, flicker, glare, gleam, glimmer, glisten, glistening, glitter, glow, illumination, incandescence, scintillation, sheen, shimmer, shine, shining, sparkle, twinkle, twinkling. A *flame* is both hot and luminous; if it contains few solid particles it will yield little *light*, but it may afford intense heat, as in the case of a hydrogen-*flame*. A *blaze* is an extensive, brilliant *flame*. *Light* is the general term for any luminous effect discernible by the eye, from the faintest phosphorescence to the *blaze* of the noonday sun. A *flare* is a wavering *flame* or *blaze*; a *flash* is a *light* that appears and disappears in an instant; as, a *flash* of lightning; the *flash* of gunpowder. The *glare* and *glow* are steady, the *glare* painfully bright, the *glow* subdued; as, the *glare* of torches; the *glow* of dying embers. *Shine* and *shining* refer to a steady or continuous emission of *light*; *sheen* is a faint *shining*, usually by reflection. *Glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote wavering *light*. We speak of the *shimmer* of distant lamps through the mist; of the *shimmer* of waves in sun*light* or moon*light*. A *gleam* is not wavering, but transient or intermittent; a sudden *gleam* of *light* came through the half-open door: a *glitter* is a hard *light*; as, the *glitter* of burnished arms. A *sparkle* is a sudden *light*, as of sparks thrown out; *scintillation* is the more exact and scientific term for the actual emission of sparks, also the figurative term for what suggests such emission: as, *scintillations* of wit or of genius. *Twinkle* and *twinkling* are used of the intermittent *light* of the fixed stars. *Glistening* is a *shining* as from a wet surface. *Illumination* is a wide-spread, brilliant *light*, as when all the windows of a house are lighted. The *light* of *incandescence* is intense and white like that from metal at a white heat. See KNOWLEDGE.—Ant.: blackness, dark, darkness, dimness, dusk, gloom, gloominess, obscurity, shade, shadow.—**light'-wave",** *n.* An undulation of light.—**l.-year,** *n.* The space that a ray of light traverses in one year: used as a unit in stating the distances of the stars. See LIGHT, *n.*, 1 (3).—**northern lights,** the aurora borealis.—**shining l.,** a genius; prodigy. [light.]

light, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply; easily. [< AS. *leōhte*, < *leōht*,

light'en[1], 1 lait'n; 2 līt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give or add light to; illumine. **2.** To enlighten; make clear. **3.** To make lighter in shade or in effect. **4**‖. To relieve of gloom or sadness. **5**§. To emit or radiate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become or grow lighter. **2.** To emit lightning; to flash like lightning.—**light'en-er,** *n.*

light'en[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To relieve of weight. **2.** To render less oppressive; alleviate. **3.** To relieve from distress. **II.** *i.* To become less heavy or burdensome. Syn.: see ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.

light'er, 1 lait'ər; 2 līt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To transport in a lighter. **II.** *i.* To do transporting by lighters.

light'er[1], *n.* A barge-like vessel used in loading or unloading ships lying at a distance from a wharf, or in transporting goods in bulk for short distances.—**light'er-age,** *n.* **1.** The price for unloading a ship by lighters, or for the use of lighters. **2.** The removal or conveying of a cargo by lighters.—**light'er-man,** *n.* A man who manages, or is employed on, a lighter.

light'er[2], *n.* One who or that which lights or illuminates.

light'house", 1 lait'hous"; 2 līt'hous", *n.* A tower bearing lamps, erected at a point of danger to guide seamen by night. See illus. on next page.

light'ly, 1 lait'li; 2 līt'ly, *vt.* [Scot.] To make light of. **licht'ly‡.**

light'ly, *adv.* **1.** With little weight, force, pressure, or effect. **2.** Without heaviness of spirit; airily; cheerily. **3.** With levity; carelessly; heedlessly; also, frivolously, wantonly, or irreverently. **4.** In a slight degree; slightly; mildly. **5.** For slight reasons. **6.** Nimbly; with light or swift step or motion. **7.** Easily; readily. **8**†. Usually.

light'ness, 1 lait'nes; 2 līt'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being light, in any sense. See LIGHT[1], *a.*; LIGHT[2], *a.* Syn.: see LEVITY.

light'ning, 1 lait'nıŋ; 2 līt'ning, *n.* A sudden flash of light caused by the discharge of electricity between two electrified regions of cloud, or between a cloud and the earth;

the discharge itself. When the discharge is between a cloud and the earth, it may destroy any poorly conducting materials it encounters.—**light'ning-bug"**, *n.* [U. S.] A firefly.—**l.-rod**, *n.* A sharp-pointed metallic conductor used to protect buildings from lightning by carrying an electric current harmlessly to the ground. **l.-conductor‡.**

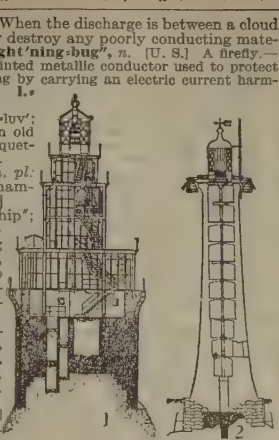
light'-o'-love', 1 lait'-o-luv'; 2 līt'-o-lȯv', *n.* **1.** An old dance-tune. **2.** A coquettish or wanton woman.

lights, 1 laits; 2 līts, *n. pl.* Lungs, especially of mammals. [< LIGHT², *a.*]

light'-ship", 1 lait'-ship"; 2 līt'-shĭp", *n.* A vessel, having warning lights, signals, etc., moored as a guide to seamen where a lighthouse would be impracticable.

light'some¹, 1 lait'-səm; 2 līt'som, *a.* **1.** Light; playful. **2.** Graceful. **3.** Nimble. **4.** Frivolous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

light'some², *a.* [Poet.] Full of light; luminous. **—light'some-ly**, *adv.* **—light'some-ness**, *n.*



Lighthouses.

1. Lighthouse of concrete and steel construction, Mile Rock, San Francisco, Cal. 2. Lighthouse of concrete construction, Eddystone Rock, England.

light'wood", 1 lait'wud"; 2 līt'wo͝od", *n.* [So. U. S.] Resinous pine, commonly the heart of the yellow pine.

lig-nal'oes, 1 lig-nal'oz *or* loin-al'oz; 2 līg-năl'o͝z *or* lĭn-ăl'o͝z, *n.* **1.** A fragrant Oriental wood; aloes-wood. **2**†. Aloes, the drug. [OF., < L. *lignum aloes*, wood of aloes; see LIGNEOUS and ALOE.]

lig'ne-ous, 1 lig'ni-us; 2 līg'ne-ŭs, *a.* Composed of or like wood. [< L. *ligneus*, < *lignum*, wood.]

lig'ni-, 1 lig'ni-; 2 līg'ni-. From the Latin *lignum*, wood: a combining form.—**lig-nic'o-line**, *a. Bot.* Growing upon wood.—**lig'ni-cole**‡, **lig"ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n. Bot.* The state or condition of being or becoming lignified; the conversion of a cell-wall into lignum or wood.

lig'ni-form, 1 lig'ni-fôrm; 2 līg'ni-fôrm, *a.* Having the form or appearance of wood. [< L. *lignum*, wood, + -FORM.]

lig'ni-fy, 1 lig'ni-fai; 2 līg'ni-fī, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert into or become wood. [< L. *lignum*, wood, + -FY.]—**lig"ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

lig'nin, 1 lig'nin; 2 līg'nin, *n. Chem.* An organic substance which, with cellulose, forms the chief part of woody tissue. [< L. *lignum*, wood.] **lig'nose**‡.

lig'nite, 1 lig'nait; 2 līg'nīt, *n.* A compact carbonized vegetable substance often retaining fibrous structure, forming an imperfect fuel intermediate between peat and true coal. Called also *brown coal* or *wood coal*. **—lig-nit'ic**, *a.*

lig'nose, 1 lig'nos; 2 līg'nos, *n.* **1.** A high explosive, a mixture of wood-pulp and nitroglycerin: now little used. **2.** A constituent of lignin. [< L. *lignosus*, < *lignum*, wood.]

lig'num-vi'tæ, 1 lig'num-vai'ti; 2 līg'nŭm-vī'tē, *n.* A small tropical American tree (*Guaiacum officinale*), or its greenish-brown, hard, heavy wood. [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *vita*, life.]

Li"gny', 1 li"nyi'; 2 lī"nyī', *n.* A village in S. Belgium; here Napoleon defeated Blücher, June 16, 1815; overrun by the Germans, 1914; recaptured by the British Feb. 2, 1917.

lig'ro-in, 1 lig'ro-in; 2 līg'ro-ĭn, *n.* A distillate of petroleum used as a solvent and illuminant. **lig'ro-ine**‡.

lig'u-la, 1 lig'yu-lə; 2 līg'yu-lȧ, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A tongue-like part or organ. [< L. *ligula*, *lingula*, dim of *lingua*, tongue.] **—lig'u-lar**, *a.*—**lig'u-late**, *a.* **1.** Strap-shaped. **2.** Having a ligula. **lig'u-lat"ed**‡.

lig'ule, 1 lig'yul; 2 līg'yul, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A strap-shaped organ or part. **2.** A strap-shaped corolla of certain flowers in the aster family.

Ligule (*l*) of a Grass.

Li"gu-o'ri, 1 li"gu-ō'ri; 2 lī"gu-ō'rī, **St. Alfonso Maria de** (1696–1787). An Italian theologian. See LIGUORIST; REDEMPTORIST.

Li-guo'rist, 1 li-gwō'rist; 2 lī-gwō'rĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** A follower of St. Alfonso de Liguori's doctrines in moral theology; a probabilist. **2.** Same as REDEMPTORIST. **Li-guo'ri-an**‡.

lig'ure, 1 lig'yur; 2 līg'yur, *n. Script.* A precious stone in the high priest's breastplate. [< Gr. *lynkourion*, a gem.]

Li-gu'ri-a, 1 li-gū'ri-ə; 2 lī-gū'rī-ȧ, *n.* **1.** An ancient district in Italy. **2.** A province in N. W. Italy: 2,037 sq. m.; pop. 1,270,000.—**Li-gu'ri-an**. *a.* Of or pertaining to Liguria. **II.** *n.* A native of Liguria.

Li Hung Chang, 1 li hun chāŋ; 2 lī hung chāng (1822–1901). A Chinese statesman and general. [**like'a-bi(e)**‡.

lik'a-bl(e), 1 laik'ə-bl; 2 lĭk'ȧ-bl, *a.* That can be liked; attractive.

like¹, 1 laik; 2 līk, *v.* [LIKED'; LIK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To incline favorably toward; take pleasure in; enjoy. **2**‖. To be agreeable to; suit; please. **II.** *i.* To please, or be pleased; choose. [< AS. *līcan*, perhaps < *līc*, form.]

Syn.: affect, approve, care for, enjoy, esteem, fancy, love, relish. See LOVE.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABHOR.—**lik'er**, *n.*

like², *vi.* [Colloq.] To be likely: used in the perfect in the sense of *had like*; as, he *liked* to have died of hunger.

like, *a.* **1.** Having resemblance; similar. **2.** Equal, or nearly equal; virtually equivalent. **3.** [Colloq.] Desirous of. **4.** Giving reason to expect; likely. **5.** Giving indication or promise of. [< AS. *gelīc*, < *ge-*, together, + *līc*, body.]

Syn.: see ALIKE; SYNONYMOUS.—Prep.: *to*; as, "Man is *like to* vanity." *Ps.* cxliv, 4. The form *like to* is now archaic, the preposition being omitted (but understood) in modern use, by which means *like* has the effect of a preposition.

like¹, *n.* A like person, thing, or event; counterpart.

like², *n.* Favorable opinion; liking; inclination: commonly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.

like, *adv.* **1.** In the manner of; similarly to: with prepositional force. **2.** [Colloq.] In the way that: incorrectly substituted for *as* or *as if*; as, run *like* (as) I do; I felt *like* (as if) I should die. **3.** Likely; probably. **4§.** Alike.—**like mad**, see under MAD, *a.*

like'li-hood, 1 laik'li-hud; 2 līk'li-ho͝od, *n.* **1.** The character of being likely. **2.** A probability; as, there is some *likelihood* of his coming. **like'li-ness**‡. Syn.: see PROBABILITY.

like'ly, 1 laik'li; 2 līk'ly. **I.** *a.* [LIKE'LI-ER; LIKE'LI-EST.] **1.** Apparently true or real; plausible; probable. **2.** Reasonably to be expected; liable. **3.** Apt to please; promising. **4.** Well adapted for the purpose.

Syn.: apt, conceivable, conjectural, credible, liable, presumable, probable, reasonable. *Apt* implies a natural fitness or tendency; an impetuous person is *apt* to speak hastily. *Liable* refers to a contingency regarded as unfavorable; as, the ship was *liable* to founder at any moment. *Likely* refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable, and usually, but not always, favorable; as, an industrious worker is *likely* (not *liable*) to succeed. *Credible* signifies readily to be believed; as, a *credible* narrative; *likely* in such connection is used ironically to signify the reverse; as, a *likely* story! A thing is *conceivable* of which the mind can entertain the possibility; a thing is *conjectural* which is conjectured as possible or probable without other support than a conjecture, or tentative judgment; a thing is *presumable* which, from what is antecedently known, may be taken for granted in advance of proof. *Reasonable* in this connection signifies such as the reason can be satisfied with, independently of external grounds for belief or disbelief; as, that seems a *reasonable* supposition. Compare APPARENT; PROBABLE.—Ant.: doubtful, dubious, improbable, incredible, questionable, unlikely. **II.** *adv.* Probably. [Syn.: see COMPARE.

lik'en, 1 laik'n; 2 līk'n, *vt.* To represent as similar.

like'ness, 1 laik'nes; 2 līk'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being like; a resemblance. **2.** A portrait; representation. **3.** Counterfeit form; guise. Syn.: see ANALOGY; APPROXIMATION; DUPLICATE; IMAGE; PICTURE. [LICH.

like'wake"†, *n.* A watch over a corpse; death-watch. Compare

like'wise", 1 laik'waiz"; 2 līk'wīz", *adv. & conj.* In like manner; moreover. Syn.: see ALSO.

li'kin', 1 li'kin'; 2 lī'kĭn', *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese provincial transit-duty: used also adjectively. For foreign goods, formerly subject to likin at numerous inland stations, $2^1/_2$ per cent. may now be paid at the custom-house in its stead.

lik'ing, 1 laik'iŋ; 2 līk'ing, *a.* **1**‖. Looking: in compounds; as, *fat* and well-*liking*. **2**†. Comely; pleasing.

lik'ing, *n.* **1.** Inclination due to some attractive quality; preference. **2**‖. Looks. Syn.: see APPETITE; FANCY; LOVE.

li'lac, 1 lai'lak; 2 lī'lac, *n.* **1.** An ornamental flowering shrub (genus *Syringa*) having fragrant purplish flowers. The species best known in America are the **common lilac** (*S. vulgaris*), with purplish flowers, and the **Persian l.** (*S. persica*), a smaller shrub with white flowers. See FLOWER. **2.** The color of the lilac-flower. [Sp., < Ar. *līlāk*, < Per. *lilaj*, indigo-plant, < Sans. *nīla*, dark-blue indigo.]

Lil'i-an, 1 lil'i-ən; 2 lĭl'ĭ-ȧn, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Lil, Lil'y** (dims.). [L., lily.] **Lil'li-an**‡.

Lil'ith, 1 lil'ith; 2 lĭl'ĭth, *n.* **1.** In the *Talmud*, the legendary wife of Adam before Eve. **2.** In Jewish legend, a nocturnal specter who assumed the form of a beautiful woman in order to beguile and destroy; hence, in modern superstition, one who is the harbinger of ill-luck, misfortune, etc.

Lille, 1 lil; 2 lĭl, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. France: has a university; pop. 200,952: entered by the Germans, 1914, who were driven out by the British Oct. 16–17, 1918.

lil"li-bul-le'ro, 1 lil"i-bu-lē'ro; 2 lĭl"ĭ-bū-lē'rō, *n.* An English revolutionary song ridiculing the appointment of Talbot of Tyrconnell as lieutenant of Ireland in 1686. It helped the revolution of 1688.

Lil'li-put, 1 lil'i-put; 2 lĭl'ĭ-pŭt, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a country inhabited by a race of pigmies.—**Lil"li-pu'tian.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fictitious kingdom of Lilliput or to its inhabitants; very small. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Lilliput. **2.** A very small person, esp. a self-important one. **Lil"i-pu'tian**‡.

lilt, 1 lilt; 2 lĭlt. **I**ᵗ. *vt. & vi.* To sing or to utter in a gay or lively manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** A brisk, merry song. **2.** Rhythmic movement or flow. **3.** A buoyant manner of walking.

lil'y, 1 lil'i; 2 lĭl'y. **I.** *a.* White and soft; lily-white. **II.** *n.* [LIL'IES, *pl.*] **1.** An ornamental plant having a bulbous root and erect stem, with large, showy, erect, or nodding flowers. **2.** A fleur-de-lis. **3.** Any one of numerous plants resembling the true lilies; as, water-*lily*; day-*lily*. **4.** Formerly, in auction bridge, a spade. [< Gr.ᴸᵗᴬˢ *leirion*, lily.]—**lil'y-liv"er**, *n.* A coward.—**lil'y-liv"ered**, *a.*—**lil'y-of-the-val'ley**, *n.* [LIL'IES-OF-THE-VALLEY, *pl.*] A low, smooth, stemless lily-wort with two oblong leaves and nodding, fragrant cup-shaped flowers.—**l.-pad**, *n.* The large floating leaf of the water-lily.—**lily'wort"**, *n.* Any plant of the lily family.—**Turk's-cap lily.** **1.** A species (*Lilium superbum*) of lilies with purple-spotted orange flowers arranged in a pyrimidal raceme. **2.**

The martagon (*Lilium martagon*).—**lil"i-a'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lily. **2.** Designating a family (*Liliaceæ*) of monocotyledonous herbs with regular symmetrical flowers—the lily family.—**lil'ied,** *a.* **1.** [Poet.] Abounding in or like lilies. **2.** Embellished with lilies.

Li'ma, *n.* 1 lī'mə; 2 lī'mä. **1.** A department (13,310 sq. m.; pop. 172,930) in Peru. **2.** A university city, the capital (pop. 141,000) of Peru. **3.** 1 laĭ'mə; 2 lī'ma. A city in N. W. Ohio; pop. 41,330.—**Lima bean,** a variety of climbing bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), or its large flat seeds, a common article of food.

lim'a-cine, 1 lim'ə-sin; 2 lim'ə-cin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a family (*Limacidæ*) of gastropods—the slug family. **2.** Slug-like.

Li'man von San'ders, 1 lī'man fon san'dərs; 2 lī'man fon sän'dərs, **Otto von** (1855–). German field-marshal in World War; in command of Turkish forces at the Dardanelles.

limb, 1 lim; 2 līm, *vt.* **1.** To dismember. **2.** *Lodging.* To remove limbs from (a tree). **3**‡. To supply with limbs.

limb[1], 1 *n.* **1.** One of the jointed parts of the animal body, as **lim**[2], 2 a leg, arm, or wing. **2.** A branch of a tree. **3.** A person or thing forming a part of something else; an arm or branch of anything; member; as, *limb* of the law. **4.** [Collog.] A roguish young person; a mischievous child. **5**†. An evilly mischievous person. [< AS. *lim,* limb.]—**limbed,** *a.* Possessing limbs: often used in compounds; as, strong-*limbed.*—**limb'less,** *a.*—**limb'-meal**†, *adv.* Limb from limb.

limb[3], *n.* An edge or part, as of a disk. Specif.: (1) *Astron.* The edge of the disk of the moon or other heavenly body. (2) The graduated portion of a leveling-rod or instrument for determining angles. [< L.[F] *limbus,* edge.]

lim'bate, 1 lim'bēt; 2 lim'bāt, *a.* Bordered, as a leaf or flower having the margin of a different color from the rest. [< LL. *limbatus,* < L. *limbus,* edge.]

lim'bect, lim'beck†, *vt.* To distil.

lim'bec, 1 lim'bek; 2 lim'bēc, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A bearing representing an alembic. **2**†. A still. [Contr. of ALEMBIC.] **-beck**‡.

lim'ber[1], 1 lim'bər; 2 lim'ber, *vt.* & *vi.* To attach or fasten the limber to, as a cannon: commonly with *up.*

lim'ber[2], *vt.* To make limber or pliant.

lim'ber, *a.* **1.** Easily bent; pliant; limp. **2.** Lithe; agile. [< LIMP, *a.*] Syn.: see SUPPLE.—**lim'ber-ness,** *n.*

lim'ber, *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* The fore part of a gun-carriage, having two wheels and a pole to which horses are attached. **2.** *Naut.* A lengthwise gutter on each side of the keelson to permit water to pass into the pump-well. [< Ice. *limar,* limbs.]

lim'bic, 1 lim'bik; 2 lim'bic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a border.

lim'bo, 1 lim'bo; 2 lim'bo, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Theol.* An indefinite border region in the intermediate state, nearer hell or heaven according to the class of souls there detained. **lim'bus**‡. **2.** A place, real or imaginary, to which things worthless or foolish may be relegated. **3.** [Slang.] A place of confinement; a prison. [< L. *limbus,* edge.]

Lim"bourg', 1 laĭn"bûr'; 2 lăn"bur', *n.* A province in Belgium; 931 sq. m.; pop. 302,000; capital, Hasselt; pop. 17,000; occupied by the Germans, 1914; recaptured by the British army, October 1918. **Lim'burg**‡.—**Limburger cheese,** a soft cheese, very strong in taste and smell, manufactured at Limbourg, Belgium, or an imitation of it. **Lim"burg'er**‡.

Lim'burg, 1 lim'burh; 2 lim'burg, *n.* A manufacturing and mining province in the Netherlands; 847 sq. m.; pop. 443,000; capital, Maestricht; pop. 41,000.

lime, 1 laĭm; 2 līm, *vt.* [LIMED; LIM'ING.] **1.** To apply lime to. **2.** To catch with birdlime; ensnare. **3**†. To cement. [< AS. *limian,* < *lim,* glue.]

lime[1], *n.* A white earth-like calcium oxid (CaO). It is produced artifically by calcining a mineral calcium carbonate, as limestone, marble, or sea-shells, yielding the anhydrous calcium oxid quicklime, which with water forms **slaked lime** ($Ca(OH)_2$). It also readily absorbs moisture from the air, forming **air-slaked lime.** [< AS. *lim,* glue.]—**lime'-kiln",** *n.* A kiln for burning lime from limestone or shells.—**lime'light",** *n.* **1.** A powerful light produced by burning lime: often thrown on the stage to make actors more prominent; hence, notoriety; publicity. **2.** That part of a stage in a theater within the range of the limelight.—**lime'stone",** *n.* A rock composed wholly or in part of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$). When containing magnesium carbonate, it is **dolomitic** or **magnesian;** when clayey, **argillaceous;** when sandy or quartzose, **siliceous.** Crystalline limestone is called *marble.* When heated, limestone yields lime and carbon dioxid.—**lime'twig,** *n.* A twig on which birdlime has been smeared; hence, a snare; a trick.—**l.-water,** *n.* **1.** A saturated solution of lime in water. **2.** Water in which slaked lime has been dissolved.

lime[2], *n.* A small tree (*Citrus medica acida*) of the orange family, or its sour, lemon-like fruit. [F., < Per. *limū.*] —**lime'-tree",** *n.* **1.** The linden tree. **2.** The tropical lime-tree (*Citrus spinosissima*), now naturalized in Florida and California.

lime[3], *n.* The linden. [Corr. of LINDEN.]

lime[4]†, *n.* A leash for a dog.—**lime'hound",** *n.*

li'men, 1 laĭ'men; 2 lī'mĕn, *n. Psychophys.* (1) The point at which the least amount of a given stimulus, or the least difference between two stimuli, becomes just perceptible, and below which there is no perceptible conscious effect. (2) The imaginary line between the non-appreciable and the barely appreciable excitement of the sensory organism. The point where a stimulus begins to be felt is called **limen conscientiæ,** or *threshold of consciousness.*

lim'er-ick[1], 1 lim'ər-ik; 2 lim'er-ik, *n.* A nonsense verse of 5 anapestic lines, of which the first, second, and fifth lines are three-stress and rime, and the third and fourth lines are two-stress and rime.

Lim'er-ick[2], *n.* An Irish county (1,064 sq. m.; pop. 105,000); also, its capital (pop. 38,000).

li-mic'o-line, 1 laĭ-mik'o-lin; 2 lī-mic'o-lin, *a.* Shore-dwelling: said of certain animals and plants. [< L. *limus,* mud, + *colo,* dwell.]

lim'i-nal, 1 lim'i-nəl; 2 lim'i-nal, *a.* Relating to the threshold or entrance. [< L. *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.]

lim'it, 1 lim'it; 2 lim'it, *vt.* **1.** To set a bound or bounds to; confine; restrict. **2**†. To assign; specify. [< F. *limiter,* < L. *limito,* bound, < *limes,* cross-path.]

Syn.: bound, check, circumscribe, confine, define, hinder, hold in check, impede, keep in check, repress, restrain, restrict. See CIRCUMSCRIBE; SCRIMP.—**lim'it-a-bl(e)**‡, *a.* That may be limited.—**lim'i-ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Limiting. **2.** Limited.—**lim"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of limiting. **2.** Restriction; circumscription. **3.** *Law.* (1) A restrictive condition or stipulation. (2) A term fixed by law within which certain acts are to be performed to render them valid. Syn.: see RESERVE.—**lim'i-ta"tiv(e)**‡, *a.* Tending to limit; restrictive.—**lim'it-ed,** *pa.* **1.** Confined to certain limits; in law, restricted within prescribed limits. **2.** Circumscribed, as a government, a monarchy, etc., held in check by a constitution. Syn.: see SCANTY.—**limited express** or **train,** an express-train carrying only a limited number of passengers.—**lim'it-er,** *n.* One who or that which limits.—**lim'it-less,** *a.* Having no limit; illimitable.

lim'it, *n.* **1.** That which limits; a line, point, or boundary beyond which something ceases to extend, operate, avail, etc. **2.** That which is limited or has bounds; a district; period. **3.** That which impedes or hinders; a check. **4.** *Math.* A definite quantity or value which a varying quantity is conceived or proved to approach. **5.** In certain games, as of cards, the largest amount which may be wagered at one time: used with the definite article, especially in poker. Syn.: see BOUNDARY; END; MARGIN.—**three-mile l.,** a distance of three geographic miles from the shore-line seaward, allowed by international law for territorial jurisdiction. [Jade.

lim'mer, 1 lim'er; 2 lim'er, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A scoundrel: **limn,** 1 lim; 2 lim, *vt.* To draw or paint, as a picture: delineate. [ME. *limnen,* for *enluminen,* < OF. *enluminer,* < L. *illumino,* ILLUMINATE, *v.*]—**lim'ner,** *n.* A painter; artist.—**lim'ning,** *n.*

lim'no-, 1 lim'no-; 2 lim'no-. From Greek *limnē,* a lake; marsh; pool: a combining form.—**lim"no-bi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of life or living organisms found in fresh water. **lim-nol'o-gy**‡.

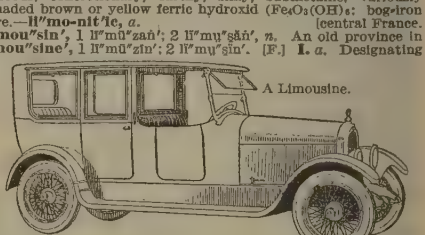
Li"moges', 1 lī"mōzh'; 2 lī"mōzh', *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 90,187) in France; celebrated for its porcelain and enamels.

Li-mon', 1 lī-mōn'; 2 lī-mōn', *n.* A seaport on N. E. coast of Costa Rica; pop. 7,800.

lim'o-nene, 1 lim'o-nin; 2 lim'o-nēn, *n. Chem.* One of three isomeric terpenes ($C_{10}H_{16}$) occurring in various essential oils, and having a lemon-like odor. [< LL. *limo*(*n*-), lemon.]

li'mo-nite, 1 laĭ'mo-naĭt; 2 lī'mo-nit, *n. Mineral.* A stalactitic, fibrous, concretionary, earthy, silky, submetallic, variously shaded brown or yellow ferric hydroxid ($Fe_4O_3(OH)_6$): bog-iron ore.—**li"mo-nit'ic,** *a.* [central France.

Li"mou'sin', 1 lī"mû'zaṅ'; 2 lī"mu'săṅ', *n.* An old province in **li"mou'sine',** 1 lī"mû'zīn'; 2 lī"mu'sīn'. [F.] **I.** *a.* Designating



A Limousine.

a type of motor-car having a landau-like carriage-body, but with the top projecting over the driver's seat. **II.** *n.* A motor-car with a limousine body. [*Iemp.*]—**limp'er,** *n.*

limp[1], 1 limp; 2 līmp, *vi.* To walk lamely; halt. [< AS.

limp, *a.* **1.** Lacking stiffness; limber. **2.** Lacking positiveness or firmness. [Cp. Ice. *limpa,* weakness.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

limp, *n.* The step of a lame person; a halt.

lim'pet, 1 lim'pet; 2 lim'pĕt, *n.* A small edible shell-fish, found clinging to rocks. [< LL.[OF] *lampreda, lampetra,* LAMPREY.]

lim'pid, 1 lim'pid, 2 lim'pid, *a.* Characterized by sparkling clearness; transparent; lucid; clear. [< L. *limpidus,* clear.] Syn.: see CLEAR; TRANSPARENT.—**lim-pid'i-ty,** *n.* Limpid character; pureness. **lim'pid-ness**‡.—**lim'pid-ly,** *adv.*

Lim-po'po, 1 lim-pō'pō; 2 lim-pō'po, *n.* A river in South Africa; length, 900 m.; Transvaal to S. Indian ocean.

limp'sy, 1 limp'si; 2 limp'sy, *a.* [Dial.] Limp; flimsy. **lim'sy**‡.

lim'u-loid, 1 lim'yu-loid; 2 lim'yu-lȯid. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the king-crab. **II.** *n.* A king-crab. [See LIMULUS.]

lim'u-lus, 1 lim'yu-lus; 2 lim'yu-lus, *n.* A king-crab. [< L. *limulus,* dim of *limus,* sidelong.]

lim'y, 1 laĭm'i; 2 lim'y, *a.* **1.** Containing or covered with lime. **2.** Resembling lime. **3.** Smeared with birdlime.

lin, *n.* [Scot. or Rare.] **1.** A waterfall. **2.** A precipice or ravine. [< AS. *hlynn,* torrent.] **linn**‡; **lyn**‡.

lin., *abbr.* Lineal, linear.

linch'pin', 1 linch'pin'; 2 linch'pĭn', *n.* A pin through the end of an axle, to keep a wheel in place. [< AS. *lynis,* axle, + PIN.]

Lin'coln, 1 liŋ'kən; 2 liŋ'con, *n.* **1. Abraham** (1809–1865). President of the United States through the Civil War; issued Proclamation of Emancipation Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863. Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. See PRESIDENT. **2. Benjamin** (1733–1810), an American Revolutionary general and statesman. **3.** A city in N. E. England; has ancient castle and cathedral; pop. 66,020. **4.** A city, capital of Nebraska; seat of

State University; pop. 54,940. **5.** A city in central Illinois; pop. 11,890.—**Lincoln Highway**, see under HIGHWAY.

Lin'coln-shire, 1 liŋ'kən-shir; 2 liŋ'cən-shir, *n.* A maritime county in E. England; 75 by 45 m.; pop. 602,105; it has fen lands, pastures, many canals, and extensive fisheries.

Lind, 1 lind; 2 lind, **Jenny** (1820–1887). A Swedish singer who visited the United States 1850–1852. She was popularly known as "the Swedish Nightingale"; married Otto Goldschmidt.

lin'den[1], 1 lin'den; 2 liṅ'dĕn, *n.* A tree of soft white wood, with cordate leaves and cream-colored flowers. [< AS. *linden*, < *lind*, linden.]

Lin'den[2], *n.* A suburb (pop. 82,380) of Hanover city, Prussia.

Lind'es-näs, 1 lin'es-nōs; 2 lin'ĕs-näs, *n.* Same as THE NAZE.

Lind'ley, 1 lind'li; 2 lind'ly, **John** (1799–1865). English botanist.

Lind'say, *n.* See LYNDSAY.

Lind'sey, 1 lin'zi; 2 lin'si, **Benjamin Barr** (1869–). American judge, reformer, and lecturer on children's problems.

line[1], 1 lain; 2 liṅ, *v.* [LINED; LIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make lines upon, or mark with lines. **2.** To adapt or train to a particular kind of work. **3.** To put in line. **4.** To read out, line by line. **II.** *i.* To form in line, as for playing football; be in line. [< L.? *lineo*, < *linea*, line.]

line[2], *vt.* [LINED; LIN'ING.] **1.** To put a covering, usually of different material, on the inside surface of. **2.** To cover or fill the inside of. **3.** To marshal or arrange persons or things along (a line, etc.): often with *up*; as, the troops were *lined* up. **4.** To aid. [Prob. orig. < *line*, LINEN.]

line[1], *n.* **1.** A string or cord; a cord, wire, or the like used for some specific purpose; as, a fish-*line*. **2.** A mark drawn by a pen, pencil, or the like; any slender mark or streak; as, a red *line*; *lines* on the surface of, or in, stratified rock. **3.** Something relatively long; as, a railway *line*. **4.** Outline; also, a lineament, or a crease and wrinkle. **5.** A dividing edge. **6.** Hence, a limit in classification. **7.** A course in which anything proceeds; route. **8.** A course of thought or action. **9.** A series of objects or events; row. **10.** Kinship in direct descent; also, a series of persons thus related. **11.** A row of written or printed words. (1) One bounded by the margins of a page or column. Hence, a short letter; a note. (2) A metrical verse. (3) *pl.* (*a*) The words of a play or of an actor's part. (*b*) Same as MARRIAGE LINES. **12.** A branch of mercantile business. **13.** A stock of goods of a particular kind. **14.** *Math.* That which is conceived to have length without breadth or thickness. **15.** A measure of length, one-twelfth inch. **16.** (1) A transportation system operating in a route under one management; as, the Cunard *Line*. (2) The roadbed of a railroad, whether applied to a single track thereon or to the entire road as forming one part of a system. (3) The system of wires and poles comprising a telegraph or telephone connection between two points. **17.** *Mil.* & *Naval.* (1) A row of soldiers drawn up in an extended front. (2) A trench or rampart or a row of fortifications. (3) *pl.* The territory inclosed or occupied by a military force. (4) The aggregation of combatant troops; specif., in the United States, the aggregation of officers in line to succeed to a command. (5) An arrangement of ships in a certain order. (6) In the United States navy, the executive officers. **18.** *Naut.* The equator: with the definite article. **the equinoctial line**†. **19.** *Script.* A cord for measuring land. *Ps.* xvi, 6. **20.** *Geog.* A marking on a map by which a circle of latitude or longitude is indicated. **21.** *pl.* [U. S.] The reins of a harness. **22.** *Mus.* One of the parallel horizontal strokes that form the staff. **23.** *Art.* (1) The representation of objects, action, or decoration indicated by line, instead of by shading or coloring. (2) *pl.* The distinguishing features composing a work of art. **24.** Mode or fashion of life and conduct. [< F. *ligne*, <L. *linea*, linen thread, < *linum*, flax.] Syn.: see BOUNDARY; MARK.—**hard lines** [Slang], ill-luck; a difficult or distressing condition.—**l. of communication** (*Mil.*), the line by which an army in operation maintains administrative communication and relations with its base.—**l. of force**, the straight line in which a force acts, as in magnetism.—**line'-up"**, *n.* **1.** The formation of any players in any game such as football, hockey, etc., when drawn up for action. **2.** [Colloq.] An array of people united by some aim.—**marriage lines** [Colloq.], a marriage certificate.—**Mason and Dixon's l.**, the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, the northern limit of slavery, roughly separating the North from the South: so called from Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, Englishmen who surveyed it in 1763–1767.

line[2], *n.* **1.** The fiber of flax. **2.** Linen.

line'-age, 1 lin'ɪ-ij; 2 liṅ'e-ag, *n.* Ancestral line of consanguinity; pedigree; family. [< L. *linea*, LINE.]

line'-al, 1 lin'ɪ-al; 2 liṅ'e-al, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an ancestral line or lineage; ascending or descending in a direct line: distinguished from *collateral*. **2.** Made with lines. **3**†. Hereditary. [< L. *linealis*, < *linea*; see LINE, *n.*] **-ly**, *adv.*

lin'e-a-ment, 1 lin'ɪ-ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 liṅ'e-a-mĕnt, *n.* A distinguishing line or mark; a feature. [< L. *lineamentum*, < *lineo*; see LINE[1], *v.*]

lin'e-ar, 1 lin'ɪ-ər; 2 liṅ'e-ar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or composed of lines. **2.** Very narrow and elongate; as, a *linear* leaf.—**linear measure**, see under MEASURE.

lin'e-ate, 1 lin'ɪ-ēt; 2 liṅ'e-āt, *a.* Marked with lines. **lin'e-at"ed**‡.

lin"e-a'tion, 1 lin'ɪ-ē'shən; 2 liṅ'e-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** A drawing of lines; delineation. **2.** A contour or outline.

line'man, 1 lain'mən; 2 liṅ'man, *n.* **1.** *Surv.* A man who carries the tape, line, or chain. **2.** A man employed about the line of a railway, telegraph, or telephone, especially in making repairs.

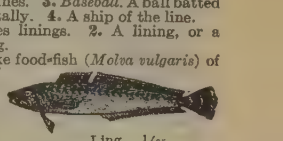
lin'en, 1 lin'en; 2 liṅ'ĕn. **I.** *a.* Made of the textile fiber of flax; as, *linen* cloth. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fabric woven from the fibers of flax. **2.** Articles collectively made chiefly or usually of linen; as, bed-*linen*. [< L.AS *linum*, flax.]—**lin'en-dra"per**, *n.* A dealer in linen goods. [e-o-lat"ed‡.

lin'e-o-late, 1 lin'ɪ-o-lēt; 2 liṅ'e-o-lāt, *a.* Minutely lineate. **lin'-**

lin'er[1], 1 lain'ər; 2 liṅ'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel belonging to a steamship-line. **2.** One who draws lines. **3.** *Baseball.* A ball batted or thrown with force horizontally. **4.** A ship of the line.

lin'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who makes linings. **2.** A lining, or a piece used in forming a lining.

ling[1], 1 liŋ; 2 liṅg, *n.* A cod-like food-fish (*Molva vulgaris*) of the North Atlantic, or one of various other fishes, as the turbot, etc. [<AS. *lang*, long.]



Ling. 1/25

ling[2], *n.* The heath or heather. [< Ice. *lyng*.]

ling[3], *n.* [Scot.] A line.

-ling[1], *suffix.* **1.** Used to form adverbs from nouns: expressing direction; as, head*ling*. **2.** Used to form adverbs from adjectives: expressing situation or condition; as, flat*ling*. [< AS. *-ling*, *-linga*, *-lunga*.] [< AS. *-ling*.]

-ling[2], *suffix.* Used to form diminutives; as, lord*ling*; duck*ling*.

lin'ger, 1 liŋ'gər; 2 liṅ'ger, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To protract or pass waitingly; drag: with *out* or *away*; as, to *linger* out one's life. **2.** To be long about going or coming; lag; tarry; continue a long time. [< AS. *lengan*, put off, < *lang*, long.]

Syn.: be slow, crawl, creep, dawdle, delay, drag, flag, halt, hang fire, hesitate, lag, loiter, saunter, wait.—Ant.: see synonyms for ACCELERATE.—**lin'ger-er**, *n.*—**lin'ger-ing**, *pa.* Protracted; slow; dilatory. Syn.: see SLOW.

lin'ge-rie', 1 lan"ʒə-rī'; 2 lăn"zhe-rē', *n.* **1.** Linen articles of dress collectively. **2.** Lace-trimmed underwear worn by women. [< F. *linge*, linen.]

lin'go, 1 liŋ'go; 2 liṅ'ġo, *n.* [Slang.] Language, especially if slightly unintelligible; a dialect. [< L. *lingua*, tongue.]

Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

lin'gua, 1 liŋ'gwə; 2 liṅ'ġwa, *n.* [LIN'GUÆ, 1 -gwī; 2 -ġwē, *pl.*] **1.** The tongue. **2.** A language. [L.]

—**lingua Franca**, a mixture of Italian with Arabic, Turkish, Greek, etc.: used between the inhabitants of western Europe and the Orientals; also, any similar jargon.—**l. rustica**, rural or rustic Latin.—**lin"gua-den'tal**, *a.* & *n.* Same as DENTILINGUAL. **lin"gui-den'tal**‡.—**lin'gui-form**, *a. Bot.* Tongue-shaped.

lin'gual, 1 liŋ'gwəl; 2 liṅ'ġwal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the tongue or use of the tongue in utterance. **II.** *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly with the tongue, as *d*, *s*, *z*, *dh*, etc. [< L. *lingua*, tongue.]

lin'guist, 1 liŋ'gwist; 2 liṅ'ġwist, *n.* An adept in languages. [< L. *lingua*, tongue.]—**lin-guis'tic** or **-ti-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to language or linguistics.—**lin-guis'tics**, *n.* The science of languages; comparative philology.

lin'gu-late, 1 liŋ'giu-lēt; 2 liṅ'ġu-lāt, *a. Bot.* Having the shape of a tongue; linguiform; ligulate.

ling'y, 1 liŋ'ɪ; 2 liṅg'y, *a.* Covered with ling or heather.

lin'i-ment, 1 lin'ɪ-ment *or* -mənt; 2 lin'ĭ-ment, *n. Med.* A liquid preparation for external use, in case of bruises, inflammation, etc. [F., < LL. *linimentum*, < *lino*, smear.]

li'nin, 1 lai'nin; 2 lī'nin, *n.* **1.** A white, bitter, crystallizable compound found in the purging-flax (*Linum catharticum*). **2.** *Biol.* A fiber of the nuclear reticulum that has little affinity for dyes; an achromatic thread of the nucleus: contrasted with *chromatin*. [< L. *linum*, flax.] **li'nine**‡.

lin'ing, 1 lain'iŋ; 2 liṅ'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who lines. **2.** A covering of the inner surface of a thing; also, material suitable for such use. **3.** Contents.

link[1], 1 liŋk; 2 liṅk, *vt.* & *vi.* To join or connect by links; unite; be connected or joined. Syn.: see UNITE.

link[2], *vt.* [Now dial. Eng. & Scot.] To do anything quickly.

link[1], *n.* **1.** One of the loops of which a chain is made; hence, something which connects separate things; a tie. **2.** A hinge. **3.** A single constituent part of a continuous series. **4.** A connecting-rod which transmits power from one part of a machine to another. **5.** *Surv.* A length of 7.92 inches. **6.** [Colloq.] A section of a chain of sausage. **7.** *Kinematics.* One of the component parts of a mechanical device formed of a number of links. See CHAIN, *n.*, 7. **8.** Same as LINKS, 1. [< AS. *hlence*, link.]—**link'-block"**, *n. Steam-engin.* The block sliding in or on a link, actuated thereby, and giving motion to the valve-stem, either directly or through other members.—**link'work"**, *n.* A fabric consisting of links joined together; a chain.

link[2], *n.* A torch. [Corr. of *lint*, < D. *lont*, match.]—**link'boy"**, *n.* A boy or man who lights passengers in a city with a link or torch. **linkt**; **link'man**‡.

link'age, 1 liŋk'ij; 2 liṅk'aġ, *n.* **1.** The act of linking, or the state of being linked. **2.** A series or system of links; especially, a number of pieces so fastened together as to turn about one another. **3.** *Elec.* A relation between a magnetic line of force and the conductive coil that forms its vehicle. **4.** *Biol.* Inheritance of the kind in which the factors tend to remain together in the general process of segregation.

link'-mo"tion, 1 liŋk'-mō'shən; 2 liṅk'-mo'shon, *n. Steam-engin.* An assemblage of parts for operating the valves of locomotive and similar engines, its essential feature being a slotted bar, which is driven by one or two eccentrics.

links, *n. pl.* **1.** Flat or undulating land. **2.** A golf course: used also as a singular. [< AS. *hlinc*, ridge.]

Lin-lith'gow, 1 lin-lith'go: 2 liṅ-lith'ġo, *n.* Capital of the county of Linlithgowshire, Scotland; pop. 3,850.

Lin-lith'gow-shire, 1 lin-lith'go-shir; 2 lin-lith'go-shĭr, *n.* A county in S. E. Scotland; 120 sq. m.; pop. 83,966.

linn, *n.* Same as LIN.

Linn., *abbr.* Linnæus, Linnean.

Lin-næ'us, 1 li-nī'us; 2 li-nē'ŭs, *n.* (1707-1778.) A Swedish botanist; devised a system of botanical classification. **Carl von Linné**‡.—**Lin-ne'an,** *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus or to his system of classification. **Lin-næ'an**‡.

lin'net, 1 lin'et; 2 lĭn'ĕt, *n.* One of various singing birds as the common European or **gray linnet,** or **gorse-l.** (*Linota cannabina*), the male of which in summer has the breast and crown bright crimson. [< AS. *linete,* < L. *linum,* flax.]

li-no'le-um, 1 li-nō'li-um; 2 li-nō'le-ŭm, *n.* A preparation of linseed-oil hardened by oxidizing. When mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas it is used as a floor-cloth or oilcloth. [< L. *linum,* flax, + *oleum,* oil.]

li'no-type, 1 laĭ'no-[*or* lin'o-]taip; 2 lĭ'no-[*or* lĭn'o-]tīp, *n.* A machine for producing type cast in lines or bars for printing. [< L. *linea,* line, + OF + -TYPE.]

lin'seed", 1 lin'sid"; 2 lĭn'sēd", *n.* Flaxseed. [< AS. *līn,* flax, + *sǣd,* seed.]—**lin'seed-oil",** *n.* Oil made from flaxseed.

lin'sey-wool'sey, 1 lin'zi-wul'zi; 2 lĭn'sy-wo͝ol'sy. **I.** *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cloth of this mixture. **2.** Nonsense; jargon. [< OF. *linsel,* linen cloth, + wool.]

Lin'sing-en, 1 lin'sing-en; 2 lĭn'sing-ĕn, **Alexander A. A. K.** (1850–). A German general; defeated by Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia at the Dniester June, 1915; aided by Mackensen, captured Lemberg June 24, 1915.

lin'stock, 1 lin'stok; 2 lĭn'stŏk, *n.* An iron-shod pike with a crotch designed to hold a rope match for firing a gun. [< D. *lontstok,* < *lont,* match, + *stock,* stick.] **lint'stock**‡.

lint, 1 lint; 2 lĭnt, *n.* **1.** The soft down of raveled or scraped linen; also, downy feathers. **2.** A net; netting. **3.** Cotton fiber. **4.** [Local.] Flax. [Prob. < ME. *lin,* flax, < AS. *līn;* see LINEN.]—**lint'y,** *a.* Like flax or lint; fluffy.

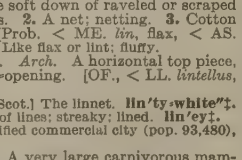
lin'tel, 1 lin'tel; 2 lĭn'tĕl, *n. Arch.* A horizontal top piece, as of a doorway or window-opening. [OF., < LL. *lintellus,* < L. *limes,* boundary.]

lint'white", *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The linnet. **lin'ty-white"**‡.

lin'y, 1 laĭn'i; 2 lĭn'y, *a.* Full of lines; streaky; lined. **lin'ey**‡.

Linz, 1 lints; 2 lĭnts, *n.* A fortified commercial city (pop. 93,480), capital of Upper Austria.

li'on, 1 laĭ'an; 2 lī'on, *n.* **1.** A very large carnivorous mammal (*Felis leo*) of Africa and southwestern Asia, yellowish-brown or tawny, with a long mane in the adult male. **2.** Figuratively, a man of conspicuous courage; one of lion-like character or mien. **3.** An object of peculiar interest and curiosity; a prominent or notable person. **4.** [L-] The sign or constellation Leo. See CONSTELLATION. [F., < L. *leo,* < Gr. *leōn,* lion.]



Lion, Lioness, and Cubs. 1/100

—**mountain lion,** same as PUMA.—**li'on-ess,** *n.* A she lion.—**li'on-et,** *n.* A small or young lion.—**li'on-heart",** *n.* **1.** A person of exceptional bravery. **2.** [L-] Sobriquet of Richard I. of England.—**l.-hearted,** *a.*

Lion, Gulf of the. An arm of the Mediterranean sea to the south of France: often erroneously called the **Gulf of Lyons.**

li'on-ize, } 1 laĭ'an-aiz; 2 lī'on-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **li'on-ise,** } **1.** To treat or regard as a lion; especially, to pay great attention to socially; make the central figure of social entertainments, as a celebrity. **2**§. To make much of (an object of curiosity or interest) by visiting and exploring it or by exhibiting it and conducting people to it. **II.** *i.* To visit the lions or objects of interest in any place.—**li"on-i-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n.* The act or process of being lionized.

lip, 1 lip; 2 lĭp, *v.* [LIPPED‡; LIP'PING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** [Poet.] To touch with the lips; hence, to kiss; lap, as the water the shore. **2**§. To utter with the lips; whisper; breathe. **3.** [Scot.] To notch; trim; clip. **4.** [Scot.] To fill (the joints of a wall) up to the lips or face. **II.** *t.* To bring one's lips into play, as on the reed or mouthpiece of any wind-instrument.—**lipped,** *a.* Having lips.

lip, *n.* **1.** One of the two muscular organs that bound the mouth and cover the teeth. **2.** Hence, from the use of these organs in speaking, the organs of speech; the mouth; speech. **3.** Anything having the purpose or appearance of a lip; the margin, edge, or border of anything; as, of a cup, bell, crater, wound, etc. **4.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Any structure that bounds an orifice, slit, or groove. **5.** (1) *Bot.* Each of the two large lobes of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (2) In orchids, same as LABIUM. [< AS. *lippa,* lip.] SYN.: see MARGIN.—**lip'ser-vice,** *n.* Service in profession as opposed to practise.—**lip'stick",** *n.* A small roll of colored cosmetic used to enhance the color of the lips.

Lip'a-ri Islands, 1 lip'a-ri; 2 lĭp'a-rī. A volcanic group of islands, Messina province, Italy; pop. 20,500.

lip'ase, 1 lip'ēs; 2 lĭp'ās, *n. Chem.* A fat-splitting enzym.

li-pe'mi-a, 1 li-pi'mi-a; 2 li-pē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Fat in the blood. [< Gr. *lipos,* fat, + *haima,* blood.] **li-pæ'mi-a**†.

lip'o-, 1 lip'o-; 2 lĭp'o-. From Gr. *lipos,* fat: a combining form.—**lip'oid,** *n. Chem.* A fat that is not decomposed by alkalis, and can not be used to make soap, as cholesterin.—**lip"o-ly't'ic,** *a.* Having the capacity of bringing about the cleavage of fats into glycerin and fatty acids.—**li-po'ma,** *n.* A fatty tumor.—**li-po"ma-to'sis,** *n.* Distribution of fat in the body in excess.

li-poth'y-my, 1 li-poth'i-mi; 2 li-pŏth'y-my, *n.* Fainting; syncope. [< Gr. *leipō* (√ *lip*), leave, lack, + *thymos,* life.]

Lip'pe, 1 lip'a; 2 lĭp'e, *n.* A republic in N. W. Germany; 469 sq. m.; pop. 154,320; capital, Detmold.

lip'pen, 1 lip'n; 2 lĭp'n, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To trust; depend upon; confide in: often followed by *to* or *on.*

lip'pet, *n.* [North Eng.] Spray from small waves.

lip'pet, *pa.* [Scot.] Edged; bordered.

Lip'pi, 1 lip'pi; 2 lip'pi, *n.* **1. Filippino** (1458–1515), an Italian painter, son of Filippo. **Lip-pi'no**‡. **2. Filippo** (1412–1469), "Fra Lippo Lippi"; Italian painter of frescoes and in oil.

Lipp-mann', 1 lip-man'; 2 lĭp-măn', **Gabriel** (1846–1920), French physicist; color photography; awarded Nobel prize in 1908.

lip'py, *n.* [Scot.] A quarter of a peck: now disused. **lip'pie**‡.

Lipsk, 1 lipsk; 2 lipsk, *n.* A town in Poland near Grodno; taken by Germans Aug. 29, 1915.

li-pu'ri-a, 1 li-piū'ri-a; 2 li-pū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* The presence of fatty substances in the urine. [< Gr. *lipos,* fat, + *ouron,* urine.]

liq., *abbr.* Liquid, liquor.

liq'ua-bl(e", 1 lik'wa-bl; 2 lĭk'wa-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted or liquefied. [< LL. *liquabilis,* < L. *liqueo,* be liquid.]

li'quate, 1 laĭ'kwēt; 2 lī'kwāt, *vt. & vi.* [LI'QUAT-ED‡; LI'QUAT-ING.] To liquefy; melt; melt out, as a metal from an ore. [< L. *liquatus,* pp., < *liqueo,* be liquid.]—**li-qua'tion,** *n.* The operation of melting or liquating.

liq"ue-fac'tion, 1 lik"wi-fak'shan; 2 lĭk"we-făk'shon, *n.* The operation of liquefying, or the state of being liquefied.—**liq"ue-fa'cient,** *a.* & *n.*

liq'ue-fy, 1 lik'wi-fai; 2 lĭk'we-fy, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert into or become liquid; melt. [< L. *liqueo,* be fluid, + *facio,* make.] SYN.: see MELT.—**liq'ue-fi"a-bl(e",** *a.* Having the quality of being liquefied.—**liq'ue-fi"er,** *n.* An apparatus devised for the liquefaction of air or other gases.

li-ques'cent, 1 li-kwes'ent; 2 li-kwĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Melting, or having a tendency to melt. [< L. *liquescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *liquesco,* < *liqueo,* be fluid.]—**li-ques'cence,** *n.* The quality of being liquescent.

li-queur', 1 li-kūr'; 2 lĭ-kûr', *n.* An alcoholic cordial sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances. [F.]

liq'uid, 1 lik'wid; 2 lĭk'wid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Flowing, or capable of flowing; being a liquid. **2.** Limpid; clear. **3.** *Physics.* Composed of molecules having free movement over themselves, but without a separative tendency like that of gases. **4.** Flowing smoothly; mellifluous; as, his *liquid* tones. **5.** Containing or suggesting liquid; watery. **6.** Pronounced with a smoothly flowing sound; as, a *liquid* consonant. **7.** Easily or quickly converted into cash; as, *liquid* assets. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, remain in one mass, and take always the form of the containing vessel. **2.** One of the four consonants *l, m, n, r.* [< L.F *liquidus,* < *liqueo,* be fluid.] SYN.: see FLUID.—**liquid air,** air which by a reduction of temperature and an increase of pressure is brought to a liquid condition, which is reached at a temperature below the boiling-point of its components: nitrogen (−194° C.) and oxygen (−181° C.). It is chiefly useful as a refrigerant.—**l. fire,** flaming petroleum, ejected by high pressure.—**l. measure,** see MEASURE.—**liq'ui-date,** *v.* [-DAT"ED‡; -DAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To deliver the amount of; settle; satisfy; to determine and settle the liabilities (of an estate, firm, etc.), and to apportion the assets. (2) To reduce to order or precision; adjust. **2.** To render more liquid, as a sound. **3**§. To make plain. **II.** *i.* To settle one's debts. SYN.: see PAY.—**liq"ui-da'tion,** *n.* The act of liquidating.—**liq'ui-da"tor,** *n.* One who or that which liquidates; specif., in Great Britain, one who winds up the affairs of a business house.—**li-quid'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being liquid. **liq'uid-ness**‡.—**liq'uid-ly,** *adv.*

liq'uid-am"bar, 1 lik'wid-am"ber; 2 lĭk'wid-ăm"bar, *n. Bot.* **1.** A balsamiferous tree of eastern Asia and Atlantic North America. **2.** The balsam it yields: used in medicine and the arts.

liq'uor, 1 lik'er; 2 lĭk'or, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To treat with a liquor or solution. **2**†. To give liquor to. **3**†. To anoint; glaze, as a pie. **4.** [Slang.] To drink liquor or spirits: frequently with *up.*

liq'uor, 1 lik'er; 2 lĭk'or, *n.* **1.** Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid. **2.** One of various solutions. **3.** A liquid of any sort. [< F. *liqueur,* < L. *liquor,* < *liqueo,* be fluid.]

li'quor, 1 laĭ'kwer; 2 lī'kwŏr, *n.* [LI'QUOR-ES, *pl.*] An aqueous solution in the U. S. Pharmacopœia of a non-volatile substance, except sirups, infusions, and decoctions. [L.]

liq'uo-rice, *n.* Same as LICORICE. **liq'uor-ish**†.

li'ra, 1 li'ra; 2 lī'ra, *n.* [-RE, 1 -ri; 2 -rē; *pl.*] **1.** A silver coin of Italy equivalent to a franc since 1862; also, a monetary unit. See COIN. **2.** A Turkish gold coin equivalent to 100 piasters of unstable value but normally equivalent to $4.40: the former monetary unit. See PIASTER. [It., < L. *libra,* pound.]

lir"i-o-den'dron, 1 lir"i-o-den'dron; 2 lĭr"i-o-dĕn'drŏn, *n.* A magnoliaceous tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—the tulip-tree or white-wood of the United States. [Gr. *leirion,* lily, + *dendron,* tree.]

lir"i-pip'i-um†, *n.* A distinctive hood worn by graduates: later, a scarf attached.—**lir"i-pip'i-on-at"ed**†, *a.*

lir'i-poop†, *n.* **1.** A liripipium. **2.** [Slang.] Smartness; a trick; lesson. **3.** A silly person. **lir'i-pipe**†.

Lis'bon, 1 liz'ban; 2 lĭz'bon, *n.* A seaport and university (pop. 435,360), capital of Portugal; destructive earthquake, 1755.

Lisle1, 1 lil; 2 lĭl, **Claude Rouget de** (1760–1836). A French poet; author of the *Marseillaise.*

Lisle2, 1 laĭl *or* (*F.*) lil; 2 lĭl *or* (*F.*) lĭl, *n.* **1.** Same as LILLE. **L'Isle**‡. **2.** [L-] Same as LISLE THREAD. **3.** Anything made of lisle thread.—**Lisle thread,** fine hard-twisted cotton, formerly linen, used in knitting gloves, stockings, etc.

lisp, 1 lisp; 2 lĭsp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To speak with a lisp, or

timidly; to pronounce *s* and *z* as *th:* speak imperfectly or hesitatingly, as a timid child or an affected person. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or habit of lisping. **2.** A childish or timid utterance. [< AS. *wlisp*, lisping.]—**lisp'er,** *n.*

lis pen'dens, 1 lis pen'denz; 2 lis pēn'dēns. [L.] *Law.* A suit pending; during the pendency of a suit; as, land bought of a defendant *lis pendens* is taken subject to the judgmen tafterward rendered.

lis'some, 1 lis'əm; 2 lis'om, *a.* Lithesome. [Cor. of LITHESOME.] **lis'some†.** Syn.: see SUPPLE.—**lis'some-ness,** *n.*

list[1a], 1 list; 2 list, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To enroll in a list or catalog. **2.** Specif.: (1) To enlist as a soldier. (2) [Local, U. S.] To enroll for taxation, as property. **3.** To enlist. Syn.: see ENROLL.

list[2a], *vt.* **1.** To cover with list or strips of cloth. **2.** To cut away a narrow strip, as of sapwood, from the edge of (a board, etc.). **3.** [Local, U. S.] To prepare (land) by making alternate ridges and furrows or beds and alleys, as for cotton. **4.** To put (land) under corn, etc., with a lister.

list[3a], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Naut.* To cause to careen, as a ship. **2]].** To please; gratify. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To careen. **2]].** To wish; choose. [< AS. *lystan*, < *lust*, pleasure.]

list[4a], *vt. & vi.* [Poet.] To listen to; listen. [< AS. *hlystan*, < *hlyst*, hearing.] Syn.: see LISTEN.

list[5a], *vt.* To enclose, as a field, for combat.

list, 1 lest; 2 lĕst, *a.* [Scot.] Agile; active.

list[1], 1 list; 2 list, *n.* A number of items, names, etc., as on a strip of paper; a roll or catalog. [< MHG.[F] *liste*, border.]

Syn.: catalog, category, enrolment, enumeration, index, inventory, invoice, record, register, registery, roll, schedule.

list[2], *n.* **1.** The selvage on woven textile fabrics; listing; a strip or stripe. **2.** *Carp.* A narrow strip of plank. **3.** [Poet.] Any outer edge; limit; boundary. **4.** [U. S.] A ridge or furrow of earth made with a lister in cultivating corn. **5†.** A colored stripe. [< AS. *list*, border of cloth.]—**list,** *a.*

list[3], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A careening. **2†.** Desire. [< AS. *lust*, pleasure.]

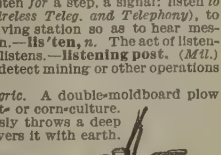
list[4], *n.* A barrier of a justing-field; in the plural, the field itself: also figuratively. [< OF. *lisse*, < LL. *licia*, barrier, prob. < L. *licium*, thread.]—**to enter the lists,** to accept a challenge; become a party to a contest or discussion.

lis'tel, 1 lis'tel; 2 lis'tĕl, *n.* *Arch.* A small square molding. [F., dim. of *liste;* see LIST[1], *n.*]

lis'ten, 1 lis'n; 2 lis'n, *v.* **I].** *i.* To hear; attend to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To attend closely for the purpose of hearing; harken. **2.** To heed or trust what is heard. [< LIST[1], *v.*]

Syn.: attend, hark, harken, hear, heed, list. To *hear* is simply to become conscious of sound, to *listen* is to make a conscious effort or endeavor to *hear*. We may *hear* without *listening*, as words suddenly uttered in an adjoining room; or we may *listen* without *hearing*, as to a distant speaker. Between *listen* and *hear* is a difference like that between the words "look" and "see." In *listening* the ear is intent upon the sound; in *attending* the mind is intent upon the thought, but *listening* implies some attention to the meaning or import of the sound. To *heed* is not only to *attend*, but to remember and observe. *Harken* is nearly obsolete.—Ant.: be deaf to, ignore, neglect, scorn, slight. —Prep.: we listen *for* what we expect or desire to hear; we listen *to* what we actually do hear; listen *for* a step, a signal; listen *to* the debate.—**to listen in** (*Wireless Teleg. and Telephony*), to adjust the apparatus of a receiving station so as to hear messages directed to another station.—**lis'ten,** *n.* The act of listening.—**lis'ten-er,** *n.* One who listens.—**listening post.** (*Mil.*) A post from which soldiers can detect mining or other operations by an enemy.

list'er[1], 1 list'ər; 2 list'er, *n.* *Agric.* A double-moldboard plow for throwing up ridges, as in beet- or corn-culture.



Lister.

This form of plow simultaneously throws a deep furrow, plants the grain, and covers it with earth. [< LIST[2], *v.*, 3.]

list'er[2], *n.* One who makes a list or lists; specif., a tax-appraiser.

Lis'ter[3], 1 lis'tər; 2 lis'ter, **Lord** (1827–1912). Joseph Lister, an English surgeon; father of antiseptic surgery.—**Lis'ter-ism,** *n.* The antiseptic method of surgery as first advocated by Sir Joseph (Lord) Lister.—**lis'ter-in** (es, 1 lis'tər-in *or* -in; 2 lis'ter-in *or* -in, *n.* An antiseptic solution of benzoic acid, boric acid, borax, thymol, etc.: trade name.

list'less, 1 list'les; 2 list'lĕs, *a.* Inattentive; heedless of what is passing; languid. [< LIST[3], *n.*, 2.] Syn.: see ABSTRACTED; FAINT; INATTENTIVE.—**list'less-ly,** *adv.*—**list'less-ness,** *n.*

Liszt, 1 list; 2 list, **Franz** (1811–1886). A Hungarian composer, pianist, and abbé; *St. Elizabeth.*

lit, *imp. & pp.* of LIGHT, *v.*

lit., *abbr.* Liter, literally, literary, literature.

lit'a-ny, 1 lit'ə-ni; 2 lit'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Ch. Hist.* Originally, a supplicatory prayer, especially a ceremonial one; later, a liturgical form of prayer in various churches in which the clergy lead and the choir or people respond, the same form of response being repeated in a number of successive clauses, usually of a penitential character; also, any solemn prayer. **2.** [L-] In the Book of Common Prayer, that part devoted to special supplication: with *the.* [< Gr. *litaneia*, < *litsomai*, pray.] Syn.: see PRAYER.

li"chi', 1 li"chi'; 2 li"chi', *n.* A Chinese tree (*Litchi chinensis*) bearing a strawberry-like fruit; also, the fruit. [Chin.] See illus. in next column.

Lit. D., Litt. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Literarum (Litterarum) Doctor* (Doctor of Letters).

-lite, ⎫ *suffixes.* Used in mineral-names. Compare **-ITE.** [< F. **-lith,** ⎭ *-lithe,* < L. *-lithus,* < Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

li'ter, 1 li'tər; 2 li'ter, *n.* A measure of capacity. See METRIC SYSTEM, under METRIC. [< F. *litre*, < Gr. *litra*, pound.] **li'tre†.**

Branch of Litchi Showing Flower and Fruit.

lit'er-a-cy, 1 lit'ər-ə-si; 2 lit'er-a-cy, *n.* The state or condition of being literate.

lit'er-al, 1 lit'ər-əl; 2 lit'er-al, *a.* **1.** According to the letter or verbal statement; not metaphorical. **2.** Following the exact words. **3.** Consisting of or expressed by letters. **4.** Matter-of-fact; unimaginative. **5.** Exact as to fact or detail. [< L. *litera*, letter.] Syn.: see VERBAL.—**lit'er-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Literal exactitude of expression. **2.** In the fine arts, a tendency to represent without idealizing.—**lit'er-al-ist,** *n.*—**lit'er-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make literal. **lit'er-al-ise†.**—**lit'er-al-iz"er,** *n.* **lit'er-al-is"er†.**—**lit'er-al-ly,** *adv.*—**lit'er-al-ness,** *n.* Literal import; exactness. **lit"er-al'i-ty†.**

lit'er-a-ry, 1 lit'ər-ə-ri; 2 lit'er-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in literature. **2.** Versed in or devoted to literature.

lit'er-ate, 1 lit'ər-it; 2 lit'er-at. **I.** *a.* Having a knowledge of letters. (1) Able to read and write. (2) Literary. **II.** *n.* **1.** One versed in letters; one able to read and write. **2.** [Eng.] A person who has received a university education but has not taken a degree. [< L. *literatus*, < *litera*, letter.]

lit"e-ra'ti, 1 lit"ə-rā'tui; 2 lit"e-rā'ti, *n. pl.* [-TUS, *sing.*] Men of letters; scholars. [L.]

lit"e-ra'tim, 1 lit'ə-rē'tim; 2 lit"e-rā'tim, *adv.* Letter for letter; with exact literalness; literally. [LL. < L. *litera*, letter.]

lit'er-a"tor, 1 lit'ər-ē"tər; 2 lit'er-ā'tŏr, *n.* **1.** A petty schoolmaster; pedagog. **2.** A literary man. [L., < *litera*, letter.]

lit'er-a-ture, 1 lit'ər-ə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 lit'er-a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The written or printed productions of the human mind collectively. **2.** The writings that pertain to a particular epoch, country, subject, or branch of learning; as, ancient *literature;* the *literature* of chemistry. **3.** In a restricted sense, literary productions that exclude the positive sciences; belles-lettres. **4.** The act or occupation of a literary man; literary work. **5.** Acquaintance with letters or books; learning. **6.** *Mus.* The total number of compositions for a particular instrument or combination of instruments. **7.** [Colloq.] Any printed matter used or distributed for advertising or political purposes, etc.; as, campaign *literature.* [OF., < L. *literatura*, < *litera*, letter.]

Syn.: belles-lettres, books, literary productions, publications, writings. *Literature* is collective, referring to all that has been published in some land or age, or in some department of human knowledge; as, the *literature* of Greece; the *literature* of the Augustan age; the *literature* of politics or of art. *Literature,* used absolutely, denotes what has been called "polite *literature*" or *belles-lettres,* i. e., the works collectively that embody taste, feeling, loftiness of thought, and purity and beauty of style, as poetry, history, fiction, and dramatic compositions, including also much of philosophical writing, as the *Republic* of Plato, and oratorical productions, as the orations of Demosthenes. In the broad sense we can speak of the *literature* of science; in the narrower sense, we speak of *literature* and science as distinct departments of knowledge. *Literature* is also used to signify literary pursuits or occupations; as, to devote one's life to *literature.* Compare KNOWLEDGE; SCIENCE.

lith, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A limb; joint; segment; part: frequently used in the phrase **lith and limb.**

-lith, *suffix.* See **-LITE.**

Lith., *abbr.* Lithuanian.—**lith.,** **lithog.,** *abbr.* Lithography.

lith'arge, 1 lith'ərj; 2 lith'ärg, *n.* Lead monoxid, made by heating lead in a current of air: used in glass-making, etc. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone, + *argyros*, silver.]

lithe, 1 laith; 2 lith, *a.* Bending easily or gracefully; supple. [< AS. *lithe*, soft.] Syn.: see SUPPLE.—**lithe'ly,** *adv.*—**lithe'ness,** *n.*—**lithe'some,** *a.* Somewhat lithe. **lis'som†.**

lith-e'mi-a, 1 lith-ī'mi-ə; 2 lith-ē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* An excess of urates and uric acid in the blood. [< LITH- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **lith-æ'mi-a†.**—**lith-em'ic,** *a.*

lith'er, 1 lith'ər *or* laith'ər; 2 lith'er *or* lith'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Lithe; supple; pliant.—**lith'er-ness**[1]†, *n.* Litheness.

lith'er, 2, *a.* Worthless; idle. [< AS. *ļġðre.*] **lith'er-ous†.**—**lith'er-ly**[1]†, *adv.*—**lith'er-ness**[2]†, *n.* Worthlessness.

lith'er-ly, 1 lith'ər-li; 2 lith'er-ly, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Crafty; mischievous. **2†.** Lazy.—**lith'er-ly**[2]†, *adv.*

lith'i-a, 1 lith'i-ə; 2 lith'i-a, *n.* *Chem.* A white caustic compound (Li_2O) that dissolves slowly in water to form lithium hydrate; lithium oxid. [< LITHIUM.]—**lithia water,** a natural mineral water containing lithium salts, valued for use in certain diseases.

lith'i-um, 1 lith'i-um; 2 lith'i-ŭm, *n.* A soft silver-white metallic element belonging to the alkali family; the lightest solid element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone.]—**lith'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to calculus or stone in the bladder. **2.** Of or pertaining to stone. **3.** Of or pertaining to lithium.

lith'o- ⎫ 1 lith'o-, lith-; 2 lith'o-, lith-. From Greek *lithos*, stone.
lith-, ⎭ combining forms.—**lith"o-frac'teur,** *n.* A high explosive compound of nitroglycerin. [+ L. *fractus*, broken.]

lith'o-graph, } 1 lĭth'o-graf; 2 lĭth'o-grȧf. **I.** *vt.* To pro-
lith'o-graf, } duce by lithography. **II.** *n.* A lithographic print. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone, + -GRAPHY.]—**lith-og'ra-pher,** *n.* —**lith"o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or produced by lithography. **lith"o-graph'i-cal,** *adv.*—**lithographic stone,** a yellowish, compact, fine-grained, slaty limestone used in lithography. **1. slate.**—**lith-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of producing printed matter from a stone or stones on which a design has been made in a soapy ink or other suitable material.

lith'oid, 1 lĭth'oid; 2 lĭth'ȯid, *a.* Of or resembling stony structure or texture: opposed to *vitreous* or *glassy.* [< Gr. *lithos*, stone; and see -OID.] **lith-ol'dal.**

lithol., *abbr.* Lithology.

lith-ol'a-try, *n.* Worship paid to stones. [< LITHO- + Gr. *latreia*, worship.]—**lith-ol'a-trous,** *a.*—**lith-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The science that treats of rocks as mineral masses, especially with reference to their microscopic character. **2.** *Med.* The branch that treats of calculi in the human system and their removal. [+ -LOGY.]—**lith"o-log'ic,** *a.* **lith"o-log'i-cal.**—**lith-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**lith'o-marge,** *n.* A mixture of hydrous aluminum silicates, related to if not identical with kaolin.—**lith"o-pe'di-on,** *n. Pathol.* A fetus within the womb dead and impregnated with salts of lime. **lith"o-pæ'di-on.**—**lith-oph'i-lous,** *a. Biol.* Stone-loving; living among, beneath, or on stones: said of insects and plants preferring a stone habitat.—**lith'o-phone,** *n. Med.* An instrument for ascertaining the presence of calculi in the bladder or other organ by the sound made in touching it.—**lith'o-phyte,** *n.* **1.** A calcareous or stony polyp or plant-like organism, as a coral. **2.** *Phytogeog.* A plant that lives on stony or rocky surfaces in air or under water.—**lith"o-phyt'ic,** *a.*—**lith'o-pone,** *n.* A mixture of barium sulphate and zinc sulphid prepared in a special way. It is made into paint, and is also used in the manufacture of rubber tires, linoleums, etc.—**lith'o-sphere,** *n.* The solid globe of the earth as distinguished from its two envelops, the atmosphere and the hydrosphere. Compare ATMOSPHERE; HYDROSPHERE.—**lith'o-tint,** *n.* **1.** The art of producing pictures in color-tints from lithographic stones. **2.** A picture so produced.—**lith-ot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of removing stone from the bladder by incision into the organ. [+ Gr. *tennō*, cut.]—**lith"o-tom'ic,** *a.* **lith"o-tom'i-cal.**—**lith-ot'o-mist,** *n.*—**lith'o-trite,** *n.* Any instrument used in lithotrity.—**lith-ot'ri-ty,** *n. Surg.* The operation of reducing stone in the bladder to fine fragments. [+ L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, rub.] **lith-ot'rip-sy‡.**

Lith"u-a'ni-a, 1 lĭth"yu-ā'nĭ-ə; 2 lĭth"yu-ā'nĭ-ə, *n.* A former grand duchy divided between Prussia and Russia; proclaimed independent Feb. 16, 1918, and a republic, April 4, 1919; 36,532 sq. m.; pop. 2,293,100; capital, Vilna; pop. 214,600.—**Lith"u-a'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Lithuania, or the Lithuanians or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the native people of Lithuania, a branch of the Letto-Lithuanian group of the Aryan family. **2.** The language of Lithuania; in a broader sense, Lettic. See LETTIC.

lith'y, 1 lĭth'ĭ; 2 lĭth'y, *a.* Lithe; flexible; willowy.

lit'i-gant, 1 lĭt'ĭ-gənt; 2 lĭt'ĭ-gant. **I.** *a.* Disposed to litigate; engaged in litigation. **II.** *n.* A party to a lawsuit.

lit'i-gate, 1 lĭt'ĭ-gēt; 2 lĭt'ĭ-gāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT"ED‡; -GAT"ING.] To bring into or engage in litigation. [< L. *litigatus*, pp. of *litigo*, strive.]—**lit'i-ga-bl(e),** *a.*—**lit"i-ga'tion,** *n.* The act of carrying on a suit in a law court; a judicial contest; hence, any controversy that must be decided upon evidence.—**lit'i-ga"tor,** *n.* A litigant.—**li-tig'lous,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to litigation; hence, quarrelsome. **2.** Subject to litigation or contention; controvertible; disputable; as, a *litigious* right. **3.** Of or pertaining to litigation; as, *litigious* form. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

li"tis-con"tes-ta'tion, 1 lĭ"tĭs-kən"tes-tē'shən; 2 lĭ"tis-cŏn"tĕs-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* The process by which a suit is contested by the opposite statements of the respective parties. BOUVIER. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* The issue of an action. [< L. *lis*, gen. *litis*, strife, + *contestatio(n-)*, proving by witnesses.]

lit'mus, 1 lĭt'mus; 2 lĭt'mŭs, *n.* A blue dyestuff made by fermenting certain coarsely powdered lichens. It is turned red by acids and remains blue when treated with an alkali. [< D. *lackmoes*, < *lak*, LAC[1], + *moes*, pulp.]—**l. paper,** bibulous paper dipped into a solution of litmus, and used to test solutions for acidity.

lit'o-tes, 1 lĭt'o-tēz or lə'i-tō-tēz; 2 lĭt'o-tēs or lī'to-tēs, *n. Rhet.* Affirmation produced by the negation of the opposite; as in the sentence, "The Puritan . . . had been rescued by *no common* deliverer from the grasp of *no common* foe." MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 16. [A. 1880.] [< Gr. *litotēs*, < *lis*, smooth.]

lit're, *n.* Same as LITER.

Litt. B., *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Letters).

Litt. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Doctor* (Doctor of Letters).

litt'ens, *pp.* of LIGHT, *v.*

lit'ter, 1 lĭt'ər; 2 lĭt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring forth, as a litter of young. **2.** To scatter (straw, etc.) for bedding. **3.** To scatter things in carelessly. **II.** *i.* To give birth to a litter of young.

lit'ter, *n.* **1.** A bringing forth of several young at a single birth; also, the young so brought forth: applied sometimes, in contempt, to human beings. **2.** Straw, hay, or other similar material, used as bedding for horses, cattle, and the like. **3.** Waste materials, shreds, and fragments scattered about; a clutter; hence, a state of disorder. **4.** A part of a forest floor which is not in an advanced state of decomposition. **5.** A stretcher used for conveying sick or wounded, as on a battle-field: formerly, also, a couch upheld by shafts at each end for the transportation of people of wealth or importance. [< L.[F] *lectica*, < *lectus*, bed.] Syn.: see FLOCK. —**lit'ter-y,** *a.* Covered with or consisting of litter.

lit"ter-a-teur', 1 lĭt"ər-ə-tūr'; 2 lĭt"er-a-tûr', *n.* One who is by profession engaged in literature. [F., see LITERATURE.]

lit'tle, 1 lĭt'l; 2 lĭt'l. **I.** *a.* [LESS; LEAST; also (dial. or colloq.), LIT'TLER; LIT'TLEST.] **1.** Of a size, amount, quantity, etc., below the ordinary. (1) Diminutive; small. (2) Below the usual amount; restricted. (3) Below the normal distance of time; short; brief. (4) Below the standard in respect to dignity or consequence; insignificant; petty; hence, mean; narrow; as, a *little* quarrel; a *little* nature. (5) Lacking in ability, efficiency, or force; weak; as, *little* wit; *little* perseverance. **2.** Smaller than other like things. **II.** *n.* A small quantity, space, time, degree, etc. **III.** *adv.* [LESS; LEAST.] **1.** In a small degree; slightly. **2.** When used before a verb, not at all; as, she *little* knows. [< AS. *lytel*, < *lyt*, little.]

Syn.: (adj.) brief, contemptible, diminutive, feeble, inconsiderable, insignificant, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, paltry, petty, short, slender, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial, unimportant. See INSIGNIFICANT; MINUTE; SMALL.—Ant.: see synonyms for IMMENSE; LARGE.—**Little Bear,** *n.* See under BEAR, *n.*—**Lit'tle-end"ian,** *n.* One who disputes about trifles; specif., in *Gulliver's Travels*, a member of the political party in Lilliput which maintained that eggs should be broken at the little end: opposed to *Big-endian.*—**L. Englander,** *n.* One of those opposed to the territorial expansion of the British empire, and to imperial federation.—**L. John,** one of Robin Hood's lieutenants; noted for his great physical strength and skill with the bow; referred to in Scott's *Ivanhoe.*—**lit'tle-ness,** *n.*—**Little Office,** *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) An office of lessons and hymns in honor of the Virgin Mary.

Lit'tle, Captain Robert A. (–). British military aviator in the World War, killed in action; brought down 17 enemy airplanes.

Lit'tle Falls. A city in central New York; pop. 13,030.

Lit'tle Red Rid'ing-Hood". In Charles Perrault's *Contes des Temps*, a little girl with a red cloak, who meets a wolf that impersonates her and devours her grandmother.

Lit'tle Rock. A city, capital of Arkansas; pop. 65,142.

Lit'tle Rus'sia. A region of S. Russia; 59,173 sq. m.; pop. 11,111,600.—**Lit'tle Rus'sian,** *n.*

lit'to-ral, 1 lĭt'o-rəl; 2 lĭt'o-ral. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the shore. **II.** *n.* A shore and the country contiguous to it. [< L. *litoralis*, < *litus*, shore.]

Lit"tré', 1 lĭ"trē'; 2 lĭ"trȧ', **Maximilien Paul Émile** (1801–1881). A French philologist, physician, and lexicographer.

lturg., *abbr.* Liturgics.

lit'ur-gy, 1 lĭt'ur-jĭ; 2 lĭt'ûr-gy, [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl.* A collection of prescribed forms for public worship; a ritual. **2.** *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* The mass. [< Gr. *leitos*, public, + *ergon*, work.] During the first three centuries there were no liturgies in the strict sense of the word: there was a sort of fluid rite, based upon accounts of the Last Supper, which later crystallized into four great liturgies, from which all others are derived. These are: (1) The **Antiochene** or **Greek liturgy** of the Apostolic Constitution. (2) The **Alexandrian l.,** including: (*a*) the **Greek l. of St. Mark** (no longer used), from which is derived the **Coptic l.** used by the Copts in Egypt; (*b*) the **Ethiopic l.** (used by the Abyssinians). (3) The **old Roman l.** (no longer used), including: (*a*) the **African l.** (no longer used); (*b*) the **modern Roman l.** (used almost universally by the Roman Catholic Church at present). (4) The **l. of Gaul,** or **l. of Ephesus,** including: (*a*) the **Gallican l.** or **l. of St. Paul,** or **l. of St. John** (once in use all over Northwestern Europe and Spain); (*b*) the **Ambrosian l.** (now used mainly in the Diocese of Milan); (*c*) the **Mozarabic l.** (now used only at Toledo and Salamanca).—**li-tur'gic,** *a.* **li-tur'gi-cal‡.**—**li-tur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**li-tur'gics,** *n.* The doctrine, history, or science of liturgies.—**lit'ur-gist,** *n.* **1.** One who uses or advocates liturgical forms of worship. **2.** One versed in liturgics. **3.** One who leads in reciting the liturgy.

Li-ut'prand, 1 lī-ût'prand; 2 lī-ụt'prănd, *n.* (922?–972?) A Lombard prelate, diplomat, and historian.

llv., *abbr.* *Livre* (Fr., book, pound [weight or coin]).

llve, 1 liv; 2 lĭv, *v.* [LIVED; LIV'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To continue in constantly or habitually; spend; pass. **2.** To conform to habitually. **II.** *t.* **1.** To exist with inherent powers; exhibit the phenomena characteristic of life. **2.** To continue in operation or existence. **3.** To pass life (in a particular manner); also, to enjoy life; especially, to pass through an active, adventurous, or highly emotional existence. **4.** To have a settled residence; abide, as in a place; also, to cohabit (with another): usually with *together.* **5.** To get a livelihood; obtain nourishment; subsist. **6.** To be quickened by divine influence or faith. **7.** To escape destruction; survive: said figuratively of inanimate objects, as of a ship. [< AS. *lifian*, live.] Syn.: be alive, continue, endure, exist, feed (on or upon), have life, subsist, support oneself, survive, sustain life. See ABIDE. Compare synonyms for LIFE. —Ant.: see synonyms for DIE.—Prep.: live *in* the country, *in* town; *at* or *in* Washington (see AT); *on* the hill; to live *on* or *upon* a vegetable diet; to live *by* one's wits; *with* or *among* friends. —**to live down,** to so live as to disprove or efface (a calumny or the like).—**llv'a-bl(e),** *a.* **1.** Worth living; fit to be lived. **2.** Agreeable or fit for living in or with; companionable. **llve'a-bl(e).**—**llved,** 1 livd; 2 llvd, *a.* Having a life: used only in composition.—**llve'li-hood,** *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence, regular maintenance; living. **2†.** Liveliness.—**llve'long",** *a.* That lives long or is long in passing; whole; entire; implying (1) tediousness or (2) affectionate remembrance.

llve, 1 laiv; 2 lĭv, *a.* **1.** Possessing life; living; alive; quick: opposed to *dead* and *inanimate.* **2.** Manifesting life or energy. (1) Ready for use: operative; effective. (2) Burning or glowing: as, a *live* coal. (3) *Print.* Ready for printing; kept for use: as, *live* copy. (4) Of present interest; as, a *live* topic. **3.** [U. S.] Possessing liveliness, interest, or animation;

alert; energetic; as, a *live* man of business. **4.** Of or pertaining to living beings. **5.** Of munitions, etc., containing an unexploded charge: see LIVE SHELL in phrases below. **6.** Swarming with, or caused by a great number of, living creatures. **7.** *Elec.* Charged with electricity; carrying a current; as, a *live* wire. **8.** Unwrought; pure; vivid; as, a rock, air, or color. **9.** Having motion or power to impart motion, as a part of a machine. Syn.: see ALIVE.

—**live axle,** a driving-axle.—**l. bait,** living fish-bait of any kind.—**l. birth,** delivery of a child that shows signs of life after complete expulsion.—**l. circuit** or **wire,** a circuit or wire through which an electric current is flowing.—**l. load,** see LOAD, *n.*—**l. shell,** in gunnery, a shell that is loaded and fused for firing, or one that has been fired and not yet exploded.—**l.-spindle,** *n.* A lathe-spindle that rotates and causes rotation of the piece being worked, as distinguished from the *dead-spindle* or *tail-spindle.*—**l. steam,** steam before doing or while doing its work in a cylinder; distinguished from *exhaust-steam.*—**l. stock,** domestic animals kept for farm purposes, especially marketable animals, as cattle, horses, and sheep.—**l. wire** [Colloq., U. S.] A hustler.

live'ly. **I.** *a.* [LIVE'LI-ER; LIVE'LI-EST.] **1.** Full of vital energy or of animation; stimulating; brisk; vivacious. **2.** Intensely alive or active in the mind. **3.** Striking to the senses; forcible; vivid. **4.** Of balls used in games, reactive; responsive to impact: opposed to *dead.* **5†.** Lifelike. Syn.: see ACTIVE; AIRY; ALERT; ALIVE; CHEERFUL; GOOD; MERRY; NIMBLE; RACY; SPRIGHTLY; VIVACIOUS; VIVID. **II.** *adv.* **1‖.** Briskly. **2†.** In a lifelike manner.—**live'li-ly,** *adv.*—**live'li-ness,** *n.*—**live'-oak",** *n.* One of several durable trees of the oak family native in the United States.

Li-ven'za, 1 li-ven'tsa; 2 li'vĕn'tsä, *n.* A river in Italy between the Tagliamento and the Piave, flowing 50 miles from the Alps to the Adriatic; the scene of heavy fighting during November 1917.

liv'er[1], 1 liv'er; 2 liv'er, *n.* One who lives; a dweller.

liv'er[2], *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The largest glandular organ of vertebrates, which secretes bile, and is of great importance in metabolism. **2.** A digestive gland in invertebrates usually functioning as a pancreas, and consisting of cæcal tubes. **3.** Specif., the whole or a part of the liver of a food-animal, usually of a beef-creature or sheep, used in cookery. **4.** [Colloq.] A disordered liver; by extension, an irritable temper arising therefrom. **5†.** The human liver, regarded as the seat of love. [< AS. *lifer,* liver.]—**liv'er-col"or,** *n.* A reddish brown.—**l.-colored,** *a.*

liv'er-leaf", 1 liv'er-lif"; 2 liv'er-lēf", *n.* A stemless perennial herb of early spring. See HEPATICA.

Liv'er-pool, 1 liv'er-pūl; 2 liv'er-pōōl, *n.* A seaport (pop. 803,120) and county borough of Lancashire, Eng.; on the Mersey.

liv'er-wort", 1 liv'er-wûrt"; 2 liv'er-wûrt", *n.* **1.** Any plant belonging to the class *Hepaticæ.* The liverworts are moss-like plants differing from the true mosses in always having bilateral stems, 2-ranked leaves, and a capsule which opens by 2 or 4 valves, never by a lid. **2.** Any one of several other plants fancied to be like the liver in shape of the leaf, or to be useful for it in disease; especially, the liverleaf.

liv'er-y, 1 liv'er-i; 2 liv'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A particular dress or uniform worn by servants; also, the distinguishing dress of any association or organization; formerly, the dress or badge peculiar to a retainer of a feudal baron or knight; figuratively, any characteristic dress, covering, or outward appearance; as, the trees have put on the *livery* of spring. **2.** The state of being kept on a regular allowance or at a certain rate: applied now only to the stabling and care of horses for compensation, as at a boarding-stable; also, the keeping of horses and vehicles ready for use or hire. **3.** Formerly, a stated allowance of food. **4.** *Law.* Delivery, as of lands. **5.** [U. S.] A livery-stable. [< L.LL.+F *libero,* < *liber,* free.]—**liv'er-ied,** *a.* Dressed in livery, as a servant.—**liv'er-y-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A livery-stable keeper. **2.** A freeman of any of the 76 city companies or gilds of London, England. **3†.** A liveried retainer.—**livery of seizin,** the formal transfer of possession of lands and tenements of freehold.—**liv'er-y-sta"ble,** *n.* A stable where stabling is provided, and horses and vehicles are kept, for hire.

lives, 1 laivz; 2 livs, *n.* Plural of LIFE.

liv'id, 1 liv'id; 2 liv'id, *a.* Black-and-blue, as contused flesh; lead-colored; ashy-pale. [< L. *lividus,* < *liveo,* be livid.]—**liv'id-ness,** *n.* **li-vid'i-ty‡.**

liv'ing, 1 liv'iŋ; 2 liv'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Having life or vitality; live: opposed to *dead;* pertaining to the living. **2.** Figuratively, actually operative or efficient; also, quickening or vivifying. **3.** Flowing, as distinguished from stagnant. **4.** Ignited; flaming: said of coal, etc. **5.** Filled with or true to life; vivacious; lively; animated **II.** *n.* **1.** Livelihood. **2.** In the Anglican Church, a benefice, or the revenue derived from it. **3.** Manner of life. **4.** Those who live; formerly, also, he who lives: with the definite article. **5.** The fact of existing, or of dwelling in a certain place. **6.** The action of existing or of passing one's life in a specified manner. **7†.** An estate; property; possessions. [See LIVE, *v.*] Syn.: see ALIVE.—**crown living,** a church living, the power of donation of which lies with the crown.—**family l.,** a benefice retained in a certain family.—**l. in,** the practise of living on the premises of an employer.—**l. out. 1.** Living out of an employer's premises. **2.** Living out of one's family, as a servant.—**living rock** or **stone,** rock or stone in its original or native state or location.—**liv'ing-room",** *n.* [U. S.] A sitting-room.

Liv'ing-ston, 1 liv'iŋ-stən; 2 liv'ing-ston, *n.* **1. Edward** (1764–1836), an American jurist, statesman, and diplomat. **2. Philip** (1716–1778), an American patriot; signed the Declaration of Independence. **3. Robert R.** (1746–1813), an American statesman and diplomatist; brother of Edward; aided in drawing up the Declaration of Independence; minister to France.

Liv'ing-stone, 1 liv'iŋ-stən; 2 liv'ing-ston, **David** (1813–1873). A Scottish explorer and missionary in Africa.

Liv'i-us, 1 liv'i-us; 2 liv'i-ûs, **Titus Patavinus** (59 B. C.–A. D. 17). A Roman historian; usually called **Liv'y.**

Li-vo'ni-a, 1 li-vō'ni-ə; 2 li-vō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a government in Russia, E. of Gulf of Riga; now, partly belonging to Latvia; about 8,715 sq. m.; capital, Riga. **2. Gulf of,** see RIGA, GULF OF.

li'vre, 1 li'vər; 2 li'ver, *n.* An old French money of account, and a silver coin, worth 19½ cents. [F., < L. *libra,* pound.]

lix-iv'i-al, 1 liks-iv'i-əl; 2 liks-iv'i-al, *a.* Resembling lye; obtained by lixiviation. **lix-iv'i-ate‡; lix-iv'i-ous‡.**

lix-iv'i-ate, 1 liks-iv'i-ēt; 2 liks-iv'i-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To leach. [< L. *lixivium,* lye, < *lix,* ashes.]—**lix-iv"i-a'tion,** *n.* The process of extracting a soluble alkali or saline compound from a mixture by washing; leaching.—**lix-iv'i-um,** *n.* A solution of alkaline salts, as lye.

Li Yu-an-hung, 1 li yu-ən-huŋ; 2 li yu-än-hung (1864–). A Chinese statesman; president of the Chinese republic, 1916–17.

liz'ard, 1 liz'ərd; 2 liz'ard, *n.* **1.** Any saurian or lacertilian reptile, as an agama, basilisk, chameleon, flying lizard, gecko, glass-snake, horned toad, iguana, monitor, orskink. Lizards commonly have an elongate scaly body, long, tail, and 4 legs, but the latter may be reduced to 2 or may be rudimentary or absent. **2.** A 4-legged reptile of similar form. [< L.[F] *lacerta,* lizard.]—**liz'ard-fish,** *n.* **1.** The sand-pike or similar fish. **2.** A reptilian ganoid. **3.** The saury.

Types of Lizard. 1/4

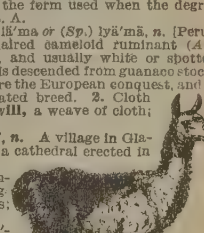
Liz'ard Head. A cape in Cornwall, England, the most southern point of Great Britain. **Lizard Point‡; The Lizard‡.**

L. L., *abbr.* Late Latin, Law Latin, Lord Lieutenant, Low Latin.— **w,** wall Lizard; **b,** ocellated Lizard.

l. l., *abbr.* [L.] *Loco laudato* (in the place quoted).

L. L. A., *abbr.* Literate in Arts: the form used when the degree is given to women. Compare L. A.

lla'ma, 1 lā'mə *or* (*Sp.*) lyä'ma; 2 lä'ma *or* (*Sp.*) lyä'mä, *n.* [Peru.] **1.** A South-American woolly-haired gameloid ruminant (*Auchenia llama*) without a hump, and usually white or spotted with brown or black. The llama is descended from guanaco stock, was domesticated centuries before the European conquest, and is now known only as a domesticated breed. **2.** Cloth woven of llama-hair.—**llama twill,** a weave of cloth; drilling.


Llama. 1/25

Llan-daff', 1 lan-daf'; 2 lăn-dăf', *n.* A village in Glamorganshire, Wales, containing a cathedral erected in the 12th century; pop. 9, 200.

Llan-dud'no, 1 lan-did'no; 2 lăn-did'no, *n.* A town and watering resort in Carnarvonshire, Wales; pop. 19,290.

lla-nel'ly, 1 lə-neth'li; 2 la-nĕth'-ly, *n.* A borough, seaport, and market-town in Carmarthenshire, Wales; pop. 36,510.

lla'no, 1 lā'no *or* (*Sp.*) lyä'no; 2 lä'no *or* (*Sp.*) lyä'no, *n.* A flat treeless plain, as the wide grassy tracts of northern South America. [Sp. Am.]

Lla'no Es"ta-ca'do, 1 es"tə-kä'do; 2 es"tä-cä'do. A plateau in N. W. Texas and E. of New Mexico; 40,000 sq. m.; altitude, 5,000 ft.; it is very dry and almost woodless. [Sp., staked plain.]

LL. B., *abbr.* [L.] *Legum Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Laws).

LL. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Legum Doctor* (Doctor of Laws).

L. L. I., *abbr.* Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LL. M., *abbr.* Master of Laws.

Lloyd George, 1 loid jōrj; 2 lŏyd jôrj, **David** (1863–). A British statesman; premier, 1917–23.

Lloyd's, 1 loidz; 2 lŏyds, *n.* An association of English underwriters of maritime intelligence and the protection of their common interests and credit. It prints **Lloyd's List** and other publications. The name is derived from that of Edward Lloyd, a Welshman, who in 1688 kept a coffee-house in Tower street, London, which was frequented by shippers and seamen. In 1696 he started **Lloyd's News** which became **Lloyd's List** in 1726.

L. M., *abbr.* Long meter.—**L. M. D.,** *abbr.* Long meter double.

lo, 1 lō; 2 lŏ, *interj.* Behold! observe! [< AS. *lā.*]

loach, 1 lōch; 2 lōch, *n.* A small fresh-water bottom-feeding fish of the Old World, as a minnow. [< F. *loche,* loach.]

load[c], 1 lōd; 2 lōd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay a burden on; lade. **2.** To put on or into to be carried. **3.** To charge with ammunition. **4.** To weigh down; encumber. **5.** To impose or to confer on in great abundance; heap. **6.** To make heavy by means of something added: often in a bad sense; as, a *loaded* whip; *loaded* dice. **7.** To fill with a substance for the purpose of falsifying; adulterate. **8.** *Paint.* To mix with white so as to render more opaque. **9.** *Insur.* To add to the premium (a change for the expense of management). See LOADING, *n.*, 4. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take on a load: sometimes with *up;* hence [Slang], to become intoxicated. **2.** To charge a gun with a load. Syn.: burden, charge, cumber, lade, oppress, weigh down.—**load'er,** *n.*

load, *n.* **1.** That which is laid upon anything for conveyance; a burden; specif., as much as can be carried, or as is customarily carried. **2.** That which is borne with difficulty; a large quantity sustained; figuratively, grievous mental burden. **3.** The charge of a firearm. **4.** A weight of various amounts. **5.** The resistance to a motor of the machinery which it drives apart from its own friction. **6.** Downward pressure on a structure caused by gravity alone (**dead load**) or by gravity increased by the stresses of transverse motion (**live load**). **7.** *pl.* [Slang.] A sufficient quantity; as, *loads* of time. [ME. *lode*, lit. a carrying, < AS. *lād;* see LODE.]

Syn.: burden, cargo, charge, clog, encumbrance, freight, incubus, pack, weight. A *burden* is what one has to bear, and the word is used chiefly of that which is borne by a living agent. A *load* is what is laid upon a person, animal, or conveyance, or what is customarily so imposed; as, a two-horse *load*. *Weight* measures the pressure due to gravity; the same *weight* that one finds a moderate *load* when in his full strength becomes a heavy *burden* in weariness or weakness. A ship's *load* is called distinctively a *cargo*, or it may be known as *freight* or *lading*. *Load* is used largely of transportation or of merchandise transported by rail, which is, in commercial language, said to be "shipped." *Freight* denotes merchandise in or for transportation. A *load* to be fastened upon a horse or mule is called a *pack*, and the animal is known as a pack-horse or pack-mule. See WEIGHT.

load'ing, 1 lōd'ĭng; 2 lōd'ing. *pa.* Arranged so that it may be loaded (in a specified way): in compounds; as, a breech-*loading* cannon; a muzzle-*loading* rifle. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything added to a substance for the purpose of giving it weight or body. **2.** In art, a heavy charge of opaque color. **3.** A load or burden; lading. **4.** *Insur.* That portion of the premium in excess of the amount theoretically necessary for the payment of policy claims. **5.** The act or operation of furnishing with a load.

load'star", load'stone", *n.* Same as LODESTAR, LODESTONE.

loaf¹, 1 lōf; 2 lōf, *vt. & vi.* To pass (the time) lazily or idly; lounge; loiter. [< G. *laufen*, run.]—**loaf'er**, *n.* An idler; lounger; specif., a vagrant who subsists by shifts.

loaf, *n.* [LOAVES, *pl.*] A shaped mass, as of bread, cake, etc., intended to be cut. [< AS. *hlāf*, load.]

loam, 1 lōm; 2 lōm. **I.** *vt.* To coat, fill, or smear with loam. **II.** *n.* **1.** A non-coherent mixture of sand and clay, containing organic matter. **2.** In founding, a mixture of sand and clay, usually with straw or the like; used to make molds. [< AS. *lām*, loam.]—**loam'y,** *a.*

loan, 1 lōn; 2 lōn, *vt. & vi.* [U. S.] To lend.

loan², *n.* **1.** Something lent, especially a sum of money lent at interest. **2.** The act of lending; a lending. **3.** Permission to use; as, a *loan* of credit. [< AS. *lān*, loan.]

loan³, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A lane. **2.** Same as LOANING.

Lo-an'da, 1 lo-an'dȧ; 2 lo-ăn'dȧ, *n.* **1.** An island off the coast of Angola, W. Africa; 18 by 1 m.; a Portuguese possession. **2.** A district of Angola. **3. Saint Paul de,** see SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

loan'ing, 1 lōn'ɪŋ; 2 lōn'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A space between cultivated fields through which cattle are driven; also, a milking-place. [< LANE.] **loan‡; loan'in‡.**

loath, } 1 lōth; 2 lōth, *a.* **1.** Strongly disinclined; reluctant;
loth, } averse; often with *to*. **2**†. Hateful. [< AS. *lāth*, hateful.]—**loath'ly**¹, *adv.* With reluctance.—**loath'ness,** *n.* Unwillingness. Syn.: see RELUCTANT.

loathe, 1 lōth; 2 lōth, *vt. & vi.* [LOATHED; LOATH'ING.] To regard with hatred and disgust; abhor; detest. [< AS. *lāthian*, < *lāth*, hateful.] Syn.: see ABHOR.

—**loath'er,** *n.*—**loath'ful,** *a.* **1.** Abhorring. **2.** Exciting abhorrence.—**loath'ing,** *n.* Extreme dislike or nausea; aversion. Syn.: see ANTIPATHY.—**loath'ly. I.** *a.* Loathsome; revolting. **II**². *adv.* So as to produce loathing.—**loath'ness,** *n.*—**loath'some,** *a.* Exciting aversion or disgust. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

loaves, 1 lōvz; 2 lōvs, *n.* Plural of LOAF.

lob¹, 1 lob; 2 lŏb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LOBBED; LOB'BING.] To pitch or strike (a ball) so as to make a lob; to be propelled by a lob; make or play a lob. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soft thick lumpy mixture; a lump. **2.** A worm for bait. **3.** *Lawn-tennis.* A stroke that sends the ball well into the air and the full distance of the opponent's court. **4.** *Cricket.* A slow ball, delivered underhand. **5**‖. A dull lout. [< W. *llob*, dunce.]

lob², *v.* **I.** *i.* To cause to droop. **II.** *t.* To hang or move languidly or heavily. [Var. of LOP².]

lo'bate, 1 lō'bēt; 2 lō'bāt, *a.* Composed of lobes; lobe-like. **lo'bat-ed‡.—lo'bate-ly,** *adv.* So as to form lobes; in a lobate fashion.—**lo-ba'tion,** *n.* The practise or act of forming or partitioning into lobes; the condition of being lobate.

lob'by, 1 lob'ĭ; 2 lŏb'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LOB'BIED; LOB'BY-ING.] [U. S.] To try to carry (a bill) through a legislative body by outside influence. **II.** *n.* [LOB'BIES², *pl.*] **1.** A hall, vestibule, or corridor communicating directly with a room or suite of rooms, and serving as an anteroom. Specif.: The part of an assembly-room of a legislative or deliberate body not appropriated to the official use of members and to which outsiders have free entry: usually railed off. **2.** [U. S.] The persons engaged in lobbying with a particular legislative or deliberate body. [< LL. *lobia*, < OHG. *loubā*, arbor.]—**lob'by-ism,** *n.* [Humorous.]—**lob'by-ist,** *n.*

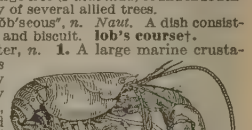
lobe, 1 lōb; 2 lŏb, *n.* A protuberance, especially globular, as of the ear or of a leaf. [F., < Gr. *lobos*, prob. < *lepō*, peel.]—**lobed,** *a.* Lobate: specif., in botany, having divisions that extend not more than half-way from the margin to the center and rounded lobes or sinuses: said of leaves, petals, etc.

Lo-be'li-a, 1 lo-bī'li-ą; 2 lo-bē'li-ą, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbaceous plants with showy flowers either axillary or in bracted racemes. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus. [< Matthias de *Lobel*, (1538–1616) botanist.]

lob'lol"ly, 1 lob'lol'ĭ; 2 lŏb'lŏl'y, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] *Naut.* A thick oatmeal gruel.—**lob'lol"ly-bay",** *n.* A tree (*Gordonia lasianthus*) of the family *Theaceæ*, with smooth, shining, lanceolate leaves, and showy white flowers, growing in swamps near the coast from Virginia to Florida, and often cultivated for ornament.—**l.-pine,** *n.* A large tree (*Pinus tæda*) found in southern United States; also, any of several allied trees.

lob'scouse", 1 leb'skaus" ; 2 lŏb'scous", *n.* *Naut.* A dish consisting of salt meat, vegetables, and biscuit. **lob's course†.**

lob'ster, 1 leb'ster; 2 lŏb'ster, *n.* **1.** A large marine crustacean of the genus *Homarus* used as food; with greatly enlarged first ambulatory legs, which form the claws, and compound eyes carried on flexible stalks. **2.** One of various other long-tailed crustaceans, as a crawfish. [< AS. *loppestre*, < L. *locusta*, shell-fish.]


Common Lobster. 1/15

lob'ule, 1 leb'yūl; 2 lŏb'yul, *n.* A small lobe, or lobe made small by separation from a larger lobe. [Dim. of LOBE.]—**lob'u-lar,** *a.*—**lob'u-late,** *a.* Having lobes.

lo'cal, 1 lō'kel; 2 lō'eal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to place in general. **2.** Pertaining to a prescribed place or a limited portion of space; hence, narrow; biased; restricted as to mental outlook. **3.** *Pathol.* Relating to or affecting a specific part of the body or organ: said of a disease or injury, or of the remedies used. **4.** *Math.* Relating to a locus. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] An item of local interest in a newspaper; also, a reporter who furnishes such items. **2.** An accommodation or suburban train. [< LL. *localis*, < L. *locus*, place.] —**l. option,** the privilege sometimes granted to a smaller political division, as a county or town, of determining whether the sale of intoxicants shall be prohibited within its limits.—**local train,** an accommodation train. See under ACCOMMODATION.—**lo'cal-ism,** *n.* **1.** A mode of acting or speaking peculiar to a place; local custom or idiom: in rhetoric, one form of violation of grammatical purity. **2.** Provincialism. **3.** The state or condition of being local: influence exerted by a particular place.—**lo-cal't-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A definite region in any part of space: geographical position. **2.** Restriction to a particular place. Syn.: see NEIGHBORHOOD; PLACE.—**lo"cal-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**lo'cal-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To determine the exact place of; make local in character. **2.** To identify with a certain locality; attach to a specific district; as, to *localize* an army by units.—**lo'cal-ly,** *adv.*

lo-cale', 1 lo-kāl'; 2 lo-eāl', *n.* Locality; specif., a spot considered with reference to surrounding features or circumstances. [F.]

lo'cate, 1 lō'kēt; 2 lō'eāt, *v.* [LO'CAT-ED²; LO'CAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To establish or place in a particular situation or spot; place; settle. **2.** To designate and assign the place of; fix the position or determine the limits of; as, to *locate* the scene of a historic event; to *locate* a quotation. **3.** [U. S.] To fix the future situation or course of by survey or otherwise; as, to *locate* a railroad. **4.** To search for and discover the exact place of; as, to *locate* the position of the enemy. **5.** To establish the seat of; as, to *locate* the disease in the appendix. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To place oneself; settle. [< L. *locatus*, pp. of *loco*, < *locus*, place.] Syn.: see SET.

—**lo-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of locating, or the state of being located. **2.** The exact position in space; place. **3.** [U. S.] A plot of ground defined by boundaries; a mining claim. **4.** *Law.* (1) *Civ. Law.* A leasing on rent. (2) *Scots Law.* A contract for the hire of a person or thing. (3) [U. S.] The defining of the boundaries of a plot of ground, or identifying it with the place as described in a legal document. Syn.: see PLACE.—**lo'ca-tor,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] One who locates land under the land-laws, or is entitled to locate it. **2.** *Civ. Law.* One who lets a thing or services for hire.

loc'a-tiv(**es,** 1 lek'ą-tiv; 2 lŏc'ą-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Indicating place. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* Indicating relative position in a series. **II.** *n.* *Gram.* In the original Indo-European language, the case denoting locality. **locative case‡.** [< LL. *locativus*, < L. *loco;* see LOCATE.]

loc. cit., abbr. [L.] *Loco citato* (in the place cited).

loch, 1 leh; 2 lŏh, *n.* [Scot.] A lake, bay, or arm of the sea. [Gael., lake.]—**loch'an,** *n.* A little loch; pond.

lo'chi-a, 1 lo'ki-ą; 2 lo'ci-ą, *n.* *pl.* *Med.* The discharges from the genital passages after childbirth, continuing from two to three weeks. [Gr. < *lochos*, childbirth.]—**lo'chi-al,** *a.*

Loch-iel', 1 leh-īl'; 2 lŏh-ēl', *n.* See CAMERON.

lo'ci, 1 lō'sī; 2 lō'ci, *n.* *pl.* Plural of LOCUS.

lock¹, 1 lek; 2 lŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fast, fasten, or securely shut with or as with lock and key; prevent passage into, out of, or through, by fastening; as, to *lock* a safe or a door. **2.** To prevent the ingress or egress of by securing a door, lid, or the like, with or as with a lock; shut in or out securely: usually followed by *in*, *out of*, or *up*; as, to *lock* one *in* a room. **3.** To bind together, encircle, or unite (persons or things); join immovably; enclose; fix steadfastly; close in battle; block; render inactive; as, the wheels are *locked*. **4.** To supply with a lock. **5.** To cause to pass through a canal-lock. **6.** To separate (as parts of a canal) by a lock: used with *off*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become fast or securely closed, especially by the agency of a lock and key; as, the box refuses to *lock*. **2.** To be held fast, as by dovetailing or closely fitting one into another; intertwine; as, to *lock* into each other. **3.** *Naval.* To create or pass through locks for the purpose of navigation. [< AS. *lūcan*, fasten.] Syn.: see SHUT,—

lock'jaw", *n.* A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw; see TETANUS.—**lock'out"**, *n.* The closing of a factory by employers to coerce employees.—**l. step**, *n. Mil.* A marching step in close file, in which the foot of each man moves simultaneously with that of the man immediately preceding.—**l. stitch**, *n.* A stitch made by two interlocking threads, as on some sewing machines.—**lock'up"**, *n.* **1.** A place for the detention of persons under arrest. **2.** The act of locking up; the condition of being locked up.

lock[1], *n.* **1.** A device to fasten an object, specifically one for so securing a door, drawer, or the like, as to prevent its being opened except by a special key or combination. **2.** A spring mechanism for exploding the charge of a firearm. **3.** A mechanical structure for enabling vessels to pass from one level to another in a canal. **4.** An intermingling or fastening together; hence, a hold, hug, or grapple in wrestling. **5.** A lockup. **6.** One of various mechanical devices for fixing something so that it may remain in place. **7.** An air-lock. **8.** A device to prevent a carriage-wheel from turning, as in descending a hill. **9.** The oblique position of the fore axle with relation to the hind axle of a vehicle when turning or swerving. [< AS. *loc*, bar, < *lucan*, lock.]

Tumbler-lock.

b, bolt; *h*, door-knob holes, operating the latch-bolt (*l*) by means of the tail-piece (*tp*); *t*, tumblers which swing independently according to the wards in the key-bit.

Syn.: bar, bolt, catch, clasp, fastening, hasp, hook, latch. A *bar* is a piece of wood or metal, usually of considerable size, by which an opening is obstructed, a door held fast, etc. A *bar* may be movable or permanent; a *bolt* is a movable rod or pin of metal sliding in a socket, and adapted for securing a door or window. A *lock* is an arrangement by which an enclosed *bolt* is shot forward or backward by a key, or other device; the *bolt* is the essential part of the *lock*. A *latch* or *catch* is an accessible *fastening* designed to be easily movable, and simply to secure against accidental opening of the door, cover, etc. A *hasp* is a metallic strap that fits over a staple, calculated to be secured by a padlock; a simple *hook* that fits into a staple is also called a *hasp*. A *clasp* is a *fastening* that can be sprung into place, to draw and hold the parts of some object firmly together, as the *clasp* of a book.—**combination lock**, a lock having two or more dials, either of which controls the bolt, so that the lock can be opened only by combining the permutations of all.—**lock'age**, *n.* **1.** Material going to form a canal-lock. **2.** The difference in level of a canal having locks. **3.** The toll levied for passing through a lock.—**lock'fast"**, *a.* **1.** Securely held by some locked contrivance. **2.** Adapted for locking something fast.—**locks'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A warden; turnkey.—**lock'smith"**, *n.* A maker or repairer of locks.

lock[2], *n.* **1.** A tuft of hair; ringlet; tress; also, in the plural, a head of hair. **2.** A small quantity of any commodity, as hay, wool, or the like; specif., in Scots law, a perquisite of meal, as regulated by local custom. [< AS. *loc*.]

Locke, 1 lek; 2 lŏk, *n.* **1. John** (1632–1704), an English philosopher. **2. William J.** (1863–), an English novelist.

lock'er, 1 lek'ər; 2 lŏk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which locks. **2.** A closet or receptacle fastened with a lock.

lock'et, 1 lek'et; 2 lŏk'ĕt, *n.* A small case, suspended to a necklace or chain, often holding a portrait. [< F. *loquet*, latch.]

Lock'hart, 1 lek'ärt; 2 lŏk'art, **John Gibson** (1794–1854). A Scottish writer and biographer; *Life of Sir Walter Scott*.

Lock'port, 1 lek'pōrt; 2 lŏk'pōrt, *n.* City in New York; pop. 21,310.

lock'ram, 1 lek'rəm; 2 lŏk'ram, **a.** A coarse, cheap linen. [< *Locrenan*, in Brittany.]

Lock'yer, 1 lek'yər; 2 lŏk'yer, **Sir Joseph Norman** (1836–1920). An English astronomer, physicist; *Inorganic Evolution*, etc.

lo'co, 1 lō'ko; 2 lō'eo, *vt.* [U. S.] To poison or derange with or as with loco-weed; hence [Colloq., U. S.], to render insane: usually in the past participle, *loco'ed*.

lo'co, *n.* **1.** Any one of several poisonous plants of the bean family in the W. and S. W. United States. **lo'co-weed"**†. **2.** Loco-disease.—**lo'co-dis-ease"**, *n.* [Western U. S.] An ailment attacking horses or other animals that have eaten the loco. It affects the brain, causing slowness of gait, loss of flesh, defective vision, delirium, and eventually, death; generally curable by careful prolonged dieting.

Lo"co-fo'co, 1 lō"ko-fō'ko; 2 lō"eo-fō'eo, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights party: any adherent of that party. **2**†. [I-] A friction-match. [< L. *locus*, place, + *focus*, hearth.]

lo"co-mo'bil(e[3], 1 lō"ko-mō'bil; 2 lō"eo-mō'bil, *n.* A road-locomotive: often used as an adjective. [< L. *locus*, place, + MOBILE.]

lo"co-mo'tion, 1 lō"ko-mo'shən; 2 lō"eō-mō'shon, *n.* The act or power of moving from one place to another.

lo"co-mo'tiv(e[3], 1 lō"ko-mō'tıv; 2 lō"eo-mō'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to locomotion. **2.** Moving from one place to another. **3.** Possessed of the power of moving. **II.** *n.* A self-propelling electric or steam-engine on wheels, especially one for use on a railway. [< L. *locus*, place + *motus*, pp. of *moveo*, *move*.]—**lo"co-mo-tiv'i-ty**§, *n.*

lo"co-mo'tor, 1 lō"ko-mō'tər; 2 lō"eo-mō'tor. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion. **II**§. *n.* One who or that which has the power of locomotion.—**locomotor ataxia**, a disease of the spinal cord, characterized by unsteadiness and inability to coordinate locomotor and other voluntary movements. See also TABES DORSALIS.

Loc'ris, 1 lek'rıs; 2 lŏc'ris, *n.* Either of two districts of ancient Greece: **Eastern**, N. W. of Bœotia; **Western**, N. of the Gulf of Corinth.—**Loc'ri**, *n. pl.* The people of Locris.—**Loc'ri-an**, *a.*

loc'u-li-ci"dal, 1 lek'yu-li-sai"dəl; 2 lŏc'yu-li-ci"dal, *a. Bot.* Cutting into or through the loculus: said of a capsule in which the dehiscence takes place in the middle of the back of each loculus or on the dorsal suture: opposed to *septicidal*. [< L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, place, + *cædo*, cut.]—**loc'u-li-ci"dal-ly**, *adv.*

loc'u-lus, 1 lek'yu-lus; 2 lŏc'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A small cavity or chamber; a cell. [See LOCULICIDAL.]—**loc'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to or having loculi: usually in compounds.—**loc'u-late**†.

lo'cum-te'nens, 1 lō'kum-tı'nenz; 2 lō'eŭm-tē'nĕns, *n.* A temporary representative or substitute. [LL. See LIEUTENANT.]

lo'cus, 1 lō'kus; 2 lō'eŭs, *n.* [-CI, 1 -sai; 2 -çī, *pl.*] **1.** A place; locality; area. **2.** *Math.* A surface or curve regarded as traced by a line or point moving under specified conditions; any figure made up wholly of points or lines that satisfy given conditions. **3.** *Optics.* A figure formed by the foci of a series of pencils of light. **4.** A passage in a writing; in the plural, a series of passages, as from the Scriptures, classified for reading or study; any book containing such passages. [L.]

lo'cust[1], 1 lō'kust; 2 lō'eŭst, *n.* **1.** One of various grasshopper-like insects (*Acrididæ*), especially when destructive and migratory, as those of E. Europe, Africa, and Asia. **2.** [U. S.] A cicada or harvest-fly, as the American seventeen-year locust. [< L. *locusta*, locust.]

lo'cust[2], *n.* **1.** A North-American tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*), of the bean family, with a rough bark, odd-pinnate leaves, and loose slender racemes of fragrant white flowers; also, its wood. **2.** Any of several other trees with similar pods; as, in the Mediterranean region, the carob-tree. **3.** The honey-locust. [grasses.

lo-cus'ta, 1 lo-kus'tə; 2 lo-eŭs'ta, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A spikelet in

lo-cu'tion, 1 lo-kiū'shən; 2 lo-eū'shon, *n.* A mode of speech; idiom; phrase; discourse. [< L. *locutio(n-)*, < *loquor*, speak.]

loc'u-to-ry, 1 lek'yu-to-ri; 2 lŏc'yu-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] A place for conversation; specif., a reception-room in a monastery or convent.

lode, 1 lōd; 2 lōd, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A somewhat continuous unstratified metal-bearing vein; specifically, a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. Whether it be a fissure formation or not is not always known, but it must consist of quartz or other rock in place, and bear valuable mineral. **2.** A reach of water, as in a canal. **3**†. A path; journey. [< AS. *lād*, < *lithan*, go.]

lode'star", *n.* A guiding star; the pole-star. **lode'sterre"**†.

lode'stone", *n.* A variety of magnetite that shows polarity.

lodge, 1 lej; 2 lŏdg, *v.* [LODGED; LODG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with temporary quarters, especially for the night; entertain; harbor; as, to *lodge* a man over night. **2.** Hence, to receive as a paying guest; have as a lodger. **3.** (1) To deposit, as for safe-keeping or for future use. (2) To file with a court or proper official a formal statement. **4.** To cause to be fixed or come to rest in or on; implant; infix. **5.** To cause to fall and lie; beat down, as corn or wheat. **6.** To endow or invest with or in, as an individual or a board. **7.** To establish oneself; take up a settled position. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or live in a temporary abode or habitation. **2.** To have a fixed abiding-place; reside as a lodger. **3.** To fall or be beaten down and become fixed, as growing grain. **4.** To reach a place and rest there. Syn.: see ABIDE; ACCOMMODATE.

lodge, *n.* **1.** A small house affording temporary accommodations; a cabin. **2.** A small dwelling appurtenant to a manor-house, park, or the like. **3.** The lair of a wild animal. **4.** In secret societies, a local subdivision of the society or its meeting-place. **5.** Among the American Indians, a small hut or tepee of skins, bark, and poles; also its inhabitants. [< F. *loge*, < LL. *lobia*, gallery.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATION.—**lodg'er**, *n.* One who lodges; one who rents a room in another person's house.—**lodg'ing**, *n.* A place of temporary abode; specif., a room or rooms hired as a place of residence: often in the plural; as, to let *lodgings*.—**lodg'ing-house"**, *n.* A house other than a hotel where lodgings are let.—**lodg'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged. **2.** A foothold gained in some place. **3.** [Rare.] Lodgings; a lodging-house or -place. **lodge'ment**†.

Lodge, *n.* **1. Henry Cabot** (1850–1924), an American statesman, senator, and historian; opposed the League of Nations. **2. Sir Oliver Joseph** (1851–), an English physicist, author, and investigator in psychic phenomena; *Raymond*.

Lo'di, 1 lō'di; 2 lō'dı, *n.* A city (pop. 28,000), Milan province, Italy; here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, 1796.

lod'i-cule, 1 led'i-kiūl; 2 lŏd'ı-cūl, *n. Bot.* One of the small delicate scales found between the flowering glume and stamens in certain grasses. [< L. *lodicula*, dim. of *lodix* (*lodic-*), blanket.] **lod'i-cle**†; **lo-dic'u-la**†.

Lo-dore', 1 lo-dōr'; 2 lo-dōr', *n.* A cataract in Cumberland, Eng.

Lodz, 1 lōdz; 2 lōdz, *n.* **1.** A county in Poland. **2.** A manufacturing town (pop. 452,079), W. Poland, entered by German troops Dec. 6, 1914.

lo'e, 1 lü; 2 lü, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Love. **loo**†.

loess, 1 lūs *or* lō'es; 2 lūs *or* lō'ĕs, *n. Geol.* A pale, yellowish clay or loam forming deposits along river-valleys, etc. [G.]

loffe†, *v. & n.* Same as LAUGH.

Lo-fo'den, 1 lo-fō'den; 2 lo-fō'dĕn, *n.* A group of Norwegian islands (2,247 sq. m.) off N. W. Norway; cod-fisheries. **Lo-fo'ten**†.

loft, 1 lȧft; 2 lŏft. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To provide with a loft; keep a loft, as of pigeons. **2.** *Golf.* (1) In club-making, to give loft. (2) To strike (a ball) so that it rises high in the air. **II.** *n.* **1.** A low story directly under a roof. **2.** Any

large storeroom. **3.** An elevated floor or gallery within a large building, as in a church or a barn; as, an organ-*loft*; a hay-*loft*. **4.** *Golf.* (1) An incline on the face of a club tending to cause elevation in the trajectory of the ball when struck. (2) A stroke which lofts the ball. **5.** A place for keeping pigeons; by extension, a flock of pigeons. **6†.** The sky; the upper air. [< Ice. *loft*.]—**loft'er,** *n. Golf.* An iron club used for lofting a ball. **loft'ing·i"ron‡.**

loft'y, 1 lôft'ĭ; 2 lôft'y, *a.* [LOFT'I-ER; LOFT'I-EST.] Elevated, as in position, character, language, or quality; exalted; haughty; stately. SYN.: see EMINENT; GRAND; HIGH; SUBLIME.—**loft'i-ly,** *adv.*—**loft'i-ness,** *n.*

log[1], 1 leg; 2 lŏg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [LOGGED, LOGD[S]; LOG'GING.] To cut down and get out, as logs; cut (timber) into logs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bulky piece of timber cut down and cleared of branches. **2.** Figuratively, a dull, stupid person. [< Ice. *lâg*, < *liggja*, lie.]—**log cabin, log house, log hut,** a small, rough house of logs.—**log'ger,** *n.*

log[2]**.** 1, *vt.* **1.** To enter in a vessel's log-book. **2.** To show (a specified speed) by means of the log. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device for showing the speed of a vessel, as by a log-chip. **2.** A record of the daily progress of a vessel and of the events of a voyage. [< Sw. *logg*.]—**log'-book",** *n.* The book in which the official record of a voyage is entered.—**log-chip,** *n.* A triangular board weighted on one edge, and attached to a line (the **log-line**) that runs out from a reel on shipboard.

log., *abbr.* Logarithm.

Lo'gan, 1 lō'gən; 2 lō'gan, *n.* **1.** (1725?–1780), Indian chief; "Friend of the White Man." **2. James** (1674–1751), an American statesman; secretary to William Penn. **3. John Alexander** (1826–1886), a United States general and Senator. **4.** A city in N. E. Utah; seat of Brigham Young College (Latter Day Saints); pop. 9,430. **5. Mount,** a peak in S. W. Yukon Territory, Canada; height, 19,534 ft., the second highest in North America.

lo'gan-ber"ry, 1 lō'gan-ber"ĭ; 2 lō'gan-bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] A hybrid plant obtained in 1881 by crossing the red Antwerp raspberry with the blackberry: cultivated for its edible fruit; also, the fruit itself. [< Judge J. H. *Logan* of Santa Cruz, Calif., the originator.]

Lo-ga"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 lo-gā"nĭ-ē'sĭ-ĭ; 2 lo-gā"ni-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of poisonous herbs, shrubs, and trees of the order *Gentianales*, with opposite entire stipulate leaves and a cymose inflorescence of regular, perfect 4- or 5-parted flowers. [< James *Logan* (1674–1751), Irish botanist and American jurist.]—**lo-ga"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*

Lo'gans-port, 1 lō'ganz-pōrt; 2 lō'gans-pōrt, *n.* A city in central Indiana; pop. 21,630.

log"a-œ'dic, 1 leg"ə-ē'dĭk; 2 lŏg"a-ē'dic, *a. Anc. Pros.* Prose-poetic; partaking of the nature of prose and poetry; applied to a meter composed of cyclic dactyls and trochees, often preceded by a single or double meter. [< Gr. *logos*, speech, + *aeidō*, sing.] —**log"a-œ'dic,** *n.* A logaœdic verse.

log'a-rithm, 1 leg'ə-rĭthm; 2 lŏg'a-rĭthm, *n. Math.* The exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised in order to produce a given number. For example, in decimal logarithms the base is 10, and the logarithm of 100 is 2 because 10 raised to the second power is 100; the logarithm of 1000 is 3 because 10 raised to the third power is 1000. So the logarithm of 100,000 is 5 because 10 increased to the fifth power is 100,000—$10 \times 1000 = 10^5$.

2. In a former and broader sense, one of any series of numbers whose members correspond, each to each, with the natural numbers, but are in arithmetical progression when the latter are in geometrical, so that, if the products of two sets of numbers are equal, the sums of the corresponding logarithms are also equal.

Logarithms in the modern sense of def. 1 have also the property described in def. 2, but are limited by the requirement that, whatever the base may be, the logarithm of 1 must be 0, so that processes of addition and subtraction of the logarithms correspond to multiplication and division of natural numbers. The **arithmetical complement of a logarithm** is the difference between the logarithm and 10, which is the base in the decimal logarithms of Briggs. See also ANTILOGARITHM. Tables of logarithms are much used to abridge computation. Thus, when two large numbers are to be multiplied, their logarithms are found in the table and added. The sum is the logarithm of the product sought. [< Gr. *logos* (< *legō*, select) + *arithmos*, number.]—**log"a-rith'mic,** *a.* **log"a-rith'mi-cal‡.**

log'ats, 1 leg'ats; 2 lŏg'ats, *n. pl.* [Eng.] A game in which each player tries to toss truncheon-like pins as near as possible to a wheel-shaped bowl. **log'gats‡.**

loge, 1 lōs; 2 lōsh, *n.* A theater-box; booth; stall. [F.]

log'gan, 1 leg'ən; 2 lŏg'an, *n.* A large boulder so nicely balanced as to rock easily; a rocking stone. [< Dan. *logre*, wag the tail.] **log'an‡; loggan stone‡.**

log'ger-head", 1 leg'ər-hed"; 2 lŏg'er-hĕd", *n.* **1.** A block-head; dunce. **2.** A large marine turtle (*Thalassochelys caretta*). **3.** An American shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). **4.** *Naut.* A post on the gunwale of a whale-boat around which the line is turned to retard the motion of a harpooned whale.—**at loggerheads,** engaged in a quarrel; unable to agree. —**to fall, get,** or **go to loggerheads,** to come to blows.

log'gia, 1 loj'ə; 2 lŏj'ä, *n. Arch.* In Italian architecture, a covered gallery or portico, especially when in the upper part of a building, having a colonnade on one or more sides, open to the air: distinguished from *porch* and *veranda*. [It.]

log'ic, 1 loj'ĭk; 2 lŏj'ic, *n.* **1.** The science of correct and accurate thinking; the science of the principles governing the comparative and constructive faculties in the pursuit and use of truth; the science or art of reasoning; also, a book on this science. **2.** A right use of thought or the rational powers. **3.** (1) Correct inference or ratiocination. (2) The basic principles of any science or art. [< Gr. *logikē*, < *logos*, speech, reason.]—**log'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of logic. **2.** Conformed to the laws of logic; consistent in point of reasoning: as, a *logical* conclusion. **3.** Capable of or characterized by clear reasoning; versed in the principles of logic; as, a *logical* writer.—**log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* According to the rules or principles of logic.—**log'i-cal-ness,** *n.* The character or quality of being logical. **log"i-cal'i-ty‡.**—**lo-gi'cian,** *n.* One versed in logic.

log'i-on, 1 leg'ĭ-en; 2 lŏg'i-ŏn, *n.* [LOG'I-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] A traditional maxim, doctrine, or truth set forth by a religious leader. In the plural, specif.: (1) [L-] Collections of sayings attributed to Jesus. (2) A certain collection which has been supposed to form an important part of the present Gospel according to Matthew. (3) Such agrapha (see AGRAPH), or extracanonical sayings of Jesus, as formed the basis of the *Exposition* of Papias. (4) A collection of fragments attributed to Jesus discovered on papyri by Grenfell and Hunt at Oxyrhyncus, Egypt, in 1897 and 1903.

lo-gis'tic, 1 lo-jis'tĭk, -ti-kəl; 2 lo-ĝis'tic, -ti-cal. **I.** *a.* **1. lo-gis'ti-cal,** Of, pertaining to, or skilled in calculation. **2.** Of or pertaining to proportion; sexagesimal. **3†.** Logical. **II.** *n.* **1.** The art of calculation; common practical arithmetic. **2.** Sexagesimal arithmetic. [< Gr. *logistikos*, < *legō*, select.]—**lo-gis'tics,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The branch of military science that embraces the details of moving or supplying armies and the general conduct of a campaign. **2.** Same as LOGISTIC, **1**.

log'o-, 1 leg'o-; 2 lŏg'o-. From Greek *logos*, speech, ratio (< *legō*, speak or select): a combining form.—**log'o-gram,** *n.* **1.** An abbreviation or other sign representing a word, as $ for *dollar*. **2.** A form of versified word-puzzle. [+ Gr. *gramma*, letter.]—**log"o-gram-mat'ic,** *a.*—**log'o-graph,** *n.* **1.** A character, or combination of characters, used to represent a word; logogram. **2.** A logotype. **3.** An instrument for registering the sounds of the human voice: sometimes applied to the phonograph. [+ -GRAPH.]—**log"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or representing by logographs. **2.** Relating to logography.—**lo-gog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** In printing, the use of logotypes. **2.** The art of reporting speeches in long hand by several reporters, each taking down a few words in succession.—**log'o-griph,** *n.* **1.** A word-riddle, in which it is required to discover some word by a recombination of the letters or elements of various given words or by guessing and combining other words which (when correctly arranged) form the word to be guessed. **2.** [Rare.] Any anagram or puzzle which involves an anagram.—**log"o-griph'ic,** *a.*—**lo-gom'a-chy,** *n.* **1.** A strife about mere words; also, a wordy contest without deeds. **2.** Any one of various games of word-making. [+ Gr. *machomai*, fight.]

Log'os, 1 leg'es; 2 lŏg'ŏs, *n. Theol.* The divine creative Word, the Son of God, the second person of the Trinity, both in his preexistent and in his incarnate condition; the doctrine is set forth in the first chapter of St. John's gospel. [< Gr.; see LOGO-.]

log'o-type, 1 leg'o-taip; 2 lŏg'o-typ, *n.* In printing, a type bearing a syllable, a word, or words. Compare LIGATURE.—**log'o-typ"y,** *n.* The use of logotypes.

log'roll", 1 lŏg'rōl"; 2 lŏg'rōl", *vt. & vi.* To engage in log-rolling. —**log'roll"er,** *n.*—**log'roll"ing,** *n.* **1.** A joining together of neighbors or others for the purpose of handling logs, as in clearing land. **2.** [N. Am.] A combining of politicians to further each other's schemes; also, mutual puffing.

Logue, 1 lōg; 2 lŏg, **Michael** (1840–1924), Irish cardinal, 1893.

log'wood", 1 lŏg'wud"; 2 lŏg'wŏod", *n.* A Central-American tree (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*) or its wood: used as a dyestuff.

log'y, 1 lō'gĭ; 2 lō'ĝy, *a.* [LO'GI-ER; LO'GI-EST.] [Local, U. S.] Dull: heavy; lethargic.

-logy, *suffix.* Derived from Gr. *-logia* (< *logos*, speech, < *legō*, say). See -OLOGY.

Lo'hen-grin, 1 lō'en-grĭn; 2 lō'ĕn-grin, *n.* The hero of several German medieval romances and of an opera by Wagner; son of Parsifal; a Knight of the Grail.

loin, 1 loin; 2 lŏin, *n.* The part of the body between the lower rib and hip-bone: in relation to man, usually in the plural: often figuratively as representing physical or generative power. [< F. *longe*, < L. *lumbus*, loin.]—**loin'-cloth",** *n.* See WAIST-CLOTH. [See LEROT.

loir, 1 lwär; 2 lwär, *n.* [F.] The fat dormouse (*Myoxus glis*).

Loire, 1 lwär; 2 lwär, *n.* The longest river in France; 620 m. from S. E., through central France, W. to the Bay of Biscay.

loi'ter, 1 loi'tər; 2 lŏi'ter, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To consume (time) idly: with *away*; as, to *loiter* away the hours. **2†.** To neglect. as, to *loiter* work. **II.** *t.* **1.** To linger idly along the way; spend time idly; be dilatory; delay. **2.** To travel indolently with frequent intermissions. [< D. *leuteren*, loiter.] SYN.: see LINGER.—**loi"ter-er,** *n.*—**loi"ter-ing,** *pa.* Idle.

Lo'ki, 1 lō'kĭ; 2 lō'ki, *n. Norse Myth.* An evil giant god who caused Balder's death. **A'sa-Lo"ki‡.**

loll, 1 lel; 2 lŏl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause or permit to hang out and down, as the tongue. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lie or lean at ease. **2.** To hang loosely out and down, as the tongue of a dog. [< MD. *lollen*, sit over the fire.]—**loll,** *n.* **1.** The act of lolling. **2.** An indolent person. **3.** A spoiled child.—**loll'er,** *n.* **1.** A lollard; a loafer. **2.** A Lollard.

Lol'land, *n.* See LAALAND.

Lol'lard, 1 lel'ərd; 2 lŏl'ard, *n.* An English religious reformer who followed Wyclif from 1350 to 1450; persecuted by the Church.

lol'lop, 1 lel'əp; 2 lŏl'op, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Rare.] To lounge or loll about; bob up and down or roll to one side and another.

lol'ly-pop, 1 lel'ĭ-pep; 2 lŏl'y-pŏp, *n.* Taffy; candy. **lol'li-pop‡.**

Lo'ma Ti'na, 1 lō'mə tĭ'nə; 2 lō'ma tī'na, *n.* A mountain in the Dominican Republic; height, 10,300 feet; highest in the West Indies. **Mount Ti'na‡.**

Lom'bard, 1 lem'bərd; 2 lŏm'bard, *n.* **1.** One of the Teutonic race of Longobardi who established a kingdom in N. Italy (568–774), the modern Lombardy. **2†.** A banker or money-lender.—**Lombard street,** a street in London formerly occupied mainly by Lombard bankers: hence, the "money-market."

Lom"bard', 1 lŏn"bär'; 2 lŏn"bär', **Peter** (1100?–1160). An Italian theologian and schoolman.

Lom'bar-dy, 1 lem'bər-di; 2 lŏm'bär-dy, *n.* A compartimento of N. Italy, once a kingdom; now comprising 8 provinces; 9,333 sq. m.; pop. 4,996,000.

Lom'bart-zy"de, 1 lem'bärt-si"də; 2 lŏm'bärt-sy"de, *n.* A town near Nieuport in W. Flanders, N. W. Belgium; taken alternately by the Germans and French Oct.–Nov., 1914; bombarded by British Oct., 1915, and captured by them but retaken by Germans, Aug., 1917, and evacuated by the Germans before Belgian and British advance Sept., 1918. **Lom'baert-zy"de‡.**

Lom-bok', 1 lem-bek'; 2 lŏm-bŏk', *n.* One of the Sunda Islands, Dutch East Indies; 2,100 sq. m.; capital, Mataram.

Lom-bro'so, 1 lem-brō'sō; 2 lŏm-brō'so, **Cesare** (1836–1909). An Italian criminologist and psychic investigator.

lo'ment, 1 lō'ment; 2 lō'mĕnt, *n. Bot.* An indehiscent legume with constrictions or transverse articulations between the seeds. [< L. *lomentum*, a cosmetic.] **lo-men'tum‡.**—**lo"men-ta'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling loments.

Lo'mond, 1 lō'mend; 2 lō'mond, **Loch.** A lake in central Scotland; 24 by 5 m.: it has 30 islands.

Lom'zha, 1 lem'ʒə; 2 lŏm'zhä, *n.* **1.** A district, formerly a Russian government, in N. E. Poland; 4,667 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 26,000. **Lom'ja‡; Lom'za‡.**

Lon., Lond., *abbr.* London.—**lon., long.,** *abbr.* Longitude.

lond'age†, *n.* Landing; coming ashore.

Lon'don, 1 lun'dən; 2 lŏn'don, *n.* **1. Jack** (1876–1916), an American story-writer; traveler; *The Sea Wolf*, etc. **2.** A metropolis, capital of England and of British Empire; on the Thames river, 60 m. from the sea; (City of London) 675 acres; pop. 13,710; (County of London) 117 sq. m.; pop. 4,483,260; (Greater London, embracing the Metropolitan and City Police districts) 693 sq. m.; pop. 7,476,170. **3.** A commercial city in Ontario province, Canada; pop. 60,690. [< AS. *Lunden*, < L. *Londinium*, of Celtic origin.]

Lon'don-der"ry, 1 lun'dən-der"i; 2 lŏn'don-dĕr"y, *n.* **1.** A county (801 sq. m.; pop. 99,800) in Ulster, Ireland. **2.** Its capital (pop. 41,000), a seaport; resisted a siege by James II., 1689.

lone, 1 lōn; 2 lōn, *a.* **1.** Standing by itself; unaccompanied; solitary. **2.** Single; unmarried: usually of women, with humorous or pathetic implication; as, a poor *lone* woman. **3§.** Unfrequented. [< ALONE, by apheresis.]

lone'ly, 1 lōn'li; 2 lōn'ly, *a.* [LONE'LI-ER; LONE'LI-EST.] **1.** Deserted or unfrequented by human beings; sequestered; solitary; also, dreary; desolate; as, a *lonely* dell or gorge. **2.** Solitary or addicted to solitude; living in seclusion. **3.** Sad from lack of sympathy or friendship; lonesome; forlorn. Syn.: see SOLITARY.—**lone'li-ly,** *adv.*—**lone'li-ness,** *n.*—**lone'ness,** *n.*—**lone'some,** *a.* **1.** Sad because of loneliness. **2.** Lonely or secluded; so sequestered as to cause uneasiness: as, a *lonesome* forest. Syn.: see SOLITARY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

long', 1 lŏŋ; 2 lŏng, *vi.* To have an eager craving or desire: followed by *for* or *after* before the thing desired, or by an infinitive. [< AS. *langian*, long, perhaps < *lang*, long.]

long†, *vt.* To belong; pertain; be fitting; be dependent. **long'en†.**

long, *a.* **1.** Having relatively great linear extension; not short: opposed to *short*, and distinguished from *broad* and *wide*. **2.** Having relatively great extension in time; lasting. **3.** Extended either in space or time to a specified degree; as, an hour *long*; a foot *long*. **4.** Continued in a series to a great extent; as, a *long* list of grievances. **5.** Delayed unexpectedly or unduly; dilatory. **6.** Far-reaching; extending far in prospect or into the future; far away in time. **7.** *Com.* Holding for a rise, as stocks. **8.** Denoting measure, weight, quantity, etc., in excess of a standard; as, a *long* five minutes. **9.** *Phon. & Pros.* Continued in sound; more prolonged than the standard: said of vowels or syllables, and often, as in English, referring to a somewhat arbitrary system. See EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS following Introduction. The term *long* has been incorrectly applied to accented syllables in English poetry through confusion with the metrical laws of classical verse. [< AS. *lang*, long.] Syn.: see LARGE.—**a long dozen,** thirteen.—**long'beard",** *n.* **1.** One having a long beard. **2.** A bellarmine.—**long'-boat",** *n.* A large ship's boat, often from 30 to 40 feet long.—**long'-cloth",** *n.* A cotton cloth of superior quality.—**long'-drawn",** *a.* Protracted; prolonged; tedious.—**long'-hand,** *n.* Ordinary writing with the words spelled in full, as distinguished from *shorthand*.—**l.-headed,** *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Of a shrewd disposition; astute. **2.** In craniometry or ethnography, having a long head; dolichocephalic. Syn.: see INTELLIGENT.—**l.-headedness,** *n.*—**long'horn",** *n.* **1.** One of a breed of domestic cattle with long horns. **2.** An insect with long antennæ. **3.** [Slang, W. U. S.] A seasoned inhabitant who knows the ways and can not be tricked: opposed to *tenderfoot*.—**long'-lived",** *a.* Having a long life.—**l. measure,** see under MEASURE.—**l. primer,** a size of printing-type, between small pica and bourgeois.

This line is set in Long Primer.

—long'shore". **I.** *a.* Belonging or working along a shore or waterside. **II.** *n.* A longshoreman.—**long'shore"man,** *n.* One who loads and unloads vessels; a stevedore.—**l.-sighted,** *a.* Seeing far or to a great distance; sagacious; far-sighted.—**long'some,** *a.* [Rare.] Involving care or tedium; irksome; tedious. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**long'spur",** *n.* A fringilloid bird of either of the genera *Calcarius* and *Rhynchophanes*, with elongated hind claw, found in the northern regions and the Great Plains of North America.—**l.-staple,** *a.* Having a long fiber: said of cotton.—**l.-stop,** *n. Cricket.* The fielder who supports the wicket-keeper; also, the ground he occupies.—**l.-suffering,** *a.* Enduring injuries for a long time; patient; forbearing.—**l.-suffering,** *n.* **l.-sufferance‡.**—**l.-tongued,** *a.* **1.** Gossiping; talkative. **2.** Having a long tongue.—**l.-winded,** *a.* Continuing for a long time in speaking or writing; hence, tedious; lacking in concision. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

long, *n.* **1.** The whole extent of a thing; something that is characterized by length: used elliptically. **2.** *Old Mus.* A note equal to four or sometimes to six whole notes. **3.** *Pros.* A long syllable. **4.** *pl. Com.* Those who have purchased securities or commodities and are holding them for an advance in price; opposed to *shorts*.—**the long and the short,** the whole; the entire sum and substance.

Long, Crawford Williamson (1815–1878), an American surgeon: first to employ ether anesthesia in surgery (March 30, 1842).

long, *adv.* **1.** To or at a great extent or period. **2.** For a length of time. **3.** Through the whole extent or duration. **4.** At a point of duration far distant; as, *long* before or after. [< AS. *lange*, < *lang*, long.]

long, *conj.* [Archaic or Local.] Because; on account: with *of*.

lon'gan, 1 leŋ'gən; 2 lŏŋ'gan, *n.* A Chinese and East-Indian tree (*Nephelium longanum*) of the family *Sapindaceæ*, or its fruit. Both resemble the litchi. [< Chin. *lung-yen*, dragon's-eye.]

lon"ga-nim'i-ty, 1 leŋ"gə-nim'i-ti; 2 lŏŋ"ga-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to endure long under offense; patience. [LL. *longanimita(t-)s*, < L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind.]

long'bow", 1 lŏŋ'bō"; 2 lŏng'bō", *n.* A hand-bow, as distinguished from the crossbow.—**to draw** or **pull the longbow,** to overstate; exaggerate.

Long Branch. A seaside resort in E. New Jersey; pop. 13,520.

longe, 1 lunj; 2 lŏnj. I. *vt.* Obsolete form of LUNGE, *vt.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A pass, thrust, or lunge, as with a foil. **2.** Same as LUNGE, *n.*

lon"ge-ron', 1 lŏn"ʒə-rŏn'; 2 lŏn"zhe-rŏn', *n. Aero.* The side-pieces of the fuselage of an airplane. [F.]

lon-gev'i-ty, 1 len-jev'i-ti; 2 lŏn-ġĕv'i-ty, *n.* Great age, or length of life; tendency to live long. [< L. *longus*, long, + *ævum*, age.]—**lon-ge'vous‡,** *a.*

Long'fel-low, 1 lŏŋ'fel-o; 2 lŏng'fĕl-o, **Henry Wadsworth** (1807–1882). An American poet; *Evangeline*, etc.

lon'gi-, 1 leŋ'gi-; 2 lŏŋ'gi-. From Latin *longus*, long: a combining form.—**lon'gi-corn.** **I.** *a.* Long-horned; of or pertaining to the *Longicornia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Longicornia*.—**Lon"gi-cor'ni-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A division of beetles, especially those with very long filiform antennæ, as *Cerambycidæ*.—**lon'gi-pen'nate.** **I.** *a.* Long-winged; of or pertaining to the *Longipennes*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Longipennes*.—**Lon"gi-pen'nes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of long-winged birds with webbed feet, as the gulls. [+ L. *penna*, wing.]—**lon"gi-pen'nin(es,** *a.* Longipennate.—**lon"gi-ros'tral,** *a.* **1.** Having a long bill. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Longirostres*, a family of birds, including ibises. [+ L. *rostrum*, beak.] **lon"gi-ros'trate‡.**—**lon'gi-ros"ter,** *n.*

long'ing, 1 leŋ'iŋ; 2 lŏng'ing, *n.* An eager craving.
Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE.—**long'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Lon-gi'nus, 1 len-jai'nus; 2 lŏn-gi'nŭs, **Dionysius Cassius** (213?–273). A Greek Platonic philosopher.

long'ish, 1 leŋ'iʃ; 2 lŏng'ish, *a.* Rather long.

Long Is'land. An island (118½ by 12 to 23 m.; pop. 2,723,770) S. of Connecticut, from which it is separated by **Long Island Sound** (110 by 20 m.); part of New York State.

lon'gi-tude, 1 len'ji-tiud; 2 lŏn'gi-tŭd, *n.* **1.** Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian through a place makes with some standard meridian, as that of Greenwich or Paris. **2.** The angular distance from the vernal equinox to the foot of the perpendicular from a heavenly body upon the ecliptic: usually termed **celestial longitude,** and distinguished as *geocentric* when the earth's center is assumed as the central point, and *heliocentric* when the sun's center is taken as the central point. **3†.** Length. [F., < L. *longitudo (-din-)*, < *longus*, long.]—**lon"gi-tu'di-nal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to longitude or length. **2.** Running lengthwise. **3.** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or extending along the cephalo-caudal axis of a body or part of a body. **II.** *n. Aero.* A fore-and-aft member of the framing of an airplane body, or of the floats, usually continuous across a number of points of support. **-ly,** *adv.*

Lon"go-bar'di, 1 leŋ"go-bär'di; 2 lŏn"go-bär'dĭ, *n. pl.* Lombards. See LOMBARD.—**Lon"go-bar'di-an,** *a.* **Lon'go-bard‡.**

Long'street, 1 lŏŋ'strīt; 2 lŏng'strēt, **James** (1821–1904). An American soldier; Confederate general in the Civil War.

Lon'gue-val, 1 lŏn'gə-val'; 2 lŏn'ġe-väl, *n.* A village in Somme department, France; captured by the British from the Germans in the World War, July 28, 1916.

long'wise§, 1 lŏŋ'waiz; 2 lŏng'wīg, *adv.* Lengthwise. **long'ways‡** [Prov. or Colloq.].

Long"wy', 1 lŏn"vi'; 2 lŏn"vy', *n.* A fortified frontier town in N. E. France; entered by Germans, August 26, 1914; evacuated 1918.

loo, 1 lū; 2 lo͞o. I. *vt.* In the game of loo, to beat (the player **lu,** ƒ that stands). **II.** *n.* **1.** A game of cards, like euchre, played by several persons with 3 or 5 cards apiece. **2.** The deposit made in the pool in the game of loo. **3.** The fact of failing to take a trick at loo. [< D. *lanterlu*.]

loof¹, 1 lūf; 2 lo͞of, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The hand or the palm. [Cp. GLOVE.] **lufe†; luff†; luve†.**

loof², 1 lūf *or* luf; 2 lo͞of *or* lŭf, *n.* That part of the bow of a ship where the timbers begin to curve inward toward the stem. See LUFF. [< D. *loef*.] **lufe†.**

look¹, 1 luk; 2 lo͝ok, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To express by the looks or presence; as, to *look* daggers. **2.** To influence by the looks

or presence. **3.** To give a look to. **4.** [Prov.] To behold; examine; inspect; view. **5†.** To search; seek. **6†.** To attend to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct the gaze toward an object for the purpose of seeing it; exercise the sense of sight attentively: with *aloft, out, sharp,* etc. **2.** To direct the understanding; apply the mind; consider: often with *at.* **3.** To have a particular direction; face; front; suggest: generally with *on, upon, to,* or *toward.* **4.** To have or try to have a particular appearance; seem; make a show of being: followed properly by an adjective; as, to *look* brave (not bravely). **5.** To have in anticipation; expect. **6.** To take care; bestow watchful attention; watch. **7.** To express with the eyes some condition of thought, as anger or hatred; show intelligence: generally with *how, what, when, whether, who,* etc.; as, *look when* the train starts. **8.** To tend; show a tendency; point toward; as, this *looks* like business. **9.** To appear to the eye to be; as, the man *looked* trustworthy. **10.** [Colloq.] To gaze in astonishment, incredulity, or wonder. [< AS. *lōcian,* look.]

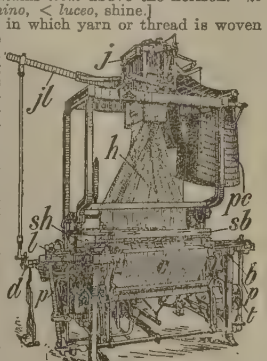
Syn.: behold, contemplate, descry, discern, gaze, glance, inspect, regard, scan, see, stare, survey, view, watch. To *see* is simply to become conscious of an object of vision; to *look* is to make a conscious and direct endeavor to *see.* To *behold* is to fix the sight and the mind with distinctness and consideration upon something that has come to be clearly before the eyes. We may *look* without *seeing,* as in pitch-darkness, and we may *see* without *looking,* as in the case of a flash of lightning. To *gaze* is to *look* intently, long, and steadily upon an object. To *glance* is to look casually or momentarily. To *stare* is to *look* with a fixed intensity such as is the effect of surprize, alarm, or rudeness. To *scan* is to *look* at minutely, to note every visible feature. To *inspect* is to go below the surface, study item by item. *View* and *survey* are comprehensive, *survey* expressing the greater exactness of measurement or estimate. *Watch* brings in the element of time; we *watch* for a movement or change. See APPEAR.

look, *n.* **1.** The act of looking or seeing with voluntary attention; as, I will take a *look* at it. **2.** The appearance of the face or figure; cast of countenance; aspect; expression: often in the plural. **3.** Hence, appearance in general, either to the eye or understanding; as, I do not like the *look* of the thing. Syn.: see AIR; MANNER.—**look'-in",** *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A chance of winning. **2.** A hasty casual glance.—**look'er,** *n.*—**look'er-on",** *n.* A spectator. Syn.: see SPECTATOR.—**look'ing-glass",** *n.* A mirror.—**look'out",** *n.* **1.** The act of watching; also, a place for observation, or the person set to watch. **2.** Something to be looked out for or guarded against; as, it is your own *lookout.* **3.** [Rare.] A prospect or outlook.

Look'out Moun'tain. A mountain in Tennessee; scene of a battle, Nov. 24, 1863, in the engagements fought around Chattanooga.

loom, 1 lūm; 2 lōōm, *vi.* **1.** To rise gradually into a prominent and impressive position; as, a great project *looms* in the distance; the mountains *loom* above the horizon. **2.** To shine. [< L.^{or} *lumino,* < *luceo,* shine.]

loom[1], *n.* **1.** A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into a fabric, by the crossing of threads called chain or warp, running lengthwise, with others called weft, woof, or filling. **2.** The art of working with a loom; the occupation of a weaver; weaving. **3.** The shaft of an oar, as distinguished from the blade; specif., that part of an oar between the rowlock and the handle. [< AS. *gelōma,* tool.]



Jacquard Loom (def. 1).
b, breast-beam; *c,* cloth; *d,* driving-crank; *h,* harness; *j,* Jacquard apparatus; *jl,* Jacquard lever; *l,* lay; *pc,* pattern-stupid person; a lout; dolt, cards; *p, p,* picker-sticks; *sb,* swivel-bar. **2.** A rogue; scamp. **3.** (1) ten; *sh,* shipper-handle; *t,* take-up wheel. A menial. (2) A boy. **4.** A strumpet. [< OD. *loen.*] **loun†; lown†.**

loom[2], *n.* **1.** A diving water-bird, with short tail-feathers, and webbed feet. See BIRD. **2.** A loom or guillemot. [< Ice. *lómr.*]—**common loon,** the great northern diver (*Orinator imber*).—**crazy as a l.,** being in an excited and demented condition: suggested by the maniacal laugh of the loon.

loon'y, 1 lūn'ı; 2 lōōn'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Quite crazy; daft: often used as a noun.

loop[1], 1 lūp; 2 lōōp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten, secure, or encircle by means of a loop or loops; as, to *loop* a gate. **2.** To form into loops; as, to *loop* a string. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a loop. **2.** To move by forming loops, as certain larvæ.—**loop'er,** *n.* **1.** A bodkin-like instrument for making loops. **2.** Same as MEASURING-WORM.—**loop'hole".** **I.** *vt.* To furnish with loopholes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A narrow opening through which small arms are fired. **2.** A means of escape, or place of observation.—**loop's the-loop',** *n.* A centrifugal railway which during a portion of its course follows a tortuous curve and forms an upright circle, known as the **loop.**—**to l. the loop. 1.** [Colloq.] To circle the inner side of a loop, as in a car; hence, to perform any extraordinary or unusual feat with safety. **2.** *Aero.* To make a complete vertical circular turn while in flight.

loop[1], *n.* **1.** A fold or doubling, as of a string or rope, so as to form an eye or a bend through which something may be passed; a noose; bight. **2.** A curve or bend of any kind. Specifically: (1) A stitch made in crochet- or knitting-work. (2) In railroading, telegraphy, etc., a branch from a main line, returning to it after making a detour. (3) A curve in a railroad, carried completely around to reach a higher level. (4) *Aero.* A complete vertical circular turn made by an aeroplane in flight. See LOOP-THE-LOOP. (5) The curve of a river, lake, or glen. **3.** *Mach.* A slotted member guiding the motion of a piece. **4.** *Physics.* The part of a vibrating string, air-column, or standing wave-system which is between two nodes; an antinode. **5.** A magnifying-glass. [Prob. < Gael. *lub,* bend.]—**loop'-stitch",** *n.* A stitch composed of a series of loops, the last one of a series requiring to be knotted: called also **picot-stitch.**—**loop'y,** *a.* Winding or twisting; also, crafty.

loop[2], *n.* Any small window or aperture; a loophole. [< OF. *loup,* < D. *luip,* < *luipen,* peep.]

loop[3], *n. Metal.* Iron of such pasty consistency as to be ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls. [< F. *loupe.*]

Loos, 1 lōs; 2 lōs, *n.* A town, N. France, a suburb of Lille, where the British defeated the Germans Sept. 25–27, 1915.

loose, 1 lūs; 2 lōōs, *v.* [LOOSED, LOOST[3], 1 lūst, 2 lōōst; LOOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To free from anything that binds, shackles, hinders, or restrains; set at liberty; release; set at large; as, to *loose* a slave from bondage. **2.** To dissolve or destroy the restraint or binding power of, as of an obligation; disengage; unbind; dismiss; absolve; remit; lessen firmness or cohesion; as, to *loose* the turf by plowing. **3.** To relax; loosen, as a sail; let go; let fly, as an arrow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become loose. **2.** [Rare.] To shoot; release.

Syn.: see RELAX; RELEASE.

loose. **I.** *a.* [LOOS'ER; LOOS'EST.] **1.** Not fastened or confined; not bound or attached; unbound or untied; freed from normal bonds or restraint; as, *loose* tresses; to cut *loose* from old habits. **2.** Lax in power, character, quality, principle, or conduct; careless; slovenly; slack; relaxed; wanton; dissolute; as, *loose* bond; *loose* conduct. **3.** Not precise or exact; vague; indefinite; rambling; unconnected; as, *loose* reasoning; a *loose* style. **4.** Not close, compact, dense, tight, or crowded; lacking union of parts; slackly joined or tied; not compact in frame; as, a *loose* knot or bond; a *loose* array; a fabric of *loose* texture; a man of *loose* build. **5.** *Pathol.* Not tight; open: said of a cough when expectoration is without difficulty, or of an abnormal laxity of the bowels. **6.** Designating a stable or stall in which the animals are kept untied. **II.** *adv.* Loosely. [< AS. *lēas,* loose.] Syn.: see IMMORAL; VAGUE; VULGAR; WANTON.—**loose'ly,** *adv.*—**loose'ness,** *n.*

loos'en, 1 lūs'n; 2 lōōs'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To free from tightness, fixedness, tension, or restraint; release; make loose; as, to *loosen* a woman's hair. **2.** *Med.* To effect laxity in the action of (the bowels); also, to relax the tightness of (a cough). **3.** To relax (discipline). **II.** *i.* To become less tight, firm, or compact; become loose; as, the joints *loosened* with wear. Syn.: see RELAX.—**loos'en-er,** *n.*

loose'strife", 1 lūs'struf"; 2 lōōs'struf", *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants, mostly with four-cornered branches and regular or irregular flowers, of either the genus *Lysimachia,* of the family *Primulaceæ,* or the genus *Lythrum,* of the family *Lythraceæ.* **2.** Any plant of the loosestrife family: in this sense usually in the plural. the *loosestrifes,* as a synonym for the family.—**common loosestrife,** *Lysimachia vulgaris* and *Lythrum salicaria,* British plants, sparingly naturalized in the United States.—**purple l.,** a herbaceous plant (*Lythrum salicaria*) with purple flowers, common in eastern North America.

loo'some, 1 lū'sam; 2 lōō'som, *a.* [Scot.] Lovable.

loot[1], 1 lūt; 2 lōōt. **I.**[a] *vt.* & *vi.* To plunder, as a city; sack; pillage. **II.** *n.* **1.** Booty taken from a sacked city by a victorious army; plunder. **2.** Anything unlawfully taken, as by one in an official position. [< Hind. *lūt,* < Sans. *lotra,* plunder.]—**loot'er,** *n.*

loot[2], 1 lūt; 2 lōōt, *pp.* [Scot.] Permitted.—**loot'en,** *pa.*

looves, 1 lūvz; 2 lōōvz, *n.* Plural of LOOF.

lop[1], 1 lep; 2 lŏp, *vt.* [LOPPED[2], LOPT[3]; LOP'PING.] To cut off, as the top of anything; shorten by cutting off the extremities; cut off, as superfluous parts. [A use of LOP[2], *v.*]—**lop,** *n.* A cutting from a tree; specifically, the trimmings or small twigs and fagot-branches not measured as timber; fagot.—**lop'per,** *n.*

lop[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [LOPPED[2]; LOP'PING.] To permit to droop or hang down; to be pendent, as the ears of some dogs. [Var. of LAP[1], *v.*]—**lop'-eared",** *a.* Having drooping or pendulous ears.—**lop'sid"ed,** *a.* Heavy or hanging down on one side; lacking in symmetry; full of idiosyncrasies.

lope, 1 lōp; 2 lōp. [LOPED[2]; LOP'ING.] [U. S.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To gallop, or cause to gallop, with a steady swinging motion. **II.** *n.* A slow, easy gallop. [< AS. *hleāpan,* leap.]—**lop'er,** *n.*

Lo'pez, 1 lō'pēs *or* lō'pĕth; 2 lō'pes *or* lō'pĕth, *n.* **1. Carlos Antonio** (1790–1862), President of Paraguay, 1844–1862. **2. Don Francisco Solano** (1827–1870), President of Paraguay; son and successor of the preceding; killed in war against Brazil. **3. Narcisso** (1799–1851), a Cuban revolutionist, born in Venezuela; led three American expeditions to conquer Cuba; was garroted.

lo'pho-, 1 lō'fo-; 2 lō'fo-. From Greek *lophos,* a crest: a combining form.—**Lo"pho-bran'chi-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of teleost

fishes, especially an order with imperfect branchial arches and gill-elements tuft-like, including pipefishes and sea-horses. **Lo″pho-bran′chi-a‡; Lo″pho-bran-chi-a′ta‡.—lo′pho-branch, lo″pho-bran′chi-ate,** *a. & n.*—**Lo″pho-lat′i-lus,** *n. Ich.* A genus of marine fishes, as the tilefish.—**lo-phot′ri-chous,** *a. Biol.* Having a tuft of cilia or flagella at one pole of the cell: characteristic of some micro-organisms. **lo″pho-trich′ic‡.**

loq., *abbr.* [L.] *Loquitur* (speaks).

lo-qua′cious, 1 lo-kwē′shus; 2 lo-kwā′shŭs, *a.* Given to continual talking; chattering. [< L. *loquax.*] Syn.: see GARRULOUS.—**lo-qua′cious-ly,** *adv.*—**lo-qua′cious-ness,** *n.*

lo-quac′i-ty, 1 lo-kwas′i-ti; 2 lo-kwăs′i-ty, *n.* Talkativeness.

lo′quat, 1 lō′kwat; 2 lō′kwăt, *n.* A low-growing pomaceous tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*), cultivated in the Gulf States for its fruit, a small yellow pome used for preserving; also, its fruit. [Chin.]

Lor′ca, 1 lôr′ka; 2 lōr′ca, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Murcia province, Spain; pop. 71,000.

lord, 1 lôrd; 2 lōrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To treat or address as a lord. 2. To rule or preside over. **II.** *i.* To bear rule with lordly sway; domineer: sometimes followed by *over* and sometimes by *it;* as, to *lord it over* the community.

lord, *n.* **1.** One possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler. **2.** [L-] The Supreme Being; Jehovah: also applied to Jesus Christ, who is spoken of as *Our Lord* or *the Lord.* **3.** A title of respect, formerly given to any superior, as by a wife to a husband: still sometimes humorously so used. **4.** *Feudal Law.* The owner of a manor under grant from the crown; a landlord. **5.** A title of honor or nobility in Great Britain, given generally to men noble by birth or ennobled by patent. This includes lords spiritual (archbishops and bishops), who are members of the House of Lords, and also marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. The formal and informal titles are as follows: *Baron* X; informally, *Lord* X; the *Marquis* of X., the *Earl* of X., the *Viscount* X.; informally all are addressed *Lord* X. The given name is mentioned only to distinguish holders of the same title at different periods. Where identical names occur the locality designating the peerage is stated; as, *Lord Grey of Falkodon,* but he is spoken of as *Lord Grey.* The title is given by courtesy to the eldest sons of dukes, marquises, and earls, who each take by courtesy also an inferior title held by the father, frequently the second title, and to the younger sons of dukes and marquises, prefixed to their Christian name and surname; in these cases the Christian names must always be mentioned, coming after "Lord," to distinguish among brothers; as, *Lord* Robert Cecil. It is also a title of office, such as the *Lord* Lieutenant, the *Lord* Chancellor, *Lord* Privy Seal, *Lords* of the Treasury, Admiralty, Bedchamber, *Lord* Great Chamberlain, *Lord* High Almoner, *Lords* in Waiting, *Lords* Justices, the *Lords* Provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc., the *Lord* Advocate of Scotland, the judges of the Scottish Court of Session, and all judges when presiding in court. Compare LADY. **6.** *Astrol.* A controlling planet. [< AS. *hlāford,* < *hlāf,* loaf, + *weard,* guardian.] Syn.: see MASTER.—**Lord Advocate** [Scot.], the principal public prosecutor in Scotland.—**lord′ling,** *n.* **1.** A lordling. **2**†. Lord; master.—**lord lieutenant. 1.** The chief executive officer of a county in England. **2.** Formerly, a viceroy of Ireland.—**lord′li-ness,** *n.* **1.** Lordly dignity or degree. **2.** Lordly insolence or arrogance.—**lord′ling,** *n.* A little lord: generally used contemptuously.—**lord′ly. I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a lord; becoming a lord; lofty; noble; as, a *lordly* presence. **2.** Characterized by undue loftiness; insolent; as, a *lordly* air or demeanor. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS. **II.** *adv.* In a lordly manner.—**lord of misrule,** an officer formerly attached to English royal or aristocratic households who presided over the Christmas revels, reigning from All-hallow eve to Candlemas day: similar to the *abbot of unreason* in Scotland.—**lord′ship,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of a lord; hence, the title by which noblemen (excluding dukes), bishops, and judges in England are addressed or spoken of, preceded by *his* or *your.* **2.** The jurisdiction of a lord; a seigniory; domain; manor. **3.** The dominion, power, or authority of a lord; hence, sovereignty in general; supremacy.—**Lord's day,** the Christian Sabbath; Sunday. Syn.: see SABBATH.—**Lord's Supper,** the Last Supper; hence, the sacrament of the communion; Eucharist. Syn.: see SACRAMENT.—**Lord's table,** the altar or table on which the consecrated elements are laid; also, the sacrament.

Lord, Chester S. (1850–). American editor; litterateur; Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the State of New York, 1921– .

lor-do′sis, 1 lər-dō′sis; 2 lōr-dō′sis, *n. Pathol.* Inward curvature of a bone; specif., curvature of the spine with the convexity forward. [< Gr. *lordōsis,* < *lordos,* bent back.] **lor-do′ma‡.—lor-dot′ic,** *a.* Affected with lordosis.

lore[1], 1 lōr; 2 lōr, *n.* The side of a bird's head between the eye and the beak, or a corresponding part in other animals. [F.]

lore[2], *n.* **1.** Whatever may be taught or learned; a body of learning in any branch of knowledge, or the learning peculiar to a people or an age; erudition. **2**‖. Any special instruction; a lesson; the act of teaching. [< AS. *lār,* learning]. Syn.: see LEARNING: WISDOM.

Lo′re-lei, 1 lō′re-lī; 2 lō′re-lī, *n. Folk-lore.* A siren of the Rhine, who lured boatmen to shipwreck by her singing.

Lo′rentz, 1 lō′rents; 2 lō′rĕnts, **Hendrik Antoon** (1853–). Dutch physicist; awarded Nobel prize in physics in 1902.

Lo′renz, *n.* **1.** See LAWRENCE. **Lo-ren′zo‡. 2. Adolf** (1854–), an Austrian orthopædic surgeon and author.

lor″gnette′, 1 lər″nyet′; 2 lôr″nyĕt′, *n.* **1.** A pair of eyeglasses with ornamental handle into which they may be folded when not in use. **2.** A long-handled opera-glass. [F.]

lo-ri′ca, 1 lo-rai′ka; 2 lo-rī′ca, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* A cuirass or corselet. **lo′ric‡. 2.** *Zool.* A protective covering, as in infusorians or rotifers. **3.** A lute used to protect vessels from the action of fire. [L., < *lorum,* thong.]—**Lor′i-ca′ta,** *n. pl.* Any one of various divisions of the animal kingdom, microscopic or other, each individual of which is provided with a horny mail or shell, including the *Loricati.* [< L. *loricatus,* pp. of *lorico,* clothe in mail, < *lorica;* see LORICA.]—**lor′i-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT″ED‡; -CAT″ING.] To cover with a protective coating.—**lor′i-cate,** *a.* **1.** Covered with a lorica. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Loricata.*—**lor″i-ca′tion,** *n.*—**Lor″i-ca′ti,** *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of edentates, including armadillos.

lor′i-keet, 1 lər′i-kīt; 2 lōr′i-kēt, *n.* A small Polynesian parrot of the lory kind. [< LORY + (PARRA)KEET.]

Lo-rin′da, 1 lo-rin′də; 2 lo-rin′da, *n.* Same as LAURA.

lo′ris, 1 lō′ris; 2 lō′ris, *n.* A small arboreal Asiatic lemur of either of the genera *Loris* and *Nycticebus,* having the index-finger small. *Loris gracilis* is the **slender loris** of southern India and Ceylon; *Nycticebus tardigradus* is the slow lemur or **East-Indian loris.** [< D. *loeris,* < F. *lourd,* < L. *luridus,* wan.]

Lo′ris-Mel′i-kof, 1 lō′ris-mel′i-kef; 2 lō′ris-mĕl′i-kŏf, **Count** (1826–1888). Mikhail Tarielovich Tainov, a Russian general and statesman.

lorn, 1 lərn; 2 lôrn, *a.* **1.** Without kindred or friends; forlorn. 2‖. Lost. [< AS. *loren,* pp. of *leōsan,* lose.]

Lor-rain′, Claude. See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Lor″raine′, 1 lo″rān′; 2 lo″răn′, *n.* A former duchy and later a department of E. France; after the Franco-Prussian war part of Alsace-Lorraine; occupied by United States troops, 1918; restored to France 1919; now department of Moselle; 2,403 sq. m.; pop. 655,220; capital, Metz. See ALSACE-LORRAINE.

lor′ry, 1 lər′i; 2 lŏr′y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A four-wheeled platform wagon. **2.** A motor vehicle for carrying heavy loads.

lo′ry, 1 lō′ri; 2 lō′ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] An Australian parrot with brilliant scarlet plumage, long bill, and tongue ending in a form of brush. [< Malay *luri.*]

los†, *n.* **1.** Fame; praise. **2.** Loss. [< L. *laus,* praise.]

Los An′des, 1 lōs ān′dēs; 2 lōs ăn′dēs. A former state in Venezuela; now part of Tachira, Merida, and Trujillo.

Los An′ge-les, 1 les an′ji-lez *or* lōs ān′hē-les; 2 lōs ăn′ġe-lēz *or* lōs ăn′hē-lēs. A manufacturing city in S. California; pop. 576,670.

lose, 1 lūz; 2 lo͞os, *v.* [LOST; LOS′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To part with unintentionally, as by accident, forfeit, or the like; mislay; let slip. **2.** To be deprived or bereaved of. **3.** To miss so as not to be able to find; wander from; as, to *lose* the path. **4.** To squander; waste; as, to *lose* one's time. **5.** To fail to keep, control, or maintain; as, to *lose* one's credit; *lose* one's temper; also, to fail to cure. **6.** To miss; as, to *lose* a chance; to fail to gain or win; as, to *lose* a contest. **7.** To deprive of; subject to the loss of; also, to prevent from retaining or obtaining; as, his *indiscretion* lost him the appointment. **8.** To give over to disgrace or ruin. **9.** To cause to perish. **10.** To escape observation or notice; as, the sarcasm was *lost* on him; the thief was *lost* in the crowd. **11.** To be freed from; to get rid of; as, to *lose* all pain. **12.** To cease to be known, practised, or present, as an art, a quality, etc. **13.** To leave a great distance behind, as in a race. **14.** To fail to retain in the memory; forget. **15.** To disappear: used reflexively; as, the river *loses* itself in a sink. **II.** *i.* To fail of success; incur a loss. [< AS. *losian,* < *los,* loss, < *leōsan,* lose.] **lese†.** Syn.: be defeated in (as a suit at law or a battle), be deprived of, fail in, fail of, fail to win, forfeit, let go, let slip, mislay, miss, neglect, overlook, waste.—**to lose oneself. 1.** To lose one's way, as in a wood. **2.** To become abstracted. **3.** To become confused or bewildered. **4.** To lose consciousness or self-consciousness.—**to l. sight of. 1.** To fail to keep within range of vision. **2.** Hence, to fail to take note of; forget.—**to l. way,** to have the headway diminished, as a ship.—**los′a-bl(ᵉ)‡,** *a.* **lose′a-bl(ᵉ)ness†.—los′er,** *n.* One who loses or fails to win; a defeated contestant.

lo′sel, 1 lō′zel; 2 lō′ṡĕl. **I.** *a.* Inclined to idleness and waste. **II.** *n.* A worthless fellow. [< AS. *leōsan,* lose.]

losh, 1 lōsh; 2 lōsh, *interj.* [Scot.] An exclamation showing surprize or deprecation. [Cor. of LORD.]

loss, 1 lēs; 2 lŏs, *n.* **1.** The act or state of losing; failure to keep or win; privation; as, *loss* of fortune or friends. **2.** That which is lost, in any sense, or its amount; as, his *losses* were great; the *losses* of the army were severe: usually in plural in this sense. **3.** The state of being lost, or of having suffered destruction; as, the *loss* of a ship at sea. **4.** Useless application; futile expenditure; waste. **5.** *Insur.* Injury or diminution of value within the limits provided in a policy, or the sum payable on that account. **6.** *Elec. & Mech.* Energy expended in overcoming friction, etc., and from which no productive work is obtained. [< AS. *los,* < *leōsan,* lose.]

Syn.: damage, defeat, deprivation, destruction, detriment, disadvantage, failure, forfeiture, injury, misfortune, privation, waste. See INJURY.—**at a loss. 1.** At so low a price as to result in a loss. **2.** In confusion or doubt; perplexed.—**average l.,** in marine insurance, a loss, less than a total loss, on a ship or its cargo.—**constructive total l.** (*Marine Insur.*), a loss in connection with which the cost of repairs would exceed the value of the property after the repairs had been made.—**dead l.,** an irremediable loss; one without hope of salvage, insurance, or any mitigation.—**to bear a l. 1.** To sustain a loss bravely. **2.** To make good a loss.

lost, 1 lēst; 2 lŏst, *pa.* **1.** Not to be found or recovered; parted with; taken away or left, as by accident, in a forgotten place; as, *lost* goods or friends. **2.** Not won, gained, used, or enjoyed; missed; wasted; as, *lost* opportunity. **3.** Ruined physically, morally, or spiritually; damned; as, a *lost* soul; *lost* reputation. **4.** Having wandered from the way; in a maze; bewildered; perplexed; as, *lost* in thought.—**lost cause,** specif., in American history, the cause of the Confederate States.—**l. motion** (*Mech.*), slackness in a connection, re-

sulting in an appreciable difference between the travel of the driving and the driven elements.—**1. tribes,** the Jews carried into captivity by the Assyrians under Shalmaneser (*2 Kings* xvii, 6), belonging chiefly to Israel or the ten tribes. Various writers have claimed to identify them with modern races, but modern students believe they lost their tribal identity in assimilation with their captors, and hence that those few who returned to Palestine did so in the ranks of Judah.

lot, 1 lot; 2 lŏt, *vt. & vi.* [LOT'TED[2]; LOT'TING.] To divide, form, or draw by lot or into lots; allot; apportion; to draw or cast lots.

lot[1], *n.* **1.** Anything, as a die or piece of paper, used in determining something by chance; also, the fact or process of deciding something in such manner. **2.** The share that comes to one as the result of drawing lots. **3.** The part in life that comes to one without his planning; chance; fate. **4.** A collection or parcel of things separated from others; as, the auctioneer sold the goods in ten *lots.* **5.** Specif., a parcel or quantity of land, as surveyed and apportioned for sale or other special purpose; as, a city *lot;* a wood-*lot.* **6.** [Colloq.] A person; as, he is a bad *lot.* **7.** [Colloq.] A great quantity or amount: often used in the plural; as, a *lot* of money; *lots* of trouble; a vague form of expression to be avoided as tending to indistinctness of thought and debasement of language. **8.** A proportion of taxes allotted to one. [< AS. *hlot,* < *hlēotan,* get by lot.] SYN.: see FLOCK.

Lot[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A nephew of Abraham. *Gen.* xi, 27. [Heb.]

Lot[3], 1 lōt; 2 lōt, *n.* A river in France, flowing 300 m. from the Cévennes mountains to the Garonne river: the ancient **Olti.**

lo'tah, 1 lō'tą; 2 lō'tä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A small round pot, usually of brass or copper, used for drinking and ablution by Hindus and Mohammedans. **lo'ta‡; lo'to**[1]**‡.**

lote, 1 lōt; 2 lōt, *n.* Same as LOTUS. [F.]—**lote'-tree",** *n.*

loth, 1 lōth; 2 lōth, *a.* Loath.

Lo-thaire', 1 lo-thâr'; 2 lo-thâr', *n.* **1.** An emperor of the West (795–855); defeated by his brothers at Fontenoy, France, 841. **2. L. The Saxon** (1060–1137), elected King of Germany in 1125; became Roman Emperor in 1133.

Lo-tha'ri-o, 1 lo-thē'ri-ō; 2 lo-thâ'ri-ō, *n.* **1.** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote,* the hero of the episode entitled "Fatal Curiosity." **2.** In Rowe's drama *The Fair Penitent,* a young Genoese nobleman renowned as a gallant, who is killed in a duel; hence, a rake; seducer. **gay Lothario‡.**

Lo'thi-ans, the, 1 lō'thi-anz; 2 lō'thi-ang. A district in Scotland S. of the Firth of Forth and including Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire (called respectively **East, Middle,** and **West Lothian).**

Loth'ring-en, 1 lōt'rin-en; 2 lōt'ring-en, *n.* [G.] Lorraine.

Lo'tī, 1 lō'tī; 2 lō'tī. **Pierre.** Pseudonym of Louis Viaud.

lo'tion, 1 lō'shən; 2 lō'shon, *n.* **1.** A liquid preparation for application to the skin, or to any diseased or bruised part, for cleansing or healing. **2‡.** A bathing or washing. [< L. *lotio,* a washing.]

Lo-toph'a-gi, 1 lo-tof'ą-jī; 2 lo-tŏf'ą-ḡī, *pl. Gr. Myth.* The lotus-eaters: a legendary African people visited by Ulysses and fabled to live in careless ease and forgetfulness induced by their lotus-eating. [L., < Gr. *lōtophagoi,* < *lōtos,* lotus, + *phagein,* eat.]

lot'ter-y, 1 let'ər-ı; 2 lŏt'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A distribution of, or scheme for distributing, prizes as determined by chance or lot, especially where such chances are allotted by sale of tickets. < F. *loterie,* < *lot,* lot.]

lot'to, 1 let'o; 2 lŏt'o, *n.* A parlor game of chance played with cards and disks. [It., < LL. *lottum,* lot.] **lo'to‡.**

lo'tus, 1 lō'tus; 2 lō'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Any one of various Old World plants of the water-lily family. Especially: (1) *Castalia lotus* and *C. cærulea,* the white and the blue lotus of the Nile, respectively; anciently used in religious rites in Egypt. (2) *Nelumbo nelumbo,* the sacred lotus of India, mentioned in Buddhistic prayers. **2.** Same as LOTUS-TREE. **3.** [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the family *Fabaceæ,* with 4- to 5-foliolate leaves and solitary or axillary umbels of yellow, red, or white flowers. **4.** *Arch.* A representation or conventionalization of the open flower, bud, or disk-shaped leaves of the lotus. [< Gr. *lōtos.*] **lo'tos‡.—lo'tus-eat"er,** *n.* One fabled to have lived in indolent enjoyment from eating the fruit of the lotus-tree; see LOTOPHAGI: hence, a voluptuary.—**l.-tree,** *n. Class. Myth.* A tree whose fruit produced dreamy forgetfulness in the eater.

Lot'ze, 1 lōt'se; 2 lŏt'se, **Rudolf Hermann** (1817–1881). A German philosopher: *Mikrokosmus,* etc.

loud, 1 laud; 2 loud. I. *a.* **1.** Striking the auditory nerves with great force; having great volume or intensity of sound; noisy. **2.** Making a great noise. **3.** [Colloq.] Pressing or urgent; crying; *a loud* demand for change. **4.** [Colloq.] Conspicuous or ostentatious without taste or refinement; vulgarly showy; flashy. **II.** *adv.* With loudness; loudly. [< AS. *hlūd.*]—**loud'ly,** *adv.*—**loud'ness,** *n.*

loud'en, *vt. & vi.* To make or grow louder.

lough, 1 lŏk; 2 lŏk, *n.* [Ir.] A loch. [< Gael. *loch.*]

lou'is', 1 lū'ı; 2 lų'ı, *n.* **1.** A French gold coin worth twenty francs. **2.** A former French gold coin worth about twenty-three francs. [F., < *Louis* XIII.] **lou'is d'or‡.**

Lou'is[2], *n.* [F.] See LEWIS. **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** Any one of several kings of France; especially: (1) **L. I.,** "Le Debonnaire" (778–840), an emperor of the West; son and successor of Charlemagne. (2) **L. VIII.** (1187–1226), king of France, 1223–1226; introduced as Dauphin in Shakespeare's *King John.* (3) **L. IX., Saint** (1215–1270), king of France, 1226–1270; defeated and captured by the Saracens at Mansourah, 1249; canonized 1297. (4) **L. XI.** (1423–1483), king of France, 1461–1483; the first to establish post-offices in France. (5) **L. XIII.** (1601–1643), king of France, 1610–1643; son of Henry IV.; made Richelieu prime minister. (6) **L. XIV.,** "Le Grand Monarque" (1638–1715), king of France, 1643–1715; son of the preceding; warred with England, Austria, and Spain; author of the saying "L'état, c'est moi." (7) **L. XV.** (1710–1774), king of France, 1715–1774; great-grandson of the preceding; ceded Canada to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, 1763. (8) **L. XVI.** (1754–1793), king of France, 1774–1793; grandson of Louis XV.; dethroned by the revolution, imprisoned, and guillotined. (9) **L. XVII., Charles** (1785–1795), son of the preceding; Dauphin, 1789; nominally king, 1793–1795; supposed to have died in prison. (10) **L. XVIII.** (1755–1864), brother of Louis XVI; King of France, April 1814–March, 1815, and June, 1815–1824.

Lou-i'sa, 1 lū-ī'zą; 2 lų-ī'ṡą, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Louise'‡. F. Lou'ise',** 1 lū'īz', 2 lų'īṡ', **Hé"lo'ise',** 1 ē"lō'īz', 2 ē"lō'īṡ', **Lī"sette',** 1 lī"zet', 2 lī"ṡĕt'; G. **Lu-i'se,** 1 lū-ī'zə, 2 lų-ī'ṡe, **Lu"do-vi'ka,** 1 lū"do-vī'kə, 2 lų"do-vī'ką: It. **Lu-i'gia,** 1 lū-ī'ją, 2 lų-ī'ḡą, **Lu-i'sa,** 1 lū-ī'są, 2 lų-ī'ṡą, **E"lo-i'sa,** 1 ē"lo-ī'są, 2 ḡ'lo-ī'ṡą; L. **Lu-i'sa,** 1 lū-ī'zą, 2 lų-ī'ṡą; Pg. **Lu-i'za,** 1 lū-ī'zą, 2 lų-ī'zą; Sp. **Lu-i'sa,** 1 lū-ī'są, 2 lų-ī'ṡą; Sw. **Lu"do-vi'ka,** 1 lū"do-vī'kə, 2 lų"do-vī'ką.

Lou'is-burg, 1 lū'ıs-bûrg; 2 lų'ıṡ-bûrg, *n.* A village in northeast Nova Scotia, Canada; captured by the American colonists from the French, June 17, 1745, and by the British, July 26, 1758.

Lou"i-si-an'a, 1 lū"ı-zı-an'ə; 2 lų"ı-ṡi-ăn'ą, *n.* A Gulf State (48,506 sq. m.; pop. 1,797,800) of the United States; capital, Baton Rouge; purchased from France, 1803.

Lou"is' Na-po'le-on. See NAPOLEON 3.

Lou"is' Phi"lippe', 1 lū"ı' fī"lip'; 2 lų"ı' fī"lip' (1773–1850). "The Citizen King" of the French from 1830 until his abdication in 1848.

Lou"is-Qua-torze', 1 lū"ıs-kə-tôrz'; 2 lų"ıṡ-kă-tôrz', *a.* Designating the style of formal classicism in architecture and free decoration of interiors which characterized the period of Louis XIV. in France (1643–1715).

Lou"is-Quinze', 1 lū"ıs-kanz'; 2 lų"ıṡ-kăñz', *a.* Designating the style of architecture and decoration characteristic of the period of Louis XV. (1715–1774); marked by classic severity in exterior structure and by extravagant freedom in interior decoration and furniture, with much use of mirrors and of white and gold.

Lou"is-Seize', 1 lū"ıs-sēz'; 2 lų"ıṡ-sēz', *a.* Designating the style of architecture and decoration which characterized the period of Louis XVI. (1774–1793); marked by a reaction from the rococo tendency of the Louis-Quinze period and by plain and almost austere internal decoration; also, by furniture of especial grace.

Lou"is-Treize', 1 lū"ıs-trēz'; 2 lų"ıṡ-trez', *a.* Designating the style of architecture and decoration which characterized the period of Louis XIII. (1610–1643); mainly a continuation of the style of Henri IV., the best-known architectural specimen being the Palace of the Luxembourg. The furniture is heavy and ungraceful.

Lou'is-ville, 1 lū'ıs[or -ə]-vil; 2 lų'ıṡ[or -ı]-vil, *n.* A commercial city (pop. 234,900), in N. W. Kentucky.

loun, 1 laun; 2 loun, *a.* [Scot.] Lown. **lound‡.**

loun'der, 1 laun'dər; 2 loun'der, *vt.* [Scot.] To beat severely. **lound‡.—loun'der,** *n.* [Scot.] A heavy, stunning blow.

loun'der-er‡, *n.* A lounger; loafer.

lounge, 1 launj; 2 loung. I. *vt. & vi.* [LOUNGED; LOUNG'ING.] **1.** To spend or pass indolently, as time. **2.** To move or stroll about in a lazy manner; loaf. **3.** To rest, lean, or recline at ease; loll. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** The act of lounging. **2.** A lounging-place. **3.** A couch with little or no back; any sofa. [Etym. conjectural.]—**lounge lizard** [Slang, U. S.] **1.** A pander. **2.** A man who frequents dance-halls and the lounges of hotels to meet women.—**loung'er,** *n.*

lounge[2]**‡,** *n.* Same as LUNGE.

Louns'bur-y, 1 launz'bər-ı; 2 louṅz'bŭr-y, **Thomas Raynesford** (1838–1915). An American educator; author; editor; critic; *A History of English Language; Studies in Chaucer,* etc.

loup, 1 laup; 2 loup, *v.* [LAP; LOUP'EN; LOUP'ING.] [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To jump from or over. **II.** *i.* To jump; leap. **2.** To melt suddenly, as snow. [= LEAP.] **lowpe‡.—loup'ing-ill",** *n.* [Scot.] A jumping disease of sheep; leaping-evil. **loup'-ill"‡.—l.-on-stane,** *n.* [Scot.] A mounting-block.—**l.-the-dyke,** *a.* [Scot.] Wayward; unsteady.

loup"ga"rou', 1 lū"ga"rū'; 2 lų"ḡă"rų', *n.* A werwolf. [F.]

lour, lour'ing, lour'y, same as LOWER, LOWERING, LOWERY.

Lourdes, 1 lūrd; 2 lųrd, *n.* A town (pop. 8,500) in S. W. France; the site of the shrine and grotto of **Our Lady of Lourdes.**

Lou-ren'ço Mar-ques', 1 lū-ren'so mar-kes'; 2 lų-rĕn'ço măr-kĕs'. A Portuguese seaport on Delagoa Bay; pop. 13,160.

louse, 1 laus; 2 lous, *n.* [LICE, *pl.*] **1.** A small parasitic insect which sucks the blood of mammals. **2.** One of various other insects or arthropods parasitic on other animals or infesting books or plants. [< AS. *lūs,* louse.] —**louse'wort",** *n.* Any one of a genus (*Pedicularis*) of scrophulariaceous woodland herbs; wood-betony.—**lous'y,** *a.* Infested with lice; hence, dirty; obscene; contemptible; foul; mean.—**lous'i-ly,** *adv.*—**lous'i-ness,** *n.*

lout[1], 1 laut; 2 lout, *vi.* **1.** To loiter; tarry. **2‖.** To make a bow or courtesy; bend; stoop. [< AS. *lūtan,* courtesy.]

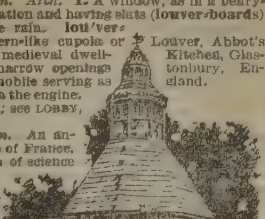
lout[2]**‡,** *vt.* To treat as a lout; make a fool of; disappoint.

lout, *n.* An awkward fellow; clown. [Perhaps < Ice. *lātr,* bent.]—**lout'ish,** *a.* Clumsy; awkward. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

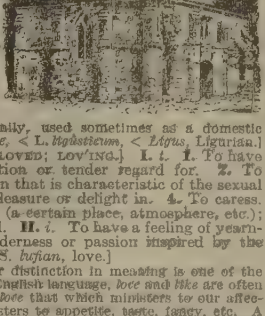
lou'ther, 1 lū'ther; 2 lų'ther, *vi.* [Scot.] To plod, as in mire or wet snow.

Lou"vain', 1 lū"vañ'; 2 lų"văñ', *n.* A city near Brussels, Belgium; seat of an ancient university; pop. 40,070; entered and partly destroyed by the Germans, 1914, in reprisal for alleged civilian attacks upon their troops.

lou'ver, l ū'vər; 2 ḥ'vər, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** A window, as in a belfry tower, designed for ventilation and having slats (**louver-boards**) sloped to keep out the rain. **lou'ver-win"dow.** **2.** A lantern-like cupola or turret on the roof of a medieval dwelling. **3.** Any of several narrow openings in the hood of an automobile serving as outlets for heated air from the engine. [< OF. *lover,* < LL. *lobia;* see LOBBY, *n.*]


Louver, Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury, England.

Lou'vre, l ū'vr; 2 lu'vr, *n.* An ancient palace of the kings of France, in Paris; now a museum of science and art.



lov'a-bl(e"), l luv'ə-bl; 2 lōv'ə-bl, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. **love'a-bl(e"),** Syn.: see AMIABLE; LOVELY. **lov"a-bil"i-ty,** *n.* **lov'a-bl(e-ness"),** —**lov'a-bly,** *adv.*

lov'age, l luv'ij; 2 lōv'ag, *n.* One of two European herbs (*Levisticum levisticum* or *Ligusticum scoticum*) of the parsley family, used sometimes as a domestic remedy. [< OF. *luvesche,* < L. *ligusticum,* < *Ligus,* Ligurian.]

love, l luv; 2 lōv, *v.* [LOVED; LOV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have **luv",** a feeling of affection or tender regard for. **2.** To regard with the affection that is characteristic of the sexual relation. **3.** To take pleasure or delight in. **4.** To caress. **5.** To tend to thrive in (a certain place, atmosphere, etc.); as, willows *love* wet land. **II.** *i.* To have a feeling of yearning affection or of tenderness or passion inspired by the sexual relation. [< AS. *lufian,* love.]

Syn.: like. Altho their distinction in meaning is one of the peculiar felicities of the English language, *love* and *like* are often confounded in use. We *love* that which ministers to our affections: we *like* what ministers to appetite, taste, fancy, etc. A *man loves* his wife and children; he *likes* roast beef; he *likes* some good-natured acquaintance whom he could not be said to *love,* except as he should *love* all men; he *likes* a fast boat, a fine house, a pleasing picture, a brisk walk, a chat with friends, a ride through the country, etc. See ADMIRE; LIKE. Compare LOVE, *n.*—**lov'er,** *n.* **1.** One who loves; a warm admirer; devoted friend. **2.** One who is in love: in the singular now used only of the man. **3.** One who enjoys or is strongly attracted by some object or diversion. **4.** One who loves illicitly.—**lov'er-ly,** *a.* Like a lover.

love, *n.* **1.** A strong, complex emotion or feeling causing one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence or possession of the object and to please or promote the welfare of that object; devoted affection or attachment. **2.** Specifically, such feeling between husband and wife or lover and sweetheart. **3.** One who is beloved; a sweetheart. **4.** Animal passion, or the gratification of it. **5.** [*L.*] A personification of the love-passion; Cupid. **6.** In some games, as tennis, nothing. [< AS. *lufe,* < *lufian,* love.]

Syn.: affection, attachment, attraction, charity, devotion, esteem, feeling, fondness, friendship, liking, passion, regard, tenderness. *Affection* is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant, going out to some person or object, being less fervent and ardent than *love. Love* is the yearning or outgoing of soul toward something that is regarded as excellent, beautiful, or desirable; *love* may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing *affection* for and *attraction* toward a person or object. *Love* may denote the subtlest and holiest spiritual *affection,* as when we are taught that "God is *love." Charity* has so far swung aside from this original meaning that probably it never can be recalled (compare BENEVOLENCE). The Revised Version uses *love* in place of *charity* in 1 *Cor.* xiii, and elsewhere. *Love* is more intense, absorbing, and tender than *friendship,* more intense, impulsive, and perhaps passionate than *affection;* we speak of fervent *love,* but of deep or tender *affection,* or of close, firm, strong *friendship. Love* is used specifically for personal *affection* between the sexes, in the highest sense, the *love* that normally leads to marriage, and subsists throughout all happy wedded life. *Love* can never properly denote mere animal passion, which is expressed by such words as appetite, desire, lust. One may properly be said to have *love* for animals, for inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the affections, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of *love* of nature, and *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better expressed by *liking,* as *love,* in its full sense, denotes something spiritual and reciprocal, such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses. See ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; HATRED.—Prep.: *love of* country, *for* humanity; love *to* God and man.

—**love'-ap"ple,** *n.* The tomato.—**l.-bird,** *n.* One of various small parrots, remarkable for the affection they show for their mates.—**l.-feast,** *n.* **1.** A common devotional meal partaken of by early Christians, originally culminating in the Eucharist; agape. **2.** A somewhat similar celebration observed in some modern churches, as the Methodist and Moravian.—**l.-in-idleness,** *n.* The pansy.—**l.-knot,** *n.* A knot tied in pledge of love and constancy.—**l.-letter,** *n.* A letter professing love.—**l.-lies-bleeding,** *n.* Any one of several species of amaranth.—**l.-lock,** *n.* A separate lock of hair worn curled and tied with ribbons by 17th-century cavaliers.—**l.-born,** *a.* Forsaken by or pining for a lover.—**l.-making,** *n.* Courtship.—**l.-potion,** *n.* A draft designed to arouse love toward the administrant.—**l.-sick,** *a.* **1.** Languishing with love. **2.** Indicating or expressing love.—**l.-sickness,** *n.*—**love'some,** *a.* Inspiring love; also, manifesting love.—**love'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no love; unloving. **2.** Incapable of inspiring love. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Love'joy, l luv'joi; 2 lōv'ǰoy. **Elijah Parish** (1802–1837). An American clergyman, educator, editor, and abolitionist. He was killed by a mob at Alton, Ill.

Love'lace, l luv'lēs; 2 lōv'lac, **Richard** (1618–1658). An English poet and Royalist captain; *To Althea, from Prison.*

lov'ly, l luv'li; 2 lov'ly, *a.* [LOVE'LI-ER; LOVE'LI-EST.] **1.** Possessing mental or physical qualities that inspire admiration and love; charming. **2.** [Colloq.] Attractive; inviting. **3.** [Colloq.] Delightful. **4.** Affectionate; loving.

Syn.: amiable, beautiful, charming, delectable, delightful, enchanting, lovable, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. See AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL.—**love'li-ly,** *adv.* In a lovely or lovable manner.—**love'li-ly:** [Rare.—**love'li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being lovely.

Lov'er, l luv'ər; 2 lōv'er, **Samuel** (1797–1868). An Irish novelist; *Rory O'More.*

lov'ing, l luv'iŋ; 2 lōv'ing, *pa.* **1.** Affectionate; devoted; kind; as, *loving* friends or brothers. **2.** Indicative of love or kind feeling; as, *loving* looks and words. Syn.: see AMIABLE; AMOROUS; BROTHERLY; CHARITABLE.

—**lov'ing-cup",** *n.* A wine-cup, generally with several handles, meant to pass from hand to hand around a circle of friends; a parting-cup.—**l.-kindness,** *n.* Kindness that comes from personal attachment; specif., the loving care of God for his people.—**lov'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**lov'ing-ness,** *n.*

low, l lō; 2 lō, *vi.* & *vt.* **1.** To utter in a loving manner. **2.** To bellow, as cattle; moo.—**low'ing,** *n.* The moo or bellow of cattle.

low. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relatively little upward extension; not high or tall; as, *low* cliffs. **2.** Having relatively little elevation; raised only slightly above a recognized level; as, a *low* bridge; near the horizon; as, a *low* moon. **3.** Situated below a recognized level; deep; depressed; as, a *low* valley; *low* bottom-lands. **4.** Having less than the normal or regular height, or less height than something taken as a standard; descending from the usual level; as, the water in the reservoir is very *low; low* tide; cut so as to expose the neck; as, a *low* dress. **5.** Of sounds: (1) Having depth of pitch; depressed; deep; as, the singer's *low* tones are not good. (2) Having little volume or strength; soft. **6.** Having less than the usual rate, amount, or reckoning; cheap; scant; as, *low* interest. **7.** Being little, as in degree, number, grade, station, quality, character, etc.; humble; moderate; as, a *low* diet; the *lower* animals. **8.** Being below the proper standard, as in refinement, moral character, principle, or condition; lacking pride, principle, force, dignity, or worth; vulgar; weak; as, *low* vitality or spirits; *low* standards of morality. **9.** Dead, or dead and buried; as, he lies *low.* **10.** *Phon.* Uttered with the tongue in a low position, as a vowel. **11.** *Ethnol.* Little advanced in civilization; as, languages of *low* races. **12.** *Zool.* Having an imperfect organism; as, *low* forms of animal life. **13.** *Pathol.* Badly nourished; lacking in vigor; as, a patient in a *low* condition. **14.** *Geog.* Pertaining to latitudes near the equator. **15.** *Eccl.* (1) Pertaining to broad evangelical doctrine. (2) Denoting a service shorn of elaborate ritual; as, a *low* celebration; a *low* mass. [< Ice. *lágr;* cp. LIE, recline.] Syn.: see BASE; COMMON; HUMBLE; VULGAR.

low, *adv.* **1.** In a low way or in or to a low position; not on high. **2.** At a low price. **3.** In a humble rank or degraded condition: used mainly in composition; as, *low*-born. **4.** So as not to be loud in sound; softly; also, at a low pitch. **5.** [Rare.] Toward present time: with *down.* **6.** *Astron.* In such a path that the declination or the altitude is small; near the equator or the horizon.—**low area,** a region where the atmospheric pressure is comparatively low.—**low area storm,** same as CYCLONE.—**low'-born",** *a.* Of humble birth.—**low-boy,** *n.* [New Eng.] A short-legged chest of drawers.—**low'-bred",** *a.* Vulgar; ill-bred.—**Low Church,** *a.* Pertaining to a party in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches opposed to the High-church party and to extreme ritualism.—**Low German,** see under GERMAN.—**Low Latin,** see under LATIN.—**low mass,** the ordinary form of mass without music.—**low-necked,** *a.* Cut low in the neck.—**low'ness,** *n.*—**low-pressure,** *a.* **1.** Requiring a low degree of pressure. **2.** Having a condenser, as an engine.—**low relief,** bas-relief.—**low-spirited,** *a.* Lacking spirit or animation; despondent; melancholy.—**low steel,** steel containing from .03 to .05 per cent. of carbon, and hence comparatively tough and soft, and usually not susceptible of hardening or tempering.—**Low Sunday,** the Sunday following Easter.

low[1], *n.* The bellow of cattle. [< AS. *hlōwan,* moo.] **low'ing:**

low[2], *n.* **1.** In all-fours and allied games of cards, the lowest trump or the lowest trump played. **2.** *Meteor.* Same as LOW AREA. [< Ice. *lægr,* the.] **lowe'r.**

low[3], l lau; 2 low, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A glowing fire; blaze.

Low Countries, The. The Netherlands.

Low'ell, l lō'el; 2 lō'el. **1. Abbott Lawrence** (1856–), an American lawyer, educator, and author; president of **Harvard University** since 1909. **2. James Russell** (1819–1891), an American poet and essayist; U. S. minister to Spain, 1877–1880, and to England, 1880–1885; *Vision of Sir Launfal.* **3. Percival** (1855–1916), an American astronomer, traveler, and author. **4.** A cotton-manufacturing city (112,760) in N. E. Massachusetts on the Merrimac river.

low'er[1], l lō'er; 2 lō'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lessen or bring down, as in height, amount, quality, etc.; as, to *lower* a table (by cutting off the legs). **2.** To reduce as in value, price, degree, or strength. **3.** Hence, to abase the spirit of; treat with indignity; humble. **4.** To bring into a lower position; let

down; as, to *lower* a scaffolding from a building. **5.** *Mus.* To change to a lower pitch. **II.** *i.* To become lower; sink; decrease. Syn.: see ABASE; ABATE; DISPARAGE; WEAKEN.

low'er[2], 1 lau'ər; 2 low'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To look angry or sullen; scowl. **2.** To appear gloomy or threatening. **II.** *n.* A scowl; a gloomy aspect. [Ult. < LEER, *v.*]—**low'er-ing,** *pa.* Overcast with clouds; gloomy; threatening. **low'er-y‡; low'-ring‡. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

low'er, 1 lō'ər; 2 lō'er, *a.* [Compar. of LOW.] **1.** Inferior (1) in position, (2) in value or rank. **2.** *Geol.* Older: designating strata normally beneath the newer (and *upper*) formations.—**low'er-case".** **I.** *vt.* To change (capitals) to lower-case letters. **II.** *a. Typog.* Describing the small letters of a font, kept in the lower case (see CASE).—**L. Cretaceous,** the older part of the Cretaceous period, or its representative rocks or fossils. See CRETACEOUS.—**L. Silurian,** same as ORDOVICIAN.—**l. world. 1.** The underworld; Hades. **2.** The earth.—**low'er-most,** *a. superl.* Lowest.

Low'er Al-sace'. A former district of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, now the **Bas Rhin** department, France (1,848 sq. m.; pop. 700,-938); capital, Strasbourg.

Low'er Am"mo-noo'suc, 1 am"o-nū'suk; 2 ăm"o-nōō'sūc, *n.* A **Low'er Aus'tri-a.** A province in the republic of Austria, forming with Upper Austria the ancient archduchy of Austria; 7,556 sq. m., including Vienna; pop. 3,299,595; chief city, Vienna.

Low'er Cal"i-for'ni-a. A peninsula and territory of Mexico (58,328 sq. m.; pop. 52,000); capital, La Paz.

Low'er Can'a-da. The province of Quebec: its former name.

Lowes'toft, 1 lōz'tŏft, 2 lōs'tŏft, *n.* An unfortified seaport and watering-place (pop. 44,325) in E. Suffolk, England, off which the Dutch fleet was defeated by the Duke of York, June 3, 1665; bombarded by German battle-cruiser squadron April 25, 1916.

Lo'wicz, lo'vich; 2 lo'vich, *n.* A town in Poland situated between Warsaw and Lodz; taken by Russians Nov. 21, 1914. **Lo'vich‡.**

low'land, 1 lō'lənd; 2 lō'land. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a low or level country. **2.** [L-] Belonging to the Lowlands. **II.** *n.* A tract of land lower than the adjacent country; level land: usually in the plural.—**Low'land-er,** *n.*—**the Lowlands,** the less elevated districts constituting the south and west of Scotland.

low'li-hood, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being lowly; modesty; humility. **low'li-head‡** or **-hede‡.**

low'ly, 1 lō'li; 2 lō'ly, *a.* [LOW'LI-ER; LOW'LI-EST.] **1.** Situated or lying low, as land. **2.** Having low rank or importance: unpretending; humble. Syn.: see HUMBLE.—**low'li-ness,** *n.* A meek and modest quality or state of mind.

low'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner appropriate to humble life; rudely; meanly. **2.** In a meek or modest manner.

lown, 1 laun; 2 lown, *a.* [Scot.] Remote from turmoil; sheltered; tranquil. **lownd‡.—lown'ly,** *adv.*

lown, *n.* Same as LOON[1].

lowpe, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] Same as LOUP.

lowse, 1 laus; 2 lows, *a.* [Scot.] Loose.

lox'o-, 1 leks'o-; 2 lŏks'o-. From Greek *loxos,* slanting, oblique: a combining form.—**lox"o-drom'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to oblique sailing on the loxodromic line. [+ Gr. *dromos,* a running.]—**loxodromic curve** or **line,** the course of a ship oblique to the equator and cutting all the meridians at the same angle, sailing constantly toward the same point of the compass along a spiral that if continued would never reach the poles.—**lox"o-drom'ics,** *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic line.

loy'al, 1 leĭ'əl; 2 lŏy'al, *a.* **1.** Constant and faithful in any relation implying trust or confidence; bearing true allegiance to constituted authority. **2.** Professing or indicative of faithful devotion. **3‡.** Legitimate; legal. [F., < L. *legalis,* LEGAL.] Syn.: see FAITHFUL.—**loy'al-ist,** *n.* One who adheres to and defends his sovereign or state.—**loy'al-ly,** *adv.*—**loy'al-ty,** *n.* Devoted allegiance. Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; FIDELITY.

Lo-yo'la, 1 lo-yō'la; 2 lo-yō'la, **Ignatius** (1491–1556). Iñigo Lopez de Recalde. A Spanish soldier and priest; founder of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits); canonized, 1622.—**Lo'yo-lism,** *n.*

Loy"son', 1 lwa"sōñ'; 2 lwä"sōñ', **Charles Jean Marie.** See HYACINTH, FATHER.

lo'zel, *a. & n.* Same as LOSEL.

loz'enge, 1 les'enj; 2 lŏz'ĕnj, *n.* **1.** A rhombus with all sides equal, having two acute and two obtuse angles. **2.** A small medicated or sweetened tablet. [OF., < *losenge,* flattery, gravestone.]

loz'eng-er, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A lozenge.

L. P., *abbr.* Lord Provost.—**L. P. M.,** *abbr.* Long particular meter.—**L. P. S.,** *abbr.* Lord Privy Seal.—**L. S.,** *abbr.* Linnean Society, *locus sigilli* (L., the place of the seal).—**l. s.,** *abbr.* Left side.—**L.** (or £) **s. d.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Libræ, solidi, denarii* (pounds, shillings, pence).—**Lt.,** *abbr.* Lieutenant.—**l. t.,** *abbr.* Long ton.—**Lu,** *abbr.* Lutecium.

Lu"a-la'ba, 1 lū"ə-lā'bə; 2 lu"a-lä'ba, *n.* A part of the upper course of the Congo river; length, 1,200 m.

lub'bard‡, 1 lub'ərd; 2 lŭb'ard, *n.* A lubber. **lub'bert‡** [Scot.].

lub'ber, 1 lub'ər; 2 lŭb'er, *n.* An awkward, ungainly fellow; specif., a raw or green landsman on shipboard. [< W. *llob,* a dunce.]—**lubber's hole** (*Naut.*), a hole through the floor of a top, by which sailors can go aloft without climbing over the rim by the futtock-shrouds.—**lub'ber-li-ness,** *n.*—**lub'ber-ly,** *a. & adv.*

Lub'bock, 1 lub'ək; 2 lŭb'ok, **Sir John** (1834–1913). Created Lord Avebury, 1900; an English scientist, archeologist, and author.

Lü'beck, 1 lü'bek; 2 lü'bĕk, *n.* Formerly a free city in N. Germany, now composing with its suburbs a republic; 115 sq. m.; pop. 120,570.

Lu'blin, 1 lū'blin; 2 lu'blin, *n.* **1.** A county in Poland; 6,501 sq. m. **2.** Its capital (pop. 73,000) evacuated by Russians on Austro-German advance, July 31, 1915.

lu'bric, 1 lū'brik; 2 lū'bric, *a.* [Rare or Obs.] Characterized by lubricity. **lu'bri-cal‡; lu'brick‡.**

lu'bri-cate, 1 lū'bri-kēt; 2 lū'bri-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED[4]; -CAT'-ING.] **1.** *Mach.* To cause to slip easily. **2.** To supply with a lubricant, as bearings, to lessen friction. [< L. *lubrico,* make slippery.]—**lu'bri-cant.** **I.** *a.* Lubricating. **II.** *n.* Anything that lubricates.—**lu"bri-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of lubricating or the state of being lubricated.—**lu'bri-ca"tor,** *n.* One who or that which lubricates. Specif., a device, as an oil-cup, by which a lubricant is fed or applied to a bearing-surface.

lu-bric'i-ty, 1 lu-bris'i-ti; 2 lū-bric'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being slippery; hence, shiftiness; instability; evanescence. **2.** Lewdness. **3.** Power for lubrication. [< F. *lubricité,* < LL. *lubricitas,* < L. *lubricus,* slippery.]—**lu'bri-cous,** *a.* **1.** Smooth and slippery. **2.** Elusive; unstable.

lu"bri-fac'tion, 1 lū"bri-fak'shən; 2 lū"bri-făc'shon, *n.* The act or process of lubricating, or making slippery or smooth. [< L. *lubricus,* slippery, + *factio(n-),* making, < *facio,* make.]

Lu'can, 1 lū'kən; 2 lū'căn, *n.* A Roman poet (39–65).

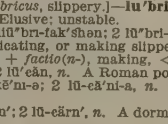
Lu-ca'ni-a, 1 lū-kā'ni-ə; 2 lū-cā'ni-a, *n.* An ancient country in S. E. Italy.

lu-carne', 1 lu-kärn'; 2 lū-cärn', *n.* A dormer- or garret-window; also, a small window or light in a spire. [F., < L. *lucerna,* oil-lamp, < *luceo,* shine.]

lu-cayne'†.

Lu'cas, 1 lū'kəs; 2 lū'cas; *n.* A masculine personal name. See LUKE. [Sp. *masc.* light.]

Luc'ca, 1 lūk'kə; 2 luc'cä, *n.* A province (555 sq. m.; pop. 347,169), central Italy; also, its capital; pop. 79,110.



Types of Lucarne.
1. With coping. 2. Without coping.

luce, 1 lūs; 2 lūç, *n.* A fish, the pike, especially when fully grown. [< OF. *lus,* < LL. *lucius,* fish.]

lu'cent§, 1 lū'sent; 2 lū'cĕnt, *a.* Shewing radiance or brilliance; luminous. [< L. *lucen(t-)s,* ppr. of *luceo,* shine.]—**lu'cen-cy,** *n.* The quality or state of being lucent.

lu-cer'nal, 1 lu-sūr'nəl; 2 lū-cĕr'nal, *a.* Relating to any artificial light. [< L. *lucerna,* lamp, < *luceo,* shine.]

lu-cerne'[1], 1 lū-sūrn'; 2 lū-cĕrn', *n.* A tall, clover-like herb used for forage: now commonly called *alfalfa.* [< F. *lucerne,* lucerne.] **lu-cern'‡.**

Lu-cerne'[2], 1 lu-sern'; 2 lu-cĕrn', *n.* A Swiss canton (580 sq. m.; pop. 177,073); also, its capital city (pop. 44,900), on **Lake of L.**

Lu'cia, 1 lū'shə; 2 lū'sha, *n.* See LUCY.

Lu'cian, 1 lū'shən; 2 lū'shan, *n.* (125?–210?) A Greek rhetorician and satirist; *Dialogues,* etc. **Lu"ci-a'nus‡.**

lu'cid, 1 lū'sid; 2 lū'cid, *a.* **1.** Intellectually bright and clear; mentally sound; sane. **2.** Easily understood; perspicuous; clear. **3.** Giving forth light; shining. **4.** Translucent; pellucid. **5.** *Bot. & Entom.* Smooth and shining. [< L. *lucidus,* < *luceo,* shine.] Syn.: see CLEAR; SANE; TRANSPARENT.—**lu-cid'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being clear. **lu'cid-ness‡.—lu'cid-ly,** *adv.*

Lu'ci-fer, 1 lū'si-fər; 2 lū'ci-fer, *n.* **1.** The morning star. **2.** Satan, the prince of darkness: so called by the church fathers, under the impression that the passage (*Isa.* xiv, 12), "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" had reference to him, instead of to the king of Babylon: now chiefly used in the expression **proud as Lucifer. 3.** [l-] A friction-match. **lu'ci-fer-match"‡.** [L., light-bringing, < *lux,* light, + *fero,* bear.]—**Lu-cif'er-ous§,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Lucifer. **2.** [l-] Emitting light.

lu'ci-form§, 1 lū'si-fōrm; 2 lū'ci-fôrm, *a.* Having the nature or appearance of light. [< L. *lux (luc-),* light, + -FORM.]

lu'ci-gen, 1 lū'si-jen; 2 lū'ci-ĝĕn, *n.* An oil-lamp in which the oil is sprayed to increase the light-surface. [< L. *lux (luc-),* light, + -GEN.]

Lu-ci'na, 1 lu-sai'nə; 2 lū-ci'na, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess presiding over childbirth: often confused with Juno or Diana.

Lu-cin'da, 1 lu-sin'də; 2 lū-cĭn'da, *n.* Same as LUCY.

Lu'cius, 1 lū'shus; 2 lū'shūs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Lu'cia, Lu'cy** (*fem.*). **F. Luce,** 1 lūs, 2 lūç. **Lu"ci"us',** 1 lū'si"ŭs', 2 lū'çi"ŭs'. **G. Lu'ci-us,** 1 lū'tsi-us, 2 lu'tsi-us; It. **Lu'cio,** 1 lū'cho, 2 lu'cho: Pg. **Lu'ci-o,** 1 lū'si-o, 2 lu'çi-o; Sp. **Lu'ci-o. 2.** 1 lū'thi-o, 2 lu'thi-o. **2. L. III.** (–1185), Cardinal Ubaldo of Lucca: the first pope elected by the cardinals only.

luck, 1 luk; 2 lŭk, *n.* **1.** That which happens by chance; fortune or lot. **2.** Happy chance; good fortune; success. [Cp. D. *luk,* G. *glück.*]—**luck'less,** *a.* Having no luck.

Luck'now, 1 luk'nau; 2 lŭk'now, *n.* A division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India (12,040 sq. m.; pop. 5,857,-000); also, a city (pop. 241,000), its capital; scene of a notable siege during the Indian mutiny, 1857–1858.

luck'y, 1 luk'i: 2 lŭk'y, *a.* [LUCK'I-ER; LUCK'I-EST.] **1.** Favored by fortune; fortunate; successful. **2.** Productive of luck; auspicious; favorable: said of events and things: as, a *lucky* circumstance. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY; WELL.—**luck'i-ly,** *adv.*—**luck'i-ness,** *n.*

luck'y, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grandam or aged woman; goody; sometimes part of a person's name; as, *Lucky* Macpherson. **2.** The mistress of an inn. **luck'ie‡.—luck'y-dad",** **l.-daddie,** *n.* [Scot.] A grandfather.—**l.-minnie,** *n.* [Scot.] A grandmother.

luck'y, *adv.* [Scot.] More than sufficiently; as, *lucky* hat.

lu'cra-tiv(e[8], 1 lū'krə-tiv; 2 lū'cra-tĭv, *a.* Productive of wealth; highly profitable. Syn.: see PROFITABLE.—**lu'cra-tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**lu'cra-tiv(e-ness§,** *n.*

lu'ere, 1 liū'kər; 2 lū'eer, *n.* Money, especially as the object of greed; gain. [F., < L. *lucrum*, gain.] Syn.: see WEALTH.

Lu-cre'ti-a, 1 liu-krī'shi-ə *or* -shə; 2 lū-crē'shi-ə *or* -shə, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Lu"crèce',** 1 liʊ"krēs', 2 lū"ereç'; G. **Lu-cre'ti-a,** 1 lu-krē'tsi-ə, 2 lu-cre'tsi-a; It. **Lu-cre'zi-a,** 1 lu-krē'tsi-a, 2 lu-cre'tsi-ä; L. **Lu-cre'ti-a;** Sp. **Lu-cre'ci-a,** 1 lu-krē'thi-a, 2 lu-cre'thi-ä. **2.** (–510 B. C.) The wife of Collatinus, heroine of a Roman legend, violated by Sextus Tarquinius, she killed herself, her death caused the expulsion of the Tarquins, the overthrow of the monarchy, and the proclamation of the republic. Subject of a poem by Shakespeare.

Lu-cre'ti-us, 1 liu-krī'shi-us; 2 lū-crē'shi-ūs, **Titus L. Carus** (95–51? B. C.). A Roman poet and philosopher.—**Lu-cre'tian,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman poet-philosopher T. Lucretius Carus, author of the poem *De Rerum Natura*, in which he explains and develops the atomistic cosmology and ethical doctrines of Epicureanism.

lu'cu-brate, 1 liū'kiu-brēt; 2 lū'cū-brāt, *v.* [-BRAT"ED[4]; -BRAT"-ING.] **I.** *t.* To elaborate or perfect, as by night study. **II.** *t.* To study or write laboriously, as by lamp- or candle-light; think or reason closely. [< L. *lucubratus*, pp. of *lucubro*, < *lux* (*luc-*), light.]—**lu"cu-bra'tion,** *n.* **1.** Close and earnest meditation or study. **2.** The thing lucubrated; the product of deep meditation or earnest study; a literary composition; often, a pedantic or over-elaborated work.—**lu'cu-bra"tor,** *n.*—**lu'cu-bra-to"-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or produced by lucubration.

lu'cule, 1 liū'kiūl; 2 lū'eūl, *n.* A bright point or spot on the sun's disk. [Dim. < L. *lux* (*luc-*), light; **lu'cu-li‡,** *pl.*

lu'cu-lent, 1 liū'kiu-lent; 2 lū'eū-lənt, *a.* **1.** Full of light; brilliant. **2.** Clearly evident; lucid. [< L. *luculentus*, < *lux* (*luc-*), light.]

Lu-cul'lus, 1 liu-kul'us; 2 lū-cūl'ūs, **Lucius Licinius** (110?–57? B. C.). A Roman consul, proverbial for his wealth and luxury.—**Lu-cul'li-an,** *a.*

Lu'cy, 1 liū'si; 2 lū'cy, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. **Lu'ci-e,** 1 liū'si-ē, 2 lu'ci-e; F. **Lu'cie',** 1 liū'sī', 2 lū'cē'; G. **Lu'ci-a,** 1 lu'tsi-a, 2 lu'tsi-a; It. **Lu-ci'a,** 1 lu-chi'a, 2 lu-chi'a; L. **Lu'ci-a,** 1 liū'shi-a, 2 lū'shi-a; Pg. **Lu'ci-a,** 1 lu'si-a, 2 lu'ci-ä; Sp. **Lu-ci'a,** 1 lu-thi'a, 2 lu-thī'ä.

Lu'den-dorf, 1 liū'den-dērf; 2 lū'dən-dōrf, **Eric von** (1865–). A German general; Chief General Quartermaster under Hindenburg in the World War, 1915–1918; defeated in the Albert-Mondiler salient, compelled to retreat from the Marne salient; defeated in the Argonne at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel salient, Laon, La Fère, Douai, Lille, Lens, and Reims; lost second battle of the Marne; resigned Oct. 20, 1918.

Lü'de-rits, 1 liū'də-rits; 2 lū'de-rits, *n.* Same as ANGRA PEQUEÑA.

lu'di-crous, 1 liū'di-krus; 2 lū'di-crūs, *a.* Calculated to excite laughter; droll; ridiculous. [< L. *ludicrus*, < *ludo*, play.] Syn.: see ABSURD; HUMOROUS; QUEER; RIDICULOUS.—**lu'di-crous-ly,** *adv.*—**lu'di-crous-ness,** *n.*

Lud-wig'i-a, 1 lud-wij'i-ə; 2 lud-wīg'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of chiefly North-American onagraceous herbs with alternate leaves, yellow or greenish flowers, and four stamens and petals. [< C. G. *Ludwig* (1709–1773), Ger. botanist.]

Lud'wigs-ha"fen, 1 lut'vihs-hā"fən; 2 lụt'vihs-hā"fən, *n.* A fortified manufacturing town (pop. 90,720) in Bavaria, on the Rhine.

lu'es, 1 liū'iz; 2 lū'ēş, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* An infectious or pestilential disease; plague; syphilis.—**lues venerea,** syphilis.

lu'et-in, 1 liu'et-in; 2 lū'ēt-in, *n.* An extract of the killed culture of the syphilitic parasite, used to diagnose the disease.

Luf-ber'y, 1 luf-ber'i; 2 lūf-bēr'ỵ, **Victor Raoul** (1884–1918). American major and military aviator in the World War; killed in action; brought down 13 hostile air-planes.

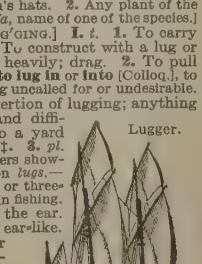
luff, } 1 luf; 2 lūf. } *vt. & vi.* To steer closer to the wind.

luf", } **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of sailing a ship close to the wind. **2.** The rounded part of a vessel's bow. **3.** The foremost edge of a sail. [< D. *loeven*, < *loef*, the weather-gage.] **loof‡.**

Luf'fa, 1 luf'ə; 2 lūf'a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of Old World tropical cucurbitaceous herbs with the male flowers in racemes and the female solitary. The ovate or oblong fruit is fibrous within. One species, the *loofah*, furnishes the well-known dish-cloth gourd, also used in making women's hats. **2.** Any plant of the same genus, or its fruit. [< Ar. *lūfa*, name of one of the species.]

lug, 1 lug; 2 lūg, *v.* [LUGGED; LUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry or pull with exertion; drag. **2.** To construct with a lug or projection. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move heavily; drag. **2.** To pull laboriously. [< Sw. *lugga*, pull.]—**to lug in** or **into** (Colloq.), to interpose or introduce, as something uncalled for or undesirable.

lug', *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] The act or exertion of lugging; anything that is moved with slowness and difficulty. **2.** A square sail bent to a yard and hav ng no boom. **lug'-sail"‡.** **3.** *pl.* [Slang U. S.] Affected airs; manners showing pride or conceit; as, he puts on *lugs*.—**lug'ger,** *n.* *Naut.* A small two- or three-masted vessel with lug-sails, used in fishing.


Lugger.

lug', *n.* **1.** The lobe of the ear; the ear. **2.** Hence, a projection, usually ear-like. Specif.: (1) An ear or handle for carrying or supporting, or for insertion of a handle, ring, pole, etc.; as the *lugs* of a kettle. (2) The loop at the side of the saddle of a harness which holds the shaft. [< Sw. *lugg*, forelock.]

lug'gage, 1 lug'ij; 2 lūg'aġ, *n.* **1.** Anything burdensome or heavy to carry. **2.** [Eng.] Baggage. [< LUG, *v.*]

lugged, 1 lugd; 2 lūgd, *a.* [Scot.] Having ears or ear-like appendages. **lug'get‡.** [or ears.

lug'gie, 1 lug'i; 2 lūg'i, *n.* [Scot.] A small wooden dish with lugs

lu-gu'bri-ous, 1 liu-giū'bri-us; 2 lū-gū'bri-ūs, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or producing sadness; doleful. **2.** Exaggeratedly solemn. [< L. *lugubris*, < *lugeo*, mourn.] Syn.: see SAD.—**lu-gu'bri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**lu-gu'bri-ous-ness,** *n.*

lug'worm", 1 lug'wʊrm"; 2 lūg'wûrm", *n.* An annelid living in the sand of seashores, with two rows of tufted gills on the back, much used for bait. **lug'bait"‡.**

luif, 1 lūf; 2 lụf, *n.* [Scot.] Same as LOOF[1].

Lu-i'ni, 1 lū-i'ni; 2 lụ-i'ni, **Bernardino** (1470?–1530?). An Italian painter; *Madonna of the Rose-Hedge*.

Luke, 1 liūk; 2 lūk, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. Pg. Sw. **Lu'cas,** 1 lū'kas, 2 lụ'eəs; F. **Luc,** 1 lūk, 2 lüc; Hung. **Lu'cács,** 1 lū'kāch, 2 lụ'eäch; It. **Lu'ca,** 1 lū'ka, 2 lụ'eə; L. **Lu'cas,** 1 liū'kas, 2 lū'eas. **2.** *Bib.* **Saint,** one of the Evangelists; the "beloved physican" (*Col.* iv, 14); companion of the Apostle Paul in his missionary journeys and imprisonment at Rome. **3.** The Gospel according to Luke, being the third book of the New Testament canon. **4. Frank, Jr.** (–1918). American lieutenant; military aviator in the World War; killed in action; brought down 18 hostile air-planes.

luke'warm", 1 liūk'wʊrm"; 2 lūk'wạrm", *a.* **1.** Moderately warm; tepid. **2.** Hence, not ardent or hearty; indifferent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Lu'le-Bur'gas, 1 liū'le-bur'gəs; 2 lụ'lē-bụr'gäs, *n.* A town in Greece, 45 m. S. E. of Adrianople; scene of a defeat, Oct. 29, 1912, of the Turks by the Bulgarians, in the Balkan War.

lull, } 1 lul; 2 lūl. } *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put into a state of rest or quiet; soothe to rest; compose. **2.** To become calm; subside. **II.** *n.* **1.** An abatement of noise or violence; an interval of calm. **2.** [Poet.] That which lulls or soothes. [Imitative.] Syn.: see TRANQUILLIZE. [< LULL.]

lull'a-by, 1 lul'ə-bai; 2 lūl'a-bỵ, *n.* [-BIES[2], *pl.*] A cradle-song.

Lul"ly', *n.* **1.** 1 liū"li'; 2 lū"lỵ'. **Jean Baptiste** (1633–1687), an Italian composer; "the father of French dramatic music." **2.** 1 lul'i; 2 lụl'ỵ. **Raymond,** "Doctor Illuminatus" (1234–1315), a Spanish soldier, philosopher, scholar, alchemist. **Lul'li‡.**

lum, 1 lum; 2 lūm, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A chimney. [< W. *llumon*.]—**lum'head",** *n.* A chimney-top.

lu'ma-chelle, 1 liū'mə-kel; 2 lū'ma-cēl, *n.* A variety of limestone containing fragments of shells, fossils, etc., sometimes brilliantly iridescent. [< It. *lumachella*, dim. of *lumaca*, snail, < L. *limax*, snail.] **lu'ma-chel‡; lu"ma-chel'la‡** or **-chel'lo‡.**

lum'bar, 1 lum'bər; 2 lūm'bar. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or situated near the loins. **II.** *n.* A lumbar vertebra or nerve. [< L. *lumbus*, loin.]—**lum-ba'go,** *n.* Rheumatic pain in the back or loins.

lum'ber[1], 1 lum'bər; 2 lūm'ber, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill with lumber or useless material. **2.** To encumber. **3.** To heap in disorder. **II.** *i.* [U. S.] To cut, handle, or deal in lumber or saw-logs.—**lum'ber-ing,** *n.* Felling and shaping timber.

lum'ber[2], *vi.* **1.** To move heavily. **2.** To rumble. [< Sw. *lomra*, < *ljumm*, heavy rumble.]—**lum'ber-ing,** *a.* Clumsily huge; rumbling.

lum'ber, *n.* **1.** Timber sawed into merchantable form, especially boards. **2.** Disused articles laid aside. **3.** Hence, rubbish. [Prob. orig. 'pawnshop,' < *Lombard*, the Lombards having been pawnbrokers.]—**lum'ber-jack,** *n.* A lumberman.—**lum'ber-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A worker or dealer in timber. **lum'ber-er‡.**—**lum'ber-room",** *n.* A room for lumber or useless articles.—**l.-yard,** *n.* A yard for the storage or sale of lumber.

lu'men, 1 liū'men; 2 lū'mən, *n.* **1.** [-MI-NA, *pl.*] A passageway or opening. **2.** Specif. (*Anat. & Zool.*), the cavity of a tubular organ. **3.** *Photom.* A unit of light-flux through a square centimeter one centimeter from a unit source. [L., light, < *luceo*, shine.]

lu'mi-na-ry, 1 liū'mi-nē-ri; 2 lū'mi-nā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Any body that gives light; specif., one of the heavenly bodies as a source of light. **2.** One who enlightens men or makes clear any subject. [< L. *lumen*, light, < *luceo*, shine.]—**lu"mi-nesce',** 1 liū"mi-nes'; 2 lū"mi-nēs', *vi.* To become luminescent.—**lu"mi-nes'cence,** *n.* *Physics.* A light-emission not directly attributable to the heat that produces incandescence.—**lu"mi-nes'cent,** *a.* Emitting or capable of emitting light apart from incandescence.—**lu"mi-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing or conveying light. Syn.: see BRIGHT.—**lu"mi-nos'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being luminous; also, something luminous. **lu'mi-nous-ness‡.**

lu'mi-nous, 1 liū'mi-nus; 2 lū'mi-nūs, *a.* **1.** Giving or emitting light; shining. **2.** Full of light; well lighted; bright. **3.** Perspicuous; lucid. Syn.: see BRIGHT; VIVID.—**lu'mi-nous-ly,** *adv.*

lump, 1 lump; 2 lụmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into a lump; heap indiscriminately. **2.** To take or to consider in the gross or collectively. **3.** To raise or make lumps in. **4.** [Slang.] To put up with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do service as a stevedore. **2.** To grow lumpy; bulk. **3.** To move or fall heavily, like a lump.—**lum'per,** *n.* **1.** One who lumps. **2.** *Naut.* A longshoreman.

lump, *n.* **1.** A shapeless mass of inert matter, especially a small mass. **2.** A mass of things thrown together. **3.** A protuberance. **4.** A stupid person. **5.** A heavy, ungainly person. [< Sw. Norw. *lump*, stump.] Syn.: see MASS.—**in a lump, in the lump,** all together; with no distinction.—**lump'-ing,** *a.* Heavy; bulky.—**lump'ish,** *a.* Like a lump; stupid. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**lump'y,** *a.* [LUMP'I-ER; LUMP'I-EST.] **1.** Full of lumps. **2.** Lumpish or gross. **3.** *Naut.* Running in confused, pounding waves that do not break; as, a *lumpy* sea.—**lump'i-ness,** *n.*

lump'fish", 1 lump'fish"; 2 lụmp'fish", *n.* A fish of northern seas, oval in shape and with the skin studded with three lateral rows of tubercles. **lump'-suck"er‡.**

Lu'na, 1 liū'nə; 2 lū'na, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of the moon and of months. **2.** In alchemy, silver. **3.** *Her.* Argent, as in the blazonry of princes.

lu'na-cy, 1 liū'nə-sı; 2 lū'na-cy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* An intermittent form of insanity: formerly supposed to depend on the changes of the moon; hence, in general and legal use, mental unsoundness in any degree, as distinguished from *idiocy.* **2.** Exaggerated foolishness; wanton and senseless conduct. [< LUNATIC.] Syn.: see INSANITY.

lu'na-moth", 1 liū'nə-mŏth"; 2 lū'na-mŏth", *n.* A large North-American moth (*Actias luna*), expanding about 3 inches, having light-green wings with long "tails."

lu'nar, 1 liū'nər; 2 lū'nar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the moon; crescented or orbed; like the moon. **2.** Measured by revolutions of the moon. **3.** In alchemy and medicine, of or pertaining to silver; as, *lunar* caustic. [< L. *lunaris,* < *luna,* the moon.]—**lunar caustic,** silver nitrate formed into pencils and used for cauterizing.—**l. day,** the period of the moon's rotation on its axis.—**l. month,** see MONTH.—**l. year,** 12 lunar months: about 354¹/₃ days.—**lu-na'ri-an.** *I. a.* Pertaining to the moon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A supposed inhabitant of the moon. **2.** An investigator of the moon.—**lu'na-ry.** *I. a.* Connected with the moon. **II.** *n.* A fern, the moonwort.—**lu'nate,** *a.* Crescent-shaped. **lu'nat-ed‡.**—**lu'na-tic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with lunacy. **2.** Characteristic of or resembling lunacy; crazy. **3.** Appropriated to the use of insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum. Syn.: see INSANE. **II.** *n.* An insane person.—**lu'na-tion,** *n.* The interval between two returns of the new moon.

lunch, 1 lunch; 2 lŭnch. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* To take lunch; furnish lunch for. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** A light meal between other meals, as breakfast and dinner. **2.** Food provided for a lunch. [Var. of LUMP.]—**lunch'er,** *n.* One who eats luncheon.

lunch[2], *n.* [Scot.] A large lump of any kind of food. **lunch'eon‡.**

lunch'eon, 1 lunch'ən; 2 lŭnch'on, *n.* Same as LUNCH.

Lun'dy, 1 lun'dı; 2 lŭn'dy, **Benjamin** (1789–1839). An American philanthropist; advocate of abolition.

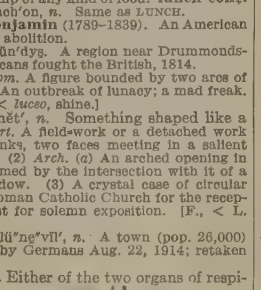
Lun'dy's Lane, 1 lun'dız; 2 lŭn'dys. A region near Drummondsville, Ont., where the Americans fought the British, 1814.

lune, 1 liūn; 2 lūn, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure bounded by two arcs of circles. **2.** The moon. **3**†. An outbreak of lunacy; a mad freak. [F., < L. *luna,* the moon, < *luceo,* shine.]

lu-nette', 1 liu-net'; 2 lū-nĕt', *n.* Something shaped like a half-moon. Specif.: (1) *Fort.* A field-work or a detached work formed by two parallel flanks, two faces meeting in a salient angle, with an open gorge. (2) *Arch.* (*a*) An arched opening in the side of a long vault formed by the intersection with it of a smaller vault, as for a window. (3) A crystal case of circular shape that is used in the Roman Catholic Church for the reception of the consecrated host for solemn exposition. [F., < L. *luna,* moon.]

Lu"nĕ"ville', 1 liū"nē"vil'; 2 lū"nę"vil', *n.* A town (pop. 26,000) in N. E. France; occupied by Germans Aug. 22, 1914; retaken by French Sept. 12, 1914.

lung, 1 luŋ; 2 lŭng, *n.* **1.** Either of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing creatures. **2.** An analogous organ in invertebrates. [< AS. *lungen,* lung.]



Posterior View of Human Lungs (def. 1).

a, a, summit; *b, b,* base; *c,* trachea; *d,* right bronchus; *e,* division to the upper lobe; *f,* division to the lower lobe; *g,* left bronchus *h,* division to the upper lobe; *i,* division to the lower lobe; *j,* left branch of the pulmonary artery; *k,* right branch of the pulmonary artery; *l,* left auricle; *m,* left superior pulmonary vein; *n,* left inferior pulmonary vein; *o,* right superior pulmonary vein; *p,* right inferior pulmonary vein; *q,* left ventricle; *r,* inferior vena cava; *s,* right ventricle.

lunge, 1 luŋj; 2 lŭnj, *v.* [LUNGED; LUNG'ING.] **I.** *t. Manège.* To train by driving in a circle at the end of a long rein. **II.** *i* **1.** To make a lunge or pass; thrust. **2.** To plunge forward. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To sneak; lurk.

lunge, *n.* **1.** A sudden pass or thrust; specif., a long thrust with a sword or a bayonet. **2.** [Colloq.] A sudden forward lurch; plunge. **3.** A long rope used in training horses. [< F. *allonger,* lengthen.]

lung'wort", 1 luŋ'wŭrt"; 2 lŭng'wŭrt", *n.* A European herb of the borage family, having white blotches on the leaves.

lu'ni-, 1 liū'nı-; 2 lū'nı-. From Latin *luna,* moon; a combining form.—**lu'ni-form,** *a.* Like the moon in shape. [+ -FORM.]—**lu"ni-so'lar,** *a.* Relating to the sun and moon conjointly. [+ SOLAR.]

lu"ni-ti'dal, *a.* Relating to the tides as produced by the moon's attraction.—**lunitidal interval,** the interval between the moon's meridian passage and lunar high tide.

lunt, 1 lunt; 2 lŭnt, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A whiff of smoke **2**†. A match for firing a cannon; a match-lock. [< D. *lont,* match.]

lu'nu-la, 1 liū'niu-lə; 2 lū'nū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A crescentic structure or appearance; specifically, the whitish area at the base of the nails. **2.** *Math.* A lune. [L., dim. of *luna;* see LUNE.]—**lu'nu-lar,** *a.* Having the form of a small crescent.—**lu'nu-late,** *a.* **1.** Having or approaching a crescent form. **2.** Having crescentic markings. **lu'nu-lat"ed‡.**

lu'nule, 1 liū'nĭūl; 2 lū'nūl, *n.* **1.** A crescent-shaped part or marking. **2.** *Math.* A lune. [< L. *lunula;* see LUNULA.]

lu'ny, 1 liū'nı; 2 lų'ny. [Vulgar, U. S.] **I.** *a.* Lunatic or demented; somewhat crazy; erratic; silly. **II.** *n.* A demented or daft person. [Abbr. < LUNATIC.]

Lu"per-ca'li-a, 1 liū"pər-kē'lı-ə; 2 lū"per-cā'li-a, *n.* A Roman festival celebrated on Feb. 15, in honor of a rustic deity, **Lupercus,** at which after various ceremonies the priests of Lupercus (**Luperci**) ran half-clothed through the streets. **Lu'per-cal‡.**

lu'pine, 1 liū'pın; 2 lū'pin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a wolf; **lu'pin**[2], like a wolf; wolfish. **2.** *Zool.* Pertaining to the group of canines that includes dogs and wolves.

lu'pine, 1 *n.* A plant of the bean family bearing terminal racemes **lu'pin**[2], of mostly blue or purple flowers, as the **white lupine** of the Old World, whose seeds have been used for food, and the **wild lupine** of the Eastern United States. [< F. *lupin,* < L. *lupinus,* wolf-like.]

Lup'kow, 1 lup'kuf; 2 lōōp'kōōf, *n.* A hamlet and pass in the Karpathian Mountains, scene of severe conflicts between Austrians and Russians in November and December, 1914.

lu'pu-lin, 1 liu'piu-lin; 2 lū'pū-lin, *n. Chem.* **1.** A brittle crystalline compound ($C_{42}H_{66}O_7$) forming the active principle of hops. **2.** A yellow aromatic powder contained in the fruit of hops, and used medicinally as a tonic.

lu'pus, 1 liū'pus; 2 lū'pŭs, *n.* **1.** [L-] *Astron.* The Wolf, a constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** A chronic tuberculous excrescence, generally about the nose. [< L. *lupus,* wolf.]

lurch[1†], 1 lûrch; 2 lŭrch, *v.* **I**‖. *t.* To swindle; cheat; overreach. **II.** *i.* **1.** In cribbage, piquet, and similar games, to win a double game. **2**†. To remain furtively in a place; sneak. [LURK.]

lurch[2], *vi.* To roll to one side, as a ship at sea; sway. [For

lurch[1], *n.* In cribbage, the state of one who has made only 30 holes while his opponent has won by 61; also, a game thus won. [< OF. *lourche.*]—**to leave in the lurch,** to leave in an embarrassing position.

lurch[2], *n.* A swaying or rolling.

lurch'er, 1 lûrch'ər; 2 lŭrch'er, *n.* **1.** One who lies in wait or lurks; a lurking thief; poacher. **2.** A cross-bred dog that hunts by scent and in silence.

lur'dan‖, 1 lûr'dən; 2 lŭr'dan. **I.** *a.* Stupid; incapable. **II.** *n.* A stupid person; blockhead. [< OF. *lourdin,* < *lourd,* heavy, < L. *luridus,* ghastly.] **lur'dane‡.**

lure, 1 liūr; 2 lūr, *vt. & vi.* [LURED; LUR'ING.] To entice, as a hawk, by the lure and call of a falconer; hence, to attract by anything that promises pleasure or advantage; allure. Syn.: see ALLURE; DRAW.

lure, *n.* **1.** A device resembling a bird and sometimes baited with food: fastened to a falconer's wrist and used to recall the hawk. **2.** In angling, an artificial bait; also, a decoy for animals. **3.** Anything that invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure. [< OF. *leurre,* < MHG. *luoder,* bait.]

lu'rid, 1 liū'rıd; 2 lū'rid, *a.* **1.** Giving a ghastly or dull-red light; dismal. **2.** *Bot.* Of a dingy, dirty-brown color. **3.** Figuratively, ghastly and sensational. **4.** Pale; wan; sallow; ghastly. [< L. *luridus,* lurid.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lurk[1], 1 lûrk; 2 lŭrk, *vi.* **1.** To lie hidden in ambush or in wait, as for attack; hide. **2.** To lie unnoticed. **3.** To move about secretly or furtively. [Perhaps < Sw. *lurka,* lurk.]—**lurk'er,** *n.*—**lurk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lus'cious, 1 lush'us; 2 lŭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Very grateful to the sense of taste; rich, sweet, and delicious; pleasing to any sense or to the mind. **2.** Sweet and rich to excess. [< LUSTY.] Syn.: see DELICIOUS; SWEET. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lush, 1 lush; 2 lŭsh, *v.* [Slang.] **I.** *t.* To drink; swallow, as beer. **II.** *i.* To take intoxicating drinks.

lush, *a.* **1.** Full of juice or succulence; fresh and luxuriant; also, characterized by abundant growth. **2.** Easily plowed and mellow, as ground. [Abbr. of LUSCIOUS.]—**lush'ness,** *n.*

lush, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** Intoxicating drink, especially beer. **2.** A drunken man.

Lu"si-ta'ni-a, 1 liū"sı-tē'nı-ə; 2 lū"si-tā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** The ancient name of W. Hispania; now poetic name for Portugal. **2.** A British passenger-ship sunk by torpedoes fired by the German submarine *U-39,* off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, May 7, 1915, with loss of 1,134 lives including 114 Americans.—**Lu"si-ta'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lusitania (Portugal). **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lusitania.

lust, 1 lust; 2 lŭst. **I**[1]. *vi.* To have passionate or inordinate desire, especially sexual desire. **II.** *n.* **1.** Vehement or covetous affection or desire. **2.** Inordinate desire for carnal pleasure. **3**†. Pleasure; inclination. [< AS. *lust.*] Syn.: see APPETITE.—**lust'ful,** *a.* **1.** Having carnal or sensual desire. **2**†. Vigorous; lusty. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lus'ter, 1 lus'tər; 2 lŭs'ter, *v.* [LUS'TERED or LUS'TRED, LUS'-**lus'tre,** TERD[2], LUS'TER-ING or LUS'TRING.] **I.** *t.* To give a luster or glossy surface to; as, to *luster* fabrics. **II.** *i.* To possess luster; be lustrous.

lus'ter[1], 1 *n.* **1.** Natural or artificial brilliancy or sheen; **lus'tre,** refulgence; gloss. **2.** Brilliancy of beauty, of character, or of achievements; splendor. **3.** *Ceram.* A glaze, varnish, or enamel applied to porcelain in a thin layer, and giving it a smooth, glistening surface: common in the phrase **metallic luster** (the luster of metals). **4.** A dress-material having a highly finished surface. **5.** A source or center of light; specif., a branched candelabrum, chandelier, or the like. **6.** *Mineral.* The quality of the surface of a mineral as regards the kind and intensity of the light it reflects. [< F. *lustre,* < L. *luceo,* shine.]—**lus'trous,** *a.* Having luster; shining; illustrious. Syn.: see BRIGHT.—**lus'trous-ly,** *adv.*—**lus'trous-ness,** *n.*

lus'ter[2], *n.* A lustrum. **lus'tre‡.**

lust'er[3], *n.* One who lusts.

lust'-hood‖, 1 lust'-hud: 2 lŭst'-hōōd, *n.* Vigor of body; brawny strength. **lust'-head‡.**

lus'tring, 1 lus'trıŋ; 2 lŭs'tring, *n.* A glossy plain heavy silk. [<

F. *lustrine*, < It. *lustrino*, < *lustro*, splendor, < L. *luceo*, shine.] **lus'trin**(es‡; **lute'string**‡.

lus'trum, 1 lus'trum; 2 lŭs'trŭm, *n.* **1.** A lustration or purification; the solemn ceremony of purification of the entire Roman people made every five years. **2.** A period of five years. [L., < *luo*, wash.]—**lus'tral,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in purification. **2.** Pertaining to a lustrum.—**lus'trate,** *vt.* [LUS'TRAT-ED²; LUS'TRAT-ING.] To make pure or clear; purify. —**lus-tra'tion,** *n.* The ancient rite of purification.

lust'y, 1 lust'ɪ; 2 lŭst'ɣ, *a.* [LUST'I-ER; LUST'I-EST.] **1.** Full of vigor and health; able-bodied; robust. **2†.** Jolly; merry. **3†.** Beautiful; also, agreeable; delightful. **4†.** Lustful.—**lust'i-ly,** *adv.*—**lust'i-ness,** *n.*

lu'sus na-tu'ræ, 1 lū'sus na-tū'rī; 2 lū'sŭs na-tū'rē, *sing. & pl.* A strange and abnormal natural production; a freak or sport of nature: sometimes abbreviated *lusus.* [L.]

lu'ta-nist, 1 lū'ta-nist; 2 lū'ta-nist, *n.* One who plays the lute.

lute[1], 1 lūt *or* lŭt; 2 lŭt *or* lut, *v.* **I.** *t.* To play on or as if on the lute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play the lute. **2.** [Poet.] To sound softly and sweetly, as a lute does.

lute[2d], *vt.* **1.** To seal up crevices in with lute. **2.** *Brick-making.* To smooth the surface of (a drying-yard) before placing new bricks upon it to dry. **3.** To make fast with some hardening mixture of fluid.—**lu-ta'tion,** *n.* The process of luting, as applied to vessels.

lute[1], *n.* A guitar-like musical instrument. [< Ar.$_{\text{SP+OS}}$ *al'ūd*, < *al*, the, + *'ūd*, lute.]

lute[2], *n.* **1.** A composition used to exclude air, as around pipe-joints. **2.** *Brickmaking.* A scraper having a cutting edge, to lute a drying-yard. **3.** A rubber lid-gasket for tightly sealing fruit-jars. [< L.$^{\text{F}}$ *lutum*, mud.] **lut'ing‡.**

lu-te'ci-um, 1 lu-tī'shɪ-um; 2 lū-tē'shĭ-ŭm, *n.* A metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< *Lutetia*, ancient name of Paris.]

lu'te-nist, *n.* Same as LUTANIST.

lu'te-o-lin, 1 lū'tɪ-o-lin; 2 lū'te-o-lĭn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{10}O_6$) obtained from dyer's-broom, and used as a dyestuff. [< L. *luteolus*, yellowish.] [a corruption.

lute'string", 1 lūt'string"; 2 lūt'string", *n.* Same as LUSTRING:

Luth., *abbr.* Lutheran.

Lu'ther, 1 lū'ther; 2 lū'ther, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Lo"thaire'**, 1 lō"târ', 2 lō"târ'; G. **Lu'ther,** 1 lū'tər, 2 lų'tər, **Lo'thar,** 1 lō'tər, 2 lō'târ; It. **Lo-ta'ri-o,** 1 lo-tä'rī-ō, 2 lo-tä'rĭ-ō; L. **Lu'ther-us,** 1 lū'ther-ŭs, 2 lū'ther-ŭs; Sp. **Clo-ta'ri-o,** 1 klo-tä'rī-o, 2 clo-tä'rĭ-o. **2. Martin** (1483–1546), a German monk; led the Reformation; excommunicated in 1520 by Pope Leo X.; translated the Bible into German. [Teut., noted warrior.] —**Lu'ther-an,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Martin Luther, or his doctrines. **2.** Pertaining to the Lutheran Church or doctrine.

Lu'ther-an[1], *n.* A follower or disciple of Luther; a member of the Lutheran Church.—**Lu'ther-an-ism,** *n.* [**ther-an‡**.

lu'thern, 1 lū'thərn; 2 lū'thern, *n. Arch.* A lucarne. **lu'-lut'ing,** 1 lūt'ɪŋ; 2 lūt'ĭng, *n.* Same as LUTE[2].

Lutsk, 1 lūtsk; 2 lŭtsk, *n.* A town in N. W. Ukraine; pop. 19,000; scene of frequent fighting with varying success between Austrian and German forces against Russians during 1915 and 1916; taken by Russians, June 6, 1916; recovered by the Germans, November, 1916.

Lüt'zen, 1 lüt'sən; 2 lüt'sĕn, *n.* A town in central Prussia; here the Swedes defeated the Austrians, Nov. 16, 1632; Napoleon defeated the Allies, May 2, 1813; pop. 3,800.

lux, 1 luks; 2 lŭks, *n.* [LU'CES, 1 lū'sīz; 2 lū'cēz, *pl.*] [L.] *Elec.* The unit of intensity of illumination; the illumination given by a standard candle at 12.7 inches, by a carcel at one meter, or by a lamp of 1,000 candle-power at 105.8 feet.

lux'ate, 1 luks'ēt; 2 lŭks'āt, *vt.* [-AT-ED⁴; -AT-ING.] *Surg.* To disconnect at a joint; put out of joint; dislocate. [< L. *luxatus*, pp. of *luxo*, < Gr. *loxos*, slanting.]—**lux-a'tion,** *n.* A dislocation.

luxe, 1 lüks; 2 lŭks, *n.* Superfine quality; luxury: usually with *de*; as, edition *de luxe*. [F.]

Lux"em"bourg', 1 lüks"aṁ"būr'; 2 lüks"ăṁ"bur, *n.* A province in Belgium; 1,706 sq. m.; pop. 231,000; capital, Arlon. **Lux'em-burg‡.**

Lux'em-burg, 1 luks'em-būrg; 2 lŭks'ĕm-bŭrg, *n.* **1.** A grand duchy between Belgium, France, and Germany; 999 sq. m.; pop. 263,830; neutral territory, violated by the Germans, 1914. **2.** Its capital; pop. 20,340.

Lux'or, 1 luks'ər; 2 lŭks'ŏr, *n.* A winter resort on the Nile in Upper Egypt; the site of ancient Thebes; has many antiquities.

lux-u'ri-ant, 1 lug-zū"[*or* luks-yū"]rɪ-ənt; 2 lŭg-zhų"[*or* lŭks-yų"]rĭ-ant, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or characterized by luxuriance in growth; also, fertile, as soil. **2.** Exuberant in fancy, invention, etc.; abundant, extravagant, or excessive in action or speech; ornate, florid, or rich in design. [< L. *luxurio*, abound.] Syn.: see FERTILE.—**lux-u'ri-ant-ly,** *adv.*—**lux-u'ri-ance,** *n.* Excessive growth; exuberance. **lux-u'ri-an-cy‡.**

lux-u'ri-ate, 1 lug-zū'rɪ-ēt; 2 lŭg-zhų'rĭ-āt, *vi.* [-AT-ED⁴; -AT-ING.] **1.** To grow profusely. **2.** To live sumptuously. **3.** Figuratively, to glory or revel.—**lux-u"ri-a'tion,** *n.*

lux-u'ri-ous, 1 lug-zū'rɪ-us; 2 lŭg-zhų'rĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or administering to luxury; voluptuous. **2.** Supplied with luxuries. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

lux'u-ry, 1 luk'shu-rɪ; 2 lŭk'shų-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A free indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses. **2.** Anything that ministers to comfort or pleasure, but is not necessary to life, health, subsistence, etc., as a delicacy. [< L. *luxuria*, < *luxus*, extravagance.]

Lu-zon', 1 lū-zen' *or* (*Sp.*) lū-thōn'; 2 lų-zŏn' *or* (*Sp.*) lų-thōn', *n.* The largest (40,814 sq. m.; pop. 3,799,000) of the Philippine Islands; capital, Manila.

lv., *abbr.* Leave, livres.

Lvov. 1 lvef; 2 lvŏf, **Georges E., Prince** (1867?–). Russian political leader.

Lwow. Same as LEMBERG.

-ly[1], *suffix.* Like; of the nature of; belonging or pertaining to: used to form adjectives from nouns; as, *manly; godly; goodly.* Compare LIKE. [< AS. *-lĉ, < -lĉc*, form; see LIKE, *a.*]

-ly[2], *suffix.* In a (specified) manner: used to form adverbs from adjectives, or (rarely) from nouns: as, *brightly; softly; longingly.* In some cases *-ly*[2] is added to *-ly*[1] (*-ly*[1] being then changed to *-li*); as, *surlily;* in other cases the forms of the adjective and adverb are identical; as, he spoke *kindly*, or in a *kindly* tone. The ending is abbreviated to *-ly* in the case of words derived from French adjectives ending in *le*, as *nobly, possibly.* [< AS. *-lĉce, < -lĉc*; see -LY[1].]

Ly'all, 1 lī'əl; 2 lȳ'al, **Ed'na.** Pseudonym of Ada Ellen Bayly.

ly'ard, 1 laɪ'ərd; 2 lȳ'ard, *a.* (Scot. or Obs.) Silver-gray or streaked with gray. **ly'art‡.**

Ly-au"tey, 1 lī-ō"tē'; 2 lȳ-ō"tę', **Louis Hubert Gonzalve** (1854–). French general who frustrated German attempt at revolution in Morocco in World War, 1914–1918; created marshal of France, 1921.

ly-can'thrope, 1 laɪ-kan'thrōp; 2 lȳ-căn'thrōp, *n.* **1.** *Folk-lore.* A werwolf. **2.** One afflicted with lycanthropy. [< Gr. *lykos*, wolf, + *anthrōpos*, man.]—**ly-can'thro-py,** *n.* **1.** (1) The fabulous power of transformation of a human being into a wolf. (2) Belief in werwolves. **2.** A mania in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf.

Ly-ca'on, 1 laɪ-kē'ən; 2 lȳ-cā'ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* An impious king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and father of Callisto and many sons, known as **Lycaonids.** Zeus sought their hospitality disguised as a poor man; when they set human flesh before him he turned them into wolves. [< Gr. *lykos*, wolf.]

Ly"ca-o'ni-a, 1 laɪ'kē-ō'nɪ-ə; 2 lȳ"cā-ō'nĭ-a, *n.* The ancient name of a district in the S. E. part of Phrygia, Asia Minor.

ly"cée', 1 lī"sē'; 2 lȳ"cę', *n.* A public classical secondary school qualifying for a university; a lyceum. [F.]

ly-ce'um, 1 laɪ-sī'um; 2 lȳ-cē'ŭm, *n.* [-UMS^{z} *or* -A, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] An association for popular instruction by lectures, a library, debates, etc.; also, its building or hall. **2.** An intermediate classical school. **3.** [L-] Originally, a grove near Athens in which Aristotle taught. [L., < Gr. *Lykeion*, < *Lykeios*, Apollo, the 'wolf-slayer,' < *lykos*, wolf.]

lych, *n.* Same as LICH, *n.*—**lych'-gate",** *n.*

Lych'nis, 1 lɪk'nɪs; 2 lȳc'nĭs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A considerable genus of erect ornamental herbs. *L. chalcedonica* is the scarlet lychnis, and *L. coronaria* the rose-campion or mullen-pink. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *lychnis*, kind of rose, < Gr. *lychnis*, kind of plant.] [Asia Minor.

Lyc'i-a, 1 lɪs'ɪ-ə; 2 lȳc'ĭ-a, *n.* An ancient district of southwestern

Lyc'i-an, 1 lɪs'ɪ-ən; 2 lȳc'ĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Lycia. **II.** *n.* A member of the race that inhabited Lycia; also, the language of this race, now classed as Indo-European.

Lyc'i-das, 1 lɪs'ɪ-dəs; 2 lȳc'ĭ-das, *n.* In Virgil's *Eclogue* iii, a shepherd.

Lyck, 1 lɪk; 2 lȳk, *n.* A town in E. Prussia; subject to plebiscite: pop. 13,600; taken by Russians Oct. 8, 1914; retaken by Germans Oct. 13, 1914.

Lyc"o-me'des, 1 lɪk"o-mī'dɪz; 2 lȳc"o-mē'dēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Scyros; son of Apollo; guardian of Achilles, who, disguised as a girl, was sent to him by his mother, in order to keep him from engaging in the Trojan war.

Ly"co-po'di-um, 1 laɪ"ko-pō'dɪ-um; 2 lȳ"co-pō'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of evergreen plants, the club-mosses. **2.** [l-] A plant belonging to this genus. **3.** [l-] An inflammable fine yellow powder, the spores of club-mosses. [< Gr. *lykos*, wolf, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**ly'co-pod,** *n.* A plant of the club-moss family.

Ly-cur'gus, 1 laɪ-kūr'gus; 2 lȳ-cŭr'gŭs, *n.* **1.** A semimythical Spartan lawgiver (about 820 B. C.). **2.** An Attic orator; supporter of Demosthenes.

lyd'dite, 1 lɪd'aɪt; 2 lȳd'ĭt, *n.* A high explosive containing 88 per cent. of picric acid: used for torpedo and other shells which on explosion kill by shock or suffocation from its deadly fumes. [< *Lydd*, Kent, England, where manufactured.]

Ly-dek'ker, 1 laɪ-dek'ər; 2 lȳ-dĕk'er, **Richard** (1849–1915). An English naturalist, author, and compiler.

Lyd'i-a, 1 lɪd'ɪ-ə; 2 lȳd'ĭ-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. D. **Ly'di-a,** 1 lī'dɪ-ə, 2 lȳ'dĭ-ă; F. **Ly"die',** 1 lī"dī', 2 lȳ"dē'; Gr. **Ly-di'a;** It. **Li'di-a,** 1 lī'dɪ-ə, 2 lī'dĭ-ă; L. **Lyd'i-a.** **2.** *Bib.* The first Christian convert at Philippi. *Acts* xvi, 14. **3.** An ancient maritime province of W. Asia Minor

Lyd'i-an, 1 lɪd'ɪ-ən; 2 lȳd'ĭ-an, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants. **2.** By extension, effeminate; gentle: in reference to Lydian accomplishments and culture; also, sensuous or voluptuous.

lye, 1 laɪ; 2 lȳ, *n.* **1.** A solution leached from ashes, or derived from a substance containing alkali, used in making soap, preparing hulled corn, etc. **2.** A lixivium. [< AS. *lēah*, lye.]

Ly'ell, 1 laɪ'el; 2 lȳ'ĕl, **Sir Charles** (1797–1875). An English geologist.

ly'ing[1], 1 laɪ'ɪŋ; 2 lȳ'ĭng, *pa.* Being in a horizontal position; prostrate; resting. See LIE[1], *vi.*—**ly"ing-in',** *n.* The confinement of women during childbirth; parturition.

ly'ing[2], *pa.* Addicted to, conveying, or constituting falsehood; mendacious; false. **ly'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ly'ing, *n.* The practise of telling lies; untruthfulness. Syn.: see DECEPTION. Compare LIE[2], *n.*

Lyl'y, 1 lɪl'ɪ; 2 lȳl'y, **John** (1554–1606). An English dramatist and romance-writer. See EUPHUISM. **Lyl'le‡.**

lym[1]**†,** *v. & n.* Same as LIMB.

lym[2]**†,** *n.* A lime-hound. **lyme'-hound"†; lym'eret.**

lym[3]**†,** *n.* Lime.

lyme[1]**†,** *n.* Birdlime.

lyme[2]**†,** *n.* End; limit.

lymph, 1 limf; 2 lȳmf, *n.* **1.** A transparent, colorless, **lymf**[2], alkaline fluid, consisting of a plasma resembling that of the blood and of corpuscles like the white blood-

corpuscles. **2.** The coagulable exudation from the blood-vessels in inflammation. **3.** The virus, or a culture of the virus, of a disease, used in vaccination or similar treatment. **4.** [Poet.] Water or other clear and pellucid fluid. [< L. *lympha*, clear water.] [*longfhada.*]

lym'phad, *n.* [Scot.] A galley with oars and one mast. [< Gael.

lymph-ad"e-no'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** A chronic enormous enlargement of the lymphatic glands; Hodgkin's disease. **2.** A lymphoid fleshy tumor.—**lymph-an"ge-i'tis,** *n. Pathol.* An inflammation of or pain in the lymph-vessels.

lymph"an-gi'tis‡.

lym-phat'ic, 1 lim-fat'ik; 2 lym-fāt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph; absorbent. **2.** Having a phlegmatic temperament. **II.** *n.* A vessel that conveys lymph into the veins; an absorbent vessel.—**lymphatic gland,** one of the nodular bodies about the size of a pea, found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, composed of a reticulum containing lymphoid cells.

lymph'a-tism, *n.* **1.** Lymphatic temperament. **2.** *Pathol.* An unhealthy condition due to an excess of lymphatic tissue.—**lymph'o-cyte,** *n. Anat.* A variety of nucleated, colorless leucocyte in the lymphatic glands of all vertebrate animals.

lymph'oid, 1 limf'oid; 2 lymf'oid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling lymph or a lymphatic gland. [< LYMPH + -OID.]—**lymphoid cell,** one of the cells formed in a lymphatic gland, resembling a small white blood-corpuscle or leucocyte.—**l. tissue,** adenoid tissue.

lyn-ce'an, 1 lin-sī'ən; 2 lyn-cē'an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the lynx. **2.** Lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted.

lynch', 1 linch; 2 lynch, *vt.* To punish for imputed crime by lynch-law. [< Charles *Lynch* (1736–96), of Virginia.]—**lynch'er,** *n.* One who lynches.—**lynch'-law",** *n.* Summary punishment by a self-appointed commission without trial by law.

Lynch'burg, 1 linch'bûrg; 2 lynch'bûrg, *n.* A manufacturing city in central Virginia; pop. 30,070.

Lynd'say, 1 lind'zi; 2 lynd'sy, **Sir David,** "of the Mount" (1490–1555). A Scottish poet; *Historie of Squyer Meldrum.*

Lynn, 1 lin; 2 lyn, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing and seaport city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 99,150. **2.** A seaport and market-town in E. England; pop. 19,970. **King's Lynn‡.**

lynx, 1 links; 2 lynks, *n.* **1.** A feline mammal (genus *Lynx*) with short tail, tufted ears, and relatively long limbs. **2.** [L-] A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., < Gr. *lynx*, lynx.]—**lynx'-eyed",** *a.* Having acute sight.

Lynx (def. 1). 1/20

Ly'on, 1 lai'ən; 2 lī'on, **Nathaniel** (1818–1861). An American general in Mexican and Civil wars.

Ly"on"nais', 1 lī"e'nē'; 2 lī"ō"nā', *n.* **1.** A resident of Lyons, France. **2.** An ancient province of S. E. France.

ly"on-naise', 1 lī"[*or* lai"]o-nēz'; 2 lī"[*or* lī"]o-nāz', *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to the city of Lyons, France: used in cookery to designate a method of preparing cold boiled potatos by slicing or chopping and frying with butter and onions.

Ly"ons', 1 lī"ȯn'; 2 lī"ȯn', *n.* A city (pop. 561,522) of S. E. France.—**Gulf of L.,** erroneous name for the **Gulf of the Lion,** an inlet of the Mediterranean sea, S. coast of France.

lyo"phil'ic, 1 lai"o-fil'ik; 2 lī"o-fil'ic, *a. Chem.* Readily precipitated from a colloidal solution. [< Gr. *lyō*, loose, + *philos*, loving.]

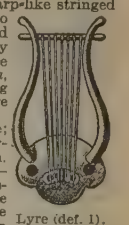
ly"o-pho'bic, 1 lai"o-fō'bik; 2 lī"o-fō'bic, *a. Chem.* Not readily precipitated from a colloidal solution. [Gr. *lyō*, loose, + *phobos*, fear.]

lyr., *abbr.* Lyric.

Ly'ra, 1 lai'rə; 2 lī'ra, *n.* An ancient northern constellation representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus; the Harp. It contains the bright star Vega. See CONSTELLATION. [L., < Gr. *lyra*, lyre, also the Lyre.]

ly'rate, 1 lai'rēt; 2 lī'rāt, *a.* Lyre-shaped, as a pinnatifid leaf having its upper lobes largest. **ly'rat-ed‡.**

lyre, 1 lair; 2 līr, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* An ancient harp-like stringed instrument, having a hollow body and two horns bearing a crosspiece, between which and the body were stretched the strings, generally seven. **2.** [L-] The constellation Lyra. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** Lyric verse. [F., < Gr. *lyra*, lyre.]—**lyre'-bird",** *n.* An Australian bird having the 16 tail-feathers of the males arranged in lyre shape. See illus. below.



Lyre (def. 1).

lyr'ic, 1 lir'ik; 2 līr'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to a lyre; hence, adapted for singing to a lyre. **2.** Characterizing emotional verse of song-like form. [< Gr. *lyrikos*, < *lyra*, lyre.] **lyr'i-cal‡.**—**lyric poetry,** that form of poetry giving expression to thought as penetrated with emotion; the poetry of sentiment. It includes the *sonnet*, the *elegy*, and the *ode*, *song*, *psalm*, and *hymn*.—**lyr'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**lyr'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**lyr'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** A lyric expression or composition. **2.** Exaggerated sentiment.

lyr'ic, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem, song, or verse. **2.** A lyric poet. SYN.: see SONG.

lyr'ism, 1 lair'izm; 2 līr'izm, *n.* **1.** Lyre-playing; hence, the singing of lyrics, or music in general. **2.** Lyricism.

lyr'ist, 1 lair'ist; 2 līr'ist, *n.* **1.** One who plays the lyre. **2.** A lyric poet. [< Gr. *lyra*, lyre.]

Lys, 1 lis; 2 īys, *n.* A river in N. France and Belgium; scene of severe fighting in European war, 1914–1915, and of a German defeat April, 1918.

Ly-san'der, 1 lai-san'dər; 2 lī-sān'der, *n.* A Spartan general who took Athens, 404 B. C. [of Syracuse.

Lys'i-as, 1 lis'i-əs; 2 lys'i-as, *n.* (458–378 B. C.) A Greek orator

lys"i-ge-net'ic, 1 lis"i-ji-net'ik; 2 lys"i-ge-nēt'ic, *a. Bot.* Produced or producing by the breaking down or absorption of intermediate or contiguous cells: said of certain intercellular spaces or of their mode of formation. [< Gr. *lysis*, loosing (< *lyō*, loose), + GENETIC.]

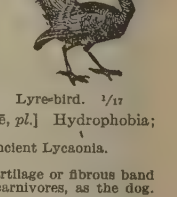
Ly-sim'a-chus, 1 lai-sim'ə-kus; 2 lī-sim'a-cūs, *n.* A king of Thrace (361–281 B. C.); one of Alexander's generals; defeated and slain at Corupedion.

Ly-sip'pus, 1 lai-sip'us; 2 lī-sip'ūs, *n.* A Greek sculptor of Sicyon, 4th cent.

-lysis, -lytic, *suffixes.* Indicating loosing, dissolving, etc.; as hydro*lysis*, electro*lytic*. [< Gr. *lyō*, loose.]

ly'so-form, 1 lai'so-fōrm; 2 lī'so-fȯrm, *n. Chem.* A yellowish liquid antiseptic, consisting of a solution of formaldehyde in potash soap: trade name. [< LYSOL + FORMALDEHYDE.]

ly'sol, 1 lai'sōl *or* -sel; 2 lī'sōl *or* -sȯl, *n. Pharm.* A saponified product of coal-tar containing cresol: used as a disinfectant: a protected trade name.



Lyre-bird. 1/17

lys'sa, 1 lis'ə; 2 lys'a, *n.* [-SÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] Hydrophobia; rabies.

Lys'tra, 1 lis'trə; 2 lys'tra, *n.* A city of ancient Lycaonia.

-lyte, *suffix.* Same as -LITE.

lyt'ta, 1 lit'ə; 2 lyt'a, *n.* A vermiform cartilage or fibrous band on the under surface of the tongue in carnivores, as the dog. [< Gr. *lytta*, rage.]

Lyt'ton, 1 lit'ən; 2 lyt'on, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1831–1891), Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton; son of Lord Lytton; an English poet and diplomat; pseudonym "Owen Meredith"; *Lucile.* **2. Lord** (1803–1873), Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, an English poet and novelist; *Pelham*, etc.

Lyu'blin, *n.* Same as LUBLIN.

M

M m Roman. 𝔐 𝔪 Black Letter. *M m* Script.

M, m, 1 em; 2 ĕm, *n.* [EMS, M's or *Ms*, 1 emz; 2 ĕms, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the thirteenth in the English alphabet. Its sound is made by sending the speech-current through the nose while the lips are closed and the vocal cords vibrating. It is called the 'labial nasal.' The sound of *b* is made in the same way, except that the nasal passage is closed. Before *n* in words derived from the Greek *m* is silent, as in *mnemonics*.

In French words an *m* following a vowel and not followed by a vowel is not a consonant, but only a sign that the preceding vowel is "nasal," that is, pronounced with the soft palate raised so as to leave the nasal passage open. French *n* is used in the same way; so that *champ* and *chant* are pronounced alike, namely, as shăñ.

Capital M is from Latin through Greek, Phenician and ultimately, Egyptian, in which the hieroglyph represented an owl. **2.** A symbol noting: (1) (*a*) In the Roman notation, 1,000, or, when written with a dash over it (M̄), 1,000,000 (*b*) [M or m] Thousand; as, 100m. (2) The twelfth or thirteenth (when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; twelve (or thirteen) as a number or numeral. **3.** *Print.* Same as EM. See EM, *n.* **4.** An object shaped like the capital M.

M., *abbr.* Majesty, Marquis, Marshal, Master, Member, middle, militia, *mille* (F., one thousand), Monday, monsieur.—**m,** *abbr.* Meter.—**m²,** *abbr.* Square meter.—**m³,** *abbr.* Cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM.—**m.,** *abbr.* Male, *manipulus* (L., a handful), manual, married, masculine, measure, medicine, medium, *mensura* (L., measure, by measure), meridian, meridional, *meridiem*, *merides* (L., noon), mile, mill, minim, minute, month, moon, morning, mountain.

ma, 1 mȧ; 2 mā, *n.* Mama; mother.

ma, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] More. [Academy.

M. A., *abbr.* [L.] *Magister Artium* (Master of Arts); Military

ma'am, 1 mām *or* mam; 2 mām *or* mȧm, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** Contraction of *madam:* a respectful address to women, corresponding

to sir in the case of men: used after another word or a phrase, or alone when employed interrogatively. *Ma'am* is also used when speaking to a royal princess or a queen at the English court. **2.** [New Eng.] A dame; mistress; as, a schoolma'am.

Maar'tens, 1 mär'tenz; 2 märˈtĕns, **Maarten.** Pen-name of Joost Marius Willem Van der Poorten-Schwartz (1858–1915), Dutch novelist; wrote exclusively in English: *God's Fool*, etc.

Maas, 1 mäs; 2 mäs, *n.* The Dutch name for the river MEUSE.

Maas'tricht, *n.* Same as MAESTRICHT.

Mab, 1 mab; 2 măb, *n. Eng. Folk-lore.* The queen of the fairies, employed by them to deliver man's brain of dreams. **Queen Mab†.** [< W. *mab*, child.]

Ma'bel, 1 mā'bel; 2 mā'bĕl, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Mab†** [Ir.]. F. **Ma"belle',** 1 mā"bel', 2 mā"bĕlˈ; L. **Ma-bil'i-a,** 1 mə-bil'i-ə; 2 mə-bilˈi-ə. [Cor. of AMABEL.] [< Gael. *mac.*]

Mac-, *prefix.* [Scot. or Ir.] Son: abbreviated *Mc, M^c*, or *M'*.

Mac., Macc., *abbr.* Maccabees.

Ma-ca'ber, 1 mə-kā'bər; 2 mə-cāˈbər, *a.* Relating to or descriptive of a dance symbolizing the power of death. [< F. *macabre*, < Ar. *makbara*, funeral-chamber.] **Ma-ca'bre†.** [ous lemurs.

ma-ca'co, 1 mə-kā'ko; 2 mə-cāˈco, *n.* [Madagascar.] One of various

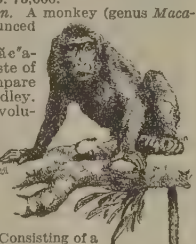
mac-ad'am-ize or **-ise,** 1 mək-adˈəm-aiz; 2 mac-ădˈam-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To pave with small consolidated broken stone on a soft or hard, but drained and convex, substratum. [< *Macadam*, a Scottish engineer (1756–1836).]—**mac-ad'am,** *n.* Broken stone for macadamizing or a roadway made therefrom.—**mac-ad"am-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* —**mac-ad'am-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

Mc'A-doo, 1 mak'ə-dōo; 2 măcˈa-dōo, **William Gibbs** (1863–). American engineer; United States Secretary of Treasury, 1913–18.

Mc-Al'es-ter, 1 mək-al'es-tər; 2 mac-ălˈĕs-tər, *n.* A city in E. Oklahoma; pop. 12,100.

Ma-ca'o, 1 mə-kū'o; 2 mə-cāˈo, *n.* A Portuguese island and seaport off the mouth of the Canton river, China; the Camoens composed his *Lusiad*; 4 sq. m.; pop. 75,000.

ma-caque', 1 mə-kak'; 2 mə-căkˈ, *n.* A monkey (genus *Macacus*) with stout form and pronounced muzzle. [F., < Afr. *macaquo.*]



Macaque. 1/5

mac"a-ro'ni, 1 mak"ə-rō'ni; 2 măc"a-rōˈni, *n.* **1.** An edible Italian paste of flour made into slender tubes. Compare SPAGHETTI; VERMICELLI. **2.** A medley. **3.** *U. S. Hist.* One of a body of Revolutionary soldiers from Maryland who wore a showy uniform. **4.** [Eng.] An exquisite who affected the tastes and fashions prevalent in continental society, in the 18th century. Hence, a dandy; fop. [< O. It. *maccaroni*, < *maccare*, bruise, < L. *macero*, soften.] **mac"ca-ro'nif.**—**mac"a-ron'ic,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of a burlesque medley of real or coined words from various languages; hence, jumbled; mixed. **2.** Pertaining to or like macaroni.

mac"a-roon', 1 mak"ə-rūn'; 2 măc"a-rōonˈ, *n.* A small cake of pounded almonds, white of egg, and sugar. [< F. *macaron*, < O. It. *maccaroni*; see MACARONI.]

Mac-Ar'thur, 1 mək-ār'thur; 2 mac-ărˈthûr, **Arthur** (1845–1912). An American general; governor of the Philippines.

Ma-cas'sar, 1 mə-kas'ar; 2 mə-căsˈar. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the district of Makassar, in the island of Celebes. **II.** *n.* An oil, said to be a solution of cananga oil in coco-nut oil; originally obtained from Makassar; also, a substitute made from perfumed castor-oil or the like: used as a hair dressing. **Ma-cas'sar-oil"†.**

Ma-cau'lay, 1 mə-kô'li; 2 mə-cąˈly, **Lord** (1800–1859). Thomas Babington Macaulay, an English historian, essayist, statesman.

ma-caw', 1 mə-kô'; 2 mə-cąˈ, *n.* A large tropical American parrot, brilliantly colored. [< Braz. *macao.*] See BIRD.

Mac-beth', 1 mak-beth'; 2 măc-bĕthˈ, *n.* King of Scotland (–1057); hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name. Inflamed by a witch's prophecy and by the ambitions of his wife, he murders King Duncan, whom he succeeds, but is slain by MacDuff, whose wife and children he has murdered.

Mac'ca-bees, 1 mak'ə-bīz; 2 măcˈa-bēs, *n. pl.* A Jewish family of patriots of the 2d century B. C.—**Books of the Maccabees,** four books written in Hebrew and translated into Greek, treating of Jewish oppression and persecution from 222 to 164 B. C. *1* and *2 M.* are regarded as canonical by Roman Catholics, and with *3* and *4 M.* as apocryphal by Protestants.

Mac"ca-be'us, 1 mak"ə-bī'us; 2 măc"a-bēˈŭs, **Judas** (–160 B. C.). A Jewish patriot; leader of the Jews against the Syrians. He defeated Antiochus Epiphanes, Antiochus V. and Demetrius I. and restored Jewish worship in the Temple at Jerusalem. He was defeated and fell in battle at Edessa. The subject of Handel's oratorio *Judas Maccabeus.*—**Mac"ca-be'an,** *a.*

mac'ca-boy, 1 mak'ə-bei; 2 măc'a-bŏy, *n.* A finely ground rose-scented dark snuff, originally made from tobacco grown at Macouba, Martinique. **mac'ca-baw‡; mac'co-boy‡.**

Mc-Ciel'lan, 1 mə-kiel'ən; 2 mə-cēlˈan, **George Brinton** (1826–1885). An American general in the Civil War.

Mc-Clure', 1 mə-klūr'; 2 mə-clu͝rˈ, **Sir Robert John Le Mesurier** (1807–1873). British admiral; traversed northwest passage.

Mc-Cor'mick, 1 mə-kôr'mik; 2 mə-côrˈmik, **Cyrus Hall** (1800–1884). An American inventor; inventor of the reaping machine.

Mc-Cosh', 1 mə-kesh'; 2 mə-cŏshˈ, **James** (1811–1894). An American educator and philosopher; born in Scotland; president of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), 1868–1887.

Mac-Crack'en, 1 mə-krak'ən; 2 mə-crăkˈən. **Henry Noble** (1880–). American educator; author; president of Vassar College since 1915: *Manual of Good English.*

Mc-Cud'den, 1 mə-kud'ən; 2 mə-cŭdˈĕn, **James Buford** (–1918). A British major and aviator in the World War; destroyed 54 enemy aeroplanes; English ace of aces.

Mc-Cul'loch, 1 mə-kul'ək; 2 mə-cŭlˈoc, **John Ramsay** (1789–1864). A Scottish economist.

Mac-don'ald, 1 mək-den'əld; 2 mac-dŏnˈald, *n.* **1. George** (1824–1905), a Scottish novelist and poet; *Annals.* **2. Sir John Alexander** (1815–1891), Canadian statesman; organized the first government of Canada.

Mac Donald, James Ramsay (1866–). An English labor-leader; statesman; prime minister, 1923–

Mac-Don'ough, 1 mək-den'o; 2 mac-dŏnˈo, **Thomas** (1783–1825). An American commodore; "the Hero of Lake Champlain"; defeated British fleet at Plattsburg, 1814.

Mac-Dow'ell, 1 mək-dau'el; 2 mac-dowˈĕl, *n.* **1. Edward Alexander** (1861–1908), an American composer. **2. Ephraim** (1771–1830), an American surgeon in ovariotomy.

Mc-Dow'ell, Irvin (1818–1885). An American general.

Mac-Duff', 1 mak-duf'; 2 mac-dŭfˈ, *n.* See MACBETH.

mace[1], 1 mēs; 2 māc, *n.* **1.** A club-shaped staff of office borne before officials or displayed on the table of a legislative body. **2.** A medieval steel war-club, often with spiked metal head for use against armor. **3.** A mace-bearer. **4.** A curriers' knobbed mallet for softening hides. **5.** *Billiards.* A flat-headed form of cue, formerly used on pocket-tables. [OF., < LL. *matta*, mallet.]—**mac'er,** *n.* **1.** A mace-bearer; specif., in Scotland, an officer who attends the courts and executes their orders. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A swindler.

mace[2], *n.* An aromatic spice made from the covering of nutmeg-seed. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *maker*, an East-Indian spice.]

Maced., *abbr.* Macedonia; Macedonian.

Mac"e-do'ni-a, 1 mas"i-dō'ni-ə; 2 măc"e-dōˈni-a, *n.* An ancient country of N. Greece; seat of empire under Alexander the Great: ceded to Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria by Turkey, 1913; battle-ground in the Great War, 1915–18; now almost entirely incorporated with Greece, a small portion being Serbian; chief city, Saloniki.—**Mac"e-do'ni-an. I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Macedonia. **II.** *n.* A native of Macedonia.

Mac"e-do'ni-an[2], *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of **Macedonius,** Bishop of Constantinople (4th century), holding that the Holy Ghost was only a creature or a divine influence.—**Mac"e-do'ni-an-ism,** *n.*

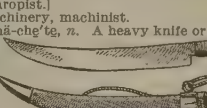
Ma"cei-o', 1 mā"sai-ō'; 2 mā"cī-ōˈ, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Alagoas province, Brazil; pop. 68,000.

mac'er-ate, 1 mas'ər-ēt; 2 măçˈer-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED‡; -AT'ING.] **1.** To reduce to a soft mass by soaking. **2**‖. To make lean; mortify by fasting. [< L. *maceratus*, pp. of *macero*, soften.]—**mac"er-a'tion,** *n.*

Mc-Gill' U"ni-ver'sity. A center of learning in Montreal, Canada; incorporated 1821 and 1852. [< James *McGill* (1744–1813), Scottish-Canadian philanthropist.]

mach., machin., *abbr.* Machinery, machinist.

ma-che'te, 1 mə-chē'tē; 2 mä-cheˈte, *n.* A heavy knife or cutlas used both as an implement and a weapon by the natives of tropical America. [Sp.]



Machete and Sheath.

Mach"i-a-vel'li-an, 1 mak"i-ə-vel'i-ən; 2 măc"i-a-vĕl'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Florentine politician **Niccolo Machiavelli** (1469–1527), or to the system of unscrupulous political trickery taught in his book *Il Principe* ("The Prince"); crafty; treacherous. **II.** *n.* A follower of Machiavelli. **Mac"chi-a-vel'i-an†.**—**Mach"i-a-vel'ism,** *n.* The political doctrines of Machiavelli. **Mach"i-a-vel'ism, -vel'i-an-ism,** or **-vel'li-an-ism†.**—**Mach"i-a-vel'list,** *n.*

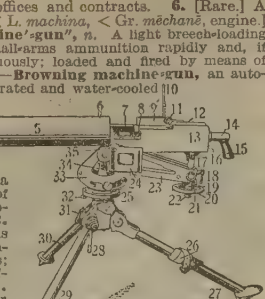
mach"i-co-la'tion, 1 mach"i-ko-lē'shən *or* mə-chik"o-lē'shən; 2 măch"i-co-lāˈshon *or* ma-chic"o-lāˈshon, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An opening between a wall and a parapet, to permit missiles or boiling liquids to be dropped upon an assailing enemy. A corbeled parapet with a series of such openings is sometimes called a **machicolation-gallery. 2.** The act of showering missiles on an attacking party through such openings. See illus. of BATTLEMENT. [< OF. *machicolie*, < *mesche*, MATCH, + *couler*, flow, < L. *colo*, filter.]—**ma-chic'o-late,** *vt.* To furnish with machicolations.

ma-chin'al, 1 mə-shīn'əl *or* mak'i-nəl; 2 ma-çhīnˈal *or* mac'i-nal, *a.* Relating to machines.

mach"i-na'tion, 1 mak"i-nē'shən; 2 măc"i-nāˈshon, *n.* The act of contriving a secret or hostile plan; also, such a plan; plot. [Ult. < L. *machina*, MACHINE.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE. —**mach'i-nate,** *vt. & vi.*—**mach'i-na"tor,** *n.*

ma-chine', 1 mə-shīn'; 2 ma-çhīnˈ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To work or shape with a machine; subject to the action of, effect by, or be employed upon, machinery. **2.** To furnish, as a drama, with a plot; serve as a dramatic device. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any combination of mechanism for utilizing or applying power. Specifically: (1) A construction for mechanical production or modification, generally complicated. (2) A simple mechanism, as a lever and fulcrum. (3) An automobile; in Scotland, any vehicle. (4) In many trades or vocations, the construction principally used or typical of the trade. **2.** One who acts in a mechanical manner. **3.** An ancient theatrical contrivance, originating in Greece, by which a change of scene was indicated or a supernatural being or action introduced: applied figuratively to such portions of the plot of a work of fiction as are introduced for the sake of effect. **4.** The organization of the powers of any complex body; as, the *machine* of government. **5.** [U. S.] Specif., an organization within a political party, controlled by practical politicians, in which discipline and subordination are maintained principally by the use of patronage.

as in distribution of offices and contracts. **6.** [Rare.] A military engine. [F., < L. *machina*, < Gr. *mēchanē*, engine.] Syn.: see TOOL.—**ma-chine'-gun"**, *n.* A light breech-loading mounted gun firing small-arms ammunition rapidly and, if required, almost continuously; loaded and fired by means of some mechanical device.—**Browning machine-gun,** an automatic belt-fed recoil-operated and water-cooled



Browning Machine-gun (water-cooled).

Gun: 1. Steam plug. 2. Barrel protruding. 3. End cap. 4. Front sight. 5. Water jacket. 6. Water plug. 7. Opening through which ammunition belt is fed. 8. Cover. 9. Rear sight mortise base. 10. Rear sight leaf. 11. Windage screw knob. 12. Latch. 13. Side plate. 14. Grip. 15. Stock. 16. Trigger. Tripod: 17. Elevating pin. 18. Jamming handle. 19. Tumbler. 20. Elevating dial. 21. Hand wheel. 22. Elevating screw nut. 23. Cradle support arm. 24. Ammunition box support. 25. Traversing dial. 26. Securing strap. 27. Rear leg or trail. 28. Left front leg jamming handle. 29. Left front leg. 30. Right front leg. 31. Jamming pivot handle. 32. Traversing dial lock pin. 33. Cradle. 34. Pintle. 35. Trunnion pin.

mac'i-lent, *a.* Lacking flesh; lean.

mac'in-tosh, *n.* Same as MACKINTOSH.

Mac'in-tosh, 1 mak'in-tŏsh; 2 măc'in-tŏsh, **Donald** (1877–). A Scottish Roman Catholic prelate; rector of Scots College, Rome; archbishop of Glasgow, 1922.

Mc-Kees'port, 1 mə-kiz'pōrt; 2 mə-kēs'pōrt, *n.* A city in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 46,000.

Mc-Kees' Rocks. A borough in S. W. Pennsylvania; pop. 16,720.

Mc-Ken'na, 1 mə-ken'ə; 2 mə-kĕn'ə, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1843–), an American jurist; Attorney-General, 1897–1898. **2. Reginald** (1863–), British statesman, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1915–16.

Mack'en-sen, 1 mak'ken-sən; 2 măk'ĕn-sĕn, **A. L. F. August von** (1849–). German field-marshal; drove Russians from Galicia and Poland, and defeated Serbia and Roumania, 1914–18.

Mac-ken'zie[1], 1 mə-ken'zi; 2 mə-kĕn'zi, *n.* **1. Sir Morell** (1837–1892), an English throat-specialist. **2.** A district in the Northwest Territories, Canada (pop. 41,000). **3.** A river (length, 1,100 m. to Arctic ocean) in N. W. Canada.

Mac-Ken'zie[2], *n.* **1. Sir Alexander** (1755–1820), a Scottish explorer in North America. **2. William Lyon** (1795–1861), a Canadian journalist.

mack'er-el, 1 mak'ər-əl; 2 măk'ĕr-ĕl, *n.* An Atlantic food-fish (*Scomber scombrus*), steel-blue above with blackish bars, and silvery beneath; also, some scombroid fish resembling it, as the Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*). [< L. or *macula*, spot.]—**mackerel sky,** cirro-cumulus cloud-formation with numerous detached rounded

Mc-Kim', 1 mə-kim'; 2 mə-kim', **Charles Follen** (1847–1909). An American architect; designed Columbia University, New York.

Mack'i-nac, 1 mak'i-nō; 2 măk'i-nạc, **Strait of.** A strait between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron; 4 m. wide.

mack'i-naw, 1 mak'i-nē; 2 măk'i-nạ, *n.* **1.** [Northwestern U. S.] (1) A large sharp-ended bateau, formerly extensively used by traders and explorers: named from Mackinaw in Michigan, where it originated. **Mackinaw boat**†. (2) A thick, heavy blanket formerly used by the Indians, lumbermen, etc., of the western United States, deriving its name from Fort Mackinaw, in Michigan, where great numbers of them were distributed. **2.** [U. S.] A hat plaited from coarse straw.—**Mackinaw coat** [Local, U. S.], a thick, short, double-breasted coat of a plaid pattern.—**Mackinaw trout,** the lake-trout. Same as NAMAYCUSH.—**mack'i-naw,** *a.*

Mc-Kin'ley, 1 mə-kin'li; 2 mə-kin'ly, *n.* **1. William** (1843–1901), the 25th President of the United States; shot by Czolgosz. See PRESIDENT. **2.** A peak in W. Alaska, 20,464 ft.; highest in N. America: called *Bolshaya* by the Russians.

mack'in-tosh, 1 mak'in-tŏsh; 2 măk'in-tŏsh, *n.* **1.** A waterproof overgarment or cloak. **2.** Thin rubber-coated cloth. [< *Charles Macintosh*, of Manchester (1766–1843), the inventor.]

mack'le, 1 mak'l; 2 măk'l. **I.** *vt. Print.* To make a blurred impression of. **II.** *n. Print.* A spot or blemish; also, a blurred impression. [< F. *macle*, < L. *macula*, spot.]

mac'le, 1 mak'l; 2 măc'l, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* (1) A twin crystal. (2) Chiastolite. **2.** A mackle. **3.** Same as MASCLE. [F.]

Mac"-Ma"hon', 1 mak"-mə"hŏ'; 2 măc"-mä"hŏn', **Marie Edmé Patrice Maurice de** (1808–1893). Duke of Magenta; a French marshal; he fought in the Crimean, Italian and Franco-Prussian wars; President of France, 1873–1879.

Mc-Mas'ter, 1 mək-mas'tər; 2 mạc-mäs'tĕr, **John Bach** (1852–). American author; *History of the People of the United States.*

Mac-Mon'nies, 1 mək-mun'iz; 2 mạc-mŏn'iz, **Frederick William** (1863–). An American sculptor living in France; statue of *Nathan Hale* in New York; *McClellan* (Washington).

Ma-comb', 1 mə-kōm'; 2 mə-cōm', **Alexander** (1782–1841). An American general in the war of 1812.

Ma'con', 1 mē'kon; 2 mā'cŏn', *n.* A manufacturing city in central Georgia; pop. 53,000.

Mā"con', 1 mə"kōn'; 2 mā"cōn', *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city, capital of Saône-et-Loire department, France; pop. 19,000. **2.** The wine produced in that region.

Mac-Pher'son, 1 mək-fər'sən; 2 mạc-fẽr'son, **James** (1736–1796). A Scottish writer and politician. See OSSIAN.

Mc-Pher'son, James Birdseye (1828–1864). A Federal general in the Civil War; killed at Atlanta.

Mac-quar'le, 1 mə-kwer'i; 2 mə-kwạr'i, *n.* **1.** A small island in the S. Pacific ocean. **2.** A river of New South Wales, Australia; length 750 m. N. W. from Blue Mountains to Darling river.

mac"ra-me', 1 mak"rə-mē'; 2 măc"ra-mā', *n.* A fringe, lace, or trimming of a peculiarly knotted thread or cord; knotted work: often used as an adjective. [< It. *macramè*, perhaps < Ar.]

Ma-crea'dy, 1 mə-krē'di; 2 mə-crā'dy, **William Charles** (1793–1873). An English tragedian.

mac'ro-, mac'r-, 1 mak'rō-, mak'r-; 2 măc'ro-, măc'r-. From Greek *makros*, long, large: combining forms.—**mac'ro-ax"is,** *n. Crystal.* The longer of the lateral crystallographic axes in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems.—**mac-ro'bi-an,** *n.* One who lives long, especially over a hundred years; a macrobiote.—**mac"ro-bi-o'sis,** *n.* Longevity.—**mac-ro'bi-ote,** *n.* One who or that which is long-lived. [+ Gr. *bios*, life.]—**mac"ro-bi-ot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to long life.—**mac'ro-cosm,** *n.* **1.** The great world; the universe: opposed to *microcosm.* **2.** The whole of any sphere or department of nature or knowledge to which man is related. [+ Gr. *kosmos*, world.]—**mac"ro-cos'mic,** *a.*—**mac'ro-dome,** *n. Crystal.* A dome parallel to the macroaxis.—**mac"ro-gam'ete,** *n. Bot.* The female of two conjugating gametes: so called from its being the larger one. Compare MICROGAMETE.—**mac"ro-gam'e-to-cyte,** *n.* The mother-cell of a macrogamete.—**mac'ro-graph',** *n.* A drawing or illustration of an object as seen with the unaided eye: opposed to *micrograph.*—**ma-crog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** Examination with the unaided eye: opposed to *micrography.* **2.** Extremely large writing, often indicative of some nervous malady.—**mac-rom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument like a sextant, for measuring distant objects by means of the telescope. [+ METER.]—**mac"ro-nu'cle-us,** *n. Biol.* A large nucleus, especially the larger of two nuclei, as in infusorians.—**mac"ro-phys'ics,** *n.* The physics of masses, or of large bodies without taking finer or molecular structure into account.—**mac"ro-phys'i-cal,** *a.*—**mac"ro-pin'a-coid,** *n. Crystal.* A finacoid parallel to the vertical and macroaxes.—**Mac"ro-pod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of marsupials, especially those having 6 sharp upper incisors and 2 larger lower ones, enlarged saltatorial hind legs, and long tail: including kangaroos, etc.—**mac"ro-po'di-an,** *a. & n.*—**mac'ro-prism, mac"ro-py'ra-mid,** *n. Crystal.* Orthorhombic or triclinic forms whose intercepts upon the macroaxis are greater than unity.—**mac"ro-scop'ic,** *a.* Visible to the naked eye: opposed to *microscopic.* [+ Gr. *skopeō*, view.] **mac"ro-scop'i-cal**†.—**mac"ro-spo-ran'gi-um,** *n. Bot.* A sporangium containing macrospores.—**mac'ro-spore,** *n.* A relatively large spore. (1) *Bot.* One of the nonsexually produced (female) spores of certain vascular cryptogams and which subsequently develops into the female gametophyte. (2) *Protis.* One of the larger of the two kinds of unlikespores.

ma'cron, 1 mē'kron; 2 mā'cron, *n.* A straight line (¯) over a vowel to show that it is long: as, ā: opposed to *breve* (˘ ◡).

mac-ta'tion, 1 mak-tē'shən; 2 mạc-tā'shon, *n.* The killing of a sacrificial victim.

mac'u-la, 1 mak'yu-lə; 2 măc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A spot, as of color on the skin; dark spot on the sun's surface; fleck; blotch. [L., spot.]—**mac'u-late.** I†. *vt.* To spot; fleck; stain. **II.** *a.* Spotted; stained.—**mac"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of spotting, or a spotty condition. **2.** The marking of a spotted animal or plant. **3.** A soiling; defilement.

mac'ule, *v. & n.* Same as MACKLE.

mad, 1 mad; 2 mạd. I†. *vt. & vi.* To madden; act madly; rave; rage. **II.** *a.* [MAD'DER; MAD'DEST.] **1.** Disordered in mind; insane. **2.** Subject to an overmastering emotion; excited intensely or beyond self-control; inflamed or infatuated, as with jealousy, terror, or grief. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] Angry; furious; enraged. **4.** Uncontrollable, as an animal through rage or disease, especially rabies. **5.** Proceeding from or indicating a disordered mind; rash; as, a *mad* project. **6.** Tumultuous or uncontrollable in movement or action: said of things; as, a *mad* torrent. **7.** Reckless; rash. **8.** Having hydrophobia. [< AS. *gemād*, *ge-* (generalizing), + *mād*, mad.] Syn.: see INSANE; VIOLENT.—**like mad,** as if mad; furiously; recklessly; as, to drive *like mad.*—**mad'dish,** *a.* Rather mad.—**mad'house",** *n.* A lunatic asylum.—**mad'ly,** *adv.*—**mad'man,** *n.* A lunatic: maniac.—**mad'ness,** *n.* Insanity. Syn.: see FRENZY; INSANITY.—**mad'stone",** *n.* [U. S.] A stone popularly supposed to cure hydrophobia.

Mad., Madm., *abbr.* Madam.

Mad"a-gas'car, 1 mad"ə-gas'kər; 2 mạd"a-gās'car, *n.* An island (228,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,512,700) off E. South Africa; French colony; capital, Tananarivo.—**Mad"a-gas'can,** *a. & n.*

mad'am, 1 mad'əm; 2 mạd'am, *n.* **1.** My lady; mistress; title of courtesy also, at the beginning of a letter. Compare SIR. See MA'AM. Where the word is used as a title or in address, the French plural *mesdames* is employed. In other cases the plural form is *madams.* **2.** [Eng.] A woman; as, she's a proud *madam.* **3.** [Slang, U. S.] The mistress of a household; as, you must ask the *madam.* [< L. *mea*, my, + *domina*, DAME.]

ma"dame', 1 mə"dōm'; 2 mä"dăm', *n.* [MES"DAMES', 1 mē"dōm'; 2 mę"dăm', *pl.*] **1.** Madam: the original French form, often

used in English, especially in the plural. In the United States, a woman who carries on business under a French style is commonly called *madame*. In France, formerly applied to princesses, now to all married women whether they have other titles or not. In England, commonly applied to any married woman of a foreign nation. The title is often assumed by female singers.

mad'cap", 1 mad'kap"; 2 mād'cāp". **I.** *a.* Wild; rattle-brained. **II.** *n.* One who acts wildly or rashly. **mad'brain"†**.

mad'den, 1 mad'n; 2 mād'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To drive or become mad; inflame with passion; enrage.—**mad'den-ing**, *pa.*

mad'der, *a. Comp.* of MAD, *a.*

mad'der, 1 mad'ər; 2 mād'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To dye with madder. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Rubia*, of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*): especially, *R. tinctorum*, an Old World perennial, somewhat shrubby and rough hairy herb, resembling the common bedstraw. **2.** A tinctorial extract from the root of the *Rubia tinctorum* and similar plants, used in dyeing and as a pigment in many lakes. The coloring principle is alizarin, now made also synthetically. [<, AS. *mædere*, madder.]

Madder.

mad'ding, 1 mad'iŋ; 2 mād'ing, *a.* Being or growing mad; delirious; raging; wild.

made, 1 mēd; 2 mād, *pa.* **1.** Fabricated; produced, especially artificially. **2.** Assured of fortune. [Pp. of MAKE, *v.*]—**made'-up"**, *a.* **1.** Artificial; fictitious. **2.** Completed; finished.

Ma-dei'ra, 1 mə-dī'rə; 2 ma-dē'ra, *n.* **1.** A Portuguese island (300 sq. m.), one of a group (the **Madeira Islands**) in the Atlantic, W. of Morocco (314 sq. m.; pop. 170,000); capital, Funchal. **2.** A wine there made. **3.** A river of Brazil, 2,500 m. (with tributaries) to the Amazon.—**Ma-dei'ran**, *a.* [DALENE.

Made"leine', Made"lon', *n.* [F.] Same as MAG**ma"de-moi-selle'**, 1 ma"də-mwə-zel'; 2 mād"de-mwā-sĕl', *n.* Miss: the French appellation for unmarried women, corresponding to *Miss:* abbreviated, Mlle. [F.]

Ma-de'ro, 1 ma-dē'ro; 2 mā-ḍē'ro, **Francisco I.** (1873–1913). A Mexican president (1911–1913) who overthrew Porfirio Díaz and was himself overthrown by Felix Díaz and Victoriano Huerta, Feb. 18, 1913; shot while on way to prison.

Mad'i-son, 1 mad'i-sən; 2 mād'i-son, *n.* **1. James** (1751–1836), the 4th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2.** A manufacturing city, capital of Wisconsin; has university; pop. 38,380.

Ma"don'a, 1 ma"dən'; 2 mā"dŏn', **Captain** (–). French military aviator in the World War; brought down 41 hostile airplanes.

ma-don'na, 1 mə-dən'ə; 2 ma-dŏn'a, *n.* **1.** My lady; signora: an old Italian equivalent of *madam*. **2.** [M-] The Virgin Mary painting or statue of the Virgin, with the infant Jesus. [It.]

Madr., *abbr.* Madras.

Ma-dras', 1 mə-drăs'; 2 ma-drās', *n.* A province and presidency (142,260 sq. m.; pop. 42,319,000) of India, or its capital, a seaport city (pop. 527,000); not including native states; area of native states, 10,084 sq. m.; pop. 5,460,000.

Mad"re-po-ra'ri-a, 1 mad"ri-pə-rē'ri-ə; 2 mād"re-po-rā'ri-a, *n. pl. Zooph.* A division (suborder) of actinozoans with a calcareous skeleton secreted by cells; madreporarian corals. [See MADREPORE.]—**mad"re-po"ral**, *a.*—**mad"re-po-ra'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

mad're-pore, 1 mad'ri-pōr; 2 mād're-pōr, *n.* **1.** A branched reef-coral; also, any perforate stone-coral. See illus. under CORAL. **2.** The animal which produces madrepore coral. **3.** Limestone consisting of fossil madrepores. [< It. *madrepora*, coral, < L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *pōros*, soft stone.] **mad"re-po'ra†.**—**mad"re-por'ic**, *a.*—**mad're-po-rite**, *a.* & *n.*

Ma-drid', 1 mə-drid'; 2 ma-drid', *n.* A cathedral and university city (pop. 652,200), capital of Spain and of Madrid province (3,084 sq. m.; pop. 958,000).

mad'ri-er, 1 mad'ri-ər; 2 mād'ri-er, *n. Mil.* A heavy beam or plank; specifically, a thick iron-plated plank covering the mouth of a petard. [F., < L. *materia*, stuff.]

mad'ri-gal, 1 mad'ri-gəl; 2 mād'ri-ğal, *n.* **1.** A shepherd's song; love-ditty. **2.** A vocal composition more elaborate than the glee, in five or six parts, set to a pastoral lyric. [F.]

ma-dro'ña, 1 mə-drō'nyə; 2 ma-drō'nya, *n.* A large, handsome evergreen tree (*Arbutus menziesii*) of northern California with shining oval or oblong leaves, dense racemes of white flowers, and dry yellow berries, eaten by the Indians.

Ma-du'ra, 1 mə-dū'rə; 2 ma-du'ra, *n.* **1.** A district in S. E. Madras presidency, British India; 8,308 sq. m.; pop. 1,933,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 134,000. **3.** An island of the Dutch East Indies in the Malay Archipelago, N. E. of Java, with adjacent small islands; a residency of Java; 2,041 sq. m.; pop. 1,494,000.

ma-du'ro, 1 mə-dū'ro; 2 mā-dų'ro, *a.* [Sp.] Matured; that is, of full strength and color: said of cigars.

mae, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] More.

Mæ-an'der, etc. Same as MEANDER, etc.

Mæ-ce'nas, 1 mī-sī'nəs; 2 mē-sē'nas, **C. Cilnius** (73?–8 B. C.). A Roman statesman; friend and patron of Horace and Vergil.

Mael'strom, 1 mēl'strəm; 2 māl'strom, *n.* **1.** A whirlpool or current off the N. W. coast of Norway. **2.** [m-] Fig., any resistless movement or influence. [< Norw. *mala*, grind, + *straum*, stream.]

mæ'nad, 1 mī'nad; 2 mē'nād, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A bacchante. **2.** Hence, any woman beside herself with frenzy or excitement. [< Gr.[L] *mainā(d-)s*, < *mainomai*, rave.] **me'nad†.**—**mæ-nad'ic**, *a.*

ma"es-to'so, 1 mī"es-tō'sō; 2 mā"ĕs-tō'so, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Majestic or majestically: a direction.

Maes'tricht, 1 mās'trixt; 2 mās'trixt, *n.* A town in the Netherlands; capital of Limburg province; chalk-quarries; sacked by the Duke of Alva, 1576; taken by Kleber, 1794; Dutch since 1839; pop. 41,030. **Maas'tricht†.**

ma-es'tro, 1 ma-es'tro; 2 mā-ĕs'tro, *n.* A master in any art, especially in music. [It., = MASTER.]

Mae'ter-linck, 1 mā'tər-liŋk; 2 mā'ter-lıŋk, **Maurice** (1862–). A Belgian dramatic poet, philosopher, and essayist; awarded Nobel prize for literature in 1911; *The Blue Bird*.

Ma'fe-king, 1 mā'fe-kiŋ; 2 mā'fe-king, *n.* A town in N. Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa; besieged by Boers, 1899–1900; pop. 2,500.

Ma'fi-a, 1 mā'fi-ə; 2 mā'fi-ä, *n.* **1.** A Sicilian secret society, originally political, that overrides the law, executing vengeance on any one who injures its members. Compare CAMORRA. **2.** A similar organization of Italians and Sicilians believed to exist in other countries. **Maf'fi-a†.**—**Ma"fi-o'so**, *n.* [-SI, *pl.*] A member of the Mafia. **Ma'fi-oše†.**

mag, 1 mag; 2 măğ, *vt.* [Slang.] To steal or sneak away with. **magg†.**

mag', *n.* [Slang.] Conversational power; chatter. [gratuity.

mag², *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A halfpenny. **2.** [Scot.] A servant's fee;

Mag³, *n.* A diminutive of MARGARET.

mag., *abbr.* Magazine, magnitude.

mag"a-zine', 1 mag"ə-zīn'; 2 măğ"a-zīn'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To store up or accumulate for future use. **2.** To edit or manage a magazine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A house, room, or receptacle in which anything is stored; a depot; warehouse; by extension, the collection of things so stored. Specif.: (1) A strong building for storing gunpowder and other military stores. (2) *Naut.* A storeroom for gunpowder aboard ship. (3) The chamber supplying fuel in a magazine stove. (4) A cartridge-chamber, as of a repeating rifle. (5) A case in which cartridges are carried. (6) A reservoir or supply-chamber in a battery, type-setting-machine, etc. **2.** A periodical publication containing stories, sketches, essays, and the like, and often illustrated. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, issued in London in 1731, was the first published. **3.** A country, district, or place, considered as a source of supply. **4.** [Rare.] A shop or store. [< OF. *magazin*, < Ar. *makhzan*, storehouse.]—**mag"a-zine'-gun'**, or **ri'fle**, a firearm fitted with a magazine; see MAGAZINE, *n.*, 1 (4).—**mag"a-zin'ism**, *n.* The occupation of magazine writers.—**mag"a-zin'ist**, *n.* A contributor to magazines.

Mag'da-len, 1 mag'də-len; 2 măğ'da-lĕn, *n.* **1.** See MARY, 5: by confusion with the unnamed penitent of *Luke* vii, 36–50, represented as a fallen woman raised to saintship. **2.** [m- or M-] A reformed prostitute. [< *Magdala*, in Galilee.] **Mag'da-lene‡.**

Mag"da-le'na, 1 mōg"də-lē'nə; 2 măğ"dä-lę'nä, *n.* **1.** A river in Colombia; length, 1,060 m. to Caribbean sea. **2. Magdalena Bay**, inlet on W. coast of Lower California; 40 m. by 12 m.

Mag'da-lene, 1 mag'də-lin *or* mag"də-lī'nē; 2 măğ'da-lĕn *or* măğ"da-lē'nē, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Mag'da-len‡**; **Mag"da-le'na‡.** D. **Mag"da-le'na**, 1 mag"də-lē'nə; 2 măğ"dä-lę'nä; F. **Made"leine'**, 1 mad"lēn'; 2 mād"lĕn'; G. **Mag"da-le'ne**, 1 mōg"də-lē'nə; 2 măğ"dä-lę'ne: Gr. **Mag-da-le'ne‡**; It. **Mad"da-le'na**, 1 mād"də-lē'nə, 2 mād"dä-lē'nä; L. **Mag"da-le'na**; Pg. Sp. Sw. **Mag"da-le'na**, 1 mōg"də-lē'nə, 2 măğ"dä-lę'nä. [See MAGDALEN.]

Mag'de-burg, 1 mōg'də-burh *or* (*Eng.*) mag'di-bŭrg; 2 măğ'de-burh *or* (*Eng.*) măğ'de-bûrğ, *n.* A commercial city in S. E. Prussia; pop. 285,855.

mage, 1 mēj; 2 māğ, *n.* A magician. [F., < L. *magus*, < Gr. *magos*, magician, ult. prob. < Zend *maz*, great.]

Ma-gel'lan, 1 mə-jel'ən; 2 ma-ğĕl'an, **Fernando** (1480?–1521). A Portuguese navigator; discovered, in 1520, the **Strait of Magellan** (370 m. long, 2½ to 70 m. wide), between South America and Tierra del Fuego.—**Mag"el-lan'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to F. Magellan.—**Magellanic clouds**, a collection of star-clusters and nebulæ near the south pole of the heavens, looking like a piece of the Milky Way. See COAL-SACK, 2.

Ma"gen"die', 1 mə-jen"dē'; 2 mä"jhän"dē', **François** (1783–1855). A French physician and physiologist.

ma-gen'ta¹, 1 mə-jen'tə; 2 ma-ğĕn'ta, *n.* **1.** A rich and somewhat glaring red coal-tar dyestuff derived from anilin: also called *aniline red* and *fuchsin*. **2.** The color given by the pigment. [F., < *Magenta*, in Italy, it having been discovered in 1859.]

Ma-gen'ta², *n.* A town W. of Milan, Italy, where French and Sardinians defeated Austrians, June 4, 1859; pop. 8,000.

Ma"gers-fon-tein', 1 mē"gərz-fen-tēn'; 2 mā"gers-fŏn-tān', *n.* A town in Orange Free State Province; scene of a battle between the Boers and the British, Dec. 11, 1899.

ma-geste'†, *n.* Majesty.

Mag'gio, Mon'te, 1 mad'jō men'tē; 2 mäd'ğō mōn'te. A mountain in northern Italy; height, 7,210 feet; scene of Italian retreat on the Trentino frontier, May 18, 1916.

Mag-gio're, Lago, *n.* A lake in N. Italy and Switzerland; 40 by 2 miles.

mag'got, 1 mag'ət; 2 măğ'ot, *n.* **1.** The larva of a fly; a footless insect-larva; a grub. **2.** A whim; fancy. [< W. *maceiad*, < *magu*, breed.]—**mag'got-pie"†**, *n.* A magpie.—**mag'got-y**, *a.* Infested with maggots; fly-blown; whimsical.

Ma'gi, 1 mē'jai; 2 mā'ğī, *n. pl.* [MAGUS, *sing.*] The priestly caste of the Medes and Persians; specif., the "wise men" of *Matt.* ii, 1. [L., *pl.* of *Magus*, < Gr. *Magos*.]—**Ma'gi-an. I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Magi. **II.** *n.* One of the Magi.—**Ma'gi-an-ism**, *n.* The creed and cult of the Magi.

mag'ic, 1 maj'ik; 2 măğ'ic. **I.** *a* **1.** Of the nature of magic; used in magic; possessing supernatural powers; sorcerous. **2.** Magical. **3.** Acting like magic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any pretended or supposed supernatural art; necromancy. **2.** Sleight of hand. **3.** Any agency that works with wonderful effect. [< Gr. *magikos*, magical, of the Magi.] Syn.: (adjective) see MAGICAL; (noun) see SORCERY.—**magic lantern**, see LANTERN.—**ma-gi'cian**, *n.* An expert in magic arts; sorcerer; wizard.

mag'i-cal, 1 maj'ı-kəl; 2 măj'ı-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by or as by magic.

Syn.: magic. The adjective *magic* is applied more commonly to the powers, influences, or practices, while *magical* is more frequently used of the effects of magic; we speak of *magic* arts, a *magic* wand, but of *magical* effect, a *magical* result: the *magic* art of Circe produced *magical* transformations of her victims. In many cases the choice between the two words is determined by euphony, or, in poetry by meter.—**mag'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ma-gilp', 1 ma-gilp'; 2 ma-gĭlp', *n.* A mixture used as a vehicle for oil-colors, usually composed of a pale drying-oil and a turpentine varnish, such as mastic. **ma-gilph'‡.**

mag"is-te'ri-al, 1 maj"ıs-tĭ'rı-əl; 2 măj"is-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy; like or befitting a master; commanding; authoritative. **2.** Hence, having an air of authority; dictatorial; oracular; pompous. **3.** Pertaining to a chemist's or alchemist's magistery. [< L. *magister,* MASTER.] Syn.: see DOGMATIC. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mag"is-te'ri-um, 1 maj"ıs-tĭ'rı-um; 2 măj"is-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The authority vested in the Church to teach dogmatically. **2.** Magistery [L.; see MAGISTERIAL.]

mag'is-ter-y, 1 maj'ıs-tər-ı; 2 măj'is-tĕr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** An authoritative statement or exposition; a magisterial decree. **2.** A fundamental master principle of nature; specif., in alchemy, the power to transmute metals or the product of transmutation; also, a panacea. **3.** *Chem.* A compound, as a precipitate, formed when two liquids are mixed and differing in character from either; a term used by the older chemists to distinguish compounds of unknown composition from known preparations, as extracts, etc., and preserved in the phrase *magistery of bismuth.* [See MAGISTERIAL.]

mag'is-trate, 1 maj'ıs-trēt; 2 măj'is-trāt, *n.* **1.** One clothed with public civil authority; an executive or judicial officer. **2.** Usually, when unqualified, a minor local justice. [<L.ᵀ *magister,* master.]—**mag'is-tra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** The office or dignity of a magistrate. **2.** The district under a magistrate's jurisdiction. **3.** Magistrates collectively.—**mag'is-tral.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Like a magistrate or magister; imperious or pedagogical; magisterial. **2.** *Pharm.* Specially compounded or prescribed; not kept in stock. **3.** Having sovereign power as a medicine. **4.** Chief; as, the *magistral* line. See MAGISTRAL, *n.*, 1. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Fort.* The line from which the positions of the various members of a fortification are determined. **magistral line‡.** **2.** *Metal.* Pulverized copper pyrites, roasted in free air, for amalgamating silver ores. **3‡.** A sovereign medicine or remedy.—**mag'is-tra-ture,** *n.* **1.** Magistracy; government. **2.** The term of a magistrate's office. **3.** Magistrates collectively.

Ma"gle-mo'si-an, 1 ma"glə-mō'zı-ən; 2 mă"gle-mō'si-an, *a.* Of or relating to the special phases or aspects of the older stone age of Europe as indicated by discoveries at Maglemose in Denmark.

mag'ma, 1 mag'ma; 2 măg'ma, *n.* **1.** Any soft, doughy mass. **2.** *Geol.* (1) The molten mass from which igneous rocks are formed. (2) The glassy base of an igneous rock. **3.** The residuum obtained after expressing the juice from fruits. [< Gr. *magma,* < *massō,* knead.]—**mag-met'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the magma of igneous rocks.

Mag'na Car'ta, 1 mag'nə kär'tə; 2 măg'na cär'ta. **1.** The Great Charter of English liberties, delivered June 19, 1215, by King John, at Runnymede, on the demand of the English barons. **2.** Any fundamental constitution that secures personal liberty and civil rights. [L.] **Mag'na Char'ta‡** [Erroneous but common form.]

Mag'na Græ'cia. Same as GRÆCIA MAGNA.

mag-na'li-um, 1 mag-nē'lı-um; 2 măg-nā'li-ŭm, *n.* An alloy of aluminum with 3 to 30 per cent. of magnesium.

mag-nan'i-mous, 1 mag-nan'ı-mus; 2 măg-năn'i-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Elevated in soul; scorning what is mean or base. **2.** Dictated by magnanimity; unselfish; as, *magnanimous* candor. [< L. *magnus,* great, + *animus,* soul.]

Syn.: see GENEROUS. **-ly,** *adv.*—**mag"na-nim'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of soul; generosity in sentiment or conduct toward others; exaltation above mean or petty motives. **2.** A magnanimous deed.

mag'nate, 1 mag'nēt; 2 măg'nāt, *n.* **1.** A person of rank or importance; a noble or grandee; one notable or powerful in any sphere; as, an industrial *magnate.* **2.** A member of the upper house of the Hungarian Reichstag. [< L.ᴸᴸ *magnus,* great.]

mag-ne'si-a¹, 1 mag-nī'shı-ə; 2 măg-nē'shi-a, *n.* *Chem.* A light, white, earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid and as a laxative, consisting of magnesium oxid (MgO). It can be made by burning magnesium or by igniting certain of the magnesium salts. [< Gr. *Magnēsia* (district in Thessaly).]—**magnesia alba,** a light, white, hydrous magnesium carbonate prepared by pulverizing the mineral magnesite, or by chemical means: used in medicine as an antacid. **magnesii carbonas‡.**—**mag-ne'sian,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing magnesium. **mag-ne'sic‡.**

Mag-ne'si-a², *n.* **1.** A town of Lydia, Asia Minor; scene of the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the two Scipios, 190 B. C.: now **Manissa.** **2.** An ancient city of Ionia. **3.** A coast district of E. Thessaly, part of which now forms a nome of Greece.

mag'ne-site, 1 mag'nı-sait; 2 măg'ne-sīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, granular, compact, vitreous, white to brown rhombohedral magnesium carbonate ($MgCO_3$).

mag-ne'si-um, 1 mag-nī'shı-um; 2 măg-nē'shi-ŭm, *n.* A light, malleable, ductile, silver-white, metallic element, used chiefly to produce a brilliant light by its combustion, as in photography. It occurs very abundantly in combination, as in magnesite and dolomite. Magnesium burns readily and decomposes steam when hot. See ELEMENT.—**magnesium light,** *n.* A brilliant and intense light obtained by the combustion of magnesium, used in signaling, photography, pyrotechnics, etc.

mag'net, 1 mag'net; 2 măg'nĕt, *n.* **1.** A body with that peculiar form of polarity found in nature in the lodestone; a body capable of exerting and being acted on by magnetic force, and attracting to itself magnetizable substances, as iron and steel. Magnets are either (1) **natural,** when, like lodestones, they are found already magnetized, or (2) **artificial,** when magnetism has been given to them by placing them in the field of another magnet or in that caused by an electric current. See ELECTROMAGNET. They are **permanent** when their magnetism remains after they have been removed from the exciting field, and they are then said to have *coercive force;* otherwise they are called *magnetic substances.*

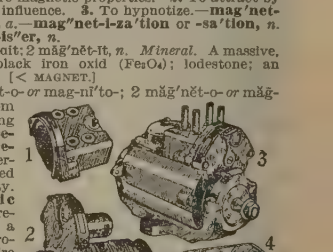
2. Figuratively, a person or thing exercising a strong attraction. [< Gr. *magnēs,* < *Magnēsia,* Thessaly.]

mag-net'ic, 1 mag-net'ık; 2 măg-nĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a magnet or magnetism. Specifically: (1) Having the properties of a magnet. (2) Magnetizable by induction. (3) Pertaining to terrestrial magnetism. **2.** Possessing personal magnetism. **3.** Pertaining to mesmerism. **mag-net'i-cal‡.**—**magnetic equator,** an irregular, unstable line on the earth's surface, encircling it nearly midway between the magnetic poles, where a free magnetic needle has no tendency to dip; the aclinic line. It coincides nearly with the geographical or terrestrial equator. See ACLINIC.—**magnetic flux,** the number of magnetic lines of force passing through a magnetic circuit.—**magnetic needle** (*Elec.*), a movably mounted magnetized needle-shaped piece of steel, the two points of which tend to point to the north and south (magnetic) poles of the earth.—**magnetic pole,** either of those points on the earth's surface where the lines of magnetic force are vertical. These do not coincide with the geographical poles and are slowly changing in position.—**magnetic pyrites,** same as PYRRHOTITE.—**magnetic reluctance or resistance** (*Physics.*), capacity for opposing magnetic induction; the resistance offered by a medium to the passage through it of magnetic force-lines.—**magnetic storm,** a sudden disturbance of the magnetic field surrounding the earth, occurring simultaneously over the whole earth and apparently connected with sun-spots.—**mag-net'ic,** *n.* A substance that has or may be given a magnetic field, as iron, steel, nickel, and cobalt.—**mag-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mag-net'ics,** *n.* The science of magnetism.

mag'net-ism, 1 mag'net-ızm; 2 măg'nĕt-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** That quality or agency to which magnetic force is due. **2.** *Physics.* The science that treats of the laws and conditions of magnetic force. **3.** The sympathetic personal quality that attracts or interests. **4.** Mesmerism.—**animal magnetism** (*Chr. Sc.*), the voluntary or involuntary action of error in all its forms; the human antipode of divine Science. MARY BAKER EDDY, *Science and Health* p. 484. [SIXTEENTH '10.]—**mag'net-ize** or **-ise,** *v. t. & i.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **1.** To develop or acquire magnetic properties. **2.** To attract by sympathetic personal influence. **3.** To hypnotize.—**mag'net-iz"a-[or -is"a-]bi(eᵊ‡,** *a.*—**mag"net-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* —**mag'net-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

mag'net-ite, 1 mag'net-ait; 2 măg'nĕt-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, granular, isometric, black iron oxid (Fe_3O_4); lodestone; an important ore of iron. [< MAGNET.]

mag'net-o-, 1 mag'net-o- *or* mag-nī'to-; 2 măg'nĕt-o- *or* măg-nē'to-. Derived from MAGNET: a combining form. **mag"net-o-elec'tric, mag"net-o-elec'tri-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by magneto-electricity. — **magneto-electric machine,** usually abbreviated to **magneto,** a machine in which the rotation of a coil of wire between the poles of a permanent magnet induces a current of electricity in the coil: widely used as a means of igniting the explosive mixtures used in internal-combustion engines, as in automobiles. **mag-ne'to-ma-chine'‡; mag-ne'to-dy'na-mo‡; mag-ne'to-gen'er-a"tor‡.**—**mag"net-o-elec-tric'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Electricity generated by the inductive action of a magnet. **2.** The science that treats of its principles and phenomena.—**mag-net'o-graph,** *n.* A recording magnetometer. [+ -GRAPH.]—**mag"net-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring magnetic intensity. [+ -METER.]—**mag"net-o-mo'tiv(eᵊ,** *a.* Acting magnetically; characterizing a force producing magnetic flux: distinguished from *electromotive.*—**mag-ne'to-scope,** *n.* An instrument designed to indicate the presence of magnetic force-lines without measuring them.



Magneto.
1. Cover. 2. Armature and distributor unit. 3. Complete machine. 4. Movable bell-shaped field magnet.
Dyke's Auto Encyclopedia.

mag'net-on-ta¹, 1 mag'net-on-tə; 2 măg'nĕt-on-ta, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, granular, isometric, black iron oxid (Fe_3O_4); lodestone; an important ore of iron. [< MAGNET.]

mag'net-o-ta², 1 mag'net-o-tə; 2 măg'nĕt-o-ta, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, granular, isometric, black iron oxid (Fe_3O_4); lodestone; an important ore of iron. [< MAGNET.]

mag-net'ron, 1 mag-net'ron; 2 măg-nĕt'ron, *n.* *Elec.* A vacuum tube in which the flow of electrons is controlled by a magnetic field.

mag'ne-ton, 1 mag'nı-ten; 2 măg'ne-tŏn, *n.* A final element of magnetism, whose relationship to magnetic phenomena is analogous to that of the electron to electricity.

Mag-nif'i-cat, 1 mag-nif'ı-kat; 2 măg-nĭf'i-căt, *n.* **1.** The hymn or canticle of the Virgin Mary, attributed by some recent critics to Elizabeth, taken from Luke i, 46–55: named from its opening Latin word; also, the music to which it is sung. It has formed a part of the vesper service of the Western Church from an early period, and in the Oriental Church is sung as a canticle. In the Anglican churches it can be used as one of the chants at evening prayer. **2.** [m-] A song of praise; a pæan. [L.]

mag-nif'i-cence, 1 mag-nif'i-sens; 2 măg-nif'i-senç, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being magnificent; the exhibition of greatness of action, character, intellect, wealth, or power; brilliant or imposing appearance; display of splendor. **2.** A title of courtesy in medieval Rome: applied also to high university officials in Germany.

mag-nif'i-cent, 1 mag-nif'i-sent; 2 măg-nif'i-çĕnt, *a.* **1.** Grand or majestic in appearance, quality, character, or action; extremely fine or good; befitting the great, as in deeds, manners, or surroundings; great in effect, promise, or import; as, a *magnificent* prospect, pearl, plan, etc.; also, exalted; imposing; as, *magnificent* language. **2.** Exhibiting magnificence; characterized by splendor: sometimes used as a title; as, a *magnificent* style of living; Solyman the *Magnificent.* [< L. *magnus,* great, + *facio,* make.] Syn.: see GRAND; IMPERIAL; KINGLY; SUBLIME.—**mag-nif'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*—**mag-nif'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Illustrious; magnificent; sumptuous. **2.** Strikingly vast or dignified; imposing. **3.** Of language, exalted; sublime; also, pompous; grandiloquent. **mag-nif'i-cal‡.** **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mag-nif'i-co, 1 mag-nif'i-ko; 2 măg-nif'i-co, *n.* **1.** A noble of the Venetian republic: an old title of courtesy. **2.** A lordly personage; one who affects state or splendor. **3.** Same as MAGNIFICENCE, 2. [It.]

mag'ni-fy, 1 mag'ni-fai; 2 măg'ni-fy, *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY"-ING.] **1.** To increase the apparent size of, as by a microscope; hence, to enlarge; exaggerate. **2.** To exalt; extol; glorify. **3.** To cause (an object or objects) to seem greater or more important in any way. **4.** To increase the magnitude of. [< L.ғ *magnifico,* < *magnus,* great; and see -FY.] Syn.: see AGGRAVATE; INCREASE; PRAISE.—**mag'ni-fi"a-bl**(eғ, *v.* That can be magnified.—**mag"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or degree of magnifying, or the state of being magnified; also, magnifying power. **2.** The act of extolling or glorifying.—**mag'ni-fi"er,** *n.* One who or that which magnifies; specif., a magnifying optical instrument.

mag-nil'o-quent, 1 mag-nil'o-kwent; 2 măg-nil'o-kwĕnt, *a.* Of bombastic, pompous style; hence, vainglorious. [< L. *magnus,* great, + *loquen(t-)s,* ppr. of *loquor,* speak.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**mag-nil'o-quence§,** *n.*

mag'ni-tude, 1 mag'ni-tiūd; 2 măg'ni-tūd, *n.* **1.** Great size or extent; grandeur; importance. **2.** *Math.* That which is conceived of as measurable. **3.** The property of having size or extent. **4.** *Astron.* The brightness of a star expressed on a scale in which the brightest are numbered one, and the faintest visible to the naked eye six. **5.** Largeness in respect to relation or effect. [< L. *magnitudo,* < *magnus,* great.] Syn.: bigness, bulk, dimension, extent, greatness, hugeness, immensity, largeness, size, vastness.—Ant.: diminutiveness, littleness, pettiness, slightness, smallness.

Mag-no'li-a, 1 mag-nō'li-s; 2 măg-nō'li-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of trees or shrubs of the magnolia family (*Magnoliaceæ*). **2.** [m-] A plant of this genus. [< *Magnol,* a Fr. botanist, d. 1715.]

Mag-no"li-a'ce-æ, 1 mag-nō"li-ē'si-ī; 2 măg-nō"li-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous trees or shrubs—the magnolia family—often aromatic, with alternate undivided feather-veined leaves, and large solitary axillary or terminal flowers with calyx and corolla colored alike, in 3 or more rows of 3 each. [< MAGNOLIA.]—**mag-no"li-a'ceous,** *a.*

mag'num, 1 mag'num; 2 măg'nŭm, *n.* A wine-bottle of twice the ordinary size; also, the quantity such a bottle will hold: usually 2 quarts. [L., neut. s. of *magnus,* great.]

Ma'gog, 1 mē'gog; 2 mā'gŏg, *n.* See GOG and MAGOG.

mag'pie, 1 mag'pai; 2 măg'pī, *n.* **1.** A garruline corvoid bird of *Pica* or a related genus, having a very long and graduated tail. The common **European magpie** (*P. pica* or *caudata*) has iridescent black plumage with the scapulars, belly, sides, flanks, and inner web of the flight-feathers white. Often tamed and taught to speak, and is noted for its thievishness. The **American m.** (*P. hudsonica*) is a variety of European magpie. *P. nuttali* is the **yellow-billed m.** of California. *Cyanopolius cooki* is the **Spanish blue m.**; a similar species (*C. cyanus*) is found in Asia. **2.** [Austral.] A crow-shrike resembling a magpie. **3.** A chatterbox; a garrulous gossip. [< *Mag,* Margaret (ult. < Gr. *margaros,* pearl-oyster), + PIE‡.] **mag'ot-pie"t.**

Magpie. 1/15

M. Agr., *abbr.* Master of Agriculture. **Agr. M.‡.**

Ma-gru'der, 1 mə-grū'dər; 2 mą-grų'dĕr, **John Bankhead** (1810–1871). An American soldier; Confederate general in the Civil War; in Mexico under Maximilian.

ma-guey', 1 mą-gwē'; 2 mä-ğwę', *n.* The American aloe (*Agave Americana*). [< Mex. *maguei.*]

Ma'gus, 1 mē'gus; 2 mā'ğŭs, *n.* Singular of MAGI.

Mag'yar, 1 med'yer *or* mag'yar; 2 mąd'yär *or* măğ'yär, *n.* **1.** A Hungarian. **2.** The Hungarian language, belonging to Ugric branch of the Finnic class of Uralo-Altaic languages.—**Mag'yar,** *a.*

Ma"ha-bha'ra-ta, 1 mā"hə-bā'ra-tə; 2 mä"hä-bä'ra-ta, *n.* An ancient Hindu epic reciting the dynastic wars of two related families over a kingdom in northern India, supposed to date from 500 B.C. Compare RAMAYANA. [Sans.] **Ma"ho-bha'ra-tam‡.**

Ma-han', 1 mə-han'; 2 mą-hăn', **Alfred Thayer** (1840–1914). An American rear admiral and naval historian; *Influence of Sea Power on History.*

Ma"ha-noy' Cit'y, 1 mā"hə-noi'; 2 mä"ha-nōy'. A mining borough in central Pennsylvania; pop. 15,600.

ma"ha-ra'ja, 1 mā"hə-rə-'jə; 2 mä"hä-rä'ja, *n.* **1.** A great Hindu prince: the title of some native rulers. **2.** A prominent religious teacher of the Hindus. [Sans.] **ma"ha-ra'jah‡.**

Ma-hat', 1 mə-hut'; 2 ma-hŭt', *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* The general principle of universal intelligence or consciousness.

ma-hat'ma, 1 mə-hat'mə; 2 ma-hät'ma, *n.* [Sans.] In theosophy or esoteric Buddhism, an adept of the highest order; literally, great-souled one: a title of respect. **ma-hat'ma-ism,** *n.*

Mah'di, 1 mā'di; 2 mä'di, *n.* The Mohammedan messiah, or one claiming the title; specif., Mohammed Ahmed (1843–1885), who led a revolt in the Sudan, 1883. [Ar.] **Mah'dee‡.**—**Mah'dism,** *n.*—**Mah'dist,** *a.* & *n.*

mah jong, 1 mā jeŋ; 2 mä jŏng. [Chin.] A game played with 108 tiles and counters with which the players build a wall endeavoring to score the highest points in doing so. The tiles are drawn and a player who draws three tiles of the same suit faces them and calls "Pung." To claim *mah jong* one must score four pungs and a *pair*—two tiles of the same suit. [Chin., sparrow; from the design on one of the tiles.]

mahl'stick", 1 mā'l'stik", mēl'-; 2 mäl'stik", mąl'-, *n.* A staff,

maul'stick", with a ball at one end, used by painters to steady the hand while using the brush. [< G. *malen,* paint, + *stock,* stick.]

Mah-moud', 1 ma-mūd'; 2 mä-mųd', *n.* **1. M. of Ghazni,** surnamed "the Great" (967–1030), sultan of Ghazni, in Afghanistan; Mohammedan conqueror; invaded India. **2. M. II.** (1785–1839), sultan of Turkey; suppressed the janizaries. **Mah-mud'‡.**

ma-hog'a-ny, 1 mə-heg'ə-ni; 2 ma-hŏğ'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A large tropical American tree (*Swietenia mahogoni*), with fine-grained, hard, reddish wood much used for cabinet work; also, the wood itself. **2.** One of various trees yielding a similar wood. [< S. Am. *mahogoni.*]

Ma-hom'ed-an, Ma-hom'et, etc. See MOHAMMEDAN, etc.

Ma-hound', 1 mə-haund'; 2 ma-hound', *n.* **1‖.** Satan; an evil spirit. **2†.** Mohammed, or a Mohammedan. **3†.** [m-] A monster; also, a pagan idol or god. [< Ar. *Muhammad,* Mohammed.]

ma-hout', 1 mə-haut'; 2 ma-hout', *n.* [E. Ind.] The keeper and driver of an elephant. [< Hind. *mahāut.*]

Mah-rat'ī, 1 mə-rūt'i; 2 mä-rät'i, *n.* The language of the Mahrattas, one of the living dialects of the Hindu class of Indic languages. **Mah-rath'ī‡; Mah-rat'ti‡.**

Mah-rat'ta, 1 mə-rūt'ə; 2 mä-rät'a, *n.* **1.** A member of an ethnic division of the Hindus in S. W. and central India, now under British rule. **2.** Same as MAHRATI. [< Hind. *Marhatā,* < Sans. *mahā-,* great, + *rāshtra,* country.] **Mah-rath'a‡.**

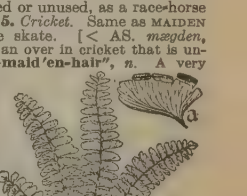
Mah-rat'ta States. A 17th century confederation of Mahratta chiefs under Sivajī; broken up by British in 1818.

Mai'a, 1 mē'ə; 2 mā'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** The eldest of the Pleiades, mother of Hermes: identified by the Romans with an old Italian goddess of spring, **Maia Majesta.** **2.** A star in the Pleiades; see PLEIADES. **Mai'a‡** [Gr.]

maid, 1 mēd; 2 mād, *n.* **1.** Any unmarried woman; virgin; girl: maiden. **2.** A female servant. **maid servant‡.** [< AS. *mæġth,* maiden.]—**Maid Marian,** or **Maid"-mar'i-an.** **1.** In the *Robin Hood Ballads,* Robin's sweetheart, who, dressed as a page, shared his fortunes in the "merry greenwood." **2.** A character in morris-dances and other ancient sports, at first a May queen, afterward a grotesque buffoon; hence, a masculine, bold, or unchaste woman. **3.** One of the dances of the morris-dancers.—**maid of honor.** **1.** An unmarried lady attendant upon an empress, queen, or princess: usually of noble birth. **2.** [U. S.] The special unmarried attendant of a bride at a wedding ceremony: distinguished from *bridesmaid.* Such attendant is called *matron of honor* if married.

mai'dan, 1 mai'dən; 2 mi'dan, *n.* [Per.] In Persia and India, a public plaza or parade-ground; hence, an open space.

maid'en, 1 mēd'n; 2 mād'n. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or suitable for a maiden. **2.** Virgin; unmarried. **3.** Initiatory; unused; untried. **4.** Of or pertaining to the first use or experience; initiatory; as, a *maiden* trip. **5.** Pure; sinless. **II.** *n.* **1.** An unmarried woman, especially if young; a maid; virgin. **2‖.** A female servant. **3.** A rude kind of beheading-machine, used in Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries. **4.** Something untried or unused, as a race-horse that has never won an event. **5.** *Cricket.* Same as MAIDEN OVER. **6.** A fish, the female skate. [< AS. *mæġden,* < *mæġth,* MAID.]—**maiden over,** an over in cricket that is unproductive of runs from hits.—**maid'en-hair",** *n.* A very delicate and graceful fern (genus *Adiantum*) with an erect black stem, common in damp, rocky woods. See illus. under ADIANTUM. **maidenhair fern‡.**—**maid'en-head,** *n.* Maidenhood.—**maid'en-hood,** *n.* The state of being a maiden. **maid'-hood‡.**—**maid'en-ly,** *a.* Befitting a maiden; gentle; modest.—**maid'en-li-ness,** *n.*—**maid'-en-ly§,** *adv.*



Maidenhair.

a, section of frond, showing the edge curled over to form the indusium.

ma-leu'tic§, 1 mē-yū'tik; 2 mā-yų'tic, *a.* Helping to bring forth ideas and truths: said of the Socratic method. See under SOCRATIC. [< Gr. *maieutikos,* < *maia,* nurse.]

ma-leu'tics§, 1 mē-yū'tiks; 2 mā-yų'tics, *n.* The art of facilitating the bringing forth of ideas from the mind of a pupil by a series of pertinent questions.

mai'gre, 1 mē'gər; 2 mā'ğer, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of flesh or its

juices: said of dishes used by Roman Catholics in abstinence. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or being a fast. [F.]

mai'gre, *n.* A marine food-fish, the European *Sciæna aquila,* 3 to 6 feet long, which drums. [< MAIGRE, *a.*] **mai'ger‡.**

mai'hem†, *n.* Same as MAIM and MAYHEM.

maik[1], 1 mēk; 2 māk, *n.* [Slang, North Eng. & Scot.] A half-penny.

maik[2], *n.* [Scot.] A mate. [< AS. *gemaca.*] **make‡.**

mail[1], 1 mēl; 2 māl, *vt.* [U. S.] To send by mail, as letters; place in a mail-box; post.—**mail'a-bl(eᴿ),** *a.* That may be sent by mail. [or armed with mail.

mail[2], *vt.* To put a coat of mail on.—**mailed,** *a.* Covered

mail[1], *n.* **1.** The governmental system for handling letters, etc.; also, the conveyance that carries such matter or the bag (**mail-bag**) in which it is placed for conveyance. **2.** Matter conveyed by post. **3.** A bag or trunk for carrying clothing, etc. [< LL.ᶜ *mala,* bag.]—**mail'-car"ri-er,** *n.* One who or that which carries and delivers the mails; specif., a postman.

mail[2], *n.* **1.** Armor of chains, rings, or scales; by extension, any kind of armor. See ARMOR. **chain mail‡.** **2.** Any strong covering or defense, as the shell of a turtle. [< L.ᴸ *macula,* spot, net.]—**coat or shirt of mail,** a hauberk.

mail[3], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Rent; especially, dues unlawfully extorted; blackmail. [< OF. *maille,* a coin, = MEDAL.] **maill‡.**

mail'man", *n.* A farmer; also, a tenant.—**mail'-pay"er,** *n.* A farmer who pays rent. [as scales.

mailed, 1 mēld; 2 māld, *a. Zool.* Having a defensive armor,

mail'er, 1 mēl'ər; 2 māl'ər, *n.* **1.** One who dispatches postal matter. **2.** A mail-boat.

mail'ing, 1 mēl'iŋ; 2 māl'iŋ, *n.* [Scot.] A rented piece of ground; farm; homestead. **mail'en‡; mail'in‡.**

maim, 1 mēm; 2 mām. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To deprive (a person or animal) of any part of the body. **2.** To mutilate; disable. **II.** *a.* Maimed. **III.** *n.* A crippling; mutilation; maiming. [< OF. *mehaigner,* maim.]—**maim'er,** *n.*

Mai-mon'i-des, 1 mai-mon'i-dēz; 2 mī-mōn'i-dēz, *n.* (1135–1204.) A Spanish Jewish rabbi, theologian, and philosopher.

main, 1 mēn; 2 mān, *n.* & *vt.* [Scot.] To moan.

main, *a.* **1.** First or chief in size, rank, importance, strength, extent, etc.; principal; chief; leading; as, the *main* building. **2.** Being concentrated or undivided; unqualified; full; as, by *main* force. **3.** *Naut.* Near or connected with the mainsail or mainmast. **4.** [Dial.] Considerable; remarkable. **5†.** Mighty; powerful; vast. **6†.** Essential; important. [< L.ᴼᶠ *magnus,* great.]—**main'-deck",** *n.* The gun-deck of a warship, or the upper deck of a merchantman.—**m. gaff-topsail,** the sail above the mainsail on a sloop or schooner.—**main'land**[1], *n.* A principal body of land; a continent, as distinguished from an island.—**main'ly,** *adv.* **1.** For the most part; chiefly. **2†.** Forcibly; strongly.—**main'mast",** *n.* The principal mast of a vessel; ordinarily, the second mast from the bow.—**m.-post,** *n.* The stern-post of a vessel.—**main'roy"al,** *n. Naut.* A sail carried on the mainroyalmast.—**main'roy"al-mast,** *n.* The upper part of the maintopgallantmast.—**main'sail",** *n.* A sail bent to the main-yard or one carried on the mainmast.—**m.-sheet,** *n.* The sheet that secures the mainsail when set.—**main'spring",** *n.* **1.** A principal spring of a mechanism, as of a watch. **2.** The most efficient cause or motive.—**main'stay",** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope from the mainmast-head forward to support the mast. **2.** A chief support or dependence.—**main'top",** *n. Naut.* A platform at the head of the mainmast and the rigging attached to it.—**main"top-gal'lant-mast",** *n. Naut.* The mast next above the maintopmast.—**main'top"mast",** *n. Naut.* The mast next above the main mast.—**main'top"sail,** *n.* A square sail bent to a yard on the maintopmast.—**m.-yard,** *n.* The lower yard on the mainmast.

main[2], *n.* **1.** (1) The great sea as distinguished from its arms; the high sea; ocean; hence, any broad extent or expanse; especially, a broad sweep of land, or the mainland as distinguished from islands: used also figuratively. (2) Specif., the Spanish main. See under SPANISH. **2.** A chief conduit-pipe or conductor, as for conveying water, gas, etc. **3.** Violent effort; strength: chiefly in the phrase **might and main.** **4.** A main road of a railway. **5‖.** The chief part; growth; bulk. **6†.** The chief or most important point. [< AS. *mægen,* power, < *mæg,* I am able.]

main[3], *n.* **1.** A match of several battles at cock-fighting. **2.** A hand or throw of dice; also, a number selected by the caster before he throws the dice in games of hazard and craps. [F., < L. *manus,* hand.]

main[4], *n.* [Scot.] A moan.

Main[4], 1 mēn *or (G.)* main; 2 mān *or (G.)* min, *n.* A river in Germany; length, 305 m. to the Rhine river.

Maine, 1 mēn; 2 mān, *n.* **1.** A State of the N. E. United States (33,040 sq. m.; pop. 768,020); capital, Augusta. **2.** A United States battle-ship, blown up in Habana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, with the loss of 260 lives. **3.** An ancient province in W. France; capital, Le Mans. Called also *Le Maine.*

Main'land[2], 1 mēn'land; 2 mān'land, *n.* One of the Orkney Islands. See POMONA.

main'or, 1 mēn'ər; 2 mān'ŏr, *n. Law.* **1.** Formerly, a thing stolen found on the thief. **2.** The act of theft. [< F. *manœuvre;* see MANEUVER.] **main'our‡; man'ner†.**

main'per-nor†, *n. Law.* A surety. **main'per-nour†.**

main'prise†. **I.** *vt.* To set (a prisoner) free on recognizance, with sureties for his appearance as required. **II.** *n. Law.* **1.** The receiving into friendly custody by his surety of one who would otherwise be imprisoned. **2.** A writ commanding the sheriff to take bail. **3.** Any one's mainpernor or mainpernors. [OF., < L. *manus,* hand, + *prehendo,* take.] **main'prize†.**

mains, 1 mēnz; 2 mānz, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The principal or home farm. [= MANSE.]

main-tain', 1 mēn-tēn'; 2 mān-tān', *vt.* **1.** To hold or keep in any particular state. **2.** To supply with means of support. **3.** To uphold by reason or argument; vindicate; also, to defend (a person). **4.** To hold possession of. **5.** To assert; affirm. **6.** To carry on or continue; as, to *maintain* a war. [< L.ᶠ *manus,* hand, + *teneo,* hold.]

Syn.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; JUSTIFY; KEEP; PRESERVE; RETAIN; SUPPORT.—**main-tain'a-bl(eᴿ),** *a.*—**main-tain'er,** *n.*—**main'te-nance,** *n.* **1.** The act of maintaining. **2.** Means of support. **3.** *Law.* The officious intermeddling in a suit, by assisting or maintaining either party, with money or otherwise.

Main"te-non', 1 mañ'tə-nōñ'; 2 mañ"te-nōñ', **Marquise de** (1635–1719). Françoise d'Aubigné; secretly married to Louis XIV. of France. [107,930. **Ma"yence'‡.**

Mainz, 1 maints; 2 mints, *n.* A fortified city of Hesse; pop.

mair, 1 mâr; 2 mȧr, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] More.

Mai"son"neuve', 1 mē"zōñ"nŭv'; 2 mā"ṣōñ"nûv', *n.* A city in Quebec, Canada; pop. 18,690. **[-ly,** *adv.*

maist, 1 mēst; 2 mȧst, *a., n., & adv.* [Scot.] Most; almost.

mais'ter, 1 mēs'tər; 2 mās'tər, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Master.—**mais'ter-ful,** *a.* [Scot.] Masterful.—**mais'trie†,** *n.* Mastery; skill. **mais'ter-y‡; mais'trise†; mais'try†.**

mai'tre, 1 mē'tr; 2 mā'tr, *n.* A master. [F.]

maize(eᶻ), 1 mēz; 2 māz, *n.* A tall and stout cultivated grass (*Zea mays*), for food and forage; also, its grain; Indian corn: called in U. S. simply *corn.* [< Sp. *maíz,* < W. Ind. *mahiz.*]

Maj., *abbr.* Major.

maj'es-ty, 1 maj'es-ti; 2 māj'ĕs-ty, *n.* [-TIES[ᶻ], *pl.*] **1.** Exalted dignity; stateliness; grandeur. **2.** [M-] A title given to reigning monarchs. [< L. *majesta(t-)s,* < *majus,* neut. compar. of *magnus,* great.]—**ma-jes'tic,** *a.* Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; royal; august. **ma-jes'ti-cal‡** [Rare]. Syn.: see AWFUL; GRAND; IMPERIAL; KINGLY; SUBLIME.—**ma-jes'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ma-jes'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

Ma-jil'ton, 1 mə-jil'tən; 2 ma-jil'ton, *n.* A family of English contortionists, tumblers, jugglers, and acrobats of the Victorian period.—**Ma-jil'to-ni-an,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Majiltons or their specialties. **2.** [Recent.] *Eng. Polit.* Characterized by unstableness and indecision; as, the *Majiltonian* policy of the Coalition Administration.

ma-jol'i-ca, } 1 mə-jel'i-kə *or* mə-yŏ'li-kə; 2 ma-jŏl'i-ca *or*
ma-io'li-ca, ∫ mȧ-yŏ'li-cä, *n.* Earthenware coated with an opaque white enamel and decorated in colors. [< *Maiolica,* for MAJORCA.] [ing of a major; strut.

ma'jor§, 1 mē'jər; 2 mā'jor, *vi.* To affect the air or military bear-

ma'jor. **I.** *a.* **1.** Greater in number, quantity, or extent. **2.** Greater in dignity or importance; of primary consideration; principal; leading. **3.** *Mus.* Standard or normal; containing a major third, sixth, and seventh: opposed to *minor, diminished,* and *augmented;* as, a *major* interval or scale. See INTERVAL. **4.** *Logic.* Designating the first premise of a syllogism, or the premise containing that term. **5†.** Being of age. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain. **2.** *Law.* One who is of age. **3.** *Mus.* The major key. **4§.** One of a leading class in a group. **5.** *Am. Univ.* The course of study in which a student specializes in any subject in order to obtain an advanced degree. [F., < L. *major,* compar. of *magnus,* great.]—**ma'jor-do'mo,** *n.* A steward, as of a royal household.—**ma'jor-gen'er-al,** *n. Mil.* An officer ranking below a lieutenant-general and above a brigadier-general.—**m. key** (*Mus.*), a key or mode characterized by the use of the major third (see THIRD), producing a cheerful or inspiring effect.—**m. tone** (*Mus.*), a whole tone or step.

Ma-jor'ca, 1 mə-jer'kə; 2 ma-jôr'ca, *n.* One of the Balearic Isles; 1,552 sq. m.; pop. 252,000. **Mal-lor'ca‡.**—**Ma-jor'can,** *a.* & *n.*

ma-jor'i-ty, 1 mə-jer'i-ti; 2 ma-jŏr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[ᶻ], *pl.*] **1.** More than half of a given number or group; the greater part. **2.** The amount or number by which one group of things exceeds another group; excess. **3.** The age at which the laws of a country permit a person to manage his own affairs. **4.** *Mil.* The rank or commission of a major. [< L.ᴸᴸ *major,* greater.]—**to go over to** (or **join**) **the majority** or **the great m.,** to die.

Ma-ju'ba Hill, 1 mə-jū'bə; 2 ma-jų'ba. A hill in N. Natal, where the Boers defeated the British, Feb. 27, 1881.

ma-jus'cule, 1 mə-jŭs'kūl; 2 ma-jŭs'cūl, *n. Paleog.* A capital letter. [< L. *majuscula,* f. of *majusculus,* somewhat larger, dim. of *major;* see MAJOR.]—**ma-jus'cule, ma-jus'cu-lar,** *a.*

mak, 1 mak; 2 māk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To make.

Ma-kas'sar, 1 mə-kas'ər; 2 ma-cās'ar, *n.* **1. Strait of,** a channel separating the islands of Borneo and Celebes. **2.** The chief town of Celebes Island; pop. 26,000.

make, 1 mēk; 2 māk, *v.* [MADE; MAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to exist; bring into being; produce. (1) To form out of nothing; create. (2) To form out of given materials; manufacture; as, to *make* a dress. (3) To form with special design or adaptation. (4) To form and put forth; compose; deliver; utter. **2.** To cause to be or become; produce by agency, influence, or instrumentality; bring about; constitute; effect; accomplish; as, wealth *makes* many men selfish. **3.** To force; induce. **4.** To make evident; cause to be or appear; as, you *make* him a fool. **5.** [Colloq.] To obtain or attain as a result of effort; procure; gain; as, how much money did he *make?* **6.** To pass over; traverse. **7.** *Naut.* To come in view of; arrive at. **8.** To decide to be; reckon. **9.** To constitute as an essential or suitable element or part; as, cotton *makes* cool clothing. **10.** To put into desired or desirable form or condition; as, to *make* a bed, one's

toilet, etc. (1) To draw up in legal form, as a will. (2) To bring to successful issue; as, his fortune is *made*; also, to render famous or independent; as, he is *made*. **11.** To bring to completion. **12.** To reach as a conclusion; conclude; think. **13**‖. To bring to bear upon; render effective or profitable. **14**‖. To purpose to do; be about; do. **15.** To train to a desired standard, as a dog. **16.** To consume (a meal). **17**†. To fasten; bar; close, as a door. **II.** *i.* **1.** To proceed in some direction; move; as, he *made* toward the door. **2.** To have effect, contribute: with *for* or *to*. **3.** To act or appear in a certain way; show oneself; as, to *make* free. **4.** To flow or rise, as water. **5**‖. To interfere; as, to meddle and *make*. **6.** To come into existence; form, as ice; appear. **7.** To begin or offer (to perform an act). **8.** To engage in the process of construction, formation, etc.; effect the construction or formation of something. **9.** To cause to assume a specified state or condition, or to do something specific. **10.** *Elec.* To complete a circuit. **11.** *Card-playing.* (1) To declare a trump. (2) To take a trick. [< AS. *macian*, make.]

Syn.: become, bring about, bring into being, bring to pass, cause, compel, compose, constitute, constrain, construct, create, do, effect, establish, execute, fabricate, fashion, force, frame, get, make out, make up, manufacture, occasion, perform, reach, require, shape. *Make* is essentially causative; to the idea of cause all its various senses may be traced (compare synonyms for CAUSE, *n.*). To *make* is to *cause* to exist, or to *cause* to exist in a certain form or in certain relations; the word thus includes the idea of *create*, as in *Gen.* i, 31, "And God saw every thing that he had *made*, and, behold, it was very good." *Make* includes also the idea of *compose*, *constitute*; as, the parts *make* up the whole. Similarly, to *cause* a voluntary agent to do a certain act is to *make* him do it, or *compel* him to do it, *compel* fixing the attention more on the process, *make* on the accomplished fact. See COMPEL; GET; PRODUCE; REACH; RENDER; (make a beginning) INITIATE; (make a butt of, make game of) MOCK; (make acquainted) INTRODUCE; (make an end) END; (make arrangements, make provision, make ready) PREPARE; (make believe, make a show) PRETEND; (make better) AMEND; (make clear, make out) INTERPRET; (make effective) EFFECT; (make known, make public) ANNOUNCE; INFORM; PUBLISH; (make prisoner) ARREST; (make sure of) KNOW; (make up) ADD; (make void) ANNUL; CANCEL; (make white) BLEACH; (make worse) AGGRAVATE.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABOLISH; BREAK; DEMOLISH.—Prep.: make *of*, *out of*, or *from* certain materials, *into* a certain form, *for* a certain purpose or person; made *with* hands, *by* hand; made *by* a prisoner, *with* a jack-knife.

—to make believe, to pretend; sham. Syn.: see PRETEND. **to m. head,** to advance; make progress; also, to gather force, as steam.—**to m. out. 1.** To find out; decipher. **2.** To establish by evidence.—**to m. sail.** *Naut.* **1.** To set sail or start out. **2.** To spread more sail.—**to m. up. 1.** To collect into a sum, mass, or aggregate; gather together. **2.** To compose, as ingredients or parts. **3.** To supply a deficiency in; as, to *make up* an amount. **4.** To bring to a definite conclusion; settle; as, to *make up* one's mind. **5.** To make good; compensate for; as, to *make up* a loss. **6.** To arrange for settlement; adjust; as, to *make up* a quarrel. **7.** To fabricate; compile; invent; as, to *make up* a story. **8.** *Print.* To arrange, as lines, into columns or pages. **9.** To enumerate; count. **10.** To rouge, powder, or prepare the face, costume, etc., as an actor, to represent suitably a character. **11.** To draw near; advance.—**make'and-break'**, *n. Elec.* A device for making and breaking a circuit.—**make'bate"**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant, Jacob's-ladder; also, a species of jasmine. **2**†. One who excites quarrels or contentions. **make'-strife"**†.—**m.-believe. I.** *a.* Pretended; unreal. **II.** *n.* A mere pretense; sham. **m.-belief**‡.—**make'game"**§, *n.* A butt of ridicule, laughing-stock.—**mak'er**, *n.* One who makes, in any sense. Specifically: (1) [M-] The Creator. (2) A manufacturer. (3) The one who signs a promissory note. (4)† A poet.—**make'shift"**. **I.** *a.* Having the character of a temporary resource. **II.** *n.* Something adopted as a temporary contrivance in any emergency.—**m.-up**, *n.* **1.** The arrangement or combination of the parts of which anything is composed; an aggregate of qualities. **2.** *Print.* The arrangement of composed type in pages, columns, or forms, as in imposition. **3.** The manner in which an actor prepares himself to assume a rôle, especially the disguising of the face.—**make'weight"**, *n.* **1.** That which is thrown into a scale to increase weight; hence, an unimportant person or thing used to fill up a deficiency. **2.** Something used in adulteration.

make[1], *n.* **1.** The manner in which parts or qualities are grouped to constitute a whole; construction; structure; shape. **2.** The operation or product of manufacture. **3.** The amount produced; yield. **4.** *Elec.* The closing or completion of a circuit. **5.** *Bridge Whist.* Same as DECLARATION, *n.*, 3.

make[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as MAIK[1] and MAIK[2].

make'fast", 1 mēk'fust"; 2 māk'fast", *n. Naut.* An iron ring or other object to which a boat is made fast.

mak'ing, 1 mēk'iŋ; 2 māk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of causing, fashioning, or constructing; workmanship. **2.** That which contributes to improvement or success; as, he has the *making* of a fine character. **3.** A quantity of anything made at one time; as, a *making* of cake; also, the ingredients required. **4**†. Composition; structure; make.

mal, 1 mal; 2 māl, *n.* Evil; ailment; malady: obsolete except in French names of diseases, as *mal de mer* (seasickness). [F.]

mal-, *prefix.* Bad; ill; evil; wrong; defective; imperfect: signifying also simple negation, and forming words directly from Latin and mediately through French: opposed to *ben-*, *bene-*, *eu-*, *ev-*. [< F. *mal-*, < L. *male-*, < *malus*, bad.]

Many words containing the prefix *mal-* are self-explaining, the prefix simply adding the meaning 'defective' or 'evil'; as:

mal"ad-ap-ta'tion	mal"as-sim"i-la'tion	mal"ex-e-cu'tion
mal"ad-just'ment	mal"con-for-ma'tion	mal-in'flu-ence
mal"ad-min'is-ter	mal"con-struc'tion	mal"nu-tri'tion

Mal., *abbr.* Malachi, Malayan.

Mal'a-bar, 1 mal'ə-bär; 2 māl'a-bär, *n.* A district in W. Madras, British India; 5,795 sq. m.; pop. 3,001,000; capital, Calicut.

Ma-lac'ca, *n.* Same as MALAKKA.

ma-la'ceous, 1 mə-lē'shus; 2 ma-lā'shūs, *a.* Designating a family (*Malaceæ*) of trees, including the apple, pear, quince, etc. See POMACEOUS.

Mal'a-chi, 1 mal'ə-kī; 2 māl'a-çī, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A minor Hebrew prophet, or the book containing his prophecies. [Heb., messenger.]

mal'a-chite, 1 mal'ə-kīt; 2 māl'a-çīt, *n. Mineral.* A green basic cupric carbonate ($CuCO_3.Cu(OH)_2$) found usually massive, rarely in crystals, and sometimes as an incrustation. It is one of the ores of copper. [< Gr.[L] *malachē*, < *malakos*, soft.]

mal"a-col'o-gy, 1 mal"ə-kel'o-ji; 2 māl"a-eōl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of mollusks. [< Gr. *malakos*, soft, + -LOGY.]

mal"a-coph'i-lous, 1 mal"ə-kef'i-lus; 2 māl"a-cōf'i-lūs, *a. Bot.* Adaptable to pollination by means of snails and slugs: said of certain flowers.

mal"a-cos'tra-can, 1 mal"ə-kes'trə-kən; 2 māl"a-eōs'tra-can, *n. pl. Zool.* Any of a division or subclass (*Malacostraca*) of crustaceans, embracing crabs, lobsters, crawfish, etc.

mal"ad-dress', 1 mal"a-dres'; 2 māl"ā-drēs', *n.* Awkwardness or rudeness in speech or manner; lack of politeness or tact.

mal"ad-min"is-tra'tion, *n.* Bad management, as of public affairs.

mal"a-droit', 1 mal"ə-dreit'; 2 māl"a-drŏit', *a.* Clumsy or blundering. Syn.: see AWKWARD. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

mal'a-dy, 1 mal'ə-di; 2 māl'a-dy, *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A disease, especially when chronic or deep-seated; sickness; illness. **2.** Mental disease; in a wider sense, any disordered condition. [< F. *maladie*, disease.] Syn.: see DISEASE.

Mal'a-ga, 1 mal'ə-gə; 2 māl'a-ga, *n.* **1.** A province in S. Spain; 2,812 sq. m.; pop. 562,336. **2.** Its capital, a seaport city, famous for its wines; pop. 153,153. **3.** A white wine resembling sherry made in Malaga, or a grape grown near Malaga, as the muscatel.

Mal"a-gas'y, 1 mal"ə-gas'i; 2 māl"a-gās'y. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar, or to its language or inhabitants. **II.** *n.* (1) *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Madagascar. (2) The dialects of Madagascar, belonging to the Malayan branch of languages. **mal"aise'**, 1 mal"ēz'; 2 māl"āg', *n.* Uneasiness; indisposition. [F., < *mal-*, MAL-, + *aise*, EASE.]

Ma-lak'ka, 1 mə-lak'ə; 2 ma-lāk'a, *n.* **1.** A peninsula in S. E. Asia; the most southern part of Asia; 70,000 sq. m. **2.** A British Crown colony on the W. coast of this peninsula; about 700 sq. m.; pop. 157,000.—**Ma-lak'kan**, *a. & n.*

Ma-lak'ka, Strait of. A channel between Malay Peninsula and Sumatra; 35 to 185 m. wide; length, 200 m.

mal'an-ders, 1 mal'ən-dərz; 2 māl'an-derş, *n. Vet. Surg.* A scaly disease on the hock and at the bend of the knee of the fore leg of a horse. [< F. *malandre*, < L. *malandria*, malanders.]

mal'a-pert, 1 mal'ə-pūrt; 2 māl'a-pērt. **I.** *a.* Bold or forward; impudent; saucy. **II.** *n.* A saucy person. [OF.]

Mal'a-prop, Mrs. A character in Sheridan's *The Rivals*, who uses words inappropriately. See MALAPROPOS.—**mal"a-pro'pi-an**, *a.*—**mal'a-prop-ism**, *n.*

mal-ap"ro-pos', 1 mal-ap"rə-pō'; 2 māl-ăp"ro-pō', *a.* Out of place; not appropriate. [< MAL- + APROPOS.]—**mal-ap"ro-pos'**, *adv.*—**mal-ap"ro-po'ism**, *n.*

ma'lar, 1 mē'lar; 2 mā'lar. **I.** *a.* Relating to or being in or near the cheek. **II.** *n.* The cheek-bone. [< L. *mala*, cheek, < *mando*, chew.]

Ma'lar[2], *n.* A lake in Sweden; 451 sq. m.

ma-la'ri-a, 1 mə-lē'ri-ə; 2 ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* **1.** Any foul or unwholesome air, as from decomposition; miasma. **2.** A disease caused by parasites, which are introduced into the system by the bite of certain mosquitoes, and invade the red corpuscles of the blood; chills and fever; malarial fever. [< It. *mal' aria*, bad air.]—**ma-la'ri-al**, *a.* Caused by or affected with malaria.—**ma-la'ri-ous**, *a.* Containing or producing malaria.

mal'ate, 1 mal'ēt; 2 māl'āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of malic acid. [< L. *malum*, apple.]

mal'ax-ate, 1 mal'əks-ēt; 2 māl'aks-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To knead to softness; soften. [< L. *malaxatus*, pp. of *malaxo*, < Gr. *malassō*, < *malakos*, soft.] **mal'ax‡.—mal"ax-a'tion**, *n.* The act of malaxating.

Ma-lay', 1 mə-lē'; 2 ma-lā'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malays. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant race in Malaysia. **2.** The language of the Malays. **3.** A variety of domestic fowl.—**Malay Archipelago**, an island group in the Indian and Pacific oceans, S. E. of Asia.—**M. Peninsula**, same as MALAKKA, 1.—**Ma-lay'an**, *a.*—**Ma-lay'sia**, *n.* Malakka and the adjacent islands.—**Ma-lay'sian. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Malaysia. **II.** *n.* A native of Malaysia. [India, related to Tamil.

Mal"a-ya'lam, 1 mal"ə-yā'ləm; 2 māl"a-yä'lam, . A dialect of

Ma-lay"o-Pol"y-ne'sian, 1 mə-lē"o-pel"i-nī'shən; 2 ma-lā"o-pōl"y-nē'shan. *a.* Of or pertaining to the brown peoples of the Indian and Pacific oceans, including Malays and Polynesians; also, belonging to or designating the language of these races.

Ma-lay' States, Fed'er-at"ed. See FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

mal'con-tent, 1 mal'kən-tent; 2 māl'con-tĕnt. **I.** *a.* Discontented, as with state affairs. **II.** *n.* A person dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs; one rebellious against authority.

Mal'den, 1 môl'den; 2 mąl'dĕn, *n.* A city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 49,110.

male, 1 māl; 2 māl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sex that begets young; masculine. **2.** Made up of men or boys. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Having stamens, but no pistil. (2) Adapted to fertilize, but not to produce fruit, as stamens. **4.** Noting some implement or object having a mate or correlative known as *female.* **5.** Indicating superiority of strength and quality of anything: distinguished from *female.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A male person or animal. **2.** A plant with only staminate flowers. [OF., < L. *masculus,* male.] Syn.: see MASCULINE.

Male"branche', 1 mal"brônsh'; 2 mäl"brănch', **Nicolas de** (1638–1715). A French Cartesian philosopher.

mal"e-dic'tion, 1 mal"i-dik'shən; 2 mäl"e-dĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** An invocation of evil; a cursing: opposed to *benediction.* **2.** Slander; the state of being reviled. [< L. *male,* evil, + *dico,* speak.] Syn.: see IMPRECATION; OATH.—**mal"e-dic'to-ry,** *a.*

mal"e-fac'tor, 1 mal'i-fak'tər; 2 mäl"e-fȧc'tor, *n.* One who commits a crime. [L. < *male,* ill, + *facio,* do.]—**mal"e-fac'tion,** *n.* A criminal deed; wrong.—**mal"e-fac'tress,** *n. fem.*

male'-fern", 1 mēl'-fûrn"; 2 mäl'-fērn", *n.* A fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) used in medicine as a vermifuge.

ma-lef'ic, 1 mə-lef'ik; 2 ma-lĕf'ic, *a.* Occasioning evil or disaster.

ma-lef'i-cent, 1 mə-lef'i-sənt; 2 ma-lĕf'i-cĕnt, *a.* Causing or doing evil or mischief; mischievous: opposed to *beneficent.* [< L. *maleficus,* < *malefacio;* see MALEFACTOR.]

Males"herbes', 1 malz"erb'; 2 mälz'ĕrb', **Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de** (1721–1794). A French statesman and minister; guillotined.

ma-lev'o-lent, 1 mə-lev'o-lənt; 2 ma-lĕv'o-lĕnt, *a.* Having an evil disposition toward others; ill-disposed. [< L. *malus,* bad, + *volo,* wish.] Syn.: see MALICIOUS.—**ma-lev'o-lence,** *n.* The state or character of being malevolent.—**ma-lev'o-lent-ly,** *adv.*

mal-fea'sance, 1 mal-fī'zəns; 2 măl-fē'sąnc, *n.* **1.** Unlawful or wrongful action. **2.** Wrong-doing in general. [< F. *malfaisance.*]—**mal-fea'sant,** *a. & n.* [organism.

mal"for-ma'tion, *n.* Any congenital irregularity in an

mal-formed', *a.* Badly formed or made; deformed.

Ma"lī"bran', 1 mo"lī"brän' *or* (*Eng.*) mal'i-bran; 2 mä"lī"brän' *or* (*Eng.*) măl'i-brăn, **Maria Felicità** (*née* Garcia) (1808–1836). A French mezzo-soprano opera-singer.

ma'lic, 1 mē'lik; 2 mā'lic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from apples. [< L. *malum,* apple.]—**malic acid,** a deliquescent crystalline compound, $C_2H_3OH(CO_2H)_2$, with a pleasant acid taste, contained in the juice of many sour fruits and some plants.

mal'ice, 1 mal'is; 2 măl'ic, *n.* **1.** A disposition to injure

mal'is", another; evil intent; spite; ill will. **2.** *Law.* A willfully formed design to do another an injury. [F., < L. *malitia,* < *malus,* bad.] Syn.: see ENMITY; HATRED.

ma-li'cious, 1 mə-lish'us; 2 ma-lĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Harboring malice, ill will, or enmity; spiteful. **2.** Resulting from or prompted by malice. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: bitter, evil-disposed, evil-minded, hostile, ill-disposed, ill-natured, invidious, malevolent, malign, malignant, mischievous, rancorous, resentful, spiteful, venomous, virulent. The *malevolent* person wishes evil to another; the *malicious* person has the desire and intent to do evil, if possible, to another. The *malign* or *malignant* spirit has a deep, intense, and insatiable hostility, such as is indicated by *rancorous* or *venomous,* with or without active desire or intent to injure. *Malign* is used of secret or mysterious evil influence, such as astrology attributes to certain aspects or conjunctions of stars or planets. *Spiteful* is a feeble word indicating the desire or intent to inflict petty exasperating annoyance or injury. Compare ACRIMONY; BITTER; ENMITY; HATRED.—Ant.: amiable, amicable, beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, friendly, good-natured, kind, kind-hearted, kindly, sympathetic, tender, well disposed.

ma-lign', 1 mə-lain'; 2 ma-līn'. **I.** *vt.* To speak evil of, falsely and maliciously. Syn.: see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having an evil disposition toward others; ill-disposed; malevolent: opposed to *benign.* **2.** Tending to injure; pernicious. [< L.^{F} *malignus,* malign.] Syn.: see MALICIOUS.—**ma-lig'nant.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or manifesting extreme malevolence or enmity. **2.** Evil in nature, or tending to do great harm; also, malcontent. (1) *Med.* So aggravated as to threaten life. (2) *Astrol.* Boding ill. **3.** Extremely heinous. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person of extreme enmity or evil intentions. **2†.** *Eng. Hist.* A Royalist during the Cromwellian epoch; a Cavalier.—**ma-lig'nan-cy,** *n.* The state or character of being malignant. **ma-lig'nance‡.**—**ma-lig'nant-ly,** *adv.*—**ma-lign'er,** *n.* One who maligns.—**ma-lig'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{2}, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being malign; violent animosity. **2.** Destructive tendency; virulence. **3.** An evil thing or event: frequently in the plural. Syn.: see ACRIMONY; ENMITY; HATRED.—**ma-lign'ly,** *adv.*

ma"lines'^{1}, 1 ma"lin'; 2 mä"lĭn', *n.* [F.] **1.** Lace made in Malines or Mechlin, Belgium. **2.** A gauze-like veiling for trimming hats.

Ma"lines'^{2}, *n.* A commercial city in N. Belgium; pop. 59,870; partly destroyed by the Germans in reprisal for alleged civilian attacks, 1914. **Mech'lin‡.**

ma-lin'ger, 1 ma-lin'gər *or* -lin'jər; 2 ma-lĭn'gĕr, *vt.* To feign sickness or inability. See MALINGERER. [< F. *malingrer,* suffer, < *mal-* (see MAL-) + OF. *haingre* (< L. *æger*), sick.]—**ma-lin'ger-er,** *n.* One who feigns sickness to shirk duty.

mal'i-son, 1 mal'i-sən; 2 măl'i-son, *n.* A malediction; curse. [OF.]

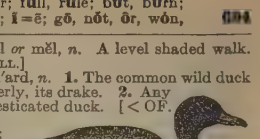
mal'kin‖, 1 mōl'kin; 2 mąl'kin, *n.* **1.** A kitchen-maid; slattern. **2.** A cat. **3.** A scarecrow. [ME. dim. of *Moll.*] **maw'kin‡.**

mall, 1 mēl; 2 mąl, *vt.* Same as MAUL.

mall^{1}, *n.* **1.** A maul. **2.** A war-hammer. **3.** The game pall-mall, or a place in which it is played. [< OF. *mal* (< L. *malleus*), hammer.]

mall^{2}, 1 mal *or* mel; 2 măl *or* mĕl, *n.* A level shaded walk. [< MALL^{1}, as in PALL-MALL.]

mal'lard, 1 mal'ərd; 2 măl'ard, *n.* **1.** The common wild duck (*Anas boschas*), or, formerly, its drake. **2.** Any wild duck. **3†.** The domesticated duck. [< OF. *malard,* < *male,* MALE.]



Mallard. 1/12

Mal"lar"mé', 1 mal"ar"mē'; 2 măl"ăr"mę', **Stephane** (1842–1898). French poet.

mal'le-a-bl(e^{F}**),** 1 mal'i-ə-bl; 2 măl'e-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being hammered or rolled out without breaking; ductile; pliant. —**malleable iron.** **1.** Cast iron that has been rendered tough and malleable by long-continued high heating and allowed to cool slowly. Called also, in the United States, **malleable pig iron‡.** **2.** Wrought iron; forged iron.—**mal"le-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being malleable. **mal'le-a-bl(e-ness**^{F}**‡.**

mal'le-ate, 1 mal'i-ēt; 2 măl'e-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED^{4}; -AT"ING.] To shape into a plate or leaf by beating; hammer. [< L. *malleus,* hammer.]—**mal'le-a'tion,** *n.*

mal'lee, 1 mal'ī; 2 măl'ē, *n.* [Austral.] Any one of several scrubby species of *Eucalyptus* of South Australia and Victoria, especially *E. dumosa* and *E. oleosa;* also, brushwood composed of such trees.

mal'le-in, 1 mal'i-in; 2 măl'e-in, *n. Chem.* A poisonous yellowish-white compound, obtained from the active metabolic products of the bacillus of glanders, used for the diagnosis of that disease. [< L. *malleus,* disease among animals.] **mal'le-ine‡.**

mal'le-muck, 1 mal'i-muk; 2 măl'e-mŭk, *n.* The southern albatross, fulmar petrel, or other nearly related bird. [< Dan. *malemuk.*]

mal'len-ders, *n.* Same as MALANDERS.

mal-le'o-lar, 1 ma-lī'o-lər; 2 mă-lē'o-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near a malleolus.

mal-le'o-lus, 1 ma-lī'o-lus; 2 mă-lē'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A hammer-shaped bony process on each side of the ankle. [< L. *malleolus,* dim. of *malleus,* hammer.]

mal'let, 1 mal'et; 2 măl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A wooden hammer or light maul. **2.** In specific uses, a light hammer, frequently of metal. **3.** A long-handled wooden hammer used in the game of croquet. **4.** A wooden-headed Malakka cane or stick used in the game of polo. [OF., dim. of *mal,* hammer.]

mal'le-us, 1 mal'i-us; 2 măl'e-ŭs, *n.* [-LE-I, *pl.*] One of the small bones of the middle ear. [L., hammer.]

Mal'lock, 1 mal'ək; 2 măl'ok, **William Hurrell** (1849–1923). An English author; opponent of socialism.

Mal-lor'ca, 1 mə-lyōr'kə; 2 mă-lyōr'cä, *n.* [Sp.] Same as MAJORCA.

mal'low, 1 mal'o, -ōz; 2 măl'o, -ōg, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the

mal'lows, genus *Malva.* The most common in the United States is the **low** or **dwarf mallow** (*M. rotundifolia*), a trailing weed with roundish leaves, small pale-pink flowers, and flat, disk-like fruit. **2.** Any plant of the mallow family; as, the Indian *mallow;* marsh*mallow.* [< Gr.$^{L+AS}$ *malakos,* soft.]—**mal'low-rose",** *n.* The rose-mallow.

malm, 1 mām *or* mēm; 2 mām *or* mąm, *n. Geol.* (1) A soft, friable, whitish limestone. (2) A whitish calcareous loam (Cretaceous), occurring in the southern counties of England. [< AS. *mealm;* cp. Goth. *malan,* grind.]

Mal"mai"son', 1 mal"mē"zôn'; 2 măl"mă"zôn', *n.* A fort N. E. of Soissons, France, on the plateau of Chemin des Dames; occupied by Germans in 1914; retaken by French, October, 1918.

Malmes'bur-y, 1 mōmz'ber-i; 2 mämz'bĕr-y, **William of** (1095–1143?). An Anglo-Saxon monk and historian. [pop. 110,940.

Mal'mö, 1 mōl'mū; 2 măl'mŭ, *n.* A seaport in S. W. Sweden;

malm'sey, 1 mōm'zi; 2 mäm'zy, *n.* A rich sweet wine made in the Canary and Madeira islands, Spain, and Greece. [< F. *malvesie,* < It. *malvasia,* < mod. Gr. *Monembasia,* Malvasia (in the Morea).]

mal"oc-clu'sion, 1 mal"ə-klū'zən; 2 mal"ŏ-clų'zhon, *n.* Faulty closure of the upper and lower teeth.

mal-o'dor, 1 mal-ō'dər; 2 măl-ō'dor, *n.* An offensive odor.—**mal-o'dor-ous,** *a.* Having a disagreeable smell, literally or figuratively; obnoxious.

Mal'o-ry, 1 mal'o-ri; 2 măl'o-ry, **Sir Thomas** (–1470?). An English knight and writer; *Morte d' Arthur.*

Mal-pi'gi, 1 mal'o-pi'gi; 2 măl-pī'gi, **Marcello** (1628–1694). An Italian anatomist and botanist.

mal-pigh"i-a'ceous, 1 mal-pig"i-ē'shus; 2 măl-pĭg"i-ā'çhŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Malpighiaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, or (rarely) herbs with hermaphrodite flowers, mostly natives of the tropics. [< MALPIGHI.]

Mal-pigh'i-an, 1 mal-pig'i-ən; 2 măl-pĭg'i-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Marcello Malpighi.—**Malpighian bodies, capsules,** or **corpuscles** (*Anat.*), a tuft of blood-vessels in the kidney.—**M. tubes** or **vessels,** the tubular portions of a vertebrate excretory organ.

Mal"pla"quet', 1 mal"pla"kē'; 2 măl"plă"kę', *n.* A village in N. France, where the English, Dutch, and Austrians under Marlborough and Eugene defeated the French, Sept. 11, 1709.

mal"po-si'tion, 1 mal"po-zish'ən; 2 măl"po-şish'on, *n.* A wrong or faulty position, as of the fetus.

mal-prac'tise, 1 mal-prak'tis; 2 măl-prăc'tis, *n.* **1.** Improper or illegal treatment, as in medicine or surgery. **2.** Improper or immoral conduct.—**mal"prac-ti'tion-er,** *n.*

malt, 1 mōlt; 2 mąlt. **I**$^{a.}$ *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause (grain) to germinate artificially, by moisture and heat, and become malt. **2.** To treat with malt or extract of malt. **3.** To be changed into or become malt: said of grain. **II.** *n.* **1.** Grain that has been artificially germinated by moisture

and heat. **2.** Malt liquor. [< AS. *mealt*, < *meltan*, melt.] —**malt'-horse"**, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull, stupid person.—**malt'ster**, *n.* A maker of or dealer in malt.—**malt'worm"†**, *n.* A drunkard; tippler.—**malt'y**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling malt. **2.** Given to the use of malt liquor. **3.** [Slang.] Drunk.

Mal'ta, 1 mȧl'tə; 2 mal'ta, *n.* A fortified British island in the Mediterranean sea (92 sq. m.; with Sozo and Comino, 118 sq. m.; pop. 228,540); capital, Valetta; ancient **Mel'i-ta.**

mal'ta-lent‖, 1 mal'ta-lent; 2 mȧl'ta-lĕnt, *n.* Ill will; malice.

malt'ase, 1 mȧlt'[*or* melt']ēs; 2 mȧlt'[*or* mȧlt']ās, *n.* Glucose.

Mal-tese', 1 mȯl-tēs' *or* -tēz'; 2 mȧl-tēs' *or* -tēz'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Malta, its inhabitants or language, or to the Knights of Malta (1530–1798). **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or natives of Malta, or the people of Malta collectively. **2.** The language of Malta. **3.** A Maltese cat or terrier.—**Maltese cat**, a cat of a bluish-gray color.—**M. cross**, an eight-pointed cross formed by four arrow-heads joining at their points.

mal'tha, 1 mal'thə; 2 mȧl'tha, *n.* **1.** A thick mineral pitch, formed probably by the drying of petroleum; also, a variety of ozocerite. **2.** Any similar preparation used by the ancients as a cement, stucco, or mortar. [L., < Gr. *maltha.*]

Mal'thus, 1 mal'thus; 2 mȧl'thŭs, **Thomas Robert** (1766–1834). An English clergyman and economist; *Essay on the Principles of Population*, 1798. See MALTHUSIAN.

Mal-thu'sian, 1 mal-thiū'zɧən *or* -si-ən; 2 mȧl-thū'zhan *or* -si-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomas R. Malthus (1766–1834), who held that population increases faster than the means of support, unless checked by famine, pestilence, war, etc., and proposed sexual restraint.—**Mal-thu'sian,** *n.*—**Mal-thu'sian-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of Malthus and his followers.

malt'ose, 1 mȯlt'ōs; 2 mȧlt'ōs, *n.* A hard, white, crystalline sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}H_2O$), formed by the action of malt on starch.

mal-treat'[4], 1 mal-trīt'; 2 mȧl-trēt', *vt.* To use ill; treat unkindly; abuse. Syn.: see ABUSE.—**mal-treat'ment**, *n.*

Mal-va'ce-æ, 1 mal-vē'si-ī; 2 mȧl-vā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A cosmopolitan order of herbs, shrubs, or trees—the mallow family—with alternate palmately nerved leaves and regular flowers. [L., fem. pl. of *malvaceus*, like mallows, < *malva*; see MALLOW.] —**Mal'va**, *n.* A genus of hairy herbs of the family *Malvaceæ*, bearing purple, red, or white flowers.—**mal-va'ceous**, *a.* Belonging to the order *Malvaceæ*.

Mal'vern Hill, 1 mal'vərn; 2 mȧl'vern. A plateau near Richmond, Va., where McClellan repulsed Lee, July 1, 1862.

mal"ver-sa'tion, 1 mal"vər-sē'shən; 2 mȧl"ver-sā'shon, *n.* Evil or corrupt conduct; misconduct, as in public office. [< L.*f* *male*, bad, + *versatio(n-)*, turning.]

mal'vol-sie, 1 mal'vɔ-si; 2 mȧl'vo-çi, *n.* Same as MALMSEY.

mam., *abbr.* Mammal, mammalogy.

ma-ma', ‖1 mə-mȧ' *or* mȧ'me; 2 ma-mȧ' *or* mȧ'ma, *n.*

mam-ma', ʃ Mother: a term of familiar address and endearment. [Repetition of infantile syllable *ma.*]

Mam'e-luke, 1 mam'ɪ-lūk; 2 mȧm'e-lūk, *n.* **1.** A member of a famous cavalry corps, originally slaves, which dominated Egypt from 1254 to 1811. **2.** [m-] A male servant in Turkey: usually a Circassian slave. **3.** [m-] Figuratively, an aggressive champion, as of the Pope. [< Ar. *mamlūk*, slave.] **Mam'a-luke†.**

Ma"metz', 1 ma"mes'; 2 mȧ"mĕs', *n.* A village in Somme, France; battle-ground in the World War, 1914–18.

ma-mey', 1 ma-mē' *or* ma-mī'; 2 mȧ-me' *or* ma-mē', *n.* **1.** (1) A tropical American tree (*Mammea americana*) bearing edible, yellow fruits, pomelo-like in size and shape. **mamey de Santo Domingo†.** (2) A fruit of this tree. **ma-mey'-ap"plet. 2.** The sapodilla. **3.** The marmalade-tree (*Lacuma mammosa*).

mam-ma'[1], *n.* Same as MAMA.

mam'ma[2], 1 mam'ə; 2 mȧm'a, *n.* [MAM'MÆ, *pl.*] *Anat.* The milk-secreting organ of a mammal; a breast, udder, or bag. [L., breast.]—**mam'mate**, *a.* Having mammæ or breasts. **mam'me-at"ed†.**—**mam'mi-fer**, *n.* A mammal. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**Mam-mif'e-ra**, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Mammalia*.—**mam-mif'er-ous**, *a.* Having mammæ or breasts; mammalian.—**mam'mi-form**, *a.* Shaped like a breast or nipple. **mam'mi-formed†.**

mam'mal, 1 mam'əl; 2 mȧm'al, *n.* A vertebrate animal whose female suckles its young. [< LL. *mammalis*, < L. *mamma*, breast.]—**Mam-ma'li-a**, *n. pl. Zool.* A class of animals whose females have milk-secreting mammæ to nourish their young, embracing man, all warm-blooded quadrupeds, seals, cetaceans, and sirenians.—**mam-ma'li-an. I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Mammalia*. **II.** *n.* A mammal.—**mam"ma-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Containing remains of mammals, as geological strata. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**mam-mal'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Mammalia*. [+ -LOGY.]

mam'ma-ry, 1 mam'ə-rɪ; 2 mȧm'a-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mamma or breast, or the mammæ.—**mammary gland**, the milk-gland, which in a woman forms the bulk of the breast or mamma. The mammary glands occur in both the male and female in all mammals; but with the male they are imperfectly developed, the secretory power being limited to the females, who thus nourish their young.

mam'mer†, *vi.* To stammer; hesitate.—**mam'mer-ing†**, *n.* A state of doubt or perplexity. **mam'mer-y†.**

mam'met, mam'met-rous, etc. Same as MAUMET, etc.

mam'mie, *n.* Same as MAMMY.

mam-mil'la, 1 ma-mil'ə; 2 mȧ-mil'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ɪ; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A nipple or teat, or some nipple-like or teat-shaped structure or protuberance. [L., dim. of *mamma*, breast.]—**mam'mil-la-ry**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mammilla or a mamma. **2.** Studded with or composed of breast-shaped or rounded protuberances or the like. **mam'mil-lar†.**—**mam'mil-late. I.** *vt.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] To shape like a breast or a nipple. **II.** *a* **1.** Having a mammilla, mammillæ, or nipple-like processes. **2.** Shaped like a nipple. **mam'mil-lat"ed†.**—**mam"mil-la'tion**, *n.*—**mam-mil'li-form**, *a.* Shaped like or resembling a mammilla. **mam'mil-loid‡.**

mam'mock. I†. *vt.* To tear as with the teeth; mangle; munch. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A fragment; scrap.

mam-mol'o-gy, 1 ma-mel'o-ɧi; 2 mȧ-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* Same as MAMMALOGY.

Man'mon, 1 mam'ən; 2 mȧm'on, *n.* **1.** The Syrian god of riches; worldliness personified. **2.** [m-] The spirit of avarice. [LL., < Syr.GR *mâmond*, riches.] Syn.: see WEALTH.—**mam'mon-ish**, *a.*—**mam'mon-ism**, *n.* Devotion to the acquisition of wealth; worldliness.—**mam'mon-ist**, *n.* One actuated by mammonism. **mam'mon-ite†.**

mam'moth, 1 mam'əth; 2 mȧm'oth. **I.** *a.* Huge; colossal. **II.** *n.* A very large extinct (Pleistocene) elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) closely resembling the Indian elephant, with coarse outer hair and close woolly under-hair and enormous tusks, usually much curved. [< Rus. *mamantă.*]

Mammoth. 1/125

Mam'moth Cave. A cave in W. central Kentucky.

mam'my, 1 mam'ɪ; 2 mȧm'y, *n.* [-MIES[Z], *pl.*] [Colloq.] Mother; mama. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A colored nurse or foster-mother of white children. **3.** [Eng.] Grandmother. **mam'mie‡.**

Ma"mo-ré', 1 mā"mo-rē'; 2 mā"mo-re', *n.* A river in Bolivia; 600 m. to Madeira river.

Ma-mu'ret-ul-a'ziz, 1 ma-mū'ret-ūl-ā'ziz; 2 mȧ-mu'rĕt-ul-ä'ziz, *n.* A former Turkish vilayet in Armenia; 12,700 sq. m.; pop. 575,200; capital, Karput.

man[1], 1 man; 2 măn, *vt.* [MANNED, MAND[5]; MAN'NING.] **1.** To supply with men; station men at, on, or in; also, of the men, to occupy; as, to *man* the yards, or the side, of a ship. **2.** To supply with strength or courage: often used reflexively. **3.** [Rare.] To accustom to the presence or handling of man; tame; as, to *man* a hawk. [< AS. *mannian*, < *man*, man.]

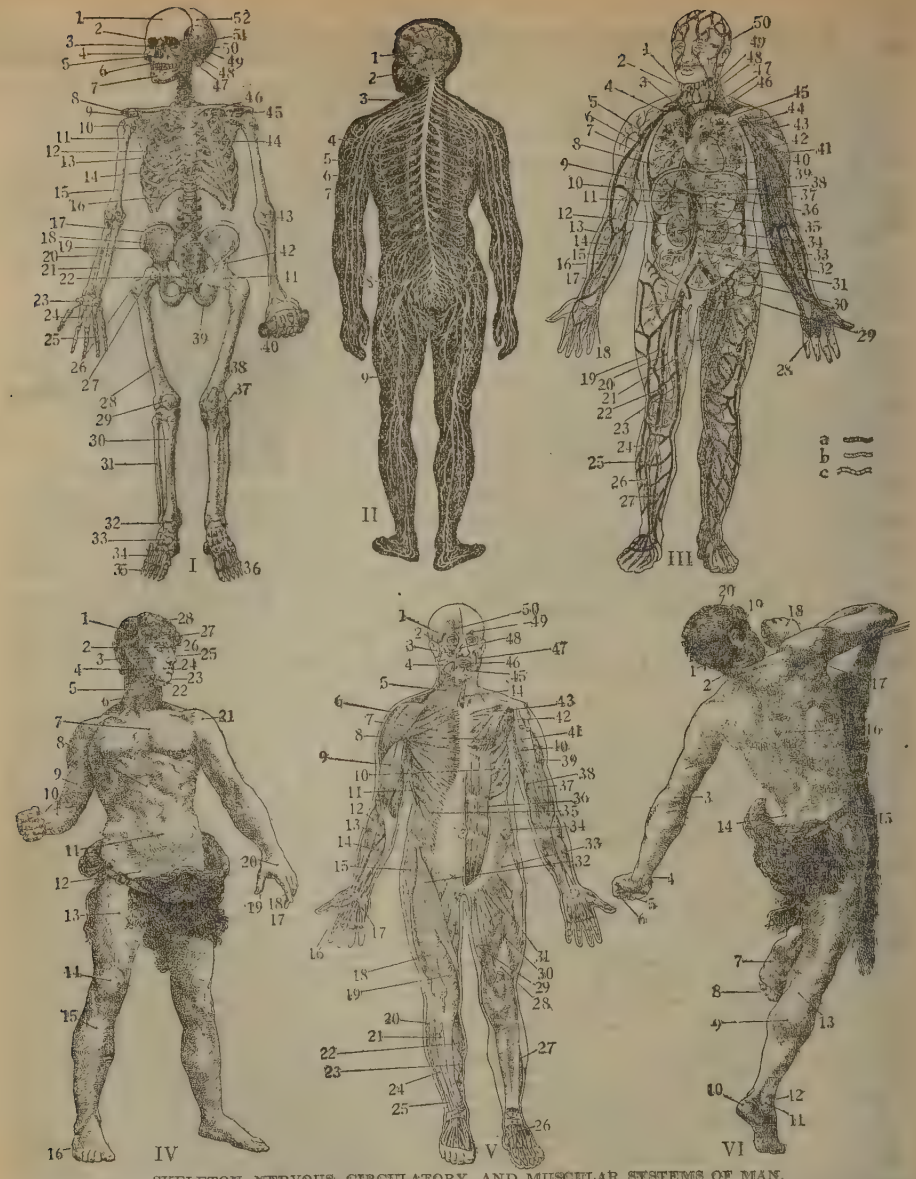
man[2], *vt.* [Scot.] Same as MAUN.

man, *n.* [MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A human being; the human race; any one, indefinitely. **2.** An adult male of the human kind: distinguished from *woman*, *boy*, and *youth:* often used adjectively; as, *man* servant. **3.** The male part of the race collectively. **4.** A male person who is manly; also, manhood. **5.** An adult male servant, dependent, or vassal. **6.** A figure, disk, etc., as in chess or checkers. **7.** Sir; fellow: a familiar address, often expressing impatience or depreciation. **8.** *Naut.* A ship or vessel: only in composition; as, a *man*-of-war; an Indiaman. **9.** A master; the one in charge; as, the *man* of the house. **10.** [Archaic or Colloq.] A husband; lover; as, *man* and wife; her *man* is dead. **11.** *Chr. Sci.* The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of mind. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 591. [STEWART '10.] **12.** [Eng. Univ.] An undergraduate. [< AS. *man*, < √ *man*, think.] Syn.: see MANKIND.—**best man**, same as GROOMSMAN. —**economic man**, in economics, an imaginary person devoid of all consideration for the rights of others and devoted only to the attainment and enjoyment of wealth.—**man'-at-arms"**, *n.* A soldier, especially of medieval times.—**man-eater**, *n.* **1.** An animal that devours, or is supposed to devour, human beings. Especially: (1) A tiger or a lion. (2) A large shark with trenchant teeth, especially *Carcharodon rondeleti.* **2.** A cannibal.—**man Friday**, a person devoted or subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant of that name; a factotum.—**man of arms†**, a man-at-arms.—**Man of Destiny**, Napoleon I.: so regarded by himself.—**Man of Sorrows**, a name supposed to allude to the Messiah (*Is.* liii, 3); hence, Jesus Christ.—**man of straw**, one put forward as an irresponsible tool or as a fraudulent surety.—**man-quelier**, *n.* A murderer; also, an executioner.—**man-rope**, *n. Naut.* A rope serving as a hand railing, as at a gangway.—**man servant**, a serving-man; adult male servant.—**man'sla"yer**, *n.* One who kills a human being, or commits manslaughter.—**man'slay"ing**, *n.* Homicide.—**man'stop"ping**, *a. Mil.* Having force sufficient to stop a man's advance: said of a bullet, especially the kind which expands. Compare DUMDUM BULLET.—**the sick man of Europe**, Turkey or the Turkish empire, as having chronic financial and political troubles and apparently nearing dissolution: an epithet which the czar Nicholas first applied in 1853.—**white man. 1.** A male of the Caucasian race. **2.** [Slang.] An honest fellow; one of the right sort.

man., *abbr.* Manège, manual.

man'a-cl(e)[5], 1 man'ə-kl; 2 măn'a-cl. **I.** *vt.* [-CL(E)D[F]; -CLING.] To put manacles on; hence, to constrain. **II.** *n.* One of a connected pair of metallic instruments for confining or restraining the hands; a handcuff: usually in the plural; hence, anything that constrains or fetters. [< L.*f* *manicæ* (pl.), handcuff, < *manus*, hand.] Syn.: see FETTER, *n.*

man'age, 1 man'ɪj; 2 măn'ag, *v.* [MAN'AGED; MAN'AG-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To control or direct the movements or working of by manipulation. **2.** To direct or conduct the affairs of; husband; to administer economically or with judgment. **3.** To guide or restrain by address; render subservient; con-



SKELETON, NERVOUS, CIRCULATORY, AND MUSCULAR SYSTEMS OF MAN.

I. *Skeleton:* 1. Frontal bone. 2. Superciliary arch. 3. Nasal bone. 4. Malar. 5. Vomer. 6. Superior maxillary. 7. Inferior maxillary. 8. Acromion. 9. Coracoid process. 10. Head of humerus. 11. Scapula. 12. Ribs. 13. Sternum. 14. Xiphoid process of sternum. 15. Humerus. 16. Floating rib. 17. Ilium. 18. Sacrum. 19. Iliac crest. 20. Ulna. 21. Radius. 22. Coccyx. 23. Carpus. 24. Metacarpus. 25. Phalanges. 26. Greater trochanter. 27. Head of femur. 28. Femur. 29. Patella. 30. Tibia. 31. Fibula. 32. Medial malcolus. 33. Tarsus. 34. Metatarsus. 35. Phalanges. 36. Ligaments. 37. Tibiofibular articulation. 38. Ligament of the kneejoint. 39. Ischium. 40. Wrist. 41. Iliofemoral ligament. 42. Inguinal ligament. 43. Elbow joint. 44. Intercostal ligament. 45. Articulation of the shoulder. 46. Clavicle. 47. Mastoid process. 48. Auditory meatus. 49. Occipital bone. 50. Zygomatic process. 51. Temporal bone. 52. Parietal bone. II. *Nervous system:* 1. Brain. 2. Cerebellum. 3. Spinal cord. 4. Nerves of the trunk. 5. Median n. 6. Radial n. 7. Ulnar n. 8. Sacral plexus. 9. Sciatic n. III. *Circulatory system: a,* Vein; *b,* Artery; *c,* Lymphatic vessel. 1. External jugular. 2. Carotid. 3. Right subclavian a. 4. Axillary a. and v. 5. Cephalic v. 6. Brachial a. 7. Basilic v. 8. Lungs. 9. Liver. 10. Portal v. 11. Stomach. 12. Kidney. 13. Radial v. 14. Median v. 15. Median basilic v. 16. Radial a. 17. Ulnar a. 18. Palmar arch. 19. Femoral v. 20. Femoral a. 21. Internal saphenous v. 22. Popliteal a. and v. 23. Great anastomatic a. 24. Anterior tibial a. 25. Peroneal a. 26. External saphenous v. 27. Posterior tibial a. 28. Lymphatic nodes. 29. Lymphatic nodes. 30. Common iliac a. 31. Intestines. 32. Descending aorta. 33. Inferior mesenteric a. 34. Renal a. and v. 35. Superior mesenteric a. 36. Splenic a. 37. Hepatic a. 38. Spleen. 39. Coronary a. 40. Inferior vena cava. 41. Heart. 42. Lymph nodes. 43. Pulmonary v. 44. Pulmonary a. 45. Arch of the aorta. 46. Left subclavian a. 47. Superior vena cava. 48. Lymph nodes. 49. Internal jugular. 50. Temporal a. and v. IV. *Parts of the body* (Front): 1. Cranium. 2. Temple. 3. Cheekbone. 4. Cheek. 5. Neck. 6. Adam's apple. 7. Chest. 8. Epigastrium. 9. Arm. 10. Fore arm. 11. Abdomen. 12. Groin. 13. Thigh. 14. Knee. 15. Leg. 16. Foot. 17. Middle finger. 18. Index. 19. Thumb. 20. Hand. 21. Shoulder. 22. Jaw. 23. Chin. 24. Mouth. 25. Nose. 26. Eye. 27. Forehead. 28. Hair. V. *Muscular system:* 1. Temporal. 2. Greater zygomatic. 3. Risorius. 4. Buccinator. 5. Platysma. 6. Deltoid. 7. Greater pectoralis. 8. Smaller pectoralis. 9. Biceps. 10. Latissimus dorsi. 11. Great serratus. 12. Pronator teres. 13. Long palmaris. 14. Shorter extensor. 15. Tensor of the fascia lata. 16. Flexor of the thumb. 17. Thenar eminence. 18. Quadriceps. 19. Internal vastus. 20. Long peroneus. 21. Anterior tibial. 22. Gastrocnemius. 23. Soleus. 24. Long extensor. 25. Short peroneus. 26. Short extensor. 27. Posterior tibial. 28. External vastus. 29. Quadriceps. 30. Flexor. 31. Pectineus. 32. Sartorius. 33. Psoas. 34. Internal oblique. 35. External oblique. 36. Abdominal rectus. 37. Anterior brachial. 38. Triceps. 39. Deltoid. 40. Coracobrachial. 41. Intercostal. 42. Subscapular. 43. Subclavicle. 44. Sternocleido mastoid. 45. Triangular. 46. Orbicular. 47. Masseter. 48. Compressor. 49. Superciliary. 50. Frontal. VI. *Parts of the body* (Back): 1. Occiput. 2. Nape of neck. 3. Elbow. 4. Wrist. 5. Little finger. 6. Ring finger. 7. Sole. 8. Toes. 9. Calf. 10. Heel. 11. Ankle. 12. Instep. 13. Hock. 14. Loins. 15. Hip. 16. Back. 17. Armpit. 18. Fist. 19. Ear. 20. Head.

trol; make tractable; break in or train, as a horse. **4.** To effect or carry out by action, effort, or skill of any kind; bring about; contrive; also, to fashion; handle. **5**‖. To train (a horse) in the exercises of a manège. **II.** *i.* To carry on, direct, conduct, or regulate business or affairs; achieve a desired result *with* or *without* something.

Syn.: see GOVERN; REGULATE.—**man'age-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**man'age-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being managed; tractable; docile. Syn.: see DOCILE.—**man'age-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*—**man'age-a-bly,** *adv.*—**man'age-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act, art, or manner of managing, controlling, or conducting. **2.** The skilful use of means to accomplish a purpose. **3.** Managers or directors collectively. Syn.: see CARE; INFLUENCE; OVERSIGHT.—**man'ag-er,** *n.* **1.** One who manages; especially, one who has the control of a business or a business establishment; a director. **2.** An adroit schemer; intriguer. **3.** A person skilled in financial or business management; usually with qualifying adjective. Syn.: see MASTER; SUPERINTENDENT.—**man'ag-er-ess,** *n.* A female manager.—**man'a-ge'ri-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a manager or management, especially of a theater.—**man'a-ge'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* In a managerial capacity or manner; in relation to a manager.—**man'ag-er-ship,** *n.*

man'age†, *n.* **1.** Management. **2.** Behavior. **3.** Manège. **4.** A riding-school. [< F. *manège*, < It. *maneggio*, horsemanship, < *mano*, < L. *manus*, hand.] **men'age**†.

Ma-na'gua, 1 mə-nä'gwə; 2 mä-nä'ġwä, *n.* **1.** A district and city in Habana province, Cuba. **2.** A town, capital of Nicaragua (pop. 60,350) on **Lake Managua**, Nicaragua; length, 40 m.

man'a-kin, 1 man'ə-kin; 2 măn'a-kin, *n.* **1.** A small tropical American bird of brilliant plumage. **2.** Same as MANIKIN. [Var. of MANIKIN.]

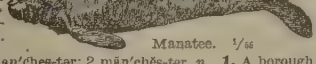
Ma-na'ma, 1 mə-nȧ'mə; 2 mä-nä'mä, *n.* A commercial town, capital of the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf; British possession; pop. 35,000.

Ma-ná'os, 1 mə-nä'ōs; 2 mä-nä'ōs, *n.* A commercial town, capital of Amazonas state, Brazil; on the Rio Negro; pop. 81,000.

Ma-nas'sas, 1 mə-nas'əs; 2 mə-nas'as, *n.* A town in N. E. Virginia; scene of the two battles of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29–30, 1862; pop. 1,300.

Ma-nas'seh, 1 mə-nas'ə; 2 mə-nās'e, *n. Bib.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A son of Joseph. *Gen.* xli, 51. **3.** A king of Judah; son of Hezekiah; restored idolatrous worship. *2 Kings*, xxi. [Heb., causing forgetfulness.]

man"a-tee', 1 man"ə-tī'; 2 măn"a-tē'. *n.* A herbivorous fish-like mammal of the Atlantic shores and rivers within the tropics; a sea-cow. [< Sp. *manati*, < W. Ind. *manatí*.]



Manatee. 1/55

Man'ches-ter, 1 man'ches-tər; 2 măn'chĕs-ter, *n.* **1.** A borough and city in Lancashire, England (pop. 730,550); center of cotton trade; terminus of the Ship Canal. **2.** A manufacturing city in S. New Hampshire; pop. 78,200; seat of St. Anselm's College. **3.** A town in N. Connecticut; pop. 18,370.

man'chet‖, 1 man'shet; 2 măn'chĕt, *n.* A small loaf of fine white bread; used also adjectively.

man'chi-neel', 1 man'chi-nēl'; 2 măn'chi-nēl', *n.* A tropical American tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) having an acrid milky juice and an apple-like fruit reputed to be poisonous. [< Sp. *manzanillo*, < *manzana*, apple, < L. *Matianus*, Matian, < *Matius*, a Roman gens.]

Man-chu'ri-a, 1 man-chŭ'ri-ə; 2 măn-chu'ri-a, *n.* A N. E. division of China (363,610 sq. m.; pop. about 20,000,000); capital, Mukden. **Man-choo'ri-a**‡.—**Man-chu',** *n.* **1.** One of a race that conquered China in 1643 and established the dynasty overthrown in 1912. **2.** The language of this race, belonging to the Mongolian branch of Uralo-Altaic languages. **Man-choo'**‡.—**Man-chu',** *a.*—**Man-chu'ri-an,** *a. & n.* **Man-choo'ri-an**‡.

man"ci-pa'tion, 1 man"si-pē'shən; 2 măn"çi-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* (1) The alienation of property by sale. (2) The formality by which a father gave his son freedom. **2**‡. Slavery. [< L. *mancipatio(n-)*, delivery, < *manus*, hand, + *capio*, take.]

man-cip'i-um, 1 man-sip'i-um; 2 măn-çip'i-ŭm, *n. Rom. Law.* The legal status of a person conveyed by the pater familias to another by the ceremony of mancipation. If emancipated from the mancipium, the person became again subject to paternal power and so remained, unless sold three times, when the authority of the pater familias ceased. See MANCIPATION.

man'ci-pl(e), 1 man'si-pl; 2 măn'çi-pl, *n.* A steward, as of an English college. [< OF. *mancipe*, < L. *manus*, hand, + *capio*, take.]

man'cus, 1 man'kus; 2 măn'cŭs, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon coin worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* or 61 cents. [AS.] **man'ca**‡; **man-cu'sa**‡.

-mancy, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *manteia*, divination, < *mantis*, prophet, < *mainomai*, rave.

Man-dæ'an, *a. & n.* Same as MANDEAN.

Man'da-lay, 1 man'də-lē; 2 măn'da-lā, *n.* A town, capital of the division of Upper Burma, N. E. British India; pop. 139,000.

man-da'mus, 1 man-dē'mus; 2 măn-da'mŭs, *n. Law.* A writ originally (in England) of royal prerogative, now a writ of right, issued by courts of superior jurisdiction and directed to subordinate courts, corporations, or the like, commanding them to do something therein specified: modified by statute from the ordinary common law form in some jurisdictions. [L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. of *mando*; see MANDATE.]

man'da-rin, 1 man'də-rin *or* man"də-rīn'; 2 măn'da-rĭn *or* măn"da-rīn', *n.* **1.** A Chinese official, either civil or military. **2.** A title used by foreigners indiscriminately.

Mandarin is not a Chinese word, but one that has come to be used by foreigners when designating any Chinese official of whatever rank. The recognized official grades under the empire were nine, each rank being distinguished by its specific official regalia, a conspicuous part of which is what is sometimes called the **mandarin-button,** which is not a button, but a jewel, often of great value, worn under precise regulation.

2. [M-] The official language of China, as distinguished from local dialects and the book language. **3.** A Chinese orange. **4.** An orange or reddish-yellow dyeing-color. **5.** An Asiatic duck. [Uit. < Sans. *mantrin*, counselor.]

man'date, 1 man'dēt; 2 măn'dāt, *n.* **1.** An authoritative requirement, as of a sovereign; a command; order; charge. **2.** *Int. Polit.* A charge, as to a nation, authorising the government administration and development of conquered territory, given by a congress or league of nations, to which the grantee is responsible. **3.** A judicial command directed to an officer of the court to enforce an order of that court; especially, a precept from an appellate court directing what shall be done by the subordinate court in an appealed case. **4.** (1) A contract of bailment by which the mandatary undertakes to perform gratuitously some service with reference to property committed to his charge. (2) In early Roman law, a contract of which one party agreed to perform certain services gratuitously for another party who agreed to indemnify him. **5.** *Canon Law.* A rescript of the Pope ordering that the person named shall have the first vacant benefice in the gift of the person addressed. **6.** *Polit. Sci.* An instruction from an electorate to the legislative body, or its representative, to follow a certain course of action. [< L. *manus*, hand, + *do*, give.] Syn.: see LAW.—**man'da-ta-ry,** *n.* One to whom a charge is given; an agent. See MANDATE, *n.*, 2.—**man-da'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who gives a mandate; a director. **2.** *Law.* A bailor of personal property; one who requests service of another in the care of the bailor's goods without compensation for the service.—**man'da-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Expressive of positive command. **II.** *n.* **1.** Same as MANDATARY. **2.** A mandate.

Man-dæ'an, 1 man-dī'ən; 2 măn-dē'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mandeans or Mandeism. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A member of an ancient sect of Gnostics, Christians of St. John, still existing in Mesopotamia, who combine Judaism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity with the ancient Babylonian worship. **2.** The Aramaic dialect used in the sacred writings of the Mandeans. [< Mandean *mandâ*, knowledge.]—**Man-**[or **Men-]de'ism,** *n.*

Man'de-ville, 1 man'dı-vil; 2 măn'de-vĭl, **Sir John** (1300?–1371?). A pseudonym of a reputed English traveler in the East who wrote marvelous stories in French, 1357–1371, translated into English early in the 15th century and who has been identified with "Jean de Bourgogne dit à la Barbe" who died in Liége in 1372.

man'di-ble, 1 man'dı-bl; 2 măn'di-bl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The lower jaw-bone, or its equivalent. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Either the upper or the lower part of the beak of a bird. (2) Either one of the upper or outer pair of jaws in an insect. (3) Either the upper or the lower part of a cephalopod's beak. (4) The operculum of a polyzoan. [< LL. *mandibula*, jaw, < L. *mando*, chew.]—**man-dib'u-lar.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by a mandible; as, the *mandibular* arch of the fetal skull. **man-dib'u-la-ry**‡. **II.** *n.* The lower jaw, or mandible.

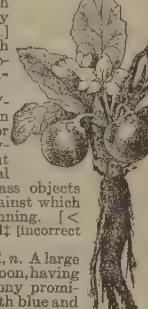
Man-din'go, 1 man-din'go; 2 măn-dĭn'ğo, *n.* [-GOS *or* -GOES, 1 -goz; 2 -ğōs, *pl.*] **1.** A kingdom on the Upper Niger, Africa. **2.** One of a negro race of the Niger region. **3.** The language of the Mandingos. **Man-din'gan**‡.—**Man-din'gan,** *a.*

man-do'la, 1 man-dō'lə; 2 măn-dō'la, *n. Mus.* A large mandolin.

man'do-lin, } 1 man'do-lin; 2 măn'do-lĭn, *n.* A stringed
man'do-line, } musical instrument with an almond-shaped body and metal strings arranged like those of a violin. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *pandoura*, a musical instrument with three strings.] See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

man-dore', 1 man-dōr' *or* man'dōr; 2 măn-dōr' *or* măn'dōr, *n.* **1.** Same as MANDOLA. **2.** A four-stringed lute.

man'drake, 1 man'drēk; 2 măn'drāk, *n.* **1.** A poisonous plant (*Mandragora officinarum*), of the Mediterranean region, with narcotic properties, or its fleshy roots; hence, a narcotic. **2.** [U. S.] A common woodland plant with narcotic qualities; the May-apple. [< Gr. *mandragoras*.] **man-drag'o-ra**‡.



Mandrake, showing Flower, Fruit and Root.

man'drel, 1 man'drel; 2 măn'drĕl, *n.* **1.** A shaft or spindle on which an object may be fixed for rotation. **2.** A smooth hard cylindrical or conical core about which wire may be coiled or metal objects forged, or metal or glass objects cast. **3.** A pattern or form against which metal-work is pressed in spinning. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *mandra*, stall.] **man'dril**‡ [incorrect form.]

man'drill, 1 man'dril; 2 măn'drĭl, *n.* A large and ferocious West-African baboon, having enormous canine teeth and bony prominences on the cheeks striped with blue and scarlet. See illus. on next page. [< MAN + DRILL[3], a West-African baboon.]

man'du-cate, 1 man'dıu-kēt; 2 măn'dū-cāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To chew; masticate. [< L. *manducatus*, pp. of *manduco*, < *mando*, chew.]—**man"du-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** Mastication. **2.** [Rare.] Eating. **3.** *Eccl.* The act of partaking of the Eucharist.

mane, 1 mān; 2 mān, *vt.* [Scot.] To bemoan.—**mane**[1], *n.* Moan.

mane[2], *n.* The long hair growing on and about the neck of

some animals, as the horse, lion, etc. [< AS. *manu*.]—**maned,** *a.* Having, or provided with, a mane.—**mane'less,** *a.*

ma-nège', 1 mə-nēzh'; 2 mă-nezh', *n.* **1.** The art of training and r ding horses. **2.** A school of horsemanship; riding school. **3.** The style and movements of a trained horse. [F.; see MANAGE, *n.*]

ma'nes, 1 mē'nīz; 2 mā'nēs, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The spirits of the dead; especially, the spirits of dead ancestors and friends. **2.** The lower world, as the home of departed spirits. [L., < OL. *manus*, good.]

Ma"net', 1 ma"nĕ'; 2 mă"ne', **Édouard** (1833–1883). A French impressionist genre- and portrait-painter.

Man'e-tho, 1 man'ĭ-thō; 2 măn'ĕ-thō, *n.* An Egyptian priest and writer of the 3d century B. C. **Man'e-thon‡.**

ma-neu'ver, ⎫1 mə-nū'vər; 2 ma-nų'ver, *vt. & vi.* [-VERED,
ma-nœu'vre, ⎭-VERD[S], -VRED; -VER-ING, -VRING.] **1.** To put through evolutions; perform military or naval evolutions. **2.** To make adroit or artful moves; scheme; intrigue. **3.** To bring into a certain situation or state, or to obtain, by a maneuver or maneuvers. **4.** [Rare.] To manipulate; conduct with craftiness.—**ma-neu'ver-er, ma-nœu'vrer,** *n.*

Mandrill. 1/25

ma-neu'ver, ⎫*n.* **1.** A move-
ma-nœu'vre, ⎭ment or change of position, as of troops or war-vessels. **2.** Any dexterous or artful proceeding. [< L.[S] *manus*, hand, + *opus*(*-eris*), work.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE.

man'ful, 1 man'ful; 2 măn'fụl, *a.* Having a manly spirit; characterized by courage and perseverance; sturdy. Syn.: see MANLY: MASCULINE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mang, 1 mąng; 2 măng, *prep.* [Scot.] Among.

Man"ga-lore', 1 mąn"gə-lōr'; 2 măn"gă-lōr', *n.* A seaport town, the capital of S. Kanara district, British India; pop. 48,000.

man'ga-nate, 1 mąn'gə-nēt; 2 măn'gă-nāt, *n.* A salt of manganic acid, such as those of sodium, potassium, and barium.

man"ga-nese', 1 mąn"gə-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 măn"gă-nēs' *or* -nēz', *n.* A hard, brittle, metallic element, used in making glass and paints. In color, it is grayish-white tinged with red; it rusts like iron, but is not magnetic; it is widely distributed (in combination) in nature, and forms an important component of certain alloys, such as manganese steel. See ELEMENT. [< L.[F·IK] *magnes*, MAGNET.]—**manganese dioxid,** same as PYROLUSITE.—**manganese spar,** rhodonite; also, occasionally, rhodochrosite.

man-gan'ic, 1 mąn-gan'ĭk; 2 măn-găn'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from manganese in its highest valence.—**manganic acid,** a hypothetical compound (H_2MnO_4) known chiefly by its salts, as potassium manganate.

man'ga-nite, 1 mąn'gə-nīt; 2 măn'gă-nīt, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A dark steel-gray to iron-black orthorhombic manganese hydroxid $MnO(OH)$. **2.** *Chem.* Any salt obtained from certain hydroxids of manganese, and regarded as an acid.

man'ga-nous, 1 mąn'gə-nus; 2 măn'gă-nūs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing manganese in its lowest valence; as, *manganous* acid.

mange, 1 mēnj; 2 mānj, *n.* An itch-like skin-disease, as of dogs; caused by parasitic mites. **the mange‡.** [< L.[OF·] *manducō*, chew.]—**man'gi-ness,** *n.*

man'gel-wur"zel, 1 mąn'gl-wûr"zl; 2 măn'gl-wûr"zl, *n.* A large-rooted beet fed to cattle. [G.]

man'ger, 1 mēn'jər; 2 mān'ger, *n.* A feeding-trough or -box, as for horses or cattle. [< F. *mangeoire*, < *manger*, eat.]

Man"gin', 1 mąn"jąn'; 2 măn"zhăn', **Charles** (1866–). A French general in World War; defeated Germans on the Aisne and the Chemin des Dames, at Verdun and Malmaison, and on the Marne, 1917–18.

man'gl(e[F1]), 1 mąn'gl; 2 măn'gl, *vt.* [MAN'GL(E)D[F]; MAN'-GLING.] **1.** To disfigure or mutilate, as by cutting, bruising, and crushing; lacerate. **2.** Figuratively, to make a blundering performance or treatment of; mar in beauty, form, or effect; botch. [< L.[AS] *mancus*, maimed.] Syn.: see REND.

man'gl(e[F2]), *vt.* To smooth with a mangle.

man'gl(e[F3]), *n.* A machine for smoothing fabrics by pressing them between rollers. [< D. *mangel*, < Gr. *manganon*, a war-engine.]

man'gler[1], 1 mąn'glər; 2 măn'gler, *n.* One who or that which mangles; specif., a meat-chopping machine.

man'gler[2], *n.* One who works with a mangle.

man'go, 1 mąn'go; 2 măn'go, *n.* [-GOES[Z] *or* -GOS[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The edible fruit of a tropical tree allied to the sumac. Some varieties are large, fleshy, and of a delicious flavor. **2.** The tree (*Mangifera indica*, family *Anacardiaceæ*) producing the fruit. **man'go-tree"‡.** **3.** A pickled green muskmelon. [< Malay *mañgga*.]

man'gold, m.-wurzel, *n.* Same as MANGEL-WURZEL.

man'go-nel, 1 mąn'go-nel; 2 măn'go-nēl, *n.* A military engine formerly used for throwing stones and other missiles. [OF., < LL. *mangonellus*, dim. of *mangonum*, < Gr. *manganon*, a war-engine.] **mag'nel‡; man'go-na‡.**

man'go-steen, 1 mąn'go-stēn; 2 măn'go-stēn, *n.* **1.** The reddish brown fruit of an East-Indian tree, about the size of an apple, having a thick, fleshy rind, and a white, juicy pulp of a delicate sweet and acid flavor. **2.** The tree (*Garcinia mangostana*) producing this fruit. [< Malay *mangusta*.]

man'grove, 1 mąn'grōv; 2 măn'grōv, *n.* **1.** A tropical tree (genus *Rhizophora*), especially *Rhizophora mangle*, which throws out many roots from the lower branches and stem, forming impenetrable thickets. **2.** A shrub of the vervain family, as the **black mangrove** and the **white m.** [< Malay *manggi-manggi*, mangrove.]—**man'grove-cuck"oo,** *n.* A cuckoo frequenting mangroves of the West Indies, Florida, etc.

man'gy, 1 mēn'jị; 2 mān'gy, *a.* [MAN'GI-ER; MAN'GI-EST.] **1.** Affected with the mange. **2.** Figuratively, poverty-stricken; squalid. **3.** [Archaic and Colloq.] Beggarly; contemptible.—**man'gi-ly,** *adv.*—**man'gi-ness,** *n.*

man'han"dle, 1 man'han"dl; 2 măn'hăn"dl, *vt.* To move by man-power without mechanical aids; hence, to handle with roughness, as in anger.

Man-hat'tan, 1 man-hat'ən; 2 măn-hăt'an, *n.* A borough of New York city, consisting of **Manhattan Island** (13½x2¼ m.) and adjacent islands; 22 sq. m.; pop. of borough, 2,284,110.—**Man-hat'tan-ese,** *a. & n.*

man'hole", 1 man'hōl"; 2 măn'hōl", *n.* An opening by which a man may enter a boiler, conduit, sewer, etc., for repairing.

man'hood, 1 man'hud; 2 măn'hood, *n.* **1.** Manly qualities collectively. **2.** The state of being of age; man's estate. **3.** The state of being a man, or a human being as distinguished from other animals or beings. **4.** Men collectively; as, the *manhood* of the nation. **5.** Manliness; courage.

ma'ni-a, 1 mē'nị-ə; 2 mā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A form of mental unsoundness, shown in hallucination, passionate emotional excitement, and delirium; often, raving insanity; loosely, insanity in general. **2.** A strong, ungovernable desire; also, colloquially, a craze; as, a *mania* for rare books. [L., < Gr. *mania*, < *mainomai*, rage.] Syn.: see FRENZY; INSANITY.

—**ma'ni-ac.** I. *a.* Maniacal. Syn.: see INSANE; VIOLENT. II. *n.* A person wildly or violently insane; a madman.—**ma-ni'a-cal,** *a.* Affected by mania; insane; raving; mad. Syn.: see INSANE; VIOLENT.—**ma-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Man'i-che"ism, ⎫1 man'ĭ-kĭ"izm; 2 măn'ĭ-cē"izm, *n.* A dualistic
Man'i-chæ"ism, ⎭religious philosophy of the Persian Manes, Mani, or Manichæus, in which light and goodness, personified as God, are represented as in conflict with chaos and evil: sometimes typified by the soul and the body respectively. taught from the 3d to the 7th century.—**Man"i-che'an** (or **-chæ'an**), *a. & n.*

man'i-cure, 1 man'ĭ-kiūr; 2 măn'ĭ-cūr. I. *n.* **1.** One whose business is the care and treatment of the hands and finger-nails. **man'i-cur"ist‡.** **2.** The care or treatment of hands and finger-nails. II. *vt. & vi.* To take care of or treat the hands and nails of; to work as a manicure. [< L. *manus*, hand, + *cura*, care.]

man'i-fest, 1 man'ĭ-fest; 2 măn'ĭ-fēst. I[A]. *vt.* **1.** To make plain to sight or understanding; reveal; display. **2.** To show the manifest concerning (a shipment, etc.). II. *a.* Plainly apparent to sight or understanding; evident; plain.

Syn.: apparent, bare, clear, conspicuous, distinct, evident, glaring, indubitable, obvious, open, overt, palpable, patent, plain, transparent, unmistakable, visible. See CLEAR; EVIDENT; NOTORIOUS; OVERT.—Ant.: concealed, covert, dark, hidden, impalpable, impenetrable, imperceptible, invisible, latent, obscure, occult, secret, undiscovered, unimagined, unknown, unseen, unthought of.—**man"i-fes-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of manifesting or making plain; the state or fact of being manifested; disclosure or display; a revelation. **2.** Hence, a public or collective act by a government or party in order to emphasize its power, determination, or special views. **3.** A revealing agency. Syn.: see MARK; SIGN.—**man'i-fest-ly,** *adv.*

man'i-fest, *n.* **1.** An itemized statement of a vessel's cargo for the information of customs officers, stating the ports of lading and destination, and giving the names of consignees, passengers, etc. **2.** Loosely, a way-bill of lading. [< L. *manifestus*, manifest.]

man"i-fes'to, 1 man"ĭ-fes'to; 2 măn"ĭ-fĕs'to, *n.* [-TOES[Z], *pl.*] A public official and authoritative declaration making announcement or explanation, of intentions, motives or principles of actions. [It.]

man'i-fold, 1 man'ĭ-fōld; 2 măn'ĭ-fōld. I[A]. *vt.* To make more than one copy of at once, as with carbon paper on a typewriter; also, to multiply. II. *a.* **1.** Of great variety. **2.** Manifested in many ways, or including many acts or elements; complex; with a qualifying word, being so in many ways or for many reasons. **3.** Existing in great abundance. **4.** *Mech.* Comprising or uniting several parts or channels of the same kind. Syn.: see COMPLEX; MANY. III. *n.* **1.** A copy made by manifolding. **2.** An aggregation. **3.** *Math.* A number of objects related under one system. **4.** A tube with one or more inlets and two or more outlets; a T branch, as in internal-combustion engines with more than one cylinder, the pipe between carbureter and engine. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**man'i-fold-er,** *n.* One who or that which manifolds; a machine or apparatus for making manifold copies, as of a document.

Man'i-hot, 1 man'ĭ-het; 2 măn'ĭ-hŏt, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American, mainly Brazilian, herbs or woody plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. *M. manihot* is the bitter cassava, and *M. palmata aipi*, the sweet cassava. Brazilian or Ceara rubber is the product of *M. glaziovii*. See MANIOC.

man'i-kin, 1 man'ĭ-kin; 2 măn'ĭ-kĭn, *n.* **1.** A model of the human body, showing its structure, as for artists' use. **2.** A dressmaker's assistant or lay figure wearing new costumes so as to display them for sale. **3.** A little man; dwarf. [< Fr. *mannequin*, < MD. *manneken*, dim. of *man*, man.]

Ma-nil'a[1], 1 mə-nil'ə *or* (*Sp.*) mə-nī'lə; 2 ma-nil'a *or* (*Sp.*) mä-nī'lä, *n.* **1.** A province of central Luzon, P. I.; 24 sq. m.; pop. 283,620. **2.** A manufacturing city, capital of Luzon and of the Philippine Islands; coextensive with the province; seat of the University of the Philippines. **Ma-nil'a‡.**—**Manila Bay,** an inlet of the China sea in W. Luzon, P. I.; length, 25 m.; width of entrance, 11 m.; scene of Commodore Dewey's victory, May 1, 1898.

ma-nil'a², 1 mə-nil'ə; 2 ma-nil'a, *n.* **1.** A cheroot made in Manila. **2.** The fiber of a tall perennial herb (*Musa textilis*) of the same genus as the banana. **Manila hemp**†. —**Manila paper,** a wrapping- and inexpensive writing-paper originally made of Manila hemp, now made of various fibers. **ma-nil'la**†. [MANILLE.]

ma-nil'la³, *n.* In the game of solo, the seven of trumps. [Cp. **ma-nille'**, 1 mə-nil'; 2 ma-nil', *n.* In the games of omber and quadrille, the highest card but one. [F., < Sp. *malilla,* perhaps < L. *manus,* hand.]

man'i-oc, 1 man'ı-ok; 2 măn'i-ŏc, *n.* Same as MANIHOT.

man'i-ple, 1 man'ı-pl; 2 măn'i-pl, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A band worn on the left arm as a vestment by the clergy of the Roman Catholic and sometimes of the Anglican Church. **2.** A subdivision of the Roman legion containing from 60 to 120 men. [OF., < L. *manipulus,* handful, < *manus,* hand, + √ *pal,* in *pienus,* full.]

ma-nip'u-lar, 1 mə-nip'yu-lər; 2 ma-nip'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to manipulation or handling. **2.** Pertaining to a maniple.

ma-nip'u-late, 1 mə-nip'yu-lēt; 2 ma-nip'yu-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT'ED²; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To operate on or work with the hands; use the hands; especially, to handle (something) dexterously or skilfully. **2.** To influence artfully the action or result of; arrange deceptively; tamper with; as, to *manipulate* voters; of stocks, to create a demand for, or depress the price of, by artificial means, as by wash sales, during transactions, etc. [< LL. *manipulatus,* pp. of *manipulo,* < L. *manipulus,* handful.]—**ma-nip"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**ma-nip'u-la"tive,** *a.* **ma-nip'u-la-to-ry**†.—**ma-nip'u-la"tor,** *n.*

Man"i-pur', 1 mun"ı-pūr'; 2 mŭn"i-pur', *n.* **1.** An Assamese native state; 8,456 sq. m.; pop. 346,200; a hilly country within which lies a valley 30 m. long. **2.** Its capital: also called Imphal; pop. 75,000.—**Man"i-pu'ri,** *n.* An Indo-Chinese native or inhabitant of Manipur.

Ma'nis, 1 mē'nus; 2 ma'nis, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Manidæ,* the only family of squamate edentates. **2.** [m-] An edentate of this genus; a pangolin or scaly ant-eater. [< L. *manes;* see MANES.]

Ma-nis'sa, 1 mə-nis'ə; 2 ma-nis'a, *n.* A manufacturing town near Smyrna, where the Romans conquered Antiochus the Great, 190 B. C.; pop. 38,000. **Ma-ni'sa**†.

Manit., *abbr.* Manitoba.

man'i-to, 1 man'ı-to, -tō; 2 măn'i-to, -tu, *n.* Among the Chip-**man'i-tou,** pewa Indians, a spirit or spiritual being; also, a fetish; an amulet. [Am. Ind.] **man'i-tu**†.

Man"i-to'ba, 1 man"ı-tō'bə; 2 măn"i-tō'ba, *n.* **1.** A province in W. Canada; 251,832 sq. m.; pop. 610,188; capital, Winnipeg. **2.** A lake in Manitoba; 120 by 25 m.—**Man"i-to'ban,** *a. & n.*

Man"i-to-woc', 1 man"ı-to-wek'; 2 măn"i-to-woc'. A city in E. Wisconsin; pop. 17,570. [pop. 12,470.

Man"ka'to, 1 man"kē'to; 2 măn"kā'to. A city in S. Minnesota;

man"kind', 1 man"kaind'; 2 măn"kind', *n.* **1.** The whole human species. **2.** Men collectively as distinguished from women. Syn.: humanity, humankind, human nature, man, men, the genus *Homo,* human race, human species. See HUMANITY.

man'like", 1 man'laik"; 2 măn'lik", *a.* Like a man; having the qualities proper (1) to the human race, (2) to the male sex, or (3) to manly character. Syn.: see MANLY; MASCULINE.

man'ly, 1 man'lı; 2 măn'ly, *a.* [MAN'LI-ER; MAN'LI-EST.] Possessing the characteristics of a true man, as strength, frankness, and intrepidity.

Syn.: manful, manlike, mannish. *Manlike* may mean only having the outward appearance or semblance of a man, or it may be substantially equivalent to *manly. Manly* refers to all the qualities and traits worthy of a man; *manful* especially to the valor and prowess that become a man; we speak of a *manful* struggle; *manly* decision; we say *manly* gentleness, or tenderness; we could not say *manful* tenderness. *Mannish* is a depreciatory word referring to the mimicry or parade of some superficial qualities of manhood; as, a *mannish* boy or woman. See MASCULINE.—**man'li-ly,** *adv.* **man'li-ness,** *n.*

Mann, 1 man; 2 măn, *n.* **1. Horace** (1796–1859), an American lawyer, philanthropist, writer, and educator. **2. James Robert** (1856–), an American lawyer; U. S. congressman, introduced **Mann Act** (*U. S. Polit.*), a bill prohibiting the interstate transportation of women and girls for immoral purposes, enacted by Congress in June, 1910. **White-slave Act**†.

man'na, 1 man'ə; 2 măn'a, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Hist.* The divinely supplied food on which the Israelites subsisted in the wilderness; hence, spiritual nourishment. **2.** A sweetish substance obtained from incisions in the stems of various trees or shrubs, especially the stems of the manna-ashes (*Fraxinus ornus* and *F. rotundifolia*) of southern Europe. It is a mild laxative. [< Gr. *manna,* < Heb. *mān,* manna.]—**manna sugar,** same as MANNITE.

man'ne-quin, *n.* [F.] See MANIKIN, 2.

man'ner¹, 1 man'ər; 2 măn'er, *n.* **1.** The way of doing anything; method of procedure; mode. **2.** The demeanor or bearing peculiar to one; personal carriage; mien; address. **3.** *pl.* General modes of life or conduct; especially, social behavior: when unqualified, often signifying polite, civil, or well-bred behavior. **4.** Usual or ordinary practise; habit; custom; also, characteristic style in literature or art. **5.** Sort or kind: often plural in sense. **6.** Character; guise. [< F. *manière,* < *main,* hand.] Syn.: appearance, aspect, carriage, demeanor, deportment, fashion, habit, look, method, mien, mode, practise, style, way. See ADDRESS; AIR²; BEHAVIOR; CUSTOM; SYSTEM.—**to the manner born,** familiar with something from birth: often improperly *manor.*—**man'nered,** *a.* **1.** Having manners or polite ways: in compounds, noting manners of a particular kind. **2.** Characterized or affected by mannerism.—**man'ner-ism,** *n.* Adherence to one manner, style, or peculiarity.—**man'ner-ist,** *n.* A person addicted to mannerism: specif., one belonging to a school of Italian painters of the 16th and 17th centuries, who unduly emphasized the style of Michelangelo and others.—**man'ner-less,** *a.* Lacking manners; ill-mannered.—**man'ner-ly. I.** *a.* Well-behaved; polite. **II.** *adv.* With good manners; politely.—**man'ner-li-ness,** *n.*

man'ner²†, *n.* Same as MANOR. **man'ner-y**†.

Mann'heim, 1 man'haim; 2 măn'him, *n.* A commercial and manufacturing town on the Rhine in N. Baden; pop. 229,580.

man'ni-kin, *n.* Same as MANIKIN.

Man'ning, 1 man'ıŋ; 2 măn'ing, *n.* **1. Henry Edward** (1808–1892), an English cardinal, writer, and reformer. **2. William Thomas** (1866–), an American Episcopalian divine; Bishop of New York since 1921.

man'nish, 1 man'ish; 2 măn'ish, *a.* Resembling, characteristic of, or suitable to a man; aping manhood; masculine; as a woman. Syn.: see MANLY; MASCULINE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

man'nite, 1 man'ait; 2 măn'it, *n.* A slightly sweet crystalline compound ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), found widely distributed in nature, as in celery, sponges, sea-grasses, and especially in the dried sap of the flowering ash. [< MANNA.] **man'ni-tol**†.—**man-nit'ic,** *a.*

Man'nock, 1 man'ok; 2 măn'ok, **Edward** (–1918), British major and military aviator; killed in action; brought down 58 hostile air-planes.

man'nose, 1 man'ōs; 2 măn'ōs, *n. Chem.* A hexose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) obtained from the sugar-mannite by hydrolysis. [< MANNA.]

ma-nœu'ver, ma-nœu'vre. Same as MANEUVER.

man'of-war', *n.* [MEN'OF-WAR', *pl.*] A vessel armed for active hostilities belonging to a military marine.—**man-of-war bird** or **hawk. 1.** A frigate-bird. **2.** A skua or albatross.

ma-nom'e-ter, 1 mə-nom'ı-tər; 2 ma-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring elastic pressure, as of gases: usually a U tube. [< Gr. *manos,* rare, + *metron,* measure.]—**man"o-met'ric,** *a.* **man"o-met'ri-cal**†.—**manometric flames,** tongues of flame seen on viewing in a rotating mirror a gas-flame pulsating by rapid alternation of pressure due to the action of sound-waves on the gas that supplies it.

Ma"non' Les"caut', 1 ma"nōñ' les"kō'; 2 mă"nōñ' lĕs"cō'. In the Abbé Prevost's *Histoire du Chevalier Des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut,* the heroine of a story of seduction, faithlessness, transportation, and death. Replete with pathos, and one of the greatest of French novels, it is the theme of operas by Balfe (1836), Auber (1856), Massenet (1884), and Puccini (1893).

man'or, 1 man'ər *or* -ōr; 2 măn'or, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A nobleman's or gentleman's landed estate. Specif.: (1) In old English law, a tract or district of land granted by the king to one as lord, with authority to exercise jurisdiction over it by a court-baron. (2) In Anglo-Saxon times, a thane's or lord's estate, composed of the land and of a part of the agricultural capital employed to till it, as well as the laborers, beasts, implements, etc., and having on it a community of serfs or villeins; later, an estate complying with the minimum requirements entitling the lord of the manor to hold a court-baron. **2.** [U. S.] A tract of land originally granted as a manor and let by the proprietor to tenants in perpetuity or for a long term. [< F. *manior,* < L. *maneo,* dwell.]

Syn.: see HOUSE.—**man'or-house",** *n.* The residence of the lord of the manor. **man'or-seat"**†.—**ma-no'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a manor.

man'sard, 1 man'sərd; 2 măn'särd, *n.* **1.** A roof with a double pitch on all sides. **man'sard roof**†. **2.** A room within such a roof; an attic. [< *Mansard* (1645–1708), a French architect.]

manse, 1 mans; 2 măns, *n.* **1.** A clergyman's house, as in the Scottish Presbyterian churches; a parsonage. **2.** A landholder's residence. [OF., < LL. *mansa,* < L. *maneo,* dwell.]

Mans'field, 1 manz'fild; 2 mănz'fēld, *n.* **1. Richard** (1857–1907), an English-American actor; *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.* **2. William Murray, 1st Earl of** (1705–1793), a Lord Chief Justice of England; recognized as the founder of English mercantile law. **3.** A peak in the Green Mountains; height, 4,430 ft.

man'sion, 1 man'shən; 2 măn'shon, *n.* **1.** A large or handsome dwelling; specif., the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house. **2.** *Astrol.* One of the 12 divisions of the heavens; a house. **3.** According to Oriental and medieval astronomers, one of the 28 divisions of the heavens occupied by the moon on successive days. **4.** [Poet. or Obs.] Any place of abode. **5‖.** A small compartment, abode, or dwelling in a larger house or enclosure: chiefly in *pl.* [OF., < L. *mansio(n-),* dwelling.] Syn.: see HOUSE.—**man'sion-house",** *n.* **1†.** The house in which one resides; a dwelling-house: especially, a stately residence; mansion. **2.** [M-] Specif., in England, the official residence of a lord mayor, as in London and some other cities.—**man'sion-ry**†, *n.* An abiding; residence.

man'slaugh"ter, 1 man'slē"tər; 2 măn'sla"ter, *n.* The killing of man by man; esp., such killing without malice.

man'sue-tude‖, 1 man'swı-tūd; 2 măn'swe-tūd, *n.* Accustomed gentleness or mildness; tameness.

man'swear", 1 man'swār'; 2 măn'swār', *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] To swear falsely; commit perjury; also, to forswear.—**man'sworn",** *pp.* Perjured. [n. Stammering.—**mant'er,** *n.*

mant, 1 mūnt; 2 mănt. **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To stammer; stutter. **II.**

man'ta, 1 man'tə; 2 măn'ta, *n.* **1.** A coarse cotton cloth used by the lower classes of Spanish America for clothing; specif., a woman's shawl or other article of clothing made of such material; also, in the Rocky Mountains, the canvas covering of the load of a pack-animal. **2.** A devil-fish or gigantic ray; specif. [M-], a genus of rays. See illus. under DEVIL-FISH. **3†.** *Mil.* A mantelet. [See MANTLE, *n.*]

man'teau, 1 man'to *or* (F.) mun"tō'; 2 măn'to *or* (F.) măn"tō', *n.* [MAN'TEAUS, 1 -tōz; 2 -tōz, or -TEAUX, 1 -tō'; 2 -tō', *pl.*] **1.** A cloak or mantle worn by women; any mantle. **2†.** A woman's gown. [F. (OF. *mantel*): see MANTLE, *n.*]

Man-te'gna, 1 man-tē'nyą; 2 măn-tē'nyă, **Andrea** (1413–1506). An Italian painter and engraver.

man'tel, 1 man'tl; 2 măn'tl, *n.* The facing about a fireplace, including the shelf above it; also, the shelf. [OF., cloak, shelf.] **man"teel'**† [Scot.]; **man'tel-piece"**†; **man'tel-tree"**†.—**man'tel-shelf",** *n.* The shelf of a mantel.

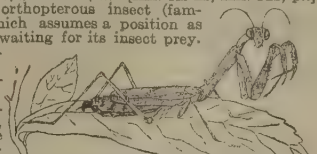
man'tel-et, 1 man'tl-et; 2 măn'tl-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small mantle or short cloak. **2.** *Mil.* (1) A screen or shield, as in an embrasure, to protect the defenders. (2) A movable roof to protect a besieging party. (3) A shield or protection, made of metal, rope, or wood, placed at openings, portholes, etc. It protects the gunner from bullets as well as smoke. (4) In target-shooting, a bullet-proof enclosure for observation. **3.** A movable shelter used by hunters. [OF., dim. of *mantel;* see MANTLE, *n.*]

man"tel-let'ta, 1 man"tl-let'ą; 2 măn"tl-lĕt'ą, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A sleeveless vestment reaching almost to the knees, worn by bishops and various church dignitaries. [< It.; see MANTELET.]

man'tic, 1 man'tik; 2 măn'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to divination or soothsaying, or the supposed inspired condition of a soothsayer; prophetic; as, *mantic* frenzy. [See MANTIS.]

man-til'la, 1 man-til'ą; 2 măn-tĭl'ą, *n.* **1.** A woman's light cape or head-covering of lace, as worn in Spain, Mexico, Italy, etc. **2.** Any short mantle. [Sp.]

man'tis, 1 man'tis; 2 măn'tis, *n.* [MAN'TIS-ES, MAN'TES, *pl.*] A carnivorous orthopterous insect (family *Mantilæ*) which assumes a position as of prayer when waiting for its insect prey. See plate of USEFUL INSECTS. [< Gr. *mantis,* prophet, locust.]



Praying-mantis (*Phasmomantis carolina*). 1/2

man-tis'sa, 1 man-tis'ą; 2 măn-tĭs'ą, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The decimal or fractional part of a logarithm; so named as being added to the integral part or characteristic. **2**†. A work of small importance or supplementary treatise. [< L. *mantissa,* addition.]

man'tl(e), 1 man'tl; 2 măn'tl, *v.* [MAN'TL(E)D; MAN'TLING.] **I.** *t.* To cover with or as with a mantle; conceal. **II.** *t.* **1.** To overspread or cover the surface of something; as, a *mantling* blush. **2.** To become covered, overspread, or suffused; as, a goblet *mantling* with foam. **3.** To spread out the wings, as a hawk; specif., to stretch out a wing over the outstretched leg: used also figuratively.

man'tl(e), *n.* **1.** A loose garment usually without sleeves, worn over the other garments; a cloak: often used figuratively with reference to Elijah's mantle (*2 Kings* ii, 13). **2.** Anything that clothes or envelops; hence, figuratively, whatever covers or conceals; as, a *mantle* of darkness. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* Some covering or concealing part or organ. Specif.: (1) *Conch.* The variously modified flap or folds of the membranous covering of a mollusk. It secretes the shell. (2) *Ornith.* The back, scapulars, and folded wings, when distinguished by color, as in gulls. (3) *Ascid.* The tunic. **4.** The outer covering of a wall. **5.** The outer masonry of a blast-furnace. **6.** A sheath of clay laid over a wax model, forming a mold when the wax is melted out. **7.** *Arch.* A mantel. **8.** An incandescent mantle. See below. [< OF. *mantel,* < L. *mantellum,* cloak, < *manus,* hand, + *tela,* web, < *texo,* weave.]—**incandescent mantle,** a hood of net work fabric, generally cylindrical, of the salts of certain rare refractory earths with high radiating power, as cerium oxid, intended to give light by incandescence, as in the flame of a Bunsen burner, or in the Welsbach light.

man'tra, 1 man'trą *or* mun'trą; 2 măn'trą *or* mŭn'trą, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** A formula or charm used in Hindu invocations, usually consisting of the name of some deity or a short address to him; hence, any sacred formula or incantation. **2.** A Vedic hymn; also, the matter, collectively, constituting the first division of the Veda.

man'tu-a[1], 1 man'chu-ą *or* -tū-ą; 2 măn'chu-ą *or* -tū-ą, *n.* **1.** A woman's loose cloak, worn about 1850. **2**†. A rich silk formerly made at Mantua, Italy. [Cor. of MANTEAU.]—**man'tu-a-mak"er,** *n.* A dressmaker.

Man'tu-a[2], *n.* **1.** A province in Lombardy, Italy; 903 sq. m.; pop. 360,460. **2.** Its capital, a fortified cathedral city on the river Mincio; birthplace of Vergil; pop. 34,500. **Man'to-vą'.**—**Man'tu-an,** *a. & n.*

man'ty, 1 man'ti; 2 măn'ty, *n.* [Scot.] A mantle; gown.

man'u-al, 1 man'yu-ąl; 2 măn'yu-ąl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Done, made, or used by the hand; of, relating to, or affecting the hand; as, *manual* employments. **2.** *Law.* Actually possessed; in one's own hands. **3.** Resembling a manual; designed to be retained for reference: said of a book. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compact volume; handbook, as a church service-book. **2.** A key-board, as of an organ. **3.** *Mil.* A systematic exercise in the handling of some weapon. [< L.[p] *manus,* hand.]—**man'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

ma-nu'bri-um, 1 mą-nū'bri-um; 2 mą-nū'bri-ŭm, *n.* [-BRI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* Some part or process like or likened to a handle. **2.** *Bot.* A cylindrical cell borne on the center of each of the eight shields that compose the globular antheridium of the *Characeæ.* Each manubrium projects into the cavity of the antheridium and bears long, coiled, many-celled filaments. **3.** In technical uses, a long, coiled, many-celled filaments. [L., handle, < *manus,* hand.] handle or haft, as of an organ-stop.

manuf., *abbr.* Manufactory, manufacture, manufacturer, manufacturing.

man"u-fac'to-ry, 1 man'yu-fak'to-rĭ; 2 măn'yu-făc'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A place or establishment where anything is manufactured. [< L. *manus,* hand, + FACTORY.]

man"u-fac'ture, 1 man'yu-fak'chur *or* -tiur; 2 măn'yu-făc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **1.** To make or fashion by preparing and combining material; fashion by hand or machinery; produce by some industrial process. **2.** To form or make into something; as, to *manufacture* rags into paper. **3.** To fabricate; create by artifice; invent; counterfeit; as, to *manufacture* praise or public opinion. Syn.: see MAKE; PRODUCE. **II.** *n.* **1.** The production of goods by industrial art or processes. **2.** Anything made by industrial art or processes; manufactured articles collectively; also, figuratively, the product or result of any process; as, silk-*manufactures.* [< L. *manus,* hand, + *facio,* make.]—**man"u-fac'turer,** *n.*—**man"u-fac'tur-ing,** *pa.* Pertaining or devoted to manufacture.

man"u-mit', 1 man"yu-mit'; 2 măn"yu-mĭt', *vt.* [-MIT'TED[4]; -MIT'TING.] To free from bondage, as a slave; emancipate; liberate. [< L. *manus,* hand, + *mitto,* send.]—**man"u-mis'sion,** *n.*

ma-nure', 1 mą-niūr'; 2 mą-nūr'. **I.** *vt.* [MA-NURED'; MA-NUR'ING.] To apply manure or other fertilizer to, as soil. **II.** *n.* Any substance, as dung, decaying animal or vegetable matter, or certain minerals, applied to fertilize soil. [< F. *manœuvrer;* see MANEUVER.]

ma'nus, 1 mē'nus; 2 mā'nŭs, *n.* **1.** The hand, or the corresponding terminal part of a limb, as a fore foot, claw, hoof, or the like. **2.** *Rom. Law.* Authoritative control: said of persons rather than of things, as of the wife or children being *in manu* of the husband or father. [L.]

man'u-script, 1 man'yu-skript; 2 măn'yu-scrĭpt, **I.** *a.* Written by hand. **II.** *n.* **1.** Matter written by hand with a pen or the like; a composition in handwriting or typewriting, as distinguished from a printed one: abbreviated *MS.,* plural *MSS.* **2.** A roll or book written before the invention of printing. [< L, *manus,* hand, + *scribo,* write.]

Ma-nu'ti-us, 1 mą-niū'shi-us; 2 mą-nū'shi-ŭs. **Aldus** (1447–1515). An Italian printer; inventor of *italic* letters.

man'u-type, 1 man'yu-tąip; 2 măn'yu-tỹp, *v.* [-TYPED; -TYP'ING.] To print by hand, letter by letter; typewrite.—**man'u-type,** *n.* Matter printed by hand.—**man'u-typ"er,** *n.* A person who manutypes; a manutyping maching; a typewriter.

Manx, 1 manks; 2 măṅks. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man, its people, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of the people of the Isle of Man: a branch of the Celtic tongue. **2.** In a plural sense, the people of the Isle of Man. [< *Man,* Isle of Man.]—**Manx cat,** a tailless variety of domestic cat.—**Manx'man,** *n.*

man'y, 1 men'i; 2 mĕn'y. **I.** *a.* [MORE; MOST.] Constituting a large number; numerous. **II.** *n.* Any large number; the masses; crowd; multitude: often *the many.* [< AS. *mentgu,* < *manig,* many.]

Many followed by *a, an* or *another* indicates a great number thought of singly; as, *many* a man; *many* a time. *Many* is used as a predicate adjective in inverted construction (now only colloquially); as, *many* is the time. It is also used in numerous self-explaining compounds; as, *many*-armed, *many*-hued, *many*-sided. The phrase *a great many* is idiomatic; it resembles a collective noun, but takes only a plural verb.

Syn.: divers, frequent, manifold, multifarious, multiplied, multitudinous, numerous, sundry, various.—Ant.: few, infrequent, rare, scarce, uncommon.—**so many,** the same or nearly the same number of.—**too m.** **1.** A number too great. **2.** [Colloq.] Too strong; too difficult.

man'y-plies, 1 men'i-plaiz; 2 mĕn'y-plīs, *n.* The third stomach of a ruminant, whose lining membrane is raised into many closely set longitudinal folds; omasum. [< MANY, *a.,* + PLY, *n.*

o-ma'sum‡; **psal-te'ri-um**‡.

man"za-nil'la, 1 man"zą-nil'ą; 2 măn"za-nĭl'a, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A dry and brown sherry. **2.** *Bot.* The *Chrysanthemum indicum,* with camomile-like flowers. **3.** [Porto Rico.] A composite plant (genus *Bidens*). **4.** A bitter olive usually stuffed with pimentos.

Man"za-nil'lo, 1 măn"sa-nil'yo; 2 măn"sä-nĭl'yo, *n.* **1.** A district in Santiago de Cuba province, S. W. Cuba, in the Yara tobacco region. **2.** A seaport city of the same; pop. 68,890.

man"za-nil'ta, 1 man"za-nil'tą *or (Sp.)* măn"sa-nĭl'ta; 2 măn"za-nĭl'ta *or (Sp.)* măn"sä-nĭl'tä, *n.* Any one of several shrubs or small trees of the western United States, species of bear-berry (*Arctostaphylos*). [Sp. dim. of *manzana,* apple.]

Man-zo'ni, 1 man-dzō'ni; 2 măn-dzō'nĭ, **Alessandro** (1785–1873). An Italian novelist; *I Promessi Sposi,* etc.

Ma'o-ri, 1 mā'o-ri *or (colloq.)* mau'ri; 2 mā'o-rĭ *or (colloq.)* mou'ri, *n.* **1.** A Polynesian native of New Zealand. The Maoris are warlike and well built, and are slightly brown in color. **2.** Their language, a branch of Polynesian.—**Ma'o-ri,** *a.*

map, 1 map; 2 măp. **I.** *vt.* [MAPPED[1]; MAP'PING.] To make a map of; plan in detail. **II.** *n.* **1.** A representation of any region, as of the earth's surface; a chart. **2.** Figuratively, any exact delineation. [< L.[p] *mappa,* napkin.]

ma'ple, 1 mē'pl; 2 mā'pl, *n.* A deciduous tree (*Acer*) of many varieties, confined to the north temperate zone; also, its wood, which is hard, light in color, and of close grain. See LEAF. [< AS. *mapol.*]—**flowering maple.** Same as ABUTILON, 2.—**ma'ple-sir"up,** *n.* A sirup obtained by boiling down sugar-maple sap, or by melting maple-sugar. **m.-molasses**‡.—**m.-sugar,** *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporating the sap of the sugar-maple. It is usually brown and consists chiefly of saccharose.

ma'qui, 1 mā'ki *or* -kwi; 2 mā'kĭ *or* -kwĭ, *n.* [Sp. (Chile).] **1.** An ornamental evergreen shrub (*Aristotelia maqui*) of the family

Tiliaceæ, used in Chile in making musical instruments, the tough bark furnishing the strings. A wine useful in malignant fevers is made from its purple acid berries. **2.** The dwarf shrub, or scrub, vegetation of the shores and inland districts of the Mediterranean region, corresponding to the chaparral, or dwarf oak vegetation of California.

mar, 1 mär; 2 mär. **I.** *vt.* [MARRED; MAR/RING.] **1.** To do physical harm to; impair; spoil; deface; disfigure. **2†.** To hinder; interrupt; stop. Syn.: see HURT. **II**[1]. *n.* A disfiguring mark; blemish; injury. [< AS. *murran*, injure.]

Mar[2], *n.* **1. Earl of** (1675–1732). John Erskine, a Scottish politician and rebel, defeated by Argyle at Dunblane, 1715; hence, **Mar's year,** the year 1715. **2.** A district in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Mar., *abbr.* March.—**mar.,** *abbr.* Maritime.

M. Ar., *abbr.* Master of Architecture.

mar'a-bou, 1 mar'ə-bū; 2 mär'ə-bu̇, *n.* **1.** A stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*, especially the African *Leptoptilus crumenifer*, whose soft white lower tail- and wing-feathers are used for trimming hats and dress apparel. **2.** A plume from the marabou. **3.** Hence, a delicate white silk that can be dyed without being freed from gum. [F., < *marabout;* see MARABOUT[2].]

mar'a-bout[1], 1 mar'ə-būt; 2 mär'ə-bu̇t, *n.* Same as MARABOU.

Mar'a-bout[2], *n.* A Mohammedan devotee and sorcerer of northern Africa, revered as a saint by the Berbers. [F., < Ar. *mordbit*, hermit, < *mo-* (formative) + *ribat*, religious house.]

Ma"ra-cai'bo, 1 mä"rə-kaı'bo; 2 mä"rä-cī'bo, *n.* **1.** A seaport city, capital of Zulia state, Venezuela; pop. 34,740. **2.** A gulf on the N. W. coast of Venezuela: length, 150 m. **3.** A lake in Venezuela; 102 by 75 m.; connected with the Gulf of Maracaibo.

Ma'rah, 1 me'ra; 2 mä'ra, *n.* [Heb.] Bitterness: used figuratively but always in allusion to the Biblical meaning (*Exodus* xv, 23).

Ma'ra-kesh, 1 me"rə-kesh'; 2 mä"ra-kēsh', *n.* Same as MEKINEZ.

mar'am, 1 mar'əm; 2 mär'am, *n.* Same as MARRAM.

Ma"ra-nu'resh, 1 mä"rə-mu̇'resh; 2 mä"rä-mu̇'rēsh, *n.* A province of Roumania; 6,258 sq. m.; pop. 166,670; acquired from Hungary after the World War in 1918.

mar"a-na'tha, 1 mar"ə-nə'thə *or* -nath'ə; 2 mär"a-nä'tha *or* -nath'a, *n.* See ANATHEMA MARAN ATHA.

Ma"ran-hão', 1 mä"rən-yu̇uı'; 2 mä"rän-you̇', *n.* **1.** A maritime state in N. Brazil; 177,561 sq. m.; pop. 853,050. **2.** Its capital (pop. 45,000), a commercial city. **São Luis de Maranhão‡. 3.** An island of Brazil, between São and José and São Marcos bays; 28 by 20 m. **Ma"ra-nham'‡.** [river.

Ma"ra-ñon', 1 mä"rə-nyōn'; 2 mä"rä-nyōn', *n.* The Amazon

mar"a-schi'no, 1 mar"ə-skı'no; 2 mär"a-scī'no, *n.* A cordial distilled from fermented cherries and flavored with the bruised pits. [It.] **mar"a-squi'no‡; mar"a-squī'no‡.**

ma-ras'mus, 1 mə-raz'mus; 2 ma-raz'mus, *n.* A gradual and continuous wasting away of the bulk of the body from some morbid cause. [< Gr. *marasmos*, < *marainō*, waste.]—**ma-ras'mic,** *a.* Relating to or affected with marasmus.

Ma"rat', 1 ma"rɑ', 2 mä"rä', **Jean Paul** (1743–1793). A French revolutionary leader; killed by Charlotte Corday.

Ma-ra'tha, etc., same as MAHRATTA, etc.

Mar'a-thon, 1 mar'ə-thən; 2 mär'a-thōn, *n.* A plain in Attica, Greece, scene of decisive battle of the same name, 490 B. C. See MILTIADES.—**Marathon race,** a running contest over a course of 26 miles 385 yards on an open road; first held at Athens, Greece, April, 1896.—**Mar"a-tho'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Marathon.

ma-raud'[5], 1 mə-rɔd'; 2 ma-rad'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To invade for the sake of booty; ravage plunder. **2.** To rove about plundering or robbing. **3.** To pillage; plunder; rob. **II§.** *n.* A foray. [< F. *marauder*, < *maraud*, rogue.]—**ma-raud'er,** *n.* A plunderer; robber. Syn.: see ROBBER.

mar"a-ve'di, 1 mar"ə-vē'di; 2 mär"a-ve'di, *n.* A former Spanish coin worth two-fifths of a cent. [< Sp. *maravedí*, < Ar. *Murābitūn*, a Moorish dynasty of Spain.]

mar'bl(eP)e, 1 mär'bl; 2 mär'bl. **I.** *vt.* [MAR'BL(E)D[P]; MAR'BLING.] To color in imitation of marble, as book-edges.

mar'ble-ize‡. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of or like marble. **2.** Without feeling; cold. Syn.: see PALE. **III.** *n.* **1.** A stone composed of calcium carbonate or the like, valuable for building or ornamental purposes. **2.** Sculptured or inscribed piece of this stone: usually in the plural; as, the Arundelian *marbles;* figuratively, one who is unmoved or inflexible. **3.** A small ball made of this stone, or of baked clay, glass, or porcelain. **4.** *pl.* A boys' game played with such balls. **5.** Same as MARBLING. [OF., < L. *marmor*, < Gr. *marmaros*, < *marmairō*, sparkle.]—**mar'bled,** *a.* Veined, clouded, or variegated like marble.—**mar'ble-wood",** *n.* A large East-Indian tree yielding a variegated wood.—**mar'ble-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To color or vein in imitation of marble; marble.—**mar'bling,** *n.* **1.** Marking, mottling, or coloring resembling that of marble. **2.** The act or method of imitating marble.—**mar'bly,** *a.* **1.** Resembling or containing marble. **2.** Still or rigid like marble.

Mar'burg, 1 mär'burh; 2 mär'bu̇rh, *n.* A town in S. W. Prussia; has a university; pop. 27,000.

marc, 1 märk *or* (*F.*) mōr; 2 märc *or* (*F.*) mär, *n.* Solid refuse remaining from grapes or other fruit, as in wine-making. [F., < L. *enarcus*, kind of wine.]

mar'ca-site, 1 mär'kə-sait; 2 mär'ca-sīt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A pale bronze-yellow orthorhombic iron disulfid (FeS_2), white iron pyrites. It is a dimorphous form of pyrites. **2.** An ornament made of crystallized white pyrites.

mar-cel', 1 mar-sel'; 2 mär-cēl', *vt.* [MAR-CELLED'; MAR-CEL'LING.] To wave (the hair) in the style introduced by the French hairdresser Marcel.—**Marcel wave,** a style of waving the hair in tiers, introduced by Marcel.—**mar-cel'er,** *n.* One who or that which marcels the hair.

Mar-cel'lus, 1 mar-sel'us; 2 mär-cēl'u̇s, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See MARCUS. **Mar-cel'la** *(fem.).* **F Mar"cel"-lus',** 1 mär"se"lü̇s', 2 mär"cē"lü̇s'; It. **Mar-cel'lo,** 1 mar-chel'lo, 2 mär-chēl'lo. **2. Marcus Claudius** (266–208 B. C.), a Roman general; captured Syracuse; five times consul.

mar-ces'cent, 1 mar-ses'ənt; 2 mär-cēs'ənt, *a. Biol.* Withering; withered; specif., in botany, withering without falling off, as the corollas of heaths, etc. [< L. *marcescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *marcesco*, wither, < *marceo*, wither.]—**mar-ces'cence,** *n.*

march[1], 1 march; 2 märch, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to move with measured or regular steps; cause to move in a military fashion. **2.** To force to go according to order. **II.** *i.* To walk with measured or regular steps, as a soldier; move together steadily with timed and equal steps, as an army or a procession. [< F. *marcher*, < LL. *marcus*, hammer.]—**march'er**[1], *n.* One who marches.

march[1], *n.* **1.** Movement together on foot and in time, as of soldiers; a stately, dignified walk. **2.** A movement, as of soldiers, from one stopping-place to another; also, the distance thus passed over. **3.** Onward progress. **4.** *Mus.* A piece of music suitable for regulating the movements of persons marching.

March[2], *n.* The third month of the Gregorian year, having 31 days. [OF., < L. *Martius*, < *Mar(t-)s*, Mars.]

march[3], *n.* A boundary between adjacent territories; frontier; also, the region or district lying along a boundary-line. In history the word is applied especially to the border regions of England and Wales, or of England and Scotland. In Scotland it is applied to the boundaries or boundary-marks between lands or estates. [< AS. *mearc*, border.] **marche†.** Syn.: see BOUNDARY.—**march'land",** *n.* Land along the boundaries of adjacent countries; borderland.—**march'man,** *n.* A man dwelling in a march or frontier.—**march'er**[2], *n.* **1.** An officer who defended a march. **2.** One who resides in a march.

March[4], *n.* **1. Peyton Conway** (1864–), American Major-General; Chief of the Staff of United States Army in World War, 1917–18. **2.** A river of Hungary; 130 m. to the Danube. **Morava‡.**

March., *abbr.* Marchioness.

March'es, 1 märch'es; 2 märch'ēs, *n.* A compartimente in Italy; 3,741 sq. m.; pop. 1,133,265; a portion of the Romagna, part of the former Papal States; capital, Ancona; pop. 68,430.

mar-che'sa, 1 mor-kē'za; 2 mär-cę'sä, *n.* [-CHE'SE, 1 -kē'zē; 2 -cę'sę, *pl.*] [It.] A marchioness.

mar-che'se, 1 mar-kē'zē; 2 mär-cę'sę, *n.* [-CHE'SI, 1 -kē'zī; 2 -cę'sī, *pl.*] [It.] A nobleman of the rank of a marquis.

mar'chion-ess, 1 mär'shən-es; 2 mär'chon-ēs, *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of a marquis. **2.** A woman having in her own right the rank corresponding to a marquis. [< LL. *marcionissa*, fem. of *marchio(n-)*, prefect of the Marches, < *marcha* (< OHG. *marcha*), boundary.]

march'pane", 1 märch'pēn"; 2 märch'pān", *n.* A confection of nuts, sugar, and white of eggs, once popular in England. [< OF. *marcepain*, < L. *Martius*, Mars, + *panis*, bread.]

Mar'cion-ite, 1 mär'shən-ait; 2 mär'shon-īt, *n.* A member of a sect formed by Marcion, and lasting till the 7th century. They accepted no Scriptures but the ten Pauline epistles and a gospel altered from Luke, rejected the doctrines of the incarnation and resurrection, and taught a form of dualism, maintaining that the God of the Jews was different from the God of the Christians. They practised an extreme asceticism, forbidding marriage, and the use of meats and of wine even in the Eucharist. [< LL. *Marcionita*, < L. *Marcion*, a Gnostic of the 2d century.]—**Mar'cion-ist,** *a. & n.*—**Mar'cion-ite, Mar"cion-it'ic, Mar'cion-it'ish,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Marcion, the Marcionites, or their doctrines.—**Mar'cion-ism. Mar'cion-it'ism,** *n.*

Mar-co'ni, 1 mar-kō'ni; 2 mär-kō'ni, **Guglielmo** (1874–). An Italian electrician; inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy; awarded Nobel prize in physics in 1909.

Mar-co'ni, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the system of wireless telegraphy, being the name of Guglielmo Marconi.

mar-co'ni-gram, 1 mär-kō'ni-gram; 2 mär-cō'ni-grām, *n.* A wireless message. [< Guglielmo *Marconi* (1874–), inventor of wireless telegraphy, + Gr. *gramma*, writing.]—**Marconi system,** see WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

mar-co'ni-graph‡, 1 mar-kō'ni-graf; 2 mär-cō'ni-gráf, *n.* An apparatus for sending marconigrams.

Mar'cus, 1 mär'kus; 2 mär'cu̇s, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Mark‡. Mar-cel'lus** (dim.). **Mar'ci-a** (fem.). Dan. D. G. **Mar'cus,** 1 mär'kus, 2 mär'cu̇s; F. **Marc,** 1 märk, 2 märc; Gr. **Mar'kos,** 1 mär'kes, 2 mär'kōs; Hung. **Mark,** 1 märk, 2 märk; It. **Mar'co,** 1 mär'ko, 2 mär'cō; L. **Mar'cus;** Sp. **Mar'cos,** 1 mär'kos, 2 mär'cōs; Sw. **Mar'kus,** 1 mär'kus, 2 mär'ku̇s. **2.** *Bib. Col.* iv, 10.

Mar'cus An-to'ni-us. Same as MARK ANTONY.

Mar'cus Au-re'li-us, 1 mär'kus ɔ-rē'li-us; 2 mär'cu̇s a-rē'li-u̇s Roman emperor and philosopher. See ANTONIUS.

Mar'cy, 1 mär'si; 2 mär'cy, *n.* **1. William Learned** (1786–1857), an American statesman and lawyer; captain in the War of 1812; Secretary of War, 1844–1848; Secretary of State, 1852–1856. **2. Mount,** the highest peak of the Adirondack mountains, New York; 5,344 ft. high; also highest mountain in the State.

Mar'di gras, 1 mär'di grɑ; 2 mär'di grä. Shrove Tuesday; last day of carnival. [F., fat Tuesday, < L. *Mars*, Mars, + *crassus*, fat.]

Mar'duk, 1 mär'duk; 2 mär'du̇k, *n.* A Babylonian deity; identified with Zeus; originally a local sun-god.

mare[1], 1 mär; 2 mär, *n.* The female of the horse.—**mare's nest,** a seemingly important discovery that proves worthless.—**mare's'-tail",** *n.* **1.** Long, fibrous, cirrus clouds, supposed to indicate rain. **2.** *Bot.* A perennial aquatic herb (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with entire lineal leaves in whorls and minute flowers.

mare[2]†, *n.* Oppression in sleep: only in the compound *nightmare.*

Mare Is'land. An island in S. California. It has a United States navy-yard, arsenal, and floating dock.

ma-rem'ma, 1 ma-rem'ə; 2 ma-rĕm'a, *n.* [-ME, 1 -ē; 2 -e, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A marshy, fertile, but very unhealthful region; also, the malarial exhalations of such a region. **2.** [M-] Such a region in parts of S. Tuscany, Italy.

Ma-ren'go, 1 ma-ren'go; 2 ma-rĕn'go, *n.* A village in Piedmont; here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, 1800.

mar'e-schal†, *n.* A marshal.

marg., *abbr.* Margin, marginal, margarin.

Mar'ga-ret, 1 mär'ga-rĕt; 2 mär'ga-rĕt, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Mar'ger-y†.** D. **Mar"ga-re'tha,** 1 mär"ga-rē'tə, 2 mär"gä-rē'tä; F. **Mar'gue-rite',** 1 mär'ga-rēt', 2 mär'gə-rēt'; G. **Mar"ga-re'the,** 1 mär"ga-rē'tə, 2 mär"gä-rē'te; Gr. **Mar-ga-ri'tes;** It. **Mar"ga-ri'ta,** 1 mär"ga-rī'tə, 2 mär"gä-rī'tä, **Mar"ghe-ri'ta†;** L. **Mar"ga-ri'ta, Mar"ga-re'ta,** 1 mär"ga-rī'tə, -rī'tu, 2 mär"ga-rī'ta, -rē'ta; Pg. **Mar"ga-ri'da,** 1 mär"ga-rī'dä, 2 mär"gä-rī'dä. **2.** In Goethe's *Faust,* the heroine, who in her simplicity is betrayed by Faust, who has sold himself to the evil spirit, Mephistopheles. **3. M. of Anjou** (1430–1482), the wife of Henry VI.; virtually ruler of England. She was deposed and died in France. **4. M. of France,** or **Valois** (1553–1615), daughter of Henry II. and Catherine de Médici; dissolute wife of Henry of Navarre. **5.** (1353–1412). A queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, who united the three kingdoms; called "the Semiramis of the North." **6.** (1492–1549). A queen of Navarre; sister of Francis I.; wife of Henry d'Albret; author, and protector of the Protestants; *The Heptameron.*

mar-gar'ic, 1 mar-gar'ik; 2 mär-gär'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling pearl; pearly. [< MARGARITE.] **mar"ga-rit'ic†.**—**margaric acid,** a fatty acid ($C_{17}H_{34}O_2$) obtained from the wax of lichens or by boiling cetyl cyanid with caustic potash. See MARGARIN, 2.

mar'ga-rin, 1 mär'ga-rin; 2 mär'ga-rin, *n.* **1.** Any imitation of butter, such as oleomargarin, whether containing butter or not. **2.** A fatty compound contained in certain animal fats and vegetable oils. [< Gr. *margaros,* pearl-oyster.] **mar'ga-rine‡.**

Mar"ga-ri'ta, 1 mär"ga-rī'ta; 2 mär"gä-rī'tä, *n.* An island in the Caribbean sea; 45 by 5 to 20 m.; pop. 52,000; belongs to Venezuela; capital, Asuncion.

mar'ga-rite†, 1 mär'ga-rit; 2 mär'ga-rit, *n.* A pearl. [F., < L. *margarita,* pearl, < Gr. *margaritēs,* < *margaros,* pearl-oyster.]

Mar'gate, 1 mar'gēt; 2 mar'gāt, *n.* A borough (pop. 46,475), seaport, and watering-place in Kent, England; frequently and severely bombed by German aviators during the World War.

mar'gay, 1 mär'gē; 2 mär'gā, *n.* One of various South- and Central-American striped and spotted wildcats, especially the long-tailed *Felis tigrina.* [Braz.] **mar'jay‡.**

margce, 1 märj; 2 märg, *n.* [Poet.] Same as MARGIN. [F.]

mar'gent, 1 mär'jent; 2 mär'gent. **I.** *a.* Marginal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A marginal note. **2†.** A margin. [Var. of MARGIN.]

mar'gin, 1 mär'jin; 2 mär'gin, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with a margin or margins; form a margin or border of; border; as, *margined* with verdure. **2.** To enter, place, or specify on the margin of a sheet, as a note or comment. **3.** *Brokerage.* To deposit a margin upon; hold by giving an addition to or a deposit upon a margin. [< F. *marginer,* < L. *margino,* < *margo* (*margin-*), border.]

mar'gin, *n.* **1.** A bounding-line; border; verge; brink; edge. **2.** An allowance, provision, or reservation for contingencies or changes. **3.** Range or scope; provision for increase or progress. **4.** *Com.* The difference between the cost of an article and its selling price. **5.** A sum deposited with a broker to protect him against loss in buying and selling for his principal. **6.** *Polit. Econ.* The difference between price and cost of production; in the adjustment of the rental of capital and labor, the minimum profit which will enable an undertaking to continue active. **7.** *Life Insur.* Same as LOADING, *n.,* 4.

Syn.: beach, border, boundary, brim, brink, confines, edge, limit, lip, marge, shore, skirt, verge. See BANK; BOUNDARY.

mar'gi-nal, 1 mär'ji-nal; 2 mär'gi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a margin; placed on the margin.—**mar'gi-nal-ly,** *adv.* In or on the margin, as of a book.

mar"gi-na'li-a, 1 mär"ji-nē'li-ə; 2 mär"gi-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* **1.** Marginal notes. **2.** *Spong.* Spicules forming a collar round the oscule.

mar'gi-nate, 1 mär'ji-nēt; 2 mär'gi-nāt. **I§.** *vt.* To provide with a margin or margins; margin. [< L. *marginatus,* pp. of *margino;* see MARGIN, *v.*] **II.** *a.* Having a margin, especially one of a distinct character, appearance, or color.—**mar"gi-na'tion,** *n.* The act of marginating; a marginated condition.

mar'grave, 1 mär'grēv; 2 mär'grāv, *n.* Formerly, the lord or governor of a German mark, march, or border, a hereditary title of certain princes of the Holy Roman Empire, and later a nobleman corresponding to the English marquis. [F., < G. *markgraf,* < *mark,* border, + *graf,* count.]—**mar'gra-vate,** *n.* The territory of a margrave. **mar-gra'vi-ate‡.**—**mar'gra-vine,** *n.* The wife or widow of a margrave.

mar'gue-rite, 1 mär'ge-rit; 2 mär'gĕ-rit, *n.* A flower of the aster family, as the common garden daisy and the oxeye daisy of the fields; also, several cultivated species of chrysanthemum. [F., ult. < Gr. *margaros,* pearl-oyster.]

Ma'ri-an¹, 1 mĕ'ri-ən; 2 mā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary, or characterized by a special devotion to her. **2.** Pertaining to Queen Mary of England (reigned 1553–1558); also to Mary Queen of Scots (1542–1587).

Ma'ri-an², *a.* Of or pertaining to Caius Marius or his party.

Mar'i-an¹, 1 mar'i-ən; 2 mär'i-an, *n.* Same as MARY.

Ma'ri-an², 1 mĕ'ri-ən; 2 mā'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A worshiper or devout client of the Virgin Mary. **2.** An adherent of Mary, Queen of England, or a modern defender of Mary Queen of Scots.

Ma"ri-a'nas Is'lands, 1 mo"ri-ā'nəs; 2 mä"ri-ä'näs. An archipelago in the W. Pacific ocean; 450 sq. m.; pop. 15,000; capital, Sipan; except Guam ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898, were purchased by Germany in 1899; mandate given to Japan in Treaty of Versailles, 1919; long known as the **Ladrones. Ma"ri-a'na** (or **Ma"ri-an'ne**) **Is'lands‡.**

Ma"ri-anne', 1 mĕ"ri-an'; 2 mā"ri-ăn', *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** The French Republic, as personified on coins, etc.

Ma-ri'a-Ter-e"sio'pel, 1 ma-ri'ə-ter-ĕ"zio'pel; 2 mä-ri'a-tĕr-e'zio'-pel, *n.* Same as SZEBODKHA.

Ma-ri'a The-re'sa, 1 ma-ri'ə tē-rē'zə; 2 mä-ri'ä tę-re'ŝa (1717–1780). Wife of Francis I., emperor of Germany; queen of Hungary; last of the Hapsburgs.

Ma"rie', 1 ma"rī'; 2 mä"rē', *n.* **1. M. Antoinette** (1755–1793), queen of France; wife of Louis XVI.; executed by the Jacobins. **2. M. de Medici** (1573–1642), second wife of Henry IV. of France and mother of Louis XIII.

Ma"rie'-Ga"lante', 1 ma"rī'-ga"lānt'; 2 mä"rē'-gä"länt', *n.* An island of the French West Indies; 58 sq. m.; pop. 14,000; capital, Grand Bourg.

Ma"ri-et'ta, 1 mĕ"ri-[*or* mar"i-]et'ə; 2 mä"ri-[*or* mär"i-]ĕt'a, *n.* A manufacturing city (pop. 15,140), in S.E. Ohio; seat of Marietta College.

mar'i-gold, 1 mar'i-gōld; 2 mär'i-gōld, *n.* A plant of the aster family with golden-yellow flowers. [< the Virgin *Mary* + GOLD.]

mar"i-nade', 1 mar"i-nēd'; 2 mär"i-nād', *n.* **1.** A liquor or pickle flavored with wine, spices, and herbs, in which meat and fish are placed before cooking, to improve their flavor. **2†.** Pickled meat or fish. [F., < *marin,* see MARINE.]

mar'i-nate, 1 mar'i-nēt; 2 mär'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED²; -NAT'ING.] To pickle and preserve in oil or vinegar, as fish; prepare with marinade.

Ma"rin-du'que, 1 mo"rin-dū'kē; 2 mä"rin-dų'kę, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 681 sq. m.; pop. 52,000.

ma-rine', 1 me-rīn'; 2 ma-rīn'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sea or matters connected with the sea; native to, existing in, or formed by the sea; intended for use at sea or in navigation; pelagic; oceanic; nautical; naval; as, *marine* currents; *marine* law; *marine* vegetation; a *marine* almanac; *marine* geological beds. **2.** Employed on shipboard. Syn.: see NAUTICAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soldier serving on a war-vessel. **2.** Shipping, or shipping interests generally; a system or department of navigation or naval affairs, especially in France; as, the world's *marine;* the merchant *marine;* the French minister of *marine.* **3.** A sea-picture or -painting. [< F. *marin,* < L. *marinus,* < mare, sea.]

mar'i-ner, 1 mar'i-nər; 2 mär'i-ner, *n.* One who navigates or assists in navigating a ship; a sailor. **mar'i-neer†; mar'i-neret.** Syn.: see SAILOR. [consin: pop. 13,610.

Mar"i-nette', 1 mar"i-net'; 2 mär"i-nĕt', *n.* A city in N. E. Wis-

Ma"ri-ol'a-try, 1 mĕ"ri-ol'ə-tri; 2 mä"ri-ŏl'a-try, *n.* The worship of Mary, the mother of Christ: an opprobrious term. [< Gr. *Maria,* Mary, + *latreia,* worship, < *latron,* hire.]—**Ma"ri-ol'a-trous,** *a.*

Ma"ri-ol'o-gy, 1 mĕ"ri-ol'o-ji; 2 mä"ri-ŏl'o-gy, *n R. C. Ch.* That part of dogmatic theology which treats of the Virgin Mary. [< MARY + -OLOGY.] **Ma"ry-ol'o-gy‡.**

Mar'i-on, 1 mar'i-ən; 2 mär'i-on, *n.* **1.** Same as MARY. **2. Francis** (1732–1795), an American Revolutionary general. **3.** A city in central Indiana; pop. 23,750. **4.** A masculine personal name.

mar"i-o-nette', 1 mar'i-o-net'; 2 mär'i-o-nĕt', *n.* A puppet moved by strings, as on a mimic stage. [< F. *marionnette,* for *Mariolette,* dim. of *Mariole,* small image of Virgin Mary, < *Marie,* Mary.]

Mar"i-po'sa, 1 mar"i-pō'sə; 2 mär"i-pō'sa, *n.* A county in central California, it contains the Yosemite Valley and the big trees.—**Mariposa lily,** any one of a genus (*Calochortus*) of showy liliaceous Mexican and California plants. **butterfly-lily‡.**

mar'ish, 1 mär'ish; 2 mär'ish. [Poet. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Marshy; boggy; also, growing in marshes, as plants. **II.** *n.* A marsh; fen. [OF.]

Ma'rist, 1 mē'rist; 2 mā'rist. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dedicated to the Virgin Mary. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Marist Fathers, or to institutions founded by them. **II.** *n.* A member of a Roman Catholic order devoted specially to instruction and foreign missions.

mar'i-tal, 1 mar'i-təl; 2 mär'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a husband or to marriage. [< L. *maritalis,* < *maritus,* husband.] —**mar'i-tal-ly,** *adv.*

mar'i-time, 1 mar'i-tim *or* -təim; 2 mär'i-tīm *or* -tim, *a.* **1.** Situated on or near the sea. **2.** Pertaining to the sea or matters connected with the sea; marine. **3.** Characterized by pursuits, interests, or power at sea. [F., < L. *maritimus,* < *mare,* sea.] Syn.: see NAUTICAL.—**Maritime Alps,** *n.* Southwestern part of Alps between France and Italy.—**M. Provinces,** the E. provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Ma-rit'za, 1 ma-rit'sə; 2 mä-rīt'sa, *n.* A river in E. Roumelia; length, 270 m. to the Ægean sea, near Enos. **Ma-rit'sa‡.**

Ma'ri-us, 1 me'ri-us; 2 mā'ri-ŭs, **Caius** (157–86 B. C.). A Roman general; seven times consul.

Ma"ri"vaux', 1 ma"rī"vō'; 2 mä"rē"vō', **Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de** (1688–1763). A French dramatist and novelist; *Le Paysan Parvenu.*

mar'jo-ram, 1 mär'jo-ram; 2 mär'jo-ram, *n.* Any of several perennial herbs of a genus (*Origanum*) of mint, with nearly entire leaves, dense oblong spikes of flowers, and colored bracts. The principal ones are the **sweet** or **knotted** marjoram, the **pot**-marjoram, and the **wild** or **goat's** marjoram. [< F. *marjolaine,* < Gr. *amarakos,* marjoram.]

mark¹, 1 märk; 2 märk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a mark or mark on; distinguish or designate by a mark, trade-mark, hall-mark, or sign. **2.** To produce by means of marks; make by writing, drawing, or the like. **3.** To register or enumerate; keep account of; as, to mark the points made in a game. **4.** To give marks to. **5.** To pay particular attention to;

heed; regard. **6.** *Com.* To put a price or figures upon. **7.** To manifest; show; make perceptible; as, he *marked* his displeasure by withdrawing. **II.** *t.* **1.** To pay special attention; give heed. **2.** To keep score. Syn.: see INSCRIBE. Compare CIRCUMSCRIBE.—**mark'er,** *n.* One who or that which marks.

mark[1], *n.* **1.** A visible trace, impression, or sign produced or left on any substance, as a line, scratch, dot, scar, spot, stain, or blemish; any physical peculiarity produced by drawing, indenting, stamping, or other process or agency. **2.** Specif.: (1) A symbol or character, as a stamp, brand, or device, made on or attached to something to identify, distinguish, or call attention; as, a hall-*mark*. (2) A cross or other character made instead of a signature by one who can not write; as, to make one's *mark*. (3) A letter of the alphabet, number or character by which excellence, defect, or quality is registered, as in scholarship. (4) A symbol, written or printed; as, a *mark* of interrogation. (5) *Bowls.* The jack; also the position allowed for the jack. **3.** An object serving to guide, direct, or point out, as a boundary, a course, or a place in a book. **4.** That which indicates the presence or existence of something; a characteristic; an evidence; a symptom. **5.** That which is aimed at, or toward which effort is directed; something shot, fired, or thrown at, as a target; that which one strives to attain or achieve; as, to shoot at a *mark*; he missed his *mark*. **6.** A proper bound or limit; standard; also, rarely, the utmost limit or capacity; as, to go beyond the *mark*; the performance was not up to the *mark*. **7.** That which attracts or has claims upon observation or notice; distinction; eminence; as, a person of *mark*. **8.** A license to make reprisals. See LETTER OF MARQUE. **9.** [Slang.] A person; more fully, an *easy mark*, one easily duped. **10.** *Naut.* A strip of cloth or the like knotted or twisted into a lead-line at certain intervals. **11.** An observing or noting; heed. **12.** *Eng. Hist.* A piece of land held in common by a body of kindred freemen. **13**†. A boundary; limit. [< AS. *mearc*, mark.] Syn.: badge, characteristic, finger-print, footprint, impress, impression, indication, line, manifestation, print, sign, stamp, symbol, token, trace, track, vestige. See AIM; CHARACTERISTIC; LETTER; SIGN; TRACE.

—**God save or bless the mark!** save the mark! ejaculations of deprecation, irony, scorn, or humorous surprize: used originally of a good, then ironically of a bad marksman.

mark[2], *n.* **1.** A German coin, worth normally about 24 cents. See COIN. **2.** A former silver coin of Scotland, worth about 27⅓ cents. **3.** An Anglo-Saxon money of account, value $3.23. **4.** A former European unit of weight, equal to 256.27 grains. **5.** Same as MARKKA. [< AS. *marc*, weight.]

Mark[3], **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A book of the New Testament, the second of the gospel narratives, written by Mark, especially for Romans.

Mark An'to-ny, 1 an'to-ni; 2 ăn'to-ny (83–30 B. C.). A Roman general and triumvir with Octavius and Lepidus: in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* and *Antony and Cleopatra*. See ACTIUM.

marked, } 1 märkt; 2 märkt, *pa.* Brought prominently to notice;
mark[ed]**,** ∫ distinguished; prominent.—**mark'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a marked manner.—**mark'ed-ness,** *n.*

mar'ket[4], 1 mär'ket; 2 mär'kĕt, *vt. & vi.* To take or send to market; buy, sell, or deal in a market.—**mar'ket-a-bl**(EP)**,** *a.* **1.** Suitable for sale; in demand. **2.** Current in markets. **3.** Of or pertaining to trading.—**mar"ket-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**mar'ket-er,** *n.* One who buys or sells in a market.

mar'ket, *n.* **1.** A place where merchandise is exposed for sale. Specif.: (1) An open space or a large building in a town or city, generally with stalls or designated positions occupied by different dealers, especially such a place for the sale of provisions; as, a stall in the *market*. (2) A private store for the sale of provisions; as, a meat-*market*. **2.** The state of trade as determined by prices, supply, and demand; traffic; sale; as, a brisk *market*. **3.** A locality or country where anything can be bought or sold; a place where any commodity is in demand; as, the South-American *markets*. **4.** A gathering of people for private purchase and sale as distinguished from an auction; as, the hours of *market*. **5.** The value of a thing as determined by the price it will bring; value in general; worth. [< AS. *market*, < L. *mercatus*, pp. of *mercor*, trade.]—**mar'ket-cross",** *n.* A cross set up in the market place of some towns. [See COIN.

mark'ka, 1 mär'kȧ; 2 mär'kä, *n.* The monetary unit of Finland.

marks'man, 1 märks'man; 2 märks'man, *n.* [MARKS'MEN, *pl.*] One who shoots at a mark, with reference to his skill.—**marks'man-ship,** *n.* The marksman's skill or art.

Mark Twain, 1 twēn; 2 twān. Pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835–1910), American humorist.

marl, 1 märl; 2 märl, *vt.* To wrap, as a rope, with marline, knotted at each turn. [< D. *marlen*, < *marlijn*; see MARLINE, *n.*]

marl, *vt.* To fertilize or spread with marl; apply marl to. **marle**†**.**

marl, *v.* [Scot.] **1.** To marvel. **2.** To variegate; mottle. **marle**†**.**

marl, *n.* **1.** An earthy deposit containing lime, clay, and sand, used as a fertilizer. **2.** A soft, earthy, crumbling stratum of whatever composition. **3.** [Poet.] Earth in general. [< L.OF *marga*, marl.]—**mar-la'ceous,** *a.* Resembling or containing marl.—**marl'y,** *a.* Resembling or of the nature of marl; abounding in marl.

Marl'bor-ough, 1 mȧl'- *or* märl'bur-o *or* märl'bre; 2 mąl'- *or* märl'-bôr-o *or* märl'bru, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1650–1722). John Churchill; an English general who defeated the French at Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704. **2.** A provincial district in South Island, New Zealand; 4,225 sq. m.; pop. 17,778. **3.** A market-town in Wiltshire, England; seat of Marlborough College, a prominent public school; pop. 4,200. **4.** A city in W. Massachusetts; pop. 15,020.

mar'line, } 1 mär'lin; 2 mär'lin, *n.* A small rope of two
mar'lin[s]**,** ∫ strands loosely twisted together: used for winding ropes, cables, etc. [< D. *marren*, bind, + *lijn*, line.]—**mar'line-spike",** *n.* A sharp-pointed iron pin used as in splicing ropes. **mar'ling-spike"**‡**.**

Marline-spikes.

mar'l'ite, 1 marl'ait; 2 märl'īt, *n.* A variety of marl that differs from common marl by remaining solid on exposure to air.—**mar-lit'ic,** *a.*

Mar'lowe, 1 mär'lo; 2 mär'lo. *n.* **1. Christopher** (1564–1593), an English dramatist who developed blank verse; *Dr. Faustus*, etc. **2. Julia** (stage name of Sarah Frost Sothern) (1870–), an English-American actress.

mar'ma-lade, 1 mär'mȧ-lēd; 2 mär'ma-lād, *n.* A preserve made by boiling the pulp of bitter or acid fruits with sugar to the consistency of jam. [< Pg.OF *marmelada*, < *marmelo*, quince.]—**marmalade-tree,** *n.* A tall tropical American saponaceous evergreen tree (*Achras zapota*). It bears plum-like fruits used chiefly for preserving.

Mar'mi-on, 1 mär'mi-ən; 2 mär'mi-on, **Lord.** The hero of a romantic martial poem of this name by Sir Walter Scott.

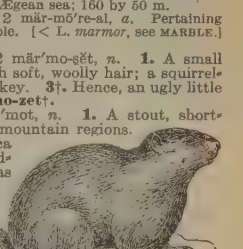
Mar"mo-la'da, 1 mär"mo-lä'dȧ; 2 mär"mo-lä'dä, *n.* A mountain, loftiest in the Dolomites, Italy, 11,020 ft. high.

Mar'mo-ra, 1 mär'mo-rȧ; 2 mär'mo-rä, **Sea of.** A sea between Europe and Asia, leading by the Bosporus to the Black Sea, and by the Dardanelles to the Ægean sea; 160 by 50 m.

mar-mo're-al, 1 mar-mō'ri-əl; 2 mär-mō're-al, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling marble. [< L. *marmor*, see MARBLE.] **mar-mo're-an**‡**.**

mar'mo-set, 1 mär'mo-zet; 2 mär'mo-sĕt, *n.* **1.** A small South-American monkey with soft, woolly hair; a squirrel-monkey. **2**†**.** Any small monkey. **3**†**.** Hence, an ugly little fellow. [OF., puppet.] **mar'mo-zet**†**.**

mar'mot, 1 mär'mət; 2 mär'mot, *n.* **1.** A stout, short-tailed, burrowing rodent of mountain regions. The species found in America is called woodchuck or ground-hog. **2.** A related rodent, as the prairie-dog. [< L.F *mus montanus*, mountain-mouse.]



Alpine Marmot (*Arctomys marmotta*), after Brehm. 1/12

Marne, 1 märn; 2 märn, *n.* A river in N. France; length, 325 m. to the Seine; scene of German defeat by the allied British and French, Sept. 5–12, 1914 (1st battle of the Marne), and by the American, British, and French, July–August, 1918 (2nd battle of the Marne).

Mar'o-nite, 1 mar'o-nait; 2 mär'o-nīt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A Syrian of a Christian sect whose proper home is the Lebanon region, where its members number some 200,000, but it is also represented all over Syria and Egypt and in the United States.

ma-roon', 1 mȧ-rūn'; 2 mȧ-rōo͞n', *vt.* To put ashore and abandon, as on a desolate coast.—**ma-roon'er,** *n.* One who is marooned. [chestnut.

ma-roon', *a.* Having the color maroon. ! [< It.F *marrone*,
ma-roon'[1]**,** *n.* **1.** A dull-red color. **2.** A coal-tar dyestuff. **3.** A marron.

ma-roon'[2]**,** *n.* **1.** A negro living wild in the mountains of some West India islands. **2.** A marooner. [< Sp.F *cimarron*, wild.] **quin'**†**.**

mar"o-quin'†**,** *n.* Morocco leather. [F., = MOROCCO.] **mar"ro-**

Ma-ros', 1 me-rōsh'; 2 mą-rōsh', *n.* A river of W. Roumania and E. Hungary, 400 m. from the Karpathian mountains to the Theiss river. [dling, mars or frustrates a design or plan.

mar'plot", 1 mär'plet"; 2 mär'plŏt", *n.* One who, by med-

marque, 1 märk; 2 märk, *n.* A license of reprisal upon an enemy, as at sea in war-time: in the phrase **letters of marque.** [F., < MHG. *marc*, border.]

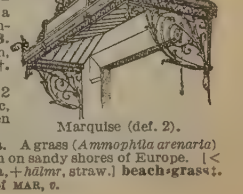
mar-quee', 1 mar-kī'; 2 mär-kē', *n.* **1.** A large field-tent, esp. one for an officer. **2.** The outer flap or roof of a fly-tent. **3.** An awning for a window. [< F. *marquise*, canopy.]

Mar-que'sas Is'lands, 1 mar-kē'sas; 2 mär-kę'sȧs. A group in the S. Pacific ocean; French possession: 480 sq. m.; pop. 3,425. **Mar-que'zas Is'lands.**—**Mar-que'san,** *a. & n.*

mar'quet-ry, 1 mär'ket-ri; 2 mär'kĕt-ry, *n. Art.* Inlaid work of wood often interspersed with stones, ivory, etc. [< F. *marqueterie*.] **mar'ket-ry**‡**.**

Mar"quette', 1 mar'ket'; 2 mär'kĕt', *n.* **1. Jacques** (1636–1675), a French Jesuit priest and missionary who explored Canada. **2.** A city in N. Michigan; pop. 12,720.

mar'quis, 1 mär'kwis; 2 mär'kwis, *n.* The title of a nobleman next in rank below a duke. Marquises were originally commanders of the marches. The wife of a marquis is a *marchioness*. [< F. *marquis*, < LL. *marchensis*, < *marcha*, border.] **mar'quess**‡**.**—**mar'quis-ate,** *n.* The rank of a marquis.—**mar"quise',** *n.* **1.** The wife of a French marquis. **2.** An ornamental hood over a house-door. **3.** *Gem-cutting.* A pointed oval form, especially for diamonds. **4**†**.** Same as MARQUEE. [F.]



Marquise (def. 2).

mar"qui-sette, 1 mär"ki-zet'; 2 mär"kī-şet', *n.* A glossy fabric, either of cotton or silk, woven from mercerized threads.

mar'ram, 1 mar'əm; 2 mär'am, *n.* A grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) with spike-like panicle, common on sandy shores of Europe. [< Norw. *marhalm*, < Ice. *marr*, sea, + *hálmr*, straw.] **beach-grass**‡**.**

marred, 1 märd; 2 märd, *pp.* of MAR, *v.*

mar'rer, 1 mär'ər: 2 mär'er, *n.* One who mars or injures.

mar'riage, 1 ma.'ij; 2 mär'ąj, *n.* **1.** The act of marrying, or the state of being married. **2.** A wedding; a nuptial celebration. **3.** Figuratively, any close union.

Syn.: conjugal union, matrimony, nuptials, union, wedding, wedlock. *Matrimony* denotes the state of those united in the marriage relation; *marriage* denotes primarily the act of so uniting, but is much used also for the state. *Wedlock,* a word of specific legal use, is the Saxon term for the state or relation denoted by *matrimony. Wedding* denotes the ceremony, with any attendant festivities, by which two persons are united as husband and wife, *nuptials* being the more formal and stately term to express the same idea.—Ant.: bachelorhood, celibacy, divorce, maidenhood, virginity, widowhood.—Prep.: marriage *of* or *between* two persons; *of* one person *to* or *with* another; *among* the Greeks.

—**mar'riage-a-bl(e^{P},** *a.* Fitted by age, physical condition, etc., for marriage.—**mar''riage-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or condition of being marriageable.—**mar'riage-a-bl(e-ness^{P}†.**

mar'ried, 1 mar'id; 2 mär'id, *pa.* **1.** Pertaining to marriage; connubial; conjugal; as, the *married* state. **2.** Having a spouse; united by or as by matrimony; wedded; as, a *married* man.

mar'ri-er, 1 mar'i-ûr; 2 mär'ri-ẽr, *n.* One who marries.

mar''ron', 1 mą''rōn'; 2 'mą''rōn', *n.* **1.** A paper shell used to imitate the report of a cannon. **2.** The color of a chestnut. **3.** A large sweet chestnut of southern Europe: used as food and in confectionery. [F.; see MAROON, *a.*]—**marrons glacés** [F.], candied chestnuts.

mar-roon't, *n.* See MAROON. [sociate; match.

mar'row, 1 mar'o; 2 mär'o, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To as-

mar'row, *n.* **1.** A soft vascular tissue found in the central cavities of bones. **2.** The interior substance of anything; essence; pith. [< AS. *mearg,* marrow.]—**mar'row-bone^{P},** *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] One's knees. **3.** *pl.* Cross-bones, the piratical emblem.—**mar'row-fat,** *n.* A large rich kind of pea.—**mar'row-less,** *a.* Destitute of marrow.—**mar'row-y,** *a.* Full of marrow.

mar'rum, *n.* Same as MARRAM.

mar'ry, 1 mar'i; 2 mär'y, *v.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite (a man and woman) in matrimony. **2.** To accept in marriage; espouse. **3.** To dispose of in wedlock. **4.** To unite in a close union. **5.** To fasten end to end, as ropes, without increasing the diameter. **II.** *i.* To enter into the conjugal state; wed. [< L.^{F} *marito,* < *maritus,* husband.]

mar'ry, *interj.* An exclamation of surprize or asseveration: a corruption of *Mary!* or *by Mary* (the Virgin)!

Mar'ry-at, 1 mar'i-at; 2 mär'y-ăt, **Frederick** (1792–1848). An English naval captain: novelist; *Mr. Midshipman Easy,* etc.

Mars, 1 mąrz; 2 märs, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The god of war, one of the most ancient and important of the gods worshiped at Rome. Mars was identified with the Greek Ares, but originally they had no connection, and was associated in cult with Venus. **2.** *Astron.* The fourth planet in order of distance from the sun, from which its mean distance is 141,500,000 miles, its least distance from the earth being 35,000,000 miles, as in the years 1909 and 1924. Mars has a diameter of about 4,230 miles, a diurnal rotation of 24 hours, 37 minutes, 22.67 seconds, and a year of 686.9 days. The light of Mars is of a pronounced red color. **3†.** In alchemy, iron. [L., < Old L. *Mavors,* Mars.]

Mar-sa'la, 1 mar-sä'lə; 2 mär-sä'lä, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport on the W. coast of Sicily; pop. of commune 65,000. **2.** A light-colored wine made in Marsala.

Mar''seil-lais',] 1 mär''sə-lēz' *or* (*F.*) mar''sĕ''lyĕ',

Mar''seil-laise', *fem.,*) -yēz'; 2 mär''se-lāz' *or* (*F.*) mär''sę''-lyāz', -yās'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Marseilles, or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Marseilles. **2.** *fem.* The national hymn of the French republic. [F.]

mar-seilles'^{1}, 1 mar-sēlz'; 2 mär-sęlz', *n.* A heavy cotton fabric with raised pattern. [< *Marseilles,* in France.]

Mar-seilles'^{2}, *n.* A commercial and seaport city in S. France; pop. 586,341. **Mar-seille'†.** [F.]

marsh^{1}, 1 mārsh; 2 märsh, *n.* A tract of low wet land; swamp. [< AS. *mersc,* < *mere,* pool.]—**marsh'-el''der,** *n.* **1.** The high-water shrub (*Iva fruitescens*). **2.** The cranberry-tree (*Viburnum opulus*).—**m.-gas,** *n.* Methane (CH_4): found in marshes, and sometimes in coal mines.—**m.-har''ri-er,** *n.* A harrier of Europe and America which seeks snakes, frogs, and other prey in marshes.—**m.-hawk,** *n.* **1.** The American harrier. **2.** The European marsh-harrier.—**marsh'mal''low,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the mallow family. **2.** A sweetmeat made from this plant.—**m.-marigold,** *n.* A conspicuous plant (*Caltha palustris*) found in swamps and wet meadows.—**m.-rosemary,** *n.* **1.** A seaside perennial herb (*Limonium carolinianum*) with a strongly astringent root used medicinally. **2.** The moorwort (*Andromeda polifolia*).—**marsh'y,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a marsh; wet; boggy.—**marsh'i-ness,** *n.*

Marsh^{2}, *n.* **1. George Perkins** (1801–1882), an American scholar and diplomat. **2. James** (1794–1846), a British chemist, born in Edinburgh: discoverer of the Marsh test for arsenic. **3. Othniel Charles** (1831–1899), an American naturalist.—**Marsh test,** a very delicate test for arsenic discovered in 1836 by James Marsh. The solution to be tested is introduced into a flask in which hydrogen is being generated, and the arsenic is converted into the highly poisonous gas arsin, (AsH_3), which may be recognized by its garlic-like odor and bluish flame when burned. When arsin is heated in a tube, a mirror of metallic arsenic is formed, which is quite different from antimony obtained under analogous conditions.

mar'shal, 1 mär'shəl; 2 mär'shal. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [MAR'SHALED OR -SHALLED; MAR'SHAL-ING OR -SHAL-LING.] **1.** To arrange in order; array. **2.** To lead (something) as a marshal; manage; discipline; train. **3.** To come together; assemble. **II.** *n.* **1.** An officer authorized to regulate ceremonies, preserve order, etc. **2.** [U. S.] An official of the United States courts; also, the head of the police force or fire-department in some cities. **3.** A military officer of high rank; a field-marshal. **4.** *Eng. Hist.* Originally, a groom or master of the horse; afterward, as king's marshal under the feudal system, a judge in courts of chivalry, etc. **5†.** A farrier; blacksmith; veterinary surgeon. [< OF. *mareschal.*]—**mar'shal-cy,** *n.* The office or dignity of a marshal.—**mar'shal-er, mar'shaller,** *n.*—**mar'shal-ship,** *n.*

Mar'shall, 1 mär'shəl; 2 mär'shal, *n.* **1. John** (1755–1835), an American statesman and judge; Secretary of State, 1800–1801. **2. Thomas Riley** (1854–), an American lawyer; Vice-President of the United States, 1913–1921. **3.** A city in E. Texas; pop. 14,280; seat of **Wiley University.**

Mar'shall Is'lands. A group of islands in Micronesia; 156 sq. m.; pop. 16,000; annexed by the Germans in 1885, now under a Japanese mandate granted by the Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Mar'shall-town. A city in central Iowa; pop. 15,730.

mar'shal-sea, 1 mär'shəl-sī; 2 mär'shal-sē, *n.* [Eng.] The court or seat of a marshal; specifically [M-], a prison formerly in Southwark under the authority of the knight marshal.

Mar''si-van', 1 mär''sı-vän'; 2 mär''si-vän', *n.* A town (pop. 15,000) in the vilayet of Sivas, Asia Minor. **Mer''si-van'†.**

Mars-la-Tour, 1 mąrs-la-tûr; 2 märs-la-tōōr, *n.* A village in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France; scene in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870, of a severe battle.

Mar'ston Moor, 1 mär'stən; 2 mär'ston, *n.* A place in Yorkshire, England, where Cromwell defeated the Royalists, July 2, 1644.

mar-su'pi-al, *n.* Plural of MARSUPIUM.

mar-su'pi-al, 1 mär-siū'pi-əl; 2 mär-sū'pi-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a marsupium. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Marsupialia,* or of the nature of a marsupium or pouch. **II.** *n.* A mammal, as an opossum, having a marsupium.—**Mar-su''pi-a'li-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* An order of mammals having a marsupium, like the kangaroos, opossums, etc. [< L. *marsupium;* see MARSUPIUM.] **Mar-su''pi-a'ta†.**—**mar-su''pi-a'li-an, mar-su'pi-an,** *a. & n.*

mar-su'pi-um, 1 mär-siū'pi-ŭm; 2 mär-sū'pi-ŭm, *n.* [-PI-A, *pl.*] A pouch-like invagination; specif., a brood-pouch or external receptacle for carrying young or eggs, as in sea-horses, shrimps, penguins, etc., especially that formed by the infolded skin on the abdomen of marsupials. [L.]

Mar'sy-as, 1 mär'si-əs; 2 mär'sy-as, *n.* A Phrygian satyr and flute-player, who was defeated in a musical contest, and flayed alive by Apollo.

mart†, *v.* **I.** *i.* To trade in or with. **II.** *t.* To traffic.

mart^{1}, 1 märt; 2 märt, *n.* **1.** A market. **2†.** Traffic. **3†.** A fair. [Contr. from MARKET.]

mart^{2}, *n.* **1.** Martinmas. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A beef or other animal, especially one slaughtered at Martinmas time. [Abbr. of MARTINMAS.] **mairt†.** [< L. *Mars,* Mars.]

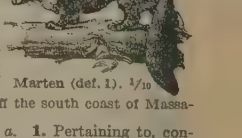
mart^{3}†, *n.* Battle; war; also [M-], Mars, the god of battle. [OF.,

mar'ta-gon, 1 mär'tə-gən; 2 mär'ta-gŏn, *n.* [F.] An Old World lily (*Lilium martagon*) with purplish red flowers.

mar'tel, 1 mär'tel; 2 mär'tel, *n.* A hammer, as a weapon or heraldic bearing. [F., < L. *martulus,* dim. of *marcus,* hammer.]

mar-tel'lo tow'er, mar-tel'o; 2 mär-tĕl'o. An isolated circular tower of masonry, formerly erected on coasts for defense against invasion. [< *Mortello* Point, in Corsica.]

mar'ten, 1 mär'ten; 2 mär'tĕn, *n.* **1.** A weasel-like fur-yielding carnivorous animal. **2.** The fur of a marten often dyed and sold as an inferior sable. [< F. *marte.*]



Marten (def. 1). 1/10

Mar'tha, 1 mar'thə; 2 mär'tha, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Marthe,** 1 märt, 2 märt; Dan. G. Sw. **Mar'ta,** 1 mär'tə, 2 mär'tă; It. Sp. **Mar'ta,** 1 mär'ta, 2 mär'tă. **2.** Friend of Jesus, and sister of Lazarus and Mary (*Luke* x, 40).

Mar'tha's Vine'yard. An island off the south coast of Massachusetts; length, 21 m.

mar'tial, 1 mär'shəl; 2 mär'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, connected with, or suggestive of war or military operations: opposed to *civil.* **2.** [M-] Martian. **3.** Warlike; brave. **4.** Characteristic of a warlike person. **5.** *Astrol.* Under influence of the planet Mars. **6†.** *Old Chem,* Like iron; chalybeate. [< L. *Mart(-)s,* Mars, god of war.] Syn.: see WARLIKE.—**martial law,** military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war when the civil authority is wholly or partly suspended, either by proclamation or by the actual presence of a hostile force.—**mar'tial-ism,** *n.*—**mar'tial-ist,** *n.*—**mar'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Mar'tial, Marcus Valerius Martialis (40?–100?). A Latin epigrammatist; *Epigrams.*

Mar'tian, 1 mär'shən; 2 mär'shan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Mars, either the Roman god of war or the planet. **II.** *n.* One of the supposed inhabitants of Mars.

mar'tin^{1}, 1 mär'tın; 2 mär'tin, *n.* **1.** A bird of the swallow variety, having a tail less forked than the common swallows. **2.** Some bird likened to a true martin, as a kingbird or chimney-swift. [< *Martin,* man's name.]

Mar'tin^{2}, 1 mär'tın; 2 mär'tin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Mar'tyn†.** D. **Mar'tijn,** 1 mär'tain, 2 mär'tĭn; F. **Mar'tin',** 1 mar'tan', 2 mär'tăN'; G. **Mar'tin,** 1 mär'tın, 2 mär'tĭn; It. Sp. **Mar-ti'no,** 1 mar-ti'no, 2 mär-ti'no; L. **Mar-ti'nus,** 1 mar-

tal'nus, 2 mär-tī'nŭs; Pg. **Mar-ti'nho,** 1 mar-tī'nyo, 2 mär-tī'nyo. **2. Homer D.** (1836–1897), an American landscape-painter. **3. Saint** (316?–396?), bishop of Tours; regarded as the patron saint of France. **4. Sir Theodore** (1816–1909), a Scottish solicitor and historian.

Mar'ti-neau, 1 mär'tɪ-nō; 2 mär'ti-nō, *n.* **1. Harriet** (1802–1876), an English writer. **2. James** (1805–1900), an English minister and writer; *Seat of Authority in Religion.*

mar"ti-net', 1 mär"tɪ-net' *or* mär'tɪ-net; 2 mär'ti-nĕt' *or* mär'ti-nĕt, *n.* A strict disciplinarian: usually in a derogatory sense. [< *Martinet*, a French general.]

mar'tin-gale, 1 mär'tɪn-gēl *or* mär'tɪŋ-gēl; 2 mär'tin-gāl *or* mär'tiŋ-gāl, *n.* **1.** A forked strap for holding down a horse's head by connecting the head-gear with the belly-band. **2.** *Naut.* A vertical spar under the bowsprit used in guying the stays. [F.] **mar'tin-gal‡.**

Mar"ti-nique', 1 mär"tɪ-nīk'; 2 mär"ti-nīk', *n.* An island in the French West Indies; 380 sq. m.; pop. 194,000; capital, Fort de France.

Mar'tin-mas, 1 mär'tɪn-mas; 2 mär'tin-mas, *n.* A festival in honor of St. Martin of France (about 316–400), that was formerly celebrated Nov. 11.—**Martinmas summer,** a period of warm weather coming soon after Martinmas: now archaic.

Mar"tin"puich', 1 mar"tan'pwish'; 2 mär"tăn'pwĭch', *n.* A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France: taken by the Germans, 1914; retaken by the British, Sept. 15, 1916; tanks first used.

Mar'tins-burg, 1 mär'tɪnz-bʊrg; 2 mär'tinz-bûrg, *n.* A city in N. E. West Virginia; pop. 12,515.

Mar'tin's Fer'ry. A city in E. Ohio; pop. 11,640.

mart'let¹, 1 märt'let; 2 märt'lĕt, *n.* **1.** Same as MARTIN¹. **2.** Same as SWIFT, *n.*, 1. [< F. *martinet*, dim. of *martin*, MARTIN¹.]

mart'let², *n. Her.* A martin or swallow without feet: used as a bearing, a crest, etc. [< OF. *merlette*, dim. of *merle*, blackbird, < L. *merula*, blackbird.]

mar'tyr, 1 mär'tar; 2 mär'tyr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To punish with death because of one's Christian faith, or for adherence to any cause. **2.** To persecute; torture. **3.** To pursue with deadly cruelty. **mar'tyr-ize‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** One who submits to death rather than forswear his religion; specif., one of the early Christians who suffered death for their religion. **2.** One who dies or suffers for principle, or sacrifices all for a cause; as, a *martyr* to the pursuit of gain. **3.** One who suffers much or long, as from misfortune or ill health; as, a *martyr* to rheumatism. [< Gr. *martyr*, witness.]—**mar'tyr-dom,** *n.* **1.** The condition or fate of a martyr. **2.** Protracted or extreme suffering.—**mar'tyr-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To subject to martyrdom; make a martyr of. **II‡.** *i.* To become a martyr.—**mar"tyr-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**mar'tyr-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who writes of martyrs.—**mar'tyr-ol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] A historical record of martyrs.—**mar"tyr-o-log'ic, mar"tyr-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to martyrs or martyrology.

mar'tyr-y, 1 mär'tər-ɪ; 2 mär'tyr-y, *n.* **1.** Martyrdom. **2.** The spot where a martyr suffered or is buried, or a chapel erected there.

ma'rum, *n.* Same as MARRAM.

mar-ve'die‡, *n.* Same as MARAVEDI.

mar'vel, 1 mär'vel; 2 mär'vĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-VELED or -VELLED, -VELD²; -VEL-ING or -VEL-LING.] **1.** To wonder at or about. **2.** To be affected with wonder, astonishment, surprize, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which excites wonder; a prodigy. **2§.** The emotion of wonder. **3‡.** A miracle. [< OF. *merveille*, < L. *mirabilia*, < *miror*, wonder.] Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**mar'vel-of-Pe-ru',** *n. Bot.* Same as FOUR-O'CLOCK.—**mar'vel-ous,** *a.* **1.** Exciting astonishment; singular; wonderful: formerly also an adverb; as, a *marvelous* story; a *marvelous* good painter. **2.** Pertaining to the supernatural. **mar'vel-lous‡.** Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.—**mar'vel-(l)ous-ly,** *adv.*—**mar'vel-(l)ous-ness,** *n.*

Mar'vell, 1 mär'vel; 2 mär'vĕl, **Andrew** (1621–1678). An English poet and satirist; politician.

Mar'witz, 1 mär'vɪts; 2 mär'vits, **George C. A. von der** (1856–). A German general in the World War.

Marx, 1 märks; 2 märks, **Karl** (1818–1883). A German socialist, revolutionary leader, and writer: *Das Kapital.*—**Marx'i-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Karl Marx or to his theories.—**Marx'ist,** *n.*

Ma'ry, 1 mē'rɪ; 2 mā'ry. **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. **Ma-ri'e,** 1 ma-rī'ə, 2 mä-rī'e; D. G. It. Fg. Sp. Sw. **Ma-ri'a,** 1 ma-rī'ɑ, 2 mä-rī'ä; F. **Ma"rie',** 1 mɑ'rī', 2 mä"rē'; **Ma"ri"on',** 1 mɑ"rī"ōn', 2 mä"rī"ŏn'; Hung. **Ma'ri-a,** 1 mā'rɪ-ɑ, 2 mä'rī-ä; L. **Ma-ri'a,** 1 ma-rɪ'a, 2 ma-rī'a; Pol. **Mar'ya,** 1 mär'yɑ, 2 mär'yä. **2.** The mother of Jesus. Called also the **Virgin Mary. 3. M. I.** (1516–1558), a queen of England; daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, who persecuted the Protestants; called "Bloody Mary." **4. M. II.** (1662–1694), an English queen; daughter of James II.; wife of William III., who reigned jointly with her. **5. M. Magdalene** (*Bib. Luke* viii, 2), a disciple from Magdala out of whom Jesus cast 7 devils. Compare MAGDALENE. **6. M. Queen of Scots** (1542–1587), Mary Stuart; daughter of James V. and Mary of Guise; beheaded by Queen Elizabeth. **7. M.** (*Bib. Luke* x, 38, 39), sister of Martha.

Ma'ry-land, 1 mer'ɪ-lənd; 2 mĕr'y-land, *n.* A middle Atlantic State of the United States; 12,210 sq. m.; pop. 1,449,660; capital, Annapolis.

Ma'ry-le-bone, 1 mā'rɪ-lɪ-bōn; 2 mā'ry-le-bōn, *n.* A parliamentary borough (pop. 104,220) of N. W. London, England. **Ma'ry-bone‡.**

Ma"ry-ol'a-try, *n.* Same as MARIOLATRY.

mas., masc., *abbr.* Masculine. [1429). An Italian painter.

Ma-sac'cio, 1 mɑ-sä'cho; 2 mä-sä'cho, **Tommaso Guidi** (1402–

Ma-sam'po, 1 mä-sām'pō; 2 mä-săm'pō, *n.* A treaty port on the S. coast of Chosen; pop. 35,000. **Ma-san'‡.**

Ma"sa-ryk', 1 mä"sa-rɪk'; 2 mä"sä-rȳk', **Thomas G.** (1850–). Czecho-Slovak statesman; first president of Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Mas-ba'te, 1 mas-bā'tē; 2 mäs-bä'te, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 1,315 sq. m.; pop. 30,000.

Mas-ca'gni, 1 mas-kā'nyɪ; 2 mäs-cä'nyi, **Pietro** (1863–). An Italian composer; *Cavalleria Rusticana.*

mas'cle, 1 mas'kl; 2 mäs'el, *n.* **1.** A lozenge-shaped plate used in scale armor. **2.** *Her.* A lozenge voided.

mas'cot, 1 mas'kɑt; 2 mäs'eot, *n.* [Colloq.] A person, animal, or thing thought to bring good luck by its presence. [< F. *mascotte*, < Pr. *mascotto*, witchcraft.]

mas'cu-line, 1 mas'kɪu-lɪn; 2 mäs'cū-lin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the **mas'cu-lin⁵,** ∫ the distinguishing qualities of the male sex, or pertaining to males; specially suitable for men; manly: opposed to *feminine.* **2.** *Gram.* Being of the male gender, natural or grammatical. **3.** [Archaic, except in Bot.] Male; staminate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A male person; that which is of the male sex. **2.** The masculine gender or a word of this gender: opposed to *feminine* and *neuter.* [< L. *masculinus*, < *masculus*, < *mas*, a male.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: male, manful, manlike, manly, mannish, virile. We apply *male* to the sex, *masculine* to the qualities, especially to the stronger, hardier, and more imperious qualities that distinguish the *male* sex; as applied to women, *masculine* has often the depreciatory sense of unwomanly, rude, or harsh; as, a *masculine* face or voice, or the like; still one may say in a commendatory way, she acted with *masculine* courage or decision. *Manlike* may mean only having the outward appearance or semblance of a man, or may be closely equivalent to *manly. Manly* refers to all the qualities and traits worthy of a man; *manful*, especially to the valor and prowess that become a man; we speak of a *manful* struggle, *manly* decision; we say *manly* gentleness or tenderness; we could not say *manful* tenderness. *Mannish* is a depreciatory word referring to the mimicry or parade of some superficial qualities of manhood: as, a *mannish* boy or woman. *Masculine* may apply to the distinctive qualities of the *male* sex at any age; *virile* applies to the distinctive qualities of mature manhood only, as opposed not only to *feminine* or *womanly* but to *childish*, and is thus an emphatic word for *sturdy, intrepid*, etc. —Ant.: see synonyms for FEMININE.

—**mas"cu-lin'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being masculine.

Mase'field, 1 mēz'fild; 2 māz'fēld, **John** (1875–). English poet and playwright; *The Everlasting Mercy.*

mash¹, 1 mash; 2 măsh, *vt.* **1.** To crush or beat into a mash or pulp; reduce to a soft state, as by bruising; as, *mashed* potatoes. **2.** To convert into mash, as malt or grain or a mixture of such, by infusing in hot water, as in brewing or distilling. **3.** [Slang.] To flirt with or win the affection of (one of the other sex).—**mash'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which mashes. **2.** [Slang.] One who persistently annoys unprotected women unknown to him; also, a sentimental fop; dude.

mash, *n.* **1.** A mass of something beaten or soaked into a soft state, as a mixture of meal, bran, or turnips, and water, for feeding cattle. **2.** *Brewing.* Crushed or ground grain or malt, infused in hot water to produce wort. [< AS. *māx-* (in *māxwyrt*, mash-wort); cp. MIX, *v.*]

Mash'ar-brum, 1 mush'ər-brum; 2 mŭsh'ar-brōom, *n.* A peak in the Himalaya mountains in India; 25,600 ft.

mash'ie, 1 mash'ɪ; 2 măsh'i, *n. Golf.* An iron club with a deep, short blade and much loft: used in approaching. **mash'y‡.**

mash'lin, 1 mash'lɪn; 2 măsh'lin, *n.* [Dial., Scot.] Mixed grain. [< OF. *mestillon*, ult. < L. *misceo*, mix.]

Ma-sho'na-land", 1 ma-shō'nə-land"; 2 ma-shō'na-lănd", *n.* A province (pop. 508,000) of S. E. Rhodesia; capital, Salisbury.

Mas"i-nis'sa, 1 mas"ɪ-nis'ə; 2 mäs"i-nis'a, *n.* (238–148 B. C.) A king of Numidia; ally of the Carthaginians and the Romans.

mas'jid, 1 mus'jɪd; 2 mŭs'jid, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan mosque.

mask¹, 1 mɔsk; 2 măsk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cover (the face, head, etc.) with a mask; disguise with a mask. **2.** To hide or conceal as with a mask; disguise. **3.** To assume a disguise.

Syn.: cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, hide, masquerade, pretend, screen, shroud, veil. See HIDE.—Ant.: betray, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, exhibit, explain, expose, lay open, make known, publish, reveal, show, tell. See HIDE. —**mask'ing,** *n.*

mask², *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To infuse or be infused.

mask, *n.* **1.** A cover or disguise, as for the features; protection. **2.** A subterfuge. **3.** A cast of the face taken just after death. **4.** A play, formerly in vogue, in which actors wore masks; masquerade; revel. **5.** A masker. **6.** *Class. Antiq.* An artistic covering for the face, used by Greek and Roman actors in comedy and tragedy. **7.** *Art.* A reproduction of a face or a face and neck, used as a gargoyle, a keystone of an arch, etc. **8.** *Mil.* A screen of brush or the like for hiding a battery or any military operation from the enemy. **9.** *Zool.* Any formation about the head suggesting a mask; specif., the enlarged lower lip of a larval dragon-fly. **10.** *Hunting.* A fox's or dog's head. [< Ar.$^{Sp+F}$ *maskharat*, buffoon.]

Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**mask'-ball",** *n.* A ball where the dancers wear masks.—**mask'er,** *n.* One who wears a mask.

Mas-kat', 1 mas-kɑt'; 2 mäs-kät', *n.* A seaport of Arabia; capital of Oman; pop. with Muttrah, 24,000.

masked, ∫ 1 maskt; 2 măskt, *pa.* **1.** Having the face covered **maskt⁸,** ∫ with or as with a mask; disguised. **2.** *Bot.* Personate. **3.** *Zool.* Having markings resembling a mask, as various pupæ of insects.—**masked ball,** same as MASK-BALL.

mask'ing, 1 mask'ɪŋ; 2 măsk'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A beating or crushing into a mash.—**mask'ing-fat",** *n.* A mash-tub.—**m.-pat,** *n.* A teapot. **m.-pot‡.**

mas'ki-nonge, 1 mas'kɪ-nenj *or* mas"kɪ-nenj'; 2 mäs'ki-nŏng *or*

māsˈkī-nōngˊ, *n.* A large North-American pike. See FISH. [< Algonkian *mas*, great, + *kinonge*, pickerel.] **mas'ca-longe‡.**

mas'lin[1], 1 mazˈlin; 2 māsˈlin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Mixed grain, especially wheat and rye. **2.** Bread made from such mixture. **3.** A mixture; potpourri. **mash'lin‡; mash'lum‡.**

mas'lin[2]†, *n.* A brass-like metal, or a vessel made therefrom.

mas'och-ism, 1 mazˈėk-izm; 2 māsˈȯ̆ō-izm, *n.* A condition of sexual perversion in which a person derives pleasure from being dominated or even cruelly treated. [< Leopold von Sacher-*Masoch* (1835-95), Austrian novelist, who described this condition.]—**mas"o-chis'tic,** *a.*

ma'son, 1 māˈsn; 2 māˈsn. **I.** *vt.* To build by masonry. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who lays brick and stone in building; also, a stone-cutter. **2.** [M-] A member of the order of Freemasons. [< F. *maçon*, < OHG. *mezzo*, mason.]—**Ma-son'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to Masons or to Freemasonry.—**ma'son-ry,** *n.* [-RIEȘ, *pl.*] **1.** The art or work of building with brick or stone. **2.** That which is built by masons or of materials such as masons use. **3.** [M-] Freemasonry.

Ma'son, James Murray (1798–1871). An American lawyer and Confederate statesman.

Mason and Dixon's line. See under LINE[1], *n.*

Ma'son City. A city in N. Iowa; pop. 20,065.

Mas'o-ra, 1 masˈo-ra *or* ma-sōˈra; 2 māsˈo-ra *or* ma-sōˈra, *n.* **1.** A collection of criticisms and marginal notes to the Old Testament, made by Jewish writers before the 10th century. **2.** [m-] The tradition relied on by the Jews to preserve the Old Testament text from corruption. [Heb.]—**Mas"o-ret'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the Masora or its compilers. **Mas"so-ret'ic** or **-i-cal‡.**

Mas'o-rite, 1 masˈo-rait; 2 māsˈo-rit, *n.* One of the Jewish scholars who assisted in compiling the Masora; also, one learned in the Masora. **Mas'o-ret** or **-rete‡.**

Mas"pe-roˈ, 1 masˈpə-roˈ; 2 māsˈpe-roˈ, **Gaston Camille Charles** (1846–1916). A French Egyptologist and author; *Egyptian Archeology*, etc.

masque, mas'quer. Same as MASK, MASKER.

mas"quer-adeˈ, 1 masˈkər-ādˈ; 2 māsˈker-ādˈ. **I.** *vi.* [-ADˈ-EDˈ; -ADˈING.] **1.** To take part in a masquerade, or wear a mask or disguise. **2.** Figuratively, to assume a disguise; appear or attempt to appear in a character other than one's own. **II.** *n.* **1.** A social party composed of persons masked and costumed. **2.** A false show or disguise. **3.** A form of dramatic representation formerly in vogue. **4.** The costume of a masquerader. [F.] SYN.: see MASK.—**mas"quer-adˈer,** *n.*

mass[1], 1 mas; 2 māsˌ *vt.* & *vi.* To form into a mass; assemble.

mass[1], *n.* **1.** An assemblage of things that collectively make one quantity. **2.** A body of concrete matter; a lump. **3.** The principal part of anything. **4.** Extent of volume; bulkiness; size. **5.** *Physics.* The measure or expression of quantity of matter in a body, as indicated either by its weight or by the amount of force necessary to produce a given amount of motion in the body in a given time. **6.** *Pharm.* The homogeneous plastic combination of drugs prepared for making of pills. [< F. *masse*, < L. *massa*, < Gr. *maza*, barley cake.] SYN.: aggregate, body, bulk, heap, lump, matter, substance, total, totality, whole. See AGGREGATE; HEAP; THRONG.

—mass'-meet"ing, *n.* A public meeting to which every one may go.—**mass'y,** *a.* [MASS'I-ER; MASS'I-EST.] Consisting of a mass or masses; big.—**mass'i-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being massy.—**the masses,** the common people. SYN.: see MOB.

mass[2], *n.* **1.** The celebration of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper; the holy communion and its celebration; the name used in the Roman Catholic Church, and recently revived by some High-church Anglicans. **2.** *Mus.* A musical service rendered with the mass. [< AS. *mæsse*, < LL. *missa*, dismissal.]—**black mass.** **1.** *Eccl.* A mass for the dead: so called because the celebrant wears black vestments. **2.** A ceremony performed in so-called worship of Satan as a burlesque of the Christian mass.—**mass'-pen"ny‖,** *n.* An offering at the altar.

Mass., *abbr.* Massachusetts (official).

Mas"sa-chu'setts, 1 masˈə-chūˈsəts; 2 māsˈa-chu'sēts, *n.* A State of the N. E. United States; 8,266 sq. m.; pop. 3,852,360; capital, Boston.

mas'sa-cre, 1 masˈə-kər; 2 māsˈa-cer, *vt.* [-CRED; -CRING.] To kill with fury in great numbers. SYN.: see KILL.

mas'sa-cre, *n.* The indiscriminate killing of human beings, as in savage warfare; slaughter. [F., < LG. *matsken*, hew.]

SYN.: butchery, carnage, havoc, slaughter. A *massacre* is the indiscriminate killing in numbers of the unresisting or defenseless; *butchery* is the killing of men rudely and ruthlessly as cattle are killed in the shambles. *Havoc* may not be so complete as *massacre*, nor so coldly brutal as *butchery*, but is more widely spread and furious; it is destruction let loose, and may be applied to organizations, interests, etc., as well as to human life. *Carnage* (Latin *caro, carnis*, flesh) refers to widely scattered or heaped up corpses of the slain; *slaughter* is similar in meaning, but refers more to the process, as *carnage* does to the result; these two words only of the group may be used of great destruction of life in open and honorable battle; as, the enemy was repulsed with great *slaughter*, or the *carnage* was terrible.—**mas'sa-crer,** *n.*

mas-sageʹ, 1 maˌsäzhˈ; 2 māˌsäzhˈ, *n.* A system of remedial treatment consisting of kneading, rubbing, and otherwise manipulating a part or of the whole of the body with the hands. [F., < *masser* (< Gr. *massō*), knead.]—**mas-sageʹ,** *vt.* To treat by massage.—**mas"seurʹ,** *n.* One who massages. **mas-sag'istʹ‡.**—**mas"seuseʹ,** *n. fem.*

Mas-sa'soitʺ, 1 masˈə-soitˈ; 2 māsˈa-sōitˈ, *n.* An American Indian chief (1580?–1661) of Massachusetts.

Mas'sau-a, *n.* Same as MASSOWAH.

mas"seˈ, 1 maˌsēˈ *or* masˈē; 2 māˌseˈ *or* māsˈę, *n.* In billiards, a stroke with a cue held perpendicularly, causing the cue-ball to return in a straight line or to describe a curve. [F., < *masser*, make a massé-shot.] **mas"séˈ-shotʺ‡.**

Mas"séˈna', 1 maˌsēˈnāˈ; 2 māˌseˈnäˈ, **André,** Prince d'Essling (1758–1817). A French marshal under Napoleon I.

Mas"se-netʹ, 1 maˌsēˈnēˈ; 2 māˌse-nęˈ, **Jules Émile Frédéric** (1842–1912). A French composer of operas, etc.

mas-se'ter, 1 ma-siˈtər; 2 mā-sēˈter, *n.* A masticatory muscle connected with the lower jaw. [< Gr. *masētēr*, a chew, < *masaomai*, chew.]—**mas"se-terˈic, -terˈin**(es, *a.*

Mas'sey, 1 masˈi; 2 māsˈy, **Gerald** (1828–1907). An English labor poet; *The Ballad of Babe Christabel.*

mas'si-cot, 1 masˈi-kət; 2 māsˈi-cōt, *n. Chem.* Yellow, powdery lead monoxid (PbO) obtained by heating the nitrate or carbonate. [< F. *massicot*, < *masse;* see MASS[1], *n.*]

mas'sif, 1 masˈif *or* (*F.*) maˌsīfˈ; 2 māsˈif *or* (*F.*) māˌsīfˈ, *n. Geol.* **1.** The dominant, central mass of a mountain ridge more or less defined by longitudinal or transverse valleys. **2.** A diastrophic block, or any isolated central independent mass. [F.] [530.

Mas'sil-lon, 1 masˈi-lən; 2 māsˈi-lȯn, *n.* A city in E. Ohio; pop. 17,-

Mas'sin-ger, 1 masˈin-jər; 2 māsˈin-ger, **Philip** (1583–1640). An English dramatist and poet; *The Virgin Martyr.*

mas'sive, 1 masˈiv; 2 māsˈiv, *a.* **1.** Constituting a large **mas'sivʺ,** } mass; ponderous; large; as, a *massive* forehead. **2.** Belonging to the total mass of anything. **3.** *Mineral.* Being without definite crystalline form. **4.** *Geol.* Homogeneous. **5.** Figuratively, imposing in scope or degree; having considerable magnitude. SYN.: see LARGE.—**mas'siv(e-ly**[3], *adv.*—**mas'siv(e-ness**[3], *n.*

Mas'sive Mount. The highest peak in Saguache Range, Colorado; 14,424 ft. high. **Massive Mountain‡.** [critic and author.

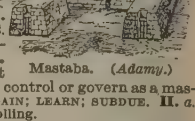
Mas'son, 1 masˈən; 2 māsˈon, **David** (1822–1907). A Scottish

Mas'so-wah, 1 mōsˈsə-wə; 2 māsˈso-wä, *n.* An Italian seaport of Eritrea on an island in the Red Sea; pop. 8,000. **Mas'so-wa‡.**

mast[1], 1 mast; 2 mȧst. **I.** *vt. Naut.* To furnish with a mast or masts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stick or spar of round timber or tubular iron or steel, set upright in a vessel to sustain the yards, sails, etc. **2.** The upright pole of a derrick. **3.** Any large pole. [< AS. *mæst*, mast.]—**mast'less**[1], *a.*—**mast'head"** **I.** *vt. Naut.* **1.** To raise to or display at the masthead, as a flag. **2.** To send to the top of a mast for punishment. **II.** *n.* **1.** The head or top of a mast. **2.** A sailor acting as lookout at the top-mast-head.

mast[2], *n.* The fruit of the oak, beech, and other trees; acorns and the like. [< AS. *mæst*, mast.] **-less**[2], *a.*

mas'ta-ba, 1 masˈtə-bə; 2 māsˈta-ba, *n. Egypt. Antiq.* An oblong building used as a mortuary chapel and place of offerings, with sloping sides and flat top, covering the mouth of a sepulchral pit. [< Ar. *maṣṭaba*, bench.] **mas'ta-ba‡.**



Mastaba. (*Adamy.*)

mas'ter, 1 masˈtər; 2 mȧsˈter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bring under control or dominance; subject to authority. **2.** To become thoroughly conversant with; as, to *master* Greek. **3.** To control or govern as a master. SYN.: see ATTAIN; CONQUER; GAIN; LEARN; SUBDUE. **II.** *a.* Having the mastery; chief; controlling.

mas'ter, *n.* **1.** A male person who has authority over others, as the principal of a school, an employer, the head of a household, the owner of a domestic animal, etc. **2.** One who has control or disposal of something; an owner. **3.** One who is familiar with all the details of an art, profession, science, or trade. **4.** One who has charge of some special thing, place, or business. **5.** [M-] A young gentleman. **6.** An honorary title; specifically [M-], a scholastic title and rank between bachelor and doctor. **7.** *Law.* [U. S.] Any of various officers of the court who assist the judges by hearing evidence, reporting, etc.; as, a *master* in chancery. **8.** In Scotland, the courtesy title of a viscount's (or baron's) eldest son. **9.** One who has disciples or followers; a religious leader; specif. [M-], with *the* or *our*, Christ. **10.** One who gains the victory; a victor. [< L.[OF] *magister*, < *mag*, in *magnus*, great.]

SYN.: boss, captain, chief, commander, despot, director, employer, foreman, governor, head, leader, lord, manager, monarch, overseer, owner, prince, principal, proprietor, schoolmaster, sovereign, teacher. See CHIEF; SUPERINTENDENT; VICTOR.—ANT.: assistant, attendant, dependent, drudge, inferior, menial, retainer, serf, servant, servitor, slave, subaltern, subordinate, valet, waiter.

—master builder. **1.** A contractor who employs men to build. **2.** One who has charge of building operations; a foreman or architect.—**m. in chancery,** an officer in equity courts whose duty is to inquire into and report on matters of fact referred to him, and to perform such other acts as are directed by the statute or by the court.—**m. mason.** **1.** [M-M-] A Freemason of the third degree. **2.** A mason thoroughly skilled in his trade.—**m. vibrator,** an induction-coil and vibrator in an internal-combustion engine.—**the M.,** in the Christian church, a designation of Jesus Christ.—**mas'ter-at-arms',** *n.* A petty officer on a man-of-war who performs police duty and has authority over the ship's corporals.—**mas'ter-dom,** *n.* Power of mastery; dominion.—**mas'ter-ful,** *a.* Having the characteristics or force of a master. (1) Arbitrary. (2) Showing mastery, as of an art, science, situation, etc.—**mas'ter-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mas'ter-ful-ness,** *n.*—**master-key,** *n.* A key that will unlock two or more locks of a set.—**mas'ter-ly.** **I.** *a.* Characteristic of a master; befitting a master. **II§.** *adv.* In a masterly manner.—**mas'ter-li-ness,** *n.*—**mas'ter-piece"**, *n.* A work showing the hand of a master; an admirable production. **mas'ter-work"‡.**—**mas'ter-ship,** *n.* **1.** The state, personality, or character of a

master; also, mastery. **2.** Masterly skill; preeminence. **3.** A masterpiece.—**m.·stroke,** *n.* **1.** An action or achievement worthy of a master. **2.** *Art.* An important or controlling line in a picture, etc.—**mas'ter-y,** *n.* **1.** The condition of having power and control; dominion. **2.** The knowledge or the skill of a master. **3.** Superiority in contest; victory. Syn.: see INFLUENCE; VICTORY. [MEISTERSINGER.

mas'ter-sing"er, 1 mus'tər-siŋ"ər; 2 más'ter-sing"er, *n.* Same as

mas'ter-wort", 1 mus'tər-wûrt"; 2 más'ter-wûrt", *n.* Any one of several herbs of the parsley family, especially a European plant (*Imperatoria ostruthium*), formerly used as a pot-herb.

mas'tic, 1 mas'tık; 2 más'tic, *n.* **1.** A small Mediterranean evergreen tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*); also, a valuable resin obtained from it. **2.** A quick-drying cement. [F.]

mas'ti-cate, 1 mas'tı-kēt; 2 más'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To crush or grind (food) for deglutition; chew. **2.** To crush by cutting or kneading, as rubber. [Ult. < Gr. *mastizo,* chew.]—**mas"ti-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of masticating.—**mas'ti-ca"tor,** *n.*

mas'ti-ca-to"ry, 1 mas'tı-ka-tō"rı; 2 más'ti-ca-tō"ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in mastication. **2.** Adapted for chewing; as, the *masticatory* mouth of a bee. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A substance chewed to increase the secretion of saliva.

mas'tiff, 1 mas'tıf; 2 más'tif, *n.* One of an old English breed of large watch-dogs. See DOG. [< OF. *mestif,* mongrel.]

mas-ti'tis, 1 mas-taı'tıs *or* -tī'tıs; 2 más-ti'tis *or* -tī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mammary gland. [< Gr. *mastos,* breast.]

mas'to-don, 1 mas'to-den; 2 más'to-dŏn, *n.* An extinct elephant of great size; especially the best-known species (*Mastodon americanus* or *giganteus*). [< Gr. *mastos,* breast, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

mas'toid, 1 mas'teıd; 2 más'tŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Nipple-like or breast-like; as, the *mastoid* process. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the mastoid process. **II.** *n.* The mastoid process. [< Gr. *mastos,* breast, + *eidos,* form.]—**mastoid process,** a prominence of the temporal bone for the attachment of muscles.

mas"toi-di'tis, 1 mas"teı-doı'tıs; 2 más"tŏi-di'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the mastoid process.

mas"tur-ba'tion, 1 mas"tər-bē'shən; 2 más"tur-bā'shon, *n. Pathol.* Sexual self-abuse; defilement [< L. *masturbatus,* pp. of *masturbor,* perhaps < *manus,* hand, + *stupro,* pollute.]—**mas'tur-bate,** *vi.*

Ma-su'ren-land, 1 mu-zu'rėn-lant; 2 mä-zu'rėn-länt, *n.* A district in S. E. Prussia; contains **Masurian Lakes;** scene of severe Russian defeats by the Germans in 1914–1915; boundaries subject to plebiscite by peace treaty following World War.

mat[1], 1 mat; 2 măt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [MAT'TED[4]; MAT'TING.] **1.** To knot, interweave, or felt into a mat; be tangled. **2.** To cover with mats. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flat article woven or plaited, or made of some perforated or corrugated material, to be laid on a floor, as for wiping the feet. **2.** A border, as of cardboard, for a picture. [< L.[AS] *matta,* mat.]

mat[2]. *Metal-working.* **I.** *vt.* To produce a dull surface on, as metal. **II.** *a.* Presenting a lusterless surface. **III.** *n.* **1.** A lusterless or dull surface in a metal. **2.** A tool for producing such a surface. [< G. *matt,* dim. < LL. *mattus;* see MATE[2], *v.*] **matt‡.**

mat., *abbr.* Matins.

Mat"a-be'le, 1 mat"ə-bī'lı; 2 măt"a-bē'le, *n. pl.* [-BE'LE or -BE'-LES, 1 -lız; 2 -lēs, *pl.*] A Zulu people of Bantu stock, driven across the Vaal river, South Africa, by the Boers in 1838, and who settled north of the Limpopo river, where they became a menace to their neighbors.

Mat"a-be'le-land, 1 mat"ə-bī'lı-land; 2 măt"a-bē'le-länd, *n.* A district in southern Rhodesia; 100,000 sq. m.; pop. 258,000; chief town, Bulawayo. **Mat"a-bi'li-land‡.**

mat"a-dor',) 1 mat"ə-dōr'; 2 măt"a-dōr', *n.* **1.** In bull-
mat"a-dore',) fighting, the man who kills the bull with a thrust of a sword. **2.** *Card-playing.* In various games, one of the highest trumps. [Sp.]

Ma-tan'zas, 1 mə-tan'zəs *or* ma-tōn'sos; 2 ma-tăn'zas *or* mä-tän'-säs, *n.* **1.** A province in W. central Cuba; 3,700 sq. m.; pop. 313,000. **2.** Its capital, a fortified seaport; pop. 56,000; bombarded by United States war-ships April 27, 1898.

Ma"ta-pan', 1 mat"tə-pān'; 2 măt"tä-pän', **Cape.** A point; the southernmost of Morea peninsula, Greece.

match[1],) 1 mach; 2 măch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put with another,
mach[2],) or to put together as mates or companions; marry. **2.** To unite as equal or similar; hence, to compare; set up as rivals or competitors; offer or show as equal or as an equivalent. **3.** To make suitable, harmonious, or equal; proportion, fit, or adapt; obtain a uniform thickness or width in; as, to *match* the timbers of a building. **4.** To make or select so that two or more are exactly alike; as, to *match* ribbon. **5.** To be the equal of; oppose or rival. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be of similar or the same size, character, or quality. **2.** To be united, as in matrimony. **3†.** To contend; fight.—**match'a-bl(e)²,** *a.* That may be matched.—**match'less,** *a.* That can not be matched; peerless.

match[1], *n.* **1.** One similar or equal in appearance, position, quality, or character; a suitable or fit associate; also, a possible mate. **2.** A person or thing that is the equal of another in ability, strength, character, position, etc.; one able to cope with or oppose another; a peer. **3.** A contest of skill, strength, etc., between persons or animals. **4.** A counterpart; facsimile; also, either of two things harmonizing or corresponding. **5.** A marriage or mating, or an agreement to marry or pair; a pairing or coupling. [< AS. *gemæcca,* companion.]—**match'board",** *n.* A board that has a tongue on one side and a corresponding groove on the other.—**m.·mark.** **I.** *vt.* To put a match-mark upon. **II.** *n.* A distinguishing mark placed on separable parts of machinery as a guide for assembling.—**m.·play,** *n.* A form of golf in which each hole is won by the player making it in the fewest strokes.

match[2], *n.* Any article manufactured for the purpose of starting or communicating a fire. Specif.: (1) A splinter of soft wood or a piece of waxed thread tipped with a combustible composition that ignites by friction. (2)† A fuse of cotton wicking prepared to burn quickly or slowly, and used for firing cannon. [< Gr.OF *myxa,* nozle of a lamp.]—**match'lock",** *n.* Formerly, a musket fired by pressing a lighted match against the powder in the pan; also, the gun-lock on such a musket.—**m.·wood,** *n.* **1.** *Match-making.* Wood suitable for making matches; also, splinters. **2†.** A combustible substance used as tinder.

match'er, 1 mach'ər; 2 măch'er, *n.* One who or that which matches.

match'·mak"er[1], 1 mach'·mēk"ər; 2 măch'·māk"er, *n.* One who makes or plans contests or matches. See MATCH[1], *n.*, 3 and 5.—**match'·mak"ing,** *a.* & *n.*

match'·mak"er[2], *n.* One who makes matches for lighting.

mate[1], 1 mēt; 2 māt, *v.* [MAT'ED[4]; MAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To join as companions or mates; pair, as animals; match or marry. **2§.** To associate; couple. **3†.** To vie with; rival. **II.** *i.* To be united or associated as mates.

mate[2], *vt.* [MAT'ED[4]; MAT'ING.] **1.** In chess, to checkmate. **2†.** To daunt or confound; defeat; overcome; be overcome. [< Per.LL-P *māt,* confounded.]

mate[1], *n.* **1.** A companion or associate; comrade. **2.** One that is paired or mated with another, as in matrimony. **3.** An equal in a contest; a match. **4.** *Naut.* (1) An officer of a merchant vessel, ranking below a captain. (2) An assistant to a warrant-officer of the navy. **5.** *U. S. Navy.* An officer of the navy, next below a warrant-officer, who is not in the line of promotion. [< AS. *gemaca,* mate.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**mate'less,** *a.*

mate[2], *n.* In chess, a checkmate.

ma'té, 1 mā"tē *or* mat'ı; 2 mä"te *or* māt'e, *n.* **1.** An infusion of the leaves of a Brazilian holly (*Ilex paraguayensis*), much used as a beverage by the South-Americans. **Par'a-guay tea‡; Yer'ba‡. 2.** The plant itself. [Sp., vessel in which the herb is infused.]

mat'e-lote, 1 mat'ə-lōt; 2 măt'e-lōt, *n.* A stew of fish in wine and oil, with herb seasoning. [F.] **mat'e-lotte‡.**

ma'ter[1], 1 mē"tər; 2 mā'ter, *n.* [L.] Mother: in Latin phrases, as *alma mater,* fostering mother.—**ma"ter-fa-mil'i-as,** *n.* The mother of a family; a matron.

mat'er[2]**†,** *n.* Matter; subject; business. **mat'er²†.**

ma-te'ri-al, 1 mə-tī'rı-əl; 2 ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to matter; having a corporeal existence; physical. **2.** Pertaining to matter in a corporeal relation. (1) Affecting the physical nature. (2) Pertaining to the body or the appetites; corporeal; sensuous; sensual. **3.** Pertaining to the subject-matter; essential; important. **4.** *Philos.* & *Logic.* Pertaining to matter as opposed to form. **5.** Consisting of, relating to, or composed of matter regarded as the primary substance of the tangible universe. **6†.** Replete with matter or good sense. [< L. *materia,* matter.] Syn.: see IMPORTANT; PHYSICAL.

ma-te'ri-al, *n.* **1.** That of which anything is composed or may be constructed; matter considered as a component part of something. **2.** Collected facts, impressions, ideas, or notes containing them, and sketches, etc., that may be used in completing a literary or an artistic production. **3.** Matter regarded as the amorphous substratum of reality. Syn.: see STOCK.—**ma-te'ri-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the facts of experience are all to be explained by reference to the reality, activities, and laws of physical or material substance. **2.** Undue regard for material interests.—**ma-te'ri-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A believer in the doctrine of materialism; also, a believer in the existence of matter. **2.** One who takes interest only in the material or bodily necessities and comforts of life.—**ma-te"ri-al-is'tic,** *a.* Of the nature of or marked by materialism.—**ma-te'ri-al-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To endow with a bodily form or nature: invest with material characteristics. **II.** **1.** [Colloq.] To take perceptible or substantial form; be developed into something tangible. **2.** *Spiritualism.* To assume a material and bodily form.—**ma-te"ri-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of materializing, or the state of being materialized.—**ma-te'ri-al-iz"er,** *n.*—**ma-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a material and important manner. **2.** In essence or substance. **3.** From a physical point of view.—**ma-te'ri-al-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being material; also, a material existence; matter or body. **ma-te"ri-al'i-ty‡.**

ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca, 1 mə-tī'rı-ə med'ı-kə; 2 ma-tē'ri-a mĕd'i-ca. **1.** The branch of medical science that relates to medicinal substances, their nature, uses, effects, etc. **2.** The substances employed as remedial agents. [L.]

ma"té"ri"el', 1 mat"tē"rı"el'; 2 mä"te"ri"ĕl', *n.* Materials collectively, as in military matters: opposed to *personnel.* [F.]

ma-ter'nal, 1 mə-tûr'nəl; 2 ma-tĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mother; motherly. **2.** Connected with or inherited from one's mother; coming through the relationship of a mother. [< L. *maternus,* < *mater,* mother.]—**ma-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*—**ma-ter'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The condition of being a mother.—**maternity hospital,** a lying-in hospital.

math, 1 maθ; 2 măth, *n.* A mowing, or that obtained by mowing; now only in *aftermath* and *lattermath.*

math., *abbr.* Mathematical, mathematician, mathematics.

mathe, 1 meθ; 2 māth, *n.* [Scot.] A grub; maggot. **maith‡.**

math"e-mat'i-cal, 1 maθ"ı-mat'ı-kəl; 2 măth"e-măt'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mathematics; rigidly exact. [< Gr.L *mathēmatikos,* < *manthanō,* learn.] **math"e-**

mat'ic‡ [Rare]. **-ly,** *adv.*—**math"e-ma-ti'cian,** *n.* One versed in mathematics.

Mathematical Signs.

1. Signs of Statement, indicating the relationship of the quantities between which they are written: used in either geometry or algebra, except where expressly limited.

= Is equal to; equals; as, 4+2 = 6. > Is greater than; exceeds: as, 4 + 2 > 5. < Is less than; as, 4 + 2 < 7. ≮ or ≯ Is either equal to or less than; does not exceed. ≱ or ≦ Is either equal to or greater than; is not less than. ∝ Varies as; is always proportional to; as, when *a* is the area of a varying circle and *d* its diameter, $a \propto d^2$. ∷ Equals (used only between ratios); as, *a* : *b* ∷ *c* : *d* (the ratio of *a* to *b* equals the ratio of *c* to *d*: generally read "*a* is to *b* as *c* is to *d*"). ⊥ Is perpendicular to (in geometry); as, AB ⊥ CD. ∥ Is parallel with (in geometry); as, AB ∥ CD.

2. Signs of Operation, each indicating some particular operation to be performed upon the quantity before which or the quantities between which it stands, the combination of symbols and signs standing collectively for the result of such operation.

+ Plus; added to: indicating, with the quantities between which it is placed, the sum of those quantities. − Minus; less; indicating, with the quantities between which it is placed, the excess of the first over the second. [+ and − when placed at the end of a decimal indicate that it is only approximately correct, *plus* signifying that a negligible quantity (generally less than half a unit in the last place) must be added, and *minus* that such a quantity must be subtracted: thus, the result of dividing 10 by 3 may be written 3.33 +; of dividing 20 by 3, 6.67 −. Placed before single quantities, these signs indicate that they are to be taken positively or negatively; as, a temperature of + 50° or − 6°. ± Plus or minus. × or · Multiplied by: indicating a product, more commonly denoted by simple juxtaposition; as, $a \times b$, $a \cdot b$, or *ab* (read "*a* multiplied by *b*"; "*a* into *b*"; or, in the last instance, simply "*ab*"). ÷ (or rarely ⊥) Divided by: indicating the quotient of the first quantity by the second: more often denoted as a fraction; as, $a \div b$, $a \perp b$, or $\frac{a}{b}$ (read "*a* divided by *b*," or, in the last case, "*a* over *b*"). : To: denoting the ratio of the first quantity to the second: often denoted by a fraction, as in the last case; as, *a* : *b* or $\frac{a}{b}$ (read, "the ratio of *a* to *b*").

~ (or rarely −:) The difference between: used in cases where it is uncertain or unimportant which quantity is the greater. $\sqrt[2]{}$, $\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, etc. The second, third, fourth, etc., root of: commonly called *the radical sign*. When no number is written above it, 2 is understood; as, $\sqrt{36} = 6$; $\sqrt[5]{32} = 2$. Roots are denoted also by the denominators of fractional exponents; thus, $a^{1/2} = \sqrt{a}$; $a^{1/5} = \sqrt[5]{a}$. 2, 3, 4, etc.

———, (), or [ ] Inclusion: indicating no operation by itself, but that the quantities included are affected alike by the same operation; thus, 2 (*a*+*b*), 2[*a*+*b*], or 2 *a*+*b* indicates twice the sum of *a* and *b*, while 2*a*+*b* indicates the result of adding *b* to twice *a*. *f* or F Function of: some unspecified function of, the following quantity being generally enclosed in parentheses; as, $y = f(x)$. [When several different but undetermined functions are to be noted, the sign may be primed, or other symbols (generally Greek letters, as ϕ, ψ, or χ) may be used. Other Greek letters are used for particular functions defined and treated of at length in mathematical works.] *d* The differential of; as, dx. δ The variation or change of; as, δx. Δ The finite difference of. D The derivative of. The variable with respect to which the derivative is taken is often written as an inferior character.

$\int$ The integral of. The sign is repeated when successive integrations are to be performed, except when these are too numerous; when they exceed 3, the number is usually written as an exponent. The variable with respect to which the integration is to be performed is sometimes written as an inferior character. The limits of the integration are written as superior and inferior characters; thus, $\int_b^a x dx$ indicates that $x dx$ is to be integrated from the point where $x = b$ to the point where $x = a$. Σ The sum of; the sum of all terms of the form following: a symbol whose exact meaning is often more definitely fixed by the context. The limits of the summation may be written above and below the sign Σ. Π The product of: used similarly to Σ. ($\overline{\Delta}$) The quantic whose literal coefficients and facients are given, the numerical coefficients and the exponents being the same as those obtained by raising the sum of the facients to the indicated power; thus, $(a, b, c, d \overline{\Delta} x, y)^3 = ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$. ($\overline{\Sigma}$) Same as the above with the omission of the numerical coefficients; thus, $(a, b, c, d \overline{\Sigma} x, y)^3 = ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + y^3$. ! or ⌊ Factorial (see FACTORIAL); thus, 5 ! or ⌊ 5 (read "factorial 5") = 1×2×3×4×5 = 120. ∇ The space-variation of. S The scalar part of (a quaternion). V The vector part of (a quaternion). T The tensor of (a quaternion). U The versor of (a quaternion). [For symbols of trigonometrical functions, see TRIGONOMETRICAL.]

3. Common and Important Constants. ∞ Infinity (see INFINITY). 0 Zero; also, a quantity infinitely small. π The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (3.141592 +); also, in circular measure, an angle of 180°. *e* or ε (1) The base of the Naperian system of logarithms (2.71828 +). (2) The eccentricity of a conic. *g* The acceleration of gravity (32.17076 feet per second, multiplied by the difference between unity and 0.00259 times the cosine of double the latitude); for ordinary practical purposes, 32.2. R°. The radius of a circle in degrees of its arc (57°.29578). R′, R″ The radius in minutes and seconds of arc.

4. Simple Abbreviations, used chiefly in geometrical demonstration. ∴ Therefore. ∵ Because; since. . . . . And so on. □ (1) Square; the square; as, □ ABCD. (2) In geography, square miles. ▭ Rectangle. △ Triangle. ○ Circumference; circle; also, 360°. ⌒ Arc. ∠ The angle. ⌊ or ⊥ Right angle.

math"e-mat'ics, 1 măth"ĭ-măt'ĭks; 2 măth'e-măt'ĭcs, *n.* The science that treats of quantity, especially by the use of symbols; the science that treats of the measuring of quantities and the ascertainment of their properties and relations. **math"e-mat'ic**‡ [Rare].

Math'er, 1 măth'ər; 2 măth'er, *n.* **1. Cotton** (1663–1728), an American clergyman and writer. **2. Increase** (1638–1723), an American theologian and educator.

Ma-til'da, 1 mə-til'də; 2 ma-til'da, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Ma-thil'da**‡. **Mat, Mat'ty, Pat'ty, Til'da** (dims.). Dan. **Ma-thil'de,** 1 mə-til'dē; 2 mä-til'dę; D. **Ma-thil'da,** 1 mə-til'da, 2 mä-til'dä; F. **Ma"thilde'**, 1 mə"tild', 2 mä"tild'; G. **Ma-til'de,** 1 mə-til'də, 2 mä-til'dę; It. **Ma-til'da,** 1 mə-til'da, 2 mä-til'dä; Sp. **Ma-til'de,** 1 mə-til'dē, 2 mä-til'dę; Sw. **Ma-til'da,** 1 mə-til'da, 2 mä-til'dä. **2.** Either of two queens of England: (1) (1080–1118), daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland and wife of Henry I. (2) (1103–1152), wife of Stephen. **3. Empress M.** (1102–1167), daughter of Henry I and Matilda; mother of Henry III. [L., mighty battle-maid.]

mat'in, 1 măt'ĭn; 2 măt'ĭn, *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the morning. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* One of the daily offices: properly recited at midnight. **2.** *pl.* The morning service in Anglican churches. **mat'tins**‡. **3.** Figuratively, any morning song, as of a bird. **4**‡. Morning. [< F. *matin*, morning.]—**mat'in-al,** *a.*—**mat"i-née',** *n.* An entertainment or reception held in the daytime. [F.]

mat'ing, 1 mēt'ĭng; 2 măt'ing, *n.* The act of pairing or matching.

mat'rass, 1 mat'rəs; 2 măt'ras, *n. Chem.* A long-necked round-bodied glass vessel for distilling and digesting. See BOLTHEAD, 1. [< F. *matras*, < L. *matara*, pike.] **mat'trass**‡.

ma'tri-arch, 1 mē'tri-ärk; 2 mā'tri-ärc, *n. Anthrop.* Among primitive peoples, one who is at once the mother and ruler of a tribe or race: corresponding to *patriarch*. [< L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *archos*, ruler, < *archō*, rule.]—**ma"tri-ar'chal,** *a.* Relating to or governed by a matriarch.—**ma"tri-ar'chal-ism,** *n.*—**ma"tri-ar'chate,** *n.* Matriarchal government; a system of matriarchalism.—**ma'tri-ar"chy,** *n.* A social organization having the mother as the head of the family, in which descent, kinship, and succession are reckoned through the mother, instead of the father; also, government by women.

mat'ri-ces, 1 mat'rĭ-sīz; 2 măt'rĭ-çēs, *n.* Plural of MATRIX.

mat'ri-cide, 1 mat'rĭ-sīd; 2 măt'rĭ-çīd, *n.* The killing of one's mother; also, one who kills his mother. [< L. *mater*, mother, + *cædo*, kill.]—**mat'ri-ci"dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to matricide.

ma-tric'u-lant, 1 mə-trik'yu-lənt; 2 ma-tric'yu-lant, *n.* A candidate or applicant for matriculation.

ma-tric'u-late, 1 mə-trik'yu-lēt; 2 ma-tric'yu-lāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To admit to membership, as in a college. **2.** To gain admittance to membership, as in college, by enrolment. **II.** *n.* One who is so enrolled. [< LL. *matricula*, dim. of *matrix*, public register.]—**ma-tric"u-la'tion,** *n.* The act of matriculating, or the state of being matriculated.

mat'ri-mo-ny, 1 mat'rĭ-mo-nĭ; 2 măt'rĭ-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The union of a man and a woman in marriage; wedlock. **2.** (1) A game played with cards by five or more persons. (2) A combination of king and queen in this and certain other games. [< L. *matrimonium*, < *mater*, mother.] SYN.: see MARRIAGE.—**mat"ri-mo'ni-al,** *a.* Pertaining to matrimony. SYN.: bridal, conjugal, conjugial, connubial, hymeneal, hymenean, nuptial, sponsal, spousal.—ANT.: celibate, single, unespoused, unwedded.—**mat"ri-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

ma'trix, 1 mē'trĭks; 2 mā'trĭks, *n.* [MAT'RI-CES, *pl.*] **1.** That which contains and gives shape or form to anything. (1) *Anat.* The womb. (2) *Biol.* Intercellular substance; hence, the formative cells from which a structure grows. **2.** A mold in which anything is cast or shaped, or that which encloses like a mold. Specif.: (1) *Stereotyping.* A papier-maché, plaster, or other impression of a form, from which a plate for printing may be made. (2) *Geol.* The impression or mold of the exterior of a crystal or other mineral left in the containing rock when the object is removed, or the mass in which a fossil is embedded; gangue. [< L. *matrix*, breeding animal, < *mater*, mother.]

mat'ro-cli'nous, 1 mat"ro-klī'nus *or* mat'ro-klī"nus; 2 măt"ro-clī'nŭs *or* măt'ro-clī"nŭs, *a. Biol.* Indicating or possessing characteristics transmitted from the mother. [< L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *klinō*, incline.]—**mat"ro-cli'ny,** *n.*

ma'tron, 1 mē'trən; 2 mā'tron, *n.* **1.** A married woman; mother; also, a woman of established age and dignity. **2.** A housekeeper, or a female superintendent, as of an institution. [< L. *matrona*, < *mater*, mother.]—**ma'tron-age,** *n* **1.** The condition of being a matron. **2.** Matronly attention or care. **3.** Matrons collectively.—**ma'tron-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a matron.—**ma'tron-ize,** *vt.* **1.** To render matronlike. **2.** To chaperon. **ma'tron-ise**‡.—**ma'tron-like,** *a.*—**ma'tron-ly. 1.** *a.* Of or like a matron: elderly. **II.** *adv.* Resembling a matron.

mat"ro-nym'ic, 1 mat"ro-nim'ĭk; 2 măt"ro-nym'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from a mother's name. **II.** *n.* A name so derived. [< L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *onyma*, name.]

Matt., *abbr.* Matthew.

matte, 1 mat; 2 măt, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* An impure metallic product

containing sulfur, obtained in smelting metals, as copper. **2.** Same as MAT², *n.*, 1. [F.]

mat'ted, 1 mat'ed; 2 măt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Covered with mats or matting. **2.** Tangled like the fibers of a mat. **-ly,** *adv.*

mat'ter, 1 mat'ər; 2 măt'er. **I.** *vi.* 1. To be of concern or importance; signify. **2.** To form or discharge pus, as a sore. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which makes up the substance of anything, especially of material things. **2.** The material of which a thing is composed. **3.** *Physics.* The form of being or substance that is characterized by extension, inertia, weight, etc. **4.** That which constitutes the essence or substance of a particular thing. **5.** Something not exactly conceived or stated; an indefinite, often a comparatively small, amount. **6.** A subject for discussion or feeling. **7.** Something of moment and importance. **8.** A condition of affairs, especially if unpleasant or unfortunate; case; difficulty; trouble. **9.** *Logic.* The thought, or material of thought. **10.** *Pathol.* Pus. **11.** *Philos.* The as yet undifferentiated subject of those properties and changes of which the human senses take cognizance and which, by their differentiation and combination in an infinite variety of forms, constitute the separate existences and characteristic qualities of physical things. **12.** *Print.* (1) Type that is set or composed. (2) Material to be set up; copy. **13.** *Post-office.* Written or printed documents sent by mail. **14.** *Chr. Sci.* Another name for mortal mind; illusion; the opposite of Spirit; that which mortal mind sees, hears, feels, tastes, and smells only in belief. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 591 [STEWART '10.] [< F. *matière,* < L. *materia,* stuff.] Syn.: (verb) see INTEREST; (noun) see MASS: TOPIC.—**mat'ter-of-fact'',** *a.* Closely adhering to facts; not diverted by the imaginary.

Mat'ter-horn, 1 măt'ər-hôrn; 2 măt'er-hôrn, *n.* A steep mountain in the Alps, Switzerland; 14,780 ft. high.

Mat'thew, 1 math'yu; 2 măth'yu, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Mat** (dim.). Dan. **Mat-thæ'us,** 1 mɑ-tē'us, 2 mä-tä'ụs; D. **Mat-the'us,** 1 mɑ-tē'us, 2 mä-tē'ụs; F. **Ma''thieu',** 1 mɑ''tyŭ', 2 mä''tyū'; G. **Mat-thä'us,** 1 mɑ-tē'us, 2 mä-tä'ụs; Hung. **Ma'te,** 1 mɑ'tɛ, 2 mä'te; It. **Mat-te'o,** 1 mat-tē'o, 2 mät-te'o; L. **Mat-thæ'us,** 1 mɑ-thī'us, 2 mä-thē'ụs; Pol. **Ma'teusz,** 1 mä'tɛ-ŭsh, 2 mä'te-ụsh; Sp. **Ma-te'o,** 1 mɑ-tē'o, 2 mä-te'o; Sw. **Mat-thä'us,** 1 mɑ-tē'us, 2 mä-tä'ụs. **2.** One of the twelve apostles; wrote first Gospel. **3.** The Gospel he wrote. [Heb., gift of Jehovah.]

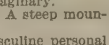
Matthew of Par'is (1200?–1259). An English monk; chronicler;

Matthews, 1 math'yuz; 2 măth'yụs, **James Brander** (1852–). American author; essayist; dramatist and critic; *Molière, His Life and His Work.*

Mat-thi'as, 1 mɑ-thī'əs; 2 mä-thī'as, *n.* A masculine personal name. D. **Mat-thijs',** 1 mɑ-tāis', 2 mä-tīs'; F. **Mat''thi''as',** 1 mɑ''ti''ɑs', 2 mä''ti''äs'; G. **Ma-thi'as,** 1 mɑ-tī'ɑs, 2 mä-tī'äs; It. **Mat-ti'a,** 1 mat-tī'ɑ, 2 mät-tī'ä; L. **Mat-thi'as;** Sp. **Ma-ti'as,** 1 mɑ-tī'ɑs, 2 mä-tī'äs.

mat'ting, 1 mat'ɪŋ; 2 măt'ing, *n.* **1.** A coarsely woven fabric of fiber, straw, etc., used as a floor-covering, etc. **2.** The act or process of making mats.

mat'tock, 1 mat'ək; 2 măt'ok, *n.* A pickax-like tool having blades instead of points. [< AS. *mattoc.*]



Mattock.

Mat'to-Gros'so, 1 mä''to-grōs'o; 2 mä''to-grōs'o, *n.* A mining state in W. Brazil; 532,210 sq. m.; pop. 274,140; capital, Cuyabá. **Ma'to Gros'so†.**

mat'told, 1 mat'əld; 2 măt'old, *n.* A monomaniac characterized by stupidity. [< LL. *mattus,* dull, + -OID.]

Mat-toon', 1 mɑ-tūn'; 2 mä-tōōn'. A city in E. Illinois; pop. 13,560.

mat'trass, *n. Chem.* Same as MATRASS.

mat'tress, 1 mat'res; 2 măt'rĕs, *n.* **1.** A cloth sack or tick stuffed with hair, straw, etc., used as a bed. **2.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A mat woven of brush, poles, etc, used in protecting embankments, forming dikes, jetties, etc. [< Ar.LL+OF *matrah,* < *taraha,* throw down.] **mat'trass†.**

mat'u-rate, 1 mat'yu-rēt; 2 măt'yụ-rāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-RAT'ED²; -RAT'ING.] To ripen; cause to suppurate; form pus. [< L. *maturatus,* pp. of *maturo;* see MATURE.]—**mat'u-ra''tiv(ĕs,** *a.* Assisting or producing maturity.

mat''u-ra'tion, 1 mat'yu-rē'shən; 2 măt'yụ-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The formation of pus. **2.** The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. **3.** *Biol.* The final stages in the preparation of the germ-nuclei for fertilization, during which reduction to one half in the number of chromosomes in the germ-cells is brought about.

ma-ture', 1 mɑ-tiūr'; 2 mɑ-tụr', *v.* [MA-TURED'; MA-TUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to ripen or come to maturity. **2.** *Med.* To bring to the point of suppuration. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become ripe; develop fully. **2.** To become due, as a note. [< F. *maturer,* < L. *maturo,* < *maturus,* ripe.] Syn.: see RIPE. —**ma-tu'ri-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being mature. —**ma-ture'ness‡.** **2.** Full development, as of the body. **3.** The time at which a thing matures.

ma-ture', *a.* **1.** Completely developed; perfectly ripe; as applied to persons, fully developed in character and powers; as, a *mature* thinker; *mature* grain. **2.** Highly developed; approaching perfection; as, *mature* affection. **3.** Thoroughly elaborated or arranged; fully digested or considered; complete in detail; as, a *mature* scheme. **4.** *Com.* Due and payable; matured; as, the obligation is *mature.* **5.** *Phys. Geog.* Being in harmony with local surroundings or conditions, particularly as applied to base-level. [< L. *maturus,* of full age.] Syn.: see RIPE.—**nature topography** (*Phys. Geog.*), the physical features of a region where the modifying influences have reached an approximate equilibrium.—**ma-ture'ly,** *adv.*

ma-tu'ti-nal, 1 mɑ-tiū'tɪ-nəl; 2 mɑ-tū'ti-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the morning; early. [< L. *matutinalis,* < *matutinus,* early.]

mat'zoth, 1 mät'sōth; 2 mät'sōth, *n. pl.* Disks of unleavened bread. [< Heb. *matstsōth,* pl. of *matstsāh,* unleavened.]

Mau''beuge', 1 mo''bœ̆ʒ'; 2 mo''bœ̆zh', *n.* A fortified town in N. E. France; pop. 23,000; surrendered to Germans after siege, Sept. 7, 1914; recaptured by British, Nov. 8, 1918.

Maud, 1 mɔd; 2 mɑd, *n.* A diminutive of MAGDALENE and MATILDA.

Maude, Sir Frederick Stanley (1864–1917). British general in the World War; captured Bagdad, March 11, 1917.

maud'lin, 1 mɔd'lɪn; 2 mɑd'lin, *a.* **1.** Made foolish by liquor. **2.** Foolishly and tearfully affectionate.

Maugham, 1 mɔrm; 2 môrm, **William Somerset** (1874–). An English novelist and dramatist; *The Moon and Sixpence; Cæsar's Wife.*

mau'gre†, 1 mō'gər; 2 mɑ'gĕr, *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. [OF.] **mau'ger†; maul'gre†.**

maul, 1 mɔl; 2 mɑl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To pound with or as with a maul. **2.** To handle roughly; abuse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy mallet. **2†.** A mace. [OF., < L. *malleus,* hammer.] **mall‡.—maul'stick'',** *n.* Same as MAHLSTICK.—**maul'er,** *n.*

Maul''main', 1 maul''mān'; 2 moul''mān', *n.* A commercial town in Lower Burma, India; pop. 60,000. **Moul-mein'†.**

mau'met†, *n.* **1.** An idol: from the ignorant belief that the Mohammedans worshiped idols: applied to a person as a term of contempt. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A scarecrow. [Contr. of *Mahomet.*] **mam'met†; maw'met†.—mau'met-rous†,** *a.* Idolatrous; originally, Mohammedan. **mam'met-rous†.—mau'met-ry†,** *n.* Mohammedanism; idolatry.

maun, 1 mən; 2 mɑn, *vi.* [Scot.] Must. [ME. *mown,* pl. of MAY.]

mau'na, 1 mē'nə; 2 mɑ'na. [Scot.] Must not. **maun'na‡.**

Mau'na Ke'a, 1 mau'nə kē'ə; 2 mou'nä kę'ä. A mountain in the Hawaiian Islands; height, 13,805 ft.

Mau'na Lo'a, 1 mau'nə lō'ə; 2 mou'nä lō'ä. An active volcano on Hawaii Island; 13,675 ft. high.

maund¹, 1 mɔnd; 2 mɑnd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A basket.

maund², 1 mɔnd; 2 mɑnd, *n.* [Hind.] A weight used in India, Persia, and Turkey, varying from less than 19 to 163 lbs. avoirdupois. The Indian government standard maund is 82²/₇ lbs.

maun'der, 1 mɔn'dər; 2 mɑn'der, *v.* **I.** *i.* To utter in a grumble or incoherent manner. **II.** *t.* 1. To talk incoherently or foolishly; murmur or grumble; drivel. **2.** To wander dreamily. **3†.** To beg. [< OF. *mendir,* < L. *mendico,* beg.]—**maun'der-er,** *n.*

maun'dy, 1 mɔn'dɪ; 2 mɑn'dy, *n.* **1.** The religious ceremony of washing the feet of others, especially of inferiors: in commemoration of the washing of the disciples' feet by Christ. **2.** [M-] The service connected with such ceremony. **3†.** The communion. **4†.** A commandment. [< OF. *mandé,* < L. *mandatum;* see MANDATE.]—**Maundy Thursday,** the day before Good Friday, commemorating the Last Supper of Christ with his disciples: so called from the first word (*Mandatum*) in the prayer for the washing of the feet.

Mau-nou-ry', 1 mō-nū-rī'; 2 mō-nōō-rē, **Michel Joseph** (1847–1923), a French general, whose command turned Von Kluck's advance at the first battle of the Marne in 1914; afterwards military governor of Paris.

Mau''pas''san', 1 mo''pɑ''sɑ̃n'; 2 mo''pä''sän', **Henri René Albert Guy de** (1850–1893). A French novelist; *Une Vie.*

Mau'rice, 1 mɔ'rɪs; 2 mɑ'ris, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. Sw. **Mo'ritz,** 1 mō'rits, 2 mō'rits; D. **Mau'rits,** 1 mɑu'rits; 2 mou'rits; **Mau-ri'ti-us,** 1 mɑu-rī'sɪ-us, 2 mou-ri'si-ụs; F. **Mau''rice',** 1 mo''ris', 2 mo''rĭç'; G. **Mo'ritz,** 1 mō'rits, 2 mō'rits; Gr. **Mau-ri'ki-os;** It. **Mau-ri'zi-o,** 1 mɑu-rī'tsɪ-o, 2 mou-ri'tsi-o, **Mau-ri'si-o,** 1 mɑu-rī'sɪ-o, 2 mou-ri'si-o; L. **Mau-ri'ti-us,** 1 mɛ-rish'ɪ-us, 2 mą-rish'i-ụs; Sp. **Mau-ri'ci-o,** 1 mɑu-rī'thɪ-o, 2 mou-ri'thi-o. **2.** (1521–1553.) An elector of Saxony; he secured religious liberty in Germany. **3. M. of Nassau** (1567–1625), a prince of Orange; son of William the Silent; Dutch commander and tactician; defeated the Spanish and the Austrians. **4. Sir Frederick Barton** (1871–), an English general, military expert, and historian; Director of Military Operations in France, 1915–16. [L., Moorish.]

Mau''ri-ta'ni-a, 1 mɔ''rɪ-tē'nɪ-ə; 2 mą''ri-tā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** An ancient name for a district in N. Africa, west of Numidia. **Mau''re-ta'ni-a†.** **2.** A protectorate in French West Africa; 344,967 sq. m.; pop. 600,000.—**Mau'ri-[**or **-re-]ta'ni-an,** *a.*

Mau-ri'tius, 1 mɛ-rish'ụs; 2 mą-rish'ụs, *n.* A British island of the Indian ocean, east of Madagascar; 720 sq. m.; pop. 377,000; capital, Port Louis. **Isle of France‡.**

mau'ser, 1 mau'zər; 2 mou'ger, *n.* A magazine rifle of great range and bullet-speed. [< *Mauser,* Ger. gunsmith (1838–1914).]

mau''so-le'um, 1 mɔ''sə-lī'ụm; 2 mą''so-lē'ŭm, *n.* A large, stately tomb. [L., < Gr. *mausōleïon,* tomb of *Mausōlos* (king of Caria, 352? B. C.).]—**mau''so-le'an,** *a.*

maut, *n.* [Scot.] Malt. [F., < L. *malva,* MALLOW.]

mauve, 1 mōv; 2 mōv, *n.* A delicate purple color or dyestuff.

mauve'in, ⌊1 mōv'ɪn, -in *or* -ĭn; 2 mōv'in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n.* **1.** A **mauve'ine,** ⌋ coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{27}H_{24}N_4$) obtained by oxidizing anilin, containing toluidin. It produces violet. It was the first anilin dye of commerce, now seldom used. **2.** Any of several dyestuffs kindred to mauvein. [< MAUVE.] **mauv'ine‡.**

mav'er-ick, 1 mav'ər-ɪk; 2 măv'er-ik, *n.* [Western U. S.] An unbranded animal, particularly a calf.

ma'vis, 1 mē'vɪs; 2 mā'vis, *n.* The European song-thrush or throstle. [< F. *mauvis*; cp. Breton *milfid, milvid.*]

ma-vour'neen, 1 mə-vūr'nɪn; 2 mə-vụr'nēn, *n.* My darling: an expression of affection. [Ir.] **ma-vour'nin‡.**

maw, 1 mō; 2 mą, *vt.* [Scot.] To mow, as hay.—**mawn,** *pp.*

maw, *n.* **1.** The craw of a bird. **2.** The stomach. **3.** The air-bladder of a fish. **4.** The gullet, jaws, or mouth, as of a voracious mammal or fish. [< AS. *maga,* stomach.]—**maw-seed.** *n.* The seeds of the opium poppy ↷ food for cage-birds,

especially during molting.—**maw'-worm"**, *n.* A parasitic intestinal worm.

mawk[1], 1 mȯk; 2 mąk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A maggot. **mauk**†.—**maw'ky**, *a.* Maggoty; mawkish.

maw'kin, 1 mȯ'kın; 2 mą'kin, *n.* Same as MALKIN.

mawk'ish, 1 mȯk'ısh; 2 mąk'ish, *a.* **1.** Productive of disgust or loathing; sickening or insipid; as, a *mawkish* lover. **2.** Characterized by false or feeble sentimentality; lacking strength or vigor; as, a *mawkish* novel, poem, or play. [< Ice. *madhkr*, maggot.] Syn.: see FLAT.—**mawk'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**mawk'ish-ness**, *n.*

Maw'son, 1 mȯ'sən; 2 mą'son, **Sir Douglas** (1882–). A British explorer; born at Bradford, Yorkshire; educated in Australia; leader of Australian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14.

Max, 1 mȧks; 2 mäks, **Gabriel von** (1840–). A German painter; *The Last Token.*

Max., *abbr.* Maxim, Maximilian.—**max.**, *abbr.* Maximum.

max-il'la, 1 maks-il'ə; 2 mäks-lil'a, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the jawbones, especially of the upper jaw. **2.** One of the pair or pairs of jaws behind and below the mandibles of an arthropod. [L.] —**max'il-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the jaw or a maxilla; as, *maxillary* artery. **II.** *n.* A maxilla or jaw-bone.

max-il'li-ped, *n. Crust.* One of the limbs modified to serve as masticatory organs, and situated behind the maxillæ; a foot-jaw or jaw-foot.

max'im[1], 1 maks'ım; 2 mäks'im, *n.* **1.** A brief statement of a practical principle or proposition. **2.** A self-evident truth; axiom. [< L.ᵛ *maximus*, superl. of *magnus*, great.] Syn.: see ADAGE; RULE.

Max'im[2], *n.* **1. Sir Hiram Stevens** (1840–1916), an American inventor; naturalized British subject; civil, mechanical, and electrical engineer; inventor of automatic firearms. **2. Hudson** (1853–), an American mechanical engineer and inventor, especially in high explosives, as smokeless powder and maximite.

max'i-mal, *a.* Greatest; highest. See MAXIMUM.

Max'i-ma-list, 1 maks'ı-mə-list; 2 mäks'i-ma-list, *n.* One of a party of Russian revolutionists less radical than the BOLSHEVIKI.

Max'im gun. A single-barreled automatic machine-gun, surrounded by a water-jacket, delivering 600 shots a minute, the recoil of each shot being utilized to fire the next: invented in 1884 by Sir Hiram S. Maxim.

Max"i-mil'i-an, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Max"limi"li-a'nus**, 1 mȧks"ı-mi"li-ā'nus, 2 mäks"i-mi"li-ā'nūs; F. **Max"i-mi"lien'**, 1 mȧks"ī-mi"lyăn', 2 mäks"i-mi"lyăn'; G. **Max"i-mi"li-an'**, 1 mȧks"ı-mi"li-ăn', 2 mäks"i-mi"li-ăn'; It. **Mas"si-mi"li-a'no**, 1 mȧs"si-mi"li-ā'no, 2 mäs"si-mi"li-ā'no; L. **Max"i-mil"i-a'nus**, 1 mȧks"ı-mil"i-ā'nus, 2 mäks"i-mil"i-ā'nūs; Pg. **Max"i-mi"li-ão'**, 1 mȧks"ı-mi"li-ouñ', 2 mäks"i-mi"li-ouñ'; Sp. **Max"i-mi"li-a'no**, 1 mȧks"ī-mi"li-ā'no, 2 mäks"i-mi"li-ā'no; Sw. **Max"i-mi'li-an**, 1 mȧks"ı-mi'li-ăn, 2 mäks"i-mi'li-ăn. **2. M. I.** (1459–1519), an emperor of Germany; warred with France. **3. M. II.** (1527–1576), an emperor of Germany; made peace with Selim II., 1568. **4. M. Ferdinand Joseph** (1832–1867), an archduke of Austria; became emperor of Mexico; shot by republican enemies of the empire. [L., greatest Æmilianus.]

max'im-ite, 1 mȧks'ım-ait; 2 mäks'im-it, *n.* A high explosive, invented by Hudson Maxim, used as a bursting charge for projectiles.

max'i-mize, 1 mȧks'ı-maiz; 2 mäks'i-miz, *v.* **I.** *t.* [-MIZED; -MIZING.] To raise to a maximum; increase the full capacity of; specif., to hold rigorous opinions in theological matters. **II.** *i.* To maintain the most rigid interpretation of a doctrine or religion.

max'i-mum, 1 mȧks'ı-mum; 2 mäks'i-mum. **I.** *a.* **1.** The greatest possible. **2.** Pertaining to a maximum. **II.** *n.* [-MA, *pl.*] **1.** The greatest quantity, amount, or degree that can be assigned. **2.** A value of a varying quantity that is greater than any neighboring value. **3.** *Math.* The highest possible of all the values which a variable or a function can express; the point at which a varying quantity ceases to increase and begins to decrease. **4.** *Astron.* The moment of greatest brightness in a variable star, or its magnitude at such time. [L., neut. s. of *maximus*, greatest.]

ma-xi'xe, 1 ma-shī'shē; 2 mä-shī'shę, *n.* A Brazilian dance similar to the two-step. [L.-Am.]

Max Müller, Frederick. See MÜLLER.

Max'well, 1 mȧks'wel; 2 mäks'wĕl, *n.* **James Clerk** (1831–1879), a Scottish physicist; professor of physics in Cambridge; propounded the electromagnetic theory of light, 1865.

may[1], 1 mē; 2 mā, *vi.* To observe May-day.—**may'ing**, *n.*

may[2], *v.* [MIGHT, *imp.*] **1.** To have permission; be allowed. **2.** To be contingently possible. **3.** To chance, or be by chance: elliptical use. **4.** To have power or ability. **5.** To desire earnestly: used in apostrophes and exclamations. **6.** *Law.* To have liberty or power to. [< AS. *mæg*, be strong.]

May[1], *n.* **1.** The fifth month of the Gregorian year, containing 31 days. **2.** Figuratively, the springtime of life. **3.** [m-] English hawthorn. **May'-bush"**†. [< F. *mai*, < L. *Maius*, < *Maia*, goddess of growth, < √ *mag* in *magnus*, great.]—**May'-ap"ple**, *n. Bot.* **1.** The ovoid oblong yellowish fruit of the mandrake. **2.** The plant itself.—**May'-beetle**, *n.* A cockchafer. **May'-bug**†.—**May'-bush**‖, *n.* The hawthorn.—**May'-day**, *n.* The first day of May.—**May'-flow"er**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The trailing arbutus. **2.** [Eng.] The hawthorn or may; the marsh-marigold. —**May'-fly**, *n.* **1.** An ephemerid insect, which in the larval state inhabits water and is long-lived, and in the adult state merely propagates its kind and soon dies. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A caddis-fly. **3.** An artificial fly in imitation of the May-fly.—**May'-pole**, *n.* A pole decorated with flowers or ribbons, etc., around which dancing took place on May-day.—**May'-pop**, *n.* [So. U. S.] The fruit of the passion-flower.—**May'-queen**, *n.* A young girl crowned with flowers in May-day festivities.—**May'thorn"**, *n.* The hawthorn.—**May'tide"**, *n.* Maytime.—**May'time"**, *n.* The month of May.—**May'-weed**, *n.* A strong-scented acrid weed common on roadsides.

may[2]†, *n.* A maid; a virgin.

May[3], *n.* A feminine personal name: contraction of MARY.

Ma'ya, 1 mā'yə; 2 mā'ya, *a.* Of or pertaining to a stock of Central-American Indians, especially to the Quiche tribe of that stock, which formerly possessed a certain degree of civilization and a system of writing, or to their language (still current).

Ma'ya[1], *n.* The Maya stock or language.

Ma'ya[2], *n.* [Hind.] **1.** The mother of the world; the personified active will of the Creator. **2.** Illusion personified as a celestial maiden.

May"a-guez', 1 mai'ə-gwēth'; 2 mȳ"ä-gwęth', *n.* A seaport (pop. 42,000) on the Mayaguez river, Porto Rico.

Ma'yan, 1 mā'yən; 2 mā'yan, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Mayas. The Mayan tribes emigrated at a very early age from the far north and probably settled in Yucatan about the 5th century.

may'be, 1 mē'bı; 2 mā'be, *adv.* Perhaps; possibly. **may'hap**‡.

Ma"yence', 1 mα"yāns'; 2 mä"yäñç', *n.* Same as MAINZ. [F.]

Ma"yenne', 1 mα"yen'; 2 mä"yĕn', **Duc de** (1554–1611). Charles of Lorraine; a French general; opposed Henry IV.

May'flow"er, the, 1 mē'flau"ər; 2 mā'flow"er. An English ship of 180 tons, which sailed from Plymouth, Eng., Sept. 6, 1620; arrived off Cape Cod, Mass., Nov. 9, 1620, with 103 Pilgrims.

may'hap, 1 mē'hap; 2 mā'hăp, *adv.* It may chance or happen; very likely; peradventure; perhaps. [< *it* MAY HAP.] **may'-hap-pen**‡.

may'hem, 1 mē'hem; 2 mā'hĕm, *n. Law.* The offense of depriving a person by violence of any limb, member or organ, or causing any mutilation of the body. [Old form of MAIM, *n.*]

maylle†, *n.* Same as MAIL[2].

Ma'yo, 1 mē'o; 2 mā'o, *n.* A maritime county of Connaught, Ireland; 67 by 53 m.; pop. 192,000; county town, Westport.

may"on-naise', 1 mē"ən-ēz' *or* (*F.*) mα"yo"nēz'; 2 mā"ôn-ēz' *or* (*F.*) mä"yo"nāz', *n.* A sauce or dressing of raw egg-yolk, olive-oil, lemon-juice, and condiments, or a cold dish of which it forms an element. [F.]

may'or, 1 mē'ər; 2 mā'or, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city, borough, or municipal corporation. [< F. *maire*, < L. *major*, compar. of *magnus*, great.]—**may'or-al**, *a.*—**may'or-al-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] The office or term of a mayor.

Ma"yotte', 1 mα"yet'; 2 mä"yŏt', *n.* An island of the Comoro group, Indian ocean; 140 sq. m.; pop. 14,000; a French colony; capital, Dzaondzi. **Ma-yot'ta**‡.

mays'try†, *n.* Same as MASTERY.

May'wood. A village in N. E. Illinois; pop. 12,080.

Maz'a-gan, 1 maz'ə-gan; 2 mäz'a-găn, *n.* A fortified seaport town (pop. 22,000) in Morocco.

maz'ard, 1 maz'ərd; 2 mäz'ard, *n.* **1.** A European wild cherry, small and dark. **2.** Same as MAZER, 1. **3**†. The jaw; the skull; the head. [Var. of MAZER.] **maz'zard**‡.

Maz"a-rin', 1 maz"ə-rin' *or* (*F.*) mα"zα"răn'; 2 mäz"a-rin' *or* (*F.*) mä"zä"răn', **Jules** (1602–1661). A French cardinal and statesman; prime minister under Louis XIV.

Maz"a-rine', *a.* Of or pertaining to Cardinal Mazarin (1602–1661), or named from him.—**Mazarine blue**, a rich blue, named after Cardinal Mazarin.

Ma"za-tlán', 1 mα"sə-tlän'; 2 mä"sä-tlän', *n.* A seaport (pop. 18,000) of Sinaloa state, Mexico, on the Gulf of California.

Maz'da-ism, 1 maz'də-ism; 2 mäz'da-işm, *n.* Same as ZOROASTRIANISM. **Maz'de-ism**‡.

maze§, 1 mēz; 2 māz, *vt.* **1.** To astonish; amaze. **2.** To confuse; perplex. [Cp. Norw. *masa*, pore over something, Ice. *masa*, chatter.] **mase**†.

maze, *n.* **1.** An intricate network of paths or passages; a labyrinth. **2.** Embarrassment; uncertainty; perplexity.—**maz'y**, *a.* Of the nature of a maze; intricate.—**maz'i-ly**, *adv.* —**maz'i-ness**, *n.*

Ma-zep'pa, 1 mə-zep'ə; 2 ma-zĕp'a, **Ivan Stephanovich** (1644–1709). A Cossack chief; lashed naked on a horse and turned adrift, but survived, and afterward commited suicide; hero of a poem by Byron.

maz'er, 1 mēz'er; 2 māz'er, *n.* **1.** A bowl, goblet, or drinking-cup originally made of maple or other hard wood. **2**†. Wood for such bowls. **3**†. Same as MAZARD, 3. [< Ice. *mösurr*, maple-wood.] **mas'er**†; **maz'ard**†.

Ma-zu'ren-land, Ma-zu'ri-an lakes. See MASURENLAND, etc.

ma-zur'ka, 1 ma-zûr'kə; 2 ma-zur'ka, *n.* **1.** A lively round dance resembling the polka, for four or eight couples. **2.** The music of such a dance. [< Pol. *mazurka*, < *Mazur*, a native of Mazovia, Poland.]

maz'zard, *n.* Same as MAZARD.

Maz-zi'ni, 1 mαt-zī'nı; 2 mät-zī'nī, **Giuseppe** (1805–1872). An Italian patriot and writer; aided Garibaldi to unite Italy.

M. B., *abbr.* [L.] *Medicinæ Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Medicine).

M. C., *abbr.* Master Commandant, Master of Ceremonies, Member of Congress, Member of Council, Military Cross.—**M. C. L.**, *abbr.* Master of Civil Law.

M. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Medicinæ Doctor* (Doctor of Medicine).—**m. d.**, *abbr. Matin droite* (F., right hand), months [after] date. —**Md.**, *abbr.* Maryland (official).—**Mdlle.**, *abbr.* [F.] Mademoiselle.—**Mdm.**, **Mdme.**, *abbr.* Madam.—**M. D. S.**, *abbr.* Master in Dental Surgery.—**mdse.**, *abbr.* Merchandise. **M.D.V.** *abbr.* Same as D. V. M.

me, 1 mĭ; 2 mē, *pron.* The person speaking, myself, as a grammatical object; *me* being the objective case (embracing accusative and dative) of *I*. [< AS. *mē*, me, used as dat. and accus. of *ic*, I.]

M. E., *abbr.* Mechanical Engineer, Methodist Episcopal, Middle English, Military Engineer, Mining Engineer, most excellent. —**Me.**, *abbr.* Maine (official).

mea'cock†, *n.* A coward; an effeminate person.

mead[1], 1 mēd; 2 mĕd, *n.* **1.** A liquor of fermented honey and water to which malt, yeast, and spices are added; metheglin. **2.** [U. S.] A drink, made of sirup of sarsaparilla and carbonated water. [< AS. *medu*, mead.]

mead[2], *n.* [Poet.] A meadow.

Meade, 1 mēd; 2 mĕd, **George Gordon** (1815–1872). A United States general; defeated Lee at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863.

mead'ow, ⎫1 med'o; 2 mĕd'o, *n.* A tract of low or level
med'ow[s], ⎭land, producing grass for hay. [< AS. *mæd*, meadow.]—**mead'ow-lark"**, *n.* An American bird (genus *Sturnella*), especially *S. magna*, brownish or grayish above, marked with black and yellow beneath. See BIRD.—**mead'ow-rue"**, *n.* Any species of the genus *Thalictrum*, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*.—**mead'ow-sweet"**, *n.* A shrub of the rose family (genus *Spiræa*), especially *S. salicifolia*, having alternate simple or pinnate leaves and white or rose-colored flowers. **mead'ow-queen"**‡.—**mead'ow-y**, *a.*

Mead'ville, 1 mĕd'vĭl; 2 mĕd'vĭl, *n.* A manufacturing city, in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 14,570; seat of Meadville Theological School and of Allegheny College.

mea'ger, ⎫1 mī'gər; 2 mē'gĕr, *a.* **1.** Deficient or destitute
mea'gre, ⎭of quantity or quality; scanty; inadequate. **2.** Deficient in or scantily supplied with fertility, strength, or richness. **3.** Wanting in flesh; thin; emaciated. [< OF. *megre* (< L. *macer*), lean.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Syn.: barren, emaciated, feeble, gaunt, jejune, lank, lean, poor, skinny, spare, starved, starveling, tame, thin. See GAUNT.—Ant.: bonny, bouncing, burly, chubby, corpulent, fat, fleshy, hearty, obese, plump, portly, round, stout.

mea'ger, *n.* A fish, the maigre. **mea'gre**‡.

Mea'gher, 1 mā'hər; 2 mā'hĕr, **Thomas Francis** (1823–1867). An Irish revolutionist, lawyer, and Federal brigadier-general in the Civil War.

meal†, *vt.* To spot or stain.

meal[1], 1 mīl; 2 mēl, *n.* **1.** Comparatively coarsely ground grain. **2.** Unbolted wheat-flour; chop. **3.** A powder produced by grinding; any powdery meal-like material; as, sulfur-*meal*. [< AS. *melu*.]

meal[2], *n.* The portion of food taken at one time; a repast; also, its occasion or time. [< AS. *mǽl*.]—**meal'-tide"**, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The amount of milk yielded by a cow at one milking. **2.** Obsolete form of MELTITH.—**m.-time**, *n.* The habitual time for eating a meal or meals.—**m.-worm**, *n.* **1.** The larva of a beetle, as *Tenebrio molitor*, destructive to flour, meal, etc. **2.** *Angling.* A meal-bred grub prepared as bait for ground-fishing.

-meal, *suffix.* Used to form adverbs denoting the quantity taken at one time or the unit of measurement; now obsolete except in *piecemeal*. [< MEAL[2], *n.*]

meal'ie, 1 mīl'ĭ; 2 mēl'ĭ, *n.* [S. Afr.] An ear of maize; used mostly in the plural. [< MEAL[1].]

meal'y, 1 mīl'ĭ; 2 mēl'ĭ, *a.* **1.** Having a resemblance to or the qualities or taste of meal; farinaceous. **2.** Overspread or besprinkled as with meal; pale-colored; of anemic appearance; specif., in botany and entomology, having the appearance of being covered with meal; farinose. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Mealy-mouthed. **4.** Friable; floury: said of the endosperm of malt. **5.** Flecked with white spots: said of cattle. **6.** Smooth-flavored; soft: said of tea.—**meal'i-ness**, *n.*—**meal'y-mouthed"**, *a.* Afraid to express opinions plainly; indefinite; insincere.

mean, 1 mīn; 2 mĕn, *v.* [MEANT, 1 ment, 2 mĕnt; MEAN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To intend as a matter of present effect or expression; aim at and design; as, he *means* it as a kindness. **2.** To intend to accomplish in the future; purpose. **3.** To signify, or wish to signify; indicate. **4.** To portend; have import; as, what *means* this? **II.** *i.* To have disposition or intention; be minded or have purpose: rare, except with an adverb; as, he *means* well. [< AS. *mænan*, mean.]

Syn.: see IMPORT; PURPOSE.

mean[1], *a.* **1.** Low in grade, quality, or condition. (1) Of humble antecedents; lowly. (2) Indicative of or suited to low rank; inferior; poor; shabby. **2.** Ignoble in mind, character, and spirit. (1) Lacking magnanimity or honor; base; petty. (2) Miserly in expenditure. **3.** Worthy of no respect; slight or contemptible. **4.** Of little value or efficiency. **5.** Characterized by pettiness; selfishly disobliging; disagreeable. **6.** [Colloq.] Irritable; secretly ashamed; paltry; as, to feel *mean*. [< AS. *mǽne*, wicked; cp. *mân*, false, and *gemæne*, common.] Syn.: see BAD; BASE; COMMON; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SMALL; VULGAR.—**mean'ly**[1], *adv.*—**mean'ness**, *n.* **1.** The condition, state, or quality of being mean, in any sense. **2.** An action or conduct exhibiting littleness or baseness.

mean[2], *a.* **1.** Intermediate as to position between extremes. **2.** Intermediate as to size, degree, or quality; medium; average. **3.** Intermediate as to time; intervening. **4.** *Math.* Having an intermediate value between two extremes or among several values; average; as, the *mean* distance covered daily. [< OF. *meien*, < L. *medianus*, middle, < *medius*, middle.]—**mean curvature of a surface,** the sum of the curvatures of the principal normal sections, taken through the point under consideration.—**m. time,** time reckoned by the mean sun, and therefore on the basis of a perfect equality in the duration of days, as opposed to *apparent time* or *sidereal time*.—**mean'ly**[2], *adv.* [Rare.] Moderately; partially.

mean, *n.* **1.** The middle state between two extremes; hence, moderation; avoidance of excess; medium; as, the happy *mean*. **2.** *Math.* A quantity having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between several quantities, especially the *average*, or *arithmetical mean*. **3.** *pl.* The medium through which anything is done; instrumentality: used often with singular construction; as, a *means* to an end. [The singular form in this sense has rare archaic use.] **4.** *pl.* Money or property as a procuring medium; wealth. **5.** A plan of procedure. **6.** *Logic.* The middle term in a syllogism. **7**†. An intermediary; mediator. Syn.: see AGENT.—**arithmetical mean,** the quotient of the sum of two or more quantities divided by the number of quantities; the average.—**by all means,** without hesitation; certainly.—**by any means.** **1.** In any manner possible; somehow; at all. **2.** Same as BY ALL MEANS.—**by no manner of means,** most certainly not; not for any consideration; on no account whatever. **by no means**‡. —**geometric or geometrical m.,** the square root of the product of two given numbers.—**golden m.,** a wise moderation; the avoidance of extremes.

me-an'der, 1 mi-an'dər; 2 me-ăn'dĕr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To wind and turn while proceeding in a course; to make tortuous; to wander aimlessly. **II**[1]. *n.* A tortuous or winding course; hence, a maze; perplexity. [< Gr.[L] *Maiandros* (a winding river in Asia Minor).]—**me-an'dered,** *pa.* Formed into mazy passages; of labyrinthine character.—**me-an'der-er,** *n.*—**me-an'der-ing,** *a.* Winding; full of turns. **me-an'drous**‡.

Me-an'der[2], *n.* In ancient geography, a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its windings; now *Menderes*. See MEANDER, *v. & n.*[1].

mean'ing, 1 mīn'ĭŋ; 2 mēn'ĭŋg, *pa.* **1.** Having purpose or intention: usually with a qualifying word; as, well-*meaning*. **2.** Significant; suggestive. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

mean'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is intended; object; intention; aim. **2.** That which is signified; acceptation; import. Syn.: see PURPOSE. **-less**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

means, 1 mīnz; 2 mēnz, *n.* Plural of MEAN.

meant, 1 ment; 2 mĕnt, *imp. & pp.* of MEAN, *v.*

mean'time", ⎫**I.** *n.* Intervening time or occasion. **II.** *adv.*
mean'while", ⎭In the intervening time.

mear, 1 mīr; 2 mēr, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A mare. **meer**‡.

meas., *abbr.* Measure.

mease†, 1 mīs; 2 mēs, *v.* [Scot.] To soothe; settle; soften.

mea'sle, ⎫1 mī'zlz; 2 mē'slz, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) An acute high-
mea'sles[2], ⎭ly contagious eruptive fever, affecting children and sometimes adults. (2) With a qualifying adjective, any of various eruptive diseases of a similar character; as French *measles* or rubella. See GERMAN. **2.** A disease affecting swine and cattle, caused by the presence of larval tapeworms in the flesh. See SPANISH. **3.** Plural of MEASLE, 1. [< D. *maselen*, measles.]—**mea'sled,** *a.* Affected with measles.—**mea'sly,** *a.* **1.** Affected with measles. **2.** Of meat, containing tapeworm-larvæ; as, *measly* pork. **3.** [Slang.] Not fit to be touched; good-for-nothing; also, mean; stingy.

mea'sure, ⎫1 mezh'ur; 2 mĕzh'ur, *v.* [MEA'SURED, MEA'SUR-ING.
me'sure[s], ⎭**I.** *t.* **1.** To take or mark the limits or the dimensions of; compare with a fixed standard. **2.** Hence, to estimate by comparison with something else; weigh; judge. **3.** To serve or be taken as, or be capable of expressing, the measure of. **4.** To set apart by measure; apportion: sometimes with *out*. **5.** To traverse as if measuring; pass through or over. **6.** To adjust by a prescribed rule or standard; proportion; as, to *measure* one's coat according to one's cloth. **7.** To bring into competition or comparison with; as, he *measured* his genius against the greatest master of the age. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take the measure of anything. **2.** To show, on measurement, an ascertained value or extent. **3.** To be capable of being measured.—**mea'sur-a-bl(e**[s]**,** *a.* Capable of computation; moderate. **-ness**, *n.*—**mea'sur-a-bly,** *adv.*—**mea'sured,** *pa.* **1.** Ascertained, adjusted, or proportioned by rule. **2.** Hence, uniform; slow and stately; rhythmical; deliberate. **3.** In moderation; held in restraint; guarded. **-ly**, *adv.*—**mea'sure-less,** *a.* Incapable of measurement; unlimited; immense. Syn.: see INFINITE.—**mea'surement,** *n.* **1.** The act of measuring; mensuration; hence, computation; determination by judgment or comparison. **2.** The ascertained result of measuring; the dimensions, size, capacity, or amount. **3.** A system of measures or measuring, as applied to any district or trade: as, the distance by Irish *measurement*.—**mea'sur-er,** *n.*—**mea'sur-ing-worm",** *n.* Any geometrid caterpillar. See GEOMETRIDÆ.

mea'sure, *n.* **1.** The extent or dimensions of anything. **2.** A standard of measurement. **3.** Hence, any standard of criticism, comparison, judgment, or award. **4.** A series of measure-units; a system of measurements; as, dry *measure*. **5.** An instrument or vessel of measurement. **6.** The act of measuring; measurement. **7.** A quantity measured, or regarded as measured. **8.** Reasonable limits; moderation; as, beyond *measure;* also, degree; a certain proportion; as, a *measure* of allowance should be made. **9.** A certain proportion; relative extent. **10.** A specific act or course; transaction; specifically, a legislative bill. **11.** That which makes up a sum or total. **12.** *Math.* Any quantity regarded as a unit and standard of comparison with other quantities, a quantity of which some other given quantity forms an exact multiple. **13.** *Mus.* (1) That division of time by which the air and motion of music are regulated. (2) The portion of music between two bars. (3) Rate of movement; time. **14.** [Poet.] Meter; a rhythmical period. **15.** A slow and stately dance. **16.** *pl. Geol.* A series of related strata, having some common feature. [< F. *mesure*, < L. *mensura*, measure.] Syn.: see METER; TUNE.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure
(used in compounding medicines).

60 minims (♏)	=	1 fluid dram (ʒ).
8 fluid drams	=	1 fluid ounce (ʒ).
16 fluid ounces	=	1 pint (O.).
8 pints	=	1 gallon (C.).

Cubic Measure
(used in measuring things which have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness).

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.)	=	1 cubic foot (cu. ft.).
27 cubic feet	=	1 cubic yard (cu. yd.).
24¾ cubic feet	=	1 perch (P.).

Dry Measure
(used in measuring dry articles).

2 pints (pt.)	=	1 quart (qt.).
8 quarts	=	1 peck (pk.).
4 pecks	=	1 bushel (bu.).

NOTE.—In the United States, a bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in.; in Great Britain, 2218.2.

Liquid Measure
(used in measuring liquids).

4 gills (gi.)	=	1 pint (pt.).
2 pints	=	1 quart (qt.).
4 quarts	=	1 gallon (gal.).

NOTE.—In the United States, a gallon contains 231 cu. in.; 31 gallons are considered a barrel (bbl.), and 63 gallons a hogshead (hhd.); but barrels and hogsheads are made of various sizes.

Long or Linear Measure
(used in measuring lengths and distances).

12 inches (in.)	=	1 foot (ft.).
3 feet	=	1 yard (yd.).
5½ yards or 16½ feet	=	1 rod (rd.) or pole (p.).
40 rods	=	1 furlong (fur.).
8 furlongs	=	1 mile (m.).
320 rods or 5280 feet	=	1 mile.
3 miles	=	1 league.

Mariners' Measure

6 feet	=	1 fathom.
120 fathoms	=	1 cable-length (or cable).
7½ cable-lengths	=	1 mile.
5280 feet	=	1 statute mile.
6085 feet	=	1 nautical or geographical mile.

Measure of Angles or Arcs

60 seconds (″)	=	1 minute (′).
60 minutes	=	1 degree (°).
90 degrees	=	1 right angle or quadrant (L).
360 degrees	=	1 circle.

Paper Measure

24 sheets	= 1 quire.	2 reams	= 1 bundle.
20 sheets	= 1 quire of outsides.	4 reams	= 1 printers' bundle.
		10 reams	= 1 bale.
25 sheets	= 1 printers' quire.	60 skins	= 1 roll of parchment.
20 quires	= 1 ream.		
21½ quires	= 1 printers' ream.		

NOTE.—A *short ream* = 480 sheets; a *long ream* = 500 or 516 sheets.

Square Measure
(used in measuring the area of surfaces).

144 square inches	=	1 square foot (sq. ft.)
9 square feet	=	1 square yard (sq. yd.).
30¼ square yards or 272¼ square feet	=	1 square rod (sq. rd.).
160 square rods	=	1 acre (A.).
640 acres	=	1 square mile (sq. mi.).

NOTE.—A perch (P.) is a square rod, and a rood (R.) = 40 sq. rd.

Surveyors' Measure
Length

1 link	=	7.92 inches.
100 links	=	1 chain.
1 chain	=	22 yards.

Surface

10 square chains	=	1 acre

Time Measure

60 seconds (sec.)	=	1 minute (min.).
60 minutes	=	1 hour (hr.).
24 hours	=	1 day (d.).
7 days	=	1 week (wk.).
365 days, 12 months	=	1 common year (yr.).
366 days	=	1 leap year.
100 years	=	1 century.

NOTE.—One month is commonly reckoned as 30 days.

Wood Measure
(used in measuring wood and other merchandise).

16 cubic feet	=	1 cord foot.
8 cord feet or 128 cubic feet	=	1 cord (cd.).

NOTE.—A cord of wood, as generally piled, is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 4 ft. high.

meat, 1 mīt; 2 mēt, *n.* **1.** The flesh of vertebrate animals used as food: sometimes limited, colloquially, to the flesh of mammals, as opposed to poultry, game, fish, and the like. **2**‖. Anything eaten for nourishment; victuals; hence, that which nourishes. **3.** The edible part of anything. **4.** [Colloq. U. S.] The essence, gist, or pith; as, the *meat* of an essay. **5**†. Dinner, regarded as the chief meal. [< AS. *mete,* meat.] **mete**†. SYN.: see NUTRIMENT.—**dark** or **red meat,** such part of the flesh of poultry and some game, as, on being cooked, does not become white.—**light** or **white m.,** the flesh of some kinds of poultry or game, which, after being cooked, appears white.—**meat'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of or resembling meat. **2.** Having strength; nourishing; pithy.

meath, 1 mīth; 2 mēth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MATHE.

me-a'tus, 1 mi-ē'tus; 2 me-ā'tŭs, *n.* [-TUS or -TUS-ES, *pl.*] A conspicuous passage or canal; as, the auditory *meatus.* [L., passage, < *meo,* go.]—**urinary meatus,** the orifice of the urethra.

Meaux, 1 mō; 2 mō, *n.* A manufacturing town in central France; 27 m. N. E. of Paris; pop. 14,000.

mea'zel†, *n.* Same as MESEL. **mea'sle**†.

mē''bu', 1 mē''bü'; 2 mē''bŭ', *n.* [F.] An underground gun-emplacement of reenforced concrete.

Mec'ca, *n.* Same as MEKKA.—**mec'can,** *a.* & *n.*

mech., *abbr.* Mechanical, mechanics.

me-chan'ic, 1 mi-kan'ik; 2 me-căn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mechanics; mechanical. **2.** Materialistic; atomistic. **3.** Pertaining to the artisan class. **4.** [Rare.] Involving manual labor or skill. **5**‖. Common; vulgar. **II.** *n.* **1.** One exercising a mechanical employment; a handicraftsman; artisan. **2.** An unintelligent workman. [< Gr.$^{L+OP}$ *mēchanikos,* < *mēchanē,* machine.] SYN.: see ARTIST.—**mechan'i-cal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mechanics; in accordance with the laws of mechanics. **2.** Produced by a machine. **3.** Operated by mechanism. **4.** Operating as if a machine or machinery; doing or done involuntarily, by mere force of habit; not instinct with life; artificial; also, failing to show independence of thought; slavish. **5.** [Rare.] Belonging to the artisan class; occupied with manual labor. **II**§. *n.* A mechanic. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**mechanical powers,** the mechanical contrivances that enter into the composition or formation of all machines—the lever (with its derivatives, as the balance, wheel and axle, and pulley) and the inclined plane (with its modifications, the screw and the wedge).

mech''a-ni'cian, 1 mek''ə-nish'ən; 2 mĕc''a-nish'an, *n.* One who understands the science of mechanics; a designer of machinery. —**me-chan'ics,** *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the phenomena caused by the action of forces on material bodies; the science of machinery.—**mech'a-nism,** *n.* **1.** The parts of a machine collectively; machinery in general. **2.** A system which constitutes a working agency. **3.** Technique; mechanical execution or action. **4.** *Psychol.* The theory that the forces that produce organic growth are the same physical and chemical agencies that operate in the inorganic world, differing from them only in degree; opposed to *vitalism.* SYN.: see TOOL.—**mech'a-nist,** *n.* A mechanician.—**mech'a-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ''ING.] To give mechanical character to.—**mech''ano-ther'a-py,** *n.* *Pathol.* Remedial exercise of the body by the use of machines. [+ Gr. *therapeia,* treatment.]

Me-chan'ics-ville, 1 mi-kan'iks-vil; 2 me-căn'ics-vĭl, *n.* A locality 7 m. N. E. of Richmond, Va.; site of the second of the seven days' battles (June 26, 1862).

Mech'lin, 1 mek'lin; 2 mĕc'lin, *n.* **1.** Same as MALINES. **2.** A lace with bobbin ground and designs outlined by thread or flat cord made there. **Mechlin lace**‡.

Meck'len-burg-Schwe-rin', 1 mek'len-būrH-shvē-rin'; 2 mĕk'-lĕn-burH-shvę-rin', *n.* A former grand duchy of Germany; proclaimed a republic, Nov., 1918; 5,068 sq. m.; pop. 657,330; capital, Schwerin.

Meck'len-burg-Stre'litz, 1 -shtrē'lits; 2 -shtrę'lits, *n.* A former grand duchy of Germany; proclaimed a republic, Nov., 1918; 1,131 sq. m.; pop. 108,559; capital, Neustrelitz.

me-co'ni-um, 1 mi-kō'ni-um; 2 me-cō'ni-ŭm, *n.* The first feces of a new-born child, dark-green in color. [L., < Gr. *mēkōn,* poppy.]

med., *abbr.* Medical, medicine, medieval, medium.

med'al, 1 med'əl; 2 mĕd'al. **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To confer a medal upon. **II.** *n.* A small disk of metal, bearing a device, usually commemorative of some event or some deed of bravery, scientific research, or literary production, etc. [< OF. *medaille,* < L. *metallum,* METAL.]—**Distinguished Service Medal** [U. S.], a medal awarded by the United States to a person serving in any capacity with the Army, for meritorious service. —**M. of Honor** [U. S.], a medal awarded by the United States to members of the Services for individual acts of heroism in battle.—**m. play** (*Golf.*), a form of competition which takes into account only the total number of strokes played by each competitor in playing the designated number of holes.—**med'al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A collector, engraver, or designer of medals. **2.** The recipient of a medal awarded for services or merit. **med'al-list**‡.—**me-dal'ic,** *a.*—**me-dal'lion,** *n.* **1.** A large medal; also, a subject painted, engraved, etc., and set in a circular or oval frame. **2.** A coin.

med'dle, med'P, 1 med'l; 2 mĕd'l, *vi.* [MED'DLED, MED'LD'; MED'-DLING.] **1.** To interfere in the concerns of others impertinently and without request: frequently followed by *in* or *with.* **2**†. To mix; mingle. **3**†. To engage in a contest; fight. [< OF. *medler, mesler,* < L. *misceo,* mix.] **med'le**†. SYN.: see INTERPOSE; MIX.—**med'dler,** *n.*—**med'dling,** *a.* & *n.*

med'dle-some, med'I-sum², *a.* Given to meddling; officiously inclined; interfering; intrusive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

SYN.: impertinent, intrusive, meddling, obtrusive, officious. The *meddlesome* person interferes unasked in the affairs of others; the *intrusive* person thrusts himself uninvited into their company or conversation; the *obtrusive* person thrusts himself or his opinions conceitedly and undesirably upon their notice; the *officious* person thrusts his services, unasked and undesired, upon others. *Obtrusive* oftener applies to words, qualities, actions, etc., than persons; *intrusive* is used chiefly of persons, as is *officious,* still we speak of *officious* attentions, *intrusive* remarks; *meddlesome* is used indifferently of persons, or of words, qualities, actions, etc. Compare ACTIVE; INQUISITIVE; INTERPOSE.—Ant.: modest, reserved, retiring, shy, unassuming, unobtrusive.

Mede, 1 mid; 2 mēd, *n.* A member of the ancient Aryan race who founded the Median Kingdom (at its zenith about 600 B. C.), and ruled at Ecbatana. [< Gr. *Mēdos,* < Zend *Māda.*]

Me-de'a, 1 mi-dī'ə; 2 me-dē'a, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis and sister of Circe, who aided Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece and fled with him to Thessaly. Subject of

tragedies by Æschylus, Sophocles, Ovid, Euripides, and Seneca of which only those of the last two are extant. Compare JASON.

Me″dei-lin′, 1 me″dei-yin′; 2 me″dēi-yīn′, *n.* A city, capital of Antioquia department, Colombia; pop. 66,000.

Med′ford, 1 med′fərd; 2 mēd′ford, *n.* A town in north central Massachusetts; seat of **Tufts College**; pop. 38,690.

me′di-a², 1 mī′di-ə; 2 mē′di-a, *n. Anat.* The middle coat of a vessel. [< L. *medius*, middle.]

me′di-a², *n.* Plural of MEDIUM.

me′di-a³, *n.* Same as MEDIAL, *n.*

Me′di-a⁴, *n.* An ancient country; seat of the Medo-Persian empire; now N. W. Persia.—**Me′di-an‡**, *a.* & *n.*

me′di-a-cy, 1 mī′di-ə-si; 2 mē′di-a-çy, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mediate. **2.** Mediation.

me″di-æ′val, *a.* Same as MEDIEVAL.

me′di-al, 1 mē′di əl; 2 mē′di-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the middle, as in position or character or in calculation; mean. **2.** *Anat.* Nearer the median plane: opposed to *lateral*. **3.** *Spiritualism.* Of or pertaining to a medium. **4.** *Phon.* Designating a letter neither initial nor final. **II.** *n. Phon.* The sonant-mute group, *g*, *d*, *b* (*γ*, *δ*, *β*), conceived and named as intermediate between the surd or smooth group (*c*, *t*, *p*) and the rough or aspirate group (*gh*, *dh*, *bh*, *kh*, *th*, *ph*). [< L. *medialis*, < *medius*, middle.]—**me′di-al-ly**, *adv.*

me′di-an², 1 mī′di-ən; 2 mē′di-an, *a.* Pertaining to the middle. Specifically: (1) *Anat.* & *Zool.* Pertaining to or situated in the median plane. (2) *Bot.* Situated in the plane of the bract and axis. (3) *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that number of a series which has as many numbers preceding as following it. [< L. *medianus*, < *medius*, middle.] —**median plane** (*Anat.* & *Zool.*), that plane dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves.—**me′di-an-ly**, *adv.* In a position at or near the middle.

me″di-as-ti′num, 1 mī″di-əs-tai′num; 2 mē″di-ās-tī′nûm, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A median partition; the partition between the two pulmonary cavities of the chest. [L., < *medius*, middle.]

me′di-ate, 1 mī′di-ēt; 2 mē′di-āt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT″ED²; -AT″ING.] **1.** To interpose between parties in order to harmonize or reconcile them; to accomplish, settle, or correlate by intervention or interposition. **2.** To be intermediate; intercede; arbitrate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Acting as an intervening agency; indirect. **2.** Occurring or effected as a result of indirect or median agency. **3.** Intermediate. [< LL. *mediatus*, pp. of *medio*, divide in the middle.] Syn.: see INTERPOSE.—**me′di-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**me′di-ate-ness**, *n.*—**me″di-a′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of mediating; intercession; interposition. **2.** *Inter. Law.* The friendly intervention of one state or power in the disputes of others, with their consent, for the purpose of adjusting their differences.—**me′di-a″tiv**(es, *a.*—**me′di-a″tor**, *n.*—**me″di-a-to′ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a mediator or mediation. **me′di-a-to-ry‡.**—**me′di-a″tress, me″di-a′trice** [Rare].—**me′di-a″trix**, *n. fem.*

me′di-a-tize, 1 mī′di-ə-taiz; 2 mē′di-a-tīz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TIZ″ING.] *G. Hist.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce from a direct to a mediate relation: said of certain German states (and their princes) deprived of a direct part in the government of the empire by being annexed or subordinated to other states, while retaining a nominal sovereignty and local governmental powers. **2.** [Rare.] To cause to take a mediate position. **II.** *i.* To become a vassal prince.—**me″di-a-ti-za′tor** [or -sa′].

med′ic, 1 med′ik; 2 mēd′ic, *n.* Any one of several plants of the bean family, especially the lucerne.

med′i-ca-bl(eP, 1 med′i-kə-bl; 2 mēd′i-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of relief by medicine; curable.

med′i-cal, 1 med′i-kəl; 2 mēd′i-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to medicine or the practise of medicine. **2.** Having curative properties. **-ly**, *adv.*—**med′i-ca-ment**, *n.* **1.** Any substance for the alleviation of disease. **2.** Healing agency.—**med″i-ca-men′tal**, *a.*—**med′i-cate**, *vt.* [-CAT″ED²; -CAT″ING.] **1.** To treat medicinally. **2.** To tincture or impregnate with medicine.—**med″i-ca′tion**, *n.* The process of medicating; medical treatment.—**med′i-ca-tiv**(es, **med′i-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Medicinal; healing.—**me-dic′i-nal**, *a.* Adapted to cure or mitigate disease. **me-dic′i-na-bl**(eP†. **-ly**, *adv.*

Med′i-ci, 1 med′i-chi; 2 mēd′i-chi, *n.* A family of Florentine bankers who became rulers of Tuscany, patrons of the arts, literature, etc. Among its members were (1) **Catherine de' M.** (1519–1589), queen of Henry II. of France; brought about the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day; (2) **Cosmo de' M.** (1389–1464); (3) **Cosmo de' M.** (1519–1574), "the Great," first Grand Duke of Tuscany; (4) **Lorenzo de' M.** (1448–1492), "the Magnificent," a prince of Florence, statesman, educator, patron of art, literature, and printing. (5) See MARIE, 2. (6) **Giovanni de' M.** See under LEO³, *n.*, (3).—**Med″i-ce′an**, *a.*

med′i-cine, 1 med′i-sin; 2 mēd′i-cin. **I.** *vt.* To treat or **med′i-cin**^{8},] cure by medicine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A substance possessing, or reputed to possess, curative or remedial properties. **2.** The healing art; the science of the preservation of health and of treating disease for the purpose of cure, specif., as distinguished from surgery or obstetrics. **3.** (1) Among North-American Indians, anything supposed to influence the gods favorably; a charm; as, a *medicine*-shirt. See MANITO. (2) A medicine-man. **4.** [Slang.] (1) A drink; spirituous liquor. (2) Punishment. **5†.** Something used for other than healing purposes, as the philosopher's stone, elixirs, poisons, love-philters, etc. [< L. OF *medicina*, fem. of *medicinus*, of a physician, < *medicus*, physician, < *medeor*, heal.]—**patent medicine**, a medicinal compound or preparation, the exclusive right for which has been secured by letters patent.—**med′i-cine-lodge″**, *n.* A tepee or lodge in an Indian village devoted to mystic ceremonies.—**medicine-man**, *n.* Among savages, a witch-doctor or exorciser professing to effect cures, give protection from evil spirits, or affect the weather by sorcery, incantations, etc. See MEDICINE, *n.*, 3 (1).—**med′i-cin-er§**, *n.* A medical man: used disparagingly.

Med′i-cine Hat. **1.** A district in Alberta, Canada. **2.** A town, its capital; pop. 9,575.

med′i-co-, 1 med′i-ko-; 2 mēd′i-co-. From Latin *medicus* (see MEDICINE): a combining form employed to indicate the relation of medical science to various subjects.—**med″i-co-le′gal**, *a. Med.* Relating to the application of medical science to questions connected with the administration of justice.—**med″i-co-me-chan′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to the use of mechanical apparatus in therapy, etc.

me″di-e′val, 1 mī″di-ī′vəl; 2 mē″di-ē′val, *a.* Belonging to or descriptive or characteristic of the Middle Ages. [< L. *medius*, middle, + *ævum*, age.] **me″di-æ′val‡.**—**me″di-e′val-ism**, *n.* The spirit or practises of the Middle Ages; the flavor or general tone of medieval life; devotion to the institutions, ideas, or traits of the Middle Ages. **me″di-æ′val-ism‡.**—**me″di-e′val-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who is devoted to or skilled in medieval history, religion, or art; one who seeks to revive the medieval spirit. **2.** One who lived in the Middle Ages. **me″di-æ′val-ist‡.**—**me″di-e′val-ly**, *adv.* **me″di-æ′val-ly‡.**

Me-di′na, 1 mē-dī′nə; 2 mę-dī′nä, *n.* A holy city in Hejaz, W. Arabia; goal of Mohammed's Hegira; place of his tomb; pop. 40,000; occupied by the British in 1917; surrendered to King of Hejaz, January 15, 1919.

me′di-o″cre, 1 mī′di-ō″kər; 2 mē′di-ō″cer, *a.* Of only middle quality; ordinary; commonplace. [< L. *mediocris*, < *medius*, middle.]—**me″di-oc′ri-ty**, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Commonplace ability or condition. **2.** A commonplace person.

Medit., *abbr.* Mediterranean.

med′i-tate, 1 med′i-tēt; 2 mēd′i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT″ED²; -TAT″ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To plan in the mind; intend. **2.** To fix the mind upon; think about continuously; contemplate. **II.** *t.* **1.** To engage in continuous and contemplative thought; study any subject or idea; ruminate; cogitate. **2.** To think with a view to a plan or action; devise and look forward: with *on* or *upon*. [< L. *meditatus*, pp. of *meditor*, consider.] Syn.: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; MUSE.—**med′i-tat″er**, *n.* **med′i-ta″tor‡.**—**med″i-ta′tion**, *n.* The act of meditating; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; continuous thought; contemplation; correction. Syn.: see REFLECTION; THOUGHT.—**med′i-ta-tiv**(es, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

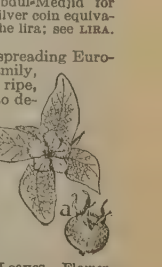
Med″i-ter-ra′ne-an, 1 med″i-tə-rē′ni-ən; 2 mēd″i-tē-rā′ne-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean sea. **2.** *Ethnol.* Inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean; white; Caucasian. The stocks include the Aryan, Caucasic, Semitic, and Hamitic. **3.** [m-] Enclosed nearly or wholly by land, as a sea. [< L. *medius*, middle, + *terra*, earth.] **II.** *n.* **1.** The Mediterranean sea. **2.** One who lives in a Mediterranean country, or belongs to the Mediterranean race.—**Key of the Mediterranean,** Gibraltar, which commands the entrance to that sea.

Med″i-ter-ra′ne-an sea. An arm of the Atlantic ocean between Europe, Asia Minor, and Africa; 2,100 m. long by 250 to 700 m. wide. It has several important subdivisions.

me′di-um, 1 mī′di-um; 2 mē′di-ûm. **I.** *a.* Intermediate in quantity, quality, or degree; middle; mediocre. **II.** *n.* [ME′DI-UMS² or ME′DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that acts or serves intermediately; an intervening instrumentality; also, a surrounding or enveloping element; environment; condition of life. **2.** *Spiritualism.* A person believed to be possessed or controlled by the personality of some deceased person. **3.** *Physics.* The ether through which light and heat pass; also, any substance, as the air, through or in which something may move, live, or be conveyed. **4.** *Art.* A liquid vehicle, as oil, which gives fluency to the pigment. **5.** An intermediate object or state. **6.** *Math.* A mean. **7.** *Bacteriol.* A substance sterilized by heat in which germs are developed; a culture-medium. [L., neut. s. of *medius*, middle.]—**circulating medium,** a money currency.—**me″di-um-is′tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to spiritualist mediums or their practises.

Me-djî′di-e, 1 me-jî′di-e; 2 mę-jî′di-ę, *n.* **1.** A Turkish order of knighthood, founded in 1852 by Sultan Abdul-Medjid for natives and foreigners. **2.** A modern Turkish silver coin equivalent to 20 piasters. **3.** A Turkish gold coin, the lira; see LIRA. [< Turk. *mejîdî*, < *mejîd*, glorious.]

med′lar, 1 med′lər; 2 mēd′lar, *n.* A small, spreading European tree (*Mespilus germanica*) of the rose family, or its fruit, which is hard and bitter when ripe, but becomes agreeably acid when it begins to decay; it is eaten extensively.



Leaves, Flower, and Fruit (*a*) of the common Medlar.

med′let. **I.** *vi.* Same as MEDDLE. **II.** *n.* Same as MEDLEY.

med′ley, 1 med′li; 2 mēd′ly. **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To mix; intermingle. **II.** *a.* **1.** Mixed; confused. **2.** Of mixed colors. **III.** *n.* **1.** A mingled and confused mass of ingredients, usually incongruous; a heterogeneous group; jumble. **2.** A composition of different songs or parts of songs arranged to run as a continuous whole. **3.** A cloth woven from yarn of mingled colors: properly including blue and black. **4†.** A mêlée; fight. **5†.** A literary miscellany: a title. [< OF. *medler*, MEDDLE.]

Mé″doc′, 1 mē″dok′; 2 mę″dōc′, *n.* **1.** A wine district in Gironde department, France; 400 sq. m. **2.** Table wine made in Médoc; also, a similar Californian wine.

me-dul'la, 1[mı-dul'ə; 2 me-dŭl'a, *n.* [-læ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The inner portion of an organ or part. (1) The marrow of long bones. (2) The pith of a hair. (3) The spinal cord. **me-dul'la spi-na'lis‡.** (4) The ganglion of the brain which connects it with the spinal cord. **me-dul'la ob"lon-ga'ta‡.** **2.** *Bot.* Pith: (1) In exogens, the inner central columnar mass of parenchymatous tissue. (2) In lichens, the middle layer of tissue composing the thallus. (3) In fungi proper, the central tissue within the rind of the fungus-body. [L., < *medius*, middle.]—**med'ul-la-ry,** *a.* **me-dul'lar†.—medullary rays.** **1.** *Anat.* Extensions of the tubules of the kidney into the cortical substance. **2.** *Bot.* The vertical bands or plates of cellular (parenchymatous) tissue proceeding from the pith to the surface, and characteristic of the species of exogenous plants. —**med'ul-lat"ed,** *a. Anat.* Provided with a medullary sheath: said of nerve-fibers.

Me-du'sa, 1 mı-dū'sə; 2 me-dū'sa, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The Gorgon whose head was cut off by Perseus and later fixed upon the egis of Athena. See GORGON; PERSEUS. **2.** [m-] [-sæ, *pl.*] A jelly-fish.—**me-du'soid. I.** *a.* Resembling a medusa or jellyfish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A medusa-shaped gonophore of a hydrozoan. **2.** Any medusa.

meed, 1 mīd; 2 mēd, *n.* **1.** A well-deserved reward; recompense. **2‡.** A present; bribe. **3†.** Personal worth; excellence. [< AS. *mēd*, meed.]

meek, 1 mīk; 2 mēk, *a.* **1.** Of gentle and long-suffering disposition. **2.** Submissive; complaint; lacking spirit or backbone. **3.** Humble; lowly. **4†.** Gentle; kind; compassionate; indulgent. [< Ice. *mjūkr*, meek.] Syn.: see HUMBLE; PACIFIC. —**meek'ly,** *adv.*—**meek'ness,** *n.*

meere†, *vt.* To bound. **meert.—meer†,** *n.* A boundary.

meer'schaum, 1 mīr'shəm; 2 mēr'shạm, *n.* **1.** A soft, light mineral ($H_4Mg_2Si_3O_{10}$), used for carving into tobacco-pipes, cigar-holders, and the like; it is closely related to talc: sepiolite. **2.** A pipe made of this mineral. [G., < *meer*, sea, + *schaum*, foam.]

Mee'rut, 1 mı'rut; 2 mē'rŭt, *n.* A town in N. British India; here the Sepoy mutiny first broke out; pop. 116,200.

meet, 1 mīt; 2 mēt, *v.* [MET; MEET'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To come to (a person or thing moving toward the same point from a different direction). **2.** To come to and touch or unite with. **3.** To be, act, or take place in conformity with; as, you have *met* my wishes. **4.** To discharge by paying; satisfy; as, the bank has *met* all demands. **5.** To come to and oppose; encounter; collide with. **6.** To answer with good or strong arguments; refute; as, every allegation has been *met*. **7.** (1) To come upon as a matter of personal experience; enjoy or suffer personally; encounter; as, they *met* stormy weather. (2) To come to (one) as a personal experience. **8.** To come into personal intercourse with, especially for the first time; become acquainted with; as, I *met* her at the seashore. **9.** To come into the same place with; as, he *met* his lawyer yesterday. **10.** To attract the attention of; as, to *meet* the sight. **II.** *t.* **1.** To come together; assemble. **2.** To approach each other so as to arrive at the same place. **3.** To come together so as to touch each other or form a union. **4.** To come together in opposition; contend. **5.** To come to a mutual agreement. **6‖.** To agree exactly; balance. [< AS. *mētan*, < *mōt*, meeting.]—**well met,** an expression of greeting; welcome: opposed to *ill met*, as used by Shakespeare.

meet, 1 mīt; 2 mēt, *a.* Suitable, as to an occasion; adapted; fit. [< AS. *mēte*, measured, fit, < *metan*, measure.] Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING.—**meet, meet'ly,** *adv.*—**meet'ness,** *n.*

meet, *n.* An assembling together, as of huntsmen; also, the company or the rendezvous.—**meet'ing,** *n.* **1.** A coming together. **2.** An assembly of persons; as, a race-*meeting*. **3.** A junction; union; conflux. **4.** A duel. Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COLLISION; COMPANY.—**meet'ing-house",** *n.* A house used for public worship, especially among the Friends.

meg-, **meg'a-,** **meg'a-lo-,** } 1 meg-, meg'ə-, meg'ə-lo-; 2 mĕg-, mĕg'a-, mĕg'-a-lo-. From Greek *megas*, large: combining forms. *Meg-* or *mega-*, in physics, is also prefixed to a unit of measure to signify that it is taken a million times, as **meg'a-dyne,** a million dynes, as **meg'a-erg,** a million ergs, **meg'a-far"ad,** a million farads, **meg"am-pere',** a million amperes, **meg'a-volt,** a million volts, **meg'ohm,** a million ohms, etc.—**meg"a-ce-phal'ic,** *a. Craniom.* Large-headed; specif., having a cranial capacity of over 1,450 cub. cm. **meg"a-ceph'a-lous‡.—meg'a-fog,** *n.* An apparatus for light-houses or coast-stations, having megaphones that convey definite sound-signals to befogged vessels.—**meg'a-lith,** *n.* A huge stone, especially such as is found in prehistoric monuments. —**meg"a-lith'ic,** *a.*—**meg"a-lo-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Having a large head. **meg"a-lo-ceph'a-lous‡.—meg'a-lo-ceph'a-ly,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Unusual size of the head. **2.** Progressive enlargement of the head. **meg"a-lo-ce-pha'li-a‡.—meg"a-lo-ma'ni-a,** *n.* **1.** Insanity in which the subject thinks himself great or exalted. **2.** A tendency to magnify and exaggerate.—**meg"a-lo-ma'ni-ac,** *a. & n.*—**meg"a-lo-ma-ni'a-cal,** *a.*—**Meg"a-lo-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder or order of dinosaurian reptiles. **Meg"a-lo-sau'ri‡.—meg'a-lo-saur,** *n.* —**meg"a-lo-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**Meg'a-lo-sau'rus,** *n.* **1.** A genus typical of dinosaurian reptiles (*Megalosauridæ*). **2.** [m-] A dinosaurian of this genus; a gigantic, terrestrial, carnivorous reptile. [+ Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]—**meg'a-phone,** *n.* **1.** An appliance for enabling persons to converse from a distance as great as two miles without a connecting wire. It consists of two large funnels for collecting the sound-waves, and a central speaking-tube. **2.** A form of speaking-trumpet. [+ Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**meg'a-pod. I.** *a.* Having large feet, as the mound-birds. **II.** *n.* A mound-bird; an Australian jungle-fowl.—**meg'a-pode,** *n.* A megapod.—**meg'a-scope,** *n.* **1.** A form of solar microscope for throwing enlarged images on a screen. **2.** *Phot.* An enlarging camera.—**meg"a-scop'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Visible to the naked eye.—**meg'a-spo-range,** *n. Bot.* A preferable name for *macrosporange*. **meg"a-spo-ran'gi-um‡.—meg'a-spore,** *n.* Same as MACROSPORE.—**meg"a-spo'ro-phyll,** *n. Bot.* A sporophyll that bears megasporangia.—**meg"a-the'ri-um,** *n.* A gigantic, extinct, sloth-like edentate. [+ Gr. *thērion*, wild animal.] **meg'a-there‡.**

meg, 1 meg; 2 mĕg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A romping girl; a tomboy.

Me-ga'ra, 1 mı-jī'rə; 2 me-gā'ra, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the goddesses of vengeance or Furies. See ERINYS; EUMENIDES. [L., < Gr. *Megaira*, < *megairō*, grudge, < *megas*, great.]

Meg'a-ra, 1 meg'ə-rə; 2 mĕg'a-ra, *n.* A town in Greece near the Gulf of Corinth.—**Me-ga'ri-an,** *a.* **Me-gar'ic‡.**

Meg'a-ris, 1 meg'ə-ris; 2 mĕg'a-rĭs, *n.* A small mountainous region of ancient Greece.

me-glip', *n.* Same as MAGILP. **meg-gel'up‡; me-gilph'‡.**

me'grim, 1 mī'grım; 2 mē'grim, *n.* **1.** A headache confined to one side of the head. **2.** *pl.* Dulness; depression of spirits. **3.** A whim or fad. [< F. *migraine*, < Gr. *hēmi*, half, + *kranion*, head.]

Me'he-met, A'li (1769–1849). A pasha of Egypt who massacred the Mamelukes; a patron of learning.

Meigs, 1 megz; 2 mēgs. **Montgomery Cunninghan** (1816–1892). A United States quartermaster-general.

Meigs Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 13,394 ft. high.

Mei'i-ji, 1 mē'ı-jī; 2 mg'ī-j̄ī, *n.* [Jap.] The reign (1867–1912) of the Mikado Mutsuhito (1852–1912) of Japan, regarded as a historic era.

mei'kle, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Same as MICKLE. **mek'ill‡.**

Meil"hac', 1 mē"yak'; 2 mg"yăc', **Henri** (1831–1897). A French dramatist, author, and member of the Academy.

Mei'ning-en, 1 mī'nıŋ-en; 2 mī'ning-ĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in the republic Thuringia, Germany; formerly capital of Saxe-Meiningen; pop. 16,320.

mei'ny†, *n.* An army or retinue; attendants; household; crew. [< OF. *mesnee*, < L. *mansio*, MANSION.]

Meis"so"nier', 1 mē'sō"nyē'; 2 mg'sō"nyē', **Jean Louis Ernest** (1815–1891). A French painter; *Retraite de Russie*.

meis'ter-sing"er, 1 mıs'tər-sıŋ"ər; 2 mīs'ter-sing"er, *n.* One of the burgher poets and musicians of Germany in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, the successors of the minnesingers. [G., = MASTERSINGER.] **mas'ter-sing"er‡.**

meith, 1 mīth; 2 mēth, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A boundary; landmark; seamark. **2.** Same as MATHE.

Mek'i-nez, 1 mek'ı-nez; 2 mĕk'i-nēz, *n.* A walled town in Fez province, Morocco; pop. 30,000. **Meq'ui-nez‡.**

Mek'ka, 1 mek'ə; 2 mĕk'a, *n.* A city in W. Arabia; capital of Hejaz; birthplace of Mohammed; place of Mohammedan pilgrimage; taken by the Grand Sherif, June 21, 1916; pop. 80,000.

Mē"kong', 1 mē"kon'; 2 mē"kŏng', *n.* A river in Tibet, Siam, and French Indo-China; 2,600 m. to China sea.

mel"an-cho'li-a, 1 mel"ən-kō'lı-ə; 2 mĕl"an-cō'li-a, *n.* **1.** Mental derangement characterized by continued gloom and depression. **2.** Melancholy. [LL.]—**mel'an-cho'li-ac** *a. & n.*

mel'an-chol-y, } 1 mel'ən-kel-ı; 2 mĕl'an-cŏl-y. **I.** *a.* **1.**

mel'an-col-y‡, } Morbidly gloomy; sad; dejected. **2.** Suggesting or promoting sadness. **3.** Afflicted with melancholia. **II.** *n.* **1.** Low spirits; despondency; depression. **2.** Melancholia. **3.** [Rare.] Pensive contemplation; serious and sober reflection. [< Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black, + *cholē*, bile.] Syn.: (adjective) see SAD; (noun) see GRIEF.—**mel"an-chol'ic,** *a.* Of melancholy temperament or character; low-spirited.—**mel"an-chol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Mel'anch'thon, 1 mı-lank'thən; 2 me-lăn'ĕthon, **Philip** (1497–1560). German Lutheran reformer; scholar. **Me-lanc'-thon‡.**

Mel"a-ne'si-a, 1 mel"ə-nī'shı-ə *or* -shə; 2 mĕl"a-nē'shi-a *or* -sha, *n.* A chain of high volcanic islands 1,000 miles off the E. coast of Australia. The inhabitants are extremely black, and on the lowest level of savagery.—**Mel"a-ne'si-an,** *a. & n.*

mē"lange', } 1 mē"länzh', mel'ənj; 2 me"länzh', mĕl'anǧ, *n.* A

mel'ange, } mixture or medley; also, a literary miscellany. [F.]

me-lan'ic, 1 mı-lan'ık; 2 me-lăn'ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Relating to or resembling melanotic disease; melanoid. **2.** Black; negroid. [< Gr. *melas* (*melan-*), black.]—**me-la'ni-an,** *a.* Black; negroid; Ethiopian: said of one of the chief divisions of mankind. —**mel'a-nin,** *n.* The black pigment contained in various animal tissues, as the skin of the negro, and the hair.—**mel'a-nism,** *n.* **1.** *Physiol. & Zool.* Abnormal development of dark coloring-matter in the skin, feathers, etc.: opposed to *albinism*. **2.** *Ethnol.* Excessive darkness, as of the eyes, hair, skin, etc., due to extreme pigmentation. **mel"a-nis'tic,** *a.*

mel'a-no-, } 1 mel'ə-no-, mel'ən-; 2 mĕl'a-no-, mĕl'an-.

mel'an-, } From Greek *melas* (*melan-*), black: combining forms.—**mel"a-no-chro'ic,** *a.* Brunette; having dark hair, skin, and eyes.—**mel'a-noid,** *a.* **1.** Looking black or having a dark appearance. **2.** *Pathol.* Of the nature of melanosis.—**mel"a-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** An organic disease in which pigment is deposited in the skin and other tissues: black degeneration. **2.** Black tubercular growth or tumor; black cancer.—**mel"a-not'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Pertaining to melanosis; melanic; melanistic. **2.** *Zool.* Affected with melanism.—**mel'a-nous,** *a.* Having a dark, sallow, or black complexion: opposed to *xanthous*.

Mel"an-tha'ce-æ, 1 mel"ən-thē'sı-ī; 2 mĕl"an-thā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of bulbless lily-like plants comprising 36 genera and 150 widely distributed species. *Colchicum* and *Veratrum* are well-known genera.—**mel"an-tha'ceous,** *a.*

mel"a-nu'ri-a, 1 mel"ə-nū'rı-ə; 2 mĕl"a-nū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* A

disorder characterized by the passing of dark urine; an excess of pigmentary matter in the urine. [< MELAN- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **mel"a-nu-re'sis‡.**

mel'a-phyre, 1 mel'ə-fīr *or* -fīr; 2 mĕl'a-fȳr *or* -fȳr, *n. Petrol.* Any igneous porphyry with a dark ground-mass. [< MELA- + Gr. *porphyrítēs*; see PORPHYRY.]

Mel'ba, 1 mel'bə; 2 mel'ba, **Madame** (*née* Mitchell) (1859–). Nellie Porter Armstrong, an Australian prima donna; operatic and coloratura soprano.

Mel'bourne, 1 mel'bərn; 2 mĕl'burn, *n.* A city, capital of Victoria, S. E. Australia; temporary seat of the Federal Government; pop. 816,800.

Mel-chis'e-dec, 1 mel-kiz'ɪ-dek; 2 mĕl-cĭs'e-dĕc, *n. Bib.* A priest; king of Salem. *Gen.* xiv, 18. **Mel-chiz'e-dek‡** (R. V.).

Mel'chite, 1 mel'kait; 2 mĕl'cīt, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of the members of the Greek Orthodox Church who submitted to the edict of the East Roman emperor, hence, the name, which means "Royalists." **2.** A member of an Eastern church, in communion with the Roman pontiff. **3.** The Melchite alphabet. [< Syr. *melek*, king.]

meld, 1 meld; 2 mĕld. **I.** *vt. & vi.* In the game of pinocle, same as TO DECLARE. **II.** *n.* A group of cards to be declared. [< G. *melden*, announce.]

mel'der, 1 mel'dər; 2 mĕl'der, *n.* [Scot.] The quantity of grain ground at one time; a grist. [< Ice. *meldr*, < *mala*, grind.]

Mel"e-a'ger, 1 mel"ɪ-ē'jər; 2 mĕl"e-ā'ger, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Argonauts, leader in the Calydonian boar-hunt; his death was caused by his mother, Althæa, who, in a fit of anger because he had quarreled with his uncles through his love for Atalanta, and slain them, burned the brand on which an oracle had stated that his life depended.

mē"lēe', 1 mē"lē'; 2 mę"lę', *n.* A general hand-to-hand fight; an affray. [F.]

Me"li-a'ce-æ, 1 mī"lɪ-ē'sɪ-ī; 2 mē"lĭ-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs of the order *Geraniales*. It embraces 37 genera and 600 species, mainly natives of the warm portions of Asia and America. [< Gr. *melia*, ash.]—**me"li-a'ceous,** *a.*

mel'ic, 1 mel'ɪk; 2 mĕl'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Suitable for singing, or meant to be sung: said of poetry. This poetry, the successor of the elegiac and iambic forms of verse, includes the Æolian or single-voice lyric, and the Dorian or choral lyric. **II.** *n.* Melic poetry. Compare ELEGIAC and IAMBIC. [< Gr. *melikos*, < *melos*, song.]

Mel'i-cent, *n.* See under MILICENT.

mel'i-lot, 1 mel'ɪ-lŏt; 2 mĕl'ĭ-lŏt, *n.* Any one of several clover-like herbs of the genus *Melilotus;* as, the common yellow *melilot*, or true sweet clover. [OF., < Gr. *melilōtos*, < *melí*, honey, + *lōtos*, lotus.]

mel'i-nite, 1 mel'ɪ-nait; 2 mĕl'ĭ-nīt, *n.* An explosive of great power yielded by combining guncotton with other substances; used especially by the French. [< Gr. *mélinos*, of a quince-yellow.]

me'lio-rate, 1 mī'lyo-rēt; 2 mēl'yo-rāt, *vt. & vi.* [-RAT'ED[d]; -RAT'ING.] To improve, as in quality or condition; ameliorate. [< LL. *meliorātus*, pp., < L. *melior*, better.] SYN.: see AMEND.—**me"lio-ra'tion,** *n.*—**me'lio-ra-tīv**(ē[s], *a.*—**me'lio-ra"tor,** *n.*

me'lio-rism, 1 mī'yo-rizm; 2 mēl'yo-rĭsm, *n.* **1.** The improvement of society by bettering man's physical being and environment instead of by ethical or religious means. **2.** *Philos.* A modified optimism, teaching that the world is neither the best nor the worst possible, but susceptible of improvement through the evolutionary struggle as tending to good: reconciling the extremes of optimism and pessimism. [< L. *melior*, better.]—**me'lio-rist,** *a. & n.*—**mel"io-ris'tic,** *a.*—**me"li-or'i-ty†,** *n.* The state of being better.

Me-lis'sa, 1 mɪ-lis'ə; 2 me-lĭs'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Mé"lisse',** 1 mē"lis', 2 mę"lĭs'; **Mé"lite',** 1 mē"lit', 2 mę"lĭt'; Gr. **Me'lis-sa;** It. **Me-lis'sa,** 1 mē-lis'sɑ, 2 mę-lĭs'sä. [< Gr. *melissa*, bee, < *melí*, honey.]

mel"i-tu'ri-a, 1 mel"ɪ-tū'rɪ-ə; 2 mĕl"ĭ-tū'rĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbidly increased secretion and discharge of urine containing glucose; glucosuria; diabetes mellitus. [< Gr. *melí(t-)*, honey, + *ouron*, urine.]—**mel"i-tu'ric,** *a.*

mell†, 1 mel; 2 mĕl, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To mix; mingle; meddle. **2.** To fight; wrangle. [< OF. *meller*, *medler*; see MEDDLE.]—**mell,** *n.* [Scot.] A mallet; also, in derision, the head.

mel'lay§, *n.* Same as MÊLÉE. **mel'ley†.**

mel'li-, mell-, 1 mel'ɪ-, mel-; 2 mĕl'ĭ-, mĕl-. From Latin *mel*, honey; combining forms.—**mel'lic,** *a.* Pertaining to honey.—**mel-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing or bearing honey. [+ L. *fero*, bear.] **mel-lif'ic†.**—**mel"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The making of honey.—**mel-lif'lu-ence,** *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a smooth sweet flow.—**mel-lif'lu-ent-ly,** *adv.* **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly‡.**—**mel-lif'lu-ous,** *a.* Flowing like or as with honey; sweetly or smoothly flowing; dulcet. [+ L. *fluo*, flow.] **mel-lif'lu-ent‡.**—**mel-lif'lu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Mel'lon, 1 mel'ən; 2 mĕl'on, **Andrew William** (1852–). American banker: Secretary of the Treasury, 1921– .

mel'low, 1 mel'o; 2 mĕl'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become mellow; ripen; soften. **2.** To make soft or friable, as soil. **II.** *a.* **1.** Soft by reason of ripeness; well-matured; not bitter or acid; as, *mellow* fruit; *mellow* wine. **2.** Of a rich or delicate quality; as, *mellow* tints; *mellow* tones. **3.** Companionable; jolly. **4.** Made jovial by liquor. **5.** Soft and friable, as soil. [< AS. *mearu* (*mearw-*), soft.] SYN.: see RIPE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mel"o-co-ton', 1 mel"o-ko-tŏn' *or* -tūn'; 2 mĕl"o-co-tŏn' *or* -tȯn', *n.* **1.** A quince or quince-tree. **2.** A large variety of peach. [Sp., peach-tree grafted upon a quince-tree, < Gr. *mēlon*, apple, + *Kydōnia*, Cydonia, city of Crete.] **mel"o-co-toon'‡.**

me-lo'de-on, 1 mɪ-lō'dɪ-ən; 2 me-lō'de-on, *n.* A small reed-organ or harmonium. [< LL. *melodia*, song, < Gr. *melōdía*; see MELODY.]

me-lod'ic, 1 mɪ-lod'ɪk; 2 me-lŏd'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or containing melody; melodious. **me-lo'di-al‡.**—**me-lod'ics,** *n.* The department of musical science relating to the pitch of tones and the laws of melody.

me-lo'di-ous, *a.* Agreeable to the ear; producing or characterized by melody; tuneful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mel'o-dra"ma, 1 mel'o-drɑ"mə; 2 mĕl'o-drä"ma, *n.* **1.** A drama with a romantic story or plot, sensational incidents, and startling situations. **2.** A musical drama; an operetta. **3.** An opera. [< F. *melos*, song, + *drama*; see DRAMA.]—**mel"o-dra-mat'ic,** *a.*—**mel"o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mel"o-dram'a-tist,** *n.* A writer or producer of melodramas.

mel'o-dy, 1 mel'o-dɪ; 2 mĕl'o-dy, *n.* [-DIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** An agreeable succession of sounds; a rhythmic succession of simple tones, commonly in the same key, constituting, in combination, a characteristic and pleasing whole: sometimes used as synonymous with *tune* or *air*. **2.** A tuneful poem or song arranged to music. **3.** *Mus.* The chief voice-part in a harmonic composition; the air. **4.** *Rhet.* A euphonic arrangement of the clauses or members of sentences. [< Gr.[F] *melos*, song, + *ōdḗ*, ODE.]

Syn.: harmony, music, unison. *Harmony* is simultaneous; *melody* is successive; *harmony* is the pleasing correspondence of two or more notes sounded at once, *melody* the pleasing succession of a number of notes continuously following one another. A *melody* may be wholly in one part; *harmony* must be of two or more parts. Accordant notes of different pitch sounded simultaneously produce *harmony; unison* is the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes of the same pitch. When the pitch is the same, there may be *unison* between sounds of very different volume and quality, as a voice and a bell may sound in *unison*. Tones sounded at the interval of an octave are also said to be in *unison*, but this is not literally exact; this usage arises from the fact that bass and tenor voices in attempting to sound the same note as the soprano and alto will in fact sound a note an octave below. *Music* may denote the simplest *melody* or the most complex and perfect *harmony*. A *symphony* (apart from its technical orchestral sense) is any pleasing consonance of musical sounds, vocal or instrumental, as of many accordant voices or instruments. Compare METER; SONG; TUNE.—Ant.: discord, dissonance.

—**mel'o-dist,** *n.* **1.** A composer or singer of melodies. **2.** A collection of melodies.—**mel'o-dize,** *v.* [-DIZED; -DIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To render melodious. **II.** *i.* To make melody or melodies.—**mel'o-diz"er,** *n.*

mel'on, 1 mel'ən; 2 mĕl'on, *n.* A trailing plant of the gourd family, or its fruit. There are two species, the muskmelon and the watermelon, each with numerous varieties. [F.]—**citron-melon,** *n.* A watermelon with a small hard-fleshed fruit. Its rind is used like citron.

Me'los, 1 mī'les; 2 mē'lŏs, *n.* Same as MILO, 2.

Mel-pom'e-ne, 1 mel-pem'ɪ-nɪ; 2 mĕl-pŏm'e-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The muse of tragedy.

Melpomene.

Mel'rose, 1 mel'rōz; 2 mĕl'rōs, *n.* **1.** A village in S. E. Scotland; has ruined Cistercian abbey, founded 1136; pop. 2,155. **2.** A city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 18,210.

melt, 1 melt; 2 mĕlt, *v.* [MELT'ED[d] or MOLT'EN; MELT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat; liquefy. **2.** To dissolve. **3.** Figuratively, to mollify; soften the feelings of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be changed to a liquid. **2.** To be softened or made tender in feeling, as by the sight of suffering; to relent. **3.** To lose form and distinctness by becoming like or passing into something else; blend. **4.** To become weak or frightened. **5.** To be dissipated; disappear: with *away*. [< AS. *meltan*, melt.]

Syn.: dissolve, fuse, liquefy, thaw.—Ant.: congeal, freeze, harden, indurate, solidify.—Prep.: melt *in* the fire; *by* or *with*, heat; *at* a certain temperature.

—**melt'a-bl**(ē[s], *a.* [Rare.] Fusible.—**melt"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**melt'er,** *n.* **1.** One who melts. **2.** A melting-pot.—**melting-point,** *n.* **1.** The temperature at which a solid substance becomes fluid. **2.** The degree of heat required to melt anything.

melt, *n.* **1.** Something melted. **2.** A single operation of fusing. **3.** The amount of a single fusing.

mel'tith, 1 mel'tɪth; 2 mĕl'tĭth, *n.* [Scot.] A meal; meal-time. **mel'teth‡.**

mel'ton, 1 mel'tən; 2 mĕl'ton, *n.* A heavy woolen cloth with a short nap: used for overcoats. [< *Melton*-Mowbray, Eng.]

Me-lun', 1 mə-lun'; 2 me-lŭn', *n.* A town in N. E. France, 17 m. S. S. E. of Paris; pop. 12,000.

me-lun'geon, 1 mɪ-lun'jən; 2 me-lŭn'gon, *n.* One of a very dark people of mixed origin living in the mountains of Tennessee, etc. [Cp. F. *mélange;* see MÉLANGE.]

mel'vie, 1 mel'vɪ; 2 mĕl'vi, *vt.* [Scot.] To make untidy with meal.

Mel'ville, 1 mel'vɪl; 2 mĕl'vil, *n.* **1. Andrew** (1545–1622?), a Scottish reformer and scholar who aided in the abolition of episcopacy. **2. Herman** (1819–1891), an American novelist: *Typee*, etc.

Mel'ville Bay, or **Sound.** An inlet in Baffin Bay, Greenland.

Mel'ville Is'land. **1.** A British island in the Arctic ocean, 200 by 130 m. **2.** An island off N. Australia; 143 sq. m.

Mel'ville Pen-in'su-la. A peninsula in N. Canada, between the Gulf of Boothia and Fox Channel; 250 by 100 m.

mem., *abbr.* Member, *memento* (remember), memoir, memorandum, memorial.

mem'ber, 1 mem'bər; 2 mĕm'ber, *n.* **1.** A limb or other functional organ of an animal body. **2.** A part or element

of a whole, distinguishable from other parts or elements. Specif.: (1) A part of a sentence, syllogism, period, or discourse. (2) *Alg.* One of the parts of an equation joined by the sign of equality. (3) *Biol.* A subordinate part in classification; as, a species is a *member* of a genus. (4) A person belonging to an incorporated or organized body, society, etc.; as, a *Member* of Congress (M. C.), or of Parliament (M. P.). (5) *Bot.* Any plant-part considered with reference to position and structure, but regardless of function. (6) *Math.* A set of figures or symbols forming part of a formula or number; any one of the items forming a series. (7) *Engin.* Any necessary part of a framed structure, as a tie-rod, post, or strut in the truss of a bridge. **3.** Figuratively, a part of a metaphorical body; as, a *member* of Christ. [< L.ᵉ *membrum*, part, limb.] Syn.: see PART; TERM.—**mem'bered,** *a.* Having members.—**mem'ber-ship,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a member. **2.** The members of an organization, collectively.

mem'brane, 1 mem'brēn; 2 mĕm'brān, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A thin sheet-like structure serving as a cover, connection, or lining. **2.** A piece of parchment. [F., < L. *membrana*, < *membrum*, member.]—**tympanic membrane,** the drumhead membrane separating the middle ear from the external ear.—**mem'brane-bone",** *n.* A bone developed in membrane, as one of those of the vault of the skull.—**mem'bra-nous,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, composed of, characterized by, or like a membrane. **2.** *Bot.* Like a membrane; soft and pliable, thin and pellucid. **mem"bra-na'ceous‡.**—**mem"bra-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing membranes.

Mem'el, 1 mem'el *or* mē'mel; 2 mĕm'ĕl *or* mē'mĕl, *n.* **1.** A seaport in Lithuania; formerly in Prussia; pop. 32,000. **2.** See NIEMEN.

me-men'to, 1 mi-men'to; 2 me-mĕn'to, *n.* [-TOES or -TOS, 1 -toz; 2 -tōz, *pl.*] **1.** A hint or reminder to awaken memory; souvenir; memorial. **2.** *Eccl.* One or the other of the two prayers in the Canon of the Mass in which the living and the departed are respectively mentioned. **3.** [Humorous.] An absorbed state of mind; a brown study; a doze. [< L. *memento*, 2d per. sing. imper. of *meminī*, remember.]—**memento mori** [L., literally, remember you must die], an emblem or reminder of death, as a skull, etc.

Mem'linc, 1 mem'link; 2 mĕm'lĭnc, **Hans** (1430–1495). A Flemish painter; *Baptism of Christ.* **Mem'ling‡.**

Mem'non, 1 mem'nŏn; 2 mĕm'nŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Tithonus and Eos; killed by Achilles. **2.** A huge statue at Thebes, Egypt, fabled to emit a musical note at dawn.

mem'oir, 1 mem'wer; 2 mĕm'wŏr, *n.* **1.** An account of something deemed worthy of record, especially one addressed to a public institution or scientific society. **2.** *pl.* The reminiscences of a person, either general or relating to a particular period, published together. **3.** A biographic memorial. [< F. *mémoire*, < L. *memoria*, MEMORY.] Syn.: see HISTORY.

mem"o-ran'dum, 1 mem"o-ran'dum; 2 mĕm"o-răn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA or -DUMS², *pl.*] **1.** Something to be remembered; hence, a brief note of a thing or things to be remembered. **2.** *Law.* A brief written outline of the terms of a transaction. **3.** *Com.* (1) An informal letter. (2) A statement of goods sent "on sale," from a consignor to a consignee. [L., a thing to be remembered.] Syn.: see RECORD.—**memorandum clause** (*Marine Insur.*), an addition to a policy which removes from the underwriters the liability for loss of goods that are particularly perishable as well as to other injuries that may occur.

me-mo'ri-al, 1 mi-mō'ri-əl; 2 me-mō'ri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Commemorating the memory of a deceased person or of any event. **2.** [Rare.] Contained within one's memory: opposed to *immemorial.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Something designed to keep in remembrance a person, event, etc. **2.** A summary or presentation of facts usually made the ground of a petition or remonstrance. **3.** *Law.* A memorandum filed for record.

Syn.: see HISTORY; RECORD; TRACE.—**Memorial day,** same as DECORATION DAY.—**me-mo'ri-al-ist,** *n.* One who writes or signs, or presents a memorial.—**me-mo'ri-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To present a memorial to. **2.** To commemorate.—**me-mo"ri-al-iz-a'tion,** *n.*

me-mor'i-ter, *adv.* From memory. [L.]

mem'o-ry, 1 mem'o-ri; 2 mĕm'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The act, process, or faculty of representing in consciousness an act, experience, or impression, with recognition that it belongs to time past. **2.** The experiences of the mind taken in the aggregate, and the accuracy and ease with which a person can call forth single experiences from it. **3.** That which is remembered, as an act, event, person, or thing. **4.** The period of time covered by the faculty of remembrance; as, beyond the *memory* of man. **5.** The state of being remembered; posthumous reputation; as, the *memory* of Washington will endure. **6.** That which reminds; a memorial; a memento. [< L.ᵒʳ *memoria*, < *memor*, mindful.]

Syn.: recollection, remembrance, reminiscence, retrospect, retrospection. *Memory* is the faculty by which knowledge is retained or recalled; in a more general sense, *memory* is a retention of knowledge within the grasp of the mind, while *remembrance* is the having what is known consciously before the mind. *Remembrance* may be voluntary or involuntary; a thing is brought to *remembrance* or we call it to *remembrance;* the same is true of *memory. Recollection* involves volition, the mind making a distinct effort to recall something, or fixing the attention actively upon it when recalled. *Reminiscence* is a half-dreamy *memory* of scenes or events long past; *retrospection* is a distinct turning of the mind back upon the past, bringing long periods under survey. *Retrospection* is to *reminiscence* much what *recollection* is to *remembrance.*—Ant.: forgetfulness, oblivion, obliviousness, oversight, unconsciousness.

—**mem'o-ra-bil'i-a,** *n. pl.* Things worthy of record, or an account of them.—**mem'o-ra-bl(e**ᵉʳ, *a.* Worthy to be remembered.—**mem"o-ra-bil'i-ty, n. mem'o-ra-bl(e-ness²‡.**

—**mem'o-ra-bly,** *adv.*—**mem'o-rize,** *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] **1.** To commit to memory. **2.** To hold in remembrance. Syn.: see LEARN.—**mem"o-ri-za'tion,** *n.*—**mem'o-riz"er,** *n.*

Mem'phis, 1 mem'fis; 2 mĕm'fĭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city on the Nile, 12 m. South of Cairo; now in ruins; former capital of Egypt. **2.** A city (pop. 162,400) and port on the Mississippi river in Tennessee; seat of Christian Brothers' College.—**Mem'phi-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Memphis.

Mem"phre-ma'gog, 1 mem"fri-mē'geg; 2 mĕm"fre-mă'gŏg, **Lake.** A lake in Vermont and Canada; 35 by 2 to 5 m.

mem'sah"ib, 1 mem'sā"ib; 2 mĕm'sā"ĭb, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A European lady or mistress: a name given by native servants. [< E. *ma'am* + Arab. *sāhib*, master.]

men, 1 men; 2 mĕn, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To mend.

men, *n.* Plural of MAN.

men'ace, 1 men'is; 2 mĕn'aç. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [MEN'ACED†; MEN'AC-ING.] **1.** To express a determination to inflict injury or loss upon; make threats. **2.** To become threatening. **II.** *n.* A threatening; threat; also, something which threatens; an impending evil. [F., < L. *minaciæ*, threats.]—Syn.: (verb) see THREATEN.—**men'ac-er,** *n.*—**men'ac-ing-ly,** *adv.*

me'nad, me-nad'ic. Same as MÆNAD, etc.

mé"nage', 1 mē"nāzh'; 2 mē"năzh', *n.* **1.** The persons of a household, collectively. **2.** Household management. [F.]

me-nag'er-ie, 1 mi-naj'er-i; 2 me-năj'er-e, *n.* **1.** A collection of wild animals kept for exhibition; also, the enclosure in which they are kept. [F.]

Men'ai Strait, 1 men'ai; 2 mĕn'I. A channel between the island of Anglesey and N. W. Wales; spanned by a suspension and a tubular bridge. [to Gulf of Siam.

Me-nam', 1 mi-nām'; 2 me-năm', *n.* Chief river of Siam; 750 m.

Men'ci-us, 1 men'shi-us; 2 mĕn'shi-ŭs, *n.* A Chinese philosopher (372?–289 B. C.); Latin form of Chinese *Meng-tse.*

mend[1], 1 mend; 2 mĕnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restore to sound or serviceable condition; repair; patch up. **2.** To make right again, where there has been injury, loss, or wrong; reform; amend. **3.** To change for the better. **4.** Hence, to improve on. **II.** *i.* To grow or become better; improve. [For AMEND.] Syn.: see AMEND.—**mend'a-bl(e**ᵉʳ, *a.*—**mend'er,** *n.*

mend, *n.* **1.** The condition or course of mending; improvement; as, to be on the *mend* (or getting well). **2.** A mended portion of a garment.

men-da'cious, 1 men-dē'shus; 2 mĕn-dā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Addicted to lying; falsifying. **2.** Characterized by deceit; false. [< L. *mendax* (*mendac-*), lying.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**men-dac'i-ty,** *n.* Lying; falsity.

Men'del, 1 men'del; 2 mĕn'dĕl, **Gregor Johann** (1822–1884). An Austrian botanist; abbot of Brünn; discoverer of **Mendel's Law.** His experiments on garden peas showed that certain characters of one parent would appear in the hybrids of the first generation to the exclusion of the contrasting characters of the other parent.—**Men-de'li-an,** *a.* Relating to or in accordance with the Mendel principle of heredity in hybrids.—**Men'del-ism,** *n.* The theory of heredity as put forth by Mendel. **Men-de'li-an-ism‡.**

Men"de-le'eff, 1 men"de-lē'yef; 2 mĕn"dĕ-le'yĕf, **Dimitri Ivanovitch** (1834–1907). A Russian chemist.

Men'dels-sohn-Bar-thol'dy, 1 men'del-sōn-bar-tōl'di; 2 mĕn'dĕl-sōn-băr-tōl'dy, **Felix** (1809–1847). A German composer; *Elijah; Songs without Words.*

Men'der-ez, 1 men'der-iz; 2 mĕn'der-ĕz, *n.* Either of two rivers of Asia Minor: (1) the Meander: modern name; (2) the Scamander: modern name.

Men"dès', 1 man"des'; 2 măn"dĕs', **Catulle** (1841–1909). A French poet, novelist, and dramatist; *Briséis.*

men'di-cant, 1 men'di-kant; 2 mĕn'di-cant. **I.** *a.* Reduced to beggary; begging. **II.** *n.* A beggar; especially, a begging friar. [< L. *mendican(t-)s*, ppr. of *mendico*, beg.]—**mendicant orders,** the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustinians, and other similar organizations: so called because they originally depended for support on alms.—**men'di-can-cy, men-dic'i-ty,** *n.* The state, condition, or habit of being mendicant.

Men"do-ci'no, 1 men"do-sī'no; 2 mĕn"do-çī'no, *n.* A cape on the Pacific coast of California; its most westerly point.

Men-do'za, 1 men-dō'sa; 2 mĕn-dō'să, *n.* **1. Don Pedro de** (1487?–1537), a Spanish explorer who founded Buenos Aires. **2.** A province in the Argentine Republic, W. of the Andes; 56,517 sq. m.; pop. 278,000. **3.** Its capital, pop. 59,000.

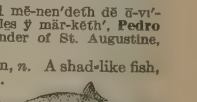
mends, 1 mendz; 2 mĕnds, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Amends.—**to the mends,** over and above.

Men"e-la'us, 1 men'i-lē'us; 2 mĕn'e-lā'ŭs, *n.* In the Iliad, king of Sparta and husband of Helen; a Greek leader at the siege of Troy.

Men'e-lik II., 1 men'i-lik; 2 mĕn'e-lĭk (1844–1913). The emperor of Abyssinia from 1889. **Men'i-lek‡.**

Me-nen'dez de A-vi'les y Mar-quez', 1 mē-nen'deth dē ä-vi'lēs ī mär-kēth'; 2 mē-nĕn'dĕth dę ä-vi'lęs ỹ mär-kĕth', **Pedro** (1519–1574). A Spanish captain; founder of St. Augustine, Florida.

men-ha'den, 1 men-hē'dn; 2 mĕn-nā'dn, *n.* A shad-like fish, of the N. E. coast of the United States. [Am. Ind.]


Menhaden. 1/25

men'hir, 1 men'hir; 2 mĕn'hĭr, *n. Archeol.* A prehistoric monument consisting of a single tall stone, left rough or sometimes partly shaped, erected as a sepulchral or possibly sometimes as a battle memorial. [< Cor. *maenhir*, < *maen*, stone, + *hir*, long.]

me'ni-al, 1 mī'ni-əl; 2 mē'ni-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to servants. **2.** Servile. **II.** *n.* **1.** One doing servile work: generally in contempt. **2.** Figuratively, a person of low or servile nature. [OF., ult. < L. *mansio(n-)*, MANSION.]

Syn.: see BASE.—**me'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

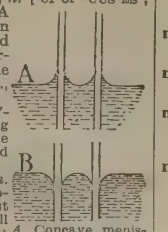
Mé"nière', 1 mē"nyār'; 2 mę"nyĕr'. **Prosper** (1799–1862). A

French physician.—**Ménière's disease** (*Pathol.*), progressive deafness of one ear, with vertigo, tinnitus, nausea, and vomiting, probably due to apoplectic condition of the middle ear.

me-nin'ges, 1 mɪ-nin'jiz; 2 me-nin'gēs, *n. pl.* [ME'NINX, *sing.*] The membranes (the dura mater, pia mater, and arachnoid) enveloping the brain and spinal cord. [< Gr. *mēninx* (*mēning-*), membrane.]—**me-nin'ge-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the meninges.

men"in-gi'tis, 1 men"ɪn-jaɪ'tis *or* -jī'tis; 2 mĕn"in-ġī'tis *or* -ġī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the enveloping membranes of an organ, especially those of the brain. [L.]

me-nis'cus, 1 mɪ-nis'kus; 2 me-nis'cŭs, *n.* [-CI or -CUS-ES², *pl.*] **1.** Any crescent-shaped body. **2.** A lens convex on one side and concave on the other. **3.** *Anat.* A disk-like body found in some joints. **4.** *Physics.* (1) The surface or upper part of a liquid column made convex or concave by capillarity. [L., < Gr. *mēniskos,* dim. of *mēnē,* moon.]



A, Concave meniscus of water. *B,* Convex meniscus of mercury (def. 4).

men"i-sper-ma'ceous, 1 men"ɪ-spər-mē'-shus; 2 mĕn"i-sper-mā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Menispermaceæ*) of plants—the moonseed family, embracing 60 genera and about 350 species.

Men'non-ite, 1 men'ən-aɪt; 2 mĕn'on-ĭt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a Protestant denomination that grew out of the Anabaptist movement in the 16th century, and still flourishes in Europe and the United States: so named after Menno Simons (1492–1559), a leader of the sect in the Netherlands. They are opposed to taking oaths, to military service, to theological learning, and to infant-baptism.

me-nol'o-gy, 1 mɪ-nɔl'o-jɪ; 2 me-nŏl'o-ġy, *a.* **1.** A calendar of months with the events thereof. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* (1) A calendar, or record in order, of the festivals that commemorate saints and martyrs. (2) A collection of lives of the saints arranged according to months and days of the month. [< Gr. *mēn,* month, + *logos,* speech.]

men'o-pause, 1 men'o-pɔz; 2 mĕn'o-pąs, *n.* Final cessation of the menses; change of life. [< Gr. *mēn,* month, + *pauō,* cause to cease.] [L. *mensa,* table.]

men'sal[1]**,** 1 men'səl; 2 mĕn'sal, *a.* Belonging to the table. [<

men'sal[2]**,** *a.* Monthly. [< L. *mensis,* month.]

mense, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** Dignified conduct or manner; decorum. **2.** Honor; credit.—**mense'ful,** *a.* Discreet; becoming. **mense'ful†.**—**mense'less,** *a.*

men'ses, 1 men'sɪz; 2 mĕn'sēs, *n. pl.* A periodical flow from the uterus of any female mammal: occurring with women about once in every lunar month; the menstrual flow. [L., pl. of *mensis,* month.]

Men"shi-vi-ki', 1 men"shɪ-vɪ-kɪ'; 2 mĕn"shi-vi-kĭ', *n. pl.* [Rus.] The Russian Social Democrats of moderate views. [Rus. the smaller; hence, the minority.]

men'stru-al[1]**,** 1 men'stru-əl; 2 mĕn'stru-al, *a.* **1.** Continuing a month; occurring monthly. **2.** Pertaining to the menses.—**men'stru-ate,** *vi.* [-AT'ED², -AT'ING.] To discharge the menses.—**men"stru-a'tion,** *n.* The act or period of menstruating.—**men'stru-ous,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or having the menses. **2.** *Bot.* Lasting a month.

men'stru-al[2]**,** *a.* Pertaining to a menstruum.

men'stru-um, 1 men'stru-ɔm; 2 mĕn'stru-ŭm, *n.* [-STRU-A or -UMS², *pl.*] The medium in which a substance is dissolved; a solvent. [LL., < L. *mensis,* month.]

men'su-ra-bl(e[ɛr]**,** 1 men'shu-rə-bl; 2 mĕn'shu-ra-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be measured. **2.** *Mus.* Same as MENSURAL. [< LL. *mensurabilis,* < *mensuro,* measure.]—**men"su-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

men'su-ral, 1 men'shu-rəl; 2 mĕn'shu-ral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to measure. **2.** Relating to music characterized by indicated rhythm and measure. [< L. *mensura,* measure.]

men'su-rate§, 1 men'shu-rēt; 2 mĕn'shu-rāt, *vt.* To measure the dimensions or quantity of. [< LL. *mensuratus,* pp. of *mensuro,* measure.]

men"su-ra'tion, 1 men"shu-rē'shən; 2 mĕn"shu-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or process of measuring. **2.** The branch of mathematical science that has to do with measurement, as of lines, surfaces, or volume. **3.** The result of measuring; measure. [< LL. *mensuratus,* pp., < *mensura,* measure.]—**men"su-ra'tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Adapted for measuring or mensurating.

-ment, *suffix.* A termination used to form, from verbs, nouns denoting result, condition, action, or agency; as, achieve*ment;* attain*ment;* document; atone*ment;* acknowledg*ment;* fulfil*ment.* Latin substantives made by adding the suffix *-mentum* to verb-stems (for example, *frumentum,* corn) expressed either the result or product of the action of the verb, or the means or instrument of action. After their adoption into French, and thence into English, the suffix came to be used also to form nouns of action. This suffix is seldom employed except with the verb, but a few words exist showing its use with an adjective; as, odd*ment.* [< L. *-mentum.*]

men'tal[1]**,** 1 men'təl; 2 mĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the mind. **2.** Effected by or due to the mind, especially without the aid of written symbols. [F., < L. *men(t-)s,* mind.]—**mental blindness** (*Psychol.*), an affection of the brain in which images conveyed by the optic nerves are not properly recognized.—**m. or psychical deafness,** a form of deafness in which sounds and words are heard but can not be interpreted as to meaning.—**m. healer,** one who practises mental healing.—**m. healing,** the curing of any disorder, ailment, or disease by concentrating the mind either directly on the healing forces in nature, or else on the denial of the discomforts experienced. Cp. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—**m. reservation,** the use of words in a sense other than that which is obvious and which the speaker knows they are likely to convey.—**men-tal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The sum of the mental faculties or powers; mental activity. **2.** Cast or habit of mind.—**men'tal-ly,** *adv.* In or as regards the mind; intellectually.

men'tal[2]**,** *a. Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the chin; as, the *mental* point. [< L. *mentum,* chin.]—**men'tal,** *n.* A plate or scale of the chin, as in snakes.

Men'tha, 1 men'thə; 2 mĕn'tha, *n. Bot.* A genus of odorous perennial herbs of the mint family, with opposite leaves and small flowers, including the peppermint, the spearmint, etc. [< L. *mentha,* MINT², *n.*]

men-tha'ceous, 1 men-thā'shəs; 2 mĕn-thā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Designating a family (*Menthaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees—the mint family.

men'thane, 1 men'thēn; 2 mĕn'thān, *n. Chem.* Any one of three isomeric, saturated hydrocarbons ($C_{10}H_{20}$), corresponding to cymenes. [< MENTHOL.]

men'thene, 1 men'thɪn; 2 mĕn'thĕn, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid, oily hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{18}$), derived from the oil of peppermint. [< L. *mentha,* MINT², *n.*]

men'thol, 1 men'thōl *or* -thɔl; 2 mĕn'thōl *or* -thŏl, *n.* A white, waxy, crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{19}OH$) having the odor of oil of peppermint: used locally as a remedy for neuralgia and similar ailments. [< L. *mentha,* MINT², *n.*, + -OL.]

men'tion, 1 men'shən; 2 mĕn'shon. **I.** *vt.* To refer to or name without description; make slight allusion to. **II.** *n.* The act of mentioning; casual; allusion; notice: often in the phrase *to make mention of.* [F., < L. *mentio(n-),* < *memini,* remember.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; INFORM.—**men'tion-a-bl(e**[ɛr]**,** *a.* That may be or is fit to be mentioned.—**men'tion-er,** *n.*

Men-to'ne, 1 men-tō'nē; 2 mĕn-tō'ne, *n.* [It.] A winter resort on the French Riviera; pop. 17,500. **Men'ton‡** [F.].

men"ton-nière', 1 men"tɑ-nyār'; 2 mĕn"to-nyĕr', *n.* Same as BEAVER³. [< F. *menton* (< L. *mentum*), chin.] **men"to-nière't.**

men'tor[1]**,** 1 men'tər; 2 mĕn'tor, *n.* A wise and faithful teacher, guide, and friend; an elderly monitor or adviser. [< Gr. *Mentōr,* tutor of Telemachus.]—**men-to'ri-al,** *a.*

Men'tor[2]**,** *n.* In Homer's Odyssey, the guardian of Telemachus, appointed by Ulysses before he departed for the Trojan war.

men'u, 1 men'yu *or* (*F.*) mə-nü'; 2 mĕn'yu *or* (*F.*) me-nü', *n.* A bill of fare or the dishes included in it. [F.]

Men'zel, 1 men'tsel; 2 mĕn'tsĕl, **Adolf Friedrich Erdmann** (1815–1905). A German painter.

men'zie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MEINY.

Meph"is-toph'e-les, 1 mef"ɪs-təf'i-lɪz; 2 mĕf"is-tŏf'e-lēs, *n.* A familiar spirit who plays a part in the Faust legend portrayed in Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus* and Goethe's *Faust.* In old demonology Mephistopheles ranks next to Satan as one of the seven chief devils and second of the fallen archangels. [Perh. < Gr. *mē,* not, + *phōs,* light, + *philos,* loving.] **Me-phis'to†.**—**Meph"is-to-phe'li-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Mephistopheles; hence, scoffing; crafty; sardonic; fiendish. **Meph"is-to-phe'le-an‡.**

me-phit'ic, 1 mɪ-fit'ɪk; 2 me-fit'ic, *a.* Poisonous; pestilential; foul; noxious: often figuratively with moral application. [< LL. *mephiticus,* < L. *mephitis,* pestilential exhalation.] **me-phit'i-cal‡.**

me-phi'tis, 1 mɪ-faɪ'tɪs *or* -fī'tɪs; 2 me-fī'tis *or* -fī'tis, *n.* **1.** A noxious exhalation caused by the decomposition of organic remains. **2.** A pestilential or deadly gas, as from a cave or mine. [L.] **me-phi'tism‡.**

mer., *abbr.* Meridian, meridional.—**merc.,** *abbr.* Mercurial, mercury.

mer'can-tile, 1 mūr'kən-tɪl *or* -tail; 2 mĕr'ĕn-tĭl *or* -tīl, *a.*

mer'can-til'e[s]**,** } 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of merchants. **2.** Conducted or acting on business principles; commercial. [< L. *mercan(t-)s;* see MERCHANT.]—**mer'can-til-ism,** *n.* **1.** The spirit or theory of mercantile life or trade in general. **2.** *Econ.* The mercantile system.—**mercantile paper,** negotiable instruments for the payment of money, given in course of business, as bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc. Called also *commercial paper.*—**m. system,** a theory in political economy that wealth consists not in labor and its products, but in the quantity of silver and gold in a country, and hence that mining, the exportation of goods, and the importation of gold should be encouraged by the state. It sought to magnify national rather than individual interests; was held generally up to the close of the 18th century and influenced especially the characteristic policy and legislation of Great Britain of that period.

mer-cap'tan, 1 mer-kap'tən; 2 mer-căp'tan, *n. Chem.* A sulfhydrate of a hydrocarbon: one of a class of compounds having the formula RSH, in which R is a hydrocarbon radical. They may be considered as alcohols in which sulfur has been substituted for the oxygen. **sulfur alcohol‡.**

mer"ca-tan'tet, *n.* A merchant. [It.]

Mer-ca'tor, 1 mər-kē'tər *or* mer-kā'ter; 2 mer-cā'tor *or* mĕr-cā'tŏr, **Gerhard** (1512–1594). A Flemish mathematician, geographer, and cartographer.—**Mercator's chart,** a chart invented by Mercator, according to his projection.—**Mercator's projection,** a system of making maps in which the meridians of a sphere are represented by parallel straight lines at equal intervals on the equator, and the parallels of latitude by lines perpendicular to the meridians, and at increasing intervals, so as to preserve the actual ratio between the increments of longitude and latitude at every point.

mer'ce-na-ry, 1 mūr'sɪ-nē-rɪ; 2 mĕr'ċe-na-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Influenced by desire for gain or reward; greedy; venal. **2.** Serving for pay or profit; hired; as, *mercenary* soldiers. **3.** Pertaining to or resulting from sordidness. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A person working or serving only or chiefly for pay; a hired soldier in foreign service. [< L. *mercenarius,* < *merces,* reward, hire.] Syn.: (adjective) see VENAL; (noun) see AUXILIARY.—**mer'ce-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**mer'ce-na-ri-ness,** *n.*

mer'cer, 1 mûr'sər; 2 mĕr'çer, *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, a dealer in small wares; now, a dealer in cloth or silks. [< F. *mercier,* < L. *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise.]—**mer'cer-y,** *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A mercer's wares or place of business.

mer'cer-ize, 1 mûr'sər-īz; 2 mĕr'çer-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ''ING.] To treat cotton fabrics, as with caustic soda or potash, so as to increase their color-absorbing qualities and impart to them a silky gloss. [< John *Mercer* (1791–1866), Eng. inventor.]—**mer''cer-i-za'tion,** *n.*

mer'chan-dise, } 1 mûr'chən-dīz; 2 mĕr'chan-dīs, *v.* **I.**
mer'chan-dizeP, } *t.* To barter. **II.** *i.* To trade; buy and sell.—**mer'chan-dis''er,** *n.*

mer'chan-dise, } *n.* **1.** Anything movable customarily
mer'chan-dizeP, } bought and sold for profit; commodities traded in by merchants. **2**‖. Mercantile dealings; commerce; trade: hence, gain or advantage. [< F. *marchandise,* < *marchand,* < L. *mercan(t-)s,* buyer, ppr. of *mercor,* trade.]

mer'chant, 1 mûr-chənt; 2 mĕr'chant. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to merchants or merchandise; commercial. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person who buys and sells commodities as a business or profit; a trader. **2.** A shopkeeper; storekeeper. [< L.P *mercan(t-)s,* buyer, ppr. of *mercor,* trade.] **mer'chant-a-bl**(eP, *a.* That can be bought or sold.—**mer'chant-man,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A trading vessel. **2**‖. A merchant.—**mer'chant-ry,** *n.* **1.** The body of merchants taken collectively. **2.** The mercantile business.

Mer'ci-a, 1 mûr'shi-ə *or* -si-ə; 2 mĕr'shi-a *or* -çi-a, *n.* An ancient Anglian kingdom of central England, later annexed to Wessex.—**Mer'ci-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Mer'ci-er, 1 mär'syĕ'; 2 mĕr'çye', **Desiré Joseph** (1851–). Belgian Cardinal; courageous defender of the Belgian people during the German occupation of Belgium, 1914–18; visited U.S., 1920.

mer'ci-ful, 1 mûr'si-ful; 2 mĕr'çi-ful, *a.* **1.** Full of mercy; compassionate. **2.** Characterized by or indicating mercy.

Syn.: benignant, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, humane, pitiful, pitying, tender, tender-hearted. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives; a *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. See CHARITABLE; GOOD; HUMANE; PROPITIOUS.—**mer'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mer'ci-ful-ness,** *n.*

mer'ci-less, *a.* Having or showing no mercy. Syn.: see BARBAROUS; IMPLACABLE.—**mer'ci-less-ly,** *adv.*—**mer'ci-less-ness,** *n.*

mer'cu-ry, 1 mûr'kiu-ri; 2 mĕr'cū-ry, *n.* **1.** A silver-white metallic element, liquid at ordinary temperatures; quicksilver. See ELEMENT. **2.** The quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, as indicating temperature, etc. **3.** [M-] The planet of our system nearest the sun, its mean distance is 35,958,000 miles. The smallest of the major planets, having a diameter of about 3,000 miles and revolving about the sun in 88 of our days. **4.** [M-] *Rom. Myth.* The herald and messenger of the gods; god of commerce; patron of heralds, messengers, merchants, and thieves. See HERMES. **5.** A messenger. **6.** An Old World plant (genus *Mecurialis*), especially *M. annua,* the annual or French mercury, or mercury-weed, used in medicine, and *M. perennis,* the perennial dog's mercury, which is poisonous. **7.** [Local, U. S.] The poison-ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*).—**mer-cu'ri-al.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the god Mercury; hence, lively; volatile. **2.** Of or relating to quicksilver. **II.** *n.* A preparation containing mercury.—**mer-cu'ri-al-ism,** *n. Pathol.* The condition produced by excessive use of mercurial medicine; salivation.—**mer-cu'ri-al-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To treat with a medicine containing mercury. **2.** *Phot.* To treat with mercury in developing. **3.** To be sprightly or fickle.—**mer-cu''ri-al-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* The act or process of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized.—**mer-cu'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a mercurial manner. **2.** By the agency of mercury.—**mer-cu'ric,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its highest valence.—**mercuric chlorid,** corrosive sublimate.—**m. oxid,** a compound, HgO, obtained from mercuric nitrate by heat. Both a red and a yellow powder are formed, which are used with lard in making ointments for certain skin-diseases.—**m. sulfid,** a compound (HgS), found native as cinnabar, or artificially produced as a black or a vermilion powder by the action of hydrogen sulfid on mercury salts.—**mer'cu-rous,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its lowest valence; as, *mercurous* chlorid, oxid, etc.

Mer-cu'ti-o, 1 mər-kiū'shi-o; 2 mer-cū'shi-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* a young nobleman friend of Romeo.

mer'cy, 1 mûr'si; 2 mĕr'çy, *n.* [MER'CIES2, *pl.*] **1.** The act of treating an offender with less severity than he deserves; also, forbearance to injure others when one has power to do so. **2.** The act of relieving suffering, or the disposition to relieve it; compassion. **3.** A providential blessing. [< F. *merci,* < L. *merces,* reward, LL. pity.]

Syn.: benevolence, benignity, blessing, clemency, compassion, favor, forbearance, forgiveness, gentleness, grace, kindness, leniency, leniency, lenity, mildness, pardon, pity, tenderness. *Mercy* is the exercise of less severity than one deserves, or in a more extended sense, the granting of *kindness* or *favor* beyond what one may rightly claim. *Clemency* is a word of more than *mercy,* and without its religious associations, signifying *mildness* and moderation in the use of power where severity would have legal or military, rather than moral, sanction; it often denotes a habitual *mildness* of disposition on the part of the powerful, and is matter rather of good nature or policy than of principle. *Leniency* or *lenity* denotes an easy-going avoidance of severity; these words are more general and less magisterial than *clemency;* we should speak of the *leniency* of a parent, the *clemency* of a conqueror. *Grace* is *favor, kindness,* or *blessing* shown to the undeserving; *forgiveness, mercy,* and *pardon* are exercised toward the ill-deserving. *Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended: *mercy* seeks the highest possible good of the offender. *Mercy* is also used in the wider sense of refraining from harshness or cruelty toward those who are in one's power without fault of their own; as, they besought the robber to have *mercy.* See LENITY; PITY.—Ant.: cruelty, hardness, harshness, implacability, justice, penalty, punishment, revenge, rigor, severity, sternness, vengeance.—Prep.: the mercy *of* God *to or toward* sinners; have mercy *on* or *upon* one.—**Fathers** or **Priests of Mercy,** a Roman Catholic society of missionary priests, founded in France in 1806 by Jean Baptiste Rauzan, chaplain to Louis XVIII., and planted in the United States in 1839. In 1834 the Pope approved of the order under the name of "The Society of the Priests of Mercy." The chief duties of the members are acts of mercy and mission preaching.—**Sisters of M.,** a Roman Catholic society of nuns, bound together by a life vow of chastity, poverty, and obedience, and devoted to works of mercy: founded in Dublin in 1827.—**mer'cy-seat",** *n.* **1.** The place where mercy is dispensed. **2.** The golden lid of the ark of the covenant whence God gave his oracles to the high priest, and upon which was sprinkled the blood of the yearly atonement.

mere, 1 mir; 2 mēr, *a.* **1.** Such (as is mentioned) and no more; nothing but. **2**†. Absolute; entire; unqualified. [< L. *merus,* unmixed, bare.] Syn.: see PURE.—**mere'ly,** *adv.* **1.** Without including anything else; only; solely. **2**†. Absolutely; wholly. Syn.: see BUT. *Merely* is often misused for *simply. Merely* implies no addition, *simply,* no admixture or complication: "The boys were there *merely* as spectators; it is *simply* incredible that they should have so disgraced themselves"; "It is *simply* water."

mere1, *n.* **1.** A pond; pool. **2.** [Scot.] The sea. [< AS. *mere.*]

mere2, *n.* [Eng.] A boundary-line. [< AS. *gemǽra,* boundary.] —**mere'stead,** *n.* A farm.—**mere'stone,** *n.* A stone used as a boundary; a boundary-stone.

-mere. Derived from Greek *meros,* part: a combining form used in zoological terms; as, blast*omere.*

Mer'e-dith, 1 mer'i-dith; 2 mĕr'e-dith, **George** (1828–1909). An English novelist, poet: *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel,* etc.

mer''e-tri'cious, 1 mer'i-trish'us; 2 mĕr''e-trish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Deceitfully or artificially attractive; vulgar; tawdry. **2.** Pertaining to a harlot; wanton. [< L. *meretricius,* < *mereo,* gain.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mer-gan'ser, 1 mər-gan'sər; 2 mer-găn'ser, *n.* A duck-like water-bird with tooth-like processes along the upper edge of the bill. [< L. *mergus,* merganser, < *mergo,* dip, + *anser,* goose.]

merge, 1 mûrj; 2 mĕrg, *vt.* & *vi.* [MERGED; MERG'ING.] To sink the identity or individuality of; be absorbed into something else. [< L. *mergo,* dip.] Syn.: see UNITE.—**mer'gence,** *n.* The process of merging, or the state of being merged.—**merg'er,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* The extinguishment of a lesser estate, right, or liability in a greater one. **2.** One who merges. **3.** A commercial combination of a number of interests or companies in one.

-mer'ic, *suffix.* See -MEROUS.

mer'i-carp, 1 mer'i-kārp; 2 mĕr'i-cărp, *n. Bot.* One of the two carpels that compose the fruit of a plant of the parsley family; one of the two divisions of a cremocarp. [< Gr. *meros,* part, + *karpos,* fruit.]

Me'ri-da, 1 mē'ri-dɑ; 2 mę'ri-dä. A city in S. E. Mexico; pop. [62,000.

Mer'i-den, 1 mer'i-den; 2 mĕr'i-dĕn, *n.* A city in central Connecticut; pop. 29,870.

me-rid'i-an, 1 mi-rid'i-ən; 2 me-rĭd'i-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or passing the highest point attained by the sun in its daily course; noonday. **2.** Pertaining to the highest or culminating point. **3.** Pertaining to a geographical meridian. **II**‡. *n.* **1.** Noonday; midday; hence, the highest or culminating point of anything; the zenith; as, the *meridian* of life. **2.** *Astron.* (1) The vertical plane (at any place) that contains or is parallel to the earth's axis and so passes through the celestial pole. **plane of the meridian**‡. (2) The great circle in which this plane intersects the celestial sphere. **celestial meridian**‡. **3.** *Geog.* The line in which the plane defined above intersects the earth's surface; a north-and-south line passing through the poles. **terrestrial meridian**‡. **4.** *Geom.* A line on a surface of revolution in the same plane as its axis. [< L. *meridianus,* < *medius,* middle, + *dies,* day.]—**me-rid'i-o-nal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the meridian. **2.** Relating to southern climates or people; as *meridional* customs. **3.** Approximating a direction north and south. **4.** Situated or lying in the south; southerly. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of a southern country. Specif., [M-] a resident of southern France.—**me-rid''i-o-nal'i-ty,** *n.*—**me-rid'i-o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

Me-rid'i-an2. A city in E. Mississippi; pop. 23,400.

Mé''ri''mée', 1 mĕ'rī''mē'; 2 mę'rī''mę', **Prosper** (1803–1870). A French novelist and historian; *Carmen.*

me-ringue', 1 mə-raŋ'; 2 me-răng', *n.* The beaten white of eggs sweetened and used to garnish pastry; also, pastry so garnished. [F., < *Mehringen,* in Germany.]

me-ri'no, 1 mi-ri'no; 2 me-ri'no. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to merino sheep or their wool. **2.** Made of merino wool. **II.** *n.* [-NOS, *pl.*] **1.** A superior breed of sheep, originating in Spain, and having very fine, closely set, silky wool. See SHEEP. **merino sheep**‡. **2.** A fabric made of this wool or resembling one so made; also, a kind of knitted goods used for underwear. [Sp., moving from pasture to pasture, < *merino,* shepherd.]

Mer'i-on'eth-shire, 1 mer'ɪ-ən'ĕth-shĭr; 2 mĕr'ɪ-ŏn'ĕth-shĭr, *n.* A county in Wales; 45 m. long by 30 m. broad; pop. 45,450; capital, Dolgelley. **Mer'i-on"eth‡.** [In living things.

mer'ism, 1 mer'ĭzm; 2 mĕr'ĭsm, *n. Biol.* The repetition of parts

mer'i-stem, 1 mer'ɪ-stem; 2 mĕr'ɪ-stĕm, *n. Bot.* Tissue in process of formation; vegetable cells in a state of active division and growth, as those at the apex of growing stems and roots. [< Gr. *meristos*, va. of *meriz͡ō*, divide.]—**mer'i-ste-mat'ic**, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of meristem.

mer'it, 1 mer'ɪt; 2 mĕr'ĭt. **I.** *vt.* To earn a right to, either as a reward or as a punishment. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state or fact of deserving or meriting, either in a favorable or unfavorable sense; desert; as used absolutely, the state or fact of deserving well. **2.** That which deserves consideration, reward, or esteem. **3.** Ground or basis of consideration or judgment. **4.** Reward or recompense deserved or received, as in a school. [< L. *meritum*, < *mereo*, deserve.] Syn.: see WORTH.—**mer'it-ed**, *pa.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**mer"i-to'ri-ous**, *a.* Deserving of reward; praiseworthy. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

merk[1], 1 mʊrk; 2 mĕrk, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MARK[2], 3; **merke‡.**

merk[2]**†**, *n.* A mark; character. **merke†.**

merle, 1 mʊrl; 2 mĕrl, *n.* The European blackbird (*Merula merula* or *vulgaris*). [F., < L. *merula*, blackbird.] **merl‡.**

mer'li-goes, 1 mʊr'lɪ-gōz; 2 mĕr'lĭ-gōz, *n.* [Scot.] Vertigo.

mer'lin[1], 1 mʊr'lɪn; 2 mĕr'lĭn, *n.* A falcon (subgenus *Æsalon*) especially the **European merlin** (*Falco æsalon*). [< OF. *esmerillon*, < LL. *smerillus*, apparently < L. *merula*, blackbird.] **mer'li-on†.—American merlin**, the pigeon-hawk (*Falco columbarius*).

European Merlin. 1/6

Mer'lin[2], *n.* In Arthurian and medieval romances, a Welsh magician.

mer'lon, 1 mʊr'lən; 2 mĕr'lon, *n.* The solid part of an embattlement, between the embrasures. [F., < L. *murus*, wall.]

mer'maid, 1 mʊr'mēd; 2 mĕr'mād, *n.* A fabled marine creature having as its upper part the head and body of a lovely woman to the waist and as its lower part the scaled body and tail of a fish. [< MERE[1], *n.*, + MAID.] **mer'maid"en‡.—mer'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A fabled marine creature, half man, half fish.

mer'o-, mer-, 1 mer'o-, mer-; 2 mĕr'o-, mĕr-. From Greek *meros*, part, combining forms.—**mer'o-blast**, *n.* A meroblastic ovum.—**mer"o-blas'tic**, *a.* Undergoing segmentation only in the germinal disk, as the eggs of birds. [+ Gr. *blastos*, germ.]—**mer"o-blas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**mer"og-nos'tic**, *n.* One who claims to know in part: distinguished from *gnostic* and *agnostic*.—**mer"og-nos'ti-cism**, *n.*

Mer'o-pe, 1 mer'o-pɪ; 2 mĕr'o-pē, *n. Myth.* One of the Pleiades.

-merous, *suffix. Bot.* Parted; having a specified number of parts: as, *bimerous*, etc. (often written *2-merous*, etc.). [< Gr. *-merēs*, < *meros*, part, < *metromai*, divide.]

Mer"o-vin'gi-an, 1 mer"o-vɪn'jɪ-ən; 2 mĕr"o-vĭn'ĝĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the family or the dynasty of the Merovingians, a Frankish tribe, who under Clovis founded the first French dynasty in A. D. 486. **Mer"o-win'gi-an‡.** [< OHG. *Merwig*.] **—Mer"o-vin'gi-an**, *n.*

mer"o-zo'ite, 1 mer"o-zō'aɪt; 2 mĕr"o-zō'ĭt, *n. Zool.* A sporulating stage of a sporozoan.

Mer'ri-mac, 1 mer'ɪ-mak; 2 mĕr'ĭ-măc, *n.* **1.** A Confederate ironclad which engaged indecisively the Federal "Monitor" in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. **2.** A river in New Hampshire and Massachusetts; length, 110 m.

Mer'rit, 1 mer'ɪt; 2 mĕr'ĭt. **Wesley** (1836–1910). An American general; commanded United States army in Philippines, 1898.

mer'ry, 1 mer'ɪ; 2 mĕr'ĭ, *a.* [MER'RI-ER; MER'RI-EST.] **1.** Inclined to mirth and laughter; full of fun; lively. **2.** Of or pertaining to mirth or scenes of mirth; jovial and sportive; mirthful. **3.** Inciting to mirth, cheerfulness, and gay spirits; fitted or calculated to enliven; exhilarating; bracing. **4.** Slightly tipsy. [< AS. *merige*, pleasant.]

Syn.: blithe, blithesome, facetious, frolicsome, gay, glad, gladsome, gleeful, hilarious, jocose, jocund, jolly, jovial, joyous, light-hearted, lively, mirthful, sportive. See CHEERFUL; HAPPY; JOCOSE; VIVACIOUS; WANTON.—Ant.: see synonyms for SAD.

—mer'ri-ly, *adv.* In a merry or lively manner.—**mer'ri-ment**, *n.* The act of making merry; mirth. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS; LAUGHTER; SPORT.—**mer'ry-an"drew**, *n.* A clown or buffoon.—**merry-go-round**, *n.* **1.** A revolving ring of hobby-horses or of boat-like vehicles on which people ride for amusement. **2.** A whirl, as of pleasure.—**mer'ry-make"**, *vi.* **—mer'ry-mak"er**, *n.*—**mer'ry-mak"ing. I.** *a.* Frolicking. **II.** *n.* Festivity; frolic. Syn.: see FROLIC; REVEL; SPORT.—**mer'ry-thought"**, *n.* The wish-bone of a fowl's breast.

Mer'sey, 1 mʊr'zɪ; 2 mĕr'sy, *n.* A river between Cheshire and Lancashire, England; length, 70 m. to the Irish Sea; has an estuary 16 m. long, which forms Liverpool harbor.

Mer'thyr Tyd'fil, 1 mʊr'thər tĭd'vĭl; 2 mĕr'thyr tŷd'vĭl. A borough and market-town (pop. 80,160) in Glamorganshire, Wales. **Mer'thyr Tyd'vil‡.**

mer-veille'[1], *v. & n.* Same as MARVEL. **mervaylle‡.** [form.

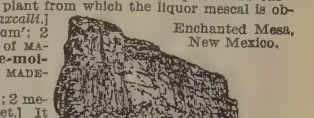
mes-, 1 mes-; 2 mĕs-. From Greek *mesos*, middle: a combining

me'sa, 1 mē'sə; 2 mĕ'sa, *n.* A high, broad, and flat table-land usually with precipitous cliffs descending to the surrounding plain. [Sp.] See illus. in next column.

mé"sal'li"ance', 1 mē"zɑ"lɪ"ɑ̃ns'; 2 mĕ"săl'lĭ"ăńc', *n.* [F.] A marriage with one of inferior position; misalliance.

mes"a-ti-ce-phal'ic, *a.* Same as MESOCEPHALIC, *a.*

mes-cal', 1 mes-kal'; 2 mĕs-căl', *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Either of two spineless cactuses (*Lophophora williamsii* and *L. lewinii*), natives of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They resemble turnips. The tops, which are often called **mescal button**, grow but little above the ground, contain a narcotic stimulating substance, and are chewed by the Indians especially during the performance of religious ceremonies. **2.** A mescal-maguey. **3.** [Sp.] An intoxicating liquor distilled from pulque.—**mes-cal'-ma-guey'**, *n.* Any plant from which the liquor mescal is obtained. [< Mex. *maxcalli*.]



Enchanted Mesa, New Mexico.

mes"dames', 1 mē"dɑm'; 2 mĕ"dăm', *n.* Plural of MADAM. [F.]—**mes'de-moi-selles'**, *n.* Plural of MADEMOISELLE.

me-seems', 1 mɪ-sīmz'; 2 mē-sēmĝ', *v. impers.* [Poet.] It seems to me. See METHINKS.

me'sel†, *n.* A leper.

mes"en-ceph'a-lon, 1 mes'en-sef'ə-lən; 2 mĕs'ĕn-çĕf'a-lŏn. *n. Anat.* The midbrain. [< MES- + ENCEPHALON.]—**mes-en"-ce-phal'ic**, *a.*

mes'en-chyme, 1 mes'eŋ-kɪm; 2 mĕs'ĕn-cȳm, *n. Anat.* The portion of the mesoderm that produces the connective tissues of the body, the blood-vessels, lymphatic system, and heart. It is cellular in structure and in some of the lower forms of life it is the same as mesoblast. [< MES- + Gr. *enchyma*; see ENCHYMA.] **mes-en'chy-ma‡.—mes-en'chy-ma-tal, mes"en-chy'ma-tic, mes"en-chym'a-tous**, *a.*—**mes"en-ter'ic**, 1 mes'en-ter'ɪk; 2 mĕs'ĕn-tĕr'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or like a mesentery. **mes"en-te'ri-al‡.—mes-en'ter-on**, *n.* [-TER-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Embryol.* The middle portion of the primitive intestinal cavity, lined with entoderm: distinguished from the buccal and anal parts, which are lined with ectoderm. **2.** *Zool.* The midgut.—**mes-en"ter-on'ic**, *a.*—**mes'en-ter-y**, *n. Anat.* A fold of the peritoneum that invests an intestine and connects it with the abdominal wall; especially, the fold investing the small intestine. [+ Gr. *enteron*, intestine.] **mes"en-te'ri-um‡.**

mesh, 1 mesh; 2 mĕsh. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To net; make into a mesh or network. **2.** To entangle. **3.** To become engaged, as gear-teeth. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the open spaces between the cords of a net or the wires of a sieve; in the plural, such cords or wires collectively. **2.** Anything that entangles or involves. **3.** *Mech.* The engagement or meshing of gear-teeth. [< AS. *max*, mesh.]—**mesh'work"**, *n.* A combination of meshes.—**mesh'y**, *a.* Forming or formed like a network.

Me'shach, 1 mī'shak; 2 mē'shăc, *n. Bib.* A Hebrew captive in Babylon, 607 B. C. *Dan.* iii. See SHADRACH.

Mesh-ed', 1 mesh-ed'; 2 mĕsh-ĕd', *n.* A walled holy city; pop. 61,000; capital of Khorasan province, N. E. Persia. **Mesh'hed‡.**

mes'i-al, 1 mes'ɪ-əl *or* mī'zɪ-əl; 2 mĕs'ĭ-al *or* mē'zĭ-al, *a.* Situated in or directed toward the middle; median. [< Gr. *mesos*, middle.] **mes'i-an‡.—mesial plane**, the meson or median plane of the body.—**mes'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

mes'mer-ism, 1 mez'mər-ɪzm; 2 mĕz'mer-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The theory, as exemplified by Franz Mesmer (1733–1815), that one person can produce in another an abnormal condition resembling sleep, during which the mind of the subject remains passively subject to the will of the operator: now identified with hypnotism. **2.** Personal magnetism.—**mes-mer'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or resembling mesmerism. **mes-mer'i-cal‡.—mes-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**mes'mer-ist**, *n.* **1.** A professional mesmerizer. **2.** A believer in mesmerism.—**mes'mer-ize, -ise**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To control or influence by mesmerism; figuratively, to fascinate.—**mes"mer-i-za'tion** [or **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**mes'mer-iz"er** [or **-is"er**], *n.* One who mesmerizes.

mesn'al-ty, 1 mīn'əl-tɪ; 2 mēn'al-tȳ, *n.* The estate of a mesne lord. **mesn-al'ti-ty‡.**

mesne, 1 mīn; 2 mēn, *a. Law.* Being between two periods or extremes. [OF., < L. *medianus*; see MEAN[2], *a.*]—**mesne encumbrance**, an encumbrance attached to property between two specific times.—**m. process**, any writ or process issued in an action between its commencement and the final process of execution.—**m. profits**, the rents and profits of lands received by one wrongfully in possession, between his entry and ejectment.

mes'o-, mes-, 1 mes'o-, mes-; 2 mĕs'o-, mĕs-. From Greek *mesos*, middle: a combining form.—**mes'o-blast**, *n.* The middle germinal layer of the embryo. [+ Gr. *blastos*, germ.]—**mes"o-blas'tic**, *a.*—**mes'o-carp**, *n. Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp. [+ Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]—**mes"o-ce-phal'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the middle region of the head. **2.** Having a head of medium length.—**mes"o-ceph'a-ly**, *n.* The condition of being mesocephalic. [+ Gr. *kephalē*, head.]—**mes'o-derm**, *n.* **1.** The middle germ-layer of the embryo, from which are developed the muscular, vascular, and osseous systems. **2.** *Bot.* The middle layer of the wall of a moss and capsule. [+ Gr. *derma*, skin.]—**mes"o-der'mal**, *a.*—**mes"o-der'mic**, *a.*—**mes'o-gas'tri-um**, *n.* **1.** The fold of serous membrane attaching the stomach to the body-walls in the fetus. **2.** The region about the umbilicus.—**mes"o-gas'tric**, *a.*—**mes"o-glœ'a**, *n. Zool.* The mesoderm of sponges and actinarians.

mes'on, 1 mes'on; 2 mĕs'ŏn, *n.* **1.** The plane that divides the body longitudinally into two halves: the median or mesial plane. **2.** *Mus.* A tetrachord: a loose use. [Gr. neut. of *mesos*, middle.]

mes"o-neph'ros, *n.* The middle one of three tubular organs found in connection with the primitive genito-urinary apparatus and formed later than the pronephros; the mid-kidney or Wolffian body. It is the permanent kidney in some animals, as amphibians.—**mes"o-no'tum**, *n. Entom.* The dorsal surface of the mesothorax.—**mes-oph'i-lous**, *a. Bot.* Growing in moist soils.—**mes'o-phyl**, *n.* The soft, inner parenchymatous tissue of a

leaf; the cellular portion lying between the upper and the lower epidermis. **mes'o-phyl‡; mes"o-phyl'lum‡.—mes'o-phyte,** *n. Bot* A plant requiring medium conditions of moisture and dryness, intermediate between a hydrophyte and a xerophyte.—**mes"o-phyt'ic,** *a.*

mes'o-plast, 1 mes'o-plast; 2 mēs'o-plăst, *n.* A cell-nucleus. [< MESO- + Gr. *plastos,* formed.]—**mes"o-plas'tic,** *a.*

Mes"o-po-ta'mi-a, 1 mes"o-po-tē'mi-ə; 2 mēs"o-po-tā'mi-a, *n.* The country between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates; under the mandate of Great Britain by the Peace Treaty with Turkey, 1920; 143,250 sq. m.; pop. 2,850,000. See IRAK. [Gr. < *mesos,* middle. + *potamos,* river.]—**Mes"o-po-ta'mi-an,** *a.*

mes"o-scu-tel'lum, *n. Entom.* The scutellum of the mesonotum.—**mes"o-the'li-um,** *n. Anat. & Embryol.* **1.** The portion of the mesoderm and the tissues derived from it that in vertebrates forms two principal layers, visceral and parietal, and produces the epithelium of the peritoneum and pleuræ, the striated muscles, etc. **2.** Epithelium when mesoblastic in origin.—**mes"o-the'li-al,** *a.*—**mes"o-ther'mal,** *a.* Possessing or pertaining to medium warmth. **mes"o-ther'mi‡.—mes-oth'e-sis,** *n.* [Rare.] That which is placed in the middle or is intermediate; also, the act of placing in the middle.

mes"o-tho-rac'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesothorax.—**mes"o-tho'rax,** *n. Entom.* The middle one of the three segments of the thorax, bearing the anterior wings and the **middle** legs.—**mes"o-tho'ri-um,** *n. Chem.* A product resulting from the disintegration of thorium, intermediate between radiothorium and thorium.

Mes"o-zo'ic, 1 mes"o-zō'ik; 2 mēs"o-zō'ic, *n. Geol.* The era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic.—**Mes"o-zo'ic,** *a.*

mes-qui'te, 1 mes-kī'te; 2 mēs-kī'tē, *n.* Either of two shrubs or small trees of the bean family (*Mimosaceæ*), found in the southwestern United States, and southward to Peru. The **honey-mesquite** (*Prosopis glanduosa*), yields sweet algarroba-pods used for cattle-fodder; the **screw-pod m.,** (*Prosopis pubescens*), or screw-bean, has spiral pods. [< Sp. *mezquite,* < Mex. Ind.] **mes-quit'; mez-quite'‡; mus-kit'‡.**

mess[1], 1 mes; 2 mēs, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To provide meals for. **2.** To make into messes; as, to *mess* vegetables. **II.** *i.* To eat regularly in company; belong to a mess.

mess[2], *n.* [Colloq.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To mix up together in a disorderly way. **2.** To make dirty; befoul. **3.** To throw into hopeless confusion. **II.** *i.* To make a mess or mixture.

mess[1], *n.* **1.** A quantity of food sufficient for one meal or for a particular occasion; as, a *mess* of; also, a portion of soft, partly liquid food. **2.** A number of persons who habitually take their meals together, as on board ship or in military units. **3.** The sum or total of a haul of fish. [< OF. *mes,* dish.]—**mess'-kit',** *n.* The cooking-utensils of a camp-equipage, sometimes with the chest containing them.—**mess'-mate",** *n.* An associate at a mess, especially on board ship.

mess[2], *n.* **1.** A state of disorder; especially, a condition of unclean confusion. **2.** A confusing and embarrassing situation. **3.** An unpleasant or unclean concoction; confused jumble. [Var. of MASH, *n.*]—**mess'y,** *a.*—**mess'i-ness,** *n.*

mes'sage, 1 mes'ij; 2 mēs'ag, *n.* **1.** A communication, as of information, sent in any way. **2.** A formal communication from a chief executive to a legislative body, not delivered in person, as a *message* from the President to Congress. **3.** An errand; the carrying out of a mission; a messenger's business. **4.** An utterance divinely inspired; hence, any important communication embodying a truth, doctrine, principles, advice. **5†.** A messenger or messengers; an embassy. [F., < L. *missus,* pp. of *mitto,* send.]

Mes"sa-li'na, 1 mes"ə-lī'nə; 2 mēs"a-lī'na, **Valeria** (−48 B. C.). The third wife of the Roman emperor Claudius; notorious for her licentious conduct; slain by the tribune Narcissus.

mes'san, 1 mes'ən; 2 mēs'an, *a.* [Scot.] Same as MESSIN.

mes'sen-ger, 1 mes'ən-jər; 2 mēs'ĕn-ger, *n.* **1.** One sent with a message or on an errand of any kind; one employed to carry messages; specif., a bearer of official dispatches. **2.** A forerunner; herald. **mes'sa-ger‡.**

Mes-si'ah, 1 me-saī'ə; 2 mē-sī'a, *n.* **1.** The Anointed One; the Christ: the Hebrew name for the promised deliverer of mankind, assumed by Jesus, and given to him by Christians: with the definite article. **2.** Loosely, a looked-for liberator of a country or people. [< Heb.[Gr] *Māshīach,* anointed.] **Mes-si'as‡.—Mes-si'ah-ship,** *n.*—**Mes"si-an'ic,** *a.*

Mes"si-dor', 1 mes"i-dōr'; 2 mēs"i-dōr', *n.* [F.] The tenth month in the French revolutionary calendar. See REPUBLICAN CALENDAR, under REPUBLICAN.

mes'sieurs, 1 mes'yərz *or* (*F.*) mē'syū'; 2 mēs'yerz, *or* (*F.*) mę'syū', *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen: in English in the contracted form *Messrs.* (1 mes'rz; 2 mēs'rs), as plural of *Mr.* [F., pl. of *monsieur.*]

mes'sin. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Currish. **II.** *n.* A or mongrel dog; hence, an insignificant person. [< OF. *mastin,* MASTIFF.] **mes'son‡.**

Mes-si'na, 1 me-sī'nə; 2 mē-sī'na, *n.* **1.** A province in Sicily; 1,254 sq. m.; pop. 589,755 **2.** Its capital, a commercial and university city; pop. 176,405; devastated by an earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.—**Strait of Messina,** a strait between Italy and Sicily; 20 m. long by 2½ to 12 m. wide.

Mes"sines', 1 me"sīn'; 2 mē"sīn', *n.* Village in W. Belgium where the British defeated the Germans and blew up **Messines Ridge,** June, 1917.

Messrs., *abbr.* [F.] *Messieurs* (gentlemen).

mes'suage, 1 mes'wij; 2 mēs'wag, *n. Law.* A dwelling-house with its belongings, outhouses, garden, etc. [< OF. *mesuage,* < L. *mansio(n-),* MANSION.]

mes-tee', 1 mes-tī'; 2 mēs-tē', *n.* [W. Ind.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [Contr. of MESTIZO.]

mes-ti'zo, 1 mes-tī'zo; 2 mēs-tī'zo, *n.* Any one of mixed blood; in Mexico and the western United States, a person of Spanish and Indian blood. [Sp., < L. *mixtus,* pp. of *misceo,* mix.] **mes-te'so‡; mes-ti'no‡.—mes-ti'za,** *n. fem.*

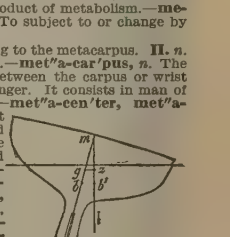
met, *imp. & pp.* of MEET, *v.*

met-, } *prefix.* Used (1) in words of Greek origin to mean "be-
meta-, } tween, with, after, over, reversely"; *meta-* is also used to
meth-, } denote a change of place or form; later in time; or a situation behind or on the farther side of; specif.: (2) (*Chem.*) to denote (*a*) resemblance, (*b*) that an oxygen acid has been formed from the ortho-acid by withdrawing one, two, or three molecules of water, or (*c*) that the two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene nucleus are considered as attached to alternate carbon atoms. [< L. *meta-,* < Gr. *meta-,* < *meta,* between, after, reversely.] [politan.

met., metaph., *abbr.* Metaphor.—**Met., Metrop.,** *abbr.* Metro-

me-tab'o-lism, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The act or process by which on the one hand the food is built up into living matter, and by which on the other the living matter is broken down into simpler products within a cell or organism. See ANABOLISM; KATABOLISM. **2.** *Entom.* Metamorphosis. **3.** *Poet.* A change from one meter to another. .[< Gr. *metabolos,* changeable, < *meta,* beyond, + *ballō,* throw.] **me-tab'o-ly‡.—met"a-bol'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or exhibiting metabolism. **2.** Pertaining to change or transformation in a disease.—**me-tab'o-lite,** *n. Biol.* A chemical product of metabolism.—**me-tab'o-lize,** *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ"ING.] To subject to or change by metabolism.

met"a-car'pal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. **II.** *n.* One of the bones of the metacarpus.—**met"a-car'pus,** *n.* The part of the fore or thoracic limb between the carpus or wrist and the phalanges or bones of the finger. It consists in man of five bones. [+ Gr. *karpos,* wrist.]—**met"a-cen'ter, met"a-cen'tre,** *n. Hydrostatics.* That point in a floating body slightly displaced from equilibrium through which the resultant upward pressure of the fluid always passes. [+ Gr. *kentron,* center.] **center of cavity‡.—met"a-cen'tric,** *a.*—**met"a-chro'ma-tism,** *n.* An alteration in color; specifically, such alteration due to heating or cooling. [+ Gr. *chrōma,* color.]—**met"a-chro-mat'ic,** *a.*—**me-tach'ro-nism,** *n.* A chronological error consisting in assigning too late a date to an event. [+ Gr. *chronos,* time.]—**met"a-chro'sis,** *n.* The power of changing color at will, as in certain lizards. [+ Gr. *chrōsis,* coloring, < *chroma,* color.]—**met"a-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* A kind of alternation of generations in which a series of generations of unlike forms come between the egg and the parent type. **2.** Development of an embryo into an organism unlike the parent, as in alternation of generations. [+ GENESIS.]—**met"a-ge-net'ic,** *a.*—**me-tag'na-thous,** *a.* Having the points of the mandibles crossing each other, as in the crossbill. [+ Gr. *gnathos,* jaw.]—**me-tag'na-thism,** *n.*—**met"ag-nos'tic.** **I.** *a.* Beyond the knowledge, whether of the sense or the understanding, of man as at present constituted; metaphysical. **II.** *n.* [Recent.] One who holds that there is a Supreme Being, but that he transcends knowledge. [+ GNOSTIC.]—**met"ag-nos'ti-cism,** *n.* [Recent.] *Philos.* The doctrine that there is a positive knowledge of the Absolute attained, not by the logical reason, but by a higher religious consciousness.—**met"ag-nos'tics,** *n.* Metaphysics, as going beyond ordinary knowledge; philosophy.



Metacenter of a Vessel.
g, center of gravity; *b,* center of buoyancy when vessel is upright; *b*[1], center of buoyancy when she is listed as shown; *m,* metacenter for this particular list; for lists of less than 15° the position of *m* does not vary appreciably; *m g,* metacentric height; *g z,* righting-lever, or purchase of the force of buoyancy acting upward through *b*[1].

met'age, 1 mīt'ij; 2 mēt'ag, *n.* Measurement; also, the price charged for measurement: a general term for the tolls formerly exacted by the corporation of London over a part of the Thames above and below the city. [< METED, *v.*]

met'al, 1 met'əl; 2 mĕt'al. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To furnish with or fit with metal. **2.** *Civ. Engin.* To cover, as a road, with broken stone. **II.** *n.* **1.** An element that forms a base by combining with a hydroxyl group or groups. It is usually hard, heavy, lustrous, malleable, ductile, tenacious, a good conductor of heat and electricity. **2.** A composition of some metallic element, or supposed to resemble it. (1) An alloy: generally with a qualifying word. (2) *Founding.* Cast iron while melted. (3) *Civ. Engin.* Broken stone for road-surfaces or for railway-ballast. **road metal‡.** (4) *Her.* Gold or silver tincture. (5) *Glass-making.* Molten glass. (6) *Naut.* The weight of the projectiles that a vessel's guns can throw at once. (7) *Print.* Metal for type; hence, composed type. **3.** The constituent material of anything; essential quality. **4.** An object made of metal. **5†.** Mettle. [L.[OF] *metallum,* < Gr. *metallon,* metal.]—**noble metal,** a metal that does not readily oxidize in the open air, as gold, silver, and platinum.—**white metal,** any one of the various white alloys, such as pewter, used for making ornaments, small castings, etc. Specif., a soft, smooth, malleable alloy of exceptional anti-frictional properties to form the bearing surface in the crankshaft bearings and big-ends of most internal-combustion engines.—**me-tal'lic,** *a.* **1.** Being, containing, yielding, or having characteristics of a metal. **2.** Pertaining to a metal.—**met"al-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing metal.—**me-tal'li-form,** *a.* Of the form or nature of metals.—**met'al-lin**(es, *a.* **1.** Relating to, having the properties of, or resembling metal. **2.** Impregnated with metals or metallic salts.—**met'al-list,** *n.* **1.** One who works in or has special knowledge of metals. **2.** An advocate

1: ə=final; ɪ=habit; aɪsle, aʊ=out; ɔɪl; iʊ=feud; ȼhin; ǧo; ǰet; ŋ=sing; so, ȿhip; ȶhin, ŧhis; azure. **mesoplast**
721 2: wo͝olf, dǫ; bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fo͞ull, ro͞ule, cu̇re, bu̇t, bu̇rn; ȫil, bȫy; ȼ=k; ç=s; ǧo, ǧem; iŋk; ŧhin, ŧhis. **metempirical**

of metallic money as against a paper currency. **met'al-ist‡**,— **met'al-lize**, *vt.* To turn into a metal. **met'al-lise‡**. **metal., metall.**, *abbr.* Metallurgy.

me-tal'lo-, **met'al-**, 1 mɪ-tal'o-, met'əl-; 2 me-tăl'o-, mĕt'al-. From Greek *metallon*, metal: combining forms.—**met"al-log'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of metallic substances; also, a treatise on metals. **2.** Microscopic study of the structure of metals and alloys. **3.** *Print.* A process for utilizing metal plates in a manner similar to lithographic stones. **4.** A process of imitating the grain of wood on metals.—**met'al-loid.** **I.** *a. Chem.* **1.** Resembling a metal. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of a metalloid. **met"al-loi'dal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** *Chem.* One of those non-metallic elements that resemble the metals in some of their properties, as arsenic and antimony. **2†.** A fixed alkali, as sodium, or an alkaline earth, as calcium.

met'al-lur"gy, 1 met'ə-lûr"jɪ; 2 mĕt'a-lûr"ǧy, *n.* The art or science of economically extracting a metal or metals from ores, as by smelting, reducing, refining, alloying, etc. In recent times it has led to developments in chemistry, and, like that science, it has benefited by the discovery of electricity and the use of the microscope. In process it is either mechanical or chemical.—**met"al-lur'gic**, or **met"al-lur'gi-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to metallurgy.—**met"al-lur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**met'al-lur"gist**, *n.* One versed or skilled in the theory and practise of metallurgy.

met'a-mer, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A metameric compound. **2.** *Bot.* A plant-part. [< META- + Gr. *meros*, part.] **phy'to-mer‡.**— **me-tam'er-al**, **me-tam'er-ous**, *a.*—**met'a-mere**, *n.* *Zool.* One of the series of homologous segments that form the body of a vertebrate or articulate animal, as a worm; a somite. [+ Gr. *meros*, part.] **me-tam'e-ron‡.**—**met"a-mer'ic**, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Having the property of or possessing metamerism. **2.** *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or being a metamere.—**met"a-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**met'a-mer-ism**, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A variety of isomerism in which the compounds have not only the same percentage of composition, but also the same molecular weight. **2.** *Zool.* Disposition in metamers; the state of being a metamere; also, an example of this. **met'a-mer"y‡.**

met"a-mor'phic, 1 met'ə-mōr'fɪk; 2 mĕt"a-môr'fic, *a.* **1.** Producing metamorphism. **2.** Pertaining to, caused by, or exhibiting metamorphism.

met"a-mor'phism, *n.* **1.** The changes taking place in rocks and due to heat, moisture, pressure, etc. **2.** Any metamorphosis.— **contact** or **local metamorphism**, metamorphism brought about by and confined to the neighborhood of an intrusive mass of igneous rock.—**dynamic** or **dynamo m.**, metamorphism produced by earth-movements involving great shearing and crushing.—**general** or **regional m.**, metamorphic changes extending over a large area.

met"a-mor'phose, *vt.* [-PHOSED; -PHOS-ING.] **1.** To change the form of; transmute. **2.** *Geol.* To change by metamorphism. **met"a-mor'phize‡.** Syn.: see CHANGE.

met"a-mor'pho-sis, 1 met'ə-mōr'fo-sɪs; 2 mĕt'a-môr'fo-**met"a-mor'fo-sis**[2], sɪs, *n.* [-SES[2], *pl.*] **1.** (1) A passing from one form or shape into another; transformation with or without change of nature: especially applied to change by means of witchcraft, sorcery, etc. (2) Complete transformation in character, purpose, circumstances, etc. (3) A person or thing metamorphosed. **2.** *Chem.* Chemical decomposition of a compound caused, as by a ferment. **3.** *Biol.* A change in form, structure, or function resulting from development; transformation; specif., the series of marked external changes through which an individual passes after leaving the egg-envelops and before attaining sexual maturity, as the larva, pupa, and imago of an insect. Compare METAGENESIS. **4.** *Bot.* The varied development of plant-organs of the same morphological value, such development resulting from their adaptations of different functions. **met'a-mor"phy. 5.** *Pathol.* A morbid change of the elements of tissues into another form of structure. **6.** *Histol.* The changes in form going on in living tissues, blood-corpuscles, etc. **7.** *Physiol.* Metabolism. [L., <.Gr. *metamorphōsis*, < *meta*, over, + *morphē*, form.]

met"a-neph'ros, 1 met'ə-nef'res; 2 mĕt"a-nĕf'rŏs, *n. Embryol.* The posterior one of three similar tubular organs in connection with the genito-urinary apparatus. It develops into the permanent kidney.—**met'a-phase**, *n. Biol.* The middle stage of cell-division during which the chromosomes of the equatorial plate split. **me-taph'a-sis‡.**

metaph., *abbr.* Metaphor, metaphorical, metaphorically.

met'a-phor, 1 met'ə-fər; 2 mĕt'a-fŏr, *n.* A figure of speech in which one object is likened to another by speaking of it as if it were that other: distinguished from *simile* by not employing any word of comparison, such as 'like' or 'as.' [< Gr. *metaphora*, < *meta*, over, + *pherō*, bear.] Syn.: see ALLEGORY; SIMILE.—**mixed metaphor**, figurative language in which incongruous, and often contradictory, metaphors are used; confusion of figurative with plain statement.—**met"a-phor'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to or abounding in metaphor; figurative. **met"a-phor'ic‡.**—**met"a-phor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**met"a-phos'phate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of metaphosphoric acid.—**met"a-phos-phor'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from phosphoric acid.—**metaphosphoric acid**, the glacial phosphoric acid of commerce (HPO_3), usually sold in the form of transparent sticks. It is obtained by heating orthophosphoric acid.

met'a-phrase. **I.** *vt.* [-PHRASED; -PHRAS"ING.] To translate word for word. **2.** To alter the wording of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A literal translation. **2.** A phrase in response; retort. **3.** A school exercise consisting in the rendering of a piece of poetry into prose or of prose into verse. [< META- + Gr. *phrazō*, speak.] **me-taph'ra-sis‡.**—**met'a-phrast**, *n.* One who translates word for word, or who changes the form of language.—**met"a-phras'tic**, *a.* Rendering or rendered literally. **met"a-phras'ti-cal‡.**

met"a-phys'ics, 1 met"ə-fiz'ɪks; 2 mĕt"a-fȳs'ics, *n.* **1.** **met"a-fys'ics**[2], } The systematic study or science of the first principles of being and of knowledge; ontology. **2.** Speculative philosophy in the wide sense. **3.** The principles of philosophy as applied to the methods of any particular science. **4.** Mental science in general; psychology. **5.** In popular use, abstruse and bewildering discussion. [< F. *métaphysique*, < LL. *metaphysica*, neut. pl., < Gr. *tōn meta ta physika*, that which came after physics; *meta*, after; *physica*, physics.] **met"a-phys'i-cal**.—**met"a-phys'i-cal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to metaphysics. **2.** Treating of or versed in metaphysics. **3.** Beyond or above the physical or experiential; transcendental. **4.** Dealing with abstractions; apart from, or opposed to, the practical. **5.** Designating certain poets of the 17th century, notably Cowley and Donne, whose verses were characterized by metaphysical conceits and extravagant imagery, intended to demonstrate the learning of the authors: term originating with Dr. Samuel Johnson. **6.** Fantastic; fanciful; imaginary. **7†.** Supernatural or preternatural. **met"a-phys'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**met"a-phy-si'cian**, *n.* **1.** One skilled in metaphysics. **2.** [Colloq.] One who practises the mind-cure. **met"a-phys'i-cist‡.**—**met"a-pla'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* The progressive change of any cell which is not connected with cell-division and cell-growth.

met'a-plasm[1], 1 met'ə-plazm; 2 mĕt'a-plăsm, *n. Gram.* Change in the form of a word by addition, retrenchment, or transposition of a letter or syllable; also, the form resulting from such change. [< Gr. META-, + *plassō*, form.]

met'a-plasm[2], *n. Biol.* The cell-material consisting of certain products of albuminates, often including amids and ferments and always carbohydrates and fats. They may be incorporated into cell-walls or transformed into protoplasm or secretions. —**met"a-plas'mic**, *a.*—**met"a-po'di-um**, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* The posterior part of the foot, as in gastropods and pteropods. **met'a-pod‡**; **met'a-pode‡.**—**met'a-some**, *n. Conch.* The posterior part of the body, as in cephalopods. **met"a-so'ma‡.**—**met"a-so"ma-to'sis**, *n. Geol.* That form of metamorphism by means of which a rock or mineral undergoes chemical change. [< META- + Gr. *sōma(t-)*, body.] **met"a-so'ma-tism‡.**—**met"a-sta'ble**, *a. Phys. Chem.* Indicating a comparatively stable condition, which, by contact with a minute particle of the stable form, may produce actual stability, as in supersaturated solutions.—**me-tas'ta-sis**, *n.* **1.** Change of one thing into another. (1) *Biol.* Metabolism. (2) *Theol.* Baptismal regeneration. **2.** *Med.* The shifting of a disease or of its manifestations from one part to another. **3.** *Rhet.* A rapid change from one point to another. [+ Gr. *histēmi*, place.]—**met"a-stat'ic**, *a.*—**met"a-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**met'a-stome**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A membranous appendage behind and over the mandibles, as in crustaceans; posterior lip. **me-tas'to-ma‡.**— **met"a-sto'mi-um**, *n. Zool.* The metastome.—**met"a-tar'sal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus. **II.** *n.* One of the bones of the metatarsus.—**met"a-tar-sal'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia in the middle of the foot.—**met"a-tar'sus**, *n.* The part of the hind or pelvic limb that is between the tarsus or ankle and the phalanges or bones of the toe. In man it consists of five bones. [+ TARSUS.]—**me-tath'e-sis**, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation, as *lisp* (*lips*). **2.** *Chem.* Substitution, as the replacing or exchange of one or more radicals or groups in a compound; double decomposition or mutual exchange. **3.** *Surg.* The operation of removing a morbific substance from one place to another for relief, as by pushing a calculus lodged in the urethra back into the bladder. **4.** Any change or reversal of conditions.— [+ Gr. *tithēmi*, place.]—**met"a-thet'ic**, **met"a-thet'i-cal**, *a.* —**met"a-tho'rax**, *n. Entom.* The hindmost of the three segments of the thorax, bearing the hind wings and the third pair of legs.—**met"a-tho-rac'ic**, *a.*—**met"a-troph'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Of organisms, unable to live without organic substances at their disposal; saprophytic.—**me-tat'ro-phy**, *n. Pathol.* A wasting away because of inflammation or disordered nutrition. **met"a-tro'phi-a‡.**—**met"a-xy'lem**, *n. Bot.* The woody tissue's thick-walled cell-portion, developed outside the primary xylem.—**Met"a-zo'a**, *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, whose germs become differentiated into at least an outer and an inner wall, including all animals higher than protozoans. [+ Gr. *zōon*, animal.]—**met"a-zo'an**, *a. & n.* —**met"a-zo'ic**, *a.*—**met"a-zo'on**, *n.*

me-tay'age, 1 mɪ-tā'ɪj; 2 me-tā'ăǧ, *n.* That system of cultivating land in which the produce is shared between owner and tenant, the tenant providing the labor and the owner the seed, stock, and tools either in whole or part; working on shares. [< F. *métayer*; see METAYER.]

me-tay'er, 1 mɪ-tā'ər; 2 me-tā'er, *n.* In France and Italy, a farmer who cultivates another's land on the metayage or share-rent plan. [< F. *métayer*, < L. *medietas*, middle part, half, < *medius*, middle.]

Metch'ni-koff, 1 mech'nɪ-kef; 2 mĕch'nĭ-kŏf, **Élie** [Rus., **Ilya Ilich**] (1845–1916). A Russian physiologist and bacteriologist; director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, from 1895; awarded Nobel prize for medicine with P. Ehrlich in 1908.

mete, 1 mɪt; 2 mēt, *vt. & vi.* [METED[2]; METE†; MET'ING.] **1.** To allot or distribute by measure; apportion. **2‖.** To measure. **3.** To serve as a standard of measurement. [< AS. *met*, measure, < *metan*, measure.] Syn.: see ALLOT.

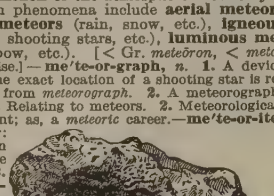
mete‖, *n.* **1.** A boundary-line; limit; confine: usually in the phrase **metes and bounds. 2.** Measure. **3†.** A goal.

met"em-pir'i-cal, 1 met"em-pɪr'ɪ-kəl; 2 met"em-pĭr'i-cal, *a.* Lying beyond the bounds of experience, as intuitive principles; not derived from experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical*. **met"em-pir'ic‡.**—**met"em-pir'i-cism**, *n.* The science of pure reason; metaphysics proper; hence, with some, transcendental philosophy. **met"em-pir'ics‡.**

me-temp″sy-cho′sis, 1 mi-temp″si-kō′sis; 2 me-tĕmp″sy-cō′sis, *n.* Transmigration of souls from body to body. [< Gr. *metempsychōsis,* < *meta,* over, + *en,* in, + *psychē,* soul.]

met″en-ceph′a-lon, 1 met″en-sef′a-lon; 2 mĕt″ĕn-cĕf′a-lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** The fifth cerebral vesicle of the brain and the parts derived therefrom, comprising the medulla oblongata and the posterior part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. **2.** The part of the brain consisting of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. [< MET- + Gr. *enkephalos,* brain.]—**met″en-ce-phal′ic,** *a.*

me′te-or, 1 mī′ti-er; 2 mē′te-ŏr, *n.* **1.** A luminous phenomenon, produced by a small mass of matter from the celestial spaces striking the air with planetary velocity and undergoing heating, dissipation, or combustion: when not very brilliant, called a *shooting star.* **2.** Same as METEOROID. **3.** Any phenomenon of the atmosphere: now only a technical use. Such phenomena include **aerial meteors** (winds), **aqueous meteors** (rain, snow, etc.), **igneous meteors** (lightning, shooting stars, etc.), **luminous meteors** (aurora, rainbow, etc.). [< Gr. *meteōros,* < *meta,* beyond, + *aeirō,* raise.]—**me′te-or-graph,** *n.* **1.** A device by means of which the exact location of a shooting star is recorded: distinguished from *meteorograph.* **2.** A meteorograph. —**me″te-or′ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to meteors. **2.** Meteorological. **3.** Transitorily brilliant; as, a *meteoric* career.—**me′te-or-ite,** *n.* **1.** A fallen meteor: a mass of stone or iron that has fallen upon the earth from space. **2.** A meteoroid. **me″te-or′o-lite‡.—me″te-o-rit′ic,** *a.* —Pertaining to meteorites.—**me″te-or′o-graph,** *n.* An instrument by which several meteorological elements are recorded in the form of a diagram. An **aerial meteorograph** of lightform for use in kites and balloons has also been invented.—**me′te-or-old,** *n.* One of innumerable small particles of matter moving through the celestial spaces, which, when they encounter the atmosphere, form meteors or shooting stars. [+ -OID.]—**me″te-or-ol′o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The phenomena of the atmosphere, especially those that relate to weather and climate. **2.** The character of the weather and of atmospheric changes of any particular place.—**me″te-or″o-log′i-cal,** *a.* **me″te-or″o-log′ic‡.—me″te-or″o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**me″te-or-ol′o-gist,** *n.* A specialist in meteorology.



Ahnighito ("the Tent") Meteorite.
(Brought from Cape York, Greenland, by Robert E. Peary, in 1897, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.)

Meteorological Signs.

The international signs used on weather-charts by meteorological bureaus to indicate atmospheric changes are:

✱ Snow.	Snowdrift.	Ground-fog.	Solar halo.
● Continuous rain; drizzle; passing showers.	Gale.	Dust-haze.	Solar corona.
	Lightning.	Dew.	
	Thunder.	Hoar-frost.	Lunar halo.
	Thunderstorm.	Rime.	Lunar corona.
▲ Hail.		Glazed frost.	
△ Soft hail.	or Fog.	Unusual visibility of distant objects.	Rainbow.
Ice-crystals.	or Wet fog.		Aurora.
Snow on ground.	or Mist.		Zodiacal light.

meteor., *abbr.* Meteorological, meteorology.

me′te-or-ism, 1 mī′ti-er-izm; 2 mē′te-ŏr-izm, *n.* The distention of the abdomen or thorax by gas. [< Gr. *meteōrismos,* a being raised up; see METEOR.] **me″te-or-is′mus‡.—me″te-or-is′tic,** *a.*

me′ter[1], } 1 mī′ter; 2 mē′ter, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* A measured verbal
me′tre, } rhythm, the structure of verse; a definite arrangement of groups of syllables in a line, having a time-unit and a regular beat; also, a specific arrangement of words, or a specific sequence of such lines in a stanza. **2.** *Hymnology.* The character of a stanza as being composed of a given number of lines, each composed of feet of a given number and character. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The character of a composition as being divisible into measures equal in time and length and similar in rhythmic construction. (2) A foot, as a subdivision of a bar or measure. [< OF. *metre,* < L. *metrum,* < Gr. *metron,* measure.]

Syn.: euphony, measure, rhythm, verse. *Euphony* is agreeable linguistic sound, however produced; *meter, measure,* and *rhythm* denote agreeable succession of sounds in the utterance of connected words; *euphony* may apply to a single word or even a single syllable; the other words apply to lines, sentences, paragraphs, etc.; *rhythm* and *meter* may be produced by accent only, as in English, or by accent and quantity combined, as in Greek or Italian; *rhythm* or *measure* may apply either to prose or to poetry, or to music, dancing, etc.; *meter* is more precise than *rhythm,* applies only to poetry, and denotes a measured *rhythm* with regular divisions into *verses,* stanzas, strophes, etc. A *verse* is strictly a metrical line, but the word is often used as synonomous with stanza. *Verse,* in the general sense, denotes metrical writing without reference to the thought involved; as, prose and *verse.* Compare MELODY; POETRY.

me′ter[2], } *n.* **1.** An instrument, apparatus, or machine for
me′tre, } measuring fluids, gases, electric currents, grain, etc., and recording the results obtained. Compare -METER, *suffix.* **2.** Any person or thing that measures; specif., one of several officers appointed to measure certain commodities, as for tolls. [< AS. *metan,* measure; confused with -METER.] —**me′ter,** *vt.* To measure or test by means of a meter.—**me′ter-age,** *n.* The act or result of measuring; also, the charge for measurement.

me′ter[3], } *n.* The fundamental unit of length in the metric
me′tre, } system, originally defined as one ten-millionth of the distance on the earth's surface from the pole to the equator: 39.37 inches; abbreviation, *m.* See METRIC SYSTEM. [< F. *mètre* (OF. *metre*), < L. *metrum,* < Gr. *metron,* measure.]

-meter, *suffix.* Indicating (1) that by which a thing is measured, as *calorimeter, voltmeter;* (2) a measure or arrangement in poetry as *hexameter, pentameter.* [< L. *metrum,* < Gr. *metron,* measure.]

mete′-yard″, *n.* A yard-measure.

Meth., *abbr.* Methodist.

met-hæ″mo-glo′bin, etc. Same as METHEMOGLOBIN, etc.

meth′ane, 1 meth′ān; 2 mĕth′ān, *n. Chem.* A stable colorless gas (CH_4) formed by decomposition of vegetable matter or artificially by dry distillation of certain organic matter; an important component of illuminating-gas. [< METHYL.] **marsh′-gas″‡.**

me-theg′lin, 1 mi-thĕg′lin; 2 me-thĕg′lin, *n.* A fermented drink made of water and honey; mead. [< W. *meddyglyn,* < *medd,* mead, + *llyn,* liquor.]

met-he″mo-glo′bin, 1 met-hī″mo-glō′bin, 2 mĕt-hē″mo-glō′bin, *n.* A stable crystalline compound formed by oxidation of hemoglobin and contained in blood and urine. **met-hæ″mo-glo′bin‡.**

me-thinks′, 1 mi-thinks′; 2 mē-thĭŋks′, *v. impers.* [METHOUGHT′.] [Poet.] It seems to me. [< AS. *mē thynceth; mē,* dat, s. of *ic,* I; *thynceth,* 3d. per. s. pres. ind. act. of *thyncan,* seem.]

meth′od, 1 meth′əd; 2 mĕth′od, *n.* **1.** A general or established way or order of doing anything, or the means or manner by which it is presented or taught. **2.** Orderly and systematic arrangement, as of ideas and topics, etc.; the design or plan of a speaker or of an author. **3.** *Nat. Hist.* The arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics. [< Gr. *methodos,* < *meta,* after, + *hodos,* way.] Syn.: see MANNER; RULE; SYSTEM.

—**Montessori method,** a system of teaching small children by training their sense-perception, and by directing their activity rather than by controlling it: devised by Dr. Maria Montessori, of Rome, Italy, in 1907.—**me-thod′i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by orderly arrangement. **2.** Arranged with method. **me-thod′ic‡.—me-thod′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**me-thod′i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**meth′od-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] **I.** *t.* To subject to method; regulate. **II.** *i.* To act methodically. **meth′od-ist‡.** Syn.: see REGULATE.

Meth′od-ist, 1 meth′əd-ist; 2 mĕth′od-ĭst, *n.* **1.** A member of any branch of the Protestant Christian church that has grown out of the religious movement begun at Oxford University in the earlier half of the 18th century, in which John Wesley (1703–1791) as a leader was associated with Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and others: used also adjectively. **2.** [m-] An observer of method or order.—**meth′od-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state of being methodical. **2.** [M-] The doctrines, polity, and worship of the Methodists.—**meth″od-is′tic, meth″od-is′ti-cal,** *a.* **1.** Given to methodism. **2.** [M-] Relating to the Methodists.

meth″od-ol′o-gy, 1 meth″əd-ol′o-ji; 2 mĕth″od-ŏl′o-gĭ, *n.* **1.** The science of method or of arranging in due order. **2.** *Logic.* The division of pure logic that treats of the methods of directing the means of thinking to the end of thinking well. [< Gr. *methodos* (see METHOD) + -LOGY.]

meth′ol, 1 meth′ol *or* el; 2 mĕth′ol *or* ŏl, *n. Chem.* Any primary alcohol, especially methyl alcohol. [< Gr. *methy,* wine, + OL.]

me-thought′, 1 mi-thôt′; 2 mē-thŏt′, *imp.* of METHINKS, *v.*

Me-thu′en¹, 1 mi-thiū′en; 2 me-thū′ĕn. A manufacturing city in N. E. Massachusetts; pop. 15,190.

Me-thuen′², 1 mi-thiūn′; 2 me-thūn′, **Baron** (1845–) Paul Sanford Methuen, an English field-marshal; commanded 1st division in the Boer war.

Me-thu′se-lah, 1 mi-thiū′si-la; 2 me-thū′se-la, *n. Bib.* Son of Enoch; a Hebrew patriarch; lived 969 years. *Gen.* v, 27.

meth′yl, 1 meth′il; 2 mĕth′yl, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (CH_3), existing only in combination, as in methyl alcohol, etc. It is univalent and forms esters with acids. [< MET- + Gr. *hylē,* wood.] **meth′ule‡.—methyl acetate,** a liquid product ($CH_3CO_2CH_3$) of wood-alcohol or wood-vinegar; obtained by heating methyl alcohol and acetic acid in the presence of sulfuric acid, and distilling.—**m. alcohol,** an alcohol (CH_3OH) obtained by the destructive distillation of wood: called also **wood alcohol** or **wood naphtha.** It is a colorless liquid which burns with a blue flame. It is used as a solvent for resins and varnishes, as a fuel in the same way as ordinary alcohol, as a starting product in the manufacture of formaldehyde, and as a denaturant for ordinary alcohol. It should never be used externally as a liniment; when taken internally it produces intoxication, vertigo, coma, blindness, and even death; hence, its use in beverages, etc., is exceedingly dangerous.—**m. orange,** a brilliant orange-yellow powder, readily soluble in water, which is colored red on the addition of acids. It is an azo dyestuff and is used chiefly as an indicator in alkalimetry.—**meth′yl-al,** *n. Chem.* A limpid liquid ($C_3H_8O_2$) with an odor of acetic acid, formed by the oxidation of methyl alcohol. It is used as an anesthetic and hypnotic.—**meth″yl-am′in, meth″yl-am′ine,** *n. Chem.* An amin produced when one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia are replaced by methyl groups; specif., **a**

colorless, gaseous, inflammable compound (CH_3NH_2), with a strong ammoniacal odor, contained in the products of the decomposition of certain organic compounds, as bone-oil, crude wood-spirit, and also prepared synthetically.—**meth'y-late,** *vt.* To mix or saturate with methyl or methyl alcohol.—**methylated spirit,** a mixture of ethyl alcohol with ten per cent. of methyl alcohol: used in the arts, but unfit for drinking.—**meth'y-late,** *n. Chem.* A compound derived from methyl alcohol by replacing the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group with an element or radical of equal valence: as, potassium *methylate.*—**meth'y-lene,** *n.* An organic radical (CH_2) known only in combination. It is bivalent.—**me-thyl'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing methyl.

me-tic'u-lous, 1 mı-tik'yu-lus; 2 me-tic'yu-lŭs, *a.* Careful about trivial matters; finical; particular. [< L. *meticulosus,* < *metus,* fear.]—**me-tic''u-los'ı-ty,** *n.*—**me-tic'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*

mē''tier', 1 mē''tyē'; 2 mę''tyę', *n.* Trade; profession. [F.]

mē''tis', 1 mē''tis'; 2 mę''tis', *n.* Any one of mixed blood, as a mulatto. [F., = MESTIZO.] **mē''tisse'ṭ.**—**mē''tis'sage,** *n.* Miscegenation.

met'ol, 1 met'ol *or* -ōl; 2 mĕt'ōl *or* -ol, *n. Phot.* A white, soluble powder, derivative of cresol: a trade name It is used as a photographic developer, and produces soft, well-modulated negatives. [< METHYL + -OL.]

meton., *abbr.* Metonymy.

Me-ton'ic, 1 mı-ten'ık; 2 me-tŏn'ic, *a.* Relating to or named after Meton, an ancient Athenian astronomer who lived in the 5th century B. C.—**Metonic or luni-solar cycle,** a period of 19 Julian years, amounting to very nearly 235 lunar revolutions, at the conclusion of which the phases of the moon recur at the same time of the year.

met'o-nym, 1 met'o-nim; 2 mĕt'o-nym, *n.* A word used as a substitute for another. See METONYMY, *n.*

me-ton'y-my, 1 mı-ten'ı-mı; 2 me-tŏn'y-my, *n.* A figure of speech that consists in the naming of a thing by one of its attributes, as "the crown" for the "king" or the "royal power." [< Gr.LL *metōnymia,* < *meta,* after, + *onyma,* name.] —**met''o-nym'ic,** *a.* **met''o-nym'ı-cal‡.**—**met''o-nym'ı-cal-ly,** *adv.*

met'o-pe¹, 1 met'o-pī; 2 mĕt'o-pē, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A square slab, sculptured or plain, between triglyphs in a Doric frieze. **2.** Originally, the opening supposed to have been left by primitive Greek builders between the ends of adjoining ceiling-beams. [< Gr. *metopē,* < *meta,* between, + *opē,* hollow.]

met'o-pe², *n.* The face, forehead, or frontal surface. [< Gr. *metōpon,* forehead, < *meta,* between, + *ōps* (*ōp-*), eye.]—**me-top'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal.

me'tr-, 1 mi'tr-; 2 mē'tr-. Same as METRO-¹: a combining form meaning 'womb.'—**me-tral'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the womb. [+ Gr. *algos,* pain.]

me'tre, *n.* Same as METER.

met'ric, 1 met'rık; 2 mĕt'ric, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to measure or meter; relating to measurement. **2.** Pertaining to the meter as a unit of measurement or to the metric system. **3.** [Rare.] Same as METRICAL, 1.

The Metric System

This is a system of weights and measures depending upon the *meter,* in which the original factors are derived from the meter. The system includes measures of length, of which the *meter* is the unit; measures of surface, of which the *are* is the unit; measures of capacity, of which the *liter* is the unit; and weights, of which the *gram* is the unit. Ascending in value from each unit the measure is multiplied by ten, and bears a Greek prefix indicating its value, as *decameter,* which is 10 meters. While descending in value the terms bear Latin prefixes indicating their relation to the unit, as *decimeter,* which is $^1/_{10}$ of a meter. The prefix *mega-,* when employed, denotes a multiple by one million; the prefix *micro-,* the millionth part. The following tables show the various units with corresponding factors in other systems. The metric system originated in France, where it was definitely adopted in 1799, and has been legalized by the United States and Great Britain. It is in use in almost every civilized nation, and is the accepted standard among scientific men of all nations.

Measures of Capacity

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.	Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Liter.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid Measure.
kil'o-li''ter (stere)	1,000	1 m^3	1.308 cu. yds.	264.17 gals.
hec'to-li''ter	100	$^1/_{10}$ m^3	2 bush., 3.35 pecks	26.42 gals.
dec'a-li''ter	10	10 dm^3	9.08 qts.	2.64 gals.
li''ter	1	1 dm^3	0.908 qt.	1.0567 qts.
dec'i-li''ter	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{10}$ dm^3	6.1022 cu. in	0.845 gill.
cen'ti-li''ter	$^1/_{100}$	10 cm^3	0.6102 cu. in.	0.338 fl. oz.
mil'li-li''ter	$^1/_{1000}$	1 cm^3	0.061 cu. in.	0.27 fl. dr.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One cubic inch = 0.0164 liter: one bushel = (U. S.) 35.24 or (British) 36.35 liters; one quart (dry measure) = 1.1011 liters: one peck = (U. S.) 8.81 or (British) 9.09 liters; one cubic yard = 765 liters; one fluid dram = 0.00369 liter; one fluid ounce = 0.0296 liter; one gill = 0.1183 liter; one quart (liquid measure) = 0.9463 liter; one gallon standard (231 cubic inches) = 3.785 liters; one gallon imperial (277 cubic inches) = 4.543 liters. ABBREVIATIONS: cl = centiliter, cm^3 = cubic centimeter, dal = decaliter, dcl = deciliter, dl = deciliter, dm^3 = cubic decimeter, hl = hectoliter, kl = kiloliter, l = liter, m^3 = cubic meter, ml = milliliter, mm^3 = cubic millimeter.

Measures of Length

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
myr'i-a-me''ter	10,000 m	6.214 miles
kil'o-me''ter	1,000 m	0.62137 mile (3 280 feet, 10 inches)
hec'to-me''ter	100 m	328 feet, 1 inch
dec'a-me''ter	10 m	393.7 inches
me'ter	1 m	39.37 inches
dec'i-me''ter	$^1/_{10}$ m	3.937 inches
cen'ti-me''ter	$^1/_{100}$ m	0.3937 inch
mil'li-me''ter	$^1/_{1000}$ m	0.03937 inch

NOTE. In the United States the value of the meter is legalized at 39.37 inches, while in Great Britain and France its exact value is given as 39.37079 inches.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One inch = 0.0254 meter; one foot = 0.3048 meter; one mile = 1609.35 meters. ABBREVIATIONS: cm = centimeter, dm = decimeter, dcm = decameter, hm = hectometer, km = kilometer, m = meter, mm = millimeter.

Measures of Surface

Metric Denomination and Value.		Equivalent in Common Use.
hec'tare	10,000 m^2	2.471 acres
are	100 m^2	119.6 square yards
cen'tiare	1 m^2	1,550 square inches

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One square inch = 0.0006452 square meter; one square yard = 0.836 square meter; one acre = 4.047 square meters.

ABBREVIATIONS: a = are, ha = hectare, m^2 = square meter.

Weights

Metric Denomination and Value.			Equivalent in Common Use.
NAME.	Gram.	Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight
mil'lier' (tonneau or metric ton)	1,000,000	1 m^3	2,204.6 pounds
quin'tal	100,000	1 hl	220.46 pounds
myr'i-a-gram	10,000	10 l	22.046 pounds
kil'o-gram	1,000	1 l	2.204 pounds
hec'to-gram	100	1 dl	3.527 ounces
dec'a-gram	10	10 cm^3	0.353 ounce
gram	1	1 cm^3	15.432 grains
dec'i-gram	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{10}$ cm^3	1.543 grains
cen'ti-gram	$^1/_{100}$	10 mm^3	0.154 grain
mil'li-gram	$^1/_{1000}$	1 mm^3	0.015 grain

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION: One grain = 0.0648 gram; one avoirdupois ounce = 28.3495 grams; one troy ounce = 31.103 grams; one pound = 453.59 grams. ABBREVIATIONS: cg = centigram, dcg = decagram, dg = decigram, g = gram, hg = hectogram, kg = kilogram, mg = milligram, q = quintal, t = metric ton.

met'ri-cal, 1 met'rı-kal; 2 mĕt'ri-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to meter; composed in poetic measures; rhythmical. **2.** Pertaining to measure or the meter. **-ly,** *adv.*—**me-tri'cian,** *n.* **1.** One versed in metrics. **2.** A composer of verse.—**met'ri-cize,** *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] **1.** To adjust to the metric system. **2§.** To analyze or construe the meter of.—**met'rics,** *n.* **1.** The mathematical theory of measurement. **2.** The science or art of metrical composition.—**met'ri-fy,** *vt. & vi.* To write in meter.

me'trist, 1 mi'trist *or* met'rist; 2 mē'trist *or* mĕt'rist, *n.* One versed in meters or skilled in metrical composition; a verse-maker.

me-tri'tis, 1 mi-trı'tis *or* -tri'tis; 2 me-tri'tis *or* -tri'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb. [< Gr. *mētra;* see METRO-¹.]—**me-trit'ic,** *a.*

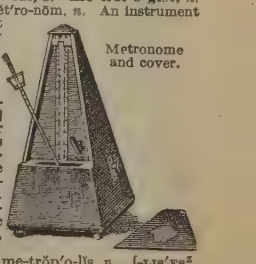
-me'tro-¹, 1 mi'tro-; 2 mē'tro-. From Greek *mētra,* womb (< *mētēr,* mother): a combining form.

met'ro-², 1 met'ro-; 2 mĕt'ro-. From Greek *metron,* measure: a combining form.—**met'ro-graph,** *n.* An apparatus for registering the speed of a railway-train and the places and duration of stops. [< METRO-² + Gr. *graphō,* write.]

metrol., *abbr.* Metrology.

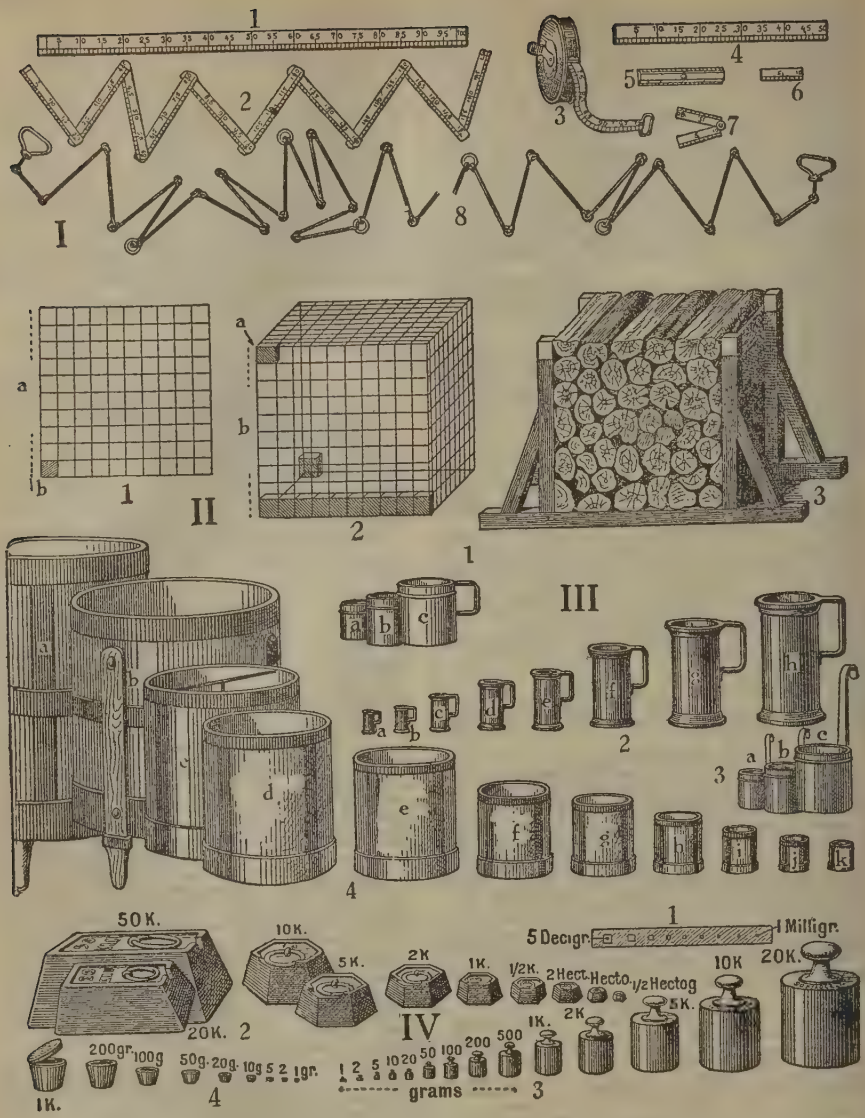
me-trol'o-gy, *n.* The science that treats of systems of weights and measures or of units of measure; also, a metrological treatise. [< METRO-² + -LOGY.]—**met''ro-log'ı-cal,** *a.*—**me-trol'o-gist,** *n.*

met'ro-nome, 1 met'ro-nōm; 2 mĕt'ro-nōm, *n.* An instrument for indicating and marking exact time in music, consisting usually of a reversed pendulum whose period of vibration is regulated by a shifting weight. [+ Gr. *nomos,* law.]


Metronome and cover.

me''tro-nym'ic, 1 mı''tro-[*or* met''ro-]nim'ık; 2 mē''tro-[*or* mĕt'ro-]nym'ic. **1.** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the name of one's mother or female ancestors. **me-tron'y-mous‡. II.** *n.* **1.** A name taken from the mother's side or derived from the maternal name. Compare PATRONYMIC. **me'tro-nym‡. 2.** *Gram.* A metronymic designation. [< Gr. *mētēr,* mother, + *onyma,* name.]

me-trop'o-lis, 1 mı-trep'o-lis; 2 me-trŏp'o-lis, *n.* [-LIS'ES², *pl.*] **1.** A chief city, either the capital or the largest or most important city of a state or country. **2.** *Eccl.* The seat of a



METRIC SYSTEM ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED.

I. *Measures of length.* 1. Meter rule. 2. Pocket folding rule. 3. Tape measure. 4. Half-meter rule. 5. Two-decimeter rule. 6. Decimeter rule. 7. Decimeter pocket folding rule. 8. Surveyors' chain of 100 links. II. *Cubic measure.* 1. Section of a cube showing, *a*, meter; *b*, square decimeter. 2. Cube showing, *a*, cubic decimeter; *b*, meter. 3. A stere or cubic meter of wood. III. *Fluid and dry measures.* 1. For oily substances: *a*. Double deciliter. *b*. Half liter. *c*. Liter. 2. For liquid substances: *a*. Centiliter *b*. Double centiliter. *c*. Half deciliter. *d*. Deciliter. *e*. Double deciliter. *f*. Half liter. *g*. Liter. *h*. Double liter. 3. For milk: *a*. Double deciliter. *b*. Half liter. *c*. Liter. 4. Dry measure: *a*. Hectoliter. *b*. Half hectoliter. *c*. Double decaliter. *d*. Decaliter. *e*. Half decaliter. *f*. Double liter. *g*. Liter. *h*. Half liter. *i*. Double deciliter. *j*. Deciliter. *k*. Half deciliter. IV. *Weights*. 1. Weights from 1 milligram to 5 decigrams. 2. ½ hectog. = one-half of a hectogram; hecto. = 1 hectogram; 2 hect. = 2 hectograms; ½ k. = one-half of a kilogram; 1 k. to 50 k. = 1 kilogram to 50 kilograms. 3. 1 to 500 grams or grammes; 1 k. = 1 kilogram; 2 k. to 20 k. = 2 kilograms to 20 kilograms. 4. 1 gr. to 200 gr. = 1 gram to 200 grams; 1 k. = 1 kilogram. (See WEIGHTS.)

metropolitan bishop. **3.** In ancient Greece, the mother city of a colony. **4.** A leading seat or center. [< Gr. *mētropolis*, city, < *mētēr*, mother, + *polis*, city.] **met'ro-pole‡.** Syn.: see CAPITAL.—**met"ro-pol'i-tan. I.** *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis or to a metropolitan. **II.** *n.* **1.** An archbishop who exercises a limited authority over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province. **2.** A citizen of the mother city, as opposed to a colonist. **3.** One who lives in a metropolis; also, one who has the manners and ideas, or practises the customs, of a metropolis.

me"tror-rha'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Uterine hemorrhage; flooding; especially when not menstrual.

-metry, *suffix.* Denoting the process, science, or art of measuring, as *geometry*, hygr*ometry*. [< Gr. *-metria*, measurement, < *metron*, measure.]

Met'su, 1 met'sü; 2 mĕt'sü, painter. **Met'zu‡.**

Met'su, 1 met'sü; 2 mĕt'sü, **Gabriel** (1630–1667), a Dutch painter.

Met'ter-nich, 1 met'ər-nih; 2 mĕt'er-nih, **Prince,** Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar (1773–1859). An Austrian diplomat and statesman.

met'tle, 1 2 met'l; 2 mĕt'l, *n.* The stuff or material of which one is made; a thing is composed; especially, constitutional temperament or disposition; specifically, courage; ardor. [A var. of METAL.] Syn.: see COURAGE.—**met'tl(e-some²,** *a.* Having courage or spirit; ardent; fiery. **met'tled‡.**

Metz, 1 mets *or* (*F.*) mes; 2 mĕts *or* (*F.*) mĕs, *n.* A fortified cathedral city, capital of Lorraine, now department of Moselle, France; pop. 62,311; surrendered by the French to the Germans, Oct. 29, 1870; entered by American and French troops Nov., 20, 1918; restored to France from the signing of Armistice Nov. 11, 1918, and confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.

me'um, 1 mē'um; 2 mĕ'ŭm, *pron.* Mine; belonging to me: used colloquially in the phrase **meum and tuum,** mine and thine, one's own and another's (property). [L.]

Meurthe'-et-Mo"selle', 1 mürt'-ĕ-mo"zel'; 2 mûrt'e-mo"gĕl', *n.* A department in E. France; 2,036 sq. m.; pop. 503,810; capital, Nancy.

Meuse, 1 müz *or* (*F.*) müz; 2 müs *or* (*F.*) müs, *n.* **1.** A river in E. France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, flowing 580 miles to the North Sea, battle-ground of the Allies against the Germans 1914–15, and of the Allies and United States against the Germans 1917–18. **Maas‡. 2.** A department in N. E. France; 2,408 sq. m.; pop. 207,309; capital, Bar-le-Duc.

mew¹, 1 miü; 2 mü, *vi.* To cry as a cat. [Imitative.]

mew², *vt.* To shut up or in; immure; confine, as in a mew: often with *up*. [*muto*, freq. of *moveo*, move.]

mew³†, *vi. & vi.* To change feathers; molt. [< OF. *muer*, < L.

mew⁴, *n.* The ordinary plaintive cry of a cat.

mew⁵, *n.* A European sea-gull. [< AS. *mæw.*] **mew'-gull"‡.**

mew⁶, *n.* **1.** A cage for molting birds; an enclosure; pen for fattening or breeding; also, any place of concealment. **2.** *pl.* A stable. See MEWS. [< OF *mue*, < *muer*, see MEW³, *v.*]

mewl, 1 miül; 2 mül. **I.** *vi.* To cry as an infant. **II.** *n.* An infant's cry or crying. [Freq. of MEW¹, *v.*]

mews, 1 müz; 2 müs, *n. pl.* Stables in London in which the royal horses are kept; so called because built on the site of the *mews* or cages of the royal hawks; hence, any city stable.

Mex., *abbr.* Mexican, Mexico.

Mex'i-co, 1 meks'ı-ko; 2 mĕks'i-co, *n.* **1.** A federal republic in S. North America; 767,198 sq. m.; pop. 13,887,080. **2.** A state in the same; 9,230 sq. m.; pop. 869,432; capital, Toluca; pop. 31,000. **3.** The capital of the Federal District and of the republic; ancient capital of the Aztecs; seat of a university; pop. 1,080,000: usually called **Mexico City.**—**Gulf of M.,** an inlet of the Atlantic ocean: nearly enclosed by the United States, Mexico, and Cuba; 1,000 by 800 m.—**Mex'i-can. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people.—**Mexican War,** the war between the United States and Mexico, 1846–1847. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Mexico.

Mey, 1 mai; 2 mȳ, **Cornelius Jacobus** (fl. 1620). A Dutch colonist, first governor of New Netherlands. See STUYVESANT.

Mey'er-beer, 1 mai'ər-bēr; 2 mȳ'er-bęr, **Jakob** (1791–1864). A German-Jewish composer; *The Huguenots*, etc.

me-ze're-on, 1 me-zi'ri-on; 2 me-zē're-ŏn, *n.* **1.** An Old World low shrub (*Daphne mezereum*) of the family *Thymelæaceæ*: cultivated in the United States. **2.** Same as MEZEREUM. [< F. *mézéréon*, < Ar. *mázaríyún*, the camellia.]

me-ze're-um, 1 mi-zi'ri-um; 2 me-zē're-ŭm, *n.* **1.** Same as MEZEREON. **2.** *Pharm.* The dried bark of any of the *Daphne* species: used for various medical purposes.

Mé"zières', 1 mē"zyār'; 2 mę"zyēr', *n.* A fortified town in N. E. France; pop. 8,000; entered by Germans, 1914.

me-zu'zah, 1 me-zü'za; 2 mē-zu'zä, *n.* [-ZOTH, 1 -zōth; 2 -zōth, *pl.*] A parchment, rectangular in shape and inscribed with the passages Deut. vi, 4–9, and xi, 13–21, written in twenty-two lines, according to rule, and on the outer top side with the name of the Deity (*Shaddai*). The parchment is rolled up and inserted in a case or tube, which is affixed, in a slanting position, to the upper part of the right-hand door-post. An opening, protected by glass, is left in the tube opposite the divine name. [Heb., doorpost.] **me-zu'za‡.**

mez'za-nine, 1 mez'ə-nin *or* -nīn; 2 mĕz'a-nin *or* -nīn, *n.* A low story between two higher ones, especially between the ground floor and the one above it. **mezzanine floor‡; m. story‡.** [F.]

mez'zo, 1 med'zo; 2 mĕd'zo, *a.* Half; medium; moderate: abbreviated, *m.* [It., < L. *medius*, middle.] **mez'za‡** [*fem.*].—**mez"zo-ri-lie'vo,** *n.* Sculpture, or a piece of sculpture, in half-relief; demi-relief. **mez"zo-re-lie'vo‡.**—**m. soprano,** a voice lower than a soprano and higher than a contralto; also, a person possessing, or a part written for, such a voice.

mez'zo-tint, 1 mez'o-tint; 2 mĕz'o-tĭnt. I⁴. *vt.* To engrave in or represent by mezzotint. **II.** *n.* **1.** A method of copperplate engraving, producing an even gradation of tones, like a photograph. **2.** An impression so produced. **mezzotint engraving‡.** [< It. *mezzo*, middle, + *tinto*, painted.]

mf, *abbr.* Millifarad.—**m. f.,** *abbr. Mus.* [It.] *Mezzo forte* (moderately loud).—**mfd.,** *abbr.* Manufactured.—**mfg.,** *abbr.* Manufacturing.—**M. F. H.,** *abbr.* Master of Foxhounds.—**Mfr.,** *abbr.* [MFRS., *pl.*] Manufacturer.—**Mfs.,** *abbr.* Manufactures.—**Mg,** *abbr.* Magnesium.—**mg,** *abbr.* Milligram.—**Mgr.,** *abbr.* Monsignor; manager.—**M. H. G.,** *abbr.* Middle High German.

mho, 1 mō; 2 mō, *n. Elec.* The practical unit of conductivity, being the reciprocal of the ohm. [< OHM reversed.]

Mhow, 1 mau; 2 mow, *n.* A town and British cantonment in Indore dominions, India; pop. 30,000.

M. H. R., *abbr.* Member of the House of Representatives.

M. H. S., *abbr.* Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.

mi, 1 mī; 2 mē, *n.* **1.** The third note of the diatonic scale. **2.** The note E. [It.]

Mi-am'i, 1 mai-am'ı; 2 mī-ăm'i, *n.* **1.** A member of an Algonkian tribe of American Indians formerly located between the Miami and Wabash Rivers. **2.** A city and popular winter resort in Florida; pop. 29,570. **3.** A river in S. W. Ohio; length, 200 m. to the Ohio river. **Great Miami River‡.**

mi-as'ma, 1 mi-az'ma; 2 mi-ăs'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] Polluting exhalations; malarial poison. [< Gr. *miasma*, pollution.] **mi'asm‡.—mi-as'mal,** *a.* Abounding in miasma.—**mi"as-mat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or produced by miasma. **mi"as-mat'i-cal‡; mi-as'mic‡.**

mi-au', 1 mi-aü'; 2 mi-ou', *v. & n.* Same as MEW¹. **mi-aou‡; mi-aow.**

Mic., *abbr.* Micah.

mi'ca, 1 mai'ka; 2 mī'ca, *n. Mineral.* A class of silicates, having a prismatic angle of 120°, eminently perfect basal cleavage, affording thin, tough laminæ or scales, colorless to jet-black, transparent to translucent, of widely varying chemical composition, and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Ordinary mica (muscovite) may be represented by the formula $H_2KAl_3(SiO_4)_3$. See also ISINGLASS. [L., *mica*, crum.]—**mica plate,** a thin strip of mica mounted between glass plates for use with the polarizing microscope; it doubly refracts the light passing through it, the two rays emerging with a phase difference of one quarter of a wave length.—**mi-ca'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing mica. **2.** Resembling mica; laminated; sparkling: used also figuratively; as, a *micaceous* style.—**mica-diorite,** a variety of diorite in which mica replaces hornblende.

Mi'cah, 1 mai'ka; 2 mī'ca, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A Hebrew prophet contemporary with Isaiah. **3.** His prophetic book. [< Heb. *Mikhah*, lit. like Jehovah.]

Mi-caw'ber, 1 mi-kō'bər; 2 mi-cą'ber, *n.* In Dickens's novel *David Copperfield*, an unpractical optimistic man, always waiting for "something to turn up."

mice, 1 mois; 2 mīç, *n.* Plural of MOUSE.

M. I. C. E., *abbr.* Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

mi-cel'la, 1 mi-sel'ə; 2 mi-çĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -i; 2 ĕ, *pl.*] One of the theoretical structural units which are said to make up organized bodies: supposed from the optical properties of various elements of plant-structure to be biaxial crystals, each enveloped by a film of water. [Dim. of L. *mica*, crum.]—**mi-cel'lar,** *a.*

Mich., *abbr.* Michaelmas, Michigan (official).

Mi'chael, 1 mai'kel *or* mai'kı-el; 2 mī'cĕl *or* mī'ca-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Mi"chel',** 1 mi"shel', 2 mī"çhĕl'; G. **Mi'cha-el,** 1 mī'ha-el, 2 mī'hä-ĕl; Hung. **Mi"ha"ly',** 1 mi"hä"li', 2 mī"hä"lȳ'; It. **Mi-che'le,** 1 mi-ke'lē, 2 mi-çe'le; L. **Mi'cha-el;** Pg. Sp. **Mi-guel',** 1 mi-gel', 2 mi-ĝel'; Pol. **Mi'chal,** 1 mi'hōl, 2 mi'hăl; Rus. **Mi"cha-il',** 1 mi"ka-il', 2 mī"cä-ĭl'; Sw. **Mi'ka-el,** 1 mi'ka-ēl, 2 mi'kä-el. **2.** *Bib.* An archangel (*Rev.* xii, 9); in *Paradise Lost*, expels Adam and Eve from Paradise. **3. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch** (1878–), brother of Czar Nicholas II.; Russian general. [Heb., resembling God.]

Mi"cha-e'lis, 1 mi"ha-e'lis; 2 mī"ha-ę'lis, **Georg** (1857–). German imperial chancellor, July to October 1917.

Mich'ael-mas, 1 mik'el-mas; 2 mĭc'ĕl-mas, *n.* The feast of St. Michael, Sept. 29: a quarterly rent-day in England.—**Michaelmas daisy.** **1.** A European blue aster (*Aster tripolium*). **2.** Any of several North-American wild asters.

miche, 1 mich; 2 mich, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Archaic.] To skulk; to pilfer. **mich‡.—mich'er‡,** *n.* A sneak-thief; an idler.

Mi"chel-an'ge-lo Buo"nar-rot'ti, 1 mai"kel-an'jı-lo bwō"no-rō't'ı; 2 mī"cĕl-ăn'ĝe-lo bwō"nä-rō'tĭ (1475–1564). A great Florentine sculptor, painter, and poet; *Last Juugment*, the *Moses*, and the *Pietà*.

Miche"let', 1 mish"lē'; 2 mĭch"le', **Jules** (1798–1874). A French historian; *Histoire de France*.

Mi'chel-son, 1 mai'kel-sən; 2 mī'cĕl-son, **Albert Abraham** (1852–). A German-American physicist, educator, and investigator; awarded the Nobel prize for physics, 1907.

Mich'i-gan, 1 mish'ı-gən; 2 mĭch'i-gan, *n.* A north-central State of the United States; 57,980 sq. m.; pop. 3,668,420; capital, Lansing.—**Lake M.,** a Great Lake of N. America, between Michigan and Wisconsin; length, 300 m.; mean breadth, 75 m.

Mich'i-gan City, A town in N. Indiana; pop. 19,460.

Mi-cho"a-cá'an', 1 mi-chō"a-kā'ăn'; 2 mi-cho"ä-cä'ăn', *n.* A maritime state of W. Mexico; 22,621 sq. m.; pop. 1,003,500; capital, Morelia. [*y*, a. [Scot.] Mighty.

micht, 1 meut; 2 mēnt, *n. & v.* [Scot.] Same as MIGHT.—**micht'-**

Mic-kie'wicz, 1 mits-kyé'vich; 2 mits-kyę'vich, **Adam** (1798–1855). A Polish poet; exiled from his country.

mick'le, 1 mik'l; 2 mĭk'l. [Archaic or Scot.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Large; great. **2.** Much; many. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large amount or quantity; abundance. **2.** By corruption, a small amount or quantity. [< AS. *micel*, great.]

Mic'mac, 1 mik'mak; 2 mĭc'măc, *n.* One of a North-American **Mic'mak,** } tribe of the Algonkian stock of Indians, originally located in Nova Scotia.

mi'cr-,) 1 mai'kr-, mai'kro-; 2 mi'cr-, mi'cro-. From Greek
mi'cro-, ∫ *mikros*, small: combining forms. See also under METRIC SYSTEM.—**mic'ri-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make small.—**mi"cro-am"pere',** *n. Elec.* One-millionth of an ampere.—**mi"cro-bar'o-graph,** *n.* An instrument which records the lesser fluctuations of atmospheric pressure.

mi'crobe, 1 mai'krōb; 2 mi'crōb, *n.* A microscopic organism; especially a bacterium. **mi-cro'bi-on‡.**—**mi-cro'bi-al,** *a.* **mi-cro'bi-an‡;** **mi-cro'bic‡.**—**mi-cro'bi-cide,** *n.* Any substance or agent that destroys microbes; microbe-killer. [+ L. *cædo*, kill.]—**mi-cro'bi-ci"dal,** *a.*—**mi"cro-bi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of study of microbes. [+ -OLOGY.]—**mi"cro-bi"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**mi"cro-bi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**mi"cro-ceph'a-ly,** *a.* Abnormal smallness of the head; imperfect development of the cranium. **mi"cro-ce-pha'li-a‡.**—**mi"cro-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* **mi"cro-ceph'a-lous‡.**—**mi"cro-chem'is-try,** *n.* The application of chemistry or chemical methods to objects under the microscope.—**mi'cro-clin** (es, *n. Mineral.* A triclinic, grayish, reddish, greenish, or green translucent potash feldspar ($KAlSi_3O_8$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. See FELDSPAR.

mi"cro-coc'cus, *n.* [-COC'CI, *pl.*] A bacterium having spherical cells. [< MICRO- + Gr. *kokkos*, seed.]—**mi'cro-cosm,** *n.* **1.** A little world; the world or universe on a small scale; hence [M-], in the theory of Paracelsus, man, as if combining in himself all the elements of the great world: opposed to *macrocosm.* **2.** A little community. [+ Gr. *kosmos*, world.] **mi"cro-cos'mos,** or **-mus‡.**—**mi"cro-cos'mic,** or **-cos'mi-cal,** *a.* **mi"cro-cos'mi-an‡.**—**microcosmic salt** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline salt, sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate ($Na(NH_4)HPO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$), originally derived from human urine; used to identify metallic oxids in lead tests, or as a reagent in blowpipe analysis. —**mi"cro-cou-lomb',** *n. Elec.* One-millionth of a coulomb.—**mi"cro-crys'tal-line,** *a.* **1.** Cryptocrystalline. **2.** Crystalline, but whose constituent minerals can not be distinguished.—**mi'cro-cyte,** *n. Biol.* A small cell, as the small blood-corpuscles found in cases of anemia.—**mi'cro-dont,** *a.* Having unusually small teeth. [+ Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]—**mi"cro-far'ad,** *n. Elec.* One-millionth of a farad: the practical unit of electrical capacity.—**mi"cro-gam'ete,** *n. Bot.* The male of two conjugating gametes: so called from its being the smaller one. Compare MACROGAMETE. [+ Gr. *gametēs*, husband.]—**mi'cro-gram,** *n.* **1.** One-millionth part of a gram. **2.** Same as MICROGRAPH, 2.—**mi'cro-graph,** *n.* **1.** A pantograph instrument for minute writing, drawing, or engraving. **2.** A microscopic picture. [+ -GRAPH.]—**mi"cro-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a micrograph or micrography; written minutely; also, capable of being subjected to micrography. **2.** *Petrol.* Having the composition and structure of graphic granite on a microscopic scale.—**mi-crog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The description or study of microscopic objects. **2.** The art or habit of writing very minutely. **3.** *Med.* Very minute handwriting as a symptom of nervous disorder.—**mi"cro-graph'o-phone,** *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing very faint sounds: practically a graphophone with unusually delicate diaphragms. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write, + *phōnē*, sound.]—**mi-crohm',** *n. Elec.* One-millionth of an ohm.—**mi-crol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The branch of science that treats of microscopic objects or is dependent on microscopic investigations. **2.** Hence, undue attention to minute and unimportant matters: the more common use of the term.—**mi-crom'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring very small angles or dimensions. **2.** A caliper or gage arranged to allow of minute measurements. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**micrometer-caliper, micrometer-gage,** *n.* A caliper or gage having a micrometer-screw.—**micrometer-screw,** *n.* A screw with fine cut threads, and a graduated head, used in fine measurements.—**mi"cro-met'ric,** or **-ri-cal,** *a.* Relating to or made by the micrometer; of the nature of minute measurement.—**mi-crom'e-try,** *n.* The art of using the micrometer; the measurement of minute dimensions and angles.—**mi"cro-mi'li-me"ter,** *n.* **1.** One-millionth of a millimeter. **2.** One-thousandth of a millimeter; a micron.—**mi"cro-mo'tion,** *n.* Motion of minute objects, usually magnified, as by a microscope: chiefly used adjectively to designate the study or display of microscopic motions, especially by means of cinematography.

mi'cron, 1 mai'kren *or* mik'ren; 2 mi'crŏn *or* mi'crōn, *n.* One-millionth of a meter: represented by the symbol *μ*. The combination mμ represents one-thousandth of a micron, μμ one-millionth. [< Gr. *mikron*, neut. s. of *mikros*, small.]

Mi"cro-ne'si-a, 1 mai"kro-ni'shi-a; 2 mi"cro-nē'shi-a, *n.* An equatorial region of the South Sea Islands including the Pelew, Caroline, Mariana (Ladrone), Marshall and other groups, and many disconnected islands. [+ Gr. *nēsos*, island.]—**Mi"cro-ne'si-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Micronesia or its people or their languages. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Micronesia. The Micronesians are a mixed race, but it is impossible to dissociate their basic stock. **2.** A language or dialect of Micronesia; a loose designation covering several languages, mostly agglutinative, spoken on these islands.

mi"cro-nu'cle-us, *n.* A small nucleus, especially the smaller of two nuclei, as in infusorians.—**mi"cro-or'gan-ism,** *n.* A microscopic organism, as a microbe or bacterium.—**mi"cro-or-gan'ic,** *a.*—**mi"cro-phone,** *n. Elec.* An apparatus for magnifying faint sounds by the variation in electrical resistance. [+ Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**mi"cro-phon'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by a microphone.—**mi"cro-pho'to-graph,** *n.* **1.** A microscopic photograph of any object, as a writing, picture, etc. **2.** See PHOTOMICROGRAPH. **mi"cro-pho'to-gram‡.**—**mi"cro-pho"to-graph'ic,** *a.*—**mi"cro-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art or process of producing microphotographs.—**mi"cro-phys'ics,** *n.* The branch of science that considers the forces that control the ultimate particles of matter.—**mi"cro-phys'i-cal,** *a.*—**mi'cro-phy"tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to microphytes.—**mi'cro-phyte,** *n.* A microscopic plant, generally parasitic. [+ Gr. *phyton*, plant.]—**mi"cro-phyt'ic,** *a.* Relating to or produced by microphytes.—**mi-crop'ter-ous,** *a.* Having short fins or wings. [+ Gr. *pteron*, wing.]—**mi'cro-py"lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a micropyle. [+ Gr. *pylē*, gate.]—**mi'cro-pyle,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The aperture in the coats of an ovule through which the pollen-tube penetrates. **2.** An aperture in the vitelline membrane of the ovum, serving to admit a spermatozoon.—**mi"cro-py-rom'e-ter,** *n.* An optical instrument for observing the temperature, etc., of minute light- or heat-radiating bodies.

micros., *abbr.* Microscopy.

mi'cro-scope, 1 mai'kro-skōp; 2 mi'cro-scōp, *n.* An instrument for assisting the eye in observing minute objects, or features of objects, that would be invisible without such aid, and consisting of a single lens or a combination of lenses.—**mi"cro-scop'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the microscope or microscopy. **2.** Made with or as with the microscope. **3.** Exceedingly minute; visible only under the microscope. **mi"cro-scop'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see LITTLE; SMALL.—**mi"cro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** By means of a microscope. **2.** Referring to microscopic qualities; requiring a microscope to be seen: usually figuratively. —**mi-cros'co-py,** *n.* The art or practise of examining objects with the microscope.—**mi-cros'co-pist,** *n.* One expert in the use of the microscope. — **mi"cro-seism,** *n.* A very slight tremor or vibration of the earth's crust such as is detected only by an instrument. [+ Gr. *seismos*, earthquake.] — **mi"cro-seis'mic,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of microseisms. **mi"cro-seis'mi-cal‡.**—**mi"cro-seis-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for indicating the direction, duration, and intensity of microseisms. **mi"cro-seis'mo-graph‡.**—**mi"cro-so'ma,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A minute corpuscle embedded in the protoplasm of an active cell. The great number of these corpuscles present contributes to the granular appearance of protoplasm. **mi'cro-some‡.** —**mi"cro-spec'tro-scope,** *n.* A combination of the microscope and spectroscope for observing the absorptive spectrum of a minute body.—**mi"cro-spo-ran'gi-um,** *n. Bot.* A sporangium producing or containing microspores. **mi"cro-spo'rangе‡.**—**mi'cro-spore,** *n. Bot.* A small sexual sporule, male in function.—**mi"cro-spo'ro-phyll,** *n. Bot.* A sporophyll producing microsporangia.—**mi-cros'to-mous,** *a.* Having an unusually small mouth. [+ Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]—**mi"cro-tel'e-phone,** *n. Elec.* A telephone specially adapted for transmitting and rendering audible very faint sounds. — **mi"cro-tel"e-phon'ic,** *a.*—**mi'cro-therm,** *n.* A plant of the fourth physiological group, requiring a climate of a mean annual temperature from 32° to 58° Fahr. [+ Gr. *thermē*, heat.]—**mi"cro-ther'mic,** *a.*—**mi'cro-tome,** *n.* One of various instruments for making very thin sections for microscopic observations. [+ Gr. *tomē*, cutting.]—**mi"cro-tom'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the microtome or to microtomy; making thin slices. **mi"cro-tom'i-cal‡.**—**mi-crot'o-mist,** *n.* An expert in microtomy.—**mi-crot'o-my,** *n.* The art of preparing thin sections for microscopic investigation.—**mi'cro-volt,** *n.* One-millionth of a volt. —**mi'cro-watt,** *n. Elec.* A millionth of a watt: used as a unit.—**mi'cro-zyme,** *n.* A microbe supposed to act like a ferment in producing disease.

mic'tion, 1 mik'shan; 2 mic'shon, *n.* The act of urinating. [< L. *mictus*, pp. of *mingo*, urinate.]—**mic'tu-rate,** *vi.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] To void urine.—**mic"tu-ri'tion,** *n.* The morbid frequency of voiding urine; less correctly, the act of urination.

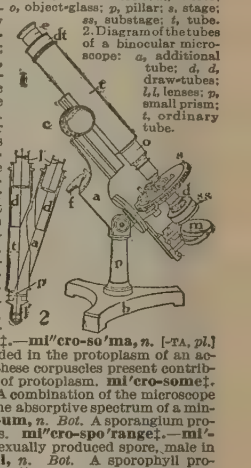
mid, 1 mid; 2 mid, *a.* Middle: sometimes treated as an adjective, but properly part of a compound word, representing the noun *middle* or *midst.* [< AS. *mid*, cp. L. *medius*, middle.]—**mid-air,** *n.* The middle or midst of the air.—**mid'-brain",** *n.* The mesencephalon.—**mid'day". I.** *a.* Pertaining to the middle of the day. **II.** *n.* Noon.—**mid'gut",** *n.* The primitive intestinal cavity, formed by the closure of the body-walls of the embryo.—**mid-heaven,** *n.* **1.** The middle of heaven or of the heavens. **2.** *Astron.* The meridian of a place.—**mid-hour,** *n.* **1.** Midday. **2.** An hour between two others.—**mid-iron,** *n. Golf.* An iron club with which may be played a longer, less lofted stroke than with the iron.—**mid'most,** *a.* Same as MIDDLEMOST.—**mid-noon,** *n.* The middle of the day; noon.—**mid'rib",** *n. Bot.* The primary vein, or rib, of a leaf, usually running from apex to base.—**mid'ribbed",** *a.*—**mid'stream",** *n.* The middle of the stream.—**mid-week. I.** *a.* In the middle of the week. **II.** *n.* The middle of the week; specif. [M-], in the Society of Friends, Wednesday.

mid, *prep.* **1.** [Poet.] Amid; among. **2†.** With.

mid., *abbr.* Middle, midshipman.

Mi'das, 1 mai'das; 2 mi'das, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth* A king of Phrygia who obtained from Dionysos the power of turning whatever he touched into gold, but as this even transmuted his food, he prayed for relief and obtained it by bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands thereafter ran with gold. Called upon to decide a musical contest between Pan and Apollo, he decided in favor of Pan; therefore Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass. These he hid with a Phrygian cap. **2.** A fabulously rich man.

mid'den, 1 mid'n; 2 mid'n, *n.* **1.** Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A dunghill, or heap of refuse [Dan. *mödding*, *möddynge*, < *mög*, muck, + *dynge*, heap.]



The Microscope.
1. Compound microscope: *a*, arm; *b*, base; *c*, ordinary adjusting screw; *d*, diaphragm; *dt*, draw-tube for focusing; *e*, eyepiece; *f*, fine-adjustment screw; *m*, mirror; *o*, object-glass; *p*, pillar; *s*, stage; *ss*, substage; *t*, tube. 2. Diagram of the tubes of a binocular microscope: *a*, additional tube; *d*, *d*, draw-tubes; *l*, *l*, lenses; *p*, small prism; *t*, ordinary tube.

mid'dle, } 1 mid'l; 2 mĭd'l. **I.** *a.* **1.** Occupying a position
mid'lE, } equally distant from the extremes; mean. **2.** Occupying any intermediate position. **3.** *Gram.* (1) See MIDDLE VOICE, under VOICE. (2) Between rough or aspirated and smooth or unaspirated; as, a *middle* mute. See MEDIAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part or point equally distant from the extremities. **2.** Something that is intermediate. **3.** *Gram.* The middle voice; see under VOICE. [< AS. *middel*, middle, < *mid*, mid.] Syn.: see CENTER.—**mid'dle-aged",** *a.* Being between youth and old age; from about 35 to 50 or 55 years old.—**M. Ages,** the period in European history from the downfall of Rome, A. D. 476, to about A. D. 1500. See also DARK AGES, under DARK.—**m.-class,** *a.* Pertaining to the middle class.—**m. class,** the class that occupies an intermediate position socially.—**m.-ear,** *n.* **1.** The tympanum. **2.** Applied occasionally to the tympanum, the mastoid cells, and the Eustachian tube.—**M. English,** see under ENGLISH.—**M. High German,** see under GERMAN.—**M. Kingdom,** the former Chinese empire. At the present time it is sometimes used to designate the 18 central states of China.—**m. or mean latitude,** the latitude midway between two places on the same hemisphere.—**mid'dle-man,** *n.* One who acts as an agent; one who buys in bulk from producers and resells.—**mid'dle-most",** *a.* **1.** Situated exactly in the middle. **2.** Being the middle or midst of. **3.** Hence, very intimate.—**m.-piece** (*Zool.*), the part lying between the nucleus and the flagellum of a spermatozoon.—**m.-point,** *n.* **1.** A middle point or part. **2.** *Her.* The middle field in a shield.—**mid'dle-weight",** *n. Sport.* A boxer or wrestler of the class between lightweight and heavyweight, or from 140 to 160 pounds: in the case of a boxer usually 154 pounds.

Mid'dle Con'go. A division of French Equatorial Africa; capital, Brazzaville. **Middle Congo Colony‡.**

Mid'dles-brough, 1 mid'lz-bru; 2 mĭd'lz-brŭ, *n.* A river port and county borough in Yorkshire, England; pop. 131,100.

Mid'dle-sex, 1 mid'l-seks; 2 mĭd'l-sĕks, *n.* A county in southeastern England; 232 sq. m.; pop. 1,253,160; a part was taken in 1888 in the formation of London county; it has no county-town.

Mid'dle-ton, 1 mid'l-tən; 2 mĭd'l-tŏn, **1. Arthur** (1742–1787), an American patriot; signed the Declaration of Independence. **2. Thomas** (1570?–1627), an English dramatist; *The Spanish Gipsy.*

Mid'dle-town, 1 mid'l-taun; 2 mĭd'l-town, *n.* **1.** A city in central Connecticut; seat of **Wesleyan University;** pop. 13,640. **2.** A city in S. E. New York; pop. 18,420. **3.** A city in S. W. Ohio; pop. 23,600.

mid'dling, } 1 mid'liŋ; 2 mĭd'ling. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of middle rank,
mid'lingˢ, } condition, size, or quality. **2.** In tolerable but not good health; in fair health. **3†.** Constituting an intermediate; a mean. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The coarser part of ground wheat, as distinguished from flour and bran: formerly used only for feed, but now manufactured into the best brand of flour, since it contains most gluten. **2.** [U. S.] A quality of cotton.—**mid'dling-ly,** *adv.* Tolerably. **mid'dling‡** [Colloq.].

mid'dy, 1 mid'ɪ; 2 mĭd'y, *n.* [Colloq.] A midshipman.—**middy blouse,** *n.* A woman's or child's blouse loosely made, having a wide collar similar to that of a sailor. [the abode of men.

Mid'gard", 1 mid'gārd"; 2 mĭd'gärd", *n. Norse Myth.* The earth,

midge, 1 mij; 2 mĭdj, *n.* **1.** A gnat or small fly; especially, a small long-legged insect (of the *Chironomidæ* family) that does not bite and has aquatic larvæ. **2.** A dwarf. [< AS. *mycge.*]—**midg'et,** *n.* A very small dwarf.

mi"di', 1 mi'di'; 2 mĭ'dĭ'. *n.* [M-] **1.** Noon; midday. **2.** [M-] The south of France.—**mi"di"nette',** *n.* [F.] A young working girl who takes her mid-day meal outside of the workshop or factory where she works.

Mid'i-an, 1 mid'ɪ-ən; 2 mĭd'ĭ-ăn, *n. Bib.* A nomadic tribe of N. W. Arabia. *Ex.* ii, 15.—**Mid'i-an-ite,** *n.*—**Mid'i-an-it"ish,** *a.*

mid'land, 1 mid'lənd; 2 mĭd'land. **I.** *a.* **1.** In the interior country. **2.** Surrounded by the land; mediterranean. **II.** *n.* The interior of a country especially of England, where it is used in the plural.

Mid-lo'thi-an, 1 mid-lō'thɪ-ən; 2 mĭd-lō'thĭ-ăn, *n.* Edinburghshire, Scotland.

mid'most, 1 mid'mōst; 2 mĭd'mōst. **I.** *a.* Same as MIDDLEMOST. **II.** *n.* The midmost part of anything.

mid'night", 1 mid'nait"; 2 mĭd'nīt". **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, occurring in, or like the middle of the night; dark. **II.** *n.* The hour of 12 o'clock at night.—**midnight sun,** the sun visible at midnight, due to the fact that the latitude of the place is greater than the polar distance of the sun, or above 66 degrees.

Mid'rash, 1 mid'rash; 2 mĭd'răsh, *n.* [MID-RASH'IM, 1 mid-rash'im; 2 mĭd-răsh'ĭm, *pl.*] [Heb.] Jewish exegetical treatises on the Old Testament, dating from the 4th to the 12th century; specifically, the Haggadah.

mid'riff, 1 mid'rif; 2 mĭd'rĭf, *n. Anat.* The diaphragm. [< AS. *midrif*, < *mid* (see MID) + *hrif*, belly.] **mid'rift.**

mid'ship", 1 mid'ship"; 2 mĭd'shĭp", *a.* At or pertaining to the middle of a vessel's hull.—**mid'ships",** **I.** *n. pl.* The midship timbers. **II.** *adv. Naut.* Amidships.

mid'ship"man, 1 mid'ship"mən; 2 mĭd'shĭp"măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A student at the Naval Academy at Annapolis or at sea prior to becoming an ensign. **2.** One who holds the intermediate rank between a naval cadet and the lowest commissioned officer in the British navy.

midst, 1 midst; 2 mĭdst, *n.* The central part; middle: often with the implication of being surrounded or hard pressed, as by enemies or troubles; as, in the *midst* of duties or dangers. [From the phrase *in the midst*, where *midst* is an extension of ME. *middes*, adv. gen. of *midde*, < AS. *mid*, middle.]

Syn.: see CENTER. Compare synonyms for AMID.—**in our, your,** or **their midst,** in the midst of us, you, or them. Locutions antedating Chaucer that are now established idioms.

midst, *adv.* In the middle.

midst, *prep.* Amidst.

mid'sum"mer, *n.* The middle of summer; in common usage, the time of the summer solstice, about June 21.

mid'way". **I.** *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. **II.** *n.* **1.** The middle or the middle course. **2.** [U. S.] The space, at a fair or exposition, assigned for the display of curiosities, etc. **III.** *adv.* Half-way.

mid'wife", *n.* [MID'WIVES", *pl.*] A woman who assists at childbirth. [< AS. *mid*, with, + *wif*, wife.]—**mid'wife"ry,** *n.* Obstetrics.

mid'win"ter, *n.* The middle of winter; in popular usage, the winter solstice, about Dec. 21.

mien, 1 mĭn; 2 mēn, *n.* The external appearance or manner of a person; carriage; bearing. [< F. *mine*, < It. *mina*, < *menare*, conduct.] Syn.: see AIR², *n.*; MANNER.

miff, 1 mif; 2 mĭf. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt.* To cause to be slightly vexed or displeased. **II.** *n.* A huff.—**mif'fy,** *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Supersensitive; easily offended. **2.** Delicate: said of plants.—**mif'fi-ness,** *n.*

might, 1 mait; 2 mīt, *imp.* of MAY, *v.*

might, *n.* **1.** Ability to do anything requiring force or power; strength. **2.** The possession of great resources; intensity of will; ability; strength. [< AS. *miht*, < *magan*, have power.] Syn.: see POWER.—**with might and main,** with utmost endeavor; with one's whole strength.—**might'y.** **I.** *a.* [MIGHT'I-ER; MIGHT'I-EST.] **1.** Possessed of might; powerful; strong. **2.** Of unusual bulk, consequence, etc. **3.** Momentous; wonderful; as, a *mighty* host. Syn.: see POWERFUL. **II.** *adv.* [Colloq.] To a great degree; very much. [< AS. *mihtig*, < *miht*, might.]—**might'i-ly,** *adv.* **1.** With might; with great force, energy or earnestness. **2.** [Colloq.] To a great degree; very much: greatly; as, I wanted to go *mightily.*—**might'i-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being mighty or powerful; great extent or degree; also, high dignity. **2.** [M-] An old title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses* the States-General of the Netherlands.

mi"gnon', 1 min'yən *or* (*F.*) mi"nyon'; 2 min'yon *or* (*F.*) mĭ"nyon', *a.* [F.] Delicately small.

mi"gnon-ette', 1 min'yən-et'; 2 mĭn'yon-ĕt', *n.* A North-African annual plant (*Reseda odorata*) with wedge-shaped leaves, greenish fragrant flowers with fringed petals, bladdery seed-vessels open at the top. [F.]

mi-graine', 1 mi-grēn'; 2 mī-grān', *n.* [F.] Same as MEGRIM.

mi'grant, 1 mai'grənt; 2 mī'grant. **I.** *a.* Migratory. **II.** *n.* A migratory bird or other animal or person.

mi'grate, 1 mai'grēt; 2 mī'grāt, *vi.* [MI'GRAT-ED[d]; MI'GRAT-ING.] To remove from one country, region, etc., to another; specif., of animals, to come and go at regular periods; as, birds *migrate* northward in spring and southward in fall. [< L. *migratus*, pp. of *migro*, remove.] Syn.: see EMIGRATE.—**mi-gra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of migrating. **2.** The totality of persons or things migrating, or the time occupied in migrating. **3.** *Chem.* The removal or shifting of one or more atoms from one position in the molecule to another. **4.** The drift or movement of ions, under the influence of electromotive force, toward one or the other electrode.—**mi'gra-tor,** *n.* **mi-gra'tion-ist‡.**—**mi'gra-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to migration. **2.** Given to migrating. **3.** Roving. [JAP., "exalted gate."]

mi-ka'do, 1 mi-kā'do; 2 mi-kä'do, *n.* The sovereign of Japan.

Mike, *n.* A diminutive of MICHAEL.

mik'ron. Same as MICRON.

mil, 1 mil; 2 mĭl, *n. Elec.* A unit of length in measuring the diameter of wire; $^1/_{1000}$ inch. [< L. *mille*, thousand.]

mil., milit., *abbr.* Military, militia.

mi-la'di, 1 mi-lā'dī; 2 mī-lä'dĭ, *n.* My lady. [It.] **mi-la'dy‡.**

mil'age. Same as MILEAGE.

Mil'an, 1 mil'ən; 2 mĭl'ăn, *n.* **1.** A province in Lombardy, Italy; 1,221 sq. m.; pop. 1,905,430. **2.** Its capital; pop. 718,800.

Mil"an-ese', 1 mil"ən-īs' *or* -īz'; 2 mĭl"ăn-ēs' *or* -ēz'. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Milan, in Italy. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; the people of Milan.

milch, 1 milch; 2 mĭlch, *a.* Giving milk, as a cow. [< AS. *meolce*, < *meolc*, milk.]

mild, 1 maild; 2 mīld, *a.* **1.** Moderate in action or disposition. **2.** Expressing kindness; calm. **3.** Moderate in effect or degree. **4.** Not of strong flavor. **5.** Designating strong and tough but malleable steel containing only a small percentage of carbon. [< AS. *milde*, mild.] Syn.: see BLAND; CHARITABLE; PACIFIC.—**mild'ly,** *adv.*—**mild'ness,** *n.* [become mild.

mild'en, 1 maild'n; 2 mīld'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make mild. **II.** *i.* To

mil'dew, 1 mil'diū; 2 mĭl'dū. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To taint, or become tainted, with mildew. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Any one of a family (*Erysiphaceæ*) of ascomycetous parasitic fungi that attack a great variety of plants, as hops, cherries, roses, etc. (2) A fungous disease of plants, particularly one caused by a fungus that makes a superficial downy coating on the diseased part of the host-plant. **2.** Vaguely, any mold on walls, clothing, etc. [< AS. *meledēaw.*]—**mil'dew-y,** *a.*

Mil'dred, 1 mil'dred; 2 mĭl'drĕd, *n.* A feminine personal name. [AS., mild counselor.]

mile, 1 mail; 2 mīl, *n.* **1.** A measure of distance and of surface in the United States, Great Britain, and Ireland, and in all British possessions: remotely derived from the Roman mile, which was about 1,620 English yards. See MEASURE. **2.** A measure of surface: 640 acres. [< AS. *mīl*, < LL. *milta*, < L. *mille* (sc. *passuum*, of paces), thousand.]—**geographical** or **nautical mile,** one-sixtieth of a degree of the earth's

equator, or 6,087 ft. That of the United States Coast Survey is 6,080.27 ft. (1,853.25 meters), that of the British Admiralty 6,080 ft., and that of France 1,851.9 meters (6,076.1 ft.).—**statute m.**, the legal mile of the United States, Great Britain, etc., 5,280 feet. The Scottish mile was 1,984 yards; the Irish 2,240; the old Prussian 8,237.—**mile'post", m.**=stone, *n.* A post or stone set up to indicate distance from a given point.

mile'age, 1 mail'ĭj; 2 mil'ag, *n.* **1.** The entire length or amount of anything that is or may be measured in miles, especially when stated in miles; aggregate number of miles of track, wire, etc., traversed, made, or used. **2.** Compensation reckoned at so much per mile, allowed in lieu of expenses of travel. **3.** The rate per mile paid by one traveling in a car, or using a car for any purpose.—**mileage ticket,** a ticket entitling the holder to transportation for a specific number of miles.

Miles, 1 mailz; 2 milz, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Nelson Appleton** (1839–), an American soldier in the Civil War; subdued Indian insurrection in 1886; commanded the United States army during the Spanish-American War (1898); appointed lieutenant-general (1900).

Mi-le'sian[1], 1 mi-lī'shan *or* -zhan; 2 mi-lē'shan *or* -zhan. **I.** *a.* Pertо Miletus. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Miletus.

Mi-le'sian[2]. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the latest of the Irish races or to Ireland. **II.** *n.* A member of the Milesian race fabled to have come from Spain to Ireland. [< *Milestius*, legendary king of Spain.] [the seaport of Ephesus.

Mi-le'tus, 1 mi-lī'tus; 2 mi-lē'tŭs, *n.* A ruined city in Ionia; once

mil'foil, 1 mil'foil; 2 mil'fôil, *n.* A common perennial asteraceous herb (*Achillea millefolium*); yarrow.

Mil'ford, 1 mil'fərd; 2 mil'ford, *n.* **1.** A town in S. W. Connecticut, pop. 10,200. **2.** A town in central Massachusetts; pop. 13,470. [pop. 7,770.

Milford Ha'ven. A borough and seaport in S. Wales, England;

mil"i-a'ri-a, 1 mil"ĭ-ē'ri-ə; 2 mil"i-ê'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* An acute inflammatory disease of the sweat-glands marked by an eruption consisting of vesicles and papulæ of the size of a pin-point or larger; miliary fever; the millet-seed rash. [L., f. s. of *miliarius*, see MILIARY.]

mil'i-a-ry, 1 mil'ĭ-ē-rĭ; 2 mil'i-ê-ry, *a.* **1.** Like millet-seeds. **2.** Accompanied by a rash having pimples the size of a millet-seed. [< L. *miliarius*, < *milium*, millet.]

Mil'i-cent, 1 mil'ĭ-sent; 2 mil'i-cĕnt, *n.* A feminine personal name. Sp. **Me"li-sen'da,** 1 mē"lĭ-sen'dä, 2 me"li-sên'dä. [Teut., strength.] **Mel'i-cent‡; Mil'li-cent‡.**

mi"lieu', 1 mē'lyö'; 2 mē'lyû', *n.* Literally, center; middle; hence, surroundings; environment. [F.]

mil'i-tant, 1 mil'ĭ-tənt; 2 mil'i-tant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to conflict with opposing powers or influences. **2.** Of a war-like or combative tendency. **II.** *n.* **1.** A combative person; a soldier. **2.** [Gt. Brit. & Ir.] An advocate of woman suffrage who favored or practised violent or destructive measures to obtain it. [< L. *militan(t-)s*, ppr., < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**mil'i-tan-cy,** *n.*

mil'i-ta-ry, 1 mil'ĭ-tĕ-rĭ; 2 mil'i-tâ-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to soldiers or warfare; martial; warlike. **2.** Done or carried on by force of arms. SYN.: see WARLIKE.

II. *n.* A body of soldiers; soldiery in general. [< L. *militaris*, < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.] SYN.: see ARMY.—**military mast,** a strong mast-like structure on a war-ship, designed to carry a turret, observation-tower, etc.—**military orders,** orders of medieval soldier-monks.—**mil'i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a military sense. **2.** In a military way.—**mil'i-ta-rism,** *n.* **1.** A system emphasizing the military spirit and the need of constant preparation for war. **2.** A desire to foster the maintenance of a powerful military position.—**mil'i-ta-rist,** *n.* **1.** One who believes in or advocates militarism. **2.** One devoted to military life or affairs.—**mil"i-ta-ris'tic,** *a.*—**mil'i-tar-ize,** *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] To imbue with militarism; instruct as a soldier; convert to a military system.—**mil"i-ta-ri-za'tion,** *n.*

mil'i-tate, 1 mil'ĭ-tēt; 2 mil'i-tât, *vi.* [-TAT"ED[4]; -TAT"ING.] **1.** To have influence (against). **2.** To contend. [< L. *militatus*, pp., < *miles*, soldier.]

mi-il'tia, 1 mĭ-lĭsh'ə; 2 mi-lĭsh'a, *n.* Those citizens, collectively, who are enrolled and drilled in military organizations other than the regular military forces.

In Great Britain the militia was a constitutional force which existed continuously in various forms as the train-bands of the Stuart period, until the passage of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907, by which it was abolished as such, and the militia battalions were converted into reserve battalions of the existing line regiments. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time but its rank and file are obtained by voluntary enlistment. See TERRITORIAL, *n.* By the Act of the United States Congress of June 3, 1916, the National Guard of the States, State Guard, or State Militia, was made eligible for active service. Constructively, now all able-bodied male citizens more than 18 years and not more than 45 years of age are subject to military service and are therefore considered available as militia. [< L.[F] *militia*, < *miles* (*milit-*), soldier.]—**mi-li'tia-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of the militia.

mil'i-um, 1 mil'ĭ-um; 2 mil'i-ûm, *n.* **1.** [M-] *Bot.* A genus of meadow-grass. **2.** *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by small yellowish globules. [L., *millet.*]

milk, 1 milk; 2 milk. **I.**[1] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** (1) To draw milk from. (2) To draw (milk) from the udder. **2.** [Colloq. or Slang.] To drain or exhaust; hence, to abstract or take from. **3.** [Colloq.] *Finance.* To plunder by the manipulation of stocks for the profit of the manipulators; as, to *milk* the market. **4.** To drain away; draw out or from. **5.** To yield milk.

II. *n.* **1.** The opaque, whitish liquid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young. **2.** The sap of certain plants. **3.** One of various emulsions. [< AS. *meolc*, milk.]—**milk'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which milks; specif., a mechanical device for milking cows. **2.** A domestic animal, especially a cow, that is milked or gives milk.—**milk'ing,** *n.*—**milk'-fe"ver,** *n.* **1.** A fever attending the secretion of milk about the third day after delivery in childbirth. **2.** *Vet.* A similar disease of milch cows.—**m.-leg,** *n.* **1.** The white swelling of parturient women. **2.** A chronic swelling of a horse's leg: from inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.—**milk'-liv"ered,** *a.* Cowardly; timorous.—**milk'maid",** *n.* A dairymaid.—**milk'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who delivers milk from door to door. **2.** A man who milks cows.—**m.-sickness,** *n.* A kind of malignant fever affecting both man and beast.—**milk'sop",** *n.* An effeminate man.—**m.-sugar,** *n.* The sugar contained in milk; lactose. **sugar of milk‡.**—**m.-tooth,** *n.* A tooth of the deciduous or first dentition.—**m.-vetch,** *n.* Any of a genus (*Astragalus*) of various plants: so called in the Old World from the supposed increase in the secretion of milk by goats feeding upon them.—**milk'weed",** *n.* **1.** One of a genus (*Asclepias*) of several plants having a milky juice. **2.** Any of several plants of entirely different families having a milky juice.—**milk'wort,** *n.* Any of a genus (*Polygala*) of plants: so called long ago from the fancied property of increasing the secretion of milk in animals.—**milk'y,** *a.* [MILK'I-ER; MILK'I-EST.] **1.** Containing or like milk. **2.** Yielding milk. **3.** Very mild; spiritless. **4.** Containing young or spawn. **milch'y‡.**—**Milky Way** (*Astron.*), a luminous band encircling the heavens, composed of distant stars and nebulæ invisible separately to the naked eye.—**milk'i-ness,** *n.*

mill, 1 mil; 2 mil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grind in a mill. **2.** To

mill[2], ∫ subject to any process like that performed by a mill. **3.** To bring up and indent or flute the edge of (a coin), to protect the face from wear and to guard against clipping. **4.** [Slang.] To strike with the fists. **5.** To froth (chocolate) as by churning. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dive and swim under water: said of whales. **2.** [U. S.] To move slowly in a circle: said of cattle. **3.** [Slang.] To fight or box.

mill[1], *n.* **1.** A machine by means of which grain is ground for food. **2.** Any one of various kinds of machines that transform raw material by other processes than grinding into some other form; as, a *saw-mill;* planing-*mill.* **3.** A machine that acts by rotary motion, as a lapidaries' wheel. **4.** A machine for reducing to small or smaller proportions hard substances of any kind: generally compounded with the word denoting the thing to be ground; as, quartz-*mill.* **5.** A building fitted up with the machinery requisite for a factory; as, a cotton-*mill;* woolen-*mill.* **6.** *Bank-note & Calico Print.* A hardened steel roller, bearing a design in relief, by which a printing-plate or a die may be made by pressure. **7.** A milling-cutter. **8.** [Slang.] A pugilistic combat; set-to. **9.** A raised or ridged edge or surface made by milling. **10.** A machine for crushing or grinding vegetable substances in order to express the juice. [< LL.[AS] *molina*, < L. *molo*, grind.]—**mill'-cake",** *n.* **1.** The by-product left after the oil has been extracted from linseed. **2.** The cake formed by mixing and pressing together the materials of gun powder previous to granulation.—**m.-dam,** *n.* **1.** A barrier thrown across a watercourse to raise its level sufficiently to turn a mill-wheel. **2.** The pond formed by such a barrier.—**m.-pond,** *n.* A raised body of water dammed up to run a mill. **m.-pool‡.**—**m.-race,** *n.* The sluiceway through which the water runs to a mill-wheel. **m.-run‡.**—**mill'stone",** *n.* **1.** One of a pair of thick heavy stone disks for grinding something, as grain. **2.** Figuratively, that which pulverizes or bears down. **3.** A heavy weight.—**mill'-wheel,** *n.* The water-wheel that drives a mill.—**mill'wright",** *n.* One who plans, builds, or fits out mills.

mill[2], ∫ *n.* A thousandth part; in the United States, the

mill[3], ∫ thousandth part of a dollar, or the tenth part of a cent. [< L. *mille*, thousand.]

Mill[2], *n.* **1. James** (1773–1836), an English historian; political economist; *Elements of Political Economy*, etc. **2. John Stuart** (1806–1873), an English philosopher; political economist; son of the preceding; *Political Economy*, etc.

Mil'lais, 1 mil'ā; 2 mil'a. **Sir John Everett** (1829–1896). An English painter; *The Northwest Passage.*

mill'board", 1 mil'bōrd"; 2 mil'bôrd", *n.* Heavy pasteboard used for the covers of books.

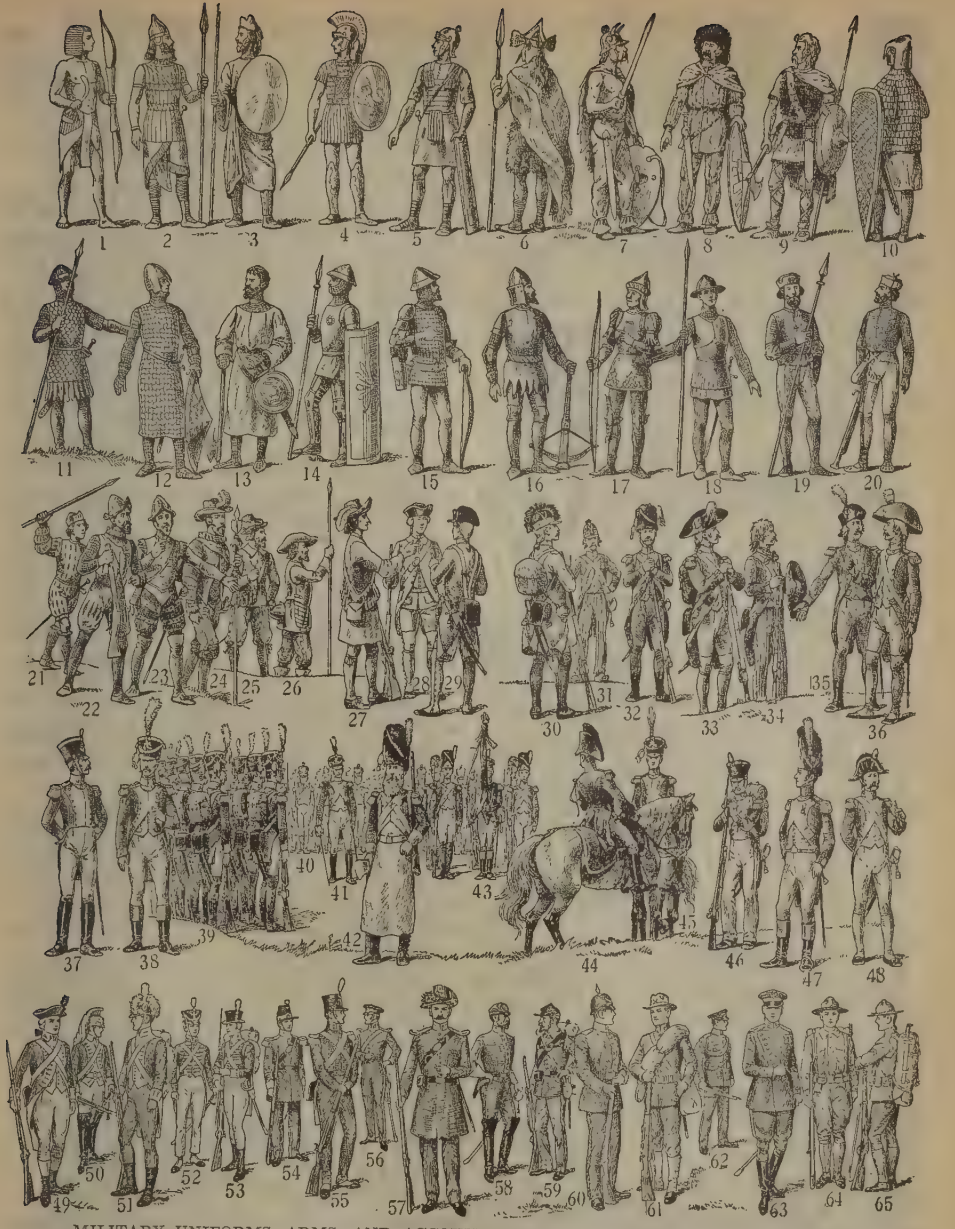
mil"le-fi-o'ri, 1 mil"ĭ-fĭ-ō'rĭ; 2 mil"e-fi-ô'ri, *n. pl.* [It.] *Art.* An old Venetian mosaic glass: literally, a thousand flowers. **millefiore glass‡; millefiori glass‡.**—**mil"lefi-o'ri,** *a.*

mil'le-na-ry, 1 mil'ĭ-nē-rĭ; 2 mil'e-nê-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a thousand; millenarian; millennial. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The space of a thousand years; the Millennium. **2.** A millenarian. [< LL. *millenarius*, < *milleni*, a thousand each, < L. *mille*, thousand.] **mil'len-na-ry‡.**—**mil"le-na'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a thousand; specif., relating to the Millennium. **II.** *n.* One who believes in a millennium.—**mil"le-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

mil-len'ni-um, 1 mĭ-len'ĭ-um; 2 mi-lĕn'i-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A period of a thousand years. **2.** [M-] The thousand years of the kingdom of Christ on earth, based on *Rev.* xx, 1–5. **3.** Hence, by extension, any period of happiness, beneficial government or the like. [< L. *mille*, thousand, + *annus*, year.] —**mil-len'ni-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the millennium or any period of a thousand years. **-ist,** *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

mil'le-ped, 1 mil'ĭ-ped; 2 mil'e-pĕd, *n.* **1.** A myriapod with numerous segments. See MYRIAPOD. **2.** A small crustacean, as a wood-louse. [< L. *mille*, thousand, + *pes*, foot.] **mil'le-pede‡.**

mil'le-pore, 1 mil'ĭ-pōr; 2 mil'e-pôr, *n.* A coral-like animal, with numerous cavities in the enclosing structure. [< L. *mille*, thousand, + *porus*, pore.] **mil-lep'o-ra‡.**



MILITARY UNIFORMS, ARMS, AND ACCOUTERMENTS FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

Figures 1 to 29 show the evolution of infantry troops to the year 1793. 1. Egyptian. 2. Assyrian. 3. Persian. 4. Grecian. 5. Roman. 6, 7, 8. Gauls. 9. Merovingian (486–750). 10. Carlovingian Period: Frank (750–950). 11, 12. Capetian Period (950–1322). 13–19. House of Valois: 13 17. Hundred Years' War under Charles V, VI, and VII. (1339 1453). 18. Louis XI. (1461–1483). 19. Charles VIII. (1483–1498). 20. House of Valois-Orléans: Louis XII. (1498–1515). 21–24. House of Valois-Orléans-Angoulême: 21. Francis I. (1515–1547). 23. Charles IX. (1560–1574). 24. Henry III. (1574–1589). 25–29. House of Bourbon: 25. Henry IV. of Navarre (1589–1610). 26. Louis XIII. (1610–1643). 27. Louis XIV. (1643–1715). 28. Louis XV. (1715 1774). 29. Louis XVI. (1774 1793).

Figures 30 to 65 show the evolution of infantry and other troops from 1793 to 1921. *French Revolutionary Period* (1793–1803): 30. Light infantry. 31. Chasseur. 32. Carabineer. 33. Infantry of the line. 34. Volunteer. 35. Captain of light infantry. 36. Captain of infantry.

First Empire (1803–1815): 37. Captain of fusileers. 38. Captain of light infantry. 39. Light infantry. 40. Fusileers. 41. Captain of grenadiers. 42. Sapper. 43. Color-sergeant. 44. Staff-officer. 45. Colonel. 46. Grenadier, full marching equipment. 47. Captain of grenadier guards. 48. Grenadier, undress.

United States Army (1776–1920): *American Revolutionary Period.* 49, 50. Infantry and cavalry. 51. Infantry (1802–1810). 52, 53. Artillery and infantry (1810–1820, including the War of 1812). 54, 55, 56. Infantry and cavalry (Mexican War, 1846–1847). 57. Infantry (1858–1861). 58, 59. Cavalry and infantry (War of the Secession, 1861–1865). 60, 61. Infantry (Spanish-American War, 1898). 62, 63. Infantry and cavalry (1902–1916). 64, 65. Infantry (World War, 1917–18).

mill'er, 1 mil'ər; 2 mĭl'ər, *n.* **1.** One who keeps or tends a mill, particularly a grist-mill. **2.** A milling-machine. **3.** A pale moth, with floury wings. **moth'-mill"er‡.—mill'er's-thumb"**, *n.* A small fresh-water fish with broad flattened head.

Mil'ler, Hugh (1802–1856). A Scottish geologist; writer.

Mille"rand', 1 mil'rŏn'; 2 mĭl"rän', **Alexandre** (1859–). French Minister for War, 1914–15; President of France, 1920–24.

Mil'ler-ite', 1 mil'ər-ĭt; 2 mĭl'ər-ĭt, *n.* A follower of William Miller, an American, who announced in 1831 that Christ's second coming and the end of the world would be in 1843.—**Mil'ler-ism**, *n.* The belief of the Millerites.

mil'ler-ite², *n. Mineral.* A capillary metallic, brass-yellow, brittle nickel sulfid (NiS), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< W. H. *Miller*, English mineralogist (1801–1880).]

mil-les'i-mal, 1 mi-les'i-məl; 2 mĭ-lĕs'ĭ-mal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to thousandths. **II.** *n.* A thousandth. [< L. *millesimus*, < *mille*, thousand.]

mill'et, 1 mil'ət; 2 mĭl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A grass, or the seed of the same (*Panicum miliaceum*), cultivated in the United States for forage, but in the Old World from the earliest times, and still in some parts of Europe, as a cereal. **2.** One of other grasses, or their seed, designated by a qualifying word. [F.]

Ripe Millet.
a, a single spikelet.

Mil"let', 1 mĭl"lē'; 2 mĭl"lĕ', **Jean François** (1814–1875). A French painter of peasant life; *The Angelus.*

mil'li-, 1 mil'ĭ-; 2 mĭl'ĭ-. From Latin *mille*, one thousand; a combining form signifying usually a thousandth part, or sometimes a thousand.—**mil"li-am-pere'**, *n. Elec.* One-thousandth of an ampere.—**mil'liard**, *n.* **1.** A thousand millions. **2.** Hence, elliptically, 1,000,000,000 francs. [F.]—**mil'li-are**, *n.* One-thousandth of an are.—**mil'li-a-ry.** I. *a.* Pertaining to a Roman mile. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A Roman mile-stone, set up at intervals of 1,000 paces.—**mil"lier'** 1 mil"yĕ'; 2 mĭl"yĕ'. *n.* A metric ton, 1,000 kilograms. [F.]—**mil'li-far"ad**, *n.* The thousandth part of a farad.—**mil'li-gram**, *n.* A mass (weight) of one-thousandth of a gram. **mil'li-grammē‡.—mil'li-iam"bert**, *n.* In photometry, a practical unit of brilliancy equivalent to one-thousandth of the C. G. S. unit.—**mil'li-li"ter**, *n.* The thousandth part of a liter. **mil'li-li"tre‡.—mil'li-me"ter**, *n.* A lineal measure of one-thousandth of a meter. **mil'li-me"tre‡.** See METRIC SYSTEM.—**mil'li-mi"cron**, *n.* A thousandth of a micron; a unit for measuring waves of light.

mil"line', 1 mil"lain'; 2 mĭl"lĭn', *n.* The cost-rate "for placing an advertisement of one agate line before a million readers. The milline contents of an advertisement are obtained by multiplying the number of agate lines that it contains by the number of copies circulated and dividing by a million. Derived from the Latin *miles*, a soldier, and *lineare*, to reduce to a straight line." BENJ. H. JEFFERSON. Letter to Standard Dict., Sept. 27, 1921.

mil'li-ner, 1 mil'i-nər; 2 mĭl'ĭ-nər, *n.* **1.** A person employed in making, trimming, or selling bonnets, women's hats, etc. **2‡.** A dealer in small wares; a haberdasher. [Prob. < *Milan*, in Italy.]—**mil'li-ner-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** The articles made or sold by milliners. **2.** The occupation or establishment of a milliner.

mill'ing, *n.* **1.** The operating of a mill or mills, or the making of flour or meal from grain. **2.** A milled surface, as of a coin, or the act or process of producing it.

mil'lion, 1 mil'yən; 2 mĭl'yon. **I.** *a.* Consisting of a thousand thousand; a cardinal number. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thousand thousand; 1,000,000: a cardinal number. **2.** Elliptically, a thousand thousand of the ordinary units of account, as dollars, francs, or pounds; as, he is worth a *million*. **3.** An indefinitely great number. [F., augmentative of *mille* (< L. *mille*), thousand.]—**the million**, the mass of people.—**mil"lion-aire'**, *n.* One whose possessions are valued at a million or more. **mil"lion-naire"‡.—mil'lionth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Being last in a series of a million: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a million equal parts; as, a *millionth* part. **II.** *n.* One part in a million equal parts; one divided by one million.—**mil'li-phot**, *n.* A practical unit of brilliancy equal to one-thousandth of a phot.

mil'li-ped, *n.* A milleped. **mil'li-pede‡.** [14,670.

Mill'ville, 1 mil'vil; 2 mĭl'vĭl, *n.* A city in S. W. New Jersey; pop.

Mil'man, 1 mil'mən; 2 mĭl'man, **Henry Hart** (1791–1868). An English ecclesiastic, historian, and poet.

Mil'ner, Alfred, Viscount (1854–). English statesman, Secretary of State for War, 1918, and for the Colonies, 1919.

Mi'lo, 1 mai'lo; 2 mī'lo, *n.* **1.** A renowned Greek athlete, about 520 B. C. **2.** An island in the Cyclades group; ancient **Melos.**—**Venus of Milo**, a famous statue found in the island in 1820.

mil'o-maize", 1 mil'o-mēz"; 2 mĭl'o-māz", *n.* A non-saccharin sorghum similar to millet. [< MILLET + MAIZE.]

mi-lor(d'), 1 mi-lōr'; 2 mĭ-lōr', *n.* An English nobleman or wealthy tourist on the Continent. [F., < Eng. MY LORD.]

mil'reis, 1 mil'rēs *or* -ris; 2 mĭl'rēs *or* -rēs, *n.* A thousand reis: a Portuguese and Brazilian unit of account, about equal to 4*s.* 5¼*d.* or $1.07½ in Portugal, or to 2*s.* 1½*d.* or 54⅝ cents in Brazil. See COIN. [Pg., < L. *mille*, thousand; see REI.]

milt, 1 milt; 2 mĭlt, *vt.* To impregnate (roe) with milt, as a male fish.—**milt'er**, *n.* **1.** A male fish. **2.** The milt of a fish.

milt¹, *n.* The spleen. [< AS. *milte*, spleen.]

milt², *n.* **1.** The sperm of a fish. **2.** The spermatic organs of a fish when filled with seminal fluid; the soft roe. [< Sw. *mjölke*, < *mjölk*, milk.] **melt‡.**

Mil-ti'a-des, 1 mil-tai'ə-dīz; 2 mĭl-tī'a-dēz, *n.* An Athenian general; defeated the Persians at Marathon, 490 B. C.

Mil'ton, 1 mil'tən; 2 mĭl'ton, **John** (1608–1674). An English poet; *Paradise Lost.*—**Mil-ton'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the poet Milton or his works or style; sublime; majestic. **Mil-to'ni-an‡.**

Mil-wau'kee, 1 mil-wô'kī; 2 mĭl-wą'kē, *n.* A city and port on Lake Michigan in S. E. Wisconsin; pop. 457,150.

Mil'yu-kov, 1 mil'yu-kof; 2 mĭl'yu-kof, **Paul Nikolaevich** (1866–). A Russian statesman, historian, and political leader; *Russia and its Crisis.*

mim, 1 mim; 2 mĭm, *a.* [Colloq. or Prov.] Demure; precise.

mime, 1 maim; 2 mīm, *v.* [MIMED; MIM'ING.] **I.** *t.* To mimic; imitate. **II.** *i.* To play the mime; act the buffoon.—**mim'er**, *n.* One who mimes; a mimic.

mime, *n.* **1.** A mimic play or farce; a dramatic representation, akin to comedy, travestying real persons or events: a favorite pastime among the Greeks and Romans. **2.** An actor in a mime; hence, a mimic; clown; buffoon. [F., < L. *mimus*, < Gr. *mimos*, actor, drama.]—**mi-met'ic**, *n.* **1.** Quick to mimic; imitative. **2.** Relating to mimicry. **3.** Same as MIMIC, *a.*, 2. **mi-met'i-cal‡.—mim'ic.** **I.** *vt.* [MIM'ICKED‡; MIM'ICK-ING.] **1.** To imitate, as for ridicule. **2.** To copy closely; **3.** To make an imitation of; appear like. **4.** *Biol.* To assume the form or color of, as for protection. Syn.: see IMITATE. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mimicry; consisting in imitation; mimetic; as, a *mimic* gesture. **2.** Copying the real; simulated; mock; as, a *mimic* court. **mim'i-cal‡.** **III.** *n.* **1.** One who is given to mimicry; a mimic actor; buffoon. **mim'ick-er‡.** **2.** A copy; imitation. **3†.** Acting as a mime or buffoon.—**mim'ic-ry**, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The act of imitating, especially for sport; also, a thing produced as a copy. **2.** *Zool.* An imitative resemblance in one animal to another or to some inanimate object. Syn.: see CARICATURE.

M. I. M. E., *abbr.* Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.

mim'e-o-graph, 1 mim'i-o-graf; 2 mĭm'e-o-ğrāf, *n.* An apparatus in which a thin fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written or typewritten matter. [< Gr. *mimeomai*, mimic, + -GRAPH.] **—mi-me'sis**, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A mimicking of the speech, characteristic dialect, carriage, or gestures of an individual or a people. **2.** *Biol.* Mimicry.

Mi'mir, 1 mi'mir; 2 mĭ'mĭr, *n. Norse Myth.* The giant who kept the **Mimis-brunnen** or well of wisdom, flowing from the root of the world-ash Ygdrasil, for a draft of which Odin bartered his eye. [Ice.] **Mi'mer‡.**

Mi-mo'sa, 1 mi-mō'sə; 2 mi-mō'sa, *n.* A large genus of tropical American herbs, shrubs, or trees of the bean family, with clusters of small flowers. [< L. *mimus;* see MIME, *n.*] **—mim"o-sa'ceous**, *a.* Designating a family (*Mimosaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees. See MIMOSA.

mim'o-type, 1 mim'o-taip; 2 mĭm'o-tīp, *n. Zool.* A form mimicking another found in a different country, and only distantly related. [< Gr. *mimos*, mimic, + -TYPE.]

min., *abbr.* Minim, minimum, mining, minor, minute.—**min., mineral.**, *abbr.* Mineralogy.

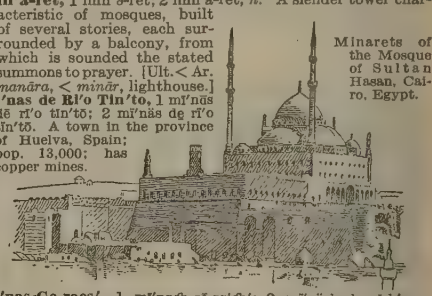
min', 1 min; 2 mĭn, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Mind.

mi'nai, 1 mai'nə; 2 mī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -ni; 2 -nē, or MI'NAS, *pl.*] An ancient weight or sum of money, of varying amount and value. [L.]

mi'nai, *n.* One of various Oriental starling-like birds, as of the genera *Acridotheres* and *Eulabes*. *Eulabes religiosa*, the common mina of India, is often tamed and taught to speak, and has the amusing and mischievous manners of the magpie. [< Hind. *mainā*.] **mi'nah‡; my'nai.**

mi-na'cious, 1 mi-nē'shus; 2 mi-nā'shŭs, *a.* Threatening; of a menacing character. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

min'a-ret, 1 min'ə-ret; 2 mĭn'a-rĕt, *n.* A slender tower characteristic of mosques, built of several stories, each surrounded by a balcony, from which is sounded the stated summons to prayer. [Ult.< Ar. *manāra*, < *minār*, lighthouse.]


Minarets of the Mosque of Sultan Hasan, Cairo, Egypt.

Mi'nas de Ri'o Tin'to, 1 mi'nəs dē ri'o tin'to; 2 mĭ'nas dę rĭ'o tĭn'tō. A town in the province of Huelva, Spain; pop. 13,000; has copper mines.

Mi'nas-Ge-raes', 1 mi'nəsh-yē-roish'; 2 mĭ'năsh-zhę-rish', *n.* A state in E. central Brazil, South America; 221,894 sq. m.; pop. 5,622,000; capital, Bello Horizonte; pop. 50,000.

min'a-to-ry, 1 min'ə-to-ri; 2 mĭn'a-to-ry, *a.* Threatening, as with destruction or punishment. [< L. *minatus*, pp. of *minor*, threaten.] **min"a-to'ri-al‡.—min"a-to'ri-al-ly, min'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

mince, 1 mins; 2 mĭnç, *v.* [MINCED‡; MINC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To chop into small bits, as meat. **2.** To utter with primness, as through affected preciseness or delicacy. **3.** To diminish the strength or force of; lessen. **II.** *i.* **1.** To show affectation in manner or gait; walk with very short steps or with affected preciseness. **2.** To be affectedly proper in speech. [< AS. *minsian*, make less.]—**minc'er**, *n.*—**minc'ing**, *pa.*—**minc'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mince, *n.* **1.** Same as MINCE-MEAT. **2.** An affectation.—

mince'-meat", *n.* **1.** Meat chopped very fine. **2.** A mixture of chopped meat, fruit, spices, etc., used in mince pie.—**m. pie,** a pie made of mince-meat.

mind[1], 1 maind; 2 mīnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten one's mind or thoughts upon; occupy oneself with; take heed to; pay attention to; regard as of importance; note; as, to *mind* the signs of the times. **2.** To regard with care or concern or as objectionable; care for; feel annoyance at; dislike; as, I do not *mind* the noise. **3.** To give heed to, as one's commands, with the purpose of obeying. **4.** To give or apply oneself diligently or closely to; pay strict attention to; as, he *minds* his business. **5.** To be cognizant or aware of; notice; perceive; as, I passed him without *minding* him. **6.** To have charge of; see after; tend; watch; as, he was set to *mind* the sheep. **7.** [Colloq.] To be on guard against; be wary concerning; as, *mind* that suspicious-looking man. 8‖. To cause to recall something; remind. **9.** [Colloq.] To call to mind; remember: sometimes used reflexively. **10.** To intend; purpose. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pay attention; take notice; care; watch. **2.** To be obedient. **3.** To have an inclination; purpose. **4.** To recollect: often used colloquially in the imperative for emphasis.—**mind'er,** *n.* One who looks after, watches, or attends to anything.

mind, *n.* **1.** An abstract, collective term for all forms of conscious intelligence, or for the subject of all conscious states; especially, the activity or faculty of knowing. **2.** Any mental state or activity. (1) Any state or act of the intellect; consciousness; contemplation; consideration; thought; opinion; conclusion; as, he changed his *mind.* (2) The state or act of reknowing; memory; recollection; as, to bear in *mind.* (3) Any state or act of the feelings; mood; inclination; desire; liking; disposition or mental tendency; as, a cheerful *mind;* a man of strange *mind.* (4) Any state or act of will; choice; decision; purpose; as, to make up one's *mind.* **3.** The power of cognition or thought. **4.** *Philos.* The spirit or intelligence pervading the universe: opposed to *matter.* **5.** The intellect or reason in its normal condition; sanity. **6.** A person regarded chiefly as a unity of mental powers: sometimes used collectively. **7.** *Chr. Sci.* The one God; the divine Principle, or God, of whom man is the full and perfect expression; Deity, which outlines but is not outlined. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 591. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *gemynd,* < *munan,* think.]

Syn.: brain, consciousness, disposition, instinct, intellect, intelligence, reason, sense, soul, spirit, thought, understanding. *Mind,* in a general sense, includes all the powers of sentient being apart from the physical factors in bodily faculties and activities; in a limited sense, *mind* is nearly synonymous with *intellect,* but includes *disposition,* or the tendency toward action, as appears in the phrase "to have a *mind* to work." The *intellect* is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is the Saxon word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the reasoning powers: the *understanding,* which Sir Wm. Hamilton has called "the faculty of relations and comparisons," is distinguished by many philosophers from *reason* in that "*reason* is the faculty of the higher cognitions or a priori truth." *Thought,* the act, process, or power of thinking, is often used to denote the thinking faculty, and especially the *reason.* The *instinct* of animals is now held by many philosophers to be of the same nature as the *intellect* of man, but inferior and limited; yet the apparent difference is very great. "An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction." PALEY *Natural Philosophy* ch. 18. In this sense we speak of human *instincts,* thus denoting tendencies independent of reasoning or instruction. As the seat of mental activity, *brain* (colloquially *brains*) is often used as a synonym for *mind, intellect, intelligence. Sense* may be an antonym of *intellect,* as when we speak of the *sense* of hearing; but *sense* is used also as denoting clear mental action, good judgment, acumen; as, he is a man of *sense,* or, he showed good *sense; sense,* even in its material signification, must be reckoned among the activities of *mind,* but dependent on bodily functions; the *mind,* not the eye, really sees; the *mind,* not the ear, really hears. *Consciousness* includes all that a sentient being perceives, knows, thinks, or feels, from whatever source arising and of whatever character, kind, or degree, whether with or without distinct thinking, feeling, or willing; we speak of the *consciousness* of the brute or of the sage. See GENIUS; SOUL; UNDERSTANDING.—Ant.: body, brawn, brute force, material substance, matter.

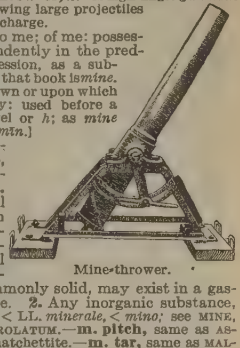
—mind'-blind"ness, *n.* Same as MENTAL BLINDNESS. See under MENTAL[1].—**m.-cure,** *n.* An alleged method of healing based upon the assumption that all bodily diseases are due to abnormal conditions of mind.—**m.-deafness,** *n.* Same as MENTAL DEAFNESS. See under MENTAL[1].—**m.-reader,** *n.* One who professes and practises mind-reading.—**m.-reading,** *n.* The alleged ascertaining of the thought or purpose of some other mind, independently of the ordinary channels of the senses.—**mind'ed,** *a.* **1.** Disposed. **2.** Having a (specified kind of) mind.—**mind'ful,** *a.* Keeping in mind; heeding; having knowledge (of). Syn.: see THOUGHTFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**mind'less,** *a.* **1.** Devoid of intelligence. **2.** Not giving heed or attention; careless.

Min"da-na'o, 1 min"da-nä'o; 2 min"dä-nä'o, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 36,292 sq. m.; pop. 499,600.

Min-do'ro, 1 min-dō'ro; 2 min-dō'ro, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 4,050 sq. m.; pop. 28,400.

mine, 1 main; 2 mīn, *v.* [MINED; MIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain by digging out of the earth; also, to make diggings into for ore or the like. **2.** To dig into for destructive purposes; undermine; figuratively, to ruin by slow or secret means. **3.** To make by digging in the earth. **4.** To lay a mine or mines under; as, to *mine* a harbor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dig a mine; lay a military mine; engage in mining. **2.** To burrow. **3.** To work stealthily or insidiously. [< F. *miner,* < LL. *mino,* open a mine, drive.]—**min'er,** *n.* One who mines in any sense.—**min'ing,** *n.* The business or work of a mine of any kind.

mine, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* (1) An excavation for digging out some useful product, as ore or coal. (2) Any deposit of such material suitable for excavation. **2.** *Mil.* A cavity for an explosive charge, as for blowing up a fort; also, a case containing such a charge floating on or near, or anchored beneath, the surface of the water, to destroy an enemy's vessel. **3.** Any productive source of supply. **4.** A burrow made by an insect.—**mine'-throw"er,** *n.* A high-angle gun with a smooth bore: used for throwing large projectiles containing a heavy bursting charge.


Mine-thrower.

mine. **I.** *pron.* Belonging to me; of me: possessive of *I:* (1) Used independently in the predicate or in an elliptical expression, as a substitute for *my* with a noun; as, that book is *mine.* (2) Absolutely, that which I own or upon which I have a claim. **II.** *a.* My: used before a noun beginning with a vowel or *h*; as *mine* enemy; *mine* host. [< AS. *min.*]

min'er-al, 1 min'ər-əl; 2 min'-er-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling minerals; inorganic. **2.** Impregnated with mineral constituents. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inorganic homogeneous substance of definite or approximately definite chemical composition, found in nature. Minerals, while commonly solid, may exist in a gaseous, liquid, or viscid state. **2.** Any inorganic substance, as a rock or a fossil. [OF., < LL. *minerale,* < *mina;* see MINE, *v.*]—**mineral jelly,** see PETROLATUM.—**m. pitch,** same as ASPHALT, *n.*, 1.—**m. tallow,** hatchettite.—**m. tar,** same as MALTHA.—**m. wax,** ozocerite.—**min'er-al-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change from a metal into a mineral. **2.** To infuse with mineral substances. **II.** *i.* To mineralogize. **min'er-al-ise‡.**—**min"er-al-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**min'er-al-iz"er,** *n.* **1.** An element that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulfur. **2.** *Petrol.* A volatile or other substance, as boron or water, that facilitates the recrystallization of rocks. **min'er-al-is"er‡.**—**min"er-al'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The science of minerals. **2.** A work on minerals.—**min"er-a-log'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mineralogy. **2.** Mineral. **min"er-a-log'ic‡.**—**min"er-al'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in mineralogy. **min'er-al-ist‡.**—**min"er-al'o-gize,** *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] To study and collect minerals.

mineral., *abbr.* Mineralogical; mineralogy.

Mi-ner'va, 1 mi-nūr'və; 2 mi-nēr'va, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of wisdom: identified with the Greek **Athena.**

Ming, 1 miŋ; 2 miŋ, *n.* In Chinese history, a dynasty founded in 1368 by Hung-Wu; it lasted until 1644.

min'gl(eᴱ), 1 miŋ'gl; 2 miŋ'gl, *vt.* & *vi.* [MIN'GL(E)Dᴱ; MIN'GLING.] **1.** To mix or unite together or with something else so as to form one body; blend; mix. **2.** To join in intimate association or relation; bring into contact. **3.** To be or become mixed, united, or closely joined; intermingle. [Freq. < AS. *mengan,* mix.] Syn.: see MIX.—**min'gler,** *n.* One who or that which mixes or mingles.

Mi'nho, 1 mi'nyo; 2 mi'nyo, *n.* A river of Spain and Portugal: 170 m. from Galicia province to the Atlantic. **Mi'ño†** [Sp.].

min'i-a-ture, 1 min'i-ə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 min'i-ə-chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *a.* Much smaller than reality. **II.** *n.* **1.** A painting of small dimensions and delicate workmanship, usually a portrait, or the art of executing such paintings on ivory, metal, or vellum, in water-colors or oils. **2.** A portrayal of anything on a small scale; hence, reduced dimensions or extent. **3†.** Lettering in red, as in manuscripts. Syn.: see PICTURE.

Min'i-é, 1 min'i-ā *or (colloq.)* min'i; 2 min'i-e *or (colloq.)* min'i, *n.* A Minié ball. [< *Minié* (1804–79), the inventor.] **Min'i-e‡.**—**Minié ball,** a conical rifle-ball with hollow base and a plug driven in by the explosion of the charge to expand the lead and fill the grooves of the rifling.

min'i-fy, 1 min'i-fai; 2 min'i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To make small; diminish. **2.** To lessen the worth or importance of; undervalue. [< L. *minor,* less, + -FY.]

min'i-kin, 1 min'i-kin; 2 min'i-kin. **I.** *a.* Of small size or delicate form: said endearingly or contemptuously. **II.** *n.* Something very minute or delicate, as the smallest size of pin. [< MD. *minneken,* dim. of *minne,* love.]—**min'i-kin‖,** *a.*

min'im, 1 min'im; 2 min'im, *n.* **1.** An apothecaries' fluid measure; roughly, one drop. See MEASURE, *n.* **2.** *Mus.* A half note. **3.** An extremely small creature; a pigmy. **4.** A down stroke in writing, as in the letter *n.* [< F. *minime,* < L. *minimus,* least.]

min'i-mum, 1 min'i-məm; 2 min'i-mŭm. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or showing the least possible amount or degree; being a minimum. **II.** *n.* [-MA, *pl.*] **1.** The least possible quantity, amount, or degree. **2.** *Math.* A value of a function that is less than any value corresponding to neighboring values of the variable. **3.** The lowest degree, variation, etc., as of temperature, recorded. [L., neut. s. of *minimus,* least.]—**min'i-mal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the minimum; smallest; least.—**min'i-mize,** *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ"ING.] To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree: bring to a

minimum.—**min'i-miz"er** or **-mis"er,** *n.*—**min"i-mi-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act of minimizing.

min'i-mus‖, 1 min'i-mus; 2 min'i-mus, *n.* **1.** A very small creature. **2.** *Anat.* The fifth finger or toe. [2. Favorite.

min'ion§, 1 min'yan; 2 min'yon, *a.* **1.** Dainty; delicate; fine.

min'ion, *n.* **1.** A servile favorite. **2.** *Print.* A size of type-body: about 7-point. See TYPE.

This line is set in minion.

3. A saucy girl or woman; minx. **4†.** One who is beloved; a paramour. [< F. *mignon,* darling.]

min'ish‖, 1 min'ish; 2 min'ish, *vt. & vi.* To diminish. [< OF. *menuiser,* < L. *minutia,* smallness.] **men'use†.**

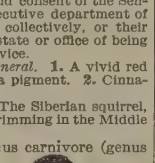
min'is-ter, 1 min'is-tər; 2 min'is-ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply as something needed. **2†.** To discharge; perform. **3†.** To administer. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give attendance or service; be a minister or attendant; as, to *minister* to one's whims. **2.** To perform a rite of worship. **3.** To contribute. SYN.: see SERVE.

min'is-ter, *n.* **1.** The chief of an executive department of a government. **2.** One commissioned to represent his government in diplomatic intercourse with another government at its capital. **3.** One who is authorized to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances of the Church; a clergyman. **4.** One who acts in subservience to the will of another; a servant; agent. **5.** One who promotes or dispenses. [< F. *ministre,* < L. *minister,* assistant.]—**min"is-te'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ministering or service. **2.** Of or pertaining to a minister of the gospel or the ministry; clerical. **3.** Relating to a member of, or the members collectively forming, an executive staff, as a cabinet. **4.** Subservient or subsidiary; mandatory, as opposed to judicial or discretionary; pertaining to an act or duty performed in accordance with legal authority rather than with regard to propriety, judgment, etc.; ministrant. **5.** Causative; instrumental. **-ly,** *adv.*—**min"is-te'ri-al-ist,** *n. Eng. Polit.* One who supports the ministry.—**min'is-trant.** **I.** *a.* Ministering. **II.** *n.* One who ministers.—**min"is-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of performing service as a minister. **2.** Any religious ceremonial.—**min'is-try,** *n.* [-TRIES², *pl.*] **1.** The entire body of officials having in charge the administration of the departments of a government. In the United States this official body is selected by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is styled the *Cabinet.* **2.** An executive department of government. **3.** Ministers of the gospel collectively, or their office. **4.** The act of ministering, or the state or office of being a minister, in any sense; administration; service.

min'i-um, 1 min'i-um; 2 mi-ni'-üm, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A vivid red opaque lead oxid (Pb_3O_4): used chiefly as a pigment. **2.** Cinnabar. [F., < L. *minium,* red lead.]

min'i-ver, 1 min'i-vər; 2 min'i-ver, *n.* **1.** The Siberian squirrel, or its fur. **2.** A mixture of furs used for trimming in the Middle Ages. [< OF. *menu ver,* little spotted.]

mink, 1 mink; 2 mĭnk, *n.* An amphibicus carnivore (genus *Putorius*), valued for its fur.—**American mink** (*Putorius vison*), a variety about 2 ft. long, commonly dark above and white underneath. [< Sw. *mänk,* mink.]


American Mink. 1/15

Minn., *abbr.* Minnesota (official).

Min"ne-ap'o-lis, 1 min"i-ap'o-lis; 2 min"e-ăp'o-lis, *n.* A manufacturing city of E. Minnesota; pop. 380,580; seat of University of Minnesota.

min'ne-sing"er, 1 min'i-sig"ər; 2 min'e-sing"er, *n.* A lyric poet of medieval Germany (1170–1250). Compare TROUBADOUR. [G., < *minne,* love, + *singer,* singer.] SYN.: see POET.

Min"ne-so'ta, 1 min"i-sō'tə; 2 min"e-sō'ta, *n.* A State in the N. central United States; 84,682 sq. m.; pop. 2,387,125; capital, St. Paul.

min'nie†, 1 min'i; 2 min'i, *n.* [Scot.] Mother: a child's word.

Min'nie§, *n.* A feminine personal name.

min'now, 1 min'o; 2 min'o, *n.* **1.** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus aphya*). **2.** One of various other small fishes; especially, in the United States, a fish of the carp family; also, loosely, the young of various fishes. [< AS. *myne,* minnow, < *min,* less.] **min'nie†.**

Mi-no'an, 1 mi-nō'an; 2 mi-nō'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Crete, its people, or its language. [< *Minos,* King of Crete.]

mi'nor, 1 mai'nər; 2 mī'nor. **I.** *a.* **1.** Less in number, quantity, or extent. **2.** Of secondary consideration. **3.** *Mus.* (1) In the minor key; solemn and plaintive. (2) Less by a semitone. **4.** *Logic.* Designating a minor term. **II.** *n.* **1.** One below the age when full civil and personal rights can be exercised. **2.** *Logic.* A minor term or minor premise. See SYLLOGISM. **3.** *Mus.* The minor key. **4.** Hence, a pathetic quality, as in literature or art. **5.** A branch of study in American universities requiring less time than a major specialty, but leading also to a post-graduate degree. **6.** [Eng.] In school use, a younger brother or the younger of two namesakes; junior. [< L. *minor,* less.]—**minor key** (*Mus.*), a key or mode characterized by the use of the minor third, producing a plaintive or mournful effect. See THIRD, *n.*—**m. term** (*Logic*), the subject of a conclusion in a syllogism. See SYLLOGISM.

Mi-nor'ca, 1 mi-nēr'kə; 2 mi-nōr'ca, *n.* **1.** An island of the Balearic group; Spanish possession; 335 sq. m.; pop. 42,000. **2.** One of a breed of domestic fowl.

Mi'nor-ite, 1 mai'nər-ūt; 2 mī'nor-īt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A Franciscan: so called from one of the names of the order, *Fraires Minores* (Lesser Brethren). **Mī'nor-ist‡.**

mi-nor'i-ty, 1 mi-nēr'i-ti; 2 mi-nŏr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The smaller in number of two parts or parties. **2.** The state of being a minor.

Mi'nos, 1 mai'nēs; 2 mī'nŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa: after death made a judge in Hades. According to Homer, Hesiod, and others, a grandson of the judge of Hades, the father of Ariadne, and the owner of the Minotaur. See MINOTAUR.

Mi'not, 1 mai'nət; 2 mī'nŏt, *n.* A city in N. W. North Dakota; pop. 10,480.

Min'o-taur, 1 min'o-tär; 2 mĭn'o-tar, *n. Gr. Myth.* A monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, or vice versa. Minos hid him in the Cretan labyrinth, where he devoured the Athenian youths and maidens sent as a tribute every nine years until Theseus with the aid of Ariadne slew him.

Min. Plen., *abbr.* Minister Plenipotentiary.

Minsk, 1 minsk; 2 mĭnsk, *n.* **1.** A government in S. W. European Russia; 35,293 sq. m.; pop. 3,071,000. **2.** Its capital; 430 m. S. W. of Petrograd; pop. 117,600; taken by the Germans, Feb. 21, 1918.

min'ster, 1 min'stər; 2 mĭn'ster, *n.* A monastery church; in Great Britain, often a cathedral: an element in place-names. [< LL.ᴬˢ *monasterium,* monastery.]

min'strel, 1 min'strel; 2 mĭn'strĕl, *n.* **1.** Originally, in the Middle Ages, a retainer whose business it was to play musical instruments for the entertainment of his lord. **2.** A wandering musician who composed and sang to the harp. **3.** A strolling musician or mountebank: repressed by Henry IV. **4.** A singer of negro melodies, etc., with blackened face. **negro minstrel‡.** **5.** [Poet.] A lyric poet. [< L.ᴏᶠ *minister,* attendant; see MINISTER.] SYN.: see POET.—**min'strel-sy,** *n.* [-SIES², *pl.*] **1.** The occupation of a minstrel. **2.** Ballads or lyrics collectively. **3.** A troupe of minstrels.

mint¹ᵈ, 1 mint; 2 mĭnt, *vt.* **1.** To make and stamp as money by authority. **2.** To fabricate in any way.—**mint'age,** *n.* **1.** The act of minting, or that which is minted; coinage; figuratively, the act of fabricating or coining. **2.** The duty paid for coining. **3.** The authorized impression placed upon a coin.—**mint'er,** *n.*

mint²ᵈ, *vt.* **1.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] To endeavor; aim; intend. **2.** [Scot.] To insinuate; suggest. [< AS. *myntan,* < *munan,* be mindful.] **men†.**

mint³, *n.* **1.** A place where the coin of a country is manufactured. **2.** Figuratively, an abundant supply of anything; used especially of money. **3.** Figuratively, the source of a fabrication or invention. **4†.** A coin; money. [< AS. *mynet,* coin, < L. *moneta,* mint, < *Moneta,* surname of Juno, whose temple at Rome was used as a mint, < *moneo,* warn.]

mint⁴, *n.* Any one of several aromatic herbs of the genus *Mentha,* of the family *Menthaceæ;* especially, *M. viridis,* spearmint or garden-mint, supposed to be the mint spoken of in the New Testament, and *M. piperita,* peppermint, used medicinally. [< AS. *minte,* < Gr.ᴸ *mintha,* mint.]

minᵉᵈ†, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Purpose. **2.** An attempt; also, a threatening gesture; a blow aimed.

min'u-end, 1 min'yu-end; 2 mĭn'yu-ĕnd, *n. Arith.* The number from which another is to be subtracted: opposed to *subtrahend.* [< L. *minuendus,* to be lessened.]

min"u-et', 1 min"yu-et'; 2 mĭn"yu-ĕt', *n.* **1.** An old-time stately dance in triple measure. **2.** A musical composition suited to this dance: often as a movement in a sonata or symphony. [< F. *menuet,* < *menuet,* dim. of *menu,* small.]

Min'u-it, 1 min'yu-it; 2 mĭn'yu-ĭt, originally **Min'ne-wit,** 1 min'i-vit; 2 mĭn'e-vit, **Peter** (1580?–1641). A German colonist in America, born in Wesel; third governor of New Netherlands (New York). See STUYVESANT; VAN HULST.

mi'nus, 1 mai'nus; 2 mī'nŭs. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Math.* (1) Lessened, or requiring to be lessened (by a specified amount); less: with *by* understood; as, 10 *minus* 5. (2) Lying or reckoned in that one of two opposite directions arbitrarily assumed as negative; negative; as, a debt may be treated as a *minus* asset. **2.** [Colloq.] Deprived of; lacking. **II.** *n.* **1.** A minus quantity. **2.** A minus-sign. [L., neut. s. of *minor,* less.]—**mi'nus-sign",** *n.* A sign (—) denoting subtraction, or reckoning or measuring in the negative direction.

mi-nus'cule, 1 mi-nus'kiūl; 2 mi-nŭs'cūl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or composed of minuscules. **2.** Very small; miniature. **II.** *n.* **1.** A semiuncial cursive script, developed by the monks out of the uncial in the 7th–9th centuries and forming the basis of the modern small Roman and Greek letters; hence, any small or lower-case letter. **2.** Any very small thing. [< L. *minuscu-lus,* dim. of *minor,* less.]

min'ute, 1 min'it; 2 mĭn'it, *vt.* [-UT-ED⁴; -UT-ING.] **1.** To make a minute or brief note of; place upon official records. **2.** [Eng.] To time to the minute.

mi-nute', 1 mi-niūt'; 2 mi-nūt', *a.* **1.** Exceedingly small; hence, unimportant; trifling. **2.** Attending to small things; critically careful; very exact. [< L. *minutus,* little.]

SYN.: circumstantial, comminuted, critical, detailed, diminutive, exact, fine, little, particular, precise, slender, tiny. That is *minute* which is of exceedingly limited dimensions, as a grain of dust, or which attends to matters of exceedingly slight amount or of little apparent importance; as, a *minute* account. That which is broken up into *minute* particles is said to be *comminuted;* things may be termed *fine* which would not be termed *comminuted;* as, *fine* sand; *fine* gravel; but, in using the adverb, we say a substance is finely *comminuted, comminuted* referring more to the process, *fine* to the result. An account extended to very *minute* particulars is *circumstantial, detailed, particular;* an examination so extended is *critical, exact, precise.* See FINE; LITTLE; PRECISE; SMALL.—ANT.: see synonyms for LARGE.—**mi-nute'ness,** *n.*

min'ute, 1 min'it; 2 mĭn'it, *n.* **1.** The 60th part of an hour:

abbreviated *m.*; hence, a moment. **2.** The 60th part of a degree: a unit of angular measure indicated by the sign ′. **3.** A brief note or summary in writing of something to be remembered; memorandum; specif., *pl.*, an official record of the proceedings of any deliberative body. [F., < LL. *minutum*, < L. *minutus*; see MINUTE, *a.*]—**min′ute-book″**, *n.* A book for recording minutes.—**m. gun**, *n.* A gun fired at intervals of a minute as a sign of distress, or of mourning as at a funeral.—**m. hand**, *n.* The hand of a timepiece that marks the minutes.—**m. man**, *n.* A man ready for service at a minute's notice: specifically applied to certain militiamen during the American Revolution.

mi-nute′ly[1], 1 mı-nüt′lı; 2 mi-nūt′ly, *adv.* In a minute manner; very particularly or exactly.

min′ute-ly[2], 1 mın′ıt-lı; 2 mĭn′it-ly, *a.* & *adv.* At intervals of a minute.

mi-nu′ti-a, 1 mı-nü′shı-ə; 2 mi-nū′shi-ə, *n.* [-TI-Æ, *pl.*] A small or unimportant detail: usually in the plural. [L.]

minx, 1 mıŋx; 2 mĭŋks, *n.* A saucy, forward girl: often used playfully. [Corr. of MINIKIN.]

Mi′o-cene, 1 maı′o-sin; 2 mī′o-cēn. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the middle Tertiary. **Mi″o-ce′ne†**. **II.** *n.* The Miocene strata, period, or system. [< Gr. *meiōn*, less, + *kainos*, recent.]

mi-o′sis, 1 maı-ō′sıs; 2 mi-ō′sis, *n.* ‖, *Pathol.* (1) The period in the course of a disease when the symptoms begin to diminish. (2) See MYOSIS. 2‖. *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a thing is understated or a statement belittled. Compare LITOTES. **3.** *Cytol.* The process in organisms which results in reducing the number of chromosomes in the nuclei by one-half; reduction division. [< Gr. *meiōsis*, lessening.] **mei-o′sis‡**.—**mi-ot′ic**, *a.*

Mi″que-lon′, 1 mı″kə-lōn′; 2 mi″ke-lōn′, *n.* Two united islands off S. Newfoundland; 83 sq. m.; pop. 443; forms with St. Pierre a French colony; 93 sq. m.; pop. 4,652.

Mi″ra″beau′, 1 mı″ra″bō′; 2 mi″rä″bō′, **Comte de** (1749–1791). Gabriel H. de Riquetti, a French writer and statesman.

mir′a-cl(e)*, 1 mır′ə-kl; 2 mĭr′a-cl, *n.* **1.** Any wonderful or amazing thing, fact, or event; a wonder. **2.** *Theol.* An event in the natural world, but out of its established order, possible only by the intervention of divine power. **3.** A medieval dramatic representation of religious subjects: see MYSTERY[2], 1. **mir′a-cle-play″**‡. **4.** *Chr. Sci.* That which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly; a phenomenon of science. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 591. [STEWART '10.] [F., < L. *miraculum*, < *mirus*, wonderful.] Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**mi-rac′u-lous**, *a.* **1.** Effected by direct divine agency: supernatural. **2.** Surpassingly strange; wonderful. **3.** Possessing the power to work miracles; wonder-working. Syn.: see SUPERNATURAL.—**mi-rac′u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**mi-rac′u-lous-ness**, *n.*

mi-rage′, 1 mı-rɑ̇ʒ′; 2 mi-rāzh′, *n.* An optical illusion, as of an oasis or a sheet of water in the desert, or ships seen inverted in the air. It occurs when the lower strata of air are at a very different temperature from the higher strata, so that the sky is seen as by reflection. [F., < *mirer*, look at, < L. *mirus*, wonderful.]

Mi″ra-mon′, 1 mı″rə-mŏn′; 2 mi″rä-mōn′, **Miguel** (1832–1867). A Mexican general; supported the Emperor Maximilian, and was publicly executed at Querétaro.

Mi-ran′da, *n.* **1.** 1 mı-ran′də; 2 mi-răn′da. A feminine personal name. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, the heroine; daughter of Prospero. **3.** 1 mı-rän′də; 2 mi-răn′dä, **Francisco** (1756–1816), a Spanish-American adventurer and revolutionary in Venezuela. [L., deserving admiration.]

mird, 1 mırd; 2 mĭrd, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To attempt; try. **II.** *i.* To sport in an amorous manner; meddle.

mire, 1 maır; 2 mīr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [MIRED; MIR′ING.] **1.** To fix, stall, or sink in mud. **2.** To defile; soil. **II.** *n.* Wet, yielding earth; swampy ground; deep mud or slush. [< Ice. *mýrr*, bog.]—**mir′y**, *a.*—**mir′i-ness**, *n.*

Mir′i-am, 1 mır′ı-əm; 2 mĭr′i-am, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** Sister of Moses and Aaron. *Ex.* xv, 20. [Heb., bitter.]

mirk, mirk′i-ly, etc. Same as MURK, etc.

mirk, 1 mûrk; 2 mirk. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Dark; gloomy. **II.** *n.* Darkness.—**pit′-mirk″**. **I.** *a.* Dark as a pit. **II.** *n.* Intense darkness.

mir-mil′lon, 1 mır-mıl′ən; 2 mir-mil′ŏn. *n. Rom. Antiq.* A gladiator whose helmet bore the figure of a fish. [< L. *mirmillo*.]

mir′ror, 1 mır′ər; 2 mĭr′or. **I.** *vt.* To give an image of; reflect. **II.** *n.* **1.** An object having a nearly perfect reflecting surface; a looking-glass. **2.** Whatever reflects or clearly represents; an exemplar. **3.** A crystal used by diviners. [< L. OF *miror*, wonder at.]—**mir′ror-scope**, *n.* **1.** A mirror used to reflect a design so as to permit of the rapid reproduction as by artists. **2.** Same as PROJECTOR, 2.

mirth, 1 mûrth; 2 mirth, *n.* **1.** Pleasurable feelings, or gaiety of spirits, manifested in jesting and laughter; social merriment; jollity. **2**†. Pleasure; joy. [< AS. *myrþ*, < *mirge*, *merige*, pleasant.] Syn.: see HAPPINESS; LAUGHTER; SPORT.—**mirth′ful**, *a.* Merry. Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY; VIVACIOUS.—**mirth-ful′ly**, *adv.*—**mirth′ful-ness**, *n.*—**mirth′-less**, *a.* Lacking mirth or merriment; joyless. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

mir′za, 1 mır′zɑ; 2 mir′zä, *n.* A Persian title, placed before a name to denote a scholar and after a name to denote a prince. [Per.]

Mir″za-pur′, 1 mır″zɑ-pûr′; 2 mĭr″zä-pur′, *n.* **1.** A district in Benares division, United Provinces, British India; 5,223 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; 32 m. S. W. of Benares; pop. 32,300.

mis-[1], 1 mıs-; 2 mĭs-, *prefix.* Less: not: used with negative or depreciatory force; as, *misadvertence*, *misconvenient*. This sense, which is equivalent to *dis-*, *in-*, or *un-*, is rare and chiefly poetic: in this use, the prefix is sometimes accented: as *mischief*, *mischievous*, and *miscreant*. [< OF. *mes-*, < F. *mes-*, *mé-*, < L. *minus*, less.]

mis-[2], *prefix.* Wrong; wrongly: used as a prefix to nouns, verbs, and participles; as, *misconduct*. It never has the primary accent. [< AS. *mis-*, wrong; allied with MISS, *v.*]

The following list includes some words that are explainable by this prefix taken in connection with the meaning of the principal element, as found in vocabulary place: others not here given will be readily understood by combining the meaning of the prefix with that of the principal element: those of greater importance, or with special meanings, are given in vocabulary place.

mis″ac-cep-ta′tion
mis″ad-just′d
mis″ad-just′ment
mis″ad-mea′sure-ment
mis″ad-vise′
mis-aim′
mis″al-lege′
mis″al-ly′
mis-ap″pli-ca′tion
mis″ap-ply′
mis-ap″pre-hend′
mis-ap″pre-hen′sion
mis-ap″pre-hen′sive
mis″ar-range′
mis″ar-range′ment
mis″be-come′
mis″be-get′
mis″be-got′
mis″be-got′ten
mis″be-have′
mis″be-have′d
mis″be-ha′vior, -viour
mis″be-lief′
mis″be-lieve′
mis″be-liev′er
mis″be-stow′
mis-cal′cu-late
mis-cal″cu-la′tion
mis-charge′
mis-choice′
mis-choose′
mis″ci-ta′tion
mis-cite′d
mis-com″pu-ta′tion
mis″com-pute′†, *v.* & *n.*
mis″con-ceit′d
mis″con-ceive′
mis″con-cep′tion
mis″con-clu′sion
mis″con-jec′ture
mis″con-strue′
mis″coun′sel, *vt.* & *n.*
mis-count′, *v.* & *n.*
mis″cre-ate′, *v.* & *a.*
mis″cre-a′tion
mis-date′
mis-deal′, *v.* & *n.*
mis-deal′er
mis-deem′
mis″de-mean′
mis″de-scribe′
mis″de-scrip′tion
mis″di-rect′
mis″di-rec′tion
mis″em-ploy′
mis″em-ploy′ment
mis-en′try
mis″es-teem′
mis-es′ti-mate, *v.* & *n.*
mis-faith′
mis-fash′ion
mis-fea′ture
mis-fea′tured
mis-form′
mis″for-ma′tion
mis-got′ten
mis″gov′ern
mis-gov′ern-ment
mis-graft′, mis-graft′†
mis-han′dle
mis″in-fer′
mis″in-struct′
mis″in-struc′tion
mis″in-tel′li-gence
mis-join′
mis-judge′
mis-judg′ment
mis-know′
mis-knowl′edge
mis-la′bel
mis-live′, *v.*
mis-make′
mis-match′, *v.* & *n.*
mis-mate′
mis-name′
mis″per-suade′†
mis″per-sua′sion
mis-place′
mis-place′ment
mis-play′, *v.* & *n.*
mis″pro-nounce′
mis″pro-nun″ci-a′tion
mis″pro-por′tion *vt.*
mis-proud′†
mis-punc′tu-ate
mis-punc″tu-a′tion
mis″quo-ta′tion
mis-quote′
mis-read′
mis″re-ci′tal
mis″re-cite′
mis-reck′on
mis″re-late′
mis″re-la′tion†
mis″re-mem′ber
mis″re-port′, *v.* & *n.*
mis″re-port′er
mis-send′
mis-serve′†
mis-spell′
mis-spell′ing
mis-spend′
mis-spent′
mis-state′
mis-state′ment
mis-teach′
mis-tell′†
mis-term′
mis-think′
mis-time′
mis-ti′tle, *v.*
mis-train′, *v.*
mis″trans-late′
mis″trans-la′tion
mis-treat′
mis-treat′ment
mis-tune′
mis-val′ue
mis-wor′ship
mis-write′

Mis., *abbr.* Missouri.

mis″ad-ven′ture, *n.* An unlucky chance; misfortune. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; MISFORTUNE.—**mis″ad-ven′tured**†, *a.* Unfortunate.

mis″al-li′ance, 1 mıs″ə-laı′əns; 2 mis″ä-lī′anç, *n.* An undesirable alliance, as marriage with one of inferior station or character.

mis′an-thrope, 1 mıs′ən-thrōp; 2 mĭs′ăn-thrōp, *n.* One who entertains aversion to or distrust of his fellow men. [< Gr. *misanthrōpos*, hating mankind, < *miseō*, hate, + *anthrōpos*, man.] **mis-an′thro-pist‡**.—**mis″an-throp′ic, mis″an-throp′i-cal**, *a.* Hating mankind.—**mis″an-throp′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**mis-an′-thro-py**, *n.* Hatred or distrust of mankind.

mis″ap-pro′pri-ate*, *vt.* To appropriate or make use of wrongly.—**mis″ap-pro″pri-a′tion**, *n.*

misc., *abbr.* Miscellaneous, miscellany. [abuse.

mis-ca″, 1 mıs-kō′; 2 mĭs-cą′, *v.* [Scot.] To call names; miscall;

mis-call′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a wrong name to. **2.** [Prov Eng.] (1) To revile; abuse. (2) To pronounce wrongly. **II.** *i.* In the game of auction bridge, to make a wrong or unlawful call.

mis-car′ry, *vi.* **1.** To fail of an intended effect. **2.** To bring forth prematurely. **3.** To go astray; be lost in transit.—**mis-car′riage**, *n.* **1.** A premature birth. **2.** Failure to reach or to bring to an expected result, destination, or conclusion. **3**†. Improper behavior.

mis″ce-ge-na′tion, 1 mıs″ı-jı-nē′shən; 2 mĭs″e-ge-nā′shon, *n.* Mixture of races, especially amalgamation of the black and white races. [< L. *misceo*, mix, + *genus*, race.]—**mis″ce-ge-net′ic**, *a.*

mis″cel-la′ne-a, 1 mıs″e-lē′nı-ə; 2 mĭs″ĕ-lā′ne-a, *n. pl.* A miscellaneous collection; especially, literary miscellanies. [L., neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*; see MISCELLANEOUS.]

mis″cel-la′ne-ous, 1 mıs″e-lē′nı-us; 2 mĭs″ĕ-lā′ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of several kinds; variously mixed; also, many-sided; promiscuous; varied. [< L. *miscellaneus*, < *misceo*, mix.] Syn.: see HETEROGENEOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**mis′-cel-la-nist**, *n.* A composer of miscellanies.—**mis′cel-la-ny**, *n.* [-NIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of literary compositions on various subjects: often in the plural. **2.** Any miscellaneous collection.

mis-chance′. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To occur or befall unfortunately. **2.** To meet with bad luck. **II.** *n.* An instance of ill luck; a mishap. Syn.: see CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.

mis′chief, 1 mıs′chıf; 2 mĭs′chif, *n.* **1.** Any occurrence attended with evil or injury; troublesome or damaging action or its result; damage; vexation. **2.** Any annoying or vexatious action or course of conduct; a prank; also, the

spirit or mood leading to such acts. **3.** A prankish person. [< OF. *meschef*, < L. *minus* (see MINUS) + *caput*, head.] Syn.: see INJURY.—**mis'chief-mak"er,** *n.* One who causes mischief, especially by instigating ill-feeling between others.—**m. -mak"ing,** *a.* & *n.*—**mis'chie-vous,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to mischief; of a prankish nature. **2.** Injurious. Syn.: see BAD; MALICIOUS; NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.—**mis'chie-vous-ly,** *adv.*—**mis'chie-vous-ness,** *n.*

mis'ci-bl(e[F], 1 mis'ı-bl; 2 mĭs'i-bl, *a.* Such as can be mixed. [< L. *misceo*, mix.]—**mis"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

mis-coi'or, *vt.* To impart a wrong color to; misrepresent.

mis"con-duct'[5], *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To conduct badly; behave improperly. **2.** To mismanage.

mis-con'duct, *n.* **1.** Improper conduct; bad behavior. **2.** *Law.* Adultery. **3.** Mismanagement.

mis"con-struc'tion, 1 mis"ken-struk'shən; 2 mĭs"cŏn-strŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** A wrong or false construction or building. **2.** An act of misconstruing, as of a meaning or motive.—**mis"con-struc'tiv(e,** *a.*

mis'cre-ant, 1 mis'krı-ənt; 2 mĭs'cre-ant, *n.* **1.** A vile wretch; an evil-doer. **2†.** A misbeliever; infidel. [< OF. *mescreant*, unbelieving.]—**mis'cre-ant†,** *a.*—**mis'cre-ance†,** *n.* The condition or quality of adhering to a false faith; heresy.

mis-cue', 1 mis-kiū'; 2 mis-cū'. **I.** *vi.* To make a miscue. **II.** *n.* In billiards, a stroke spoiled in effect by a slipping of the cue.

mis-deed', *n.* A wrong or improper act. Syn.: see OFFENSE; SIN.

mis"de-mean'or, 1 mis"di-mīn'ər; 2 mĭs"de-mēn'or, *n.* **1.** Misbehavior; a misdeed. **2.** *Law.* Any offense less than a felony. In England the distinction between a felony and a misdemeanor is still maintained. In the United States this distinction has, in most States, either been abolished or is treated in a manner that makes it of no practical value. Compare FELONY. **3†.** Mismanagement. **mis"de-mean'our‡.** Syn.: see OFFENSE.—**mis"de-mean'ant,** *n.* One who is guilty of a misdemeanor or misconduct.—**first-class misdemeanant** (*Eng. Law*), one of a class of prisoners guilty of misdemeanor, but not subjected to the same prison regulations as a criminal, nor considered as a person convicted of a crime.

mis-do', *vt.* & *vi.* To do badly; bungle in doing.—**mis-do'er,** *n.* —**mis-do'ing,** *n.* A misdeed.

mis-doubt'[4], 1 mis-daut'; 2 mis-dout', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To doubt; call in question. **2.** To surmise; fear; apprehend; suspect. **II.** *i.* To be in doubt; lack faith or hope.—**mis-doubt',** *n.*

mise†, 1 miz *or* miz; 2 mīz *or* mīz, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) Anciently, the issue pleaded in a writ of right, for the recovery of lands in fee simple. (2) Expenses; specif., the costs and charges in an action. **2.** The adjustment of a dispute by arbitration or compromise.—**Mise of Amiens** (*Eng. Hist.*), the award pronounced by Louis IX. of France in 1264, as to the obligation of Henry III. of England to observe the Provisions of Oxford which it annulled. —**M. of Lewes** (*Eng. Hist.*), an agreement between the barons of England and Henry III., following the battle of Lewes in 1264. It confirmed the Provisions of Oxford.

mis-ease'†, *n.* Lack of ease; discomfort; misery.

mise en scène, 1 mīz ąn sān; 2 mīz ąn sęn. The setting of a play on the stage; visible surroundings generally. [F., < L. *missus*, put; *in*, on; *scena*, scene.]

Mi-se'no, 1 mi-zē'no; 2 mī-ze'no, *n.* A promontory in S. Italy 12 m. N. W. of Naples; ancient name, **Misenum.**

mi'ser[1], 1 mai'zər; 2 mī'zer, *n.* **1.** One who saves and hoards avariciously. **2†.** One who is miserable. [< L. *miser*, wretched.]—**mi'ser-ly,** *a.* Of or like a miser; grasping; mean. Syn.: see AVARICIOUS.—**mi'ser-li-ness,** *n.*

mi'ser[2], *n.* A tubular well-boring bit having a valve and a screw for forcing the earth upward. **mi'zer‡.**

mis'er-a-bl(e[F], 1 miz'er-ə-bl; 2 mĭs'er-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Wretched or grievously unhappy. **2.** Of mean quality; bad; valueless: sometimes expressing contempt. **3.** Producing, proceeding from, or exhibiting misery; pitiable; as, *miserable* weather; a *miserable* groan. [OF., < L. *miserabilis*, wretched.] Syn.: see PITIFUL; SAD.—**mis'er-a-ble†,** *n.* A miserable person.—**mis'er-a-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.*—**mis'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

Mis"e-re're, 1 miz"ə-rī'rı; 2 mĭs"e-rē'rē, *n.* **1.** The 51st psalm; from the opening words in the Latin version, *Miserere mei, Deus* (Have mercy upon me, O God!)! **2.** A musical setting of this psalm. **3.** [m-] A prayer for mercy.

mis"er-i-corde', 1 miz"ər-ı-kōrd'; 2 mĭg"er-i-cōrd', *n.* **1.** A small dagger used in the middle ages to give the death-blow to a fallen knight. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* An indulgence of food or dress granted to a member of a monastic order; also, an apartment in a monastery serving as a refectory for monks. [OF., < L. *misericordia*, < *misereor*, pity, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] **mis"er-i-cord'‡.**

mis'er-y, 1 miz'ər-ı; 2 mĭs'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Extreme distress or suffering, especially as a result of poverty; wretchedness; also, a cause of wretchedness. **2.** [Scot. or Archaic.] Miserliness. [< OF. *miserie*, < L. *miseria*, < *miser*, wretched.] Syn.: see ADVERSITY; MISFORTUNE; PAIN.

mis-fea'sance, 1 mis-fiz'əns; 2 mis-fē'sanç, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful or culpably negligent manner. Compare MALFEASANCE and NONFEASANCE. **2.** A trespass or wrong. [< OF. *mesfaisance*, < *mesfaisant*, ppr. of *mesfaire*, < *mes-*, MIS-[1], + *faire* (< L. *facio*), do.]—**mis-fea'sor,** *n.*

mis-fire', 1 mis-fair'; 2 mĭs-fīr', *n.* The failure to discharge or explode when desired: said of a firearm, explosive, or internal-combustion engine.—**mis-fire',** *vi.*

mis-fit', 1 mis-fit'; 2 mĭs-fĭt'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To fail to make fit; fit or make to fit badly. **2.** To supply (with) that which fits badly or fails to fit: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that fits badly, used also figuratively. **2.** The act or condition of fitting badly.—**mis'fit,** *a.*

mis-for'tune, *n.* **1.** Adverse or ill fortune. **2.** An unlucky chance or occurrence; calamity.

Syn.: adversity, affliction, bereavement, blow, calamity, chastening, chastisement, disappointment, disaster, distress, failure, hardship, harm, ill, ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, mischance, misery, mishap, reverse, ruin, sorrow, stroke, trial, tribulation, trouble, visitation. *Misfortune* is adverse fortune or any instance thereof, any untoward event, usually of lingering character or consequences, and such as the sufferer is not deemed directly responsible for; as, he had the *misfortune* to be born blind. Any considerable *disappointment*, *failure*, or *misfortune*, as regards outward circumstances, as loss of fortune, position, and the like, when long continued or attended with enduring consequences, constitutes *adversity*. For the loss of friends by death we commonly use *affliction* or *bereavement*. *Calamity* and *disaster* are used of sudden and severe *misfortunes*, often overwhelming; *ill fortune* and *ill luck*, of lighter troubles and failures. We speak of the *misery* of the poor, the *hardships* of the soldier. *Affliction*, *chastening*, *trial*, and *tribulation* have all an especially religious bearing, suggesting some disciplinary purpose of God with beneficent design. *Affliction* may be keen and bitter, but brief; *tribulation* is long and wearing. We speak of an *affliction*, but rarely of a *tribulation*, since *tribulation* is viewed as a continuous process, which may endure for years or for a lifetime; but we speak of our daily *trials*. Compare ACCIDENT; ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE; LOSS.—Ant.: blessing, boon, comfort, consolation, good fortune, good luck, gratification, happiness, joy, pleasure, prosperity, relief, success, triumph.

mis-giv(e[F], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to fail somewhat in confidence, self-approval, etc.: said usually of the heart, mind, conscience, etc.: generally followed by the personal pronoun in the objective. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be apprehensive. **2.** To fail. —**mis-giv'ing,** *n.* A feeling of doubt, premonition, or apprehension. Syn.: see ANXIETY; DOUBT; FEAR.

mis-gug'gle, 1 mis-gug'l; 2 mis-gŭg'l, *vt.* [Scot.] To deface in the handling; rumple; disfigure. **mis-grug'gle‡.**

mis-guide'[4], *vt.* To guide amiss; lead astray.—**mis-gui'dance,** *n.*

mis-hap', *n.* An unfortunate accident; misfortune.

Syn.: see ACCIDENT; CATASTROPHE; MISFORTUNE.

Mish"a-wa'ka, 1 mish"ə-wō'ka; 2 mish"a-wą'ka, *n.* A city in N. Indiana; pop. 15,200.

mish'mash, 1 mish'mash; 2 mish'măsh. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To make a hotchpotch of. **II.** *n.* A medley; hotchpotch.

Mish'na, 1 mish'na; 2 mish'na, *n.* **1.** The first part of the Talmud, consisting of a collection of traditions and decisions made by Rabbi Juda, called the Holy (born about A. D. 150), summing up all previous rabbinical labors. **2.** [m-] [MISH'NOTH, *pl.*] A paragraph of the above collection, *mishnayot* or *halakot*. **3.** The opinion of any notable expounder of the Jewish law; also, the sum and substance of his teachings. **4.** Any of several other collections of treatises, tenets, commentaries, etc. [< Heb. *mishnāh*, repetition. < *shānāh*, repeat.] **Mish'nah‡.**—**Mish-na'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mishna; as, *Mishnaic* traditions. **Mish'nic‡.**

mis"im-prove', *vt.* To neglect the improvement of.—**mis"im-prove'ment,** *n.*

mis"in-form', *vt.* To give false or erroneous information to.—**mis-in"for-ma'tion,** *n.*—**mis"in-form'er,** *n.* **mis"in-form'ant‡.**

mis"in-ter'pret[3], 1 mis"in-tûr'pret; 2 mĭs"in-tĕr'prĕt, *vt.* To interpret wrongly.—**mis"in-ter"pre-ta'tion,** *n.* **mis"in-ter'pret-er,** *n.*

Mi-sio'nes, 1 mi-syō'nēs; 2 mī-syō'nęs, *n.* A territory in N. E. Argentine Republic; 11,511 sq. m.; pop. 57,500.—**Upper Misiones,** a district east of Misiones which, by arbitration of the President of the United States, was given to Brazil in 1894.

mis-join'der, 1 mis-join'dər; 2 mis-join'der, *n.* *Law.* The uniting of things or persons that should not be united; as, the *misjoinder* of parties in an action: contrasted with *non-joinder*.

mis-kal', 1 mis-kāl'; 2 mis-cal', *n.* [Ar.] An Oriental weight equivalent to 4.61 g. in Persia, and to 4.81 g. in Turkey.

mis-ken', 1 mis-ken'; 2 mis-kĕn', *vt.* [Scot.] Not to know; to ignore: overlook.

Mis'kolcz, 1 mish'kōltş; 2 mish'kŏlts, *n.* A commercial town in central Hungary; pop. 57,400.

mis-lay', *vt.* **1.** To lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered. **2.** To attribute wrongly. Syn.: see DISPLACE; LOSE.

mis-lead', *vt.* [MIS-LED'; MIS-LEAD'ING.] To direct wrongly; lead astray or into error. Syn.: cheat, deceive, delude, disappoint, dupe, fool, frustrate, mock, tantalize. See DECEIVE.—**mis-lead'er,** *n.*—**mis-lead'ing,** *pa.* Tending to mislead; deceptive.

mis-learned', 1 mis-lîrd'; 2 mis-lĕrd', *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Ill-bred or ill-taught. **2.** Misinformed; deceived. [< AS. *misl̄æran*, teach wrongly, < *l̄ār*, lore.]—**mis'lear',** *vt.* To misinform; lead astray.

mis'le-toe, *n.* Same as MISTLETOE.

mis-like', 1 mis-laik'; 2 mis-lik'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To dislike or have an aversion to; disapprove of; to feel displeasure or disapproval. **2†.** To displease. **II.** *n.* Dislike; aversion; disapproval. —**mis-lik'er,** *n.*—**mis-lik'ing†,** *n.*—**mis-lik'ing-ly,** *adv.*

mis-lip'pen, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To deceive. **2.** To disappoint. **3.** To neglect. **4.** To suspect.

mis-luck', *n.* [Scot.] Bad luck; misfortune.—**mis-luck',** *vt.* To undergo misfortune.

mis-man'age, *vt.* & *vi.* To manage badly, improperly, or unskillfully. **-ment,** *n.*—**mis-man'ag-er,** *n.*

mis-mar'riage, 1 mis-mar'ıj; 2 mis-măr'ąg, *n.* **1.** An unhappy, incongruous, or inharmonious marriage. **2.** *Gram.* The faulty mating of plural with singular forms, once sanctioned but now usually considered inelegant and ungrammatical; as, *you was* there; *he were* coming.—**mis-mar'ry,** *vt.*

mis-no'mer, 1 mis-nō'mər; 2 mĭs-nō'mer, *n.* & *vt.* **1.** A name wrongly applied; an inapplicable designation. **2.** A misnaming; specif., the giving of a wrong name to a person in a legal document. [< L.[OF] *minus*-, MIS-[2], + *nomino*, name.]

mis-og'a-my, 1 mis-eg'ə-mı; 2 mĭs-ŏg'a-my, *n.* Hatred of

marriage. [< Gr. *miseō*, hate, + *gamos*, marriage.]—**mis-og'a-mist**, *n.*

mis-og'y-ny, 1 mis-əj'ı-nı; 2 mĭs-ŏġ'y-ny, *n.* Hatred of women. [< Gr. *miseō*, hate, + *gynē*, woman.]—**mis-og'y-nist**, *n.*—**mis-og'y-nous**, *a.*

mis-ol'o-gy, 1 mis-ɛl'o-jı; 2 mĭs-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Hatred of discussion or inquiry; aversion to enlightenment. [< Gr. *miseō*, hate, + -logy.]—**mis-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

mis'pick-el, 1 mis'pık-ɛl; 2 mĭs'pĭk-ĕl, *n.* [G.] *Mineral.* Same as ARSENOPYRITE. **mis'pik-el'**. [In printing.

mis-print'. I†. *vt.* To print erroneously. **II.** *n.* An error

mis-pri'sion[1], 1 mis-prizʻən; 2 mis-prizh'on, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) The concealment of a crime, especially of treason or felony. (2) Loosely, contempt or high misdemeanor. **2**‖. Misconception; misunderstanding. [< OF. *mesprision*, < *mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre*, mistake, < L. *minus-*, MIS-[1], + *prehendo*, seize.]

mis-pri'sion[2]†, *n.* The act of undervaluing; contempt.

mis-prize'[1]†, *vt.* To mistake; misunderstand. **mis-prise'**[1]†.

mis-prize'[2]†, *vt.* To undervalue; despise. **mis-prise'**[2]†.

mis-red', 1 mis-red'; 2 mis-rĕd', *pa.* [Scot.] Complicated; entangled. **mis-rid'**†.

mis-rep"re-sent'[4], *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make wrong representations; give a wrong impression (of). **2.** To act unfaithfully in behalf of. SYN.: see PERVERT.—**mis-rep"re-sen-ta'tion**, *n.* —**mis-rep're-sen'ta-tiv**(es, *a.* & *n.*

mis-rule'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To rule unwisely or unjustly; misgovern. **II.** *n.* **1.** Bad or unjust rule or government. **2.** Disorder or confusion.

miss[1], 1 mis; 2 mĭs, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To fail to hit, find, perceive, or attain; come short of. **2.** To feel the loss or absence of, as friends, etc. **3.** To pass over or by; fail to attend, keep, or observe. **4.** To avoid or escape by chance. **II.** *t.* **1.** To fail to hit the mark, as a shot or a marksman; be unsuccessful. **2.** To fail to attain, secure, receive, take advantage of, or succeed in, something; followed by *of* or *in*. [< AS. *missan*.] SYN.: see LOSE.—**to miss fire**, same as MISFIRE.—**to m. out**, to omit.

miss[1], *n.* **1.** The act of missing; a failure to hit, find, attain, succeed, etc. **2**†. Loss; want. **3**†. Error. **4**†. Wrong-doing, mistake, or offense.

miss[2], *n.* **1.** [M-] A title prefixed to the name of a girl or an unmarried woman. **2.** A young girl: chiefly colloquial, or in trade use; as, clothing for *misses*. [Contr. of MISTRESS.]

Miss., *abbr.* Mission, missionary, Mississippi.

mis'sal, 1 mis'əl; 2 mĭs'al, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The book containing the service for the celebration of mass throughout the year; a mass-book. **2.** An illuminated black-letter or manuscript book of early date resembling the old mass-books: a vague use. [< LL. *missale*, < *missa*, MASS[2].]

mis-say', 1 mis-sē'; 2 mĭs-sā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To say amiss or wrongly. **2**†. To say ill of; slander. **3**†. To rebuke. **II**†. *i.* To speak ill.

mis'sel[1]†, *n.* Mistletoe. **mis'sel-den**†; **mis'sel-dinet**.

mis'sel-thrush", 1 mis'ɛl-thrush"; 2 mĭs'l-thrŭsh", *n.* A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) that feeds largely on mistletoe-berries. [< MISSEL (< MISTLETOE) + THRUSH[1].] **mis'selʒ**.

mis-set', *vt.* **1.** To misplace. **2.** To irritate; put out of humor.—**mis-set'**, *pa.* [Scot.] Ill-humored.

mis-shape'†, *vt.* To shape ill; deform.—**mis-shap'en**, *pa.* Shaped amiss; deformed.

mis'sile, } 1 mis'ıl; 2 mĭs'il. **I.** *a.* Such as may be thrown or
mis'sil[2], } hurled. **II.** *n.* Any object, especially a weapon, intended to be thrown or discharged; a projectile. [< L. *missilis*, + *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send.]

miss'ing, 1 mis'ıŋ; 2 mĭs'ing, *pa.* Absent from the proper or accustomed place; lost; gone; specif., of soldiers, absent, but whose fate has not been definitely ascertained.—**missing link**, something lacking to make complete a chain or series; especially, in zoology, a hypothetical form of life assumed to have existed between two types supposed to be related. Haeckel held the *Pithecanthropus erectus* to be the intermediate form connecting primitive man with the anthropoid apes.

mis'sion, 1 mish'ən; 2 mĭsh'on. **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To send on a mission; commission. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of sending, or the state of being sent, as on some service. **2.** *Eccl.* The sending forth of men with authority to preach or spread the gospel (*John* xx, 21); authority so given by God or the church. **3.** The business or service on which one is sent. **4.** That which one is or feels destined to accomplish; the destined or chosen end of one's efforts. **5.** An effort to spread or the work of spreading religious teaching. **6.** A single field or locality covered by missionary work; the body of missionaries there established; a missionary station. **7.** *R. C. Ch.* A regularly organized church and congregation not having the status of a parish in canon law; a quasi-parish. **8.** The office of a foreign ambassador or envoy. **9.** The persons collectively sent on any service. [F., < L. *missio(n-)*, < *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send.]—**military mission**, A diplomatic mission accompanied by an armed force sent ostensibly for its protection in traversing disturbed or hostile country, but really to serve as a warning of armed invasion in case the mission be unheeded. **2.** [Recent.] A mission, as to an ally, to purchase arms, ammunition, and other munitions of war, adjust military service, enlistments, etc.—**m. school.** **1.** A charity school where religious training is combined with education. **2.** A school for instruction in missionary work. **3.** A school under the charge of missionaries.—**mis'sion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to missions. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A person sent to propagate religion and do educational or charitable work in some place where his church has no self-supporting local organization; hence, one who spreads any new system or doctrine. **2.** A person sent on a mission; a messenger; an ambassador.—**missionary apostolic**, a Roman Catholic missionary who holds a commission directly from the Pope.

Mis'sion-a-ry Ridge. A ridge of hills about 1,000 ft. high running through Tennessee and Georgia. Here Grant defeated Bragg, Nov. 25, 1863, in the engagements fought around Chattanooga.

mis'sis, 1 mis'ız; 2 mis'ĭs, *n.* **1.** Mistress: a common pronunciation of the title, usually written *Mrs.* **2.** [Colloq. & Dial.] A wife. [Contr. of MISTRESS.] **mis'sus**†.

Mis"sis-sip'pi, 1 mis"ı-sip'ı; 2 mis"ĭ-sip'i, *n.* **1.** A river in the central United States; 2,466 miles long to the Gulf of Mexico; with the Missouri, 4,200 m. long. **2.** A state in the S. central United States; 46,665 sq. m.; pop. 1,790,620; capital, Jackson.—**Mississippi Bubble** or **Scheme**, a scheme projected in France by John Law who, in 1717, incorporated a company to develop the province of Louisiana and the territory along the Mississippi. Owing to an overissue of stocks the company collapsed in 1720, causing a financial crisis.—**Mis"sis-sip'pi-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the Mississippi river or to the State. **2.** *Geol.* Relating to one of the divisions of the American Paleozoic Carboniferous rock systems. **II.** *n.* **1.** One born or residing in Mississippi. **2.** The Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian formation.

mis'sive, } 1 mis'ıv; 2 mĭs'iv. **I.** *a.* Sent or designed to be
mis'siv[2], } sent. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is sent, especially a letter; a message in writing. **2**†. A messenger. [< L.[LL+F] *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send.]

Mis"so-lon'ghi, 1 mis"o-lɔŋ'gı; 2 mĭs"o-lŏŋ'ġi, *n.* A seaport; capital of Acarnania and Ætolia nome, Greece; besieged by the Turks 1821–1822 and 1825–1826; restored to Greece May, 1829; pop. 10,700. Here Byron died, April 19, 1824.

Mis-sou'la, 1 mı-zū'lə; 2 mi-ġu'la, *n.* A city in N. W. Montana; pop. 12,670; seat of University of Montana.

Mis-sou'ri, 1 mı-zū'rı *or* mı-zū'rı; 2 mi-su'ri *or* mi-ġu'ri, *n.* **1.** A river in the N. central United States; 2,900 m. long from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi, near St. Louis. **2.** A State in the central United States; 69,420 sq. m.; pop. 3,404,060; capital, Jefferson City.—**Mis-sou'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

mis-speak', 1 mis-spik'; 2 mis-spēk', *vt.* To express wrongly in speaking; speak wrongly: mostly reflexive.—**mis-speech'**†, *n.* Slander; defamation.

mis-step', 1 mis-step'; 2 mĭs-stĕp'. I†. *vi.* **1.** To make a false step. **2.** To err. **II.** *n.* A false or wrong step; error.

miss'y, *n.* [Eng. & Southern U. S.] Miss: a diminutive.

mist, 1 mist; 2 mĭst. I†. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cover or cloud with or as with mist; be misty. **2.** To rain in very fine drops; form mist. **3.** To become blurred or dim. **II.** *n.* **1.** An aggregation of fine drops of water in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface, floating or falling very slowly: used either synonymously with *fog* or distinguished from it, (1) as being less dense, or (2) as consisting of drops large enough to fall perceptibly but slowly. **2.** Watery vapor condensed on and dimming a surface. **3.** Hence, figuratively, anything that dims or darkens; that which obscures physical or mental vision. [< AS. *mist*, darkness.]

mis-take', 1 mis-tēk'; 2 mĭs-tāk', *v.* [MIS-TOOK'; MIS-TAK'EN.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take to be other than it is; understand wrongly; misjudge; as, to *mistake* one's motives. Compare MISTAKEN, **2.** **2.** To select, or fix upon wrongly; make an error in recognizing or identifying; as, to *mistake* one's path. **3.** [Rare or Obs.] To take or appropriate wrongly. **II.** *i.* To be wrong in judging or perceiving; err unintentionally. [< Ice. *mistaka*, < *mis-*, MIS-[2], + *taka*, take.]—**mis-tak'a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**mis-tak'en**, *pa.* **1.** Characterized by mistake; incorrect; wrong. **2.** Being in error; wrong in opinion or judgment. SYN.: see ABSURD.—**mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*—**mis-ta'ken-ness**, *n.*

mis-take', *n.* An error in action, judgment, perception, or impression; a blunder. SYN.: see ERROR.

mis-tem'pered†, *pa.* **1.** Wrathful. **2.** Disordered; ill-conditioned.

mis'ter[1], 1 mis'tər; 2 mis'ter, *vt.* To speak of or address as "Mister."

mis'ter[2], *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To cause loss to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be needy or in want. **2.** To be needed or wanted. **mis'tre**†.

Mis'ter, *n.* Master: a title of address prefixed to the name and to some official titles of a man: commonly written *Mr.*; as, *Mr.* Darwin; *Mr.* Chairman. [Cor. of MASTER, *n.*]

Mis'ti, 1 mis'tı; 2 mis'ti, *n.* A volcanic mountain N. E. of Arequipa, Peru; height, 19,000 ft.

mis'tle-toe, } 1 mis'l-tō; 2 mĭs'l-tō, *n.* **1.** A European ever-
mis'tl-toe[2], } green parasitic shrub (*Viscum album*), with yellowish-green leaves and inconspicuous flowers, succeeded by glutinous white berries: found on various deciduous trees. **2.** The American or false mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*), which closely resembles it. **3.** Any of various other plants of the same family. [< AS. *misteltān*, < *mistel*, birdlime, + *tān*, twig.] **mis'tle-to**†.

Mistletoe.
a, male flower; *b*, female flower.

mis-took', 1 mis-tuk'; 2 mis-tōōk', *tmp.* & *obs. pp.* of MISTAKE, *v.* **mis-teuk'**† [Scot.].

mis'tral, 1 mis'trəl; 2 mis'tral, *n.* A cold, dry, and violent northwest wind of the Gulf of Lyons and the adjoining Mediterranean provinces. [F., < Pr. *mistral*, < *maestre*, master, < L. *magister*; see MASTER, *n.*]

Mis"tral', 1 mis"trūl'; 2 mis"trăl', **Frédéric Joseph Étienne** (1830–1914). A French poet and dramatist in the Provençal dialect; compiler of a Provençal dictionary; awarded Nobel prize for literature in 1904; *Mirèio* (*Mireille*).

mis'tress, 1 mis'tres; 2 mĭs'trĕs, *n.* **1.** A woman in authority or control, or to whom service is rendered; a female head, chief, or owner, as of a country household, an institution,

or an estate: the feminine of *master*. **2.** [M-] A title of address or courtesy prefixed to the name of a married woman, and usually written *Mrs.* and pronounced *missis*. Formerly it was applied to both married and unmarried women. **3.** (1) A woman who unlawfully, or without marriage, fills the place of a wife. (2) A woman beloved and courted; a sweetheart. **4.** A woman who is well skilled in or has mastered anything. **5.** [Scot.] A married woman or wife. [< LL. or *magistrix*, t. of L. *magister*; see MASTER, *n.*]—**Mistress of the Adriatic**, Venice: in allusion to its marriage to the sea during the Middle Ages.—**M. of the Seas**, Great Britain: on account of its naval supremacy.—**M. of the World**, Rome: when its empire embraced the known world.—**to be one's own m.**, to be free from the control of others.

mis-tri'al, 1 mis-trai'ăl; 2 mĭs-trī'al, *n.* A trial of a lawsuit that is void because of errors; also, a trial of a lawsuit in which no conclusive decision is reached, as when the jury can not agree on a verdict.

mis-trust', 1 mis-trust'; 2 mĭs-trŭst'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To regard with suspicion. **2.** To apprehend; be suspicious; lack confidence. **II.** *n.* Lack of trust or confidence. Syn.: (verb) see DOUBT; SUSPECT.—**mis-trust'ful**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

mis-tryst', 1 mis-trīst'; 2 mĭs-trīst', *vt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To fail to keep an engagement with; embarrass, alarm, or trouble by disappointing; treat ill; deceive. [mixture.

mis-tu'ra, 1 mis-tū'rə; 2 mĭs-tu'ra, *n. Pharm.* A therapeutic

mist'y, 1 mist'i; 2 mĭst'y, *a.* [MIST'I-ER; MIST'I-EST.] **1.** Containing, characterized by, or accompanied by mist. **2.** Dimmed or obscured by or as by mist; hence, lacking clearness or perspicuity; confused; indistinct; vague. Syn.: see THICK.—**mist'i-ly**, *adv.*—**mist'i-ness**, *n.*

mis-un"der-stand', *vt. & vi.* To understand wrongly; also, to fail to understand.—**mis-un"der-stand'ing**, *n.* **1.** A misapprehension; mistake as to meaning or motive. **2.** A disagreement; dissension. Syn.: see QUARREL.

mis-use', ‖1 mis-yūz'; 2 mĭs-yus', *vt.* To use wrongly or

mis-use'[k], ʃ improperly; subject to ill treatment.
Syn.: see ABUSE.—**mis-us'er**, *n.* **1.** One who misuses. **2.** *Law.* Such a misuse or abuse of a privilege or franchise as should cause its forfeiture.

mis-use', 1 mis-yūs'; 2 mĭs-yus', *n.* **1.** Ill treatment; violence; abuse. **2.** Erroneous or improper use; misapplication.

mis-u'sage‡.

mis-ven'ture, 1 mis-ven'chur *or* -tiur; 2 mĭs-vĕn'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* An ill venture; a misadventure.

mis-word', *vt.* To word wrongly or inaccurately.

Mi'tau, 1 mi'tou; 2 mi'tou, *n.* A town in Latvia; formerly capital of Courland, Russia; taken by the Germans, Aug. 1, 1915; pop. 46,800. **Mi"ta'vai**.

Mitch'ell, 1 mich'el; 2 mĭch'ĕl, *n.* **1. Donald Grant** (1822–1908), an American essayist; wrote under the pseudonym "Ik Marvel." **2. Maria** (1818–1889), an American astronomer. **3. Silas Weir** (1829–1914), an American physician, poet, and novelist.

Mitch'ell's Peak. A peak in the Black Mountains, in the Appalachian system, N. North Carolina; the highest peak in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains; 6,711 ft. high.

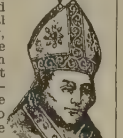
mite[1], 1 mait; 2 mīt, *n.* **1.** An acaridan arachnid, especially one of the smaller forms, as a cheese-mite or itch-mite. **2.** Some insect mistaken for the above-named arachnid. [< AS. *mīte*, mite.]—**mit'y**, *a.* Containing or full of mites.

mite[2], *n.* **1.** A very small amount or particle. **2.** Any very small coin or sum of money; as, the widow's *mite*. *Mark* xii, 42. [< D. *mijt*, mite.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

Mi-tel'la, 1 mi-tel'ə; 2 mĭ-tĕl'a, *n. Bot.* A small mainly North-American genus of low, slender, perennial herbs of the family *Saxifragaceæ*, known as *miterworts*, with small pretty flowers, resembling a miter. [< L. *mitella*, dim. of *mitra*; see MITER.]

mi'ter, 1 mai'tər; 2 mī'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To confer a miter upon; raise to a dignity characterized by the wearing of a miter. **2.** To adorn with a miter. **3.** *Mech.* To make or join with a miter-joint. **II.** *i.* To form a miter-joint. **mi'tre**‡.

mi'ter, *n.* **1.** A type of head-dress or head-covering. (1) A head-dress worn by various church dignitaries, as popes, archbishops, bishops, and abbots, and consisting in modern times of a tall ornamental cap terminating in two peaks; hence, figuratively, the office or dignity of a bishop, etc. (2) The official head-dress of the ancient Jewish high priest. (3) A head-dress worn by the ancient peoples of Asia Minor. (4) A head-dress resembling a bishop's miter, worn by women in the 15th century. **2.** *Mech.* The junction of two bodies at an equally divided angle, as at the corner of a picture-frame. **mi'ter-joint"**‡. [F., < L. *mitra*, < Gr. *mitra*, turban, belt.]


Bishop's Miter (Modern).

mi'tre‡.—**mi'ter-box"**, *n.* A box having a bottom and sides, but no top or ends, the sides having kerfs or saw-guides in which wooden strips may be sawed to accurate miters.—**mitered abbey**, an abbey ruled by a mitered abbot.—**mitered abbot** (*R. C. Ch.*), an abbot permitted by the Pope to wear a miter.

mi'ter-wort", 1 mai'tər-wūrt'; 2 mī'ter-wŭrt', *n.* See MITELLA.

Mit'ford, 1 mit'fərd; 2 mĭt'ford, **Mary Russell** (1786–1855). An English author and playwright.

mith'er, 1 mith'er; 2 mĭth'er, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Mother.

Mith'ra, 1 mith'rə; 2 mĭth'ra, *n.* The Persian god of light; the Vedic Mitra; in the Zoroastrian belief, a god often acting as the mediator between the Supreme God and man.

mith'ri-date, 1 mith'ri-dēt; 2 mĭth'ri-dāt, *n. Med.* Anciently, a compound electuary used as an antidote or a preservative against poison: from King Mithridates VI. of Pontus, said to have made himself poison-proof by accustoming himself to taking poisons.

Mith"ri-da'tes VI., 1 mith"ri-dē'tiz; 2 mĭth"ri-dā'tēz. "The Great," king of Pontus (–63 B. C.); defeated by Pompey.

Mith"ri-dat'ic, 1 mith"ri-dat'ik; 2 mĭth"ri-dăt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to any of several kings of Pontus named Mithridates, especially Mithridates VI. See **Mithra-dat'ic**‡, **2**†. [m-] Pertaining to a mithridate.—**mith'ri-dat-ism**, *n. Med.* Insusceptibility to the effects of poison, produced by gradually increased doses. See MITHRIDATE.

mit'i-gate, 1 mit'i-gēt; 2 mĭt'ĭ-gāt, *vt. & vi.* [-GAT"ED[4]; -GAT"ING.] To render or become less harsh or painful; make or become milder; assuage. [< L. *mītis*, mild, + *ago*, make.] Syn.: see ABATE; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; AMEND; PALLIATE; RELAX.—**mit'i-ga-bl**(e)****, *a.*—**mit'i-gant**, *a.* Mitigating; lenitive.—**mit"i-ga'tion**, *n.*—**mit'i-ga"tiv**(es, *a.*—**mit'i-ga"tor**, *n.*

mi'tis-cast"ing, 1 mai'tis-kust"iŋ; 2 mī'tis-căst"ing, *n. Founding.* **1.** The process of making castings of wrought iron, the melting-point of which has been lowered by a slight addition of aluminum. **2.** A casting so made. [< L. *mītis*, mild.]

mi'tis-met"al, 1 mai'tis-met"əl; 2 mī'tis-mĕt'al, *n.* A very soft cast steel made by the Wittenstrom-Ostberg mitis-casting process, by the use of a minute amount of aluminum. **mi'tis**‡.

mi-to'sis, 1 mi-tō'sis; 2 mi-tō'sis, *n. Biol.* **1.** An indirect cell-division; karyokinesis: opposed to *amitosis*. **2.** The appearance presented by the nucleus at any stage in karyokinesis. [< Gr. *mitos*, thread.]—**mi-tot'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting mitosis. **mi-tos'ic**‡.—**mi-tot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mi"trail"leuse', 1 mi"trai"yūz'; 2 mī"trā"yûs', *n.* Formerly, a breech-loading machine-gun of grouped barrels for the rapid firing of small missiles; now, any machine-gun. [F.]—**mi"trail"leur'**, *n.* **1.** One who operates a mitrailleuse. **2.** A mitrailleuse.

mi'tral, 1 mai'trəl; 2 mī'tral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a miter. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the mitral valve. [F., < L. *mitra;* see MITER, *n.*]—**mitral valve**, a membranous valve between the left auricle and the left ventricle of the heart.

mit'ri-form, 1 mit'ri-fōrm; 2 mĭt'ri-fôrm, *a.* Miter-shaped: having the form of a peaked cap; conical with entire or irregularly cleft base, as the calyptra of certain mosses. [< MITER + -FORM.] **mit'ræ-form**‡.

Mi"tro-vi'tsa, 1 mi"tro-vi'tsə; 2 mĭ"tro-vi'tsä, *n.* A town in W. Serbia, near Prishtina; temporary Serbian war capital; captured by Germans and Bulgarians in November, 1915; reoccupied by the Serbian army in October, 1918. **Mit"ro-vi'ca**‡.

mitt, 1 mit; 2 mĭt, *n.* **1.** A glove, often of lace or knit-work, that does not extend over the fingers. **2.** A mitten; specif., in baseball, a heavy padded mitten used as by the catcher and the first baseman. [Abbr. of MITTEN.]

mit'ten, 1 mit'n; 2 mĭt'n, *n.* **1.** A covering for the hand, encasing the four fingers together and the thumb separately. **2.** A mitt. **3.** [Colloq. or Obs.] A glove. **4.** *pl.* [Slang.] The hands; also, boxing-gloves. [< F. *mitaine*.]—**to get the mitten** [Colloq.], to be rejected as a lover.—**to give one the m.** [Colloq.], to refuse to marry one.

mit'ti-mus, 1 mit'i-mus; 2 mĭt'ĭ-mŭs, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An order by a magistrate committing a prisoner to jail. **2.** A dismissal. [L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. act. of *mitto*, send.]

Mit"y-le'ne, 1 mit"i-li'ni; 2 mĭt"y-lē'nē, *n.* **1.** An island in the Ægean sea; 675 sq. m.; pop. 182,200; the ancient **Lesbos**. **2.** Its ancient capital, now in ruins; the name is sometimes given to the modern capital **Kastro** or **Castro**, which is near these ruins; pop. 60,000. **Myt"i-le'ne**‡.

Mi'vart, 1 mai'vərt; 2 mī'vart, **St. George Jackson** (1827–1900). An English anatomist and zoologist.

mix, 1 miks; 2 mĭks, *v.* [MIXED[5] or MIXT; MIX'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to unite promiscuously into one mass, assemblage, or body; incorporate closely and indiscriminately together; mingle. **2.** To join in company; associate; as, to *mix* oneself with the crowd. **3.** To produce by incorporating different ingredients; make by mingling; as, to *mix* dough. **4.** To cross (animals), as in breeding. **5.** [Rare.] To unite, as in interchange of glances, joining hands, etc. **6**†. To confuse or confound together. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become promiscuously united or blended; as, gases *mix*. **2.** To mingle as a part, element, or companion; take part; associate; as, to *mix* in politics. **3.** To cross, as in breeding animals. **4.** To join in conflict. [< AS. *miscian*, mix.]
Syn.: amalgamate, associate, blend, combine, commingle, commix, compound, confuse, fuse, incorporate, join, meddle, mingle, unite. Compare COMPLEX; HETEROGENEOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms for SEPARATE.—Prep.: to mix chicory *with* coffee; mix *with* the crowd; *in* the business.
—**mix'a-bl**(e)**, *a.* **mix'i-bl**(e)**‡.—**mix'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which mixes; a machine or device for mixing. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] One who is rated by his ability to adapt himself to all classes in the social order, and accordingly is a good *mixer* or a bad *mixer*.—**mix'ture**, *n.* **1.** The act of mixing. **2.** Something resulting from mixing; admixure. **3.** Something added as an ingredient. **4.** *Pharm.* A preparation consisting of an aqueous solution in which is suspended an insoluble compound and intended for internal use. **5.** *Chem. & Mineral.* A commingling in which the ingredients retain their individual properties or separate chemical nature: if chemically combined it is a *compound*.

mix, *n.* **1.** The act or effect of mixing. **2.** [Colloq.] Confusion caused by blundering; a muddle; mess.

mixed, ‖1 mikst; 2 mĭkst, *pa.* **1.** Mingled in a body or mass; **mixt**[5], ʃ joined together; associated; blended: generally of different or even incongruous elements; also, containing

persons of both sexes; as, a *mixed* school. **2.** Promiscuous; as, a *mixed* multitude. **3.** Mentally confused, as with liquor. **4.** *Law.* (1) Designating statutes which concern both persons and property. (2) Designating property which is not altogether real nor personal, but a compound of both. **5.** Designating a vowel the articulation of which requires a flat tongue, with neither front nor back articulation predominating.—**mixed infection,** infection by two or more specific microorganisms.—**m. marriage,** marriage between persons of different religions.—**m. number,** the sum of a whole number and a fraction.

mix'en, 1 miks'n; 2 miks'n, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A dung-heap; compost-heap. [< AS. *mixen,* < *meox,* dung.] **mix'on†.**

mix"ti-lin'e-al, 1 miks"ti-lin'ɪ-əl; 2 miks"ti-lin'e-al, *a. Math.* Formed by or containing a mixture of right or curved lines. [< L. *mixtus;* pp. of *miscere,* mix, + LINEAL.]

mix'ty-max"ty, 1 miks'tɪ-maks"tɪ; 2 miks'ty-māks"ty, *a.* [Scot.] Mingled confusedly or promiscuously.

miz'en, miz'en-most, etc. Same as MIZZEN, etc.

Miz'pah, 1 miz'pə; 2 miz'pä, *n. Bib.* A sacred spot in Gilead. *Gen.* xxxi, 49. [Heb., watch-tower.]

miz'zen, 1 miz'n; 2 miz'n. *Naut.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast. **II.** *n.* (1) A mizzenmast. (2) A triangular storm-sail sometimes set on the mizzenmast. See SHIP.—**miz'zen-mast,** *n.* The mast next abaft the mainmast.

miz'zle1, 1 miz'l; 2 miz'l, *vt.* [MIZ'ZL(E)D†; MIZ'ZLING.] To rain in very fine drops; mist. [Freq. of MIST, *v.*] **mis'le†.**

miz'zle2, *v.* **I.** *t.* To muddle; confuse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To succumb; sometimes, colloquially, to become tipsy. **2.** [Slang.] To run off; abscond.

miz'zle3, *vt.* To make speckled.

miz'zle, *n.* Mist-like rain; drizzle. **miz'zling†.—miz'zly,** *a.* Misty.

miz'zles, 1 miz'lz; 2 miz'ls, *n.* [Scot.] Measles.

Mjol'nir, 1 myōl'nər; 2 myōl'nir, *n. Norse Myth.* Thor's terrible hammer. **Mjoll'nir†; Mjöll'nir†; Mjol'ner†.**

ml, *abbr.* Milliliter.—**ml.,** *abbr.* Mail.—**M. L. A.,** *abbr.* Member of the Legislative Assembly, Modern Language Association.—**M. L. C.,** *abbr.* Member of the Legislative Council.—**M. L. G.,** *abbr.* Middle Low German. **MLG†.**—**Mlle.,** *abbr.* [F.] Mademoiselle.—**MM.,** *abbr.* [Their] Majesties, *Messieurs.*—**mm,** *abbr.* Millimeter.—**mm2,** *abbr.* Square millimeter.—**mm.3,** *abbr.* Cubic millimeter.—**mμ,** *abbr.* Millimicron.—**μμ,** *abbr.* One-millionth of a micron.—**Mme.,** *abbr.* [MMES., *pl.*] [F.] Madame.—**Mn,** *abbr.* Manganese.

mne-mon'ic, 1 nɪ-mon'ɪk; 2 ne-mŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, aiding, or designed to aid the memory. [< Gr. *mnemonikos,* < *mnaomai,* remember.] **mne-mon'i-cal†.—mne-mon'ics,** *n.* The science of artificial memory.

Mne-mos'y-ne, 1 nɪ-mes'ɪ-nē; 2 ne-mŏs'y-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of memory; mother of the Muses.

mo†, *a., n., & adv.* More. **moe†; moo†.**

-mo. A suffix added to numbers to indicate into how many leaves a sheet is folded: as 12*mo* or duodec*imo* (sometimes written 12°). [< *-mo* as in DUODECIMO.]

Mo, *abbr.* Molybdenum.—**M. O.,** *abbr.* Money-order.—**Mo.,** *abbr.* Missouri (official), Monday.—**mo.,** *abbr.* [MOS., *pl.*] Month.

mo'a, 1 mō'ə; 2 mō'a, *n.* A very large, recently extinct bird of New Zealand, etc., having enormous legs with at least three toes, and obsolete wings. [Maori.]

Mo'ab, 1 mō'ab; 2 mō'ăb, *n. Bib.* A territory E. of the Dead Sea.

Mo'ab-ite, 1 mō'ab-ɑit; 2 mō'ăb-it, *n. Bib.* One of the descendants of Moab, son of Lot. *Gen.* xix, 37.—**Mo'ab-ite,** *a.* **Mo'ab-it"ish‡.—Moabite stone** or **tablet,** a tablet found in 1868, belonging to the 9th century B. C., and containing one of the earliest inscriptions in the Phenician alphabet. It records the subjection of the Moabites and their successful revolt against Israel.—**Mo'ab-it"ess,** *n. fem.*

moan, 1 mōn; 2 mōn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To lament; bewail. **2.** To utter a low, mournful sound. **II.** *n.* A feeble or suppressed groan. [< AS. *mānan,* moan.]

moat, 1 mōt; 2 mōt. **I**4. *vt.* To surround with or as with a moat. **II.** *n.* A defensive ditch on the outside of a fortress wall. [< OF. *mote,* embankment.]

mob1, 1 meb; 2 mŏb. **I.** *vt.* [MOBBED; MOB'BING.] To assail or impede, as by a disorderly crowd. **II.** *n.* **1.** A turbulent or lawless crowd. **2.** The lowest class of people; the masses; populace. [Abbr. of L. *mobile,* orig. *mobile vulgus,* fickle crowd.]

Syn.: (noun) canaille, crowd, dregs of the people, lower classes, masses, populace, rabble. The *populace* are poor and ignorant, but may be law-abiding; a *mob* is disorderly and lawless, but may be rich and influential. The *rabble* is despicable, worthless, purposeless; a *mob* may have effective desperate purpose. A *crowd* may be drawn by mere curiosity; some strong, pervading excitement is needed to make it a *mob.*—**mob'ber,** *n.*—**mob'bish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

mob2. **I.** *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To cover or conceal with a cap or cowl; hood. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To dress awkwardly. **II.** *n.* A cap or head-dress worn by women and girls and usually tied under the chin. **mob'cap"†.** [< MD. *mop,* woman's cap.]

Mo'ber-ly, 1 mō'ber-lɪ; 2 mō'ber-ly, *n.* A city in N. central Missouri; pop. 12,810.

mo'bile, } 1 mō'bəl *or* mō'bīl; 2 mō'bil *or* mō'bīl, *a.* **1.** Char-
mo'bil5, } acterized by ease or freedom of motion; freely movable. **2.** Hence, changing easily in expression or in state of mind; changeable; fickle. **3.** Moving or flowing freely. **4.** *Mil.* That may be easily and quickly moved; as, a *mobile* battery. [F., < L. *mobilis,* movable.]

Syn.: changeable, changing, expressive, fickle, movable, sensitive, variable, volatile. See ACTIVE.—Ant.: dull, fixed, immovable, inexpressive, still, stolid, unchanging, unvarying.—**mo-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The character or state of being mobile.

mob'i-le1, 1 meb'ɪ-lɪ; 2 mŏb'ɪ-lē, *n.* Anything movable: now chiefly in philosophy. [L.] **mo'bile†.** bama; pop. 60,775.

Mo-bile'2, 1 mo-bīl'; 2 mo-bīl', *n.* A seaport city in S. W. Ala-

Mo-bile' Bay. A bay in S. W. Alabama; 36 by 8 to 18 m.

mo'bil-ize, 1 mō'bɪl-ɑiz *or* meb'ɪl-aiz; 2 mō'bil-īz *or* mŏb'ɪl-ɪz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make ready for active service, as an army, or more rarely a fleet; prepare to take the field. **2.** To make mobile; give circulation to. **II.** *i.* To get ready for active service. [< F. *mobiliser,* < *mobile;* see MOBILE, *a.*] **mo'bil-ise‡.—mo"bil-i[or mob"ll-]i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of mobilizing.

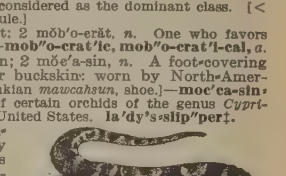
mob'let, *vt.* To cover with a cap or mob, as the head.

mob-oc'ra-cy, 1 meb-ek'rə-sɪ; 2 mŏb-ŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sɪz; 2 -cis, *pl.*] **1.** Lawless control of public affairs by the mob or populace. **2.** The mob considered as the dominant class. [< MOB1, *n.*, + Gr. *kratein,* rule.]

mob'o-crat, 1 meb'o-krat; 2 mŏb'o-crăt, *n.* One who favors mobocracy; a demagog.—**mob"o-crat'ic, mob"o-crat'i-cal,** *a.*

moc'ca-sin1, 1 mek'ə-sɪn; 2 mŏc'a-sin, *n.* A foot-covering made of soft leather or buckskin: worn by North-American Indians. [< Algonkian *mawcahsun,* shoe.]—**moc'ca-sin-flow"er,** *n.* Any one of certain orchids of the genus *Cypripedium,* common in the United States. **la'dy's-slip"per‡.**

moc'ca-sin2, *n.* A dark-colored, obscurely blotched venomous snake (genus *Ancistrodon*) of the southern United States. *A. piscivorus* is the water-moccasin [Appar. < MOCCASIN1.]



Moccasin. 1/10

mo'cha1, 1 mō'kə *or* (*Arab.*) mō'hə; 2 mō'cä *or* (*Arab.*) mō'hä, *n.* A seaport of Yamen, in S. W. Arabia; pop. 5,000. **Mo'kha‡.**

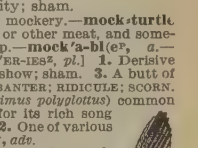
moche†, *a. & adv.* Great; much.

mock1, 1 mek; 2 mŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mimic in derision or contempt; hence, to treat scornfully or derisively; as, to *mock* one's opponent. **2.** To deceive by false show or pretense; delude. **3.** To simulate. **4†.** To bid defiance to. **II.** *i.* To manifest ridicule or scorn; jeer. [< OF. *mocquer.*]

Syn.: banter, chaff, deride, flout, gibe, insult, jeer, make a butt of, make game of, taunt. See IMITATE; MISLEAD; RIDICULE; SCOFF. Compare COUNTERFEIT.—Ant.: see PRAISE.—Prep.: mock *at* misfortune; mock a person *with* deceitful hopes.

mock, *a.* Merely imitating the reality; sham.

mock, *n.* An act of mocking; a jeer; mockery.—**mock-turtle soup,** soup prepared from calf's head or other meat, and somewhat resembling green-turtle soup.—**mock'a-ble†,** *a.*—**mock'er,** *n.*—**mock'er-y,** *n.* [MOCK'ER-IES‡, *pl.*] **1.** Derisive or contemptuous mimicry. **2.** A false show; sham. **3.** A butt of ridicule. **4.** Labor in vain. Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE; SCORN.—**mock'ing-bird",** *n.* **1.** A bird (*Mimus polyglottus*) common in the southern United States, noted for its rich song and extraordinary power of mimicry. **2.** One of various other birds that mock.—**mock'ing-ly,** *adv.*



Mocking-bird. 1/7

mock'or"ange, 1 mek'ər"inj; 2 mŏk'ŏr"ang, *n.* **1.** An ornamental shrub (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Called also *syringa* and *false syringa.* **2.** Any other species of the same genus.

mod., *abbr.* Moderate, *moderato* (It., moderate), modern.

mo'dal, 1 mō'dəl; 2 mō'dal, *a.* **1.** Of or denoting a mode or manner, especially (1) a mode of grammar, (2) a mode in music, or (3) a mode of logical statement. **2.** Characterized by form or manner without reference to matter or substance.—**mo'dal-ly,** *adv.*

mo-dal'i-ty, 1 mo-dal'ɪ-tɪ; 2 mo-dăl'i-ty2, *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** Modal character; the fact or quality of being modal. **2.** *Logic.* The character of a proposition as expressing or asserting a sequence of necessity or of contingency—necessity in the wide sense including impossibility, and contingency in the wide sense including probability and possibility.

Mod'der riv'er, 1 med'ər; 2 mŏd'er. A tributary of the Vaal between Kimberley and Bloemfontein; length, 186 m.; here the British defeated the Boers, Nov. 28, 1899.

mode, 1 mōd; 2 mōd, *n.* **1.** Manner of being, doing, etc.; way; method. **2.** Prevailing style; common fashion. **3.** *Gram.* The manner in which the action expressed by a verb is stated: denoted by the form of the verb: less correctly called *mood.* The English modes proper are the **indicative, subjunctive,** and **imperative.** The **infinitive** likewise is sometimes classed as a mode. Certain verb-phrases are also called modes, as those formed by *may, might, can, could* **(potential),** *should, would* **(conditional),** *must, ought* **(obligative).** **4.** *Mus.* A method of dividing an octave by placing the steps and half steps of which it is composed in certain arbitrary relations, as in the **Greek, Gregorian, major,** and **minor modes,** etc. **5.** *Logic.* (1) The style of the connection between the antecedent and the consequent of a proposition. (2) Same as MOOD. **6.** *Psychol.* A faculty or a phenomenon of mind considered as a state of consciousness. **7.** *Philos.* The manner of a thing's existence so far as it is

not essential. **8.** A light bluish gray; sometimes, a drab. [W.] [F., < L. *modus*, manner.] Syn.: see MANNER; SYSTEM.

mod'el, 1 med'el; 2 mŏd'ĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-ELED or -ELLED, MOD'ELD[S]; -EL'ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To form on or over something as a model; shape: often followed by *on*. **2.** In drawing and painting, to give an appearance of relief to, as a face. **3.** To make a model. **4.** To assume a form like that of a model. **II.** *a.* Answering or used as a model; suitable for a model; worthy to be imitated. **III.** *n.* **1.** An object, usually in miniature, representing accurately something to be made or already existing; more rarely, a plan or drawing; as, a *model* of a building. **2.** A person who does duty as a copy or pattern for painters or sculptors. **3.** A thing or person to be imitated or patterned after; that which is taken as a pattern or an example. **4.** A woman employed by costumers and modistes to display costumes or millinery to customers. **5.** [Colloq.] That which strikingly resembles something else; an approximate copy or image. [< L.[OF] *modulus*, measure.]

Syn.: archetype, copy, design, ectype, example, facsimile, image, imitation, mold, original, pattern, prototype, replica, representation, type. A *pattern* is always, in modern use, that which is to be copied; a *model* may be either the thing to be copied or the copy that has been made from it; as, the *models* in the Patent Office. A *pattern* is commonly superficial; a *model* is usually in relief. A *pattern* must be closely followed in its minutest particulars by a faithful copyist; a *model* may allow a great degree of freedom. A sculptor may idealize his living *model;* his workmen must exactly copy in marble or metal the *model* he has made in clay. The *archetype* is the original form, actual or ideal, in accordance with which existing things are made, especially the original form in the mind of the Creator; a *prototype* is either the original or an authenticated copy that has the authority of the original as a standard to which other objects of its kind must conform, even if the latter sense is comparatively rare. See EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL.—**mod'el-er,** *n.* **mod'el-ler‡.**

mod'el-ing, 1 med'el-ŋ; 2 mŏd'ĕl-ing, *n. Art.* **1.** In sculpture, the art of constructing in clay or wax a model afterward to be reproduced in plaster, stone, or metal. **2.** In painting, the art of representing figures as if in natural relief or in solid form. **mod'el-ling‡.**

Mo'de-na, 1 mō'dē-nȧ; 2 mō'dę-nä, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Italy; 1,002 sq. m.; pop. 394,815. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral and university city; pop. 83,663.

mod'er-ate, 1 med'er-ēt; 2 mŏd'er-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to a state of less intensity or violence; reduce or keep within reasonable limits; restrain. **2§.** To direct as moderator; preside over, as an assembly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become less intense or violent; diminish in vigor or severity. **2.** To act as presiding officer. [< L. *moderatus*, pp. of *modero*, regulate.] Syn.: see ABATE; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; TEMPER; TRANQUILIZE.

mod'er-ate, 1 med'er-ĭt; 2 mŏd'er-at. **I.** *a.* **1.** Keeping or kept within reasonable limits; not extreme, excessive, or radical; also, mild; temperate; calm; reasonable; gentle. **2.** [M-] Not strongly partizan: said of political or religious parties, and their tenets or views. **3.** Medium; fair; also, mediocre. **4.** [Colloq.] Slow in thought, speech, or action. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person of moderate views, opinions, or practises, especially in politics or religion. **2.** [M-] A member of a party which is not strongly partizan.

Syn.: (adj.) see GRADUAL; MODEST; SLOW; SOBER.—**mod'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**mod'er-ate-ness,** *n.*—**mod"er-a'-tion,** *n.* The act of moderating or the quality or state of being moderate. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.—**mod'er-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who restrains or regulates. **2.** The presiding officer of a meeting, especially in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches.—**mod'er-a"tor-ship,** *n.* [In moderate time.

mod"e-ra'to, 1 med"ē-rā'to; 2 mŏd"ę-rä'to, *adv. & a.* [It.] *Mus.*

mod'ern, 1 med'ərn; 2 mŏd'ern. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the present or recent period; not ancient. **2†.** Commonplace; common; trite.

Syn.: fresh, late, new, novel, recent. *Modern* history pertains to any period since the Middle Ages; *modern* literature, *modern* architecture, etc., are not strikingly remote from the styles and types prevalent to-day. That which is *late* is somewhat removed from the present, but not far enough to be called old. That which is *recent* is very close to the present, but not quite so sharply distinguished from the past as *new; recent* publications range over a longer time than *new* books. That which is *novel* is unprecedented in kind; that which is *new* is just produced, but may be of a familiar or even of an ancient sort, as a *new* copy of an old book. See NEW.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANCIENT.

II. *n.* A person of modern times, of modern views or characteristics. **mod'ern-er‡.** [< LL.[F] *modernus*, modern.]—**mod'ern-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To render modern.—**mod"ern-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**mod'ern-ly,** *adv.*—**mod'ern-ness,** *n.*

mod'ern-ism, 1 med'ərn-izm; 2 mŏd'ern-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Something characteristic of modern as distinguished from former or classical times; a modern idiom or practise. **2.** [M-] A system or complexus of theological and philosophical tenets condemned by Pope Pius X. in the encyclical "Pascendi Gregis," Sept. 8, 1907, as "an alliance between faith and false philosophy," arising from curiosity and "pride, which rouses the spirit of disobedience and demands a compromise between authority and liberty." **3§.** Modern character, methods, or mental attitude.—**mod'ern-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who advocates or adheres to modernism. **2.** A modern.

mo-der'ni-ty, 1 mo-dur'nı-t; 2 mo-dĕr'ni-ty, *n.* The state or character of being modern; also, a modernism.

mod'est, 1 med'est; 2 mŏd'ĕst, *a.* **1.** Restrained by a sense of propriety or humility. **2.** Characterized by reserve, propriety, or purity; decorous; chaste. **3.** Free from excess; moderate. [< L. *modestus*, moderate, modest.]

Syn.: chaste, decent, decorous, humble, moderate, proper, pure, retiring, unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious, unpretending, unpretentious, virtuous. See HUMBLE.—**mod'est-ly,** *adv.*

mod'es-ty, 1 med'es-t; 2 mŏd'ĕs-ty, *n.* Decent reserve and propriety; delicacy; decorum.

Syn.: backwardness, bashfulness, coldness, constraint, coyness, diffidence, reserve, shyness, timidity, unobtrusiveness. *Bashfulness* is a shrinking from notice without assignable reason. *Coyness* is a half encouragement, half avoidance of offered attention, and may be real or affected. *Diffidence* is self-distrust; *modesty,* a humble estimate of oneself in comparison with others or with the demands of some undertaking. *Modesty* has also the specific meaning of a sensitive shrinking from anything indelicate. *Shyness* is a tendency to shrink from observation; *timidity,* a distinct fear of criticism, error, or failure. *Reserve* is the holding oneself aloof from others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others. *Reserve* may be the retreat of *shyness,* or, on the other hand, the contemptuous withdrawal of pride and haughtiness. Compare ABASH; PRIDE; RESERVE; TACITURN.—Ant.: abandon, arrogance, assumption, assurance, boldness, conceit, confidence, egotism, forwardness, frankness, freedom, haughtiness, impudence, indiscretion, loquaciousness, loquacity, pertness, sauciness, self-conceit, self-sufficiency, sociability.

mod'i-cum, 1 med'ı-kum; 2 mŏd'ı-cŭm, *n.* [MOD'I-CA, *pl.*] **1.** A moderate amount; a little. **2.** A small thing or person. [L., < *modus*, measure.]

mod'i-fi-ca"to-ry, 1 med'ı-fı-kē"to-rı; 2 mŏd'ı-fi-cā"to-ry, *a.* Modifying or tending to modify.

mod'i-fy, 1 med'ı-fı; 2 mŏd'ı-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To make somewhat different; vary; as, to *modify* the details of a plan. **2.** To make more moderate or less sweeping; reduce in degree or extent. **3.** *Gram.* To qualify the meaning of; restrict; limit. **4.** *Philol.* To alter by umlaut. [< L.[F] *modus*, measure, + *facto*, make.]

Syn.: see CHANGE; TEMPER.—**mod'i-fi"a-bl(e[F],** *a.* Capable of or liable to modification.—**mod"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of modifying, or the state of being modified; variation, usually by change in one or a few particulars; change; limitation or restriction; qualification. **2.** That which results from modifying. —**mod'i-fi"er,** *n.* One who or that which modifies.

mo-dil'lion, 1 mo-dil'yan; 2 mo-dil'yon, *n. Arch.* An enriched block or horizontal bracket used in series under a Corinthian or Composite cornice: sometimes, with less ornament, under one of the Roman-Ionic order. [< F. *modillon,* < It. *modiglione.*]

mo-di'o-lus, 1 mo-dı'o-lus; 2 mo-dı'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Anat.* The central stem round which wind the passages of the cochlea of the internal ear. [< L. *modiolus*, bucket on a water-wheel, < *modus*, measure.]

mod'ish‖, 1 mōd'ısh; 2 mōd'ish, *a.* Conformable to the mode, fashion, or usage; conventional. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mo"diste', 1 mō"dist'; 2 mō"dist', *n.* [F.] A woman who makes or deals in fashionable articles, especially of women's dress.

Mod-jes'ka, 1 mo-jes'ka; 2 mō-jĕs'ka, **Helena** (1844–1909). A Polish actress, mainly in Shakespearian rôles.

Mo'doc, 1 mō'dek; 2 mō'dŏc, *n.* A North-American Indian of a nearly extinct warlike tribe, now mostly in Oregon.

mod'u-lar, 1 moj'u-[*or* med'yu-]lar; 2 mŏj'u-[*or* mŏd'yu-]lar, *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Proportionate to a module. **2.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to a modulus.

mod'u-late, 1 moj'u-[*or* med'yu-]lēt; 2 mŏj'u-[*or* mŏd'yu-]lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To vary in tone, inflection, pitch, or other quality of sound. **2.** *Mus.* To change to a different key. **3.** To sing; intone. **II.** *i. Mus.* To change from one key to another, from a major to a minor mode, or vice versa. [< L. *modulatus*, pp. of *modulor*, measure.]—**mod"u-la'tion,** *n.* The act of modulating, or the state of being modulated.—**mod'u-la"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which modulates. **2.** A musical chart showing the relations of tones and scales.

mod'ule, 1 moj'ul *or* med'yul; 2 mŏj'ŭl *or* mŏd'yul, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A measure of proportion among the parts of a classical order, the size of the diameter, semidiameter, or third of a diameter of the base of a column-shaft being taken as a unit. **2.** A standard or unit of measurement. **3†.** A mere image; counterfeit. [< L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, measure.]

mod'u-lus, 1 med'yu-lus; 2 mŏd'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Math.* A number, coefficient, or quantity that measures a force, function, or effect: sometimes abbreviated to *M* or *μ.* [L., dim. of *modus*, measure.]

mo'dus, 1 mō'dus; 2 mō'dŭs, *n.* [L.] Mode; manner.—**modus vivendi,** literally, a mode of living; a temporary arrangement pending a final settlement.

moe'‡, *a. & adv.* More.

Mœ'ræ, 1 mı'rı; 2 mē'rē, *n. pl.* The three Greek goddesses of fate. [L., < Gr. *Moirai*, < *moira*, lot.]

Mœ'si-a, 1 mı'shı-ȧ; 2 mē'shi-a, *n.* An ancient Roman province; the modern Bulgaria and Servia.

Mœ'so-goth, 1 mı'so-gȯth; 2 mē'so-gŏth, *n.* A member of the Gothic tribe that settled in Mœsia.—**Mœ"so-goth'ic,** *a.*

mo-fette', 1 mo-fet'; 2 mo-fĕt', *n.* **1.** A noxious emanation of gas from a fissure; a gas-spring. **2.** An opening in the earth from which noxious gas escapes, as from a volcano. [< It. *mofetta,* < L. *mephitis*, pestilential exhalation.]

mo-fus'sil, 1 mo-fus'ıl; 2 mo-fŭs'il, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The country as distinguished from the residencies and the towns.

mog, 1 meg; 2 mŏg, *vt.* [Prov.] To move away.

Mog″a-dor′, 1 meg″ə-dôr′; 2 mŏg″a-dōr′, *n.* A fortified seaport city in Morocco, Africa, on the Atlantic coast; pop. 22,000; bombarded by the French, Aug. 16, 1844; placed under the administration of a French resident by the Algeciras Conference, April 7, 1906. [legging. **2.** *pl.* Legs.

mog′gan, 1 meg′ən; 2 mŏg′an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A knit sleeve or

Mo″ghi-lef′, 1 mō″hi-lef′; 2 mō″hi-lēf′, *n.* **1.** A government in European Russia; 18,514 sq. m.; pop. 2,551,000. **2.** Its capital, on the Dnieper river; pop. 72,500. **3.** A town in S. W. Ukrainia, on the Dniester river; pop. 50,000. **Mo″ghi-lev′‡; Mo″gi-lev′‡; Mo″hi-lev′‡.**

Mo-gul′, 1 mo-gul′; 2 mo-gŭl′, *n.* **1.** A Mongol; Mongolian. Especially: (1) One of the Mongol conquerors of Hindustan. (2) A follower of Genghis Khan in the 13th century. **Mo-ghul′‡. 2.** [m-] Any great or pretentious personage; autocrat. **3.** [m-] A type of locomotive.—**the Great** or **Grand Mogul. 1.** The former emperor of Delhi. **2.** [g- m-] Any imposing or pretentious personage.

mo′hair, 1 mō′hār; 2 mō′hâr, *n.* **1.** The hair of the Angora goat. **2.** A garment made of this material. **3.** A dress-fabric made of the hair of Angora goats; also, a cotton-and-wool imitation of such fabric. [< F. *moire*, prob. < Ar. *mukhayyar*, goat's-hair cloth.]

Moham., *abbr.* Mohammedan.

Mo-ham′med, 1 mo-ham′ed; 2 mo-hăm′ĕd, *n.* **1.** (570–632.) An Arabian religious and military leader; founder of Islam; author of the Koran. **2.** One of five sultans of Turkey, especially **M. II.,** "the Great," who took Constantinople in 1453. **Ma-hom′et‡; Mu-ham′mad‡.—Mo-ham′me-dan. I.** *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion and institutions. **II.** *n.* A follower of Mohammed or a professor of his religion.—**Mo-ham′me-dan-ism,** *n.* The religion founded by Mohammed; Islam.—**Mo-ham′me-dan-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To convert to Mohammedanism.

Mo′hawk, 1 mō′hēk; 2 mō′hąk, *n.* **1.** A river in central New York; length, 175 m. to the Hudson river. **2.** One of a tribe of North-American Indians of Iroquoian stock, who migrated from New York to Canada. **3.** One of a band of lawless persons, often aristocratic rakes, who frequented the streets of London early in the 18th century. **Mo′hock†. 4.** The Mohawk language.

Mo-hi′can, } 1 mo-hi′kən, -hī′gən; 2 mo-hī′can, -hē′gan, *n.* One

Mo-he′gan, } of a warlike tribe of Indians belonging to the Algonkian stock.

Mo′hock†, *n.* Same as MOHAWK.

mo′hur, 1 mō′hûr; 2 mō′hŭr, *n.* A gold coin of British India, worth £1 12*s.* or about $7.50. [< Hind. *mahr.*]

moi′der, 1 meī′dər; 2 mōī′der, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bewilder; confuse. **2.** To pass in toil, as time or life. **II.** *i.* To toil; drudge. [Cp. MUDDLE.]—**moi′dert,** *a.* Stupid.

moi′dore, 1 meī′dōr; 2 mōī′dōr, *n.* A former Portuguese gold coin, worth about $6.50. [< Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, coin of gold.]

moi″e-ty, 1 meī′i-ti; 2 mōī′e-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A half. **2.** A small portion. [< F. *moitié.*]

moil, 1 meīl; 2 mōil. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To soil, or be soiled; defile. **2.** To weary, or be wearied; toil; drudge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soiling; defilement; spot. **2.** Confusion; vexation; trouble. **3.** [Scot.] Toil; drudgery. [< OF. *moiller*, wet.]

moi″ré′, 1 mwa″rē′ *or* mō″rē; 2 mwā″rę′ *or* mō″rā, *a.* [F.] Having a watered appearance, as silk or metallic sheets.

moire, 1 mwār; 2 mwār, *n.* **1.** A watered silk or mohair fabric. **2.** A watered or clouded finish given to textile fabrics. [F., watered silk; see MOHAIR.]—**moire antique,** a watered silk of conventionally antique pattern.

Mois″san′, 1 mwa″sän′; 2 mwā″sän′, **Henri** (1852–1907). A French chemist; awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry, 1906.

moist, 1 meist; 2 mŏist, *a.* **1.** Having slight sensible wetness; damp; humid. **2.** Tearful; as, *moist* eyes. **3.** *Pathol.* Marked by the presence of pus, phlegm, etc. **4.** [Colloq.] Causing or producing moisture. [< OF. *moiste*, < L. *mustus*, dew.]—**mois′ten,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become moist.—**mois′ten-er,** *n.*—**moist′i-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] [Humorous.] To moisten.—**moist′ness,** *n.* The state of being moist; dampness.—**mois′ture,** *n.* Slight sensible wetness.—**moist′y†,** *a.* Moist; wet.

moi′ther, *vt. & vi.* Same as MOIDER.

moke, 1 mōk; 2 mōk, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A donkey.

Mo′kha, *n.* Same as MOCHA.

mol, } 1 mōl; 2 mōl, *n.* [F.] *Chem.* The gram-molecule; a gram-

mola, } molecular weight or the molecular weight of a substance expressed in grams.

mo′la, 1 mō′le; 2 mō′la, *n.* [MO′LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] Same as MOLE[4], *n.* [< L. *mola;* see MOLAR[1], *a.*]

mo′lar[1], 1 mō′lər; 2 mō′lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Grinding, or adapted for grinding. **2.** Pertaining to a molar. **II.** *n.* A tooth with flattened crown; a double or back tooth. [< L. *molaris*, belonging to a mill.]

mo′lar[2], *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mass; acting on or exerted by a mass, as force. **2.** *Chem.* Having or containing a gram-molecular weight or mole. **mo′lal‡.** [< L. *moles*, great mass.]—**molar solution** (*Chem.*), a solution containing one gram-molecule of solute to the liter.

mo-las′ses, 1 mo-las′ez; 2 mo-lăs′ĕs, *n.* A viscid dark-colored liquor drained off from crystallizable sugar; treacle. [< L.[Sp] *mellaceus*, honey-like.]

mold[1], } 1 mōld; 2 mōld. **I.**[4] *vt.* **1.** To shape; model; fash-

mould, } ion. **2.** To ornament by molding. **3.** To form into one consistent mass; mix or knead, as dough. **4.** *Founding.* To form a mold from. SYN.: see BEND; GOVERN; INFLUENCE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A form or matrix for shaping anything in a fluid or plastic condition. **2.** Hence, that after which something else is patterned, or the thing that is molded. **3.** Form; nature; also, kind; character. **4.** The physical form; shape: now applied to the human form. **5.** *Arch.* A molding, or number of moldings. [< F. *moule*, < L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, measure.] SYN.: see MODEL.—**mold′a-bl(e)‡,** *a.* Capable of being molded. **mould′a-bl(e)‡.**—**mold′er, mould′er,** *n.* **1.** One who molds anything, as tempered clay into bricks. **2.** A machine for molding or shaping.

mold[2], } **I.**[4] *vt.* To cover with mold. **II.** *n.* **1.** Earth that

mould, } is fine and soft, and rich in organic matter. **2.** The constituent material of anything; earthy material; matter. **3.** The earth; ground; also, a grave. [< AS. *molde*, earth.]—**mold′-board″,** *n.* The curved metal plate of a plow, by which the furrow-slice is turned over; also, a similar part of a machine for building roads.

mold[3], } **I.**[4] *vt. & vi.* To become, or cause to become, moldy.

mould, } **II.** *n.* Any fungous growth on food, clothing, walls, etc., especially such growths as form a wooly or furry coating on decaying vegetable matter or in moist warm places; mold-fungus; hence, mustiness; decay. [< Ice. *mygla*, < *mugga*, mist.]—**mold′-fun″gus,** *n.* A fungus which causes mold; specifically, any of an order (*Mucorales*) of phycomycetous fungi.

mold[4], } **I.**[4] *vt.* To stain or spot, as with rust. **II.** *n.* A

mould, } stain or discolored mark, as from rust. [< MOLE[1], *n.*]

Mol′dau, 1 mel′dau; 2 mōl′dou, *n.* A river in W. Czecho-Slovakia; length, 270 m. to the Elbe.

Mol-da′vi-a, 1 mel-dā′vi-ə; 2 mōl-dā′vi-a, *n.* A province of Roumania; 14,649 sq. m.; pop. 2,145,000; principal town, Jassy.

Mol-da′vi-an, 1 mel-dā′vi-ən; 2 mōl-dā′vi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Moldavia. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Moldavia; also, the language of the Moldavians.

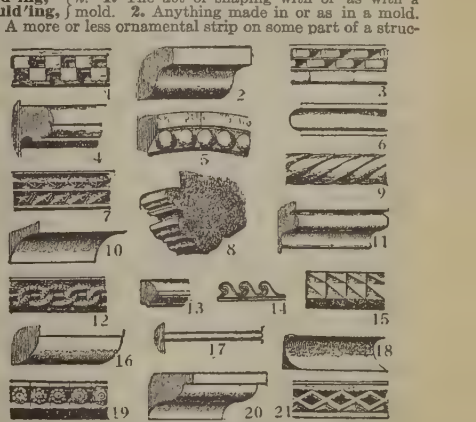
mold′er, } *vt. & vi.* To crumble, or cause to crumble;

mould′er, } waste away. [Freq. of MOLD[2], *v.*]

SYN.: see DECAY.

mold′ing, } *n.* **1.** The act of shaping with or as with a

mould′ing, } mold. **2.** Anything made in or as in a mold. **3.** A more or less ornamental strip on some part of a struc-



Some Varieties of Moldings.

1. Square billet. 2. Cyma recta. 3. Round billet. 4. Roll and fillet. 5. Fillet. 6. Torus. 7. Nailhead. 8. Roll and scroll. 9. Cabie. 10. Cavetto. 11. Ogee. 12. Chain. 13. Fillet. 14. Vitruvian scroll. 15. Hatched. 16 Roman ovola. 17. Astragal. 18. Scotia. 19. Rose. 20. Cyma reversa. 21. Lozenge.

ture. **4.** *Arch.* A cornice or other depressed or projecting decorative member on a surface or angle of any part of a building.

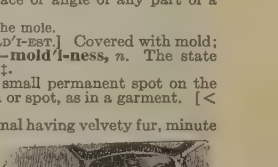
mold′warp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The mole.

mold′y, } *a.* [MOLD′I-ER; MOLD′I-EST.] Covered with mold;

mould′y, } hence, old; musty.—**mold′i-ness,** *n.* The state of being moldy. **mould′i-ness‡.**

mole[1], 1 mōl; 2 mōl, *n.* **1.** A small permanent spot on the skin; a birthmark. **2.** A stain or spot, as in a garment. [< AS. *māl*, spot.]

mole[2], *n.* A worm-eating mammal having velvety fur, minute eyes, very broad fore feet adapted for digging and forming extensive underground excavations. [Abbr. of MOLD-WARP, < AS. *molde*, dirt, + *weorpan*, throw.] **mole′warp‡.** [Prov. Eng.].—**mole′hill″,** *n.* A small heap or ridge of earth raised by a mole in burrowing.—**mole′skin″,** *n.* **1.** The skin of a mole. **2.** A cloth resembling it, or a garment made of the cloth.



Common European Mole and Its Burrow. 1/15

mole[3], *n.* A jetty or breakwater, partially enclosing an anchorage or harbor. [< F. *môle* (< L. *moles*), great mass.] SYN.: see RAMPART.

mole[4], *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid mass formed in the womb, by the degeneration of the partly developed ovum, and giving rise to false pregnancy. [< F. *môle*, < L. *mola*, < *mola*, millstone, < *molo*, grind.]

mole[5], *n.* *Phys.* Same as MOL.

Mo'lech, *n.* *Bib.* Same as MOLOCH.

mo-lec'u-lar, 1 mo-lek'yu-lər; 2 mo-lĕ́e'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of molecules. **2.** Resulting from the action of molecules; as, *molecular* changes.—**molecular attraction**, a mutual attraction between molecules, as cohesion.—**m. theory**, the theory that matter is discrete, not continuous, and that it is made up of minute particles called molecules, each of which has the properties as has the mass as a whole.—**m. weight**, the sum of the weights of the constituent atoms of a molecule: the weight of a molecule of any gas or vapor as compared with some standard gas, such as oxygen. Thus, the molecular weight of carbon dioxid is 44 (oxygen, O_2 = 32).

mol'e-cule, 1 mel'i-kiūl; 2 mŏl'e-eūl, *n.* **1.** The smallest part of a substance that can exist separately and still retain its composition and properties; according to Avogadro, the smallest particle of an element or compound which exists free as a gas, as water (H_2O), acetylene (C_2H_2), oxygen (O_2), etc. **2.** Any small particle. **3.** The germinating point in the yolk of a bird's egg. [< F. *molécule*, dim. < L. *moles*, mass.] SYN.: see PARTICLE.

Mo"len"beek', 1 mo"lən"bēk'; 2 mo"läń"bĕk', *n.* A suburb of Brussels, Belgium; pop. 73,000. **Mo"len"beek'-Saint-Jean'**‡.

mo-lest'[2], 1 mo-lest'; 2 mo-lést', *vt.* To annoy; vex; also, to disturb injuriously. [< L. *molesto*, < *moles*, burden.]

SYN.: see ABUSE; PERSECUTE.—**mo"les-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of molesting, or the state of being molested.—**mo-lest'er**, *n.*

Mol-fet'ta, 1 mŏl-fet'ta; 2 mŏl-fét'tä, *n.* A seaport and cathedral city in S. E. Italy; pop. of commune 43,000.

Mo'lière', 1 mō"lī'ar'; 2 mō"lyĕr', *n.* Pseudonym of Jean Baptiste Poquelin (1622–1673), a French dramatist. [30,710.

Mo-line', 1 mo-lin'; 2 mo-lin', *n.* A city in N. W. Illinois; pop.

Mo'lin-ism, 1 mō'lin-izm; 2 mō'lin-izm, *n.* The doctrine of Molina (1535–1600), who opposed Jansenism and taught that the consent of the will is requisite to the efficacy of divine grace, that the will remains perfectly free even under the actual influence of the efficacious grace, and that predestination is consequent upon the foreknowledge of the acceptance of this grace by the human will.

moll[1], 1 mel; 2 mŏl, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Slang.] **1.** A girl; a sweetheart. **2.** The mistress of a thief or vagrant; a prostitute.

Moll[2], *n.* Diminutive of MARY.

mol'lah, 1 mel'ä; 2 mŏl'ä, *n.* A Mohammedan complimentary title given to religious dignitaries; also, a judge. [< Turk. *molla*, < Ar. *maula*, judge.] **moo'lah**‡.

moll'cod"dle, *n.* Same as MOLLYCODDLE. [Same as EMOLLIENT.

mol'li-ent, 1 mel'i-ent *or* mel'yent; 2 mŏl'i-ĕnt *or* mŏl'yĕnt, *a.*

mol'li-fy, 1 mel'i-fai; 2 mŏl'i-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce the violence or asperity of. **2.** To make soft or tender. **3.** To mitigate. **II.** *i.* To grow mild, soft, or tender. [< L.[F] *mollis*, soft; and see -FY.]

SYN.: see ALLAY; TEMPER.—**mol"li-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of mollifying, or the state of being mollified.—**mol'li-fi"a-bl**(e[F], *a.*—**mol'li-fi"er**, *n.* One who or that which mollifies.

Mol-lus'ca, 1 me-lus'ka; 2 mŏ-lŭs'ca, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of invertebrates, embracing cuttlefishes, snails, and bivalves. [< L. *molluscus*; see MOLLUSK.]—**mol-lus'can.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mollusks. **II.** *n.* A mollusk.—**mol-lus'cous**, *a.* Molluscan.

Mol"lus-coi'de-a, 1 mel"us-kei'di-ə; 2 mŏl"ŭs-cŏi'de-a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, especially a branch embracing the brachiopods and polyzoans. [< MOLLUSCA + -OID.] —**mol-lus'coid.** **I.** *a.* Like a mollusk. **II.** *n.* One of the *Molluscoidea*.—**mol"lus-coi'dal**, *a.*—**mol"lus-coi'dan** or **-de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

mol'lusk, 1 mel'usk; 2 mŏl'ŭsk, *n.* An invertebrate animal, as a bivalve, snail, slug, cuttlefish, or the like. See MOLLUSCA. [< L.[F] *molluscus*, soft.] **mol'luse**‡.

mol'ly-cod"dle, 1 mel'i-ked"l; 2 mŏl'y-cŏd"l. **I.** *vt.* To coddle. **II.** *n.* [Slang.] Any excessively effeminate person; one who is coddled or coddles himself.

Mol'ly Ma-guire', 1 mel'i ma-gwair'; 2 mŏl'y ma-gwīr'. **1.** One of a secret society that terrorized the coal-regions of eastern Pennsylvania (1867–'77). **2.** Originally, one of a secret society in Ireland (1843) organized to prevent evictions by terrorizing officers of the law.

Mo'loch, 1 mō'lek; 2 mō'lŏe, *n.* **1.** A god of the Phenicians, to whom human sacrifices were offered. **2.** Any system involving merciless sacrifice. **3.** [*m.*] An Australian lizard.

Mo"lo-ka'i, 1 mō"lo-kā'ī; 2 mō"lo-kä'ī, *n.* An island of the Hawaiian group; 261 sq. m.; pop. 2,500; has a leper colony.

molt, } 1 mōlt; 2 mōlt. **I.**[4] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cast or slough off,
moult, } as hair, feathers, etc. **2.** To cast or shed the outside integument or its appendages, as skin, feathers, or horns. **II.** *n.* The molting process or season. [ME. *mouten*, < L. *muto*, change.]

mol'ten, 1 mōl'tn; 2 mōl'tn, *pa.* **1.** Reduced to fluid by heat; melted. **2.** Made by molding; cast. [Pp. of MELT, *v.*]

Molt'ke, 1 mōlt'ke; 2 mōlt'ke, *n.* **1. Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von** (1800–1891), a Prussian field-marshal; strategist; planned campaign against France, 1870–1871. **2. Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von** (1848–1916), chief of the German General Staff, in the World War, 1914.

Mo-luk'ka Is'lands, 1 mo-luk'ə; 2 mo-lŭe'a. A group of Dutch islands of the Malay Archipelago; 190,860 sq. m.; pop. 622,671. **Mo-luc'cas**‡; **Spice Islands**‡.

mol. wt., *abbr.* Molecular weight.

mo'ly, 1 mō'li; 2 mō'ly, *n.* [-LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A fabled plant of magic virtues, with a white flower and a black root. **2.** A European wild garlic. [L., < Gr. *mōly.*]

mo-lyb'de-nite, 1 mo-lib'di-nait *or* mel"ib-di'nait; 2 mo-lĭb'de-nīt *or* mŏl"yb-dē'nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A scaly, metallic, lead-gray, soft molybdenum sulfid (MoS_2).

mo-lyb'de-num, 1 mo-lib'di-num *or* mel"ib-di'num; 2 mo-lĭb'de-nŭm *or* mŏl"yb-dē'nŭm, *n.* A hard, silver-white, metallic element of the chromium group, occurring only in combination. It is used to harden steel. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *molybdaina*, galena, < *molybdos*, lead.] **mol"yb-de'na**‡.—**mo-lyb'date**, *n.* A salt of molybdic acid.—**mo-lyb'de-nous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to molybdenum, especially in its lower valence. **mo-lyb'dous**‡.

mo-lyb'dic, 1 mo-lib'dik; 2 mo-lĭb'dic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing molybdenum, especially in its higher valence.—**molybdic acid.** **1.** A yellow crystalline compound ($H_2MoO_4H_2O$) which forms upon heating its anhydrous variety (H_2MoO_4), consisting of white crystals. **2.** An amorphous compound ($H_2Mo_3O_7$). **3.** A white powder (MoO_3) which becomes yellow when heated. MoO_3 is really *molybdic anhydrid* or *molybdenum trioxid*.

Mom-ba'sa, 1 mem-bā'sa; 2 mŏm-bä'sä, *n.* A seaport of British East Africa; pop. 30,000. **Mom'baz**‡.

mome†, *n.* A stupid fellow; also, a buffoon.

mo'ment, 1 mō'ment *or* -ment; 2 mō'ment, *n.* **1.** A very small period of time; an instant; also, a point of time; definite period. **2.** The present time. **3.** Consequence or importance, as in influencing judgment or action. **4.** Same as MOMENTUM. **5.** *Mech.* The measure of a force by its effect in producing rotation. **6.** *Philos.* The thing originating or causing; principle of movement or development; a moving force. [F., < L. *momentum*, movement.] SYN.: see WEIGHT.—**mo'men-ta-ry**, *a.* Lasting but a moment. SYN.: see TRANSIENT.—**mo'men-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* **1.** For a moment. **2.** From moment to moment. **3.** At any moment. **mo'ment-ly**‡.—**mo'ment-a-ri-ness**, *n.*—**mo-men'tous**, *a.* Of great importance; weighty. SYN.: see IMPORTANT; SERIOUS.—**mo-men'tous-ly**, *adv.*—**mo-men'tous-ness**, *n.*

mo'men-ta-ny†, *a.* Momentary.—**mo'men-ta-nie**†.

mo-men'tum, 1 mo-men'tum; 2 mo-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** The impetus of a moving body. **2.** *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a body as measured by the product of its mass by its velocity. **3.** An essential or constituent element. **4.** *Mus.* An eighth rest. [< L. *momentum*, movement, balance, alteration.]—**mo-men'tal**, *a.*

Momm'sen, 1 mōm'zen; 2 mŏm'sĕn, **Theodor** (1817–1903). A German historian; *Roman History*, etc.; awarded Nobel prize for literature in 1902.

Mo'mus, 1 mō'mus; 2 mō'mŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* An evil spirit of blame and mockery who was expelled from Olympus.

mon, 1 men; 2 mŏn, *n.* [Sect. & Prov. Eng.] Man.

mon-, 1 men-; 2 mŏn-. From Greek *monos*, single, unitary, one: a combining form. [Monetary.

Mon., *abbr.* Monastery, Monday, Monmouthshire.—**mon.**, *abbr.*

Mo'na, 1 mō"na; 2 mō'nä, *n.* Anglesey: the ancient name.

mon'a-chism, 1 men'ə-kizm; 2 mŏn'a-cĭsm, *n.* The monastic manner of life; monasticism. [< Gr. *monachos*, MONK.] —**mon'a-chal**, *a.* Pertaining to monks, nuns, or the monastic life.

mon-ac'id, 1 mon-as'id; 2 mŏn-ăc'id, *n.* *Chem.* Possessing a single hydrogen atom that may be replaced by a negative radical: applied to bases.

Mon'a-co, 1 men'ə-kō; 2 mŏn'ä-cō, *n.* **1.** A principality on the Mediterranean, S. E. France; 8 sq. m.; pop. 23,000. See MONTE CARLO. **2.** Its capital; pop. 2,250.

mon'ad, 1 men'ad *or* mō'nad; 2 mŏn'ăd *or* mō'năd. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a monad; in chemistry, having a combining power of one. **mo-nad'ic** or **-i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** An indestructible unit; a simple and indivisible substance. **2.** *Biol.* A minute simple single-celled organism. **3.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element with a valence of one. **4.** *Theos.* The one indivisible spirit in mankind manifesting itself in each person; also, the one indivisible spirit in nature. **5.** A flagellate infusorian. [< Gr.[LL] *monas* (*monad-*), unit.] —**mon'ad-ism**, *n.* A theory of monads in philosophy or physics.

Mon"a-del'phi-a, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The sixteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the filaments are united in a single set, tube, or column, as in the mallow.—**mon"a-del'phic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family containing a single member.—**mon"a-del'phous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the stamens united by their filaments into a single set or tube; of or pertaining to the *Monadelphia*. **mon"a-del'phi-an**‡.

mo-nad'nock[1], 1 mo-nad'nek; 2 mo-năd'nŏk, *n.* *Phys. Geog.* A mass of rock or group of hills rising above a base-leveled plain. [< Mt. *Monadnock.*]

Mo-nad'nock[2], *n.* A solitary mountain in S. W. New Hampshire; height, 3,186 ft.

mo-nan'drous, 1 mo-nan'drus; 2 mo-nan'drŭs, *a.* **1.** Having one male or husband. **2.** *Bot.* Having one stamen to the flower. [MON- + Gr. *anēr*, man.]—**mo-nan'dry**, *n.* **1.** The kind of marriage in which a woman has only one husband at a time. **2.** *Bot.* The condition of possessing only one perfect stamen.

mo-nan'thous, 1 mo-nan'thus; 2 mo-năn'thŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having but one flower: said of a peduncle or a whole plant.

Mo'na Pas'sage. A strait between Haiti and Porto Rico; about 80 miles wide.

mon'arch, 1 men'ərk; 2 mŏn'arc, *n.* A sovereign, as a king or emperor; in modern times, usually, a hereditary constitutional sovereign; originally, the sole ruler of a nation. [< Gr.[LL+F] *monos*, alone, + *archō*, rule.] SYN.: see MASTER.—**monar'chal**, *a.*—**mo-nar'chi-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to, governed by, or favoring a monarch or monarchy. **mo-nar'chi-al**‡; **monar'chic**‡.—**mo-nar'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**mon'arch-ism**, *n.* Monarchical preferences or principles.—**mon'arch-ist**, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.—**mon'arch-y**, *n.* [-ARCH-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.**

Government by a monarch; sovereign control. **2.** A government or territory ruled by a monarch.—**absolute monarchy,** a government in which the will of the monarch is positive law; a despotism.—**constitutional** or **limited m.,** a monarchy in which the power and prerogative of the sovereign are limited by constitutional provisions.

Mo-nar'chot, *n.* A title taken by an insane Italian, who fancied himself king of the world; hence, any pretender.

mon'as, 1 men'əs *or* mō'nəs; 2 mōn'as *or* mō'nās, *n.* **1.** A monad. **2.** A form of coccus. [LL.; see MONAD.]

Mo'nash, 1 mō'nəsh; 2 mō'nāsh, **Sir John** (1865–). An Australian general in the World War; commanded the Australian Army Corps in France, May to November, 1918.

mon'as-ter-y, 1 men'əs-tər-ɪ; 2 mŏn'as-tĕr-y, *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] A dwelling-place occupied in common by persons under religious vows of seclusion: applied to a residence for monks. [< Gr.LL *monastērion,* < *monos,* alone.] Syn.: see CLOISTER.

—**mo-nas'tic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to religious seclusion. **2.** Characteristic of monasteries. **mon"as-te'ri-al‡; mo-nas'ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A monk or other religious recluse.—**mo-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mo-nas'ti-cism,** *n.* The monastic life; asceticism.

Mon"as-tir', 1 men"əs-tir'; 2 mŏn"as-tĭr', *n.* A town in southern Serbia; pop. 28,418; fell before Austro-German-Bulgarian advance, Dec. 2, 1915; retaken by Anglo-French troops, Nov. 18, 1916. **Bi-to'li-a‡** [Serb.]

mon"a-tom'ic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Consisting of a single atom, as a molecule: thus, the molecules of the vapor of mercury are monatomic and may be represented by the formula Hg. **2.** Having a valence of one, as hydrogen. See VALENCE.—**mon-ax'i-al,** *a. Bot.* Having but one axis: uniaxial.—**mon'a-zite,** *n. Mineral.* A resinous, brownish-red or brown, subtransparent cerium-lanthanum-didymium phosphate, (Ce,La,Di)PO$_4$, usually containing thorium, and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is used for mantles in certain gas-burners, as Welsbach mantles.

Mon"chy'-le-Preux', 1 mēn"shē'-lə-prü'; 2 mŏn"shĭ'-le-prü', *n.* A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France; overrun by the invading Germans; recaptured by the British, and all German attacks repulsed, April, 1917.

Monc'ton, 1 mųnk'tən; 2 mŏnc'ton, *n.* A town, a port of entry in New Brunswick, Canada; pop. 17,500

Mon'day, 1 mun'dɪ; 2 mŏn'dy, *n.* The second day of the week. [< AS. *mōna,* moon, + *dæg,* day.]—**Black Monday** (*Eng. Hist.*), Easter Monday, 1360: so called on account of a sudden darkness followed by a violent hail-storm; hence, any Easter Monday.

monde, 1 mēnd; 2 mŏnd, *n.* The world: in French phrases. [F., < L. *mundus,* world (orig. clean).]

mo-ne'cian, mo-ne'cious, etc. Same as MONŒCIAN, etc.

Mo-nes'sen, 1 mo-nes'n; 2 mō-nĕs'n, *n.* A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 18,180.

Mo"net', 1 mō"nē'; 2 mō"nĕ', **Claude** (1840–). A French impressionist painter; *The Mouth of the Seine,* etc.

Mo-ne'ta, 1 mo-nē'tä; 2 mo-ne'tä, **Ernesto Teodoro** (1833–). An Italian editor and author; awarded the Nobel prize for peace with L. Renault in 1907.

mon'e-ta-ry signs. See under SIGNS.

mon'e-tize, 1 men'ɪ-taiz; 2 mŏn'e-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ^{ING}.] **1.** To legalize as money; give a standard value to, as a metal. **2.** To coin into money. **mon'e-tise‡.**—**mon"e-ti-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

mon'ey, } 1 mun'ɪ; 2 mŏn'y, *n.* [-EYS^{z} *or* -IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.**

mun'ey^{p}, } Anything that serves as a common medium of exchange in trade, as coin or notes. **2.** Wealth; property. **3.** *pl.* Cash payments or receipts. **4.** A system of coinage. [< OF. *monoie,* < L. *moneta,* mint.]

Syn.: bills, bullion, capital, cash, coin, currency, funds, gold, notes, property, silver, specie. *Money* is the authorized medium of exchange; *coined money* is called *coin* or *specie.* What are termed in England bank-*notes* are in the United States commonly called *bills;* as, a five-dollar *bill.* The *notes* of responsible men are readily transferable in commercial circles, but they are not *money;* as, the stock was sold for $500 in *money* and the balance in merchantable paper. *Cash* is *specie* or *money* in hand, or paid in hand; as, the *cash* account; the *cash* price. In the legal sense, *property* is not *money,* and *money* is not *property;* for *property* is that which has inherent value, while *money,* as such, has but representative value, and may or may not have intrinsic value. *Bullion* is either *gold* or *silver* uncoined or the coined metal considered without reference to its coinage, but simply as merchandise, when its value as *bullion* may be very different from its value as *money.* The word *capital* is used chiefly of accumulated *property* or *money* invested in productive enterprises or available for such investment. Compare PROPERTY; WEALTH.

—**call money** (*Finance*), money loaned on security, or deposited in a bank, subject to repayment at call—that is, on demand.—**mon'e-ta-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to money, finance, or currency; consisting of money; pecuniary. Syn.: see FINANCIAL.—**mon'ey-bags",** *n.* [Slang.] A rich man; also, wealth.—**m.-changer,** *n.* A person who changes money at a prescribed rate. **m.-dealer‡; m.-jobber‡.**—**mon'eyed,** *a.* **1.** Possessed of money; wealthy. **2.** In the form of money. **mon'led‡.**—**mon'ey-er,** *n.* **1.** A coiner of money. **2.** [Rare.] A broker; banker.—**mon'ey-less,** *a.* Impecunious; penniless.—**m.-maker,** *n.*—**m.-making,** *a.* **1.** Bent upon and successful in accumulating wealth. **2.** Likely to bring in money; profitable.—**m.-making,** *n.*—**m.-market,** *n.* The market in which money is the commodity bought and sold; the sphere of financial operations.—**m. of account,** a monetary denomination used in keeping accounts, but not represented by a coin, as the mill of the United States.—**m.-order,** *n.* An order for the payment of a specified sum of money; specifically, such an order drawn by one postmaster upon another, in a form prescribed by postal laws and regulations.

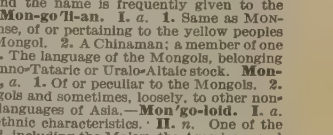
mon'ey-wort", 1 mun'ɪ-würt"; 2 mŏn'y-würt", *n.* **1.** A trailing herb (*Lysimachia nummularia*) of the primrose family (*Primulaceæ*). **2.** [Eng.] One of various other plants, as the **Cornish m.,** a small, yellow-flowered, creeping herb.

Mon"fal-co'ne, 1 mōn"fal-ko'ne; 2 mŏn"făl-cō'nę, *n.* A town formerly in Austria-Hungary, now in Italy; taken by Italians, June, 1915; lost by them, Nov. 1917; recaptured Oct., 1918.

mon'ger, 1 mųŋ'gər; 2 mŏn'gęr, *n.* A dealer or trader: chiefly in compounds, and when figurative, derogatory; as, cheese*monger,* scandal*monger.* [< AS. *mangere,* < *mangian,* trade.]

Mon-go'li-a, 1 men-gō'lɪ-ə; 2 mŏn-gō'li-a, *n.* A principal division of China; 1,367,600 sq. m.; pop. 2,600,000; principal city, Urga.—**Mon'gol.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols. **II.** *n.* A member of the Mongol or Mogul race, whose present habitation is Mongolia, between China and Siberia tributary to China, and the name is frequently given to the Chinese themselves.—**Mon-go'li-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as MONGOL. **2.** In a wider sense, of or pertaining to the yellow peoples of Asia. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Mongol. **2.** A Chinaman; a member of one of the yellow races. **3.** The language of the Mongols, belonging to the agglutinative Finno-Tataric or Uralo-Altaic stock. **Mon-gol'ic‡.**—**Mon-gol'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or peculiar to the Mongols. **2.** Belonging to the Mongols and sometimes, loosely, to other non-Caucasian peoples or languages of Asia.—**Mon'go-loid.** **I.** *a.* Like the Mongols in ethnic characteristics. **II.** *n.* One of the great types of mankind, including the Malay, the American, and the Mongolian. **Mon-go'li-oid‡.**—**Mon-go'lo-Ta'tar,** *n.* Any Asiatic people of Mongol and Tatar blood and speech. **Mongol Tatar‡.**

mon'goos, 1 meŋ'gūs; 2 mŏn'gōōs, *n.* [MON'GOOS-ES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** An ichneumon, especially *Herpestes mungo* of India, able to kill venomous snakes. **2.** A white lemur. [< Mahrathi *manjuz.*] **mon'goose, -gooz,** or **-gous‡.**



Mongoos. 1/15

mon'grel, 1 mųŋ'grel; 2 mŏn'grĕl. **I.** *a.* Of mixed breed; of mixed origin; specif., of a word or language made up of other words or languages respectively: often a term of contempt. **II.** *n.* **1.** The progeny of crossed breeding; sometimes restricted to the progeny of artificial varieties, as distinguished from a *hybrid* or cross between species; specif., a dog of mixed breed. **2.** Any incongruous mixture. [< AS. *mengan,* mix.]

'mongst, 1 mųŋst; 2 mŏngst, *prep.* Amongst: an aphetic form.

Mo'ni-er-Wil'liams, 1 mō'nɪ-ər; 2 mō'ni-er, **Sir Monier** (1819–1899). An English Sanskrit scholar; *Sanskrit Dictionary.*

mo-nil'i-form, 1 mo-nil'ɪ-fōrm; 2 mo-nil'i-fōrm, *a.* Resembling a string of beads; contracted or jointed at regular intervals so as to resemble a necklace.

mon'ish†, *vt.* To warn; admonish.—**mon'ish-ment†,** *n.*

mon'ism, 1 men'ɪzm *or* mō'nizm; 2 mŏn'ĭsm *or* mō'nĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine of cosmology that attempts to explain the phenomena of the cosmos by one principle of being or ultimate substance: opposed to philosophical *dualism* and *pluralism.* **2.** Any theory that refers many different facts to a single principle. **3.** *Biol.* Same as MONOGENESIS, 1. [< Gr. *monos,* single.]—**mon'ist,** *n.* A believer in monism.—**mo-nis'tic,** *a.*—**mo-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mo-ni'tion, 1 mo-nish'ən; 2 mo-nĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** Friendly counsel given by way of warning and implying caution or reproof; admonition. **2.** Indication; notice. **3.** *Law.* A summons or citation in civil law and admiralty practise. [F., < L. *monitio,* < *monitus,* pp. of *moneo,* warn.]—**mon'i-tive**(ES^{z}, *a.* Conveying monition; admonitory.

mon'i-tor, 1 men'ɪ-tər; 2 mŏn'ĭ-tor, *n.* **1.** One who advises or cautions. **2.** A senior pupil placed in charge, as of a house or class. **3.** Something that warns or advises; a reminder. **4.** An ironclad having a low, flat deck, low freeboard and fitted with a "blister" (see BLISTER, *n.*, 3) and with one or more turrets carrying heavy guns; specif., the first vessel of the type, "The Monitor." See MERRIMAC. **5.** A large lizard (*Varanus*) of tropical regions, reaching 7 feet in length. **6.** In hydraulic mining, a contrivance, consisting of nozle and holder, whereby the direction of a stream can be readily changed. [L., < *monitus,* pp. of *moneo,* warn.]—**mon"i-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a monitor or to instruction by monitors. **2.** Monitory.—**mon'i-tor-ship,** *n.* The office of a monitor.—**mon'i-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Conveying monition; admonitory; as, a *monitory* look. **II.** *n.* An ecclesiastical monition.—**mon'i-tress,** *n. fem.* **mon'i-trix‡.**

monk, } 1 mųnk; 2 mŏnk, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a religious her-

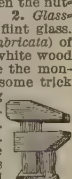
munk^{p}, } mit. **2.** One of a company of men vowed to separation from the world, and to poverty, celibacy, and religious duties; a member of a monastic order. [< AS. *munuc,* < Gr.LL *monachos,* living alone.]—**monk'er-y,** *n.* [MONK'ER-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Monastic life, ways, or beliefs, generally by way of opprobrium. **2.** A monastery or its inmates.—**monk'hood,** *n.* **1.** The character or condition of a monk. **2.** Monks, collectively.—**monk's'-hood",** *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum,* having the upper sepal arched at the back like a hood.

Monk, George (1608–1670). Duke of Albemarle; English soldier; Cromwellian general; helped to restore Charles II. to English throne. **Monck‡.**

mon'key, } 1 mųŋ'kɪ; 2 mŏn'ky. **I.** [Colloq.] *vt.* & *vi.* To

mun'key^{p}, } ape; imitate; also, to play pranks; meddle: usually with *with.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A mammal using the feet as hands; an ape, marmoset, baboon, or lemur, especially one of the smaller arboreal forms; any primate except man. **2.** An epithet, applied usually in slight ridicule or banter. **3.**

One of various small articles or contrivances; specif. (1) *Mech.* An iron block or ram with a catch, used in pile-driving, etc., raised by ropes and let drop. (2) *Glass-making.* A small glass-melting crucible.—**mon'key-bread"**, *n.* See BAOBAB.—**m.-cup**, *n.* An East-Indian pitcher-plant; any species of the genus *Nepenthes*.—**m.-flower**, *n.* Any one of various figworts of the genus *Mimulus*, especially the cultivated species, *M. luteus* with yellow flowers, and *M. cardinalis* with red: so called from the gaping or grimacing appearance of the corolla.—**m.-gaff**, *n.* A gaff attached to the mizzen topmast of a vessel for the display of signals.—**mon'key-ish**, *a.*—**mon'key-jack"et**, *n.* A short pea-jacket worn by sailors.—**m.-pot**, *n.* **1.** The hard, woody, pot- or urn-shaped fruit of several of the family *Lecythidaceæ*, especially *L. ollaria* and *L. zabucajo*; also, the plant, the fruit of which has a circular lid which, when the nut-like seeds are ripe, separates with a cracking sound. **2.** *Glass-manuf.* A barrel-shaped melting-pot used in making flint glass.—**m.-puzzle**, *n.* A large Chilean tree (*Araucaria imbricata*) of the pine family, yielding a hard, durable, yellowish-white wood and edible seeds so-called because its branches puzzle the monkey to climb.—**m.-shine**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A frolicsome trick like a monkey's.—**m.-wrench**, *n.* A wrench having an adjustable jaw for grasping a nut, bolt, or the like.


Monkey-wrench.

Monk'ton, 1 mŭnk'tĕn; 2 mŭnk'tŏn. *n.* A parish N. E. of Durham, England, where Beda was born; pop. 8,000.

Mon'mouth, 1 mĕn'măth; 2 mŏn'muth, *n.* **1. Duke of,** James (1649–1685), an illegitimate son of Charles II. of England, who claimed the throne; was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, 1685, and beheaded. **2.** A borough and county-town in Monmouthshire, England; pop. 5,200. **3.** A county in E. central New Jersey; 479 sq. m.; county-seat, Freehold. The battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, between the British and American forces, took place near the Monmouth courthouse at Freehold.

Mon'mouth-shire, 1 mĕn'[*or* mun']măth-shĭr; 2 mŏn'[*or* mŏn']muth-shĭr, *n.* A maritime county in W. England; 546 sq. m.; pop. 450,700; county town, Monmouth; formerly part of Wales. Often abbreviated to **Monmouth.**

mon'o-, 1 men'o-; 2 mŏn'o-. From Greek *monos*, single, one: a combining form. In chemistry, *mono-* denotes the presence, in a compound, of a single atom or combining equivalent of the element or radical to the name of which it is prefixed.—**mon"o-ba'sic,** *a. Chem.* Possessing but a single replaceable hydrogen atom: applied to acids; also, possessing one base or one basic atom; monotomic.

Mo-noc'a-cy, 1 mo-nek'ə-sĭ; 2 mo-nŏc'a-cy, *n.* A river in Pennsylvania and Maryland; 60 m. to the Potomac river; scene, near Frederick, Md., of an indecisive engagement in the Civil war, July 4–5, 1864.

mon"o-car'pel-la-ry, *a. Bot.* Consisting of a single carpel, as the fruit of a bean.—**mon"o-car'pic,** *a. Bot.* Bearing fruit only once during its existence: said of annual or biennial plants and of some trees; as, a *monocarpic* palm. **mon"o-car'pal‡; mon"o-car'pi-an‡.**—**mon"o-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Same as MONOCARPIC. **2.** Having a gynœcium composed of a single carpel.—**mon"o-cha'si-um,** *n. Bot.* A uniparous cyme; a cyme having only one lateral axis.—**mon"o-cha'si-al,** *a.*—**mon"o-chla-myd'e-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having the perianth single instead of double, the wanting set being usually the inner, or corolla.—**mon'o-chord,** *n.* **1.** A single chord or string on which intervals can be marked in mathematical ratios, the vibrations giving the notes in the musical scale. **2.** An acoustical instrument with one string and a movable bridge, used for measuring intervals. See SONOMETER. **3.** [Rare.] A harmonious combination of sound; hence, figuratively, harmony. [+ Gr. *chordē*, string.]—**mon"o-chro-mat'ic,** *a.* Of one color. **mon"o-chro'ic‡.**—**mon"o-chro-mat'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**mon'o-chrome,** *n.* Painting in a single color, or different shades of a single color. [+ Gr. *chrōma*, color.]—**mon"o-chro'mic,** *a.* Done in monochrome; painted in a single color. **mon"o-chro'mi-cal‡.**—**mon'o-chrom-ist,** *n.*—**mon'o-cle,** *n.* An eyeglass for one eye.—**mon"o-cli'nal.** *1. a. Geol.* Dipping only in one direction, or composed of strata so dipping. **II.** *n.* Any series of strata dipping in one direction only. **mon'o-cline‡.** [+ Gr. *klinō*, incline.]—**mon"o-clin'al-ly,** *adv.*—**mon"o-clin'ic,** *a. Crystal.* Possessing one plane of symmetry and two oblique axes with a third perpendicular to both.—**mon"o-cli'nous,** *c.* **1.** *Bot.* Containing both androecium and gynœcium in the same flower; bisexual; hermaphrodite. **2.** *Geol.* Same as MONOCLINAL.—**mon'o-coque,** 1 men'o-kek; 2 mŏn'o-cŏk, *n. Aero.* **1.** A shell-shaped fusilage. **2.** An air-plane which has a shell-shaped fusilage. [+ Fr. *coque*, shell, as of an egg or hull.]—**mon"o-cot'y-le'don,** *n. Bot.* A plant having a single cotyledon or seed-leaf in the embryo; an endogen.—**mon"o-cot"y-led'o-nous,** *a.*—**mo-noc'ra-cy,** *n.* Government by a single person; autocracy.—**mo-noc'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** One-eyed. **2.** Of or pertaining to one eye. **mo-noc'u-lous‡.**—**mon'o-cy"cle,** *n.* A one-wheeled vehicle.—**mon"o-dac'ty-lous,** *a. Zool.* Having only one toe or finger, or claw. [+ Gr. *daktylos*, finger.] **mon"o-dac'tyl‡.**—**Mon"o-del'phi-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subclass of mammals having a single vagina and uterus, embryo attached by a placenta, and brain with a corpus callosum; including all higher forms. [+ Gr. *delphys*, womb.]—**mon'o-dy,** *n.* **1.** Any melancholy literary composition with a single emotional motive; especially, a poem on the death of a friend, as Milton's *Lycidas*. Compare THRENODY. **2.** In Greek tragedy, the lyric solo, usually of a somber character; hence, a dirge. **3.** *Mus.* A composition in which some one voice-part preponderates, or the style of such a composition: homophony, as opposed to *polyphony*. **4.** A song for a single voice, with instrumental accompaniment. **5.** A monotonous sound; unvarying tone; as, the *monody* of waves. [Gr. *monōdia*, solo, < *monos*, single, + *ōdē*, ODE.] **mo-no'di-a‡.**—**mo-nod'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of monody; of one pitch; homophonic. **mo-nod'i-cal‡.**—**mo-nod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mon'o-dist,** *n.* A writer, composer, or singer of monodies.—**mo-nœ'cious,** *a. Bot.* Having male and female organs on the same individual, as stamens and pistils in separate blossoms on the same plant. **mo-ne'cious‡.**—**mo-nog'a-mist,** *n.* **1.** One who has only one living spouse: opposed to *bigamist* and *polygamist*. **2.** One who does not practise or believe in second marriage after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamist*.—**mo-nog"a-mis'tic,** *a.*—**mo-nog'a-mous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to monogamy; as, *monogamous* practises. **2.** Having only one spouse; holding to monogamy. **3.** Having or paired with but one mate, as certain birds. **4.** *Bot.* Having flowers with the anthers united. **mon"o-gam'ic‡.**—**mo-nog'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**mo-nog'a-my,** *n.* **1.** The principle or practise of single marriage: opposed (1) to *bigamy* and *polygamy*, and (2) to *digamy*. **2.** *Zool.* The habit of pairing, or having but one mate. [+ Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**mon"o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* **1.** Oneness of origin, the doctrine of the descent of all living organisms from a single cell. **2.** *Biol.* (1) Asexual reproduction. (2) Direct development of an ovum into an organism resembling the parent. **3.** Monogenism.—**mon"o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or exhibiting monogenesis or monogenism. **2.** *Biol.* Asexual. **3.** *Geol.* Resulting from one genetic process, as a group of mountains.—**mon"o-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Same as MONOGENETIC, 1. **2.** *Zool.* Having but one method of reproduction. **3.** *Biol.* Having asexual reproduction: opposed to *digenic*. **4.** *Geol.* Having parts all of the same nature: said of certain rocks.—**mo-nog'e-nism,** *n.* The doctrine that the whole human race is of one blood or species. **mo-nog'e-ny‡.**—**mo-nog'e-nist.** *1. a.* Pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism. **II.** *n.* One who holds the doctrine of monogenesis or of monogenism. **mon"o-gen-is'tic‡.**—**mo-nog'e-ny,** *n.* **1.** Monogenesis. **2.** Monogenism. [+ Gr. *gynē*, woman.]—**mon'o-gram,** *n.* **1.** A character consisting of two or more letters interwoven into one, as the initials of several names. **2.** A single character in writing, or a mark representing a word. [+ Gr. *gramma*, letter.]—**mon"o-gram-mat'ic,** *a.* In the style or manner of a monogram.—**mon'o-graph, mon'o-graf,** *n.* A description or systematic exposition of one thing or class of things, usually much circumscribed and in detail. [+ Gr. *graphē*, writing.]—**mon"o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**mo-nog'ra-phy,** *n.*—**mo-nog'y-ny,** 1 mo-nej'ĭ-nĭ; 2 mo-nŏj'y-ny, *n.* The practise of mating with only one female or with only one wife. Compare MONANDRY. [+ Gr. *gynē*, woman.]—**mo-nog'y-nist,** *n.*—**mo-nog'y-nous,** *a.*—**mon"o-hy'drate,** *n. Chem.* The union of a single molecule of water with an element or a compound.—**mon"o-hy'drat-ed,** *a.* Possessing a single molecule of water.—**mon"o-hy'dric,** *a. Chem.* **1.** Possessing a single atom of hydrogen. **mon"o-hy'dro-gen‡.** **2.** Containing a single hydroxyl group.—**mo-nol'a-ter,** *n.* A worshiper of one god only, but others may be recognized.—**mo-nol'a-try,** *n.* Worship of some one among the gods: opposed to *monotheism*, the worship of one god. [+ Gr. *latreia*, worship.]—**mo-nol'a-tric,** *a.*—**mon'o-lith,** *n.* A single piece or block of stone fashioned or placed by art, particularly one notable for its size; any structure or sculpture in stone formed of a single piece. See illus. under OBELISK. [+ Gr. *lithos*, stone.]—**mon"o-lith'ic,** *a.*—**mon'o-log, mon'o-logue,** *n.* **1.** That which is spoken by one person alone; especially, a dramatic soliloquy, or a story or drama told or performed by one person: a form of representative discourse; also, a lengthy speech in conversation or soliloquy. **2.** A literary composition, or a poem, written as a soliloquy. [+ Gr. *legō*, speak.]—**mon"o-log'ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a monolog. **mon"o-log'i-cal‡.**—**mo-nol'o-gist,** *n.* **1.** One who utters a monolog or soliloquy. **2.** One who assumes a monopoly of the conversation. **mon'o-logue-ist‡; mo-nol'o-guist‡.**—**mo-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The practise of talking in monolog; the monopolizing of conversation.—**mon"o-ma'ni-a,** *n.* **1.** Mental derangement confined to one idea. **2.** The unreasonable pursuit of one idea; a craze. Syn.: see INSANITY.—**mon"o-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*—**mon"o-ma-ni'a-cal,** *a.*—**mo-nom'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* (1) Having only a single member in each whorl or circular series: said of a flower. Sometimes written *1-merous*. [+ Gr. *meros*, part.] —**mon"o-me-tal'lic,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of a single metal; as, a *monometallic* currency. **2.** Using or favoring but one metal as a standard of value; as, a *monometallic* country.—**mon"o-met'al-ism,** *n.* The theory or system of a single metallic standard (usually gold) in coinage. **mon"o-met'al-ism‡.**—**mon"o-met'al-ist** or **-met'al-list,** *n.*—**mon"o-met'ric,** *a. Crystal.* Same as ISOMETRIC.—**mo-no'mi-al.** *1. a. Alg.* Consisting of a single term; as, a *monomial* expression. **2.** Containing one word. **II.** *n. Alg.* An expression consisting of a single term. [+ L. *nomen*, name.]

mon"o-mor'phic, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Of the same or an essentially similar type of structure. **2.** Having the same form throughout successive stages of development. **3.** *Bot.* Forming similar spores: said of fungi. [+ Gr. *morphē*, form.] **mon"o-mor'phous‡.**

Mo-non"ga-he'la, 1 mo-nen"gə-hē'lə; 2 mo-nŏn"gə-hē'la, *n.* A river in West Virginia and W. Pennsylvania; 150 m. to the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh.

mon"o-pet'a-lous, *a. Bot.* **1.** Same as GAMOPETALOUS. **2.** Having corollas actually consisting of a single laterally placed petal: applicable to a few flowers.—**mon'o-phase,** *a. Elec.* Having single-phase characteristics.—**mon"o-pha'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficulty in utterance of more than one word or sentence.

mon"o-pho'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbid fear of solitude.—**mo-noph'o-nous,** *a.* **1.** Producing but one tone at a time; as, a *monophonous* instrument. **2.** Pronounced alike; having the same sound; as, *monophonous* letters. [+ Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**mon'oph-thong,** 1 men'of-thĕŋ; 2 mŏn'of-thŏng, *n.* **1.** A pure vowel, or single simple sound. **2.** A vowel digraph or two written vowels with a simple sound. [+ Gr. *phthongos*, sound.]—**mon'oph-thon-gal,** *a.*—**mon"o-phy-let'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a single phylum; derived from or supposing animals to be derived

from one parent form. **mon"o-phy-lit'ic‡.**—**mon"o-phyl'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to a leaf-like or one-leaf division.—**mon"o-phyl'ous,** *a. Bot.* One-leaved; having or composed of one leaf.—**Mo-noph'y-site,** *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect originating in the 5th century who affirmed that Christ had but one nature, the divine alone or a single compounded nature, and not two natures so united as to preserve their distinctness. [< MONO- + Gr. *physis,* nature.]—**Mon"o-phy-sit'ic,** *a.*—**Monoph'y-sit-ism,** *n.*—**mon'o-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane with one pair of wings.—**mo'no-plan-ist,** *n.*—**mon"o-ple'gi-a,** *n.* Paralysis of one part. [+ Gr. *plēgē,* stroke.]—**mon"o-ple'gic,** *a.*—**mon'o-pode.** I. *a.* One-footed. **mo-nop'o-dous‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything sustained by one foot; particularly, one of a fabulous Ethiopian race with only one leg. **2.** Same as MONOPODIUM. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**mon"o-po'di-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a monopode. **2.** *Bot.* Having but one main or primary axis, as ordinary plants.—**mon"o-po'di-al-ly,** *adv.*—**mon"o-pod'ic,** *a. Pros.* Pertaining to a monopody, or a measure containing a single foot.—**mon"o-po'di-um,** *n. Bot.* A stem or axis of growth, as in the pine and other conifers, formed by the continued development of a terminal bud, all branches originating as lateral appendages.—**mo-nop'o-dy,** *n. Pros.* A measure consisting of a single foot.

Thomas-Morse Monoplane.

mo-nop'o-ly, 1 mo-nep'o-li; 2 mo-nŏp'o-ly, *n.* [-LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The exclusive right or privilege of engaging in a particular traffic; especially, such control, as of a commodity, as allows prices to be raised. **2.** A combination or company controlling a monopoly. **3.** Exclusive possession or control of anything. **4.** That which is the subject of a monopoly. **5.** *Law.* An exclusive license from the government for buying, selling, making, or using anything, and now granted only in case of patents and copyrights. [< Gr. *monopōlion,* < *monos,* alone, + *pōleō,* sell.]—**mo-nop'o-lism,** *n.*—**mo-nop'o-list,** *n.* One who possesses or favors a monopoly.—**mo-nop"o-lis'tic,** *a.*—**mo-nop'o-lize** or **-lise,** *vt.* [-LIZED or -LISED; -LIZ'ING or -LIS'ING.] **1.** To secure a monopoly of. **2.** To assume exclusive control of; engross; as, to *monopolize* one's time.—**mo-nop"o-li-za'**(or **-sa')tion,** *n.*—**mo-nop'o-liz"er** or **-lis"er,** *n.*

mo-nop'ter-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Arch.* In the form of a monopteron. **2.** *Zool.* Having but one wing or fin. **II.** *n.* Same as MONOPTERON.—**mo-nop'ter-on,** *n. Arch.* A temple of circular plan whose cella is surrounded by an external range of columns, and whose roof is conical or domical.—**mon'o-rail,** *n. Railroad.* A single rail for cars which travel along it suspended or over it balanced by means of gyroscopes or by straddling.—**mon"o-sep'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the sepals more or less united by their edges into a tube: more properly *gamosepalous;* applied also to those rare cases in which the calyx actually consists of a single laterally placed sepal.—**mon"o-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* One-seeded. [+ Gr. *sperma,* seed.]—**mon'o-stich,** *n.* A composition of one verse, especially an epigram. [+ Gr. *stichos,* line.]—**mo-nos'tro-phe,** *n. Pros.* A metrical composition containing only one kind of strophe.—**mon"o-stroph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of monostrophe.—**mon"o-stroph'ics,** *n. pl.* Monostrophic verses.—**mon'o-style,** *a. Arch.* **1.** Consisting of a single column or shaft; as, a *monostyle* monument. **2.** Of one style throughout.—**mon"o-sul'fid,** *n. Chem.* A sulfid having one equivalent of sulfur.—**mon'o-syl"la-bl(e[2],** *n.* A word of one syllable.—**mon"o-syl-lab'ic,** *a.*—**mon"o-syl-lab'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**mon"o-syl'la-bism,** *n.* The state or quality of being monosyllabic; the habit or practise of using monosyllables.—**mon'o-the"ism,** *n.* The doctrine that there is but one God. [+ Gr. *theos,* god.]—**mon"o-the'ist,** *n.*—**mon"o-the-is'tic,** *a.* **mon"o-the-is'tic-al‡. mon"o-the-is'tic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**mon'o-tone,** *n.* **1.** Sameness of utterance or tone. Monotony in the style of composition or speech, or something composed in such style. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A single tone unvaried in pitch or key. (2) A chant in such a tone: an intoning [+ Gr. *tonos,* tone.]—**mo-not'o-nous,** *a* **1.** Not varied in inflection, cadence, or pitch. **2.** Tiresomely uniform. Syn.: see TEDIOUS.—**mo-not'o-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**mo-not'o-nous-ness,** *n.*—**mo-not'o-ny,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being monotonous. (1) Sameness of tone; unvaried pitch; want of variety in cadence or inflection. (2) Irksome uniformity or lack of variety. **2.** *Math.* (1) Continual increase or decrease. (2) Absence of either increase or decrease.—**Mon"o-trem'a-ta,** *n. pl.* The lowest order of mammals; they are oviparous, and without true teeth in adults and have a bill with long jaws, as duckbills. [+ Gr. *trēma,* hole.]—**mon"o-trem'a-tous,** *a.* **mon'o-tre-mous‡.**—**mon'o-treme,** *a. & n.*—**mon"o-trol',** *a.* Having single or one control, as a radio receiving-apparatus.—**mon'o-type,** *n.* **1.** The only representative of its kind, as a species of a genus or the like. **2.** A machine which automatically casts and sets single types. Compare LINOTYPE.—**mon"o-typ'ic,** *a.* **1.** Containing but one representative; having only one type; as, a *monotypic* genus. **2.** Being a monotype.—**mon"o-va'lence,** *n. Chem.* Univalency.—**mon"o-va'len-cy‡.**—**mon"o-va'lent,** *a. Chem.* Univalent.—**mon-ox'id, mon-ox'ide,** *n. Chem.* A compound containing a single atom of oxygen in combination with a basic radical.

Mon-ro', 1 mən-rō'; 2 mon-rō', **Sir Charles Carmichael** (1860–). An English general; commander of the Third Army in France, 1915; commander-in-chief of Dardanelles and Mediterranean forces, 1915; First Army, France, and British India, 1916.

Mon-roe', 1 mən-ro'; 2 mon-ro', *n.* **1. James** (1758–1831), fifth President of the United States; enunciated (Dec. 2, 1823) the **Monroe Doctrine** that European powers shall not intervene in American affairs or seize American territory. See PRESIDENT. **2.** A city in N. Louisiana; pop. 12,680. **3.** A city in S. W. Michigan; pop. 11,580.

Mon-ro'vi-a, 1 mən-rō'vi-ə; 2 mŏn-rō'vi-a, *n.* A seaport on the Atlantic; capital of Liberia; pop. 6,000.

mons[1], 1 mənz; 2 mŏnz, *n.* [MON'TES. 1 mən'tiz; 2 mŏn'tēz, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The eminence at the lower part of the abdomen, covered with hair in the adult.—**mons veneris,** the prominence crowning the external female organs of generation.

Mons[2], 1 mɔ̃ns; 2 mŏns, *n.* A city in E. Belgium; pop 28,335; scene of British check by the Germans, Aug. 23–24, 1914, and of German defeat by the Canadians, Nov. 10–11, 1918.

Mons., *abbr.* Monsieur.

mon"sel'gneur, 1 mɔ̃n"sɛ̃'nyœr' *or* (*Eng.*) mən-sen'yər; 2 mŏn"-sę'nyûr' *or* (*Eng.*) mŏn-sĕn'yer, *n.* [MES"SEI'GNEURS', *pl.*] My lord: a title given in France to princes of the Church and formerly to the higher nobility. [F., < L. *meus,* my, + *senior,* elder.]

mon-sieur', 1 mə-syœ'; 2 mo-syû', *n.* [MES-SIEURS', *pl.*] **1.** A French title of respect, equivalent to *Mr.* and *sir;* abbreviated, M., *pl.* MM. It is capitalized when used with a proper name. **2.** [M-] *French Hist.* A title of a French king's eldest brother. **3.** A Frenchman.

Monsig., *abbr.* Monsignor.

mon-si'gnor, 1 mən-sī'nyər; 2 mŏn-sī'nyŏr, *n.* [MON-SI'GNORS, *pl.*, (*Eng.*) *vt.* (*lit.*) MON"SIG-NO'RI, *pl.*] *R. C. Ch.* A title of honor of certain prelates and other officials, as of the Papal court: abbreviated *Mgr.* [It., my lord.] **mon"si-gno're‡.**

mon-soon', 1 mən-sūn'; 2 mŏn-sōōn', *n.* **1.** A wind that blows steadily along the Asiatic coast of the Pacific, in winter from the northeast (**dry monsoon**), in summer from the southwest (**wet monsoon,** or popularly, *the monsoon*). **2.** A trade-wind. [< It. *monsone,* ult. < Ar. *mawsim,* season.]

mon'ster, 1 mən'stər; 2 mŏn'ster. **I.** *a.* Extraordinary or enormous in size or numbers; huge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fabulous animal, compounded of various brute-forms. **2.** A being that is greatly malformed; anything hideous or abnormal. **3.** One abhorred because of his unnatural or inhuman character. **4.** A very large person, animal, or thing. [< L.[2] *monstrum,* < *moneo,* warn.] Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**mon-stros'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Anything unnaturally huge, malformed, or distorted. **2.** The character of being monstrous. Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**mon'strous.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Deviating greatly from the natural or normal; unnatural in form or structure. **2.** Of extraordinary size or number; excessive; huge; as, a *monstrous* beast or multitude. **3.** Inspiring abhorrence, hate, incredulity, etc., in a remarkable degree; hateful; hideous; incredible; intolerable; as, a *monstrous* cruelty. Syn.: see ABSURD; EXTRAORDINARY; FLAGRANT. **II.** *adv.* [Archaic or Colloq.] Extremely. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mon'strance, 1 mən'strəns; 2 mŏn'stranç, *n. R. C. Ch.* A transparent receptacle in which the consecrated host is shown to the multitude. [OF., < L. *monstran(t-)s,* ppr. of *monstro,* show.]

Mont., *abbr.* Montana (official).

Mon'ta-gu, 1 mən'tə-gü; 2 mŏn'ta-gū, *n.* **1. Lady Mary Wortley** (1689–1762), an English writer; introduced inoculation into England. **2. Edwin S**[**.**]**muel** (1879–), English statesman; Secretary of State for India (1917–1922).

Mon'ta-gue, 1 mən'tə-gü; 2 mŏn'ta-gū, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* the father of Romeo, at variance with the Capulets.

Mon-taigne', mɔ̃n-tɛ̃n'; 2 mŏn-tān', **Michel Eyquem de** (1533–1592). A French philosopher and essayist.

Mon"ta"lem"bert, 1 mɔ̃n"ta"lɔ̃n"bɛr'; 2 mŏn"tä"lăn"bĕr', **Comte de,** Charles Forbes de Tryon (1810–1870). A French writer, orator, and statesman; *Les Moines d'Occident.*

Mon-ta'na, 1 mən-tā'nə; 2 mŏn-tā'na, *n.* A State in the W. United States; 146,997 sq. m.; pop. 548,890; capital, Helena.

mon-tan'ic, 1 mən-tan'ik; 2 mŏn-tăn'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to mountains; mountainous. **mon'tane‡.**

Mon'ta-nism, 1 mən'tə-nizm; 2 mŏn'ta-nĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of a sect of ascetic Christians of the 2d century, founded by **Montanus** of Phrygia. It maintained the near approach of the Second Advent, the continuance of miraculous gifts in the church, and the divine inspiration of Montanus. It also increased the fasts, did not allow second marriages, and forbade the churches to give absolution to the very wicked.—**Mon'ta-nist,** *n.*—**Mon"ta-nis'tic,** *a.*—**Mon"ta-nis'ti-cal,** *a.*

mon'tant‡, *n.* In fencing, an upward thrust.

Mon-tauk' Point, 1 mən-tôk'; 2 mŏn-tąk'. A promontory at the Eastern extremity of Long Island; the seat of Camp Wikoff during the Spanish-American War, 1898.

Mont-calm', 1 mənt-kɑm'; 2 mŏnt-cȧm', **Joseph Louis de Saint Véran, Marquis de** (1712–1759). A French general; fell in defense of Quebec against Wolfe. [New Jersey: pop. 28,810.

Mont-clair', 1 mənt-klār'; 2 mŏnt-clâr', *n.* A town in N. E.

mont"de-pi"é"tá', 1 mɔ̃n"də-pi"e"tē'; 2 mŏn"de-pi'ę"tę', *n.* [MONTS"-DE-PI"É"TÉS', *pl.*] [F.] Literally, mount of pity; a pawnshop authorized and controlled by the state, as in France: originated in Italy in the 15th century. Something of the kind has existed in China for centuries. **monte di pietà‡** [It.].

Mont"di"dier', 1 mɔ̃n"di"dyē'; 2 mŏn"di'dyę', *n.* French town; taken by Germans March, 1918; raided by Americans May, recaptured by French, August, 1918. [cards.

mon'te, 1 mən'ti; 2 mŏn'te, *n.* A Spanish gambling-game of

Mon'te A"da-mel'lo, 1 mən'ti ə"də-mel'lo; 2 mŏn'te ä"dä-mĕl'lo, *n.* A mountain in S. W. Tyrol (Trentino); 11,661 ft. high: the Italians drove the Austrians from the main crest with heavy loss April 29, 1916.

Mon'te Car'lo, 1 mən'ti kär'lo; 2 mŏn'te cär'lo. A town in Monaco, on the Mediterranean; a gambling-resort; pop. 9,600.

Mon'te Cas-si'no, 1 mon'tē kəs-sī'no; 2 mŏn'tę cäs-sī'no. A mountain and abbey in Caserta province, Italy: the cradle of the Benedictine Order.

Mon"te-ne'gro, 1 mən"tɪ-nī'gro; 2 mŏn"te-nē'gro, *n.* A former kingdom in the N. W. Balkan peninsula, now part of Jugo-Slavia; 3,733 sq. m.; pop. 199,857; capital, Cetinje.—**Mon"te-ne'grin,** *a. & n.* **Mon"te-ne'grine‡.**

Mon"te-rey', 1 mən"te-rē'; 2 mŏn"te-rę', *n.* A city in N. W. Mexico; capital of Nuevo Leon State; pop. 73,500; captured by United States troops, Sept. 24, 1846. **Mon"ter-rey'‡.**

Mon'te Ro'sa, 1 mon'tɪ rō'zə; 2 mŏn'te rō'ga. A mountain in the Pennine Alps, Switzerland; 15,217 ft. high.

Mon"tes-pan', 1 mən"tes-pan' *or* (*F.*) mĕn"tes'pän'; 2 mŏn"tĕs-păn' *or* (*F.*) mŏn"tĕs'păn', **Marquise de,** Françoise Athenais (1641–1707). A mistress of Louis XIV.

Mon"tes-quieu', 1 mən"tes-kiū' *or* (*F.*) mĕn"tes'kĭ'ŭ'; 2 mŏn"tĕs-kū' *or* (*F.*) mŏn"tĕs'kĭ'ŭ', **Charles de Secondat, Baron de la Brède et de** (1689–1755). A French jurist and philosophical writer.

Mon"tes-so'ri, 1 mən"tes-sō'rɪ; 2 mŏn"tĕs-sō'rī, **Maria** (1870–). An Italian educator. See under METHOD.

Mon"te-vid'e-o, 1 mən"tɪ-vid'ɪ-o; 2 mŏn"te-vid'e-o, *n.* **1.** A department in Uruguay; 256 sq. m. **2.** A seaport and university city, capital of Uruguay; pop. 361,500.

Mon"te-zu'ma, 1 mən"tɪ-zū'mə; 2 mŏn"te-zu'ma, *n.* (1470?–1520). Aztec emperor of Mexico; dethroned by Cortez.

Mont"fau'con', 1 mŏn"fō'kŏn'; 2 mŏn"fō'cŏn', *n.* Village near the forest of Argonne taken by American troops, Sept., 1918.

Mont'fort, 1 mənt'fərt *or* (*F.*) mŏn'fōr'; 2 mŏnt'fort *or* (*F.*) mŏn'fōr', *n.* **1. Simon de** (1160?–1218), a French crusader. **2. Simon de** (1208?–1265), earl of Leicester; an English baronial leader.

Mont-gol'fi-er, 1 mənt-gol'fɪ-ər *or* (*F.*) mŏn"gel'fyĕ'; 2 mŏnt-gŏl'fi-er *or* (*F.*) mŏn"gŏl'fyę', *n.* **1. Jacques Étienne** (1745–1799), and **Joseph Michel** (1740–1810), French inventors whose hot-air or fire balloon made in 1783 was the first of its kind. **2.** Same as FIRE-BALLOON, 1.—**Montgolfier's formula,** a formula for ascertaining the speed of currents of air.

Mont-gom'er-y, 1 mənt-[*or* mənt-]gum'ər-ɪ; 2 mŏnt-[*or* mont-]gŏm'er-y, *n.* **1. Richard** (1736–1775), a general in the Continental Army; killed at Quebec. **2.** A city on the Alabama river, capital of Alabama; pop. 43,470.

Mont-gom'er-y-shire, 1 mənt-[*or* mənt-]gum'ər-ɪ-shīr; 2 mŏnt-[*or* mont-]gŏm'er-y-shīr, *n.* A mountainous inland county in N. Wales; 797 sq. m.; pop. 51,320; county town, Montgomery.

Mont-gom'er-y‡.

month, 1 munth; 2 mŏnth, *n.* **1.** (1) A unit of time, originally equal to the interval between two new moons, afterward called a *lunar month,* and equal on the average to 29.53 days: now used simply as one of the 12 parts into which the calendar year is divided. (2) Loosely, thirty days or four weeks. **2.** *Astron.* The time of the revolution of the moon. [< AS. *mōnaþ,* month, < *mōna,* moon.]—**calendar month,** a month as defined in a calendar, especially the Gregorian calendar: distinguished from a lunar month; also, a period equivalent to a month, as from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15.—**month's mind.** *R. C. Ch.* The monthly commemoration of a person's death: usually the first.—**solar month,** the twelfth of a tropical year: the time during which the sun is passing through one of the signs of the zodiac.—**month'ly.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Continuing a month, or done in a month. **2.** Happening once a month. **3.** Pertaining to the menses. **II.** *n.* [MONTH'LIES², *pl.*] **1.** A periodical published once a month. **2.** *pl.* The menses. **III.** *adv.* Once a month.

mon'ti-cle, 1 mən'tɪ-cl; 2 mŏn'ti-cl, *n.* A little hill, knob, or mound; especially, a subordinate volcanic cone. **mon'ti-cule‡; mon-tic'u-lus‡.**

Mont"mé'dy', 1 mən"mē'dī'; 2 mŏn"mę'dy', *n.* A town in Meuse department, France; occupied by German troops in the World War, 1914–18. [of Vermont; pop. 7,130.

Mont-pe'li-er, 1 mənt-pī'lɪ-ər; 2 mŏnt-pē'li-er, *n.* A city, capital

Mont"pel'lier', 1 mən"pel'yĕ'; 2 mŏn"pĕ'lyę', *n.* A city in S. France; has a university; pop. 81,548.

Mont"pen'sier', 1 mən"pən'syĕ'; 2 mŏn"pän'syę', **Duchesse de** (1627–1693). Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans; a French princess; "La Grande Mademoiselle"; wrote historical memoirs.

Mont Per"du', 1 mən pãr"dū'; 2 mŏn pĕr"dü', *n.* A mountain of the central Pyrenees, in Aragon, Spain; 10,997 ft. high. **Mon'te Per-di'do‡** [Sp.].

Mon"tre-al', 1 mən"trɪ-ôl'; 2 mŏn"tre-ąl', *n.* A city and river-port in Quebec province, Canada; chief city in Canada; seat of **McGill University;** pop. 618,506.

Mon-trose', 1 mən-trōz'; 2 mŏn-trōz', **Marquis of** (1612–1650). James Graham, Scottish royalist leader; executed.

Mont"ser-rat', 1 mənt"se-rat'; 2 mŏnt"sĕ-rät', *n.* **1.** An island of the Leeward group, British West Indies; 32 sq. m.; pop. 12,200; capital, Plymouth. **2.** A mountain in Barcelona province, Spain; 4,070 ft. high; seat of Montserrat monastery.

mon'u-ment, 1 mon'yu-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 mŏn'yu-ment, *n.* **1.** Something erected to perpetuate the memory of a person or of an event. **2.** A notable structure, deed, production, etc., worthy to be considered as a memorial of the past, or of some event or person. **3.** *Surv.* A stone or other permanent mark serving to indicate an angle or boundary. **4.** A tomb. **5†.** A statue; effigy. [F., < L. *monumentum,* < *moneo,* remind.]—**mon"u-men'tal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a monument. **2.** Serving as a monument; memorial; impressive; conspicuous; enduring. **3.** [Colloq.] Spectacular; excessive; as, a *monumental* fraud. **-ly,** *adv.*

mon'y, 1 mən'ɪ; 2 mŏn'y, *a.* [Scot.] Many. **mon'le‡.**

-mony, *suffix.* Used to form nouns from other nouns or from adjectives or verbs; as, parsi*mony,* testi*mony,* ali*mony.* [< L. *-monia, -monium.*]

Mon'za, 1 mŏn'tsa; 2 mŏn'tsä, *n.* A town in Lombardy, Italy; cathedral; palace; pop. 53,000.

mon'zo-nite, 1 men'zo-nait; 2 mŏn'zo-nīt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of augite-syenite in which the feldspar is chiefly orthoclase, and the mica is biotite. It occurs in intrusive rocks. [< Mount *Monzoni,* in the Tyrol.]—**mon"zo-nit'ic,** *a.*

moo, 1 mū; 2 mōō. **I.** *vt.* To low as or like a cow: a child's word. **II.** *n.* The lowing noise made by a cow. [Imitative.]

mooch, mooch'er. Same as MOUCH, etc.

mood¹, 1 mūd; 2 mōōd, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* The arrangement of the propositions of a syllogism according to their quantity and quality. **2.** *Gram. & Mus.* Same as MODE. [Form of MODE, *n.*]

mood², *n.* **1.** Temporary or capricious state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor; disposition. **2.** The state of being moody; as, to have *moods.* **3†.** Anger. [< AS. *mōd,* mood.] Syn.: see FANCY; TEMPER.—**mood'y,** *a.* [MOOD'I-ER; MOOD'I-EST.] **1.** Given to or expressive of capricious moods. **2.** Petulant; sullen; melancholy. Syn.: see MOROSE.—**mood'i-ly,** *adv.*—**mood'i-ness,** *n.*

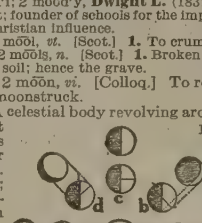
Mood'y, 1 mūd'ɪ; 2 mōōd'y, **Dwight L.** (1837–1899). An American evangelist; founder of schools for the imparting of lay instruction under Christian influence. [bury.

mool, 1 mūl; 2 mōōl, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To crumble, as bread. **2.** To

mools, 1 mūlz; 2 mōōls, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Broken chilblains. **mules‡. 2.** The earth; soil; hence the grave.

moon, 1 mūn; 2 mōōn, *vi.* [Colloq.] To roam about, appear, or act as if moonstruck.

moon, *n.* **1.** A celestial body revolving around the earth from west to east in a little less than a lunar month; diam. 2,162 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,800 miles. The earth is 81 times greater than the moon in mass. See under SIGN.



Phases of the Moon. *a, b, c,* new moon to first quarter; *c, d, e,* first quarter to full moon; *e, f, g,* full moon to last quarter; *g, h, a,* last quarter to new moon; *S* sun.

Figures in outer ring represent the moon's appearance from the earth at the different points.

2. A satellite revolving about any planet. **3.** A lunar month: 27 days, 8 hours. **4.** Something resembling a moon or crescent. **5.** Moonlight. [< AS. *mōna,* moon.]—**moon'beam",** *n.* A ray of moonlight.—**moon'blind,** *a.* **1.** Purblind; feeble-sighted. **2.** Moonstruck. **3.** Affected with moon-blindness.—**m.-blindness,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Hemeralopia, erroneously supposed to be caused by moonlight. **2.** *Vet. Med.* A periodic inflammation which generally attacks the eyes of a horse, and results in complete blindness.—**m.-calf,** *n.* **1.** A stupid fellow; dolt; idiot. **2.** A monster; deformity.—**mooned,** *a.* **1.** Having the moon or crescent for a symbol, or bearing it as an emblem; as, *mooned* Diana. **2.** Moon-like; crescent-shaped. **3.** Spotted with moon-like marks.—**m.-eye,** *n.* **1.** An eye affected by the moon. **2.** Same as MOON-BLINDNESS, 2.—**m.-eyed,** *a.* **1.** Having moon-eyes. **2.** Same as MOON-BLIND. **3.** Having wide-open eyes, as one filled with amazement.—**moon'fish",** *n.* A carangoid fish found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having a silvery much-compressed body, either (1) *Vomer setipinnis,* or (2) *Selene vomer.*—**moon'glade",** *n.* The silvery reflection of moonlight on the water.—**moon'ish,** *a.* Variable like the moon; affected by the moon; flighty; fickle; whimsical.—**moon'less,** *a.* Lacking a moon or moonlight.—**moon'light".** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the light of the moon; illuminated by moonlight. **II.** *n.* The light of the moon.—**moon'lit",** *a.* Lighted by the moon. **moon'lit"ten‡.**—**moon'rise",** *n.* The appearing of the moon above the horizon, or the time when it appears.—**moon'seed",** *n.* A North-American climbing plant of the genus *Menispermum,* of the family *Menispermaceæ;* so called from its crescent-shaped seeds.—**moon'set",** *n.* [Rare.] The setting, or the time of setting, of the moon.—**moon'shine",** *n.* **1.** Moonlight. **2.** Something visionary or unreal; pretense; nonsense. **3.** [Local, U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Smuggled or illicitly distilled spirits.—**moon'shin"er,** *n.* [U. S.] An illicit distiller; smuggler.—**moon'shin"y,** *a.* **1.** Full of moonshine; visionary. **2.** White as, or resembling, moonlight.—**moon'stone",** *n.* A whitish feldspar with changeful luster, valued as a gem.—**moon'struck",** *a.* Affected by or as by the moon; lunatic; deranged. **moon'strick"en‡.**—**moon'wort",** *n.* **1.** The herb honesty (*Lunaria biennis*); from its full-moon-like silicies. **2.** Any fern of the genus *Botrychium,* especially *B. lunaria.* **3.** An ornamental greenhouse shrubby species of dock (*Rumex lunaria*), from the Canaries.—**moon'y,** *a.* **1.** Moonstruck. **2.** Moonlit. **3.** Like moonlight, or giving out light resembling moonlight. **4.** Round or crescent-shaped. **5.** Absent-minded; dreaming; vacant. **moon'ey†.**

Moon, Moun'tains of the. See MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

moop, 1 mūp; 2 mōōp, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To nibble; browse. **2.** To associate with. **moup‡.**

moor, 1 mūr; 2 mōōr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure (a floating object, as a ship) in a particular station either by means of anchors or by fastening to some object on shore. **2.** Hence, in general, to fasten. **II.** *i.* To tie up or secure a vessel; to lie at anchor. [< D. *marren,* moor.]—**moor'age‡,** *n.* A mooring-place.—**moor'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of mooring. **2.** The place where a vessel is moored: generally in the plural. **3.** Anything by which an object is fastened: mostly in the plural.

moor¹, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** A tract of waste land sometimes covered with heath, often elevated, and frequently marshy and abounding in peat. **2.** A tract of land on which game is preserved for shooting. [< AS. *mōr,* moor.]—**moor'ber"ry,** *n.* The small cranberry (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*).—**m.-bird,** *n.* A moor-fowl.—**m.-cock,** *n.* The male of the red grouse.—**m.-fowl,** *n.* The red grouse.—**m.-game,** *n.* The moor-fowl.—

m.-grass, *n.* A European grass (*Sesleria cærulea*) common in mountain pastures.—**m.-hen,** *n.* **1.** The female of the moor-fowl. **2.** The water-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). **3.** The American coot.—**moor'land.** **I.** *a.* Having marshy properties. **II.** *n.* A moor or marsh. **muir'land‡.**—**moor'land-er,** *n.*—**moor'wort",** *n.* A low smooth shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) of the family *Ericaceæ*, with narrow, thick, evergreen leaves, growing in wet bogs.—**moor'y,** *a.* Of the nature of moorland; marshy; also, healthy.

Moor², *n.* **1.** A member of the mixed Mauritanian-Arab race inhabiting Morocco and the southern Mediterranean coast, including part of Spain. **2.** Any dark-skinned person; a blackamoor; negro. [< L. *Maurus*, < Gr. *Mauros*, perhaps < *mauros*, dark.]

Moore, 1 mo͝or, 2 mo͝or, *n.* **1. George** (1853–), an Irish novelist and playwright; *Evelyn Innes*. **2. Sir John** (1761–1809), a Scottish general; fell at Coruña. **3. Thomas** (1779–1852), an Irish poet; *Lalla Rookh*.

moor'ish¹, 1 mu͝r'ɪsh; 2 mo͝or'ɪsh, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a moor. **2.** Figuratively, barren; empty.

Moor'ish², *a.* Pertaining to or in the style of the Moors.

moose, 1 mūs; 2 mo͞os, *n.* [MOOSE, *pl.*] The American form (*Alces americanus*) of the elk, found in northern North America. [< Algonkian *musa*, lit 'wood-eater.']—**bull moose.** The male moose. **2.** [B- M-] [Colloq., U. S.] A member of the Progressive political party formed in 1912 by Theodore Roosevelt. See PROGRESSIVE.

Moose. 1/130

Moose'head, 1 mūs'hed; 2 mo͞os'hĕd, *n.* A lake in central Maine; 36 by 10 m.

Moose'jaw, 1 mūs'jō; 2 mo͞os'jạ, *n.* A city and district of S. Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. of city, 19,180.

moot, 1 mu͝t; 2 mo͞ot. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To argue for and against; plead (a supposed cause) for practise; debate. **II.** *a.* Still open to discussion; intended for discussion. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* The meeting of freemen and cultivators of the soil for discussion or debate, as of local affairs. **2.** Hence, discussion or argument; especially, in modern usage, discussion of a mock law-case for the sake of practise. **3.** The place where a meeting is held. [AS. *mōt*, meeting.]—**moot'-court",** *n.* A court for the trial of a fictitious suit by law-students for training.—**moot'er,** *n.*

mooth, 1 mūth; 2 mo͞oth, *a.* [Scot.] Foggy; misty; also, damp and warm; hence, comfortable; cheerful.

mop, 1 mɐp; 2 mŏp. **I.** *vt.* [MOPPED¹; MOP'PING.] To rub or wipe with a mop, as a floor; swab. **II¹.** *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth, or the like, attached to a handle: used for washing floors. **2.** Any loosely tangled bunch or mass, as of hair. [< F. *mappe*, napkin; see MAP, *n.*] Syn.: (verb) see CLEANSE.—**—mop'board",** *n.* A board skirting the lower edge of the wall of a room.—**mop'stick",** *n.* The handle of a mop.

mop², *n.* **1.** A wry mouth; grimace. **2.** A pouting or petted young person; a young girl. [Akin to MOPE.]

mope, 1 mōp; 2 mōp, *v.* [MOPED¹; MOP'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make dull or spiritless. **II.** *i.* To conduct oneself in a listless, melancholy manner. [= D. *moppen*, pout.]—**to mope away,** to pass away (time) in listless despondency.—**mope,** *n.* **1.** One who mopes. **2.** *pl.* Dejection; depression.—**mop'er,** *n.*—**mop'ish,** *a.* Like a mope; dejected. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

mop'pet, 1 mɐp'et; 2 mŏp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A rag baby or doll made of cloth. **2.** Hence, a pet name for a baby, a little girl, etc. [Dim. of MOP², *n.*]

mop'py, 1 mɐp'ɪ; 2 mŏp'y, *a.* **1.** Like a mop. **2.** [Slang.] Tipsy.

Mop"su-es'ti-a, 1 mep"su-es'chu-ə; 2 mŏp"su-ĕs'chĭ-ạ, *n.* An ancient city of E. Cilicia, Asia Minor; modern, **Messis.**

mo-quette', 1 mo-ket'; 2 mo-kĕt', *n.* A carpet having a long, loose, velvety pile and a back of coarse stuff. [F.]

Mor., *abbr.* Morocco.

mo'ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -ri; 2 -rē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Civ. Law.* Delay, especially if unjustifiable. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* A unit of time equal to a normal short.

Mo-ra'ce-æ, 1 mo-rē'si-ī; 2 mo-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of mostly tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees of the order *Urticales*, including the mulberry, common fig, India-rubber tree, hop, hemp, etc. [< L. *morus*, mulberry tree.]—**mo-re'ce-ous,** *a.*

Mo-rad"a-bad', 1 mo-rud"a-bād'; 2 mo-rūd"ă-bȧd', *n.* **1.** A district in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces, British India; 2,283 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 81,200.

mo-raine', 1 mo-rēn'; 2 mo-rān', *n.* A ridge or heap of earth and stones collected by a glacier on its surface or deposited on adjacent ground. [F.]—**end-moraine,** *n.* A terminal moraine.—**lateral m.,** a ridge of superficial débris, collected from higher cliffs, on a lateral margin of a glacier.—**medial m.,** one formed interiorly upon a compound glacial stream, by the coalescence of two lateral moraines of the coalescing glaciers.—**terminal m.** **1.** In America, the transported débris left by a glacier at or near its lower terminus. **2.** In Germany and France, material dropped from the surface or from the interior of a glacier.—**mo-rain'al, mo-rain'ic,** *a.*

mor'al, 1 mer'əl; 2 mŏr'al. **I‡.** *vi.* To moralize. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to action with reference to right and wrong, and obligation of duty; ethical: opposed to *unmoral*. **2.** Conformed to right conduct, especially in sexual relations; virtuous; chaste: opposed to *immoral*; as, a *moral* life. **3.** Subject to the law of morality; capable of understanding the difference between right and wrong; as, a *moral* agent. **4.** Acting or suited to act through man's sense of right: often opposed to *physical*; as, *moral* support. **5.** In logic, probable as opposed to demonstrative; as, *moral* proof. **6.** *Ethics* or *Moral Philos.* Of or pertaining to the science or doctrine of human nature as fitted for conduct. Most modern writers on modern philosophy understand the term so as to cover the entire sphere of human conduct as coming under the distinctions of right and wrong. **7.** Arising from or expressing the truths considered or established by moral science; as, *moral* necessity. **8.** Serving to inculcate or convey a moral. **9.** [Rare.] Moralizing; as, a *moral* fool. **III.** *n.* **1.** The lesson taught by a fable or the like. **2.** *pl.* Conduct or behavior; ethics. **3.** Same as MORALE. [F., < L. *moralis*, < *mos* (*mor-*), manner, pl. *mores*, morals.]

Syn.: (adjective) dutiful, ethical, excellent, faithful, good, honest, honorable, incorruptible, just, pious, religious, right, righteous, true, upright, virtuous, worthy.—Ant.: see synonyms for IMMORAL.—**moral defeat,** a victory the effects of which amount practically to a defeat. Compare MORAL VICTORY.—**m. hazard** (*Fire Insur.*), a risk resulting from uncertain knowledge as to the honesty of the person insured.—**m. insanity,** a degree of moral obliquity supposed to amount to irresponsibility: not generally recognized by the courts.—**m. philosophy,** the science of morality or duty; ethics; formerly, mental philosophy, with or without ethics.—**m. theology,** the portion of systematic theology devoted to ethics: opposed to *dogmatic theology*.—**m. victory,** a defeat that is accounted a victory, as to be voted down in a legislative body, but by a smaller majority than was expected.—**mor'al-ism,** *n.* The belief in a morality divested of all religious character.—**mor'al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A teacher of morals. **2.** One who practises morality without religion.—**mor"al-is'tic,** *a.*—**mo-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The doctrine of man's moral duties; ethics. **2.** Moral conduct; rectitude; chastity; virtue. **3.** The quality of being morally right. **4.** A lesson inferred; a moral. **5.** Conformity, or degree of conformity, to conventional rules, without or apart from inspiration and guidance by religion or other spiritual influences. **6.** A form of allegorical play in which the characters were personified virtues, vices, mental attributes, and the like. Syn.: see RELIGION; VIRTUE.—**mor'al-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To apply to a moral purpose, or explain in a moral sense; as, to *moralize* a fable. **2.** To illustrate or embellish with moral examples; give a moral character to; as, to *moralize* one's discourse. **3.** To render moral; especially, to render virtuous; hence, rarely, to make intensely and suddenly religious; as, the fear of impending death often *moralizes* a man. **II.** *i.* To make moral reflections. **mor'al-ise‡.**—**mor"al-i-za'tion** [or **-sa'tion,** *n.* —**mor'al-iz"er** [or **-is"er,** *n.*—**mor'al-ly,** *adv.*

mo-rale', 1 mo-ral'; 2 mo-răl', *n.* State of mind, as of soldiers, with reference to confidence, courage, etc. [F.]

mo-rass', 1 mo-ras'; 2 mo-răs', *n.* A tract of low-lying, soft, wet ground; marsh. [< D. *moeras*.]

mo'rat, 1 mō'rat; 2 mō'răt, *n.* A drink made of honey flavored with mulberry-juice. [< It. *morato*, mulberry-colored, < *moro*, mulberry, < L. *morum*, < Gr. *mōron*, mulberry.]

mor"a-to'ri-um, 1 mer"ə-tō'ri-um; 2 mŏr"a-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Law.* An emergency act of legislation authorizing a debtor or bank to suspend payments for a given period; also, the period during which it is, or is to be, in force. [See MORATORY.]

mor'a-to-ry, 1 mer'ə-to-ri; 2 mŏr'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining or intended to delay: particularly applied to legislation in the nature of a moratorium. [< L. *moratorius*, delaying.]

Mo'ra-va, 1 mō'ra-va; 2 mō'ră-vȧ, *n.* **1.** A river in Hungary. See MARCH, *n.* (4). **2.** A department of Serbia; 1,120 sq. m.; pop. 206,600.

Mo-ra'vi-a, 1 mo-rē'vi-ə; 2 mo-rā'vi-a, *n.* A former province of N. Austria-Hungary; now included in Czechoslovakia; 8,612 sq. m.; pop. 2,622,300; chief city, Brünn.—**Mo-ra'vi-an,** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Moravia. **2.** One of a Christian sect founded by disciples of John Huss in Moravia (15th century), and now in Germany, Britain, and America. The sect is also known as the **United Brethren** or **Unity of the Brethren** (*Unitas Fratrum*).

mo'ray, 1 mō'rē or mo-rē'; 2 mō'rā or mo-rā', *n.* A brightly colored eel of the *Muræ nidæ*. The morays inhabit tropical and subtropical waters, and are found chiefly among coral reefs. They are exceedingly pugnacious, have narrow muscular jaws armed with sharp knife-like teeth, and are usually highly colored. The Mediterranean *Muræna helena* was a Roman delicacy.

Mor'ay-shire, 1 mur'ə-shir; 2 mŏr'ȧ-shĭr, *n.* Same as ELGIN, 3.

Mor'ayt.

mor'bid, 1 mōr'bid; 2 môr'bid, *a.* **1.** Being in a diseased or abnormal state. **2.** Caused by or denoting a diseased condition of body or mind; especially, taking an excessive interest in matters of a gruesome or unwholesome nature; also, apprehensive; suspicious. **3.** Of or pertaining to disease; pathological; as, *morbid* anatomy. [< L. *morbidus*, < *morbus*, disease.]—**mor-bid'i-ty,** *n.*—**mor'bid-ly,** *adv.*—**mor'bid-ness,** *n.*

mor-bif'ic, 1 mer-bif'ik; 2 mŏr-bĭf'ic, *a.* Producing disease. [< L. *morbus*, disease, + *facio*, make.] **mor-bif'i-cal‡.**—**mor-bif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mor-bil'li, 1 mer-bil'ai; 2 mŏr-bĭl'ī, *n. pl. Pathol.* The measles. [LL., dim. of L. *morbus*, disease.]—**mor-bil'li-form,** *a.* Resembling measles.—**mor-bil'lous,** *a.* Relating to or affected with measles.

mor-bose'†, *a.* Proceeding from disease; diseased.

mor"ceau', 1 mōr"sō'; 2 mŏr"çō', *n.* [-CEAUX', 1 -sō'; 2 -çō', *pl.*] A small bit or fragment; also, a short composition, as of music or poetry. [F., = MORSEL.]

mor-da'cious‖, 1 mer-dē'shus; 2 mŏr-dā'shŭs, *a.* Biting, or given to biting; hence, sarcastic. [< L. *mordax* (*mordac-*), < *mordeo*, bite.]—**mor-da'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**mor-dac'i-ty,** *n.*

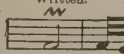
mor'dant, 1 môr'dənt; 2 môr'dant, *vt. Dyeing.* To treat with a mordant; imbue with a mordant.

mor'dant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Biting; pungent; fixing. **2.** *Dyeing.* Acting as a mordant. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any substance, such as tannic acid or aluminium hydroxid, which by combining with the dye to form an insoluble compound (lake), serves to produce a fixed color in the fiber. **2.** *Art.* The corrosive used in etching. [F., < L. *mordens,* ppr. of *mordeo,* bite.]

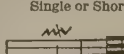
Mor'de-cai, 1 môr'dı-kaı or môr'dı-kē'aı; 2 môr'de-cī or môr'de-cā't. *n. Bib.* Esther's cousin who saved the Jews from extermination. *Esth.* ii, 5.

mor'dent, 1 mêr'dənt; 2 môr'dĕnt, *n. Mus.* The rapid alternation of a tone with the tone immediately below it or the character indicating it; a form of trill. [< It. *mordente,* beat, < *mordente,* biting, < L. *morden(t-)s;* see MORDANT.] **mor-den'te‡.—inverted mordent,** the rapid alternation of a note with one above it; a prall-triller.

Written. Played.



Single or Short Mordent.



Double or Long Mordent.

more, 1 mêr; 2 môr. **1.** *a. compar.* [*Positive* wanting; MOST, *superl.*] **1.** Greater in amount, extent, or degree: as comparative of *much.* **2.** Greater in number: as comparative of *many.* **3.** Greater in rank or dignity. **4.** Added to some former number; extra. **II.** *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, etc. **2.** Something that exceeds something else. **III.** *adv.* **1.** To a greater extent or degree. **2.** In addition; further; again: usually qualified, as by *any, never,* a numeral adverb, etc.; as, I can not walk any *more.* [< AS. *mâre,* adv., < *mara,* more.]

More, 1 môr; 2 môr, *n.* **1. Hannah** (1745–1833), an English author. **2. Sir Thomas** (1478–1535), a lord chancellor of England; author; beheaded by Henry VIII.; *Utopia.*

Mo-re'a, 1 mo-rī'ə; 2 mo-rē'a, *n.* A peninsula in S. Greece.

Mo''reau', 1 mo''rō'; 2 mo''rō', **Jean Victor** (1761–1813). A French republican general; rival of Napoleon.

mo-reen', 1 mo-rīn'; 2 mo-rēn', *n.* A heavy watered woolen fabric, as for hangings. [Prob. < F. *moire;* see MOHAIR.]

mo-rel', 1 mo-rel'; 2 mo-rĕl', *n.* An edible mushroom, common in Europe and in parts of the United States. [F.]

Mo-re'lia, 1 mo-rē'lyə; 2 mo-rē'lyä. *n.* A town (pop. 40,000), capital of Michoacan state, Mexico; former name, **Valladolid.**

mo-relle', 1 mo-rel'; 2 mo-rĕl', *n. Bot.* The nightshade. [F., < *moreau,* black, < L. *Maurus;* see MOOR², *n.*]

mo-rel'lo, 1 mo-rel'o; 2 mo-rĕl'o, *n.* A variety of cultivated cherry, with a dark-red skin, flesh, and juice: much used in cooking and preserving. [It., < LL. *maurellus;* see MOOR², *n.*]

Mo-re'los, 1 mo-rē'los; 2 mo-rē'lōs, *n.* A state in S. Mexico; 2,734 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000; capital, Cuernavaca.

more-o'ver, 1 mêr-ō'vər; 2 môr-ō'vər, *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; likewise. SYN.: see BUT.

Mo-resque', 1 mo-resk'; 2 mo-rĕsk'. **I.** *a.* Moorish; decorated in the style of the Moors. **II.** *n.* Decorative work, by means of interlacings, relief, etc., highly colored and gilded. [F., < It. *moresco,* < LL. *Moriscus,* < L. *Maurus;* see MOOR², *n.*]

Mor'gain, or Mor'gan Le Fay, 1 môr'gən lə fē; 2 môr'gan le fā. Same as FATA MORGANA, 1.

Mor'gan¹, 1 mêr'gən; 2 môr'gan, *n.* A trotting-horse of a close-built and enduring stock originating in Vermont. [< Justin *Morgan,* the owner.]

Mor'gan², *n.* **1. Daniel** (1736–1802), an American Revolutionary general. **2. Edward Dennison** (1811–1883), an American statesman. **3. Sir Henry** (1635?–1688), a Welsh leader of American buccaneers. **4. John Hunt** (1826–1864), an American soldier in Mexican war; Confederate brigadier-general; famed for his raids, July 2–26, 1863 and 1864. **5. John Pierpont** (1837–1913), American banker, financier, industrial organizer, and art collector. **6. Lewis Henry** (1818–1881), an American historian and anthropologist; *The League of the Iroquois.*

mor"ga-nat'ic, 1 mêr"gə-nat'ik; 2 môr"ga-năt'ie, *a.* Noting a legitimate marriage between a male member of certain royal families of Europe and a woman of inferior rank, in which the titles and estates of the husband are not shared by the wife or their children. [< LL. *morganticus,* < OHG. *morgengeba,* morning gift.] **mor"ga-nat'i-cal‡. -ly,** *adv.*

Mor'gan-town, 1 mêr'gən-taun; 2 môr'gan-ton, *n.* A town in N. West Virginia; (pop. 12,120) seat of **West Virginia University.**

mor'gen, 1 mêr'gen; 2 môr'gĕn, *n.* [D. & G.] A measure of surface among the Dutch in South Africa, and formerly among the Dutch and their descendants in New York, where it was equivalent to about two acres. Originally it was the area a man or team could plow in a morning.

Mor'gen-thau, 1 mêr'gen-tau; 2 môr'gĕn-tou, **Henry** (1856–). American ambassador to Turkey, 1913–1916.

Mor'gi, 1 mer'gī; 2 mor'gī, *n.* The sword of Sir Bevis of Hampton. [< Welsh, *mawr,* great, *gleddyf,* sword.]

morgue, 1 mêrg; 2 môrg, *n.* A place where corpses of the unknown dead are exposed for identification. [F.]

Mor"hange', 1 môr"ŋänj'; 2 môr"äng', *n.* A village in Lorraine, France, near Metz; French defeated by Germans, Aug. 18, 1914.

Mo-ri'ah, 1 mo-raı'ə; 2 mo-rī'a, *n. Bib.* A hill; site of the temple of Jerusalem. *2 Chron.* iii, 1.

mor'i-bund, 1 mer'i-bund; 2 mŏr'i-bŭnd, *a.* Dying; at the point of death. [< L. *moribundus,* < *morior,* die.]—**mor"i-bun'di-ty‡,** *n.*

mo'rin, 1 mō'rın; 2 mō'rin, *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_8O_8$) obtained from old fustic: a yellow dye-stuff. [< L. *morus,* mulberry-tree, < Gr. *môros,* mulberry.]

mo'ri-on¹, 1 mō'ri-ən; 2 mō'ri-on, *n. Armor.* A kind of open helmet without vizor worn by men-at-arms. [F., < Sp. *morrion,* prob. < *morro,* anything round, perhaps < Basque *murua,* hill.]

mo'ri-on², *n. Mineral.* A dark, sometimes nearly black, variety of smoky quartz. [< L. *mormorion.*]

Mo-ris'co, 1 mo-ris'ko; 2 mo-ris'co. **I.** *a.* In the style of architecture and decoration practised in Spain by Moorish designers and workmen after the Spanish conquest. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the Moors who remained in Spain after the conquest of Granada in 1492; a Moor. **2.** The language of the Moors. **3.** A morris-dance or -dancer. **4.** The Morisco style of architecture or decoration. [Sp., < LL. *Moriscus;* see MORESQUE.] **Mo'risk†; Mo-ris'ko†.** [English painter; *Farmhouse Stable.*

Mor'land, 1 mêr'land; 2 môr'lând, **George** (1763–1804). An

Mor'ley, 1 mêr'lı; 2 môr'ly, *n.* **1. Henry** (1822–1894), an English editor and critic; *English Literature in the Reign of Victoria.* **2. John** (1838–1923), 1st Viscount Morley of Blackburn; an English statesman, biographer, critic, and historian.

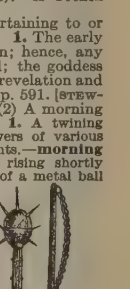
Mor'mon, 1 mêr'mən; 2 môr'mon, *n.* One of a sect organized at Fayette, New York, April 6, 1830, accepting the Book of Mormon, together with the Bible; polygamy, originally taught and practised, was formally abandoned by vote of the people in 1890. [< *Mormon,* a character in the Book of Mormon.] **Mor'mon-ist‡; Mor'mon-ite‡.—Mor'mon-ism,** *n.* The system of Mormon doctrine and practise.

morn, 1 mêrn; 2 môrn, *n.* **1.** The morning. **2.** [Scot.] The morrow. [< AS. *morgen.*] **morne†.—the morn** [Scot.], to-morrow.

morn., *abbr.* Morning.

Mor"nay', 1 mêr"nē'; 2 môr"nā', **Philippe de,** Seigneur du Plessis, known as **Duplessis-Mornay** (1549–1623). A French Huguenot leader; minister of Henry IV.

morn'ing, 1 mêrn'ıŋ; 2 môrn'ing. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in the early part of the day. **II.** *n.* **1.** The early part of the day, as between dawn and noon; hence, any early stage. **2.** The dawn: often personified; the goddess Aurora. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* Light; symbol of Truth; revelation and progress. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 591. [STEWART '10.] **4.** [Scot.] (1) A morning dram. (2) A morning refection. [< MORN.]—**morn'ing-glo"ry,** *n.* **1.** A twining plant (genus *Ipomœa*) with funnel-shaped flowers of various colors. **2.** Any one of many convolvulaceous plants.—**morning star,** Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, or Venus, when rising shortly before the sun.—**m.-star,** *n.* A weapon made of a metal ball set with spikes and chained to a handle.



Medieval Morning-stars.

Mo'ro, 1 mō'ro; 2 mō'ro, *n.* [Mo'ros, *pl.*] **1.** A member of one of the Mohammedan tribes of the S. Philippine Islands. **2.** The language of the Moros.

Mo-roc'co, 1 mo-rek'o; 2 mo-rŏc'o, *n.* **1.** A sultanate in N. W. Africa; 219,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,000,000; under French and Spanish control. **2.** A city; southern capital of Morocco; pop. 139,-874. **Ma-ra'kesh‡. 3.** [m-] Leather made from goatskin, or sometimes from sheepskin, and tanned with sumac. **Mo-roc'can,** *a.*

mo'ron, 1 mō'ren; 2 mō'rŏn, *n.* A person whose mental capacity has been arrested during development and who represents mentally, the condition of a child of 12 years of age. [< Gr. *môros,* stupid.]

Mo"ron"vil'liers', 1 mo"rōñ"vı'lyā; 2 mo"rōn"vī'-lyĕ', *n.* A village in Marne department, E. of Reims, France: taken by Germans, 1914; recaptured by French, April 19, 1917.

mo-rose', 1 mo-rōs'; 2 mo-rōs', *a.* Having a surly temper; sullen and austere. [< L. *morosus,* particular, fretful.] SYN.: acrimonious, bitter, churlish, crabbed, crusty, dogged, gloomy, gruff, ill-humored, ill-natured, moody, severe, sour, splenetic, sulky, surly. The *sullen* and *sulky* are discontented and resentful in regard to that against which they are too proud to protest, or consider all protest vain; *sullen* denotes more of pride, *sulky* more of resentful obstinacy. The *morose* are bitterly dissatisfied with the world in general, and disposed to vent their ill nature upon others. The *sullen* and *sulky* are for the most part silent; the *morose* growl out bitter speeches. A *surly* person is in a state of latent anger, resenting approach as intrusion, and ready to take offense at anything; thus we speak of a *surly* dog. *Sullen* and *sulky* moods may be transitory; one who is *morose* or *surly* is commonly so by disposition or habit. See AUSTERE. Compare ACRIMONY.—ANT.: amiable, benignant, bland, complaisant, friendly, genial, gentle, good-natured, indulgent, kind, mild, pleasant, sympathetic, tender.

—mo-rose'ly, *adv.*—**mo-rose'ness,** *n.*—**mo-ros'i-ty,** *n.*

morph., morphol., *abbr.* Morphology.

Mor'pheus, 1 mer'fiûs; 2 mŏr'fūs, *n. Rom. Myth.* The son of sleep (*Somnus*) and god of dreams; hence, sleep. [L., < Gr. *morphê,* form, as calling up forms in sleep.]—**Mor-phe'an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Morpheus. [*morphê,* form.]

mor'phic, 1 mêr'fık; 2 môr'fie, *a. Biol.* Morphological. [< Gr.

mor'phin, } 1 mêr'fın, -fin *or* -fīn; 2 môr'fin, -fĭn *or* -fīn, *n.*

mor'phine, } *Chem.* A bitter narcotic alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) contained in opium and used for alleviating pain. [< F. *morphine,* < L. *Morpheus;* see MORPHEUS.] **mor'phi-a‡.—mor'phin-ism,** *n. Med.* A morbid condition of the system produced by an excessive dose or habitual use of morphin.

mor'pho-, 1 mêr'fo-; 2 môr'fo-. From Greek *morphê,* form: a combining form.

mor-phog'e-ny, 1 mer-fej'ı-nı; 2 môr-fŏj'e-ny, *n. Biol.* **1.** The evolution of forms of structure. **2.** The development of organic forms. [< MORPHO- + -GENY.] **mor"pho-gen'e-sis‡.**

mor-phol'o-gy, 1 mer-fel'o-jı; 2 môr-fŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** That branch of biology which treats of form and structure: thence

widely extended to other sciences. **2.** *Philol.* The science of the forms or structure of language. [< Gr. *morphē*, form, + -LOGY.]—**mor"pho-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to morphology; according to the principles of morphology. **mor"pho-log'ic‡.**—**mor"pho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mor-phol'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in morphology.

mor'phon, 1 môr'fen, 2 môr'fŏn, *n. Biol.* A morphological individual characterized by definiteness of form, as a cell or elementary organism, a segment of a vertebrate, or a polyp of a cœlenterate: opposed to *bion.* [< Gr. *morphē*, form.]

mor-pho'sis, 1 mor-fō'sis; 2 môr-fō'sis, *n. Biol.* The order or mode of formation of an organ or organism. [< Gr. *morphōsis*, shaping, < *morphē*, form.]

-mor'phous, *suffix.* From Greek *morphē*, form, shape; as, poly-*morphous.*

mor'ri-on, *n.* Same as MORION.

mor'ris[1], 1 mer'is; 2 môr'is, *n.* **1.** An old-fashioned rustic dance in England, in which the performers took the part of Robin Hood and other characters in English folk-lore. **2.** A dance by a single dancer with castanets. [< Sp.[F] *Morisco*, Moorish.] **mor'rice‡; mor'ris-dance"‡.**—**nine men's morris,** a game played on a diagram marked out on the ground, or on a board. Each player, having five, nine, or twelve (according to the number playing) counters or pieces, endeavors to place three of them in a row, upon which he takes any one of his opponent's.—**mor'ris-pike"‡,** *n.* A Moorish pike.

Mor'ris, *n.* **1. Gouverneur** (1752–1816), an American statesman; financier. **2. Lewis** (1726–1798), signer of the Declaration of Independence. **3. Sir Lewis** (1833–1907), a Welsh poet, lawyer, and educator; *Epic of Hades.* **4. Robert** (1734–1806), an American statesman, financier, and philanthropist; signer of the Declaration of Independence. **5. William** (1834–1896), English poet and socialist; *The Earthly Paradise;* invented the **Morris chair,** an easy chair with adjustable back.

Mor'ris-town, 1 mer'is-taun; 2 môr'is-town, *n.* A city in central New Jersey; pop. 12,510.

mor'ro, 1 mer'o; 2 môr'o, *n.* [Sp.] A round hill.

Mor'ro Cas'tle. A fort defending the entrance to Havana harbor; bombarded by United States naval forces, July 6, 1898.

mor'row, 1 mer'o; 2 môr'o. **I.** *a.* Next succeeding, as a day. **II.** *n.* **1.** The first day after the present or after a day specified; hence, any time following immediately after a specified event. **2.** Formerly, morning; as, good *morrow.* [< AS. *morgen*, morning.]

Mors, 1 mērz; 2 môrs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A deity of the lower world: the personification of death.

morse[1], 1 mērs; 2 môrs, *n.* **1.** The walrus. **2.** In heraldry, a sea-lion. [F.; cp. Rus. *morju*, perhaps < *more*, sea.]

Morse[2], *n.* **1. Samuel Finley Breese** (1791–1872), an American inventor; constructed first practical telegraph 1832–1835. **2.** [Colloq.] Morse-code signaling of telegraph-operators; as, he sends a good *Morse.*—**Morse telegraph,** a telegraph employing the dot-and-dash or Morse code: properly recording in dots and dashes on a continuous paper strip: the first commercial system, set up between Baltimore and Washington in 1844.

MORSE ALPHABET.

American.		*International.*	
a·—	u··—	a·—	n—·
b—···	o— — —	b—···	o— — —
c—·—·	p·——··	c—·—·	p·——··
d—··	q——·—	ch— — — —	q——·—
e·	r·—··	d—··	r·—··
f··—·	s···	e·	s···
g——·	t—	f··—·	t—
h····	u··—	g——·	u··—
i··	v···—	h····	v···—
j·———	w·——	i··	w·——
k—·—	x—··—	j·———	x—··—
l·—··	y—·——	k—·—	y—·——
m——	z——··	l·—··	z——··
		m——	

MORSE NUMERALS.

American.		*International.*	
1·————	6—····	1·————	6—····
2··———	7——···	2··———	7——···
3···——	8———··	3···——	8———··
4····—	9————·	4····—	9————·
5·····	0—————	5·····	0—————

mor'sel, 1 mēr'sel; 2 môr'sĕl, *n.* **1.** A bit of food; bite. **2.** A small piece of anything. [OF., < LL. *morsellum*, < L. *mordeo*, bite.]

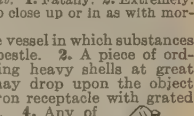
mort[1], 1 mērt; 2 môrt, *n.* **1.** Death. **2.** A flourish on the hunting-horn, announcing the death of game. **3.** [Scot.] A skin taken from a sheep dead from disease. [< F. *mort*, < L. *mor(t-)s*, death, < *morior*, die.] **morte‡.**—**Le Mort Homme,** l ə mōr"təm'; 2 le mōr"tōm'. [F.] Lit., "the dead man." Name of a hill, called "Hill 304," N. W. of Verdun, France, held alternately by the French and Germans during the World War, 1916–18.

mort[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A great quantity or number. [< Ice. *mart*, < *margr*, many.]

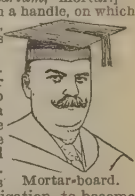
mor'tal, 1 mōr'tel; 2 môr'tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Subject to death; hence, pertaining to humanity; human. **2.** Causing, or that may or will cause, death; deadly; fatal. **3.** Incurring the penalty of eternal death, as a sin. **4.** Marking the end of life. **5.** Subject to fatal injury, as a vital organ. **6.** [Colloq.] (1) Extreme; as, a *mortal* fright. (2) Long and tedious. **7.** Deadly in malice or purpose; inveterate; as, a *mortal* foe. **II.** *n.* Whatever is mortal or subject to death; a human being. **III.** *adv.* [Colloq.] Very; exceedingly; as, *mortal* tired. [< L. *mortalis*, < *mor(t-)s*, death.]—**mortal beliefs** (*Chr. Sci.*), the untrue testimony concerning man and his Maker rendered by the corporeal senses.—**m. mind** (*Chr. Sci.*), nothing, claiming to be something for Mind is immortal; error creating other errors: a suppositional material sense; a belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in and of matter; the opposite of spirit, and therefore the opposite of God, or good. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 591. [STEWART '10].—**mor-tal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being mortal. **2.** Death. **3.** Frequency of death; the proportion of deaths in a specified number of the population; the death-rate. **4.** Humanity; the part that is mortal.—**mor'tal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Fatally. **2.** Extremely.

mor'tar, 1 mōr'tar; 2 môr'tar, *vt.* To close up or in as with mortar or cement.

mor'tar[1], *n.* **1.** A strong bowl-like vessel in which substances are crushed or pounded with a pestle. **2.** A piece of ordnance with a large bore for firing heavy shells at great angles of elevation that they may drop upon the object aimed at. **3.** A tub-like cast-iron receptacle with grated sides, in which ore is stamped. **4.** Any of several devices for hurling pyrotechnic shells or bombs and also life-lines. [< L.[AS] *mortarium*, mortar.]—**trench mortar,** a small portable mortar used, when opposing armies are entrenched within a short distance of each other, to fire shells from one trench into the other.


Trench Mortar.

mor'tar[2], *n.* **1.** A building material prepared by mixing lime, plaster of Paris, or cement, with sand, water, and sometimes other materials. It is used in masonry, plastering, etc. Ordinary mortar is a mixture of sand and slaked lime used in building for joining bricks, stones, etc., and for plastering. **2.** Loosely, a cement. [< L.[OF] *mortarium*, mortar.]—**mor'tar-board",** *n.* **1.** A square board with a handle, on which a mason holds mortar. **2.** The academic cap, because of the four-cornered piece forming its crown.


Mortar-board.

mort'gage, 1 mōr'gij; 2 môr'ğaġ. **I.** *vt.* [-GAGED; -GAG-ING.] **1.** To make over (property) by mortgage. **2.** Hence, to pledge; plight. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) An estate in land created by conveyance coupled with a condition of defeasance on the performance of some stipulated condition, as the payment of money. (2) A lien upon land or other property as security for the performance of some obligation, to become void on such performance. (3) The act of conveying, or the instrument effecting the conveyance. **2.** A state or condition of being pledged as security for a debt like that of a mortgage of property. [F., dead pledge.]—**blanket mortgage,** a mortgage given to secure various items of indebtedness previously existing, or to cover numerous items and various forms of property.—**chattel mortgage,** a conditional transfer of movable property as security for a debt or obligation.—**mort"ga-gee',** *n.* The person to whom a mortgage is given.—**mort'ga-gor,** *n.* A person who gives a mortgage. **mort'gage-or‡; mort'gag-er‡.**

mor'tice, *n.* See MORTISE, *n.*

mor'ti-ci-an, 1 mōr'ti-si-ən; 2 môr'ti-ċi-an, *n.* [Recent.] A funeral director; undertaker. [< L. *mors* (*mortis*), death + -IAN.]

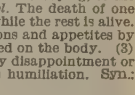
mor"tier', 1 mōr'tyē'; 2 môr'tyġ', *n.* A cap of state formerly worn in England and still used by law functionaries in France. [F.; see MORTAR[2].]

mor'ti-fy, 1 mōr'ti-fai; 2 môr'ti-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with humiliation or vexation. **2.** To subdue or reduce by fasting, etc., as the passions. **3.** To destroy the organic texture and vital function of, as a part of the body. **4.** To kill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose vitality, as living flesh; gangrene. **2.** To be subdued. [< LL. *mortifico*, kill.] Syn.: see ABASH.—**mor"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of mortifying, or the state of being mortified. Specif.: (1) *Pathol.* The death of one part of an animal body, as from gangrene, while the rest is alive. (2) In religion, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by fasting, penance, or painful severities inflicted on the body. (3) The state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment or chagrin. **2.** That which mortifies or causes humiliation. Syn.: see CHAGRIN.—**mor'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

Mor'ti-mer, 1 mōr'ti-mer; 2 môr'ti-mer, **Roger** (1287?–1330). Earl of March: favorite of Isabella, Queen of Edward II. of England.

mor'tise, } 1 mōr'tis; 2 môr'tis. **I.** *vt.* [-TISED[4]; -TIS-ING.]
mor'tis[3], }

1. To cut or make a mortise in. **2.** To join by a tenon and mortise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A space hollowed out, as in a timber, to receive a tenon or the like. **2.** Figuratively, adhering power; firmness. [< F. *mortaise*, mortise.] **mor'tice‡.**



mort'main", 1 mōrt'mēn"; 2 môrt'mān", *n. Law.* The state of lands and tenements held by a "dead hand," that is, by one that can not alienate them, as a religious corporation; inalienable tenure or possession. The term is applied in some of the United States to statutes restricting the right of religious corporations to hold land. [< L.[OF] *mortua manus*, dead hand.]

Mortise

Mor'ton, 1 mōr'tən; 2 môr'ton, *n.* **1. Levi Parsons** (1824–1920), an American banker, diplomat, and legislator; Governor of New York, 1895–1896, and Vice-President of United States, 1889–1893. **2. Oliver Perry**

(1823–1877), an American lawyer; governor of Indiana, 1861–1867. **3. William Thomas Green** (1819–1868), an American dentist; discoverer of ether as an anesthetic.

mor'tu-a-ry, 1 mēr'chu-[or -tiu-]ē-ri; 2 môr'chu-[or -tū-]ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead; also, relating to or reminiscent of the dead. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A gift claimed by or given to a parish minister (in England) on the death of a parishioner. **2.** A place for the temporary reception of the dead; dead-house. [< L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead.]

mor'u-la, 1 mer'u-lə; 2 môr'u-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Embryol.* That stage of development in which the ovum has become segmented; an ovum at this stage of development; the mulberry form. [Dim. of L. *morum*, < Gr. *môron*, mulberry.]—**mor'u-lar,** *a.*

mo-sa'ic, 1 mo-zē'ik; 2 mo-ṣā'ic. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling mosaic; tessellated; inlaid. **II.** *n.* **1.** Inlaid work composed of bits of stone, glass, etc., forming a pattern or picture. **2.** A piece of inlaid work of this kind. **3.** Anything resembling inlaid work of this kind. [< Gr.^{LL} *mouseios*, < *mousa*, muse.]—**mosaic gold.** **1.** A copper-and-zinc alloy; ormolu varnish. **2.** Tin sulfid (SnS_2). It is used in gilding and bronzing metal and wood work.

Mos'by, 1 môz'bi; 2 môs'by, **John Singleton** (1833–1916). An American Confederate soldier, raider, lawyer, and historian.

mos'cha-tel, 1 mes'kə-tel; 2 môs'ca-tĕl, *n.* A low perennial herb (*Adoxa moschatellina*) with greenish flowers, of a musky odor [< F. *moscatelle*, < L.L. *muscatus*, musky, < *muscus*; see MUSK.]

mos'chus, 1 mes'kus; 2 môs'eŭs, *n.* Musk: a sedative remedy.

Mos'cow, 1 mes'ko; 2 môs'co, *n.* **1.** A government in central European Russia; 12,859 sq. m.; pop. 3,662,900. **2.** Its capital, and present capital of Russia; pop. 1,542,874; burned by Russians when taken by Napoleon, Sept. 14, 1812. **3.** A county seat and university town in Idaho: seat of **Univ. of Idaho.**

Mo-selle', 1 mo-zel'; 2 mo-ṣĕl', *n.* **1.** A river in France and Germany; flows 320 m. to the Rhine at Coblenz. **2.** A department of France. See LORRAINE. **3.** A wine from this vicinity.

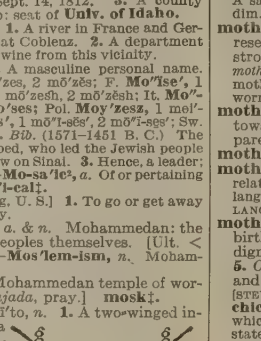
Mo'ses, 1 mō'zez; 2 mō'ṣĕs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Mose** (dim.). D. **Mo'zes,** 1 mō'zes, 2 mō'zĕs; F. **Mo'ïse',** 1 mo"ïz', 2 mo"ïṣ'; Hung. **Mo'zes,** 1 mō'zesh, 2 mō'zĕsh; It. **Mo"-i-sè,** 1 mō"i-sē', 2 mō"i-ṣē'; L. **Mo'ses;** Pol. **Moy'zesz,** 1 moi'-zesh, 2 möi'zĕsh; Pg. Sp. **Mo"i-ses',** 1 mō"i-sēs', 2 mō"i-ṣēṣ'; Sw. G. **Mo'ses,** 1 mō'ses, 2 mō'sĕs. **2.** *Bib.* (1571–1451 B. C.) The younger son of Amram and Jochebed, who led the Jewish people out of Egypt and gave them the Law on Sinai. **3.** Hence, a leader; legislator. [Heb., the drawn-out.]—**Mo-sa'ïc,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Moses or his writings. **Mo-sa'i-cal‡.**

mo'sey, 1 mō'zi; 2 mō'ṣy, *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** To go or get away quickly. **2.** To make haste; hurry.

Mos'lem, 1 mez'lem; 2 mṓṣ'lĕm, *a. & n.* Mohammedan: the name used by Mohammedan peoples themselves. [Ult. < Ar. *muslim*, < *salama*, submit.]—**Mos'lem-ism,** *n.* Mohammedanism.

mosque, 1 mesk; 2 mŏsk, *n.* A Mohammedan temple of worship. [< Ar.$^{sp+F}$ *masjid*, < *sajada*, pray.] **mosk‡.**

mos-qui'to, 1 mes-ki'to; 2 mos-ki'to, *n.* **1.** A two-winged insect having (in the female) a long proboscis, capable of puncturing the skin and extracting blood. The infection of malaria and yellow fever is spread by the bite of certain species of mosquito. **2.** Some other gnat or fly inflicting a similar puncture. [Sp. dim. of *mosca*, fly.]—**mosquito fleet,** an assemblage of small craft.



Mosquito. (Enlarged)
a, thorax; *b*, head; *c*, eye; *dd*, antennæ: *ee*, palpi: *f*, beak; *gg*, tarsus; *hh*, tibia: *i*, knee; *ii*, femur: *k*, abdomen; *ll*, femur; *mm*, tibia; *nn*, tarsus; *o*, basal segment; *p*, apical segment.

moss', 1 mēs; 2 mṓs, *vt.* To cover with moss.

moss', *n.* A delicate cryptogamous plant growing on the ground, decaying wood, rocks, trees, etc., with stem and distinct leaves, and producing spore-cases (capsules) which open by a terminal lid (operculum) and contain spores unmixed with elaters. The name is also loosely applied to other cryptogamous plants, especially lichens, and is even applied to some small matted flowering plants. [Cp. AS. *mōs*; moss.]—**Florida moss,** a plant (*Strepsia usneoides*), with long, thread-like, flexuous stems and leaves hanging from the trees in dark-gray festoons.—**moss'-ag"ate,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of quartz containing mineral oxids, as manganese dioxid, arranged in moss-like forms.—**m.-grown,** *a.* Overgrown with moss; as, a *moss-grown* tower or well.—**m. pink,** see under PINK, *n.*—**m.-rose,** *n.* A cultivated variety of the rose with a mossy calyx and stem.—**m.-trooper,** *n.* One of the marauders who infested the mossy marshes between England and Scotland prior to the union of the two kingdoms; hence, a bandit or undisciplined soldier.—**m.-trooping,** *n.*—**moss'y,** *a.* [MOSS'I-ER; MOSS'I-EST.] Overgrown with, abounding in, or like moss.—**moss'i-ness,** *n.*

moss², *n.* A bog; peat-bog. [< AS. *mos.*]

moss'back", 1 mēs'bak"; 2 mōs'bāk", *n.* [Slang, U. S.] (1) An extreme conservative; one of antiquated notions in politics. (2) During the American Civil War, in the South, one who avoided conscription by hiding.—**moss'backed",** *a.*

moss'bunk"er, 1 mēs'bunk"er; 2 mōs'bŭnk"er, *n.* The menhaden. **moss'bank"er‡.**

most, 1 mōst; 2 mōst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of the greatest number: superlative of *many*. **2.** Consisting of the greatest amount or quantity: superlative of *much*. **3‖.** Greatest in size, rank, or age. **II.** *n.* **1.** The greater number; the larger part; as, the *most* of my belongings. **2.** Greatest amount, value, or advantage; utmost degree, extent, or effect. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In the highest degree, or in the greatest number or quantity. **2.** Same as MOSTLY. **3.** Greatest, as in amount or degree: used with adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree. [< AS. *mǣst*, most.]—**most'ly,** *adv.* For the most part; principally.

-most, *suffix.* Added to adverbs and prepositions to form their superlatives, as *outmost*. [< AS. *-mest*, a superlative form.]

Mos"tar', 1 mes"tär'; 2 mōs"tär', *n.* **1.** A district in Jugo-Slavia. **2.** Its capital and former capital of Herzegovina; pop. 16,000.

Mo-sul', 1 mo-sūl'; 2 mo-ṣul', *n.* **1.** A town on the Tigris in Mesopotamia; pop. 80,000. **2.** A type of hand-woven Oriental rug from this region. **Mos-sul'‡.**

Mosz-kow'ski, 1 mesh-kev'ski; 2 mŏsh-kŏv'ski, **Moritz** (1854–). A Polish composer; *Jeanne d'Arc.*

mot¹, 1 met *or* mō; 2 mŏt *or* mō, *n.* A witty or pithy saying; bon mot. [F., word, < LL. *muttum*, word, see MOTET.]

mot², *n.* A bugle-note, or its mark in music. [OF.]

mote‖, 1 mōt; 2 mōt, *v.* **1.** May; might. **2†.** Must. [< AS. **mōtan* (pres. *mōt*), be obliged.]

mote¹, *n.* A minute particle; speck. [< AS. *mot*, atom.]—**mot'ed,** *a.* Full of motes or specks.—**mote'less,** *a.*

mote², *n. Old Eng. Hist.* An assembly. [< AS. *mōt*, meeting.]

mo-tet', 1 mo-tet'; 2 mo-tĕt', *n. Mus.* **1.** A sacred musical composition for several voices, contrapuntal, and usually unaccompanied, chiefly associated with the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** A sacred cantata of disconnected movements. [< It. *mottetto*, dim. of *motto*, word, < LL. *muttum* < L. *muttio*, mutter.]

moth, 1 mēth; 2 mṓth, *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect resembling a butterfly; specifically, one whose larvæ destroy woolen fabrics or furs, as the **clothes-moth.** [< AS. *moththe*, moth.]—**moth'-eat†,** *vt.* To eat away by or as by moths.—**moth'-eat"en,** *a.* Eaten by moths; hence, used up or worn out. **moth'y‡.**

moth'er¹, 1 muth'ər; 2 mṓth'er, *vt.* **1.** To act as a mother toward. **2.** To bring forth. **3.** To admit or profess the parentage of.

moth'er², *vt.* To become mothery, as vinegar.

moth'er, *a.* **1.** Native; vernacular. **2.** Holding a maternal relation.—**mother tongue.** **1.** One's native language. **2.** A language from which another language has sprung. Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

moth'er¹, *n.* **1.** A female parent. **2.** That which has given birth to anything. **3.** An abbess or other nun of rank and dignity. **4.** An elderly woman or matron; a familiar title. **5.** *Chr. Sci.* God; divine and eternal Principle; Life, Truth, and Love. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 592. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *mōdor*, mother.]—**Mother Carey's chicken,** see under CHICKEN.—**moth'er-cell",** *n. Biol.* A cell which by division produces other cells.—**moth'er-hood,** *n.* The state of being a mother.—**m. hubbard,** *n.* A woman's loose flowing gown, unconfined at the waist.—**m.-in-law,** *n.* **1.** The mother of one's spouse. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A stepmother.—**Mother of God,** a title given to the Virgin Mary.—**m.-liquor,** *n.* Same as MOTHER-WATER. **m.-liquid‡.**—**m.-of-pearl,** *n.* The hard iridescent internal layer of certain shells, as the pearl-oysters.—**mothers' day** [U. S.], a memorial day in honor of mothers, observed annually in some States on the second Sunday (in schools, Friday) in May.—**m.-water,** *n.* The residual liquid remaining after the substances in solution have been deposited by crystallization or precipitation. **m.-liquor‡; m.-lye‡; moth'ers‡.**—**m.-wit,** *n.* Inherent, natural, or native wit.

moth'er², *n.* **1.** A stringy, mucilaginous substance that forms in fermenting vinegar. **moth"er-of-vin'e-gar‡.** **2.** Dregs; lees. [< MD. *modder*, mud.]—**moth'er-y,** *a.*

moth'er-land", 1 muth'ər-land"; 2 mṓth'er-lănd", *n.* The land of one's ancestors; fatherland; mother country.

moth'er-less, 1 muth'ər-les; 2 mṓth'er-lĕs, *a.* Having no mother.

moth'er-ly, 1 muth'ər-h; 2 mṓth'er-ly, *a.* **1.** Resembling a mother; as, a *motherly* woman. **2.** Pertaining to or becoming to a mother; as, *motherly* authority; *motherly* care.—**moth'er-li-ness,** *n.*

moth'er-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Moth'er-well, 1 muth'ər-wel; 2 mṓth'er-wĕl, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Lanarkshire, Scotland; now combined with Wishaw; pop. 69,870.

mo"tif', 1 mō"tif'; 2 mō"tĭf', *n.* The leading feature in literary or artistic work, especially in music. [F.]

mo'tile, 1 mō'til; 2 mō'til. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of spontaneous motion, as certain molecules. **2.** Causing motion. **II.** *n.* A person in whose mind motor-images are specially distinct. [< L. *motus*, pp. of *moveo*, move.]—**mo-til'i-ty,** *n.* The power of motion.

mo'tion¹, 1 mō'shən; 2 mō'shon. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make a gesture; guide by gesture. **II.** *n.* **1.** Change of position in reference to an assumed point or center; a movement; gesture. **2.** A combination of parts in a mechanism, to produce a particular result. **3.** A formal proposition, as in a deliberative assembly. **4.** A significant movement of the limbs, eyes, etc.; a gesture; as, she made *motions* to him. **5.** An impulse to action; incentive. **6.** *Mus.* Melodic progression. **7.** *Law.* An application to a court to obtain an order or rule directing some act to be done. **8.** A mechanism. **9†.** A puppet or puppet-show. [F., < L. *motio(n-)*, motion.]

Syn.: act, action, change, move, movement, passage, transit, transition. *Motion* may be either abstract or concrete, more frequently the former; *movement* is always concrete, that is, considered in connection with the thing that moves or is moved; thus we speak of the *movements* of the planets, but of the laws of planetary *motion;* of military *movements*, but of perpetual *motion*. *Motion* is *change* of place or position in space; *transition* is a passing from one point or position in space to another. *Move* is used chiefly of contests or competition, as in chess or politics; as, it is your *move;* a shrewd *move* of the opposition. We now rarely speak of mental or spiritual *motions*, but rather of mental or spiritual *acts* or processes, or of the laws of mental *action*, but a formal proposal of *action* in a deliberative assembly is termed a *motion*. *Action* is a more comprehensive word than *motion*. See ACT; TOPIC.—Ant.: quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, etc.

—mo'tion-al, *a.*—**mo'tion-less,** *a.* Having no motion.—**mo'tion-pic"ture,** *n.* The rapidly changing series of pictures thrown on a screen by a kinetoscope.—**perpetual motion,** a mechanical motion that once started will continue until the parts are worn out; impossible because of the existence of friction.

mo'tive, 1 mō'tıv; 2 mō'tiv. **I.** *vt.* [MO'TIV(E)D[S]; MO'TIV[S], ∫TIV-ING.] **1.** To act as a motive for; prompt. **2.** To base upon something as a motive; to relate to the leading idea as in a work of art, etc. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having power to move; causing motion. 2§. Relating to a motive or motives. **III.** *n.* **1.** That which incites to motion or action. **2.** A predominant idea; design. [< LL. *motivus*, causing to move.]

Syn.: consideration, ground, incentive, incitement, inducement, influence, reason. *Motive* may signify either a mental impulse, or something external that is an object of desire, and so an *inducement* or *inciement* to action; thus, we can say "his *motive* was hatred," or "his *motive* was money." Compare CAUSE; IMPULSE; PURPOSE; REASON.—Prep.: the motive *of* or *for* the act.—**motive power.** **1.** The power, or means of generating power, by which motion is imparted to an object, machine, etc. **2.** Figuratively, an impelling force.—**mo'ti-vate,** *vt.* [-VAT"ED[4]; -VAT"ING.] To act as the motive for; be the causative factor of; instigate; induce.—**mo"ti-va'tion,** *n.*

mo-tiv'i-ty, 1 mo-tıv'ı-tı; 2 mo-tiv'i-ty, *n.* The power of producing motion; motive energy.

mot'ley, 1 met'lı; 2 mŏt'ly. **I.** *a.* **1.** Variegated in color; party-colored. **2.** Composed of heterogeneous elements. **3.** Clothed in varicolored garments. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dress of various colors, such as was formerly worn by court jesters. **2.** A jester or fool in motley garments. **3.** A medley, as of colors. [< OF. *mattelé*, clotted.] **mot'ly**†.

Mot'ley, John Lothrop (1814–1877). An American historian; *Rise of the Dutch Republic.*

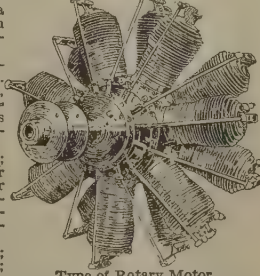
mot'mot, 1 met'met; 2 mŏt'mŏt, *n.* One of a family of birds—the *Momotidæ*—of the warmer parts of America, related to the kingfishers; a sawbill. The middle pair of tail-feathers are usually elongated and racket-shaped, supposed to be caused by the bird nibbling off the barbs. [Probably named from its cry.]

mo'to-car", mo'to-cy"cle, etc. Same as MOTOR-CAR, MOTOR-CYCLE, etc.

mo-tom'e-ter, 1 mo-tem'ı-tər; 2 mo-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* A machine for measuring the revolutions made by an engine or shaft.

mo'tor, 1 mō'tər; 2 mō'tor, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convey in an automobile. **II.** *i.* To travel or drive in an automobile.—**mo'tor-ing,** *n.* The act of riding or driving in an automobile.—**mo'tor-ist,** *n.* One who motors.

mo'tor. **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing, producing, or imparting motion. **2.** Transmitting impulses from the nerve-centers to the muscles: opposed to *sensor*. **3.** *Psychol.* Pertaining to or connected with consciousness of motion. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which produces motion, as a machine, nerve, etc. **2.** An automobile or motor-car. [LL., one who moves.]—**mo'tor-boat",** **-bus, -car, -cycle, -dray,** *n.* A boat, an omnibus, a car, a bicycle, a dray propelled by motor.—**m.-generator,** *n.* A device for changing electrical power from one form to another by permanently connecting together, usually on a common bedplate, a motor and a generator; a dynamotor.—**—m.-impulse,** *n.* The impulse transmitted by nerve-fibers from the nerve-centers to the muscles.—**m.-man,** *n.* One who operates a motor, as on an electric car.—**rotary motor,** a motor in which the batteries are attached to a central crank shaft, each explosion forcing the piston down.



Type of Rotary Motor

mo'tor-drome, 1 mō'tər-drōm; 2 mō'tor-drōm, *n.* An enclosure, a course, or track where motor-driven vehicles of various kinds are tested in competition or otherwise.

mo-to'ri-al, 1 mo-tō'rı-əl; 2 mo-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to motion or a motor, especially a motor nerve. [< LL. *motorius*, < *motor;* see MOTOR.] **mo'to-ry**‡.

mo'tor-ize, 1 mō'tər-aiz; 2 mō'tor-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To substitute motor-driven vehicles (for vehicles drawn by horses).

Mott, 1 met; 2 mŏt, *n.* **1. Lucretia** (1793–1880), a preacher of the Society of Friends and reformer. **2. Valentine** (1785–1865), an American surgeon.

mot-tet'to, 1 met-tet'to; 2 mŏt-tĕt'to, *n.* [It.] Same as MOTET.

mot'tle, 1 met'l; 2 mŏt'l. **I.** *vt.* [MOT'TLED, MOT'LD[F]; MOT'-
mot'l[F], ∫TLING.] To mark with spots of different colors or shades; blotch. **II.** *n.* **1.** The spotted, blotched, or variegated appearance of any mottled surface, as of wood or marble. **2.** One of a number of spots or blotches on any surface. [< MOTLEY.]—**mot'tled,** *pa.* Marked with spots of different color or shades of color; blotched; variegated.

mot'to, 1 met'o; 2 mŏt'o, *n.* An expressive word or pithy sentence enunciating some guiding principle, rule of conduct, or the like. [It.; see MOTET.] Syn.: see ADAGE.

mot'ty, 1 met'ı; 2 mŏt'y, *a.* [Scot.] Abounding in motes. **mot'tie**‡.

mou', 1 mū; 2 mu, *n.* [Scot.] The mouth. **mow**‡.

mouch, 1 mūch; 2 much, *vi.* [Slang.] To loiter about; sneak around; skulk.—**mouch'er,** *n.* [handkerchief.

mou"choir', 1 mū"shwär'; 2 mu"chwär', *n.* [F.] A pocket-

mou'die, 1 mau'dı; 2 mou'di, *n.* [Scot.] A mole: a mole-catcher.

mou'di-warp‡; **mou'di-wart**‡; **mou'di-wort**‡.

mouf'lon, 1 mūf'lon; 2 muf'lŏn, *n.* [F.] A wild sheep; specif., *Ovis musimon* of the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia, the males, with very large and curved horns. **mouf'flon**‡.

mouil"le', 1 mū"yē'; 2 mu"ye', *a.* [F.] Sounded in a liquid or softened manner, as certain consonants as *ll* in the French word *ailleurs*.

mou-jik', *n.* Same as MUZHIK.

Mouk-den', *n.* Same as MUKDEN.

moul, 1 mūl; 2 mul, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To cause to mold; make moldy; become full of mold.

mould, moult, etc. See MOLD, etc.

mou"lin', 1 mū"lan'; 2 mu"lăn', *n.* A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier, formed by the surface-water trickling through a crevice. [F., mill, < LL. *molina;* see MILL[1], *n.*]

mou-line', 1 mū-lın', mū"lı-net; 2 mu-lın', mu"lı-nĕt, *n.* **1.**

mou'li-net, ∫ *Mil.* The circular swing of a saber. **2.** The drum of a winch, capstan, or the like; a windlass mechanism. **3.** A form of turnstile. [< F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin*, mill, < LL. *molina;* see MILL[1], *n.*]

Moul-mein', *n.* Same as MAULMAIN.

mouls, *n.* [Scot.] Same as MOOLS. **mowls**‡.

moult, moult'ing, etc. Molt, etc.: the English spelling.

Moul'trie, 1 mōl'(mul' *or* mū'ļtrı; 2 mōl'(mul' *or* mu'ļtrı, **William** (1731–1805). American Revolutionary general; builder and defender of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C., 1776.

mound[1], 1 maund; 2 mound, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fortify, shelter, or protect by a mound. **2.** To form into a mound. **II.** *i.* To become covered with mounds.

mound[1], *n.* **A** heap or pile of earth, either natural or artificial; hillock. [< AS. *mund*, hand, protection.] Syn.: see RAMPART.—**mound'-build"ers,** *n.* **1.** The race that built the **Indian mounds** in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi, probably ancestors of the existing red Indians. **2.** A megapode.

mound[2], *n.* *Her.* A jeweled ball or globe, often surmounted by a cross, forming part of the regalia of a king or emperor. It is of Roman origin and is an emblem of sovereignty. [< F. *monde* (< L. *mundus*), world.]

Mounds'ville, 1 maundz'vıl; 2 mounds'vil, *n.* A city in N. West Virginia; pop. 10,670; has an ancient mound, 75 ft. high.

moun"seer', 1 maun"sır'; 2 moun"sēr', *n.* Monsieur: a corruption.

mount[1], 1 maunt; 2 mount, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To climb upon; to ascend and seat oneself upon; as, to *mount* a horse; also, to ascend, in the sense of elevating oneself or assuming sovereign power. **2.** To ascend by climbing; as, to *mount* a hill, flight of stairs, or ladder. **3.** To prepare for use, exhibition, ornament, preservation, or examination. **4.** To equip and prepare for representation on a stage, as a play, by furnishing all needed machinery, scenes, costumes, etc. **5.** To prepare for use by placing in position and assembling and adjusting parts; as, to *mount* a cannon. **6.** To carry or be equipped with; as, a ship or fort *mounting* thirty-two guns. **7.** To equip or furnish with a horse or horses for riding. **8.** To set on horseback or assist to the saddle. **9.** To assume or put on (a costume), especially for display. **10.** To cover, as a bull. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rise on high; ascend; soar: with or without *up;* as, to *mount* on mighty pinions; *mounting* flames. **2.** To get on horseback. **3.** To amount: often with *up;* as, his debts *mounted up* to thousands of dollars. [< L.[LL+F] *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]—**mount'a-bl(e[F]**, *a.*—**mount'ed,** *pa.* Elevated on or equipped with horses; as, *mounted* infantry; *mounted* police.—**mount'er,** *n.* One who mounts.—**mount'-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of mounting; elevation. **2.** A mount, as of a picture. **3.** The act of preparing for use, etc.

mount[2], *n.* **1.** An elevation of the earth's surface; a mountain. In poetical use, low hillocks or lofty mountains. When used as part of a proper name it usually precedes the specific application; as, *Mount* Washington. 2§. *Fort.* A raised work commanding the surrounding country. **3.** *Palmistry.* One of seven fleshy protuberances in the palm of the hand. [< L.[AS] *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]—**Mount of Venus** (*Palmistry*). The swelling at the base of the thumb indicating fondness for beauty and capacity for love.

mount[3], *n.* **1.** That upon or by which anything is prepared or equipped for use, exhibition, ornament, preservation, or examination, as the card or the like upon which a drawing or photograph is mounted, the parts and appliances by which a gun is attached to its carriage, or the glass slide and its adjuncts upon which a microscopic subject is secured for examination. **2.** A saddle-horse or other animal used for riding; by extension, a bicycle. **3.** The act of riding a horse in a race; also, the privilege or opportunity of doing so. **4.** A style of mounting.

moun'tain, 1 mȧun'tin; 2 mountin, *n.* **1.** A lofty elevation of rock, or earth and rock, usually having a small summit-area and standing either in a single mass or forming part of a series: used also adjectively. **2.** Something of great magnitude. [< L.OF *montana*, neut. pl. of *montanus*, mountainous.]—**moun"tain-ash',** *n.* A western American tree (*Sorbus americana*), often a mere shrub.—**m. chain,** a series of mountains connected and having some common characteristics.—**m.-cranberry,** *n.* The cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idæa*).—**m.-damson,** *n.* The bitter damson. See DAMSON.—**m.-dew,** *n.* [Colloq.] Illicitly distilled whisky.—**moun"tain-eer',** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a mountainous district. **2.** One who climbs mountains.—**m. goat,** *n.* The Rocky Mountain goat.—**m. laurel,** *n.* In the eastern United States, the low laurel or calico-bush (*Kalmia latifolia*).—**m.-lion,** *n.* The puma or cougar.—**moun'tain-ous,** *a.* **1.** Full of mountains. **2.** Huge.—**mountain-sickness,** *n. Pathol.* A disorder, due to a rarefied atmosphere.—**m. specter,** same as SPECTER OF THE BROCKEN. See BROCKEN.—**the M.,** a name given to the ultra-revolutionary party of the French National Assembly or Convention in 1793, from its members occupying the highest seats in the Chamber.

Moun'tain Re-pub'lic. An autonomous republic of N. Caucasia; 17,420 sq. m.; pop. 808,420.

Moun'tains of the Moon. A fabled range of equatorial Africa.

Mount Car'mel, 1 kär'mel; 2 cär'mĕl. **1.** A borough in central Pennsylvania; pop. 17,470. **2.** See CARMEL.

Mount De-sert', 1 dē-zûrt' *or* dez'ert; 2 de-sĕrt' *or* dĕz'ert. An island S. E. of Maine; 100 sq. m.; pop. 8,000; a summer resort.

moun'te-bank, 1 mȧun'tē-bank; 2 moun'tē-bĭnk, *n.* **1.** A vender of quack medicines at fairs, who usually mounts a platform or wagon to sell his wares. **2.** Hence, a charlatan. [< It. *montambanco*, < *montare*, MOUNT, *v.*, + *in* (< L. *in*), on, + *banco*, bench, < MHG. *banc*, bench.] Syn.: see QUACK.

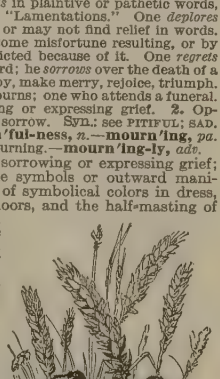
Mount Ver'non, 1 vûr'nan; 2 vĕr'non. **1.** The homestead and burial-place of George Washington; 15 m. from Washington, D. C., on the Potomac. **2.** A city in Westchester county, New York; pop. 42,730. [Hampshire; height, 6,293 feet.

Mount Wash'ing-ton. A peak of the White Mountains in New

moup, 1 mūp; 2 mup, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as MOOP.

mourn, 1 mōrn; 2 mōrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grieve or sorrow for; lament; deplore; bewail. **2.** To utter in a lamenting manner. **II.** *i.* **1.** To express sorrow. **2.** To wear mourning. [< AS. *murnan*, mourn.] Syn.: bemoan, bewail, deplore, grieve, lament, regret, rue, sorrow. To *mourn* is to feel or express sadness or distress because of some loss, affliction, or misfortune; mourning is thought of as prolonged, *grief* or *regret* may be transient. One may *grieve* or *mourn*, *regret*, *rue*, or *sorrow* without a sound; he *bemoans* with suppressed and often inarticulate sounds of grief; *bewails* with passionate utterance, whether of inarticulate cries or of spoken words. He *laments* in plaintive or pathetic words, as the prophet Jeremiah in his "Lamentations." One *deplores* with settled sorrow which may or may not find relief in words. One is made to *rue* an act by some misfortune resulting, or by some penalty or vengeance inflicted because of it. One *regrets* a slight misfortune or a hasty word; he *sorrows* over the death of a friend.—Ant.: be joyful, exult, joy, make merry, rejoice, triumph.—**mourn'er,** *n.* One who mourns; one who attends a funeral.—**mourn'ful,** *a.* **1.** Indicating or expressing grief. **2.** Oppressed with grief. **3.** Exciting sorrow. Syn.: see PITIFUL; SAD.—**mourn'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**mourn'ful-ness,** *n.*—**mourn'ing,** *pa.* Relating to or expressive of mourning.—**mourn'ing-ly,** *adv.*

mourn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow. **2.** The symbols or outward manifestation of grief, as the use of symbolical colors in dress, the draping of buildings or doors, and the half-masting of flags.—**mourn'ing-dove",** *n.* A pigeon, the Carolina turtle-dove (*Zenaidura macrura*), common in North America and famous for its plaintive note.—**m. paper,** stationery with a black border.


Harvest-mouse. 1/3

mouse, } 1 mauz; 2 mous, *vt.* &
mouz', } *vi.* [MOUSED; MOUS'-ING.] **1.** To hunt for by sly and patient search; prowl about. **2.** To catch mice. **3.** To apply mousing to (a hook). See MOUSING, *n.* 2. **4.** To rend as a cat does a mouse.—**mous'er,** *n.* **1.** An animal that catches mice; especially, a cat. **2.** Hence, a person who goes about stealthily.—**mous'ing.** **1.** *pa.* Given to catching mice; prowling. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of hunting mice. **2.** *Naut.* A lashing or shackle passed around the shank and point of a hook, to prevent its spreading or unhooking.

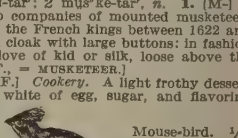
mouse, 1 maus; 2 mous, *n.* [MICE, *pl.*] **1.** A small rodent; especially, the common house-mouse. **2.** One of various similar animals. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A swelling worked on a rope. (2) A mousing. [< AS. *mūs.*]—**har'vest-mouse",** *n.* **1.** A small European mouse (*Mus minutus*) that frequents grain-fields, building a globular nest. **2.** A similar North-American mouse (genus *Reithiodontomys*).—**m.-bird,** *n.* An African colloid bird (genus *Colius*) with a conical bill, long median tail-feathers, and soft plumage. See illus. in next column—**m.-ear,** *n.* Any one of various plants whose leaves resemble the ears of a mouse. Specif.: (1) The forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*) (2) A European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*).—**m.-trap,** *n.* A trap for catching mice.

mouse'tail", 1 maus'tāl'; 2 mous'tāl', *n.* One of a genus (*Myosurus*) of plants of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*): so called from its slender spike.

mous'ey, 1 maus'; 2 mous'y, *n.* [Scot.] A little mouse. **mous'le‡.**

mous"que-taire', 1 mūs"ki-tār'; 2 mus"ke-târ', *n.* **1.** [M-] A member of one of the two companies of mounted musketeers forming the body-guard of the French kings between 1622 and 1786. **2.** A women's cloth cloak with large buttons: in fashion about 1855. **3.** A long glove of kid or silk, loose above the wrist: worn by women. [F., = MUSKETEER.]

mousse, 1 mūs; 2 mus, *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A light frothy dessert made of whipped cream, white of egg, sugar, and flavoring extract allowed to freeze; sometimes the yolks of eggs and gelatin are added and beaten up.


Mouse-bird. 1/10

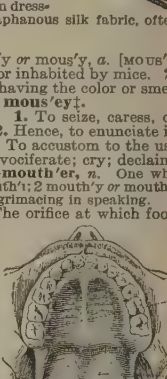
mousse"line', 1 mūs"līn'; 2 mus"lĭn', *n.* **1.** Fine French muslin. **2.** A thin glass blown in imitation of lace. [F.; see MUSLIN.]—**mousse"line'-de-laine',** *n.* [F.] An untwilled many-colored printed woolen dress-fabric.—**m.-de-soie,** *n.* [F.] A diaphanous silk fabric, often figured: silk muslin.

mous-tache', *n.* See MUSTACHE.

mous'y, 1 mau's'i *or* mauz'i; 2 mous'y *or* mous'y, *a.* [MOUS'I-ER; MOUS'I-EST.] **1.** Infested with or inhabited by mice. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like a mouse; having the color or smell of a mouse. **3.** Quiet as a mouse. **mous'ey‡.**

mouth, 1 mauth; 2 mouth, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize, caress, or fondle with the mouth; mumble. **2.** Hence, to enunciate in a loud or constrained manner. **3‡.** To accustom to the use of a bit, as a horse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To vociferate; cry; declaim. **2.** To distort the mouth; grimace.—**mouth'er,** *n.* One who mouths.—**mouth'y,** 1 mauth'i *or* mauth'i; 2 mouth'y *or* mouth'y, *a.* **1.** Garrulous. **2.** Addicted to grimacing in speaking.

mouth. 1 mauth; 2 mouth, *n.* **1.** The orifice at which food is taken into the body; the entrance to the alimentary canal; the cavity between the lips and throat. See THROAT. **2.** The human mouth as the channel of speech. **3.** A wry face. **4.** Anything resembling a mouth in its adaptation to receiving and swallowing, discharging or disgorging, or seizing with the jaws. Specif.: (1) That part of a stream where its waters are discharged. (2) The entrance to a harbor. (3) The opening for discharge in the muzzle of a firearm. (4) The slit in an organ-pipe, from which the wind passes against the lip. (5) The edge of the opening in a flute or similar instrument, against which the performer's breath is directed. (6) The opening of a vessel by which it is emptied or filled. (7) The entrance or opening into a cavity, mine, etc. (8) The space or opening between the jaws of a vise. [< AS. *mūth*, mouth.]—**mouth'-ful,** *n.* **1.** As much as can be or is usually put into the mouth at one time. **2.** A small quantity.—**mouth'-or"gan,** *n.* **1.** A harmonica. **2.** A set of Pan's pipes.—**mouth'piece",** *n.* **1.** That part of any instrument, tool, etc., that is applied to the mouth. **2.** One who speaks for others. **3.** Something forming a mouth.



Frontal View of Mouth and Pharynx, the jaws being wide open.
a, tonsil; *b*, pharynx; *c*, hard palate; *d*, soft palate; *e*, uvula; *f*, anterior palatine arch; *g*, tonsil; *h*, posterior palatine arch; *i*, tongue.

mouthed, } 1 mauthd *or* mauth'; 2 mouthd *or* mouth't, *a.*
mouthd', } **1.** Having a mouth: used in composition, to denote a characteristic of the mouth or of speech; as, a hard-*mouthed* horse. **2.** Provided with a mouth.

mou"ton"nēe', 1 mū"to"nē'; 2 mu"to"nā', *a.* [F.] Having the form of a sheep's back: said of rocks, etc. **mou"ton"nēed'‡.**

mov'a-bl(e², 1 mūv'ə-bl; 2 mov'ə-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being moved in any way, as from one place, position, or posture to another; susceptible of transposition; as, *movable* property. **2.** Capable of being moved in respect of time; recurring at varying intervals. **II.** *n.* Anything that can be moved; especially, anything that may be readily moved or is adapted for moving. Specif.: (1) An article of house-furniture of a movable nature. (2) Personal property, as distinguished from real or fixed property. Syn.: (adj.) see MOBILE.—**movable feast** (*Eccl.*), a feast-day which is determined by the date of Easter. See FEAST.—**mov'a-bl(e-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being movable. **mov"a-bil'i-ty‡.**—**mov'a-bly,** *adv.*

move, 1 mūv; 2 mov, *v.* [MOVED; MOV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to change place or posture; also, to set in motion; impel; specif., as in chess and similar games, to change the position of (a piece) according to the rules of the game. **2.** To incite to an action. **3.** To stir the feelings of. **4.** To offer for consideration, as in a deliberative body. **5.** To cause to operate, as the bowels. **6.** *Com.* To dispose of, as goods. **II.** *i.* **1.** To change place. **2.** To change one's residence. **3.** To take action. **4.** To make progress. **5.** To change the place of a piece, as in games. **6.** To employ the activities; as, to *move* among cultured people. **7.** To have an evacuation, as

of the bowels. **8.** To make an application, appeal, or the like. **9.** To be exchanged, or disposed of by sale, as goods. [< L. of *moveo*, move.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; CARRY; CONCERN; CONVEY; INFLUENCE; PERSUADE; STIR.—**mov'er**, *n.* One who or that which moves.

move, *n.* **1.** The act of moving; movement. **2.** An act in the carrying out of a plan. **3.** In games, the changing of the place of a piece.—Syn.: see MOTION.

—**move'a-bi(e)**, **move'a-bly**, *etc.* Same as MOVABLE, etc.

move'ment, 1 mūv'ment *or* -ment; 2 mǫv'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of changing place or of moving in any way; any change of position. **2.** A series of actions, incidents, or ethical impulses tending toward some end; as, the temperance *movement*. **3.** An effect resembling motion, as in a picture. **4.** *Mech.* A particular arrangement of related parts accomplishing a motion; as, the *movement* of a watch. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The pace or speed at which a piece or section of music sounds best. (2) One of the sections of a larger work, as a symphony. (3) Melodic progression. (4) Rhythm; meter. **6.** *Physiol.* The act of defecating. **7.** *Mil. & Nav.* An elemental part of action in an evolution or maneuver. Syn.: see ACT; MOTION.

mov'ies, 1 mūv'iz; 2 mǫv'iş, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Moving pictures; by extension, a theater in which they are shown.

mov'ing, 1 mūv'iŋ; 2 mǫv'iŋ, *pa.* **1.** Causing to move; impelling to act; influencing; instigating; persuading. **2.** Exciting the susceptibilities; affecting; touching.—**moving picture**, same as MOTION-PICTURE.—**m. platform**, a platform operated by an endless belt or several such side by side, moving at graduated speeds, carrying along passengers or merchandise. **m. sidewalk**‡.—**m. staircase** or **stairway**, same as ESCALATOR.

—**mov'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**mov'ing-ness**, *n.*

mow[1], 1 mō; 2 mō, *v.* [MOWED; MOWN; MOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut down, as grain or grass, with a scythe or other sharp implement. **2.** To cut grass from; as, to *mow* a lawn. **3.** To cut down rapidly or indiscriminately, like grass; as, to *mow* down whole ranks of soldiers. **II.** *i.* To cut grass or (sometimes) grain. [< AS. *māwan*, mow.]

mow[2], 1 mau; 2 mow, *vt.* To store or place in a mow, as hay.

mow[3], 1 mō *or* mau; 2 mō *or* mow, *vi.* To make faces; mock.

mow[4], 1 mau; 2 mow, *n.* Hay or grain stored in a barn; also, the place of storage.

mow[5], 1 mō; 2 mō, *n.* A grimace. [< MD.F *mouwe*, a pout.]

mow[6], *n.* Same as MOU'.

mow'er, 1 mō'ər; 2 mō'er, *n.* One who mows; a mowing-machine.

mow'ing-ma-chine", *n.* A machine with revolving blades used for cutting standing grass, mowing lawns, etc.

mown, 1 mōn; 2 mōn, *pp.* Cut down, as by mowing.

mox'a, 1 meks'ə; 2 mǫks'a, *n.* **1.** A cottony material, used, when ignited, as a counterirritant or cautery, prepared in China and Japan from certain species of *Artemisia*, especially *A. moxa*; also, a substance for similar use obtained from other sources. **2.** Any of the plants producing this material. [< Jap. *moe kusa*, burning herb.]

moy'en, 1 mei'ən; 2 mȯi'en. **I.** *vt.* To accomplish; succeed through influence. **II.** *n.* Ability; means; influence.

Mo"zam-bique', 1 mō"zəm-bīk'; 2 mō"zam-bīk', *n.* **1.** A province in N. Portuguese East Africa; 295,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,120,000. **2.** Its capital, a seaport city; pop. 363,000.—**Mozambique channel**, a channel separating Madagascar from the E. coast of Africa; breadth 250 to 550 m.

Moz-ar'ab, 1 mōz-ar'əb; 2 mōz-ăr'ab, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a Christian congregation in Spain that maintained a modified form of religion after the Moslem conquest: so called in ridicule. [< Sp. *Mozárabe*, < Ar. *Mostareb*, < *te 'arrab*, become an Arab, < *árab*, Arab.]

Mo'zart, 1 mō'zārt *or* (*G.*) mō'tsārt; 2 mō'zārt *or* (*G.*) mō'tsärt, **Wolfgang Amadeus** (1756–1791). An Austrian composer.

mo-zet'ta, 1 mo-zet'ə; 2 mo-zĕt'a, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A hood worn by prelates. [< It. *mozzetta*.] **moz-zet'ta**‡.

M. P., *abbr.* Member of Parliament, Methodist Protestant, Metropolitan Police, Municipal Police.—**M. P. C.**, *abbr.* Member of Parliament in Canada.—**m. p. h.**, *abbr.* Miles per hour.—**M. P. P.**, *abbr.* Member of the Provincial Parliament.—**M. R.**, *abbr.* Master of the Rolls.—**Mr.**, *abbr.* Mister (Master).—**M. R. C. P.**, *abbr.* Member of the Royal College of Physicians; Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.—**Mrs.**, *abbr.* Missis (Mistress).—**m. s.**, *abbr.* Months [after] sight.—**MS.** or **ms.**, *abbr.* [MSS. or MSS., *pl.*] Manuscript.—**M. S.**, *abbr.* Master of Science, Master of Surgery, *memoriæ sacrum* (sacred to the memory).—**M. Sc.**, *abbr.* Master of Science.—**m. s. l.**, *abbr.* Mean sea-level.—**MSS.** or **mss.**, *abbr.* Manuscripts.—**Mt.**, *abbr.* [MTS., *pl.*] Mount, mountain.—**mth.**, *abbr.* Month.

mu, 1 miū, mū; 2 mū, mū, *n.* [Gr.] The twelfth letter in the Greek alphabet (M, μ); equivalent to *m*. As a numeral it denotes 40.

mu-ced'i-nous, 1 miu-sed'i-nus; 2 mū-sĕd'i-nūs, *a.* Resembling or of the character of mildew or mold.

much, 1 much; 2 mŭch. **I.** *a.* **1.** Great in quantity or amount. **2**‖. Many in number. **II.** *n.* **1.** A considerable quantity. **2.** A remarkable or important thing. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In a great degree. **2.** For the most part; nearly. [< AS. *micel*, much.]—**much'ness**, *n.* The state of being much; greatness.—**much of a muchness** [Colloq.], about the same thing.

mu'ci-, 1 miū'si-; 2 mū'çi-. From Latin *mucus*, mucus: a combining form.—**mu'cic**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or designating an acid ($C_6H_{10}O_8$), formed by the oxidation of milk-sugar, various gums, etc.—**mu'cid**, *a.* Moldy; also, slimy; mucilaginous.—**mu-cif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing mucus. **mu-cip'a-rous**‡.

mu'ci-lage, 1 miū'si-lij; 2 mū'çi-laj, *n.* A gummy or slimy substance obtained from the seeds, bark, or roots of various plants by infusion in water; also, a solution of vegetable gum or mucus in water, especially when intended as an adhesive. [F., < L. *muceo*, be moldy.]—**mu"ci-lag'i-nous**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like mucilage; soft, slimy, and viscid. **2.** Producing mucilage, as glands. **-ness**, *n.*

mu'cin, 1 miū'sin; 2 mū'çin, *n.* *Physiol.* A glutinous fluid secreted by the mucous membranes. [< L. *mucus*, mucus.]—**mu'cin-ous**, *a.*

muck[1], 1 muk; 2 mŭk, *vt.* **1.** To fertilize with manure. **2.** To pollute with muck.

muck, *n.* **1.** Moist manure containing decomposed vegetable matter. **2.** A nasty mess. **3.** Vegetable mold combined with earth. [< Ice. *mykt*, dung.]—**muck'worm"**, *n.* A miser.

—**muck'y**, *a.* Foul; nasty.—**muck'i-ness**, *n.*

muck·le, 1 muk'l; 2 mŭk'l. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Much. **II.** *n.* A large quantity.

muck'·rake", 1 muk'-rēk'; 2 mŭk'-rāk", *vi.* [·RAKED"; ·RAK"-ING.] To rake up muck; also, to make a habit of searching for, collecting, accusing of, or exposing corrupt practises in office, as by officers of corporations and other public men; in allusion to "the man with the muck-rake" in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.—**muck'·rak"er**, *n.*

muck'·rake", *n.* A rake used in collecting muck as dung.

mu'cold, 1 miū'keid; 2 mū'cŏid. **I.** *a.* Like mucus. **II.** *n.* A compound proteid similar to mucin, found in connective tissue, in cysts, in the vitreous humor, etc. [< MUCUS + -OID.]

mu"co-pu'ru-lent, 1 miū"ko-piū'ru-lent; 2 mū"eo-pū'ru-lĕnt, *a.* *Pathol.* Relating to or consisting of both mucus and pus.

mu-cos'i-ty, 1 miu-kos'i-ti; 2 mū-cŏs'i-ty, *n.* Mucous state or quality.

mu'cous, 1 miū'kus; 2 mū'cŭs, *a.* **1.** Secreting mucus. **2.** Pertaining to or resembling mucus. **mu'cose**‡.—**mucous membrane**, a membrane secreting or producing mucus, that lines passages communicating with the exterior, as the alimentary canal, air-passages, etc.

mu'cro, 1 miū'kro; 2 mū'cro, *n.* [MU-CRO'NES, 1 miu-krō'nīz; 2 mū-crō'nēş, *pl.*] A small, sharp process or part, as the point of a leaf; a spine. [L.]—**mu'cro-nate**, *a.* Terminating in a mucro. **mu'cro-nat"ed**‡.—**mu-cron'u-late**, *a.* Minutely mucronate.

mu'cus, 1 miū'kus; 2 mū'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A viscid animal substance, as that secreted by the mucous membrane **2.** A gummy substance in plants. [L.]

mud, 1 mud; 2 mŭd, *vt.* [MUD'DED[d]; MUD'DING.] To soil or cover with mud.

mud, *n.* Wet and sticky earth; mire. [< MLG. *mudde*, mud.]—**mud'cat"**, *n.* A large catfish of the bottoms of the Mississippi valley.—**mud'dy**. **I.** *vt.* [MUD'DIED; MUD'DY-ING.] **1.** To make turbid or dirty. **2.** To confuse; muddle. **II.** *a.* [MUD'DI-ER; MUD'DI-EST.] **1.** Bespattered with mud: turbid. **2.** Mentally confused. **3.** Consisting of mud; earthy; gross; impure. **4.** Dull; cloudy. Syn.: see FOUL; OBSCURE; THICK.—**mud'di-ly**, *adv.*—**mud'di-ness**, *n.*—**mud·puppy**, *n.* **1.** A hellbender. **2.** A tailed amphibian with bushy persistent external gills, especially *Necturus maculatus*, found in the great lakes of North America.—**mud'sill"**, *n.* **1.** The foundation timber of a structure placed directly on the ground. **2.** [U. S.] A person of low social state or condition.

mud'dle, ‖ 1 mud'l; 2 mŭd'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [MUD'DLED; MUD'-
mud'l[F], ‖ DLING.] **1.** To make turbid. **2.** To confuse or be confused, especially with drink. **3.** To waste. **4.** To mix up; make a mess of. Syn.: see MIX. Compare OBSCURE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A muddy or dirty condition. **2.** [Colloq.] A mixed or confused condition, as of the mind; a mess. [< MUD.]—**mud'dle-head"ed**, *a.* Confused; stupid.—**mud'dler**, *n.*

mud'fish", 1 mud'fish"; 2 mŭd'fish", *n.* A fish that inhabits the mud, as the bowfin, the common killifish, etc.

mudge, 1 muj; 2 mŭdg. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To move; shift; budge. **II.** *n.* A rumor; stir.

mud'stone", 1 mud'stōn"; 2 mŭd'stōn", *n.* *Geol.* A gray, sandy shale that readily decomposes into mud.

mu-ez'zin, 1 miū-ez'in; 2 mū-ĕz'in, *n.* In Mohammedan countries, a priest who calls the faithful to prayer. [Ar.] **mou-ez'-zin**‡; **mu-ed'din**‡.

muff[1], 1 muf; 2 mŭf, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To perform (some act) clumsily; blunder. **2.** In ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) in attempting a catch.

muff[2], *n.* A covering, usually cylindrical, into which the hands are thrust from opposite ends to keep them warm. [< D. *mof*, < MHG. *mouwe*, a wide sleeve.]

muff[3], *n.* **1.** A bungling action; in ball-playing, a failure to catch the ball. **2.** A bungler. **3.** A stupid fellow; dolt.

muf'fin, 1 muf'in; 2 mŭf'in, *n.* A light spongy cake eaten hot with butter. [< MUFF[1], *n.*]

muf"fin-eer', 1 muf"in-ir'; 2 mŭf"in-ēr', *n.* A metal cruet with a perforated top for sprinkling salt or sugar on muffins.

muf'fle, ‖ 1 muf'l; 2 mŭf'l. **I.** *vt.* [MUF'FLED, MUF'LD[F];
muf'l[F], ‖ MUF'FLING.] **1.** To wrap up so as to conceal. **2.** To prevent from seeing, hearing, or speaking, by wrapping up the head. **3.** To deaden the sound of, as by wraps. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** Something used for muffling. **2.** A clay oven, as for firing pottery. [< MD. *moffel*, kind of mitten.]—**muf'fle-fur"nace**, *n.* A compartment or oven in which a material or object is heated without exposing it to the direct action of the fire.—**muf'fler**, *n.* Anything used for wrapping up or muffling. Specif.: (1) A scarf worn about the neck. (2) *Mach.* A device to reduce noise. (3) A mitten. (4) A veil or scarf worn by women.

muf'fle[2], *n.* The naked upper lip and nose, as of a ruminant.

muf'ti, 1 muf'tı; 2 mûf'ti. *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan priest or expounder of the law. **2.** [Colloq., Brit.] Citizens' dress worn by a military or naval officer. [Ar.]

mug[1], 1 mug; 2 mŭg, *n.* **1.** A drinking-cup, usually cylindrical, with a handle and no lip. **2.** That which is contained in a mug. [Cp. Ir. *mugan*, Norw. *mugge.*]

mug[2], *n.* [Slang.] **1.** The human face or mouth. **2.** A grimace. [Perhaps Gipsy, < Sans. *mukha*, face.]

mug[3], *n.* [Scot.] A breed of sheep with wool-covered face. **mugg‡.**

mug'ger[1], 1 mug'er; 2 mŭg'er, *n.* [Scot.] A pedler of earthenware.

mug'ger[2], *n.* [E. Ind.] A small crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) with a very wrinkled snout. **mug'gar‡; mug'gur‡.**

mug'gins, 1 mug'ınz; 2 mŭg'ĭns, *n.* **1.** One of several card-games in which exposed cards are matched or suits are built. **2.** A certain game of dominoes.

mug'gy, 1 mug'ı; 2 mŭg'y, *a.* [MUG'GI-ER; MUG'GI-EST.] Warm, moist, and close. [< Ice. *mugga*, fog.]—**mug'gi-ness,** *n.* The state of being muggy; sultriness.

mug'wump", 1 mug'wump"; 2 mŭg'wŭmp", *n.* *U. S. Politics.* An adherent in general of one party, but claiming the right of independent action. [< Algonkian *mugquomp*, chief.]—**mug'-wump-er-y,** *n.* **mug'wump-ism‡.**

Mu-ham'ma-dan, etc. Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc.

Mühl'bach, 1 mül'bax; 2 mül'bäh, **Luise** (1814–1873). Pen-name of Klara (Mrs. Theodor) Mundt, a German writer of novels treating persons and places prominent in history.

mull, 1 mül; 2 mŭl, *n.* [Scot.] A mold; matrix.

mulls, 1 mülz; 2 mŭlz, *n.* Slippers; cloth shoes.

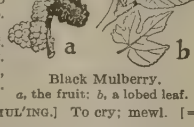
muir, 1 mür; 2 mür, *n.* [Scot.] A moor; heath.—**muir'-poot",** *n.* A young grouse.—**muir'y,** *a.*

mu'jik, *n.* Same as MUZHIK.

Muk-den', 1 mük-den'; 2 mųk-dĕn', *n.* A city in S. Manchuria; pop. 158,132; Japanese defeated Russians, March 15, 1905.

mu-lat'to, 1 mıu-lat'o; 2 mū-lăt'o, *n.* One having white and negro blood in equal or nearly equal proportions; loosely, any one having white and negro blood. [< Sp. *mulato*, = *muleto*, dim. of *mulo* (< L. *mulus*), mule.]

mul'ber"ry, 1 mul'ber"ı; 2 mŭl'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A tree (genus *Morus*) whose leaves are valued for silkworm-culture; also, its berry-like fruit. [< Gr.[LAS] *moron*, mulberry, + BERRY, *n.*]



Black Mulberry.
a, the fruit; *b*, a lobed leaf.

mulch, 1 mulch; 2 mŭlch. **I.**[1] *vt.* To cover with mulch. **II.** *n.* Any loose material, as straw, placed about the stalks of plants to protect their roots. [Cp. AS. *molsniaŋ*, molder.]

mulct, 1 mulkt; 2 mŭlct. **I.**[1] *vt.* **1.** To fine; also, to fine unjustly. **2**†. To punish. **II.** *n.* A fine, or similar penalty. [< L. *mulcta;* of Sabine orig.]

mule, 1 mūl; 2 mūl, *vi.* [MULED; MUL'ING.] To cry; mewl. [= MEWL.]

mule[1], *n.* **1.** A hybrid between the ass and horse, especially between a jackass and a mare, as distinguished from a hinny. **2.** Any hybrid or cross. **3.** A spinning-machine which draws, stretches, and twists at one operation. **spin'ning-mule"**‡. **4.** A person having the stubborn qualities of a mule. [F., < L. *mulus*, mule.]—**mu"le-teer',** *n.* A mule-driver.—**mul'ish,** *a.* Resembling a mule; stubborn. Syn.: see OBSTINATE; RESTIVE.—**mul'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**mul'ish-ness,** *n.* [*mulitus*, slipper.]

mule[2], *n.* A heelless, quarterless slipper. [< OF. *mule*, < L.]

mul'ey, 1 mul'ı; 2 mul'y. **I.** *a.* Hornless: said of cattle. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A hornless cow; any cow. **mul'ley‡.**

Mul"ha-cen', 1 mül"o-thēn'; 2 mųl"ä-thęn', *n.* A mountain in S. E. Granada province, Spain; in the Sierra Nevada; the highest summit in Spain; 11,420 ft. high. **Mu"ley-Ha-cen'‡.**

Mül'hau-sen, 1 mül'hau-zen; 2 mül'hou-şĕn, *n.* [G.] Same as MULHOUSE.

Mül'heim-on-the-Ruhr', 1 mül'hoim-en-thi-rür'; 2 mül'hīm-ŏn-thē-rųr', *n.* A manufacturing and mining town in Düsseldorf district, Rhine province, Prussia; pop. 127,030.

Mul"house, 1 mül"ûz; 2 mül"ųs, *n.* A town in Haut Rhin department, France; pop. 99,226; occupied by French, 1914–1915.

mu"li-eb'ri-ty§, 1 mıu"li-eb'ri-tı; 2 mū"li-ĕb'ri-ty, *n.* The state of being a woman. (1) Womanhood; womanliness; hence, effeminacy. (2) The state of female puberty. [< LL. *mulieb-rita(t-)s*, < L. *mulier*, woman.]

muil[1], 1 mul; 2 mŭl, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To heat and spice, as wine. **2.** [Colloq.] To ponder; cogitate: generally with *over.*

muil[2], *vt.* **1.** To reduce to dust or powder; grind; crumble. **2.** To mix up; muddle.

muil[3], *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A confused state of affairs; muddle. [< AS. *myl*, dust.]

muil[2], *n.* A thin, soft, cotton dress-goods.

muil[3], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bold cape or promontory. **2.** A horn snuff-box.

Muil[4], *n.* An island in N. W. Argyllshire, Scotland; the largest of the Hebrides group; pop. 5,000.

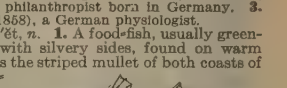
mul'lah, *n.* Same as MOLLAH.

mul'len, 1 mul'en; 2 mŭl'ĕn, *n.* A tall, stout, woolly weed (*Verbascum thapsus*) of the figwort family. [< AS. *molegn*, mullen.] **mul'lein‡.**

muil'er, 1 mul'er; 2 mŭl'er, *n.* **1.** A pestle-like implement with which to mix paints. **2.** A mechanical pulverizer or grinder. [< OF. *moleur*, < *moire*, < L. *molo*, grind, < *mola*, millstone.]

Mül"ler', 1 mü"ler' *or* (*Ang.*) mil'er; 2 mü"lĕr' *or* (*Ang.*) mil'er, *n.* **1. Friedrich Max** (1823–1900), an English philologist and Orientalist of German birth. **2. George Friedrich** (1805–1898), an English minister and philanthropist born in Germany. **3. Johannes Peter** (1801–1858), a German physiologist.

mul'let[1], 1 mul'et; 2 mŭl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A food-fish, usually greenish or copper-colored, with silvery sides, found on warm coasts. *Mugil cephalus* is the striped mullet of both coasts of the Atlantic. **2.** A food-fish or surmullet. *Mullus barbatus* is the highly esteemed European red mullet.


Striped Mullet. 1/16

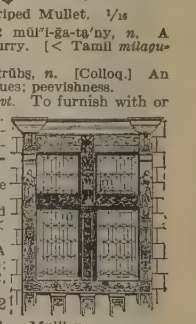
mul'let[2], *n.* *Her.* A star of five or more points.

mul'ley, *a.* & *n.* Same as MULEY.

mul"li-ga-taw'ny, 1 mul'ı-ga-tō'nı; 2 mŭl'ĭ-gą-tą'ny, *n.* A strongly flavored soup of meat and curry. [< Tamil *milagu-tannīr*, pepper-water.]

mul'li-grubs, 1 mul'ı-grubz; 2 mŭl'ĭ-grŭbs, *n.* [Colloq.] An acute colicky pain; colic; hence, the blues; peevishness.

mul'lion, 1 mul'yen; 2 mŭl'yon. **I.** *vt.* To furnish with or divide by means of mullions. **II.** *n.* *Arch.* A division-piece between window-lights or panels. [< F. *moignon*, stump.] **mun'nion†.—mul'-lioned,** *a.*


Mullions, *m*, *m*.

Mu'lock, 1 mū'lek; 2 mų'lŏk, **Miss.** See CRAIK, DINAH MARIA.

mulse, 1 muls; 2 mŭls, *n.* Wine heated and sweetened. [< L. *mulsum*, < *mulsus*, pp. of *mulcĕo*, sweeten.]

Mul-tan', 1 mul-tän'; 2 mųl-tän', *n.* A city in the Punjab, India; pop. 99,245; surrendered to the British, Jan. 22, 1849.

mul'ti-, mult-, 1 mul'tı-, mult-; 2 mŭl'ti-, mŭlt-. From Latin *multus*, many; combining forms, as in *multi*costate, *multi*dentate, etc.—**mult-an'gu-lar,** *a.* Having many angles. **mul"ti-an'gu-lar‡.—mul"ti-cap'su-lar,** *a.* *Bot.* Producing or having many capsules.—**mul"ti-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Many-celled.—**mul"ti-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Many-headed: said of plants with many stems from the same root.—**mul'ti-coil,** *a.* Having more than one coil—**mul"ti-fa'ri-ous,** *a.* Having great diversity or variety. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**mul'ti-fid,** *a.* Cut into many lobes or segments. [+ L. *findo*, cleave.] **mul-tif'i-dous‡.—mul'ti-fold,** *a.* Many times doubled; manifold. [+ -FOLD.]—**mul"ti-fo'li-o-late,** *a.* Having many leaflets.—**mul'ti-form,** *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. Syn.: see COMPLEX.—**mul"ti-for'mi-ty,** *n.*—**mul"ti-lat'er-al,** *a.* Having many sides. [+ L. *latus*, side.]—**mul"ti-lin'e-al,** *a.* Many-lined. [+ L. *linea*, line.] **mul"ti-lin'e-ar‡.—mul"ti-loc'u-lar,** *a.* Many-celled: applied usually to ovaries of plants.—**mul-til'o-quent,** *a.* Talkative.—**mul"ti-mil"lion-aire',** *n.* One who is worth many millions, as dollars, pounds, etc.—**mul"ti-nom'i-nal,** *a.* Having many names. [+ L. *nomen*, name.] **mul"ti-nom'i-nous‡.—mul"ti-nu'cle-ate,** *a.* Having several nuclei, as cells. **mul"ti-nu'cle-ar‡; mul"ti-nu'cle-at"ed‡.—mul-tip'a-ra,** *n.* [-RÆ, *pl.*] *Obstet.* A woman who has borne more than one child, or who is parturient the second time.—**mul-tip'a-rous,** *a.* **1.** Giving birth to many at one time. **2.** *Bot.* Many-bearing. [+ L. *pario*, produce.]—**mul"ti-par'tite,** *a.* Divided into many parts. [+ L. *partitus*, divided.]—**mul'ti-ped. 1.** *a.* Having many feet. **II.** *n.* A many-footed animal. [+ L. *pes*, foot.] **mul'ti-pede‡.—mul'-ti-phase,** *a.* *Elec.* Same as POLYPHASE.—**mul'ti-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane with more than two planes.—**mul'ti-plex,** *a.* **1.** Made up of many parts; manifold. **2.** Designating a system of telegraphy or telephony in which a plurality of messages may be sent at once over the one wire.

mul'ti-graph, 1 mul'ti-graf; 2 mŭl'ti-grăf, *n.* A machine which fulfils the double function of type-setting and printing, the type being moved by means of a key from a type-setting drum to a printing drum: a trade-name.

mul'ti-pl(e[2]), 1 mul'ti-pl; 2 mŭl'ti-pl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of more than one; repeated more than once; manifold. **2.** *Elec.* Having two or more conductors or pieces of electrical apparatus, such as lamps, connected in parallel; as, a *multiple* circuit. **II.** *n.* *Math.* A resultant of multiplying a quantity by whole numbers.

mul'ti-pli"er, 1 mul'ti-plıe"r; 2 mŭl'ti-plĭ"er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which multiplies or increases in quantity, or causes something else to multiply or increase. **2.** *Math.* The multiplying number. **3.** *Physics.* An instrument or mechanical device for increasing or intensifying an effect, as an open spiral coil in a wireless telegraph receiver which has the effect of exalting the potential oscillations.

mul'ti-ply, 1 mul'ti-plaı; 2 mŭl'ti-plў, *v.* [-PLIED; -PLY'-ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** *Math.* To perform the operation of multiplication upon. **2.** To make more numerous. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become greater in number, degree, or extent; spread. **2.** *Math.* To be engaged in multiplication. Syn.: see PROPAGATE.—**mul'ti-pli"a-bl(e[2]),** *a.* That may be multiplied. **mul'ti-pli-ca-bl(e[2])‡.—mul'ti-pli-cand",** *n.* *Math.* A number multiplied, or to be multiplied, by another.—**mul'ti-pli-cate,** *a.* Consisting of many or more than one.—**mul"ti-pli-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of multiplying. **2.** *Arith.* The process of finding the sum of a number repeated as many times as there are units in another number. The symbol of multiplication is ×.—**mul'ti-pli-ca"tiv(e[3]),** *a.* Tending to multiply; indicating

multiplication. **-ly**, *adv.*—**mul"ti-plic'i-ty**, *n.* The condition of being manifold or various; hence, a large number.

mul'ti-ply, *adv. Math.* So as to be numerous; in many ways.

mul"ti-po'lar, 1 mul"ti-pō'lər; 2 mŭl"ti-pō'lar, *a.* Having more than two poles: specifically said of nerve-cells and of electrical apparatus. [< MULTI- + L. *polus*, pole.]—**mul-tip'o-tent§**, *a.* Having power to do much or many things. [+ L. *potent(-)s*, powerful.]—**mul-tis'o-nous**, *a.* Emitting much sound or many sounds. [+ L. *sonus*, sound.]

mul'ti-tude, 1 mul'ti-tūd; 2 mŭl'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being many or numerous. **2.** A large gathering; concourse. **3.** A large number of things.

Syn.: see ARMY; ASSEMBLY; COMPANY; THRONG.—**mul"ti-tu'di-nous**, *a.* Consisting of a vast number. Syn.: see MANY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

mul'ti-va"lent, 1 mul'ti-vē"lent; 2 mŭl'ti-vā"lĕnt, *a. Chem.* **1.** Having a valence greater than unity. **2.** Having two or more valences. [< MULTI- + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valeo*, be strong.]—**mul'ti-va"lence**, *n.*—**mul'ti-valve"**. **I.** *a.* Having many valves. **mul-ti-val'vu-lar‡**. **II.** *n.* A shell with many valves.—**mul-tiv'o-cal**. **I.** *a.* Having various meanings. **II.** *n.* A word that has more than one signification. [+ L. *vox*, voice.]—**mul-toc'u-lar**, *a.* Having two or more eyes; having eyes divisible, like those of a fly, into facets. [+ OCULAR.]

mul'ture, 1 mul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 mŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** A grinding of grain. **2.** The grain ground. **3.** The percentage of ore paid to the proprietor of a pulverizing-mill. **4.** [Scot.] The toll rendered for grinding grain at a mill. [OF., < L. *molitura*, grinding, < *molo*, grind.]—**dry'mul"ture**, *n.* See under DRY.

mum[1], 1 mum; 2 mŭm, *vi.* [MUMMED; MUM'MING.] To keep one's thoughts to oneself; reveal nothing; be silent.

mum[2], *vi.* To make sport in a mask; make merry while masked, as at Christmas. [< OF. *momer*, < MD. *mommen*, < *momme*, mask.] **mumm‡**.

mum, *a.* Saying nothing; silent. [Imitative.]

mum[1], *n.* A strong sweet beer, first brewed in Germany by Christian Mumme, 1492.

mum§. **I.** *n.* Silence. **II.** *interj.* Hush!

mum[3], *n.* [Colloq.] Madam; ma'am.

mum'ble, 1 mum'bl; 2 mŭm'bl, *v.* [MUM'BL(E)D; MUM'-BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter in low, indistinct tones; mutter. **2.** To chew slowly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To mutter. **2.** To eat with lips partly closed. [Freq. of *mum*, be silent (imitative).]—**mum'bl(e)r**, *n.* A low, mumbling speech.—**mum'ble-news"‡**, *n.* A talebearer; sneak.—**uum'bler**, *n.*

mum'bo-jum'bo, 1 mum'bo-jum"bo; 2 mŭm'bo-jŭm"bo, *n.* [Afr.] **1.** In Negro Central Africa, a bugaboo or jinx greatly feared, and used to terrify. **2.** Hence, any ridiculous object of superstitious homage or idolatry; a fetish or jinnee.

mum'mer, 1 mum'ər; 2 mŭm'er, *n.* **1.** One who acts or makes sport in a mask. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] An actor.—**mum'mer-y**, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A masked performance. **2.** Hypocritical parade of ritual. [< OF. *mommerie*, < *momer*; see MUM[2], *v.*]

mum'mi-fy, 1 mum'i-fi; 2 mŭm'i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make a mummy of; embalm; hence, to preserve by a drying process. [< MUMMY + -FY.] **mum'my‡**.—**mum"mi-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

mum'my, 1 mum'i; 2 mŭm'y. **I.** *vt.* [MUM'MIED; MUM'MY-ING.] Same as MUMMIFY. **II.** *n.* [MUM'MIES[2], *pl.*] *Archeol.* **1.** A body embalmed in the ancient Egyptian manner; also, any dead body which is very well preserved. **2.** A person or thing that is dried up and withered. **3†.** The dried flesh of mummies. [< OF. *mumyā*, < *mūm*, wax used in embalming.]—**mum'my-cloth"‡**, *n.* **1.** The fabric in which a mummy is enwrapped. **2.** A modern fabric used as a basis for embroidery. **3.** A crape-like dress-goods, of cotton or silk and wool. **mo'-mie-cloth"‡**.—**mum'mi-form**, *a.*

mump[1], 1 mump; 2 mŭmp, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To mumble. **2.** To play the beggar; also, to cheat. [< D. *mompen*, < *mommen*; see MUM[2], *v.*]—**mump'er**, *n.* One who mumps; a beggar.

mump[2], *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To whisper; hint; also, to aim at.

mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sulky; morose; petulant.

mumps, 1 mumps; 2 mŭmps, *n. pl.* An acute epidemic inflammation and swelling of the facial glands, esp. the parotid.

mump'si-mus, 1 mump'si-mus; 2 mŭmp'si-mŭs, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to old ways or opposes reforms; also, an old fogy. **2.** A tradition or mistake constantly adhered to. [Priest's error for *sumpsimus*, 1st per. pl. ind. pf. of L. *sumo*; see ASSUME.]

mun, 1 mun; 2 mŭn, *n.* [Dial.] Man.

mun., *abbr.* Municipal.

munch[1], 1 munch; 2 mŭnch, *vt. & vi.* To chew noisily and with deliberation. [< F. *manger*, eat.]—**munch'er**, *n.*

Mun-chau'sen, 1 mun-chô'zen *or* (*G.*) mŭnh'hau-zen; 2 mŭn-chą'ṣĕn *or* (*G.*) mŭnh'hou-ṣĕn, **Baron** (1720–1797). A Hanoverian nobleman, whose extravagant stories of adventure formed the basis of the *Tales of Munchausen*, collected by Rudolph Eric Raspe. **Münch'hau-sen‡** [G.].—**Mun-chau'sen-ism**, *n.*

Mün'chen-Glad'bach, 1 mün'ĸen-glät'baĸ; 2 mün'ĸĕn-glät'bäĸ, *n.* A manufacturing town in W. Prussia; pop. 64,030.

Mun'cie, 1 mun'si; 2 mŭn'ci, *n.* A city in E. Indiana; pop. 36,530.

mun'dane, 1 mun'dēn; 2 mŭn'dān, *a.* Pertaining to the world; worldly. [< L.[F] *mundus*, world.] **-ly**, *adv.*

Mun'de-lein, 1 mun'də-lin; 2 mŭn'de-lĭn, **George Wm.** (1872–). American prelate; Archbishop of Chicago; created cardinal, March, 1924.

mun'dic, 1 mun'dik; 2 mŭn'dic, *n.* [Corn., Eng.] Same as PYRITE.

mun'go, 1 muṇ'go; 2 mŭṇ'gō, *n.* The waste produced from hard-spun or felted cloth. Compare SHODDY.

mun'goos, 1 muṇ'gus; 2 mŭṇ'gōōs, *n.* A mongoos. **mun'goose‡**.

Mu'nich, 1 mū'nik; 2 mū'nic, *n.* A university, cathedral, and manufacturing city, capital of Bavaria; pop. 630,711. **Mün'chen‡** [G.].

mu-nic'i-pal, 1 miu-nis'i-pəl; 2 mū-niç'i-pal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a town or city or its local government; also, having local self-government. **2.** Pertaining to the internal government of a state or nation. [F., < L. *municipalis*, < *munus*, duty, + *capio*, take.]—**mu-nic"i-pal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] An incorporated borough, town, or city.—**mu-nic'i-pal-ly**, *adv.* By means of municipal government.

mu-nic'i-pal-ize, 1 miu-nis'i-pəl-aiz; 2 mū-niç'i-pal-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To place within municipal jurisdiction or authority; transfer to municipal ownership.

mu-nif'i-cent, 1 miu-nif'i-sent; 2 mū-nif'i-çĕnt, *a.* Having or exhibiting munificence; extraordinarily generous or bountiful. [< L. *munus*, gift, + *facio*, make.]

Syn.: see GENEROUS; KINGLY.—**mu-nif'i-cence**, *n.* Extraordinary liberality; bountifulness. **mu-nif'i-cen-cy‡**. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.—**mu-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

mu'ni-ment, 1 miū'ni-ment *or* -mənt; 2 mū'ni-ment, *n.* **1.** That which supports or defends. Hence: (1) *Law.* Any deed, record, or instrument by which title to property may be defended or evidenced: usually in the plural. (2)† A stronghold; fortification. **2.** Anything specially guarded. **3†.** The act of supporting or defending. [OF., < L. *munio*, fortify.] Syn.: see HISTORY; RECORD.

mu-ni'tion, 1 miu-nish'ən; 2 mū-niṣh'on. **I.** *vt.* To furnish with munitions. **II.** *n.* **1.** Ammunition and all necessary war-material. **2.** Hence, the requisites for any undertaking. **3†.** A fort; stronghold. [F., < L. *munitio(n-)*, < *munio*, fortify.]—**mu-ni'tion-eer**, *n.* A woman maker of munitions.

Mun'kā-csy, 1 mun'kā-chi; 2 mụn'kä-chy, **Mihaly** (1844–1900). A Hungarian painter; *Christ before Pilate.*

Mun'ster, 1 mun'stər; 2 mŭn'ster, *n.* A province in S. Ireland; 9,481 sq. m.; pop. 1,035,495. [Prussia; pop 100,460.

Mün'ster, 1 mün'stər; 2 mün'ster, *n.* A university city in W.

Mün'ster-berg, 1 mün'stər-berh; 2 mün'ster-bĕrH, **Hugo** (1863–1916). A German-American psychologist.

munt§, 1 munt; 2 mŭnt, *vt.* [Scot.] To mount.

munt'jac, 1 munt'jak; 2 mŭnt'jăc, *n.* [Javanese.] A small Asiatic deer (genus *Cervulus*); especially, *Cervulus muntjac*. **munt'jak‡**.

mu-ræ'na, 1 miu-ri'nə; 2 mū-rē'na, *n.* An eel; moray. [< L. *muræna*, a fish, < Gr. *myraina*, sea-eel.]

mu'ral, 1 miū'rəl; 2 mū'ral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or supported by a wall. **2.** Resembling a wall. [F., < L. *muralis*, < *murus*, wall.]—**mural crown**, see under CROWN.

Mu"rat', 1 mū"rū'; 2 mū"rä', **Joachim** (1771–1815). A French marshal; a king of Naples, 1808–1815; brother-in-law of Napoleon.

Mur'chi-son, 1 mūr'chi-sən; 2 mûr'chi-son, **Sir Roderick Impey** (1792–1871). A British geologist.

Mur'ci-a, 1 mūr'shi-ə *or* (*Sp.*) mụr'thi-a; 2 mûr'shi-a *or* (*Sp.*) mụr'thi-ä, *n.* **1.** A province in S. E. Spain; 4,453 sq. m.; pop. 629,190. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral city; pop. 133,340.

mur'der, 1 mūr'dər; 2 mûr'der. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice. **2.** To put to death in a barbarous manner. **3.** To spoil; mar; destroy. **II.** *n.* The wrongful and intentional killing of one human being by another. [< AS. *morthor*, < *morth*, death.] Syn.: see KILL.—**mur'der-er**, *n.* One who commits murder.—**mur'der-ess**, *n. fem.*—**mur'der-ous**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to murder; destructive. **2.** Given to murder. **3.** Characterized by murder. Syn.: see SANGUINARY.—**mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**mur'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

mure†. **I.** *vt.* To immure. **II.** *n.* A wall. **mur†**.

mu'rex, 1 miū'reks; 2 mū'rĕks, *n.* [MU'RI-CES *or* MU'REX-ES, 1 miū'ri-sīz *or* miū'reks-ez; 2 mū'ri-çēş *or* mū'rĕks-ĕş, *pl.*] A marine gastropod (genus *Murex*) from some species of which the ancients obtained their purple dye. [L.]

mu-rex'id, 1 miu-reks'id, -id *or* -aid; 2 mū-rĕks'id, -id *or* -īd, **mu-rex'ide**, *n. Chem.* The ammonium hydrogen salt ($C_8H_4(NH_4)N_5O_8$) of purpuric acid. It was formerly largely used to produce pink, purple, and red, but with the introduction of the aniline colors it ceased to be an article of commerce. [< L. *murex*, purple-fish.]

Mur'free, 1 mūr'fri; 2 mûr'frē, **Mary Noailles** (1850–1922). An American novelist. See CRADDOCK.

Mur'frees-bor-o, 1 mūr'friz-bur-o; 2 mûr'frēş-bôr-o, *n.* A city in central Tennessee; pop. 5,370; battle Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863.

mur'geon, 1 mūr'jən; 2 mûr'gon, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A smirk; grimace. **2.** A mumbling or murmuring. [Cp. F. *morgue*, wry face.]

Mur"ger', 1 mūr"zē'; 2 mûr"zhe', **Henri** (1822–1861). A French author; *Scènes de la vie de Bohème.*

mu'ri-ate, 1 miū'ri-ēt; 2 mū'ri-āt. *n.* A salt of hydrochloric acid; a chlorid: old name. [< L. *muria*, brine.]—**mu'ri-at"ed**, *a.* **1.** Salted; pickled. **2.** *Chem.* Treated with muriatic acid.—**mu'ri-at'ic**, *a.* Same as HYDROCHLORIC. Muriatic acid is the commercial name quite commonly used for hydrochloric acid.

mu'ri-cate, 1 miū'ri-kēt; 2 mū'ri-cāt, *a.* Rough, with short, hard tubercular excrescences. [< L. *muricatus*, pointed, < *murex* (*muric-*), pointed stone.]

Mu'ri-dæ, 1 miū'ri-di; 2 mū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A large family of rodents, of mouse-like form, including rats and mice. [< L. *mus* (*mur-*), mouse.]—**mu'rid**, *n.*

mu'ri-form, 1 miū'ri-fōrm; 2 mū'ri-fôrm, *a.* Regularly arranged like bricks in a wall: said of cells in plants. [< L. *murus*, wall, + -FORM.] **mu'rine‡**.

Mu-ril'lo, 1 miu-ril'o *or* (*Sp.*) mū-ril'yo; 2 mū-ril'o *or* (*Sp.*) mụ-ril'yo, **Bartolomé Esteban** (1618–1682). A Spanish painter.

mu'rine, 1 miū'rin; 2 mū'rin. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Muridæ*) or a subfamily (*Murinæ*) of rodents, embracing mice and rats. **II.** *n.* One of the *Murinæ* or *Muridæ*. [< L. *murinus*, < *mus* (*mur-*), mouse.]

murk, 1 mūrk; 2 mûrk. **I.** *a.* Murky; dark. **II.** *n.* Darkness; gloom. [< AS. *mirce*, dark.]

murk'y, 1 mūrk'i; 2 mûrk'y, *a.* [MURK'I-ER; MURK'I-EST.] Darkened, thickened, or obscured; hazy; obscure.

Syn.: see DARK.—**murk'i-ly**, *adv.*—**murk'i-ness**, *n.*

Mur-man′ Coast, 1 mûr-mȧn′; 2 mụr-män′. The N. W. coast of the Kola peninsula, W. of the White Sea, where an Anglo-American-French Expeditionary Force landed at the call of the people to protect the **Murmansk** (1 mûr-mänsk′; 2 mụr-mänsk′) railroad, July 12, 1918; withdrew Oct. 10, 1919.

Mur-mansk′, *n.* A province in Soviet Russia.

mur′mur, 1 mûr′mụr; 2 mûr′mŭr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter in a low, half-articulate tone. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak complainingly in an undertone; mutter; mumble. **2.** To make a murmur. [< L. *murmur*, murmur (imitative).] SYN.: see RABBLE; COMPLAIN.

mur′mur, *n.* **1.** A complaint uttered in a half-articulate voice. **2.** A low sound continually repeated.—**mur′mur-er,** *n.* —**mur′mur-ing,** *pa.* Making a low continuous sound; also, complaining. **-ly,** *adv.*—**mur′mur-ous,** *a.* Giving forth murmurs; murmuring. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Mur′phys-bor-o, 1 mûr′fĭz-bur-o; 2 mûr′fys-bôr-o, *n.* A city in S. W. Illinois; pop. 10,410.

mur′ra, 1 mur′ȧ; 2 mûr′ȧ, *n.* [L.] A material which has been variously supposed to be Chinese jade, porcelain, iridescent glass, fluor, etc. **murr′rha‡.**

mur′rain, 1 mur′ĭn; 2 mûr′ĭn, *n.* A malignant epizootic contagious fever effecting domestic animals; any plague. [< OF. *morine*, < L. *morior*, die.]—**mur′rain,** *a.* Infected with murrain.

Mur′ray, 1 mur′ī; 2 mûr′y, *n.* **1. Sir James Augustus Henry** (1837–1915), a Scottish philologist and lexicographer; editor of *A New English Dictionary on Historic Principles*, 1879–1915. **2. James Stuart, Earl of** (1533–1570), regent of Scotland; assassinated. **3. John,** any one of a line of English publishers in London since 1768. Especially: (1) The founder (1745–1793). (2) His son (1778–1843); Byron's publisher. **4. Lindley** (1745–1826), an American grammarian, whose *Grammar of the English Language* (1795) remained, for half a century, a text-book in England and America. **5. William, Earl of Mansfield** (1705–1793), a British jurist; founder of English commercial law. **6.** The chief river of Australia; length, 1,700 m. to Indian ocean, 39 m. S. E. of Adelaide.

murre, 1 mûr; 2 mûr, *n.* [MURRE or MUR′RIES², *pl.*] **1.** Same as GUILLEMOT. **2.** The razor-billed auk. **murr‡.**

murre′let, 1 mûr′let; 2 mûr′lĕt, *n.* A small North-Pacific auk.

mur′rey, 1 mur′ī; 2 mûr′y.

I. *a.* Of a dark reddish-brown or mulberry color. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Her.* The tincture called sanguine. **2.** A dark red. [< OF. *moree*, < LL. *moratus*, blackish, < L. *morus*, < Gr. *môron*, mulberry.]

mur′rin(e², 1 mur′ĭn *or* -ĕn; 2 mûr′ĭn *or* -ĭn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of murra, as glass.

mur′rhin (e‡.—murrine glass, glass-ware having a transparent body with embedded particles of colored glass.

The Muses (*From a Sarcophagus in the Louvre, Paris.*)

1. Clio. 2. Thalia. 3. Erato. 4. Euterpe. 5. Polymnia or Polyhymnia. 6. Calliope. 7. Terpsichore. 8. Urania. 9. Melpomene.

Mur′rum-bid′gee, 1 mur′ụm-bid′jĭ; 2 mûr′ŭm-bid′gē, *n.* A river in New South Wales, Australia; length, 1,350 m.

mur′ther‡, mur′ther-er‡, etc. Same as MURDER, etc.

Mus., *abbr.* Museum, music, musical. **mus.‡.**

Mu′sa, 1 miū′zȧ; 2 mû′ȧ, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of tropical monocotyledonous plants of the banana family (*Musaceæ*.) [Prob. < Ar. *mûze*, banana.]—**Mu-sa′ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of monocotyledonous plants—the banana family—proceeding from rootstocks, with stems composed of sheathing leafstalks and flowers bursting through spathes.—**mu-sa′ceous,** *a.* Belonging to the family *Musaceæ*.

Mus. B., Mus. Bac., *abbr.* Bachelor of Music.

Mus′ca, 1 mus′kȧ; 2 mŭs′ca, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Muscidæ*. **2.** [m-] [MUS′CÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A fly. [L., fly.]—**Mus′ci-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dipterous insects, common flies.

mus′ca-din(e², 1 mus′kȧ-din *or* -dĭn; 2 mŭs′ca-din *or* -dĭn, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The southern fox-grape. **2.** Muscatel. [< F. *muscadin*, musk-lozenge, < LL. *muscus*, MUSK.]

mus′cæ vol″ī-tan′tes, 1 mus′ī vel″ī-tan′tīz; 2 mŭs′ē vōl″ī-tän′tēs. *Pathol.* Minute specks or motes apparently moving before the eye, due to impurities in the humors of the eye, etc. [< L. *musca*, a fly, + *volitans*, ppr. of *volito*, I fly.]

mus′ca-rin, 1 mus′kȧ-rĭn, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 mŭs′ca-rĭn, -rin *or* -rīn, **mus′ca-rine,** *n. Chem.* A deliquescent, extremely poisonous, crystalline alkaloid ($C_5H_{15}NO_3$) found in certain fungi, as the fly-agaric, and in putrefying fish. [< L. *musca*, fly.]

mus′cat¹, 1 mus′kat; 2 mŭs′ăt, *n. Bot.* **1.** One of several varieties of musk-flavored Old World grapes. **2.** A wine made from such grapes. [F., < It. *moscato*, musk, < LL. *muscus*, MUSK.]

Mus-cat′², *n.* Same as MASKAT.

mus′ca-tel, 1 mus′kȧ-tel; 2 mŭs′ca-tĕl, *n.* **1.** A rich, fruity wine made from the muscat grape. **mos′ca-tel‡.** **2.** The muscat grape. **mus′ca-del‡.** [pop. 16,070.

Mus″ca-tine′, 1 mus″kȧ-tĭn′; 2 mŭs″ca-tĭn′, *n.* A city in E. Iowa;

mus′cid, 1 mus′ĭd; 2 mŭs′ĭd, *a.* Designating a family (*Muscidæ*) of insects, including common flies. [< MUSCA.]—**mus′cid,** *n.*

mus′cl(e², 1 mus′l; 2 mŭs′l, *n. Anat.* **1.** An organ composed of contractile fibers, by the action of which bodily movement is effected. Their physiological classification is: (1) the **voluntary** or **striated** (or **striped**) **muscles,** which execute movements prompted by the will. (2) The **involuntary** or **non-striated muscles,** which act independently of the will. See illus. under MAN. **2.** The tissue of the muscular organs. **3.** Muscular strength. **4.** Same as MUSSEL. [F., < L. *musculus*, muscle.]—**mus′cle-bound″,** *a.* [Colloq.] Affected with a form of muscular hypertrophy characterized by diminution of elasticity in a muscle: due to excessive exercise in training.—**m.-fiber,** *n.* A muscle-cell consisting of a soft contractile substance enclosed in a tubular sheath. —**mus′cu-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or depending upon muscles. **2.** Possessing strong muscles; powerful. **3.** Accomplished by a muscle or muscles.—**mus″cu-lar′i-ty,** *n.* The state or condition of being muscular.—**mus′cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

mus′cled, 1 mus′ld; 2 mŭs′ld, *a.* Supplied with muscles.

mus′coid, 1 mus′koid; 2 mŭs′cŏid. **I.** *a. Bot.* Moss-like. **II.** *n.* A moss-like plant. [< L. *muscus*, moss, + -OID.]

mus″co-va′do, 1 mus″ko-vē′do; 2 mŭs″co-vä′do, *n.* A dark, moist unrefined cane-sugar. [< Sp. *moscabado*, unrefined, ult. < L. *minus*, less, + *ad*, to, + *caput*, head.]—**mus″co-va′do,** *a.*

Mus′co-vite, 1 mus′ko-vait; 2 mŭs′co-vīt. **I.** *a.* Belonging to Muscovy or Moscow; hence, Russian. **Mus″co-vit′ic‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Russia. **2.** [m-] *Mineral.* The most common and important mica ($H_2KAl_3(SiO_4)_3$).

mus′co-vy³, 1 mus′ko-vi; 2 mŭs′co-vy, *n.* [-VIES², *pl.*] A large tropical American duck (*Cairina moschata*), now widely domesticated. [Cor. of MUSK-DUCK.] **muscovy duck‡.**

Mus′co-vy², *n.* Russia: an old name. [*Muskova*, Moscow.]

mus″cu-la′tion, 1 mus″kiu-lē′shən; 2 mŭs″ē-lā′shon, *n.* The disposition or arrangement of muscles in a part or organ. **mus′cu-la-ture‡.**

Mus. D., *abbr.* Doctor of Music.

muse, 1 miūz; 2 mūs, *v.* [MUSED; MUS′ING.] **I.** *t.* To meditate upon; ponder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cogitate. **2.** To indulge in reverie. [< OF. *muser*, perhaps lit. 'sniff about,' < *muse*, muzzle.] SYN.: brood, cogitate, consider, contemplate, deliberate, dream, meditate, ponder, reflect, ruminate, stew, study, think. Compare REFLECTION.—Prep.: *on* or *upon*.—**mus′er,** *n.* One who muses.—**mus′ing,** *pa. & n.*—**mus′ing-ly,** *adv.* Thoughtfully. **mus′l-ly‡.**

Muse¹, *n.* **1.** [M- or m-] The inspiring power of poetry. **2.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nine goddesses presiding over poetry, art, and science. They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. [F., < Gr.L *Mousa*, Muse.]

muse², *n.* **1.** The act or state of musing; reverie. **2.** Wonder.

muse′ful, *a.* Meditative; deeply thoughtful.

muse′less, *a.* Having no poetic inspiration.

mu′set, 1 miū′zet; 2 mū′zĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A breach in a hedge or opening in a fence, used by small animals.

mu-sette′, 1 miu-zet′; 2 mū-zĕt′, *n.* [F.] **1.** Any melody of soft and sweet character written in imitation of airs for the bagpipe. **2.** A small bagpipe once popular in France. **3.** A variety of small oboe. **4†.** A rustic dance.

mu-se′um, 1 miu-zī′um; 2 mū-zē′ŭm, *n.* A place devoted to works of nature, art, curiosities, etc.; also, the collection itself. [L., < Gr. *mouseion*, temple of the Muses, < *Mousa*, MUSE.]—**British Museum,** a museum founded in London in 1753 by the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane.—**Metropolitan M.,** a museum in New York famed for the size and value of its art collection.—**United States National M.,** see SMITHSONIAN.

mush, 1 mụsh; 2 mŭsh, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq., Alaska & N. W. Canada.] **1.** To travel, as a miner. **2.** To drive, as a dog-team. [Probably < F. *marchons*, let us be marching.]—**mush′er,** *n.*

mush¹, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Thick porridge, made by boiling meal or flour, specifically Indian meal, in water or milk. **2.** Anything soft and pulpy. [Prob. corr. of MASH, *n.*]—**mush′y,** *a.* Soft; easily moved; effeminate.

Mush², 1 mūsh; 2 mụsh, *n.* A commercial town in Bitlis vilayet, Armenia; pop. 20,000.

mushed, 1 mụsht; 2 mŭsht, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Reduced to an enervated or inert state; worn out; exhausted.

mush′room, 1 mụsh′rūm; 2 mŭsh′rōōm. **I.** *vi.* To flatten out (as a bullet) on hitting an object. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or made of mushrooms. **2.** Sudden in growth and rapid in decay; ephemeral; upstart. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large, rapidly growing fungus of the order *Agaricales*, consisting of an erect stalk and a cap-like expansion: certain poisonous varieties are called *toadstools*, but the distinction is not scientifically correct. The best-known edible mushrooms are of the genus *Agaricus*, especially *A. campestris*. See illus. on next page. **2.** An object or excrescence of similar shape. [< OF. *mouschron*, < *mousse*, moss.]

mu′sic, 1 miū′zĭk; 2 mū′gic, *n.* **1.** The science and art of the rhythmic combination of tones, vocal or instrumental, embracing melody and harmony. **2.** A composition, or mass of compositions, conceived or executed according to musical rule or spirit. **3.** Any rhythmical succession or combination of sounds, especially if pleasing to the ear; melody; hence, the sensations or emotions thus produced. **4.** [Rare.] A band of musicians; an orchestra. **5.** *Zool.* Stridulation. [< Gr.F *mousikē*, Muses' art.] SYN.: see MELODY.

MUSHROOMS AND TOADSTOOLS.

Abbreviations: E. = Edible. *H.P.* = Highly Poisonous. *P.* = Poisonous.—1. Orange amanita, royal agaric (*Amanita cæsarea*), *E*, but distinguish with care. 2. *Amanita spreta*, *P*. 3. Collybia (*Marasmius cohærens*), *P*. 4. Parasol mushroom (*Lepista procera*), *E*. 5. Deadly agaric (*Amanita phalloides*), *H. P*. 6. Booted amanita (*Amanita cothurnata*), *P*. 7. *Amanita velatipes*, *P*. 8. Fly agaric (*Amanita muscaria*), *P*. 9. *Clitocybe candida*, *E*. 10. *Hypholoma sublateritium*, *P*. 11. *Lactarius deliciosus*, *E*. 12. *Amanita pantherina*, *P*. 13. *Lactarius chrysorrheus*, *P*. 14. Poisonous lactarius (*Lactarius torminosus*), *P*. 15. Oyster agaric (*Pleurotus ostreatus*), *E*. 16. Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*), *E*. 17. Orange chanterelle (*Cantharellus auraniacus*), *P*. 18. *Volvaria speciosa*, *P*. 19. Orange-brown lactarius (*Lactarius volemus*), *P*. 20. Smoky or dingy lactarius (*Lactarius fuliginosus*), *P*. 21. *Russula virescens*, *E*. 22. *Russula adusta*, *P*. 23. *Russula nigricans*, *P*. 24. Rough stemmed boletus (*Boletus scaber*), *E*. 25. *Boletus americanus*, *P*. 26. Satan's mushroom (*Boletus satanus*), *P*. 27. Emetic russula (*Russula emetica*), *P*. 28. Cultivated field-mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), *E*. 29. Edible pore mushroom (*Boletus edulis*), *E*. 30. *Boletus felleus*, *P*. 31. Liver fungus (*Fistulina hepatica*), *E*. 32. Common agaric (*Agaricus campestris*), *E*. 33. Horse-tail mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*), *E*. 34. *Hydnum repandum*, *E*. 35. *Hydnum imbricatum*, *E*. 36. Coral mushroom (*Clavaria formosa*), *E*. 37. Esculent morel (*Morchella esculenta*), *E*. 38. Conical morel (*Morchella conica*), *E*. 39. *Helvella lacunosa*, *E*. 40. Truffle (*Tuber melanosporum*), *E*.

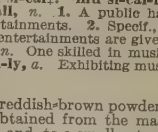
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1. Orchestra snare drum, single head. 2. Sarrusophone. 3. Regimental snare drum. 4. Bass drum. 5. Alto saxophone. 6. Triangle. 7. Glockenspiel. 8. Bass tuba. 9. Violoncello. 10. Player piano: *a*, tuning-pins; *b*, strings; *c*, hammers; *d*, keyboard; *e*, reroll-lever; *f*, tempo-dial; *g*, sustaining-pedal lever; *h*, soft bass; *i*, soft tenor; *j*, soft treble, *k*, pianissimo-lever; *l*, tracker-adjuster; *m*, silencer; *n*, tempo-lever; *o*, emphasizer and pianissimo-button; *p*, sounding-board; *q*, expression-device; *r*, exhaust-bellows; *s*, treadles; *t*, plate; *u*, storage-bellows; *v*, motor-governor; *w*, pneumatic action-chest; *x*, motor; *y*, transmission-mechanism; *z*, tracker-bar; *aa*, tracker-box; *bb*, take-up spool. 11. Cabinet reed-organ: *a*, pedal-stops; *b*, *c*, swell-stops; *d*, mechanical stops; *e*, great stops; *f*, blow-handle; *g*, swell-manual; *h*, great manual; *i*, full-organ pedal; *j*, supplementary blow-pedal; *k*, bound swell-pedal; *l*, straight natural-pedals; *m*, straight sharp-pedals. 12. Pipe-organ in chapel at Vassar College. 13. Orchestra bells. 14. Grand piano. 15. Euphonium (double bell). 16. Zither. 17. Trumpet. 18. Cornet. 19. Flügelhorn. 20. Piccolo. 21. Music box. 22. Musette. 23. English horn. 24. Banjo. 25. Grand piano, from above: *a*, outer case or rim; *b*, sounding-board; *c*, dampers; *d*, agraffes; *e*, keyboard: *f*, tuning-pins; *g*, patent capo tasto-bar; *h*, strings; *i*, nosebolt; *j*, iron frame or plate.

—music of the spheres, in the Platonic theory, the harmony heard by the gods alone, which is produced by the movements of the celestial spheres.—**mu'si-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to music. **2.** Capable of producing or appreciating music; fond of music. **3.** Melodious.—**musical box,** a case or cabinet containing a mechanism contrived to reproduce melodies. See illus. on page 756. **mu'sic-box"**†.—**mu"si-cale',** *n.* [F.] An informal concert or private recital. **mu'si-cal**†.—**mu'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mu'si-cal-ness,** *n.*—**music-hall,** *n.* **1.** A public hall or building devoted to musical entertainments. **2.** Specif., a large hall or theater in which variety entertainments are given. Compare VAUDEVILLE.—**mu-si'cian,** *n.* One skilled in music, especially professionally.—**mu-si'cian-ly,** *a.* Exhibiting musical taste, learning, or skill.

mus'jid, *n.* Same as MASJID.

musk, 1 musk; 2 mŭsk, *n.* **1.** A soft, reddish-brown powdery substance of a penetrating odor, obtained from the male musk-deer. It is used by perfumers and, to a small extent, in medicine. **2.** The odor of musk. [< F. *musc,* musk.]—**musk'-cat",** *n.* A civet; figuratively, a perfumed effeminate man; a dandy.—**m.-deer,** *n.* A small deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) of central and eastern Asia, having (in the males) a musk-secreting gland.—**m.-duck,** *n.* **1.** A muscovy. **2.** An Australian duck (*Biziura lobata*).—**musk'mel"on,** *n.* The juicy, edible gourd-like fruit of a trailing herb (*Cucumis melo*); cantaloup.—**m.-ox,** *n.* An American arctic ruminant (*Ovibos moschatus*) combining the characteristics of the sheep and ox and exhaling a strong odor of musk. See illus. below.—**musk'rat",** *n.* A North-American aquatic rodent (*Castor zibethicus*) yielding a valuable fur and secreting a substance with a musky odor. See illus. below.—**musk'-root",** *n.* The musky, spongy root of a plant (*Ferula sumbul*) of the parsley family, from Russian Turkestan; it is employed medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic.—**m.-rose,** *n.* A cultivated climber from Europe, with usually large white flowers in panicled clusters.—**musk'y,** *a.* Like musk; smelling of musk.—**musk'i-ness,** *n.*


Musk-deer. 1/22

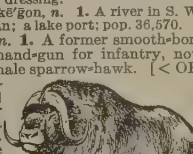
mus'kel-lunge†.

mus'ka-longe, *n.* Same as MASKINONGE. **mus'kal-longe**†; **Mus'kat,** *n.* Same as MASKAT.

mus'keg, 1 mus'keg; 2 mŭs'kĕg, *n.* **1.** [Am. Ind.] A rocky basin filled by successive deposits of unstable material, as leaves, muck, and moss, incapable of sustaining much weight; hence, a deep hole in general. **2.** [Canada.] A swamp. **mas'keg**†.—**mus'keg-moss",** *n.* An absorbent sterilized swamp-moss (*Sphagnum*) used in surgery as a dressing.

Mus-ke'gon, 1 mus-ki'gən; 2 mŭs-kē'gŏn, *n.* **1.** A river in S. W. Michigan. **2.** A city in W. Michigan; a lake port; pop. 36,570.

mus'ket, 1 mus'ket; 2 mŭs'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A former smooth-bore military hand-gun; specif., a hand-gun for infantry, now superseded by the rifle. **2**†. A male sparrow-hawk. [< OF. *mosquet,* gun, hawk, < It. *moschetto,* lit. 'hawk,' < L. *musca,* fly.]—**mus"ket-eer',** *n.* A soldier armed with a musket; hence, a foot-soldier.—**mus'ket-ry,** *n.* **1.** Muskets collectively. **2.** The science of firing small arms.


Musk-ox. 1/60

Mus"kho-ge'an, 1 mus"ko-gī'ən; 2 mŭs"ko-gē'ən, *n.* One of the principal North American linguistic stocks which included the Apalachee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, and Yamasi tribes. Well advanced in agriculture and government. **Mus-ko'gee**†; **Mus-ko'ki**†.

Mus-ko'gee, 1 mus-kō'gi; 2 mŭs-kō'gē, *n.* A city in E. central Oklahoma; pop. 30,280.

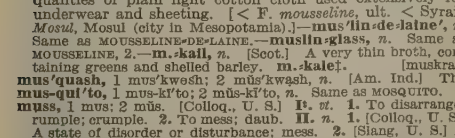
Mus'lim, *n.* Same as MOSLEM. **Mus'lem**†.

mus'lin, 1 muz'lin; 2 mŭz'lin, *n.* **1.** Any of several varieties of fine cotton fabric for dress-goods. **2.** Any of several qualities of plain light cotton cloth used extensively for underwear and sheeting. [< F. *mousseline,* ult. < Syraic *Mosul,* Mosul (city in Mesopotamia).]—**mus'lin-de-laine',** *n.* Same as MOUSSELINE-DE-LAINE.—**muslin-glass,** *n.* Same as MOUSSELINE, 2.—**m.-kail,** *n.* [Scot.] A very thin broth, containing greens and shelled barley. **m.-kale**†. [muskrat.

mus'quash, 1 mus'kwesh; 2 mŭs'kwŏsh, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The

mus-qui'to, 1 mus-kī'to; 2 mŭs-kī'to, *n.* Same as MOSQUITO.

muss, 1 mus; 2 mŭs. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To disarrange; rumple; crumple. **2.** To mess; daub. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A state of disorder or disturbance; mess. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A confused struggle or tumult; squabble. **3**†. A scramble, hence, whatever may be scrambled for.—**muss'y,** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Disarranged; rumpled; slightly soiled.


American Muskrat and its House. 1/8

mus'sel, 1 mus'l; 2 mŭs'l, *n.* A small bivalve mollusk, especially the common edible mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). [< L.AS *musculus,* a small fish, muscle, mussel.]

Mus"set', 1 mü"sĕ'; 2 mü"sĕ', **Louis Charles Alfred de** (1810–1857). French novelist, dramatist; *Les Deux Maîtresses.*

Mus'sul-man, 1 mus'ul-mən; 2 mŭs'ŭl-man. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Moslems. **II.** *n.* [-MANS, *pl.*] A Moslem. [< Turk. *musulmân,* ult. < Ar. *muslim,* Moslem.]

must[1], 1 must; 2 mŭst, *vi.* [Auxiliary.] [A defective verb, without any inflection, used as an auxiliary to another verb, which in archaic style may be omitted.] **1.** To be necessitated or obliged; be compelled. **2.** To be essential or requisite. [< AS. *mōste,* pret. of *mōtan,* may.]

must[2d], *vt. & vi.* To make or become musty.

must, *a.* Being in a state of must. See MUST[3], *n.*

must[1], *n.* Mustiness; mold.

must[2], *n.* **1.** The expressed unfermented juice of the grape. **2.** Unfermented potato-pulp. [< L.AS *mustum,* neut. s. of *mustus,* new.]

must[3], *n.* **1.** A state of dangerous frenzy, related to sexual excitement, into which adult male elephants occasionally fall. **2.** An elephant in must. [Ult. < Sans. *matta,* mad.]

must[4]†, *n.* [Scot.] Musk, especially in the form of hair-powder. —**must'ed,** *a.* Sprinkled with such hair-powder.

mus-tache', 1 mus-tash' *or* -taš'; 2 mŭs-tăch' *or* -tȧch', *n.* **1.** The growth of hair upon the upper lip of men: occasionally used in the plural, in reference to its two parts. **2.** *Zool.* (1) A stripe of color on the side of the head or about the neck of a bird. (2) Hair, or the like, growing in the neighborhood of the mouth. **3.** A West-African monkey. **4.** An old soldier; as, a brave old *mustache;* translation of French phrase *vieille moustache.* [< GR.IT+F *mystax,* < *mastax,* mouth.] **mous-tache'**†; **mus-tach'lo**†.—**mus-tached',** *a.*

Mus-tagh', 1 mus-tāg'; 2 mŭs-tăg', *n.* A mountain range of central Asia between Turkestan and Kashmir; highest peak, Godwin-Austen; 28,278 ft. high; second highest in the world.

Mus-tagh' A-ta', 1 mŭs-tāg' ȧ-tä'; 2 mŭs-tăg' ä-tä'. A peak of E. Pamir, central Asia; 25,800 ft. high.

mus'tang, 1 mus'taŋ; 2 mŭs'tăng, *n.* The half-wild horse of the American plains. [< Sp. *mesteño,* wild.]

mus'tard, 1 mus'tərd; 2 mŭs'tard, *n.* **1.** Either of two species of *Brassica* (or *Sinapis*), of the mustard family, viz., white mustard (*B. or S. alba*) and black mustard (*B. or S. nigra*), both annual herbs with yellow flowers and pods of roundish seeds. **2.** The pungent seed of the mustard, crushed and adapted for use (1) as a condiment or (2) as a medicinal rubefacient and diuretic. [< L.OF *mustum;* see MUST[2], *n.*]—**mustard gas,** a poisonous gas, dichlorethyl sulphide ($(C_2H_4Cl)_2S$, employed in the World war; it affects the eyelids and skin.

mus-tee', 1 mus-tī'; 2 mŭs-tē', *n.* Same as MESTEE.

mus'te-lin(e[s]**,** 1 mus'tə-lin; 2 mŭs'te-lin, *a. Mam.* Pertaining to the family (*Mustelidæ*) which includes weasels and martens: also, brown or colored like a weasel's coat in summer.

mus'ter, 1 mus'tər; 2 mŭs'ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To summon and gather together, as troops or militia for review, inspection, or drill, or in order to verify rolls; exhibit; show; be assembled. **II.** *n.* **1.** An assemblage, especially of troops for parade or review. **2.** A muster-roll. **3.** *Com.* A specimen; pattern. **4.** [Rare.] An imposing gathering; exhibition. [< OF. *mostrer,* < L. *monstro,* show, < *moneo,* admonish.] Syn.: see CONVOKE.—**mus'ter-roll",** *n.* A return of all troops at a muster; hence, any similar return.—**to pass muster,** to be acceptable or accepted.

must'y, 1 mus'ti; 2 mŭst'y, *a.* **1.** Having a moldy odor; ill-flavored; fetid; stale. **2.** Without life, sparkle, or flavor. **3.** Without life or energy; listless; apathetic. [< MOIST.] Syn.: see TRITE.—**must'i-ness,** *n.* The quality of being musty.

mu'ta-bl(e[s]**,** 1 miū'tə-bl; 2 mū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of changing; liable to change; hence, fickle; unstable. [< L. *mutabilis,* < *muto,* change.] Syn.: see FICKLE.—**mu'ta-bl(e-ness**[s]**, mu"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**mu'ta-bly,** *adv.*

mu'tate, 1 miū'tēt; 2 mū'tāt, *v.* [MU'TAT-ED; MU'TAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* To change or modify; specif. (*Phon.*), to modify (a vowel), as by means of the German umlaut. **II.** *i.* To change; exchange; specif. (*Biol.*), to "sport." [See MUTABLE.]—**mu'tant,** *n.* That which admits of or undergoes mutation or change; specif. (*Biol.*), an individual or a species which shows significant changes in form or character in a single generation by leaps or bounds; saltatory variation.—**mu-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of change; alteration; variation. **2.** *Phon.* Modification of one vowel by another; umlaut, as the change of German *a, o* or *u* to *ä* (*æ*), *ö* (*oe*), *ü* (*ue*), owing to the influence of a neighboring *i* or *e* sound. See UMLAUT. **3.** *Biol.* (1) A transition stage in fossil plants: so used by Waagen. (2) A permanent transmissible variation in organisms, as distinguished from *fluctuation:* so used by H. de Vries. (3) The doctrine of the origin of species by abrupt variation from the norm. **4.** Change; hence, succession and serial succession; consecutive order. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**mu'ta-tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Tending to change; mutable.

mutch, 1 much; 2 mŭch, *n.* [Scot.] A women's close-frilled cap; also, a man's night-cap; a child's cap. [< MD. *mutse,* < LL. *almutia,* hood.]

mutch'kin, 1 moch'kin; 2 mŭch'kin, *n.* [Scot.] A liquid measure containing three quarters of one imperial pint. [Dim. of MUTCH.]

mute, 1 miūt; 2 mūt, *vt.* [MUT'ED[2]; MUT'ING.] *Mus.* To deaden or muffle the sound of; as, *muted* brass and muffled drums.

mute. **I.** *a.* **1.** Uttering no word or sound; silent; in law, refusing to plead upon arraignment. **2.** Lacking the power of speech; dumb. **3.** *Gram. & Philol.* (1) Unpronounced; silent. (2) Produced by absolute closure of the mouth-organs. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is silent, especially a person who refuses or is unable to speak. (1) A person who is dumb by reason of deafness or other infirmity. **deaf'-mute"**†.

(2) An undertaker's attendant. (3) A prisoner who on arraignment refuses to plead. (4) In Turkey, an officer of the seraglio who acts as executioner. **2.** *Gram. & Philol.* A sound formed by the narrowing or stopping of the oral passage; a stopped sound. **3.** *Mus.* A device to silence, muffle, or deaden the tone of an instrument. [< L^{p} *mutus*, apparently < *mu*, sound made with closed lips.] Syn.: see TACITURN.—**mute'ly,** *adv.*—**mute'ness,** *n.*

mu'ti-late, 1 miū'ti-lēt; 2 mū'ti-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT^{ED}; -LAT^{ING}.] **1.** To deprive of a limb or essential part; maim; disfigure. **2.** To expunge or delete a material part of, so as to render incomplete, as a literary composition. [< L. *mutilatus*, pp. of *mutilo*, maim.]—**mu'ti-la'tion,** *n.* The act of mutilating; a mutilated condition.—**mu'ti-la'tor,** *n.*

mu'ti-ny, 1 miū'ti-ni; 2 mū'ti-ny. **I.** *vi.* [-NIED; -NY-ING.] **1.** To rise against constituted authority, as in the army or navy; resist or refuse obedience; promote insubordination or revolt. ❡**2.** To quarrel. **II.** *n.* [-NIES$^{pl.}$] **1.** Rebellion against constituted authority; insubordination; especially, a revolt of soldiers or seamen against their officers or commander. ❡**2.** Tumult; discord; strife. [< F. *mutin*, mutineer, < *meute*, sedition.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**mu'ti-neer',** **I.** *vi.* To engage in mutiny. **II.** *n.* One who takes part in mutiny. **mu'tine†.**—**mu'ti-nous,** *a.* Disposed to mutiny; seditious. Syn.: see REBELLIOUS; RESTIVE; TURBULENT.—**mu'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**mu'ti-nous-ness,** *n.*

mut'ism, 1 miūt'izm; 2 mūt'izm, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Inability to utter articulate sounds. **2.** Muteness.

mu'to-scope, 1 miū'to-skōp; 2 mū'to-scōp, *n.* A mechanism having a wheel as an essential element, to the periphery of which a series of moving pictures are attached. As the wheel is revolved the pictures pass rapidly before the eye, conveying the impression of a moving scene.—**mu"to-scop'ic,** *a.*

Mut"su-hi'to, 1 mut"su-hi'to; 2 mųt"su-hī'to, *n.* (1852–1912.) A mikado or emperor of Japan; the 122d descendant of the 1st emperor; acceded Feb. 13, 1867; granted constitutional government, Feb. 11, 1889. See MEIJI.

mut'ter, 1 mut'er; 2 můt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with imperfect articulation, or in low, sullen tones. **2.** To murmur; make angry and scarcely audible complaints; grumble. **II.** *n.* An imperfect utterance; murmur. [ME. *muteren* (imitative).]—**mut'ter-er,** *n.*—**mut'ter-ing,** *n.*

mut'ton, 1 mut'n; 2 můt'n, *n.* **1.** The flesh of sheep as food. **2.** [Humorous.] A sheep. [< F. *mouton*, sheep.]—**mut'ton-chop",** **1.** *a.* Shaped like a mutton-chop: said of whiskers. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mutton chop cut from the rib for broiling or frying. **2.** Mutton-chop whiskers: usually in the plural.—**m.-headed,** *a.* Sheepish; stupid.—**mut'ton-y,** *a.* Resembling or flavored like mutton.

Mut'ra, 1 mut'rə; 2 můt'ra, *n.* **1.** A district in the United Provinces, British India. **2.** Its capital; the birthplace of Krishna and a place of pilgrimage; pop. 58,200.

mu'tu-al, 1 miū'chu-[*or* -tiu-]al; 2 mū'chų-[*or* -tū-]al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining reciprocally to both of two; reciprocally related or bound; reciprocal in action or effect. **2.** Shared or experienced alike; common. [< L.^{F} *mutuus*, < *muto*, change.]

Syn.: common, correlative, interchangeable, joint, reciprocal. That is *common* to which two or more persons have the same or equal claims, or in which they have equal interest or participation; that is *mutual* (Latin *mutare*, to change) which is freely interchanged; that is *reciprocal* in respect to which one act or movement is met by a corresponding act or movement in return; we speak of our *common* country, *mutual* affection, *reciprocal* obligations, the *reciprocal* action of cause and effect, where the effect becomes in turn a cause. In strictness, it is incorrect to say "a *mutual* friend"; "a *common* friend" would be more accurate; but "*common* friend" is practically never used, because of the disagreeable suggestion that attaches to *common* of ordinary or inferior. "*Mutual* friend" has high literary authority (of Scott, Dickens, and others) and a considerable usage of good society in its favor, the expression being quite naturally derived from the thoroughly correct phrase "*mutual* friendship."—Ant.: detached, disconnected, dissociated, distinct, disunited, separate, separated, severed, sundered, unconnected, unreciprocated, unshared.

—**mutual insurance,** a method of insurance based upon a reciprocal contract whereby various persons engage to indemnify each other against certain designated losses: in common usage, the system of a company in which policy-holders receive a certain share of the profits.—**mu'tu-al-ism,** *n. Biol.* Symbiosis advantageous to both symbia.—**mu'tu-al-ist,** *n.* A commensal animal.—**mu"tu-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**mu'tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being mutual; correlation; reciprocity.—**mu'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

mu'tule, 1 miū'tiūl; 2 mū'tūl, *n. Arch.* One of a series of rectangular blocks under a Doric corona, with dependent drop-like ornaments called *guttæ*. [< L. *mutulus*, mutule.] [*mushĭk.*]

mu-zhik', mu-zik'; 2 mų-zhīk', *n.* A Russian peasant. [< Rus.

Mu'zo, 1 mū'zo; 2 mų'zo, *n.* A town in Colombia, famous for its emerald mines; pop. 3,000.

muz'zle, 1 muz'l; 2 můz'l. **I.** *vt.* [MUZ'ZLED, MUZ'LD^{F}; MUZ'-**muz'l^{F},** ∫ZLING.] **1.** To fasten the mouth of to prevent eating or biting. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to silence; as, the government *muzzled* the press. **II.** *n.* **1.** The projecting snout of an animal. **2.** A guard or covering for an animal's snout to prevent biting or eating. **3.** The front end of a firearm. [< L.^{OF} *morsus*, a bite.]—**muz'zle-load"er,** *n.* A firearm loaded through the muzzle.—**m.-loading,** *a.*

muz'zy, 1 muz'i; 2 můz'y, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Muddled; stupid.

M. V., *abbr.* [L.] (*Medicus Veterinarius.*) Veterinary Physician.—**m. v.,** *abbr. Mus.* [It.] *Mezza voce* (with half the power of the voice).—**M. V. O.,** *abbr.* Member of the Victorian Order.—**M. W.,** *abbr.* Most Worshipful, Most Worthy.

Mwe'ru, 1 mwē'rū; 2 mwę'ru, *n.* A lake between the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia; 68 by 24 m. **Moe'roo.**

my, 1 mai; 2 mỹ, *a. & pron.* Belonging to me: the possessive case of the pronoun *I* in the singular. Compare MINE. [< AS. *mīn*, of me, < *mē*, me.]

my-al'gi-a, 1 mai-al'ji-ə; 2 mỹ-ăl'ĝi-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain in a muscle; cramp. [< Gr. *mys*, muscle, + *algos*, pain.]—**my-al'gic,** *a.*

my"as-the'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Muscular debility.—**myasthenia gastrica,** muscular weakness of the stomach.—**my"asthen'ic,** *a.*

my-ce'li-um, 1 mai-sī'li-ŭm; 2 mỹ-cē'li-ŭm, *n. Bot.* The thallus or vegetative portion of a fungus, consisting of thread-like tubes, or hyphæ. [< Gr. *mykēs*, fungus, + *hēlos*, nail.] **my'cele†.**—**my-ce'li-al,** *a.*—**my-ce'li-oid,** *a.* Resembling mycelium.

My-ce'næ, 1 mai-sī'nī; 2 mỹ-cē'nē, *n.* An ancient city in Argolis, Greece; destroyed 468 B. C. Its ruins were excavated 1876–1877.—**My"ce-næ'an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mycenæ. A Mycenæan civilization existed in parts of Greece, Asia Minor, Sicily, and neighboring countries before the advance of the Hellenes, and is thought to have been at its height about 1400 B. C.

my-ce'to-, my'cet-, 1 mai-sī'to-, mai'set-; 2 mỹ-cē'to-, mỹ'cĕt-. From Greek *mykēs, mykēt-*, fungus: combining forms.—**My-ce"to-zo'a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A class of protozoans occurring on damp surfaces exposed to atmospheric air, and which feed on organic débris: by many regarded as protophytes called *Myxomycetes*. [+ Gr. *zōon*, animal.]—**my-ce"to-zo'an,** *a. & n.*—**my-ce"to-zo'on,** *n.*

my-col'o-gy, 1 mai-kel'o-ji; 2 mỹ-cŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* The science of fungi. [< Gr. *mykēs*, fungus, + -OLOGY.] **my"ce-tol'o-gy†.**—**my"ce-lo-ic,** *a.*—**my"cor-rhi'za,** *n. Bot.* A subterranean hyphal mass or mycelium often found on the roots of certain trees, especially of the oak, heath, and pine families.—**my-co'sis,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** A fungous growth within the body. **2.** A disease or morbid condition due to a fungous growth; as, *mycosis* intestinalis.—**my-cot'ic,** *a.*—**my"co-troph'ism,** *n. Bot.* The nutrition of the higher plants by the aid of the fungi on their roots and in their leaves; nourishment by mycorrhiza.—**my"co-troph'ic,** *a.*

my-dri'a-sis, 1 mi-[*or* mai-]dri'ə-sis; 2 my-[*or* mỹ-]drī'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An abnormally dilated state of the pupil of the eye; the act of dilating the pupil of the eye. **2.** A defect of vision due to excess of humors.—**my-dri'at'ic.** **1.** *a.* Relating to or causing dilatation of the pupil. **II.** *n. Med.* A drug that dilates the pupil, as belladonna.

my'el, 1 mai'el; 2 mỹ'ĕl, *n. Anat.* The spinal cord.—**my-el'lic,** *a.*

my'el-, ⌊1 mai'el-, mai'i-lo-; 2 mỹ'ĕl-, mỹ'e-lo-. From Greek

my'e-lo-, ⌋ *myelon*, marrow; specif., in anatomy, the spinal cord: combining forms.—**my"e-len-ceph'a-lon,** *n.* The afterbrain; the posterior part of the rhombencephalon or that portion of the medulla oblongata lying behind the pons and cerebellum.—**my'e-lin,** *n.* **1.** A semisolid fat-like substance that surrounds the axiliary portion of medullated nerve-fibers. **2.** *Chem.* A peculiar fatty compound found in various animal tissues, as brain-substance, yolk of egg, etc., and also in plants, seeds, etc. **my'eline‡.**—**my"e-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the spinal cord.—**my"e-lo-gen'ic,** *a. Med.* Originating in the marrow.—**my"e-log'e-nous‡.**—**my'e-loid,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling marrow.—**my'e-lon,** *n.* The spinal cord.

My'ers, 1 mai'ərz; 2 mỹ'ers. **Frederic William Henry** (1843–1901). An English poet, essayist, and investigator of psychic phenomena: *Science and a Future Life.*

myg., *abbr.* Myriagram.

my'ia-sis, 1 mai'ə-sis; 2 mỹ'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* A disease caused by larvæ of flies. [< Gr. *myia*, fly.] **my'a-sis‡.**

myk'el†, *a.* Same as MICKLE.

myl., *abbr.* Myrialiter.

mym., *abbr.* Myriameter.

my'na, *n.* Same as MINA^{2}.

myn-heer', 1 main-hēr' *or* min-hēr'; 2 mỹn-hęr' *or* mĭn-hēr', *n.* **1.** Sir; mister: a Dutch title of address. 2. Hence, a Dutchman.

my'o-, my-, 1 mai'o-, mai-; 2 mỹ'o-, mỹ-. From Greek *mys*, muscle: combining forms.—**my"o-car-di'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart.—**my"o-car-dit'ic,** *a.*—**my"o-clo'nus,** *n. Pathol.* Muscle-spasm in arms, legs, or back.—**my"o-clo'ni-a‡.**—**my'o-graph,** *n.* An instrument for recording and showing muscular movement.—**my-og'ra-phy,** *n.* A scientific description of muscles. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**my-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in myology.—**my-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific knowledge of the muscular system. [+ -LOGY.]—**my-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A muscular tumor.—**my-om'a-tous,** *a.* Pertaining to myoma.—**my"o-mec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The cutting out of a myomatous uterine tumor.—**my"o-nic'i-ty,** *n.* Muscular contractility.—**my-op'a-thy,** *n.* Disease of a muscle. [+ Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] **my"o-path'i-a‡.**—**my"o-path'ic,** *a.*

my-o'pi-a, 1 mai-ō'pi-ə; 2 mỹ-ō'pi-a, *n.* Defect in vision so that objects can be seen distinctly only when very near the eye; near-sightedness. [< LL. *myops;* see MYOPE.] **my'o-py‡.**—**my'ope,** *n.* One who is near-sighted. [<Gr. *myōps*, short-sighted, < *myō*, close, + *ōps*, eye.] **my'ops‡.**—**my-op'ic,** *a.*

my'o-scope, *n.* An instrument for observing muscular movement.—**my'o-sin,** *n. Chem.* An albuminous compound contained in the contractile muscular tissue. It is liquid during life, but coagulates after death in the rigor mortis.

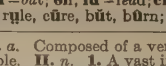
my-o'sis, 1 mai-ō'sis; 2 mỹ-ō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Permanent contraction of the pupil of the eye. [< Gr. *myō*, close.]—**my-ot'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or producing myosis. **II.** *n.* A drug which contracts the pupil of the eye.—**my"o-to'nic-a,** *n.* The stretching of a muscle. **2.** Myotony. **3.** Muscular spasm.—**my"o-to-nic'i-ty,** *n.* Same as MYONICITY.—**my-ot'o-ny,** *n.* Muscular tone.—**my"o-ton'ic,** *a.*

My'ra, 1 mai'rə; 2 mỹ'ra, *n. Bib.* An ancient city of Lycia, Asia Minor; interesting ruins. *Acts* xxvii, 5.

myr'i-, myr'i-a-, 1 mir'i-, mir'i-ə-; 2 mỹr'i-, mỹr'i-a-. From Greek *myrios*, numberless (< *myriot*, ten thousand): combining forms.—**myr'i-a-gram, myr'i-a-li"ter, myr'i-a-me"ter,** *n.* In the metric system, 10,000 grams, liters, or meters.

myr'i-ad, 1 mir'ı-ad; 2 mȳr'ı-ad. **I.** *a.* Composed of a very large indefinite number; innumerable. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vast indefinite number. **2.** Ten thousand.

myr'i-a-pod, 1 mir'ı-ə-pod; 2 mȳr'-ı-ə-pŏd. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myriapoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Myriapoda.*—**Myr'i-ap'o-da,** *n. pl.* 2 *Entom* A subclass of insects or class of arthropods with numerous pairs of legs, as centipeds: the body is composed of a number of segments. [< MYRIA- + Gr. *pous (pod-),* foot.] **Myr"i-op'o-da‡.—myr"i-ap'o-dan,** *a.* & *n.*—**myr"i-ap'o-dous,** *a.*



1. Round Myriapod. 1/2
2. Flat Myriapod. 1/2

my-ris'ti'c, 1 mı-ris'tik; 2 my-ris'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing the principle of nutmeg.—**myristic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$) contained in nutmeg-butter, and similar vegetable sources. [< Gr. *myron,* ointment.]

myr'me-co-, 1 mûr'mı-ko-; 2 mȳr'me-co-. From Greek *myrmēx,* ant: a combining form.—**myr"me-col'o-gy,** *n.* The department of entomology that treats of ants.—**myr"me-co-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**myr"me-col'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in myrmecology.—**myr"me-coph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on ants.—**myr"me-coph'i-lism,** *n. Biol.* A condition or state which attracts ants.—**myr"me-coph'i-lous,** *a.*—**myrmecophilous plants,** plants that are protected from caterpillars and other leaf-eaters by certain ants which are fed with honey specially secreted and have special shelters, usually cavities in stems or branches or in thorns.

Myr'mi-don, 1 mûr'mı-dən; 2 mȳr'mi-don, *n.* **1.** One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly, represented as followers of Achilles in the Trojan war. **2.** [m-] Hence, a faithful adherent; also, a follower or underling of rough or desperate character who executes the commands of his master without question or scruple; especially, a petty officer of the law. —**Myr"mi-do'ni-an,** *a.*

my-rob'a-lan, 1 mı-rob'ə-lən; 2 my-[*or* mȳ-]rŏb'a-lan, *n.* **1.** Any of the prune-like fruits of several tropical plants, formerly much used by tanners and calico-printers. **2.** The weeping plum of the western Mediterranean region. [< Gr. *myrobalanos,* < *myron,* ointment, + *balanos,* acorn.] **my-rob'o-lam†.**

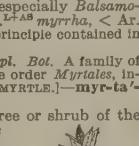
My'ron, 1 moi'rən; 2 mȳ'ron, *n.* A Greek sculptor (5th century B. C.); *Runner, Discobolus,* etc.—**My-ron'ic,** *a.*

myr'o-sin, 1 mir'o-sin; 2 mȳr'o-sin, *n. Chem.* A proteid ferment in the seeds of black and white mustard.

myrrh, 1 mûr; 2 mȳr, *n.* **1.** An aromatic gum resin that exudes from several trees or shrubs of Arabia or Abyssinia. **2.** Any shrub or tree that yields the gum, especially *Balsamodendron* or *Commisphora myrrha.* [< Gr.$^{L+AB}$ *myrrha,* < Ar. *murr,* bitter.]—**myr'rhin,** *n.* A resinous principle contained in myrrh. **myr'rhine‡.**

Myr-ta'ce-æ, 1 mər-tē'sı-ı; 2 myr-tā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs—the myrtle family—of the order *Myrtales,* including the eucalyptus, clove, etc. [See MYRTLE.]—**myr-ta'ceous,** *a.*

myr'tl(e‡, 1 mûr'tl; 2 mȳr'tl, *n.* **1.** A tree or shrub of the genus *Myrtus;* especially, *M. communis* of southern Europe, originally from Asia. It is a bushy shrub or small tree 6 to 20 feet high, with glossy evergreen leaves, fragrant white or rose-colored flowers, and black berries. **2.** One of various other plants like the common myrtle. Among the ancients it was sacred to Venus. **3.** [U. S.] The periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), moneywort, or California laurel: an improper use. [Ult. < Per. *mūrd,* myrtle.]



True Myrtle.

myr'tle-bird", *n* **1.** The myrtle-warbler. **2.** The Oregon thrush.—**m.-warbler,** *n.* A small insectivorous bird (*Dendræca coronata*) of North America, with blue-gray and black and yellow back.

mys'cre-ant†, *n.* Same as MISCREANT.

my-sel', 1 mı-sel'; 2 my-sĕl', *pron.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Myself; by myself. **my-sell'‡.**

my-self', 1 moi-self' *or* mı-self'; 2 mȳ-sĕlf' *or* my-sĕlf', *pron.* I; me: the emphatic form of *I* and *me,* and reflexive of *me:* used as follows: (1) In the nominative mostly with *I* in apposition, but sometimes alone; as, *I myself* will see to it; as for *myself,* I know not; also, in poetical nominative use as a simple subject; as, *myself* hath often heard; and as part of a compound subject; as, Brown, Jones, and *myself* left for New York. (2) As the object of a verb either direct or indirect, or governed by a preposition; as, I hid *myself;* I got it for *myself.* (3) Emphasizing personality; hence, normal condition of mind or body; as, I feel *myself* again. (4) Reflexively; as, I will do it *myself.*

mys"en-form'†, *v.* Same as MISINFORM.

mys'er-e†, *n.* Same as MISERY.

My'si-a, 1 mish'ı-ə; 2 mȳsh'i-a, *n.* An ancient district in N. W. Asia Minor; it included the Troad.

My-sore', 1 moi-sôr'; 2 mȳ-sōr', *n.* **1.** A native state of S. India; 29,475 sq. m.; pop. 5,978,892. **2.** Its capital, a trade center; pop. 83,951.

Myst., *abbr.* Mysteries.

mys'tæ, 1 mis'tı *or* mis'tē; 2 mȳs'tē *or* mȳs'tę, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* In the Eleusinian mysteries, candidates for initiation to the lesser mysteries who served one year before qualified for admission to the Greater Eleusinia, the holiest of all rites celebrated in Greece. [< Gr. *mystēs,* one initiated.]

mys'ta-gog, } 1 mis'tə-geg; 2 mȳs'ta-gŏg, *n.* **1.** An interpreter
mys'ta-gogue, } of religious mysteries; an initiator into mysteries; teacher. **2**†. A guardian of church relics. [< Gr. *mystagōgos,* < *mystēs,* one initiated (< *myō,* close), + *agō,* lead.]

mys'ta-go"gy, 1 mis'tə-gō"ji; 2 mȳs'ta-gŏ"ġy, *n.* Instruction given prior to initiation into the mysteries.

mys-te'ri-ous, 1 mis-tı'rı-us; 2 mȳs-tē'ri-ŭs, *a.* Involved in or implying mystery; unexplained; obscure.

Syn.: abstruse, cabalistic, dark, enigmatical, hidden, incomprehensible, inexplicable, inscrutable, mystic, mystical, obscure, occult, recondite, secret, transcendental, unfathomable, unfathomed, unknown. That is *mysterious* in the true sense which is beyond human comprehension, as the decrees of God or the origin of life. That is *mystic* or *mystical* which has associated with it some *hidden* or *recondite* meaning, especially of a religious kind; as, the *mystic* Babylon of the Apocalypse. That is *dark* which we can not personally see through, especially if sadly perplexing; as, a *dark* providence. That is *secret* which is intentionally *hidden.* See DARK; OBSCURE; SECRET.—Ant.: see synonyms for CLEAR.—**mys-te'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**mys-te'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

mys'ter-y¹, 1 mis'tər-ı; 2 mȳs'ter-y, *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Something unknown, unexplained, or incomprehensible in its nature; an inexplicable phenomenon; also, something deliberately concealed or unexplained, so as to excite awe or curiosity. **2.** *pl. Class. Antiq.* Religious ceremonies to which only specially selected worshipers were admitted, after initiation and vows of secrecy had been imposed. **3.** *Theol.* (1) A sacrament. (2) [N. T.] Truth formerly hidden, but now revealed. [< Gr.^{L} *mystērion,* mystery.]

mys'ter-y², *n.* [-IES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A medieval dramatic performance, as the English miracle-plays, treating sacred subjects: so called because acted by craftsmen. **mys'ter-y-play"‡.** **2**‖. A trade; occupation. [ME. *misterie,* for *mister,* trade.]

mys'tic, } 1 mis'tik, mis'tı-kəl; 2 mȳs'tic, mȳs'ti-cal, *a.*
mys'ti-cal, } **1.** Remote from or obscure to human observation; secret; dark. **2.** Pertaining to mystics or mysticism. **3.** Betokening a hidden meaning; emblematical; allegorical. **4.** Awe-inspiring. [< Gr.^{x} *mystikos,* < *myō,* close the lips or eyes.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS.—**mys'tic,** *n.* **1.** One who professes direct divine illumination. **2.** One who relies chiefly upon meditation in acquiring truth. **3.** [M-] A believer in mysticism. See MYSTICISM, 3. **4.** One who has been initiated into a mystery. —**mys'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**mys'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*—**mys'ti-cism,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being mystic. **2.** In the philosophic study of knowledge, the doctrine that truth is attainable without the aid of the senses and the processes of thought or reason. Compare SKEPTICISM. **3.** *Theol.* The doctrine and belief that man may attain through contemplation and love to an immediate consciousness or knowledge of God.—**mys"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of mystifying or state of being mystified.—**mys'ti-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To confuse designedly; perplex; bewilder. **2.** To make or treat as obscure. Syn.: see PERPLEX.

myth, 1 mith; 2 mȳth, *n.* **1.** A fictitious or conjectural narrative for a time received as historical; an imaginary person, object, or event. **2.** An unproved tradition; popular fable. **3.** A parable; allegory; especially, the fanciful tales used by Socrates to conclude arguments. [< Gr. *mythos,* word, legend.] Syn.: see FICTION.

—**myth'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to myth; legendary. **2.** Fictitious. **myth'ic‡.—myth'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**my-thog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The collecting of myths; descriptive mythology. **2.** Expression of mythic characters or ideas in art-forms.—**my-thog'rapher,** *n.*—**my-thol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The myths and legends of a race; as, the Greek *mythology.* It commonly covers the prehistoric period and merges into history. **2.** The scientific collection and study of myths.—**myth"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to mythology; fabulous. **myth"o-log'ic‡.—myth"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**my-thol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in mythology; an expounder of myths. **my-thol'o-giz'er** or **-gis"er‡.—my-thol'o-gize,** *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **1.** *t.* To convert into a myth; interpret mythologically. **II.** *i.* **1.** To narrate, classify, or expound myths. **2.** To compose or relate fables; fabulize. **my-thol'o-gise‡.—myth"o-pe'ic,** *a.* Myth-making; relating to a supposed stage of culture when all natural phenomena are explained by myths. [+ *poteō,* make.] **myth"o-pœ'ic‡.**

myth., *abbr.* Mythological, mythology.

Myt"i-le'ne, *n.* Same as MITYLENE.

myx"a-mœ'bæ, 1 miks"ə-mi'bi; 2 mȳks"a-mē"bē, *n. pl. Bot.* In myxomycetous fungi, the creeping masses of protoplasm, swarm-cells, which finally fuse into plasmodia.

myx"e-de'ma, 1 miks"ı-di'mə; 2 mȳks"e-dē'ma, *n. Pathol.* A cretinoid disease due to atrophy of the thyroid gland; it produces the symptoms and appearance of idiocy, and affects chiefly women. **myx"œ-de'ma‡.—myx"e-dem'ic,** *a.* **myx"e-dem'a-tous‡.**

Myx-i'ne, 1 miks-ai'nı; 2 mȳks-ī'nē, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Myxinidæ.* **2.** [m-] A fish of this genus. [< Gr. *myxa,* slime.]

Myx-in'i-dæ, 1 miks-in'ı-di; 2 mȳks-in'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of vertebrates with incomplete skull and pouch-like gills, especially those with 6 lateral branchial sacs discharging into a common canal: including the typical hagfish. [< MYXINE.]—**myx'i-nid,** *n.*—**myx'i-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

myx-o'ma, *n. Pathol.* A soft elastic tumor composed of mucous tissue.—**myx-om'a-tous,** *a.*

Myx"o-my-ce'tes, 1 miks"o-mai-si'tiz; 2 mȳks"o-mȳ-çē'tēş, *n. pl. Bot.* The slime-molds, a group of fungus-like organisms of obscure genetic relationship long in dispute. By many they are regarded as animals and called *Mycetozoa.* [< Gr. *myxa,* mucus, + *mykēs,* fungus.]—**myx"o-my-cete',** *n.* One of the *Myxomycetes.*—**myx"o-my-ce'tous,** *a.*

N

N n Roman 𝔑 𝔫 Black Letter *𝒩 𝓃* Script.

N, n, 1 en; 2 ĕn, *n.* [ENS, N's, or *Ns*, 1 enz; 2 ĕns, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the fourteenth in the English alphabet. This letter is represented in common spelling by:

(1) *n, nn,* as in *no, honor, on, banner,* etc. (2) Unaccented *en* as in *heaven* (hev'n); *on* as in *lesson* (les'n), etc. (3) n as in ink is merely a graphic variation of ng, used for brevity before *c, g, k, q.* (4) n as in bĕn is found in French words, and is used to indicate that the preceding vowel has a nasal sound. To make it, send the sound of the vowel through the nose as much as possible. This sound in French is often represented by *ng* in common English spelling; but it should not be. Final *n* is sometimes silent, as in *autumn, column, condemn, contemn, hymn,* and *limn.* Capital N is from Latin, Greek N < Early Greek, Latin < Phenician.

2. A symbol noting: The thirteenth or fourteenth (when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; thirteen (or fourteen) as a number or numeral. **3.** An object shaped like the capital N. **4.** *Print.* Same as EN.—**N's'rays",** *n. pl.* See under RAY[1], *n.*

-n, *suffix.* Same as -EN.

N, *abbr.* Nitrogen.—**N.,** *abbr.* Nationalist, Navy, Neptune, new, Norse, North, northern.—**n.,** *abbr. Natus* (L., born), nephew, neuter, nominative, noon, note, noun, number.

na, 1 nä; 2 nä, *a. & adv.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] No; not.

N. A., *abbr.* National Academician, National Academy, National Army, North America, North-American.—**Na,** *abbr.* [L.] *Natrium* (sodium).

N. A. A., *abbr.* National Automobile Association.

Na'a-man, 1 nē'ə-mən; 2 nā'a-man, *n. Bib.* A Syrian captain of the host: cured of leprosy by Elisha. *2 Kings* v.

nab, 1 nab; 2 năb, *vt.* [NABBED; NAB'BING.] [Colloq.] To catch or seize suddenly and furtively. [< Sw. *nappa,* grasp.]

na'bob, 1 nē'bŏb; 2 nā'bŏb, *n.* **1.** An Anglo-Indian who has amassed wealth; any luxurious rich man. **2.** A nawab, viceroy, or governor in India, as under the old Mogul empire. [< Hind. *nawwāb,* < Ar. *nāib,* deputy.]

Na'both, 1 nē'bŏth; 2 nā'bŏth. *n. Bib.* The owner of a vineyard coveted by Ahab; stoned to death by plot of Jezebel. *1 Kings* xxi.

na"celle', 1 nə"sĕl'; 2 nā"sĕl', *n. Aero.* **1.** The basket suspended from a balloon. **2.** The framework below the envelop of a dirigible balloon, which carries the motor, passengers, etc. **3.** The box-like cockpit of an air-plane. [F.]

na'cre, 1 nē'kər; 2 nā'cer, *n.* Mother-of-pearl. [F.] **nack'er‡; na'ker†.—na'cre-ous,** *a.* Of, like, or producing nacre.

N. A. D., *abbr.* National Academy of Design.

na'dir, 1 nē'dər; 2 nā'dir, *n.* **1.** The point of the celestial sphere directly beneath where one stands; the lowest possible point: opposed to *zenith.* **2.** A hive under the regular beehive. [F.]

Na'dir Shah, 1 nä'dir shä; 2 nā'dir shä (1688–1747). A warrior who usurped the Persian throne.

nae, 1 nē; 2 nā, *a.* [Scot.] No; none.

nae'thing, 1 nē'thiŋ; 2 nā'thing, *n.* [Scot.] Nothing.

næ'vus, 1 nī'vus; 2 nē'vūs, *n.* [NÆ'VI, 1 nī'vī; 2 nē'vī, *pl.*] A mother's mark, birthmark, or mole on man or animal. [< L. *nævus,* blemish.] **nævе‡; neve‡; ne'vus‡.—næ'void,** *a.* Like a nævus. **ne'void‡.**

nag, 1 nag; 2 năg, *vt. & vi.* [NAGGED; NAG'GING.] To scold, find fault, or urge continually. [< AS. *gnagan,* gnaw.]

nag, *n.* A horse, especially a small horse; pony. [< D. *negge,* diminutive horse.]

na-ga'na, 1 nə-gä'nə; 2 nə-gä'na, *n.* [Kafir-Zulu.] *Pathol.* A disease of cattle and horses due to hematozoons: introduced into the blood by the tsetse-fly (*Glossina morsitans*).

Na"ga-sa'ki, 1 nä"gə-sä'ki; 2 nä"gä-sä'ki, *n.* A seaport in N. W. Kyushu Island, Japan; pop. 136,800.

Na'go-ya, 1 nä'go-yə; 2 nä'go-yä, *n.* A manufacturing city in S. Honshu Island, Japan; pop. 389,272. **Na'ga-ya‡.**

Nag-pur', 1 nəg-pûr' *or* nāg'pûr; 2 nägʹ-pur' *or* nägʹpur, *n.* A manufacturing city in central British India; pop. 145,193.

Nag"y-Vá'rad, 1 ned"yə-vā'rəd; 2 nȧd"ya-vä'rȧd, *n.* Same as GROSSWARDEIN.

Nah., *abbr.* Nahum.

Na'hua-tl, 1 nä'hwə-tl; 2 nä'hwä-tl, *n.* **1.** A Mexican stock, of which the Aztecs were a branch, akin to the Shoshones, and inhabiting the middle region of Mexico. **2.** A member or the language of this stock.—**Na'hua-tlan,** *a.*

Na'hum, 1 nē'hum; 2 nā'hum, *n.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** The book containing his prophecies. [< Heb. *Nachhum,* consolation.]

Na'lad, 1 nē'yed *or* nəi'ad; 2 nā'yad *or* nī'ȧd, *n.* [NA'IA-DES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A nymph presiding over fountains, lakes, brooks, and wells. **2.** [n-] A plant of the pondweed family. [< Gr.[L] *Naïas,* < *naō,* flow.]

na-if', 1 nə-ēf'; 2 nä-ēf', *a.* **1.** Same as NAIVE: the masculine form. **2.** Having a natural luster when uncut, as a gem.

naig, 1 nēg; 2 nāg, *n.* [Scot.] A nag; riding-horse. **naig'let‡.**

nail, 1 nēl; 2 nāl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fasten with a nail; drive a nail into. **2.** To clinch, as a bargain. **3.** [Colloq.] To stop the circulation of; detect and expose, as a lie. **4.** *Naut.* To spoil.

II. *n.* **1.** A thin horny plate on the end of a finger or toe. See illus. in next column. **2.** A claw, talon, or hoof. **3.** A slender piece of metal having a head, and used for driving into wood. See illus. in next column. Nails are commonly distinguished as *twopenny* (an inch in length), *threepenny* (1¼ inches), *fourpenny* (1½ inches), *fivepenny* (1¾ inches), etc. **4.** A measure: 2¼ inches. **5.** A callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg. [< AS. *nægltan,* < *nægel,* nail.]—**on the nail.** [Colloq.] **1.** On the spot; immediately. **2.** Under discussion; as, the subject *on the nail.*—**nail'bed",** *n.* That portion of the true skin upon which the nail rests.—**nail'er,** *n.* **1.** A maker of or dealer in nails. **2.** One who nails.—**nail'er-y,** *n.* A place where nails are made.—**nail'fold,** *n. Anat.* The duplication of the skin that surrounds the edges of a nail.

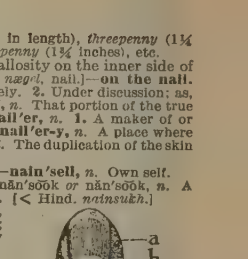
nain, 1 nēn; 2 nān; *a.* [Scot.] Own.—**nain'sell,** *n.* Own self.

nain'sook, 1 nēn'suk *or* nan'suk; 2 nān'sōōk *or* nān'sōōk, *n.* A stout India muslin, striped or plain. [< Hind. *nainsukh.*]

Nairn'shire, 1 nārn'shir; 2 nārn'shīr, *n* A county in N. E. Scotland; 161.6 sq. m.; pop. 8,790; county town, Nairn. **Nairn‡.**

Nai-ro'bi, 1 nəi-rō'bi; 2 nī-rō'bi. *n.* A city, the capital of Kenya, British East Africa; pop. 14,000.

na-ive', 1 nā-ēv'; 2 nä-ēv', *a.* **1.** Ingenuous; artless: often implying some degree of archness. **2.** Not consciously logical; uncritical. [< F. *naïve,* fem. of *naïf,* < L. *nativus,* NATIVE.] Syn.: see CANDID.—**na-ïve'ly,** *adv.*—**na'ïve"té',** 1 nā"ĭv"tē'; 2 nä"ĭv"te', *n.* The state or quality of being naive. **na'ïve"ty‡.**



Human Nail.

1. Finger-nail. *a,* nail; *b,* half-moon; *c,* cuticle. 2. Longitudinal section of a finger-end. *a,* nail; *b,* matrix; *c,* nail-fold; *d,* epidermis; *e,* phalanx.

na'ked, 1 nē'ked; 2 nā'kĕd, *a.* **1.** Having no clothes or garments on; nude. **2.** Having no covering, or lacking the usual covering; unsheathed; bare; unsaddled. **3.** Having no defense or protection; exposed. **4.** Being without means of sustenance, etc.; destitute; bare; stripped. **5.** Being without concealment or excuse; destitute of addition or adornment; plain; evident; mere. **6.** Without some accessory, qualification, belonging, etc., which is customary or natural. **7.** *Law.* Having no consideration or inducement; unconfirmed; not validated. **8.** *Bot.* (1) Not enclosed in an ovary or case; without a pericarp: said of seeds. (2) Destitute of leaves: said of stalks. (3) Having no hairs; smooth: said of leaves. [< AS. *naced,* nude.]—**na'ked-ly,** *adv.*—**na'ked-ness,** *n.*

na'ker[1]†, *n.* An ancient drum, especially a kettle-drum. [< OF. *nacre,* < Ar. *nākir.*] **na'kere†; na'ker-y†.—na'ker-in†,** *a.*

na'ker[2]‡, *n.* Same as NACRE.

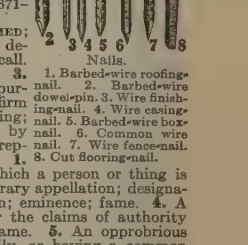
Na-kich"e-van', 1 nə-kich"ə-van'; 2 nä-kich"e-vän', *n.* A region taken from Armenia, Oct., 1921, and subject to plebiscite between Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Na'ma-land, 1 nä'mə-land; 2 nä'mä-länd, *n.* The S. coast region of former German Southwest Africa; captured by British forces, July, 1915; now under British mandate. **Na-ma'qua-land‡.**

Na"man-gan', 1 nä"mən-gän'; 2 nä"män-gän', *n.* A town (pop. 79,000) in Ferghana government, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia.

nam'ay-cush, 1 nam'ı-kuṣh; 2 nām'y-cūsh, *n.* [N.-Am. Ind.] The great lake-trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

nam"by-pam'by, 1 nam"bi-pam'bi; 2 nām"by-pām'by. **I.** *a.* Weakly sentimental; insipid; inane. **II.** *n.* Writing or talk of a feebly sentimental or finical character. [< *Ambrose* Philips (1671–1749), a sentimental poet.]



Nails.

1. Barbed-wire roofing-nail. 2. Barbed-wire dowel-pin. 3. Wire finishing-nail. 4. Wire casing-nail. 5. Barbed-wire box-nail. 6. Common wire nail. 7. Wire fence-nail. 8. Cut flooring-nail.

name, 1 nēm; 2 nām. **I.** *vt.* [NAMED; NAM'ING.] **1.** To give a name to; denominate; entitle; style; term; call. **2.** To mention or call by name. **3.** To designate for some particular purpose; nominate; appoint. **4.** To affirm or declare to be; mention as being; call. **5.** To designate formally by name as subject to suspension, reprimand, or discipline. **II.** *n.* **1.** The distinctive appellation by which a person or thing is known. **2.** A descriptive or arbitrary appellation; designation; title. **3.** General reputation; eminence; fame. **4.** A person, cause, thing, or class, or the claims of authority thereof, as represented by the name. **5.** An opprobrious appellation. **6§.** A race or family, as having a common descent and patronymic. [< AS. *nama,* name.]

Syn.: agnomen, appellation, cognomen, denomination, designation, epithet, style, title. *Name* in the most general sense includes all other words of this group; in the more limited sense a *name* is personal, an *appellation* is descriptive, a *title* is official. In the phrase William the Conqueror, king of England, William is the man's *name,* which belongs to him personally, independently of any rank or achievement; Conqueror is the *appellation* which he won by his acquisition of England; king is the *title* denoting his royal rank. An *epithet* is by derivation something placed upon a person or thing; the *epithet* does not strictly belong

to an object like a *name*, but is given to mark some assumed characteristic, good or bad, now usually the latter. An *epithet* is always an adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, and is properly used to emphasize a characteristic but not to add information, as in the phrase "the *sounding* sea"; the idea that an *epithet* is always opprobrious, and that any word used opprobriously is an *epithet*, is a popular error. *Designation* may be used much in the sense of *appellation*, but is far broader and more general in meaning; a *designation* properly so called rests upon some inherent quality, while an *appellation* may be fanciful. One's personal *name*, as John or Mary, is given in infancy, and is often called the given *name* or Christian *name*, or simply the first *name*. The *cognomen* or *surname* is the family *name* which belongs to one by right of birth or marriage. In modern use, *style* is the legal *designation* by which a person or house is known in official or business relations; as, the *name* and *style* of Baring Brothers. A *denomination* is a specific, and especially a collective name; the term is applied to a separate religious organization, without the opprobrious meaning attaching to the word *sect*; . lso to money or notes of a certain value; as, the sum was in notes of the *denomination* of one thousand dollars. See TERM.

—nam'a-bl(e), *a.* **1.** That may be named. **2.** Memorable; worthy of being mentioned. **name'a-bl(e)ness**, *n.* **—name'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no name; unnamed. **2.** Having no fame or reputation; illegitimate; obscure; anonymous. **3.** Not suitable or fit to be named or spoken of. **4.** Not to be named; inexpressible; indescribable. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**name'ly**, *adv.* That is to say; to wit; videlicit.—**name'sake"**, *n.* One who is named after another.

Na"mur', 1 nɑ"mür'; 2 nä"mür', *n.* **1.** A province of S. W. Belgium; 1,413 sq. m.; pop. 357,710. **2.** A cathedral city in this province; pop. 31,680; entered by Germans, 1914; evacuated, 1918.

Nan"chang', 1 nän"chŭŋ'; 2 nän"chäng', *n.* A city (pop. 150,000), capital of Kiangsi province, China.

Nan'cy, 1 nan'si; 2 nän'çy, *n.* A diminutive of ANN.

Nan'cy², 1 nan'si *or* (*F.*) nŋ̃n"sī'; 2 nän'çy *or* (*F.*) nän"çy', *n.* A manufacturing and university city of E. France; pop. 113,226; Charles the Bold of Burgundy defeated by Swiss, Jan. 5, 1477; scene of severe fighting during World War. See GRAND COURONNÉ.

Nan'da De'vi, 1 nun'də dē'vi; 2 nŭn'da dę'vi. A mountain in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 25,650 ft. high.

nane, 1 nēn; 2 nān, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot.] None; no.

Nan'ga Par-bat', 1 nuŋ'gə pur-but'; 2 nŭŋ'ga pür-bŭt'. A mountain in N. W. Kashmir; 26,614 ft.

na'nism, 1 nē'nizm; 2 nā'nism, *n.* The state of being a dwarf; dwarfishness: opposed to *gigantism*. [< L. *nanus*, dwarf, < Gr. *nanos*, dwarf.]

nan-keen', 1 nan-kīn'; 2 nän-kēn', *n.* **1.** A buff-colored Chinese cotton fabric. **2.** *pl.* Clothes made of nankeen. **nan-kin'‡.**

Nan"king', 1 nan"kiŋ'; 2 nän"king', *n.* A commercial city and treaty port on the Yangtze river, China; pop. 330,900; capital of Kiangsu province; formerly capital of S. China. [< Chin., southern capital.

Nan"ling', 1 nān"liŋ'; 2 nän"ling', *n.* A mountain-chain in S. E. China, on the N. border of Kwangtung province. [< Chin., southern range.]

Nan'ny, 1 nan'i; 2 nän'y, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -iz; 2 -ig, *pl.*] **1.** Ann, Anne, or Nancy: a diminutive or familiar appellation. **2.** [n-] A female goat. **nan'ny-goat"‡.**

Nan-sei' Is'lands, 1 nan-sē'; 2 nän-sę'. A Japanese island group in East China Sea between Japan and Taiwan; area, 1,863 sq. m.; pop. 453,000; capital, Suri.

Nan'sen, 1 nān'sen; 2 nän'sĕn, **Fridtjof** (1861–). A Norwegian arctic explorer and naturalist. [China.

Nan"-Shan', *n.* A mountain range in Tibet and Kansu province,

Nantes, 1 nants *or* (*F.*) nānt; 2 nänts *or* (*F.*) näNt, *n.* A cathedral city of W. France; pop. 183,704.—**edict of Nantes**, an order granting freedom of conscience to Protestants, issued by Henry IV. of France in 1598 and revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV.

Nan'ti-coke, 1 nan'ti-kōk; 2 nän'ti-cōk, *n.* A mining borough in N. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 22,620.

Nan-tuck'et, 1 nan-tuk'et; 2 nän-tŭk'ĕt, *n.* An island (pop. 3,000) off the coast of Massachusetts; length, 15 m.

Na-o'mi, 1 nē-ō'mi; 2 nā-ó'mi, *n.* *Bib.* The mother-in-law of Ruth. *Ruth* i, 2.

na'os, 1 nē'os; 2 nā'ŏs, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* The principal chamber or body of a temple, usually containing a statue of the deity; a cella. [< Gr. *naos*, < *naiō*, dwell.]

nap¹, 1 nap; 2 năp. **I.** *vi.* [NAPPED‡; NAP'PING.] To take a nap; be off one's guard. **II.** *n.* A short sleep; doze. [< AS. *knappian*, nap.]

nap². **I.** *vt.* To raise or put a nap on. **II.** *n.* **1.** The short fibers on the surface of flannel, silk hats, etc., forming a soft surface lying smoothly in one direction. **2.** A covering resembling this, as upon some plants or insects. [< AS. *noppe*.]

Nap., *abbr.* Napoleon.

nape, 1 nēp; 2 nāp, *n.* **1.** The back of the neck, especially its upper part. **2.** The back of a fish next the head. [< Ice. *hnappr*, button.]

na'per-y, 1 nē'pər-i; 2 nā'per-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] An article of household or personal linen, or household linen collectively. [< F. *napperie*, < *nappe*, < L.L. *mappa*, a cloth.]

Naph'ta-li, 1 naf'tə-lai; 2 năf'ta-lī, *n.* *Bib.* Son of Jacob; ancestor of the tribe of that name. *Gen.* xxx, 8.

naph'tha, } 1 naf'thə; 2 năf'tha, *n.* **1.** A mixture of hydro-
naf'tha², } carbons (principally heptane and octane) between gasoline and benzin, obtained by distilling petroleum. **2.** Petroleum. [L., < Gr. *naphtha*.]

naph'tha-lene, 1 naf'thə-lin; 2 năf'tha-lĕn, *n.* A white solid crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_8$) found naturally as a mineral and obtained from coal-tar by distillation. **naph'tha-lin(e)‡.**

naph'thol, 1 naf'thōl *or* -thel; 2 năf'thōl *or* -thŏl, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Either of two isomeric compounds, the alpha and beta ($C_{10}H_7OH$), derived from naphthalene by replacing an atom of hydrogen by the hydroxyl group; specif. (*Pharm.*), the beta variety. They are used as antiseptics and in the manufacture of artificial dyes. **2.** Any one of a class of naphthalene derivatives containing the hydroxyl group.

Na'pier, 1 nēp'yər *or* nē-pīr'; 2 nāp'yer *or* nā-pēr', *n.* **1. Sir Charles James** (1782–1853), a British general in the Peninsular war and in India. **2. John** (1550–1617), a Scottish mathematician; invented logarithms. **3. Robert Cornelis, Lord N. of Magdala** (1810–1890), a British general in the Indian mutiny and in Abyssinia. **4.** A borough in New Zealand; pop. 17,187.

na'pi-form, 1 nē'pi-(*or* nap'i-)fōrm; 2 nā'pi-(*or* năp'i-)fôrm, *a.* Turnip-shaped; large above and small or slender below; as, a *napiform* rootstock. [< L. *napus*, turnip, + -FORM.]

nap'kin, 1 nap'kin; 2 năp'kin, *n.* **1.** A small cloth, as of linen, for use at table, etc. **2†.** A handkerchief. [< F. *nappe*, < L. *mappa*, cloth.]

Na'ples, 1 nē'plz; 2 nā'plş, *n.* **1.** A province in S. Italy; 351 sq. m.; pop. 1,494,289. **2.** Its capital, a seaport, cathedral and university city; pop. 772,405. **Na'po-li‡.—Bay** or **Gulf of Naples**, an inlet in S. W. Italy; length, 22 m.; famed for its beauty.

nap'less, *a.* **1.** Made without a nap. **2.** Threadbare.

Na-po'le-on, 1 nə-pō'li-ən; 2 na-pō'le-on, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Na"po'lé"on'**, 1 nɑ"po"lē"ôn'; 2 nä"po"lę"ôn'; It. **Na-po'le-o'ne**, 1 nɑ-pō'lē-ō'nē; 2 nä-pō'lę-ó'nę. **2. N. I.**, see BONAPARTE. **3. N. II.** (1811–1832), son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa of Austria: never ascended throne. **4. N. III.** (1808–1873), nephew of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, 1852–1871; died in England. **5.** [n-] A former French gold coin, worth 20 francs. **6.** [n-] *Card-playing.* (1) A form of euchre. (2) The taking of all the tricks in this game by one player. **7.** [n-] A rich iced cake.—**Na-po"le-on'ic**, *a.* Belonging or relating to Napoleon Bonaparte or to his nephew Napoleon III.

na-poo', 1 na-pū'; 2 nä-pōō', *pa.* [Soldiers' Slang.] No more; dead; gone; departed; also, enough. [Prob. contr. of F. *il n'y a plus*, "there is no more."] [a napping-machine; a gig.

nap'per, *n.* An implement or machine that raises a nap on fabrics;

nap'py¹, 1 nap'i; 2 năp'y, *a.* Having or characterized by a nap, or abundance of nap or pile; shaggy.

nap'py², *a.* **1.** Inclined to fall asleep; drowsy. **2.** Tending to produce drowsiness or intoxication.

nap'py³, *n.* [NAP'PIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] A round earthen or glass dish with flat bottom and sloping sides. [< AS. *hnæp*, bowl.] **nap'pie‡.**

nap'py⁴, *n.* [Scot.] Strong ale or beer. [< NAPPY², *a.*]

nar†, *a.* & *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Near; nearer.

Nar-ba'da, *n.* Same as NERBUDDA.

nar'ce-in, } 1 när'si-in, -in *or* -in; 2 när'çe-in, -in *or* -în. *Chem.*
nar'ce-ine, } A silky bitter crystalline alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$) contained in the aqueous extract of opium from which the morphin has been separated. [< L. *narce*, torpor.] **nar-ce'la‡.**

nar'cism, 1 när'sizm; 2 när'çişm, *n.* *Psychol.* Gratification derived from admiring oneself; fixation on oneself. [< NARCISSUS, 1.]

Nar-cis'sus, 1 *nar*-sis'us; 2 när-cis'us, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a pool and pined away, but was changed by the gods into the flower of this name. **2.** One of a genus (*Narcissus*) of flowering plants including the daffodil and jonquil, or a flower or bulb of this genus. *N. poeticus* is the **poets' narcissus.**

Poets' Narcissus.
a, section of the flower; *b*, bulb.

nar'co-lep"sy, *n.* Neurotic drowsiness. [+ Gr. *lēpsis*, seizure.]

nar-cot'ic, 1 nar-ket'ik; 2 när-cŏt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the quality of causing narcosis or stupor. **2.** Figuratively, causing sleep or dulness, as a book or sermon. **nar'cose‡; nar-cot'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Any one of various substances, as opium, that in medicinal doses relieve pain and induce sleep, and in large doses produce coma and death. [< Gr. *narkōtikos*, < *narkē*, torpor.]—**nar-co'sis**, *n.* Deep sleep or unconsciousness produced by a drug. **nar-co'ma‡.—nar-cot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**nar'co-tin, nar'co-tine**, *n.* An alkaloid derived from the aqueous extract of opium.—**nar'co-tism**, *n.* **1.** Stupor due to narcotics. **2.** Any method or influence inducing narcosis. **3.** A morbid tendency to sleep.—**nar'co-tize**, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To bring under the influence of a narcotic; stupefy by narcotics: also used figuratively.—**nar"co-ti-za'tion**, *n.*

nard, 1 nārd; 2 närd, *n.* **1.** Spikenard (the plant, oil, or ointment). **2.** Any one of several aromatic plants or roots (mostly species of valerian) formerly used in medicine. [Per.]—**nard'in(e)‡**, *a.* **nard'y‡.**

Na-ren'ta, 1 nɑ-ren'ta; 2 nä-rĕn'tä, *n.* A river in Jugo-Slavia; length, 140 m. from the Dinaric Alps to Narenta Channel in the Adriatic sea.

na'res, 1 nē'riz; 2 nā'rēş, *n. pl.* [NA'RIS, 1 nē'ris; 2 nā'ris, *sing.*] **1.** Openings into the nose or nasal passages. **2.** The nostrils. [L., pl. of *naris*, nostril.]—**na'ri-al**, *a.* Relating to the nares. **na'-ric‡; na'rin(e)‡.** [m. to Bug river.

Na'rew, 1 nā'ref; 2 nä'rĕf, *n.* A river in Russia and Poland; 300

nar'ghi-le, 1 när'gi-lē; 2 när'ği-lę, *n.* A form of tobacco-pipe by which the smoke is drawn through water. See illus. on next page. [Turk.] **nar'gi-le‡; nar'gi-leh‡.**

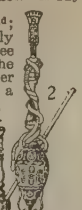
nar'ra, 1 nar'a; 2 năr'a, *a.* [Scot.] Same as NARY.

Nar"ra-gan'sett-Bay, 1 nar"ə-gan'set; 2 năr'a-găn'sĕt. A bay in Rhode Island; length, 28 m.

nar-rate', 1 na-rēt'; 2 nă-rāt', *vt. & vi.* [-RAT'ED[d]; -RAT'ING.] To tell or relate, as a story, in orderly fashion. [< L. *narro* (pp. *narratus*), relate.] Syn.: see RELATE.—**nar-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of narrating the particulars of an event, or series of events, in the order of time or occurrence. **2.** That which is narrated; a narrative. Syn.: see HISTORY; REPORT.—**nar-ra'tor,** *n.* One who narrates anything.—**nar'ra-to-ry,** *a.* **1**

nar'ra-tive, 1 nar'ə-tiv; 2 năr'a-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.**

nar'ra-tiv[3], Pertaining to narration. **2§.** Garrulous. **II.** *n.* **1.** An orderly continuous account of an event or series of events. **2.** The act or art of narrating. Syn.: see HISTORY; REPORT; STORY.—**nar'ra-tiv(e-ly[3],** *adv.*


1. Narghile of an Egyptian Peasant. 2. An Old Persian Narghile.

nar'row, 1 nar'o; 2 năr'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To diminish in breadth; contract; make or grow narrow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having comparatively little distance from side to side. **2.** Limited in extent or duration; circumscribed; small. **3.** Illiberal; bigoted. **4.** Limited in means or resources; straightened. **5.** Niggardly; parsimonious. **6.** Barely accomplished, attained, or sufficient. **7.** Scrutinizing closely. **8.** Formed with the pharynx contracted or the tongue near the palate; as, a *narrow* vowel. **III.** *n.* **1.** A narrow passage; a strait: often in the plural. **2.** A narrow part of a street, or of a valley or pass. [< AS. *nearu*, narrow.] Syn.: see LITTLE; SCANTY; SMALL.—**the Narrows,** a fortified strait between Long Island and Staten Island; chief entrance to New York harbor; 1¼ m. wide.—**nar'row-gage",** *a.* Noting a width of track less than the standard gage.—**par'row-ly,** *adv.* **1.** With little breadth, width, or distance from side to side. **2.** With small extent or duration; contractedly; restrictedly.—**n.-minded,** *a.* Of contracted mental scope; also, illiberal or bigoted.—**n.-mindedness,** *n.*—**nar'row-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being narrow.

nar'thex, 1 när'theks; 2 när'thĕks, *n. Arch.* A porch, vestibule, or division of a church or basilica before the entrance proper. [L. < Gr. *narthex*, a plant with a hollow stalk.]

Nar-va'ez, 1 nar-vä'eth; 2 när-vä'ĕth, **Panfilo de** (1470–1528). A Spanish general; defeated by Cortez in Mexico; explored Florida.

nar'whal, 1 när'hwal; 2 när'hwal, *n.* A large arctic whale-like animal, having in the male a long straight tusk: valued for its oil and ivory. [< Sw. *narhval*, narwhal.] **nar'whale‡.**

nar'y, 1 nër'i; 2 nâr'y, *a.* [Slang.] Never a; not one; not; no.

nas[1]†, *v.* Was not (*ne was*).—**nas[2]†,** *v.* Has not (*ne has*).

N. A. S., *abbr.* National Academy of Sciences.

na'sal, 1 nē'zəl; 2 nā'zal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the nose. **2.** Pronounced through or with the aid of the nose. **II.** *n.* **1.** A nasal sound or letter, as *m.* **2.** Something in the nose, or a nose-piece. [F., < L. *nasus*, nose.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**na-sal'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being nasal.—**na'sal-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [IZED; IZ'ING.] **1.** To give a nasal sound to. **2.** To speak through the nose.

nas'cent, 1 nas'ənt; 2 năs'ĕnt, *a.* Beginning to exist or develop. [< L. *nascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nascor*, be born.]—**nascent condition** or **state** (*Chem.*), the uncombined condition of a chemical atom or radical when recently set free from a compound and ready to enter into combination with some other atom or radical.—**nas'cen-cy,** *n.* The state of being nascent; origin.

Nase'by, 1 nēz'bi; 2 nāz'by, *n.* A village in central England; Cromwell defeated Charles I., June 14, 1645.

nash'gab", 1 nash'gab'; 2 năsh'găb', *n.* [Scot.] Impudent talk.

Nash'u-a, 1 nash'u-ə; 2 năsh'ū-a, *n.* A city in S. New Hampshire; pop. 28,380.

Nash'ville, 1 nash'vil; 2 năsh'vĭl, *n.* A city, capital of Tennessee; pop. 118,345; seat of Vanderbilt University; scene of Confederate defeat, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864.

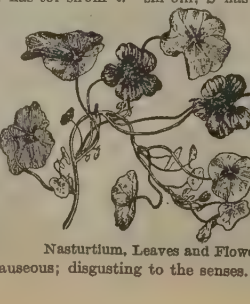
na'si-on, 1 nē'zi-ən; 2 nā'si-ŏn, *n.* The point at the root of the nose where the frontal and two nasal bones meet. [< L. *nasus*, nose.]

na"so-fron'tal, 1 nē"zo-frun'təl; 2 nā"so-frŏn'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nasal and frontal bones. [**na-sol'o-gist,** *n.*

na-sol'o-gy, ne-sol'o-ji; nā-sŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The study of the nose.—**na"so-phar'ynx,** 1 nē"zo-far'ıŋks; 2 nā"so-fâr'ynks, *n.* The upper part of the pharynx, above and behind the soft palate.

Nas'sau, *n.* **1.** 1 nā'sou; 2 nā'sou. A former independent German duchy; now part of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. **2.** 1 nas'ô; 2 nās'a. A seaport, capital of the Bahama Islands; pop. 9,000.

nas-tur'tium, 1 nas-tûr'shum *or* -shi-um; 2 năs-tûr'shŭm *or* -shi-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A plant of the geranium family with rich flowers, commonly orange, scarlet, or crimson. **2.** A rich reddish-orange color. [L.]


Nasturtium, Leaves and Flowers.

nas'ty, 1 nas'ti; 2 năs'ty, *a.* [NAS'TI-ER; NAS'TI-EST.] **1.** Filthy or offensively dirty. **2.** Morally filthy; indecent. **3.** Nauseous; disgusting to the senses. **4.** [Colloq.] Disagreeable; offensive. **5.** Difficult to handle or deal with; vexatious; annoying. **6.** Painful; serious; bad. **7.** Ill-natured; hateful. [< dial. Sw. *naskug*, filthy.] Syn.: see FOUL.—**nas'ti-ly,** *adv.* In a nasty manner.—**nas'ti-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being nasty.

Nat., *abbr.* National.—**nat.,** *abbr.* Natural, naturalist.

na'tal, 1 nē'təl; 2 nā'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one's birth; dating from birth. **2.** [Poet.] Native. [F., < L. *natalis*, < *nascor*, be born.] Syn.: see NATIVE.

Na-tal', 1 ne-tal'; 2 na-tăl'. *n.* A British province of the Union of South Africa; 35,290 sq. m.; pop. 1,429,398.

na'tant, 1 nē'tənt; 2 nā'tant, *a. Bot.* Floating or swimming in water, as the leaves of certain aquatic plants. [< L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr. of *nato*, < *no*, swim.] **na'lant‡.**—**na-ta'tion,** *n.* The art of swimming or floating.—**na-ta'tion-al,** *a.*—**na'ta-to'ri-al,** *a.* Swimming, or adapted for swimming. **na'ta-to-ry‡.**—**na"ta-to'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-UMS[2] or -RI-A, *pl.*] A swimming-school or -bath. [port in S. W. Mississippi; pop. 12,610.

Natch'ez, 1 nach'ez; 2 năch'ĕz, *n.* A commercial city and river

na'tes, 1 nē'tiz; 2 nā'tēs, *n. pl.* The buttocks.

Nath., *abbr.* Nathanael.

Na'than, 1 nē'thən; 2 nā'than, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Na"than',** 1 nᵅ'tăn', 2 nᵅ"tăn'; G. **Na'than,** 1 nā'tan, 2 nā'tän; L. **Na'than;** Sp. **Na-tan',** 1 na-tän', 2 nä-tän'. **2.** *Bib.* A prophet who called King David to account for the death of Uriah. *2 Sam.* xii, 1. [Heb., given; a gift.]

Na-than'a-el, 1 nə-than'i-el; 2 na-thăn'a-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Na-than'i-el‡.** D. G. **Na-tha'ni-el,** 1 na-tᵅ'ni-el, 2 nä-tä'ni-ĕl; F. **Na"tha"niel',** 1 nᵅ"ta"nyel', 2 nᵅ"tᵅ"-nyĕl'; L. **Na-than'a-el;** Sp. **Na"ta-na-el',** 1 nᵅ"ta-na-el', 2 nᵅ"-tä-nä-ĕl'. **2.** *Bib. John* i, 45. [Heb., gift of God.]

Nat. Hist., *abbr.* Natural History.

nath'less"†, *adv.* Nevertheless. **na'the-less"†.**

nath'more"†, *adv.* Never the more. **na'the-more"†.**

Na'tick, 1 nē'tik; 2 nā'tĭk, *n.* A manufacturing town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 10,910.

na'tion, 1 nē'shən; 2 nā'shon, *n.* **1.** A people as an organized body politic. **2.** An aggregation of people of common origin and language. **3.** A race; tribe. **4†.** A large number; host. [F., < L. *natio(n-)*, < *nascor*, be born.] Syn.: see PEOPLE.—**the nations.** **1.** *Bib.* The nations of the gentiles. *Deut.* iv, 27. **2.** The peoples of the earth as a body.

na'tion-al, 1 nash'ən-əl; 2 năsh'on-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to a nation as a whole: opposed to *local*. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a nation as distinguished from other nations. **3.** Patriotic. **4.** Authorized by a national government. **II.** *n.* One who is a member of a nation.—**National Army** [U. S.], the army raised under the Drafting Act of May 18, 1917, as distinguished from the Regular Army and the National Guard.—**N. bank.** **1.** [U. S.] A commercial bank authorized by statute to issue circulating notes secured by Government bonds, and exercising the ordinary functions of a bank of deposit and discount, with double liability of shareholders for all debts, and with its affairs under the supreme supervision and control of the controller of the Currency. **2.** A bank associated with the national finances, such as the Bank of France.—**N. Guard** [U. S.], the organized militia: now the official title in many States.—**na'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Devotion to the nation as a whole. **2.** A system demanding conduct of all industries by the nation. **3.** Demand for national independence. **4.** A national custom, trait, etc.—**na"tion-al'ist,** *n.*—**na"tion-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**na"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being national; national independence. **2.** A nation. **3.** A connection with a particular nation, as by citizenship. **4.** Patriotism.—**na'tion-al-ize** or **-lse,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To make into a nation. **2.** To put under the control or ownership of the nation or state.—**na"tion-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**na'tion-al-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.* **1.** One who nationalizes. **2.** One who favors nationalization.—**na'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* As a nation.

na'tive, 1 nē'tiv; 2 nā'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Born or produced in a

na'tiv[3], region or country in which one lives; indigenous, as opposed to *foreign* or *exotic*. **2.** Of or pertaining to one's birth or to its place or circumstances. **3.** Natural rather than acquired; inborn; inherited. **4.** Of or pertaining to natives; conferred by or peculiar to natives: usually applied to members of non-European races. **5.** Natural to any one or anything. **6.** Plain, simple, unaffected, unadorned; untouched by art. **7.** Occurring in nature in a pure state; as *native* copper. **8‖.** Related by birth; near; closely connected.

Syn.: indigenous, innate, natal, natural, original. *Native* denotes that which belongs to one by birth; *natal* that which pertains to the event of birth; *natural* denotes that which rests upon inherent qualities of character or being. We speak of one's *native* country, or of his *natal* day; of *natural* ability, *native* genius. See INHERENT; NATURAL; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL.—Ant.: acquired, alien, artificial, assumed, foreign.

II. *n.* **1.** One born in, or any product of, a given country or place. **2.** Live stock common to a country. **3.** *Astrol.* One born under a star or its aspect. [< L. *nativus*, < *natus;* see NATURE.]—**na'tiv(e-ly[3],** *adv.* Naturally; also, plainly.—**na'tiv(e-ness[3],** *n.* State of being native or natural.—**na'tiv-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Politics.* Partiality in favor of native-born citizens in preference to foreign-born. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine of innate ideas.—**na-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The coming into life or the world; birth. **2.** [N-] Specif., the birth of Christ. **3.** A horoscope. **4.** *Feudalism.* The condition of being born a serf or villein; the condition of a native.

nat. ord., *abbr.* Natural order.

na'tri-um, 1 nē'tri-um; 2 nā'tri-ŭm, *n.* Sodium: so called in pharmacy and old chemistry. [< Ar. *natrūn*.]

nat'ro-lite, 1 nat'ro-lait; 2 năt'ro-lĭt, *n. Mineral.* A white or colorless, orthorhombic, hydrous sodium-aluminum zeolite ($Na_2Al_2Si_3O_{10}.2H_2O$). [< NATRON + -LITE.]

na'tron, 1 nā"trɔn; 2 nā"trŏn, *n.* *Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, white, alkaline, hydrous sodium carbonate ($Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [= Ar. *natrūn.*]

nat'ty, 1 nat'ı; 2 năt'y, *a.* [NAT'TI-ER; NAT'TI-EST.] [Colloq.] Neatly fine; spruce; tidy. [Dim. of NEAT[1], *a.*] Syn.: see NEAT.—**nat't-i-ly,** *adv.*—**nat't-i-ness,** *n.*

nat'u-ral, 1 nach'u-[*or* nat'yu-]rəl; 2 năch'ụ-[*or* năt'yụ-]-ral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's nature or constitution; innate; inborn; also, indigenous; native. **2.** Of or pertaining to a particular nature; derived from nature; hence, exhibiting kindly feeling or affection. **3.** Of or pertaining to nature; belonging or pertaining to the existing order of things; normal. **4.** Coming within common experience; having to do with objects in the order of nature: opposed to *supernatural.* **5.** Not forced or artificial; without affectation or exaggeration; lifelike. **6.** Produced by nature; not artificial; as, a *natural* bridge. **7.** Connected by ties of consanguinity; being such by birth; as, a *natural* brother. **8.** Belonging to the inferior nature; not spiritual; animal. **9.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **10.** *Mus.* Not sharped nor flatted; as, G *natural;* specif., noting the key of C, which is without flats or sharps in the signature. **11.** *Math.* Designating an actual number in contradistinction to a logarithm; as, a *natural* sine, *natural* cosine, *natural* tangent, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A note on a line or a space that is affected by neither a sharp nor a flat; also, a musical character (♮) which acts upon a sharped degree of the staff as a flat and upon a flatted degree as a sharp. **2.** In keyboard musical instruments, a white key. **3.** One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; a born fool. [F., < L. *naturalis,* < *natura,* NATURE.] Syn.: see COMMON; INHERENT; NATIVE; NORMAL; PHYSICAL; RADICAL.

—**natural history,** that form of history whose facts are those of nature as distinguished from man: sometimes used of zoology alone.—**n. philosophy,** physics; formerly the usual term—**n. science.** **1.** The science of material nature as distinguished from mental or moral science; now, often, natural history as distinguished from physical science. **2.** Physical science; in a restricted sense, physics: a former use.—**n. selection** (*Biol.*), in the theory of evolution, the process whereby individual variations or peculiarities that are of advantage in a certain environment tend to become perpetuated in the race; survival of the fittest.—**nat'u-ral-ism,** *n.* **1.** A mere state of nature; uncivilized or unregenerate condition. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all phenomena may be referred to natural as distinguished from supernatural causes. **3.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the revelation in nature is adequate to the religious needs of man, without supernatural revelation. **4.** *Art.* Careful adherence to nature in literature, painting, or in any fine art; specif., the principles and methods of a school of realistic writers of the latter half of the 19th century, including such men as Emile Zola, Guy de Maupassant, George Moore, and Thomas Hardy.—**nat'u-ral-ist,** *n.* **1.** One versed in natural sciences, as a zoologist or botanist. **2.** One who holds the philosophical doctrines of naturalism.—**nat''u-ral-is'tic,** *a.* **1.** In accordance with nature; not conventional or ideal. **2.** According to the doctrines of naturalism. **3.** Pertaining to naturalists.—**nat'u-ral-ize** or **-ise,** *vt. & vi.* [IZED; IZ'ING.] **1.** To make natural; habituate; acclimate. **2.** To explain by natural laws. **3.** To confer the rights of citizenship upon. **4.** To become as if native. **5.** To follow the calling of a naturalist.—**nat''u-ral-i-za'tion or -sa'tion,** *n.* The act or process of admitting an alien to citizenship.—**nat'u-ral-iz''er,** *n.*—**nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Without effort; spontaneously. **2.** Without affectation or exaggeration. **3.** As might have been expected; of course. **4.** In a lifelike or natural manner.—**nat'u-ral-ness,** *n.* The state of being natural.

na'ture, 1 nē'chur *or* nā'tiur; 2 nā'chụr *or* nā'tiŭr, *n.* **1.** The character, constitution, or essential traits of a person, thing, or class, especially if original rather than acquired. **2.** The physical or psychic constitution or character of persons or things, whether native or acquired: often personified in poetry or figurative prose. **3.** A collective abstract term for the entire universe. **4.** The system of natural existences, forces, changes, and events, regarded as distinguished from, or exclusive of, the supernatural; as, God is the author of *nature.* **5.** The sum of physical or material existences and forces, regarded as exclusive of man; as, the study of *nature.* **6.** Hence, the constitution or inherited or habitual condition and tendencies of man; especially, in theology, the unregenerate state; character unchanged by grace. **7†.** Generative energy: genesis: birth. [F., < L. *natura,* < *natus,* pp. of *nascor,* be born.] Syn.: see CHARACTER; SORT; TEMPER.

na'tur-ed, *pa.* Possessing a nature, disposition, or temperament; as, ill-*natured.*

Nau'cra-tis, 1 nō'krə-tis; 2 nạ'cra-tis, *n.* A ruined city in the Nile delta, Egypt. **Nau'kra-tis‡** [Gr.].

Nau'ga-tuck, 1 nō'ga-tuk; 2 nạ'ga-tŭk, *n.* A town (pop. 15,050) in S. central Connecticut.

naught, 1 nōt; 2 nạt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of no value or account. **2†.** Bad. **3†.** Poor in quality. **4†.** Wicked. **II.** *n.* **1.** Not anything; nothing. **2.** A cipher. **III.** *adv.* Not in the least. [< AS. *nawiht,* < *ne,* not, + *āwiht;* see AUGHT, *n.*]—**naugh'ty,** *a.* [NAUGH'TI-ER; NAUGH'TI-EST.] **1.** Perverse and disobedient. **2.** Unfavorable or unfit. **3‖.** Corrupt; wicked. [< NAUGHT, *n.*] Syn.: see BAD.—**naugh't-i-ly,** *adv.* In a naughty way.—**naugh't-i'ness,** *n.* **1.** Waywardness; depravity. **2†.** The state or condition of being naughty.

Nau'heim, 1 nau'hạim; 2 nou'hĭm, *n.* A town and watering-place in , Hesse Republic; pop. 6,000. **Bad Nau'heim‡.—Nauheim treatment,** baths in carbonated water, supplemented by graded physical exercises: used in heart-disease.

nau'ma-chy, 1 nē'mə-ki; 2 nạ'ma-cy, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A contest between ships, as for the amusement of the people. (2) An artificial basin for the convenience of such battles. **2.** A naval battle; especially a mock sea-fight. [< L. *naumachia,* mock sea-fight, < Gr. *naumachia,* sea-fight, < *naus,* ship, + *machē,* fight.] **nau-ma'chi-a** or **-um‡.**

nau'pli-us, 1 nē'pli-us; 2 nạ'pli-ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Crust.* A larval stage of growth of certain crustaceans with body unsegmented, a median eye, and 3 pairs of legs which correspond to the anterior and posterior antennæ and the mandibles of the adult.

nau'se-a, 1 nē'shi-ə; 2 nạ'she-a, *n.* Sickness of the stomach, producing dizziness and an impulse to vomit; hence, a feeling of loathing in general. [L., < Gr. *nausia,* < *naus,* ship.] —**nau'se-ate,** *vt. & vi.* [-AT''ED; -AT'ING.] To affect with or feel nausea or disgust. Syn.: see ABHOR.—**nau'se-ous,** *a.* Nauseating; disgusting. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Nau-sic'a-a, 1 nē-[*or* nau-]sik'i-ə; 2 nạ-[*or* nou-]sic'i-a, *n.* *Class. Myth.* In Homer's *Odyssey,* a maiden, daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who by the contrivance of Athene finds the shipwrecked Odysseus and guides him to her father's palace.

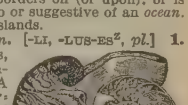
naut., *abbr.* Nautical.

naut'ch, 1 nōch; 2 nạch, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, an entertainment the principal feature of which is the performance of dancing girls. [< Hind. *nāch,* dance, prob. < Sans. *nāṭya,* play.]—**nautch'-girl",** *n.* A professional dancer.

nau'ti-cal, 1 nē'ti-kəl; 2 nạ'ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation. [< Gr. *nautikos,* < *naus,* ship.] **nau'tic‡.** —**nau'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: marine, maritime, naval, ocean, oceanic. *Marine* signifies belonging to the ocean, *maritime* bordering on or connected with the ocean; as, *marine* products; *marine* animals; *maritime* nations; *maritime* laws. *Naval* refers to the armed force of a nation on the sea, and, by extension, to similar forces on lakes and rivers; *nautical* denotes primarily anything connected with sailors, and hence with ships or navigation; as, a *naval* almanac. *Ocean,* used adjectively, is applied to that which belongs to or is part of the *ocean; oceanic* may be used in the same sense, but is especially applied to that which borders on (or upon), or is connected with, or which is similar to, or suggestive of an *ocean.* We speak of *ocean* currents, *oceanic* islands.

nau'ti-lus, 1 nē'ti-lus; 2 nạ'ti-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, **-LUS-ES''**, *pl.*] **1.** A small mollusk of southern seas, creeping over the bottom (not swimming, as formerly supposed). **2.** A cuttlefish with a pearly shell. **pa'per-nau'ti-lus‡.** [L., < Gr. *nautilos,* sailor.]



A Shell of Nautilus. 1/2

nav., *abbr.* Naval, navigation.

Nav'a-ho, 1 nav'ə-hō; 2 năv'a-hō, *n.* [-HOS, 1 -hōz; 2 -hŏs, *pl.*] An Indian tribe of New Mexico and Arizona. **Nav'a-jo‡.**

na'val, 1 nē'vəl; 2 nā'val, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to ships and a navy. **2.** Having a navy; relating to the navy. [< L. *navalis,* < *navis,* ship.] Syn.: see NAUTICAL.—**naval auxiliary,** a launch or auxiliary vessel.

Na''va-ri'no, 1 nā"va-ri'no; 2 nä"va-rī'no, *n.* A fortified seaport in S. W. Greece; pop. 3,000; British, French, and Russian allies defeated Turkish fleet, Oct. 20, 1827.

Na-varre', 1 nə-vär'; 2 nä-vär', *n.* A kingdom of S. W. Europe, divided in 1512 between France and Spain.—**Na''var-rese',** *a. & n.*

navel, 1 nēv; 2 nāv, *n.* The main body of a cruciform church, between the aisles. [OF., < L. *navis,* ship.]

navel, *n.* **1.** The central part or hub of a wheel. **2†.** The navel. [< AS. *nafu.*]

na'vel, 1 nē'vl; 2 nā'vl, *n.* **1.** The depression on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached. **2.** A similar depression; as in oranges; also, a central part or point. [< AS. *nafela,* dim. of *nafu,* have.]—**navel orange,** see ORANGE[1], *n.*—**na'veled,** *a.* Having a navel; set as in a navel or hollow. **na'-velled‡.**

na'vel-wort", 1 nē'vl-wūrt"; 2 nā'vl-wŭrt", *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Myriophyllum*) of aquatic herbs; water-milfoil. **2.** The umbellate marsh-pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*).

na-vic'u-lar, 1 nə-vik'yu-lər; 2 na-vic'yụ-lar, *a.* **1.** Boat-shaped. **2.** Pertaining to a boat. [< LL. *naviclaris,* < L. *navicula,* dim. of *navis,* ship.]

na-vic'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A bone on the upper row of the tarsus. **2.** A bone on the radial side of the wrist. **3.** A large bone behind the joint between the second and third phalanges of a horse's foot. —**na-vic''u-lar-thrl'tis,** *n.* *Vet. Surg.* Inflammation of the navicular bone of the foot of a horse. **navicular disease‡.**

navig., *abbr.* Navigation, navigator.

nav'i-gate, 1 nav'ı-gēt; 2 năv'i-gāt, *vt. & vi.* [-GAT''ED; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To sail over; traverse by ship. **2.** To steer; conduct. **3.** To journey by ship. **4.** To manage or direct a ship. **5.** [Colloq.] To find one's way. [< L. *navis,* ship, + *ago,* drive.]—**nav'i-ga-bl(e''**, *a.* Fit to be navigated; capable of navigation.—**nav''i-ga-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **nav'i-ga-bl(e-ness''‡.**—**nav'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*—**nav''i-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of navigating. **2.** The art of ascertaining the position and directing the course of vessels at sea. **3.** [Poet.] Shipping. **4‡.** A journey by water.—**nav'i-ga'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who navigates; especially one who directs the course of a ship at sea. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A navvy.

nav'vy, 1 nav'ı; 2 năv'y, *n.* [NAV'VIES'', *pl.*] [Eng.] A laborer on canals, railways, etc. [Abbr. < NAVIGATOR.]

na'vy, 1 nē'vı; 2 nā'vy, *n.* [NA'VIES'', *pl.*] **1.** The entire marine military force of a country, under the control of a government department, and including vessels, men in the service, yards, etc. **2.** The entire shipping of a country engaged in trade and commerce; the merchant marine. **3.** A fleet of ships, as of merchantmen. [< L.[OF] *navis,* ship.]—**navy blue,** a

dark blue.—**na'vy-yard''**, *n.* A place for the construction, repair, equipment or care of vessels of war.

na-wab', 1 na-wäb'; 2 nä-wȧb', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A Moslem ruler or viceroy in India; by courtesy, any person of rank and distinction. See NABOB. **2.** Same as NABOB, 1. [< Hind. *nawwāb*, NABOB.]

Nax'i-a, 1 naks'i-ə; 2 näks'i-ȧ, *n.* An island of the Cyclades group, Ægean sea; length, 20 m.; pop. 20,000; capital, Naxia; pop. 2,000. **Nax'os**†. [Gr.]

nay, 1 nē; 2 nā. **I.** *n.* **1.** A negative vote or voter. **2.** A negative; denial. **II.** *adv.* **1.** No: indicating negation. **2.** Not only so. [< Ice. *ne*, not, + *ei*, ever.]—**nay'word''**†, *n.* **1.** A watchword. **2.** A byword.

Naz'a-reth[1], 1 naz'ə-rĕth; 2 năz'ȧ-rĕth, *n. Bib.* A city of N. E. Palestine; scene of Christ's childhood; pop. 10,300.—**Naz''a-rene'**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nazareth or the Nazarenes. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Nazareth; applied specif. to Christ, as *The Nazarene*, or disparagingly to the early Christians by opponents. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Jewish Christians (1st to 4th century) that observed the Jewish ritual, but did not require its observance by Gentile Christians; they believed in the divinity of Christ and the apostleship of Paul. **Naz''a-re'an**‡.

Naz'a-reth[2], *n.* A town in Pernambuco state, Brazil; sugar industry; pop. 15,000.

Naz'a-rite, 1 naz'ə-rīt; 2 năz'ȧ-rit, *n.* **1.** A Hebrew who had assumed certain vows, including total abstinence, leaving the hair uncut, and refraining from touching a dead body (*Numbers* vi). **2.** Erroneously, a Nazarene. [< Gr. *Nazaritēs*, < Heb. *nāzar*, abstain.] **Naz'i-rite**‡.—**Naz''a-** (or **i-**)**rit'ic**, *a.*

Naze, 1 nēz; 2 năz, **The. 1.** A cape in S. Norway at the entrance to Skagerrack. **2.** A headland on the E. coast of Essex, England.

Nb, *abbr.* Niobium.—**n. b.**, *abbr. Cricket.* No ball.—**N. B.**, *abbr.* New Brunswick, North Britain, North British, *nota bene* (L., note well).—**N. C.**, *abbr.* New Church, North Carolina (official).—**N. C. O.**, *abbr.* Non-Commissioned Officer.—**Nd**, *abbr.* Neodymium.—**n. d.**, *abbr.* No date.—**N. D.**, *abbr.* North Dakota.—**N. Dak.**, *abbr.* North Dakota (official).

ne, 1 nī; 2 nē, *adv.* [Archaic or Obs.] Not; nay; never.

Ne, *abbr.* Neon.—**N. E.**, *abbr.* New England, northeast, northeastern.—**N. E. A.**, *abbr.* National Education Association.

Ne-æ'ra, 1 nī-ī'rə; 2 nē-ē'ra, *n.* One of several nymphs or maidens in pastoral poetry. [L.] [fist.]

neaf, 1 nīf; 2 nēf, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The fist or hand.

ne-al'o-gy, 1 nī-al'o-jī; 2 nē-ăl'o-ǧy, *n.* The study or description of early adolescent stages of an animal. [< Gr. *nealēs*, young (< *neos*, new), + -LOGY.]—**ne''a-log'ic**, *a.*

Ne-an'der, 1 nē-ăn'dər; 2 nę-ăn'der, **Johann A. W.** (1789–1850). A German ecclesiastical historian and theologian.

Ne-an'der-thal, 1 nē-ăn'dər-tal; 2 nę-ăn'der-tăl, *n.* A valley in Düsseldorf district, Prussia.—**Neanderthal man** or **race**, see NEANDERTHALOID.—**Ne-an'der-thal**, *a.*

Ne-an'der-thal-oid, 1 nē-ăn'dər-tal-oid; 2 nę-ăn'der-tăl-ôid, *a.* Resembling the skull found in a limestone cave at Neanderthal, in 1857, regarded as typical of a race of ancient cave-dwellers; hence, characterized by a very low type of skull. Compare SUPERMAN.

neap, 1 nīp; 2 nēp, *a.* Low; lowest. [< AS. *nēp*, scant.]—**neap tide**, the tide occurring one or two days after the first and third quarters of the moon.

neap[1], *n.* **1.** A neap tide. **2.** The lowest ebb; ebb.

neap[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A wagon-tongue. [Cp. NEB.]

Ne''a-pol'i-tan, 1 nī''ə-pel'i-tən; 2 nē''ȧ-pŏl'i-tan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Naples, Italy. **II.** *n.* A native or resident of Naples.

near, 1 nīr; 2 nēr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To come nearer to; approach; draw near. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not distant in place, time, or degree; contiguous; nigh. **2.** Closely related by blood or affection; familiar. **3.** Closely touching one's interests. **4.** In riding or driving, placed on the left: opposed to *off*. **5.** Following or imitating closely; literal; as, a *near* copy. **6.** Disposed to be penurious or miserly; niggardly. **7.** Short or speedy; tending to lessen a distance; as, a *near* way. **8.** [Colloq.] Avoiding by a slight margin; narrow; as, a *near* escape. **9.** Resembling, as a substitute for; as, *near* beer. **III.** *adv.* **1.** At little distance; not remote in place, time, or degree. **2.** Nearly; almost; approximately. **3.** In a close relation; intimately. **4.** *Naut.* Close (to the wind). **5.** In a parsimonious manner. **IV.** *prep.* Close by. [< AS. *nēara*, comparr. of *nēah*, near.] Syn.: (adjective) see ADJACENT; (preposition) see AT.—**near'by''**, *a.* [Colloq.] Close at hand; adjacent.—**near'hand**, *a.* & *adv.* [Sect. & Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Close at hand; adjacent. **II.** *adv.* Nearly; almost.—**near'ly**, *adv.* **1.** Within a little; almost. **2.** With a close regard to one's interest. **3.** At no great distance; narrowly. **4.** Stingily. **5.** Closely.—**near'ness**, *n.*—**near'sight''ed**, *a.* Short-sighted. **-ness**, *n.*

Ne-arc'tic, 1 nī-ārk'tik; 2 nē-ärc'tic, *a. Zoogeog.* Of or pertaining to the northern part of the New World or the realm embracing temperate and arctic North America with Greenland. [< Gr. *neos*, new, + ARCTIC.]

neat[1], 1 nīt; 2 nēt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by strict order, tidiness, and cleanliness. **2.** Well proportioned; trim; shapely. **3.** Suited in character to a required purpose; hence, adroit; clever. **4.** Clear of extraneous matter; free from admixture; undiluted. **5.** Remaining after every deduction; net. [< L.[F] *nitidus*, shining.]

Syn.: clean, cleanly, dapper, natty, nice, orderly, prim, spruce, tidy, trim. That which is *clean* is simply free from soil or defilement of any kind. Things are *orderly* when in due relation to other things; a room or desk is *orderly* when every article is in place; a person is *orderly* who habitually keeps things so. *Tidy* denotes that which conforms to propriety in general; an unlaced shoe may be perfectly *clean*, but is not *tidy*. *Neat* refers to that which is *clean* and *tidy*, with nothing superfluous, conspicuous, or showy, as when we speak of plain but *neat* attire; the same idea of freedom from the superfluous appears in the phrases "a *neat* speech," "a *neat* turn," "a *neat* reply," etc. A *clean* cut has no ragged edges; a *neat* stroke just does what is intended. *Nice* is stronger than *neat*, implying value and beauty; a *cheap*, coarse dress may be perfectly *neat*, but would not be termed *nice*. *Spruce* is applied to the show and affectation of neatness with a touch of smartness, and is always a term of mild contempt; as, a *spruce* serving-man. *Trim* denotes a certain shapely and elegant firmness, often with suppleness and grace; as, a *trim* suit; a *trim* figure. *Prim* applies to a precise, formal, affected nicety. *Dapper* is *spruce* with the suggestion of smallness and slightness; *natty*, a diminutive of *neat*, suggests minute elegance, with a tendency toward the exquisite; as, a *dapper* man in a *natty* business suit. See BECOMING.—Ant.: dirty, disorderly, dowdy, negligent, rough, rude, slouchy, slovenly, soiled, uncared for, untidy.—**neat'ly**, *adv.*—**neat'ness**, *n.*

neat[2], *a.* Pertaining to bovine animals; as, *neat* cattle.

neat, *n.* **1.** Bovine cattle collectively. **2.** A single bovine animal. [< AS. *nēat*, < *nēotan*, use.]—**neat'herd''**, *n.* A cowkeeper or herdsman.

'neath, 1 nīth; 2 nēth, *prep.* Beneath.

neb, 1 neb; 2 nĕb, *n.* **1.** The beak or bill, as of a bird; nose; snout. **2.** The tip end of a thing; nib, as of a pen. **3.** [Scot. or Obs.] The face; also, the mouth. [< AS. *neb*.]—**neb'bit**, *pa.* [Scot.] Having a beak or nose; pointed; edged.

Neb. (official), **Nebr.**, *abbr.* Nebraska.

Neb'i-im', 1 neb''i-im'; 2 nĕb''i-im', *n. pl.* [Heb.] The second of the three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures known as the Prophets, as distinguished from the Law (Torah), etc.

Ne'bo, 1 nī'bo; 2 nē'bo, *n. Bib.* A mountain in Moab, whence Moses saw the Promised Land. *Deut.* xxxii, 49. Probably part of Pisgah; see PISGAH.

Ne-bras'ka, 1 nī-bras'kə; 2 ne-brăs'ka, *n.* A State in the N. central United States; 77,530 sq. m.; pop. 1,296,380; capital, Lincoln.

Neb''u-chad-rez'zar, 1 neb''yu-kəd-rez'ər; 2 nĕb''yu-cad-rĕz'ar, *n. Bib.* A king of Babylon (604–561 B. C.) of Chaldean origin; destroyed Jerusalem, 586 B. C., and carried the Jewish people into captivity. *Dan.* i, 1. **Neb''u-chad-nez'zar**‡.

neb'u-la, 1 neb'yu-lə; 2 nĕb'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* Any luminous cloud-like object in the sky, as a distant star cluster; any gaseous body of unorganized stellar substance. **2.** *Meteor.* Fog or low cloud. **3.** *Pathol.* A speck on the cornea; visual opacity. [L.]—**neb'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a nebula.—**nebular hypothesis**, a hypothesis that the solar system existed originally in the form of a nebula, which, by cooling, condensing, and revolving, was formed into the sun, and rings of matter which later were consolidated into the planetary bodies: applied also to all the heavenly bodies.—**neb'u-lize**, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ''ING.] To spray, as a wound or a morbid surface, with medicated liquid; also, to reduce to a spray; atomize.—**neb''u-li-za'tion**, *n.*—**neb'u-liz''er**, *n.* An instrument for spraying wounds; etc.; atomizer.—**neb'u-lose**, *a.* Cloud-like; clouded.—**neb''u-los'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Nebulousness. **2.** A misty or nebulous appearance; also, nebulous matter; a nebula.—**neb'u-lous**, *a.* **1.** Having its parts confused or mixed; hazy; indistinct; as, a *nebulous* idea. **2.** Like a nebula.—**neb'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**neb'u-lous-ness**, *n.* The state of being nebulous; haziness.

nece†, *n.* Same as NIECE.

nec'es-sa-ry, 1 nes'e-sē-ri; 2 nĕs'ĕ-sā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being such in its nature or conditions that it must exist, occur, or be true; inevitable. **2.** Absolutely needed to accomplish a desired result; essential; requisite; also, formerly, of persons rendering useful services. **3.** Compulsory; as, a *ngcessary* action. **4.** Being such that it must be believed.

Syn.: compulsory, essential, indispensable, inevitable, needed, needful, required, requisite, unavoidable, undeniable. That which is *essential* belongs to the essence of a thing, so that the thing can not exist in its completeness without it: that which is *indispensable* may be only an adjunct, but it is one that can not be spared; vigorous health is *essential* to an arctic explorer; warm clothing is *indispensable*. That which is *requisite* (or required) is so in the judgment of the person requiring it, but not absolutely; thus the *requisite* is more a matter of personal feeling than the *indispensable*. *Inevitable* and *unavoidable* are applied to things which some at least would escape or prevent, while that which is *necessary* may meet with no objection; food is *necessary*, death is *inevitable;* a *necessary* conclusion satisfies a thinker; an *inevitable* conclusion silences opposition. *Needed* and *needful* are more concrete than *necessary*, and respect an end to be attained, while *necessary* may apply simply to what exists; we speak of a *necessary* inference; *necessary* food is what one can not live without, while *needful* food is that without which we can not enjoy comfort, health, and strength.—Ant.: casual, contingent, needless, non-essential, optional, unnecessary, useless, worthless.—Prep.: necessary *to* a sequence or a total; *for* or *to* a result or a person; unity is necessary *to* (to constitute) completeness; decision is necessary *for* command, or *for* a commander.

II. *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** That which is indispensable; an essential requisite: used commonly in the plural; as, the *necessaries* of life. **2.** *Philos.* That which is subject to the law of necessity; as, the *necessary* is opposed to the contingent. **3.** A water-closet; privy. [< L. *necessarius*, necessary.]—**nec''es-sa'ri-an**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to necessarianism. **II.** *n.* An advocate of necessarianism.—**ne-ces''si-ta'ri-an**‡.—**nec''es-sa'ri-an-ism**, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that acts of volition are predetermined by the force of motives within; determinism; fatalism; necessity.—**ne-ces''si-ta'ri-an-ism**‡.—**nec'es-sa''rily**, *adv.* In a necessary manner; as a necessary consequence.—**nec'es-sa''ri-ness**, *n.*—**ne-ces''si-tate**, *vt.* [-TAT''ED; -TAT''ING.] **1.** To make necessary; render indispensable. **2.** To compel. Syn.: see COMPEL.—**ne-ces''si-ta'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of making necessary, or the state of being made necessary; com-

pulsion.—**ne-ces'si-tous,** *a.* Extremely needy; destitute; distressed by poverty. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ne-ces'si-ty, 1 ni-ses'i-ti; 2 ne-çĕs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being necessary; as, cause is a *necessity* to change. **2.** That which is unavoidable or necessary, as in physical, moral, or logical sequence; a state of things rendering something inevitable. **3.** That which is indispensably requisite to an end desired: often in the plural; as, the *necessities* of life; also, the fact of being indispensable; indispensableness. **4.** The condition of being in want; poverty; as, to be reduced to *necessity.* **5.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all events are necessarily determined. It embraces (1) physical determinism, or fatalism, and (2) philosophical or rational determinism, thus precluding chance or free will.

Syn.: compulsion, destiny, emergency, essential, exigency, extremity, fatality, fate, indispensability, indispensableness, need, requirement, requisite, sine qua non, unavoidableness, urgency, want. An *essential* is something, as a quality, or element, that belongs to the essence of something else so as to be inseparable from it in its normal condition, or in any complete idea or statement of it. *Need* and *want* always imply a lack; *necessity* may be used in this sense, but in the higher philosophical sense *necessity* simply denotes the exclusion of any alternative either in thought or fact; righteousness is a *necessity* (not a *need*) of the divine nature. *Need* suggests the possibility of supplying the deficiency which *want* expresses; to speak of a person's *want* of decision merely points out a weakness in his character; to say that he has *need* of decision implies that he can exercise or attain it. As applied to a deficiency, *necessity* is more imperative than *need;* a weary person is in *need* of rest; when rest becomes a *necessity* he has no choice but to stop work. See PREDESTINATION; WANT. Compare NECESSARY.—Ant.: choice, contingency, doubt, doubtfulness, dubiousness, fortuity, freedom, option, possibility, uncertainty.—Prep.: the necessity *of* surrender: a necessity *for* action; this is a necessity *to* me.

neck, 1 nek; 2 nĕk, *n.* **1.** The part of an animal that connects the head with the trunk; any similarly constricted portion of an organ or part; as, the *neck* of the femur; also, the narrowed part of an object, particularly if near one end. **2.** Something likened to a neck, from its shape, position, etc., as the narrow part of a bottle; or a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies. Specif.: (1) That part of a garment which is close to the neck; as, the dress has a low *neck.* (2) *Chem.* A beak, as of a retort. (3) That part of a stringed musical instrument of the banjo class between the head and the body, and bearing the frets, if any. (4) *Arch.* The upper part of the shaft of a column, immediately below the capital. (5) A pipe-like projection to receive a pipe or a collar, as on a stove. (6) The diminished part of a shaft, axle, etc., where it rests in a bearing. **3.** *Geog.* A peninsula, isthmus, or cape. [< AS. *hnecca,* neck.]—**neck and neck,** with equal speed in a race.—**n. or nothing,** at all risks; desperate.—**neck'-band",** *n.* **1.** The part of a garment that fits around the neck; as, the *neck-band* of a shirt or dress. **2.** A band around the neck.—**neck'cloth",** *n.* A folded cloth worn round the neck and collar; a cravat. Cp. STOCK, *n.*—**neck'er-chief,** *n.* A kerchief for the neck.—**neck'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) An ornamental treatment, as a sculptured band, a hollow, etc., of the neck of a column. (2) A gorgerin. **2.** Any neck-like stem.—**neck'lace,** *n.* An ornament, as of precious stones, precious metal, beads, or the like, worn round the neck.—**neck'tie,** *n.* **1.** A band or scarf passing round the neck or collar and tying in front under the chin; by extension and loosely, any bow or tie worn under the chin. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A halter; hence, **necktie sociable** or **party,** an informal hanging.—**neck'wear",** *n.* Any article worn around the throat; specif., in trade, ties, cravats, collars, mufflers, etc., collectively.—**n.-yoke,** *n.* **1.** A yoke for the neck. **2.** A cross-piece to connect the forward end of the tongue of a vehicle with the harness.

Neck'er, 1 nek'er; 2 nĕk'er, **Jacques** (1732–1804). A French financier; minister of Louis XVI; born in Geneva; father of Mme. de Staël.

nec'ro-, 1 nek'ro-; 2 nĕc'ro-. From Greek *nekros,* dead body; a combining form.—**ne-crol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] **1.** A list of persons who have died in a certain place or time. **2.** A treatise on or an account of the dead. **3.** Formerly, a register of those for whose souls prayer was to be offered. [+ < -LOGY.]—**nec'ro-log'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to necrology. **2.** Giving an account of death or of the dead. **nec'ro-log'i-cal†.**—**nec'ro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ne-crol'o-gist,** *n.* One who keeps a record of deaths, or who writes obituary notices.—**nec'ro-man'cer,** *n.* One who practises necromancy. [+ Gr. *manteia,* divination.]—**nec'ro-man'cy,** *n.* **1.** Divination by means of pretended communication with the dead. **2.** The black art; magic. Syn.: see SORCERY.—**nec'ro-man'tic,** *a.* Relating to necromancy.—**ne-croph'a-gous,** *a.* Subsisting on carrion. [+ Gr. *phago,* eat.]—**ne-crop'o-lis,** *n.* [-LIS'ES, *pl.*] A city of the dead; applied to a cemetery of the Old World, and also to any burying-ground. [+ Gr. *polis,* city.]—**nec'rose,** *vt. & vi.* To affect with or suffer from necrosis.—**ne-cro'sis,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The death of a part, as of a bone; mortification; gangrene. **2.** *Bot.* A gradual decay in trees or plants.—**ne-crot'ic,** *a.* Characterized or affected by necrosis.

nec'tar, 1 nek'tar; 2 nĕc'tar, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The drink of the gods. **2.** Any delicious drink. **3.** *Bot.* The honey of plants. [L., < Gr. *nektar,* drink of the gods.]

—**nec-ta're-al,** *a.* **1.** Nectareous. **2.** *Bot.* Nectarial.—**nec'tared,** *a.* Flavored, mixed, or filled with, nectar. Syn.: see SWEET.—**nec-ta're-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar; grateful to the taste. **nec-ta're-an†.**—**nec-ta'ri-al,** *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a nectary.—**nec'tar-if'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Nectar- or honey-bearing.—**nec'tar-in(e)s,** **1.** *a.* Sweet and delicious. **II.** *n.* A variety of the peach having a smooth, waxy skin, and a firm and aromatic pulp.—**nec'ta-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The organ or part of a plant that secretes honey.

N. E. D., *abbr.* New English Dictionary (Clarendon Press, Oxford).

ned'dy, 1 ned'i; 2 nĕd'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A donkey: usually as a proper or pet name. **2.** A simpleton.

Ned'jed, 1 ned'jed; 2 nĕd'jĕd, *n.* An emirate in central Arabia, formerly occupied by the Wahabi kingdom; now part of the **Emirate of Nejed and Hasa;** settled population, about 25,000; cap tal Riyadh. **Nejd‡; Nej'ed‡.**

née, 1 nē; 2 nę, *a.* Born: noting the maiden name of a married woman; as, Madame d'Arblay, *née* Burney. [F., < L. *natus,* *pp.* of *nascor,* be born.]

nee'bour, 1 nī'bar; 2 nē'bor, *n.* [Scot.] A neighbor.

need[1], 1 nīd; 2 nēd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To be in want of; require. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be necessary or wanted: impersonally, as there *needs; it needs* not, etc. **2.** To be in want.—**need'er,** *n.*

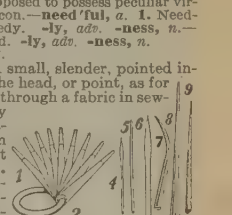
In modern usage *need* is used as an auxiliary followed by the infinitive without *to,* and without inflection in the 3d person singular; as, he *need* not go.

need, *n.* **1.** A lack of something requisite or desirable; hence, indigence; poverty; as, he was in *need.* **2.** A situation of want or peril. **3.** The thing needed. [< AS. *nȳd,* need.]

Syn.: see NECESSITY; POVERTY; WANT.—**need'fire",** *n.* **1.** *Teut. Myth.* Fire obtained by friction: supposed to possess peculiar virtues. **2.** [Scot.] A signal-fire or beacon.—**need'ful,** *a.* **1.** Needed; requisite; necessary. **2‖.** Needy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**need'less,** *a.* Useless; not required. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

need'i-ly, need'i-ness. See NEEDY.

nee-dl(e[2]**,** 1 nī'dl; 2 nē'dl, *n.* **1.** A small, slender, pointed instrument containing an eye at the head, or point, as for sewing-machines, to carry thread through a fabric in sewing. **2.** The straight rod, commonly of wire, bone, or wood, used in knitting; also, the hooked rod used in crocheting. **3.** Any instrument shaped like or used as a needle. **4.** A straight wire, balanced and pivoted, as in a compass or needle-telegraph receiver; a magnetic needle. **5.** Any object resembling a needle in being pointed at the end. Specif.: (1) A pinnacle of rock. (2) In a needle-gun, the steel bolt that fires the cartridge. (3) *Bot.* A needle-shaped leaf. (4) *Mach.* A needle-valve. (5) *Med.* The sharp-pointed end of a hypodermic syringe. (6) An obelisk. [< AS. *nædl,* needle.] **nee'dl†; neele†.—magnetic needle** (*Elec.*), a movably mounted magnetized needle-shaped piece of steel, the two ends of which tend to point to the north and south (magnetic) poles of the earth.—**n.-bath,** *n.* A form of shower-bath in which the water is projected in fine needle-like jets.—**nee'dle-fish",** *n. Ich.* One of the long, slender sea-fishes of the family *Belonidæ,* allied to the fresh-water pikes.—**nee'dle-ful,** *n.* As much thread as may be conveniently used in a needle at one time.—**nee'dle-gun",** *n.* A breech-loading small arm, exploding the cartridge by a blow from a spring-needle: used by the Prussians in the wars of 1866 and 1870.—**n.-lace,** *n.* Lace made with needles in contradistinction to that made with bobbins. **n.-point†.**—**n.-point,** *n* **1.** A sharp-pointed attachment for the leg of a drawing-instrument; anything resembling the point of a needle, as spires of cathedrals or crystals of rock. **2.** Point-lace.—**n.-valve,** *n.* **1.** A valve having a conoidal opening closed by a plug of similar shape: designed to accurately control the flow of a liquid, as in a carburetor. **2.** A valve with a conoidal plug fitting into a cylindrical opening; designed to give a large increase in opening with a slight increase in lift.—**nee'dle-wo"man,** *n.* [-WO'MEN, *pl.*] A seamstress.—**nee'dle-work",** *n.* **1.** Work done with a needle; sewing; specifically, embroidery. **2.** The business of sewing with a needle.—**nee'dle-work"er,** *n.*



1. Needles for testing gold with a touchstone. 2. Spaying-needle. 3. Packing-needle. 4. Glovers' needle. 5. Harness-needle. 6. Sail-needle. 7, 8, 9. Bone needles.

needs, 1 nīdz; 2 nēdş, *adv.* Necessarily; indispensably: often with *must.*

need'y, 1 nīd'i; 2 nēd'y, *a.* [NEED'I-ER; NEED'I-EST.] Being in need, want, or poverty; necessitous.—**need'i-ly,** *adv.*—**need'i-ness,** *n.*

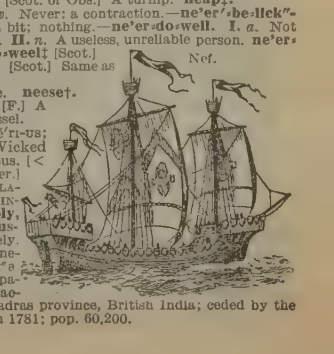
neep, 1 nip; 2 nēp, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A turnip. **neap†.**

ne'er, 1 nēr; 2 ner, *adv.* Never: a contraction.—**ne'er'-be-lick"-fit,** *n.* [Scot.] Not a bit; nothing.—**ne'er-do-well.** **I.** *a.* Not liked ever to do well. **II.** *n.* A useless, unreliable person. **ne'er-do-good†; ne'er-do-weel‡** [Scot.]

neeve, 1 nīv; 2 nēv, *n.* [Scot.] Same as NIEVE.

neeze†, *vi.* To sneeze. **neese†.**

nef, 1 nef; 2 nĕf, *n.* [F.] A medieval trading vessel.



ne-fa'ri-ous, 1 ni-fē'ri-us; 2 ne-fā'ri-ŭs, *a.* Wicked in the extreme; heinous. [< L. *ne,* not, + *for,* utter.]

Syn.: see CRIMINAL; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS; SINFUL.—**ne-fa'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ne-fa'ri-ous-ness,** *n.* [gatively.

neg., *abbr.* Negative, ne-

Neg"a-pa-tam', 1 neg'a pa-tăm'; 2 nĕg'a-pa-tăm', *n.* A manufacturing seaport in Madras province, British India; ceded by the Dutch to England in 1781; pop. 60,200.

ne-gate', 1 nı-gēt'; 2 ne-gāt', *vt.* [Rare.] To make negative; nullify; render ineffective; deny; deny the existence of. [See NEGATION.]

ne-ga'tion, 1 nı-gē'shən; 2 ne-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of denying or of asserting the falsity of a proposition; denial in general. **2.** Absence of anything affirmative or definite; voidness; nullity. [< L. *negatio(n-)*, < *nego*, deny.] Ant.: affirmation.

neg'a-tive, } 1 neg'ə-tiv; 2 nĕg'ə-tĭv. **I.** *vt.* [-TIV(E)D[5]; -TIV-
neg'a-tiv[5], } ING.] **1.** To contradict, as a statement, report, or proposition; deny the truth of. **2.** To refuse to sanction or enact; specif., to reject by formal vote; veto, as a bill. **3.** To prove to be false; disprove. **4.** [Rare.] To neutralize. **II.** *a.* **1.** Containing contradiction or denial; expressing negation: opposed to *affirmative*. **2.** Characterized by denial or refusal; as, a *negative* reply. **3.** Exhibiting or characterized by absence of that which is essential to positive or affirmative character: the opposite of *positive*; as, a *negative* standard. **4.** *Phot.* Exhibiting the reverse; showing dark for light and light for dark; as, a *negative* plate. **5.** *Math. & Physics.* Denoting a direction or quality the opposite of another assumed as positive taken arbitrarily or to correspond with some previous assumption: usually denoted by the minus-sign (−): Thus, if *up* is positive, *down* is negative. (1) Less than zero; to be subtracted; minus: said of quantities. (2) In coordinate geometry, situated or measured downward from the axis of X or to the left of the axis of Y. (3) Clockwise: said of a rotation. (4) *Elec.* Having relatively low potential. Specif.: (*a*) Noting that metal of a voltaic couple which is not acted on by the fluid, and a direction in the circuit opposed to the positive. See POSITIVE. (*b*) Noting the kind of electrification assumed by sealing-wax rubbed with flannel; resinous.

6. *Chem.* Producing acid. **7†.** Persisting in denial. **III.** *n.* **1.** A proposition, word, or act expressing refusal or negation; as, my request received a *negative*. **2.** The side of a question that denies; also, a negative decision. **3.** The right to veto. **4.** *Phot.* A picture having the lights and shades reversed, as used for printing positive pictures. **5.** *Gram.* A particle employing or expressing denial; as, a double *negative*. The principal negative is *not*, but negation with various degrees of emphasis may be expressed by *not at all, in no wise, by no means, no more*, etc. **6.** *Elec.* (1) Negative or frictional electricity. (2) The negative plate of a voltaic cell. **7.** *Math.* A negative sign or quantity. [< L. *negativus*, < *nego*; see NEGATION.] Syn.: see PASSIVE.—**double negative** (*Gram.*), the negation of a negative: in Latin and late English the equivalent of an affirmative, but used in many languages, as Greek, Anglo-Saxon, and traditional English, to intensify the negative, as in the sentence I "didn't see nobody."—**n. acceleration** (*Mech.*), retarded acceleration.—**n. element** (*Elec.*), that element or plate of a voltaic cell into which the current passes from the exciting liquid; the one that is not acted upon by the electrolyte during generation of the current; the one to which the positive conductor or electrode is attached.—**n. sign,** the minus-sign (−).—**neg'a-tiv(e-ly[5],** *adv.*—**neg'a-tiv(e-ness[5],** *n.*—**neg'a-to-ry,** *a.* Signifying negation.

neg-lect', 1 neg-lekt'; 2 nĕg-lĕct'. I[4]. *vt.* **1.** To fail to treat with attention. **2.** To ignore. **3.** To fail to perform through carelessness or oversight. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of neglecting, or the state of being neglected. **2.** Habitual want of attention or care; negligence. [< L. *negligo* (pp. *neglectus*), < *nec*, not, + *lego*, gather.] **neg-leck'**‡ [Scot.].

Syn.: carelessness, default, disregard, failure, heedlessness, inadvertence, inattention, indifference, neglectfulness, negligence, oversight, remissness, slackness, slight. *Neglect* is the failing to take such care, show such attention, pay such courtesy, etc., as may be rightfully or reasonably expected. *Negligence*, which is the same in origin, may be used in almost the same sense, but with a slighter force, as when Whittier speaks of "the *negligence* which friendship loves"; but *negligence* is often used to denote the quality or trait of character of which the act is a manifestation, or to denote the habit of neglecting that which ought to be done. *Neglect* is transitive, *negligence* is intransitive; we speak of *neglect* of his books, friends, or duties, in which cases we could not use *negligence*; *negligence* in dress implies want of care as to its arrangement, tidiness, etc.; *neglect* of one's garments would imply leaving them exposed to defacement or injury, as by dust, moths, etc. *Neglect* has a passive sense which *negligence* has not; the child was suffering from *neglect*, that is, from being neglected by others; the child was suffering from *negligence* would imply that he himself was neglectful. The distinction sometimes made that *neglect* denotes the act, and *negligence* the habit, is but partially true; one may be guilty of habitual *neglect* of duty; the wife may suffer from her husband's constant *neglect*, while the *negligence* which causes a railroad accident may be that of a moment, and on the part of one ordinarily careful and attentive; in such cases the law provides punishment for criminal *negligence*. For the trait of character we say *negligence* rather than *neglect*. See SLIGHT. For verb see LOSE; SLIGHT.—Ant.: see synonyms for CARE.—Prep.: neglect *of* duty; *of* the child *by* the parent; neglect *on the part of* the teacher.

—**neg-lect'a-bl(e[2],** *a.*—**neg-lect'er,** *n.*—**neg-lect'ful,** *a.* Exhibiting or indicating neglect. Syn.: see INATTENTIVE.—**neg-lect'ful-ly,** *adv.* **neg-lect'ing-ly‡.**—**neg-lect'ful-ness,** *n.*

neg"li-gée', 1 neg"li-jē'; 2 nĕg"li-zhē'. **I.** *a.* Of a woman, appearing careless in dress. **II.** *n.* **1.** Unceremonious or careless attire. **2.** A loose gown worn indoors by women. [< F. *négligée*, neglected.]

neg'li-gent, 1 neg'li-jent; 2 nĕg'li-gĕnt, *a.* **1.** Apt to omit what ought to be done; neglectful. **2.** Unconventional. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED; INATTENTIVE.—**neg'li-gence,** *n.* **1.** The act of neglecting. **2.** An act or instance of neglect. **3.** Disregard for appearances or for conventionalities. Syn.: see NEGLECT.—**neg'li-gent-ly,** *adv.*—**neg'li-gi-bl(e[2],** *a.* That may be disregarded; inconsiderable.—**neg'li-gi-bly,** *adv.*

ne-go'ti-ate, 1 nı-gō'shı-ēt; 2 ne-gō'shı-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat for, obtain, or arrange, by bargain, conference, or agreement. **2.** To transfer for a value received, as a note, bond, or other written obligation. **3.** [Colloq.] To accomplish or cope with successfully; as, to *negotiate* an obstacle. **II.** *i.* To treat or bargain with others. [< L. *negotiatus*, pp. of *negotior*, traffic.] Syn.: see TRANSACT.—**ne-go'ti-a-bl(e[2],** *a.* **1.** That may be negotiated; specif., in law, transferable to a third person, as for the payment of debts. **2.** That can be managed, overcome, or successfully dealt with.—**negotiable instruments,** instruments, such as bills of exchange, notes, checks, drafts, bills of lading, etc., covered by the Negotiable Instrument Law in effect in most States.—**ne-go"ti-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ne-go'ti-a-tion,** *n.* The act or process of negotiating.—**ne-go'ti-a"tor,** *n.*—**ne-go'ti-a-to-ry,** *a.*

Ne-gril'lo, 1 nē"grı'lyo; 2 nę-grı'lyo, *n.* **1.** A dwarfish African Negro. **2.** Same as NEGRITO. [Sp., dim. of *negro*, NEGRO.]

Ne'gri Sem"bi-lan', 1 nē"grı sem"bi-lān'; 2 nę'grı sĕm"bĭ-lăn'. One of the native states forming the Federated Malay States in the Malay Peninsula; 2,550 sq. m.; pop. 130,200.

Ne-gri'tian, Ne-grit'ic, etc. Same as NIGRITIAN, etc.

Ne-gri'to, 1 nı-grı'to; 2 ne-grī'to, *n.* One belonging to the dwarfish negroid peoples of Malaysia. [Sp.] **Ne-gril'lo‡.**

ne'gro, 1 nī'gro; 2 nē'gro, *n.* [-GROES[2], *pl.*] [N- *or* n-] **1.** One belonging to the Ulotrichi or woolly-haired type of mankind, consisting of two families: (1) the Bushmen of South Africa, and (2) the entire Negrito family. **2.** A black man, especially of African blood, and particularly one belonging to the stock of Senegambia, Upper Guinea, and the Sudan. See BANTU; BUSHMAN; HOTTENTOT; KAFIR; PIGMY. **3.** One who is descended from the African Negro, sometimes full-blooded, but often of mixed race, living especially in America or Africa. [Sp., < L. *niger*, black.]—**ne'gress,** *n. fem.*—**ne'gro,** *a.*—**ne'groid.** I. *a.* Resembling or related to Negroes or Negro-like peoples. **II.** *n.* A person having the negro type. By Huxley *negroid* is made synonymous with *ulotrichous*; by Brinton the dark races of Africa are divided into Negrillos, Negroes, and Negroids, the last embracing the Bantu and the Nubian stock. [< NEGRO + -OID.]—**ne'gro-phile,** I nī'gro-fail *or* -fil; 2 nē'gro-fīl *or* -fil, *n.* One friendly to negroes. [< NEGRO + Gr. *philos*, loving.]—**ne"gro-pho'bi-a,** *n.* Hatred or dislike of the negro. [< NEGRO + Gr. *phobos*, fear.]

Ne'gros, 1 nē'grōs; 2 ne'grōs, *n.* An island of the Philippine group, Malay Archipelago; 4,854 sq. m.; pop. 462,000.

ne'gus[1], 1 nī'gus; 2 nē'gŭs, *n.* A drink made of wine, water, and lemon-juice sweetened. [< Col. *Negus*, its inventor.]

ne'gus[2], *n.* [Abys.] The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

Neh., *abbr.* Nehemiah.

Ne"he-mi'ah, 1 nī"hı-mī'ə; 2 nē"he-mī'ə, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** Dan. G. **Ne"he-mi'as,** 1 nē"hē-mī'əs, 2 nę"he-mī'-ăs; D. **Ne"he-mi'a,** 1 nē"hē-mī'ə, 2 nę"he-mī'ă; **Ne"he'mie',** 1 nē"ē'mī', 2 nę"ę'mē'; It. **Ne"e-mi'a,** 1 nē"ē-mī'ə, 2 nę"ę-mī'ă; L. **Ne"he-mi'as,** 1 nī"hı-mī'əs, 2 nē"he-mī'as; Sp. **Ne"he-mi'-as,** 1 nē"ē-mī'as, 2 nę"ę-mī'ăs. **2.** A Hebrew statesman and historian. **3.** The book attributed to him, recounting the rebuilding of Jerusalem. [< Heb. *Nechhemiah*, comforted of Jehovah.]

n. e. i., *abbr.* [L.] *Non est inventus* (is not found).

neigh, 1 nē; 2 nę. **I.** *vi.* To utter the cry of a horse. **II.** *n.* A whinny. [< AS. *hnǽgan*, neigh.]

neigh'bor, 1 nē'bər; 2 nę'bor. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To adjoin or border on; live or be near to; dwell near by; be neighborly. **2.** To come or bring near to. **II.** *a.* Neighboring. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who lives near another. **2.** One who is near by chance. **3.** Friend; stranger: a colloquial and friendly term of address. **4.** A fellow man. [< AS. *nēahgebūr*, < *nēah*, nigh, + *gebūr*, inhabitant.] **neigh'bour‡.**—**neigh'bor-**[or **-bour-]hood,** *n.* **1.** The region near where one is or resides; vicinity. **2.** The people collectively who live in the vicinity. **3.** Nearness; the condition of standing in the relation of a neighbor. **4.** Friendly relations; neighborliness. **5.** A district considered with reference to a given characteristic. Syn.: district, locality, vicinage, vicinity. See APPROXIMATION.—**neigh'bor-**[or **-bour-]ing,** *a.* Adjacent.—**neigh'bor-**[or **-bour-]ly,** *a.* Appropriate to a neighbor; sociable. Syn.: see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY.—**neigh'bor-**[or **-bour-]li-ness,** *n.*

Neis'ser, 1 nıs'ər; 2, nīs'er, **Albert** (1855–1916). A German dermatologist and syphilologist; discoverer of the gonococcus.—**neis'ser-i'a,** *n.* Gonorrheal infection.

neist, 1 nīst; 2 nēst, *a., adv., & prep.* [Sc.] Next; nearest.

nei'ther, 1 nī'thər *or* nı'thər; 2 nē'ther *or* nı'ther. **I.** *a.* Not either. **II.** *pron.* Not the one nor the other. **III.** *conj.* **1.** Not one nor the other: followed by correlative *nor*; as, he will *neither* go *nor* send. **2.** Not at all: intensive terminal, now replaced by *either* except in vulgar usage; as, he has no strength, nor sense *neither*. **3.** Nor yet. [< AS. *nāther*.]

Nejd, 1 nejd; 2 nējd, *n.* Same as NEDJED.

nek'ton, 1 nek'tən; 2 nĕk'ton, *n. Zool.* The aggregate of marine organisms swimming on or near the surface of the sea. [< Gr. *nēktos*, swimming.]—**nek-ter'ic,** *a.*—**nek-ton'ic,** *a.*

Nell, Nel'ly, 1 nel, nel'ı; 2 nĕl, nĕl'y, *n.* Diminutives of HELEN.

Nel'ie‡.

Nel'son, 1 nel'sən; 2 nĕl'son, *n.* **1. Horatio, Viscount** (1758–1805), an English admiral; defeated French at Aboukir Bay (Battle of the Nile), Aug. 1, 1798; Danes off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; and the French and Spanish off Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, when he was killed. **2. Thomas** (1738–1789), a Virginian; signer of Declaration of Independence. **3.** A provincial district in N. South Island, New Zealand; 10,875 sq. m.; pop. 47,628. **4.** Its principal town, a seaport; pop. 10,632. **5.** A river in Manitoba province, Canada: the name given to the lower course

of the Saskatchewan flowing about 425 miles between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay.

Ne-lum'bo, 1 nı-lum'bo; 2 ne-lūm'bo, *n.* [Ceylon.] *Bot.* A small genus of aquatic herbs of the family *Nymphæaceæ*. *N. lutea* is the water-chinkapin and *N. neiumbo* is the sacred lotus.

nem'a-, 1 nem'ə-; 2 nēm'ə-, or **nem'a-to-.** From Greek *nēma,* thread (< *neō,* spin): combining forms.—**Nem"a-tel-min'thes,** *n., pl. Helminth.* A class of worms having a filiform inarticulate body with papillæ or spines at the anterior extremity, as the nematodes and acanthocephalans. **Nem"a-thel-min'thes‡.—nem"a-tel'minth,** *a. & n.* **nem"a-thel'minth‡.—nem'a-to-blast,** *n.* A spermatoblast.—**nem'a-to-cyst,** *n. Zool.* A thread-cell; the poison apparatus of the *Cœlenterates.* **nem'o-cyst‡.—nem"a-to-cys'tic,** *a.*

Nem"a-to'da, 1 nem"a-tō'də; 2 nēm"a-tō'da, *n. pl.* An order of worms having a mouth and intestinal canal, some of which are intestinal parasites in man and other vertebrates. **Nem"a-to'de-a‡.—nem'a-tode,** *a. & n.*

nem. con., *abbr.* [L.] *Nemine contradicente* (no one contradicting, that is, unanimously).

Ne-me'a, 1 nı-mī'ə; 2 ne-mē'a, *n.* A vale in ancient Argolis; celebrated for the **Nemean games,** one of the four great Panhellenic festivals.—**Ne-me'an,** *a.*—**Nemean lion** (*Gr. Myth.*), a monstrous lion slain by Hercules as one of his twelve labors.

Ne-mer'te-a, 1 nı-mūr'tı-ə; 2 ne-mēr'te-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of worms, especially a class with skin ciliated, proboscis retractile, and muscular, vascular, and nervous system characteristically developed; they are often brilliantly colored. [< Gr. *nēmertēs,* unerring.] **Nem"er-tin'e-a‡.—ne-mer'te-an, ne-mer'ti-an,** *a. & n.*

Nem'e-sis, 1 nem'ı-sis; 2 nēm'e-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of chastisement and vengeance. **2.** [n-] Hence, retributive justice; retribution. [L., < Gr. *Nemesis,* < *nemō,* distribute.]

nem'o-ral§, 1 nem'o-rəl; 2 nēm'o-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a wood, grove, or the like. [< L. *nemoralis,* < *nemus,* < Gr. *nemos,* grove.]

ne'o-, ne-, 1 nı'o-, nı-; 2 nē'o-, nē-. From Greek *neos,* new, recent: combining forms, frequent in self-explaining compounds; as, *Neo*-American, etc., and designating specifically (1) a new or modern form of some belief, science, school, language, etc.; also, those persons who adopt it; as, a *neo*-mystic; (2) certain specified forms of newly discovered chemical substances; as, *neo*-acid, *neo*-paraffin, etc.: so named when newly discovered; especially of compounds in which one atom of carbon is connected with four other carbon atoms; (3) a later or the latest period in geological terms; as, *neo*cene, *neo*-silurian, etc. (4) scientists studying recent forms; as, *neo*-botanist, etc.—**Ne"o-Cath'o-lic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a new school in the Church of England, in avowed sympathy with the Roman rather than the Anglican communion. **2.** In France, pertaining to a school of liberal Catholicism, opposed to ultramontanism.—**Ne"o-Cath'o-lic,** *n.*—**Ne"o-Ca-thol'i-cism,** *n.*—**Ne'o-cene,** *a. Geol.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the later of the two periods into which the Tertiary period was at one time divided in the usage of the United States Geological Survey, or to the corresponding system of strata. **2.** Neogene. [+ Gr. *kainos,* new.]—**Ne"o-Chris'tian. I.** *a.* Pertaining to Neo-Christianity. **II.** *n.* A rationalist.—**Ne"o-Chris"ti-an'i-ty,** *n.* Rationalism.—**Ne"o-Dar'winism,** *n.* Darwinism as modified and extended by more recent students, who accept the theory of natural selection as sufficient to account for evolution, and deny, as in the case of Weismann especially, the inheritance of acquired characters. See NEO-LAMARCKISM and WEISMANNISM.—**ne"o-dym'i-um,** *n.* A rare metallic element forming rose-colored salts: it is found in combination with cerium and other rare elements. See ELEMENT.—**ne"o-ev"o-lu'tion,** *n. Biol.* The development of an individual by the transformation of existing variations without increase of the same.—**Ne"o-gæ'a,** *n. Zoogeog.* The western hemisphere or New World: opposed to *Paleogæa.*—**Ne"o-gæ'an,** *a.*—**Ne'o-gene. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the later of the two periods comprised in the Cenozoic era. **II.** *n.* The Neogene period.—**Ne"o-He-bra'ic. I.** *a.* Pertaining to post-Biblical Hebrew. **II.** *n.* That form of the Hebrew language used in post-Biblical Jewish literature.—**ne"o-im-pres'sion-ism,** *n. Art.* The doctrines and methods of the **neo-Impressionists,** a group of painters who aim at the greatest degree of luminosity and the rendering of the effect of light upon objects; whence the synonym *luminists.* Compare IMPRESSIONISM; POSTIMPRESSIONISM.—**Ne"o-La-marck'ism,** 1 nı"o-lə-mārk'ızm; 2 nē"o-lə-märk'ism, *n.* Lamarckism as revived, modified, and extended by more recent students who, as opposed to Neo-Darwinism, hold to the inheritance of acquired habits as a potent influence in evolution.—**Ne"o-La-marck'i-an,** *a. & n.*—**Ne"o-Lat'in,** *n.* **1.** *Ethnol.* A group of peoples based on language, including the Italian, Provençal, Roumanian, langue d'oc, and langue d'oïl. **2.** Modernized Latin.—**ne'o-lith,** *n.* A Neolithic implement.—**Ne"o-lith'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the later stone age, with polished implements, spinning, weaving, pottery, agriculture, etc.: opposed to *Paleolithic.*—**ne-ol"o-gis'tic,** *a.* Tending to neology, especially in religion. **ne-ol"o-gis'ti-cal‡.—ne-ol'o-gism,** *n.* **1.** A new word or phrase. **2.** The use of a word or phrase, old or new, in an unsanctioned sense. **3.** A new doctrine. **ne"o-lo'gi-an-ism‡.—ne-ol'o-gist,** *n.* **1.** A coiner of new words or of new meanings of words. **2.** One who introduces or supports new doctrines.—**ne-ol'o-gize,** *vi.*—**ne-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The using of new words or new meanings. **2.** The origination or adoption of new views or ideas; rationalism. **3.** A new word or phrase.—**ne"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* **ne"o-log'ic‡. -ly,** *adv.*

ne'on, 1 nı"en; 2 nē'ən, *n. Chem.* A gaseous element occurring in the air only to the extent of 1 or 2 parts per 100,000. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *neos,* new.]—**ne"o-pal'li-um,** *n. Anat.* The non-olfactory part of the cerebral cortex, or somatic cortex.

ne'o-phyte, 1 nı'o-fəit; 2 nē'o-fīt, *n.* **1.** A recent convert. Specif.: (1) In the primitive church, one recently baptized. (2) In the Roman Catholic Church, one entering that church from another denomination. **2.** A novice of a religious or mystic order. **3.** A novice; beginner. [< Gr. *neos,* new, + *phytō,* produce.] Syn.: see CONVERT.—**ne'o-plasm,** *n. Pathol.* A growth or formation of tissue resulting from morbid action.

Ne"o-Pla'to-nism, 1 nı"o-plē'to-nizm; 2 nē"o-plā'to-nism, *n.* An Alexandrian system of philosophy (3d century) commingling Jewish and Christian ideas with Greek philosophy and Oriental mysticism; its influence can be traced in the works of medieval and modern poets and philosophers. [< Gr. *neos,* new, + PLATONISM.]—**Ne"o-Pla'to-nist,** *n.* A believer in Neo-Platonism.

Ne"op-tol'e-mus, 1 nı"op-tel'ı-mus; 2 nē"op-tōl'e-mus, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Achilles; also called Pyrrhus; slew Priam.

ne"o-sal'var-san, *n. Chem.* A condensation product of salvarsan having a neutral reaction and being less toxic.—**ne"o-ter'ic. I.** *a.* Recent in origin; new. **II.** *n.* One of modern times; a modern. Syn.: see MODERN. **ne"o-ter'ick‡.—ne"o-ter'i-cal,** *a.*—**ne"o-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ne-ot'er-ism,** *n.* That which is new, modern, or recently introduced; the coining of new words; a newly coined word.—**ne-ot'er-ist,** *n.*—**ne-ot"er-is'tic,** *a.*—**Ne"o-trop'i-cal,** *a. Zoogeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the part of the New World that includes tropical and South America and the adjacent islands.—**Ne"o-zo'ic,** *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the later series of rocks, as the Mesozoic and Cenozoic, as contrasted with the Paleozoic or earlier rocks. [< NEO- + Gr. *zōē,* life, < *zaō,* live.]

Nep., *abbr.* Neptune.

Ne-pal', 1 nı-pēl'; 2 ne-pal', *n.* An independent kingdom between Tibet and India; 54,000 sq. m.; pop. 5,600,000; capital, Katmandu. **Ne-paul'‡.**

Ne-pen'thes, 1 nı-pen'thīz; 2 ne-pēn'thēs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of mainly East-Indian herbs or half-shrubby plants—the East-Indian pitcher-plants. **2.** [n-] A drug or potion reputed among the ancients to banish pain and sorrow; hence, poetically, any agent causing forgetfulness. [< Gr. *nēpenthēs,* free from sorrow, < *nē-,* not, + *penthos,* sorrow.] **ne-pen'thet.—ne-pen'thic,** *a.*

neph'e-lite, 1 nef'ı-lait, -lin *or* -lın; 2 nēf'e-lit, -lin *or* -lın, *n.*

neph'e-line, *Mineral.* A colorless, white, green, gray, or red hexagonal sodium aluminum silicate ($NaAlSiO_4$). [< Gr. *nephelē,* cloud.]—**neph'e-lin-ite,** *n. Petrol.* A dark-gray volcanic rock composed of the minerals nephelite, augite, and magnetite. **neph'e-lin-yte‡.**

neph'ew, 1 nef'yu *or* nev'yu; 2 nēf'yu *or* nēv'yu, *n.* **1.** The **nef'ew²,** son of a sister or a brother; by extension, a grandnephew. **2.** An unlawfully begotten son: applied euphemistically. **3†.** A descendant; grandchild; sometimes, a cousin. [< F. *neveu,* < L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), grandson, nephew.]—**nep'o-tism,** 1 nep'o-tizm; 2 nēp'o-tism, *n.* Favoritism, especially governmental patronage, extended toward nephews or other relatives.—**ne-pot'ic,** *a.*—**nep'o-tist,** *n.*

ne-phol'o-gy, 1 nı-fel'o-jı; 2 ne-fōl'o-gy, *n.* The department of meteorology that treats of clouds. [< Gr. *nephos,* cloud, + -LOGY.]—**neph"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

neph'o-scope, 1 nef'o-skōp; 2 nēf'o-scōp, *n.* An instrument used in the observation of clouds to determine their direction, velocity, elevation, etc. [< Gr. *nephos,* cloud, + -SCOPE]

Nephoscope.

neph'r-, neph'ro-, 1 nef'r-, nef'ro-; 2 nēf'r-, nēf'-. From Greek *nephros,* kidney: combining forms.—**ne-phral'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia in the kidney.—**ne-phrec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The excision of a kidney.—**ne-phrid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** One of the series of primitive excretory organs that afterward develop into uriniferous tubules. In the annelids a number of the segments of the body are furnished with a pair of nephridia, which are for this reason termed segmental organs, while in the mollusks and brachiopods only one pair is present as a rule. **2.** One of the tubular renal organs of mollusks and other invertebrates.—**ne-phrid'i-al,** *a.*—**neph'rite,** *n. Mineral.* A very hard, white to dark-green mineral, used by prehistoric man for utensils and ornaments, also more recently for fine-art carving in eastern Asia: formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidney. Compare JADE².—**ne-phrit'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, affecting, or affording relief to the kidneys. **2.** Affected with nephritis. **3.** Of the nature of nephrite. **ne-phrit'i-cal‡.—ne-phrit'ic,** *n.* Any medicine applicable to kidney-disease.—**ne-phrit'is,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the kidneys. Compare BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—**neph'roid,** *a.* Shaped like a kidney.—**neph'ro-pex"y,** *n. Surg.* Fixation of the kidney.—**neph"rop-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Prolapse of the kidney; floating kidney.—**neph'ro-stome,** *n.* One of the funnel-shaped openings by which a nephridium communicates with the body-cavity.—**ne-phrot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* Incision of the kidney.

ne plus ul'tra, 1 nı plus ol'tre; 2 nē plūs ūl'tra. Nothing more beyond; the extreme or utmost point; perfection. [L.]

Ne'pos, 1 nı'pes; 2 nē'pōs, **Cornelius.** A Roman historian of the 1st century B. C.

nep'o-tism, 1 nep'o-tizm; 2 nēp'o-tism, *n.* Favoritism extended toward nephews or other relatives; undue distinction extended toward relatives.

Nep'tune, 1 nep'chün *or* -tiün; 2 nēp'chun *or* -tūn, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The old Italic god of the sea, son of Saturn and Ops, husband of Salacia: merged by the Romans in the Greek *Poseidon.* His attributes are the trident, horse, and dolphin. **2.** The most remote known planet of the solar system; discovered Sept. 23, 1846 (as the result of calculations by Le Verrier), by Galle of Berlin. Its mean distance from the sun is 2,791,-750,000 miles; period of revolution, about 164 years; diameter, about 34,800 miles. See also ADAMS, 3. **3.** Figuratively, the ocean. [< L. *Neptunus,* sea-god.]—**Nep-tu'ni-an,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Neptune or his domain, the sea. **2.**

Geol. Formed in or by the agency of water: said of rocks. **3.** Of or pertaining to the Neptunian theory.—**Neptunian theory,** the doctrine of the Neptunian or aqueous origin of certain rocks: opposed to the *Plutonic theory.*—**Nep'tun-ist,** *a. & n.*

Ner-bud'da, 1 nər-bud'ə; 2 nər-bŭd'ä, *n.* A river of central British India; length, 735 m. to the Arabian sea. **Nar-ba'dạ‡.**

Ne're-id, 1 ni'ri-id; 2 nē're-ĭd, *n.* [NE-RE'I-DES or NE'RE-IDS[2], *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* One of the sea-nymphs, daughters of Nereus and Doris, who live in the depths of the sea, and attend Poseidon or Neptune. They are depicted in art as lightly clad maidens, sometimes with the lower part of the body like a fish, riding on dolphins or sea-monsters. [< Gr. *Nēreïs,* < *Nēreus,* Nereus, a sea-god.] **Ne're-is‡** [Gr.].

Ne're-us, 1 ni'ri-us *or* ni'rūs; 2 nē're-ŭs *or* nē'rus, *n. Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A wise sea-god ruling the Ægean sea. See NEREID.

Ne'ri, 1 nē'ri; 2 ne'ri, **Saint Philip** (1515–1595). "The Apostle of Rome"; founded the Priests of the Oratory; canonized, 1622.

Ne'ro, 1 ni'ro; 2 nē'ro, **Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus,** originally Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (37–68). Roman emperor (54–68); notorious for his cruelty.—**Ne-ro'ni-an, Ne-ron'ic,** *a.*

Nero Deep. An extensive submarine depression near the Ladrone Islands in the Pacific Ocean; depth, 31,614 ft.

ner'o-li, 1 ner'o-li; 2 nĕr'o-lĭ, *n.* The essential oil distilled from the bitter orange. [< the Princess *Neroli.*]

Ner'va, 1 nûr'vạ; 2 nẽr'vä, **M. Coccelius** (32–98). A Roman emperor (96–98); succeeded Domitian; adopted Trajan.

nerve,] 1 nûrv; 2 nẽrv. **I.** *vt.* [NERVED, NERVD[3]; NERV'ING.]
nerv[3],] To imbue with nerve or vigor; supply with resolution. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A cord-like structure, composed of delicate filaments, by which sensations or stimulative impulses are transmitted to or from the brain, etc. **2.** A tendon: surviving only in the phrase, to strain every *nerve.* **3.** Anything likened to a nerve, as a rib or vein of a leaf or of an insect's wing. **4.** Active strength or vigor; coolness; intrepidity. **5.** *pl.* Nervous excitability; a nervous attack. [< L.[F] *nervus,* sinew.]—**cerebral or cranial nerves,** the twelve pairs of nerves connecting directly with the brain.—**nerve'-block"ing,** *n.* A method of surgical anesthesia in which sensation from definite nerves is blocked.—**ner'val,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system.—**ner'vate,** *a. Bot.* Nerved.—**ner-va'tion,** *n.* The arrangement or disposition of nerves, as in plants and insects. **ner'va-ture‡.**—**nerv(e)d[3],** *a.* Possessed of nerves.—**nerve-fiber,** *n.* One of the essential thread-like units of which a nerve is composed.—**n.-force,** *n.* The force characteristic of the nervous system.—**nerve'less,** *a.* **1.** Destitute of nerve or force; strengthless. **2.** Having no nerves. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ner'vi-duct,** *n.* A passage in a bone for a nerve. [+ L. *ductus,* DUCT.]—**ner'vin(e)s.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the nerves. **2.** Calming or quieting to the nerves. **II.** *n.* Any medicine acting on the nerves.—**nerv'ing,** *n. Vet. Surg.* An operation for the excision of a part of a nerve-trunk when in a state of chronic inflammation.—**ner'vure,** *n.* A principal vein, as on a leaf or an insect's wing.—**nerv'y,** *a.* [NERV'I-ER; NERV'I-EST.] **1.** Exhibiting force or strength; sinewy. **2.** Full of nerve or courage; brave. **3.** [Slang.] Displaying brazen assurance; cool; impudent.

ner'vous, 1 nûr'vus; 2 nẽr'vŭs, *a.* **1.** Affected or caused by the condition or action of the nerves; as, *nervous* prostration. **2.** Easily disturbed or agitated, owing to weak nerves; excitable; timid. **3.** Abounding in nerve or nerve-force. Specif.: (1) Vigorous; sinewy; nervy. (2) Highly strung. (3) Terse; crisp, as literary style. **4.** Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system. [< L. *nervosus,* sinewy.]—**nervous prostration,** same as NEURASTHENIA.—**n. system,** the brain, spinal cord, and nerves; the aggregate of all the nervous tissues.—**ner'vous-ly,** *adv.*—**ner'vous-ness,** *n.*

nes'cience, 1 nesh'ens; 2 nĕsh'ĕnç, *n.* The state of not knowing; ignorance, especially that due either to the nature of the human mind or of external things. [< L.[LL] *nescio,* be ignorant.]—**nes'cient,** *a. & n.*—**nes'cient-ist,** *n.* An advocate of nescience.

Nesle, 1 nāl; 2 nĕl, *n.* A town in France, taken by the Germans, 1914; retaken by the French, 1918.

ness, 1 nes; 2 nĕs, *n.* A promontory or cape: frequently used as a termination in the proper name of a headland; as, Dunge*ness;* Sheer*ness.* [< AS. *næss,* cape.]

-ness. A suffix added to adjectives and participles to form abstract nouns expressing quality or state; as, dark*ness,* indebted*ness.* [< AS. *-nes, -nis, -ness,* etc.]

Ness'ler, 1 nes'lər; 2 nĕs'lẽr, **Julius** (1827–1905). A German chemist.—**Nessler's reagent or solution** (*Anal. Chem.*), an aqueous solution of mercuric iodid, potassium iodid, and caustic potash: used in testing for ammonia.

Nes'sus, 1 nes'us; 2 nĕs'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A centaur, whose blood poisoned the shirt which caused the suicide of Hercules.

nest[4], 1 nest; 2 nĕst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in or as in a nest. **2.** To supply or occupy with nests. **3.** To place one inside another. **II.** *i.* **1.** To build or occupy a nest. **2.** To hunt for nests. [< AS. *nistan,* < *nest,* nest.]

nest, *n.* **1.** The habitation prepared by a bird for the hatching of its eggs and the rearing of its young. See illustration in next column. **2.** The bed or home of certain fish, insects, turtles, mice, etc. **3.** Any cozy place of abode; a retreat. **4.** A haunt of anything bad, vulgar, or unpleasant; a den; also, those occupying it; as, a *nest* of brigands. **5.** A series or set of similar things fitting into each other; as, a *nest* of boxes or drawers. **6.** *Mech.* A connected set of small gear-wheels, springs, or the like. **7.** *Geol.* An isolated deposit of any ore or mineral in a rock. [< AS. *nest.*]—**nest'-egg",** *n.* **1.** A natural or artificial egg kept in a nest to attract a fowl. **2.** Something laid by, as a sum of money, as a nucleus for future accumulation, or as a reserve for emergency.

nes'tle,] 1 nes'l; 2 nĕs'l, *v.* [NES'TLED, NES'TLD[F]; NES'-
nes'tl[F],] TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in or as in a nest; shelter: often used reflexively. **2.** To embrace closely; cuddle; fondle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest. **2.** To build or use a nest. **3.** To cuddle; snuggle. [< AS. *nestlian,* < *nest.*]—**nes'tling.** **I.** *a.* Recently hatched. **II.** *n.* A bird too young to leave the nest; hence, a young child.

Types of Nests.
1. Tomtit. 2. Tailor-bird. 3. Hornet. 4. Humming-bird. 5. Spider. 6. Stickleback.

Nes'tor, 1 nes'tər; 2 nĕs'tor, *n.* **1.** An aged Greek chief at the siege of Troy; King of Pylus; renowned for his wisdom. **2.** Hence, the oldest or wisest member of any company or association.

Nes-to'ri-an, 1 nes-tō'ri-ən; 2 nĕs-tō'ri-ăn, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Christians named after Nestorius, a Syrian patriarch of Constantinople (5th century A. D.) who was condemned and banished as a heretic. A remnant of the sect still exists in Persia and Turkey. —**Nes-to'ri-an,** *a.*—**Nes-to'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The theological system of the Nestorians, especially the doctrine that Christ had two distinct natures, the divine and human, subsisting independently.

net[1], 1 net; 2 nĕt, *v.* [NET'TED[2]; NET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch in or as in a net; ensnare. **2.** To form into a net. **3.** To restrain, guard, or cover with a net. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make network. **2.** To use nets in capturing game, etc.—**net'ter,** *n.*

net[2d], *vt.* To earn or yield as clear profit.

net[1], *a.* **1.** Manufactured or formed of netting, or resembling netting. **2.** Captured or snared in a net.

net[2], *a.* **1.** Free from everything extraneous; obtained after deducting all expenses. **2.** Not subject to any discount or deduction. [F., < L. *nitidus,* shining, < *niteo,* shine]

net, *n.* **1.** An open fabric, woven or tied with meshes, for the capture of fishes, birds, etc. **2.** Some openwork fabric, as lace. **3.** Anything constructed with meshes; as, a tennis-net. **4.** That which entangles mentally or morally. [< AS. *net.*] —**net'work,** *n.* **1.** A fabric of openwork; netting. **2.** A system of cross-lines.

Neth., *abbr.* Netherlands.

neth'er, 1 neth'ər; 2 nĕth'er, *a.* Situated at the lowest part; especially, pertaining to the parts beneath the heavens or the earth. [< AS. *neothera,* under.]—**neth'er-most",** *a. superl.* Lowest.—**neth'er-stock"[1],** *n.* A stocking.—**nether world,** the world of the shades or dead; specif., the world of punishment after death, conceived by most peoples as being beneath the earth.—**neth'er-ward,** *adv.* In a descending course; downward.

Neth'er-lands, 1 neth'ər-ləndz; 2 nĕth'er-lands, *n.* A kingdom of W. Europe; area, 12,582 sq. m.; with interior waters, 15,760 sq. m.; pop. 7,086,913; capitals, Amsterdam and The Hague: often loosely termed *Holland.* [< D. *Nederland,* low country.]

Ne-thou', 1 nə-tū'; 2 ne-tụ', **Pic de.** A mountain in S. France; height, 11,165 ft.; the highest in the Pyrenees. **Pico de Aneto‡.**

Net'ley, 1 net'li; 2 nĕt'ly, *n.* A village in Southampton, England; seat of the Army Medical School and the Royal Victoria Military Hospital; has ruins of a Cistercian abbey.

ne'tsu-ke, 1 nĕ'tsu-kē; 2 ne'tsụ-kę, *n.* [Jap.] A small toggle or button, carved in ivory or wood, attached by the Japanese to their pipe-cases, medicine-boxes, belts, etc.

net'ting, 1 net'iŋ; 2 nĕt'ĭng, *n.* **1.** A fabric of openwork; a net; network. **2.** The act or operation of net-making. **3.** The act, practise, or right of using nets, as in fishing.

net'tle,] 1 net'l; 2 nĕt'l. **I.** *vt.* [NET'TLED; NET'TLING.] To
net'tl[F],] prick or sting, as a nettle; hence, to excite irritation in; provoke. **II.** *n.* **1.** A herb of the genus *Urtica,* with opposite leaves, inconspicuous, greenish, imperfect flowers, and minute stinging hairs. The stinging is due to the irritating watery juice discharged by the hairs when broken. **2.** Any one of the various other plants of some other genus of the nettle family, usually with a distinguishing descriptive word prefixed; as, wood-*nettle.* **3.** Any one of various plants of other families, having some real or fancied resemblance or relation to the nettle genus or family, and always with a prefixed word. **4.** A condition of irritation. [< AS. *netle,* nettle.] Syn.: see PIQUE.—**net'tle-cell",** *n.* A thread-cell.—

nettle-fever, *n.* An eruptive skin-disease. **n.-rash†.**—**net'-tler,** *n.* [three yarns.**net'tle-stuff'†.**

net'ti(e²ɪr, *n. Naut.* A small rope made by tightly twisting two or

Neu"chā"tel', 1 nū"sha"tel'; 2 nū"ċhä"tĕl', *n.* **1.** A lake in W. Switzerland, at the E. base of the Jura mountains: length, 24 m.; width, 2 to 5 m. **2.** A manufacturing and university town on the N. W. shore of Lake Neuchâtel, known for its watches; pop. 23,000. **Neu'en-burg†** [G.]; **Neuf"chā"tel'†.**

Neuf"chā"tel', 1 nū"sha"tel'; 2 nū"ċhä"tĕl, *n.* **1.** A town in central France; famous for its cheese; pop. 4,200. **Neuf"chā"tel'-en-Bray'†.** **2.** [*n.*] The soft white cheese produced there.

Neuil"ly'-sur-Seine', 1 nū"yi'-sür-sēn'; 2 nū"yē'-sür-sen', *n.* A manufacturing town on the outskirts of Paris, France; pop. 51,590. Here the **Treaty of N.** was signed: (1) Between the Allied and Associated Powers in the World War and Bulgaria, November 27, 1919; Bulgaria renounced all claims to Macedonian and Thracian territories and ceded part of her territory to the Serbo-Croatian-Slovene State. (2) Between the Allies and Hungary on June 5, 1920.

neuk, 1 nūk; 2 nu̇k, *n.* [Scot.] Nook; corner.

Neu-kölln', 1 noi-kŭln'; 2 nöi-kŭln', *n.* A suburb of Berlin, Germany; pop. 262,127. [UJPEST.

Neu'pest, 1 noi'pesht; 2 nöi'pĕsht, *n.* The German name for

Neu Pom'mern, 1 noi pōm'ərn; 2 nöi pōm'ern. The German name for New Britain. See NEW BRITAIN

neur-, neu'ri-, **neu'ro-,** } 1 nūr-, nū'ri-, nū'ro-; 2 nu̇r-, nū'ri-, nū'ro-. From Greek *neuron,* a nerve: combining forms.—**neu'ral,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system; as, the *neural* axis. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the side that contains the axis of the central nervous system; in vertebrates, the dorsal side: opposed to *hemal.*—**neural arch,** the portion (pedicels, laminæ, and spinous processes) of a vertebra that arches over and protects the neural axis.—**n. axis,** the cephalo-spinal center.—**n. canal.** 1. Same as SPINAL CANAL. **2.** The medullary tube.—**n. spine,** the spinous process of a vertebra or its equivalent.—**neu-ral'gi-a,** *n.* An acute, paroxysmal pain along the course and over the local distribution of a nerve. [+ Gr. *algos,* pain.]—**neu-ral'gic,** *a.*—**neu'ras-the'ni-a,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Derangement of the nervous system with depression of vital force; nervous prostration. **2.** *Psychol.* An actual neurosis characterized by physical disorder, as headache, constipation, etc., originated by inadequate expression of the libido: a Freudian use. See PSYCHOANALYSIS. [+ Gr. *astheneia,* weakness.]—**neu"ras-then'ic,** *a.* & *n.*—**neu-ra'tion,** *n.* Same as NERVATION.—**neu-rax'is,** *n. Anat.* The brain and spinal cord; also, the axon.—**neu-rax'on,** *n. Anat.* The process of a nerve-cell that goes to form the axis-cylinder of a nerve; axon.—**neu-rec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The excision of a nerve.—**neu-re'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Functional disorder of the nerves. [+ Gr. *haima,* blood.]—**neu-re'mic,** *a.*—**neu'ren-ter'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the neural and the enteric tubes of the embryo; as, the *neurenteric* canal, the tube connecting the caudal end of the neural tube with the digestive tract of the embryo.—**neu'ric,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system. **2.** Having a nervous system.—**neu"ri-lem'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] The delicate sheath of a nerve-fiber. [+ Gr. *lemma,* peel.] **neu"ri-lem'i-ty,** *n.* The function of nerves, the property of conducting stimuli.—**neu'rite,** *n. Anat.* The neuraxon of a nerve-cell.—**neu-ri'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of a nerve.—**neu-rit'ic,** *a.*—**neu'ro-blast,** *n.* **1.** A cell with a large oval nucleus in the spinal cord of the early embryo. Prolongations of such cells form the nerve-fibers. **2.** A part of the nervous system of an insect resulting from histolysis in the larva. **3.** *Anat.* An embryonic cell that develops into a nerve-cell.—**neu'ro-cœle,** *n.* The system of central communicating cavities (ventricles and passages) found in the spinal cord and brain.—**neu'ro-cyte,** *n. Anat.* A nerve-cell together with its processes.—**neu-ro-fi'brils,** *n. pl.* The delicate protoplasmic fibrils which are situated within the cytoplasm of the neuron.—**neu-rog'li-a,** *n. Anat.* The supporting tissue of the central nervous system, composed of finely branched ectodermic cells with thin interlacing processes.—**neu'roid,** *a.* Nerve-like. [+ -OID.]—**neu-rol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the nervous system.—**neu"ro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**neu-rol'o-gist,** *n.*—**neu-ro'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A nerve-tumor.—**neu'ro-mere,** *n.* One of the segments of the embryonic neural tube. [+ Gr. *meros,* part.]—**neu'ron,** *Anat.* **1.** A nerve-cell with all its processes and extensions. **2.** A vein or costa of an insect's wing. ǂ**†.** The brain and spinal cord taken as one. **neu'rone†.**—**neuron theory,** the theory of the relation of nerve-cells to sensory and motor phenomena.—**neu-ron'ic,** *a.*—**neu'ro-path,** *n. Med.* **1.** A physician who bases his pathology and treatment of disease entirely on nervous influences. **neu'ral-ist†.** **2.** One suffering from some nervous affection.—**neu"ro-path'ic,** *a. Med.* Relating to or partaking of the disease of the nervous system. **neu"ro-path'ic-al†.**—**neu"ro-path'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**neu-rop'a-thist,** *n.* A specialist in nervous diseases.—**neu"ro-pa-thol'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The pathology of the nervous system.—**neu"ro-pa-thol'o-gist,** *n.*—**neu-rop'a-thy,** *n. Pathol.* Any disease or derangement of the nerves.—**neu"ro-po'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* One of the neural, ventral, or inferior branches of a parapodium.—**neu'ro-pore,** *n. Embryol.* A small transitory perforation at the anterior end of the medullary tube of the embryo communicating with the outer body-surface.—**Neu-rop'ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects, especially those having 4 reticulated wings, mandibles free, and active carnivorous larvæ, as ant-lions, etc. [+ Gr. *pteron,* wing.]—**neu-rop'ter,** *n.*—**neu-rop'ter-al,** *a.*—**neu-rop'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**neu-rop'ter-ous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Neuroptera.* **2.** Having netted-veined wings.—**neu'rose,** *a. Biol.* Nerved; specifically, in entomology, having many nervures.—**neu-ro'sis,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Disease of the nerves or nervous system, especially without lesion of parts, as epilepsy **2.** A nerve-change, the physical basis of consciousness, as distinguished from psychosis. Compare PSYCHOANALYSIS; PSYCHOSIS.—**neu-ro'sal,** *a.* Pertaining to neurosis.—**neu-rot'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Relating to a nerve or the nervous system; affecting the nerves; suffering from neurosis. **2.** Having a morbid or unhealthy tendency. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any substance specifically affecting the nervous system. **2.** Disease of the nerves. **3.** A person afflicted with neurosis. **4.** A person of unbalanced judgment.—**neu-rot'o-my,** *n.* **1.** The division or severing of a nerve, as to relieve pain. **2.** The dissection of the nervous system, as for study. [+ -TOMY.]—**neu"ro-tom'ic,** *a.*—**neu-rot'o-mist,** *n.*—**neu-rur'gic,** *a.* Denoting the energy and action of the human nervous system, as distinguished from noetic phenomena. [+ Gr. *ergon,* work.]

Neus'tri-a, 1 nūs'tri-ə; 2 nūs'tri-a, *n.* **1.** The western part of the Merovingian empire, after its division at the death of Clovis I. in 511 into four parts; between the Meuse and Loire rivers. **2.** Normandy: a later name.

neut., *abbr.* Neuter.

neu'ter, 1 nū'ter; 2 nū'ter. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) Neither masculine nor feminine; also, not denoting sex. Compare GENDER. (2) Intransitive; especially, in classical languages, neither active nor passive: said of verbs. **2.** *Bot.* Sexless. **3.** *Zool.* Having no developed sex. **4**‖. Neutral. **II.** *n.* **1.** An animal of no apparent sex, as a worker bee. **2.** A eunuch. **3.** A castrated animal; especially, a castrated cat. **4.** *Gram.* A neuter word. **5.** A neutral, as with reference to warfare. [L., < *ne,* not, + *uter,* either.]

neu'tral, 1 nū'tral; 2 nū'tral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Refraining from interference in a contest; friendly to each of two or more belligerents, or at least not taking the part of either or any; as, a *neutral* power. **2.** Belonging to neither of two contestants; belonging to a neutral power; as, *neutral* forces. **3.** Having no decided character; indefinite; middling. **4.** Having no decided color, but predominantly bluish or grayish. **5.** *Biol.* Neuter. **6.** *Bot.* Lacking pistils or stamens. **7.** *Chem.* Lacking decided acid or alkaline qualities. **8.** *Elec.* Neither positive nor negative. **9.** *Optics.* Exhibiting none of the phenomena of polarization. **II.** *n.* One who or that which is neutral; specifically, a state or nation that refrains from aiding or interfering between belligerents. [< L. *neutralis,* < *neuter,* NEUTER.]—**neu'tral-ism,** *n.* The spirit and practise of neutrality.—**neu-tral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The state of being neuter or neutral. (1) The state of being a neutral nation during a war. Neutrals may not lend money to either side, guarantee a loan, or allow the passage of belligerent troops through her borders. The word *neutrality* and the state it represents are both of modern origin. (2) The state of being neither good nor bad; indifference. (3) *Chem.* The state of being neither acid nor basic. (4) The character of being neutral; as, the *neutrality* of a ship.—**neu'tral-ize, -ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** *Inter. Law.* To declare by convention (any nation or region) to be either permanently neutral or neutral during hostilities between belligerent powers, as Switzerland, and the Suez Canal. **2.** To make neutral or of no effect. **3.** *Chem.* To make neutral or inert, as by the addition of an alkali to an acid solution.—**neu"tral-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**neu'tral-iz"**[or **-is"**]**er,** *n.*—**neu'tral-ly,** *adv.*

neu'tro-dyne, 1 nū'tro-dain; 2 nu̇'tro-dy̆n, *a. Radio.* Describing a form of wave-control by which interference is prevented and amplification or clearness of sound is obtained.

Neuve Cha"pelle', 1 nüv sha"pel'; 2 nu̇v ċha"pĕl'. A hill in N. E. France, the center of severe fighting between the British and Germans in the World War, 1914–18. In 1914 it changed hands several times, but was taken by the British March 12, 1915.

Neu"ville'-Saint'-Vaast', 1 nū"vil'-sañ'-vāst'; 2 nu̇"vĭl'-sañ"-väst', *n.* A village in N. E. France, near Arras; overrun by the Germans in 1914, but recaptured by the French in May, 1915.

Nev., *abbr.* Nevada (official).

Ne'va, 1 ni'va *or* nē'va; 2 nē'va *or* ne̊'va, *n.* A river in Petrograd government, Russia, from Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland; length, 40 m.; canalized with the Volga system.

Ne-va'da, 1 ni-va'də; 2 ne-vä'da, *n.* A State of W. United States; 109,821 sq. m.; pop. 77,410; capital, Carson City.

nē"vé', 1 nē"vē'; 2 ne̊"ve', *n.* [F.] The consolidated snow on the summit of a mountain, composed of roundish grains, resembling sand: a transition stage in the formation of glacier-ice.

nev'el, 1 nev'el; 2 nĕv'ĕl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To beat with fists.—**nev'el, n.** A blow with the fist.—**nev'el-ling,** *n.*

nev'er, 1 nev'er; 2 nĕv'er, *adv.* **1.** Not at any time: much used in composition to form adjectives; as, *never*-ending. **2.** Not at all; positively not: used emphatically; as, *never* fear. **3.** Expressing surprise or strong denial; as, well, I *never!* [< AS. *ne,* not, + *æfre,* ever.]—**nev'er-more",** *adv.* Never again.—**never so,** to an extent or degree beyond the actual or conceivable; no matter how.—**n. so great or little,** great or little to the utmost short of the infinite or infinitesimal; inconceivably great or little. In common use *ever so,* meaning no more than 'very' or 'exceedingly,' is often confounded with and used for *never so.*—**n. the,** none the; not at all the: used with a comparative; as, *never the* more.—**nev"er-the-less',** *conj.* & *adv.* None the less; yet. Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING. [France: pop. 28,000.

Ne-vers', 1 nə-ver'; 2 ne-vĕr', *n.* A cathedral city, in central

Nev'in, 1 nev'in; 2 nĕv'in, **Ethelbert** (1862–1901). An American composer; *Narcissus.*

Nev'is, 1 nev'is; 2 nĕv'is, *n.* An island of the Leeward group, British West Indies; 50 sq. m.; pop. 13,000; chief town, Charlestown.

nev'oy†, *n.* Nephew. **nev'ot†; nev'ow†.**

ne'vus, *n.* Same as NÆVUS.

new, 1 niū; 2 nu̇. **I.** *a.* **1.** Recently come into existence or use; lately made. **2.** Lately discovered; also, recently become important or well-known. **3.** Beginning or recurring afresh; renewed; as, the *new* moon. **4.** Changed in essence, constitution, force, etc.: usually for the better; as, I feel a *new* man. **5.** Another; different from that heretofore known or used. **6.** Recently come from any place or out of any condition. **7.** Unaccustomed; unfamiliar; as, a horse *new* to the

saddle. **8.** Specif., named for another: used in place-names, to distinguish a place from its namesake; as, *New* Zealand; *New* Orleans. **II.** *adv.* [Rare.] **1.** Newly. **2**†. Anew. [< AS. *nīwe*, new.]

Syn.: fresh, modern, novel, recent, young, youthful. That which is *modern* has begun to exist in the present age, and still exists; *recent* denotes that which has come into existence within a comparatively brief period, and may or may not be existing still. See FRESH; MODERN. A *novel* contrivance is one that has never before been known. *Young* and *youthful* are applied to that which has life; that which is *young* is possessed of a comparatively new existence as a living thing, possessing actual youth; that which is *youthful* manifests the attributes of youth. Compare YOUTHFUL. *Fresh* applies to that which has newness or youth, but may deteriorate in time; as, a *fresh* countenance, *fresh* eggs, *fresh* flowers. *New* is opposed to *old*, *modern* to *ancient*, *recent* to *remote*, *young* to *old*, *aged*, etc.

—**new art,** a style of modern decorative art in which the elementary forms were superseded by hand-drawn intricate curves, and studies direct from nature took the place of the conventional floral and other embellishments.—**new'-bear",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Noting a cow that has recently calved.—**new'cal,** *n.* [Scot.] New-bear. **new'ca'd**‡; **new'cald**‡.—**New Christians,** Jews of the 15th century who had received compulsory baptism; sobriquet applied to them in Portugal.—**new chum** [Austral.], a newcomer.—**New Church,** see SWEDENBORGIANISM.—**new com'er,** *n.* One recently arrived.—**new"fan'gled,** *a.* **1.** Of new fashion: generally in depreciation; as, *newfangled* notions. **2.** Disposed to value things for their novelty; as, *newfangled* people.—**new"fan'gled-ness,** *n.*—**new-fashioned,** *a.* Made in a new style; become recently fashionable.—**new for old,** in marine insurance, the taking account of old material in repairing, the vessel-owner being credited with the value of the old, and debited one-third for the advantage of having the new substituted.—**new'ish,** *a.*—**New Jerusalem. 1.** The city of God; heaven. *Rev.* xxi, 2. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Divine Science: the spiritual facts and harmony of the universe; the Kingdom of heaven, or reign of harmony. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 592. [STEWART '10.]—**New Jerusalem Church,** see SWEDENBORGIANISM.—**new learning. 1.** [Eng.] The studies prosecuted during the revival of learning accompanying the Reformation of the 16th century; also, the doctrines of the Reformation. **2.** The latest critical views on the Bible and Biblical subjects.—**New Light,** a member of any one of several new religious schools or sects.—**new'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a new or recent manner; lately, as *newly* arrived. **2.** In a different way; so as to be or appear new; afresh.—**new-model,** *vt.* To remodel.—**new'ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being new, in any sense. **2**†. A new thing; an innovation.—**the Newness,** New England transcendentalism: a passing popular designation.—**new style,** see STYLE[1], *n.*—**New Testament,** see TESTAMENT.—**New Thought,** an eclectic philosophy of life based on a spirit of optimism, and emphasizing psychic control and mental therapeutics.—**New World,** the western hemisphere.—**New'-year".** **1.** *a.* Relating to or suitable for the New-year or New-year's day. **II.** *n.* The first day of January; usually a festival and legal holiday. **New-year's day**‡.

Many compound adjectives having *new* as the first element are in use; as, **new-born, new-formed, new-laid, new-made, new-married.** [pop. 23,000.

New Al'bany, ĕl'bə-nĭ; 2 al'ba-ny. A city in S. E. Indiana; pop. 23,000.

New Am'ster-dam. New York city; name during the Dutch occupation.

New'ark, 1 nū'ərk; 2 nū'ark, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 414,524. **2.** A city in central Ohio; pop. 26,700.

New Bed'ford. A city in S. E. Massachusetts; pop. 121,220.

New Bern, 1 nū'bərn; 2 nū'bern. A city in E. North Carolina; a port of entry; pop. 12,200.

New Brit'ain. 1. The largest island in the Bismarck Archipelago, under German protectorate from 1884 to 1914; now under Australian mandate; 10,000 sq. m.; pop. 52,000. See NEU POMMERN. **2.** A manufacturing city in E. Connecticut; pop. 59,320.

New Bruns'wick, 1 brunz'wĭk; 2 brŭnz'wĭk. **1.** A province in E. Canada; 27,985 sq. m.; pop. 388,100; capital, Fredericton. **2.** A city in New Jersey; seat of **Rutgers College**; pop. 32,780.

New'burg, 1 nū'bûrg; 2 nū'bûrg, *n.* A city on the Hudson in New York, where the Revolutionary army disbanded, June 23, 1783; pop. 30,280.

New'bury-port", 1 nū'bri-pôrt"; 2 nū'bry-pôrt", *n.* A seaport in E. Massachusetts; pop. 15,610.

New Cal"e-do'ni-a. An island in the S. Pacific ocean; a French penal colony; 7,654 sq. m.; pop. 50,600; capital, Nouméa.

New Cas-tile', 1 kas-tēl'; 2 cās-tīl'. An ancient province in S. Castile, Spain, which included Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, Madrid, and Toledo provinces; 7,850 sq. m.

New Cas'tle, 1 nū kas'l; 2 nū cās'l. **1.** A city in E. Indiana; pop. 14,460. **2.** A manufacturing city in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 44,940.

New'cas-tle-on-Tyne, 1 nū'kas-l-en-tain; 2 nū'cās-l-ĕn-tȳn, *n.* A seaport and county borough in Northumberland, England; pop. 274,960.

New-chwang', 1 nū-chwäŋ'; 2 nū-chwäng', *n.* A city in Shengking province, Manchuria, China; a treaty port 30 miles up the Liao river; pop. 50,000: the name is also given to Yingtse (or Yingkow), pop. 58,070, at the mouth of the Liao river. **Niu-Chwang'**‡.

New'comb, 1 nū'kəm; 2 nū'com, **Simon** (1835–1909). An American astronomer, editor, and author.

new'el, 1 nū'el; 2 nū'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A post from which the steps of a winding stair radiate. **2.** A post at the end of a stair- or hand-rail. See illus. in next column. [< LL, or *nucalis*, of a nut, < L. *nux*, nut.]—**hollow newel,** a space about which the steps of a circular staircase are built.

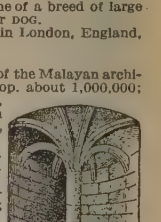
New En'gland. A part of the United States comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.—**New-En'gland-er,** *n.*

New'found-land", 1 nū'fənd-land"; 2 nū'fund-länd", *n.* **1.** A British island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada; 42,734 sq. m.; pop. 260,920; capital, St. Johns. **2.** One of a breed of large dogs from Newfoundland. See illus. under DOG.

New'gate, 1 nū'gət; 2 nū'gat, *n.* A prison in London, England, established in 1218; demolished in 1902.

New Gra-na'da. Same as COLOMBIA.

New Guin'ea, 1 gin'ĭ; 2 gĭn'e. A territory of the Malayan archipelago, N. of Australia; 311,023 sq. m.; pop. about 1,000,000; divided between Great Britain, Holland, and Germany, the last division taken from the Germans by Australian troops Sept. 11, 1914; under Australian mandate, 1919.



Newel of Stone in a Winding Stair in Alnwick Castle.

New Hamp'shire, 1 hamp'shir; 2 hămp'shīr. A State of the N. E. United States; 9,341 sq. m.; pop. 443,083, capital, Concord.

New Ha'ven, 1 hē'vn; 2 hā'vn. A manufacturing city, near the coast of Connecticut; pop. 162,390; seat of **Yale University.**

New Heb'ri-des. A group of 30 islands N. of New Caledonia and W. Fiji Islands; area of 5,110 sq. m.; pop. 70,000.

New Ire'land. An island in the Southern Pacific; formerly one of the Bismarck Archipelago; acquired by Germany in 1884; pop. 28,500; capital, Kaewieng; occupied by Australian troops Sept. 12, 1914.

New Jer'sey, 1 jûr'zi; 2 jĕr'sy. A State in the East United States; 8,224 sq. m.; pop. 3,155,900: capital, Trenton.

New Ken'sing-ton, 1 ken'zĭŋ-tən; 2 kĕn'sing-ton. A city in W. Pennsylvania; aluminum mills; pop. 11,990.

New Lon'don. A seaport city in S. E. Connecticut; seat of Connecticut College (for women); pop. 25,690.

New M., *abbr.* New Mexico.

New'man, 1 nū'man; 2 nū'man, **John Henry, Cardinal** (1801–1890). An English divine, writer, and philosopher.

New'mar-ket, 1 nū'mär-kət; 2 nū'mär-kĕt, *n.* **1.** A market-town in E. England; a horse-racing center; pop. 18,640. **2.** [n-] A close-fitting coat for outdoor wear. **Newmarket coat**‡. **3.** [n-] A card-game.

New Mex'i-co, 1 meks'ĭ-ko; 2 mĕks'ĭ-co. A State of the S. W. United States; 122,634 sq. m.; pop. 360,350; capital, Santa Fé.

New Neth'er-land. New York: the original Dutch name.

New Or'le-ans, 1 ôr'lĭ-ənz; 2 ôr'le-ans. A seaport of Louisiana; cotton-center; pop. 387,219; scene of defeat of British troops by General Andrew Jackson Jan. 8, 1815; captured by Federal fleet under Farragut, May 1, 1862; seat of Tulane, Loyola, and New Orleans universities. [E. Ohio; pop. 10,720.

New Phil"a-del'ph-a, 1 fil"ə-del'fĭ-ə; 2 fĭl"a-dĕl'fĭ-a. A city in

New Plymouth, *n.* A borough in New Zealand; pop. 12,645.

New'port, 1 nīū'pōrt; 2 nū'pōrt, *n.* **1.** A seaport in S. E. Rhode Island; summer resort; pop. 30,255. **2.** A city in N. E. Kentucky; pop 29,320.

New'port News. A city and port in S. E. Virginia; pop. 35,600.

New Ro-chelle'. A town in S. E. New York; pop. 36,220.

news, 1 nīūz; 2 nūs, *n.* [*Pl.* in form, but singular in use; as, the latest news *is* —.] **1.** Fresh information concerning something that has recently taken place. **2.** Anything new or strange. [< NEW, *a.*, representing F. *nouvelles*.] Syn.: see TIDINGS.—**news'a"gent,** *n.* A dealer in newspapers and other periodicals.—**news'boy",** *n.* A boy who sells or delivers newspapers.—**news'man,** *n.* A man who delivers or sells newspapers.—**news'mon"ger,** *n.* One who carries news about, especially a gossip.—**news'mon"ger-y**†, *n.*—**news'pa"per,** *n.* **1.** A publication issued for general circulation at frequent intervals; a public print that circulates news, etc. **2.** The thin, unsized paper on which the ordinary daily or weekly newspaper is printed. **news'print**‡.—**news'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Full of news.

New South Wales. A state of the Commonwealth of Australia; 310,372 sq. m.; pop. 2,101,968; capital, Sydney.

newt, 1 nīūt; 2 nūt, *n.* One of various small aquatic salamander-like amphibians.

Newt. 1/3
a, mottled; *b*, web-footed.

New Test., *abbr.* New Testament.

New'ton, 1 nū'tən; 2 nū'ton, *n.* **1. Sir Isaac** (1642–1727), an English philosopher and mathematician; discovered the law of gravitation; *Principia.* **2.** A city in E. Massachusetts; pop.46,050.—**New-to'ni-an,** *a.*

New West'min-ster. A city in British Columbia, Canada, on the Fraser river; former capital; pop. 13,200.

New Wind'sor. A borough in Berkshire, England; pop. 20,115.

New York, 1 yōrk; 2 york. **1.** A State of the N. E. United States; 49,204 sq. m.; pop. 10,384,830; capital, Albany. **2.** A seaport city and metropolis in this State; 320 sq. m.; pop. 5,620,050; as now constituted (including Brooklyn and other suburbs of the original city) known as **Greater New York**; seat of **Columbia** (including **Barnard**), **New York,** and **Fordham** universities.—**New York Bay,** an inlet of the Atlantic into which the Hudson river discharges.—**New-York'er,** *n.*

New Zea'land, 1 zĭ'land; 2 zē'land, **Dominion of.** A British dominion, consisting of a group of islands, the principal being North Island, South Island, and Stewart Island, in the South Pacific ocean; 103,568 sq. m.; pop. 1,218,913; capital, Wellington.—**New-Zea'land-er,** *n.* A resident of New Zealand: formerly, a Maori.

next, 1 nekst; 2 nĕkst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being only one step removed.

2. Nearest in place. **II.** *adv.* In the nearest time, place, or rank; especially, immediately succeeding; as, *next* time we meet **III.** *prep.* Nearest to. [< AS. *nǽhst*, superl. of *neah*.] Syn.: see ADJACENT; IMMEDIATE.—**next friend** (*Law*), a person who, as the nearest friend, appears to prosecute an action in behalf of some one under legal disability, as a minor child or married woman.—**n. of kin.** **1.** *Law.* The kindred of a person who would share in his estate according to the statutes of distribution. **2.** One's near relatives.

nex'us, 1 nek'us; 2 nĕks'ŭs, *n.* [NEX'US, *pl.*] A bond or tie between the several members of a group or series. [L., < *nexus*, pp. of *necto*, tie.]

Ney, 1 nē; 2 nę, **Michel** (1769–1815). A French marshal under Napoleon I.; shot for high treason by the restoration government of Louis XVIII.

neysshe†, *a.* Tender; soft.

Nez Per"cés', 1 nē per"sē' *or* pûr'sēz; 2 nę pĕr"çę' *or* pĕr'çęs, *pl.* [F.] A tribe of the Shahaptian stock of North-American Indians; literally, Pierced Noses.

N. F., *abbr.* Newfoundland, New French, Norman French.—**N. G.,** *abbr.* National Guard, New Granada, Noble Grand.—**n. g.,** *abbr.* [Slang.] No good.—**Ng.,** *abbr.* Norwegian.

Ngan'hwei", *n.* Same as ANHWEI.

N. Gr., *abbr.* New Greek.—**N. H.,** *abbr.* New Hampshire (official).—**N. H. G.,** *abbr.* New High German.—**Ni,** *abbr.* Nickel.

Ni-ag'a-ra, 1 nɑi-ăg'ə-rə; 2 nī-ăg'ă-rə, *n.* A river between Ontario province, Canada, and New York State, flowing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; length, 36 m.; in its course occur the **Niagara Falls,** 167 ft. high, over 4,000 ft. wide.

Ni-ag'a-ra Falls. A city in N. New York; pop. 50,760.

Ni-ag'a-ra Falls City. A city of Ontario, Canada; pop. 14,700.

nib, 1 nib; 2 nĭb. **I.** *vt.* [NIBBED; NIB'BING.] To furnish with a nib; sharpen the nib or point of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A projecting part. **2.** A beak; neb. **3.** The point of a pen. **4.** The point of anything. [< AS. *neb.*]

nib'ble, ⌊ 1 nib'l; 2 nĭb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [NIB'BLED, NIB'LD²; **nib'l'ing,** ⌋ NIB'BLING.] **1.** To bite off small bits of; eat little bits. **2.** [Slang.] To nab. **II.** *n.* The act of nibbling; a little bite. [Freq. of NIP¹, *v.*]—**nib'bler,** *n.*

Ni'be-lung, 1 ni'bə-lun; 2 ni'bę-lŭng, *n.* [NI'BE-LUNGS, NI'BE-LUNG'EN, 1 -lunz, -lun"en; 2 -lŭngs, -lŭng"ĕn, *pl.*] *G. Myth.* One of a supernatural race possessed of or guarding a treasure that is wrested from them by Siegfried.

Ni'be-lung"en-lied", 1 ni'bə-lun"en-lēt'; 2 ni'bę-lŭng"ĕn-lēt', *n.* The lay of the Nibelungs, a medieval German poem.

nib'lick, 1 nib'lik; 2 nĭb'lĭk, *n.* A golf-club with a cup-like iron head for forcing the ball out of bunkers, long grass, etc.

Ni-cæ'a, 1 nɑi-sī'ə; 2 nī-çē'ă, *n.* **1.** Nice, France. **2.** An ancient town in Asia Minor; the modern village of **Iznik; Council of Nicæa,** held here A. D. 325, promulgated the Nicene Creed.

Nicar., *abbr.* Nicaragua.

Nic"a-ra'gua, 1 nik"ə-rā'gwə; 2 nĭc"ă-rä'gwa, *n.* **1.** A republic of Central America; 51,660 sq. m.; pop. 638,119; capital, Managua. **2.** A lake in S. W. Nicaragua; length, 110 m.; greatest width, 45 m.; area, over 3,000 sq. m.; maximum depth, 200 ft.—**Nic"a-ra'guan.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicaragua. **II.** *n.* A native of Nicaragua.

Nic"ca-ri'a, 1 nik"kə-ri'ə; 2 nĭ"çă-rī'ă, *n.* A Greek island in the Ægean sea, W. of Samos; 50 sq. m.; pop. 10,000: the ancient *Icaria;* legendary locality of the death of Icarus.

nic'col-ite, 1 nik'əl-ɑit; 2 nic'ol-īt, *n. Mineral.* A usually massive, brittle, metallic, pale copper-red nickel arsenid ($NiAs$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< NICKEL.]

nice, 1 nɑis; 2 nīç, *a.* [NIC'ER; NIC'EST.] **1.** Characterized by discrimination and judgment; acute; discerning. **2.** Refined and pure in tastes or habits; refined; hence, over-particular; dainty; modest; fastidious; scrupulous. **3.** Requiring careful consideration or treatment; delicate; subtile; as, a *nice* point. **4.** Exactly fitted or adjusted; accurate; apt; as, a *nice* piece of work. **5.** Delicately constructed; hence, easily disarranged or injured; fragile; tender. **6.** [Colloq.] Agreeable or pleasant in any way: a wide use. Specif.: (1) Pleasing to the sense: toothsome; satisfactory; as, a *nice* dish. (2) Agreeable socially; respectable; as, *nice* people. **7†.** Ignorant; silly; weak. **8†.** Of trifling consequence; trivial. **9†.** Wicked; wanton; lewd. **10†.** Reluctant; unwilling. [F., < L. *nescius*, ignorant, < *ne*, not, + *scio*, know.] Syn.: CHOICE; FINE; NEAT; PRECISE; TASTEFUL.—**nice'ly,** *adv.* In a nice or delicate manner.—**nice'ness,** *n.*—**ni'ce-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being nice. **2.** Something that is nice. (1) A delicate point or distinction; refinement of criticism; subtlety. (2) A rare or delicious thing; delicacy. **3§.** Fastidiousness. **4†.** Coyness; shyness.

Nice, 1 nis; 2 nīç, *n.* **1.** A Mediterranean winter resort and seaport of S. E. France; pop. 155,839. **2.** Same as NICÆA, 2.

Ni'cene, 1 nɑi'sin *or* nɑi-sin'; 2 nī'çēn *or* nī-çēn', *a.* Pertaining to Nicæa or Nice, a town in Asia Minor.—**Nicene Creed** (*Eccl.*), a confession of faith adopted at the council of Nicæa, A. D. 325, as a settlement of a controversy concerning the persons of the Trinity. The creed that is popularly known as the Nicene Creed is more properly called the **Niceno-Constantinopolitan** or **Constantinopolitan Creed.** At the Council of Toledo, A. D. 589, the Western Church adopted the creed with the addition of a clause.

niche, 1 nich; 2 nĭch, *vt.* [NICHED; NICH'ING.] To put in a niche.

niche, *n.* **1.** A recessed space or hollow; specifically, a recess in a wall, as for a statue or the like. See illus. in next col. **2.** Hence, any position specially adapted to its occupant. [F.]

nich'er, 1 nih'ər; 2 nĭh'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To neigh; laugh loudly.—**nick'er†.**

Nich'o-las, 1 nik'o-ləs; 2 nic'o-las, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Nic'o-las†; Nick†** (dim.). D. **Ni'co-laas,** 1 ni'ko-los, 2 ni'co-lăs, **Klaas,** 1 klɑs, 2 klăs; F. **Ni"co"las',** 1 ni"kō"lä', 2 ni"cō"lä'; **Nl"cole',** 1 nl"kōl', 2 nl"cōl'; G. **Nl'co-laus,** 1 nl'ko-laus, 2 nl'co-lous, **Ni'ko-laus†;** Gr. **Ni-ko'la-os;** Hung. **Mi'klos,** 1 mi'klosh, 2 mi'klŏsh; It. **Nic"co-lo',** 1 nik"ko-lō'; 2 nic"co-lō', **Ni"co-lō'‡, Ni-co'la,** 1 ni-kō'lə, 2 ni-cō'lă (fem.); L. **Nic"o-la'us,** 1 nik"o-lē'us, 2 nic"o-lā'ŭs; Pg. **Nl"co-la'o,** 1 nl"ko-lā'o, 2 nl"co-lā'o; Rus. **Nl"co-la'i,** 1 nl"ko-lā'ĭ, 2 nl"co-lā'ĭ: Sp. **Nl"co-las',** 1 nl"ko-lɑs', 2 nl"co-lăs'; Sw. **Nils,** 1 nils, 2 nĭls. **2. Saint** (—340), a bishop of Myra; patron of children. Compare SANTA CLAUS. **3.** Any one of several popes of Rome. **4. N. I.** (1796–1855), czar of Russia; engaged in Crimean war. **5. N. II.** (1868–1918), czar of Russia Nov. 1, 1894; abdicated March 15, 1917; shot by Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg July 16, 1918. **6. N. I. Petrovic Njegos** (1841–1921), first king of Montenegro; succeeded his uncle Danilo I. as prince of Montenegro, 1860; reigned till 1919. **7. N., Grand Duke** (1856–). Russian commander-in-chief in World War, 1914–1915.

Niche.

Ni'ci-as, 1 nish'ɪ-əs; 2 nish'ĭ-as, *n.* An Athenian general; killed at Syracuse, 413 B. C.

nick[1], 1 nik; 2 nĭk, *vt.* **1.** To make a nick in; notch; mark with a nick. **2.** [Scot.] To cut short off; snip.—**to nick a horse's tail,** to make a cut at the root of the tail, causing the horse to carry it higher.—**nick'er**[1], *n.* One who or that which nicks.

nick[2†], *vt. & vi.* To hit, fit, or suit exactly; tally. [A use of NICK[1], *n.*]

nick[3], *n.* **1.** A slight cut, chip, or indentation in the surface or edge of anything. **2.** A score or tally: from the use of notched sticks for keeping tally. [A form of NOCK, *n.*]—**nick-stick,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A notched tally-stick.

nick[4], *n.* **1.** A point of time; critical moment. **2.** In hazard, a winning throw. **3.** Any point. **4.** [Scot.] A blow. **[Old Nick‡.**

Nick[5], *n.* The devil. [< St. *Nicholas.*]

nick'ar-nut", *n.* tree. Same as NICKER-NUT, etc.

nick'el, 1 nik'el; 2 nĭk'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A hard, ductile, magnetic, silver-white metallic element, almost always found associated with cobalt. See ELEMENT. **2.** [U. S.] A five-cent piece, of a nickel-and-copper alloy. [Sw., abbr. of *copparnickel*, mineral containing nickel.]—**nick'el-ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nickel, especially in its higher valence. Compare NICKELOUS.—**nick'el-if'er-ous,** *a.* Containing nickel, as ore.—**nick'el-ous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nickel.

nick"el-o'de-on, 1 nik"el-ō'di-ən; 2 nĭk"ĕl-ō'dē-on, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A place of amusement generally charging no admission fee, containing automatic machines, such as cinematographs, graphophones, etc., which may be used by patrons for a small charge. **nick-el'et‡.**

nick'er, 1 nik'ər; 2 nik'er, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as NICHER.

nick'er[2], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A neigh. **2.** A snigger. **nich'er†.**

nick'er[3], *n.* [Southern U. S.] A seed of the nicker-tree, as used by children in games resembling marbles. **nicker-nut‡.—n.-tree,** *n.* Either of two tropical climbing shrubs (*Cæsalpinia bonduc* and *C. bonducella*) of the bean family.

nick'nack", 1 nik'nak"; 2 nĭk'năk', *n.* Same as KNICK-KNACK.

nick'nack-et, *n.* [Scot.] A trinket.

nick'name", 1 nik'nēm"; 2 nĭk'nām', **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give a nickname to. **2§.** To misname. **II.** *n.* **1.** A familiar name. **2.** A popular name given sometimes in derision and sometimes in familiar usage. [ME. *an ekename, nekename;* see AN, EKE, and NAME.]

Nic"o-bar' Is'lands, 1 nik"o-bär'; 2 nĭc"o-bär'. A group of 19 islands, E. of the Bay of Bengal; under British control; 635 sq. m.; pop. 8,800; the largest is **Great Nicobar,** and 7 are uninhabited.—**Nic"o-bar-ese',** *n. sing. & pl.*

Nic"o-de'mus, 1 nik"o-di'mus; 2 nic"o-dē'mŭs, *n. Bib.* A ruler of the Jews. *John* iii, 1.

ni-co'tian, 1 nɪ-kō'shən; 2 ni-cō'shan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco. **II.** *n.* **1§.** One who uses tobacco. **2†.** Tobacco.

nic'o-tin, ⌊ 1 nik'o-tin, -tin; 2 nĭc'o-tĭn, -tīn, *n.* A poison-**nic'o-tine,** ⌋ ous colorless oily liquid alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$) contained in the leaves of tobacco. [< Jean *Nicot* (1530–1604), who introduced tobacco into France.] **ni-co'tia†; nic"o-tyl'i-a†.**—**nic'o-tin-ism,** *n. Pathol.* The morbid effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

Nic"the-roy', 1 nik"tē-roi'; 2 nic"tę-róy', *n.* A city opposite Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; pop. 86,730; bombarded by royalists, 1893.

nic'ti-tate, 1 nik'ti-tēt; 2 nic'ti-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED², -TAT"ING.] To wink. [< L. *nictitatus*, pp., < *nicto*, wink, < *nico*, beckon.] **nic'tate†.—nictitating membrane,** the third or lateral eyelid, as in birds, crocodiles, etc., springing from the inner and anterior border of the eye.—**nic"ti-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of winking; in pathology, rapid and involuntary winking due to nervous derangement. **nic-ta'tion†.**

nid'er-ing, 1 nid'ər-iŋ; 2 nid'er-ing, *n.* [Prov.] An ignoramus. [Akin to NODDY.] [phesants. [< L. *nidus*, nest.]

nide, 1 nɑid; 2 nīd, *n.* A nest; specif., a nest or brood of young

nid'er-ing†, *a. & n.* Same as NIDING. **nid'er-ling†.**

nid'i-fy, 1 nid'ɪ-fɑi; 2 nid'ĭ-fī, *vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To build a nest. [< L. *nidifico*, < *nidus*, nest, + *facio*, make.] **nid'i-fi-cate‡.—nid'i-fi-cant,** *a.* Nest-making, as a bird.—**nid"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of building a nest.

ni'ding†. **I.** *a.* Wicked; dastardly. **II.** *n.* A low fellow; a coward. [< AS. *nithing*, < *nith*, hatred.] **ni'thing†.**

ni-dol'o-gy, 1 ni-del'o-ji; 2 ni-dŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of birds' nests. [< NIDUS + -LOGY.]—**ni-dol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in nidology.

nid'u-lant, 1 nid'yu-lent; 2 nid'yu-lant, *a.* Nestling; in botany, lying free, as seeds in a pulpy fruit. [< L. *nidulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *nidulor*, nidify, < *nidus*, nest.] **nid'u-late†.**

nid'u-late, 1 nid'yu-lēt; 2 nid'yu-lāt. I†. *vt.* Same as NIDIFY. II. *a.* Nidulant.—**nid"u-la'tion,** *n.*

nī'dus, 1 naĭ'dus; 2 nī'dŭs, *n.* [NĪ'DI, 1 -daĭ; 2 -dī, *pl.*] **1.** A place for the natural deposit of eggs. **2.** A place in an organism adapted to the development of some germ or parasite; hence, a center of infection. **3.** *Anat.* A collection of nerve-cells. [L.]

Nie'buhr, 1 nī'bur, 2 nē'bụr, **Barthold Georg** (1776–1831). A German historian, philologist, and critic.

niece, 1 nīs; 2 nēc, *n.* The daughter of a brother or sister; also, the daughter of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. [OF.]

ni-el'list, 1 nī-el'ist; 2 ni-ĕl'ist, *n.* An artist who works in niello.

ni-el'lo, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ī; 2 -i, *pl.*] **1.** The art of decorating metal plates by incising designs upon them and then filling in the incised lines with a black alloy. **2.** A work produced by this method; niello-work. **3.** A black alloy used in niello-work. [It., < L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] **ni-el'†.**

Nie'men, 1 nī'men; 2 nē'mĕn, *n.* A river in Poland and Lithuania; length, 565 m., flowing into the Baltic sea; navigable to Grodno; named **Memel** near its mouth.

niest, *a.* [Scot.] Same as NEIST.

Nietzsch'e, 1 nīch'e; 2 nēch'e, **Friedrich Wilhelm** (1844–1900). A German philosopher; died insane.—**Nietzsch'ism,** *n.* The principles propounded in the philosophy of Nietzsche, the apostle of the doctrine of the superman. **Nietzsch'e-an-ism†.**

Nieuw'poort, 1 nyūv'port; 2 nyŭv'pōrt, *n.* A town, W. Flanders, Belgium, where Belgians and Germans fought, 1914–15.

nieve, 1 nīv; 2 nēv, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The fist or hand [< Ice. *nefi*, fist.]—**nieve'fu',** *n.* A handful.

niev'ie, 1 nīv'i; 2 nēv'i, *n.* [Scot.] A children's game resembling forfeits, in which both hands are held out and *nievie-nievie-knick-knack* is said while offering hands.

nif'fer, 1 nif'er; 2 nif'er, *vt.* [Scot.] To trade or exchange.—**nif'fer,** *n.* [**naff"y†.**

nif'f'naff'y. I. *a.* Over-particular; fussy. II. *n.* A trifler. **niff'y-Nif'l-heim,** 1 nif'l-hēm; 2 nif'l-hem, *n. Norse Myth.* The lowest of the nine worlds, the world of fog or mist; the northern limit of cold and darkness. [Ice., < *nifl*, fog, + *heim*, home.] **Nī'fl-helmr†.**

nig, 1 nig; 2 nĭg, *vt.* [NIGGED; NIG'GING.] **1.** To cut off the edges of, as coin. **2.** To dress, as stone, with a sharp-pointed hammer. [Var. of NICK.]

Nī'ger, 1 naĭ'jer; 2 nī'ger, *n.* A river of W. Africa; length, 2,600 m. to Atlantic ocean.—**Military Territory of the Niger,** a subdivision of French West Africa; pop. 1,445,000.

Nī-ge'ri-a, 1 naĭ-jī'ri-e; 2 nī-ġē'ri-a, *n.* A British territory in W. Africa: about 332,000 sq. m.; pop. about 17,750,000.

nig'gard, 1 nig'ard; 2 nĭġ'ard. I§°. *vt. & vi.* To supply stingily; limit in quantity; be niggardly. II. *a.* Sordidly parsimonious. III. *n.* A parsimonious person. [< Ice. *hnöggr*, stingy.] —**nig'gard-ly.** I. *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; parsimonious; stingy. II. *adv.* In the manner of a niggard.—**nig'gard-li-ness,** *n.*

nig'ger, 1 nig'er; 2 nĭg'er, *n.* **1.** A negro: now vulgar. **2.** [Colloq.] A native East-Indian, or an Australian aborigine. **3.** One of several mechanical devices. [< F. *nègre*, NEGRO.]

nig'gle, 1 nig'l; 2 nig'l, *vt. & vi.* [NIG'GLED, NIG'LD°; NIG'GLING.]

nig'le, *j* 1. To fill up with trifling details; over-elaborate. **2.** To befool. **3.** To trifle.

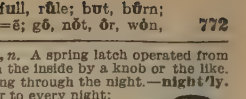
nig'gling, 1 nig'liŋ; 2 nĭġ'liŋg, *pa.* **1.** Fussy; over-elaborate. **2.** Mean; petty. **3.** Troublesome; annoying.

nig'gling, *n. Art.* Over-elaborate treatment, as the individual leaves of a tree minutely rendered without reference to the mass or the general effect.

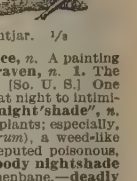
nigh†, *vt. & vi.* To draw near to; approach.

nigh, 1 naĭ; 2 nī. I. *a.* [NIGH'ER; NIGH'EST or NEXT.] **1.** Being close by; near. **2.** [Colloq.] On the left: used of a team. **3.** [U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Close-fisted; stingy. **4.** Closely allied, as in kinship; intimate. **5.** Most convienient; direct. II. *adv.* **1.** Not remote in time or place; close by; near. **2.** Almost; nearly. III. *prep.* Close to; near. [< AS. *neáh*, nigh.] SYN.: (adjective) see ADJACENT.

night, 1 naĭt; 2 nīt, *n.* **1.** The period during which the sun is below the horizon. **2.** The close of the day; evening. **3.** A condition of darkness or gloom; sorrow; misfortune. **4.** Death, the grave, or extreme old age. **5.** *Chr. Sci.* Darkness; doubt; fear. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 592. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *niht*, night.]—**night'bird",** *n.* **1.** A bird that flies or sings by night. **2.** The European moor-hen. **3.** [Colloq.] One who does his work or takes his pleasure by night. —**night-blindness,** *n.* Nyctalopia.—**night'cap",** *n.* **1.** A head-covering for sleeping in. **2.** [Slang.] A drink of liquor just before going to bed.—**night'clothes",** *n. pl.* Clothes for wearing while in bed.—**n. crow,** *n.* **1.** A bird that cries in the night. **2.** The nightjar.—**n. dog,** *n.* A dog used for hunting by night.—**n. dress,** *n.* A nightgown.—**night'ed§,** *a.* **1.** Overtaken by night. **2.** Darkened; saddened.—**night'fall",** *n.* The close of day.—**n. glass,** *n.* A spy-glass or telescope arranged with concentrating lenses for use at night.—**night'gown",** *n.* **1.** A loose gown worn in bed. **n. gear‡. 2.** A loose gown for bedroom wear day or night; dressing-gown. **n. dress‡; n. robe‡.**—**n. hawk,** *n.* **1.** An American goatsucker (genus *Chordeiles*). **2.** The European goatsucker. **3.** [Slang] One who walks the streets at night, or is often abroad at night.—**n. heron,** *n.* A bird (genus *Nycticorax*) of somewhat nocturnal habits, having a comparatively short, stout bill.—**black-crowned n. heron,** one of two forms of night-herons found in North America.—**night'jar",** *n.* A goatsucker, especially the common European species (*Caprimulgus europæus*). See illus. in next col.—**n. key,** *n.* A key operating a night-latch.—**n. latch,** *n.* A spring latch operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob or the like. **n. lock‡.**—**n. long,** *a.* Lasting through the night.—**night'ly.** I. *a.* **1** Pertaining to night or to every night; occurring at night or every night. **2.** Dark; having the appearance of night. II. *adv.* By night; every night.—**night'mare",** *n.* **1.** An oppressive condition in sleep usually with bad dreams. **2.** Hence, an oppressive influence. **3.** *Folk-lore.* An evil spirit once supposed to oppress people during sleep.—**n. owl,** *n.* **1.** An owl especially nocturnal in habits. **2.** Same as NIGHT-HAWK, 3.—**n. piece,** *n.* A painting or literary description of a night-scene.—**n. raven,** *n.* **1.** The night-jar. **2.** The night-heron.—**n. rider,** *n.* [So. U. S.] One of a band of masked mounted men who travel at night to intimidate.—**n. rule†,** *n.* A night orgy or revel.—**night'shade",** *n.* **1.** Any one of a genus (*Solanum*) of flowering plants; especially, the **common** or **black nightshade** (*S. nigrum*), a weed-like plant with white flowers and black berries, reputed poisonous, but used medicinally, and the **climbing** or **woody nightshade** (*S. dulcamara*). **2.** The belladonna. **3.** The henbane.—**deadly n.,** same as BELLADONNA.—**enchanter's n.,** a low, inconspicuous herb (genus *Circæa*) of damp woods.—**night'shirt",** *n.* A loose shirt used for sleeping in at night.—**n. soil,** *n.* The contents of privies.—**n. time,** *n.* The time from sunset to sunrise, or from dark to dawn.—**n. walker,** *n.* **1.** One who walks in his sleep. **2.** One who frequents the streets at night for evil purposes. **3.** A large angleworm.—**n. watch,** *n.* **1.** A guard for night duty. **2.** A watch-period of the night hours.


Nightjar. 1/3

night'in-gale†, 1 naĭt'in-gēl; 2 nīt'in-gāl, *n.* **1.** A small old-world migratory bird (genus *Daulias*), noted for the melodious night-song of the male. **2.** One of various birds like a nightingale. [< AS. *nhtegale*, < *niht*, night, + *galan*, sing.]


Nightingale. 1/4

Night'in-gale, **Florence** (1820–1910). An English nurse, who by her work in the Crimean war introduced sanitary reform in the British army and the institution of military hospital-service.

ni-gres'cence, 1 ni-gres'ens; 2 ni-grĕs'ĕnc, *n.* The process of becoming black, or the blackness so produced. [< L. *nigresco*, grow black, < *niger*, black.]—**ni-gres'cent,** *a.*

nig'ri-fy, 1 nig'ri-fot; 2 nig'ri-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"-ING.] To make black. [< LL. *nigrifico*, blacken, < L. *niger*, black, + *facio*, make.]—**nig"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of making black.—**ni-grit'ic,** *a.* **1.** [N-] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Oceanic negroes. Negritos, Melanesians, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to negroes; Nigritic.—**nig'ri-tude§,** *n.* Blackness.

Ni-grit'ian, 1 ni-grish'en; 2 ni-grish'an. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nigritia in Middle Africa, where the true negroes dwell, including Upper Guinea, Senegambia, and the Sudan as far as the White. II. *n.* One of the true African negroes.

nī'hil, 1 naĭ'hil; 2 nī'hil, *n.* Nothing. [L.] **nil†.**—**nī'hil-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine that nothing exists or can be known. **2.** Originally, in Russia, a social doctrine that denied all authority; later [N-], a revolutionism bent on the overthrow of all existing institutions. **3.** By extension, any revolutionary propaganda involving violence. **4.** *Med.* The denial of the beneficial effects of medicines as remedial agents.—**nī'hil-ist,** *n.* **1.** An advocate of nihilism. **2.** A Russian anarchist; after 1878, often a terrorist. —**nī"hil-is'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of nihilism.—**nī-hil'i-ty,** *n.* Nothingness.

Nī"i-ga'ta, 1 nī"i-gā'ta; 2 nī"i-ġā'tä, *n.* **1.** A district in N. Honshu Island, Japan. **2.** A seaport in the same; pop. 66,200.

Nij'me-gen, *n.* Same as NIMEGUEN.

Ni"ka-ri'a, *n.* Same as NICARIA.

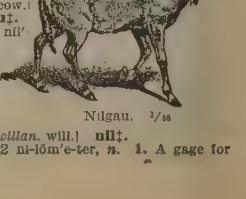
Ni'ke, 1 naĭ'ki; 2 nī'kē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of victory, usually represented as a winged and garlanded maiden bearing a palm-branch. Nike corresponds to the Roman *Victoria*. There was also a wingless Nike (*Apteros*) in Greek art. [< Gr. *Nikē*, < *nike*, victory.]

Ni"ko-lai-ef', 1 ni"ko-laĭ-ef'; 2 nī"ko-lī-ĕf'. *n.* A fortified seaport in the Ukraine; pop. 106,000. **Ni"ko-lai-ev'†.**

nil, 1 nil; 2 nĭl, *n.* Nothing [L., contr. < *nihil*, nothing.]

Nile, 1 naĭl; 2 nīl, *n.* A river in E. Africa; rises in the Victoria Nyanza, whence, as far as Khartum, it is known as the **White Nile,** where it is joined by the **Blue Nile,** which rises in the Abyssinian mountains; total length, 4,000 m. to the Mediterranean sea.—**Battle of the Nile,** fought near the mouth of the river Aug. 1, 1798; Nelson defeated French fleet.

Niles, 1 naĭls; 2 nīls, *n.* A city in N. W. Ohio; pop. 13,080.


Nilgau. 1/38

nil'gau, 1 nil'gau; 2 nĭl'ġou, *n.* A large, short-maned antelope (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) with the hind legs much shorter than the fore. [< Per. *nīlgāu*, < *nīl*, blue, + *gāu*, cow.] **nil'gai‡; nil'ghau‡; nyl'gau‡.**

Nil'gi-ri Hills, 1 nil'gi-ri; 2 nil'ġi-ri. A mountain group in Madras province, British India; highest peak, Mt. Dodabetta; 8,760 ft.

nill, 1 nil; 2 nĭl, *vi. & vt.* **1.** To be unwilling; will not. **2.** Not to will; refuse; prevent. [< AS. *nillan*, < *ne*, not, + *willan*, will.] **nil‡.**

Ni-lom'e-ter, 1 naĭ-lem'i-tər; 2 ni-lŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A gage for

measuring the height of water in the river Nile. **2.** [n-] Any river-gage. [< Gr. *Neilometrion*, < *Neilos*, Nile, + *metron*, measure.] **Ni'lo-scope‡**.

Ni-lot'ic, 1 nı-lĕt'ık; 2 nı-lŏt'ık, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the river Nile. **2.** Noting the Eastern division of the negro races of the Sudan. **Ni"le-ot'ic‡**.

Nils'son, 1 nĭl'sən; 2 nĭl'son, **Christine** (1843–1921). A Swedish soprano singer; Countess Miranda.

nim'bl(e[2], 1 nim'bl; 2 nĭm'bl, *a.* [NIM'BLER; NIM'BLEST.] **1.** Light and quick in motion or action; agile. **2.** Intellectually alert or acute. **3.** Circulating freely, as money. **4.** Quickly or easily designed. [< AS. *numul*, < *niman*, take.]

Syn.: active, agile, alert, brisk, bustling, lively, prompt, quick, speedy, sprightly, swift. *Nimble* refers to lightness, freedom, and quickness of motion within a somewhat narrow range, with readiness to turn suddenly to any point; *swift* applies commonly to more sustained motion over greater distances; a pickpocket is *nimble*-fingered, a dancer *nimble*-footed; an arrow, a race-horse, or an ocean steamer is *swift*; Shakespeare's "*nimble* lightnings" is said of the visual appearance in sudden zigzag flash across the sky. Figuratively, we speak of *nimble* wit, *swift* intelligence, *swift* destruction. *Alert*, which is strictly a synonym for *ready*, comes sometimes near the meaning of *nimble* or *quick*, from the fact that the ready, wide-awake person is likely to be *lively*, *quick*, *speedy*. See ACTIVE; ALERT; SPRIGHTLY.—Ant.: clumsy, dilatory, dull, heavy, inactive, inert, slow, sluggish, unready.—**nim'ble-ness**, *n.*—**nim'bly**, *adv.*

nim'bus, 1 nim'bus; 2 nĭm'bŭs, *n.* [NIM'BUS-ES[2] or NIM'BI, *pl.*] **1.** A dark, heavy, rain-bearing cloud. **2.** *Art.* A halo of light encircling the head, as of Christ or a saint. **3.** A cloud of glory or surrounding aura of light in which the gods were supposed by the ancients to be clothed when appearing upon earth. [< L. *nimbus*, rain-cloud.]—**nim'bose‡**, *a.* Cloudy; threatening; stormy.

Ni'me-guen, 1 nı'mē-gen; 2 nı'mę-ĝĕn, *n.* A Hanse town (pop. 66,634) in Gelderland province, Netherlands. A peace congress was held here, 1678, which led to treaties (1) between Spain and France, Aug. 10, (2) France and the United Netherlands, Sept. 17, and (3) the German empire and France and Sweden, Feb. 5, 1679. **Nij'me-gen‡**.

Nimes, 1 nim. 2 nim, *n.* A cathedral city in S. France, containing ruins of a fine Roman amphitheater; pop. 82,774.

Nim'rod, 1 nim'rŏd; 2 nim'rŏd, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Grandson of Ham; a mighty hunter. *Gen.* x, 8. **2.** Hence, a hunter, especially a notorious or successful one.

nin'com-poop, 1 nin'kəm-pūp; 2 nĭŋ'com-pōōp, *n.* [Colloq.] A foolish or silly person; simpleton. [Cor. of L. *non compos* in phrase *non compos mentis*, not possessed of one's mind.]

nine, 1 nain; 2 nın. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than eight: a cardinal numeral. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of eight and one. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or IX. **3.** A playing-card having nine spots. **4.** The nine players forming one side in a baseball-game. **5.** A group consisting of nine units. [< AS. *nigon*, nine.]—**the Nine**, the nine Muses.—**nine'fold"**, *a.* Nine times as many or as great.—**nine'fold**, *adv.*—**nine'-pence**, *n.* The sum of nine pennies, or the name of a coin of this value.—**nine'pin**, *n.* One of the pins in the ninepins.—**nine'pins**, *n. pl.* A game similar to tenpins, in which nine large wooden pins are employed.—**nine-teen'**. **I.** *a.* Consisting of nine more than ten. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and nine; also, its symbols, 19 or XIX.—**nine-teenth'**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Ninth in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of nineteen equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of nineteen equal parts of anything. **2.** The ninth unit after the tenth in a series.—**nine'ti-eth**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the eightieth; the ordinal of *ninety*. **2.** Being one of ninety equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of ninety equal parts of anything. **2.** The first unit after the eighty-ninth in any series.—**nine'ty**. **I.** *a.* Consisting of nine times ten: a cardinal numeral. **II.** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The sum of ten and eighty; also, its symbols, 90 or XC.—**nine'ty-fold**, *a. & adv.*—**ninth**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eighth; the ordinal of *nine*. **2.** Being one of nine equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of nine equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by nine. **2.** *Mus.* An interval of an octave and a second, or a note separated from another by this interval; also, the two notes written or sounded together.—**ninth'ly**, *adv.*

Nin'e-veh, 1 nin'ı-ve; 2 nin'e-ve, *n.* An ancient city on the Tigris river; capital of Assyria; destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians about 600 B. C.—**Nin'e-vite**, *n.*

Ning'po', 1 nip'pō'; 2 ning'pō', *n.* A walled city and treaty-port in E. China; pop. 670,000.

nin'ny, 1 nin'ı; 2 nin'y, *n.* [NIN'NIES[2], *pl.*] A simpleton; dunce. [Cp. It. *ninno*, Sp. *niño*, child.]

Ni'nus, 1 nai'nus; 2 nī'nŭs, *n.* Reputed founder of Nineveh, 2182 B. C.; husband of Semiramis. [< NIOBIUM.]

ni'o-bate, 1 nai'o-bēt; 2 nī'o-bāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of columbium.

Ni'o-be, 1 nai'o-bi; 2 nī'o-bē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Grecian mother, whose children were slain by Apollo and Artemis, with whom she had boastfully compared them, after which she herself was turned into stone.—**Ni"o-be'an**, *a.* [COLOMBIUM.

ni-o'bi-um, 1 nai-ō'bi-um; 2 nī-ō'bi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* Same as **Ni"o-brar'a**, 1 nai"o-brar'a; 2 nī"o-brăr'a, *n.* A river in E. Wyoming and N. Nebraska; 450 m. to the Missouri river.

nip[1], 1 nip; 2 nĭp. **I.** *vt.* [NIPPED[1], NIPT[2]; NIP'PING.] **1.** To cut, bite, compress, or pinch suddenly, as between two edges or points. **2.** To break, pinch, or tear (off) the surface or end of, as with the finger-ends or with pincers; clip: with *off*. **3.** To check the growth of, bite or sting, as by frost; chill. **4.** To benumb; blast; wither. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of compressing sharply. **2.** A biting, pinching, or clipping off; also, whatever is pinched off; hence, a pinch. **3.** A sudden blight, as by frost. **4.** A sharp saying; cutting remark; gibe. [ME. *nippen*; cp. D. *knippen*, nip.]—**nip and tuck** [Colloq., U. S.], a case of equality, as between two runners.—**nip'py**, *a.* [Col'oq.] **1.** Biting; acid; sarcastic. **2.** [Eng.] Active: vigorous; alert. **3.** [Scot.] Stingy; niggardly.

nip[2]. **I.** *vi.* To take a drink. **II.** *n.* A small dram.

Ni'pa, 1 nı'pa *or* nī'pa; 2 nī'pa *or* nī'pa, *n. Bot.* A genus of palms of tropical southeastern Asia, of which the nipa, or nipa-palm, has feathery leaves, used for weaving, thatching, etc., and bunches of edible fruit. [Malay *nīpah*.]

nip'per[1], 1 nip'ər; 2 nĭp'er, *n.* **1.** One who nips. **2.** One of various pincers for nipping. **3.** An incisor, as of a horse. **4.** A great claw, as of a crab. **5.** One of various fish.

nip'per[2], *n.* [Eng.] A small boy.

nip'ping, 1 nip'ıŋ; 2 nĭp'ing, *pa.* Pinching; biting; cutting; sarcastic. **-ly**, *adv.*

nip'ple, 1 nip'l; 2 nĭp'l, *n.* **1.** The cone-shaped process of **nip'ɪ'**, the breast; a pap; teat. **2.** A protuberance to receive a percussion-cap. **3.** A small tubular pipe-fitting. **4.** An artificial substitute for the female nipple. [Dim. of NIB.]

Nip"pon', 1 nip'pen'; 2 nĭp'pŏn', *n.* Japan. [< Jap. *Dai*, great, *Nippon* or *Nihon*, Land of the Rising Sun.] **Dai Nippon‡**.

Nip'pur, 1 nip'pūr; 2 nĭp'pur, *n.* An ancient city of Babylonia; site of many archaeological discoveries.

Nir-va'na, 1 nir-vä'na; 2 nĭr-vä'na, *n.* In Sanskrit, literally a "blowing out"; in Buddhism, the loss of all personal consciousness by absorption into the divine. **Nir-wa'na‡**.—**Nir-va'nic**, *a.*

Ni'san, 1 nai'san *or* ni-sän'; 2 nī'săn *or* ni-săn', *n. Bib.* The first month of the Jewish calendar, corresponding approximately to April. *Neh.* ii, 1. **Nis'san‡**. See HEBREW CALENDAR.

Nish, 1 nish; 2 nĭsh, *n.* An ancient fortified and commercial city in S. E. Serbia; temporary capital in 1914–15; pop. 25,000; entered by Bulgarian troops Nov. 5, 1915; recovered by Serbians, 1918.

ni'si, 1 nai'sai; 2 nī'sī, *conj.* Unless: used with the word *order*, *rule*, *decree*, etc., signifying that it shall become effective at a certain time, *unless* before the time named it shall be modified or avoided. [L., < *ni*, not, + *si*, if.]—**ni'si pri'us**, 1 prai'us; 2 prī'ŭs. *Law.* Literally, "unless sooner"; hence, a general designation suggestive of the trial of civil causes before a judge and jury.

ni'sus, 1 nai'sus; 2 nī'sŭs, *n.* [L.] The exercise of power in acting or attempting to act; an effort, endeavor, or exertion.

nit, 1 nit; 2 nĭt, *n.* **1.** The egg of a louse or other insect; the immature insect itself. **2.** A small speck. **3.** [Scot.] A nut. [< AS *hnitu*.]

ni'ter, 1 nai'tər; 2 nī'ter, *n.* **1.** A crystalline white salt; saltpeter; potassium nitrate. **2**†. Natron. [< F. *nitre*, < L. *nitrum*, < Gr. *nitron*, soda.] **ni'tre‡**.

nit'id, 1 nit'id; 2 nĭt'id, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Shining; glossy, as many leaves and seeds. **2**§. Lustrous; bright, as metal. [< L. *nitidus*, < *niteo*, shine.]

ni'ton, 1 nai'tən; 2 nī'ton, *n.* The emanation of radium viewed as an element; symbol Nt, atomic weight 222.4. [form.

nitr-, 1 naitr-; 2 nītr-. From New Latin *nitrum*, niter: a combining

ni'trate, 1 nai'trēt; 2 nī'trāt. **I.** *vt.* [NI'TRAT-ED[2]; NI'TRATING.] To treat or combine with nitric acid or a compound; to change into a nitro derivative. **II.** *n.* **1.** A salt of nitric acid; as, silver *nitrate*. **2.** Sodium or potassium nitrate. [< L. *nitratus*, mixed with natron, < *nitrum*; see NITER.]—**silver nitrate**, a white compound ($AgNO_3$) obtained by treating silver with nitric acid: used in medicine and photography.

ni'tri-. Same as NITR-.

ni'tric, 1 nai'trik; 2 nī'trik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from niter; containing nitrogen in the higher state of valence. [< NL. *nitrum*; see NITR-.]—**nitric acid**, a colorless, highly corrosive liquid (HNO_3) found in nature in small quantities, but usually made by decomposing sodium or potassium nitrate with sulfuric acid.—**n. bacteria**, any of certain bacteria found in the soil which possess the power of oxidizing nitrites to nitrates.—**n. oxid**, a colorless, gaseous compound (NO) liberated when certain metals are dissolved in nitric acid.

ni'trid, *n.* A compound of nitrogen with some more positive element, as boron, phosphorus, etc. **ni'tride‡**.

ni"tri-fi-ca'tion, 1 nai"tri-fi-kē'shən; 2 nī"tri-fi-cā'shon, *n. Chem.* **1.** The method or act of nitrifying. **2.** The formation of nitrates in soils by micro-organisms from other nitrogenous compounds.

ni'tri-fy, 1 nai'tri-fai; 2 nī'tri-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *Chem.* To combine with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitric or nitrous acid or into nitrates or nitrites. [< NITRI- + -FY.]—**ni"tri-fi"a-bl(e[2]**, *a.* Capable of nitrification.—**ni'tri-fi"er**, *n.* A substance containing nitrogen that aids in the process of nitrification.

ni'trile, 1 nai'tril; 2 nī'trĭl, *n. Chem.* A cyanogen compound, yielding ammonia upon saponification, and corresponding to the formula R.CN, in which R is an organic radical. [< NL. *nitrum*; see N TR-.]

ni'trite, 1 nai'trait; 2 nī'trīt, *n.* A salt of nitrous acid.

ni'tro-, 1 nai'tro-; 2 nī'tro-. From New Latin *nitrum*, niter (< L. *nitrum*; see NITER): a combining form indicating (*Chem.*) the presence of nitrogen in some form, as *nitro*hydrochloric acid (indicating the presence of *nitric* acid, HNO_3) and *nitro*benzene (indicating the presence of the radical nitryl, NO_2).—**ni"tro-bacte'ri-um**, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A bacterium which causes nitrification. The nitrobacteria include the *nitric* and *nitrous* bacteria. **2.** Specif., nitric bacteria.—**ni"tro-ben'zene**, *n.* A yellow oily compound ($C_6H_5.NO_2$) formed by the nitration of benzene.—**ni"tro-cot'ton**, *n.* Same as GUN-COTTON.—**ni"tro-gel'a-tin**, *n.* A powerful explosive composed of blasting gelatin and an inexpensive absorbent, such as wood-pulp.

ni'tro-gen, 1 nai'tro-jen; 2 nī'tro-ĝĕn, *n.* An odorless, colorless gaseous element found in the mineral kingdom, as in the air (forming four-fifths of its volume), and also in the tissues of plants and animals. See ELEMENT. [< NITRO- + -GEN.]—**nitrogen chlorid**, a yellowish highly explosive liquid (NCl_3). nitrogen trichlorid, made by passing chlorin into a warm solu-

tion of ammonium chlorid.—**ni'tro-gen-fix"ing,** *a.* Serving to fix nitrogen: said of certain bacteria. Free atmospheric nitrogen is changed into nitrogenous compounds and added to the soil by certain bacteria.—**nitrogen iodid,** a chocolate-colored powder ($NI_3.NH_3$) formed by treating iodin with ammonia. It is extremely explosive when dry.—**nitrogen tetroxid,** a gas (N_2O_4 and NO_2) obtained by heating nitrates other than those of the alkali metals, as a reduction product of nitric acid, and by other methods. When hot, it is deep brown in color (NO_2), and when cold, pale yellow (N_2O_4).—**ni'tro-gen-ize,** *vt.* To treat or combine with nitrogen.—**ni-trog'e-nous,** *a.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. **ni"tro-ge'ne-ous**‡.

ni"tro-glyc'er-in, 1 nī"tro-glis'er-in; 2 nī"tro-glĭç'er-ĭn, *n.* A light-yellow oily liquid ($C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$) made by nitrating glycerin; an explosive: commonly combined as with infusorial earth, to form dynamite, to reduce the danger of its explosion by percussion. It is sometimes used in medicine when it is known as *glonoin.* [< NITRO- + GLYCERIN.]

ni"tro-hy"dro-chlo'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nitric and hydrochloric acid; aqua regia: a good solvent for gold and platinum.—**ni-trol'ic,** *a.* Noting a class of acids in which a nitro-group, nitroso-group, and an organic radical are joined to the same carbon atom; as, **methyl nitrolic acid** ($CH_3NOH.NO_2$).

ni-troun'e-ter, 1 nī-troun'i-tar; 2 nī-trōm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus or instrument used for the determination of nitrogen in some of its combinations when contained in mixtures.

ni"tro-par'af-fin, *n.* Any derivative of the paraffin series containing nitrogen.—**ni-troph'il-ous,** *a. Bot.* Obtaining nutriment from nitrogenous soil; growing in a soil rich in nitrates.—**ni'-tro-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A plant growing in a soil rich in nitrogen.—**ni"tro-starch',** *n. Chem.* An explosive compounded of starch and sulfuric and nitric acid.—**ni'tro-syl,** *n.* The radical NO: known only in its combinations.

ni-tro'so-, 1 nī-trō'so-; 2 nī-trō'so-. From Latin *nitrosus;* see NITROUS: a combining form indicating the presence of the radical nitrosyl (NO) in the compound to which it is prefixed; as, *nitroso*-acetin.—**ni'tro-so-group",** *n.* Same as NITROSYL.

ni'trous, 1 nai'trus; 2 nī'trus, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from nitre: especially applied to those compounds of nitrogen containing less oxygen than the nitric compounds. [< L. *nitrosus,* full of natron, < *nitrum;* see NITER.]—**nitrous acid,** an unstable compound (HNO_2).—**n. bacteria,** any of certain bacteria found in the soil which oxidize ammonia or ammonium compounds to nitrites.—**n. oxid,** same as LAUGHING-GAS.

ni'val, 1 nai'vel; 2 nī'val, *a.* Pertaining to the snow; growing under the snow. [< L. *nivalis,* < *nix* (*niv-*), snow.]
—**niv'e-ous,** *a.* Snowy; like snow.

Ni"velle', 1 nī"vel'; 2 nī"vĕl', **Robert** (1866–). French general; commander-in-chief and defender of Verdun, 1916.

Ni"ver"nais', 1 nī"ver"nē'; 2 nī"vĕr"nā', *n.* An old central province of France; corresponding to Nièvre and part of Cher.

Ni"vose', 1 nī"vōz'; 2 nī"vōs', *n.* [F.] The fourth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See under REPUBLICAN.

nix†, 1 niks; 2 niks, *n. Teut. Myth.* A water-spirit. Compare KELPIE. [< G. *nixe.*]

nix, 1. [Slang, U. S.] Nothing. 2. *Postal Service.* A piece of mail-matter addressed to a place that is not a post-office. [< G. *nichts,* < *nicht,* not.] **nix'y**‡.

Nix'on, 1 niks'n; 2 niks'n, **Sir John Eccles** (1857–). A British general; commander of Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, in the World War during 1915–1915.

Ni-zam', 1 ni-zām'; 2 ni-zäm', *n.* 1. The native ruler of Hyderabad, India. 2. *sing. & pl.* The Turkish regular soldiers of the first line of service, or one of them.—**Nizam's Dominions,** same as HAIDARABAD. [Hind.]—**Ni-zam'ate,** *n.*

Nizh'ni Nov"go-rod', 1 niž'ni nev"go-red'; 2 nĭzh'nĭ nŏv"gō-rŏd'. A city of central Russia, capital of the government of this name; pop. 112,300; famed for its fairs.

N. J., *abbr.* New Jersey (official).

Njord, 1 nyērd; 2 nyōrd, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of the winds and sea; father of Frey and Freya.

N. L., *abbr.* New Latin.—**N. l.,** *abbr.* North latitude.—**n. l.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Non licet* (it is not permitted), *non liquet* (it is not clear), *non longe* (not far).—**N. Lat.,** *abbr.* North latitude.—**N. M., N. Mex.** (official), *abbr.* New Mexico.—**N. N. E.,** *abbr.* North-northeast. **NNE**‡.—**N. N. W.,** *abbr.* North-northwest. **NNW**‡.

no, 1 nō; 2 nō. **I.** *a.* Not any; not one; none. **II.** *n.* **1.** A negative reply. **2.** A negative vote or voter.—**no one,** not any one; nobody.

no, *n.* [NOES, 1 nōz; 2 nōs, *pl.*] **1.** A negative reply; a denial; as, he will not take *no* for an answer. **2.** A negative vote or voter; as he voted *no,* the *noes* have it.

no[1]. **I.** *adv.* **1.** Nay; not so; not: opposed to *yes.* **2.** Not: used at the end of a sentence or clause; as, whether or *no.* **3.** [Scot.] Not. **II.** *conj.* Nor. [< AS. *nā,* < *ne,* not, + *ā,* ever.]—**no more. 1.** Dead; gone. **2.** Nothing more or more distant. **3.** Never more; not again. **4.** Not to any greater extent. **5.** Neither. [faster.

no[2], *adv.* Not in any wise; in no case or respect; not; as, *no* **N. O.,** *abbr.* Natural order, New Orleans.—**No.,** *abbr.* North, *Numero* [Nos., *pl.*] (L., number).

No'ah, 1 nō'ə; 2 nō'ä, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **No'-ach,** 1 nō"ɑH, 2 nō"ĂH; F. **No"é',** 1 nō"é', 2 nō"ę'; G. **No'ah,** 1 nō'ɑ, 2 nō'ä; Sw. **No'a,** 1 nō'ɑ, 2 nō'ä. **2.** *Bib. Gen.* v, 29.—**No-a'chi-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Noah; as, the *Noachian* flood. **No-ach'le**‡; **No-ach'i-cal**‡; **No-ah'le**‡; **No-a'le**‡.

nob†, 1 nɒb; 2 nŏb, *n.* **1.** [Humorous.] The head. **2.** A knob. [Form of KNOB.]—**one for his nob,** a point in cribbage for holding the jack of trumps. [of NOBLEMAN.]

nob[3], *n.* [Slang.] A person of social distinction; nobleman. [Abbr. **nob'by,** 1 nɒb'i; 2 nŏb'y, *a.* [Slang.] Having an elegant or flashy appearance; showy; stylish. [< NOB[3].]

No-bel', 1 no-bel'; 2 *no-bĕl'.* **Alfred Bernard** (1833–1896). A Swedish chemist and manufacturer of explosives; originator of dynamite; founded by his will the **Nobel Prizes,** awarded annually to those whose work in science, literature, and furtherance of the world's peace, is considered of most benefit to humanity.

no-bil'i-a-ry, 1 no-bil'i-ē-ri; 2 no-bĭl'i-ā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nobility.—**nobilitary particle,** a preposition used as a prefix to family names, indicating the noble birth of the person concerned, as *de* or *von.* [< F. *nobiliaire,* < L. *nobilis;* see NOBLE.]

no'ble, 1 nō'bl; 2 nō'bl. **I.** *a.* [NO'BLER; NO'BLEST.] **1.** Exalted in character or quality; excellent; worthy. **2.** Characterized by or indicative of virtue or magnanimity; high-minded. **3.** Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; of lofty lineage; aristocratic. **4.** Imposing in appearance; magnificent. **5.** Precious; pure: said of minerals and metals. **6.** In falconry, long-winged, as a true falcon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A nobleman; peer. **2.** An old English gold coin worth 6s. 8*d.* or about $1.60 in nominal value. **3.** An old Scotch gold coin worth 16s. 11½*d.* or about $4.07 in nominal value. [F., < L. *nobilis,* well known, < *nosco,* know.] SYN.: see AWFUL; GENEROUS; HIGH; ILLUSTRIOUS; IMPERIAL.—**no-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being noble, as in character or rank. **2.** The peerage; aristocracy.—**no'ble-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man of noble rank; peer.—**no'ble-ness,** *n.*—**no'ble-wo"man,** *n. fem.* A woman of noble rank.—**no'bly,** *adv.* In a noble manner.

no-biesse', 1 no-bies'; 2 no-blĕs', *n.* **1.** The body of the nobility. **2**‖. Noble birth; nobleness. [F.]—**no-biesse' o-blige',** 1 o-bli'; 2 o-blizh'. Nobility obliges; a French phrase implying that nobility of birth makes nobility or magnanimity of conduct obligatory.

no'bod-y, 1 nō'bod-i; 2 nō'bŏd-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** No person. **2.** [Colloq.] A person of no estimation.

no'cent†, *a.* **1.** Injurious; hurtful. **2.** Guilty.

nocht, 1 nɒxt; 2 nŏht, *n.* [Scot.] Naught.

no'ci-, 1 nō'si-; 2 nō'çi-, *prefix.* From Latin *noceo,* injure: used in medical terminology.—**no'ci-as-so"ci-a'tion,** *n.* The loss of nerve force resulting from overstimulation of nociceptors or from shock or exhaustion, as after a surgical operation.—**no'ci-cep"tor,** *n.* A sense organ or receptor which responds to and transmits painful stimuli.

nock, 1 nɒk; 2 nŏk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To notch, as an arrow or bow. **2.** To put in position for shooting, as an arrow. **II.** *n.* **1.** The upper fore corner, as of a boom-sail. **2**†. A notch. Specif.: (1) The notch on the butt end of an arrow. (2) The notch on the horn of a bow for securing the bowstring. [= Dan. *nok,* MD. *nocke,* NOTCH.]

noct-,
noc'ti-,
noc'to-,
noc'tu-, } 1 nɒkt-, nɒk'ti-, nɒk'to-, nɒk'tiu-; 2 nŏct-, nŏc'ti-, nŏc'to-, nŏc'tū-. From Latin *nox* (*noct-*), night; combining forms.—**noc-tam"bu-la'tion§,** *n.* The act or practise of walking in one's sleep. [+ L. *ambulatio*(*n-*), a walk.] **noc-tam'bu-lism‡.—noc-tam'bu-list,** *n.* A somnambulist.—**noc"ti-flo'rous,** *a.* Blooming at night. [+ L. *flos,* flower.]—**Noc"ti-lu'ca,** *n. Protoz.* One of a genus (*Noctiluca*) of phosphorescent infusorians.

Noc-tu'i-dæ, 1 nɒk-tiū'i-dī; 2 nŏc-tū'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths, especially those of stout form with large palpi. **Noc'-tu-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., night-owl, < *nox* (*noct-*), night.]—**noc'tu-id,** *a. & n.*—**noc"tu-ĵd'e-ous, noc-tu'id-ous, noc'tu-oid,** *a.*

noc'turn, 1 nɒk'tūrn; 2 nŏc'tûrn, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) In the early Christian church, a service consisting of psalms and prayers held at midnight or daybreak. (2) In Latin churches, a similar service before daybreak. (3) *R. C. Ch.* One of the divisions of the office of matins. **2.** Same as NOCTURNE. [< F. *nocturne,* < L. *nocturnus,* nightly, < *nox* (*noct-*), night.]—**noc-tur'nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to night; occurring at night; seeking food by night: opposed to *diurnal.* **2.** Relating to a nocturn.—**noc'-turne,** *n.* **1.** *Art.* A night-scene. **2.** *Mus.* A dreamy, sentimental composition, serenade.

nod, 1 nɒd; 2 nŏd, *v.* [NOD'DED[4]; NOD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To incline or bend forward and downward more or less suddenly or with a jerky motion, as the head or top of anything. **2.** To signify by a forward and downward inclination of the head; as, to *nod* approval. **3.** To effect by means of a nod. **II.** *i.* **1.** To incline the head or top. **2.** To be drowsy. [Cp. dial. G. *nottein,* shake.]—**nod'der,** *n.*

nod, *n.* A forward and downward motion of the head, more or less quick or jerky; also, a similar motion of the top of anything, as a tree.

Nod, Land of, *n. Bib.* The land in which Cain settled. *Gen.* iv, 12.

nod'dle, 1 nɒd'l; 2 nŏd'l, *n.* The head: used contemptuously.

nod'dy, 1 nɒd'i; 2 nŏd'y, *n.* [NOD'DIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A dunce; a fool. **2.** A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle. **3.** One of various stupid birds. [< NOD, *v.*]

node, 1 nōd; 2 nōd, *n.* **1.** A knot or knob; swelling. **2.** *Bot.* The joint of a stem. **3.** *Math.* A point at which a curve cuts or crosses itself. **4.** *Astron.* Either of the two points at which the intersection of the planes of two orbits, especially those of a satellite and its primary, pierces the celestial sphere; specif., the point where the orbit of a heavenly body intersects the ecliptic. The node encountered by a body in its northward passage is called its **ascending node;** in its southward passage, the **descending** or **setting node. 5.** *Pathol.* A firm, flattened tumor on a bone, tendon, or the like. **6.** The plot of a story or drama. **7.** *Physics.* A stationary point, line, or plane in a vibrating body. [F., < L. *nodus,* knot.]—**no'dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a node or nodes.—**no'dose,** *a.* Having nodes or knots; knobby.—**no-dos'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being nodose; knottiness. **2.** A knot or protuberance.—**nod'ule,** *n.* A little knot, lump, or node.—**nod'u-lar,** *a.* Relating to, shaped like, or containing nodules.—**nod'uled,** *a.* Having nodules.—**nod'u-lose,** *a. Bot.* Diminutively nodose. **nod'u-lous**‡.

No'el, 1 nō'el; 2 nō'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **No"ël',**

1 nō″el′, 2 nō″ĕl′; It. **No-ta′le,** 1 no-tä′lē 2 no-tä′le; L. **Na-ta′lis, No-e′li-us,** 1 nə-tē′lis, nō-ē′li-us, 2 na-tā′lis, no-ē′li-ūs; Pg. Sp. **Na-tal′,** 1 nə-tăl′, 2 nä-täl′. **2.** [F.] Christmas; also, a carol.

no-et′ic, 1 no-et′ik; 2 no-ĕt′ic, *a.* Pertaining to or conceived by the mind; intuitive. [< Gr. *nŏētikos,* intelligent, < *noos,* mind.] **no-et′i-cal†.**

nog[1], 1 neg; 2 nŏg, *n.* **1.** A square or rectangular block of wood. **2.** A wooden pin driven through the heel of a shore, supporting a vessel on the slip. [Var. of KNAG; cp. Sw. *knagg,* Dan. *knag.*]

nog[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small pot or mug. **2.** A strong ale. [Abbr. of NOGGIN.] **nogg‡.**

nog′gin, 1 nog′ɪn; 2 nŏg′in, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A wooden vessel. **2.** A mug, or its contents. **3.** Egg-nog. **4.** A tub-like receptacle. **5.** [Colloq.] The head. [< Ir. *noigin,* wooden vessel.]

nog′ging, 1 neg′ɪŋ; 2 nŏg′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of fastening shore-heels to a slip under a vessel in construction. **2.** Pieces of wood inserted in a masonry wall, to stiffen it, or upon which to nail finishing-stuff. **3.** Brick filling in the interstices of a frame wall. [< NOG[1].]

No′gi, 1 nō″gī; 2 nō″gī, **Count Maresuke** (1849–1912). A Japanese general; conqueror of Port Arthur, Jan. 2, 1905.

No-gu′chi, 1 nō-gü′chi; 2 nō-gü′chi, **Hideyo** (1876–). A Japanese physician and bacteriologist in New York.

no′how, 1 nō′hau; 2 nō′hou, *adv.* [Vulgar.] **1.** In no way; not by any means. **2.** Out of order; out of sorts.

noil, 1 neil; 2 nŏil, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Short-staple wool combed out from long-staple and used for woolen yarns. **2.** Silk waste. [< OF. *noiel,* button, perhaps < *nou,* < L. *nodus,* knot.]

noise, 1 neiz; 2 nŏiz. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [NOISED; NOIS′ING.] **1.** To spread by rumor or report: often with *about* or *abroad.* **2.** To disturb with noise. **3.** To talk in a loud and voluble manner. **4.** To cry aloud in a noisy way. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sound of any kind, especially a disturbing sound. **2.** In acoustics, the confused sound obtained by a number of discordant vibrations. **3.** Clamor; discussion. [< F. *noise,* quarrel.]

Syn.: blare, clamor, clatter, din, hubbub, jangle, outcry, racket, rattle, roar, tumult, uproar. See SOUND; TUMULT.—Ant.: calmness, noiselessness, peace, quiet, silence, stillness.

—noise′less, *a.* Causing or making no noise; silent.—**noise′less-ly,** *adv.*—**noise′less-ness,** *n.*

noi′some, 1 nei′səm; 2 nŏi′som, *a.* **1.** Very offensive, particularly to the sense of smell. **2**‖. Injurious to health; noxious. [< -NOY, suffix of ANNOY.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: deadly, deleterious, destructive, detrimental, fetid, foul, harmful, hurtful, insalubrious, mischievous, noxious, pernicious pestiferous, pestilential, poisonous, unhealthful, unwholesome. *Noxious* is a stronger word than *noisome,* as referring to that which is injurious or *destructive. Noisome* now always denotes that which is disgusting, especially to the sense of smell; as, the *noisome* stench proclaimed the presence of *noxious* gases.—Ant.: beneficial, healthful, invigorating, rejuvenating, reviving, salubrious, salutary, wholesome.

nois′y, 1 neiz′ɪ; 2 nŏiz′y, *a.* [NOIS′I-ER; NOIS′I-EST.] **1.** Making a loud noise. **2.** Characterized by noise.

Syn.: blatant, blustering, boisterous, brawling, clamorous, obstreperous, riotous, tumultuous, turbulent, uproarious, vociferous.—Ant.: dumb, hushed, inaudible, mute, noiseless, quiet, silent, still.—**nois′i-ly,** *adv.* In a noisy way.—**nois′i-ness,** *n.*

noit, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as KNOIT.

noldt†, *v.* Would not: contraction of *ne wolde.* **nolde†.**

Nöl′de-ke, 1 nül′de-kə; 2 nül′de-ke, **Theodor** (1836–1923). A German Orientalist and Semitist.

nole†, *n.* Same as NOLL.

no′li-me-tan′ge-re, 1 nō″lɪ-mɪ-tan′jɪ-rɪ; 2 nō″lī-mē-tăn′ĝe-rē, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Any plant of the genus *Impatiens,* as the garden-balsam (*I. balsamina*): so called from the explosive discharge of the seeds by the ripe capsules when touched. (2) The squirting cucumber. See under SQUIRTING. **2.** A picture of the risen Christ as he appeared to Mary Magdalene. **3.** Any person or thing not to be touched or interfered with. [< L. *noli me tangere,* touch me not.]

noll†, *n.* The head; hard brain-work. [< AS. *hnol.*] **nole†.**

nol′le pros′e-qui, 1 nel′ɪ pres′ɪ-kwɪ; 2 nŏl′e prŏs′e-kwī. *Law.* An entry of record in a civil or criminal case, to signify that the plaintiff or prosecutor will not press it. [L.]

no′lo con-ten′de-re, 1 nō″lo kən-ten′dɪ-rɪ; 2 nō″lo cŏn-tĕn′de-rē. [L.] *Law.* A plea by a defendant in a criminal action which, while not an admission of guilt, has the same legal effect as regards the proceedings on the indictment. Such a plea does not debar a defendant from denying the truth of the charges in any other proceedings arising out of the same matter. **non vult contendere†.**

nol. pros., *abbr.* [L.] *Nolle prosequi* (to be unwilling to prosecute).

—nom., nomin., *abbr.* Nominative.

nom, 1 nən; 2 nŏn, *n.* Name. [F., < L. *nomen.*]

no′ma, 1 nō′mə; 2 nō′ma, *n. Pathol.* Gangrenous inflammation of the mouth or of the female genitals in young children. [< Gr. *nomē,* spreading, < *nemō,* graze.] **no′me†.**

nom′ad, 1 nem′əd *or* nō′mad; 2 nŏm′ad *or* nō′măd. **I.** *a.* Nomadic. **II.** *n.* A rover; one of an unsettled, wandering race. [< Gr.[L] *noma(d-)s,* roving, < *nemō,* graze.]—**no-mad′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to nomads; roaming. **2.** Unsettled.—**nom′ad-ism,** *n.* Nomadic condition or tendency.

nom′ble†, *n.* Same as NUMBLES.

nom′bril, 1 nem′brɪl; 2 nŏm′bril, *n.* [F.] *Her.* The navel-point, between the fess-point and the base-point. See illus. under ESCUTCHEON.

nome[1], 1 nōm; 2 nōm, *n. Alg.* A term. [< F. *nôme,* < L. *nomen,* name.]

nome[2], *n.* A province or prefecture of ancient Egypt or modern Greece. [F., < Gr.[L] *nomos,* province.] **no′mos‡** [Gr.].—**nom′arch,** *n.* The governor of a nome.—**nom′ar-chy,** *n.* A province of modern Greece; a nome.

Nome[2], *n.* **1.** A city in N. W. Alaska; pop. 852. **2.** A cape in Alaska, 14 miles east of Nome city.

no′men-cla″tor, 1 nō′men-klē″tar *or* -ter; 2 nō′mĕn-clā″tor, *n.* **1.** One who assigns or announces names. **2†.** A list of names. [L., < *nomen,* name, + *calo,* call.]

no′men-cla″ture, 1 nō′men-klē′chur *or* -tiur; 2 nō′mĕn-clā′chur *or* -tür, *n.* A system of names, as used in any art or science, or by any recognized group, school, or authority. [< L. *nomenclatura,* list of names.]

no′mi-al, 1 nō′mɪ-əl; 2 nō′mi-al, *n. Alg.* A single term. [< [BI]NOME[1].]

nom′i-nal, 1 nem′ɪ-nəl; 2 nŏm′i-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a name; existing in name only; inconsiderable; ostensible; as, a *nominal* price; a *nominal* difference. **2.** Pertaining to a term or noun. **3.** Nominalistic. **4.** Consisting of or containing names; as, a *nominal* roll. **5.** Explicitly mentioning (a person) by name; as, *nominal* prayers for the President. **6.** Assigned to a person by name. [< L. *nominalis,* < *nomen,* name.]—**nom′i-nal-ism,** *n. Philos.* The doctrine that names are the only universals, so that abstract conceptions have no real existence.—**nom′i-nal-ist,** *a. & n.*—**nom″i-nal-is′tic,** *a.* —**nom′i-nal-ly,** *adv.* In a nominal manner; in name only: opposed to *really.*

nom′i-nate, 1 nem′ɪ-nēt; 2 nŏm′i-nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT″ED[4]; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To name; designate as a candidate. **2†.** To call or entitle; denominate. **3†.** To express in terms. **II.** *a.* **1.** Nominated. **2.** Having a legal or particular name. [< L. *nominatus,* pp. of *nomino,* < *nomen,* name.]—**nom″i-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of nominating; the fact or condition of being nominated. **2.** The power of appointment, as of a clergyman to a benefice.—**direct nomination** (*U.S. Polit.*), a method of nominating candidates for office by the direct votes of the people instead of by means of a representative convention.—**nom′i-na-tiv**(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Naming or being the subject of a sentence; as, the *nominative* case. **2.** Appointed by nomination. **3.** Bearing the name of a person, as an invitation or a share of stock. **II.** *n.* The case of the subject of a finite verb, or of a word agreeing with, or in apposition to, the subject; the **nominative case,** or a word in this case.—**nom′i-na″tor,** *n.* One who nominates. **nom′i-nor″**‡ [Law].—**nom″i-nee′,** *n.* **1.** One who receives a nomination. **2.** A designated person on whose life another's annuity depends.

no′mo-, 1 nō′mo-; 2 nō′mo-. Derived from Greek *nomos,* law, custom (< *nemō,* distribute): a combining form.—**no-mis′tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or founded on law as contained in a sacred book or books.—**no-mog′ra-phy,** *n.* The art of drafting laws, or a treatise on the art.—**no-mol′o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The science that treats of law and lawmaking. **2.** The department of any science that treats of the laws that explain its phenomena, as in biology, psychology, etc.—**nom″o-log′i-cal,** *a.*—**no-mol′o-gist,** *n.*—**nom″o-thet′ic,** *a.* **1.** Giving or enacting laws. **2.** Nomistic. **3.** Pertaining to a science of universal or general laws. **nom″o-thet′i-cal†.**

-nomy. A suffix, denoting "the science of"; as, *astronomy.* [< Gr. *-nomia,* < *nomos,* law, < *nemō,* distribute.]

non-, *prefix.* Not. [< L. *non,* < *ne,* not, + *oinom, unum,* acc., one.] *Non-* is the Latin negative adverb adopted as an English prefix. It denotes in general simple negation; as, "*non*-attendance," lack of attendance, etc. Compare *un-,* the corresponding Saxon prefix, which is sometimes merely privative, but is more commonly antithetical. Compare also IN-[2], *prefix.*

Numerous words beginning with *non-* are self-explaining in connection with their second elements, as in the following list, which might be almost indefinitely increased. Important compounds with special or specific meanings will be found in vocabulary place.

non-cel′u-lar	non-in″ter-fer′ence	non″re-ac′tive
non″con-cur′rence	non-in″ter-ven′tion	non″re-sis′tance
non″con-sent′	non-ju′mi-nous	non″re-sis′tant
non″ef-fi′cient	non-met″al-lif′er-ous	non″sec-ta′ri-an
non″e-lec′tric	non-nat′u-ral	non-tech′ni-cal
non″es-sen′tial	non-par′ti-zan	non-ven′om-ous
non-ex″e-cu′tion	non-pay′ment	non-vol′a-tile
non″ex-is′tent	non″per-form′ance	

non′age, 1 nen′ɪj; 2 nŏn′ag, *n.* The period of minority.

non″a-ge-na′ri-an, 1 nen″ə-jɪ-nē′rɪ-ən; 2 nŏn″a-ĝe-nā′ri-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the nineties, as in age. **II.** *n.* A person between the ages of ninety and a hundred. [< L. *nonagenarius,* of ninety.] **non″o-ge-na′ri-an‡.**

non′a-gon, 1 nen′ə-gen; 2 nŏn′a-gŏn, *n. Geom.* An enneagon. [< L. *nonus* (see NONES) + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]

non′ane, 1 nen′ēn; 2 nōn′ān, *n. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon (C_9H_{20}) of the paraffin series. [< L. *nonus;* see NONES.]

non″ap-pear′ance, *n.* Failure to appear, especially failure to appear in court in answer to a summons.

nonce, 1 nens; 2 nŏnç, *n.* Present time or occasion; originally an adverb, now used as a noun. [ME. *the nones,* misdivision of *then ones.*]—**for the nonce,** for the present time or occasion. **—nonce′-word″,** *n.* A word coined for an occasion.

non″cha-lance′, 1 nen′shə-lans′; 2 nŏn″ça-lăng′, *n.* A state of mind indicating jaunty indifference or unconcern. [F., < *nonchalant,* ppr. of OF. *nonchaler,* neglect.]—**non″cha-lant′,** *a.*—**non′cha-lant-ly,** *adv.*

non-coll., *abbr.* Non-collegiate.—**non″-col-le′gi-ate.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Not attached to a college, or not belonging to any specific hall or college. **2.** Not having a collegiate system: said of a university. **II.** *n.* One who is not trained or educated in a college.

non-com., *abbr.* Non-commissioned; a non-commissioned officer.

non"-com'bat-ant, *n.* **1.** One attached to an army or navy who does not fight, as a chaplain or medical officer. **2.** Any one not connected with the military service in time of war; as, women, children, and other *non-combatants*.

non"-com-mis'sioned, *pa. Mil.* Not holding a commission.—**non-commissioned officer,** see under OFFICER.

non"-com-mit'tal, *a.* Not having or expressing a decided opinion. **-ly,** *adv.*

non"-com-mu'ni-cant, *n.* One who either has never communicated or who habitually refrains from communicating.—**non"-com-mu'ni-cant,** *a.*—**non"-com-pli'ance,** *n.* Failure or neglect to comply.—**non"-com-pli'ant,** *a. & n.*

non com'pos men'tis, 1 nen kem'pos men'tis; 2 nŏn cŏm'pŏs mĕn'tis. [L.] Not of sound mind; mentally unbalanced: often abbreviated **non compos.**

non"-con-duc'tor, *n.* Something that offers resistance to the passage of some form of energy; as, a *non-conductor* of heat or electricity.—**non"-con-duct'ing,** *pa.*—**non"-con-form'ist,** *n.* One who does not conform to established usage, as in religion; specif., a person, especially a Protestant clergyman, refusing to conform to the Book of Common Prayer where the Church of England is established by law; a dissenter.—**non"-con-form'ing,** *a.*—**non"-con-form'i-ty,** *n.*

non'de-script, 1 nen'dı-skript; 2 nŏn'de-skrĭpt. **I.** *a.* Indescribable; odd. **II.** *n.* One who or that which is difficult to describe: used disparagingly; also, anything not yet described. [< L. NON- + L. *descriptus*, pp. of *describo*; see DESCRIBE.]

none†, *n.* Noon.

none, 1 nun; 2 nŏn. **I.** *a.* Not one; no one; no: used largely in old style before a vowel; as, *none* assurance. **II.** *pron.* **1.** Not one; no one: often used in a plural sense; as, *none* of us care. **2.** Not any part or portion. **3†.** Nothing. *None* is construed in the singular or plural as the sense, or the best expression of the meaning intended, may require. When the singular or plural equally well expresses the sense, the plural is commonly used. **III.** *adv.* In no respect; not at all. [< AS. *ne*, not, + *ān*, one.]

non"-ef-fec'tive(ēs. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not effective; inoperative. **2.** Unfitted or unavailable for active service or duty in the army or navy; as, a *non-effective* officer. **II.** *n.* A soldier or sailor unfitted for active service or duty, from sickness, wounds, etc.

non-eg'o, *n.* A collective term for whatever is not-I, or not of or pertaining to the conscious self; more especially, the *object* of the conscious ego as opposed to or set over against the ego.

non-en'ti-ty, 1 non-en'ti-ti; 2 nŏn-ĕn'ti-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The negation of being; non-existence. **2.** A person or thing of no account; a nobody; also, an imaginary thing. [NON-; and see ENTITY.]

nones, 1 nōnz; 2 nōns, *n. pl.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The ninth day before the ides in the Roman calendar. **2.** *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* The canonical office, recited between noon and 3 P. M. [F., < L. *nonus*, ninth, < *novem*, nine.]

none'such", 1 nun'such"; 2 nŏn'sŭch", *n.* Formerly, a person or thing having no equal; an unexampled thing. **non'such"†.**

non"-eu-clid'e-an‡, *Math.* Designating a geometry dealing with a space in which the axioms and postulates of Euclid do not necessarily hold. **non"-Eu-clid'i-an‡.**

non-fea'sance, *n. Law.* The neglect or omission of some act which one is bound as a matter of legal or official duty to perform.—**non-fea'sor,** *n. Law.* One who fails to do something that he ought to have done.

no-nil'lion, 1 no-nil'yen; 2 no-nĭl'yon, *n.* A cardinal number: in the French and American numeration denoted by 1 followed by thirty ciphers; in the English system, 1 with fifty-four ciphers.

non-im"por-ta'tion, *n.* A neglect, failure, or refusal to import.—**Non-Importation Act** or **Agreement,** any one of various agreements made by the American colonial governments (1768–1784) to prevent the importation of goods from Great Britain and her colonies.

non-in-duc'tiv(ēs, *a.* Not inductive: applied in electricity to a resistance that offers no greater opposition to a varying than to an unvarying current.

non-in'ter-course, *n.* No intercourse: commonly applied to a legal or diplomatic prohibition of intercourse.—**Non-Intercourse Act** *U. S. Hist.*), an act, passed in 1809, to exclude French and British ships from American ports.

non-join'der, *n. Law.* An omission to join some one as a party in an action. Compare MISJOINDER.

non-ju'ror, *n. Eng. Hist.* An English or Scotch clergyman refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary after the Revolution of 1688. [< NON- + L. *juro*, swear.]—**non-ju-rant.** *Eng. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to a nonjuror; devoted or pertaining to nonjurors. **II.** *n.* A nonjuror; specif., a nonjuror who was not an Episcopalian.—**non-jur'ing,** *a.*—**non-ju'ror-ism,** *n.*—**non-ju'ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] *Law.* A case or action not requiring a jury: also used attributively; as, a *nonjury* action.

non-le'gal, *a.* Not legal; specif., lacking legal qualifications, so as to be beyond the province of the law.

non-met'al, *n. Chem.* Any element (as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, boron, silicon, sulfur, selenium, tellurium, phosphorus, arsenic, fluorin, chlorin, bromin, and iodin) which has acid rather than basic properties, and fails to come within the arbitrary definition of a metal. **met'al-loid‡.—non"-me'tallic,** *a.* Not metallic; as, a *non-metallic* element or non-metal.

non-mor'al, *a.* Having no relation to morals or to ethical conceptions and ideals; totally unethical.—**non-mo-ral'i-ty,** *n.*

non-mo'tile, *a.* Incapable of motion of itself.

nonnet, *n.* A nun.—**non'ner-yet,** *n.* Nunnery.

non-nu'cle-at"ed, *a.* Not having a nucleus.

non obs., non obst., *abbr.* [L.] *Non obstante* (notwithstanding).

non"pa-reil', 1 nen'pa-rel'; 2 nŏn'pa-rĕl'. **I.** *a.* Of unequaled excellence. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something of unequaled excellence. **2.** A size of type between agate and minion: 6 point: the type of this paragraph. See TYPE. **3.** One of various birds of brilliant coloring of the southern United States. **4.** A variety of russet apple. [< F. *non*, not (< L. *non*; see NON-), + *pareil*, equal, uit. < L. *par*, equal.]

non"-par-tic'i-pat"ing, *a. Life Insur.* Not participating, nor conveying the right to participate, in the surplus or profits of a company; pertaining to insurance in which the policy-holders are not allowed to participate in the profits.

non-par'ti-san, *a.* Not pertaining or adhering to any established party.—**Non-Partisan League,** a farmers' political organization formed in 1915. It controlled North Dakota for a time and extended its influence over 13 agricultural states with the object of fostering industrial democracy by organized political, financial, and economic cooperation.

non'plus, 1 nen'plus; 2 nŏn'plŭs. **I.** *vt.* [NON'PLUSED† or -PLUSSED†, NON'PLUST²; NON'PLUS-ING or -PLUS-SING.] To bring to a stand by disconcerting; puzzle. **II.** *n.* A mental standstill; perplexity, especially as causing silence or indecision. [< L. *non*, not, + *plus*, more.]

non-pros', 1 nen-prōs'; 2 nŏn-prŏs', *vt.* [NON-PROSSED'; NON-PROS'SING.] [Law Cant.] To drop or fail to prosecute, as a suit; enter judgment against (on failure to prosecute). [Abbr. of L. *non prosequitur*, he does not prosecute.]

non pro-seq'ui-tur, 1 nen pro-sek'wı-tur; 2 nŏn pro-sĕk'wi-tûr. [L.] A judgment entered at common law against a plaintiff who fails to prosecute. Compare NOLLE PROSEQUI.

non-res'i-dent. **I.** *a.* Not resident in a place; as, a *non-resident* landlord. **II.** *n.* One not permanently residing in, or systematically absent from, a particular place.—**non-res'i-dence,** *n.*

non"-re-straint', *n.* Absence of restraint: referring to the treatment of insane persons without resort to extreme measures.

non-rig'id, *a. Aëro.* Denoting dirigible air craft having collapsible gas-containers and non-rigid plane, supports, etc.

Non-ru'mi-nan'ti-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of ungulates which do not ruminate, having a scarcely divided stomach, as hogs and hippopotamuses.—**non-ru'mi-nant,** *a. & n.*

non'sense, 1 nen'sens; 2 nŏn'sĕns, *n.* **1.** That which is without sense, or without good sense; absurdity. **2.** [Colloq.] Things of no importance.—**non-sen'si-cal,** *a.*—**non-sen'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**non-sen'si-cal-ness,** *n.*

non seq., *abbr.* [L.] *Non sequitur.*

non seq'ui-tur, 1 nen sek'wı-tur; 2 nŏn sĕk'wi-tûr. *Logic.* The fallacy of irrelevant conclusion; an inference that does not follow from the premises. [L., literally, it does not follow.]

non-stri'at-ed, *a.* Void of striations; without stripes: said of muscle-fibers.

non"-sub-scrib'er, *n.* One who does not subscribe; specif. [N-], one who refuses to subscribe to certain articles or confessions of faith, as the National Covenant in the Church of Scotland (1638), or the English Presbyterians dissenting from the Westminster Confession.

non'suit", 1 nen'siūt'; 2 nŏn'sūt'. *Law.* I^d. *vt.* To order the dismissal of the suit of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The abandonment of a suit. **2.** A judgment dismissing a suit, when the plaintiff either abandons it or fails to establish a cause of action. [< OF. *non suit*, he does not follow.]

non-u'nion, *a.* **1.** Not belonging to a trade-union **2.** Not employing or recognizing any trade-union or its members.—**non-u'nion-ism,** *n.* Non-adherence or opposition to the establishmen or the principles of trades-unions.—**non-u'nion-ist,** *n.* One who adheres to non-unionism.

non-us'er, *n. Law.* A continued omission to assert or exercise some right or privilege, whereby the right or privilege is lost.

non-vo'cal. *Phon.* **I.** *a.* Lacking vocal quality. **II.** *n.* A consonant of this character.

non-vor'ti-cal, *a.* Not vortical.—**non-vortical motion,** in a fluid, the motion produced by the movement within themselves of certain infinitesimal rectilinear elements, which do not revolve as a whole about an axis.

non'yl, 1 nen'il; 2 nŏn'yl, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (C_9H_{19}) derived from nonane: generally used attributively: as, *nonyl* alcohol, etc.—**non-yl'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nonyl.—**nonylic acid,** an oily compound ($C_9H_{18}O_2$) contained in the volatile oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and in fusel-oil from beet-root.

noo, 1 nū; 2 nōō, *adv.* [Scot.] Now.

noo'dle¹, 1 nū'dl; 2 nōō'dl, *n.* [Colloq.] A simpleton.

noo'dle², *n.* A strip of dried dough, of the character of macaroni, for use in soup, etc. [< G. *nudel*, macaroni.]

nook, 1 nuk; 2 nŏŏk, *n.* **1.** A narrow and retired place, as in an angle; a recess, as in a garden. **2.** [Scot.] A corner; a corner-piece; as, he put it in the *nook* of his plaid. [< Gael. *niuc*, nook.]—**nook'shot"ten‖,** *a.* Abounding in nooks and corners, either of land or water.

noon, 1 nūn; 2 nōōn, *n.* **1.** That time of day when the sun is in the meridian; the middle of the day; in an exact sense, 12 o'clock in the daytime. **2.** The highest point of any period or career; culmination; as, the *noon* of life. **3.** Originally, the ninth hour of the day—that is, after sunrise—or about 3 o'clock P. M.; midway between 12 o'clock and sunset; hence, the canonical hour of nones. **4†.** *pl.* A noontime repast. [< AS. *nōn*, < L. *nona*, fem. of *nonus*, ninth. See NOON, 3.]—**noon'day".** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to midday. **II.** *n.* The middle of the day.—**noon'ing,** *n.* **1.** A time of rest taken at noon. **2.** A midday meal. **3.** [U. S.] The time of noon.—**noon'tide",** **I.** *a.* Of, occurring at, or characteristic of noon; as, *noontide* glory. **II.** *n.* **1.** The time of midday. **2.** The period of culmination; as, the *noontide* of glory. **3.** The position of the moon at midnight; midnight.—**noon'time",** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to noon. **II.** The time of noon.

noose, 1 nūs; 2 nōōs. **I.** *vt.* [NOOSED†, NOOST²; NOOS'ING.]

1. To capture with a noose; ensnare; hang. **2.** To tie in, make into, or provide with, a noose. **II.** *n.* A loop furnished with a running knot, as in a hangman's halter or a snare; slip-knot: also figuratively. [Prob. < L. OF++ *nodus*, knot.]

n. o. p., *abbr.* Not otherwise provided for.

no'pal, 1 nō'pəl; 2 nō'pal, *n.* **1.** Any one of various cacti (especially genus *Nopalea*), as the *N. cochinillifera*, used for rearing the cochineal insect. **2.** A prickly-pear cactus (*Opuntia vulgaris*). [< Mex. *nopalli*, plant.]

nor, 1 nēr; 2 nôr, *conj.* And not; likewise not.

Nor is used: (1) Chiefly, as a correlative of a preceding negative, usually *neither* or *not*, sometimes omitted for poetical or rhetorical effect. (2) Without a correlative; as, we sat still, *nor* stirred. (3) In older writers, and in poetry, as an introductory negative instead of *neither*; as, he heeded *nor* praise nor blame. [Contr. of ME. *nother*, var. of *neither*, NEITHER.]

Nor., *abbr.* Norman, North.

No'ra, 1 nō'rə; 2 nō'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name; dim. of ELEANOR, HONORA, LEONORA. **No'rah†.**

Nord, 1 nōr; 2 nôr, *n.* A department in N. France: 2,228 sq. m.; pop. 1,787,918; capital, Lille.

Nor'dau, 1 nēr'dau; 2 nôr'dou, **Max Simon** (1849–1923). A French physician of Austrian birth; *Degeneration.*

Nor'den-skiöld, 1 nēr'den-skyōld *or* nē"ren-shūl'; 2 nôr'dĕn-skyŏld *or* nō"rĕn-shūl', **Nils Adolf Erik, Baron** (1832–1901). A Swedish Arctic explorer; traversed Northeast Passage.

Nord'hau-sen, 1 nērt'hau-zen; 2 nôrt'hou-sĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony province, Prussia; pop. 33,387.—**Nordhausen acid** (*Chem.*), a variety of sulfuric acid.

Nor'dic, 1 nēr'dik; 2 nôr'dĭc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the blond people inhabiting Scandanavia, Scotland and England, also to other Germanic races of northwestern Europe. **II.** *n.* A member of these peoples or races: so called by J. Deniker. [< Scand. *nord*, north.]

Nor'di-ca, 1 nēr'di-kə; 2 nôr'di-ca, **Lillian** (*née* Norton) (1859–1914). An American soprano singer.

Nord'kyn, Cape, 1 nērt'kin; 2 nôrt'kŷn. A cape in Norwegian Lapland; the northernmost point of the mainland of Europe.

Nor'folk, 1 nēr'fək; 2 nôr'fok, *n.* **1.** A county in E. England; 2,044 sq. m.; pop. 504,277; capital, Norwich. **2.** A seaport city in S. E. Virginia; pop. 115,780; a naval and coaling-station.—**Norfolk jacket,** a loose-fitting jacket, with side pockets, belt and two box plaits at the back and front, worn in shooting, fishing, etc.

no'ri-a, 1 nō'ri-ə; 2 nō'ri-a, *n.* A water-raising wheel having buckets on its rim: used in the Levant, Spain, etc.; introduced from ancient Persia. [Sp., < Ar. *nā'ūra.*]

Noria (compare SAKIEH).

Nor'land, 1 nēr'lənd; 2 nôr'land, *a.* & *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Northland; also Northlander.—**Nor'land-er,** *n.*

norm, 1 nērm; 2 nôrm, *n* **1.** A rule or authoritative standard; a model; a type. **2.** *Biol.* A typical structural unit. [< L. *norma*, rule.]

Nor'ma, 1 nēr'mə; 2 nôr'ma, *n.* In Bellini's opera of this name, a heroic high-priestess of the Druids.

nor'mal, 1 nēr'məl; 2 nôr'mal, *a.* **1.** In accordance with an established law or principle; conforming to a type or standard; regular; natural. **2.** Constituting a standard; model. **3.** *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a normal; perpendicular. **4.** *Physics.* Average; mean. **5.** *Chem.* Standard; typical. Specifically, in a series of organic isomers, designating a compound in which the chain is continuous and not branched, thus producing a structural formula in which there is no carbon atom which is directly connected with more than two others. [< L. *normalis*, < *norma* rule.]

Syn.: common, natural, ordinary, regular, typical, usual. That which is *natural* is according to nature; that which is *normal* is according to the standard or rule which is observed or claimed to prevail in nature; a deformity may be *natural*, symmetry is *normal;* the *normal* color of the crow is black, while the *normal* color of the sparrow is gray, but one is as *natural* as the other. *Typical* refers to such an assemblage of qualities as makes the specimen, genus, etc., a type of some more comprehensive group while *normal* is more commonly applied to the parts, qualities, etc., of a single object; the specimen was *typical;* color, size, and other characteristics *normal.* The *regular* is that which is steady and constant, as opposed to that which is fitful and changeable; the *normal* action of the heart is *regular.* That which is *common* or *usual* is shared by a great number of persons or things. See COMMON; GENERAL; NATURAL; USUAL.—Ant.: abnormal, exceptional, irregular, monstrous, rare, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual.—**normal class** (*Crystal.*), the class of highest symmetry in each crystal system; the holohedral class.—**n. illusion,** see ILLUSION, 2.—**n. salt,** a salt which contains no hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal; as, sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3). sodium acetate ($Na.C_2H_3O_2$), etc.—**n. school,** a school for the training of pupils to become teachers.—**n. solution,** a solution of known strength used in volumetric analysis, made to contain one gram-equivalent of the solute in a liter of the solution: thus, a normal solution of hydrochloric acid contains 36.5 grams (approximately) of HCl per liter, for 36.5 grams of the compound contain 1 gram (1 equivalent) of hydrogen.

nor'mal, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) A perpendicular; specif., a perpendicular to a curve or curved surface; a straight line perpendicular to a tangent line or plane at the point of tangency. (2) The intercept, on the normal line, between the curve and either the X axis or the center of curvature. **2.** A common or natural condition. **3.** A usual or accepted rule or process. **4.** *Physics.* The average or mean value of observed quantities. **5.** An abbreviation for normal temperature, volume, etc.

nor'mal-cy, 1 nēr'məl-si; 2 nôr'mal-çy. *n.* The state or quality of being normal; normality: a term used specifically in mathematics; as, the point of *normalcy.* Compare NORMAL, *n.*, 2.—**nor-mal'i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being normal.—**nor"mal-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**nor'mal-ize,** *vt.* To make normal; reduce to a standard or normal state or form.—**nor'mal-ly,** *adv.* In a normal manner or condition; as, *normally* hot.

Nor'man, 1 nēr'mən; 2 nôr'man. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans. **II.** *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A native of Normandy; see ANGLO-NORMAN; NORSEMAN; NORTHMAN. **3.** Norman French. **4.** A town in Oklahoma; pop. 5,010; seat of the State University. [OF., < Dan. *Normand*, < *nord*, north, + *mand*, man.]—**Norman architecture,** the form assumed by Romanesque architecture in Normandy, introduced thence into England. It became merged into the Norman type of French Pointed, and into the kindred Early English style.—**N. Conquest,** the subjugation of England by William of Normandy as a result of the Battle of Hastings in 1066.—**N. English,** English as spoken in the period following the Norman Conquest (12th–14th cent.).—**N. French,** the dialect of French spoken by the Norman conquerors of England.

Nor'man-dy, 1 nēr'mən-di; 2 nôr'man-dy, *n.* An ancient duchy and later a province of N. France; its capital was Rouen.

Norn, 1 nērn; 2 nôrn, *n.* [NORNIS, NOR'NIR, 1 nērnz, nēr'nir; 2 nôrns, nôr'nir, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the three giant goddesses deciding the destinies of men and gods. **Nor'na†.**

Nor'ris-town, 1 ner'is-taun; 2 nôr'is-town, *n.* A manufacturing borough in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 32,320.

Norr'kö-ping, 1 nēr'chū-piŋ; 2 nôr'chŭ-ping, *n.* A town and provincial capital in S. E. Sweden; pop. 57,380.

Nor'roy King-at-arms, see under KING[1], *n.*

Norse, 1 nērs; 2 nôrs. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Scandinavian countries, or to their peoples or languages. **II.** *n.* **1.** The Scandinavian languages, especially the Icelandic, known as *Old Norse.* **2.** The Scandinavian people. [< Ice. *Norskr*, < *nordhr*, north.]—**Norse'man,** *n.* An ancient Scandinavian.

north, 1 nērth; 2 nôrth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying toward or in the north; northern. **2.** Issuing from or inhabiting the north. **3.** Facing or proceeding toward the north. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass; the direction on the left side of a person facing the rising sun, and opposite to the *south.* For this and other points of the compass, see illus. under COMPASS. **2.** Any region north of a given point. **3.** [N-] Specifically: (1) [U. S.] That portion north of the former slaveholding States. (2) [Eng.] The part of England north of the Humber. **4.** [Poet.] The north wind. **III.** *adv.* Toward the north; northerly. [< AS. *north.*]—**north by east,** one point or 11° 15′ east of north.—**n. by west,** one point or 11° 15′ west of north.—**north"east',** *n.* That point of the horizon lying midway between north and east; any region lying toward that point.—**north'east',** *a.* & *adv.*—**northeast by east,** one point or 11° 15′ east of northeast.—**n. by north,** one point or 11° 15′ north of northeast.—**northeast passage,** a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coast of Europe and Asia accomplished by Baron Nordenskiöld, 1878–79.—**north"-east'er,** *n.* A gale or storm coming from the northeast.—**north"east'er-ly,** *a.* & *adv.*—**north"east'ern,** *a.*—**north"-east'ward,** *a.* & *n.* **-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* Toward the northeast.—**north'most",** *a.* **north'ern-most‡.**—**north-northeast,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *n.* Midway between north and northeast.—**n.-north-west,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *n.* Midway between north and northwest.—**north star,** the pole-star.—**north'ward,** *a.* Directed or lying toward the north.—**north'ward, north'wards,** *adv.* & *n.*—**north'ward-ly,** *a.* & *adv.*—**north"west',** *n* That point of the compass lying midway between north and west; any region situated toward that point.—**north"west',** *a.* & *adv.*—**northwest passage,** a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coasts of America; the object of Arctic exploration for many years; traversed by McClure, 1850–1854, but found impracticable for commerce.—**northwest by north** (*Nav. & Surv.*), 11° 15′ north of due northwest.—**n. by west** (*Nav. & Surv.*), 11° 15′ west of due northwest.—**north"west'er,** *n.* A gale from the northwest.—**north"west'er-ly,** *a.*—**north"west'ern,** *a.*—**north"west'ward,** *adv.* & *n.* **-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* Toward the northwest.

North. 1. Christopher, pen-name of John Wilson. **2. Frederick, Lord** (1732–1792), Earl of Guilford, a British prime minister; caused American Revolutionary War. **3. Sir Thomas** (1535–1603), an English author; translated Plutarch's *Lives.*

North Ad'ams. A city in W. Massachusetts; pop. 22,300.

North-amp'ton, 1 nērth-amp'tən; 2 nôrth-ămp'ton, *n.* **1.** Same as NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. **2.** Its capital, a manufacturing borough; in England; pop. 90,920. **3.** A city in W. central Massachusetts; seat of Smith College; pop. 21,950.

North-amp'ton-shire, 1 nērth-amp'tən-shir; 2 nôrth-ămp'ton-shir, *n.* A county in S. central England; 998 sq. m.; pop. 302,430; county-town, Northampton. **North-amp'ton‡.** [10,629.

North Bay. A city on Lake Nipissing, N. Ontario, Canada; pop.

North Bra-bant', A province in S. Netherlands; 1,920 sq. m.; pop. 729,010; capital, Bois-le-Duc.

North Brad'dock. A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 14,936.

North'bridge. A town in central Massachusetts; pop. 10,180.

North Cape. A cape on Magero Island, Norway.

North Car"o-li'na, 1 kar"o-lai'nə; 2 căr"o-li'na. A. S. E. State of the United States; 52,426 sq. m.; pop. 2,559,130; capital, Raleigh.

North'cliffe, Viscount (1865–1922). Alfred C. W. Harmsworth, British newspaper proprietor; born in Dublin; head of British War Mission in U. S., 1917; Director of British Propaganda in Enemy Countries, 1918.

North Da-ko'ta. 1 də-kō'tə; 2 da-kō'ta. A N. central State of the United States; 70,837 sq. m.; pop. 646,872; capital, Bismarck.

north'er, 1 nôrth'ər; 2 nôrth'er, *n.* A north wind or gale.—**north'er-ly,** *a.* & *adv.*—**north'ern.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the North See NORTH, *n.*, 3. **II.** *n.* A northerner; also, in poetry, a north wind.—**Northern Crown,** see under CORONA.—**northern lights,** the aurora borealis.—**n. spy,** a large yellow-and-red variety of apple.—**N. star,** the pole-star.—**north'ern-er,** *n.* **1.** One born or residing in the north. **2.** [N-] [U. S.] A citizen of the old free States: in distinction from *Southerner.*—**north'ern-most,** *a.* Situated farthest north.

North'ern Cau-ca'si-a. A division of Caucasus, Russia; N. of the Caucasus mountains; including Stavropol government, Terek, and Kuban provinces; 85,768 sq. m.; pop. 5,719,600.

North'ern Cir-cars'. See CIRCARS.

North'ern Ter'ri-to-ry. A region of North central Australia, N. of 26° S. latitude betw. 129° and 138° E. longitude; 523,620 sq. m.; pop. 3,870 (excluding aborigines); chief city, Darwin.

North'field, 1 nôrth'fĭld; 2 nôrth'fēld, *n.* **1.** A town in N. Massachussets: pop. 1,775; seat of Northfield Seminary. **2.** A town in central Vermont; pop. 1,200; seat of Norwich University.

North Hemp'stead. A town on Long Island, S. E. New York; pop. 26,380.

North Hol'land. A province in N. E. Netherlands; 1,066 sq. m.; pop. 1,288,830; capital, Haarlem.

north'ing, 1 nôrth'ĭŋ *or* nôrth'ŋ; 2 nôrth'ing *or* nôrth'ing, *n.* **1.** *Surv.* & *Naut.* Difference of latitude measured toward the north. **2.** *Astron.* North declination. **3.** Deviation toward the north.

North Is'land. One of the three principal islands of New Zealand; 44,130 sq. m.; pop. 651,000; chief city, Auckland.

north'land, 1 nôrth'lənd; 2 nôrth'land. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a northern land or lands. **II.** *n.* A land in the north.—**north'land-er,** *n.*

North Lit'tle Rock. A city in central Arkansas; pop. 14,050. See LITTLE ROCK.

North'man, 1 nôrth'mən; 2 nôrth'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A Scandinavian; especially, in history, one of the early members of the west or Old Norse branch of the Scandinavians; a Norseman. The Northmen founded dynasties in England, Normandy, Sicily, and Russia. Compare NORSEMAN; NORMAN. [< AS.]

North Platte. A city in central Nebraska; pop. 10,470.

North Rid'ing. See RIDING², *n.*, 1.

North Riv'er. The Hudson flowing past New York City.

North Sea. The body of water between Great Britain and the continent of Europe, from the English Channel to the Arctic ocean; 600 by 350 m.; often called the **German ocean.**

North Ton"a-wan'da. A city in N. New York; pop. 15,500.

North-um'ber-land, 1 nôrth-um'bər-lənd; 2 nôrth-ŭm'ber-land, *n.* A N. county of England; 2,018 sq. m.; pop. 746,140; principal town, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

North-um'bri-a, 1 nôrth-um'bri-ə; 2 nôrth-ŭm'bri-a, *n.* An ancient English kingdom (547–827) which stretched from the Humber to the Firth of Forth.—**North-um'bri-an.** **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating (1) to the ancient English kingdom of Northumbria, (2) to the modern county of Northumberland in England. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Northumbria or of Northumberland. **2.** The dialect of ancient Northumbria; also, the peculiarities of speech of modern Northumbrians.

North"west' Fron'tier Prov'ince. A province in N. W. British India: consisting of (1) the British Province, along the Punjab border; including Districts and Administered Territories, 13,418 sq. m.; pop. 2,197,000; chief town, Peshawur, and (2) the Indian State, along the Afghan frontier; including Agencies and Tribal areas, 25,472 sq. m.; pop. 1,622,100.

North"west' Ter'ri-to-ry. **1.** A region N. of the Ohio river between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi, ceded to the United States by Great Britain in 1783; now divided into five States. **2.** *pl.* That part of the Dominion of Canada, W. of Hudson Bay, exclusive of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Yukon; 1,242,224 sq. m.; pop. 6,684.

Nor'ton, 1 nôr'tən; 2 nôr'ton, **Charles Eliot** (1827–1908). An American educator, art-critic, and author.

Nor"um-be'ga, 1 nôr"um-bī'gə; 2 nôr"ŭm-bē'ga, *n.* A country, city, and river, supposedly in New England, said to have been occupied by Norsemen before the 14th century.

Norw., *abbr.* Norway, Norwegian.

Nor'walk, 1 nôr'wĕk; 2 nôr'wąk, *n.* A manufacturing city in S. W. Connecticut; pop. 27,560.

Nor'way, 1 nôr'wē; 2 nôr'wa, *n.* A kingdom of N. Europe, occupying the W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula; 124,964 sq. m.; pop. 2,649,775; capital, Christiania.

Nor-we'gi-an, 1 nôr-wī'ji-ən; 2 nôr-wē'gi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Norway or to its inhabitants or language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Norway. **2.** The language of Norway.

Nor'wich, 1 nor'ĭch; 2 nôr'ich. **1.** A cathedral city, county borough, and capital of the county of Norfolk in the E. of England; pop. 120,655. **2.** 1 nĕr'wich; 2 nôr'wich. A city of S. E. Connecticut; pop. 22,310.

Nor'wood, 1 nôr'wud; 2 nôr'wo͝od. *n.* **1.** A town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 12,630. **2.** A city in S. W. Ohio; pop. 24,970.

Nos., *abbr.* [L.] *Numeros* (numbers).

nose, 1 nōz; 2 nōs, *v.* [NOSED; NOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive or trace by or as by smell. **2.** To touch, push, or rub with the nose. **3.** To discover by prying: with *out.* **4.** To utter nasally. **5.** To make or force (one's way) as with the nose; as, the boats *nosed* their way. **6.** [Racing Slang.] To beat by a nose. **II.** *i.* **1.** To snuff; smell; scent; hence, to explore in a prying manner; as, he is forever *nosing* about. **2.** To advance; push forward; as, the train *nosed* into the station.

nose, *n.* **1.** That part of the face of an animal containing the nostrils and the organ of smell. **2.** The power or sense of smelling; scent. **3.** That which resembles a nose; a ship's prow; the front tapering end of a torpedo; a spout, nozle, etc. [< AS. *nosu,* nose.]—**nose dive** (*Aero.*), a steep downward plunge by an aviator in a flying machine.—**Roman nose,** an aquiline nose.—**war nose,** in a torpedo, a pointed part containing a primer and screwed on the head.

—**nose-band,** *n. Saddlery.* That part of a bridle passing over the nose and attached to the cheek-pieces.—**nose'bleed",** *n.* **1.** Bleeding from the nose; epistaxis. **2.** The plant yarrow; milfoil.—**nosed,** *a.* Having or furnished with a nose.—**nose'gay",** *n.* A bouquet.—**nose'-herb"†,** *n.* A fragrant herb or flower.—**nos'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The keeper of a lock, bolt, or latch. **2.** *Arch.* (1) That part of the tread projecting beyond the riser; also, a shield for the edge of a stair-tread. (2) A nose-shaped molding or dripstone.

nos'o-, 1 nos'o-; 2 nŏs'o-. From Greek *nosos,* disease: a combining form —**no-sog'ra-phy,** *n. Med.* A description and classification of diseases.—**no-sog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**nos-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in nosology.—**nos-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The branch of medical science that treats of the systematic classification of diseases. **2.** A list or classification of this kind. **3.** The special characteristics of a particular disease; also, opinions regarding it.—**nos"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

nos-tal'gi-a, 1 nes-tal'ji-ə; 2 nŏs-tăl'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Severe or morbid homesickness. [< Gr. *nostos,* return, + *algos,* pain.]—**nos-tal'gic,** *a.*

Nos'toc, 1 nes'tŏk; 2 nŏs'tŏc, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of fresh-water algæ of the family *Nostocaceæ,* having a definite, globose or variously expanded, gelatinous or membranaceous thallus. They form greenish masses in fresh water, in damp places, and on stones. **2.** [n-] Any alga of this genus. [A name invented by Paracelsus.]

nos-tol'o-gy, 1 nes-tel'o-ji; 2 nŏs-tŏl'o-gy, *n. Med.* The doctrines or science relating to the phenomena of extreme old age or second childhood. [< Gr. *nostos,* return, + -LOGY.]—**nos"to-log'ic,** *a.* Senile.

nos'tril, 1 nes'trĭl; 2 nŏs'trĭl, *n.* One of the anterior openings in the nose. [< AS. *nosu,* nose, + *thyrl,* hole.]

nos'trum, 1 nes'trum; 2 nŏs'trŭm, *n.* **1.** A favorite remedy; patent medicine; quack recipe. **2.** Anything savoring of quackery; as, political *nostrums.* [L., ours, < *nos,* we.]

not, 1 nĕt; 2 nŏt, *adv.* In no manner, or to no extent; in a state the reverse or negation of that of the expression with which *not* is connected: used in negation, prohibition, or refusal. [< AS. *nawiht;* see NAUGHT.]

no'ta-ble¹, } 1 nō'tə-bl; 2 nō'ta-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Worthy of note;
no'ta-bl², } remarkable; distinguished. **2**‖. Conspicuous. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which is worthy of note, distinguished, or eminent. **2.** [N-] *F. Hist.* One of the persons summoned by the king to a deliberative assembly in national crises. [F., < L. *notabilis,* notable.] **-ness,** *n.*—**no"ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Notableness. **2.** A person of distinction.—**no'ta-bly¹,** *adv.*

not'a-bl(e²², 1 net'ə-bl; 2 nŏt'a-bl, *a.* Eminently careful, thrifty, or skilful, as in housekeeping.—**not'a-bly²,** *adv.*

no'ta-ry, 1 nō'tə-ri; 2 nō'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** An officer empowered to administer oaths, take depositions, etc. **no'ta-ry pub'lic‡. 2.** Formerly, a scrivener, or one who drew up legal papers. [< L. *notarius,* < *nota;* see NOTE, *n.*]—**no-ta'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, or done or recorded by, a notary.

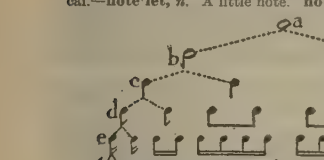
no-ta'tion, 1 no-tē'shən; 2 no-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of designating by figures, etc. **2.** Any system of signs, figures, or abbreviations employed for convenience in the discussion of any science or art, especially algebraic and arithmetical characters; as, modern calculation is founded upon a decimal *notation.* The arithmetical notations now in use are the Arabic, employing the nine digits (1–9) and the cipher (0), and the Roman, using the letters of the alphabet. See NUMERAL. [< L. *notatio(n-);* see NOTE, *n.*]—**no-ta'tion-al,** *a.*

notch, } 1 nech; 2 nŏch. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make a notch in. **2.**
noch², } To adjust the notch of (an arrow). **3.** To record by means of notches, as on a tally. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hollow cut or sunk in anything; a nick; indentation. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A narrow, short defile. **3.** [Colloq.] A degree; as, he is a *notch* above the others. [Form of NOCK.] SYN.: see HOLE.—**notch'er,** *n.* A tally-keeper; scorer.

note, 1 nōt; 2 nŏt, *v.* [NOT'ED⁴; NOT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take notice or note of; observe; remark. **2.** To set down, as in writing; make a note or memorandum of. **3.** To mention specially or separately in the course of writing. **4.** To annotate. **5.** To set down in musical notation. **6**†. To stigmatize; charge. **II.** *i.* To produce notes; play; sing.

note, *n.* **1.** That by which anything may be known; an outward sign; in logic, a distinctive mark or character of an object such as its qualities afford. **2.** A mark or character used in writing or printing to indicate or call attention to something; as, a *note* of interrogation (?) or exclamation (!). **3.** A brief comment appended to text. **4.** A brief record or summary; a memorandum. **5.** A complete record or report; as, make a *note* of that statement. **6.** An official communication in writing from one government to another. **7.** A brief letter; a billet. **8.** Same as NOTE-PAPER. **9.** Notice; observation. **10.** An account or bill. **11.** High importance, estimation, or repute; distinction; as, something of *note.* **12.** *Mus.* (1) An oval character in modern music, either solid or formed in outline, used to indicate the length of a tone, and also, as placed on a staff, to point out, in conjunction with the signature, the pitch and relative position in a scale-system. See illus. on next page. (2) Any musical sound; as, the first *notes of* the fiddles were heard; a loose use. (3) A key of the keyboard. **13.** *Phys. Sci.* Same as TONE (the preferable word in this sense). **14.** A melodious or vocal sound, as of a bird; voice; tone; hence, manner of speaking. **15.** *Com.* & *Law.* A

signed promise by one party to another to pay a certain sum of money at a specified time; as, a promissory *note;* a bank-*note*. **16.** *Art.* The general tone, coloring, or quality of a painting. [F. < L. *nota*, < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.] Syn.: see REMARK; SIGN; SOUND.—**promissory note,** or **n. of hand,** a written engagement by one person to pay another unconditionally a certain sum of money at a specified time.—**note'-book",** *n.* **1.** A book in which to enter memoranda. **2.** A book in which notes of hand are registered; bill-book.—**not'ed,** *a.* Well known by reputation or report. Syn.: see EMINENT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**not'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**not'ed-ness,** *n.*—**note'-head,** *n.* A sheet of paper of the size of note-paper, bearing a printed business heading.—**note'less,** *a.* **1.** Not noted; unobserved; obscure. **2**§. Unmusical.—**note'let,** *n.* A little note. **note'kin**‡.—**note-paper,** *n.*



Relative Value of Notes.

One semibreve or whole note (*a*) equals two minims or half notes (*b*), equals four crochets or quarter notes (*c*), equals eight quavers or eighth notes (*d*), equals sixteen semiquavers or sixteenth notes (*e*), equals thirty-two demisemiquavers or thirty-second notes (*f*), equals sixty-four hemidemisemiquavers or sixty-fourth notes (*g*).

Writing-paper, about 5 by 8 inches to a page.—**not'er,** *n.* **1.** One who notes or takes notes. **2**†. One who annotates.—**note'-wor"thy,** *a.* Worthy of note; remarkable.—**note'wor"thi-ly,** *adv.*—**note'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*

noth'ing, 1 nuth'iŋ; 2 nŏth'ing. **I.** *n.* **1.** Not any being or existence; also, not any particular thing, act, or event; no thing; opposed to *thing*, including *anything* and *something;* as, he has *nothing*. **2.** A state of non-existence; nothingness; hence, insignificance or unimportance; as, to rise from *nothing*. **3.** A person or thing of slight significance, consideration or value; any trifle. **4.** *Math.* A cipher; zero; naught. **II.** *adv.* In no degree; not at all.—**noth'ing-ness,** *n.* **1.** A state of non-existence. **2.** Worthlessness; utter insignificance. **3.** A trifle; nothing. **4.** Unconsciousness; also, death: chiefly in poetry.

no'tice,] 1 nō'tis; 2 nō'tiç. **I.** *vt.* [NO'TICED‡, NO'TIS‖; NO-
no'tis‖,] TIC-ING.] **1.** To take cognizance of. **2.** To refer to; take public note of. **3.** To make remarks upon. **4.** To notify; serve with a notice; give notice to. **5.** [Colloq.] To treat with attention. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of noticing or observing; attention; as, to take *notice* of. **2.** Intelligence, however communicated; information; warning. **3.** Respectful treatment; civility. **4.** An order communicated to one; especially, a formal written or printed notification, instruction, or warning, as of the termination or intended termination of an agreement; also, a public communication openly displayed. **5.** A short literary advertisement or review; as, a book-*notice*. [F., < L. *notitia*, celebrity.]—**no'tice-a-bl(e",** *a.*—**no'tice-a-bly,** *adv.*—**no'ti-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To give notice to; inform. **2.** To publish; declare; give information of. Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; INFORM.—**no"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of notifying. **2.** Notice given. **3.** The writing that gives information.—**no'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

no'tion, 1 nō'shen; 2 nō'shon, *n.* **1.** A mental apprehension; an idea. **2.** Loosely, an opinion; a hastily formed theory. **3.** [Colloq.] Intention; inclination. **4.** [Colloq, U. S.] Any small convenience: usually in the plural. [F., < L. *notio(n-),* < *notus*, pp. of *nosco*, know.] Syn.: see IDEA; THOUGHT.—**no'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, expressing, or consisting of notions or concepts. **2.** Existing in imagination only. **3.** Given to entertaining pet ideas or hobbies.—**no'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

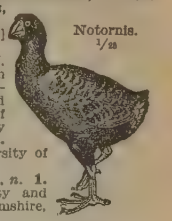
no'to-,] 1 nō'to-, net-; 2 nō'to-, nŏt-. From Greek *notos*, the back:
not-,] combining forms.—**no'to-chord,** *n.* A cartilaginous rod formed in the early embryo in a situation afterward occupied by the vertebral column. [+ CHORD.]—**no"to-po'di-um,** *n. Helminth.* The dorsal or upper part of the parapodium of an annelid

No"to-gæ'a, 1 nō"to-jī'a; 2 nō"to-ĝē'a, *n. Zoogeog.* A grand division embracing the Australian and Neotropical regions. [< Gr. *notos*, south, + *gaia*, earth.]—**No"to-gæ'al, No"to-gæ'an, No"to-gæ'ic,** *a.*

no"to-ri'e-ty, 1 nō"to-rui'ı-tı; 2 nō"to-rī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES‖, *pl.*] **1.** The character of being notorious. **2.** Common knowledge or talk. **3.** One who or that which is notorious. [< L.‖ *notorius*, making known, < *nosco*, know.] Syn.: see FAME.—**no-to'ri-ous,** *a.* Being publicly known and the subject of general unfavorable remark. Syn.: egregious, evident, known, manifest, obvious, open, overt, patent, plain, undeniable, undenied, undisputed, unquestionable, well-known.—**no-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**no-to'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

no-tor'nis, 1 no-tôr'nıs; 2 no-tôr'nis, *n.* A ralline bird (genus *Notornis*) of New Zealand and neighboring islands, with rudimentary wings: believed to be now extinct. See illus. in next column. [< Gr. *notos*, south, + *ornis*, bird.]

no"to-tre'ma, *n.* A pouch-toad (genus *Nototrema*) or the marsupial frog. [< NOTO- + Gr. *trēma*, hole.]



Notornis. 1/22

no-tour', 1 no-tûr'; 2 no-tur', *a.* [Scot.] Notorious; well-known. **not-tour'‡.**

No"tre Dame', 1 nō"tr dām'; 2 nō"tr dăm'. [F.] **1.** Literally, Our Lady; the Virgin Mary: designating specifically the cathedral of Paris, begun in 1163, completed in 1257, and one of the finest examples of early Gothic in the world, characterized by its twin towers and exquisite portals. **2.** A village in Indiana; seat of the university of that name.

Not'ting-ham, 1 net'ıŋ-əm; 2 nŏt'ing-am, *n.* **1.** Same as NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. **2.** A city and county borough, capital of Nottinghamshire, England; pop. 262,660.

Not'ting-ham-shire, 1 net'ıŋ-əm-shīr; 2 nŏt'ing-am-shīr, *n.* A county in N. central England; 844 sq. m.; pop. 641,135; capital, Nottingham. **Not'ting-ham‡; Notts‡.**

No'tus, 1 nō'tus; 2 nō'tus, *n.* The south or southwest wind; often, any wind. [L.]

not"with-stand'ing, 1 net"wiſh-stand'ıŋ; 2 nŏt"wĭth-stănd'ing. **I.** *adv.* In spite of the fact (mentioned or understood); nevertheless. **II.** *prep.* Without hindrance, obstruction, or opposition from; in spite of; despite.

Syn.: despite, in spite of. *Notwithstanding* simply states that circumstances shall not be or have not been allowed to withstand; *despite* and *in spite of* refer primarily to personal and perhaps spiteful opposition; as, he failed *notwithstanding* his good intentions; or, he persevered *in spite of* the most bitter hostility. When *despite* and *in spite of* are applied to inanimate things, it is with something of personification; "*in spite of* the storm" is said as if the storm had a hostile purpose to oppose the undertaking.

not"with-stand'ing, *conj.* In spite of the fact that; altho.

Syn.: altho, but, howbeit, however, nevertheless, still, tho, yet. *However* simply waives discussion and (like the archaic *howbeit*) says, "be that as it may, this is true"; *nevertheless* concedes the truth of what precedes, but claims that what follows is none the less true; *notwithstanding* marshals the two statements face to face, admits the one and its seeming contradiction to the other, while insisting that it can not, after all, withstand the other; as, *notwithstanding* the force of the enemy is superior, we shall conquer. *Yet* and *still* are weaker than *notwithstanding*, while stronger than *but*. *Tho* and *altho* make as little as possible of the concession, dropping it, as it were, incidentally; as, "*tho* we are guilty, thou art good"; to say "we are guilty, *but* thou art good," would make the concession of guilt more emphatic. See BUT.—**notwithstanding that,** altho.

nou'gat, 1 nū'gat *or* (*F.*) nū"gā'; 2 nu'gat *or* (*F.*) nu"gä', *n.* [F.] A sweetmeat consisting usually of a paste filled with chopped almonds or pistachio-nuts.

nought, 1 nēt; 2 nōt. **I.** *n.* **1.** *Arith.* A cipher; zero. **2**‖. Same as NAUGHT, *n.* **II**‖. *a.* Same as NAUGHT, *a.* **III**‖. *adv.* To no extent; not at all.

Nou-mé'a, 1 nū-mē'a; 2 nu-me'ä. A seaport capital of New Caledonia; pop. 10,000.

nou'me-nal, 1 nū'(*or* nau')mı-nal; 2 nu'(*or* nou')me-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the noumenon or "thing in itself": opposed to *phenomenal*. [< Gr. *nooumenon*, neut. ppr. pass. of *noeō*, think, < *noos*, mind.]—**nou'me-nal-ism,** *n.* The doctrine which affirms the existence of noumena.—**nou'me-nal-ist,** *n.*—**nou'me-nal-ly,** *adv.*

nou'me-non, 1 nū'(*or* nau')mı-nen; 2 nu'(*or* nou')me-nŏn, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Metaph.* **1.** An object of intuition for the reason or understanding, as something transcending the apprehension of sense: opposed to *phenomenon*. **2.** The unknown ground or cause of phenomena, regarded as necessarily assumed by the mind, but the real nature of which is wholly transcendent; the unknowable thing in itself. [See NOUMENAL.]

noun, 1 naun; 2 noun, *n. Gram.* **1.** A word used as the name of a thing, quality, or action existing or conceived by the mind; a substantive. **2.** Anything that can be used as subject, object, or appositive, as a substantive clause. [OF., < L. *nomen*, name.]

A **proper noun** is the name of an individual as distinguished from others of the same class, as *John, London;* a **common noun** is the name an individual object has in common with others of its class, as *man, city, hill;* a **collective noun** is one expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, as *assembly, army;* an **abstract noun** is one indicating a quality, as *goodness, beauty*.—**noun'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a noun; substantive.—**noun'al-ly,** *adv.*

nour'ish, 1 nur'ısh; 2 nŭr'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish material to sustain the life and promote the growth of (a living organism). **2.** Hence, to support; maintain. **3.** To furnish with knowledge; educate. **II.** *i.* To promote growth and repair waste. [< F. *nourrir*, < L. *nutrio*, nurse.] Syn.: see CHERISH.—**nour'ish-a-bl(e",** *a.*—**nour'ish-er,** *n.*—**nour'ish-ing,** *pa.*—**nour'ish-ment,** *n.* **1.** Nutriment. **2.** The act of nourishing or the state of being nourished. **3.** That which promotes growth in any way. Syn.: see FOOD; NUTRIMENT.

nous, 1 nūs *or* nous; 2 nus *or* nous, *n.* **1.** Mind, as employed in thinking, feeling, or willing. **2.** *Anc. Philos.* The higher reason; emanation of the divine principle. [< Gr. *nous, noos*, mind.]

nou"veau' riche, 1 nū"vō' rīsh; 2 nu"vō' rīch. [F.] One recently become rich; a parvenu.—**nou"velle' riche** (fem.).

Nov., *abbr.* November.

no'va, 1 nō'va; 2 nō'va, *n.* [-VÆ *or* -VAS, *pl.*] *Astron.* A star which suddenly flares up in the heavens and fades away again to its former magnitude after a few weeks or months.

no-vac'u-lite, 1 no-vak'yu-lıt; 2 no-văc'yu-līt, *n. Petrol.* An

extremely fine-grained sedimentary siliceous rock used for hones; whetstone. [< L. *novacula*, razor.]

No-va'lis, 1 no-vä'lĭs; 2 no-vä'lĭs, *n.* Pseudonym of Friedrich von Hardenberg (1772–1801), a German poet.

No-va'ra, 1 no-vä'rȧ; 2 no-vä'rä, *n.* **1.** A province in Piedmont, N. Italy; 2,548 sq. m.; pop. 768,700. **2.** Its capital; pop. 58,900.

No'va Sco'tia, 1 nō'vȧ skō'shę; 2 nō'vȧ scō'shȧ. A maritime province of E. Canada, known as Acadia until 1713; 21,428 sq. m.; pop. 524,580; capital, Halifax.—**No'va Sco'tian,** *a. & n.*

nov'ate, 1 nŏ'vēt; 2 nŏ'vāt, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To take the place of; substitute; specif., in civil law, to substitute by a new action or liability. [< L. *novus*, new.]—**no-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A substitution of a new engagement, indebtedness, obligation, creditor, or debtor for an existing one. **2.** [Rare.] A making anew; creation; inception. **3**†. An innovation; revolution.

No-va'tian, 1 no-vē'shan; 2 no-vā'shan, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** A Roman presbyter of the 3d century, sometimes called "the first antipope," who was made bishop in 251 by a small party in opposition to Cornelius. **2.** One of a sect founded by him which contended that the church had no authority either to absolve those who had lapsed through fear of persecution or who had fallen into gross sin after baptism, or to admit them to the Eucharist. Later, they required baptism even of Christians entering their communion. The sect did not become extinct in the East before the 7th century. **No-va'tian-ist**†.—**No-va'tian,** *a.*—**No-va'tian-ism,** *n.*

No'va Zem'bla, 1 zem'bę; 2 zĕm'bȧ. Russian islands in the Arctic ocean; 34,500 sq. m.; practically uninhabited. [< Rus. *novaya zemlya*, new land.]

nov'el, 1 nov'el *or* nŏv'l; 2 nŏv'ĕl *or* nŏv'l. **I.** *a.* Of recent origin; new, strange, or unusual. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fictitious prose narrative, assuming to portray real life and actual emotions in the characters depicted. **2.** The particular type of literature exemplified by fiction of this character: always with the definite article; as, England is the birthplace of the modern *novel.* **3.** *Civ. Law.* A new constitution or decree supplemental to a code. The novels of Justinian are best known. See JUSTINIAN. **4.** Same as NOVELLA: chiefly in the plural. **5**†. A novelty; also, in the plural, news; tidings. [OF., < L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new.] Syn.: (adjective) see FRESH; MODERN; NEW; (noun) see FICTION.—**nov'el-ette',** *n.* A short novel.—**nov'el-ist,** *n.* A writer of novels.—**nov'el-is'-tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or found in novels.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**nov'el-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into the form of a novel. **2**†. To renew. **II.** *i.* To innovate.—**nov'el-ly,** *adv.* In a novel manner.—**nov'el-ty,** *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being novel. **2.** Something novel or unusual. **3.** An innovation. Syn.: see CHANGE.

no-vel'la, 1 no-vel'lȧ; 2 no-vĕl'lä, *n.* [NO-VEL'LE, 1 -lē; 2 -lę, *pl.*] [It.] A type of narrative of the 16th century, consisting of short stories, many being older fabliaux in new dress, told by characters in the main history. The *Decameron* of Boccaccio and the *Heptameron* of Margaret of Navarre being typical examples. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* form an English variety.

No-vem'ber, 1 no-vem'bər; 2 no-vĕm'bẽr, *n.* The eleventh month of the Gregorian calendar, having 30 days. [< L. *November*, ninth month of the Roman year, < *novem*, nine.]

no-ve'na, 1 no-vī'nȧ; 2 no-vē'nȧ, *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* A devotion consisting of a prayer said on nine successive days, asking for some special blessing. **neu'valne'**†.

nov'e-na-ry, 1 nev'ĭ-nē-rĭ; 2 nŏv'ę-nā-ry, *a.* Relating to the number nine. [< L. *novenarius*, < *novem*, nine.]—**no-ven'ni-al,** *a.* Occurring every ninth year.

nov'ice,] 1 nev'ĭs; 2 nŏv'ĭç, *n.* **1.** A beginner in any business

nov'is^{e},] *or* occupation; an untried or inexperienced person; tyro. **2.** Specif., one who enters a religious house or community on probation. **3.** One who has been recently converted. **4.** In competitive games, etc., a person or animal entered in a class in which he or it has not already won an award. [F., < L. *novicius*, new.]—**nov'ice-ship,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The state of being a novice; novitiate.—**no-vi'ti-ate,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a novice; a period of probation. **2.** The part of a monastic establishment inhabited by novices. **3.** A novice. **no-vi'ci-ate**†.

No'vikh, 1 nō'vĭk; 2 nō'vĭk. **Gregori.** See RASPUTIN.

No'vi-Pa-zar', 1 ▪pu-zär'; 2 ▪pä-zär', *n.* **1.** A department of Serbia; 2,800 sq. m.; pop. 81,200; till 1913, a Turkish sanjak. **2.** Its capital; pop. 13,400.

no'vo-ca''ine, 1 nō'vo-kā''ĭn; 2 nō'vo-cā''ĭn, *n. Chem.* A procaine; a local anesthetic used as a substitute for cocaine. A tradename.

No''vo-geor''gi-evsk', 1 -jĕr''ji-efsk'; 2 -ğōr''gĭ-ĕfsk', *n.* A fortified town near Warsaw in Poland; captured by the Germans, Aug. 19, 1915; restored to the Poles by the Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

no'vum, 1 nō'vum; 2 nō'vŭm, *n.* An old game with dice, in which the principal throws were nine and five. [L.] **no'vem quin'que**†.

now, 1 nou; 2 now. **I.** *n.* The present time or moment. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At once. **2.** At or during the present time. **3.** A little while ago; recently; as, just *now.* **4.** Things being so; in such circumstances. **5.** Forthwith; immediately. *Now* is used as an expletive in command, remonstrance, etc., also as a conjunction in marking a transition of thought and introducing an inference from or an explanation of what precedes, or as the equivalent of *now that*; as, why struggle longer, *now* we are doomed? [< AS. *nū*, now.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY; YET.—**now'a-days",** *adv.* In the present time or age.—**now and again, now and then,** occasionally; from time to time.

no'way", 1 nō'wē"; 2 nō'wā", *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree. **no'ways"**†.

Now'el, 1 nō'el; 2 nō'ĕl, *n.* **1.** Christmas. **2.** A Christmas carol.

no'where", *adv.* In no place or state.

no'whith"er, *adv.* Toward no definite place.

no'wise", *adv.* In no manner or degree.

nowt[1], 1 naut; 2 nowt, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** An ox. **2.** Figuratively, a stupid or clumsy person. **3.** *pl.* Oxen; cattle.—**nowt'herd,** *n.* Same as NEATHERD.

nowt[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as NOUGHT.

Nox, 1 neks; 2 nŏks, *n. Class. Myth.* The goddess of night, oldest of the fabled deities. [L., night.] **Nyx**‡.

nox'al, 1 neks'ĕl; 2 nŏks'ȧl, *a. Civ. Law.* Pertaining to damage inflicted by some person or animal in the ownership or legal custody of another. [< L. *noxa*, hurt, < *noceo*, hurt.]

nox'ious, 1 nek'shus; 2 nŏk'shŭs, *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, injury, as to health or morals; pernicious. [< L. *noxius*, < *noceo*, hurt.] **noy'ous**†. Syn.: see BAD; INIMICAL; NOISOME; PERNICIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

noy"ade', 1 nwa"yȧd'; 2 nwä"yȧd', *n.* [F.] The act of drowning; specif., a method of executing political prisoners during the Reign of Terror, in which the victims were bound, male to female, and dropped into the water from a boat with movable bottom.

Noyes, 1 neiz; 2 nŏys, **Alfred** (1880–). An English poet; *Drake*, etc.

Noy"on', 1 nwa"yōn'; 2 nwä"yōn', *n.* A cathedral town in E. France; taken by Germans, Sept., 1914; retaken by French, Aug. 29, 1918; birthplace of Calvin; pop. 7,000.

noz'(e^{F},] 1 nez'l; 2 nŏz'l, *n.* **1.** A projecting spout or pipe

noz'zle,] for discharge, as of a teapot, or the muzzle of a gun-barrel, etc.; specif., a rigid tube or vent, commonly tapering, at the end of a flexible tube, as a hose. **2.** *Steam-engin.* An inlet or outlet pipe.

N. P., *abbr.* : *Nisi prius* (L., unless sooner), Notary Public.—**N. P. D.,** *abbr.* North Polar Distance.—**nr.,** *abbr.* Near.—**N. R.,** *abbr.* North River.—**N. S.,** *abbr.* National Society, New School, New Series, New Style (calendar, since 1752), Nova Scotia.—**n. s.,** *abbr.* Not specified.—**ns.,** *abbr.* Not sufficient: used in reference to banking funds.—**N. S. W.,** *abbr.* New South Wales.—**Nt,** *abbr.* Niton.—**N. T.,** *abbr.* New Testament, Northern Territory.—**n. u.,** *abbr.* Name unknown.

nu, 1 nū; 2 nų, *n.* The thirteenth letter in the Greek alphabet (N, ν): equivalent to English *n.* As a numeral it denotes 50. [< Gr. *nȳ.*]

nu"ance', 1 nū"ȧns'; 2 nŭ"ȧnç', *n.* [F.] A shade of difference in tone or color; hence, a slight degree of difference in anything perceptible to the mind.

nub, 1 nub; 2 nŭb, *n.* **1.** A protuberance; knob. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The core of a matter; pith or point; as, the *nub* of the story.

Nu'ba, 1 niū'bę; 2 nū'bȧ, *n.* The substock of Negroids, including the Nubians proper, holding an intermediate position between the Hamite Mediterraneans and the true negroes. They embraced Christianity in the 6th century.

nub'bin, 1 nub'ĭn; 2 nŭb'ĭn, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An imperfectly developed ear of maize. [Dim. of *nub*, var. of KNOB.]

nub'ble, 1 nub'l; 2 nŭb'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] A protuberance: nub; sometimes, locally, an island formed like a knob.

Nu'bi-a', 1 niū'bĭ-ę; 2 nū'bĭ-ȧ, *n.* A soft, light scarf or covering for the head, worn by women. [< L. *nubes*, cloud.]

Nu'bi-a', 1 niū'bĭ-ę; 2 nū'bĭ-ȧ, *n.* A region of N. Africa; S. of Egypt in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, between the Red Sea and the Sahara, mostly desert; 280,000 sq. m.—**Nu'bi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Nubia; ethnically, a member of the Nuba race of Negroid stock. **2.** In Egypt, a negro slave. **3.** A language spoken by the tribes around Kordofan and Dongola. **4.** A Nubian horse.

nu'bil(e^{F}, 1 niū'bĭl; 2 nū'bĭl, *a.* Of suitable age to marry; marriageable. [< L. *nubilis*, < *nubo*, wed.]—**nu-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

nu'bi-lous, 1 niū'bĭ-lus; 2 nū'bĭ-lŭs, *a.* Cloudy; foggy; obscure; indefinite. [< F. *nubileux*, < L. *nubilus*, < *nubes*, cloud.] **nu'-bi-lose**†.

nu-cel'lus, 1 niu-sel'us; 2 nū-çĕl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, pl.] *Bot.* The body or essential part of an ovule, within which the embryo and its covering are developed. [< L. *nucella*, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.]—**nu-cel'lar,** *a.*

nu'cha, 1 niū'kę; 2 nū'cȧ, *n.* [NU'CHÆ, 1 niū'kĭ; 2 nū'cē, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** The nape or back of the neck. See illus. under BIRD, fig. 7. **2.** *Entom.* The posterior part of the thorax. **3**†. The spinal cord.—**nu'chal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nucha. **II.** *n.* A nuchale.

nu-cha'le, 1 niu-kē'lĭ; 2 nū-cā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] The foremost median plate of a turtle's carapace. [< NUCHA.]

nu-cif'er-ous, 1 niu-sif'ẽr-us; 2 nū-çĭf'ẽr-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Nut-bearing. [< L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, + *fero*, bear.]

nu'cle-us, 1 niū'klĭ-us; 2 nū'cle-ŭs, *n.* [-CLE-I, *pl.*] **1.** A center of development; central mass; kernel. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Biol.* A round or oval body embedded in the protoplasm of a cell. Metabolism, growth, and reproduction are carried on chiefly by means of this organ. (2) *Anat.* A group of nerve-cells within the nervous system from which nerve-fibers originate. (3) *Zool.* (*a*) The apex, or earliest-formed part of a shell. (*b*) The central part, as of an operculum, around which additional parts are formed. (4) The star-like point seen in the head of a comet. [L., dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut.]—**nu'cle-ar,** *a.* Constituting or of the nature of, a nucleus.—**nu'cle-al'**†.—**nuclear plate,** same as EQUATORIAL PLATE.—**nu'cle-ate.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-ATED; -AT'ING.] To form or gather into a nucleus. **II.** *a.* Having a nucleus. **nu'cle-at"ed**‡.—**nu'cle-a'tion,** *n.*—**nu'cle-ic,** *a. Org. Chem.* Denoting any one of a class of acids present in organic nuclei containing albumins with the addition of sulfur, phosphorus, and sometimes iron. They are non-crystalline, white in color, and upon degeneration break up into nuclein bases and phosphoric acid.—**nu'cle-in,** *n. Chem.* A colorless amorphous proteid containing carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorus, and found as a normal constituent of cell-nuclei.—**nuclein base** (*Physiol. Chem.*), one of the purin bases, as xanthin, guanin, etc., resulting from the boiling of true nucleins with dilute acid.—**nu''cle-o-al-bu'min,** *n. Org. Chem.* One of the compounds of nucleins and paranucleins with a special albuminous radical. Casein of milk is the commonest form.—**nu-cle'o-**

lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a nucleolus or nucleoli.—**nu'cle-o-late,** *a.* Having nucleoli. **nu cle-o-lat"ed‡.**—**nu-cle'o-lus,** *n. dim.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Biol.* **1.** A well-defined particle, easily affected by staining-fluids, sometimes found within the nucleus of a cell. **2.** A small nucleus.—**nu'cle-o-plasm,** *n. Biol.* **1.** The more fluid part of the nucleus of a cell. **2.** The net-like structure in the egg-nucleus; chromatin.—**nu"cle-o-plas'mic,** *a.*

nude, 1 nūd; 2 nūd, *a.* Destitute of clothing or covering; naked. (1) *Art.* Having no drapery. (2) *Law.* Made without a consideration. (3) *Bot. & Zool.* Having no hair, feathers, scales, leaves, or the like. [< L. *nudus,* naked, bare.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**nu-da'tion,** *n.* The act of making nude.—**nu di-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The state of being nude; a naked part; anything unclad.—**the nude** (*Art*), the undraped human figure, or pictures, or models, collectively, representing such figures.

nudge, 1 nuj; 2 nŭdg. **I.** *vt.* [NUDGED; NUDG'ING.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to attract attention or convey a hint. **II.** *n.* The act of nudging; a gentle push, as with the elbow. [Form of KNOCK.]

Nue'ces, 1 nwē'ses; 2 nwe'cĕs, *n.* A river in S. Texas; length, 400 m. to the Gulf of Mexico.

Nue'va Cá'ce-res, 1 nwē'va ka'sē-rēs; 2 nwe'va cā'ce-rɛs. A town in S. E. Luzon, P. I.; pop. 12,000.

Nue'vo Le-on', 1 nwē'vo lē-ōn'; 2 nwe'vo le-ōn'. A state in N. W. Mexico; 25,032 sq. m.; pop. 375,000; capital, Monterey.

nu'ga-to-ry, 1 nū'ga-to-ri; 2 nū'ga-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Having no power; inoperative. **2.** Having no worth or meaning: insignificant. [< L. *nugatorius,* < *nugæ,* trifles.] Syn.: see USELESS.—**nu'ga-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**nu'ga-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

nug'get, 1 nug'et; 2 nŭg'ĕt, *n.* A lump; specif., a lump of precious metal, usually gold, found in a free state. [< Perh. dim. of prov. Eng. *nug,* lump.]—**nug'get-y,** *a.* **1.** Found in the form of nuggets. **2.** Nugget-shaped.

nui'sance, 1 niū'sens; 2 nū'sanç, *n.* **1.** That which annoys, vexes, or harms. **2.** *Law.* That which by its use or existence works annoyance or damage to another. [F., < LL. *nocentia,* hurt.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION.

nul(F, 1 nul; 2 nŭl. **Iʃ.** *vt.* To make void; annul. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of no legal force or effect; void. **2.** Having no existence. **3.** Of no avail; nugatory; useless. **4.** Lacking distinction or individuality; negative. **III.** *n.* Something that has no force or no meaning; a cipher. [< L. *nullus,* no, none, < *ne,* not, + *ullus,* any.] Syn.: see USELESS.

nul'lah, 1 nul'a; 2 nŭl'a, *n.* [E. Ind.] The dry bed of a small stream, or the stream itself; a gorge or ravine.

nul"li-fid'i-an‖, 1 nui"i-fid'i-ən; 2 nŭl"i-fid'i-an. **I.** *a.* Having no religious faith. **II.** *n.* One who has no religious faith. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL, *a.*) + *fides,* faith.]

nul'li-fy, 1 nul'i-fai; 2 nŭl'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To deprive of legal force or effect; make void; annul; destroy. [< LL. *nullifico,* < L. *nullus* (see NULL), + *facio,* make.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.—**nul"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of nullifying; in United States history, the claim of right by a State to refuse obedience to the laws of the United States, as by South Carolina in 1832.—**nul"li-fi-ca'tion-ist,** *n.* One who maintains the right of States to nullify such of the federal laws as are displeasing to them. **nul'li-fi-ca"tor‡.**—**nul'li-fi"er,** *n.* One who nullifies.—**nul'li-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being null. **2.** A nonentity. **3.** *Law.* A void act or instrument.

nul-lip'a-ra, 1 nu-lip'a-rə; 2 nŭ-lip'a-ra, *n.* [-RÆ, *pl.*] A woman who has never given birth to a child. Compare PRIMIPARA; MULTIPARA. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL) + *pario,* bring forth.]—**nul"li-par'i-ty,** *n.*—**nul-lip'a-rous,** *a.*

nul'li-pore, 1 nul'i-pōr; 2 nŭl'i-pōr, *n.* A red-spored, coral-like seaweed of the order *Corallinaceæ,* especially *Corallina officinalis;* a coralline. [< L. *nullus* (see NULL) + *porus,* pore.]—**nul"li-po'rous,** *a.*

Num., Numb., *abbr.* Numbers.—**num.,** *abbr.* Number, numbers, numeral, numerals.

Nu-man'ti-a, 1 niu-man'shi-ə; 2 nū-măn'shi-a, *n.* An ancient city of the Iberians, on the Douro river, Spain, noted for its heroic resistance to the Romans, 153–134 B. C.

Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us, 1 niū'mə pem-pil'i-us; 2 nū'ma pŏm-pil'i-ŭs. The second king of Rome (715–672 B. C.).

numb, ‖1 num; 2 nŭm. **I.** *vt.* To deprive of the power of sensation; benumb. **II.** *a.* Destitute, wholly or partially, of the power of sensation or of motion; benumbed. [< AS. *numen,* pp. of *niman,* take.] Syn.: benumbed, deadened, dull, insensible, narcotized, stupefied, torpid.—Ant.: feeling, impressionable, sensitive, sentient.—**numb'fish",** *n.* The torpedo or electric ray.—**numb'ly,** *adv.*—**numb'ness,** *n.*

num'ber, 1 num'bər; 2 nŭm'bɛr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enumerate; count. **2.** To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. **3.** To designate or distinguish by number. **4.** To amount to; comprise; contain. **5.** To limit to a small or finite number. **6.** [Rare.] To portion out. **7‖.** To apportion (one's days) carefully. **8ʃ.** To collect, as soldiers, up to a definite number. **II.** *i.* To count; reckon. Syn.: see CALCULATE.

num'ber, *n.* **1.** One of a series of symbols or words used in arranging or classifying quantities; a numeral; as, nine is a *number.* When a definite number is mentioned, the sign meaning *number,* is sometimes used, followed by a numeral; as, R. F. D. #6. **2.** A collection of units or individuals, whether large or small; an indefinite aggregation: often in the plural; as, a *number* of facts; large *numbers* of people. **3.** *pl.* The science of numerals; as, to acquire the knowledge of *numbers;* arithmetic. **4.** The character or quality of being numerous; as, reliance must be placed rather on spirit than on *number.* **5.** One of a numbered series. (1) One of a series of periodicals; as, the May *number* of "The Atlantic." (2) One of the parts of literary, artistic, or musical work issued in parts. (3) One of the divisions or movements of a piece of music or of a musical or dancing program. (4) One of a numbered group; as *number* two of a boat's crew. **6.** Poetic measure; rhythm: often in the plural. **7.** *Gram.* The form of inflection that indicates whether one thing or more is spoken of: possessed by nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs. English has the **singular number** and the **plural n.** Other languages have in addition a *dual* number. See DUAL; PLURAL; SINGULAR. **8.** The quality of being subject to enumeration; enumerable quantity. **9ʃ.** A class; the crowd; people generally. [< F. *nombrer,* < L. *numero,* number.]—**num'ber-er,** *n.*—**num'ber-less,** *a.* **1.** Very numerous. **2.** Having no number; countless. Syn.: see INFINITE.

Num'bers, 1 num'bərz; 2 nŭm'bɛrs, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch, giving the two censuses of Israel.

num'bles†, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer. [OF.] **nom'bles†.**

nu'mer-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Used in expressing or representing a number. **2.** Pertaining to number. **II.** *n.* **1.** A symbol, character, letter, or word used to express a number. In Roman notation, a bar or dash placed over a letter increases its value one thousand times. **2.** *Gram.* A word that expresses number or is used in numerating or counting.

ARABIC AND ROMAN NUMERALS

Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.
1	I	12	XII	50	L
2	II	13	XIII	60	LX
3	III	14	XIV	70	LXX
4	IV	15	XV	80	LXXX
5	V	16	XVI	90	XC
6	VI	17	XVII	100	C
7	VII	18	XVIII	500	D
8	VIII	19	XIX	900	CM
9	IX	20	XX	1,000	M
10	X	30	XXX	1,900	MCM
11	XI	40	XL	1,000,000	M

—**nu'mer-a-bl(eF,** *a.* That may be numbered.—**nu'mer-al-ly,** *adv.*—**nu'mer-a-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to numbers.—**nu'mer-ate,** *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To enumerate; count. **2.** To read, as a numerical expression, according to some system of numeration.—**nu"mer-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or art of reading or naming numbers, or a system of reading or naming them, especially those written decimally and according to the Arabic notation. Compare NOTATION. For numbers above and including 1,000,000,000 there are two systems in use—the French, used commonly in the United States, and the English. In the former the above number is read *one billion;* in the latter, *one thousand million.* In general, in the former the successive names *billion, trillion,* etc., apply to the results obtained by multiplying 1,000 twice, thrice, etc., by itself; in the latter they denote successive powers of a million. This difference is one of *naming* (numeration), not of *noting* (notation). **2.** Enumeration.—**nu'mer-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** In a vulgar fraction, the term that denotes how many of the parts of a unit (expressed by the *denominator*) are taken. **2.** One who or that which numbers.—**nu-mer'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or denoting number. **2.** Numerable. **3.** Represented by or consisting of numbers or figures, as in arithmetic, and not by letters, as in algebra. **4.** *Alg.* (1) Signifying that numbers have the place of letters: opposed to *literal.* (2) Designating a quantity considered without reference to its (plus or minus) sign: opposed to *algebraic.* Thus −10 is *numerically* greater, but *algebraically* less, than −5. **-ly,** *adv.*—**nu'mer-ous,** *a.* Consisting of a great number of units; many. Syn.: see FREQUENT; MANY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Nu-mid'i-a, 1 niu-mid'i-ə; 2 nū-mid'i-a, *n.* An ancient kingdom and Roman province in N. Africa; the modern Algeria.—**Nu-mid'i-an,** *a. & n.*—**Numidian crane.** Same as DEMOISELLE, 2.

numis., *abbr.* Numismatics, numismatology.

nu"mis-mat'ic, 1 niū"mis-mat'ik; 2 nū"mis-măt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of coins or medals. [< L. *numisma,* < Gr. *nomisma,* coin, custom.] **nu"mis-mat'i-cal‡.**—**nu"-mis-mat'ics,** *n.* The science of coins and medals. **nu-mis"-ma-tol'o-gy‡.**—**nu-mis'ma-tist,** *n.*

num'mu-lar, 1 num'yu-lər; 2 nŭm'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to coins or money. **num'ma-ry‡.** **2.** *Pathol.* Resembling coins; as, *nummular* sputa. [< L. *nummulus,* dim. of *nummus,* coin.] **num'mu-la-ry‡; num'mu-lat"ed‡.**—**num"mu-la'tion,** *n. Physiol.* The arrangement of red blood-corpuscles in columns like stacked-up coins, as seen under the microscope.—**num'mu-lite,** *n.* A foraminifer of a mostly extinct family.—**num"mu-lit'ic,** *a.*

num'skull", ‖1 num'skul"; 2 nŭm'skŭl", *n.* A blockhead; **num'skul'",** ʃ dunce. [< NUMB + -SKULL[1].]

nun, 1 nun; 2 nŭn, *n.* **1.** A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. **2.** One of various birds, as the nun-bird. [< LL.[AS] *nunna, nonna* nun, mother.]—**nun'bird",** *n.* A South-American bird having black plumage, usually with white about the head.—**nun'ner-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A convent for nuns. Syn.: see CLOISTER.—**nun'nish,** *a.* Pertaining to nuns.—**nun's'-veil"ing,** *n.* A very soft, thin, untwilled woolen fabric, used both for veiling and as a dress-material.

Nun², 1 nūn; 2 nun, *n.* The main channel and chief outlet of the Niger river, W. Africa.

nu'na-tak, 1 nū'na-tāk; 2 nu'nä-tăk, *n.* [Eskimo.] *Geol.* A rocky crag rising above an ice-field or glacier.

Nunc Di-mit'tis, 1 nuṇk di-mit'is; 2 nŭnc di-mit'is. **1.** The canticle of Simeon, beginning "Lord, now lettest thou" (*Luke* ii, 29–32): so called from the first two words in the Latin version.

Used in the liturgy of various churches. **2.** Hence, [n- d-] a dismissal; departure; permission to depart. [L., now lettest thou depart.]

nunch'eon, 1 nunch'ən; 2 nŭnch'on, *n.* A luncheon, or a piece of food sufficient to serve for a luncheon; originally, a draft of liquor taken at noon. [ME. *nōne-(s)chenche,* noon drinking, < *nōne,* noon, + *schenchen,* to pour out.] **nunch'lon‡.**

nun'ci-a-ture, 1 nun'shi-ə-chur *or* -tūr; 2 nŭn'shi-ə-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The office or term of office of a nuncio.

nun'ci-o, 1 nun'shi-ō; 2 nŭn'shi-ō, *n.* **1.** An ordinary ambassador of the Pope to a foreign court or government: distinguished from *legate,* an extraordinary representative of the Pope as the head of the church. **2.** Any messenger. [It., < L. *nuntius,* messenger.] **nun'ci-us‡.**

nun'cle†, *n.* Same as UNCLE.

nun'cu-pa"tiv(e§), 1 nuŋ'kiu-pē"tiv *or* nun-kiū'pe-tiv; 2 nŭŋ'-cū-pā"tiv *or* nŭn-cū'pa-tĭv, *a. Law.* Oral as distinguished from written: said especially of a will. [< L. *nuncupo,* call by name.] **nun-cu'pa-to-ry‡.**

nun'di-nal, 1 nun'di-nəl; 2 nŭn'di-nal, *n. Rom. Antiq.* Among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, by means of which the days of the year were divided into groups of eight, the days of each group bearing these letters in order. One of these letters always expressed the market-day, which was thus the ninth day, inclusive, from the preceding market-day. [See NUNDINE.] **nun'di-nal let'ter‡.**

nun'dine, 1 nun'din *or* -dain; 2 nŭn'din *or* -dīn, *n.* A Roman market-day, which was observed at regular periods eight days apart; hence, a period of this duration, or a regular series of such periods. [< L. *nundinus,* ninth day, < *novem,* nine, + *dies,* day.] **—nun'di-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a fair- or market-day. **nun'di-na-ry‡.**

Nun"ges"ser', 1 nun"je"sĕ'; 2 nŭn"jĕ"sĕr', **Lieutenant** (1892–). French military aviator in the World War; brought down 43 hostile aeroplanes.

nun-na'tion, 1 nun-ē'shən; 2 nŭn-ā'shon, *n.* The addition of the letter *n* to words, as in the declension of Arabic nouns, or the pronunciation of *n* at the end. [< AF. *nun,* name of the letter *n.*]

Nu'pe, 1 nū'pē; 2 nu'pe, *n.* A native state in N. Nigeria placed under British protection in 1897; capital, Bida.

nup'tial, 1 nup'shəl; 2 nŭp'shal, *a.* Pertaining to marriage or the marriage ceremony. [< L. *nuptialis,* < *nuptus,* pp. of *nubo,* marry.] Syn.: see MATRIMONIAL.—**nup'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**nup'tials,** *n. pl.* The marriage ceremony or state. Syn.: see MARRIAGE.

nu'ragh, 1 nū'rūg; 2 nu'răg, *n.* One of a class of prehistoric stone structures very numerous in Sardinia. **no-ra'ghe‡; nu'raghe‡.**

Nu'rem-berg, 1 nū'rem-bûrg; 2 nū'rĕm-bĕrg, *n.* A manufacturing city of N. Bavaria; pop. 352,680; noted for its toys. **Nürn'-berg‡** [G.]. [coin. [Var. of KNURL.]

nuri, 1 nūri; 2 nūrl, *vt.* To mill or roughen, as the periphery of a

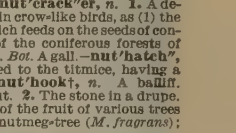
nurse, 1 nûrs; 2 nŭrs, *v.* [NURSED[t], NURST[3]; NURS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To care for, as during illness. **2.** To nourish at the breast; suckle; loosely, to feed and care for in infancy. **3.** To promote the development or growth of. **4.** To encourage; foster; cherish. **5.** To use with care; manage carefully; preserve from shock or from premature effort or fatigue; restrain; conserve. **6.** To clasp (the knees) in one's hands, as when lounging. **7.** To keep in touch with (a constituency) so as to acquire or maintain influence over it. **8.** To caress; fondle; dandle; as, to *nurse* in one's lap. **9.** *Billiards.* To strike (the balls) so as to move them slightly, keeping them in good position in a series of caroms. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take care of a sick person; suckle a babe. **2.** To be suckled at the breast. Syn.: see CHERISH.—**nurs'er,** *n.*

nurse, *n.* **1.** A female servant who takes care of young children: in the case of one who suckles an infant, called a *wet-nurse;* otherwise, less frequently, a *dry-nurse.* **2.** One who suckles a babe. **3.** A person who cares for the sick, wounded, or enfeebled, especially one who makes a profession of it. **4.** One who or that which fosters, nurses, protects, or promotes. **5.** One of various sharks. **6.** *Entom.* A sexually incomplete bee or ant, etc., whose duty it is to care for the young. [< F. *nourrice,* < L. *nutrix,* < *nutrio,* feed.] **—nurse'-maid",** *n.* A young girl employed to care for children. **—nurs'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A playroom for children. **2.** A place where trees, shrubs, etc., are raised for sale or transplanting. **3.** The place where anything is fostered, bred, or developed; hence, any condition that promotes growth. **4.** *Horse-racing.* A handicap confined to two-year-olds. **5†.** The act of nursing; that which is nursed.—**nurs'er-y-man,** *n.* One who has a nursery for trees, etc.—**nurs'ling,** *n.* An infant. **nurse'ling‡.**

nur'ture, 1 nûr'chur *or* -tiur; 2 nûr'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [NUR'-TURED; NUR'TUR-ING.] **1.** To give nourishment to. **2.** To bring or train up. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of nurturing. **2.** That which nourishes or fosters; education. [OF., < LL. *nutritura,* < L. *nutrio,* feed.]—**nur'tur-er,** *n.*

Syn.: breeding, discipline, education, instruction, schooling, teaching, training, tuition. *Breeding* and *nurture* include *teaching* and *training,* especially as directed by and dependent upon home life and personal association; *breeding* having reference largely to manners with such qualities as are deemed distinctively characteristic of high birth; *nurture* (literally *nourishing*) having more direct reference to moral qualities, not overlooking the physical and mental. See EDUCATION; CHERISH; TEACH.

nut, 1 nut; 2 nŭt. **I.** *vi.* [NUT'TED[4]; NUT'TING.] To seek or gather nuts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fruit consisting of a kernel or seed enclosed in a woody shell that does not open when ripe, as in the hazel, beech, or chestnut; also, the kernel of such fruit, especially when edible; specif., a hard, indehiscent, one-seeded pericarp resulting from a compound ovary. See illustration below. **2.** A small block of metal having an internal screw-thread so that it may be fitted upon a bolt, screw, or the like. See illustration below. **3.** A person or matter difficult to deal with; a problem. **4.** [Slang.] The head. **5.** [Slang, U. K.] A sportsman; young blood. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] A crazy or irresponsible person. **7.** *Mus.* (1) The ridge at the upper end of the neck of stringed instruments, serving to elevate the strings. (2) The movable end of a fiddle-bow. [< AS. *hnutu,* nut.]—**nut'crack"er,** *n.* **1.** A device for cracking nuts. **2.** One of certain crow-like birds, as (1) the Old World *Nucifraga caryocatactes,* which feeds on the seeds of conifers, or (2) *Picocorvus columbrianus* of the coniferous forests of western North America.—**nut'gall",** *n. Bot.* A gall.—**nut'hatch",** *n.* A bird of the family *Sittidæ* related to the titmice, having a slender bill as long as the head.—**nut'hook†,** *n.* A bailiff. —**nut'let,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A diminutive nut. **2.** The stone in a drupe. —**nut'meg,** *n.* The aromatic kernel of the fruit of various trees of the genus *Myristica,* especially the nutmeg-tree (*M. fragrans*); also, the tree itself.—**nut'shell",** *n.* The shell of a nut; hence, anything of small size.—**in a nutshell,** in brief and concise statement.—**nut'ter,** *n* One who gathers nuts.—**nut'ting,** *n.* The act of seeking or collecting nuts. —**nut'ty,** *a.* [NUT'TI-ER; NUT'TI-EST.] **1.** Abounding in nuts. **2.** Having the flavor of nuts. **3.** [Slang, U. K.] Smart; sporting; snappy. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] Crazy.—**nut'ti-ness,** *n.*



Nut Fruits.
a, nut in shuck; *b,* shuck removed; *c, d,* vertical sections of the fruit.

nu'tant, 1 niū'tənt; 2 nū'tant, *a.* Nodding; drooping: said of organs, especially flowers. [< L. *nutan(t-)s,* ppr. of *nuto,* nod.]

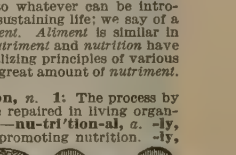
nu-ta'tion, 1 niu-tē'shən; 2 nū-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The periodic inequalities in the motion of the axis and pole of the earth around the pole of the ecliptic as a center. **2.** *Bot.* A revolving movement, as of all young growing parts of plants which revolve through some orbit. **3.** The act of nodding the head. [< L. *nutatio(n-),* < *nuto,* nod.]

nu'tri-a, 1 niū'tri-ə; 2 nū'tri-a, *n* The coypu, or its fur. See illustration under COYPU. [< Sp. *nutria,* otter, < L. *lutra,* otter.]

nu'tri-ent, 1 niū'tri-ənt; 2 nū'tri-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving nourishment. **2.** Conveying nutrition. **II.** *n.* Something that nourishes. [< L. *nutrio,* feed.]—**nu'tri-ment,** *n.* **1.** That which nourishes; food. **2.** That which promotes development.

Syn.: aliment, food, meat, nourishment, provision, sustenance. *Nourishment* and *sustenance* apply to whatever can be introduced into the system as a means of sustaining life; we say of a convalescent, he is taking *nourishment. Aliment* is similar in meaning, but less frequent in use. *Nutriment* and *nutrition* have more of scientific reference to the vitalizing principles of various *foods;* thus, wheat is said to contain a great amount of *nutriment.* Compare FOOD.

—**nu"tri-men'tal,** *a.*—**nu-tri'tion,** *n.* **1:** The process by which growth is promoted and waste repaired in living organisms. **2.** Nutriment. Syn.: see FOOD.—**nu-tri'tion-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**nu-tri'tious,** *a.* Nourishing; promoting nutrition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**nu'tri-tive(§),** *a.* **1.** Having nutritious properties. **2.** Pertaining to nutrition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*



Some Forms of Mechanical Nuts.
1. Hexagonal case-hardened double-chamfered. 2. Thumb-nut, not bored. 3. Joint, not tapped. 4. Hexagonal chamfered.[1]

nux vom., *abbr.* Nux vomica.

nux vom'i-ca, 1 nuks vom'i-kə; 2 nŭks vŏm'i-ca. **1.** The flattened, disk-like, silky, poisonous seed of an Indian tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*). It contains several alkaloidal poisons, principally strychnin and brucin. The tree producing this fruit. [< L. *nux,* nut, + *vomo,* vomit.]

nuz'zle, 1 nuz'l; 2 nŭz'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** To root as a hog. **2.** To rub the nose against. **3.** To nestle; snuggle. **4.** To loiter; idle. [< NOSE, *n.*; confused in some senses with NURSE and NESTLE.]

N. V., *abbr.* New Version.—**N. V. M.,** *abbr.* Nativity of the

N. W., *abbr.* North Wales, Northwest, northwestern.—**N. W. S. A.,** *abbr.* National Women's Suffrage Association.—**N. W. T.,** *abbr.* Northwest Territory.—**N. Y.,** *abbr.* New York (official).

ny-an'za, 1 nə-an'zə; 2 ny-ăn'za, *n.* A sheet of water; lake; also, a river feeding a lake. [Afr.] **ny-as'sa‡.**

Nya'sa, 1 nyō'sə; 2 nyä'sa, *n.* A lake lying between the Nyasaland Protectorate on the west, and Mozambique and Kenya Protectorate on the east; 14,300 sq. m.; 340 by 40 m. **Lake Nyas'sa‡.**

Nya'sa-land Pro-tec'to-rate. A British protectorate in E. central Africa; 39,573 sq. m.; pop. 1,218,300; chief settlement, Blantyre; seat of government, Zomba.

Nyc"ta-gin"i-a'ce-æ, 1 nik"tə-jin"i-ē'si-I; 2 nÿc"ta-ğin"i-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs, or rarely shrubs or trees, of the order *Chenopodiales,* having simple, entire leaves, and variously shaped flower-clusters; found mainly in the tropics. [< Gr. *nyx* (*nykt-*), night.]—**nyc"ta-gin"i-a'ceous,** *a.*—**nyc'ta-gine(§),** *n.* A plant of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginiaceæ*).

nyc"ta-lo'pi-a, 1 nik"tə-lō'pi-ə; 2 nÿc"ta-lō'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Night-blindness; an abnormal state of the visual sense in which the sight of normal people is poorer in the dark than in daylight; often incorrectly used for *day-blindness.* [< Gr. *nyx* (*nykt-*),

night, + *alaos*, blind, + *ōps*, eye.] **nyc'ta-lo"py‡**, —**nyc"ta-lop'ic**, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of night-blindness.

nyc-tit'ro-pism, 1 nik-tit're-pizm; 2 nÿc-tit'rō-pism, *n. Bot.* The changing of the position of the leaves of certain plants during the night—their sleep-movements.—**nyc"ti-trop'ic**, *a.*

nyet†, *n.* A brood, as of pheasants.

nyl'gau, *n.* Same as NILGAU. **nyl'ghau**‡.

nymph, ⌊ 1 nimf; 2 nÿmf, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A beautiful maiden

nymfᴱ, ⌋ belonging to a class of semidivine beings inhabiting a grove, forest, fountain, spring or mountain, the ocean, or even a lone isle. **2.** [Poet.] Hence, an attractive maid; a lovely young woman. **3.** *Entom.* (1) A pupa or chrysalis. (2) In insects with incomplete metamorphosis, the stage in which the wing-pads are first evident. **4.** One of various nymphalid butterflies, as a fritillary. [< L. *nympha*, < Gr. *nymphē*, nymph, bride.]—**nymph'al**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or consisting of nymphs. **2.** *Entom.* Pertaining to a pupa.—**nymphe'an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; nymphlike.—**nymph'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to nymphs.—**nymph'like**, *a.* Like or appropriate to nymphs.

nym'pha, 1 nim'fə; 2 nÿm'fa, *n.* [NYM'PHÆ, 1 nim'fī; nÿm'fē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* One of the inner folds of the mucous membrane of the female pudenda; the labia minora. **2.** *Entom.* A nymph.

Nym-phæ'a, 1 nim'fī'ə; 2 nÿm-fē'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic plants of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*)—the spatter-docks or yellow water-lilies. [L., < Gr. *nymphaia*, water-lily, < *nymphē*, nymph.]

Nym"phæ-a'ce-æ, 1 nim"fī-ē'sı-ī; 2 nÿm"fē-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of aquatic, perennial herbs—the water-lily family—of the order *Naiadales*, with a thick, horizontal rootstock, mainly peltate, floating or submersed leaves, and large solitary flowers living in fresh water. See LOTUS. [< NYMPHÆA.]—**nym"phæ-a'ceous**, *a.*

nym'pho-, ⌊ 1 nim'fo-, nimf-; 2 nÿm'fo-, nÿmf-. From

nymph-, ⌋ Latin *nympha*, a nymph: combining forms.—**nym'pho-lep"sy§**, *n.* A kind of ecstasy or frenzy, said to have taken possession of one who looked upon a nymph in a spring or stream; hence, a demoniac frenzy; a form of religious mania; ecstasy. [+ Gr. *lambanō* (√ *lab*), take.]—**nym"pho-lep'sic, nym"pho-lep'tic**, *a.*—**nym'pho-lept**, *n.* One affected with nympholepsy.—**nym"pho-ma'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid and insane sexual desire in women. [+ Gr. *mania*, madness.] **nym'pho-ma"ny‡.**—**nym"pho-ma'ni-ac**, *a. & n.*

nys-tag'mus, 1 nis-tag'mus; 2 nÿs-tāğ'mŭs, *n. Pathol.* A spasmodic movement of the eyes, rotatory or from side to side. [< Gr. *nystagmos*, drowsiness, < *nystazō*, nod in sleep.]—**nys-tag'mic**, *a.*

Nyx, 1 niks; 2 nÿks, *n. Gr. Myth.* Same as NOX.

N. Z., N. Zeal., *abbr.* New Zealand.

O

Roman.	Black Letter.	Script.	Revised Scientific.
O o	𝔒 𝔬	𝒪 𝑜	Θ ɵ

O¹, **o**, 1 ō; 2 ō, *n.* [OEs, O's, or Os, 1 ōz; 2 ōs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the fifteenth in the English alphabet.

In this book the sounds of *o* are indicated in Key 1 by the following symbols: (1) o as in *obey*; (2) ō as in *go*; (3) e as in *not*; (4) ē as in *nor*; (5) ə for *o* as in *atom, actor*; (6) ū (*rule*) for *o* as in *move, prove*; (7) u (*full*) for o as in *wolf*; (8) u (*fun*) for *o* as in *come*; (9) ū (*burn*) for *o* as in *whorl*; (10) i (*pin*) for *o* as in *women*. The letter is used also in the following associations: (1) *oa* = ō, as in *load* (lōd); (2) *oe* = ō, as in *toe* (tō); (3) *oe* = ū, as in *shoe* (shū); (4) *oe* = u, as in *does* (duz); (5) *œ* = ī, as in *Phœnix* (fī'nıks); (6) *oi* = ȯi, as in *oil*; (7) *oy* = ȯi, as in *boy*; (8) *oo* = u, as in *good* (gud); (9) *oo* = u, as in *blood* (blud); (10) *oo* = ū, as in *pool* (pūl); (11) *oo* = ō, as in *floor* (flōr), see below; (12) *ou* = au, as in *loud* (laud); (13) *ou* = ō, as in *pour* (pōr), see below; (14) *ou* = ū, as in *soup* (sūp); (15) *ou* = u, as in *rough* (ruf); (16) *ou* = ŭ, as in *journey*; (17) *ow* = au, as in *now*; (18) *ow* = ō, as in *flow* (flō); (19) *eo* = e, as in *leopard* (lep'ərd); (20) *eo* = ī, as in *people* (pī'pl); and (21) *ao* = ē, as in *gaol* (jēl). For explanations of the symbols noted above, and for those of Key 2, see page vii.

That which was formerly long *o* in such words as *door, floor, force, ford; fore* and its compounds, as *forebear, forebode, forecastle, forefather*, etc., is now rendered in cultivated English and American speech as *o* in *or*. The long *o* sound, still retained by some dictionaries, is a survival of the dialectal speech of Northern England and provincial speech of some parts of the United States. Capital O is from Greek, Latin **O**. The Greek, Latin, round form and the name go with the rounding of the mouth in making the sound. **2.** Anything shaped like the letter O; an oval or circle; a spot or spangle; as, "Giotto's *O*." **3.** A symbol noting: (1) *Logic.* A particular negative categorical proposition. (2) *Math.* Zero or naught: called also *a round O*; sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and, with a dash over it (Ō), for 11,000. (3) The fourteenth (or fifteenth, when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; fourteen (or fifteen) as a number or numeral.

O², ⌊ *n.* A descendant: a patronymic prefix in Irish names, equiva-

O', ⌋ lent to the Gaelic *Mac*, to the Norman *Fitz-*, and to the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian suffixes *-son, -sen*. [< Ir. *o*, son.]

O³, *n.* An exclamtaion or lamentation. [< O, *interj.*]

o', 1 o; 2 o, *prep.* [Scot. & Dial.] Of; on; as, one *o'*clock; *o'* the port side. [Abbr. of OF, ON, *prep.*]

O, 1 ō; 2 ō, *interj.* **1.** An exclamation prefixed to an expression of address, as a sign of the vocative, used especially in earnest appeal or exhortation, or in prayer to the Deity, to emphasize the feeling or passion conveyed by the words. A note of exclamation usually follows the vocative word, phrase, or clause; as, *O* Lord! *O* my countrymen!

2. An ejaculation expressive of a wish: an elliptical form; as, *O* stay! The object of desire sometimes follows in an interjectional or elliptical phrase, with *for* if a substantive, or *that* if a clause. **3.** Same as OH. The forms *O* and *oh* are often used indiscriminately. It seems, however, to be generally conceded that the proper form in the vocative use is *O*. [< AS. *ā*.]—**O dear!** an exclamatory phrase expressing disappointment, surprize, etc. **O dear me!‡.**

O, *abbr.* Oxygen.—**O.**, *abbr.* Ohio, Ontario, Order.—**o.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Octavius* (a plnt).—*o/a, abbr.* On account (of).

oaf, 1 ōf; 2 ōf, *n.* Originally, a misshapen bantling left in place of a pretty child supposed to be stolen by fairies; a changeling; an imbecile; simpleton. [< Ice. *álfr*, elf.]—**oaf'ish**, *a.* Stupid; doltish.—**oaf'ish-ness**, *n.*

O-a'hu, 1 o-ä'hū; 2 o-ä'hu, *n.* An island of the Hawaiian group; 589 sq. m.; pop. 82,000; capital, Honolulu.

oak, 1 ōk; 2 ōk, *n.* **1.** A hard-wood, acorn-bearing tree of the genus *Quercus*, much valued for the manufacture of timber of great hardness, strength, and durability; its fruit is the *acorn*. **2.** The wood or timber of the oak. **3.** One of various other plants having a resemblance or relation to a true oak; as, Jerusalem *oak*. **4.** A stout door, because usually of oak. **5.** The leaves of the oak, as in a garland: used as a crown, it was among the Romans the reward of a hero who saved the life of a fellow man. [< AS. *āc*, oak.]—**quartered oak**, oaken boards cut by a special process, and exhibiting a handsome grain.—**to sport one's oak**, to exclude visitors, as by closing the outer oaken door of a student's apartment: primarily English university slang.—**oak'-ap"ple**, *n.* A gall produced on an oak; a gall-fly. **oak'-gall"**‡; **oak'-wart"**‡.—**oak'en**, *a.* Made of oak. [Francisco bay: pop. 216,260.

Oak'land, 1 ōk'lənd; 2 ōk'land, *n.* A city in W. California on San

Oak Park. A village in N. E. Illinois; pop. 39,830.

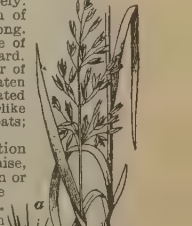
oak'um, 1 ōk'ŭm; 2 ōk'ŭm, *n.* Hemp-fiber obtained by untwisting old rope: used in calking, etc. [< AS. *-ā*, out, + *cemban*, comb.]

oar, 1 ōr; 2 ōr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To propel with or as with oars; row. **2.** To make (one's way) as with oars. **3.** To move (one's hands) as if rowing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wooden implement for propelling or, occasionally, steering a boat, consisting of a long shaft with a blade or spoon at one end. **2.** An oarsman. **3.** *Helminth.* An oar-like swimming-appendage. [< AS. *ār*, oar.]—**oar'age**, *n.* Oars collectively.—**oared**, *a.* **1.** Having oars for propulsion. **2.** *Zool.* Having oar-like feet or swimming-appendages.—**oar'fish"**, *n.* Any of several fishes (genus *Regalecus*) of northern seas, with oar-like ventral rays and sometimes 20 feet long.—**oar'-lock"**, *n.* A device on the side of a boat for keeping an oar in place: rowlock.—**oars'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who rows.—**oars'man-ship**, *n.* The art of rowing; skill in rowing.—**oar'y**, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar.

o'a-sis, ⌊ o'ə-sis *or* o-ē'sis; 2 o'a-sĭs *or* o-ā'sis, *n.* [o'A-SES², ⌋ *pl.*] A fertile spot in a waste or desert. [< Gr. *Oasis* (fertile spot in Libyan desert).]

oast, 1 ōst; 2 ōst, *n.* A kiln for drying hops or malt. [< AS. *āst*, kiln.]

oat, 1 ōt; 2 ōt, *n.* **1.** A cereal grass (*Avena sativa*) or its edible grain: usually in the plural and collectively. **2.** A musical pipe made from a stem of the oak; a shepherd's pipe; a pastoral song. [< AS. *āte*, oat.]—**oat'-cake"**, *n.* A cake of oatmeal, usually rolled thin and baked hard.—**oat'en**, *a.* Made of oats or oatmeal, or of the straw of oats; also, sounded from an oaten pipe.—**oat'grass"**, *n.* **1.** Any uncultivated kind of oats. **2.** Any one of various oat-like grasses.—**oat'meal"**, *n.* The meal of oats; also, porridge made of it.



Oat.
a, grain.

oath, 1 ōth; 2 ōth, *n.* **1.** A solemn attestation in support of a declaration or a promise, by an appeal to God or to some person or thing regarded as high and holy; also, the declaration or promise so supported. **2.** *Law.* Such an attestation or affirmation of the truth of a statement as renders liable to punishment for perjury one who wilfully thus asserts what is not true. **3.** The form of words in which such attestation is made. **4.** A frivolous and blasphemous use of the name of the Deity or of any sacred name or object, as in appeal or ejaculation. **5.** An imprecation lightly or humorously used. [< AS. *āth*, oath.]

Syn.: adjuration, affidavit, anathema, ban, blaspheming, blasphemy, curse, cursing, denunciation, execration, imprecation, malediction, profane swearing, profanity, reprobation, swearing, sworn statement, vow. In the highest sense, as in a court of justice, "an *oath* is a reverent appeal to God in corroboration of what one says," ABBOTT *Law Dict.*; an *affidavit* is a *sworn statement* made in writing in the presence of a competent officer;

an *adjuration* is a solemn appeal to a person in the name of God to speak the truth. An *oath* is made to man in the name of God; a *vow* to God without the intervention, often without the knowledge, of man. In the lower sense, an *oath* may be mere *blasphemy* or *profane swearing*. *Anathema*, *curse*, *execration*, and *imprecation* are modes of invoking vengeance or retribution from a superhuman power upon the person against whom they are uttered. *Anathema* is a solemn ecclesiastical condemnation of a person or of a proposition. *Curse* may be just and authoritative; as, the *curse* of God; or, it may be wanton and powerless: "so the *curse* causeless shall not come," *Prov.* xxvi, 2. *Execration* expresses most of personal bitterness and hatred; *imprecation* refers to the coming of the desired evil upon the person against whom it is uttered. *Malediction* is a general wish of evil, a less usual but very expressive word. Compare TESTIMONY.—Ant.: benediction, benison, blessing.

Oa-xa'ca, 1 wą-hä'kə; 2 wä-hä'eä, *n.* **1.** A state in S W. Mexico on the Pacific coast; 35,689 sq. m.; pop. 1,060,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 38,000.

ob[1]**†,** *n.* A halfpenny. [Abbr. of OBOLUS.]

Ob[2]**,** 1 ŏb; 2 ŏb, *n.* **1. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Arctic ocean in W. Siberia. **2.** A river in W. Siberia; flows 2,500 m. to the Gulf of Ob. **o'bi‡.**

ob-, *prefix.* Toward; to; against; facing; in opposition; reversely; over; near; before; up; out; upon; down; down upon; completely; greatly; about; as, *obdurate*, *object*, *oblique*, *obovate*. ▪ used only in words of Latin origin. [< L. *ob*, toward, for, against.]

Ob., Obad., *abbr.* Obadiah.—**ob.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Obiit* (he, or she, died), *obiter* (by the way).

O"ba-di'ah, 1 ō"bə-dai'ə; 2 ō"bə-dī'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* Any one of 13 persons mentioned in the Old Testament, including the minor prophet, who is supposed to have lived about 585 B. C. **3.** A book of the Old Testament in which Obadiah prophesies the destruction of Edom. [< Heb. *Obhadhyahu*, servant of Jehovah.]

ob"bli-ga'to, 1 eb"bli-gā'to; 2 ŏb"blī-gä'to. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* That can not be dispensed with; also, loosely, of secondary importance. **II.** *n.* An accessory movement written for a particular instrument. [It., < L. *obligatus*: see OBLIGATE.] **[ob-cor'di-form‡.**

ob-cor'date, 1 eb-kēr'dēt; 2 ŏb-ēr'dāt, *a. Biol.* Inversely cordate.

obdt., obt., *abbr.* Obedient.

ob'du-rate, 1 eb'diu-rēt; 2 ŏb'dū-rāt, *a.* **1.** Unmoved by feelings of humanity or pity; inexorable. **2.** Perversely impenitent. **3.** Unyielding; stubborn. [< L. *ob*, to, + *durus*, hard.] Syn.: see HARD; OBSTINATE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ob'du-ra-cy,** *n.* Obstinacy; obdurateness.

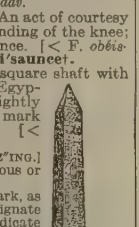
o'be, 1 ō'bi; 2 ō'bē, *n.* Same as OBI[1]. **o'be-a‡; o'be-ah‡.**

O. B. E., *abbr.* Order of the British Empire. See under ORDER, *n.*

o-be'di-ent, 1 o-bi'di-ent; 2 o-bē'di-ĕnt, *a.* Complying with or submitting to a behest, law, etc.; habitually yielding to authority; submissive; dutiful. [OF., < L. *obœdien(t-)s*, ppr. of *obœdio*, obey.] Syn.: see DOCILE; OBSEQUIOUS.—**o-be'di-ence,** *n.* **1.** Submission to command, prohibition, law, or duty. **2.** The fact of being obeyed, or having subjects obedient to one; rule; authority **3.** *Eccl.* (1) A body of disciples or adherents; as, the Pope's *obedience*. (2) A written instruction or formal communication from the superior of an order to those under his direction. (3) A branch monastery under a prior. (4) An office or duty. general or particular, of a conventual inmate; also, the cell or room appropriate to such an office. **4†.** Any act or speech betokening reverence: equivalent to *obeisance* or *duty*. Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; SUBMISSION.—**o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

o-bei'sance, 1 o-bi'səns; 2 o-bē'sanç, *n.* **1.** An act of courtesy or reverence, consisting of bowing or a bending of the knee; a bow or courtesy; homage. **2†.** Obedience. [< F. *obéissance*, < *obéir*, OBEY.] **o-bei'san-cy†; o-bei'saunce†.**

ob'e-lisk, 1 eb'i-lisk; 2 ŏb'ē-lĭsk, *n.* **1.** A square shaft with pyramidal top, usually monumental. The Egyptian obelisks are always monolithic and slightly tapering. **2.** The dagger-sign (†) used as a mark of reference; also, formerly, an obelus. [< Gr.[L] *obeliskos*, pointed pillar.]



Obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle," in Central Park, New York.

ob'e-lize, 1 eb'i-laiz; 2 ŏb'ē-līz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ"ING.] To mark with an obelus; designate as spurious or suspicious.

ob'e-lus, 1 eb'i-lus; 2 ŏb'ē-lŭs, *n.* A critical mark, as — or †, used in ancient manuscripts to designate a suspected reading or passage, or ÷, to indicate a superfluous passage. [LL., < Gr. *obelos*, a spit.]

O"ber-Am'mer-gau, 1 ō"bər-ăm'ər-gau; 2 ō"bĕr-ăm'ĕr-gou, *n.* A village in Upper Bavaria, 45 m. S. W. of Munich; famous for a passion-play presented decennially.

O'ber-hau"sen, 1 ō'bər-hau"zen; 2 ō'bĕr-hou"zĕn, *n.* A town in Rhine province, Prussia; pop. 98,680.

O'ber-lin, 1 ō'bər-lin; 2 ō'bĕr-lĭn, *n.* A village in N. Ohio; seat of Oberlin College pop. 4,236.

O'ber-on, 1 ō'bər-en; 2 ō'bĕr-ŏn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, the king of the fairies, husband of Titania.

o-bese', 1 o-bīs'; 2 o-bēs', *a.* Very corpulent. [< L. *obesus*, fat.] Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**o-bes'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Excessive fatness. **2.** *Pathol.* Morbid corpulency. **o-bese'ness‡.**

o-bey', 1 o-bē'; 2 o-bē', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do the bidding of; yield to the government or direction of. **2.** To comply with or carry into effect. **3.** To be controlled by; act according to. **II.** *i.* To yield obedience. [< L.[F] *ob*, near, + *audio*, hear.] Syn.: comply, defer, keep, observe, submit, yield. See FOLLOW; KEEP; SERVE.—Ant.: contemn, defy, disobey, infringe, refuse, resist, violate. See synonyms for GOVERN.—**o-bey'er,** *n.*

ob-fus'cate, 1 eb-fus'kēt; 2 ŏb-fŭs'eāt, *vt.* **1.** To obscure, perplex, or confuse, as the mind. **2†.** To cloud or darken. [< L.[LL] *ob*, to, + *fuscus*, tawny.]—**ob"fus-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of obfuscating or state of being obfuscated. **2.** That which obfuscates or obscures.

o'bi[1]**,** 1 ō'bi; 2 ō'bi, *n.* **1.** A kind of sorcery practised by the negroes of the West Indies: a revival or survival of African magic rites. **2.** A charm or fetish. [Afr.] **o'be‡; o'be-ah‡.—o'bi-ism,** *n.* The belief in or practise of obi.

o'bi[2]**,** *n.* A broad silken sash worn by Japanese women. [Jap.]

Obi, as worn by a Japanese woman.

o'bit, 1 ō'bit *or* eb'it; 2 ō'bit *or* ŏb'it, *n.* **1.** The death or date of death of a person. **2.** A ceremony or service commemorating a death. [< L. *obitus*, approach, < *ob*, to, + *eo*, go.]

ob'i-ter dic'tum, 1 eb'i-tər dik'təm; 2 ŏb'i-tĕr dĭc'tŭm. [L.] A remark by the way or in passing. See DICTUM, 2. Syn.: see PRECEDENT.

o-bit'u-a-ry, 1 o-bich'u-[*or* -bit'yu-]ē-ri; 2 o-bĭch'ụ-[*or* -bĭt'yụ-]ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the death of a person. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A published notice of a death; a biographical sketch of one recently deceased. [< L. *obituarius*, < L. *obitus*, death.]

obj., *abbr.* Object, objection, objective.

ob-ject'[d]**,** 1 eb-jekt'; 2 ŏb-jĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To allege as a reason against something; adduce in criticism or condemnation of a course or action. **II.** *i.* To declare oneself or to feel opposed or averse to something. Syn.: see OPPOSE. **—ob-jec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of objecting. **2.** An impediment raised.—**ob-jec'tion-a-bl**(e[z])**,** *a.* Deserving of disapproval; offensive.—**ob-jec'tion-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ob-jec'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*—**ob-jec'tor,** *n.*

ob'ject, 1 eb'jekt; 2 ŏb'jĕct, *n.* **1.** Anything that comes within the cognizance of the senses; especially, anything tangible or visible. **2.** That which is affected or intended to be affected by feeling or action. **3.** That on which one sets his mind as an end; purpose; aim. **4.** A thing regarded as quite separate from its appearance in any way before the mind; as, an *art-object*, or an *object* of value. **5.** *Gram.* A noun, pronoun, clause, or sentence to which the action of the verb is directed, or which receives or endures the effect of this action. A **direct object** is said to be in the objective or accusative case; an **indirect o.** is in the dative (*to* or *for*) case; a **definitive o.** repeats more specifically the notion of a verb, as to sing a hymn; it is often a **cognate** or **kindred o.,** and occurs with intransitive verbs; as, to die a *death*; to live a *life*. See FACTITIVE. The transitive verb takes only the direct object, which it is said to govern. Objects are governed also by prepositions. **6.** [Colloq.] A person of pitiable or ridiculous aspect: an opprobrious epithet. [< *ob*, before, + *jacio*, throw.] Syn.: see AIM; DESIGN; PURPOSE; REASON.—**ob'ject-ball",** *n.* In billiards or pool, the ball which the player purposes to hit with his cue-ball.—**o.-glass,** *n.* A lens or combination of lenses for focusing the rays of light passing through it. **o.-lens‡.—ob'ject-less,** *a.*—**object-lesson,** *n.* A lesson in which the object to be known, or a representation of it, is shown to the eye; hence, figuratively, the exemplification of a principle or moral in a concrete form or striking instance.

ob-jec'ti-fy, 1 eb-jek'ti-fai; 2 ŏb-jĕc'ti-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To place in the condition or relation of an object; present to the apprehension as an object; render objective. **ob-jec'ti-vate‡; ob'ject-ize‡.** **2.** To give or impute reality to, such as is held to belong to the world of objects. [See OBJECT, *n.*].—**ob-jec"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

ob-jec'tive[es]**,** 1 eb-jek'tiv; 2 ŏb-jĕc'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Psychol. & Philos.* (1) Of or belonging to an object; having the nature of an object or being that is thought of or perceived, as opposed to that which thinks or perceives and to the activity of the mental agent: opposed to *subjective*. (2) Directed to and corresponding with objects. (3) Having independent existence or authority, apart from experience or thought; substantive; self-existent. **2.** Directing the mind or activity toward external things without reference to personal sensations: also, resulting from such direction. (1) Grasping and representing facts as they are; unbiased by prejudice or temperament: practical: said of an artist, a writer, etc., or of his habits of thought. (2) Made up of objects represented precisely as they are, without idealization; realistic, as opposed to idealistic: said of a work of art, as a picture.

3. Relating to the object to be drawn. See OBJECTIVE LINE and OBJECTIVE PLANE, below. **4.** *Gram.* Denoting the case of the object of a transitive verb or of a preposition; accusative. Syn.: see SUBJECTIVE.

II. *n.* **1.** The objective case. **2.** *Optics.* The lens or lenses bringing the rays from an object to a focus. **3.** An objective point: originally a military use; that which is aimed at.—**objective line,** in perspective drawing, a line drawn to represent a geometrical plane.—**o. plane,** any portion of the horizontal plane that must be represented in perspective.—**o. point,** any ultimate object of exertion or motion, as in a military attack.—**ob-jec'tiv**(e-ly[s]**,** *adv.*—**ob-jec'tiv-ism,** *n.* **1.** The power that enables an author or artist to treat subjects objectively, or apart from his own personality. **2.** *Philos.* The tendency to give undue prominence to the facts of sense-perception.—**ob-jec'tiv-ist,** *n.* **—ob-jec-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **ob-jec'tiv**(e-ness[s]**‡.**

ob'jur-gate, 1 eb'jûr-gēt; 2 ŏb'jûr-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[d]; -GAT"ING.] To rebuke severely; scold; rail at. [< L. *ob*, against, + *jurgo*, scold.]—**ob"jur-ga'tion,** *n.*—**ob-jur'ga-tiv**(e[s]**, ob-jur'ga-to-ry,** *a.*—**ob-jur'ga-tiv**(e-ly[s]**, ob-jur'ga-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

obl., *abbr.* Oblique, oblong.

ob-lan'ce-o-late, 1 əb-lan'sɪ-o-lēt; 2 ȯb-lăn'ce-o-lāt, *a. Bot.* Lance-shaped, but tapering toward the base.

ob-late'[1], 1 əb-lēt'; 2 ȯb-lāt', *a. Geom.* Flattened at the poles: opposed to *prolate.* [< L. *ob,* out, + *latus,* borne.]

ob'late[2], *a. R. C. Ch.* Consecrated to sacred uses; devoted to a religious life.—**ob-la'tion,** *n. Eccl.* The act of offering or anything offered in worship, especially the elements of the Eucharist. (1) A religious offering; figuratively, any grateful and solemn offering. (2) In canon law, any property given to the church. In these senses, usually in the plural.—**ob-la'tion-al,** *a.*—**ob-la'to-ry,** *a.* Relating to or concerned with oblations.

ob'late, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A person, not bound by religious vows, devoted to the church. **2.** *Eccl.* Altar-bread. [< LL. *oblatus* (def. 2, *oblata*), < L. *oblatus,* offered.]

ob'li-gate, 1 əb'lɪ-gēt; 2 ȯb'lɪ-gāt. **I.** *vt.* [-GAT'ED[4]; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To bind by some requirement. **2.** To hold to the fulfilment of duty; bind by a formal pledge; constrain. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To place under obligation by favor or courtesy. **II.** *a.* **1.** Bound or restricted. **2.** *Biol.* Having only one life condition, as distinguished from *facultative.* [< L. *ob,* about, + *ligo,* bind.]—**ob"li-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of obligating or state of being obligated; also, that which obligates. **2.** The constraining power of conscience. **3.** A requirement imposed by the customs of society or the laws of propriety and expediency. **4.** A legal bond bearing a penalty. **5.** *Finance.* A bond, usually a French bond or preferred share. Syn.: see DUTY.—**ob'li-ga-to-ry,** *a.* Of a nature to impose obligation.

ob"li-ga'to, *a. & n.* Earlier form of OBBLIGATO.

o-blige', 1 o-blaij'; 2 o-blīj', *vt.* [o-BLIGED'; o-BLIG'ING.] **1.** To constrain in any manner. **2.** To place under necessity. **3.** To render indebted, as for favors: a common term of civility. [< L.[F] *obligo,* bind.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; BIND; COMPEL.—**ob"li-gee',** 1 əb"lɪ-jī'; 2 ȯb"lɪ-ġē', *n.* One who is obliged; specif. (*Law*), the person in whose favor an obligation is entered into or incurred: opposed to *obligor.*—**o-blig'er,** 1 o-blaij'ər; o-blīġ'er, *n.*—**o-blig'ing,** 1 o-blaij'ɪŋ; 2 o-blīġ'ing, *pa.* Disposed to do favors; accommodating; kind. Syn.: see GOOD; PLEASANT; POLITE.—**o-blig'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**o-blig'ing-ness,** *n.*—**ob"li-gor',** 1 əb"lɪ-gōr'; 2 ȯb"lɪ-ġōr', *n. Law.* The person who is bound to perform an obligation.

ob-lique', 1 əb-līk' *or* -laik; 2 ȯb-līk' *or* -līk. **I.** *vi.* [OB-LIQUED'; OB-LIQU'ING.] **1.** To deviate from the perpendicular or from a right line; slant. **2.** *Mil.* To march in an oblique direction by facing half-right or -left and then advancing. **II.** *a.* **1.** *Math.* (1) Deviating from the perpendicular or from a right line by any angle except a right angle; neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting. (2) Differing from a right angle; either acute or obtuse: said of angles. **2.** Evasive; indirect. **3.** Hence, not straightforward; disingenuous. **4.** Not in the direct line of descent; collateral. **5.** *Bot.* Unequal-sided. **6.** *Gram.* Having to do with cases other than the nominative and vocative. **7.** *Anat.* Designating several muscles whose fibers run obliquely; as, the external *oblique* muscle of the abdomen. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the oblique muscles. **2.** *Geom.* An oblique line. **3.** *Naut.* In sailing, a veering to right or left less than ninety degrees. [F., < L. *obliquus,* < *ob,* before, + **liquis,* LL. *liquis,* awry.]—**ob-lique'-an"gled,** *a.* Having the angles oblique: as, an *oblique-angled* triangle. **ob-lique'-an'gu-lar†,**—**ob-lique'ly,** *adv.*—**ob-lique'ness,** *n.*—**ob-liq'ui-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Math.* Oblique quality; inclination to or from the horizon or the level. **2.** Deviation from right or moral principles.—**ob-liq'ui-tous,** *a.*

ob-lit'er-ate, 1 əb-lit'ər-ēt; 2 ȯb-lɪt'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To blot or wipe out. **2.** To destroy so as to leave no trace; efface utterly. [< L. *ob,* over, + *litera,* letter.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.—**ob-lit"er-a'tion,** *n.*

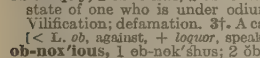
ob-liv'i-on, 1 əb-lɪv'ɪ-ən; 2 ȯb-lɪv'i-on, *n.* **1.** The state or fact of being utterly forgotten. **2.** The act or fact of forgetting completely; forgetfulness. **3.** Public remission and pardon of offenses; amnesty. [F., < L. *oblivio(n-),* < *obliviscor,* forget.]—**ob-liv'i-ous,** *a.* **1.** Forgetful, or given to forgetfulness. **2.** Lost in thought; abstracted. **3.** Inducing forgetfulness. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ob'long, 1 əb'lɔŋ; 2 ȯb'lȯng. **I.** *a.* **1.** Longer than broad: applied most commonly to rectangular objects somewhat elongated. **2.** *Math.* Having one principal axis longer than the other or others. **II.** *n.* A figure having greater length than breadth; in geometry, a long rectangle. [< L. *ob,* before, + *longus,* long.]

ob'lo-quy, 1 əb'lo-kwɪ; 2 ȯb'lo-kwy, *n.* [-QUIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of one who is under odium or disgrace; infamy. **2.** Vilification; defamation. **3†.** A cause of disgrace or reproach. [< L. *ob,* against, + *loquor,* speak.] Syn.: see SCANDAL.

ob-nox'ious, 1 əb-nok'shus; 2 ȯb-nȯk'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of a character to give offense or excite aversion; odious; objectionable. **2.** Liable or answerable; exposed; amenable; subject; as, *obnoxious* to punishment. [< L. *obnoxius,* liable.] Syn.: see SUBJECT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

o'boe, 1 ō'boi; 2 ō'bōi, *n.* A wooden flute-like wind-instrument, of soprano compass. A tenor oboe, speaking a fifth lower than



Oboe.

an ordinary oboe, is known as the **English horn.** [It., < F. *hautbois;* see HAUTBOY.]—**o'bo-ist,** *n.* A player on the oboe.

O"bok', 1 ō"bɛk'; 2 ō"bȯk', *n.* A seaport in French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden. **O"bock'†.**

ob'ol, 1 əb'əl; 2 ȯb'ŏl, *n.* Same as OBOLUS, 1.

o'bo-lus, 1 əb'o-lus; 2 ȯb'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -laɪ; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A weight and a silver coin of Greece in ancient times; one-sixth of a drachma. **2.** A medieval silver coin of Hungary and Bohemia.

ob-o'vate, 1 əb-o'vēt; 2 ȯb-ō'vāt, *a.* Inversely ovate.

ob-o'void, 1 əb-ō'veid; 2 ȯb-ō'vȯid, *a.* Solidly obovate, with the broader end upward or outward.

O"bre-gon', 1 ō"brē-gōn'; 2 ō"bre-ġōn', **Alvaro** (1880-). A Mexican general; president of Mexico, 1919–24.

obs., *abbr.* Observation, observatory, obsolete.

ob-scene', 1 əb-sīn'; 2 ȯb-sēn', *a.* **1.** Offensive to chastity or decency. **2.** [Poet.] Offensive to the senses; foul. [< L. *obscenus,* ill-omened.] Syn.: see FOUL; IMMODEST; VULGAR.—**ob-scene'ly,** *adv.*—**ob-scen'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] Obscene quality of act, thought, speech, or representation; gross indecency; unchaste action; lewdness. **ob-scene'ness†.** Syn.: see INDECENCY.

ob-scure', 1 əb-skiūr'; 2 ȯb-scūr'. **I.** *vt.* [OB-SCURED'; OB-SCUR'ING.] To dim, darken, or hide from view. **II.** *a.* [OB-SCUR'ER; OB-SCUR'EST.] **1.** Presenting obstructions to clear vision so as to render dim or faint; dusky. **2.** Not clear to the mind. **3.** Faintly marked; hard to discern. **4.** Little known; hence, humble or lowly; as, *obscure* birth. **5†.** Pertaining to darkness or gloom. **III.** *n.* Indistinctness of outline or color. [< L.[F] *obscurus,* dark.]

Syn.: abstruse, ambiguous, cloudy, complex, complicated, dark, darksome, deep, dense, difficult, dim, doubtful, dusky, enigmatical, hidden, incomprehensible, indistinct, intricate, involved, muddled, muddy, mysterious, profound, turbid, unintelligible. That is *obscure* which the eye or the mind can not clearly see, discern, or see through, whether because of the want of distinctness or transparency of the object or matter itself, its depth or intricacy, or the intervention of some hindering medium, or because of mere defect of light. That which is *complicated* is likely to be *obscure,* but that may be *obscure* which is not at all *complicated* and scarcely *complex,* as a *muddy* pool. In that which is *abstruse* (L. *abs,* from, and *trudo,* push) as if removed from the usual course of thought or out of the way of apprehension or discovery, the thought is remote, *hidden;* in that which is *obscure* there may be nothing to hide; it is hard to see to the bottom of the *profound,* because of its depth, but the most shallow turbidness is *obscure.* Compare AMBIGUOUS; COMPLEX; DARK; EQUIVOCAL; HUMBLE; MYSTERIOUS; SECRET; VAGUE; VULGAR.—Ant.: see synonyms for CLEAR.

—**ob-scur'ant,** *n.* One who obscures; specifically, one who opposes education, popular enlightenment, and freedom of thought: used also adjectively. **ob-scur'ant-ist†.**—**ob-scur'ant-ism,** *n.*—**ob"scu-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of obscuring; the state or fact of being obscured; obscurity.—**ob-scure'ly,** *adv.*—**ob-scure'ness,** *n.*—**ob-scu'ri-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being obscure. (1) Dimness; darkness. (2) Lack of distinctness or perspicuity. (3) The condition of being unknown to fame. **2.** An unknown or obscure person, place, or thing.

ob'se-crate†, 1 əb'sɪ-krēt; 2 ȯb'se-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT'ED[4]; -CRAT'ING.] To pray to; beseech.—**ob'se-cra"to-ry,** *a.*

ob"se-cra'tion, 1 əb"sɪ-krē'shən; 2 ȯb"se-crā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* Any clause in the litany beginning with *by* and giving a ground of appeal for fulfilment of prayer. **2.** Any oratorical appeal for assistance. [< L. *obsecratio(n-),* < *obsecro,* beseech, < *ob,* before, + *sacer,* sacred.]

ob'se-quies, 1 əb'sɪ-kwɪz; 2 ȯb'se-kwiz, *n. pl.* Funeral rites; the last office for the dead. [< L.[LIT-OS] *ob,* upon, + *sequor,* follow.]

ob-se'qui-ous[1], 1 əb-sī'kwɪ-us; 2 ȯb-sē'kwi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Sycophantic or adulatory in manner; cringing; servile. **2‖.** Promptly obedient. [< L.[F] *obsequiosus,* < *obsequor,* follow.]

Syn.: attentive, compliant, cringing, deferential, fawning, flattering, obedient, servile, slavish, submissive, sycophantic. See BASE; SUPPLE.—Ant.: independent, self-assertive, self-respecting. See synonyms for AUSTERE. **-ly†,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ob-se'qui-ous[2]**†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to obsequies. **-ly†,** *adv.*

ob'se-quy†, *n.* Singular of OBSEQUIES.

ob-ser'vance, 1 əb-zūr'vəns; 2 ȯb-ṣēr'vanç, *n.* **1.** The act of observing, as a custom or ceremony; compliance, as with law or duty. **2.** Any common custom, form, rite, etc. **3.** [Rare.] Heedful attention; observation. **4.** (1) The rule or constitution of a religious order. (2) A company of religious observing some rule or belonging to some religious order. (3) The house or convent of such an order. **5†.** Obsequious compliance. Syn.: see FORM; SACRAMENT.—**ob-ser'vant.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Carefully attentive; habitually noting. **2.** Strict in observing rules; heedful of duties. **3.** [Rare.] Obedient; attentive. **II.** *n.* **1.** [*C-*] An Observantine. **2.** [Rare.] One strict in complying with rules of practise. **3†.** A slavish or sycophantic attendant. **-ly,** *adv.*

Ob-ser'vant-ine, 1 əb-zūr'vənt-in *or* əb"zər-van'tin; 2 ȯb-ṣēr'-vant-in *or* ȯb"ṣer-vän'tin, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the Franciscan friars of the stricter rule who separated from the Conventual in the 15th century. **Observant Friar†; Ob-ser'vant-ist†.**

ob"ser-va'tion, 1 əb"zər-vē'shun; 2 ȯb"ṣer-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, faculty, or habit of observing; the fact of being observed. **2.** Scientific scrutiny of a natural phenomenon, especially of a visible fact or phenomenon, for experiment, verification, or measurement and calculation: also, the record of such an examination and the calculations connected with it; as, an astronomical or meteorological *observation:* in this sense distinguished from *experimentation,* in which the conditions observed are artificially produced or modified. **3.** Experience or knowledge acquired by observing. **4.** An incidental remark. **5‖.** Observance. Syn.: see REMARK.—**ob"ser-va'tion-car",** *n.* [U. S.] An open railway-car, or one having glass sides or ends: used either for track-inspection or carrying passengers.—**o.-post,** *n. Mil.* A position from which an artillery officer can observe the effect of the fire of his own gun.—**to take or work**

out an o. (*Naut.*), to calculate the latitude and longitude from angular measurements of the altitude and position of the sun or other celestial body.—**ob″ser-va′tion-al,** *a.*

ob-ser′va-to-ry, 1 ob-zûr′va-tō-rı; 2 ob-sĕr′va-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A building or dome designed for systematic astronomical observation. **2.** A tower built for the view.

ob-serve′, } 1 ob-zûrv′; 2 ŏb-sĕrv′, *v.* [OB-SERVED′, OB-
ob-serv′e, } SERVD′[E]; OB-SERV′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take notice of; note with attention. **2.** To scrutinize carefully. **3.** To keep or follow religiously; comply with; as, to *observe* the Sabbath. **4.** To remark incidentally or casually; express as an opinion. **II.** *i.* **1§.** To comment; express an opinion: sometimes with *on* or *upon*. **2†.** To take notice. [< L.[F] *ob,* before, + *servo,* keep.] Syn.: see CELEBRATE; DISCERN; EXAMINE; FOLLOW; OBEY.—**ob-serv′a-bl(e²,** *a.* **1.** That can be observed; manifest. **2.** Notable. **3.** Customary; demanding observance. **-ness,** *n.*—**ob-serv′a-bly,** *adv.*

ob-serv′er, 1 ob-zûrv′ar; 2 ob-sĕrv′er, *n* One who observes; specif., a person who accompanies the pilot of an aeroplane to make observations, as of an enemy's positions, etc.—**ob-serv′ing,** *pa.* Observant. **-ly,** *adv.*

ob-ses′sion, 1 ob-sesh′an; 2 ŏb-sĕsh′on, *n.* **1.** A vexing or haunting, as by an evil spirit or morbidly dominant idea; the fact of being thus haunted; also, that which dominates or afflicts anyone in such manner. **2.** *Psychol.* A haunting idea consisting of a transformed reproach: a characteristic symptom of compulsion neurosis. [< L.*ob,* before, + *sedeo,* sit.]—**ob-sess′,** *vt.*

ob-sid′i-an, 1 ob-sid′i-an; 2 ŏb-sid′i-an, *n.* A glassy volcanic rock, usually black and having the composition of rhyolite or trachyte, but containing few or no individualized crystals. [< *Obsius,* the discoverer.]

ob-sid′i-o-nal, 1 ob-sid′i-o-nal; 2 ŏb-sid′i-o-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a siege. [< L. *obsidionalis,* < *obsideo,* besiege.]

ob′so-lete, 1 ob′so-lēt; 2 ŏb′so-lēt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Gone out of use, as a word or phrase, a style, fashion, etc.; of a discarded type or fashion. **2.** *Biol.* Imperfectly developed; atrophied; suppressed; obscure: said of markings, parts, organs, etc. **II.** *n.* An obsolete word or form of expression. [< L. *obsoletus,* pp. of *obsolesco,* decay.] **-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: ancient, antiquated, archaic, disused, obsolescent, old, out of date, rare. Some of the most *ancient* words are not *obsolete,* as father, mother, etc. A word is *obsolete* which has quite gone out of reputable use; a word is *archaic* or *obsolescent,* which is falling out of reputable use; *archaic* is also applied to a word which, having been *obsolete,* is taken up tentatively by writers or speakers of influence, so that it may perhaps regain its position as a living word; a word is *rare* if there are few present instances of its reputable use. See OLD.—Ant.: see synonyms for FRESH; MODERN; NEW.—**ob″so-les′cent,** *a.* Growing obsolete.—**ob″so-les′cence,** *n.*—**ob′so-lete″ness,** *n.*—**ob′so-let-ism,** *n.*

ob. s. p., *abbr.* [L.] *Obiit sine prole* (died without issue).

ob′sta-cl(e², 1 ob′sta-kl; 2 ŏb′sta-cl, *n.* That which stands in the way of progress; a hindrance or obstruction in either a physical or a moral sense. [F., < L. *ob,* before, + *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.

obstet., *abbr.* Obstetric.

ob-stet′rics, 1 ob-stet′rıks; 2 ŏb-stĕt′rics, *n.* The branch of medical science relating to midwifery. [< L. *obstetrix,* midwife, < *ob,* before, + *sto,* stand.]—**ob-stet′ri-cal,** *a.* Relating to midwifery. **ob-stet′ric‡.** **-ly,** *adv.*—**ob″ste-tri′cian,** *n.* A specialist in midwifery.

ob′sti-nate, 1 ob′stı-nıt; 2 ŏb′sti-nat, *a.* **1.** Persistently and unreasonably resolved in a purpose or opinion; stubborn. **2.** Hard to control or cure. [< L.[OF] *ob,* before, + *sto,* stand.]

Syn.: contumacious, decided, determined, dogged, firm, fixed, headstrong, heady, immovable, indomitable, inflexible, intractable, mulish, obdurate, opinionated, persistent, pertinacious, refractory, resolute, resolved, stubborn, unconquerable, unflinching, unyielding. The *headstrong* person is not to be stopped in his own course of action, while the *obstinate* and *stubborn* is not to be driven to another's way. The *headstrong* act; the *obstinate* and *stubborn* may simply refuse to stir. The most amiable person may be *obstinate* on some one point; the *obstinate* person is for the most part habitually so; we speak of *stubborn* determination, *stubborn* resistance. *Stubborn* is the term most frequently applied to animals and inanimate things. *Refractory* implies more activity of resistance; the *stubborn* horse balks; the *refractory* animal plunges, rears, and kicks; metals that resist ordinary processes of reduction are termed *refractory.* One is *obdurate* who adheres to his purpose in spite of appeals that would move any tenderhearted or right-minded person. *Contumacious* refers to a proud and insolent defiance of authority, as of the summons of a court. *Pertinacious* applies to that which is active and aggressive; *pertinacious* demand is contrasted with *obstinate* refusal. The *unyielding* conduct which we approve we call *decided, firm, inflexible, resolute;* that which we condemn we are apt to term *headstrong, obstinate, stubborn.* See INFLEXIBLE; PERVERSE; RESTIVE.—Ant.: amenable, complaisant, compliant, docile, dutiful, gentle, irresolute, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, teachable, tractable, undecided, wavering, yielding.—**ob′sti-na-cy,** *n.* **1.** Persistent and usually unreasonable adherence to one's own opinion or purpose; stubbornness. **2.** The quality of being difficult to subdue or remedy: said especially of ailments. **3.** Stubborn action.—**ob′sti-nate-ly,** *adv.*

ob-strep′er-ous, 1 ob-strep′ar-us; 2 ŏb-strĕp′er-ŭs, *a.* Making a great disturbance; clamorous; boisterous; unruly. [< L. *ob,* before, + *strepo,* roar.] Syn.: see NOISY; TURBULENT.—**ob-strep′er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ob-strep′er-ous-ness,** *n.*

ob-struct′[d], 1 ob-strukt′; 2 ŏb-strŭct′, *vt.* **1.** To fill with impediments; block or stop up; hence, by extension, to shut out (the sight or view of). **2.** To hinder or retard the progress of; make the accomplishment of difficult or slow. [< L. *ob,* before, + *struo,* build.]

Syn.: arrest, bar, barricade, check, choke, clog, embarrass, hinder, impede, interrupt, oppose, retard, stay, stop. To *obstruct* is literally to build up against; the road is *obstructed* by fallen trees; the passage of liquid through a tube is *obstructed* by solid deposits. We may *hinder* one's advance by following and clinging to him; we *obstruct* his course by standing in his way or putting a barrier across his path. Anything that makes one's progress slower, whether from within or from without, *impedes, checks, hinders, retards,* or *stays;* an obstruction to one's progress is always from without. To *arrest* is to cause to stop suddenly; *obstructing* the way may have the effect of *arresting* progress. See CHECK; HINDER; OPPOSE.—Ant.: accelerate, advance, aid, clear, facilitate, forward, free, further, open, pave the way for, promote.—**ob-struct′er, ob-struc′tor,** *n.*—**ob-struc′tion,** *n.* **1.** A hindrance; obstacle. **2.** The act of preventing progress: the state of being obstructed. Syn.: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.—**ob-struc′tion-ist,** *n.* One who obstructs, especially who opposes obstacles to reform, or who delays for the purpose of delay, as in a legislature.—**ob-struc′tion-ism,** *n.*—**ob-struc′tiv(e²,** *a.* & *n.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ob′stru-ent, 1 ob′stru-ent, 2 ŏb′stru-ĕnt. **Med.** I. *a.* Causing obstruction or impediment. **II.** *n.* A medicine that obstructs. [< L. *obstruen(t-)s,* ppr. of *obstruo;* see OBSTRUCT.]

obt., *abbr.* Obedient.

ob-tain′, 1 ob-tēn′; 2 ŏb-tān′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into one's own possession; get; procure. **2.** To attain by effort. **3‖.** To arrive at; win. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be established by law or custom; prevail. **2.** To succeed in acquiring or accomplishing a desired object. [< L.[F] *obtineo,* < *ob,* before, + *teneo,* hold.]

Syn.: acquire, earn, gain, get, procure, receive, secure, win. When one *gets* the object of his desire, he is said to *obtain* it, whether he has *gained* or *earned* it or not. *Win* denotes contest, with a suggestion of chance or hazard; in popular language, a person is often said to *win* a lawsuit, or to *win* in a suit at law, but in legal phrase he is said to *gain* his suit, case, or cause. One *obtains* a thing commonly by some direct effort of his own, he *procures* it commonly by the intervention of some one else; he *procures* a dinner or an interview; he *secures* what has seemed uncertain or elusive, when he *gets* it firmly into his possession or under his control. Compare ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; MAKE; PURCHASE.—**ob-tain′a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**ob-tain′er,** *n.*—**ob-tain′ment,** *n.* The act or process of obtaining or attaining.

ob-test′[d], 1 ob-test′; 2 ŏb-tĕst′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To beseech for aid. **2.** To supplicate for. **3.** To invoke as a witness. **II.** *i.* To protest. [< OF. *obtester,* < L. *obtestor,* < *ob,* before, + *testis,* witness.]—**ob″tes-ta′tion,** *n.*

ob-trude′, 1 ob-trūd′; 2 ŏb-trud′, *vt.* & *vi.* [OB-TRUD′ED[4]; OB-TRUD′ING.] **1.** To thrust, thrust oneself, or be pushed into undue prominence or into some place or company where one is unwelcome: often with *upon.* **2.** [Rare.] To eject; push forward or out. [< L. *ob,* before, + *trudo,* thrust.]—**ob-trud′er,** *n.*—**ob-tru′sion,** *n.* The act of obtruding.—**ob-tru′siv(e²,** *a.* Tending to obtrude; obtruding; pushing. Syn.: see MEDDLESOME.—**ob-tru′siv(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**ob-tru′siv(e-ness²,** *n.*

ob-tund′[d], 1 ob-tund′; 2 ŏb-tŭnd′, *vt.* To render blunt or dull; deaden, as pain. [< L. *obtundo,* < *ob,* against, + *tundo,* beat.]

ob′tu-rate, 1 ob′tu-rēt; 2 ŏb′tū-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT″ED[4]; -RAT″ING.] To close or stop up: specifically said of stopping the breech of a gun. [< L. *obturatus,* pp of *obturo,* close.]—**ob″tu-ra′tion,** *n.* The act of closing, or state of being closed.—**ob′tu-ra″tor,** *n.* **1.** A structure that closes or shuts off a cavity or passage; especially, in anatomy, the vessels, etc., closing the obturator foramen. **2.** *Ordnance.* Any device to check the escape of gas at the breech or from the vent of a breech-loading cannon. **3.** *Surg.* A plate for closing an aperture or fissure, as in a cleft palate. **4.** *Phot.* The instantaneous shutter of a camera.

ob-tuse′, 1 ob-tūs′; 2 ŏb-tūs′, *a.* **1.** *Math.* Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°. **2.** Blunt or rounded at the extremity, as a leaf or petal: opposed to *acute.* **3.** Dull intellectually or emotionally; stupid; insensible. **4.** Heavy and indistinct, as a sound. [< L. *obtusus,* pp. of *obtundo,* < *ob,* against, + *tundo,* beat.] Syn.: see BLUNT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ob-verse′, 1 ob-vûrs′; 2 ŏb-vĕrs′. **I.** *a.* **1.** Turned toward or facing one: opposed to *reverse.* **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Inverse; narrower at the base than at the apex. **3.** Corresponding to something else as its counterpart. **II.** *n.* **1.** That side of a coin or medal upon which the face or main device is struck: opposed to *reverse;* that side of any object which is meant to be seen; the front as opposed to the back. **2.** The counterpart of any truth. [< L. *ob,* toward, + *verto,* turn.]—**ob-verse′ly,** *adv.*—**ob-ver′sion,** *n.* **1.** A turning down or toward. **2.** *Logic.* Immediate inference by reciprocal change of positive and privative conceptions.

ob-vert′[d], 1 ob-vûrt′; 2 ŏb-vĕrt′, *vt.* To turn the front or principal side of (a thing) toward any person or object. [< L. *obverto,* < *ob,* toward, + *verto,* turn.]

ob′vi-ate, 1 ob′vı-ēt; 2 ŏb′vi-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[4]; -AT″ING.] To meet or anticipate, so as to dispose of or remove; clear away or provide for, as an objection or difficulty. [< LL. *obvio,* meet, < OB, + *via,* way.] Syn.: see PRECLUDE.—**ob″vi-a′tion,** *n.*

ob′vi-ous, 1 ob′vı-us; 2 ŏb′vi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Immediately evident without, or without further reasoning or investigation; palpably true; manifest. **2†.** Standing or placed in the way. [< L. *obvius,* in the way, < *ob,* before, + *via,* way.] Syn.: see APPARENT; CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.—**ob′vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ob′vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

ob′vo-lute, 1 ob′vo-lūt; 2 ŏb′vo-lūt, *a.* Covered over: said, in botany, of the margins of leaves or petals in vernation which are mutually infolded one within another: a form of *convolute.* [< L. *obvolvo,* wrap round, < *ob,* before, + *volvo,* roll.]—**ob″vo-lu′tion,** *n.*—**ob′vo-lu″tiv(e²,** *a.*

oc-, *prefix.* Assimilated form of OB- before *c.*

oc., *abbr.* Ocean.

oc"a-ri'na, 1 ek"ə-rī'nə; 2 ōc"ə-rī'nə, *n.* [It.] A small musical instrument, usually of terra-cotta, with a mouthpiece and finger-holes. It yields soft sonorous notes, but has little compass, and is made in several sizes to give to variety of tone.

Ocarina.

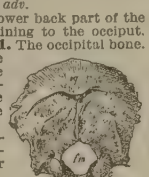
Oc'cam, 1 ek'əm; 2 ōc'əm. **William of** (1270?–1349?). An English Franciscan and schoolman, "The Invincible Doctor."

oc-ca'sion, 1 ə-kē'ʒən; 2 ŏ-cā'zhon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cause or bring about. **2†.** To lead to. Syn.: see MAKE; PRODUCE.

II. *n.* **1.** A particular event, or juncture of events, considered simply as exciting notice or interest; especially, an important event or celebration. **2.** An event or juncture of affairs that presents some reason, motive, or opportunity for action; as, there is no *occasion* for haste. Hence, (1) Either an opportunity permitting or a reason requiring action. (2) In old usage, any matter of business requiring attention. **3.** A determinative condition, as opposed to the main or principal cause. **4.** A need or exigency; in the plural, sometimes, the necessities of nature. **5‖.** Any kind of cause or agency. **6†.** An excuse or pretext. [F., < L. *occasio(n-)*, occasion.] Syn.: see CAUSE; OPPORTUNITY. —**by occasion of,** in consequence of; by reason of. —**on o.,** on suitable opportunity; at different times. —**to take o.,** to avail oneself of the opportunity. —**oc-ca'sion-al,** *a.* **1.** Occurring at irregular intervals. **2.** Belonging or suitable to some special occasion. **3†.** Happening casually or incidentally. Syn.: see INCIDENTAL. —**oc-ca'sion-al-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that the changes that take place in mind and body in the apparent interaction of the two are only the occasions on the occurrence of which in one the Divine Being produces corresponding changes in the other. —**oc-ca'sion-al-ly,** *adv.* In an occasional manner; more or less frequently at irregular times or intervals.

Oc'ci-dent, 1 ek'sɪ-dent; 2 ŏc'çi-dĕnt, *n.* **1.** The countries lying west of Asia and the Turkish empire: opposed to *Orient.* **2.** In modern usage, the Western Hemisphere. **3.** [o-] The west. [F., < L. *occident(-s)*, ppr. of *occido*, fall, set, < *ob*, before, + *cado*, fall.] —**Oc"ci-den'tal.** *l. a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the West, or the countries constituting the Occident: opposed to *Oriental.* **2.** [o-] To the west of another object. **3.** Less precious as a gem, the best gems being supposed to come from the East. **II.** *n.* One born or living in a Western country. —**Oc"ci-den'tal-ism,** *n.* The spirit, life, and methods of the people of the Occident. —**Oc"ci-den'tal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To render Occidental in spirit or character. —**Oc"ci-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

oc'ci-put, 1 ek'sɪ-put; 2 ŏc'çi-pŭt, *n.* The lower back part of the head. [L.] —**oc-cip'i-tal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the occiput. **2.** Pertaining to the occipital bone. **II.** *n.* **1.** The occipital bone. **2.** One of a pair of head-shields on the occiput of a snake. —**occipital bone,** the hindmost bone of the skull between the parietal and temporal bones. —**o. plate** (*Zool.*), a bony scale at the back of some reptiles' heads.



Occipital Bone.

oc-clude', 1 ə-klūd'; 2 ŏ-clud', *vt.* [OC-CLUD'ED; OC-CLUD'ING.] **1.** *Chem. & Physics.* To absorb, as a gas by a metal or other solid. **2.** To shut in, out, or off. **3.** *Pathol.* To close, as a passage. [< L. *occludo*, < *ob*, before, + *claudo*, close.] —**oc-clu'sion,** *n.*

oc-cult', 1 ə-kŭlt'; 2 ŏ-cŭlt'. **I.** *vt.* To cover from view, or conceal, as by intervention; as, one heavenly body *occults* another. **II.** *a.* **1.** Concealed from observation or knowledge; mysterious; mystical. **2.** Not immediately known; perceivable only by investigation. [< L. *occultus*, pp. of *occulo*, hide.]

Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; SECRET. —**oc"cul-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of occulting, or the state of being occulted; especially, concealment of one body by another interposed in the line of vision, as of a star or planet by the moon, or of a satellite by a planet. Compare ECLIPSE. **2.** A disappearance from public view or notice. —**oc-cult'er,** *n.* *Optics.* A device used in a telescope to screen a light. —**oc-cult'ism,** *n.* **1.** Originally, the science that investigates the occult qualities of nature; hence, the investigation of any mysterious or supernatural things. **2.** A supernatural power. Compare MAGIC. **3.** Modern theosophy. —**oc-cult'ist,** *n.* One who professes or practises any form of occultism. —**oc"cult-is'tic,** *a.* —**oc-cult'ly,** *adv.* —**oc-cult'ness,** *n.*

oc'cu-py, 1 ek'yu-pɪ; 2 ŏc'yu-pȳ, *v.* [-PIED; -PY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To use or employ in an exclusive manner; engage. **2.** To fill the space, time, or capacities of. **3.** To take and hold possession of; inhabit. **4.** To give occupation or employment to. **II‖.** *i.* **1.** To carry on business. **2†.** To be an occupant. [< L.ᵛ *occupo*, < *ob*, to, + *capio*, take.]

Syn.: be in possession of, busy, employ, engage, fill, have possession of, hold, keep, possess, preoccupy, use. See AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; HAVE; INTEREST; POSSESS.

—**oc'cu-pan-cy,** *n.* The act of occupying; a taking possession; also, the time during which anything is occupied. Syn.: see OCCUPATION. —**oc'cu-pant,** *n.* One who occupies; a tenant. **oc'cu-pi"er†.** —**oc"cu-pa'tion,** *n.* **1.** One's regular, principal, or immediate business. **2.** The state of being busy. **3.** Occupancy. Syn.: occupancy, possession, tenure, use. See BUSINESS; EXERCISE; WORK. —Ant.: dispossession, ejectment, eviction, resignation, vacating. —**Occupation day,** same as CAPITULATION DAY. —**oc-cur',** 1 ə-kûr'; 2 ŏ-cûr', *vi.* [OC-CURRED'; OC-CUR'RING.] **1.** To be found here and there; happen. **2.** To present itself to the mind. [< L. *ob*, upon, + *curro*, run.] Syn.: see HAPPEN. —**oc-cur'rence,** *n.* An event considered, not as being brought about, but simply as presenting itself to notice; the happening of an event. Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT. —**oc-cur'rent.** **I‖.** *a.* Happening at the same time. **II†.** *n.* An occurrence.

o'cean, 1 ō'shən; 2 ō'shan, *n.* **1.** The great body of salt water that covers about two-thirds of the earth's surface. **2.** Any one of the greater tracts of water that cover the globe; as, the Atlantic *ocean.* **3.** Any unbounded expanse or quantity: used also adjectively. [< Gr.L+OF *ōkeanos*, ocean.] —**o"ce-an'ic,** *a.* Relating to or living in the ocean. Syn.: see NAUTICAL.

O"ce-an'i-a, 1 ō"shɪ-an'ɪ-ə; 2 ō"she-ăn'ĭ-a, *n.* Those islands of the S. Pacific not in Asia or America: including Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia. —**O"ce-an'i-can‡.** —**O"ce-an'i-an,** *a. & n.*

O-ce'a-nid, 1 ō-sī'ə-nɪd; 2 o-çē'a-nid, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A sea-nymph; any one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

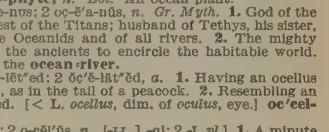
o"cean-og'ra-phy, 1 ō"shən-og'rə-fɪ; 2 ō"shan-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The branch of physical geography that treats of oceanic life and phenomena; thalassography. [< Gr. *ōkeanos*, ocean, + -GRAPHY.] —**o"cean-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in oceanography. —**o"cean-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of oceanography. **o"cean-o-graph'ic-al‡.** —**o"cean-o'phi-lous,** *a.* *Biol.* Of an animal or a plant, living in the ocean. —**o'cean-o-phyte,** *n.* *Bot.* An ocean plant.

O-ce'a-nus, 1 o-sī'ə-nus; 2 o-çē'a-nŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* **1.** God of the ocean (river); oldest of the Titans; husband of Tethys, his sister, and parent of the Oceanids and of all rivers. **2.** The mighty river believed by the ancients to encircle the habitable world. Sometimes called the **ocean-river.**

oc'el-lat"ed, 1 es'e-lēt"ed; 2 ŏç'e-lāt"ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having an ocellus or ocelli (of color), as in the tail of a peacock. **2.** Resembling an ocellus. **3.** Spotted. [< L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, eye.] **oc'el-late‡.**

o-cel'lus, 1 o-sel'us; 2 o-çĕl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ɑi; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** A minute simple eye, as of many invertebrates. **2‖.** One of the simple elements in a compound eye, as in insects. **3.** A spot of color surrounded by a ring or rings of color. [L.]

o'ce-lot, 1 ō'sɪ-let; 2 ō'çe-lŏt, *n.* An American leopard-like cat (*Felis pardalis*) of a prevailing yellowish or reddish gray, with black-edged blotches. [< Mex. *ocelotl.*]



Ocelot. 1/30

o'cher, 1 ō'kər; 2 **o'chre,** 1 ō'ker. **I.** *vt.* To dye or tinge with ocher. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mineralogy.* An earthy variety varying from light yellow to deep orange or brown, and consisting of iron trioxid and water with varying proportions of clay in impalpable subdivision, largely used as a pigment and as a paint, according to its miscibility with oil. **2.** Any metallic oxid occurring in an earthy or pulverulent form. **3.** A yellow color derived from or compared to ocher. [< Gr. *ōchra*, yellow ocher.] —**o'cher-ous,** *a.* **o'cher-y‡; o'chre-ous‡; o'chry‡.** —**o'chroid,** *a.* Of the color of ocher. —**red ocher,** a red ferruginous native ocher, known variously as *Indian red, Venetian red, Prussian red,* and *Spanish red.*

och hone, 1 ɔh hōn; 2 ŏh hŏn. [Ir. & Scot.] An exclamation expressing lamentation. **och-on'‡; och-one'‡.**

och-loc'ra-cy, 1 ek-lek'rə-sɪ; 2 ŏc-lŏc'ra-çy, *n.* Rule of the multitude; government by the populace; mob rule. [< Gr. *ochlos*, mob, + *krateō*, rule.] —**och"lo-crat'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ochlocracy.

och-one', *interj.* Same as OCH HONE.

o'chra, *n.* Same as OKRA. **o'chro‡.**

ocht†, *v.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as AUGHT. **2.** Same as OUGHT.

-ock, *suffix.* A diminutive suffix. [< AS. *-uc.*]

o'-clock', 1 o-klek'; 2 o-clŏk'. A contraction for *of the clock,* signifying according to or by the clock. See CLOCK.

O'-Con'nell, 1 o-ken'el; 2 o-cŏn'ĕl, *n.* **1. Daniel** (1775–1847), an Irish patriot; leader of Roman Catholic emancipation. **2. William** (1859–), an American Roman Catholic prelate; made cardinal in 1911.

O'-Con'or, 1 o-ken'ər; 2 o-cŏn'or, **1. Charles** (1804–1884), an American attorney, jurist, and politician. **2. John Francis Xavier** (1852–), an American philosopher; Assyriologist.

oc're-a, 1 ek'rɪ-ə; 2 ŏc're-a, *n.* [-æ, 1 -ɪ; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) A stipule or combined pair of stipules forming a legging-shaped sheath about the stem. (2) A thin sheath around the seta of a moss; erroneously written *ochrea.* **2.** *Zool.* A sheath, as the boot of a bird. [L., greave.] —**oc're-ate,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having ocreæ. **2.** *Zool.* Booted: said of the tarsi of certain birds.

Oct., *abbr.* October.

oct-, } 1 ekt-, ek'tə-, ek'tɪ-, ek'to-; 2 ŏct-, ŏe'ta-, ŏe'ti-, ŏe'to-.
oc'ta-, } From Greek *oktō* or Latin *octo,* eight: combining forms.
oc'ti-, } —**oc'ta-chord,** *n.* **1.** An instrument of music with eight
oc'to-, } strings. **2.** A diatonic series of eight tones. —**oc'tad,** *n.* A series of eight. Specif.: (1) In chemistry, an atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of eight. (2) *Math.* In ancient notation, a group of eight figures arranged similarly to successive powers of ten. [< Gr. *okta(d-)s*, < *oktō*, eight.] —**oc'ta-gon,** *n.* *Geom.* A figure with eight sides and eight angles. —**oc-tag'o-nal,** *a.* Eight-sided. —**oc"ta-he'dral,** *a.* Having eight equal plane faces. —**oc"ta-he'drite,** *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, brown, indigo-blue, or black titanium dioxid (TiO_2) that crystallizes in the tetragonal system, commonly in pyramidal form. —**oc"ta-he'dron,** *n.* *Geom.* A solid bounded by eight plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, seat.] —**oc-tam'er-ous,** *a.* *Biol.* Having the parts in eights, as a flower with eight members in each set of organs: frequently written *8-merous.* **oc-tom'er-ous‡.** —**oc-tam'e-ter.** *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Having eight measures or

metrical feet. **II.** *n.* A verse of eight feet. **oc-tom'e-ter**†.—**oc'tan,** *a.* Recurring on the eighth day; having intervals of a week; as, an *octan* fever.—**oc'tane,** *n. Chem.* An oily mobile inflammable compound (C_8H_{18}) of the paraffin series, found in petroleum, benzene, etc.—**oc-tan'gu-lar,** *a.* Eight-angled.

oc'tant, 1 ȯk'tənt; 2 ȯc'tant, *n.* **1.** An eighth part of a circle; an arc subtending an angle of 45 degrees. **2.** *Astron.* The position in the heavens that is one-eighth of a circle distant from conjunction or quadrature; one of the four positions of the moon midway between new or full moon and quarters. **3.** *Naut.* An instrument similar to a sextant, but having an arc of only 45°. [< L. *octans,* < *octo,* eight.]—**oc'ta-style,** *n. Arch.* Any structure having eight front columns. **oc'ta-sty-los**‡.—**oc'ta-style,** *a.*—**oc'ta-va"lent,** *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining power of eight. See VALENCE.

oc'tave, 1 ȯk'tıv; 2 ȯc'tav. **I.** *a.* **1.** Composed of eight. **oc'ta-val**‡. **2.** In prosody, composed of eight lines. **3.** Of or belonging to a musical octave. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and that given by twice as many or by half as many vibrations in a second. (2) A note at this interval above or below any other, considered in relation to that other. (3) Two notes at this interval, sounded together; also, the resulting consonance. (4) In organ-building, a stop giving tones an octave higher than those normally corresponding to the keys played. **2.** The eighth day from a feast-day, beginning with the feast-day as one; also, the lengthening of a festival so as to include a period of eight days. **3.** Any interval similar to the musical octave. Specif.: (1) The first eight lines in a sonnet, or a stanza of eight lines. (2) *Chem.* The grouping in eights which occurs when elements are serialized according to atomic weight. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW. **4**†. A period of merrymaking. [F., < L. *octava,* fem. of *octavus,* eighth, < *octo,* eight.]

Oc-ta'vi-a, 1 ȯk-tā'vı-ə; 2 ȯc-tā'vi-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Oc"ta"vie',** 1 ȯk"ta"vī', 2 ȯc"tā"vē', **Oc"tave',** 1 ȯk"tāv', 2 ȯc"tāv'; G. Sw. **Ok-ta'vi-a,** 1 ȯk-tā'vı-a, 2 ȯc-tā'vi-ä; It. **Ot-ta'vi-a,** 1 ȯt-tä'vı-a, 2 ȯt-tä'vi-ä. **2.** (–11). A Roman matron; the embodiment of womanly virtue and nobility of character; sister of Augustus and wife of Mark Antony; divorced in favor of Cleopatra; but brought up her own and Cleopatra's children by Anthony after the latter's death. **3.** (42–). A daughter of Claudius, the first wife of Nero, divorced and slain. See OCTAVIUS.

Oc-ta'vi-us, 1 ȯk-tā'vı-ŭs; 2 ȯc-tā'vi-ŭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Oc-ta"vi-a'nus**‡; **Oc-ta'vus**‡. **Oc-ta'vi-a** (fem.). F. **Oc"tave',** 1 ȯk"tāv', 2 ȯc"tāv', **Oc"ta"vien',** 1 ȯk"ta"vyan', 2 ȯc"tā"vyän'; It. **Ot-ta'vi-o,** 1 ȯt-tä'vı-o, 2 ȯt-tä'vi-o, **Ot"ta-vi-a'no,** 1 ȯt"tä-vı-ä'no, 2 ȯt"tä-vi-ä'no; Sp. **Oc-ta'vi-o,** 1 ȯk-tä'vı-o, 2 ȯc-tä'vi-o. [L., eighth.]

oc-ta'vo, 1 ȯk-tē'vo; 2 ȯc-tā'vo. **I.** *a.* **1.** Folded into eight leaves. **2.** Denoting a certain size of page (commonly 6x9½): *8vo.* **II.** *n.* A book of such leaves or pages. [L.]

oc-ten'ni-al, *a.* **1.** Recurring at intervals of eight years. **2.** Occupying periods of eight years. [< OCT- + L. *annus,* year.]

oc-tet', 1 ȯk-tet'; 2 ȯc-tēt', *n. Mus.* **1.** A musical composition for eight parts or eight performers. **2.** A choir o. eight voices, or an orchestra of eight performers. **3.** *Prov.* The first eight lines of a sonnet. **oc-tette'**‡.

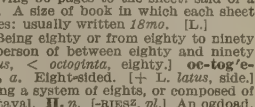
oc-til'lion, *n.* A cardinal number: in the French and American systems, represented by a figure 1 with 27 ciphers annexed; in the English system by a figure 1 with 48 ciphers.—**oc-til'-lionth,** *a.*

Oc-to'ber, 1 ȯk-tō'bər; 2 ȯc-tō'bər, *n.* **1.** The tenth month of the Gregorian year (the eighth of the Roman year), having 31 days. **2**§. Ale or cider, as being made in October. [L., eighth (month), < *octo,* eight.]

Oc-to'brist, *n.* One of a Russian political party of conservative views who supported the imperial manifesto issued October. 30, 1905.

oc"to-dec'i-mo. **I.** *a.* Having 36 pages to the sheet; said of a book or pamphlet. **II.** *n.* A size of book in which each sheet makes 18 leaves or 36 pages: usually written *18mo.* [L.]

oc"to-ge-na'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Being eighty or from eighty to ninety years of age. **II.** *n.* A person of between eighty and ninety years. [< L. *octogenarius,* < *octoginta,* eighty.] **oc-tog'e-na-ry**‡.—**oc"to-lat'er-al,** *a.* Eight-sided. [+ L. *latus,* side.]—**oc'to-na-ry.** **I.** *a.* Using a system of eights, or composed of eight parts or members; octaval. **II.** *n.* [-RIES2, *pl.*] An ogdoad.—**oc'to-pus,** *n.* [-PI, *pl.*] **1.** An eight-armed cuttlefish; a devilfish. **2.** Figuratively, any organized power regarded as of far-reaching capacity for harm. [+ Gr. *pous,* foot.]—**oc"to-roon',** *n.* A person having one-eighth negro blood: the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.—**oc"to-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* Eight-seeded. [+ Gr. *sperma,* seed.]—**oc'to-style,** *a.* Same as OCTASTYLE.—**oc"to-syl-lab'ic,** *a.* Composed of eight syllables.—**oc"to-syl'la-bl**(e)*n.* **1.** A verse or line composed of eight syllables. **2.** An eight-syllabled word.—**oc'tu-ple,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of eight parts. **2.** Multiplied by eight.—**oc'tu-ply,** *adv.*


Eight-armed Octopus. 1/24

oc"trol', 1 ȯk"trel' *or* -trwl'; 2 ȯc"trōl' *or* -trwäl', *n.* **1.** A trade monopoly conferred by government. **2.** A tax levied at the gates of a city on articles of trade. **3.** The gate where it is collected; also, the service of collection. [F.]

oc'u-lar, 1 ȯk'yu-lər; 2 ȯc'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or connected with the eye; visual. **II.** *n.* The lenses forming the eyepiece of an optical instrument. [< L. *oculus,* eye.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**oc'u-list,** *n.* One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

oc'u-lo-, 1 ȯk'yu-lo-; 2 ȯc'yu-lo-. From Latin *oculus,* the eye: a combining form.—**oc"u-lo-mo'tor.** **I.** *a.* Causing or connected with movement of the eye; as, the *oculomotor* nerve **II.** *n.* The oculomotor or third cranial nerve, which supplies most of the muscles that move the eyeball.

O-cyp'e-te, 1 o-sip'ē-tı; 2 o-sip'ē-tē, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the harpies. See HARPY, *n.*

od, 1 ŏd *or* ed; 2 ŏd *or* ŏd, *n.* A hypothetical force formerly supposed by some to pervade all nature: assumed to account for the alleged phenomena of mesmerism. [< Gr. *hodos,* road.] **odic force**‡; **odylic force**‡.

Odd†, *n. & interj.* God: used in oaths. **Odd**†.

O. D., *abbr.* Ordnance Department; Old Dutch; olive drab.

o'da-lisk, ŏ'da-lisk; 2 ŏ'da-lisk, *n.* A female slave in an Eastern harem. [< Turk. *odalik.*] **o'da-lik**‡; **o'da-lisque**‡.

O. Dan., *abbr.* Old Danish.

odd, 1 ȯd; 2 ŏd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not even; leaving a remainder when divided by two. **2.** Marked with an odd number. **3.** Left over after a division. **4.** Additional to any round number; thrown in or mentioned without exact enumeration; as, two hundred and *odd* miles. **5.** Occasional. **6.** Peculiar; singular; queer. **7.** Single; as, an *odd* slipper. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Golf.* One stroke more than one's opponent. **2.** Something odd. [< Ice. *oddi,* triangle.]

Syn.: anomalous, bizarre, comical, droll, eccentric, extraordinary, fantastic, fantastical, grotesque, peculiar, quaint, queer, rare, strange, uncommon, unique, unmatched, unusual, whimsical. See QUEER; RARE.—Ant.: common, conventional, customary, normal, ordinary, usual.—**odd-come-shortly,** *n.* [Slang.] Some day or other to come soon; some time soon.—**odd-pinnate,** *a. Bot.* Pinnate with a single leaf at the end, as in the locust.—**odd'-ty,** *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** Singularity. **2.** An eccentricity. **3.** Something odd or peculiar.—**odd'ly,** *adv.* In an odd manner.—**odd'ness,** *n.* The character of being odd.

odd'ment, 1 ȯd'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ŏd'ment, *n.* That which is only an irregular and incidental and not an essential part of some course or system; something left over; also, small belongings: generally in the plural. **od'ment**‡.

odds, 1 ȯdz; 2 ŏdz, *n. pl. & sing.* **1.** Advantage or excess arising from distribution or comparison; as, the *odds* in one's favor. **2.** *Betting.* The chances of success conceded to one's contestant; hence, an allowance by way of handicap. **3.** Odd or unequal conditions or things; inequalities.—**at odds,** at variance.—**odds and ends,** fragments; miscellaneous articles.

ode, 1 ōd; 2 ŏd, *n.* **1.** In ancient usage, a lyric poem intended to be sung or chanted; in modern usage, any lyric of lofty tone dealing progressively with one dignified theme. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* One of the nine Scripture canticles, or one of a series of songs or hymns. [< Gr. *ōdē,* song, < *aeidō,* sing.]

-ode1. From Greek *hodos,* way: a suffix denoting direction.

-ode2. From Greek *-ōdēs,* like, similar, < *-o-* + *eidos,* form: a suffix denoting likeness to.

O'den-se, 1 ō'then-sē; 2 ō'thēn-sę, *n.* A seaport and cathedral city (pop. 43,000) on Odense river, N. Funen Island, Denmark.

o-de'on, 1 o-dī'on; 2 o-dē'ŏn, *n.* **1.** In ancient Greece, a roofed theater. **2.** Rarely, in modern usage, a theater or music-hall. [< Gr. *ōdeion,* < *ōdē,* song, < *aeidō,* sing.] **o-de'um**‡.

O'der, 1 ō'dər; 2 ŏ'der, *n.* A river in Germany; 550 m. to the Baltic sea.

O-des'sa, 1 o-des'a; 2 o-dĕs'a, *n.* A seaport in the Ukraine on the Black Sea; pop. 631,040; shelled by Turkish navy, 1914; taken by German forces, March 13, recaptured by Russians March 27, 1918. [See OD, *n.*

o'dic1, 1 ō'dık *or* ed'ık; 2 ŏ'dĭc *or* ŏd'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to od.

o'dic2, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ode.

O'din, 1 ō'din; 2 ŏ'din, *n. Norse Myth.* Chief of the gods, the god of war, and founder of art and culture. Compare WODEN.

o'di-um, 1 ō'dı-um; 2 ŏ'di-ŭm, *n.* **1.** The quality that makes odious; the state of being odious; offensiveness; unpopularity. **2.** A feeling of extreme repugnance or disgust. [L., < *odi,* hate.] Syn.: see SCANDAL.—**o'di-ous,** *a.* **1.** Exciting extreme repugnance or disgust. **2.** Regarded with aversion or disgust. Syn.: see FOUL; INFAMOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

O"do-a'cer, 1 ō"do-ē'sər; 2 ŏ"do-ā'cer, *n.* (434?–493.) German general in the Roman army; overthrew the Western empire; ruled Italy from 476; killed by Theodoric.

o'do-graph, 1 ō'do-graf; 2 ŏ'do-grăf, *n.* **1.** A device for recording the rapidity, length, and number of strides of one walking. **2.** A machine which registers the distance covered by one walking or riding. [< Gr. *hodos,* way, + -GRAPH.]

o-dom'e-ter, 1 o-dem'ı-tər; 2 o-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* An appliance for measuring distance traveled, as a mechanical registering attachment to the wheel of a vehicle. [< Gr. *hodos,* way, + *metron,* measure.]—**o-dom'e-try,** *n.* Measurement by odometer.

o-dont'-, 1 o-dent'-, o-den'to-; 2 o-dŏnt'-, o-dŏn'to-. From **o-don'to-,** ∫ Greek *odous* (*odont-*), a tooth: combining forms.—**o"don-tal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* The toothache. [+ Gr. *algos,* pain.]—**o"don-tal'gic.** **I.** *a.* Relating to toothache. **II.** *n.* A remedy for toothache.—**o-don'to-blast,** *n* A tooth-cell that produces dentin.—**o-don"to-blas'tic,** *a.*—**O-don"to-glos'sum,** *n.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids with thick fleshy leaves and large flowers with free, spreading sepals. Many of the species are cultivated.—**o-don'to-graph,** *n. Mech.* An instrument for correctly laying out gear-teeth.—**o-don'toid,** *a.* **1.** Tooth-like. **2.** Of or pertaining to the odontoid bone or process. [< Gr. *odontoeidēs,* < *odous,* tooth, + *eidos,* form.]—

odontoid process, a tooth-like or peg-like projection from the body of the axis or second vertebra of the neck, upon which the atlas rotates; found in mammals and birds. **o. peg**†. **—o-don'toid,** *n.* An odontoid bone or process.

o"don-tol'o-gy, 1 o"dŏn-tŏl'o-jı; 2 o"dŏn-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The body of scientific knowledge that relates to the teeth.—**o-don"to-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**o-don"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**o"don-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**o"don-to'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A tumor composed of dentin springing from the teeth.—**o-don'to-phore,** *n.* **1.** *Conch.* An exsertile ribbon-like organ covered with teeth for rasping, etc., and connected with the mouth of mollusks that have a radula, tongue, or lingual ribbon. —**o-don-toph'o-rin**(es, *a. & n.*—**o-don"tor-nith'ic,** *a.* Belonging to an extinct section (*Odontornithes*) of birds having teeth.

o'dor, 1 ō'dər; 2 ō'dor, *n.* **1.** That quality of a material substance that renders it perceptible to the sense of smell; scent. **2.** Hence, regard or estimation. **3.** A volatile emanation, as from some animal or plant, that affects the organs of smell. **4**‖. A perfume; incense. [OF., < L. *odor, olor,* < *oleo.* smell.] **o'dour**‡. Syn.: see SAVOR: SMELL.—**o'dored,** *a.*—**o"dor-if'er-ous,** *a.* Diffusing an odor.—**o"dor-if'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**o"dor-if'er-ous-ness,** *n.*—**o'dor-less,** *a.* Having no odor. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**o'dor-ous,** *a.* Having an odor; fragrant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ods†, *interj.* An aphetic form of *God's.* See OD.—**ods'-bobs"**†. **odds'-bod"l-kins**†, **ods'bod"kins**†, **ods'-bod"y**†, **ods'bud"**†, **ods'-fish"**†, **ods'-heart"**†, **ods'-life"**†, **od'so"**†, **ods'-pit"l-kins**†, **odz'bod"y-kins**†, **od'zooks"**†. Corrupt forms of *God's body, God's flesh, God's heart, God's life,* and *God's pity,* used as interjections or minced oaths.

od'yl, 1 ed'ıl or ōd'ıl; 2 ōd'ŷl or ōd'ŷl, *n.* Same as OD. [< OD + -YL.] **od'yle**‡.—**od-yl'ic,** *a.* [See ULYSSES.

O-dys'seus, 1 o-dis'ıus *or* o-dis'ı-us; 2 o-dŷs'ūs *or* o-dŷs'e-ūs, *n.* **Od'ys-sey,** 1 ed'ı-sı; 2 ōd'ŷ-sy, *n.* **1.** An epic poem attributed to Homer, describing the wanderings of Ulysses (Gr. Odysseus) after the siege of Troy. **2.** A long journey.—**Od"ys-sey'an,** *a.*

O. E., *abbr.* Old English; omissions excepted.

oe, 1 ō; 2 ō, *n.* [Scot.] A grandchild. [< Gael. *ogha.*]

œ"col'o-gy, œ"co-log'i-cal, œ-col'o-gist, etc. See ECOLOGY, etc.

œc"u-men'ic, œ-de'ma, etc. Same as ECUMENIC, etc.

O. E. D., *abbr.* Oxford English Dictionary—the "New English Dictionary on Historic Principles," edited by Sir James A. H. Murray, at Oxford University, England.

Ed'i-pus, 1 ed'ı-pus *or* ī'dı-pus; 2 ēd'ı-pus *or* ē'dı-pūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Laius, king of Thebes; killed his father by mistake, thus fulfilling an oracle; guessed the riddle of the sphinx and endured many vicissitudes. His story forms the theme of several Greek tragedies.

œil'-de-bœuf', 1 ū'ya-de-būf'; 2 ū'ye-de-bûf', *n. Arch.* A circular or oval window; a bull's-eye. [F., < L. *oculus,* eye, + *de,* of, + *bos,* ox.]

œil'lade‡, *n.* A glance; an ogle; an amorous look.

œ-nanth-, 1 ı-nan'th-; 2 ē-nănth-. From Greek *oinanthē,* a blossoming plant like the vine (< *oinos,* wine, + *anthos,* flower): a combining form.—**œ-nan'thic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing the odor characteristic of wine.—**œnanthic ether,** a very mobile liquid with a strong vinous flavor, which is obtained from wine-lees and is the source of the peculiar odor of wine.—**œ-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The science or study of wines. **œ"no-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**œ-nol'o-gist,** *n.*—**œ"no-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** A morbid craving for wine or intoxicating drinks. **2.** Delirium tremens.

œ'no-mel, 1 ı'no-mel; 2 ē'no-mēl, *n.* A beverage of mingled wine and honey. [< Gr. *oinomeli.*] **oi'no-mel**‡.

Œ-no'ne, 1 ı-no'nı; 2 ē-nō'ne, *n. Gr. Myth.* A nymph of Mount Ida; wife of Paris, who deserted her for Helen.

o'er, 1 ōr; 2 ōr, *adv. & prep.* [Poet.] A contraction of OVER.—**o'er-word,** *n.* [Scot.] A word often repeated; a refrain.

Oe're-bro, 1 ū'rē-brō; 2 ē're-brō, *n.* **1.** A county in S. central Sweden; 3,520 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 34,900.

oer'sted, 1 ūr'sted; 2 ûr'stēd, *n. Elec.* A practical magnetic unit. See under UNIT. [< Hans C. *Oersted* (1777–1851), a Danish physicist.]

Oe'sel, 1 ū'sel; 2 ū'sel, *n.* An island (pop. 66,000) on the Gulf of Riga, Esthonia; 1,010 sq. m.; capital, Arensburg; seized by the Germans, Oct. 14, 1917; declared independent, Feb. 24, 1918.

œ-soph'a-gus, *n.* Same as ESOPHAGUS.

œs'trum, 1 es'trum; 2 ēs'trūm, *n.* A violent or passionate impulse or desire; specif., erotic impulse; the heat or rut of animals. [L. < Gr. *oistros,* gadfly, strong impulse.] **es'trus**‡.

of, 1 ev; 2 ŏv, *prep.* **1.** Associated or connected with, usually in some causal relation: (1) In the relation of locality, situation, or use; as, the laundry *of* Pisa. (2) Noting reason, motives, or cause; as, sick *of* a cold. (3) In the relation of time; as, during the reign *of* Nero. (4) As a component or inseparable part; as, the lid *of* a box. (5) As a quality, attribute, or circumstance: commonly with a verb; as, a breath *of* spring flowers. (6) As a characteristic feature or function; as, a man *of* might. (7) As properly belonging or pertaining to; as, the majesty *of* the law. (8) In the relation of ownership or possession; as, a man *of* means. (9) As being composed of or containing; as, a ship *of* iron; a pitcher *of* milk. (10) As being taken, selected, or subtracted from (a source of something greater or more numerous); as, six out *of* seven. (11) As regards nearness, distance, or direction; as, within an inch *of* his life. (12) In the relation of name, equivalence, or identity; constituting; said of proper nouns.

2. From, out from, or proceeding from, usually indicating the relation of instrument, movement, separation, or the result of some acting cause or agency: (1) Noting source or origin; as, he is an actor *of* gentle birth. (2) From, by a process or instrumentality, as separation, riddance, or removal; as, to cure one *of* a bad habit. (3) Noting a point of beginning; from; as, truly, I have known him *of* old. (4) Noting transition or passage; away; from; off. (5)‖ Noting a source or agent of action; by; as, he was despised *of* all men.

3. Directed toward or exerted upon, indicating direction of causal agency or action; as, the massacre *of* the innocents. **4.** In respect to; concerning; about; as, it is said *of* him that he never lied. **5.** Equivalent to special senses of various prepositions: (1) During; as, he came *of* a Sunday. (2) With. (3) Over: indicating advantage or superiority, or the converse; as, to get the best *of* a bargain. (4) Among; included in; as, he is *of* our party. [< AS. *of,* from.]

O. F., *abbr.* Odd Fellow; Old French.

of., *abbr.* Official; officinal. **off**‡.

off, 1 ôf; 2 ôf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Farther, or more distant; specifically, to the right-hand, as one of a pair of animals abreast. **2.** Aside from a main track or way. **3.** Noting interruption, as of something usual; as, an *off* day. **4.** *Cricket.* On the left of the bowler. **5.** [Colloq.] Circumstanced or situated in a particular manner; as, well *off.* **6.** [Colloq.] Aside or away from the facts; wrong. **7.** *Naut.* Farther from the coast. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Away. (1) Noting a point at a (certain) distance: qualifying a verb; as, to stand afar *off.* (2) Designating a period of time as removed or approximately distant; as, the wedding is a week *off.* (3) So as to be lessened or decreased; as, the stock fell *off* 10 points. (4) Noting the act or removing or separation; as, to clip, take, pull, blow, cut, snatch, or tear *off:* *off* went his hat: opposed to *on.* (5) So as to keep away or somewhere else; entirely away or free from. (6) Designating suspension, postponement, or termination; as, bets are *off.* **2.** Entirely to an end or to completion; utterly: an intensive use; as, to kill *off* one's enemies. **3.** *Naut.* Away, as from the wind; as, we kept her *off* about four points. **III.** *prep.* **1.** From: noting deviation, distance, separation, or removal; as, *off* the key, *off* the table, *off* one's hands, *off* shore. **2.** Extending away or out from; as, *off* Broadway. **3.** Of or on: noting material; as, to dine *off* bread and cheese. **IV.** *n.* **1.** Condition or state of being *off.* **2.** That part of a cricket field to the left of the player who is bowling. **V.** *interj.* Begone! away! [< OF, *prep.*]—**off and on,** now and then; occasionally.—**off color. 1.** Unsatisfactory in color, as a gem. **2.** [Slang.] Bad, indelicate or indecent by implication; of doubtful virtue: used also adjectively.—**off'scour"ing,** *n.* That which is scoured off; something vile or despised; refuse. Syn.: see WASTE. —**off'shoot",** *n.* Something that branches off from the parent stock or is regarded as a side issue.—**off'shore".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving or directed away from the shore. **2.** Situated or occurring at some distance from the shore. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At a distance from the shore. **2.** From or away from the shore.—**off-side,** *adv.* At or on the wrong side. Specif.: (1) In football, out of play: said of a player in certain contingencies when he gets in front of the ball during a scrimmage, or when the ball has been last touched by his own side behind him. (2) In hockey, between the ball and the goal of the opposing side during a play.

off., *abbr.* Official, official.

off'al, 1 ef'al; 2 ŏf'al, *n.* **1.** Those parts of a butchered animal that are rejected as worthless. **2.** Rubbish or refuse of any kind. [< OFF + FALL, *n.*] Syn.: see WASTE.

off'cast", 1 ôf'kast"; 2 ôf'cast". **I.** *pa.* Rejected; cast off. **II.** *n.* Anything thrown away or rejected.

off'come", 1 ef'kum"; 2 ŏf'cŏm", *n.* [Scot.] An excuse or pretext.

Of'fen-bach, 1 ef'en-bōh; 2 ŏf'ĕn-bäh, *n.* **1. Jacques** (1819–1880). A naturalized French composer of German birth. **2.** A manufacturing town (pop. 76,000) in Hesse.

of-fence', *n.* Same as OFFENSE, *n.*: the usual spelling in Great Britain and the British Commonwealths and Dominions.

of-fend'd, 1 e-fend'; 2 ŏ-fĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give displeasure or offense to; affront. **2**‖. To sin against. **3.** *Bib.* To cause to sin or stumble. **II.** *i.* **1.** To transgress laws or commands; sin. **2.** To displease, or give offense. [< L. *ob,* before, + *fendo,* strike.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; PIQUE.—**of-fend'er,** *n.* One who offends.—**of-fend'ress**‡, *n. fem.*

of-fense', 1 e-fens'; 2 ŏ-fĕnç', *n.* **1.** The act of offending; any sin, wrong, or fault. **2.** That which injures the feelings or causes displeasure; that which provokes. **3.** The state of being offended; umbrage; anger. **4.** Assault or attack; as, a weapon of *offense.* **5**‖. A cause of sin or stumbling. [OF.] Syn.: affront, anger, crime, delinquency, displeasure, fault, indignity, insult, misdeed, misdemeanor, outrage, resentment, sin, transgression, trespass, umbrage. See ABOMINATION; AGGRESSION; ANGER; OUTRAGE; PIQUE; SIN.—Ant.: see synonyms for APOLOGY.—Prep.: an offense *against* good morals, an offense *to* honest men.—**of-fense'less,** *a.* **of-fence'less**‡.—**of-fen'siv**(es. **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving, adapted, or intended to give offense; displeasing; annoying. **2.** Causing unpleasant sensations; disagreeable. **3.** Serving as a means of attack. **4.** Injurious. **II.** *n.* Aggressive methods, operations, or attitude: with the definite article. Syn.: see FOUL; ROTTEN; VULGAR.—**of-fen'siv(e-ly**e, *adv.*—**of-fen'siv(e-ness**s, *n.*

of'fer, 1 ef'er; 2 ŏf'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tender or present for acceptance or rejection; bring forward or into notice in general. **2.** To evince a readiness to do (something); proffer; volunteer. **3.** To essay or attempt, as an insult or resistance. **4.** To present with solemnity or in worship; sacrifice. **5.** To keep on sale or make a specialty of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To present itself. **2.** To make an attempt: with *at.* **3.** To propose. **4**‖. To make an offering, as of prayer or thanks. [< L.A.S. *ob,* toward, + *fero,* bear.]

Syn.: adduce, allege, bid, exhibit, extend, hold forth, hold out, make an offer, make a proposal, present, proffer, propose, tender, volunteer. What one *offers* he brings before another for acceptance or rejection; one may *offer* a gift, a suggestion, or a sacrifice; one may even *offer* an insult, leaving the other party, in common phrase, to "take it up" or not. *Proffer* is a more formal and deferential word, with a suggestion of contingency;

as, to *proffer* one's services; the worshiper *offers*, but does not *proffer* sacrifice. See ALLEGE.—Ant.: alienate, divert, refuse, retain, retract, withdraw, withhold.—**of'fer,** *n.* **1.** The act of offering; a proffer or proposal. **2.** An attempt or endeavor to do something. Syn.: see PROPOSAL.—**of'fer-er,** *n.*—**of'fer-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making an offer. **2.** That which is offered; sacrifice. **3.** A contribution at a religious service.

of'fer-to-ry, 1 ef'er-to-ri; 2 ŏf'er-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[E], *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* [O-] (*a*) A part of the mass between the Credo and the Preface during which in earlier times offerings of bread and wine were made by the people, and the collection is now usually taken up. (*b*) The solemn offering of the elements about to be consecrated. (*c*) The prayers said by the priest over the elements about to be consecrated. (2) The anthem or words said or sung during the collection of alms in the Anglican and some other church services. In the Lutheran Church it includes also the general prayer immediately following. (3) In the early Christian church, one of various linen or silken cloths or scarfs used in connection with the administration of the Eucharist, and still used in the Greek Church.

2. The act of offering, or the thing offered; specif., the collection taken during religious services.

offg., *abbr.* Officiating.

off'hand", *a.* & *adv.* Without preparation; unceremonious or unceremoniously. Syn.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS.

of'fice, } 1 of'is; 2 ŏf'ic, *n.* **1.** A particular duty, charge, or
of'fis[S], } trust; an employment undertaken by commission or authority; a post or position held by an official or functionary; specif., a position of trust or authority under a government; as, the *office* of Premier. **2.** That which is performed, assigned, or intended to be done by a particular thing, or that which anything is fitted to perform; function. **3.** A place, building, or series of rooms in which some particular branch of the public service is conducted; as, the Patent *Office*, Pension *Office;* also, the persons conducting such business; specif., the head of the department and his immediate assistants; as, the War *Office* has always been conservative. In the United States the term is applied to those branches of the government business ranking next to the departments, the chiefs of which are not cabinet members; in Great Britain, to all branches of government business over which a Secretary of State presides and to certain other departments having their chiefs in the cabinet; as, the War *Office*, Home *Office*. **4.** A room or building in which a person transacts his business or carries on his stated occupation: distinguished from *shop, store, studio,* etc.; as, the mayor's *office;* a lawyer's *office*. **5.** *pl.* [Eng.] The outbuildings devoted to culinary or other domestic purposes. **6.** The persons collectively, as an association or corporation, whose headquarters are in an office; as, the *office* has telegraphed me to return. **7.** *Eccl.* A prescribed religious or devotional service, particularly that for the canonical hours, or the service itself; as, the divine *office;* the communion *office*. Specif. (*R. C. Ch.*): (1) The daily services of the breviary. (2) The introit at the beginning of mass. (3) The mass, as a whole. (4) *Anglican Ch.* Morning and evening prayer. (5) Any occasional liturgical service.

8. A ceremony; rite. **9.** A proffered action of any kind; especially a service: usually in the plural. [F., < L. *officium,* < *opus,* work, + *facio,* do.] Syn.: see DUTY.—**Holy Office** (*R. C. Ch.*), one of the Roman Congregations now chiefly occupied with the suppression of heretical books: the official title of the Inquisition.—**nocturnal o.** (*Eccl.*), vespers. **night o.†.**—**of'fice-seek"er, of'fice-hold"er,** *n.* One who seeks or holds an office under government.

of'fi-cer, 1 ef'i-sər; 2 ŏf'i-çer. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To command as an officer. **2.** To appoint officers for. **3.** To command; direct; manage. **II.** *n.* **1.** One elected or appointed to office, as in a company, a society, an ecclesiastical body, or filling some other semi-public position, as by appointment. **2.** *Mil.* & *Naval.* (1) One appointed to a certain rank and authority, specifically by commission. (2) In the merchant service, etc., the captain or any of the mates. **3.** In certain honorary orders or orders of knighthood, one grade above the lowest; as, an *officer* of the Legion of Honor. **4†.** A minister; agent.—**commissioned officer** (*Mil.*), an officer who receives a commission, ranking, in the United States army, from second lieutenant to general, and in the United States navy from ensign to admiral.—**non-commissioned o.** (*Mil.*), an officer below second lieutenant, such as a sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, sergeant, etc.

of-fi'cial, 1 ə-fi'shəl; 2 ŏ-fi'shal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an office or public trust. **2.** Derived from the proper office or officer; authoritative. **3.** *Pharm.* Authorized to be used in medicine. **4.** Formal; studied; ceremonious. **II.** *n.* One holding a public office or performing duties of a public nature. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**of-fi'cial-ism,** *n.* **1.** Official state, condition, or system. **2.** Rigid adherence to official forms.—**of-fi'ci-ant,** *n. Eccl.* One who conducts or officiates at a service, office, or ceremony; celebrant.—**of-fi'ci-a-ry,** *a.* **1§.** Official. **2†.** Subordinate.—**of-fi'ci-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] **I‖.** *i.* To conduct or assist in. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Eccl.* To conduct a service; act as celebrant of any rite or ceremony. **2.** To transact the business of an office or public trust; act as an officer or leader.—**of-fi"ci-a'tion,** *n.* The act of one who officiates.—**of-fi'ci-a"tor,** *n.*—**of-fi'cious,** *a.* **1.** Intermeddling with what is not one's concern. **2.** *Diplomacy.* Having informal connection with official matters or duties. **3†.** Disposed to serve or oblige; friendly. Syn.: see MEDDLESOME. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

of-fic'i-nal, 1 ə-fis'i-nal *or* ef"i-sai'nal; 2 ŏ-fic'i-nal *or* ŏf"i-çi'nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Prepared and on hand. **2.** *Bot.* Employed in the arts or as a medicine. **II.** *n.* Any drug or medicine kept ready for sale. [< L. *officina,* workshop.]

off'ing, 1 ôf'iŋ; 2 ôf'ing, *n.* That part of the visible sea off shore but beyond anchorage; hence, distance out at sea.

off'ish, *a.* Inclined to be distant in manner. **-ness,** *n.*

off'print", 1 ôf'print"; 2 ŏf'print". **I.** *vt.* To reprint (an excerpt). **II.** *n.* A reproduction of an article or paragraph printed in some publication.

off"set', 1 ôf"set'; 2 ôf"sĕt', *v.* [OFF"SET'; OFF"SET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set off, or set over against another; balance. **2.** *Surv.* To measure (land) by the offset method. **3.** *Building.* To make a set-off in. **4.** To form (land) into terraces. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Print.* To smut on the back, as in printing the second side of a sheet. **2§.** To branch off; project. [< OFF + SET.]

off'set", *n.* **1.** Anything regarded or advanced as a counterbalance or equivalent; set-off. **2.** A spur or branch from a range of mountains or hills. **3.** *Bot.* A short lateral branch that takes root where it rests on the soil, thus serving for propagation. **4.** *Surv.* A line drawn from a curved or irregular main line at right angles to an auxiliary line, to assist in measuring areas or in plotting. **5.** *Arch.* & *Print.* Same as SET-OFF. **6.** [U. S.] A terrace. **7.** *Masonry.* (1) A comparatively thin place in the length of a wall. (2) A recess below the general plane of a wall; a sunk panel. **8.** *Pipe-fitting.* A bend in a pipe bringing one part out of, but parallel with, the line of another part. **9§.** A descendant; offspring; offshoot.

off'shoot", off'shore". See OFF.

off'spring", *n.* That which springs from or is the progeny of any person, animal, or plant; a child or children; issue. [< AS. *of,* from, + *springan,* spring.]

O. Fries., *abbr.* Old Friesian. [AS. *oft.*]

oft, 1 ôft; 2 ŏft. [Poet.] **I.** *a.* Frequent. **II.** *adv.* Often. [<

oft'en, 1 ôf'n; 2 ôf'n. **I‖.** *a.* Repeated; frequently recurring. **II.** *adv.* On frequent or numerous occasions; repeatedly.—**oft'en-times",** *adv.* At frequent times. **oft'times"†.**

Og, 1 eg; 2 ŏg, *n. Bib.* The king of Bashan; conquered by the Israelites. *Josh.* xii. 4.

O. Gael., *abbr.* Old Gaelic.

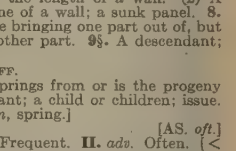
Og'den, 1 eg'den; 2 ŏg'dĕn, *n.* A city (pop. 32,810) in N. E. Utah.

Og'dens-burg, 1 eg'denz-bûrg; 2 ŏg'dĕnz-bûrg, *n.* A port of entry and commercial city (pop. 14,610) on the St. Lawrence river, in N. E. New York.

og'do-ad, 1 eg'do-ad; 2 ŏg'do-ăd, *n.* **1.** Anything constructed of eight parts, individuals, or members. **2.** In the Gnostic system, a group of eight divine beings or eons; also, the ethereal region or heaven. [< LL. *ogdoas* (*ogdoad-*), < Gr *oktō,* eight.]

o-gee', 1 o-jī'; 2 o-gĕ', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A molding having in section a reverse or long S curve. **2.** Such a curve used in any construction. [< OGIVE; from its appearance.]

og'ham, 1 eg'əm; 2 ŏg'ăm, *n.* [Ir.] Any character of the alphabet used by the Irish and Celtic peoples in the British Islands before the 9th century. There were twenty letters in the alphabet.



Ogham Alphabet.

og'am†.

O'gil-vie, 1 ō'gil-vi; 2 ō'gil-vi.

John (1797–1867). A Scottish lexicographer; *Imperial Dictionary.*

o'give, 1 ō'jaiv *or* ō'jiv; 2 ō'gĭv *or* ō'gĭv, *n. Arch.* **1.** A diagonal rib of a vaulted arch or bay. **2.** A pointed arch. [F., < LL. *augiva,* < It. *auge,* summit.]—**o-gi'val,** *a.*

o'gle, 1 ō'gl; 2 ō'gl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [O'GLED; O'GLING.] **1.** To look, or look at, as in coquetry or admiration or with coarse familiarity. **2.** To eye. **II.** *n.* An amorous or coquettish look. [< MD. *oghelen,* < *oogen,* eye, < *oog,* eye.]—**o'gler,** *n.*

O'gle-thorpe, 1 ō'gl-thôrp; 2 ō'gl-thôrp, **James Edward** (1696–1785). British general; planted colony of Georgia, and named it after King George II.

o'gre, } 1 ō'gar; 2 ō'gĕr, *n.* A demon fabled to devour
o'ger[S], } human beings. [F., < L.[Sp] *Orcus,* abode of the dead.] Syn.: see SCARECROW.—**o'gre-ish,** *a.* **o'grish‡.**—**o'gress,** *n. fem.* [mentioned in the *Odyssey.*

O-gyg'i-a, 1 o-jij'i-ə; 2 o-ğĭğ'i-a, *n. Myth.* The island of Calypso.

oh, 1 ō; 2 ō, *interj.* **1.** An ejaculation evoked by sudden emotion. **2.** Same as O, *interj.*

O. H. G., *abbr.* Old High German.

o-hi'o, 1 o-hai'o; 2 o-hi'o, *n.* **1.** A river in E. central United States; length, 936 miles to the Mississippi at Cairo, Ill. **2.** A N.-E. central State of the United States; 41,040 sq. m.; pop. 5,759,400; capital, Columbus.

ohm, 1 ōm; 2 ōm, *n.* The unit of electrical resistance: concretely represented by the resistance of 400 feet of common iron telegraph-wire. The true ohm is a resistance equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C. G. S. system of electromagnetic units. [< Dr. G. S. *Ohm* (1787–1854), German electrician.]—**ohm'age,** *n.* Electrical resistance, as of a conductor, expressed in ohms.—**ohm'me"ter,** *n.* A galvanometer having a dial or scale graduated to ohms and fractions of ohms, for measuring the resistance of electric circuits.—**ohm'ic,** *a.*

O. H. M. S., *abbr.* On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.

Oh"net', 1 ô"nĕ'; 2 ŏ"nę', **Georges** (1848–1918). A French novelist and playwright; *Le Maître de Forges.*

o-ho', 1 o-hō'; 2 o-hō', *interj.* An exclamation expressing astonishment, real or affected, or a bantering spirit.

o-hon', o-hone', *interj.* See OCH HONE.

-oid, *suffix.* Like; resembling; having the form of: as, *ovoid,* ceiluloid, hydroid. [< F. *-oïde,* < L. *-oïdes,* < Gr. *-o-eidēs, -ōdēs,* < *eidos,* form.]

O-id'i-um, 1 o-id'i-əm; 2 o-id'i-ăm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A form-genus of

naked-spored fungi containing mildews having only a conidial reproduction, including the vine-mildew (*O. tuckeri*) and various other leaf-parasites, forming a superficial white growth. It includes also several human parasites, as *O. schönleinii*, the scald-head fungus, and *O. tonsurans*, the *Herpes* or bald-spot fungus. 2. [o-] Conidia of the fungi in general, or a non-sexual spore abstricted off from a terminal hypha. **o-id'i-o-spore**‡. [< Gr. *ōon*, egg.]

oil, 1 eil; 2 ōil. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To smear, lubricate, or treat with oil. **2.** To anoint. **3.** To render smooth and pleasing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A greasy or unctuous liquid, of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin, insoluble in water but sometimes soluble in alcohol, and always in ether. **2.** An oil-paint or -painting: usually in the plural. **3.** Anything of an oily consistency. [< L. *oleum*, oil.]—**oil of vitriol**, sulfuric acid.—**oil'-bird"**, *n.* The guacharo, or great goatsucker.—**oil'-cake**, *n.* The mass of compressed seeds, etc., from which oil has been expressed.—**oil'cloth"**, *n.* **1.** Coarse cloth coated with white lead ground in oil, and ornamented with printed patterns. **2.** *Naut.* A tarpaulin.—**oil'-color**, *n.* **1.** Paint made from a pigment mixed with oil. **oil'-painti**‡. **2.** An oil-painting.—**oil'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which oils. Specif.: (1) A workman employed to oil engines or machinery. (2) Any automatic device for oiling machinery. **2.** A coat of oilskin. **3.** A vessel for the transportation of oil.—**oil'-gas**, *n.* Illuminating-gas or heating-gas made by distilling oil in closed retorts.—**oil'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A manufacturer of or dealer in oils.—**oil'painting**, *n.* **1.** The art of painting in oils. **2.** A painting done in oils or oil-colors.—**oil'skin"**, *n.* Cloth made water-proof with drying-oil or a garment of such material.—**oil'stone**, *n.* A smooth stone, used, when moistened with oil, for sharpening tools, etc.—**oil'well**, *n.* A well or boring for petroleum.

Oil City, A city (pop. 21,280) in N. W. Pennsylvania.

oil'et, 1 oil'et; 2 ōil'ĕt, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A loophole. **2**†. An eyelet hole. **3**†. Any bud, eye, or incipient shoot. [< OF. *oillet*, dim. of *œil*, eye, < L. *oculus*, eye.] **oil'let**†.

oil'y, 1 eil'i; 2 ōil'y, *a.* [OIL'I-ER; OIL'I-EST.] **1.** Pertaining to or containing oil. **2.** Smeared, rubbed, soaked, or coated with oil. **3.** Smooth or deceitfully affable.—**oil'i-ly**, *adv.* Smoothly and quietly.—**oil'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being oily.

oi-nol'o-gy, *n.* Same as ŒNOLOGY.

oi"no-ma'ni-a, 1 oi"no-mē"ni-ə; 2 ōi"no-mā'ni-a, *n.* Same as DIPSOMANIA. [< Gr. *oinos*, wine, + MANIA.]

oi'no-mel, *n.* Same as ŒNOMEL.

oint'ment, 1 oint'ment or -mənt; 2 ōint'ment, *n.* A fatty preparation, with which a medicine has been incorporated: external remedy. [< L.*or unguo*, smear.]

O. Ir., *abbr.* Old Irish.

Oi"re-ach'tas, 1 oi"re-ūn'tos; 2 ōi"rē-ăn'tăs, *n. pl.* The Legislature of Irish Free State, consisting of the Dáil Eireann, (Chamber of Deputies), and Seanad Eireann, (Senate).

Oise, 1 wōz; 2 wāz, *n.* A river and department in N. France, overrun by the German army, 1914–18; recovered by American, British, and French troops, July–Sept., 1918.

O-je'da, 1 o-hē'da; 2 o-he'dä, **Alonzo** (1468–1515). A companion of Columbus on his second voyage and discoverer of Venezuela.

O-jib'way, 1 o-jib'wē; 2 o-jib'wā, *n.* Same as CHIPPEWA.

O. K., *abbr.* All correct. Error due to misreading of *O. R.*, "Ordered recorded." [mark as approved (by).

O.-K., 1 ō-kē; 2 ō-kā, *v.* [O-K'D; O-K'ING.] To sign as correct; **o-ka'**, 1 o-kē'; 2 o-kä', *n.* [Turk.] A weight used in Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, etc., equivalent to 2¾ pounds.

o-ka'pi, 1 o-kē'pi; 2 o-kä'pi, *n.* An African giraffe-like ruminant found in Belgian Congo by Sir Harry Johnston in 1900.

Okapi. 1/80

O"ka-van'go, *n.* Same as KUBANGO.

O"ka-ya'ma, 1 ō"ka-yā'ma; 2 ō"kä-yä'mä, *n.* A fortified seaport in S. W Honshu, Japan; pop. 94,585.

O"ke-cho'bee, 1 ō"ki-chō'bi; 2 ō"ke-chō'bē, *n.* A lake in S. Florida, 40 by 25 m.; with its marshes, about 1,000 sq. m.

O-khotsk', 1 o-ketsk'; 2 o-kōtsk'. **Sea of.** An inlet of the N. Pacific ocean in E. Siberia.

O-ki-na'wa, 1 o-ki-nū'wa; 2 ō-ki-nä'wä, *n.* Same as NANSEI.

Okla., *abbr.* Oklahoma (official)

O"kla-ho'ma, 1 ō"kla-hō'ma; 2 ō"kla-hō'ma, *n.* A State in S. central United States; 69,414 sq. m.; pop. 2,028,290; capital, Oklahoma City, pop. 91,260.

Ok-mul'gee, 1 ok-mul'gi; 2 ōk-mūl'gē, *n.* A city (pop. 17,430) in E. Oklahoma.

o'kra, 1 ō'kra; 2 ō'kra, *n.* **1.** A herb of African origin or its mucilaginous pods, used in soups. **2.** See GUMBO. [W. Ind.]

O'ku, 1 ō'ku; 2 ō'ku, **Count Yasukata** (1845–). A Japanese general; commanded in the Russo-Japanese war.

O'ku-ma, 1 ō'ku-ma; 2 ō'ku-mä, **Count Shigenobu** (1838–1922). A Japanese statesman and financier.

-ol, *suffix. Chem.* Denoting: (1) Properly, an alcohol; as, phenol. (2) Loosely, an oil. [Abbr. of ALCOHOL; or < L. *oleum*, oil.]

O. L., *abbr.* Old Latin.—**Ol.**, *abbr. Oleum* (L., oil), Olympiad.

O'laf, 1 ō'lăf; 2 ō'lăf, **Saint** (995–1030). King and patron saint of Norway, who Christianized the country. **O-la'us**‡.

-olatry, *suffix.* See -LATRY.

old, 1 ōld; 2 ōld, *a.* **1.** Having lived or existed in a certain state for a long time: opposed to *young*, and said of things liable to decay; as, an *old* elm. Hence: (1) Having lived beyond the middle period of life; aged. (2) Exhibiting discretion and judgment or deportment like an old and experienced person. **2.** Having some specified age: usually after the noun expressing time or age; as, a child two months *old*. **3.** Having been made, used, or known for a long time: opposed to *new*, *fresh*, *recent*, or *modern*. (1) Belonging to an early or remote period of history or development; ancient; antique; early; as, the *old* Greeks; *old* coins. (2) Belonging to a period long past or just preceding the present; not the latest (product or possession); previous; former; as, *old* rocks of the Archæan age. (3) Belonging to the former of two or the earliest of several things; as, *old* Red Sandstone. (4) In old style; antiquated: sometimes complimentary; as, an *old*-fashioned fellow. (5) Long cultivated; not newly tilled; as, *old* land. (6) Worthless on account of age or repeated use; worn out; stale; trite; as, an *old* coat. (7) Continued or established for a long time; known or used long; familiar: used often as an epithet of kindness or friendship; as, an *old* comrade. (8) Having had long experience or practise; hence, crafty; cunning; as, an *old* offender.

4. [Colloq.] Great; big: used as an intensive, usually after another adjective; as, a *great old* racket. **5.** [Colloq.] A general term of endearment or kindly familiarity; as, *old* boy. **6.** *Phys. Geog.* In the later stages of a geographic cycle of development, well past maturity: said of topographic forms, streams, shore-lines, etc. **7.** Signifying the primeval character of the devil; as, the *old* enemy. **8.** More than enough; plenty. [< AS. *eald*, old.]

SYN.: aged, ancient, antiquated, antique, decrepit, elderly, gray, hoary, immemorial, obsolete, olden, patriarchal, remote, senile, time-honored, time-worn, venerable. That is termed *old* which has existed long, or which existed long ago. *Old*, from the Anglo-Saxon, is the most familiar of this group of words. Familiarity, on one side, is near to contempt; thus we say, an *old* coat, an *old* hat. On the other hand, familiarity is akin to tenderness, and thus *old* is a word of endearment; as, "the *old* homestead," the "*old* oaken bucket." "Tell me the *old*, *old* story!" *Olden* is a statelier form of *old*, and is applied almost exclusively to time, not to places, buildings, persons, etc. As regards periods of time, the familiar are also the near; thus, the *old* times are not too far away for familiar thought and reference; the *olden* times are more remote, *ancient* times still further removed. *Aged* applies chiefly to long-extended human life. *Decrepit*, *gray*, and *hoary* refer to the effects of age on the body exclusively; *senile* upon the mind also; as, a *decrepit* frame, *senile* garrulousness. One may be *aged* and neither *decrepit* nor *senile*. *Elderly* is applied to those who have passed middle life, but scarcely reached *old* age. *Remote* (L. *re*, back or away, and *moveo*, move) primarily refers to space, but is extended to that which is far off in time; as, at some *remote* period. See ANCIENT; OBSOLETE; PRIMEVAL. Compare ANTIQUE. —ANT.: Compare synonyms for NEW; YOUTHFUL.

—**of old.** **1.** Of ancient times. **2.** A long time.—**Old Catholics** (*Ch. Hist.*), a party of reform in the Roman Catholic Church, constituted in 1870 to oppose the doctrine of papal infallibility then proclaimed at Rome. **Christian Catholics**‡.—**Old Dominion**, the State of Virginia.—**old'en.** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To render old; grow old. **II.** *a.* Old; ancient. SYN.: see ANCIENT.—**Old English**, see ENGLISH.—**old'-fan"gled**, *a.* Having a fondness for what is old-fashioned.—**old'-fashioned**, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics or customs of former times; antiquated; old-time. **2.** Having the notions or ways of an old person. SYN.: see ANTIQUE. —**Old French**, the French language from the earliest times to the 14th century.—**Old Glory** [U. S.], the flag of the United States.—**old gold**, a dull, reddish-yellow color.—**Old High German**, see under GERMAN.—**Old Icelandic**, see ICELANDIC.—**old'ish**, *a.* Somewhat old.—**old'-light.** **I.** *a.* Favoring old principles; in the Scottish Church, favoring union between church and state. **II.** *n.* One who maintains old-light principles. —**old maid**, a single and elderly woman; spinster.—**old'-maid-ish**, *a.*—**old'ness**, *n.* The state of being old in any sense.—**Old Norse**, see ICELANDIC.—**Old Prussian**, see under PRUSSIAN. —**Old Saxon**, see under SAXON.—**old sledge**, same as ALL-FOURS. See under ALL, *a.*—**old'-squaw**, *n.* A sea-duck of the northern hemisphere. **old'wife**‡.—**old'-style**, *a.* **1.** Of a former style: specifically said of type of a face in use in the 18th century and recently revived.

This is Old-Style Type.

2. Noting a mode of reckoning time. See STYLE‡, *n.*, 9.—**Old Testament**, see under TESTAMENT.—**old'-time**, *a.* Of long standing. —**old'-timer**, *n.* [Colloq.] One who has resided in a place or filled a position for a long time.—**old'wife**, *n.* **1.** The old-squaw duck. **2.** One of various fishes. **3.** A woman advanced in years. **4.** A timid or fussy man.—**old'-world**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Old World or eastern hemisphere. **2.** Prehistoric; antique.

old‡, *n.* Former or ancient times; as, men of *old*.

old‡, *n.* Same as WOLD.

Old Cas-tile'. The northern part of the kingdom of Castile.

Old'cas"tle, 1 ōld'kas"l; 2 ōld'căs"l, **Sir John.** See COBHAM, LORD.

Old'en-burg, 1 ōld'en-burh; 2 ōld'ĕn-burh, *n.* **1.** A German republic: 2,482 sq. m.: pop. 517,770. **2.** Its capital; pop. 45,000.

Old'field, 1 ōld'fild; 2 ōld'fēld, **Anne** (1683–1730). An English actress: buried in Westminster Abbey. **Nance Old'field**‡.

Old Forge. A borough (pop. 12,240) in E. Pennsylvania.

Old'ham, 1 ōld'am; 2 ōld'am, *n.* A manufacturing town in N. W. England; pop. 145,000.

old'ster, 1 ōld'stər; 2 ōld'stĕr, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A person of advanced years; an old or elderly man. **2.** [Eng.] *Naut.* A midshipman who has been four years in service.

Old Test., O. T., *abbr.* Old Testament.

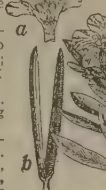
-ole, *suffix.* Forming diminutives, as nucle*ole*.

o"le-a'ceous, 1 ō"li-ē'shus; 2 ō"le-ā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Oleaceæ*) of shrubs and trees—the olive family. It embraces 21 genera widely distributed.

o"le-ag'i-nous, 1 ō"li-aj'i-nus; 2 ō"le-ăj'i-nŭs, *a.* Pertaining to oil; oily. [< L.LL. *oleum*, oil.] **-ness**, *n.*

O"le-an', 1 ō"li-an'; 2 ō"le-ăn', *n.* A town (pop. 20,510) in S. W. New York.

o"le-an'der, 1 ō"li-an'dər; 2 ō"le-ăn'der. *n.* An Old World evergreen ornamental shrub (*Nerium oleander*) with leathery leaves and clusters of pink or white flowers. [< F. *oleandre,* < L. *rhododendron* (see RHODODENDRON).]



Oleander.

o"le-as'ter, 1 ō"li-as'tər; 2 ō"le-ăs'ter, *n.* An ornamental shrub or small tree (genus *Elæagnus*); the wild olive. [L., < *olea* (< Gr. *elaía*), olive.]

o"le-ate, 1 ō'li-ĕt; 2 ō"le-āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of or a remedy containing oleic acid.

o"le-fi'ant, 1 ō"li-fi'ant *or* o-li'fi-ant; 2 ō"le-fī'ant *or* o-lē'fi-ant, *a.* Producing oil. [< L. *oleum,* oil, + *facio,* make.]—**olefiant gas,** bicarbureted hydrogen: a former name.

o"le-fin, 1 ō'li-fin; 2 ō"li-fin, *n. Chem.* Any one of a group of unsaturated hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}: homologous with ethylene. [< OLEFIANT.]

a, the flower laid open; *b,* follicles which form the fruit.

o"le-fine‡,

o-le'ic, 1 o-li'ik; 2 o-lē'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from oil. [< L. *oleum;* see OIL, *n.*]—**oleic acid,** an oily compound ($C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$) contained as an ester in most mixed oils and fats, and obtained by saponification with an alkali.

o'le-in, 1 ō'li-in; 2 ō'le-in, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound, the chief constituent of fatty oils. [< L. *oleum,* oil.]

o'le-o-, 1 ō'li-o-; 2 ō'le-o-. Derived from the Latin *oleum,* oil: a combining form.—**o'le-o-graph,** *n.* **1.** A chromolithograph imitating an oil-painting. **2.** The pattern assumed by a drop of oil placed on water. [+ -GRAPH.]—**o"le-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**o"le-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**o"le-o-mar'ga-rin** *or* **-rine,** 1 ō"li-o-mär'gə-rin, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 ō"le-o-mär'gə-rin, -rin *or* -rīn, *n.* Artificial butter, variously made. [+ MARGARIN.] **o'le-o‡.**—**o"le-o-oil',** *n.* Animal fat.—**o"le-o-res'in,** *n.* **1.** A native compound of an essential oil and a resin. **2.** A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a fixed or volatile oil containing a resin and sometimes other active matter in solution.

ol'er-i-cul"ture, 1 el'ər-i-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ōl'er-i-cŭl'chur *or* -tür, *n.* The cultivation of esculent plants, especially pot-herbs. [< L. *olus* (*oler-*), pot-herb, + CULTURE.]

o'le-um, 1 ō'li-um; 2 ō'le-ŭm, *n.* [L.] Oil: used in physicians' prescriptions.

ol-fac'tion, 1 el-fak'shən; 2 ōl-făc'shon, *n.* The act, sense, or [process of smelling; scent.

ol"fac-tom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the keenness of the sense of smell. [< L. *olfacio,* < *oleo,* smell, + *facio,* make, + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

ol-fac'to-ry, 1 el-fak'to-ri; 2 ōl-făc'to-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the sense of smell: commonly in the plural. **2.** The capacity to smell. [< L. *olfactorium,* smelling-bottle.]—**olfactory bulb,** a club-shaped extension of the hemispheres of the brain which receives the special nerve-filaments that carry the sensations of smell.—**o. capsule,** the fibrous or cartilaginous case in vertebrates that encloses the olfactory bulb.

o-lib'a-num, 1 o-lib'ə-num; 2 o-lĭb'a-nŭm, *n.* A gum-resin; Oriental frankincense. [< Ar. *al-lubān,* < *al,* the, + *lubān,* frankincense.]

ol'i-gar"chy, 1 el'i-gär'ki; 2 ōl'i-gär'ey, *n.* [-CHIES^{z}, *pl.*] A form of government in which supreme power is restricted to a few. [< Gr. *oligos,* few, + *archō,* rule.]—**ol'i-garch,** *n.* A ruler in an oligarchy.—**ol"i-gar'chic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an oligarchy. **ol'i-gar'chal‡; ol"i-gar'chi-cal‡.**

ol'i-go-, ol'ig-, 1 el'i-go-, el'ig-; 2 ōl'i-go-, ōl'ig-. From Greek *oligos,* few, small: combining forms.—**ol'i-go-cene,** *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the second in order of age of the series of strata comprised in the Tertiary system.—**ol'i-go-cene,** *n.*—**ol'i-go-clase,** *n. Mineral.* A massive, vitreous, whitish, triclinic sodalime feldspar ($3NaAlSi_2O_8.1CaAl_2Si_2O_8$).—**ol"i-go-cy-the'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A deficiency or diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood. **ol"i-go-cy-thæ'mi-a‡.**—**ol"i-gu-re'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Morbidly deficient secretion of urine. **ol"i-gu-re'sis‡.**

o'li-o, 1 ō'li-ō; 2 ō'li-ō, *n.* A miscellaneous collection, as of musical pieces or numbers; a medley. [< L. *olla,* pot.]

Ol'i-phant, 1 el'i-fənt; 2 ōl'i-fant, **Margaret** (*née* Wilson) (1828–1897). An English writer; *Victorian Age of English Literature.*

ol'i-va-ry, 1 el'i-vē-ri; 2 ōl'i-vā-ry, *a.* **1.** Like an olive, especially in shape. **2.** Relating to the olivary body.—**olivary body,** an olive-shaped eminence containing a nucleus of gray matter, found at either side of the medulla oblongata.

ol'ive, 1 el'iv; 2 ōl'ive. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the olive. **2.**

ol'iv^{e}, Having a dull greenish-yellow color. **II.** *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree (*Olea europæa*) with leathery leaves and an oily fruit. **2.** The fruit of the olive-tree. **3.** A dull yellowish-green color. **4.** An olive-branch. [F., < L. *oliva,* < Gr. *elaía,* olive-tree.]—**ol"i-va'ceous,** *a.* Olive-green.—**ol'ive-branch",** *n.* **1.** A branch of the olive-tree, as an emblem of peace. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Offspring; children: an allusion to *Ps.* CXXVIII.—**o.-oil,** *n.* Oil expressed from olives: used in salad-dressings.

ol'i-ven-ite, 1 el'i-ven-ait; 2 ōl'i-vēn-it, *n. Mineral.* A brittle adamantine, variously colored, but commonly green, subtransparent hydrous copper arsenate (HCu_2AsO_5), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< G. *olivenerz,* < *olive,* olive, + *erz,* ore.]

Ol'i-ver, 1 el'i-vər; 2 ōl'i-vər, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **O"li-va'ri-us‡; O"li-va'rus‡; O-liv'i-a** (fem.). D. G. Sw. **O"li-vier',** 1 ō"li-vīr', 2 ō"li-vēr', **O"li-ver"‡; F. O"li"vier',** 1 ō"li"vyē', 2 ō"li"vye'; It. **O"li-vi-e'ro,** 1 ō"li-vi-ē'ro, 2 ō"li-vi-ē'ro; Pg. **O"li-vei'ro,** 1 ō"li-vē'ro, 2 ō"li-vę'ro; Sp. **O"li-ve'ri-o,** 1 ō"li-vē'ri-o, 2 ō"li-vę'ri-o. **2.** 1 ō"li"vyē'; 2 ō"li"vye'. A paladin of Charlemagne's court.

Ol'i-vet, 1 el'i-vet; 2 ōl'i-vĕt, *n.* An eminence east of Jerusalem· *Matt.* xxi, 1. **Mount of Olives‡.**

O-liv'i-a, 1 o-liv'i-ə; 2 o-lĭv'i-a, *n.* **Ol'ive‡.** **1.** A feminine personal name. D. G. It. **O-li"vi-a,** 1 o-li"vi-ä, 2 o-li"vi-ä; F. **O"li"vie',** 1 ō"li"vī', 2 ō"li"vē'; Sw. **O-li'vi-a,** 1 o-li'vi-ə, 2 o-li'vi-a. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night,* a countess courted by Orsino.

ol'i-vin, 1 el'i-vin, -vin *or* -vīn; 2 ōl'i-vin, -vin *or* -vīn, *n.* **1.**

ol'i-vine, *Same as* CHRYSOLITE. **2.** Green garnet: in commerce.

ol'la, 1 el'ə; 2 ōl'a, *n.* **1.** A wide-mouthed pot or jar, especially one of earthenware. **2.** An olla podrida. [Sp., < L. *olla,* pot.]

ol'la po-dri'da, 1 el'ə po-dri'də; 2 ōl'a po-drī'da. **1.** A dish of meat and vegetables stewed together. **2.** Any heterogeneous mixture or miscellany. [Sp.]

Ol'len-dorf, 1 el'ən-dôrf; 2 ōl'ĕn-dôrf, **Heinrich Gottfried** (1803–1865). A German grammarian and teacher.

ol'o-gy, 1 el'ə-ji; 2 ōl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES^{z}, *pl.*] [Humorous.] A science or branch of learning.

-ology, *suffix.* A suffix used in English words derived from the Greek; denoting (1) a science, as philology; (2) (rarely) a collection, as anthology. [(1) < L. *-ologia,* < Gr. *-ologia,* < *legō,* speak: (2) < L. *-ologia,* < Gr. *-ologia,* < *legō,* gather.]

o'ly-koek", 1 ō'li-kūk"; 2 ō'ly-kūk", *n.* A Dutch cake like a cruller. [< D. *oliekoek,* oil-cake, < *olie,* oil, + *koek,* cake.]

Olym., *abbr.* Olympiad.

O-lym'pi-a, 1 o-lim'pi-ə; 2 o-lym'pi-a, *n.* **1.** An ancient sacred vale, near Elis, Peloponnesus, Greece; scene of the Olympic games. **2.** A city on Puget Sound; capital of Washington State; pop. 8,540.

O-lym'pus, 1 o-lim'pus; 2 o-lym'pŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The home of the gods, on the summit of the mountain of that name in Thessaly; height, 9,754 ft. **2.** The sky; heaven.—**O-lym'pi-ad,** *n.* The interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games, by which intervals the ancient Greeks reckoned time up to A. D. 394. The first Olympiad is taken as dating from 776 B. C. The word is sometimes erroneously used to designate the games or their celebration in ancient or modern times.—**O-lym'pi-an. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the great gods of Olympus or to the mountain itself. **2.** Pertaining to Olympia or to the Olympic games. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the higher gods of the Greek mythology, twelve in number, who dwelt with Zeus on Mt. Olympus. **2.** A contestant in the Olympic games; a resident or native of Olympia.—**O-lym'pic,** *a.* Pertaining to Mount Olympus, or the plain of Olympia in ancient Elis.—**Olympic** or **Olympian games. 1.** Athletic games and races held at the chief ancient Panhellenic festival of five days, which was celebrated every four years at Olympia in honor of Olympian Zeus. See OLYMPIAD. Besides athletic contests there were competitions in music and poetry; and during the whole festival a general peace was observed. The victor's prize was an olive-branch. **2.** A modern revival of the old contests held every four years. The first of these games occurred at Athens (April, 1896), in the ancient stadium; the second in Paris (June, 1900); the third in St. Louis (1904); the fourth in London (1908); the fifth in Stockholm (1912); and the sixth at Antwerp (1920). The events were international and included the Marathon race, track-sports, wrestling, jumping, etc.—**O-lym'pics,** *n. pl.* The Olympic games.

O-lyn'thus, 1 o-lin'thus; 2 o-lyn'thŭs, *n.* An ancient city in S. E. Macedonia; destroyed by Philip II., 357 B. C.—**O-lyn'thi-ac,** *a.*—**Olynthiac orations,** three orations of Demosthenes (349 B. C.), to incite Athens to reinforce Olynthus against Philip.

Ol'y-phant, 1 el'i-fənt; 2 ōl'y-fant, *n.* A borough in E. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,240.

Om, 1 ōm; 2 ōm, *n.* **1.** A mystic ejaculation representing the name of the Supreme Being, uttered by Hindus on solemn occasions of invocation to Brāhmā. **2.** In modern occultism, the spiritual essence. [Sans.] **Aum‡.**

O. M., *abbr.* Old measurement, Order of Merit. [Gr. *-ōma.*]

-oma. *Pathol.* A suffix denoting a tumor or morbid growth. [< Gr. *-ōma-hā',* 1 -ō'mə-hē; 2 ō'ma-hą, *n.* A city of E. Nebraska on the Missouri river; pop. 191,600; seat of Creighton University.

O'ma-ha', *n.* One of a Siouan tribe of North-American Indians now living in Nebraska.

O-man', 1 ō-mān'; 2 ō-män', *n.* A sultanate in S. E. Arabia; integrity guaranteed by Great Britain and France; 82,000 sq. m.; pop. 500,000; capital, Maskat.

O'mar, 1 ō'mər; 2 ō'mar, *n.* **1.** (582–644.) A Mohammedan calif; captured Jerusalem; destroyed library at Alexandria. **2. O. Khayyam,** 1 kai-yām'; 2 kŷ-yäm', "the tent-maker" (1025?–1123), a Persian poet, mathematician, and astronomer; *Rubaiyat.* **3. O. Pasha** (1806?–1871), Turkish commander-in-chief in the Crimean war.

o-ma'sum, 1 o-mē'sum; 2 o-mä'sŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] The manyplies or third stomach of a ruminant. [L., paunch.]

O-may'yad, *n.* Same as OMMIAD.

om'ber, 1 əm'bər; 2 ōm'ber, *n.* A gambling game with 40 cards, much played in the 18th century; also, the player undertaking to win the pool. [< Sp.^{z} *hombre,* man.] **om'bre‡.**

om'bro-, 1 əm'bro-; 2 ōm'bro-. From Greek *ombros,* rain-storm: "a combining form.—**om-brol'o-gy,** *n.* That department of meteorology which treats of rainfall.—**om"bro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**om-brom'e-ter,** *n.* A rain-gage.

om'bro-phyte, *n. Bot.* A plant adapted to growing in heavy rain. [+ *phyton,* plant.]—**om"bro-phyt'ic,** *a. Phytogeog.* Relating to or characterizing plants able to withstand much rain.

Om"dur-man', 1 əm"dur-mān'; 2 ōm"dur-män', *n.* A town in the Egyptian Sudan on the west bank of the White Nile, nearly opposite Khartum; pop. 84,000; here Kitchener defeated the Khalifa, successor of the Mahdi, Sept. 2, 1898. See MAHDI.

o-me'ga, 1 o-mī'gə; 2 o-mē'ga, *n.* The twenty-fourth and last letter and seventh vowel in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); figuratively, the end; the last. It corresponds to English ō. As a numeral it denotes 800. [Gr.^{L} *ō mega,* great o.]

om'e-let, 1 əm'i-let; 2 ōm'e-lĕt, *n.* A dish of eggs and milk,

etc., beaten together and fried. [< F. *omelette*, < L. *lamella*, thin plate.] **om'e-lette‡** [F.].

o'men, 1 ō'men; 2 ō'mĕn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To serve as an omen; presage; foretell by an omen; forbode. **II.** *n.* A phenomenon or incident regarded as a prophetic sign. [L.] Syn.: see SIGN.—**om'i-nous,** *a.* Of the nature of an evil omen; ill-omened; portentous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

o-men'tum, 1 o-men'tum; 2 o-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A free fold of the peritoneum passing between certain of the viscera. The **small omentum** passes from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the liver; the **great o.,** from the lower border of the stomach to the transverse colon, lying in front of the intestines like an apron. [L., fat-skin.] [Heb. *khŏmer.*]

o'mer, 1 ō'mar; 2 ō'mer, *n.* A Hebrew measure (5.1 pints). [<

om'i-kron, 1 em'i-kren *or* o-mai'kran; 2 ŏm'i-krŏn *or* o-mī'kron, *n.* The fifteenth letter and fifth vowel in the Greek alphabet (O, *o*): equivalent to English short *o*. As a numeral it denotes 70. [< Gr. *o mikron,* little o.] **om'i-cron‡.**

o-mit', 1 o-mit', 2 o-mĭt', *vt.* [O-MIT'TED[d]; O-MIT'TING.] **1.** To leave out; drop; discard. **2.** To leave unperformed. [< L. *ob,* by, + *mitto,* send.]—**o-mis'si-ble,** *a.* That may be omitted; subject to omission.—**o-mis'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of omitting or state of being omitted. **2.** Anything omitted or neglected. **3.** Neglect or failure to do something that can and should be done; also, an instance of this. Syn.: see ERROR.—**o-mis'sive**(es, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

om"ma-te'um, 1 em"a-ti'um; 2 ŏm"a-tē'ŭm, *n.* [-TE'A, *pl.*] A compound eye, as in arthropods. [< Gr. *omma*(*t*-), eye.]

om"ma-tid'i-um, 1 em"a-tid'i-um; 2 ŏm"a-tĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* One of the simple elements of a compound eye, as in arthropods.

om-mat'o-phore, 1 e-mat'o-fōr; 2 ŏ-măt'o-fōr, *n.* An eyestalk, as of a snail. [< Gr. *omma*(*t*-), eye, + *pherō,* bear.]—**om"ma-toph'o-rous,** *a.*

Om-mi'ad, 1 o-mai'ad; 2 ŏ-mī'ăd, *n.* A member of a dynasty of Mohammedan califs who ruled at Damascus A. D. 661–750, and in southern Spain A. D. 756–1031: used also adjectively. [< Ar. *Umaiyah,* Omaya, founder of the family.] **Om-mi'-ade‡; Om-may'yad; Om-mey'yad‡; Om-mī'ade‡.**

om'ni-, 1 em'ni-; 2 ŏm'ni-. From Latin *omnis,* all: a combining form.

om'ni-bus, 1 em'ni-bus; 2 ŏm'ni-bŭs. **I.** *a.* Covering a full collection of objects or cases; as, an *omnibus* bill passed by the legislature. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long four-wheeled passenger-vehicle with seats along the sides and, sometimes, on the roof. **2.** *Arch.* A large box on a level with the stage of a theater. **omnibus box‡. 3.** [Colloq.] A waiter's assistant, as in a hotel. [F., < L. *omnibus,* to or for all.]—**Omnibus Bill** (*U. S. Hist.*), Senate compromise bill introduced in 1850 by Henry Clay to admit certain States and Territories, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, etc.

om"ni-fa'ri-ous, *a.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. [< OMNI- + L. *for,* speak.]—**om-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing all kinds. [+ L. *fero,* bear.]—**om-nif'ic,** *a.* All-creating. [+ L. *facio,* make.]—**om'ni-form,** *a.* Having or including all forms, or having power to take every form. [+ -FORM.]—**om"ni-par'i-ty,** *n.* Universal equality. [+ L. *par,* equal.]—**om-nip'a-rous,** *a.* Producing or bearing all things. [+ L. *pario,* produce.]

om-nip'o-tence, 1 em-nip'o-tens; 2 ŏm-nĭp'o-tĕnç, *n.* **1.** Unlimited and universal power, as a divine attribute; hence [O-], God. **2.** Unlimited power within a certain sphere, or of a certain kind. [< L. *omnis,* all, + *potens,* powerful.] **om-nip'o-ten-cy‡.—om-nip'o-tent,** *a.* Almighty; not limited in authority or power. **-ly,** *adv.*—**the Omnipotent,** God.

om"ni-pres'ence, 1 em"ni-prez'ens; 2 ŏm"ni-prĕz'ĕnç, *n.* The quality of being everywhere present at the same time; ubiquity. [< L. *omnis,* all, + *præsen*(*t*-)*s;* see PRESENT, *a.*] —**om"ni-pres'ent,** *a.*

om-nis'cience, 1 em-nish'ens; 2 ŏm-nĭsh'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** Infinite knowledge: an attribute of God. **2.** Loosely, very extensive knowledge. [< L. *omnis,* all, + *scien*(*t*-)*s,* knowing; see SCIENCE.] **om-nis'cien-cy‡.—om-nis'cient,** *a.* Knowing all things; all-knowing. **-ly,** *adv.*—**the Omniscient,** God.

om'ni-um-gath'er-um, 1 em'ni-um-gath'er-um; 2 ŏm'ni-ŭm-găth'er-ŭm, *n.* [Colloq.] A miscellaneous collection; a medley [L., gen. pl. of *omnis,* all, + GATHER.]

Om-niv'o-ra, 1 em-niv'o-ra; 2 ŏm-nĭv'o-ra, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of ungulates with a non-ruminant stomach, as swine.

om-niv'o-rous, 1 em-niv'o-rus; 2 ŏm-nĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Eating food of all kinds indiscriminately; hence, greedy. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Eating both animal and vegetable food: said of bears, crows, etc. (2) Of or pertaining to the *Omnivora.* [< L. *omnivorus,* < *omnis,* all, + *voro,* eat.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

o"mo-pha'gi-a, 1 ō"mo-fē'ji-a; 2 ō"mo-fā'ġi-a, *n.* The eating of raw flesh. [< Gr. *ōmos,* raw, + *phagein,* eat.] **o-moph'a-gy‡.—o"mo-phag'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to omophagia; eating raw flesh. **o-moph'a-gous‡.**

Om'pha-le, 1 em'fa-li; 2 ŏm'fa-le, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Lydian queen whom Hercules served as a slave for three years, in female garb, performing menial offices, to expiate the murder of Iphitus.

om'pha-los, 1 em'fa-les; 2 ŏm'fa-lŏs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A round stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, supposed to mark the middle point of the earth. (2) The central boss of a shield. **2.** A central point; hub. [< Gr. *omphalos,* navel.]

Omsk, 1 emsk; 2 ŏmsk, *n.* A trading-town on the River Om; provincial capital of W. Asiatic Russia: pop. 136,000.

on, 1 en; 2 ŏn. **I.** *a.* In cricket, designating the portion of the field on the batter's left: opposed to *off;* as, the *on* side. **II**[1]. *n.* The portion of a cricket-field on the batter's left.

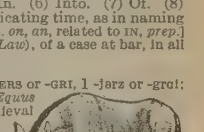
On'i, *n. Bib.* Same as HELIOPOLIS, 1. *Gen.* xli, 45.

on, *adv.* **1.** In a position or condition of adherence, contact, or being supported. **2.** In such a position as to cover or overspread. **3.** In the same direction or manner; in a continuous course or succession; with unbroken advance; forward; onward; ahead; along. **4.** In or into the proper channel or place of action. **5.** In or into existence or operation. **6.** (1) In the direction of; as, to look *on.* (2) With a certain part directed toward the point of contact; as, head *on.* **7.** In advance or ahead, either in space or time; as, later *on.*—**neither off nor on,** irresolute; unsettled; fickle.—**on and on,** without ever ceasing; for a long time without ceasing.—**on to,** to or toward and on; on; to; upon: sometimes written *onto:* an expression analogous to *into,* but avoided by purists as colloquial or vulgar.—**to be on to one,** or **on to it** [Slang], to be aware of one's intentions; understand the situation.

on, *prep.* **1.** In or into contact with the upper side or surface of; within the superficial limits of; in addition to; besides; over and above; supported by or suspended from; by the authority of; as, *on* your word of honor. **2.** In the relation of following after; by reason of; for the sake of; at the charge of; in accordance with. **3.** In the relation of being directed, tending, or moving toward. **4.** In the relation of covering with. **5.** In the act or process of; upon the occasion of; under the influence of. **6.** In the relation of being engaged in the performance or making of; as, *on* the "Literary Digest"; *on* guard. **7.** Hence, in the interest or in favor of; as, to bet *on* a horse. **8.** In reference to; in archaic use, against; as, to exclaim *on* a person. **9.** Into or in a state of; as, *on* record. **10.** In old and for the most part obsolete relations. (1) At. (2) By. (3) For. (4) From. (5) In. (6) Into. (7) Of. (8) Over. (9) To. (10) With. **11.** Indicating time, as in naming a day; as, she left *on* Monday. [< AS. *on, an,* related to IN, *prep.*] Syn.: see ABOVE; AT.—**on all fours** (*Law*), of a case at bar, in all points similar to another case.

O. N., *abbr.* Old Norse.

on'a-ger, 1 en'a-jar; 2 ŏn'a-ġer, *n.* [-GERS or -GRI, 1 -jarz or -grai; 2 -ġerz *or* -ġrī, *pl.*] **1.** A wild ass (*Equus onager*) of central Asia. **2.** A medieval military engine by which stones were hurled with a sling-like device. [L., < Gr. *onagros,* < *onos,* ass, + *agros,* wild.]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On"a-gra'ce-æ, 1 en"a-gre'si-i: 2 ŏn"a-grā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs or rarely shrubs of temperate climates—the evening-primrose family of the order *Myrtales* —including the fuchsias.—**on"a-gra'ceous,** *a.*

o'nan-ism, 1 ō'nan-izm; 2 ō'nan-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Withdrawal before orgasm. **2.** *Med.* Masturbation. [< *Onan* (*Gen.* xxxviii, 9).]

once, 1 wuns; 2 wŏnç, *a.* **1.** Formerly existing. **2.** Performed once.

once, *n.* One time: used only in *at once, this once,* etc. See phrases under ONCE, *adv.*

once, } *adv.* **1.** One time, without repetition. **2.** During
onse[t], } some past time. **3.** At any time; ever. **4.** At some future time. **5.** As soon as: used conjunctively. [< AS. *anes,* < *ān,* one.]—**all at once,** all of a sudden.—**at once. 1.** Simultaneously. **2.** Immediately. **3.** Equally; similarly.—**o. for all,** finally.—**o. in a while,** occasionally.—**this o.,** on this occasion only.

On-cid'i-um, 1 en-sid'i-um; 2 ŏn-çĭd'i-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A large varied genus of tropical American orchids with few leaves, and a loose raceme of handsome flowers. They are among the most prized of cultivated orchids, *O. papilio,* the butterfly-plant, being one of the best-known. [< Gr. *onkos,* hook.]

on'come", 1 en'kum"; 2 ŏn'cŏm", *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The first stage of any undertaking or labor. **2.** A rainfall or snowfall. **3.** *Med.* A sudden attack of disease; also, a gathering or swelling. **4**†. A calamity.

on'ding", 1 en'diŋ"; 2 ŏn'dĭng", *n.* [Scot.] A fall of snow or rain.—**on'ding"in,** *n.* Rain or snow.

on dit, 1 en di; 2 ŏn dĭ. They say; it is said: used also substantively; as, it is a current *on dit.* [F.]

on'do-graph, 1 en'do-graf; 2 ŏn'do-grăf, *n. Elec.* An instrument by which wave-forms, especially those of alternating currents, are recorded autographically.—**on'do-gram,** *n. Elec.* The record made by an ondograph.—**on-dom'e-ter,** *n.* A meter for registering the form of electric waves.

one, 1 wun; 2 wŏn (earlier 1 ōn; 2 ōn, as in *atone, alone, only,* etc.). **I.** *a.* **1.** Being a single individual or object; being a unit. **2.** Being an individual or thing thought of indefinitely. **3.** Designating a person, thing, or group as contrasted with another; this; that. **4.** Single in kind; the same; closely united or alike. **II.** *n.* **1.** A single unit; a symbol (1 or I) representing this number. **2.** (1) A single thing or person. (2) A person conceived and spoken of indefinitely: sometimes regarded as a pronominal use. **III.** *pron.* Some one or something; any one or anything; also, one of certain persons or things already mentioned. [ME. *one, on,* < AS. *ān,* one.]—**all one,** of the same or of no consequence.—**at one,** in harmony; the same.—**one day,** some indefinite day or period in the past or future.—**one'-horse",** *a.* **1.** Adapted to be worked by one horse. **2.** Of inferior resources or capacity; small; unimportant. —**one'ness,** *n.* **1.** Singleness; unity. **2.** Sameness. **3.** Quality of being unique. Syn.: see UNION.—**one"self',** *pron.* One's own personality: the reflexive of ONE, *n.,* 2 (2).—**one'-sid"ed,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to but one side; hence, partial; unfair; inadequate. **2.** *Bot.* Unequal-sided, as elm-leaves. **3.** Unilateral. **-ly,** *adv.*—**one-step,** *n.* [U. S.] A round dance consisting of a long step in two-four time: a development of the turkey-trot.—**the one, and the other,** the last-named, and the first-named. The signification is now often reversed.

-one. *Chem.* A suffix designating certain organic compounds, as ketones. [< L. *-onus.*] [length, 145 m.
O-ne'ga, 1 o-nī'gə; 2 o-nē'ga, *n.* A lake in N. Russia: 3,763 sq. m.;
O-nei'da, 1 o-nai'də; 2 o-nī'da, *n.* A city in central New York; pop. 10,540.
O-nei'da Lake. A lake 12 m. N. E. of Syracuse, N. Y.; 20 by 6 m.
O-nei'das, 1 o-nai'dəz; 2 o-nī'dąs, *n.* A tribe of North American Iroquian stock.
o-nei'ro-, o'neir-, 1 o-nai'ro-, o'nair-; 2 o-nī'ro-, ō'nīr-. From Gr. *oneiros,* a dream: combining forms.—**o-nei"ro-crit'ic.** I. *a.* Pertaining to or professing power to interpret dreams. **o-nei"ro-crit'i-cal.** II. *n.* One who interprets dreams. **o-nī"ro-crit'ic.**—**o-nei"ro-crit'i-cal-ly,** *a.*—**o"nei-rol'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*] The scientific study of dreams or dream-lore; also, a study or collection of dreams with their interpretation.—**o"nei-rol'o-gist,** *n.*—**o-nei'ro-man"cer,** *n.* One who practises oneiromancy. **o-nei'ro-man"tist.**—**o-nei'ro-man"cy,** *n. Folklore.* Divination by means of dreams.
O"ne-on'ta, 1 ō"nī-on'tə; 2 ō"ne-ŏn'ta, *n.* A town in E. New York; pop. 11,590.
on'er-ous, 1 en'ər-us; 2 ŏn'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Burdensome or oppressive. **2.** *Law.* Legally liable for an obligation or subject to a burden. **3.** *Scots Law.* Imposing an obligation founded on a valuable consideration: opposed to *gratuitous.* [< L.[F] *onerosus,* < *onus,* burden.] SYN.: see ARDUOUS; DIFFICULT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
on'fall", 1 en'fôl"; 2 ŏn'fal", *n.* **1.** A rainfall or snowfall. **2.** The descent or oncoming of evening. **3.** [Scot.] An attack or onset.
on'go"ing, 1 en'gō"ing; 2 ŏn'gō"ing. **I.** *a.* Going on. **II.** *n.* The act of advancing or proceeding; in the plural, doings or proceedings; affairs. **on'go"ţ.**
on'ion, 1 un'yən; 2 ŏn'yon, *n.* **1.** An underground edible bulb of a herb (*Allium cepa*) of the lily family: remarkable for its strong odor. **2.** One of various allied plants. [< L.[F] *unio(n-),* union.]—**onion-skin,** *n.* A thin translucent paper resembling the skin of an onion.
on'look"er, 1 en'luk"ər; 2 ŏn'lōōk"er, *n.* A spectator.—**on'look"ing,** *a.* Looking on; also, looking forward.
on'ly, 1 ōn'li; 2 ōn'ly. **I.** *a.* **1.** Alone in its class; having no fellow or mate; sole; single; solitary. **2.** Standing alone by reason of superior excellence. SYN.: see SOLITARY.
II. *adv.* **1.** Without another or others; singly. **2.** In one manner or for one purpose alone. **3.** In full; wholly. **4.** Solely; merely; exclusively: limiting a statement to a single defined person, thing, or number. **III.** *conj.* Except that; but. [< AS. *ænlice.*] SYN.: see BUT.—**on'ly-be-got'ten,** *a.* Begotten as the sole issue or undisputed and incontestable heir: said chiefly of Jesus as the *only-begotten* Son of God.—**only just,** at a time in the immediate past; as, she was *only just* married.—**only not,** all but; little else than.
On'nes, 1 ōn'əs; 2 ōn'es, **Heike Kamerlingh** (1853–), a Dutch physicist; awarded Nobel prize in 1913.
on"o-mas'tic, 1 en"o-mas'tik; 2 ŏn"o-mās'tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a name. **2.** *Law.* Designating a signature of an instrument the body of which is in another handwriting, or the instrument itself. [< Gr. *onomastikos,* < *onoma,* name.]
onomast., *abbr.* Onomatopoetic.
on"o-mat"o-ma'ni-a, 1 en"o-mat"o-mē'ni-ə; 2 ŏn"o-māt"o-mā'ni-a, *n. Pathol & Psychol.* A morbid dread of some particular word or name, or an irresistible impulse to repeat it.
on"o-mat"o-pœ'ia, 1 en"o-mat"o-pī'yə; 2 ŏn"o-māt"o-pē'ya, *n.* **1.** *Philol.* The formation of words in imitation of natural sounds; as, *crack, splash, bow-wow:* a word so formed. **2.** An imitative word. **3.** *Rhet.* The selection and use of such words. [< Gr. *onoma(t-),* name, + *poieo,* make.] **on"o-mat"o-po-e'sis**‡; **on"o-mat'o-py**‡.—**on"o-mat"o-pœ'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **on"o-mat"o-po-et'ic**‡.
On"on-da'ga, 1 en"on-dē'gə; 2 ŏn"ŏn-da'ga, *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Iroquois formerly living in New York and Ontario. **2.** A lake in central New York; 5 by 1 m. **3.** A group of limestone of the lower portion of the Devonian period.—**On"on-da'gan,** *a.*
on'rush", *n.* **1.** An onward rush; onset. **2.** A setting about.
on'set", *n.* **1.** An impetuous attack; assault, as of troops. **2.** An attack, as of fever; seizure, as of passion. **3.** A setting about; outset; start. SYN.: see ATTACK. [ATTACK.
on'slaught", *n.* A violent hostile assault. SYN.: see AGGRESSION.
on'stead, 1 en'sted; 2 ŏn'stĕd, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A farmhouse; homestead. [< AS. *wunian,* dwell, + *stead,* place.] **on'sted‡.**
Ont., *abbr.* Ontario.
On-ta'ri-o, 1 en-tē'ri-ō; 2 ŏn-tā'ri-ō, *n.* **1.** A lake between New York State and Ontario province, Canada; 190 by 55 m.; 7,260 sq. m.; the smallest and easternmost of the five Great Lakes. **2.** A province in S. Canada; 407,262 sq. m., of which 365,800 sq. m. are land area; pop. 2,933,662; capital, Toronto.
on'to, 1 en'tū; 2 ŏn'to, *prep.* Upon the top of; to and upon; on to. [Not accepted as correct usage by many authorities.]
on'to-, 1 en'to-; 2 ŏn'to-. From Greek *ŏn (ont-),* being: a combining form.—**on-tog'e-ny,** *n. Biol.* The history of the development of the individual; germ-history: opposed to *phylogeny.* [+ -GENY.] **on"to-gen'e-sis‡.**—**on"to-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **on"to-gen'ic‡.**—**on-tog'e-nist,** *n.*—**on"to-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to ontology; metaphysical. **on"to-log'ic‡.**—**ontological proof** or **argument** (*Theol.*), the metaphysical a priori argument designed to prove that the real objective existence of God is necessarily involved in the existence of the very idea of God.—**on"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**on-tol'o-gism,** *n.* The doctrine that man has an immediate and certain knowledge of God, and that this knowledge is the foundation and guaranty of all his knowledge: in opposition to *psychologism.*—**on-tol'o-gy,** *n. Philos.* The science of real being; the philosophical theory of reality; the doctrine of the universal and necessary characteristics of all existence. Compare METAPHYSICS; PHILOSOPHY.—**on-tol'o-gist,** *n.*
o'nus, 1 ō'nus; 2 ō'nŭs, *n.* A burden or responsibility; a duty. [L.]
—**onus probandi,** the burden of proof; the responsibility of proving: generally resting upon the party holding the affirmative side of an issue.
on'ward, 1 en'wərd; 2 ŏn'ward. **I.** *a.* Moving or leading forward; or ahead. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In the direction of progress; forward; ahead. **2.** On in time. **on'wards‡.**
on'y, 1 en'i; 2 ŏn'y, *a.* & *pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] Any. **on'ţe‡.**
on'y-cha, 1 en'i-kə; 2 ŏn'y-ca, *n.* **1.** An ingredient of the Mosaic incense, probably the operculum of a gastropod. **2.** The onyx. [L., < Gr. *onyx,* nail.]
on'yx, 1 en'iks; 2 ŏn'yks, *n.* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz consisting of layers of different colors, usually in even planes; a variety of chalcedony. [< Gr. *onyx,* nail.]
oo, 1 ū; 2 ōō, *n.* [Scot.] Wool. **ou‡.**
o'o-, o-, 1 ō'o-, ō-; 2 ō'o-, ō-. From Greek *ōon,* egg: combining forms.—**o'o-cyte,** *n. Biol.* **1.** An egg which has not reached full development. **2.** An immature female gamete, as in certain *Protozoa.*—**o-œ'ci-um,** 1 o-ī'shi-um; 2 o-ē'shi-ŭm, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A sac-like folding of the body-wall, serving as a receptacle for the fertilized eggs, as in marine polyzoans. [+ Gr. *oikos,* house.]—**o-œ'ci-al,** *a.*—**o"o-gam'ic,** *a. Bot.* Of a plant, reproducing by egg- and sperm-cells.—**o-og'a-my,** *n. Bot.* The union of two gametes or conjugation-cells of different size and form, called egg and sperm cells. Compare ISOGAMY.—**o-og'a-mous,** *a.*—**o"o-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The origin and development of the ovum. **o-og'e-ny‡.**—**o"o-ge-net'ic,** *a.*—**o"o-go'ni-um,** *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The female reproductive organ in thallophytes, a large spherical cell or sac within which the oospheres, or egg cells, are developed. **o'o-gone‡.**—**o"o-klne'sis,** *n. Biol.* The karyokinetic transformations which take place in the development of an egg.—**o'o-lite,** *n.* **1.** A granular variety of limestone made up of minute nearly spherical concretions about some minute preexisting particles, and resembling in texture the roe of a fish: used for building. **2.** [O-] The upper part of the Jurassic system in England.—**o"o-lit'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling oolite.—**o-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of eggs.—**o"o-log'ic, o"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**o-ol'o-gist,** *n.*
oo'long, 1 ū'lŏŋ: 2 ōō'lŏng, *n.* A variety of dark cured tea. [< Chin. *oolung,* < *oo,* black, + *lung,* dragon.]
oo'mi-ak, 1 ū'mi-ak; 2 ōō'mi-ăk, *n.* Same as UMIAK.
O"o-my-ce'tes, 1 ō"o-mai-sī'tiz; 2 ō"o-mȳ-sē'tēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A subclass of fungi producing sexual and non-sexual spores, that is, oospores and conidia. The contents of the antheridia fertilizes the oogonium, whereupon the contents of the latter, the egg-cell or oosphere, develops into a thick-walled resting-spore, the oospore. [< OO- + Gr. *mykē(t-)s,* fungus.]—**o"o-my-ce'tous,** *a.*
o'o-phor-, 1 ō'o-fôr-, o-ŏf'o-ro-; 2 ō'o-fôr-, o-ŏf'o-ro-.
o-oph'o-ro-, 1 From Greek *ōon,* egg, + *pherō,* bear: combining forms.—**o'o-phore,** *n.* Same as OOPHYTE.—**o"o-phor'ic,** *a.*—**o"o-pho-rec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* Same as OVARIOTOMY.—**o"o-pho-ri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovaries.
O"o-phy'ta, 1 ō"o-fai'tə; 2 ō"o-fȳ'ta, *n. pl. Bot.* Formerly, one of the seven divisions into which the plant kingdom was sometimes divided, consisting of plants varying from a loosely united colony of cells through filamentous forms to a well-developed thallus, all characterized by the production of an oogonium containing oospheres. It embraced 7 classes: a disused term. [< OO- + Gr. *phyton,* plant.]—**o"o-phyt'ic,** *a.*
o'o-phyte, 1 ō'o-fait; 2 ō'o-fȳt, *n. Bot.* The stage in the life-history of mosses, ferns, and liverworts, during which sexual organs are developed: one of the examples of the alternation of generation; the gametophyte. [Ourselves.
oor, 1 ūr; 2 ōōr. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Our. **II.** *n.* Hour.—**oor-seis',** *n. pl.*
oo'rie, 1 ū'ri; 2 ōō'ri, *a.* [Local, Scot.] **1.** Shivering; cold: depressed in spirit. **2.** Bleak; desolate. [< Ice. *úrigr,* < *úr,* rain.] **oo'ry‡.**
o'o-sperm, *n.* **1.** A fertilized ovum. **2.** Same as OOSPORE.—**o'o-sphere,** *n. Bot.* In algæ and fungi, the egg-cell prior to fertilization. [< OO- + SPHERE.]—**o'o-spore,** *n. Bot.* The fertilized and fully developed oosphere, produced within an oogonium. [+ SPORE.]—**o'o-spo"rous,** *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or bearing oospores. **o"o-spor'ic‡.**
oot, 1 ūt; 2 ōōt, *adv.* [Scot.] Out.
o"o-the'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] **1.** An egg-case. **2.** *Bot.* In ferns, a sporangium. [< Gr. *ōothēkē,* ovary, *ōon,* egg, + *thēkē,* box.]—**o"o-the'cal,** *a.*
ooze,] 1 ūz; 2 ōōz, *v.* [OOZED, OOZD[S]; OOZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* To emit
oozᶻ,) or discharge slowly, as moisture; also, to effect by means of such discharge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To flow through something or leak out imperceptibly; percolate; as, perspiration *oozes* through the skin. **2.** To escape gradually; as, his courage *oozed* away. **3.** To become gradually known; as, the news *oozed* out. **4.** To exude moisture.
ooze. **I.** *a.* Designating calfskin, sheepskin, goatskin, or other hide susceptible of a soft, velvety finish on the flesh side; also, denoting this kind of finish, or the process by which it is produced; as, *ooze* calf; *ooze* finish; *ooze* leather. **II.** *n.* **1.** Slimy mud or moist, spongy soil; especially, a slimy deposit of calcareous matter found on the ocean-bottom and largely made up of the remains of foraminifers. **2.** A gentle flow; as, the *ooze* of a small slow-running spring; also, that which oozes in this sense. **3.** *Leather-making.* An infusion or decoction of a tanniferous substance, such as oak-bark; tan-vat liquor. Compare OOZE, *a.* **4.** *Cotton-spinning.* The fibers on the surface of unfinished cotton thread. **5.** A piece of muddy or marshy ground; bog; fen. **6.** [Rare.] Seaweed. [< AS. *wōs,* juice, + *wæse,* mud.]—**ooz'y,** *a.* **1.** Containing ooze: miry. **2.** Slowly leaking; gently dripping.
o. p., *abbr.* Opposite prompt [side], out of print.—**Op.,** *abbr.* Opera, *opus* (L., work).—**op.,** *abbr.* Opposite, *optime* (L. best).
o-pac'i-ty, 1 o-pas'i-ti; 2 o-păç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The

state of being opaque; obscurity. **2.** That which is opaque. [< L. *opacita(t-)s*, < *opacus*, shady.]

o'pah, l ō'pə; 2 ō'pa, *n.* An eel-like fish (*Lampris guttatus*) with a compressed oviform body, long single dorsal and anal fins, and many-rayed ventrals: noted for the brilliancy of its colors.

o-pake'†, *a.* Same as OPAQUE.

o'pal, l ō'pəl; 2 ō'pal, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous massive, variously colored, transparent to nearly opaque, hydrous silica ($Si{\cdot}O_2{\cdot}nH_2O$). It is softer and less dense than quartz. The **precious** or **noble opal** presents a peculiar play of delicate colors and is highly esteemed as a gem. [< F. *opale*, < L. *palus*, < Gr. *opallios*, opal.]—**fire-opal, flame-o.,** *n.* An opal that shows the various colors clearly disposed in streaks or rays. Compare GIRASOL.—**o'paled,** *a.* Rendered opalescent.—**o"pal-esce'**†, *vi.* To display opaline iridescence.—**o"pal-es'cence,** *n.* An iridescent play of pearly colors, as in an opal.—**o"pal-es'cent,** *a.* **o"pal-esque'**†; **o'pal-in**(e)†.

o-paque', l o-pēk'; 2 o-pāk'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Impervious to light; not translucent; in a loose sense, imperfectly transparent; also, impervious to reason; unintelligent. **2.** Impervious to radiant heat, electric radiation, etc. **3.** *Entom.* & *Bot.* Having no luster; dull. **4.** Unintelligible; obscure; as, an *opaque* style. **5**†. Dark; lying in a shadow. **II.** *n.* **1.** Opacity; that which is opaque. **2.** *Engraving.* A pigment used for producing half-tones. [F., < L. *opacus*, shady.] **o-pake'**†. SYN.: see DARK. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ope†, l ōp; 2 ōp, *v.* & *a.* [Archaic & Poetic.] Open.

o'pen, l ō'pn; 2 ō'pn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set open so as to make passage possible; unclose; as, to *open* a door or a box. **2.** To unfasten; unlock. **3.** To remove the covering, wrapping, etc., of; as, to *open* a package. **4.** To spread out; expand. **5.** To free from obstacles. **6.** To cut into; make an opening or openings into. **7.** To make or declare public or free of access. **8.** To make accessible, as for commerce: often with *up*. **9.** To inaugurate; speak or act first in, as a battle or a debate; start; begin. **10.** To make capacious; enlarge; especially, to make more receptive of ideas or sentiments; as, to *open* one's understanding. **11.** To impart freely the knowledge of; reveal; disclose. **12.** To make known the particulars of; expound; interpret. **13.** To bring under discussion. **14.** *Law.* (1) To state (the plaintiff's or defendant's case) in court, preliminarily to adducing evidence; also, to state and adduce evidence for (that side of a case first heard). (2) To undo or recall (a judgment or order) so as to permit its validity to be contested. **15.** [Eng.] To make payable on presentation, as a crossed check. **16.** *Naut.* To get a view of by approaching or by changing one's position; bring into view. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become unfastened or unclosed, so as to yield access or passage. **2.** To burst and discharge, as old wounds. **3.** To crack, rupture, or yawn. **4.** To begin; be started. **5.** *Hunting.* To begin to bark on finding scent, as hounds. **6.** To develop or to become receptive, as a child's mind. **7.** To become unfolded or more clearly visible; expand to the view. **8.** To be or act as a door or opening. **9.** *Theat.* To begin a season or tour. [< AS. *openian*, < *open*, open.]

o'pen, *a.* **1.** Affording approach, view, passage, or access because of the absence or removal of barriers, restrictions, etc.; unenclosed; unobstructed; uncovered; unconcealed; public; not secret or hidden; unsealed; unfolded; unbounded; as, the *open* sea; exposed; expanded; unfolded; as, an open *flower.* **2.** Ready to receive or be affected by that which approaches or is sent. (1) Ready for business, occupation, appointment, etc. (2) Not yet closed, settled, or decided; pending; as, an *open* account; an *open* question. (3) Ready and free for engagement, employment, etc.; available; as, the place is still *open.* (4) Ready to consider proof or argument; unbiased; receptive. (5) Ready to communicate, impart, etc.; not secretive, deceptive, or selfish: frank; ingenuous; generous; liberal. (6) Liable or subject, as to attack, robbery, temptation, etc. (7) Not closed or covered over.
3. Having openings, holes, or perforations, as woven goods or needlework; porous; widely spaced; spread apart; not close, as the lines of a printed page. **4.** Not frost-bound; mild; as, an *open* winter; *open* weather; also (*Naut.*), free from fog or mist. **5.** *Mus.* (1) Not stopped by the finger: said of a string. (2) Having the top uncovered: said of an organ-pipe. (3) Of a note, tone, etc., produced by an open string or pipe. **6.** *Phonol.* (1) Uttered with vocal organs comparatively unclosed: said of both vowels and consonants. (2) Not followed or ended by a consonant: said of a vowel or syllable. **7.** *Print.* Widely leaded or containing many break-lines; fat: said of composed or printed matter. **8.** [Colloq., U. S.] Unrestricted in the sale of intoxicating drinks, gambling, or amusements; as, an *open* town. **9.** Of air; out of doors. [< AS. *open*, akin to UP.] SYN.: see APPARENT; BLUFF; CANDID; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS; OVERT.

—**o'pen-air",** *a.* **1.** Out of doors; taking place in an open field or street; as, an *open-air* service. **2.** *Art.* Relating to the out-door or plein-air school of painters.—**o.-coil,** *a. Elec.* Relating to a type of armature-winding in which the ends of a coil are at some instants not conductively connected with each other: opposed to *closed-coil.*—**o. door.** *Internat. Polit.* **1.** The policy of giving to all nations the same commercial privileges in a dependency, or recently conquered territory, as those exercised by the dominant country: used also attributively in such phrases as **o. door policy, o.-door principle,** etc. **2.** Opportunity for free trade.—**o.-doored,** *a.* Hospitable; easily accessible.—**o'pen-er,** *n.* One who or that which opens. (1) An instrument for opening anything firmly closed; as, a can-*opener.* (2) A person who opens or is employed to open; as, a pew-*opener.* (3) *Poker.* (*a*) The player who opens the jack-pot. (*b*) *pl.* Cards of sufficient value to enable the holder to open a pot, as a pair of jacks.—**o'pen-eyed",** *a.* Having the eyes open; wary; watchful; receptive; also, amazed; as, in *open-eyed* wonder.—**o.-faced,** *a.* **1.** Possessing a countenance suggestive of frankness, simplicity, and honesty. **2.** Having a face uncovered by a casing, as in a watch.—**o.-handed,** *a.* Giving freely; liberal. SYN.: see GENEROUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**o.-hearted,** *a.* Disclosing the thoughts and intentions plainly; frank; candid. SYN.: see GENEROUS.—**o.-heartedness,** *n.*—**o.-hearth,** *a.* **1.** Having a shallow or open hearth: said of furnaces used in making steel by the Siemens-Martin process. **2.** Made in a shallow or open hearth: said of steel. See PROCESS.—**o. house,** a house in which unstinted hospitality is extended to all visitors.—**o'pen-ly,** *adv.*—**o'pen-ness,** *n.*

o'pen, *n.* Any wide space not enclosed, obstructed, or covered, as by woods, rocks, etc.; open land or water: usually with the definite article; as, in the *open.*

o'pen-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of becoming open or of causing to be open. **2.** Something that is open; a vacant or unobstructed space, as within barriers or boundaries; a hole, passage, or gap; a space. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] A tract in a forest where trees are lacking or thinly scattered. (2) *Arch.* An aperture in a wall, especially one for the admission of light or air. **3.** The first part or stage, as of a period, act, or process; a beginning; prelude. **4.** In chess, checkers, etc., a specific mode of beginning the game; the series of opening moves. **5.** An opportunity for action, especially in business. SYN.: see BEGINNING; BREACH; ENTRANCE; HOLE; OPPORTUNITY.

o'pen-mind"ed, *a.* Free from prejudiced conclusions; amenable to reason; receptive.

o'pen-mouth"ed, *a.* **1.** Having the mouth open; gaping, as in wonder or surprise; greedy. **2.** Noisy; clamorous.

o'pen-ses"a-me, l ō'pn-ses"ə-mi; 2 ō'pn-sēs"a-me, *n.* A magical conjuration for opening secret doors and gaining an entrance. [From an incident in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" where the door of the robbers' cave opened only at the words "open sesame."]

o'pen shop [U. S.], an establishment in which union labor and non-union labor are employed: opposed to *closed shop.*

o'pen-work", *n.* Any product of art or handicraft containing numerous small openings.

op'er-a, l ep'ər-ə; 2 ōp'er-a, *n.* **1.** The musical form of drama, composed of airs, recitatives, choruses, etc., with accompaniment of orchestra, scenery, and acting. **2.** A particular musical drama or its music or libretto; also, its representation. **3.** [O-] An opera-house. [It., < L. *opera*, work.]—**grand opera,** a dramatic composition with a serious or even tragic theme, of which the plot is elaborated as in a play and the dialog is set to music throughout.—**opera bouffe,** a farcical comic opera. [F.]—**o. comique** [F.], an opera in which the dialog is spoken and the story ends happily.—**op'er-a-glass",** *n.* A double telescope of small size, with a tube for each eye. **o. glasses**‡.—**o.-hat,** *n.* A tall hat extended by springs and capable of being collapsed into an approximately flat form.—**o.-house,** *n.* A theater specially adapted for the performance of operas: used often loosely for some particular theater.—**op"er-at'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of opera. **-ly,** *adv.*

op'er-a-ble, *a.* **1.** *Surg.* Capable of treatment by surgical operation. **2**†. Practicable.

op'er-and, l ep'ər-end; 2 ōp'er-and, *n. Math.* Any quantity or symbol upon which an operation is performed; a faciend. [< L. *operandus*, gerundive of *operor*, work.]

op'er-ate, l ep'ər-ēt; 2 ōp'er-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in action; cause to function, as to *operate* a type-setting machine; *operate* a telephone switchboard (by connecting wires, etc.); also, to supervise the working of; run. **2.** To conduct the affairs of. **3.** To accomplish; effect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act or work continuously. **2.** To effect any result. **3.** To bring about a (specified) result. **4.** To produce the proper or intended effect. **5.** To evacuate the bowels. **6.** To deal in speculative securities. **7.** *Surg.* To perform an operation. **8.** Of an army or navy, to carry on operations. See OPERATION, 4. [< L. *operatus*, pp., < *operor*, work.]—**op'er-at"a-bl(e**‡, *a.* That can be operated or worked; operable.

op"er-a'tion, l ep"ər-ē'shən; 2 ōp"er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of operating; the exertion or action of any form of power or energy. **2.** A method of exercising or applying force; a mode of action. **3.** A single specific act or transaction, especially in the stock market. **4.** A course or series of acts to effect a certain purpose; process; as, military *operations.* **5.** The state of being in action; as, the machinery is in *operation.* **6.** Any systematic manipulation upon the body, performed either with or without instruments, to restore disunited or deficient parts, to remove diseased or injured parts, or to extract foreign matters. **7.** *Math.* The act of making a change in the value or form of a quantity, also the change itself as indicated by symbols or rules: to be carefully distinguished from the process by which such change is accomplished. **8.** Some special kind of activity; manner of action; a vital or natural process of activity.
SYN.: action, agency, effect, execution, force, influence, performance, procedure, result. *Operation* is *action* resulting in change, whether produced by the *action* of an intelligent agent or of a material substance or *force;* as, military *operations;* the *operation* of a medicine. *Performance* and *execution* denote intelligent *action,* considered with reference to the actor or to that which he accomplishes; *performance* accomplishing the will of the actor, *execution* often the will of another; we speak of the *performance* of a duty, the *execution* of a sentence. Compare

ACT; EXERCISE.—Ant.: failure, inaction, ineffectiveness, inefficiency, inutility, powerlessness.

—**op'er-a-tiv**(ĕs. **I.** *a.* **1.** Exerting, or capable of exerting, power or force. **2.** Working efficiently; effective. **3.** *Surg.* Connected with operations; as, *operative* surgery. **4.** Concerned with practical work, mechanical or manual. **5.** Engaged in practical activity, as a workman or mechanic. **II.** *n.* A person employed as a skilled worker in a mill or factory, etc.; an artizan. **op'er-ant**‡ [Archaic]. Syn.: see ARTIST.—**op'er-a-tiv**(e-ly‡, *adv.*

op'er-a"tor, 1 ep'er-ā"tər; 2 ŏp'er-ā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who operates; any skilled worker. Specif.: (1) One who works a telephone switchboard. (2) One who works a typesetting machine. **2.** A broker who acts for others in trading in speculative securities. **3.** *Math.* A symbol indicating a mathematical process. Syn.: see AGENT.

o-per'cu-lum, 1 o-pūr'kiu-lum; 2 o-pēr'cū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Biol.* A lid, cover, or lid-like part or organ, as of the orifice of the capsule in mosses, of certain capsules (as a pyxis) in flowering plants, of the hair-follicles, etc. Specif.: (1) *Zool.* (*a*) *Conch.* A horny or shelly plate serving to close the aperture when the animal is retracted, as in many gastropods. (*b*) *Ich.* The gill-cover; specif., the hindmost and uppermost bone of the gill-cover. (*c*) *Crust.* The plate that covers the abdominal limbs, as the king-crab. (*d*) *Entom.* The labrum of certain dipters. (2) *Anat.* A part of the cerebral cortex. [L., lid, < *operio*, cover.] **o-per'cle**‡; **o-per'cule**‡.—**o-per'cu-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to an operculum.—**o-per'cu-late,** *a.* Having an operculum. **o-per'cu-lat"ed**‡.

op"er-e-rē'ta, 1 ep"i-re-rē'ə; 2 ŏp"e-rē'ta, *n.* A short humorous opera with dialog. [It., dim. of *opera;* see OPERA.]

op'er-ose"‖, *a.* Laborious; also, industrious.

O-phe'li-a, 1 o-fī'li-ə *or* o-fil'ye; 2 o-fē'li-a *or* o-fēl'ya, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **O"phé"lie',** 1 ō"fē"lī'; 2 ō"fe"lē': L. **O-phe'li-a.** **2.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* the daughter of Polonius. She was in love with Hamlet, but lost her reason on account of his feigned madness and of his killing of her father, and, finally, was drowned while gathering flowers.

oph-, 1 ef-, of-, ef'i-do-, of'i-o-; 2 ŏf-, ŏf'i-do-, ŏf'i-o-.

oph'i-, From Greek *ophis,* serpent: combining forms.—

oph'i-do-, **oph'i-cleide,** *n.* A brass musical wind-instrument

oph'i-o-, producing fundamental tones and resembling a cornet, but having a greater number of finger-levers: now usually replaced in orchestras by the tuba. [+ Gr. *kleis* (*kleid-*), key.]—**O-phid'i-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of reptiles, especially an order of *Squamata* with mandibular rami connected only by ligament and no pectoral arch; serpents; snakes.—**o-phid'i-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to serpents. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ophidia;* a serpent or snake.—**oph"i-ol'a-trous,** *a.* Addicted or pertaining to serpent-worship.—**oph"i-ol'a-try,** *n.* Serpent-worship.—**oph"i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of herpetology that treats of serpents. [+ -LOGY.]

O'phir, 1 ō'fər; 2 ō'fir, *n. Bib.* A region, possibly in S. Arabia, from which Solomon obtained gold and gems. *1 Kings* x, 11.

o'phite, 1 ō'fīt; 2 ō'fit, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A variety of marble colored green by serpentine. **o"phi-ea'cite**‡. **2.** *Petrol.* A variety of altered diabase of late Mesozoic age occurring in the Pyrenees. [< Gr. *ophitēs,* like a serpent, < *ophis,* serpent.] **o'phi-o-lite**‡.—**o"phi-o-lit'ic,** *a.*—**o-phit'ic**‡, *a.*

o-phit'ic‡, 1 o-fit'ik; 2 o-fit'ic, *a. Petrol.* Characterized by feldspar crystals in a matrix of augite crystals.—**ophitic texture,** a variety of diabasic texture in which the augite is in excess of the feldspar.

oph'i-ur-, 1 ef'i-yūr-; 2 ŏf'i-yur-. From Gr. *ophtouros,* serpent-tailed (< *ophis,* serpent. + *oura,* tail): a combining form.—**oph"i-u'ran.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ophiuroidea.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Ophiuroidea;* a brittle-star.—**Oph"i-u-roi'de-a,** *n. pl.* An order or class of starfishes with a distinct central region or disk and arms, and no anus; brittle-stars. **Oph"i-u"ri-ol'de-a**‡.—**oph"i-u'ri-oid,** *a. & n.*—**oph"i-u'roid, oph"i-u-roi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

oph-thal'mi-a, 1 of-thal'mi-ə; 2 ŏf-thăl'mi-a, *n.* Inflam-

of-thal'mi-a", mation of the eye, its membranes, or its lids. [< Gr. *ophthalmos,* eye.] **oph-thal'my**‡.—**oph-thal'mic,** *a.* Pertaining to the eye or to ophthalmia.—**oph"thal-mi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye, including the outer and internal structures.—**oph"thal-mol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the eye and its diseases.—**oph-thal'mo-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**oph"thal-mol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in ophthalmology; an oculist.—**oph-thal'mo-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye. **oph-thal'mo-pie"gy**‡.—**oph-thal'mo-scope,** *n.* An optical instrument having a concave mirror with a hole in its center, for illuminating and viewing the center of the eye.—**oph-thal"mo-scop'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**oph"thal-mos'co-py,** *n.* Practical use of the ophthalmoscope.

-opia, -opy. A suffix denoting vision, sight: used in compounds of Greek origin; as, *asthenopia, hyperopia, myopia.* [< Gr. *-ōpia,* < *ōps, ōpos,* eye.]

o'pi-ate, 1 ō'pi-ēt; 2 ō'pi-āt. **I.** *vt. Med.* **1.** To put to sleep, especially by means of opium; narcotize. **2.** To mix or compound with opium; as, an *opiated* prescription. **3.** To dull, deaden, or diminish the force or intensity of (anything). **II.** *a.* Consisting of opium; tending to induce sleep. **III.** *n.* **1.** Medicine containing opium; a narcotic. **2.** Something inducing sleep.

o-pine'‖, 1 o-poin'; 2 o-pīn', *v.* [o-PINED'; o-PIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To hold as an opinion; think. **II.** *i.* To conjecture. [< F. *opiner,* < L. *opinor,* think.]

o-pin'ion, 1 o-pin'yən; 2 o-pĭn'yon, *n.* **1.** A conclusion or judgment held with confidence, but falling short of positive knowledge. **2.** A settled judgment or conviction on some subject, as religion or politics: often in the plural. **3.** Favorable judgment or estimation; reputation. **4.** Specif.: (1) An estimate of the excellence or value of a person or a thing; when unqualified and negative, an unfavorable estimate. (2) A common or prevailing sentiment; public opinion. (3) *Law.* (*a*) The formal announcement of the conclusions of a court in a case before it. (*b*) The conclusion of an attorney touching the merits of a submitted case; as, to take the *opinion* of counsel. [F., < L. *opinio(n-),* < *opinor,* think.]

Syn.: belief, conviction, decision, determination, doctrine, estimate, idea, impression, judgment, notion, persuasion, sentiment, view. An *opinion* is a general conclusion held as probable, but without full certainty; a *conviction* is a fixed *opinion* sustained by such evidence as removes all doubt from the believer's mind; a *persuasion* is a confident *opinion,* involving the heart as well as the intellect. In religion, a *doctrine* is a statement of *belief* regarding a single point; a *creed* is a summary statement of *doctrines.* Such a system of *doctrines* is often called a faith; as the Anglican or Lutheran faith. Compare BELIEF; FAITH; IDEA; THOUGHT.—**o-pin'ion-at"ed,** *a.* Unwarrantably attached to one's own opinion; obstinate. Syn.: see DOGMATIC; OBSTINATE.—**o-pin'ion-at"ed-ness,** *n.*—**o-pin'ion-a"tiv**(e‖, *a.* **1.** Opinionated. **2.** Of the nature of opinion. **3.** Relating to an opinion; doctrinal.

o-pisth'-, 1 o-pisth'-, o-pis'tho-; 2 o-pisth'-, o-pis'tho-. From

o-pis'tho-,] Greek *opisthen,* behind: combining forms.—**o-pis"the-no-gen'e-sis,** *n.* The successive growth of markings, segments, or tubercles in animals at the anterior end.—**o-pis"the-no-ge-net'ic,** *a.*—**O-pis"tho-cœ'li-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder of gigantic dinosaurians with pubic bones directed forward, brain-case completely ossified, and long neck and tail.—**op"is-thog'na-thous,** *a. Craniom.* Having a jaw that slopes backward: said of a skull, and opposed to *prognathous.* [+ Gr. *gnathos,* jaw.]—**op"is-thog'na-thism,** *n.*—**o-pis'tho-graph,** *n. Class. Antiq.* A manuscript having writing on the back as well as on the front; also, a slab so inscribed, especially a mural slab whose back has been used for a later inscription, the earlier being turned to the wall. [+ Gr. *graphō,* write.]—**o-pis'tho-graph'ic,** *a.*

o'pi-um, 1 ō'pi-um; 2 ō'pi-ŭm, *n.* A milky exudation from the unripe capsules of the poppy, especially *Papaver somniferum,* rendered concrete and dark-colored by exposure.

It contains a mixture of about 20 alkaloids, the most important of which is morphine. It is a powerful stimulant narcotic poison, and is much used in medicine to allay pain; see LAUDANUM; MORPHINE. As found in commerce, it is a reddish-brown, sticky gum-like body with bitter taste and heavy odor, and is extensively taken or smoked as an intoxicant. [F., < L. *opium,* < Gr. *opion,* < *opos,* juice.]—**o'pi-um-eat"er,** *n.* One who uses opium as a stimulant.—**o'pi-um-ism,** *n. Pathol.* Addiction to the use of opium.—**o-joint,** *n.* A resort of opium-smokers.

op"o-del'doc, 1 ep"o-del'dek; 2 ŏp"o-dĕl'dŏc, *n.* A camphorated Castile soap liniment. [Prob. < Gr. *opos,* juice.]

O-por'to, 1 o-pōr'to; 2 o-pōr'to, *n.* A city of N. W. Portugal on the right bank of the Douro river, 2 miles from its mouth; seat of a university; pop. 194,010; wine-trade center; Wellington defeated French, May 12, 1809.

o-pos'sum, 1 o-pes'um; 2 o-pŏs'ŭm, *n.* An American marsupial having the foot adapted for grasping and the tail prehensile: colloquially abbreviated to *possum.* The common or **Virginia opossum** (*Didelphys virginiana*), which ranges from the central United States to Brazil, is arboreal, has a soft whitish-gray pelage, with black ears and feet, and is esteemed as food. The opossum is noted for its trick of feigning death, or *playing possum,* as a last resort in danger. [N. Am. Ind.]—**opossum-shrimp,** *n.* A crustacean (family *Mysidæ*) which carries its eggs in a pouch beneath the thorax.

Opossum. 1/25

opp., *abbr.* Opposed, opposite.

op'pi-dan, 1 ep'i-dən; 2 ŏp'i-dan. **I.** *a.* Relating to or to the town; civic. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] At Eton College, a student not on the foundation who boards in a house kept by a house-master or dame: distinguished from *colleger.* **2**†. A townsman. [< L. *oppidanus,* < *oppidum,* walled town.]

op"pi-la'tion, 1 ep"i-lē'shən; 2 ŏp"i-lā'shon, *n.* The act or result of blocking up or obstructing; in pathology, infarction. [< L. *oppilo,* stop up, < *ob,* before, + *pilo,* ram down.]—**op'pi-lant,** *a.* Obstructive.—**op'pi-late,** *vt.* [-LAT"ED ; -LAT"ING.] To obstruct.

op-po'nent, 1 ē-pō'nent; 2 ŏ-pō'nĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting against something; opposing. **2.** *Anat.* Bringing one part into opposition to another. **3.** [Rare.] Standing in front of; opposite. **II.** *n.* One who opposes another, as in debate; an antagonist. [< L. *ob,* before, + *pono,* place.] Syn.: see ENEMY.—**op-po'nen-cy,** *n.* [Eng. & Ir.] **1.** The condition or function of being appointed to object against a thesis; the opening of a disputation, as an exercise for an academic degree. **2.** Antagonism; opposition.

op"por-tune', 1 ep"er-tiūn'; 2 ŏp"or-tūn', *a.* Meeting some requirement: especially seasonable or timely. [< L. *ob,* before, + *portus,* harbor.] Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; CONVENIENT.—**op"por-tune'ly,** *adv.*—**op"por-tune'ness,** *n.*—**op"por-tu'nist,** *n.* One who governs his course by opportunities or circumstances rather than by fixed principles or by regard for consistency or consequences.—**op"por-tu'nism,** *n.*—**op"por-tu'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A fit or convenient time; favorable occasion. **2**†. Opportuneness. **3**†. Importunity: an erroneous use.

Syn.: convenience, favorable or fit time; good, happy, or lucky

chance; nick of time, occasion, opening, season. *Occasion* in the popular sense is a conjunction of circumstances which seems to require or inclines to or is fit for certain action; an *opportunity* is a conjunction of circumstances which makes certain action possible, with probability of success, advantage, or gratification; as, I had *occasion* to interfere; I found an *opportunity* for a good investment; a mean man can easily find *opportunity* to do a mean thing, to a true man there never comes *occasion* for it. Compare synonyms for CAUSE.

op-pose', 1 ə-pōz'; 2 ŏ-pōs', *vt. & vi.* [OP-POSED'; OP-POS'ING.] **1.** To act in opposition to; offer resistance; sometimes, to resist effectually. **2.** To object to; exert influence against; offer objection. **3.** To set up in opposition or in contrast. **4.** To set over against; place before or in front. **5.** To stand opposite each other, as hills. [< F. *opposer*, < L. *ob*, before, + F. *poser*: see POSE[1], *v.*]

Syn.: check, combat, conflict with, confront, contend with, contradict, contravene, defy, face, object to, obstruct, oppugn, resist, withstand. See CONTEND; CONTRAST; DISPUTE; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; REPEL.—Ant.: see synonyms for AID.—**op-pos'a-bl**(e*), *a.* **1.** That may be opposed or resisted, as a person, plan, etc. **2.** That may be placed opposite, as the thumb to the fingers. —**op-pos"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**op-posed'**, *pa.* **1.** Set or placed in front or before; opposite. **2.** Being in opposition, as in principle, meaning, purpose, etc. Syn.: see ALIEN; CONTRARY; INIMICAL; RELUCTANT.—**op-pose'less**, *a.* Not to be opposed with effect; irresistible.—**op-pos'er**, *n.*—**op-pos'i-tiv**(e*), *a.* Placing in contrast.—**op-pos'i-tiv**(e-ly*, *adv.*—**op-pos'i-tiv**(e-ness*, *n.*

op'po-site, 1 ə̆p'o-zɪt; 2 ŏp'o-ṣit. **I.** *a.* **1.** Standing, situ-
op'po-sit*, ated, or placed in front of or over against (something else or another); facing; often with *to*, and sometimes used prepositionally by ellipsis of that word; as, the *opposite* side. **2. Having contrary tendency or character; antagonistic; as, *opposite* opinions: sometimes loosely applied to one of two correlative or different things from the standpoint of the other; as, the *opposite* sex. **3.** Radically different or contrary in action or movement; going the other way; as, an *opposite* motion. **4.** *Bot.* (1) Arranged (as similar parts or organs) in pairs, so that the whole diameter of some intervening body separates them, as leaves on a stem. (2) Having one part or organ immediately before, or vertically over, another, as a stamen before a petal. **5.** *Logic.* Differing in quality or quantity, or both, as judgments. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which is in opposition or marked contrast. (1) An opponent. (2) One of two contrary or opposing qualities or objects. (3) That which has contradictory qualities. (4) In logic, an opposite term or proposition. **2.** [Colloq.] A person situated opposite; a vis-à-vis. **3**†. An antagonist. [< OPPOSE.] Syn.: see CONTRARY.—**op'po-sit**(e-ly*, *adv.*—**op'po-sit**(e-ness*, *n.*

op"po-si'tion, 1 ə̆p"o-zish'ən; 2 ŏp"o-ṣish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of opposing or resisting; antagonism. **2.** The state of being opposite or opposed; antithesis; also, a position confronting another or a placing in contrast. **3.** That which is or furnishes an obstacle to some result; as, the stream flows without *opposition*. **4.** The political party opposed to the ministry or administration: often used adjectively; as, the *opposition* press. **5.** *Astron.* The relative position of two heavenly bodies 180° apart in geometric longitude; especially, the position of a body opposite to the sun designated by the symbol ☉; as, ☿ ☍ ☉, *opposition* of Venus to the sun. **6.** *Logic.* Difference in quality or quantity, or in both, between judgments having the same naked subject and predicate. [< OPPOSE.] Syn.: see AMBITION; ANTIPATHY; COLLISION; COMPETITION; EMULATION.—**In opposition**, in the position of being opposed or hostile to a political party or measure; as, the Democratic party is *in opposition*.—**op"po-si'tion-al**, *a.* Of the nature of opposition; pertaining to the political opposition.—**op"po-si'tion-ist**, *n.* One who belongs to the opposition.—**op"po-si'tion-less**, *a.* Being without opposition.

op-press'[t], 1 ə-pres'; 2 ŏ-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To impose burdens or hardships upon unreasonably or unjustly; tyrannize over. **2.** To lie heavy upon or burden, physically or mentally; weigh down; depress; dispirit. **3**‖. To overwhelm. [< L. *opprimo* (pp. *oppressus*), < *ob*, against, + *premo*, press.] Syn.: see ABUSE; LOAD; PERSECUTE.—**op-pressed'**, *a.* Downtrodden. —**op-pres'sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of oppressing. **2.** Subjection to unjust hardships; tyranny. **3.** Mental depression, languor; dulness of spirits. **4.** A sense of weight or of constriction. **5.** That which oppresses or is hard to bear; privation; hardship; cruelty.

op-pres'siv(e*, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, tending to, or disposed to practise oppression; burdensome; tyrannical. **2.** Producing a sense of depression, physical or mental. Syn.: see HARD; HEAVY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**op-pres'sor**, *n.*

op-pro'bri-um, 1 ə-prō'bri-ŭm; 2 ŏ-prō'bri-ŭm, *n.* **1.** The state of being scornfully reproached; ignominy. **2.** Reproach mingled with disdain. **3.** A cause of disgrace or reproach. [L., < *ob*, upon, + *probrum*, disgrace.]—**op-pro'bri-ous**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of contemptuous abuse; imputing disgrace. **2.** Shameful; disgraceful; odious; held in dishonor. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

op-pugn', 1 ə-pūn'; 2 ŏ-pūn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To militate against; conflict with; oppose. **2.** To assail with argument. **II**†. *i.* To contend. [< L.[F] *ob*, against, + *pugna*, fight.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.—**op-pug'nan-cy**, *n.* Opposition or resistance. **op-pug'nance**†. —**op-pug'nant**, *a.* **1.** Opposing in a hostile manner. **2.** Combative.—**op-pugn'er**, *n.* An opposer or assailant.

Ops, 1 ɔps; 2 ŏps, *n. Rom. Myth.* The goddess of agriculture, harvest, and plenty, identified with the Greek Rhea.

op-son'ic, 1 ə̆p-sən'ik; 2 ŏp-sŏn'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to opsonin. —**opsonic index**, the ratio of the quantity of opsonins present in the blood of any individual to that present in the blood of a normally healthy person.

op'so-nin, 1 ə̆p'so-nin; 2 ŏp'so-nĭn, *n. Med.* A substance thought to exist in the blood and to assist in the absorption of pathogenic bacteria. [< Gr. *opsonion*, sauce, seasoning.]—**op-son'i-fy**, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY-ING.] To create in or influence by opsonins.—**op"so-ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

opt, 1 ə̆pt; 2 ŏpt, *vt.* To choose; decide; exercise an option or elective choice.

opt., *abbr.* Optative, optical, optician, optics.

op'ta-tiv(e*, 1 ə̆p'ta-tiv; 2 ŏp'ta-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Expressing or indicative of desire or choice; as, the *optative* mode. **II.** *n. Gram.* The mode expressing wish, as in the Greek; also, a word in that mode. [< LL. *optativus*, < L. *optatus*, pp. of *opto*, wish.]

op'tic, 1 ə̆p'tik; 2 ŏp'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the eye or vision. **2.** Optical. **3**†. Visual. **II.** *n.* An eye. [< Gr.[F] *optikos*, < *opsomai*, shall see.]—**optic angle.** **1.** The visual angle, or angle formed at the organ of sight by two lines drawn from the extremities of an object of vision. **2.** The angle formed by the visual axes to the eyes, varying with the distance of the object beheld.—**o. axis of a crystal**, one of the directions in a crystal in passing along which a ray of light suffers no double refraction.—**o. disk**, the expanded portion of the optic nerve as it enters the retina.—**o. nerve**, the special nerve of vision.—**o. thalamus**, a large ovoid mass of gray matter at the side of the third ventricle at the base of the brain, connected with the origin of the optic nerve.—**op'ti-cal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to optics or to the eyesight. **2.** Of or pertaining to the eyesight; assisting vision. **-ly**, *adv.*—**op-ti'cian**, *n.* One who makes or deals in optical goods.—**op'tics**, *n.* The science that treats of light, vision, and sight.

op'ti-mate†, 1 ə̆p'ti-mēt; 2 ŏp'ti-māt, *n.* **1.** One of the optimates: an aristocrat. **2.** *pl. Rom. Hist.* A class of nobles or magnates; an aristocracy. [L., < *optimus*, best.]

op'ti-me, 1 ə̆p'ti-mi; 2 ŏp'ti-mē, *n.* [Eng.] In the University of Cambridge prior to 1909, one who has attained the second (**Senior optime**) or third (**Junior optime**) grade in mathematical honors. [< L. *optime*, best, < *optimus*, best.]

op'ti-mism, 1 ə̆p'ti-mizm; 2 ŏp'ti-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that everything is ordered for the best. (2) The doctrine that the universe is constantly tending toward a better state. **2.** Disposition to look on the brightest side of things: opposed to *pessimism*. [< L.[F] *optimus*, best.]—**op'ti-mist**, *n.* A believer in optimism; one who hopes for the best.—**op"ti-mis'tic, -ti-cal**, *a.* **-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**op'ti-mize**, *vt. & vi.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] **1.** To extol as the best. **2.** To look on the bright side. **op'ti-mist**.

op'ti-mum, 1 ə̆p'ti-mum; 2 ŏp'ti-mŭm, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Biol.* The conditions producing the best result; the combination of conditions that produces the best average result when there is a choice of combinations. **2.** The most favorable degree, condition, etc.

op'tion, 1 ə̆p'shən; 2 ŏp'shon, *n.* **1.** The right, power, or liberty of choosing; discretion; the exercise of such right, power, or liberty. **2.** *Com.* The purchased privilege of either buying or selling something at a specified price within a specified time. **3.** A thing that is or can be chosen. [F., < L. *optio(n-)*, choice.] Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE.—**op'tion-al**, *a.* Depending on choice; elective. **II.** *n.* A study or course to be chosen from two or more offered; an elective. **-ly**, *adv.*

op-tom'e-ter, 1 ə̆p-tem'i-tər; 2 ŏp-tŏm'e-tər, *n.* An optical instrument for measuring the range of vision of the eye, and its peculiarities as a refracting medium. [< Gr. *optikos*, see OPTIC, + METER.]—**op-tom'e-trist**, *n.* One who practises optometry. —**op-tom'e-try**, *n.* Measurement of the powers of vision.

op'to-phone, 1 ə̆p'to-fōn; 2 ŏp'to-fōn. *n.* An instrument for enabling the blind to locate and estimate light by the ear. [< Gr. *optikos*, see OPTIC, + *phōnē*, sound.]

op'u-lent, 1 ə̆p'yu-lent; 2 ŏp'yu-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Possessing large wealth. **2.** Exuberant; profuse. [F., < L. *opulen(t-)s*, < *opes*, riches.]—**op'u-lence**, *n.* **1.** Wealth; affluence. **2.** Luxuriance. **op'u-len-cy**†. Syn.: see COMFORT.

o-pun'ti-a, 1 o-pun'shi-ə; 2 o-pŭn'shi-ə, *n.* One of a large genus (*Opuntia*) of mainly tropical American cactuses—the prickly-pears or Indian figs—having a usually flattened much-branched stem and tubular yellow, red, or purple flowers. [< L. *Opus* (*Opunt-*), < Gr. *Opous* (*Opunt-*), town in Greece.]

o'pus, 1 ō'pus; 2 ō'pŭs, *n.* [OP'ER-A, *pl.*] A literary or musical work or composition. [L.]

o-pus'cule, 1 o-pus'kūl; 2 o-pŭs'cūl, *n.* [F.] A small or unimportant work.

o-quas'sa, 1 o-kwas'ə; 2 o-kwăs'a, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The blueback trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*).

or, 1 ōr; 2 ôr, *n. Her.* Gold: represented in engraving by a white surface powdered with dots. [F., < L. *aurum*, gold.]

or[1], *conj.* **1.** Either; else; otherwise (as a complement): a disjunctive, often with *either* or *whether* as a correlative; as, sink *or* swim. **2.** Also (by another name or word); alias; as, a violin *or* fiddle. **3.** [Poet.] Either. [< AS. *ǣwðer*, < *ā*, ever, + *hwæðer*, whether.]

or[2], *adv., prep., & conj.* [Obs. or Scot.] Before; ere. [< *ǣr*, before.] —**or ever**, before ever; ere.

-or, *suffix.* A termination used to form (1) nouns of agent; as, *actor*, competitor; (2) comparatives of Latin origin; as, *junior*; (3) abstract and concrete nouns of Latin origin; as, *honor*, *terror*. [Def. 1 (*a*) < OF. *-or*, F. *-eur*, < L. *-or*, termination after *t*, *s*, of nouns of agent; (*b*) < OF. *-eör*, F. *-eur*, < L. *-ator*. Def. 2 < L. *-or*, compar. suffix. Def. 3 < OF. *-or*, F. *-eur*, < L. *-or*, *-os*.]

Or., *abbr.* Oregon; Oriental.

or'ach, 1 ər'ăch; 2 ôr'ach, *n.* Any of various plants (genus **or'ache**, *Atriplex*), especially the garden-orach or mountain-spinach (*A. hortensis*), a tall hardy annual, formerly common in England as a pot-herb.

or'a-cl(e), 1 ər'ə-kl; 2 ôr'a-cl, *n.* **1.** The seat of the worship of some ancient divinity, as of Apollo at Delphi, where prophecies were given out by the priests in answer to inquiries. **2.** A prophecy thus given. **3.** The deity whose prophecies were given. **4.** Hence, a person of unquestioned wisdom or knowledge, or something regarded as of infallible authority. **5.** An infallible authority: often ironical. **6.** A wise saying. **7.** *Script.* (1) A divine command or communication. (2) The holy of holies in the temple. [F., < L. *oraculum*, < *oro*, pray.]—**o-rac'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an oracle. **2.** Obscure; enigmatical. **3.** Prophetic. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

O'ræ-fa, 1 û'rē-fa; 2 û'rē-fä, *n.* A mountain in Iceland 6,481 ft.

o-ra'gious§, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous. [F.]

o'ral, 1 ō'rəl; 2 ō'ral, *a.* **1.** Uttered through the mouth; consisting of spoken words. **2.** Pertaining to or situated at or near the mouth. **3.** *Zool.* Designating the side of the body on which the mouth is placed. **4§.** Of, pertaining to, or using speech. [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth.] Syn.: see VERBAL.—**o'ral-ly,** *adv.* By word of mouth.

O-ran', 1 ō-rūn'; 2 ō-rän', *n.* A fortified seaport in N. W. Algeria; occupied by the French in 1831; pop. 123,086.

o-rang', 1 ō-raŋ'; 2 ō-räng', *n.* An orang-utan.

or'ange, 1 ər'inj; 2 ôr'ang. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an orange. **2.** Reddish-yellow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large roundish juicy fruit (technically a berry) of a low, much-branched, evergreen tree (*Citrus aurantium*), with a reddish-yellow rind enclosing membranous divisions and a refreshing sweetish or subacid pulp; also, the tree that bears it. **2.** A reddish-yellow color; also, a pigment of this color. [F., ult. < Per. *nārang*, orange.]—**mandarin orange,** see MANDARIN.—**navel o.,** a seedless orange.—**Osage o.,** a handsome spreading tree, with inedible fruit resembling an orange: extensively used for hedges. [< the *Osage* mountains of Arkansas.]—**mock'-or"ange,** *n.* The syringa.—**or'ange-blos"som,** *n.* The white blossom of the orange-tree: much worn by brides as typical of purity.

Or'ange², *n.* **1. William of,** see WILLIAM. **2.** A river in South Africa; length, 1,300 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **3.** A town in S. Connecticut; pop. 16,620. **4.** A city in E. New Jersey; pop. 33,240. **5.** 1 o'rēnz; 2 o'rənzh. A former principality of Europe; became part of France in 1713. **6.** Its capital; noted for French antiquities. [orange-juice, sugar, and water.

or"ange-ade', 1 ər"inj-ēd'; 2 ôr"ang-ād', *n.* A beverage made of

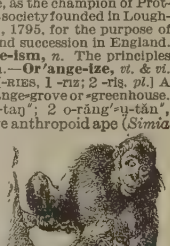
Or'ange Free State. A province of the Union of South Africa, 50,392 sq. m.; proclaimed **Orange Colony,** 1900; responsible government established, 1907; pop. 628,827; capital, Bloemfontein; a Boer republic until 1900.

O'range-man, 1 ər'inj-mən; 2 ôr'ang-man, *n.* **1.** [-MEN, *pl.*] Formerly, an adherent of William of Orange, as the champion of Protestantism. **2.** Now, a member of a secret society founded in Loughgall, county Armagh, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1795, for the purpose of upholding the Protestant supremacy and succession in England.

Or'ange-ist‡; Or'ang-ist‡.—**Or'ange-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Orangemen; Irish Protestantism.—**Or'ange-ize,** *vt. & vi.*

or'ange-ry, 1 ər'inj-ri; 2 ôr'ang-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A place for cultivating orange-trees; an orange-grove or -greenhouse.

o-rang'-u-tan", } 1 o-raŋ'-ū-tan", -tan"; 2 o-räng'-ų-tän',
o-rang'-ou-tang", } -täng", *n.* A large anthropoid ape (*Simia satyrus*) of Borneo and Sumatra, with brownish-red hair, brown skin, about 4½ feet in height and having small ears, doglike teeth, narrow lips, and long arms reaching to the ankle. [< Malay *ōrang-utan*, < *orang*, man, + *utan*, woods.]


Orang-utan and young. 1/48

o-ra'ri-um, 1 o-rē'ri-um; 2 o-rā'ri-ūm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A linen handkerchief or neck-cloth. **2.** A broad stole. **3.** *Eccl.* A scarf attached to a bishop's staff. [L., napkin, < *os*, (*or-*), mouth.] **or'a-ry‡.**

orat., *abbr.* Orator.

or'a-tor, 1 ər'ə-tər *or* -tər; 2 ôr'a-tor, *n.* **1.** One who delivers an oration. **2.** An eloquent public speaker. **3‡.** *Law.* The complainant in a chancery proceeding; a petitioner in chancery. [< L. *orator*, < *oratus*, pp. of *oro*, pray, plead.]—**o-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** An elaborate public speech. **2.** A graduation speech. Syn.: see SPEECH.—**or"a-to'ri-an,** *n. R. C. Ch.* A priest belonging to an oratory—**or"a-tor'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to oratory; displaying oratory.—**or"a-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**or'a-to'ri-o,** *n. Mus.* A sacred composition for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, usually semi-dramatic.—**or'a-tor-ship,** *n.* The office or position of orator.—**or'a-to-ry,** *n.* **1.** The art of public speaking; eloquence. **2.** Eloquent language. **3.** A place for prayer; a private chapel. **4.** [O-] *Ch. Hist.* One of various congregations of priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Syn.: see SPEECH.

orb, 1 ərb; 2 ôrb. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To surround; encircle. **2.** To shape into an orb. **3§.** To cause to move in an orbit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rounded mass; a sphere or globe. **2.** A circle or orbit; anything circular. **3‡.** The plane of the orbit or the orbit of a planet. [< L.ª *orbis*, circle.]—**orbed,** *pa.* **1.** Spherical. **2.** Encircled. **3.** Having orbs or eyes. Syn.: see ROUND.—**or-bic'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of an orb or orbit. **2.** Well rounded. **3.** *Bot.* Circular, as a leaf or petal.—**or-bic"u-lar-i-ty,** *n.*—**or-bic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**or-bic'u-late,** *a.* Made into or taking the form of an orb or orbit; orbicular.—**or-bic'u-late-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: circular, globular, spherical, spheroidal. See ROUND.

or'bit, 1 ər'bit; 2 ôr'bit, *n.* **1.** The path in space along which a heavenly body moves about its center of attraction. **2.** One of the two cavities of the skull containing the eye. **3.** *Ornith.* The eyelids and skin surrounding the eye.—**or'bit-al,** *a.*

or'bi-to-, or'bi-t, 1 ər'bi-to-, ər'bit-; 2 ôr'bi-to-, ôr'bit-. From L. *orbita*, orbit: combining forms.—**or"bi-to-na'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the orbit and the nose.

orb'y‖, 1 ərb'i; 2 ôrb'y, *a.* Resembling or rotating as an orb.

orc‖, 1 ərk; 2 ôrc, *n.* A grampus or some other cetacean. [< L. *orca*, grampus.] **ork‡.**

or'ce-in, } 1 ər'si-in, -in *or* -in; 2 ôr'ce-in, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* A
or'ce-ine, } reddish-brown coloring-matter ($C_{28}H_{24}N_2O_7$) obtained from orcin by the action of aqueous ammonia and air. It is the tinctorial principle of cudbear and archil.

or'chard, 1 ər'chərd; 2 ôr'chard, *n.* A collection of fruit-trees; also, the enclosure or ground containing them. [< AS. *ort-* for *wyrt*, herb, + *geard*, garden.]—**or'chard-ist,** *n.* One engaged in fruit-culture in orchards. **or'chard-man‡.**

or'ches-tra, 1 ər'kes-trə; 2 ôr'cĕs-tra, *n.* **1.** A band of musicians; also, the instruments on which they play. **2.** In theaters, the place immediately before the stage, occupied by the musicians; sometimes, by extension, the part of the lower floor near them. **3.** Anciently, in the Greek and Roman theaters, the approximately semicircular space from which the tiers of seats rose, in the Greek theater reserved for the chorus, and in the Roman theater reserved for the seats of senators and other distinguished men. [< Gr. *orchestra*, < *orcheomai*, dance.]—**or'ches-tral,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an orchestra; composed for or rendered by an orchestra.—**or'ches-trate,** *vt. & vi.* [-TRAT"ED²; -TRAT"ING.] **1.** To compose or arrange for an orchestra. **2.** Hence, to combine harmoniously.—**or"ches-tra'tion,** *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra.

or-ches'tri-on, 1 ər-kes'tri-ən; 2 ôr-cĕs'tri-on, *n.* A mechanical musical instrument, similar in action to a barrel organ, designed to imitate an orchestra. [< ORCHESTRA.]

or'chil, 1 ər'kil; 2 ôr'cil, *n.* **1.** A purple or blue dye obtained from archil. **2.** Archil. [< OF. *orchel*, ARCHIL.]

Or'chis, 1 ər'kis; 2 ôr'cis, *n.* **1.** A genus of terrestrial tuber-bearing plants having dense spikes of small flowers, frequently of remarkable shape and structure. **2.** [o-] Any plant of the genus *Orchis*; sometimes, any orchid. [L.]—**or'chid,** *n.* Any plant of the orchis family.—**or"chi-da'ceous,** *a.*

or-chi'tis, 1 ər-kai'tis or -ki'tis; 2 ôr-cī'tis or -cī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the testicle. [< Gr. *orchis*, testicle.] **or-chel'-tis‡; or"chi-di'tis‡.**—**or-chit'ic,** *a.*

or'cin, } 1 ər'sin, -sin *or* -sin; 2 ôr'cin, -cin *or* -cin, *n. Chem.* A
or'cine, } colorless crystalline compound ($C_7H_8O_2$) derived from certain lichens, as archil, and from aloes. [< ORCHIL.] **or'ci-nol‡.**

Or'cus, 1 ər'kus; 2 ôr'cus, *n. Rom. Myth.* **1.** The abode of the dead. **2.** Hades or Pluto, the god of the underworld.

ord., *abbr.* Ordained, order, ordinance, ordinary.—**ord., ordn.,** *abbr.* Ordnance.

or-dain', 1 ər-dēn'; 2 ôr-dān', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give formal orders for. **2.** To appoint and consecrate; especially, to invest with ministerial functions. **3.** To appoint or establish, especially by law or decree; prescribe; order; enact. **4.** To issue orders. [< L.ª *ordino*, set in order.] Syn.: see INSTALL; INSTITUTE.—**or-dain'er,** *n.*

or'de-al, 1 ər'di-əl; 2 ôr'de-al, *n.* **1.** A trying course of experience. **2.** A medieval form of trial, as by fire, poison, or battle: an appeal to the immediate judgment of God. [< AS. *ordēl*.] Syn.: see PROOF.

or'der, 1 ər'dər; 2 ôr'der. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give a command to. **2.** To give instructions for; issue a command for. **3.** To put in order. **4.** To regulate. **5.** *Eccl.* To ordain, as in Anglican churches. **II.** *n.* **1.** Methodical and harmonious arrangement, as of successive things. **2.** Proper or working condition; available state. **3.** A command or authoritative regulation. **4.** Specif., in law, any direction of a court made to be entered of record in a cause, and not included in the final judgment. **5.** *Com.* A written commission or instruction to supply, purchase, or sell something. **6.** Established use or customary procedure. **7.** Established or existing state of things. **8.** A class or body of persons united by some common bond, as for mutual insurance, protection, aid, social culture, etc.; as, the *Order* of Odd Fellows; or a monastic or religious body; as, the *order* of Benedictine monks. **9.** An honor or dignity conferred by a government or sovereign. **10.** Social rank. **11.** A class or kind of a common degree. **12.** In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Greek, and other churches: (1) *pl.* The clerical office; as, to be in *orders*. (2) The spiritual power differentiating the hierarchy from the laity. In the Roman Catholic Church order is one of the seven sacraments, and is conferred in seven grades; **minor orders** include acolyte, exorcist, lector, and door keeper; **major orders, greater orders, holy orders** or **sacred orders** are subdiaconate, diaconate, and priesthood. In the Anglican Church the only orders recognized are the diaconate, priesthood, and episcopate. (3) The rite or sacrament of ordination: usually in the plural. (4) Hence, some other rite or sacrament; as, the *order* of confirmation. **13.** *Arch.* The general character of a column and its parts as distinguishing a style of architecture; a style of architecture. Usually there are considered to be five orders of classical architecture—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. See CAPITAL³, *n.* **14.** A column with its entablature. **15.** *Zool.* A group of families. **16.** *Bot.* A group between a genus or tribe and a class. **17.** *Math.* A number expressing the degree of complexity of an algebraic expression. **18.** *Mil.* The position of the rifle as a result of the command *to order arms*. **19.** Any one of the ancient nine grades of angels. **20‡.** Suitable care; preparation: usually in the phrase *to take order*. [< L. *ordo*, order.]

Syn.: (verb) see DICTATE; PREPARE; REGULATE; (noun) com-

mand, direction, injunction, instruction, prohibition, requirement. *Instruction* implies more superiority of knowledge, *direction* more of authority; a teacher gives *instructions* to his pupils, an employer gives *directions* to his workmen; but the *instructions* of a superior regarding action are viewed as specific *commands*. *Order* is more absolute still; soldiers and railroad employees have simply to obey the *orders* of their superiors, without explanation or question. *Command* is a loftier word less frequent in common life; we speak of the *commands* of God, or sometimes, by polite hyperbole, ask of a friend, "Have you any *commands* for me?" A *requirement* is imperative, but not always formal; it may be in the nature of things; as, the *requirements* of the position. *Prohibition* is wholly negative; it is a *command* not to do; *injunction* is now oftenest so used, especially as the *requirement* by legal authority that certain action be suspended or refrained from, pending final legal decision. Compare ARRAY; CLASS; COMMAND; DISPOSAL; FRAME; LAW; RULE; SORT; SYMMETRY; SYSTEM.—ANT.: allowance, consent, leave, liberty, license, permission, permit.—**Distinguished Service Order** [Gt. Brit.], a decoration awarded in recognition of especial services in action to commissioned officers in the Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force.—**heavy marching o.** (*Mil.*), a complete outfit for long field service, such as tents, clothing, and stores.—**in o. to,** for the purpose of; to the end that: with an infinitive or noun.—**O. of the British Empire** [Gt. Brit.], a decoration awarded to both men and women for distinguished services rendered to the Empire.—**to o. arms** (*Mil.*), to bring a rifle perpendicularly against the right side, with the butt on the ground.—**or'der-er,** *n.* One who orders.—**or'der-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of directing, commanding, or disposing. **2.** The act or process of arrangement, or the state of being arranged. **3.** Right administration. **4.** The act of ordination.—**or-der'ly.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having regard for arrangement; methodical; systematic. **2.** Peaceful. **3.** Characterized by order. **4.** Pertaining to orders. SYN.: see NEAT. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soldier or non-commissioned officer, commonly a sergeant, detailed to carry orders for superior officers. **2.** A hospital attendant. **III.** *adv.* According to the rules of order; methodically; regularly; properly.—**or'der-li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being orderly.

or'di-nal, 1 ôr'di-nəl; 2 ôr'di-nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Denoting position in an order or succession. **2.** Pertaining to an order, as of plants. **II.** *n.* **1.** That form of the numeral that shows the order in a series, as *first, fifth*, etc.: opposed to *cardinal*.

Ordinals are mostly formed from cardinals by means of the suffix *-th*, as fourth, fifth, ninetieth; but the ordinals of *one, two, three* are *first, second, third*. All the ordinals are used also as *fractionals*, as *third, seventh*, etc., the exception being *second*, for which *half* is used.

2. *Eccl.* A collection of orders, rubrics, etc. [F., < LL. *ordinalis*, < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.]

or'di-nance, 1 ôr'di-nans; 2 ôr'di-nanç, *n.* **1.** An authoritative rule; an order, decree, or law of a municipal body. **2.** *Eccl.* A religious rite or ceremony. **3.** *Arch.* System of arrangement. **4.** *Bib.* A law or command of God, or a decree of fate. §†. Order, as arrangement, disposition, rank, position, array, provision, or preparation. §†. The act of devising, arranging, or contriving of plans; a plan or device. [OF., < L. *ordinan(t-)s*, pp. of *ordino*; see ORDAIN.] SYN.: see LAW; SACRAMENT.

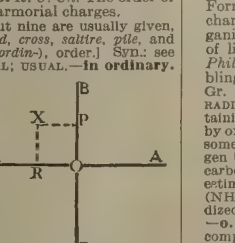
or'di-nanţ, 1 ôr'di-nənt; 2 ôr'di-nant, *a.* Exercising authority; ruling. [< L. *ordinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ordino*; see ORDAIN.]

or'di-nar, 1 ôr'di-nər; 2 ôr'di-när, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Ordinary.—**by ordinar,** extraordinarily.

or'di-na-ry, 1 ôr'di-nē-ri; 2 ôr'di-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of common or every-day occurrence; customary; usual. **2.** According to an established order; regular; normal. **3.** Common in rank or degree; of average merit or consequence; commonplace. **4.** Having jurisdiction; *ex officio*, as of a judge or by delegation, as of a cleric. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** That which is usual or common. **2.** A regular meal; a table d'hôte; also, the place where such meals are served. **3.** One who exercises jurisdiction of his own right. Specif.: (1) A judge exercising probate jurisdiction. (2) [Eng.] A diocesan officer who acts as spiritual adviser to criminals condemned to death.

4. *Her.* A portion of an escutcheon bounded between lines, usually straight, as a bar or bend. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* The order of the mass. **6.** *Her.* One of a class of armorial charges.

Heralds differ as to the number, but nine are usually given, namely, *chief, pale, fess, chevron, bend, cross, saltire, pile*, and *quarter*. [< L. *ordinarius*, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order.] SYN.: see COMMON; GENERAL; HABITUAL; NORMAL; USUAL.—**in ordinary.** **1.** In actual and constant service. **2.** *Naut.* Out of commission or laid up, as a ship.—**o. ray** (*Physics*), that one of the two refracted rays in uniaxial crystals that follows the ordinary law of refraction.—**or'di-nari-ly,** *adv.* In ordinary cases; commonly.



Ordinates of X are PO and XR; abscissas of X are XP and RO; axis of abscissas is AA'; axis of ordinates is BB'.

or'di-nate, 1 ôr'di-nıt; 2 ôr'di-nat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by order; regular. **2.** *Entom.* Arranged in a regular row or rows. **II.** *n.* In coordinate geometry, the distance of any point from the axis of abscissas, measured on a line parallel to the axis of ordinates; also, the line or number indicating such distance.

or''di-na'tion, 1 ôr''di-nē'shən; 2 ôr''di-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The rite of consecration to the Christian ministry. **2.** The state of being ordained, regulated, or settled. **3.** Arrangement of things in order; array. **4.** Natural or proper order. [F., ult. < L. *ordino*, order.]

ord'nance, 1 ôrd'nəns; 2 ôrd'nanç, *n.* A general name for all kinds of weapons and their appliances used in war; especially, artillery. [A form of ORDINANCE.]

or'do, 1 ôr'do; 2 ôr'do, *n.* [OR'DI-NES, 1 ôr'di-nīz; 2 ôr'di-nēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Eccl.* A book of rubrics, or directory of services.—**ordo romanus** (*R. C. Ch.*), the manual which directs the priest in daily mass and in the recitation of the office.

or'don-nance, 1 ôr'de-nans; 2 ôr'dô-nanc, *n.* **1.** A right arranging of parts, as in a picture, so as to produce the best effect. **2.** A law or ordinance. Specif., in French law: (1) A code of laws on any subject. (2) A judicial order; also, royal ordinances. [F.; see ORDINANCE.]

Or''do-vi'ces, *n.* An ancient Celtic tribe in Wales. [L.]

Or''do-vi'cian, 1 ôr''do-vish'ən; 2 ôr''do-vish'an, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the series of Lower Silurian rocks. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Ordovices. **Or-do'vi-an†.**—**Or''do-vi'cian,** *n.*

or'dure, 1 ôr'jur; 2 ôr'jur, *n.* Excrement; feces. [OF., < *ord*, foul, nasty.]

ore¹, 1 ôr; 2 ôr, *n.* **1.** A natural substance, sometimes forming part of a rock, containing metal. §§. Metal; sometimes, precious metal. [< AS. *ær*, ore.]

ore²†, *n.* An oar. [unit of value.

ö're, 1 ö're; 2 ö're, *n.* [Sw.] A Swedish coin; also, a Scandinavian

Ore. (official), **Oreg.,** *abbr.* Oregon.

o're-ad, 1 ô'ri-ad; 2 ô're-ăd, *n.* *Class. Myth.* A mountain nymph. [< Gr. *oreias* (*oreiad-*), < *oros*, mountain.]

Ö're-bro, *n.* Same as ÖREBRO.

o-rec'tic, 1 o-rek'tik; 2 o-rĕc'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the appetites or desires; appetent; motive. [< Gr. *orektikos*, < *orexis*, desire.] **o-rec'tiv(e)†.**—**o-rex'is,** *n.* Appetite; craving.

Or'e-gon, 1 ər'i-gən; 2 ôr'e-gŏn, *n.* A Pacific State of the United States; 96,699 sq. m.; pop. 783,400; capital, Salem.—**Oregon pine,** same as DOUGLAS PINE. See under PINE, *n.*

O-rel', 1 o-rel'; 2 o-rĕl', *n.* **1.** A government in European Russia; 18,042 sq. m.; pop. 2,816,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 97,200.

O''rel-ia'na, 1 ô''rel-yä'nə; 2 ô''rĕl-yä'nä, **Francisco** (1500?–1545). A Spanish explorer and lieutenant of Pizarro; discovered the course of the Amazon.

O'ren-burg, 1 ô'ren-bûrH; 2 ô'rĕn-burH, *n.* **1.** A government in S. E. European Russia; 73,816 sq. m.; pop. 2,272,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 146,800.

O-res'tes, 1 o-res'tiz; 2 o-rĕs'tēs, *n.* Son of Agamemnon, whose murder he avenged by killing his mother, Clytemnestra; subject of plays by Æschylus and Euripides.

Ö're Sund, 1 ö're sund; 2 ö'rĕ sund. A strait between Denmark and Sweden. **The Sound‡.**

or'fe''vre†, *n.* A goldsmith. [< OF. *orfevre*, < L. *auri faber*, worker in gold.]—**or'fe''ver-ye†,** *n.* Wrought gold.

org., *abbr.* Organic, organized.

or'gan, 1 ôr'gən; 2 ôr'gan, *n.* **1.** A musical wind-instrument consisting of a collection of pipes made to sound by means of compressed air from bellows and played upon by means of keys. **2.** A musical instrument resembling or having some mechanism resembling the pipe-organ. Specifically: (1) A reed-organ. (2) A barrel organ.

3. *Physiol. & Biol.* Any part of an organism, plant, or animal performing some definite function; as, the digestive *organs*.

4. An instrument or agency for communication of the views of a person or party; especially, a newspaper or periodical published in the interest of some political party or religious denomination. [< L. *organum*, < Gr. *organon*, instrument.]—**or'gan-grind''er,** *n.* The player of a hand-organ.—**o.-loft,** *n.* A gallery, as in a church, containing an organ.—**o.-pipe,** *n.* One of the long tubes of a pipe-organ, in which a column of air is made to vibrate so as to produce a tone of definite pitch.

or'gan-dy, 1 ôr'gən-di; 2 ôr'gan-dy, *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] A fine translucent muslin dress-goods, often figured. [< F. *organdi*, book-muslin.] **or'gan-die†.**

or-gan'ic, 1 ər-gan'ik; 2 ôr-găn'ic, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* (1) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of organisms, or animals and plants. (2) Of, pertaining to, or affecting an organ or organs; as, *organic* diseases. (3) Serving the purpose of an organ. **2.** *Chem.* Containing carbon as an essential ingredient. **3.** Forming or belonging to a system, or organized whole; characterized by correlation and cooperation of parts; organized; systematized. **4.** Characterized by laws like those of life; not mechanical; as, social progress is *organic*. **5.** *Philol.* Depending on structure; fundamental. §§. Resembling the organ or its tones; organ-like. [< L. *organicus*, < Gr. *organikos*, < *organon*, organ.] **or-gan'i-cal†.** SYN.: see RADICAL.—**organic analysis,** the analysis of a compound containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and occasionally nitrogen, by oxidizing the compound with oxygen from red-hot cupric oxid, sometimes aided by a current of pure oxygen, so that the hydrogen is oxidized to hydrogen monoxid (H_2O) and the carbon to carbon dioxid (CO_2), while the nitrogen, when present, may be estimated as a gas or in combination with hydrogen as ammonia (NH_3). When sulfur and phosphorus are present, they are oxidized into sulfuric and phosphoric acids and determined as such.—**o. chemistry,** the branch of chemistry that relates to carbon compounds.—**o. disease,** a disease that affects some particular organ in its structure, as distinguished from its function.—**or'gan-ism,** *n.* **1.** An organized or living being; an animal or plant. **2.** The stage of being organized; also, any organ. **3.** Anything that is analogous to a physical organism.—**or'gan-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who plays the organ. **2.** In the Middle Ages, a singer who accompanied the plain-song with another part.

or'gan-ize, 1 ôr'gən-aiz; 2 ôr'gan-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into systematic relation as parts of a whole. **2.** To prepare for transaction of business, as a deliberative

assembly, by choosing officers, committees, etc. **3.** *Biol.* To furnish with organs; form as an organism: commonly in the past participle; as, *organized* (or living) ferments. **II.** *t.* **1.** To unite in a society. **2.** To become organic. [< L. *organum;* see ORGAN.] **or'gan-ise†.** Syn.: see INSTITUTE.—**or''gan-iz''a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**or'gan-iz''a-bl(e‡,** *a.*—**or''gan-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of organizing, or the state of being organized. **2.** That which is organized. (1) An animal or vegetable organism. (2) A number of individuals systematically united for some end or work; as, a military *organization.* **3.** Any combination of parts. Syn.: see TEMPER.—**or'gan-iz''er, or'gan-is''er,** *n.*

or'ga-no-, 1 ôr'gə-no-; 2 ôr'gą-no-. From Greek *organon,* organ: a combining form.—**or''ga-no-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The development of organs in animals and plants.—**or''gan-og'ra-phy,** *n. Biol.* Scientific description of organs; descriptive organology.—**or''gan-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of biology that treats of organs of the body.

or'ga-non, 1 ôr'gə-nen; 2 ôr'gą-nŏn, *n.* [Gr.] A system of rules and principles considered as an instrument of guidance, as of knowledge or thought. Specif. [O-]: (1) The logic of Aristotle; (2) Bacon's treatise on induction.

or''ga-no-ther'a-py, *n.* The treatment of disease by remedies derived from organs corresponding to those diseased. **or''ga-no-ther''a-peu'tics†.**

or'ga-num, 1 ôr'gə-num; 2 ôr'gą-nŭm, *n.* [L.] **1.** Same as ORGANON. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An organ. (2) In medieval music, a part sung as an accompaniment to the melody or plain-song at an interval of a fourth or a fifth above or below it; also, this method of part-singing.

or'gan-zin (es, 1 ôr'gən-zĭn; 2 ôr'gąn-zĭn, *n.* **1.** A silk thread made of several single threads twisted together; thrown silk. **2.** A fabric made of organzine. [< F. *organsin,* < It. *organzino,* organzine.]

or'gasm, 1 ôr'gazm; 2 ôr'gąsm, *n.* Immoderate or extreme excitement or behavior; especially, the height of venereal excitement in coition. [< Gr. *orgaó,* swell, be eager.]

or'geat, 1 ôr'ʒat or (*F.*) ôr''ʒȧ''; 2 ôr'zhȧt or (*F.*) ôr''zhȧ', *n.* A sirup made from sugar, orange-flower water, and almonds. [F., < L. *hordeum,* barley.]

Or-get'o-rix, 1 er-jet'o-riks; 2 ôr-gĕt'o-rĭks, *n.* (–62 B. C.) A Helvetian chief of noble birth who opposed Julius Cæsar.

or'gies, 1 ôr'jiz; 2 ôr'gĭs, *n. pl.* [OR'GY, *sing.*] **1.** Wild or wanton revelry. **2.** The rites in honor of certain ancient Greek and Roman deities, as Bacchus. [F., < L. *orgia,* < Gr. *orgia,* secret rites.]—**or''gi-as'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Greek orgies; hence, marked by wild revelries. **or'gi-ac†; or'gi€†.** [lous†.

or'gule†, *n.* Pride; haughtiness.—**or'gu-lous†,** *a.* Proud. **or'gil-or'gy,** 1 ôr'ji; 2 ôr'gĭg, *n. pl.* [OR'GIES, *pl.*] A wild revelry. See ORGIES.

or'i-chale, 1 or'i-kalk; 2 ôr'i-cȧlc, *n.* Under the Roman empire, an alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in appearance; brass. There was also a white orichalc. [< L. *orichalcum,* < Gr. *orichalkos,* < *oros,* mountain, + *chalkos,* copper.] **or'i-calche†; or'i-chalch†.**

o'ri-el, 1 ō'ri-el; 2 ō'ri-ĕl, *n.* A window built out from a wall and resting on a bracket, or like support: distinguished from a *bay window.*

Oriel in St. Sebald's Parsonage, Nuremberg.

o'ri-ent, 1 ō'ri-ent; 2 ō'ri-ĕnt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To find or fix the position of with reference to the east. **2.** To cause to face the east exactly. Especially, to arrange the ground-plan of (a church) so that its apse or chancel end is toward the east. **3.** To find the proper bearings or relations of (any matter or subject). **II.** *a.* **1.** [O-] Oriental. **2.** Resembling sunrise; bright. **3.** Ascending. **III.** *n.* **1.** [O-] The East, especially those countries in Asia east of the Mediterranean. **2.** The eastern sky. **3.** The iridescent luster of a pearl. [F., < L. *orien(t-)s,* ppr. of *orior,* rise.]—**o''ri-en'tal. I.** *a.* **1.** [O-] Pertaining to the Orient. **2.** Magnificent; gorgeous. ‖ Eastern. **4.** Specially bright, clear, and pure: said of gems. **II.** *n.* [O-] An inhabitant of Asia. **-ly,** *adv.*—**O''ri-en'tal-ism,** *n.* **1.** An Oriental peculiarity of thought, speech, or manners, or the disposition to adopt such. **2.** Knowledge of or proficiency in Oriental languages, literature, etc.—**O''ri-en'tal-ist,** *n.* One versed in Oriental languages or learning.—**O''ri-en'tal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ''ING.] To make Oriental; conform to eastern customs. **O''ri-en'tal-ise‡.**—**o'ri-en-tate,** *vi.* & *vt.* [-TAT''ED‡; -TAT''ING.] **1.** To place, face, or point toward the east. **2.** To worship, facing the east.—**o''ri-en-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** Construction with reference to the east. **2.** *Surv.* Any process of determining a bearing. **3.** *Zool.* The homing instinct, as in pigeons. **4.** *Crystal.* The placing of a crystal so that its crystal. axes, etc., assume their proper position in respect to the observer.—**o''ri-en-ta'tor,** *n. Aero.* A mechanical device for testing the susceptibility of airmen to varying altitudes.

O''ri-en'te, 1 ō'ri-en'tē; 2 ō'ri-ĕn'tę, *n.* A province of Cuba; pop. 735,810; capital, Santiago de Cuba.

or'i-fice, ⌊ 1 or'i-fis; 2 ôr'i-fĭç, *n.* A small opening into a cav-**or'i-fis‡,** ∫ity; an aperture. See HOLE. [F., < L.*LL os* (*or-*), mouth. + *facio,* make.]

or'i-flamme, 1 or'i-flam; 2 ôr'i-flăm, *n.* **1.** The early royal standard of France. **2.** *Her.* A blue banner charged with three fleurs-de-lis of gold. **3.** Any royal flag or glorious symbol. [F., < LL. *auriflamma,* < L. *aurum,* gold, + *flamma,* flame. In *"Chanson de Roland"* (11th cent.) *orie flambe* (L. *auream flammam*), suggesting that the flag itself was golden.]

orig., *abbr.* Origin, original, originally.

or'i-gan§, 1 or'i-gan; 2 ôr'i-gan, *n.* The wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*). [F., < L. *origanum,* < Gr. *origanon,* brightness.]

Or'i-gen, 1 or'i-jen; 2 ôr'i-ĝĕn, *n.* (182?–251?) An Alexandrian father of the Greek Church.—**Or'i-gen-ism,** *n. Ch. Hist.* The system of religious and philosophical doctrine held by Origen of Alexandria, who taught a threefold sense of the Scriptures: literal, moral, and mystical; the preexistence of all human souls; and the probable restoration of all fallen beings.

or'i-gin, 1 or'i-jin; 2 ôr'i-ĝĭn, *n.* **1.** The commencement of the existence of anything. **2.** A primary source; cause. **3.** Parentage; ancestry. [< L.F *origo* (*origin-*), < *orior,* rise.] Syn.: see BEGINNING; CAUSE; SOURCE.

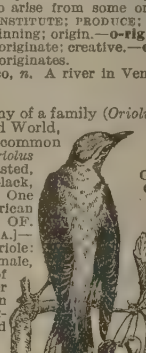
o-rig'i-nal, 1 o-rij'i-nəl; 2 o-rĭj'i-nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the beginning, origin, or first stage of existence of a thing. **2.** Immediately produced by one's own mind and thought; not copied nor produced by imitation. **3.** Able to produce works requiring thought, without copying or imitating those of others; creative; inventive; novel. Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; FIRST; NATIVE; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL; TRANSCENDENTAL.

II. *n.* **1.** The first form of anything. **2.** The language in which a book is first written. **3.** A person of unique character or genius. ‖ Origin. Syn.: see IDEAL; MODEL.—**original sin,** the first sin committed by Adam as related to or manifested in its consequences to his posterity of the human race.—**o-rig''i-nal'i-ty.** [-TIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** The power of originating; inventiveness. **2.** The quality of being original or novel.—**o-rig'i-nal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** At the beginning. **2.** In a new and striking manner.—**o-rig'i-nate,** *v.* [-NAT''ED‡; -NAT''ING.] **I.** *t.* To be the producing cause of; create. **II.** *i.* **1.** To arise from some origin or source. ‖ To deduce. Syn.: see INSTITUTE; PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.—**o-rig''i-na'tion,** *n.* A beginning; origin.—**o-rig'i-na''tiv**(es, *a.* Having power or skill to originate; creative.—**o-rig'i-na''tor,** *n.* One who or that which originates.

O''ri-no'co, 1 or''i-nō'kō; 2 ŏ''ri-nŏ''eo, *n.* A river in Venezuela; 1,550 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

o'ri-ol†, *n.* Oriel. **o'ry-al†.**

o'ri-ole, 1 ō'ri-ōl; 2 ō'ri-ōl, *n.* **1.** Any of a family (*Oriolidæ*) of black-and-yellow birds of the Old World, related to the crows. The common **European** or **golden oriole** (*Oriolus galbula*) is bright-yellow contrasted, especially on wings and tail, with black, and builds a hanging nest. **2.** One of various black-and-yellow American birds building a hanging nest. [< OF. *oriol,* < L. *aureolus;* see AUREOLA.]—**Baltimore oriole,** an American oriole: so named because the colors of the male, orange and black, were those of Lord Baltimore. See illus. under BIRD.—**orchard oriole,** *n.* A common North American oriole (*Icterus spurius*), the male of which is black and chestnut.


Golden Oriole. 1/8

O-ri'on, 1 o-rai'ən; 2 o-rī'on, *n.* **1.** A constellation noted for its group of three bright stars in a line (the Sword-belt or Girdle), and for its nebula, visible to the naked eye. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A hunter of gigantic size and great beauty. [L., < Gr. *Ōrīōn.*]

O-ris'ka-ny, 1 o-ris'kə-ni; 2 o-ris'ka-ny, *n.* A village (pop. 1,100) in central New York; British defeated Americans, Aug. 6, 1777.

or'i-son, 1 or'i-zən *or* -sən; 2 ôr'i-şon *or* -şon, *n.* A devotional prayer. [< L.F *oratio(n-);* see ORATION.] Syn.: see PRAYER.

O-ris'sa, 1 o-ris'ə; 2 o-ris'a, *n.* An ancient kingdom; now a part of Behar and Orissa province, British India; 9,853 sq. m.; pop. 5,131,750; capital, Cuttack.

O''ri-za'ba, 1 ō''ri-zā'bə; 2 ō''rī-zā'bă, *n.* **1.** A volcano in E. Mexico; 18,300 ft. high. **2.** A manufacturing town (pop. 35,300) in Vera Cruz state; S. E. of the volcano Orizaba.

Ork'ney Is'lands, 1 ôrk'ni; 2 ôrk'ny. An island group of N. Scotland; 376 sq. m.; pop. 26,000; capital, Kirkwall.

Or-lan'do, 1 ôr-lan'do; 2 ôr-lăn'do, *n.* A masculine personal name. See ROLAND.

orle, 1 ôrl; 2 ôrl, *n. Her.* (1) A bearing, classed as a subordinary, consisting of a band, half the width of a bordure, extending round the shield near the edge. [< LL. *orla,* dim. of L. *ora,* border.]

Or''lé'an''nais', 1 or''lē''ə''nē'; 2 ôr''le''ą''nā', *n.* An old French province traversed by the Loire; capital, Orléans.

Or'lé-ans, 1 ôr'li-ənz *or* (*F.*) ôr''lē''ăn'; 2 ôr'le-ans *or* (*F.*) ôr''le''ăn', *n.* **1.** Any of several French dukes; especially (1) **Louis** (1372–1407), son of Charles V. and head of the first house of Orleans; assassinated. (2) **Louis Philippe Joseph** (1747–1793), "Philippe Égalité"; guillotined. (3) **Philippe** (1640–1701), brother of Louis XIV.; founder of the present house of Orleans. **2.** A city of N. W. France; captured by the Germans, Oct. 11, recovered by the French, Nov. 10, and retaken by the Germans, Dec. 5, 1870; pop. 69,048.—**Or'le-an-ism,** *n.* Adherence to the Orleans family.—**Or'le-an-ist,** *a.*—**Or'le-an-ist,** *n.* A supporter of the Orleans branch of the French royal family descended from the younger brother of Louis XIV.

Or-loff', 1 ər-lef'; 2 ôr-lŏf', *n.* **1. Count Alexis** (1737–1808), a Russian adventurer; assassin of Czar Peter III. **2.** One of a peculiar breed of Russian trotting horses: so called because first bred in the stables of Count Orloff. See illus. under HORSE.

or'lop, 1 ôr'lep; 2 ôr'lŏp, *n. Naut.* The deck below the berth-deck of a line-of-battle ship. [< D. *overloopen,* run over.]

or'mo-lu, 1 ôr'mo-lü; 2 ôr'mo-lų, *n.* Gilded bronze or an alloy in imitation of it. [< F. *or moulu,* ground gold.]

Or'muz, 1 ôr'mus; 2 ôr'mŭz, *n.* **1.** An island in the Persian Gulf; site of a once populous city. **2. Gulf of O.,** a strait connecting the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea. **Or'must.**

Or'muzd, 1 ôr'muzd; 2 ôr'mūzd, *n.* The good principle in the religious dualism of Zoroastrianism: opposed to *Ahriman.* **Or'mazd‡.**

or'na-ment, 1 ôr'na-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 ôr'na-mənt. **I**d. *vt.* To embellish with ornaments. Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH. **II.** *n.* **1.** A part or an addition that contributes to the beauty or elegance of a thing. **2.** Ornamentation in the abstract, or ornaments collectively. **3.** Any thing or person considered as a source of honor or credit. **4.** A mark of distinction; decoration. **5**‖. Furniture; vesture; equipment. [< F. *ornement,* < L. *ornamentum,* < *orno,* adorn.]—**or"na-men'tal.** **I.** *a.* Serving to adorn. **II.** *n.* An ornamental object, especially a plant meant for decorative purposes. **-ly,** *adv.*—**or"na-men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of adorning, or the state of being adorned. **2.** Ornamental things collectively. **3.** A form of accessory art whose function it is to ornament useful objects.—**or'na-ment"er,** *n.* One who ornaments; a decorator.

or-nate', 1 ôr-nēt'; 2 ôr-nāt', *a.* **1.** Ornamented to a marked degree; artistically finished, as a literary style. **2.** Ornamented; decorated. [< L. *orno,* adorn.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

or'nis, 1 ôr'nis; 2 ôr'nis, *n.* Same as AVIFAUNA.

ornith., *abbr.* Ornithological, ornithology.

or'nith-, ‖ 1 ôr'nith-, ôr'ni-thə-; 2 ôr'nith-, ôr'ni-thə-.

or'ni-tho-, ∫ For Greek *ornis* (*ornith-*), bird: combining forms.—**-or-nith'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to birds.—**or"ni-thich'nite,** *n.* The fossil footprint of a bird or supposed bird. [+ Gr. *ichnos,* track.]—**or"ni-thog'ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of ornithology that describes birds.

or"ni-thol'o-gy, 1 ôr"ni-thel'ə-ji; 2 ôr"ni-thŏl'ə-ġy, *n.* **1.** The branch of zoology that treats of birds. **2.** A treatise on this subject. [< Gr. *ornis* (*ornith-*), bird, + -LOGY.]—**or"ni-tho-log'ic,** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ornithology.—**or"ni-tho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**or"ni-thol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in ornithology.—**or"ni-thoph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Bird-loving: said of flowers that are adapted for or depend upon birds (usually humming-birds) to transfer the pollen from the stamens to the stigma; bird-pollinated.—**or'ni-tho-pod.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an order (*Therosaurta*) of dinosaurian belonging to this order. **or"ni-thop'ter,** 1 ôr"ni-thep'tər; 2 ôr"ni-thŏp'tər, *n.* A flying-machine sustained and propelled by an upward and downward movement of the wings, as in the flight of a bird. [< ORNITHO- + Gr. *pteron,* wing.]—**or"nith-o-rhyn'chus,** *n.* [-CHI, *pl.*] An egg-laying mammal with a duck-like bill; a duckbill. [+ Gr. *rhynchos,* beak.]

or"o-ban-cha'ceous, 1 ôr"o-bən-kē'shus; 2 ôr"o-băn-cā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Designating a family (*Orobanchaceæ*) of low leafless, parasitic, yellowish or brownish herbs—the broom-rape family. [L., < Gr. *orobanchē,* choke weed.]

or"o-gen'e-sis, ‖ 1 ôr"o-jen'i-sis, o-rej'i-nı; 2 ôr"o-ġĕn'e-sĭs, **o-rog'e-ny,** ∫ o-rŏġ'e-ny, *n. Geol.* The process of mountain-formation. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + GENESIS, -GENY.]—**or"o-gen'ic,** *a.*

o-rog'ra-phy, 1 o-reg'rə-fi; 2 o-rŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* The branch of physiography that treats of the development and relations of highlands and mountain ranges. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + -GRAPHY.]—**or"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **or"o-graph'i-cal‡.**

o'ro-ide, 1 o'ro-eid; 2 o'ro-id, *n.* An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and other metals, having a golden luster. [< F. *or* (see OR, *n.*) + Gr. *eidos:* see -OID.] **o're-ide‡.**

o-rol'o-gy, 1 o-rel'ə-ji; 2 o-rŏl'ə-ġy, *n.* The science of mountains. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + -LOGY.]—**or"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

o-rom'e-ter, 1 o-rem'i-tər; 2 o-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An aneroid barometer having, in addition to the usual scale, a second system of graduations giving elevations above sea-level corresponding to barometric pressures; a mountain-barometer. [< Gr. *oros,* mountain, + -METER.]—**or"o-met'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to the orometer or to mountain measurement.

O're-no, 1 ô'ro-nō; 2 ō'ro-nō, *n.* A town in central Maine; pop. 3,133; seat of the University of Maine.

o"ro-phar'ynx, 1 o"ro-far'ıŋks; 2 ō"ro-făr'ynks, *n.* That part of the pharynx behind the mouth; the pharynx proper.

o're-tund, 1 ô'ro-tund; 2 ō'ro-tŭnd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Full, clear, rounded, and resonant: said of the voice or utterance. **2.** Pompous; inflated, as a manner of speech. **II.** *n.* The quality of voice so characterized. **o"ro-tun'di-ty‡.** [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *rotundus,* round.]

or'phan, ‖ 1 ôr'fən; 2 ôr'fan. **I.** *vt.* To bereave of parents.

or'fan", ∫ **II.** *a.* **1.** Having lost one or (more commonly) both parents: said of a child. **2.** Pertaining to one so bereaved. **III.** *n.* A child deprived of its parents by death. [< Gr. *orphanos,* bereft.]—**or'phan-age,** *n.* **1.** The state of being an orphan. **2.** An orpnan asylum.—**or'phan-hood,** *n.* The condition of being bereft of parents; orphanage.

Or'pheus, 1 ôr'fiūs *or* -fi-us; 2 ôr'fŭs *or* -fe-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A legendary Thracian musician and hero; inventor of the lyre; charmed wild beasts and moved trees by his music. Compare EURYDICE.—**Or-phe'an,** *a.* Belonging or relating to Orpheus, famous for the enchantment of his lyre; hence, melodious; enchanting.

Or'phic, 1 ôr'fik; 2 ôr'fic, *a.* **1.** Belonging, relating, or similar to Orpheus or his works. **2.** Of or pertaining to Orphism; hence, oracular, mysterious. [< L. *Orphicus,* < Gr. *Orphikos,* < ORPHEUS.] **Or'phi-cal‡.**—**Orphic mysteries,** esoteric doctrines and rites practised by the worshipers of Dionysos Zagreus, claiming Orpheus as their founder. The central doctrines were the immortality of the soul and a symbolic incorporation with the deity effected by initiation, which freed the initiate from the round of rebirths and transported him immediately after death to the Islands of the Blessed.—**Or'phism,** *n.* The mystical system of the Orphic sect and mysteries.

or'phrey, ‖ 1 ôr'fri, -frē; 2 ôr'fry, -frā, *n.* **1.** Gold embroidery, or **or'phray,** ∫ any costly embroidery. **2.** A band of gold embroidery or other rich material put on certain ecclesiastical vestments. [< OF. *F orfrais,* < L.LL *aurum Phrygium,* Phrygian gold.]

or'pi-ment, 1 ôr'pi-ment *or* -ment; 2 ôr'pi-ment, *n. Mineral.* A sectile, flexible, pearly, lemon-yellow, subtransparent arsenic trisulfid, used as a pigment and as a dyestuff. [F., < L. *auripigmentum,* < *aurum,* gold; and see PIGMENT.]

or'pin, 1 ôr'pin; 2 ôr'pin, *n. Bot.* An Old World species of stonecrop (*Sedum telephium*) with tuberous root, stout erect stem, ovate leaves, and white and purple flowers in dense tufts; naturalized in the United States. [OF., < L. *auripigmentum;* see ORPIMENT.] **or'pine‡.**

Or'ping-ton, 1 ôr'piŋ-tən; 2 ôr'ping-ton, *n.* **1.** A village in Kent, England. **2.** A variety of domestic fowl originating in Orpington.

or'ra, 1 or'ə; 2 ŏr'a, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Odd, in the sense of extra and occasional; incidental; as, an *orra* job. **2.** Employed for odd jobs, as on a farm. **3.** Composed of or belonging to the riffraff; low; despicable; as, an *orra* gathering.

or're-ry, 1 er'i-ri; 2 ŏr'e-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A philosophical apparatus for exhibiting the relative motions and positions of the members of the solar system. [< the Earl of *Orrery.*]

or'ris, 1 or'is; 2 ŏr'is, *n.* Any one of the several species of *Iris* having a scented root. [Corr. of IRIS, 3.] **or'rice‡.**

Or-si'no, 1 ôr-si'no; 2 ōr-si'no, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night,* the duke of Illyria, who marries Viola, the heroine.

ort, 1 ôrt; 2 ŏrt, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To turn away from in disgust.

ort, *n.* A worthless leaving: generally in plural, *orts.* [< AS. *or-,* out, + *etan,* eat.]

Or"te-gal', 1 ôr'tə-gal'; 2 ōr"te-găl', *n.* A headland of N. W. Spain.

Or'tels-burg, 1 ôr'təls-burh; 2 ōr'tĕls-burh, *n.* A town in S. E. Prussia; pop. 4,000.

or'tho-, orth-, 1 ôr'thə-, ôrth-; 2 ōr'tho-, ōrth-. From Greek *orthos,* straight, right, direct: combining forms used specifically in chemistry (1) to designate those inorganic acids which contain the greatest possible number of hydroxyl molecules; as, *ortho*phosphoric acid; and (2) to indicate that the two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene nucleus are considered as attached to adjacent carbon atoms.—**or'tho-ax"is,** *n. Crystal.* That axis in the monoclinic system that is at right angles to the other two.—**or"tho-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Having a head in the ratio between the vertical and the transverse diameters is from 70 to 75. **or"tho-ceph'a-ly,** *n.*—**or"tho-chro'ma-tism,** *n.*—**or'tho-clase,** *n. Mineral.* A massive, brittle, vitreous, varicolored potassium-aluminum silicate. [+ Gr. *klasis,* fracture.]—**or"tho-clas'tic,** *a.* Having right-angled cleavages, as orthoclase.—**or"tho-di-ag'o-nal,** *n.* The diagonal axis in a monoclinic crystal at right angles with the vertical axis.—**or'tho-dome,** *n. Crystal.* A dome parallel to the orthodiagonal.—**or"tho-do'mic,** *a.*

or'tho-dox, 1 ôr'tho-deks; 2 ōr'tho-dŏks, *a.* **1.** Correct or sound in doctrine; holding the commonly accepted faith; especially, in a restricted sense, Trinitarian: opposed to *heterodox.* **2.** Approved; accepted. **3.** [O-] Pertaining to the Greek Church. [< Gr. *orthos,* right, + *dokeō,* think.]—**or'tho-dox"ly,** *adv.*—**or"tho-dox'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by orthodoxy.—**or'tho-dox"y,** *n.* **1.** Belief in established doctrine. **2.** Agreement with accepted standards, especially of faith: specifically, acceptance of a Trinitarian church creed.

or'tho-ep"y, 1 ôr'tho-ep"i *or* ər-thō'i-pi; 2 ōr'tho-ĕp"y *or* ŏr-thō'e-py, *n.* **1.** The art of correct pronunciation. **2.** Pronunciation in general. [< Gr. *orthos,* correct, + *epos,* word.] —**or"tho-ep'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy. **or"tho-ep'i-cal‡.** **-ly,** *adv.*—**or'tho-ep"ist,** *n.* An authority on pronunciation.

or-thog'a-my, 1 ər-theg'ə-mi; 2 ōr-thŏġ'a-my, *n.* Immediate or direct fertilization of the ovary, as by the stamens of the same flower. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]—**or"tho-gam'ic, or-thog'a-mous,** *a.*

or"tho-gen'e-sis, 1 ôr"tho-jen'i-sis; 2 ōr"tho-ġĕn'e-sĭs, *n. Biol.* The doctrine that the phylogenetic evolution of organisms takes place systematically in a few definite directions and not accidentally in many directions; determinate variation.—**or"tho-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

or-thog'o-nal, 1 ər-theg'o-nəl; 2 ōr-thŏġ'o-nal, *a.* Having or determined by right angles; perpendicular. **-ly,** *adv.*

or"tho-graph'ic, 1 ôr"tho-graf'ik; 2 ōr"tho-grăf'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to orthography; also, correctly spelled. **2.** *Geom.* Pertaining to right lines or angles. **or"tho-graph'i-cal‡.**—**orthographic projection,** projection in which the projecting lines lie at right angles to the plane of projection.

or-thog'ra-phy, 1 ôr-theg'rə-fi; 2 ōr-thŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** A mode or system of spelling, especially of spelling correctly or according to usage. **2.** The science that treats of letters and spelling. **3.** *Arch.* The art or act of drawing in correct projection. [< Gr. *orthos,* straight: and see -GRAPHY.]—**or-thog'ra-pher,** *n.* One versed in orthography. **or-thog'ra-phist‡.**

or"tho-pe'di-a or **-pæ'di-a,** *n. Med.* The correcting or preventing of deformity, especially in infants. [< ORTHO- + Gr. *pais* (*paid-*), child.] **or"tho-pe'[or -pæ']dics‡; or'tho-pe"[or -pæ"]dy‡.**—**or"tho-pe'[or -pæ']dic** or **-di-cal,** *a.* Relating to orthopedia.—**or"tho-pe'[or -pæ']dist,** *n. Med.* One who practises orthopedia.—**or'thoph'o-ny,** *n.* The art of speaking correctly. [+ Gr. *phōnē,* voice.]

or"tho-phos-phor'ic, *a.* Referring to common phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4), as distinguished from metaphosphoric and pyrophosphoric acids.—**orthophosphoric acid,** see PHOSPHORIC ACID under PHOSPHORIC.—**or'tho-phyre,** *n. Petrol.* An orthoclase porphyry: syenite porphyry.—**or"thop-næ'a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the organs of respiration rendering breathing practicable only when a person sits or stands erect; postural dyspnœa. [+ Gr. *pneō,* breathe.] **or"thop-ne'a‡.**—**Or-thop'ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects with hind wings membranous and fore

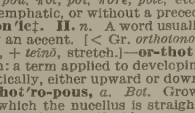
wings coriaceous and generally straight, including locusts, crickets, grasshoppers, etc. [+ Gr. *pteron*, wing.]—**or-thop'ter**, *n.*—**or-thop'ter-al**, *a.*—**or-thop'ter-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**or-thop'ter-ous**, *a.*—**or-thop'tic**, *a.* Referring to right or correct vision with both eyes.—**or"tho-rhom'bic**, *a.* Pertaining to that crystalline system assumed to contain three unlike axes at right angles. [+ RHOMBIC.]—**or"tho-scop'ic**, *a.* **1.** Having correct vision. **2.** Constructed so as to correct optical distortion; as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece of a telescope.—**or"tho-stat'ic**, *a.* Of or relating to an upright standing position.—**or-thos'ti-chous**, *a.* Set in vertical ranks: said of leaves, flowers, etc.—**or-thos'ti-chy**, *n. Bot.* A vertical row or rank: applied to an arrangement of organs on an axis, as leaves or flowers. [+ Gr. *stichos*, row.]—**or'tho-tone.** **I.** *a.* Having an independent tone or accent of its own, as a Greek enclitic particle (*τίς, τίς; τί, τί; πού, που; ποί, ποί; πότέ, pote;* etc.) used as an interrogative, or when emphatic, or without a preceding word to lean upon. **or"tho-ton'ic‡.** **II.** *n.* A word usually enclitic, but retaining or acquiring an accent. [< Gr. *orthotonos*, with right accent, < *orthos*, right, + *teinō*, stretch.]—**or-thot'ro-pism**, *n. Bot.* Vertical growth: a term applied to developing plant-organs that grow nearly vertically, either upward or downward.—**or"tho-trop'ic**, *a.*—**or-thot'ro-pous**, *a. Bot.* Growing straight: said of an ovule in which the nucellus is straight. [+ Gr. *tropos*, turning.] **or-thot'ro-pal‡.**—**or-thot'ro-py**, *n.*

or'tiv(es), 1 ôr'tiv; 2 ôr'tiv, *a.* Rising or eastern; orient. [< L. *ortus*, pp. of *orior*, rise.] [12,852 ft. high.

Ort'ler, 1 ôrt'lər; 2 ôrt'lər, *n.* A mountain in the Italian Tyrol;

or'tol, 1 ôr'tōl *or* -tel; 2 ôr'tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A whitish crystalline derivative of phenol, used as a developer in photography.

or'to-lan, 1 ōr'to-lən; 2 ôr'to-lan, *n.* **1.** An Old World bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*), reddish green above with blackish spots, and with a greenish gray head: highly esteemed as a table delicacy. **2.** Some other bird considered a delicacy, as in the United States the reedbird or bobolink. [F., < It. *ortolano*, < L. *hortulus* dim. of *hortus*, garden.]



Ortolan. 1/6

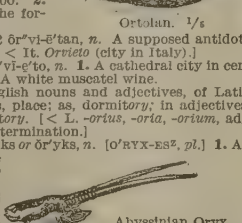
O-ru'ro, 1 o-rū'ro; 2 o-rų'ro, *n.* **1.** A department in W. Bolivia; 19,000 sq. m.; pop. 140,900. **2.** Its capital; pop. 22,575; the former capital of Bolivia.

or"vi-e'tan‖, 1 ôr"vi-i'tən; 2 ôr"vi-ē'tan, *n.* A supposed antidote for poison. [< F. *orviétan*, < It. *Orvieto* (city in Italy).]

Or"vi-e'to, 1 ôr"vi-ē'to; 2 ôr"vi-ę'to, *n.* **1.** A cathedral city in central Italy; pop. 18,000. **2.** A white muscatel wine.

-ory, *suffix.* A suffix of English nouns and adjectives, of Latin origin, signifying, in nouns, place; as, *dormitory;* in adjectives, relating to or like; as, *amatory.* [< L. *-orius, -oria, -orium*, adj. termination; *-orium*, noun termination.]

o'ryx, 1 ō'riks *or* er'iks; 2 ō'ryks *or* ôr'yks, *n.* [o'RYX-ES2, *pl.*] **1.** An African antelope, as the gemsbok. **2.** A weaverbird (*Ploceus oryx*). [L., < Gr. *oryx* (*oryg-*), antelope.]



Abyssinian Oryx. 1/40

os3, 1 ŏs; 2 ŏs, *n.* [o'RA, 1 ō'ra; 2 ō'ra, *pl.*] A mouth or opening into the interior of an organ. [L.]

os2, *n.* [os'SA, 1 os'ə; 2 ŏs'a, *pl.*] [L.] A bone.—**os innominatum**, same as INNOMINATE BONE. See under INNOMINATE.—**os pubis** (*Anat. & Zool.*), that portion of the hip-bone that is situated in front. It is separate in early life.

os3, *n.* [o'SAR, *pl.*] *Geol.* A sinuous ridge of glacial sand and gravel, deposited by a stream flowing beneath. [< Sw. *ås.*] **ose‡.**

O. S., *abbr.* Old Saxon, Old School, Old Series, Old Side, Old Style, Outside Sentinel.

O'sage or'ange, 1 o-sēj'; 2 o-sāg'. **1.** A handsome spreading moraceous tree (*Toxylon pomiferum*), with alternate entire glossy leaves and a large inedible aggregate fruit somewhat resembling an orange in size and color. **2.** The fruit of the Osage orange tree. **Osage apple‡.** [souri river.

O-sage' riv'er. A river in E. Kansas; length, 500 m. to the Mis-

O'sa-ka, 1 ō'sə-kə; 2 ō'sä-kä, *n.* A manufacturing seaport (pop. 1,460,218) in S. W. Honshu Island, Japan.

o'sar, 1 o'sər; 2 o'sar, *n. Geol.* Plural of os3. [< os2, *n.*]

Os'borne, 1 oz'bərn; 2 ŏz'born, **Thomas Mott** (1859–). An American prison reformer.

Os'can, 1 os'kən; 2 ŏs'can, *n.* **1.** One of a pre-Latin people in southern Italy. **2.** An Italic language, one of those out of which the vulgar Latin was formed. [< L. *Osci*, people of Campania.]

Os'car, 1 os'kər; 2 ŏs'car, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. L. **Os'ca-rus**, 1 os'kə-rus, 2 ŏs'ca-rŭs. **2. O. II.** (1829–1907), king of Sweden and Norway 1872–1905; of Sweden 1872–1907.

Os"ce-o'la, 1 os"i-ō'lə; 2 ŏs"e-ō'la, *n.* A Seminole chief (1804–1838); leader of the second Seminole war.

os'cil-late, 1 os'i-lēt; 2 ŏs'i-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED4; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to swing to and fro. **II.** *i.* **1.** To vibrate or swing back and forth, as a pendulum. **2.** To pass from one state to another and back again; fluctuate; waver. [< L. *oscillo*, < *oscillum*, swing.] SYN.: see FLUCTUATE; SHAKE.

os"cil-la'tion, 1 os"i-lē'shən; 2 ŏs"i-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or state of oscillating. **2.** *Physics.* Specif., a single swing of an oscillating body.—**electric oscillation**, a high-frequency electric current, the maximum value of which constantly diminishes, with a speed dependent upon the damping effect present.—**os'cil-la"tor**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which oscillates. **2.** Any oscillating machine, or part of a machine; specif., a device for producing electric oscillations in a wireless telegraph system.—**os'cil-la-to-ry**, *a.* Swinging. [made by an oscillograph.

os'cil-lo-gram, 1 os'i-lo-gram; 2 ŏs'i-lo-grăm, *n. Elec.* A record

os'cil-lo-graph, 1 os'i-lo-graf; 2 ŏs'i-lo-grăf, *n. Elec.* A device for obtaining a visible representation of the oscillations of an alternating current, which are transmitted in the form of reflected light-rays to a screen for observation, or to a moving photographic film for purposes of record.

os'cine, 1 os'in; 2 ŏs'in. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oscines*, a suborder of birds including the thrushes, sparrows, etc., commonly called the *singing birds*, even if many do not sing. **os'cin‡.** **II.** *n.* An oscine bird. [< L. *oscen (oscin-)*, a singing bird.]

os'ci-tan-cy‖, 1 os'i-tən-si; 2 ŏs'i-tan-cy, *n.* **1.** The act of yawning or gaping. **2.** Unusual drowsiness; dulness. [< L. *oscito*, < *os*, mouth, + *cito*, move quickly.] **os'ci-tance‡.**—**os'ci-tant**, *a.*

os'cu-lant, 1 os'kiu-lənt; 2 ŏs'cų-lant, *a. Biol.* In classification, intermediate in character between two groups of organisms; intergrading; as, an *osculant* genus or family. [< L. *osculan(t-)s*, ppr. of *osculor*, kiss.] [mouth.

os'cu-lar, 1 os'kiu-lər; 2 ŏs'cų-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the

os'cu-late, 1 os'kiu-lēt; 2 ŏs'cū-lāt, *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED4; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To kiss. **2.** *Geom.* To touch, as two curves. **3.** *Biol.* To have characters in common, as two genera or families. [< L. *osculor*, kiss, < *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth.]—**os"cu-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of kissing: a kiss. **2.** *Geom.* The contact between any given curve and another curve of the same curvature at the point of contact.—**os'cu-la-to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to kissing. **2.** *Geom.* Having the property of osculation.

os'cule, 1 os'kiūl; 2 ŏs'cūl, *n. Spong.* One of the comparatively large apertures by which water with waste products is expelled. [< L. *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth.] **os'cu-lum‡.**

-ose, *suffix.* Used: (1) To indicate fulness or abundance of a quality; as, *bellicose, verbose, grandiose*, etc.; compare -OUS. (2) In chemistry, to form the names of the carbohydrates allied to glucose, which originated this terminal form, as saccharose and cellulose, and of their isomers, as dextrose, maltose, etc.

O'sei, 1 ō'sei; 2 ō'sēi, *n.* Same as OESEL.

Osh'a-wa, 1 ŏsh'ə-wə; 2 ŏsh'a-wa, *n.* A city on Lake Ontario, in Ontario province, Canada; pop. 11,560.

Osh'kosh, 1 ŏsh'kŏsh; 2 ŏsh'kŏsh, *n.* A manufacturing city in E. Wisconsin; pop. 33,160.

o'sier, 1 ō'ʒər; 2 ō'zher. **I.** *a.* Consisting of twigs of willow or the like. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any one of various species of willow, producing long flexible shoots used in wickerwork. The best-known is the European **velvet osier** (*Salix viminalis*). **2.** One of the shoots of an osier. **3.** A similar plant of some other genus or family, or its osier-like shoots. [F.] **o'zier‡.**—**red osier.** **1.** [U. S.] The red-purple smooth upright shoots from the prostrate suckers of the red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*): also, the tree. **2.** [Eng.] The red willow (*Salix rubra*).

O-si'ris, 1 o-sai'ris; 2 o-sī'ris, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The Egyptian god of light, health, and agriculture; husband of Isis.

-osity, *suffix.* Of Latin origin, signifying "fulness, abundance of"; as, verb*osity*. [< -OSE + -TY2.] [physician and author.

Os'ler, 1 es'lər; 2 ŏs'ler, **Sir William** (1849–1919). A Canadian

Os'lo, 1 ŏs'lō; 2 ŏs'lō. New name (1925) of CHRISTIANIA.

Os'ler, 1 es'lər; 2 ŏs'ler, **Sir William** (1849–1919). A Canadian physician, educator, and author.

Os'man, 1 ŏs'mən; 2 ŏs'măn, *n.* **1. O. Digna** (1836–1900), a Sudanese sheik; responsible for Gordon's state. **2. O. Pasha** (1832–1900), a Turkish general; defender of Plevna, 1877. **3.** Same as OTHMAN.—**Os-man'li**, *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant race in Turkey; a Turkish official. **2.** A Turkish subject of the sultan. [< Turk. *'Osmanli*, < *'Osman*, Osman, Othman.]

os'mic, 1 es'mik; 2 ŏs'mic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing osmium, especially in its higher valence.—**osmic oxid**, an oxid of osmium (OsO_4), occurring as a black or coppery solid.

os'mi-ous, 1 es'mi-us; 2 ŏs'mi-ŭs, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing osmium, especially in its lower valence.

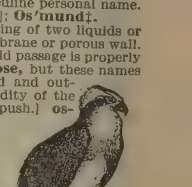
os'mi-um, 1 es'mi-um; 2 ŏs'mi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A blue-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *osmē*, odor, < *ozō*, smell.]

os"mi-ri'i-um, *n.* Same as IRIDOSMINE.

Os'mond, 1 es'mənd; 2 ŏs'mond, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Teut., divine protection.] **Os"mont'‡** [F.]; **Os'mund‡.**

os'mose, 1 es'mōs; 2 ŏs'mōs, *n.* **1.** The mixing of two liquids or gases by passage through a separating membrane or porous wall. **2.** That which causes osmose. The more rapid passage is properly called **endosmose** and the slower **exosmose**, but these names are sometimes given respectively to inward and outward osmose without relation to the rapidity of the process. [< Gr. *ōsmos*, pushing, < *ōtheō*, push.] **os-mo'sis‡.**—**os-mot'ic**, *a.* **os"mo-sit'ic‡.**—**os-mot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

os'mund, 1 es'mund; 2 ŏs'mŭnd, *n. Bot.* Any one of a genus (*Osmunda*) of showy ferns having pinnate fronds growing upright from a large crown.



Osprey. 1/15

Os"na-brück', 1 ŏs"nə-brük'; 2 ŏs"nä-brük', *n.* A town in Prussia; pop. 85,020.

Os'o-wiec, 1 es'o-vits; 2 ŏs'o-vits, *n.* A fortress in Poland, captured by the Germans, Aug. 22, 1915.

os'prey, 1 es'pri; 2 ŏs'pry, *n.* A dark-brown and white, hawk-like bird (*Pandion haliaëtus*) that preys upon fish.

Os'sa, 1 es'ə; 2 ŏs'a, *n. Gr. My'th.* A mountain in Thessaly, on which Pelion was piled by giants who wished to see into Olympus. See OLYMPUS; PELION.

os'se-in, 1 es'i-in; 2 ŏs'e-in, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* The soft proteid sub-

stance of bone that remains after the removal of mineral matter. **os″te-in‡.** **2.** Bony tissue. [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] **os′se-ine‡.**

os′se-let, 1 es′ɪ-let *or* es′let; 2 ŏs′e-lĕt *or* ŏs′lĕt, *n.* **1.** An ossicle. **2.** Cuttlebone. [F.]

os′se-ous, 1 es′ɪ-us; 2 ŏs′e-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing bones. {< L. *osseus*, bony, < *os*, bone.]

os′si-, 1 es′ɪ-; 2 ŏs′ĭ-. From Latin *os* (*oss-*), bone: a combining form.—**os′si-cle,** *n.* **1.** A small bone. **2.** *Zool.* One of various small hard nodular structures. **os′si-cule‡.—os-sif′er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing bones. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**os′si-frage,** *n.* **1.** The osprey. **2.** The lammergeier. [+ L. *frango*, break.]

Os′sian, 1 esh′ən; 2 ŏsh′an, *n.* **1.** A hero and bard of Gaelic legend (3d cent.). **2.** A cycle of poems by James Macpherson, purporting to be from the Gaelic of Ossian, published 1760–1763.

os′si-fy, 1 es′ɪ-fī; 2 ŏs′ĭ-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert into bone; harden like bone. **II.** *i.* To be changed into bone. [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + -FY.]—**os-sif′ic,** *a.* Bone-forming.—**os″si-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* **1.** A changing into bone. **2.** The state of being ossified; also, an ossified part.

Os′si-ning, 1 es′ɪ-nɪŋ; 2 ŏs′ĭ-nĭng, *n.* A town (pop. 10,740) in S. E. New York: formerly called *Sing Sing*.

os′su-a-ry, 1 es′yu-*or* esh′u-ĕ-rɪ; 2 ŏs′yu-*or* ŏsh′u-ĕ-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A place for holding the bones of the dead; charnel-house; grave-mound.

Os-ta′de, 1 es-tä′də; 2 ŏs-tä′de, *n.* **1. Adrian** (1610–1685), a Dutch genre-painter. **2. Isaac** (1621–1649), a Dutch landscape-painter; brother of Adrian. [osseous; bony.

os′te-al, 1 es′tɪ-əl; 2 ŏs′te-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like bone;

os″te-i′tis, 1 es″tɪ-aɪ′tɪs *or* -ī′tɪs; 2 ŏs″te-ī′tis *or* -ĭ′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of bone. [< Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

Os-tend′, 1 es-tend′; 2 ŏs-tĕnd′, *n.* A seaport of Belgium; pop. 45,980; entered by Germans, Oct. 15, 1914; harbor blocked by sinking of British warship "Vindictive," May 9, 1918; occupied by Allies Oct. 17, 1918.

os-ten′si-bl(e^{5}, 1 es-ten′sɪ-bl; 2 ŏs-tĕn′sĭ-bl, *a.* Offered as real or as having the character represented; seeming; professed or pretended.

Syn.: apparent, assigned, avowed, colorable, displayed, exhibited, expressed, plausible, professed, shown, specious. A man's *apparent* purpose or motive is what appears on the surface, with or without his own intent; his *ostensible* motive or purpose is that which is *assigned*, *avowed*, *displayed* by him: the word often implying that the *ostensible* may be only the pretended, a *specious* cover for a purpose or motive of a different sort. Compare synonyms for APPARENT.—Ant.: actual, genuine, real, true, veritable.—**os-ten′si-bly,** *adv.*—**os-ten′siv(e^{5},** *a.* Exhibiting; showing.—**os-ten′siv(e-ly^{5},** *adv.* In an ostensive manner.

os-ten′so-ry, 1 os-ten′so-rɪ; 2 ŏs-tĕn′so-ry, *n.* Same as MONSTRANCE. **os″ten-so′ri-um‡.**

os′tent, 1 es′tent; 2 ŏs′tĕnt, *n.* **I**‖. A manifestation; portent. **2**†. Appearance; air. [< L. *ostentus*; see OSTENTATION.]

os″ten-ta′tion, 1 es″ten-tē′shan; 2 ŏs″tĕn-tā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of displaying vauntingly; pretentious parade. **2**†. Public display. [< L. *ostento*, freq. of *ostendo*, exhibit.]

Syn.: boast, boasting, display, flourish, pageant, pageantry, parade, pomp, pomposity, pompousness, show, vaunt, vaunting. *Ostentation* is an ambitious showing forth of whatever is thought adapted to win admiration or praise; *ostentation* may be without words; as, the *ostentation* of wealth in fine residences, rich clothing, costly equipage, or the like; when in words, *ostentation* is rather in manner than in direct statement; as, the *ostentation* of learning. *Boasting* is in direct statement, and is louder and more vulgar than *ostentation*. There may be great *display* or *show* with little substantial; *ostentation* suggests something substantial to be shown. *Pomp* is some material demonstration of wealth and power, as in grand and stately ceremonial, rich furnishings, processions, etc., considered as worthy of the person or occasion in whose behalf it is manifested; *pomp* is the noble side of that which as *ostentation* is considered as arrogant and vain. *Pageant* and *pageantry* are inferior to *pomp*, denoting spectacular *display* designed to impress the public mind, and since the multitude is largely ignorant and thoughtless, the words *pageant* and *pageantry* have a suggestion of the transient and unsubstantial. *Parade* (L. *paro*, prepare) is an exhibition as of troops in camp going through the evolutions that are to be used in battle, and suggests a lack of earnestness and direct or immediate occasion or demand; hence, in the more general sense, a *parade* is an uncalled-for exhibition, and so used is a more disparaging word than *ostentation*; *ostentation* may spring merely from undue self-gratulation, *parade* implies a desire to impress others with a sense of one's abilities or resources, and is always offensive and somewhat contemptible; as, a *parade* of wealth or learning. *Pomposity* and *pompousness* are the affectation of *pomp*. See PRIDE.—Ant.: diffidence, modesty, quietness, reserve, retirement, shrinking, timidity.

—**os″ten-ta′tious,** *a.* **1.** Given to display; pretentious. **2.** Marked by vain display; showy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

os′te-o-, 1 es′tɪ-o-, -es′tɪ-; 2 ŏs′te-o-, ŏs′te-. From Greek *osteon*, **os′te-,** a bone: combining forms.—**os′te-o-blast,** *n.* One of the characteristic cells of bone, to which it apparently owes its formation.—**os″te-o-cla′sis,** *n. Surg.* The operation of breaking a bone to correct a deformity or of rebreaking to remedy a bad setting.—**os′te-o-clast,** *n.* **1.** *Surg.* An instrument for effecting osteoclasis. **2.** *Anat.* A large multinucleate cell found in the marrow of bones and thought to effect their absorption.—**os″te-o-gen′e-sis,** *n.* Bone-formation; ossification. **os″te-og′e-ny‡.**—**os″te-o-ge-net′ic,** *a.*—**os″te-og′ra-phy,** *n.* The description of bones.—**os′te-oid,** *a.* Resembling bone; bony.—**os″te-ol′o-gy,** *n. Anat.* The science that treats of the bones of the skeleton and the properties of the osseous tissue.—**os″te-o-log′i-cal,** *a.*—**os″te-o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**os″te-ol′o-gist,** *n.*—**os″te-o′ma,** *n. Pathol.* A tumor consisting of bony substance; a morbid outgrowth from bone or from cartilage.—**os″te-o-ma-la′ci-a,** *n. Pathol.* Chronic softening of the bones in adults.—**os″te-o-my″e-li′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bones.—**os′te-o-path, os″te-op′a-thist,** *n.* One who practises osteopathy.—**os″te-o-path′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to osteopathy.—**os″te-op′a-thy,** *n.* The treatment of disease without drugs or knife, as by the manipulation of bone, cartilage, ligament, or muscle.—**os′te-o-phyte,** *n.* A bony excrescence. **os″te-oph′y-tis‡.**—**os″te-o-phyt′ic,** *a.*—**os″te-o-plas′ty,** *n. Surg.* An operation to remedy loss of bone; restoration to its place of a bone temporarily removed. [+ Gr. *plastos*, < *plassō*, form.]—**os″te-o-plas′tic,** *a.*—**os′te-o-tome,** *n.* A bone-cutting instrument, usually saw-like.—**os″te-ot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of dividing a bone, especially beneath the integuments, as to remedy deformity.

Os′ti-a, 1 es′tɪ-ə; 2 ŏs′tĭ-a, *n.* An ancient city and port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber.

os′ti-a-ry, 1 es′tɪ-ē-rɪ; 2 ŏs′tĭ-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] *Eccl.* (1) A cleric belonging to the lowest of the minor orders; originally, a doorkeeper. (2) The porter of a monastery. [< L. *ostiarius*, doorkeeper, < *ostium*, door, < *os*, mouth.] **os″ti-a′ri-us‡.**

os′ti-ole, 1 es′tɪ-ōl; 2 ŏs′tĭ-ōl, *n.* **1.** A small opening. **2.** Any one of the small inhalant orifices of a sponge. [< L. *ostiolum*, dim. of *ostium*, < *os*, mouth.]—**os′ti-o-lar,** *a.*

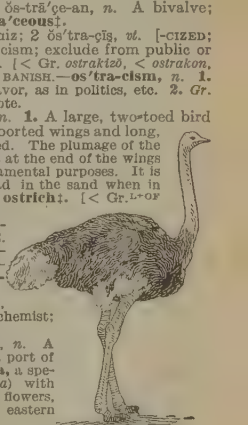
os′tler, *n.* Same as HOSTLER.—**os′tler-y†,** *n.* A hostelry.

os-to′sis, 1 ēs-tō′sɪs; 2 ŏs-tō′sis, *n.* Ossification. [L., < Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

os-tra′ce-an, 1 es-trē′sɪ-ən; 2 ŏs-trā′çe-an, *n.* A bivalve; oyster.—**os-tra′ce-an,** *a.* **os-tra′ceous‡.**

os′tra-cize or **-cise,** 1 es′trə-saɪz; 2 ŏs′tra-çīz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ′ING.] To subject to ostracism; exclude from public or private favor; put under the ban. [< Gr. *ostrakizō*, < *ostrakon*, shell, voting-tablet.] Syn.: see BANISH.—**os′tra-cism,** *n.* **1.** Exclusion from intercourse or favor, as in politics, etc. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* Banishment by popular vote.

os′trich, 1 es′trɪch; 2 ŏs′trich, *n.* **1.** A large, two-toed bird of Africa and Arabia. It has aborted wings and long, powerful legs, giving it great speed. The plumage of the male is black, with white plumes at the end of the wings and tail, much esteemed for ornamental purposes. It is erroneously said to bury its head in the sand when in danger. **2.** A rhea. **American ostrich‡.** [< Gr. *ostreouthiōn*, ostrich.]


Ostrich. 1/40

Os′tro-goth, 1 es′tro-gɒth; 2 ŏs′tro-ğŏth, *n.* A member of the E. branch of the Goths, which established a kingdom in Italy (493–555). See VISIGOTH.—**Os″tro-goth′ic,** *a.*

Ost′wald, 1 est′vɑlt; 2 ŏst′vält, **Wilhelm** (1853–). German chemist; awarded Nobel prize in 1909.

Os-we′go, 1 es-wī′go; 2 ŏs-wē′ğo, *n.* A city in N. central New York; a port of entry; pop. 23,630.—**Oswego tea,** a species of mint (*Monarda didyma*) with handsome head of bright-red flowers, growing in wet places in the eastern United States.

O. T., *abbr.* Old Testament.

O-ta′go, 1 o-tä′go; 2 o-tä′ğo, *n.* A province in South Island, New Zealand; 25,312 sq. m.; pop. 199,027; capital, Dunedin.

o-tal′gi-a, 1 o-tal′jɪ-ə; 2 o-tăl′ğĭ-a, *n.* Neuralgia of the ear; earache. [< Gr. *otalgia*, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear, + *algos*, pain.] **o-tal′gy‡.**—**o-tal′gic,** *a.*

O′ta-ru, 1 ō′tɑ-rū; 2 ō′tä-rų, *n.* A seaport city (pop. 89,300) on the W. coast of Hokushu Island, Japan.

O-thel′lo, 1 o-thel′o; 2 o-thĕl′o, *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a Moor of Venice, who kills his wife, Desdemona, in a jealous rage inspired by the treachery of Iago.

oth′er, 1 ʊth′ər; 2 ŏth′er. **I.** *a.* **1.** Different from the one specified; not the same. **2.** Being over and above; additional. **3.** Second: noting the remaining one of two persons or things. Specifically: (1) Opposite; contrary; as, the *other* side. (2) Alternate. **II.** *pron.* **1.** A different person or thing. **2.** The second of two; the opposite one. **III.** *adv.* Otherwise. [< AS. *other*, other.] —**the other day,** a day not long ago; recently.—**the o. world,** the unseen or extramundane world; the future state.—**oth′er-ness,** *n.* The quality of being other.—**oth′er-where″,** *adv.* In some other place; elsewhere.—**oth′er-while″‖,** *adv.* At some other time: sometimes. **oth′er-whiles″‡.**—**oth′er-wise″.** **I.** *a.* Different. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In a different manner or by other means. **2.** In other circumstances or conditions; other respects. **III.** *conj.* But for the cause named; else. **oth′er-gates‡** [Scot.]; **oth′er-guess‡** [Scot.].—**oth′er-world-ly,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to another world. **2.** Concerned in the affairs of the world to come.—**oth′er-world-li-ness,** *n.*

Oth′man, 1 ŏth′mən; 2 ŏth′mān, *n.* The name of several rulers of Turkey or Moslem caliphs; especially **O. I.** (1259–1326), who founded the Ottoman Empire.

O′tho, 1 ō′thō; 2 ō′tho, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. G. Sw. **Oth′o** or **Ot′to,** 1 ōt′o, 2 ōt′o; F. **O″thon′,** 1 ō″tôn′, 2 ō″tôn′, **O″don′,** 1 ō″dôn′, 2 ō″dôn′; It. **Ot-to′ne,** 1 ɒt-tō′nē, 2 ŏt-tō′ne; Sp. **O-to′ni-o,** 1 o-tō′nɪ-o, 2 o-tō′nĭ-o. **2.** Any one of several emperors of Germany; especially **O. I.** (912–973), "the Great"; reduced Bohemia and his barons; pacified Italy.

o′tic, 1 ō′tɪk *or* ɒt′ɪk; 2 ō′tĭc *or* ŏt′ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or situated near the ear. [< Gr. *ōtikos*, < *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

o′ti-ose, 1 ō′shɪ-ōs; 2 ō′shi-ōs, *a.* **1.** Being at rest or ease; having nothing to do; hence, characterized by indolence or easy negligence. **2.** Futile; useless. [< L. *otiosus*, < *otium*, leisure.]—**o′ti-ose-ly,** *adv.*—**o″ti-os′i-ty,** *n.* [and orator.

O′tis, 1 ō′tɪs; 2 ō′tĭs, **James** (1725–1783). An American patriot

o-ti'tis, 1 o-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis; 2 o-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear. [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

o'to-, ‖ ō'to-, ət-; 2 ō'to-, ŏt-. From Greek *ous* (*ōt-*), ear; combining forms.—**o'to-cyst,** *n.* An auditory vesicle, as in many invertebrates; also, the similar vesicle in the embryo of a vetebrate.—**o'to-lith,** *n.* **1.** One of the concretions of calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate found in the internal ear of vertebrates and in the auditory organ of many invertebrates. **2.** An ear-bone.

o-tol'o-gy, ‖ o-tol'o-ji; 2 ō-tŏl'ŏ-gy, *n.* The science of the ear and its diseases. [< Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]—**o"to-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**o-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**o'to-scope,** *n. Surg.* An instrument for viewing or examining the interior of the ear; especially, an ear-speculum.—**o-tos'co-py,** *n.* Examination of the ear by means of the ear-speculum.—**o"to-scop'ic,** *a.*

O-tran'to, 1 o-trän'to; 2 o-trän'to, *n.* **1.** A seaport town of S. E. Italy; pop. 2,400; sacked by the Turks in 1480. **2. Strait of O.,** a strait between the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas, 40 m. wide.

ot'tar, ot'to, *n.* Same as ATTAR.

ot-ta'va, 1 ot-tä'va; 2 ŏt-tä'vä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An octave.—**ottava rima** [It.] (*Pros.*), a stanza of eight five-stress iambic lines with three rimes, the first six lines riming alternately and the others forming a couplet: used by Spenser in minor poems, by Byron in *Don Juan,* and by Keats in *Isabella.*

Ot'ta-wa, 1 ot'a-wa; 2 ŏt'a-wa, *n.* **1.** A city in Ontario province, capital of the Dominion of Canada; pop. 107,140. **2.** A river in E. Canada; 600 m. to St. Lawrence river. **3.** A city in N. Illinois; pop. 10,820.

Ot'ta-was, 1 ot'a-waz; 2 ŏt'a-was, *n. pl.* [can Indians of the Algonkian stock. A tribe of North-Ameri-

ot'ter, 1 ot'er; 2 ŏt'er, *n.* **1.** A weasel-like, web-footed carnivore, inhabiting stream sand lakes, and feeding upon fish. The common otter is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail, and furnishes a valuable dark-brown fur. **2.** A marine carnivore of the North Pacific, with an otter-like form, hind feet enlarged and webbed, and blunt molars; it feeds principally on shell-fish. **sea'-ot"ter‡.** [< AS. *oter,* otter.]

Ot'ter-burn, 1 ot'er-bûrn; 2 ŏt'er-bûrn, *n.* A village in Northumberland, England; here the English were defeated by the Scotch, Aug. 10, 1388. See CHEVY CHASE.

Ot'to, n. 1. Same as OTHO. **2. August Nikolas** (1832–1891), a German merchant and inventor. See OTTO ENGINE.

Ot'to cy'cle. *Thermodynamics.* A four-stroke cycle used first on the Otto gas-engine, consisting of 1st intake, 2d compression, 3d expansion, and 4th exhaust. [in 1876.

Ot'to engine. An engine operating in the Otto cycle, patented

Ot'to-man, 1 ot'o-man; 2 ŏt'o-man. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Turks. **II.** *n.* [Ot'TO-MANS, *pl.*] **1.** A Turk. **Ot'to-mite†.** **2.** [o-] A low cushioned seat without back. **3.** [o-] A carpet-covered foot-rest. **4.** A variety of corded silk. [< Turk.‡ *Othman,* Osman I.]—**Ottoman Empire,** same as TURKEY.

Ot-tum'wa, 1 e-tum'wa; 2 ō-tûm'wa, *n.* A manufacturing city in S. Iowa; pop. 23,010. [dramatist; *Venice Preserved.*

Ot'way, 1 ot'wē; 2 ŏt'wā, **Thomas** (1651–1685). An English tragic

Ouach'i-ta, 1 wash'i-tô; 2 wach'i-tą, *n.* A river in W. Arkansas; length, 545 m. to the Red River.

ouan'na'niche', 1 wa"na'nish'; 2 wä"nä'nĭch', *n.* [Canadian F.] A small Canadian salmon (*Salmo salar ouananiche*), identified with the land-locked salmon of Maine.

ou"bli-ette', 1 ū"bli-et'; 2 ų"bli-ĕt', *n.* A medieval dungeon with an entrance only through the top. [F., < *oublier,* forget.]

Oubliette.

a, ventilation passage: *b,* dungeon; *c,* entrance: *d,* opening of the entrance to the oubliette; *e,* oubliette proper; *f,* well: *g,* latrine; *h,* drain-pipes: *i,* cesspool; *j,* moat of the castle.

ouch, 1 auch; 2 ouch. **I.** *vi.* To utter the exclamation "ouch." **II.** *n.* **1.** The setting of a jewel. **2.** An ornament of gold. [< *a nouch,* misdivided as *an ouch. Nouch,* < OF. *nouche,* < OHG. *nuscja,* brooch.]

ouch, *interj.* An exclamation indicating a slight pain.

Ou"de-nar'de, 1 ū"de-när'de; 2 ų"de-när'de, *n.* A town in S. W. Belgium; here Marlborough defeated the French, July 11, 1708; pop. 6,200; occupied by German army, 1914.

Oudh, 1 oud; 2 oud, *n.* A division of British India; 23,966 sq. m.; pop. 12,558,000; part of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; capital, Lucknow.

Ou"di"not', 1 ū"di"nō'; 2 ų"di"nō', **Charles Nicolas** (1767–1847). Duke of Reggio; a French marshal; invaded Spain in 1823.

ought, 1 ôt; 2 ôt, *v.* **1.** To be under moral obligation to be or do. **2.** To be fitting or imperative. **3.** To be required by necessity. **4‡.** *Imp. t. & pp.* of OWE, *v.* [< AS. *āhte,* pret. of *āgan,* owe.]

Syn.: should. One *ought* to do that which he is under moral obligation or in duty bound to do. *Ought* is the stronger word, of holding most closely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes of imperative logical necessity; *should* may have the sense of moral obligation or may apply merely to propriety or expediency, as in the proverb, "The liar *should* have a good memory," that is, he will need it. *Ought* is sometimes used of abstractions or inanimate things as indicating what the mind deems to be imperative or logically necessary in view of all the conditions; as, these goods *ought* to go into that space; these arguments *ought* to convince him; *should* in such connections would be correct, but less emphatic. Compare DUTY. To express past obligation the simple *ought* unchanged should be used, but followed by the *perfect infinitive* of the verb required; as, "I ought *to have gone.*"

ought[1], *n.* & *adv.* Aught; anything.

ought[2], *n.* A cipher; naught.—**oughts and crosses,** a child's game, played in the interspaces of two pairs of parallel lines crossing each other, one player making a cipher, the other a cross in turn, the object being to get three crosses or ciphers in line.

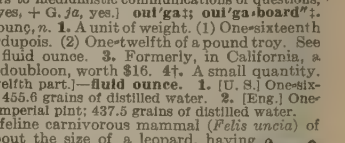
ought[3], *n.* Duty; something denoted by the verb *ought.*

Oui'da, 1 wi'da; 2 wī'da, *n.* Pen-name of Louise de la Ramée.

oui'ja, 1 wi'ja; 2 wī'ja, *n.* A form of planchette consisting of two parts; a board containing the alphabet and other characters, and a planchette with a pointer substituted for the pencil which is used to receive answers to mediumistic communications or questions, etc. [< F. *oui,* yes, + G. *ja,* yes.] **oui'ga‡; oui'ga-board"‡.**

ounce[1], 1 auns; 2 ounç, *n.* **1.** A unit of weight. (1) One-sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. (2) One-twelfth of a pound troy. See WEIGHT. **2.** A fluid ounce. 3. Formerly, in California, a Spanish double doubloon, worth $16. **4†.** A small quantity. [< L.† *uncia,* twelfth part.]—**fluid ounce.** **1.** [U. S.] One-sixteenth of a pint; 455.6 grains of distilled water. **2.** [Eng.] One-twentieth of an imperial pint; 437.5 grains of distilled water.

ounce[2], *n.* **1.** A feline carnivorous mammal (*Felis uncia*) of central Asia about the size of a leopard, having fur and a long, thick tail. **2.** Some similar American cat, as the jaguar. [< F. *once,* prob. < Per. *yūz,* panther, lynx.]


Ounce. 1/35

ouphe‖, 1 ūf; 2 ų̄f, *n.* A goblin or fairy; elf. **ouph‡.**

our, 1 aur; 2 our, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to us. See WE. **2.** (1) My; as, *our* reign: used by royalty or in formal style, as in an editorial article. (2) With whom we are dealing; as here *our* hero escapes. *Our* is used only attributively. [< AS. *ūre,* < *ure,* of us, akin to *us,* us.]—**our-self',** *pron.* Myself: only in formal or regal style. **our-sel'f‡** [Scot.].—**our-selves',** *pron. pl.* We or us. **our-sels'‡** [Scot.].

-our, *suffix.* Same as -OR.

ou-rang', 1 ū-rang'; 2 ų-răng', *n.* The orang-utan.

ou-ra'ri, 1 ū-rā'ri; 2 ų-rä'ri, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as CURARE.

Ourcq, 1 ûrk; 2 ųrk, *n.* A river in Aisne department, France; tributary of the Marne.—**Battle of the Ourcq,** the initial attack of the First Battle of the Marne, in which the French Sixth Army attacked the Germans on Sept. 6, 1914 and carried the Ourcq on Sept. 9.

ou'rie, *a.* [Scot.] Same as OORIE.

ouro-, *prefix.* Same as URO-.

ours, 1 aurz; 2 ourz, *poss. pron. pl.* Possessive case of WE: used only absolutely and predicatively.

-ous, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives: (1) To denote possession or presence of a quality in any degree, commonly in abundance. (2) *Chem.* To denote a compound in which the element to which it is affixed has a less valence than in compounds whose names end in *-ic.* [< OF. *-ous,* F. *-eux,* < L. *-osus;* or directly < L. *-us.*]

Ouse, 1 ūz; 2 ųz, *n.* **1.** A river in North Riding, Yorkshire, England; length, 45 m. to the Humber. **2.** A river in S. W. Northamptonshire, England; length, 156 m. to the Wash.

ou'sel, *n.* Same as OUZEL.

oust[1], 1 aust; 2 oust, *vt.,* To turn out from possession or occupancy; eject. [< OF. *ouster,* F. *ôter,* draw.] SYN.: see BANISH.—**oust'er,** *n. Law.* The act of putting one out of possession or occupancy; dispossession.

out[2], 1 aut; 2 out, *v.* **I.** *t.* To deprive of anything by expulsion; drive out; expel. **II.** *i.* To come or go out; be removed; be disclosed. [< AS. *ūtian,* < *ūt,* out.]

out, *a.* **1.** Exterior; external; outer; outside. **2.** Outlying; at a distance. **3.** *Cricket.* (1) Dismissed from the wicket: opposed to *in,* and said of a batsman. (2) Not engaged in batting; having completed their innings: opposed to *in,* and said of a side or team. (3) [Rare.] Played away from the home ground: opposed to *home,* and said of a game. **4.** Abnormal. **5†.** Remote; foreign.

out, *n.* **1.** An outer nook or corner; an outside place; also, an outer aspect of a matter, as in the phrase *ins and outs.* **2.** A person who is out; specifically, in the plural, the party not in power; the opposition. **3.** In printing, etc., any matter in the copy omitted from the composed type. **4.** In some games, as baseball, the result of a play in which a player is put out; also, in the plural, the players who are not having their innings. **5.** An outing; a holiday. **6.** *pl.* [Rare.] Expenditure, especially for rates and taxes.—**at outs** [Colloq.], in disagreement; on unfriendly terms.

out, *adv.* **1.** In a condition of issuance, as from a place, state, or relation. (1) From the inside or within, as from confinement or obscurity, or from a source; as, to let *out* a secret; to break *out; out* at the elbows. (2) From a specified or usual place or connection; as, he set *out* from Paris to-day; to tear *out* a page from a book. (3) From among others, as by selection; as, to pick *out* two. **2.** In a condition as of having issued. (1) Forth or away: (*a*) As from indoors, or from a stated or normal place or position; as, to go *out.* (*b*) Outward bound, as a ship. (*c*) Actively engaged, as on duty; as, the soldiers are *out.* (2) Not engaged or employed; on strike; not in office; as, my party is *out.* (3) Beyond one's present possession; in the service of others; as, to let *out* a horse or money. (4) At odds; not in harmony; as, the brothers are *out.* (5) Not in fashion; as, this style is *out.* (6) Not in practise; no longer skilful; as, my hand is *out.* (7) At a loss (of so much); as, I am *out* fifty dollars. (8) No longer actively engaged, as in a game or contest; as, the striker is *out.* (9) Away, so as to be in error; wrong; as, he was *out* in his reckoning. (10) So as to be visible; somewhat developed; as, the buds are *out*

in bloom. (11) In known existence; as, the finest team *out*. **3.** In a free, unreserved way or manner; thoroughly; as, call *out* the names. **4.** So as to rid of something obstructing or encumbering; as, to thresh *out* grain; clean *out* the barn. **5.** To a conclusion or end. (1) To exhaustion or extinction; as, to bail *out* a boat; burnt *out*. (2) To a final end; hence, to successful completion or conclusion; as, I can hold *out* indefinitely. [Partly < AS. *út*, out, and partly < *útan*, *úte*, < *út*, out.]

Out is used to form many compounds. In combination with adjectives and nouns it denotes situation beyond or outside, or motion outwards; as, *outlying*; *outflowing*; *outhouse*; *out-patient*; *out-path*. In combination with intransitive verbs, it generally has the sense of the simple verb followed by *out*. This also applies to some transitive verbs, but in the most numerous group of self-explaining compound transitive verbs *out* adds the sense of surpassing or exceeding, denoting the extension of the action or quality, usually meaning "more than," "longer than," "beyond," "in excess," as in the following:

out-act′	out-face′	out-mea′sure	out-stare′
out-ar′gue	out-flank′	out-num′ber	out-stay′
out-bal′ance	out-flash′	out-play′	out-swear′
out-bid′	out-fly′	out-rank′	out-talk′
out-blaze′	out-frown′	out-ri′val	out-trot′
out-brag′	out-gaze′	out-row′	out-vie′
out-brave′	out-jest′	out-run′	out-vote′
out-burn′	out-jock′ey	out-sail′	out-walk′
out-climb′	out-last′	out-scorn′	out-watch′
out-cry′	out-learn′	out-sit′	out-weep′
out-dare′	out′ma-neu′ver	out-sleep′	out-weigh′
out-dis′tance	out-march′	out-soar′	

out of. **1.** From or beyond the inside of; from among. **2.** Beyond the limits, reach, scope, or proper position of; not in or included in; as, *out of* sight. **3.** Without; as, *out of* breath. **4.** Influenced, inspired, or caused by; as, *out of* pity; *out of* respect or compliment to him.—**out of character**, not in keeping with proper character; unbecoming.—**out of harm's way**, in secure place; beyond danger.—**out of sorts.** **1.** Indisposed or unwell. **2.** Dissatisfied or unhappy. **3.** *Print.* Without sorts of particular letters, figures, etc.; having insufficient sorts.—**out of the woods**, clear of doubts and difficulties; safe.—**out of touch**, not in accord, sympathy, or harmony.—**out there** [Recent], on the battle-front or firing-line; in "no man's land."

out, *prep.* **1.** From the inside of; forth from: obsolete except in *from out*. Sometimes used colloquially for *out of*. Compare OUT OF. **2.** [Poet. or Obs.] Outside of; without. **3†.** Beyond.

out, *interj.* Go out! away! begone! an exclamation of anger or impatience.—**out on** or **upon,** shame upon; as, *out on* you!

out′-and-out″. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Thoroughgoing; unqualified; genuine. **II.** *adv.* Unqualifiedly; genuinely.

out′board″, 1 aut′bōrd″; 2 out′bōrd″. *Naut.* **I.** *a.* Situated on the outside of a vessel. **II.** *adv.* Away from the center.

out′bound″, 1 aut′bound″; 2 out′bound″, *a.* Outward bound.

out″break′, 1 aut″brēk′; 2 out″brāk′, *vi.* To burst out; break forth.

out′break″, 1 aut′brēk″; 2 out′brāk″, *n.* A sudden and violent breaking forth: said of passion or of disease affecting large numbers of people at once. Syn.: see TUMULT.

out′build″ing, *n.* A smaller building appurtenant to a main building and generally separate from it.

out′burst″, 1 aut′bûrst″; 2 out′bûrst″, *n.* A bursting out; a violent manifestation, especially of passion.

out′by″, *adv.* [Scot.] At a short distance; outside the house; outlying; to the outside: also used attributively. **out′bye″‡.**

out′cast″, 1 aut′kast″; 2 out′ĕast″. **I.** *a.* Rejected as unworthy or useless; cast out; forlorn. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is cast out, from home or country; one rejected and despised. **2.** [Scot.] A quarrel; disagreement. [a pariah.

out′caste″, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A person who has forfeited his caste:

out-class′, 1 aut-klas′; 2 out-clăs′, *vt.* To cause to take inferior standing; exceed in skill, quality, or powers.

out′come″, 1 aut′kum″; 2 out′cŏm″, *n.* The consequence or visible result. Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE; END; EVENT; PRODUCT.

out-crop′, 1 aut-krep′; 2 out-crŏp′, *vi.* To crop up or out; in geology, to appear above the ground, as rocks.

out′crop″, 1 aut′krep″; 2 out′crŏp″, *n.* The exposure at or above the surface of the ground of any stratum, vein, etc.; also, the rock so exposed.

out′cry″, 1 aut′krai″; 2 out′crȳ″, *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry, as of distress, alarm, or opposition. **2.** A public auction. Syn.: see NOISE.

out′curve″, 1 aut′kûrv″; 2 out′cûrv″, *n.* **1.** In ball-playing, a method of throwing (pitching) a ball so as to cause it to twist and take a curving course toward the left: opposed to *incurve*. **2.** *Geog.* A small projection in a coast-line.

out-do′, 1 aut-dū′; 2 out-dg′, *vt.* To exceed in performance; surpass; excel. Syn.: see SURPASS.—**out-do′er,** *n.*

out′door″, 1 aut′dōr″; 2 out′dōr″, *a.* **1.** Being or done in the open air; as, *outdoor* sports. **2.** Outside of certain public institutions; not in almshouses; as, *outdoor* relief. **out′-of-door″‡.**—**out′doors″,** **1.** *n.* [Colloq.] The world beyond the house; the open air. **II.** *adv.* Out of the house. **out′-of-doors″‡.**

out-dwell′†, *vt.* To stay or dwell beyond.

out′er, 1 aut′ər; 2 out′er. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being on the exterior side; external. **2.** Farther from a center or from something regarded as the inside. **II.** *n.* In rifle-practise: (1) The part of a target outside the rings. (2) A shot that strikes this part. Compare INNER.—**outer gap** (*Elec.*), an additional visible gap in the ignition-circuit of an internal-combustion engine placed outside the cylinders as a telltale on the action of the spark-plug.—**out′er-most″,** *a.* & *adv.*

out′fall″, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The place where a river, culvert, or conduit discharges; mouth; also, the discharged matter.

out′field″, *n.* **1.** In baseball, cricket, etc., the players who occupy the outer part of the field, or the field occupied by them; specif., in baseball, right-, left-, and center-field, or all the field beyond the bases. **2.** [Scot.] (1) Arable land continually cropped without being manured. (2) Any open field. **3.** A bordering region or domain.—**out′field″er,** *n.*

out′fit. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To provide with or acquire an outfit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fitting out or equipment. **2.** Hence, the expenses occasioned by and incidental to a journey. **3.** The tools or equipment for any particular occupation, calling, or trade; a kit; as, a painter's *outfit*; figuratively, mental acquirements suitable to any intellectual purpose. **4.** [Western U. S.] Any expedition or party, with its proper equipment; hence, any industry, or any group of persons regarded as a unit.—**out′fit″ter,** *n.* One who fits out, as for a voyage, business, etc.

out′flow″, 1 aut′flō″; 2 out′flō″, *n.* That which flows out, or the process of flowing out; also, an outlet.

out-foot′, 1 aut-fut′; 2 out-fo͝ot′, *vt.* [Naut. Slang.] To outsail; go faster than: said of a vessel.

out-gen′er-al, 1 aut-jen′ər-əl; 2 out-ġĕn′er-al, *vt.* To surpass in generalship; outmaneuver.

out-go′, 1 aut-gō′; 2 out-gō′. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To go farther than; excel in any way. **2.** To go outward. **3.** To come to an end. **II.** 1 aut′gō″; 2 out′gō″, *n.* **1.** That which goes out; cost or outlay: opposed to *income*. **2.** An outgoing. **3.** An exit. Syn.: see EXPENSE.—**out′go″er,** *n.* One who goes out; one who is leaving, as a house, country, or office.—**out′go″ing,** *a.* & *n.*

out-grow′, 1 aut-grō′; 2 out-ġrō′, *vt.* **1.** To surpass in growth. **2.** To grow out of or away from, as an infirmity or a habit; to become too exalted, large, or old for.—**out′growth″,** *n.* That which grows out of something else, as an excrescence. Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE. [post; an advanced picket.

out′guard″, 1 aut′gärd″; 2 out′gärd″, *n.* An outlying guard or

out′gush″, *n.* A gushing out.

out′haul″, *n.* *Naut.* A rope for extending a sail along a spar.

out″-Her′od, 1 aut″-her′əd; 2 out″-hĕr′od, *vt.* To outdo, exaggerate, or overact (Herod as depicted by the old miracle-plays); hence, to surpass in cruelty or crime, or, loosely, in any respect: usually, to **out-Herod Herod.**

out′house″, 1 aut′haus″; 2 out′hous″, *n.* An outbuilding.

out′ing, 1 aut′iŋ; 2 out′ing. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for an outing, as various garments and fabrics. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of going out; a holiday excursion; short pleasure-trip; airing. **2.** The distance out at sea; as, the farthest *outing*.

out′land, 1 aut′land; 2 out′lănd, *n.* **1.** Land lying beyond the limits of occupation or cultivation. **2.** [Scot.] An outlander. [< AS. *útland*, < *út*, out, + *land*, land.]—**out′land-er†,** *n.* A foreigner. **out-land′ish-er†.**

out-land′ish, 1 aut-land′iṡh; 2 out-lănd′ish, *a.* **1.** Of strange or barbarous aspect or action. **2.** Situated in an unfamiliar spot; remote. **3‖.** Not native. **out-land′†.** [< AS. *útlendisc*, < *útland*, < *út*, out, + *land*, land.] Syn.: see RUSTIC.—**out-land′-ish-ly,** *adv.*—**out-land′ish-ness,** *n.*

out′law″, 1 aut′lē″; 2 out′lą″. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put out of the protection of the law; proscribe. **2.** To deprive of legal force or aid. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is outlawed. **2.** One who habitually breaks or defies the law; a freebooter.—**out′law″ry,** *n.* The state, fact, or process of being proscribed.

out′lay″, 1 aut′lē″; 2 out′lą″. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To expose; display. **2.** To expend (money). **3†.** To set forth; recite. **II.** *n.* A laying out or disbursing; hence, that which is disbursed; expenditure. Syn.: see EXPENSE; PRICE.

out-leap′, *n.* A leaping outward; a sally.

out′ler, 1 ut′lər; 2 ut′ler, *n.* [Scot.] An animal not housed during the night or during winter; hence, a person out of work.

out′let″, 1 aut′let′; 2 out′lĕt′, *n.* **1.** A passage or vent for escape or discharge; an egress; specif., in commerce, a vent or market for the sale of any commodity. **2.** The act of letting out.

out′li″er, 1 aut′laɪ″ər; 2 out′lī″er, *n.* **1.** One whose residence is not in the same place where his office or business is situated. **2.** One who or that which is without, beyond, or excluded from the main body. **3.** *Geol.* Rock-mass that remains in position as distinguished from contiguous portions removed by denudation: opposed to *inlier*.

out′line″, 1 aut′lain″; 2 out′lin″. **I.** *vt.* To draw the outline of; sketch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A preliminary sketch showing the principal features of a thing; general plan: often in the plural. **2.** The bordering line that serves to define a figure; hence, a sketch made of such lines without shading; also, the art of making such sketches. Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT; SKETCH.

out-liv(e′r, 1 aut-liv′; 2 out-lĭv′, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To live beyond or longer than (another); survive. **2.** To last longer than. **3.** To live through; pass beyond; outgrow.

out′look″, 1 aut′luk″; 2 out′lo͝ok″, *n.* **1.** The expanse in view; hence, the condition or prospect of a thing. **2.** Distance of view; hence, foresight. **3.** Vigilance. **4.** A place where watch is kept. **5.** The watch; sentinel.

out′ly″ing, 1 aut′lai″iŋ; 2 out′lȳ″ing, *a.* **1.** Situated apart with regard to the central part or main body; distant; extrinsic. **2.** Outside the boundary.—**out′ly″er,** *n.* One outside the main body; a skirmisher.

out-man′, 1 aut-man′; 2 out-măn′, *vt.* **1.** To outnumber in point of men. **2.** To excel in manly doing.

out′most, 1 aut′mōst; 2 out′mōst, *a.* Outermost.

out′ness, 1 aut′nes; 2 out′nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being outside; externality. **2.** The quality of being interested in external things.

out′-of-door″, *a.* Same as OUTDOOR.

out′-of-the-way″, *a.* **1.** Remotely situated; difficult to reach; secluded. **2.** Different from what is common; out of the common range; unusual; singular; eccentric.

out'par"ish, 1 aut'par"ish; 2 out'pär"ish, *n.* A parish situated in the country or somewhat distant from a city parish.

out'part", 1 aut'pärt"; 2 out'pärt", *n.* An outer or remote part.

out'pa"tient, *n.* A patient treated at a hospital or dispensary, but living outside.

out'pen"sion. **I.** *vt.* To grant a pension to one not resident in an institution. **II.** *n.* The pension paid to one not residing in a public home or institution.—**out'pen"sion-er,** *n.*

out-point', *vt.* **1.** To sail closer to the wind than. **2.** To obtain more points than, as in a competitive event.

out'port", 1 aut'pôrt"; 2 out'pôrt", *n.* **1.** A port far from the chief custom-house or seat of trade. **2.** A place of export.

out'post", 1 aut'pōst"; 2 out'pōst", *n.* A detachment of troops stationed at a distance from the main body as a guard against surprize, or the station occupied by them.

out-pour', 1 aut-pôr'; 2 out-pōr'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To pour out; send forth in a stream; issue in a stream; flow freely. **II.** *n.* A free outflow; outpouring.—**out'pour"er,** *n.*—**out'pour"ing,** *n.* A copious outflow; effusion.

out'put", 1 aut'put"; 2 out'put", *n.* **1.** The quantity put out or produced in a specified time; amount or rate of production, collective or individual, as from a mine or mines, or from a furnace or a country. **2.** *Physiol.* That which is excreted from the body by the lungs, skin, or kidneys. **3.** *Elec.* The electric power of a dynamo: usually expressed in watts. Syn.: see PRODUCT.

out'rage, 1 aut'rēj; 2 out'rāg. **I.** *vt.* [OUT'RAGED; OUT'RAGING.] **1.** To commit outrage upon or violence against; wrong or abuse atrociously; rape. **2.** To grossly violate the rights of. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of shocking violence or cruelty; a gross infringement of morality or decency; a gross insult. **2.** [Rare.] Violent rage; a dangerous display of passion. [F., < *outre,* beyond, < L. *ultra,* beyond.] Syn.: (verb) see VIOLATE; (noun) abuse, affront, indecency, indignity, injury, insult, offense, violence. An *outrage* combines *insult* and *injury.* See INJURY; OFFENSE; VIOLENCE. Compare synonyms for AFFRONT.—**out'ra'geous,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an outrage; heinous; atrocious. **2.** Heedless of authority or decency. **3†.** Exceeding bounds. Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS; VIOLENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ou"trance', 1 ū"trāns'; 2 u"trānç', *n.* The utmost extremity; the bitter end. [F., < L. *ultra,* beyond.]

ou"tré', 1 ū"trē'; 2 u"tre', *a.* Deviating from conventional usage; strikingly odd; exaggerated. [F., < L. *ultra,* beyond.]

out-reach', 1 aut-rēch'; 2 out-rēch', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To reach or go beyond. **2‖.** To overreach; cheat. **II.** *i.* To reach out; extend.—**out'reach",** *n.* The act of reaching out.

ou"tre-cui"dance', 1 ū"tr-kwi"dāns'; 2 u"tr-cwi"dānç', *n.* Excessive pride or arrogance. [F., < L. *ultra,* beyond, + *cogito,* COGITATE.]

ou"tre-mer', 1 ū"tr-mer'; 2 u"tr-mēr', *n.* **1.** The region beyond the sea. **2†.** Ultramarine blue. [F.]

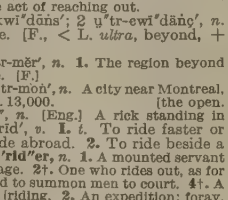
Ou"tre-mont', 1 ū"tr-mon'; 2 u"tr-mon', *n.* A city near Montreal, Quebec province, Canada: pop. 13,000. [the open.

out'rick", 1 aut'rik"; 2 out'rik", *n.* [Eng.] A rick standing in

out-ride', 1 aut-raid'; 2 out-rīd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To ride faster or better than. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ride abroad. **2.** To ride beside a carriage as an attendant.—**out'rid"er,** *n.* **1.** A mounted servant who rides in advance of a carriage. **2†.** One who rides out, as for pleasure. **3†.** A bailiff employed to summon men to court. **4†.** A highwayman. [riding. **2.** An expedition; foray.

out'ride",† *n.* **1.** The act of riding out; an excursion; a place for

out'rig"ger, 1 aut'rig"ər; 2 out'rig"ər, *n.* **1.** A part built or arranged to project beyond a natural outline, as of a vessel or machine, for support, attachment, etc. **2.** *Boating.* (1) A bracket, usually of metal, projecting from the side of a narrow rowboat or shell, and provided with a rowlock for an oar or scull. (2) A projecting contrivance terminating in a boat-like float, braced to the side of a canoe as a preventive against capsizing. (3) A spar for extending a sail or rope farther than the beam of the vessel would otherwise permit. (4) A boom swung out from an anchored vessel, to which to secure boats. (5) A spar projecting from a boat's stern. **3.** *Aero.* A projecting contrivance to support the lifting-planes of an aeroplane. **4.** A light racing-boat equipped with projecting rowlocks. See def. 2 (1).



a, a, Outriggers. (def. 2).

out'right", 1 aut'rait"; 2 out'rīt". **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from reserve or restraint; positive; downright. **2.** Complete; entire. **3.** [Rare.] Going straight on. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Without reservation or limitation; entirely; utterly; openly. **2.** Without delay. **3†.** Directly onward; straight ahead.

out-root', *vt.* To root out; eradicate.

out'run"ner, *n.* **1.** An attendant who runs before or beside a carriage. **2.** The leading dog in a dog-team. **3†.** An offshoot.

out-sell', 1 aut-sel'; 2 out-sĕl', *vt.* **1.** Of goods, to sell or be salable quicker or for a better price than. **2.** Of a person, to surpass in selling goods. **3†.** To exceed the value of.

out'sen"try, 1 aut'sen"tri; 2 out'sĕn"try, *n. Mil.* An outer sentry.

out'set", 1 aut'set"; 2 out'sĕt", *n.* A first entrance on any business, journey, or the like; a setting out; beginning; start; opening. **out'set"ting‡.** Syn.: see BEGINNING.

out-shine', 1 aut-shain'; 2 out-shīn', *v.* **I.** *t.* To shine brighter than: hence, to surpass in a brilliant quality, as in wit. **II.** *i.* To shine out; emit light.—**out-shin'er,** *n.*

out'shot", *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A projection, as in a building. **2.** Untilled land on a farm.

out'side", 1 aut'said"; 2 out'sid". **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or restricted to the outside; exterior; extraneous. **2.** Reaching the limit; extreme; as, the *outside* estimate. **3.** Foreign; having no part or interest; as, an *outside* party. **II.** *n.* **1.** The external part of a thing; the side or part that forms or adjoins the surface. **2.** Hence, the part that is seen; superficial appearance. **3.** The space beyond a bounding line or surface; outer region: opposed to *inside.* **4.** The utmost limit; the extreme. **5.** [Colloq.] An outside passenger. **III.** *adv.* Without; on or to the outside; beyond the border or surface. **IV.** *prep.* On or to the exterior of; beyond the limit of.—**out"sid'er,** *n.* **1.** One who is outside; an intruder. **2.** *Racing.* A horse against whose chance of winning long odds are offered. **3.** [Slang, Gt. Brit.] A bounder; ill-mannered person.

out'sight", *n.* **1.** Observation of that which is without: the power of noticing external things: opposed to *insight.* **2†.** [Scot.] Movable property or articles situated or used outside the house.

out'skirt", 1 aut'skûrt"; 2 out'skĭrt", *n.* A place on the skirts or border; outer verge: generally in the plural.

out'-sole", *n.* The outside or lower sole of a boot or shoe: distinguished from *in-sole.*

out'span", 1 aut'span"; 2 out'spăn". **I.** *vt. & vi.* [S. Afr.] To unharness animals from a vehicle; also, to unsaddle. **II.** *n.* The act or the place of outspanning.

out-speak', 1 aut-spīk'; 2 out-spēk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak out; say aloud; indicate merit superior to by speech or otherwise. **2.** To speak better or longer than. **3†.** To speak or exhibit beyond; bespeak more than. **II.** *i.* To speak boldly; speak up.—**out-speak'er,** *n.*

out-spent', *pa.* [Poet.] Completely spent or wearied; tired out.

out'spo"ken, 1 aut'spō"kn; 2 out'spō"kn, *a.* Bold or free of speech; frank. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* [extend.

out-spread', 1 aut-spred'; 2 out-sprĕd', *vt. & vi.* To spread out;

out-stand', 1 aut-stand'; 2 out-stănd', *v.* **I§.** *i.* **1.** To withstand. **2.** To outstay. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stand out; project. **2.** To stand over; remain unpaid, unsettled, untouched, or the like. **3.** To stand away from the land, as a vessel.—**out-stand'er,** *n.*—**out-stand'ing,** *a.* **1.** Still standing, as a debt unpaid or not due. **2.** Standing prominently forth; salient.

out-stretch', *vt.* **1.** To stretch or spread out; expand: generally in the past participle. **2.** To stretch or extend beyond.

out-strip', 1 aut-strip'; 2 out-strĭp', *vt.* To leave behind in a race; outrun: hence, to go beyond; escape; also, to excel; surpass. Syn.: see LEAD[1], *v.*; SURPASS.

out'stroke", 1 aut'strōk"; 2 out'strōk", *n.* An outward stroke, as the thrust of an engine's piston toward the crank-shaft. Compare INSTROKE.

out-take', *vt.* To except; omit.—**out-ta'ken†,** *pp. & prep.* Excepted; excepting; save. **oute"stane'†; out'tak‡** [Scot.]; **ow-tane'‡** [Scot.].—**out"tak'ing-ly†,** *adv.* Exceptionally.

out-tell', *vt.* **1.** To surpass in telling. **2.** To declare; say.

out'turn", 1 aut'tûrn"; 2 out'tŭrn", *n.* **1.** Output; product. **2.** In commerce, the quantity, condition, or quality of goods actually turned out, as upon delivery compared with when shipped.

out'ward, 1 aut'wərd; 2 out'ward. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the exterior of an object; outer; external; outside; as, *outward* show. **2.** Tending to the outside; directed outward; as, an *outward* course. **3.** Derived or added from without; not inherent; extraneous; extrinsic; as, *outward* grace. **4.** Relating to the physical or bodily as opposed to the mental aspect; external; as, his *outward* attitude belies his inward feeling. **5.** *Theol.* Of or pertaining to the world or the outer man; not spiritual; carnal; corporeal. **6‖.** Connected with outside matters; civil; public. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] External form; outside appearance; also, that which is without. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

out'ward, } *adv.* **1.** To or in the direction of the outside;

out'wards, } away from an inner place. **2.** On the surface; superficially. **3.** Away from port or home.

out-wear', 1 aut-wār'; 2 out-wār', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wear or stand use better than; outlast; as, silk *outwears* woolen. **2.** To wear out, as by constant use; as, an *outworn* welcome. **3.** To wear out; spend; consume. **4.** To outlive; outgrow. **II.** *i.* To become exhausted or worn out.

out-wit', 1 aut-wit'; 2 out-wĭt', *vt.* [OUT-WIT'TED[4]; OUT-WIT'TING.] **1.** To excel in a contest of wits; defeat by greater cunning; overreach. **2†.** To surpass in wit or understanding. Syn.: see BAFFLE; DECEIVE.

out-work', 1 aut-wûrk'; 2 out-wŭrk', *vt.* **1.** To work faster or better than: outdo. **2†.** To surpass in workmanship. **3†.** To work out; complete.

out'work", 1 aut'wûrk"; 2 out'wŭrk", *n.* Any outer defense, as beyond the ditch of a fort. Syn.: see RAMPART.

out-worn', *imp. & pp.* of OUTWEAR.

out-wrought', *imp. & pp.* of OUTWORK, *v.*

ou'zel, 1 ū'zl; 2 u'zl, *n.* One of various European thrushes, as the blackbird (*Merula merula*) the ring-*ouzel,* or the dipper or water-*ouzel* (*Cinclus aquaticus*). **ou'sel‡.**

o'va, *n.* Plural of OVUM.

o'val, 1 ō'vəl; 2 ō'val. **I.** *a.* Having the figure of the longitudinal section of an egg; roughly elliptical. **II.** *n.* A figure or body of such form or outline. [< F. *ovale,* < LL. *ovalis,* < L. *ovum,* egg.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

o'va-ry, 1 ō'və-ri; 2 ō'va-ry, *n. Mūl.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The genital gland of female animals in which are produced the essential sexual elements or ova. In the higher vertebrates the ovaries are two in number. **2.** *Bot.* In angiospermous plants, that portion of the pistil or gynœcium in which the ovules are contained. [< L. *ovum,* egg.]—**o-va'ri-an,** *a.* **o-va'ri-al‡.**—**o-va'ri-ot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The removal of the ovary by excision.—**o"va-ri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovary.

o'vate, 1 ō'vēt; 2 ō'vāt, *a.* Egg-shaped: said specifically of leaves. [< L. *ovatus,* < *ovum,* egg.] **-ly,** *adv.*

o-va'tion, 1 o-vē'shən; 2 o-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** A spontaneous acclamation of popularity; enthusiastic reception of a popular personage. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A secondary triumphal honor. [< L. *ovatio(n-)*, < *ovo*, triumph.]—**o-va'tion-al,** *a.*

ov'en, 1 uv'n; 2 ȯv'n, *n.* **1.** An enclosed chamber in which substances are heated or cooked; used also for baking, annealing, etc., as a kiln or assaying furnace. **2.** A furnace. [< AS. *ofen*, oven.]—**Dutch oven,** *n.* **1.** A shallow baking-pot or similar vessel, heated by surrounding it with coals. **2.** A sheet-metal oven used in front of a grate and roasting by radiated and reflected heat. **3.** A brick oven.—**ov'en-bird",** *n.* A bird that builds a domed nest, as the South-American tree-creeper (*Furnarius rufa*) whose nests are oven-shaped structures of clay, or the American golden crowned thrush (*Seiurus auricapillus*).

o'ver, 1 ō'vər; 2 ō'vər. **I.** *vt.* To jump over; vault; clear. **II.** *a.* Outer; superior; covering: not properly an adjective. **III.** *n.* **1.** In cricket, (1) the period during which one bowler bowls without interruption the number of consecutive balls agreed to be delivered from one end of the wicket. An *over* usually comprises 6 balls and is so called from the umpire's call of "Over" at the close of the period, on which the fielders change their positions and the bowling takes place from the other end of the wicket. (2) Hence, the balls delivered during an over considered collectively; as a maiden *over*. **2.** [U. S.] An overplus unaccounted for; excess of cash remaining after balancing accounts. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** So as to pass from one of two sides or places to the other; across an intervening space. **2.** In distance across; in width. **3.** From one side, condition, possession, custody, opinion, or purpose to another. **4.** So as to invert, reverse, or transpose; as, to topple *over*; turn one's hand *over*. **5.** So as to overflow. **6.** In a position beyond or covering a space; hence, completely; from beginning to end; as, to think a matter *over*. **7.** With repetition; once again. **8.** So as to constitute a surplus. **9.** Excessively: improperly used as an adverb, being really the preposition used in compounds; as, *over* anxious, properly *over*anxious. **10.** In the condition of being done; at an end. **V.** *prep.* **1.** In a higher place or position than; higher than and extending across or beyond; above: opposed to *under*. **2.** In higher power, authority, or station than. **3.** In superiority to. **4.** In spite of; notwithstanding the opposition of. **5.** Upon the surface or exterior of; so as to rest upon or extend across; in motion above or on the surface of; across. **6.** In excess of, as in quantity or amount. In this sense *more than* is preferable. **7.** Here and there upon. **8.** Through a period; during the entire continuance of; as, the ice kept *over* summer. **9.** Pending the enjoyment of or participation in; as, *over* a bottle. [< AS. *ofer.*]—**maiden over** (*Cricket*), an over in which the bowler did not enable the batting side to add to their score.—**over again,** once more; afresh; over.—**o. against,** in front of; opposite.—**o. and above,** beyond what was estimated or intended; in excess.—**o. and o.** **1.** Again and again; repeatedly; as, I told him *over and over*. **2.** Repeatedly over.—**o. there** [U. S.], at the battle-front. **out there†.**—**o. the top** [Recent], above and outside of a parapet or breast-work, or out of a first line trench into the open, preparatory to making an attack: soldiers' slang. Syn.: see ABOVE.

Over, with the general meaning of "too," "too much," "too great," "with exaggeration," etc., is an element of self-explaining compounds; as, *over*anxiety, too great anxiety; *over*act, to act with exaggeration or to excess; *over*bounteous, giving too freely; *over*careful, extremely careful; *over*eagerness, the state of being too eager; also, in the following further compounds:

o"ver-a-bound'
o"ver-a-bun'dant
o"ver-act', *vt. & vi.*
o"ver-anx'ious, -ly
o"ver-bold', -ly
o"ver-boun'te-ous
o"ver-brim'
o"ver-bur'den
o"ver-bur'den-some
o"ver-burn'
o"ver-buy'
o"ver-care'ful, -ly
o"ver-cau'tious, -ly, -ness
o"ver-civ'il
o"ver-civ'i-lized
o"ver-con'fi-dence
o"ver-con'fi-dent, -ly
o"ver-con'sci-en'tious, -ly, -ness
o"ver-con'scious, -ly, -ness
o"ver-cred'u-lous, -ly, -ness
o"ver-crit'i-cal, -ly
o"ver-crowd', *vt. & vi.*
o"ver-del'i-cate
o"ver-de-vel'op
o"ver-dose', *v. & n.*
o"ver-dress', *v.*
o"ver-drive', *vt. & vi.*
o"ver-dry'
o"ver-ea'ger, -ly, -ness
o"ver-ear'ly
o"ver-ear'nest
o"ver-eas'y
o"ver-eat'
o"ver-e-lab'o-rate, *v. & a.*
o"ver-el'e-gant
o"ver-e-mo'tion-al
o"ver-es'ti-mate, *v. & n.*
o"ver-es'ti-ma'tion
o"ver-ex-cite', -ment
o"ver-ex-ert'
o"ver-ex-er'tion
o"ver-far'
o"ver-fa-tigue'
o"ver-feed', *vt. & vi.*
o"ver-fond'
o"ver-fraught'
o"ver-free', -ly
o"ver-freight'
o"ver-full', -ness
o"ver-hap'py
o"ver-has'ty
o"ver-heat'
o"ver-heav'y
o"ver-high', *a. & adv.*, -ly
o"ver-in-dulge'
o"ver-in-dul'gence
o"ver-in-dul'gent
o"ver-in'flu-ence, *vt.*
o"ver-jeal'ous
o"ver-kind'
o"ver-lav'ish, -ly
o"ver-learn'ed, -ly, -ness
o"ver-leav'en
o"ver-load'
o"ver-long', *a. & adv.*
o"ver-lust'y
o"ver-man', *v.*
o"ver-man'y
o"ver-mas'ter
o"ver-mea'sure, *v. & n.*
o"ver-mod'est -ly
o"ver-mod'es-ty
o"ver-nice'
o"ver-peo'ple, *v.*
o"ver-ply'
o"ver-pop'u-late
o"ver-pop'u-la'tion
o"ver-po'tent
o"ver-praise', *v. & n.*
o"ver-prize'
o"ver-pro-duce'
o"ver-proud'
o"ver-quick'
o"ver-rate'
o"ver-ripe'
o"ver-rip'en
o"ver-roast', *vt.*
o"ver-sat'u-rate
o"ver-seru'pu-lous
o"ver-sleep'
o"ver-slight'
o"ver-slow'
o"ver-soon'
o"ver-spend'
o"ver-stim'u-late
o"ver-stock', *v. & n.*
o"ver-strain', *v. & n.*
o"ver-stress'
o"ver-strict'
o"ver-strong'
o"ver-stu'di-ous
o"ver-stud'y, *v. & n.*
o"ver-sub-scrib'e
o"ver-sub-scrip'tion
o"ver-sup-ply', *v. & n.*
o"ver-task'
o"ver-tax'
o"ver-tax-a'tion
o"ver-te'di-ous
o"ver-teem'
o"ver-tire'
o"ver-train'
o"ver-trim'
o"ver-use', *v. & n.*
o"ver-val'u-a'tion
o"ver-val'ue, *v. & n.*
o"ver-vi'o-lent
o"ver-vote'
o"ver-warm'
o"ver-wa'ry
o"ver-weak', -ly, -ness
o"ver-weak'en
o"ver-wea'ry
o"ver-wet'
o"ver-wise'
o"ver-work'
o"ver-wor'ry
o"ver-zeal'
o"ver-zeal'ous, ly, -ness

Over is also an element in a large number of compounds with the general meaning of "above," "surmounting," "covering," "across," "from side to side," as in the following list:

o"ver-arch'
o"ver-can'o-py
o"ver-cov'er
o"ver-dress", *n.*
o"ver-flood'
o"ver-gaze'
o"ver-glid'
o"ver-glance'
o"ver-lean'
o"ver-ly'ing
o"ver-shirt'
o"ver-skip'
o"ver-span'
o"ver-stride'
o"ver-tread'
o"ver-vault'
o"ver-veil'
o"ver-view'
o"ver-walk'
o"ver-weave'

Compounds with special or specific meanings, or of exceptional importance, will be found in vocabulary place.

o'ver-all", 1 ō'vər-ôl'; 2 ō'vər-ąl', *a.* Including all; from one extremity to the other: said of dimensions measured.

o'ver-alls", 1 ō'vər-ôlz'; 2 ō'vər-ąlz', *n. pl.* **1.** Loose coarse trousers worn by workmen over their clothing for protection from soiling. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) Water-proof leggings. (2) A cavalryman's walking-trousers.

o'ver-arm", *a. Cricket.* Same as OVERHAND.

o"ver-aw(e', 1 ō'vər-ô'; 2 ō'vər-ą', *vt.* To overpower or restrain by awe. Syn.: see ABASH.

o"ver-bal'ance, 1 ō'vər-bal'əns; 2 ō'vər-băl'anç. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To exceed, as in weight, value, or importance; preponderate. **2.** To cause to lose balance; to lose one's balance. **II.** *n.* Excess of weight or value.

o"ver-bear', 1 ō'vər-bâr'; 2 ō'vər-bâr', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overpower, as by determination or argument; repress. **2.** To crush down; overpower. **II.** *i.* To bear too much fruit; be too prolific. Syn.: see SUBDUE.—**o"ver-bear'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Arrogant; dictatorial. **2.** Overwhelming; crushing. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

O'ver-beck, 1 ō'vər-bek; 2 ō'vər-bĕk, **Johann Friedrich** (1789–1869). A German painter.

o"ver-bid', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To outbid. **2.** To offer too much for. **3.** In auction bridge, to bid beyond the value of (one's hand). **II.** *i.* **1.** To bid or offer more than a fair value. **2.** In auction bridge, to make a bid impossible of fulfilment; especially, to do so habitually.

o"ver-blow'[1], 1 ō'vər-blō'; 2 ō'vər-blō', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To disperse or scatter, as by wind; blow away. **2.** To blow across or above. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To blow with excessive violence. **2†.** To blow over; pass away.—**o"ver-blown'**[1], *pa.* Blown away; hence, forgotten; over.

o"ver-blow'[2]‖, *vt.* To cover by blowing, as with snow or sand; to cover with bloom; lay or scatter flowers on.—**o"ver-blown'**[2], *pa.* Too productive of flowers; also, past flowering.

o'ver-board", 1 ō'vər-bōrd'; 2 ō'vər-bōrd', *adv.* Over the side of or out of a boat or ship.

o"ver-borne', *pp.* of OVERBEAR.

o"ver-build', 1 ō'vər-bild'; 2 ō"vər-bild', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with buildings faster than required by the increase of population. **2.** To build upon. **II.** *i.* To erect houses beyond the requirements of a locality in excess of one's means.—**o"ver-built',** *pp.*

o"ver-by', *adv.* Near by; a little way on; across the way.

o"ver-cap'i-tal-ize, *vt.* To capitalize excessively or beyond value.—**o"ver-cap'i-tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

o"ver-cast', 1 ō'vər-kast'; 2 ō'vər-căst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover, as the sky with clouds; overshadow. **2.** To sew (the edge of a fabric or of a seam) with long wrapping stitches. **3.** *Surg.* To heal over. **4.** *Bookbinding.* To double (an edge, as of a leaf) in order to permit its being well sewed in. **5‖.** To cast, throw, or spread something over or past. **II.** *i.* To become dull or gloomy.—**o"ver-cast',** *a.* **1.** Clouded, as the sky. **2.** Sewn with a blanket stitch.

o"ver-charge', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To charge, as a person, more than is justly due. **2.** To load, as a firearm, with too heavy a charge. **3.** To weigh down with an excessive load; overburden. **4.** To exaggerate. **5.** To bring an extravagant or fanciful charge against. **II.** *i.* To make an unjust or exorbitant charge.—**o'ver-charge"** *n.* An excessive charge.

o'ver-check", 1 ō'vər-chek'; 2 ō'vər-chĕk', *n.* A check-rein passing over a horse's head between the ears, to draw the bit upward.

o'ver-clothes", *n. pl.* Outer garments.

o"ver-cloud'[6], 1 ō"vər-klaud'; 2 ō"vər-cloud', *vt. & vi.* To cover with clouds; affect with depression and gloom; to become clouded over.

o'ver-coat", 1 ō'vər-kōt"; 2 ō'vər-cōt", *n.* An extra outdoor coat worn over a suit; a greatcoat; topcoat.

o"ver-come', 1 ō'vər-kum'; 2 ō"vər-cŏm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain the mastery over or the control of, as the result of a contest; conquer; overpower; also, to affect or exhaust with emotion. **2‖.** To go beyond; excel. **3†.** To come unexpectedly upon; overtake. **II.** *i.* To achieve the mastery. Syn.: see BEAT; CONQUER; REPRESS; SUBDUE.—**o"ver-come',** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A repeated or hackneyed phrase. **2.** A shock to the emotions. **3.** Outcome; result. **4.** A journey across. **5†.** Excess; surplus. **o"wer-come'†.**—**o"ver-com'er,** *n.* **1.** A vanquisher. **2.** [O-] One of a Christian sect founded in U. S. in 1881 which formed a colony resident in Jerusalem.

o"ver-crop', 1 ō"vər-krop'; 2 ō"vər-crŏp', *vt.* To exhaust by continuous cropping, as of land.

o"ver-de-vel'op, 1 ō"vər-di-vel'op; 2 ō"vər-de-vĕl'op, *vt.* To develop excessively; specif., in photography, to develop (a plate) to too great a degree. **-ment**, *n.*

o"ver-do', 1 ō"vər-dū'; 2 ō"vər-dọ', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do excessively. Specifically: (1) To exaggerate, as by overacting; burlesque. (2) To overtax the strength of; exhaust: usually in the passive or reflexively. (3) To cook to excess. **2.** [Poet.] To surpass in action; outdo. **II.** *i.* To labor too assiduously.

o"ver-draw'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To draw against (an account) beyond one's credit. **2.** To draw or strain excessively. **3.** To exaggerate a representation of. **II.** *n.* The act of overdrawing; an overdraft.—**o'ver-draft"**, *n.* **1.** *Bank'ing.* (1) The act of overdrawing an account, as at a bank or with an individual. (2) The amount by which a check or draft exceeds the sum against which it is drawn. **2.** A current of air passing over, not through, the ignited fuel in a furnace. **3.** *Mil.* The draft of more recruits than necessary. **o'ver-draught"**‡.

O"ver-driv'en, 1 ō"vər-driv'n; 2 ō"vər-drĭv'n, *a.* *Mech.* **1.** Inclined to move too fast; forced to work beyond the normal power or at excessive speed. **2.** Denoting the state of a pulley when the belt travels toward the top of the pulley, or of a crank when it is in the upper part of its path on the outstroke of the piston: opposed to *underdriven*.

o"ver-due', *a.* **1.** Remaining unpaid after becoming due. **2.** Not appearing or taking place at the usual time.

o"ver-dye', 1 ō"vər-dī'; 2 ō"vər-dȳ', *vt.* **1.** To dye to excess. **2.** To dye a second time with a new color.

o"ver-ex-pose', 1 ō"vər-eks-pōz'; 2 ō"vər-ĕks-pōs', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To expose excessively; specif., in photography, to expose (a plate) too long in taking a picture, making a negative with too little contrast of light and shadow.—**o"ver-expo'sure**, *n.*

o'ver-fall", *n.* **1.** A dangerous bank near the surface of the sea. **2.** A rapid sea-current formed by the peculiarities of the bottom, or by winds, tide, etc.; a race. **3.** A sudden drop in the bottom of the sea. **4.** A catch-basin for overflow, as from a canal.

o"ver-flour'ish, 1 ō"vər-flur'ish; 2 ō"vər-flûr'ish, *vt.* **1.** To make an undue show of; parade. **2.** To depict too flatteringly. **3§.** To embellish or cover with flowers or foliage.

o"ver-flow', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To flow over the brim of. **2.** To spread over; flood; overwhelm. **3.** [Archaic & Poet.] To cause to overflow. **II.** *i.* To run over the edge or banks; be filled beyond capacity; hence, to abound. Syn.: see INUNDATE.—**o"ver-flow'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Running over the brim or edge; hence, copious; abundant. Syn.: see REDUNDANT. **II.** *n.* Overflow; hence, copiousness.

o'ver-flow", *n.* **1.** The act of overflowing; that which flows over; a flood; hence, superabundance. **2.** A passage or outlet for liquid.

o"ver-fly', 1 ō"vər-flī'; 2 ō"vər-flȳ', *vt.* **1.** To outstrip in flight; reach greater heights than. **2.** To fly across or over.

o'ver-gang", *vt.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To go beyond; exceed; transgress. **2.** To overpower; get the better of. **3.** To overspread; overrun. **o'wer-gang"er**, *n.*

o'ver-gar"ment, *n.* An outer garment.

o"ver-go', 1 ō"vər-gō'; 2 ō"vər-gō', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To journey over; cover, as a distance. **2.** [Rare.] To go beyond; outrival. **3.** To overcome; overpower. **4†.** To weigh down; subdue; oppress. **5†.** To cover. **II†.** *i.* To go by; pass away; vanish.

o"ver-grow', 1 ō"vər-grō'; 2 ō"vər-grō', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overspread with growth; cover with herbage: generally used in the past participle; as, a garden *overgrown*. **2.** To grow too rapidly or too big for; as, to *overgrow* one's strength. **II.** *i.* To increase unduly.—**o"ver-grown'**, *pa.* Unsuitably or abnormally large.—**o'ver-growth"**, *n.* **1.** Luxuriant or excessive growth. **2.** A growth upon or over something.

o'ver-hand", 1 ō'vər-hand"; 2 ō'vər-hănd", *a.* *vt.* In sewing, to overcast. **II.** *a.* **1.** *Baseball & Cricket.* Delivering the ball, or delivered, so that the ball, with the hand well above the level of the elbow or shoulder. **o'ver-arm"‡.** **2.** Made by carrying the thread over and over, as a seam. **3.** With the hand above the object which it holds, seizes, or throws. **4.** Striking downward, as a blow.—**overhand knot**, see KNOT.—**o'ver-hand"**, *adv.*

o'ver-hand"ed, *a.* **1.** Same as OVERHAND, 1. **2.** Having more workers than necessary; as, the trade is *overhanded*.

o"ver-hang', 1 ō"vər-haŋ'; 2 ō"vər-hăŋ', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To project or hang over; impend over; menace. **2.** To suspend from above. **3.** To furnish too elaborately with hangings. **II.** *i.* To hang or jut over something.

o'ver-hang", 1 ō'vər-haŋ"; 2 ō'vər-hăŋ", *n.* **1.** An overhanging portion of a structure, as of a roof, the bow of a ship, etc.; also, the amount or degree of projection: **2.** *Aero.* In a biplane, the lateral projection of an upper supporting surface beyond the lower one.

o"ver-haul', 1 ō"vər-hôl'; 2 ō"vər-hạl', *vt.* **1.** To haul over; hence, to inspect carefully or examine the condition of, with a view to repairing; loosely, to take to pieces, examine, repair, and reassemble, as an automobile. **2.** *Naut.* (1) To overtake or gain upon in pursuit. (2) To search (a ship) thoroughly. (3) To clear (tackle or rigging) for use. (4) To slacken (a rope) by pulling in the opposite direction, so as to run freely through a block. Syn.: see EXAMINE.

o'ver-haul", 1 ō'vər-hôl"; 2 ō'vər-hạl", *n.* A thorough inspection or examination; examination and complete repair. **o"ver-haul'ing‡.**

o'ver-he(a)d", 1 ō'vər-hed"; 2 ō'vər-hĕd", **I.** *a.* **1.** Placed or working above or aloft; as, an *overhead* railway; characterized by working downward; as, an *overhead* engine. **2.** Applicable to one with another, taken as a representative of all; average; as, an *overhead* sample. **3.** Situated or working overhead; also, passing over the head. **4.** Denoting such general expenditure in a financial or industrial enterprise as cannot be attributed to any one department or product, excluding cost of materials, labor, and selling; fixed charges; in transportation, bond interest and other expenses previous to operating expenses, taxes, etc. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Above one's head; aloft. **2.** So as to be submerged; over one's head.—**overhead railway**, British name for *elevated railway*.

o"ver-hear', 1 ō"vər-hīr'; 2 ō"vər-hēr', *vt.* To hear, as by accident or design (words not intended for the hearer).—**o"ver-hear'er**, *n.*

o'ver-hours", 1 ō'vər-aurz"; 2 ō'vər-ourz", *n. pl.* **1.** Time outside and in addition to the assigned or usual number of hours; overtime. **2.** Unduly long hours of employment.

O"ver-ijs'sel, *n.* Same as OVERYSSEL.

o"ver-is'sue, 1 ō"vər-ish'ū; 2 ō"vər-ish'ụ. **I.** *vt.* To issue in excess of a proper or authorized amount, or in excess of ability to meet the demands thus created; as, to *overissue* stock, notes, or bonds. **II.** *n.* *Finance.* An excessive or unauthorized issue.

o"ver-joy', 1 ō"vər-jei'; 2 ō"vər-jȯy', *vt.* To overcome with joy; delight or please excessively. Syn.: see RAVISH.

o"ver-lade', 1 ō"vər-lād'; 2 ō"vər-lăd', *vt.* To load too heavily.

o'ver-land", 1 ō'vər-land"; 2 ō'vər-lănd", *a.* & *adv.* Journeying or accomplished by or principally by land.

o"ver-lap', 1 ō"vər-lap'; 2 ō"vər-lăp', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie or be folded partly upon. **2.** To cause to lap or fold over upon. **II.** *i.* To extend so as to rest partly on the next.

o'ver-lap", 1 ō'vər-lap"; 2 ō'vər-lăp", *n.* The state, condition, or extent of overlapping; also, the part that overlaps.

o"ver-lay', 1 ō"vər-lē'; 2 ō"vər-lā', *vt.* **1.** To spread something over the surface of; cover with a layer. **2.** *Print.* To apply overlays to. **3.** To overcast; obscure; cloud. **4.** To span by laying a bridge across. **5.** Same as OVERLIE, *v.*, 2: an erroneous use. **6†.** To weigh down; oppress. **o'wer-lay'‡** [Scot.].

o'ver-lay", 1 ō'vər-lē"; 2 ō'vər-lā", *n.* **1.** *Print.* A piece of paper placed on the tympan of a press to make the impression heavier at the corresponding part of the form, or to compensate for a depression in the form. **2.** Anything that overlies, covers, or partly covers something. **3.** Ornamental work overlaid on wood, as with veneers, etc. **4.** [Scot.] A cravat. **o'wer-lay"‡** [Scot.].

o"ver-leap', 1 ō"vər-lip'; 2 ō"vər-lēp', *vt.* **1.** To leap over; leap beyond; hence, to omit; overlook. **2.** To outleap.—**to overleap oneself**, to miss one's purpose by going too far.

o"ver-leath'er, *n.* An upper leather, as of a shoe.

o"ver-lie', 1 ō"vər-lai'; 2 ō"vər-lī', *vt.* **1.** To lie above or upon. **2.** To suffocate by lying upon, as a babe: often erroneously *overlay*.

o"ver-live', 1 ō"vər-liv'; 2 ō"vər-lĭv', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To outlive; survive. **2.** To live too long. **3.** To live too actively.

o"ver-look', 1 ō"vər-luk'; 2 ō"vər-lo͝ok', *vt.* **1.** To view or see from a higher place; look down upon. **2.** To command a view of from a higher position. **3.** To superintend; oversee. **4.** To look over, by, or beyond, so as to avoid seeing; disregard purposely; forgive; condone. **5.** To fail to see or observe; slight; disregard negligently or accidentally; neglect. **6.** To examine, especially in a cursory manner. **7.** To bewitch or enchant, as by the supposed power of the evil eye. **8†.** To examine carefully; scrutinize; peruse. Syn.: see COMMAND; LOSE; PARDON; SLIGHT.

o'ver-look", 1 ō'vər-luk"; 2 ō'vər-lo͝ok", *n.* **1.** The act of looking over, as from a height; an inspection; survey. **2.** A high point of view. **3.** A three-leaved climber of the bean family.

o'ver-lord", 1 ō'vər-lōrd"; 2 ō'vər-lôrd", *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* In Saxon times, a superior lord or chief who outranked and held authority over other lords. **2.** Hence, one who holds supremacy over another.—**o'ver-lord"ship**, *n.* [pass.

o'ver-loup", *n.* [North Eng. & Scot.] A leap over; hence, a tres-

o'ver-ly, *adv.* **1.** [Archaic & Colloq.] To an excessive degree; too much; too. **2†.** Carelessly; casually; incidentally.

o'ver-man, 1 ō'vər-man; 2 ō'vər-măn, *n.* **1.** An overseer; specif., in British coal-mining, the foreman of the underground workings. **2.** An umpire. **3.** Same as SUPERMAN.

o"ver-match', 1 ō"vər-mach'; 2 ō"vər-măch', *vt.* To be more than a match for; overcome. Syn.: see CONQUER.

o'ver-match", 1 ō'vər-mach"; 2 ō'vər-măch", *n.* **1.** One who or that which is superior in strength, skill, etc. **2.** A contest in which one party overmatches the other.

o"ver-ma-ture', *a.* *Forestry.* Denoting the state of a forest in which, as a result of age, the growth of the trees has almost entirely ceased and degeneration has started.—**o"ver-mat"ura'tion**, *n.* *Biol.* Maturity so great as to interfere with proper performance of functional activities.

o"ver-much', 1 ō"vər-much'; 2 ō"vər-mŭch', *a.* & *adv.* Exceeding what is necessary or proper; too much; to excess.

o'ver-name'†, *vt.* To name over; repeat the name of.

o'ver-name"†, *n.* A nickname or surname.

o"ver-night', 1 ō"vər-nait'; 2 ō"vər-nīt'. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to or done during the previous evening. **II†.** *n.* The previous evening. **III.** *adv.* **1.** During or through the night. **2.** On the previous evening.

o"ver-part'†, *vt.* To cast (an actor) for a part beyond his powers.

o"ver-pass'‡, 1 ō"vər-pas'; 2 ō"vər-pȧs', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To pass across or over, as a river. **2.** To pass without heeding; overlook. **3.** To pass by or through; undergo; to pass overhead; to pass away. **4.** To surpass or exceed. **5.** To run over mentally; review.

o"ver-pay', 1 ō"vər-pē'; 2 ō"vər-pā', *vt.* **1.** To pay or reward in excess, either of the sum due or demanded, or of the value received. **2.** Figuratively, to be too great a reward for; as, the joy *overpays* the toil.—**o"ver-pay'ment**, *n.*

For words in *over* not given above see OVER, page 807.

o″ver-peer′†, *vt.* To look down on; overlook; surpass.

o″ver-per-suade′, *vt.* To persuade against one's judgment or inclination.—**o″ver-per-sua′sion**, *n.*

o′ver-plus, 1 ō′vər-plus; 2 ō′ver-plŭs, *n.* That which remains after a certain part has been used or set aside; surplus; excess. Syn.: see EXCESS.

o″ver-poise′, 1 ō″vər-pɔiz′; 2 ō″ver-pŏiz′, *vt.* To outweigh.

o″ver-pow′er, 1 ō″vər-pau′ər; 2 ō″ver-pow′er, *vt.* **1.** To gain supremacy or victory over; subdue. **2.** To overwhelm by intensity; overcome the self-control of. Syn.: see CONQUER; REPRESS; SUBDUE.—**o″ver-pow′er-ing**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

o″ver-pro-duc′tion, 1 o″vər-pro-duk′shən; 2 ō″ver-pro-dŭc′shon, *n.* Production in excess of demand, or of the possibility of profitable sale.

o″ver-proof′, *a.* Containing a larger proportion of alcohol than proof-spirit: said of alcoholic liquors having a specific gravity less than 0.936 at 60° F. in the United States, or than 0.920 in Great Britain.

o″ver-reach′†, 1 ō″vər-rēch′; 2 ō″ver-rēch′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain an advantage over, as by trickery; outwit. **2.** To stretch out too far, as a limb. **3.** To overshoot (a mark). **4.** To extend over; spread so as to cover. **5**†. To come up to; overtake. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cheat; deal dishonestly. **2.** To strike the hind against the fore foot: said of a horse. **3.** To reach or strain too far. **4.** *Naut.* To stand on a tack farther than is necessary. Syn.: see DECEIVE.—**to overreach oneself**, to strain or stretch beyond one's strength; also, to miss one's object through trying to be too clever or too cunning.—**o′ver-reach″**, *n.* A wound of the heel or quarter of a fore foot of a horse, caused by overreaching.—**o″ver-reach′er**, *n.*—**o′ver-reach″ing**, *n.*

o″ver-read′†, *vt.* To read over.

o″ver-red′†, *vt.* To paint or smear with red.

o″ver-ride′, 1 ō″vər-rɑid′; 2 ō″ver-rīd′, *vt.* **1.** To overcome, as if by trampling under the feet of one's horse. **2.** To set aside or disregard arbitrarily; set at naught; supersede. **3.** To ride to excess; exhaust by riding. **4.** *Surg.* To slide over (the corresponding fragment), as one end of a fractured bone.

o″ver-rule′, 1 ō″vər-rūl′; 2 ō″ver-rul′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To control by superior power in a way contrary to the tendency or desire of the person or thing controlled. **2.** *Law.* Specifically: (1) To set aside the authority of (a decision) as a precedent by maintaining a different doctrine in a later case. (2) To pronounce invalid. **3.** To rule over, sway, or influence. **II.** *i.* To hold sway.—**o″ver-rul′ing**, *pa.* Exercising controlling power, especially for good.

o″ver-run′, 1 ō″vər-run′; 2 ō″ver-rŭn′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To run or spread over; invade and occupy; infest or ravage. **2.** To run beyond; pass as a limit, either of space or time; also, figuratively, to exceed or go beyond; as, his zeal *outruns* his discretion. **3.** *Print.* To carry over (type) to another line; alter the arrangement of (matter in type) by change of lines, etc. **4.** In baseball, to continue in a straight course beyond (a base). **5.** To pass over in review either mentally or orally; scan. **6.** To extend beyond and overlap. **7**‖. To run faster than. **8**‖. To run down; trample. **II.** *i.* To pass just, prescribed, or usual limits; to be overflowing or excessive.—**o′ver-run″**, *n.* An instance of overrunning; the amount or extent of overrunning.

o″ver-scutched′†, *a.* Overworked; outworn.

o″ver-sea′, 1 ō′vər-sī′; 2 ō″ver-sē′, *adv.* Beyond the sea; abroad. **o″ver-seas′**‡.—**o′ver-sea″**†, *a.* Coming from beyond the sea; foreign.

o″ver-see′, 1 ō″vər-sī′; 2 ō″ver-sē′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overlook; superintend; supervise. **2.** To fail to see; neglect. **3.** To see too well or clearly. **4**†. To peruse; examine. **II.** *i.* **1.** To see over things. **2.** To act as overseer.—**o″ver-se′er**, *n.* One who oversees; especially, one who superintends laborers at their work. Syn.: see MASTER; SUPERINTENDENT.

o″ver-sell′, 1 ō″vər-sel′; 2 ō″ver-sĕl′, *vt.* To sell more of than there is; specif., on the stock exchange, to sell more (stock) than one is able to deliver or provide a margin for.

o″ver-set′, 1 ō″vər-set′; 2 ō″ver-sĕt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To capsize; upset. **2.** To cause the downfall or destruction of; overthrow. **3.** To set in type too much of. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To overcome. **II.** *i.* To fall over; topple down.—**o′ver-set″**, *n.* **1.** A turning over; upset. **2.** *Print.* Excess of composed type. **3**†. Superfluity.

o′ver-sew″, 1 ō′vər-sō″; 2 ō′ver-sō″, *vt.* To sew overhand, especially with close stitches.

o″ver-shade′‡, 1 ō″vər-shēd′; 2 ō″ver-shād′, *vt.* & *vi.* To cast a shade or darkness over; make shade from above.

o″ver-shad′ow, 1 ō″vər-shad′o; 2 ō″ver-shăd′o, *vt.* **1.** To throw a shadow over; to obscure. **2.** To cast into the shade or render insignificant by comparison; loom above; dominate. **3**‖. To shelter.

o″ver-shine′, 1 ō″vər-shɑin′; 2 ō″ver-shīn′, *vt.* **1.** To shine upon; illumine. **2.** To outline; figuratively, to excel in some respect.

o′ver-shoe″, 1 ō′vər-shū″; 2 ō′ver-shŏo″, *n.* A shoe worn for protection over another; usually of india-rubber or felt.

o″ver-shoot′, 1 ō″vər-shūt′; 2 ō″ver-shŏo͝t′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shoot over or beyond, as a mark. **2.** To go beyond; overstep; exceed. **3.** To speed or flow swiftly over, as a stream over a mill-wheel. **II.** *i.* To shoot or fly beyond the mark.—**o′ver-shot″**, *pa.* **1.** Surpassed in any way. **2.** Projecting, as the upper jaw beyond the lower jaw. **3.** Operated by overshooting, as a mill-wheel.—**overshot wheel**, a water-wheel for power, with buckets that are filled by water from a race over the top, the weight and impetus of the water turning the wheel. See illus. in next column.

o′ver-sight″, 1 ō′vər-sait′; 2 ō′ver-sīt″, *n.* **1.** An error due to inattention; an inadvertent mistake or omission. **2.** Watchful supervision; superintendence.

Overshot Wheel.

Syn.: care, charge, command, control, direction, inspection, management, superintendence, supervision, surveillance, watch, watchfulness. *Oversight* strictly implies constant personal presence: *superintendence* requires only so much of presence or communication as to know that the superintendent's wishes are carried out; the superintendent of a railroad will personally oversee very few of its operations; the railroad company has supreme *direction* of all its affairs without *superintendence* or *oversight*. But a person may look over a matter in order to survey it carefully in its entirety, or he may look over it with no attention to the thing itself because his gaze and thought are concentrated on something beyond; *oversight* has thus two contrasted senses, in the latter sense denoting inadvertent error or omission, and in the former denoting watchful *supervision*. *Control* is chiefly used with reference to restraint or the power of restraint; a good horseman has a restless horse under perfect *control*; there is no high character without self-*control*. *Surveillance* is an invidious term signifying watching with something of suspicion. See CARE; ERROR; NEGLECT.

o′ver-size″. **I.** *a.* Of a larger size than necessary. **II.** *n.* An exceptionally large size.—**oversize tire**, an automobile tire specially strengthened and broadened as regards its sides and tread, so as to give it better riding and weight-carrying properties.

o′ver-skirt″, 1 ō′vər-skŭrt″; 2 ō′ver-skĭrt″, *n.* A skirt or drapery worn over the skirt of a dress.

o′vers-man, 1 ō′vərz-mən; 2 ō′verz-man, *n.* **1.** An overman. **2.** *Scots Law.* An umpire in an arbitration. **o′vers-man**‡ [Scot.].

o′ver-soul″, 1 ō″vər-sōl′; 2 ō′ver-sōl″, *n.* In Emersonian usage, the spiritual being or element of the universe individualized in or uniting together and influencing human souls; the absolute unity, in which subject and object, knower and known, are all one.

o″ver-spread′, 1 ō″vər-spred′; 2 ō″ver-sprĕd′, *vt.* **1.** To spread over. **2.** To lie scattered over. **o″ver-sped′**‡.

o″ver-state′d, 1 ō″vər-stāt′; 2 ō″ver-stāt′, *vt.* To state in too strong terms; exaggerate.—**o″ver-state′ment**, *n.*

o″ver-stay′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To stay too long. **II.** *i.* **1.** To outstay. **2.** [Financial Cant.] To withhold stocks, etc., from (the market) till the chance for profit is lost.

o″ver-step′, 1 ō″vər-step′; 2 ō″ver-stĕp′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To step over or beyond; exceed. **II.** *i.* To miss the opportunity.

o″ver-strung′, 1 ō″vər-strŭng′; 2 ō″ver-strŭng′, *a.* **1.** Strung too tensely; too sensitive. **2.** Having two sets of strings crossing obliquely.

o″ver-sway′‖, *vt.* To influence; overrule.

o′vert, 1 ō′vŭrt; 2 ō′vĕrt, *a.* Open to view; outwardly manifest; in law, done with criminal intent. [OF., pp. of *ovrir*, < L. *operio*, open.] Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.—Ant.: contemplated, hidden, intended, meditated, secret.—**o′vert-ly**, *adv.*

o″ver-take′, 1 ō″vər-tēk′; 2 ō″ver-tāk′, *vt.* **1.** To come up with by following; catch. **2.** To take by surprize; as, *overtaken* by a storm; to come upon suddenly, as a temptation, or as a crime, or its discovery or retribution. Syn.: see CATCH.

o″ver-throw′, 1 ō″vər-thrō′; 2 ō″ver-thrō′. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To throw over; throw down; upset: now usually only of large masses. **2.** To overcome the power of; defeat; subvert. **3**†. To render unsound or unhealthy. Syn.: see ABOLISH; CONQUER; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE; RUIN; SUBVERT. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of overthrowing; destruction; demolition. **2.** In cricket and baseball, a throwing of the ball over and beyond the player at whom it is aimed. **3.** *Cricket.* A run obtained as the result of such a throw.

o′ver-thrust″, 1 ō′vər-thrust″; 2 ō′ver-thrŭst″. **I.** *a. Geol.* Characterized by or belonging to earlier and originally lower strata, which by faulting are pushed over later and originally higher strata. Compare FAULT; THRUST. **II.** *n. Geol.* Same as THRUST.

o′ver-thwart″, 1 ō′vər-thwôrt″; 2 ō′ver-thwart″. **I**†. *a.* **1.** Situated over against; opposite. **2.** Transverse; crossing. **II**‖. *prep.* **1.** From side to side of. **2.** On the other side of. **3.** In front of.

o″ver-time′, 1 ō″vər-taim′; 2 ō″ver-tīm′, *vt.* To estimate or allow more time than necessary; specif., in photography, to expose (a plate) too long.

o′ver-time″, 1 ō′vər-taim″; 2 ō′ver-tīm″. **I.** *n.* Time used in working beyond the specified hours. **II.** *adv.* Beyond the stipulated time.

o′ver-tone″, 1 ō′vər-tōn″; 2 ō′ver-tōn″, *n. Acoustics.* A harmonic: so called because it is heard with and above its fundamental tone.

o″ver-top′†, 1 ō″vər-tep′; 2 ō″ver-tŏp′, *vt.* **1.** To mount above the top of; tower over. **2.** Hence, to exceed in eminence, excellence, or achievement.—**o″ver-topped′**, *a. Forestry.* Of a tree, having the crown shaded from above by other contiguous trees.

o″ver-trade′d, 1 ō″vər-trēd′; 2 ō″ver-trād′, *vi.* To trade beyond one's capital or the requirements of the market.

o″ver-trump′, 1 ō″vər-trump′; 2 ō″ver-trŭmp′, *vt.* In card-playing, to play a higher trump than (a player or a trump played).

o′ver-ture, 1 ō′vər-chur *or* -tiur; 2 ō″ver-chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt. Eccl.* **1.** To address an overture to. **2.** To bring forward, as a motion. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* An instrumental prelude, as to an opera; an orchestral piece illustrating a dramatic or graphic theme. **2.** A tentative proposal intended to lead to further negotiations. **3.** *Eccl.* The process of beginning legis-

For words in *over* not given above see OVER, page 807.

lation; also, the proposal submitted. [See OVERT.] Syn.: see PROPOSAL.

o″ver-turn′, 1 ō″vər-tûrn′; 2 ō″vər-tûrn′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to fall; upset. **2.** To destroy the power or constitution of. **3**‖. To overpower. **II.** *i.* To turn over; capsize. Syn.: see DEMOLISH; SUBVERT.

o′ver-turn″, 1 ō′vər-tûrn″; 2 ō′vər-tûrn″, *n.* **1.** The act of overturning or the state of being overturned; an upset; overthrow. **2.** A subversion or destruction. **3.** Same as TURNOVER, *n.*, 4.

o″ver-watch′, 1 ō″vər-wŏch′; 2 ō″vər-wȧch′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To watch to excess. **2.** To watch over. **3**†. To wear out with watching. **II.** *i.* To watch, or be awake, too long.

o″ver-ween′ĭ, *v.* **I.** *t.* To render conceited. **II.** *i.* To think too highly or confidently, especially of oneself; think arrogantly or conceitedly.—**o″ver-ween′er,** *n.*

o″ver-ween′ing, 1 ō″vər-wīn′ĭŋ; 2 ō″vər-wēn′ĭŋg. **I.** *pa.* Characterized by presumptuous pride or conceit; arrogant; excessive; exaggerated. **II.** *n.* Overconfidence; presumption. [< OVER + AS. *wēnan*, guess.] **-ly,** *adv.*

o″ver-weigh′, *vt.* To outweigh; overbalance; hence, to overburden; oppress.

o″ver-weight′, *vt.* To put too much weight upon; overload; also, to overbalance or weigh down.

o′ver-weight″, 1 ō′vər-wēt″; 2 ō′vər-wĝt″, *n.* **1.** Excess of weight, as beyond the legal or customary amount; as, to give *overweight*. **2.** Greater weight; preponderance.

o″ver-whelm′, 1 ō″vər-hwelm′; 2 ō″vər-hwĕlm′, *vt.* **1.** To whelm or submerge completely. **2.** To crush with sudden or irresistible onset; oppress beyond endurance, as grief, debt, etc. **3.** To overcome or embarrass with effusiveness or profusion. Syn.: see BURY; HIDE; INUNDATE; INVOLVE; SUBDUE.—**o″ver-whelm′ing,** *pa.* Crushing by reason of force, weight, or numbers; irresistible. **-ly,** *adv.*

o″ver-wind′, 1 ō′vər-waind′; 2 ō″vər-wind′, *vt.* **1.** To wind too much, or too tightly, as a watch. **2.** *Elec.* To wind (a magnet) in excess in order to produce a maximum magnetism with a smaller current than is normally required.

o″ver-work′, 1 ō″vər-wûrk′; 2 ō″vər-wûrk′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To impose too much labor upon; demand results from beyond the power or capacity of; exhaust with work; as, to *overwork* oneself; to *overwork* an argument. **2.** To work or elaborate the surface of. **3.** To work into a state of excitement or confusion. **4.** [Rare.] To fill too full, as with labor; as, a life *overwrought* with tasks. **II.** *i.* To labor too severely.

o′ver-work″, *n.* **1.** Work done in overtime, or in excess of the stipulated amount; extra work. **2.** Excessive work.

o″ver-worn′, 1 ō″vər-wōrn′; 2 ō″vər-wôrn′, *pa.* Worn out or exhausted.

o″ver-wrought′, 1 ō″vər-rōt′; 2 ō″vər-rôt′, *pa.* **1.** Worked up or excited excessively; overstrained; as, *overwrought* feelings. **2.** Worked all over, as with embroidery. **3.** Worked too hard. **4.** Too elaborate; overdone.

O″ver-ys′sel, 1 ō″vər-ĭs′əl; 2 ō″vər-ȳs′ĕl, *n.* A province in N. E. Netherlands; 1,295 sq. m.; pop. 435,050; capital, Zwolle.

o′vi-, ‖ 1 ō′vĭ-, ō′vo-; 2 ō′vi-, ō′vo-. From Latin *ovum*, an
o′vo-, ‖ egg: combining forms.—**o′vi-duct,** *n. Anat.* The passage by which the ova are conveyed from the ovary to the uterus or to the exterior of an animal, as the Fallopian tube.—**o-vif′er-ous,** *a. Zool.* Bearing or holding eggs. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**o′vi-form,** *a.* Having the form of an egg or ovum; egg-shaped.

Ov′id, 1 ŏv′ĭd; 2 ŏv′ĭd, **Publius Ovidius Naso** (43 B. C.–A. D. 17). A Roman poet; banished by Augustus; died in exile; *Metamorphoses*.—**O-vid′i-an,** *a.*

O″vi-e′do, 1 ō″vĭ-ē′do; 2 ō″vi-ē′do, *n.* **1.** A province in N. W. Spain; 4,205 sq. m.; pop. 715,500. **2.** Its capital; pop. 55,200.

o′vine, ‖ 1 ō′vin *or* -vain; 2 ō′vĭn *or* -vīn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertain-
o′vin[s], ‖ ing to a sheep; sheep-like. **II.** *n.* An ovine animal. [< L. *ovis*, sheep.]

o″vi-par′i-ty, *n.* The condition of being oviparous.—**o-vip′a-rous,** *a.* Producing eggs or ova that mature and are hatched outside the body: opposed to *viviparous*. [+ L. *pario*, produce.]—**o-vip′a-rous-ly,** *adv.*—**o-vip′a-rous-ness,** *n.*—**o″vi-pos′it-ŏr,** *n.*—**o″vi-pos′i-tion,** *n.*—**o″vi-pos′i-tor,** *n.* The tubular organ at the extremity of the abdomen in many insects, by which the eggs are deposited: sometimes modified as a sting, as in bees and wasps.—**o′vi-sac″,** *n.* **1.** The closed capsule in which ova are developed within the ovary; a Graafian vesicle. **2.** The investment of an egg or eggs. [+ L. *saccus*, sack.]—**o′vism,** *n.* The theory that all existing forms of a species preexisted in the primordial egg of that species. See INCASEMENT.—**o′vist,** *n.* A believer in ovism.—**o″vo-cen′ter,** *n. Biol.* The egg-centrosome during fertilization.

o′void, 1 ō′vȯid; 2 ō′vŏid. **I.** *a.* Egg-shaped. **o-vol′dal‡.** **II.** *n.* An egg-shaped body. [< L. *ovum*, egg, + -OID.]

o′vo-lo, 1 ō′vo-lō; 2 ō′vo-lō, *n. Arch.* A convex molding; a quarter-round. [It., < LL. *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum*, egg.]

o″vo-vi-tel′lin, 1 ō″vo-vĭ-[*or* vəĭ-]tel′ĭn; 2 ō″vo-vĭ-[*or* vĭ-]tĕl′ĭn, *n.* A nucleo-albumin found in the yolk of hens' eggs.

o″vo-vi-vip′a-rous, 1 ō″vo-vĭ-vĭp′a-rŭs; 2 ō″vo-vi-vip′a-rŭs, *a.* Producing eggs that are incubated and hatched within the parent's body, as some reptiles and fishes: formerly applied also to the marsupials and monotremes. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

o′vule, 1 ō′vĭūl; 2 ō′vūl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The rudimentary seed; the body within the ovary which, upon fertilization, becomes the seed. While the ovule or *macrosporangium* is produced by the non-sexual phase and is not comparable to the real egg, the name (*ovule*) has been retained for convenience. The fertilized ovum grows into the embryo, and the complete structure developed from the ovum is termed the *seed*. **2.** A small ovum, specifically one unfertilized. [See OVOLO.]—**o′vu-lar,** *a.*—**o″vu-la′tion,** *n.* The formation and discharge of ova; the period when this occurs, corresponding with the end of the menses.—**o″vu-lif′er-ous,** *a Bot.* Bearing ovules. **o″vu-lig′er-ous‡.**

o′vum, 1 ō′vum; 2 ō′vŭm, *n.* [o′va, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A cell formed in the ovary; an egg, in the widest sense. **2.** *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament. **3.** An ovule. [L.]

owe, ‖ 1 ō; 2 ō, *v.* [OWED (formerly OUGHT or OWN); OW′ING.]
ow[F], ‖ **I.** *t.* **1.** To be indebted to the extent of; be under obligation for; be bound to pay: with *to*, expressed or implied, before the person or thing to whom the debt or obligation is due; as, I *owe* him money; I *owe* you an apology. **2.** To be obliged or indebted for; have to ascribe, trace, or acknowledge as due: with *to*. **3**†. To be the owner of; own; have. **II.** *i.* To be indebted; to be in debt; to be due. [< AS. *āgan*, have.]—**ow′ing,** *pa.* **1.** Due; yet to be paid: used passively. **2.** Attributable: with *to*.—**owing to,** attributable to; on account of; in consequence of: a prepositional phrase.

ow′el-ty, 1 ō′el-tĭ; 2 ō′ĕl-ty, *n.* Equality: obsolete except in legal phrases. [< OF. *oelte*, EQUALITY.]—**owelty of partition** (*Eng. Law*), the difference paid by one coparcener to another to equalize a partition.—**o. of services** (*Feud. Law*), equality of services in subordinate tenures.

O′wen, 1 ō′en; 2 ō′ĕn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Robert** (1771–1858), a Scottish socialist and philanthropist. [< Welsh *Owain*, lamb or young warrior.]

Ow′ens-bor-o, 1 ō′enz-bur-o; 2 ō′ĕnz-bôr-o, *n.* A city in W. Kentucky; pop. 17,430. [pop. 12,174.

Ow′en Sound. A port of entry and town in Ontario, Canada;

Ow′en Stan′ley, 1 stan′lĭ; 2 stan′ly. A mountain range in S. E. British New Guinea, or its highest summit (called also *Victoria Peak*), 13,126 ft.

ow′er, 1 au′ər; 2 ow′er, *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Same as OVER.

ow′er-by, 1 qu′ər-bai; 2 ow′er-by, *adv.* [Scot.] Same as OVERBY.

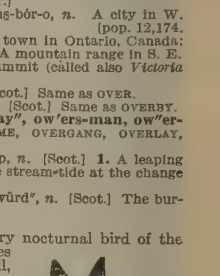
ow″er-come′, ow′er-gang″, ow′er-lay″, ow′ers-man, ow″er-ta′en′, Scottish forms of OVERCOME, OVERGANG, OVERLAY, OVERSMAN, OVERTAKEN.

ow′er-loup, 1 qu′ər-laup; 2 ow′er-loup, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A leaping over. **2.** A trespass of cattle. **3.** The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

ow′er-word″, 1 qu′ər-wūrd″; 2 ow′er-wûrd″, *n.* [Scot.] The burden of a song; refrain.

owk, 1 ūk; 2 ōōk, *n.* [Scot.] Week.

owl, 1 ɑul; 2 owl, *n.* **1.** A predatory nocturnal bird of the family *Strigidæ* having large eyes and head, short, sharply hooked bill, long and powerful claws, and a circular facial disk of radiating feathers. See BIRD. **2.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons having an owl-like head and a prominent frill. **3.** A person accustomed to be up late at night; a night-owl. [< AS. *ūle*.]—**—owl′et,** *n.* **1.** A small owl; as, the European *owlet* (*Athene noctua*). **2.** A similar Oriental species (*Athene brama*) of India. **3.** A young owl.—**owl-eyed,** *a.* **1.** Purblind. **2.** Having eyes like an owl: especially as an erroneous translation of the Greek *glaucōpis*, an epithet of the goddess Athena, which almost certainly means *gray-eyed*.—**owl′ish,** *a.* Like an owl; grave; stupid; also, night-prowling.—**owl′-ish-ness,** *n.*


Long-eared Owl. 1/10

own[1], 1 ōn; 2 ōn, *vt.* To have the legal or rightful title to; possess; have. [< AS. *āgnian*, < *āgen*; see OWN, *a.*]

own[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To admit to be true; acknowledge; confess. **2.** To avow the ownership of; recognize. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To acknowledge; confess; make admission: with *to*. [< AS. *unnan*, give.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW; CONFESS; HAVE.

own, *a.* **1.** Belonging to oneself; peculiar; particular; individual: following the possessive (usually a possessive pronoun) as an intensive to express ownership, interest, or individual peculiarity with emphasis, or to indicate the exclusion of others; as, my *own* horse; his *own* idea; it is my *own*; in this sense often with ellipsis of the noun; as, it is natural to enjoy one's *own* (property). **2.** Being of the nearest degree; real; as, *own* cousin. **3.** Intimately related or inshrined in the affections; as, my *ownest* own. [< AS. *āgen*, orig. pp. of *āgan*, have.]

own′er, *n.* One who has the legal title or right to or possession of a thing Syn.: see MASTER.—**own′er-less,** *a.* Having no owner.—**own′er-ship,** *n.* The state of being an owner; proprietorship. Syn.: see PROPERTY.

O-wos′so, 1 o-wos′o; 2 o-wŏs′o, *n.* A city in central Michigan; pop. 12,580. **O-was′so‡.**

owre′-hip″, 1 aur′-hip″; 2 owr′-hip″, *n.* [Scot.] A way of striking a blow with a hammer swung from the hip.

ows′en, 1 auz′n; 2 ows′n, *pl.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] Oxen.

ox, 1 ɛks; 2 ŏks, *n.* [ox′en, *pl.*] **1.** An adult castrated male of a domestic bovine quadruped; in the plural, domestic cattle of either sex. **2.** A bovine quadruped, as a buffalo, bison, or yak. Specif., the common domesticated *Bos taurus*, or the zebu or Indian ox (*Bos indicus*). [< AS. *oxa*, ox.]—**ox′-bot″,** *n.* A bot-fly, or its larva, found under the skin of cattle, etc. **ox′-fly″‡.**—**ox-bow,** *n.* **1.** A bent piece of wood in an ox-yoke, that forms a collar for the ox. **2.** [New Eng.] A bend in a river resembling such

For words in *over* not given above see OVER, page 807.

a bow in form.—**ox'eye"**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of several plants of various genera of the aster family. Especially: (1) [U. S.] *Heliopsis lævis*, a tall perennial with opposite, serrate leaves, and showy yellow heads of flowers. (2) [Eng.] Any species of *Buphthalmum*, with large yellow heads. (3) The oxeye daisy. (4) Camomile: an erroneous use. **2.** One of various birds, as the black-bellied plover. **3.** An oval dormer-window.—**ox-eyed**, *a.* Having large, calm eyes like those of an ox: translation of the Homeric epithet *bōōpis*, applied to the goddess Hera.—**oxeye daisy**, an erect perennial weed (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) with oblong leaves and solitary white flowers with yellow centers. **white'-weed**‡.—**ox'lip"**, *n.* **1.** A species of primrose (*Primula elatior*), closely resembling and possibly a variety of the cowslip. **2.** A hybrid primrose. **oxlip primrose**‡.—**ox'peck"er**, *n.* An African bird that devours the parasites on oxen, etc.—**ox'tongue"**, *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as the European alkanet. **2.** A short broadsword.—**ox-yoke**, *n.* A yoke consisting of a heavy piece of wood which lies over the necks of the oxen and from which depend two ox-bows.

ox'al-, ⌊ 1 eks'al-, eks'a-lo-; 2 ŏks'al-, ŏks'a-lo-. Derived from
ox'a-lo-, ⌋ OXALIC acid: a combining form used in chemistry.—**ox'a-late**, *n. Chem.* A salt of oxalic acid.

ox-al'ic, 1 eks-al'ik; 2 ŏks-ăl'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from the oxalis or sorrel. [< Gr.[L] *oxalis*, < *oxys*, sharp, acid.]—**oxalic acid**, a white crystalline poisonous compound ($C_2H_2O_2$ or $(COOH)_2$) found extensively in the vegetable kingdom as oxalates, and made artificially in various ways, as by decomposing sugar with nitric acid. It is largely used in the arts, as in bleaching and in dyeing, and is sometimes called *salt of lemons*. It is rarely used in medicine, on account of its poisonous properties, but is useful in removing iron- or ink-stains from paper, linen, etc. It crystallizes with two molecules of water.

Ox'a-lis, 1 eks'a-lis; 2 ŏks'a-lis, *n.* A large widely distributed genus of mostly stemless herbs of the wood-sorrel family, with handsome yellow, rose, or white flowers; also [o-], a plant of this genus; wood-sorrel. [< L. *oxalis*, < Gr. *oxalis*, < *oxys*, sharp, acid.]

ox'a-lu'ri-a, 2 eks'a-lyu'ri-a; 2 ŏks'a-lyu'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

ox-az'in, ⌊ 1 eks-az'in, -in *or* -ĭn; 2 ŏks-ăz'in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.*
ox-az'ine, ⌋ An azin, the composition of whose ring consists of four atoms of carbon, one of nitrogen, and one of oxygen. Certain dyes are derived indirectly from some classes of oxazins. [< OXYGEN + AZOTE.]

Ox'en-stern, 1 eks'en-stûrn; 2 ŏks'ĕn-stĕrn. **Count Axel** (1583–1654). A Chancellor of Sweden; directed the German Protestant policy in the Thirty Years' war. **Ox'en-stier-na**‡ [Sw.].

Oxf., *abbr.* Oxford.

Ox'ford, 1 eks'fərd; 2 ŏks'ford, *n.* **1.** A city, county town of Oxfordshire, England; pop. 57,055; seat of **Oxford University** (first charter granted 1248). **2.** A city, in N. Mississippi; seat of **University of Mississippi**, pop. 2,150. **3.** A village in W. Ohio; pop. 2,146; seat of **Miami University.**—**Oxford movement**, **O. school**, see TRACTARIAN.—**Ox'ford shoe**, a low laced shoe tied at the instep. **O. tie**‡.—**Ox-o'ni-an.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oxford, or its university. **II.** *n.* A student or graduate of Oxford University.

Ox'ford-shire, 1 eks'fərd-shir; 2 ŏks'ford-shĭr, *n.* A county of S. central England; 749 sq. m.; pop. 189,560; county town, Oxford.

ox'id, ⌊ 1 eks'id, -id *or* -ĭd; ; 2 ŏks'id, -id *or* -ĭd, *n. Chem.*
ox'ide, ⌋ Any binary compound of oxygen, either with an element or with an organic radical, as iron-rust. [< Gr. *oxys*, acid.]—**ox'i-dase**, *n. Biol. Chem.* One of many oxidizing ferments found widely distributed in plant and animal tissues. **ox'y-dase**‡.—**ox"i-da'sic**, *a.*—**ox"i-da'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of uniting, or of causing a substance to unite, with oxygen chemically; also, the state of being so united. **2.** By extension, any changes in an element or a compound that result in an addition to it of a negative radical or a relative decrease of the positive constituent: a recent use.—**ox'i-dize**, *v.* [-DIZED; -DIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause the oxidation of; rust. **2.** To add an electronegative element or radical to, or to decrease by an electropositive one. **3.** To change from a lower to a higher valence, as regards the electropositive element: thus, *ferrous* iron may be oxidized to *ferric* iron. **II.** *i.* To unite with oxygen. **ox'i-date**‡; or **ox'i-dise**‡.—**ox"i-diz"**(or **-dis"**)**a-bl**(eբ, *a.* Capable of being oxidized.—**ox'i-diz"**(or **-dis"**)**er**, *n. Chem.* That which oxidizes or produces oxidation, as an oxygen compound that frees its oxygen easily.

ox'im, ⌊ 1 eks'im, -im *or* -im; 2 ŏks'im, -im *or* -ĭm, *n. Chem.* One
ox'ime, ⌋ of a series of compounds containing the group CNOH, formed by the action of hydroxylamin on aldehydes, ketones, and ketonic compounds.

Oxon., *abbr.* [L.] *Oxonia* (Oxford), *Oxoniensis* (of Oxford).

ox'ter, 1 eks'tər; 2 ŏks'ter, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The armpit. **2.** A hug with the arms.

Ox'us, 1 eks'us; 2 ŏks'ŭs, *n.* A historic river of central Asia. See AMU-DARIA.

ox'y-, 1 eks'i-; 2 ŏks'y-. From Greek *oxys*, sharp, acid: a combining form. Specif., in chemical words, many of which are self-explanatory, it indicates: (1) The presence of oxygen or its compounds, or an oxidation product of the compound to which it is prefixed; as, in *oxycamphor*, *oxyhydrocarbon*, etc. (2) The presence of a hydroxyl group (*hydroxy-* is the better form in this sense); as in *oxyurea*, *oxyformic*, etc.—**ox"y-ac'id**, *n. Chem.* **1.** An acid containing oxygen, as nitric acid (HNO_3): contrasted with *hydracid*, as hydrochloric acid (HCl). **2.** A hydroxy acid.
ox-ac'id‡.—**ox"y-cal'ci-um**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing oxygen and calcium: especially designating the action of the oxyhydrogen-flame on lime, as in the calcium-light.

ox'y-gen, 1 eks'i-jen; 2 ŏks'y-ğĕn, *n.* A colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gaseous element, the most abundant and important yet discovered. Oxygen occurs free in the atmosphere, of which it forms about 21 per cent. by volume. It is slightly heavier than air, sparingly soluble in water, and is a very active element, entering into combination with very many substances. It is closely related to combustion, life, and decay; molecular formula, O_2; molecular weight, 32. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *oxys*, sharp, acid, + -GEN, oxygen having been formerly considered an essential element in acids.]—**oxygen acid**, an oxyacid.—**ox'y-gen-ate**, *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To treat, combine, or impregnate with oxygen; to oxidize. **ox'y-gen-ize** or **-ise**‡.—**ox"y-gen-a'tion**, *n.* The act or process of oxygenating; oxidation.—**ox"y-gen'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing oxygen. **ox-yg'e-nous**‡.—**ox'y-gen-iz"**(or **-is"**)**a-bl**(eբ, *a.*

ox'y-gon, *n. Geom.* A triangle with three acute angles. [< OXY- + Gr. *gōnia*, corner.] **ox'y-gone**‡.—**ox-yg'o-nal**, *a.* Acute-angled. **ox"y-go'ni-al**‡.—**ox"y-hem"o-glo'bin**, *n.* A loose combination of oxygen and hemoglobin, formed in the red blood-corpuscles of the pulmonary capillaries. The corpuscles carry oxygen to the tissues and there part with it, returning in the venous blood for a fresh supply.

ox"y-hy'dro-gen, 1 eks"i-hai'dro-jen; 2 oks"y-hy'dro-ğĕn. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or using a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. **II.** *n.* A mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.—**oxyhydrogen blowpipe**, a blowpipe in which hydrogen is burned in oxygen, producing a temperature estimated at 5,000° Fahr., sufficient to fuse very refractory substances.—**ox-yl'o-phyte**, *n. Bot.* A plant growing in sour or acid soil.—**ox'y-mel**, *n.* A mixture of honey and vinegar boiled to a sirup. [+ Gr. *meli*, honey.]—**ox"y-mo'ron**, *n. Rhet.* That form of antithesis in which, for emphasis or in an epigram, contradictory terms are brought sharply together, as in the phrase "O heavy lightness, serious vanity!"[1] [+ Gr. *mōros*, foolish.]—**ox'y-salt"**, *n. Chem.* A salt of an acidic oxid.—**ox"y-sul'fid, ox"y-sul'-fide**, *n. Chem.* A compound of a sulfid with an oxid, as a sulfid in which part of the sulfur has been replaced by oxygen. **ox"y-sul'phid**(e‡.—**ox"y-toc'ic.** I. *a.* Bringing on or hastening parturition. **II.** *n.* A medicine efficacious in hastening parturition. **oc"y-toc'ic**‡. [+ Gr. *tokos*, birth.]—**ox'y-tone.** I. *a. Gram.* **1.** Having the acute accent on the last syllable. **2.** Causing a preceding word to take an acute accent. **II.** *n.* A word thus accented. [+ Gr. *teinō*, stretch.]—**ox"y-ton'i-cal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an oxytone.

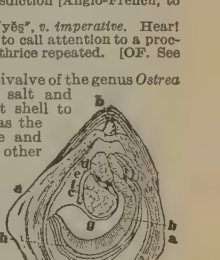
oy, 1 ȯi; 2 ȯy, *n.* Same as OE. **oye**‡.

Ō-yā'ma, 1 ō-yä'ma; 2 ō-yä'mä, **Prince Iwao** (1842–1916). A Japanese field-marshal; commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies against Russia in Manchuria, 1904.

o'yer, 1 ō'yər; 2 ō'yer, *n.* **1.** A hearing or trial of causes; an assize; formerly, in pleading, a petition by a party to an action, praying that he might hear read to him a deed held by the opposite party; in modern practise, the production of such a document, or a copy thereof, by the party holding it. **2.** Oyer and terminer: a contracted form. [< F. *ouïr*, < L. *audio*, hear.]—**oyer and terminer. 1.** [Eng.] A court composed of two or more judges of assize held at least twice a year in each county. **2.** [U. S.] In some States, a court of higher criminal jurisdiction [Anglo-French, to hear and determine.]

o'yes", ⌊ 1 ō'yes' *or* ō'yez"; 2 ō'yĕs" *or* ō'yĕs", *v. imperative.* Hear!
o'yez", ⌋ hear ye! an introductory word to call attention to a proclamation, as by a court crier: usually thrice repeated. [OF. See OYER.]

oys'ter, 1 eis'tər; 2 ȯys'ter, *n.* **1.** A bivalve of the genus *Ostrea* or the family *Ostreidæ* found in salt and brackish water, moored by the left shell to stones, other shells, and the like, as the common edible species of Europe and America, respectively. **2.** Some other analogous bivalve, as the pearl-oyster (*Meleagrina margaritifera*). **3.** The morsel of dark meat found in the hollow of the bone on both sides of the back of a fowl. **oys'ter-cut**‡. **4.** [Slang.] Some delicacy; tidbit; prize. [< OF. *oistre* (F. *huître*), < L. *ostrea*, < Gr. *ostreon*, oyster.]—**oys'ter-bed"**, *n.* A place where oysters are found or where they are grown.—**o.-catcher**, *n.* A bird of the genus *Hæmatopus* about 20 inches long having black-and-white plumage and red feet and bill; a sea-pie. It feeds mainly upon small molluscs caught between tide-marks. *Hæmatopus ostralegus* is the European and *H. palliatus* the American species. **o.-bird**‡.—**o.-farm**, *n.* A space of sea-bottom where oysters are cultivated.—**o.-farming**, *n.*—**o.-plant**, *n.* **1.** Salsify. **2.** The sea-kingwort.—**o.-tongs**, *n.* [U. S.] A pair of long-handled stout rakes, with heavy inward-bending teeth, pivoted together like scissors, and used from a boat to gather up oysters.



Oyster with Right Mantle-flap Removed.
a, shell; *b*, hinge; *c*, anus; *d*, liver; *e*, heart; *f*, adductor muscle; *g*, stomach-sac; *h*, gills.

Oys'ter Bay. A town in S. E. New York, on an inlet of Long Island Sound; pop. 16,100. The home and burial-place of Theodore Roosevelt.

oz., *abbr.* [oz. or ozs., *pl.*] Ounce; ounces.

O'zark mountains, 1 ō'zärk; 2 ō'zärk. The hilly uplands in S. W. Missouri, N. W. Arkansas, and N. E. Oklahoma.

o-ze'na, 1 o-zī'ne; 2 o-zē'na, *n. Pathol.* An evil-smelling, usually syphilitic, ulceration of the nasal cavities. [< Gr. *ozaina*, < *ozō*, smell.] **o-zæ'nal.**—**o-ze'nic**, *a.* **o-zæ'nic**‡.

o'zier, *n.* Same as OSIER.

o"zo-ce'rite, 1 ō"zo-sī'rait; 2 ō"zo-çē'rit, *n. Mineral.* A waxy translucent mixture of natural paraffins, or hydrocarbons. It is colorless to white when pure, but otherwise often leek-green, yellowish, brownish-yellow, or brown. It is used extensively as a purified paraffin for various purposes. [< Gr. *ozō*, smell, + *kēros*, wax.]

o'zone, 1 ō'zōn; 2 ō'zōn, *n. Chem.* A blue gas with a pungent odor like that of chlorin, formed variously, as by the pas-

sage of electricity through the air, and regarded as an allotropic form of oxygen containing three atoms in the molecule (O_3). It is unstable and is a powerful oxidizing agent, being much more active than ordinary oxygen: employed for bleaching oils, waxes, ivory, flour, and starch; also for sterilizing drinking water. [< Gr. *ozō* (ppr. *ozōn*), smell.]—**ozone-paper,** *n.* A bibulous paper coated with a mixture of starch and potassium iodid, which turns blue when exposed to the action of ozone.—**o"zo-na'tion,** *n.* The act or process of producing or treating with ozone.—**o-zo'nic, o'zo-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing ozone.—**ozonic ether,** a solution in ether of hydrogen dioxid.—**o'zo-nize,** *vt. & vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] To treat or charge with, or be converted into, ozone.—**o'zo-niz"er,** *n.* An apparatus for generating ozone.

P

P p Roman **𝔓 𝔭** Black Letter. *P p* Script.

P, p, 1 pī; 2 pē, *n.* [PEES, P's or *Ps*, 1 pīz; 2 pēz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the sixteenth in the English alphabet. When initial and before, *n, s, sh,* and *t,* the letter *p* is silent, as in *pneumonia, psalm, pseudo-, pshaw, ptomain.* It is silent also in *corps* (a body of troops), *cupboard, raspberry, receipt.* Its sound is made by checking the speech-current with the lips, the vocal cords being inactive and the nasal passage closed. It is called a 'voiceless labial mute.' With the cords vibrating *p* becomes *b,* and this, with nasal resonance, gives *m.* In words that belonged to the Indo-European parent-speech an original *p* appears in English as *f;* compare Latin *pater, pes, plenus* with *father, foot, full.* Where *p* is preserved in English it is an evidence of late borrowing; compare *plant, paternal,* < Latin *planta, paternalis.* —**Ph = f,** < Greek *φ.* In roots common to Greek and Latin, Greek *φ* = Latin *f;* but borrowed Greek words were spelled *ph, p + h,* as in *sy-phil,* being the Greek pronunciation. Fully Latinized words were pronounced with *f,* and their descendants are so written in Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Danish and Russian. Such words, when naturalized in Early English, were written with *f.* In the respelling of this Dictionary *f* is used throughout.

Capital P is from Latin P < Old Greek < Phenician < hieratic < hieroglyph, in which it is a shutter; the Phenician name is *pe,* mouth, > Greek *pi,* > Latin *pe,* > English *pe,* 1 pī; 2 pē. **2.** A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation of the middle ages, 400; with a dash (P̄), 400,000. (2) *Chem.* [p] Para; as *p*-xylene. (3) In mathematics, the Greek form: (*a*) [π] The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. See PI². (*b*) [Π] The continued product of all the numbers from the one specified down to unity. (4) The fifteenth (or sixteenth, when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; fifteen (or sixteen) as a number or numeral. **3.** An object shaped like the capital P.

P, *abbr.* Phosphorus.—**P.,** *abbr.* Pastor, *pater* (L. father), pawn, *père* (F. father), post, president, priest, prince.—**p.,** *abbr.* Page, part, participle, past, penny, *piano* (It., soft), pint, pipe, pole, population, professional.—**P./A.,** *abbr.* Power of Attorney, private account (*bookkeeping*).—**p. a., pa.,** *abbr.* Participial adjective, *per annum* (L. by the year).—**Pa.,** *abbr.* Pennsylvania (official).

pa, 1 pä; 2 pä, *n.* Papa: a natural infantile articulation accepted in many languages, especially in the reduplicated form, as the child's name for *father.*

Paar'de-berg, 1 pär'də-berg; 2 pär'də-bêrg, *n.* A hill and drift on Modder river, Orange Free State Province, where the Boers under Cronje withstood the British from Feb. 20 to Feb. 27, 1900, when they surrendered to Lord Roberts.

Paas, 1 päs *or* pēs; 2 päs *or* pas, *n.* [Local, U. S., or Obs.] The Easter festival, Pasch.—**Paas day,** Easter day.

pab'u-lum, 1 pab'yu-lum; 2 päb'yu-lûm, *n.* Any substance affording nutriment; aliment. [L., fodder, < *pasco,* feed.] Syn.: see FOOD.—**pab'u-lar,** *a.*

Pac., *abbr.* Pacific (Ocean).

pa'ca, 1 pä'ka *or* pak'ə; 2 pä'ca *or* päe'a, *n.* A seminocturnal rodent of Central and South America, brownish with white spots. [Sp., < Braz. *pak.*]

pace, 1 pēs; 2 pāç, *v.* [PACED[1]; PAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To walk over with slow or regular steps; as, he *paced* his beat. **2.** To measure by strides. **3.** To train to a certain gait; regulate the action of. **4.** To set or make the pace for. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move with even steps. **2.** To move, as a horse, by lifting both feet on the same side at once.—**paced,** *a.* **1.** Having a particular gait; in compounds: as, slow-*paced.* **2.** Measured in paces or by pacing. **3.** Done behind or with the help of a pacemaker; as, a *paced* mile.—**pac'er,** *n.* **1.** A pacing horse. **2.** One who paces or measures by paces.

pace[1], *n.* **1.** A step in walking; also, the progress made in one such movement. **2.** A conventional measure of length approximating the average length of stride in walking; usually 3 feet, but sometimes 3.3 feet, making 5 paces to the rod.

The **Roman pace** was measured from the point where the heel of one foot left the ground to the point where it descended in the next stride, and was 5 Roman feet, equal to about 58.1 inches, a thousand such double strides making a mile. Such a double step is now called a **geometrical pace,** reckoned by some at 5 and by others at 4.6 feet.

3. The manner or speed of movement in going on the legs; gait; carriage and action, especially of a horse; as, putting one through his *paces.* **4.** Rate of speed, as in movement or work: often applied to a fast or ruinous life; as, the *pace* that kills. **5.** Specif., in horse-training, a swaying gait in which both feet on the same side are lifted and moved forward at once, alternating with the two on the other side. See RACK[2], *n.* [< F. *pas,* step.]—**pace-maker,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which makes or sets the pace, as in a race. **2.** One who or that which rides to windward of a racer to shield him from the wind in a race.

Pace[2]†, *n.* Same as PAAS.

pa'ce, 1 pē'si; 2 pā'çe, *adv. & prep.* With the permission (of): notwithstanding the assertions (of): usually to express courteous disagreement. [L., < abl. of *pax* (*pac-*), peace.]

pa-cha', *n.* Same as PASHA.

par-chi'si, } 1 pə-chī'si *or* -zi; 2 pä-chī'si *or* -çi, *n.* A game of East-**par-chi'si,** } Indian origin resembling backgammon. In India cowries are used for dice, and the highest throw is 25 (Hindu *pachis*). [< Hind. *pachchīsī.*] **par-che'sī‡.**

Pach'mann, 1 päh'man; 2 päh'män, **Vladimir de** (1848–). A Russian pianist: leading exponent of Chopin.

pa-chou'li, *n.* Same as PATCHOULI.

Pa-chu'ca, 1 pə-chū'ka; 2 pa-chu'cä, *n.* A city, capital of Hidalgo state, Mexico; pop. 39,000.—**Pachuca tank,** a tall tank containing an apparatus for treating mineral pulp.

pach'y-, } 1 pak'i-, pak-; 2 pāc'y-, pāe-. From Greek *pachys,* **pach-,** } thick: combining forms.—**pach y-derm.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Thick-skinned. **2.** Pertaining to the *Pachydermata.* **pach"y-der'mous‡.** **II.** *n.* One of the *Pachydermata,* also, figuratively, a stolid, thick-skinned person.—**Pach"y-der'ma-ta,** *n. pl.* A former order or division of hoofed mammals without a ruminating stomach, including the elephant, horse, hog, hippopotamus, etc. [+ Gr. *derma,* skin.]—**pach"y-der'ma-tous,** *a.*

pa-cif'ic, 1 pə-sif'ik; 2 pa-çif'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the making of peace; inclined or leading to peace or conciliation; peaceable; calm. **2.** [P-] Pertaining to the great western ocean, as relatively free from storms. [< L.[F] *pax,* peace, + *facio,* make.] **pa-cif'i-cal‡.**

Syn.: calm, conciliating, conciliatory, gentle, meek, mild, peaceable, peaceful, placid, quiet, smooth, still, tranquil, unruffled, waveless.—Ant.: belligerent, contentious, controversial, enraged, exasperated, exasperating, fighting, furious, harsh, hateful, hostile, irritated, irritating, provoked, provoking, quarrelsome, stormy, tumultuous, turbulent, warlike.—**pa-cif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-cif'i-co, 1 pə-sif'i-kō; 2 pä-çif'i-cō, *n.* A peaceable person; neutral; specif. (1) a native of Cuba or the Philippines who did not oppose the Spaniards; (2) a non-combatant during the Spanish-American war. [Sp.]

Pa-cif'ic o'cean. An ocean between the American continents and Asia and Australia, extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic ocean; 70,000,000 sq. m.; 11,000 m. wide; greatest depth, 5,269 fathoms, near Guam; mean depth, about 2,300 fathoms.

pac'i-fist, 1 pas'i-fist; 2 pāç'i-fist, *n.* [Recent.] One who opposes military ideals, war, or military preparedness and proposes that all international disputes be settled by arbitration.—**pac'i-fism,** *n.* The principles or policy of pacifists. **pa-cif'i-cism‡.**

pac'i-fy, 1 pas'i-fai; 2 pāç'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To bring into a peaceful state. **2.** To assuage the anger of; calm. [< F. *pacifier,* < L. *pacifico,* < *pax* (*pac-*), peace; and see -FY.] **pa-cif'i-cate‡.** Syn.: see ALLAY; TEMPER; TRANQUILIZE. —**pac"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Conciliation.—**pac'i-fi-ca"tor,** *n.* A peacemaker. **pac'i-fi"er‡.—pa-cif'i-ca-to"ry,** *a.*—**pa-cif'i-cist,** *n.* A pacifist.

Pa-cin'i-an, 1 pə-sin'i-ən; 2 pa-çin'i-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named for the Italian anatomist Filippo Pacini (1812–1883). **Pac-cin'i-an‡.—Pacinian body or corpuscle,** one of the flattened, oval end-organs of nerves, found especially in the hands, feet, and mesentery.

pack[1], 1 pak; 2 pāk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dispose with orderly arrangement in compact shape, as for carrying or handling. (1) To stow in any receptacle. (2) To make a pack or bundle of. **2.** To fill compactly or to overflowing. **3.** To compress tightly; crowd together. **4.** To dismiss peremptorily; send away: usually with *off.* **5.** To manipulate (cards in a pack) in order to cheat; hence, to assort or bring together for an unfair end; as, to *pack* a jury. **6.** To load with a pack; encumber. **7.** To bear in or as a pack; carry on the back. **8.** *Mech.* To fill in, as a joint, crack, or crevice; make fluid-tight. **9.** In water-cure treatment, to envelop (a person) in a wet sheet, usually with dry wrappings outside. **10.** To combine so as to form a pack; see PACK, *n.*, 2, 3, and 4. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bestow things for safe-keeping or carrying. **2.** To settle into a hard, firm mass. **3.** To allow of being put into compact shape for keeping or transportation. **4.** To leave in haste: usually with *away* or *off.* **5.** [U. S.] To stow or transport goods as a business; as, we *packed* over the trail. **6.** To gather into a pack or packs, as wolves; flock together, as birds. Syn.: see JAM.

pack[2]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To arrange by a compact; contrive treacherously. **II.** *i.* To form a compact; conspire.

pack, *a.* [Scot.] Intimate; confidential. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pack, *n.* **1.** A bundle or large package, as for carriage on the

back of a man or animal; a collection of anything; heap. **2.** A full set of like or associated things usually handled collectively, as cards. **3.** A number of dogs or wolves that hunt together; hence, any gang or band, especially one existing for criminal purposes. **4.** A large area of floating broken ice. **5.** In water-cure, a wrapping of sheets; also, the state of being wrapped. See PACK[1], *v.*, 9. **6†.** A lewd or low person: usually with *naughty*. Syn.: see FLOCK; LOAD.—**pack'an"i-mal,** *n.* An animal used to carry packs or burdens, as a **pack'-horse"** or **pack'-mule".**

pack'age, 1 pak'ij; 2 păk'ag, *n.* **1.** The act or process of packing; also, that which is packed, as for transportation; something wrapped up or bound together; a packet or parcel. **2.** A charge for packing. **3.** A box, case, crate, or other receptacle in which goods are packed. [< OF. *pacquage*, < *pacquer*, to pack.]

pack'er, 1 pak'er; 2 păk'er, *n.* **1.** One who packs. Specif.: (1) One who makes a business of packing goods for transportation or preservation. (2) One who cures and packs wholesale provisions; as, a *pork-packer*. (3) [Local, U. S., & Austral.] One who transports goods on pack-animals. (4) One who manipulates or packs, as a convention, jury, cards, etc. See PACK[1], *v.*, 5. **2.** Any of several machines or devices for packing commodities.—**pack'et[1],** *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a packet. **2.** To send in a packet-boat. **II.** *i.* To navigate with a packet-boat.—**pack'et,** *n.* **1.** A small package; parcel. **2.** A steamship for conveying mails, passengers, and freight at stated times. **pack'et-boat"‡.**—**pack'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A pedler.—**p.-saddle,** *n.* A saddle for a pack-animal.—**pack'thread",** *n.* Twine or strong thread used for doing up packages, etc.

pack'fong, *n.* Same as PAKTONG.

pack'ing[1], 1 pak'iŋ; 2 păk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of filling an empty space, putting up for transportation, etc. See PACK, *v.* **2.** The substance used in adjusting or protecting the article packed, in closing a joint, or filling an empty space. Specif.: (1) A greasy or other material for closing a joint. (2) A fibrous or porous substance for holding oil by absorption and assisting in the lubrication of a journal, etc. (3) A mechanism or device for making a fluid-tight fit, as between a piston-head and its cylinder. (4) *Masonry.* Filling, as of a hollow wall; rubble.—**pack'ing-box",** *n.* **1.** A stout box in which goods are packed. **p.-case‡. 2.** A stuffing-box.—**p.-gland,** *n.* The gland or cover of a stuffing-box, confining and compressing the packing.—**p.-house,** *n.* An establishment devoted to packing provisions, especially beef, pork, and oysters.—**p.-paper,** *n.* Paper suitable for doing up parcels; wrapping-paper.—**p.-press,** *n.* A press used in baling cotton, hay, or the like.—**p.-strip,** *n.* *Mach.* A piece of metal inserted to correct the wear or to take up play in a joint or bearing.

pack'ing[2]†, *n.* The act of conspiring.

pack'wax", *n.* Same as PAXWAX.

Pac. oc., *abbr.* Pacific ocean.

pact, 1 pakt; 2 păct, *n.* **1.** An agreement; compact. **2.** *Rom. Law.* An agreement that is not actionable: opposed to *contract*. [< L. *pactum*, agreement.]—**Pact of London,** an agreement formed in London, on Sept. 5, 1914, by representatives of France, Great Britain, and Russia, whereby they undertook not to conclude peace separately, and not to demand terms of peace without the previous agreement of the other signatories.

pac'tion‡, 1 pak'shan; 2 păc'shon, *n.* A bargain or agreement; pact.—**pac'tion-al,** *a.*

Pac-to'lus, 1 pak-tō'lus; 2 păc-tō'lŭs, *n.* A stream in Lydia, traditional source of Crœsus's gold.

pad[1], 1 pad; 2 păd, *v.* [PAD'DED[2]; PAD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stuff with pads; furnish with or make into pads. **2.** Hence, to expand with needless words; fill with unnecessary matter; amplify unduly; as, a *padded* novel. **II.** *i.* **1.** To wear pads. **2.** To lengthen literary productions by padding.

pad[2]‡, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] To travel over or trample down by walking; to tramp; trudge wearily; also, to move with dull sounding, almost noiseless footsteps, as of animals.

pad[1], *n.* **1.** An elastic cushion serving to protect from jarring. **2.** A number of sheets of paper packed and gummed together; tablet. **3.** A large floating leaf of an aquatic plant. **4.** *Zool.* (1) A soft cushion-like enlargement of skin, as on the under surface of the toes of many animals. (2) The foot of a fox, otter, etc.; also, the footprint of an animal. (3) *Entom.* A pulvillus. **5.** A large floating leaf of an aquatic plant; as, a lily-*pad*. [Var. of POD.]

pad[2], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A road-horse. **pad'-horse"†. 2.** A footpad. **pad'der‡. 3.** A path; road. **4.** A padded sound, as of a footstep. [Var. of PATH.]—**pad'nag"‖,** *n.* A horse ridden with a pad in place of a saddle; an ambling nag.

Pa"dang', 1 pa"dŏŋ'; 2 pä"dăng', *n.* A town on the W. coast of Sumatra; seat of the Dutch government; pop. 90,000.

pad'ding, *n.* **1.** The act of forming a pad. **2.** That of which a pad is made. **3.** Matter used, as in a book, used to fill space.

Pad'ding-ton, 1 pad'iŋ-tan; 2 pad'ing-ton, *n.* A borough in London county, England; the London terminus of the Great Western Railway; pop. 144,275.

pad'dle, } 1 pad'l; 2 păd'l, *v.* [PAD'DLED; PAD'DLING.] **I.** *t.*
pad'l'F, } **1.** To propel with a paddle; to row gently; also, to transport by paddling. **2.** To beat with a paddle. **3.** To pat repeatedly; stroke caressingly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ply a paddle; also, to move by means of paddle-wheels; loosely, to row about idly or aimlessly. **2.** To dabble, as in water, with hands or feet; play in the water. **3.** To swim with pawing or downward strokes or with short, quick motion. **4.** To move the hands in fondling strokes or pats. **5.** To walk unsteadily, as a young child; toddle. [Var. of *pattle*, freq. of PAT, *v.*]—**pad'dler,** *n.*

pad'dle, } *n.* **1.** A bladed implement resembling an oar, used
pad'l'F, } without a rowlock in propelling a boat. **2.** A paddle-board. **3.** A straight iron tool for stirring ore in a furnace. **4.** A bat or pallet, as used in tempering clay. **5.** A scoop for stirring and mixing, as used in glass-making. **6.** A paddle-shaped implement for inflicting bodily punishment. **7.** *Zool.* (1) A limb or appendage of service in swimming; a flipper. (2) The snout of the paddle-fish. **8.** The act of paddling. **9.** A flat instrument with which clothes are beaten while being washed in stream. **10.** Something fitted with or operated by a paddle: as, a *paddle*-boat.—**at the paddle,** at a slow pace; rowing easily.—**paddle-board,** *n.* A float of a paddle-wheel or a water-wheel; float-board.—**p.-boat,** *n.* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels.—**p.-box,** *n.* The housing or box over a paddle-wheel: usually with semicircular upper outline.—**p.-fish,** *n.* A fish (*Polyodon spathula*) of the sturgeon tribe, having a scaleless body with inferior mouth and spatuliform snout, found in the Mississippi valley streams. Some weigh 150 pounds and are 6 feet long.—**p.-float,** *n.* A paddle-board.—**p.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel having projecting floats or boards for propelling a vessel.

pad'dock[1], 1 pad'ək; 2 păd'ok, *n.* **1.** A pasture-lot or enclosure for exercising horses, adjoining a stable. **2.** *Horse-racing.* A grassed enclosure at a race-course where horses are walked about and saddled before the race. **3.** An enclosure for parking automobiles. **4.** [Austral.] Any enclosed piece of land, whether tilled or untilled.—**pad'dock,** *vt.* To confine, as horses, in a paddock. [< AS. *pearroc*, park.]

pad'dock[2], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The tadpole-fish. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A toad or frog. [Dim. < ME. *padde*, = D. *pad*, Ice. *padda*, toad.]

Pad'dy[1], 1 pad'i; 2 păd'y, *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] An Irishman: a nickname for *Patrick*. [growing.

pad'dy[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Rice in the husk, whether gathered or

Pa"de-rew'ski, 1 pa"dē-rev'ski *or* -res'ki: 2 pä"dĕ-rĕv'ski *or* -rēs'kĭ, **Ignace Jan** (1860–). A Polish pianist, composer, patriot, and statesman; the foremost pianist of his time; first premier of the Polish Republic, 1919; represented Poland at the Peace Conference that followed the World War, 1914–1918.

pa'di-shah, 1 pā'di-sha; 2 pä'di-shä, *n.* Lord protector; emperor; a title of the Ottoman sultan and of the shah of Persia. [Per.] **pad'shah†; pad'shaw‡.** [hoe.

pad'le, 1 pad'i *or* pē'dl; 2 păd'i *or* pā'dl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A garden

pad'lock", 1 pad'lek"; 2 păd'lŏk". **I.** *vt.* To fasten or provide with a padlock. **II.** *n.* A detachable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened. It has a bow or shackle usually fast at one end, and arranged at the other after being passed around or through something, as a staple. [< PAD, *n.*, + LOCK[1], *n.*]

pa'dre, 1 pā'drē; 2 pä'drę, *n.* [Sp., Pg., & It.] **1.** Father: a title used in Italy, Spain, and Spanish America in addressing or speaking of priests, and in India for all clergymen. **2.** [Recent.] An army chaplain. [< L. *pater*, father.]

pa-dro'ne, 1 pa-drō'nē; 2 pä-drō'nę, *n.* [-DRO'NES or -DRO'NI, *pl.*] **1.** Master: an appellation of an Italian house-proprietor or employer of labor. **2.** Specif.: (1) One who contracts with or for Italian laborers or street musicians, or employs beggars, etc. (2) The master of a small vessel in the Mediterranean trade. [It., < L. *patronus*, patron.]

Pad'u-a, 1 pad'yu-ə; 2 păd'yu-a, *n.* **1.** A province in Venetia compartimente, Italy; 826 sq. m.; pop. 551,000. **2.** Its capital; a fortified episcopal city; seat of the University of Padua; birthplace of Livy; pop. 105,200. **Pa'do-va‡.**

pad'u-a-soy, 1 pad'yu-ə-sei; 2 păd'u-a-sŏy, *n.* A strong, rich silk fabric, originally made at Padua. **pad'e-soy‡.**

Pa-du'cah, 1 pə-dū'kə; 2 pa-du'ca, *n.* A manufacturing city and river port on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers in W. Kentucky; pop. 24,740.

p. æ., *abbr.* [L.] *Partes æquales* (equal parts).

pæ'an, 1 pi'an; 2 pē'an, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A choral ode, essentially a song of joy. **2.** Hence, any song of joy or exultation. [L., < Gr. *paian*, < *Paian*, Apollo.]

pæd'e-rast, pæd"e-ras'ti-a, pæd'e-ras-ty, *n.* Same as PEDERAST, etc.

pæ-deu'tics, 1 pi-diū'tiks; 2 pē-dū'tics, *n.* Same as PAIDEUTICS.

pæ'do-. Same as PEDO-[2].

pæ'on, 1 pi'en; 2 pē'ŏn, *n.* *Gr. Pros.* A foot of four syllables, one long and three short, which may be in any one of four different combinations. [See PÆAN.]

pæ'o-ny, *n.* Same as PEONY.

Pæs'tum, 1 pes'tum; 2 pēs'tŭm, *n.* An ancient Greek city in S. Italy; has extensive ruins.

pa'gan, 1 pē'gən; 2 pā'gan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to pagans; heathenish; idolatrous. **II.** *n.* **1.** A worshiper of some other than the God of Revelation; one who is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan; a heathen; in early Christian use, an idol-worshiper; a non-Christian. **2.** An irreligious person. [< F. *païen*, < L. *paganus*, peasant.]—**pa'gan-ish,** *a.*—**pa'gan-ism,** *n.*—**pa'gan-ize,** *vt. & vi.*

Pa"ga-ni'ni, 1 pā"gə-nī'ni; 2 pä"gä-nī'nĭ, **Niccolo** (1784–1840). An Italian violin virtuoso and composer.

page[1], 1 pēj; 2 păg, *vt.* [PAGED; PAG'ING.] To mark the pages of, as a book, with numbers.—**pag'ing,** *n.*

page[2], *vt* **1.** [U. S.] To notify or summon, as by a page: especially applied to the service of bell-boys in hotels. **2†.** To wait on as a page.—**to page it,** to act as a page.

page[1], *n.* A male servant or attendant. Specif.: (1) In chivalry, a lad or young man in training for knighthood. (2) A boy or youth of gentle parentage who waits on a royal or princely personage. (3) [U. S.] A boy whose duty it is to attend upon legislators while in session. (4) A boy in livery, employed in a hotel, club, or private house to perform light duties. [F.]

page[2], *n.* **1.** One side of a leaf, as of a book; also, the type for

printing one such side: abbreviated, p.; *pl.*, pp. **2.** Hence, any source or record of knowledge. [F., < L. *pagina*, < *pango*, fasten.]

Page, *n.* **1. Thomas Nelson** (1853-1922), an American lawyer and novelist; Ambassador to Italy (1913-1920): *In Ole Virginia; Red Rock.* **2. Walter Hines** (1855-1918), an American diplomat and publisher; Ambassador to Great Britain (1913-1918).

pag'eant, 1 paj'ənt *or* pē'jənt; 2 pāg'ant *or* pā'gant, *n.* **1.** An imposing exhibition or spectacular parade devised for the entertainment of the public or of some distinguished person. **2.** A theatrical spectacle, hence, unsubstantial display. **3.** Hangings having scenic enrichment. **4**†. Originally, a traveling car or float having a stage for acting plays; hence, any pompous car, showy object, or decoration designed for public parades. [< LL. *pagina*, scaffold, < L. *pagina*, leaf, slab.] Syn.: see OSTENTATION; SPECTACLE.—**pag'eant-ry,** *n.* Pageants collectively; festal or ceremonial splendor or display; pomp: showy quality. Syn.: see OSTENTATION.

pag'i-nal†, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to the pages of a book; also, page for page. **pag'i-na-ry**†.

pag"i-na'tion, 1 paj"ı-nē'shən; 2 pāg"i-nā'shon, *n.* The numbering of the pages, as of a book: also, the system of figures and marks used in paging. [< L. *pagina;* see PAGE², *n.*].—**pag'i-nate,** *vt.* [-NAT"ED²; -NAT"ING.] To mark (pages) with numbers; page, as a book.

pa'god†, *n.* **1.** An idol; image. **2.** A pagoda.

pa-go'da, 1 pə-gō'də; 2 pa-gō'da, *n.* In the countries of the far East, a sacred tower, usually pyramidal and profusely adorned. [Sp., < Per. *but*, idol, + *kadah*, temple.] **pa'god**†.

Chinese Pagoda

Pa'go-Pa'go, 1 pō'gō-pə'gō; 2 pä'go-pä'go, *n.* A seaport of Tutuila Island, Samoa group; an American coaling station.

Pa-gu'ri-dæ, 1 pə-gū'rı-dī; 2 pa-gū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of crustaceans; the hermit-crabs. [L., < Gr. *pagouros*, < *pēgnymi*, fix, + *oura*, tail.]—**pa-gu'ri-an, pa-gu'rid, pa-gu'roid,** *a. & n.*

pah, 1 pā; 2 pä, *interj.* Bah; faugh; fudge: an exclamation of contemptuous disgust.

Pa-hang', 1 pə-hāŋ'; 2 pä-häng', *n.* A native state of the Federated Malay States; 14,000 sq. m.; pop. 119,000; capital, Pekan.

Pah'la-vi, 1 pä"lə-vī; 2 pä'la-vi, *n.* The vernacular language of western Iran, dating from the 3d century A. D.: a member of the Iranic class of the southern division of Aryan languages: loosely, old Persian: also, its transliteration in Semitic equivalents. [< Per. *Pahlavi.*] **Pah'le-vi**‡.

paid, 1 pēd; 2 pād, *imp. & pp.* of PAY, *vt.*

pai-deu'tics, 1 pai-diū'tıks; 2 pī-dū'tics, *n.* The theory or the art of instruction. [< Gr. *paideutikos*, of teaching, < *pai(d-)s*, boy.]

pai'dle, 1 pē'dl; 2 pā'dl, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To hoe. **II.** *i.* Same as PADDLE.—**pai'dle,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as PADDLE.

pai-dol'o-gy, 1 pai-dol'o-jı; 2 pī-dŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Recent.] The scientific study of the child by specialists trained for that purpose. [< Gr. *pais* (*paid-*), child, + -OLOGY.] [blow; a beating

paik, 1 pēk; 2 pāk, *vt.* [Scot.] To beat; chastise.—**paik,** *n.* A

pail, 1 pēl; 2 pāl, *n.* A cylindrical vessel for carrying liquids, etc., properly having a bail.—**pail'ful,** *n.* [PAIL'FULS, *pl.*]

pail-lasse', 1 pal-yas'; 2 pāl-yäs', *n.* A mattress of straw, excelsior, or the like. [F., < *paille*, straw, < L. *palea*, chaff.]

pail-lette', 1 pal-yet' *or* (F.) pa'yet'; 2 pāl-yĕt' *or* (F.) pä"yĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A bit of metal or colored foil, used in enamel-painting. **2.** A spangle; one of a hanging bunch of spangles.—**pail-let'ted,** *a.*

pain, 1 pēn; 2 pān, *vt.* **1.** To cause bodily pain to; hurt. **2.** To afflict with mental suffering; grieve; disquiet. **3**†. To put forth the strength of: used with reflexive pronouns. Syn.: see HURT; PIQUE.

pain, *n.* **1.** The state of feeling that is the opposite of pleasure; the disturbing feeling resulting from or accompanying some injury, derangement, overstrain, or obstruction of the physical powers; any distressing or afflicting emotion, or such emotions in general; aversion; grief. **2.** *pl.* Care, trouble, effort, or exertion expended on anything: used often as a singular; as, with much *pains.* **3.** Punishment for crime; penalty: now in the phrase *on* or *under pain of* death. **4.** *pl.* The pangs of childbirth. [< L.^{OF} *pœna*, < Gr. *poine*, a fine.]

Syn.: ache, affliction, agony, anguish, discomfort, distress, misery, pang, paroxysm, suffering, throe, torment, torture, trouble, twinge, uneasiness, woe, wretchedness. *Pain* is the most general term of this group, including all the others; *pain* is a disturbing sensation from which nature revolts, resulting from some injurious external interference (as from a wound, a bruise, a harsh word, etc.), or from some lack of what one needs, craves, or cherishes (as, the *pain* of hunger or bereavement), or from some abnormal action of bodily or mental functions (as, the *pains* of disease, envy, or discontent). *Ache* is lingering *pain*, more or less severe; *pang*, a *pain* short, sharp, intense, and perhaps repeated. We speak of the *pangs* of hunger or of remorse. *Throe* is a violent and thrilling *pain*. *Paroxysm* applies to an alternately recurring and receding *pain*, which comes as it were in waves; the *paroxysm* is the rising of the wave. *Torment* and *torture* are intense and terrible *sufferings*. Compare ADVERSITY; AFFLICTION; AGONY; INJURY; SUFFERING.—Ant.: comfort, delight, ease, enjoyment, peace rapture, relief, solace.—**pained,** *pa.*—**pain'ful,** *a.* **1.** Giving or attended with pain; distressing. **2.** Requiring labor, effort, or care; arduous. **3.** Affected with pain: said of the body or of some part of it. **4**‖. Painstaking; laborious. Syn.: see TROUBLESOME.—**pain'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**pain'ful-ness,** *n.*—**pain'less,** *a.* Free from pain; causing no pain. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pains'tak"ing. 1.** *a.* Taking pains; careful; assiduous. **II.** *n.* Diligent and careful endeavor. **-ly,** *adv.*

painch, 1 pēnch; 2 pānch, *n.* [Scot.] Paunch.

Paine, 1 pēn; 2 pān, *n.* **1. Robert Treat** (1731-1814), an American patriot and jurist; a signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Thomas** (1737-1809), an American author: publicist; born in England; *The Rights of Man; Age of Reason.*

Pain"le-vé', 1 paṅ"le-vē'; 2 pāṅ"le-vę', **Paul** (1863-). French scientist and statesman; Secretary of War in 1917

paint†, 1 pēnt; 2 pānt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To coat or cover with or as with paint, especially by using a brush; as, she *paints* her face; to *paint* the house. **2.** To make a likeness or representation of in colors; make a picture of in oil or water-color; as, to *paint* a landscape. **3.** To make, as a picture, by employing pigments; as, he *paints* frescos. **4.** To call up in memory or imagination; depict in language; portray. **5.** To adorn or variegate with or as with colors; as, the sun *paints* the clouds. **6.** To apply with a brush, as a medicament: usually with *on* or *over.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise the painters' art. **2.** To color the face artificially. [< L. *pingo*, paint.]—**to paint the town red** [Slang], to enjoy oneself in a boisterous, rollicking way, when or as if intoxicated.

paint, *n.* **1.** A color or pigment, either dry or mixed with oil, water, etc. **2.** A cosmetic, as rouge.—**paint'-tube",** *n.* A tube-like receptacle of thin, flexible metal, to preserve artists' colors from drying.—**paint'y,** *a.* Overcharged with paint or crude in color.

paint'ed, 1 pēnt'ed; 2 pānt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Covered or coated with paint. **2.** Depicted in colors; existing merely in semblance. **3.** Marked with bright or varied colors.—**paint'ed-cup",** *n.* A figwort of the genus *Castilleja:* so called from the colored bracts, which are more conspicuous than the flowers.

paint'er[1], *n.* One whose occupation it is to paint. (1) One who covers surfaces with a preservative or decorative coat of paint. (2) One who portrays scenes or objects in colors.

paint'er[2], *n.* A rope with which to fasten a boat by its bow. [< OF. *pantiere*, < L. *panther*, net.]

paint'er[3], *n.* [U. S.] The puma. [Corr. of PANTHER.]

paint'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or employment of laying on paints with a brush. **2.** The art of representing objects on a surface by means of pigments. **3.** A picture.

pair, 1 pār; 2 pâr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To bring together as mates or as antagonists; mate, as male and female; unite as complementary or correspondent; suit; match; marry. **2.** To offset votes; to agree to abstain from voting when the votes if cast would neutralize each other: with *off.* **II.** *n.* **1.** In general, two persons or things of a kind, joined, related, correspondent, or associated; a couple; brace. **2.** A single thing having two like or correspondent parts dependent on each other; as, a *pair* of scissors. **3.** A married couple; two animals mated. **4.** In legislative bodies, two opposed members who agree to abstain from voting, and so offset each other. **5.** A set of like or equal things making a whole: now restricted in use. **6.** In some games of cards, two cards of the same denomination; as, a *pair* of queens. **7.** *Kinematics.* The combination constituting a closed chain. **8.** *Boat-racing.* A shell *f* r two oarsmen. [< F. *paire*, < L. *par*, < *par*, equal.]

pairt, 1 pārt; 2 pârt, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as PART.

pair'trick, 1 pār'trık; 2 pâr'trik, *n.* [Scot.] Partridge.

pais, 1 pē; 2 pā, *n.* [OF.] *Law.* The country; the people; especially, the people from whom a jury is taken. **pays**‡.—**matter in pais,** matter of fact, as distinguished from matter of law or of record.

Pais'ley, 1 pēz'lı; 2 pāg'ly, *n.* A manufacturing town on the Clyde, suburban to Glasgow, Scotland; pop. 84,840.

Pai-ute', 1 pai-yūt', 2 pī-yut', *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians. [Var. of PIUTE.]

pa-ja'mas, 1 pə-jā'məz; 2 pa-jä'mas, *n. pl.* **1.** Loose trousers. **2.** Similar trousers with coats to match, used as night-wear. [< Hind. *pāējāmā*, < *pāē*, leg, + *jāma*, garment.] **pai-ja'mas**‡.

pak, *n.* Same as PACA.

pak'tong, 1 pak'tɔŋ; 2 păk'tŏng, *n. Metal.* An alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper, used in China. [< Chin. *peh*, white, + *tung*, copper.] **pak'fong**‡.

pal, 1 pal; 2 păl, *n.* [Slang.] A mate; chum; confederate.

Pal., *abbr.* Palestine.—**pal.,** *abbr.* Paleontology. [palaver.

pa-la'bra, 1 pə-lā'brə; 2 pä-lä'brä, *n.* [Sp.] A word; speech;

pal'ace, 1 pal'ıs; 2 păl'aç, *n.* **1.** A royal residence, or the official residence of some high dignitary, as of a bishop. **2.** Any splendid residence or stately building. **3.** [Colloq.] A largish building or room, often showily decorated, used as a place of public diversion, refreshment, or entertainment; as, an oyster *palace.* [< L.^{F} *Palatium*, Palatine Hill, at Rome.] **pal'ais**‡. Syn.: see HOUSE.

Pa-la'ci-o Val-dés', 1 pə-lā'thı-o vał-dēs'; 2 pä-lä'thĭ-o väl-dęs'. **Armando** (1853-). A Spanish novelist; *Marta y Maria*, etc.

pal'a-din, 1 pal'ə-dın; 2 păl'a-dĭn, *n.* Any one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; hence, a paragon of knighthood. [F.]

pa-læ'o-. Same as PALEO-.

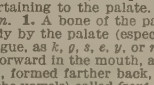
pa"læ-ol'o-gus, 1 pē"lı-ɔl'o-gus; 2 pā"lē-ŏl'o-gŭs, *n.* A Byzantine imperial family; ruled, 1260-1453.

pa-læs'tra, 1 pə-les'trə; 2 pa-lĕs'tra, *n.* Same as PALESTRA.

Pal"a-me'des, 1 pal"ə-mī'dız; 2 păl"a-mē'dęs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Greek prince; the reputed inventor of weights, measures, and dice; offended Ulysses, who had him put to death.

pal"an-quin', 1 pal"ən-kīn'; 2 păl"an-kĭn', *n.* An Oriental hammock-like conveyance, often enclosed, borne on the shoulders of men by poles. See illus. on next page. [F., ult. < Sans. *palyanka*, bed.] **pal"an-keen'**‡.

pal'ate, 1 pal'ɪt; 2 pāl'at, *n.* **1.** The roof of the mouth. The **hard** or **bony palate,** or anterior part, has a bony skeleton; the **soft palate,** or posterior division, is composed of muscular tissue and mucous membrane. **2.** The sense of taste; relish: so used originally from the false notion that the palate is the organ of taste. **3.** Figuratively, intellectual taste; mental relish. [< OF. *palat* (< L. *palatum*), palate.]—**pal'at-a-bl(e)**², *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the palate; savory. **2.** Acceptable. **-ness,** *n.*—**pal'at-a-bly,** *adv.* —**pal'a-tal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the palate. **2.** *Phon.* Produced by the palate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bone of the palate. **2.** *Phon.* Any sound produced chiefly by the palate (especially by its anterior surface) and the tongue, as *k, g, s, e, y,* or *n.* The palatals which are formed farther forward in the mouth, as distinguished from the velar or guttural, formed farther back, are frequently (and especially as regards the vowels) called *front.* To the palatal consonants are now sometimes added *ch* and *j.*—**pal'a-tal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Phon.* To change from a guttural to a palatal sound, as *k* to *ch, g* to *j, s* to *sh.*—**pal"a-tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*


Japanese Palanquin.

pa-la'tial, 1 pə-lē'shəl; 2 pa-lā'shal, *a.* Of, like, or befitting a palace; magnificent. **-ly,** *adv.*

pa-lat'i-nate, 1 pə-lat'ɪ-nēt; 2 pa-lāt'ɪ-nāt, *n.* **1.** A political division ruled over by a prince possessing certain prerogatives of royalty within his own domain. **2.** The office of a count palatine or of an elector palatine. **3.** A native or resident of the Palatinate.—**the Palatinate,** an electorate of the old German Empire, including part of Bavaria (the Upper Palatinate), and the territory now divided among Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Prussia (the Lower or Rhine Palatinate).

pal'a-tin(e)¹, 1 pal'ə-tɪn *or* -tin; 2 pāl'a-tɪn *or* -tin, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a royal palace or its officials. **2.** Possessing royal prerogatives as ruler of a palatinate. **3.** Exercising or endowed with regal rights within a certain domain; as, a count or county *palatine.* [< F. *palatin,* < L. *Palatium,* Palatine Hill.]

pal'a-tin(e)², *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate.

pal'a-tin(e)³, *n.* **1.** A high judicial functionary in mediæval France and Germany corresponding generally to the Lord Chancellor of England; hence, by the delegation of powers, a lord exercising sovereign power over a province; a vassal enjoying the exercise of royal privileges over his territory. **2.** The ruler of a palatinate or county palatine. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A palace official of a Roman emperor. **4.** An inhabitant or native of the Palatinate. **5.** A fur tippet worn by women over the shoulders. —**the Palatine,** or **the Palatine Hill,** the central hill of the seven on which ancient Rome was built.

pal'a-tin(e)², *n.* A bone of the hard palate. **palatine bone‡.**

Pa'lau, *n.* Same as PELEW ISLAND.

pa-lav'er, 1 pə-lav'ər *or* -lā'vər; 2 pa-lāv'er *or* -lā'ver. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To flatter; cajole. **2.** To talk in a flattering or cajoling manner. **3.** To talk much and idly. **II.** *n.* **1.** Empty talk, especially that intended to flatter or deceive. **2.** A profuse parley; hence, public discussion or conference: a term originated by the Portuguese explorers of Africa. [< L.Fr. *parabola,* comparison.] SYN.: see BABBLE.—**pa-lav'er-er,** *n.*—**pa-lav'er-ing,** *a. & n.*

Pa-la'wan, 1 pə-lā'wən; 2 pā-lā'wān, *n.* One of the largest of the Philippine Islands; on the trade route between Manila and India or China; 4,726 sq. m.; pop. 35,000.

pale¹, 1 pēl; 2 pāl, *vt.* [PALED; PAL'ING.] To enclose with pales.

pale², *vt. & vi.* To make or turn pale; blanch.

pale, *a.* **1.** Of a whitish or ashen appearance; pallid; wan. **2.** Of a very light shade of any color; lacking in brightness or intensity of color. [OF., < L. *pallidus,* pale.] SYN.: ashy, bloodless, cadaverous, colorless, ghastly, marble, pallid, wan, white. See GHASTLY. ANT.: blushing, flaming, florid, flushed, purple, red, red and white, roseate, rosy, rubicund, ruddy.—**pale'face",** *n.* A white person: a name represented in stories and poems as used by the American Indians.—**pale'faced",** *a.* Having a pale face.—**pale'ly,** *adv.*—**pale'ness,** *n.* **paled'ness‡.**—**pal'ish,** *a.* Somewhat pale.

pale, *n.* **1.** Originally, a pointed stick of wood for driving in the ground; a stake; a paling; a fence-picket. **2.** A fence enclosing a piece of ground; hence, any boundary or limit. **3.** That which is enclosed within bounds, literally or figuratively; as, the social *pale.* **4.** *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a vertical band through the middle of the shield, occupying one-third of its width. [< F. *pal,* < L. *palus, palum,* ult. < *pango,* fasten.]—**English pale.** **1.** The varying portion of Irish territory over which the Anglo-Normans alone held sway for several centuries after their invasion of Ireland in the 12th century: also called **the Pale.** **2.** Formerly, the territory of Calais in France.—**P. of Settlement,** in Russia, a part of the country where the Jews were permitted to reside: first established in 1791; abolished by the Soldiers' and Workers' Council.—**pale'wise,** *adv. Her.* By pales; by vertical lines or stripes. See PALE, *n.*, 4.

pa'le-a, 1 pē'lɪ-ə; 2 pā'le-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ɪ; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A chaff-like bract; also, one of the chaffy inner scales subtending a flower in the grass spikelet. **pale‡.** **2.** *Ornith.* A dewlap.—**pa"le-a'ceous,** *a.* **pa'le-ate‡.**

Pa"lem-bang', 1 pā"lem-bŭŋ'; 2 pä"lĕm-bäng', *n.* **1.** A Dutch residency in S. E. Sumatra; 32,574 sq. m.; pop. 760,600. **2.** Its capital, on the Musi river; pop. 53,000.

Pa-len'que, 1 pə-leŋ'kē; 2 pä-leŋ'ke, *n.* A ruined city in S. Mexico, with remarkable prehistoric ruins.

pa'le-o-, ⌊ 1 pē'lɪ-o-, pē'lɪ-; 2 pā'le-o-, pā'le-. From Greek
pa'le-, ⌋ *palaios,* ancient, old: combining forms. **pa'læ-o-‡.** —**pa"le-o-bot'a-ny,** *n.* The study of fossil plants; the division of paleontology that embraces fossil plants.—**pa"le-o-bo-tan'i-cal,** *a.*—**pa"le-o-bot'a-nist,** *n.*—**pa"le-o-eth-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The science that relates to the earliest races or peoples.—**pa"le-o-eth"no-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**pa"le-o-eth-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

Pa'le-o-gene, 1 pē'lɪ-o-jīn; 2 pā'le-o-ġēn, *n. Geol.* The older portion of the Tertiary period. [< PALEO- + -GEN.]—**pa'le-o-graph,** *n.* An ancient manuscript. [< PALEO- + -GRAPH.]—**pa"le-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**pa"le-o-graph'ic,** *a.* **pa"le-o-graph'i-cal‡.**—**pa"le-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** An ancient mode of writing; ancient writings collectively. **2.** The science of describing or deciphering ancient writings.—**pa'le-o-lith,** *n.* A chipped stone object or implement of the earlier or more primitive stone age. [< Gr. *lithos,* stone.] **pa'læ-o-lith‡.**—**pa"le-o-lith'ic,** *a.* Having the marks or characteristics of the rude stone age: chipped.—**pa"le-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of antiquity or antiquities; archeology. [+ -LOGY.]—**pa"le-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**paleon.,** *abbr.* Paleontology.—**pa"le-on-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* The description of fossils; descriptive paleontology.—**pa"le-on"to-graph'ic,** *a.* **pa"le-on"to-graph'i-cal‡.**—**pa"le-on-tol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The branch of biology that treats of the ancient life of the globe or of fossil organisms, either plants or animals. **2.** A work or treatise on this science. [+ ONTOLOGY.]—**pa"le-on"to-log'i-cal,** *a.* **pa"le-on"to-log'ic‡.**—**pa"le-on"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pa"le-on-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**pa"le-o-pa-thol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of pathological conditions in fossil or extinct organisms.—**Pa"le-o-zo'ic, Pa"le-o-zo'ic.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to the lowest geological age or series of strata above the Archean and below the Mesozoic. **II.** *n.* The Paleozoic era or group of rocks. [+ Gr. *zōē, life.*]—**pa"le-o-zo-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of paleontology that treats of fossil animals.—**pa"le-o-zo"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

Pa-ler'mo, 1 pə-lėr'mo; 2 pa-lėr'mo, *n.* A university city in N. W. Sicily: the ancient *Panormus;* population of commune, 393,612.

Pal'es-tine, 1 pal'es-tɪn; 2 pāl'ĕs-tīn, *n.* **1.** A country in S. W. Syria; formerly under Turkish rule, now being established, under British mandate, as a national home for the Jewish people: 9,000 sq. m.; pop. 762,000; capital, Jerusalem. **Holy Land‡.** **2.** A city in N. E. Texas; pop. 11,040.—**Pal"es-tin'i-an,** *a. & n.* **Pal"es-tin'e-an‡.**

pa-les'tra, 1 pə-les'trə; 2 pa-lĕs'tra, *n.* [-TRÆ, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A school of athletics. (2) A fixed series of five athletic exercises; also, the wrestling-court in a public gymnasium; hence, any school for wrestling. **2.** Academic oratory. **3.** A gymnasium. [< L. *palæstra,* < Gr. *palaistra,* < *palē,* wrestling.]—**pa-les'tric,** *a.* Pertaining to wrestling; athletic. **pa-les'tral‡; pa-les'tri-an‡.**

Pa"les-tri'na, 1 pā"les-trī'nə; 2 pä"lĕs-trī'nä, **Giovanni Pierluigi da** (1524 or 25–1594). An Italian composer; reformed church music; *Missa Papæ Marcelli.*

pal'et¹, ⌊ 1 pal'et; 2 pāl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A thin tablet, with a hole
pal'ette, ⌋ for the thumb, upon which artists lay and mix their colors for painting. **2.** An arrangement of colors placed on the tablet. **3.** A pallet: see PALLET¹. [F.]

pal'et², *n. Bot.* A palea.

pal'e-tot, 1 pal'ɪ-to; 2 pāl'e-to, *n.* A loose overcoat for man or woman. [F.]

Pa'ley, 1 pē'lɪ; 2 pā'ly, **William** (1743–1805). An English divine and philosopher; *Evidences.*

pal'eyst, *n.* Same as PALACE.

pal'frey, 1 pȯl'frɪ; 2 pal'fry, *n.* A saddle-horse, especially a woman's saddle-horse. [< F. *palefroi.*] **pal'froy†.**

Pal'frey, John Gorham (1796–1881). An American statesman; secretary of state of Massachusetts; Congressman; one of the founders of the Republican party; historian of New England.

Pa'li, 1 pä'lɪ; 2 pä'li, *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhistic literature of eastern and southeastern India, closely allied to the Sanskrit. It is no longer a living language. [< Hind. *Pāli.*]

pal'imp-sest, 1 pal'ɪmp-sest; 2 pāl'ĭmp-sĕst, *n.* A parchment, etc., written upon twice, the earlier writing having been wholly or partially erased to make room for the second: sometimes used adjectively. [< Gr.L *palimpsēstos,* < *palin,* again, + *psaō,* rub.]

pal'in-drome, 1 pal'ɪn-drōm; 2 pāl'ĭn-drōm, *n.* A word or words that read the same forward or backward: as the answer attributed to Napoleon when asked whether he could have invaded England: "Able was I ere I saw Elba." [< Gr. *palindromos,* < *palin,* again, + *dramein,* run.]

pal'ing, 1 pēl'ɪŋ; 2 pāl'ĭng, *n.* **1.** One of a series of upright pales forming a fence: also, such pales or pickets collectively. **2.** A fence made of pales or pickets; hence, a limit or enclosure. **3.** The act of erecting a fence with pales.

pal"in-gen'e-sis, 1 pal"ɪn-jen'ɪ-sis; 2 pāl"ĭn-ġĕn'e-sis, *n.* **1.** A new or second birth into a higher or better life or being; a regeneration; theory or belief that souls are continually reborn. **2.** *Biol.* The development of an individual germ in which it repeats briefly the development of its ancestors: opposed to *kenogenesis.* **3.** The metamorphosis of an insect. **4†.** The supposed generation of an animal from an organism on which it is parasitic or from decaying animal matter. [< Gr. *palin,* again, + GENESIS.] **pal"in-gen'e-sy‡.**

pal'i-node, 1 pal'ɪ-nōd; 2 pāl'ĭ-nōd, *n* **1.** A metrical recantation. **2.** *Scots Law.* A solemn retraction in an action. [< F.LL+Gr *palinōdia,* < Gr. *palin,* again, + *ōdē,* song.]

Pal"i-nu'rus, 1 pal"ɪ-nīū'rus; 2 pāl"ĭ-nū'rŭs, *n.* In Vergil's *Æneid,* Æneas's pilot, who slept and fell overboard as the Trojans approached the coast of Italy.

pal"i-sade', 1 pal"ɪ-sēd'; 2 pāl"ĭ-sād'. **I.** *vt.* [-SAD'ED²; -SAD'ING.] To enclose or fortify with a palisade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fence or fortification made of strong timbers set in the ground. **2.** *pl.* An extended cliff or precipice of rock, usually along the bank of a river; specif. [P-], a cliff of trap-rock, from 200 to 500 feet high, in New York and New Jersey, forming the western bank of the Hudson river from Fort Lee about 20 miles to the north: usually in the plural. [F.] **pal"i-sa'do‡.**—**pal"i-sade'-cell",** *n. Bot.* One of the chlorophyl-bearing cells that compose palisade-tissue.—**p.-tissue,** *n. Bot.* A dense parenchymatous tissue developed in leaves and twigs, consisting of

closely packed elongated cells at right angles to the surface of the leaf. **p.-parenchyma‡.**

Pal"i-sades', *n. pl.* See PALISADE, *n.*, 2.

Pa"lis"sy', 1 pa"lĭ"sĭ'; 2 pȧ"lĭ"sȳ', **Bernard** (1509–1589). A noted French potter; inventor of enameled pottery.

pall[1], 1 pôl; 2 pąl, *vt. & vi.* To make or become insipid or dull, as through satiety; cloy; become tasteless; cease to please. [Short form of APPAL.]

pall[2]§, *vt.* To enshroud with or as with a pall.

pall, *n.* **1.** A cover, usually of black cloth, thrown over a coffin or over a tomb; figuratively, that which brings deep sorrow or fear; also, metaphorically, a dark, heavy covering; as, a *pall* of smoke. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A chalice-cover, now consisting of a square piece of cardboard faced on both sides with lawn or linen. (2) A pallium. **3†.** A mantle, cloak, or coronation-robe; also, a rich cloth of which mantles for nobles were made. [< AS. *pæll*, < L. *palla*, robe.]—**pall'-bear"er**, *n.* One who attends a coffin at a funeral.

pal'la, 1 pal'ə; 2 pȧl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A voluminous unsewn outer wrap worn by Roman women, of the nature of the Greek peplum. **2.** *Eccl.* A pall.

Pal-la'di-an, 1 pə-lē'dĭ-ən; 2 pȧ-lȧ'dĭ-an, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the goddess Pallas or the Palladium; hence, characterized by wisdom or learning.

Pal-la'di-o, 1 pal-lē'dĭ-o; 2 pȧl-lȧ'dĭ-o, **Andrea** (1518–1580). An Italian architect and author.

Pal-la'di-um[1], 1 pa-lē'dĭ-um; 2 pȧ-lȧ'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* An image of Pallas in the citadel of Troy on which Troy depended for safety. **2.** [p-] Any safeguard. [< Gr.< *Palladion*, < *Pallas*, Pallas.]

pal-la'di-um[2], *n. Chem.* A rare metal occurring native with platinum, iridium, and rhodium, and also alloyed with gold and platinum in various localities. It is silver white, malleable, ductile, permanent in the air, and in the spongy state is capable of absorbing hydrogen in large quantities. See ELEMENT.—**pal-la'di-ous**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing palladium, especially in its lower valence. **pal-la'dic‡; pal'la-dous‡.**

pal'lah, *n.* A South African antelope, dark red fading into clear white below, with spreading horns in the male. [Bantu.]

Pal'las, 1 pal'əs; 2 pȧl'as, *n.* **1.** A name of Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom: often called **Pallas Athena.** **2.** *Astron.* The second asteroid.

Pal'ten, 1 pal'ən; 2 pȧl'en, **Condé Benoist** (1858–). American scholar; author; publicist; co-editor of *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (1905–1913); *Crucible Island.*

pal'let[1], 1 pal'ĕt; 2 pȧl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** One of various mechanical devices: (1) A click or pawl used to convert a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or the reverse, as in a feed-motion; also, the lip or point of a pawl. (2) A disk in the endless chain of a chain-pump. (3) A potters' wheel. (4) A paddle for mixing and shaping clay for crucibles, etc. (5) A tool used in gilding the backs of books or for taking up gold-leaf. (6) *Paint.* A palet. **2.** *Conch.* One of the lance- or spatulate-shaped plates forming part of the boring-apparatus of the ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*). [Var. of PALETTE.]

pal'let[2], *n.* A small mean bed or mattress usually of straw. [< F. *paillet*, heap of straw.]

pal'lette, 1 pal'et; 2 pȧl'ĕt, *n. Armor.* A plate protecting the armpits. See illus. under ARMOR. [F.]

pal'li-al, 1 pal'ĭ-əl; 2 pȧl'ĭ-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made by a pallium or mantle, especially of a mollusk. [< LL. *palliālis*, < L. *pallium*, mantle.]—**pallial impression** or **line**, the mark left on the interior of a bivalve by the attached margin of the mantle.—**p. sinus**, a sinus in the pallial line of bivalves, indicating where the siphons are withdrawn.

pall'-a-ment†, *n.* A white robe or gown.

pal'liard†, *n.* A dissolute vagabond; a lecher.

pal'li-ate, 1 pal'ĭ-ĕt; 2 pȧl'ĭ-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **1.** To lessen the gravity of; extenuate. **2.** To reduce the severity of; mitigate; cure temporarily, as a disease. **3†.** To conceal. **4†.** To conceal. [< L. *pallium*, cloak.]

Syn.: apologize for, cloak, conceal, cover, excuse, extenuate, hide, mitigate, screen, veil. *Cloak*, from the French, and *palliate*, from the Latin, are the same in original signification, but have diverged in meaning; a *cloak* may be used to *hide* completely the person or some object carried about the person, or it may but partly *veil* the figure, making the outlines less distinct; *cloak* is used in the former, *palliate* in the latter, sense; to *cloak* a sin is to attempt to *hide* it from discovery; to *palliate* it is to attempt to hide some part of its blameworthiness. "When we *palliate* our own or others' faults we do not seek to *cloak* them altogether, but only to *extenuate* the guilt of them in part." TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 266. Either to *palliate* or to *extenuate* is to admit the fault; but *extenuate* (L. *ex*, out, + *tenuis*, thin) seeks especially to lessen the culpability involved; hence we speak of *extenuating* circumstances, since circumstances, while they can not change the inherent wrong of an act, may yet lessen the blameworthiness of him who does it; *palliating* a bad thing by giving it a mild name does not make it less evil. In reference to diseases, to *palliate* is really to diminish their violence, or partly to relieve the sufferer. See ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; HIDE.—ANT.: see synonyms for AGGRAVATE.—**pal"li-a'tion**, *n.* Alleviation; mitigation; the art of palliating or condition of being palliated.—**pal'li-a-tiv**(es, **1.** *a.* Having a tendency to palliate. **II.** *n.* That which serves to palliate.

pal'lid, 1 pal'id; 2 pȧl'id, *a.* Of a pale or wan appearance; feeble in color. [< L. *pallidus*; see PALE, *a.*] SYN.: see GHASTLY; PALE.—**pal'lid-ly**, *adv.*—**pal'lid-ness**, *n.*

pal'li-um, 1 pal'ĭ-um; 2 pȧl'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* [PAL'LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A rectangular woolen wrap: the distinctive Greek mantle as worn at Rome by men, and especially by philosophers. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A mantle formerly worn by monks and others devoted to a studious or religious life. (2) A vestment of the Pope, archbishops, and metropolitans in the Roman Catholic Church, and of patriarchs in the Eastern Church; a pall. The Roman pallium is a yoke-like band of white wool, with pendants on the breast and back, and is adorned with crosses. **3.** *Zool.* The mantle, as of a mollusk or gull. **4.** *Anat.* The brain-mantle or that part of the cerebral hemispheres which is developed from the anterior vesicle, including the central white substance and the cortical gray; the neo-pallium.

pall"-mall', 1 pel"-mel'; 2 pȧl"-mĕl', *n.* **1.** A game formerly played in England and France by driving a wooden ball through a raised iron ring, along an alley, by means of a mallet. **2.** The mallet used in this game. **3.** An alley or long space for playing the game. It gave its name to one of the streets of London, **Pall Mall** (1 pal mal; 2 pȧl mȧl), noted for its numerous clubs and formerly the site of the English War Office. [< OF. *palmail*, < It. *palamaglio*, < *palla* (< OHG. *palla*), ball, + *maglio*, < L. *malleus*, mallet.]

pal'lor, 1 pal'ər; 2 pȧl'or, *n.* The state of being pale or pallid; pale appearance; paleness. [L., < *palleo*, be pale.]

palm, 1 pām; 2 pȧm, *vt.* **1.** To hide, as cards or dice, in the hand, as in sleight-of-hand tricks, or in order to cheat. **2.** To impose fraudulently: with *off*. **3.** To handle; manipulate, especially with the palm; shake the hand of.—**palm'er**[1], *n.*

palm[1], *n.* **1.** The hollow inner surface of the body of the hand. **2.** The breadth (3 or sometimes 4 inches) or the length (8½ inches) of the hand used as a lineal measure. **3.** That which covers the palm. **4.** The flattened, palmate portion of an antler, as of a moose or fallow deer. **5.** The flat expanding end of any arm-like projection; specif., the blade of an oar. **6.** That part of a ski on which it runs. [< L. *palma*, hand.]—**pal'mar**, *a.* Pertaining to or situated near the palm or palma.—**pal'mate, pal'mat-ed**, *a.* **1.** Resembling an open hand. (1) Broad and flat, with finger-like projections, as the antlers of the moose, or some corals. (2) *Bot.* Having lobes (usually five) that diverge from the apex of the petiole, as a leaf. (3) *Ornith.* Webbed, as a bird's foot. **2.** Web-footed.—**pal'mate-ly**, *adv.*—**pal-ma'tion**, *n.* The state or quality of being palmate; also, any division of a palmate structure.

palm[2], *n.* **1.** A tropical tree or shrub of the palm family (*Phœnicaceæ* or *Palmaceæ*), of which there are at least 1,000 species, mostly having very large leaves. **2.** A leaf or branch of the palm, used as a symbol of victory or joy. **3.** Hence, supremacy; triumph; the reward or symbol of victory or preeminence. [< L.AS *palma*, palm-tree.]—**doom'-palm"**, *n.* A species of palm of northern Africa of which the fruit has the flavor of gingerbread. **doom"-palm"†; gin'ger-bread"-tree"†.**—**pal-ma'ceous**, *a.*—**palm'-cat**, *n.* **1.** A palm-civet. **2.** The ocelot.—**p.-civet**, *n.* A paradoxure, especially the common *Paradoxurus niger* of India.—**palm'er**[2], *n.* A medieval pilgrim who had visited Palestine and brought back a palm-branch.—**palm'er-worm"**, *n.* **1.** A hairy caterpillar that moves in swarms as a devouring pest. **2.** [U. S.] The caterpillar of a moth, especially *Ypsolophus pometellus*, which skeletonizes apple-leaves.—**palm'-oil**, *n.* **1.** A yellow or reddish fat or butter obtained from the fruit of several varieties of palm. It is used in the manufacture of soap, candles, and also for coloring and scenting ointments, etc. **2.** [Slang.] Money given as a bribe or tip.—**palm'-sugar**, *n.* Same as JAGGERY.

Doom-palm.

pal'ma[1], 1 pal'mə; 2 pȧl'ma, *n.* The palm, or the corresponding part in an insect or other animal. [L., palm of the hand.]

Pal'ma[2], 1 pāl'mə; 2 pȧl'mä, *n.* **1.** A fortified cathedral town and port; capital of Majorca Island, and of Baleares province, Spain; pop. 67,600. **2.** A mountainous island in the Canary group; 280 sq. m.; pop. 48,000; capital, Santa Cruz de la Palma. **3. Thomas Estrada** (1836?–1908), Cuban general and educator; first President of the Cuban Republic (1902–1906).

pal"ma-Chris'ti, 1 pal"mə-kris'tī; 2 pȧl"ma-cris'tī, *n.* Same as CASTOR-OIL PLANT. **palm'crist"†.**

pal'ma-ry[1], 1 pal'mə-rĭ; 2 pȧl'ma-ry, *a.* Deserving the palm or prize; principal; chief. [< L. *palmārius*, < *palma*, palm-branch; see PALM[2], *n.*]

pal'ma-ry[2]§, *a.* Same as PALMAR. See under PALM[1], *n.*

pal-mat'i-, 1 pal-mat'ĭ-; 2 pȧl-mȧt'ĭ-. From Latin *palmatus* (marked with the palm of the hand), palmate: a combining form. —**pal-mat'i-fid**, *a. Bot.* Palmately cleft.—**pal-mat'i-part"ed**, *a. Bot.* Palmately parted. **pal-mat'i-par"tite‡.**—**pal-mat'i-sect**, *a. Bot.* Palmately divided. **pal-mat'i-sect"ed‡.**

Palm Beach. A city and fashionable resort between Lake Worth and the Atlantic, Florida; pop. 1,135.

palm'er, 1 pām'ər; 2 pȧm'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To wander like a palmer; wander idly.

Palm'er, Frederick (1873–). An American war and special correspondent; author; *My Year of the Great War*, etc.

Palm'er-ston, 1 pām'ər-stən; 2 pȧm'er-ston, **Viscount** (1784–1865). Henry John Temple, a British statesman; prime minister 1855–1858 and 1859–1865.

pal-met'to, 1 pal-met'o; 2 pȧl-mĕt'o, *n.* [-TOS, 1 -tōz; 2 -tōs, *pl.*]

Any one of various fan-palms, especially the cabbage-palm of the southern United States. [< Sp. *palmito.*]

pal'mi-, 1 pal'mɪ-; 2 păl'mɪ-. From Latin *palma*, palm of the hand: a combining form.

pal-mif'er-ous, 1 pal-mif'ər-us; 2 păl-mif'er-ŭs, *a.* Producing palm-trees.

pal'mi-grade, 1 pal'mɪ-grēd; 2 păl'mɪ-grād, *a.* Plantigrade. [+ L. *gradior*, walk.]—**pal'mi-ped.** **I.** *a.* Web-footed, as a swimming bird. **II.** *n.* A swimming bird. [+ L. *pes*, foot.] **pal'mi-pedē‡.**

palm'is-try, 1 pām'ɪs-trɪ *or* pal'mɪs-trɪ; 2 pām'is-try *or* păl'-mis-try, *n.* **1.** The art of reading one's character or future by the marks in the palm of the hand. **2.** Sleight of hand: said humorously of a pickpocket.—**palm'ist, palm'is-ter,** *n.*

pal'mi-tate, *n. Chem.* A salt of palmitic acid.

pal-mit'ic, 1 pal-mit'ɪk; 2 păl-mit'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the palm, especially from palm-oil.—**palmitic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{31}CO_2H$) contained in numerous animal and vegetable fats and fixed oils, principally as esters. It is used extensively in making candles.

pal'mi-tin, 1 pal'mɪ-tin; 2 păl'mi-tin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_3H_5(C_{15}H_{31}O_2)_3$) contained in those natural fats that yield palmitic acid on saponification, and especially in palm-oil. **tri-pal'mi-tin‡.**

Palm Sun'day. The Sunday before Easter, being the last Sunday in Lent and the first in Holy Week: so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when palm-branches were strewn before him (*John* xii, 13).

palm'y, 1 pām'ɪ; 2 pām'y, *a.* [PALM'I-ER; PALM'I-EST.] **1.** Marked by prosperity. **2.** Abounding in or resembling palms.

pal-my'ra¹, 1 pal-mai'rə; 2 păl-my'ra, *n.* An East-Indian palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) with a cylindrical stem 50 to 100 feet in height bearing a crown of large fan-shaped leaves. [< L. *Palmyra*, a city in Syria. **pal-my'ra-palm"‡; pal-my'ra-tree"‡.** [A. D. 273.

Pal-my'ra², *n.* A ruined city in Syria; sacked by the Romans.

Pa'lo Al'to, 1 pā'lo ăl'to *or* pā'lo al'to; 2 pā'lo ăl'to *or* pă'lo ăl'to. **1.** A battle-field in S. Texas; Mexicans defeated by United States troops, May 8, 1846. **2.** A city in W. California; seat of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; pop. 5,900.

Pa'los, 1 pā'los; 2 pā'lŏs, *n.* A village, formerly a seaport in southern Spain. Columbus embarked here in 1492.

palp, 1 palp; 2 pălp, *n.* A feeler, especially one of the jointed sense-organs attached to the mouth-organs of many insects or the oral sensory appendage of a bivalve. [< L. *palpo*, stroke.] **pal'pus‡** [-PI, *pl.*].

pal'pa-bl(e²**,** 1 pal'pə-bl; 2 păl'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be touched or felt. **2.** Readily perceived; obvious. **3.** *Med.* That may be perceived by palpation, or by any of the other senses. [< LL. *palpabilis*, < L. *palpo*, touch.] SYN.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST.—**pal"pa-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pal'pa-bl(e-ness"‡.**—**pal'pa-bly,** *adv.*

pal'pate, 1 pal'pēt; 2 păl'pāt, *vt.* [-PAT-ED[4]; -PAT-ING.] To feel or feel after; examine by touch or palpation. [< L. *palpo*, feel.]—**pal'pate,** *a.* Furnished with palps.

pal-pa'tion, 1 pal-pē'shən; 2 păl-pā'shon, *n. Med.* The process of examining or exploring morbid conditions by means of touch; a digital or manual exploration.

pal'pe-bra, 1 pal'pɪ-brə; 2 păl'pe-bra, *n.* [-BRÆ, 1 -brī; 2 -brē, *pl.*] *Anat.* An eyelid. [L.]—**pal'pe-bral,** *a.*

pal'pi, 1 pal'pɑɪ; 2 păl'pi, *n.* Plural of PALPUS.

pal'pi-tate, 1 pal'pɪ-tēt; 2 păl'pi-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT"ED[4]; -TAT"-ING.] **1.** To pulsate or beat quickly; throb gently and fast; as, the air was *palpitating* with song. **2.** Especially, to beat more rapidly than is usual or normal (often sensibly or palpably); flutter: said especially of excited action of the heart, rarely of the arteries. [< L. *palpito*, pp. *palpitatus*, pant.] —**pal"pi-ta'tion,** *n.* Rapid and irregular pulsation.

pal'pus, 1 pal'pus; 2 păl'pŭs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pɑɪ; 2 -pi, *pl.*] [NL.] A palp.

pals'grave", 1 pālz'[*or* palz']grēv"; 2 pąls'[*or* pąls']grāv", *n. G. Hist.* Originally, one having charge of a royal or the imperial court or household; also, one of an order of nobility; one of the hereditary rulers of the Palatinate. [< MD. *palts-grave*, < *palts*, palace (< L. *palatium*), + *grave*, count.]—**pals'gra-vine",** *n.* The wife or widow of a palsgrave.

pal'sy, 1 pēl'zɪ; 2 pąl'zy. **I.** *vt.* [PAL'SIED; PAL'SY-ING.] **1.** To strike with palsy; paralyze. **2.** To destroy function or energy in. **II.** *n.* **1.** Paralysis; any impairment or loss of sensation or of ability to control movement. **2.** Inefficiency; apathy. [< F. *paralysie*, < L. *paralysis;* see PARALYSIS.]—**pal'sied,** *a.* Paralytic.

pal'ter, 1 pēl'tər; 2 pąl'ter, *vi.* **1.** To deal in a trifling manner; hence, to speak or act trickily. **2**†. To talk idly; babble. **3**†. To haggle. [Cp. PALTRY.]—**pal'ter-er,** *n.*

pal'try, 1 pēl'trɪ; 2 pąl'try, *a.* [PAL'TRI-ER; PAL'TRI-EST.] Having little or no worth or value; trifling; trivial; contemptible; petty. [< MLG. *palter-* in *palterlappen*, rags.] SYN.: see BASE; CHILDISH; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; PITIFUL.—**pal'tri-ly,** *adv.*—**pal'tri-ness,** *n.*

pa-lu"da-men'tum, 1 pə-liū"də-men'tum; 2 pa-lū"da-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The mantle worn by a commander and his staff in time of war, and later by the emperor as head of the army. It was worn over the armor and fastened in front or on one shoulder by a clasp. **pa-lu'da-ment‡.**

pa-lu'di-, 1 pə-liū'dɪ-, pal'ud-; 2 pa-lū'dɪ-, păl'ud-. From Latin **pal'ud-**, *palus* (*palud-*), marsh: combining forms.—**pal"u-di'nal,** *a.* Inhabiting swamps.—**pal'u-din(e,** *a.* Pertaining to a marsh; swampy. **pal'u-dal‡; pa-lus'tral, -tri-an, -trin(e‡.** —**pal'u-dism,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The condition, or state, of growth in marshes. **2.** *Pathol.* The morbid conditions observed in those who live among marshes; malarial disease; malaria.

pal'y¹, 1 pēl'ɪ; 2 pāl'y, *a.* [Poet.] Lacking brilliancy; pale.

pal'y², *a. Her.* Divided palewise, the number of such divisions (always even) being specified. See PALE, *n.*, 4.

pam, 1 pam; 2 păm, *n. Card-playing.* **1.** In the game of loo, the knave of clubs. **2.** A game resembling napoleon, wherein the highest trump is the knave of clubs. [Abbr., < Gr. *Pamphilos*, proper name.]

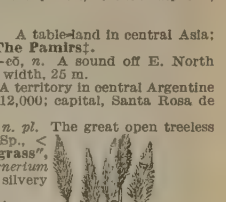
pam., pamph., *abbr.* Pamphlet.

Pa-mir', 1 pə-mir'; 2 pä-mĭr', *n.* A table-land in central Asia; elevation, 11,000 to 25,000 ft. **The Pamirs‡.**

Pam'li-co, 1 pam'lɪ-kō; 2 păm'li-cō, *n.* A sound off E. North Carolina; length, 75 m.; greatest width, 25 m.

Pam'pa, 1 pām'pə; 2 păm'pą, *n.* A territory in northern Argentine Republic; 56,320 sq. m.; pop. 112,000; capital, Santa Rosa de Toay. **Pampa Central‡.**

pam'pas, 1 pam'pəs; 2 păm'pas, *n. pl.* The great open treeless plains south of the Amazon. [Sp., < Peru, *pampa*, plain.]—**pam'pas-grass",** *n.* A tall ornamental grass (*Gynerium argenteum*) with very large, thick, silvery panicles.



Pampas-grass.

pam'pe-an, 1 pam'pɪ-ən; 2 păm'pe-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America or their native inhabitants. **II.** *n.* Same as PAMPERO, 2.

pam'per, 1 pam'pər; 2 păm'-per, *vt.* To feed with rich food; glut; indulge excessively: used also figuratively. [< LG. *pampen.*]—**pam'per-er,** *n.* SYN.: caress, coddle, glut, indulge, pet, spoil. See CARESS; INDULGE. Ant.: deny, discipline, harden, inure, starve, stint.

pam-pe'ro, 1 pam-pē'ro; 2 păm-pe'ro, *n.* [-ROS, 1 -rōs; 2 -rŏs, *pl.*] [Sp.] **1.** A strong, cold, dry southwest wind of the Argentine pampas, generally advancing with a well-marked and very black cloud-front. **2.** An Indian of the pampas.

pam'phlet, 1 pam'flet; 2 păm'flĕt, *n.* **1.** A printed work **pam'flet**[3], stitched or pasted, but not permanently bound. **2.** A brief treatise or essay. [< L. *Pamphila*, author of booklets, A. D. 50.

[pamphlets, esp. controversial ones.

pam"phlet-eer', 1 pam"flet-ɪr'; 2 păm"flĕt-ēr', *vi.* To compose **pam"phlet-eer',** *n.* One who writes pamphlets: sometimes a term of contempt.

Pam-phyl'i-a, 1 pam-fil'ɪ-ə; 2 păm-fŷl'i-a, *n. Bib.* An ancient country and Roman province in S. Asia Minor. *Acts* ii, 10.

Pa-mun'key, 1 pə-mun'kɪ; 2 pa-mŭn'ky, *n.* A river in E. Virginia, near which a series of engagements took place between the armies commanded by Generals Grant and Lee, May 26–31, 1864.

pan, 1 pan; 2 păn, *v.* [PANNED; PAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mining.* To separate (gold) by shaking the gold-bearing earth or gravel with water in a pan: often with *out.* **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, to obtain by any means; secure; bag; net. **3.** To cook and serve in a pan. **II.** *i.* [U. S.] *Mining.* **1.** To yield gold, as earth; also, to appear, as gold, in a pan: with *out;* hence [Colloq.], to afford result or profit. **2.** To try to obtain gold by using the pan.

pan[1], *n.* **1.** A wide, shallow vessel, especially such a vessel, usually metallic or earthen, for domestic use, as in holding liquids or in cooking. **2.** A vessel, either open or closed, for boiling and evaporating; also, a natural or artificial depression in the earth for evaporating brine in salt-making. **3.** A circular sheet-iron dish with sloping sides, in which gold is separated. **4.** The powder-cavity of a flint-lock. **5.** *Carp.* The socket of a hinge. **6.** The skull; brain-box. **7.** [S. Afr.] Any natural depression in the earth containing water or mud. **8.** Hard-pan. **9.** Either of the two receptacles on a pair of scales or a balance. [< AS. *panne*, < L.[LL] *patina*, prob. < *pateo*, be open.]

pan[2], *n.* [Hind.] Same as PAWN[3].

Pan[3], *n. Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian woodland spirit and god of hills and woods, flocks and herds; son of Hermes or Zeus and Callisto. He is represented as horned, goat-footed, playing on his pipes, and as exciting sudden and irrational fear (hence called *panic*). The Romans identified him with Faunus. [L., < Gr. *Pan.*]

pan-, 1 pan-; 2 păn-. A combining form found in Greek words and used also before English proper adjectives; as, *Pan*-Hellenic (embracing all Greeks); *Pan*-Presbyterian. [< Gr. *pas* (*pant-*), all.]

Pan., *abbr.* Panama.

pan"a-ce'a, 1 pan"ə-sī'ə; 2 păn"a-çā'a, *n.* **1.** A pretended remedy for all diseases. **2.** Some herb credited with remarkable healing virtues. [L., < Gr. *pas*, all, + *akos*, cure.]—**pan"a-ce'an§,** *a.*

pa-nache', 1 pə-nāsh'; 2 pa-năch', *n.* A plume or bunch of feathers, especially as an ornament on a helmet. [F.]

pa-na'da, 1 pə-nā'də *or* -nē'də; 2 pa-nā'da *or* -nē'da, *n.* A dish made of crackers or bread soaked with boiling water, sweetened, and eaten with milk, or flavored with wine, etc. [< Sp. *panada*, < L. *panis*, bread.]

Pan"a-ma', 1 pan"ə-mā'; 2 păn"a-mă, *n.* **1.** A republic of N. W. South America; 32,380 sq. m.; pop. 401,430. **2.** Its capital, on the Pacific; pop. 66,851.—**Isthmus of Panama,** an isthmus connecting North and South America and separating the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; length, 500 m.; minimum width, 30 m.: formerly called the **Isthmus of Darien.**—**Panama canal,** a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, undertaken by the French 1880–1888; recommenced by the United States in 1904; completed, 1914; its terminals are the bay of Limon at Colon and the bay of Panama near Panama city. See CANAL ZONE.—

Panama hat, a hat woven from the young leaves of a palm-like tree of Central America. **pan″a-ma′‡.**

Pan′a-man, 1 pan′ə-man; 2 pȧn′a-mȧn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Panama or its inhabitants. **Pa-nam′ĭc‡. II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Panama. **Pan″a-mal′an:; Pan″a-ma′ni-an‡; Pan″a-ma′no‡.**

Pan″-A-mer′i-can, *a.* Including or pertaining to the whole of America, both North and South, or to all Americans.—**Pan-American Congress,** any one of various conferences of delegates from the states of North and South America.—**Pan-American Union** (formerly the *International Bureau of American Republics*), a bureau established in Washington, D. C., in 1890, to promote a better understanding among all the republics of the western hemisphere.—**Pan″-A-mer′i-can-ism,** *n.* The advocacy of a political union of the various states on the western hemisphere; also, the life of the American people as represented in republican forms of government and tending toward such a union.—**Pan-An′gli-can,** *a.* Pertaining to or including all branches or members of the Anglican Church.

Pan′a-mint Mountains, 1 pan′ə-mint; 2 pȧn′a-mint. A mountain range in S. E. California. See DEATH VALLEY.

Pan-ath″e-næ′a, 1 pan-ath″ı-nī′ə; 2 pȧn-ȧth″enē′a, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* Athenian festivals celebrated yearly in midsummer, with special magnificence (the **greater Panathenæa**) every fifth year: held in honor of Athena, and said to commemorate the union of Attica under Theseus. It included gymnastic and musical contests and a great procession. The **lesser Panathenæa,** held in the other four years, was founded by Erechtheus and the greater by Pisistratus. [< Gr. *Panathēnaia,* < *pas,* all, + *Athēnē,* Athena.]—**Pan-ath″e-næ′an, Pan-ath″e-na′ic,** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the Panathenæa.

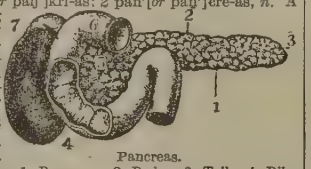
Pa-nay′, 1 pə-nī′; 2 pȧ-nȳ′, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 4,448 sq. m.; pop. 744,000; capital, Iloilo.

pan′cake″, 1 pan′kēk″; 2 pȧn′cāk″, *n.* **1.** A thin batter-cake fried in a pan or baked on a griddle. **2.** [Slang.] An abrupt or violent landing effected by an aeroplane.

pan″chro-mat′ic, 1 pan″kro-mat′ık; 2 pȧn″ero-mȧt′ĭc, *a. Phot.* Sensitive to all the colors of the spectrum in proportion to their respective visual luminosities: said of a plate.

pan-cra′ti-um, 1 pan-krē′shı-um; 2 pȧn-erā′shi-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A contest of athletes, including both boxing and wrestling. [L., < Gr. *pankration,* < *pan-,* + *kratos,* strength.] **—pan-crat′ic,** *a.*

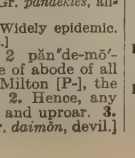
pan′cre-as, 1 pan′[*or* pan′]krı-as; 2 pȧn′[*or* pȧn′]ere-ȧs, *n.* A gland connecting with the alimentary canal; in vertebrates, a large racemose gland behind the peritoneum, between the lower part of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, and emptying into the duodenum by one or more small ducts; the sweetbread. Its function is to secrete the pancreatic juice. [< Gr. *pankreas,* < *pas,* all, + *kreas,* flesh.]—**pan″cre-at′ic,** *a.*—**pancreatic juice,** a colorless fluid, resembling saliva, secreted by the pancreas, and forming an important factor in digestion, by emulsifying fats.



Pancreas.
1. Pancreas. 2. Body. 3. Tail. 4. Bile-duct. 5. Head. 6. Duodenum. 7. Kidney.

pan′cre-a-tin, 1 pan′[*or* pan′]krı-ə-tin; 2 pȧn′[*or* pȧn′]ere-ȧ-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A proteid compound contained in the pancreas, probably one of the active ferments of the pancreatic juice; also, a commercial digestant extract of the pancreas of the ox or hog. **pan′-cre-a-tine‡.**

pan′da, 1 pan′də; 2 pȧn′da, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small raccoon-like carnivore (*Ælurus fulgens*) of the southeastern Himalayas, with long reddish-brown fur and ringed tail; the red bear-cat.


Panda. 1/12

Pan-da′nus, 1 pan-dē′nus; 2 pȧn-dā′nŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of trees (family *Pandanaceæ*) natives of southeastern Asia, characterized by stilt-like aerial roots and the spiral arrangement of their long gracefully recurved leaves. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus. See illus. in next column. [< Malay *pandang,* conspicuous.]

Pan′da-rus, 1 pan′də-rus; 2 pȧn′da-rŭs, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad,* son of Lycaon and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, who is said to have procured Chryseis for Troilus. He appears as a procurer in Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseide* and in Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida.* **Pan′da-ros‡** [Gr.].

Pan-de′an, 1 pan-dī′an; 2 pȧn-dē′an, *a.* Pertaining to the god Pan.—**Pandean pipes,** a primitive wind-instrument made of graduated reeds. **Pan's pipes‡.**

pan′dect, 1 pan′dekt; 2 pȧn′dĕct, *n.* **1.** An encyclopedic treatise; a complete digest of some department of knowledge. **2.** *pl.* [P-] *Rom. Law.* A compilation of excerpts from the writings of Roman jurists, made by direction of the emperor Justinian and published A. D. 533. Known as *The Digest.* See also CORPUS JURIS. **3.** Any complete system of law. [< Gr. *pandektēs,* all-containing, < *pas,* all, + *dechomai,* receive.]

pan-dem′ic, 1 pan-dem′ık; 2 pȧn-dem′ĭc, *a.* Widely epidemic. [< Gr. *pandēmos,* < *pas,* all, + *dēmos,* people.]

pan″de-mo′ni-um, **pan″dæ-mo′ni-um,** 1 pan″dı-mō′nı-um; 2 pȧn″de-mō′ni-ŭm, *n.* **1.** The place of abode of all demons; the infernal regions; as used by Milton [P-], the council-chambers of the infernal regions. **2.** Hence, any place or gathering remarkable for disorder and uproar. **3.** A fiendish or riotous uproar. [< PAN- + Gr. *daimōn,* devil.]

pan′der, 1 pan′dər; 2 pȧn′der. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To minister to the gratification of passions or prejudices of others; procure for others the means of gratifying lust. **2†.** To act as pander for. **II.** *n.* One who ministers to the passions or base desires of others; a procurer; pimp. [< Gr. *Pandaros,* Pandarus, Trojan leader.] **pan′dar†; pan′der-er‡.—pan′der-age,** *n.* The act, practise, or trade of pandering.—**pan′der-ess,** *n.* A woman who panders; a procuress; bawd. **pan′dar-ess†.—pan′der-ism,** *n.*—**pan′der-ly§,** *a.*

P. and O., P. & O., *abbr.* Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Pan-do′ra, 1 pan-dō′ra; 2 pȧn-dō′ra, *n. Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman sent to earth by the gods to avenge the theft of fire from heaven by Prometheus; she brought with her a box whence escaped all human ills, while hope alone remained; according to others, she brought blessings of which all except hope vanished when she opened the box. See EPIMETHEUS.

pan′dore, 1 pan′dōr; 2 pȧn′dōr, *n.* [F.] Same as BANDORE. **pan-do′ran‡.**

pan′dour, 1 pan′dūr; 2 pȧn′dur, *n.*

pan′dur, 1 pan′dur; 2 pȧn′dur, *n.* **1.** A Hungarian foot-soldier; of a class formerly dreaded for barbarous warfare; any inhuman or marauding soldier. **2.** One of the armed servants in noble households in Croatia and Slavonia. [< F. *pandour,* < *Pandur,* in Hungary.] **pan′door‡.**

Pandanus, Showing Plant and Fruit.

pan-dow′dy, 1 pan-dau′dı; 2 pȧn-dow′dy, *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] A dessert made of baked sliced apples.

pan-du′ra, 1 pan-dū′rə; 2 pȧn-dų′ra, *n.* An ancient lute-like musical instrument.—**pan′du-rate,** *a.* Fiddle-shaped. **pan-du′ri-form‡.**

pane, 1 pēn; 2 pān, *n.* **1.** A piece or compartment, particularly if flat and rectangular. (1) Most commonly, a piece of window-glass filling one opening in a sash. (2) A square or division in a checker pattern. **2.** A flat surface, as on an object having several sides; as, the *pane* of a tower, nut, or brilliant-cut diamond. **3.** *Building.* A panel, or space between timbers; also, a bay. [< L.[F] *pannus,* a cloth.]

pan″e-gyr′ic, 1 pan′ı-jir′ık; 2 pȧn″e-gȳr′ĭc. **I.** *a.* Elaborately eulogistic or laudatory. **pan″e-gyr′i-cal‡. II.** *n.* A formal public eulogy, either written or spoken; encomium; laudation in general. [< Gr. *panēgyrikos,* of an assembly.] Syn.: see EULOGY; PRAISE.—**pan″e-gyr′ist,** *n.* A eulogizer.—**pan′e-gy-rize,** *vt. & vi.* To write or speak a panegyric.

pan′el, 1 pan′el; 2 pȧn′ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [PAN′ELED OR PAN′ELLED; PAN′EL-ING OR PAN′EL-LING.] **1.** To form or divide into panels. **2.** To decorate with colored panels. **3.** *Scots Law.* To indict. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rectangular piece set in or as in a frame, as in a door, or sunken below it, as a window-pane; by extension, any such piece, even if raised above the general plane. **2.** A bordered member to which the effect of framing in is given by moldings or by working away material from the solid plane. **3.** One or more pieces of a different fabric and color inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress, as an ornament. **4.** *Art.* (1) A tablet of wood, used, instead of canvas, as the surface for an oil-painting; also, the picture on such a tablet. (2) A picture very long for its width, in a simple frame, or with no frame at all. **5.** *Phot.* A size of picture: from 3½ x 4½ to 4x8½ inches. **6.** *Masonry.* A face on a hewn stone. **7.** *Bookbinding.* (1) A section of a book-cover having a framed effect. (2) A subdivision of the back of a bound book, between two bands. **8.** *Law.* (1) The official list of persons summoned for jury-duty; the body of persons composing a jury. (2) *Scots Law.* The defendant in a criminal action from the time of his appearance. **9.** *Aero.* (1) A vertical face of a "cell" or other device of box-kite construction. (2) A wing-section of an aeroplane. **10.** *Elec.* An upright board of insulating material sustaining the controlling devices of an electric circuit. **11†.** A pad between a saddle and a horse's back; a saddle-cloth; a saddle; formerly, a wooden saddle for use on an ass. [< L.[LL.†OF] *pannus,* cloth.] **—panel-house,** *n.* [U. S.] A house of ill-fame; brothel.—**pan′el-ing,** *n.* **1.** Work in panels; panels collectively. **2.** *Mining.* The introduction or use of panel-working. **pan′el-ling‡.—panel-work,** *n.* **1.** Wainscoting; any work using or introducing panels. **2.** Panel-working.—**p.-working,** *n. Mining.* A method of working a mine or colliery by dividing it into large rooms separated by very wide masses of coal.

pan″e-tel′a, 1 pan″ı-tel′ə; 2 pȧn″e-tĕl′a, *n.* [Sp.] A long, slender, cylindrical-shaped cigar. [Crammed full.

pang¹, 1 pan; 2 pȧng, *vt.* [Scot.] To cram; squeeze.—**pang,** *a.*

pang, *n.* **1.** A sudden and poignant pain; keen transient agony; hence, a throe of mental anguish. **2.** [Rare.] Any paroxysmal feeling of mind or body. [ME. *prange,* cp. PRONG.] Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.—**pang²‖,** *vt.* To pain.

pan′gen, 1 pan′jen; 2 pȧn′gĕn, *n. Biol.* A minute granule supposed to be a bearer of hereditary qualities; a gemmule. See PANGENESIS. **pan′gene‡.—pan-gen′ic,** *a.*

pan-gen′e-sis, 1 pan-jen′ı-sis; 2 pȧn-gĕn′e-sis, *n. Biol.* **1.** Origin from all parts of the body: provisional hypothesis of heredity advanced by Charles Darwin. He assumed that all the cells or units of the body of an organism throw off very minute gemmules

or pangens, which circulate through the body and settle down in buds or germ-cells. The gemmules have the ability to reproduce cells or units similar to those from which they were derived and enable the bud or germ-cell to develop into a complete individual. **2.** Origin from pangens. **3.** The theory that every organism originates in a simple cell. [< PAN- + GENESIS.] —**pan"ge-net'ic,** *a.*

Pan"-Ger'man. **I.** *a.* Relating to Pan-Germanism, or to the Germans collectively. **Pan"-Ger-man'ic‡.** **II.** *n.* A believer in Pan-Germanism.— **Pan"-Ger'man-ism,** *n.* The idea of, or organized effort toward, political union of all Teutonic peoples.

pan'go-lin, 1 pan'go-lin; 2 păn'go-lĭn, *n.* A scaly ant-eater (genus *Manis*) of Asia and Africa. [Malay.]

Long-tailed Pangolin. 1/18

Pan'go Pan'go. Same as PAGO PAGO.

pan'han"dle, 1 pan'han"dl; 2 păn'hăn"dl, *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To beg money on the public highways. — **pan'han"dler,** *n.*

Pan'han"dle, *n.* [U. S.] A narrow strip of one political division extending between two other divisions; as, the Texas *Panhandle.*— **Panhandle State** [U. S.], West Virginia.

pan"-Hel-len'ic, *a.* Of or relating to the whole Hellenic or Greek race, or to pan-Hellenism.—**pan-Hel'le-nism,** *n.* The aspiration for the political union of all Greeks, or the effort to accomplish such union; also, that which pertains to universal Greek interests and ideas.—**pan-Hel'le-nist,** *n.*

pan'ic, 1 pan'ik; 2 păn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or resulting from panic; as, *panic* flight. **2.** [P-] Pertaining to the god Pan. [< Gr. *Pan,* Pan, the supposed cause of sudden fear.]

pan'ic[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden, unreasonable overpowering fear, especially when affecting a large number simultaneously; **2.** *Com.* The prevalence of sudden and overpowering alarm or distrust in financial or commercial circles, precipitating mercantile and banking failures. SYN.: see ALARM; FEAR; FRIGHT. —**pan'ic-strick"en, pan'ic-struck",** *a.*—**pan'ick-y,** *a.*

pan'ic[2], *n.* A North-American grass used for forage. [< AS. *panic,* < L. *panicum,* < *panis,* bread.] **pan'ic-grass"‡.**

pan'i-cl(e[2], 1 pan'ı-kl; 2 păn'ĭ-cl, *n.* A loose compound flower-cluster, produced by irregular branching.—**pa-nic'u-late,** *a. Bot.* Arranged or borne in panicles; panicled. **pa-nic'u-lat"ed‡.**—**pa-nic'u-late-ly,** *adv.*

Pan-jab', Pan-ja'bi, *n.* Same as PUNJAB, PUNJABEE.

pan-jan'drum, 1 pan-jan'drum; 2 păn-jăn'drŭm, *n.* **1.** [Humorous.] Originally, a word coined by Samuel Foote, in some nonsense lines written to test the memory of the actor Macklin. **2.** A high and mighty or pompous personage. **3.** An imaginary or mysterious personage making great pretensions. **4.** A local magnate. **pan-jan'da-rum‡.**

pan-mix'i-a, 1 pan-miks'ı-ə; 2 păn-miks'ĭ-a, *n. Biol.* Indiscriminate interbreeding. [< PAN- + Gr. *mixis,* mixing.]

Panniers.

panne, 1 pan; 2 păn, *n.* [F.] A soft, smooth, silky fabric having a long, smooth, shiny, velvety nap. **panne vel'vet‡.**

pan'nier, 1 pan'yər; 2 păn'yer, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of baskets adapted to be slung on each side of a beast of burden. **2.** A basket for carrying a load on the back. **3.** A light framework, as for extending a woman's dress at the hips. [< L.F *panarium,* bread-basket.] **pan'ier‡.**

pan'ni-kin, 1 pan'ı-kin; 2 păn'ĭ-kĭn, *n.* **1.** A small saucepan. **2.** *Naut.* A tin cup.

Pan-no'ni-a, 1 pa-nō'nı-ə; 2 pă-nō'nĭ-a, *n.* An ancient Roman province between the Danube and Save rivers.

pa-no'cha, 1 pa-nō'chə; 2 pă-nō'chă, *n.* [Mex.] A coarse Mexican sugar; also, a confection made of it.

Pa-nom-peng', *n.* Same as PNOMPENH.

pan'o-ply, 1 pan'o-plı; 2 păn'o-ply, *n.* [-PLIES[2], *pl.*] The complete equipment of a warrior: often figuratively. [< Gr. *pas,* all, + *hopla,* armor.]—**pan'o-plied,** *a.* Arrayed in complete armor.—**pan'o-plist,** *n.* A panoplied warrior.

pan"o-ra'ma, 1 pan"o-rā'mə; 2 păn"o-rā'ma, *n.* **1.** A series of large pictures representing a continuous scene, or a series of scenes, arranged to unroll and pass before the spectator. **2.** A complete view in every direction. **3.** A cyclorama. **4.** A constantly passing scene. [< PAN- + Gr. *horama,* sight.]

pan"o-ram'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a panorama.—**panoramic camera** (*Phot.*), a wide-angled camera with a lens-tube which may be directed successively to various parts of the field. —**p. sight,** a hyposcope intended for use by marksmen.

Pan'-pipes", 1 pan'-paips"; 2 păn'-pīps", *n. pl.* A wind-instrument formed of short hollow tubes (originally reeds) fastened together in proper order to produce a scale. **Pan'pipe"‡.**

pan-psy'chism, 1 pan-saı'kizm; 2 păn-sy'cĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that the universe as a whole, and every minutest part of it, has a psychic as well as a physical side or aspect. [< PAN + Gr. *psychē,* soul.]—**pan-psy'chic,** *a.*—**pan-psy'chist,** *n.*

Pan-sclav'ic, Pan-sclav'ism, etc. Same as PANSLAVIC, etc.

Pan-slav'ic, 1 pan-slav'ik; 2 păn-slăv'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to all peoples of Slavic blood, or to Panslavism. **Pan-slav'‡; Pan"sla-vo'ni-an‡; Pan"sla-von'ic‡.**—**Pan-slav'ism,** *n.* The idea of uniting all Slavic peoples. **Pan-slav'o-nism‡.**—**Pan-slav'ist,** *n.*

pan'so-phy§, 1 pan'so-fı; 2 păn'so-fy, *n. Philos.* The pretense of universal wisdom. [< Gr. *pansophos,* < *pas,* all, + *sophos,* wise.] **pan'so-phism‡.**—**pan-soph'ic§,** *a.* Knowing everything: pretending to universal knowledge. **pan-soph'i-cal‡.**

pan'sy, 1 pan'zı; 2 păn'gy, *n.* [PAN'SIES[2], *pl.*] A species of violet (*Viola tricolor*) having blossoms of a variety of colors of great beauty. See FLOWER. [< F. *pensée,* < *pensée,* pp. of *penser,* think.]

pant-, pan'ta-. Same as PAN-.

pant, 1 pant; 2 pănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter gaspingly or convulsively. **II.** *i.* **1.** To breathe hard or spasmodically; gasp. **2.** To long intensely; yearn. **3.** To heave, with short and labored breaths, as the breast. **4.** [Poet.] To move languidly, as a faint breeze. [< F. *panteler,* pant, gasp.] Syn.: see PUFF.—**pant'er,** *n.* One who or that which pants.—**pant'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pant, *n.* **1.** A short or labored breath; also, a quick or a violent heaving, as of the breast, etc. **2.** A throb, as of the heart.

pan'ta-graph, -ic, -i-cal. See PANTOGRAPH, etc.

Pan-tag'ru-el, 1 pan-tag'ru-el; 2 păn-tăg'ru-ĕl, *n.* The hero of Rabelais's work of that name; a jovial giant prince.—**Pan"ta-gru-el'i-an,** *a.*—**Pan"ta-gru'el-ism,** *n.* The theories and practises of Pantagruel; burlesque; hence, good-natured cynicism.—**Pan"ta-gru'el-ist,** *n.*

pan"ta-lets', 1 pan"tə-lets'; 2 păn"ta-lĕts', *n. pl.* Long drawers, formerly worn by women and children. [Dim. < PANTALOON.] **pan"ta-lettes'‡.**

pan"ta-loon', 1 pan"tə-lūn'; 2 păn"ta-lōōn', *n.* **1.** In pantomimes, an absurd old man on whom the clown plays tricks. **2.** [P-] In old Italian comedies, an old dotard. **3.** An imbecile or feeble old man: a term of contempt. [< F. *pantalon,* < It. *Pantalone,* a nickname given to the Venetians, < Gr. *Pantaleōn,* < *pas,* (*pant-*), all, + *leōn,* lion.]

pan"ta-loons', *n. pl.* Trousers; introduced by the Venetians.

pan-ta'ta, 1 pan-tū'tə; 2 păn-tā'ta, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One having authority; a boss. [Czech, < *pan,* master, mister, + *tata,* father.]

pan-tech'ni-con, 1 pan-tek'nı-kən; 2 păn-tĕc'nĭ-cŏn, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A place for the exhibition and sale of manufactured articles. **2.** A van for moving furniture. [< PAN- + Gr. *technē,* art.]

pan-tel'e-graph, 1 pan-tel'ı-graf; 2 păn-tĕl'e-grăf, *n. Elec.* An instrument for transmitting autographs, drawings, or the like, in facsimile by telegraph. [< PAN- + TELEGRAPH.]

pan"te-leg'ra-phy, *n. Elec.* Facsimile telegraphy.

pan-tel'e-phone, 1 pan-tel'ı-fōn; 2 păn-tĕl'e-fōn, *n.* Same as MICROTELEPHONE.—**pan-tel'e-phon'ic,** *a.*

pan-tel'ler-ite, 1 pan-tel'ər-aıt; 2 păn-tĕl'er-ĭt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of rhyolite rich in sodium, with little quartz. [< the island *Pantelleria,* where found.] **pan-tel'ler-yte‡.**

Pan"teu-ton'ic, 1 pan"tıu-ten'ık; 2 păn"tū-tŏn'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or representing all Teutonic peoples.

Pan-teu'ton-ism, 1 pan-tiū'tən-izm; 2 păn-tū'ton-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine advocating a political union, or a union of interests, of Teutonic peoples: the natural unity of all Teutonic peoples.

pan'the-ism, 1 pan'thı-izm; 2 păn'the-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The form of monism that identifies mind and matter, the finite and the infinite, making them manifestations of one universal or absolute being; the doctrine which holds that the self-existent and self-developing Universe, conceived as a whole, is God. **2.** The worship of all the gods. [< PAN- + THEISM.]—**pan'the-ist,** *n.* One who accepts the doctrine of pantheism.—**pan"the-is'tic,** *a.* **pan"the-is'ti-cal‡.**

Pan'the-on, 1 pan'thı-ən; 2 păn'the-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A circular temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, rebuilt by Hadrian; now the Church of Santa Maria della Rotunda. **2.** [p-] The deities of a people, taken collectively; also, a treatise on all the gods. **3.** A mausoleum or temple commemorating the great. [L., < Gr. *pas,* all, + *theos,* god.]

pan'ther, 1 pan'thər; 2 păn'ther, *n.* **1.** A leopard, especially one dark-colored, from southern Asia. **2.** Some other large feline carnivore, as the North-American Puma. Called also **American panther.** [< Gr. *panthēr,* panther.]—**pan'ther-ess,** *n. fem.*

Panther. 1/35

pan'tile, 1 pan'taıl; 2 păn'tĭl, *n.* A tile displaying a curved cross-section, making laps on each side with adjacent tiles of reverse form. [< PAN, *n.*, 5, + TILE.]

pan'tler†, *n.* A servant in charge of the pantry, or, specifically, of the bread.

pan'to-, 1 pan'to-; 2 păn'to-. A combining form: same as PAN-. —**pan'to-graph, pan'to-graf[2],** *n.* An instrument for copying a drawing or diagram, either on the same scale or with reduction or increase. See illus. on next page. [+ -GRAPH.] **pan'ta-graph‡.**—**pan"to-graph'ic,** *a.* **pan"ta-graph'ic** *or* **-i-cal‡; pan"to-graph'i-cal.**—**pan-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** A description of an object as a whole. **2.** The act or art of using the pantograph.

pan'tof-fle†, *n.* A slipper. **pan'to-fle†.** [< Fr. Pantoufle.]

pan-tol'o-gy§, 1 pan-tol'o-jı; 2 păn-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* A system comprehending all departments of human knowledge.—**pan-tol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in pantology.

pan'to-mime, 1 pan'to-maım; 2 păn'to-mĭm, *n.* **1.** A series of actions, as gestures and postures, used to express ideas or convey information. **2.** *Theat.* (1) Any play in which the actors express their meaning by action without dialog. (2) *Class. Antiq.* A play or part of a play in which the actor used gestures or movement only, while the chorus sang. (3) [Gt. Brit.] A play relating some popular story accompanied with burlesque, gorgeous scenery, and music: a Christmastide production. **3‖.** A pantomimist. [< Gr. *pas,* all, + *mimos,*

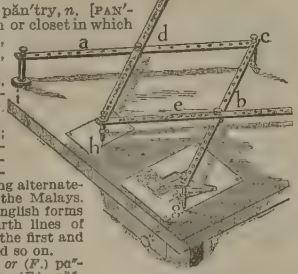
imitator.]—**pan"to-mim'ic** *or* **-i-cal,** *a.* Having the nature or character of pantomime.—**pan'to-mim"ist,** *n.* One who plays a part in dumb show.

pan'to-scope, 1 pan'to-skōp; 2 păn'to-scōp, *n.* **1.** A panoramic camera. See under PANORAMIC. **2.** A very wide-angled photographic lens. [< PANTO- + -SCOPE.]

pan"to-scop'ic, 1 pan"to-skep'ik; 2 păn"to-scŏp'ic, *a.* Giving a broad scope or sweep of vision.—**pantoscopic camera,** same as PANORAMIC CAMERA. See under PANORAMIC.—**p. spectacles,** same as COMPOUND SPECTACLES. See under SPECTACLE.

pan-toum', 1 pan-tūm'; 2 păn-tōōm', *n.* Same as PANTUN.

pan'try, 1 pan'tri; 2 păn'try, *n.* [PANTRIES², *pl.*] A room or closet in which to keep provisions, etc. [< L.ᴸᴸ *panis,* bread.]



Pantograph.
a, b, d, e, perforated adjustable rules jointed at *c*; *g,* tracer; *h,* pencil; *f,* holder screw.

pants, 1 pants; 2 pănts, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers; drawers. Abbr. from PANTALOONS.]

pan-tun', 1 pan-tūn'; 2 păn-tŭn', *n.* [Malay.] A short, extemporaneous poem, usually of four lines riming alternately, popular among the Malays. In the French and English forms the second and fourth lines of the first verse form the first and third of the next, and so on.

Pan-urge', 1 pan-ūrj' *or* (*F.*) pɑ"nürz'; 2 păn-ŭrg *or* (*F.*) pă"nürzh', *n.* In Rabelais's *Pantagruel,* the boon companion of the hero.

Pan'za, 1 pan'zɑ *or* (*Sp.*) pän'thä; 2 păn'za *or* (*Sp.*) păn'thä, **Sancho.** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote,* the squire of that knight, a sturdy, practical yeoman, energetic and sensible.

Pao"ting-fu', 1 pau"tiŋ-fū'; 2 pou"tĭng-fŭ', *n.* A city (pop. 115,000) capital of Chihli province, China.

pap¹, 1 pap; 2 păp, *n.* **1.** A teat, nipple; also, the whole breast. **2.** A hill or other object having a conical shape. **3.** A small round swelling or tumor like a pap. [< Sw. *papp,* pap.]

pap², *n.* **1.** Any soft food for babes. **2.** Weak mental nourishment or work. **3.** Pulp, as of fruit. **4.** [Slang.] The fees, favors, and privileges of public office. [< L. *papa, pappa,* infants' cry for food.]

pa-pa', 1 pɑ-pɑ' *or* pɑ'pɑ; 2 pa-pä' *or* pä'pa, *n.* Father: said for the most part by or to children.

pa'pa², 1 pɑ'pɑ; 2 pä'pä, *n. Eccl.* **1.** The bishop of Rome: the Pope. **2.** A parish priest of the Greek Church. [< Gr.ᴸᴸ *papas,* father.] **pa'pas‡.**

pa'pa-cy, 1 pē'pɑ-si; 2 pā'pa-çy, *n.* **1.** The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of the Pope of Rome. **2.** The Roman Catholic system of church government; also, the actual succession of persons and administration of affairs in the Roman Catholic Church. [< OF. *papacie,* ult. < Gr. *papas,* father.]—**pa'pal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the papacy or the Pope. **2.** Assuming infallibility or supreme authority. **3.** Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.—**pa'pal-ism,** *n.* Papacy as a system.—**pa'pal-ist,** *n.*

pa-pa'in, 1 pɑ-pē'in *or* pē'pɑ-in; 2 pa-pä'in *or* pä'pa-in, *n. Chem.* A proteid compound, resembling the trypsin of the pancreatic juice, contained in the milk of the papaw-fruit. [< PAPAYA.]

pa-pav"er-a'ceous, 1 pɑ-pav"ɛr-ē'shus; 2 pa-pāv"er-ā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Papaveraceæ*) of polypetalous plants—the poppy family. It embraces about 26 genera.

pa-pav'er-ous, 1 pɑ-pav'ɛr-us; 2 pa-pāv'er-ŭs, *a.* Having the properties of the poppy. [< L. *papaver,* poppy.]

pa-paw', 1 pɑ-pô' *or* pē'pô; 2 pa-pą' *or* pą'pą, *n.* **1.** A tropical tree (*Carica papaya*), native of America, or its fruit. **2.** A small tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the custard-apple family bearing edible fruit. **pa-pa'yaţ.** [< Sp. *papaya,* < Malabar *papatamayam.*]

Papaw-tree.
a, flower; *b,* fruit.

Pa"pe-i'ti, 1 pā"pē-ī'ti; 2 pä"pe-ī'ti, *n.* A commercial town (pop. 3,600), capital of Tahiti, Society Islands. **Pa"pe-e'teţ.**

pa'per, 1 pē'pɛr; 2 pā'per. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put paper upon in any way; cover with paper; especially, to paste paper-hangings upon; as, to *paper* a wall. **2.** To subject to any operation by means of paper; especially to sandpaper. **3.** To enclose or fold in paper. **4§.** To record or describe on paper; hence, to post or publish the description of (a person). **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of paper **2.** Enrolled, described, or stated on paper; existing only on paper. **III.** *n.* **1.** A substance made from fibrous material, as rags, wood, or bark, into thin sheets or strips. **2.** A sheet or a web of such material. **3.** A printed or written instrument or document. **4.** A printed journal; newspaper. **5.** A written discourse; essay. **6.** *Com.* Written or printed pledges or promises to pay which are negotiable, as bills of exchange, notes, etc. **7.** A package containing in a paper wrapping a limited amount or number; as a *paper* of pins. **8.** Wall-paper; paper-hangings. **9.** A ship's papers. See under SHIP, *n.* **10.** Something having a similar appearance to paper, as papyrus or papier-mâché. **11.** *Theat.* Collectively, free orders of admission to a place of amusement; also, an audience so admitted. [< F. *papier,* < L. *papyrus;* see PAPYRUS.]—**commercial paper,** same as PAPER, *n.,* 6.—**wove** or **woven p.,** smooth paper made on bands of flannel or felt: distinguished from *laid paper.* See LAID.—**p.-hanger,** *n.* **pa'per-erţ.**—**p.-hanging,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of covering walls, ceilings, etc., with paper. **2.** *pl.* Webs of tinted or decorative paper used for covering interior walls, ceilings, etc.—**p.-knife,** *n.* A blade of bone or other hard substance, for cutting folded leaves, creasing paper, etc.—**p. money.** **1.** Currency consisting of paper on which certain fixed values are printed, as bank-notes, government notes, etc. **2.** Negotiable commercial papers, as promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc.—**p. nautilus,** *n.* The argonaut.—**pa'per-y,** *a.* Of or like paper.

pa-pes'cent, 1 pɑ-pes'ent; 2 pa-pĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Having the qualities of or containing pap or milky juice.

pa"pe-terie', 1 pɑ"pɑ-trī'; 2 pä"pe-trē'. *n.* **1.** An ornamental box or case for writing-materials. **2.** Stationery. [F.]

Paph"ia-go'ni-a, 1 paf"i-ɑ-gō'ni-ɑ; 2 păf"ĭa-gō'ni-a, *n.* An ancient country in N. Asia Minor.

Pa'phos, 1 pē'fes; 2 pā'fŏs, *n.* An ancient city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.—**Pa'phi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

pa"pier'-mâ"ché', 1 pɑ"pyē'-mɑ"shē'; 2 pā"pye'-mä"shę', *n.* Pulped paper molded while moist into various forms. [F.]

pa"pi-lette', *n.* Same as PAILETTE.

pa-pil"i-o-na'ceous, 1 pɑ-pil"i-o-nē'shus; 2 pa-pĭl"i-o-nā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* **1.** Butterfly-shaped; composed of five petals, of a certain shape and arrangement. **2.** Belonging to a suborder of the bean family, in which the flowers have such corollas, as the bean, pea, etc. [< L. *papilio(n-),* butterfly.]

Pa-pil"i-on'i-dæ, 1 pɑ-pil"i-on'i-dī; 2 pa-pĭl"i-ŏn'i-dē. *n. pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies; the common butterflies.—**pa-pil"i-on'id,** *a.* & *n.*

pa-pil'la, 1 pɑ-pil'ɑ; 2 pa-pĭl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -l; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The nipple of the mammary glands; any small nipple-like process; as, the papillæ of the tongue. **2.** *Bot.* A small elongate nipple-shaped protuberance. [L., nipple, bud: dim. of *papula,* pustule.]—**dental papilla,** a very vascular process of mucoid connective tissue which, arising from the bottom of the dental groove, extends toward the enamel-organ and eventually becomes the pulp of the tooth.—**fungiform papillæ,** special flat-topped papillæ of the upper surface of the tongue.—**pap'il-la-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a papilla or papillæ; having papillæ.—**pap'i-lose",** *a.* Papillary; also, pimply; warty. **pap'il-lous‡.**

pap"il-li'tis, 1 pɑp"i-lɑi'tis *or* -li'tis; 2 pāp"i-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the optic disk, due to morbid conditions in the brain. [< L. *papilla;* see PAPILLA.]

pap"il-lo'ma, 1 pɑp"i-lō'mɑ; 2 pāp"i-lō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A morbid growth on the skin, consisting of small tumors whose structure is composed of and covered by the normal skin, as corns, warts, or mucous tubercles. [< L. *papilla;* see PAPILLA.]

pap'il-lote, 1 pap'i-lōt; 2 pap'i-lōt, *n.* [F.] **1.** A curl-paper. **2.** A small paper wound around the end of the bone of a chop or cutlet when served. **pa-pil'li-oteţ.**

Pa"pi"neau', 1 pɑ"pi"nō'; 2 pä"pi"nŏ'. **Louis Joseph** (1787–1871). A Canadian revolutionary politician.

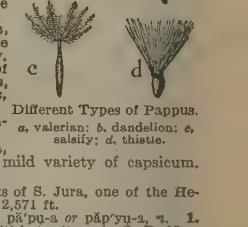
pa'pist, 1 pē'pist; 2 pā'pist, *n.* An adherent of the papacy: an opprobrious use.—**pa-pis'tic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church or to the papal system: used in disparagement. **pa-pis'tic‡.**—**pa'pist-ry,** *n.* The religion or ceremonial of the papists.

pa-poose', 1 pɑ-pūs'; 2 pa-pōōs', *n.* [Am. Ind.] A North-American Indian infant. **pap-poose'‡.**

pappet, *n.* Same as PAPI.

Pap'pen-heim, 1 pɑp'en-haim; 2 pāp'ĕn-him. **Gottfried Heinrich, Graf zu** (1594–1632). A German general of the imperial party in the Thirty-Years War.

pap'pus, 1 pap'us; 2 păp'ŭs, *n. Bot.* The peculiar limb to the calyx of a floret of the aster family, consisting either of a downy tuft of hairs, as in thistles, or teeth, scales, bristles, or awns. [< Gr. *pappos,* grandfather.] **pap'pous‡.**



Different Types of Pappus.
a, valerian: *b,* dandelion; *c,* salsify; *d,* thistle.

pap'py, 1 pap'i; 2 păp'y, *a.* Resembling pap; pulpy.

pa'pri-ka, 1 pɑ'prī-kɑ; 2 pä'prĭ-kä, *n.* A condiment made from a mild variety of capsicum. **pa'pri-caţ.**

Paps of Ju'ra. Three conical peaks of S. Jura, one of the Hebrides, Scotland; highest summit, 2,571 ft.

Pa'pu-a, 1 pā'pu-ɑ *or* pap'yu-ɑ; 2 pä'pu-a *or* păp'yu-a, *n.* **1.** Same as NEW GUINEA. **2.** A British territory in S. E. New Guinea; 90,540 sq. m.; pop. 276,788.—**Pap'u-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Papua or New Guinea, or to the Papuan race. **II.** *n.* One of the dark race inhabiting the Melanesian archipelago from the Fiji westward to the Aru islands, including New Guinea or Papua.

pap'u-la, 1 pap'yu-le; 2 păp'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Pathol* An isolated pimple. [L.] **pap'uleţ.**

pa-py'rus, 1 pɑ-pai'rus; 2 pa-pȳ'rŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] **1.** The writing-paper of the ancient Egyptians, made from the papyrus-plant. **2.** A manuscript written on this material. **3.** *Bot.* A perennial rush-like plant of the sedge family having stems 6 to 10 feet high. See illus. on next page. [F., < Gr.ᴸ *papyros,* papyrus.]—**pap"y-ra'ceous,** *a.* Made of papyrus; papery.

paq, *n.* Same as PACA.

par, 1 pär; 2 pär, *n.* Equality of value; equivalence; parity. Specif.: (1) Equality between nominal and actual value. Shares of stock are said to be **at par** when exchangeable for their face value in money, **above par** when their market price is greater, and **below par** when it is less, than their nominal value. (2) An accepted standard with which to compare variations. (3) *Golf.* The number of strokes allotted to a round or hole on the basis of faultless play. [< L. *par,* equal.]—**on a par,** on a level.

Papyrus.

par-[1], *prefix.* Per-: used in a few words from the French; as, *pardoner,* *parboil.* [< F. *par,* < L. *per,* through.]

par-[2], } *prefix.* Beside; near by: used in
para-, } certain words of foreign origin and in new chemical, biological, and pathological terms; as, *parhelion, paralysis, paradox, parallel,* etc. In chemistry *par-* or *para-* indicates: (1) An isomeric or polymeric modification; as, *paracyanogen, paraldehyde,* etc. (2) A modification or similar compound not necessarily isomeric or polymeric; as, *paramorphin.* (3) A benzene di-derivative in which the substituted atoms or radicals are directly opposite each other on the benzene ring, that is, occupying the positions 1, 4 (see BENZENE); as, *paraxylene.* [< Gr. *para-,* < *para,* beside.]

par., *abbr.* Paragraph, parallel, parenthesis, parish.

Pa-ra′, 1 pɑ-rä′; 2 pä-rä′, *n.* **1.** An estuary of the Amazon river; length, 200 m.; 12 to 40 m. wide. **2.** A state in Brazil, South America; 443,789 sq. m.; pop. 983,507; center of rubber industry. **3.** Same as BELEM.

Para., *abbr.* Paraguay.

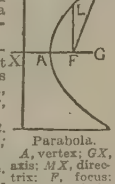
par″a-ac″et-phe-net′i-din, 1 par″ə-as″ət-fi-net′ı-din; 2 pär″ə-ăç″ət-fe-nĕt′i-din, *n.* Same as PHENACETIN.

par′a-blast, *n. Embryol.* A peripheral portion of the germ-layers of the embryo that is supposed to originate from the yolk or non-embryonic part of the ovum and to produce the blood and blood-vessels. Compare ARCHIBLAST.

par′a-bl(ē)**,** 1 par′ə-bl; 2 pär′ə-bl, *vt. & vi.* To express in a parable; represent allegorically; to utter parables.

par′a-bl(ē)**,** *n.* **1.** A short religious allegory. 2†. A comparison; simile. [OF., < L. *parabola,* comparison, < Gr. *parabolē,* < *para,* beside, + *ballō,* throw.] SYN.: see ALLEGORY.

pa-rab′o-la, 1 pə-rab′o-lə; 2 pə-răb′o-lə, *n.* A conic section arising from the cutting of a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. [< Gr. *parabolē;* see PARABLE.]—**pa-rab′o-loid,** *n. Math.* A solid of which all the plane sections parallel to a certain line are parabolas. [+ -OID.]—**pa-rab″o-loi′dal,** *a.*



Parabola. *A,* vertex; *GX,* axis; *MX,* directrix: *F,* focus: *FL,* part of the parameter of a conic: *P,* any point on the curve: *PM,* perpendicular from *P* to directrix. *PM* is always equal to *PF.*

par″a-bo-la′nus, 1 par″ə-bo-lē′nus; 2 pär″ə-bo-lē′nûs, *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A clerical assistant whose duty was to nurse the sick, and who was often reckless of his own life in so doing. [LL., < *parabolus,* reckless fellow, < Gr. *parabolos,* reckless, < *para,* beside, + *ballō,* throw.]

pa-rab′o-le, 1 pə-rab′o-lē; 2 pə-răb′o-lē, *n. Rhet.* A comparison; a formal simile. [L., = *parabola;* see PARABLE.]

par″a-bol′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parable. **par″a-bol′i-cal‡.** **2.** Pertaining to or having the form of a parabola.—**par″a-bol′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-rab′o-lize, 1 pə-rab′o-lız; 2 pə-răb′o-līz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ′ING.] To put into parable form. **2.** To make like a parabola.

Par″a-cel′sus, 1 par″ə-sel′sus; 2 pär″ə-çĕl′sûs, *n.* Pseudonym of Theophrastus von Hohenheim, a Swiss physician (1493–1541).—**Par″a-cel′si-an,** *a.*

par″a-cen′tric, 1 par″ə-sen′trık; 2 pär″ə-çĕn′trıc, *a. Math.* Directed to or from the center: said of motion. **par″a-cen′tri-cal‡.**

par′a-chute, 1 par′ə-shūt; 2 pär′ə-çhut, *n.* **1.** A large umbrella-shaped apparatus for retarding the descent of a body through the air, as from a balloon. **2.** *Zool.* A lateral extension of the skin, as in flying squirrels, etc., enabling them to float through the air. [F.]

par′a-clete, 1 par′ə-klīt; 2 pär′ə-clēt, *n.* One called to the aid of another, especially in legal process; an advocate; hence [*P-*], the Holy Spirit as the helper or comforter. [< Gr. *paraklētos,* < *para,* beside, + *kaleō,* call (rendered *Comforter* in John xiv, 16, etc.; *Advocate,* 1 John ii, 1).] [as CYMENE.

par″a-cy′mene, 1 par″ə-sı′mın; 2 pär″ə-çÿ′mēn, *n. Chem.* Same as CYMENE.

pa-rade′, 1 pə-rēd′; 2 pə-rād′, *v.* [PA-RAD′ED[2]; PA-RAD′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mil.* To cause to assemble and form in full equipment for a parade. **2.** To place or marshal, as persons or things, as if in military order. **3.** To display in a pretentious or conspicuous manner. **4.** To march through (the public streets) to make a display. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Mil.* To maneuver for display or inspection. **2.** To promenade for conspicuous display. SYN.: see FLAUNT.

pa-rade′, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A marshaling and maneuvering of troops for display or official inspection; a review. **2.** A ceremonious procession. **3.** A ground where military reviews are held. **4.** [Eng.] A promenade or public walk. **5.** A setting forth or arrangement of persons or things for display. **6.** Pompous show; ostentation. [F., < Sp. *parada,* < *parar,* halt, < L. *paro,* prepare.] SYN.: see OSTENTATION; SPECTACLE.

—**dress parade** (*Mil.*), a parade of troops in full uniform and under arms.—**pa-rade′-rest″,** *n. Mil.* A position of rest in which soldiers stand without moving or speaking.—**pa-rad′er,** *n.*

par′a-digm, 1 par′ə-dim *or* -dım; 2 pär′ə-dĭm *or* -dım, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A model for the inflection of a class of words, as of a particular declension. **2.** A pattern. [< Gr. *para,* beside, + *deiknymi,* show.]—**par″a-dig-mat′ic**‖, *a.*

par′a-dise, 1 par′ə-dıs; 2 pär′ə-dīs, *n.* **1.** [*P-*] The garden of Eden. **2.** *Theol.* (1) The intermediate place or state where the souls of the saved await the resurrection. (2) Heaven. (3) The abode of the deceased faithful of Islam. **3.** Any region or state of surpassing delight. **4.** Originally, a park or pleasure-ground. [< Gr. *paradeisos,* park.]—**par′a-dise-tree″,** *n.* Any one of a genus (*Simaruba*) of tropical American trees.—**par″a-di-si′a-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of paradise; supremely beautiful or blissful. **par″a-di-sa′ic** or **-i-cal‡.**

Par′a-dise Lost, Par′a-dise Re-gained′. Epic poems by John Milton depicting the fall and redemption of man.

par′a-dox, 1 par′ə-dɛks; 2 pär′ə-dŏks, *n.* **1.** A statement, doctrine, or expression seemingly absurd or contradictory to the received belief or to what would naturally be believed but perhaps really true. **2.** A statement essentially absurd and false. [< Gr. *paradoxon,* < *paradoxos,* incredible.]

Syn.: see RIDDLE.—**par″a-dox′i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a paradox. **2.** Prone to paradox. SYN.: see ABSURD.—**par″a-dox′i-cal-ti-ty,** *n.* **par″a-dox′i-cal-ness‡.**—**par″a-dox′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par″a-dox′ure, *n.* One of a genus (*Paradoxurus*) of civet-like carnivores of southern Asia and Malaysia; a palm-civet.

par″æs-the′si-a, -æs-the′sis, etc. Same as PARESTHESIA, etc.

par′af-fin, 1 par′ə-fin; 2 pär′ə-fĭn. **1.** *vt.* To treat, usually by heat, with paraffin. **par′af-fin-ize‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A translucent, waxy, solid substance, a mixture of hydrocarbons, rich in carbon and indifferent to most chemical reagents: derived principally in the distillation of petroleum. **2.** Any saturated hydrocarbon derived from methane, of the series having the formula C_nH_{2n+2}. [< F. *paraffine.*] **par′af-fine‡.**

pa-raf′fle, 1 pə-rā′fl; 2 pə-răf′l, *n.* [Scot.] Pretentious display. **pa-ra′fle‡.**

par″a-gen′e-sis, 1 par″ə-jen′ı-sis; 2 pär″ə-ĝĕn′e-sĭs, *n.* The formation of minerals in contact in such manner as to affect the development of the individual crystals.—**par″a-ge-net′ic,** *a.*

par′a-go′ge, 1 par′ə-gō′ji; 2 pär′ə-ĝō′ĝe, *n. Rhet.* The addition of a meaningless sound at the end of a word. [LL., < Gr. *paragōgē,* < *para,* beyond, + *agō,* lead.]—**par″a-gog′ic,** *a.*

par′a-gon, 1 par′ə-gen; 2 pär′ə-ĝŏn, *n.* **1.** *t.* **1**‖. To compare with or equal. **2**§. To hold up as a pattern. **3**†. To hold equal. **4**†. To surpass. **II**†. *i.* To presume to compare.

par′a-gon, 1 par′ə-gen; 2 pär′ə-ĝŏn, *n.* **1.** A model of excellence. **2.** *Print.* A size of type: about 3½ lines to the inch: 20-point. **3**‖. A match or rival. [OF., < O. Sp. *paragone,* < *para con,* in comparison with.]

par″a-gon′i-mus, *n.* A trematode parasite of Asia, producing hemoptysis in man and animals. [< PARA + Gr. *gonimos,* fruitful.]

pa-rag′o-nite, 1 pə-rag′o-nait; 2 pə-răĝ′o-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A scaly, pearly, variously colored, translucent sodium mica (H_2Na $Al_3Si_3O_{12}$), found massive. [< PARAGON.]

par′a-graph, } 1 par′ə-graf; 2 pär′ə-grăf. **I**‖. *vt.* **1.** To ar-
par′a-graf[2]**,** } range in a paragraph or paragraphs. **2.** To comment on in a paragraph. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short passage in a written or printed discourse, begun on a new line. **2.** In a newspaper, a short article. **3.** A mark (¶) used to indicate where a paragraph is to be begun, or as a reference-mark. [< Gr. LL. *paragraphos,* line in the margin.]—**par′a-graph″er,** *n.* A writer of newspaper paragraphs. **par′a-graph-ist‡.**—**par″a-graph′ic,** *a.* **par″a-graph′i-cal‡.**

par″a-graph′i-a, 1 par″ə-graf′ı-ə; 2 pär″ə-grăf′i-ə, *n. Pathol.* Aphasia in which the patient writes wrong words. [< Gr. *paragraphō,* write beside, < *para,* beside, + *graphō,* write.]

Pa-ra′gua, 1 pɑ-rä′gwɑ; 2 pä-rä′gwä, *n.* **1.** A river in Venezuela; length, 400 m. to the Caroni river. **2.** Same as PALAWAN.

Par′a-guay, 1 par′ə-gwē; 2 pär′ə-gwā, *n.* **1.** A republic in South America; 172,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000; capital, Asuncion. **2.** A river in S. E. South America; 1,420 m. to the Paraná river.—**Paraguay tea,** maté.—**Par′a-guay″an,** *a. & n.*

par″a-he″li-ot′ro-pism, *n. Bot.* A manifestation of irritability in motile leaves when exposed to bright sunlight, whereby they assume such a position that their surfaces are parallel to the direction of the incident rays; diurnal sleep of leaves.—**par″a-he″li-o-trop′ic,** *a.*

Pa″ra-hi′ba, 1 pɑ″rɑ-ē′bɑ; 2 pä″rä-ē′bä, *n.* **1.** A river in N. E. Brazil; length, 270 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **2.** A state intersected by the river of the same name: 28,854 sq. m.; pop. 735,400. **3.** Its capital; pop. 32,000. **Pa″ra-hy′ba‡.**

par′aitch, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PARRITCH.

par′a-keet, *n.* Same as PARRAKEET.

par′a-kite, 1 par′ə-kait; 2 pär′ə-kīt, *n.* A device consisting of a number of kites of increasing area, connected in a series, and designed to raise a man to make observations.

par-al′de-hyde, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid ($C_6H_{12}O_3$), that crystallizes at 10° C.: used as a hypnotic.

par″a-leip′sis, 1 par″ə-laip′sis; 2 pär″ə-līp′sĭs, *n. Rhet.* A pretended suppression of what is really said; a feigned omission, as in the expression "not to mention his insufferable conceit": apophasis. [< Gr. *paraleipsis,* < *paraleipō,* < *para,* beside, + *leipō,* leave.] **par″a-lip′sis‡.**

par′al-lax, 1 par′ə-laks; 2 pär′ə-lăks, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Such difference of position, as of a star, as would appear if the object were viewed from two points. It is **diurnal** or **geocentric parallax** when due to the change of place of the observer caused by the earth's rotation; **annual** or **heliocentric p.,** when the observer's change of place is due to the earth's motion around the sun. **2.** Any apparent displacement of an object due to an observer's position. [< Gr. *parallaxis,* beside, +

allassō, make otherwise.]—**par"al-lac'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a parallax. **par"al-lac'ti-cal‡,**—**par"al-lac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'al-lel, 1 par'ə-lel; 2 pär'a-lĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-LELED or -LELLED; -LELING or -LEL-LING.] **1.** To be a parallel to or match for. **2.** To place in a parallel position. **3.** To place in comparison with. **4.** To furnish a parallel or match for. **II.** *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Not meeting or intersecting how far soever extended: said of straight lines or planes. **2.** In modern geometry, meeting at infinity: said of lines or planes. **3.** Having lines or surfaces lying in the same or approximately the same direction. **4.** Having a like course; conforming in action. **5.** Essentially alike; similar. **6.** *Mus.* Having the same interval between them during their movement: said of parts; as, *parallel* fifths. **7.** Having sides parallel to one another. **III.** *n.* **1.** A line extending in the same direction with and equidistant at all points from another line. **2.** Essential likeness. **3.** A comparison tracing similarity, as between persons. **4.** A counterpart. **5.** Any person or thing ranked as equal to another; a match. **6.** A trench dug parallel to the outline of a fortification. **7.** *Print.* A reference-mark (‖). **8.** A degree of latitude. **9.** *Elec.* Same as MULTIPLE CIRCUIT, under MULTIPLE. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *allēlon*, of one another.] SYN.: see COMPARE.—**parallel bars,** two horizontal cross-bars supported a few feet from the ground by upright posts, and used in gymnastics to develop the muscles of the arms and chest.—**p. motion** (*Mech.*), a motion for converting motion in the direction of an arc into reciprocating straight-line motion.—**par"al-lel"e-pi'ped, par"al-lel"o-pi'ped,** *n.* A prism whose six faces are parallelograms. **par"al-lel"o-pip'e-don‡.**—**par'-al-lel-ism,** *n.* **1.** Parallel position. **2.** Essential likeness; analogy. **3.** Similarity of construction in successive passages or clauses, as in Hebrew poetry. **4.** A parallel or comparison. **5.** *Psychol.* The opinion that the relation between physical processes and mental processes is one of concomitant or parallel variation, and not of cause and effect.—**psychophysical parallelism** (*Psychol.*), the theory that, while related mental and physical events occur simultaneously, they are separate and distinct phenomena: opposed to *interactionism*.—**par'al-lel-ize§,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To make parallel. **2.** To place beside for comparison; compare. **3.** To match.—**par"al-lel'o-gram,** *n.* **1.** A four-sided plane figure whose opposite sides are parallel, including the *square*, *rectangle*, *rhomb*, and *rhomboid*. **2.** Any area or object having such form: often specifically applied in popular usage to an oblong or elongated rectangle.

Parallelepiped.

par"a-log'i-cal, 1 par"ə-loj'i-kəl; 2 pär"a-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Of the nature of paralogism; illogical. **par"a-log'ic‡.**

pa-ral'o-gism, 1 pə-ral'o-jizm; 2 pa-răl'o-gism, *n.* *Logic.* A fallacy in reasoning of which the reasoner is unconscious; any false reasoning. [< Gr. *paralogismos*, < *para*, beside, + *logos*, reason.] **pa-ral'o-gy‡.** SYN.: see SOPHISTRY.—**pa-ral'o-gist,** *n.*

pa-ral'y-sis, 1 pə-ral'i-sis; 2 pa-răl'y-sis, *n.* **1.** Partial or complete loss of the power of contracting the muscles and sometimes of the power of perceiving sensations; palsy. **2.** Loss of power in general. [L., < Gr. *para*, beside, + *lyō*, loosen.] —**par"a-lyt'ic. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or affected with paralysis. **2.** Subject to paralysis. **II.** *n.* A person subject to or suffering from paralysis.—**par'a-lyze,** *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ-ING.] **1.** To make paralytic. **2.** To deprive of the power to act. **par'a-lyse‡.** SYN.: see WEAKEN.—**par'a-lyz"er** or **-lys"er,** *n.* **par'a-ly"zant,** or **-ly"sant‡.**—**par"a-lyz-a'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act of paralyzing; a paralytic state.

par"a-mag-net'ic, 1 par"ə-mag-net'ik; 2 pär"a-măg-nĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* *Elec.* Exhibiting magnetic polarity in the same direction as the magnetizing force: distinguished from *diamagnetic*. **II.** *n.* A magnetic substance. **par"a-mag'net-ism,** *n.*

Par"a-mar'i-bo, 1 par"ə-mar'i-bo; 2 pär"a-măr'i-bo, *n.* A seaport city, capital of Dutch Guiana; pop. 36,040.

par"a-mat'ta, 1 par"ə-mat'ə; 2 pär"a-măt'a, *n.* A kind of light twilled dress-goods with cotton warp and filling of combed merino wool. [< *Paramatta*, in Australia.] **par"a-mat'ta‡.**

par"a-me'ci-um, *n.* *Zool.* An infusorian (genus *Paramecium*), easily raised in simple infusions: a subject of laboratory study.

pa-ram'e-ter, 1 pə-ram'i-tər; 2 pa-răm'e-tĕr, *n.* *Crystal.* That rational multiple of the unit-length of any semiaxis intercepted by a crystal plane which determines its position with reference to the fundamental form. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *metron*, measure.]

pa'ra-mo, 1 pa'ra-mo *or* par'ə-mo; 2 pä'ra-mo *or* păr'a-mo, *n.* [Sp.] A treeless alpine plain in tropical South America.

par'a-morph, 1 par'ə-mɔrf; 2 păr'a-mŏrf, *n.* A pseudomorph having the same chemical composition as the mineral that it simulates. [< PARA- + Gr. *morphē*, shape.]—**par"a-mor'phic, par"a-mor'phous,** *a.*—**par"a-mor'phism,** *n.* *Mineral.* The alteration of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition, but other molecular structure and physical properties. **par"a-mor-pho'sis‡.**

par'a-mount, 1 par'ə-maunt; 2 păr'a-mount. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing the highest title. **2.** Superior to all others; supremely controlling. **II.** *n.* A supreme lord; highest ruler. [OF., < *par*, through, + *amount*, *amont*, AMOUNT.] **-ly,** *adv.*

SYN.: chief, eminent, foremost, preeminent, principal, superior, supreme.—ANT.: inferior, minor, secondary, subordinate.—**par'a-mount-cy,** *n.* The condition of being paramount.

par'a-mour, 1 par'ə-mûr; 2 păr'a-mur, *n.* One who unlawfully takes the place of husband or wife. [< OF. *par*, by; *amour*, love.]

Pa"ra-ná', 1 pä"ra-nä'; 2 pä"ra-nä', *n.* **1.** A river in S. E. Brazil and Argentine Republic; 2,000 m. to the Plata. **2.** A state of Brazil intersected by the river of the same name; 93,269 sq. m.; pop. 674,120.

Par"a-na-hy'ba, *n.* Same as PARNAHIBA.

par"a-neph'ric, *a.* Found in the tissue beside the kidneys.—**par"a-neph'ros,** *n.* *Anat.* The suprarenal capsule.

par"a-noi'a, 1 par"ə-noi'ə; 2 păr"a-nŏi'a, *n.* Chronic mental unsoundness, hereditary or acquired; sometimes monomania; dementia with delusions. [< Gr. *paranoia*, < *para*, beside, + *noeō*, think.] **par"a-nœ'a‡.**—**par"a-no'ic. I.** *a.* Relating to delusions of mind. **II.** *n.* One affected with mental unsoundness attended with delusions. **par"a-noi'ac‡.**

par"a-nu'cle-in, *n.* *Biol.* A substance not easily stained, found in the nucleolus of cells. **pseu"do-nu'cle-in‡.**

par'a-nymph, 1 par'ə-nimf; 2 păr'a-nŷmf, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A **par'a-nymf,** } groomsman or bridesmaid; specif., the best man who went with a bridegroom to fetch home the bride, or the maiden who conducted the bride to the bridegroom. **2†.** One who acts as advocate for another. [< LL. *paranymphus*, < Gr. *paranymphos*, < *para*, beside; and see NYMPH.]

par'a-pet, 1 par'ə-pet; 2 păr'a-pĕt, *n.* **1.** A low wall about the edge of a roof, terrace, bridge, fortification, etc. **2.** A breastwork. [F., < It. *parapetto*, breastwork, < *parare* (< L. *paro*, prepare), guard, + *petto* (< L. *pectus*), breast.] SYN.: see BARRIER.—**par'a-pet-ed,** *a.*

par'aph, 1 par'ef; 2 păr'af, *n.* A flourish made with the pen at the end of a signature, often as a protection against forgery. [< F. *paraphe*, < *paragraphe*; see PARAGRAPH.]

par"a-pher-na'li-a, 1 par"ə-fər-nē'li-ə; păr"a-fer-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* **1.** Trappings or accessories of equipment or adornment; furnishings, especially for ceremonious occasions; the parts of any outfit, apparatus, or equipment. **2.** *Law.* Personal articles reserved to a wife over and above her dower. [< Gr.LL. *para*, beyond, + *pherō*, bring.]

par'a-phrase, 1 par'ə-frēz; 2 păr'a-frās. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-PHRASED; **par'a-fras‡,** } -PHRAS"ING.] To reproduce the sense of in other terms. **II.** *n.* **1.** A restatement or free translation of a passage or work. **2.** Specifically, in the Scottish churches, a poetical version of a passage of Scripture. [F., < Gr.L *para*, beside, + *phrazō*, say.]—**par'a-phras"er,** *n.* One who paraphrases. **par'a-phrast‡.**—**par"a-phras'tic,** *a.*—Pertaining to paraphrase. **-ti-cal‡.**—**par"a-phras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par-aph'y-sis, 1 pə-raf'i-sis; 2 pa-răf'y-sis, *n.* *Bot.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] A sterile unicellular or pluricellular filament or narrow plate accompanying sexual or sporogenous organs. Paraphyses are found among the archegonia and antheridia in certain mosses and other cryptogams. [< Gr. *paraphysis*, offshoot, < *para*, beside, + *phyō*, produce.]—**paraphysate,** *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a paraphysis.

par'a-plasm, 1 par'ə-plazm; 2 păr'a-plăsm, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* (1) The more fluid part of the cell-substance. (2) Metaplasm. **2.** *Pathol.* Formation or form of morbid tissue. [< Gr. *paraplasma*, < *para*, beside, + *plasso*, form.] **par"a-plas'mat.**—**par"a-plas'mic,** *a.*

par"a-ple'gi-a, 1 par"ə-plī'ji-ə; 2 păr"a-plē'ĝi-a, *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body, due to disease or injury of the spinal cord. [< Gr. *paraplēgia*, < *para*, beside, + *plēssō* (√ *plēg*), strike.] **par'a-ple"gy‡.**—**par"a-ple'gic,** *a.* & *n.*

par"a-po'di-um, 1 par"ə-pō'di-um; 2 păr"a-pō'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* One of the jointless lateral appendages of an annelid, especially the marine worm, usually functioning as rowing or locomotory organs, and also as respiratory and sensory organs. [< Gr. *parapodios*, at the feet, < *para*, beside, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **par'a-pod‡.**—**par"a-po'di-al,** *a.* **par"a-po'dal‡.**

par'a-quet, par"a-qui't, o, *n.* A parrakeet.

par'a-sang, 1 par'ə-saŋ; 2 păr'a-săng, *n.* A Persian and Turkish road-measure, reckoned at 3.88 m., but varying with time and place. [< Gr.L *parasangēs*, < Per. *farsang*.]

par'a-sceve, 1 par'ə-sīv *or* -sī'vi; 2 păr'a-sēv *or* -sē'vē, *n.* **1.** The day before the Jewish Sabbath, on which preparation is made for the Sabbath; also, what is then prepared. **2.** Good Friday. **3†.** Preparation. [< F. *parascève*, < LL. *parasceve*, < Gr. *para*, beside, + *skeuē*, equipment.]

par"a-se-le'ne, 1 par"ə-si-lī'ni; 2 păr"a-se-lē'nē, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -ni; 2 -nē, *pl.*] *Meteor.* A mock moon appearing on a lunar halo. [< PARA- + Gr. *selēnē*, moon.]

par'a-shah, 1 par'ə-shɑ; 2 păr'a-shä, *n.* [Heb.] One of the fifty-four sections or lessons into which the Pentateuch is divided for weekly readings throughout the annual cycle, or one of the smaller sections read on festivals.

par'a-site, 1 par'ə-sait; 2 păr'a-sīt, *n.* **1.** (1) A living organism, as an animal or a plant, that lives on or in another organism, from which it gets nourishment. (2) A bird that lays its eggs in the nest of another. (3) An animal that steals the food of another. **2.** An obsequious sycophant who lives at another's expense. **3.** *Class. Antiq.* (1) One who secured a welcome at the tables of the rich by means of fawning and flattery. (2) One admitted to the post-sacrificial feast. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *sitos*, food.]—**par"a-sit'ic,** *a.* **1.** Living on or in another organism; pertaining to parasites. **2.** Sycophantic. **par"a-sit'i-cal‡.**—**par"a-sit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**par"a-sit'i-cide.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Efficacious for destroying parasites. **par"a-sit"i-ci'dal‡.** **II.** *n.* Any agent that destroys parasites.—**par'a-si-tism,** *n.* **1.** The condition or conduct of a fawner or sycophant. **2.** *Pathol.* & *Zool.* The state or condition of being parasitic. **3.** *Pathol.* Disease caused by parasites.

par'a-sol, 1 par'ə-sel; 2 păr'a-sŏl, *n.* A small, light sunshade carried by women. [F. < It. *parasole*, < *parare*, see PARAPET, + *sole* (< L. *sol*), sun.]

par"a-sphe'noid, *n.* A bone of the roof of the mouth behind the vomer, as in amphibians and fishes.

par"a-syn'the-sis, *n.* The principle or process of forming parasyntheta. [Gr. *parasynthesis*, < *para*, beside, + *synthesis*, a placing together.]—**par"a-syn'the-ton,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Gram.* A word formed by both derivation and combination; a derivative word compounded with a particle, as *by-conference*, *downfallen*. —**pa-ras'ti-chy,** *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] *Bot.* One of two sets of secondary spirals crossing each other at an acute angle, produced by drawing lines through the bases of the leaves on a stem on which the leaves are close together.—**par"a-tac'tic,** *a.* Of or belonging to parataxis. **par"a-tac'ti-cal‡.**—**par"a-tac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**par"a-tax'is,** *n.* *Gram.* The arrangement of clauses or propositions without connectives, leaving their logical

relations to be supplied by the mind of the hearer: opposed to *hypotaxis*.—**par"a-thy'roid.** **I.** *a.* Lying near but not functionally connected with the thyroid gland. **II.** *n. Anat.* One of four or more small glands near the thyroid.—**par"a-troph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or displaying symptoms of paratrophy. **2.** Depending for its existence upon its presence as a parasite in the living tissues of other organisms.—**par"a-ty'phoid,** *n.* An affection resembling typhoid fever but not responding to the tests for that disease.—**pa"rat'ro-phy,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal nutrition.

par'a-vane, 1 par'ə-vēn; 2 păr'a-vān, *n.* A torpedo-shaped water-plane with projecting fins; used to ward off and destroy moored mines.

Paravane catching Mine.

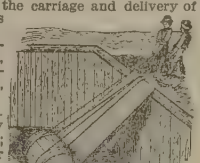
par'boil, 1 pär'boil; 2 păr'bŏil, *vt.* **1.** To boil partially. **2.** To raise vesicles on the skin of by means of heat. [< L.^{OF} *per*, through, + *bullio*, boil.]

par'buck"le, 1 pär'bŭk"l; 2 păr'bŭk"l, *vt.* To hoist or lower with a parbuckle.

par'buck"le, *n.* **1.** A purchase made by looping a rope in the middle to aid (1) in rolling casks, etc., up or down an incline (see illus. below), or (2) in furling a sail by rolling the yards. **2.** A sling made by passing both ends of a rope through its bight. [< PAR, *a.*, + BUCKLE^{1}, *v.*]

Par'cæ, 1 pär'sī; 2 păr'çē, *n. pl.* The three Fates. See FATE, 3.

par'cel, 1 pär'sel; 2 păr'çĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-CELED or -CELLED, -CELᴳ; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING.] **1.** To divide into parts or shares; distribute: generally with *out* or *into*. **2.** To make up into a parcel. **3.** *Naut.* To wrap canvas strips around; cover with canvas strips. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything wrapped up; a package; bundle. **2.** An integral part. **3.** A group or lot composed of an indefinite number or quantity; as, a *parcel* of rascals. **4.** A distinct portion, as of land. **5.** A separated part of anything, or a number. **III**‖. *adv.* Partly: partially: probably an elliptical use of the noun. [< F. *parcelle*, < LL. *particula*; see PARTICLE.]—**par'cel-gilt",** *a.* Partly gilt.—**p.-post,** *n.* A postal service for the carriage and delivery of parcels: begun in the United States Jan. 1, 1913. **par'cels-post"‡.**



Parbuckle.

par'ce-ner, 1 pär'si-nər; 2 păr'çe-ner, *n. Law.* A coparcener. [OF., < L. *partitio(n-)*, share; see PARTITION.]—**par'ce-na-ry,** *n.* [-RIESᴳ, *pl.*] Same as COPARCENARY.

parch', 1 pärch; 2 pärch, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make extremely dry; dry up. **2.** To burn the surface of; scorch. **3.** To dry up, shrivel, or wither from cold. **4.** To become excessively dry.

par-chee'si, *n.* Same as PACHISI.

par-che'(or -chĭ'si)‡.

parch'ment, 1 pärch'ment *or* -mənt; 2 pärch'ment, *n.* **1.** The skin of sheep, goats, and other animals prepared and polished with pumice-stone for writing. **2.** A formal writing on parchment. [< F. *parchemin*, < Gr. *Pergamon*, Pergamum, a city of Asia Minor.]—**parchment paper,** an imitation parchment made by treating paper with sulfuric acid and water. **vegetable p.‡.**

par'ci-mo-ny, 1 pär'si-mo-nĭ; 2 pär'çi-mo-nĭ, *n. Logic.* Sparingness, as in assumptions. [< F. *parcimonie*: see PARSIMONY.]

pard‖, 1 pärd; 2 pärd, *n.* A leopard; panther.

pard^{2}, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A partner; mate; chum.

par'di', 1 pär'di'; 2 pär'dī', *adv.* & *interj.* By God; once a fashionable form of profanity. [F., < L. *per*, by, + *deus*, god.] **par-de'†; par-dee'†; par-dle'†; par-dy'†.**

par'don, 1 pär'dən; 2 pär'don, *vt.* **1.** To remit the penalty of; forego. **2.** To release from liability to punishment. **3.** To grant allowance or indulgence to; excuse. [< L.$^{LL-F}$ *per*, through, + *dono*, give.]

Syn.: absolve, acquit, condone, excuse, forgive, overlook, pass by, pass over, remit. *Forgive* has reference to feelings, *pardon* to consequences; hence, the executive may *pardon*, but has nothing to do officially with *forgiving*. Personal injury may be *forgiven* by the person wronged; thus, God at once *forgives* and *pardons*; the *pardoned* sinner is exempt from punishment; the *forgiven* sinner is restored to the divine favor. To *pardon* is the act of a superior, implying the right to punish; to *forgive* is the privilege of the humblest person who has been wronged or offended. In law, to *remit* the whole penalty is equivalent to *pardoning* the offender; but a part of a penalty may be *remitted* and the remainder inflicted, as where the penalty includes both fine and imprisonment. To *condone* is to put aside a recognized offense by some act which restores the offender to forfeited right or privilege, and is the act of a private individual, without legal formalities. To *excuse* is to *overlook* some slight offense, error, or breach of etiquette; *pardon* is often used by courtesy in nearly the same sense. A person may speak of *excusing* or *forgiving* himself, but not of *pardoning* himself. Compare ABSOLVE; MERCY; PARDON, *n.*—Ant.: castigate, chasten, chastise, condemn, convict, correct, doom, punish, recompense, scourge, sentence, visit.—**par'don-a-bl(e**^{ER}, *a.* That may be pardoned. Syn.: see VENIAL.—**par'don-a-bl(e-ness**^{ER}, *n.*—**par'don-a-bly,** *adv.*—**par'don-er,** *n.* **1.** One who pardons. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One commissioned to grant papal indulgences.

par'don, *n.* **1.** The act of pardoning; remission of penalty incurred. **2.** *Theol.* A waiving, by sovereign prerogative, of the execution of the penal sanctions of the violated law: distinguished from *justification*. **3.** Courteous forbearance; acquittal of blame used in making polite excuses; as, begging your *pardon*. **4.** *Law.* (1) Remission of guilt. (2) An official warrant declaring the act of pardon. **5†.** An indulgence.

Syn.: absolution, acquittal, amnesty, forbearance, forgiveness, mercy, oblivion, remission. *Acquittal* is a release from a charge, after trial, as not guilty. *Pardon* is a removal of penalty from one who has been adjudged guilty. *Acquittal* is the adjudging one not to be guilty, as by the decision of a court, commonly of a jury; *pardon* is the act of the executive. An innocent man may demand *acquittal*, and need not plead for *pardon*. *Pardon* supposes an offense; yet, as our laws stand, to grant a *pardon* is sometimes the only way to release one who has been wrongly convicted. *Oblivion*, from the Latin, signifies overlooking and virtually forgetting an offense, so that the offender stands before the law in all respects as if it had been never committed. *Amnesty* brings the same idea through the Greek. *Pardon* affects individuals; *amnesty* and *oblivion* are said of great numbers. *Pardon* is oftenest applied to the ordinary administration of law; *amnesty* or *oblivion*, to national and military affairs. An *amnesty* is issued after war, insurrection, or rebellion; it is often granted by "an act of *oblivion*," and includes a full *pardon* to all offenders who come within its provisions. *Absolution* is a religious word (compare synonyms for ABSOLVE). *Remission* is a discharge from penalty: as, the *remission* of a fine.—Ant.: penalty, punishment, retaliation, retribution, vengeance.—Prep.: a pardon *to* or *for* the offenders; *for* all offenses; the pardon *of* offenders or offenses.

par'dy‖, *interj.* Same as PARDI. **per'dy†.**

pare, 1 pār; 2 pâr, *vt.* [PARED; PAR'ING.] **1.** To cut off a covering layer or edge of. **2.** To diminish by taking away a little at a time: often with *down*. **3.** To cut, shave, or remove (the outside part) from anything: with *off* or *away;* as, to *pare off* the skin of an apple. [< L.^{F} *paro*, prepare, provide.]—**par'er,** *n.*—**par'ing,** *n.*

Pa"ré', 1 pä"ré'; 2 pä"re, **Ambroise** (1517–1590). A French surgeon: father of modern surgery.

pa-re'clous, etc. Same as PARECIOUS, etc.

par"e-gor'ic, 1 par'ı-gor'ık; 2 păr'e-ğŏr'ic, *n.* A medicine that assuages pain; specif., a camphorated tincture of opium. [< Gr. *parēgorikos*, encouraging, soothing.]

pa-rel'ra bra'va, 1 pə-rel'rə brä'və *or* brā'və; 2 pa-re'ra brä'va *or* brä'va. [Braz.] *Pharm.* A drug obtained from the roots of tropical American plants of the moonseed family (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*); used in chronic disorders of the urinary passages. *Cissampelos pareira*, also known as *velvet leaf*, yields a less common variety; a third species (*Abuta rufescens*) is the source of **white pareira brava.** [< Pg. *paretrra*, vine; *brava*, wild.]

par'el†, *v.* & *n.* Same as APPAREL.

pa-ren'chy-ma, 1 pə-reŋ'ki-mə; 2 pa-rĕŋ'cy-ma, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The soft cellular substance of glandular and other organs; the proper substance of an organ, excluding the connective tissue and the like. **2.** The endoplasm of a protozoan cell. [< Gr. *parenchyma*, < *para*, beside, < *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *cheō*, pour.]

pa-ren'chyme‡.—par"en-chym'a-tous, *a.*

Par"en-chym'a-ta†, 1 par"eŋ-kim'ə-tə; 2 păr"ĕn-çym'a-ta, *n. pl. Helminth.* A former order of *Entozoa*, including tapeworms, etc. [< Gr. *parenchyma*: see PARENCHYMA.]

par'ent, 1 pär'ent; 2 pâr'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** A father or a mother. **2.** Any organism that generates another; a producer; cause; occasion. [< L. *paren(t-)s*, < *parien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pario*, beget.]—**pa-ren'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a parent. **-ly,** *adv.*

par'ent-age, 1 pär'ent-ij; 2 pâr'ĕnt-aġ, *n.* **1.** The relation of parent to child, or of the producer to the produced. **2.** Descent or derivation from parents; extraction; origin; hence, derivation from any source.—**par'ent-hood,** *n.* The condition or relation of a parent.

Par"en-ta'li-a, 1 par"en-te'lı-ə; 2 păr"ĕn-tā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* An annual feast in commemoration of the dead and veneration of ancestors, held from February 13 to 21, and followed by the Feralia (see FERALIA): celebrated with solemnity, adorning of graves, and ceremonial sacrifices to the dead.

pa-ren'the-sis, 1 pə-ren'thı-sis; 2 pa-rĕn'the-sis, *n.* [-SESᴳ. *pl.*] **1.** A clause inserted in a sentence that is grammatically complete without it, separated usually by upright curves, or by brackets or dashes. **2.** Either or both of the upright curves ( ) so used. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *en*, in, + *tithēmi*, put.]—**par"en-thet'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parenthesis. **2.** Abounding in parentheses. **3.** Thrown in; episodical. **par"en-thet'ic‡.—par"en-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-ren'the-size, 1 pə-ren'thı-sīz; 2 pa-rĕn'the-sīz, *vt.* [-SIZED; -SIZ'ING.] **1.** To insert as a parenthesis. **2.** To insert parentheses or explanatory statements in.

par'e-sis, 1 par'ı-sis *or* pə-rī'sis; 2 păr'e-sĭs *or* pa-rē'sis, *n.* **1.** Partial paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. **2.** Softening of the brain. [< Gr. *paresis*, < *para*, beside, + *hiēmi*, let go.]—**pa-ret'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected with paresis. **II.** *n.* One who suffers from paresis.—**pa-ret'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par"es-the'si-a, 1 par"es-thī'si-ə; 2 păr"ĕs-thē'si-a, *n.* Paresthesis. **par"æs-the'si-a‡.**

par"es-the'sis, ⎫1 par"es-thī'sis; 2 păr"ĕs-thē'sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* **par"æs-the'sis,** ⎭ A defect in the external organs of sense. **2.** *Psychol.* A hallucination due to defective or abnormal sensation. [< PAR-^{2} + ESTHESIS, ÆSTHESIS.] **par"es-the'si-a‡.—par"es-thet'ic,** *a.*

par ex"cel'lence', 1 pär ek"se'lōns'; 2 pär ĕk"çĕ'lāns'. By virtue of the highest excellence; beyond comparison. [F.]

par-fleche', 1 par-flesh'; 2 pär-flĕch', *n.* Rawhide made by the Sioux and other Indians from buffalo or cow-skin dried on a stretcher after removal of the hair. [F. (Am. Ind.).] **par-flesh'‡.**

par'fyte†, *a.* Perfect.

par'get, 1 pär'jet; 2 pär'gĕt'. **I.** *vt.* To cover and decorate with parget. **II.** *n.* **1.** Gypsum. **2.** Plaster suitable for lining chimneys. **3.** Pargeting. [< LL. *spargito*, freq. of *spargo*, sprinkle.]—**par'get-ing,** *n.* **1.** Plastering; specifically, ornamental stucco or plaster-work in relief. **2.** Same as PARGET, 2.

par-he'lic, 1 pär-hi'lik *or* -hēl'ik; 2 pär-hē'lic *or* -hēl'ic, *a.* Of or belonging to a parhelion or parhelia. **par"he-li'a-cal‡.**

par-he'li-on, 1 pär-hī'li-ən *or* -hīl'yən; 2 pär-hē'li-ŏn *or* -hēl'yon, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A mock sun, appearing in connection with solar halos, due to ice-crystals in the air. [< Gr. *parélion*, < *para*, beside, + *hélios*, sun.] **par-he'li-um‡.**

par'i-, 1 par'i; 2 pär'i-. From Latin *par*, equal: a combining form.

Pa'ri-ah, 1 pē'ər *or* pā'ri-ə; 2 pā'*or* pă'ri-a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** One of an aboriginal non-Brahmanic people of southern India, employed as servants. **2.** [p-] A Hindu outcast; hence, any social outcast. [< Tam. *paraiyan*, drummer, because those of the low caste used to beat drums at festivals.] **Pa'ri-a‡.**

Pa'ri-an, 1 pē'ri-ən; 2 pā'ri-ən. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean sea: said of its white marble. **2.** *Ceram.* Resembling the marble of Paros; as, *Parian* biscuit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Paros. **2.** *Ceram.* Parian biscuit.

pa'ri-es, 1 pē'ri-iz; 2 pā'ri-ēs, *n.* [PA-RI'E-TES, 1 pə-rai'i-tiz; 2 pa-ri'e-tēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* The wall of any cavity in the body, as of any organ: commonly in the plural. **2.** *Bot.* The wall of a seed-capsule or an ovary. [L., wall.]

pa-ri'e-tal, 1 pə-rai'i-təl; 2 pa-ri'e-tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or forming the walls of any cavity in the body; as, the *parietal* bones. **2.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a wall. **3.** Pertaining to the care of or residence within walls or precincts, as of a college. **4.** *Bot.* Pertaining to or borne on a wall: said especially of placentæ or ovules borne on the wall of the ovary. **II.** *n.* **1.** A parietal bone. **pa-ri"e-ta'le‡. 2.** A scale covering the back of the head, as of a snake. [< L. *parie(t-)s*, wall.]—**parietal bone,** either of two bones between the occipital and frontal bones that form a part of the top and sides of the cranium.—**p. eye,** same as PINEAL EYE. **p. organ‡.**—**p. lobe,** that portion of the hemispheres of the brain that lies between the central sulcus, the Sylvian fissure, and the occipital lobe.—**p. placenta** (*Bot.*), a placenta arising from the enclosing wall of an ovary.

pa-ri'e-tes, *n.* Plural of PARIES.

pa-ril'lin, 1 pə-ril'in; 2 pa-ril'in, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{40}H_{56}O_{18}$ or $C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$) contained in sarsaparilla-root, and to which the drug owes its medicinal qualities. [< SARSAPARILLA.] **pa-ril'lic‡; parillinic acid‡.**

par'ing, 1 pâr'in; 2 pâr'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of cutting off the surface or edge. **2.** The part pared off. **3.** Worthless scrap.

par"i-pin'nate, 1 par"i-pin'ĕt; 2 păr"i-pin'ăt, *a. Bot.* Equally or abruptly pinnate. [< PARI- + PINNATE.]

Par'is[1], 1 par'is; 2 păr'is, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of King Priam of Troy by Hemba, who dreamed she was to bear a fire-brand and therefore exposed the child on Mount Ida, where he grew up as a shepherd. Appealed to by the three goddesses, Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena, to decide who was the most beautiful, he awarded the golden apple of discord, deciding this to Aphrodite who promised him the most beautiful woman in the world for his wife. With her help he carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, causing the Trojan war.

Par'is[2], 1 par'is *or* (*F.*) pa-rē'; 2 păr'is *or* (*F.*) păr'ĭ'. *n.* **1.** A university and cathedral city and river port, capital of France; on the Seine, 111 m. from its mouth; ancient name, **Lutetia** or **Lutetia Parisiorum**; world-center of art and of feminine fashions; pop. 2,906,480; intermittently shelled by the Germans in 1918. **2.** A city in N. Texas; pop. 15,040.—**Paris green,** a poisonous copper aceto-arsenite, used largely as an insecticide, especially for the potato-bug and cotton-worm: used as a pigment.—**Pa-ri'sian,** *a. & n.*

Pa"ris'[3], 1 pa"ris'; 2 pă"ris', *n.* **1. Gaston Bruno Paulin** (1839–1903), a French scholar; editor. **2.** 1 par'is; 2 păr'is. **Matthew** (1200–1259), an English medieval historian.

Par'is[4], 1 par'is; 2 par'is, *n. Bot.* An Old World genus of perennial herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*). [< L. *par*, equal, regular.]

par'ish, 1 par'ish; 2 pär'ish, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A religious congregation comprising all those who worship together in one church; also, the district in which they live. (2) [La.] A civil division of the State, corresponding to a county. (3) Formerly, in some of the Southern colonies, a civil division of a county. **2.** [Eng.] (1) The ecclesiastical district in charge of a rector or vicar. (2) One of the civil districts into which a county is divided for administration of the poor-laws, care of the highways, etc. [< GR.F *para*, beside, + *oikos*, house.]—**pa-rish'ion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a parish.—**pa-rish'ion-er,** *n.* A member of a parish.

par"i-syl-lab'ic, 1 par"i-si-lab'ik; 2 păr"i-sy-lăb'ic, *a.* Having the same number of syllables. [< L. *par*, equal, + SYLLABIC.] **par"i-syl-lab'i-cal‡.**

par'i-tor‡, *n.* An apparitor.

par'i-ty[1], 1 par'i-ti; 2 pär'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Equality, as of condition or rank; like state or degree; equivalent position; equal value. **2.** *Banking & Com.* The equivalence in legal weight and quality of the legal tender of one class of money to another. **3.** Same as PAR, *n.* **4.** Equality between the currency or prices of commodities of two countries or cities. **5.** *Logic.* Perfect analogy; close resemblance. [< L. LL.-F *par*, equal.] SYN.: see ANALOGY; SYMMETRY. [beget.]

par'i-ty[2], *n.* Fitness or ability to bear offspring. [< L. *pario*,

park, 1 pärk; 2 pärk. **I.**[a] *vt.* **1.** To enclose in or as in a park. **2.** To collect or mass together; as, to *park* artillery. **3.** To place (automobiles, etc.) in an enclosure or reserved space, as at a race-course. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tract of land, generally large and enclosed, set apart for ornament or recreation. Specif.: (1) A tract for public use in or near a city, usually laid out with walks, drives, and recreation-grounds. (2) An open square or plaza in a city, usually containing shade-trees and seats. (3) A tract of woodland and pasture, generally in its natural state, around or near a country mansion; or the house itself. (4) *Eng. Law.* A tract of enclosed land stocked with wild beasts of chase, enjoyed through royal grant or by immemorial prescription. (5) A large area of country containing natural curiosities reserved by the government for public enjoyment; as, a national *park*. **2.** An open, champaign country. **3.** [U. S.] A plateau-like valley among mountains: used most frequently in Colorado and Wyoming. **4.** *Mil.* (1) An enclosure where guns, lorries, wagons, animals, etc., are placed for safety; also, the objects thus enclosed. (2) A complete train of cannon, including equipment, ammunition, gunners, etc., for an army in the field. (3) A complete heavy motor transport unit, originally only for work with the artillery. **5.** An oyster-farm. [< F. *parc*, park.]—**park'ing,** *n.* **1.** Parks collectively, or ground resembling a park, as a strip of sward in a street. **2.** The forming into a park, as cannon. **3.** The act of parking a vehicle; as "no *parking* between these posts."—**park'way",** *n.* **1.** A wide thoroughfare adorned with turf and trees. **2.** A specially constructed track for the use of automobiles.

Park, *n.* **1. Marian Edwards** (1878?–), an American educator; president of Bryn Mawr College, Pa., 1922. **2. Mungo** (1771–1806), a Scottish African explorer.

par'ka, 1 pär'ka; 2 pär'kä, *n.* [Aleut.] An outer garment of undressed skins worn by Eskimos. **par'kee‡; par'ky‡.**

Par'ker, 1 pär'kər; 2 pär'ker, *n.* **1. Sir (Horatio) Gilbert** (1862–), a British publicist; author and dramatist; born in Canada; *The Right of Way*. **2. Horatio William** (1863–), an American organist and composer; *Hora Novissima*. **3. Matthew** (1504–1575), an English prelate: archbishop of Canterbury, 1559–1575. **4. Theodore** (1810–1860), an American Unitarian minister and abolitionist. [N. W. West Virginia; pop. 20,050.

Par'kers-burg, 1 pär'kərz-bûrg; 2 pär'kerş-bûrg, *n.* A city in

Park'man, 1 pärk'mən; 2 pärk'man, **Francis** (1823–1893). An American historian; *The Jesuits in North America; Montcalm and Wolfe*, etc.

Park Range. A part of the Rocky Mountains in W. Colorado; highest peak, Mount Lincoln, 14,297 ft. high.

Parl., *abbr.* Parliament, parliamentary.

par'lance, 1 pär'ləns; 2 pär'lanç, *n.* **1.** Mode of speech; language; phrase: also, conversation. **2†.** A parley. [OF., < *parlant*, ppr of *parler*, speak.]

par-lan'do, 1 pär-län'do; 2 pär-län'do, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Declamatory in style; in recitative **par-lan'te‡.**

parle, 1 pärl; 2 pärl. **I†.** *vt. & vi.* To talk; discuss; parley with; parley. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Speech. **2.** Parley.

par"le-men"taire', 1 par"le-mən"tär'; 2 pär"le-mĕn"târ', *n.* [F.] A bearer of a flag of truce; one who parleys.

par'ley, 1 pär'li; 2 pär'ly. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To hold a conference, especially with an enemy on the battle-field. **2.** To prolong talk; dispute; argue. **II.** *n.* **1.** An oral conference, as with an enemy; a discussion of terms. **2.** Mutual discourse. [< F. *parler*, speak.] **parlet†.** SYN.: see CONVERSATION.

par'lia-ment, 1 pär'li-mənt *or* -ment; 2 pär'li-ment, *n.* **1.** A meeting or assembly for consultation and deliberation; a legislative body; a national legislature, especially when composed of various estates. **2.** [P-] The supreme legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland until 1922, when Ireland was created a Free State by treaty, composed of the three estates of the realm—the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons—together with, in a strict legal sense, the sovereign. **3.** [P-] The legislature in any of Great Britain's self-governing colonies. **4.** [P-] In France, one of several tribunals of justice. **5.** [P-] *Hist.* The legislative assembly of Scotland till 1707, or that of Ireland till 1800. **6†.** A discussion or conference, formal or informal; parleying. [< F. *parlement*, speaking, < *parler*, speak.] **par'le-ment‡.**—**Long Parliament,** the Parliament which assembled Nov. 3, 1640, and secured the king's assent to an act providing that it should not be dissolved but by its own consent; known also as the **Rump Parliament;** it was forcibly expelled by Cromwell, 1653; restored, 1659, and finally dissolved by its own consent, March, 1660.—**par"lia-men-ta'ri-an,** *n.* **1.** One versed in parliamentary law and usages. **2.** [P-] A supporter of the Long Parliament in its contests with the Royalists.—**par"lia-men'ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or enacted by a parliament. **2.** According to the rules of Parliament; admissible in a deliberative assembly.

par'lor, 1 pär'lər; 2 pär'lor, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A guest-room, as in an inn or club; drawing-room. **2.** [Eng.] A family sitting-room or the like. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A smartly furnished room for the performance or transaction of business; as, a dentist's *parlor*. [< F. *parloir*, < *parler*, speak.] **par'lour‡.**—**par'lor-car",** *n.* A railway-car fitted with luxurious chairs, and run as a day coach; a drawing-room car.

par'lous, 1 pär'lus; 2 pär'lŭs. **I.** *a.* **1.** Dangerous or exciting; apprehensive of danger; perilous; as, in a *parlous* state. **2†.** Shrewd; venturesome; waggish; mischievous. **II.** *adv.* Exceedingly; tremendously. **par'lous-ly‡.**

Par'ma, 1 pär'ma; 2 pär'mä, *n.* **1. Duke of,** see FARNESE. **2.** Province and former duchy of N. Italy; now a part of the Emilia department, noted for cheese: 1,258 sq. m.; pop. 353,283. **3.** Its capital; pop. 54,600: Austrians and Russians defeated French, June 19, 1799.—**Par"me-san',** *a.* **Par-mese'‡.**—**Parmesan cheese,** a hard, greenish skim-milk cheese, of rich delicate flavor.

Par"na-hi'ba, 1 pär"na-i'ba; 2 pär"nä-i'bä, *n.* A river in N. E. Brazil; length, 750 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **Par"na-hy'ba‡.**

Par-nas'sus, 1 par-nas'us; 2 pär-näs'ŭs, *n.* **1.** A mountain about 8,000 ft. high, slightly north of the Gulf of Corinth in central Greece; it overhangs Delphi and the Castalian spring, and was anciently regarded as sacred to Apollo and the Muses. **2.** Hence,

the domain of poetry or of literature. **3.** [Rare.] A collection of literary works.—**Par-nas'si-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to Parnassus. **2.** Of or pertaining to poetry. **II.** *n.* **1.** A poet. **2.** A representative of the Parnassian school.—**Parnassian school,** a school of poetry founded in France about the middle of the 19th century, including Catulle Mendes, Théophile Gautier, and Beaudelaire, which developed the technical side of the art of poetry, from the title of its first published collection of poems, *Parnasse Contemporain*, 1866.—**Par-nas'si-an-ism,** *n.*

Par-nell', 1 par-nel' *or* pär'nel; 2 pär-nēl' *or* pär'nēl, *n.* **1. Charles Stewart** (1846–1891), an Irish statesman; leader of the Home Rule party. **2. Thomas** (1679–1718), a British poet.

pa-ro'chi-al, 1 pə-rō'ki-əl; 2 pə-rō'ci-əl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, supported by, or confined to a parish. **2.** Hence, narrow; provincial; restricted in scope; as, *parochial* ideas. [OF., < LL. *parochia*, for *paræcia*; see PARISH.]—**pa-ro'chi-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Government or control by a vestry or parochial board. **2.** Narrowness of view; provincialism. [**par'o-chine**†.

par'o-chin, 1 par'o-shin; 2 pär'o-chin, *n.* [Scot.] A parish.

par'o-dy, 1 par'o-di; 2 pär'o-dy. **I.** *vt.* [-DIED; -DY-ING.] To make a parody of; travesty. **II.** *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] A burlesque composition imitating some serious work; a travesty; also, that class of literature. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *ōdē*, song.] Syn.: see CARICATURE.—**pa-rod'ic,** *a.* **pa-rod'i-cal**†.—**par'o-dist,** *n.*

pa-ro'cious, 1 pə-rī'shus; 2 pə-rē'shūs, *a. Bot.* Having the male and female sexual organs developed side by side or in the same inflorescence, as in many bryophytes. [< Gr. *paroikes*, dwelling near.] **pa-ro'cous**†. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **pa-rœ'cism**†.

par'o-ket"†, *n.* Same as PARRAKEET.

pa-rol', 1 pə-rōl'; 2 pə-rōl'. **I.** *a. Law.* **1.** Given by word of mouth; oral. **2.** Written but not under seal. **pa-role'**†. **II.** *n.* Something spoken or said; a word; specifically, in the legal phrase, **by parol,** that is, by word of mouth.—**p. contract** (*Law*), a simple contract.—**p. evidence,** oral evidence.

pa-role', 1 pə-rōl'; 2 pə-rōl'. **I.** *vt.* [PA-ROLED'; PA-ROL'ING.] To release on parole, as a military prisoner, or, on his own recognizance, as a convict. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A pledge of honor by a prisoner that he will not seek to escape or will not serve against his captors until exchanged; also, the condition of being under parole. (2) The watchword of a guard. **2.** *Law.* An oral statement. **pa-rol'i.** **3.** [F.] Word of honor. [< F. *parole*, < Gr L *parabolē*, word; see PARABLE.]

par"o-no-ma'si-a, 1 par"o-no-mē'si-ə *or* -zi-ə; 2 pär"o-nō-mā'si-a *or* -zhi-a. *n. Rhet.* Any use for effect of words similar in sound, but differing in meaning; a play on words, especially one in which the similarity of sound is the prominent characteristic. Compare PUN. [L., < Gr. *para*, beside, + *onoma*, name.]—**par"a-no-ma'si-al, par"o-no-mas'tic, -cal,** *a.* **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

par'o-nym, 1 par'o-nim; 2 pär'o-nym, *n. Gram.* **1.** A word derived from another, as *priesthood* from *priest*, or *civil* from the Latin *civitis*. **2.** One of two words having similar sound, but differing in spelling and meaning, as *ale* and *ail*. [< F. *paronyme*, < Gr. *parōnymos*, < *para*, beside, + *onyma*, name.]—**pa-ron'y-mous,** *a.* Having the nature of a paronym. **par"o-nym'ic**†.

par'o-quet, 1 par'o-ket; 2 pär'o-kēt. *n.* Parrakeet: the old form.

Pa'ros, 1 pē'ros; 2 pā'ros, *n.* An island in the Grecian Archipelago; 64 sq. m.; the source of Parian marble; pop. 12,000.

pa-rot'ic, 1 pə-ret'ik; 2 pə-rōt'ic, *a. Anat.* Situated near the ear; as, the *parotic* region. [< PAR-² + Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

pa-rot'id, 1 pə-ret'id; 2 pə-rōt'id. **I.** *a.* Situated near the ear. **II.** *n.* A salivary gland below the ear. **pa-ro'tis**†. [< Gr.L *para*, beside, + *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]—**par"o-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation and swelling of the parotid gland; mumps. **pa-rot"i-di'tis**†.—**par"o-tit'ic,** *a.*—**pa-ro'toid.** **I.** *a.* Resembling a parotid gland. **II.** *n.* A cutaneous gland situated behind the eye and above the tympanum in anurous amphibians, as in the common toad.

-parous, *suffix.* Giving birth to; bearing; producing; as, *oviparous*, *viviparous*. [< L. *pario*, produce.]

par'ox-ysm, 1 par'eks-izm; 2 pär'ŏks-ỹsm, *n.* **1.** A periodic attack of disease; a fit. **2.** Sudden and violent excitement or emotion, as of anger; a convulsion of any kind. [< Gr. *para*, beside, + *oxys*, sharp.] Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.—**par"ox-ys'mal,** *a.* **1.** Relating to, of the nature of, accompanied or characterized by a paroxysm. **2.** *Geol.* Resulting from convulsive action of natural forces. **par"ox-ys'mic**†.—**par"ox-ys'mal-ly,** *adv.*

par-oxʸ'y-tone, 1 par-eks'ı-tōn; 2 pär-ŏks'ỹ-tōn. **I.** *a.* Having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable. **II.** *n.* A word thus accented, as *ly'kos*. [< Gr. *paroxytonos*, < *para*, beside, + *oxys*, sharp, + *tetnō*, stretch.]

par-quet', 1 pär-kē' *or* -ket'; 2 pär-kę' *or* -kĕt'. **I.** *vt.* To make into or ornament with parquetry. **II.** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The main-floor space behind the orchestra of a theater; sometimes, the whole lower floor. **2.** Parquetry. [F., enclosure.] **par-quette'**†.—**parquet circle,** the section of theater seats at the rear of the parquet and under the balcony.

par'quet-ry, 1 pär'ket-ri; 2 pär'kĕt-ry, *n.* Wooden mosaic for furniture or floors. [F., *parqueterie*.] [seaward.

parr, 1 pär; 2 pär, *n.* A young salmon before its first migration

par'ra-keet, 1 par'ə-kīt; 2 pär'a-kēt, *n.* A small parrot, especially one with a long, wedge-shaped tail. [< OF. *parroquet*.]

par'rel, 1 par'el; 2 pär'ĕl, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A chimneypiece or the ornaments of a chimneypiece collectively. **2.** *Naut.* A sliding hoop, rope, or chain by which a yard is attached to a mast; a jack-stay. [< APPAREL.] **par'ral**†.

Par-rha'si-us, 1 pə-rē'shi-us; 2 pä-rā'shi-ūs, *n.* An Athenian painter; lived about the 4th century.

par'ri-cide, 1 par'i-said; 2 pär'i-çid, *n.* **1.** The murder of a parent, or of an ancestor. **2.** One who has committed such a crime. [F., < L. *pater*, father, + *cædo*, kill.]—**par'ri-ci"dal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

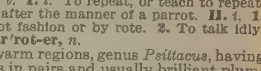
Par'rish, 1 par'ish; 2 pär'ish, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1779–1840), an American surgeon and educator. **2. Maxfield** (1870–), an American artist and illustrator. [**par'ridge**†.

par'ritch, 1 par'ich; 2 pär'ich, *n.* [Scot.] Porridge of oatmeal.

par'ro-quet, *n.* Same as PAROQUET.

par'rot, 1 par'ət; 2 pär'ot, *v.* **I.** *t.* To repeat, or teach to repeat, mechanically or by rote, after the manner of a parrot. **II.** *i.* **1.** To repeat words in parrot fashion or by rote. **2.** To talk idly, as a parrot; chatter.—**par'rot-er,** *n.*

par'rot, *n.* **1.** A bird of warm regions, genus *Psittacus*, having the bill hooked and toes in pairs and usually brilliant plumage: noted for its ability to imitate human speech. **2.** Hence, one who repeates or imitates without understanding. [< F. *Perrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]—**par'rot-fish",** *n.* **1.** Any of many small fishes of the family *Scaridæ*, inhabiting warm seas, and so called from their vivid coloring and beak-like jaws, but of little value for food or sport. **2.** [Ir.] The smooth blenny. **3.** [Tasmania and New Zealand.] A labroid fish of the genus *Pseudolabrus*, especially *P. psittacula*.



Parrot-fish (def. 1). 1/8

par'ry, 1 par'i; 2 pär'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PAR'RIED; PAR'RY-ING.] To ward off or evade as a thrust in fencing or a prying question; avoid, as by repartee; to ward off passes or questions; reply with a quibble or repartee. **II.** *n.* [PAR'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A defensive movement, as in fencing. **2.** An evasion or diversion in a contest of wits. [< F. *parer*, ward off, dress.]

Par'ry, Sir William Edward (1790–1855). A British admiral; arctic explorer and discoverer.

parse, 1 pärs; 2 pärs, *vt. & vi.* [PARSED'; PARS'ING.] **1.** To describe and analyze (a word or sentence) according to the rules of grammar. **2.** To meet the requirements of grammatical principles and usage. [< L. *pars*, part.]—**pars'er,** *n.*

par'sec, 1 pär'sək; 2 pär'sec, *n. Astron.* A unit of length used in expressing the distances of stars. One parsec is almost exactly 206,265 times the mean distance of the earth from the sun; a star is at a distance one parsec from the earth if its annual parallax amounts to one second of arc (1″). [< *par-* in PARALLAX, + *-sec* in SECOND.]

Par'see, 1 par'si *or* pär-si'; 2 pär'sē *or* pär-sē', *n.* A Zoroastrian; especially, an adherent of the old Persian religion. [< Hind. *Parsi*, ult. < Per. *Pārs*, Persia.] **Par'si**†.—**Par'see-ism,** *n.* The religion and customs of the Parsees; Zoroastrianism. **Par'si-ism**†; **Par'sism**†.

Par'si-fal, 1 pär'si-fal; 2 pär'si-fāl, *n.* The title-character in an opera by Wagner; the "blameless fool" who recovers the sacred spear from Klingsor, becomes a knight of the Holy Grail, and heals the wound of Amfortas.

par'si-mo-ny, 1 pär'si-mo-ni; 2 pär'si-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** Undue sparingness in the expenditure of money; stinginess. **2.** *Logic.* See PARCIMONY. [< L.F *parsimonia*, < *parco*, spare.] Syn.: see FRUGALITY.—**par"si-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* Niggardly; penurious. Syn.: see AVARICIOUS; SCANTY.—**par"si-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**par"si-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see FRUGALITY.

pars'ley, 1 pärs'li; 2 pärs'ly, *n.* A cultivated biennial herb (*Petroselinum petroselinum*) with aromatic finely divided leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, much used for garnishing dishes and flavoring soups. [< F. *persil*, < Gr. *petroselinon*, rock-parsley, < *petros*, rock, + *selinon*, parsley.]

pars'nip, 1 pärs'nip; 2 pärs'nip, *n.* A European herb (*Pastinaca sativa*) of the parsley family, with a large sweetish edible root widely cultivated as a vegetable and as fodder. The root of the wild plant is acrid and poisonous. [< OF. *pastenaque*, *pastinaca*, < *pastinum*, forked dibble.]

par'son, 1 pär'sən; 2 pär'son, *n.* **1.** The clergyman of a parish or congregation; a minister: in modern usage, more or less depreciatory. **2.** [Eng.] Specifically, a beneficed clergyman of the Anglican Church, having full charge of a parish; a rector. [< F. *personne*; see PERSON.]—**parson's nose,** *n.* [Colloq.] The rump of a fowl.—**par'son-age,** *n.* **1.** A clergyman's dwelling, especially a free official residence provided for a pastor; in England, a rectory. **2.** [Scot.] A tax paid for the maintenance of a parson. **3.** *Law.* The benefice of a parson.—**par-son'i-cal,** *a.* Of, relating to, characteristic of, or befitting a parson. **par-son'ic**†.

Par'sons, 1 pär'sənz; 2 pär'sons, *n.* **1. Sir Charles Algernon** (1854–), an English engineer; invented and developed the steam turbine. **2. Theophilus** (1750–1813), an American jurist; Chief Justice of Massachusetts. **3. Theophilus** (1797–1882), an American jurist and writer; son of the preceding. **4. William Barclay** (1859–), an American engineer who designed and built the subway system of New York, 1894–1904. **5.** A city in S. E. Kansas; pop. 16,050.

part, 1 pärt; 2 pärt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into shares or portions. **2.** To sever into two or more pieces. **3.** To sever or remove from one another; disunite; dissociate. **4.** To separate by lying or standing between. **5.** To separate by intervention, as combatants. **6.** To arrange or divide with a partition. **7.** To have in two portions. **8.** To separate, as mingled substances, into their constituents. **9.** *Chem.* To separate (metals in an alloy). **10**†. To withdraw or depart from; quit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To undergo separation into parts; break in two; divide; as, the mist *parted*. **2.** To depart from

one another; take leave; sever a union; depart; die. **3.** To become dissociated or detached; as, their ways *parted*. [< F. *partir*, < L. *partio*, < *par(t-)s*, part.]

Syn.: see SEPARATE; compare synonyms for PART, *n.*—Prep.: part *into* shares; part *in* the middle; part one *from* another; part *among* the claimants; part *between* contestants (archaic); in general, to part *from* is to relinquish companionship; to part *with* is to relinquish possession; we part *from* a person or *from* something thought of with some sense of companionship; a traveler parts *from* his friends; he may be said also to part *from* his native shore; a man parts *with* an estate, a horse, a copyright; he might be said to part *from* a favorite horse that he did not sell; part *with* may be applied to a person thought of in any sense as a possession; an employer parts *with* a clerk or servant; the seller parts *with* a piece of property; but *part with* is sometimes used by good writers as meaning simply to separate from.—**to part company,** to sever companionship.—**to part from,** to separate from; leave.—**to part with,** to dispose of; dismiss; also, to separate from.—**part'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Situated or placed apart; separated. **2.** Having parts; used in composition; as, a five-*parted* calyx. **3.** Having parts or talents; gifted.

part, 1 pärt; 2 pärt, *n.* **1.** A certain portion or amount of anything; a piece; segment; fraction. **2.** One of certain fractional portions or components of a thing; an aliquot division; a submultiple; as, a fifth *part*. **3.** An essential portion of a body or an organism; a member. **4.** A region; quarter; location: usually in the plural; as, in foreign *parts*. **5.** So much as is allotted or belongs to one; an individual share, as of duty, business, or performance; interest; concern; specifically, the rôle or lines assigned to an actor in a play; occasionally, a rôle played in actual life. **6.** A side, cause, or party opposed to another. **7.** A component or quality of mind or character; talent; intellectual gift or faculty: commonly plural: as, a person of *parts*. **8.** *Mus.* (1) The melody intended for a single voice or instrument in a concerted piece; also, the written or printed copy for the performer's use. (2) Each of the voices or instruments which combine in concerted pieces. **9.** A section of a book, poem, or play; also, a portion of a literary work issued at intervals, at a fixed price. **10.** [Collog., U. S.] A parting or division of the hair. [F., < L. *par(t-)s*, part.]

Syn.: atom, component, constituent, division, element, fraction, fragment, ingredient, instalment, member, particle, piece, portion, section, segment, share, subdivision. *Part* is the general word, including all the others. A *fragment* is the result of breaking, rending, or disruption of some kind, while a *piece* may be smoothly or evenly separated and have a certain completeness in itself. A *piece* is often taken for a sample; a *fragment* scarcely would be. *Division* and *fraction* are always regarded as in connection with the total; *divisions* may be equal or unequal; a *fraction* is one of several equal *parts* into which the whole is supposed to be divided. A *portion* is a *part* viewed with reference to some one who is to receive it or some special purpose to which it is to be applied; in a restaurant one *portion* (that is, the amount designed for one person) is sometimes, by special order, served to two; a *share* is a *part* to which one has or may acquire a right in connection with others; an *instalment* is one of a series of proportionate payments that are to be continued till the entire claim is discharged; a *particle* is an exceedingly small *part*. A *component*, *constituent*, *ingredient*, or *element* is a *part* of some compound or mixture; an *element* is necessary to the existence, as a *component* or *constituent* is necessary to the completeness of that which it helps to compose; an *ingredient* may be foreign or accidental. A *subdivision* is a *division* of a *division*. We speak of a *segment* of a circle. Compare BRANCH; PARTICLE; PLACE; PORTION.—Ant.: see synonyms for AGGREGATE.—**in good or ill part,** with a good or bad grace.—**in p.,** partly.—**p. and parcel,** an essential constituent.—**p. of speech** (*Gram.*), one of the eight classes into which words are divided, viz.: *noun*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *adjective*, *adverb*, *conjunction*, *preposition*, and *interjection*.—**part-owner,** *n.* One of two or more persons who own a thing in common, but not as partners; especially, one of the joint owners of a vessel.—**p.-song,** *n.* A song composed of three or more voice-parts; specifically, a secular choral piece of the German type, without accompaniment.—**principal p.** (*Gram.*), one of the parts of a verb from which its inflections are derived or which show its different stems, as catch, caught, catching; drive, drove, driven, driving.

part, *adv.* In some degree; to some extent; partly.

part., *abbr.* Participle.

par-take', 1 par-tēk'; 2 pär-tāk', *vt.* & *vi.* [PAR-TOOK'; PAR-TAK'EN.] **1.** To take or have a part in; participate in or possess a share: with *in*. **2.** To possess somewhat of the nature, property, character, or function; take or receive a portion: with *of*. [< PART + TAKE.] Syn.: see SHARE.—**par-tak'er,** *n.* A sharer.

par'tan, 1 pär'tən; 2 pär'tan, *n.* [Scot.] A crab.

part'ed, 1 pärt'ed; 2 pärt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Situated or placed apart; separated; cloven. **2.** *Bot.* Cut almost but not quite to the base, as certain leaves. **3.** Having parts: used in composition. **4.** Having parts; gifted. **5.** Departed; dead.

par''terre', 1 par''târ'; 2 pär''tĕr', *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A flower-garden having beds arranged in a pattern. **2.** A level plot or space. **3.** The floor of a theater, especially of a French theater; in the United States, the part under the galleries. [F., < *par*, on (< L. *per*, through), + *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth.]

par''the-no-gen'e-sis, 1 pär''thi-no-jen'i-sis; 2 pär''thē-nō-ĝĕn'ĕ-sis, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* Reproduction by means of unfertilized eggs, as in many rotifers and polyzoans; production of a new individual from a virgin female without intervention of a male, as in plant-lice and some hymenopters. In colonial hymenopters, as bees, the unfertilized eggs give rise to males only. **2.** *Bot.* Reproduction from unfertilized seeds or spores, as in many algæ and fungi. In one family of mold fungi, *Saprolegniaceæ*, it is almost the rule. **3.** *Biol.* Metagenesis, or alternation of generations: an incorrect use. [< Gr. *parthenos*, virgin, + GENESIS.] **par''the-nog'e-ny‡.—par''the-no-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from parthenogenesis; reproducing by parthenogenesis. **2.** Born of a virgin. **par''the-no-gen'ic‡.—par''the-no-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**par''the-no-gen'i-tiv(es),** *a.* —**par''the-nog'e-nous,** *a.*

Par'the-non, 1 pär'thi-non; 2 pär'thē-nŏn, *n.* [Gr.] The temple of Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis at Athens, now largely in ruins; built under the supervision of Phidias during the administration of Pericles, and dedicated 438 B. C. It is composed of Pentelic marble and built in the purest form of Doric architecture. See ARCHITECTURE; PHIDIAS.

Par''the-no-pæ'us, 1 pär''thi-no-pī'us; 2 pär''thē-nō-pē'ŭs, *n.* In Æschylus's *Seven against Thebes*, one of the six heroes killed at the siege of that city.

Par-then'o-pe, 1 pər-then'o-pī; 2 pär-thĕn'o-pē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of the sirens, who, unable to charm Ulysses by her singing, cast herself into the sea. [< Gr. *parthenos*, virgin, + *ôps*, face.]

Par'the-nos, 1 pär'thi-nos; 2 pär'thē-nŏs, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* Literally, the virgin: an epithet applied by the Greeks to certain of their goddesses, as Artemis, and especially to Athena.

Par'thi-a, 1 pär'thi-ə; 2 pär'thī-a, *n.* An ancient district N. W. of Persia; long an independent kingdom; conquered by the Persians, A. D. 226.—**Par'thi-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Parthian arrow** or **shot,** a shot delivered in retiring, as by the Parthians in their battles; a parting thrust.

par'tial, 1 pär'shal; 2 pär'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, constituting, or involving a part only. **2.** Favoring one side; prejudiced; biased. **3.** [Colloq.] Having a special liking. [F., < LL. *partialis*, < L. *par(t-)s*, part.]—**partial fractions**, the fractions whose sum may be reduced to the original fraction.—**p. petiole** (*Bot.*), a segment of a compound leaf.—**p. precipi'tation** (*Chem.*), fractional precipitation.—**p. pressure of a gas** (*Physics*), in a quantity or mixture of gases the individual pressure due to any one of the gases being the same as if it occupied the whole space alone; thus, the moisture in a gas collected over water exerts its partial pressure (aqueous tension).—**p. tone,** a harmonic.—**par'tial-ism,** *n.*—**par''ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being partial. **2.** Unfairness; bias. **3.** A particular fondness; predilection. Syn.: see PREJUDICE; RELISH.—**par'tial-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In part only. **2.** With unjust favoritism. **par'tial-ness‡.**

part'i-bl(e), *a.* Divisible.—**part''i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

par-tic'i-pate, 1 par-tis'i-pēt; 2 pär-tĭç'i-pāt, *v.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To partake of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or enjoy a share in common with others: *with* a person, *in* a thing. **2.** To have qualities or characteristics in common: with *in*. [< L. *par(t-)s*, part, + *capio*, take.] Syn.: see SHARE.—**par-tic'i-pant,** *a.* & *n.*—**par-tic'i-pa'tion,** *n.* The state or act of sharing in common with others.—**par-tic'i-pa''tor,** *n.* One who shares. Syn.: see ACCESSORY.

par'ti-ci-pl(e), 1 pär'ti-si-pl; 2 pär'ti-çi-pl, *n.* A form of the verb that permits its use either verbally or adjectively, or both verbally and adjectively. The **present participle** ends in *-ing* and the **past participle** commonly in *-d*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-n*, or *-t*. [< L. *par(t-)s*, part, + *capio*, take.]—**par''ti-cip'i-al.** **I.** *a.* Having the nature, form, or use of a participle; characterized by, consisting of, or based on a participle; as, a *participial* adjective; a *participial* meaning. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] A word derived from a verb and that is essentially a noun or adjective, but has the syntactic use of the verb, as a gerund, gerundive, supine, or infinitive. **-ly,** *adv.*

Par'tick, 1 pär'tik; 2 pär'tĭc, *n.* A manufacturing town in Lanarkshire, Scotland; a western suburb of Glasgow; pop. 53,690.

par'ti-cl(e), 1 pär'ti-kl; 2 pär'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** A minute part, piece, or portion of matter. **2.** Any very small amount or slight degree; as, without a *particle* of truth; not hurt a *particle*. **3.** *Mech.* A mass of matter so small that it is treated as a point, while still having inertia and attraction. **4.** *Gram.* One of the minor uninflected parts of speech, as an indeclinable adverb, a preposition, an interjection, and especially a conjunction; also, a prefix or suffix. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) The small host used for lay communicants. (2) A fragment of a consecrated host. **6.** A small part of a sentence or composition, as a clause. **7.** [Local, Eng.] A small section of land. [< L.F *particula*, dim. of *par(t-)s*, part.]

Syn.: atom, corpuscle, element, grain, iota, jot, mite, molecule, scintilla, scrap, shred, tittle, whit. A *particle* is a very small part of any material substance; as, a *particle* of sand or of dust; it is a general term, not accurately determinate in meaning. *Atom* etymologically signifies that which can not be cut or divided, and was formerly considered the smallest conceivable *particle* of matter, regarded as absolutely homogeneous and as having but one set of properties: *atoms* are the ultimate *particles* of matter. A *molecule* is made up of *atoms*, and is regarded as separable into its constituent parts; as used by physicists, a *molecule* is the smallest conceivable part, which retains all the characteristics of the substance; thus, a *molecule* of water is made up of two *atoms* of hydrogen and one *atom* of oxygen. *Element* in chemistry denotes, without reference to quantity, a substance regarded as simple, that is, one incapable of being resolved by any known process into simpler substances; the *element* gold may be represented by an ingot or by a *particle* of gold-dust. In popular language, an *element* is any essential constituent; the ancients believed that the universe was made up of the four *elements*, earth, air, fire, and water; a storm is spoken of as a manifestation of the fury of the *elements*. We speak of *corpuscles* of blood. Compare synonyms for PART.—Ant.: aggregate, entirety, mass, quantity, sum, sum total, total, whole.

par'ti-col''ored, *a.* Same as PARTY-COLORED.

par-tic'u-lar, 1 par-tik'yu-lər; 2 pär-tĭç'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Specifying or comprising a part; separate; as, a *particular*

act. **2.** Peculiar or pertaining to a specified person, thing, time, or place; not common or general; private; specific; as, my *particular* hobby. **3.** Specially noteworthy; as, a *particular* favorite. **4.** Comprising all details or circumstances; circumstantial; as, a *particular* description. **5.** Marked by, requiring, or giving minute attention; as, a very *particular* worker. **6.** Exact in performance or requirement; precise. **7.** Nice in taste; fastidious; as, *particular* in dress. **8.** *Law.* Separate or separable; being apart from others; special; limited; specific. **9.** *Logic.* Including some, not all, of a logical class: opposed to *universal;* as, "some trees are oaks" is a *particular* proposition. Syn.: accurate, appropriate, characteristic, circumstantial, definite, detailed, distinct, distinctive, especial, exact, individual, peculiar, separate, single, special. See MINUTE; PRECISE; SQUEAMISH.

par-tic'u-lar, *n.* **1.** A separate matter or item, as of a class or number. **2.** An individual instance; a single or separate case; a given fact that may be brought under or be the ground of a generalization. **3.** [Colloq.] A person's special choice. **4†.** A detailed account. **5†.** Personal character; idiosyncrasy. [< L.ᵖˡ *particula,* PARTICLE.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE.—**par-tic'u-lar-ism,** *n.* **1.** Exclusive attachment to the interests of one's particular state, party, people, or religion. **2.** Care or regard for particulars; attention to details. **3.** *Theol.* The doctrine of the election of particular individuals to grace and salvation; particular election.—**par-tic'u-lar-ist,** *n.*—**par-tic"u-lar-is'tic,** *a.* **1.** Characterized by or tending toward particularism. **2.** Of or pertaining to the particularists.—**par-tic"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state, character, or quality of being particular. (1) Exactitude in description; circumstantiality. (2) Strict or careful attention to detail; fastidiousness; niceness. **2.** Something that is particular. (1) A circumstance or detail; a particular. (2) A special characteristic; a peculiarity.—**par-tic'u-lar-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To mention individually; enumerate the details of; make particular or detailed; as, to *particularize* a narrative. **II.** *i.* To give or enumerate particulars or details; be specific or particular.—**par-tic"u-lar-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**par-tic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* **1.** With specific reference; distinctly; as, a fact *particularly* mentioned. **2.** In an unusually great degree; in an especial manner; as, *particularly* difficult. **3.** Part by part; in detail. **4.** Severally; personally.

part'ing, 1 pärt'ıŋ; 2 pärt'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a parting or going away; often, at death. **2.** Departing; declining. **3.** Capable of being parted. **4.** Separating; severing; dividing. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of separating, or the state of being separated; division. Specif.: (1) A leave-taking; a departure; especially, a final separation. (2) *Chem.* The separation of metals in an alloy; specif., the separation of gold and silver by acid in assaying. **2.** A place, line, or surface of separation or division; as the *parting* of two roads. **3.** Something that parts or separates. **4†.** A sharing or participation; a share; also, fellowship.—**parting-strip,** *n. Arch.* A strip or piece of thin wood or metal separating contiguous parts.

par'ti-san, -ship. Same as PARTIZAN, etc.

par'tite, 1 pär'tait; 2 pär'tıt, *a.* **1.** Divided into or composed of parts: used in composition, as *bipartite, tripartite,* etc. **2.** *Bot.* Cleft nearly to the base, as a leaf. [< L. *partitus,* pp. of *partio,* < *pars,* part.]

par-ti'tion, 1 pər-tish'ən; 2 pär-tish'on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To set divisions between so as to make separate; divide, as into compartments; as, to *partition* a house. **2.** To separate by a partition: with *off.* **3.** To separate into constituent parts; distinguish apart. **4.** To divide, as property, into shares for distribution. **II.** *n.* **1.** Division; separation. **2.** A dividing line or boundary. **3.** A wall or other barrier dividing one part or apartment from another. **4.** *Bot.* An internal wall separating cells or cavities. **5.** *Law.* (1) The division of property, especially of lands, among co-owners, either by agreement or by judicial decree. (2) The dividing of lands held by tenants in common into separate parcels, so that they may be held in severalty. **6.** *Math.* The representation of a positive whole number as the sum of whole numbers in all possible ways; also, any one of such ways. **7.** *Logic.* The form of logical analysis that systematically unfolds the properties or attributes of a concept. **8.** *Rhet.* The process of explanation that exhibits the theme by means of its attributes. **9.** *Aero.* Same as PANEL. **10.** A compartment; apartment; department; division. [F., < L. *partitio(n-),* < *partio,* divide, part.]—**par-ti'tion-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of partitioning, as property. **2.** A compartment; partition.

par'ti-tive, } 1 pär'tı-tiv; 2 pär'ti-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Separating
par'ti-tiv², } into integral parts or into distinct divisions. **2.** *Gram.* (1) Signifying a part. (2) Distributive. **II.** *n.* A partitive word or case. [< L. *partito,* divide, part.] **-ly,** *adv.*

par'ti-zan¹, } 1 pär'ti-zən; 2 pär'ti-zan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to
par'ti-san¹, } a party or faction; unreasonably devoted to a party or faction. **2.** Pertaining to or carried on by partizans or irregular troops. **II.** *n.* **1.** An adherent and upholder of an individual or of a party or cause; especially, a blind adherent. **2.** *Mil.* A member of a body of detached or irregular troops; guerrilla. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ADHERENT.—**par'ti-zan-ship,** *n.*

par'ti-zan², } *n.* **1.** A pike or halberd; also, a soldier armed
par'ti-san², } with this weapon. **2.** A quarter-staff; a truncheon. [< OF. *pertuisane.*] Syn.: see STICK.

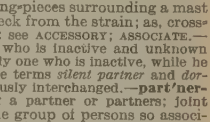
part'let, 1 pärt'let; 2 pärt'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A garment, frequently ruffled, covering the throat and bust, worn, especially by women, in the 16th century. **2†.** [P-] A hen, as personified: sometimes used of a woman. [< OF. *Pertelote,* a woman's name.]

part'ly, *adv.* In part; in some degree.

part'ner, 1 pärt'nər; 2 pärt'ner. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To link or associate in partnership. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who takes part or is associated with another or others; a sharer. Specif.: (1) *Law.* One of two or more persons associated by contract for the carrying on of a commercial, manufacturing, or other undertaking with their joint capital, labor, or skill. (2) One of two persons united in marriage; a husband or a wife. (3) One of two persons who dance together. (4) One of two or more persons who play on the same side in a game. **2.** *Math.* One substance coupled with another: a term in involution. **3.** *pl. Naut.* Framing-pieces surrounding a mast to strengthen and relieve the deck from the strain; as, cross-*partners.* [For PARCENER.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ASSOCIATE.—**secret** or **sleeping partner,** one who is inactive and unknown in the business.—**silent p.,** strictly one who is inactive, while he may be known as a partner. The terms *silent partner* and *dormant partner* are often promiscuously interchanged.—**part'ner-ship,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a partner or partners; joint interests or ownership; also, the group of persons so associated. **2.** *Law.* An association founded on a contract between two or more persons to combine their money, effects, labor, or skill, or any or all of them, in lawful commerce or business, and to share the profit and bear the loss in certain proportions; a copartnership. The principal elements of a partnership are the contribution of funds and the participation in the profits, and these must, moreover, exist in combination. Each partner is absolutely liable to pay the whole amount of the partnership debts and his only recourse, in case of loss, is against the other partners. **3.** *Arith.* Same as FELLOWSHIP. Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION.

par-took', *imp.* of PARTAKE, *v.*

par'tridge, 1 pär'trij; 2 pär'trĭdg, *n.* **1.** A small gallinaceous game-bird, of *Perdix, Caccabis,* or a related genus, of the Old World. **2.** [U. S.] One of various other birds, as the *ruffed grouse* in the North and the *bob-white* in the South. Compare QUAIL. **3.** A tinamou of the South-American pampas. [< Gr.ᴸᴸ+ᴼᶠ *perdix,* partridge.]—**par'tridge-ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** A small trailing evergreen herb (*Mitchella repens*) with dark-green leaves, white fragrant flowers, and a scarlet double berry; also, the berry. **2.** Less properly, the wintergreen or its berry.



Partridge (def. 1).
a, gray; *b,* red. 1/12

par-tu'ri-ent, 1 par-tiū'ri-ənt; 2 pär-tū'ri-ĕnt, *a.* Bringing forth or being about to bring forth young; pertaining to childbirth: used also figuratively of plans, ideas, etc. [< L. *parturien(t-)s,* ppr. of *parturio,* desire to bring forth, < *pario,* bring forth.]—**par-tu'ri-en-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being parturient. **par-tu'ri-ence†.**—**par-tu"ri-fa'cient.** *Obstet.* **I.** *a.* Tending to bring on labor. **II.** *n.* A medicine promotive of parturition.—**par"tu-ri'tion,** *n.* The act of bringing forth young; delivery; childbirth.

par'ty¹, 1 pär'ti; 2 pär'ty. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a party; as, *party* platforms; *party* principles. **2†.** Characterized by partiality; partial.

par'ty², *a.* **1.** Divided into or consisting of parts, or of different parties; composite. **2.** *Her.* Divided; parted: said of a shield. **3†.** Consisting in part. [< F. *parti,* pp. of *partir;* see PART, *v.*]—**par'ty-col"ored,** *a.* Having various colors.

par'ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A body of persons united for some common purpose, as political ascendency; also, partizanship; party zeal. **2.** A social company; as, a tea-*party.* **3.** A small company or detachment, as of soldiers; as, a firing-*party.* **4.** *Law.* One of the persons named on the record in an action either as plaintiff or defendant; a person interested, as in a contract, deed, suit, etc.; as, a *party* to a suit. **5.** One concerned in or privy to a matter; as, he was a *party* to the affair. **6.** [Colloq.] A person. **7†.** A part; portion. **8†.** A cause or interest; side. **9†.** A part; portion. **10†.** Division; partition. [< F. *partie,* < L. *partitus,* pp. of *partio,* divide, part.] Syn.: see SECT.—**house'par"ty,** *n.* An entertainment of guests for several days, usually in a country house; also, the guests.—**party line. 1.** A telephone or telegraph line or circuit serving two or more subscribers. **party wire‡. 2.** A boundary line between the properties of two or more people.—**p. wall,** a wall erected on a line between adjoining property-owners, and used in common.

par'u-la, 1 par'u-lə; 2 pär'ų-la, *n.* A migratory song-bird (*Compsothlypis americana*) ranging between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence river and wintering in Florida. [Dim. of L. *parus;* titmouse.] **blue yellow-backed parula‡; parula warbler‡.**

pa-rure', 1 pə-rūr'; 2 pä-rūr', *n.* **1.** A set of ornaments, as of trimmings for a costume or of jewels to be worn together. **pa-ru'ra‡. 2†.** Decoration or ornament in general. [F., < L. *paro,* prepare.]

par've-nu, 1 pär'vı-niū; 2 pär've-nū, *n.* One who has suddenly attained wealth or position beyond his birth or worth, as by accident of fortune; an upstart; mushroom aristocrat: also adjectively, but always derogatorily. [F.] **par've-nue‡** [*fem.*].

par'vis, 1 pär'vis; 2 pär'vis, *n.* **1.** An enclosed or raised area in front of a church. **2.** A portico or colonnade before a church: hence, erroneously, a church porch, or a chamber above it. **3†.** The outer court of a palace. [F., < LL. *paravisus,* cor. of *paradisus;* see PARADISE.] **par'vise‡; par'vys‡.**

par'vo-lin, 1 pär'vo-lin, -lin *or* -lin: 2 pär'vo-lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid ($C_5H_{11}N$) obtained either as a ptomain in

the decaying flesh of the mackerel or the horse or as a product of the destructive distillation of certain shales and coals. [< F. *parvoline*.] **par'vo-line‡**.

Par'zi-val, *n.* Same as PARSIFAL.

pas, 1 pŭ; 2 pȧ, *n.* **1.** A step. **2.** A dance. **3.** Right of going before; precedence. [F., PACE.]—**pas de deux**, a dance or figure for two persons.—**pas seul**, a dance or figure by a single person.

Pas'a-de'na, 1 pas'ə-dī'nə; 2 pȧs'ə-dē'na, *n.* A city in S. W. California; pop. 45,400; seat of Throop Polytechnic Institute.

Pas'cal, 1 pas'kəl; 2 pȧs'cal, **Blaise** (1623–1662). A French mathematician and philosopher.

pasch‖, 1 pask; 2 pȧsc, *n.* The feast of the Passover; also, Easter. [< Gr. *pascha*, < Heb. *pesach*, < *pâsach*, pass over.] **pas'cha‡**.—**pasch'flow"er**, *n.* The pasqueflower.

pas'chal, 1 pas'kəl; 2 pȧs'cal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish Passover or to Easter; as, *paschal* sacrifice. **II.** *n.* **1.** A paschal candle or candlestick. **2.** The celebration of the Passover; also, the paschal lamb; the paschal supper. [< Gr. *pascha*; see PASCH.]—**paschal candle** (*R. C. Ch.*), a large candle blessed and placed in the sanctuary on Holy Saturday, and kept there until Ascension day, in memory of the resurrection.—**p. controversy**, a controversy among early Christians concerning the proper time for observing Easter: settled at the Council of Nice (325), when Friday was accepted as the day of the crucifixion and the Sunday following as that of the rising from the dead. The controversy raged in Britain between the followers of Augustine and of Columba, and was settled at the Council of Whitby (664).—**p. flower**, the pasqueflower.—**p. lamb.** **1.** The lamb eaten by the Jews at the feast of the Passover. **2.** [P- L-] Figuratively, Christ.—**p. precept** (*R. C. Ch.*), the duty of receiving communion during the paschal period.

Pas"de-Ca'lais', 1 pä"də-ka'lĕ'; 2 pȧ"de-cə"lā', *n.* **1.** A department in N. E. France, on the English Channel and the Strait of Dover; 2,606 sq. m.; pop. 1,068,200; capital, Arras. **2.** The Strait of Dover.

pash‡, 1 pash; 2 pȧsh. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* To dash to pieces; to dash against something violently. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A heavy fall of rain or snow. **2**‡. A crushing blow.

pash², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The head; face; brains.

pa-sha', 1 pə-shä' *or* pash'ə; 2 pa-shä' *or* pȧsh'a, *n.* An Ottoman or Egyptian general, governor, or high functionary: a military title borne by princes, ministers, etc., unless they have the scholastic title of *effendi*. [< Turk. *pāshā*, < Per. *pāshā*, sovereign.] **pa-cha'‡**.—**pa-sha'lic**, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a pasha. **pa-cha'lic‡**.

Pa'shitch, 1 pä'shich; 2 pä'shich, **Nicola** (1846–1921). A Serbian statesman; prime minister 1891–1892, 1906–1908, 1912–1919.

Pash'to, *n.* Same as PUSHTU.

pa-sig'ra-phy, 1 pə-sig'rə-fi; 2 pa-sig'ra-fy, *n.* [Rare.] An international system of written signs; a universal written language. [< Gr. *pas*, all, + -GRAPHY.]—**pas"i-graph'ic**, *a.*

Pa-siph'a-e, 1 pə-sif'ə-i; 2 pa-sif'a-ē, *n. Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Helios (the sun) and Perseis, wife of Minos; mother of Ariadne, Phædra, and other children of Minos; also mother, according to the legend, of the Minotaur.

pasque'flow"er, 1 pask'flou"ər; 2 pȧsk'flow"er, *n.* Any one of several plants (genus *Anemone*), blooming about Easter; especially, the danellower or campana (*A. pulsatilla*) of the Old World, or *A. japonica*, a garden flower from Japan.

pas'quil, 1 pas'kwil; 2 pȧs'kwil, *n.* A pasquinade; lampoon: used also attributively. [< It. *pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino*; see PASQUIN.]—**pas'quil**, *vt.* To satirize in pasquils; pasquinade.

pas'quin, 1 pas'kwin; 2 pȧs'kwin, *n.* **1.** Same as PASQUINADE. **2.** A pasquinader. [F., < It. *pasquino*, orig. a statue in Rome on which satirical papers were pasted, named after *Pasquino*, a witty tailor.]—**pas"quin-ade'**. **1.** *vt.* [-AD'ED⁴; -AD'ING.] To attack or ridicule in pasquinades; lampoon. **II.** *n.* An abusive or coarse personal satire; a malicious squib.—**pas"quin-ad'er**, *n.* A writer of pasquinades.

pass, 1 pŭs; 2 pȧs, *v.* [PASSED¹ or PAST; PASS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go by, over, around, beyond, through, etc. **2.** To go from one limit to the other of; spend, as time. **3.** To undergo; endure. **4.** To cause to move or go through or over. Specif.: (1) To cause to move rapidly or cursorily; run; as, to *pass* one's eyes over a letter. (2) To cause to percolate or penetrate; as, to *pass* air through a liquid. (3) To procure the admission or transmission of; as, to *pass* one into a theater or over a railway-line. (4) To put or cause to go through the process of legislation; as, Congress *passed* the measure promptly. **5.** To transfer from one person, especially an owner, to another; convey; pay. **6.** To issue or enter by way of. **7.** To adopt; enact, as a law; approve, as an account or title. **8.** To put forth as genuine; hence, to impose fraudulently. **9.** To pronounce as a judgment or decision. **10.** To reach beyond; surpass; exceed. **11.** To permit to go by without notice; overlook; ignore. **12.** To go through the test of; get through successfully, as an examination. **13.** To discharge from an emunctory; specif., to void at stool. **14.** To perform the pass on (a pack of cards). **15.** To miss paying, as a dividend; omit. **16.** In hockey, football, lacrosse, etc., to transfer (a ball) to another player on one's own side. **II.** *i.* **1.** To proceed in space; move; make or force one's way. **2.** To glide, march, or go by; elapse; as, the days *pass*. **3.** To go or change from one condition to another; become altered in character or circumstance; suffer transformation; also, to be transferred as to possession; change hands. **4.** To disappear from perception or knowledge; vanish; specif., to depart from life; die: commonly followed by *away*. **5.** To come into and go out of existence; take place; occur. **6.** To obtain currency; be current. **7.** To have current recognition. **8.** To go from member to member of a company. **9.** To go through a course of consideration or trial and be approved or successful. Specif.: (1) To receive the approval or sanction of a legislative or other body; be enacted or adopted; as, the bill *passed*. (2) To undergo a successful test as to ability or qualifications; as, to *pass* in the examinations. **10.** To go unnoticed or unchallenged. **11.** To go over or give consideration and decide. **12.** To be voided, as from the bowels. **13.** To come or go into effect or force. **14.** In card-playing, to yield an option to the next player; in auction bridge, to decline, in one's turn, the opportunity to make, increase, double, or redouble a bid. **15.** In games, to throw or transfer a ball to another player; make a pass. **16.** In fencing, to make a pass or thrust; lunge. **17.** To perform a pass, as in card tricks. See PASS, *n.*, 5. **18.** *Law.* To be transferred or assigned by will, deed, etc., to another owner. **19.** (1) To sit in inquest: with *on* or *upon*. (2) To adjudicate: with *between*. [< F. *passer*, < L.LL *passus*, pace.]—**to pass a dividend**, to fail to declare and pay a dividend when due or when usually paid.—**to p. beyond**, to go further than; exceed the limits of; surpass; excel.—**to p. by**, to move past; figuratively, to ignore; elapse.—**to p. into**, to become; suffer change or gradual change into.—**to p. off.** **1.** To give out or circulate as genuine; palm off; as, to *pass off* a counterfeit. **2.** To run its course; go off; as, the occasion *passed off* pleasantly. **3.** To be thrown off; exhale or exude; as, *passing off* in the form of vapor. —**to p. on.** **1.** To proceed; go on; elapse. **2.** To hand on or transmit to another in order.—**to p. one's word**, to make a definite or binding promise; promise formally.—**to p. upon** or **on**, to examine and decide or give judgment concerning; as, to *pass upon* one's guilt or innocence. **pass'a-bl(e)**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being passed in any sense; capable of being penetrated or traversed. **2.** Fairly good or acceptable; not open to great objection; moderate; tolerable. **3.** Fit for general circulation; current. —**pass'a-bly**, *adv.*—**pass'er**, *n.* One who passes. **pass"er-by'‡**.

pass, *n.* **1.** A way or opening that affords a passage; a place through which one can pass; a gap in a mountain range through which a road may be or has been made; a defile; waterway. **2.** Permission or a permit to pass; a ticket; passport; as, a *pass* through an army's lines; a *pass* over a railroad. **3.** A state of affairs; crisis. **4.** The successful undergoing of an examination, test, or inspection; in a university, a degree gained without honors. **5.** A movement of a hand, wand, or the like, as in mesmeric manipulation; transference of objects in sleight-of-hand tricks, magic, etc. **6.** *Fencing.* A movement made in attempting to stab or strike; a thrust; lunge; also, figuratively, a verbal thrust; a witty sally. **7.** In football, hockey, lacrosse, etc., the action of passing the ball between players, in the course of the game. **8.** *Court-tennis.* A ball so served that it strikes the penthouse or the floor of the court between the main wall and the pass line. **9.** *Baseball.* A base on balls. **10**‡. Pace; passage; passus. SYN.: see WAY.—**pass'book**, *n.* **1.** A book in which a tradesman enters goods sold on credit, the book being then passed back to the customer. **2.** A bank-book.—**p.-check**, *n.* A ticket of admission, especially a return-check.—**p.-examination**, *n.* An educational examination in which a standard, not competition, is the test.—**p.-key**, *n.* **1.** A latch-key or night-key. **2.** A skeleton key.—**p.-out check** [Eng.], a check enabling the holder of an admission ticket to leave and return to a place of entertainment.

pass., *abbr.* Passive.

pas-sade', 1 pa-sād'; 2 pȧ-sād', *n.* [F.] **1.** A forward thrust in fencing; a pass made by advancing the body. **pas'sa-do‡**. **2.** *Manège.* The course of a horse forward and backward over the same ground.

pas'sage, 1 pas'ij; 2 pȧs'ag, *v.* [PAS'SAGED; PAS'SAG-ING.] **I.** *t. Manège.* To cause a (horse) to side. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Manège.* (1) To walk sidewise. (2) To make a horse move sidewise, by pressing the opposite side with the knee. **2**§. To pass on; cross; make a passage. **3.** To fence with arms, or, figuratively, with words.

pas'sage¹, *n.* **1.** The act of passing; a passing by, through, or over; transition from one state or condition to another; uninterrupted succession; as, the *passage* from life to death. **2.** A journey by conveyance, as by a vessel, railway-car, or stage-coach; a voyage; as, a stormy *passage*. **3.** Hence, conveyance on a journey; right of transporation, especially on a ship; also, money paid for conveyance; as, to engage *passage*. **4.** A way or channel by which a person or thing may pass; a way through or over. **5.** Any corridor, hall, or gallery affording communication between apartments in a building. **pas'sage-way‡**. **6.** Liberty or power of passing; free entrance, exit, or transit. **7.** A separate portion of a discourse, treatise, or writing; a clause, verse, paragraph, or similar division; formerly, also, (1) a digression; (2) a portion of a conversation. **8.** The course of a legislative measure through the various stages of debate and action; especially, its enactment by the final vote or approval by the supreme authority. **9.** A part of a train of events; a series of incidents; episode. **10.** A navigable route; especially, a channel connecting large bodies of water. **11.** A personal encounter; a fight or a dispute; as, a *passage* with swords. **12.** Migration, especially of birds. **13.** An evacuation of the bowels. **14.** *Mus.* A portion of a piece; also, a run or series of short notes. **15**‡. Departure; hence, death. [F.; see PASS, *v.*] SYN.: see CAREER; MOTION; ROAD; WAY.

pas'sage², *n.* **1.** The action of passaging. **2.** A horse's sidling movement in which diagonal pairs of feet are raised alternately.

Pas-sa'ic, 1 pə-sā'ik; 2 pȧ-sā'ic, *n.* **1.** A river in N. E. New Jersey; length, 100 *m.* to Newark Bay. **2.** A manufacturing city in E. New Jersey, on the Passaic river; pop. 63,840.

pas'sant, 1 pas'ənt *or* (F.) pə"sänt'; 2 pȧs'ant *or* (F.) pȧ"sänt', *a*

Her. Walking and looking toward the dexter, with the dexter fore paw raised. [F.]—**pas'sant-gar"dant,** *a. Her.* Walking toward the dexter and gardant.—**p.-regardant,** *a. Her.* Walking and regardant, as a lion.

Pas'schen-dae"le, 1 pas'kən-dā"lə; 2 päs'kən-dā"le, *n.* A town, W. Flanders, where the Canadians defeated the Germans, Oct. 25–Nov. 7, 1917.

passed, 1 past; 2 päst, *pa.* **1.** Having passed an examination for promotion. **2.** Former or ci-devant. **3†.** Past.—**passed ball** (*Baseball*), a pitched ball that the batsman fails to hit, which passes by the catcher and enables a runner to advance a base.

pas"sée', 1 pɑ"sē'; 2 pä"se', *a.* Past the prime; faded: used with feminine nouns; in the masculine, *passé.* [F.]

passe'garde", 1 pās'gärd"; 2 päs'gärd", *n.* [F.] In medieval armor, a raised piece or series of ridges on the shoulder to turn the point of a lance. See ARMOR. **pass'-guard‡.**

passe'ment, 1 pas'ment *or* -mənt; 2 päs'ment. **I.** *vt.* To trim as with lace or braid. **II.** *n.* **1.** Gold or silver lace. **2.** Edging trimming for garments; gimp; braid.

passe-men'terie, 1 pas-men'tri *or* (*F.*) pas"mān"trē'; 2 päs-mēn'tri *or* (*F.*) päs"män"trē', *n.* Trimming for dresses, as beaded lace. [F.]

pas'sen-ger, 1 pas'ən-jər; 2 päs'ən-ger, *n.* **1.** A person who travels in a public conveyance. **2‖.** A traveler; passer-by; as, a foot-*passenger.* [< F. *passager,* < *passage;* see PASSAGE.]

passe"-par"tout', 1 pas"-pər"tū'; 2 päs"-pär"tu', *n.* **1.** A light picture-frame consisting of a glass and a pasteboard back pasted together; also, the pasteboard mat of a picture. **2.** A master-key; latch-key. **3†.** A safe-conduct. [F., < *passer* (see PASS, *v.*) + *partout,* everywhere, < L. *per,* through, + *totus,* all.]

Pas'ser-es, 1 pas'ər-īz; 2 päs'er-ēs, *n. pl.* An order or sub-order of birds, including all singing birds, and more than half of the living birds of various sizes ranging from crows and jays to sparrows and titmice. [L., pl. of *passer,* sparrow.]

Pas"ser-i-for'mes‡.—pas'ser-in(e²s. I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the *Passeres.* **2.** Resembling or characteristic of a sparrow. **II.** *n.* One of the *Passeres.*

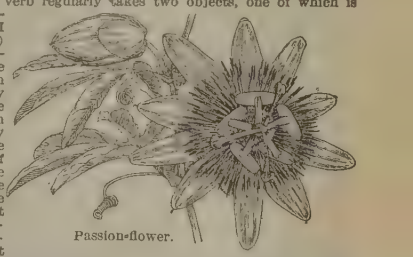
pas'si-bl(e², 1 pas'ı-bl; 2 päs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of feeling or of suffering. [F., < L^LL *patior,* suffer.]—**pas"si-bil'i-ty, pas'si-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*

pas'sim, 1 pas'ım; 2 päs'im, *adv.* Here and there: in various passages: a reference. [L., < *passus,* pp. of *pando,* spread.]

pass'ing, 1 pas'ıŋ; 2 päs'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Going by or away; happening or occurring; disappearing; fleeting. **2.** Done, said, found, used, or given in or as in passing; cursory. **3‖.** Surpassing; extraordinary. Syn.: see TRANSIENT. **II.** *n.* **1.** A going by or away; hence, dying. **2.** An act of passing or passage. **3.** A means of passing, as a ford. **III‖.** *adv.* In a surpassing degree or manner; exceedingly. **pas'synger.—pass'ing-bell",** *n.* The tolling of a bell at or near the time when one is dying, originally intended to bid to prayer for the departing soul; hence, a presage of death; also, a funeral bell.—**p.-note** or **p.-tone,** *n.* A tone, foreign to the harmony, used in passing from one chord to another.

pas'sion, 1 pash'ən; 2 päsh'on. **I‖.** *vi.* To suffer; feel passion. **II.** *n.* **1.** Intense or overpowering feeling, as of love or jealousy, such that the mind is as if passively swayed by it. **2.** An eager outreaching of mind toward some special object, as art, travel, etc.; fervid devotion; specif., ardent affection for one of the opposite sex; amorous feeling; love; also, the object of such feeling. **3.** A fit of intense and furious anger; temporary rage. **4.** Any transport of excited feeling; violent agitation. **5.** A strong impulse tending to physical indulgence; especially, in the plural, inordinate appetites; sensual propensities. **6.** The state or condition of being acted upon; subjecting to external force, as opposed to acting or doing; the original sense. **7.** The endurance of some painful infliction; suffering; hence, formerly, some painful disease, as sciatic *passion.* **8.** [P-] The sufferings of Christ, especially in the agony of the garden and on the cross; also, their representation in art. **9.** That part of the Gospels which relates the passion and death of Christ. **10.** [Rare.] The capacity of being acted upon; susceptibility to the action of external force. [F., < L.^LL *passus,* pp. of *patior,* suffer.] Syn.: see ANGER; APPETITE; ENTHUSIASM; FEELING; LOVE; VIOLENCE; WARMTH.—**pas'sion-al. I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by passion, especially amorous; as, *passional* poetry. **II.** *n.* Same as PASSIONARY.—**pas'sion-a-ry,** *n.* A book descriptive of the sufferings of saints and martyrs. **pas'sion-al‡.—pas'sion-ate,** *a.* **1.** Capable of or inclined to strong passion; susceptible of vehement emotion; excitable; especially, easily moved to anger; quick-tempered; as, a *passionate* man. **2.** Expressing or displaying some passion; characterized by passion; intense; ardent; as, a *passionate* lover. **3.** Of a strong, ardent quality or excessive degree: said of feeling and emotion. **4†.** Suffering; compassionate. **5†.** Subject to varying moods; capricious; fickle. Syn.: see ARDENT; HOT; IMPETUOUS; VIOLENT.—**pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.* —**pas'sion-ate-ness,** *n.*—**pas'sion-flow"er,** *n.* A plant or flower (genus *Passiflora*), so called from the fancied resemblance of certain parts of the flower to the instruments of the crucifixion. See illus. in next column.—**p.-fruit,** *n.* Any edible fruits of any plant of the genus *Passiflora.*—**Pas'sion-ist,** *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** A member of a Roman Catholic religious order especially devoted to keeping in memory the Passion of Christ. The order was founded in Italy in 1720, spread into England in 1842, and was introduced into the United States ten years later. **2.** [p-] One given to passionate outbreaks.—**pas'sion-less,** *a.*—**pas'sion-play,** *n.* A mystery or drama representing the Passion of Christ: specif., the decennial representation at Ober-Ammergau; it should normally have been performed in 1920, but was postponed to 1922.—**P. Sunday,** the second Sunday before Easter. —**p.-vine,** *n.* Same as PASSION-FLOWER.—**P. week. 1.** The week that begins with Passion Sunday. **2.** Holy Week: an incorrect use.

pas'sive, 1 pas'ıv; 2 päs'iv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Acted upon or receiving, **pas'siv^s,**] impressions from external agents or causes; being the object rather than the subject of action; moved by or as by external force or influence. **2.** In a state of rest or quiescence; not vitally or mentally active; unresponsive. **3.** Unresisting; submissive; as, *passive* obedience. **4.** *Chem.* Characterized by a disinclination to enter into chemical combination; inactive; inert. **5.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to a form of verbal statement that represents the subject of a verb as the object of the action: opposed to *active,* as in the statement "Cæsar was killed by Brutus," the verb "was killed" is *passive.* **6.** *Law & Finance.* (1) Not bearing interest: said of bonds which yield the holder a profit or benefit, while no rate per cent. is named. (2) Having reference to a debt which, by agreement, is non-interest-bearing; of the nature of a liability. **7.** *Pathol.* Designating certain abnormal conditions marked by relaxation of blood-vessels and tissues, indicating impaired vitality and reaction. **8.** *Aero.* Not provided with, or not making use of, motive power. **II.** *n.* The passive voice. Many writers use what may be termed a **double passive,** by wrongly making the change from an active to a passive construction. Thus, "He omitted to light the lamp" can not properly be changed to "The lamp was omitted to be lighted." Where the verb regularly takes two objects, one of which is properly indirect, as "I gave (to) him an apple," the passive form is strictly "An apple was given (to) him by me" but the tendency of the language is to lose sight of the fact that it ever possessed a dative, so that


Passion-flower.

the objects are often treated as if both were direct: and we naturally say "He was given an apple by me"—a form widely used, but condemned by grammatical critics. [< L.^P *passivus,* < *passus,* pp. of *patior,* suffer.]

Syn.: inactive, inert, negative, patient, quiescent, submissive, suffering.—Ant.: active, positive, resistant.—**indirect passive** (*Gram.*), a passive verb that takes an object; as, he was *handed* a book; also, the passive voice of an intransitive verb used with a preposition; as, he was *looked* for.—**pas'siv(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**pas'siv(e-ness²,** *n.*—**pas-siv'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Passiveness. **2.** The suspension or abeyance of the rational functions and the reduction of the physical functions to the lowest possible degree.

Pass'o"ver, 1 pas'ō"vər; 2 päs'ō"ver, *n.* **1.** A Jewish feast commemorating the night when the Lord, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the children of Israel (*Ex.* xii). **2.** By extension, the entire festival of seven days following the paschal supper; the feast of unleavened bread. **3.** [p-] The sacrifice offered at the paschal feast; the paschal lamb. [< PASS, *v.,* + OVER.]

pass'port, 1 pas'pōrt; 2 päs'pōrt, *n.* **1.** An official warrant affording protection to a person traveling abroad. Specif., a permit to travel or convoy goods through a foreign country, generally specifying a certain route. In time of war such document protects the holder and ordinarily all his property from the general operation of hostilities: properly called a *safe-conduct.* **2.** A documentary permission for a ship to proceed on a voyage. **3.** A means or authority to pass; that which empowers one to arrive at anything; as, a *passport* to success. **4.** That which gives the privilege or right to enter into some sphere of action. [< F. *passeport,* < *passer,* pass, + *port,* harbor.]

pas'sus, 1 pas'us; 2 päs'ûs, *n.* [PAS'SUS OR PAS'SUS-ES, *pl.*] A canto, as of a poem. [L., < *passus,* pp. of *pando,* stretch.]

pass'word", 1 pas'wûrd"; 2 päs'wûrd", *n.* A word identifying one as entitled to pass; a watchword.

Pas"sy', 1 pɑ"sī'; 2 pä"sy', *n.* **1. Frédéric** (1822–1912), a French advocate of international peace; awarded (with H. Dunant, Swiss) the Nobel peace prize of 1901. **2. Paul Édouard** (1859–), a French phoneticist; founded an International Phonetic Association which uses a phonetic alphabet of 39 symbols.

past, 1 past; 2 päst. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Belonging to time gone by; hence, accomplished or ended. **2.** In the usage of some societies, having completed a full term and been succeeded by another person; as, a *Past* Master in Masonry. **3.** *Gram.* Denoting time or action belonging to the past. **II.** *n.* **1.** Time gone by; an antecedent period; former days collectively. **2.** One's antecedents or record, especially if disreputable or kept secret. **3.** *Gram.* The past tense. **III.** *adv.* In such a manner as to go by and beyond. **IV.** *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time; after. **2.** Beyond in place. **3.** Hence, out of reach of.—**past master. 1.** [P- M.] In many social and beneficial organizations, one who has held the office of master. See PAST, *pa.,* 2. **2.** Hence, one who has thorough experience in something; an adept: as, a *past master* of deceit.—**past-pointing,** a method of testing the integrity of the internal ear.

paste, 1 pēst; 2 pāst. **I.** *vt.* [PAST'ED⁴; PAST'ING.] **1.** To stick, fasten, or cover with paste. **2.** To mix or make into a paste. **II.** *a.* Made of paste; artificial. **III.** *n.* **1.** An adhe-

sive mixture, usually of flour and water: used for joining or affixing paper articles and the like, and in bookbinding, etc. **2.** A mixture of flour and water, often with other materials, for culinary purposes. **3.** Any doughy or moist plastic substance; anything of the consistency of paste, as for consumption or application: usually with a qualifying word; as, fish-*paste;* almond *paste.* **4.** A vitreous composition for making false gems. **5.** A confection made of fruit-juices, sugar, gum, etc. **6.** A mixture of clay for making stoneware or porcelain. [OF., < Gr.ll *pastē,* barley.]—**paste'board''.** **I.** *a.* Made of or resembling pasteboard; hence, thin and flimsy; also, sham. **II.** *n.* **1.** Paper-pulp compressed, or paper pasted together and rolled, into a stiff sheet. **2.** A board on which dough for pastry is rolled. **3.** [Slang.] A visiting-card; also, a playing-card; playing-cards generally.—**past'er,** *n.* **1.** One who pastes anything. **2.** [U. S.] A strip of gummed paper to cover a name on an election ballot or the like.

pas'tel1, 1 pas'tel; 2 pȧs'tĕl, *n.* **1.** A picture drawn with colored crayons. **2.** The art of drawing such pictures. **3.** A hard crayon made of pipe-clay and a pigment, mixed with gum-water. **4.** A sketchy poetic study in prose. [F.]—**pas'tel-ist,** *n.* One who draws pastels. **pas'tel-list‡.**

pas'tel2, *n.* Woad, either as a dye or as a plant.

pas'tern, 1 pas'tern; 2 pȧs'tern, *n.* **1.** That part of a horse's foot that is between the fetlock and the coffin-joint; also, generally the same part of the leg in other domestic animals and in man. **2.** A hobble for a horse's foot. [< OF. *pasturon,* < *pasture,* pasture, tether.]—**pas'tern-bone'',** *n.* Either the proximal or first phalanx (**great pastern-bone**), or the median or second phalanx (**small pastern-bone**), of a horse's foot.—**p.-joint,** *n.* The joint between the pastern-bones.

Pas"teur', 1 pas'tûr'; 2 pȧs"tûr', **Louis** (1822–1895). A French chemist and bacteriologist.—**Pas-teur'ism,** *n.* **1.** A method of progressive inoculation developed by Pasteur for the prevention or cure of certain diseases, as hydrophobia. **2.** Pasteurization.—**Pas-teur"i-za'tion,** *n.* A process of arresting or preventing fermentation in liquids, as beer, milk, wine, etc., by heating from 144° to 149° Fahr., so as to destroy the vitality of the ferment: originally proposed by Pasteur. **Pas"teur-a'tion‡; Pas-teur'i-sa'tion‡.**—**Pas-teur'ize** or **-ise,** *vt.*—**Pas-teur'iz-er,** *n.* **1.** One who Pasteurizes. **2.** An apparatus for Pasteurizing liquids.

pas-tic'cio, 1 pas-ti'cho; 2 pȧs-ti'cho, *n.* [It.] **1.** *Mus.* An olio made up of fragments of other works connected so as to form a complete work. **2.** (1) An artist's design copied in a different art or employed in a way foreign to the original. (2) A work made of fragments patched together or having missing parts supplied.

pas'til, 1 pas':l; 2 pȧs'til, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A compound of aromatic substances with niter for fumigating sick-rooms, etc. **2.** A troche; lozenge. **3.** A flavored confection. **4.** In pyrotechnics, the paper tube containing the powder that causes a pinwheel or the like to rotate. **5.** *Art.* A pastel. [< F. *pastille,* < L. *pastillus,* dim. of *panis,* loaf.] **pas-tille'‡.**

pas'time", 1 pas'taim"; 2 pȧs'tīm", *n.* That which amuses or seems to make time pass agreeably; recreation; sport. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; SPORT.

Pas'to, 1 pȧs'to; 2 pȧs'to, *n.* **1.** A university town in S. W. Colombia, South America: 8,400 ft. above sea-level; pop. 27,760. **2.** A volcano near this town: 14,000 ft.

pas'tor, pas'tər *or* -ter; 2 pȧs'tor, *n.* **1.** A Christian minister who has a church or congregation under his official charge. **2.** A crested starling. §§. A shepherd. [< L.of *pastor,* shepherd.]

pas'tor-al, 1 pas'tor-əl: 2 pȧs'tor-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the life of shepherds and rustics; rural in spirit or sentiment; as, a *pastoral* poem. **2.** Pertaining to a pastor and his work. Syn.: see RUSTIC. **II.** *n.* **1.** A poem dealing with rural matters; a bucolic; an idyl. **2.** A picture illustrating rural scenes. **3.** A letter from a pastor to his flock. **4.** *Mus.* (1) A simple melody in $^6/_8$ time in a rustic style. (2) A complete symphony portraying a series of pastoral scenes. (3) A cantata or operetta on a rustic theme. **5.** A book or treatise on the cure of souls. **6.** *pl.* The pastoral epistles. **7.** A crozier or pastoral staff.—**pastoral epistles,** those of Paul to Timothy and Titus: so called because they deal almost entirely with the pastoral office.—**p. staff,** a staff, usually curved like a shepherd's crook, borne as an emblem of ecclesiastical authority by a bishop, abbot, etc. In the Greek Church it bears a Greek or tau cross.—**pas"to-ra'le,** *n.* [It.] **1.** *Mus.* Same as PASTORAL, 4. **2.** Same as PASTOURELLE.—**pas'tor-al-ism,** *n.* That which possesses or exhibits pastoral character.—**pas'tor-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A keeper of flocks and herds; farmer. **2.** A writer of pastorals.—**pas'tor-al-ly,** *adv.*—**pas'tor-ate,** *n.* **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a pastor. **2.** The duration of a pastoral charge. **3.** Pastors collectively.—**pas-to'ri-um,** *n.* [So. U. S.] A parsonage: coined recently after the analogy of *auditorium.*—**pas'tor-ship,** *n.* The place, dignity, or work of a pastor.—**pas"tou-relle',** *n.* [F.] A quadrille-figure representing a dance of shepherds and shepherdesses.

past'ry, 1 pēst'ı; 2 pȧst'y. **I.** *a.* Like paste. **II.** *n.* [PAST'IES2, *pl.*] A pie, as of meat, enclosed and baked in a crust or pastry.—**past'i-ness,** *n.*

Pa-su'bi-o, 1 pa-sü'bī-o; 2 pä-sụ'bī-ō, *n.* A mountain in the Trentino, Italy; height, 7,335 feet; the scene of Italian victories and advance against the Austrians, October 10–19, 1916.

pat1, 1 pat; 2 pȧt, *v.* [PAT'TED6; PAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike lightly or tap, with the hand, in a gentle, caressing manner. **2.** To strike lightly with the feet in walking or running. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tap or strike gently. **2.** To run with light steps. [< AS. *plættan,* strike.]

pat2 [Scot.], *imp. & pp.* of PUT, *v.*

pat, *a.* **1.** Exactly suitable in time or place; fitting; apt. **2.** Satisfactory; needing no change; as, a *pat* hand in card-playing.—**pat'ly,** *adv.*—**pat'ness,** *n.* Appropriateness.

pat1, *n.* **1.** A light, caressing stroke. **2.** A pattering, as of feet.

pat2, *n.* A small molded mass, as of butter. [< Ir. *pait,* lump.]

pat3, *n.* [Scot.] A pot.

pat, *adv.* In a fit manner; aptly. [< PAT, *v.*]

Pata., *abbr.* Patagonia.

pa-ta'gi-um, 1 pə-tē'ji-um *or* pat'ə-jī'um; 2 pa-tā'gi-ūm *or* pȧt'ə-gī'ūm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* (1) The wing-membrane of a bat. (2) A parachute, as of a flying squirrel. (3) *Ornith.* The fold of skin extending from the upper arm to the forearm. **2.** *Entom.* One of two scalelike appendages on the back of lepidopters. [L., border of a dress.]

Pat"a-go'ni-a, 1 pat"ə-gō'nı-ə; 2 pȧt"a-gō'ni-a, *n.* A region, formerly independent, at the S. extremity of South America; divided by treaty in 1881 between Chile and the Argentine Republic: inhabited by wild, very tall tribes.—**Pat"a-go'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

pat'a-mar, 1 pat'ə-mär; 2 pȧt'a-mär, *n.* [E. Ind.] A coasting-vessel with arched keel and great stem and stern rake: used from Bombay to Ceylon. **pat'te-mar‡.**

Pat"a-ri'ni, 1 pat"ə-rı'nı; 2 pȧt"a-rī'ni, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hi* **1.** A religious sect (12th century) founded in Milan, that opposed marriage. **2.** A branch of the Cathari. See CATHARI. **3.** Manicheans who emigrated from Bulgaria and settled in Milan in the 11th century. **Pat"a-rel'li‡.**—**Pat'a-rene,** *a.*—**Pat'a-rene,** *n.* **1.** One of the Patarini. **2.** A heretic.—**Pat'a-rin-ism,** *n.*

patch, 1 pach; 2 pȧch. **I.**1 *vt. & vi.* **1.** To mend, strengthen, **pach**2,) or adorn (anything) by the application of a patch. **2.** To make, repair, or put together hastily or imperfectly, as by patching: often with *up* or *together.* **3.** To ornament, as the face, with a patch; attach a patch to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small piece of material, especially of cloth in connection with clothing, used to repair anything. **2.** Something resembling a patch, as a piece of court-plaster or the like, applied to the skin to hide a blemish or to set off the complexion. **3.** A small piece of anything, as of ground; a small area in a larger expanse. **4.** A piece of cloth or other material worn over an injured eye to exclude the light. **5.** An ornamental piece of cloth or badge sewn upon a garment. **6.** Any small part of a surface not agreeing with the general character or appearance of the whole. **7.** A shred or scrap. **8†.** A fool; clown: from the motley garb of the jester.—**patch'a-bl(eP),** *a.*—**patch'er,** *n.* One who patches.—**patch'er-y†,** *n.* **1.** Patch-work: used chiefly figuratively. **2.** The act of patching clumsily. **3.** [Colloq.] A repairing shop.—**patch'work'',** *n.* **1.** A fabric made of patches of cloth, as for quilts, etc. **2.** Work made up of heterogeneous materials: work done hastily or carelessly; a jumble.—**pat'chy,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in patches; resembling patchwork; hence, lacking in proper effect; incongruous; as, a *patchy* architectural design. **2.** Peevish; irritable.

pa-tchou'li, 1 pə-chü'lı; 2 pa-chụ'li, *n.* An East-Indian herb (*Pogostemon patchouli*) of the mint family or a perfume obtained from it. [F.E Ind] **pa-tchou'ly‡.**

pate, 1 pēt; 2 pāt, *n.* **1.** The top of the head, especially a human head; sometimes, the whole head: often derogatory, as a shallow *pate.* **2.** The skin of a calf's head. **3†.** Skill; brains. [OF., < *plate:* see PLATE.]

pâte, 1 pāt; 2 pât. *n.* [F.] Paste: specif., porcelain paste.

pâ"té, 1 pa"tē'; 2 pâ"te', *n.* A little pie or pasty; a patty. [F.]—**pâté de foies gras,** a pasty of fat goose-livers; also, the filling for such a pie put up in earthen jars, etc. **Strasbourg pâté‡.**

pa-tel'la, 1 pə-tel'ə; 2 pa-tĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The flat, oval bone in front of the knee-joint; knee-cap. **2.** *Zool.* A cup-like part. **3.** A small pan or dish. [L., dim. of *patina,* dish, pan.]—**pa-tel'lar,** *a.*—**pat'el-late,** *a.* Having patelliform parts; patelliform.—**pa-tel'li-form,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a patella or kneepan, or of a flattened cone. **2.** Limpet-like.

pat'en, 1 pat'ən; 2 pȧt'ĕn, *n.* **1.** A plate as for bread of the Eucharist. **2†.** A metallic plate. [< L. *patina.*]

pat'ent, 1 pat'ənt; 2 pȧt'ĕnt. **I.**1 *vt.* **1.** To secure a patent for: said especially of a device protected by patent. **2.** To grant by patent: in the original meaning. **II.** 1 pat'ənt *or* pē'tent; 2 pȧt'ĕnt *or* pā'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Manifest or apparent to everybody. **2.** Protected or conferred by letters patent. **3.** Open for general inspection or use; as, letters *patent.* **4.** *Zool.* Expanded. **5.** *Bot.* Spreading. **6.** [U. S.] Designating grades of flour, usually those of superior quality. **III.** *n.* **1.** A government protection to an inventor, securing to him for a specific time the exclusive right of making and using an invention. **2.** A government grant or franchise, as of land; also, land so granted; the official certificate of such a grant. **3.** That which is protected by a patent, or its distinctive marks or features. [F., < L. *patent(t-)s,* ppr. of *pateo,* lie open.] Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS.—**patent leather,** leather covered with a glossy black varnish-like coat; japanned leather or lacquered leather.—**p. right,** an exclusive right conferred by a government grant; specif., the exclusive privilege, for a limited time, of the use and

control of an invention and its manufacture. In the United States a patent right runs for seventeen years, without privilege of renewal, except by act of Congress; but if the invention has previously been patented abroad, the United States patent on it expires at the same time as the foreign patent, or, if there is more than one, on the expiration of the patent having the shortest term. In Great Britain a patent right is granted for a term of fourteen years on condition that the article patented be manufactured in that country.—**pat'en-cy**, *n.* **1.** The condition of being patent or evident. **2.** The state of being open, spread, or enlarged.—**pat'ent-a-bl**(e)ᵖ, *a.*—**pat"en-tee'**, *n.* One who holds a patent. **pat'ent-er**‡.—**pat'ent-ly**, *adv.* Manifestly.—**pat'-en-tor**, *n.* **1.** One who grants a patent, as of land. **2.** A patentee: an erroneous use.

Pa'ter, Walter Horatio (1839–1894). An English art-critic, essayist, and author: *Marius the Epicurean.*

pa"ter-fa-mil'i-as, 1 pē"tər-fə-mil'ı-əs; 2 pā"ter-fa-mil'i-as, *n.* **1.** The father of a family or master of a house: chiefly humorous. **2.** *Roman Law.* An independent person; the head of a family. [L.]

pa-ter'nal, 1 pə-tūr'nəl; 2 pa-tēr'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a father; fatherly. **2.** Derived from, related through, or connected with one's father; hereditary. [< L. *paternus*, < *pater*, father.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**pa-ter'nal-ism**, *n.* Paternal care or control: specif., as exercised by a government over the affairs of a people.—**pa-ter'ni-ty**, *n.* **1.** The condition of being or of becoming a father. **2.** Ancestry on the male side.

Pa-ter'no, 1 pə-tər'no; 2 pa-tēr'no, *n.* A city in Sicily at the foot of Mount Etna; pop. with commune, 30,000.

pa"ter-nos'ter, 1 pē"tər-[*or* pat'ər-]nes'tər; 2 pā"ter-[*or* pāt'er-]nōs'ter, *n.* **1.** The Lord's Prayer: literally, "our father"; hence, any muttered or repeated formula; also, a homily. **2.** Every eleventh bead on a rosary, which is connected with the saying of the Lord's Prayer; hence, a rosary, or something resembling one. [LL.]

Pat'er-son, 1 pat'ər-sən; 2 pāt'er-son, *n.* **1. William** (1658–1719), a Scottish speculator; originated an unsuccessful scheme to establish on the Isthmus of Darien (Panama) a trade-route to the East, and secure thereby a monopoly of the trade. **2.** A city in N. E. New Jersey; silk manufactures; pop. 135,870.

path†, *vt.* To go, as in a path; walk.

path, 1 path; 2 pāth, *n.* [PATHS, 1 pathz; 2 pāths, *pl.*] **1.** A walk or way, as one beaten by the foot, used by men or animals, but not generally by vehicles. **2.** Any road, track, or course. **3.** Hence, figuratively, course or way of life or action. [< AS. *pæth*, path.] Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.—**path'-find"er**, *n.* One skilled in following a path or trail, or in opening a new one; an explorer.—**path'less**, *a.* Having no path; trackless.—**path'less-ness**, *n.*

path., pathol., *abbr.* Pathology.

Pa-than', 1 pə-tān' *or* pē'thən; 2 pā-tān' *or* pā'than, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** An Afghan: the name usually applied to the independent Afghan tribes on the northwest frontier of India, notwithstanding the fact that many Afghans claim to be Pathans. Many of them serve in the native army and in the civil service of British India. **2.** A tribe of Mohammedans from the northwestern frontier of India.

pa-thet'ic, 1 pə-thet'ik; 2 pa-thĕt'ie, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or abounding in pathos; arousing compassion. **2.** Displaying passion: impassioned. [< Gr. *pathētikos*, < *paschō*, suffer.] **pa-thet'i-cal**‡. Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pa-thet'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

-pathia, *suffix.* Same as -PATHY.

path'o-, 1 path'o-; 2 păth'o-. From Greek *pathos*, suffering (see PATHOS): combining form.—**path'o-gene**, *n.* A bacterium or microscopic organism found in infectious diseases which it is supposed to produce.—**path"o-gen'ic**, *a.* Productive of disease; pertaining to or noting the production of disease. [+ -GEN.] **path"o-ge-net'ic**‡; **pa-thog'e-nous**‡.—**path"o-ge-nic'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state of being pathogenic. **2.** That type of organic power which is easily influenced by external conditions. **path"o-ge-ne'i-ty**‡.—**pa-thog'e-ny**, *n.* *Med.* The branch of pathological science that relates to the origin, production, and development of disease.—**pa-thog"no-mon'ic, -i-cal**, *a.* *Pathol.* Characteristic of a disease: said of certain symptoms as distinguished from concomitant symptoms. [+ Gr. *gnōmōn*, one who knows.]

pa-thol'o-gy, 1 pə-thel'o-ji; 2 pa-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] **1.** The branch of medical science that treats of morbid conditions, their causes, nature, etc. **2.** The sum of the morbid conditions, processes, and results in the course of a disease. [< Gr. *pathos*, suffering, + -LOGY.]—**path"o-log'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to pathology; considered in relation to disease. **path"o-log'ic**‡.—**path"o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pa-thol'o-gist**, *n.* One skilled in pathology.

pa'thos, 1 pē'thes; 2 pā'thŏs, *n.* **1.** The quality, attribute, or element, in any form of representation or expression, that rouses emotion or passion, especially the tender emotions, as compassion or sympathy; also, tender or sorrowful feeling. **2.** In art, the quality of the contingent and evanescent phenomena of life, as the facts of personality, individuality, human passion, or emotion, that the artist's conception embodies or concretely expresses: opposed to the quality of the ideal. **3§.** Suffering. [< Gr. *pathos*, < *paschō*, suffer.] Syn.: see FEELING.

path'way", *n.* Same as PATH.

-pathy, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *-patheia* (< *pathos*; see PATHOS): a combining form denoting suffering, affection, disease, etc., or, more frequently, the treatment of disease, as hydro*pathy*.

pa'tience, 1 pē'shens; 2 pā'shĕnç, *n.* **1.** The quality or habit of being patient. **2.** The exercise of sustained endurance and perseverance. **3.** Forbearance toward the faults or infirmities of others. **4.** Tranquil waiting or expectation. **5.** Ability to await events without perturbation. **6.** Any solitaire card-game. **7†.** Permission or sufferance. Syn.: calmness, composure, endurance, forbearance, fortitude, leniency, long-suffering, resignation, submission, sufferance. *Endurance* hardens itself against suffering, and may be merely stubborn; by modifiers it may be made to have a passive force, as when we speak of "passive endurance"; *fortitude* is *endurance* animated by courage; *patience* is not so hard as *endurance* nor so self-effacing as *submission*. *Submission* is ordinarily and *resignation* always applied to matters of great moment, while *patience* may apply to slight worries and annoyances. As regards our relations to our fellow men, *forbearance* is abstaining from retaliation or revenge; *patience* is keeping kindliness of heart under vexatious conduct; *long-suffering* is continued *patience*. *Patience* may also have an active force denoting uncomplaining steadiness in doing, as in tilling the soil. Compare INDUSTRY; SUBMISSION.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANGER; IMPATIENCE.—Prep.: patience *in* or *amid* sufferings; patience *with* (more rarely *toward*) opposers or offenders; patience *under* afflictions; (rarely) patience *of* heat or cold, etc.

pa'tient†, *vt.* To make patient; calm; compose.

pa'tient, 1 pē'shent; 2 pā'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing quiet endurance under distress or annoyance; long-suffering. **2.** Tolerant, tender, and undiscouraged in helping others. **3.** Capable of tranquilly awaiting events. **4.** Capable of physical endurance: with *of*; as, *patient of* hunger. **5.** Possessed of persevering and untiring energy. **6.** Admitting: with *of*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person undergoing treatment for disease or injury. **2.** Anything passively affected. **3§.** A sufferer. [F., < L. *patien(t)-s*, ppr. of *patior*, suffer.] Syn.: see CHARITABLE; PASSIVE.—**pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*

pat'i-na, 1 pat'ı-nə; 2 păt'i-na, *n.* **1.** An earthenware or metal bowl or basin used as a domestic utensil by the Romans; a patella. **2.** *Archeol.* The green rust that covers ancient bronzes, coins, medals, etc. [L.; see PAN¹, *n.*]

pat'ine, *n.* Same as PATEN. **pat'in‡.**

pa'ti-o, 1 pā"ti-o; 2 pä'ti-o, *n.* The open inner court of a Spanish or Spanish-American dwelling. [Sp.]

Pat'mos, 1 pat'mes; 2 pāt'mŏs, *n.* *Bib.* An island (pop. 4,000) off W. coast of Asia Minor; place of St. John's exile. *Rev.* i, 9.

Pat'na, 1 put'nə; 2 pŭt'na, *n.* A university city in Bengal, British India; exports rice; pop. 119,976.

Pat. Off., *abbr.* Patent Office.

pa"tois', 1 pa"twē'; 2 pă"twä'. *n.* An illiterate dialect, often local or provincial. [F., < L. *patria*, fatherland.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

Pa'tras, 1 pā'tras; 2 pä'träs, *n.* A fortified seaport in central Greece: pop. 52,174.

pa'tri-arch, 1 pā'tri-ark; 2 pā'tri-ärc, *n.* **1.** The head of a family; the chief of a tribe who rules by paternal right: particularly applied to the progenitors of the Hebrews. **2.** A venerable man; hence, any venerable object; as, especially, the founder of a religion. **3.** A high dignitary. Specif.: (*1*) One of the two leaders of the Sanhedrin after the final dispersion of the Jews. (*2*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop of the highest rank, over whom only the Pope and cardinals have precedence. The patriarchs in the Roman Church are those of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the first three residing always at Rome, as well as the patriarchs of the Coptic, Armenian, Syrian, etc., churches. In the Greek Church there are patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, while the heads of the Armenian, Abyssinian, Jacobite, Nestorian, and Coptic churches use the title. [< Gr. *patria*, race, + *archō*, rule.]—**pa"tri-ar'chal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a patriarch; governed by a patriarch; as, a *patriarchal* see. **2.** Of the nature of a patriarchy. **3.** Of or belonging to the patriarchs. **4.** Having the nature or character of a patriarch; venerable. **pa"tri-ar'chic**‡.—**pa"tri-ar'chal-ly**, *adv.*—**pa'tri-arch"ate**, *n.* **1.** The office, dominion, or residence of a patriarch. **2.** A patriarchal system of government.—**pa'tri-arch"y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A patriarchate. **2.** A system of family government in which the father or the male heir of his choice rules in domestic affairs.

pa-tri'cian, 1 pə-trish'ən; 2 pa-trish'an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the aristocracy. **2.** Of noble or aristocratic lineage. **3.** Of or pertaining to the Roman aristocracy; also, relating to patricians of the Italian republics, German free cities, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of the hereditary aristocracy that, for the first four centuries of her history, monopolized the government and priesthood of Rome. **2.** Any one of the upper classes. **3.** An honorary title bestowed by the later Roman emperors. **4.** In medieval history, one of the upper class in the Italian republics, German free cities, etc. [< L. *patricius*, < *pater*, father.] **-ly**, *adv.*

pa-tri'ci-ate, 1 pə-trish'i-ēt; 2 pa-trish'i-āt, *n.* **1.** The patricians as a class; the nobility. **2.** The rank, dignity, or term of office of a patrician. [< L. *patriciatus*, < *patricius*; see PATRICIAN.]

pat'ri-cide, 1 pat'ri-said; 2 păt'ri-çid, *n.* **1.** The killing of a father. **2.** One who slays a father; a parricide. [< L. *pater*, father, + *cædo*, kill.]—**pat'ri-ci"dal**, *a.* [ridge‡.

Pat'rick¹, 1 pat'rik; 2 păt'rik, *n.* [Scot.] A partridge. **pat'-Pat'rick**², *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Pa-tri'ci-us**, 1 pə-tri'si-us, 2 pä-tri'ci-ūs; F. **Pa"trice'**, 1 pa"tris', 2 pä"tric'; G. **Pa-tri'zi-us**, 1 pə-tri'tsi-us, 2 pä-tri'tsi-us; It. **Pa-tri'zi-o**, 1 pa-trid'zī-o, 2 pä-trid'zī-o; L. **Pa-tri'ci-us**, 1 pə-trish'i-us *or* pə-trish'us, 2 pa-trish'i-ūs *or* pa-trish'ūs; Pg. **Pa-tri'ci-o**, 1 pa-tri'si'o, 2 pä-tri'çi-o; Sp. **Pa-tri'ci-o**, 1 pa-tri'thi-o, 2 pä-tri'-thī-o. **2. Saint** (372?–460?), apostle to and patron saint of Ireland. [L., noble.]

pat'ri-mo-ny, 1 pat'ri-mo-ni; 2 păt'ri-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] **1.** An inheritance from a father or an ancestor. **2.** An endowment, as of a church. [< L. *patrimonium*, < *pater*, father.]—**pat"ri-mo'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony or ancestral inheritance. **-ly**, *adv.*

pa'tri-ot, 1 pē'tri-[*or* pat'ri-]ŏt; 2 pā'tri-[*or* păt'ri-]ot, *n.* One who loves his country and zealously guards its welfare; especially, a defender of popular liberty. [< Gr. *patriōtēs,* fellow countryman.]—**Patriot's Day** [U. S.], the day of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; its anniversary is observed as a legal holiday in Maine and Massachusetts.—**pa"tri-ot'ic,** *a.* Characterized by patriotism; intended for the public good.—**pa"tri-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pa'tri-ot-ism,** *n.* Devotion to one's country.

Pa"tri-pas'si-an, 1 pē"tri-[*or* pat"ri-]pas'i-ən; 2 pā"tri-[*or* păt"ri-]-pās'i-ən, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of the early church, that, denying the tripersonality of God, taught that the sufferings of the Son could be predicated of the Father. [< LL. *patripassianus,* < L. *pater (patr-),* father, + *passus,* pp. of *patior,* suffer.]—**Pa"tri-pas'si-an,** *a.*—**Pa"tri-pas'si-an-ism,** *n.* The belief or teachings of the Patripassians.—**Pat"ri-pas'si-an-ist,** *n.*

pa-tris'tic, 1 pə-tris'tik; 2 pā-tris'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church. **pa-tris'ti-cal‡. -ly,** *adv.*

pat'ro-cil"ny, 1 pat'ro-kil"ni; 2 păt'ro-cil"ny, *n. Biol.* The condition of having certain characteristics derived from the father. [< Gr. *patēr, (patros),* father, + *kinō,* lean.]—**pat"ro-cil'nous,** *a.*

Pa-tro'clus, 1 pə-trō'kłus; 2 pa-trō'clus. *Gr. Legend.* A Greek chief in the Trojan war; slain by Hector.

pa-trol', 1 pə-trōl'; 2 pa-trōl'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PA-TROLLED', PA-TROLD'ᴱᵈ; PA-TROL'LING.] **1.** To walk around in order to guard or inspect. **2.** To go the rounds, as in a city or garrison. **II.** *n.* **1.** One or more soldiers, policemen, etc., patrolling a district. **2.** The act of patrolling. [< F. *patrouiller,* paw about.]—**pa-trol'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who patrols, as a policeman assigned to a beat.—**pa-trol'-wag"on,** *n.* [U. S.] A wagon for the conveyance of prisoners, etc.

pa'tron, 1 pē'tran *or* pat'ran; 2 pā'tron *or* păt'ron, *n.* **1.** One who protects, fosters, countenances, or supports some person or thing; a regular customer; a protector or benefactor; as, a *patron* of sculpture. **2.** (1) *Eccl.* A saint regarded as the peculiar protector of some special person, country, cause, etc. (2) *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A tutelary deity; protector of some city, cause, occupation, etc. **3.** One in the position of father, guardian, or legal representative. Specif.: (1) *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An advocate or defender before a court of justice; a guardian, or legal intermediary. (2) *Rom. Antiq.* A protector or defender (of individuals, cities, or provinces); a master who had manumitted his slave, and who sustained to his freedman a legal relation analogous to that of a father toward his son. **4.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* One who has the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice. [< L.ᴱ *patronus,* patron.]—**pat'ron-age,** *n.* **1.** Special countenance; guardianship. **2.** An uncalled-for distribution of favors, or an overcondescending manner. **3.** The right to control in the distribution of offices, etc., in the public service; also, the offices, etc., so distributed. **4.** *Eccl.* The right of presentation to a church or benefice. **5.** The financial support given by customers to commercial enterprises or the customers themselves, as a group.—**pat'ron-ess,** *n.* A female patron; a matron who promotes and assists in the management of a social event.—**pat'ron-iz"a-bl(e²,** *a.* That may be patronized.—**pat'ron-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To act as a patron to; favor. **2.** To exercise condescension toward. **3.** [Colloq.] To favor with one's custom in business. **pat'ron-ise‡.** —**pat'ron-iz"er,** or **-is"er,** *n.*—**pat'ron-iz"**[*or* **-is"]ing-ly,** *adv.*

pat"ro-nym'ic, 1 pat'ro-nim'ik; 2 păt'ro-nym'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Formed after one's father's name. **2.** *Gram.* Indicating ancestry. **pat"ro-nym'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* **1.** A name derived from an ancestor; a family name. **2.** *Gram.* A noun formed from a proper name. [< Gr.ᴸᵁ *patēr,* father, + *onyma,* name.] **pat'ro-nym‡.**—**pat"ro-nym'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-troon', 1 pə-trūn'; 2 pa-trōōn', *n.* **1.** Formerly, a holder of entailed estates, chiefly in New York, with manorial rights, under old Dutch law. **2†.** A patron. [D.] **pat'ter-oon‡.**

pat'ten, 1 pat'n; 2 păt'n, *n.* **1.** A thick-soled wooden shoe; a clog. **2.** *Arch.* The foundation of a wall; formerly, a sill. [< F. *patin,* < *patte,* paw.]

pat'ter[1], 1 pat'ər; 2 păt'er, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to fall or come with a pattering sound. **2.** To make a continuous succession of light, quick, and sharp sounds or pats. **3.** To move with light, quick steps. [Freq. of PAT, *v.*]

pat'ter[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To mumble in a singsong manner; mutter, as prayers. **2.** To mumble something over and over; mutter. **3.** To pray, particularly to repeat the Lord's Prayer. **4.** [Slang.] To utter cheap claptrap. [< OF. *pater;* see PATERNOSTER: from the repetition of the prayer.]

pat'ter, *n.* **1.** A succession of pats or taps; repetition of slight sounds. **2.** Glib and rapid talk. **3.** Idle chatter or gossip. **4.** [Slang.] Patois or dialect. **5.** Rapid speech set to music.

pat'tern, 1 pat'ərn; 2 păt'ern, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make in imitation of some model: with *after, by, from,* or *upon.* **2.** To decorate with a pattern. **II.** *i.* To take something as a pattern or model: often with *after* or *by.* SYN.: see IMITATE.

pat'tern, *n.* **1.** An original or model proposed for imitation. **2.** Anything shaped or formed to serve as a model or guide in forming something else. **3.** [U. S.] Material in sufficient quantity to make a garment, especially a dress. **4.** Any decorative design or figure, or the work made in accordance with such design; hence, type; style. **5.** The distribution of shot on a target at which a shotgun is fired, as showing the amount of scattering, etc. **6.** A style of figuring or marking of natural origin; as, the *pattern* on a butterfly's wings. **7‖.** Something made like a model; a copy. [Late form of PATRON.] SYN.: see EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL; MODEL; SIGN.

Pat'ti, 1 pat'i; 2 păt'i, **Adelina,** Baroness Cederström (1843–1919). An Italian soprano prima donna; born in Madrid.

pat'tle, *n.* [Scot.] A plow-staff.

pat'ty, 1 pat'i; 2 păt'y, *n.* [PAT'TIESᴱ, *pl.*] A small pie. [< F. *pâté,* PASTE.]—**pat'ty-pan",** *n.* A pan for a patty.

pat'u-lous, 1 pat'yu-łus; 2 păt'yu-lûs, *a.* **1.** Spreading; specifically, spreading slightly. **2.** Having a wide aperture. [< L. *patulus,* < *pateo,* lie open.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pau, 1 pō; 2 pō, *n.* A town in S. W. France; pop. 37,100.

Pau, Paul M. C. G. (1848–). A French general in the World War of 1914–18.

pau'ci-ty, 1 pē'si-ti; 2 pa'ci-ty, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity; fewness. [< L. *paucita(t-)s,* < *paucus,* few.]

paugh'ty, 1 pŏn'ti; 2 pąn'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Haughty; insolent. **pauch'ty‡.**

pauk, pauk'y. Same as PAWK, etc.

Paul, 1 pēl; 2 pąl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Pau'lus‡. Pau'la,** 1 pē'lə, 2 pą'la (fem.). Dan. G. Sw. **Paul,** 1 poul, 2 poul, **Pau'lus‡**; D. **Pau'lus,** 1 pou'lus, 2 pou'lûs; F. **Paul,** 1 pōl, 2 pōl; Gr. **Pau'los;** Hung. **Pál,** 1 pūl, 2 pāl; It. **Pa'o-lo,** 1 pā'o-lo, 2 pā'o-lo; L. **Pau'lus,** 1 pē'lus, 2 pą'lus, **Pau-li'nus‡**; Pol. Rus. **Pa'vel,** 1 pā'vel, 2 pā'vĕl; Pg. **Pau'lo,** 1 pou'lo, 2 pou'lo; Sp. **Pa'blo,** 1 pą'blo, 2 pą'blo. **2. Saint.** *Bib.* The apostle of the Gentiles, a Hebrew who, before his conversion, was called Saul of Tarsus; writer of various New Testament books; died about 67. *Acts* xiii, 9. **3.** Any one of several popes of Rome. Especially: (1) **P. III.** (1468–1549), Alessandro Farnese; excommunicated Henry VIII. of England; convoked Council of Trent; approved Jesuit order. (2) **P. IV.** (1476–1559), Giovanni Pietro Caraffa; leader of "Counter-reformation" in Roman Catholic Church. (3) **P. V.** (1552–1621), Camillo Borghese; interdicted Venetian republic. **4.** Emperor of Russia (1754–1801), son of Catherine II.; capricious; strangled. [L., little.]

Paul and Vir-gin'i-a. An idyllic romance by St. Pierre; also, the juvenile lovers around whom the story centers.

Paul'ding, 1 pēl'diŋ; 2 pąl'ding, **Hiram** (1797–1878). A United States admiral; burned Norfolk navy-yard.

paul'dron, 1 pēl'drən; 2 pąl'dron, *n.* A detachable piece of plate armor to protect the shoulder. [OF.]

Pau-li'cian, 1 pē-lish'ən; 2 pą-lish'an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an ancient dualistic sect professing to follow Paul, that rejected the Old Testament and some epistles of the New, practised ascetic rites, taught an illusory passion of Christ, and had no Eucharist.—**Pau-li'cian,** *a.*—**Pau-li'cian-ism,** *n.*

Pau-li'na, 1 pē-lī'nə; 2 pą-lī'na, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Pau-line'‡,** 1 pō-lēn', 2 pą-lēn'. F. **Pau"line',** 1 pō"lēn', 2 pō"-lēn'; G. **Pau-li'ne,** 1 pau-lī'ne, 2 pou-lī'nē; It. **Pa"o-li'na,** 1 pā"o-lī'na, 2 pā"o-lī'nä; Pg. Sp. **Pau-li'na,** 1 pau-lī'na, 2 pou-lī'nä. [L., little.]

Pauline, 1 pō'lin; 2 pą'in, *a.* **1.** Relating to the Apostle Paul, his teachings or writings. **2.** In modern criticism, especially German, characterized by the assumed trend of Paul in his theological thinking (toward justification by faith, salvation by grace, etc.).—**Pau'list,** *n. R. C. Ch.* **1.** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, commonly called *Paulist Fathers,* founded in New York in 1858. **2.** In India, a Jesuit.

Pau-li'nus, 1 pō-lī'nus; 2 pą-lī'nus, **Saint** (–644). A Roman missionary to England in 601; archbishop of York.

Pau'lo Af-fon'so, 1 pau'lu af-fon'sə; 2 pou'lo af-fōn'sọ. A series of cataracts on the São Francisco river, Brazil.

Paul of Sa"mo-sa'ta (3d century A. D.). Bishop of Antioch, deposed for denying the deity of Christ.

Paul Pry, 1 prai; 2 prȳ. **1.** A comedy by John Poole; also, the inquisitive title-character. **2.** An inquisitive person.

pau-low'ni-a, 1 pē-lō'ni-ə; 2 pą-lō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A scrophulariaceous Japanese tree prized for cultivation, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of handsome fragrant violet or purple flowers. [< Anna *Paulowna,* daughter of Paul I. of Russia.]

Flowering Spray of Paulownia, showing (*a*) fruit.

Paul'sen, 1 poul'zən; 2 poul'sẹn, **Friedrich** (1846–1908). A German philosopher; *Introduction to Philosophy.*

paunch, 1 pŏnch *or* pēnch; 2 pănch *or* pąnch, *n.* **1.** The abdomen. **2.** The first stomach of a ruminant. **3.** The rim of a bell. [< OF. *panche,* < L. *pantex,* paunch.]

pau'per, 1 pē'pər; 2 pą'per, *n.* One dependent on charity; a destitute person who receives, or is entitled to receive, public charity: also adjectively; as, *pauper* relief. [L., poor.]—**pau'pered,** *a.* Made a pauper.—**pau'per-ism,** *n.* Poverty. **2.** Paupers collectively. SYN.: see POVERTY.—**pau'per-iza'**[*or* **-sa']tion,** *n.* The reducing to pauperism.—**pau'per-ize** *or* **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To reduce to pauperism.

Pau-sa'ni-as, 1 pē-sē'ni-əs; 2 pą-sā'ni-as, *n.* **1.** (–468 B. C.) A Spartan general; defeated Persians at Platæa, 479 B. C. **2.** A Greek geographer of the 2d century.

pause, 1 pēz; 2 pąs. **I.** *vi.* [PAUSED; PAUS'ING.] **1.** To suspend action or utterance for any cause. **2.** To stop temporarily; rest; intermit. **3.** To hold back; delay; hesitate; linger. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cessation or intermission of action; a rest; stop. **2.** A holding back from doubt or irresolution; suspense; hesitation; as, a *pause* on the brink of a precipice. **3.**

A momentary cessation in speaking or music for the sake of meaning or expression. **4.** A character or sign indicating such cessation, as most marks of punctuation, a break, or a paragraph, or, in music, a hold or a rest. **5.** *Pros.* A calculated interval of silence in a meter, or the place at which the voice naturally pauses in reading a verse. See CESURA. [F., < Gr.L *pausis*.] Syn.: see RESPITE; REST; (verb) see CEASE; STAND.—**paus'er,** *n.* One who pauses; hence, one who stops to reflect or deliberate.

pav'an, 1 pav'ən; 2 pāv'an, *n.* A slow, stately dance of the 16th and 17th centuries. [< F. *pavane,* < It. *pavana,* ult. < *Padua,* Padua.] **pav'ane**‡; **pav'en**‡.

pave, 1 pēv; 2 pāv. **I.** *vt.* [PAVED; PAV'ING.] To cover or floor with pavement. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] A pavement. [< F. *paver,* < L.LL *pavio,* beat.]—**to pave the way for,** to make preparation for; lead up to.—**pave'ment,** *n.* **1.** A hard, solid surface-covering or flooring for a road or footway, usually resting immediately on the ground. **2.** A paved road or footway. **3.** The material with which a surface is paved.—**pav'er,** *n.* **1.** One who lays pavement. **2.** A pavers' rammer. **3.** A paving-block. **pav'ler**‡.—**pav'ing,** *n.* **1.** The laying of a pavement. **2.** A pavement.

pa"vé', 1 pa"vē'; 2 pā"vę', *n.* **1.** [F.] A street-pavement. **2.** The close setting of jewels in which no gold shows.

Pa-vi'a, 1 pa-vi'a; 2 pā-vi'ä, *n.* A university city on the Ticino river, N. E. Italy; pop. 42,730; here Francis I. of France was defeated by the Emperor Charles V., Feb. 24, 1525.

pa-vil'ion, 1 pə-vil'yən; 2 pa-vil'yon, *vt.* To provide with a pavilion or pavilions; shelter by a pavilion.

pa-vil'ion, 1 pə-vil'yən; 2 pa-vil'yon, *n.* **1.** A movable or open structure for temporary shelter or dwelling; a large tent; summer-house. **2.** A related or connected part of a principal building. Specif.: (1) A connected structure not fully enclosed with walls, especially such a structure appropriated to amusement; as, the dancing-*pavilion.* (2) A belvedere or other structure projecting at an angle with a building, or rising above it, and making a conspicuous feature of its design. **3.** A canopy. **4.** A banner or flag. **5.** *Anat.* The external ear. **6.** The sloping surface of a brilliant-cut gem between the girdle and the culet. **7.** A detached building for patients as at a hospital. [< L. *papilio(n-),* butterfly, tent.]

pav'in, *n.* Same as PAVAN.

pav'ior, 1 pēv'yər; 2 pāv'yor, *n.* A pavement-layer. **pav'iour**‡.

pa-vise'‖, 1 pə-vīz' *or* pav'is; 2 pa-vīs' *or* pav'is, *n.* A shield adapted to protect the whole body, as from arrows, etc. [OF.]—**pa-vis'er,** *n.* A soldier who bore a pavise. **pa-vis'i-er**‡; **pa-vis'or**‡.

Pav'loff, 1 pav'lôf; 2 pāv'lôf, **Ivan Petrovich** (1849–). Russian physiologist; awarded Nobel prize for medicine in 1904. **Paw'low**‡.

Pav-lo'wa, 1 pav-lō'va; 2 pāv-lō'vä, **Anna** (1886–). A Russian dancer: *The Swan.*

pav'o-nin(e^{n}, 1 pav'o-nin; 2 pāv'o-nin, *a.* **1.** Resembling or characteristic of the peacock. **2**‡. Iridescent like the tail of a peacock. [< L. *pavo,* PEACOCK.]

paw, 1 pē; 2 pą. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To scrape or strike with the fore foot; touch with the paws. **2.** [Colloq.] To handle rudely or awkwardly. **II.** *n.* **1.** The foot of an animal having nails or claws. **2.** [Humorous.] A clumsy human hand. [< OF. *pote,* < MLG. *pote,* paw.]—**paw'er,** *n.*

pawk, 1 pēk; 2 pąk, *n.* A trick.—**pawk'y,** *a.* [Scot.] Cunning; sly; humorous.—**pawk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**pawk'iness,** *n.*

pawl, 1 pēl; 2 pąl, *n. Mech.* A hinged or pivoted piece shaped to engage with ratchet-teeth; a click or detent. [W., pole.]

pawn, 1 pēn; 2 pąn, *vt.* **1.** To pledge (personal property) as security for a loan. **2**‡. To take or risk for any purpose.

pawn[1], *n.* **1.** Something pledged as security for a loan; especially, personal property pledged to secure a loan. **2.** The condition of being held as a pledge for money loaned. **3.** The act of pawning. [< OF. *pan,* pawn.]—**pawn'a-bi**(e^{r}, *a.*—**pawn'brok"er,** *n.* One engaged in the business of lending money on pledged personal property.—**pawn'brok"ing,** *n.* The business of a pawnbroker. **pawn'brok"er-age**‡.—**pawnee'**[1], *n. Law.* One with whom goods have been left in pawn; a pawnbroker.—**pawn'er,** *n.* One who pawns personal property. **pawn'or**‡.—**pawn's-shop",** *n.*—**pawn'-tick"et,** *n.* A certificate given by a pawnbroker for goods pawned.

pawn[2], *n.* A chessman of lowest rank, that moves on file, but captures diagonally. [< OF. *paon,* < LL. *pedo(n-),* foot-soldier.]

pawn[3], *n.* A betel masticatory. See BETEL.

Paw-nee'[2], 1 pē-nī'; 2 pą-nē', *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians now living in Oklahoma.

paw-paw', *n.* Same as PAPAW.

Paw-tuck'et, 1 pē-tuk'et; 2 pą-tūk'ĕt, *n.* A city in N. E. Rhode Island; a cotton-manufacturing center; pop. 64,248.

pax, 1 paks; 2 pāks, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A plaque or tablet representing a sacred subject, as the Crucifixion. **2.** The kiss of peace. **3.** [P-] *Myth.* The Roman goddess of peace. [L., peace.]

pax'wax", *n.* A strong fibrous band extending from the dorsal vertebræ to the occiput, and supporting the head in many mammals, as horses. [< AS. *feax,* hair,+ WAX, grow.] **pax'y-wax"y**‡.

pay', 1 pē; 2 pā, *v.* [PAID; PAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver what is regarded as an equivalent or recompense to; remunerate; compensate. **2.** To satisfy, as a claim or obligation. **3.** To give as pay; expend; spend. **4.** To provide for the cost of. **5.** To render or offer as a polite tribute; give. **6.** To be profitable to; profit. **7.** [Colloq.] To requite for an injury; retaliate upon. **8.** *Naut.* To run out (a cable, rope, or chain) or cause to run out by slackening: now only used with *out* or *away.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To meet obligations; discharge a debt. **2.** To make adequate return; compensate for effort or expense. [< F. *payer,* < L. *paco,* pacify.] Syn.: compensate, defray, discharge, indemnify, liquidate, recompense, remunerate, requite, reward, satisfy, settle. See SETTLE.—Ant.: default, repudiate. —Prep.: pay *to* the bearer; *for* the service; *on* demand.—**to pay out,** to cause to run out; slacken, as a rope.

pay[2], *vt.* [PAID or PAYED; PAY'ING.] *Naut.* To coat with hot pitch or the like, as the seams of a vessel. [< OF. *peter,* < L. *pico,* < *pix,* pitch.]

pay, *n.* **1.** That which is given as a recompense or to discharge a debt; compensation; wages. **2.** The act of paying or the state of being paid. **3.** Whatever compensates for labor or loss; an equivalent. **4.** Requital; reward. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] A person considered from his ability to pay, or his promptness or slowness in paying. **6.** Retribution. Syn.: see SALARY.—**pay'a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* **1.** Due and unpaid. **2.** Capable of being discharged by payment; that can or will be paid. **3.** Likely to be profitable; specif., of a mine, etc., likely to yield a surplus.—**pay'a-bly,** *adv.* So as to profit; remuneratively.—**pay"ee',** *n.* A person to whom money has been or is to be paid. —**pay'er,** *n.* One who pays.—**pay'mas"ter,** *n.* One who has charge of the paying of employees.—**pay'ment,** *n.* The act of paying; requital; recompense. Syn.: see SALARY.—**pay'mis"tress,** *n.* A woman whose business it is to pay employees.

paym't, payt., pay't, *abbr.* Payment.

Payne, 1 pēn; 2 pān, **John Howard** (1791–1852). An American playwright and traveler; *Home, Sweet Home.*

pay'nim‖, 1 pē'nim; 2 pā'nim, *n.* A non-Christian; a pagan; heathen; especially a Mohammedan.—**pay'nim,** *a.*

P. B., *abbr.* Passed balls (*Baseball*); *Pharmacopœia Britannica* (L.; British Pharmacopœia); *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus* (L.; Bachelor of Philosophy); Plymouth Brethren; Prayer Book; Primitive Baptist; Provisional Battalion.—**Pb,** *abbr. Plumbum* (lead).—**P. C.,** *abbr.* Parish Council or Councilor, Past Commander, *Patres Conscripti* (L.; Conscript Fathers, Senators), Philippine Constabulary, Police Constable, Privy Council or Councilor.—**p. c.,** *abbr.* Per cent., postal card, post-card.—**Pd,** *abbr.* Palladium.—**pd.,** *abbr.* Paid.—**P. E.,** *abbr.* Presiding Elder, Protestant Episcopal.

p/c, *abbr.* Petty cash; prices current.

pea[1], 1 pī; 2 pē, *n.* [PEAS^{z} or PEASE^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** A climbing annual herb (*Pisum sativum*) of the bean family, having pinnate leaves. **2.** Its edible seed. **3.** The seed of any one of various other plants, as the seed of Indian licorice (*Abrus precatorius*). **4.** The roe or spawn of fishes. **5.** A lump of iron pyrites less than an inch in size. [< PEASE.]—**pea'-ber"ry,** *n.* A round-ish or pea-shaped seed taking the place of the usual pair of seeds in the coffee-berry.—**sweet pea,** an ornamental annual climber (*Lathyrus odoratus*) of the bean family with large, variously colored flowers.

pea[2], *n.* A peafowl. [< AS. *pāwa;* see PEACOCK.]

Pea'bod-y, 1 pī'bed-i; 2 pē'bŏd-y, *n.* **1. George** (1795–1869), an American banker in London, England; philanthropist. **2.** A city (pop. 19,560) in N. Massachusetts. [*colitis*).

Pea'bod-y bird. The white-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albi-*

peace, 1 pīs: 2 pēç, *vi.* To be still; become silent: obsolete except interjectively in the imperative.

peace, 1 pīs; 2 pēç, *n.* **1.** A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; repose. **2.** Specifically, absence or cessation of war. **3.** General order and tranquillity; freedom from riot or violence. **4.** A state of reconciliation after strife or enmity; peaceable or friendly relations; agreement; concord. **5.** Freedom from mental agitation or anxiety. **6.** Spiritual content. [< OF. *pais,* < L. *pax* (*pac-*), peace.] Syn.: see REST.—**peace'a-bl**(e^{r}, *a.* **1.** Inclined to peace. **2.** Peaceful: tranquil.—**peace'a-bl**(e-ness^{z}, *n.* —**peace'a-bly,** *adv.*—**peace'break"er,** *n.* One who disturbs the peace; an instigator to war.—**peace'break"ing,** *n.*—**peace'ful,** *a.* **1.** Exempt from war, riot, or commotion; undisturbed. **2.** Averse to strife. **3.** Inclined to or used in peace. Syn.: see CALM; PACIFIC.—**peace'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**peace'ful-ness,** *n.*—**peace'-mak"er,** *n.* One who effects, or seeks to effect, a reconciliation between unfriendly parties.—**peace'-of"fer-ing,** *n.* An offering for the sake of peace or reconciliation; specif., an offering prescribed by Levitical law.—**p.-officer,** *n.* Any conservator of the peace, especially a sheriff, constable, or policeman.—**p.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe smoked in token of peace; calumet.

Peace Con'fer-ence. See SUPREME COUNCIL under SUPREME.

Peace riv'er. A river in Canada; length, 1,050 m. to the Great Slave Lake.

peach[1], 1 pīch; 2 pēch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** [Colloq.] To inform against an accomplice. **2**‡. To impeach; inform against. [Abbr. of IMPEACH.]

peach, *n.* **1.** The fruit of the peach-tree (*Prunus* or *Amygdalus persica*), a fleshy, high-flavored, juicy, edible drupe; also, the tree. **2.** Peach color. [< F. *pêche,* < Gr. *persikos,* lit. Persian apple.]—**peach'blow",** *n.* **1.** A light-purple glaze inclining to pink, seen on some Oriental porcelain. **2.** A kind of ware thus glazed or tinted. **3.** A delicate pink color. **4.** A variety of the potato, formerly in high repute in the northern United States.—**peach's-tree",** *n.* A tree of the rose family, 8 to 20 feet high, allied to the apricot, plum, and cherry.—**peach'y,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a peach, especially in color or downiness. **2.** [U. S. Slang.] Delightfully pleasant.—**peach'i-ness,** *n.*

pea'cock", 1 pī'kek"; 2 pē'cŏk", *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to strut about in a vain way; make a display of. **II.** *i.* To strut about vainly.

pea'cock", 1 pī'kek"; 2 pē'cŏk", *n.* A gallinaceous crested bird (genus *Pavo*), especially the male, which has the tail-coverts (not the tail-feathers) enormously elongated and erectile, and marked with ocelli or eye-like spots, and the neck and breast of a peculiar iridescent greenish blue. See illus. on next page. [< AS. *pāwa,* ult. < Per. *tāwus,* peacock. + COCK[1], *n.*]—**pea'cock"ish,** *a.* Vain; pretentious. **pea'-cock"y**‡.—**pea'fowl",** *n.* A peacock.—**pea'hen",** *n.* A female peafowl. [and novelist.

Pea'cock, Thomas Love (1785–1866). An English satirical poet

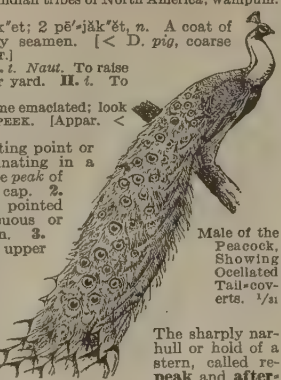
peag, 1 pīg; 2 pēg, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Polished shell beads formerly used as money among Indian tribes of North America; wampum. See WAMPUM.

pea'-jack"et, 1 pī'-jak"ĕt; 2 pē'-jăk'ĕt, *n.* A coat of thick cloth, worn by seamen. [< D. *pij,* coarse woolen coat, + JACKET.]

peak[1t], 1 pīk; 2 pēk, *v.* **I.** *t. Naut.* To raise vertically, as a gaff or yard. **II.** *i.* To rise or point upward.

peak[2t], *vi.* **1.** To become emaciated; look sickly. **2.** Same as PEEK. [Appar. < PEAK[1], *v.*]

peak, *n.* **1.** A projecting point or edge; an end terminating in a point; summit; as, the *peak* of a roof; the *peak* of a cap. **2.** A mountain with pointed summit; a conspicuous or precipitous mountain. **3.** *Naut.* (1) The after upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; also, the upper end of a gaff: used often in combination; as, the *peak*-halyards. (2) The sharply narrowed part of the vessel at the bow or stern, called respectively the **fore-peak** and **after-peak.** **4**†. A pointed beard, or its point. [< Ir. *peac,* pointed object.] Syn.: see SUMMIT.—**peak'ed,** *a.* **1.** Ending in a point, as a roof. **2.** [Colloq.] Having a thin or sickly appearance.—**peak'y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in peaks. **2.** [Colloq.] Peaked.

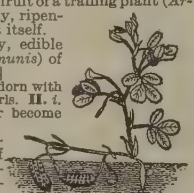

Male of the Peacock, Showing Ocellated Tail-coverts. 1/21

peal, 1 pīl; 2 pēl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To cause to ring loudly; give out loud peals; resound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prolonged, sonorous, clanging sound, as of a bell or trumpet. **2.** A set of large bells musically attuned. **3.** The change rung on a chime, usually a scale or part of a scale. [< F. *appel,* call.] Syn.: see ROAR.—**muffled peal,** a peal rung with a leather felt cap over the clapper.

pe'an, *n.* Same as PÆAN.

pea'nut", 1 pī'nut"; 2 pē'nŭt", *n.* A fruit of a trailing plant (*Arachis hypogœa*) of the bean family, ripening under ground; also, the plant itself.

pear, 1 pār; 2 pâr, *n.* The juicy, edible fleshy fruit of a tree (*Pyrus communis*) of the rose family. [< L.[AS] *pirum.*]


Peanut, showing manner of growth.

pearl, 1 pûrl; 2 pẽrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To adorn with pearls. **2.** To cause to resemble pearls. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hunt for pearls. **2.** To be or become like pearls.

pearl. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or made of pearl or of mother-of-pearl; as, a *pearl* button. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lustrous, calcareous concretion deposited in layers around a central nucleus in the shells of various mollusks, and largely used as a gem. **2.** Something like or likened to such a jewel: (1) In form, luster, etc., as a dewdrop, a tear, or a granule of molten metal poured into water; specifically, nacre or mother-of-pearl. (2) In value or estimation; as, the *pearl* of the collection. (3) The color of a pearl; blue-gray. **3.** A size of printing-type, smaller than agate. See TYPE. [< LL. *perla,* prob. dim. of L. *pirum,* pear.]—**pearl'ash",** *n.* Crude potassium carbonate.—**pearl'-bar"ley,** or **pearled barley,** barley reduced to a round shot-like form by pearling: used in soups.—**pearl'er,** *n.* **1.** A diver for or trader in pearls. **2.** A boat engaged in pearling.—**pearl'ing,** *n.* **1.** The process of removing the outer coat of grain, as in making pearl-barley. **2.** The business of pearl-fishing.—**pearl'-mil"let,** *n.* The East-Indian or cattail millet, a tall forage-grass (*Pennicillaria spicata*).—**p.-oyster,** *n.* A large bivalve of tropical seas, yielding pearls.—**pearl'stone,** *n.* Same as PERLITE.—**pearl'y,** *a.* **1.** Adorned with, yielding, or resembling pearls. **2.** Having a pure, sweet tone.

Pearl Har'bor. An inlet on the S. coast of Oahu, and near Honolulu, Hawaii, ceded to the United States in 1884 as a naval coaling and repair station; strongly fortified.

pearl'ite, *n. Metal.* Perlite. **pearl'yte**†; **pearl'yite**†.

pear'main, 1 pār'mĕn *or* pẽr'mĕn; 2 pâr'mān *or* pẽr'mān, *n.* A variety of apple. [< OF. *permain,* < L. *per-,* very, + *magnus,* great.]

Pearse, 1 pirs; 2 pẽrs, **Padriac** (–1916), an Irish patriot; President of the Irish Republic proclaimed April 23, 1916; executed in Dublin, May 3, 1916.

Pear'son, 1 pir'sən; 2 pẽr'son, *n.* **1. Sir Arthur** (1866–1921), an English publisher and philanthropist. **2. John** (1613–1686), an English prelate and writer.

peart, 1 pirt; 2 pẽrt, *a.* [Colloq.] In good health and spirits; active; lively. [= PERT.] **peert**†.—**peart'ly,** *adv.*

Pea'ry, 1 pī'ri; 2 pē'ry, **Robert Edwin** (1856–1920). An American arctic explorer; reached the North Pole, April 6, 1909.

peas'ant, 1 pez'ənt; 2 pĕş'ant, *n.* **1.** In Europe, a petty farmer; a farm-laborer; any rustic workman. **2.** A rascal; base character; scamp. [< OF. *paisant,* < *pais,* country.]—**peas'ant-ry,** *n.* **1.** The peasant class; a body of peasants. **2.** Coarseness; rusticity.

peas'cod", 1 plz'kod"; 2 pēş'cŏd", *n.* A pea-pod. **pease'cod"**†.

pease, 1 plz; 2 pēş, *n. sing. & pl.* [PEAS'ENT or PEAS'ES†.] Peas collectively. [< AS. *pise,* < L. *pisum,* pea.]

pease'weep", 1 plz'wip"; 2 pēş'wēp", *n.* [Local, Brit.] **1.** The pewit or lapwing. **2.** The greenfinch. **peas'weep"**†.

peat[1], 1 pīt; 2 pēt, *n.* **1.** A substance of partially carbonized vegetable material, found usually in bogs. **2.** A block of peat pressed and dried for fuel. [Ult. < AS. *bĕtan,* mend.] **—peat'-bog",** *n.* An accumulation of peat in a marsh.—**p.-hagg,** *n.* A pit or quag formed by digging out peat. **p.-hag**†.—**p.-moss,** *n.* **1.** A moss that often enters largely into the composition of peat. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A peat-bog.—**peat'y,** *a.* Resembling or containing peat.

peat[2]†, *n.* A small person; pet: said of young women.

pea'vey, 1 pī'vi; 2 pē'vy, *n.* [-VIES[Z], *pl.*] A pointed iron lever fitted with a movable hook and used for handling logs. [< *Peavy,* the inventor.] **pea'vy**†.

peb'ble, 1 peb'l; 2 pĕb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PEB'BLED; PEB'BLING.] **peb'T**[F], ∫ To impart a rough grain to leather. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small rounded fragment of rock, the form being due to attrition, as of water, ice, or wind-blown sand. **2.** An agate. **3.** A quartz-crystal lens. **4.** Pebbled leather. **5.** Same as PEBBLEWARE.—**peb'ble-leath"er,** *n.* Pebbled leather.—**p.-stone,** *n.* **1.** A pebble. **2.** A material consisting of a mass of pebbles.—**peb'ble-ware",** *n. Ceram.* A ware having different colored clays in the paste.—**peb'bly,** *a.*

pe-can', 1 pi-kan' *or* pi-kan'; 2 pe-kăn' *or* pe-kăn', *n.* **1.** A large hickory (*Hicoria pecan*) of the central and southern United States, with olive-shaped thin-shelled nuts. **2.** The nut borne by this tree. **pe-can'-nut**†. [< Algonkian *pakan.*]

pec'ca-bl(e[F]**,** 1 pek'a-bl; 2 pĕc'a-bl, *a.* Capable of sinning. [< L. *pecco,* sin.]—**pec"ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

pec"ca-dil'lo, 1 pek"a-dil'o; 2 pĕc"a-dil'o, *n.* [-LOS[Z] or -LOES[Z], *pl.*] A slight or trifling sin. [< Sp. *pecadillo,* dim. of *pecado,* sin.] Syn.: see FOIBLE.

pec'cant, 1 pek'ənt; 2 pĕc'ant, *a.* **1.** Being a sinner or transgressor. **2.** Corrupt and offensive; diseased. **3.** Violating some rule or principle. [< L. *peccan(t-)s,* ppr. of *pecco,* sin.]—**pec'can-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being sinful. **2.** A particular act of sinfulness.

pec'ca-ry, 1 pek'a-ri; 2 pĕc'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A pugnacious hog-like mammal of Central and South America, secreting an oily, musky substance. [< Carib. *Pakira, Paquira,* the name of Guiana.]

Peccary. 1/21

pec-ca'vi, 1 pe-kē'vī; 2 pĕ-cā'vy. [L.] I have sinned; it is my fault.

pech, 1 peh; 2 pĕh, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To pant; puff.—**pech,** *n.*

pech'an, 1 pek'an; 2 pĕc'ăn, *n.* [Scot.] The gullet; stomach.

Pe-chi-li', 1 pē-chī-lī'; 2 pe-chī-lī', *n.* Same as CHIHLI.

Pe-cho'ra, 1 pi-chō'ru; 2 pe-chō'rá, *n.* Same as PETCHORA.

peck[1], 1 pek; 2 pĕk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike lightly with a pointed instrument, or with the beak, as a bird. **2.** To cause or effect by quick and repeated blows, as of a pointed instrument. **3.** To pick up with the beak. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use as a beak in striking. **2.** To pick up food with the beak. [Var. of PICK, *v.*]—**peck'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which pecks. **2.** An instrument for making holes; a pick. **3.** [Slang.] Spirit; resolution; courage.—**peck'ish,** *a.* [Colloq.] Inclined to eat; hungry.

peck[2], *n.* **1.** A measure of capacity: the fourth of a bushel. **2.** A vessel for measuring a peck. **3.** [Humorous.] A great quantity. [Prob. < PECK, *v.*]

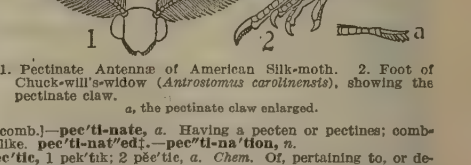
peck[3], *n.* **1.** A quick, sharp blow, as with a beak. **2.** The mark caused by pecking; a small dent.

Pécs, 1 pēch; 2 pech, *n.* Same as FÜNFKIRCHEN.

pec'tase, 1 pek'tēs; 2 pĕc'tās, *n. Chem.* A substance obtained from fruits which, in conjunction with pectose, causes the coagulation of the fruit-juices into jellies. [< PECTOSE.]

pec'tate, 1 pek'tēt; 2 pĕc'tāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of pectic acid.

pec'ten, 1 pek'ten; 2 pĕc'tĕn, *n.* [PEC'TI-NES, *pl.*] **1.** A comb, or comb-like part or process; specifically, in birds, a vascular pigmented membrane of the eyeball. **2.** *Conch.* A scallop. [L., comb.]—**pec'ti-nate,** *a.* Having a pecten or pectines; comb-like. **pec'ti-nat"ed**†.—**pec"ti-na'tion,** *n.*


1. Pectinate Antennæ of American Silk-moth. 2. Foot of Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*), showing the pectinate claw.
a, the pectinate claw enlarged.

pec'tic, 1 pek'tik; 2 pĕc'tic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from pectin. [< Gr. *pēktikos,* < *pēgnymi,* make solid.]—**pectic acid,** an amorphous, transparent, colorless, jelly-like compound ($C_{11}H_{22}O_{15}$) found in most plants and regarded as formed from pectin by a ferment.

pec'tin, 1 pek'tin; 2 pĕc'tin, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound contained in various fleshy fruits, as apples and pears, and in roots, as carrots and turnips, believed to be derived from pectose by the action of acids.

pec'to-ral, 1 pek'to-rel; 2 pĕc'to-ral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the breast or thorax. **2.** Figuratively, as if proceeding from the breast or inner consciousness; more especially, of an emotional character; as, *pectoral* theology. **3.** *Med.* Adapted to, efficacious in or designed for relieving or

curing diseases of the lungs or chest. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ornament worn on the breast. **2.** A pectoral organ, fin, or muscle. **3.** Any medicine for ailments of the chest. [< L. *pectoralis*, < *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.] —**pectoral arch** or **girdle,** the shoulder or thoracic girdle; that part of the skeleton to which are articulated the fore limbs of a vertebrate animal.—**p. cross,** a cross worn on the breast by bishops, abbots, and canons of some cathedral chapters.—**p. fin,** one of the anterior paired fins of fishes, homologous with the anterior limb of higher vertebrates.—**p. sandpiper,** an American sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*), occasional in Europe, having a buffy-grayish breast with dusky streaks. Called also *jack-snipe* and *grass-snipe.*

pec'tose, 1 pek'tōs; 2 pĕc'tōs, *n. Bot.* A substance deposited in the cell walls of plants, as in unripe fruits, which, as the fruit ripens, is converted into pectin.—**pec-to'sic,** *a.*

pec'u-late, 1 pek'yu-lēt; 2 pĕc'yu-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT'ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To appropriate public property to one's own use. **2.** To embezzle; steal; pilfer. [< L. *peculatus*, pp. of *peculor*, defraud the public.]—**pec"u-la'tion,** *n.* Pilfering.—**pec'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who peculates.

pe-cu'liar, 1 pı-kiūl'yər; 2 pe-cūl'yar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a character exclusively its own; unlike anything else or anything of the same class or kind; specific; particular; also, singular; strange. **2.** Select or special; separate; distinguished. **3.** Belonging particularly or exclusively to one. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing that is peculiar; formerly, any private possession. **2.** A member of the sect known as the Peculiar People. [< L. *peculiaris*, one's own, < *peculium*, property in cattle, < *pecus*, cattle.] Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; PARTICULAR; QUEER; RARE.—**Peculiar People** [Eng.]. **1.** A denomination of Christians, founded in 1838, who hold that sinless perfection is immediately obtainable by those willing to seek and accept. **2.** In the Scripture: The Jews, as being God's chosen people and separated from the rest of mankind. *Deut.* xxvi, 18. —**pe-cu"li-ar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A characteristic. **2.** The quality of being peculiar. Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC.—**pe-cu'liar-ly,** *adv.* In a singular or novel way.

pe-cu'li-um, 1 pı-kiū'li-um; 2 pe-cū'li-ūm, *n. Rom. Law.* Property that a slave or a child was permitted to hold as his own. [L., property in cattle, < *pecus* (*pecor-*), cattle.]

pe-cu'ni-a-ry, 1 pı-kiū'nı-ē-rı; 2 pe-cū'ni-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or relating to money; monetary. **2.** Having a monetary penalty; entailing a fine. [< L. *pecuniarius*, < *pecunia*, wealth.] Syn.: see FINANCIAL.

ped, 1 ped; 2 pĕd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A basket. [Akin to POD.] **pad‡.**

-ped. A suffix meaning *footed,* as quadru*ped,* centi*ped.*

ped'a-gog, } 1 ped'ə-gəg; 2 pĕd'a-gŏg, *n.* **1.** A schoolmas-
ped'a-gogue, } ter; especially, a pedantic, narrow-minded teacher. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* A slave who attended children to school. [< Gr.[L] *paidagōgos*, < *pais* (*paid-*)*s*, child, + *agō*, lead.] —**ped"a-gog'ic,** 1 ped"ə-goj'ık; 2 pĕd"a-gŏj'ĭc. *I. a.* **1.** Pertaining to the science or art of teaching. **2.** Of or belonging to a pedagog; affected with a conceit of learning. **II.** *n.* Same as PEDAGOGICS. **ped"a-gog'i-cal‡.**—**ped"a-gog'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ped'a-gog'ics,** *n.* The science and art of teaching.—**ped'a-gog-ism,** *n.* The nature, character, or business of a pedagog.—**ped"a-go'gy,** *n.* **1.** Pedagogics. **2.** Pedagogism.

ped'al, 1 ped'əl; 2 pĕd'al. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To operate by pedals; use the pedals. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a foot or a footlike part. **2.** Of or pertaining to a pedal. **III.** *n.* A lever for the foot, differing from a treadle in that it is usually applied only to musical instruments, cycles, sewing-machines, and light machinery. [< L. *pedalis*, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]—**ped'al-point",** *n. Mus.* A note sustained throughout a phrase.

ped"a-lier', 1 ped"ə-lır'; 2 pĕd"a-lēr', *n.* [F.] A pedal keyboard for a pianoforte. **pe-da'li-on‡.**

ped'ant, 1 ped'ənt; 2 pĕd'ant, *n.* **1.** A scholar who makes needless and inopportune display of his learning, or who insists upon the importance of trifling points of scholarship. **2†.** A schoolmaster; teacher. [< F. *pédant*, ult. < Gr. *paidagōgos*, PEDAGOG.]—**pe-dan'tic,** *a.* Characterized by pedantry. **pe-dan'ti-cal‡.**—**pe-dan'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ped'ant-ism,** *n.* Pedantry.—**ped'ant-ry,** *n.* **1.** Ostentatious display of knowledge. **2.** Undue and conceited adherence to forms or rules. **pe-dan'ti-cal-ness‡.**

ped'ate, 1 ped'ēt; 2 pĕd'āt, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Resembling or having the functions of a foot. (2) Having feet. **2.** *Bot.* Palmately divided or parted, the lateral divisions being subdivided: said especially of leaves. [< L. *pedatus*, pp. of *pedo*, furnish with feet, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]—**ped'ate-ly,** *adv.*—**pe-dat'i-fid,** *a. Bot.* Having the subdivisions of a simple leaf, which is pedately nerved, extending half-way to the base.—**pe-dat"i-par'tite,** *a. Bot.* Having the subdivisions of a simple leaf, which is pedately nerved, extended nearly to the base, the lobes thus being nearly free; pedately parted.—**pe-dat'i-sect,** *a. Bot.* Pedate and cleft almost to the midrib: said of leaves. **pe-dat'i-sect"ed‡.**

ped'dler, 1 ped'ər; 2 pĕd'er, *n.* [Scot.] A pedler, especially one who carries a pack or a bag.

ped'dle, } 1 ped'l; 2 pĕd'l, *v.* [PED'DLED, PED'LD[5]; PED'DLING.]
ped'l‡, } *I. t.* To sell in small quantities from house to house. **2.** To dispense little by little. **II.** *i.* To go about with a small stock of goods to sell; hence, to occupy oneself with small matters; trifle. [< PEDLER.]

ped'dler, ped'dler-y, etc. Same as PEDLER, etc.

ped'dling, *pa.* Small; trifling.

-pede, *suffix.* Same as -PED.

ped'er-as"ty, 1 ped'ər-[or pı'dər-]as"tı; 2 pĕd'er-[or pē'der-]ăs"ty, *n.* Unnatural sexual connection. [< F. *pédérastie*, < Gr. *paiderastia*, < *pais* (*paid-*)*s*, boy, + *erao*, love.]—**ped'er-ast,** *n.* One addicted to pederasty. **ped'er-ist‡.**—**ped"er-as'tic,** *a.*—**ped"er-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ped'es-tal, 1 ped'es-təl; 2 pĕd'ĕs-tal, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An insulated base or support, as for a column, statue, or vase. **2.** Hence, any foundation, base, or support, either material or immaterial. [< It. *piedestallo*, base of a pillar.]

pe-des'tri-al, 1 pı-des'trı-əl; 2 pe-dĕs'tri-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or connected with the foot or with walking. **2.** Pedestrian.

pe-des'tri-an, 1 pı-des'trı-ən; 2 pe-dĕs'tri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by or connected with walking. **2.** Pertaining to common people; plebeian. **3.** Prosaic or dull, as prose or mechanical verse. **II.** *n.* One who journeys or moves from place to place on foot; a walker. [< L. *pedester*, < *pe(d-)s*, foot.]—**pe-des'tri-an-ism,** *n.* The act or practise of walking.

pe"di-at'rics, 1 pı"di-[*or* pē"ı-]at'rıks; 2 pē"di-[*or* pĕd"i-]ăt'rĭcs, *n.* The science of the hygienic care of children. [< Gr. *pai(d-)s*, child, + *iatrikos*, pertaining to a physician.]

ped'i-cel, 1 ped'ı-sel; 2 pĕd'ĭ-çĕl, *n.* **1.** (1) *Bot.* An ultimate peduncle; the stalk supporting a single flower in an inflorescence composed of flowers arranged upon a common peduncle. (2) *Zool.* A stalk or supporting part; a pedicle; peduncle. (*a*) *Entom.* The second joint of the antenna, between the scape and the funicle. (*b*) *Echin.* An ambulacral sucker. **2.** *Bot.* A small or delicate support of various special organs, as of a sporangium in ferns or a capsule in mosses. [< L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pe(d-)s*, foot.] **ped'i-cle‡.**—**ped"i-cel-la'ri-a,** *n.* [-RI-Æ, *pl.*] *Echin.* One of the small pincer-like dermal appendages with movable jaws scattered among the spines, as in starfishes and sea-urchins.—**ped'i-cel"late,** *a.* Borne on or having a pedicel.

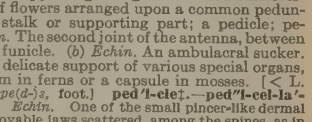
pe-dic'u-lous‡, *a.* Lousy. **pe-dic'u-lar‡.**

pé"dieux', 1 pē"dyū'; 2 pe"dyū', *n.* [F.] Same as SOLLERET.

ped'i-gree, 1 ped'ı-grī; 2 pĕd'ĭ-grē, *n.* **1.** A line of ancestors; lineage. **2.** A list or table of descent and relationship; a genealogical register, especially of an animal of pure breed.

ped'i-greed‡, 1 ped'ı-grīd; 2 pĕd'ĭ-grēd, *a.* Having a pedigree; of high and honorable descent.

ped'i-ment, 1 ped'ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 pĕd'ĭ-ment, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A broad triangularspace, as above a portico or door. **2.** Any triangular piece with a long base surmounting a door or screen. [< L. *pedamentum*, vine-prop.]—**ped"i-men'tal,** *a.*


Pediment.

ped'i-palp, 1 ped'ı-palp; 2 pĕd'ĭ-pālp. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pedipalpi.* **II.** *n.* **1.** *Arachnology.* One of the second pair of appendages at the sides of the mouth, terminally pincer-like, as in scorpions; long and leg-like, as in solpugids; or leg-like with the terminal joint serving to convey the semen in copulation, as in male spiders. **2.** One of the *Pedipalpi.* [< PEDI- + PALP.] **ped"i-pal'pus‡.**—**Ped"i-pal'pi,** *n. pl.* An order of arachnids with segmented abdomen; whip scorpions. **Ped"i-pal'pi-da‡.**—**ped"i-pal'pous,** *a.*

ped'ler, 1 ped'lər; 2 pĕd'ler, *n.* One who travels from house to house with goods to sell. [< Prov. Eng. *ped,* basket.] **ped'lar‡.**

-**ped'o-**[combining form.

ped'o-[1], 1 ped'o-; 2 pĕd'o-. From Latin *pes* (*ped-*), foot: a

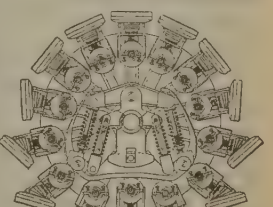
pe'do-[2], 1 pi'do-; 2 pē'do-. From Greek *pais* (*paid-*), child: a combining form. **pæ'do-‡.**—**pe"do-bap'tism,** *n.* Infant baptism, and the system that sustains it.—**pe"do-bap'tist,** *n.* —**pe"do-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The formation of parthenogenetic eggs by larval forms of organisms able to produce normal gametes in the adult stage, as in case of certain plant-lice (*Aphides*).

ped'o-graph, 1 ped'o-grəf; 2 pĕd'o-grăf, *n.* An instrument carried by a pedestrian which records the topographical peculiarities of the ground covered. [< PEDO-[1], + GRAPH.]

pe-dol'o-gy, 1 pı-del'o-jı; 2 pe-dŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** Same as PEDIATRICS. **2.** The study of children.—**ped"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**ped"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pe-dol'o-gist,** *n.*—**pe-dol"o-gis'ti-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

pe-dom'e-ter, 1 pı-dem'ı-tər; 2 pe-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument that measures distance traveled by recording the number of steps taken by the person who carries it. [< PEDO-[1], + -METER.]

ped'rail, 1 ped'rēl; 2 pĕd'rāl, *n.* **1.** A device for providing a traction-engine with its own rail for use over rough ground. It consists of a series of elephant-like feet ranged about the rim of the driving-wheel, each supporting a small wheel or roller, which together act as bearers for a short length of rail attached to the moving carriage. Compare CATERPILLAR. **2.** A vehicle provided with pedrails.


Mechanism of a Pedrail Tractor (def. 1).

pe'dro, 1 pı'dro; 2 pē'dro, *n.* [Sp.] *Card-playing.* **1.** The five of trumps in the game of cinch. **2.** A game of pitch in which the five of trumps (sancho) is not scored.

pe-dun'cl(e[er], 1 pı-duŋ'kl; 2 pe-dŭŋ'cl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The general stalk or support of an inflorescence. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A stalk or

stem, as for the attachment of an organ or organism; as, the *peduncles* of the brain. [< LL. *pedunculus*, dim., < L. *pe(d-)s*, foot.]—**pe-dun'cu-lar**, *a.*—**pe-dun'cu-late**, *a.* Borne on or having a peduncle. **pe-dun'cu-lat"ed**‡; **pe-dun'cled**‡.

pe-du'tics, *n.* Same as PAIDEUTICS.

pee'ble, 1 pĭ'bl; 2 pē'bl. [Scot.] Same as PEBBLE.

Pee'bles, 1 pĭ'bz; 2 pē'bls, *n.* A royal and municipal borough, county town of Peeblesshire; seat of the ancient Scottish kings; pop. 6,105.

Pee'bles-shire, 1 pĭ'bz-shĭr; 2 pē'bls-shīr, *n.* A county in S. E. Scotland; 347 sq. m.; pop. 15,330; sometimes called **Tweeddale**; county town, Peebles. **Pee'bles**‡.

Pee'dee riv'er, 1 pĭ'dĭ; 2 pē'dē. A river in southeastern North Carolina and N. E. South Carolina; in the former State called the Yadkin; length, 415 m. to Winyah Bay. See YADKIN.

peek[1], 1 pĭk; 2 pēk, *vi.* [Colloq.] To look through a crevice; look pryingly or slyly; peep. [Var. of PEEP, *v.*]—**peek**, *n.* [Colloq.] A peep; glance.—**peek'-a-boo"**, *n.* A children's game in which one hides and calls out "Peek-a-boo!" or "Bo-peep!"

Peeks'kill, 1 pĭks'kĭl; 2 pēks'kĭl, *n.* A village in E. New York, on the Hudson; State military camp-ground; pop. 15,870.

peel, 1 pĭl; 2 pēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strip off the bark, rind, or skin of. **2.** To remove by stripping off. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be detached by pulling, as a rind or skin; to lose bark, skin, or surface by such process. **2.** [Slang.] To strip off one's clothes. [< L. *pellis*, skin.]—**peeled**, *pa.* **1.** Stripped of outer clothing or peel. **2**†. Bald; tonsured.

peel[1], *n.* The natural coating of certain kinds of fruit, as oranges and lemons; skin; rind: properly said only of such coating as may be removed by peeling.

peel[2], *n.* **1.** A broad, thin, long-handled shovel-like implement used by bakers in moving bread, etc., about an oven. **2.** A mark resembling such a shovel, formerly used in England for the signatures of those who could not write. **3.** *Naut.* The blade or broad part of an oar. [< OF. *pele*, < L. *pala*, bakers' peel.]

peel[3], *n.* **1.** A stronghold or tower, as on the borders of Scotland and England. [Var. of PILE[3], *n.*] **peel'-house"**‡. **2**†. A stake; stockade; palisade.

peel[4], *n.* [Scot.] A pool; a pill.

Peel[5], **Sir Robert** (1788–1850). An English statesman and prime minister; promoted free trade, introduced police reforms.

Peele, 1 pĭl: 2 pēl, **George** (1558–1598). An English playwright and pastoral poet; *The Arraignment of Paris*.

peel'er, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A policeman: from Sir Robert Peel.

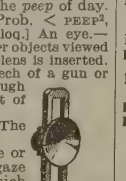
peen, 1 pĭn; 2 pēn. **I.** *vt.* In metal-working and stone-masonry, to work on with the peen of a hammer. **II.** *n.* The end of a hammer-head opposite the face: usually shaped for indenting, as when straight, pointed, conical, hemispherical, or wedge-shaped; as, ball-*peen*, cross-*peen*, etc. See illus. under HAMMER. [< G. *pinne*, peen, < MLG. *pinne*, pin, peg.]

peenge, 1 pĭnj; 2 pēnj, *vi.* [Scot.] To complain in a childish way.

peep[1], 1 pĭp; 2 pēp, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To look slyly or pryingly, as through a crack; peek; peer. **2.** To show oneself or itself slightly, as from concealment; be seen partially, as through a crevice or screen. **3.** [Rare.] To bring into view slyly: with *out*.—**peeping Tom** [Colloq.], an over-inquisitive or pruriently prying person, especially one who peeps in at windows.—**P. Tom of Coventry**, an inquisitive tailor who peeped at Lady Godiva during her famous ride through Coventry and was struck blind.

peep[2]. **I**[2], *vi.* To utter a small sharp sound, as or like a chirp; chirp like a very young animal; speak feebly or faintly. **II**[2], *n.* The cry of a chick or small bird, or of a young frog in spring. [< OF. *pivier*, < L. *pipio;* imitative.]—**peep'er**[1], *n.* An animal that peeps, as a young bird.

peep[3], *n.* **1.** A furtive look; a glimpse or glance. **2.** An aperture or crevice through which one may look; peep-hole. **3.** (1)- The first appearance of daylight; as, the *peep* of day. (2) A glimmer of light. **4.** A peep-sight. [Prob. < PEEP[2], *v.*]—**peep'er**[2], *n.* **1.** One who peeps. **2.** [Colloq.] An eye.—**peep-show**, *n.* An exhibition of pictures or other objects viewed through a small orifice, in which a magnifying-lens is inserted.—**p.-sight**, *n.* An adjustable plate on the breech of a gun or cannon, having in its center a small orifice through which an aim can be taken with a great amount of accuracy.


Peep-sight.

pee'pul, 1 pĭ'pul; 2 pē'pūl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The sacred fig-tree of India.

peer, 1 pĭr; 2 pēr, *vi.* **1.** To look into a place or upon an object attentively and inquiringly; gaze with an effort to see or understand that which is not yet distinctly visible or clearly perceived; as, he *peered* into my face. **2.** [Poet.] To come into view; begin to appear; as, the daisies *peer* on the greensward. **3.** [Rare.] To appear; seem. **4.** To come out partially; as, the moon *peers* above the bank of cloud. [Partly < LG. *piren*, look closely; partly < OF. *parer* (< L. *pareo*), appear.]—**peer'y**, *a.* **1.** Looking sharply; prying; scrutinizing. **2**†. [Slang.] Knowing; sly. **peer'le**‡ [Scot.].

peer, *a.* [Scot.] Poor.

peer[1], *n.* **1.** An equal, as in natural gifts or in social rank. **2.** An equal before the law. **3.** A noble; especially, a member of a hereditary legislative body. In the United Kingdom, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron; also, an archbishop or a bishop having a seat in the House of Lords. Until 1922 peers were of three classes: (*a*) **Peers of the United Kingdom,** all of whom sit in the House of Lords, (*b*) **Peers of Scotland,** and (*c*) **Peers of Ireland.** **4**†. A companion; mate; associate; also, rival. [< OF. *per*, < L. *par*, equal.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**House of Peers** [Eng.], the House of Lords.—**peer of the blood royal,** a member of the royal family who sits as a member of the House of Lords.—**p. of the realm,** one of the lords of Parliament.—**representative peers,** peers of Scotland and Ireland chosen by those of their order to sit in the House of Lords, and including, formerly, 28 Irish peers, chosen for life, and 16 Scottish peers, chosen for a single Parliament.—**peer'age,** *n.* **1.** In England, the office or rank of a peer of the realm, or nobleman. **2.** Peers collectively; the nobility. **3.** [P-] A book containing a genealogical and biographical account of the nobility.—**peer'ess,** *n.* A woman who holds a title of nobility, either in her own right or by marriage with a peer.—**peer'less,** *a.* Of unequaled excellence. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

peer[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A pear. **2.** A peg-top. **[peer'le**‡**.**

peer'y, 1 pĭr'i; 2 pēr'y, *n.* [Scot.] A boy's top spun with a string.

pees†, *n.* Peace: silence.

pees'weep, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PEASEWEEP.

peet'weet, 1 pĭt'wĭt; 2 pēt'wēt, *n.* The spotted sandpiper.

peet'y, 1 pĭt'i; 2 pēt'y, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Pity. [petulant.

peeve, 1 pĭv; 2 pēv, *vt.* & *vi.* To vex; annoy; become peevish; make

peeved, 1 pĭvd; 2 pēvd, *a.* Vexed; discontented; disagreeable.

pee'vish, 1 pĭ'vĭsh; 2 pē'vish, *a.* **1.** Feebly and habitually fretful and irritable; querulous. **2.** Showing or marked by petulant discontent and vexation. **3**†. Childish; perverse. [Perhaps imitative of a child's fretful cry.] Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**pee'vish-ly,** *adv.*—**pee'vish-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see IMPATIENCE.

peg, 1 peg; 2 pĕg, *v.* [PEGGED; PEG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive (a peg) into; fasten or keep in place by or as by pegs; hence, to confine; restrict. **2.** *Cards.* In cribbage, to make (points) during play. **3.** To throw; as, to *peg* stones. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To work or strive perseveringly: generally followed by *away*. **2.** In cribbage, etc., to indicate the score with pegs. **3.** *Croquet.* To hit a peg with the ball.—**to peg out** [Austral.] To outline the land claimed by a miner with pegs on which the claimant's name is written.

peg, *n.* **1.** A wooden pin used for fastening articles together or for holding fast the end of a string and adjusting its tension in a musical instrument. **2.** A pin thrust or driven into a hole and left projecting, upon which something may be fastened or hung; or which may serve to mark a boundary; as, a clothes-*peg;* a tent-*peg*. **3.** Hence, a reason or excuse for an action; as, a *peg* to hang an argument upon. **4.** [Colloq.] A degree or step, as in rank; as, to take one down a *peg*. **5.** A turtle-peg. **6.** [Anglo-Ind. Slang.] A drink of brandy and soda or of whisky and soda. **7.** [Colloq. & Humorous.] A leg, foot, or tooth. [Cp. Sw. *pigg*, pike, E. PEAK.]—**peg'-top",** *n.* A boys' spinning-top, pear-shaped and made of wood; hence, a style of trousers, wide at the upper end and tapering to the ankles: in the latter sense generally used adjectively.—**to take one down a peg** [Colloq.], to lower one in his own estimation or in that of others by subjecting him to some defeat or humiliation.

Peg, Peg'gy. Diminutives of MARGARET.

Peg'a-sus, 1 peg'a-sus; 2 pĕg'a-sŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A winged horse, a blow from whose hoofs caused the fountain of inspiration called Hippocrene to spring from the mountain Helicon: hence used for the inspiration of poetry, especially its more ambitious ventures. Compare BELLEROPHON. **2.** A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

pegh, 1 peh; 2 pĕh, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as PECH.

Peght, 1 pent; 2 pĕnt, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PICT.

peg'ma-tite, 1 peg'ma-tait; 2 pĕg'ma-tīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A very coarse-grained granitic rock composed chiefly of orthoclase, quartz, and mica (usually muscovite); often occurs in "veins" or "dikes"; graphic granite.—**peg"ma-tit'ic,** *a.*

Peh'le-vi, *n.* Same as PAHLAVI.

Peh Ling, 1 pē lĭng; 2 pe ling. Same as PEKING.

Pe'i, 1 pe'i; 2 pē'i, *n.* A river in Mongolia, N. E. China; length, 350 m. to the Gulf of Chihli; navigable to Tungchow; literally, White river. **Pe'i-ho'**‡.

P. E. I., *abbr.* Prince Edward Island.

pel'gnoir', 1 pĕ"nwär'; 2 pe"nwär', *n.* [F.] A loose robe worn by women during the toilet; a bath-robe.

Pe'i-pus, 1 pē'i-pūs; 2 pe'i-pus, *n.* A lake between lat. 50° and 57° 52′, S. W. of Petrograd, Russia. **Chud'sko-e**‡.

peise†, *v.* & *n.* Same as POISE. **peize**†.

pe'jo-ra'tion, 1 pĭ"jo-rē'shan; 2 pē"jo-rā'shon, *n.* Deterioration; degeneration, especially in the meaning of a word: often effected by a suffix, as in *poet-ling*. [< L. *pejor*, compar. of *malus*, bad.]—**pe-jor'a-tiv**(e-ly[2], *adv.*

Pe"ka-lon-gan', 1 pē"ka-len-gän'; 2 pe"kä-lŏn-gän', *n.* A district, capital and seaport in N. Java; pop. 42,000.

pek'an, 1 pek'an; 2 pĕk'an, *n.* A North-American carnivore (*Musiela pennanti*) of somewhat foxlike aspect; also, the fur of this animal. Called also *fisher* and *wejack*. [Prob. Am. Ind.]

pe'kin[1], 1 pĭ'kin; 2 pē'kin, *n.* A fabric, usually of satin, in which the stripes run with the warp. [< *Peking*, China.]

Pe'kin[2], *n.* **1.** Same as PEKING. **2.** A city in central Illinois; pop. 12,090.

Pe-king', 1 pĭ-kĭng'; 2 pē-king', *n.* A walled city of N. E. China; capital of Pechili province and of China; population, over 1,000,000. **Pe'kin**‡.—**Pe"king-ese',** *a.* **Pe"kin-ese'**‡.—**Pekingese dog or spaniel,** a rough-coated variety of the Chinese (or Pekingese) pug, with long silky hair, especially upon the ears, diminutive snub noses, and short legs.

pe'koe, 1 pĭ'ko *or* pek'o; 2 pē'ko *or* pĕk'o, *n.* A superior kind of black tea, made from the downy tips of the young buds of the tea-plant. [< Chin. *pak-hao*, < *pek*, white, + *hao*, down. *C.*]—**orange pekoe,** either of the two yellowish leaves on tea-plant shoot-tips.

pe'laff†, *n.* Same as PILAU. [as of fur. [F.]

pel'age, 1 pel'ij; 2 pĕl'ag, *n.* The coat or covering of a mammal,

pe-la'gi-an[1], 1 pɪ-lē'jɪ-ən; 2 pe-lā'ġi-an. **I.** *a.* Pelagic. **II.** *n.* A deep-sea animal. [< L. *pelagius*, < Gr. *pelagios*, < *pelagos*, sea.]

Pe-la'gi-an[2]. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism. **II.** *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the sect founded by Pelagius; a believer in Pelagianism.

Pe-la'gi-an-ism, *n. Theol.* The body of doctrines held by the followers of Pelagius, a British monk (about A. D. 400), who denied original sin, confined grace to forgiveness, and affirmed that man's unaided will is capable of spiritual good.

pe-lag'ic, 1 pɪ-laj'ɪk; 2 pe-lăġ'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting the sea far from land; specifically, inhabiting the surface of midocean. [< Gr. *pelagikos*, < *pelagos*, open sea.]

pel-ar'go-nate, 1 pel-ār'gō-nēt; 2 pĕl-ār'ġō-nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt derived from nonylic acid. [< PELARGONIC.]

Pel"ar-go'ni-um, 1 pel"ār-gō'nɪ-um; 2 pĕl"ār-ġō'nī-um, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of strong-scented ornamental evergreen herbs or shrubs of the family *Geraniaceæ*, generally known in cultivation as *geraniums*, having entire lobed or dissected leaves, and handsome variously colored flowers. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *pelargos*, stork, < *pelos*, black, + *argos*, white.]—**pel"ar-gon'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from *Pelargonium*.—**pelargonic acid**, same as NONYLIC ACID.

Pe-las'gi, 1 pɪ-las'jɑɪ; 2 pe-lăs'ġi, *n. pl.* A prehistoric race of unknown ethnological affinities which inhabited the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Crete, Thrace, etc. [L.] **Pe-las'gi-an**‡.—**Pe-las'gi-an**, *a. & n.*—**Pe-las'gic**, *a.*

Pe'le, 1 pɪ'lɪ; 2 pē'le, *n.* [Hawaii.] A goddess supposed to inhabit the crater of Kilauea.—**Pele's hair**, volcanic glass drawn out into long fine threads by ejected driblets of fused lava; capillary volcanic glass.

pel'e-can, *n.* Same as PELICAN.

Pe"lée', 1 pē"lē'; 2 pe"le', *n.* A volcano on the island of Martinique; disastrous eruptions, May 8 and Aug. 30, 1902.

pel'er-in(e[3]), 1 pel'er-ɪn *or* -ɪn; 2 pĕl'er-ɪn *or* -īn, *n.* A long narrow cape worn by women. [< F. *pèlerine*, < OF. *pellegrin*; see PILGRIM.]

Pe'leus, 1 pɪ'lɪūs *or* pɪ'lɪ-us; 2 pē'lūs *or* pē'le-ūs, *n. Class. Myth.* A king of the Myrmidons of Thessaly; father of Achilles by the sea-nymph Thetis.—**Pel'i-des**, *n.* Achilles.

Pe-lew' Is'lands, 1 pɪ-lū'; 2 pe-lū'. A group in Micronesia, W. of the Caroline Islands, consisting of 26 coral islets aggregating 180 sq. m.; pop. 3,100; sold by Spain to Germany in 1899; placed under Japanese mandate by the Treaty of Versailles. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays.

pelf, 1 pelf; 2 pĕlf, *n.* **1.** Money; wealth: often implying ill-gotten gains. **2†.** Refuse; weeds. **3†.** Goods; booty; loot. [< OF. *pelfrey*, spoil.] SYN.: see WEALTH.

Pe'li-as, 1 pɪ'lɪ-as *or* pel'ɪ-as; 2 pē'lɪ-as *or* pĕl'ɪ-as, *n. Class. Myth.* A Thessalian king, who sent Jason to fetch him the Golden Fleece.

pel'i-can, 1 pel'ɪ-kən; 2 pĕl'ɪ-can, *n.* A large gregarious fish-eating web-footed bird (*Pelecanus*) of warm regions, having a large membranous pouch on the lower jaw, for the temporary storage of fish. [< Gr. *pelekan*, pelican.]

Pelican. 1/20

Pe'ling', 1 pē"lɪŋ'; 2 pe"lĭng', *n.* A range in W. Tibet and S. Kansu province, N. W. China; highest peak 18,000 ft. **Peh Ling**‡.

Pe'li-on, 1 pɪ'lɪ-ən; 2 pē'li-ən, *n.* A mountain of Thessaly; 5,300 ft. high.—**to pile Pelion on Ossa**, see OSSA.

pe-lisse', 1 pe-lɪs'; 2 pĕ-lĭs', *n.* A long outer garment or cloak: originally one of fur or lined with fur. [F.]

pell, 1 pel; 2 pĕl, *n.* **1.** A skin; pelt; hence, a parchment roll. **2†.** Fur. [< L. OF *pellis*, skin.]

pel'lack, 1 pel'ak; 2 pĕl'ak, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The porpoise. **2†.** A pellet; bullet; missile.

pel-la'gra, 1 pe-lē'ġra *or* -lag'ra; 2 pe-lā'ġra *or* -lăġ'ra, *n.* A disease characterized by gastric disturbance, skin-eruptions, and nervous derangement; endemic in Italy and Spain. Formerly attributed to the eating of spoiled maize, now believed to be of protozoan causation. [< L. *pellis*, skin, + Gr. *agra*, catching.]—**pel-la'grin**, *n.* A sufferer from pellagra.—**pe-la'grous**, *a.*

Pel'le-as, 1 pel'ɪ-as; 2 pĕl'e-ăs, **Sir.** In Arthurian legend, one of the Knights of the Round Table; he is treated with scorn by the Lady Ettarre, whom he loves.

pel'let, 1 pel'et; 2 pĕl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small round ball or imitation projectile, as of wax, paper, bread, etc. **2.** A small shot. **3.** A very small pill: used chiefly in homeopathy. **4.** A slingstone; also, a bullet; cannon-ball. [< OF. *pelote*, ball, < L. *pila*, ball.]—**pel'let‡**, *vt.* To make into or of pellets; strike with pellets.

Pel-lew', *n.* Same as PELEW.

pel'li-can, *n.* Same as PELICAN.

pel'li-cle(e[2]), 1 pel'ɪ-kl; 2 pĕl'ĭ-cl, *n.* A thin skin, film, or layer. [< L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.]—**pel-lic'u-lar**, *a.*

pel'li-to-ry, 1 pel'ɪ-to-rɪ; 2 pĕl'ĭ-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Any one of various diffuse or tufted weed-like herbs of the nettle family, especially, the wall-pellitory, growing on old walls. **2.** The feverfew. **3.** The yarrow. [< OF. *paritoire*, < L. *parietaria*, < *paries*, wall.]—**pel'li-to-ry-of-Spain'**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*) of the aster family, with prostrate stems, dissected leaves, and white flowers: cultivated for its pungent roots, known as *radix pyrethri*, and used as an irritant and for toothache.

pell"-mell', } 1 pel"-mel'; 2 pĕl"-mĕl'. **I.** *a.* Devoid of order
pell"-mel'[2], } or method. **II.** *n.* A confused crowd or mixture; a medley; disorder. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In a confused or promiscuous way or manner; indiscriminately; higgledy-piggledy. **2.** At close quarters; hand to hand: said of combatants in a mêlée. **3.** With a headlong rush. [< OF. *pelle, shovel, + meller*, mix.]

pel'lock, 1 pel'ək; 2 pĕl'ok, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PELLACK.

pel-lu'cid, 1 pe-lūˈsɪd; 2 pĕ-lūˈçid, *a.* **1.** Permitting to a certain extent the passage of light; translucent; limpid. **2.** [Archaic or Poet.] Transparent; clear; as, a *pellucid* style. [< L. *per*, through, + *lucco*, shine.] SYN.: see CLEAR; TRANSPARENT.—**pel-lu'cid-ly**, *adv.*—**pel-lu'cid-ness**, *n.* **pel"lu-cid'i-ty**‡.

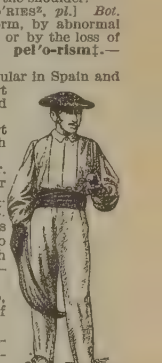
Pe-lop'i-das, 1 pɪ-lɔp'ɪ-des; 2 pe-lŏp'ĭ-das, *n.* (–364 B. C.) A Theban general: defeated the Spartans.

Pel"o-pon-ne'sus, 1 pel"o-pe-nī'sus; 2 pĕl"o-po-nē'sŭs, *n.* The ancient name of the southern peninsula of Greece: seat of the early Mycenæan civilization and of the Dorians, especially the Spartans; now called Morea. See MOREA.—**Pel"o-pon-ne'sian**, *a. & n.*—**Peloponnesian war**, a war between Athens and Sparta and their allies (431–404 B. C.) which resulted in the supremacy of Sparta.

Pe'lops, 1 pɪ'leps; 2 pē'lŏps, *n. Class. Myth.* A Phrygian prince: slain by his own father Tantalus and his flesh served to the gods, for which crime his family was cursed. Demeter, the only guest who partook of his flesh, restored him to life and replaced the shoulder she had eaten with an ivory one, whence his descendants were supposed to have a white mark on the shoulder.

pe-lo'ri-a, 1 pɪ-lō'rɪ-ə; 2 pe-lō'ri-a, *n.* [PE-LO'RIES[2], *pl.*] *Bot.* Reversion of an irregular to regular flower form, by abnormal development of complementary irregularities or by the loss of the irregular parts. [< Gr. *pelōr*, monster.] **pel'o-rism**‡.—**pe-lo'ri-an, pe-lo'ri-ate**, *a.* **pe-lo'ric**‡.

pe-lo'ta, 1 pē-lō'tɑ; 2 pe-lō'tä, *n.* A game, popular in Spain and among Spanish-Americans, played in a court with a ball and a long curved instrument fitted to the hand with a glove. [Sp.]



Pelota-player,

Pe-lo'tas, 1 pē-lō'tɑs; 2 pe-lō'tăs, *n.* A seaport city in S. Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, South America; pop. 35,000.

pel'our†, *n.* **1.** A pillar; column. **2.** A robber.

pelt[1], 1 pelt; 2 pĕlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or assail repeatedly with something thrown. **2.** [Rare.] To throw; fling. **3†.** To push. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw anything; descend violently, as missiles, rain, or snow, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] To move on rapidly and regularly: often with *along*. [< L. *pulto* (= *pulso*); beat.]—**pelt'er**, *n.* One who or that which pelts.

pelt[1], *n.* An undressed fur-skin; raw hide; also, a garment made of skin. [Perhaps abbr. of PELTRY.]

pelt[2], *n.* **1.** A blow, as one given by something thrown. **2.** The act of pelting: especially in the expression **full pelt. 3†.** Anger; rage. [< PELT, *v.*]

pel'tast, 1 pel'tast; 2 pĕl'tăst, *n. Class. Antiq.* One who bore a *pelta*, or light leather-covered shield; a light-armed soldier. [< Gr. *peltastes*, < *peltē*, small leather shield.]

pel'tate, 1 pel'tēt; 2 pĕl'tāt, *a.* Shield-shaped; specifically (*Bot.*), attached to the stalk at or near the center of the lower surface, as a leaf. [< L. *peltatus*, armed with a shield, < *pelta*, < Gr. *peltē*, shield.] **pel'tat-ed**‡.—**pel'tate-ly**, *adv.*

pelt'ing‖, *a.* Paltry; trifling; unimportant.

pelt'ry, 1 pelt'rɪ; 2 pĕlt'ry, *n.* (PELT'RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Pelts collectively. **2.** A pelt. **3.** A place for keeping or storing pelts. [< OF. *peleterie*, < *pel*, skin.]

pe-lure', 1 pe-lūr'; 2 pe-lūr', *n.* [F.] A hard crisp paper, thin as an onion-peeling. **pe-lure'-pa"per**‡.

pel'vis, 1 pel'vɪs; 2 pĕl'vis, *n.* A basin or basin-like structure: (1) The part of the skeleton that forms a bony girdle joining the lower or hinder limbs to the body: composed, in man, of two hip-bones and the sacrum. (2) The hollow interior portion of the kidney, into which the uriniferous tubules empty: formed by the expanded part of the ureter. [L., basin.]—**pel'vic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the pelvis.—**pelvic arch** or **girdle**, that part of the skeleton in vertebrates to which the hinder limbs (in man, the lower limbs) are attached.—**pel-vim'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring pelvic openings.—**pel-vim'e-try**, *n.* Measurement of the pelvis.

Pem'ba, 1 pem'bɑ; 2 pĕm'ba, *n.* A coral island, N. E. of Zanzibar Island; 380 sq. m.; pop. 83,100; under British control.

Pem'broke, 1 pem'brōk; 2 pĕm'brōk, *n.* A market-town, seaport and ship-building center; capital of Pembrokeshire, Wales; pop. 15,480.

Pem'broke-shire, 1 pem'brōk-shɪr; 2 pĕm'brōk-shīr, *n.* A county in S. W. Wales; 614 sq. m.; pop, 92,060.

pem'mi-can, 1 pem'ɪ-kən; 2 pĕm'ĭ-can, *n.* **1.** Originally, lean venison cut into strips, dried, pounded into paste with fat and a few berries, and pressed into cakes. **2.** A similar food now made from beef and dried fruits: it is a highly concentrated and nutritious food used by arctic explorers, etc. [Am. Ind.]

pem'phi-gus, 1 pem'fɪ-gus *or* pem-fɑɪ'gus; 2 pĕm'fĭ-gŭs *or* pĕm-fī'gŭs, *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by watery vesicles successively formed on various parts of the body; water-blebs; bladdery fever. [< Gr. *pemphix*, pustule.] **pem'phix**‡.

pen[1], 1 pen; 2 pĕn. **I.** *vt.* [PENNED or PENT; PEN'NING.] To enclose in or as in a pen; confine in a small space: sometimes with *up*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small enclosure, as for pigs; also, the animals contained in a pen collectively. **2.** Any small place of confinement, as in a police court.

pen[2]. **I.** *vt.* [PENNED; PEN'NING.] To write with a pen; indite. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument for writing with a fluid ink: formerly made of a quill, but now usually of metal and fitted to a holder; by extension, pen and holder united. **2.** Quality either of penmanship or of composition. **3.** A porcupine-quill. **4.** The midrib of a leaf. **5.** A writer. **6.** The internal

shell of a cuttlefish. 7‖. A metal-graver; a stylus. 8†. (1) A feather; quill. (2) A wing; usually in the plural. [< L. LL.+or *penna*, feather.]—**fountain pen,** a pen having a reservoir from which the ink feeds by gravity to the point.—**stylographic pen,** a pencil-like writing-instrument having an ink-reservoir from which ink is fed to a tubular writing-point.—**pen'ner,** *n.* One who composes something.

pen., *abbr.* Peninsula.

pe'nal, 1 pī'nəl; 2 pē'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to punishment or its means or place. **2.** Liable or rendering liable to punishment. **3.** Enacting or prescribing punishment. [OF., < L. *pœnalis*, < *pœna*, punishment.]—**pe'nal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make penal; subject to penalty. **pe'nal-ise**‡.—**pe"nal-i-za'-**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

pen'al-ty, 1 pen'əl-tı; 2 pĕn'al-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The consequences, as suffering, detriment, etc., that follow the transgression of laws. **2.** Judicial punishment. **3.** *Law.* (1) A sum of money fixed by a statute as a fine or mulct for a violation of its provisions. (2) A sum of money paid and stipulated to be forfeited in case of the non-performance of the conditions of a contract. **4.** *Sport.* (1) A handicap imposed for a violation of rules or regulations. (2) A handicap imposed upon a competitor who has previously been a winner in a similar contest.

pen'ance, 1 pen'əns; 2 pĕn'anç. **I.** *vt.* To inflict a penance on. **II.** *n.* **1.** Sorrow for sin or fault, evinced by outward act; suffering, detriment, or punishment to which one voluntarily submits as an expression of penitence. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) The performance of some specific act of mortification, voluntarily undertaken, as an expression of sorrow for and atonement for sin. Specif., the discipline or act of reparation or austerity imposed by the priest after sacramental confession and forming an integral part of the sacrament of penance. The **sacrament of penance** consists of contrition, confession, and satisfaction or penance on the part of the penitent, and of absolution on the part of the confessor. As a sacrament penance is of obligation. (2) A disciplinary punishment inflicted by an ecclesiastical court for a spiritual offense.
3. Sorrow for sin; repentance. **4**†. Grief; sorrow. **5**†. The sufferings of purgatory or punishment after death in satisfaction for sin. [OF., < L. *pœnitentia;* see PENITENCE.]
pen'auncet.—to do penance. **1.** To perform an act or acts of penance. **2.** To repent of one's sins.

Pe"nang', 1 pī"nan'; 2 pē"năng', *n.* **1.** A division of the Straits Settlements including Penang Island and the neighboring country; 270 sq. m.; pop. 308,749; capital, Georgetown. **2.** An island near W. Malay Peninsula; 108 sq. m.

pe-nang'-law"yer, 1 pı-nan'-lē"yər; 2 pe-nang'-lę"yer, *n.* A walking-stick with a knobbed head, made from the stem of a small palm (*Licuala acutifida*) that grows in Penang.

Pe-na'tes, 1 pı-nē'tīz; 2 pe-nā'tēs, *n. pl.* *Rom. Myth.* The old Latin household gods: associated with the *Lares*, the spirits of dead ancestors. The state, regarded as a great family of citizens, had its own Penates, which were supposed to have been brought from Troy by Æneas. [L., < *penus*, inmost.]

pence, 1 pens; 2 pĕnç, *n.* Plural of PENNY. [knight.

pen'cel†, *n.* **1.** A small pennon. **2.** A lady's favor worn by a **pen"chant',** 1 pan'shän' *or* pen'chənt; 2 pän'çhän' *or* pĕn'-chant, *n.* A strong inclination in favor of something. [F.]

pen'cil, 1 pen'sıl; 2 pĕn'cil. **I.** *vt.* [-CILED or -CILLED, -CILD[5]; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING.] To mark, write, or draw with or as with a pencil; as, to *pencil* a sketch; *pencil* the eyebrows.
II. *n.* **1.** A long, pointed strip of graphite, colored chalk, slate, etc., often encased in wood: used for writing, drawing, etc. **2.** A small finely pointed paint-brush. **hair pencil**‡. **3.** Lines or rays diverging from a given point. **4.** Figuratively, skill in painting, or the painter's art. **5.** *Zool.* A tuft of hair, feathers, or membrane. **6.** *Med.* A small stick of any substance having caustic or styptic properties used locally. **7.** A glass-cutting instrument consisting of a diamond chip set in a wooden handle. **8.** Rouge or similar material in stick form. **9.** Same as PENCEL. [< L.[OF] *penicillum*, painters' brush.]—**pen'cled,** *a.* **1.** Marked with fine lines, with or as if with a finely pointed pencil. **2.** Having pencils of lines or rays. **pen'cilled**‡.—**pen'cil-er,** *n.* One who writes with a pencil; specif., a bookmaker's clerk at a race-course; loosely, a bookmaker. **pen'cil-ler**‡.—**pen'cil-ing,** *n.* **pen'cil-ling**‡.

pend[4], 1 pend; 2 pĕnd, *vi.* **1.** To be awaiting or in process of adjustment or settlement. **2.** [Rare.] To be pendent; depend. **3.** [Scot.] To incline; lean. [< L. *pendeo*, hang.]—**pen'den-cy,** *n.* **1.** The state of being undecided. **2.** The state of being pendent.—**pen'dent,** *a.* **1.** Hanging loosely; drooping downward; suspended. **2.** Projecting or overhanging. **3.** Undetermined; pending; incomplete. **pen'dant**‡.—**pen'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**pend'-ing.** I. *pa.* **1.** Remaining unfinished or undecided. **2.** [Rare.] Imminent; impending. **II.** *prep.* **1.** During the continuance of. **2.** Awaiting; until.

pen-dac'tyl, *n.* Same as PENTADACTYL.

pen'dant, 1 pen'dənt; 2 pĕn'dant, *n.* **1.** Anything that hangs or depends from something else, either for ornament or for use, as an earring or a tassel. **2.** Something attached to another thing as an ending; an appendix. **3.** A parallel; one of a pair, as of pictures. **4.** *Arch.* (1) A hanging ornament, as a long boss or knot, in ogival architecture, particularly in late perpendicular work, on ceilings, roofs, etc. (2) A spindle or post, often found in ogival roofs under tie-beam ends and held up by corbels. **5.** The stem of a watch-case. **6.** A suspended chandelier. [See PEND.] **pen'dent**‡.

pen"de-loque', 1 pan"də-lōk'; 2 pän"de-lōk', *n.* [F.] A pendant pear-shaped jewel, especially a diamond.

pen-den'tive, } 1 pen-den'tıv; 2 pĕn-dĕn'tiv, *n.* *Arch.* **1.**
pen-den'tive[5], } The vaulting that serves to connect an angle of a square area enclosed by four arches with a dome that rests upon the arches. **2.** The principle or system of such vaulting and use of the dome. **3.** Incorrectly, a surface, section of ceiling, or ornament of similar form and function, real or apparent, but constructed by corbeling out horizontal courses or in any other way not in accordance with true domical construction. [< PENDENT, *a.*]

pen'di-cle, 1 pen'dı-kl; 2 pĕn'di-cl, *n.* **1.** An inferior portion or adjunct. **2.** [Scot.] A small farm or croft. **3.** [Rare.] A pendant. [< L. *pendiculus*, something hanging, < *pendeo*, hang.]

Pen'dle-ton, 1 pen'dl-tən; 2 pĕn'dl-ton, **Ellen Fitz** (1864–). American educator; author; president of Wellesley College since 1911.

pen-drag'on, 1 pen-drag'ən; 2 pĕn-drăg'on, *n.* **1.** A supreme head, ruler, or chief, in early Britain: a title conferred in times of danger, as that of dictator in ancient Rome. **2.** [P-] The name of two legendary brothers, kings of Britain, one of whom, Uther, was the father of King Arthur. [< W. *pen*, head, + *dragon*, leader.]—**pen-drag'on-ish,** *a.*—**pen-drag'on-ship,** *n.*

pen'du-lum, 1 pen'ju-[*or* -dū-]ləm; 2 pĕn'ju-[*or* -dū-]lŭm, *n.* A body suspended from a fixed point, and free to swing to and fro: specifically, such a device serving by its oscillation to regulate the rate of running of a clock. [Neut. of L. *pendulus*, pendulous.]—**pen'du-lous,** *a.* Hanging, especially so as to swing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pe-nel'o-pe, 1 pı-nel'o-pı; 2 pe-nĕl'o-pe, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Pé"né"lope',** 1 pē"nē"lōp', 2 pe"ne"lōp'; Gr. **Pē-ne-lo'pē;** L. **Pe-nel'o-pe.** **2.** *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Ulysses and type of wifely constancy, who, during her husband's wanderings after the fall of Troy, was importuned by many lovers, whose advances she kept in check under pretext of completing a shroud she was weaving for Laertes, her father-in-law. The time of weaving was protracted by unraveling nightly the work she had done during the day. [Gr., diligence in weaving.]

Pe-nel'o-phon, 1 pı-nel'o-fən; 2 pe-nĕl'o-fŏn, *n.* In Percy's *Reliques*, a beggar-maid loved by King Cophetua.

pe'ne-plain", 1 pī'nı-plān"; 2 pē'ne-plān", *n.* *Geol.* A region of faint relief, the penultimate result of long-continued action of denudation on a once larger land-mass, whose ultimate result is a base-leveled plain. [< L. *pæne*, almost, + PLAIN, *n.*]—**pe"ne-pla-na'tion,** *n.* The erosive earth movement which produces a peneplain.

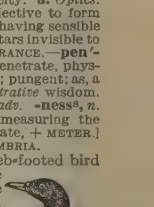
pen"e-tra'bi-la, 1 pen"ı-trē'bı-ə; 2 pĕn"e-trā'bi-la, *n. pl.* **1.** The inmost parts of anything but especially of a house or temple; a sanctuary; shrine. **2.** Secret things. [L.; cp. PENETRATE.]

pen'e-trate, 1 pen'ı-trēt; 2 pĕn'e-trāt, *v.* [-TRAT'ED[4]; -TRAT'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enter or force a way into the interior parts of; pierce; become diffused through; permeate. **2.** To pass into the mind of; affect deeply. **3.** To discern; detect or reach by using the intellect. **II.** *i.* To pass into or enter something, literally or figuratively. [< L. *penetratus*, pp. of *penetro*, put within.] SYN.: see ENTER; PIERCE.—**pen'e-tra-bl(e**‡, *a.* That may be penetrated.—**pen"e-tra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pen'e-tra-bly,** *adv.*—**pen'e-trant,** *a.* Penetrating; pungent.—**pen'e-trat"ing,** *a.* Tending or having power to penetrate; acute; discerning. SYN.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; KNOWING; SHARP.—**pen'e-trat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**pen'e-trat"ing-ness,** *n.*—**pen"e-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or power of penetrating physically. **2.** Ability to penetrate mentally; acuteness; sagacity. **3.** *Optics.* Specif.: (1) In a microscope, the power of the objective to form a clear image of all parts of a transparent object having sensible thickness. (2) In a telescope, the power to bring stars invisible to the naked eye into view. SYN.: see of UMEN; PERCENTANCE.—**pen'e-tra"tiv(es,** *a.* Tending or having power to penetrate, physically or mentally. (1) Insinuating and pervasive; pungent; as, a *penetrative* smell. (2) Acute; discerning; as, *penetrative* wisdom. (3) [Rare.] Impressive. SYN.: see ASTUTE. **-ly[5],** *adv.* **-ness[5],** *n.*

pen"e-trom'e-ter, *n.* *Phys.* An instrument for measuring the size and strength of X-rays. [< L. *penetro*, penetrate, + METER.]

Pe'ne-us, 1 pı-nī'us; 2 pe-nē'ŭs, *n.* Same as SALAMBRIA.

pen'guin, 1 pen'gwin; 2 pĕn'gwin, *n.* **1.** A web-footed bird of the southern hemisphere, with flipper-like wings, the legs far behind, and plantigrade feet. **2.** Originally, the great auk. **3.** *Aero.* An aeroplane with engine of low motive power so as to be incapable of flight: used in the early training of aviators. [Perh. < W. *pen*, head, + *gwyn*, white.]


Great King-penguin (def. 1). 1/30

pen'hold"er, 1 pen'hōld"ər; 2 pĕn'hōld"er, *n.* A handle with a device for inserting metallic pen; also, a rack for pens.

pen'i-cil, 1 pen'ı-sil; 2 pĕn'i-çil, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* (1) A small cylindrical roll of lint placed within a wound to prevent closing at the surface before the bottom heals; a tent or pledget. (2) A pessary. **2.** A small tuft of hairs, as on a caterpillar. [< L. *penicillus*, pencil.]—**pen'i-cil-late,** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Pencil-shaped; bordered or tipped with fine hairs resembling a hair-pencil. **2.** Having a penicillium. **3.** Having brush or pencil marks, or similar markings. **pen'i-cil-lat"ed**‡; **pen"i-cil'li-form**‡.—**pen'i-cil-late"ly,** *adv.*—**pen"i-cil-la'tion,** *n.*

Pen"i-cil'li-um, 1 pen"ı-sil'ı-um; 2 pen"i-çil'i-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi. **2.** [p-] [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* A pencil or pencil-like projection, as of hair or feathers, or the interradial membrane of a fin. [< L. *penicillus*, pencil.]

pe-nin'su-la, 1 pı-nin'siu-lə; 2 pe-nĭn'sū-la, *n.* A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the

mainland by a neck called an isthmus. [L., < *pæne*, almost, + *insula*, island.]—**the Peninsula.** **1.** Spain and Portugal taken together; here the **Peninsular war** was carried on (1808–1814) by Napoleon against the English, Spanish, and Portuguese. **2.** [U. S.] The region between the James and York rivers, S. E. Virginia; scene of battles in the Civil War. **3.** Recently, the Gallipoli peninsula.—**pe-nin'su-lar, *a.* & *n.*—pe-nin"su-lar'i-ty, *n.*** The state or quality of being a peninsula; hence, narrowness of views; provincialism; bigotry. Compare INSULARISM.

pe'nis, 1 pī'nis; 2 pē'nis, *n.* The male copulatory organ. [L.]

pen'i-tent, 1 pen'ı-tent; 2 pĕn'ı-tĕnt. **I.** *a.* Affected by a sense of one's own guilt and resolved on amendment; repentant; contrite. **II.** *n.* One who is penitent. Specif.: (1) *R. C. Ch.* One who confesses his sins to a priest and submits himself to the penance prescribed by the confessor. (2) In the early church, one who had lapsed into grave sin, but who had been admitted to public penance with hope of restoration to communion. (3) A member of any one of various Roman Catholic religious orders or sodalities especially devoted to the practise of penance, some of which were instituted for the reformation of fallen women. [OF., < L. *pœnitent(-)s*, ppr. of *pœnitēo*, repent.]—**pen'i-tence,** *n.* The state of being penitent; sorrow for sin, with desire to amend and to atone; contrition. Syn.: see REPENTANCE.—**pen"i-ten'tial. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or expressing penitence. **2.** Pertaining to penance or punishment. **II.** *n.* **1.** *R. C. & Gr. Ch.* A book of rules relating to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. **2.** [Rare.] One who has done penance.—**penitential psalms,** the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms: appointed to be read on occasions of special humiliation.—**pen"i-ten'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**pen"i-ten'tia-ry. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to penance. **2.** Relating to or used for the punishment and discipline of criminals. **3.** Rendering the offender liable to imprisonment in a penitentiary. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prison in which convicts are confined at hard labor for punishment or reformation. **2.** *Eccl.* One who prescribes or superintends penances; also, something that has to do with penances; a confessor. Specif.: *R. C. Ch.* (1) An office, having at its head a cardinal (called the **Grand Penitentiary**), for deciding questions of conscience, absolution, special dispensation, etc. (2) An officer with power from a bishop to act as confessor in important special cases. (3) A book of rules in regard to penance for the guidance of confessors.—**pen'i-tent-ly,** *adv.* In a repentant manner.

pen'knife", 1 pen'naif; 2 pĕn'nif, *n.* A small pocket-knife: formerly used for making or sharpening quill pens.

pen'man, 1 pen'mən; 2 pĕn'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A person considered with regard to his handwriting; also, a teacher of penmanship. **2**†. A literary man; author.—**pen'man-ship,** *n.* **1.** The art of writing. **2.** Handwriting; calligraphy.

Penn, 1 pen; 2 pĕn, **William** (1644–1718). An English Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania.

Penn., *abbr.* Pennsylvania.

pen'na, 1 pen'ə; 2 pĕn'a, *n.* [PEN'NÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A feather; plume; especially, a quill-feather of wing or tail. [L., feather.]—**pen-na'ceous,** *a.*

pen'-name", 1 pen'-nēm"; 2 pĕn'-nām", *n.* An author's assumed name; pseudonym.

pen'nant, 1 pen'ənt; 2 pĕn'ant, *n.* **1.** A small flag of various forms, used on naval vessels. Especially: (1) A very long narrow flag displayed on a vessel when in commission. **coach'-whip"**†; **stream'er**†. (2) A triangular flag flown as a signal. (3) A small flag peculiar in shape, color, or design, flown during a public function. **2.** *Naut.* A short rope or pendant. **3.** *Mus.* The hook distinguishing notes shorter than quarter notes. [Corr. of PENNON.]

pen'nate, 1 pen'ēt; 2 pĕn'āt, *a.* Having wings or feathers: usually in composition, as longi*pennate*. [< L. *pennatus*, < *penna*, feather.] **pen'nat-ed**†.

pen'ni-less, 1 pen'ı-les; 2 pĕn'ı-lĕs, *a.* Being without a penny; poverty-stricken.

Pen'ni-man, Josiah Harmar (1868–). American author and educator; vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania since 1911.

Pen'nine Alps, 1 pen'ın *or* -aın; 2 pĕn'in *or* -in. A division of the Alps bordering Switzerland and Italy; includes Monte Rosa (height, 15,217 ft.).

pen'non, 1 pen'ən; 2 pĕn'on, *n.* **1.** A small pointed or swallow-tailed flag, borne by medieval knights on their lances and displaying a personal device. **2.** [Rare.] A wing. **3.** A banner or flag of any sort. [OF., < L. *penna*, feather, wing.]—**pen'non-cel",** *n.* A small narrow pennon. **pen'non-celle"**†.

Penn"syl-va'ni-a, 1 pen"sıl-vē'nı-ə; 2 pĕn"sil-vā'ni-a, *n.* An Atlantic State of the United States; 45,126 sq. m.; pop. 8,720,000; capital, Harrisburg; a region devoted to the coal, iron, and oil industries; called the "Keystone State"; colonized by William Penn in 1682.—**Penn"syl-va'ni-an. 1.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or relating to the State of Pennsylvania. **2.** *Geol.* Belonging to or denoting a Paleozoic period between the Mississippian and the Permian, and corresponding to the Carboniferous. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Pennsylvania. **2.** *Geol.* The Pennsylvanian period or system.

pen'ny, 1 pen'ı; 2 pĕn'y, *n.* [PEN'NIES[2] or PENCE, *pl.*] **1.** A bronze coin of the British mint, one-twelfth of a shilling, or 2 cents U. S. value. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A cent. **3.** Any coin or sum of trifling value. **4.** Money in general. **5.** Cost: said in composition; as, ten*penny* nails. Compare NAIL, **6**†. An early English silver coin, weighing from 20 to 22½ grains. [< AS. *penníg*, penny.]—**p. wheep** [Scot.], small ale. **p.-wheep**†. —**pen"ny-a-lin'er,** *n.* One who writes for publications, to be paid by the line; a literary drudge; hack-writer.—**pen"ny-a-line',** *a.*—**pen'ny-stone,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A smooth circular stone used as a quoit; in the plural, the game played with such stones. **pen'ny-stane**† [Scot.].—**pen'ny-weight",** *n.* **1.** The twentieth part of the ounce in troy weight. **2.** A measure of weight equal to the Anglo-Norman penny, whence the name.—**pen'ny-wise",** *a.* Unduly economical in small matters; usually in the phrase **penny-wise and pound-foolish,** meaning economical in small matters, but wasteful in large ones.—**pen'ny-wis"dom,** *n.*—**pen'ny-wort",** *n.* Any one of various plants with round or peltate leaves, as the various species of *Hydrocotyle*, of the parsley family, the navelwort, Kenilworth ivy, and American gentian.—**pen'ny-worth',** *n.* **1.** As much as may be bought for a penny. **2.** The amount given or received for money paid; a bargain. **3.** A small amount; trifle.

pen"ny-roy'al, 1 pen"ı-rel'əl; 2 pĕn"y-rŏy'al, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A low, erect, branching, hairy, strong-scented herb (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) of the mint family, yielding the oil of pennyroyal used in medicine. **2.** [Eng.] A species of mint (*Mentha pulegium*) resembling the American pennyroyal in taste, odor, and uses. [< ME. *puliall real*; *puliall*, < L. *pulelum* or *pulegium*, fleabane, pennyroyal, < *pulex*, flea; *real*, < OF. *real*, F. *royal*.]

Pe-nob'scot, 1 pı-neb'skət; 2 pe-nŏb'scŏt, *n.* **1.** A river in central Maine; 300 m. to Atlantic ocean at Penobscot Bay. **2.** An American Indian of the Algonkian confederacy of 1749.

pe-nol'o-gy, 1 pı-nel'ə-ji; 2 pe-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science that treats of the punishment and prevention of crime and of the management of prisons and reformatories. [< L. *pœna*, penalty, + -OLOGY.]—**pe"no-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**pe-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

Pen"sa-co'la, 1 pen"sə-kō'lə; 2 pĕn"sa-cō'la, *n.* A seaport city of N. W. Florida on Pensacola Bay; navy-yard; pop. 31,040.

Pen"sa-co'la Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

pense, *n.* Same as PENCE.

pen'sil, *n.* Same as PENCIL.

pen'sile, 1 pen'sıl; 2 pĕn'sil, *a.* Pendent and swaying; pendulous; suspended; hanging loosely; as, a *pensile* nest; also, of birds, constructing pensile nests. [< L. *pensilis*, < *pendeo*, hang.]—**pen'sile-ness,** *n.* **pen-sil'i-ty**‡.

pen'sion, 1 pen'shən; 2 pĕn'shon, *vt.* To grant a pension to.

pen'sion[1], *n.* **1.** A periodical allowance to an individual or his representatives on account of some meritorious work or service, as an allowance made by a government or municipality. **2**†. A payment made to one not a servant to retain his good will, or to royal favorites to assist them to maintain their state, or to men of science to enable them to carry on their work. **3**†. A payment. [F., < L. *pensio(n-)*, < < *pendo*, weigh.] Syn.: see SUBSIDY.—**pen'sion-a-ry. I.** *a.* **1.** Living by means of a pension; pensioned. **2.** Consisting in a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision. **II.** *n.* [RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A pensioner: often in a pejorative sense. **2.** Formerly, a chief magistrate of a Dutch city or town.

pen"sion[2], 1 pan"syōn'; 2 pān"syōn', *n.* A boarding-school; also, a boarding-house. [F., = PENSION.]

pen'sion-er, 1 pen'shən-ər; 2 pĕn'shon-er, *n.* **1.** One who receives a pension; hence, one who is dependent on the bounty of another. Specif.: (1) A retired servant, clerk, or soldier who receives an allowance. (2)† A mercenary. (3)† A paid servant; a retainer. **2.** In Cambridge and Dublin Universities, a student who pays his own expenses: at Oxford called *commoner*. **3.** A boarder, as in a convent or school.

pen'sive, 1 pen'sıv; 2 pĕn'siv, *a.* **1.** Engaged in or addicted to serious or quiet reflection; thoughtful with a touch of sadness. **2.** Expressive of, suggesting, or causing thoughtfulness with sadness. [< F. *pensif*, < *penser*, think.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pen'stock", 1 pen'stek"; 2 pĕn'stŏk", *n.* **1.** A conduit from a mill-race to a water-wheel gate. **2.** A sluice or flood-gate, controlling the discharge of water, as from a pond, or of sewage. **3.** A fire-hydrant. **4.** A penholder.

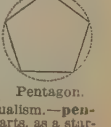
pen'sy, 1 pen'sı; 2 pĕn'sy, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Pensive. **2.** [Scot.] Proud; vain. **3.** [Scot.] Neat; spruce. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Peevish; fretful. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Fastidious.

pent, 1 pent; 2 pĕnt, *pa.* Penned up or in; closely confined.

Pent., *abbr.* Pentecost.

penta-, 1 pentə-; pent-; 2 pĕn'ta-, pĕnt-. From Greek **pent-,** *pente*, five: combining forms.—**pen'ta-chord,** *n.* **1.** A five-stringed instrument of music. **2.** A scale of five diatonic degrees. [+ Gr. *chordē*, string.]—**pen'ta-cle,** *n.* **1.** A figure composed of five straight lines making a star that includes a pentagon. **pen'ta-gram**‡; **pen-tal'pha**‡; **pen'ti-cle**‡. **2.** In magic, a circle containing certain figures and symbols: sometimes confused with or used loosely for hexagram.—**pen'tad.** *I. a. Chem.* Being a pentad; having a combining power of five. **II.** *n.* **1.** The number five; a group of five things. **2.** A period of five years. **3.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element with a combining power of five.—**pen"ta-dac'ty-lous**‡. **II.** *n.* An animal having five fingers or toes. **pen"ta-dac'tyle**‡.—**Pen"ta-dac'ty-la,** *n. pl. Zool.* A grade or subgrade of vertebrates derived from 5-toed ancestors, including all terrestrial vertebrates and their descendants.—**pen'ta-gon,** *n.* A figure with five angles and five sides. [+ Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]—**pen-tag'o-nal,** *a.*—**pentagonal dodecahedron** (*Crystal.*), same as PYRITOHEDRON. — **pen-tag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.* — **pen'te-gram,** *n.* A figure having five points or lobes; specif., a pentacle. See illus. under PENTACLE.—**pen"ta-he'dron,** *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by five plane faces. [+ Gr. *hedra*, seat, side.] — **pen"ta-he'dral,** *a.* — **pen-tal'o-gy,** *n.* The doctrine of the fivefoldness of nature and the universe, as contrasted with systems of dualism.—**pen-tam'er-ous,** *a. Biol.* Composed of five similar parts, as a star-

Pentacle.


Pentagon.

fish; five-parted, as a corolla; specif., having five joints, as the tarsus of an insect. **pen-tam'er-al**‡,—**pen-tam'e-ter**, *n.* **1.** A verse containing five units or feet. **2.** The elegiac hexameter, which can be scanned as containing five feet; hence the name *pentameter*; often used adjectively. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]

pen'tane, 1 pen'tān; 2 pĕn'tān, *n.* Any one of three volatile liquid hydrocarbons (C_5H_{12}), two of which are contained in petroleum and similar compounds. They differ from one another in behavior with reagents.

pen-tap'o-dy, 1 pen-tap'o-dı; 2 pĕn-tăp'o-dy, *n. Pros.* A series of five metrical feet.

pen'tar-chy, 1 pen'tär-kı; 2 pĕn'tär-ey, *n.* [-CHIES, 1 -kız; 2 -ez, *pl.*] **1.** A government administered by five joint rulers; also, a group of five such rulers. **2**†. Any group of five.—**pen-tar'chi-cal**, *a.*—**pen'ta-stitch**, *n.* A stanza of five lines.—**pen'ta-style**. **I.** *a.* Having five columns in front. **II.** *n.* A pentastyle portico or other edifice.

Pen'ta-teuch, 1 pen'ta-tiūk; 2 pĕn'ta-tūe, *n.* The first five books of the Bible taken collectively. [< Gr. *pentateuchos*, < *pente*, five, + *teuchos*, book.]—**Pen'te-teuch-al**, *a.*

pen-tath'lon, 1 pen-tath'lon; 2 pĕn-tăth'lŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A contest of five exercises—leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, and hurling the spear (earlier, boxing)—that occurred all on the same day between the same contestants. **2.** In the modern Olympic games, a contest comprising a 200 meter running race, a 1,500 meter running race, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin, and a running broad jump. [< PENT- + *athlon*, contest.] —**pen-tath'lete**, *n.*—**pen-tath'lic**, *a.*—**pen"ta-vac'cine**, *n.* A vaccine against five different diseases.—**pen"ta-va'lent**, *a.* Having a valence or combining power of five.

Pen'te-cost, 1 pen'tı-kost; 2 pĕn'te-cŏst, *n.* **1.** A Jewish festival occurring fifty days after the Passover. **2.** The Christian feast of Whitsunday, commemorating the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles on the Jewish Pentecost. *Acts* ii. [< Gr. *pentēkostē*, fiftieth (sc. *hēmera*, day).]—**pen"te-cos'tal**, *a.*

Pen-tel'i-cus, 1 pen-tel'ı-kus; 2 pĕn-tĕl'i-cus, *n.* A mountain 10 m. N. W. of Athens, Greece; 3,640 ft. high; it has fine marble quarries. **Pen-tel'i-kon**‡ [Gr.].—**Pen-tel'ic, -i-can**, *a.*

Pen"thes-i-le'a, 1 pen"thes-ı-lī'ə; 2 pĕn"thēs-i-lē'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* A queen of the Amazons; slain by Achilles.

pent'house", 1 pent'hous"; 2 pĕnt'hous", *n.* **1.** A structure in the form of a shed or roof with a single slope affixed by its upper edge to the wall of another building. **2.** Any weather-shield projecting above a doorway or window. **3.** Something resembling a penthouse, as a protective structure over a gun or a mining shaft. **4.** In court-tennis, a corridor with a sloping roof, surrounding the court on three sides. [Ult. < L.^{F} *appendo*, append.] **pen'tice**‡.

pen'to-san, *n. Chem.* One of the widely distributed classes of compounds ($C_5H_8O_4$) found in foods and plant-juices which yield pentoses on hydrolysis. [< Gr. *pente*, five, + -OSE.]—**pen'tose**, *n.* An unfermentable class of sugars derived from woods, gums, or fruits having five carbon atoms in the molecule.

Pent-ste'mon, 1 pent-stı'mən; 2 pĕnt-stē'mŏn, *n. Bot.* A North-American genus of perennial or shrubby plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, with opposite leaves and handsome purple, blue, rose, white, or scarlet flowers; the beard-tongues. [< PENT- + Gr. *stēmōn*, warp in the upright loom, < *histēmi*, stand.]

Pentstemon.

pe'nuck-le, 1 pı'nuk-l; 2 pē'nŭk-l, *n.* Same as PINOCHLE. **pe'nuch-le**‡.

pe-nult', 1 pı-nult' *or* pı'nult; 2 pe-nŭlt' *or* pē'nŭlt, *n.* The syllable next to the last in a word. [Abbr. of PENULTIMA, < L. *pæne*, almost, + *ultima*, f. of *ultimus*, last.] **pe-nul'ti-ma**‡.—**pe-nul'ti-mate**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being the last but one. **2.** Of or belonging to the last syllable but one. **II.** *n.* A syllable or member of a series that is last but one.

pe-num'bra, 1 pı-num'brə; 2 pe-nŭm'bra, *n.* **1.** A margin of a shadow observed in an eclipse, within which the rays of light from an illuminating body are partly but not wholly intercepted. **2.** In painting, the blending-point, or line between light and shade. **3.** The dark fringe around the central part of a sun-spot. [< L. *pæne*, almost, + *umbra*, shade.]—**pe-num'bral**, **pe-num'brous**, *a.*

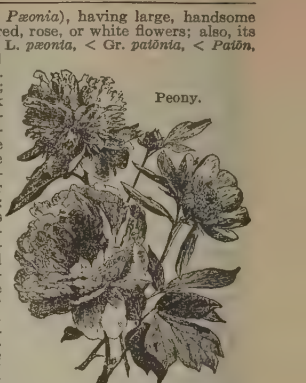
pen'u-ry, 1 pen'yu-rı; 2 pĕn'yu-ry, *n.* **1.** Extreme poverty or want. **2**†. Penuriousness. [< OF. *penurie*, < L. *penuria*, want.] SYN.: see POVERTY.—**pe-nu'ri-ous**, *a.* **1.** Excessively sparing or saving in the use of money; parsimonious. **2.** Affording or yielding little; scanty. **3.** Sunk in penury; indigent. SYN.: see AVARICIOUS.—**pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**pe-nu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pen-zance', 1 pen-zans'; 2 pĕn-zănç', *n.* A seaport and watering-place in Cornwall, England; cable station; most westerly town in England; burned by the Spaniards in 1595; sacked by Fairfax in 1646.

peo., *abbr.* People.

pe'on, 1 pı'ən; 2 pē'ŏn, *n.* **1.** A common laborer; servant; specif.: (1) in Mexico, a debtor kept in virtual servitude, as on a large estate, until he has worked out his debt; (2) in South America, a muleteer or horse-boy. **2.** A foot-soldier; also, in India, a messenger, attendant, or orderly; a native police officer or constable. **3.** In chess, a pawn. [Sp., < LL. *pedo(n-)*, foot-soldier, < L. *pes*, foot.]—**pe'on-age**, *n.* The condition of a peon or the system employing this form of labor.

pe'o-ny, 1 pı'o-nı; 2 pē'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES^{2}, *pl.*] A plant of the crowfoot family (genus *Pæonia*), having large, handsome terminal solitary blood-red, rose, or white flowers; also, its flower. [< OF. *peone*, < L. *pæonia*, < Gr. *paiōnia*, < *Paiōn*, the physician of the gods.]


Peony.

peo'ple, } 1 pı'pl; 2 pē'pl.
pe'ple^{S}, } **I.** *vt.* [PEO'PLED; PEO'PLING.] To stock with inhabitants; populate; also, to occupy; inhabit. **II.** *n.* **1.** All the human beings under the same government, speaking the same language, or being of the same blood: a general term. It is used when the more exact term *race*, *tribe*, *nation*, or *language* would be misleading; as, the *people* of England, or, in the plural, the Bantu *peoples*; the *peoples* of Asia. **2.** The whole body of persons composing a state or nation, or that part of the population invested with political rights; the enfranchised; as, the *people* of the state. **3.** Persons collectively: taking a verb in the plural; as, *people* say; also, bodies of persons classified according to their collective occupation or interest; as, literary *people*; persons bound together by a common tie; as, the *people* of Trinity. **4.** The commonalty, as distinguished from the titled, the rich, or the learned; the populace: usually with the definite article. **5.** Those who are connected with one as subjects, attendants, kinfolk, etc. **6.** Animals collectively; as, the ant *people*. **7**†. Human beings; also, a collection or company. [< F. *peuple* (< L. *populus*), people.] **pe'ple**†.

SYN.: commonwealth, community, nation, population, race, state, tribe. A *community* is in general terms the aggregate of persons inhabiting any territory in common and viewed as having common interests; a *commonwealth* is such a body of persons having a common government, especially a republican government; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. A *community* may be very small; a *commonwealth* is ordinarily of considerable extent. A *people* is the aggregate of any public *community*, either in distinction from their rulers or as including them; a *race* is a division of mankind in the line of origin and ancestry; the *people* of the United States includes members of almost every *race*. The use of *people* as signifying persons collectively, as in the statement "The hall was full of *people*," has been severely criticized, but is old and accepted English, and may fitly be classed as idiomatic, and often better than *persons*, by reason of its collectivism. As Dean Alford suggests, it would make a strange transformation of the old hymn "All *people* that on earth do well" to sing "All *persons* that on earth do dwell." The *population* of a country is simply the aggregate of persons residing within its borders, without reference to *race*, organization, or allegiance; unnaturalized residents form part of the *population*, but not of the *nation*, possessing none of the rights and being subject to none of the duties of citizens. In American usage *State* signifies one *commonwealth* of the federal union known as the United *States*. *Tribe* is now almost wholly applied to rude *peoples* with very imperfect political organization; as, the Indian *tribes*; nomadic *tribes*. Compare MOB; STATE.

—**Chosen people**, the Israelites.—**hidden p.** [lr.] fairies.—**good p.**‡; **little p.**‡.—**People's Party** [U. S.], a political party formed in 1891, its cardinal doctrines being an increase in the currency, public control of railroads, and limitation in the ownership of land.—**the people**, the commonalty as distinguished from the aristocracy; populace.

Pe-o'ri-a, 1 pı-ō'rı-ə; 2 pe-ō'ri-a, *n.* A manufacturing city on the Illinois river in central Illinois; pop. 76,120.

pep, 1 pep; 2 pĕp, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Vim; energy; sprightliness; activity; punch; snap; vigor; ginger.

Pe-phre'do, 1 pı-frī'do; 2 pe-frē'do, *n. Gr. Myth.* A watcher of [the Gorgons.

Pep'in, 1 pep'ın; 2 pĕp'in, *n.* (714–768.) Le Bref (the Short), a king of the Franks; son of Charles Martel; father of Charlemagne; founded the States of the Church. **Pip'pin**‡.

pe-pi'no, 1 pe-pı'no; 2 pę'pi'no, *n.* **1.** A cultivated shrub (*Philesia buxifolia*) of southern South America with red showy flowers. **2.** The edible melon-pear (*Solanum muricatum*). [Sp. or Pg., cucumber, < L. *pepo*, melon.]

pep'lum, 1 pep'lum; 2 pĕp'lŭm, *n.* [PEP'LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A woman's flowing robe, gown, or tunic extending from the neck to the feet, and girdled above the hips. It was slit in the upper part of the front and joined with clasps. **2.** An overskirt or short skirt designed as a revival of the ancient peplum. [L., < Gr. *peplos*, peplum.] **pep'los**‡; **pep'lus**‡.

pe'po, 1 pı'po; 2 pē'po, *n.* A fleshy fruit of the gourd family, with hardened rind and parietal placentæ, as the gourd, pumpkin, melon, etc. [L., a large melon.] **pe-pon'i-da**‡; **pe-po'ni-um**‡.

pep'per, 1 pep'er; 2 pĕp'er. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with pepper; season with pepper. **2.** To shower, as with missiles; pelt; rail at; scold. **3.** To season (speech or writing) as with pungent remarks, humorous or otherwise. **II.** *n.* **1.** (1) A pungent aromatic condiment consisting of the dried berries of the pepper-plant, entire or powdered. The fruit is gathered when beginning to turn red; its color when ripe becomes black, and it shrivels in drying, when it constitutes the common or **black pepper**. **White pepper** is the fruit divested

of its skin by maceration and rubbing. (2) A pungent condiment yielded by other plants. **2.** A tropical climbing shrub (*Piper nigrum*) of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), a native of India; now widely distributed. **pep'per-plant"**‡. **3.** Any other species of *Piper* or its product. **4.** Any plant of the genus *Capsicum*, or its fruit, entire or powdered; as, red *pepper;* Cayenne *pepper.* [Ult. < Sans. *pippala*, the long pepper.] — **pepper and salt,** *n.* A cloth of mixed gray and black or white and black, so closely intermingled as to present a finely speckled appearance; also, a suit made of this cloth: often used adjectively.—**pep'per-box",** *n.* **1.** A cylindrical container with a perforated lid for sprinkling pepper. **2.** Figuratively, a quick-tempered person.—**pep'per-corn",** *n.* A berry of the pepper-plant; hence, anything insignificant.—**pep'per-grass",** *n.* Any species of *Lepidium*, especially *L. sativum*, a garden salad, and *L. virginicum*, the wild peppergrass or tongue-grass.—**California peppergrass,** a herbaceous annual (*Brassica japonica*) sometimes used in salads. **pep'per-wort"**‡.—**pep'per-mint",** *n.* **1.** A pungent aromatic herb (*Mentha piperita*), used in medicine and confectionery. **2.** An oil or other preparation from peppermint. **3.** A peppermint-drop.—**pep'per-mint-drop",** *n.* A confection, usually disk-shaped, flavored with peppermint.—**pep'per-pot",** *n.* **1.** A pepper-box. **2.** A West-Indian stew of meat or fish with okra, chilies, and other vegetables, flavored with cassarecp. **3.** In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough-balls highly seasoned with pepper. **4.** [Colloq.] A peppery or quick-tempered person.—**pep'per-root",** *n.* A plant (genus *Dentaria*), of the mustard family, especially *D. diphylla*, with large white flowers and a white-toothed rootstock of a pungent aromatic taste.—**pep'per-tree",** *n.* **1.** A Tasmanian and Australian shrub (*Tasmannia aromatica*) whose pungent fruit is used as a substitute for pepper. **2.** The Peruvian mastic (*Schinus molle*): so called in California.—**pep'per-wort",** *n.* **1.** Any plant of the family *Piperaceæ*. **2.** Any species of peppergrass.—**pep'per-y,** *a.* Pertaining to or like pepper; pungent; hence, quick-tempered; hasty; stinging. Syn.: see HOT.—**pep'per-i-ness,** *n.*

Pepper.
a, mature flower; *b*, seed.

pep'per-idge, 1 pep'er-ıj; 2 pep'er-ıdġ, *n.* The tupelo, sour- or black-gum tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*). [Cor. of L. *berberis*, barberry.]

pep'sin, 1 pep'sın; 2 pĕp'sĭn, *n.* **1.** The digestive ferment (proteolytic enzyme) of the gastric juice; also, a medicinal preparation obtained from the stomachs of various animals, as the pig and the calf, frequently used as a medicine to aid digestion. **2.** A similar ferment occurring in various insectivorous plants. [< F. *pepsine*, < Gr. *pepsis*, cooking.] **pep'sine**‡.—**pep'sin-ate,** *vt.* To treat, mix up, or prepare with pepsin.—**pep'tic.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or promotive of digestion. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or producing pepsin. **3§.** Able to digest: opposed to *dyspeptic.* **II.** *n.* An agent that promotes digestion.—**pep'to-gen,** *n. Chem.* A substance, as meat extract, aiding the formation of pepsin in the gastric juice.

pep'tone, 1 pep'tōn; 2 pĕp'tōn, *n.* Any one of the soluble proteid compounds that the albuminous substances contained in food are converted into when, as in the process of digestion, they are acted on by the enzyme pepsin in the gastric juice or by the enzyme trypsin in the pancreatic juice. [< Gr. *peptō*, cook, digest.]—**pep-ton'ic,** *a.*—**pep'to-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To change into peptones; to subject, as food, to the action of a peptonizing agent; to predigest, as certain prepared foods.—**peptonized food,** food in which peptones have been artificially produced.—**pep"to-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

Pepys, 1 pips, pep'ıs, *or* peps; 2 pēps, pĕp'ys, *or* pēps. **Samuel** (1633-1703). An English diarist; described court of Charles II. —**Pepys'i-an,** *a.* Characteristic of, like, or in the manner of Samuel Pepys.

Pe'quot, 1 pi'kwet; 2 pē'kwŏt, *n.* An Indian of an Algonkian tribe once powerful in Connecticut. **Pe'quod**‡.

per, 1 per; 2 per, *prep.* [L.] By; by means of; through: used as a part of certain Latin phrases: imitated in English slang phrases and commercial vulgarisms, such as *per yard.*—**per annum,** by the year.—**per capita,** by the head; for each person.—**per cent.,** by or in the hundred: abbreviated from Latin *per centum*, but written as if unabbreviated in the phrase *cent per cent* (one hundred per cent). Sign, %.—**per cents** [Colloq.], securities bearing a certain percentage of interest.—**per diem,** by the day.—**per interim,** in the meantime.—**per mensem,** by the month.—**per mille,** by the thousand.—**per os,** by mouth. —**per se,** by itself, himself, or herself; simply as such; in or of its own nature, without reference to its relations.

per-, *prefix.* **1.** A Romance-Latin prefix meaning (1) through, by, by means of, for; as, *perceive*, *perjure*, *perennial*, *pertinence*; (2) very; extremely; exceedingly; as, *peracute*, *perfervid*. In *pardon*, *paramour*, *pursue*, *appurtenance*, *parson*, *pellucid*, *pilgrim*, etc., its spelling has slightly changed. **2.** *Chem.* A prefix signifying the higher degree of valence in two similar compounds, as barium *peroxid*, as distinguished from barium *monoxide*, used also to indicate the highest degree of combination among similar compounds; as, *perchloric* acid, contrasted with chloric acid. [< OF. *per*, *per-*, *par-*, < L. *per*, through.]

Per., **Pers.,** *abbr.* Persia, Persian.—**per.,** *abbr.* Period, person.

Pe'ra, 1 pē'ra; 2 pę'rä, *n.* A suburb of Constantinople, N. of the Golden Horn; the Christian or foreign quarter.

per"ad-ven'ture, 1 per"ad-ven'ċhur *or* -tiur; 2 pĕr"ad-vĕn'ċhur *or* -tûr. **I.** *n.* Possibility of failure, miscarriage, or error; doubt; question. **II.** *adv.* Perchance; it may be; perhaps; not improbably: often preceded by *if* or *unless.* [< F. *par aventure*, by chance.]

Pe-rak', 1 pe-rūk'; 2 pe-räk', *n.* One of the Federated Malay States; 7,800 sq. m.; pop. 494,000; capital, Kwala Kansa: under British control.

per-am'bu-late, 1 per-am'biu-lēt; 2 pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To walk through or over, as for surveying or inspecting. **II.** *i.* To walk about. [< L. *per*, through, + *ambulo*, go about.]—**per-am"bu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of perambulating; specifically, an annual survey of boundaries. **2.** The district or jurisdiction within which one perambulates or surveys.—**per-am'bu-la"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** A rolling chair. **3.** A baby-carriage. **4.** A surveyors' measuring-wheel.—**per-am'bu-la-to-ry,** *a.*

per an., *abbr.* [L.] *Per annum* (by the year).

per-cale', 1 per-kēl' *or* per"kāl'; 2 per-cāl' *or* pĕr"ĕāl', *n.* A closely woven cambric without gloss. [F.]

per"ca-line', 1 pūr"ka-lin' *or* pūr'ka-lin; 2 pĕr"ca-lin' *or* pĕr'ca-lĭn, *n.* A glossy cotton cloth, usually dyed in a solid color: used chiefly as lining. [< PERCALE.]

per-ceive', 1 pər-sīv'; 2 pęr-çēv', *vt.* [PER-CEIV(E)D'[S]; PER-CEIV'ING.] **1.** To have knowledge of through the medium of the senses; see, hear, feel, taste, or smell. **2.** To apprehend or become aware of through the reflective or the intuitive faculties; discern; understand; note. [< L.[OF] *percipio*, < *per*, by, + *capio*, take.]

Syn.: apprehend, be aware of, become cognizant of, comprehend, conceive, know, understand. We *perceive*, primarily, what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind, whether through the senses or by any other means. Yet *perceive* is used in the figurative sense of seeing through to a conclusion, in a way for which usage would not allow us to substitute *apprehend*; as, "Sir, I *perceive* that thou art a prophet," *John* iv, 19. That which we *apprehend* we catch, as with the hand; that which we *conceive* we are able to analyze and recompose in our mind; that which we *comprehend*, we, as it were, grasp around, take together, seize, embrace wholly within the mind. Many things may be *apprehended* which can not be *comprehended;* we can *apprehend* the will of God as revealed in conscience or the Scriptures; we can *conceive* of certain attributes of Deity, as his truth and justice, but no finite intelligence can *comprehend* the Divine Nature, in its fulness and perfection. Compare APPREHEND; KNOW; KNOWLEDGE; LEARN.—Ant.: fail of, ignore, lose, misapprehend, misconceive, miss, overlook.—**per-ceiv'a-bl(e[s],** *a.* That may be perceived; perceptible.—**per-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*—**per-ceiv'er,** *n.*

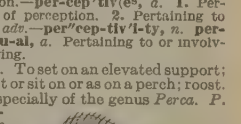
per cent., *abbr.* See PER.

per-cent'age, 1 per-sent'ıj; 2 pęr-çĕnt'ag, *n.* **1.** Rate per hundred, or proportion in a hundred parts; hence, colloquially, a proportion of what is under consideration; a part considered in its quantitative relation to the whole. **2.** In commerce, the allowance, commission, duty, or interest on a hundred. [< L. *per centum*; *per*, by; *centum*, hundred.]

per-cep'tion, 1 pər-sep'shən; 2 pęr-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, power, process, or product of perceiving; knowledge through the senses of the existence and properties of matter or the external world; also, cognition of fact or truth in general by the activity of thinking; as, moral *perception;* apprehension; knowledge. **2.** *Psychol.* (1) The faculty or power of acquiring immediate and fundamental knowledge through the senses. **sense-perception**‡; **sense-presentation**‡. (2) The process of acquiring such knowledge. (3) The mental product so obtained, often called the *percept.* **3.** Any insight or intuitive judgment that implies unusual discernment of fact or truth. **4.** *Law.* The taking into possession, as of crops or profits. [F., < L. *perceptio(n-)*, < *perceptus*, pp. of *percipio*, perceive.] Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; SENSATION; UNDERSTANDING.—**per'cept,** *n.* In psychology, the object of knowledge as mentally presented in sense-perception; immediate knowledge derived from perceiving.—**per-cep'ti-bl(e[r],** *a.* That may be seen or apprehended; perceivable; cognizable, evident. Syn.: see EVIDENT.—**per-cep"ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **per-cep'ti-bl(e-ness[s]**‡.—**per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*—**per-cep'tion-al,** *a.* Of or relating to perception.—**per-cep'tiv(e[s],** *a.* **1.** Perceiving, or having the power of perception. **2.** Pertaining to perception; perceptional. **-ly,** *adv.*—**per"cep-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* **per-cep'tiv(e-ness[s]**‡.—**per-cep'tu-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or involving the power or act of perceiving.

perch[1], 1 pūrch; 2 pĕrch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To set on an elevated support; fix on a perch. **II.** *i.* To alight or sit on or as on a perch; roost.

perch[1], *n.* **1.** A percoid fish, especially of the genus *Perca. P. fluviatilis* is the common **European perch,** and *P. flavescens* the **yellow p.** of the United States. **2.** One of various other similar or related fishes. [< Gr.[L+P] *perkē*, perch.]


Perch (def. 1). 1/15

perch[2], *n.* **1.** A staff, pole, or slat, variously used, especially as a roost for poultry, etc.; any place on which birds alight or rest; hence, any elevated seat or situation. **2.** A measure: (1) One rod (16.5 feet). (2) In land-measure, a square rod. (3) In stonework, a variable measure, usually about 25 cubic feet. **3.** *Arch.* A bracket or corbel; a console. **4.** A frame on which cloth is examined for imperfections. **5.** A pole set to mark a shallow place in navigable water. **6.** (1) A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach. (2) A driver's elevated seat. [< OF. *perche* (< L. *pertica*). pole.]

per-chance', 1 pər-chȧns'; 2 per-chȧnç', *adv.* **1.** In a possible case; peradventure; perhaps. **2†.** By chance. [< PER- + CHANCE.] **per-chaunce'†.**

Perche, 1 persh; 2 pêrch, *n.* A former province of N. France; now the Orne, Eure-et-Loire, and Eure departments.

perch'er, 1 pûrch'ər; 2 pêrch'er, *n.* One who or that which perches. (1) A perching or insessorial bird. (2) A person who perches or examines cloth.

Per'che-ron, 1 pûr'shi-rən; 2 pêr'çhe-rŏn. **I.** *a.* Belonging or originating in Perche, a region of northern France: said of a breed of large, usually dapple-gray draft-horses. The name **Norman** or **Percheron-Norman** is erroneously applied to this breed. **II.** *n.* A horse of the Percheron breed. [< F. PERCHE.]

per-chlo'ric, 1 pər-klō'rik; 2 per-clō'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing chlorin in its highest valence. [< PER- + CHLORIC.]—**perchloric acid**, a colorless liquid unstable compound ($HClO_4$) formed when potassium perchlorate is distilled with sulfuric acid.—**per-chlo'rate**, *n.* A salt of perchloric acid.

per-chlo'rid, ⌊ 1 pər-klō'rid, -rid *or* -rəid; 2 per-clō'rid, -rid *or*

per-chlo'ride, ⌡ -rid, -rəid. *Chem.* A chlorid having a larger proportion of chlorin than any other chlorid of the same series; as, iron *perchlorid* ($FeCl_3$), as contrasted with the protochlorid ($FeCl_2$). —**per-chlo'ri-nate**, *vt.* To mix with chlorin in as large an amount as possible.—**per-chlo"ri-na'tion**, *n.*

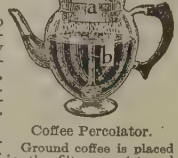
Per'ci-dæ, 1 pûr'si-dē; 2 pêr'çi-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially percoideans having many abdominal and caudal vertebræ; perches.—**per'cid**, *a. & n.*

per-cip'i-ent, 1 pər-sip'i-ənt; 2 per-çip'i-ənt. **I.** *a.* Having the power of perception; perceiving rapidly or keenly. **II.** *n.* One who or that which perceives. [< L. *percipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *percipio;* see PERCEIVE.]—**per-cip'i-ence**, **-en-cy**, *n.* Faculty, power, or act of perceiving; perception.

Per'ci-vale, *n.* Same as PARSIFAL.

per'cold, 1 pûr'kəld; 2 pêr'cōld. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Percidæ;* perch-like. **II.** *n.* One of the *Percidæ*. [< Gr. *perkē*, perch, + -OID.]—**Per-col'de-a**, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the *Percidæ*.—**per-col'dean**, *a. & n.*—**per-col'de-ous**, *a.* Percoid.

per'co-late, 1 pûr'ko-lēt; 2 pêr'co-lāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT'ED[2]; -LAT'ING.] To pass or cause to pass through fine interstices; filter; strain; permeate. **II.** *n.* That which has percolated; a filtered liquid; specif., in pharmacy, a liquid containing the soluble portion of a drug through which it has passed. [< L. *per*, through, + *colo*, filter.]—**per"co-la'tion**, *n.* Filtration. —**per'co-la"tor**, *n.* One who or that which percolates, as a filter; specifically, a French or filtering coffee-pot.



Coffee Percolator.
Ground coffee is placed in the filter-cup (*a*) and water in the lower part of the pot. When the water becomes sufficiently heated it rises through the tube (*b*), strikes the glass top and falls back onto a spreader-plate from which it percolates through the filter-cup (*a*) into the lower chamber. The process continues as long as sufficient heat is supplied.

per con'tra, 1 pər ken'trə; 2 per cŏn'tra. On the contrary. [L.]

per ct., *abbr.* Same as PER CENT.

per-cuss', 1 pər-kus'; 2 per-cŭs', *vt.* To strike or tap quickly or forcibly; specifically, in medicine, to test or treat by percussion. [< OF. *percussir*, < L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutio*, < *per*, through, + *quatio*, strike.]—**per-cus'siv(e)**, *a.* Of, producing, or sounded by percussion. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**per-cus'sor**, *n.*

per-cus'sion, 1 pər-kush'ən; 2 per-cŭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The sharp striking of one body against another; sudden collision, especially such as causes a shock or a sound. *Percussion* is an element of some compound words in the sense of exploding or igniting by a blow; as, **percussion cap**, **cartridge**, **p. match**, **p. powder**, **p. primer**. See other compounds below. **2.** The act of striking the percussion-cap in a firearm. **3.** The shock or vibration produced by collision; the impression of sound upon the ear. **4.** *Med.* A light, quick tapping, as of the finger-tips on the chest or abdomen, for determining, by the resonance, the density of the organ beneath. [F., < L. *percussio(n-)*, < *per*, through, + *quatio*, shake, strike.] —**per-cus'sion-bul"let**, *n.* A bullet containing a material that explodes when the bullet strikes.—**p.-cap**, *n.* A small cap of thin metal, containing a fulminate, made to fit the nipple of a firearm and to be exploded by the hammer for firing the charge.—**p.-figure**, *n. Crystal.* The figure assumed by the various cracks in a crystal plate made by the impact of a dull point forced against it. —**p.-fuse**, *n.* A fuse, as at the head of a shell, that causes explosion by impact.—**p.-lock**, *n.* A gun-lock by means of which the charge in a firearm is exploded by percussion of the hammer on fulminating powder contained in a cap or cartridge.

Per'cy, 1 pûr'si; 2 pêr'çy, *n.* **1. Sir Henry, "Hotspur"** (1364–1403), a famous English soldier and border-marcher: in Shakespeare's *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* **2. Thomas** (1729–1811), an English antiquary and prelate; *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*

Per-di'cas, 1 pər-dik'əs; 2 per-dic'as, *n.* (–321 B. C.) A general under Alexander the Great; murdered by his officers.

per-die'†, *interj.* Same as PARDI. **per-de'**†.

per diem. See under PER, *prep.*

per-di'tion, 1 pər-dish'ən; 2 per-dish'on, *n.* **1.** Future misery or eternal death as the condition of the wicked; hell. **2‖.** Utter destruction or ruin. **3†.** Lessening; diminution. [F., < L. *perdo*, destroy.] Syn.: see RUIN.

per-due', ⌊ 1 pər-dū' *or* pûr'dū; 2 per-dū' *or* pêr'dū, *a.* **1.** Lost to

per-du', ⌡ view; concealed; as, to lie or be *perdue*. **2†.** Lost or abandoned in character; engaged in desperate enterprises. [F., pp. of *perdre*, lose, < L. *perdo*, destroy.]

per-due', ⌊ *n.* **1.** One in ambush, as a soldier, or one in a forlorn

per-du'†, ⌡ hope. **2.** A lost or abandoned character. **3.** In cookery, a surprize.

per'du-ra-bil(e), 1 pûr'dū-rə-bil *or* pər-dūr'ə-bil; 2 pêr'dū-ra-bil *or* per-dūr'a-bl, *a.* Very durable; lasting. [F., < L. *perduro;* see PERDURE.]—**per"du-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**per'du-ra-bly**, *adv.*

per-dure'‖, 1 pər-dūr'; 2 per-dūr', *vi.* To continue for a long time: last forever. [< L. *perduro*, < *per*, through, + *duro*, last, < *durus*, hard.]—**per-du'rance**, *n.* **per"du-ra'tion‡.**

per-dy', *interj.* Same as PARDI.

per'e-gri-nate, 1 per'i-gri-nēt; 2 pêr'e-gri-nāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-NAT'ED[2]; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To travel from one country to another or from place to place. **2.** To travel through or across. **3†.** To sojourn in a foreign land. **II‖.** *a.* Of foreign birth or manners; traveled; foreign. [< L. *per*, through, + *ager*, land.]—**per"e-gri-na'tion**, *n.* Travel; wandering.—**per'e-gri-na"tor**, *n.* A traveler or pilgrim.

per'e-grine, ⌊ 1 per'i-grin *or* pûr'i-grin; 2 pêr'e-grin *or* pêr'e-grin.

per'e-grine, ⌡ *Chem.* A white amorphous compound ($C_{18}H_{24}N_2O$) contained in the bark of *Geissospermum cellosii* (called also *pereira* or **pereira's bark**), and used in medicine as an antipyretic and as a tonic. [< Braz. *pereira*, pear-tree.]

per'emp-to-ry, 1 per'emp-to-ri; 2 pêr'ĕmp-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Not admitting of debate or appeal; decisive; absolute. **2.** Positive in judgment or opinion; dogmatic. **3.** Intolerant of opposition; dictatorial. **4.** *Law.* That which destroys, puts an end to, or precludes debate or discussion; final; positively fixed. **5†.** Destructive. [< L. LL+F *peremptus*, pp. of *perimo*, annihilate.] Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY.—**per'emp-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**per'emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

per-en'ni-al, 1 pər-en'i-əl; 2 pêr'ĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Continuing or enduring through the year or through many years. **2.** Hence, unfailing; unceasing; as, *perennial* courage. **3.** *Biol.* Growing continually; surviving more than one year. **4.** *Bot.* Lasting more than two years. **II.** *n. Bot.* A plant that lasts year after year, usually blossoming and fructifying annually. [< L. *per*, through, + *annus*, year.] Syn.: see ETERNAL; PERPETUAL.—**per-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Per-en"ni-bran"chi-a'ta, 1 per-en"i-bran"ki-ā'tə; 2 pêr-ĕn"i-brăn"çi-ā'ta, *n. pl.* A division of amphibians with persistent gills. **Per-en"ni-bran'chi-a†.**—**per-en'ni-branch**, *a. & n.*

perf., *abbr.* Perfect.

per'fect[d], 1 pûr'fekt *or* pər-fekt'; 2 pêr'fĕct *or* per-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To bring up to the absolute standard; as, to *perfect* a poem. **2.** To make thoroughly informed, skilled, or accomplished; as, to *perfect* oneself in art.—**per'fect-er**, *n.*—**per-fect"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**per-fect'i-bl(e)**, *a.*—**per-fec'tiv(e)**, *a.* **1.** Tending to make perfect. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing completion of action: chiefly applied to certain aspects of the verb in Slavonic languages: opposed to *imperfective.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

per'fect, 1 pûr'fekt; 2 pêr'fĕct. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having all the qualities, excellences, or elements that are requisite to its nature or kind; without defect or lack; consummated; supremely excellent; complete. **2.** Thoroughly versed or informed; completely skilled; as, a *perfect* soldier. **3.** Closely correspondent; accurately reproducing; as, a *perfect* replica. **4.** Thoroughly effectual; meeting the requirements of the occasion; as, a *perfect* antidote; a *perfect* answer. **5.** [Colloq.] Excessive in degree; very great; as, she has a *perfect* horror of spiders. **6.** *Bot.* Having the essential organs, stamens, and pistils: said of flowers. **7.** *Gram.* Noting past or finished action; preterit; as, the *perfect* tense. Some grammarians note in English a *present, past* (or *pluperfect*), and a *future perfect* tense, a *conditional perfect*, and a *perfect infinitive* and *participle.* **8.** *Mus.* (1) Of a character not altered by inversion: said of an interval; as, a *perfect* fifth or octave. (2) Complete; as, a *perfect* cadence. **9†.** Assured; positive. **II.** *n. Gram.* The perfect tense. [< L. OF *perfectus*, pp. of *perficio*, finish.]

Syn.: absolute, accurate, blameless, complete, completed, consummate, correct, entire, faultless, finished, holy, ideal, immaculate, infallible, sinless, spotless, stainless, unblemished, undefiled. That is *perfect* to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken without impairing its excellence, marring its symmetry, or detracting from its worth; in this fullest sense God alone is *perfect*, but in a limited sense anything may be *perfect* in its kind; as, a *perfect* flower; a copy of a document is *perfect* when it is *accurate* in every particular; a vase may be called *perfect* when entire and *unblemished*, even if not artistically *faultless*; the best judges never pronounce a work of art *perfect*, because they see always *ideal* possibilities not yet attained; even the *ideal* is not *perfect*, by reason of the imperfection of the human mind; a human character faultlessly *holy* would be morally *perfect* but finite. That which is *absolute* is free from admixture (as *absolute* alcohol) and in the highest and fullest sense free from imperfection or limitation; as, *absolute* holiness and love are attributes of God alone. In philosophical language, *absolute* signifies free from all necessary, or even from all possible, relations, not dependent or limited, unrelated and unconditioned; truth immediately known, as intuitive truth, is *absolute*; God, as self-existent and free from all limitation or dependence, is called the *absolute* Being, or simply the *Absolute.* See CORRECT; IMPLICIT; INNOCENT; PURE; RADICAL; RIPE.—Ant.: bad, blemished, corrupt, corrupted, defaced, defective, deficient,

deformed, fallible, faulty, imperfect, incomplete, inferior, insufficient, marred, meager, perverted, poor, ruined, scant, short, spoiled, worthless.

—**per-fec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being perfect; supreme excellence. **per'fect-ness‡.** **2.** A particular quality that is supreme. **3.** The highest degree of a thing: often in a bad sense: as, the *perfection* of rudeness. **4.** The act or process of perfecting; the fact of having been perfected. **5.** An embodiment of perfectness.—**per-fec'tion-ism,** *n. Theol.* The theory that moral perfection may be attained, or has been attained, by men: variously held and taught by different sects and schools. **per'fect-ism‡.**—**per-fec'tion-ist,** *n.* One who believes that man can live without sin.—**per'fect-ly,** *adv.*

per-fec'to, 1 pər-fek'tō; 2 pər-fĕc'to, *n.* [Sp.] A cigar shaped to taper at either end, and of medium size.

per-fer'vid, 1 pər-fûr'vid; 2 pər-fẽr'vid, *a.* Very or excessively fervid; glowing; intensely zealous.

per-fid'i-ous, 1 pər-fid'i-us *or* par-fid'yus; 2 pər-fĭd'i-ŭs *or* per-fĭd'yŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or guilty of perfidy; treacherous. **2.** Involving a breach of faith; contrary to loyalty and truth. [< L. *perfidiosus,* < *perfidia;* see PERFIDY.] Syn.: deceitful, disloyal, double-faced, faithless, false, forsworn, perjured, traitorous, treacherous, two-faced, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy.—Ant.: faithful, honest, incorruptible, stanch, stedfast, true, trustworthy, trusty.—**per-fid'i-ously,** *adv.*—**per-fid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

per'fi-dy, 1 pûr'fi-di; 2 pẽr'fi-dy, *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] The act of violating faith or allegiance; treachery; faithlessness. [< L.F *perfidia,* < *per,* from, + *fides,* faith.]

per-fo'li-ate, 1 pər-fō'li-ēt; 2 per-fō'li-ĕt, *a. Bot.* Growing so that the stem passes, or seems to pass, through it: said of a leaf. The condition is brought about by the union of the basal lobes of a clasping leaf. [< PER- + L. *foltum,* leaf.]—**per-fo'li-a'tion,** *n.*

per'fo-rate, 1 pûr'fo-rēt; 2 pẽr'fo-rāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-RAT'ED[d]; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To bore through; make a hole through. **2.** To make or suffer perforation. **II.** *a.* Pierced with a hole or holes or having translucent dots that look like holes. **per'fo-rat"ed‡.** [< L. *per,* through, + *foro,* bore.] Syn.: see PIERCE.—**per'fo-ra-bl**(e², *a.*—**per"fo-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** A boring into or piercing through; the state of being perforated. **2.** A hole bored through. **3.** *Philately.* A round hole from which the paper has been punched out. Syn.: see HOLE.—**per'fo-ra"tiv**(e⁸, *a.* **per'fo-ra"to-ry‡.**—**per'fo-ra"tor,** *n.* One who or that which perforates. (1) A perforating-machine or mechanism. (2) *Am. Arch.* A drilling-implement.

per-force', 1 pər-fōrs'; 2 per-fōrç', *adv.* By force; by or of necessity; necessarily. [< F. *par,* by, + *force,* FORCE.]

per-form', 1 pər-fōrm'; 2 per-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to completion; accomplish; execute; do. **2.** To fulfil, as a duty; discharge. **3.** To act out, as on the stage; represent. **4.** To render, as on an instrument; execute. **5‡.** To make up; complete. **II.** *i.* To accomplish an act or a feat; acquit oneself; do; especially, to act on the stage, etc., or to sing or play music. [< OF. *parfournir,* < *par,* through, + *fournir,* FURNISH.] Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT; EXECUTE; MAKE; TRANSACT.—**per-form'a-bl**(e², *a.*—**per-form'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of performing; also, the thing done; execution; completion; action; achievement. **2.** A representation before spectators; an exhibition of feats; any entertainment; as, two *performances* daily. Syn.: see ACT; EXERCISE; OPERATION; PRODUCTION; WORK.—**per-form'er,** *n.* One who performs or acts. Specif.: (1) One who carries a part upon the stage or in any performance, as an actor, musician, or acrobat. (2) One who carries out his promise or does his duty. Syn.: see AGENT.

per-fume', 1 pər-fiūm'; 2 per-fiūm'. **I.** *vt.* [PER-FUMED'; PER-FUM'ING.] To render odorous; scent. **II.** 1 pûr'fiūm *or* pər-fiūm'; 2 pẽr'fūm *or* per-fūm', *n.* **1.** A pleasant odor, as from flowers; fragrance. **2.** A fragrant substance or mixture prepared to emit a pleasant odor; scent. [< F. *parfum.*] Syn.: see SMELL.—**per-fum'er,** *n.* **1.** One who makes or deals in perfumes. **2.** One who or that which perfumes.—**per-fum'er-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] Perfumes in general, or a place where manufactured.

per-func'to-ry, 1 pər-fuṅk'to-ri; 2 per-fŭn'c'to-ry, *a.* Done merely for the sake of getting through; mechanical and without interest; half-hearted; negligent; superficial; careless. [< L.LL *per,* through, + *fungor,* perform.]—**per-func'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**per-func'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

per-fuse', 1 pər-fiūz'; 2 per-fūs', *vt.* [PER-FUSED'; PER-FUS'ING.] To fill full or to excess; spread over or through; suffuse. [< L. *per,* through, + *fundo,* pour.]—**per-fu'sion,** *n.* **1.** A pouring out or through. **2.** Baptism by sprinkling. See IMMERSION. **3.** *Med.* Subcutaneous infection and diffusion of a definite saline solution (**perfusion solution**).

Per'ga-mos, 1 pûr'gə-mos; 2 pẽr'ga-mŏs, *n.* **1.** An ancient capital of Mysia, Asia Minor, celebrated for its library and its sculptures under the dynasty of the Attalid kings (283–133 B. C.); its ruins surround the present Bergama. **2.** In Homer's *Iliad,* the citadel of Troy. **Per'ga-mon‡** [Gr.]; **Per'ga-mum‡** (*Bib.* R. V.); **Per'ga-mus‡** (*Rev.* i, 11).

per'go-la, 1 pûr'go-lə; 2 pẽr'ġo-la, *n.* **1.** A balcony; an arbor; specif., an arbor or trellis-work of a structural nature, covered with vegetation or flowers; a covered walk. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A veranda; balcony; also, a schoolroom or a shop. [It.] **per'go-lo‡; per'gu-la‡.**

perh., *abbr.* Perhaps. [**per-hap's‡.**

per-haps', 1 pər-haps'; 2 per-hăps', *adv.* It may be; possibly.

pe'ri, 1 pi'ri; 2 pẽ'ri, *n. Per. Myth.* A fairy or elf; also, a descendant of the disobedient angels, doing penance until readmitted into paradise. [< F. *péri,* < Per. *pari,* fairy.]

per'i-, 1 per'i-; 2 pẽr'i-, *prefix.* Near; around: a combining form. [< Gr. *peri,* around; akin to *para,* beside.]

peri., perig., *abbr.* Perigee.

Per'i-an'der, 1 per'i-an'dər; 2 pẽr'i-ăn'der, *n.* (665?–585 B. C.) A tyrant of Corinth; ruled 625–585 B. C.; one of the seven wise men of Greece.

per'i-anth, 1 per'i-anth; 2 pẽr'i-ănth, *n.* The combined calyx and corolla of a flower when so alike as to be indistinguishable. [< PERI- + Gr. *anthos,* flower.] **per"i-an'thi-um‡.**—**per"i-an'thous,** *a.* **per"i-an'thi-al‡.**—**per'i-apt†,** *n.* A charm to protect from disease or misfortune; an amulet. [+ Gr. *haptō,* fasten.]—**per'i-blem,** *n. Bot.* A sheath of meristematic tissue surrounding the plerome in a growing point, which is soon transformed into cortex. [< Gr. *periblēma,* covering.]—**per"i-cam'bi-um,** *n. Bot.* The pericycle: a name discarded for the preferred term, because the form was frequently confused with *cambium.* [+ CAMBIUM.]—**per"i-car'di-al,** *a.* Surrounding the heart. **per"i-car'di-ac** or **-an‡.**—**per"i-car-di'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.—**per"i-car'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] A membranous bag that surrounds and protects the heart. [+ Gr. *kardia,* heart.]—**per'i-carp,** *n.* The wall of the ripened ovary of a flower, constituting the germ of the fruit. [+ Gr. *karpos,* fruit.] **per"i-car'pi-um‡.**—**per"i-car'pi-al,** *a.* **per"i-car'pic‡; per"i-car-poi'dal‡.**—**per"i-chon'dri-um,** *n.* The vascular membrane that envelops the non-articular surface of a cartilage. [+ Gr. *chondros,* cartilage.]—**per"i-chon'dri-al,** *a.*

Per'i-cles, 1 per'i-klīz; 2 pẽr'i-clēs, *n.* **1.** (–429? B. C.) An Athenian commander and statesman. **2. P., Prince of Tyre,** leading character in Shakespeare's play of that name.—**Per'i-cle'an,** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or named after Pericles, or the period of his supremacy, the age when Greek art, literature, philosophy, and statesmanship were at their height.

per'i-cline, 1 per'i-klain; 2 pẽr'i-clīn, *n. Mineral.* One of the varieties of albite found in the Swiss Alps in the form of white twinned crystals. [< PERI- + Gr. *klinō,* bend.]—**per"i-cra'nium,** *n.* The periosteum of the external surface of the cranium. [+ Gr. *kranion,* skull.]—**per"i-cra'ni-al,** *a.*—**per'i-cy"cle,** *n. Bot.* The outer portion of the central or fibrovascular cylinder, capable of active growth.—**per"i-cyc'lic,** *a.*—**per'i-derm,** *n.* **1.** *Zoöph.* The hard or tough integument of certain hydromedusans. **2.** *Bot.* The outer bark; also, more recently, the outer bark together with the cork-cambium. [+ Gr. *derma,* skin.] **per"i-der'mis‡.**—**per"i-der'mal, per"i-der'mic,** *a.*—**pe-rid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The outer coat or coats of an angiocarpous fungus, forming a complete investment of the fructification, as in puffballs.—**per'i-dot,** *n. Mineral.* Same as CHRYSOLITE.—**per'i-do-tite,** *n. Petrol.* A holocrystalline granular igneous rock composed essentially of olivine, with or without pyroxene, hornblende, mica, or spinel.—**per'i-gee,** *n.* The point in the orbit of the moon where it is nearest the earth: opposed to *apogee.* [+ Gr. *gē,* earth.] **ep'i-gee‡; ep"i-ge'um‡; per"i-ge'um‡.**—**per"i-ge'al,** *a.* **per"i-ge'an‡.**—**per"i-go'ni-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The calyx and corolla collectively when colored white, or are petaloid as in the iris and the lily: generally called *perianth.*—**per"i-gyn'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** The perianth in the *Cyperaceæ,* consisting of hypogenous scales, bristles, or an inflated sac, the last-named being characteristic of the genus *Carex.* **2.** The involucre of the female inflorescence in mosses. [+ Gr. *gynē,* female.] **per'i-gyne‡.**—**per"i-gyn'i-al,** *a.*—**pe-rig'y-nous,** *a. Bot.* Situated around the ovary: said of parts of a flower, as the stamens, in which the ovary is nearly or quite free and surrounded by a cup formed by the torus or by the adnation of two or more of the floral organs, upon which the other parts seem to be inserted. [+ Gr. *gynē,* female.]—**pe-rig'y-ny,** *n. Bot.* The state of being perigynous.—**per"i-kar'y-on,** *n.* The protoplasm surrounding the nucleus in the cell body of a cell. [+ Gr. *karyon,* nut.] **per"i-car'yon‡.**—**per"i-he'li-on,** *n.* The point in the orbit of a planet or comet where it is nearest the sun: opposed to *aphelion.* [+ Gr. *hēlios,* sun.]

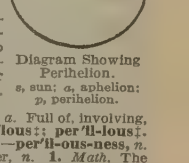


Diagram Showing Perihelion.
s, sun; *a,* aphelion; *p,* perihelion.

per'i-kon, 1 per'i-kon; 2 pẽr'i-kŏn, *n. A.* A detector for use in wireless telegraphy: a protected trade name.

per'il, 1 per'il; 2 pẽr'il. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PER'ILED or PER'ILLED; PER'IL-ING or PER'IL-LING.] To expose or be exposed to danger; put in peril; imperil. **II.** *n.* Exposure to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; danger; jeopardy. [F., < L. *periculum,* experiment, danger.]

Syn.: see DANGER; HAZARD.—**per'il-ous,** *a.* Full of, involving, or attended with peril; hazardous. **par'lous‡; per'il-lous‡.** Syn.: see PRECARIOUS.—**per'il-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**per'il-ous-ness,** *n.*

pe-rim'e-ter, 1 pi-rim'i-tər; 2 pe-rim'e-ter, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The bounding-line of any figure of two dimensions; the sum of the sides of a figure. **2.** *Optics.* An instrument for testing the scope of the field of vision. [+ Gr. *metron,* measure.]—**pe-rim'e-try,** *n.* The use of the perimeter.—**per"i-met'ric,** *a.* Relating to a perimeter or to perimetry. **per"i-met'ri-cal‡.**—**per"i-met'ri-cally,** *adv.*—**per'i-morph,** *n. Mineral.* A mineral that encloses another mineral (an endomorph).—**per"i-mor'phic** or **-phous,** *a.*—**per"i-mor'phism,** *n.*—**per"i-ne-phri'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the cellular and fibrous tissues around the kidney.—**per"i-ne-phrit'ic,** *a.*—**per'i-neph'ri-um,** *n.* The capsule of adipose tissue that invests the kidney.—**per"i-neph'ral, per"i-neph'ri-al, per"i-neph'ric,** *a.*

per"i-ne'um, 1 per"i-ni'um; 2 pẽr"i-nē'um, *n.* **1.** The region of the body between the genital organs and the rectum. **2.** The entire region at the outlet of the pelvis. [< GR.LL *perineon.*] **per"i-næ'um‡.**—**per"i-ne'**[or **-næ'**]**al,***a.*—**per'i-neu'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] The connective tissue investing one of the bundles of fibers composing a nerve. [+ Gr. *neuron,* nerve.]—**per'i-neu'ri-al,** *a.*

pe'ri-od‡, *vt.* To finish; put a period to.

pe'ri-od, 1 pi'ri-əd; 2 pẽ'ri-od, *n.* **1.** A definite portion of time marked and defined by some recurring event or phe-

nomenon. **2.** A lapse of time; a series of years; an age; era; also, a stage of life. **3.** The concluding limit of any round of years or events; termination. **4.** The present day or time: used with the definite article. **5.** *Astron.* The time of revolution of a heavenly body about its primary. **6.** *Med.* (1) A special phase or epoch distinguishable in the course of a disease; as, the *period* of augmentation. (2) *pl.* The menses. **7.** A dot (.) placed on the line: used as a mark of rhetorical punctuation (1) after every complete declarative sentence; (2) after most abbreviations, as LL. D., pp.; (3) after titles, headings, and sideheads; and (4) often after Roman numerals. The same mark serves also as a decimal point. **8.** *Rhet.* A sentence in which completion of the sense is suspended till the close. **9.** *Geol.* One of the larger divisions of geological time; as, the Cretaceous *period*. **10.** *Mus.* A complete musical sentence made up of two or more sections each of which consists of two or more phrases. **11.** *Math.* (1) The interval between the equal recurring values of a dependent variable. (2) Any one of similar groups into which a number is divided, as when a root is to be extracted: in numeration or in recurring decimals. **12.** *Physics.* The time that elapses between two successive similar phases of a vibration. **13.** The completion or end of a cycle, event, or series of events. **14.** *Elec.* The time that elapses between the start of a current in a certain direction and its beginning again in the same direction. **15†.** A particular occasion or moment. [< Gr. *periodos*, < *peri*, around, + *hodos*, way.] Syn.: see END; TIME.—**per-i'o-date,** *n.* A salt of periodic acid.—**pe"ri-od'ic**[1], *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a period; characterized by periods; recurring after a definite interval; cyclic. **2.** *Gram.* Belonging to a sentence that is grammatically complete. **3.** *Rhet.* In style, denoting that kind of structure in which the leading member of the sentence is placed last.—**periodic function,** a function whose value is unchanged when the variable is increased or diminished by a certain constant called the *period*.—**p. law** (*Chem.*), see under LAW.—**pe"ri-od'i-cal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to publications, as magazines, etc., that appear at fixed intervals of more than one day; published at such intervals. **2.** Periodic. **II.** *n.* A publication appearing at regular intervals: not generally applied to daily papers. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pe"ri-o-dic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being periodic. (1) *Astron.* The property of recurring in appearance or frequency at definite intervals of time. (2) *Med.* The tendency of special phenomena, either normal or morbid, to recur at definite periods.

per"i-od'ic[2], 1 pŭr"ĭ-ŏd'ĭk; 2 pĕr"ĭ-ŏd'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing iodin combined with oxygen in its highest valence; as, *periodic* acid (HIO_4). [< PER- + IODIC.]—**per-i'o-did,** *n. Chem.* An iodid having a larger proportion of iodin than any other iodid of the same series. **per-i'o-didic‡.**

per"i-os'te-um, 1 per"ĭ-ŏs'tē-um; 2 pĕr"ĭ-ŏs'te-ŭm, *n.* A nervous, vascular membrane that surrounds and nourishes the bones. [< Gr.[LL] *peri*, around, + *osteon*, bone.]—**per"i-os'te-al,** *a.* **per"i-os'te-ous‡.**—**per"i-os-tit'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the periosteum.—**per"i-os-tit'ic,** *a.*—**per"i-os'tra-cum,** *n. Conch.* The chitinous epidermis of a shell.—**per"i-os'tra-cal,** *a.*

per"i-ot'ic, 1 per"ĭ-ĕt'ĭk; 2 pĕr"ĭ-ŏt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Surrounding the inner ear; specif., relating to the bony structure or capsule enclosing the labyrinth. **II.** *n.* A periotic bone.

per"i-pa-tet'ic, 1 per"ĭ-pə-tet'ĭk; 2 pĕr"ĭ-pa-tĕt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking about; moving from place to place. **2.** [P-] Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught in the Lyceum gymnasium of Athens, walking among the youths who resorted thither. **3.** Rambling, as of speech. **II.** *n.* **1.** One given to walking about. **2.** [P-] A disciple or adherent of Aristotle. [< Gr. *peri*, about, + *patos*, path.]

pe-riph'er-y, 1 pĭ-rĭf'ẽr-ĭ; 2 pe-rif'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The **pe-rif'er-y**[2], / outer surface. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* The surface of the body. **3.** *Geom.* Circumference; also, the sum of the sides of any polygon. **4.** A surrounding region, country, or area. [< Gr. *peri*, around, + *pherō*, bear.]—**pe-riph'er-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a periphery. **2.** *Anat.* Distant from the center; distal; external. **per"i-pher'ic‡; per"i-pher'i-cal‡.**

pe-riph'ra-sis, 1 pĭ-rĭf'rə-sĭs; 2 pe-rif'ra-sis, *n.* [-SES[2], *pl.*] The art of saying little in many words; circumlocution, or an instance of it. [L., < Gr. *peri*, around, + *phrazō*, declare.] Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.—**per'i-phrase.** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-PHRASED; -PHRAS"ING.] To express (oneself) in a roundabout manner. **II.** *n.* Periphrasis.—**per"i-phras'tic,** *a.* Of the nature of or involving periphrasis; employing indirect words; circumlocutory. **per"i-phras'ti-cal‡.—periphrastic conjugation,** a conjugation formed by simple verbs with the aid of auxiliaries, instead of by inflection of the verb itself.—**p. genitive,** a genitive case formed not by inflexion, but by a preposition, as in English by *of*.—**per"i-phras'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

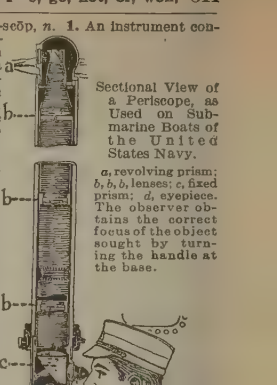
per'i-plasm, 1 per'ĭ-plăzm; 2 pĕr'ĭ-plȧsm, *n. Bot.* A clear peripheral layer of protoplasm in the oogonium and antheridium of certain fungi.—**per'i-proct,** *n. Zool.* The region surrounding the anus, especially of echinoderms.

pe-rip'ter-al, 1 pĭ-rĭp'tẽr-ăl; 2 pe-rip'ter-al. *Arch.* **I.** *a.* Having a detached row of columns extending around the cella: said especially of a temple. **II.** *n.* A peripteral temple; peristyle. [< Gr. *peripteros*, surrounded by a row of columns.] **pe-rip'ter‡; pe-rip'tere‡; pe-rip'te-ros‡.—pe-rip'ter-y,** *n.* **1.** The vortically disturbed aerial region about a moving object, as an aeroplane. **2†.** *Arch.* A peripteral.

Pe-rique', 1 pĭ-rĭk'; 2 pe-rik', *n.* A very high grade of dark, strongly flavored tobacco grown and manufactured in Louisiana.

per'i-sare, 1 per'ĭ-sârk; 2 pĕr'ĭ-sȧrk, *n. Zooph.* The chitinous excretion by which the soft parts of a hydroid colony are invested.—**per"i-sar'cal, per"i-sar'cous,** *a.*

per'i-scope, 1 per'ĭ-skōp; 2 pĕr'ĭ-scōp, *n.* **1.** An instrument consisting of a revolving prism capable of reflecting the rays from any part of the horizon down a vertical tube: used to guide submarine boats or to watch an enemy from a trench. **2.** A special variety of photographic objective; a periscopic or wide-angled lens. [< Gr. *peri*, around, + *skopeō*, look.]—**per"i-scop'ic,** *a.* Viewing on all sides; as, a *periscopic* lens. **per"i-scop'i-cal‡.**



Sectional View of a Periscope, as Used on Submarine Boats of the United States Navy.

a, revolving prism; *b*, *b*, *b*, lenses; *c*, fixed prism; *d*, eyepiece. The observer obtains the correct focus of the object sought by turning the handle at the base.

per'ish, 1 per'ĭsh; 2 pĕr'ĭsh, *v.* **I.** *i.* To pass away from life or existence; to be destroyed; wither; decay; also, in a figurative sense, to undergo moral or spiritual ruin. **II†.** *t.* To cause to pass away; injure. [< L.[F] *pereo*, perish, < *per*, through, + *eo*, go.] Syn.: see DIE.—**per'-ish-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* Liable to perish; mortal; liable to speedy decay, as fruit in transportation.—**per'-ish-a-bl(e-ness**[F]**, per"ish-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**per'ish-a-bly,** *adv.*

per'i-sperm, 1 per'ĭ-spûrm; 2 pĕr'ĭ-spĕrm, *n. Bot.* Tissue surrounding the embryo-sac in an ovule, in which nutrient material is stored. [< Gr. *peri*, around, + *sperma*, seed.]—**per"i-sper'mic,** *a.*

per"i-spom'e-non, 1 per"ĭ-spŏm'ĭ-nŏn; 2 pĕr"ĭ-spŏm'e-nŏn. *Gr. Gram.* **I.** *a.* Having the circumflex accent on the final syllable. **II.** *n.* A perispomenon word. [< Gr. *perispômenon*, < *peri*, around, + *spaō*, draw.]—**per'i-spome.** **I.** *vt.* [-SPOMED; SPOM'-ING.] To write or pronounce as a perispomenon. **II.** *a.* & *n.* Same as PERISPOMENON.

pe-ris"so-dac'tyl, 1 pĭ-rĭs"ō-dăk'tĭl; 2 pe-ris"o-dăc'tyl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Odd-toed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Perissodactyla*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Perissodactyla*. [< Gr. *perisson*, superfluous, odd, + *daktylos*, toe.] **pe-ris"so-dac'tyle‡.—pe-ris"so-dac'ty-lism,** *n.* Condition of being odd-toed.

Pe-ris"so-dac'ty-li, 1 pĭ-rĭs"ō-dăk'tĭ-lī; 2 pe-ris"o-dăc'ty-lī, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder or order of ungulates with the digits unpaired and the cæcum enlarged, as in tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses. **Pe-ris"so-dac'ty-ia‡.—pe-ris"so-dac'ty-laté, pe-ris"so-dac-tyl'ic, pe-ris"so-dac'ty-lous,** *a.*

per'i-stal'sis, 1 per'ĭ-stal'sĭs; 2 pĕr'ĭ-stăl'sĭs, *n. Physiol.* A peculiar contractile expulsive muscular movement of any hollow organ of the body, as of the alimentary canal, whereby the contents are gradually propelled toward the point of expulsion. [< PERI- + Gr. *stalsis*, constriction, < *stellō*, place.]—**per"i-stal'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or exhibiting peristalsis. **2.** *Elec.* Taking place between two conductors within the same insulator.

per'i-stome, 1 per'ĭ-stōm; 2 pĕr'ĭ-stōm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The fringe of delicate teeth, generally some multiple of four, around the mouth of the capsule of mosses. **2.** *Zool.* The parts that surround the mouth. (1) *Conch.* The lip or margin of the mouth of a univalve. (2) *Zooph.* The space between the mouth and the tentacles, as in sea-anemones. (3) *Entom.* The oval margin of the face in a dipterous insect. [< PERI- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] **per-is'to-ma‡; per"i-sto'mi-um‡.**

per'i-style, 1 per'ĭ-stīl; 2 pĕr'ĭ-stīl, *n. Arch.* **1.** A system of columns about a building or an interno ual court. **2.** The larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling of the richer class. **3.** A combined porch, as of a church: an erroneous use. [< Gr. *peri*, around, + *stylos*, pillar.]—**per'i-sty"lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a peristyle.

per"i-the'ci-um, 1 per"ĭ-thē'shĭ-um *or* -sĭ-um; 2 pĕr"ĭ-thē'shi-ŭm *or* -ci-ŭm, *n.* [-CIA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A closed or narrow-mouthed receptacle containing the fructification in certain fungi of the order *Ascomycetales*. [< PERI- + Gr. *thēkē*, cover.] **per'i-thece‡.**—**per"i-the'cial,** *a.*

per"i-to-ne'um, 1 per"ĭ-to-nī'um; 2 pĕr"ĭ-to-nē'ŭm, *n.* A serous membrane that lines the abdominal cavity in mammals or the body-cavity generally in other vertebrates (then more properly called the pleuroperitoneum), and is reflected as a more or less complete investment over the viscera. The portion lining the wall is known as the **parietal peritoneum,** that investing the viscera as the **visceral p.** In the higher vertebrates the peritoneum forms a completely closed sac, except in females, where the Fallopian tubes open into the cavity. [LL., < Gr. *peri*, around, + *teinō*, stretch.] **per"i-to-næ'um‡.—per"i-to-ne'al,** *a.* **per"i-to-næ'al‡.**

per"i-to-ni'tis, 1 per"ĭ-to-nī'tĭs *or* -nĭ'tĭs; 2 pĕr"ĭ-to-nī'tis *or* -nĭ'tis, *n.* Acute inflammation of the peritoneum.

per"i-typh-li'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the cæcum and appendix.—**per"i-vis'cer-al,** *a.* Situated about the viscera; as, the *perivisceral* cavity or body-cavity.

per'i-wig, 1 per'ĭ-wig; 2 pĕr'ĭ-wĭg. **I§.** *vt.* To dress with or as with a periwig. **II.** *n.* A head-dress of false hair. [< F. *perruque*, PERUKE.]

per'i-win"kl(e[F1]**,** 1 per'ĭ-wĭŋ"kl; 2 pĕr'ĭ-wĭŋ"kl, *n.* **1.** A small sea-snail of the genus *Littorina*. *Littorina littorea* is the **common European periwinkle** used as food, now common on the coast of the United States. *L. palliata* is the **American p. 2.** [U. S.] One of various univalves.

per'i-win"kl(e[F2]**,** *n.* A plant of the genus *Vinca*, of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*); especially, either of two European trailing shrubs, *V. minor* and *V. major*, with shining, evergreen, opposite

leaves, and blue, or sometimes white, flowers. They are commonly called *myrtle* or *creeping myrtle* in the United States, where *V. minor* is cultivated especially as a covering for graves. [< AS. *pervincæ*, L. *pervinca*, < *per*, through, + *vincio*, bind.]

per'jure, 1 pûr'jur; 2 pĕr'jur, *vt.* & *vi.* [PER'JURED; PER'JUR-ING.] **1.** To make guilty of perjury; forswear: usually reflexively; as, to *perjure* oneself. **2.** To bear false witness; speak falsely under oath. [< L. *per*, through, + *juro*, swear.]

Syn.: bear false witness, forswear, swear falsely. *Forswear* (infrequent in modern use) is strictly to deny or refuse upon oath; as, to *forswear* one's religion; also to take a false oath. *Perjure* is now almost wholly applied to the commission of the legal crime of perjury, but this usage is more absolute in the case of the noun than of the verb; we may speak of a false lover or a faithless public officer as having *perjured*.

—**per'jured,** *pa.* **1.** Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn; as, a *perjured* witness. **2†.** Falsified or broken purposely.—**per'jured-ly,** *adv.*—**per'jur-er,** *n.* One who has committed perjury. **per'jure†,**—**per'ju-ry,** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The violation of an oath or solemn promise; solemn assertion of a falsity. **2.** *Crim. Law.* The wilful and voluntary giving of false testimony or the withholding of material facts or evidence, in regard to a matter or thing material to the issue or point of inquiry in a legal document or by a witness under oath lawfully administered in a judicial proceeding. **per'jure†.**

perk¹, 1 pûrk; 2 pĕrk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make trim and smart. **2.** To hold or point erect, as ears; prick up. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bear oneself jauntily; hold up or toss the head. **2.** [Colloq.] To recover from illness; regain one's spirits: usually with *up*.

perk, *a.* Holding up the head smartly or jauntily; pert. [< W. *perc*, neat.] **perk'y†,**—**perk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**perk'i-ness,** *n.*

Per'kins, 1 pûr'kɪnz; 2 pĕr'kins. **George Walbridge** (1862–1920). An American financier and political manager.

per'lite, 1 pûr'lait; 2 pĕr'lit, *n.* **1.** *Petrol.* An acid, igneous, glassy rock of the composition of obsidian, but divided into small spherical bodies by the tension developed by its contraction on cooling. **2.** *Metal.* A eutectoid present in steel. It consists of about 1 part cementite and 6 of ferrite, and has a laminated structure. [< F. *perle*, pearl.]—**per-lit'ic,** *a.*

Perm, 1 perm; 2 pĕrm, *n.* **1.** A government in E. European Russia; 127,502 sq. m.; pop. 4,083,200. **2.** Its capital, on the Kama river; pop. 105,400.

per'ma-nence, 1 pûr'mə-nens; 2 pĕr'ma-nĕnç, *n.* The state of being permanent; durability; fixity.—**per'ma-nen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** Permanence. **2.** Something permanent.

per'ma-nent, 1 pûr'mə-nent; 2 pĕr'ma-nĕnt, *a.* Continuing in the same state or without essential change; durable; fixed; stable: opposed to *temporary*. [F., < L. *per*, through, + *maneo*, remain.]

Syn.: abiding, changeless, constant, durable, enduring, fixed, immutable, invariable, lasting, perpetual, persistent, stable, steadfast, unchangeable, unchanging. *Durable* (Latin *durus*, hard) is said almost wholly of material substances that resist wear; *lasting* is said of either material or immaterial things. *Permanent* is a word of wider meaning; a thing is *permanent* which is not liable to change; as, a *permanent* color. Buildings upon a farm are called *permanent* improvements. *Enduring* is a higher word, applied to that which resists both time and change; as, *enduring* fame. See PERPETUAL.—Ant.: see synonyms for TRANSIENT.—**permanent gas,** a gas, as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc., formerly regarded as permanent, but known since 1877 to be liquefiable.—**per'ma-nent-ly,** *adv.*

per"man-gan'ic, 1 pûr"man-gan'ɪk; 2 pĕr"măn-găn'ɪc, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing manganese in its highest valence; as, *permanganic* acid ($HMnO_4$).—**per-man'ga-nate,** *n.* *Chem.* A dark purple salt of permanganic acid.

per"me-a-bil'i-ty, 1 pûr"mɪ-ə-bil'ɪ-tɪ; 2 pĕr"me-a-bĭl'ɪ-tɪ, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being permeable. **2.** *Physics.* The quality of being easily traversed by magnetic lines of force; susceptibility to magnetization; magnetic permeability.—**per'me-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* Allowing passage, especially of fluids.—**per'me-a-bly,** *adv.*

per'me-ance, 1 pûr'mɪ-ens; 2 pĕr'me-anç, *n.* Magnetic permeability; the reciprocal of the reluctance of a magnetic circuit; magnetic conductance.—**specific permeance,** the permeance of a material in comparison with that of air.—**per'me-ant,** *a.* [Rare.] Passing through; permeating.

per'me-ate, 1 pûr'mɪ-ēt; 2 pĕr'me-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED²; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To pass through the pores or interstices of; be diffused through; saturate; pervade. **II.** *i.* To penetrate: usually with *through*, *into*, or *among*. [< L. *per*, through, + *meo*, pass.]

per"me-a'tion, 1 pûr"mɪ-ē'shən; 2 pĕr"me-ā'shon, *n.* The act of permeating, or the state of being permeated.—**magnetic permeation,** the passage of magnetic force-lines through a substance; magnetization.—**per'me-a"tiv(e**[S]**,** *a.* Tending to permeate.

Per'mi-an, 1 pûr'mɪ-ən; 2 pĕr'mi-an, *n.* *Geol.* The uppermost series of strata comprised in the Carboniferous system, following the Pennsylvanian and succeeded by the Triassic system; also, the Permian epoch. [< PERM.]—**Per'mi-an,** *a.*

per-mis'ci-bl(e[F]**,** 1 pər-mis'ɪ-bl; 2 pĕr-mis'ɪ-bl, *a.* Admitting of being mixed. [< L. *per*, through, + *misceo*, mix.]

per-mis'sion, 1 pər-mish'ən; 2 per-mish'on, *n.* The act of permitting or allowing; license granted; formal authorization; consent.

Syn.: allowance, authority, authorization, consent, leave, liberty, license, permit. *Authority* is rightful power conferred and limited by law; in a more general sense, *authority* is applied to any conceded power of control; age, wisdom, and character give *authority* to their possessor; a book of learned research has *authority*, and is even called an *authority*. *Permission* justifies another in acting without interference or censure, and usually implies some degree of approval. There may be a failure to object, which constitutes an implied *permission*, but this is more properly expressed by *allowance;* we *allow* what we do not oppose, *permit* what we expressly authorize. The noun *permit* implies a formal written *permission*. *License* is a formal *permission* granted by competent *authority* to an individual to do some act or pursue some business which is made unlawful without such *permission;* as, a *license* to preach, to solemnize marriages, or to sell intoxicating liquors. A *license* is *permission* granted rather than *authority* conferred; the sheriff has *authority* (not *permission* nor *license*) to make an arrest. *Consent* is *permission* by the concurrence of wills in two or more persons, a mutual approval or acceptance of something proposed. Compare synonyms for ALLOW.—Ant.: denial, hindrance, objection, opposition, prevention, prohibition, refusal, resistance.—**per-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **per-mis'si-bl(e-ness²†.**—**per-mis'si-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* That may be permitted.—**per-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*—**per-mis'siv(e**[S]**,** *a.* **1.** That permits; granting permission. **2.** That is permitted; optional. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**per-mis'so-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of permission. **2.** *Law.* (1) Arising from or founded on permission. (2) Authorized. (3) Licensed.

per-mit', 1 pər-mit'; 2 per-mĭt', *v.* [PER-MIT'TED²; PER-MIT'-TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To allow by tacit consent or by not hindering; also, reflexively, to take the liberty to. **2.** To grant leave to by express consent or authorization; empower expressly. **3†.** To commit; give over; resign. **II.** *i.* To give permission; allow opportunity; be favorable. [< L. *permitto*, < *per*, through, + *mitto*, send.]

Syn.: allow, authorize, consent to, empower, give leave, give or grant permission, let, license, put up with, suffer, tolerate. See ALLOW; ENDURE. Compare synonyms for PERMISSION.—Ant.: disallow, forbid, object to, prohibit, refuse.—**per-mit'ter,** *n.*

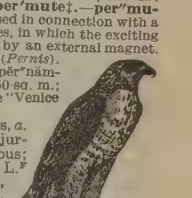
per'mit, 1 pûr'mɪt; 2 pĕr'mit, *n.* Permission or warrant; especially, a written authorization.

per-mit'tance, 1 pər-mit'əns; 2 per-mit'anç, *n.* **1.** *Elec.* Electrostatic capacity. **2.** Permission.—**per"mit-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* Specific inductive capacity.

per"mu-ta'tion, 1 pûr"mɪu-tē'shən; 2 pĕr"mū-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of permuting; reciprocal change. **2.** *Math.* Change in the order of sequence of elements or objects in a series; especially, the making of all possible changes of sequence; also, any one of the arrangements thus made. [< L. *per*, through, + *muto*, change.]—**per'mu-tate,** *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] To subject to permutation. **per'mute†.**—**per"mu-ta'tor,** *n.* *Elec.* An electric converter, used in connection with a stationary commutator and rotary brushes, in which the exciting current is caused by a magnetic core, not by an external magnet.

pern, 1 pûrn; 2 pĕrn, *n.* A honey-buzzard (*Pernis*).

Per"nam-bu'co, 1 per"nəm-bū'ko; 2 pĕr"năm-bu'eo, *n.* **1.** A state in E. Brazil; 49,560 sq. m.; pop. 2,154,835. **2.** Its capital: called the "Venice of America"; pop. 338,843. **Re-cife†.**


Common Pern. 1/18

per-ni'cious, 1 pər-nish'əs; 2 per-nĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the power of destroying or injuring; tending to kill or hurt; very injurious; deadly. **2†.** Malicious; wicked. [< L.[F] *per*, through, + *neco*, kill.] Syn.: bad, baneful, deadly, destructive, evil, harmful, hurtful, injurious, mischievous, noxious, perverting, ruinous. *Pernicious* is stronger than *injurious;* that which is *injurious* is capable of doing harm; that which is *pernicious* is likely to be *destructive*. See BAD; INIMICAL; NOISOME.—Ant.: advantageous, beneficial, favorable, good, healthful, helpful, profitable, salutary, serviceable, useful, wholesome.—**per-ni'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**per-ni'cious-ness,** *n.*

per-nick'e-ty, 1 pər-nik'ɪ-tɪ; 2 per-nik'e-ty, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Unduly fastidious about trifles; fussy; overprecise. **2.** Demanding minute care or pains.—**per-nick'e-ti-ness,** *n.*

per'o-ne, 1 per'o-nɪ; 2 pĕr'o-nē, *n.* [Rare.] The fibula. [< Gr. *peronē*, pin of a brooch.]—**per"o-ne'al,** *a.*

Pe"ronne', 1 pē"rôn'; 2 pe"rôn', *n.* A French town on Somme river; pop. 5,000; overrun by the Germans in 1914; scene of violent fighting between German and Allied armies March, 1917–18, and of German defeat by the Australians, Sept. 1, 1918.

per"o-ra'tion, 1 per"o-rē'shən; 2 pĕr"o-rā'shon, *n.* The concluding portion of an oration. [< L. *per*, through, + *oro*, harangue.]—**per'o-rate,** *vi.* **1.** [Colloq.] To make a peroration; harangue; speechify. **2.** To sum up; conclude.

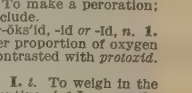
per-ox'id, \ 1 pər-oks'ɪd, -id *or* -id; 2 per-ŏks'id, -id *or* -id, *n.* **1.**

per-ox'ide, / *Chem.* An oxid having a larger proportion of oxygen than any other oxid of the same series: contrasted with *protoxid*. **2.** Same as HYDROGEN DIOXID.

per-pend'[d]**,** 1 pər-pend'; 2 per-pĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To weigh in the mind; consider carefully. **II.** *i.* To be attentive. [< L. *perpendo*, < *per*, through, + *pendo*, weigh.] [hang.]

per-pend'†, *vt.* To hang down. [< L. *per*, through, + *pendeo*, **per'pend,** 1 pûr'pend; 2 pĕr'pĕnd, *n.* *Masonry.* A header extending through a wall so that one end appears on each side of it. [< F. *parpaing*, < *par* (< L. *per*), through, + *pan*, side of a wall; see PANE, *n.*] **per'pend-stone"†.**

per"pen-dic'u-lar, 1 pûr"pen-dik'yu-lər; 2 pĕr"pĕn-dĭc'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being at right angles to the plane of the horizon; upright or vertical. **2.** *Geom.* Meeting a given line at right angles. **3.** [P-] *Arch.* Of or pertaining to the Perpendicular style of architecture. See phrase below. **II.** *n.* **1.** A perpendicular line. **2.** An appliance or instrument used to indicate the vertical line from any point; a plumb-rule. **3.** *Math.*



AO, perpendicular to *CD*.

A line at right angles to another line or to a plane. **4.** In popular usage, a vertical line or vertical face; loosely, any

steep incline or face. **5.** Perpendicular position. **6.** Moral uprightness. [< L. *per*, through, + *pendeo*, hang.] Syn.: see RIGHT.—**Perpendicular architecture,** the type assumed by Pointed architecture in England from the end of the 14th century, characterized by a mechanical accentuation of the vertical lines, by tracery in the form of rectangular gratings with small openings, flat keel-shaped arches and prismatic turrets with domical summits.—**per"pen-dic"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*—**per"pen-dic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

per'pent, 1 pûr'pent; 2 pĕr'pĕnt, *n.* Same as PERPEND.

per'pe-trate, 1 pûr'pı-trēt; 2 pĕr'pe-trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT"ED[d]; -TRAT'ING.] To do, perform, or carry through: now only in a bad sense: be guilty of; commit, as a crime. [< L. *per*, through, + *patro*, perform.]—**per"pe-tra'tion,** *n.* The act of perpetrating, or that which is perpetrated.—**per'pe-tra"tor,** *n.*—Ant.: see synonyms for TRANSIENT.—**perpetual curate,** before 1868, a curate of the Church of England having charge of a parish without rector or vicar, but controlled by a layman.—**p. motion,** see MOTION.—**per-pet'u-al-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**per-pet'u-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To cause to be continued or to endure indefinitely.—**per-pet"u-a'tion,** *n.*—**per-pet'u-a"tor,** *n.*—**per"pe-tu'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being perpetual. **2.** Something that is perpetual. **3.** Unending or unlimited time. **4.** *Law.* (1) A limitation rendering property inalienable. (2) The property so limited. **5.** In annuities, a perpetual annuity, or the number of years' purchase to be given for it; the number of years in which the simple interest of a sum becomes equal to the principal.

per-plex', 1 pər-pleks'; 2 pĕr-plĕks', *vt.* **1.** To subject to doubt or difficulty in determining; embarrass; puzzle. **2.** To make complicated, intricate, or confusing. [< L. *per*, through, + *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, plait.]

Syn.: bewilder, bother, complicate, confound, confuse, distract, embarrass, entangle, harass, involve, mystify, pose, puzzle, trouble.—Ant.: clear up, disentangle, elucidate, explain, make plain, simplify.—**per-plexed',** *pa.* **1.** Confused; embarrassed. **2.** Of a complicated character: involved.—**per-plex'ed-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**per-plex'ing,** *pa.* Embarrassing; intricate. **-ly,** *adv.*

per-plex'i-ty, 1 pər-pleks'ı-tı; 2 pər-plĕks'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Mental difficulty owing to doubt, confusion, etc. **2.** That which perplexes; also, an instance of bewilderment. **3.** The quality of being intricate or complicated; entanglement.

Syn.: amazement, astonishment, bewilderment, confusion, distraction, disturbance, doubt, embarrassment. *Perplexity* (L. *per*, through, and *plecto*, plait) is the drawing of the thoughts or faculties by turns in different directions or toward contrasted or contradictory conclusions; *confusion* (L. *confusus*, from *confundo*, pour together) is a state in which the mental faculties are, as it were, thrown into chaos, so that the clear and distinct action of the different powers, as of perception, memory, reason, and will, is lost; *bewilderment* is akin to *confusion*, but is less overwhelming, and more readily recovered from. *Perplexity* has not the unsettling of the faculties implied in *confusion*, nor the overwhelming of the faculties implied in *amazement* or *astonishment;* it is not the magnitude of the things to be known, but the want of full and definite knowledge, that causes *perplexity*. The dividing of a woodland path may cause the traveler the greatest *perplexity*, which may become *bewilderment* when he has tried one path after another and lost his bearings completely. With an excitable person, *bewilderment* may deepen into *confusion* that will make him unable to think clearly or even to see or hear distinctly. *Amazement* results from the sudden and unimagined occurrence of great good or evil or the sudden awakening of the mind to unthought-of truth. *Astonishment* often produces *bewilderment*, which the word was formerly understood to imply. See AMAZEMENT; ANXIETY; CARE; DOUBT.

per pro., *abbr. Per procurationem* (L.; by proxy of).

per'qui-site, } 1 pûr'kwı-zit; 2 pĕr'kwi-sĭt, *n.* Any inci-
per'qui-sit[t], } dental profit from service beyond salary or wages; hence, any privilege or benefit claimed as due. [< L. *per*, through, + *quæro*, seek.] [author of fairy-tales; *Cinderella*,

Per"rault', 1 pe"rō'; 2 pĕ"rō', **Charles** (1628–1703). A French

per'ron, 1 per'an *or* (*F.*) pe"rōn'; 2 pĕr'on *or* (*F.*) pĕ"rôn', *n. Arch.* A flight of external steps and a platform before the entrance-door of a building. [F.]

per'ry[2], 1 per'ı; 2 pĕr'y, *n.* A fermented drink made from the expressed juice of pears. [< L.[F] *pirum*, pear.]

Per'ry[2], *n.* **1. Matthew Calbraith** (1794–1858), an American commodore: opened Japan to commerce in 1852. **2. Oliver Hazard** (1785–1819), an American naval commander; defeated British on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

pers., *abbr.* Person, personal, personally.

Pers., *abbr.* Persia, Persian.

per'salt", 1 pûr'sôlt"; 2 pĕr'sąlt", *n. Chem.* A salt formed by combination of an acid radical with a peroxid: contrasted with *protosalt*. [< PER- + SALT.]

perse, 1 pûrs; 2 pĕrs. [Archaic or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Grayish-blue; skyblue. **II.** *n.* A grayish-blue color; cloth of this color. **pers†.**

per'se-cute, 1 pûr'sı-kiūt; 2 pĕr'se-eūt, *vt.* [-CUT"ED[d]; -CUT'ING.] **1.** To pursue in a manner to injure or afflict, as on account of religious belief. **2.** To harass. [< L. *per*, through, + *sequor*, follow.] Syn.: afflict, distress, harass, harry, hunt down, molest, oppress, torment, worry. See ABUSE.—Ant.: advance, advocate, aid, assist, befriend, cherish, countenance, encourage, favor, help, indulge, support, sustain, tolerate.

—**per"se-cu'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of persecuting; cruel oppression. **2.** Any period of systematic oppression, infliction of torture, death, etc., on account of religious belief. **3.** Persistent petty annoyance. **4†.** A prosecution.—**per"se-cu'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to persecution. **per'se-cu"to-ry‡.,—per'se-cu"tïv(es,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**per'se-cu"tor,** *n.* One who persecutes.

Per'se-ïds, 1 pûr'sı-idz; 2 pĕr'se-ĭds, *n. pl. Astron.* The meteors belonging to the group that has its radiant in the constellation Perseus, which appear about August 12 of each year. [< L. *Perseïdes*, pl. of *Perseïs*, < Gr. *Perseïs*, daughter of Perseus, < *Perseus*, Perseus.] **Per-se'i-des†.**

Per-seph'o-ne, 1 pər-sef'o-nı; 2 pĕr-sĕf'o-nē, *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Demeter (Ceres), wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was carried off by Hades and was sought by her mother with such grief that Zeus consented to restore her, provided she had tasted no food in the underworld. Since, however, Persephone had eaten the seeds of a pomegranate, she was permitted to spend only two-thirds of the year on earth with her mother. [of Persia; now in ruins.

Per-sep'o-lis, 1 pər-sep'o-lis; 2 pər-sĕp'o-lĭs, *n.* An ancient capital

Per'seus, 1 pûr'siūs *or* pûr'sı-us; 2 pĕr'sūs *or* pĕr'se-ûs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Danae, and savior and husband of Andromeda. He slew Medusa, using a mirror to avoid being turned to stone. See ANDROMEDA; MEDUSA. **2.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). The last king (–9164 B. C.) of Macedonia. *1 Mac.* viii, 5. **3.** *Astron.* A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

Perseus Holding the Head of Medusa (after the Statue by Cellini at Florence).

per"se-ver'ance, 1 pûr'sı-vîr'ans; 2 pĕr'se-vēr'anç, *n.* **1.** The act or habit of persevering; persistence. **2.** *Theol.* In the Calvinistic system of theology, the continuance in grace and certain salvation of those whom God effectually calls, accepts in Christ, and sanctifies by his spirit.

Syn.: constancy, indefatigableness, persistence, persistency, resolution, steadiness, stedfastness, tenacity. See INDUSTRY.—Ant.: caprice, fickleness, fitfulness, inconstancy, irresolution, levity, unsteadiness, vacillation, volatility.

—**perseverance of the saints,** or **final perseverance** (*Theol.*), same as PERSEVERANCE, 2.

per"se-vere', 1 pûr'sı-vîr'; 2 pĕr'se-vēr', *vi.* [-VERED'; -VER'ING.] To persist in any purpose or enterprise; continue striving in spite of discouragements. [< L.[F] *per*, through, + *severus*, strict.]

Syn.: be constant, determined, resolute, steady, or stedfast, continue, endure, persist. *Persevere* is almost uniformly employed in the good and high sense of holding to a worthy course against all difficulty, danger, hindrance, or opposition; *persist* is often used of an annoying or perverse adherence to a demand or purpose that might well be abandoned. See INSIST; PERSIST. Compare OBSTINATE. Ant.: see synonyms for CEASE.—Prep.: persevere *in* the right *against* all opposition.—**per"se-ver'ant,** *a.*

Per'shing, 1 pûr'shıng; 2 pĕr'shing, **John Joseph** (1860–). United States General; Commander-in-chief of American Expeditionary Forces in World War (1917–18); Chief of Staff of United States army, 1921–24; retired.

Per'sia, 1 pûr'shə; 2 pĕr'sha, *n.* **1.** A kingdom in W. central Asia; 628,000 sq. m.; pop. 9,500,000; capital, Teheran. **2.** An ancient empire, extending from the Ægean sea to the Indus; conquered by Alexander the Great, 334–331 B. C. **Persian Empire‡.**

Per'sian. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to either ancient or modern Persia, its people, its language, or its architecture. **Persic‡. II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Persia.

The meaning of this word has changed very much in history. At one time it meant a member of the subject tribe of Persia; later, of the empire of the Achæmenians and Sassanians; in modern times, the people of the kingdom of Persia, on the Caspian sea. **2.** The language of Persia, of the Iranian group of the southern division of the Aryan stock. **3.** A fine silk used formerly for linings. **4.** *pl.* Persian blinds.—**Persian blinds,** outside window-shutters of thin movable slats fastened in a frame.—**P. carpet,** a hand-woven Oriental carpet with connected design, the warp and filling usually cotton, and the pile of wool.—**P. Gulf,** an arm of the Indian ocean, between Persia and Arabia; 520 by 220 m.—**P. wheel,** same as NORIA.

per"si-enne', 1 pûr"sı-en'; 2 pĕr"si-ĕn', *n.* [F.] **1.** An Oriental cambric or muslin with colored printed pattern. **2.** *pl.* Persian blinds. [of conversation or writing. [F.]

per"si"flage', 1 per"si"flāzh'; 2 pĕr"si"flązh', *n.* A light, flippant style

per-sim'mon, 1 pər-sim'ən; 2 per-sim'on, *n.* The orange-red or yellow, plum-like fruit of an American tree of the ebony family, very astringent in taste until exposed to frost; also, the tree itself, its hard blackish wood or tonic and astringent bark. [Am. Ind.]

Persimmon-leaves. *a*, sterile flowers; *b*, fruit.

per-sist'[4], 1 pər-sist'; 2 per-sĭst', *vi.* **1.** To adhere firmly to any course, design, etc. **2.** To continue fixed; endure. [< L. *per*, through, + *sisto*, caus. of *sto*, stand.]

Syn.: continue, endure, insist, last, persevere, remain, stay. As applied to duration, *endure* is the nobler word; *last* is applied chiefly to things, *endure* to either persons or things. That *remains* or *stays* which is simply let alone; that which *endures* or *persists* does so against opposing forces. We speak of a *persistent* force. A man *insists* upon his demand, *persists* in his refusal. See

under INSIST; PERSEVERE.—Ant.: see synonyms for CEASE.—Prep.: persist *in* a course, *against* remonstrance.

—**per-sis'tence,** *n.* **1.** The act of persisting in any course or enterprise. The quality of being persistent. **2.** Specif., in physical science, the continuance of an effect longer than the cause that first produced it. **per-sis'ten-cy**†. Syn.: see INDUSTRY; PERSEVERANCE.—**per-sis'tent,** *a.* **1.** Firm and persevering in a course or resolve. **2.** Enduring; permanent. Specif., in biology, not falling away; remaining for a long time or after the neighboring parts have reached maturity, as the calyx or petals in certain flowers; retained throughout life, as the gills of fishes and some amphibians. Syn.: see INDEFATIGABLE; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE; PERMANENT.—**per-sis'tent-ly,** *adv.*

per'son, 1 pûr'sən; 2 pĕr'sən, *n.* **1.** A human being as including body and mind; an individual. **2.** The body of a human being or its characteristic appearance and condition. **3.** *Law.* Any human being, corporation, or body politic having legal rights and duties. **4.** *Theol.* One of the three individualities in the triune God; hypostasis. **5.** *Gram.* One of the relations or modifications that distinguish the speaker, the person or thing spoken to, and the person or thing spoken of; also, the forms or inflections indicating such relation; as, *I* or *we*, *thou*, *ye* or *you*, *he*, *she*, or *it*. **6.** *Biol.* An individual. **7.** Superciliously, a common individual. **8**‖. A part acted on the stage. [< F. *personne*, < L. *persona*, mask for actors, < *per*, through, + *sonus*, sound.]—**per'son-a-bl**(ə*bl*, *a.* Attractive in person; of good appearance.—**per'son-age,** *n.* **1.** A man or woman; one of importance or rank. **2.** An assumed character.

per'son-al, 1 pûr'sən-əl; 2 pĕr'sən-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a particular person; not general or public; as, a purely *personal* matter. **2.** Belonging or relating to or constituting a person or persons, as distinguished from things; characteristic of human beings or free agents. **3.** Performed by or done to the person directly concerned; done in person; as, *personal* service. **4.** Affecting or relating to one individually; as, *personal* habits. **5.** Of or pertaining to the body or appearance; as, *personal* beauty. **6.** Directly characterizing an individual; hence, reflecting on one's character or conduct; disparaging. **7.** *Law.* Appertaining to the person; movable. **8.** *Gram.* Denoting or indicating the person; as, *personal* pronouns. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A movable article of property; chattel. **2.** A paragraph or advertisement of personal reference or application [OF., < LL. *personalis*, < L. *persona*; see PERSON.]—**personal effects,** goods and items of property having a more or less intimate relation to the person of the possessor.—**p. property, real p.,** see under PROPERTY.—**per"son-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** That which constitutes a person. **2.** That which distinguishes and characterizes a person. **3.** Anything said of a person, especially if disparaging: usually in the plural; as, offensive *personalities*. **4.** A person, especially one of exceptional qualities. Syn.: see CHARACTER.—**multiple personality** (*Psychol.*), a disassociated or secondary personality independent of the normal consciousness frequently observed in neurotic and hysterical subjects.

per'son-al-ize, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To make personal. **2.** *Rhet.* To personify.—**per'son-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In proper person; not through an agent. **2.** With reference to one's personality.—**per'son-al-ty,** *n.* Personal property.—**per'son-ate.** **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED⁴; -AT"ING.] **1.** To assume the character of; impersonate. **2**†. To typify; personify. **II.** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Mask-like; masked: specif., said of a gamopetalous two-lipped corolla in which the mouth of the tube is closed by an inflated projection of the throat. **2**§. Impersonated; feigned. Syn.: see IMITATE.—**per"so-na'tion,** *n.* The act of personating; impersonation, especially false personation.—**per'son-a-tiv**(ə*tiv*, *a.* That can be enacted in a dramatic representation.—**per'son-a"tor,** *n.*—**per-son'i-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To attribute human qualities to. **2.** To typify.—**per-son"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** Striking or typical exemplification. **2.** *Rhet.* The figurative endowment of things or of ideas or qualities with personality or human attributes. **3.** *Art.* The emblematic representation of an abstract quality or idea by a human figure. **4.** Same as PERSONATION.—**per-son'i-fi"er,** *n.* One who personifies.—**per"son-nel',** *n.* Persons collectively, as in some service, or their collective characteristics.

persp., *abbr.* Perspective.

per-spec'tiv(ə*tiv*, 1 pər-spek'tiv; 2 pər-spĕc'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the art of perspective. **2.** Drawn in perspective. **3**†. Of or pertaining to the science of vision; optical. **II.** *n.* **1.** The art or theory of representing by a drawing made on a flat or curved surface solid objects or surfaces conceived of as not lying in that surface; delineation of objects as they appear to the eye. See illus. in next column. **2.** *Paint.* The art of conveying the impression of depth and distance; representation of scenes as they appear to the eye, by means of correct drawing, shading, etc. **3.** The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects, by means of which the eye measures their distance. **4.** The relative importance of facts or matters from any special point of view; also, their presentation with just regard to their proportional importance. **5.** A distant view; vista; prospect: also figuratively. **6.** A picture giving the illusion of a scene of nature. **7**†. A pocket-telescope; spy-glass. [F., < L. *per*, through, + *specio*, look.]—**aerial perspective** (*Paint.*), the art of indicating the relative distances of objects by gradations of tone and color.—**linear p.,** the art or method of producing an appearance of distance by means of converging lines.—**per-spec'tiv**(**e-ly**ᵍˢ, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with the laws of optical perspective. **2**†. In wide prospect, as through a telescope.

per"spi-ca'cious, 1 pûr"spi-kā'shus; 2 pĕr"spi-eā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Keenly discerning or understanding. **2**‖. Quick-eyed; sharp-sighted. [< L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), < *perspicio*; see PERSPECTIVE, *a.*] Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; SAGACIOUS.—**per"spi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**per"spi-ca'cious-ness,** *n.*—**per"spi-cac'i-ty,** *n.* Mental penetration or discernment. Syn.: see ACUMEN.

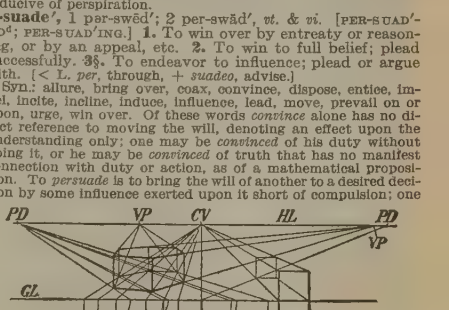
per"spi-cu'i-ty, 1 pûr"spi-kiū'i-ti; 2 pĕr"spi-eū'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Clearness of expression or style; lucidity. **2**§. Perspicacity. **3**†. Transparency. Syn.: clearness, distinctness, explicitness, intelligibility, lucidity, perspicuousness, plainness.—Ant.: ambiguity, cloudiness, confusion, incomprehensibility, indistinctness, intricacy, obscurity, unintelligibility, vagueness.

per-spic'u-ous, 1 pər-spik'yu-us; 2 pər-spĭe'yu-ŭs, *a.* Having the quality of perspicuity; clear; lucid. [< L. *per*, through, + *specio*, look.] Syn.: see CLEAR; PLAIN. **-ly,** *adv.*—**per-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.* Perspicuity. Syn.: see PERSPICUITY.

per-spire', 1 pər-spīr'; 2 pər-spīr', *vt.* & *vi.* [PER-SPIRED'; PER-SPIR'ING.] **1.** To excrete through the pores of the skin or analogous orifices. **2.** To emit the secretions of the sudoriferous glands; sweat. [< L.ᵒᵖ *per*, through, + *spiro*, breathe.]—**per-spir'a-bl**(ə*bl*, *a.*—**per"spi-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The secretion and exhalation of fluid by the sweat-glands of the skin. **2.** The fluid exhaled; sweat.—**per-spir'a-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or inducive of perspiration.

per-suade', 1 pər-swēd'; 2 pər-swād', *vt.* & *vi.* [PER-SUAD'ED⁴; PER-SUAD'ING.] **1.** To win over by entreaty or reasoning, or by an appeal, etc. **2.** To win to full belief; plead successfully. **3**§. To endeavor to influence; plead or argue with. [< L. *per*, through, + *suadeo*, advise.]

Syn.: allure, bring over, coax, convince, dispose, entice, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, prevail on or upon, urge, win over. Of these words *convince* alone has no direct reference to moving the will, denoting an effect upon the understanding only; one may be *convinced* of his duty without doing it, or he may be *convinced* of truth that has no manifest connection with duty or action, as of a mathematical proposition. To *persuade* is to bring the will of another to a desired decision by some influence exerted upon it short of compulsion; one



The Principles of Perspective, Showing Method of Drawing a Perspective View from a Ground-plan.

1. Angular perspective view of a right hexagonal prism of 30 inches to a side and 30 inches high; 18 inches from the ground-line and 18 inches to the left of *LD*. 2. Parallel perspective of a rectangular slab, 5 feet to the right of *LD* and one side touching the ground-line.

GL, ground-line; *PD*, *PD*, points of distance, and vanishing-points for all lines making angles of 45° with the ground-line, and measuring-points for all lines making right angles with the ground-line; *VP*, *VP*, vanishing-points; *CV*, center of vision and vanishing-point for all lines making right angles with the ground-line; *HL*, horizon; *LD*, line of direction (from spectator's eye to *CV*); *SP*, station-point (of observer).

may be *convinced* that the earth is round; he may be *persuaded* to travel around it; but persuasion is so largely dependent upon conviction that it is commonly held to be the orator's work first to *convince* in order that he may *persuade*. *Coax* is a slighter word than *persuade*, seeking the same end by shallower methods, largely by appeal to personal feeling, with or without success; as, a child *coaxes* a parent to buy him a toy. One may be *brought over*, *induced*, or *prevailed upon* by means not properly included in persuasion, as by bribery or intimidation; he is *won over* chiefly by personal influence. See ACTUATE; BEND; CONVINCE; INFLUENCE.—Ant.: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, hold back, repel, restrain.—**per-suad'er,** *n.*—**per-sua"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **per-sua's-bl**(e-ness²†.—**per-sua's-bl**(ə*bl*, *a.* Open to persuasion. **per-suad'a-bl**(ə*bl*.—**per-sua'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of persuading or of using persuasive methods. **2.** The state of being persuaded; settled opinion. **3.** A settled belief; accepted creed; hence, a party, sect, or denomination. **4.** Persuasiveness. **5.** *Rhet.* The department of invention in which the object is to move the will, in order to lead to a new course. **6.** [Slang.] Sort; kind; as, the male *persuasion*. Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**per-sua'-siv**(ə*siv*, **I.** *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade. **II.** *n.* That which persuades or tends to persuade. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

per-sul'fate, ⎫ 1 pər-sul'fēt; 2 pər-sŭl'fāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of per-**sul'phate,** ⎭ sulfuric acid. Persulfates are good oxidizing agents.

per"sul-fu'ric, ⎫ 1 pûr"sul-fiū'rik; 2 pĕr"sŭl-fū'ric, *a.* *Chem.* **per"sul-phu'ric,** ⎭ Designating the acid $H_2S_2O_8$. It is formed by the electrolysis of rather concentrated (50 per cent) sulfuric acid.

pert¹, 1 pûrt; 2 pĕrt, *a.* **1.** Disrespectfully forward or free; saucy. **2**†. Of fine appearance; comely; sprightly. [Partly < W. *pert*, comely, and partly < OF. *apert*, open.] **peart**†; **perte**†. Syn.: see IMPUDENT.—**pert'ly,** *adv.* In a pert manner.

pert²†, *a.* **1.** Obvious; plain. **2.** Open; clear.—**pert**†, *adv.*

pert., *abbr.* Pertaining.

per-tain', 1 pər-tēn'; 2 pər-tān', *vi.* **1.** To belong as an attribute, property, element, etc.; be in a necessary relation or in close connection with or dependence on something. **2.** To have reference; relate. [< L.ᵒᵖ *per*, through, + *teneo*, hold.] Syn.: appertain, belong, concern, regard, relate.—Prep.: *to*

Perth, 1 pûrth; 2 pĕrth, *n.* **1.** A historic city in S. E. Scotland; pop. 35,900. **2.** A city, capital of Western Australia; pop. (with suburbs) 162,000.

Perth Am'boy, 1 pûrth am'bȯi *or* am'bȯi'; 2 pĕrth ăm'bȯy *or* ăm'bȯy'. A city in E. New Jersey; pop. 41,710.

Perth'shire, 1 pûrth'shĭr; 2 pĕrth'shĭr, *n.* An E. midland county of Scotland; 2,493 sq. m.; 124,400; county town, Perth.

per"ti-na'cious, 1 pûr"tı-nē'shus; 2 pĕr"tı-nā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Tenacious of purpose; stubbornly adhering to a pursuit or opinion. **2.** Continuing steadily; incessant. [< L. *pertinax* (*pertinac-*), < *per,* through, + *tenax;* see TENACIOUS.] Syn.: see INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE; URGENT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**per"ti-nac'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being pertinacious. **per"ti-na'cious-ness‡.**

per'ti-nent, 1 pûr'tı-nent; 2 pĕr'tı-nĕnt, *a.* Related to or properly bearing upon the matter in hand; relevant. [< L. *pertinen(t-)s,* ppr. of *pertineo,* pertain.] Syn.: see APPROPRIATE. **-ly,** *adv.*—**per'ti-nence,** *n.* The quality of being pertinent; fitness; relevancy. **per'ti-nen-cy‡; per'ti-nent-ness‡.**

pert'ness, 1 pûrt'nes; 2 pĕrt'nĕs, *n.* The quality or condition of being pert; sauciness; smartness.

Syn.: boldness, briskness, flippancy, forwardness, impertinence, impudence, liveliness, sauciness, smartness, sprightliness. *Liveliness* and *sprightliness* are pleasant and commendable; *smartness* is a limited and showy acuteness or shrewdness, usually with unfavorable suggestion; *pertness* and *sauciness* are these qualities overdone, and regardless of the respect due to superiors. *Impertinence* and *impudence* may be gross and stupid; *pertness* and *sauciness* are always vivid and keen. See IMPUDENCE.—Ant.: bashfulness, demureness, diffidence, humility, modesty, shyness.

per-turb', 1 per-tûrb'; 2 per-tûrb', *vt.* To disquiet thoroughly; disturb greatly; agitate. [< L. *per,* through, + *turba,* crowd.]—**per-turb'a-bl(e**[s]**,** *a.* Easily perturbed.—**per"tur-ba'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being perturbed, or the act of perturbing. **2.** Deviation in the motion of a heavenly body, caused by the attraction of some other body than that round which it moves. **3.** A cause of disquiet or disturbance. **per-turb'ance‡.**

per-tus'sis, 1 per-tus'ıs; 2 per-tûs'ĭs, *n. Pathol.* Whooping-cough; also popularly any violent convulsive or spasmodic cough. [< PER- + L. *tussis,* cough.]—**per-tus'sal,** *a.*

Pe-ru', 1 pı-rû'; 2 pe-ru', *n.* **1.** A republic in W. South America; 722,461 sq. m.; pop. 5,500,000; capital, Lima. **2.** A city in central Indiana; pop. 12,410.—**Pe-ru'vi-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru or the Peruvians. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Peru.—**Peruvian bark,** same as CINCHONA.

Pe-ru'gia, 1 pā-rû'jä; 2 pe-ru'ga, *n.* A university town in central Italy; seat of the Umbrian school of painters; pop. 72,971.

Pe"ru-gi'no, 1 pē"rû-jī'no; 2 pe"ru-gī'no, *n.* Pseudonym of Pietro Vannucci (1446–1524), an Italian painter.

pe-ruke', 1 pe-rûk' *or* per'uk; 2 pĕ-ruk' *or* pĕr'uk, *n.* A wig less cumbrous than the periwig, introduced in England about 1670. [< F. *perruque.*]

pe-ruse', 1 pı-rûz'; 2 pe-ruz', *vt.* [PE-RUSED'; PE-RUS'ING.] **1.** To read carefully or attentively; read through. **2‖.** To examine thoroughly; scrutinize. [< PER- + USE, *v.*]—**pe-ru'sal,** *n.* The act of perusing.—**pe-rus'er,** *n.* One who peruses.

Peruv., *abbr.* Peruvian.

per-vade', 1 per-vēd'; 2 per-vād', *vt.* [PER-VAD'ED[d]; PER-VAD'ING.] **1.** To pass or spread through every part; be diffused widely. **2.** To permeate. [< L. *per,* through, + *vado,* go.]—**per-va'sion,** *n.* The act or state of pervading or spreading through every part.—**per-va'siv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Thoroughly penetrating or permeating. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

per-verse', 1 per-vûrs'; 2 per-vĕrs', *a.* **1.** Wilfully wrong or erring; unreasonable. **2.** Thwarting or refractory. **3.** Disposed to vex; petulant. [< L. *perversus,* pp. of *perverto;* see PERVERT.] Syn.: contrary, factious, fractious, froward, intractable, obstinate, petulant, stubborn, ungovernable, untoward, wayward, wilful. *Perverse* (L. *perversus,* turned the wrong way) signifies wilfully wrong or erring, unreasonably set against right, reason, or authority. The *stubborn* or *obstinate* person will not do what another desires or requires; the *perverse* person will do anything contrary to what is desired or required of him. The *petulant* person frets, but may comply; the *perverse* individual may be smooth or silent, but is wilfully *intractable. Wayward* refers to a *perverse* disregard of morality and duty; *froward* is practically obsolete; *untoward* is rarely heard except in certain phrases; as *untoward* circumstances. Compare OBSTINATE.—Ant.: accommodating, amenable, complaisant, compliant, genial, governable, kind, obliging.—**per-verse'ly,** *adv.*—**per-ver'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of perverting, or the state of being perverted; distorted construction; misapplication. **2.** *Pathol.* The state of being functionally, especially sexually, abnormal: an inversion of functions. —**per-ver'si-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Perverse nature or behavior; wickedness.—**per-verse'ness‡.**—**per-ver'siv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Tending to pervert.

per-vert', 1 per-vûrt'; 2 per-vĕrt'. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To turn from its right purpose, use, or meaning. **2.** To alter for the worse. **3†.** To turn another way; avert; divert. **II.** *n.* **1.** An apostate; renegade: opposed to *convert.* **2.** *Pathol.* One affected with perversion. See PERVERSION, 2. [< L.[p] < *per,* through, + *verto,* turn.] Syn. (verb): corrupt, distort, falsify, garble, misquote, misrepresent, misstate, stretch, twist. See ABUSE.—Ant.: correct, quote, rectify, restore.—Prep.: pervert *from* good *to* evil. —**per-vert'ed,** *pa.* Turned from the right purpose; sinful.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**per-vert'er,** *n.*—**per-vert'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**per-vert'i-bl(e**[s]**,** *a.* Liable to be perverted.—**per-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

per'vi-ous, 1 pûr'vı-us; 2 pĕr'vi-ŭs, *a.* Capable of being penetrated; permeable. [< L. *per,* through, + *via,* way.] **-ness,** *n.*

per'yli†, *n.* Same as PERIL.

per'yshet, *vt. & vi.* Same as PERISH.

pes, 1 pīz; 2 pēs, *n.* [PE'DES, 1 pī'dīz; 2 pē'dēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** The distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, composed of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges. **2.** A foot-like organ, appearance, or part. [L., foot.]

pe-sade', 1 pı-sēd' *or* -zēd'; 2 pe-sād' *or* -zād', *n.* The act or position of a saddle-horse in rearing. [F.]

Pes"ca-do'res, 1 pes"ka-dō'res; 2 pĕs"ca-dō'rĕs, *n. pl.* A group of islands between Taiwan and China; 50 sq. m.; pop. 60,000; ceded by China to Japan, 1895.

pe-se'ta, 1 pē-sē'ta; 2 pe-se'ta, *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.

Pe-sha'wur, 1 pe-shä'wur; 2 pe-shä'wûr, *n.* A military town in the Punjab, N. W. British India; pop. 104,452

Pe-shi'to, 1 pe-shī'to; 2 pĕ-shī'to, *n.* The oldest Syriac version of the Bible. Its authorship and date are still matters of discussion.

Pe-schi'to‡; Pe-schit'ta‡; Pe-shit'to‡.

pes'ky, 1 pes'kı; 2 pĕs'ky, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Characterized by annoyance; troublesome; plaguy. [Perhaps cor. < PEST.]

pe'so, 1 pē'so; 2 pe'so, *n.* [Sp. & Mex.] A dollar. See COIN.

pes'sa-ry, 1 pes'a-rı; 2 pĕs'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] *Surg.* **1.** An instrument used to remedy a uterine displacement. **2.** A medicated suppository for use in the vagina. [< F. *pessaire,* < LL. *pessarium,* < L. *pessum,* < Gr. *pessos,* oval pebble.]

pes'si-mism, 1 pes'ı-mizm; 2 pĕs'i-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** A disposition to take a gloomy view of affairs. **2.** Cynicism. **3.** *Philos.* A theory of cosmology that regards the cosmos, or the world and life, or some main constituent thereof, as essentially evil, or (in its extreme form) as the worst possible world. [< L. *pessimus,* worst.]—**pes'si-mist,** *n.* **1.** One given to desponding views. **2.** An adherent of the doctrines of pessimism. —**pes"si-mis'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*—**pes"si-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pest, 1 pest; 2 pĕst, *n.* **1.** A virulent epidemic; pestilence. **2.** A pernicious or vexatious person or thing. [< F. *peste* (< L. *pestis*), plague.]—**pest'-house",** *n.* A hospital for treating infectious diseases.

Pes"ta-loz'zi, 1 pes"ta-let'sī; 2 pĕs"tä-lŏt'sī, **Johann Heinrich** (1746–1827). A Swiss educational reformer who held that development was the chief end of education and that this had a natural order, the perceptive powers being the first to develop.—**Pes"ta-loz'zi-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the educational reforms or theories of Pestalozzi. **II.** *n.* A follower of Pestalozzi in his theory of education. [irritating way.—**pes'ter-er,** *n.*

pes'ter, 1 pes'tar; 2 pĕs'ter, *vt.* To beset in an annoying or

pes-tif'er-ous, 1 pes-tif'er-us; 2 pĕs-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Carrying pestilence. **2.** Threatening or bringing danger or evil. [< L. *pestis,* plague, + *fero,* bear.] Syn.: see NOISOME.—**pes-tif'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**pes-tif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

pes'ti-lent, 1 pes'tı-lent; 2 pĕs'ti-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Tending to produce malignant zymotic disease; pestilential. **2.** Having a malign influence or effect. **3.** Making trouble; vexatious. [F., < L. *pestilen(t-)s,* < *pestis,* plague.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pes'ti-lence,** *n.* Any wide-spread and fatal infectious malady; used also figuratively.—**pes"ti-len'tial,** *a.* **1.** Having the nature of or breeding pestilence. **2.** Morally harmful or pernicious; baneful. Syn.: see NOISOME.

pes'tl(e[s]**,** 1 pes'l *or* pes'tl; 2 pĕs'l *or* pĕs'tl, *v.* [PES'TLED; PES'-TLING.] **I.** *t.* To pound, grind, or mix with a pestle, as in a mortar. **II.** *i.* To use a pestle.

pes'tl(e[s]**,** *n.* An implement used for braying, bruising, or mixing substances, as in a mortar. **2.** A vertical moving bar employed in pounding, as in a stamp-mill, etc. [< L.[of] *pistillum,* < *pistus,* pp. of *pinso,* pound.]

pet, 1 pet; 2 pĕt, *vt.* [PET'TED[d]; PET'TING.] To treat as a pet; fondle. Syn.: see CARESS; PAMPER.

pet, *a.* **1.** Being a pet; indulged and fondled. **2.** Regarded as a favorite; cherished. [ished creature. [< Ir. *peat.*]

pet[1]**,** *n.* **1.** A tame, fondled animal. **2.** Any loved and cher-

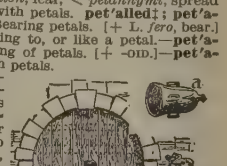
pet[2]**,** *n.* A fit of pique or ill temper; peevish mood. [Prob. < PET[1], through PETTISH, taken as "like a spoiled child."]

Pet., *abbr.* Peter.

Pé"tain', 1 pē"tañ'; 2 pe"tăñ', **Henri Philippe** (1856–). Marshal of France; defended Verdun and Alsace against Germans and defeated them on the Aisne, capturing Malmaison, 1917–18.

pet'al, 1 pet'el; 2 pĕt'al, *n.* One of the leaves or subordinate parts of a corolla. [< Gr. *petalon,* leaf, < *petannymi,* spread out.]—**pet'aled,** *a.* Provided with petals. **pet'alled‡; pet'a-lous‡.**—**pet"a-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing petals. [+ L. *fero,* bear.] —**pet'a-lin(e**[s]**,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a petal.—**pet'a-loid,** *a. Bot.* Like or consisting of petals. **pet'a-lous,** *a.* Petaled; provided with petals.

pet'al-ism, 1 pet'el-ızm; 2 pĕt'al-ĭsm, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A form of ostracism in use among the Greeks of Syracuse, who wrote on olive-leaves their votes to banish for five years a citizen obnoxious to the people. [< Gr. *petalismos,* < *petalon;* see PETAL.]



Firing a Petard. (*Grose.*)

The shape of the petard is shown at *a*. When loaded, the large mouth was closed by a tight-fitting cover (the madrier), and the match was applied to the touch-hole at the small end.

pet'a-lo"dy, 1 pet'e-lō"dı *or* pi-tal'o-dı; 2 pĕt'a-lō"dy *or* pe-tăl'o-dy, *n. Bot.* A metamorphosis of other organs, as sepals or stamens, into petals, as in cultivated roses and double flowers. [< Gr. *petalōdēs,* leaf-like, < *petalon* (see PETAL) + *eidos;* see -OID.]

pe-tard', 1 pı-tärd'; 2 pe-tärd', *n.* **1.** An explosive device formerly used for making breaches, etc., as in walls. **2.** A small pa- large mouth was closed by a tight-fitting cover (the madrier), and the match was applied to the touch-hole at the small end.
ketry. [OF.] **pe-tar't.**

pet'a-sus, 1 pet'a-sus; 2 pĕt'a-sŭs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A hat, typic-

ally with broad brim and low crown, worn by heralds and travelers. **2.** The winged hat of the god Mercury.

Petch'o-ra, 1 pech'o-ra; 2 pĕch'o-ra, *n.* A river in Ural mountains, European Russia; length, 1,000 m. to the Arctic ocean.

pet'-cock", 1 pet'-kok"; 2 pĕt'-cŏk", *n.* A small cock, as at the end of a steam-cylinder or on a pipe or pump, for testing or draining.

pe-tech'i-æ, 1 pi-tek'i-ĭ *or* pi-ti'ki-ĭ; 2 pe-tĕc'i-ē *or* pe-tē'ci-ē, *n. pl. Pathol.* Small purplish spots on the skin, which appear in certain severe fevers. [< It. *petecchie,* pl. of *petecchia,* < Gr. *pitakia,* patch, plaster.]—**pe-tech'i-al,** *a.* Resembling, relating to, or accompanied by petechiæ; as, *petechial* fever.

pe'ter, 1 pi'tər; 2 pē'tĕr, *vi.* In mining, to thin out, become exhausted, or disappear: said of a vein or seam, and used with *out;* colloquially extended to anything that falls or loses its power, efficiency, or value.

Pe'ter, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Pete, Pe'ter-kin** (dims.). Dan. **Pe'der,** 1 pē'thər, 2 pē'thĕr; D. **Pie'ter,** 1 pē'tər, 2 pē'tĕr; F. **Pierre,** 1 pyer, 2 pyĕr; G. **Pe'ter,** 1 pē'tər, 2 pē'tĕr, **Pe'trus,** 1 pē'trus, 2 pē'trŭs; Gr. **Pe'tros;** Hung. **Pé'ter,** 1 pē'tər, 2 pē'tĕr; It. **Pi-e'tro,** 1 pi-ē'tro, 2 pi-ē'tro; L. **Pe'trus;** Pg. Sp. **Pe'dro,** 1 pē'dro, 2 pē'dro. **2.** *Bib.* A Galilean fisherman, Simon by name; one of the twelve apostles. *Matt.* iv, 18. **3.** Either of the two epistles written by him. **4.** Any one of several emperors of Russia, especially: **P. I.** (1672–1725), **"The Great";** remodeled government of Russia. **5. P. I.** (1844–1921), Peter Karageorgevitch, King of Serbia from 1903. **6. P. "the Hermit"** (1050?–1115), a French monk; preacher of the 1st crusade. [< LL. *Petrus,* < Gr. *Petros,* lit. rock.]—**Peter's pence. 1.** Voluntary contributions raised by Roman Catholics for the Pope since 1860. **2.** The tax of a penny for every house, once paid by the English to support the English hospice in Rome; also, a like tribute paid by them and other peoples to aid the Pope: so called because collected on St. Peter's day. **P.-pence‡.**

Pe'ter-bor"ough, 1 pi'tər-bur"o; 2 pē'tĕr-bŏr"o, *n.* **1.** A cathedral city in central England; pop. 35,540. **2.** A city in central Ontario, Canada; pop. 20,990.—**Soke of Peterborough,** see under SOKE.

Pe'ter-mann Peak, 1 pē'tər-man; 2 pē'ter-män. A mountain in E. Greenland; 12,000 ft. high.

Pe'ters-burg, 1 pi'tərz-bûrg; 2 pē'terz-bûrg, *n.* **1. Saint.** Same as PETROGRAD. **2.** A port in S. E. Virginia; pop. 31,000; captured after a siege by General Grant, April 2, 1865.

pe'ter-sham, 1 pi'tər-shəm; 2 pē'ter-sham, *n.* **1.** A heavy, rough, tufted woolen cloth. **2.** A heavy greatcoat of such cloth, formerly worn. [< Lord *Petersham,* who introduced it.]

pet'i-ole, 1 pet'i-ōl; 2 pĕt'i-ōl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The footstalk of a leaf. **2.** *Zool.* A stalk or peduncle. [< L.^{OF} *petiolus,* fruit-stalk.]—**pet'i-o"lar,** *a.* Pertaining to a petiole. **pet"i-o-la'ceous‡; pet'i-o-la"ry‡.**—**pet'i-o-late,** *a.* Having a petiole.

pet'it, } 1 pet'i; 2 pĕt'i, *a.* Small; lesser; minor; petty: used

pet'ty", } in law phrases; as, *petit* larceny. [F., = PETTY.]—**petit** or **petty jury,** see under JURY.—**petit** or **petty larceny,** the stealing of property to the value of twelvepence or less (at common law), or less than such amount as may be fixed by statute.—**pet'it-mai"tre,** an effeminate man; coxcomb. [F.]

pe-tite', 1 pe-tēt'; 2 pe-tēt', *a.* Diminutive. [F.] **-ness,** *n.*

pe-ti'tion, 1 pi-tish'ən; 2 pe-tĭsh'on, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To present a petition to. **2§.** To beg for. **3.** To present a petition. SYN.: see ASK; PRAY.—**pe-ti'tion-a-ry,** *a.* **1.** Offering or making petition. **2.** Accompanying or containing a petition; supplicatory. —**pe-ti'tion-er,** *n.* One who presents or signs a petition.

pe-ti'tion, *n.* **1.** A request, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication. **2.** A formal request, written or printed, preferred as to a person in authority, asking for some grant or benefit, the redress of a grievance, etc. **3.** *Law.* A formal application in writing made to a court, requesting judicial action concerning some matter therein set forth. **4‡.** The form of measures submitted to the King of England by Parliament for sanction. [OF., < L. *petitio(n-),* < *peto,* seek.] SYN.: appeal, application, craving, entreaty, pleading, prayer, request, supplication. See PRAYER.—ANT.: command, demand, denial, exaction, refusal, requirement.—Prep.: a petition *to* the council *for* right of way.—**pet'i-to-ry,** 1 pet'i-to-ri; 2 pĕt'i-to-ry, *a.* Solicited or soliciting by petition.

Pe-tŏ'fi, 1 pe-tŭ'fi; 2 pĕ-tŭ'fi, **Alexander** (1822–1849). A Hungarian poet; wrote war-songs.

Pe'tra, 1 pi'trə; 2 pē'trə, *n.* An ancient treasure-city of S. E. Palestine; N. Arabia Petræa. It has rock-cut edifices.

Pe'trarch, 1 pi'trûrk; 2 pē'trärc, **Francesco** (1304–1374). An Italian scholar and poet; *Canzoniere; Letters.*

pet'rel, 1 pet'rel *or* pi'trel; 2 pĕt'rĕl *or* pē'trĕl, *n.* A long-winged, dusky sea-bird, frequenting the high seas, and rarely landing; Mother Carey's chicken. The **storm-petrel** (*Procellaria pelagica*) is found in the North Atlantic. See BIRD. [< F. *pétrel,* lit. 'little Peter' (from seeming to walk on the sea, like St. Peter). *Matt.* xiv, 29.]

pe-tres'cent, 1 pi-tres'ənt; 2 pe-trĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Petrifying, or tending to petrify. [< L. *petra,* rock, + -ESCENT.]

Pe'trie, 1 pē'tri; 2 pe'tri. **William Matthew Flinders** (1853–). An English Egyptologist.

pet'ri-fy, 1 pet'ri-fai; 2 pĕt'ri-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert (an organism) into a substance of stony character; figuratively, to make hard and unyielding. **2.** To stun with fear or surprize. **II.** *i.* To become stone or stony; become callous, or be stunned or dazed. [< L. *petra,* rock; and see -FY.]—**pet"ri-fac'tion,** *n.* **1.** Partial or entire replacement of the material of an organism by mineral matter; fossilization. **pe-tres'cence‡; pe-tres'cen-cy‡.** **2.** A fossil. **pet"ri-fi-ca'tion‡.**—**pet"ri-fac'tive**(es, *a.* **1.** Causing or tending to petrify. **pe-trif'ic‡.** **2.** Pertaining to petrifaction.

Pe'trin(es, 1 pi'trun *or* -trin; 2 pē'trin *or* -trĭn, *a.* Relating to or emanating from the apostle Peter.

pet'ro-, 1 pet'ro-; 2 pĕt'ro-. From Greek *petros, petra,* rock; also from PETROUS as applied to the temporal bone: a combining form.—**pet'ro-glyph,** *n.* A primitive figure or legend cut in rock. [+ Gr. *glyphō,* carve.]—**pet"ro-glyph'ic,** *a.*

Pe'tro-grad, 1 pe'tro-grad; 2 pē'tro-grăd, *n.* A commercial city and former capital of Russia, on the river Neva; pop. 706,800; founded by Peter the Great 1703; name changed from **St. Petersburg,** 1914; name changed to **Leningrad,** 1924.

pe-trog'ra-phy, 1 pi-trog'rə-fi; 2 pe-trŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The branch of petrology that studies the structural, mineralogical, and chemical characters of rocks. [< PETRO- + -GRAPHY.]—**pe-trog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**pet"ro-graph'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**pet"ro-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Pe"tro-kof', 1 pe"tro-kof'; 2 pe"tro-kŏf', *n.* **1.** A former government of Poland; 4,279 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 30,000.

petrol., *abbr.* Petrology.

pet"ro-la'tum, 1 pet'ro-lē'təm; 2 pĕt"ro-lā'tŭm, *n.* A fatty semi-solid mixture of the paraffin hydrocarbons, obtained from petroleum, used in preparing ointments, and internally.

pe-tro'le-um, 1 pi-trō'li-əm; 2 pe-trō'le-ŭm, *n.* An inflammable oily liquid mixture of numerous hydrocarbons, chiefly of the paraffin series, that exudes from the earth and is extensively used for heat and light. A number of very important substances are obtained by the functional distillation of petroleum, such as petroleum ether, gasoline, naphtha, benzin, kerosene, paraffin, etc. [< L. *petra,* rock, + *oleum,* oil.]—**pet'-rol,** *n.* **1.** Gasoline: an automobilist's term. **2†.** Petroleum.

pé"tro"leur', 1 pē"tro"lûr'; 2 pē"tro"lûr', *n.* [-LEUSE', 1 -lûz'; 2 -lûz', *fem.*] [F.] An incendiary who uses petroleum; specifically, one who took part in the destruction of Parisian public buildings by petroleum during the Commune, in May, 1871. **pet'ro-list‡.**

pe-trol'o-gy, 1 pi-trol'o-ji; 2 pe-trŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of rocks: a branch of geology. [< Gr. *petros,* rock, + -LOGY.] —**pet"ro-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to petrology.—**pet"ro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pe-trol'o-gist,** *n.*

pet'ro-nel, 1 pet'ro-nel; 2 pĕt'ro-nĕl, *n. Archeol.* A firearm about the size of a large horse-pistol, fired while the stock rested against the breast. [< OF. *petrinal,* < *petrine,* breast, < L. *pectus,* breast.] **pet'ti-nel‡; pol'tri-nal‡.**

pe'tro-phyte, 1 pe'tro-fait; 2 pē'tro-fyt, *n. Ecol.* A rock plant.

pet'rous, 1 pet'rus *or* pi'trus; 2 pĕt'rŭs *or* pē'trŭs, *a.* **1.** Hard, like stone. **2.** Pertaining to or situated near the hard portion of the temporal bone. [< L. *petrosus,* rocky, < *petra,* < Gr. *petra,* rock.] **pe-tro'sal‡.**

pet'ti-coat, 1 pet'i-kōt; 2 pĕt'i-cŏt, *n.* **1.** A skirt or loose garment depending from the waist; especially, a woman's underskirt. **2.** One who wears a petticoat; hence, a woman. [< PETTY + COAT, *n.*]

pet'ti-fog, 1 pet'i-feg; 2 pĕt'i-fŏg, *v.* [-FOGGED; -FOG"GING.] **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To conduct, as legal business, in a small or tricky way. **II.** *i.* To be a pettifogger.—**pet'ti-fog"ger,** *n.* An inferior lawyer, especially one chiefly employed on mean or petty cases, or resorting to small or tricky methods. [< PETTY + *fogger,* lawyer, < MD. *focker,* < *focken,* pack up.]—**pet'ti-fog"ger-y,** *n.* Conduct characteristic of a pettifogger.

pet'tish, 1 pet'ish; 2 pĕt'ish, *a.* Capriciously ill-tempered; testy. SYN.: see FRETFUL.—**pet'tish-ly,** *adv.*—**pet'tish-ness,** *n.* Capriciousness; ill-temper. SYN.: see IMPATIENCE.

pet'ti-toes, 1 pet'i-tōz; 2 pĕt'i-tōs, *n. pl.* The aborted toes at the back of a pig's foot; humorously, the human feet.

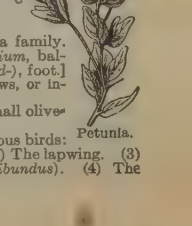
pet'tle, 1 pet'i; 2 pĕt'i, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To pet; indulge; cherish. **II.** *i.* [PROV. ENG. or Scot.] To lie close; nestle.

pet'to, 1 pet'to; 2 pĕt'to, *n.* The breast. [It.]—**cardinal in petto,** a cardinal appointed, but not yet formally announced.—**in p.,** within one's own breast; to oneself.

pet'ty, 1 pet'i; 2 pĕt'y. **I.** *a.* [PET'TI-ER; PET'TI-EST.] Having little worth, importance, position, or rank; trifling; inferior. **II.** *n.* A small amount of money advanced from a week's wages. [< F. *petit,* small.] SYN.: see CHILDISH; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SMALL.—**petty constable** [Gt. Brit.], a parish police-officer under the supervision of the county constabulary.—**p. officer,** in the navies of the United States and Great Britain an enlisted man comparable in rank with a non-commissioned officer of the army.—**pet'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**pet'ti-ness,** *n.*

pet'u-lant, 1 pet'yu-lənt; 2 pĕt'yu-lant, *a.* **1.** Displaying or characterized by capricious fretfulness. **2§.** Saucily rude; insolently wanton; pert. [< L. *petulan(t-)s,* ult. < *peto,* attack.] SYN.: see FRETFUL; PERVERSE.—**pet'u-lance,** *n.* **1.** Fretfulness; ill-humor. **2.** [Rare or Obs.] (1) Insolence; pertness. (2) A saucy or ill-humored expression. **pet'u-lan-cy‡.** SYN.: see IMPATIENCE.—**pet'u-lant-ly,** *adv.*

pe-tu'ni-a, 1 pi-tiū'ni-ə; 2 pe-tū'ni-a, *n.* A plant of a Brazilian genus (*Petunia*) of herbs of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped flowers. [< Am. Ind. *petun,* tobacco.]


Petunia.

pe-tun'tze, 1 pe-tun'tse *or* pi-tun'tsə; 2 pĕ-tun'tse *or* pe-tun'tse, *n.* [Chin.] A variety of feldspar that is mixed with kaolin, and used by the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain. **pe-tun'tse‡.**

pew, 1 piū; 2 pū, *n.* A long enclosed seat in a church; formerly, a box-like quadrangle, usually raised on a low platform, with seats on three sides for a family. [< OF. *peu,* elevated seat, < L. *podium,* balcony, < Gr. *podion,* dim. of *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] —**pew'age,** *n.* Rent paid for a pew or pews, or income derived from the rental of pews.

pe'wee, 1 pi'wi; 2 pē'wē, *n.* [U. S.] A small olive-green flycatcher. [From its note.]

pe'wit, 1 pi'wit; 2 pē'wit, *n.* One of various birds: so called from the cry. (1) A pewee. (2) The lapwing. (3) The laughing gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*). (4) The spotted sandpiper. **pe'wet‡.**

pew'ter, 1 piū'tər; 2 pū'ter, *n.* **1.** An alloy, usually of tin and lead, formerly much used for tableware. **2.** Pewter vessels collectively. [< OF. *peutre,* < LG. *spiatter,* zinc.]—**pew'ter-er,** *n.* A smith who works in pewter.

Pey'er, 1 paĭ'ər; 2 pȳ'er, **Johann Konrad** (1653–1712). A Swiss anatomist.—**Pey-e'ri-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or named for J. K. Peyer; as, the **Peyerian glands,** the agminate glands of the intestine. **Peyer's patches**†.

p. f., *abbr.* [It.] *Più forte* (a little louder).—**pf.,** *abbr.* Perfect, preferred.

pfen'nig, 1 pfen'ɪg, -ɪŋ; 2 pfĕn'ĭg, -ĭng, *n.* [PFEN'NIGS, PFEN'NI-**pfen'ning,** ɟ GE, 1 -ɪ-gə; 2 -ĭ-gĕ, *pl.*] A small copper coin of Germany, of which (normally) 400 equal a United States dollar. [G., = PENNY.]

Pforz'heim, 1 pfōrts'haim; 2 pfōrts'hĭm, *n.* A town (pop. 73,840) 16 m. S. E. of Karlsruhe, Baden. [Master.

Pg., *abbr.* Portugal, Portuguese.—**P. G. M.,** *abbr.* Past Grand

Phæa'cian, 1 fɪ-ē'shən; 2 fē-ā'shan, *a.* In Homeric legend, pertaining to the people of Phæacia, an island identified by some with Corfu.—**Phæa'cian,** *n.*

Phæ'dra, 1 fɪ'drə; 2 fē'dra, *n. Class. Myth.* The daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, who killed herself.

Phæ'drus, 1 fɪ'drəs; 2 fē'drŭs, *n.* A Greco-Roman fabulist of the time of Tiberius, 97 of whose stories are extant.

phæ'no-, 1 fī'no-; 2 fē'no-. From Greek *phainō,* show (< *phaō,* shine); a combining form.—**phæ'no-gam,** *n. Bot.* A flowering plant; one of the *Phænogamia.* [+ Gr. *gamos,* marriage.] **phe'no-gam‡.—Phæ"no-ga'mi-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* Same as PHANEROGAMIA.—**phæ"**[or **phe"]no-gam'ic, phæ-**[or **phe-] nog'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Phanerogamous.

Pha'e-thon, 1 fē'ɪ-thən; 2 fā'e-thŏn, *n. Class. Myth.* The son of Helios (the Sun), who set heaven and earth on fire in the attempt to drive his father's chariot.

pha'e-ton, 1 ɬ fē'ɪ-tən; 2 fā'e-ton, *n.* A light four-wheeled **fa'e-ton²,** ɟ boxless carriage, open at the sides, and usually having a top. [< Gr. *Phaēthōn,* fabled unlucky driver of the sun-chariot.]

phag'e-dæ'na, 1 faj'ɪ-dī'nə; 2 făg"e-dē'na, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An eating, sloughing ulcer; hospital gangrene. **2**†. Same as BULIMIA. [< Gr. *phagedaina,* < *phagein,* eat.] **phag"e-de'na‡.**

-phagic, -phagous, *suffixes.* Used to denote feeding on, living on; as, anthropo*phagous.* [< Gr. *phagein,* eat.]

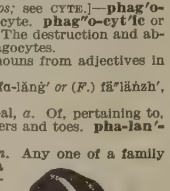
phag'o-cyte, 1 fag'o-sɪt; 2 făg'o-çyt, *n. Biol.* A leucocyte that takes into its substance and digests bacteria and other noxious matters. [< Gr. *phagein,* eat, + *kytos;* see CYTE.]—**phag'o-cyt'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a phagocyte. **phag"o-cyt'ic** or **-i-cal‡.**—**phag"o-cy-to'sis,** *n. Bact.* The destruction and absorption of bacteria or microbes by phagocytes.

-phagy, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns from adjectives in *-phagous*; as, anthropo*phagy.*

pha-lange', 1 fə-lanj' *or (F.)* fə"lōnz'; 2 fa-lănj' *or (F.)* fä"länzh', *n.* Same as PHALANX, 3.

pha-lan'ge-al, 1 fə-lan'jɪ-əl; 2 fa-lăn'ĝe-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the phalanges of the fingers and toes. **pha-lan'gal‡; pha-lan'ge-an‡.**

pha-lan'ger, 1 fə-lan'jər; 2 fa-lăn'ger, *n.* Any one of a family (*Phalangeridæ*) of marsupials of Australia and Papua, having long tails, often prehensile.



Phalanger. 1/15

pha-lan'ges, 1 fə-lan'jɪz; 2 fa-lăn'ĝēs, *n.* Plural of PHALANX.

phal'an-ster-y, 1 fal'ən-ster-ɪ; 2 făl'an-stĕr-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** The edifice in which a French community (the Fourierites) made its home, also, such a community. **2.** Any group or community of individuals. [< F. *phalanstere,* < Gr. *phalanx,* phalanx.] **phal'an-stere‡.—phal"an-ste'ri-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the socialistic community organized by Fourier, French socialist, termed by him a phalange. **phal"an-ster'i-al‡. II.** *n.* A member of Fourier's community. **phal'an-ster-ist‡.—phal"an-ste'ri-an-ism,** *n.* Same as FOURIERISM. **pha-lan'ster-ism‡.**

pha'lanx, 1 ɬ fē'lanks, 2 fā'lănks, *n.* [PHA-LAN'GES *or* (except **fa'lanx²,** ɟ in *Anat.* and *Bot.*) PHA'LANX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** The Macedonian order of battle, a formation of hoplites, or heavy infantry, with ranks 8 to 16 deep. **2.** Any massed or compact body or corps. **3.** *Anat.* One of the bones of the fingers or toes. [< Gr.[L] *phalanx,* battle-line, bone or finger or toe.] SYN.: see ARMY.—**pha-lan'ge-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the phalanges of the fingers and toes. **pha-lan'gal‡.**

phal'a-rope, 1 fal'ə-rōp; 2 fāl'a-rōp, *n.* A limicoline bird of the family (*Phalaropodidæ*) of northern regions. Phalaropes resemble sandpipers, but have the body depressed, the toes bordered by lateral webs, and the plumage close underfoot, as in ducks. [< Gr. *phalaris,* coot, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

phal-lin, 1 fal'ɪn; 2 fāl'ĭn, *n.* The characteristic poison of several species of *Amanita.*

phal'lus, 1 fal'ŭs; 2 fāl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ɑɪ; 2 -ĭ, *pl.*] **1.** A figure of the male generative organ used as a symbol in many systems of religion, especially in the Orient, as symbolizing the generative power of nature. **2.** *Biol.* The generative organ. **3.** [P-] *Bot.* A genus of fungi with a conical, slightly wrinkled, or deeply pitted pileus. [L., < Gr. *phallos,* phallus.]—**phal'lic,** *a.* Relating to the phallus or phallism; as, *phallic* worship. **phal'll-cal‡.—phal'lism,** *n.* Worship of the generative power of nature as symbolized in the phallus; phallic worship, as in the processions commonly held in ancient Greece at the rural Dionysia. **phal'll-cism‡.—phal'list,** *n.* A student of phallism. **phal'll-cist‡.**

Phan'ar, Pha-na'ri-ot. Same as FANAR, FANARIOT.

phan'er-o-, 1 fan'ər-o-; 2 făn'er-o-. From Greek *phaneros,* visible, apparent; a combining form.—**phan"er-o-crys'tal-lin**(e[3]), *a.* Obviously crystalline: opposed to *cryptocrystalline.*

Phan"er-o-ga'mi-a, 1 fan"ər-o-gē'mi-ə; 2 făn"er-o-ĝā'mi-a, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the two primary divisions into which Linnæus divided all plants, embracing those with flowers having stamens and pistils; flowering plants: opposed to *Cryptogamia,* or flowerless plants. [< PHANERO- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]—**phan'er-o-gam,** *n.* A flowering plant.—**phan"er-og'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the *Phanerogamia;* flowering. **phan"er-o-ga'mi-an or -gam'ic‡.**

phantasimet, *n.* A fantastic being.

phan'tasm, phan'ta-sy, phan'tom, etc. Same as FANTASM, etc.

Phar., Pharm., *abbr.* Pharmaceutical, Pharmacopœia, pharmacist, pharmacy.

Phar'a-mond, 1 far'ə-mənd; 2 făr'a-mŏnd, *n.* A legendary king of the Franks during the 5th century; said to have been a knight of King Arthur's Round Table.

Pha'raoh, 1 fē'ro *or* fē'rə-ō; 2 fā'ro *or* fā'ra-ō, *n.* Any one of the monarchs of ancient Egypt. [< Heb. *Phar'ōh,* < Egyptian *Per-o,* the Great House or royal palace.]—**Phar"a-on'ic,** *a.*

Phar'i-see, 1 far'ɪ-sɪ; 2 făr'ĭ-sē, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient exclusive Jewish sect that paid excessive regard to tradition and ceremonies, and in so doing were led, by their sense of superior sanctity, to separate themselves from the other Jews. **2.** Hence, a formal, sanctimonious, hypocritical person. [< Gr. *pharisaios,* < Heb. *pārūsh,* separated.]—**phar"i-sa'ic, phar"i-sa'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Pharisees. **2.** Observing the form, but neglecting the spirit, of religion; self-righteous; hypocritical.—**phar"i-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phar"i-sa'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**phar'i-sa-ism,** *n.* The principles and practises of the Pharisees; hence, formality, self-righteousness, censoriousness, or hypocrisy. **phar'i-see-ism‡.** Syn.: see HYPOCRISY.

phar"ma-ceu'tic, 1 fär"mə-siū'tɪk; 2 fär"ma-çū'tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, using, or relating to pharmacy. [< Gr. *pharmakeutikos,* < *pharmakon,* drug.] **phar'ma-cal‡; phar"ma-ceu'ti-cal‡.—phar"ma-ceu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phar"ma-ceu'-tics,** *n.* Pharmacy as a science.—**phar"ma-ceu'tist,** *n.* A qualified druggist. **phar'ma-cist‡.**

Pharmaceutical Signs.

℔ Pound. ℥ Ounce; ℥ ß or ℥ j One ounce; ℥ ij Two ounces; ℥ iss or ℥ jss One ounce and a half; ♈ Fluid ounce. ʒ Drachm; ʒ ß or ʒ j One drachm, etc. ℈ Scruple; ℈ ß One scruple, etc. ⊙ or ♁ *Octarius* (pint). ♏ Minim. ℳ *Misce* (mix). ℞ A modification of the old astrological sign of Jupiter, ♃: used as the beginning of prescriptions.

phar'ma-co-, 1 fär'mə-ko-; 2 fär'ma-co-. From Greek *pharmakon,* drug: a combining form.—**phar"ma-co-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* The experimental science of the action and effects of drugs.—**phar"-ma-cog'no-sy,** *n.* The knowledge of drugs as a descriptive science.—**phar"ma-col'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the action of medicines, their nature, preparation, administration, and effects. [+-LOGY.] **phar"ma-co-lo'gi-al‡.—phar"ma-co-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**phar"ma-co-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phar"ma-col'o-gist,** *n.*

phar"ma-co-pœ'ia, 1 fär"mə-ko-pī'yə; 2 fär"ma-co-pē'ya, *n.* **1.** A book, usually published by authority, containing formulas and methods of preparing medicines, etc. **2.** A collection of drugs. [< Gr. *pharmakon,* drug, + *poieō,* make.] **—phar"ma-co-pœ'ial,** *a.*—**phar"ma-co-pœ'ist,** *n.*

phar"ma-cop'o-list, *n.* A druggist. [< PHARMACO- + Gr. *poleo,* sell.]

phar'ma-cy, 1 ɬ fär'mə-sɪ; 2 fär'ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1. far'ma-cy²,** ɟ The art or business of compounding, preserving and identifying drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines. **2.** A drug-store. [< Gr. *pharmakeia,* < *pharmakon,* drug.]

Pha'ros, 1 fē'res; 2 fā'rŏs, *n.* **1.** The ancient lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the bay of Alexandria, Egypt, built in the 3d century B. C. **2.** [p-] Hence, any lighthouse; beacon.—**pha-rol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific theory and treatment of signal-lights, lighthouses, etc. [+ -LOGY.]

Phar-sa'li-a, 1 fər-sē'lɪ-ə; 2 fär-sā'lĭ-a, *n.* A district of ancient Thessaly; here Cæsar defeated Pompey, 48 B. C.

phar'ynx, 1 ɬ far'ɪŋks; 2 făr'ynks, *n.* [PHA-RYN'GES, 1 fə-rɪn'-**far'ynx²,** ɟ jɪz; 2 fa-rȳn'ĝēs, *pl.*] The part of the alimentary canal between the palate and the esophagus, serving as an air-passage, and also as a food-passage. See MOUTH. [< Gr. *pharynx,* throat.]—**phar"yn-ge'al,** *a.* **pha-ryn'gal‡.—phar"-yn-gi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the pharynx, as in diphtheria and malignant sore throat.—**phar"yn-gol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the pharynx and its diseases.—**pha-ryn'go-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for examining the pharynx.—**phar"yn-got'o-my,** *n.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, also that of scarifying the tonsils. [+ Gr. *tomē,* cutting.]

phase, ɬ 1 fēz; 2 fās, *n.* **1.** The view that anything presents, or the form in which it presents itself to the eye; any one of varying manifestations of an object. **2.** *Astron.* One of the appearances or forms presented periodically by the moon and planets. **3.** *Physics.* In an oscillatory motion, the special form of a wave at any instant: often measured as an angle, the whole period being regarded as a circle, or 360°. **4.** *Elec.* The time-instant when the maximum, zero, or other relative value is attained by an electric wave. A single alternating current is known as a **single-phase current. 5.** *Phys. Chem.* In a system, a uniform liquid, gas, or solid. It may be a single chemical substance, a liquid solution or solid solution, or a mixture of gases. Thus water exists in three phases,—solid (ice), liquid, and aqueous vapor. [< Gr.[L] *phasis,* < *phaō,* shine.]—**phase rule** (*Phys. Chem.*), a law stating the number of physical phases possible to the same chemical system.—**phase-wound,** *a. Elec.* Designating the winding of the rotor of an induction motor

as similar to that of the stator: opposed to squirrel-cage rotor.—**pha'sic,** *a.*—**pha'sis,** *n.* Same as PHASE, 1 & 2.

-phasia. A suffix of Greek origin, denoting speech. used in compounds; as, *aphasia.* [< Gr. *phasia,* < *phēmi,* speak.] **-phasy‡.**

Ph. B., *abbr.* [L.] *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Philosophy).—**Ph. C.,** *abbr.* Pharmaceutical Chemist.—**Ph. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Philosophiæ Doctor* (Doctor of Philosophy).

pheas'ant, } l fez'ənt; 2 fēz'ant, *n.* **1.** A long-tailed gallinaceous bird of *Phasianus* or a related genus; noted for the gorgeous plumage of the male; long semi-domesticated and bred in game-preserves. **2.** One of various other birds, as the ruffed grouse. [< Gr.[L] *phasianos,* < *Phasis,* Phasis, river in Colchis.]—**pheas'ant-ry,** *n.* A place for keeping pheasants.—**pheas'ant's-eye",** *n.* **1.** A low hardy European annual (*Adonis autumnalis*) with crimson or scarlet flowers with a dark center, cultivated in the United States. **2.** The garden pink. **pheasant's-eye pink‡.**

Phe'be, l fē'bi; 2 fē'be, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Phœ'be‡.** **2.** *Astron.* Saturn's ninth satellite.

phel'lo-derm, l fel'o-dûrm; 2 fēl'o-dêrm, *n. Bot.* A layer of green parenchymatous tissue sometimes developed on the inner side of a layer of cork. [< Gr. *phellos,* cork, + *derma,* skin.]—**phel"lo-der'mal,** *a.*

phel'lo-gen, l fel'o-jen; 2 fēl'o-ğĕn, *n. Bot.* The active meristematic tissue out of which cork is developed. [< Gr. *phellos,* cork, + -GEN.]—**phel"lo-ge-net'ic, phel"lo-gen'ic,** *a.*

Phen., Phenic., *abbr.* Phenician.

phe-nac'e-tin, l fi-nas'i-tin; 2 fe-năc'e-tin, *n.* A white crystalline coal-tar compound ($C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$) used in medicine as an antipyretic: trade name. [< PHENOL + ACETIC.] **phe-nac'e-tine‡.**

phen'a-cite, l fen'ə-sait; 2 fēn'a-çīt, *n. Mineral.* A brittle, vitreous, colorless, transparent to subtranslucent glucinum silicate (Gl_2SiO_4), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *phenax* (*phenak-*), a cheat.]

phen"a-kis'to-scope, l fen"ə-kis'to-skōp; 2 fēn"a-kis'to-scōp, *n.* A philosophical toy producing the appearance of objects in motion, as a person skipping. A disk bearing a series of representations of the object in successive phases of motion is revolved before a mirror; to an observer looking through radial slits the series is rendered continuous by the persistence of vision. Compare ZOETROPE. [< Gr. *phenakistakos,* deceitful, + -SCOPE.]

phe'na-zin, l fi"nə-[*or* fen'ə-]zin; 2 fē"na-[*or* fēn'a-]zin, *n. Chem.* A yellowish basic compound ($C_{12}H_9N_2$) on which many dyestuffs are based. [< PHENYL + AZOTE.] **phe'na-zine‡.**

phe'na-zone, l fi"nə-[*or* fen'ə-]zōn; 2 fē"na-[*or* fēn'a-]zōn, *n. Chem.* Same as ANTIPYRIN.

phe-net'i-din, l fi-net'i-din; 2 fi-nēt'i-dĭn, *n. Org. Chem.* Any one of three isomeric anilin derivatives ($C_2H_5OC_6H_4NH_2$) of which the para form is the base of phenacetin. **phe-net'i-dine‡.**

phe'ne-tol, l fi"ni-tōl *or* -tel; 2 fē"ne-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* An aromatic liquid compound ($C_6H_5.O.C_2H_5$), the ethyl ether of phenol. [< PHENYL + ETHYL + -OL.] **ethyl phenate‡.**

Phe-ni'ci-a, l fi-nish'i-ə; 2 fe-nish'i-a, *n.* An ancient Semitic country N. of Palestine and E. of Syria; it flourished from the 16th to the 2d century B. C.; chief cities, Tyre and Sidon.—**Phe-ni'ci-an.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phenicia, its people, or its language. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the people of Phenicia or any of its colonies, as Carthage: ethnically a branch of the Canaanites. **2.** Their language, of the Semitic group.

phe'nix, } l fi'niks; 2 fē'niks, *n.* **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* A sacred **fe'nix[2],** } bird, fabled as coming every 500 years out of Arabia to Heliopolis, where it burned itself on the altar, and rose again from its ashes young and beautiful; hence, an emblem of immortality and of the resurrection. **2.** A person of high excellence. [< Gr.[L-AS] *phoinix,* phenix.] **phœ'nix‡.**

phe'no-cryst, l fi'no-krist *or* fen'o-krist; 2 fē'no-crĭst *or* fĕn'o-crĭst, *n. Petrol.* A mineral constituent of a rock, occurring in well-defined crystals embedded in a fine-grained ground-mass. < Gr. *phainomai,* appear, + *crystallos,* crystal.]

phe'nol, l fi"nōl *or* -nol; 2 fē"nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* **1.** Any one of a series of hydroxyl derivatives of benzene or its homologs formed by replacing the benzene hydrogens by hydroxyl. **2.** Specif., a white crystalline compound (C_6H_5OH) with a characteristic odor, derived from coal-tar oil by distillation and used as a disinfectant. Popularly called *carbolic acid,* formerly *phenic acid.* Phenol is a powerful caustic poison. [< Gr.[x] *phainō,* shine, + L. *oleum,* oil.]—**phe'nic,** *a.*

phe-nol'o-gy, l fi-nel'o-ji; 2 fe-nŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The branch of meteorology or of biology that treats of animal or plant life and development as affected by climate. [Contr. of PHENOMENOLOGY.]—**phe"no-log'ic, phe"no-log'i-cal,** *a.* **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phe'nol-phthal"e-in, *n.* A whitish or yellowish-white crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{14}O_4$) belonging to the benzene derivatives, obtained by treating phenol with phthalic anhydrid. Its alkaline solutions are a brilliant red and are readily decolorized by acid, which property renders it valuable as an indicator in alkalimetry.

phe-nom'e-na, *n.* Plural of PHENOMENON: erroneously used as a singular.

phe-nom'e-non, } l fi-nem'i-nen; 2 fe-nŏm'e-nŏn, *n.* [-E **fe-nom'e-non[2],** } NA, *pl.*] **1.** Something visible or directly observable, as an appearance, action, change, or occurrence of any kind, as distinguished from the force by which, or the law in accordance with which it may be produced. **2.** Any unusual occurrence; an inexplicable fact; marvel; prodigy. **3.** *Philos.* Any fact, appearance, or occurrence in consciousness; that which is apprehended by the mind, in contrast with or in opposition to that which really exists, or to things in themselves: opposed to *noumenon.* **4.** *Med.* A symptom. [< Gr. *phainomenon,* neut. pass. ppr. of *phainō,* show.]—**phe-nom'e-nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to phenomena. **2.** Extraordinary or marvelous.—**phe-nom'e-nal-ism,** *n. Philos.* The metaphysical opinion that no realities of which the human mind can have knowledge underlie phenomena.—**phe-nom'e-nal-ist,** *n.* —**phe-nom"e-nal-is'tic,** *a.* — **phe-nom"e-nal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phe-nom'e-nal-ly,** *adv.*—**phe-nom"e-nol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The scientific investigation or description of phenomena. **2.** *Philos.* The general doctrine of phenomena, as distinguished from a theory of reality.—**phe-nom"e-no-log'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

phe'no-type, l fi'no-taip; 2 fē'no-tīp, *n. Biol.* A type or strain of organisms distinguishable from others by some character or characters; the sum of the externally obvious characters of an individual or group of individuals.

phe'nyl, l fi'nil *or* fen'il; 2 fē'nyl *or* fĕn'yl, *n. Chem.* The univalent radical C_6H_5, regarded as the basis of numerous benzene derivatives; as, phenyl hydroxid, C_6H_5OH. —**phe'nyl-ene,** *n. Chem.* A hypothetical bivalent radical (C_6H_4) contained in certain benzene derivatives.—**phenylene blue,** a dyestuff. See INDAMIN.—**phe"nyl-hy'dra-zine,** *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous base, $C_6H_5NH.NH_2$, used in preparing antipyrin.

Pher"e-cra-te'an, } l fer"i-krə-ti'ən, -krat'i-; 2 fĕr"e-cra-tē'an, **Pher"e-crat'ic,** } -erāt'ik, *n.* A choriambic trimeter catalectic, or catalectic glyconic: composed of a spondee, a choriambus, and a catalectic syllable. A trochee, anapest, or iambus may replace the spondee. [< *Pherecrates,* a Greek comic poet.]

phew, l fiū; 2 fū, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust or surprize.

Ph. G., *abbr.* Graduate in Pharmacy.

phi, l fai; 2 fī, *n.* [Gr.] The twenty-first letter in the Greek alphabet (Φ, φ): corresponding to English *ph* and *f.* As a numeral it denotes 500. [< Gr. *phi.*]

phi'al, l fai'əl; 2 fī'al, *v. & n.* Same as VIAL.

Phid'i-as, l fid'i-əs; 2 fid'i-as, *n.* (500?–432 B. C.) An Athenian architect and sculptor; designed and directed sculptures of the Parthenon.—**Phid'i-an, Phid'i-ac, Phi-di'a-can,** *a.*

phil-. See PHILO-.

-phil, -phile, -philous, *suffixes.* From Greek *philos,* loving, < *phileō,* love: used to indicate loving or fond of; as *bibliophile,* anemo*philous.*

Phil., *abbr.* Philemon, Philip, Philippians, Philippines.—**Phil., Phila.** (official), *abbr.* Philadelphia.—**phil., philol.,** *abbr.* Philologist, philology.—**phil., philos.,** *abbr.* Philosopher, philosophy.

phil'a-beg§, *n.* Same as FILIBEG.

Phil"a-del'phi-a, l fil"ə-del'fi-ə; 2 fil"a-dĕl'fi-a, *n.* **1.** A city on the Delaware river in S. E. Pennsylvania; 130 sq. m.; pop. 1,823,-800; *Declaration of Independence,* July 4, 1776; seat of **University of Pennsylvania, Temple University,** and **La Salle.** **2.** An ancient city of Lydia, Asia Minor; seat of one of the Seven Churches of Asia, *Rev.* i, 11; the modern Alashehr.—**Phil"a-del'phi-an,** *a. & n.*

Phi'læ, l fai'li; 2 fī'lē, *n.* An island in the Nile river, near Assouan, Upper Egypt. It contains the temple of Isis and other ruins; partly submerged at certain seasons by the backwater from the Assouan dam. **Phi'læ‡** [Gr.].

phi-lan'der, l fi-lan'dər; 2 fi-lăn'dẽr. **I.** *vi.* To play at courtship with a woman; make love. **II.** *n.* A male flirt or suitor. [< Gr. *philandros,* man-loving.] **phi-lan'der-er‡.**—**phi-lan'der-ing,** *n.*

Phi-lan'der, l fi-lan'dər; 2 fi-lăn'dẽr, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Phi-le'mon‡.** F. **Phi"lé"mon',** l fi"lé"mōn'; 2 fi"lé"-mŏn'; Gr. **Phi-lē'mon;** It. **Fi"le-mo'ne,** l fi"li-mō'ne, 2 fi"le-mō'nē; L. **Phi-le'mon.** [Gr., loving man or mankind; see PHILANDER.]

phi-lan'thro-py, } l fi-lan'thro-pi; 2 fi-lăn'thro-py, *n.* Dis-**fi-lan'thro-py[2],** } position or effort to promote the happiness or social elevation of mankind; desire, effort, or beneficence, as by making donations, intended to mitigate social evils and increase social comfort; comprehensive benevolence, but often specific in its objects; literally, love of man. [< Gr. *philē,* love, + *anthrōpos,* man.] SYN.: see BENEVOLENCE. —**phil"an-throp'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phi-lan'thro-pist,** *n.* An author or promoter of benevolent projects.

phi-lat'e-ly, l fi-lat'i-li; 2 fi-lăt'e-ly, *n.* The study and collection of labels or stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc.; stamp-collecting. [< F. *philatélie,* < Gr. *philos,* fond, + *ateleia,* exemption from tax, < *a-* priv. + *telos,* end, tax.]—**phil"a-tel'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**phi-lat'e-list,** *n.*

Phi-la'the-a, l fi-lē'thi-ə; 2 fi-lă'the-a, *n.* A world-wide organization of young women's Bible classes, represented among various religious denominations. [< Gr. *phileō,* love, + *alētheia,* truth.]

-phile, *suffix.* Same as -PHIL.

Phi-le'mon, l fi-li'mən; 2 fi-lē'mon, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See PHILANDER. **2.** *Class. Myth.* Husband of Baucis. See BAUCIS. **3.** One of the epistles of Paul to a Greek, as master of a fugitive servant. [Gr., loving.]

phil"har-mon'ic, } l fil"hər-men'ik; 2 fil"här-mŏn'ic, *a.* **fil"har-mon'ic[2],** } Fond of harmony or music; often [P-] used in the names of musical societies. [< PHILO- + Gr. *harmonia,* HARMONY.]

Phil-hel'lene, l fil-hel'in; 2 fil-hĕl'ēn, *n.* **1.** One who loves Greece or the Greeks. **2.** A sympathizer with the modern Greeks in their effort (1821–1829) to throw off the Turkish yoke and revive the Greek nation. [< Gr. *philellēn,* < *phileō,* love, + *Hellēn,* a Greek.] **Phil-hel'le-nist‡.**—**Phil"hel-len'ic,** *a.*—**Phil-hel'le-nism,** *n.*

phil'i-beg, l fil'i-beg; 2 fil'i-bēğ, *n.* [Scot.] A filibeg.

Phil'ip, l fil'ip; 2 fil'ip, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Phil** (dim.). D. **Phi-lip'pus,** l fi-lip'us, 2 fi-lip'us; F. **Phi"lippe',** l fi"lip', 2 fi"lip'; G. **Phi'lipp,** l fi'lip, 2 fi'lip; Gr. **Phi'lip-pos;** It. **Fi-lip'po,** l fi-lip'po, 2 fi-lip'po; L. **Phi-lip'pus,** l fi-lip'us, 2 fi-lip'us; Pol. **Fi'lip,** l fi'lip, 2 fi'ip; Pg. **Fe-lip'pe,** l fē-lip'pe, 2 fe-lip'pe; Rus. **Fi-lip',** l fi-lip', 2 fi-lip', **Phi-lipp'‡;** Sp. **Fe-li'pe,** l fē-li'pē, 2 fe-li'pe; Sw. **Fil'ip,** l fil'ip, 2 fil'ip. **2. Saint.** *Bib.* One of the twelve apostles. *John* i, 43. 3. *Bib.* "The Evangelist"; a deacon and preacher. *Acts* viii, 5. **4.** One of five kings of Macedonia; especially, **P. II.** (382–336 B. C.; reigned 359–336 B.C.); conqueror of Thessaly and Greece; father of Alexander the Great. **5.** One of several kings of France; especially (1.

P. II. Augustus (1165–1223; reigned 1180–1223); conducted a crusade with Richard I. of England. (2) **P. IV.,** "The Fair" (1268–1314; reigned 1285–1314); caused the papacy to remove to Avignon, France; suppressed the Knights Templars. (3) **P. VI.,** of **Valois** (1293–1350; reigned 1328–1350); defeated by Edward III. of England. **6.** One of several kings of Spain; especially (1) **P. II.** (1527–1598; reigned 1556–1598); oppressed Netherlands; defeated Turks at Lepanto; sent Spanish Armada against England. (2) **P. V.** (1683–1746; reigned 1700–1746); founder of the Bourbon line in Spain. **7. P.** "The Bold" (1342–1404), Duke of Burgundy; conquered Flanders. **8. P.** "The Good" (1396–1467; reigned 1419–1467), Duke of Burgundy; acquired the Netherlands. **9. King,** Metacomet (–1676), Indian sachem; killed in war with the whites ("King Philip's War"). **10.** See NERI. [Gr., lover of horses.]

Phi-lip'pa, 1 fi-lĭp'ə· 2 fi-lĭp'a, *n.* A feminine personal name, feminine of PHILIP. F. **Phi-lip-pine',** 1 fi-lī-pīn', 2 fi-lī-pīn'; G. **Phi-lip-pi'ne,** 1 fi-lī-pī'nə, 2 fi-lī-pī'na; It. **Fi-lip'pa,** 1 fi-lĭp'pə, 2 fi-lĭp'pa. **Fi-lip-pi'na,** 1 fi-lĭp-pī'nə, 2 fi-lĭp-pī'na; Sp. and Pg. **Fe-li'pa,** 1 fē-lī'pä, 2 fe-lī'pä.

Phi-lip'pi, 1 fi-lĭp'ī; 2 fi-lĭp'ī, *n.* A ruined city in Macedonia; here Augustus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, 42 B. C.; St. Paul imprisoned here. *Acts* xvi, 12.—**Phi-lip'pi-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Phi-lip'pi-ans,** *n. pl.* The epistle of St. Paul to the christians at Philippi.

Phi-lip'pic, } 1 fi-lĭp'ĭk; 2 fi-lĭp'ic, *n.* **1.** Any one of the
Fi-lip'pic[2], } twelve notable speeches in which Demosthenes denounced Philip of Macedon. **2.** [p-] Any impassioned speech characterized by invective. [< Gr. *Philippikos*, < *Philippos*, Philip.]

Phil'ip-pine Is'lands, 1 fĭl'ɪ-pīn *or* -pēn; 2 fĭl'ɪ-pīn *or* -pēn. An archipelago S. of China; 7,083 islands; 115,026 sq. m.; pop. 10,350,640; capital, Manila; ceded by Spain to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898, for $20,000,000.—**Phil'ip-pine,** *a.*

Phi'lip-po'lis, 1 fĭl'ɪ-pep'o-lis; 2 fĭl'ɪ-pŏp'o-lis, *n.* A city, capital of E. Roumelia, Bulgaria; founded by Philip of Macedon; once the capital of Thrace; pop. 48,000.

Phi-lis'tĭ-a, 1 fi-lis'tĭ-ə; 2 fi-lis'tĭ-a, *n. Bib.* A strip of plain on the Mediterranean, S. W. Palestine. *Ps.* lx, 8.—**Phi-lis'tin(es,** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Philistines, or to Philistia. **2.** [p- or P-] Sordid, narrow-minded, and materialistic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a warlike race of ancient Philistia. *1 Sam.* xvii, 23. **2.** [p- or P-] An ignorant, narrow-minded person; devoid of culture and indifferent to art.—**Phi-lis'tin-ism,** *n.* Blind conventionalism; devotion to low aims.

Phil'lips, 1 fĭl'ɪps; 2 fĭl'ips, *n.* **1. Stephen** (1868–1915), an English poet and dramatist. **2. Wendell** (1811–1884), an American orator and abolitionist. [New Jersey; pop. 16,930.

Phil'lips-burg, 1 fĭl'ɪps-bŭrg; 2 fĭl'ips-bŭrg, *n.* A town in N. E.

Phil'lis, *n.* Same as PHYLLIS.

Phill'potts, 1 fĭl'pɒts; 2 fĭl'pŏts, **Eden** (1862–). An English novelist; *Children of the Mist*, etc.

phil'o-, } 1 fĭl'o-, fĭl-; 2 fĭl'o, fĭl-. From Greek *philos*, loving; fond
phil-, } of; combining forms.

Phil"oc-te'tes, 1 fĭl"ɐk-tī'tīz; 2 fĭl"ɔc-tē'tēs, *n. Class. Myth.* A warrior, the heir to the bow and unerring arrows of Hercules, without which Troy could not be taken: hero of tragedies by Sophocles and others.

phi-log'y-ny, *n.* Fondness for or devotion to women. [+ *gyne*, woman.]—**phi-log'y-nist,** *n.* One who is fond of women; an admirer of women: opposed to *misogynist*.—**phi-log'y-nous,** *a.*

Phi'lo Ju-dæ'us, 1 fai'lo ju-dī'us; 2 fī'lo ju-dē'us. A Jewish Platonist philosopher of the 1st century.

philol., *abbr.* Philological; philologist; philology.

phi-lol'o-gy, } 1 fi-lol'o-jɪ; 2 fi-lŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The study of
fi-lol'o-gy[2], } language in connection with history and literature; specifically, classical learning. **2.** The scientific investigation of the laws and principles that obtain in a language or a group of languages; linguistics. **3.** The study of language as the word or as speech in order to ascertain its elements and laws. **4‖.** Love of learning and of literature; scholarship. [< Gr. *phileō*, love, + *logos*, word.]—**phil"o-log'ic, -cal,** *a.*—**phil"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phi-lol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in linguistics. **phi-lol'o-ger‡; phil'o-logue‡.**

phil'o-math§, *n.* One who loves learning; a scholar. [< PHILO- + Gr. *manthanō* (√ *math*), learn.] **phil"o-math"e-mat'ic†.—phil"o-math'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to philomaths or philomathy.—**phi-lom'a-thy,** *n.* Love of learning.

phil'o-mel, } 1 fĭl'o-mel; 2 fĭl'o-mĕl, *n.* [Poet.] The night-
fil'o-mel[2], } ingale. [< Gr. *philomēla*, < *phileō*, love, + *melos*, song.] **phil"o-me'la‡.**

Phil"o-me'la, 1 fĭl"o-mī'lə; 2 fĭl"o-mē'la, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale to escape Tereus, who had ravished her and torn out her tongue, and whose son, Itys, she and her sister Procne had slain and served up to him as food. Compare PROCNE. **2.** [p-] Same as PHILOMEL.

phil"o-pe'na, } 1 fĭl"o-pī'nə; 2 fĭl"o-pē'na, *n.* **1.** A social game
fil"o-pe'na[2], } in which each of two persons eats a twin kernel of a nut, and one pays a forfeit to the other on certain conditions. **2.** The gift made as a forfeit, or the twin kernels shared. [< G. *vielliebchen*, lit. very dear, < *viel*, much, + *liebchen*, darling, < *liebe*, love.] **fil"li-peen'‡.**

Phil"o-pœ'men, 1 fĭl"o-pī'mɐn; 2 fĭl"o-pē'mĕn, *n.* (252?–183 B. C.) A Greek patriot; chief of Achean League: "last of the Greeks."

phil"o-pro-gen'i-tiv(e-ness[2], 1 fĭl"o-pro-jen'ɪ-tĭv-nes; 2 fĭl"o-pro-gĕn'i-tĭv-nĕs, *n. Phren.* The love of offspring or of children in general, or the faculty manifesting this.

philos., *abbr.* Philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.

phi-los'o-phy, } 1 fi-los'o-fɪ; 2 fi-lŏs'o-fy, *n.* [-PHIES[2], *pl.*]
fi-los'o-fy[2], } **1.** The love of wisdom as leading to the search for it; hence, knowledge of general principles—elements, powers, or causes and laws—as explaining facts and existences. **2.** The general laws that furnish the rational explanation of anything; as, the *philosophy* of banking. **3.** The calm judgment and equable temper resulting from study of causes and laws; practical wisdom; fortitude, as in enduring reverses and suffering. **4.** Reasoned science; a scientific system; as (formerly), mental, moral, or natural *philosophy*, now mental, moral, or natural science. **5.** A philosophical system or treatise. **6.** The sciences as formerly studied in the universities. [< Gr. *philosophia*, < *phileō*, love, + *sophia*, wisdom.]—**association philosophy,** the doctrine of Hume, the Mills, and an English school of followers, that mental life is explicable chiefly as coming under the principle of association of ideas.—**Baconian, experimental,** or **inductive p.** (properly *science*), the philosophy that, rejecting hypothetical assumptions, claims to rest wholly on the facts of observation: opposed to **dogmatic, deductive,** or **speculative p.,** which attempts to deduce its conclusions from assumptions.—**critical p.,** the critical examination of the powers of human cognition; the Kantian philosophy, or its like. See KANTIANISM.—**metaphysical p.,** philosophy as ontology, or a criticism of the categories.—**p. of the Academy,** or **intuitional p.,** Platonism: so called because Plato taught in the Academy, near Athens.—**p. of the garden,** Epicureanism: so called because Epicurus taught in a garden at Athens.—**p. of the Lyceum** or **empirical p.,** Aristotelianism: so called because Aristotle taught it in the Lyceum at Athens.—**p. of the porch,** Stoicism: so called because Zeno taught it in the porch of the Poecile in Athens.—**practical p.,** ethics as the science of conduct.—**transcendental p.,** the philosophy that treats of transcendental truths, or intuitive truths: in this sense opposed to **empirical p.,** that deals with the contingent or adventitious knowledge acquired by experience.—**phi-los'o-pher,** *n.* **1.** A student of or specialist in philosophy. **2.** A man of practical wisdom; one who schools himself to calmness and patience under all circumstances, as originally enjoined by the Stoic philosophy.—**philosopher's stone,** something which should have the property of transmuting the baser metals into gold: sought for by the alchemists.—**phil"o-soph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or founded on the principles of philosophy. **2.** Self-restrained and serene; rational; thoughtful; calm.—**phil"o-soph'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or used in the study of natural philosophy or physics. **2.** Same as PHILOSOPHIC. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**phi-los'o-phism,** *n.* Unsound or pretended philosophy; sophistry.—**phi-los'o-phist,** *n.* One who affects philosophy; a would-be philosopher.—**phi-los"o-phis'tic,** *a.* Of the nature of philosophism; characteristic of a philosophist. **phi-los"o-phis'ti-cal‡.—phi-los'o-phize,** *vi.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZ"ING.] To examine or discuss philosophic subjects; speculate as a philosopher; theorize.—**phi-los'o-phi"zer,** or **-phis"er,** *n.*

Phil. Soc., Ph. S., *abbr.* Philological Society.

phil'ter, } 1 fil'tər; 2 fĭl'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To excite by a phil-
phil'tre, } ter; to prepare or apply a philter. **II.** *n.* A charmed draft supposed to have power to excite sexual love; a love-potion; hence, any magic potion. [< Gr. *philtron*, < *philos*, loving.]

phi-mo'sis, 1 fi-mō'sɪs; 2 fi-mō'sis, *n. Pathol.* The abnormal constriction of the opening of the prepuce, preventing the uncovering of the glans penis: generally congenital. [< Gr. *phimōsis*, muzzling, < *phimos*, muzzle.]—**phi-mot'ic,** *a.*

Phin'e-has, 1 fin'ɪ-hɐs; 2 fin'e-has, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Phin'e-as‡.** F. **Phi"ne"a's',** 1 fi"ne"ä', 2 fi"ne"ä's'; It. **Fi-ne'o,** 1 fi-nē'o, 2 fi-ne'o; Sp. **Fi"ne-as',** 1 fi"ne-äs'; 2 fi"nē-äs'. **2.** *Bib.* (1) *Num.* xxv, 7. (2) *1 Sam.* i, 3. [Heb., brazen mouth.]

Phi-neus', 1 fi-nīūs' *or* fin'ɪ-ɐs; 2 fi-nūs' *or* fin'e-ūs, *n. Class. Myth.* A blind Thracian king; punished for blinding his sons by having the Harpies sent to defile or snatch away his food.

Phin'ti-as, 1 fin'tɪ-ɐs; 2 fin'ti-as, *n.* Same as PYTHIAS.

Phips, 1 fips; 2 fips, **Sir William** (1651–1695). The first royal governor of Massachusetts. **Phipps‡.**

phiz, *n.* [Colloq.] Visage; face. [Abbr. of PHYSIOGNOMY.]

phleb-, } 1 fleb-, fleb'o-; 2 flĕb-, flĕb'o-. From Greek *phleps*
phleb'o-, } (*phleb-*), vein: combining forms.—**phle-bi'tis,** 1 flī-baī' (*or* -bɪ'tɪs; 2 fle-bī'tis (*or* bī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein [+ ITIS.].—**phleb"o-scle-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Thickening and hardening of the wall of the veins [+ SCLEROSIS.].—**phleb"o-scle-rot'ic,** *a.*—**phle-bot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of bloodletting as a remedial measure by opening a vein. [+ Gr. *temnō*, cut.]—**phe-bot'o-mist,** *n.*—**phle-bot'o-mize, -mise,** *vi.*

Phleg'e-thon, 1 fleg'ɪ-thɐn; 2 flĕg'e-thŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the five rivers of Hades; literally, the fiery.

phlegm, } 1 flem; 2 flĕm, *n.* **1.** A viscid, stringy mucus se-
flegm[2], } creted in the air-passages or the stomach, especially when produced as a morbid product: usually discharged by expectoration: one of the five principles of bodies. **2.** *Old Chem.* A watery product of distillation. **3.** Apathy; indifference; cold, undemonstrative temper; self-possession. **4†.** One of the four natural humors (the cold and moist) in ancient physiology. [< Gr. *phlegma*, inflammation, phlegm, < *phlegō*, burn.] Syn.: see APATHY.—**phlegma'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation, especially of cellular tissue with tumefaction. **phleg-ma'ti-a‡.—phlegmasia dolens,** a painful edematous swelling of a part, with some fever; specif., milk-leg.—**phleg-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Sluggish; indifferent. **2†.** Producing or resembling phlegm. **phleg-mat'i-cal‡.—phleg-mat'i-cal-ly** or **phleg-mat'ic-ly,** *adv.*—**phlegm'y,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Relating to, resembling, or containing phlegm. **2.** Phlegmatic, as in temperament.

phlob'a-phene, 1 flob'ə-fīn; 2 flŏb'a-fēn, *n.* [PHLO-BAPH'E-NES, 1 flo-baf'ɪ-nīz; 2 flo-bāf'e-nēs, *pl.*] *Chem.* A brown amorphous compound of complex nature and doubtful composition, contained in vegetable growths, especially such barks as contain tannin. [< Gr. *phloios*, bark, + *baphē*, dye.]—**phlob"a-phe'nic,** *a.*

phlo'em, 1 flō'em; 2 flō'ēm, *n. Bot.* The plant tissue forming part of the bundle system concerned with the downward conduction of the elaborated sap; the bast; leptom. [< Gr. *phloios*, bark.]

phlo-gis'ton, 1 flo-jis'ton *or* -gis'ton; 2 flo-gis'ton *or* -gis'ton, *n.* The principle formerly (1635–1743) assumed to form a necessary constituent of all combustible bodies and to be given up by them in burning. [< Gr. *phlogistos*, inflammable, < *phlox*; see PHLOX.] —**phlo-gis'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to phlogiston or the theory of its existence. **2.** *Pathol.* Inflammatory; inflamed. **3**†. Fiery; heated; chiefly rhetorical.

phlog'o-pite, 1 flog'o-pait; 2 flōg'o-pit, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish-brown to brownish-red monoclinic magnesium mica, $(H,K,MgF)_8Mg_3AlSi_3O_{12}$. [< Gr. *phlogōps*, fiery-looking.]—**phlo-go'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation, either phlegmonous or erysipelatous. —**phlo-gosed',** *a.*—**phlo-got'ic,** *a.*

phlor'i-zin, 1 flor'i-zin, 2 flōr'i-zin, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$) contained in the root-bark of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry-tree: used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic. [< Gr. *phloios*, bark, + *rhiza*, root.] **phlo-rid'zin**†; **phlor'i-zine**‡.

phlox, 1 flɔks; 2 flŏks, *n.* **1.** [P-] A North-American genus **flox**[2], of herbs of the *Polemoniaceæ* family, with opposite leaves and clusters of showy flowers. **2.** Any plant of this genus. [L., < Gr., *phlox*, flame, < *phlegō*, burn.]

phlox'in, 1 flɔks'in; 2 flŏks'in, *n. Chem.* A coal-tar coloring-matter resembling eosin. [< PHLOX.] **phlox'ine**‡.

phlyc-te'na, 1 flik-ti'na; 2 flỹ-c-tē'na, *n. Pathol.* A small blister containing watery or serous fluid. [< Gr. *phlyktaina*, < *phlyzō*, boil over.] **phly-c-te'nal,** *a.* [fear.]

-phobe, *suffix.* Having a horror of, as Anglo*phobe*. [< Gr. *phobos*,

-phobia, *suffix.* Unreasonable fear or dread; morbid dislike. [< Gr. *phobia*, fear, dread, < *phebomai*, fear.]

pho'bi-a, 1 fō'bi-ə; 2 fō'bi-a, *n. Psychol.* A morbid fear or dread dominating the mentality. [< -PHOBIA.]—**pho'bist,** *n.*

pho'ca, 1 fō'kə; 2 fō'ca, *n.* [PHO'CÆ, 1 fō'si; 2 fō'çē, *pl.*] A seal. See SEAL[2], *n.* [L., < Gr. *phōkē*, seal.]—**Pho'ci-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of pinnipeds, the typical seals.—**Pho-ci'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Phocidæ*; northern seals.—**pho'cine**[es], *a. & n.*—**pho'coid,** *a. & n.*

Pho-cæ'a, 1 fo-si'ə; 2 fo-çē'a, *n.* An Ionian colony, ancient Greek seaport, 30 m. N. W. of Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Pho'ci-on, 1 fō'shi-ən; 2 fō'shi-on, *n.* (?402–317 B. C.) An Athenian general and patriot; executed.

Pho'cis, 1 fō'sis; 2 fō'çis, *n.* **1.** An ancient Greek state in the W. of Bœotia, N. of the Gulf of Corinth; the seat of the Delphian oracle. **2.** A nome of Greece in the locality of the ancient state: pop. 70,000; capital, Amphissa. **Pho'kis**† [Gr.].

phœ'be[1], 1 fi'bi; 2 fē'be, *n.* A pewee (*Sayornis phœbe*) or tyrant-flycatcher, common throughout the eastern United States, with slightly crested head. [Imitative.] **phœ'be-bird"**‡.

Phœ'be[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Phé"bé'**, 1 fē'bē', 2 fe"bē'; Gr. **Phoi'be**; It. **Fe'be,** 1 fē'bē, 2 fe'bē; L. **Phœ'be.** **2.** *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 1. **3.** Artemis; Diana: a special name as moon-goddess; hence, the moon. [L., < Gr. *Phoibē*, shining one, < *Phoibos*; see PHŒBUS.]

Phœ'bus, 1 fi'bus; 2 fē'būs, *n.* **1.** Apollo: so called as sun-god. **2.** Hence, poetically, the sun. [L., < Gr. *Phoibos*, < *phaō*, shine.] —**phœ-be'an,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Phœbus Apollo; hence, of distinguished excellence in music, poetry, or art.

Phœ-ni'ci-a, etc. See PHENICIA, etc.

phœ'nix[1], *n.* Same as PHENIX.

Phœ'nix[2], *n.* A city, capital of Arizona; pop. 29,100.

Phœ'nix-ville, 1 fi'niks-vil; 2 fē'niks-vil, *n.* A borough in S. E. Pennsylvania; noted for its iron-works; pop. 10,490.

phon., *phonet., abbr.* Phonetics.

pho'nate, 1 fō'nēt; 2 fō'nāt, *vt. & vi.* [-NAT-ED; -NAT-ING.] To utter vocally; make articulate sounds. [< Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**pho-na'tion,** *n.* Vocal utterance, in distinction from articulation.

pho-nau'to-graph, 1 fo-nō'to-graf; 2 fo-nạ'to-grạf, *n.* **1.** An apparatus designed to record the vibrations of sounds. It was the forerunner of Edison's phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH. **2.** A writing or tracing produced by the mechanical use of sound-vibrations. **3.** The mechanical action of speech: so used in reference to mental suggestion. [< Gr. *phōnē*, sound, + *autos*, self, + -GRAPH.]—**pho-nau"to-graph'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**pho-nau"to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [sound.]

phone[1], 1 fōn; 2 fōn, *n.* An articulate sound; a tone. [< Gr. *phōnē*,

phone[2], *v. & n.* [Colloq.] Telephone: an abbreviation.

pho-net'ic, 1 fo-net'ik; 2 fo-nēt'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to articu-**fo-net'ic**[2], late sound; as, a *phonetic* alphabet. **2.** Representing articulate sounds or speech; specif., designating (1) articulated sounds in ancient languages, as in Egyptian; (2) the representation of each sound by a distinct character. [< Gr. *phōnētikos*, < *phōnē*, sound.] **pho-net'i-cal**‡.—**phonetic law,** a law which is supposed to govern phonetic changes in languages at any particular period, induced by physiological or other conditions.—**p. spelling,** spelling that adheres strictly to pronunciation, and rejects the so-called historical or etymological method when it differs therefrom.—**pho-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho-net'i-cist,** *n.* One who advocates, studies, or employs phonetic spelling. **pho"ne-ti'cian**†; **pho'net-ist**‡.—**pho-net'-ics,** *n.* The science of articulate sound; phonology. **pho'nics**‡.

phon'ic, 1 fen'ik *or* fō'nik; 2 fōn'ic *or* fō'nic, *a.* **1.** Pertain-**fon'ic**[2], ing to or of the nature of sound. **2.** *Physiol.* (1) Caused or accompanied by sound-articulation. (2) Designating a nerve-center by which the vocal organs are directly excited. [< Gr. *phōnē*, sound.] [combining form.

pho'no-, 1 fō'no-; 2 fō'no-. From Greek *phōnē*, voice, sound: a

phonog., *abbr.* Phonography.

pho'no-graph, 1 fō'no-graf; 2 fō'no-grạf. **I.** *vt.* To record **fo'no-graf**[2], or transmit by means of the phonograph, as a message. **II.** *n.* **1.** An apparatus for recording sounds and reproducing them when desired, by means of a thin diaphragm, set in vibration by the voice or other sound, and bearing a stylus which records the vibrations on a rotating cylinder or disk, upon which is cut a faint wavy spiral line, sufficient to guide a needle over the same course again, so as to traverse the indentations and cause the reproducing diaphragm to vibrate in correspondence with the recorded sound-waves, and thus to reproduce the original sounds. Invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877. **2.** A phonogram: now disused. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, + *graphō*, write.]—**pho'no-gram,** *n.* **1.** The tracing produced by a phonograph, from which articulate sounds are reproduced; a phonographic message. **2.** A graphic character symbolizing an articulate sound.—**pho"no-gram-mat'ic,** *a.*—**pho"no-gram'(m)ic,** *a.*—**i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho-nog'ra-phy, 1 fo-neg'ra-fi; 2 fo-nŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The **fo-nog'ra-fy**[2], art or science of writing by sound; especially, the art of representing words according to a system of sound-elements that reduces their graphic reproduction to the simplest form: a style of shorthand, of which the first was introduced by John Willis in 1602. Phonography, originally called *stenographic sound-hand*, owes its principal development to Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, upon whose alphabet the majority of the existing stenographic systems are based. **2.** The art of representing articulate sounds by marks or letters. **3.** The art of making or using phonographs; the mechanical recording and reproduction of sound or speech.—**pho-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* One skilled in phonography; a phonetic stenographer. **pho-nog'ra-phist**‡.—**pho"no-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or produced by a phonograph. **2.** Pertaining to or written in phonography. **3.** Pertaining to the representation of articulate sound. **pho"no-graph'i-cal**‡.—**pho"no-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pho'no-lite, 1 fō'no-lait; 2 fō'no-lit, *n. Petrol.* A grayish-green **pho'no-lyte,** compact volcanic rock composed essentially of orthoclase, nephelite, and augite; clinkstone. See CLINKSTONE. [< PHONO- + -LITE.]—**pho"no-lit'ic,** *a.*

pho-nol'o-ger, *n.* One versed in phonology. **pho-nol'o-gist**‡.—**pho"no-log'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to phonology. **pho"no-log'i-cal**‡.—**pho"no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho-nol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The science of human vocal sounds, their relations one to another, and their interchanges. **2.** *Linguistics & Gram.* The branch that treats of the sounds of a particular language.—**pho-nom'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of sounds and for recording the vibrations of a body, as a tuning-fork or violin-string. It is used also in measuring the time intervening between the flash of a fired gun or a stroke of lightning, etc., and the detonation, as a means of determining distance. **2.** *Psychophysics.* An apparatus for measuring graded intensities of sound.—**pho'no-scope,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for testing the quality of musical strings, or for recording music as it is performed. **2.** A microphone. **3.** An instrument for showing illuminated figures corresponding to sounds of different pitch. —**pho'no-type,** *n. Print.* **1.** A writing or printing alphabet having a distinct character for each simple sound of speech. **2.** A production written or printed in such characters.—**pho"no-typ'ic,** *a.* Of or belonging to phonotypy or a phonotype. **pho"no-typ'i-cal**‡.—**pho"no-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho'no-typ"ist,** *n.* One who advocates or uses phonotypy.—**pho'no-ty"py,** *n.* The art or practise of representing every elementary sound of articulate speech by a mark or letter of its own.

pho'ny, 1 fō'ni; 2 fō'ny, *a.* [Slang.] Bogus; counterfeit, as jewelry or paper money.

-phore, -phoric, *suffix.* From Greek *phoros*, one who or that which bears, bearing, as in *semaphore*, *sema*, sign + *phoros*, bearing.

-phorous, *suffix.* From Greek *phoros*, bearing, < *pherō*, bear: used to form adjectives and indicating producing or bearing; as electro*phorous*, tropho*phorous*.

phos'gen, 1 fos'jen; 2 fŏs'gĕn, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Same as CARBONYL CHLORID. **2.** Phosphene. [< Gr. *phōs*, light, + -GEN.] **phos'-gene**‡.

phos'gen-ite, 1 fos'jen-ait; 2 fŏs'gĕn-it, *n. Mineral.* A white, adamantine, transparent to translucent lead chlorocarbonate ($Pb_2Cl_2CO_3$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< PHOSGEN.]

phos'phate, 1 fes'fēt; 2 fŏs'fāt, *n.* **1.** A salt of phosphoric acid.

fos'fate[2], Phosphates, especially those of calcium, are very necessary to the growth of plants, which can absorb them only in the form of soluble salts. **2.** Any fertilizer valued for its phosphoric acid.—**phosphate rock,** a rock containing a fair percentage of calcium phosphate. Of these land-rock, river-rock, and the oolitic phosphates of Tennessee are important. The fertilizers contain at least fifty per cent. phosphates. Deposits are found in Canada, Arkansas, and in northwestern and southern United States.—**phos-phat'ic,** *a.* Relating to the phosphates; containing some phosphate. **phos'pha-ted**‡.—**phos'pha-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To treat with phosphates; reduce to a phosphate.—**phos"pha-ti-za'tion,** *n.*—**phos"pha-tu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excess of phosphates in urine. [< PHOSPHATE + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]—**phos"pha-tu'ric,** *a.*

phos'phene, 1 fes'fin; 2 fŏs'fēn, *n.* The spectrum or luminous image made by pressing the eyeball: due to mechanical excitement of the retina, and seen internally opposite the point of pressure. [< Gr. *phōs*, light, + *phainō*, show.]

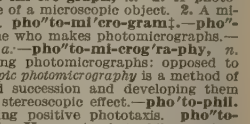
phos'phid, 1 fes'fid, -fid *or* -faid; 2 fŏs'fid, -fid *or* -fid, *n.* A

phos'phide, / compound of phosphorus with a more positive element; as, calcium *phosphid*[e] (Ca_3P_2). Formerly called *phosphuret*.

phos'phin, 1 fes'fin, -fin *or* -fin; 2 fŏs'fin, -fin *or* -fin, *n.* **1.**

phos'phine, / *Chem.* (1) A colorless gaseous compound (PH_3) with an odor resembling that of putrid fish: obtained by boiling phosphorus with potassium hydroxid. It is very poisonous, small amounts of it in the air producing death. When impure it is spontaneously inflammable. In structure it is similar to ammonia, the phosphorus replacing the nitrogen. (2) One of a class of compounds derived from the above-mentioned by replacing the hydrogen with alkyl radicals. They are analogous to the amins. **2.** *Dyeing.* Chrysanilin, or a salt derived from it.

phos'phite, 1 fes'fait; 2 fŏs'fīt, *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid.
phos-pho'ni-um, 1 fes-fō'ni-um; 2 fŏs-fō'ni-ŭm, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical PH_4 regarded as a base. It resembles the radical ammonium and forms crystalline halids.
Phos'phor, 1 fes'fər *or* -fər; 2 fŏs'fŏr, *n.* **1.** The morning star, especially Venus, as the harbinger of day. **2.** [p-] Phosphorus. [< Gr. *Phōsphoros,* < *phōsphoros;* see PHOSPHORUS.]—**phos'phor-bronze",** *n.* An alloy made by fusing phosphor-tin with copper or with phosphor-copper. Phosphor-bronze can be rendered more ductile than copper, as tough as wrought iron, or as hard as steel. It is largely used for bearings, cannon, wire, etc.
phos'phor-us, 1 fes'fər-us; 2 fŏs'fŏr-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A soft yellow-
fos'for-us§, ∫ish non-metallic element that readily combines with oxygen, exhibiting a phosphorescent glow at a low temperature, and inflaming violently when heated very slightly, as by friction. See ELEMENT. There are at least two allotropic forms of phosphorus, known as **white** (ordinary) **phosphorus** and **red p.** The latter is a powder consisting in part of small tabular crystals. It may be obtained by heating ordinary phosphorus to about 250° C. in a vessel from which air is excluded. White phosphorus is exceedingly active, highly poisonous, and soluble in carbon disulphid, red phosphorus is not. Phosphorus is used for matches and for exterminating vermin. **2.** [Rare.] Any phosphorescent substance. **3.** [P-] The morning star. [< Gr. *phōsphoros,* < *phōs,* light, + *pherō,* bear.] —**phosphorus pentoxid,** a white powdery compound (P_2O_5 or P_4O_{10}) resulting when phosphorus burns in air or oxygen: much used as a drying agent.—**p. trichlorid,** a colorless liquid compound of phosphorus and chlorin (PCl_3).—**phos'phor-ate,** *vt.* [-AT[ED4]; -AT[ING].] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. —**phos'phor-esce‡,** *vi.* To glow with a faint light unaccompanied by sensible heat; specif., to exhibit phosphorescence.—**phos"phor-es'cence,** *n.* The emission of light without sensible heat, or the light so emitted; specifically, the property of continuing to shine in the dark after exposure to light, shown by many mineral substances; also, the property of producing a faint light, shown by infusorians (causing phosphorescence of the sea), fireflies, etc.—**phos"phor-es'cent,** *a.*—**phos-phor'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from phosphorus, especially in its highest valence. **2.** Phosphorescent. **phos-phor'i-cal‡.**—**phosphoric acid,** one of three oxyacids of phosphorus known respectively as **ordinary** or **orthophosphoric acid** (H_3PO_4), **pyrophosphoric acid** ($H_4P_2O_7$), and **metaphosphoric acid** (HPO_3).—**phos'phor-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A massive radiated variety of apatite; also, applied to phosphate rock in general.—**phos'phor-o-scope,** *n.* **1.** *Phys. Sci.* An apparatus for measuring the duration of phosphorescent light after the source is withdrawn. **2.** A philosophical toy consisting of glass tubes containing phosphorescent substances that emit light of different colors. —**phos'phor-ous,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, containing or derived from phosphorus, especially in its lower valence. Specif., denoting those compounds in which the valence of phosphorus is lower than in *phosphoric* compounds.—**phosphorous acid,** a crystalline acid (H_3PO_3) with a garlic taste, obtained as by the oxidation of phosphorus. Compare PHOSPHITE.
phos'phor-yl, 1 fes'fər-il; 2 fŏs'fŏr-ŷl, *n. Chem.* The radical PO; as in *phosphoryl* chlorid, $POCl_3$.
phos'phu-ret, 1 fes'fiu-ret; 2 fŏs'fū-rĕt, *n.* Same as PHOSPHID.
phos'phu-ret"ed, 1 fes'fiu-ret"ed; 2 fŏs'fū-rĕt"ĕd, *a.* Combined with phosphorus; as, *phosphureted* hydrogen, PH_3. **phos'phu-ret"ted‡.**
phot, 1 fōt *or* fet; 2 fōt *or* fŏt, *n.* A unit used in illumination, equal to one lumen per square centimeter; see LUMEN, 2. [< Gr. *phō(t-)s,* light.]
phot., photog., *abbr.* Photographic, photography.
pho'tic, 1 fō'tik; 2 fō'tĭc, *a.* Relating to light and the production of light. [< Gr. *phō(t-)s,* light, < *phaō,* shine.]—**pho'tics,** *n. Physics.* The science of light; optics in the widest sense: used when *optics* is restricted to light in relation to the eye.
Pho-ti'nus, 1 fo-toi'nus; 2 fo-tī'nŭs, *n.* A bishop of Sirmium, Pannonia (–376), who denied the hypostatic union of Christ with the Deity and held that his human spiritual nature became divine through the descent upon him of an emanation from God. Photinus was deposed in A. D. 351.—**Pho-tin'i-an,** *a. & n.*—**Pho-tin'i-an-ism,** *n.*
Pho'ti-us, 1 fō'shi-us; 2 fō'shĭ-ŭs, *n.* (816?–897 or 898.) A patriarch of Constantinople who refused to recognize Papal jurisdiction and was therefore excommunicated; hence arose the separation of the Greek and Latin churches consummated in 1054.
pho'to, 1 fō'to; 2 fō'to, *n.* [Colloq.] A photograph.
pho'to-, 1 fō'to-; 2 fō'to-. From Greek *phōs* (*phōt*), light, < *phaō,* shine: a combining form.—**pho"to-chem'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the chemical action of light.—**pho"to-chem'is-try,** *n. Chem.* The branch of chemistry dealing with chemical reactions produced or influenced by light; specif., the chemistry of photography.—**pho"to-chro-mog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of reproducing on a printing-press photographic images in several colors.—**pho"to-chro'mo-scope,** *n.* An optical device in which by means of a triple photograph it is possible to reproduce the light and shade and colors of nature.—**pho"to-chron'o-graph,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for taking pictures by photochronography, or a picture so taken. **2.** A chronograph adapted for use in photographing a moving body, as a star in transit.—**pho"to-chro-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The process of taking photographic pictures, as of animals in motion, at regular intervals of time.—**pho"to-dra'ma,** *n.* A motion-picture or photoplay presenting a dramatic or melodramatic story.—**pho"to-dra-mat'ic,** *a.*—**pho"to-dra-mat'ics,** *n.*—**pho"to-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or operating by the energy of light. **pho"to-dy-nam'i-cal‡.**—**pho"to-dy-nam'ics,** *n. Plant-physiol.* **1.** The study of plant-curvatures produced by the action of light. **2.** The influence of light on plant-movements and plant-organs.—**pho"to-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Pertaining to (1) the combined action of light and electricity, (2) photography by electric light, or (3) photoelectricity. **pho"to-e-lec'tri-cal‡.**—**pho"to-e-lec-tric'i-ty,** *n.* Electricity as produced or affected by light.—**pho"to-e-lec'tron,** *n.* An electron thrown off a metal surface when exposed to light.—**pho"to-e-lec'tro-type,** *n.* **1.** An electrotype produced by a photomechanical process. **2.** A picture printed from such a block.—**pho"to-en-grave',** *vt.* To make, copy, or reproduce by photoengraving.—**pho"to-en-grav'ing,** *n.* The act or process of producing by the aid of photography a relief block or plate for printing; photo-relief engraving, or a plate or picture so produced.
pho'to-gen¹, 1 fō'to-jen; 2 fō'to-ĝĕn, *n.* An illuminating-oil distilled from bituminous shale: a trade name.
pho'to-gen², *n.* An organism that generates light; a phosphorescent plant or animal.
pho'to-gene, 1 fō'to-jīn; 2 fō'to-ĝēn, *n. Optics.* **1.** An impression on the retina, continuing after the object producing it has disappeared. **2†.** A photograph.—**pho"to-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to photogeny; produced by the action of light; as, a *photogenic* drawing. **2.** *Biol.* Producing phosphorescence; phosphorescent, as fireflies. **pho-tog'e-nous‡.**—**pho"to-gen'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho'to-gram,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Same as PHOTOGRAPH. **2.** A message received by an automatic system of telegraphy, and recorded photographically.
pho'to-graph, 1 fō'to-grəf; 2 fō'to-grâf. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To take a picture of by photography; practise photography: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* A picture taken by photography. [< PHOTO- + GRAPH.] SYN.: see PICTURE.—**pho-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* One who makes a business of or is expert in photography.—**pho'to-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, used in, or produced by photography. **2.** Like a photograph; vividly depicted. **pho"to-graph'i-cal‡.**—**pho"to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
pho-tog'ra-phy, 1 fo-teg'rə-fi; 2 fo-tŏĝ'ra-fy, *n.* The process of forming and fixing an image of an object or objects by the chemical action of light, usually on a film containing certain salts, as silver nitrate, sensitive to light, and spread on a plate of metal or glass or on paper or celluloid; also, the art or business of producing and printing photographs.
pho"to-gra-vure', *n.* **1.** The process of producing by various methods an intaglio plate for printing in which there are no sharp incised lines, but minute depressions, the deep parts producing the shadows, and the high parts showing white. **2.** A picture produced from such a plate. [< PHOTO- + F. *gravure,* engraving.]—**pho"to-har-mose',** *n. Bot.* The response of a plant to light stimuli.—**pho"to-he'li-o-graph,** *n.* A telescopic photographic instrument, variously constructed, for taking pictures of the sun, as during an eclipse.—**pho"to-he"li-om'e-ter,** *n. Astron.* A device with double lens for measuring by photography and employing the chord common to two images which overlap the variations of the diameter of the sun.—**pho"to-lith'o-graph.** **I.** *vt.* To reproduce by photolithography. **II.** *n.* A picture produced by photolithography.—**pho"to-lith'o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**pho"to-li-thog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art or operation of producing on stone, largely by photographic means, a printing-surface from which impressions may be taken by a lithographic process.—**pho-tol'o-gy,** *n.* [Rare.] The science of light; optics.—**pho"to-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**pho-tol'o-gist,** *n.* One skilled in photology.—**pho"to-mag'net-ism,** *n.* The combined action or the relations of magnetism and light, or the branch of physics that treats of such relations.—**pho"to-me-chan'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to a process, illustration, plate, etc., produced by any one of a variety of methods, by which photography is brought to the aid of the etcher or engraver.—**pho-tom'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** Any instrument for measuring the intensity of light or comparing the intensity of two lights. **2.** A device for determining the proper duration of exposure in photography.—**pho"to-met'ric,** *a.* **pho"to-met'ri-cal‡.**—**pho-tom'e-try,** *n. Physics.* The art of measuring the intensity of light, especially by means of the photometer; the branch of optics that treats of such measurement.—**pho"to-mi'cro-graph,** *n.* **1.** A photograph of the magnified image of a microscopic object. **2.** A microphotograph: less correctly. **pho"to-mi'cro-gram‡.**—**pho"to-mi-crog'ra-pher,** *n.* One who makes photomicrographs.—**pho"to-mi"cro-graph'ic,** *a.*—**pho"to-mi-crog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art or process of making photomicrographs: opposed to *microphotography. Stereoscopic photomicrography* is a method of exposing two plates in rapid succession and developing them together in order to secure a stereoscopic effect.—**pho'to-phil.** **I.** *a.* Light-loving, possessing positive phototaxis. **pho"to-phil'ic†; pho-toph'i-lous‡.** **II.** *n.* A photophil organism.—**pho"to-pho'bi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Aversion to or intolerance of light; morbid sensibility of the eye to light. **pho-toph'o-by‡.**—**pho'to-phone,** *n.* Any instrument using a beam of light in the transmission of sound, especially a device for transmitting speech by the use of light reflected from a vibrating diaphragm, as of selenium. In Bell's device the vibrating beam falls on a selenium cell, which, by its corresponding variations of resistance, regulates the electric current actuating a telephonic receiver. [+ Gr. *phōnē,* voice.]—**pho'to-play",** *n.* **1.** The representation of a play in motion-pictures. **2.** A play constructed for a motion-picture performance.—**pho'to-play'er,** *n.* An actor in or producer of a photoplay.—**pho'to-print",** *n.* A print by a photomechanical process.—**pho'to-proc"ess,** *n.* Any photomechanical process.—**pho"to-re-cep'tor,** *n.* A nervous end-organ sensitive to light. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**pho"to-re-lief',** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cut, illustration, etc., produced by a photomechanical process, and having the


Rumford's Photometer.

design in relief. **II.** *n.* A cut or picture so produced.—**pho"to-spec'tro-scope,** *n.* A spectroscope combined with a camera, used for photographically recording spectra.—**pho"to-spec"tro-scop'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**pho'to-sphere,** *n.* The visible shining surface of the sun, or, more rarely, of a fixed star.—**pho"to-spher'ic,** *a.*—**pho'to-stat,** *n.* A camera designed to reproduce directly, without the intervention of a negative, documents, as deeds for record, checks, policies, drawings, etc., on bromide paper: also, the document produced; a protected trade name.—**pho"to-syn'the-sis,** *n. Bot.* The process, in plant-life, by which carbohydrates are manufactured from carbon dioxid and water through the agency of chloroplastids and light. Chlorophyl chloroplastids or green chromatophores are of the highest importance to plant-life. By absorption they render light-energy available. In plant assimilation the light-rays most effective are the red, orange, and yellow; usually the first visible products are starches, sugars, or oils. No carbon compounds except CO_2 can be assimilated photosynthetically. **pho"to-syn'tax‡.**—**pho"to-syn-thet'ic,** *a.*—**pho"to-syn-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho"to-tax'is,** *n. Bot.* The taking up of a definite position by a plant-organism or member with reference to the direction of the incident ray of light, being **negative phototaxis** when the movement is away from the light and **positive phototaxis** when the movement is toward the light. **pho"to-tac'tism‡; pho'to-tax"y‡.**—**pho"to-tac'tic,** *a.*—**pho"to-tac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho"to-te-leg'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The transmission of messages by heliograph or photophone. **2.** *Elec.* Telephotography.—**pho"to-tel'e-graph'ic,** *a.*—**pho"to-tel'e-phone,** *n.* A photophone.—**pho"to-te-leph'o-ny,** *n.*—**pho"to-tel'e-scope,** *n.* A telescope provided with a photographic apparatus, adapted to photographing the heavenly bodies.—**pho"to-tel"e-scop'ic,** *a.*—**pho"to-the-od'o-lite,** *n.* An instrument for surveying by the aid of photographs. Two plates, capable of alinement in exactly the same plane, simultaneously receive impressions, the differences between which furnish data for measurements in all dimensions of the region photographed.—**pho"to-ther'a-py,** *n.* Treatment of certain skin-diseases by means of particular light-rays; such as the method introduced by Finsen of Copenhagen.—**pho"to-ther"a-peu'tic, pho"to-ther-ap'ic,** *a.*—**pho"to-ther"a-peu'tics,** *n.*—**pho"to-ther'mic,** *a.* Denoting the thermic activity of light-rays.—**pho-tot'o-nus,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The tonic influence of light upon the protoplasmic movement and the growth of plants, or the condition thus induced. **2.** *Biol.* Increased irritability or motility induced by exposure to light in contrast with rigidity or quiescence as a result of darkness. [+ Gr. *tonos*, tension.]—**pho"to-tope,** *n.* **pho"to-trop'ic,** *a. Bot.* Turning toward the light; heliotropic.—**pho"to-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho-tot'ro-pism,** *n.* The effect of light on the direction of growth of plant and animal organs or organisms; the resulting movement toward (positive p.) or away from (negative p.) the source of light.—**pho-tot'ro-py,** *n.* **1.** Phototropism. **2.** The color-alteration observed in some substances after exposure to light.—**pho'to-type,** *n.* **1.** A relief plate made for printing by photoengraving or photoetching; also, the process by which it is produced. **2.** A picture printed from such a plate.—**pho"to-typ'ic,** *a.*—**pho"to-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pho'to-typ"ist,** *n.*—**pho"to-ty-pog'ra-phy,** *n.* Any photomechanical process of engraving in relief that may be reproduced in connection with type on a printing-press.—**pho"to-ty"po-graph'ic,** *a.*—**pho'to-ty"py,** *n.* The production or use of phototypes.

phr., *abbr.* Phrase.

phrag'mo-cone, 1 frag'mo-kōn; 2 frăg'mo-eōn, *n. Conch.* An internal chambered shell of certain cephalopods, as belemnites. [< Gr. *phragmos*, fence (< *phrassō*, fence in), + *kōnos*, cone.]

phrag'ma-cone‡.

phraise, 1 frēz; 2 frāg. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To cajole; coax; wheedle; phrase. **II.** *n.* Flattery.

phrase } 1 frēz; 2 frāg. *v.* [PHRASED; PHRAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.**
fraseˀ, } To express in words or in peculiar or appropriate words; term; style. **2.** *Mus.* To execute or divide according to the phrases. **II.** *i. Mus.* To separate the notes of a composition, in rendering it into phrases by accentuation.

phrase, *n.* **1.** An expression, consisting usually of but a few words, denoting a single idea or forming a separate part of a sentence; specif. (*Gram.*), a group of two or more associated words, not containing a subject and predicate: distinguished from *clause*. See synonym below. **2.** A concise, sententious expression. **3.** Characteristic mode of expression; peculiar habit of language; phraseology. **4.** *Mus.* A fragment of a melody having well-determined motion and repose, but not complete sense. **5.** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Exaggerated or flattering talk. [< Gr. *phrasis*, speech.]

Syn.: clause. A *clause* is a short sentence forming a distinct part of a composition, or in more extended use a distinct and separable statement forming part of a legal or state document, as of a will, an indictment, etc.; a *phrase* is a group of words conveying a single idea, and forming a distinct part of a sentence. In grammar, a *clause* is a simple sentence which is combined with some other sentence or sentences, so as to form a complex or compound sentence. A simple sentence standing alone is not, in grammatical use, called a *clause*, but every *clause* of a complex or compound sentence is a simple sentence. Thus, the *clause* always contains a subject and predicate. A *phrase* does not contain a subject and predicate, but it may include as many words as a *clause*. Thus, in the sentence, "He saw the danger, and sought to escape," the words "He saw the danger" constitute a *clause*, having subject and predicate; but in the sentence, "Seeing the danger, he sought to escape," the words "Seeing the danger" do not form a clause but a *phrase*, because lacking subject and predicate. See DICTION; TERM.—**phra'se-o-gram,** *n.* A combination of stenographic signs standing for a phrase. [< Gr. *phrasis*, speech, + *gramma*, letter.] **phra'se-o-graph‡.**—**phra"se-o-graph'ic,** *a.*—**phra"se-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The choice and arrangement of words and phrases in expressing ideas; diction; style. **2.** A compilation or handbook of phrases. Syn.: see DICTION.—**phra"se-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* **phra"se-o-log'ic‡.**—**phra"se-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who pays much attention to phraseology; a maker of phrases; also, one who collects phrases.—**phras'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The rendering of phrases; grouping and accentuation of the sounds in a melody. **2.** Manner or form of verbal expression. **3.** [Scot.] Flattery.

phra'try, 1 frē'tri; 2 frā'try, *n.* [-TRIES², *pl.*] In ancient Athens, a clan or subdivision of a tribe; hence, any similar tribal unit, as among Australian or American tribes. [< Gr. *phratria*, < *phratēr*, clansman, brother.] **phra'tra‡; phra'tri-a‡.**—**phra'-tric,** *a.*

phren-, } 1 fren-, fren'o-; 2 frĕn-, frĕn'o-. From Greek *phrēn*
phren'o-, } (*phren-*), mind, diaphragm: combining forms.

phren., phrenol., *abbr.* Phrenology. [*algos*, pain.]

phre-nal'gi-a, *n.* Extreme mental anxiety. [< PHREN- + Gr.

phre-ne'si-a, phre-nis'mus, *n.* Same as PHRENITIS.

phre-net'ic, 1 fri-net'ik; 2 fre-nĕt'ic. **I.** *a. Pathol.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suffering from phrenitis. **2.** Same as FRENETIC. **II†.** *n.* A sufferer from phrenitis. [< OF. *frenetique*, < Gr. *phrenitis*; see PHRENITIS.] **phre-ne'si-ac†; phre-net'i-cal†; phre-nit'ic‡.**—**phre-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phren'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mind. **2.** Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic; as, the *phrenic* nerve.—**phre-ni'tis,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Brain fever. **2.** Wild delirium; frenzy. **3.** Inflammation of the diaphragm. [< Gr. *phrenitis*, < *phrēn*, mind.] **phren"e-tis'mus‡.**

phre-nol'o-gy, } 1 fri-nel'o-ji; 2 fre-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* A system
fre-nol'o-gyˀ, } which teaches that the faculties of the mind are manifested through special organs, or in separate portions of the brain, equal in number to the mental faculties. As the popular belief holds that there exists a relation between brain function and cranial formation, while this belief is unsound, anatomically and physiologically, it is therefore claimed that mental characteristics and powers can be ascertained by measuring and studying the shape and protuberances of the skull.—**phren"o-log'ic, phren"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**phren"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phre-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

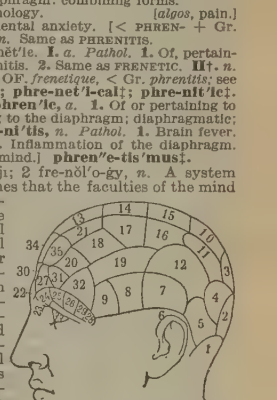


Diagram of the Phrenological Organs.

Inclinations: 1. Amativeness. 2. Parental love. 3. Inhabitiveness. 4. Friendship. 5. Combativeness. 6. Destructiveness. 7. Secretiveness. 8. Acquisitiveness. 9. Constructiveness. *Sentiments:* 10. Self-esteem. 11. Approbativeness. 12. Cautiousness. 13. Benevolence. 14. Veneration. 15. Firmness. 16. Conscientiousness. 17. Hope. 18. Spirituality. 19. Ideality. 20. Mirthfulness. 21. Imitativeness. *Perceptive Faculties:* 22. Individuality (observation —desire to see and examine). 23. Form (memory of shape, faces, etc.). 24. Size. 25. Tangibility. 26. Color. 27. Locality. 28. Calculation (ability in mental arithmetic). 29. Order. 30. Eventuality. 31. Time. 32. Tune. 33. Language. *Reflective Faculties:* 34. Comparison. 35. Causality.

phren'sled†, phren'sy†, etc. Same as FRENZIED, etc.

Phrix'us, 1 friks'us; 2 frĭks'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian prince, brother of Helle; he was carried on a flying ram to Colchis and gave the Golden Fleece to the king of Colchis, whose daughter he married. See GOLDEN FLEECE.

Phryg'i-a, 1 frij'i-a; 2 frỹg'i-a, *n.* **1. Greater P.,** an ancient country in central Asia Minor. *Bib. Acts* xvi, 6. **2. Lesser P.,** an ancient country in N. W. Asia Minor.—**Phryg'i-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phrygia or to its people. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the people of Phrygia. **2.** The language of this people, belonging to the Hellenic group of Aryan languages.—**Phrygian cap,** a conical cap with the top turned forward, used in Phrygia; the cap of liberty; an emblem of republicanism.

phthal'e-in, 1 thal'i-in; 2 thăl'e-ĭn, *n.* Any one of a series of compounds formed, with elimination of water, by the combination of a phenol with phthalic acid or its anhydrid. Some compounds of phthalein are beautiful coloring-matters. [< PHTHALIC.] **phthal'e-ine‡.**—**phthal'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from naphthalene. [< NAPHTHALENE.]—**phthalic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_4$) derived variously, as by the action of nitric acid and naphthalene. Called also formerly *alizaric acid* and *naphthalic acid*.—**p. anhydrid,** a compound ($C_8H_4O_3$) which is used in the manufacture of dyes.—**phthal'in,** *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound obtained by reducing phthalein. **phthal'ine‡.**

phthi-ri'a-sis, 1 thi-rai'a-sis; 2 thi-ri'a-sis, *n.* Infestation with lice. [< Gr. *phtheiriaō*, have lice, < *phtheir*, louse.]

phthis'ic, } 1 tiz'ik; 2 tĭz'ic, *n.* **1.** Asthma; difficulty of
tis'icˀ, } breathing. **2.** Disease of the lungs. [< Gr. *phthisikos*, < *phthisis*, consumption.]—**phthis'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Relative to or affected with disease of the lungs; consumptive **2.** Asthmatic. **phthis'ick-y‡.**

phthi'sis, } 1 thai'sis; 2 thī'sis, *n.* **1.** Pulmonary consump-
ti'sisˀ, } tion; tuberculosis of the lungs. **2.** Less frequently, tuberculosis of some other part. **3.** More widely, progressive emaciation; any continuous destruction of tissue. [L., < Gr. *phthisis*, consumption, < *phthiō*, waste away.]

phy'co-, 1 fai'ko-; 2 fỹ'co-. From Greek *phykos*, seaweed: a combining form.—**phy"co-cy'a-nin,** *n.* A blue pigment contained in certain algæ. **phy"co-cy'an‡; phy"co-cy'a-nine‡; phy"co-cy-an'o-gen‡.**

phy-col'o-gy, 1 fai-kel'o-ji; 2 fỹ-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of seaweeds. [< Gr. *phykos*, seaweed, + -LOGY.]

Phy″co-my-ce′tes, 1 fai″ko-mai-sī′tiz; 2 fȳ″co-mȳ-cē′tēz, *n.* *Bot.* A class of fungi, saprophytes, and parasites, resembling algæ, but destitute of chlorophyl, having the mycelium always one-celled at first, but finally in some cases irregularly separate. [< PHYCO- + Gr. *mykēs*, fungus.] **Phy″co-my-ce′te-æ†.—phy″co-my-ce′tous,** *a.*—**phy″co-phæ′in,** *n.* *Bot.* A reddish-brown pigment contained in the olive-brown seaweeds. **phy″co-phæ′ine†.—phy″cox-an′thin,** *n.* A yellowish-brown pigment contained in certain algæ. **phy″cox-an′thine†.**

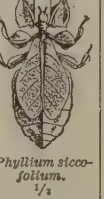
phy-lac′ter-y, 1 fi-lak′tėr-i; 2 fy-lăc′ter-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A **fy-lac′ter-y²,** charm or amulet worn on the person. Specif.: (1) Among the Jews, a strip or strips of cowhide parchment inscribed with passages of Scripture (*Ex.* xiii, 2–10, 11–17; *Deut.* vi, 4–9, 13–22) and enclosed in a black calfskin case, having thongs for binding it on the forehead or around the left arm in memory of the early history of the race and of the duty to observe the law, or sometimes to serve as an amulet. **phyl″ac-te′ri-um†.** (2) An inscribed scroll represented in medieval art as held in the hands, or issuing from the mouths, of angels. **2.** A reminder; also, an ostentatious display of piety by outer religious observances. [< Gr. *phylactērion*, < *phylassō*, watch.] **phy-lac′ter†.**

phy′le, 1 fai′li; 2 fȳ′lē, *n.* [PHY′LÆ, 1 fai′li; 2 fȳ′lē, *pl.*] In ancient Greece, a clan or union of persons according to kinship; in Attica, in historic times, one of ten subdivisions of the citizens named after ancient heroes. [< Gr. *phylē*, tribe.]—**phy-let′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a phyle or clan. **2.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a phylum. **phy-let′i-cal†; phyl′ic†.—phy-let′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phyll-, 1 fil-, fil′o-; 2 fȳl-, fȳl′o-. From Greek *phyllon*, leaf:
phyl′lo-, combining forms.—**phyl′lo-clad,** *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A flattened branch or stem performing the functions of a leaf. See CLADOPHYL. **2.** A thallus branch. **phyl′lo-clade†.**

Phyl′lis, 1 fil′is; 2 fȳl′is, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. It. **Fi′li-de,** 1 fi′li-dē; 2 fi′li-dę. **2.** *Class. Myth.* A Thracian princess who, believing herself deserted by her lover hanged herself and was changed to an almond-tree. **3.** A country girl in Vergil's *Eclogues;* hence [p-], a poetic name for a rustic maiden: often written *Phillis.* [Gr., greenleaf bough.] **Phyl-lis′i** [Gr.].

phyl′li-um, 1 fil′i-um; 2 fȳl′i-ŭm. *n.* An insect, with the wing-covers, and often the legs, leaf-like. [< Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]—**phyl′lode,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A petiole that develops into a flattened expansion, thus taking the place, structure, and function of a leaf. **phyl-lo′di-um†.—phyl-lo′di-al,** *a.*—**phyl′loid,** *a.* *Bot.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous. **—phyl-loi′dal,** *a.* Leaf-like.—**phyl′lo-gen,** *n.* Same as PHYLLOPHORE. [< PHYLLO- + -GEN.]—**phyl-log′e-nous,** *a.* *Bot.* Growing or produced upon a leaf, as a fungus.

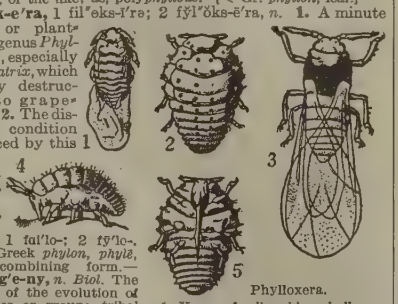

Phyllium siccifolium. ½

phyl′lome, *n.* The leaf or its equivalent; foliage: one of the four members that make up a perfect plant. [< Gr. *phylloma*, foliage, < *phyllon*, leaf.] **phyl-lo′ma†.—phyl-lom′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to leaves.

phyl′lo-phore, *n.* The budding summit of a stem, especially a palm-stem, on which leaves are developed. [< PHYLLO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.] **—phyl-loph′o-rous,** *a.* Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages.—**phyl′lo-pod.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Having leaf-like feet. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Phyllopoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Phyllopoda.* **—Phyl-lop′o-da,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* A division of crustaceans, especially an order of entomostracans with the body elongated, a long-shelled or bivalve carapace, and at least 4 pairs of lamelliform or ramose legs. **2.** *Conch.* An order of bivalves with the foot lamelliform.—**phyl-lop′o-dal, phyl-lop′o-dous,** *a.*—**phyl″lo-po′di-um,** *n.* *Bot.* A leaf regarded morphologically as an axis that may be branched or unbranched.—**phyl″lo-tax′is,** *n.* *Bot.* The distribution or disposition of leaves upon the stem and also the laws governing the arrangement. [+ Gr. *taxis*, arrangement.] **phyl′lo-tax″y‡.—phyl″lo-tac′tic,** *a.*

-phyl′lous, 1 -fil′us; 2 -fȳl′us. A suffix signifying having leaves, leaflets, or the like: as, *polyphyllous.* [< Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

phyl″lox-e′ra, 1 fil″eks-i′re; 2 fȳl″ŏks-ē′ra, *n.* **1.** A minute aphis or plant-louse (genus *Phylloxera*), especially *P. vastatrix*, which is very destructive to grape-vines. **2.** The diseased condition produced by this insect. [< Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, + *xēros*, dry.]


Phylloxera.

1. Young of gall-making phylloxera emerging from egg. 2. Dorsal view of adult of same species. 3. Winged phylloxera. 4. Root-infesting phylloxera. 5. Ventral view of adult form of figures 1 and 2.

phy′lo-, 1 fai′lo-; 2 fȳ′lo-. From Greek *phylon*, *phylē*, tribe: combining form.—**phy-log′e-ny,** *n.* *Biol.* The history of the evolution of a species or group; tribal history. Compare ONTOGENY. [+ -GENY.] **phy″lo-gen′e-sis‡.—phy″lo-ge-net′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to phylogeny. **phy″lo-ge-net′i-cal†; phy″lo-gen′ic‡.—phy-lol′o-gy,** *n.* The science which deals with the physical laws and development of various race types. [+ -LOGY.]—**phy″lo-log′i-cal,** *a.*

phy′lon, 1 fai′len; 2 fȳ′lŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Biol.* Phylum.

phy′lum, 1 fai′lum; 2 fȳ′lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Biol.* A great division of the plant or animal kingdom, below a subkingdom and above an order. [< Gr. *phylon*, *phylē*, tribe.]

phys., *abbr.* Physician, physics, physiological, physiology.

phys′ic, 1 fiz′ik; 2 fȳs′ic. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give medicine to; **fys′ic²,** purge. **2†.** To cure, relieve, or heal by or as by physic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Medicine in general; specif., a cathartic; a purge. **2.** The art, science, or practise of medicine; the medical profession. **3.** Tin-liquor, used as a mordant in dyeing. **4†.** Physics. **5†.** A physician. **6†.** A remedy, moral, mental, or spiritual. [< Gr. *physikē*, < *physis*, nature.]—**phys′i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Relating to the material universe or to the physical sciences. **2.** Pertaining to material things, as opposed to *mental, moral,* or *spiritual*: especially, relating to the human body apart from the mind or spirit; material; corporeal; as, *physical* resources. **3.** Of or pertaining to the properties, forces, and phenomena treated of in physics, as opposed to *chemical:* pertaining to molecular grouping, as opposed to internal structure of the molecule; hence, obvious to the senses; external; as, *physical* characteristics of a mineral; *physical* changes. **4†.** Resembling physic or medicine. **5†.** Medicinal; curative. **6†.** Purgative.

Syn.: bodily, corporal, corporeal, material, natural, sensible, tangible, visible. Whatever is composed of or pertains to matter may be termed *material:* physical (Gr. *physis*, nature) applies to *material* things considered as parts of a system or organic whole; hence, we speak of *material* substances, *physical* forces, *physical* laws. *Bodily, corporal,* and *corporeal* apply primarily to the human body; *bodily* and *corporal* both denote pertaining or relating to the body; *corporeal* signifies of the nature of or like the body; *corporal* is now almost wholly restricted to signify applied to or inflicted upon the body; we speak of *bodily* sufferings, *bodily* presence, *corporal* punishment, the *corporeal* frame. See NATURAL.—Ant.: hyperphysical, immaterial, intangible, intellectual, invisible, mental, moral, spiritual, unreal, unsubstantial.—**physical point,** a point conceived as infinitely small and yet as having material attributes, as weight; a particle.—**p. property,** any property of matter, as color or solidity, cognizable without the need of a chemical change.—**p. sciences,** the sciences that treat of dead matter, or of energy apart from vitality, including *astronomy, mechanics, physics, chemistry,* and the physical portions of *geography, geology, meteorology,* and *mineralogy.*—**phys′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

phy-si′cian, 1 fi-zish′an; 2 fy-sish′an, *n.* One versed in or practising the art of medicine, or healing bodily disease by the administration of remedies; specif., one legally authorized to treat diseases; a doctor of medicine: often used figuratively in a moral sense.

phys′i-cist, 1 fiz′i-sist; 2 fȳs′i-çist, *n.* A student of or specialist in physics.

phys′ics, 1 fiz′iks; 2 fȳs′ics, *n.* The science that treats of the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially its relations to energy, and of the laws governing these phenomena, excluding the special laws and phenomena peculiar to living matter (biology), or to special kinds of matter (chemistry). Physics is generally held to treat of (1) the *constitution and properties of matter,* (2) *mechanics,* (3) *acoustics,* (4) *heat,* (5) *optics,* and (6) *electricity* and *magnetism.* As sometimes used in a limited sense, it embraces only the last four divisions; more generally and, loosely, it includes all the physical sciences. See PHYSICAL SCIENCES, under PHYSICAL.—**phys′ick-y,** *a.* Resembling physic.

phys′i-o-, 1 fiz′i-o-; 2 fȳs′i-o-. Derived from Greek *physis*, nature (< *phyō*, produce): a combining form.—**phys″i-oc′ra-cy,** *n.* The doctrine of François Quesnay, who taught that society should be governed by a natural order inherent in itself; that land and its unmanufactured products are the only true wealth, the precious metals being a false standard; that the proper source of state revenue is direct taxation of land; and maintained the right of freedom of trade, person, opinion, and property. [+ Gr. *kratéō*, be strong.]—**phys′i-o-crat,** *n.* An advocate of the doctrines of physiocracy. **phys″i-o-cra-tist‡.—phys″i-o-crat′ic,** *a.*

phys″i-og′no-my, 1 fiz″i-og′no-mi; 2 fȳs″i-ŏg′no-my, *n.* **fys″i-og′no-my²,** [-MIES², *pl.*] **1.** The face or features as revealing character or disposition. **2.** The outward look of a thing. **3.** The art of reading character by the lineaments of the face or form of the body. [< Gr. *physis*, nature, + *gnōmōn*, judge.]—**phys″i-og-nom′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the face or to physiognomy.—**phys″i-og-nom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phys″i-og-nom′ics,** *n.* Same as PHYSIOGNOMY, 3.—**phys″i-og′no-mist,** *n.* An expert in physiognomy. **phys″i-og′no-mer†.**

phys″i-og′ra-phy, 1 fiz″i-og′ra-fi; 2 fȳs″i-ŏg′ra-fy, *n.* A description of nature. (1) Physiographic geology, or the study of the development of the features of the earth's surface. (2) Physical geography. (3) The part of a natural science dealing in description rather than explanation or theory. [< PHYSIO- + -GRAPHY.] **—phys″i-og′ra-pher,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in physiography.—**phys″i-o-graph′ic** *or* **-i-cal,** *a.*—**phys″i-o-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

physiol., *abbr.* Physiological; physiologist; physiology.

phy″si-ol′o-gy, 1 fiz″i-ol′o-ji; 2 fȳs″i-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* **1.** The **fys″i-ol′o-gy²,** branch of biology that treats of the vital phenomena manifested by animals or plants; the science of organic functions, as distinguished from *anatomy* and *morphology,* dealing with organic structure. **2.** A treatise on this science. **3.** Formerly, biology. [< Gr. *physiologia*, < *physis*, nature; and see -OLOGY.]—**mental p.,** psychology as studied in connection with or in the light of physiological phenomena.—**phys″i-o-log′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the functions of living organisms. **phys″i-o-log′ic‡.—phys″i-o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phys″i-ol′o-gist,** *n.* One versed in physiology.

phy-sique', 1 fi-zīk'; 2 fy-ṡīk', *n.* The physical structure, organization, or appearance of a person. [F.]

phy'so-, phys-, 1 fai'so-, fais-; 2 fy'so-, fys-. From Greek *physa*, bellows, bladder, breath, wind, air-sack, bubble: combining forms.—**Phy"so-stig'ma,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of West-African climbing vines (family *Fabaceæ*). *P. venenosum* is the poisonous Calabar bean. **2.** [p-] The Calabar bean, or its extract.—**phy"so-stig'min,** *n. Chem.* A white, tasteless, toxic alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$), used as a myotic medicine, derived from the Calabar bean: eserin. See ESERIN.—**phy-sos'to-mous,** *a.* Having the air-bladder connected by a duct with the intestinal canal, as the teleost fishes (division *Physostomi*). **phy"so-stom'a-tous‡.**

phys. sci., *abbr.* Physical science.

-phyte, 1 -fait; 2 -fyt. From Greek *phyton*, a plant (< *phyō*, produce): a terminal combining form denoting a vegetable organism.

phy'tin, 1 fai'tin; 2 fy'tin, *n.* A tetrabasic acid ($C_6H_8P_2O_8$); a plant-extract of phosphorescent nature.

phy'to-, phyt-, 1 fai'to-, fait-; 2 fy'to-, fyt-. From Greek *phyton*, a plant (< *phyō*, produce): combining forms.—**phy"to-bi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of biology treating of plants and their life history.—**phy"to-gen'e-sis,** *n. Bot.* The doctrine of the generation or origin of plants.—**phy-tog'e-ny‡.**—**phy"to-ge-net'ic, phy"to-ge-net'i-cal,** *a.*—**phy"to-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**phy"to-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Phytogenetic. **2.** Of plant origin, as coal and some other biogenic rocks.—**phy"to-ge-og'ra-phy,** *n.* That department of geography which deals with the distribution of plants; plant-geography.—**phy-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* Descriptive botany.—**phy'told,** *a.* Plant-like.—**Phy"to-lac-ca'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of apetalous trees, shrubs, or woody herbs—the pokeweed family—having the several-celled ovary composed of carpels united in a ring, and forming a berry in fruit.—**phy"to-lac-ca'ceous,** *a.*—**phy"to-lac'cad,** *n.* Any plant of this order.—**phy-tol'o-gy‡,** *n.* Same as BOTANY.—**phy-toph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on plants; herbivorous. [+ Gr. *phagein*, eat.]—**phy"to-tox'in,** *n.* A toxin derived from vegetable substances.

pi[1], } 1 pai; 2 pī. **I.** *vt.* To jumble, confuse, or disorder, as
pie, } printing-types. **II.** *n. Print.* Type that has been thrown into disorder. [Prob. < PICA.]

pi[2], 1 pai *or* pī; 2 pī *or* pi, *n.* **1.** The sixteenth letter in the Greek alphabet (Π, π): corresponding to English *p*. As a numeral it denotes 80. **2.** This letter used to designate the relation of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, 3.14159+; also, this ratio.

P. I., *abbr.* Philippine Islands, Phonographic Institute.

Pi"a-cen'za, 1 pi"a-chen'dza; 2 pi"ä-chēn'dzä, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Italy; 967 sq. m.; pop. 267,000. **2.** Its capital, a fortified city on the Po river: the ancient **Placentia;** pop. 40,400.

pi-ac'u-lar, 1 pai-ak'yu-lər; 2 pī-ăc'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Expiatory; having power to atone. **2.** Requiring expiation; criminal. [< L. *piacularis*, < *piaculum*, expiation, < *pius*, devout.]

piaf'fer, 1 pyaf'ər; 2 pyăf'er, *n. Mandge.* A gait in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as in the trot, but more slowly. [< F. *piaffer*, make a show.]—**piaffe,** *vi.* To advance at a piaffer.

pi'a ma'ter, 1 pai'a mē'tər; 2 pī'a mā'ter. The innermost of the three membranes that invest the brain and spinal cord. [L., *pia*, fem. of *pius*, pious; *mater*, mother.]

pi"a-nette', 1 pi"a-net'; 2 pi"a-nĕt', *n.* **1.** A small upright piano, particularly a form introduced into England in 1857. **2.** Incorrectly, a street piano.

pi-an'ism, 1 pi-an'izm *or* pi'ən-izm; 2 pi-ăn'ism *or* pi'an-ism, *n.* **1.** Arrangement of music for the pianoforte. **2.** Performance on the piano.

pi"a-nis'si-mo, 1 pi"a-nis'i-mo; 2 pi"a-nis'i-mo, *a. & adv. Mus.* Very soft or softly: abbreviated *pp.* or *ppp.* [It.]

pi-an'ist, 1 pi-an'ist; 2 pi-ăn'ist, *n.* One who plays on the pianoforte; specif., an expert or a professional performer.

pi"a"niste', 1 pi"a"nist'; 2 pi"ä"nist', *n.* [F.] A pianist: a term used often erroneously in English as a feminine form.

pi-a'no[1], 1 pi-ä'no; 2 pi-ä'no. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Performed or to be performed with slight force; soft; as, a *piano* passage: abbreviated *p.* **II.** *n.* A passage so rendered. [It., soft, < L. *planus*, plane.]

pi-an'o[2], 1 pi-an'o; 2 pi-ăn'o, *n.* A pianoforte: common in colloquial and trade use and in compounds. [It., abbr. of *pianoforte;* see PIANOFORTE.]—**autograph piano,** an instrument that records a pianist's performance and afterward reproduces it on the piano.—**dumb p.,** a keyboard without strings, intended for scale practise, etc.—**grand p.,** a pianoforte, usually horizontal and harp-shaped, having three or more strings to each note, and a special action.—**mechanical p.,** a piano having a mechanism, as a pinned barrel, by which it may be operated without the manipulation of the keyboard.—**pi-an'o-ac"tion,** *n.* That portion of a piano which includes the mechanism for conveying the motion of the keys to the strings, dampers, etc.—**p.-player,** *n.* **1.** A pianist. **2.** A device for the mechanical rendition of musical compositions upon a pianoforte.—**p.-stool,** *n.* A stool, usually adjustable as to height, on which a pianoforte-player sits while playing.—**square p.,** a pianoforte having a horizontal rectangular case and horizontally strung wires.—**upright p.,** a pianoforte in which the case is upright, with the strings, which are overstrung to economize space, at right angles to the keyboard.

pi-a'no[2], 1 pi-ä'no; 2 pi-ä'no, *n.* [It.] A story or floor.

pi-a'no, *adv.* [It.] **1.** *Mus.* With slight force; softly: a direction to the performer. **2.** *Mercantile.* With care; gently: marked on boxes containing fragile articles.

pi-an"o-for'te, 1 pi-an"o-fōr'tē *or* pi-an'o-fōrt; 2 pi-ăn"o-fōr'tę *or* pi-ăn'o-fōrt, *n.* A percussive stringed musical instrument, a later form of the harp and clavichord, in which wire strings are struck by hammers, set in motion by keys and a connected keyboard. [It., < *piano*, soft, + *forte*, strong.] See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, page 756.

pi"a-no'la, 1 pi"ə-nō'la; 2 pi"a-nō'la, *n.* A small portable cabinet-like piano-playing mechanism: a proprietary name.

Pi'a-rist, 1 pai'a-rist; 2 pi'a-rist, *n. R. C. Ch.* One of a monastic order the members of which are known as Regular Clerks of the Scuole Pie, an institute of instruction, founded in Rome about 1600. **Sca-lo'pi-an‡.**

pi"as-sa'va, 1 pi"ə-sä'və; 2 pi"a-sä'va, *n.* **1.** A coarse, stiff fiber obtained in Bahia and Para respectively from the leaf-stalks of two palms, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia piassaba:* used in Brazil for making ropes, but in Europe for the manufacture of brooms, brushes, etc. **2.** Either of the above-named palms. [< Pg. *piassava*, *piacaba;* of Braz. origin.] **pi"as-sa'ba‡.**

pi-as'ter, 1 pi-as'tər; 2 pi-ăs'ter, *n.* **1.** The Spanish dollar; see under DOLLAR. **2.** A Turkish and Egyptian coin and monetary unit. See COIN. **pi-as'tre‡.**

Pi"au-hy', 1 pi"ou-ī'; 2 pi"ou-ȳ', *n.* **1.** A river in Piauhy state, N. E. Brazil; length, 300 m. to the Caninde river. **2.** A state in N. E. Brazil; 116,494 sq. m.; pop. 536,300; capital, Therezina. **Pi"au-hi'i‡.**

Pi-a've, 1 pi-ä'vē; 2 pi-ä'vę, *n.* A river in the Carnic Alps, N. Italy, where the Italians defeated the Austrians 1917–18; length, 137 m. to the Adriatic.

pi-az'za, 1 pi-az'ə; 2 pi-ăz'a, *n.* **1.** In Europe, especially in Italy, a plaza. **2.** A covered outer walk or gallery. **3.** [U. S.] A veranda or porch. [It., market-place.]

pi'broch, 1 pi'brɔkh; 2 pi'brŏkh, *n.* [Scot.] A martial air played on the bagpipes. Erroneously, the bagpipes themselves. [< Gael. *piobaireachd*, piping.]

pi'ca[1], 1 pai'ka; 2 pī'ca, *n. Print.* A size of type:

This line is set in pica.

12-point; also, a standard unit of measurement, as for leads or pages. See TYPE. [< LL. *pica*, ordinal, < L. *pica*, magpie.]—**small pica,** a size of type: about six and a half lines to the inch: 11-point.

This line is set in small pica.

—**two-line** or **double pica,** type having a depth of body of two lines of pica: 24-point.

pi'ca[2], *n. Pathol.* A morbid appetite for what is unusual or unfit for food, as clay, chalk, ashes, etc., showing itself especially in hysteria, pregnancy, and chlorosis. [< L. *pica*, magpie, an omnivorous bird.]—**pi'cal,** *a.*

pic"a-dor', 1 pik"ə-dōr'; 2 pic"a-dōr', *n.* **1.** In bull-fighting, a horseman armed with a lance, whose function it is to tire out the bull. **2.** A clever debater; one with ready wit. [Sp., < *pica*, a pike. < L. *spica*, point.]

Pic'ar-dy, 1 pik'ər-di; 2 pic'ar-dy, *n.* A former province of N. France where, March, 1918, American, British, and French troops defeated the Germans.—**Pic'ard,** *a. & n.*

pic"a-resque', 1 pik"ə-resk'; 2 pic"a-rĕsk', *a.* [F.] Pertaining to picaroons or rogues: said of a style of literature dealing with rogues popular in Spain in the 17th century.

pic"a-roon', 1 pik"ə-rūn'; 2 pic"a-rōōn', **I.** *vi.* To play the picaroon. **II.** *n.* One who lives by cheating or robbery: a wrecker or pirate; rogue; adventurer. **2.** A pirate vessel. [< Sp. *picaron*, < *picaro*, rogue.]

pic"a-yune', 1 pik"ə-yūn'; 2 pic"a-yun', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small Spanish coin formerly current, value 6¼ cents; hence, a person or thing of trifling value. [< F. *picaillon*, farthing.]

Pic'ca-dil"ly, 1 pik'ə-dil"i; 2 pic'a-dil"y, *n.* A fashionable London thoroughfare extending from Regent street, at the east end, to the south end of Park lane, at the west. It contains historic residences and public buildings.

pic'ca-lil"li, 1 pik'ə-lil"i; 2 pic'a-lil"i, *n.* A highly seasoned pickle of chopped vegetables.

pic'ca-nin"ny, 1 pik'ə-nin"i; 2 pic'a-nin"y, *n.* [-NIES‡, *pl.*] A little child; specif., a negroid child. [< Cuban *piquinini.*] **pic'an-nin"y‡; pick'an-nin"y‡.**

pic'co-lo, 1 pik'o-lo; 2 pic'o-lo, *n.* **1.** A small flute with tones an octave higher than those of the ordinary flute. See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, page 756. **2.** An organ-stop of similar tone. [It., small.]—**pic'co-lo-ist,** *n.* One who plays a piccolo.

pice, 1 pais; 2 pīç, *n.* [E. Ind.] A copper coin of British India, equal to ¼ anna, or about ¾ cent.

pic'e-ous, 1 pis'i-us *or* pai'si-us; 2 pīç'e-ŭs *or* pī'çe-ŭs, *a. Bot. & Zool.* **1.** Relating to or resembling pitch; inflammable. **2.** Pitch-black. [< L. *piceus*, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch.]

Piche"gru', 1 pish"grü'; 2 pīch"grü', **Charles** (1761–1804). A French revolutionary general.

pich"i-ci-a'go, 1 pich'i-si-ä'go *or* -ē'go; 2 pich"i-çi-ä'go *or* -ä'go, *n.* [S. Am.] A small burrowing armadillo (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*) of the Argentine Republic.

Pi"chon', 1 pi"shōn'; 2 pi"chŏn', **Stéphen (Jean Marie)** (1857–). A French statesman.

pich'u-rim, 1 pich'u-rim; 2 pich'u-rim, *n.* [S. Am.] One of the aromatic cotyledons of the seed of a South-American tree (*Nectandra puchury*) of the laurel family, resembling in taste and smell both sassafras and nutmeg. It is used medicinally and for flavoring. **pich'u-rim-bean"‡.**

pick[1], 1 pik; 2 pĭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break up, penetrate, or indent with a pointed instrument; strike with a pick or beak; peck. **2.** To form or make by pecking; as, to *pick* a hole in cloth. **3.** To remove (extraneous material) with a pointed instrument, with the finger-nail, or the like; as, to *pick* the teeth, ear, etc. **4.** To seek purposely an occasion for; as, to *pick* a quarrel. **5.** To separate or pull apart, as with the fingers. **6.** To nibble at; eat mincingly. **7.** To choose from a quantity; select; cull: often with *out:* as, to *pick* the best. **8.** To separate (something) from that on which it grows, to which it is adherent, or in which it is contained; as, to *pick* apples (from the tree). **9.** To take something from

stealthily with the fingers; filch; as, to *pick* a pocket. **10.** To open, as a lock, without its key, especially in a stealthy manner. **11.** To twitch with the fingers; pluck; as, to *pick* a banjo. **12**†. To pitch; throw. **II.** *i.* **1.** To gnaw **2.** To eat slowly, daintily, or without appetite; nibble. **3.** To pilfer; purloin; as, keep your hands from *picking* and stealing. **4.** To search diligently; select with care. **5.** In weaving, to throw the shuttle. [ME. *picken*; cp. AS. *pycan*, pick.] Syn.: see CHOOSE.—**to pick up. 1.** To take with or as with the fingers. **2.** To get or acquire by chance means, here and there, as opportunity offers, or little by little; as, to *pick up* a subsistence. **3.** To receive an overtaken person or thing into one's company, or into a vehicle or vessel: said also of a vehicle or vessel. **4.** To take heart again; recover spirit.

pick[1], *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A tool with a pointed head, as a pickax or ice-pick. (2) Any of various implements for picking, as a toothpick or a picklock. (3) A plectrum, as for a stringed instrument. **2.** Right of selection; choice; hence, the best. **3.** The quantity of certain crops that are picked by hand. **4.** *Weaving.* The blow that drives a loom-shuttle. **5.** *Manuf.* A thread: the number of picks to the inch determines the relative value of cotton cloth or muslin. **6.** A blow, as with a spear. **7||.** The act of picking. Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE.—**pick'ax"**, *n.* A mattock of which one arm bears a point and the other a chisel-like edge. **pick'axe"†.**

pick[2], *n.* [Scot.] Pitch.—**pick'-mirk"**, *a.* [Scot.] Pitch-dark.

pick'a-back", 1 pik'ə-bak"; 2 pik'a-bȧk", *adv.* [Colloq.] On the back or shoulders. **pick'a-pack‡; pick'back"†.**

pick'a-nin"ny, *n.* Same as PICCANINNY.

pick'ed[1], 1 pik'ed; 2 pik'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having spines or prickles. **2.** Sharp-pointed, as a stick.

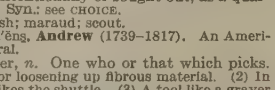
picked[2], 1 pikt; 2 pikt, *pa.* **1.** Carefully selected; chosen for a purpose. **2.** Cleaned by picking out refuse, stalks, etc., as cotton. **3.** Caused intentionally or sought out, as a quarrel. **4†.** Fine; affected. Syn.: see CHOICE.

pick-eer'†, *vi.* To skirmish; maraud; scout.

Pick'ens, 1 pik'enz; 2 pik'ĕns, **Andrew** (1739–1817). An American Revolutionary general.

pick'er, 1 pik'er; 2 pik'er, *n.* One who or that which picks. Specif.: (1) A machine for loosening up fibrous material. (2) In a loom, the part that strikes the shuttle. (3) A tool like a graver used by electrotypers. (4) Any of various instruments, as a tool to clean out small openings, a picklock, toothpick, etc.

pick'er-el, 1 pik'ər-el; 2 pik'er-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A North-American fresh-water fish (family *Esocidæ*); a pike; especially one of the smaller species. *Esox reticulatus* is the common pond-pickerel of the E. United States. **2.** A young pike. [Dim. < PIKE[2], *n.*]

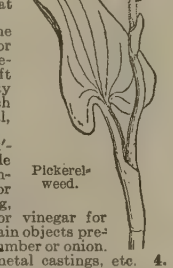


Pond-pickerel. 1/16

pick'er-el-weed", 1 pik'ər-el-wīd"; 2 pik'er-ĕl-wēd", *n.* A perennial herb (*Pontederia cordata*), of the muddy lakes of the United States and Canada, or other species of the same genus. See illus. below.

Pick'er-ing, 1 pik'ər-iŋ; 2 pik'er-ing, **Timothy** (1745–1829). An American statesman and Revolutionary general.

pick'et, 1 pik'et; 2 pik'ĕt. I[1]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To fence or fortify with pickets or pointed stakes. **2.** To place on guard; post as a picket. **3.** To post pickets near. **4.** To tie to a picket, as a horse. **5.** To act as a picket. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pointed stick, bar, or fence-paling. **2.** A projectile with pointed front. **3.** *Mil.* A guard, as of a camp, to warn of enemy approach. **4.** *Trades-union.* A person placed on guard or patrol by a labor organization, as at a place affected by a strike. [< F. *piquet*, dim. of *pique* OF *pic*, a pick.]



Pickerel-weed.

Pick'ett, 1 pik'et; 2 pik'ĕt. **George E.** (1825–1875). An American Confederate general who led the final charge at Gettysburg.

pick'ing, 1 pik'iŋ; 2 pik'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of picking; also, that which is or may be picked, in any sense; especially, in the plural, that which is left to be picked up or gleaned; as, scanty *pickings*. **2.** Pilfering, or that which is pilfered; also, usually in the plural, questionable perquisites.

pick'l(e)[1], 1 pik'l; 2 pik'l. I. *vt.* [PICK'L(E)D; PICK'LING.] **1.** To make pickle of; preserve, as with brine. **2.** To immerse in diluted acid, as castings, for cleansing. II[1]. *n.* **1.** A preserving, flavoring liquid, as brine for meats, or vinegar for fish, vegetables, etc. **2.** One of certain objects preserved or flavored in pickle, as a cucumber or onion. **3.** Diluted acid used in cleaning metal castings, etc. **4.** [Colloq.] A sorry plight or disorder; an embarrassing condition or position. [Cp. D. *pekel*, pickle, ult. < √ of PICK, *v.*]

pick'le[2], *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To pick; glean. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do petty pilfering. **2.** To eat daintily or sparingly.

pick'le[3], *n.* [Scot.] A grain of corn; a small quantity; few: also attributively in the sense of a few; little. [< PICK, *v.*]

pick'lock", *n.* **1.** A special implement, as a bent wire, for opening a lock; a false key. **2.** A burglar. **3.** The finest selected wool.

pick'maw", 1 pik'mē"; 2 pik'mą", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The laughing gull; especially, the European black-headed gull (*Xema ridibundus*).

pick'pock"et, *n.* One who steals from pockets. **pick'purse"†.**

pick'thank", 1 pik'thaŋk"; 2 pik'thȧŋk", *n.* A flatterer; sycophant.

Pick'wick", 1 pik'wik", 2 pik'wik". **Mr. Samuel.** In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, the president of the Pickwick Club, represented as a stout, fatherly man, good-hearted, fond of travel, and distinguished for blundering simplicity.

Pick-wick'i-an, 1 pik-wik'i-ən; 2 pik-wik'i-an, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Mr. Pickwick.—**Pickwickian sense,** a merely technical or constructive sense.

pic'nic, 1 pik'nik; 2 pic'nic. **I.** *vi.* [PIC'NICKED[1]; PIC'NICKING.] To have or attend a picnic. **II.** *n.* **1.** An outdoor pleasure-party, provided with its own eatables and means of entertainment. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] An easy or agreeable occupation or duty. [Perh. < PICK, *v.*, + *knick-*, in KNICKKNACK.]

pick'nick‡.—pic'nick-er, *n.* One who attends a picnic.

Pi'co, 1 pī'ko; 2 pī'co, *n.* **1. Pi'co Al'to,** a volcano on Pico Island, Azores, 7,613 ft. high. **2. P. della Mirandola, Giovanni** (1463–1494), an Italian humanist and philosopher of the Renaissance.

pic'o-lin, } 1 pik'o-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 pic'o-lin, -lin *or* -līn, *n. Chem.*

pic'o-line, } A colorless liquid compound (C_6H_7N), isomeric with anilin, contained in coal-tar, naphtha, bone-oil, etc. Formerly known as *odorine*. [< L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch, + *oleum*, see OIL.]

pi"cot', 1 pi"kō'; 2 pī"cō', *n.* A small thread loop on ornamental edging, sometimes having knots or stitches added. [F., pearl, dim. of OF. *pic.*]—**pi"cot'-stitch",** *n.* A loop-stitch.

pic"o-tee', 1 pik"o-tī'; 2 pic"o-tē', *n.* A florists' variety of carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*), having a white or light-colored ground, spotted at the margin with scarlet or purple or other strong color. [< F. *picotie*, < *Picot*, a French botanist.] **pic"o-tine'†.**

pic-quet', *n.* Same as PIQUET.

pic'rate, 1 pik'rēt; 2 pic'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of picric acid. The picrates explode when heated or struck.

pic'ric, 1 pik'rik; 2 pic'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having an exceedingly bitter taste. [< Gr. *pikros*, bitter.]—**picric acid** (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline compound ($C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$) obtained variously, as by the action of nitric acid on phenol. It is used in dyeing and in medicine as an application in burns, eczema, etc., and is an ingredient in certain explosives.

pic'rite, } 1 pik'rait; 2 pic'rīt, *n. Petrol.* An olivin-augite peri-

pic'ryte, } dotite containing some magnetite or ilmenite, biotite, and brown hornblende. [< Gr. *pikros*, bitter.]

pic'ro-, 1 pik'ro-; 2 pic'ro-. Derived from Greek *pikros*, bitter: a combining form.—**pic'rol,** *n. Chem.* A colorless bitter crystalline compound ($KC_6H_2(OH)_2SO_3$): used in medicine as an antiseptic.—**pic"ro-tox'in,** *n.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$) contained in and forming the poisonous principle of the seeds of cocculus indicus. It acts as an intoxicating poison, and is used in medicine.—**pic"ro-tox'ic,** *a.*

Pict, 1 pikt; 2 pict. *n.* A member of a race that inhabited E. Scotland from A. D. 296 to 884.—**Pict'ish,** *a. & n.*

pic'tarn, 1 pik'tärn; 2 pic'tärn, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). [M.]

pic'to-graph, 1 pik'to-graf; 2 pic'to-grȧf, *n.* A picture repre-

Pictograph, Showing Initiation into a North-American Indian Medicine League.

senting an idea: the earliest form of record. [< L. *pictor*, painter, + -GRAPH.]—**pic"to-graph'ic,** *a.*—**pic"to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pic-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* Picture-writing.

pic-to'ri-al, 1 pik-tō'ri-əl; 2 pic-tō'ri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with pictures. **2.** Representing in or as if in pictures; graphic. **3.** Containing or illustrated by pictures. **II.** *n.* An illustrated publication. [< L.[LL] *pictor*, painter.] Syn.: see GRAPHICAL. **-ly,** *adv.*

pic'ture, 1 pik'chur *or* -tiur; 2 pic'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [PIC'TURED; PIC'TURING.] **1.** To give visible representation to, as by a painting or drawing. **2.** To describe graphically; depict. **3.** To form a mental image of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A surface representation of an object or scene, as by a painting, drawing, engraving, or photograph; also, a mental image. **2.** A vivid or graphic verbal delineation. **3.** That which resembles or suggests something, as by a picture. **4.** A tableau. Called also **living picture. 5.** A fleeting image or scene produced through nature's laws or their use, as in the lens. [OF., < L. *pictura*, < *pingo*, paint.]

Syn.: cartoon, copy, delineation, drawing, engraving, image, likeness, miniature, painting, photograph, print, representation, resemblance, semblance, similitude, sketch. See IMAGE; SKETCH.—**pic"ture-esque',** *a.* **1.** Having the kind of beauty in which diversity is more prominent than unity, the component elements being often bold, striking, or irregular. **2.** Abounding in striking or original expression or imagery; figurative; graphic. **3.** Expressing the peculiar kind of beauty that is agreeable in a picture; effective in design. Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL; GRAPHIC; ROMANTIC. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pic'ture-writ'ing,** *n.* **1.** The use of pictures or pictorial symbols in writing. **2.** A writing so made.

pic'ul, 1 pik'ul; 2 pic'ŭl, *n.* [Malay.] A varying commercial weight, usually 133⅓ pounds; used in China, Japan, Siam, and other countries of Asia.

pid'dle, 1 pid'l; 2 pid'l, *vi.* [PID'DLED; PID'DLING.] **1.** To be concerned with mere trifles; dawdle. **2.** To pick food daintily or indifferently. [Var. of PEDDLE; but cp. Sw. dial. *pitla*, pick at.]—**pid'dling,** *a.* Unimportant; trivial; trifling.

pidg'in-Ĕn'glish, 1 pij'in-iŋ'glish; 2 pidg'in-ĭn'glish, *n.* A barbarized English used in Chinese and other Oriental com-

mercial centers in intercourse between natives and foreigners. [< BUSINESS (corr. to *pidgin*) + ENGLISH.]

pie[1], 1 pai; 2 pī, *n.* **1.** A magpie, or a related bird. **2.** A tattling gossip. [F., < L. *pica*, magpie, < *pingo* (√ *pic*), paint.]

pie[2], *n.* **1.** Prepared food baked between two layers or crusts of pastry or with only one layer. **2.** A pile or heap of anything; jumble. [< Ir. *pighe*, pie.]

pie[3], *n. Print.* Same as PI.—**pie,** *v.*

pie[4], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A current copper coin of smallest value, worth a third of a pice.

pie†, *n.* **1.** A service-directory; service-book. **2.** An index; a register. [< LL. *pica*; see PICA.]

pie'bald", 1 pai'bôld"; 2 pī'bald", *a.* Having spots, as of white and black. [< PIE[1] + BALD.] **pye'bald**‡.

piece, 1 pis; 2 pēç, *v.* [PIECED†; PIEC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To add or attach a piece or pieces to, as for enlargement. **2.** To combine or reunite, as something broken apart or separated. **II.** *i.* To fit or be joined together.

piece, *n.* **1.** A loose or separated part; a fragment. **2.** A part or portion regarded as if separated from the whole; a division; section; plot. **3.** That which is definite or complete in itself, but belonging to a class or series; as, a definite quantity in one length, as of cloth, one of the men in a game, as checkers. **4.** A specimen or instance; as, a *piece* of folly. **5.** Used absolutely, without the use of *of* or further definition. Specif.: (1) A person; individual; as, she is a forward *piece*. (2) A firearm, heavy or portable. (3) A chessman. (4) [Local, U. S.] A short time or space. (5) A coin. (6) A drama; play. (7) A picture. (8) A literary or musical composition. [OF., < LL. *pecia*, piece.] Syn.: see FRAGMENT.—**of a piece.** **1.** Of the same kind, sort, or class. **2.** Of one piece; undivided.—**p. of eight,** a Spanish dollar.—**p.-goods,** *n. pl.* Dry-goods usually sold by the piece, as shirtings and sheetings.—**piece'meal".** **I.** *a.* Made up of pieces. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Piece by piece; gradually. **2.** In pieces.—**piece'-work",** *n.* Work done or paid for by the piece or quantity.—**piece'-work"er,** *n.*—**to pieces,** broken; broken up.

piec'er, 1 pis'ər; 2 pēç'ər, *n.* One who or that which pieces; especially, a boy or girl who ties broken threads in a spinning-mill.

pied, 1 paid; 2 pīd, *a.* Variously mottled. [< PIE[1], *n.*]

pied'mont, 1 pid'mənt; 2 pēd'mŏnt, *a. Phys. Geog.* At the foot of a mountain or mountain-range; as, a *piedmont* plain.

Pied'mont, *n.* A division of N. Italy (11,336 sq. m.; pop. 3,384,811); capital, Turin.—**Pied"mont-ese',** *a. & n.*

pieled†, *pa.* Same as PEELED.

pie'-plant", *n.* The garden rhubarb, much used for pies.

pier, 1 pir; 2 pēr, *n.* **1.** A plain detached mass, as of masonry, usually serving as a support; as, the *pier* of a bridge. **2.** An upright projecting portion of a wall. **3.** A mole or jetty, or projecting wharf. **4.** A solid portion of a wall between window-openings, etc. [< F. *pierre*, stone.]—**pier'-glass",** *n.* A large high mirror intended to stand against a pier and thus fill the space between two openings in the wall.—**p.-table,** *n.* A low table or bracket occupying the space between two wall-openings: often combined with a pier-glass.

pierce, 1 pirs; 2 pērç, *vt. & vi.* [PIERCED†; PIERC'ING.] **1.** To penetrate or puncture with a pointed instrument; perforate. **2.** To cut, break, or force a way. **3.** To make a passage. **4.** To cut to the quick. **5.** To discern. **6.** To force a way; enter. [< F. *percer.*]

Syn.: bore, drill, enter, penetrate, perforate, puncture, stab, transfix.—**pierced,** *pa.* Penetrated; entered; perforated.—**pierc'er,** *n.* One who or that which pierces.—**pierc'ing.** **1.** *pa.* Penetrating by or as if by a sharp-pointed instrument; cutting; keen; poignant; shrill, as a look or cry. **II.** *n.* Penetration. Syn.: see ACUTE; BLEAK; SHARP.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pierce, Franklin (1804–1869). American statesman and soldier; 14th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

Pi-e'ri-an, 1 pai-i'ri-ən; 2 pī-ē'ri-ən, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to **Pieria,** at the base of Mount Olympus. **2.** [p-] Of or pertaining to a subfamily (*Pieritinæ*) of butterflies.—**Pierian Spring,** a spring fabled to give poetic inspiration.—**Pi-er'i-des,** *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* **1.** The Muses. **2.** The nine daughters of Pierus (a Thessalian king), who were vanquished by the Muses in a musical contest and changed into birds.

pi-er'i-dine, 1 pai-er'i-dain *or* -din; 2 pī-ĕr'i-dīn *or* -din, *a. Entom.* Belonging to a subfamily (*Pieridinæ*) of butterflies with slightly pubescent larva, including the cabbage-butterfly. **pi-e'ri-an**‡.

Pierre, 1 pir; 2 pēr, *n.* A city, capital of South Dakota; pop. 3,210.

pier"rot', 1 pye"rō'; 2 pyĕ"rō', *n.* A buffoon, in loose white or white-striped costume, with long sleeves. [F., dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]

Piers Plow'man, 1 pirs plau'mən; 2 pērs plow'man. In the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, the chief character. Reputedly written by William Langland.

piert, *a.* Same as PEART. [water-ouzel. **Py'att.**

pi'et, 1 pai'et; 2 pī'ĕt, *n.* [Local, Brit.] **1.** The magpie. **2.** The **pi'et-ed,** 1 pai'et-ed; 2 pī'ĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Scot.] Piebald.

Pie"ter-ma'ritz-burg, 1 pī"tər-mā'rits-bûrg; 2 pē"tər-mā'rits-bŭrg, *n.* A city, capital of Natal; pop. 36,023.

pi'e-ty, 1 pai'i-ti; 2 pi'e-ty, *n.* **1.** Controlling reverence toward God or the gods; religious devoutness. **2.** Religiousness in general. **3**‖. Filial honor and obedience as due to parents, superiors, or country. [< L.[P] *pieta(t-)s*, < *pius*, pious.] Syn.: see RELIGION.—**pi'e-tism,** *n.* **1.** [P-] *Ch. Hist.* A religious awakening in the Lutheran Church of Europe during the later decades of the 17th century. **2.** Piety or godliness, as distinguished from religious creeds or forms. **3.** Affected or exaggerated piety tinged with mysticism. Syn.: see HYPOCRISY; RELIGION.—**pi'e-tist,** *n.* **1.** [P-] *Ch. Hist.* A representative or adherent of Pietism. **2.** One who is punctiliously, mystically, or emotionally pious.—**pi"e-tis'tic, pi"e-tis'ti-cal,** *a.* **1.** [P-] Of or pertaining to the Pietists or their doctrines. **2.** Characterized by religious emotionalism or punctiliousness.—**pi"e-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pi'e-zo-, 1 pai'i-zo-; 2 pi'e-zo-. From Greek *piezō*, press; a combining form.—**pi"e-zo-e-lec-tric'i-ty,** *n.* Electricity produced or developed by pressure, as in quartz.

pi"e-zom'e-ter, 1 pai"i-zom'i-tər; 2 pi"e-zŏm'e-tər, *n.* **1.** An instrument for determining pressure. Specif.: (1) An apparatus for measuring the compressibility of liquids: sometimes a graduated tube inserted into a vessel. (2) An attachment for a sounding-line that denotes by the compression of air in a tube the depth of water to which the appliance descends. **2.** A similar instrument used in ascertaining the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure. [< Gr. *piezō*, press, + *metron*, measure.]—**pi"e-zo-met'ric,** *a.* Of or relating to the piezometer or to piezometry.—**pi"e-zo-met'ri-cal**‡.—**pi"e-zom'e-try,** *n.* The measuring of the compressibility of liquids.

pif'fle, 1 pif'i; 2 pif'l. **I.** *vi.* [PIF'FLED; PIF'FLING.] **1.** To dawdle; act like a weak fool. **2.** [Slang.] To talk nonsensically; babble; twaddle: also, to write nonsense. **II.** *n.* **1.** Excessive nicety; fussy precision; attention to trifles. **2.** [Slang.] Trashy and nonsensical talk or writing; twaddle.

pig, 1 pig; 2 pĭg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PIGGED, PIGD[8]; PIG'GING.] **1.** To litter or bring forth in the manner of pigs. **2.** To act or live like pigs; huddle together like pigs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hog or hog-like animal, especially when small or young; also, its flesh (pork). **2.** *Founding.* (1) An oblong mass of metal, especially iron or lead, just run from the smelter and cast in a rough mold, usually in sand. (2) Pig iron or iron pigs in general. (3) The mold in which a pig of metal is cast. **3.** A person who is like a pig, especially one who is filthy, gluttonous, or grasping. **4.** [Scot.] An earthen vessel or article. [M.E. *pigge*; cp. D. *bigge*, LG. *bigge*.]—**pig iron,** iron in oblong masses or pigs.—**pig'gish,** *a.* Acting like a pig: greedy; grossly selfish and rude. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pig'-head"ed,** *a.* Stupidly obstinate or perverse. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pig'nut,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The fruit of a species of hickory (*Hicoria glabra*) common in the United States; also, the tree. **2.** [Eng.] The Old World earthnut (*Bunium flexuosum*)—**pig'pen",** *n.* A pen where pigs are kept. **pig'ger-y**†; **pig'sty"**†.—**pig'skin",** *n.* **1.** The skin of a pig. **2.** Something made of this skin, as a saddle or football.—**pig'sty",** *n.* A sty or pen for pigs; a piggery.—**pig'tail",** *n.* **1.** The tail of a pig. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) A cue or plait of hair. (2) One who wears a cue. **3.** A twist of tobacco.—**pig'-tailed",** *a.*—**pig'weed",** *n.* Any one of several plants, as the white pigweed (*Chenopodium album*), the common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), or one of several amaranths.

pig'eon, 1 pij'ən; 2 pĭg'ən, *n.* **1.** A bird (order or suborder *Columbæ*), of most parts of the world, but most abundant in the East Indies; a dove. **2.** One easily swindled. [OF. < L. *pipeo(n-)*, a chirping bird, < *pipio*, chirp.]—**homing pigeon,** see HOMING, under HOME.—**pig'eon-breast",** *n. Pathol.* A deformity due to rickets, in which the chest is flattened from side to side and the breast-bone pressed forward and outward.—**p.-breasted,** *a.*—**p.-English,** *n.* Same as PIDGIN-ENGLISH.—**pig'eon-hole".** **I.** *vt.* **1.** To place in a pigeonhole; file away. **2.** To lay aside and ignore. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hole in a pigeon-house. **2.** A small compartment, as in a desk, for filing papers.—**p.-livered,** *a.* Very mild or weak-spirited; meek.—**pig'eon-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A place where pigeons are kept and bred.—**p.-toed,** *a.* Having the toes turned inward; toeing in.—**pig'eon-wing",** *n.* A fancy dance-step, or a curl in skating.

pig'fish", 1 pig'fish"; 2 pĭg'fish", *n.* A fish that makes a grunting noise. (1) A grunt, especially the sailor's-choice (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*), common on the South Atlantic coast of the United States. (2) A sculpin.

pig'gin, 1 pig'in; 2 pĭg'in, *n.* **1.** A small wooden vessel having one stave projecting above the rim for a handle. **2.** A long-handled dipper or shallow vessel. **3.** An earthen vessel. [< Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, earthen jar.]

pight [Obs. or Archaic], *imp. & pp.* of PITCH, *v.*

pig'ment, 1 pig'ment *or* -mənt; 2 pĭg'ment, *n.* **1.** Any coloring-material suitable for making paint, etc. **2.** Any substance that imparts color to animal or vegetable tissues. **3.** Wine richly spiced and sweetened with honey. [F., < L. *pigmentum*, < *pingo* (√ *pig*), paint.]—**pig'men-ta-ry,** *a.* Producing, secreting, or containing pigment, as a cell.—**pig"men-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** Discoloration. **2.** *Pathol.* A diseased condition of the pigment-cells of the skin.—**pig'ment-cell",** *n.* A cell secreting or containing pigment, as an epithelial cell of the iris or a connective-tissue cell.

pig'my, 1 pig'mi; 2 pĭg'my, *a.* Diminutive; dwarfish. **pig-me'an**‡.

pig'my, *n.* [PIG'MIES, 1 -miz; 2 -miş, *pl.*] **1.** Any uncommonly diminutive person or creature; a dwarf; figuratively, a person of small understanding. **2.** A member of any tribe or people much below the average size of men, as those of Central Africa and Malaysia, ranging from four to five feet high. **3.** [P-] *Class. Myth.* One of a race of dwarfs. HOMER *Iliad* iii, 5. **4.** A dwarf. [< Gr. < *Pygmaios.*]

pig'no-rate†, *vt.* To give or receive in pawn; pledge.

pig"no-ra'tion, 1 pig"no-rē'shən; 2 pĭg"no-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The impounding of trespassing cattle until payment is made for damage done. **2**†. The act of pignorating or pawning. [< LL. *pigneratio(n-)*, < L. *pigneratus*, pp. of *pignero*, < *pignus*, pledge.]

pig'-stick"ing, 1 pig'-stik"iŋ, 1 pig'-stik"iŋ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The sport of hunting wild boars, mounted and with spears.

pi'ka, 1 pai'kə; 2 pī'ka, *n.* A small alpine rodent (family *Ochotonidæ*) somewhat resembling a guinea-pig, mostly of North America and Asia; a tailless hare. *Ochotona princeps* is the little chief hare or cony of the Rocky Mountains. See illus. on next page. [< Tungusic *peeka.*]

pike[1], 1 paik; 2 pīk, *vi.* [PIKED; PIK'ING.] [Scot.] To pick; select.

pike[2], *vt.* To run through or kill with a pike

pike[2], *vi.* [Slang. U. S.] *Gaming.* To bet timidly or in small amounts: usually following a heavy bettor

pike[1], *n.* **1.** A long pole having a metal point, used in mediæval warfare **2.** A spike or sharp point. [< AS. *pīc*, prob. < L. *spica*, point.]

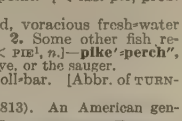
pike[2], *n.* **1.** A slender, long-snouted, voracious fresh-water fish, grayish, with whitish spots. **2.** Some other fish resembling it, as the gar or sea-pike. [< PIE[1], *n.*]—**pike'-perch"**, A pike-like percoid fish as the wall-eye, or the sauger.

pike[3], *n.* **1.** A turnpike road. **2.** A toll-bar. [Abbr. of TURNPIKE.]

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery (1779–1813). An American general and explorer in the Louisiana Territory.

piked, 1 paikt *or* pik'ed; 2 pīkt *or* pīk'ĕd, *a.* Having a pike; pointed. —**piked dogfish,** see under DOGFISH.

pike'man, 1 paik'man; 2 pīk'man, *n.* One of a body of soldiers armed with pikes, as in the 16th and 17th centuries.



Pika (*Ochotona princeps*). 1/6

pik'er, 1 paik'er; 2 pīk'er, *n.* [Slang.] A cautious or timid gambler; one who makes small bets.—**pi'ker-ism,** *n.* The actions of a piker; close-fistedness.

Pike's Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 14,108 ft. high.

pike'staff", 1 poik'staf"; 2 pīk'stâf", *n.* [-STAVES", *pl.*] **I.** *n.* A piked staff, formerly carried by pilgrims, travelers, etc. **2.** The wooden handle of a pike.

pi-laf', *n.* Same as PILAU. **pi-laff'†; pi-lao'†.**

pi'lar, 1 pai'lər; 2 pī'lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or covered with hair. [< L. *pilus*, hair.] **pi'la-ry†.**

pi-las'ter; 2 pi-lăs'ter, *n. Arch.* A square column, with capital and base, forming part of a wall. [< LL.[SF]t *pilastrum*, dim. of L. *pila*, pillar.]

Pilaster.

Pi'late. 1 pai'lit; 2 pī'lat. **Pontius.** A Roman official; procurator of Judea, A. D. 26; delivered Jesus to be crucified

pi-lau', 1 pi-lau'; 2 pi-lou', *n.* An Oriental mixed dish of boiled rice, raisins, spice, and some kind of meat or fowl. [< Turk. *pilavv*, < Per *pilāv.*] **pi-law'†.**

pil'chard, 1 pil'chərd; 2 pil'chard, *n.* **1.** A herring-like fish, the sardine. **2.** Some similar fish. [< Ir. *pilsetir*, pilchard.] **pil'cher'‡** (Prov. or Obs.); **pil'cherd‡.**

pilch'er'‡, *n.* A covering of leather; seabboard.

Pil"co-ma'yo, 1 pil'ko-mā'yo; 2 pil"co-mā yo, *n.* A river in Bolivia: 1,000 m. to the Paraguay river.

pile[1], 1 pail; 2 pīl, *vt. & vi.* [PILED; PIL'ING.] **1.** To gather or throw into a heap or pile; bring together in quantity: often with *up.* **2.** To build; amass. **3.** To form a heap. SYN.: see AMASS; HEAP.

pile[2], *vt.* To drive piles into, as for a foundation.

pile[3], *vt.* To furnish with a pile or nap, as a fabric.

pile[1], *n.* **1.** A quantity of anything gathered or thrown together in one place; a heap. **2.** *Elec.* (1) A galvanic pile. (2) Any electric battery. **3.** A funeral pyre. **4.** Any great structure or composition. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] A great quantity; as, of money; a fortune. [F., < L. *pila*, pier.]—**funeral pile,** a mass of combustible material upon which a corpse is or may be burned; a pyre.

pile[2], *n.* **1.** A heavy timber forced into the earth to form a foundation; a spile. **2.** An arrow-head. **3.** Formerly, a pointed stake. **4†.** A javelin. [< AS. *pīl*, sharp stake, < L. *pilum*, javelin.]—**pil'ing,** *n.* **1.** Piles collectively. **2.** The act or process of driving piles.

pile[3], *n.* **1.** A massive building or group of buildings. **2.** A pyramid. **3.** *Her.* One of the nine ordinaries (considered a subordinary by some), representing a wedge or V, generally extending toward the middle base. [F., pier.]

pile[4], *n.* **1.** Hair collectively; fur. **2.** The manner in which hair is laid or set. **3.** A fiber, as of cotton. **4.** A hair-like surface on a fabric, as velvet. **5.** In carpet-manufacture, a loop or loops. [< L. *pilus*, hair.]

pi'le-at"ed, 1 pai'li-ĕt"ed or pil'i-ĕt"ed; 2 pī'le-āt"ĕd or pīl'e-āt"ĕd, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Provided with a pileus or cap. **2.** *Ornith.* Having the feathers of the pileus elongated or conspicuous; crested; as, the *pileated* woodpecker. [< L. *pileatus*, capped, < *pileus*, cap.] **pi'le-ate‡.**

piled, 1 paild; 2 pīld, *a.* Having a pile or nap, as carpet.

pile'-driv"er, 1 pail'-driv"er; 2 pīl'-drīv"er, *n.* A machine for driving piles. In the ordinary forms a heavy weight, raised by a small hoisting-engine and sliding between upright guides, falls on the head of the pile by the force of gravity.

pi'le-ous, 1 pai'li-us; 2 pī'le-ŭs, *a.* Same as PILOSE.

piles, 1 pailz; 2 pīls, *n. pl.* Same as HEMORRHOIDS: the popular term. [< L. *pila*, ball.]

pi'le-um, 1 pai'li-um *or* pil'i-um; 2 pī'le-ŭm *or* pīl'e-ŭm, *n* [-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The top of the head from the base of the bill to the nape and above the eyes. [L., cap.]

pi'le-us, 1 pai'li-us *or* pil'i-us; 2 pī'le-ŭs *or* pīl'e-ŭs, *n.* [-I, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** The cap or expanded portion of a mushroom. **2.** A brimless round felt cap. [L., cap.]

pile'wort", 1 pail'wûrt"; 2 pīl'wûrt", *n.* An Old World crow-foot (*Ficaria ficaria*), producing grain-like tubers.

pil'fer, 1 pil'fər; 2 pīl'fer, *vt. & vi.* To take by petty theft; practise petty stealing. [< OF. *pelfrer*, rob, < *pelfre*, plunder.] SYN.: see STEAL.—**pil'fer-er,** *n.* One who pilfers.—**pil'fer-ing,** *n.* Petty thieving.

pil-gar'lic, 1 pil-gär'lik; 2 pīl'gär'lĭc, *n.* [Vulgar.] A person made bald or pilled by disease; a sneaking, chicken-hearted, ill-used or helpless fellow.

pil'grim, 1 pil'grim; 2 pīl'grim, *n.* **1.** One who journeys, especially on foot, to some sacred place, from religious motives; hence, any wanderer or wayfarer. **2.** [P-] *Am. Hist.* One of the English colonists who in 1620 settled in Plymouth, Mass.: called the *Pilgrim Fathers.* [< L. *per*, through, + *ager*, field.]—**pil'grim-age,** *n.* **1.** A long journey, especially one made to a shrine or sacred place. **2.** Man's life as a journey through the world. SYN.: see JOURNEY.—**pil'grim-bot"tle,** *n.* A round flat bottle with rings on each side of the neck for cords.

pi-lif'er-ous, 1 pai-lif'ər-us; 2 pī-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing or tipped with hairs. [< L. *pilus*, hair, + -FEROUS.]

pill[1], 1 pil; 2 pĭl, *vt.* **1.** To form into pills. **2.** To dose with pills. **3.** [Slang.] To reject from membership; blackball.

pill[2]†, *vt. & vi.* To pillage. **pille†.**

pill[3]‖, *vt.* To peel off the skin or bark of. [< OF. *piller;* see PILLAGE.]

pill, \ 1 pil; 2 pĭl, *n.* **1.** A medicinal substance put up in a pel-

pil'[2], ∫ let, convenient for swallowing whole. **2.** Hence, a disagreeable necessity. **3.** [Slang.] A person difficult to bear with. [< L. *pitula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.]—**pill'-box",** *n.* **1.** A small round box for pills. **2.** [Recent.] *Mil.* A small round concrete emplacement for a machine-gun.—**p.-bug,** *n.* A small isopod crustacean (genus *Armadillo*), found under logs, etc.

pil'lage, 1 pil'ij; 2 pĭl'ăj. **1.** *vt. & vi.* [PIL'LAGED; PIL'LAGING.] To rob openly and with violence; plunder; despoil. **2.** To acquire by robbery or plunder. SYN.: see STEAL.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of pillaging; open robbery, as in war. **2.** Spoil, booty. [OF., < L. *pilo*, plunder.] SYN.: see PLUNDER.—**pil'lag-er,** *n.* SYN.: see ROBBER.

pil'lar, 1 pil'ər; 2 pĭl'ar. **I.** *vt.* To adorn or support with pillars. **II.** *n.* **1.** A firm, upright separate support; column. **2.** Something resembling a column in form or use. **3.** Figuratively, one who or that which strongly supports a work or cause. [< LL.[LY]OF *pila*, pillar.]—**from pillar to post,** from one thing to another: from one predicament to another; hither and thither.—**pil'lar-ing,** *n.* The process of supplying with pillars, in ship-building, the use of pillars under deck-beams; also, a system of pillars.—**Pillars of Hercules,** two promontories on opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar: said in Greek mythology to have been torn apart by Hercules.

pilled†, *pa.* Same as PEELED.

pil'ler†, *n.* A robber. **pel'our†; pil'leur'†; pil'our†.**

pil'lion, 1 pil'yən; 2 pĭl'yon, *n.* A pad on a horse's back, behind the saddle, on which a second person may ride: formerly used by women. [< Ir. *pillíun*, pack-saddle.]

pil'li-winks. 1 pul'i-wuŋks; 2 pŭl'i-wŭnks, *n.* [Scot.] An old instrument of torture: thumbscrew. **pil'lie-winkes‡.**

pil'lo-ry, 1 pil'o-ri; 2 pĭl'o-ry. **I.** *vt.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] To set in the pillory. **2.** To hold up to scorn. **pil'lo-rize‡.**

II. *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] Formerly, a framework in which an offender was fastened by the neck and wrists and exposed to public scorn. [< F. *pilori*, pillory.]

pil'low, 1 pil'o; 2 pĭl'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To lay on or support with or as with a pillow; act as a pillow for. **2†.** To recline as if on a pillow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A case of cloth stuffed with some yielding material, or inflated with air, used as a support for the head, as in sleeping. **2.** Any head-rest. **3.** *Mech.* One of various supporting blocks or devices, as a journal-bearing. [< L.[AS *pulvinus*, cushion, pillow.]—**pil'low-bar",** *n.* The groundwork of pillow-lace, consisting of threads, or groups of threads, connecting one part of the pattern with another.—**p.-bier‖,** *n.* A pillow-case. **pil'low-bere"†.**—**p.-case,** *n.* A covering drawn over a pillow. **p.-slip‡.**—**p.-lace,** *n.* Lace made by interweaving threads from bobbins over a pillow.—**p.-sham,** *n.* A covering or spread to be laid on a pillow to give the appearance of an ornamental pillow-case.

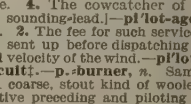
pil'nie-wink", 1 pil'ni-wiŋk"; 2 pĭl'ni-wĭnk", *n.* [Scot.] Same as PINNYWINKLE. **pil'li-winks"‡.**

pi"lo-car'pin, \ 1 poi"lo-kär'pin, -pin *or* -pin; 2 pī"lo-căr'pin,

pi"lo-car'pine, ∫ -pin *or* -pin, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous or crystalline alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$) contained in jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*) and also made by synthesis. It is used to promote perspiration. [< Gr. *pilos*, cap, + *karpos*, fruit.]

pi'lose, 1 poi'lōs *or* pi-lōs'; 2 pī'lōs *or* pī-lōs', *a.* Covered with hair, especially with fine and soft hair; hairy. [< L. *pilosus*, < *pilus*, hair.]—**pi-los'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being hairy

pi'lot, 1 pai'lət; 2 pī'lot. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To direct the course of when passing through a channel; steer, hence, to guide through difficulties or dangers. **2.** *Aero.* To act as pilot of, as a biplane; fly (an aircraft). **II.** *n.* **1.** A helmsman. Specif.: One duly qualified by training and licensed by law to conduct vessels in and out of port. **2.** Figuratively, a guide. **3.** *Aero.* One who controls the operation of a balloon, air-ship, or flying-machine. **4.** The cowcatcher of a locomotive. [OF., < D. *peilhoed*, sounding-lead.]—**pi'lot-age,** *n* **1.** The act of piloting a vessel. **2.** The fee for such service. —**pilot balloon,** a small balloon sent up before dispatching a large one, to show the direction and velocity of the wind.—**pi'lot-bread",** *n.* Ship-biscuit. **p.-biscuit‡.**—**p.-burner,** *n.* Same as PILOT-FLAME.—**p.-cloth,** *n.* A coarse, stout kind of woolen cloth.—**p.-engine,** *n.* A locomotive preceding and piloting a train.—**p.-fish,** *n* An oceanic fish (*Naucrates ductor*), often seen in warm latitudes in company with sharks.—**p.-flame,** *n.* A minute jet of gas kept burning beside an ordinary burner, for igniting the latter as soon as the gas is turned on **p.-burner‡.**—**p.-house,** *n.* An enclosed structure, usually in the forward part of a vessel, containing the steering-wheel and compass.



Pilot-fish. 1/24

pil'our†, *n.* Same as PILLER.

pi'lous, 1 pī'lus; 2 pī'lŭs, *a.* Same as PILOSE. [80,300.

Pil'sen, 1 pil'zen; 2 pil'sĕn, *n.* A city, W. Czecho-Slovakia: pop.

Pil"suds'ki, 1 pil"suds'ki; 2 pil"suds'ki, **Joseph** (1867–). A Polish general and statesman; 1st president of Poland, 1918; re-elected, 1920.

Pilt'down, 1 pilt'daun; 2 pilt'down, *n.* A parish near Uckfield, East Sussex, England, where Dawson, of Lewes, found in 1911 parts of a skull which he reconstructed as that of a type of primitive man. The skull is called the **Piltdown skull** and the type the **Piltdown man.**

pil'ule, 1 pil'ūl; 2 pil'ūl, *n.* A little pill; pellet.

Pi'man, 1 pī'man; 2 pī'man, *a.* Relating to or designating a North-American linguistic stock.

Pi-men'ta, 1 pi-men'ta; 2 pi-mĕn'ta, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of trees of the myrtle family. **2.** [p-] Same as PIMENTO. [Sp., allspice, < LL. *pigmentum,* spice, plant-juice, < L. *pigmentum,* PIGMENT.]—**pi-men'to,** *n.* The dried unripe aromatic berries of a West-Indian tree; also, the tree.

pi"mi-en'to, 1 pi"mi-en'to; 2 pi"mi-ĕn'to, *n.* [-TOS, *pl.*] [Sp.] The sweet pepper, of which the fruit is used for stuffing olives.

pim-o'la, 1 pim-ō'la; 2 pim-ō'la, *n.* An olive which has been stuffed with a sweet red pepper.

pimp, 1 pimp; 2 pimp. **I.** *vi.* To act as a procurer or procuress. **II.** *n.* One who provides the means for libidinous gratification; a pander. [Cp. F. *pimper,* dress smartly, ppr. *pimpant,* spruce.]

pim'per-nel, 1 pim'per-nel; 2 pim'per-nĕl, *n.* A plant of the primrose family, with usually red flowers, as the common **scarlet pimpernel.** [< OF. *pimpernelle,* < LL. *pimpernella,* < L. *bi-pennis,* two-winged, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *penna,* wing.]

pimp'ling, 1 pimp'ıŋ; 2 pimp'ling, *a.* [Colloq.] Small or puny in size; feeble. [Cp. G. *pimpelig,* sickly.]

pim'pl(e[2]**,** 1 pim'pl; 2 pim'pl, *n.* **1.** A minute swelling or small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base. **2.** Any small protuberance. [< AS. *piplan,* blister.]—**pim'ply,** *a.* Marked with pimples. **pim'pl(e)d*‡.**

pin, 1 pin; 2 pin. **I.** *vt.* [PINNED; PIN'NING.] **1.** To secure or fasten with a pin. **2.** To pierce and fasten with a pin; transfix; hence, to seize and hold firmly in any manner. **3.** [Slang.] To seize furtively; steal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short stiff piece of wire, with a sharp point and a round, usually flattened head, used in fastening together parts of clothing, sheets of paper, etc. **2.** An ornamental device mounted on a pin or having a pin as a clasp: often serving to fasten part of the dress in addition to its use as a decoration: frequently a badge; as, a breast*pin;* scarf*pin;* society *pin.* **3.** A peg or bar of metal or wood used for a fastening or support, as the thole of a boat, the bolt of a door, a peg serving to stop a hole or to fasten two beams together, or to keep a wheel from slipping from an axle, or one of the pegs to which the strings of a musical instrument are fastened: sometimes a prolonged device, as a hairpin or a clothes-pin. **4.** A piece of wood turned in long oval or cylindrical shape, set up as a mark or target in various bowling or ball-throwing games; a skittle: commonly in the plural, with a numeral indicating the number of pieces used; as, ten*pins;* nine*pins.* **5.** *pl* [Slang.] Legs. **6.** A belaying-pin; also, a rolling-pin. **7.** The merest trifle. [< LL.[-AS] *pinna, penna,* feather.]—**pin'cush"ion,** *n.* A cushion into which pins are stuck for convenience in use.—**pin-eye,** *n. Bot.* That condition of the style in which the knob-like stigma protrudes beyond the throat of the corolla.—**pin-eyed,** *a.*—**pin-feather,** *n.* A rudimentary feather.—**pin-feathered,** *a.* Unfledged.—**pin-fire.** **I.** *a.* Noting cartridges or weapons in which the pin-fire is employed. **II.** *n.* A discharging-mechanism in a firearm, having a firing-pin or needle to be driven into the fulminate in a cartridge.—**pin-head,** *n.* The head of a pin; hence, any small object.—**pin-headed,** *a.*—**pin'hole",** *n.* A minute puncture made by or as by a pin.—**pin-money,** *n.* Money allowed for personal expenses, as by a husband to his wife; pocket-money.—**pin'wheel",** *n.* **1.** A firework that revolves when ignited, forming a wheel of fire. **2.** A wheel with pins set in its face in place of cogs on the periphery.

pi'ña, 1 pi'nya; 2 pi'nyä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The pineapple. **2.** [Cuba.] A sweet and palatable drink prepared from the pineapple. **3.** Same as PIÑA-CLOTH. **pi'na‡.—pi'ña-cloth",** *n.* A material for scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., made from the fibers of the pine-apple-leaf. It is soft, transparent, and pale yellow.

pi-na'ceous, 1 pi-[*or* pai-]nē'shus; 2 pi-[*or* pi-]nā'shŭs, *a.* Pertaining to the pine family (*Pinaceæ*) or to pine-trees. [< L. *pinus,* pine.]

pin'a-cold, *a.* Pertaining to a pinacoid. **pin'a-col"dal‡.—pin-acoidal class** (*Crystal.*), a symmetry class of the triclinic system.

pin'a-cold, 1 pin'a-keid; 2 pin'a-cōld, *n. Crystal.* A form consisting of two parallel planes cutting only one crystal axis. **pin'-a-koid‡.**

pin"a-co-the'ca, 1 pin"a-ko-thī'ka; 2 pin"a-co-thē'ca, *n.* [-CAS *or* -CÆ, *pl.*] [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A picture-gallery. **pin'a-co-thek‡.**

pin'a-fore", 1 pin'a-fōr"; 2 pin'a-fōr", *n.* A sleeveless apron protecting the front of a child's dress. [< PIN, *v.,* + AFORE. *adv.*] [Malay.]

pi-nang', 1 pi-nang'; 2 pi-năng', *n.* The betel-nut palm, or its fruit.

Pi'nar del Rí'o, 1 pi'nar del ri'o; 2 pi'när dĕl rī'o. A province in W. Cuba: 5,212 sq. m.: pop. 266,000.

pi-nas'ter, 1 pi-[*or* pai-]nas'tar; 2 pi-[*or* pī-]năs'ter, *n.* An Old World pine (*Pinus pinaster*). [L., < *pinus,* pine; see PINE[1], *n.*]

pince"nez', 1 pans"-nē'; 2 păns"-nę', *n.* Eye-glasses held upon the nose by a spring: literally, nose-pincher. [F.]

pin'cers, 1 pin'sarz; 2 pin'çerş, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A jointed instrument with two handles and a pair of grasping jaws for holding an object. **pinch'ers‡. 2.** *Zool.* Some nipper-like organ. [< OF. *pinçoir,* < *pincer;* see PINCH.]

pinch[1], 1 pinch; 2 pinch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To squeeze between two hard edges or bodies, or between a finger and thumb. **2.** To bind and press upon so as to cause pain. **3.** To reduce by distress of any kind; contract; make sharp or thin, as the face. **4.** To treat stintingly; cramp or limit, as in means or expenses. **5.** To move on, as with a crowbar or a pinch. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) To arrest. (2) To steal, as a watch. **7.** *Naut.* To steer (a sailing vessel) as close to the wind as possible without luffing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To compress a thing between surfaces or edges. **2.** To be parsimonious. [< OF. *pincer.*] Syn.: see SCRIMP.—**pinch'er,** *n.* One who or that which pinches.

pinch, *n.* **1.** The act of pinching. **2.** Painful pressure of any kind. **3.** A case of emergency. **4.** So much of a loose substance as can be taken between the finger and thumb. **5.** A pinch-bar.—**pinch'-bar",** *n.* A crowbar with a short projection and a heel or fulcrum at the end: used to pry forward heavy objects.—**p.-cock,** *n.* A clamp by which the flow of a liquid in a flexible tube is regulated.—**p.-fit,** *n.* A device for fastening an arm on a shaft by means of a bolt passing through lugs on the side of the arm.

pinch'beck, 1 pinch'bek; 2 pinch'bĕk, *n.* **I.** *a.* Made of pinchbeck; spurious. **II.** *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, forming a cheap imitation of gold. **2.** Anything spurious or pretentious. [< *Pinchbeck,* inventor.]

Pinck'ney, 1 pink'ni; 2 pink'ny. **Charles Cotesworth** (1746–1825). An American soldier and patriot.

Pin'dar, 1 pin'dar; 2 pin'dar, *n.* The chief lyric poet of Greece (522–443 B. C.).—**Pin-dar'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pindar. **II.** *n.* A Pindaric ode; any ode in constantly changing meter.

pind'ling, 1 pind'liŋ; 2 pind'ling, *a.* **1.** [Colloq., New Eng.] (1) Unthrifty. (2) Dwindling; delicate. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Peevish.

pine, 1 pain; 2 pīn. [PINED; PIN'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To spend or consume in languishing. **2§.** To grieve secretly for. **II.** *i.* **1.** To languish with longing; long wearyingly: followed by *for.* **2.** To waste away with longing or grief; grow thin or weak, as with sorrow. [< AS. *pînian,* torment.]

pine[1], *n.* **1.** A cone-bearing tree (genus *Pinus*), having needle-shaped evergreen leaves, growing in clusters. Among the most common are: (1) In the United States, the **white pine** (*P. strobus*), the long-leaved, Southern **yellow,** or **Georgia p.** (*P. palustris*), the **loblolly-p.** or **old-field p.** (*P. tæda*), the **red p.** (*P. Resinosa*) of the eastern portion, **Sabine's p.** (*P. sabiniana*), **Lambert's p.** or **sugar-p.** (*P. Lambertiana*), and **a nut-p.** (*P. edulis*) of the Pacific States. (2) In the Old World, the **Scotch p.** or fir (*P. sylvestris*) of middle and northern Europe and Asia, and the **cluster-p.** (*P. pinaster*) and the **stone-p.** (*P. pinea*) of southern Europe. **2.** The wood of any pine-tree. **3.** A pine-apple. [< AS. *pîn,* < L. *pinus,* for **picnus,* < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch.]—**Douglas p.,** a very large tree (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. **Oregon p.**‡.—**pine'ap"ple,** *n.* **1.** The cone-shaped edible fruit of a tropical plant (*Ananas ananas*). **2.** The plant itself.—**pine-cone,** *n.* The cone-shaped fruit of a pine.—**p.-drops,** *n.* Same as BEECHDROPS.—**p.-finch,** *n.* A finch (*Spinus pinus*) of northern North America, having streaked plumage.—**p.-needle,** *n.* The needle-shaped leaf of the pine.—**p.-siskin,** *n.* The pine-finch.

pine[2], *n.* [Archaic or Scot.] Pain; wretchedness.

Pine Bluff. A city in S. central Arkansas; pop. 19,280.

pin'e-al, 1 pin'ı-al *or* pai'ni-al; 2 pin'e-al *or* pī'ne-al, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a pine-cone; as, the *pineal* body. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pineal body. [< L. *pinea,* pine-cone, fem. of *pineus,* of pine, < *pinus;* see PINE, *n.*]—**pineal body** or **gland,** a small reddish-gray, vascular conical body of rudimentary glandular structure found behind the third ventricle of the brain, embraced by its two peduncles, but not a part of the brain, and having no known function.—**p. eye** (*Zool.*), the pineal body which in certain reptiles reaches the surface and has the structure of an eye: called also *epiphysial eye.*

pi'nene, 1 pai'nīn; 2 pī'nēn. *n. Chem.* An oil ($C_{10}H_{16}$), the principal constituent of turpentine, and an ingredient of many essential oils, such as oil of juniper, eucalyptus, etc.

Pi-ner'o, 1 pi-ner'o; 2 pi-nĕr'o, **Sir Arthur Wing** (1855–). A British dramatist; *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.*

pin'er-y, 1 pain'ər-ı; 2 pin'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A hothouse for growing pineapples. **2.** A pine-forest, especially one where lumbering is carried on; also, a large collection of pine-trees.

Pines, Isle of. See ISLA DE PINOS.

pine'-sap", 1 pain'-sap"; 2 pin'-săp", *n.* A low, fragrant, plant (*Hypopitys hypopitys*), whitish or reddish, parasitic on roots or living on dead vegetable material: native of the north temperate zone. [of pine-trees.

pi-ne'tum, 1 pai-nī'tum; 2 pī-nē'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A plantation

pine'y, *a.* Same as PINY.

pin'fish", 1 pin'fish"; 2 pin'fish", *n.* **1.** A sparoid fish (*Lagodon rhomboides*) common on the Atlantic coast of the southern United States. **2.** A sparoid fish (*Diplodus holbrooki*)

pin'fold", 1 pin'fōld"; 2 pin'fōld". **I.†.** *vt.* To shut up in a fold; impound. **II‖.** *n.* An enclosure for animals; especially, a cattle-pound. [the air. [Imitative.]

ping, 1 piŋ; 2 ping, *n.* The sound made by a rifle-bullet as it cuts

pinge, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as PEENGE.

pin'gle, 1 piŋ'gl; 2 piŋ'gl. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To strive. **II.** *n.* A difficulty; struggle.

ping'-pong", 1 piŋ'-pen"; 2 ping'-pong", *n.* A parlor game on the principles of lawn-tennis, played on a table with parchment or light wooden bats and celluloid balls; table-tennis.

pin'guid, 1 piŋ'gwid; 2 piŋ'ġwid, *a.* Containing or resembling oil or fat; unctuous. [< L. *pinguis,* fat.]

Ping"yang', 1 piŋ"yāŋ'; 2 ping"yäng', *n.* A treaty port on the Pingyang river, N. W. Chosen: pop. 59,000.

pin'ion, 1 pin'yan; 2 pin'yon, *vt.* **1.** To confine by binding or cutting the wings, as a bird. **2.** To bind or hold fast the

arms of, so as to render helpless; shackle; hence, to confine. —**pin'ioned**, *a.* Having pinions or wings.

pin'ion[1], *n.* **1.** The wing of a bird. **2.** A feather; wing-quill. **3.** The outer segment of a bird's wing, bearing the flight-feathers. **4.** A shackle or band as for the arms. **5.** The anterior border of the wing of an insect.

pin'ion[2], *n.* A toothed wheel (or sometimes in watches a ribbed wire) driving or driven by a larger cog-wheel. [< F. *pignon*, < OF. *pignon*, plume: < L. *penna*, wing.]

pin'ite, 1 pin'ait *or* pai'nait; 2 pin'īt *or* pi'nīt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A hydrous potassium-aluminum silicate. **2.** *Chem.* A sweet crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_{10}$), contained in the sap of the California sugar-pine (*Pinus lambertiana*). [< *Pini* mine, in Saxony.]

pink[1], 1 piŋk; 2 piŋk, *vt.* **1.** To stab or pierce with a pointed weapon; puncture. **2.** To decorate with holes, as leather or cloth. †.

pink[1], *a.* Having the color called pink; pale rose.

pink[2], *a.* **1.** Half-shut; winking. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Small.

pink[1], *n.* **1.** A flower of any one of several garden plants (genus *Dianthus*) with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers, or the plant itself; also, a flower or plant of some other genus, including the **moss-pink** (*Phlox subulata*). **2.** A pale rose-color. **3.** A type of excellence or perfection; as, the *pink* of politeness. **4.** A red-colored coat; especially, a scarlet hunting-coat; also, one who wears such a coat.—**mullen-p.**, *n.* A densely woolly perennial herb (*Lychnis coronaria*) with red flowers, naturalized from Europe; the rose-campion.—**in the pink** [Slang, Eng.], in the best possible: said of physical condition.

pink[2], *n.* Same as PINK-STERN.

Pin'ker-ton, 1 piŋ'kər-tən; 2 piŋ'kər-tən, **Allan** (1819–1884). A Scottish-American detective.

pink'eye", 1 piŋk'ai"; 2 piŋk'ȳ", *n.* **1.** A febrile contagious influenza among horses, with inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the eyelids. **2.** *Med.* A contagious ophthalmia in man, marked by redness of the eye.

pink'ie, 1 piŋk'i; 2 piŋk'i, *n.* Same as PINK-STERN. **pink'y**†.

pink'i-ness, 1 piŋk'i-nes; 2 piŋk'i-nės, *n.* The condition of being of a pink color. **pink'ness**†.

pink'ing, 1 piŋk'iŋ; 2 piŋk'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act or process of pinking fabrics. **2.** The act of stabbing, as with a rapier.

pink'ish, 1 piŋk'ish; 2 piŋk'ish, *a.* Somewhat pink.

pink'root", 1 piŋk'rūt"; 2 piŋk'rōōt", *n.* **1.** The root of any of several perennial herbs (genus *Spigelia*): a well-known anthelminthic. **2.** Any plant yielding the root.

Pink'ster, 1 piŋk'stər; 2 piŋk'stər, *n.* Whitsuntide: formerly observed as a day of revelry by negroes of New York. [< D. *Pinkster*, PENTECOST.]—**pink'ster-flow"er**, *n.* An American shrub (*Azalea nudiflora* or *Rhododendron nudiflorum*) with showy flesh-colored, pink, or purple flowers. **p.-bloom**†.

pink'-stern", 1 piŋk'-stūrn"; 2 piŋk'stərn", *n.* A boat having a narrow or pointed stern. **pink'y**†.

pink'y[1], 1 piŋk'i; 2 piŋk'y, *a.* Small and blinking: said of eyes.

pink'y[2], *a.* Pinkish; pink.

pin'na, 1 pin'ə; 2 pin'a, *n.* [PIN'NÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A single leaflet of a pinnate leaf. **2.** The auricle of the ear. **3.** *Zool.* A wing, fin, or the like. [L., feather.]

pin'nace, 1 pin'is; 2 pin'aç, *n.* **1.** A six- to eight-oared boat, carried by a man-of-war; also, a steam-launch used as a tender. **2.** A small single-masted vessel.

pin'na-cl(e[3], 1 pin'ə-kl; 2 pin'a-cl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To place on an elevated point. **2.** To supply or furnish with a pinnacle. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A small turret or tall ornament, as on a parapet. **2.** Anything resembling a pinnacle; a high or topmost point, as a mountain-peak; summit. [OF., < LL. *pinnaculum*, dim. of L. *pinna*, feather.] Syn.: see SUMMIT.

pin'nate, 1 pin'ēt; 2 pin'āt, *a.* **1.** Having the shape or arrangement of a feather; said of leaves. **2.** Having wing-like parts or appendages. [< L. *pinnatus*, < *pinna*, feather.] **pin'nat-ed**†.—**pin'nate-ly**, *a.* In a pinnate manner.

pin-nat'i-, 1 pi-nat'i-; 2 pi-năt'i-. From Latin *pinnatus* (see PINNATE): a combining form.—**pin-nat'i-fid**, *a. Bot.* Cleft in a pinnate manner, with the incisions half-way down or more and the lobes or sinuses narrow. [+ L. *findo*, split.]—**pin-nat'i-lobed**, *a. Bot.* Lobed in a pinnate manner, the lobes extending less than half-way to the midrib. **pin-nat"i-lo'bate**†.—**pin-nat"i-par'tite**, *a. Bot.* Pinnately parted, with the lobes extending almost to the midrib.—**pin-nat'i-ped**, *a.* Having lobed membranes to the toes. [+ L. *pes*, foot.]—**pin-nat'i-sect**, *a. Bot.* Having the lobes of a pinnate leaf divided to the midrib. **pin-nat'i-sect"ed**†. [pinnate.

pin-na'tion, 1 pi-nē'shən; 2 pi-nā'shon, *n.* The state of being **pin'ner**, 1 pin'ər; 2 pin'er, *n.* **1.** One who fastens with pins. **2.** A pinafore. **3.** A head-dress with long flaps at each side, worn by women in the 18th century; also, a cloth band for a dress. **4**†. A pin-maker.

pin'ni-, 1 pin'i-; 2 pin'i-. From Latin *pinna*, feather: a combining form.—**pin'ni-grade**, *a.* Moving by means of flippers, as a seal. [+ L. *gradior*, walk.]—**pin'ni-ped**, *a.* **1.** Having fin-like locomotive organs. **2.** Of or pertaining to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of carnivorous mammals: the seals and walruses.—**pin'ni-ped**, *n.* A fin-footed carnivorous mammal, as a walrus.

pin'nu-la, 1 pin'yu-lə; 2 pin'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* A barb of a feather. **2.** *Bot.* Same as PINNULE. [L., dim. of *pinna*, feather.]—**pin'nu-lar**, *a.*

pin'nule, 1 pin'yūl; 2 pin'yul, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A pinnula; specif., a small detached fin, as in mackerels. **2.** *Bot.* One of the smaller or ultimate divisions of a pinnate leaf or frond; a secondary pinna. [< L. *pinnula*, see PINNULA.]

pin'ny-win"kle, 1 pin'i-wiŋ"ki; 2 pin'y-wiŋ"ki, *n.* [Scot.] A board having holes in which the fingers were placed and then squeezed. [Cor. of PERIWINKLE.] **pin'ny-winks"**†.

pi'noc-le, 1 pi'nek-l *or* pin'o-kl; 2 pi'nŏc-l *or* pin'o-el, *n.* A card-game resembling bezique. [Perhaps of G. orig.] **pin'o-chle**†.

pi-no'le, 1 pi-nō'lē *or* pi-nōl'; 2 pi-nō'lę *or* pi-nōl', *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A meal of maize, mesquite-beans, and other grains, or a gruel prepared from it. [Sp., < Mex. *pinolli*.] **pi-no'la**†.

pi-ñon', 1 pi-nyōn' *or* pin'yən; 2 pi-nyōn' *or* pin'yon, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] The edible seed of any one of various pines of the Pacific coast of the United States; especially, the New Mexican piñon (*Pinus edulis*), also, the tree. [Sp., < L. *penna*, plume.]

pint, 1 paint; 2 pint, *n.* **1.** A dry and liquid measure of four gills. See MEASURE. **2.** [Scot.] A measure equivalent to two English quarts. [< F. *pinte*, < Sp. *pinta*, mark.]

pin'ta, 1 pin'tə *or* (*Sp.*) pin'ta; 2 pin'ta *or* (*Sp.*) pin'tä, *n.* [Sp.] *Pathol.* A disease of the skin caused by various fungi, and characterized by patches of discoloration.

pin-ta'do, 1 pin-tä'do *or* tē'do; 2 pin-tä'do *or* tä'do, *n.* [-DOS, 1 -doz; 2 -dōs, *pl.*] [W. Ind.] A fish, the common cero.

pin'tail", 1 pin'tēl"; 2 pin'tāl", *n.* **1.** A duck (*Dafila acuta*) of the northern hemisphere, the male of which has a long sharp tail. **2.** A sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of northern North America. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.

pin'tle(e**[2]**, 1 pin'ti; 2 pin'ti, *n.* A pin upon which anything pivots, as one of the metal braces or hooks upon which a rudder swings, or the pin of a hinge or of a gun-lock. [Dim. of PIN, *n.* Partly < AS. *pintel*.]

Pintle.

pin'to, 1 pin'to; 2 pin'to. [Western U. S.] **I.** *a.* Piebald; pied, as an animal. **II.** *n.* A pied animal: said especially of a horse. [Sp.]

pin'weed", 1 pin'wēd"; 2 pin'wēd", *n.* Any one of various perennial herbs (genus *Lechea*), with very small greenish or purplish flowers.

pin'worm", 1 pin'wūrm"; 2 pin'wûrm", *n.* A nematode (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) parasitic in the lower intestines, especially of children.

pinx., pnxt., pxt., *abbr.* [L.] *Pinxit* (he painted [it]): placed at the bottom of a painting, with the artist's name or initials.

pi'ny, 1 pai'ni; 2 pi'ny, *a.* Pertaining to, or clothed with pines.

pi'nyl, 1 pai'nil; 2 pi'nyl, *n.* *Chem.* A monovalent radical ($C_{10}H_{17}$). [PINE + -YL.]

Pin-zon', 1 pin-thōn'; 2 pin-thōn', *n.* **1. Martin Alonzo** (1441–1493), a Spanish navigator; commanded the "Pinta" of Columbus's fleet. **2. Vincencio Yanez** (1460–1524), a Spanish navigator; discovered Brazil.

pi'on†, *vt.* To dig, trench, or excavate. **py'on**†.

pi"o-neer', 1 pai"o-nīr'; 2 pi"o-nēr'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To prepare the way for; take the lead in. **2.** To be a pioneer. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who goes before to remove obstacles and prepare the way for others; one of the first explorers of a country. **2.** One who prepares the way, as in a military movement. [< F. *pionnier*, < *pion*, foot-soldier, see PEON.] Syn.: see HERALD.

pi'o-ny, 1 pai'o-ni; 2 pi'o-ny, *n.* [Dial.] Same as PEONY. **pi'ny**†.

pi'ot-ed, 1 pai'ŭt-ed; 2 pi'ŭt-ĕd, *a.* [Scot.] Same as PIETED.

Pi-otr'kow, 1 pi-ōtr'kev; 2 pi-ōtr'kôv, *n.* See PETROKOF.

piou"-piou', 1 piū"-piū'; 2 pū"-pū', *n.* [F.] A French soldier of the line: popular name. Compare POILU.

pi'ous, 1 pai'us; 2 pi'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Actuated by reverence for a Supreme Being; religious; godly. **2.** Marked by a reverential spirit. **3.** Practised in the name of religion. **4**‖. Exhibiting filial respect and affection; filial. [< L. *pius*, devout.] Syn.: see GOOD; MORAL.—**pi'ous-ly**, *adv.*—**pi'ous-ness**, *n.*

pip, 1 pip; 2 pip, *v.* [PIPPED, PIPT[3]; PIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To break through (the shell), as a chick in the egg. **II.** *i.* **1.** To peep like a chick or young bird. **2.** [Recent.] To wound: soldiers' slang. [Var. of PEEP[1], *v.*]

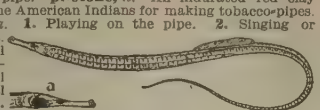
pip[1], *n.* **1.** A disease of fowls in which a false membrane forms around the tongue. **2.** [Slang.] A disgruntled condition; grouch. [< LL. *pipita*, < L. *pituita*, phlegm, < *sputus*, pp. of *spuo*, spit out.]

pip[2], *n.* **1.** The seed of an apple, orange, etc. **2.** A spot, as on a playing-card, domino, or die. **3.** Any of the small buds of the lily-of-the-valley. **4.** Any dormant rootstock of several flowering plants, as anemones and peonies. [< OF. *pepin*, seed, < L. *pepo*, < Gr. *pepōn*, melon.]

pipe, 1 paip; 2 pīp, *v.* [PIPED[1]; PIP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To play, as on a pipe; to utter in a high key. **2.** To call by means of a boatswain's whistle. **3.** To bring about by piping; as, to *pipe* one tired. **4.** To provide with or convey in pipes. **5.** To make into piping, as in dressmaking. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play on a pipe; whistle. **2.** To make a shrill sound. **3.** To harden in hollow or pipe-like form, as ingots in casting.—**pip'er**, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe, especially the bagpipe.

pipe, *n.* **1.** An apparatus, usually a small bowl with a hollow stem, for smoking tobacco or some other narcotic. **2.** Enough tobacco to fill the bowl of a pipe. **3.** A long conducting passage for conveying a fluid. **4.** A single tube or long hollow case; when part of a line of piping, often called a *piece of pipe*; as, an organ-*pipe*. **5.** Any hollow or tubular part or thing, as the fluting of a ruff. **6.** A tubular wind-instrument, such as the flageolet; in the plural, the bagpipe. **7.** A shrill note or call. **8.** A large cask for wine; also, a liquid measure of half a tun. **9.** In metal, a conical cavity in the head of a steel ingot, made by an escape of gas while the metal was cooling. **10.** Anything resembling a pipe. [< AS. *pipe*, < LL. *pipa*, < L. *pipio*, pipe, chirp.]—**pipe's clay"**. **1.** *tr.* To whiten with pipe-clay. **II.** *n.* A white clay used for pottery, especially pipes, and for whitening military accouterments.—**pipe'fish"**, *n.* One of a family (*Syngnathidæ*) of slender fishes having a straight, tube-like snout. See illus. on next page.—**p.-layer**, *n.* One who lays pipes; hence, one who works by underground methods; a wire-puller, especially in political matters.—**p.-laying**, *n.*—**p.-organ**, *n.* An organ hav-

ing pipes: distinguished from a *reed-organ*.—**p.-stapple,** *n.* [Scot.] A pipe-stem; also, a stem of grass.—**p.-stem,** *n.* The stem of a tobacco-pipe.—**p.-stone,** *n.* An indurated red clay much valued by the American Indians for making tobacco-pipes.—**pip'ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Playing on the pipe. **2.** Singing or sizzling, as if hot. **3.** Having a shrill sound. **4.** Characterized by peaceful rather than martial music. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who pipes. **2.** The music of pipes; hence, a wailing or whistling sound. **3.** A system of pipes as for drainage. **4.** A covered cord for trimming dresses. **5.** A mode of propagating by planting slips of two joints under glass. **6.** A cord-like decoration of icing on a cake.—**pip'y,** *a.* **1.** Containing pipes; pipe-like. **2.** Piping.



Ocean Pipefish. 1/8
a, the head, enlarged.

pi-per'a-zin, 1 pi-per'ə-zin; 2 pi-pĕr'a-zin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance formed by the action of ammonia on ethylene chlorid, used in solution in gout, etc. **pi-per'a-zine‡.**

pi-per'i-din, 1 pi-[*or* pai-]per'i-din; 2 pi-[*or* pī-]pĕr'i-din, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($C_5H_{11}N$) with a strong odor and caustic taste, contained in piperin. **pi-per'i-dine‡.**

pip'er-in, 1 pip'er-in; 2 pip'er-in, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) contained in pepper, from which it is extracted by alcohol and purified by crystallization. [F., < It. *peperino*, cement of volcanic ashes, < L. *piper;* see PEPPER.] **pip'er-ine‡.**

pip'er-o-nal, 1 pip'ər-o-nal; 2 pip'er-o-năl, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_3$) used in making perfumes.

pi-pette', 1 pi-pet'; 2 pi-pĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A small tube, often graduated, for removing small portions of a fluid. **2.** *Ceram.* A funnel-like can used in applying liquid decoration. **3.** A funnel-shaped contrivance adjusted, with the small end downward, to a barometer near its middle, to prevent air-bubbles from rising to the top. **pi-pet'‡.**

pip'it, 1 pip'ıt; 2 pip'it, *n.* A lark-like bird. [Imitative.]

pip'kin, 1 pip'kın; 2 pip'kin, *n.* **1.** A small earthenware jar. **2.** A piggin. [Dim. of PIPE, *n.*]

Pip'pi, Giulio. Same as GIULIO ROMANO.

pip'pin, 1 pip'ın; 2 pip'in, *n.* **1.** An apple of many varieties. **2†.** A seed; pip. [< OF. *pepin*, young seedling apple-tree.]

pip-sis'se-wa, 1 pip-sis'ı-wə; 2 pip-sis'e-wa, *n.* A low-growing evergreen with light-purple flowers and thick leaves. [Am. Ind.]

pi'pui, 1 pi'pui; 2 pē'pûi, *n.* Same as PEEPUL.

Piq'ua, 1 pik'wə; 2 pik'wa, *n.* A city (pop. 15,050) in W. Ohio.

pi'quant, 1 pi'kənt; 2 pi'kant, *a.* **1.** Having an agreeably pungent or tart taste. **2.** Interesting; tart; racy. **3.** Wounding the feelings. [F.] Syn.: see RACY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pi'quan-cy,** *n.* The quality of being piquant.

pique[1], 1 pik; 2 pik, *vt.* [PIQUED[2]; PIQU'ING.] **1.** To excite a slight degree of resentment in. **2.** To stimulate by envy, jealousy, etc. **3.** Reflexively, to pride (oneself). Syn.: affront, annoy, chafe, displease, fret, goad, irritate, nettle, offend, pain, provoke, rouse, set on, stimulate, sting, stir up, urge, vex, wound. See ANGER.—Prep.: piqued *at* (more rarely *by*).

pique[2], *vt.* To win a pique from at piquet.

pique[3], *n.* A feeling of slight irritation or resentment. [< F. & OF. *piquer*, prick, sting.]

Syn.: displeasure, grudge, irritation, offense, resentment, umbrage. *Pique*, from the French, signifies primarily a prick or a sting, as of a nettle; the word denotes a sudden feeling of mingled pain and anger, but slight and usually transient, arising from some neglect or *offense*, real or imaginary. *Umbrage* is a deeper and more persistent *displeasure* at being overshadowed (Latin *umbra*, a shadow) or subjected to any treatment that one deems unworthy of oneself. It may be said, as a general statement, that *pique* arises from wounded vanity or sensitiveness, *umbrage* from wounded pride or sometimes from suspicion. *Resentment* rests on more solid grounds, and is deep and persistent. See ANGER.—Ant.: approval, complacency, contentment, delight, gratification, pleasure, satisfaction.

pique[3], *n.* In piquet, the scoring of 30 points in one hand before the other side scores at all. [F.]

pi''que', 1 pi''kē'; 2 pi''kę', *n.* **1.** A heavy cotton fabric with corded or figured surface. **2.** The pattern in such material.

pi''quet', 1 pi-ket' *or* (*F.*) pi''kē'; 2 pi-kĕt' *or* (*F.*) pi''kę', *n.* **1.** A two-handed game of cards in which the cards below the seven are excluded. **2.** *Mil.* A picket. [F., picket, game at cards; see PICKET, *n.*]

Pi-ræ'us, 1 pai-ri''us; 2 pī-rē'ûs, *n.* A manufacturing town; ancient seaport of Athens, Greece; pop. 133,482.

pi'rate, 1 pai'rıt; 2 pī'rat. **1.** *vt. & vi.* [PI'RAT-ED[4]; PI'RAT-ING.] To subject to an act or acts of piracy. **2.** To appropriate and publish without permission or compensation, as a book. **3.** To practise piracy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rover and robber on the high seas. **2.** A vessel engaged in piracy. **3.** A person who appropriates without right the work of another. [F., < Gr.[L] *peiratēs*, pirate.] Syn.: see ROBBER.—**pi'ra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Robbery committed on the high seas. **2.** The unauthorized publication of another's literary property.—**pi-rat'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to pirates or piracy. **pi-rat'ic‡.**—**pi-rat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Pi-rith'o-us, 1 pai-rith'o-us; 2 pī-rith'o-ûs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, son of Ixion and Dia, who, with his friend Theseus, attempted to carry off Persephone from Hades, for which crime he was bound to a rock by Pluto, Theseus being rescued by Hercules. See LAPITHÆ. [L., < Gr. *Peirithoos.*]

pirl, *n.* Same as PURL.

pirn, 1 pūrn; 2 pirn, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A small spindle. **2.** Yarn on a shuttle. **3.** A spinning-wheel bobbin. **4.** A fishing-rod reel.

pi-rogue', 1 pı-rōg'; 2 pi-rōg', *n.* **1.** A dug-out canoe. **2.** A large flat-bottomed boat. [F., < Sp. *piragua*, canoe; of W. Ind. orig.]

Pir'ot, 1 pir'ət; 2 pĕr'ŏt, *n.* A town (pop. 11,400) in S. E. Jugo-Slavia.

pir''ou-ette', 1 pir''u-et'; 2 pĭr''ụ-ĕt'. **I.** *vi.* [-ET'TED[4]; -ET'TING.] To make a pirouette. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rapid whirling upon the toes in dancing. **2.** *Manège.* A sudden turn of a horse. [F.]

Pi'sa, 1 pi'zə; 2 pi'sä, *n.* A cathedral and university city, capital of the Italian province of same name; pop. 68,933; leaning tower.

Pi-sa'no, 1 pi-zō'no; 2 pi-sä'no, *n.* **1. Andrea** (1273–1349), Andrea de Pontedera, an Italian sculptor. **2. Giovanni** (1240–1320), an Italian sculptor and architect. **Pi''sa-nel'lo‡.** **3. Piccolo** (1206–1278), an Italian sculptor.

pis'ca-ry, 1 pis'kə-rı; 2 pis'ca-ry, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The right of fishing in waters that belong to another: now usually in the phrase **common of piscary.** **2.** A fishing-place; fishery. [< L. *piscarius*, of fish or fishing, < *piscis*, fish.]

pis''ca-tol'o-gy, 1 pis''kə-tel'o-jı; 2 pis''ca'tŏl'o-ģy, *n.* The science of fishing. [< L. *piscatus*, pp. of *piscor*, fish (< *piscis*, fish), + -OLOGY.]

pis-ca'tor, 1 pis-kē'tər *or* -tər; 2 pis-ca'tor, *n.* [-TO'RES, 1 -tō'rīz; 2 -tō'rēs, *pl.*] An angler. [L.]

pis'ca-to-ry, 1 pis'kə-to-rı; 2 pis'ca-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to fishes or fishing. **2.** Engaged in fishing. [< L. *piscator*, fisherman.] **pis''ca-to'ri-al‡.**

Pis'ces, 1 pis'ız; 2 pis'ēş, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ich.* A class of vertebrates; fishes. **2.** (1) The twelfth sign of the zodiac. See ZODIAC. (2) A constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., pl. of *piscis*, fish.]

pis'ci-, 1 pis'ı-; 2 pis'i-. From Latin *piscis*, fish: a combining form.—**pis'ci-cul''ture,** *n.* The hatching and rearing of fish as an industrial art.—**pis'ci-cul''tur-al,** *a.*—**pis'ci-cul''tur-ist,** *n.*—**pis'ci-form,** *a.* Having the form or structure of a fish.

pis-ci'na, 1 pi-sai'nə *or* -si'nə; 2 pi-si'na *or* -si'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl. Arch.* A stone basin, usually in a niche, in which the priest washed the chalice after administering communion. **2.** A baptizing font; baptistery. [L., fish-pond, basin, < *piscis*, fish.] [sisting on fish.

pis-civ'o-rous, 1 pi-siv'o-rus; 2 pi-sĭv'o-rûs, *a.* Feeding or sub-

Pis'gah, 1 piz'gə; 2 pis'ga, *n. Bib.* A range east of the Jordan: from it Moses beheld the Promised Land. *Deut.* xxxiv, 1.

pish, 1 pish; 2 pish, *vi.* To express contempt with "pish!"

pish, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

Pi-sid'i-a, 1 pai-sid'ı-ə; 2 pī-sid'i-a, *n.* An ancient district of S. Asia Minor.

pi'si-form, 1 pi'sı-fōrm; 2 pi'si-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a pea; as, the *pisiform* bone. [< L. *pisum*, pea, + -FORM.]

Pi-sis'tra-tus, 1 pi-sis'trə-tus; 2 pi-sis'tra-tûs, *n.* [600?–527 B. C.) An Athenian tyrant and statesman.

pis'mire, 1 pis'mair; 2 pis'mīr, *n.* An ant. [< *piss* (imitative) + Ice. *maurr*, ant.]

pi'so-lite, 1 pai'so-lait; 2 pī'so-līt, *n. Pathol.* A coarse concretionary limestone, composed of globules with a distinct concentric structure and often as large as small peas.—**pi''so-lit'ic,** *a.*

Pi'son, 1 pai'sən; 2 pī'son, *n. Bib.* **1.** One of the rivers of Eden. *Gen.* ii, 11. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* The love of the good and beautiful, and their immortality. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 592. [STEWART '10.] [Heb.]

Pisse''vache', 1 pis''vāsh'; 2 pis''văch', *n.* A waterfall of the Sallenche river, Valais canton, Switzerland; 230 ft. high.

pis-ta'chio, 1 pis-tē'[*or* -tä']shi-ō; 2 pis-tä'[*or* -tä']chi-ō, *n.* **1.** The nut of a small tree (genus *Pistacia*) of western Asia and the Levant, or the tree itself. **2.** The flavor produced by, or a delicacy flavored with the pistachio-nut. [< Sp. *pistachio*, < Gr.[L] *pistakion*, < Per. *pista*, pistachio.] **pis'-tache‡.**

Branch of Pistachio Tree.
a, nut.

pis''ta-reen', 1 pis''tə-rīn'; 2 pis''ta-rēn', *n.* An old Spanish coin, worth about 20 cents.

pis'til, 1 pis'tıl; 2 pis'til, *n.* The seed-bearing organ of flowering plants. Normally it occupies the center of the flower and is composed of the ovary, with its contained ovules, and the stigma, with a style. [< L. *pistillum*; see PESTLE.]—**pis'til-la-ry,** *a.*—**pis'til-late,** *a. Bot.* Having a pistil; especially, having pistils and no stamens: said of a flower or a plant.

Pis-to'ja, 1 pis-tō'yə; 2 pis-tō'yä, *n.* A walled city in Florence province, Italy, where pistols were first manufactured; pop. of commune 65,000; ancient names, *Pistola, Pistoria*, or, L. *Pistorium.*

pis'tol[1], 1 pis'təl; 2 pis'tol. **I.** *vt.* [PIS'TOLED or PIS'TOLLED; PIS'TOL-ING or PIS'TOL-LING.] To shoot with a pistol. **II.** *n.* A small firearm having a stock to fit the hand and a short barrel or barrels. See illus. on next page. [< It.[OF] *pistola*, orig. dagger; see PISTOJA.]—**pistol-grip,** *n.* A projection, in the shape of a pistol-stock, on the under side of a gun-stock, to give a firmer grip for the hand. **p.-hand‡.**—**pis''to-leer',** *n.* One who fires a pistol; formerly, a soldier carrying a pistol. **pis''to-lier'‡.**

Pis'tol[2], *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV.*, a despicable follower of Falstaff.

pis''tole', 1 pis''tōl'; 2 pis''tōl', *n.* A gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Europe. [F.]

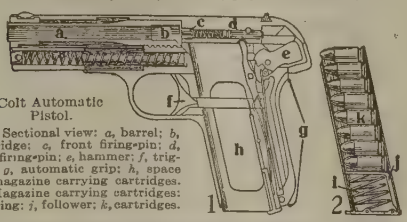
pis'ton, 1 pis'tən; 2 pis'ton, *n.* **1.** A disk fitted to slide in a cylinder, as in a steam-engine, and connected with a rod for receiving the pressure of or exerting pressure upon a fluid

in the cylinder. **2.** A valve in a wind-instrument for altering the pitch of tones. [F.]—**piston-rod,** *n.* A rod attached to a piston at one end and to a cross-head or crank-pin at the other.

pit[1], 1 pit; 2 pit, *v.* [PIT'TED[4]; PIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with pits; form hollows in. **2.** To set in antagonism or hostile opposition: usually with *against.* **3.** To put into or entrap in a pit. **II.** *i.* To become marked with pits; retain the marks of pressure, as the skin in edema.

pit[2], *vt.* [Dial.] Same as PUT[2].

pit[1], *n.* **1.** A natural or artificial cavity in the ground, especially when relatively wide and deep. **2.** A pitfall for snaring animals; snare. **3.** An abyss so deep that one can not return from it. (1) The grave. (2) Hell. (3‖) Great distress or trouble. **4.** (1) The main floor of the auditorium of a theater, especially, in Great Britain, that portion under the first balcony. Compare ORCHESTRA; PARQUET. (2) The part of the audience occupying this portion of the theater. **5.** An enclosed space in which animals trained for combat are pitted against each other. **6.** Any natural cavity or depression in the body; as, the arm*pit;* the *pit* of the stomach. **7.** An indention like that made by a smallpox-pustule; any slight depression or excavation. **8.** *Bot.* A thin spot in the cell-walls of some plants. **9.** That part of the floor of an exchange where a special line of trading is done; as, the wheat-*pit.* [< AS. *pyt,* < L. *puteus,* well.]—**pit-coal,** *n.* Same as SEA-COAL. **p.-game,** *n.* A game-fowl: from fighting in pits.—**pit'man,** *n.* **1.** One who works in a pit, as in sawing, coal-mining, etc.; especially, in mining, the man who has charge of the underground machinery. **2.** [PIT'MANS, *pl.*] In machinery, a rod



Colt Automatic Pistol.

1. Sectional view: *a,* barrel; *b,* cartridge; *c,* front firing-pin; *d,* rear firing-pin; *e,* hammer; *f,* trigger; *g,* automatic grip; *h,* space for magazine carrying cartridges. 2. Magazine carrying cartridges: *i,* spring; *j,* follower; *k,* cartridges.

that connects a rotary with a reciprocating part; a connecting-rod.—**pit'-saw",** *n.* A two-handled saw for cutting logs over the mouth of a pit, one man standing in the pit.

pit[2], *n.* [U. S.] The kernel of certain fruits, as the plum. [< PIP[2], *n.*]

pi'ta, 1 pī'tȧ; 2 pī'tȧ, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **1.** The fiber of the American aloe (*Agave americana*) and other allied species of *Agave:* used for making paper, cordage, etc. **pi'ta-fi"ber**[1]; **p.-hemp**[1]; **p.-flax; p.-thread**[1]. **2.** The plant yielding the fiber. **3.** The istle-fiber: an improper use. **4.** The fiber obtained from several kinds of yucca.

pit'a-pat", 1 pit'ə-pat"; 2 pit'ȧ-pat", **I.** *vi.* To move with a succession of light, quick steps or pulsations. **II.** *n.* A tapping or succession of taps or similar sounds. **III.** *adv.* With a rapid succession of light beats or taps; flutteringly. **pit'ty-pat"ty.**

Pit'cairn Is'land, 1 pit'kârn; 2 pit'cârn. A British island in the S. Pacific ocean; settled in 1790 by mutineers of the British ship "Bounty."

pitch[1], ⎫1 pich; 2 pĭch, *v.* [PITCHED[4]; PITCH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To
pich[2], ⎭ project from the hand by swinging the arm like a pendulum; toss; throw. **2.** To thrust, as a sharp instrument, into the ground, as wickets; hence, to set in order; arrange; array, as a battle; as, to *pitch* a tent. **3.** *Mus.* To regulate or set the pitch or the key of. **4.** *Baseball.* To deliver (the ball) to the batsman. **5.** *Card-playing.* In some games, to announce (the trump suit) by leading one of its cards. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw underhand; loosely, to throw in any way: specifically, to act as a pitcher in baseball. **2.** To fall or plunge downward; also, to incline downward. **3.** To fix one's choice; settle. **4.** To rise and fall alternately at the bow and stern, as a ship. **5.** To plunge forward like a ship when pitching; lurch. **6.** To fix an encampment; settle down. **7.** *Mech.* To fit into; interlock; engage. [Var. of PICK, *v.*] SYN.: see THROW.

pitch[2], *vt.* To smear, cover, or treat with pitch.

pitch[1], *n.* **1.** Point or degree of elevation or depression; especially, the extreme point. **2.** The degree of descent of a declivity; also, a descent, slope, or inclination to the horizon. **3.** In building, the inclination of a roof. **4.** *Mech.* (1) The amount of advance of a screw-thread in a single turn. (2) The distance between tooth-centers, as in a gear-wheel. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The highness or lowness of a tone. (2) The acuteness or gravity of all the tones of a given instrument with reference to some standard.

The pitch of an instrument is expressed by the vibrations per second of some one of its notes, generally middle C, treble C, or the A between them. The high pitch, known as **concert pitch,** was much used in concert and operatic work in the middle of the 19th century, and is still the official standard of British army bands and of certain organs. In 1859 a commission of French musicians and scientists determined the pitch of A′ as 435 (true C″ 522, equal temperament C″ 517), which is known as **French p., international p.,** or **low p.**

6. In games, the act of pitching; a throw; specif. (*Baseball*), the delivery of the ball by the pitcher; also, the place of pitching or the distance pitched. **7.** The height to which a hawk rises before stooping on its prey. **8.** *Geol.* Same as DIP, *n.,* 6. **9.** The act of dipping or plunging downward; the pitching of a ship. **10.** A game of cards; seven-up.—**pitch'-ac"cent,** *n. Phon.* A change of pitch in giving prominence to one syllable over other syllables.—**p. circle,** same as **p.-line.**—**p.-line,** *n.* That line or circle in a gear, segment, or rack which touches a corresponding line or circle in a gear, segment, or rack, and determines the ratio of velocity: known also as **p. circle.**—**p.-pipe,** *n. Mus.* A small pipe to be sounded with the mouth, giving a standard pitch.

pitch[2], *n.* **1.** A thick, tenacious, dark substance obtained by boiling down tar and from the residues of distilled turpentine, etc.: used in coating seams. **2.** The resinous sap of pines. **3.** Bitumen or asphaltum, especially when unrefined. [< AS. *pic,* < L. *pix (pic-),* pitch.]—**pitch'-dark",** *a.* Very dark.—**p.-pine,** *n.* A pine-tree of the eastern and southern United States, with hard, resinous wood.

pitch'blende", 1 pich'blend"; 2 pich'blĕnd", *n.* A black or brown uranium oxid with a luster like pitch: the chief source of radium.

pitch'er[1], ⎫1 pich'er; 2 pĭch'er, *n.* One who pitches; specif.
pich'er[2], ⎭ (*Baseball*), the player who delivers the ball to the batsman.

pitch'er[2], *n.* **1.** A vessel with a spout and a handle, used for holding liquids to be poured out. **2.** *Bot.* A peculiar form of leaf suggestive of a common pitcher. [< F. *picher,* ult. < Gr. *bikos,* wine-vessel.]—**pitch'er-plant",** *n.* A plant having leaves with pitcher-like appendages.

pitch'fork". **I.** *vt.* To throw with a pitchfork; hence, to put abruptly into a position. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large fork with which to handle hay, straw, etc. **2.** A tuning-fork.

pitch'stone", 1 pich'stōn"; 2 pich'stōn", *n. Petrol.* An acid volcanic glass having a resinous luster and containing more water than obsidian.

pitch'y, ⎫1 pich'i; 2 pĭch'y, *a.* [PITCH'I-ER; PITCH'I-EST.] **1.**
pich'y[2], ⎭ Resembling pitch; pitch-like; intensely dark. **2.** Daubed with pitch.—**pitch'i-ly,** *adv.*—**pitch'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being pitchy.

pit'e-ous, 1 pit'i-us; 2 pit'e-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Exciting pity, sorrow, or sympathy. **2.** Affected with or feeling pity. SYN.: see PITIFUL.—**pit'e-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**pit'e-ous-ness,** *n.*

pit'fall", 1 pit'fôl"; 2 pĭt'fạl", *n.* A pit contrived for entrapping wild beasts or men; hence, any hidden danger.

pith, 1 pith; 2 pith, *vt.* **1.** To destroy the central nervous system or spinal cord of; as, to *pith* a frog by passing a wire through the vertebral column. **2.** To remove the pith from, as a plant-stem. **3.** To kill (cattle) by striking a sharp instrument between or before the neck-joints.

pith, *n.* **1.** The cylinder of soft, spongy tissue in the center of the stems and branches of certain plants. **2.** *Ornith.* (1) The spongy substance of the interior of the shaft of a feather. (2) The spinal cord. **3.** Concentrated force; vigor: used figuratively of style. **4.** The essential part; quintessence; gist. [< AS. *pitha,* pith.]—**pith'less,** *a.* Having no pith; lacking force.—**pith'y,** *a.* [PITH'I-ER; PITH'I-EST.] **1.** Consisting of pith; like pith. **2.** Forcible; effective. SYN.: see TERSE.—**pith'i-ly,** *adv.*—**pith'i-ness,** *n.* The quality of being pithy.

pith"e-can'thrope, 1 pith"i-kan'thrōp; 2 pith"e-căn'thrōp, *n.* One of a family (*Pithecanthropidæ*) of primates. [< Gr. *pithēkos,* ape, + *anthrōpos,* man.]—**pith"e-can-thro'pus,** 1 pith"i-kan-thrō'pus; 2 pith"e-căn-thrō'pŭs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pī; 2 -pī, *pl.*] An extinct animal, remains of which were found in Java by Dubois, in 1892, and named by him *Pithecanthropus erectus.*

pit'i-ful, 1 pit'i-ful; 2 pit'i-ful, *a.* **1.** Calling forth pity or compassion; miserable; wretched. **2.** Calling out a feeling of contempt, because of littleness, meanness, or the like; contemptible. **3.** Full of pity; compassionate. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

SYN.: abject, base, contemptible, despicable, lamentable, miserable, mournful, moving, paltry, pathetic, piteous, pitiable, sorrowful, touching, woful, wretched. *Pitiful* originally signified full of pity; as, "the Lord is very *pitiful* and of tender mercy," *James* v, 11; but this usage is now archaic, and the meaning in question is appropriated by such words as merciful and compassionate. *Pitiful* and *pitiable* now refer to what may be deserving of pity, *pitiful* being used chiefly for that which is merely an object of thought, *pitiable* for that which is brought directly before the senses; as, a *pitiful* story; a *pitiable* object; a *pitiable* condition. Since pity, however, always implies weakness or inferiority in that which is pitied, *pitiful* and *pitiable* are often used, by an easy transition, for what might awaken pity, but does awaken contempt; as, a *pitiful* excuse; he presented a *pitiable* appearance. *Piteous* is now rarely used in its earlier sense of feeling pity, but in its derived sense applies to what really excites the emotion; as, a *piteous* cry. See MERCIFUL. Compare HUMANE; MERCY; PITY.—ANT.: august, beneficent, commanding, dignified, exalted, glorious, grand, great, helpful, lofty, mighty, noble, sublime, superb.

pit'i-kins†, *interj.* Pity: a diminutive. **pit'ti-kinst.**

pit'less, etc. See under PITY.

pit'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] See under PIT[1], *n.*

Pit'man, 1 pit'mən; 2 pĭt'man, **Sir Isaac** (1813–1897). An English educator; inventor of a system of shorthand.

Pitt, 1 pit; 2 pit, *n.* **1. William** (1708–1778), Earl of Chatham: an English statesman; opposed Lord North's American policy, 1774–1777. **2. William** (1759–1806), an English prime minister; son of the Earl of Chatham.

pit'tance, 1 pit'ans; 2 pĭt'anc, *n.* Originally, an allowance of food; hence, any meager allowance. [< F. *pitance,* lit. 'pious dole,' < L. *pieta (t-)s,* piety.]

pit'ter-pat"ter, 1 pit'ər-pat"ər; 2 pit'er-păt"er, *v., n. & adv.* Same as PITAPAT. [18,060.

Pitts'burg, 1 pits'bûrg; 2 pits'bûrg, *n.* A city in E. Kansas; pop.

Pitts'burgh, 1 pits'bûrg; 2 pits'bûrg, *n.* A manufacturing city of Pennsylvania; pop. 588,200; seat of the University of Pittsburgh and of the Carnegie Technical Schools.

Pitts'burg Land'ing. A village in S. W. Tennessee; on the battle-field of Shiloh. See SHILOH.

Pitts'field, 1 pits'fēld; 2 pits'fēld, *n.* A city in W. Massachusetts; pop. 41,750. [Pennsylvania.

Pittston, 1 pits'tən; 2 pits'ton, *n.* A city (pop. 18,500) in N. E.

pit'ty-pat'', *v., n., & adv.* Same as PITAPAT.

pit'u-i-ta-ry, 1 pi‡tyu-(*or* pi-tū')i-tē-ri; 2 pi‡tyu-(*or* pi-tū')i-tē-ry, *a.* **1.** Secreting mucus; mucous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pituitary body. [< L. *pituitarius,* < *pituita,* phlegm, < *spuo,* spit.] **pit'u-i-tous‡.—pituitary body** or **gland,** a small rounded structure within the cranium, on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone, now believed to regulate the nutrition of bone and other connective tissues, formerly thought to secrete nasal mucus.—**p. fever,** enteric fever.—**pi-tu'i-trin,** *n.* An extract from the pituitary body: a trade name.

pit'y, 1 pi‡t'i; 2 pi‡t'y, *vt. & vi.* [PIT'IED; PIT'Y-ING.] **1.** To feel compassion or pity for. **2.** To be compassionate.

Syn.: be grieved for, commiserate, compassionate, have compassion on or upon, have pity on or upon, sorrow for or with, sympathize with.—Ant.: crush, neglect, oppress, repulse, scorn, slight, torment.—**pit'i-a-bl**(EP, *a.* **1.** That may be pitied; pathetic. **2.** Pitiful. Syn.: see PITIFUL.—**pit'i-a-bl**(e-nessP, *n.*—**pit'i-a-bly,** *adv.*—**pit'i-er,** *n.* One who pities.

pit'y, *n.* [PIT'IES2, *pl.*] **1.** The feeling of grief or pain awakened by the misfortunes or sorrows of others. **2.** That which arouses compassion; misfortune. [< OF. *pitie,* < L. *pietas;* see PIETY.]

Syn.: commiseration, compassion, condolence, mercy, sympathy, tenderness. *Pity* is a feeling of grief or pain aroused by the weakness, misfortunes, or distresses of others, joined with a desire to help or relieve. *Sympathy* (feeling or suffering with) implies some degree of equality, kindred, or union; *pity* is for what is weak or unfortunate, and so far, at least, inferior to ourselves; hence, *pity* is often resented where *sympathy* would be welcomed. We have *sympathy* with one in joy or grief, in pleasure or pain, *pity* only for those in suffering or need: we may have *sympathy* with the struggles of a giant or the triumphs of a conqueror; we are moved with *pity* for the captive or the slave. *Pity* may be only in the mind, but *mercy* does something for those who are its objects. *Compassion,* like *pity,* is exercised only with respect to the suffering or unfortunate, but combines with the tenderness of *pity* the dignity of *sympathy* and the active quality of *mercy. Commiseration* is as tender as *compassion,* but more remote and hopeless; we have *commiseration* for sufferers whom we can not reach or can not relieve. *Condolence* is the expression of *sympathy.* See MERCY.—Ant.: barbarity, brutality, cruelty, ferocity, hard-heartedness, harshness, inhumanity, mercilessness, pitilessness, rigor, ruthlessness, severity, sternness, truculence.—Prep.: pity *on* or *upon* that which we help or spare; pity *for* that which we merely contemplate; "have pity *upon* me, O ye my friends," *Job* xix, 21; "pity *for* a horse o'erdriven," TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxiii, st. 1.—**pit'i-less,** *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity; cruel. **2.** Exciting no pity. Syn.: see IMPLACABLE.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pit'y-ri'a-sis, 1 pit'i-rui'a-sis; 2 pit'y-ri'a-sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A skin-disease in which the epidermis sheds thin scales as dandruff. **2.** *Vet.* A disease characterized by dry scales. [< Gr. *pityriasis,* < *pityron,* bran.]

Pi'us, 1 pai'us; 2 pi'ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** Any one of several popes of Rome. Especially: (1) **P. I.** (–157), who is traditionally believed to have instituted the observance of Sunday by Christians. (2) **P. II.** (1405–1464), Enea Silvio de Piccolomini, diplomat, humanist, and historian. (3) **P. IV.** (1499–1565), Giovanni Angelo Medici; published *Tridentine Creed.* (4) **P. V.** (1504–1572), Michele Ghislieri, promoter of Counter-Reformation and Roman Inquisition. (5) **P. VI.** (1717–1799), Giovanni Angelo Braschi; embellished Rome; prisoner of the French. (6) **P. VII.** (1742–1823), Gregorio Luigi Barnaba Chiaramonte; taken prisoner to Fontainebleau by Napoleon. (7) **P. VIII.** (1761–1830), Francesco Xaverio Castiglione, promoted a reactionary policy, but condemned the slave-trade. (8) **P. IX.** (1792–1878), Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti; lost the temporal sovereignty; convoked Vatican Council, 1869. (9) **P. X.** (1835–1914), Giuseppe Sarto; patriarch of Venice; restored friendly relations between France and the Vatican. (10) **P. XI.** (1857–), Achille Ratti; archbishop of Milan; created Cardinal, 1921; elected pope, Feb. 6, 1922. [L., dutiful, devout.]

Pi-ute', 1 pai-yūt'; 2 pi-yut', *n.* Same as PAIUTE.

piv'ot, 1 piv'ət; 2 piv'ot. I‡. *vt. & vi.* To place or turn on a pivot; hinge. II. *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Something, typically a pin or a short shaft, upon which a related part turns, oscillates, or rotates: often a short cylindrical bearing, fixed on only one end, as for carrying or rotating a swinging part. **2.** Figuratively, something on which an important matter hinges or turns; a turning-point. **3.** *Mil.* In wheeling troops, the soldier, officer, or point upon which the line turns.—**pivot-gun,** *n.* A cannon the carriage of which is mounted on a vertical pivot so as to sweep through a large angle.—**piv'ot-al,** *a.* Of the nature of a pivot; being or constituting that on which a matter turns; as, a *pivotal* question. **-ly,** *adv.*

pix'y, 1 piks'i; 2 piks'y, *n.* [PIX'IES, *pl.*] A fairy or elf. [Perhaps dim. of PUCK.] **pix'ie‡.** [Spanish conqueror of Peru.

Pi-zar'ro, 1 pi-zar'o; 2 pi-zär'o, **Francisco** (1475–1541). The

piz''zi-ca'to, 1 pit''si-kā'to; 2 pit''si-cä'to, *a.* [It.] Pinched: applied to notes in music for a bowed instrument when they are to be plucked with the fingers.

P. J., *abbr.* Police Justice, Presiding Judge, Probate Judge.—**pk.,** *abbr.* [PKS., *pl.*] Peck.—**pkg.,** *abbr.* [PKGS., *pl.*] Package.—**P. L.,** *abbr.* Paradise Lost, Poet Laureate, Primrose League.—**pl.,** *abbr.* Place, plate, plural.

plac'ad, 1 plak'id; 2 plā'c'ad, *n.* [Scot.] A placard.

pla-card', 1 pla-kärd' *or* plak'ərd; 2 pla-cärd' *or* plă'card. I‡. *vt.* **1.** To announce by placards. **2.** To post placards upon; as, to *placard* walls. II. 1 plak'ərd; 2 plă'c'ard, *n.* **1.** A printed or written paper publicly displayed, as a proclamation or poster. **2.** A tag or plate bearing an owner's name. [F.]—**pla-card'er,** *n.*

pla'cate, 1 plē'kēt; 2 plā'cāt, *vt.* [PLA'CA-TED4; PLA'CAT-ING.] To turn from a state of anger or hostility to friendliness; appease. [< L. *placatus,* pp. of *placo,* appease.]—**pla'ca-bl**(eP, *a.* Appeasable; yielding. Syn.: see CHARITABLE.—**pla''ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **pla'ca-bl**(e-nessP‡.—**pla'ca-bly,** *adv.*—**pla-ca'tion,** *n.*—**pla'ca-to-ry,** *a.* Tending or intended to placate or appease.

place, 1 plēs; 2 plāc. I. *vt.* [PLACED‡; PLAC'ING.] **1.** To set in a particular place or spot; put in the appropriate place or order; arrange. **2.** To put in office; assign to duty; appoint. **3.** To put out at interest; invest. **4.** To direct or rest with confidence. **5.** *Racing.* To indicate the position (of a horse) when passing the winning-post. **6.** [U. S.] To determine the place of; assign to a particular locality, class, or set of circumstances; as, it was difficult to *place* him. Syn.: see PUT; SET. II. *n.* **1.** A particular point or portion of space, especially that part of space occupied by or belonging to a thing under consideration; a definite locality or location. **2.** An occupied situation or building; space regarded as abode or quarters; an estate, town, military post, etc. **3.** 'An open space or square in a city; also, a court or street. **4.** Position in relative order; hence, station in life; degree; rank. **5.** Specif.: (1) An office, appointment, or employment. (2) Indefinitely. office or station. **6.** Room for occupation; hence, reception; welcome; lodgment; seat. **7.** Vacated room; stead; hence, precedence; as, one thing gives *place* to another. **8.** A particular passage, as in a book; a text; a topic. **9.** *Racing.* A position among the first three competitors. **10.** *Arith.* The position of a figure in relation to the other figures of a given series or group. [F., < Gr.L *plateia,* fem. s. of *platys,* wide.] Syn.: locality, location, part, position, post, room, site, situation, space, spot, station. See SCENE.

—in place. 1. In its natural position. **2.** *Geol.* Same as IN SITU.—**out of p.,** removed from or not situated in the natural or appropriate place, order, or relation; unsuitable; inappropriate; ill-timed.—**p.-kick,** *n.* In football, a kick for a goal after the ball has been placed on the ground.—**place'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An office-holder: often derogatory.—**place'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of placing or the state of being placed. **2.** [U. S.] *Football.* The putting of the ball in position for a place-kick from the field.

pla-ce'bo, 1 pla-sī'bo; 2 pla-cē'bo, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The opening antiphon of the vespers for the dead, a part of Psalm cxvi: from its first word, beginning with verse 9. **2.** *Med.* Any harmless substance, as bread pills, given to humor a patient rather than as a remedy. [OF., < L. *placebo,* I shall please, < *placeo,* please.]

pla-cen'ta, 1 pla-sen'ta; 2 pla-cēn'ta, *n.* **1.** *Embryol.* The organ by which the fetus of the higher mammals is nourished. **2.** *Zool* An analogous organ in some other animals. **3.** *Bot.* The part of the ovary that supports the ovules. [L., cake.]—**pla-cen'tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a placenta.—**plac''en-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The process of fetal attachment to the uterus: also, the type of placenta or manner of its construction. **2.** *Bot.* The way in which the seeds are arranged in the pericarp or the manner in which the placentas are attached.

plac'er1, 1 plas'ər; 2 plă'c'er, *n.* In mining, an alluvial or glacial deposit or a place where deposits are washed for valuable minerals. [Sp., < *plaza,* place.]

plac'er2, 1 plēs'ər; 2 plā'c'er, *n.* One who places, in any sense.

pla'cet, 1 plē'set; 2 plā'cēt, *n.* [L.; literally, it pleases.] **1.** Permission given by authority; sanction. **2.** A vote of assent, as by a council. **3.** A formal request, as in writing.

plac'id, 1 plas'id; 2 plă'c'id, *a.* Having a smooth, unruffled surface, as a sheet of still water; unruffled; calm. [< L. *placidus,* < *placeo,* please.] Syn.: see CALM; PACIFIC.—**pla-cid'i-ty,** *n.* **plac'id-ness‡.—plac'id-ly,** *adv.*

plack, 1 plak; 2 plăk, *n.* A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland. [< F. *plaque,* plate, < MD. *placke,* a coin.]—**plack'-less,** *n.* [Scot.] Penniless.

plack'et, 1 plak'et; 2 plăk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** The opening or slit left in the upper part of a petticoat or skirt. **placket-hole'‡.** 2‡. A woman's pocket. 3‡. A petticoat. [< OF. *placquette,* dim. of OF. & F. *plaque;* see PLACK.]

plac'oid, 1 plak'oid; 2 plă'c'oid. I. *a.* Plate-like, as certain scales in sharks and rays. [< Gr. *plax,* plate, + -OID.] II. *n.* A fish having plate-like scales.

pla-fond', 1 pla-fond'; 2 pla-fŏnd', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The under surface of a floor treated as the ceiling of the room below, usually ornamented with carving or painting; a painting on a ceiling.

pla'gal, 1 plē'gəl; 2 plā'gal, *a.* Designating a cadence in which the tonic chord is preceded by the major or minor chord of the subdominant. [< LL. *plagius,* sidewise, < Gr. *plagos,* side.]

pla'gi-a-rize or **-rise,** 1 plē'ji-ə-raiz; 2 plā'gi-a-rīz, *v.* [-RIZED or -RISED; -RIZ'ING or -RIS'ING.] I. *t.* To appropriate and give out as one's own the literary or artistic work of another. II. *i.* To commit plagiarism. [< L. *plagiarius,* a plagiarist, < *plagium,* kidnaping.]—**pla'gi-a-rism,** *n.* The act of plagiarizing, or something plagiarized. **pla'gi-a-ry‡.**—**pla'gi-a-rist,** *n.* One who plagiarizes.

pla'gi-o-, pla'gi-, 1 plē'ji-o-, plē'ji-; 2 plā'gi-o-, plā'gi-. From Gr. *plagios,* oblique (see PLAGAL): combining forms.—**pla'gi-o-clase,** *n. Mineral.* A member of the albite-anorthite group of triclinic feldspars.—**pla'gi-ot'ro-pism,** *n. Bot.* Oblique geotropism, under the influence of which certain plant-organs grow either upward or downward.—**pla'gi-o-trop'ic,** *a.*

plague, 1 plēg; 2 plāg. I. *vt.* [PLAGUED; PLAGU'ING.] **1.** To pursue with annoyance **2.** To afflict or visit with plague, as any disease, calamity, or natural evil. II. *n.* **1.** Anything

troublesome or harassing, producing mental distress. **2.** A pestilence or epidemic disease; an intensely malignant fever. **3.** Any great natural evil or calamity. **4**‖. A curse; mischief. [OF., < L.LL *plaga*, blow.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION.—**plagu'er,** *n.*—**plagu'i-ly, plagu'y,** *adv.* [Colloq.] Vexatiously: intolerably.—**plagu'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Characterized by vexation or annoyance; troublesome.

plaice, 1 plēs; 2 plāc, *n.* **1.** A European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*). **2.** One of various American flatfishes, as the summer flounder (*Paralichtys dentatus*). [< OF. *plaise*, < L. *platessa*, flatfish, < Gr. *platys*, flat.]

plaid, 1 plad *or* plēd; 2 plăd *or* plād. **I.** *a.* Having a pattern of stripes crossing at right angles; checkered. **II.** *n.* A rectangular woolen garment, cross-barred with colors, or any fabric so patterned. [< Gael. *plaide*, contr. of *pellaid*, sheepskin.]—**plaid'ed,** *a.*

plaid'ing, 1 plad'ɪŋ *or* plēd'ɪŋ; 2 plăd'ing *or* plād'ing. *n.* A strong twilled woolen fabric. **plaid'en‡.**

plain[1], 1 plān; 2 plān, *v.* **I.** *t.* To mourn or make lamentation over. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give vent to sorrow. **2**†. To whinny. [< F. *plaindre*, < L. *plango*, beat the breast.]

plain[2]†, *vt.* **1.** To make manifest; explain. **2.** To plane.

plain. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having no noticeable elevation or depression; flat; smooth. **2.** Presenting few difficulties; easy. **3.** Displaying no affectation. **4.** Lowly in condition or station; unlearned. **5.** Having no conspicuous ornamentation; unadorned; unvariegated; in the case of cloths, not figured, or untwilled; as, *plain* muslin. **6.** Homely. **7.** Not rich, as food. **8.** *Card-playing.* Designating (1) the common in opposition to the court cards; (2) cards that are not trumps. **II.** *n.* An expanse of level land. [< L.F *planum*, < *planus*, flat.] Syn.: clear, distinct, explicit, intelligible, perspicuous, straightforward. transparent, unadorned, unambiguous, unequivocal: That is *clear* which offers no impediment to vision—is not dim, dark, or obscure. *Transparent* refers to the medium through which a substance is seen. *clear* to the substance itself, without reference to anything to be seen through it; we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself; we speak of it as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see objects at the bottom. *Plain* is level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hindrance; as, *plain* language; a *plain* statement; a *clear* explanation. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain*, but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned*, so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* even if highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and *plain*. See APPARENT; BLANK; CLEAR; EVIDENT; EXPLICIT; HORIZONTAL; LEVEL; MANIFEST; NOTORIOUS; RUSTIC; SMOOTH.—Ant.: see synonyms for EQUIVOCAL; OBSCURE.

—**the plains** [N. Am.], the gradually sloping and mostly treeless region reaching from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward to about the 104th meridian; prairie; also, one of similar regions in the British colonies.—**plain'-chant",** *n.* Same as PLAIN-SONG.—**p.-dealing.** **I.** *a.* Dealing frankly and sincerely. **II.** *n.* Frankness: straightforwardness.—**p.-laid,** *a. Naut.* Consisting of strands twisted together in the ordinary way: as, a *plain-laid* rope.—**plain'ly,** *adv.* In a plain manner.—**plain'ness,** *n.* The condition of being plain, in any sense. Syn.: see PERSPICUITY.—**plains'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A dweller on the plains.—**p.-song,** *n.* **1.** A variety of old ecclesiastical music not governed by strict rules of time, but solely by the word-accent. **2.** A melody in its simplest form.

plain, *adv.* [Colloq. or Archaic.] Plainly.

Plain'field, 1 plēn'fīld; 2 plān'fēld, *n.* A city in N. central New Jersey; pop. 27,700.

plain'-stanes", 1 plēn'-stēnz"; 2 plān'-stāns", *n.* [Scot.] A pavement; sidewalk; flagstones as opposed to cobbles. **plain'-stones"‡.**

plaint, 1 plēnt; 2 plānt, *n.* **1.** Audible utterance of sorrow or grief; lamentation. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A writ setting forth a grievance and asking redress. [< F. *plainte*, < L. *planctus*, pp. of *plango*, beat the breast.]—**plain'tiff, plain'tif",** *n.* The party that begins an action at law; the complaining party in an action.—**plain'tiv(e®,** *a.* Expressing a subdued sadness; mournful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

plait, 1 plēt *or* plat; 2 plāt *or* plăt. **I**[d], *vt.* **1.** To double in narrow folds. **2.** To braid. **3.** To mat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A portion of a fabric folded over and fixed in place, as by sewing. **2.** A braid. [< OF. *pleit*, < L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plico*, fold.]

Pla'ja-ri, 1 plä'ya-rē; 2 plä'yä-rę, *n.* A town on Gallipoli peninsula near the seaport of Gallipoli.

plan, 1 plan, 2 plăn, *v.* [PLANNED, PLAND[8]; PLAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form a scheme or method for the doing of. **2.** To draw plans or designs for. **II.** *i.* To form a plan.

Syn.: concoct, contrive, design, devise, invent, plot, project, propose, purpose, scheme, sketch out. Compare BREW; PROPOSE.

plan, *n.* **1.** An arrangement of means or steps for the attainment of some object; a scheme; method; design. **2.** A drawing showing the proportion and relation of parts, as of a building; any outline sketch; draft. **3.** A mode of action. **4.** *Perspective.* One of a number of hypothetical planes perpendicular to the line of vision in which the size of the pictured object is increased or diminished proportionately to the distance from the eye at which they are interposed. See PERSPECTIVE. [F., < *plan* (< L. *planus*), flat.] Syn.: see DESIGN; IDEA; PROJECT, PURPOSE; SKETCH.

pla-na'ri-an, 1 plə-nē'rɪ-ən; 2 pla-nā'ri-an, *n.* Any turbellarian worm, usually dark-colored, having a body covered with cilia, a few species of which dwell upon land and a few are parasitic in or upon holothurians. [< LL. *planarius*, < L. *planus*, flat.]

planch, 1 planch; 2 plănch, *n.* **1.** A flat iron shoe for a mule. **2**†. A plank. [L.F *planca*, plank.]—**planched,** *pa.* Boarded.

planch'et, 1 planch'et; 2 plănch'ĕt. *n.* A piece of metal ready to receive an impression; a coin-blank. [< F. *planchette*, a planetable, dim. of *planche*, < L. *planca*, plank.]

plan-chette', 1 plan-shet'; 2 plăn-shĕt', *n.* **1.** A circumferentor. **2.** A small board fitted with a pencil and casters: believed by some to write independently of the volition of the persons touching it. [F.; see PLANCHET.]

Planck, 1 plānk; **Max** (1858–). A German physicist who developed the quantum theory; received Nobel prize for physics in 1918. See QUANTUM THEORY.

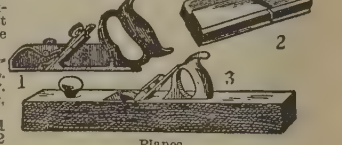
plane[1], 1 plēn; 2 plān, *vt.* [PLANED; PLAN'ING.] **1.** To make smooth or even, literally or figuratively; dress with a plane. **2.** To bring to a level. **3**†. To erase; remove. [< L.LL+F *planus*, level.]—**plan'er,** *n.* **1.** A machine for planing wood or metal. **2.** A planing-machine. **3.** *Print.* A smooth wooden block used for leveling a form of type, etc. **4.** One who planes.

plane[2], *vi.* To rise (above the water), as a power-boat when driven at high speed.

plane, *a.* **1.** Lying in a plane; level; flat. **2.** *Bot.* Having a flat surface. Syn.: see HORIZONTAL; LEVEL; SMOOTH.—**plane'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being plane.

plane[3], *n.* **1.** A surface such that a straight line joining any two of its points lies wholly within the surface. **2.** Hence, in common use, any flat or uncurved surface. **3.** A grade of development; stage; level. **4.** A supporting surface of an aeroplane.—**plane'-shear",** *n.* Same as PLANK-SHEER.

plane[4], *n.* A tool used to produce a plane surface. Specif.: (1) *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood. (2) *Brick-making.* A trowel-like tool for striking off clay that projects above the mold. [F.]



Planes.
1. Rabbet-plane. 2. Molding-plane. 3. Jack-plane.

plane[5], *n.* A plane-tree. [F., < L. *platanus*, < Gr. *platanos*, < *platys*, broad.]

plan'er-tree", 1 plēn'ər-trĭ"; 2 plăn'ər-trē", *n.* A rather small tree (*Planera aquatica*) allied to and resembling the elms, but with nut-like wingless fruit and small ovate leaves, growing in wet places in the southern United States.

plan'et, 1 plan'et; 2 plăn'ĕt, *n.* **1.** One of the opaque bodies of the solar system that revolve around the sun as their center of motion: classified as *major* and *minor*, *inferior* and *superior*, sometimes also as *primary* and *secondary*. See table and phrases below. **2.** In ancient astronomy, one of the seven heavenly bodies (the sun, moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn) that have an apparent motion among the fixed stars. **3.** One of these bodies considered in relation to its supposed influence on human beings and their affairs. [< Gr. *planētēs*, = *planēs*, lit. 'wanderer.']

TABLE OF MAJOR PLANETS.

NAME.	Symbol	Mean distance from Sun in millions of m.	Mean diam. in thousands of m.	Siderial period in days (approximate).	Axial revolution in hours, minutes, and seconds.	No. of satellites.
Mercury	☿	36	3.0	88	Uncertain	0
Venus	♀	67	7.7	225	Uncertain	0
The Earth	⊕	92	7.9	365	23 56 4	1
Mars	♂	141	4.2	687	24 37 22	2
Jupiter	♃	483	86.5	4332	9 55	8
Saturn	♄	886	73.0	10759	10 14 24	9
Uranus	♅	1781	31.9	30686	Uncertain	4
Neptune	♆	2791	34.8	60181	Uncertain	1

—**inferior planet,** one of the two planets, Mercury and Venus that revolve within the orbit of the earth. **interior p.**—**major p.,** one of the eight planets named in the table above, distinguished by their great mass, their nearly circular orbits, and their approach to regularity of arrangement.—**minor p.,** one of several hundred planets invisible to the naked eye, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. **small p.**—**plan'et-strick"en,** *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted; moonstruck. **p.-struck‡.**—**primary planet,** a planet that does not revolve round any other planet.—**secondary p.,** a moon or satellite of another planet. **small p.**—**superior p.,** a planet whose orbit is outside that of the earth.

plane'-ta'ble, 1 plēn'-tā"bl; 2 plān'-tā"bl. *n.* **1.** *Surv.* A topographical instrument used in field-mapping, and having a sighting-telescope for observing objects, whose angles may be noted on a paper on the table of the instrument. **2.** *Mining.* An inclined ore-dressing table.

plan"e-ta'ri-um, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] Same as ORRERY.

plan'e-ta-ry, 1 plan'ɪ-tē-rɪ; 2 plăn'e-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a planet or the planets; as, the *planetary* bodies. **2.** Mundane; terrestrial. **3.** Having the character anciently ascribed to the planets; wandering; erratic; as, a *planetary* career. **4.** *Mach.* Indicating or pertaining to an epicyclic train; specif., an automobile transmission-gear of that kind. **5.** *Astrol.* Under the influence or domination of some of the planets.

plan″e-tes′i-mal, 1 plan′ı-tes′ı-məl; 2 plān″e-tĕs′ı-məl. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the small solid planetary bodies. **II.** *n.* One of the small solid planetary bodies which, according to the planetesimal hypothesis, have their individual orbits, but which in course of time form aggregations as they meet, such aggregations becoming planets.—**planetesimal hypothesis,** theory of T. C. Chamberlin (American geologist, 1843–) that the solar system grew from a nebula of minute bodies moving in planet-like orbits (not to and fro as in gases—hence called planetesimals) which, by the crossing of orbits, gravity, and electric attraction, coalesced gradually, without extreme intensity of heat.

plan′et-gear″, *n.* **1.** A system of gearing in which one or more toothed wheels revolve around the axis of the wheel with which it meshes or they mesh, at the same time rotating axially: a sun-and-planet motion. **plan′et-gear″ing‡.** **2.** A planet-wheel.—**p. wheel,** *n.* The exterior revolving wheel of a planet-gear.

plan′et-old, 1 plan′et-ōld; 2 plăn′ĕt-old. *n.* One of the several hundred small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. **plan″e-tol′dal‡.**

plane′-tree″, 1 plēn′-trī″; 2 plān′-trē″, *n.* The sycamore or buttonwood (genus *Platanus*) or some related tree. [F., see PLANE².]

plan′gent, 1 plan′jent; 2 plăn′ğĕnt, *a.* **1.** Dashing noisily. **2.** Resounding; plaintive. [< L. *plangō*, beat the breast].—**plan′gen-cy‡,** *n.*

plan′gor-ous, 1 plan′gər-us; 2 plăn′gor-ŭs, *a.* Wailing; moaning; lamenting. [< L. *plangor*, lamentation.]

pla′ni-, 1 plē′nı- *or* plan′ı-; 2 plā′nı- *or* plăn′ı-. From Latin *planus*, flat, level, plane: a combining form.—**pla″ni-fo′li-ous,** *a.* In botany, flat-leaved. [+ L. *folium*, leaf.]—**pla′ni-form,** *a.* Having the surfaces nearly flat, as a gliding joint. [+ -FORM.]—**pla-nim′e-ter,** *n.* *Math.* An instrument for measuring the area of any plane surface, by moving a pointer around its boundary and reading the indications of a scale. [+ -METER.]—**pla″ni-met′-ric** *or* **-ri-cal,** *a.*—**pla-nim′e-try,** *n.* The geometrical measurement of plane surfaces.

plan′ish, 1 plan′ish; 2 plăn′ish, *vt.* **1.** To make (wood) smooth or plane. **2.** To condense, smooth, and toughen, as metal, by hammer-blows. **3.** To polish, as metal plates. [< F. *planir* (ppr. *planissant*), var. of *planer*, PLANE.]

plan′i-sphere, 1 plan′ı-sfir; 2 plăn′ı-sfēr, *n.* A plane projection of the sphere; especially, a polar projection of the heavens on a chart, with a movable cover which, when set by the directions, shows the stars visible at a given place and time.

plank, 1 plaŋk; 2 plăŋk. **I.**ᵗ *vt.* **1.** To cover with planks. **2.** [Colloq.] To lay down as if on a plank. **3.** [U. S.] To fix and cook on a board; as, a *planked* shad. **II.** *n.* **1.** A broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board. **2.** Timber when sawed into planks. **3.** Figuratively, anything that sustains or upholds; a support. **4.** One of the principles of a political platform. [< L.ᴱ *planca*, plank.]—**plank′ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of laying planks. **2.** Planks collectively.—**plank′-sheer″,** *n.* *Ship-building.* A timber carried around a vessel's hull, covering and fastening the timber-heads.

plank′ton, 1 plaŋk′tən; 2 plăŋk′ton, *n.* *Zool.* The floating or drifting organic life of the sea, as distinguished from the coast or the bottom forms: used also of analogous life forms in fresh-water lakes: opposed to *benthos*. [< Gr. *planktos*, wandering, < *plazō*, wander.]—**plank-ton′ic,** *a.*

plan′ner, *n.* One who plans anything.

pla′no-, 1 plē′no-; 2 plā′no-. From Latin *planus*, level, flat, plane: a combining form.—**pla″no-con′cave, pla″no-con′vex,** flat or plane on one side and concave or convex on the other.—**pla″no-con′i-cal,** *a.* Plane on one side and conical on the other.—**pla-nom′e-try,** *n.* The art or process of making or gaging a plane surface. [+ Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**Pla″no-sar′ci-na,** *n.* *Bacteriol.* A genus of non-pathogenic microbes (family *Coccaceæ*). They divide in three planes, and in cultures produce an orange pigment.

plan′o-blast, 1 plan′o-blast; 2 plăn′o-blăst, *n.* *Zooph.* A generative bud with a structure fitting it for free life when detached from a hydrosoma. [< Gr. *planos*, wandering, + *blastos*, germ.]

pla-nom′e-ter, 1 pla-nem′ı-tər; 2 pla-nŏm′e-ter, *n.* *Metal-working.* A surface-plate. [< PLANO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

plant[4], 1 plant; 2 plănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set in the ground for growth, as a tree. **2.** To furnish with plants or seeds; as, to *plant* a garden. **3.** To engender; implant; establish; as, to *plant* a new religion. **4.** To establish firmly; fix so as not to be displaced; set and direct, as ordnance; as, he *planted* his standard. **5.** To institute; organize; establish, as a colony, a monastery, etc. **6.** To send home, as a bullet or a blow. **7.** To introduce (an animal) in a given place; as, to *plant* oysters. **8.** [Slang.] To hide something in, as gold in a pretended mine, with intent to defraud a purchaser; salt. **II.** *i.* To sow seeds or set plants; as, he *plants* early. [< L.ᴬˢ *planto*, < *planta*, plant.]

Syn.: seed, seed down, set, set out, sow. We *set* or *set out* slips, cuttings, young trees, etc., but we may also be said to *plant* them; we *plant* corn, potatoes, etc., which we put in definite places, as in hills, with some care; we *sow* wheat or other small grains and seeds which are scattered in the process. Notwithstanding the fact that by modern agricultural machinery the smaller grains are almost as precisely *planted* as corn, the old word for broadcast scattering is retained. Land is *seeded* or *seeded down* to grass. See SET.—Ant.: eradicate, extirpate, root up, uproot, weed out.

plant, *n.* **1.** An organized non-sentient being endowed with vegetable life. See illus. on next page. **2.** In popular language, any one of the smaller forms of vegetable life, in distinction from shrubs and trees. **3.** A set of machines, tools, etc., necessary to conduct a mechanical business: often including the buildings and grounds, or, in case of a railroad, the rolling-stock, but not including material or product; hence, the permanent appliances needed for any institution, as a post-office, a college, etc. **4**§. A sapling; hence, a staff or cudgel. **5.** [Slang.] A trick; dodge; imposition; swindle. **6**†. The sole of the foot. [< AS. *plante*, < L. *planta*, plant.]—**plant′louse″,** *n.* A small green or brown insect, especially an aphis, which infests vegetation.

plant′age†, *n.* Herbs generally; also, planting.

Plan-tag′e-net, 1 plan-taj′ı-net; 2 plăn-tăğ′e-nĕt, *n.* A patronymic of the English sovereigns from Henry II. (1154) to the accession of the house of Tudor (1485); from the sprig of broom (*planta genista*) worn by Geoffrey of Anjou, founder of the line. See table under ENGLAND.

plan′tain[1], 1 plan′tin; 2 plăn′tin, *n.* A perennial weed (genus *Plantago*); especially, the common or greater plantain (*P. major*), with large, ovate, or oval, ribbed leaves. [F., L. *plantago* (*plantagin-*), plantain.]

plan′tain[2], *n.* A tropical perennial herb (*Musa paradisiaca*); also, its edible, banana-like fruit. [OF.]

plan′tar, 1 plan′tər; 2 plăn′tar, *a.* Pertaining to the sole of the foot. [< L. *plantaris*, < *planta*, sole of the foot.]

plan-ta′tion, 1 plan-tē′shən; 2 plăn-tā′shon, *n.* **1.** Any place that is planted. (1) In tropical or subtropical countries, a large farm. (2) *pl.* A colony. (3) An oyster-bed or oyster-farm. (4) A grove cultivated for its wood. **2.** The act of planting. [F., < L. *plantatio(n-)*, planting.]

plant′er, 1 plant′ər; 2 plănt′er, *n.* **1.** One who plants. **2.** An early settler. **3.** An owner of a plantation. **4.** An agricultural implement for dropping seed in soil.

plan′ti-grade, 1 plan′tı-grēd; 2 plăn′tı-grād. **I.** *a.* Walking on the whole sole of the foot, as men, bears, etc. **II.** *n.* A plantigrade animal. [< L. *planta*, sole of the foot, + *gradior*, walk.]

plant′let, 1 plant′let; 2 plănt′lĕt, *n.* A little or young plant; a rudimentary plant. **plant′ule‡.**

plan′u-la, 1 plan′yu-lə; 2 plăn′yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lı; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Zooph.* A locomotive embryo like an infusorian, into which the egg becomes directly developed, as in most hydroids. [Dim. of L. *planus*, flat.]—**plan′u-lar,** *a.*—**plan′u-late,** *a.*

plap, 1 plap; 2 plăp, *vi.* [Prov.] To fall with a plash, as water.

plaque, 1 plak *or* plāk; 2 plăk *or* plāk, *n.* **1.** A plate, disk, or slab, as of metal, porcelain, or ivory, artistically ornamented, as for wall-decoration. **2.** A brooch or the like. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A small plate-like structure. [F.]

plash[1], 1 plash; 2 plăsh. **I.**ᵗ *vt. & vi.* To splash lightly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slight splash; also, a sudden fall, as of rain. **2.** A splotch; flash. **3.** A small pool. [< D. *plasch*, puddle.]—**plash′y,** *a.* Swampy; splashy.

plash[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To bend down and interweave, as twigs or branches. **II.** *i.* To bend down a twig or branch; lop. [< L.ᵒᴿ *plecto*, weave.]

-plasia, -plasis, -plasy, *suffix.* From the Greek *plasis*, a molding: forms signifying formative action.

-plasm, *suffix.* From Greek *plasma*, form (< *plassō*, form): a termination used in biology to denote the *viscous material* of a vegetable or an animal cell; as, proto*plasm*.

plas′ma, 1 plaz′mə *or* plas′ma; 2 plăz′ma *or* plăs′ma, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* (1) The liquid portion of nutritive animal fluids, as blood, lymph, or intercellular fluid, excluding organized solids. (2) The viscous material of a cell; protoplasm. **2.** A green translucent quartz-chalcedony, used among the Romans as a gem. [LL., molded image, < Gr. *plasma*, < *plassō*, form.] **plasm‡.**—**plas′mic,** *a.*

plas-mat′ic, 1 plaz-mat′ık; 2 plăz-măt′ic, *a.* Having the nature of plasma; plasmic. [< Gr. *plasmatikos*, imitating, < *plasma*; see PLASMA.]

plas-mo′di-um, 1 plaz-mō′dı-um; 2 plăz-mō′di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Biol.* A mobile, naked, jelly-like mass of protoplasm resulting from the fusion of ameboid cells. [< Gr. *plasma*, form, + *eidos*, form.]

plas-mol′y-sis, 1 plaz-mōl′ı-sis *or* plaz-mōl-aı′sis; 2 plăs-mōl′ı-sis *or* plăs-mōl-ī′sis, *n.* The process of dissolving the protoplasm of a cell.—**plas′mo-lyze,** 1 plaz′mō-laiz; 2 plaş′mō-līz, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ″ING.] To induce or bring about plasmolysis of or in; subject to plasmolysis. **plas′mo-lyse‡.**—**plas′mon,** *n.* A proteid food prepared from skim-milk: a proprietary name.—**plas′mo-some,** *n.* *Cytol.* The true nucleus, distinguished by its affinity for acid tar-colors and other plasma-stains.

plas′ome, 1 plas′ōm *or* plē′sōm; 2 plās′ōm *or* plī′sōm, *n.* *Biol.* One of the hypothetical elementary units of protoplasm which give to that substance its specific characters. [< Gr. *plassō*, form.]

Plas′sey, 1 plās′ı; 2 plās′y, *n.* A village in Bengal; scene of Clive's victory over Hindus, June 23, 1757.

-plast, *suffix.* Used to denote a primary plastic organism or cell; as, proto*plast*, bio*plast*, etc. [< Gr. *plastos*, formed, < *plassō*, form.]

plas′ter, 1 plas′tər; 2 plās′ter, *vt.* **1.** To overlay, as a ceiling, with plaster or other adhering substance. **2.** To apply plaster to, as a boil; cover with or as with plasters. **3.** To daub, smear over, or cover with any plaster-like compound, as to conceal defects. **4.** To treat with plaster, as vines, by sprinkling or dusting. **5.** To infuse with gypsum, as sherry.

plas′ter, *n.* **1.** A composition of lime, sand, and water for coating walls and partitions. **2.** Calcined gypsum for making sculptors' casts, etc. **3.** A viscid substance spread upon linen, silk, or the like: used for healing purposes. **4.** Same as PLASTER OF PARIS. [< AS. *plaster*, < Gr.ᴸ *emplastron*, < *en*, in, + *plassō*, form.]—**plaster of Paris,** calcined gypsum ($2CaSO_4.H_2O$); also, loosely, any kind of gypsum. Mixed with water it sets readily and is useful in making molds, casts, oand-

DIFFERENT FORMS OF PLANT LIFE.

Roots (1–5): 1. Tap-root (*Beet*). 2. Climbing Spur (*Ivy*). 3. Seed (*Kidney Bean*): *a*, gemmule; *b*, stem; *c*, radical; *d*, cotyledon. 4. Adventives (*Vanilla*). 5. Bean Shoot: *a*, leaves; *b*, stem; *c*, cotyledons; *d*, stem, or stalk; *e*, collar; *f*, roots. *Plant* (6): *a*, flowers and leaves; *b*, branches; *c*, stem; *d*, trunk; *e*, roots. *Stems* (7–11): 7. Bud (*Chestnut Tree*). 8. Bulb (*Hyacinth*). 9. Rhizome (*Seal of Solomon*). 10. Tubercles of Potatoes. 11. Cross-section of Trunk: *a*, bark; *b*, sap-wood; *c*, core, or heart; *d*, pith. *Leaves* (12–17): 12. Entire (*Buckwheat*): *a*, vein; *b*, leaf-stalk; *c*, stipule. 13. Sheathed (*Wheat*). 14. Composite Leaf (*Gum Tree*). 15. Dentated (*Nettle*). 16. Verticillate (*Madder*). 17. Digitated (*Chestnut Tree*). *Flowers* (18–24): 18. Bisexous (*Gilliflower*, or *Clove*). 19. Monœcian (*Melon*): *a*, female; *b*, male. 20. Cross-section of Flower (*Primrose*): *a*, corolla; *b*, stamen; *c*, pistil; *d*, calis. 21. Pistil: *a*, stigma; *b*, style; *c*, ovary. 22. Stamen: *a*, anther; *b*, fillet. 23. Regular (*Potato*). 24. Irregular (*Dead-nettle*). *Inflorescence* (25–33): 25. Solitary (*Pansies*). 26. Bunch, or Cluster (*Currants*). 27. Cyme (*Forget-me-not*). 28. Catkin (*Hazel Tree*). 29. Corymbiate (*Pear Tree*). 30. Ear of Corn (*Wheat*). 31. Simple Cluster of Flowers (*Ivy*). 32. Composite Cluster of Flowers (*Fennel*). 33. Capitulum (*Chinese Aster*). *Fruits* (34–44): 34. Drupe (*Peach*): *a*, stone. 35. Berry (*Potato*). 36. Pod, or Capsule (*Poppy*). 37. Follide (*Aconite*). 38. Two-valved Pod, or Silique (*Cabbage*). 39. Pod (*Pea*). 40. Achenium (*Buttercup*). 41. Achenium (*Dandelion*). 42. Caryopsis (*Wheat*). 43. Samara (*Elm*). 44. Cone (*Pine*, or *Fir*).

ages, etc.: originally found abundantly in the Tertiary of the Paris basin.—**plas'ter-er,** *n.* One who plasters.—**plas'ter-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of coating or treating with plaster or a plaster. **2.** A coating of plaster; plaster-work. **3.** The forming of a plaster-like mass.—**plas'ter-work",** *n.* The plastering, commonly mortar, used as a finish, especially for interiors, in building.—**plas'ter-y,** *a.* Of the nature of or like plaster.

plas'tic, 1 plas'tik; 2 plăs'tic, *a.* **1.** Giving form or fashion to matter. **2.** Capable of being molded. **3.** Pertaining to modeling or molding; sculptural. **4.** *Surg.* Efficacious or instrumental in renewing lost parts or in rectifying malformed parts. [< Gr. *plastikos,* fit for molding, < *plastos,* formed, < *plassō,* form.]—**plastic operation,** any operation made in plastic surgery.—**p. surgery,** surgery that deals with the restoration or healing of wounded or deformed parts of the body.—**plas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**plas-tic'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Plastic quality. **2.** Capacity for mental or spiritual molding. **3.** Formative power.

-plastic, *suffix.* From the Greek *plastikos,* fit for molding.

plas'tid, 1 plas'tid; 2 plăs'tid, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* An elementary organism, as a cell or cytode. **2.** *Cytol.* Any permanent organ of the cell other than the nucleus and centrosome. [< Gr. *plastos:* see PLASTIC.]

plas'to-some, 1 plas'to-sōm; 2 plăs'to-sōm, *n.* *Btol.* A protoplasmic particle supposed to be a bearer of hereditary qualities in the cell.

plas'tron, 1 plas'tron; 2 plăs'tron, *n.* **1.** An ornamental addition to the front of a woman's dress, reaching from the throat to the waist. **2.** A leather shield worn on the breast by fencers. **3.** *Zool.* The under or ventral part of the shell or armor of a turtle or tortoise. **4.** An iron breastplate worn under a coat of mail. [F., < L. *emplastrum;* see PLASTER, *n.*] **plas'trum‡.**

-plasty, *suffix.* From the Greek *plastos,* growth: used in forming the terminations of nouns, as *autoplasty.*

-plasy, *suffix.* Same as -PLASIA.

plat[1], 1 plat; 2 plăt. **I.** *vt.* [PLAT'TED[d]; PLAT'TING.] To plait. **II.** *n.* A plait. [Var. of PLAIT, *v.*]

plat[2]. I[d]. *vt.* To lay out in plats or plots. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small piece of ground; a plot. **2.** A plotted map, chart, or plan. [< AS. *plot,* plot of ground.]

Pla'ta, 1 plā'tu; 2 plā'tă, *n.* An estuary between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic; 190 m. long by 135 m. wide.

Pla-tæ'a, 1 plə-tī'ə; 2 pla-tē'a, *n.* An city N. W. of Athens, Greece, where Spartans and Athenians defeated Persians, 479 B. C.

plat'ane, 1 plat'an; 2 plăt'an, *n.* The plane-tree. [F.] **plat'an‡.**

plat'band", 1 plat'band"; 2 plăt'bănd", *n.* *Arch.* **1.** A slightly projecting square molding. **2.** A fillet between flutings. [< F. *platebande,* < *plate,* fem. sin. of *plat,* + *bande,* band.]

plate, 1 plēt; 2 plāt, *vt.* [PLAT'ED[d]; PLAT'ING.] **1.** To coat with a thin layer of metal. **2.** To sheathe in armor-plates. **3.** To hammer into plates. **4.** *Paper-making.* (1) To super-calender. (2) To coat with a thick size. **5.** *Print.* To make an electrotype or stereotype from.

plate, *n.* **1.** A flat, extended, rigid body, as of metal, of slight thickness. **2.** A shallow vessel, formerly often of wood or pewter, now usually of crockery, in which food is served or from which it is eaten at table. **3.** Articles of household service, as goblets, tea-sets, etc., made originally of precious metals, but now largely of base metal coated with precious metals. **4.** A portion of food served at table; a dish. **5.** A cup or other article of silver or gold offered as a prize in a race or other contest. **6.** A piece of flat metal bearing a design or inscription, either for use in that form, as in a door-plate or coffin-plate, or intended for reproduction by stamping, printing, or otherwise, as in a book-plate; by extension, an impression from a plate of the latter kind. Specif.: *Print.* (1) An electrotype or stereotype. (2) An illustration, especially one printed separately from the text of the book it accompanies. (3) A book-plate. **7.** A horizontal timber laid on a wall to receive a framework. **8.** A piece of metal, vulcanite, or other material, fitted to the mouth and holding one or more artificial teeth. **9.** Plate armor. **10.** [U. S.] A thin part of the brisket of beef. **11.** *Phot.* A sensitized sheet of glass, metal, or the like. **12.** *Baseball.* The home base, a flat, pentagonal figure, 12 inches in diameter and usually of hard white rubber level with the surface of the diamond. **13.** *Biol.* A lamina; a lamella. **14.** A dish resembling table plate used in taking collections, as in churches; also, a collection. **15†.** A piece of silver money. **16.** A hinge. [< Gr. or *platys,* flat.]—**plate armor. 1.** Defensive armor of strong metallic plates for protecting ships or fortifications against artillery. **2.** Formerly, defensive armor for the person made of overlapping plates, in distinction from chain armor or mail strictly so called. See ARMOR.—**plate'ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] The quantity that fills a plate.—**plate glass,** a fine glass cast in the desired thickness and subsequently polished.—**p. matter,** matter for newspapers or periodicals, cast in stereotyped plates and sold to be used by several papers at practically the same time.—**plate'-pa"per,** *n.* **1.** A very choice grade of paper, now usually supersized and highly calendered, suitable for printing from engraved plates. **2.** Paper plated usually on one side only, as for blocks or colored labels.—**p.-rail,** *n.* A shelf-like molding around a room, for holding ornamental plates or bric-a-brac.

pla-teau', 1 pla-tō'; 2 pla-tō', *n.* [-TEAUX' or -TEAUS', 1 -tōz'; 2 -tōs', *pl.*] **1.** *Geog.* An extensive stretch of elevated and comparatively level land. **2.** A broad centerpiece for a table; also, a decorative plaque. [F.]

plat'ed, 1 plēt'ed; 2 plāt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Provided with plates or metal, as for defense. **2.** Coated with a thin layer, as of precious metal.

plate'let, 1 plēt'let; 2 plāt'lĕt, *n.* A small plate-like object.

plat'en, 1 plat'en; 2 plăt'ĕn, *n.* **1.** The part of a printing-press, typewriter, or the like, on which the paper is supported, to receive the impression. **2.** In a machine-tool, the adjustable table that carries the work. [< F. *platine,* plate, < *plat;* see PLATE.]

plat'er, 1 plēt'er; 2 plāt'er, *n.* **1.** One who plates articles, as with a coating of precious metal. **2.** One who makes or works upon metallic plates. **3.** [Racing Slang.] A horse that runs for a selling plate; an inferior race-horse. See PLATE, *n.*, 5.

plat-fond', *n.* Same as PLAFOND.

plat'form, 1 plat'fōrm; 2 plăt'fôrm, *n.* **1.** Any floor or flat surface raised above the adjacent level. (1) A stage for public speaking. (2) A raised walk upon which passengers alight from railroad-cars. (3) A projecting stage at the end of a car or similar vehicle. **2.** A formal scheme of principles put forth by a religious, political, or other body. **3.** The business of public speaking. **4†.** An outline; plan.—**platform car,** a flat car.

pla'tie, 1 plē'ti; 2 plā'ti, *n.* [Scot.] A small plate.

plat'i-nate, *n.* A salt of platinic acid.—**plat"i-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding platinum.—**plat"i-ni-rid'i-um,** *n.* A whitish to gray alloy of iridium, platinum, and other allied metals.—**plat"i-no-cy-an'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from compounds containing platinum and cyanogen.—**plat"i-no-cy'a-nid,** *n.* *Chem.* A cyanid of platinum and some other element or radical. **plat"i-no-cy'a-nide‡.**—**plat'i-no-type,** *n.* *Phot.* **1.** A process in which the positive is obtained by a deposit of finely precipitated platinum in combination with iron salts. **2.** A positive print obtained by the foregoing process.

plat'ing, 1 plēt'iŋ; 2 plāt'ing, *n.* **1.** A layer of metal of varying thickness; as, silver-*plating.* **2.** A sheathing of metal plates, or plate-armor, as for protection. **3.** The act or process of sheathing or coating something with plates or metal.

pla-tin'ic, 1 pla-tin'ik; 2 pla-tin'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing platinum, especially in its higher valence; as, *platinic* chlorid.

plat'i-nize, 1 plat'i-naiz; 2 plăt'i-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] To coat or combine with platinum, especially by electroplating.—**platinized asbestos,** asbestos fiber prepared by heating the material in an acid solution. Finely divided platinum covers the fiber. It is an important catalytic agent.

plat'i-noid, 1 plat'i-noid; 2 plăt'i-nôid. **I.** *a.* Like platinum. **II.** *n.* **1.** An alloy of German silver and 1 or 2 per cent. of tungsten, used in the manufacture of resistance-coils and other electrical appliances. **2.** A platinum metal.

plat'i-nous, 1 plat'i-nus; 2 plăt'i-nŭs, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing platinum, especially in its lower valence.

plat'i-num, 1 plat'i-num; 2 plăt'i-nŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A whitish steel-gray, malleable metallic element usually found native, alloyed with other platinum metals. It is very infusible and resistant to most acids. See ELEMENT. **pla-ti'na‡.**—**plat'i-num-black",** *n.* Finely divided metallic platinum in the form of black powders made by reduction of platinum salts: used as a carrier for oxygen.

plat'i-tude, 1 plat'i-tiud; 2 plăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** A flat, dull, or commonplace statement. **2.** Dulness; triteness. [F., flatness, < *plat,* flat.]—**plat"i-tu'di-nize,** *vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To utter platitudes.—**plat"i-tu'di-nous,** *a.* Of the nature of platitude; insipid; flat.

Pla'to, 1 plē'to; 2 plā'to, *n.* A Greek philosopher (427–347 B. C.); disciple of Socrates.

Pla-ton'ic, 1 pla-ton'ik; 2 pla-tŏn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Plato or of Platonism; academic.—**Pla-ton'i-cal‡.**—**Platonic love,** love which is purely spiritual, or devoid of sensual feeling.

Pla'to-nism, 1 plē'to-nizm; 2 plā'to-nĭzm, *n.* **1.** The system of teaching set forth by Plato. **2.** A tenet or maxim of the Platonic philosophy. **3.** The doctrine or practise of Platonic love.

Pla'to-nist, 1 plē'to-nist; 2 plā'to-nĭst, *n.* An adherent of the Platonic school of philosophy.

Pla'to-nize, 1 plē'to-naiz; 2 plā'to-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To subject to Platonic views or standards. **II.** *i.* To conform to Platonism, in views or methods.

pla-toon', 1 pla-tūn'; 2 pla-tōōn', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A fourth of a company, commanded by a lieutenant. **2.** A company of people; set. [< F. *peloton,* ball, group.]

Platt'deutsch", 1 plat'deich"; 2 plăt'dōich", *a.* & *n.* Low German: the speech of the north of Germany. [G.]

Platte, 1 plat; 2 plăt, *n.* A river formed of two branches, the **North Platte** in Wyoming and Nebraska, and the **South Platte** in Colorado, uniting in Nebraska; 315 m. from the junction to the Missouri river.

plat'ter, 1 plat'er; 2 plăt'er, *n.* An oblong shallow dish.

plat'ting, 1 plat'iŋ; 2 plăt'ing, *n.* The process of weaving by hand, or any fabric made by coarse weaving, as a straw hat.

Platts'burg, 1 plats'bŭrg; 2 plăts'bŭrg, *n.* A city in N. W. New York; pop. 10,910; site of a military post established on the west shore of Lake Champlain by the United States in 1838 and used in (1916–18) as a military officers' training camp: near by Commodore McDonough defeated the British, Sept. 11, 1814.

plat'y-, 1 plat'i-; 2 plăt'y-. From Greek *platys,* flat, broad: a combining form.—**plat"y-hel'minth,** *n.* *Helminth.* Any one of a division (*Platelminthes*) of metazoans, especially a branch or phylum having a more or less flat body; a flatworm. [+ Gr. *helmins* ((*helminth-*), worm.]—**plat'y-pus,** *n.* A duckbill. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**plat'y-rhin(es.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a broad nose. **2.** Pertaining to a section of monkeys (*Platyrhina*) having broad noses. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a broad-nosed section of monkeys (*Platyrhina*), including all American monkeys. **2.** A broad-nosed person. [+ Gr. *rhi(n-)s,* nose.] **plat"y-rhin'i-an‡; plat'yr-rhin(es‡; plat"yr-rhin'i-an‡.**

plau'dit, 1 plô'dit; 2 pla'dit, *n.* An expression of applause; praise bestowed. [< L. *plaudo,* applaud.] Syn.: see APPLAUSE.

Plau'en, 1 piou'ĕn; 2 piou'ĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in S. W. Saxony, Germany; pop. 104,920.

plau'si-bl(e², 1 plô'zi-bl; 2 pla'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Seeming likely to be true; specious. **2.** Calculated to win confidence. [< L. *plausibilis,* deserving applause, < *plausus,* pp. of *plaudo,* applaud.] Syn.: see OSTENSIBLE.—**plau'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being plausible. **2.** Anything that is plausible. **plau'si-bl(e-ness²†.**—**plau'si-bly,** *adv.*

plau'siv(e², 1 plô'siv; 2 pla'siv, *a.* **1.** Manifesting praise; applauding. **2†.** Plausible. [< L. *plausus;* see PLAUSIBLE.]

Plau'tus, 1 plô'tus; 2 pla'tŭs. **T. Maccius** (254-184 B. C.) A Roman dramatist; wrote numerous comedies.

play, 1 plē; 2 plā, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To engage or join in (a game). **2.** To put into operation in or as in a game. **3.** To enact sportively; as, to *play* tricks. **4.** To produce on the stage, as a play. **5.** To act the part of; enact as a rôle. **6.** (1) To execute, as on a musical instrument. (2) To perform upon, as a musical instrument. **7.** To put into action. **8.** To discharge continuously or freely, as a stream of water. **9.** To use as a toy; trifle with. **10.** To manage by giving temporary freedom of action to; give play to, as a fish on the hook; maneuver; as, to *play* a trout. **11.** To cause to flutter, glitter, or ripple. **12.** *Games.* To place or utilize, as a player in some stated position. **13.** *Theat.* To perform or act in; as, to *play* one-night stands. **II.** *i.* **1.** To engage in any exercise for diversion; frolic; sport or frisk. **2.** To take part in a game of chance or skill; hence, to gamble. **3.** To act with levity; toy; trifle. **4.** To bear oneself in relations with others; behave; act; as, to *play* one false. **5.** To perform on a musical instrument; also, to give forth musical sounds. **6.** To take part in a dramatic representation; act. **7.** To move with a quick, light, capricious motion, as moonshine. **8.** To act or move freely, as a part of a mechanism; have freedom of motion. [< AS. *plegan,* play.] Syn.: see FRISK.—**played out. 1.** Performed until finished. **2.** [Slang.] Used up; exhausted: originally employed by gamblers.—**play'ing-card",** *n.* A card used in playing a game of cards. See CARD¹, *n.*, **2.**

play, *n.* **1.** Action without special aim or for amusement: opposed to *work.* (1) Exercise or action for recreation or diversion; sport; jest; fun. (2) Competitive trial of skill for amusement. (3) Gambling. (4) Manner of contending in a game; also, a move in a game; as, rough *play;* a fine *play;* sword-*play.* (5) A dramatic composition, comedy, etc. (6) A dramatic representation; especially, a public theatrical exhibition. **2.** Action without specified or special hindrance; freedom of movement. (1) Manner of acting toward others; dealing. (2) Active operation. (3) Light, quick, fitful movement. (4) Length of stroke, as of a piston. [< AS. *plega,* < *plegan,* to play.]—**play'bill",** *n.* A bill or program giving the cast of a play.—**play'book",** *n.* A book of plays or dramas.—**p.-day,** *n.* A holiday.—**play'fel'low,** *n.* An associate in games, etc. **play'mate²†.**—**play'ful,** *a.* Frolicsome: merry; jocose. Syn.: see WANTON.—**play'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**play'ful-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see WIT.—**play'go"er,** *n.* A frequenter of the theater.—**play'go"ing,** *n.*—**play'ground",** *n.* A ground used for playing games, especially one adjoining a school.—**play'house",** *n.* A theater.—**play'thing",** *n.* A toy.—**play'time",** *n.* Time allowed for or given up to play or amusement.—**play'wright",** *n.* A writer of plays.

pla'ya, 1 plī'yu; 2 plā'yä, *n.* [Western U. S.] **1.** A beach. **2.** A plain with a hard clayey surface intermittently covered by a shallow lake. [Sp.]

play'er, 1 plē'ar; 2 plā'er, *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a game; also, one skilled in a game; as, a tennis-*player.* **2.** One who performs on the dramatic stage; an actor. **3.** A performer on a musical instrument. **4.** One who works without a purpose or makes idle pretensions; also, an idler; a trifler. **5.** A gambler. **6.** *Cricket, etc.* A professional player as distinguished from an amateur. **7.** An automatic device for playing a musical instrument; specif., a mechanical device for playing a piano. **play'er-pi-an"o†.** [< AS. *plegere,* < *plegan,* play.]

pla'za, 1 plō'za; 2 plä'zä, *n.* An open square or market-place, especially in a Spanish or Spanish-American town. [Sp.]

-ple, *suffix.* Used in forming English multiplicatives: as, tri*ple.* [< F. *-ple, -ble,* < L. *-plus,* -fold; akin to *plenus,* FULL.]

plea, 1 plī; 2 plē, *n.* **1.** An act of pleading, or that which is pleaded. (1) An entreaty; prayer; as, a *plea* for aid. (2) An excuse; pretext; as, necessity, the tyrant's *plea.* **2.** *Law.* (1) An allegation made by either party in a cause; a pleading. (2) In common-law practise, a defendant's answer of fact to the plaintiff's declaration. Such a plea, in modern statutory practise, is technically known in Great Britain as the *defense,* or *statement of defense,* and in the United States as the *answer.* (3) In equity, a special answer, relying on one or more things, as a reason why the writ should be dismissed, delayed, or barred. (4) A suit or action: usually in the plural. [< OF. *plait,* < L. *placitum,* opinion.] Syn.: see APOLOGY.—**Common Pleas,** (*Law*), the Court of Common Pleas: colloquial contraction. See under COURT, *n.*—**special p.,** at law, a plea in bar which, while admitting the plaintiff's allegations, avoids them by setting up new matter.

pleach¹, 1 plīch; 2 plēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To plait (vines or twigs) together, as in forming a hedge or arbor; also, to form or cover by such interweaving. **II†.** *i.* To interweave: said of branches. [< OF. *plaissier,* < L. *plecto,* weave.]

plead, 1 plīd; 2 plēd, *v.* [PLEAD'ED⁴ *or* (irreg. colloq.) PLED, 1 pled; 2 plĕd, PLED; PLEAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To advocate by argument or persuasion. **2.** To allege as an excuse, justification, or defense. **3.** To set forth in defense; as, to *plead* the statutes of limitations. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use earnest argument or entreaty; supplicate. **2.** *Law.* (1) To make or present an answer. (2) To draw up formal allegations. (3) To file a pleading. [< OF. *plaider,* < *plait:* see PLEA.]

Syn.: advocate, argue, ask, beg, beseech, entreat, implore, press, solicit, urge. To *plead* for one is to employ argument or persuasion, or both, in his behalf, usually with earnestness or importunity; similarly one may be said to *plead* for himself or for a cause, etc., or with direct object, to *plead* a case; in legal usage, *pleading* is argumentative; in popular usage, *pleading* always implies some appeal to the feelings. One *argues* a case solely on rational grounds and supposably with fair consideration of both sides; he *advocates* one side for the purpose of carrying it, and under the influence of motives that may range all the way from cold self-interest to the highest and noblest impulses; he *pleads* a cause, or *pleads for* a person, with still more intense feeling. *Beseech, entreat,* and *implore* imply impassioned earnestness, with direct and tender appeal to personal considerations. *Press* and *urge* imply determined or perhaps authoritative insistence. *Solicit* is a weak word denoting merely an attempt to secure one's consent or cooperation, sometimes by sordid or corrupt motives. See ALLEGE.—Prep.: plead *with* the tyrant *for* the cause; plead *against* the oppressor; plead *to* the indictment; *at* the bar; *before* the court; *in* court.

—plead'a-bl(e², *a.* That can or may be pleaded.—**plead'er,** *n.* One who pleads; an advocate.—**plead'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making a plea or argument in behalf of some one or something; specif., the oral advocacy of a cause in court. **2.** *Law.* (1) The art, science, or system of preparing the formal written statements of the parties to an action, leading to the joinder of issue. (2) Any of such statements: collectively called the *pleadings* in a case. Syn.: see PETITION. **-ly,** *adv.*

pleas'ance, ⌊ 1 plez'ans; 2 plĕs'ane, *n.* **1.** A retired garden; **pleas'aunce,** ⌋ pleasure-ground. **2‖.** The feeling of being pleased; that which pleases. **3†.** That which one wills.

pleas'ant, ⌊ 1 plez'ant; 2 plĕs'ant, *a.* **1.** Giving or promot-**ples'ant²,** ⌋ ing pleasure; pleasing; agreeable. **2.** Conducive to merriment; gay. [< F. *plaisant,* < L. *placen(t-)s,* ppr. of *placeo,* please.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: agreeable, attractive, good-natured, kind, kindly, obliging, pleasing, pleasurable. That is *pleasing* from which pleasure is received, or may readily be received, without reference to any action or intent in that which confers it; as, a *pleasing* picture; a *pleasing* landscape. Whatever has active qualities adapted to give pleasure is *pleasant;* as, a *pleasant* breeze; a *pleasant* (not a *pleasing*) day. As applied to persons, *pleasant* always refers to a disposition ready and desirous to please; one is *pleasant,* or in a *pleasant* mood, when inclined to make happy those with whom he is dealing, to show kindness and do any reasonable favor. In this sense *pleasant* is near akin to *kind,* but *kind* refers to act or intent, while *pleasant* stops with the disposition; many persons are no longer in a *pleasant* mood if asked to do a troublesome kindness. *Pleasant* keeps always something of the sense of actually giving pleasure, and thus surpasses the meaning of *good-natured;* there are *good-natured* people who by reason of rudeness and ill breeding are not *pleasant* companions. A *pleasing* face has good features, complexion, expression, etc.; a *pleasant* face indicates a *kind* heart and an *obliging* disposition, as well as *kindly* feelings in actual exercise; we can say of one usually *good-natured,* "on that occasion he did not meet me with a *pleasant* face." *Pleasant* in the sense of gay, merry, jocose (the sense is still retained in *pleasantry*) is now rare, and would not be understood outside of literary circles. See AGREEABLE; AMIABLE; ATTRACTIVE; COMFORTABLE; DELIGHTFUL; GOOD; VIVACIOUS.—Ant.: arrogant, austere, crabbed, disagreeable, displeasing, dreary, forbidding, gloomy, glum, grim, harsh, hateful, ill-humored, ill-natured, offensive, repellent, repulsive, unkind, unpleasant.—Prep.: *to, with,* or *toward* persons; *about* a matter.

—pleas'ant-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The spirit of playful and jocose companionship; playfulness. **2.** A playful, amusing, or good-natured remark, jest, or trick. Syn.: see SPORT; WIT.

please, 1 plīz; 2 plēs, *vt. & vi.* [PLEASED; PLEAS'ING.] **1.** To give pleasure to; gratify. **2.** To be agreeable to; suit; satisfy. **3.** To have a preference; like; prefer. [< OF. *plaisir,* < L. *placeo,* please.]—Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; INDULGE; REJOICE.—**to please oneself,** to act for one's own pleasures, regardless of others.—**pleas'ing,** *pa.* Affording pleasure or satisfaction. Syn.: see AGREEABLE; AMIABLE; LOVELY; PLEASANT. —**pleas'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**pleas'ing-ness,** *n.*

plea'sure§, 1 plezh'ur; 2 plĕzh'ur, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give or afford pleasure to; please; gratify. **II.** *i.* To take a holiday; spend one's time in pleasures.—**plea'sur-a-bl(e²,** *a.* Affording gratification; pleasant. Syn.: see DELIGHTFUL; PLEASANT.—**plea'sur-a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**plea'sur-a-bly,** *adv.*—**plea'sur-er,** *n.* A pleasure-seeker. **plea'sur-ist†.**

plea'sure, ⌊ *n.* **1.** An agreeable sensation or emotion; mental **ple'sure³** ⌋ gratification. **2.** Sensual gratification. **3.** Amusement in general. **4.** One's preference; choice. Syn.: see COMFORT; ENTERTAINMENT; HAPPINESS; SPORT.—**plea'sure-ground",** *n.* Ground equipped for pleasure and recreation, especially a park or garden.

pleat, 1 plīt; 2 plēt, *v. & n.* [Colloq.] Same as PLAIT.

pleb, 1 pleb; 2 plĕb, *n.* **1.** [Humorous.] A plebeian. **2.** A plebe.

plebe, 1 plīb; 2 plēb, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A member of the lowest class in the academies at West Point and Annapolis. **2†.** Same as PLEBS.

ple-be'ian, 1 ph-bī'an; 2 ple-bē'an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the common people, originally to the common people of ancient Rome. **2.** Hence, of a lower kind; common; inferior. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* One of the common people. **2.** A man of no rank. [< L. OF *plebeius,* < *plebs,* the common people.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ple-be'ian-ism,** *n.*—**ple-be'ian-ize,** *vt.*

pleb'i-scite, 1 pleb'i-sit *or* -sait; 2 plēb'i-sit *or* -sīt, *n.* **1.** *French Politt.* An expression of the popular will on a given matter of public interest by means of a vote by the whole people, usually resorted to in important changes, as those dealing with the constitution, etc. **2.** *Rom. Law.* A plebiscitum. [< F. *plébiscite,* < L. *plebs,* people, + *scitum,* decree, < *scio,* know.]—**ple-bis'ci-ta-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a plebiscite.

pleb'i-sci'tum, 1 pleb'i-sai'tum; 2 plēb'i-sī'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A law enacted by a vote of the people. **2.** A plebiscite. [L.]

plebs, 1 plebz; 2 plēbs, *n.* **1.** The lower order of the ancient Roman people. **2.** The populace. [L., common people.]

plec'tog-nath, 1 plek'tog-nath; 2 plĕc-tŏġ-năth, *n.* Any of an order or suborder (*Plectognathi*) of teleost fishes, including the trigger-fishes, swellfishes, etc.

plec'trum, 1 plek'trum; 2 plĕc'trŭm, *n.* [PLEC'TRA, *pl.*] A little implement with which the player on a lyre, zither, etc., picks or strikes the strings to set them in vibration. [L., < Gr. *plēktron,* spur, < *plēssō,* strike.] **plec'tron‡.**

pled, 1 pled; 2 plĕd, *imp. & pp.* of PLEAD, *v.* [Colloq.]

pledge, 1 plej; 2 plĕdġ. **I.** *vt.* [PLEDGED; PLEDG'ING.] **1.** To place in the posession of another as security for a loan. **2.** To offer solemnly, as one's honor or word, as security. **3.** To bind by a promise. **4.** To drink the health of or success to; toast. **II.** *n.* **1.** A guaranty for the performance of an act, contract, or duty. **2.** A formal promise to do or not to do something, as to abstain from intoxicating liquors. **3.** The drinking of a health or a sentiment. **4.** *Law.* (1) A pawn of personal property. (2) The property so delivered. [< OF. *plevge,* < LL. *plegium.*]—**pledg'ee',** *n.* The person to whom anything is pledged.—**pledg'er,** *n.* One who gives a pledge. **pledge'or‡; pledg'or‡.** SYN.: see SECURITY.

pledg'et, 1 plej'et; 2 plĕdġ'ĕt, *n.* A little plug. (1) An oakum string used in caulking. (2) A wad of lint, cotton, etc., as for a wound. [Perhaps var. dim. of PLUG, *n.*]

-plegia, -plegy, *suffix.* Used in medical terminology to indicate paralysis, or some similar pathological condition; as, *hemiplegia; paraplegia.* [< Gr. *plēgē,* stroke.]

Plei'ad, 1 plai'ad *or* pli'ad; 2 plī'ăd *or* plē'ăd, *n.* [PLEI'A-DES, 1 -dīz, 2 -dēz, or PLEI'ADS², *pl.*] *Astron.* One of the Pleiades. [< Gr. *Pleia(d-)s,* < *pleō,* sail.]

Plei'a-des, 1 plai'[*or* pli']a-dīz; 2 plī'[*or* plē']a-dēz, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Astron.* A group of more than 400 stars in the constellation Taurus, six of which are visible to ordinary sight: said by the ancients to have been seven sisters, the seventh sister, Merope, the **lost Pleiad,** having hidden herself from shame for having loved a mortal. **2.** *Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione (or Aethra, according to some) and sisters of the Hyades, that gave name to the group of stars. They were fabled to have killed themselves on account of grief for the death of their sisters, the Hyades, and to have been set by Jupiter as a group of stars in the heavens. Their names were Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Alcyone, Celæno, Sterope, and Merope.

plein air, 1 plēn ār; 2 plēn ār. [F.] Literally, open air: used in art to characterize the work of a school of impressionist painters who try to represent objects seen under brilliant sunlight, and other outdoor effects.—**plein'air'ist,** *n.*

Plei'o-cene, *a. & n. Geol.* Same as PLIOCENE.

Pleis'to-cene, 1 plais'to-sīn; 2 plīs'to-cēn, *n. Geol.* The epoch following the Pliocene and succeeded by the Holocene epoch. [< Gr. *pleistos,* much, + *kainos,* new.]—**Pleis'to-cene,** *a.* Pertaining to the epoch following the Pliocene.—**Pleis"to-cen'ic,** *a. & n.*

Ple-kha'nov, 1 ple-ĦĠ'nef; 2 plē-ĦĂ'nŏf, **George V.** (1857–1918). A Russian political economist and socialist, anti-anarchist writer; founder of the Russian Social-Democracy.

ple'na-ry, 1 pli'na-ri; 2 plē'na-ry, *a.* **1.** Full in all respects or requisites; entire; absolute; also, complete, as embracing all the parts or members; as, *plenary* authority. **2.** Having full powers; as, *plenary* jurisdiction. **3.** Fully or completely attended; consisting of the full number of members: said of an assembly. **4.** *Law.* Attended with the usual formalities: opposed to *summary;* as, a *plenary* cause or suit. [< LL. *plenus,* full.]—**plenary council,** an assembly in which all the bishops of a nation or country sit.—**p. indulgence,** a remission of all temporal penalties due to sin.—**ple'na-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ple'na-ri-ness,** *n.* {**o-ten-cy**†.—**ple-nip'o-tent**†, *a.*

ple-nip'o-tence†, *n.* Fulness or completeness of power. **ple-nip'-**

pen"i-po-ten'ti-a-ry, 1 plen'i-po-ten'shi-ē-ri; 2 plē-nĭ"i-po-tĕn'shi-ă-ry. **I.** *a.* Possessing or conferring full powers. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A person fully empowered, especially a diplomatic representative invested with full powers by a government; specifically, a diplomatic representative of the second class ranking next below an ambassador. [< L. *plenus,* full, + *potent(-)s,* powerful.]

plen'ish, 1 plen'ish; 2 plĕn'ish, *vt.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] **1.** To replenish; fill up. **2.** To furnish or stock, as a farm.

plen'ish-ing, 1 plen'ish-iŋ; 2 plĕn'ish-iŋ, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Household furniture; outfit. **2.** The household effects contributed by a bride toward setting up housekeeping.

ple'nism, 1 pli'nizm; 2 plē'nism, *n.* The doctrine that space is a plenum.—**ple'nist,** *n.* One who believes in plenism.

plen'i-tude, 1 plen'i-tūd; 2 plĕn'i-tūd, *n.* The state of being full, complete, or abounding; also, that which fills to repletion. [< L. *plenitudo,* < *plenus,* full.]—**plen"i-tu'di-nous,** *a.* [Rare.] Completely filled; also, portly; corpulent.

plen'ti-ful, 1 plen'ti-ful; 2 plĕn'ti-ful, *a.* **1.** Existing in great quantity; abundant. **2.** Yielding or containing in plenty; affording ample supply. **3†.** Lavish; profuse. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

SYN.: abounding, abundant, adequate, affluent, ample, bounteous, bountiful, complete, copious, enough, exuberant, full, generous, large, lavish, liberal, luxuriant, overflowing, plenteous, profuse, replete, rich, sufficient, teeming. *Plentiful* is used of supplies, as of food, water, etc.; as, "*a plentiful* rain," *Ps.* lxviii. 9. We may also say a *copious* rain; but *copious* can be applied to thought, language, etc., where *plentiful* can not well be used. *Affluent* and *liberal* both apply to riches, resources; *liberal,* with especial reference to giving or expending. *Affluent,* referring especially to riches, may be used of thought, feeling, etc. Neither *affluent, copious,* nor *plentiful* can be used of time or space; a field is sometimes called *plentiful,* not with reference to its extent, but to its productiveness. *Complete* expresses not excess or overplus, and yet not mere sufficiency, but harmony, proportion, fitness to a design, or ideal. *Ample* and *abundant* may be applied to any subject. *Lavish* and *profuse* imply a decided excess, oftenest in the ill sense. We rejoice in *abundant* resources, and honor *generous* hospitality; *lavish* or *profuse* expenditure suggests extravagance and wastefulness. *Luxuriant* is used especially of that which is *abundant* in growth; as, a *luxuriant* crop. Compare ADEQUATE; AMPLE; ENOUGH.—ANT.: deficient, drained, exhausted, impoverished, inadequate, insufficient, mean, miserly, narrow, niggardly, poor, scanty, scarce, scrimped, short, small, sparing, stingy, straitened.

plen'ty, 1 plen'ti; 2 plĕn'ty. **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Existing in abundance: not used attributively. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being abundantly sufficient, or of having an abundance, particularly of necessaries and comforts; as, to live in peace and *plenty.* **2.** As much as can be required; an abundance or sufficiency: now generally without the article; as, *plenty* of water; I have *plenty.* **3†.** A period of abundance. **III.** *adv.* [Colloq.] In a sufficient degree; as, the house is *plenty* large enough. [< L. or *plenita(t-)s,* < *plenus,* full.] SYN.: see COMFORT; WEALTH.—**plen'te-ous,** *a.* **1.** Amply sufficient. **2.** Yielding in abundance. **3.** Characterized by plenty. SYN.: see AMPLE.—**plen'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**plen'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

ple'num, 1 pli'num; 2 plē'nŭm, *n.* **1.** Fulness of matter in space; that state of things in which space is considered as fully occupied by matter, especially by absolutely continuous matter; also, space so considered. **2.** Any condition of fulness or plethora, or that which produces it; specif., an enclosed body of gas under greater than normal pressure. **3.** A completely attended meeting, as of an association or legislative body. [L., neut. s. of *plenus,* full.]—**plenum method of ventilation,** a system for ventilating buildings by forcing in fresh air, the plenum or plethora created causing an outward flow of the foul air.

ple'o-, ple-, 1 pli'o-, pli-; 2 plē'o-, plē-. From Greek *pleōn, pleiōn,* more: combining forms.—**ple"o-chro'ic,** *a.* Having the property of pleochroism. **ple"o-chro-it'ic‡; ple"o-chro-mat'ic‡.**—**ple-och'ro-ism,** *n. Mineral* The property of some minerals of exhibiting different colors when light traverses them in different directions. It includes *dichroism* and *trichroism.* **ple"o-chro'ma-tism‡.**—**ple"o-mor'phism,** *n.* **1.** *Crystal.* The ability of a substance to crystallize in two or more distinct fundamental forms, embracing *dimorphism* and *trimorphism.* **2.** *Biol. & Bot.* The occurrence of several independent stages in the life-cycle of an organism or plant. **ple'o-mor"phy‡.**

ple'o-nasm, 1 pli'o-nazm; 2 plē'o-năsm, *n.* The use of needless words; redundancy; tautology or any instance of it; a redundant word or phrase. [< Gr.L *pleonasmos,* < *pleōn,* more.] SYN.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.—**ple"o-nas'tic,** *a.*—**ple"o-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ple'o-pod, 1 pli'o-ped; 2 plē'o-pŏd, *n. Crust.* An abdominal limb: swimmeret. [< Gr. *pleō,* swim, + *pous (pod-),* foot.] **ple-op'o-dite‡; ple-op'o-don‡.**

ple-ro'ma, 1 pli-rō'ma; 2 plē-rō'ma, *n.* **1.** A condition of fulness or abundance, or that which fills completely. **2.** *N. T.* Fulness or completion, as of time; the time of fulfilment or completion. **3.** *Bot.* Same as PLEROME. [< Gr. *plērōma,* < *plērēs,* full.]—**ple"-ro-mat'ic,** *a.*

ple'rome, 1 pli'rōm; 2 plē'rōm, *n. Bot.* That part of the actively growing tissue of the apex of the stem and root out of which the vascular bundle-system arises. [< PLEROMA.] **ple'rom‡.**

ple"si-o-sau'rus, 1 pli"si-o-sā'rus; 2 plē"si-o-sā'rŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -ri; 2 -rī, *pl.*] A fossil long-necked marine reptile (genus *Plesiosaurus*) of a Mesozoic order. [< Gr. *plēsios,* near (< *pelas,* near), + *sauros,* lizard.] **ple'si-o-saur‡.**

ples'ser, *n.* Same as PLEXOR. **ples'sor‡.**

pleth'o-ra, 1 pleth'o-rə; 2 plĕth'o-ra, *n.* **1.** A state of excessive fulness; superabundance; excess; specif., in plants, an excess of juices. **2.** *Pathol.* Abnormal fulness; repletion; especially, superabundance of blood in the whole system (**general plethora**) or in an organ or part (**local plethora**). The latter may be *cerebral, pulmonary, uterine,* etc., according to its location. [< Gr. *plēthōrē,* < *plēthos,* fulness.]

ple-thor'ic, 1 pli-thor'ik *or* pleth'o-rik; 2 ple-thŏr'ic *or* plĕth'o-rie, *a.* **1.** Affected with plethora; having a full habit of body. **2.** Excessively full; overloaded; turgid; inflated. **ple-thor'i-cal‡** [Rare]. SYN.: see CORPULENT.—**ple-thor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ple-thys'mo-graph, 1 pli-thiz'[*or* -this']mo-graf; 2 ple thĭg'[*or* -thĭs']mo-grăf, *n. Surg.* An instrument for recording variations in size of parts of the body, especially as caused by the circulation of the blood. [< Gr. *plēthysmos,* enlargement.]

pleugh, 1 plū; 2 plu, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as PLOW. **pleu‡; pleuch‡.**

pleur-, \1 plūr-, plū'ro-; 2 plur-, plu'ro-. From Greek *pleuron,* **pleu'ro-,** / rib, or *pleura,* side: combining forms.

pleu'ra, 1 plū'ra; 2 plu'ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -ri; 2 -rē, *pl.*] The serous membrane that infolds the lungs and is reflected upon the walls of the thorax and upon the diaphragm. [< Gr. *pleura,* side.]—**pleu'ral,** *a.*—**pleu'ri-sy,** *n.* Inflammation of the pleura, commonly attended with fever, pain in the chest, dyspnœa, exudation, etc.—**pleu'ri-sy-root",** *n.* Butterfly-weed; also, its root, formerly used in treating pleurisy.—**pleu-rit'ic,** *a.*—**pleu"ro-bran'chi-a,** *n.* [-Æ, *pl.*] *Crust.* A branchial plume issuing between the somites of the body above the basal joints of the thoracic limbs.—**Pleu"ro-coc'cus,** *n. Bot.*

A genus of green algæ commonly found growing in thin sheets in moist places, as the trunks of trees, rocks, etc.—**pleu'ro-dont.** **I.** *a.* Having teeth attached to the inner sides of the jaws, as an iguanoid lizard. **II.** *n.* A lizard with pleurodont dentition.—**pleu"ro-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Stitch in the side; neuralgia of the intercostal muscles.—**pleu'ron,** *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Zool.* A lateral part. (1) *Entom.* The side of the thorax. Compare EPIMERON. (2) *Crust.* A lateral process of a somite.—**pleu"ro-pneu-mo'ni-a,** *n.* **1.** A contagious disease of cattle, characterized by inflammation of the pleura and of the body of the lung. **2.** In man, pleurisy combined with pneumonia.—**pleu-rot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the pleural cavity for drawing off effused fluids.

pleus'ton, 1 plūs'tən; 2 plųs'ton, *n. Ecol.* That type of vegetation which consists of large aquatic plants floating on the water.

Plev'na, 1 plev'nə; 2 plĕv'na, *n.* A town in Bulgaria; pop. 23,000; captured by Russians from Turks, Dec. 10, 1877. **Ple'ven‡.**

plex'or, 1 pleks'ər *or* -ər; 2 plĕks'or, *n.* An instrument used like a hammer in percussion of the chest. [< Gr. *plēxis,* stroke, < *plēssō,* strike.]

plex'us, 1 pleks'ŭs; 2 plĕks'ŭs, *n.* [-US or -US-ES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A network or interlacement; a complication of parts. **2.** *Math.* A set of equations expressing completely the relations between a set of quantities. **3.** An interlacement of cord-like structures, as blood-vessels or nerves. [L.]—**choriold plexus** (*Neur.*), a proliferation of the pia mater into the brain ventricles.—**solar p.** (*Anat.*), the largest sympathetic plexus in the body, found behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm.—**plex'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a plexus; complicated. [+ -FORM.]—**plex-im'e-ter,** *n. Med.* A plate to be placed against the body to receive the blows in percussion. **plex-om'e-ter‡.** **plex"i-met'ric,** *a.*—**plex-im'e-try,** *n.*

plf., plff., pltff., *abbr.* Plaintiff.

pli'ant, 1 plai'ənt; 2 plī'ant, *a.* **1.** Capable of being bent or twisted with ease; supple; lithe. **2.** Easily yielding to influence; tractable. [F., < L. *plican(t-)s,* ppr. of *plico,* fold.] Syn.: see DOCILE; SUPPLE.—**pli'a-bil(e-ness‡.—pli'a-bly,** *adv.*—**pli'an-cy,** *n.* Pliability.—**pli'ant-ly,** *adv.*—**pli'ant-ness,** *n.*

pli'ca, 1 plai'kə; 2 plī'ca, *n.* [PLI'CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A fold of membrane, skin, or the like, as between the fingers. **2.** *Zool.* A ridge as on the outer wall of the body-whorl in a shell, or on the wing-covers of some beetles. **3.** *Bot.* An excessive development of twigs or branches. **4.** *Pathol.* A disease affecting the hair, causing it to become matted and agglutinated: endemic in Poland and other parts of northeastern Europe. **plica polonica‡.** [< L. *plico,* fold.]—**pli'cate,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Plaited; folded in plaits like a fan, as a leaf. **2.** *Zool.* Marked on the surface with parallel ridges; folded. **pli'cat-ed‡;** **plic'a-tiv(e‡.—pli'cate-ly,** *adv.*—**pli-ca'tion,** *n.* A folding, or that which is folded. **plic'a-ture‡.**

plie, 1 plai; 2 plȳ, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as PLY.

pli'er, 1 plai'ər; 2 plī'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which plies. **2.** *pl.* Small long-jawed pincers for bending.

plight[1]**d,** 1 plait; 2 plīt, *vt.* **1.** To promise or give as a pledge formally and earnestly, as one's word. *Plight* differs from *pledge* in never being applied to property. **2.** To betroth; as, she is *plighted* to a judge.—**plight'er,** *n.*

plight[2]**†,** *vt.* **1.** To plait or weave. **2.** To combine mentally.

plight[3]**,** *n.* A solemn engagement; betrothal; pledge. [< AS. *pliht,* pledge.]

plight[4]**,** *n.* A condition, state, or case: usually distressed or complicated. [< L.OF *plicitus,* pp. of *plico,* fold.]

Plim'soll, 1 plim'səl; 2 plim'sol, **Samuel** (1824–1898). A British statesman; popularly known as the "Sailor's Friend"; inaugurated load-line reforms (1876).—**Plimsoll's mark** (*Eng. Law*), a mark painted on the outside of a British vessel's hull to show how deeply she may be loaded; load-line.

Plin., *abbr.* Pliny.

plinth, 1 plinth; 2 plĭnth, *n.* **1.** The slab, block, or stone on which a column, pedestal, or statue rests. **2.** A thin course, as of slabs, usually projecting. **plinth course‡.** **3.** An abacus. **4.** The uppermost projecting part of a wall or cornice. [< Gr. *plinthos,* brick, tile.]

Plin'y, 1 plin'i; 2 plin'y, *n.* **1. P.** "the Elder," **Gaius Plinius Secundus** (23–79), a Roman admiral; naturalist; perished at the destruction of Pompeii. **2. P.** "the Younger," **Gaius Cilnius Pæcilius Secundus** (62–110), nephew of the preceding; a Roman lawyer and orator; author of *Epistles,* etc.

Pli'o-cene, 1 plai'ə-sīn; 2 plī'o-çēn, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the fourth of the series of strata in the Tertiary system or to the corresponding geological epoch. [< Gr. *pleion,* more, + *kainos,* new.]—**Pli'o-cene,** *n.*—**Pli"o-cen'ic,** *a.*

pli'o-tron, 1 plai'ə-trən; 2 plī'o-trŏn, *n. Elec.* A device for detecting and amplifying varying electric currents, as in radio.

plis'kie, 1 plis'ki; 2 plis'ki, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A condition or plight. **2.** A mischievous trick. **plis'ky‡.**

pliv'er, 1 pliv'ər; 2 plĭv'er, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PLOVER.

Plock, 1 plotsk; 2 plōtsk, *n.* **1.** A government of Poland; formerly part of Russian Poland; 4,200 sq. m.; pop. 786,000. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral city; pop. 35,200.

plod, 1 pləd; 2 plŏd, *v.* [PLOD'DED[2], PLOD'DING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To walk over heavily or laboriously. **2.** To plot: erroneous use. **II.** *t.* **1.** To proceed with slow and steady steps; trudge; hence, to work in a monotonous, laborious manner; toil steadily or perseveringly; as, the student who *plods* is not out of the race. [< PLOD, *n.*, < Ir. Gael. *plod,* pool.]—**plod'der,** *n.* One who plods; a slow but persevering person.—**plod'ding,** *pa.*—**plod'ding-ly,** *adv.*

plod, *n.* **1.** A tiring walk; tramp; act or duration of plodding. **2.** The sound of a heavy step, as of a horse. **3.†** A puddle.

Plo-es'ti, 1 plō-es'ti; 2 plō-ĕs'tī, *n.* A town, N. of Bucharest, Roumania; a petroleum center; pop. 57,400. **Plo-es'ci‡.**

plop, 1 plop; 2 plŏp, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To fall into water suddenly.—**plop,** *n.* The act or sound of plopping.—**plop,** *adv.* Suddenly; heavily; as, they fell *plop* into the river.

plot[1]**,** 1 plət; 2 plŏt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PLOT'TED[4]; PLOT'TING.] To lay plans for the accomplishment of: usually in a bad sense; form a plot; conspire. **II.** *n.* **1.** A secret plan to accomplish some questionable purpose; conspiracy. **2.** The series of incidents forming the skeleton of a story, play, or poem. [Abbr. of *complot,* ult. < L. *complicitum,* entanglement.]—Syn.: see BREW; PLAN.—**plot'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who plots or contrives; a conspirator; as, an artful *plotter.* **2.** [U. S.] A maker of a plot or map. **3.** A contrivance, as for plotting coordinates.

plot[2]**.** **I.** *vt.* [PLOT'TED[4]; PLOT'TING.] **1.** To locate or mark on a map or chart; make a map or chart of. **2.** To stake off in plots, as land. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece or patch of ground set apart. **plat‡.** **2.** A surveyors' map. **3†.** A spot. **4†.** A plantation laid out. [< AS. *plot.*]—**plot'ting-pa"per,** *n.* Paper which has been ruled into small squares for plotting curves, and making diagrams.

plot[3]**,** *vt.* [Scot.] To scald or parboil; make scalding hot.

Plo-ti'nus, 1 plō-tai'nus; 2 plō-tī'nus, *n.* A Greek philosopher (204?–270?), the greatest of the Neo-Platonic school.

P'lotsk, Plotzk, *n.* Same as PLOCK.

plot'ty, 1 plət'i; 2 plŏt'y, *n.* [Colloq., Scot.] A hot drink made with wine, hot water, and spices. **plot'tie‡.**

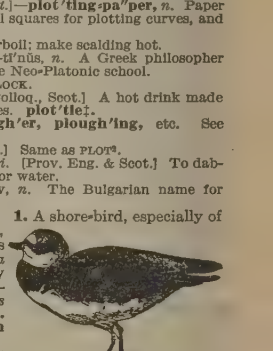
plough, plough'a-ble, plough'er, plough'ing, etc. See PLOW, etc.

plout, 1 plaut; 2 plout, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as PLOT[3].

plout'er, 1 plaut'ər; 2 plout'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To dabble, spatter, or paddle in mud or water.

Plov'div, 1 plev'div; 2 plŏv'dĭv, *n.* The Bulgarian name for PHILIPPOPOLIS.

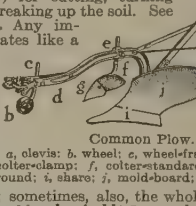
plov'er, 1 pluv'ər; 2 plŏv'er, *n.* **1.** A shore-bird, especially of *Charadrius* or a related genus, having long, pointed wings and a short tail. *C. squatarola* is the **black-bellied** or **gray plover** of the northern hemisphere. *C. apricarius* or *pluvialis* is the **European golden p.** *C. dominicus* is the **American golden p.**



Plover. 1/7

2. Some similar shore-bird; as, the **upland** or **highland p.** (*Bartramia longicauda*) and the **yellow-legged p.** or yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*), which are North-American sandpipers; the **bastard p.** or European lapwing; the **blackheart p.** or **p. page** or red-backed sandpiper.

plow, } 1 plau; 2 plow **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To break up or turn
plough, } up the surface of (land) with a plow; till. **2.** To work with or as with a plow; cultivate; also, to admit of cultivation. **3.** To furrow or score the surface of, as with a plow. **4.** To use a plow; to effect or form by or as by a plow; as, the ship *plows* her way. **5.** [Eng. Univ.] To reject (a candidate) on examination; pluck. **II.** *n.* **1.** An implement (usually drawn by horses or oxen, or by mechanical power) for cutting, turning over, stirring, or breaking up the soil. See AGRICULTURE. **2.** Any implement that operates like a plow, as a snow-*plow* or any one of various fur-a-rowing or groov-ing tools. **3.** Figuratively, agriculture. **4.** [P-] *Astron.* The group of seven stars commonly called the Dipper; sometimes, also, the whole Great Bear. [< AS. *plōh,* plowland.]—**plow'a-bl(e,** *a.*—**plow'boy",** *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in plowing; hence, a young rustic. **plough'boy"‡.**—**plow'er,** *n.* **plough'er‡.**—**plow'ing,** *n.* The act of using a plow; also, the land plowed. **plough'ing‡.**—**plow'land",** *n.* Land suitable to be plowed; land that is plowed.—**plow'man,** *n.* One who plows; a cultivator; hence, a rustic. **plough'man‡.**—**plow'share",** *n.* The blade of a plow. **plough'share"‡.** [ployment. [Abbr. of EMPLOY.]



Common Plow.
a, clevis: *b.* wheel; *c,* wheel-frame; *d.* beam; *e,* colter-clamp: *f,* colter-standard; *g,* colter; *h,* round; *i,* share; *j,* mold-board; *k, k,* handles.

ploy, 1 plei; 2 plȯy, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Sport; merrymaking. **2.** Employment.

Plo-yesh'ti, *n.* Same as PLOESTI.

pluck[1]**,** 1 pluk; 2 plŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove by a quick pull or jerk, as feathers or hair; hence, more widely, to pick; as, to *pluck* a flower. **2.** To strip completely, as by pulling out feathers; hence, to strip of valuables; swindle; as, to *pluck* a greenhorn. **3.** To twitch or pull at; as, to *pluck* the strings of a banjo. **4.** To draw or drag down or away from a position. **5.** [Colloq.] In English universities, to reject at an examination. **II.** *i.* To give a sudden pull: often with *at.* [< AS. *pluccian,* pluck.]

pluck, *n.* **1.** Confidence and spirit in the face of difficulty or danger; courage. **2.** The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. **3.** A sudden pull; twitch. **4.** The act of plucking or state of being plucked; also, the person plucked. See PLUCK, *vt.*, *5.* Syn.: see COURAGE.—**pluck'er,** *n.*—**pluck'y,** *a.* [PLUCK'I-ER; PLUCK'I-EST.] Brave and spirited; courageous.—**pluck'i-ly,** *adv.*—**pluck'i-ness,** *n.*

Plück'er, 1 plük'ər; 2 plük'er, **Julius** (1801–1868). A German mathematician and physicist.—**Plücker tube,** a form of Geissler tube: when the discharge of electricity takes place in a capillary, intense incandescence is produced.

pluff, 1 plu̇f; 2 plu̇f, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To emit (smoke or dust) in quick puffs. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become swollen: to puff up. **2.** To explode; fire off a gun.—**pluff,** *n.* **1.** A sudden puff. **2†.** A powder-puff.

plug, 1 plug; 2 plŭg, *v.* **I.** *t.* [PLUGGED; PLUG'GING.] **1.** To insert a plug in; stop, as a hole, or make tight, as a receptacle, with a plug; as, to *plug* a leak: to *plug* a barrel. Specif., in electricity, to complete (a circuit) by inserting one or more plugs, to make a connection. **2.** To shoot a bullet into; as, to *plug* a bear. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] To strike with the fist. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To work on doggedly.

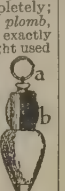
plug, *n.* **1.** Anything, as a piece of wood or a cork, used to stop a hole; a wedge or peg driven into anything. **2.** A spark-plug. **3.** *Elec.* Same as PLUG-KEY. **4.** A cake of pressed or twisted tobacco. **5.** [Colloq.] Any worn-out or useless article, particularly a horse past his prime: often with *old.* **6.** [Slang.] A silk hat. [< MD. *plugge,* plug.]—**plug-key,** *n. Elec.* A tapered plug for inserting between metal plates and making a connection.—**plug'-ug'ly,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A ruffian in a city: street rowdy.

plum, 1 plum; 2 plŭm, *n.* **1.** The edible drupaceous fruit of any one of various trees of the genus *Prunus,* especially *P. domestica,* the **European** or **garden plum;** also, the tree itself. **2.** The plum-like fruit of any one of various other trees not of the genus *Prunus,* or the tree itself. **3.** A raisin, especially as used in cooking; as, *plum* pudding. **4.** The best part of anything; a choice piece or portion; a desirable post or appointment; political perquisite; the best part of a book, etc. **5.** [Colloq., Eng.] A sum of £100,000 sterling; a handsome fortune, or the possessor of such. [< AS. *plūme,* < Gr.ᵘ *prounon,* plum.]—**plum-cake,** *n.* A cake in which raisins and dried currants are baked, as a wedding-cake.—**p.-color,** *n.* A purplish-violet color.—**p.-colored,** *a.*—**p. pudding,** a boiled pudding made with flour, suet, raisins, currants, spices, etc.

plu'ma, 1 plū'mə; 2 plu'ma, *n.* A typical feather; plume. [L.]—**plu'mate,** *a. Entom.* Plume-like; covered with feathery down.

plu'mage, 1 plū'mıj; 2 plu'maġ, *n.* **1.** The feathers that cover a bird, taken collectively. **2.** Figuratively, gawdy costume; adornment. [F., < *plume:* see PLUME.]

plumb, 1 plum; 2 plŭm. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To test the perpendicularity of with a plumb-line. **2.** To make plumb or vertical; straighten. **3.** To ascertain the depth of with a plummet; hence, to take the measure of; fathom. **4.** To supply (a building) with gas-, water-, and sewer-pipes. **II.** *a.* **1.** True, accurate, and upright; vertical or perpendicular; hence, figuratively, upright in principle. **2.** [Colloq.] Fully qualified; complete. **III.** *n.* **1.** A plumb-bob or plummet. **2.** A position parallel to a plumb-line; the vertical. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** In a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in a vertical direction; as, the house stands *plumb.* **2.** [Colloq.] (1) With exactness; correctly; exactly: as, I hit him *plumb* on the nose. (2) Immediately; directly. (3) Completely; entirely. In these meanings sometimes *plum.* [< F. *plomb,* < L. *plumbum,* lead.]—**off plumb, out of plumb,** not exactly vertical; not in alinement.—**plumb'-bob",** *n.* The weight used at the end of a plumb-line.—**p.-line,** *n.* **1.** A cord by which a weight is suspended to test the perpendicularity or depth of something. **2.** A plumb-bob and its cord together. **3.** A sounding-line: an old name. **4.** [Rare.] A plumb-rule.—**p.-rule,** *n.* A narrow rule furnished with a plumb-line or a cross-level, with which masons and carpenters test the verticality of their work.



Plumb-bob. *a,* finger-ring; *b,* reel for the line.

plum-ba'go, 1 plum-bē'go; 2 plŭm-bā'ġo, *n.* Graphite (an allotropic form of carbon): used for pencils, crucibles, and lubricating, and, as it is a conductor of electricity, extensively employed in electroplating to coat non-conducting surfaces, as gutta-percha. [L., < *plumbum,* lead.]—**plum-bag'i-nous,** *a.*

plum'be-ous, 1 plum'bı-us; 2 plŭm'be-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Resembling lead; heavy. **2.** Lead-colored, as a bird. [< L. *plumbeus,* < *plumbum,* lead.]

plumb'er, 1 plum'ər; 2 plŭm'er, *n.* One who makes a plum'mer‡, business of plumbing.—**plumb'er-y,** *n.* **1.** [-IES‡, *pl.*] The business of plumbing. **2.** A plumber's place of business. **3.** Leadwork.—**plum'bic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing lead, especially in its higher valence; as, *plumbic* chlorid.—**plum-bif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding lead; as, a *plumbiferous* mineral.—**plumb'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of putting into buildings the tanks, pipes, etc., for water, gas, and sewage. **2.** The pipe-system of a building. **3.** The act of sounding for depth, etc., with a plumb-line.—**plum'bism,** *n. Med.* Lead-poisoning.

plum'bum, 1 plum'bum; 2 plŭm'bŭm, *n.* Lead: so called in pharmacy and old chemistry. [L.]—**plum'bous,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing lead, especially in its lower valence; as, *plumbous* chlorid ($PbCl_2$).

plum'cot, *n.* A hybrid fruit produced by crossing the plum and the apricot.

plume, 1 plūm; 2 plum. **I.** *vt.* [PLUMED; PLUM'ING.] **1.** To dress or arrange the feathers of; preen: often used reflexively. **2.** To adorn or furnish with or as with plumes; decorate with fine clothes. **3.** To felicitate highly; boast: used reflexively. **4.** To strip of plumes, as birds. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large feather worn as an ornament; a tuft of such feathers; especially, a panache. See PANACHE. **2.** *Her.* Three feathers, unless more are specified. **3.** A part of feather-like form; the plumose appendage of a seed. **4§.** Plumage. **5§.** A decoration of honor. [F., < L. *pluma,* small soft feather.]—**plume'-let,** *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A plumule. **2.** Something resembling a little plume.—**plu'my,** *a.* **1.** Covered with feathers. **2.** Adorned with plumes. **3.** Resembling or done by means of a plume or a feather.

Plum'er, 1 plūm'ər; 2 plum'er, **Herbert Charles Onslow** (1857–). Baron of Messines and of Bilton; a British field-marshal; relieved Mafeking in the Great Boer War; in the World War, commanded the British Second Army in France and the Italian Expeditionary Force.

plu'mi-ped, 1 plū'mı-ped; 2 plu'mi-pĕd. **I.** *a.* Having feathered feet. **II.** *n.* A plumiped bird, as an owl. [< L. *pluma,* feather, + L. *pe(d-)s,* foot.] **plu'mi-pede‡.**

plum'met, 1 plum'et; 2 plŭm'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A piece of lead or heavy substance, attachable to a line for making soundings, adjusting walls to the vertical, etc.; a plumb-bob; hence, figuratively, a standard of truth or rectitude. **2.** A plumb-rule. **3†.** A weight: sometimes used figuratively.

plum'my, 1 plum'ı; 2 plŭm'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Full of plums or desirable things; as, a *plummy* government office.

plu'mose, 1 plū'mōs *or* plū-mōs'; 2 plu'mōs *or* plu-mōs', *a.* **1.** Bearing feathers; plumaged. **2.** Having fine processes on opposite sides, like the vane of a feather. **3.** Resembling plumes. [< L. *plumosus,* < *pluma,* feather.] **plu'mous‡.—plu-mos'i-ty,** *n.*

plump[1t], 1 plump; 2 plŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to plunge or fall forcibly or suddenly. **2.** To utter abruptly: often with *out.* **II.** *i.* To plunge or fall suddenly, forcibly, or heavily. [< L. *plumbum,* lead.]

plump[2t], *v.* **I.** *t.* To make plump; distend; puff. **II.** *i.* To become plump, as by increase of flesh.

plump[1], *a.* Swelled out or enlarged to the full; somewhat fat. [ME. *pomp,* rude.] Syn.: see ROUND. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

plump[2], *a.* Containing no reservation or qualification; blunt; downright. [< PLUMP[1], *v.*]—**plump'ly,** *adv.*

plump[1], *n.* A closely united group; a cluster or clump.

plump[2], *n.* **1.** The act of plumping or falling; the sound made by the impact of a falling object. **2.** [Scot.] A heavy shower; downfall. [< PLUMP[1], *v.*]

plump, *adv.* **1.** With a sudden impact or fall into or as into water; in a sudden or forcible manner; also, unexpectedly. **2.** Directly; without hesitation, circumlocution or qualification; bluntly.

plump'er, 1 plump'ər; 2 plŭmp'er, *n.* **1.** A disk or padding placed in the mouth, as by persons who have lost their teeth, to distend the cheek and give it an appearance of plumpness. **2.** [Slang.] An unqualified lie.

plump'y, 1 plump'ı; 2 plŭmp'y, *a.* Distended or fat: plump.

plu'mule, 1 plū'mūl; 2 plu'mūl, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A feather having the barbs soft and free. **2.** A small plume-like part. **3.** *Bot.* The rudimentary or first bud of an embryo; the first bud of a young plant above the cotyledons. [< L. *plumula,* dim. of *pluma,* feather.]

Plumules of the Beech. *a, b.*

plun'der, 1 plun'dər; 2 plŭn'der. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To take property from by violence; pillage; rob. **2.** To seize by pillage or by open force. **3.** To commit pillage or depredations. Syn.: see STEAL.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is taken by plundering; booty. **2.** The act of plundering or robbing. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] Personal belongings. [< Gr. *plunder,* furniture, trumpery.]

Syn.: booty, pillage, prey, rapine, robbery, spoil, stolen goods, stolen property.—**plun'der-age,** *n.* **1.** Pillage; specif., in maritime law, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship. **2.** The goods so obtained.—**plun'der-er,** *n.* A freebooter; robber. Syn.: see ROBBER.

plunge, 1 plunj; 2 plŭnġ, *v.* [PLUNGED; PLUNG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To thrust or throw suddenly into water or any penetrable substance; as, to *plunge* a dagger into the heart: used also figuratively; as, to *plunge* a nation into war; *plunged* in debt. **II.** *i.* **1.** To jump, dive, or rush, as into something that submerges and covers or hides. **2.** To leap forward headlong or buck, as a horse; to fall, or break, as a wave. **3.** To descend abruptly, as a cliff. **4.** To bet, gamble or speculate heavily and recklessly. [< F. *plonger,* < LL. **plumbico,* < L. *plumbum,* lead.]

plunge, *n.* **1.** The act of plunging; a leap; dive. **2.** A sudden and violent motion, as of a breaking wave. **3.** A place, tank, or pool for diving or swimming. **4.** An exceptionally heavy bet or speculation; less frequently an extravagant expenditure. Syn.: see IMMERSE.—**plung'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which plunges; a heavy or reckless speculator. **2.** Specif., any appliance having or adapted for a plunging motion, as the piston of a force-pump. **3.** [Slang.] *Mil.* A cavalryman.

plunk, 1 plunk; 2 plŭnk, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To hit heavily or suddenly; also, to lay down, push forward, or knock away suddenly or with a thud; as, to *plunk* down a coin. **II.** *i.* To elicit a thud or twanging sound.—**plunk,** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A heavy blow, or its sound. **2.** A dollar.

plup., plupf., *abbr.* Pluperfect.

plu'per"fect, 1 plū'pūr"fekt; 2 plu'pēr"fĕct. **I.** *a. Gram.* Expressing past time prior to some other past time. **II.** *n.*

The verbal tense or phrase expressing the pluperfect relation; as, *I had been;* the pluperfect tense. [< L. *plus*, more, + PERFECT.]

plur., *abbr.* Plural, plurality.

plu'ral, 1 plū'ral; 2 plų'ral. **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing, consisting of, or designating more than one. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting more than one; applying to two or more (in languages that have a dual number, not to a pair): opposed to *singular;* as, girls, they, oxen, mice, pence, we, are *plural* words; the *plural* number. **II.** *n.* The plural number, or a word in the plural number. English nouns regularly form their plurals by adding *s* or *es*, according to euphony, to the singular; most nouns ending in *f* change the *f* to *v* and add *es;* as, wolf, wolves. Nouns ending in *y* change it to *ies* if it is preceded by a consonant, as; body, bodies; or merely add an *s* if it is preceded by a vowel; as, donkey, donkeys. Some nouns of Anglo-Saxon origin have an irregular plural in *en*, as child, children; ox, oxen; or by a vowel change; as, mouse, *mice;* goose, *geese;* man, *men;* tooth, *teeth.* A few nouns retain the singular form unchanged in the plural; as, *deer, fish, hose, moose, series, sheep, species, vermin.* Some such nouns, especially the names of animals, have also an alternative plural regularly formed; as, fish, *fish* or *fishes.* In such cases there is usually a distinction in meaning or usage: *fish,* for instance, denoting a number or quantity as a whole, and *fishes* referring more distinctively to the individuals. Many words of foreign derivation retain the plural form peculiar to the languages from which they are severally derived; as, addendum, *addenda;* antithesis, *antitheses;* crisis, *crises;* datum, *data,* etc. Many nouns of this class have also a plural of the regular English form; as, appendix, *appendixes* or *appendices;* beau, *beaus* or *beaux;* cherub, *cherubs* or *cherubim;* focus, *focuses* or *foci;* index, *indexes* or *indices,* etc. Compounds commonly form the plural regularly by adding *s* or *es* to the complete word; as, armful, *armfuls;* cut-throat, *cutthroats;* football, *footballs.* The first element of a compound composed of two nouns, even if it should refer to a whole class of things, is never pluralized. We say *bookkeeper, hair-brush,* not *bookskeeper* or *hairs-brush.* If the last element of the compound forms its plural irregularly, the same form usually appears in the plural of the compound; as, footman, *footmen.* Nouns that end in *-man,* but are not compounds, form the plural regularly by adding *s,* as Mussulman, *Mussulmans.* But compounds in which the principal word forms the first element change that element to form the plural; as, father-in-law, *fathers-in-law;* son-in-law, *sons-in-law.* See TEMPLAR. [< L. *pl* ŭ*ralis*, < *plus* (*plur-*), more.]—**plu'ral-ism,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being plural. **2.** The holding of more than one office, or, in the Anglican church, of more than one ecclesiastical living, at one time. **3.** *Philos.* The doctrine that there is a plurality of ultimate substances, as spirit and matter: opposed to *monism.*—**plu'ral-ist,** *n.* **1.** *Anglican Ch.* One who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice at the same time. **2.** Any one who holds a plurality of offices. **3.** *Philos.* One who holds the theory of pluralism. **4.** Among the Mormons, one who has more wives than one.—**plu"ral-is'tic,** *a.*—**plu-ral'i-ty** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being plural. **2.** The larger portion or greater number. **3.** [U. S.] *Polit.* The greatest of more than two numbers, whether it is or is not a majority of the whole: also, the excess of the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate over the next highest number. **4.** Same as PLURALISM, 2; also, one of the livings held by a pluralist. **5.** Polygamy.—**plu'ral-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make plural; express in the plural. **2§.** To multiply or make manifold. **II.** *i. Eccl.* To be or become a pluralist. **plu'ral-ize‡.**—**plu'ral-iz"er,** *n. Eccl,* A pluralist. **plu'ral-is"er‡.**—**plu'ral-ly,** *adv.*—**plu"ri-ax'i-al,** *a.* **1.** Having more than one axis. **2.** *Bot.* Denoting plants whose flowers grow on secondary shoots.

plu'ri-sy†, *n.* Same as PLEURISY.

plus, 1 plus; 2 plŭs. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an addition (of); increased or to be increased (by): opposed to *minus.* **2.** Being or indicating more than nothing; above zero; positive. **3.** *Elec.* Electrified positively. **4.** [Colloq.] Possessing (something) in addition: used predicatively; as, he was *plus* a new hat. **5.** Extra; supplemental; as, *plus* value. **II.** *n.* **1.** The plus-sign. **2.** An addition; an extra quantity. **3.** A positive quantity. **III.** *adv. Elec.* Positively. [L., more.]—**plus fours,** *n.* (*Golf.*) Knickerbockers, cut very full and bagging below the knees.—**plus number,** a number that exceeds zero.—**plus'-sign",** *n. Math.* The symbol (+) signifying addition or a positive quantity: a modification of the Latin word *et* (and).

plush, 1 plush; 2 plŭsh, *n.* A cloth of the velvet order, usually of wool or cotton, having a long cut pile on one side. [< L.ᶠ *pilus*, hair.]—**plush'y,** *a.* Having a surface like plush.

Plu'tarch, 1 plū'tärk; 2 plų'tärc, *n.* A Greek moralist and biographer (46?–120?); *Parallel Lives,* etc.

plu'tar-chy, 1 plū'tar-kı; 2 plų'tär-cy, *n.* [-CHIES², *pl.*] Government by the rich: a form of oligarchy. [< Gr. *ploutos*, wealth, + *archō*, rule.]

Plu'to, 1 plū'to; 2 plų'to, *n. Rom. Myth.* The god of the underworld; husband of Proserpine; the Greek *Hades;* see DIS; HADES.—**Plu-to'ni-an,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Pluto; hence, subterranean and fiery. **2.** *Geol.* (1) Of or pertaining to the teachings of the Plutonists or the Plutonic theory. (2) [p-] Deeply subterranean in original position; crystallized, probably from a fused condition, at great depths: said of igneous rocks, and opposed to *volcanic.* **Plu-to'ni-an‡.**—**Plutonic theory,** the doctrine that the principal phenomena of rock-structure are chiefly due to igneous agency: opposed to the *Neptunian theory.* **Plu'to-nism‡.**—**Plu'to-nist,** *n.* A believer in or advocate of the Plutonic theory.

plu-toc'ra-cy, 1 plu-tŏk'rə-sı; 2 plų-tŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** A class in a community that controls the government by its wealth; colloquially, the wealthy classes. **2.** Plutarchy. [< Gr. *ploutos*, wealth, + *kratеō*, rule.]—**plu'to-crat,** *n.* One who has or exercises power by virtue of his wealth; one of a plutocracy.—**plu"to-crat'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**plu-tol'a-try,** *n.* The slavish adoration of wealth.—**plu-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the acquisition and distribution of wealth; political economy: a proposed name.—**plu-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Plu'tus, 1 plū'tus; 2 plų'tŭs, *n.* The Greek personification of riches, son of Iasion and Demeter. He was fabled to have been blinded by Zeus, so that his gifts should be distributed without discernment of the character of the recipients. Compare PLUTO. [< Gr. *ploutos*, wealth.]

plu'vi-al, 1 plū'vi-əl; 2 plų'vi-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to rain; rainy. **2.** *Geol.* Arising from the action of rain. [< L. *pluvialis*, < *pluvia*, rain.] **plu'vi-ous‡.**

plu'vi-o-, 1 plū'vı-o-; 2 plų'vi-o-. From Latin *pluvia,* rain: a combining form.—**plu'vi-o-gram,** *n. Meteor.* The record traced by a pluviograph.—**plu'vi-o-graph,** *n.* A recording rain-gage.—**plu"vi-o-graph'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**plu"vi-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of obtaining automatic records of rainfalls. **2.** The charting and graphic representation of rainfall-areas.—**plu"vi-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth of rainfall. [+ -METER.]—**plu"vi-o-met'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to the measuring of rainfall. **plu"vi-a-met'ric** or **-ri-cal‡;** **plu"vi-o-met'ri-cal‡.**—**plu"vi-a|or -o-|met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**plu"vi-om'e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring rainfall.

Plu"vi-ose', 1 plü"vı-ōz' *or* plü'vı-ōs; 2 plü'vi-ōs' *or* plų'vi-ōs, *n.* [F.] The fifth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See under REPUBLICAN.

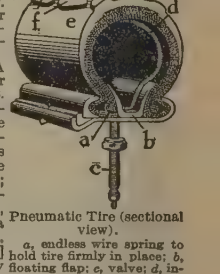
ply, 1 plȧı; 2 plȳ, *v.* [PLIED; PLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To work at with steadiness; as, he *plies* the trade of a shoemaker. **2.** To use with diligence; employ busily in work; as, to *ply* the oar. **3.** To make the subject of repetitious action: followed by *with.* Specif.: (1) To pursue with importunate solicitation or questioning; urge with persistency. (2) To treat freely with offers and gifts, as of food or drink; as, he *plied* the butler with wine. (3) To assail with persistent vigor; as, he *plied* the donkey with a whip. **4.** To sail or row across as a business; as, the ferry-boats *ply* the river. **5.** [Chiefly Prov. Eng.] To bend; mold; shape. **6†.** Hence, figuratively, to bend in disposition or will; also, to bend the sense of (a word). **7†.** To apply. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go back and forth between points; as, ships that *ply* between New York and Boston. **2.** To be steadily employed; be busy; as, the seamstress's fingers *ply.* **3.** To search here and there for custom; as, the newsboys *ply* in the streets; also, to wait at a stand or given place for custom. **4.** To proceed in haste; as, thither he *plies.* **5.** *Naut.* To work against the wind. **6†.** To bend or yield; twist; incline; comply; be pliant. [< F. *plier* (< L. *plico*), bend.]—**ply'er,** *n.* **1.** Same as PLIER. **2.** *pl.* A balance of crossed timbers used in raising and lowering a drawbridge.

ply, *n.* [PLIES², *pl.*] **1.** A web, layer, or thickness, as in a carpet, cloth, or the like; also, a turn or twist of rope, yarn, thread, etc. **2.** A bent or bias; inclination to one side, as of the mind.

Plym'outh, 1 plim'əth; 2 plȳm'oth, *n.* **1.** A city of E. Massachusetts; pop. 13,030; the first settlement in New England; landing point of the Pilgrim Fathers from the "Mayflower," 1620. **2.** A township and borough in E. Pennsylvania; pop. 16,500. **3.** A borough, seaport, and naval station on Plymouth Sound in Devonshire, England; pop. 209,860; home of Sir Francis Drake; departing point of the "Mayflower," 1620.—**Plymouth Rock. 1.** The rock at Plymouth, Mass., on which the Pilgrim Fathers are said to have first stepped when landing from the "Mayflower," December 11, 1620. **2.** One of a breed of domestic fowls of large size, with small single comb and buff, white, black, or gray barred plumage. See illus. under FOWL.—**Plymouth Sound,** a roadstead inlet between Devonshire and Cornwall, S. W. England. At its entrance is the Eddystone lighthouse.

plyte†, *v. & n.* Same as PLIGHT.

P. M. or **p. m.,** *abbr.* Past Master; Police Magistrate; paymaster; postmaster; *post meridiem* (L., afternoon); post-mortem; Prime Minister; Provost Marshal.—**pm.,** *abbr.* Premium.—**P. M. G.,** *abbr.* Paymaster-general; Postmaster-general.—**P. M. O.,** *abbr.* Principal Medical Officer.—**P/N.** or **p. n.,** *abbr.* Promissory note.—**pneum.,** *abbr.* Pneumatic, pneumatics.



Pneumatic Tire (sectional view).
a, endless wire spring to hold tire firmly in place; *b,* floating flap; *c,* valve; *d,* inner tube; *e,* outer tube, or shoe; *f,* cleats to prevent slipping.

pneu'ma, 1 nü'mə; 2 nū'ma, *n.* **1.** A breath or breathing; hence, soul or spirit. **2.** [P-] *Theol.* The Holy Ghost.

pneu-mat'ic, 1 niu-mat'ık; 2 nū-măt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the science of pneumatics, or to machines or devices in which its laws are exemplified, especially those that make use of compressed air; as, a *pneumatic* engine. **2.** Pertaining to or containing air or gas, especially compressed air; as, a *pneumatic* tire. **3.** Containing air, as the bones of birds. **4.** [Rare.] Spiritual. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A safety bicycle fitted with pneumatic tires; also, a pneumatic tire. [< Gr. *pneumatikos,* < *pneuma,* breath.] **pneu-mat'i-cal‡.**—**pneu-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pneu-ma'tics,** *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, such as their pressure, elasticity, density, and also of pneumatic mechanism: sometimes including *acoustics.*

pneu'ma-to-, 1 nü'mə-to-; 2 nū'ma-to-. From Greek *pneuma(t-),* air, breath, spirit (< *pneō,* breathe): a combining form.—**pneu"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The science of the nature and operation of spirit or a treatise on that science; the science

of spiritual existence. **2.** The science of the beliefs of men touching a world of spirits. **3.** *Theol.* The doctrine concerning the Holy Spirit. **4†.** The science of elastic fluids; pneumatics. —**pneu"ma-to-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**pneu"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**pneu"ma-tol'y-sis,** *n. Geol.* The process of forming pneumatolytic minerals.—**pneu"ma-to-lyt'ic,** *a. Geol.* Pertaining to or produced during the later processes in consolidating molten rock-magmas under the influence of the gases which are then present.—**pneu"ma-tom'e-ter,** *n. Med.* An instrument for measuring the volume of air exhaled at one breath; a pulmometer. **pneu-mom'e-ter‡.**—**pneu"ma-tom'e-try,** *n.*—**pneu'ma-to-phore,** *n.* **1.** The air-containing sac of a siphonophore. **2.** *Mining.* An apparatus used in poisonous or irrespirable atmospheres. **3.** *Bot.* A root-structure found on certain tropical swamp-trees. It contains lenticels and is supposed to act as a respiratory organ.—**pneu"ma-toph'o-rous,** *a.*

pneu'mo-, pneu'mon-, pneu'mo-no-, } 1 nū'mo-, nū'mən-, nū'mo-no-; 2 nū'mo-, nū'mon-, nū'mo-no-. From Gr. *pneumōn,* lung, *pneuma,* air (< *pneō,* breathe): combining forms used in words relating to the respiratory organs or to air.—**pneu"mo-ba-cil'lus,** *n. Bacteriol.* A bacillus (*Bacillus pneumoniæ*) occurring with pneumococcus in pneumonia. —**pneu"mo-coc'cus,** *n.* [-CI, *pl.*] A micrococcus (*Micrococcus lanceolatus*) found in those suffering from croupous pneumonia. —**pneu"mo-coc'cal,** *a.* **pneu"mo-coc'cic†; pneu"mo-coc'cous‡.**—**pneu"mo-co"ni-o'sis,** *n.* Pulmonary disease due to inhalation of dust or fine particles.—**pneu"mo-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* The dynamics of gases.—**pneu"mo-gas'tric.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. **2.** Of or pertaining to the pneumogastric nerve. **II.** *n.* The pneumogastric nerve; the vagus.—**pneumogastric nerve,** either of the tenth pair of cerebral nerves, extending to the lungs, heart, stomach, and most of the abdominal viscera. In fishes and gill-breathing amphibians, it branches to the branchial apparatus and extends backward to the tail. **va'gus‡.**—**pneu'mo-graph,** *n.* An instrument which records movements of the chest in breathing. [+ -GRAPH.]

pneu-mo'ni-a, 1 niu-mō'ni-ə; 2 nū-mō'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung-tissue. [< Gr. *pneumonia,* < *pneumōn,* lung.] **pneu"mo-ni'tis‡; pneu'mo-ny‡.**

—**aspiration pneumonia,** pneumonia caused by the inhalation of foreign matter, particularly vomited matter, when recovering from anesthesia.—**cot'ton-pneu-mo'ni-a,** *n.* Inflammation of the lungs due to inhalation of cotton-dust and -fiber in cotton-mills.—**croupous** or **lobar p.,** an inflammation of the lungs, characteristically accompanied by fever (reaching its height about the ninth day), local pain, cough, expectoration, and dyspnœa, in which a fibrinous exudate appears in the air-cells. In favorable cases the exudate softens and is expectorated or reabsorbed. It is caused by the germ *Micrococcus lanceolatus* or *Diplococcus pneumoniæ,* and is next in order to tuberculosis as a cause of death.—**pneu-mon'ic.** *a.* **1.** Affected with pneumonia; pertaining to pneumonia. **2.** Pulmonary. **II.** *n.* Medicine for diseases of the lungs.—**pneu"mo-nit'ic,** *a.*—**pneu"mo-tho'rax,** *n.* An accumulation of air or gas within the pleural cavity.

Pnom-penh', 1 pnem-pen'; 2 pnōm-pĕn', *n.* A town, capital of Cambodia; pop. 74,643. **Pa-nom-peng'‡; Pnum Penh‡.**

pnxt., *abbr.* [L.] *Pinxit* (painted it).

Pnyx, 1 niks; 2 nyks, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The place in ancient Athens where the people met to deliberate and vote upon public affairs; also, the popular assembly itself as a body.

Po, 1 pō; 2 pō, *n.* A river in N. Italy, the ancient **Padus;** 418 m. to the Adriatic sea.

P. O., *abbr.* Post-office; Postal Order; Province of Ontario.

p. o., *abbr.* Petty officer; public office; public officer.

Po-a'ce-æ, 1 po-ē'si-ī; 2 pō-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A very large family of annual or perennial herbs—the grass family. The inflorescence is spicate, racemose, or paniculate, with very small flowers, generally perfect or staminate. The fruit is a seed-like grain (*caryopsis*), having a starchy endosperm. The grasses producing food-grains are known as cereals. Formerly called *Gramineæ* or *Graminaceæ.* [< Gr. *poa,* grass.]—**po-a'ceous,** *a.*

poach[1], 1 pōch; 2 pōch, *vt. & vi.* To cook (eggs) by breaking the shell and dropping the contents into boiling water.

poach[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To rob of game; take game or fish unlawfully. **2.** To intrude upon unlawfully; encroach. **3.** To obtain an unfair advantage, as at the start of a race; shoot, play, etc., selfishly and so as to interfere with the enjoyment of one's companions.—**poach'er,** *n.*

poach[3], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tread into mire or miry holes, as wet ground. **2.** To reduce, as clay, to uniform consistency by the addition of water. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become miry and soft. **2.** To sink, as into a bog; tramp ploddingly. [< F. *pocher,* poke, < LG. *poken,* poke.] **potch‡.**

poach'y, 1 pōch'i; 2 pōch'y, *a.* Easily trodden into holes by cattle; soft and miry: said of land.—**poach'i-ness,** *n.*

P. O. B., *abbr.* Post-office box.

Po"ca-hon'tas, 1 pō"kə-hen'təs; 2 pō"ca-hŏn'tas, *n.* An Indian princess (1595–1617), daughter of Powhatan, a Virginian chief; she saved the life of Captain John Smith.

Po"ca-tel'lo, 1 pō"kə-tel'o; 2 pō"ca-tĕl'o, *n.* A town in S. E. Idaho; pop. 14,960.

po'chard, 1 pō'chərd; 2 pō'chard, *n.* A sea-duck (genus *Aythya*) having the head and neck reddish, found in America, Europe, and South Africa. *A. fernta* is the **common pochard** of the Old World; *A. americana,* the **American p.** or **redhead.** [< POACH[3], *v.*]

pock[1], 1 pek; 2 pŏk, *n.* **1.** A pustule in an eruptive disease, as in smallpox; a pockmark. **2†.** Smallpox. [< AS. *poc.*]—**pock'mark",** *n.* A pit made by smallpox.—**pock'marked",** *a.*

pock[2], *n.* [Scot.] A bag; pouch. **pok‡; poke‡.**—**pock-neuk,** *n.* The bottom corner of a pouch; a person's own resources. **pock-nook‡.**

pock'et[1], 1 pek'et; 2 pŏk'ĕt, *vt.* **1.** To put into a pocket; as, to *pocket* a pool-ball. (1) To store up, as in a pocket. (2) To shut in, both in front and at the side: said of a horse in a race. **2.** To take or appropriate, as money, whether fairly or unfairly. **3.** [Rare.] To exercise control over, as the representation of a borough. **4.** To accept without resentment, as an affront; hide, as emotion. **5.** To retain without acting upon, as an unsigned legislative bill. **6.** To furnish with pockets, as a building for electric-lighting purposes.—**pock'et-a-bl(e),** *a.* Capable of being put in a pocket.—**pock'et-er,** *n.* One who pockets or appropriates anything.

pock'et, *a.* Diminutive, as if pocketable.—**pocket Hercules, pocket Venus,** a strong man or beautiful woman of small stature.

pock'et, *n.* **1.** A small bag or pouch; especially, a pouch attached to a garment, as for carrying money. **2.** Hence, figuratively, pecuniary means or interests. **3.** A cavity, opening, or receptacle. (1) *Mining.* A cavity containing gold or other ore; also, an accumulation of alluvial gold in one spot. (2) The trap of a fish-weir. (3) One of the pouches of a pool- or billiard-table, into which the balls are driven. (4) A bin for holding grain, coal, etc., for storage. **4.** [U. S.] A glen among mountains. **5.** [Slang.] A position, as in a horse-race, in which a horse is behind the leading horse or horses, and is kept from going past by others at the side. **6.** *Aero.* A localized condition of the atmosphere, due to varying and irregular air-currents, by which, the upward reaction against the planes of the machine being lessened, it suddenly drops as if into a hole, the so-called "hole in the air." [< F. *pochet,* dim. of *poche;* see POUCH.]—**in one's pocket. 1.** On terms of intimacy as close to one as one's pocket. **2.** Under one's influence or control.—**in p.,** having pecuniary gain.—**out of p.,** having lost money.—**pock'et-book",** *n.* **1.** A small book or case for carrying money and papers in the pocket. **2.** A note-book or other book for the pocket; wallet. **3.** Money or pecuniary resources. —**p. borough,** in England before the Reform bill of 1832, a Parliamentary borough owned or controlled by a single individual or family.—**p. edition,** an edition or copy of a book small enough to be carried in the pocket.—**p. expenses,** small personal expenses.—**p.-guide,** *n.* A guide-book of a size that will fit in a pocket.—**p.-handkerchief,** *n.* Same as HANDKERCHIEF, 1.—**p.-knife,** *n.* A knife, having one or more blades which fold into the handle; for carrying in the pocket; a penknife.—**p.-money,** *n.* Money for occasional expenses; spending-money.—**p.-picking,** *n.* Stealing out of the pocket; the trade of a pickpocket.—**p.-pistol,** *n.* **1.** A small pistol made to be carried in the pocket. **2.** [Slang.] A liquor-flask carried in the pocket.—**p.-table,** *n.* A table having pockets, as for pool or English billiards.—**p.-veto,** *n.* [U. S.] The act of a chief executive who, where the legislative session will end within the period allowed for returning a measure with his signature or veto, simply retains ("pockets") it and causes it to fall without a direct veto.—**pock'et-ful,** *n.*—**pock'et-ing,** *n.* The fabric, usually of cotton, for making pockets, as of men's clothes.—**pock'et-y,** *a.* **1.** *Mining.* Characterized by pockets: said of a lode or a placer **2.** *Aero.* Characterized by irregular air-currents. See POCKET, *n.*, 6.

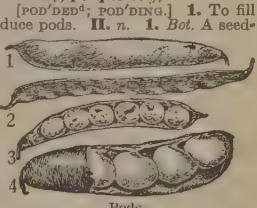
pock-man'tie, 1 pek-man'ti; 2 pŏk-măn'ti, *n.* [Scot.] A portmanteau. **pock"man'ky‡; pock"man'ty‡.**

pock'y, 1 pek'i; 2 pŏk'y, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with smallpox; pockmarked. **2.** Syphilitic. **pock'ish‡.**

Po'cocke, 1 pō'kek; 2 pō'ĕōk, *n.* **1. Edward** (1604–1691), the first English Arabic scholar of note. **2. Richard** (1704–1765), an English Oriental traveler.

po-co'son, 1 po-kō'sn; 2 po-cō'sn, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A swamp; a dismal. [Am. Ind.] **po-co'sin‡; po-quo'son‡.**

pod, 1 ped; 2 pŏd. **I.** *vi.* [POD'DED[4]; POD'DING.] **1.** To fill out, as pods. **2.** To produce pods. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A seed-vessel or capsule of a plant; a legume: now extended to any dry and several-seeded dehiscent fruit. **2.** A flock or collection of animals, especially of seals, walruses, or whales. **3.** The lengthwise groove in certain augers, bits, and gimlets; also, an auger so grooved. [Cp. PAD[1], *n.*]—**pod'-au"ger,** *n.* A straight, grooved auger.



Pods.
1. Wax-bean. 2. Pole-bean. 3. Shell-bean. 4. Lima bean.

pod-. From Greek *pous* (*pod-*), foot: a combining form.

-pod, *suffix.* From Greek *pous* (*pod-*), foot: meaning footed; as, arthro*pod,* deca*pod,* etc.

P. O. D., *abbr.* Pay on delivery, Post-office Department.

po-dag'ra, 1 po-dag'rə *or* -dē'grə; 2 po-dăg'ra *or* -dā'gra, *n.* Gout in the foot. [< POD- + Gr. *agra,* seizure.]—**po-dag'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to podagra.

po-dal'ic, 1 po-dal'ik; 2 po-dăl'ic, *a. Obstet.* Having reference to the feet at childbirth. [< Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

Po-dar'ge, 1 po-dār'ji; 2 po-där'ge, *n. Class. Myth.* One of the Harpies.

po"des-tà', 1 pō"des-tā' *or* po-des'tə; 2 pō"dēs-tä' *or* po-dēs'ta, *n.* [It.] **1.** A chief magistrate in the medieval Italian republics. **2.** One of the governors of the Lombard cities appointed by Frederick I. **3.** A subordinate municipal judge in modern Italy.

Pod'go-ri-tsa, 1 pod'gə-ri-tsa; 2 pŏd'gŏ-ri-tsä, *n.* A town in S. W. Montenegro, Jugo-Slavia; pop. 14,000. **Pod'go-ri-ca‡.**

podg'y, 1 poj'i; 2 pŏdg'y, *a.* Dumpy and fat; pudgy.

po'di-a-try, *n.* Same as CHIROPODY.

po'di-um, 1 pō'di-um; 2 pō'di-ŭm, *n.* [PO'DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A solid basement or pedestal supporting a structure, as a Roman temple. **2.** The parapet surrounding the arena in an ancient amphi-

theater or circus, and hence also the platform or path behind or above it. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A foot. **4.** *Bot.* A support as a footstalk. [L., < Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

pod'o-, 1 pĕd'ō-; 2 pŏd'o-. From Greek *pous* (*pod-*), foot: a combining form.—**pod''o-bran'chi-a,** *n.* [-Æ, *pl.*] *Crust.* **1.** A branchial plume attached to a basal joint of a limb. **2.** An epipodite with a branchial plume, as in the lobster. **pod'o-branch‡.—pod''o-bran'chi-al,** *a.*—**pod''o-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*

Po-do'li-a, 1 po-dō'lĭ-ə; 2 po-dō'lĭ-a, *n.* A former government in W. European Russia; 16,224 sq. m.; pop. 4,127,600; now in Ukraine. **Po-dolsk'‡** [Rus.].—**Po-do'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*

pod''o-phyl'lin, 1 pĕd''o-fĭl'in; 2 pŏd''o-fĭl'in, *n.* A white resinous substance contained in the root of the podophyllum and used in medicine as a purgative. **pod''o-phyl'line‡.—pod''o-phyl'lic,** *a.*

Pod''o-phyl'lum, 1 pĕd''o-fĭl'ŭm; 2 pŏd''o-fĭl'ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of plants, the only American species being *P. peltatum*, the May-apple. [< PODO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

Poe, 1 pō; 2 pō, **Edgar Allan** (1809–1849). An American poet, short story writer, and novelist; *The Raven.*

Pœ'ci-le, 1 pĭ'sĭ-lĭ; 2 pē'çi-lē, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A porch or stoa in ancient Athens, as the place where Zeno taught, whose walls bore paintings by famous artists; the Painted Porch: hence, any portico or public arcade so adorned. [< Gr. *poikilē*, fem. sing. of *poikilos*, many-colored.] **Pol'ci-le‡.**

pœ'ci-lo-, pœ'cil-, 1 pĭ'sĭ-lo-, pĭ'sĭl-; 2 pē'çi-lo-, pē'çil-. From Gr. *poikilos*, many-colored; variegated; changeful; various: combining forms.—**pœ''ci-lo-ther'mal,** *a.* Variable in body-temperature, as cold-blooded animals: opposed to *homœthermal.* **pol''ki-lo-ther'mal‡.**

Poel''ca''pelle', 1 pūl''ku''pel'; 2 pōōl''çä''pĕl', *n.* A town in West Flanders province, Belgium; center of bitter fighting between the Allies and Germany, 1915–18.

po'em, 1 pō'em; 2 pō'ĕm, *n.* **1.** A product of the art of poetry: a concrete expression of feeling and imagination in verse, beautiful, harmonious, and illuminating. **2.** Loosely, any composition in verse, regardless of its content. **3.** Figuratively, any highly imaginative composition expressed in symbolical language, or anything seen or felt which produces an effect upon the mind similar to that experienced when reading a beautiful poem; as, a prose *poem;* a *poem* in stone. [< Gr. *poiēma*, < *poieō*, make.] Syn.: see POETRY; SONG.

pœ-nol'o-gy, *n.* Same as PENOLOGY.

po'e-sy, 1 pō'i-sĭ; 2 pō'e-sy, *n.* [Archaic or Poetic.] **1.** Metrical composition; poetry. **2.** The art or faculty of writing poetry. **3†.** A motto or conceit engraved on jewelry. [Gr.ᶠ *poiēsis*, < *poieō*, make.] Syn.: see POETRY; SONG.

po'et, 1 pō'et; 2 pō'ĕt, *n.* **1.** One especially endowed with imagination, the power of rhythmical or metrical expression, and the creative faculty or power of artistic construction; one who writes poems. **2.** One who through insight and expression presents ideas in harmonious and beautiful forms; one endowed with poetical imagination.

Syn.: bard, minnesinger, minstrel, rimer, rimester, singer, troubadour. Compare synonyms for POETRY.—**poet laureate,** *n.* **1.** The poet officially invested with the title of laureate by the crown of England. Originally this title implied service, as the writing of an ode for public occasions or events, but the office is now honorary. Robert Bridges (1844–) was appointed poet laureate in 1913. **2.** In former times, a poet publicly crowned with laurel in recognition of his merits, usually by a sovereign.

—**po'et-as''ter,** *n.* An inferior poet; a mere rimer.—**po'et-ess,** *n.* A female poet.—**po-et'ic, po-et'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to poetry; having the quality of or expressed in poetry; as, a *poetic* theme. **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a poet; as, *poetic* fire. **3.** Fit to be described in poetry; of a nature to evoke poetic expression; as, a *poetic* incident or scene. **4.** Having regard to beauty; connected with the artistic faculty; as, the *poetic* imagination of a painter.—**poetic justice,** ideal administration of recompense, as in works of imagination.—**p. license,** liberty taken with fact, form, or language for graphic effect.—**po-et''i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The state of being poetical. **2.** Poetical style. **po-et'i-cal-ness‡; po-et'ic-ness‡.—po-et'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**po-et'ics,** *n.* The rules and principles of poetry; also, a treatise on poetry; specif., that of Aristotle. **po-et'iz‡.—po'et-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ''ING.] *I. t.* To turn into or describe by means of poetry; make poetic. **II.** *i.* **1.** To compose poetry. **2.** To exercise a poetic imagination.—**po'et-ship,** *n.*

po'et-ry, 1 pō'et-rĭ; 2 pō'ĕt-ry, *n.* **1.** The form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling, or action, in rhythmical and (usually) metrical language. **2.** Poetical quality, or that which is poetical; especially, ideas inspiring noble emotions, expressed in beautiful and imaginative language, whether in prose or in verse. **3.** Figuratively, that which resembles poetry; as, dancing is the *poetry* of motion. **4.** A work or works metrically composed; verse; also, metrical composition in general; as, a book of *poetry.* [< OF. *poetrie*, < L.L. *poetria*, < L. *poeta*, POET.]

Syn.: meter, metrical composition, numbers, poem, poesy, rime, song, verse. In ordinary usage, *poetry* is both imaginative and metrical. There may be *poetry* without *rime*, but hardly without *meter*, or what in some languages takes its place, as the Hebrew parallelism; but *poetry* involves, besides the artistic form, the exercise of the fancy or imagination in a way always beautiful, often lofty or even sublime. Failing this, there may be *verse*, *rime*, and *meter*, but not *poetry*. In a very wide sense *poetry* may be anything that pleasingly addresses the imagination; as, the *poetry* of motion. There is much in literature that is beautiful and sublime in thought and artistic in construction, which is yet not *poetry*, in the strict sense, because quite devoid of the element of *song*, whereby *poetry* differs from the most lofty, beautiful, or impassioned prose. Compare METER; SONG.—Ant.: prosaic speech, prosaic writing, prose.

pog''a-mog'gan, 1 pŏg''ə-meg'ən; 2 pŏg''a-mŏg'an, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A war-club consisting of a stone or antler secured to the end of a wooden handle: used by Indians of the Plains.

po'go, 1 pō'go; 2 pō'go, *n.* A stilt-like stick fitted with a spring at the base and used originally in Transylvania for crossing rivulets; a jumping-stick. [Perh. < *Pogo*, in Transylvania.]

Po-go'ni-a, 1 po-gō'nĭ-ə; 2 po-gō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed terrestrial orchids, of which there are numerous species in cultivation. Some writers limit this genus to two species, *P. ophioglossoides* and *P. divaricata.* [< Gr. *pōgōn*, beard.]

po-grom', 1 po-grom'; 2 po-grŏm', *n.* [Rus.] A local disturbance, as a massacre, riot, pillage, etc., instigated by a central government; especially one directed against the Jews.

po'gy, 1 pō'gi *or* peg'ĭ; 2 pō'gy *or* pŏg'y, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The menhaden. **2.** A small fishing-boat. **po'gie‡.**

poh, 1 pō; 2 pō, *interj.* Pshaw! bah! an expletive signifying disgust or contempt.

po'i, 1 pō'ĭ *or* pei; 2 pō'ĭ *or* pŏi, *n.* [Hawaii.] A native Hawaiian food made from the ground root of the taro.

poi-et'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Inventive; creative.

-poietic, *suffix.* From Greek *poiētikos*, creative: used to impart the meaning productive; as, *hema-poietic.*

poign'ant, 1 pein'ant; 2 pŏin'ant, *a.* **1.** Severely painful or acute to the spirit; keenly piercing; bitter; severe; as, *poignant* grief; a *poignant* retort. **2†.** Sharp or stimulating to the taste; pungent; biting. **3†.** Pointed; sharp, as a weapon. [F., < L. *pungo*, prick.] Syn.: see VIOLENT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**poign'an-cy,** *n.* The quality of being poignant. Syn.: see VIOLENCE.

pol''lu', 1 pwā''lü'; 2 pwä''lü', *a.* [F.] Hairy; bearded: used substantively to designate French soldiers who have done service at the front or in the trenches.

Poin''ca''ré', 1 pwañ''ku''rē'; 2 pwăñ''cä''rę'. **1. Jules Henri** (1854–1912), a French mathematician and author. **2. Raymond** (1860–), a French statesman; President, 1913–1920; Prime Minister, 1922–

Poin''ci-a'na, 1 pein''sĭ-ā'nə; 2 pŏin''çi-ā'na, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees (family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*). *P. pulcherrima*, the flower-fence or Barbados-pride, with orange-yellow flowers, and the royal peacock-flower (*P. regia*) with bright scarlet blossoms, are best known. [< *Poinci*, governor of the Antilles in the 17th century.]

poind, 1 peind; 2 pŏind, *vt.* *Scots Law.* **1.** To seize or levy upon the movable property of (a debtor) to satisfy a debt: distrain. **2.** To put in a pound; impound; pound. [Var. of POUND[1], *v.*]—**poind'ing,** *n.* *Scots Law.* Seizure of movables for payment of debt; also, the process in seizure. **poind‡.**

Poin-set'ti-a, 1 pein-set'ĭ-ə; 2 pŏin-sĕt'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of South-American shrubs (family *Euphorbiaceæ*) with large showy bracts and inconspicuous flowers. **2.** An ornamental evergreen hothouse shrub (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*) from Mexico, with richly colored, red, leaf-like bracts. [< J. R. *Poinsett* (1779–1851), its discoverer.]

point[1], 1 point; 2 pŏint, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with or cut or shape to a point; sharpen. **2.** To make pungent or piquant: give point to; as, to *point* an epigram. **3.** To extend or direct *at, to,* or *toward* an object, place, etc.; aim; as, to *point* the finger at someone; *point* a gun. **4.** To show (a person) the way, as by the extended finger. **5.** To direct attention to; designate: often with *out.* **6.** *Masonry.* To fill and finish carefully the joints of with mortar. **7.** To supply with proper punctuation-points, as in writing, speaking, singing, etc. Specif.: (1) To mark or arrange (psalms) for chanting. (2) To designate grammatical divisions in by means of points. (3) To mark off, as figures, with decimal points. (4) To insert points, as vowel-points in (shorthand or Hebrew and other Semitic tongues). **8.** To indicate the place or presence of (game) by standing rigid and looking toward the spot: said of a dog setting game. **9.** To fasten in, as a pane of glass, by glaziers' points. **10†.** To prick or pierce. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct attention by or as by the extended finger: often with *at* or *to.* **2.** To indicate the presence of game by standing rigidly looking toward it, as a hunting-dog. **3.** *Naut.* To sail close to the wind: said of a sailing vessel. **4.** To be directed toward; look or face; tend; as, the outlook *points* toward the woods; everything *points* to your being right. Syn.: see ALLUDE.

point, *n.* **1.** The sharp end of a thing, particularly of anything that tapers so as to be very small and keen at the extremity; as, the *point* of a needle or a thorn. Specif. (*pl.*): The extremities of a horse. **2.** An object, as a tool or instrument, having a sharp or tapering end. Specif.: (1) A sharp needle-like engravers' tool. (2) A glass-cutters' diamond or similar tool. (3) One of a series of needles used in lace-making. (4) A beardless needle in a knitting-machine; a shifter. (5) [Eng.] A tapered rail in a railway-switch; hence (*pl.*), a railway-switch. (6) The perforated end of a strap. (7) A tine on a deer's antler. (8†) A sword. **3.** A tapering tract of land extending into water; a promontory; cape; as, *Point* Judith. **4.** A prominent feature or peculiarity; typical attribute; salient quality; as, the *points* of a thoroughbred horse. **5.** That to which effort is directed, on which attention is fixed, or to which especial importance is attached; the precise subject of discussion; aim; gist; purport; as, the *point* of a story. **6.** A particular place, location, or position. **7.** A position considered as one of a series; a unit of fluctuation, as of count in a game; as, to gain a *point.* **8.** A precise grade, limit, or degree attained or determined, especially in temperature; also, a particular juncture in the course of events; as, the freezing-*point.* **9.** Any single item or particular; detail; especially, a vital step or division of an argument or discourse; a proposition; head; as, to note every *point;* to contest *point* by *point.* **10.** An indivisible portion of time; a

particular moment; hence, the moment when something is about or likely to be done or to take place; verge; as, on the *point* of starting; at the *point* of death. **11.** Same as POINT-LACE; as, English *point*. **12.** A cord or strap by which a thing is fastened. (1) A rope for reefing sails. (2) A short buckling-strap attached to a horse's harness. (3) Formerly, in costume, a tag-lace. **13.** A mark made by or as by the end of a pointed instrument or tool; a prick; puncture; dot. Hence, specif.: (1) *Gram.* Any mark of punctuation; especially, among printers, a period; stop; end. (2) A vowel-point as used in the Semitic languages. (3) *Mus.* (*a*) A dot or other mark to designate time, or formerly tone. (*b*) A short tune or strain; also, such tune when played on an instrument as a signal. (4) A decimal point. (5) Same as POINT SYSTEM. **14.** In betting, a unit in designating the odds laid. **15.** (1) The attitude of a pointer or setter when it finds game; as, the dog came to a *point*. (2) In fencing, a thrust; also, in dancing, the act of pointing the foot downward. **16.** A trifle; punctilio; as, a mere *point*. **17.** *Cricket.* (1) A fielder stationed the nearest to the right of the wicket and slight·ly in advance of it. (2) The position thus occupied. **18.** In piquet, the value of the strongest suit in a hand, or the point gained by the player in whose case it is greatest. **19.** *pl. Baseball.* The positions occupied by the pitcher and catcher. **20.** *Mil.* The leading group of an advanced guard. **21.** *Naut.* One of the 32 divisions of the compass. See POINT OF THE COMPASS. **22.** *Math.* That which is conceived to have position, but not parts or dimensions, as the extremity of a line. **23.** *Stock Exchange.* A unit of variation in price per share; usually one per cent. **24.** *Print.* A unit of measurement for type-bodies. See POINT SYSTEM, below. **25.** *Astron.* A fixed place from which position and distance are reckoned; hence, by extension, a spot or place which is regarded as having position only, without extent, as a locality. **26.** The tail of an animal: used euphemistically for *rump*, as in the phrase *heads and points*. **27.** Same as VACCINE-POINT. [F., < L. *punctum*, < *pungo*, punch, prick.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; END; TOPIC.—**p. alphabet**, the alphabet of the point system for the blind; see BRAILLE; POINT SYSTEM.—**p. constable** (Eng.), a policeman assigned to **p. duty**, that is, stationed at a certain spot in a street to regulate traffic.—**p. of law**, a distinct question or matter of law as distinguished from one of fact.—**p. of order**, in parliamentary language, a question of procedure under the rules.—**p. of sight**, see PERSPECTIVE.—**p. of the compass**, one of the 32 equidistant directions or division-points marked on the card of the mariners' compass, or a corresponding point in the horizon, or a vertical plane passing through the horizon and one of such points. See illus. at COMPASS.—**p. of view**, the relative position from which one sees an object, a proposition, or the like. Compare STANDPOINT.—**point system.** **1.** *Print.* A standard system of sizes for type-bodies, 996 points of which are equal to 35 centimeters, one point being .0138 inch, as adopted by the Type-founders' Association of the United States. See TYPE. **2.** Any system of raised letters for the blind, in which the alphabet is formed of groups of raised dots or points. Compare BRAILLE.

point'blank", 1 peint'blaŋk'; 2 point'blaŋk'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Aimed directly at the mark; in gunnery, fired horizontally without allowing for dropping. **2.** Hence, direct; plain. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shot with direct aim. **2.** The second point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile. **III.** *adv.* In a horizontal line; hence, figuratively, directly; without circumlocution. [point of support; base.

point d'ap"pui', 1 pwaṅ da"pwi'; 2 pwăṅ dă"pwi', *n.* [Fr.] A

point'-de-vice'‖, 1 point'-di-vais'; 2 point'-de-vīç'. **I.** *a.* Scrupulously neat; precise; finical. **II.** *adv.* Precisely; exactly. **point'-de-vise'**†.

Pointe"-à-Pi'tre, 1 pwaṅt"-ä-pi'tr; 2 pwănt"-ä-pi'tr, *n.* A seaport, chief town of Guadeloupe, French W. Indies; pop. 22,700.

point'ed, *pa.* **1.** Having a point. **2.** Piquant; pungent; epigrammatic. **3.** Aimed at a particular person; emphasized. Syn.: see ACUTE; SHARP.—**pointed arch**, a narrow pointed arch used in medieval architecture in Europe.—**pointed architecture** (incorrectly called *Gothic architecture*), the European architecture of the Middle Ages characterized by its consistent use of the pointed arch, with details to correspond. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

point'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which points. Specific.: (1) One of a breed of dogs trained to scent and point out game. See DOG. (2) A hand or index-finger, as on a clock or scale. (3) *pl.* Two stars, in the constellation of Ursa Major, whose connecting line points nearly to the north star. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** One of various small tools or instruments. **3.** [Slang.] A useful bit of information; hint. **4.** The lever of a railway-switch. **5.** *U. S. Navy.* One whose business it is to bring the gun to its proper elevation. Compare TRAINER.

Pointers.
Part of the constellation of Ursa Major, showing the stars (Alpha, Beta) called "pointers."

poin'til-ism, 1 pwaṅ'ti-lizm; 2 pwăṅ'ti-lizm, *n.* The French impressionist method of producing effects of light by casting small spots of varying hues on a surface in close proximity, the eye blending them together.—**poin'til-list**, *a. & n.*

Point Ju'dith. A promontory and lighthouse at the W. entrance of Narragansett Bay.

point'-lace", *n.* Lace made by hand and wholly with a needle; needle-point lace.

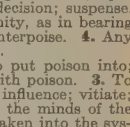
point'less, *a.* Without a point; dull; also, having no significance; as, a *pointless* remark. Syn.: see BLUNT; FLAT. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

points'man, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A man who has charge of railway-switches; a switchman.

poise, 1 peiz; pȯis, *v.* [POISED; POIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold balanced; to place or support in equilibrium. **2.** To act as a counterpoise to; bring into equilibrium. **3.** To find the weight of by balancing; hence, figuratively, to ponder. **4.** To weigh down; oppress. **II.** *i.* To be balanced or suspended; hang in equilibrium; hence, to be in doubt or suspense. [< OF *pois*, < L. *pensum*, weight.]—**pois'er**, *n.* One who or that which balances; specif., in entomology, a balancer.

poise, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being balanced; equilibrium; equipoise; also, figuratively, indecision; suspense. **2.** Figuratively, equanimity; repose; dignity, as in bearing or carriage. **3.** A balance-weight or counterpoise. **4.** Any position that indicates suspended motion.

poi'son, 1 pei'zn; 2 pȯi'zn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put poison into; taint with poison. **2.** To injure or kill with poison. **3.** To affect with any corrupting or perverting influence; vitiate; also, to prejudice; mislead; as, to *poison* the minds of the young. **II.** *n.* A substance that when taken into the system acts in a noxious manner by means not mechanical, tending to cause death or serious injury: also used figuratively. [OF., < L. *potio(n-)*, potion.]—**poi'son-dog'wood**, **p.-elder**, *n.* Same as POISON-SUMAC.—**p.-hemlock**, *n.* A poisonous herb (*Conium maculatum*). See HEMLOCK, 2.—**p.-ivy**, *n.* A climbing shrub (*Rhus toxicodendron*), a species of sumac with three broadly ovate, variously notched, sinuate or cut-lobed leaflets; poisonous to many persons by touch. Antidote: externally, hot water, carron-oil; internally, purgatives. **p.-oak**†.—**p.-oak**, *n.* **1.** Any poison-sumac. **2.** Poison-ivy.—**p.-parsley**, *n.* Poison-hemlock. **p.-snakeroot**†; **p.-snakeweed**†.—**p.-parsnip**, *n.* The wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*).—**p.-sumac**, *n.* **1.** A handsome shrub or small tree (*Rhus vernix*), from 6 to 18 feet high, growing in swamps in the United States and Canada. It has smooth, entire leaflets, and loose panicles of smooth greenish-yellow drupes. The whole plant is poisonous to taste or touch. The sumacs that have the fruit in terminal thyrsoid panicles and clothed with crimson hairs are harmless. **2.** Poison-ivy. **p.-ash**†; **p.-dogwood**†; **p.-elder**†; **p.-sumach**†.—**to hate like p.** [Colloq.] (1) With object, to be very badly disposed toward. (2) With infinitive, to dislike greatly; be very unwilling; as, he *hates like poison* to work. *Poison* is used as the first element in many self-explaining compounds; as, **poison-barbed**, **p.-eater**, **p.-flower**, **p.-proof**, etc.—**poi'son-er**, *n.* One who or that which poisons or corrupts.—**poi'son-ous**, *a.* Containing or being a poison; noxious; vitiating. Syn.: see NOISOME. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*


Poison-ivy.

Poison-sumac.

pois"sarde', 1 pwa"särd'; 2 pwä"särd', *n.* A thief (with pitchy fingers); a low woman; especially, a fish-woman: with folk-etymology from French *poisson*, fish. [F., < *poix*, < L. *pix*, pitch.]

Poi"ti"ers', 1 pwa"ti"ē'; 2 pwä"ti"ę', *n.* A city of W. central France; pop. 41,000; here the English defeated the French, Sept. 19, 1356.

Poi"tou', 1 pwa"tü'; 2 pwä"tu', *n.* An ancient province of S. W. France; capital, Poitiers.

poi'trel, 1 pei'trel; 2 pȯi'trĕl, *n.* The armor formerly used to protect the breast of a war-horse. [< OF. *poitral*, < L. *pectorale*, breastplate, < *pectus*, breast.]

poke, 1 pōk; 2 pōk, *v.* [POKED[1]; POK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or thrust against or into; prod. **2.** To thrust or push in or out. **3.** To urge by a push. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go sluggishly or gropingly; hence, to dawdle. **2.** To push. [Prob. of Celt. origin.]

poke[1], *n.* **1.** The act of pushing. **2.** A collar with an attachment, to keep animals from passing fences, etc. **3.** One who moves sluggishly; a dawdler.

poke[2], *n.* The pokeweed. [Am. Ind.]—**poke'ber"ry**, *n.* A berry of the pokeweed; also, the plant.

poke[3], *n.* **1.** A pocket, or small bag. **2.** The air-bladder of a fish. [Prob. of Celt. origin.] **pok**‡. [**net**‡.

poke[4], *n.* A large bonnet with projecting front. **poke bon-**

pok'er[1], 1 pōk'er; 2 pōk'er, *n.* One who or that which pokes; especially, an iron rod for poking a fire.

pok'er[2], *n.* A game of cards in which the players bet on the value or supposed value of their hands, the winner taking the pool.

pok'er[3], *n.* [Colloq.] Any alarming object or apparition; goblin; bogie. (Cp. Dan. *pokker*, the devil.]

pok'er-ish[1], *a.* Causing or tending to alarm.

pok'er-ish[2], *a.* [Colloq.] Stiff or unbending, as a poker. **-ly**, *adv.*

poke'weed", 1 pōk'wīd'; 2 pōk'wēd', *n.* A stout perennial herb of the United States having dark-purple berries and a poisonous root.

pok'ing, 1 pōk'iŋ; 2 pōk'iŋ. **I.** *pa.* **1.** [Colloq.] Drudging; servile; mean. **2.** Projecting. **II.** *n.* The action of the verb *poke*.—**pok'ing-stick"**†, *n.* A rod used to adjust the plaits of ruffs.

pok'y, 1 pōk'i; 2 pōk'y, *a.* [POK'I-ER; POK'I-EST.] [Colloq.] **1.** Lacking life or spirit; dull; slow. **2.** [Eng.] Shabby. **3.** [Eng.] Cramped; stuffy. **pok'ey**‡.

Pol., *abbr.* Poland, Polish.—**pol., polit.**, *abbr.* Political, politics.

Po'la, 1 pō'la; 2 pō'lä, *n.* A fortified seaport in Italy; daring raid on Austrian fleet by Italian destroyers, Nov. 1, 1916.

po-lac'ca, 1 po-lak'a; 2 po-lăc'a, *n.* A three-masted Mediterranean vessel. [It.] **po-lac're**‡.

Po'lack, 1 pō'lak; 2 pō'läk, *n.* **1.** A Polander: an archaic name. **2.** A Polish Jew.—**Po'lack,** *a.* Polish.

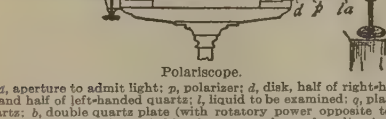
Po'land, 1 pō'land; 2 pō'land, *n.* **1.** A republic of N. central Europe; about 149,359 sq. m.; pop. about 27,200,000; capital, Warsaw; formerly a kingdom. **2.** A former province of European Russia; 49,018 sq. m.; pop. 12,247,600; Austro-German occupation, 1916-18; independent republic set up, Nov. 1918.—**Partition of Poland,** either of three divisions of Poland made between Austria, Prussia, and Russia (1772, 1793, and 1795). Ratified by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, which gave the largest part of Poland to Russia.—**Po'land-er,** *n.*

po'lar, 1 pō'lər; 2 pō'lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the poles of a sphere, as of the earth; coming from or found near the north or south pole. **2.** Pertaining to the poles of a magnet or other center of attraction or repulsion. **3.** *Geom.* Having or proceeding from a point of radiation. **4.** In a figurative sense, analogous to the pole-star, an attracting influence or guiding principle. [< L. *polus;* see POLE², *n.*]—**polar bear,** a large, amphibious, white bear of arctic regions.—**p. body,** a polar globule. **p. cell**‡.—**p. circles,** the arctic and antarctic circles. See ARCTIC, ANTARCTIC.—**p. globule,** one of the two spherical bodies that separate from the vitellus of the ovum at the time of its maturation.—**p. lights,** the aurora.—**P. Regions,** the districts situated within the arctic and antarctic circles.—**p. star,** same as POLE-STAR.—**po"lar-im'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarization or the proportion of polarized light in a beam; loosely, any polariscope.—**po-lar'i-scope,** *n.* An optical instrument for exhibiting or measuring the polarization of light. See illus. below.—**po-lar"i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of having opposite poles. **2.** That quality of a body by which its smallest parts have certain properties related to a line of direction through its mass, the properties at one end of this line being opposite to the properties at the other end of it, as in a magnet. **3.** The quality of being attracted to one pole and repelled from the other. **4.** In optics, polarization.

Polar Bear. 1/72
(From a specimen in New York Zoological Park.)

Po-la'ris, 1 po-lē'rĭs, 2 po-lā'rĭs, *n.* The pole-star.

po"lar-i-za'tion, 1 pō"lər-i-zē'shən; 2 pō"lar-i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of polarizing, or state of being polarized; bestowal or gaining of polarity. **2.** *Optics.* A condition of radiant energy, most noticeable in light, in which some of its properties, especially capacity for transmission and reflection, are different in different directions.



Polariscope.

la, aperture to admit light; *p*, polarizer; *d*, disk, half of right-handed and half of left-handed quartz; *l*, liquid to be examined; *q*, plate of quartz; *b*, double quartz plate (with rotatory power opposite to *q*), whose thickness can be varied by the screw; *t*, lenses for adjusting the instrument to the tint to which the observer's eye is most sensitive; *a*, analyser. If the liquid (*l*) has no rotatory power, both halves of the double disk (*d*), when observed through a thickness of *b* that exactly balances *q*, appear of the same tint. If it has rotatory power, the halves appear of different tints, and the degree is measured by the alteration of thickness of *b* necessary to counteract it and make the halves again uniform.

Light may be polarized (1) by reflection, at an angle which differs for different substances, or (2) by transmission, as (*a*) through most crystals, or (*b*) obliquely through a bundle of sheets of glass. If light thus treated be examined by subjecting it to such reflection or transmission a second time, it is found that in certain positions of the reflector or crystal it will pass most easily, while in the positions at right angles to these it will be totally quenched, and in intermediate positions it will pass partially. The plane of polarization is altered or rotated by the passage of polarized light through a quartz crystal or through solutions of various substances, by reflection from a magnetic pole, or by transmission through a medium in a magnetic field. Such rotation is called **rotary polarization,** which takes two directions, right-handed and left-handed. After reflection from a metal light exhibits phenomena which make it probable that its vibrations are in closed curves rather than straight lines. Its polarization is then said to be **circular** or **elliptic,** as the case may be. **3.** *Elec.* In a voltaic cell, the collection of a gas (usually hydrogen) on the surface of the negative element.—**angle of polarization** or **polarizing angle,** that angle of reflection from a plane surface at which light is polarized.—**plane of p.,** the plane in which the light-vibrations occur when polarized.

po'lar-ize, } 1 pō'lər-aiz; 2 pō'lar-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.**
po'lar-ise, } To develop polarization in; give polarity to. **2.** Figuratively, to give a special meaning, trend, or arbitrary direction to.—**po'lar-iz"er,** *n.*

pol'der, 1 pōl'dər; 2 pōl'der, *n.* [D.] In Holland and Belgium, a tract of marshy land, lower than the sea, which has been diked and reclaimed to cultivation. **pol'der-land"**‡.

Pol'dhu, 1 pel'dū; 2 pōl'dū, *n.* A promontory in S. W. Cornwall, England, where a wireless station is installed.

pole, 1 pōl; 2 pōl, *v.* [POLED; POL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or propel with a pole, as a boat. **2.** To bear on poles. **3.** To furnish with poles. **4.** To stir with a pole. **II.** *i.* To use a pole; push a boat with a pole.—**pol'er,** *n.* **1.** [Austral.] The draft-animal harnessed nearest the pole of a cart, wagon, etc; wheeler. **2.** One who poles a boat.

pole¹, *n.* **1.** A long slender piece of wood or metal, commonly tapering and more or less rounded; specif., the tongue of a vehicle. **2.** A measuring rod; hence, linear and surface measure; a perch or rod. [< AS. *pāl,* < L. *palus,* stake.] Syn.: see STICK.—**pole'-clipt"**‡, *a.* Surrounded or supported by poles: said of a vineyard.—**p.-plate,** *n.* A small wall-plate bearing the lower ends of the common rafters and resting on the ends of the roof tie-beams.—**p.-vault,** *n.* A vault or jump with the aid of a long pole: generally over a light horizontal bar.

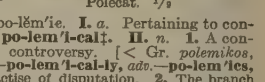
pole², *n.* **1.** Either of the extremities of an axis of a sphere; especially, one of two points where the axis of rotation, as of the earth, meets the surface. **2.** Either of the polar regions of the earth. The **north pole** is the N. extremity of the earth's axis, which was reached by Peary, Apr. 6, 1909; the **south pole** is the S. extremity of the earth's axis; it was reached by Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911, and by Scott, Jan. 17, 1912, whose party found Amundsen's flag and records. **3.** One of two points at which opposite physical qualities are concentrated; especially, a point (usually one of two) of maximum intensity of electric or magnetic force. **4.** The pole-star. **5.** *Zool.* The extremities of an egg. **6.** *Biol.* The point in a nerve-cell where a process has its origin. **7**‡. The sky; the firmament: poetical use. [< L. *polus,* < Gr.ᴸ *polos,* < *polo,* be in motion.]—**pole'-star",** *n.* The bright star near the north celestial pole.—**polar star**‡.

Pole¹, *n.* An inhabitant of Poland.

Pole, Reginald (1500–1558). An English cardinal and statesman; archbishop of Canterbury.

pole'ax", 1 pōl'aks"; 2 pōl'ăks", *n.* An old weapon consisting of an ax, or a combined ax and pick, set on a long pole. [< MLG. *poleze,* < *pol,* head, + *exe,* ax.] **pole'axe"**‡.

pole'cat", *n.* **1.** One of certain weasel-like carnivores (genus *Putorius*), noted for a fetid odor when irritated or alarmed. **2.** Some similar carnivore, as a skunk. [< F. *poule* (see PULLET) + CAT; from its habits of chicken-stealing.]



Polecat. 1/9

pol. econ., *abbr.* Political economy.

po-lem'ic, 1 pō-lem'ik; 2 pō-lĕm'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to controversy; disputatious. **po-lem'i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A controversial writer. **2.** A controversy. [< Gr. *polemikos,* warlike, < *polemos,* war.]—**po-lem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**po-lem'ics,** *n. pl.* **1.** The art or practise of disputation. **2.** The branch of theology that treats of the history of religious controversy.

pol"e-mo"ni-a'ceous, 1 pel"i-mō"ni-ē'shus; 2 pōl"e-mō"ni-ā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Polemoniaceæ*) of herbs or rarely shrubs—the phlox family. It embraces 8 genera.

po-lice', 1 po-līs'; 2 po-līc'. **I.** *vt.* [PO-LICED'‡; PO-LIC'ING.] To place under the control of police; guard with policemen. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body of civil officers, especially in a city, organized under authority to maintain order and enforce law. **2.** The whole system of internal regulation of a state, or the local government of a city or town. **3.** That department of government whose duty it is to maintain and enforce law and order. **4.** [U. S.] (1) The cleansing or keeping clean of a camp or garrison. (2) The soldiers detailed for the duties of policing in camp. [F., < Gr. *politeia,* polity, < *polis,* city.]—**police court,** a municipal court with jurisdiction in criminal matters extending only to the trial of minor offenses. In jurisdiction the powers of the police court correspond with those of the justice of the peace.—**po-lice'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a police force.—**po-lice'wo"man,** *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] A women member of a police force.

pol"i-clin'ic, 1 pel"i-klin'ik; 2 pōl"i-clĭn'ic, *n.* **1.** Originally, a clinic held in private houses in a city instead of in a hospital. **2.** Hence, the dispensary of a hospital, or that part of it in which out-patients are treated. **3.** A polyclinic: a frequent but erroneous use. [< Gr. *polis,* city, + CLINIC.]

pol'i-cy¹, 1 pel'i-si; 2 pŏl'i-cy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** Prudence or sagacity in the conduct of affairs. **2.** A course or plan of action, especially of administrative action. **3.** Any system of management based on self-interest as opposed to equity; finesse in general; artifice. **4**‡. Political science; government. [< Gr. *politeia,* polity.] Syn.: see POLITY.

pol'i-cy², *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** A written contract of insurance. **2.** [U. S.] A gambling-game in which certain numbers (12 or 13) are drawn from a possible 78, bets being made as to what combinations will appear. [< F. *police,* policy.]—**open policy,** a policy in which the value is not fixed, but is left to be proved by the insured in case of a loss.—**pol'i-cy-hold"er,** *n.* One who holds a policy of insurance.

pol"i-o-my"e-li'tis, 1 pel"i-o-mai"i-lai'[or -lī']tis; 2 pōl"i-o-my"e-lī'[or -lĕ']tis, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis due to inflammation and atrophy of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**acute anterior poliomyelitis,** an infective, contagious disease, of microbic origin, in which the anterior horns of gray matter of the spinal cord are attacked, producing destruction of their cells and causing motor paralysis: more common in children, and hence often termed infantile paralysis; marked by fever, pains, gastric disturbances, and paralysis, later atrophy, of one or more muscle groups. [< Gr. *poltos,* gray, + *myelos,* marrow, + -ITIS.]

pol'ish, 1 pel'ɪsh; 2 pŏl'ish. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make smooth or lustrous, as by friction. **2.** To render polite or accomplished. **3.** To take a gloss; hence, to become polite and elegant. **II.** *n.* **1.** Smoothness or glossiness of surface; finish. **2.** A substance used as a polish; a varnish. **3.** Refinement of manner or style. **4.** The process of polishing. [< L. *polio*, polish.] Syn.: see POLITENESS.—**pol'ished,** *pa.* **1.** Made smooth by polishing. **2.** Naturally smooth and glossy. **3.** Refined and polite. Syn.: see FINE; POLITE; SMOOTH.—**pol'ish-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which polishes. **2.** A polishing instrument.

Po'lish, 1 pō'lɪsh; 2 pō'lish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Poland. **II.** *n.* The language of the Poles, belonging to the western branch of the Slavonic family.

po-lite', 1 po-lait'; 2 po-lit', *a.* **1.** Exhibiting in manner or speech a considerate regard for others. **2.** Finished and elegant in style. [< L. *politus*, pp. of *polio*, polish.]

Syn.: accomplished, civil, complaisant, courteous, courtly, cultivated, cultured, elegant, genteel, gracious, obliging, polished, urbane, well-behaved, well-bred, well-mannered. A *civil* person observes such propriety of speech and manner as to avoid being rude; one who is *polite* (literally *polished*) observes more than the necessary proprieties, conforming to all that is graceful, becoming, and thoughtful in the intercourse of refined society. A man may be *civil* with no consideration for others, simply because self-respect forbids him to be rude: but one who is *polite* has at least some care for the opinions of others, and if *polite* in the highest and truest sense, which is coming to be the prevailing one, he cares for the comfort and happiness of others in the smallest matters. *Civil* is a colder and more distant word than *polite; courteous* is fuller and richer, dealing often with greater matters, and is used only in the good sense. *Courtly* suggests that which befits a royal court, and is used of external grace and stateliness without reference to the prompting feeling; as, the *courtly* manners of the ambassador. *Genteel* refers to an external elegance, which may be showy and superficial, and is used as is thus inferior to *polite* or *courteous*. *Urbane* refers to a politeness that is genial and successful in giving others a sense of ease and cheer. *Polished* refers to external elegancies of speech and manner without reference to spirit or purpose; as, a *polished* gentleman or a *polished* scoundrel; *cultured* refers to a real and high development of mind and soul, of which the external manifestation is the smallest part. *Complaisant* denotes a disposition to please or favor beyond what *politeness* would require.—Ant.: awkward, bluff, blunt, boorish, brusk, clownish, coarse, discourteous, ill-behaved, ill-bred, ill-mannered, impertinent, impolite, impudent, insolent, insulting, raw, rude, rustic, uncivil, uncouth, unpolished, untaught, untutored.—**po-lite'ly,** *adv.*

po-lite'ness, 1 po-lait'nes; 2 po-lit'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality of being polite; courtesy or complaisance of speech. **2§.** Finish and elegance; polish. Syn.: affability, amenity, civility, comity, complaisance, courteousness, courtesy, courtliness, decorum, elegance, gentility, polish, refinement, suavity, urbanity. See ADDRESS. Compare POLITE; REFINEMENT.—Ant.: arrogance, awkwardness, boorishness, bruskness, clownishness, coarseness, discourtesy, impertinence, impoliteness, impudence, incivility, insolence, rudeness, sauciness, uncouthness.

Po-li'ti-an, 1 po-lish'ɪ-ən; 2 po-lish'ɪ-an [It. **Po-li''zi-a'no,** 1 po-li''tsɪ-ā'no; 2 po-li''tsi-ā'no], **Angelo** (1454–1494). The real name of Ambrogini; Italian humanist and poet.

poi'ɪ-tic, 1 pel'ɪ-tik; 2 pŏl'ɪ-tĭc, *a.* **1.** Sagacious and wary in planning; artful; crafty. **2.** Wisely adapted to an end; specious. **3.** Pertaining to public polity; as, the body *politic*. **4†.** Pertaining to the state or its government; political.

Syn.: artful, crafty, cunning, diplomatic, discreet, judicious, prudent, sagacious, shrewd, wary, wily, wise. See PRUDENT.—Ant.: see synonyms for IMPRUDENT.—**pol'ɪ-tic-ly,** *adv.*

po-lit'ɪ-cal, 1 po-lit'ɪ-kəl; 2 po-lit'ɪ-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to public policy; concerned in the administration of government; a *political* system. **2.** Belonging to the science of government; treating of polity or politics; as, *political* principles. **3.** Having an organized system of government; administering a polity. **4.** Pertaining to or connected with a party or parties controlling or seeking to control government in a state; as, *political* methods.—**political economist,** a person skilled in political economy.—**p. economy,** same as ECONOMICS.—**p. liberty,** see under LIBERTY.—**p. science,** the science of the form and principles of civil government, and the extent and manner of its intervention in public and private affairs; politics.—**po-lit'ɪ-cal-ly,** *adv.* In a political manner; with relation to the state or state affairs.—**pol''ɪ-ti'cian,** *n.* **1.** One engaged in politics; one who seeks to subserve the interests of a political party merely. **2.** One skilled in political science; a statesman.—**pol'ɪ-tics,** *n.* **1.** The science of civil government. **2.** Political affairs in a party sense; party intrigues, etc. **3.** One's political sentiments.

pol'ɪ-ty, 1 pel'ɪ-tɪ; 2 pŏl'ɪ-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The form or method of government of a nation, state, church, etc. **2.** Any community living under some definite form of government. **3†.** Policy. [< F. *politie*, < Gr.[L] *politeia*, polity.]

Syn.: policy. *Polity* is the permanent system of government of a state, a church, or a society; *policy* is the method of management with reference to the attainment of certain ends; the national *polity* of the United States is republican; each administration has a *policy* of its own. *Policy* is often used as equivalent to expediency; as, many think honesty to be good *policy*. *Polity* in ecclesiastical use serves a valuable purpose in distinguishing that which relates to administration and government from that which relates to faith and doctrine; two churches identical in faith may differ in *polity*, or those agreeing in *polity* may differ in faith. See LEGISLATION.

Polk, 1 pōk; 2 pōk, *n.* **1. James Knox** (1795–1849), an American statesman; Speaker, of the House of Representatives, 1835–39; eleventh President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2. Leonidas** (1806–1864), an American Protestant Episcopal bishop; Confederate general.

pol'ka, 1 pōl'ka; 2 pōl'ka, *n.* **1.** A round dance in common time, with three steps to the measure. **2.** Music for such a dance: a lively Bohemian or Polish tune in $^2/_4$ time. [F., < Boh. *pulka*, half (step).]—**polka mazurka,** a slow dance in triple measure.

pol'ka-dot'', 1 pōl'ka-dɛt''; 2 pōl'ka-dŏt'', *n.* One of a series of spots of uniform size and spacing on a textile fabric; also, a pattern made up of such spots.

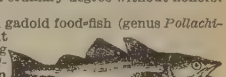
poll, 1 pōl; 2 pōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enroll, as voters. **2.** To ascertain the opinions of, as voters, a jury, etc., one by one. **3.** To receive or cast, as votes at the polls. **4.** To pay as a poll-tax. **5.** To remove the head or top of; hence, to lop; clip; shear; remove the horns of; as, to *poll* trees, wool, or cattle. **6†.** To plunder; strip, as by excessive taxation. **II.** *i.* To vote at the polls.—**poll'er,** *n.* One who polls, in any sense.

poll[1], *n.* **1.** The head; hence, a person; also, in composition, the head of an animal, as in *poll-evil*. **2.** A list of persons. **3.** The voting at an election; the votes thus registered or voted; also, the place where they are registered or voted: used in the United States commonly in the plural. **4.** A poll-tax. **5.** The blunt or round end of a hammer or ax. [< MD. *pol*, head.]—**poll'-tax'',** *n.* A tax on the person, as distinguished from that on property.

Poll[2], 1 pel; 2 pŏl, *n.* A parrot. **Poll''-par''rot‡; Pol'ly‡.**

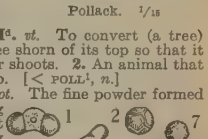
poll[3], *n.* [Eng.] In Cambridge University, a student who contents himself with a degree, without trying for honors. Such students are called collectively *the poll*. [< Gr. *polloi*, many, pl. of *polys*, much.]—**poll degree** [Eng.], an ordinary degree without honors: a Cambridge University term.

pol'lack, 1 pel'ək; 2 pŏl'ak, *n.* A gadoid food-fish (genus *Pollachtus*), resembling the true cod, but with the lower jaw projecting and barbel obsolete. *P. pollachius* is the common **European pollack,** *P. virens*, the **green p.** or coalfish of the North Atlantic. [< Gael. *pollag*, a whiting.] **pol'lock‡.**


Pollack. $^1/_{15}$

pol'lard, 1 pel'ərd; 2 pŏl'ard. **I**[a]. *vt.* To convert (a tree) into a pollard. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tree shorn of its top so that it puts out a dense head of slender shoots. **2.** An animal that has lost its horns. **3.** The chub. [< POLL[1], *n.*]

pol'len, 1 pel'ən; 2 pŏl'ĕn, *n. Bot.* The fine powder formed within the anther of a flowering plant; the fecundating element in flowering plants, gathered by bees as food. [L., fine flour.]



Pollen.

poll'e''vil, 1 pŏl'ɪ''vɪl; 2 pŏl'-ē''vl, *n. Vet.* An ulcerous abscess on a horse's poll usually resulting from a bruise.

pol'lex, 1 pol'eks; 2 pŏl'ĕks, *n.* [POL'LI-CES, 1 -ɪ-sīz; 2 -ɪ-çēz, *pl.*] The first or radial digit of the hand or fore limb of a vertebrate; the thumb. [L.]—**pol'li-cal,** *a.*

Pollen-grains of: 1, pine; 2, pink; 3, musk-plant; 4, evening-primrose, the grain emitting its tube; 5, salvia; 6, cobæa; 7, mallow, showing the tube penetrating between the cells of the stigma.

pol'li-nate, *vt.* [-NAT''ED[2]; -NAT''-ING.] To supply, or convey pollen to (a pistil). **pol'len-ate‡.**—**pol''li-na'tion,** *n. Bot.* The transfer of pollen from anthers to stigmas. **pol''len-a'tion‡; pol''len-i-za'tion‡.**—**pol''li-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing pollen; bearing or carrying pollen. **pol''len-if'er-ous‡; pol''li-nig'er-ous‡.**—**pol-lin'ɪ-um,** *n.* [-ɪ-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A mass or body of pollen-grains more or less coherent; a pollen-mass.

pol'li-wog, 1 pel'ɪ-wɔg; 2 pŏl'ɪ-wŏg, *n.* [Colloq.] A tadpole. **pol'li-(or-ly-)wig‡; pol'ly-wig''gle‡; pol'ly-wog‡.**

Pol'lock, 1 pe'lək; 2 pŏl'ok, **Sir Frederick** (1845–). An English author, editor, and jurist.

pol-lute', 1 pə-lūt'; 2 pŏ-lūt', *vt.* [POL-LUT'ED[2]; POL-LUT'ING.] **1.** To make physically unclean; defile; stain; soil. **2.** To make morally corrupt. **3.** To render ceremonially unclean. [< L. *pollutus*, pp. of *polluo*, defile.]

Syn.: abuse, contaminate, corrupt, debauch, defile, degrade, deprave, dishonor, infect, ravish, soil, stain, taint, violate, vitiate. See CORRUPT; DEFILE; VIOLATE.—Ant.: clarify, clean, cleanse, clear, filter, fine, purge, purify, redeem, refine, renew, restore.—**pol-lut'ed,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pol-lut'er,** *n.*—**pol-lu'tion,** *n.* The act of polluting; defilement; uncleanness.

Pol'lux, 1 pel'ʊks; 2 pŏl'ŭks, *n.* See CASTOR AND POLLUX.

Pol'ly, 1 pel'ɪ; 2 pŏl'y, *n.* [Colloq.] Mary; a familiar nickname used instead of *Molly;* also, a parrot.

po'lo, 1 pō'lo; 2 pŏ'lo, *n.* **1.** A game played on horseback, usually with a light wooden ball and mallets. **2.** The game of hockey as played on roller skates with a rubber ball. [E. Ind.]

Po'lo, Marco (1254–1324). A Venetian traveler and author.

po''lo-naise', 1 pō''lo-[*or* pel'o-]nēz; 2 pō''lo-[*or* pŏl'o-]nāz, *n.* **1.** A garment for women, consisting of a waist and an overskirt in one piece. **2.** *Mus.* A stately march-like Polish dance, or the music for it. **3.** [P-] A Polish woman. [F.]

po-lo'ni-an, *n.* [Scot.] A Polish overcoat; a boy's dress made with loose sloping skirts. **po-lo'nie‡.**

po-lo'ni-um, 1 po-lō'nɪ-um; 2 po-lō'ni-ŭm, *n.* A supposed chemical element found as a sulfate by Curie in 1898, and not yet isolated. [< *Poland*, birthplace of Mme. Curie.]

Po-lo'ni-us, 1 po-lō'nɪ-us; 2 po-lō'ni-ŭs, *n.* In Shakespeare's

Hamlet, the chamberlain to the king and father of Ophelia. He is stabbed while eavesdropping by Hamlet.

po-lo'ny, 1 pō-lō'nı; 2 pō-lō'ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -nis, *pl.*] [Prov.] A variety of smoked sausage: probably *Bologna*.

Pol-ta'va, 1 pol-tä'vä; 2 pōl-tä'vä, *n.* A city of the Ukraine; pop. 82,100; here Peter the Great of Russia defeated Charles XII. of Sweden, July 8, 1709.

pol-troon', 1 pel-trün'; 2 pŏl-trōōn', *n.* **1.** A mean-spirited coward; dastard. **2.** A lazy idler; sluggard. [< F. *poltron*, < It. *poltrone*, < *poltro*, bed.]—**pol-troon'ı,** *a.* Cowardly; contemptible.—**pol-troon'er-y,** *n.* Cowardice.

pol'y-, 1 pelı'-; 2 pŏl'y-, *prefix.* Many; much. [< Gr. *polys*, many.]—**pol"y-an'dry,** *n.* **1.** The civil condition of having more than one husband. **2.** A social order that includes a plurality of husbands. **3.** Having an indefinite number of stamens. [+ Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]—**pol"y-an'drous,** *a.*—**pol"y-an'thus,** *n.* **1.** A variety of primrose (*Primula*) with many-flowered umbels. **2.** A widely distributed fragrant-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*). [+ Gr. *anthos*, flower.]—**pol'y-ar"chy,** *n.* [-CHIES[2], *pl.*] Government by several or many persons of whatever class. [+ *archō*, rule.]—**pol"y-a-tom'ic,** *a. Chem.* **1.** Having more than one atom in the molecule. **2.** Containing or capable of combining with several replaceable atoms.—**po"ly-ba'sic,** *a. Chem.* Containing two or more atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radicals: said of certain acids.—**pol"y-ba'site,** *n. Mineral.* A metallic, iron-black silver sulfantimonite (Ag_9SbS_8), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

Po-lyb'i-us, 1 po-lib'ı-us; 2 pō-lyb'ī-ŭs, *n.* (204?–122 B. C.) A Greek historian.

Pol"y-bran"chi-a'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods having branchial appendages scattered over the back. [< POLY- + Gr. *branchia*, gills.]—**pol"y-bran'chi-ate.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having many gills. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Polybranchiata*. **pol'y-branch‡.** **II.** *n.* A polybranchiate mollusk or crustacean. **pol"y-bran'chi-an‡.**

Pol'y-carp, 1 pelı'-kärp; 2 pŏl'y-cärp, **Saint** (69?–166?). The earliest Apostolic Father; disciple of St. John; martyred.

pol"y-car'pel-la-ry, *a. Bot.* Made up of many carpels.—**pol"y-car'pic,** *a. Bot.* Fruiting many times or year after year.—**pol"y-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the fruit composed of two or more distinct carpels. **2.** Fruiting many times. [< POLY- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]—**pol"y-chæ'tous,** *a.* **1.** Having several setæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to an order (*Polychæta*) of annelids, including most marine worms. **pol"y-chæ'tal‡; pol"y-chæ'tan‡.**—**pol"y-chæ'te,** *n. & n.*—**pol"y-cha'si-um,** *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A form of cymose inflorescence in which, below each flower, more than two secondary branches are given off from the main axis.—**pol'y-chrome.** **I.** *a.* Done in several or many colors. **II.** *n.* **1.** A picture or statue in several colors. **2.** An association of several colors, as in decoration. [+ Gr. *chrōma*, color.]—**pol"y-chro'mic,** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting many colors, or changes of color. **pol"y-chro-mat'ic‡; pol"y-chro'mous‡.** **2.** *Chem.* Containing more than one atom of chromium.—**pol'y-chro"my,** *n.* The art of decorating or executing in several or many colors.

Pol"y-cle'tan, 1 pelı'-klī'tən; 2 pŏl"y-clē'tan, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of **Polycletus** of Sicyon, a Greek sculptor and architect (5th century B. C.).

pol"y-clin'ic, 1 pelı'-klin'ik; 2 pŏl"y-clin'ic, *n.* **1.** An institution furnishing clinical instruction in all kinds of diseases. **2.** A general hospital in which all forms of disease are treated. **3.** A policlinic. [< Gr. *polys*, much, + CLINIC, *n.*]

pol"y-con'ic, *a.* Of, relating to, or based on many cones: chiefly in the phrase **polyconic projection.**

Po-lyc'ra-tes, 1 po-lik'rə-tīz; 2 pō-lyc'ra-tēs, *n.* A tyrant of Samos; crucified 522 B. C. **Po-ly-kra'tes‡** [Gr.].

pol"y-dac'tyl, 1 pelı'-dak'tıl; 2 pŏl"y-dăc'tyl. **I.** *a.* Having an abnormally large number of fingers or toes; many-fingered or many-toed. **pol"y-dac'ty-lous‡.** **II.** *n.* A polydactylous animal. [< Gr. *polys*, many, + *daktylos*, finger, toe.] **pol"y-dac'tyle‡.**—**pol"y-dac'ty-lism,** *n.*—**pol"y-dem'ic,** *a. Biol.* Occurring in two or more formations or natural regions.

Pol"y-deu'ces, 1 pelı'-dīū'sīz; 2 pŏl"y-dū'cēs, *n.* Same as POLLUX.

Pol"y-do'rus, 1 pelı'-dō'rus; 2 pŏl"y-dō'rŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Youngest son of Priam, who was slain by Achilles.

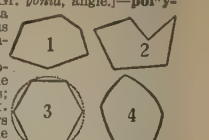
pol"y-em'bry-o-ny, *n. Bot.* The production of two or more viable embryos in a seed.

po-lyg'a-la, 1 po-lig'e-lə; 2 pō-lyg'a-la, *n. Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Polygala*) of herbs and shrubs, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and distinguished by simple, entire leaves, sometimes dotted, and showy purple or white flowers. Called also *milkwort*.—**fringed polygala,** the flowering wintergreen. [< POLY- + Gr. *gala*, milk.]

po-lyg'a-mist, *n.* One who practises or advocates polygamy.—**po-lyg'a-mous,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by polygamy. **2.** *Zool.* Mating with more than one of the opposite sex. **3.** *Bot.* Bearing male, female, and bisexual or hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant. [< Gr. *polygamos*, < *polys*, much, + *gamos*, married.]—**po-lyg'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**po-lyg'a-my,** *n.* **1.** The condition of having more than one wife or husband at once. **2.** *Zool.* The state of having more than one mate.—**pol"y-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The doctrine that organisms originate from cells of different kinds: opposed to *monogenesis*.—**pol"y-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **1.** Originating in various places or from different causes: opposed to *monogenetic*. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting polygenesis.—**po-lyg'e-nous,** *a.* **pol"y-gen'ic‡.**—**pol'y-glot.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Expressed in several languages. **2.** Speaking several tongues. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book giving versions of the same text, as of the Scriptures, in several languages. **2§.** One who understands several languages. **3§.** A mingling of many languages. [+ Gr. *glōtta*, tongue.] **pol'y-glott‡.**

Pol"yg-no'tus, 1 pelıg-nō'tus; 2 pŏl"yg-nō'tŭs, *n.* A Greek painter of the 5th century B. C.—**Pol"yg-no'tan,** *a.*

pol'y-gon, 1 pelı-gen; 2 pŏl'y-gŏn, *n.* A closed figure bounded by straight lines or arcs, especially more than four; a figure having many angles. [< POLY- + Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]—**pol"y-go-na'ceous,** *a. Bot.* Designating a family (*Polygonaceæ*) of apetalous plants—the buckwheat family. It embraces 30 genera.



Polygons.
1. Convex. 2. Concave. 3. Regular. 4. Curvilinear.

po-lyg'o-nal, 1 po-lig'o-nel; 2 pō-lyg'o-nal, *a.* Constituting or having the form of a polygon; having many angles; as, a *polygonal* figure. **po-lyg'o-nous‡.**—**polygonal numbers,** the numbers represented by the first term and the successive sums of the first two. first three, etc., terms of any arithmetical series beginning with unity. **-ly,** *adv.*

Po-lyg'o-num, 1 po-lig'o-num; 2 po-lyg'ō-nŭm, *n. Bot.* A very large and extensively distributed genus of annual or perennial herbs. The common smartweed (*P. hydropiper*), the prince's-feather (*P. orientale*), and the snakeweed (*P. bistorta*) are among the best-known species. [L., knot-grass, < Gr. *polygonon*, < *polys*, many, + *gony*, knee.]

pol'y-graph, 1 pelı-graf; 2 pŏl'y-grăf, *n.* **1.** A device for reproducing a drawing or writing many times: a copying-pad. **2.** A mechanism for multiplying a drawing or writing. **3.** A versatile or prolific author. **4.** A collection of different treatises or books. [+ Gr. *graphō*, write.]—**pol"y-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in polygraphy. **2.** Executed or done with a polygraph. **pol"y-graph'i-cal‡.**—**po-lyg'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The use of a polygraph. **2§.** The art of writing in or of interpreting various ciphers. **3‖.** The writing of many treatises or books.—**po-lyg'y-nous,** *a.* **1.** Polygamous: said of men or male animals. **2.** *Bot.* Having many (more than twelve) styles.—**po-lyg'y-ny,** 1 pelij'ı-nı; 2 pō-lyj'ī-ny, *n.* The marriage, mating, or cohabitation of one male with more than one female; polygamy on the part of the male. [+ Gr. *gynē*, woman.]—**pol"y-hal'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A compact, fibrous, resinous, flesh- or brick-red, translucent to opaque, bitter potassium, calcium, and magnesium sulfate ($H_4K_2MgCa_2S_4O_{18}$).—**pol"y-he'dron,** *n.* [-DRA or -DRONS, *pl.*] A solid bounded by plane faces, especially by more than four. [+ Gr. *hedra*, seat.]

pol"y-he'dral, 1 pelı'-hī'drəl; 2 pŏl'y-hē'dral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyhedron.—**polyhedral angle,** the angle formed by three or more planes passing through a point; an angle at a vertex of a solid.

Pol"y-hym'ni-a, 1 pelı'-him'nı-ə; 2 pŏl"y-hŷm'ni-a, *n. Gr. Myth.* The muse of serious sacred song. **Po-lym'ni-a‡.**

pol'y-math‖, *n.* A person of varied learning. [< POLY- + Gr. *manthanō*, learn.] **po-lym'a-thist‡.**—**pol"y-math'ic†,** *a.*—**po-lym'a-thy†,** *n.* Wide and varied learning.—**pol'y-mer,** *n. Chem.* Any one of two or more substances related by polymerization: thus, acetylene (C_2H_2) and benzene (C_6H_6) are polymers.—**pol"y-mer'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or manifesting polymerism.—**po-lym'er-id,** *n. Chem.* A compound that exhibits polymerism.—**po-lym'er-ism,** *n. Chem.* The property possessed by several compounds of having similar percentage composition but different molecular weights. [+ Gr. *meros*, part.]—**po-lym'er-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Chem.* **I.** *t.* To treat, as compounds, with reagents, so as to cause them to become polymerids. **II.** *i.* To fuse, as molecules, to form a molecule with higher molecular weight.—**po-lym"er-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**po-lym'er-ous,** *a.* Consisting of many parts; in botany, having many parts or members in each whorl or series.—**pol'y-morph,** *n.* A substance or organism that may assume any one of several forms or types. [+ Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**pol"y-mor'phism,** *n.*—**pol"y-mor'phous,** *a.* Having many forms or phases. **pol"y-mor'phic‡.**—**polymorphous perverse** (*Psychol.*): a term formulated by Freud to designate the constitutional sexual predisposition of young children.

Pol"y-ne'si-a, 1 pelı'-nı'shı-ə; 2 pŏl"y-nē'shi-a, *n.* A region of the South Sea Islands, including Hawaii, New Zealand, Samoa, Tahiti, and other groups.—**Pol"y-ne'si-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Polynesia or its people. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a people of light-brown pigmentation inhabiting Polynesia and parts of Melanesia. **2.** The Polynesian language.

Pol"y-ni'ces, 1 pelı'-nıdʒ'sīz; 2 pŏl"y-nī'cēs, *n.* A son of Œdipus; one of the Seven against Thebes.

pol"y-no'mi-al, 1 pelı'-nō'mı-əl; 2 pŏl"y-nō'mi-al. **I.** *a.* Of. pertaining to, or consisting of many names or terms. (1) *Alg.* Pertaining to or being a polynomial. (2) *Biol.* Of, having, or employing several names, as in a scientific term. **II.** *n.* **1.** An expression, as in algebra, containing two or more terms. **2.** A scientific name consisting of more than three words. [< POLY- + L. *nomen*, name.]—**pol"y-nu'cle-ar,** *a.* Having many nuclei.

pol'yp, 1 pel'ıp; 2 pŏl'yp, *n.* A many-armed aquatic animal of the radiate type, as a sea-anemone or coral. [< Gr.[L] *polypous*, < *polys*, many, + *pous*, foot.]—**pol'y-pa-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rīs, *pl.*] The solid calcareous or chitinous stock of a colony of polyps, especially of coral.—**Pol'y-pi,** *n. pl. Zooph.* Polyps as a group.—**pol'y-pous,** *a.* **1.** (1) Having many feet or roots. (2) Resembling or pertaining to a polyp. **2.** *Med.* Relating to, resembling, or affected with polypus.—**pol'y-pus,** *n.* [-PI, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A tumor in a natural cavity, as the nostril. **2.** A polyp.

pol"y-pep'tid, *n. Chem.* A compound formed by the union of many amino acids.—**pol"y-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the petals free and distinct. [< POLY- + Gr. *petalon*, petal.]—**pol"y-pha'gi-a,** *n.* **1.** Excessive craving for food; voracity. **2.** *Zool.* The practise of eating many kinds of food.—**pol"y-pha'gi-an,** *n.*—**pol"y-phag'ic,** *a.* Eating many things; subsisting on various kinds of food. **po-lyph'a-gous‡.**—**pol'y-phase,** *a. Elec.* Having several phases.

pol"y-phe'mus, 1 pelı'-fī'mus; 2 pŏl"y-fē'mŭs, *n.* **1.** An animal, or sometimes a person, having but one eye. **2.** A large American

silkworm-moth **3.** [P-] In Homer's *Odyssey*, the chief of the Cyclopes: he imprisons Ulysses and his companions in a cave, from which they escape after blinding him in his sleep. [< Gr. *Polyphēmos*, a Cyclops, < *polys*, many, + *phēmē*, voice.]

pol"y-phon'ic, 1 pel"i-fen'ik; 2 pŏl"y-fŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Representing more than one sound or sound-combination, as some written characters. **2.** Consisting of many sounds or voices. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Designating or involving the simultaneous and harmonious combination of two or more independent parts or melodies. (2) Denoting an instrument, as a piano, by which two or more sounds may be produced simultaneously. **po-lyph'o-nous‡,** [< POLY- + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**pol'y-pho"ny,** *n.* **1.** The capability of multiplying sounds or of being sounded in more than one way. **2.** The representation by one written character or sign of more than one sound. **3.** *Mus.* Counterpoint.—**pol'y-phote.** Of, pertaining to, or including several arc-lamps; as, a *polyphote* circuit; also, constructed for use in such a circuit; as, a *polyphote* lamp. [< POLY- + Gr. *phos* (*phot-*), light.] **pol'y-pho"tal‡.—pol"y-phy-le'sis,** *n.* *Biol.* The separate and distinct origin of a species of plants or animals from more than one line of descent.—**pol"y-phy-let'ic,** *a.* *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by derivation from several sources or ancestral types. **-al-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**po-lyp'i-dom,** *n.* A polypary.—**pol'y-pod.** I. *a.* **1.** Having many feet. **2.** Pertaining to many-footed insects. **II.** *n.* A myriapod or the like. [+ Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**pol'y-po"dy,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of a genus (*Polypodium*) of ferns. **2.** *Zool.* The possession of many legs or abdominal attachments. **—pol'yp-tych,** *n.* An altar-piece or panel having more than three folds or leaves. [< POLY- + Gr. *ptychē*, fold.]—**pol"y-sep'a-lous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the sepals free and unconnected. [+ L. *separ*, separate.]—**pol'y-sperm,** *n.* A tree bearing a many-seeded fruit. [+ Gr. *sperma*, seed.]—**pol"y-sper'mous,** *a.* Many-seeded. **pol"y-sper'mal‡.—pol'y-sper"my,** *n.* *Biol.* The condition of having numerous seeds in the fruit. **pol"y-sper'mi-a‡.—pol"y-sper'mic,** *a.*—**pol"y-ste'lic,** *a.* *Bot.* Consisting of more than one stele or internal vascular cylinder.—**pol'y-sul"fid,** *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound containing more than one atom of sulfur in the molecule.—**pol"y-syl'la-bi(c)‡,** *n.* A word of several syllables, especially of more than three.—**pol"y-syl-lab'ic,** *a.* Having several syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. **pol"y-syl-lab'i-cal‡.—pol"y-syl'la-bism,** *n.* **pol"y-syl-lab'i-cism‡.—pol"y-syn'de-ton,** *n.* *Rhet.* Figurative repetition of connectives or conjunctions: contrasted with *asyndeton*. [+ SYN- + Gr. *detos*, bound.]—**pol"y-syn-thet'ic,** *a.* *Mineral.* Having a finely striated structure due to twinning, where the lamellæ are in alternately parallel positions: said of certain varieties of feldspar.—**pol"y-tech'nic.** I. *a.* Embracing many arts. **pol"y-tech'ni-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A school of applied science and the industrial arts. [+ Gr. *technē*, art.]—**pol"y-tech'nics,** *n. pl.* The sciences connected with the technical arts.—**pol'y-the"ism,** *n.* The belief in and worship of more gods than one. [+ Gr. *theos*, god.]—**pol'y-the"ist,** *n* A believer in a plurality of gods.—**pol"y-the-is'tic, pol"y-the-is'ti-cal,** *a.* Having the nature or character of polytheism; believing in or maintaining polytheism.—**pol"y-thi-on'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Referring to one of the thiosulfuric acids in which more than one atom of sulfur is found in the molecule, as trithionic acid, $H_2S_3O_6$.—**pol"y-top'ic,** *a.* Arising at two or more distinct places.—**pol"y-typ'ic,** *a.* Existing in many types or forms. **pol'y-typ"al‡; pol"y-typ'i-cal‡.—pol"y-u'ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* The secretion and discharge of an excessive quantity of urine.—**pol"y-u'ric,** *a.*

Po-lyx'e-na, 1 po-liks'i-nə; 2 po-lŷks'e-na, *n.* *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Priam, betrothed to Achilles.

Pol"y-zo'a, 1 pel"i-zō'ə; 2 pŏl"y-zō'a, *n. pl.* A class of marine animals, forming, usually by budding, variously shaped compound colonies, often coral-like, or branched and plant-like, and ordinarily attached to submerged objects, as stones or shells. [< POLY- + *zōon*, animal.]—**pol"y-zo'al,** *a.*—**pol"y-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*—**pol"y-zo-a'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyzoary.—**pol"y-zo'a-ry,** *n.* The entire colony of a compound polyzoan.—**pol"y-zo-a'ri-um‡.—pol"y-zo'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Polyzoa.—**pol"y-zo'on,** *n.* [-ZŌ'A, *pl.*] A single polyzoan.

pom., *abbr.* Pomological.

pom'ace, 1 pum'is; 2 pŏm'ąc, *n.* **1.** The substance of apples or like fruit crushed by grinding. **2.** Fish-scrap. **3.** The cake left after the expression of castor-oil from the beans. [< LL. *pomacium*, cider, < L. *pomum*, apple.]

po-ma'ceous‡, 1 po-mā'shus; 2 po-mā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Relating to or made of apples. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a pome, or to trees of the rose family that produce pomes. [< L. *pomum*, fruit.]

po-ma'ceous‡, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like pomace.

po-made', 1 po-mēd'; 2 po-mād', *n.* A perfumed dressing for the hair or an ointment for the scalp. [< F. *pommade*, < L. *pomum*, apple.] **po-ma'tum‡.**

po-man'der‖, 1 po-man'der; 2 po-măn'der, *n.* A perfume-ball, or perfumed powder, formerly worn as an amulet; also, a box for carrying such perfume. [< OF. *pomme d'ambre*, < L. *pomum*, apple; *de*, from; and see AMBER.] **po-man'der-ball"†; po-man'der-box"†; po"me-am'bre†.**

pome, 1 pōm; 2 pōm, *n.* A fleshy, many-celled fruit with a core, as an apple, quince, pear, etc. [< L.^{OF} *pomum*, fruit.] **—pome'wa"ter†,** *n.* A sweet, juicy variety of apple.

pome'gran-ate, 1 pem'gran-it; 2 pŏm'grăn-at, *n.* The fruit of a tree (*Punica granatum*) of the myrtle family having a hard rind and subacid red pulp with many seeds; also, the tree. See illus. in next column. [< L.^{OF} *pomum*, fruit; *granatum*, with many seeds.]

pom'e-lo, 1 pem'i-lo; 2 pŏm'e-lo, *n.* [-LOES^{Z}, *pl.*] A small variety of the shaddock; grapefruit. (Perhaps of E. Ind. origin.]

Pom"e-ra'li-a, 1 pem"ə-rē'li-ə; 2 pŏm"e-rā'li-a, *n.* A county in Poland, formed in 1919 from parts formerly belonging to West Prussia, Pomerania, and Posen. **Po"mor'zę‡.**

Pom"e-ra'ni-a, 1 pom"ə-rē'ni-ə; 2 pŏm"e-rā'ni-a, *n.* A province in N. central Prussia; 11,631 sq. m.; pop. 1,787,200; capital, Stettin.—**Pom"e-ra'ni-an.** I. *a.* Relating to Pomerania. **II.** *n.* A variety of toy dog with fox-like intelligent head, small ears, tail turned over the back and a coat of long silky hair. Toy Pomeranians are often incorrectly called *Spitz*.

po-mif'er-ous, 1 po-mif'ər-us; 2 po-mif'er-ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Pome-bearing. [< L. *pomifer*, < *pomum*, fruit, + *fero*, bear.]

pom'mel, ‖ 1 pum'el; 2 pŏm'ĕl. I. *vt.* [POM'MELED or POM'-**pum'mel**^{F}, ∫ MELLED, PUM'MELD^{F}; POM'MEL-ING or POM'MEL-LING.] To beat with something bulky; pound; bruise. Syn.: see BEAT. **II.** *n.* **1.** A knob, as at the front of a saddle or on the hilt of a sword. **2.** The butt of a firearm. **3.** *Arch.* A knob, boss, knot, or globular ornament, as on a pinnacle. [< OF. *pomel*, knob.]

Branch of the Pomegranate. *a*, flowers: *b*, longitudinal section of the fruit.

po-mol'o-gy, 1 po-mel'o-ji; 2 po-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [L.] **1.** The science of fruits and the art of fruit-culture. **2.** A treatise on fruits and fruit-culture. [< L. *pomum*, fruit, + -OLOGY.] **po"ma-lol'o-gy‡.—po"mo-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**po"mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *a.*—**po-mol'o-gist,** *n.*

Po-mo'na, 1 po-mō'nə; 2 po-mō'na, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of fruit-trees, represented in art with fruits in her bosom and a pruning knife in her hand. **2.** An island, the largest of the Orkney group; 150 sq. m.; pop. 18,000. **3.** A city (pop. 13,500) in S. California. [L., < *pomum*, fruit.]—**po-mo'nal,** *n.* A place for worship of Pomona.

po-mon'ic, 1 po-men'ik; 2 po-mŏn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to fruits. [< L. *Pomona*, goddess of fruits, < *pomum*, fruit.]

pomp, 1 pemp; 2 pŏmp, *n.* **1.** Magnificent or ostentatious display, especially in costume, equipage, etc. **2†.** A grand procession; pageant. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *pompē*, a sending, pomp.] Syn.: see OSTENTATION.—**pom'pous,** *a.* **1.** Marked by assumed stateliness; ostentatious; pretentious. **2.** Marked by ceremonious or impressive display; magnificent.—**pom-pos'i-ty,** *n.* Syn.: see OSTENTATION. **pom'pous-ness‡.—pom'pous-ly,** *adv.*

Pom'pa-dour, 1 pem'pə-dūr; 2 pŏm'pa-dur, *n.* **1. Marquise de** (1721–1764), Jeanne d'Étioles, mistress of Louis XV. of France. **2.** [p-] A style of arranging the hair by brushing it straight up from the forehead. **3.** [p-] A style of corsage with low square neck. **4.** [p-] An 18th-century style of head-dress for women.

pom'pa-no, 1 pem'pə-no; 2 pŏm'pa-no, *n.* A food-fish of warm seas, as of the Gulf Coast and West Indies. [Sp.]

Pom-pe'ii, 1 pem-pē'yi; 2 pŏm-pę'yi, *n.* An ancient city of Italy, 13 m. S. E. of Naples; destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79; partly laid bare by modern excavations.—**Pom-pe'-lian,** *a.*

Pom'pey, 1 pem'pi; 2 pŏm'py, **the Great** (106–48 B. C.). Cneius Pompeius Magnus, a Roman general, statesman, and triumvir; rival of Cæsar. See PHARSALIA.

pom'pi-on, 1 pem'pi-ən; 2 pŏm'pi-on, *n.* **1.** [Obs. or Archaic.] The pumpkin. **2†.** A big man: contemptuously.

pom'pom, 1 pem'pem; 2 pŏm'pŏm, *n.* An automatic gun, as of the Vickers-Maxim type: so named from the sound made by the charge when fired.

pom'pon, 1 pem'pen *or* (*F.*) pēn"pēn'; 2 pŏm'pŏn *or* (*F.*) pŏn"pŏn', *n.* **1.** In millinery, a tuft or ball, as of feathers or ribbon. **2.** *Mil.* The colored ball of wool on the front of a shako. [F., < *pompe*, POMP.]

Pon'ce, 1 pōn'thē; 2 pōn'the, *n.* **1. Pedro** (1525–1584), a Spanish monk; taught oral speech to the deaf. **2.** A municipality (pop. 63,450) in S. Porto Rico Island.

Pon'ce de Le'on, 1 pōn'thē dē lē'ōn; 2 pōn'the dę lę'ŏn, **Juan** (1460–1521). A Spanish explorer and conqueror; discovered Florida.

Poncho, as worn by a Peruvian.

ponce'let, 1 pens'let; 2 pŏnc'lĕt, *n.* An expenditure of energy at the rate of 100 kilogrammeters a second: used as a physical unit. [< J. V. *Poncelet* (1788–1867), a French general and mathematician.]

pon'cho, 1 pen'cho; 2 pŏn'cho, *n.* A blanket with a hole in the middle for the head, worn by Spanish-Americans as a cloak. [S.-Am. Sp.]

pond, 1 pend; 2 pŏnd, *n.* A body of still water, smaller than a lake. [< POUND^{2}, *n.*]—**pond'-fish",** *n.* [U. S.] A fish usually found in ponds; especially, any of a family (*Centrarchidæ*) of fishes, including the sun-fishes.

pon'der, 1 pen'dər; 2 pŏn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* To weigh in the mind; consider thoughtfully. **II.** *i.* To reflect, meditate. [< L. *pondero*, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight, < *pendo*, weigh.] Syn.: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; EXAMINE; MUSE.—**pon'der-a-bi(e)r,** *a.* Capable of being weighed.—**pon'der-ance‡,** *n.* Weight; gravity.—**pon"der-a'tion‡,** *n.* The act of weighing, physically or mentally.—**pon'der-er,** *n.*—**pon"der-os'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ponderous; weightiness; gravity: often used figuratively. **2.** Lack of animation; dulness; weariness. **3.** A thing of weight or importance. Syn.: see WEIGHT.—**pon'der-ous,** *a.* **1.** Having weight; unusually forcible; also, huge; bulky. **2.** Having great impressiveness, as from learning. **3.** Heavy to

the extent of dulness; lumbering; labored. **4**†. Momentous; important. Syn.: see HEAVY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Pon"di-cher'ry, 1 pen"di-sher'ı; 2 pŏn"di-chĕr'y, *n.* **1.** A French dependency on the S. E. coast of India; 112 sq. m.; pop. 172,531. **2.** Its capital; pop. 47,185.

pond'-lil"y, 1 pend'-lil"ı; 2 pŏnd'-lil"y, *n.* The water-lily (*Castalia odorata*).

pond'weed", 1 pend'wid"; 2 pŏnd'wēd", *n.* Any one of various submersed or partially floating perennial aquatics (genus *Potamogeton*), common in both the Old and the New World.

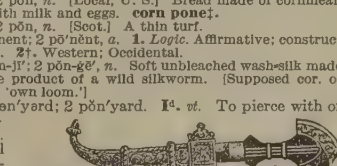
pone[1], 1 pōn; 2 pōn, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Bread made of cornmeal, sometimes with milk and eggs. **corn pone**†.

pone[2], 1 pōn; 2 pōn, *n.* [Scot.] A thin turf.

po'nent, 1 pō'nent; 2 pō'nĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Logic.* Affirmative; constructive; positing. **2**†. Western; Occidental.

pon-gee', 1 pen-jī'; 2 pŏn-gē', *n.* Soft unbleached wash-silk made in China, the product of a wild silkworm. [Supposed corr. of Chin. *pûn-kī*, 'own loom.']

pon'iard, 1 pen'yard; 2 pŏn'yard. **I**[4]. *vt.* To pierce with or as with a poniard; to stab. **II.** *n.* A small dagger, especially one with a slender triangular or square blade. [< F. *poignard*, < *poing*, fist.]



Types of Poniards.
1. Arabian. 2. Senegalese. 3. Japanese. 4. Knife-poniard.

Po"ni-a-tow'ski, 1 pō"nī-a-tav'ski; 2 pō"nī-ă-tŏv'ski, *n.* **Joseph Antony** (1762–1813), a Polish prince; defender of Polish nationality; marshal of France.

pons, 1 penz; 2 pŏns, *n.* [PON'TES, *pl.*] **1.** A bridge: in Latin phrases. **2.** *Anat.* A connecting part. [L.]—**pons asinorum**, asses' bridge. See under ASS.—**p. Varolii**, the protuberance containing the commisural fibers that at the base of the brain connect the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, and the bridging over the structures extending upward from the medulla oblongata.

Pon'ta Del-ga'da, 1 pen'tȧ del-gä'dȧ; 2 pŏn'tȧ dĕl-gä'dȧ. The chief town (pop. 16,180) of São Miguel island, Azores; second stage in transatlantic flight of United States naval seaplane NC 4.

pon'tage, 1 pen'tij; 2 pŏn'tag, *n.* A bridge-toll or -tax. [OF., < L. *pon(t-)s*, bridge.]

Pont"-à-Mous"son', 1 pŏnt"-ȧ-mū"sŏn'; 2 pŏnt"-ä-mų"sôn', *n.* A town (pop. 14,000) in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France; captured by Germans, Sept. 5, 1914; reoccupied by French, Sept. 10, 1914.

Pont"char-train', 1 peŋ"chȧr-trań'; 2 pôn"chär-trăn', *n.* A lake in Louisiana; 40 by 25 m.

pon-tee', 1 pen-tī'; 2 pŏn-tē', *n.* Same as PONTIL.

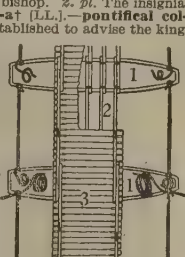
Pon'ti-ac, 1 pen'tı-ak; 2 pŏn'tı-ăc, *n.* **1.** An Ottawa Indian chief (1720?–1769), who made war on the British. **2.** A city (pop. 34,280) in S. E. Michigan.

Pon'tic, 1 pen'tık; 2 pŏn'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Black Sea or adjacent regions. [< L. *Ponticus*, < Gr. *Pontikos*, < *Pontos*, the Black Sea, < *pontos*, open sea.]

pon'ti-fex, 1 pen'tı-feks; 2 pŏn'ti-fĕks, *n.* [-TIF'I-CES, 1 -tif'ı-sīz; 2 -tif'i-sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the highest priestly college, which had supreme jurisdiction in religious matters. **2.** *Eccl.* A bishop, especially the Pope. [L., lit. 'bridge-builder,' < *pon(t-)s*, bridge, + *facio*, make.]

pon'tiff, 1 pen'tif; 2 pŏn'tif, *n.* **1.** The Pope; also, any **pon'tif**[2], } bishop. **2.** A high priest. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A pontifex. [< L.[F] *pontifex*; see PONTIFEX.]—**pon-tif'ic**, *a.*

pon-tif'i-cal, 1 pen-tif'ı-kȧl; 2 pŏn-tif'i-cal. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or appropriate for a pontiff, in any sense; specif., papal or episcopal. [F., < L. *pontificalis*, < *pontifex*; see PONTIFEX.] **pon"ti-fi'cial**†; **pon"ti-fi'cian**†. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book containing the services conducted by a bishop. **2.** *pl.* The insignia, etc., of a pontiff. **pon"ti-fi-ca'ti-a**† [LL.].—**pontifical college**, a body of priests, originally established to advise the king, and later forming the council of the Pope.—**pon-tif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pon-tif'i-cate**, *n.* The office of a pontiff or pope; also, a pope's term of office.



Pontoon Bridge, Showing Method of Construction.
1. Pontoons. 2. Balks. 3. Cresses. 4. Ribbon.

pon'til, 1 pen'tıl; 2 pŏn'til, *n.* An iron rod used in glass-making to carry hot bottles, etc. [F., dim. of *point*; see POINT, *n.*] **pon-tee'**‡; **pon'ty**‡; **punt'il**‡; **snap**‡.

Pon'tin(e), 1 pen'tın; 2 pŏn'tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the marshy district in the southern part of the Roman Campagna, 26 m. long by 17 broad.

Pon'tius, 1 pen'shus *or* pen'tı-us; 2 pŏn'shŭs *or* pŏn'ti-ŭs, *n.* See PILATE.

pon"to-nier', 1 pen"to-nīr'; 2 pŏn"to-nēr', *n.* **1.** A soldier in charge of pontoons. **2.** A builder of pontoon bridges. [< F. *pontonnier*, < *ponton*; see PONTOON.]

pon-toon', 1 pen-tūn'; 2 pŏn-tōōn', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A flat-bottomed boat, air-tight cylinder, or the like, used in the construction of floating bridges, to support the roadway; also, a bridge so supported. **2.** *Naut.* A lighter. **3.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A tight reservoir used in raising a sunken vessel. [< L.[F] *ponto(n-)*, transport, < *pon(t-)s*, bridge.] **pon-ton'**‡.—**pontoon bridge**, a bridge supported on pontoons.

Pon-top'pi-dan, 1 pen-tep'ı-dan; 2 pŏn-tŏp'i-dan. **Henrik** (1857–). A Danish novelist; *Lykke Per*; received Nobel prize for literature with K. Gjellerup in 1917.

Pon'tus, 1 pen'tus; 2 pŏn'tŭs, *n.* An ancient province in N. E. Asia Minor.

po'ny, 1 pō'nı; 2 pō'ny, *v.* [PO'NIED; PO'NY-ING.] [Slang.] **I.** *t.* To translate with the help of a pony. See PONY, *n.*, 2. **II.** *i.* To pay money that is due: followed by *up*.

po'ny, *n.* [PO'NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A very small horse, especially one of a small breed; hence, anything small of its kind; as, a *pony* engine. **2.** [College Slang.] A translation used in the preparation of lessons. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] The sum of twenty-five pounds. **4.** A very small glass, as for spirits, etc. [< Gael. *ponaidh*, pony.]

P. O. O., *abbr.* Post-office order.

poo, 1 pū; 2 pōō, *vt.* [Scot.] To pull.

pood, 1 pūd; 2 pōōd, *n.* A Russian weight equivalent to 36.07 lbs.

poo'dl(e[F]**)**, 1 pū'dl; 2 pōō'dl, *n.* One of a breed of curly-haired dogs, usually white or black, often displaying great intelligence. See DOG. [< LG. *pudel*.]

pooh, 1 pū; 2 pōō, *interj.* Bah! foh! expressing disdain. [Cp. Ice. *pū*, pooh.] **poh**‡.—**pooh'pooh"**, *vt. & vi.* To reject or decry contemptuously; speak sneeringly.

pook, 1 pūk; 2 pŏŏk, *vt.* [Scot.] To pick with thumb and finger, as feathers from fowl, stems from fruit, etc.—**pook'it**, *pp.* Plucked.

pool, 1 pūl; 2 pōōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To put into a pool or common fund to be shared according to agreement; as, to *pool* earnings. **II.** *i.* To combine so as to form a pool.

pool[1], *n.* **1.** A small collection of water or other liquid; as, a *pool* of blood. (1) A basin filled by a spring. (2) A body of stagnant water. (3) A deep place in a stream. (4) A pond. **2.** A tract of land yielding oil. [< AS. *pōl*, < Ir. *poll*, hole.]

pool[2], *n.* **1.** A collective stake in a gambling game. **2.** A combination, generally formed to overcome the effects of excessive competition, whereby companies or corporations agree to fix rates or prices and divide the collective profits pro rata; also, any combination formed for a speculative operation, as in stocks or the like, or the common fund raised for that purpose. **3.** Any one of various games played on a six-pocket billiard-table, in which the player's object is to get certain balls, usually fifteen, into and to keep the cue-ball out of the pockets.—**p.-table**, *n.* A billiard-table with six pockets, one at each corner and one in the middle of each side.

Poole, 1 pūl; 2 pōōl, **John** (1786?–1872). An English dramatist; *Paul Pry*.

poon, 1 pūn; 2 pōōn, *n.* [Malay.] Any one of various East-Indian trees, especially *Calophyllum inophyllum*, from which is obtained a bitter oil (**poon-oil** or **punaoil**) used chiefly as an illuminant, and the hard, light **poon-wood** formerly used for making masts, etc. **poo'na**‡; **poo'nay**‡.

Poo'na or **Poo'nah**, *n.* Same as PUNA[2], *n.*

poop, 1 pūp; 2 pōōp. *Naut.* **I.** *vt.* To strike (a vessel) on the poop or stern: said of a sea or of another vessel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short deck built over the after part of the spar-deck of a vessel of war; hence, generally, the stern of a vessel. **poop'-deck"**‡. **2.** Same as POOP-CABIN. [< L.[F] *puppis*, stern of a ship.]—**poop'-cab"in**, *n.* A cabin covered by the poop-deck.

Po"o-po', 1 pō"o-pō'; 2 pō"o-pō', **Lake.** A lake in W. Bolivia; 12,000 feet above the sea-level; length, 80 m.

poor, 1 pūr; 2 pōōr, *a.* **1.** Lacking means of comfortable subsistence; indigent. **2.** Belonging to or characteristic of poverty. **3.** Lacking in good qualities, or the qualities that render a thing valuable. Specif.: (1) Deficient in vigor; unhealthy; uncomfortable; as, *poor* health; a *poor* night. (2) [Colloq.] Lean; thin; in feeble condition from ill feeding; as, that animal is *poor*. (3) Devoid of merit: often of oneself, in modest depreciation; as, a *poor* apology; in my *poor* judgment. (4) Lacking in strength or efficiency; feeble: as a *poor* voice; a *poor* speaker. (5) Lacking in fertility; sterile; as, a *poor* soil. (6) Lacking in abundance or quality; scanty; as, *poor* crops. (7) Wanting in prosperity or success; unfortunate; as, a *poor* investment. (8) Wanting in strength or spirit; cowardly. (9) Devoid of elegance or refinements; as, in *poor* surroundings. **4.** Holding cheap or mean; depreciative; as, a *poor* opinion of someone. **5.** Deserving of pity; unhappy: expressive of compassion, sometimes simply of tenderness or mourning: as, my *poor* old father. **6.** Miserable; paltry: used contemptuously. [< OF. *povre*, < L. *pauper*, poor.] Syn.: see BAD; BASE; HUMBLE; MEAGER; SCANTY.—**Poor Clare**, a member of the religious order of Saint Claire.—**poor'-farm"**, **poor'-house"**, *n.* A farm or establishment where paupers are cared for at public expense.—**poor'ish**, *a.* Somewhat poor.—**poor'-laws"**, *n. pl.* Statutes providing for the care of the poor.—**poor law union**, see under UNION, *n.*, 5.—**poor'ly**. **I.** *a.* Poor in health; somewhat ailing. **II.** *adv.* **1.** With poor results. **2.** Imperfectly; badly. **3.** In the manner of the poor. **4.** In a spiritless manner.—**poor-man-of-mutton**, *n.* [Scot.] The cold remains of a boiled shoulder of mutton.—**P. Men of Lyons**, French religious reformers, of the 12th century, followers of Peter Waldo and allied to the Waldenses, with whom they suffered persecution. The survivors who lived in Provence and Piedmont were driven into Switzerland in 1686, where the sect still exists. Compare WALDENSES.—**poor'ness**, *n.*—**Poor Richard**, Richard Saunders, the imaginary author of wise precepts in almanacs issued by Benjamin Franklin from 1732 to 1757.—**p.-soldier**, *n.* [Austral.] The friar-bird: from its cry.—**p.-spirited**, *a.* Having little spirit or courage; cowardly. Syn.: see BASE.—**p.-spiritedness**, *n.*—**poor'will"**, *n.* A bird of the genus *Phalænoptilus*, related to the whippoorwill, as *P. nuttalli*, common in the western United States: from its note.

poor'tith, *n.* [Scot.] Poverty.

poot, 1 pūt; 2 pōōt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] The young of poultry, game-birds, and fishes. **pout‡.**

pop, 1 pep; 2 pǫp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [POPPED[d]; POP'PING.] **1.** To thrust or put suddenly. **2.** To issue or explode with a pop; to cause to explode thus; as, to *pop* corn. **3.** To enter or issue forth suddenly: followed by *up, in, down,* etc. **4.** [Colloq.] To shoot; fire (a gun). **5.** [Colloq.] To offer marriage: in the phrase *pop the question.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, explosive noise; a small report; as, the *pop* of a pistol. **2.** The shot of a firearm. **3.** An artificial, unintoxicating, variously flavored drink containing carbon dioxid: so called because it expels the cork with an explosive sound; as, ginger *pop.* **III.** *adv.* Unexpectedly. [Imitative.]—**pop'-corn",** *n.* A variety of maize, the kernels of which explode when heated, throwing out the white interior.—**pop'gun",** *n.* A tube with piston that compresses air, expelling a pellet with a pop.—**pop'per,** *n.*

pop., *abbr.* Popular, population.

pope[1], 1 pōp; 2 pǫp, *n.* **1.** [P-] The Bishop of Rome, supreme pontiff and visible head of the Roman Catholic Church, accounted by that church the vicar of Christ and successor of St. Peter, formerly temporal ruler also of the States of the Church, and still recognized as an independent sovereign prince. He is elected by the college of cardinals, and usually from their own number. **2.** Any priest of the Greek Church. **3.** Figuratively, an infallible director, especially in matters of conscience. [< AS. *pāpa,* < LL. *papa,* < Gr. *papas,* father.]—**black pope,** the general of the Jesuits: so called from his habit and the influence of the generals of the order under Pope Pius IX.—**p.-joan,** *n.* An old game of cards, resembling its modern derivative, newmarket. Its name is taken from Pope Joan.—**P. Joan,** an alleged female pope, the central figure of a legend dating from the middle of the thirteenth century.—**pope'dom,** *n.* The office or dominion of a pope; papacy.—**pop'er-y,** *n.* [Opprobrious.] The religion of the Roman Catholic Church: with all its doctrines and practises.—**pop'ish,** *a.* [Opprobrious.] Pertaining to popes or popery. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**Popish Plot** (*Eng. Hist.*), a supposed Roman Catholic plot to unseat Charles II. in order to place James, Duke of York, on the throne.

Pope[2], 1 pōp; 2 pǫp, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1688–1744), an English poet and satirist. **2. John** (1822–1892), a United States general.

Po"pe-ringhe', 1 pō"pe-rañ'; 2 pō"pe-rāñ', *n.* A manufacturing town in W. Flanders, Belgium: important support in the defense of Ypres during the World War, 1914–1918. **Po"pe-rin'gen‡.**

pop'in-jay, 1 pep'in-jē; 2 pǫp'in-jā, *n.* **1.** A coxcomb. **2.** The figure of a bird, formerly used as a mark in archery, and later for firearms. **3.** A parrot. **4.** A woodpecker; especially, the green woodpecker. [< Gr.[OF] *papagas,* parrot.]

pop'lar, 1 pep'lər; 2 pǫp'lar, *n.* **1.** Any tree of the genus *Populus;* especially, the white or silver poplar (*P. alba*) and the Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra, italica*); also, its wood. **2.** Any one of several trees not of the genus *Populus,* but in some way resembling a poplar; as, the Queensland *poplar* (*Homalanthus populifolius*) of tropical Australia, and the western, white, or yellow *poplar* (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) of the United States, more properly called the *tulip-tree.*] See LEAVES. [< L. *populus,* poplar.]

pop'lin, 1 pep'lin; 2 pǫp'lin, *n.* A dress-goods of ribbed, lustrous texture, properly having a warp of silk and a filling of worsted. [< F. *popeline,* poplin.]

pop"li-te'al, 1 pep"li-ti'əl; 2 pǫp"li-tē'al, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the space behind the knee. [< L. *poples* (*poplit-*), hock.] **pop"li-te'al‡; pop-lit'le‡.**

Po-po"ca-te'pet-l, 1 pō-pō"ka-tē'pet-l; 2 pō-pō"ē-tę'pet-l, *n.* A volcano, 40 m. S. E. of Mexico City; 17,883 ft. high.

pop'o"ver, 1 pep'ō"vər; 2 pǫp'ō"vər, *n.* A very light small cake or muffin: so named from its rising over the dish in which it is baked.

pop'pet, 1 pep'et; 2 pǫp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A poppet-head. (2) A poppet-valve. **2.** A dainty little person; pretty child; darling: a pet name. **3.** A puppet: obsolete or pet name. [Var. of PUPPET.]—**pop'pet-head",** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* One of the centers of a lathe: in disuse. **2.** *Mining.* A pulley-frame over a mine-shaft, bearing the hoisting-gear.—**p.-valve,** *n.* A disk valve borne on a stem and having motion in the line of its axis.—**sliding p.,** in a lathe, an upright head that bears the dead-center, and may be clamped at any point along the axis to fit work of various lengths.

pop'ping-crease", 1 pep'in-kris"; 2 pǫp'ing-crēs", *n. Cricket.* A line 4 feet in front of and parallel to the wicket.

pop'ple, 1 pep'l; 2 pǫp'l. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To bob up and down, as a floating cork; have a heaving motion, as a choppy sea. **2.** To bubble; ripple. **II.** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Rippling or bubbling water; bubbling, or its sound.

pop'py, 1 pep'i; 2 pǫp'y, *n.* [POP'PIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A plant of the genus *Papaver,* of the poppy family (*Papaveraceæ*), with showy flowers and a white juice that abounds in opium. **2.** Any one of several allied plants. **3.** The medicinal extract produced from such a plant. **4.** The bright scarlet color of certain poppy-blossoms. **5.** The foxglove. [< AS. *popig,* < L. *papaver,* poppy.]—**pop'pied,** *a.* **1.** Caused by or as by the poppy; drowsy as with opium; lethargic. **2.** Abounding in or adorned with poppies.

pop'py-cock", 1 pep'i-kek"; 2 pǫp'y-cŏk", *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Pretentious talk; humbug. [< POP, *n.,* + COCK, *n.*]

pop'py-head", 1 pep'i-hed"; 2 pǫp'y-hĕd", *n. Arch.* A small carved wooden finial, particularly at the end of a church pew.

pop'u-lace, 1 pep'yu-lis; 2 pǫp'yu-lac, *n.* The body of the common people; the masses: invidiously, the rabble. [F., < L. *populus,* people.] Syn.: see MOB.

pop'u-lar, 1 pep'yu-lər; 2 pǫp'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the people at large; as, *popular* demonstrations or government. **2.** Widely trusted or admired; as, a *popular* officer. **3.** Suitable to the common people; easily comprehended; as, *popular* lectures. **4.** Prevalent among the people; as, *popular* errors. **5.** Suited to the means of the people; as, *popular* prices. **6†.** Of lowly birth. **7†.** Vulgar. [< L. *popularis,* < *populus,* people.] Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL.—**pop"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.* The condition of being popular, especially of possessing the confidence and favor of the people or of a set of people.—**pop'u-lar-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make popularly acceptable.—**pop"u-iar-i-za'tion** (or **-sa'tion, n.**—**pop'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**pop'u-lar-ness§,** *n.*

pop'u-late, 1 pep'yu-lēt; 2 pǫp'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with inhabitants; people. **2.** To compose the population of; inhabit. **II.** *i.* To propagate; breed. [< LL. *populus,* people.]—**pop"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The whole number of people in a place or given area; also, any specific portion of that number; as, the foreign *population* of New York. **2.** The multiplying of inhabitants. Syn.: see PEOPLE.—**pop'u-lous,** *a.* Containing many inhabitants. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pop'u-list, 1 pep'yu-ist; 2 pǫp'yu-list. [U. S.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the People's party, a political party advocating increase of currency, government control of railways, limitation of the ownership of land, and similar measures. **II.** *n.* A member of the People's party. [< L. *populus,* people.]—**Pop'u-lism,** *n.* The policy of the People's party.—**Pop"u-lis'tic,** *a.*

po-quo'son, *n.* Same as POCOSON.

por-, *prefix.* A form of PRO-; as, *portend; portent.* [< L. *por-* for *pro;* see PRO-.]

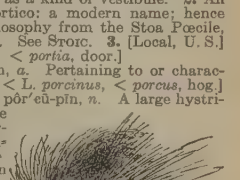
por'bea"gle, 1 pōr'bi"gl; 2 pōr'bē"gl, *n.* A large voracious shark especially *Lamna cornubica,* sometimes 10 feet long. [< OF. *porc,* hog, + BEAGLE.]

porce'lain, 1 pōrs'lin *or* pōr'sı-lēn; 2 pǫrç'lin *or* pōr'çe-lān, *n.* A translucent kind of ceramic ware, usually glazed, existing in many varieties, according to its composition and method of manufacture; china; chinaware. It is made from pure clay to which a little of the more fusible feldspar is added. [< OF. *porcelaine,* < It. *porcellana,* porcelain.]—**porcelain-jasper,** *n.* Same as PORCELANITE.—**porce'lain-ous,** *a.* Porcelane.—**por'ce-lane,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling porcelain.—**por"ce-la'ne-ous,** *a.* **1.** Same as PORCELANE. **2.** *Zool.* Denoting the opaque calcareous shells of certain foraminifers. **por"cel-la'ne-ous‡.**—**por'ce-la-ni e,** *n.* A vitreous rock composed of metamorphosed clay, resembling porcelain. **por'cel-la-nite‡.**

porch, 1 pērch; 2 pǫrch, *n.* **1.** A covered structure forming an entrance to a building: outside and with a separate roof, or as a recess in the interior as a kind of vestibule. **2.** An ancient covered walk or portico: a modern name; hence [P-], the Stoic school of philosophy from the Stoa Pœcile, or Painted Porch, in Athens. See STOIC. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A veranda. [< L.[F] *porticus,* < *portia,* door.]

por'cine, 1 pōr'sın; 2 pǫr'çin, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of swine. [< L. *porcinus,* < *porcus,* hog.]

por'cu-pine, 1 pōr'kiu-pain; 2 pǫr'cū-pīn, *n.* A large hystricomorphic rodent, having the coarse hair thickly interspersed with erectile, quill-like spines, used for defense. *Hystrix cristata* is the common porcupine of the Mediterranean region. It is black in color and about two feet long. *Erethizon dorsatus* is the common Canada porcupine of eastern North America. Its flesh is not palatable. The *E. epixanthus* is found between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast and has yellow hair. [< OF. *porc espine,* < *porc,* hog, + *espin,* thorn.]—**porcupine ant-eater,** an echidna.


Porcupine. 1/20

pore, 1 pōr; 2 pǫr, *vi.* [PORED; POR'ING.] To gaze or ponder with close and continued application, as in reading or studying: with *on, upon,* or now more commonly with *over.*

pore, *n.* **1.** A small orifice or opening, especially a minute perforation in a membrane or tissue, as in the skin. **2.** *Phys. Sci.* A minute interstice between the molecules of a body. **3.** The spore-bearing tube in certain fungi. **4.** Any inlet or means of absorption or communication. [F.]—**po-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing or having pores.—**por'i-ness,** *n.*—**po-ros'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The property of being porous. **po'rous-ness‡. 2.** A pore: a porous part or structure.—**po'rous,** *a.* Having pores. **-ly,** *adv.*

por'gy, 1 pōr'gi; 2 pǫr'ğy, *n.* [POR'GIES[2], *pl.*] A sparoid perch-like salt-water or other fish, as the scup, the braize, or the sailor's choice or pinfish. [Cor. of Am. Ind. *misheuppauog;* but cp. L. *pagrus,* < Gr. *pagros,* the bream.]—**red porgy,** the braize.

po'rism, 1 pō'rizm; 2 pǫ'rişm, *n. Gr. Geom.* **1.** One of an ancient class of propositions intermediate between theorems and problems, but of unknown nature. All writers seem to agree, however, that porisms asserted a relation between variables or affirmed the possibility of finding conditions under which a problem would become indeterminate. **2.** A corollary. [< Gr. *porisma* (*t-*), corollary, < *porizo,* deduce.]

pork, 1 pōrk; 2 pǫrk, *n.* **1.** The flesh of swine used as food. **2‖.** A swine or swine collectively. [< OF. *porc,* < L. *porcus,* hog.]—**pork'er,** *n.* A pig or hog, especially regarded as a source of pork.—**pork'y,** *a.* Pork-like.

pork'wood", 1 pōrk'wud"; 2 pǫrk'wŏŏd", *n.* The brown coarse-grained wood of a small tree (*Pisonia obtusata*) with small flowers in cymes, found in southeastern Florida and tropical America.

porn-, porni- } 1 pôrn-, pôr'no-; 2 pôrn-, pôr'no-. From Greek **por'no-,** } *pornē*, prostitute (prob. < *pernēmi*, sell, as captives) : combining forms.—**por"ne-ras'tic,** *a.* Fond of wanton women; lustful.—**por'no-graph,** *n.* An obscene picture or writing.—**por-nog'raph-er,** *n.* A writer of obscene literature.—**por"no-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to obscene literature.—**por-nog'ra-phist,** *n.*—**por-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** Description of prostitutes and of prostitution as related to public hygiene. **2.** The expression or suggestion of the obscene in speaking, writing, etc.; licentious art or literature.

por'phy-ry[1], } 1 pôr'fi-ri; 2 pôr'fy-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] An **por'fy-ry**[2], } igneous rock that has a ground-mass enclosing crystals of feldspar or quartz. [< Gr. *porphyritēs*, < *porphyra*, purple.]—**por"phy-rit'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the porphyry of the ancients. **2.** Relating to the porphyry of modern mineralogy. **3.** *Petrol.* Containing well-defined relatively large crystals in a fine-grained or glassy base or ground-mass. **por"phy-rit'i-cal**†.—**por'phy-roid,** *n. Petrol.* A greenish, grayish, or reddish crystalline and perfectly schistose rock, containing porphyritic crystals of feldspar.

Por'phy-ry[2], *n.* (233–304?) A Neo-Platonic philosopher of Syrian origin; a disciple of Plotinus. He opposed Christianity. **For-phyr'i-us**†.

por'poise, 1 pôr'pus; 2 pôr'pŏs, *n.* **1.** A gregarious cetacean, of the genus *Phocæna*, without a distinct beak; especially *P. phocæna* of the North Atlantic near shore, about 5 feet long, dusky above and white below. **2.** Any small cetacean, especially a dolphin. [< OF. *porpois*, lit. 'hog-fish.']

por'ridge, 1 pŏr'ij; 2 pôr'ĭdg, *n.* **1.** A food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk until it assumes a consistency. **2.** A broth or stew of vegetables, sometimes containing meat. **3.** Any conglomeration; a hotchpotch. [< LL.[OF] *porrata*, leek-broth, < L. *porrum*, leek.]—**por'rin-ger,** *n.* A small dish, having straight sides and sometimes ears; a porridge-dish.

Por'se-na, 1 pôr'sĭ-nə *or* pŏr-sen'ə; 2 pôr'sē-nə *or* pôr-sēn'ə, **Lars.** A semilegendary Etruscan king who marched against Rome to restore the Tarquins. **Por-sen'na**†.

Por'son, 1 pôr'sən; 2 pôr'son, **Richard** (1759–1808). An English Greek scholar and critic.

port[1], 1 pôrt; 2 pôrt, *vt. & vi. Naut.* To turn, send, or go to the port or larboard side; as, to *port* the helm.

port[2], *vt.* **1.** *Mil.* To carry, as a rifle, diagonally across the body with the barrel sloping to the left shoulder, the forearms and piece being close to the body. **2.** To carry or bear. [< F. *porter*, < L. *porto*, carry.]—**port arms.** *Mil.* **1.** A command to carry arms at the port. See PORT[4], *n.*, 2. **2.** The position of the weapon so carried.—**port'-fire",** *n.* A slow-match or match-cord.

port[3], *n.* **1.** A harbor or haven; hence, a place of customary entry and exit for vessels, as for commerce. **2.** *Law.* Any place designated as a point at which persons or merchandise may enter or pass out of a country, under specified supervision. [< AS. *port*, < L. *portus*, harbor.]—**p. of call,** a port where vessels are in the habit of putting in for supplies, repairs, information, etc.—**p. of delivery,** the port of unlading or destination.—**p. of destination** (*Marine Insur.*), a port named as a contingent stopping-place of a ship under the terms of its policy.—**p. of discharge** (*Marine Insur.*), a port where the greater part or all of a ship's cargo is discharged. **p. of delivery**†.—**p. of entry,** same as PORT, 2.—**p. of refuge** (*Marine Insur.*), any port into which a vessel is compelled to put through damage or stress of weather.

port[3], *n.* **1.** An opening in the side of a ship, as for a gun, light and air, or for the passage of cargo. **2.** A gate, portal, door, or other entrance. **3.** *Mach.* An orifice for the passage of a motive fluid, as air, gas, etc.; as, a steam-*port*; exhaust-*port*. [< AS. *port*, < L. *porta*, gate, door.]

port[3], *n.* The left side of a vessel as one looks from stern to bow: formerly called *larboard:* opposed to *starboard:* also used adjectively.

port[4], *n.* **1.** The way in which one bears or carries himself; mien; external manner; as, a majestic *port.* **2.** *Mil.* The position of a rifle when ported. See PORT[2], *vt.*, 1. [F., < *porter*, < L. *porto*, carry.] Syn.: see AIR[2], *n.*

port[5], *n.* A class of wines, rich in alcohol, made in Portugal. [< Pg. *Oporto* (city in Portugal).]

Port., *abbr.* Portugal, Portuguese.

port'a-bl(e[F]**,** 1 pôrt'ə-bl; 2 pôrt'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be readily carried or moved. **2**†. Endurable; supportable. [< L.[LL] *porto*, carry.]—**port'a-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.* **port"a-bil'i-ty**†.—**port'-a-bly,** *adv.*

port'age, 1 pôrt'ij; 2 pôrt'ag, *n.* **1.** The act of transporting, especially of boats and stores, from one navigable water to another. **2.** The route over which such transportation is made, or that which is transported. **3.** The charge for transportation. [F., < LL. *portaticum*, carriage, < L. *porto*, carry.]

por'tal, 1 pôr'tal; 2 pôr'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or entering at a port or gate. **2.** Pertaining to or arranged like the portal vein. [< LL. *portalis*, of a gate, < L. *porta*, gate.]—**portal system,** the capillaries of the liver conveying venous blood from the portal vein into the hepatic vein.—**p. vein,** the large vessel that conveys blood from the intestines and other abdominal viscera to the liver, there breaking up into capillaries.

por'tal, 1 pôr'tal; 2 pôr'tal, *n.* **1.** A passage for entrance; entranceway; especially, one that is grand and imposing. **2.** The architectural composition that includes the entrances and porches of a large church or similar building. **3.** Figuratively, any opening or entrance resembling or suggesting the portal of an edifice: often in the plural. **4.** *Bridge-building.* In a trussed bridge, the open space at either end between the two principal trusses. **5.** In modern steel construction, any opening between two upright members reserved as a passageway. [OF., < L.[LL] *porta*, gate.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

por"ta-men'to, 1 pôr"tə-men'to; 2 pôr"tä-mĕn'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** Same as GLIDE, *n.*, 2. **2.** Loosely, a legato passage or effect.

port'ance†, *n.* Personal carriage; deportment; mien.

Port Ar'thur. **1.** A fortified port of S. Manchuria; captured January 1, 1905 by Japan from Russia, and held by that power ever since; pop. 17,000. **2.** A city in E. Texas; pop. 22,260. **3.** A city on Lake Superior, in Ontario, Canada; pop. 16,140.

por'tass†, *n.* A prayer-book; breviary. **por'tace**†.

por'ta-tive, 1 pôr'ta-tĭv; 2 pôr'ta-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to **por'ta-tiv**[S]**,** } carrying; capable of carrying; as, a *portative* mind. **2.** Easily carried; portable: obsolete except in **portative organ.** [< L. *portatus*, pp. of *porto*, carry.]

Port au Prince, 1 pôrt o prañs; 2 pôrt o prāñç. A seaport city with an excellent harbor; capital of Haiti; pop. 179,000.

Port Ches'ter, 1 pôrt ches'tər; 2 pôrt chĕs'ter. A village in S. E. New York; pop. 16,580. **Port'ches"ter**†.

port"-cray'on, 1 pôrt"-krē'ən; 2 pôrt"-erā'on, *n.* A metal holder for a pencil or crayon. [< F. *porte-crayon*, < *porter* (see PORT[2], *v.*); and see CRAYON.] **porte"-cray'on**†.

port-cul'lis, 1 pôrt-kul'ĭs; 2 pôrt-cŭl'ĭs, *n.* A grating made of strong bars of wood or iron that can be let down suddenly to close the portal of a fortified place. [< OF. *porte*, gate; *coulisse*, *t. s.* of *coulis*, sliding.] **porte-col'ys**†.—**port-cul'list**, *vt.* To provide with a portcullis; hence, to protect; enclose.

Porte, 1 pôrt; 2 pôrt, *n.* The Turkish government: used with the definite article. [F.] **Sublime Porte**†.

porte-, 1 pôrt-; 2 pôrt-. From French *porter*, carry (see PORT[2], *v.*): a combining form.—**porte'-co"chère',** *n.* **1.** A doorway by which a carriage may be driven under or through a portion of a building. **2.** U. S.] A carriage-porch: a common but erroneous use. [+ F. *cochère*, < *coche*, COACH.]—**porte'mon-naie",** *n.* A pocketbook for money; especially, a small purse with clasps. [+ F. *monnaie*, MONEY.]

Porte-cochère of the Chapter Court at Reims.

por-tend'[S]**,** 1 pər-tend'; 2 pôr-tĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To indicate as about to happen, as by previous signs: said commonly of something evil or momentous; presage. **2**†. To mean; signify; symbolize. [< L. *portendo*, foretell.] Syn.: see AUGUR.—**por-tent',** *n.* **1.** Anything that portends what is to happen, especially a momentous or calamitous event. **2.** The quality of portending; as, a cloud of black *portent.* **3.** A prodigy; marvel.—**por-ten'-tous,** *a.* **1.** Full of portents of ill; ominous. **2.** Of strange and ill-boding character, as if supernatural; monstrous; prodigious; dreadful: sometimes in a humorous sense; as, a *portentous* sigh. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

por'ter[1], 1 pôr'tər; 2 pôr'ter, *n.* **1.** One whose business it is to handle travelers' luggage, etc., as in a hotel or at a railroad station. **2.** Anything used to bear, carry, or support. [< F. *porteur*, < L. *porto*, carry.]—**por'ter-age,** *n.* **1.** The business of a porter. **2.** The cost of carriage.—**por'ter-ess,** *n.* Same as PORTRESS.

por'ter[2], *n.* **1.** A keeper of a door or gate. **2.** One who waits at a door to carry messages. **3.** [U. S.] An attendant in a Pullman car. [< F. *portier*, < L. *porta*, door.]

por'ter[3], *n.* A very dark brown heavy English malt liquor resembling ale. [< PORTER[1], *n.*]—**por'ter-house",** *n.* **1.** A place where porter, ale, etc., are retailed. **2.** A restaurant; chop-house. **3.** A porter-house steak.—**porter-house steak** [U. S.], a choice cut of beefsteak usually next to the sirloin and including a part of the tenderloin.

Por'ter, 1 pôr'tər; 2 pôr'ter, *n.* **1. David** (1780–1843), an American commodore. **2. David Dixon** (1813–1891), an American admiral; son of preceding. **3. Eleanor Hodgman** (1868–), an American authoress; *Polyanna*, etc. **4. Fitz-John** (1822–1901), an American general; cousin of David Dixon Porter. **5. Horace** (1837–1921), an American general; railway president, and diplomat; recovered and removed the remains of John Paul Jones from Paris, France, to Annapolis, Md., 1905. **6. Jane** (1776–1850), an English novelist; *The Scottish Chiefs*, etc. **7. Noah** (1811–1892), an American educator. **8. Sydney** (1862–1910), an American author of short stories; *Cabbages and Kings*; *The Four Million*, etc.: pseudonym, **O. Henry.**

port-fo'li-o, 1 pôrt-fō'li-ō; 2 pôrt-fō'lĭ-ō, *n.* **1.** A portable case for holding drawings, writing materials, loose documents, etc. **2.** Figuratively, the office of a cabinet minister. [< L.[Sp] *porto*, carry, + *folium*, leaf.]

port'-hole", 1 pôrt'-hōl"; 2 pôrt'-hōl", *n.* **1.** A small opening in a ship's side. **2.** Hence, an embrasure; loophole for shooting through. **3.** The entrance to a port in an engine. See PORT[3], *n.*, 3.

Port Hu'ron, 1 hū'rən; 2 hū'ron. A city and port of entry in E. Michigan; pop. 25,950.

Por'ti-a, 1 pôr'shi-ə; 2 pôr'shi-a, *n.* The heroine of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.* She acts the part of a judge and defeats Shylock's claim for a pound of Antonio's flesh.

por'ti-co, 1 pôr'tɪ-kō; 2 pôr'tɪ-cō, *n.* [-COES[z] or -COS[z], *pl.*] An open space or ambulatory with roof upheld by columns; a porch. [It.]—**por'ti-coed,** *a.* Furnished with a portico or porticoes.

Portico.

por"tière', 1 pôr"tyâr'; 2 pôr"tyêr', *n.* A curtain, or the like, for use in a doorway, either instead of a door or as an ornament. [F.]

por'tion, 1 pōr'shən; 2 pôr'shon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To divide into shares for distribution; parcel; apportion: often with *out.* **2.** To endow with a portion. Syn.: see ALLOT.

II. *n.* **1.** A part of a whole, whether separated from it or not. **2.** An allotment; a share; especially, the quantity of any kind of food usually served to one person. **3.** The part of an estate coming to an heir. **4.** A wife's dowry. **5.** One's fortune or destiny. [F., < L. *portio(n-),* portion.]

Syn.: part, proportion. When any whole is divided into *parts,* any *part* that is allotted to some person, thing, subject, or purpose is called a *portion,* whether or not the division may be by some fixed rule or relation; a father may divide his estate by will among his children so as to make their several *portions* great or small, according to his arbitrary and unreasonable caprice. When we speak of a *part* as a *proportion,* we think of the whole as divided according to some rule or scale, so that the different *parts* bear a contemplated and intended relation or ratio to one another; thus, the *portion* allotted to a child by will may not be a fair *proportion* of the estate. *Proportion* is often used where *part* or *portion* would be more appropriate. See PART.

—por'tion-a-bl(e)*, *a.* Proportional.—**por'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** One who divides in shares. **2.** *Eccl.* A minister who shares a benefice with another. **por'tion-ist†.** **3.** *Scots Law.* The proprietor or tenant of a small portion of land.—**por'tion-less,** *a.* Having no portion; especially, having no marriage-portion.

port"i-un'cu-la, 1 pôrt"ɪ-ŭŋ'kiu-lə; 2 pôrt"ɪ-ŭŋ'cū-lə, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *R. C. Ch.* The plenary indulgence granted to penitents who became pilgrims to the church at Assisi, on August 2, and later to all Catholics who on this date visit any Franciscan church. One of the three churches at Assisi repaired by St. Francis received the name *Portiuncula.* [< L. *portiuncula,* dim. of *portio,* portion.]

Port Jack'son. An inlet in New South Wales, Australia, that forms a fine harbor, Sydney being on its southern shore.

Port Jer'vis, 1 jûr'vɪs; 2 jêr'vis. A manufacturing city in S. E. New York; pop. 10,170.

Port'land, 1 pôrt'lənd; 2 pôrt'land, *n.* **1.** A city of S. W. Maine on Casco Bay; pop. 69,200; burnt by the British, 1775. **2.** A city and river port of N. W. Oregon; pop. 258,290.

Port Lou'is, 1 pôrt lû'ɪs *or* (*F.*) pōr lụ"ï'; 2 pôrt lụ'ɪs *or* (*F.*) pōr lụ"ï'. A seaport, capital of the British colony of Mauritius; pop. 40,110 (with suburbs).

port'ly, 1 pôrt'lɪ; 2 pôrt'ly, *a.* **1.** Somewhat corpulent; stout. **2.** Of a stately appearance and carriage. **3†.** Full, as a sail. Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**port'li-ness,** *n.*

Port Ma-hon', 1 mə-hōn'; 2 mä-hōn'. A fortified seaport town, capital of Minorca Island, Mediterranean sea; pop. 17,600.

port-man'teau, 1 pôrt-man'tō; 2 pôrt-măn'tō, *n.* **1.** A case for carrying clothing, etc., behind a saddle; hence, an oblong leather suit-case, hinged at the back, and fitted with catches, straps, and a lock, and with handles by which it can be carried. **2.** A hook on which to hang clothing. [< F. *portemanteau,* < *porter,* carry, + *manteau,* MANTLE.]—**portmanteau-word,** a telescope-word.

Por'to A-le'gre, 1 pōr'tō ä-lē'grē; 2 pōr'to ä-lę'grę. A cathedral city and port, capital of Rio Grande de Sul state, Brazil; pop. 150,350. [Indies; pop. 61,580.

Port of Spain. A city; capital of Trinidad Island, British W.

Por'to Nō'vo, 1 nō'vo; 2 nō'vo. **1.** A seaport in S. Madras province, British India. **2.** A town, capital of Dahomey, French West Africa; pop. 20,000.

Por'to Rī'co, 1 rī'ko; 2 rī'co. An island of the West Indies; 70 m. E. of Haiti; 3,435 sq. m.; pop. 1,299,800; capital, San Juan; ceded to the United States by Spain, Aug. 12, 1898. **Puer'to Rī'co†** [Sp.].—**Por'to-Ri'can,** *a.* & *n.*

Port Phil'lip. A bay of Melbourne on the S. coast of Victoria, Australia; 35 m. by 35 m.

por'trait, 1 pōr'trɪt; 2 pôr'trit, *n.* **1.** A likeness of an individual produced by art, as in oils, water-color, etc., or by photography. **2.** Hence, figuratively, a vivid description of something or someone having existence. [F.]—**por'trait-ist,** *n.* One who makes portraits; a portrait-painter or photographer.—**por'trai-ture,** *n.* **1.** A representation of an object. **2.** The act or art of portraying; especially, the art or practise of making portraits. **3.** Portraits or pictures collectively.

por-tray', 1 pōr-trē'; 2 pôr-trā', *vt.* To represent naturally and vividly, whether by drawing, painting, etc., or by verbal description or by acting; depict. [< L. **portraho,* draw forth.] Syn.: see IMITATE.—**por-tray'a-ble‖,** *a.*—**por-tray'al,** *n.* **1.** The act of portraying by any method of depiction or delineation; as, the *portrayal* of a character on the stage. **2.** The making of a likeness of persons, places, or things; picturing. **por-tray'ment†.** **por-tray'er,** *n.*

por'tress, 1 pōr'tres; 2 pôr'trēs, *n.* A female porter or doorkeeper. **por'ter-ess†.**

Port Roy'al. **1.** A town and naval station in Jamaica, British West Indies; almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1692. **2.** A town in South Carolina established by Ribault in 1562, where the Americans defeated the British, Feb. 3, 1779; captured by the Union forces, Nov. 7, 1861. **3.** The old name for Annapolis, Nova Scotia, while under French occupation.

Port"-Roy'al-ist, 1 pōrt"-rei'al-ist; 2 pôrt"-röy'al-ist. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the system of education introduced (17th century) at the Convent of Port Royal des Champs, France, embodying important changes in the classical system prevalent, and substituting individual development for the training system of the Jesuits. **II.** *n.* An inmate of this convent when it was the abode of Jansenists (17th century), Arnauld, Pascal, and other scholars.

Port Sa-id', 1 sə-id' *or* sēd; 2 sä-īd' *or* säd. A seaport and coaling-station on the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal; pop. 91,000.

Ports'mouth, 1 pōrts'məth; 2 pôrts'muth, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport; the chief naval station of Great Britain, in Southampton, England; pop. 247,350. **2.** A seaport and naval station in New Hampshire, U. S.; pop. 13,570; here the **Treaty of Portsmouth,** ending the Russo-Japanese war, was signed, Sept. 5, 1905. **3.** A city in S. Ohio; pop. 33,010. **4.** A seaport city in S. E. Virginia; U. S. navy yard; pop. 54,390.

por'tu-a-ry†, *s.* Same as PORTASS. **por'tu-asse†.**

Por'tu-gal, 1 ôr'tiu-gal; 2 pôr'tū-gal, *n.* A republic of S. W. Europe; constituted a republic by revolution on Oct. 3, 1910. The Azores and Madeira are regarded as an integral part of the Republic. Including these, 35,490 sq. m.; pop. 6,032,990; capital, Lisbon.—**Por"tu-guese'.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Portugal, its inhabitants, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Portugal; collectively, the people of Portugal. **2.** The language of Portugal.—**Por"tu-guese' East Af'ri-ca.** A region of East Africa under the control of Portugal, comprising the Province of Mozambique and the territories of the Mozambique and Nyassa Companies; 428,132 sq. m.; pop. 3,200,000 natives and 11,000 whites; chief towns, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques.—**P. Guinea.** A Portuguese possession on the coast of Senegambia in West Africa; bounded by the French possessions; 13,940 sq. m.; pop. 290,000; chief port, Bissau.—**P. India.** The Portuguese possessions in India, consisting of Goa, Damão, and Diu; together, 1,638 sq. m.; pop. 548,500.—**P. West Africa,** same as ANGOLA[1].—**P. man-of-war** a pelagic siphonophore (of the genus *Physalia,* especially *P. arethusa*) of the Middle Atlantic.

Por"tu-la'ca, 1 pōr"chu-[*or* -tiu-]lē'kə *or* -lak'ə; 2 pôr"chu-[*or* -tū-]lā'ca *or* -lăc'ə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low, fleshy herbs of the purslane family (*Portulacaceæ*), with scattered leaves, ephemeral flowers, opening only in sunshine, and a globular pod. **2.** [p-] Any plant of this genus. [L., purslane.]—**por"tu-la-ca'ceous,** *a.* Belonging to the *Portulacaceæ* or purslane family.

pos., posit., *abbr.* Positive.—**pos., poss.,** *abbr.* Possession; possessive.

po-sa'da, 1 po-sä'də; 2 po-sä'dä, *n.* An inn. [Sp.]

pose[1], 1 pōz; 2 pōs, *v.* [POSED; POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to assume an attitude; place in a pose; as, to *pose* a model. **2.** To state as a proposition; affirm; lay down. **3.** [Rare.] To conduct; as, to *pose* oneself with dignity. **4.** [Scot.] To amass; hoard up. **5†.** To put; place; also, to suppose. **II.** *i.* To assume a pose, literally or figuratively; attitudinize; posture; as, to *pose* as a reformer. [< F. *poser,* put, < LL. *pauso,* < L. *pausa,* cease.]

pose[2], *vt.* [POSED; POS'ING.] **1.** To puzzle by propounding a question hard to answer. **2†.** To examine or question closely. [Short for OPPOSE.] Syn.: see PERPLEX.

pose, *n.* **1.** The position of the whole or part of the body, whether studied or assumed naturally; especially, a n attitude or posture to be copied in a portrait or statue; as, the *pose* of the head. **2.** Hence, a mental attitude; attitudinizing for effect. **3.** [Scot.] A secret hoard. Syn.: see ATTITUDE.

Po-sei'don, 1 po-sai'dən; 2 po-sī'don, *n. Gr. Myth.* The god of the sea, son of Kronos and Rhea, brother of Zeus, and husband of Amphitrite: identified by the Romans with *Neptune.* The Isthmian games were in his honor, and the horse, which he is said to have created, the dolphin, and the pine-tree were sacred to him. The symbol of his power over the sea was the trident and he ruled all other divinities of the sea.—**Po"sei-do'ni-an,** *a.*

Po'sen, 1 pō'zen; 2 pō'sĕn, *n.* **1.** A county in Poland; formerly a province of the kingdom of Prussia; 11,190 sq. m.; pop. 3,000,000. **2.** Its capital, on the Warthe river; a Hanseatic town; capital of ancient Poland; pop. 156,700. **Poz'nan‡.**

pos'er, 1 pōz'er; 2 pōs'er, *n.* **1.** A question or problem difficult to answer; a puzzling proposition. **2.** One who poses or strikes attitudes.

po"seur', 1 pō"zûr'; 2 pō"sûr'. [F.] [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Given to posing or attitudinizing. **II.** *n.* Same as POSER, *n.*, 2.

po'sie, 1 pō'zɪ; 2 pō'si, *n.* [Scot.] A posy.—**po'sied,** *a.* **1.** Inscribed with a posy, as a ring. **2.** With many posies or bunches of flowers.

pos'it, 1 pez'ɪt; 2 pōs'it. I[3]. *vt.* **1.** *Logic.* To lay down as a principle, or state as a fact; affirm. Compare INFER. **2.** To dispose, as a body, in relation to other bodies; place; put. **II.** *n.* That which is posited. [< L. *positus,* pp. of *pono,* place.]

po-si'tion, 1 po-zish'ən; 2 po-sish'on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To place in position; give a fixed place to. **2.** [Rare.] To locate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The manner in which a thing is placed; also, the place where it is situated. **2.** Disposition of the parts of the body; posture. **3.** Sphere of influence or duty. (1) Relative social standing or status; when unqualified, high rank; as, wealth commands *position.* (2) Place, office, or employment; as, he lost his *position.* **4.** (1) The act of positing a principle or proposition, or the proposition posited; also, ground of argument. (2) Hence, the attitude assumed with reference to a subject; point of view; as, his *position* on the labor question. **5.** *Math.* A method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by assuming one or more values. **6.** *Mus.* (1) The arrangement of the notes of a chord, as in voice parts. (2) The place of the left hand on the tenor violin or the violoncello. **7.** *Anc. Pros.* The situa-

tion of a vowel before two consonants or their equivalent, causing prolonged utterance so that a short vowel is treated as long. Such a vowel, or the syllable containing it, is said to be **long by position.** [F., < L. *positio(n-)*, < *positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.] Syn.: see ATTITUDE; CIRCUMSTANCE; PLACE.

pos'i-tive, } 1 poz'ĭ-tiv; 2 pŏs'ĭ-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** That is or may
pos'i-tiv[5], } be directly affirmed; real; actual; existing: opposed to *negative*. **2.** Inherent in a thing by and of itself, irrespective of its relations to other things; absolute: opposed to *relative*. **3.** Openly and plainly expressed; explicit; express; emphatic: opposed to *implied* or *inferred;* as, a *positive* denial. **4.** Laid down or uttered by competent authority. (1) Imperative: opposed to *discretionary*. (2) Dependent on authority, agreement, or convention: opposed to *natural;* as, *positive* law. **5.** Not admitting of doubt or denial; incontestable; as, proof *positive*. **6.** Of persons, free from doubt or hesitation; confident; decided; certain; also, overconfident; dictatorial. **7.** Pertaining to positivism. **8.** *Math. & Phys. Sci.* Noting that one of two opposed directions, qualities, etc., which is assumed as primary: opposed to *negative:* usually denoted by the sign +. (1) Greater than zero; plus: said of quantities. (2) In the opposite direction to that of the hands of a clock: said of a rotation. (3) *Elec.* Having relatively high potential. Specif.: (*a*) Noting that metal of a voltaic couple that is acted on by the fluid, and the direction, in the circuit, of a current assumed to flow from this metal to the other through the fluid and back again outside. (*b*) Noting the kind of electrification assumed by glass when rubbed with silk; vitreous. (*c*) Denoting that plate of a storage-battery which is connected with the positive terminal of the charging-source. A distinction formerly insisted upon was that between *positive* and *negative* electrification. When a body is electrified by friction, the rubbing body is also electrified; it was therefore supposed that in the rubbing two "electric fluids" were separated, one positive and the other negative. That produced by friction of resin and similar materials was called **resinous** electricity, that on glass and other materials **vitreous,** these terms being used as equivalent to **negative** and **positive** respectively. (4) *Mech.* (*a*) Operated by mechanical power, not by springs or gravity; operated or communicating power through intermediate inelastic parts that do not yield; as, a *positive* clutch. (*b*) Arranged so that, in turning a vehicle, the inner wheel shall travel on a smaller circle than the outer wheel: said of a method of steering automobiles by the front axle. (*c*) Fed continuously through a duct, under pressure, as oil to a journal. (5) *Magnetism.* Noting the north-seeking pole of a magnet and the corresponding (south) pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is repelled. **9.** *Phot.* Having the lights and shades in their natural relation, rather than reversed, as in a negative. **10.** *Gram.* Being the simple uncompared form of the adjective or adverb. **11.** *Chem.* Applying to hydrogen and metals which are positive electrified elements, as H^+, designating a positive particle of hydrogen. See ION. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; DOGMATIC; RADICAL; SURE.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is capable of being directly and certainly affirmed. **2.** In positivism, that which is cognizable by the senses. **3.** That which settles by absolute appointment. **4.** *Phot.* A picture giving the lights and shades as in nature. **5.** *Gram.* The positive degree of comparison. **6.** *Elec.* A positive plate, pole, etc. [< L.[OF] *positivus*, < *positus*, pp. of *pono*, place.]—**pos'i-tiv(e-ly**[5], *adv.*—**pos'i-tiv(e-ness**[5], *n.* Syn.: see CERTAINTY.

pos'i-tiv-ism, 1 pez'ĭ-tiv-izm; 2 pŏs'ĭ-tĭv-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A way of thinking that regards nothing as ascertained or ascertainable beyond the facts of physical science or of sense. **2.** *Philos.* A system of philosophy elaborated by Auguste Comte (1798–1857) holding that man can have no knowledge of anything but phenomena, and that his knowledge of phenomena is merely relative. **3.** Certitude, or the claim of certitude, in knowledge.—**pos'i-tiv-ist,** *n.*—**pos"i-tiv-is'tic,** *a.*

pos'se, 1 pes'ĭ; 2 pŏs'e, *n.* **1.** Possibility: chiefly in the phrase *in posse* (capable of being). **2.** A posse comitatus. **3.** [Colloq.] A force of men; squad. [L., inf. of *possum*, be able, < *potis*, able, + *sum*, am.]—**posse comitatus,** the power of the county; the force that a sheriff calls or may call to his assistance in the discharge of his official duty, as to quell a riot or make an arrest. It includes, generally, male inhabitants above the age of fifteen, except infirm persons.

pos-sess'[t], 1 pe-zes'; 2 pŏ-ĝĕs', *vt.* **1.** To have the ownership and enjoyment of; have as a property or attribute; as, to *possess* a house; *possess* a conscience. **2.** To put in ownership, occupation, or control: mostly with *of*, and used reflexively or passively. **3.** To make oneself the owner or master of; take. **4.** To control mentally or spiritually; dominate the will of; impress: said especially of evil spirits: often used in the passive with *by*, *of*, or *with* before that which possesses; as, a man *possessed of* a devil. **5.** To hold in control or restraint: used chiefly reflexively. **6.** To imbue or impress thoroughly, as with admiration: generally with *with*. **7.** To inhabit. **8**†. To attain; achieve. **9**†. To inform; tell. [< L. *possessus*, pp. of *possideo*, possess.] Syn.: see HAVE; OCCUPY.

—**pos-sessed',** **pos'sest**[5], *pa.* Controlled by or as if by evil spirits; beyond self-control, but still sane.—**pos-ses'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of possessing. **2.** That which one possesses; hence, property; wealth: commonly in the plural. **3.** The state of being possessed, as by evil spirits. **4.** Same as SELF-POSSESSION. Syn.: see OCCUPATION; PROPERTY; WEALTH. Compare POSSESS.

—**pos-ses'sĭv(e**[5], **1.** *a.* Pertaining to or expressive of possession. **II.** *n.* **1.** The possessive case. **2.** A possessive pronoun.

—**possessive case,** the case of the noun or pronoun that denotes possession, origin, or the like: formed in nouns by adding *'s* to the nominative singular and to irregular plurals, and an apostrophe only to the regular plural; as, *John's* book; *men's* souls; *boys'* shoes. See also *'s*. Pronouns in the possessive case have special forms, as *my, his, her, its, our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs, whose*. By some grammarians possessive nouns and pronouns are called *possessive adjectives*.—**pos-ses'sor,** *n.*—**pos-ses'sor-ship,** *n.*—**pos-ses'so-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having possession. **2.** *Law.* Proceeding from or depending upon possession.

pos'set, 1 pes'et; 2 pŏs'et, *n.* A drink of hot milk curdled with liquor, sweetened and spiced. [Cp. Ir. *pusoid*, posset.]

pos'si-bl(e[5], 1 pes'ĭ-bl; 2 pŏs'ĭ-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be or may become true: opposed to *actual:* said of a thing, an event, or a statement. **2.** That may be true in some contingency; imaginably true: sometimes used to denote extreme improbability: opposed to *certain, necessary, impossible.* [OF., < L. *possibilis*, < *posse*, be able.]—**pos"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The fact or state of being possible. **2.** A possible thing. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; EVENT.—**pos'si-bly,** *adv.*

pos'sum, 1 pes'um; pŏs'ŭm, *n.* [Colloq.] An opossum. [Abbr. of OPOSSUM.]

post[1d], 1 pōst; 2 pŏst, *vt.* **1.** To put up in some public place; placard; hence, to denounce; stigmatize; as, to *post* one as a coward. **2.** To fasten posters upon. **3.** To enter (a name) on a posted list, as that of a club-member who is behind in his dues or of a ship which is overdue, etc. Syn.: see SET.

post[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To assign to a particular position or post. **2.** To place in the post-office or in a letter-box. **3.** In bookkeeping, to transfer (items or accounts) to the ledger; also, to make the proper entries in (the ledger) by transferring to it all items in the subsidiary books: often with *up*. **4.** To send by post-horses; dispatch. **5.** To supply with information; inform; as, he is *posted* on that subject. **6.** *Mil.* & *Naval.* To appoint to a unit or to a command. **II.** *i.* To travel with post-horses; hence, to travel rapidly; hasten. Syn.: see SET.

post[1], *n.* **1.** An upright piece of timber or other material used as a support, a point of attachment, etc., as in a building. **2.** A central projection in a lock for receiving the tube of a key. [< AS. *post*, post, stake.]

post[2], *n.* **1.** Any fixed place or station, occupied or for occupation. Especially: (1) A place occupied by a detachment of troops; also, the garrison of such a station. (2) The limits of a sentry's beat. In the United States military service temporary posts are generally termed *camps;* permanent posts, *forts*. (3) The beat or position to which a policeman is assigned. **2.** (1) A subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. (2) A unit of the American Legion, usually named after a fallen comrade. See AMERICAN LEGION, under LEGION. (3) A unit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. See VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS. **3.** An office or employment; a position, as of trust or emolument; situation; especially, a public office. **4.** An established system, especially a government system, for transporting the mails; also, the aggregate of mail-matter transported from one place to another at one time; the mail; by extension, a post-office; as, has the *post* come in? put your letter in the *post*. **5.** One who passes through fixed points on a line of travel for the purpose of delivering mail-matter, packages, etc.; a postman; hence, a messenger; also, one of the points on such fixed line of travel. **6.** A size of writing-paper: so called because it bore a postman's horn for a water-mark. **7.** *Racing.* A starting-post or winning-post. **8.** A trading settlement or post. **9.** [U. K.] *Mil.* One of the two bugle-calls known respectively as *first post* and *last post*. The latter corresponds to *taps* in the army of the United States. **10**†. A post-horse. **11**†. Haste: speed. [< F. *poste*, post, station.] Syn.: see PLACE.—**post'boy",** **p.-chaise,** **p.-horse,** **p.-route,** etc., a postilion, carriage, horse, route, etc., formerly employed in the post system of traveling.—**p.-house,** *n.* **1.** A house where post-horses are kept for relays. **2**†. A post-office.—**p.-rider,** *n.* One who rides post or carries the mails on horseback.—**p.-terminal,** *n.* *Com.* A point or port of destination to which goods are transshipped after being delivered by the transatlantic carrier at either side of the Atlantic: usually applied to additional rates for extra haulage added to the main transatlantic rate.

post, *adv.* By post-horses; hence, rapidly. [*post*, after.]

post-, *prefix.* Behind or after: opposed to *ante-*. [< L. *post-*, <

post'age, 1 pōst'ĭj; 2 pōst'ag, *n.* **1.** The charge levied on mail-matter. **2.** The act of going by post.—**post'age-stamp",** *n.* A small printed label issued and sold by a government to be affixed to letters, parcels, etc., in payment of postage.

post'al, 1 pōst'ĭl; 2 pōst'al, *a.* Pertaining to the mails or mail-service.—**postal card,** a card for carrying a written or printed message through the mails under government stamp. **post'al; post'-card"**†.—**p. currency,** an emergency stamp money, used during the Civil War in the United States (1861–1865). **postage currency**†.—**p. note** [U. S.], a note payable to bearer for any sum less than five dollars, issued by a postmaster and redeemable at any money-order office: discontinued June, 1894.—**p. savings-bank,** a savings-bank in connection with a post-office. The idea was evolved in England in 1861 and adopted by Australia in 1863, Canada in 1868, and the United States in 1910. In the United States the funds deposited bear 2 per cent. interest, depositors must be 10 years of age or over, and not more than $2,500 in all may be deposited by any one person.

post"-bel'lum, *a.* Coming or occurring after the war.

post'-box", *n.* A mail-box.

post"ca-non'i-cal, *a.* Occurring later than the writing of the Scripture canon.

post'-cap"tain, *n.* **1.** Formerly, in the British navy, a captain of

three years' standing. **2.** Formerly, in the United States navy, a senior captain.

post'-card", 1 pōst'-kärd"; 2 pōst'-cärd", *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] A postal card. **2.** [U. S.] An unofficial card of a regulation size transmissible under the postal regulations through the mails on prepayment of the same postage as a postal card.

post-clas'si-cal, *a.* Being or occurring between the Greek and Latin classical and the medieval writers. **post-clas'sic‡.**

post"com-mu'nion. **I.** *a.* Coming after communion; as, a *postcommunion* prayer. **II.** *n.* The closing part of the rite of communion.

post-date', *vt.* **1.** To make the date of (a document or other writing) later than the real date: used especially of checks. **2.** [Rare.] To date afterward.

post"di-lu'vi-al, *a.* Coming after the deluge. [< POST- + L. *diluvium*, DELUGE.] **post"di-lu'vi-an‡.—post"di-lu'vi-an**, *n.* One living after the deluge.

pos'tel†, *n.* Same as APOSTLE.

post'er[1], 1 pōst'er; 2 pōst'er, *n.* **1.** An advertising sheet for posting on a wall. **2.** A bill-poster.

post'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who travels post. **2.** A post-horse.

pos-te'ri-or, 1 pos-tī'ri-or; 2 pŏs-tē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated behind or toward the hinder part: opposed to *anterior*. **2.** Coming after another in a series; especially, subsequent in point of time; later: in this sense opposed to *prior*. **3.** *Bot.* Situated or growing on the side next the parent axis; as, the *posterior* side of an axillary flower. **4.** *Zool.* In the direction of the tail; caudal; in human beings, dorsal. **II.** *n.* The hinder part; (*pl.*) the buttocks. [< L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, following.] **pos-te'ri-or-ly**, *n.* The state of being posterior or later in point of time: opposed to *priority*.—**pos-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Subsequently. **2.** Behind.—**pos-ter'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The race that proceeds from a progenitor; a person's descendants; also, succeeding generations, taken collectively; as, the *posterity* of Adam. **2.** [Rare.] Posteriority.

pos'tern, 1 pŏs'tarn; 2 pŏs'tern. **I.** *a.* Situated at the back; private; as, he escaped by the *postern* gate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A back gate or door; a private entrance, especially a small gate beside a large one in a fortified place. **2.** *Fort.* A covered passage closed by a gate and leading from a bastion to the ditch. [< F. *posterne*, < L. *posterus*, POSTERIOR.] **pos'terne†.**

post'ex-il'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to times subsequent to the Jewish captivity in Babylon (605 to 536 B. C.). **post"ex-il'ic‡.**

post-fix', 1 pōst-fiks'; 2 pōst-fiks'. **I.** *vt.* To add at the end of a word, as a letter, a syllable, etc.: opposed to *prefix*. **II.** *n.* That which is so added; a suffix.

post-gla'cial. **I.** *a.* *Geol.* Later than the glacial epoch; specifically, formed since the disappearance of the Pleistocene continental glaciers. **II.** *n.* A sedimentary deposit resulting from the retreat of a continental glacier.

post-grad'u-ate, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to studies pursued after receiving a degree: graduate.—**post-grad'u-ate**, *n.* [U. S.] One who pursues or has completed a postgraduate course.

post"-haste', 1 pōst"-hēst'; 2 pōst"-hāst'. **I.** *a.* Done with speed; instant. **II.** *n.* Great haste or speed like that of the post. **III.** *adv.* With utmost speed; hurriedly.

pos'thu-mous, 1 pes'chu-[*or* -tiu-]mus; 2 pŏs'chu-[*or* -tū-]mŭs, *a.* **1.** Born after the father's death: said of a child. **2.** Published after the author's death, as a book. **3.** Arising or continuing after a person's death; as, a *posthumous* reputation. [< L. *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, following.] **-ly**, *adv.*

pos"tiche', 1 pes"tīsh'; 2 pŏs"tīch'. **I.** *a.* [F.] **1.** Added after the completion of the work: said especially of a superadded and inappropriate architectural ornament. **2.** Spurious; artificial. **II.** *n.* **1.** Pretense; sham. **2.** An imitation; artificial substitute. **pos-tique'‡.**

pos'til, 1 pes'til; 2 pŏs'til, *n.* A marginal note; especially, one written on the margin of the Scriptures; also, a series of Scriptural comments. [< F. *postille*, < L. *post*, after, *illa* (neut. pl. of *ille*, that), those.]

pos-til'ion, 1 pō-stil'yan; 2 pō-stil'yon, *n.* **1.** A rider of one of the near horses of a team drawing a vehicle, with or without a coachman. **2†.** A post-boy. [< F. *postillon*, < *poste*; see POST[3], *n.*] **pos-til'lion‡.**

post"im-pres'sion-ism, 1 pōst"im-presh'an-izm; 2 pōst"im-prĕsh'on-izm, *n.* *Art.* The method of a group of French painters, including the cubists and the futurists, in the first decade of the 20th century, characterized chiefly by unconventionality. They approached their work with naïveté, unhampered by traditions of workmanship or of esthetic judgment: related to impressionism only in point of time.—**post"im-pres'sion-ist**, *n.* *Art.* One who adopts postimpressionism.

post"li-min'i-um, 1 pōst"li-min'i-um; 2 pōst"li-mĭn'i-ŭm, *n.* *Rom. Law.* **1.** The reacquisition of his former civil rights or condition by one rescued or just returned from foreign captivity. **2.** *Inter. Law.* A right (called in Latin **jus postliminii**), derived from Roman law, whereby persons or things taken in war by the enemy are restored to their former civil condition or previous ownership upon their coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. [L., < *post*, after, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.] **post-lim'i-ny‡.**

post'lude, 1 pōst'lūd; 2 pōst'lūd, *n.* *Mus.* An organ voluntary concluding a church service. See PRELUDE.

post'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A letter-carrier; mail-carrier; formerly, a courier or post.

post'mark". **I.** *vt.* To put a postmark on. **II.** *n.* The stamp of a post-office on mail-matter handled there, sometimes also serving as a stamp-canceler: giving the name of the office and the day (in large cities also) the hour) of mailing or arrival.

post'mas"ter, *n.* **1.** An official having charge of a post-office. **2.** One who provides horses for posting.—**post'mas"ter-gen'er-al**, *n.* The executive head of the postal service of a government.—**post'mis"tress**, *n. fem.*

post"me-rid'i-an, 1 pōst"mi-rid'i-an; 2 pōst"mę-rĭd'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the afternoon. [+ MERIDIAN.] **post"me-rid'i-o-nal‡.**

post me-rid'i-em, 1 pōst mi-rid'i-em; 2 pōst me-rĭd'i-ĕm. After midday: abbreviated *p. m.* or *P. M.* [L.]

post"mil-len'ni-al, 1 pōst"mi-len'i-al; 2 pōst"mi-lĕn'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a period after the millennium. **post"mil-len'ni-an‡.—post"mil-len'ni-al-ism**, *n.* *Theol.* The tenet that Christ's second coming will follow the millennium: opposed to *premillennialism*. **post-mil'le-na'ri-an-ism‡.—post"mil-len'ni-al-ist**, *n.*

post mor'tem, 1 pōst mēr'tem; 2 pōst mōr'tĕm. After death; as, a *post-mortem* examination. [L.: used as adj.]

post"-mor'tem, 1 pōst"-mēr'tem; 2 pōst"-mōr'tĕm, *n.* Expert examination of a human body after death for pathological or judicial purposes; an autopsy. [L.]

post"na'tal, *a.* Occurring after birth.

post'-note", 1 pōst'-nōt"; 2 pōst'-nōt", *n.* A promissory note issued by a bank and payable at a fixed time after its date.

post-nup'tial, *a.* Happening or occurring after marriage; made after marriage; as, a *postnuptial* settlement of property on a wife.

post"-o'bit, 1 pōst"-ō'bit; 2 pōst"-ō'bit. **I.** *a.* Made or done after death; taking effect after death. **post"-o-bit'u-a-ry‡.** **II.** *n.* A bond given to secure payment by the obligor of a sum of money on the death of a designated person, generally one from whose estate he has expectations. **post-obit bond‡.**

post'-of"fice, 1 pōst'-ef"is; 2 pōst'-ŏf"ic, *n.* **1.** That branch of the civil service of a government charged with carrying and delivering the mails. **2.** An office for the receipt, transmission, and delivery of mails, and for the transaction of business connected with the same.

post-or'bi-tal. *Anat.* **I.** *a.* Situated behind the orbit; as, the *postorbital* process. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bone of some reptiles at the posterior part of the orbit. **2.** A scale behind the orbit, as in snakes.

post'-paid", *a.* Having postage prepaid.

post-par'tum, *a.* *Obstet.* After childbirth; as, a *postpartum* fever. [< POST- + L. *partus*, a bringing forth.]

post-pone', 1 pōst-pōn'; 2 pōst-pōn', *vt.* [POST-PONED'; POST-PON'ING.] **1.** To defer to a future time; put off; delay. **2.** To consider as secondary; to rate as subordinate in value or importance. [< L. *post*, after, + *pono*, place.]

Syn.: adjourn, defer, delay, hold in abeyance, lay by, lay aside, procrastinate, put by, put off. *Adjourn* (L. *ad*, to, + *diurnus*, daily, from *dies*, day) signifies literally to *put off* to another day, and, hence, to any future time. A deliberative assembly may *adjourn* to another day or to another hour of the same day, and resume business where it left off, as if there had been no interval. To *adjourn* "without day" (*sine die*) is etymologically a contradiction in terms, but is in approved use, such adjournment terminating the existence of the body so *adjourned*. This may be obviated, when no day can be fixed, by *adjourning* to meet at the call of the president or other officer. In common usage, to *adjourn* a matter is to hold it in abeyance until it may be more conveniently or suitably attended to; in such use *defer* and *postpone* are close synonyms of *adjourn*; *defer* (L. *dis*, apart, + *fero*, bear) is simply to *lay* or *put aside* temporarily; to *postpone* (L. *post*, after, + *pono*, place) is strictly to *lay or put aside* until "after" something else occurs, or is done, known, obtained, or the like; as, to *postpone* one's departure until after a friend's arrival; but *postpone* is often used without such limitation. *Adjourn*, *defer*, and *postpone* all imply definite expectation of later consideration or action; *delay* is much less definite, while *procrastinate* is piquantly vague. One may *adjourn*, *defer*, *delay*, or *postpone* a matter intelligently and for good reason; he *procrastinates* through indolence, negligence, or irresolution; one who *procrastinates* gives no assurance that he will ever act. Compare HINDER; PROCRASTINATE.—Ant.: act, act on, complete, consummate, dispatch, do, expedite, hasten, hurry, quicken, take up, urge forward, urge on.—**post-pone'ment**, *n.* Syn.: see RESPITE.—**post-pon'er**, *n.*

post"po-si'tion, 1 pōst"po-zish'an; 2 pōst"po-zĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of placing after or state of being placed behind. **2.** *Gram.* A word placed after another word, as an enclitic; a preposition that follows its noun, as in many Asiatic languages. [F., < L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postpono*; see POSTPONE.]—**post"po-si'tion-al**, *a.*

post-pos't-tive, 1 pōst-pez'i-tiv; 2 pōst-pŏs'i-tiv. **I.** *a.* Appended to something; suffixed; enclitic. **II.** *n.* An appended word; a postposition. [< F. *postpositif*, < L. *postpositus*; see POSTPOSITION.]

post-pran'di-al, 1 pōst-pran'di-al; 2 pōst-prăn'di-al, *a.* After-dinner. [< POST + L. *prandium*, breakfast.]

post'script, 1 pōst'skript; 2 pōst'script, *n.* A supplemental addition to a written or printed document; specifically, something added to a letter after the writer's signature: abbreviated *P. S.* [< L. *post*, after, + *scribo*, write.]

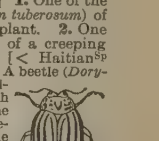
post-tem'po-ral. **I.** *a.* Situated behind the temporal bone. **II.** *n.* *Ich.* The bone by which the shoulder-girdle is generally suspended to the skull.

post'-town", *n.* **1.** A town furnishing relays of post-horses. See POST[2]. **2.** A town containing a post-office.

pos'tu-lant, 1 pes'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lant; 2 pŏs'chu-[*or* -tū-]lant, *n.* **1.** One who or that which prefers a request. **2.** *Eccl.* A candidate for the ministry or other religious order. [F., < L. *postulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *postulo*, demand.]—**pos'tu-lant-ship**, *n.*

pos'tu-late, 1 pes'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lēt; 2 pŏs'chu-[*or* -tū-]lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay down as a postulate; assume or affirm without proof as self-evident or already known. **2.** To ask by way of entreaty; in ecclesiastical law,

to ask authority to admit (a nominee) notwithstanding canonical objections. **3.** To assume the possibility of, as an operation or a construction. **4.** To claim; demand; require. **II.** *i.* To make or lay down postulates.
Syn.: see ASSUME.—**pos"tu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of postulating or supposing something as not needing proof; the assumption of a thing as a fact or truth. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* The election or presentation of a person to an office notwithstanding some disqualification. **3**†. Supplication; intercession.
pos'tu-late, *n.* **1.** A position claimed or basis of argument laid down as well known or too plain to require proof; a self-evident truth. **2.** Specif., a self-evident statement regarding the possibility of a thing, especially of a geometrical construction: in this sense opposed to *axiom.* **3.** A condition precedent that must be assumed to explain or account for a thing; as, peace is a *postulate* of prosperity. **4.** A hypothesis; an unproved assumption. **5**‖. A petition; prayer. [< L. *postulatum,* demand, < *postulatus,* pp. of *postulo;* see POSTULANT.] **pos"tu-la'tum**‡ [-TA, *pl.*].
pos'ture, 1 pes'chur *or* -tiur; 2 pŏs'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [POS'TURED; POS'TUR-ING.] To place in or assume a posture; pose. **II.** *n.* **1.** The visible disposition, either natural or assumed, of the several parts of a material thing, and especially of a living thing, with reference to each other; attitude; pose; in art, the position of a figure with regard to its members. **2.** Situation as connected with or resulting from a relation of parts; state; as, the *posture* of national affairs. **3.** Mental or spiritual attitude or condition. **4**†. Location; place. [F.] Syn.: see ATTITUDE.—**pos'tur-er,** *n.* **pos'tur-ist**‡. —**pos'tur-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To compose into or assume an artificial position; pose.
po'sy, 1 pō'zi; 2 pō'zy, *n.* [PO'SIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A bunch of flowers, or a single flower; a bouquet; nosegay. **2.** A brief inscription or motto, originally one in verse; especially, one inscribed on a ring or other trinket: the original meaning. [Contr. of POESY.]
pot, 1 pet; 2 pŏt, *v.* [POT'TED[4]; POT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook in a pot; stew. **2.** To place or plant in pots of earth. **3.** To preserve, as meats, in pots. **4.** [Slang.] To secure by or as by hunting; bag. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shoot or shoot at anything, when the shooter has an advantage. **2.** To tipple.
pot[1], *n.* **1.** A round vessel of earth or metal for culinary and other purposes, chiefly domestic. **2.** A metal drinking-cup; mug. **3.** The contents of a pot; hence, liquor; drink. **4.** The amount of stakes wagered or played for; the pool, as in horse-racing or card-playing. **5.** [Slang.] (1) A large sum, as of money. (2) A horse heavily backed. **6.** A flue extending above a chimney; chimney-pot. **7.** [Scot.] A deep pit. **8.** In fishing: (1) The circular part of a fishing net. (2) A basket-like trap for catching fish or shell-fish, as eels or lobsters. **9.** A pot-shot. [< AS. *pott,* < Ir. *pota,* pot.]—**pot'-bel"ly,** *n.* A protuberant belly.—**pot-bellied,** *a.*—**pot-boiler,** *n.* [Slang.] Literary or artistic work produced simply to obtain the means of subsistence.—**pot-boiling,** *n.*—**pot'boy",** *n.* [Eng.] In a public house, a boy or young man who cleans the pots, serves customers, etc.—**pot-companion,** *n.* A boon companion; fellow toper.—**pot-herb,** *n.* Any herb cooked by boiling.—**pot-hole,** *n.* A pot-shaped cavity in a rock, as that worn by loose gyrated by an eddy.—**pot-hook,** *n.* **1.** A curved or hooked piece of iron for lifting or hanging pots. **2.** An old-time curved mark or elementary stroke in teaching penmanship.—**pot-house,** *n.* An ale-house; saloon: often attributively and disparagingly; as, a *pot-house* politician.—**pot-hunter,** *n.* **1.** One who kills game for food rather than for sport: usually contemptuous. **2.** [Slang.] Hence, one who makes a business of engaging in any competition simply as a matter of business or for the sake of winning and exhibiting the prizes offered.—**pot-hunting,** *a. & n.*—**pot-knight,** *n.* A drunkard.—**pot-lead,** *n.* Graphite, especially as used on the bottoms of racing-vessels to reduce friction.—**pot-lead,** *vt.*—**pot-liquor,** *n.* A thin broth obtained from boiling meat.—**pot-luck,** *n.* Luck as to what may chance to be in the pot; hence, a meal or food not prepared for guests: usually in the phrase *to take pot-luck.*—**pot-marigold,** *n.* The common garden marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). See MARIGOLD.—**pot-metal,** *n.* **1.** Cast iron suitable for making pots. **2.** A copper-and-lead alloy formerly used for large pots, etc. **3.** Glass colored throughout while fused; pot-metal glass.—**pot'pie",** *n.* A boiled meat pie, or meat stewed with dumplings. —**pot-roast,** *n.* Meat cooked in a pot with very little water.—**pot'sherd",** *n.* A broken bit of crockery. **pot'shard"**†; **pot'share"**†; **pot'shell"**‡.—**pot-shot,** *n.* A shot fired to kill, without regard to rules of sport; also, a random shot.—**pot-valiant,** *a.* [Colloq.] Courageous from drink. —**pot-valiantry,** *n.* Drunken valor. **pot-valiancy**‡.—**pot-walloper,** *n.* [Vulgar.] **1.** One employed to clean or wash kitchen-vessels, etc.; scullion. **2.** [Eng.] One who prepares his own food; a bachelor housekeeper; formerly, in England, by the requirements of some boroughs before 1832, a parliamentary voter who did his own housekeeping as a qualification for suffrage. **pot-wabbler**‡; **pot-waller**‡.
pot[2], *n.* [Slang.] A person of consequence; a "big-bug."
pot., *abbr.* Potential.
po'ta-bl(e[5], 1 pō'ta-bl; 2 pō'ta-bl. **I.** *a.* Suitable for drinking: said of water. **II.** *n.* Something drinkable; a drink. [F., < L. *potabilis,* < *poto,* drink.]—**po-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of drinking; a drink. **2.** A drinking-bout.—**po'ta-to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Suitable to drink; drinkable; fluid. **2.** Pertaining to potation; given or addicted to drinking; as, a *potatory* club.
pot'age, *n.* Pottage: obsolete except as a French word.
pot'ash", 1 pet'ăsh"; 2 pŏt'ăsh", *n. Chem.* **1.** A white solid deliquescent compound (KOH) having a strong alkaline reaction and actively caustic; potassium hydroxid; potassium hydrate. It is extensively used in making soft soap. **caustic potash**‡; **pot-as'sa**‡. **2.** The crude potassium carbonate obtained by leaching the ashes of plants. This process consists in evaporating the liquor (*lye*) obtained by leaching, and then calcining the residue. The potash thus obtained is full of impurities which give it a red to green color; and on further purification it yields pearlash.
3. The oxid of potassium (K_2O). **4.** Potash water. [< POT[1], *n.*, + ASH[2], *n.*] **po-tass'**‡.—**potash feldspar,** same as ORTHOCLASE.—**p. water** (*Mineral.*), an artificial mineral water containing potassium bicarbonate and charged with carbon dioxid.
po-tas'si-um, 1 po-tas'i-um; 2 po-tăs'i-ŭm, *n.* A bluish-white metallic element, the discovery of which marked an era in chemistry, as it was the first metal isolated from an earth by the galvanic current. It is widely distributed in nature, occurring in numerous compounds. In the uncombined state it is brittle at 0° C. and waxy at 15° C. It reacts with water, forming potassium hydroxid and hydrogen. When a small piece is thrown upon water the hydrogen formed takes fire and burns with a violet flame. Potassium is univalent and a powerful reducing agent. The metal potassium has of itself no uses in the arts, but its many salts are of great practical value, as in fertilizers (potassium chlorid) (see KAINITE), in gunpowder (potassium nitrate) (see NITER), in dyeing (potassium chromate, bichromate, ferrocyanid), in medicine (potassium chlorate, bromid, iodid), etc. See ELEMENT. [< POTASH.]—**potassium carbonate** (*Chem.*), a white compound (K_2CO_3) whose solutions are alkaline. It is prepared from wood-ashes and also from potassium sulfate obtained from salt-beds. It is largely used in the manufacture of soft soap and glass.—**p. chlorate** (*Chem.*), a colorless crystalline salt ($KClO_3$), used in the manufacture of matches, explosives, etc.—**p. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a colorless crystalline salt (KCl) occurring naturally in large deposits in Germany. It occurs as the minerals SYLVITE (KCl) and CARNALLITE ($KCl.MgCl_2.6H_2O$). Recently, the giant kelps of the Pacific coast have yielded potassium chlorid.—**p. cyanid,** a poisonous white crystalline compound (KCN) used in photography, in electro-metallurgy, and as a reagent; also known as *prussiate of potash.* Sodium cyanid is analogous and cheaper.—**p. dichromate** (*Chem.*), a reddish crystalline salt ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) used in the arts as an oxidizing agent and in making sensitive coatings in photography.—**p. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), a whitish deliquescent solid (KOH), yielding a strong caustic solution: used in soap-making, etc. —**p. manganate** (*Chem.*), a compound (K_2MnO_4), from which, in solution, the permanganate is produced by taking up oxygen.—**p. nitrate,** see NITER; SALTPETER.—**p. permanganate** (*Chem.*), a purple-red crystalline salt ($KMnO_4$) used as an oxidizing agent in antiseptics and deodorizing substances. It forms the basis of many commercial disinfectants.—**p. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a salt (K_2SO_4) used in glass- and alum-making, and in the crude state as a component of fertilizers: derived from kainite.—**po-tas'sic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing potassium. **2.** Related to or containing potash.
po-ta'to, 1 po-tē'to; 2 po-tā'to, *n.* [-TOES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One of the edible farinaceous tubers of a plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*); also, the plant. **2.** One of the sweetish, edible, spindle-shaped roots of a creeping vine (*Batatas batatas*); the **sweet potato.** [< Haitian[Sp] *batata,* sweet potato.]—**po-ta'to-bee"tle,** *n.* **1.** A beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*), yellowish, with ten longitudinal black stripes on the wing-covers. Both the adult and the larva feed on the leaves of the potato, tomato, and similar plants, and are sometimes very destructive. **2.** A chrysomelid beetle (*Lema trilineata*) with three longitudinal black stripes on the wing-covers, found on the potato. **Col'o-ra'do see'tle**‡; **po-ta'to-bug"**‡.—**p.-rot,** *n.* A fungus-disease of the potato.


Potato-beetle. (Natural size.)

potch, *v.* Same as POACH.
po-teen', 1 po-tīn'; 2 po-tēn', *n.* Illicitly manufactured Irish whiskey. [< Ir. *poitin.*] **po-theen'**‡; **po-teen'**‡.
Po-tem'kin, 1 po-tem'kin; 2 po-tĕm'kin, **Gregory Alexandrovitch, Prince** (1739–1791). A Russian field marshal.
po'ten-cy, 1 pō'tan-si; 2 pō'ten-çy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being potent; inherent ability; power. (1) The power of development; potentiality. (2) Mental, moral, or physical power. (3) The power of effecting particular results; as, the *potency* of a drug or liquor. (4) In homeopathy, the efficacy of a drug as increased by dilution or attenuation; also, the degree to which such attenuation has been carried. Very attenuated solutions are said to possess *high potency.* **2.** Power arising from external circumstances; authority; as, the *potency* of the prime minister. **3.** Hence, power to move or influence. **4.** Capacity to respond to certain influences; latent power. **po'tence**‡.
po'tent, 1 pō'tent; 2 pō'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Physically powerful; able to accomplish material results; efficacious; as, a *potent* drug. **2.** Morally powerful; of a character to influence; convincing; as, a *potent* argument. **3.** Having great authority; as, a *potent* prince. [< L. *potent(-)s,* pp. of *possum,* be able.] Syn.: see POWERFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
po'ten-tate, *n.* One having great power or sway; a sovereign. [< F. *potentat.*]—**po-ten'tial.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Possible but not actual. **2.** Having capacity for existence, but not yet existing. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* Existing by virtue of position, as opposed to motion: said of energy. **4.** *Gram.* Indicating possibility or power. **5.** Having force or power. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything that may be possible; a possible development. **2.** *Gram.* The potential mode. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* A condition at a point in space, due to local attraction or repulsion, such that a mass, electric charge, etc., at

such point becomes capable of doing work: in the case of electricity, measured by the work done in bringing a unit of positive electricity thither from an infinite distance against an electrical repulsive force.—**potential mode**, the verb phrase made up by means of the auxiliaries *may, can, could, must, should, would*, with an infinitive, and expressing power or possibility.—**po-ten"ti-al'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Inherent capacity for development or accomplishment; capability; power; efficiency. **2.** Potential quality; potential being.—**po-ten'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Po"ten-til'la, 1 pō"tĕn-til'ə; 2 pō"tĕn-tĭl'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbs or rarely shrubs of the family *Rosaceæ*—the cinquefoils or fivefingers—having compound leaves and solitary or cymose flowers with a many-bracted calyx. Many are in cultivation for their profuse handsome flowers. **2.** [p-] A plant of this genus. [See POTENT.]

po-ten"ti-om'e-ter, *n. Elec.* An apparatus for measuring galvanometrically electromotive force or difference of potential.

po'tent-ize, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] In homeopathy, to render potent, as drugs, by attenuation.—**po'tent-iz"er**, *n.*

poth'e-car-y†, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Apothecary.

po-theen', *n.* Same as POTEEN.

poth'er, 1 pŏth'ər; 2 pŏth'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To harass and perplex; worry; make a fuss. **II.** *n.* **1.** Excitement mingled with confusion; bustle; fuss. **2**†. A suffocating cloud, as of smoke. [Freq. < AS. *potian*, push.]

poth'i-car, 1 pŏth'ĭ-kär; 2 pŏth'i-cär, *n.* [Scot.] Apothecary.

po"tiche', 1 pō"tish'; 2 pō"tĭch', *n.* [F.] A vase having an elongated round body, a cylindrical neck, and a detached cover.

Pot"i-dæ'a, 1 pŏt"i-dē'ə; 2 pŏt"i-dē'a, *n.* An ancient Macedonian town, S. E. of Saloniki on the Chalcidice peninsula, near the Ægean sea. Its revolt from the Athenian league in 432 B. C. precipitated the Peloponnesian War.

po'tion, 1 pō'shən; 2 pō'shon, *n.* A draft, as a large dose of liquid medicine: often used of a magic or poisonous draft. [F., < L. *potio(n-)*, < *poto*, drink.]

Pot'i-phar, 1 pŏt'ĭ-fər; 2 pŏt'i-fär, *n. Bib.* An officer of Pharaoh, who bought Joseph as a slave. *Gen.* xxxix, 1.

pot'latch", 1 pŏt'lăch"; 2 pŏt'lăch", *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A gift: used by American Indians of the northwest coast. **2.** A feast in which a rich person makes gifts to the members of his tribe, as an evidence of his greatness: a custom among the Indians from Puget Sound to southern Alaska. **pot'lach"**†; **pot'lache"**†.

Po-to'mac, 1 pə-tō'măk; 2 pō-tō'mac, *n.* A river of West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia, from the Alleghany mountains by Washington, D. C., 550 m. to the Atlantic ocean at Chesapeake Bay.

po-tom'e-ter, 1 pō-tŏm'ĭ-tər; 2 pō-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount of moisture absorbed by a plant, as determined by the amount lost in transpiration. [< Gr. *poton*, drink, + *metron*, measure.]

Po"to-si', 1 pō"tō-sē'; 2 pō"to-sī', *n.* A mining city of W. Bolivia; pop. 29,800; altitude 13,022 ft.

pot"pour"ri', 1 pō"pu"rĭ'; 2 pō"pu"rī', *n.* A confused or heterogenous mixture; medley; hotchpotch. (1) A ragout of meats and vegetables; a potpie; stew. (2) A mixture of dried sweet-smelling flower-petals used as to perfume a room; also, a small covered jar for containing such a mixture. (3) A medley of musical airs. (4) A literary production composed of parts brought together without a bond of connection. [F., < *pot* (see POTTAGE) + *pourri*, pp. of *pourrir* (< L. *putreo*), be rotten.]

Pots'dam, 1 pŏts'dăm; 2 pŏts'dăm, *n.* A city in Brandenburg province, central Prussia; 17 m. S. W. of Berlin: famed for palaces and mausoleums; pop. 58,400.

pot'stone", 1 pŏt'stōn"; 2 pŏt'stōn", *n. Petrol.* **1.** A concretionary pear-shaped mass of flint having a longitudinal central cavity, found in the chalk formation of England, and sometimes 3 feet in length. **2.** Same as STEATITE.

pot'tage, 1 pŏt'ĭj; 2 pŏt'ag, *n.* **1.** A thick broth or stew. **2.** A porridge. [< F. *potage*, < *pot*, pot.]

pot'ter, 1 pŏt'ər; 2 pŏt'er, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To work loiteringly or inefficiently. **2.** To walk feebly or sluggishly. **3.** To disturb; perplex; worry. [Freq. < AS. *potian*, push.] **put'ter**‡ [U. S.].—**pot'ter-er**, *n.* **put'ter-er**‡ [U. S.].

pot'ter, *n.* **1.** One who makes earthenware or porcelain. **2.** One who pots meats, vegetables, etc.—**potters' field**, a piece of ground appropriated as a burial-ground for the destitute and the unknown. See *Matt.* xxvii, 7.—**potters' wheel**, a horizontal rotatable disk used by potters for holding and manipulating prepared clay.—**pot'ter-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** A factory where potters' ware is made. **2.** The manufacture of earthenware or porcelain. **3.** Clay ware molded and hardened.

Pot'ter, Paul (1625–1654). A Dutch animal- and landscape-painter.

pot'ting, 1 pŏt'ĭŋ; 2 pŏt'ing, *n.* **1.** The putting up of articles of food in pots. **2.** *Hort.* The placing of buds, bulbs, or plants in pots. **3**†. Drinking; tippling.

pot'tin-gar†, *n.* [Scot.] An apothecary. **pot'tin-gar-y**‡.

pot'tin-ger¹, 1 pŏt'ĭn-jər; 2 pŏt'in-ger, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A porringer.

pot'tin-ger²†, *n.* A maker of pottage; a cook.

pot'tle(**e**⁵, 1 pŏt'l; 2 pŏt'l, *n.* **1.** A drinking-vessel; pot; tankard; hence, drink; liquor. **2.** A liquid measure of half a gallon. **pot'tle-pot"**‡. **3.** A chowder. **4.** A small vessel or basket for holding fruit. [< OF. *potel*.]—**pot'tle-bel"lied**, *a.* Pot-bellied.

Pott's dis-ease'. *Pathol.* Caries or tuberculosis of the vertebræ, causing angular curvature of the spine: first described scientifically by Percival Pott (1713–1788), an English surgeon.

Potts'town, 1 pŏts'taun; 2 pŏts'town, *n.* A borough in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 17,430.

Potts'ville, 1 pŏts'vĭl; 2 pŏts'vil, *n.* A mining and manufacturing city of E. Pennsylvania; pop. 21,880.

pou, 1 pu; 2 pōō, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as PULL.

pouch¹, 1 pauch; 2 pouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pocket; hence, to swallow. **2.** To submit to, as an affront. **3.** To supply with money. **4.** To gather up, as the mouth of a sack; hence, purse up; pout, as the lips. **II.** *i.* To take on a sack shape or form a pouch-like cavity.

pouch, *n.* **1.** A small bag or sack, or something serving a similar purpose, as a pocket or a purse. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A sac-like part, as for temporarily containing eggs or young; a marsupium. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A silicle. (2) Any pouch-like sac. **4.** *Mil.* A leather receptacle for carrying small arms ammunition; also, a wooden cartridge-box. **5.** An inner mail-bag. [< OF. *poche*, pouch.]—**pouched**, *a.* Having a pouch.—**pouched rat**, a rat-like rodent with cheek-pouches. See GOPHER.

pou-drette', 1 pū-dret'; 2 pu-drĕt', *n.* A dry manure composed of a mixture of night-soil, gypsum, charcoal, etc. [F.]

pouf, 1 pūf; 2 puf, *n.* [F.] Gauze plaited and attached to a headdress of the same name, worn in the 18th century.

Pough-keep'sie, 1 po-kip'si; 2 po-kip'si, *n.* A city on the Hudson river, New York; seat of Vassar College; pop. 35,000.

pouk, 1 pūk; 2 puk. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To pluck at. **II.** *n.* A slight pull.

pou-laine', 1 pū-lēn'; 2 pu-lān', *n.* [OF.] The long pointed toe of a medieval shoe; also, a shoe with such a toe, that with a shorter toe being known as **poulaine de varlet**. **pou-lain'**†.

pou-lard', 1 pu-lārd'; 2 pu-lärd', *n.* A pullet having the ovaries removed to produce abnormal growth and fattening and superior quality; hence, a fat pullet. Compare CAPON. [< F. *poularde*, < *poule*; see PULLET.]

poult, 1 pōlt; 2 pōlt, *n.* A young chicken, or the like.

poult"-de-sole', 1 pū"-də-swā'; 2 pu"-de-swä', *n.* [F.] A heavy corded silk dress-material.

poul'ter, 1 pōl'tər; 2 pōl'ter, *n. Hist.* A poulterer: a form surviving only as the name of a London livery company.

poul'ter-er, 1 pōl'tər-ər; 2 pōl'ter-er, *n.* A dealer in poultry.

poul'tice, 1 pōl'tis; 2 pōl'tiç. **I.** *vt.* [-TICED‡; -TIC-ING.] To cover or treat with a poultice. **II.** *n.* A mollifying remedy of a moist, mealy nature, applied to inflamed surfaces. [< L. *pul(t-)s*, porridge.]

poul'try, 1 pōl'trı; 2 pōl'try, *n.* Domestic fowls, generally or collectively, as hens, ducks, etc. [< OF. *pouleterie*, < *poulet*, fowl.]

pounce¹, 1 pauns; 2 pouns, *v.* [POUNCED‡; POUNC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make holes in; perforate. **2.** To attack suddenly, as with beak or claws. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a sudden seizure. **2.** To spring. [Var. of PUNCH¹, *v.*]

pounce²‡, *vt.* **1.** To sprinkle with pounce. **2.** To smooth (a hat) by rubbing with an abrading substance.

pounce¹, *n.* **1.** The act of pouncing. **2.** A talon; claw.

pounce², *n.* **1.** A powder formerly used to absorb excess of ink, as on a manuscript. **2.** A finely pulverized substance used in transferring designs. **3**†. A perfumed powder used as a cosmetic. [< L.F *pumex*, PUMICE.] **pounce'-pow"der**‡.—**pounce'-bag"**, *n.* A bag for holding pounce for use in transferring a design.—**p.-box**, *n.* **1.** A box with perforated lid, formerly used for dusting out pounce as a perfume; a perfume-box. **2.** A box formerly used for dusting powder or sand on freshly written paper. **pou'chet-box"**‡; **poun'cet-box"**‡.

pound¹ᵈ, 1 pound; 2 pound, *vt.* To confine in or as in a pound; impound; restrain.—**pound'er**¹, *n.* The keeper of a pound. **pound'-keep"er**‡; **pound'mas"ter**‡.

pound²ᵈ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike heavily and repeatedly. **2.** To break to pieces, or to bruise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hammer continuously. **2.** To walk, dance, etc., heavily and ploddingly. **3.** To rise and fall heavily, as a ship in rough weather. [ME. *pounen*, < AS. *punian*, pound.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**pound'er**², *n.* One who or that which pounds.

pound¹, *n.* **1.** A variable unit of weight: the avoirdupois pound is 16 ounces of 7,000 grains; the troy pound, 12 ounces of 5,760 grains. See WEIGHT. **2.** An English money of account, normally worth $4.8665; specif., a pound sterling: sign £. See COIN and SOVEREIGN. **3.** A former Scottish coin worth about twenty pence: more fully **pound Scots.** **4.** A gold coin of Turkey (denoted by £T. before the numeral), Egypt (£E.), and Peru. [< AS. *pund*, < L. *pondo*, pound, akin to *pondus*, weight.]—**pound'er**², *n.* **1.** A person or thing having a certain relation to a given number of pounds: used in composition; as, a six-*pounder*. **2.** Anything weighing a pound.—**pound'-fool'ish**, *a.* See PENNY-WISE.—**p.-folly**, *n.* **p.-foolishness**‡.—**p. sterling**, lawful gold money of England of standard weight and fineness, and containing 123.274 grains of gold $^{11}/_{12}$ fine, or of the value of twenty English shillings. See COIN.

pound², *n.* **1.** *Law.* A place, enclosed by authority, in which stray or trespassing cattle, and distrained cattle or goods, are left till redeemed. **2.** An enclosed shelter for cattle or sheep. **3.** A trap for wild animals; hence, a trap or a prison. **4.** *Fishing.* An area or place in which to catch or stow fish. **5.** A level space between locks in a canal. [< AS. *pund*; cp. *gepyndan*, impound.]—**pound'net"**, *n.* A weir or arrangement of nets supported upon stakes so as to form a trap for fish.

pound³, *n.* **1.** A heavy blow; thump; thud. **2.** The act of pounding.

pound'age¹, 1 pound'ĭj; 2 pound'ag, *n.* A rate on the pound sterling; formerly, in England, a subsidy to the crown on each pound of merchandise exported or imported.

pound'age², *n.* **1.** The charges for the redemption of impounded cattle. **2.** The act of impounding cattle.

pound'al, 1 pound'əl; 2 pound'al, *n. Phys. Sci.* The British unit of force, which, acting on the mass of a pound for one second, increases its velocity by one foot per second.

pound'-cake", 1 pound'-kāk"; 2 pound'-cāk", *n.* A rich cake having ingredients equal in weight, as a pound each of flour, butter, and sugar, with eggs added.

poup'it, 1 pūp'ĭt; 2 pup'it. *n.* [Scot.] A pulpit.

pour, 1 pōr; 2 pȯr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to flow in a continuous stream, as any granular or liquid substance. **2.** To send forth profusely. **3.** To emit in rapid succession, as oaths. **4.** To expend lavishly; shed freely. **II.** *i.* **1.** To flow forth in a stream. **2.** To fall or come down profusely. **3.** To diffuse itself widely. **4.** To come in great numbers. [Of Celtic origin.]—**pour,** *n.* A pouring, flow, or downfall.—**pour'er,** *n.* One who or that which pours.

pour"boire', 1 pūr"bwär'; 2 pur"bwär', *n.* [F.] Literally, for drink—a gratuitous gift of money as a tip; drink-money.

pour"par"ler', 1 pūr"pär'lē'; 2 pur"pär'le', *n.* [F.] A preliminary conference or consultation.

pour'point, 1 pūr'point *or* (*F.*) pūr"pwaṅ'; 2 pur'point *or* (*F.*) pur"pwäṅ', *n.* [F.] A quilted cloth doublet worn for defense, especially in the 14th and 15th centuries. **pur'point‡.**

pouse[1], 1 pous; 2 pous. [Scot. or Dial.] **I.** *v.* To push. **II.** *n.* A push. **poush†; pouss‡.**

pouse[2]†, *n.* Same as PULSE.

pousse'-ca"fé', 1 pūs'-ka"fē'; 2 pus'-ȧ"fe', *n.* [F.] A drink, commonly a mixture of cordials and brandy in successive layers, served after the coffee at dinner.

pous-sette', 1 pū-set'; 2 pu-sĕt', *vt.* [POUS-SET'TED[4]; POUS-SET'TING.] To swing partners, as in a country-dance. [F., push-pin, < *pousser,* < L. *pulso;* see PUSH.]

pous-sette', *n.* A swinging of couples in a dance.

pous'sie, 1 pū'si; 2 pu'si, *n.* [Scot.] Pussy; also, a hare.

Pous"sin', 1 pū"saṅ'; 2 pu"sȧṅ, **Nicolas** (1594–1665). A French court painter.

pou sto, 1 pū *or* pou stō; 2 pu *or* pou stō. [Gr.] A standing-place; hence, a foundation for operations in any line of endeavor; a Greek phrase, meaning literally "where I may stand."

pout[1], 1 pout; 2 pout, *v.* **I.** *t.* To protrude or thrust out (the lips). **II.** *i.* **1.** To be sullen; protrude the lips in ill humor. **2.** To swell out into prominence or plumpness. **3.** To puff out the breast, as a pouter pigeon. [< W. *pwdu.*]—**pout'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which pouts. **2.** A pigeon having the habit of puffing out the breast.

pout[2], 1 pūt; 2 put, *vi.* [Scot.] To shoot young game.

pout[3], 1 pout; 2 pout, *n.* A pushing out of the lips as in pouting; hence, a fit of ill humor.

pout[2], *n.* One of various fishes having a pouting appearance; specif., the whiting-pout (*Gadus luscus*). [< AS. *-pūte,* in *ælepūte,* eel-pout.]

pout[3], *n.* Same as POOT.

pout'er, 1 pūt'ər; 2 put'er, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To poke; stir; potter.

pouth'er, 1 puth'er; 2 puth'er, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Powder.—**pouth'ered,** *pa.* Corned; salted; also, powdered.

pou'try, 1 pū'tri; 2 pu'try, *n.* [Scot.] Poultry.

pov'er-ty, 1 pov'ər-ti; 2 pȯv'er-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being poor or without competent subsistence; penury. **2.** The condition that relates to the absence or scarcity of requisite substance or elements. **3.** A lack or meagerness of supply; dearth. [< L.*t*-OR *pauperta(t-)s,* poverty.] Syn.: beggary, destitution, distress, indigence, mendicancy, need, pauperism, penury, privation, straitened circumstances, want. *Poverty* denotes a condition below that of easy, comfortable living; *privation* denotes a condition of painful lack of what is useful or desirable, but not to the extent of absolute *distress; indigence* is lack of ordinary means of subsistence; *destitution* is lack of the comforts, and in part even of the necessaries of life; *penury* is cramping *poverty,* possibly not so sharp as *destitution,* but continuous, while that may be temporary; *pauperism* is such *destitution* as throws one upon public charity for support; *beggary* and *mendicancy* denote *poverty* that appeals for indiscriminate private charity.—Prep.: poverty *of* invention. [a pool.

pow, 1 pau or pō; 2 pow or pō, *n.* [Scot.] The poll; head; also,

pow'der, 1 pau'dər; 2 pow'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a powder; pulverize. **2.** To put powder upon; besprinkle with powder. **3.** To sprinkle with salt or condiments for preserving or seasoning. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become or be reduced to powder. **2.** To apply powder, especially in the toilet. **3.** To make a commotion; rush away; ride fast.

pow'der, *n.* **1.** A collection of minute free particles of dry substance. **2.** A powdered preparation for toilet use. **3.** A medicine in the form of powder. **4.** An explosive dry powder, as gunpowder. [< F. *poudre,* < L. *pulvis (pulver-),* powder.]—**pow'der-cham"ber,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* In a mine, the place containing the powder. **2.** That part of a gun in which the powder is exploded.—**p.-down,** *n.* A powdery or scaly substance resulting from the disintegration at their tips of certain down-feathers growing in definite patches on some birds, as herons; also, one of those feathers; a dust-feather.—**p.-flask,** *n.* A metallic or other flask for carrying powder, having usually an appliance for measuring the charge.—**p.-horn,** *n.* A powder-flask, especially one made of a hollow horn.—**p.-mill,** *n.* An establishment where gunpowder is made.—**p.-monkey,** *n.* [Slang.] **1.** *Naut.* Formerly, a boy detailed to carry powder to a gun. **2.** A small roll of damp gunpowder.—**pow'der-y,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of fine powder or dust; being in the form or condition of powder. **2.** Covered with or as with powder; mealy; dusty; as, *powdery* mildew. **3.** Capable of being easily powdered; friable.

pow'er, 1 pau'ər; 2 pow'er, *n.* **1.** Ability to act so as to produce some change; potency; specif., the property of a substance or being that is manifested in effort or action, and by virtue of which that substance or being produces change, moral or physical. **2.** Potential capacity. **3.** Strength or force actually put forth. **4.** The right, ability, or capacity to exercise control; legal authority, capacity, or competency, particularly authority to do some act in relation to lands, as to create estates therein or charges thereon; also, a legal instrument or document conferring it. See POWER OF APPOINTMENT, below. **5.** Any agent that exercises power, as in control or dominion; a military or naval force; an important and influential sovereign nation. **6.** Great or telling force or effect. **7.** [Colloq.] A great number or quantity. **8.** *Mech.* (1) Any form of energy available for doing any kind of work; as, steam-*power;* especially, mechanical energy, as distinguished from work done by hand; as, a machine run by *power.* (2) Capability of performing mechanical work, as measured by the rate at which it is or can be done. (3) A machine by which a specific energy is applied to mechanical purposes. (4) One of the mechanical powers. See MECHANICAL. (5) Applied force. (6) Mechanical advantage. **9.** *Math.* A number multiplied by itself any number of times; the result of taking a number any number of times as a factor. **10.** *Optics.* Magnifying capacity, as of a lens. **11.** A celestial being; angel: chiefly in plural. **12.** [Colloq.] A great number or quantity; as, a *power* of money. [< OF. *poer,* < L.[LL] *posse,* be able.]

Syn.: ability, capacity, efficacy, efficiency, energy, force, might, strength. *Power* is the most general term of this group of words, including every quality, property, or *faculty* by which any change, effect, or result is, or may be, produced; as, the *power* of the legislature to enact laws, or of the executive to enforce them; the *power* of an acid to corrode a metal; the *power* of a polished surface to reflect light. *Ability* is nearly coextensive with *power,* but does not reach the positiveness and vigor that may be included in the meaning of *power, ability* often implying latent, as distinguished from active, *power;* we speak of an exertion of *power,* but not of an exertion of *ability. Power* and *ability* include *capacity,* which is *power* to receive; but *ability* is often distinguished from *capacity,* as *power* that may be manifested in doing, as *capacity* is in receiving; one may have great *capacity* for acquiring knowledge, and yet not possess *ability* to teach. *Efficiency* is active *power* to effect a definite result, the *power* that actually does, as distinguished from that which may do. *Efficiency* is effectual agency, competent *power; efficiency* is applied in mechanics as denoting the ration of the effect produced to the *power* expended in producing it; but this word is chiefly used of intelligent agents as denoting the quality that brings all one's *power* to bear promptly and to the best purpose on the thing to be done. See ABILITY; CAUSE; GENIUS; INFLUENCE; WEIGHT.—Ant.: feebleness, helplessness, imbecility, impotence, inability, incapability, incapacity, inertness, powerlessness, weakness.—**Central Powers,** Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and Turkey during the World War, 1914–18.—**power of appointment,** authority conferred, as by power of attorney, deed, or will, to appoint or designate persons for some specified purpose.—**p. of attorney,** see under ATTORNEY.—**p. of the keys.** *R. C. Ch.* **1.** The supreme ecclesiastical authority claimed for St. Peter and for the popes as his successors. *Matt.* xvi, 19. **2.** The right of the church to administer discipline; more especially, the power to grant or deny absolution.

pow'er-ful, *a.* **1.** Possessing great force; very efficient; strong. **2.** Having great intensity or energy. **3.** Exercising great authority, or manifesting high qualities; mighty. **4.** Having great effect on the mind; convincing.

Syn.: able, cogent, commanding, controlling, effective, effectual, efficacious, efficient, forceful, forcible, influential, mighty, potent, puissant, robust, strong, sturdy, vigorous.

—**pow'er-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**pow'er-ful-ness,** *n*

pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power; impotent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Pow"ha-tan', 1 pau"hə-tan'; 2 pow"ha-tăn', *n.* An Indian chief of Virginia. See POCAHONTAS.

pow'ney, 1 pau'ni; 2 pow'ny, *n.* [Scot.] A pony.

pow-sow'dle, 1 pau-sau'di; 2 pow-sow'dl, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] An article of food or drink, made by mixture. Specif.: (1) A porridge of milk and meal boiled. (2) A Yorkshire pudding. (3) Sheep's-head broth. **pow-so'dle†; pow-sow'dy‡.**

pow'ter, 1 pau'tər; 2 pow'ter, *n.* A pigeon, the pouter.

pow'ther, 1 pū'ther; 2 pōō'ther, *n.* Powder.

pow'wow", 1 pau'wau"; 2 pow'wow", *vi.* **1.** [N. Am. Ind.] (1) To treat the sick by conjuration. (2) To hold a deliberative council. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To hold a noisy conference.

pow'wow", *n.* **1.** [N. Am. Ind.] (1) A medicine-man; conjurer. (2) The conjuring of a medicine-man over the sick. (3) A dance, feast, or other public and noisy celebration, as before a hunt. (4) A council. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Any meeting for conference, especially when noisy and confused.

pox, 1 poks; 2 pŏks, *n.* Any disease characterized by eruptions of a purulent nature, especially syphilis or smallpox. [Var. of *pocks,* pl. of POCK.]

poynte'mente†. Same as APPOINTMENT.

Poyn'tĕr, 1 poin'tər; 2 pȯyn'ter, **Sir Edward John** (1836–1919). An English painter; president of Royal Academy; *Atalanta's Race.*

poy'ou, 1 poi'ū; 2 pȯy'u, *n.* [Bras.] The six-banded armadillo of Brazil and Paraguay.

Po"zzo'ny, 1 po"ʒō'ny; 2 po"zhō'nye, *n.* Same as PRESSBURG.

poz"zu-o-la'na, 1 pet"sū-o-lā'nə, pet'so-lē'nə; 2 pȯt"su-o-lä'nä, **poz"zo-la'na,** ∫ pȯt"so-lä'nä, *n.* [It.] A volcanic ash, first collected at Pozzuoli: used as hydraulic cement.—**poz"zu-o-lan'ic,** *a.* **poz"zu-o-lan'†.**

Poz"zu-o'li, 1 pet"su-ō'lī; 2 pȯt"su-ō'lī, *n.* An ancient city, 7 m. S. W. of Naples, Italy; it has extensive Roman remains.

P. P., *abbr. Parens,* or *Pater Patriæ* (L., father of his country), parish priest, *Præmissis præmittendis* (L., there being omitted what is to be omitted—referring to omitted titles in an address).—**p. p.,** *abbr.* Part payment, past participle, play or pay, proprietor.—**pp.,** *abbr.* Pages, past participle, *pianissimo* (It., very soft), post-paid.—**P. P. C.,** *abbr.* [F.] *Pour prendre congé* (to take leave).—**pph.,** *abbr.* Pamphlet.—**p. p. l.,** *abbr.* Policy proof of interest.—**p. pr.,** **ppr.,** *abbr.* Participle present.—**P. Prog.,** *abbr.* Pilgrim's

Progress.—**P. Q.**, *abbr.* Previous question, Province of Quebec. —**P. R.**, *abbr.* Paradise Regained, Parliamentary Reports, Porto Rico, prize-ring.—**Pr,** *abbr.* (*Chem.*) Praseodymium.—**PR.**, *abbr. Stocks.* Preferred.—**Pr.**, *abbr.* Priest, prince, printer, Provençal.—**pr.**, *abbr.* Pair (PRS., *pl.*), price, pronoun, proper, present.

praam, 1 prām: 2 prām, *n.* **1.** A Hollandish and Baltic flat-bottomed barge. **2.** A floating battery. [D.] **pram‡.**

prac'ti-ca-bl(e², 1 prak'tı-ka-bl; 2 prăc'tı-ca-bl, *a.* **1.** That can be put into practice; feasible. **2.** That can be used for an intended purpose. **3.** Being of practical value.—**prac''ti-ca-bil'ı-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being practicable. **prac'ti-ca-bl(e-ness²‡.**—**prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.*

prac'ti-cal, 1 prak'tı-kəl; 2 prăc'tı-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or governed by actual use and experience as contrasted with ideals and speculations. **2.** In a derogatory sense, excessively utilitarian; polite. **3.** Trained by or derived from practise or experience. **4.** Having reference to useful ends to be attained; applicable to use. **5.** Manifested in practise. **6.** Being such to all intents and purposes; virtual. **7.** Involving some vexatious or rude action; as, a *practical* joke. **prac'tic‡** [Archaic].—**prac''ti-cal'ı-ty,** *n.* The quality of being practical. **prac'ti-cal-ness‡.**—**prac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a practical manner. **2.** To all intents and purposes; in fact or effect; virtually.—**prac-ti'cian,** *n.* **1.** One who practises, as an art or profession; a practiser. **2†.** A practitioner.

prac'tise, } 1 prak'tıs; 2 prăc'tis, *v.* [PRAC'TISED‡, -TICED‡;
prac'tice, } PRAC'TIS-ING, -TIC-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform or
prac'tis[s], } use experimentally or habitually; carry out practically; apply habitually. **2.** To perform repeatedly and systematically by way of training. **3.** To pursue regularly, as a profession. **4.** To instruct practically by repeated exercises; drill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise oneself with or about something for amusement, or to acquire skill or training. **2.** To pursue a profession or calling. **3‖.** To plot and make use of schemes; employ stratagems and tricks. **4.** To conduct oneself; use means to attain one's end; as, the wise man not only speaks, but *practises* wisely. [< GR.LL+OF *praktikos*, practical, < *prassō*, do.] Syn.: see FOLLOW.—**prac'ti-sant†,** *n.* One who puts in practise the schemes of another; an agent, especially a confederate in crime.—**prac'tis'er,** *n.* One who practises; a practitioner; a plotter. **prac'tic-er‡.**—**prac-ti'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** One who practises an art or a profession. **2.** In a bad sense, a schemer.

prac'tise, } *n.* **1.** Any customary action or proceeding re-
prac'tice, } garded as individual; habit. **2.** An established custom. **3.** The act or process of executing or accomplishing. **4.** The regular prosecution of a business pursuit requiring education; professional business. **5.** Frequent and repeated exercise in any matter. **6.** Stratagem or scheme for a bad purpose; trick: mostly in the plural. **7.** A rule or method in arithmetic to facilitate multiplying qualities in different denominations. **8.** *Law.* The rules by which legal proceedings are governed.

Syn.: drill, exercise. *Exercise* is action with a view to employing, maintaining, or increasing power, or merely for enjoyment; *practise* is systematic *exercise* with a view to the acquirement of facility and skill in some pursuit; a person takes a walk for *exercise*, or takes time for *practise* on the piano. *Practise* is also used of putting into action and effect what one has learned or holds as a theory; as, the *practise* of law or medicine; a profession of religion is good, but the *practise* of it is better. Educationally, *practise* is the voluntary and persistent attempt to make skill a *habit*; as, *practise* in penmanship. *Drill* is systematic, rigorous, and commonly enforced *practise* under a teacher or commander. See CUSTOM; EXERCISE; HABIT; MANNER.—Prep.: practise *of* a profession; *in* an art; *on* or *upon* an instrument.—**out of practise,** needing practise or training.

prac'tised, } 1 prak'tıst; 2 prăc'tist, *pa.* **1.** Expert by practise;
prac'ticed, } skilled by use or habit; experienced. **2.** Acquired by practise.

præ-, 1 prī-; 2 prē-, *prefix.* **1.** Same as PRE-, before. **2.** An element in many words now spelled PRE- (which see).

præ'ci-pe, *n.* Same as PRECIPE.

Præ'co-ces, 1 prı'ko-sīz; 2 prē'co-çēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of birds comprising those whose young are not hatched until able to care for themselves, as in the game-birds, mound-birds, etc.: opposed to *Altrices.* [< L. *præcox* (*præcoc-*); see PRECOCIOUS.] —**præ-co'cial,** *a.*

Praed, 1 prēd; 2 prād. **Winthrop Mackworth** (1802–1839). An English poet and essayist.

præ'dial, præ'fect, etc. Same as PREDIAL, PREFECT, etc.

præ''mu-ni're, 1 prī''mıu-naı'rı; 2 prē''mū-nī'rē, *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** The offense of introducing a foreign power within the realm; specif., the offense of maintaining the papal power in England; also, certain other grave offenses. **2.** The writ or process of præmunire facias issued as the initial step in the prosecution of the offense of præmunire. [< LL. *præmunīrī*, first word of the writ, < *præmoneo*; see PREMONISH.]

præ-no'men, 1 prī-nō'men; 2 prē-nō'mĕn, *n.* [-NOM'I-NA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The name prefixed to the family name to mark the individual, corresponding to the modern Christian name. [L., < *præ*, before, + *nomen*, name.] **pre-no'men‡.**

præ-pos'tor, 1 prī-pes'tər *or* -tər; 2 prē-pŏs'tor, *n.* A prepositor. [L.] **præ-pos'ı-tor‡.**—**præ''pos-to'ri-al,** *a.*

præ''so-dym'ı-um, *n.* Same as PRASEODYMIUM.

præ'ter-. Same as PRETER-.

præ-tex'ta, 1 prī-teks'tə; 2 prē-tĕks'ta, *n.* [L.] [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* An ordinary white toga with a purple border or stripe, worn by free-born Roman boys until they assumed the toga virilis at 14–16 years, and by girls until they were married. It was also the distinctive mark of the Roman curule magistrates, censors, state priests (when performing their functions), and emperors.

præ'tor, præ-to'ri-al, præ-to'ri-an, etc. Same as PRETOR, etc.

Pra'ga, 1 prū'gə; 2 prā'gă, *n.* A suburb of Warsaw, Poland; scene of the last stand of the Poles in their struggle with the Russians in 1794. See WARSAW.

prag-mat'ic, 1 prag-mat'ık; 2 prăg-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the accomplishment of duty or of business; specifically, relating to the civil affairs of a sovereign state. **2.** Pertaining to or occupied with the scientific evolution of causes and effects; philosophical: said of history, poetry, etc.; as, the *pragmatic* method. **3.** Same as PRAGMATICAL. **4.** *Philos.* (1) *Kantianism.* Having to do with those rules of action that tend toward the attainment of happiness. (2) Of or pertaining to the doctrine of so-called pragmatism. [< GR. *pragmatikos*, versed in affairs, < *prassō*, do.]—**pragmatic sanction,** an imperial or royal edict or decree operating as a fundamental law. The most famous of these edicts was that published in 1713 by the emperor Charles VI., which admitted heirs in the female line to the Austrian succession.—**prag-mat'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to be officious or meddlesome; self-important; busy. **2.** Active in business. **3.** Relating to or engrossed with every-day business; hence, commonplace. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**prag'ma-tism,** *n.* **1.** Officious meddlesomeness. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that practical results are the sole test of truth.—**prag'ma-tist,** *n.* **1.** A meddlesome person. **2.** A believer in the doctrine of pragmatism.

Prague, 1 prēg; 2 prāg, *n.* A university city, capital of the Czechoslovak Republic; pop. 676,657.

Prah-ran', 1 pra-ran'; 2 prā-răn', *n.* A city (pop. 45,370) in Victoria, Australia.

pra-hu', *n.* A proa.

Prai'ri-al, 1 prē'rı-al *or* (*F.*) prē''rı''al'; 2 prā'ri-al *or* (*F.*) prā''rı''ăl', *n.* [F.] The ninth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See under REPUBLICAN.

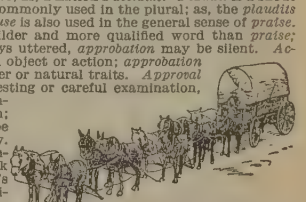
prai'rie, 1 prē'rı; 2 prā'ri, *n.* **1.** A level or rolling tract of treeless land covered with coarse grass and generally of rich soil, especially as in parts of the Western United States. **2.** In Florida, a low-lying tract covered with grass. [F.]—**prai'rie-chick"en,** *n.* The pinnated grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*) of North American prairies. See BIRD. **p.-grouse‡; p.-hen‡.** —**p.-clover,** *n.* Any one of various species of a genus (*Petalostemon*) of perennial herbs with rose-colored or white flowers.—**p.-dog,** *n.* A marmot (genus *Cynomys*) of the plains of North America; specif., *C. ludovicianus.* The prairie-dogs inhabit burrows in large communities and are very destructive to vegetation. **p.-mar-mot‡.**—**p.-schooner,** *n.* [U. S.] A large covered emigrant-wagon of the western prairies. See illus. below.—**p.-squirrel,** *n.* A ground-squirrel of the American prairies.—**p.-wolf,** *n.* A coyote.

Prairie-dog. 1/16

praise, 1 prēz; 2 prāş, *vt.* [PRAISED; PRAIS'-ING.] **1.** To express approval and commendation of; applaud; eulogize. **2.** To express adoration of; laud or glorify. [< OF. *praisier*, < LL. *pretio*, prize, < L. *pretium*, price.] Syn.: adore, applaud, approve, bless, celebrate, commend, eulogize, extol, flatter, glorify, honor, laud, magnify, worship. See PUFF.—Ant.: see synonyms for ASPERSE; BLAME.—**prais'er,** *n.*

praise, *n.* **1.** Commendation expressed, as of a person for his virtues, or concerning meritorious actions; applause. **2.** Thanksgiving for blessings conferred; laudation to God. **3.** The object, ground, reason, or subject of praise.

Syn.: acclaim, acclamation, adulation, applause, approbation, approval, cheering, compliment, encomium, eulogy, flattery, laudation, panegyric, plaudit, sycophancy. *Praise* is the hearty approval of an individual, or of a number or multitude considered individually, and is expressed by spoken or written words; *applause*, the spontaneous outburst of many at once. *Applause* is expressed in any way, by stamping of feet, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., as well as by the voice; *acclamation* is the spontaneous and hearty approval of many at once, and strictly by the voice alone. Thus one is chosen moderator by *acclamation* when he receives a practically unanimous *viva voce* vote; we could not say he was nominated by *applause*. *Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation*, commonly understood in a loftier sense; as, a nation's *acclaim*. *Plaudit* is a shout of *applause*, and is commonly used in the plural; as, the *plaudits* of a throng. *Applause* is also used in the general sense of *praise*. *Approbation* is a milder and more qualified word than *praise*; while *praise* is always uttered, *approbation* may be silent. *Acceptance* refers to an object or action; *approbation* may refer to character or natural traits. *Approval* always supposes a testing or careful examination, and frequently implies official sanction; *approbation* may be upon a general view. The industry and intelligence of a clerk win his employer's *approbation;* his decision in a special instance receives his *approval*. *Praise* is always understood as genuine and sincere, unless the contrary is expressly stated; *compliment* is a light form of *praise* that may or may not be sincere; *flattery* is always insincere. Compare APPLAUSE; EULOGY.—Ant.: abuse, animadversion, blame, censure, condemnation, contempt, denunciation, disapprobation, disapproval, disparagement, hissing, ignominy, obloquy, reproach, reproof, repudiation, scorn, slander, vilification, vituperation.


Prairie-schooner.

—**praise'wor"thy,** *a.* Deserving of praise; commendable.—**praise'wor"thi-ly,** *adv.*—**praise'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*

Pra'krit, 1 pra'krit; 2 prä'krit, *n.* [Sans.] The common dialect of Sanskrit; generally, the popular dialects and languages of Northern and Central India, arising from or connected with Sanskrit. [< Sans. *prakrita*, what is natural, < *prakriti*, nature.]

pra'line, 1 prä'lin; 2 prä'lin, *n.* A crisp confection of nut-kernels and sugar. [F.]

prall'tril"ler, 1 prăl'tril"er; 2 präl'tril"er, *n.* [G.] See INVERTED MORDENT, under MORDENT.

prance, 1 prans; 2 prâns, *vt. & vi.* [PRANCED[d]; PRANC'ING.] **I.** To make a horse caper. **2.** To move proudly with high steps, as a mettlesome horse. **3.** To ride in a capering manner. **4.** To move about in a strutting manner.—**pranc'er,** *n.*

prance, *n.* The act of prancing.

prank, 1 prank; 2 prăŋk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To decorate gaudily; deck with showy ornaments. **2.** To make an ostentatious show. **II.** *n.* A mischievous or foolicsome act. Syn.: see FROLIC; SPORT.—**prank'ish,** *a.* Prone to pranks.—**pran'kle,** *vt.* [Rare or Prov.] To prance.

prase, 1 prēz; 2 prās, *n. Mineral.* A leek-green translucent quartz, usually cryptocrystalline. [F., leek-green, < Gr. *prason*, leek.]

pra"se-o-dym'i-um, 1 prē"si-o-dim'i-um; 2 prā"se-o-dym'i-ûm, *n. Chem.* A metallic element. See ELEMENT.

prate, 1 prēt; 2 prât. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PRAT'ED[d], PRAT'ING.] To talk about vainly; be foolishly loquacious. Syn.: see BABBLE. **II.** *n.* Idle talk; prattle. [< MD. *praten*, prate.]—**prat'er,** *n.* One who prates.

prat'in-cole, 1 prat'in-kōl *or* prē'tin-kōl; 2 prāt'in-cōl *or* prā'tin-cōl, *n.* Any one of a genus (*Glareola*) of Old World plover-like birds having long pointed wings and deeply forked tail, especially a European species (*Glareola pratincola*). [< L. *pratum*, meadow, + *incola*, inhabitant, < *in*, in, + *colo*, dwell.]

prat'tique, 1 prat'ik *or* (*F.*) pra"tik'; 2 prāt'ik *or* (*F.*) prā"tīk', *n.* **1.** *Com.* Intercourse or correspondence; especially, privilege of going ashore at a port. **2**‖. Practise; custom. [F.]

prat'tle, 1 prat'l; 2 prăt'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PRAT'TLED; PRAT'TLING.] To utter in a simple or childish way; talk artlessly; prate. Syn.: see BABBLE. **II.** *n.* Childish speech; hence, idle talk. [Freq. of PRATE, *v.*]—**prat'tler,** *n.* One who prattles.

prat'ty, 1 prat'i; 2 prăt'y, *a.* [Scot.] Mischievous; crafty.

prau, *n.* A proa.

prav'i-ty, 1 prav'i-ti; 2 prăv'i-ty, *n.* Depravity; deviation from right. [< L. *pravita(t-)s*, < *pravus*, deformed.]

prawn, 1 prōn; 2 prân, *n.* An edible shrimp-like crustacean. Prawns occur in a variety of genera and species, especially numerous in the tropics. [< L. *perna*, sea-mussel.]

prax'is, 1 praks'is; 2 präks'is, *n.* **1.** Exercise or discipline for a specific purpose: practical application of rules as distinguished from theory. **2.** A collection of examples, themes, etc., for practise, as in grammar. [< Gr. *praxis*, < √ *prag* in *prassō*, do.]

Prax-it'e-les, 1 praks-it'i-lēz; 2 präks-it'e-lēs, *n.* A Greek sculptor (4th century B. C.).

pray, 1 prē; 2 prā, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To address devoutly or earnestly, as God. **2.** To entreat with urgency; solicit strenuously. **3.** To ask for formally. **4.** To offer up or utter, as in devotion; hence, to effectuate through prayer; as, to pray the Lord's *prayer*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make pious invocation of the Supreme Being. **2.** To make request earnestly; implore. [< OF. *prier*, < L. *precor*, ask.] Syn.: ask, beg, beseech, bid, conjure, entreat, implore, importune, invoke, petition, request, supplicate. See ASK.—**pray'er**[1], *n.* One who prays.

pray'a, 1 prai'ə; 2 prȳ'a, *n.* (E. Ind.) An embanked road or public walk on a river-bank; a bund. [< Pg. *praia*, shore.]

prayer[2], 1 prār; 2 prâr, *n.* **1.** The act of offering reverent petitions, especially to God. **2.** The act of beseeching earnestly. **3.** A religious service of which prayer is the most prominent part: often in the plural; as, evening *prayers*. **4.** A form of words appropriate to prayer. **5.** A memorial or petition. **6.** *Law.* The request in a bill in equity for the specific relief sought by the complainant; also, the part of the bill in which the request is made.

Syn.: adoration, devotion, invocation, litany, orison, petition, request, suit, supplication. See PETITION.—**common prayer,** the prescribed form of public worship of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches.—**prayer'-book",** *n.* A book of ritual prescribed for conducting divine service.—**p.-wheel,** *n.* A prayer-wheel.

prayer'ful, *a.* Inclined or given to prayer; devotional. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**prayer'less,** *a.*

pray'ing-wheel", 1 pre'in-hwil"; 2 prā'ing-hwēl", *n.* A wheel, cylinder, or vertical drum used in prayer by Buddhists. **pray'ing-ma-chine"**‡.

P. R. B., *abbr.* Preraffaelite Brotherhood.

pre-, 1 prī-; 2 prē-, *prefix.* Before, as in time, place, or rank. [< L. *pre-*, L. *præ-*, < ‡ *præ*, before.]

Pre- is a constituent of various nouns, adjectives, and verbs, self-explaining in connection with their second elements, in the sense of "before in time; in advance; prior; fore-".

Words with this prefix not found in the list, nor in vocabulary place under PRE-, should be looked for under PRÆ-.

pre"ac-quaint'[d]	pre"ar-range'	pre"con-sent'[d]
pre"ac-quain'tance	pre"ar-range'ment	pre"con-sign'
pre-act'[d]	pre-cog'i-tate[d]	pre-con'sti-tute[d]
pre-ac'tion	pre-cog'i-ta'tion	pre"con-tract'[d], *v.*
pre-ad"ap-ta'tion	pre"cog-ni'tion	pre-con'tract, *n.*
pre"ad-just'ment	pre-cog'ni-za-bl(e[P]	pre"con-trive'
pre"ad-mon'ish[s]	pre-cog'ni-zant	pre"date[d]
pre-ad"mo-ni'tion	pre"con-ceive'	pre"de-cease'
pre"an-nounce'[t]	pre"con-cep'tion	pre"de-lib'er-a'tion
pre"ap-point'[d]	pre"con-cert'	pre"de-sign'
pre"ap-point'ment	pre"con-demn'	pre"de-signed'
pre"de-ter'mi-na-bl(e[P]	pre"ex-am"i-na'tion	pre-o'ral-ly
pre"de-ter'mi-nate, *a.*	pre"ex-am'ine	pre"or-dain'
pre"di-gest'	pre"ex-ist'	pre-or"di-na'tion
pre"di-ges'tion	pre"ex-ist'ent	pre-pay'
pre"dis-cov'er	pre"ex-ist'ent	pre-pay'ment
pre"dis-cov'er-y	pre-form', *v.*	pre"re-quire'
pre"dis-pose'	pre-gla'cial	pre-rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry
pre-dis"po-si'tion	pre-heat', *v.*	pre"se-lect[d]
pre"e-lect'[d]	pre-heat'er, *n.*	pre-show'
pre"e-lec'tion	pre"his-tor'ic	pre-sig'ni-fy
pre"em-ploy'	pre"his-tor'i-cal	pre"sur-mise'
pre"en-gage'	pre-in"ti-ma'tion	pre"Ter'ti-a-ry
pre"en-gage'ment	pre-know'ledge	pre-typ'i-fy
pre"es-tab'lish[t]	pre-na'tal	pre-view', *v.*
pre"es-tab'lish-ment	pre-na'tal-ly	pre-vi'sion
	pre-o'ral	pre-warn'

preach[t], 1 prēch; 2 prēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver, as a sermon on a text of Scripture or some religious topic. **2.** To advocate after the manner of a preacher; recommend urgently. **3.** To bring into a condition or affect in some specified way by preaching. **4**‖. To proclaim. **II.** *i.* **1.** To discourse publicly on a text of Scripture or a religious topic. **2.** To inculcate matters of advice or instruction earnestly and zealously. **3.** To converse in didactic monolog. [< L.[OP] *prædico*, proclaim.]—**preach'er,** *n.* **1.** One who preaches; specif., a clergyman. **2.** Solomon as the speaker in Ecclesiastes; also, the book itself.—**preach'i-fy,** *vt.* [Colloq.] To discourse tediously.—**preach"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**preach'ing,** *n.* The act or practise of preaching; the style or method of a preacher, or the doctrine preached.—**preach'ment,** *n.* A religious or moral lecture; sermon; harangue.

pre-ad'am-ite, 1 prī-ad'em-āit; 2 prē-ăd'am-īt. **I.** *a.* Existing before Adam; relating to the preadamites. **pre"a-dam'ic**‡; **pre-ad"am-it'ic** or **-i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which existed before Adam or before man. **2.** One holding that there were men on the earth before Adam.

pre'am"bl(e[F], 1 prī'am"bl; 2 prē'ăm"bl, *n.* **1.** A statement introductory to and explanatory of what follows; the introductory portion of a writing or oration; specif., of formal resolutions. **2.** *Law.* An introductory clause in a constitution, contract, or other instrument. **3.** A preliminary; presage. [< LL. *præambulo*, walk before.]—**pre-am'bu-la-to-ry**‡, *a.* Walking or going before; preceding; previous.

pre-ax'i-al, 1 prī-aks'i-al; 2 prē-äks'i-al, *a.* Situated on that side of the axis of a limb or the body that is in front.

preb'end, 1 preb'end; 2 prēb'ĕnd, *n.* **1.** A stipend allotted to an ecclesiastic from the revenues of a cathedral or conventual church in consideration of his officiating and serving therein; also, the land or tithe yielding the stipend, the tenure of which is a benefice. **2.** Same as PREBENDARY. [< L. *præbendus*, ger. of *præbeo*, offer, < *præ*, before, + *habeo*, have.]—**preb'en-dal,** *a.*—**preb'en-da-ry,** *n.* [-DA-RIES, *pl.*] A person, as a canon, who receives a stated income from the revenues of a cathedral.

Preb'le, 1 preb'l; 2 prēb'l, *n.* **1. Edward** (1761–1807), an American commodore. **2. George Henry** (1816–1885), an American commodore.

prec., *abbr.* Preceding.

Pre-cam'bri-an, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the time preceding the Cambrian.—**Pre-cam'bri-an,** *n.*

pre-ca'ri-ous, 1 pri-kē'ri-us; 2 pre-cā'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Subject to continued risk; that may be taken away at another's pleasure or by accident; uncertain. **2.** Subject or leading to danger. **3.** Not firmly established; untrustworthy. [< L. *precarius*, obtained by entreaty.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: doubtful, dubious, equivocal, hazardous, insecure, perilous, risky, unassured, uncertain, unsettled, unstable, unsteady. *Uncertain* is applied to things that human knowledge can not certainly determine or that human power can not certainly control; *precarious* originally meant dependent on the will of another, and now, by extension of meaning, dependent on chance or hazard, with manifest unfavorable possibility verging toward probability; as, one holds office by a *precarious* tenure, or land by a *precarious* title; the strong man's hold on life is *uncertain*, the invalid's is *precarious*.—Ant.: assured, certain, firm, immutable, incontestable, settled, stable, steady, strong, sure, undoubted, unquestionable.

prec'a-tiv(es, 1 prek'ə-tiv; 2 prĕc'a-tiv, *a.* Expressing entreaty; supplicatory. [< L. *precativus*, prayed for, < *precor*, pray.] **prec'a-to-ry**‡.

pre-cau'tion, 1 pri-kō'shən; 2 pre-cą'shon, *n.* **1.** Prudent forethought, as against danger, etc. **2.** A provision made for some emergency. [OF., < L.[LL] *præ*, before, + *caveo*, avoid.] Syn.: see CARE.—**pre-cau'tion-a-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to precaution. **2.** Expressing or advising precaution. **pre-cau'tion-al**‡.—**pre-cau'tious,** *a.* Exercising care. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pre-cede', 1 pri-sīd'; 2 pre-cēd', *v.* [PRE-CED'ED[c]; PRE-CED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go in advance of; hence, to outrank or excel. **2.** To occur or exist before. **3.** To place something before or in advance of; supply as with a prelude. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go or walk before some one else; hence, to have the precedence. **2.** To happen first. [< OF. *preceder*, < L. *præcedo*, < *præ*, before, + *cedo*, go.]

Syn.: be antecedent to, be anterior to, be earlier than, be in advance of, be previous to, be the forerunner or harbinger of, come before, exist before, forerun, go ahead of, go before, go or come sooner than, happen before, head, herald, lead, occur before, take precedence of, take place before, usher in. See LEAD.—Ant.: see synonyms for FOLLOW.

pre-ce'dence, 1 pri-sī'dens; 2 pre-cē'dĕnc, *n.* The act or right of preceding, or the state of being precedent; priority in place, time, or rank. **pre-ce'den-cy**‡.

Syn.: antecedence, ascendency, lead, leadership, preeminence, preference, priority, superiority, supremacy.—Ant.: inferiority, subjection, subjugation, subordination.—Prep.: take precedence *of*.—**pre-ce'dent§**, *a.* Former; previous. **-ly**, *adv.*

prec'e-dent, 1 pres'ı-dent; 2 prĕç'e-dĕnt, *n.* **1.** Previous usage or established mode of procedure. **2.** An antecedent. **3.** A judicial decision considered as furnishing a rule for subsequent decisions. **4†.** An original, as a rough draft.

Syn.: antecedent, case, example, instance, obiter dictum, pattern, warrant. A *precedent* is an authoritative *case*, *example*, or *instance*. The communism of the early Christians in Jerusalem is a wonderful *example* or *instance* of Christian liberality, but not a *precedent* for the universal church through all time. *Cases* decided by irregular or unauthorized tribunals are not *precedents* for the regular administration of law. An *obiter dictum* of a judge or court is an opinion outside of the *case* in hand, which can not be quoted as an authoritative *precedent*. See ANTECEDENT; CAUSE; EXAMPLE.—**prec"e-den'tial**, *a.* Of the nature of a precedent; preliminary; having social priority.

pre-ced'ing, 1 pri-sid'ıŋ; 2 pre-çĕd'ing, *pa.* Going before, as in time, place, or rank. [or précisely.

pre-cease', 1 pri-sis'; 2 pre-çĕs', *a.* & *adv.* [Dial., Scot.] Precise

pre-cent', 1 pri-sent'; 2 pre-çĕnt', *vt.* & *vi.* To lead the singing of a choir or congregation as a precentor.

pre-cen'tor, 1 pri-sen'tər; 2 pre-çĕn'tor, *n.* The leader of the musical part of a church service. [< L. *præ*, before, + *cano*, sing.]—**pre-cen'tor-ship**, *n.*

pre'cept, 1 prī'sept; 2 prē'çĕpt, *n.* **1.** A prescribed rule of conduct or action; instruction or direction regarding a given course or action; especially, a maxim in morals. **2.** *Law.* A judicial command in writing; writ; process. [OF., < L. *præceptum*, < *præcipio*, take beforehand, admonish.] Syn.: see ADAGE; DOCTRINE.—**pre-cep'tial†**, *a.* Instructive.—**pre-cep'tive(es**, *a.* Consisting of precepts; didactic.—**pre-cep'tor**, *n.* **1.** A teacher; instructor. **2.** The superior of a preceptory of Knights Templars.—**pre"cep-to'ri-al**, *a.*—**pre-cep'to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Preceptive; mandatory. **II.** *n.* A place of instruction; specifically, a religious house of the Knights Templars.—**pre-cep'tress**, *n.* A female preceptor.

pre-ces'sion, 1 pri-sesh'an; 2 pre-çĕsh'on, *n.* The act of preceding or coming in advance of time or of other persons or things. [OF., < L. *præcessus*, pp. of *præcedo*; see PRECEDE.]—**precession of the equinoxes**, a slow motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic from east to west, causing the time between successive equinoxes to be appreciably shorter than it would otherwise be: caused by the attraction of the sun and moon upon the equatorial protuberance of the earth.—**pre-ces'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of precession.

pre'cinct, 1 prī'siŋkt; 2 prē'çiŋct, *n.* **1.** A place definitely marked off by fixed lines; also, the boundary of a designated place. **2.** A minor territorial or jurisdictional district; the limits of an officer's jurisdiction or of an election district. **3.** The immediate neighborhood of a palace or a court. [< L. *præ*, before, + *cingo*, gird.]

pre"ci-os'ı-ty, 1 presh"ı-es'ı-tı; 2 prĕsh"ı-ŏs'ı-ty, *n.* Extreme fastidiousness, especially in speech.

pre'cious, 1 presh'us; 2 prĕsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Highly priced or prized, as for rarity, or for intrinsic, exchangeable, or other value; valuable. **2.** Of a kind to excite peculiar affection; dear. **3.** Blessed in enjoyment or benefit. **4.** Ironically, good-for-nothing; undeserving. **5.** [Colloq.] Very considerable. **6.** Overnice; fastidious; as, a *precious* writer. [< L.OF *pretiosus*, < *pretium*, a price.] Syn.: see CHOICE; EXCELLENT; GOOD; RARE.—**prec'ious-ly**, *adv.*—**pre'cious-ness**, *n.*

prec'i-pe, 1 pres'ı-pi *or* prī'sı-pi; 2 prĕç'ı-pē *or* prē'çi-pē, *n. Law.* **1.** A written order directing the issuance of a specified writ. **2.** [Eng.] Formerly, a writ commanding a defendant, in the alternative, to do some particular thing, or to show cause for not doing it. [< L. *præcipe*, pres. imper. 2d per. s. of *præcipio*; see PRECEPT.] **præ'ci-pe†.**

prec'i-pice, ⌇ 1 pres'ı-pis; 2 prĕc'ı-pĭç, *n.* **1.** A high and very
prec'i-pis§, ⌡ steep cliff. **2.** The brink of such a cliff. **3.** A perilous situation. [OF., < L. *præcipitium*, < *præceps*, headlong.]

pre-cip'i-tant, 1 pri-sip'ı-tant; 2 pre-çĭp'ı-tant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rushing or falling headlong; moving onward quickly and heedlessly; as, *precipitant* speed. **2.** Rash in thought or action; overhasty; impulsive; precipitate. **II.** *n. Chem.* Any agent, as a reagent, that when added or applied to a solution causes a precipitate of one or more substances.—**pre-cip'i-tance**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being precipitant; rashness. **2.** An instance of this. **pre-cip'i-tan-cy‡.**—**pre-cip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-cip'i-tate, 1 pri-sip'ı-tēt; 2 pre-çĭp'ı-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED[4]; -TAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw down from a height. **2.** To urge onward rashly; hasten. **3.** To cause to fall or to gather upon surfaces by condensation. **4.** *Chem.* To separate in solid form, as from a solution. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall headlong from a height. **2.** *Chem.* To separate and subside, as a substance held in solution. [< L. *præceps*, headlong.]

pre-cip'i-tate, 1 pri-sip'ı-tit; 2 pre-çĭp'ı-tat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rushing down headlong, or moving onward hurriedly. **2.** Wanting due deliberation; hasty; rash. **3.** Advanced prematurely. **4†.** Of short and fatal course, as a disease. **II.** *n.* A substance separated from a solution by chemical or other force not mechanical. Syn.: see IMPETUOUS.—**pre-cip'i-ta-bl(e‡**, 1 pri-sip'ı-ta-bi; 2 pre-çĭp'ı-ta-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being precipitated; as, a *precipitable* salt.—**pre-cip'i-tate-ly**, *adv.*—*ads.*—**pre-cip'i-tate-ness**, *n.*

pre-cip'i-ta'tion, 1 pri-sip'ı-tē'shan; 2 pre-çĭp'ı-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of casting down; the state of being thrown downward. **2.** Headlong or rash haste or hurry; precipitancy; hastening; acceleration. **3.** A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. **4.** *Chem.* The process of rendering insoluble and so separating any of the constituents of a solution, as by reagents; also, the precipitate. **5.** *Meteor.* The deposition of moisture from the atmosphere upon the general surface of the earth. **6.** *Spiritualism.* Materialization.

pre-cip'i-ta"tor, 1 pri-sip'ı-tē"tor *or* -tər; 2 pre-çĭp'ı-tā"tor, *n.* One who or that which precipitates.

pre-cip'i-tin, 1 pri-sip'ı-tin; 2 pre-çĭp'ı-tĭn, *n. Bacteriol.* The substance in the immune blood serum that provokes precipitation when another substance is injected into that serum.—**pre-cip'i-tin-o-gen**, *n. Bacteriol.* The substance that reacts with the precipitins of the blood, used for determining the differentiation of certain organisms and in the identification of meats.

pre-cip'i-tous, 1 pri-sip'ı-tus; 2 pre-çĭp'ı-tŭs, *a.* **1.** Similar to a precipice; very steep. **2.** Headlong and downward in motion. **3.** Headlong in disposition; precipitate; hasty. Syn.: see STEEP. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

prē"cis', 1 prē"sī'; 2 prē"çĭ', *n.* A summary; abstract. [F.]

pre-cise', 1 pri-sais'; 2 pre-çĭs', *a.* **1.** Sharply or clearly determined; strictly accurate; exact. **2.** No more and no less than. **3.** Noting or confined to a certain thing; particular; identical. **4.** Scrupulously observant of rule; punctilious. [< L.OF *precido*, cut off, from *præ*, before, + *cædo*, cut.]

Syn.: accurate, careful, correct, definite, distinct, exact, explicit, faultless, flawless, minute, nice, particular, perfect, rigid, right, scrupulous, strict. *Accurate*, *correct*, *definite*, *exact*, *precise*, all denote absolute conformity to some external standard. *Accurate* (L. *ad*, to, + *cura*, care) indicates conformity secured by scrupulous care. An *accurate* measurement or account can be verified and found true in all particulars. The native English word *careful* (AS. *caru*, *cearu*, care) carries less sharp certainty; *careful* stupidity may blunder, *accurate* stupidity is almost unthinkable. *Exact* (L. *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive) indicates that which is worked out to the utmost limit of requirement in every respect; *precise* (L. *precido*, cut off, from *præ*, before, + *cædo*, cut) refers to a like conformity secured by cutting off all excess. *Exact* and *precise* are often interchangeable: but, as filling out is a greater achievement than cutting off, *exact* is the higer word; we speak of the *exact* sciences, not of the *precise* sciences. Hence, *precise* has often an invidious meaning, denoting excessive care of petty details: we speak of the martinet as insufferably *precise*, not insufferably *exact*. *Correct* (L. *con-*, together, + *rego*, rule) applies to a required or enforced correspondence with a standard. This is especially seen in the use of the verb; the printer *corrects* the proof. That is *correct* which is free from fault or mistake. Thus *correct* is lower in the scale than *accurate*, *exact*, or *precise*, which are positive, indicating attainment of the right, while *correct* is negative, denoting avoidance of the wrong; a composition may be *correct*, but intolerably dull; to speak of a *correct* statement or discrimination is to give very mild approval; an *accurate* statement or an *exact* discrimination is felt to have some noticeable excellence. Compare CORRECT; MINUTE.—Ant.: careless, doubtful, erroneous, false, faulty, inaccurate, inexact, loose, mistaken, misty, nebulous, untrue, vague, wrong.

—**pre-cise'ly**, *adv.*—**pre-cise'ness**, *n.*—**pre-ci'sian**, *n.* One who adheres punctiliously to rules and forms: a term especially applied in a religious sense to the Puritans.—**pre-ci'sion**, *n.* The quality of being precise; accuracy of limitation, definition, or adjustment.—**pre-ci-sion-ist**, *n.*

pre-clude', 1 pri-klūd'; 2 pre-çlud', *vt.* [PRE-CLUD'ED[4]; PRE-CLUD'ING.] **1.** To render impossible or ineffectual by antecedent action; prevent. **2.** To shut out; exclude. [< L. *præ*, before, + *claudo*, shut.]

Syn.: obviate, prevent. To *obviate*, strictly to stop the way of or remove from the way, is to *prevent* by interception, so that something that would naturally withstand or disturb may be kept from doing so; to *preclude*, to close or shut in advance, is to *prevent* by anticipation or by logical necessity; walls and bars *precluded* the possibility of escape; a supposition is *precluded*; a necessity or difficulty is *obviated*. *Prevent*, which at first had only the anticipatory meaning, has come to apply to the stopping of an action at any stage, so as to negative its completion or conclusion; the enemy passed the outworks and were barely *prevented* from capturing the fortress. Compare HINDER; PROHIBIT; SHUT. Prep.: a person or thing is precluded *from* an act.—**pre-clu'sion§**, *n.* The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded.—**pre-clu'siv(es**, *a.* Tending or operating to preclude. **-ly**, *adv.* [*coces.*

pre-co'cial, 1 pri-kō'shal; 2 pre-cō'shal, *a.* Pertaining to the *Præ-*
pre-co'cious, 1 pri-kō'shus; 2 pre-cō'shŭs, *a.* Developing before the natural season; unusually forward; premature. [< OF. *precoce*, < L. *præcox* (*-coc-*), early ripe.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**pre-coc'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being precocious; any premature growth. **pre-co'cious-ness‡.**

pre'co-nize, 1 prī'ko-naiz; 2 prē'co-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED'; -NIZ'ING.] **1.** To cite or summon into court by public proclamation. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* To confirm in public consistory (an appointment or one canonically elected or nominated): said of the Pope. **3.** To proclaim; publish; also, to commend or extol publicly. [< LL. *præconizo*, proclaim, < L. *præco(n-)*, herald.] [**pre-cool'er**, *n.*

pre-cool', *vt.* To cool before shipment, as fruits, vegetables, etc.—**pre-cor'a-coid**, 1 pri-kər'ə-koid; 2 prē-cŏr'a-cōid, *a.* Relating to or indicating a bony or cartilaginous arch, anterior to the coracoid proper, occurring in many amphibians, reptiles, and fishes, within the shoulder-girdle near the base of the clavicle, with which it is often closely joined or which it replaces.—**pre-cor"a-coi'dal**, *a.*

pre-cur'sor, 1 pri-kûr'sər; 2 pre-cûr'sor, *n.* One who or that which precedes and gives intimation of a coming event. [< L. *præ,* before, + *curro,* run.] Syn.: see HERALD.
—**pre-cur'so-ry,** *a.* Going before as a precursor or harbinger; precursive. **pre-cur'siv**(es)‡.

pre-dac'i-ty, 1 pri-das'ı-tı; 2 pre-dăc'ı-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being predacious. **pre-da'cious-ness**‡.

pred'a-to-ry, 1 pred'ə-to-rı; 2 prĕd'a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or undertaken for plundering. **2.** Addicted to pillaging. **pre-da'cious** or **-ceous**‡. **3.** Constituted for living by preying upon others, as a beast or bird. [< L. *prædatorius, < prædor;* see PREY, *v.*]—**pred'a-to"ri-ly,** *adv.*—**pred'a-to"ri-ness,** *n.*

pred"e-ces'sor, 1 pred'ı-ses'ər; 2 prĕd"e-çĕs'or, *n.* **1.** One who goes or has gone before another in point of time; rarely, an ancestor. **2.** A previous incumbent of an office. [< L.^{OF} *præ,* before, + *decessus,* departure.]

pre-del'la, 1 pri-del'ə *or* (*It.*) prē-del'la; 2 pre-dĕl'a *or* (*It.*) prę-dĕl'lä, *n.* [It.] *Eccl.* **1.** A step or base beneath an altar-piece at the back of an altar bearing several small scenes connected with or illustrative of the main subject; sometimes, a subdivision of the altar-piece itself. **2.** A grading-like appendage to any picture. **3.** The platform on which an altar stands; the highest of a series of altar-steps.

pre-des'ig-nate^{d}, 1 prī-des'ıg-nēt; 2 prē-dĕs'ig-nāt, *vt.* **1.** To determine and indicate the character of in advance. **2.** *Logic.* To begin with a verbal or other sign or designation of quantity. [< L. *prædesignatus,* pp. of *prædesigno, < præ,* before, + DESIGN, *v.*]—**pre-des"ig-na'tion,** *n.*

pre-des'ti-nate, 1 prı-des'tı-nēt; 2 pre-dĕs'tı-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'-ED^{d}; -NAT'ING.] To destine or decree beforehand or from the beginning of things; foreordain. [< L. *præ,* before, + *destino,* DESTINE.]—**pre-des"ti-na'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to predestination. **2.** Holding the doctrine of predestination. **II.** *n.* A believer in predestination.—**pre-des"ti-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.*—**pre-des'ti-nate.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Designed for some special fate. **2.** Foreordained by divine decree, as to salvation. **II.** *n.* One who is predestined, as to salvation.

pre-des"ti-na'tion, 1 prı-des"tı-nē'shən; 2 pre-dĕs"ti-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of predestinating, or the state of being predestinated. **2.** *Theol.* The foreordination of all things by God, including the future bliss or sorrow of men.
Syn.: fate, foreknowledge, foreordination, necessity. *Fate* is heathen, an irresistible, irrational power determining all events with no manifest connection with reason or righteousness; *necessity* is philosophical, a blind something in the nature of things binding the slightest action or motion in the chain of inevitable, eternal sequence; *foreordination* and *predestination* are Christian, denoting the rational and righteous order or decree of the supreme and all-wise God. *Foreknowledge* is simply God's antecedent knowledge of all events, which some hold to be entirely separable from his *foreordination,* while others hold *foreordination* to be inseparably involved in *foreknowledge.*—Ant.: accident, chance, choice, freedom, free will, independence, uncertainty.—Prep.: predestination *of* believers *to* eternal life.
—**pre-des'ti-na"tor,** *n.*—**pre-des'tine,** *vt.* To predestinate.

pre"de-ter'mine, 1 prī"dı-tûr'mın; 2 prē"de-tēr'mın, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To determine beforehand. **2.** To order or dispose before the event. **3.** To form a previous purpose or judgment.—**pre"de-ter'mi-nate,** *a.* Decided or decreed beforehand.

pre'di-al, 1 prī'dı-al; 2 prē'dı-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of land; composed of farms or landed property; real; also, relating to the country. **2.** Attached to the soil; belonging to real estate, or resulting from tenancy of farms. **II.** *n.* A predial servant, as a tenant or serf. [OF., < L. *prædium,* farm, < *præhendo,* take.]

pre-dic'a-ment, 1 prı-dik'ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 pre-dĭc'a-ment, *n.* **1.** A state, position, or condition; especially, a trying, embarrassing, puzzling, or amusing situation or plight. **2**‖. A class or kind distinguished by definite marks. **3.** *Logic.* A predicable. [OF., < L^{LL}. *præ,* before, + *dico,* proclaim.]

pred'i-cate, 1 pred'ı-kēt; 2 prĕd'ı-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED^{d}; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To state as belonging to something; to imply or connote the existence or inherence of; affirm as a quality or attribute of an object. **2.** [U. S.] To found or base, as an argument or conclusion; establish: with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To declare; affirm; proclaim. **4.** To predict: an erroneous use. **II.** *i.* To make or constitute an affirmation. [< L. *prædicatus,* pp. of *prædico;* see PREDICAMENT.] Syn.: see AFFIRM.—**pred'i-ca-bi**(e)^{F}. **I.** *a.* That may be predicated. **II.** *n.* Anything ascribable; especially, a property or attribute affirmable of a class.—**pred"i-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**pred'i-cant.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Predicating. **2.** Preaching. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who predicates. **2.** A Dominican friar.—**pred"i-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of publicly setting forth or proclaiming. **2.** The act of predicating or asserting: specif. (*Logic*), the assertion of something of or concerning a subject; assertion. **3**‡. Something predicated; a predicate.—**pred'i-ca"tive**(es), *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**pred'i-ca-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a preacher or preaching. **2.** Characterized by being prominently proclaimed or extolled.

pred'i-cate, 1 pred'ı-kıt; 2 prĕd'ı-cat, *a.* **1.** Predicated. **2.** Belonging, relating to, or of the nature of a predicate; as, a *predicate* adjective.

pred'i-cate, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The word or words in a sentence that express what is affirmed or denied of a subject; that which is affirmed or denied; as, in the sentence "Life is short," "short" is the *predicate.* The **grammatical predicate** is the bare verb form in which the assertion is made; the **logical p.** is that form with all its modifiers.
2. A quality or property inherent in or asserted to belong to a thing.

pre-dict'^{d}, 1 prı-dikt'; 2 pre-dĭct', *vt.* & *vi.* To make known beforehand, as something that is to happen; prophesy; foretell; prognosticate. [< L. *præ,* before, + *dico,* speak.] Syn.: see AUGUR; PROPHESY.—**pre-dict'a-bi**(e)^{F}, *a.*—**pre-dic'tion,** *n.* The act of foretelling, or the thing foretold; a prophecy; forecast.—**pre-dic'tiv**(es), *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-dic'tor,** *n.*

pre"di-lec'tion, 1 prī"dı-lek'shən; 2 prē"dı-lĕc'shon, *n.* A favorable prepossession or predisposition; partiality; preference. [< L. *præ,* before, + *diligo,* love.] Syn.: see FANCY; INCLINATION; RELISH.

pre-dom'i-nant, 1 prı-dom'ı-nənt; 2 pre-dŏm'i-nant, *a.* Superior in power, influence, effectiveness, number, or degree; prevailing over others. [< L. *præ,* before, + *dominor,* dominate.]
Syn.: ascendent, chief, commanding, controlling, dominant, prevailing, prevalent, regnant, sovereign, superior, supreme.—Ant.: accessory, complementary, contributory, inferior, subordinate, subsidiary, unimportant.—**pre-dom'i-nance** or **-nan-cy,** *n.*—**pre-dom'i-nant-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-dom'i-nat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-dom"i-na'tion,** *n.*

pre-dom'i-nate, 1 prı-dom'ı-nēt; 2 pre-dŏm'i-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT'-ED^{d}; -NAT'ING.] To have superior strength or authority; exercise governing influence or control; prevail; preponderate.

pree, 1 prī; 2 prē, *vt.* [Scot.] To test, especially by tasting.

preef, 1 prīf; 2 prēf, *n.* [Scot.] Proof. **prief**‡.

pre-em'i-nent, 1 prī-em'ı-nent; 2 prē-ĕm'i-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Supremely eminent; distinguished above all others; transcendent; supreme. **2.** Extraordinary in degree; outstanding; conspicuous; extreme; superlative. [OF., < L. *præ,* before, + *emineo,* stand forth.] Syn.: see PARAMOUNT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-em'i-nence,** *n.* Syn.: see PRECEDENCE.

pre-empt'^{d}, 1 prī-empt'; 2 prē-ĕmpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To acquire or appropriate beforehand; especially [U. S.], to secure the right of preference in the purchase of (public land). **II.** *i.* [U. S.] To take up public land by preemption. [< L. *præ,* before, + *emptio(n-),* a buying.]—**pre-emp'tion,** *n.* The right or act of preempting.—**pre-emp'tiv**(es), *a.* Pertaining to or capable of preemption.—**preemptive bid,** in auction bridge, a bid of a greater number of tricks than the minimum allowed or required by the rules, in order to shut out probable bids of the opponents.—**pre-emp'tor,** *n.*—**pre-emp'to-ry,** *adv.*

preen^{1}, 1 prīn; 2 prēn, *vt.* **1.** To smooth and dress with the beak, as birds their feathers. **2.** Hence, of a person, to smooth and adorn (himself): nearly always reflexive. [Var. of PRUNE, *v.*]

preen^{2}, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To stitch up; sew; pierce; pin.

preen, *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A cloth-dressing fork. **2.** [Scot.] A pin.. **3**†. A brooch.

prees†, *n.* Same as PRESS, *n.*

pre"ex-il'i-an, *a. Jewish Hist* Pertaining to or denoting a period prior to the Babylonian exile (about 600 B. C.). **pre"ex-il'ic**‡.

pref., *abbr.* Preface, preference, prefix.

pref'ace, 1 pref'ıs; 2 prĕf'aç, *v.* [PREF'ACED^{t}; PREF'AC-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To open or introduce with a preliminary statement or act. **2.** To write a preface for: said of a book. **3.** To serve as a preface for. **II.** *i.* To write, speak, or do something as a preface.

pref'ace, *n.* **1.** A brief explanation or address to the reader at the beginning of a book or other publication. **2.** Any introductory speech, writing, etc. **3.** [P-] *Eccl.* The prayer of thanksgiving, ending with the Sanctus, which precedes and introduces the canon of the mass, and is found in all liturgies. **4.** [Scot.] A former church-custom of making a short comment on a psalm before singing it. **5**†. A distinctive or explanatory title. [OF., < L.^{LL} *præfatio(n-), < præ,* before, + *for,* speak.]—**pref'a-to-ry,** *a.*

pre'fect, 1 prī'fekt; 2 prē'fĕct, *n.* **1.** *Hist.* A Roman governor, administrator, or commander. **2.** The head of a French or Chinese government, or municipal department. **3.** One of various other officers, as an ecclesiastical dignitary, or a superintendent in a Catholic college. [OF., < L. *præfectus,* prop. pp. of *præficio,* set over.] **præ'fect**‡.—**prefect apostolic** (*R. C. Ch.*), a head of a mission, not necessarily a bishop. —**p. of discipline,** in Catholic colleges, one who superintends the general external discipline and order.—**p. of studies,** one who exercises directive control over the educational work of a Catholic college.—**pre-fec'to-ral,** *a.* **pre"fec-to'ri-al**‡.—**pre'fec-ture,** *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or province of a prefect; also, the official building for his use.—**pre-fec'tur-al,** *a.*

pre-fer', 1 prı-fûr'; 2 pre-fĕr', *vt.* [PRE-FERRED'; PRE-FER'RING.] **1.** To give precedence in the mind; hold in higher estimation; like better: with *to,* sometimes *above,* and rarely *before.* **2.** To advance, as to a rank or office; exalt; promote: more commonly, to nominate or appoint, as to a higher office. **3.** To offer; proffer. **4.** To give priority, as to one creditor or one form of securities over others. **5.** To offer for consideration or decision; present as an appeal or proposal before one in authority, as a court; as, to *prefer* a petition or charges. [< L. *præfero, < præ,* before, + *fero,* bear.] Syn.: see CHOOSE; PROMOTE.—**pref'er-a-bl**(e)^{F}, *a.*—**pref'er-a-bl**(e-ness)^{F}, *n.* **pref"er-a-bil'i-ty**‡.—**pref'er-a-bly,** *adv.* —**pref'er-ence,** *n.* **1.** The act of preferring, the state of being preferred; estimation or choice of one thing or person rather than another; also, the privilege of making such choice. **2.** That which is preferred; an object of favor or choice. **3.** *Law.* A priority of payment given by an insolvent debtor to one or to a certain class of his creditors over others; also, priority of payment by operation of law; as, the state's *preference* for taxes; specif., in railroad and commercial usage, some advantage or privilege accorded to locality, class of goods, or competitor. **4.** [Rare.] Promotion; preferment. Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE;

PRECEDENCE.—**preference bond, stock,** or **shares** [Eng.], preferred bond, etc. — **pref″er-en′tial,** *a.* Possessing or giving priority or preference, as in tariffs or railroad charges. —**preferential voting** (*Polit.*), a form of voting in which a preference as well as a second choice of candidates may be signified by a voter on his ballot.—**pref″er-en′tial-ly,** *adv.* —**pre-fer′ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of elevating, or the state of being elevated, in rank or dignity; the act of promoting or appointing to higher office; advancement; promotion. **2.** A superior post or dignity: said especially of ecclesiastical rank. **3†.** Preference.—**pre-ferred′,** *pa.* **1.** Having the first claim; as, *preferred* bonds or stock. **2.** Having gained promotion. **3.** Chosen by preference.—**pre-fer′rer,** *n.*

pre-fig′ure, 1 prɪ-fig′yur; 2 pre-fĭg′yur, *vt.* **1.** To represent beforehand as by prophetic types. **2.** To image beforehand to oneself.—**pre-fig″ur-a′tion,** *n.* Antecedent representation by types, figures, etc. **pre-fig′ure-ment‡.**—**pre-fig′ur-a-tiv(e),** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pre-fix′, 1 prɪ-fiks′; 2 pre-fĭks′, *vt.* **1.** To put or attach before or at the beginning of another thing, as to put *pre-* before "fix," to form *prefix.* **2†.** To prearrange; also, to establish; settle. [< OF. *prefixer,* < L. *præ,* before + *figo,* fix.]

pre′fix, 1 prē′fiks, *n.* **1.** That which is prefixed; specif., a significant syllable or particle used as the first element of a word, as *anti-, bi-, pre- pseudo-, quasi-, semi-; bird* in *birdlime; man* in *mankind,* etc. **2.** The act of prefixing. **pre-fix′ion‡** [Archaic].—**pre′fix-al,** *a.*

pre″flo-ra′tion, *n. Bot.* The disposition of flowers within the flower-bud; estivation. [bud; venation.

pre-fo″li-a′tion, *n. Bot.* The disposition of leaves within the

pre″for-ma′tion, 1 prē″fȯr-mā′shən; 2 prē″fŏr-mā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of preforming; the state of being formed in advance. **2.** *Biol.* A theory of generation according to which the fully developed organism exists preformed in the germ. **theory of preformation.**

preg′na-bl(e²ŝ, 1 preg′nə-bl; 2 prĕg′na-bl, *a.* Weak enough to be conquered; likely to yield when attacked, as a fort: used also figuratively. [< L.OF *prehendo,* seize.]—**preg″na-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

preg′nan-cy, 1 preg′nən-sɪ; 2 prĕg′nan-çy, *n.* **1.** The state of being with young or with child. **2†.** Quickness of intelligence.—**false pregnancy,** an enlargement of the womb with some of the symptoms of pregnancy, due to a growth.—**preg′nant,** *a.* **1.** Impregnated or great with child: usually said of persons. **2.** Figuratively, carrying great weight or significance; big with consequences: usually followed by *with;* in rhetoric and logic, implying more than is expressed; of persons, showing intellectual promise; hopeful; bright. **3.** Fruitful; prolific; teeming. **4†.** Quick-witted; shrewd; apt; dexterous. **5†.** Evident or obvious. **6†.** Receptive; open. **-ly,** *adv.*

pre-hen′si-bl(e², 1 prɪ-hen′sɪ-bl; 2 pre-hĕn′sɪ-bl, *a.* Capable of being apprehended or grasped. [< L. *prehensus,* pp. of *prehendo, prendo,* grasp, seize.]—**pre-hen′sil(e²ŝ,** *a.* Adapted for grasping or holding; formed to grasp or coil around and cling to objects.—**pre″hen-sil′i-ty,** *n.*—**pre-hen′sion,** *n.* The act of grasping, physically or mentally.—**pre-hen′siv(e²ŝ,** *a.* Having the power of apprehending or discriminating fact.

preh′nite, 1 pren′aɪt; 2 prēn′ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A light green, gray or white, reniform or stalactitic, hydrous calcium aluminum silicate, ($H_2Ca_2Al_2Si_3O_{13}$); similar in composition and occurrence to the zeolites. [< *Prehn,* its discoverer at the Cape of Good Hope.]

pre″ig-ni′tion, *n. Engin.* Ignition of the charge in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine previous to the completion of the compression stroke.

pre-judge′, 1 prɪ-juj′; 2 prē-jŭdj′, *vt.* To judge without, or before the completion of, a hearing or investigation; to determine or condemn hastily.—**pre-judg′ment,** *n.* **pre-judge′-ment‡; pre-ju″di-ca′tion‡.**

prej′u-dice, 1 prej′u-dis; 2 prĕj′u-dĭç. **I.** *vt.* [-DICED′; -DIC-ING.] **1.** To imbue with prejudice or aversion. **2.** To cause detriment to; impair; injure; derogate from in any way; especially, to cause moral injury to, as in respect to rights, reputation, or status. **II.** *n.* **1.** A judgment or opinion formed without due examination; a mental decision based on other grounds than reason or justice; a premature or biased opinion. **2.** Detriment, as arising from a hasty and unfair judgment. [OF., < L. *præ,* before, + *judicium,* judgment.] **prej′u-dizet.**

Syn.: bias, partiality, preconception, prepossession, presumption, unfairness. A *presumption* (literally, a taking beforehand) is a partial decision formed in advance of argument or evidence, usually grounded on some general principle, and always held subject to revision upon fuller information. A *prejudice* or *prepossession* is grounded often on feeling, fancy, associations, etc. A *prejudice* against foreigners is very common in retired communities. There is always a *presumption* in favor of what exists, so that the burden of proof is upon one who advocates a change. A *prepossession* is always favorable, a *prejudice* always unfavorable, unless the contrary is expressly stated. See INJURY.—Ant.: certainty, conclusion, conviction, demonstration, evidence, necessary conclusion, reason, reasoning.—Prep.: *against;* rarely, *in favor of; in one's favor.*—**in** or **to the prejudice of,** to the injury or detriment of.—**without p.,** without detriment to any right that previously existed. Usually applied (1) to the dismissal of a bill in equity without consideration of the merits; or (2) to the reservation, express or implied, of all rights in favor of one who offers to compromise a claim or litigation, in case his offer is rejected. —**prej′u-dice-less,** *a.*—**prej″u-di′cial,** *a.* Having a tendency to prejudice.—**prej″u-di′cial-ly,** *adv.*

prel′ate, 1 prel′ɪt; 2 prĕl′at, *n.* One of a higher order of clergy, as a bishop or abbot. [< L.OF *prælatus,* placed over.] —**prel′a-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** The system of a church government by prelates. **2.** The dignity or function of a prelate; the form of episcopacy in which the bishops are of a higher order than the other clergy; sometimes applied in a hostile sense to episcopacy. **prel′ate-ship‡; prel′a-ture‡.** **3.** Prelates collectively.—**pre-lat′ic, pre-lat′i-cal,** *a.*—**pre-lat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**prel′a-tism,** *n.* **1.** Prelacy; episcopacy. **2.** Prelatical partizanship.—**prel′a-tist,** *n.* One who supports the prelacy; an advocate of High Church government: sometimes used hostilely.

pre-lect′, 1 prɪ-lekt′; 2 pre-lĕct′, *vt. & vi.* To read before somebody, as a lecture; to lecture; discourse. [See PRELECTION.]

pre-lec′tion, 1 prɪ-lek′shən; 2 pre-lĕç′shon, *n.* A public lecture, as to college students. [< L. *prælectio,* < *præ,* before, + *lego,* read.] —**pre-lec′tor,** *n.* A lecturer in a university.

pre″li-ba′tion, *n.* **1.** A preliminary offering. **2.** Anticipation. [< L. *præ,* before, + *libo,* taste.]

pre-lim′i-na-ry, 1 prɪ-lim′ɪ-nē-rɪ; 2 pre-lĭm′i-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Antecedent or introductory to the main discourse, proceedings, or business; prefatory; preparatory. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] An initiatory step; a preparatory act: usually in the plural. [< PRE- + L. *limen (limin-),* threshold.] Syn.: see ANTECEDENT.—**pre-lim′i-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*

pre-lude′, 1 prɪ-lūd′ *or* prel′yūd; 2 pre-lūd′ *or* prĕl′yud, *vt. & vi.* [PRE-LUD′ED⁴; PRE-LUD′ING.] To introduce or begin, as a musical piece, with a prelude; precede, play, or serve as a prelude or forerunner. [< L. *præ,* before, + *iudo,* play.]—**prelud′er,** *n.*

pre′lude, 1 prɪ′lūd *or* prel′yūd; 2 prē′lūd *or* prĕl′yud, *n.* **1.** An opening strain or introduction at the beginning of a musical composition. **2.** Any introductory or opening performance. **3.** That which foreshadows a coming event.—**pre-lu′di-al,** *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; prefatory.—**pre-lu′sion,** *n.* That which serves as a prelude; a premonition.—**pre-lu′siv(e²ŝ,** *a.* Having the character of a prelude; indicating beforehand. **pre-lu′so-ry‡.**—**pre-lu′siv(e-ly²ŝ,** *adv.* **pre-lu′so-ri-ly‡.**

pre″ma-ture′, 1 prɪ″mə-tūr′; 2 prē″ma-tūr′, *a.* Existing, happening, matured or developed before the natural period; done before the proper time; untimely. [< L. *præ,* before, + *maturus,* ripe.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre″ma-tu′ri-ty,** *n.* Unseasonable maturity; precocious or too early development. **pre″ma-ture′ness‡.**

pre″max-il′la, 1 prɪ″maks-il′ə; 2 prē″măks-il′a, *n. Anat.* [-LÆ, 1 -ɪ; 2 -ē, *pl.*] The intermaxillary bone.—**pre-max′il-la-ry.** **I.** *a.* Situated in front of the maxilla or upper jaw. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rig, *pl.*] The premaxilla.

pre-med′i-tate, 1 prɪ-med′ɪ-tēt; 2 pre-mĕd′i-tāt, *vt. & vi.* [-TAT′ED⁴; -TAT′ING.] To revolve in the mind or meditate beforehand; design or contrive previously. [< L. *præ,* before, + *meditor,* consider.]—**pre-med′i-tat″ed-ly,** *adv.* **pre-med′i-tate-ly‡.** — **pre-med′i-tat″ed-ness,** *n.* — **pre-med″i-ta′tion,** *n.*—**pre-med′i-ta″tiv(e²ŝ,** *a.*

pre′mi-er, 1 prɪ′mɪ-ər; 2 prē′mi-er. **I.** *a.* **1.** First in rank or position; principal; as, the *premier* place; *premier* officer. **2.** First in order of occurrence; oldest; specif., first in order of creation; senior; as, the *premier* duke of England. **3†.** Indicating the first minister of state; as, *premier* minister. **II.** *n.* The responsible head of the cabinet; the prime minister of England, or of one of her colonies. [F., first, chief.]—**pre′mi-er-ship,** *n.*

pre-mière′, 1 prə-myär′; 2 pre-myĕr′. **I.** *a.* First in a company of women. **II.** *n.* **1.** The leading lady in a theatrical company. **2.** The first public presentation of a play, etc. [F.]

pre-mil″le-na′ri-an, 1 prɪ-mil″ɪ-nē′rɪ-ən; 2 prē-mil″e-nā′ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring before the millennium. **pre″mil-len′ni-al‡. 2.** Pertaining to the doctrine of premillennialism. **II.** *n.* One who believes in premillennialism. **pre″mil-len′ni-al-ist‡.** — **pre″mil-len′ni-al-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that the millennium is to be introduced by the personal return of Christ. **pre-mil″le-na′ri-an-ism‡.**

pre-mise′, } 1 prɪ-maɪz′; 2 pre-mīs′, *v.* [PRE-MISED′; PRE-
pre-mize′, } MIS′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To say or write as an introductory statement, as in explanation. **2.** To propound as the premises or basis of an argument. **3.** To lay down, as an antecedent proposition or condition; assume; stipulate. **4†.** To send in advance. **II.** *i.* To state premises. [< L. *præ,* before, + *mitto,* send.]

prem′ise, } 1 prem′ɪs; 2 prĕm′is, *n.* **1.** A proposition laid
prem′is², } down, proved, supposed, or assumed, that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion; a judgment leading to another judgment as a conclusion; a condition made. **2.** *Logic.* Specifically, either of the two propositions in a syllogism from which, their truth being granted, the conclusion necessarily follows. **3.** *pl. Law.* (1) Foregoing statements; facts previously stated. (2) That part in a deed that sets forth the date, names of parties, the land or thing conveyed or granted, the consideration, and all other matters down to the phrase "to have and to hold." **4.** *pl.* A distinct portion of real estate; land or lands; land with its appurtenances, as buildings; as, he lingered about the *premises.* **prem′iss‡.**—**in the premises,** a phrase used with reference to something already stated.

pre′mi-um, 1 prɪ′mɪ-um; 2 prē″mi-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A reward or prize for a superior performance or production in competition. Specifically [U. S.], in the dry-goods trade, a commission ticket: usually abbreviated **pm. 2.** A price paid for a loan; a sum offered or given to secure a loan, either (1) a sum in addition to interest, a bonus, or (2), less frequently, the interest itself. **3.** The rate or price at which stocks, shares, or money are valued in excess of their nominal or par value; as, bank shares at a *premium* of five per cent. **4.** *Insur.* The amount paid for insurance, as admission fees,

annual dues, periodical payments, etc., according to the kind of insurance secured. **5.** *Com.* Any object offered free to those who purchase goods to a certain value, as a set of books given free as an inducement to subscribe for a magazine. **6.** A fee for instruction in a trade or a profession. [< L. *præmium*, lit., profit derived from booty, < *præ*, before, + *emo*, take, buy.] Syn.: see SUBSIDY.—**at a premium,** above par; hence, figuratively, in great demand.—**premium bonds,** numbered government bonds, as in continental Europe, part of the interest on which is paid in the form of large money prizes to the holders of bonds whose numbers are drawn by lot at regular intervals, those not so drawn at any time being eventually redeemed at a fixed price.—**p. note,** a promissory note given in place of payment of all or a part of an insurance premium.—**stock p.** (*Life Insur.*), the premium on a stock or non-participating policy.

pre-mo'lar, 1 prī-mō'lər; 2 prē-mō'lar, *n.* One of the teeth situated before the molars and behind the canines. Compare BICUSPID.—**pre-mo'lar,** *a.* [In advance; forewarn.

pre-mon'ish‖**t,** 1 prī-men'ish; 2 prē-mŏn'ish, *vt.* To admonish

pre"mo-ni'tion, 1 prī"mo-nish'ən; 2 prē"mo-nish'on, *n.* **1.** An actual forewarning of something yet to occur. **2.** A presentiment not based on information received; an instinctive foreboding. [OF., < L. *præ*, before, + *moneo*, warn.]—**pre-mon'i-to-ry,** *a.* Giving or containing premonition. **pre-mon'i-tiv**(e)**†.**—**pre-mon'i-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Pre-mon"stra-ten'sian, 1 prī-men"strē-ten'shən; 2 prē-mŏn"-stra-tēn'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the order of Premonstratensians. **II.** *n.* One of an order of canons regular, founded by St. Norbert in 1119 at Prémontré, France, known from their white habit as the *White Canons,* and from their founder as *Norbertines.*—**Pre-mon'strant,** *a.* & *n.* Premonstratensian.

pre-morse', *a. Bot.* Terminating abruptly, as if bitten or broken off; as, a *premorse* root.

pre-mun'dane, *a.* Same as ANTEMUNDANE.

pre"mu-ni'tion, 1 prī"miu-nish'ən; 2 prē"mū-nish'on, *n.* The act of fortifying against danger or objection; defense. [< L. *præmunitio(n-)*, < *præ*, before, + *munio*, fortify.]

pre-nom'i-nate†. I. *vt.* To denominate or name beforehand. **II.** *a.* Named beforehand.

pre-no'tion, 1 prī-nō'shən; 2 prē-nō'shon, *n.* **1.** A preconception; a generalization with slight basis of fact or experience. **2†.** A previous idea or notion.

prent, 1 prent; 2 prēnt, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Print.

pren'tice, *n.* [Colloq.] An apprentice.

pre-oc"cu-pa'tion, 1 prī-ek"yu-pē'shən; 2 prē-ŏc"yu-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of occupying before others, or the state of being or having a prior occupant. **pre-oc'cu-pan-cy†.** **2.** The state of being preoccupied, as in mind, attention, or inclination; prepossession. **3.** Something that preoccupies.—**pre-oc'cu-pant,** *n.*

pre-oc'cu-py, 1 prī-ek'yu-pai; 2 prē-ŏc'yu-pȳ, *vt.* **1.** To occupy or take possession of in advance of another or others. **2.** To fill, engage, or engross, as the mind; absorb; prepossess; prejudice. Syn.: see OCCUPY.—**pre-oc'cu-pied,** *a.* **1.** Engrossed in thought or business; abstracted. **2.** Previously occupied. **3.** Already in use as a scientific name. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED.

prep., *abbr.* Preparatory, preposition.

pre-pare', 1 prī-pār'; 2 pre-pâr', *v.* [PRE-PARED'; PRE-PAR'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adapt, render suitable, or qualify for a particular end or purpose; make ready; fit; as, to *prepare* one for college. **2.** Specif., to provide with what is appropriate or necessary; equip; also, to provide or procure as suitable; as, to *prepare* troops for war. **3.** To bring into a suitable or desired state of mind, as by tact or address; make ready to expect something; as, I am *prepared* for anything. **4.** To bring into a state of readiness or completeness, as by thought, consultation, manipulation, or other appropriate action; as, the druggist *prepared* the pills; the committee have *prepared* their report. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make oneself ready; as, to *prepare* for the worst: by ellipsis of the reflexive pronoun. **2.** To get ready; take necessary previous measures. [< L. *præ*, before, + *paro*, make ready.]

Syn.: adapt, adjust, arrange, fit, get ready, make arrangements, make provision, make ready, order, procure, provide, put in order, qualify, set in order. See PROVIDE.—Ant.: demolish, derange, disarrange, disconcert, disorder, misadapt, neglect, overlook, spoil, subvert, upset.—Prep.: *for.*

—**prep"a-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of preparing. **2.** An act or proceeding designed to bring about some event; a precaution; provision; as, *preparations* for war or for a journey. **3.** The fact or state of being prepared; readiness. **4.** Something made or prepared, as a compound, composition, etc.; as, medicinal or chemical *preparations.* **5.** Preliminary study; training, as for college or business. **6.** *Mus.* The previous introduction, as an integral part of a chord, of a note which is then continued into a following dissonance; also, the note so treated. **7.** *Eccl.* Devotional exercises introducing an office, as that of the Eucharist. **8**‖. The day before a Jewish holy day. **9†.** An accomplishment; qualification.—**pre-par'a-tiv**(e)**.** **I.** *a.* Serving or tending to prepare. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is preparatory. **2.** An act of preparation. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-par'a-tor,** *n.* One who prepares subjects for scientific purposes, as specimens for dissection or objects for preservation in collections.—**pre-par'a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Serving as a preparation. **2.** Occupied in preparation; as, a *preparatory* scholar. **3.** Preparatorily; as, *preparatory* to writing, I will consider this.—**preparatory lecture,** in some Protestant churches, a discourse to prepare communicants for partaking of the sacrament; also, a service of which this discourse forms part.—**p. school,** a school in which students are prepared for admission to a college or university.

pre-par'a-to-ry†.—**pre-par'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-pared',** *pa.* —**pre-par'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-par'ed-ness,** *n.*—**pre-par'er,** *n.*

pre-pense', 1 prī-pens'; 2 pre-pĕns', *a.* Premeditated; considered beforehand; as, a malice *prepense.* **pre-pen'sive**(ly)**†.**—**pre-pense'ly,** *adv.*

pre-pon'der-ate, 1 prī-pen'dər-ēt; 2 pre-pŏn'der-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To surpass in weight; outweigh. **2.** To overpower, as by stronger influence. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. **2.** To exceed in influence or power. [< L. *præ*, before, + *pondero*, weigh.]—**pre-pon'der-ant,** *a.* Having such superior force, weight, importance, efficacy, quantity, or number as to overbalance something else or all other things of a class; predominant. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-pon'der-ous†.** **-ly,** *adv.*—**pre-pon'der-ance** or **-an-cy,** *n.* **pre-pon"der-a'tion†.**—**pre-pon'der-at"ing-ly,** *adv.*

prep"o-si'tion, 1 prep"o-zish'ən; 2 prĕp"o-sish'on, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The part of speech that denotes the relation of an object to an action or thing: so called because usually placed before its object. The object is expressed by a noun or pronoun, which with the preposition constitutes an adjectival or adverbial phrase, and the action or thing by a verb, adjective, or other noun or pronoun. **2§.** The place before something else. [OF., < L. *præ*, before, + *pono*, place.]—**inseparable preposition,** a preposition so closely connected with a verb as to have all the force of a compound; as, *laugh at, look up,* etc.—**participial p.,** a participle used without direct connection with a subject, so that it has the force of a preposition; as, I spoke to him *concerning* that affair.—**postpositive p.,** a preposition in postposition; also, a suffix added to a noun and serving as a preposition; as, it soars *heavenward.*—**prep"o-si'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the character or force of prepositions. **-ly,** *adv.*

pre-pos'i-tive‖**§,** 1 prī-pez'i-tiv; 2 pre-pŏz'i-tiv. **I.** *a.* Prefixed: especially, in grammar, placed before the word governed or qualified. **II.** *n.* A prepositive word or particle.

pre-pos'i-tor, 1 prī-pez'i-tər *or* -tor; 2 pre-pŏz'i-tor, *n.* [Eng.] A scholar in a school or college who directs or oversees others; monitor. **præ-pos'i-ter, -tor†; pre-pos'ter, -tor†.**

pre"pos-sess'†, 1 prī"pe-zes'; 2 prē"pŏ-sĕs', *vt.* **1.** To preoccupy the mind or heart of; make a first impression on: used oftenest in a good sense, as *prejudice* is in a bad one; as, his manners *prepossessed* me. **2.** To take possession of and hold in advance of others: preoccupy, as land.—**pre"pos-sess'ing,** *pa.* Inspiring a favorable opinion from the beginning.—**pre"pos-ses'sion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being prepossessed; a previous impression in favor of a particular person or thing; a preconceived liking. **2.** Prior possession. Syn.: see INCLINATION; PREJUDICE.

pre-pos'ter-ous, 1 prī-pes'tər-us; 2 pre-pŏs'ter-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; strikingly or utterly absurd or impracticable **2**‖. Foolish; ridiculous; applied to persons. **3†.** Originally, having that first which ought to be last. [< L. *præ*, before, + *posterus*, following.] Syn.: see ABSURD; EXTRAORDINARY; RIDICULOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* —**pre-pos'tor,** *n.* Same as PREPOSITOR.—**pre"pos-to'ri-al, præ"pos-to'ri-al,** *a.*—**pre-pos'tor-ship,** *n.*

pre-po'tent, 1 prī-pō'tent; 2 prē-pō'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Endowed with prevailing potency; predominant. **2.** Having potential power or efficacy: possessing power to shape or influence what comes after. **3.** *Biol.* Pertaining to or exhibiting prepotency. **pre"po-ten'tial†.**—**pre-po'ten-cy,** *n.* **1.** The quality of superior potency; preponderance of influence or efficiency. **2.** *Biol.* The capacity of one parent above that of the other of transmitting characteristics to the offspring. **pre-po'tence†.**—**pre"po-ten'tial-ly** *adv.*

pre'puce, 1 prī'pīūs; 2 prē'pūç, *n.* The loose skin that covers the glans of the penis or the clitoris; in man, the foreskin. [< F. *prépuce*, < L. *præputium.*] **pre-pu'ti-um†.**—**pre-pu'tial,** *a.*

Pre-raf'fa-el-it-ism, ⌊1 prī-raf'i-el-ait-izm; 2 prē-răf'a-ĕl-it-
Pre-raph'a-el-it-ism, ⌋ism, *n.* **1.** *Art.* The body of style and methods characteristic of the movement, begun in England in 1847–1849 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, W. Holman Hunt, John Millais, and others, calling themselves the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," characterized by a return to the truth and earnestness that distinguished the Italian painters before Raffael. **2.** An artist of the modern school who follows their methods. **3.** In literature, especially in poetry, a similar attempt to follow nature and attend to the minutest details. **Pre'-Raf'fa-**[or **-Raph'a-**]**el-it-ism†.**—**Pre-raf'fa-**[or **-raph'a-**]**el-ite.** **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Preraffaelitism or its followers. **II.** *n.* **1.** A follower or adherent of Preraffaelitism in art or literature. **2.** Loosely, any artist who shows a tendency to revert to early ideals or methods. **3.** Generally, any Italian painter before the days of Raffael.—**Pre-raf"fa-**[or **-raph"a-**]**el-is'tic, -it'ic,** or **-it"ish,** *a.* Resembling or leaning toward Preraffaelitism.

pre-req'ui-site, ⌊1 prī-rek'wi-zit; 2 prē-rĕk'wi-zĭt. **I.** *a.*
pre-réq'ui-sit§, ⌋ Required as an antecedent condition; necessary to something that follows. **II.** *n.* A necessary antecedent condition.

pre-rog'a-tive, ⌊1 prī-reg'a-tiv; 2 pre-rŏg'a-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Of or
pre-rog'a-tiv§, ⌋ pertaining to a prerogative; possessing or held by prerogative. **2.** [Rare.] Having superior rank; pre-eminent.—**prerogative court.** **1.** [Eng.] Formerly, a court having jurisdiction of testamentary matters, as an archbishop's court in which were involved effects up to five pounds in each of two or more dioceses of the archiepiscopal province. **p. office†.** **2.** [P- C-] [U. S.] In New Jersey, a court held by the chancellor sitting as ordinary in probate matters, and for the determination of appeals from the Orphans' Court.—**p. writ,** a writ issued in the exercise of the extraordinary power of the crown, only on proper cause shown, as procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and certiorari. These writs have largely lost their prerogative character.

pre-rog'a-tive, ⌊ *n.* **1.** An indefeasible and unquestionable
pre-rog'a-tiv§, ⌋ right belonging to a person or body of per-

sons by virtue of position or relation, and exercised without control or accountability; specif., a hereditary or official right. **2.** Hence, figuratively, any characteristic and generally admitted privilege peculiar to a person or class; as, it is a woman's *prerogative* to change her mind. **3.** [P-] [U. S.] Same as PREROGATIVE COURT, 2. **4**†. Precedence; pre-eminence. **5**†. A special property or virtue. [< L. *præ*, before, + *rogo*, ask.] Syn.: see RIGHT.—**royal prerogative**, a distinctive power or privilege of the crown.

—**pre·rog'a·tiv(e)d**‡, *a.* Having a prerogative; privileged.

Pres., *abbr.* Presidency, President, presumptive.—**Pres., Presb.**, *abbr.* Presbyterian.—**pres.**, *abbr.* Present.

pre'sa, 1 prē'sə; 2 prē'sä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A sign (:𝄋:, ✚, or 𝄋) in fugues or canons, where the voices are successively to take up the theme.

pre-sage', 1 pri-sēj'; 2 pre-sāj', *vt. & vi.* [PRE-SAGED'; PRE-SAG'ING.] **1.** To indicate by some present fact what is to come; portend; hence, to foretell. **2.** To have a presentiment of. **3.** To foresee something to come. **4.** To prophesy; utter predictions. [< L. *præ*, before, + *sapio*, perceive.] Syn.: see AUGUR.—**pre-sage'ment**, *n.* **1.** An omen. **2.** A prediction.—**pre-sag'er**, *n.*

pres'age, 1 pres'ij *or* pri'sēj; 2 prĕs'aġ *or* prē'sāġ, *n.* **1.** An indication of something to come; prophetic token; portent. **2.** A prophetic intention or impression; presentiment. **3.** Prophetic meaning or import. **4.** The gift of foresight. Syn.: see SIGN.—**pres'age-ful**, *a.*

Pres'burg, *n.* Same as PRESSBURG.

pres"by-o'pi-a, 1 pres"bi-ō'pi-ə; 2 prĕs"by-ō'pi-a, *n. Med.* Long-sightedness, especially that incident to the old age and due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which renders accommodation difficult for near objects. [< Gr. *presbys*, old man, + *ōps*, eye.] **pres'by-o"py**‡.—**pres'by-ope**, *n.* One affected with presbyopia.—**pres"by-op'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, used in remedying, or affected with presbyopia.

pres'by-ter, 1 pres'bi-tər; 2 prĕs'by-ter, *n.* **1.** In New Testament times, one of the elders of a church. **2.** In hierarchical churches, a priest. **3.** In Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery. (1) A minister or preacher, who is a permanent member. (2) A ruling elder elected to attend presbytery (or other ecclesiastical court), and constituted a member only for the meetings to which he is commissioned. **4**‖. [P-] A Presbyterian. [< Gr. *presbyteros*, older; compar. of *presbys*, old.]—**pres-byt'er-ate**, *n.* **1.** The office or dignity of a presbyter. **2.** The order or the body of presbyters. **3.** [Rare.] A presbytery.—**pres"by-te'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a presbytery or a presbyter. **pres-byt'er-al**‡. **-ly**, *adv.*—**Pres"by-te'ri-an**, *n.* **1.** One who believes in the government of the church by presbyters. **2.** A member of a Protestant ecclesiastical body, almost invariably Trinitarian, and for the most part Calvinistic, in doctrine, and holding to the government of the church by presbyters.—**Pres"by-te'ri-an**, *a.*—**Pres"by-te'ri-an-ism**, *n.*—**pres"by-te'ri-um**, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Arch.* **1.** That part of a church set apart for the clergy; hence, the choir or chancel, or, the space between the altar and the apse. **2.** A body of elders.

pres'by-ter"y, 1 pres'[*or* prez']bi-ter"i; 2 prĕs'[*or* prĕş']by-tĕr"y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** *Presbyterian Ch.* (1) A church court or judicatory having the ecclesiastical and spiritual rule and oversight of a given district. (2) The district so represented; also, presbyters generally and collectively. **2.** The system of church government by presbyters: opposed to *prelacy* and *independency*. **3.** *Script.* The body of elders in a church or of a district. **4.** *Arch.* Same as PRESBYTERIUM. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A parsonage.

pre'sci-ence, 1 pri'shi-ens; 2 prē'shi-ĕnç, *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place. Syn.: see WISDOM.—**pre'scient**, *a.* Having prescience; foreknowing; also, far-seeing. [F., < L. *præ*, before, + *scio*, know.] **-ly**, *adv.*

pre-scind', 1 pri-sind'; 2 prē-sind', *v.* **I.** *t. Metaph.* To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis; think of independently or abstractedly; dissociate; abstract; also, to cut off; sever. **II.** *i.* To separate one's thought or attention; reason abstractedly: usually with *from*. [< L. *præ*, before, + *scindo*, cleave.]

Pres'cott, 1 pres'kət; 2 prĕs'cot, *n.* **1. William** (1726–1795), an American colonel; commanded at Bunker Hill. **2. William Hickling** (1796–1859), an American historian of Spanish conquests in America.

pre-scribe', 1 pri-skraib'; 2 pre-scrib', *v.* [PRE-SCRIBED'; PRE-SCRIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or lay down authoritatively for direction or control; give as a law or direction. **2.** *Med.* To give directions, either written or verbal, for the use of (a remedy), with instructions as to its use. **3.** *Law.* To render, or permit to become, invalid by lapse of time. **4**†. To inscribe before. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lay down laws or rules; give directions, specifically medical directions, as prescriptions. **2.** *Law.* (1) To assert a title founded on prescription. (2) To become invalid by prescription. [< L. *præ*, before, + *scribo*, write.] Syn.: see DICTATE; SET.—**pre-scrib'er**, *n.*

pre'script†, *a.* Prescribed as a rule or model; laid down.

pre'script, 1 pri'skript; 2 prē'script, *n.* **1.** A prescription or direction, as a rule of conduct. **2**§. A medical prescription.

pre-scrip'tion, 1 pri-skrip'shən; 2 pre-scrip'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating. **2.** That which is prescribed or appointed, as a rule or precept; a prescript. **3.** *Med.* A physician's formula for compounding and administering a medicine; also, colloquially, the remedy so prescribed. **4.** *Law.* (1) A title to property, or a mode of acquiring title to property founded on uninterrupted possession. (2) A mode of losing a right or title by failure to assert it within a given time. (3) The period after which a neglected right or title can not be asserted. (4) The period, if any, after which prosecution for a crime is barred. **5.** Old or continued custom, particularly when considered authoritative. **6.** A claim based on long usage. [F., < L. *præscriptio(n-)*, precept.]—**pre-scrip'ti-bl**(ᵉ)**, *a.* 1.** Fit to be prescribed. **2.** Derived from or acquirable by prescription; depending on prescriptive right.—**pre-scrip"ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**pre-scrip'tive**, *a.* **1.** Sanctioned by custom or long use; as, a *prescriptive* right to grumble. **2.** *Law.* Acquired by immemorial use; based on prescription; as, a *prescriptive* title. **3.** That gives precise instructions. **-ly**, *adv.*

pres'ence, 1 prez'ens; 2 prĕş'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state or fact of being present; proximity: opposed to *absence*. **2.** Situation face to face; close approach or vicinity within view or access. **3.** Something invisible but near and sensible, as a spiritual being. **4.** Personal appearance; bearing. **5.** Personal qualities collectively; self; personality: used also absolutely of a sovereign; as, **the Presence.** **6.** A distinguished assembly, as before a prince or exalted personage. **7**‖. The room or apartment in which a high dignitary or ruler receives assemblies. **pres'ence-cham"ber**‡; **pres'ence-room"**‡. [OF., < L. *præsentia*, < *præsent(-)s*; see PRESENT, *a.*]—**presence of mind**, full command of one's faculties; coolness, alertness, and readiness of resource in a situation of sudden danger, embarrassment, etc. —**real presence**, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.

pre-sent', 1 pri-zent'; 2 pre-şĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To introduce to one's acquaintance; make known personally; as, the ambassador was *presented* to the king; allow me to *present* my friend. **2.** To bestow as a gift; offer or give formally. **3.** To endow or favor (a person) with a gift. **4.** To exhibit to view or notice; hence, to bring up mentally; suggest; as, what a sight they *presented*. **5.** To bring up for consideration. **6.** To point or aim (a weapon). **7.** *Law.* To prefer charges against to the authorities. **8.** [Eng.] To offer as a candidate, as a clergyman to a benefice. **9**§. To offer as a challenge; proffer openly. **10**†. To personate; represent. **II.** *i.* To make a presentation, as to an ecclesiastical living. —**to present arms** (*Mil.*), to salute by holding weapons perpendicularly in front of the body.—**pre-sent'a-bl**(ᵉ), *a.* **1.** Fit to be presented; in suitable condition or attire for company. **2.** Capable of being offered, exhibited, or bestowed.—**pre-sent"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**pres"en-tee'**, *n.* **1.** One who is presented, as to a benefice or at court. **2.** The recipient of a gift.—**pre-sent'er**, *n.*

pres'ent, 1 prez'ent; 2 prĕş'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Being in a place or company referred to or contemplated: opposed to *absent*. **2.** Now going on; current. **3.** Actually in mind. **4.** Immediately impending or actually coming on; not delayed; instant. **5.** *Gram.* Relating to or signifying what is going on at the time being; as, the *present* tense; *present* participle. **6**‖. Ready at hand; prompt in emergency; as, a *present* wit; a *present* aid. **7**‖. Favorably attentive; propitious. [OF., < L. *præsen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præsse*, be before.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATE.

—**present participle**, the active participle in *-ing*; as, *going*: opposed to *past* (*perfect, passive*) *participle*.—**p. perfect** [Rare] (*Gram.*), the perfect tense, as distinguished from the pluperfect and future perfect.—**p. tense** (*Gram.*), the tense marking present time: as, I *go*, *do* go, *am* going. The emphatic present is represented by *do* with an infinitive; as, I *do* say: with an ellipsis of *to*. The progressive present is formed by the present participle with the verb *to be*; as, the house *is being built*.—**p. value** (*Commerce*), the amount due at a given date less the compound interest on the debt for the time specified: said of a sum of money due at a definite future time. **p. worth**‡.—**pres'ent-ly**, *adv.* **1.** After a little time; shortly. **2**‖. At once; immediately. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.

pres'ent, *n.* **1.** By ellipsis, present time. **2.** The present tense; also, a verbal form denoting it. **3.** A present matter or affair; a question under consideration. **4.** *pl.* Present writings: a law term used for the document in which it occurs; as, know all men by these *presents*. **5**†. Money or property on hand.—**at present**, now.—**for the p.**, for the time being.

pres'ent, *n.* A gift. Syn.: see GIFT.

pres"en-ta'tion, 1 prez"en-tē'shən; 2 prĕş"ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of presenting or proffering for acceptance, approval, etc.; especially, the formal offering of a complimentary gift; also, rarely, that which is bestowed; a present; as the *presentation* of credentials. **2.** The act of introducing or bringing to notice; formal introduction, especially to a superior; as, *presentation* at court. Specif.: (1) The nomination of a clergyman to a living; also, the right of such nomination. (2) The presenting of a candidate for admission to a degree, for examination, etc. **3.** The manner of bringing into view, as a play, or thought, as a case; way of putting; exhibition; representation; also, that which is represented. **4.** *Psychol.* The fact or process of being present in consciousness; also, the object of consciousness, without added reference. **5.** *Obstet.* The position of the fetus at birth: designated by the part that is first presented to the touch at the mouth of the womb; as, breech *presentation*, etc. **6.** *Astron.* The condition of being placed in a certain position or direction, with regard to something else, or to an observer. **7.** Same as PRESENTMENT, 6. [See PRESENT, *a.*]

—**feast of the Presentation. 1.** A church festival celebrating the entrance of the Virgin Mary into the temple, occurring on Nov. 21 in the Roman Catholic calendar: called in the Greek Church *Isodia*. **2.** The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary.—**Order of the P. of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, an order of Roman Catholic nuns devoted specially to the education of poor young girls, founded by Miss Nano Nagle at Cork, Ireland, in 1777.—**p. copy**, a copy of a publication presented

For words in *pre-* not given above see PRE-, *prefix*, page 892.

by the author or the publisher.—**p. day**, a day upon which degrees are conferred in a university.

pres"en-ta'tion-al, 1 prez"en-tē'shan-al; 2 prĕs"ĕn-tā'shon-al, *a. Psychol.* Relating to or composed of presentations.—**pres"en-ta'tion-al-ism**, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that man has an immediate perception of all the elemental forms of entity, as space, time, substance, and power; natural realism. **pres"en-ta'tion-ism**‡.—**pres"en-ta'tion-ist** or **pres"en-ta'tion-al-ist**, *a. & n.*

pre-sen'ta-tive, } 1 pri-zen'ta-tiv; 2 pre-sĕn'ta-tiv, *a.* **1.** *Psychol.*
pre-sen'ta-tiv[S], } Having to do with mental presentation, either as activity, power, or object: opposed to *representative*; as, a *presentative* judgment. **2.** *Eccl.* Having the right to present to a benefice; also, admitting of the presentation of a clergyman.—**pre-sen'ta-tiv(e-ness**[S], *n.*

pre-sen'ti-ment, 1 pri-sen'ti-ment *or* ment; 2 prē-sĕn'ti-ment, *n.* A prophetic sense of something to come; a foreboding. [< L.[F] *præ*, before, + *sentio*, feel.] Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.—**pre-sen"ti-men'tal**§, *a.*

pre-sen'tive, } 1 pri-zen'tiv; 2 pre-sĕn'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Con-
pre-sen'tiv[S], } veying or embodying (as nouns, adjectives, and most verbs) a distinct and complete conception, whether of an object, act, or quality: opposed to *symbolic*. **2.** *Psychol.* Same as PRESENTATIVE. **II.** *n. Gram.* A presentive word. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

pre-sent'ment, 1 pri-zent'ment *or* -ment; 2 pre-sĕnt'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of presenting; also, the state or manner of being presented; presentation. **2.** That which is represented or exhibited; a representation or picture; semblance. **3.** Manifestation of character; demeanor; conduct. **4.** *Law.* (1) A report made by a grand jury, concerning some wrong-doing, and presented to the court. (2) The finding and setting forth of charges in an indictment by a grand jury; an indictment. **5.** *Anglican Ch.* Charges formulated by the parish authorities, presented to the bishop or archdeacon. **6.** *Com.* The presentation of a negotiable instrument for payment.

pre-serve', } 1 pri-zûrv'; 2 pre-sĕrv', *v.* [PRE-SERVED', PRE-
pre-serv'[S], } SERVD'[S]; PRE-SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep in safety; guard or rescue from destruction, death, loss, or detriment; protect from harm; save. **2.** To maintain intact or unimpaired; keep in the same condition; keep up; as, he *preserved* his composure. **3.** To save from decay; prepare so as to resist decomposition or change; as, to *preserve* fruit; specif., to put up (fruit) with sugar, as opposed to *canning* in air-tight vessels. **4.** To retain, as in use or memory; keep. **5.** To keep for sport, as game or fish, by preventing hunting or killing; also, to use as a preserve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make preserves, as of fruit. **2.** To protect game for purposes of sport. [< L.[OF] *præ*, before, + *servo*, save or keep.]

Syn.: conserve, defend, guard, keep, keep safe, keep sound, keep whole, maintain, protect, save, secure, sustain, uphold. See KEEP; RETAIN.—Ant.: abandon, lavish, let go, let spoil, lose, neglect, scatter, spend, spoil, throw away, throw overboard, waste.—**pre-serv"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**pre-serv'a-bl**(e[P], *a.*—**pres"er-va'tion**, *n.* The act or process of preserving, or the state or fact of being preserved.—**pre-ser'va-tiv**(e[S], *n.* **1.** *a.* Serving or tending to preserve. **II.** *n.* That which serves or tends to preserve; a safeguard. **pre-ser'va-to-ry**‡.—**pre-serv'er**, *n.*

pre-serve', *n.* **1.** Anything that is preserved, especially, a cooked fruit, properly as kept from fermenting by submersion in dissolved sugar: more commonly in the plural. **2.** A place set apart for one's own private use, or in which game or fish are protected for purposes of sport. **3.** *pl.* A kind of colored spectacles, used to shield the eyes from intense light or to hide disfiguring injury. **4**†. A preservative.—**pre-serve'jar**, *n.* A jar, commonly of glass, fitted with an air-tight cover, for preserving fruits, etc.

pre-side', 1 pri-zaid'; 2 pre-sīd', *vi.* [PRE-SID'ED[4]; PRE-SID'ING.] **1.** To sit in authority over others; exercise the chief direction and oversight; act as head or ruler; as, a governor *presides* over a State. **2.** Specif., to be set over a deliberative body, court, society, meeting, or the like, to direct the proceedings in accordance with rules and precedents. **3.** To sit at the head of the table, as at dinner; lead socially. **4.** [Rare.] To direct; guide. [L. *præsideo*, guard.]—**pre-sid'er**, *n.*

pres'i-den-cy, 1 pres'i-den-si; 2 prĕs'i-dĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The office or term of office of a president. **2.** The act of presiding or supervising. **3.** Any region ruled or presided over; specif., formerly, one of the main political divisions of India; as, the *presidencies* of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.—**pres"i-den'tial**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a president or presidency. **pres"i-den'tial**‡.—**pres'i-dent-ship**, *n.*

pres'i-dent||, 1 prez'i-dent; 2 prĕs'i-dĕnt, *a.* Having chief authority; presiding. [OF., < L. *præsiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præsideo*; see PRESIDE.]

pres'i-dent, *n.* One who is chosen to preside over an organized body. Specif., (I) [P-] The chief executive officer of a republic, as of the United States. See List of Presidents of the United States in next column. (2) The chairman of the meetings and chief executive officer of a department of the government, a corporation, society, board of trade or trustees, or similar body. (3) The chief officer of a college or university. (4) The chairman of a meeting conducted under parliamentary rules.

pre-sid'i-o, 1 pri-sid'i-ō; 2 pre-sid'i-ō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A garrisoned post; fort; fortified settlement. **2.** A Spanish penal settlement in a foreign country.—**pre-sid'i-al**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a garrison or a garrisoned post; having a garrison; as, a *presidial* town. **pre-sid'i-a-ry**‡. **2.** Pertaining to a presidio. **3.** [Rare.] Relating to or characteristic of a president.

press'[1], 1 pres; 2 prĕs, *v.* [PRESSED[t], PREST[S]; PRESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To act upon by weight; bear down or lie upon, as opposed to *pull*. **2.** To act upon as by lateral force; thrust or crowd; as, the troops *pressed* the people back. **3.** To place or hold with or as if with force; as, to *press* one's finger on the spot. **4.** To crush or squeeze with or as with a press; compress; as, to *press* the juice from grapes; to *press* hay. **5.** To clasp with affection; embrace closely; hug. **6.** To inculcate strongly, as a truth; insist upon the execution or acceptance of, as a plan or an argument; enjoin; also, to plead pertinaciously in favor of; as, he *pressed* his suit successfully. **7.** To follow closely, as in a race or chase; also, to hasten or urge onward; as, they *pressed* the fugitive close. **8.** To smooth or shape by pressure; as, to *press* a coat. **9.** To compel by necessity or moral force; place in an exigency; as, to be *pressed* for time. **10.** To weigh on the mind of; oppress. **11.** To enforce or impose, as a law. **12.** To give special weight to, as in reading anything; impress. **13**||. To affect strongly; stir deeply; overcome. **14**†. To print. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert pressure; bear heavily; as, *pressing* against the bars. **2.** To advance strenuously; strain forward; rush; as, *press* onward to the goal. **3.** To collect in throngs; approach closely; encroach; as, people *pressed* in. **4.** To act on the mind or will with weight or moral force. **5.** To be urgent or importunate. **6.** *Golf.* To strive to hit the ball with more force than usual, from overanxiety or in order to get distance, usually with a sacrifice of accuracy. [< L. *presso*, freq. < *pressus*; see PRESS[1], *n.*] Syn.: see IMPRESS; JAM; PLEAD; PUSH.—**press'a-bl**(e[IF], *a.*—**press'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which presses; especially, in mechanics, any machine or apparatus exerting pressure, as by the aid of a spring; a presser-foot. **2.** One who cleans and presses clothes. **3.** One who operates a press; as, a cotton-*presser*. **4.** One who presses or urges arguments, demands, or entreaties.—**presser-foot**, *n.* See under FOOT, *n.*, 3. **p.-shoe**‡.—**p.-wheel**, *n. Mech.* A wheel intended to exert a certain pressure.—**press'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Demanding immediate attention; urgent; important. **2.** Importunate. **-ly**, *adv.*

press'[2], *vt. & vi.* To force into military or naval service; impress sailors or soldiers; serve as a press-gang. [< PREST, *a.*, ready; confused with PRESS[1], *v.*]—**press'a-bl**(e[IF], *a.*—**press'-gang"**, *n.* A detachment, as of marines, detailed to press men into naval or military service, as formerly in England.—**press'-mon"ey**, *n.* Same as KING'S SHILLING. See SHILLING.

press'[1], *n.* **1.** A dense throng. **2.** The act of crowding together or of straining forward. **3.** Hurry or pressure of affairs; urgency; as, the *press* of business. **4.** A movable upright closet or case in which clothes, books, etc., are kept; as, a linen-*press*. **5.** An apparatus or machine by which pressure is applied, as for making wine, compressing bulky substance for packing, etc.; a printing-press; see PRINTING-PRESS. **6.** Newspapers or periodical literature collectively, or the body of persons collectively, as editors, reporters, etc., engaged upon such publications; also, printed literature in the abstract. **7.** The art, process, or business of printing; as, to go to *press*. **8.** The place of business in which a printing-press is set up and where printing is carried on; as, the Clarendon *Press*. **9**†. Compulsion; pressure. **10**†. The state of being hard pressed. [< F. *presse*, < LL. *pressa*, < L. *pressus*, pp. of *premo*, press.] Syn.: see THRONG.—**press'a"-gent**, *n.* A person employed, as in a theatrical company, to attend to newspaper advertising.—**p.-board**, *n.* **1.** A wooden board placed between sheets in a standing-press. **2.** An ironing-board.—**press'board"**, *n.* Same as MILLBOARD.—**press of canvas** or **sail** (*Naut.*), the maximum spread of sail that can be carried with safety under wind-pressure.—**press'-proof"**, *n. Print.*

List of the Presidents of the United States.

No.	Name.	Birthplace.	Inaugurated. Year	Age.
1	George Washington.	Westmoreland Co., Va..	1789	57
2	John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.	1797	62
3	Thomas Jefferson...	Shadwell, Va.....	1801	58
4	James Madison....	Port Conway, Va.....	1809	58
5	James Monroe.....	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1817	59
6	John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.....	1825	58
7	Andrew Jackson...	Union Co., N. C.....	1829	62
8	Martin Van Buren..	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1837	55
9	William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va.....	1841	68
10	John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1841	51
11	James K. Polk....	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	1845	50
12	Zachary Taylor....	Orange Co., Va.....	1849	65
13	Millard Fillmore...	Summerhill, N. Y....	1850	50
14	Franklin Pierce....	Hillsboro, N. H.....	1853	49
15	James Buchanan...	Cove Gap, Pa.....	1857	66
16	Abraham Lincoln...	Larue Co., Ky.....	1861	52
17	Andrew Johnson...	Raleigh, N. C.....	1865	57
18	Ulysses S. Grant...	Point Pleasant, O.....	1869	47
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, O.....	1877	54
20	James A. Garfield..	Cuyahoga Co., O.....	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur..	Fairfield, Vt.....	1881	51
22	Grover Cleveland..	Caldwell, N. J.....	1885	48
23	Benjamin Harrison.	North Bend, O.....	1889	55
24	Grover Cleveland..		1893	56
25	William McKinley..	Trumbull Co., O.....	1897	54
26	Theodore Roosevelt.	New York, N. Y.....	1901	43
27	William H. Taft....	Cincinnati, O.....	1909	52
28	Woodrow Wilson...	Staunton, Va.....	1913	56
29	Warren G. Harding.	Corsica, O.....	1921	56
30	Calvin Coolidge...	Plymouth, Vt.....	1923	51

1. The last proof taken before printing. **2.** A proof taken with special care on a press.

press[3], *n.* A commission to impress men into the public service; also, the impressment of men.

Press'burg, 1 pres'burg; 2 prĕs'burg. *n.* A university city on the Danube in S. Czechoslovakia; former capital of Hungary; a royal free city; pop. 93,189. Modern **Bratislava.**

Pres"si-ros'tres, 1 pres"i-ros'trēz; 2 prĕs"i-rŏs'trēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of wading birds, including the bustards and plovers. [< L. *pressus* (see PRESS[1], *v.*) + *rostrum*, beak.]—**pres"si-ros'tral,** *a.*

press'man[1], 1 pres'man; 2 prĕs'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man who has charge of a press, as a printing-press. **2.** A man who presses clothes. **3.** [Colloq.] A member of the press; journalist.

press'man[2], *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a press-gang. **2.** A man pressed into the public service.

press'-mark", 1 pres'-märk"; 2 prĕs'-märk", *n.* **1.** A mark in a book to point out its particular place in a book-press or book-case of a library. **2.** A mark, as a number or letter on the margin of a newspaper, showing on which press it was printed.—**press'-mark",** *vt. & vi.*

press'or, 1 pres'er *or* -or; 2 prĕs'or, *a. Physiol.* Increasing the functional activity of an organ; as, a *pressor* nerve. [< PRESS[1], *v.*]

pres'sure, 1 preshʻur *or* -yur; 2 prĕshʻur *or* -yur, *n.* **1.** The act of pressing, or the state of being pressed. **2.** *Mech.* (1) Such stress between two bodies in contact as would tend to cause them to approach more nearly were they slightly separated. (2) *Elec.* Electromotive force. **3.** An impelling or constraining moral force; compulsory motive; as, bringing *pressure* to bear. **4.** Exigent demand on one's time or strength; urgency; as, the *pressure* of business. **5.** The oppressive influence or depressing effect of something hard to bear; weight, as of grief or trouble; onerousness; as, *pressure* of taxation; *pressure* of calamity. **6†.** A printed character; stamp. [OF., < L. *pressus*, see PRESS[1], *n.*]—**fluid pressure,** pressure of a fluid or resembling that of a fluid, being invariable and uniform upon all sides.—**magnetic p.,** a pressure exerted upon a substance situated in the magnetic field, in a direction perpendicular to the lines of the field.—**p.-forging,** *n.* Forging done by a steady pressure, as in a hydraulic press.—**p.-gage,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of a gas or liquid, as by its tendency to straighten out a bent tube, and for indicating it as by a pointer on a graduated dial. **p.-gauge**[‡].

press'work", 1 pres'wûrk"; 2 prĕs'wûrk", *n.* **1.** *Print.* The operating, adjustment, or management of a printing-press; also, the work done by the press. **2.** *Joinery.* Cabinetwork made up of cross-veneers glued together and pressed while hot.

prest†, *a.* Ready; prepared at hand; daring; also, tidy; neat.

prest[2], 1 prest; 2 prĕst, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A certain duty formerly paid by a sheriff. **2†.** An advance or loan; also, ready money. **3†.** A gift. **4†.** Press-money.

prest'a-ble, 1 prest'ə-bl; 2 prĕst'a-bl, *a.* [Scot.] That may be paid or made good.

pres-ta'tion, 1 pres-tē'shən; 2 prĕs-tā'shon, *n.* A payment of money, as in toll, or the rendering of a service or duty; performance; also, purveyance.

pres'ter, 1 pres'tər; 2 prĕs'ter, *n.* A priest; presbyter: obsolete except in the phrase below. [< OF. *prestre*, priest; see PRESBYTER.]—**Prester John,** a medieval legendary Christian priest and king of central Asia, or, erroneously, of Abyssinia.

pres"ti-dig"i-ta'tion, 1 pres"ti-dij"i-tē'shən; 2 prĕs"ti-dĭġ"i-tā'shon, *n.* The practise of sleight of hand; jugglery; legerdemain. [< L. *præsto*, adv. at hand, + *digitus*, finger.]—**pres"ti-dig'i-ta"tor** or **-ta"teur',** *n.* An expert juggler.

pres-tige', 1 pres-tēzh' *or* pres'tij; 2 prĕs-tēzh' *or* prĕs'tiġ, *n.* Authority or importance based on past achievements or reputation; ascendency based on recognition of power. [F., < L. *præstrigium*, delusion.] Syn.: see INFLUENCE.

pres-tis'si-mo, 1 pres-tis'si-mō; 2 prĕs-tis'si-mō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In very quick time: a direction. [Superlative of PRESTO.]

prest'-mon"ey, *n.* Press-money.

pres'to, 1 pres'to; 2 prĕs'to, *adv.* **1.** *Mus.* In quick time: a direction. **2.** At once; speedily. [It., < L. *præsto*, adv., at hand, < *præ*, before, + *sto*, stand.]—**presto! change!** pass quickly: a jugglers' formula.—**pres'to,** *n. Mus.* A quick movement or phrase: used also adjectively.

Pres'ton, 1 pres'tən; 2 prĕs'ton, *n.* A manufacturing borough and river port in Lancashire, N. W. England; pop. 117,430; near here Cromwell overwhelmed the Scots, Aug. 17–19, 1648.

Pres"ton-pans', 1 pres"tən-panz'; 2 prĕs"ton-pănz', *n.* A coast town in Haddingtonshire, S. E. Scotland, where Charles the Young Pretender defeated the Royalists, Sept. 21, 1745.

pre-sume', 1 pri-zümʻ; 2 pre-zūmʻ, *v.* [PRE-SUMED', PRE-SUM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To venture on without previous permission; dare: usually with an infinitive. **2.** To assume as entitled to belief without direct knowledge or certain evidence; take as likely or probable: a qualified form of assent. **3.** To take as a premise, or as a basis of action, in the absence of positive proof and as subject to further evidence. **II.** *i.* **1.** To behave with arrogance or without proper respect; to proceed with presumption or overconfidence; take liberties: often with *on* or *upon*, and formerly with *of*; as, he *presumes* upon our patience. **2.** [Rare.] To infer or assume a thing as true or presumptive grounds. [< L.OF *præ*, before, + *sumo*, take.] Syn.: see ASSUME.

—**pre-sum'a-bl(e**[3]**,** *a.* Fair to suppose; reasonable. Syn.: see APPARENT; LIKELY; PROBABLE.—**pre-sum'a-bly,** *adv.*—**pre-sum'ed-ly,** *adv.* As by a presumption; presumably.—**pre-sum'er,** *n.*—**pre-sump'tion,** *n.* **1.** Blind or overweening confidence or self-assertion. **2.** A passing beyond the ordinary bounds of good breeding, respect, or reverence; offensively forward or arrogant conduct or expression; effrontery. **3.** The act of forming a judgment on probable grounds, awaiting further evidence; also, the judgment so formed, or a ground or reason for it. **4.** That which may be logically or legally assumed to be true until disproved; as, the *presumption* of guilt. **5.** *Law.* The inference of a fact on proof of circumstances that usually or necessarily attend such fact. Syn.: see ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; IMPUDENCE; PREJUDICE; PROBABILITY; TEMERITY.

—**pre-sump'tive**(e**,** *a.* **1.** Creating or resting upon a presumption; affording reasonable grounds for belief. **2†.** Presumptuous.—**presumptive heir,** see under HEIR.—**p. title** (*Law*), a title to lands based on the rebuttable presumption that the person in possession is the rightful owner.—**pre-sump'tiv(e-ly**[3]**,** *adv.*—**pre-sump'tu-ous,** *a.* **1.** Unduly confident or bold; audacious; arrogant; insolent. **2.** Exhibiting, characterized by, or founded on presumption; presuming unduly, as upon success or the forbearance of others; foolhardy. **3‖.** Violating duty; wicked. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pre"sup-pose', 1 prĭ"sŭ-pōzʻ; 2 prē"sŭ-pōzʻ, *vt.* **1.** To imply or involve as a necessary antecedent condition. **2.** To take for granted.—**pre-sup"po-si'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of presupposing. **2.** That which is presupposed or taken for granted.—**pre-sup"po-si'tion-less,** *a.* Requiring no presuppositions; absolute.

pret., *abbr.* Preterit.

pre-tend'[2], 1 pri-tendʻ; 2 pre-tĕndʻ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put forth as an excuse or pretext; simulate; feign. **2.** To put forward or assert a claim to. **3.** To state falsely as a matter of fact. **4.** To feign in play. **5‖.** To aim at; aspire to. **6‖.** To hold or stretch before; exhibit. **7†.** To intend; plan. **8†.** To presage. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak or act as if things were other than they are; make believe. **2.** To assume a character; put forward a claim or title: with *to*. **3†.** To aim; make an attempt. **4†.** To pertain; belong. [< L. *præ*, before, + *tendo*, stretch.]

Syn.: affect, assume, counterfeit, feign, make a show, make believe, profess, sham, simulate. See ASSUME; MASK.

—**pre-tend'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Alleged; asserted. **2.** False; unreal.—**pre-tend'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an assumed or false manner.—**pre-tend'er,** *n.* **1.** One who advances a claim or title; a claimant; specif., a claimant of a throne who is an heir of a deposed dynasty; in English history [P-], the son and grandson of James II., the former being known in literature as the **Pretender** simply, or the **Old Pretender,** and the latter as the **Young Pretender. 2.** A hypocrite. Syn.: see HYPOCRITE; QUACK.—**pre-tend'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a feigned or make believe way.

pre-tense', } 1 pri-tens'; 2 pre-tĕns', *n.* **1.** That which is pre-
pre-tence', } tended; a pretext; a ruse or wile masking an ulterior design. **2.** The act or state of pretending, or of being a pretender or claimant. (1) Specif., a false assumption of a character or condition; hence, affectation. (2) Any act of simulation. **3.** A right or title asserted. **4.** An intention; plan.

Syn.: affectation, air, assumption, cloak, color, disguise, dissimulation, excuse, mask, pretension, pretext, ruse, seeming, semblance, show, simulation. A *pretense*, in the unfavorable, which is also the usual sense, is something advanced or displayed for the purpose of concealing the reality. A person makes a *pretense* of something for the credit or advantage he gains by it; he makes what is allowed or approved a *pretext* for doing what would be opposed or condemned; a tricky schoolboy makes a *pretense* of doing an errand which he does not do, or he makes the actual doing of an errand a *pretext* for playing truant. A *ruse* is something (especially something slight or petty) employed to blind or deceive so as to mask an ulterior design, and enable a person to gain some end that he would not be allowed to approach directly. A *pretension* is a claim that is or may be contested; the word is now commonly used in an unfavorable sense. See DISGUISE; HYPOCRISY.—Ant.: actuality, candor, fact, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, reality, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

—**pre-ten'sion,** *n.* **1.** A claim put forward, whether true or false. **2.** Affectation; display. **3.** A bold or presumptuous assertion. **4†.** A pretense. Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**pre-ten'tious,** *a.* Characterized by pretension; making an ambitious outward show. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see OSTENTATION.

pre'ter-, } 1 pri'tər-; 2 prē'ter-, *prefix.* Beyond; past; more than;
præ'ter-, } as, *preterm*it, *preter*natural. [< L. *præter-*, < *præter*, beyond, < *præ*, before.]

pret'er-it, } 1 pret'ər-it; 2 prĕt'er-ĭt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Signifying
pret'er-ite, } past time or completed past action. **2.** Belonging to the past. **II.** *n.* The tense that expresses absolute past time. [< L.OF *præter*, beyond, by, + *eo*, go.]—**pret"er-it-pres'ent.** *Gram. a.* Signifying present time, but having a preterit form, as the old verbs *shall, ought, may,* and *can.*—**pret"er-i'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of passing over or omitting. **2.** *Rhet.* The pretended passing over of a subject that is really disclosed. **3.** *Theol.* In predestination, the passing by of the non-elect.—**pre-ter'i-tiv(e**[3]**,** *a. Gram.* **1.** Used to indicate past actions or states: said of tenses or verbs. **2.** Employed only in a past tense or past tenses: said of certain verbs.

pre-ter'mi-nal, *n. Com.* A point or part from which through rates have been fixed, via a terminal port, to a terminal or post-terminal: usually applied to additional rates for the extra haulage, added to the main transatlantic rate.

pre"ter-mit', 1 pri"tər-mitʻ; 2 prē"ter-mĭtʻ, *vt.* To neglect; fail or cease to do; give no heed to.—**pre"ter-mis'sion,** *n.* The act of passing over or disregarding.

pre"ter-nat'u-ral, *a.* Different from and exceeding the common order of nature; inexplicable; uncommon: distinguished from *supernatural.* Syn.: see SUPERNATURAL.—**pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ism,** *n.*—**pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.*

pre'text, 1 prī'tekst *or* pri-tekstʻ; 2 prē'tĕkst *or* pre-tĕkstʻ, *n.*

A fictitious reason or motive; specious excuse or explanation. [< L. *præ*, before, + *textus*, pp. of *texo*, weave.] Syn.: see PRETENSE.

pre'tor, } 1 prī'ter; 2 prē'tor, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A city magistrate
præ'tor, } having charge of the administration of justice. [< L. *prætor*, < *præ*, before, + *eo*, go.] **-ship,** *n.*

Pre-to'ri-a, 1 prī-tō'rī-ə; 2 prē-tō'rī-ə, *n.* A university city capital of Transvaal province and of the Union of South Africa, of which it is the seat of government; white pop. 57,680.

pre-to'ri-an, 1 prī-tō'rī-ən; 2 prē-tō'rī-ən. *Rom. Hist.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a pretor. **2.** [P-] Denoting the imperial body-guard of the Cæsars; as, a *Pretorian* soldier. **præ-to'ri-al**†; **præ-to'ri-an**†; **pre-to'ri-al**†. **II.** *n.* A soldier of the life-guard of the Cæsars. **præ-to'ri-an**†**.—Pretorian guard,** the body-guard (or a member thereof) of the Roman emperors, organized by Augustus to take the place of the old *cohors prætoria*, or body-guard of the general, and broken up by Constantine the Great.

Pre-to'ri-us, 1 prē-tō'rī-us; 2 prē-tō'rī-us, **Marthinas Wessels** (1827–1901). A Boer soldier and statesman; President of Orange Free State 1860 and of the South African Republic, 1864 and 1869.

pret'ti-fy, 1 prĭt'ĭ-fī; 2 prĭt'ĭ-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Colloq.] To make pretty; overembellish. [< PRETTY + -FY.]

pret'ty, 1 prĭt'ĭ; 2 prĭt'y. **I.** *a.* [PRET'TI-ER; PRET'TI-EST.] **1.** Characterized by beauty of a delicate, diminutive, or inferior kind; neatly turned or constructed; as, a *pretty* poem. **2.** Of reasonable proportions or quality; tolerable; decent; sufficient: often used ironically; as, a *pretty* mess you made of it. **3.** Sweet; precious: an endearing diminutive. **4.** Characterized by effeminacy; affected; foppish. **5.** [Scot.] Bold; vigorous; athletic. **6**†. Strong; able; cunning. **II.** *adv.* **1.** In a moderate measure; to a fair extent; almost; as, *pretty* sure. **2.** [Colloq.] Prettily. [< AS. *prættig*, clever, crafty.] Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL.—**pretty fellow** [Archaic], a fop; dandy.—**pret'ti-fy,** *adv.* In a pretty manner.—**pret'ti-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being pretty.—**pret'ty,** *adv.* Moderately; somewhat.

pret'zel, 1 pret'sel; 2 prēt'sĕl, *n.* A baked and salted biscuit of knot-like form. [G.]

pre-vail', 1 prī-vāl'; 2 pre-vāl', *vi.* **1.** To be victorious; prove superior; triumph: often with *over* or *against*. **2.** To have effectual influence; be successful in operation: with *on*, *upon*, or *with*; as, he *prevailed on* me to go. **3.** To spread or extend widely, or have general vogue or acceptance; be predominant or very frequent; be in force. [< L. *præ*, before, + *valeo*, be strong.] Syn.: see CONQUER; PERSUADE; SUCCEED.—**pre-vail'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Current; prevalent. **2.** Having effective power or influence; efficacious. Syn.: see PREDOMINANT; USUAL.—**pre-vail'ment**†, *n.* Prevailing power; efficacy.—**prev'a-lence,** *n.* The act, state, or quality of being prevalent. **prev'a-len-cy**†.—**prev'a-lent,** *a.* **1.** Predominant; prevailing. **2.** Of wide extent or frequent occurrence; common. **3.** Efficacious; effective. Syn.: see GENERAL; PREDOMINANT; USUAL.—**prev'a-lent-ly,** *adv.*

pre-var'i-cate, 1 prī-var'ĭ-kēt; 2 pre-văr'ĭ-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT'ED²; -CAT'ING] To use deceptively ambiguous or evasive language; misrepresent; quibble; shuffle. [< L *præ*, before, + *varicus*, straddling.]—**pre-var'i-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of prevaricating; misleading or equivocal statement. **2.** A trick. Syn.: see DECEPTION; SOPHISTRY.—**pre-var'i-ca"tor,** *n.* One who prevaricates.

prev'e-nance§, *n.* The act or state of going before, especially of

pre-vene', 1 prī-vīn'; 2 pre-vēn', *vt.* **1**§. To come before; precede or forestall. **2**†. To prevent; hinder. [< L. *prævenio*, < *præ*, before, + *venio*, come.]—**pre-ve'nience,** *n.* The act or state of going before; anticipation.—**pre-ve'nient,** *a.* **1.** Preceding or preventing. **2.** Anticipatory; expectant.

pre-vent'‡, 1 prī-vent'; 2 pre-vĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop or hinder from happening by means of previous measures; ward off; preclude; thwart. **2.** To bar the action of in advance; intercept; check; restrain: with *from*. **3**||. To be or act in advance of; be beforehand with; precede; anticipate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take precautionary measures; interpose a bar. **2**||. To arrive early or exist prematurely. [< L. *præ*, before, + *venio*, come.]

Syn.: anticipate, forestall. The original sense of *prevent*, to come before, act in advance of, which is now practically obsolete, was still in good use when the authorized version of the Bible was made, as appears in such passages as "When Peter was come into the house, Jesus *prevented* him" (that is, accosted him first), *Matt.* xvii, 25; "Thou *preventest* him with the blessings of goodness" (that is, by sending the blessings before the desire is formulated or expressed), *Ps.* xxi, 3. *Anticipate* is now the only single word usable in this sense; to *forestall* is to take or act in advance in one's own behalf and to the prejudice or hindrance of another or others, as in the phrase "to *forestall* the market." But to *anticipate* is very frequently used in the favorable sense; as, his thoughtful kindness *anticipated* my wish (that is, met the wish before it was expressed); or we say "I was about to accost him when he *anticipated* me" (by speaking first); or one *anticipates* a payment (by making it before the time). For the present use of *prevent*, see synonyms for HINDER; PRECLUDE; PROHIBIT.—**pre-vent'a-bl**(**e**)‡, *a.* That may be prevented. **pre-vent'i-bl**(**e**)‡. — **pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **pre-vent"i-bil'i-ty**†.—**pre-vent'er,** *n.* One who or that which prevents.—**pre-ven'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of preventing, or the state of being prevented. **2.** A hindrance; obstruction. **3.** A preventive.—**pre-ven'tiv**(**es**. **I.** *a.* Intended or serving to ward off harm. **II.** *n.* That which prevents or hinders, as a medicine to ward off disease; a precautionary measure. **-ly,** *adv.*

pre-ver'nal, 1 prī-vūr'nal; 2 prē-vēr'nal, *a.* **1.** Prior to spring. **2.** Flowering in the early spring, as certain trees and plants.

pre'vi-ous, 1 prī'vi-us; 2 prē'vi-ŭs, *a.* Being or taking place before something else; antecedent; prior. [< L. *præ*, before, + *via*, way.]

Syn.: antecedent, anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, forward, front, introductory, precedent, preceding, preliminary, prior. *Antecedent* may denote simple priority in time, implying no direct connection between that which goes before and that which follows; as, the striking of one clock may be always *antecedent* to the striking of another with no causal connection between them. *Antecedent* and *previous* may refer to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, *preceding* is limited to that which is immediately or next before; an *antecedent* event may have happened at any time before; the *preceding* transaction is the one completed just before the one with which it is compared; a *previous* statement or chapter may be in any part of the book that has gone before; the *preceding* statement or chapter comes next before without an interval. *Previous* often signifies first by right; as, a *previous* engagement. *Foregoing* is used only of that which is spoken or written; as, the *foregoing* statements. *Anterior*, while it can be used of time, is coming to be employed chiefly with reference to place; as, the *anterior* lobes of the brain. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time, and commonly where that which is first in time is first also in right; as, a *prior* demand. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. We can say *former* times, a *former* chapter, etc., but not the *former* part of a garden; we should say the *front* part of the garden, the *forward* car of a train. *Former* has a close relation, or sharp contrast, with something following; the *former* always implies the latter, even when not fully expressed, as in Acts i, 1, and Eccles. vii, 10. Compare ANTECEDENT.—Ant.: after, concluding, consequent, following, hind, hinder, hindmost, later, latter, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.—Prep.: Such was the state of things previous *to* the revolution. [*Previous to* is often used adverbially, in constructions where *previously to* would be more strictly correct; as, it was done *previous to* my departure.]

—previous question, in parliamentary practise, a motion to avoid or secure a vote at once. In the British Parliament, the motion is put to prevent a speedy vote on a measure. In the United States House of Representatives it is used to end debate. —**previous to.** 1. Antecedent to; being before. **2.** Before: *previous* being loosely used for *previously* and *to* as a preposition.—**pre'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**pre'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

pre-vise', 1 prī-vīz'; 2 pre-vīz', *vt.* [PRE-VISED'; PRE-VIS'ING.] **1.** To see or know beforehand; foresee. **2.** To notify beforehand; forewarn. [< L. *præ*, before, + *video*, see.]

pre-vi'sion, 1 prī-vĭz'an; 2 pre-vizh'on, *n.* The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foresight. [< L. *prævisus*, pp. of *prævideo*, foresee, < *præ*, before, + *video*, see.] Syn.: see ANTICIPATION.

pre-vo-ca'tion-al, 1 prī-vo-kē'shan-al; 2 pre-vo-cā'shon-ăl, *a.* Of or pertaining to the training given or requisite in schools of a lower grade than the vocational schools.

Pré"vost', 1 prē"vō'; 2 prę"vō', **Eugène Marcel** (1862–). A French novelist; *Confession d'un Amant*.

Pré"vost' d'Ex"iles', 1 deks"īl'; 2 dĕks"ĭl', **Antoine François** (1679–1763). Abbé Prévost, a French monk; novelist; *Manon Lescaut*.

prey, 1 prē; 2 prę. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To seize and devour animal food; take booty; make a victim of one, in any sense. **2.** To act injuriously, as grief upon the mind: with *on* or *upon*. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any animal seized by another for food; hence, booty; plunder; pillage. **2.** Anything made the victim of that which is hostile or evil. **3.** The act of preying; depredation; robbery. [< OF. *preie*, < L. *præda*, booty.] Syn.: see PLUNDER. —**prey'er,** *n.*—**prey'ful**†, *a.* **1.** Having a disposition to prey. **2.** Rich in prey.

Pri'am, 1 prī'am; 2 prī'ăm, *n. Gr. Legend.* Last king of Troy; husband of Hecuba; father of Hector and Paris. According to later legends, he was slain by Pyrrhus when Troy was captured.

Pri"a-pe'an, 1 prī"ā-pī'an; 2 prī"a-pē'an. *a. Myth.* Of or pertaining to Priapus; phallic. **Pri"a-pis'tic.**

Pri-a'pus, 1 prī-ā'pus; 2 prī-ā'pŭs, *n. Gr. & Rom. Myth.* The god of fruitfulness and procreative power, of horticulture, vine-growing, goat- and sheep-breeding, bee-keeping, and fishing. He was the son of Dionysos and Aphrodite, and was said to have been born at Lampsacus on the Hellespont, whence his cult made its way to Italy.

Pri"bi-lof' Is'lands, 1 prī"bi-lef'; 2 prī"bi-lŏf'. A group of Alaskan islands in Bering Sea, 56° 50′ N. and 170° W.; a breeding-resort of the northern fur-seal; discovered, in 1767, by the Russian navigator Gerassim Pribilof. **Pri"bi-lof'**†; **Pri"bi-lov'**‡.

price, 1 prais; 2 prīç. **I.** *vt.* [PRICED'; PRIC'ING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To ask the price of. **2.** To set a price upon; value; appraise. **II.** *n.* **1.** An equivalent given or asked in exchange; valuation; cost (to the buyer): used also figuratively; as, death is often the *price* of glory. **2**||. The quality of possessing value; worth; especially, high value. **3**†. A prize. [< OF. *pris*, < L. *pretium*, price.]

Syn.: charge, cost, expenditure, expense, outlay, value, worth. The *cost* of a thing is all that has been expended upon it, whether in discovery, production, refinement, decoration, transportation, or otherwise, to bring it to its present condition in the hands of its present possessor; the *price* of a thing is what the seller asks for it. In regular business, as a rule the seller's *price* on his wares must be more than their *cost* to him; when goods are sold, the *price* the buyer has paid becomes their *cost* to himself. In exceptional cases, when goods are sold at *cost*, the seller's *price* is made the same as the *cost* of the goods to him, the *cost* to the seller and the *cost* to the buyer becoming then identical. *Price* always implies that an article is for sale; what a man will not sell he declines to put a *price* on; hence, the significance of the taunting proverb "that every man has his *price*." *Value* is the estimated equivalent for an article, whether the article is for sale or not; the market *value* is what it would bring if exposed for sale

in the open market; the intrinsic *value* is the inherent utility of the article considered by itself alone; the market *value* of an old and rare volume may be very great, while its intrinsic *value* may be practically nothing. *Value* has always more reference to others' estimation (literally, what the thing will avail with others) than *worth*, which regards the thing in and by itself; thus, intrinsic *value* is a weaker expression than intrinsic *worth*. *Charge* has especial reference to services, *expense* to minor outlays; as, the *charges* of a lawyer or physician; traveling *expenses*; household *expenses*.—**market price,** the price that anything will bring in the open market.—**to set a p. on one's head,** to offer a reward for the capture of a person, dead or alive.—**price'-cur"rent,** *n.* A statement of the ruling price of stocks, merchandise, or other property at a given time or statedly, or the price itself. —**p.-list,** *n.* A catalog of goods in which the prices are named. —**price'less,** *a.* **1.** Beyond price or valuation; invaluable. **2**†. Below price; worthless.—**pric'er,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A regulator of market prices.

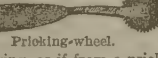
Price, Sterling (1809-1867). An American Confederate general.

prick', 1 prik; 2 prĭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pierce, as with a sharp point; puncture. **2.** To affect with a sudden, sharp pain; sting; goad; spur. **3.** To put a punctured mark against, as a name on a list; hence, to select. **4.** To erect (the ears), as a horse through excitement or fear: often with *up*; said figuratively of persons. **5.** To track, as a hare by its footprints. **6.** To nick (a horse's tail). **7.** To outline, sketch, or trace by puncturing; as, to *prick* out a ship's course on a chart. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or cause a sensation of being stung. **2.** To ride at full speed; spur on. **3.** To point upward. [< AS. *prician*, < *prica*, sharp point.]—**prick-me-dainty,** [Scot.]. **I.** *a.* Affectedly dainty. **II.** *n.* An affected, precise person.—**to p. off** or **out,** in gardening, to transplant closely, as young plants preparatory to later planting in pots or frames.—**to p. up the ears,** to listen intently; be alert.—**prick'er,** *n.* One who or that which pricks; specif., one who spurs on a horse; a horseman.

prick, *n.* **1.** The act of pricking, or the state of being pricked. **2.** That which pricks; a slender, sharp-pointed thing, as a thorn. **3.** A mark made by pricking; puncture; dot. **4.** The footprint of an animal, as a hare or deer. **5.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A goad or spur. [< AS. *prica*, sharp point.]—**prick'-eared",** *a.* Having the ears erect and pointed; applied opprobriously by the Cavaliers to Cromwell's soldiers.—**prick'l(e²,** *v.* [PRICK'L(E)D²; PRICK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To puncture slightly with fine, sharp points. **2.** To give a pricking sensation to, as the skin. **3.** To cover with small marks or dots. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be covered with prickles. **2.** To have or give a stinging sensation. —**prick'l(e²,** *n.* **1.** A small, sharp point, as on the bark of a plant. **2.** A prickling or stinging sensation.—**prick'li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being prickly.

prick'et, 1 prik'et; 2 prĭk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A buck of the second year. **2.** A sharp point upon which to stick a candle; hence, a candlestick. **prick'ett**†.

prick'ing, 1 prik'iŋ; 2 prĭk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of puncturing with a sharp point, or the resulting sensation. **2.** *Farriery.* (1) The laming of a horse by improper shoeing. (2) The nicking of a horse's tail.—**prick'ing-wheel",** *n.* A toothed wheel mounted on a handle, used by saddlers to mark equidistant places for stitch-holes, and sometimes by dressmakers in copying patterns. **prick'-wheel"**†.



Pricking-wheel.

prick'ly, 1 prik'li; 2 prĭk'ly, *a.* **1.** Furnished with prickles. **2.** Stinging, as if from a prick or sting; as, a *prickly* sensation. **prick'liness**†.—**prickly ash,** a prickly shrub or tree (*Xanthoxylum americanum*) with pungent and aromatic bark.—**p. heat,** a summer rash of bright-red pimples, with heat, itching, and pricking as if by needles.—**p.-pear,** *n.* A species of cactus bearing a pear-shaped and often prickly fruit, or the fruit itself.—**p. poppy,** a weed-like annual (*Argemone mexicana*) with prickly stem and leaves, showy yellow flowers, and yellow juice. [point.

prick'song"†, *n.* **1.** Music pricked down or written. **2.** Counter-

P. Rico, *abbr.* Porto Rico.

pride, 1 praid; 2 prīd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PRID'ED²; PRID'ING.] **1.** To indulge in pride or self-gratulation; be exalted or elated; exult; glory: used reflexively. **2.** To display or spread, as a bird its tail. **II.** *n.* **1.** Undue sense of one's own superiority; inordinate self-esteem; arrogance, or superciliousness. **2.** A proper sense of personal dignity and worth; honorable self-respect or self-gratulation. **3.** That of which one is justly proud; a cause of exultation. **4.** The acme of excellence. **5.** Consciousness of youth or power; high spirits; mettle. **6.** Ostentatious splendor; display. **7**†. Sexual desire. [< AS. *prȳte*, < *prūd*, proud.]—**pride-of-India,** *n.* A large ornamental Eastern tree (*Melia azedarach*) with bipinnate leaves and panicles of lilac-colored flowers, succeeded by yellowish drupes. **p.-of-China**‡.

Syn.: conceit, ostentation, self-complacency, self-conceit, self-esteem, self-exaltation, self-respect, vainglory, vanity. *Conceit* and *vanity* are associated with weakness, *pride* with strength. *Conceit* may be founded upon nothing, *pride* is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done; *vanity*, too, is commonly founded on something real, but far slighter than would afford foundation for *pride*. *Vanity* is eager for admiration and praise, is elated if they are rendered and pained if they are withheld, and seeks them; *pride* could never solicit admiration or praise. *Conceit* is somewhat stronger than *self-conceit*. *Self-conceit* is ridiculous; *conceit* is offensive. *Self-respect* is a thoroughly worthy feeling; *self-esteem* is a more generous estimate of one's own character and abilities than the rest of the world is ready to allow. *Vainglory* is more pompous and boastful than *vanity*. There is a worthy and honorable *pride*, as in one's achievements, or character, or in one's position, especially as connected with the just expectations of others, or with one's obligations to them, which is closely synonymous with self-respect, keeping one up to his own best and highest action, and withholding from all that is ignoble or unworthy. Compare synonyms for ARROGANCE; EGOTISM; OSTENTATION; RESERVE.—Ant.: humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, self-abasement, self-distrust.

—**pride'ful,** *a.* Full of pride; haughty; disdainful.

Pride, Thomas (–1658). An English regicide, who executed "Pride's Purge," the expulsion of Royalist and Presbyterian members of the Long Parliament, Dec. 6, 1648.

Prid'win, 1 prid'win; 2 prid'win, *n.* King Arthur's shield.

prie, *vt.* Same as PREE.

prie"-dieu', 1 prī"-dyū'; 2 prē"-dyū', *n.* **1.** A small desk arranged to support a book or books and with a foot-piece on which to kneel: a praying-desk. **2.** The mantis; praying-insect. [F., < L. *precor*, pray, + *deus*, god.]

prief, 1 prif; 2 prēf, *n.* [Scot.] Proof; test.

pri'er, 1 prai'ər; 2 prī'er, *n.* One who pries.

priest, 1 prist; 2 prēst, *n.* One especially consecrated to the service of a divinity and considered as the medium between the divinity and the worshiper, as for prayer, service, or blessing; one in holy orders; a clergyman; specif., in the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Greek Churches, one who belongs to the second order of the ministry. [< LL.AS *presbyter*, presbyter, < Gr. *presbyteros*, comp. of *presbys*, old.]—**parish priest,** formerly, in England, one who officiated in any part of the service in a parish church; now (*R. C. Ch.*), in England and Ireland, a priest exercising ordinary and personal jurisdiction in a parish; distinguished from *rector* and *curate*.—**priest'craft",** *n.* Priestly policy or intrigue.—**priest'ess,** *n. fem.* **1.** A woman who exercises priestly functions or who performs sacred rites.—**priest'hood,** *n.* **1.** The priestly office, character, or order. **2.** The priestly order; priests collectively.—**priest'like",** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a priest; priestly.—**priest'li-ness,** *n.* —**priest'ly,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal. **2.** Suitable to or befitting a priest.—**priest'rid"-den,** *a.* Completely under the influence or domination of priests. **priest'rid"**‡.

Priest'ley, 1 prist'li; 2 prēst'ly, **Joseph** (1733–1804). An English philosopher and chemist; discoverer of oxygen.

prig, 1 prig; 2 prĭg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PRIGGED, PRIG'GING.] [Slang.] **1.** To filch or steal. **2.** [North Eng. & Scot.] To cheapen; try to bring down the price of. **3.** [Scot.] To haggle; beg. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal and narrow-minded person who assumes superior virtue, wisdom, or learning; pedant. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] A fop. **3.** [Slang.] A thief. [< PRINK.]—**prig'gism,** *n.* The characteristics or manners of a prig. **prig'ger-y**‡.—**prig'gish,** *a.* Like a prig; conceited. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

prim, 1 prim; 2 prĭm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PRIMMED; PRIM'MING.] To decorate or adjust primly; dress or adorn with care; make oneself prim. **II.** *a.* Minutely or affectedly precise and formal; stiffly proper and neat. [OF.] Syn.: see NEAT.—**prim'ly,** *adv.* In a prim manner.—**prim'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being prim.

prim., *abbr.* Primary, primate, primitive.

pri'ma-cy, 1 prai'mə-si; 2 prī'ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being first, as in rank or excellence. **2.** The office of a primate; archbishopric. [< OF. *primacie*, < LL. *primas* (*primat-*); see PRIMATE.] **pri'mate-ship**‡.

pri'ma don'na, 1 pri'mə don'ə; 2 prī'mä dŏn'a. A leading female singer, as in an opera company. [It.]

pri'ma fa'ci-e, 1 prai'mə fē'shi-i; 2 prī'ma fā'shi-ē. [L.] At first view; so far as at first appears.—**prima facie evidence,** evidence which, if unexplained or uncontradicted, would establish the fact alleged.

pri'mal, 1 prai'məl; 2 prī'mal, *a.* **1.** Being at the beginning or foundation; first; original. **2.** Most important; chief. Syn.: see PRIMEVAL.

pri'ma-ry, 1 prai'mə-ri; 2 prī'ma-ry, *a.* **1.** First in origin, time, thought, or intention; original; radical; primitive. **2.** First in degree, rank, or importance; fundamental; chief. **3.** First in order of advancement; lowest; elementary; as, a *primary* school. **4.** *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the primaries; overlying the bases of the primaries. **5.** *Geol.* (1) [P-] Same as PALEOZOIC. (2) Of, belonging to, or characterized by crystalline rocks. **6.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or noting an inducing current or its circuit; as, the *primary* coil of an inductorium. **7.** *Chem.* (1) Having some characteristic in the first degree, as an initial replacement, substitution, etc. See AMIN. (2) In organic compounds, denoting a radical in which the carbon atom (which combines) is directly joined to only one other carbon atom; also, denoting a compound containing such a radical. [< L. *primarius*, < *primus*; see PRIME, *a.*]

pri'ma-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** That which is first in rank, dignity, or importance, as a primary planet in distinction from a satellite, or, in electricity, a primary coil. **2.** [U. S.] A primary meeting or balloting of the voters belonging to one political party in an election district, as to nominate candidates. **3.** *Ornith.* One of the large flight-feathers of the pinion or hand-bones of the wing. **4.** *Elec.* A primary circuit. Syn.: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL.—**direct primary** (*U. S. Polit.*), a primary in which candidates for office are nominated directly by the voters and not by a convention or by a body of delegates.—**primary colors,** see under COLOR, *n.*—**p. mineral,** an original mineral in a deposit; contrasted with *secondary* mineral.—**p. salt** (*Chem.*), a salt in which only one atom of hydrogen has been replaced in a polybasic acid by a basic radical; as, sodium bicarbonate, $NaHCO_3$.—**pri'ma-ri-ly,** *adv.* In the first place; originally; essentially.—**pri-ma-ri-ness,** *n.*

pri'mate, 1 praɪ'mēt; 2 prī'māt, *n. Eccl.* The prelate highest in rank in a nation or province. [< F. *primat,* < LL. *prima(t-)s,* < L. *primus;* see PRIME, *a.*]—**pri'mate-ship,** *n.* The office of a primate.

Pri-ma'tes, 1 praɪ-mē'tēz; 2 prī-mā'tēs, *n. pl. Mam.* An order, including (1) man and monkeys, or (2) restricted to man. [< LL. *prima(t-)s;* see PRIMATE.]

prime, 1 praɪm; 2 prīm, *v.* [PRIMED; PRIM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make ready. (1) To put a primer into preparatory to firing; as, to *prime* a gun, a mine, etc. (2) To pour water into to displace air and thus promote suction; as, to *prime* a pump. (3) [Colloq.] To supply with facts or information; instruct what to say or do in any expected emergency; as, to *prime* a witness. **2.** To cover with the first coat of paint or plaster. **3.** To furnish with a prime mark (′). **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a gun ready for firing by inserting dry powder in the vent or a primer in the cartridge; hence, to put a person or thing in readiness for prompt and vigorous action. **2.** To carry water along with the steam into the cylinder: said of a steam-boiler or steam-engine. **3.** To come before the mean time, as a tide. **4**†. To become new.—**pri'mage,** *n.* **1.** *Com.* An allowance (5 to 10 per cent.) to the master or owner of a ship for care of goods in port. **2.** The amount of water carried from a boiler in priming.—**prim'ing,** *n.* That with which anything is primed; specif., (1) A combustible composition used to ignite an explosive charge. (2) The ground or first layer of paint laid on a surface, as a picture.

prime, 1 praɪm; 2 prīm, *a.* **1.** First in rank, dignity, or importance; chief. **2.** First in value or excellence; of excellent quality; first-rate. **3.** First in time or order; original; primitive; primeval. **4.** *Math.* Divisible by no whole number except itself and unity: said of a number. Two or more numbers are said to be *prime to each other* when they have no common factor but unity. **5.** Having or pertaining to the strength and vigor of fresh maturity; blooming. **6.** Marked with the sign (′). [OF., < L. *primus,* first, superl. < *pro,* before.] SYN.: see EXCELLENT; PRIMEVAL.—**p. conductor,** the positive conductor of a frictional electric machine.—**first or p. meridian,** a meridian from which longitude is reckoned: now, generally, the one that passes through Greenwich, England, but formerly that of the local capital, as, in the United States, Washington; in France, Paris, etc.—**p. minister,** the chief of the cabinet or ministry: in Great Britain, usually the First Lord of the Treasury. Compare PREMIER.—**prime mover. 1.** An original or chief force in an undertaking. **2.** That which is regarded as an original or natural mechanical or physical power, as muscular force, attraction, or electricity. **3.** A motive-power engine.—**prime'ly,** *adv.* In a high degree; excellently.—**prime'ness,** *n.* The condition of being prime.

prime, *n.* **1.** The period of fresh, full vigor, beauty, and power succeeding youth and preceding age; formerly, youth. **2.** Hence, the period of full perfection in anything. **3.** The beginning of anything, as of the day; dawn. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* The first canonical hour succeeding lauds; first of the day hours; also, the office recited at that time, or toward 6 A. M. **5.** The best part; a prime grade. **6.** *Arith.* A prime number. **7.** A mark or accent (′) written above and to the right of a letter or figure; also, an inch, a minute, etc., as indicated by that sign. Compare ACCENT. **8.** *Mus.* (1) The tonic. (2) The interval of unison. (3) A note in unison with another. [F., < L. *primus,* first.]

pri'mer, 1 praɪ'mər; 2 prī'mer, *a.* First; original; primary. [OF., < L. *primarius,* < *primus,* PRIME.]

prim'er[1], 1 prɪm'ər; 2 prɪm'er, *n.* **1.** An elementary reading-book; originally, a small prayer-book or the like. **2.** Either of two sizes of printing-type, **great primer** and **long primer.** See TYPE.

prim'er[2], 1 praɪm'ər; 2 prīm'er, *n.* **1.** Any device used for priming a gun. **2.** One who primes a firearm, etc.

pri-me'ro, 1 prɪ-mē'ro; 2 prɪ-me'ro, *n.* A game at cards, from which modern poker is derived. [Sp.]

pri-me'val, 1 praɪ-mī'vəl; 2 prī-mē'val, *a.* Belonging to the first ages; primitive in time; primary. [< L. *primævus,* youthful, < *primus,* first, + *ævum,* age.] **-ly,** *adv.*

SYN.: aboriginal, ancient, autochthonic, immemorial, indigenous, native, old, original, primal, primary, prime, primitive, primordial, pristine. *Aboriginal* (L. *ab,* from, *origo,* origin) signifies pertaining to the *aborigines* or earliest known inhabitants of a country in the widest sense, including not merely human beings, but inferior animals and plants as well. *Primeval* (L. *primum,* first, and *ævum,* age) signifies strictly belonging to the first ages, earliest in time, but often only the earliest of which man knows or conceives, *immemorial. Prime* and *primary* may signify either first in time, or more frequently first in importance; *primary* has also the sense of elementary or preparatory; we speak of a *prime* minister, a *primary* school. *Primal* is chiefly poetic, in the sense of *prime;* as, the *primal* curse. *Primordial* is first in an order of succession or development; as, a *primordial* leaf. *Primitive* frequently signifies having the original characteristics of that which it represents, as well as standing first in time; as, the *primitive* church. *Primitive* also very frequently signifies having the original or early characteristics without remoteness in time. *Primeval* simplicity is the simplicity of the earliest ages; *primitive* simplicity may be found in retired villages now. *Pristine* is an elegant word, used almost exclusively in a good sense of that which is *original* and perhaps *ancient;* as, *pristine* purity, innocence, vigor. That which is both an *original* and natural product of a soil or country is said to be *indigenous. Immemorial* refers solely to time, independently of quality, denoting, in legal phrase, that "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"; as, an *immemorial* custom. Compare synonyms for ANCIENT; FIRST; OLD.—Ant.: adventitious, exotic, foreign, fresh, late, modern, new, novel, recent.

pri"mi-ce'ri-on, 1 praɪ"mɪ-sɪ'rɪ-ən; 2 prī"mi-sē'ri-ōn, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A taper or candle for processional use. [< L. *primus,* chief, + Gr. *kērion,* wax.] **pri"mi-ce'ri-um**†; **pri'mi-ker**†.

pri"mi-ge'ni-al, 1 praɪ"mɪ-jī'nɪ-əl; 2 prī"mi-jē'ni-al, *a.* Being the first or first-born; primal; primitive; original. [< L. *primigenius,* < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *genus,* produce.]

pri'min (es, 1 praɪ'mɪn; 2 prī'min, *n. Bot.* **1.** The outermost and last-developed integument of an ovule. **2.** Also the inner integument as being formed first. Compare SECUNDINE. [< L. *primus;* see PRIME, *a.*]

pri-mip'a-ra, 1 praɪ-mɪp'ə-rə; 2 prī-mip'a-ra, *n. Obstet.* A woman in labor with her first child. [L., < *primus* (see PRIME, *a.*) + *pario,* bring forth.]—**prim"i-par'i-ty,** *n.*—**pri-mip'a-rous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a primipara.

prim'i-tiv(e[5], 1 prɪm'ɪ-tɪv; 2 prīm'i-tīv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the beginning or origin; first; earliest; primary; radical, as opposed to derived. **2.** Resembling the manners or style of long ago; old-fashioned; simple; plain. **3.** *Geol.* In general, of, belonging to, or characterized by the earlier and lower rocks: variously limited. **4.** *Anthrop.* Of or pertaining to the beginning or simplest form. **5.** *Biol.* Being or occurring at an early stage of development; first-formed; rudimentary; original. **6.** *Gram.* Standing in original relation, as a word from which a derivative is made, whether itself derived or not. **II.** *n.* **1.** A primary or radical word; also, a word from which another is derived. **2.** *Math.* A form in algebra or geometry from which another is derived. [< L. *primitivus,* < *primus;* see PRIME.] SYN.: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL. **-ly**[5], *adv.* **-ness**[5], *n.*—**prim"i-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or quality of being primitive.

pri"mo-gen'i-ture, 1 praɪ"mo-jen'ɪ-chur *or* -tiur; 2 prī"mo-gẽn'i-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The state of being the first-born child of the same parents. **2.** *Law.* The right of the eldest son to inherit the property, title, etc., of a parent, to the exclusion of all other children. [< L. *primus,* first, + *gigno,* beget.] **pri"mo-gen'i-tur(e-ship**‡**.**—**pri"mo-gen'i-tor,** *n.* An ancestor.

pri-mor'di-al, 1 praɪ-mɔr'dɪ-əl; 2 prī-môr'di-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** First in order or time; original; primitive. **2.** *Biol.* First in order of appearance. **II.** *n.* An elementary principle. [F., < L. *primordium,* origin.] **-ly,** *adv.* SYN.: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL; TRANSCENDENTAL.—**pri-mor'di-al-ism,** *n. Anthrop.* The survival or persistence of primitive arts and customs.

primp[1], 1 prɪmp; 2 prīmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To prink. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To be formal or affected. [Var. of PRINK.]

prim'rose", 1 prɪm'rōz"; 2 prīm'rōz". **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a primrose, or of the color of the primrose; light greenish-yellow. **2.** Flowery; gay. **II.** *n.* **1.** An early flowering perennial (*Primula vulgaris*) with variously colored flowers. **2.** The blossom of this plant. **3.** A pale greenish-yellow color.

prim'sie, 1 prɪm'sɪ; 2 prīm'si, *a.* [Scot.] Demure; prim.

prim"u-la'ceous, 1 prɪm"yu-lē'shus; 2 prīm"yu-lā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Primulaceæ*) of herbs—the primrose family. There are 28 genera and about 350 species.

pri'my†, *a.* Early; blooming; spring-like.

prin., *abbr.* Principal, principally, principle.

prince, 1 prɪns; 2 prīnc, *n.* **1.** A male monarch or sovereign. **2.** The son of a monarch; also, a male descendant of a royal house. **3.** One of a high order of nobility. **4.** A chief or leader, or one of the highest rank of the class to which he belongs; as, a merchant *prince.* [F., < L. *princeps,* < *primus,* first, + *capio,* take.] SYN.: see MASTER.—**Prince"-Al'bert,** *n.* [Colloq.] A frock coat.—**P. of Darkness,** Satan.—**P. of Peace,** Jesus Christ. **P. of Glory**†.—**P. of Wales,** the male heir apparent to the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who is born Duke of Cornwall, and becomes Prince of Wales only by creation.—**Prince Regent** (*Brit. Hist.*), George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV of England, who during his father's dementia, 1810–20, administered affairs under guidance of Parliament.—**prince'dom,** *n.* The rank, dignity, or jurisdiction of a prince.—**prince'kin,** *n.* A little or inferior prince. **prince'let**‡; **prince'ling**‡.—**prince'ly. I.** *a.* **1.** Like or characteristic of a prince. **2.** Belonging to or suitable for a prince. **3.** Having the rank of a prince. SYN.: see KINGLY. **II.** *adv.* In a princely manner.—**prince'li-ness,** *n.*

Prince Ed'ward Is'land. An island and province in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada; 2,184 sq. m.; pop. 88,540; capital, Charlottetown.

Prince of Wales Cape. See CAPE PRINCE OF WALES.

Prince Rupert. A seaport (pop. 6,500) in British Columbia, Canada; terminus of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

prin'cess, 1 prɪn'ses; 2 prɪn'çes, *n.* **1.** One of the female members of a royal family; especially, the daughter of a monarch. **2.** The wife of a prince: in this sense and the foregoing used as a title. **3.** A queen or female ruler. [< F. *princesse,* f., < L. *princeps;* see PRINCE.]—**princess royal,** the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

prin-cesse', 1 prɪn-ses'; 2 prɪn-çes', *a.* [F.] *Dressmaking.* Having the form of a garment (for women) that is made close-fitting, with the skirt and waist in one, and undraped.

Prince'ton, 1 prɪns'tən; 2 prɪnc'ton, *n.* A town in central New Jersey; pop. 5,920; seat of **Princeton University,** founded as the College of New Jersey, 1746.

prin'ci-pal, 1 prɪn'sɪ-pəl; 2 prɪn'çi-pal. **I.** *a.* First in rank, character, or importance; chief. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who takes a leading part; one concerned directly and not as an auxiliary; one who is a leader or chief in some action. Specif., in law: (1) The actor in a crime, or one present aiding and abetting. (2) The employer of one who acts as an agent. (3) The one primarily liable for whom another has become surety. (4) The

most important thing, or part of a given property, to which other things or parts are incidental. **2.** One who is at the head of some body; a chief; one in authority; a presiding officer, as of a society; specif., the head teacher or master in a public or private school; also, the chief executive of some colleges and universities in Great Britain. **3.** Property or capital, as opposed to interest or income. **4.** *Law.* The capital or body of an estate. **5.** *Arch.* A rafter extending to the ridge-pole; a principal rafter. **6.** The chief metal organ-stop an octave higher in pitch than the other diapasons. [F., < L. *principalis*, < *princeps*, chief.] Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER; (adjective) see FIRST; PARAMOUNT.

—**p. part** (*Gram.*), see under PART, *n.*—**prin"ci-pal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The territory of a reigning prince, or one that gives to a prince a title of courtesy. **2‖.** *pl.* Powers or powerful influences, as celestial or demoniacal powers. **3‖.** The state of being supreme or preeminent; sovereignty.—**prin'ci-pal-ly,** *adv.*—**prin'ci-pal-ship,** *n.* The office of a principal.

prin-cip'i-um, 1 prin-sip'i-um; 2 prin-çip'i-ūm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** An argumentative thesis formerly required of bachelors in theology. **2.** Beginning; origin; first principle. [L.].

prin'ci-pl(e², 1 prin'si-pl; 2 prin'çi-pl. **I.** *vt.* [-PL(E)D; -PLING.] To establish or confirm in principles, good or bad: chiefly in the past participle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A source or cause from which a thing proceeds. **2.** That which is inherent in anything, determining its nature; essential character; essence. **3.** A general truth or proposition. **4.** A settled law or rule of action, especially of right action, consciously and resolutely adopted. **5.** A law of nature as illustrated in the mechanical powers. **6.** *Chem.* An essential constituent of a compound or substance that gives character to it. **7†.** Commencement; beginning. [< L.ᵉ *principium*, a beginning.] Syn.: see DOCTRINE; LAW; REASON.

prin'cock†, *n.* A coxcomb. **prin'cox†.**

prin'gl(e², 1 prin'gl; 2 prin'gl, *vt.* [PRIN'GL(E)D; PRIN'GLING.] To cause to crunch by treading on or passing over, as gravel.

Prings'heim, 1 prinz'haim; 2 prings'him, **Nathaniel** (1823–1894). A German botanist.

prink, 1 prink; 2 prink, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dress or adorn ostentatiously. **2.** To address or adorn oneself for show. **3.** To assume pompous airs; strut.—**prink'er,** *n.*

print², 1 print; 2 print, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a mark or marks upon, as by pressure; impress. **2.** To impress (type, letters, or pictures, etc.) on paper, cloth, etc.; make copies of by a printing-press. **3.** To send forth in print; publish. **4.** To reproduce by any transfer process, as by mimeograph, or as photographs by the action of sunlight on sensitized paper. **5.** To fix, as by impressing; impress; delineate; as, the scene was *printed* on his memory. **6.** To form in imitation of the characters used in print. **II.** *i.* **1.** (1) To practise printing as a business. (2) To publish a book, speech, etc., as an author. **2.** To form letters in imitation of printed characters. Syn.: see IMPRESS.—**print'a-bl(e²,** *a.* Capable of being or suitable to be printed or published.

print, *n.* **1.** An impression with ink from type, plates, etc.; printed characters collectively; printed matter. **2.** Anything printed from an engraved plate or lithographic stone; a proof; a printed picture or design. **3.** A newspaper, pamphlet, or the like. **4.** An impression or mark made upon or sunk into a substance by pressure; imprint. **5.** A reproduction from such an impression. **6.** Printed calico. **7.** Any tool or device bearing a pattern or design, or that upon which it is impressed. **8.** *Phot.* A positive picture made from a negative. **9†.** An edition. **10.** Same as NEWSPRINT. [< OF. *preinte*, for *empreinte*, imprint.] Syn.: see MARK; PICTURE.—**in print.** **1.** Printed; also, for sale in printed form: opposed to *out of print*. **2†.** In an exact or formal manner.—**out of p.,** no longer on sale, the edition being exhausted.—**print'-shop",** *n.* A shop or store where prints or engravings are kept for sale.—**p.-works,** *n.* A calico-printing factory.—**print'less§,** *a.* Making, bearing, or retaining no print or impression

print., *abbr.* Printing.

print'er, 1 print'ər; 2 print'er, *n.* **1.** One engaged in the trade of typographical printing; one who sets type or runs a printing-press; specifically, a compositor. **2.** One who owns a printing-establishment and employs printers. **3.** One who prints, stamps, impresses, or transfers copies of anything as a business. **4.** A recording telegraph.—**printer's devil.** Same as DEVIL, *n.*, 4.—**print'er-y,** *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A place where cotton goods, as calico, are printed. **2.** A printing-office.

print'ing, 1 print'iŋ; 2 print'ing, *n.* **1.** The making and issuing of matter for reading by means of type and the printing-press. **2.** Presswork. **3.** The act of reproducing a design upon a surface by any process. **4.** That which is printed.—**printing ink,** see INK, *n.*, 1.—**p.-machine,** *n.* Any machine for printing, as on cotton cloth; particularly, an elaborate machine for doing fine or rapid printing, as on paper; a printing-press.—**p. out** (*Phot.*), a photographic process for developing the image by the actinic rays without chemicals.—**p.-press,** *n.* A mechanism for printing from an inked surface as of types, plates, wood-blocks, etc., operating by pressure.

Prin'zip, 1 prin'zip; 2 prin'zip, **Gavrilo** (1893?–1918). A Bosnian printer; assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife the Duchess of Hohenberg, at Sarajevo, June 28, 1914. This assassination, used by Austria as a pretext for declaring war against Serbia, precipitated the World War.

pri'or, 1 prai'ər; 2 pri'or. **I.** *a.* Preceding in time, order, or importance: used also with *to* adverbially. **II.** *n.* **1.** A monastic officer next in rank below an abbot. **2.** Formerly, an Italian magistrate. [L., former, earlier.] Syn.: see ANTECEDENT; ANTERIOR.—**claustral prior,** a prior appointed as an abbot.—**conventual p.,** the superior of a priory.—**pri'or-ate,** *n.* The position, dignity, or term of office of a prior. **pri'or-ship‡.**—**pri'or-ess,** *n. fem.* A female prior; a nun next in rank below an abbess.—**pri-or'i-ty,** *n.* Antecedence; superiority. Syn.: see PRECEDENCE.—**pri'or-y,** *n.* [PRI'OR-IES², *pl.*] A monastic house presided over by a prior or prioress. Syn.: see CLOISTER.

Pri'or, Matthew (1664–1721). An English diplomat and lyric and humorous poet.

Pri'pet, 1 pri'pet; 2 pri'pĕt, *n.* A river in Minsk government, European Russia; length, 350 miles to the Dnieper river. **Pripy-at'‡.**—**P. Marshes,** scene of German defeat, Sept. 28, 1915.

Pris-cil'la, 1 pri-sil'a; 2 pri-cil'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. **Pris-cil'la,** 1 pri-sil'a, 2 pri-cil'ă; F. **Pris"cille',** 1 pri"sil', 2 pri"cil'; It. **Pris-cil'la,** 1 pri-sil'la, 2 pri-cil'lă; L. **Pris-cil'la. 2.** In Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, "the Puritan maiden" (a real person) courted by John Alden as proxy for Standish. Later she marries Alden. [Gr. < L., somewhat ancient.]

Pris-cil'i-an, 1 pri-sil'i-ən; 2 pri-cil'i-an, *n.* (–385). A bishop of Avila, Spain, burnt alive for sorcery at Treves; the first Christian put to death on account of heresy.—**Pris-cil'i-an-ist,** *n.* A follower of Priscillian. **Pris-cil'i-an-ite‡.**

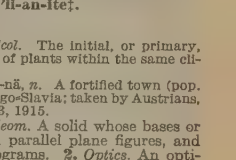
prise, *n.* Same as PRIZE², *n.*

pris'er†, *n.* Same as PRIZER.

pri'sere, 1 pri'sir; 2 pri'sēr, *n.* *Ecol.* The initial, or primary, series of changes in the succession of plants within the same climax.

Prish'ti-na, 1 prish'ti-nə; 2 prish'ti-nă, *n.* A fortified town (pop. 18,000) of central Serbia, now in Jugo-Slavia; taken by Austrians, Germans, and Bulgarians, Nov. 23, 1915.

prism, 1 prizm; 2 prizm, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are any similar equal and parallel plane figures, and whose lateral faces are parallelograms. **2.** *Optics.* An optical instrument consisting of such a solid, usually having triangular ends and made of glass or other transparent substance, its refracting surfaces making an angle with each other. A ray of white light passing through such a prism is bent twice from its course in the same direction, once on entering and once on leaving, and different wave-lengths being bent to different degrees, the colors are separated, so as to form a spectrum. **3.** Fig., any medium that resolves a seemingly simple matter into its elements; also, by metonymy, the spectrum. **4.** *Crystal.* A form consisting of three or more intersecting planes whose intersections are parallel and vertical. Prisms are **trigonal, tetragonal, orthorhombic,** or **hexagonal,** according to the number of their faces or the system to which they belong. —**Nicol** or **Nicol's prism,** a prism of calcite (Iceland spar) so cut that light emerging from it is polarized in a definite plane: used in polarizing microscope, etc. [< Gr. *prisma*, lit. 'something sawed,' < *prizō*, saw.]—**pris-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Refracted or formed by a prism; resembling the spectrum; exhibiting rainbow tints. **2.** Pertaining to or shaped like a prism. **3.** *Crystal.* Orthorhombic. **pris-mat'i-cal‡.**—**prismatic class** (*Crystal.*), a symmetry class of the monoclinic system. Called also *normal*, *holohedral*, *digonal*, or *equatorial class*.—**pris-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pris'mold,** *n.* A body resembling a prism in form.—**pris-moi'dal,** *a.*



Prisms, Optical and Geometrical.

1. A section of a train or battery of prisms as used in a spectroscope, showing the path of the beam. 2. Nicol prism (section): *a b*, line of junction of the halves; *s c*, ray entering prism; *c d o*, ordinary ray, totally reflected at *c*; *c e*, extraordinary ray. 3. Geometrical prisms: *a*, triangular; *b*, octagonal; *c*, pentagonal.

pris'on, 1 priz'n; 2 pris'n. **I.** *vt.* To imprison. **II.** *n.* A place of confinement; specif., a public building for the safe-keeping of persons in legal custody. [F., < L. *prensio(n-)*, seizing, < *prehendo*, seize.]—**prison-breach,** *n.* The escape of a prisoner, against the will of his custodian, from the place where he is held in lawful custody. **p.-breaking‡.**—**pris'on-fe"ver,** *n.* *Pathol.* A form of malignant typhus.—**p.-house,** *n.* A prison: now usually poetic or figurative.

pris'on-er, 1 priz'n-ər; 2 pris'n-er, *n.* **1.** One who is confined in a prison or whose liberty is forcibly restrained; one held in custody; a captive; specif., in law, a person confined in a prison by virtue of an order of arrest or of a legal committal. **2.** A person confined to a place or position through some cause over which he has no control; as, a sick man is a *prisoner* to his bed.—**prisoner of war** (*Inter. Law*), a combatant or person in arms taken by the enemy either by capture or surrender during war.—**prisoner's base,** a game played in various forms and popular in England as early as the 14th century. Opposing players occupy opposite bases, the object being to touch a player of the opposite side while he is away from his base, when he either joins his captor's side or is confined at another goal called a prison. **prisoner's bars‡.**

pris'tav, 1 pris'tav; 2 pris'tăv, *n.* A Russian inspector, overseer, or commissary. [< Rus. *pristav.*] **pris'taw‡.**

pris'tine(e², 1 pris'tin; 2 pris'tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the earliest state or time. [< L. *pristinus*, primitive.] Syn.: see FIRST; PRIMEVAL.

prith'ee‖, 1 prith'i; 2 prith'ē, *interj.* I pray thee.

prit'tle-prat"tle, 1 prit'i-prat'i; 2 prit'i-prăt'i, *n.* [Colloq.] Idle talk or chatter; feeble loquacity.

priv., *abbr.* Privative.

pri'va-cy, 1 prai'və-si; 2 pri'va-cy, *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being private; seclusion; retirement. **2.** A mat-

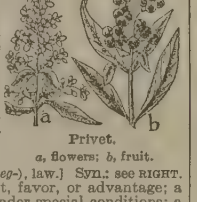
ter that is or should be private. **3.** The state of being secret; avoidance of display or publicity; secrecy. **4.** A place of seclusion; retreat. Syn.: see RETIREMENT; SECLUSION; SOLITUDE.

pri-vat'-do-cent', 1 prī-vät'-do-tsent'; 2 prī-vät'-do-tsĕnt', *n.* [G.] In German and other universities, a docent paid only by fees from pupils. **pri-vat'-do-zent'**†.

pri'vate, 1 prai'vit; 2 prī'vat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Removed from public view; retired; secluded; secret; as, a *private* parlor; a *private* agreement. **2.** Personal or unofficial, as opposed to public; hence, without rank; as, a *private* citizen; *private* property; *private* schools; a *private* soldier. **3.** Disposed to be secretive or reticent. **4.** Not common or general; special; as, a *private* interpretation; a *private* secretary. **5**†. Privy. **6**†. Confidential. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soldier in the ranks; archaically, an ordinary citizen. **2.** *pl.* The private parts; genitals. **3.** [Rare.] That which is personal or private. **4**†. Privacy. **5**†. A private message or affair. [< L. *privatus*, pp. of *privo*, separate.] Syn.: see SECRET.—**in private**, in secret; privately. —**private mass.** **1.** Low mass. **2.** A mass in which the priest communicates alone.—**pri"va-teer'.** **I.** *vi.* To cruise, or commit hostilities, in or as a privateer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vessel owned and officered by private persons, but carrying on maritime war under letters of marque. **2.** A privateersman; the commander of a privateer.—**pri"va-teer'ing**, *n.*—**pri"va-teers'man**, *n.* An officer or seaman on a privateer.—**pri'vate-ly**, *adv.*—**pri'vate-ness**, *n.*

pri-va'tion, 1 prai-vē'shĕn; 2 prī-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of lacking something necessary or desirable; especially, want of the common comforts of life. **2.** Deprivation. **3.** *Logic.* The absence from an object of what ordinarily or naturally belongs to objects of that kind. **4.** Suspension or degradation from office, as of a priest. [OF., < L. *privatio(n-)*, < *privo;* see PRIVATE.] Syn.: see LOSS; POVERTY; WANT.—**priv'a-tiv(es.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing privation, want, or destitution; depriving. **2.** *Gram.* (1) Altering a word so as to express a negative instead of a positive meaning. (2) Noting negation; as, *privative* particles (such prefixes and suffixes as *a-, an-, in-, -less*). **3.** *Logic.* Noting or denoting negation or privation. See PRIVATION, 3. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which has its only reality in the absence of something; a negative conception, as, *darkness* or *cold.* **2.** *Gram.* (1) A prefix indicating negation. (2) An adjective indicating the absence of that which is ordinarily or naturally inherent, as *blind, deaf.*—**priv'a-tiv(e-ly**‡, *adv.*—**priv'a-tiv(e-ness**‡, *n.*

priv'et, 1 priv'et; 2 priv'ĕt, *n.* **1.** An ornamental European bushy shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*) with white flowers and black berries; used for hedges: naturalized in the United States; also, other plants of the same genus. **2.** The swamp-privet. —**swamp'-priv"et**, *n.* An oleaceous tree (*Forestiera acuminata*) of the southern United States.



Privet.
a, flowers; *b*, fruit.

priv'i-lege, 1 priv'i-lij; 2 priv'i-leg, *vt.* [-LEGED; -LEG-ING.] **1.** To grant a privilege to; invest with a certain benefit, immunity, or exemption, as from burdens or liabilities to which others are subject. **2.** To exempt or free: with *from.* [OF., < L. *privus*, one's own, + *lex* (*leg-*), law.] Syn.: see RIGHT.

priv'i-lege, *n.* **1.** A peculiar benefit, favor, or advantage; a right or immunity enjoyed only under special conditions; a prerogative, franchise, or permission; as, the *privileges* of the rich. **2.** *Law.* (1) A special right or power conferred on or possessed by one or more individuals, in derogation of the general right; also, the law or grant conferring it. (2) An exemption, by virtue of one's office or station, from burdens or liabilities to which others are subject; as, the *privilege* of a member of Congress. (3) A fundamental or specially important legal or political right; as, the *privilege* of voting. **3.** *Civ. Law.* (1) A right of priority or precedence in payment, growing out of the nature of the demand. (2) A claim or lien on a thing, existing apart from possession. (3) A particular right conferred or punishment inflicted on an individual by a special law. **4.** *Com.* A form of contract in vogue among speculators, but not recognized by the exchanges, giving the holder the privilege of putting (tendering to) or calling for, or either (in which latter case the privilege is called a *straddle*), a certain number of shares of a certain stock, or a specified quantity, as of grain or provisions, under specified conditions as to time and price. Compare OPTION. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A license from the Pope granting immunity in the carrying out of certain acts. **6.** An advantage.—**bill of privilege**, a peer's petition for a trial by his peers.—**writ of p.**, a writ to free from custody a privileged person arrested in a civil suit.—**priv'i-leged**, *pa.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.—**privileged altar**, an altar to which belong special ecclesiastical privileges to be enjoyed by the priest officiating at the same.—**p. share** or **stock**, same as PREFERRED SHARE OR STOCK.—**p. witnesses**, persons who may be prevented from testifying by parties in interest.

priv'i-ly, 1 priv'i-li; 2 priv'i-ly, *adv.* Privately; secretly.

priv'i-ty, 1 priv'i-ti; 2 priv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Knowledge shared with another or others regarding a private matter: usually implying consent or concurrence. **2.** *Law.* A mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property; a participation in interest; a relation to another founded on common knowledge. **3**†. Privacy; secrecy. **4**†. A secret. **5**†. Confidential relation. [< L.ᴼᶠ *privus*, private.]

priv'y, 1 priv'i; 2 priv'y. **I.** *a.* **1.** Participating with another or others in the knowledge of a secret transaction. **2.** Removed from publicity; clandestine; secret; as, a *privy* meeting. **3.** Secluded; not public; retired; as, *privy* chamber. **4.** Designed for individual or private use; personal; as, a *privy* seal. **5**†. On terms of private intimacy. **II.** *n.* [PRIV'IES², *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* One who is concerned with another in a matter affecting the interests of both; as, *privies* in contract; *privies* in estate. **2.** A small room or outhouse for evacuation and disposal of feces. See WATER-CLOSET. [< L.ᴼᶠ *privatus*, private.]—**privy council.** **1.** [Gt. Brit.] The sovereign's ordinary council. Since the duties of government were assumed by the cabinet, the political importance of the privy council has largely disappeared. **2.** A similar body in some British colonies and dominions.—**p. councilor**, a member of the privy council. **p. councillor**‡; **p. counsellor**‡.—**p. purse.** [Eng.] **1.** Moneys appropriated for the personal expenses of the monarch. **2.** The official having charge of these moneys. **keeper of the p. purse**‡.—**p. seal.** [Gt. Brit.] The seal used by the king on papers which later pass under the great seal; also affixed to such documents as do not demand the great seal.

prize¹, 1 praiz; 2 prīz, *vt.* [PRIZED; PRIZ'ING.] To seize as a prize, as a ship.

prize², *n.* **1.** To place a value on, especially a high value; hold or esteem as precious. **2**‖. To estimate the value of; appraise. [< OF. *priser*, value, < L. *pretium*, price.] Syn.: see APPRECIATE; ESTEEM.

prize³, *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To raise or force with a lever; to pry. **2.** [Southern U. S.] To compress (cured tobacco). [see PRIZE¹, *n.*] **prise**‡.

prize, *a.* **1.** Offered or awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* medal; captured as a prize; pertaining to a captured prize or prizes: see PRIZE¹, *n.*, 2. **2.** Having drawn a prize; entitled to a prize. **3.** Highly valued or esteemed. **4**†. Expensive.

prize¹, *n.* **1.** That which is offered or won as an honor and reward for superiority or success, as in a contest; an award. **2.** In international law, property, as a vessel and cargo, captured by a belligerent at sea in conformity with the laws of war. **3.** Anything to be striven for; a desirable acquisition; also, anything offered or won in a scheme of chance. **4**†. The act of capturing. **5**†. A contest. [< F. *prise*, < *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, take, < L. *prehendo*, seize.]—**prize'-court"**, *n.* A court sitting for the adjudication of prize-causes. In the United States the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction as prize-courts.—**p.-crew**, *n.* A crew put on board a captured vessel by the captor, to navigate and carry her into port.—**p.-fight**, *n.* A fight between pugilists for a wager or prize, generally for a specified number of rounds or till one of the contestants is disabled or withdraws (called *fighting to a finish*).—**p.-fighter**, *n.* A pugilist.—**p.-fighting**, *n.* The act or sport of engaging in prize-fights.—**prize'man**, *n.* A prize-winner.—**prize'-mon"ey**, *n.* The proceeds of the sale of a maritime prize, distributable among the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture. In the United States the system was abolished in 1899.—**p.-ring**, *n.* A roped enclosure, 16 or 24 feet square, within which pugilists fight; also, with the definite article, professional pugilism.

prize², *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A lever or pry. (2) The hold or purchase of a lever. **prise**‡. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A tobacco-press. [< F. *prise;* see PRIZE¹, *n.*]

priz'er‖, 1 praiz'ər; 2 priz'er, *n.* **1.** An appraiser. **2.** A contestant for a prize, as in athletics. **pris'er**†.

Pri'zren, 1 pri'zren; 2 prē'zrĕn, *n.* A town in S. W. Serbia near the Albanian border; overrun by the Bulgars, November, 1915; recaptured by the Serbians, September, 1918; pop. 21,300. **Pri'zrend**‡.

p. r. n., *abbr. Pro re nata* (L. as the occasion arises).

pro, 1 prō; 2 prō. **I.** *n.* **1.** An argument in favor of something: only in the phrase *pros and cons.* **2.** Hence, one who votes for or favors a proposal: usually in the plural. **II.** *prep.* In behalf of; in front of; in return for; in favor of; according to; for: used in Latin phrases; as, *pro* rata. [< L. *pro*, for.]

pro-, *prefix.* From Latin or Greek *pro*, before. It is used in English to denote: (1) Forward, to, or toward the front from a position behind; as, *produce*, to lead forth. (2) Forth, into a public position; as, *project*, to throw forth. (3) Forth from its place, away; as, *profugate*, to flee away. (4) To the front of, forward and down; as, *prolapse*, to slip down forward. (5) Forward in time or direction; as, *proceed*; *propel*. (6) In front of; as, *prohibit*, to hold in front of. (7) Substituted for: as, *procathedral*; *proconsul*. (8) In favor of; as, *pro*-German: a modern prepositional use. Compare PRO, *n.*, 2. (9) According to; as, *proportion.*

For respellings not given below, see the primitive words.

pro., *abbr.* Professional.

pro'a, 1 prō'ə; 2 prō'a, *n.* A swift Malaysian vessel, sailing equally well in either direction, having a sharp stem and stern and a flat lee side and an outrigger. [< Malay *prâu*, proa.]

prob., *abbr.* Probable, probably, problem.

prob'a-bil-ism, 1 preb'ə-bil-izm; 2 prŏb'a-bil-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The teaching that certainty can not be attained, but that belief and action must be governed by probability. **2.** *R. C. Theol.* The doctrine that, as long as the existence, interpretation, or application of a law remains truly doubtful, one may follow his own inclination, on the ground that a doubtful law can not impose a certain obligation. **prob'a-bil-ist**, *n.*—**prob"a-bil-is'tic**, *a.*

prob"a-bil'i-ty, 1 preb"ə-bil'i-ti; 2 prŏb"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being probable; a probable event or statement. **2.** *Math.* The ratio of the chances favoring an event to the total number of chances for and against it. **3.** *pl.* [U. S.] A weather-prediction, as by the Weather Bureau; a forecast.

Syn.: chance, credibility, likelihood, likeliness, presumption, verisimilitude.—Ant.: doubt, dubiousness, impossibility, improbability, inconceivability, inconceivableness, unlikelihood.

prob'a-bl(e[F], 1 prob'ə-bl; 2 prŏb'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Having more evidence than the contrary; likely to be true or to happen, but leaving room for doubt. **2.** That renders something worthy of belief, but falling short of demonstration; as, *probable* evidence. **3**†. Provable. **4**†. Plausible. [F., < L. *probabilis*, < *probo*, prove.]—**prob'a-bly**, *adv.* **1.** In all probability; so far as the evidence shows; presumably. **2**†. Plausibly. Syn.: credible, likely, presumable, reasonable. See APPARENT; LIKELY.—Ant.: doubtful, dubious, improbable, incredible, questionable, unlikely.

pro'baag, 1 prō'bag; 2 prō'băng, *n. Surg.* A slender, flexible rod, tipped with sponge, ball, button, or other attachment, especially used for the insertion of remedies into, or the removal of an obstruction from, the esophagus or larynx; also, the larger form for the relief of choking cattle.

pro'bate, 1 prō'bēt; 2 prō'bāt. **I.** *vt.* To secure probate of; prove, as a will. **II**†. *a.* Having received proof; proved. **III.** *n. Law.* **1.** Formal, legal proof, as of a will. **2.** The right or jurisdiction of proving wills: often used adjectively; as, *probate* court. [< L. *probatus*, pp. of *probo*, prove.]—**probate court**, a court having jurisdiction of the proof of wills, of guardianships, and of the settlement of estates.

pro-ba'tion, 1 pro-bē'shan; 2 pro-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** A proceeding designed to test character, qualifications, etc., as of candidates for holy orders; examination; trial; novitiate. **2.** In criminal administration, a method of allowing a person convicted of a minor offense to go at large under suspension of sentence, but usually under the supervision of a probation officer. **3.** The period throughout which a trial or examination extends; novitiate: in the Methodist Episcopal Church usually six months, in convents a year. **4**‖. The act of proving; also, proof. [< L. *probatio(n-)*, examination.]—**pro-ba'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to probation. **pro-ba'tion-al**‡.—**pro-ba'tion-er**, *n.* One on probation or trial; a novice.—**pro'ba-tiv**(es, *a.* **1.** Serving for proof or test. **2.** Pertaining to probation; proving. **pro'ba-to-ry**‡.

probe, 1 prōb; 2 prōb. **I.** *vt.* [PROBED; PROB'ING.] **1.** To explore with a probe. **2.** To search through; scrutinize; also, to find out by keen or thorough scrutiny. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument for exploring cavities, the course of wounds, etc. **2.** That which proves or tests. [< L. *probo*, prove, test, < *probus*, good.]

prob'i-ty, 1 preb'ı-ti *or* prō'bı-ti; 2 prŏb'i-ty *or* prō'bi-ty, *n.* Virtue or integrity tested and confirmed; strict honesty. [< L.F *probitat(-is)*, < *probus*, good.] Syn.: see VIRTUE.

prob'lem, 1 preb'lem; 2 prŏb'lĕm, *n.* **1.** A perplexing question demanding settlement, especially when difficult or uncertain of solution. **2.** *Geom.* A proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to bisect an angle; also, the demonstration showing how the task is to be accomplished. [< Gr. *pro*, before, + *ballō*, throw.] Syn.: see RIDDLE.—**prob'lem-at'ic**, *a.* Constituting or involving a problem; questionable; contingent. **prob"lem-at'i-cal**‡.—**prob"lem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Pro"bos-cid'e-a, 1 pro-bə-sid'ı-ə; 2 pro-bŏ-çid'e-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* An order of mammals with a zonary deciduate placenta, columnar legs, and a snout bearing a proboscis, as elephants. **2.** *Zool.* A suborder composed of the common *Diptera*. [See PROBOSCIS.]

pro-bos'cis, 1 pro-bos'ıs; 2 pro-bŏs'is, *n.* [-CI-DES, 1 -i-dīz; 2 -i-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A prolonged flexible snout, as in the tapir or elephant-seal; specif., the long, flexible, and prehensile extension of the nose and upper lip, with the nostrils at the end, in an elephant or other proboscidean. **2.** One of various tubular structures protruding or capable of being protruded from the front of the head in invertebrates. (1) *Entom.* The combined mouth-parts when adapted for sucking, as in bees. In certain dipterous insects, as the mosquito, it is in the form of a sheath and contains needle-like organs for piercing. In the *Lepidoptera* it is tubular in form and often coiled in a spiral when not in use. (2) An introversible and eversible tube, as the pharynx in chætopods, an apparatus above the intestines in nemerteans, or the extensile mouth of a gastropod, as a whelk. **3.** [Humorous.] A human nose, especially when unusually large or prominent. [L., < Gr. *pro*, before, + *boskō*, feed.]—**pro"bos-cid'e-an.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Having a proboscis. **pro-bos'cic**‡. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Proboscidea*. **3.** Of or pertaining to a proboscis. **pro"bos-cid'i-al**‡. **II.** *n.* One of the *Proboscidea*. **pro"bos-cid'i-an**‡.

Proc., *abbr.* Proceedings.

pro-ca'ine, 1 pro-kā'in; 2 prō-cā'in, *n.* Same as NOVOCAINE.

pro-cam'bi-um, *n. Bot.* The nascent tissue of a fibrovascular bundle.—**pro-cam'bi-al**, *a.*—**pro-car'di-um**, *n.* The pit of the stomach.—**pro'carp**, *n. Bot.* A one- or several-celled female sexual organ, in certain algæ, which on fertilization becomes a sporocarp. **pro-car'pi-um**‡.—**pro"ca-the'dral**, *n.* A church or edifice used temporarily as a cathedral.

pro"ce-den'do, 1 prō"si-den'do; 2 prō"çe-dĕn'do, *n. Law.* A writ issued by a superior court to an inferior, remitting a cause that had been brought up on insufficient grounds, and commanding the inferior court to proceed to its determination. [L., abl. s. gerundive of *procedo*; see PROCEED.]

pro-ce'dure, 1 pro-sī'jur *or* -sid'yur; 2 pro-çē'jur *or* -çēd'yur, *n.* **1.** A manner of proceeding or acting; also, an act or a course of action, especially in judicial business. **2.** The methods or forms of conducting a business, collectively; specif., in law, the methods of conducting judicial proceedings, as distinguished from the legal definition and recognition of rights. **3.** A course of action; a proceeding. **4.** [Eng.] The manner of carrying on parliamentary affairs. **5.** [Rare.] Origination. **6**†. Product. Syn.: see OPERATION.

pro-ceed'[d], 1 pro-sīd'; 2 pro-çēd', *vi.* **1.** To go on or forward; continue in progress; especially, to renew motion or action after rest or interruption. **2.** To begin and carry on a series of actions; specif., to institute and carry on legal proceedings. **3.** To issue or come, as from some source or origin; hence, to result; be caused by: usually with *from*. [< L. *procedo*, < *pro*, before, + *cedo*, go.]—**pro-ceed'er**, *n.*—**pro-ceed'ing**, *n.* **1.** (1) An act or course of action; a transaction or procedure; as, an outrageous *proceeding*. (2) The action of issuing forth; emanation. **2.** *pl.* The records of the meetings of a society or the like, sometimes distinguished from *transactions* as giving more fully the business done, with less full or no report of papers read. **3.** *Law.* (1) Any action at law or in equity instituted in a court; as, a judicial *proceeding*. (2) Any of the various steps taken in a cause by either party; as, a *proceeding* by writ of error. **4.** [Rare.] Advance; progress. Syn.: see ACT; TRANSACTION.—**pro'ceeds**, *n. pl.* The useful or material results of an action or course; also, that which accrues therefrom; product; return, yield. Syn.: see HARVEST; PRODUCT; PROFIT.

proc"e-leus-mat'ic, 1 pres"ı-lus-mat'ik; 2 prŏs"e-lus-măt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Pros.* Composed of four short syllables, or pertaining to feet so composed. **2.** [Rare.] Animating or inciting; encouraging. **II.** *n.* A foot of four short syllables. [< Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*, of incitement, < *pro*, forth, + *keleuō*, order, < *kellō*, urge.]

pro"ce-phal'ic, 1 prō"se-fal'ik; 2 prō"çe-făl'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the anterior part of the head; as, a *procephalic* lobe of an invertebrate. [< PRO- + Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

proc'ess, 1 pres'es *or* prō'ses; 2 prŏç'ĕs *or* prō'çĕs. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To issue a legal process against; proceed against by process of law. **2.** To produce, as illustrations, by a process, especially by photoengraving: used chiefly in the past participle. **3.** To treat by a process; specif., to heat, by steam or otherwise, so as to cook or sterilize. **II.** *n.* **1.** A course or method of operations, natural or artificial; a systematic series of operations in the production of something; as, a metallurgical *process*. **2.** A forward movement; progressive proceeding; passage; advance; course. **3.** *Law.* (1) Any judicial writ or order issued at the commencement or during the progress of an action, as summons, citation, subpœna, or execution; especially, a writ issued to bring a defendant into court. (2) The whole course of proceedings in a cause, civil or criminal, from beginning to end. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* An accessory outgrowth or prominence; the fibrous prolongation from the body of the nerve cell (neuron) that carries the outgoing nervous impulse. **5.** *Pat. Law.* A means of effecting a result otherwise than by mechanism, as by chemical action. **6.** *Bot.* Any extension of a surface or projecting appendage. **7.** *Photoengraving.* Any of the modern methods of producing relief printing-surfaces by photography and mechanical or chemical means: often used adjectively; as, a *process* illustration. **8**‖. A manner of happening, as involving an end or event; as, what was the *process* of his death? **9**†. A story told in detail; also, a proclamation. [< L.OF *processus*, progress.]—**Deacon's process**, the manufacture of chlorin by passing in gaseous form hydrochloric acid and a mixture containing oxygen, as air, over some porous material, usually bricks or slag, saturated with a solution of a copper salt, usually copper sulphate, which results in the decomposition of the hydrochloric acid, yielding chlorin.—**Siemens-Martin or open-hearth p.**, a method of steel-manufacturing in which pig iron is decarbonized by melting in an open-hearth regenerative furnace in combination with scrap-iron and iron ore.—**pro-ces'sion**, *n.* **1.** An array, as of persons or vehicles, arranged in succession and moving in a formal manner; as, a funeral *procession;* also, dignified and orderly progress. **2.** The act of proceeding or issuing forth; as, the *procession* of the Holy Ghost from the Father. **3.** *Eccl.* A litany or hymn sung by persons moving in orderly array; a processional. **4.** [Slang.] A race in which a contestant wins easily after leading the field from the start by several lengths. Syn.: cavalcade, column, cortège, train.—Ant.: herd, mob, rabble, rout.—**pro-ces'sion-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a procession. **II.** *n. Eccl.* **1.** A book containing the services in a religious procession. **2.** A hymn sung during a religious procession.—**pro-ces'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro'chein, 1 prō'shen; 2 prō'çhĕn, *a. Law.* Nearest as in time, relation, or degree. [< F. *prochain*, < L. *proximus*, next.]—**prochein ami** or **amy**, a next friend. [See under NEXT.]

pro-claim', 1 pro-klēm'; 2 pro-clām', *vt.* **1.** To announce or make known aloud or in a public manner; promulgate; hence, to make plain; manifest; as, his manner *proclaimed* his innocence. **2.** Formerly, in England, to outlaw by public proclamation. **3.** [Ir.] To bring within certain legal restrictions by proclamation. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *clamo*, call.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; AVOW; PUBLISH.—**pro-claim**, *n.* [Rare.] A calling out; proclamation.

—**pro-claim'er**, *n.*—**proc"la-ma'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of proclaiming. **2.** That which is proclaimed; a public authoritative announcement. **3**‖. A formal declaration.

pro-clit'ic, 1 pro-klit'ik; 2 pro-clit'ic, *a. Gr. Gram.* Leaning forward; attached to or dependent on a following word: said of monosyllables attached so closely as to have no separate accent. Compare ENCLITIC; ATONIC. [< Gr. *pro*, forward, + *klinō*, lean.]—**pro-clit'ic**, *n.* A proclitic word.

pro-cliv'i-ty, 1 pro-kliv'ı-ti; 2 pro-cliv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Natural disposition or tendency; propensity: now usually with *to* and in an unfavorable sense; as, a *proclivity to* grumble. **2**‖. Facility of learning; aptness. [< L.F *pro*, before, + *civus*, sloping.] Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE; INCLINATION.

Pro'clus, 1 prō'klus; 2 prō'clŭs, *n.* (412–485). A Greek Neo-Platonist and religious commentator. **Pro'klos**‡ [Gr.].

Proc'ne, 1 prek'ni; 2 prŏc'ne, *n. Gr. Myth.* An Athenian princess, who was transformed into a swallow for killing her son. Compare PHILOMELA.

pro-cœ'll-a[1], 1 pro-sĭ'li-ą; 2 pro-sē'li-ą, *n.* [-Æ, 1-Ī; 2 -Ē, *pl.*] The cavity of the prosencephalon; a lateral ventricle of the brain. [< PRO- + Gr. *koilia*, a hollow.]

Pro-cœ'll-a[2], *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder of crocodilians with procœlous vertebræ. [< PRO- + Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

pro-cœ'll-an, 1 pro-sĭ'li-ən; 2 pro-sē'li-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Procœlous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Procœlia* or the procœlia. **II.** *n.* One of the *Procœlia*.—**pro-cœ'lous,** *a.* Concave in front and convex behind, as the vertebræ of crocodiles.

pro-con'sul, 1 pro-kən'sul; 2 pro-cŏn'sŭl, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An official, usually an ex-consul, who exercised consular authority over a province or an army. **2.** Hence, any governor of a dependency.—**pro-con'su-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a proconsul or his office. **2.** Governed by a proconsul. **pro-con'su-la-ry**‡.—**pro-con'sul-ate,** *n.* **pro-con'sul-ship**‡.

Pro-co'pi-us, 1 pro-kō'pi-us; 2 pro-cō'pi-ŭs, *n.* (500–565?) A Byzantine historian, the chronicler of Justinian's court.

pro-cras'ti-nate, 1 pro-kras'ti-nēt; 2 pro-crăs'ti-nāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-NAT"ED[4]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To put off until to-morrow or till a future time; defer or delay from time to time. **2.** To be dilatory; delay. [< L. *pro*, for, + *crastinus*, of to-morrow.]

Syn.: adjourn, defer, delay, postpone, put off. See POSTPONE. —Ant.: accelerate, dispatch, drive, expedite, hasten, hurry, press, quicken, urge.—**pro-cras"ti-na'tion,** *n.* The act, tendency, or habit of procrastinating; dilatoriness; delay.—**pro-cras'ti-na-tiv**(eS, *a.* Addicted to procrastination.—**pro-cras'ti-na"tor,** *n.*—**pro-cras'ti-na-to"ry,** *a.*

pro'cre-ate[4], 1 prō'kri-ēt; 2 prō'cre-āt, *vt.* To engender; beget. [< L. *pro*, before, + *creo*, create.]—**pro'creant.** **I.** *a.* Effecting or conducive to or connected with procreation or reproduction; generating; fruitful. **II.** *n.* One who or that which procreates. Syn.: see PROPAGATE.

—**pro"cre-a'tion,** *n.*—**pro'cre-a"tiv**(eS, *a.* Possessed of generative power; reproductive; pertaining to procreation.—**pro'cre-a"tiv**(e-nesS, *n.*—**pro'cre-a"tor,** *n.*

Pro-crus'tes, 1 pro-krus'tēz; 2 pro-crŭs'tēs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A legendary Greek robber, said to have amputated or stretched the limbs of captives to fit a certain bed.—**Pro-crus'te-an,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of Procrustes. **2.** Hence, ruthlessly forcing into conformity.

proc"to-dæ'um, *n.* [-DÆ"A, *pl.*] The invagination of the ectoderm out of which the anus and lower part of the rectum are formed. [< Gr. *prōktos*, anus, + *odaios*, on the road.]

proc'tor, 1 prek'tər *or* -tər; 2 prŏc'tor, *n.* **1.** An agent acting for another; attorney; proxy; specif., a practitioner in an admiralty, ecclesiastical, or probate court. **2.** A university or college official charged with maintaining order. [< L.OF *procurator*, PROCURATOR.] **proc'ter**†; **proc'tour**†.—**king's** or **queen's proctor** (*Eng. Law*), a crown official who appears in behalf of others in civil, admiralty, probate, and divorce courts when collusion between the parties is suspected or apprehended.—**proctor's man** or **dog** [ENG.], the assistant of a college or university proctor.—**proc'tor-age,** *n.* Management by a proctor; hence, management in general.—**proc-to'ri-al,** *a.* **proc-tor'i-cal**‡.—**proc'tor-ship,** *n.*

pro-cum'bent, 1 pro-kum'bent; 2 pro-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Lying flat, as on the ground; trailing. **2.** Leaning forward or lying down or on the face; prone. **3.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Inclined forward and upward, as teeth: opposed to *decumbent*. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *cubo*, lie.]

proc"u-ra'tion, 1 prek"yu-rē'shən; 2 prŏc"yu-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of procuring. **2.** *Law.* (1) The function of an attorney; an agency; a proxy. (2) A power of attorney.

proc'u-ra"tor, 1 prek'yu-rē"tər; 2 prŏc'yu-rā"tor, *n.* **1.** A person authorized and employed to act for and manage the affairs of another. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* One who had charge of the imperial revenues; an imperial collector, especially in a province; a provincial administrator; a viceroy. **3.** The public magistrate of some Italian cities.—**proc"u-ra-to'ri-al,** *a.*—**proc'u-ra"tor-ship,** *n.* The dignity or office of a procurator.—**proc'u-ra-to"ry,** *a.* Pertaining to procuration.

pro-cure', 1 pro-kiūr'; 2 pro-cūr', *v.* [PRO-CURED'; PRO-CUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come into possession or enjoyment of by some effort or means; obtain, as by purchase, loan, or request. **2.** To bring about by effort or means. **3.** To obtain as procurer or procuress. **II.** *i.* **1.** To engage in the business of a procurer. 2‖. To effect any result. [< L. *pro*, for, + *curo*, care for.] Syn.: see ATTAIN; GAIN; GET; OBTAIN; PREPARE; PROVIDE; PURCHASE.—**pro-cur'a-bi**(eS, *a.* That may be procured.—**proc'u-ra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The management of another's affairs; the office or service of a procurator. 2†. A power of attorney; proxy.

pro-cure'ment, 1 pro-kiūr'mənt; 2 pro-cūr'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of procuring; obtainment; attainment. **2.** The act of effecting or causing to be effected.—**pro-cur'er,** *n.* One who procures for another, as to gratify lust; a pander.—**pro-cur'ess,** *n. f.*

Pro'cy-on, 1 prō'si-en; 2 prō'cy-ŏn, *n. Astron.* The most conspicuous star in the constellation Canis Minor. See CONSTELLATION; STAR. [< Gr. *pro*, before, + *kyōn*, dog.]

prod, 1 pred; 2 prŏd. **I.** *vt.* [PROD'DED[4]; PROD'DING.] **1.** To punch or poke, as with a pointed instrument. **2.** To arouse mentally; instigate; goad. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any pointed instrument; a goad. **2.** A thrust or punch with or as with a prod; a poke. [Prob. < Ice. *broddr*, spike.]—**prod'der,** *n.*

prod'i-gal, 1 pred'i-gal; 2 prŏd'i-ğal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Addicted to wasteful expenditure, as of money, time, or strength. **2.** Yielding in profusion; bountiful. **3.** Lavish; profuse. **II.** *n.* One who is wasteful or profligate; a spendthrift. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *ago*, drive.] Syn.: see IMPROVIDENT.—**prod"i-gal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] Extravagance; wastefulness; lavishness; also, bounteousness. Syn.: see EXCESS.—**prod'i-gal-ly,** *adv.*

prod'i-gy, 1 pred'i-ji; 2 prŏd'i-ğy, *n.* [-GIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Something so extraordinary as to excite wonder and admiration; a person or thing of remarkable qualities or powers; as, an infant *prodigy*. **2.** A monstrosity. 3‖. A portent. [< L. *prodigium*.] Syn.: marvel, miracle, monster, portent, wonder.

—**pro-dig'ious,** *a.* Enormous or extraordinary, as in size, quantity, or degree; vast; excessive. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; IMMENSE.—**pro-dig'ious-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-dig'ious-ness,** *n.*

prod'i-tor†, *n.* A traitor; betrayer.

pro'drome, 1 prō'drōm; 2 prō'drōm, *n.* Same as PRODROMUS.—**pro-drom'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a prodromus. **prod'ro-mal**‡; **prod'ro-mat'ic**‡.

prod'ro-mus, 1 pred'ro-mus; 2 prŏd'ro-mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mī, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* A sign of approaching disease. **2.** A preliminary or elementary course or treatise. [< Gr. *pro*, before, + *dramein*, run.]

pro-duce', 1 pro-diūs'; 2 pro-dūc', *v.* [PRO-DUCED'†; PRO-DUC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into existence from previous materials, especially as a natural product; bring forth; generate; yield: give birth to; supply; as, to *produce* young; the sea *produces* fish. **2.** To bring to view; exhibit; declare; as, to *produce* evidence. **3.** To be the cause of; lead to. **4.** To manufacture; make. **5.** To bring forth as the result of mental labor. **6.** To introduce; specifically, to bring a performance of before the public. **7.** To extend or lengthen, as a line: chiefly in geometry. **8.** To cause to follow as a natural or legitimate result; yield; gain; as, labor *produces* wealth. **9.** *Polit. Econ.* To make valuable from an economic standpoint. **II.** *i.* To yield or generate an appropriate product or result. [< L. *pro*, before, + *duco*, lead.]

Syn.: bear, breed, bring forth, cause, create, effect, engender, furnish, generate, give rise to, make, manufacture, occasion, originate, propagate, yield. See ALLEGE; EFFECT; PROVIDE.—**pro-duc'i-bl**(eS, *a.*

prod'uce, 1 pred'yūs; 2 prŏd'yuş, *n. sing.* & *pl.* That which is produced; a product; specif., in commercial use, provisions or farm-products collectively. Syn.: see HARVEST; PRODUCT; WEALTH.

pro-duc'er, 1 pro-diūs'ər; 2 pro-dūc'er, *n.* **1.** One who produces; particularly, one who cultivates or makes things for sale and use, in distinction from the user or consumer. **2.** That which produces or generates. **3.** An apparatus for manufacturing producer gas.—**producer gas,** a combustible gas formed by driving air over burning coke. It is used, as in factories, for heating and to drive engines for power.

prod'uct, 1 pred'ukt; 2 prŏd'ŭct, *n.* **1.** Anything produced or obtained as a result of some operation or work, as by generation, growth, labor, study, or skill. **2.** *Math.* The result obtained by multiplication. **3.** *Chem.* The result of chemical change. Compare EDUCT. [< L. *productus*, pp. of *produco*, PRODUCE.] Syn.: crop, effect, fruit, harvest, outcome, output, proceeds, produce, production, result, return, yield. See HARVEST; INCREASE; WORK.

—**farm'-prod"ucts,** *n. pl.* The products of a farm, as cereals, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc.—**pro-duc'til**(eS, *a.* Capable of being extended or drawn out.—**pro-duc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing, in any sense; in political economy, a producing for use, involving the creating or increasing of economic wealth, in opposition to *consumption* (by use). **2.** That which is produced or made; any tangible result of industrial, artistic, or literary labor. Syn.: composition, performance; work. See INCREASE; PRODUCT; WORK.—**pro-duc'tiv**(eS, *a.* **1.** Producing or tending to produce; fertile; remunerative; originative, as of artistic creation. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* Producing or tending to produce exchangeable value. **3.** Causing; resulting in: with *of*. Syn.: see FERTILE; PROFITABLE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pro"duc-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

pro'em, 1 prō'em; 2 prō'ĕm, *n.* An introductory statement; preface; prelude. [< Gr.[L] *pro*, before, + *oimos*, a path.]—**pro-em'i-al,** *a.*

Prof., *abbr.* Professor.

pro'face†, *interj.* May it profit you: an exclamation of welcome or good-will.

pro-fane', 1 pro-fēn'; 2 pro-fān', *vt.* [PRO-FANED'; PRO-FAN'ING.] **1.** To treat with irreverence or abuse; make common or unholy; desecrate; pollute. **2.** To put to an unworthy or degrading use; debase. 3†. To vulgarize. Syn.: see VIOLATE.

pro-fane', *a.* **1.** Manifesting irreverence, disrespect, or undue familiarity toward the Deity or sacred things; blasphemous; foul-mouthed. **2.** Secular; uninspired; as, *profane* history. 3‖. Not initiated into the inner mysteries; hence, vulgar; common. [F., < L. *pro*, before, + *fanum*, temple.]

Syn.: blasphemous, godless, impious, irreligious, sacrilegious, secular, temporal, unconsecrated, ungodly, unhallowed, unholy, unsanctified, wicked, worldly.—Ant.: consecrated, devout, godly, holy, pious, religious, reverent, sacred, sanctified, spiritual.

—**prof"a-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of profaning; desecration. **2.** Abusive or improper treatment; misuse; misapplication.—**pro-fan'a-to-ry,** *a.* Productive of profanity.—**pro-fane'ly,** *adv.*—**pro-fan'er,** *n.*—**pro-fan'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being profane. **2.** Profane speech or action. Syn.: see OATH. **pro-fane'ness**‡.

pro'fert, 1 prō'fart; 2 prō'fert, *n. Law.* The formal allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces in court an instrument on which an action or defense is founded. [L.; see PROFFER.]

pro-fess'[t], 1 pro-fes'; 2 pro-fĕs', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make open declaration of; avow; affirm; declare one's devotion to, as a system of belief. **2.** To announce publicly one's skill in, as in art, science, etc.; also, to assume the position of a teacher or practitioner of; as, to *profess* the law. **3.** To make a show or pretense of. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* To receive into an order by profession; as, to *profess* a monk. 5†. To have the appearance of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make open declaration. **2.** To act as a pro-

fessor. 3§. To join a religious body by profession. 4†. To declare friendship. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fateor*, confess.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW; PRETEND.—**pro-fess'ed-ly**, *adv.* 1. By open profession; avowedly. 2. Pretendedly.

pro-fes'sion, 1 pro-fesh'ən; 2 pro-fĕsh'on, *n.* 1. An occupation that properly involves a liberal education or its equivalent, and mental rather than manual labor; especially, one of the three so-called learned professions. See phrase below. 2. Hence, any calling or occupation involving special mental and other attainments or special discipline, as editing; also, the collective body of those following such vocation. 3. The act of professing or declaring; as, *professions* of good will. 4. That which is avowed or professed; a declaration; a faith; also, a pretense; as, his *professions* are not trustworthy. Syn.: see BUSINESS.—**the three or the learned professions**, law, medicine, and theology: a popular expression.

pro-fes'sion-al, 1 pro-fesh'ən-al; 2 pro-fĕsh'on-al. **I.** *a.* 1. Connected with, preparing for, engaged in, or appropriate to a profession; as, *professional* courtesy; a *professional* soldier. 2. Of or pertaining to a special occupation, often for gain: opposed to *amateur*; as, a *professional* ball-game or player. **II.** *n.* 1. One who pursues as a business some vocation, occupation, or sport; especially, one who engages for money to compete in sports: opposed to *amateur*. 2. One skilled in a profession. **pro-fes'sion-al-ist**†.—**pro-fes'sion-al-ism,** *n.* The methods, manner, or spirit of a profession: used often in a derogatory sense.—**pro-fes'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-fes'sor, 1 pro-fes'ər *or* -er; 2 pro-fĕs'or, *n.* 1. A public teacher of the highest grade in a university or college, or in an institution where professional or technical studies are pursued: usually an officer holding a chair, and in special charge of some particular branch of higher instruction. 2. One who professes skill and offers instruction in some sport or art; as, a *professor* of gymnastics. 3. One who makes open declaration of his opinions or sentiments; specif., one who avows a religious faith. [See PROFESS.]—**pro-fes'sor-ate,** *n.* 1. The position or dignity of a professor: professorship. 2. Professors collectively, as in a college. **pro''fes-so'ri-ate**†.—**pro''fes-so'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a professor; pedagogic.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-fes'sor-ship,** The office and duties of a professor; the state of being a professor.

prof'fer, 1 prof'ər; 2 prŏf'er. **I.** *vt.* To offer for acceptance. **II.** *n.* The act of proffering, or that which is proffered; a tender; offer. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fero*, bring.]—**prof'fer-er,** *n.*

pro-fi'cient, 1 pro-fish'ənt; 2 pro-fĭsh'ent. **I.** *a.* Thoroughly versed, as in an art or science; skilled; expert. **II.** *n.* An expert in any branch of skill or knowledge; an adept. [< L. *proficio*, advance.] Syn.: see SKILFUL.—**pro-fi'cien-cy,** *n.* Syn.: see PROGRESS.—**pro-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

pro'file, 1 prō'fil *or* -fail; 2 prō'fil *or* -fil. **I.** *vt.* [PRO'FILED; PRO'FIL-ING.] To draw the profile of or represent in profile; outline; draw in section. **II.** *n.* 1. An outline, or contour; a drawing in outline, as in vertical section or the like. Specif.: (1) The outline of a perpendicular section of a building, fort, etc., or the contour of an architectectural member, as a base or cornice. (2) *Engin. & Surv.* The outline of a vertical section tarough a country or line of work, showing actual or projected elevations and hollows. 2. The outline of a human face or figure as seen from the side. [< It.[F] *profilo*, border, < L. *filum*, thread.]

prof'it[1], 1 prof'it; 2 prŏf'it, *n.* **I.** *t.* To be of profit, service, or advantage to; help; avail. **II.** *i.* 1. To obtain profit; better oneself or one's condition; benefit; as, to *profit* by experience. 2. To be of advantage or use; bring benefit or good.

prof'it, *n.* 1. Any accession of good—physical, mental, or moral—from labor or exertion; benefit; return. 2. Excess of returns over outlay or expenditure: often in the plural; as, a business yielding fair *profits*. Specif.: (1) *Polit. Econ.* The return from the employment of capital after deducting the amount paid for raw material and for wages, real or estimated rent, interest, insurance, etc. For example, the workingman's return is represented by *wages;* the return to the capitalist is represented by *profit*. (2) That part of the amount received for goods which exceeds the sum originally paid for them with or without all secondary expenses involved. (3) The income of invested property without counting its increased value by any actual rise in the market. (4) In invested capital, the ratio of the increment to the actual amount of capital for a given year. [F., < L. *profectus*, pp. of *proficio;* see PROFICIENT.]

Syn.: advantage, avail, benefit, emolument, expediency, gain, good, improvement, proceeds, receipts, return, returns, service, utility, value. The *returns* or *receipts* include all that is received from any outlay or investment; the *profit* is the excess (if any) of the *receipts* over the outlay; hence, in government, morals, etc., the *profit* is what is really good, helpful, useful, valuable. *Utility* is chiefly used in the sense of some immediate or personal and generally some material *good*. *Advantage* is that which gives one a vantage-ground, either for coping with competitors or with difficulties, needs, or demands; as, to have the *advantage* of a good education; it is frequently used of what one has beyond another or secures at the expense of another; as, to have the *advantage* of another in argument, or to take *advantage* of another in a bargain. *Gain* is what one secures beyond what he previously possessed. *Benefit* is anything that does one good. *Emolument* is *profit, return,* or *value* accruing through official position. *Expediency* has respect to *profit* or *advantage*, real or supposed, considered apart from or perhaps in opposition to right, in actions having a moral character. See UTILITY.—Ant.: damage, detriment, disadvantage, harm, hurt, injury, loss, ruin, waste.— Prep.: the profit *of* labor; *on* capital; *in* business.

—**gross profit,** the profit apparent on the face of a transaction or business; the excess of receipts from sales over expenditures for purchase: opposed to **net profit,** the surplus remaining after all necessary deductions, as for interest, transportation, bad debts, etc.—**prof'it-less,** *a.*—**prof'it-less-ly,** *adv.*

prof'it-a-bl(e[F], 1 pref'it-ə-bl; 2 prŏf'it-a-bl, *a.* Bringing profit; remunerative; advantageous.

Syn.: advantageous, beneficial, desirable, expedient, gainful, lucrative, productive, remunerative. See EXPEDIENT; GOOD; USEFUL. Compare synonyms for PROFIT.—Ant.: detrimental, disadvantageous, disastrous, fruitless, harmful, hurtful, undesirable, unproductive, unprofitable, useless, worthless.—Prep.: a business is profitable *to* one who conducts it; *for* those indirectly advantaged by it; the study of language is profitable *for* mental discipline.—**prof'it-a-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.*—**prof'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

prof'i-teer, 1. *vt.* To devote oneself to the acquisition of excessive profits: usually in a bad sense. **II.** *n.* One who is given to profiteering.

prof'il-gate, 1 pref'li-gıt; 2 prŏf'li-gat. **I.** *a.* 1. Lost or insensible to principle, virtue, or decency; abandoned to vice. 2. Recklessly extravagant; in great profusion. **II.** *n.* 1. A depraved or abandoned person. 2. A reckless spendthrift. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *fligo*, dash.] Syn.: see IMMORAL.—**prof'li-ga-cy,** *n.* 1. Corruptness of morals; vicious character or conduct. 2. Great extravagance; wastefulness; overabundance. **prof'li-gate-ness**†.—**prof'li-gate-ly,** *adv.*

prof'lu-ent†, *a.* Flowing forward or forth.—**prof'lu-ence**†, *n.*

pro-found', 1 pro-faund'; 2 pro-found'. **I.** *a.* 1. Intellectually deep; thorough; exhaustive; as, *profound* learning. 2. Reaching to, arising from, or affecting the depth of one's nature or of any matter; complete or full in character or effect; as, *profound* respect. 3. Requiring or worthy of deep research; abstruse. 4. Reading or situated far below the surface; of relatively great depth. 5. Bowing low; displaying lowly reverence; as, a *profound* obeisance. 6. Originating in a depth; as, a *profound* sigh. **II.** *n.* 1. A fathomless depth; an abyss. 2. The ocean; the deep. [< L.[F] *profundus*, deep.] Syn.: see OBSCURE; WISE.—**pro-found'ly,** *adv.*—**pro-fun'di-ty,** *n.* 1. The state or quality of being profound, in any sense; depth. **pro-found'ness**†. 2. A deep place or thing. Syn.: see WISDOM.

pro-fuse', 1 pro-fiūs'; 2 pro-fūs', *a.* 1. Giving or given forth lavishly; liberal; extravagant; prodigal. 2. Copious; overflowing; as, *profuse* gratitude; *profuse* vegetation. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fundo*, pour.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pro-fu'sion,** *n.* 1. A profuse supply or condition; plenty; as, a *profusion* of ornaments. 2. The act of pouring forth or supplying in great abundance; prodigality; as, *profusion* in giving. Syn.: see EXCESS.

prog, 1 preg; 2 prŏg, *v.* [PROGGED; PROG'GING.] **I.** *i.* [Scot.] To prod; goad. **II.** *t.* 1. [U. S.] To seek in a rambling manner. 2†. To beg or prowl about for food or plunder.

prog, *n.* [Slang.] Victuals of any kind; provisions.

pro-gen'i-tor, 1 pro-jen'i-tar *or* -tor; 2 pro-ĝĕn'i-tor, *n.* A forefather or parent. [L.] **-ship,** *n.*

prog'e-ny, 1 prej'i-ni; 2 prŏĝ'e-ny, *n.* Offspring, whether of human beings or of lower animals. [< L.[OF] *pro*, forth, + *gigno*, produce.]

pro-ge'ri-a, *n.* Retarded development with premature senility. [< Gr. *pro*, beforehand, + *gēras*, old age.]

pro-glot'tis, 1 prō-glot'is; 2 prō-glŏt'is, *n.* [-TI-DES, 1 -i-dīz; 2 -i-dēs, *pl.*] *Zoöl.* One of the segments or joints of a tapeworm, produced by the scolex or head, in which the genital organs develop. [< Gr. *pro*, forward, + *glōssa* (*glōtta*), tongue.] **pro-glot'tid**†.—**pro-glot'tic,** *a.*

prog'na-thous, 1 preg'na-thus; 2 prŏĝ'na-thūs, *a.* Having projecting jaws. [< PRO- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] **prog-nath'ic**†.—**prog'na-thism,** *n.* The character or condition of being prognathous. **prog'na-thy**†.

prog-no'sis, 1 preg-nō'sis; 2 prŏg-nō'sis, *n.* 1. *Med.* A prediction or conclusion in regard to the course and termination of a disease. 2. Any prediction or forecast; foreknowledge. [L., < Gr. *pro*, before, + *gignōskō*, know.]—**prog-nos'tic.** **I.** *a.* Betokening something future by signs or symptoms; relating to prognosis. **II.** *n.* 1. A sign of some future occurrence; an omen. 2. In medicine, a symptom indicative of the termination of a disease. 3†. A foreshowing; a prediction. Syn.: see SIGN.—**prog-nos'ti-cate,** *vt. & vt.* [-CAT''ED[4]; -CAT''ING.] 1. To foretell (future events) by indications. 2. To be an omen of; foreshadow; as, events *prognosticate* war. Syn.: see AUGUR; PROPHESY.—**prog-nos'ti-ca'tion,** *n.* 1. The act of prognosticating; prediction. 2. That which foretokens.—**prog-nos'ti-ca''tor,** *n.*

pro'gram, } 1 prō'gram; 2 prŏ'ĝrăm, *n.* 1. A list giving
pro'grамme, } in order the items, turns, selections, etc., making up an entertainment; also, the selections, etc., collectively so announced; as, a pleasing *program*. 2. Any prearranged plan or course of proceedings; a prospectus. 3. A preface, or prefatory statement. 4†. A public proclamation; official edict or decree. [< Gr.[F] *pro*, before, + *graphō*, write.]—**program music,** descriptive music: a composition intended to suggest or convey to the hearer a succession of moods, scenes, or incidents.

Pro-gre'so, 1 pro-grē'so; 2 pro-grē'so, *n.* A seaport in Yucatan state, Mexico; the port of Merida city; pop. 7,000.

pro-gress'[1], 1 pro-gres'; 2 pro-grĕs', *vt. & vi.* To move forward; continue onward in course of action or development; grow; gain; advance; improve. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *gradior*, go.]

prog'ress, 1 preg'res; 2 prŏĝ'rĕs, *n.* 1. A moving forward in space. 2. Advancement toward maturity or completion, or toward a better state, as in civilization; increase; develop-

ment; improvement. **3.** A journey of state, as of a monarch over his realm.

Syn.: advance, advancement, attainment, development growth, improvement, increase, proficiency, progression. *Attainment*, *development*, and *proficiency* are more absolute than the other words of the group, denoting some point of advantage or of comparative perfection reached by forward or onward movement; we speak of *attainments* in virtue or scholarship, *proficiency* in music or languages, the *development* of new powers or organs; *proficiency* includes the idea of skill. *Advance* may denote either a forward movement or the point gained by forward movement, but always relatively with reference to the point from which the movement started; as, this is a great *advance*. *Advance* admits the possibility of retreat; *progress* (Latin *progredior*, walk forward) is steady and constant forward movement, admitting of pause, but not of retreat; *advance* suggests more clearly a point to be reached, while *progress* lays the emphasis upon the forward movement, which *progression* especially emphasizes. *Progress* is more frequently used of abstractions; as, the *progress* of ideas. In a thing good in itself all *advance* or *progress* is *improvement;* there is a growing tendency to restrict the words to this favorable sense, using *increase* indifferently of good or evil; one may say without limitation "I am an advocate of *progress*." Compare ATTAIN.—Ant.: check, decline. delay, falling back, falling off, relapse, retrogression, stay, stop, stoppage.—Prep.: the progress *of* truth; *in* virtue; *toward* perfection; *from* a lower *to* a higher state.—**pro-gres'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of progressing; advancement. **2.** *Math.* A series of numbers or quantities each of which is derived from the preceding by a constant law. See phrases below. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The advance of a voice-part from one tone to another, or of the general harmony from one chord to another. (2) A sequence. **4.** Course or lapse of time; passage Syn.: see PROGRESS.—**arithmetical progression,** a progression in which a series of numbers increases or decreases by a common difference, as 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21.—**geometrical p.,** a progression in which each of a series of numbers increases or decreases in the same ratio, as 2, 10, 50, 250.—**pro-gres'sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to progression: capable of progress.—**pro-gres'sion-ism,** *n.*—**pro-gres'sion-ist,** *n.* (1) One who believes that society is progressing toward perfection. (2) *Biol* An evolutionist.—**prog'ress-ist,** *n.* **1.** A believer in progress, social or political. **2.** A member of any party devoted to some scheme of progress.—**pro-gres'siv(e-ės.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by, making, or tending to make progress; advancing, as a *progressive* movement. **2.** Aiming at or encouraging progress. **3.** *Pathol.* Spreading from one part to others. **4.** [P-] Of or pertaining to the National Progressive party. See below. **5.** Denoting a system of taxation in which the ratio of the tax to the income or capital to be taxed increases according to an established progression. Syn.: see GRADUAL. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who believes in progress or progressive methods; especially, one who favors or promotes reforms or changes, as in politics or religion: a radical: opposed to *conservative* or *reactionist*. **2.** [P-] *U. S. Polit.* A member of the National Progressive party. See below. **pro-gres'siv-ist‡.—National Progressive party** (*U. S. Polit.*), a political party favoring the initiative, referendum, and recall, formed under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.—**pro-gres'siv(e-ly•,** *adv.*—**pro-gres'siv(e-ness•,** *n*

pro-hib'it[4], 1 pro-hib'it; 2 pro-hĭb'it, *vt.* **1.** To forbid, especially by authority or legal enactment; interdict. **2.** To debar; preclude; hinder. [< L. *pro*, before, + *habeo*. hold.]

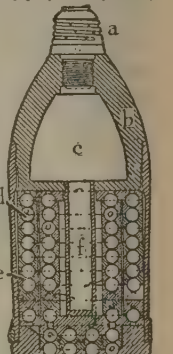
Syn.: debar, disallow, forbid, hinder, inhibit, interdict, preclude, prevent. *Debar* is said of persons, *disallow* of acts. one is *debarred* from anything when shut off as by some irresistible authority or necessity· one is *prohibited* from an act in express terms: he may be *debarred* by silent necessity. An act is *disallowed* by the authority that might have allowed it; the word is especially applied to acts which are done before they are pronounced upon; thus, a government may *disallow* the act of its commander in the field or its admiral on the high seas. *Inhibit* and *interdict* are chiefly known by their ecclesiastical use. As between *forbid* and *prohibit*, *forbid* is less formal and more personal, *prohibit* more official and judicial, with the implication of readiness to use such force as may be needed to give effect to the enactment; a parent *forbids* a child to take part in some game or to associate with certain companions; the slave-trade is now *prohibited* by the leading nations of the world. Many things are *prohibited* by law which can not be wholly *prevented*, as gambling and prostitution; on the other hand, things may be *prevented* which are not *prohibited*, as the services of religion, the payment of bets or military conquest. Compare ABOLISH; HINDER; PREVENT, SHUT.—Ant.: allow, authorize, command, consent to, direct, empower, enjoin, give consent, leave, or permission; let, license, order, permit, put up with. require, sanction, suffer, tolerate, warrant.— Prep.: an act is prohibited *by* law; a person is prohibited *by* law *from* doing a certain act. *Prohibit* was formerly construed, as *forbid* still is, with the infinitive, but the construction with *from* and the verbal noun has now entirely superseded the older usage.

—pro-hib'it-er, *n.* **pro-hib'i-tor‡.—pro"hi-bi'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of prohibiting; also, a decree or order forbidding anything; an interdiction **2.** [U. S.] The forbidding of the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages: instituted in the United States by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, declared in effect on January 16, 1920. Syn.: see BARRIER; ORDER.—**Prohibition party** [U. S.], a political party that has for its leading principle the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. Organization as a national party was effected in September, 1869 and in 1872 the first Presidential convention was held.—**pro"hi-bi'tion-ism,** *n.* The principles and policy of prohibitionists.—**pro"hi-bi'tion-ist,** *n.* One who believes in prohibition; specifically [U. S.], one who favors the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages: [P-] a member of the party that demands such prohibition.—**pro-hib'i-tiv(e•,** *a.* **1.** Tending to prohibit. **2.** Loosely, prohibitory.—**pro-hib'i-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Involving or equivalent to prohibition, especially of the sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages; also, relating to prohibition. **2.** Loosely. prohibitive.—**prohibitory index** (*R. C. Ch*), same as INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM. See under INDEX.

pro-ject'[4], 1 pro-jekt'; 2 pro-jĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shoot or throw forth; also, to cause to extend forward or to jut out. **2.** To sketch out in the mind; to contrive or plan. **3.** To throw forth or forward, as an image, shadow, etc.; delineate. Specif.: *Math.* (1) To make a projection of; form a corresponding figure by drawing lines through every point of. (2) To make a projection by means of. as lines or rays. (3) To form as a projection. See PROJECTION, 4.

4. Figuratively, to view as an external reality; as, to *project* a mental image into space. **5§.** To portray or set forth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To extend forward or beyond something else; stand out; jut out. **2§.** To devise a scheme; plan. [< L.*pro*, forth, + *jacto*, hurl.] Syn.: see PLAN; SEND; THROW.

—pro-jec'til(e• **I.** *a.* **1.** Projecting, or impelling forward. **2.** Produced by projection. **3.** Intended to be projected or shot forth. **4.** *Zool.* Protrusile. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body projected by force; a shot, as for or from a cannon. **2.** *pl.* The branch of mechanics that has to do with the laws governing the motion, range, etc. of bodies driven through the air by an impelling force.—**prō-ject'ing-lan"tern,** *n.* An instrument for throwing an enlarged image of an opaque object on a screen. It is a modified stereopticon in which an apparatus is introduced in front of the condensing-lenses and a powerful arc-lamp used.—**pro-jec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of projecting; a jutting, throwing, or shooting out or forth. **2.** That which projects· a prominence; projecting part or object. **3.** A scheme, project. **4.** The representation of something on a given fixed plane, as in a map, by the intersections with it of straight lines drawn from a vertex through all the points of an object; also, the pencil of lines or rays so drawn, or the act or manner of drawing them; more widely, any two-dimensional figure that corresponds with or represents another, point by point: when used in delineating part of the earth's surface, called a *map-projection*. **5.** *Psychol.* The process or result of externalizing a perception or mental image so as to make it an object in space.—**pro-jec'tiv(e•,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to treating of, or derived by projection. especially in mathematics· as, *projective* geometry; a *projective* figure. **2.** Specif., such as may be derived from one another by projection, as two geometrical plane figures.—**pro-jec'tiv(e-ly•,** *adv.*—**pro-jec'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who devises projects; a schemer: often used in an invidious sense. **2.** That which projects (something), as a mirror or combination of lenses for projecting a beam of light, as in a lighthouse, or a system of lenses for throwing an image on a screen.



United States Army Projectile.
a, fuse; *b*, shell part; *c*, powder-chamber; *d*, bulletes; *e*, separator; *f*, powder-tube.

proj'ect, 1 proj'ekt; 2 prŏj'ĕct, *n.* Something projected or mapped out in the mind, as a course of action; a plan.

Syn.: contrivance, design, device, invention, plan, purpose, scheme. *A plan* is something drawn out on a flat surface, as the ground-*plan* of a house. *A project* is a thing thrown forth or out, and hence is something tentative, crude, experimental. *A scheme* is something only pictured in the mind—airy. visionary. *Contrivance* is the finding how to do something, especially how to get over or around a difficulty; *device* has much the same meaning, especially in mechanical art, but in other uses with more suggestion of trick or subterfuge. *Invention* is the coming to a method or process that has been sought by study and endeavor, and is a nobler and more complete word than *contrivance*. See DESIGN; PURPOSE.— Ant.: accomplishment, achievement, act, deed, doing, execution, performance, production, work.—Prep.: the project *of* or a project *for* a flying-machine.

pro-lapse', 1 pro-laps'; 2 pro-lăps', *vi.* To fall down or out. [< L. *prolapsus*, pp. of *prolabor*, < *pro*, forward, + *labor*, fall.]—**pro-lap'sus,** *n. Pathol.* The falling down of an organ, as the womb, from its normal position. [L.] **pro-lapse't.**

pro'late, 1 prō'lēt; 2 prō'lāt, *a.* Extended lengthwise; specif., lengthened toward the poles, as a sphere: opposed to *oblate*. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *latus*, borne.]

pro'leg", 1 prō'leg"; 2 prō'lĕg", *n.* One of the abdominal legs of insect-larvæ, as of caterpillars. [< PRO- + LEG.]

pro"le-gom'e-non, 1 prō"li-gom'i-nen; 2 prō"le-gŏm'e-nŏn, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] An introductory remark; especially, in the plural, introductory remarks; a preface. [< Gr. *pro*, before, + *legomenon*, neut. ppr. pass. of *legō*, say.]—**pro"le-gom'e-nous,** *a.*

pro-lep'sis, 1 pro-lep'sis; 2 pro-lĕp'sis, *n.* Anticipation. Specif.: (1) *Rhet.* A figure consisting in the anticipation, and answering or nullifying beforehand, of objections or opposing arguments. (2) *Gram.* The use of an adjective or a noun as an objective predicate in anticipation of the result of the verbal action; as, to shoot a person *dead*. (3) *Chronol.* An error by which a date earlier than the true date is assigned to an event. (4) *Fine Arts.* The delineation of consecutive actions in the same tableau. [L., < Gr. *prolēpsis*, < *pro*, before, + *lambanō*, take.]—**pro-lep'tic,** *a.* Anticipative; previous. **pro-lep'ti-cal‡.**

pro"le-ta'ri-an, 1 prō"lĭ-[*or* prol'ɪ-]tē'rĭ-ən; 2 prō"le-[*or* prŏl'e-]tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lower or lowest classes of society. **2.** Of or pertaining to proletarians or the proletariat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person of the lowest or poorest class. **2.** A member of the proletariat; wage-worker. **pro"le-taire't; pro'le-ta-ry‡.—pro"le-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The state, condition, or influence of the proletarians.

pro"le-ta'ri-at, *n.* **1.** In earlier usage, the indigent classes collectively of a community: regarded in ancient Rome as contributing to the state nothing but offspring: the lower classes; peasantry; rabble. **pro'le-ta-ry‡. 2.** In modern socialistic use, wage-workers collectively, regarded as the creators of wealth; workingmen. [< F. *prolétariat,* < L. *proletarius,* < *proles,* offspring.]

pro'lī-cide, 1 prō'lĭ-sīd; 2 prō'lĭ-çīd, *n.* The crime of killing one's own child, before or after birth; infanticide. [< L. *proles,* offspring, + *cædo,* kill.]

pro-lif'er-ate, 1 pro-lĭf'er-ēt; 2 pro-lif'er-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To bear frequently or produce rapidly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To reproduce, especially with rapidity, as cells in tissue-formation. **2.** *Zoöph.* To reproduce by proliferation. [< L. *proles,* offspring, + *fero,* bear.]—**pro-lif"er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of proliferating.—**pro-lif'er-a"tiv(ĕs),** *a.*—**pro-lif'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Producing offspring. Specif.: (1) *Zoöph.* Reproducing by proliferation. (2) Producing branchlets, as a coral. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Having an excessive development of parts. (2) Developing buds, branches, and flowers from unusual places; bearing progeny in the way of offshoots, buds, etc.

pro-lif'ic, 1 pro-lĭf'ĭk; 2 pro-lif'ic, *a.* **1.** Producing abundantly, as offspring or fruit; fertile. **2.** Producing results abundantly; as, a *prolific* writer. [< L. *proles,* offspring, + *facio,* make.] Syn.: see FERTILE.—**pro-lif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-lif'ic-ness,** *n.* The quality of being prolific. **pro-lif'i-ca-cy‡.**

pro-lif"i-ca'tion, 1 pro-lĭf"ɪ-kē'shən; 2 pro-lif"i-cā'shən, *n.* **1.** Generation, as of animals or plants; origination. **2.** *Bot.* The unusual or excessive development of supernumerary parts, either the same or different from those on which they are developed, as when buds are developed on leaves. **3.** *Zoöph.* Proliferation. **4.** *Biol.* Reproduction by means of division. [< LL. *prolificatio(n-),* < *prolifico;* see PROLIFIC.]

pro-lig'er-ous, 1 pro-lĭj'er-us; 2 pro-lig'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Producing offspring; germinal. **2.** *Bot.* Same as PROLIFEROUS. [< L. *proles,* offspring, + *gero,* bear.]

pro'lix, 1 prō'lĭks; 2 prō'lĭks, *a.* **1.** Wearisomely long and verbose, as an address. **2.** Indulging in long and wordy discourse; tedious; as, a *prolix* orator. [< L. *prolixus,* stretched out, < *liqueo,* be clear.] **pro-lix'i-ty,** *n.* Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION. **pro'lix-ness‡.—pro'lix-ly,** *adv.*

pro-loc'u-tor, 1 pro-lek'yu-tar *or* -tər; 2 pro-lŏc'yu-tor, *n.* **1.** One who speaks for another. **2.** The presiding officer of a convocation; specif., the speaker or chairman of the Lower House of Convocation in the Church of England. **3.** [Eng.] [P.] In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor. [L., < *pro,* for, + *locutus,* pp. of *loquor,* speak.]

pro'log, } 1 prō'leg; 2 prō'lŏg. **I.** *vt.* To introduce with a prolog or formal preface. **II.** *n.* **1.** A preface.

pro'logue, } tory statement to a poem, discourse, or performance; specif., an introduction, often in verse, spoken or sung by an actor before a play or opera; hence, any anticipatory action. **2‡.** One who speaks or sings a prolog. [F., < Gr. *pro,* before, + *logos,* a speech.]—**pro'log-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make or utter a prolog. **pro'logu-ize‡.—pro'log-iz"er‡,** *n.* **pro'logu-iz"er‡.**

pro-long', 1 pro-lông'; 2 pro-lông', *vt.* **1.** To extend in time or space; continue; lengthen. **2†.** To postpone. [< F. *prolonger,* < L. *pro,* forth, + *longus,* long.] **pro-lon'gate†.** Syn.: see INCREASE; PROTRACT.—**pro"lon-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of prolonging. **2.** That by which anything is increased: an extension. **3†.** A postponement.—**pro-long'er,** *n.*

pro-longe', 1 pro-lenj'; 2 pro-lŏnj', *n.* *Mil.* A rope nine yards long having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other: used for drawing a gun-carriage.—**pro-louge'-knot",** *n.* A double carrick-bend. See illus. under KNOT.

pro-lu'sion, 1 pro-lū'zən; 2 pro-lū'zhon, *n.* **1.** That which is introductory to the principal effort or performance; a preliminary attempt; a prolog; prelude. **2.** Hence, an essay written as a test of the writer's powers, or as preliminary to a more elaborate treatise. [< L. *prolusio(n-),* < *pro,* before, + *ludo,* play.]

prom., *abbr* Promontory.

prom"e-nade', 1 prem"ɪ-nād'; 2 prŏm"e-nād'. **I.** *vi.* [-NAD'ED[4]; -NAD'ING.] To take a promenade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A walk for amusement or exercise, or as part of a formal or social entertainment; also, a ceremonious parade on horseback or in a vehicle. **2.** A place for promenading. **3.** [Colloq.] A promenade concert or ball. [F., < *promener,* take out for a walk, < L. *pro,* before, + *mino,* threaten, drive.]—**promenade concert,** a concert with promenading or (in American use) dancing during the music; often, a ball.—**prom"e-nade'-deck",** *n.* *Naut.* The deck above the shelter-deck in merchant vessels.—**prom"e-nad'er,** *n.*

Pro-me'theus, 1 pro-mĭ'thĭus; 2 pro-mē'thūs. *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The Titan founder of civilization: he stole fire from heaven and as a punishment was chained to a rock, where an eagle daily devoured his liver, which renewed itself at night; hero of a tragedy by Æschylus. See EPIMETHEUS; PANDORA.—**Pro-me'the-an,** *a.*

prom'i-nent, 1 prem'ɪ-nent; 2 prŏm'ĭ-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Jutting out; protuberant. **2.** Conspicuous in position, character, or importance. **3.** Eminent. [OF., < L. *promineo,* project.] Syn.: see EMINENT; IMPORTANT.

—**prom'i-nence,** *n.* **1.** The state of being prominent; conspicuousness. **2.** That which is prominent; a protuberance. **prom'i-nen-cy‡.—prom'i-nent-ly,** *adv.*

pro-mis'cu-ous, 1 pro-mis'kiu-us; 2 pro-mĭs'cū-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Composed of individuals or parts confusedly mingled. **2.** Unrestricted in distribution or application; exercised or shared without discrimination; not fastidious, especially in sexual relations; as, *promiscuous* intercourse. **3.** [Colloq.] Incidental; accidental: casual. [< L. *pro,* forth, + *misceo,* mix.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pro"mis-cu'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Promiscuousness. **2.** Promiscuous concubinage.

prom'ise, 1 prem'ɪs; 2 prŏm'ĭs. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PROM'ISED[4]; PROM'IS-ING.] **1.** To engage or covenant to do or not to do; also, to make a promise to (a person), as that one will give or yield something. **2.** To give ground for hope or expectation; give indications of. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] To assert to; assure. **II.** *n.* **1.** An assurance given by one person to another that the former will or will not do a specified act. **2.** Reasonable ground for hope or expectation, especially of future excellence or satisfaction; as, a youth of great *promise.* **3.** Something promised; the fulfilment or obtainment of that which is promised. [< L. *promissum,* < *pro,* forth, + *mitto,* send.] Syn.: see CONTRACT.—**promised land,** see LAND OF PROMISE, under LAND.—**prom"is-ee',** *n.* *Law.* One to whom a promise is made.—**prom'is-ing,** *pa.* Giving promise of good results. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS.—**prom'is-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**prom'is-or,** *n.* One who makes a promise. **prom'is-er‡; prom'is'sor‡.—prom'is-so"ry,** *a.* **1.** Containing or of the nature of a promise; expressing an engagement to pay; as, a *promissory* note. **2.** *Insur.* Indicating what is to be required or to take place after the signing of the contract. Compare WARRANTY.—**promissory note,** see under NOTE, *n.*

prom'on-to-ry, 1 prem'an-to-rɪ; 2 prŏm'on-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A high point of land extending into the sea; headland. **2.** *Anat.* A rounded projection. [< LL. *pro,* forth, + *mons,* mountain.]

pro"mor-phol'o-gy, 1 prō"mor-fel'o-jɪ; 2 prō"mŏr-fŏl'o-gy, *n.* *Biol.* The branch of morphology treating organic forms from a mathematical standpoint.

pro-mote', 1 pro-mōt'; 2 pro-mōt', *v.* [PRO-MOT'ED[4]; PRO-MOT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contribute to the development, establishment, increase, or influence of; foster; encourage; advance. **2.** To raise to greater dignity, rank, or honor. **II.** *i.* To incite or urge on a person, especially to strife; also, to act as an informer. [< L. *pro,* forward, + *moveo,* move.]

Syn.: advance, aid, assist, elevate, encourage, exalt, excite, foment, forward, foster, further, help, prefer, push on, raise, urge forward, urge on. We *promote* a person by *advancing, elevating,* or *exalting* him to a higher position or dignity. A person *promotes* a scheme or an enterprise which others have projected or begun, and which he *encourages, forwards, furthers, pushes,* or *urges on,* especially when he acts as the agent of the prime movers of the enterprise. One who *excites* a quarrel originates it: to *promote* a quarrel is strictly to *foment* and *urge it on,* the one who *promotes* keeping himself in the background. See ABET; ENCOURAGE; QUICKEN; SERVE.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABASE; ALLAY.

—**pro-mot'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which promotes. **2.** One who assists (by securing capital or otherwise) in promoting a financial or commercial enterprise, or who makes this his regular business. Syn.: see AGENT; AUXILIARY.—**pro-mo'tion,** *n.* The act of promoting, or the state of being promoted: advancement; preferment in honor or dignity.—**pro-mo'tiv(ĕs),** *a.* Tending to promote.

prompt, 1 prompt; 2 prŏmpt. **I**[4]. *vt.* **1.** To incite to action or exertion; instigate. **2.** To make a suggestion to; suggest; inspire. **3.** To mention or suggest what is next to be said, as to a speaker or actor; act as prompter to. **II.** *a.* **1.** Acting, or ready to act, at the moment; quick to respond or decide; punctual. **2.** Done or rendered with readiness or alacrity; taking place at the appointed time. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Com.* A term of credit allowed for the payment of a debt as stated in a prompt-note. **2.** An act of prompting; also, the information imparted by prompting. [F., < L. *promptus,* pp. of *promo,* bring to light, < *pro,* forth, + *emo,* take, buy.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; NIMBLE; (verb) see ACTUATE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; STIR.—**prompt'-note",** *n.* *Com.* A note or memorandum delivered to a purchaser of merchandise as a reminder, and containing a statement of the sum due, day of payment, etc.—**prompt'er,** *n.* One who or that which prompts; in a theater, one stationed to prompt the actors.—**prompt'i-tude,** *n.* The quality, habit, or fact of being prompt **prompt'ness‡.—prompt'ly,** *adv.*

pro-mul'gate, 1 pro-mul'gēt; 2 pro-mŭl'gāt, *vt.* [-GAT-ED[4]; -GAT-ING.] **1.** To make known or announce officially and formally to the public; proclaim; also, to publish abroad, as doctrine. **2.** *Law.* To put (a law) into force for the first time. [< L. *promulgo,* make known.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE PUBLISH; SPREAD.—**pro"mul-ga'tion,** *n.* The act of promulgating: an open, public, or official declaration.—**pro'mul-ga"tor,** *n* **pro-mulg'er‡.—pro-mulge'‖,** *vt.* To promulgate.

pro"my-ce'li-um, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A short-jointed filament, developed on the germination of certain rust spores, which gives rise acrogenously or laterally to sporidia (basidiospores). **pro'-my-cele‡.—pro"my-ce'li-al,** *a.*

pron. *abbr.* Pronominal, pronoun, pronounced, pronunciation.

pro-na'os, 1 pro-nē'os; 2 pro-nā'ŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Arch.* A portico or vestibule of a temple.

pro'nate, 1 prō'nēt; 2 prō'nāt, *vt.* [PRO'NAT-ED[4]; PRO'NAT-ING.] To place in a position of pronation. [< L. *prono,* bend forward.]—**pro-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The act or movement of turning the palm of the hand, or the corresponding surface of the fore limb, downward or backward; also, the position of a limb so turned: opposed to *supination.* **2.** The condition of lying face

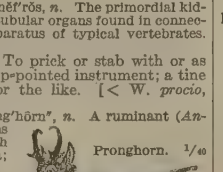
downward, or the act of assuming such a position.—**pro-na'tor,** *n.* [PRO"NA-TO'RES, 1 -tō'rīz; 2 -tō'rēz, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle of the forearm by which pronation is effected.

prone, 1 prōn; 2 prōn, *a.* **1.** Lying flat, especially with the face, front, or palm downward; prostrate: opposed to *supine.* **2.** Leaning forward or downward; also, moving or sloping sharply downward; hence, humble; abject; also, easy to pursue or adopt; as, a *prone* obeisance; a *prone* descent. **3.** Mentally inclined or disposed: usually in a bad sense; as, *prone* to evil. [F., < L. *pronus,* < *pro,* forward.] Syn.: see ADDICTED; SUBJECT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see APPETITE; INCLINATION.

pro-neph'ros, 1 pro-nef'rŏs; 2 pro-nĕf'rŏs, *n.* The primordial kidney, the anterior of three similar tubular organs found in connection with the genito-urinary apparatus of typical vertebrates. [< PRO- + Gr. *nephros,* kidney.]

prong, 1 prŏng; 2 prŏng. **I.** *vt.* To prick or stab with or as with a prong. **II.** *n.* Any sharp-pointed instrument; a tine of a fork, fang of a tooth, or the like. [< W. *procio,* poke.]

prong'horn", 1 prŏng'hôrn"; 2 prŏng'hôrn", *n.* A ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*), with the horns deciduous and branched with prongs, of western North America; Rocky Mountain antelope.


Pronghorn. 1/40

pro-nom'i-nal, 1 pro-nom'i-nal; 2 pro-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of a pronoun. [< L. *pronominalis,* < *pronomen;* see PRONOUN.] **-ly,** *adv.*

pro'noun, 1 prō'naun; 2 prō'noun, *n.* A word used instead of a noun for brevity or to avoid the repetition of the noun; as, *he, she, it, this, that.* [< L.[F] *pro,* for, + *nomen,* noun.]—**the pendicular pronoun,** the pronoun of the 1st per. sing., *I.*

pro-nounce', 1 pro-nauns'; 2 prō-nounç', *vt.* & *vi.* [PRONOUNCED'[1]; PRO-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To give articulate utterance to; articulate. **2.** To utter in an official or solemn manner. **3.** To declare; affirm. **4.** To speak or utter rhetorically, as a discourse. **5.** To indicate the sound of (letters in a word) by phonetic symbols. **6.** To articulate words; speak; as, to *pronounce* correctly. [< L.[F] *pro,* forth, + *nuntio,* announce.] Syn.: see ASSERT; SPEAK.—**pro-nounce'a-bl(e)‡,** *a.*—**pro-nounced',** *pa.* Of marked character; decided.—**pro-nounce'ment,** *n.* The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.—**pro-nounc'er,** *n.*—**pro-nounc'ing,** *pa.* Pertaining or serving as a guide in pronunciation.—**pro-nun"ci-a'tion,** *a.* The act or manner of pronouncing words; also, formal or solemn utterance.

pron'to, 1 pren'tō; 2 prŏn'tō, *adv.* Quick. [Sp.]

pro-nu'cle-us, 1 pro-niū'klı-us; 2 prō-nū'ele-ūs, *n.* [-CLE-I, *pl.*] *Biol.* The nucleus of either the spermatozoon or ovum, the union of which forms the nucleus of the fertilized ovum.

pro-nun"ci-a-men'to, 1 pro-nun"sı-a-men'to; 2 prō-nūn"çi-a-mĕn'to, *n.* [-TOS, *pl.*] A proclamation; manifesto. **pro-nun"ci-a-mien'to‡** [Sp.].

proof, 1 prūf; 2 prōōf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Employed in or connected with proving or correcting. **2.** Capable of resisting successfully; firm; impenetrable: used with *against;* as, *proof* against bribes. **3.** Of standard alcoholic strength, as liquors. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or process of proving, in any sense. Specifically: (1) The establishment of a fact by evidence or a truth by other truths. (2) A trial of strength or excellence; a test. **2.** Evidence and argument sufficient to induce belief. **3.** *Law.* (1) Anything that serves to convince the mind of the truth or falsity of a fact or proposition, including (*a*) facts and admissions of parties, which are properly called *evidence,* and (*b*) presumptions either of fact or of law, and citations of law. **4.** The state or quality of having successfully undergone a proof or test; impenetrability; also, impenetrable armor. **5.** The standard strength of alcoholic liquors. **6.** *Print.* A printed trial sheet showing the contents or condition of matter in type or of a plate, or the like, either with or without marked corrections. **7.** In engraving and etching: (1) A trial impression taken from an engraved plate, stone, or block. (2) A perfect impression from such a plate, etc., when finished, and usually before the title or inscription has been added. **8.** *Numis.* An early impression of a coin. **9.** *Phot.* The first print from a negative. **10.** *Math.* An independent process to check a computation by using its result; also, a demonstration. **11†.** Anything proved true; experience. [< LL.OF *proba,* < L. *probo,* prove.]

Syn.: attestation, certification, confirmation, demonstration, essay, evidence, fact, ordeal, test, testimony, trial. See CERTAINTY; DEMONSTRATION; TESTIMONY.—Ant.: assertion, conjecture, disproof, failure, fallacy, fancy, hypothesis, imagination, likelihood, possibility, presumption, probability, refutation.—**proof'-read"er,** *n.* One whose business it is to read and mark the errors in printers' proofs.—**proof'-read"ing,** *n.*—**p.-sheet,** *n.* A sheet of paper on which a proof has been taken, and having properly a wide margin for marking corrections.—**p.-spirit,** *n.* An alcoholic liquor that contains half its volume of alcohol, the alcohol having a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahr.—**p.-vinegar,** see under VINEGAR.

prop, 1 prep; 2 prŏp. **I.** *vt.* [PROPPED'[1]; PROP'PING.] **1.** To support so as to keep from falling. **2.** To keep from declining; sustain. **II.** *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; a buttress; stay.

Syn.: bolster, brace, buttress, hold up, shore up, stay, support, sustain. See SUPPORT.

propr., *abbr.* Proprietor.

prop., *abbr.* Proper, properly, property, proposition.—**prop.,** **pro"pæ-deu'tic,** } 1 prō"pī-diū'tık, -ti-kal; 2 prō"pē-dū'tic,
pro"pæ-deu'ti-cal, } -ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of preliminary instruction; relating to or introductory to an art or science. [< Gr. *propaideuō,* teach beforehand.]

pro"pæ-deu'tics, *n.* A subject introductory to an art, a science, or another subject.

pro"pæ-deu'tics, 1 prō"pī-diū'tıks; 2 prō"pē-dū'tics, *n.* The body of principles or rules introductory to an art or science.

prop'a-gate, 1 prep'a-gēt; 2 prŏp'a-gāt, *v.* [-GAT"ED[4]; -GAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To generate; cause to multiply, spread, or continue. **2.** To spread, as disease, by contact, germs, or unsanitary conditions. **3.** To spread abroad; diffuse; disseminate. **4.** To cause to extend in space; impel forward. **5†.** To increase. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be produced or multiplied by generation or other process or means. **2.** To have offspring. [< L. *propagatus,* pp. of *propago,* propagate.]

Syn.: beget, breed, engender, generate, increase, multiply, originate, procreate. See PRODUCE; SPREAD.—Ant.: annihilate, destroy, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, root out, root up, uproot.—**prop'a-ga-bl(e)‡,** *a.* That may be propagated; capable of being disseminated or spread abroad, as theories, principles, or teachings.—**prop"a-gan'da,** *n.* **1.** [P-] *R. C. Ch.* A society of cardinals, the overseers of foreign missions; also, the College of the Propaganda, at Rome founded by Pope Urban VIII., in 1627, for the education of missionary priests; Sacred Congregation *de Propaganda Fide.* **2.** Hence, any institution or scheme for propagating a doctrine, or system. **3.** Effort directed systematically toward the gaining of public support for an opinion or a course of action. **4.** The principles advanced by a propaganda.—**prop"a-gan'dism,** *n.* The art, practise, or system of propagating tenets or principles.—**prop"a-gan'dist,** *n.* One who propagates with zeal any doctrine, system, or principle.—**prop"a-ga'tion,** *n.* The act of propagating; reproduction; dissemination; diffusion.—**prop'a-ga"tiv(e)‡,** *a.* Causing or tending to cause propagation; propagating.—**prop'a-ga"tor,** *n.* One who or that which propagates.

pro'pa-gule, pre'pa-gyul; 2 prŏ'pā-gyul, *n.* *Bot.* A bud, bulbil or other plant part which vegetatively propagates the species.

pro-pale', 1 pro-pēl'; 2 pro-pāl', *vt.* [Scot.] To make known publicly.

pro'pane, 1 prō'pēn; 2 prō'pān, *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon compound (C_3H_8) obtained from petroleum and also made synthetically.

pro"par-ox'y-tone, 1 prō"par-eks'ı-tōn; 2 prō"păr-ŏks'y-tōn. **I.** *vt.* *Gr. Gram.* To write or pronounce as a proparoxytone. **II.** *a.* *Gr. Gram.* Having an acute accent on the antepenult. **pro"par-ox'y-ton'ic‡.** **III.** *n.* A proparoxytone word.

pro-pel', 1 pro-pel'; 2 pro-pĕl', *vt.* [PRO-PELLED'; PRO-PEL'LING.] To drive or urge forward; force onward; serve as a means of propulsion for (a vehicle, a vessel, air-ship, etc.). [< L. *pro,* forward, + *pello,* drive.] Syn.: see DRIVE; PUSH; SEND; THROW.—**pro-pel'lant,** *n.* That which propels.—**pro-pel'lent,** *a.* Propelling; able to propel.—**pro-pel'ler,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which propels. **2.** A rotating device having three or four blades or paddles set at an angle and twisted like a screw-thread of very steep pitch: used to propel steamships, air-planes, etc. **3.** A vessel driven by a screw propeller.

pro-pend'†, *vi.* To incline forward; be disposed in favor.

pro-pense'‖, 1 pro-pens'; 2 pro-pĕns', *a.* Having a propensity; prone. [< L. *propensus,* pp. of *propendeo,* hang down.] **-ly,** *adv.*

pro-pen'si-ty, 1 pro-pen'sı-tı; 2 pro-pĕn'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] Mental disposition to good or (oftener) to evil; tendency. [< L. *pro,* forward, + *pendeo,* hang.] **pro-pense'ness‡; pro-pen'sion‡.** Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE; INCLINATION.

pro'pe-nyl, 1 prō'pı-nil; 2 prō'pe-nȳl, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A hypothetical radical (C_3H_5) contained in glycerin. **2.** The univalent radical $CH_3C:CH_2$. **3.** The univalent radical $CH_3CH:CH$. **4.** The trivalent radical $CH_3.CH_2.C$. **glyc'er-yl‡.—pro"pe-nyl'ic,** *a.*

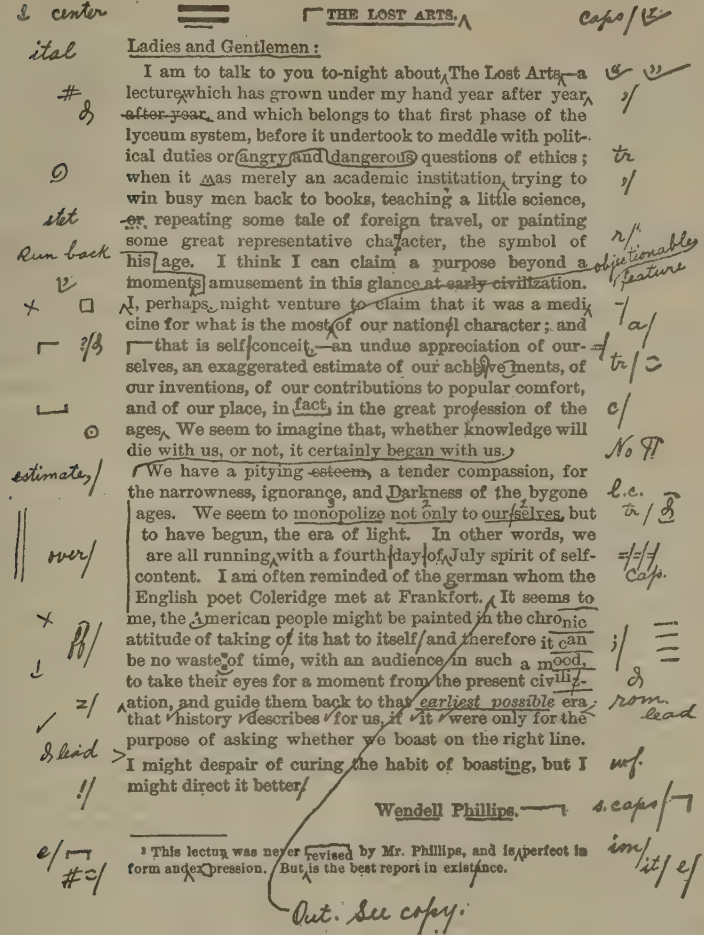
prop'er, 1 prep'ər; 2 prŏp'er, *a.* **1.** Having special adaptation or fitness; specially suited for some end; appropriate. **2.** Conforming to a standard; becoming; seemly; correct. **3.** Naturally belonging to a person or thing; particular; peculiar. **4.** Understood in the most correct sense; strictly so called: commonly following the noun modified. **5.** *Gram.* Belonging to an individual person, family, place, or the like; as, a *proper* noun: opposed to *common.* **6‖.** Belonging to or affecting oneself; own. **7.** *Her.* Represented in the natural color. **8.** *Eccl.* Appointed for special use; as, the *proper* psalms for Christmas. **9.** [Archaic or Prov.] Of becoming form or appearance; also, strong, active, or skilful. **10.** [Prov. Eng.] Deserved; fitting. **11‖.** Belonging to, connected with, or affecting oneself; own. **12.** Good; excellent; pleasant. **13†.** Respectable; honest. [< L.[F] *proprius,* one's own.] Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING; CONVENIENT; CORRECT; GOOD; MODEST.

—**proper diphthong,** see under DIPHTHONG.—**p. fraction,** one in which the numerator is less than the denominator.—**p. noun** or **name,** see under NOUNS.—**prop'er-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a proper manner; suitably; rightly. **2.** [Archaic or Colloq.] Extremely; quite.—**prop'er-ness,** *n.* Propriety.

prop'er, *n.* **1.** That which is adapted to a particular use. **2.** A prayer or service specifically appropriate to some special occasion or use. **3.** A collection of prayers; specif. [P-], that portion of the Breviary or Missal containing the prayers and collects suitable to special occasions.

pro-per"i-spom'e-non, 1 pro-per"ı-spem'ı-nen; 2 pro-pĕr"i-spōm'e-nŏn, *a.* *Gr. Gram.* Accented on the penult with a circumflex accent, or pronounced with the accent on the penult.

Typographical Signs and a Marked Proof-sheet.


THE LOST ARTS.
Ladies and Gentlemen:
I am to talk to you to-night about The Lost Arts—a lecture which has grown under my hand year after year, after year, and which belongs to that first phase of the lyceum system, before it undertook to meddle with political duties or angry and dangerous questions of ethics; when it was merely an academic institution, trying to win busy men back to books, teaching a little science, or repeating some tale of foreign travel, or painting some great representative character, the symbol of his age. I think I can claim a purpose beyond a moment's amusement in this glance at early civilization. I, perhaps, might venture to claim that it was a medicine for what is the most of our national character; and that is self-conceit,—an undue appreciation of ourselves, an exaggerated estimate of our achievements, of our inventions, of our contributions to popular comfort, and of our place, in fact, in the great procession of the ages. We seem to imagine that, whether knowledge will die with us, or not, it certainly began with us.
We have a pitying esteem, a tender compassion, for the narrowness, ignorance, and Darkness of the bygone ages. We seem to monopolize not only to ourselves, but to have begun, the era of light. In other words, we are all running with a fourth-day-of-July spirit of self-content. I am often reminded of the german whom the English poet Coleridge met at Frankfort. It seems to me, the American people might be painted in the chronic attitude of taking of its hat to itself and therefore it can be no waste of time, with an audience in such a mood, to take their eyes for a moment from the present civilization, and guide them back to that earliest possible era that history describes for us, if it were only for the purpose of asking whether we boast on the right line.
I might despair of curing the habit of boasting, but I might direct it better.
Wendell Phillips.
[1] This lectur was never revised by Mr. Phillips, and is imperfect in form and expression. But is the best report in existance.
Out. See copy.

Explanation of Proof-readers' Marks.

Signs indicating alterations to be made in the type are placed in the margin of the proof, corresponding to mark placed where the corrections are to be made, and may be explained as follows: ⊥, push down space or quad showing wit type; *center*, bring the opposite line to the place indicated by ⌐; #, insert space where caret (∧) is made; ϑ, take out letter or words canceled; ϑ, turn inverted letter underscored; *stet*, restore word or letter inadvertently canceled (literally, "le it stand"); ⁘, insert apostrophe; other superior characters are similarly indicated by being placed in an inverted caret as ⁘, ⁘, and for inferior characters the caret is made in its usual position, as ⩚; □, indent line an em; ⌐, bring matter t the left; the mark is reversed (¬) when it is desired to move matter to the right; a correction is suggested to the author b an interrogation-point, as ?/ϑ; ⌊⌋, lower word or letter; to raise a word or letter the sign ⌐¬ is used; ⊙, insert full point change of a word or letter is indicated by a line drawn through the faulty matter, the word or letter to be substituted bein written opposite in the margin; omitted words or letters are indicated in the same manner, a caret being placed where th insertion is to be made; ||, justify the lines—that is, space so that the margin will appear even and straight; +, broken letter a logotype character is indicated by a tie, as *ff*; *caps.* change matter underlined to capitals; *tr*, transpose words or letter underlined; ⊂⊃, draw together matter indicated by a similar mark in type; *No* ¶, run on matter without break; ϑ, a combina tion of ϑ and ⊂⊃, signifying "take out canceled character and close up"; *l. c.*, change matter underlined to lower-case; ≡ straighten lines; *rom.*, roman type; *ital.*, change to italic type; < *lead*, insert a lead that the space between the lines may h uniform throughout; ∨, space more closely; if too much matter has been omitted by the compositor to be conveniently written in the margin of the proof, "Out, see copy" is written, and the place for insertion indicated as shown. Other mark used above are practically self-explaining.

[< Gr. *properispōmenon*, < *pro*, before; and see PERISPOMENON.] —**pro-per"i-spom'e-non**, *n.* [-E-NA, *pl.*] A word having the circumflex accent on the penult.

prop'er-tied, 1 prep'er-tid; 2 prŏp'er-tid, *a.* Owning property.

Pro-per'ti-us, 1 pro-pûr'shi-us; 2 pro-pẽr'shi-ŭs, Sextus (50 B. C.?–A. D. 14?). A Roman elegiac poet. [appropriate.

prop'er-ty†, *vt.* **1.** To endow with properties or qualities. **2.** To

prop'er-ty, 1 prep'er-ti; 2 prŏp'er-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Any object of value that a person may lawfully acquire and hold; anything that may be owned. **2.** Ownership or dominion; the legal right to the possession, use, enjoyment, and disposal of a thing; a valuable legal right or interest in or to particular things, including the right to exercise a particular trade or vocation. **3.** Whatever belongs or pertains to any object, as a distinguishing quality or characteristic; a peculiarity. **4.** Any portable article used in a play which is not personally owned by the actors. **5.** *Chem.* A characteristic quality of a substance or body; the quality of a substance or body that affects our senses. [< L. *proprieta(t-)s*, < *proprius*, one's own.] Syn.: chattels, estate, goods, means, money, ownership, possessions, resources, right, wealth. See ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTERISTIC; MONEY; WEALTH.—**personal property**, property that may attend the person of the owner: movables.

pro'phase, 1 prō'fēz; prō'fās, *n. Biol.* One of the preparatory changes of the nucleus, centrosome, and cytoplasm of a cell, before the chromosomes divide. [< Gr. *prophasis*, < *pro*, forth, + *phainō*, show.]

proph'e-cy, 1 pref'i-si; 2 prŏf'e-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A

prof'e-cy[F], } prediction made under divine influence and direction; more loosely, any prediction. **2.** Discourse delivered under divine inspiration: the common Biblical sense. **3.** *Script.* A book of prophecies. **4**‖. Public interpretation of Scripture. [< Gr. *prophēteia*, < *prophētēs*, PROPHET.]

proph'e-sy, 1 pref'i-sai; 2 prŏf'e-sȳ, *v.* [-SIED; -SY'ING.]

prof'e-sy[F], } **I.** *t.* **1.** To predict or foretell, especially under divine inspiration. **2.** To speak or utter for God; interpret; declare. **3.** To point out beforehand. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak by divine influence, or as a medium of communication between God and man. **2.** To predict future events by supernatural influence, real or professed; also, to foretell the future in any way; utter predictions or interpretations. **3**‖. To preach; expound; exhort; also, to reveal; declare.

Syn.: augur, divine, foretell, predict, prognosticate. *Prophesy* differs from *predict* by assuming a claim to supernatural or divine inspiration. To *prognosticate* is to *predict* from observed signs, indications, or conditions. To *prophesy* in the Scriptural sense is to utter religious truth under divine inspiration, not necessarily to *foretell* future events, but to warn, exhort, comfort, etc., by special impulse from God. See AUGUR.—Ant.: chronicle, recall, recite, recollect, record, remember.—Prep.: prophesy *of* famine; oftener absolute, to *prophesy* famine, disaster, etc.—

proph'e-si"er, *n.* One who prophesies.

proph'et, 1 pref'et; 2 prŏf'ĕt, *n.* **1.** One who delivers divine

prof'et[F], } messages or interprets the divine will. **2.** One who foretells the future; especially, an inspired predictor. **3.** A religious leader. **4**‖. An interpreter. **5.** A mantis or praying-insect. **6.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) A spiritual seer. (2) The disappearance of material sense before the conscious facts of spiritual truth. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 593 [STEWART '10.] [< Gr. *prophētēs*, < *pro*, before, + *phēmi*, speak.]—**the Prophet**, according to Islam, Mohammed.—**the Prophets** (*Bib.*), the Old Testament books written by the prophets.—**proph'et-ess**, *n. fem.*—**proph'et-hood**, *n.* The office or condition of a prophet.—**pro-phet'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a prophet or prophecy: in this sense usually *prophetical*. **2.** Pertaining to, involving prediction or presentiment; predictive. **pro-phet'i-cal‡**.—**pro-phet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-phet'i-cal-ness**, *n.* Prophetical character.

pro"phy-lac'tic, 1 prō"fi-[*or* pref'i-]lak'tik; 2 prō"fy-[*or* prŏf"y-]lăc'tic. **I.** *a.* Operating to ward off something, especially disease; preventive. **II.** *n.* A prophylactic medicine. [< Gr. *pro*, before, + *phylassō*, guard.] **pro"phy-lac'ti-cal‡**.

pro"phy-lax'is, 1 prō"fi-[or pref'i-]laks'is; 2 prō"fy-[*or* prŏf"y-]lăks'is, *n. Med.* Preservative or preventive treatment for disease. [< Gr. *prophylassō*, keep guard before, < *pro*, before, + *phylassō*, guard.] **pro'phy-lax"y‡**.

pro-pine'‖, 1 pro-pain'; 2 pro-pīn'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To drink, as a health or toast. **2†.** To proffer. **II.** *n.* **1.** Allyl. **2.** An offering; pledge. [< OF. *propiner*, < L. *propino*, < Gr. *propinō*, < *pro*, before, + *pinō*, drink.]

pro-pin'qui-ty, 1 pro-piŋ'kwi-ti; 2 pro-pĭŋ'kwi-ty, *n.* **1.** Nearness in place or time. **2.** Kinship. [< L.[OF] *propinquita(t-)s*, < *propinquus*, near.] Syn.: see APPROXIMATION.

pro'pi-yl, 1 prō'pi-nil; 2 prō'pi-nȳl, *n. Chem.* The theoretical ultimate radical of propine.

pro"pi-ol'ic, 1 prō"pi-el'ik; 2 prō"pi-ŏl'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from propinyl. [< PROPIONIC + -OL.]—**propiolic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_3H_4O_2$) derived from acetylene.

pro"pi-on'ic, 1 prō"pi-en'ik; 2 prō"pi-ŏn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing the radical propenyl or its derivatives. [< Gr. *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + *piōn*, fat.]—**propionic acid**, a colorless liquid compound ($C_2H_5CO_2H$) contained in nature, as in crude oil of amber, and also produced variously by synthesis. It is one of the fatty acids, and is the first of the series to exhibit fatty properties.

pro'pi-o-nyl, 1 prō'pi-o-nil; 2 prō'pi-o-nȳl, *n. Org. Chem.* The radical (C_2H_5CO) from which propionic acid is derived. [< PROPIONIC + -YL.]

pro-pi'ti-ate, 1 pro-pish'i-ēt; 2 pro-pish'i-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To appease and dispose to kindness or favor (one who is offended); conciliate. **2.** To make atonement; offer propitiation. [< L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitio*, render favorable, appease.]—**pro-pi'ti-a-bl(e[F]**, *a.* That may be propitiated.—**pro-pi'ti-at"ing-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-pi'ti-a-"tor**, *n.* One who propitiates.—**pro-pi'ti-a-to"ry**, **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or causing propitiation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A propitiation. **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* The mercy-seat regarded as symbolizing the merciful presence of Jehovah.

pro-pi"ti-a'tion, 1 pro-pish"i-ē'shən; 2 pro-pish"i-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of propitiating. **2.** That which propitiates.

Syn.: atonement, expiation, reconciliation, satisfaction. *Atonement* (at-one-ment), originally denoting *reconciliation*, or the bringing into agreement of those who have been estranged, is now chiefly used, as in theology, in the sense of some offering, sacrifice, or suffering sufficient to win forgiveness or make up for an offense. *Expiation* is the enduring of the full penalty of a wrong or crime. *Propitiation* is an offering, action, or sacrifice that makes the governing power propitious toward the offender. *Satisfaction* denotes the rendering a full legal equivalent for the wrong done. *Propitiation* appeases the lawgiver; *satisfaction* meets the requirements of the law.—Ant.: alienation, condemnation, estrangement, offense, penalty, punishment, reprobation.

pro-pi'tious, 1 pro-pish'us; 2 pro-pish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Kindly disposed; gracious. **2.** Attended by favorable circumstances; auspicious. [< L. *propitius*, favorable.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Syn.: auspicious, benign, benignant, clement, favorable, friendly, gracious, kind, kindly, merciful. That which is *auspicious* is of *favorable* omen; that which is *propitious* is of favoring influence or tendency; as, an *auspicious* morning; a *propitious* breeze. *Propitious* applies to persons, implying *kind* disposition and *favorable* inclinations, especially toward the suppliant; *auspicious* is not used of persons. See AUSPICIOUS.—Ant.: adverse, antagonistic, forbidding, harsh, hostile, ill-disposed, inauspicious, repellent, unfavorable, unfriendly, unpropitious.

prop'o-lis, 1 prop'o-lis; 2 prŏp'o-lis, *n.* Bee-glue. [L., < Gr. *propolis*, < *pro*, before, + *polis*, city.]

pro-pone', 1 pro-pōn'; 2 pro-pōn', *vt.* [PRO-PONED'; PRO-PON'ING.] To propose or propound; set forth. [< L. *propono*, < *pro*, before, + *pono*, place.]—**pro-po'nent**, *n.* One who makes a proposal or puts forward a proposition; one who propounds a thing; specif., in law, one who presents a will for probate.

pro-por'tion, 1 pro-pôr'shən; 2 pro-pōr'shon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put or cause to be in due proportion; form with a harmonious relation of parts. **2.** To separate into portions; apportion; allot. **3.** To make comparison of; consider as in proportion. **II.** *n.* **1.** Relative magnitude, number, or degree, as existing between parts, a part and a whole, or different things. **2.** Fitness and harmony; symmetry. **3.** A proportionate or proper share; any share or part. **4.** *Math.* (1) An equality or identity between ratios. (2) That rule of arithmetic by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth is found having the same ratio to the third as the second has to the first. Called also *the rule of three*, three of the four terms being always given, the unknown being called a *fourth* proportional. [F., < L. *pro*, for, + *portio*, portion.] Syn.: see ANALOGY; PORTION; SYMMETRY; (verb) see ADAPT.—**pro-por'tion-a-bl(e[F]**, *a.* Such as may be proportioned.—**pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*—**pro-por'tion-al**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being in proportion. **2.** Constituting the terms of a proportion: said of four quantities; as, the numbers 2, 3, and 8, 12, are *proportional*. **3.** Varying so that corresponding values form a proportion. **II.** *n.* Any quantity or number in proportion to another or others.—**pro-por'tion-al-ist**, *n.*—**pro-por'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being in proportion.—**pro-por'tion-ate**. **I.** *vt.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] To make proportional. **II.** *a.* Being in due proportion. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**pro-por'tion-er**, *n.* One who adjusts the proper proportion.—**pro-por'tion-ment**, *n.* The act of placing or putting things in proportion; arrangement; distribution.

pro-po'sal, 1 pro'pō'zəl 2 pro-pō'sal, *n.* An offer proposing something to be accepted or adopted, especially one made in words; specif., an offer of marriage; also, that which is proposed. Syn.: bid, offer, overture, proposition. An offer or *proposal* puts something before one for acceptance or rejection, *proposal* being the more formal word; a *proposition* sets forth truth (or what is claimed to be truth) in formal statement. The *proposition* is for consideration, the *proposal* for action; as, a *proposition* in geometry, a *proposal* of marriage; but *proposition* is often used nearly in the sense of *proposal* when it is a matter for deliberation; as, a *proposition* for the surrender of a fort. A *bid* is commercial and often verbal; as, a *bid* at an auction. An *overture* opens negotiation or conference, and the word is especially used of some movement toward reconciliation: as, *overtures* of peace. Syn.: see DESIGN.—Ant.: acceptance, decision, denial, refusal, rejection, repulse.

pro-pose', 1 pro-pōz'; 2 pro-pōz', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer for acceptance or consideration, as a plan or scheme; present, as a candidate. **2.** To put forward, as a topic for discussion. **3.** To have in mind as a design or determination; purpose; intend. **II.** *i.* **1.** To plan, make, or announce a design. **2.** To make an offer, as of marriage. [< F. *proposer*, < *pro-*, forth, + *poser*, see POSE, 1, *v.*]

Syn.: purpose. In its most frequent use, *propose* differs from *purpose* in that what we *purpose* lies in our own mind as a decisive act of will, a determination; what we *propose* is offered or stated to others. In this use of the word, what we *propose* is open to deliberation, as what we *purpose* is not. In another use of the word one *proposes* something to or by himself which may or may not be stated to others. In this latter sense *propose* is nearly identical with *purpose*, and the two words have often been used interchangeably. But in the majority of cases what we *purpose* is more general, what we *propose* more formal and definite. I *purpose* to do right; I *propose* to do this specific thing

because it is right. In the historic sentence, as used by Grant, "I *propose* to move immediately on your works," *purpose* would not have the same sharp directness. See PLAN; PURPOSE.—**pro-pos'er,** *n.* One who proposes; formerly, an orator; speaker.—**prop"o-si'tion,** *n.* **1.** A scheme or measure proposed for acceptance or consideration; also, the act of proposing; as, a business *proposition*. **2.** *Gram.* The statement of a judgment in words, including a subject and a predicate. **3.** *Math.* A statement of a truth to be demonstrated (a *theorem*) or of an operation to be performed (a *problem*); loosely, the statement together with its demonstration. **4‖.** An article of a creed. SYN.: see PROPOSAL; TOPIC.—**prop"o-si'tion-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a proposition; considered as a proposition. **-ly,** *adv.*

pro-pos'i-tus, 1 pro-poz'ı-tus; 2 pro-pŏs'ı-tŭs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -tī, *pl.*] *Law.* The person from whom a line of descent is reckoned. [< L. *propositus*, pp. of *propono*, < *pro*, before, + *pono*, place.]

pro-pound'^{d}, 1 pro-pound'; 2 pro-pound', *vt.* **1.** To state formerly for consideration or solution. **2.** *Cong. Ch.* To propose as a candidate for church-membership. [< L. *pro*, before, + *pono*, place.] SYN.: see AFFIRM; ANNOUNCE.—**pro-pound'er,** *n.*

pro-pre'tor, 1 prō-prī'tor *or* -ter; 2 prō-prē'tor, *n. Rom Antiq.* An officer, especially a governor of a province, having the authority of a pretor without pretorian rank. [< L. *proprætor*, < *pro*, for; and see PRETOR.] **pro-præ'tor‡.**

pro-pri'e-tor, 1 pro-praı'ı-tor *or* -ter; 2 pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* A person having the exclusive title to anything. [< L.$^{OF+LL}$ *proprietā(t-)s*, property.] SYN.: see MASTER.—**pro-pri'e-ta-ry.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor; subject to exclusive ownership. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A proprietor or proprietors collectively. **2.** Proprietorship.—**pro-pri'e-tor-ship,** *n.*—**pro-pri'e-tress,** *n. fem.* **pro-pri'e-trix‡.**

pro-pri'e-ty, 1 pro-praı'ı-tı; 2 pro-prī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The character or quality of being proper; especially, accordance with recognized usage, custom, or principles; becomingness; fitness; correctness. **2‖.** An exclusive right of possession; also, a possession or property owned. **3†.** A distinguishing quality; peculiarity. **4†.** An estate; holding. [< L.^{OF} *proprietā(t-)s*, property.]—**the proprieties,** the methods or standards of good society.

pro"pri-o-cep'tor, 1 pro"praı-o-sep'tor; 2 pro"prī-o-sĕp'tŏr, *n. Anat.* One of the peripheral organs of the afferent nerves in the deeper structures of the body, as the muscles, nerves, etc.

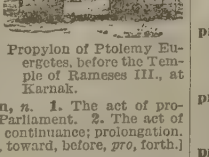
pro-pul'sion, 1 pro-pul'shən; 2 pro-pŭl'shon, *n.* The act or operation of propelling; an impulse given or received. [F., < L. *pro*, forward, + *pello*, drive.]—**pro-pul'siv**(e^{S}, *a.* Having a tendency to propel; driving.

pro'pyl, 1 prō'pıl; 2 prō'pĭl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical (C_3H_7) in propane. [< PROPIONIC + -YL.]

prop"y-læ'um, 1 prep"ı-lī'um; 2 prŏp"y-lē'ŭm, *n.* [-LÆ'A, *pl.*] *Anc. Arch.* A structure forming an imposing entrance or gateway before a temple; more widely, a porch or vestibule: usually in plural. [L., < Gr. *propylaion*, < *pro*, before, + *pylē*, gate.]

prop'y-lite, 1 prep'ı-laıt; 2 prŏp'y-lıt, *n. Petrol.* An igneous rock which has undergone a certain alteration: disused. [< Gr. *propylon*; see PROPYLON.]

prop'y-lon, 1 prep'ı-lən; 2 prŏp'y-lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anc. Egypt. Arch.* A monumental gateway placed before the principal entrance of an important building, as a temple. [L., < Gr. *propylon*, < *pro*, before, + *pylē*, gate.]



Propylon of Ptolemy Euergetes, before the Temple of Rameses III., at Karnak.

pro ra'ta, 1 prō rē'tə; 2 prō rā'ta. In proportion; as, the loss was shared *pro rata*. [L.]

pro-rate', 1 pro-rēt'; 2 pro-rāt', *v.* [PRO-RAT'ED^{D}; PRO-RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To divide proportionately. **II.** *i.* To make an arrangement on the basis of a given rate, proportionately. [< L. *pro*, for, + *rata*, rate.]—**pro-rat'a-bl**(e^{F}, *a.*—**pro-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of prorating. See PRORATE.

prore, 1 prōr; 2 prōr, *n.* [Poet. & Rare.] A prow.

pro-rogue', 1 pro-rōg'; 2 pro-rōg', *vt.* [PRO-ROGUED'; PRO-ROGU'ING.] **1.** To put an end to a session of; terminate by royal command (a session of the British Parliament). **2.** To put off or delay. **3‖.** To protract or prolong. [< L. *prorogo*, extend, defer.]—**pro"ro-ga'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of proroguing, as a session of the British Parliament. **2.** The act of prolonging or extending in time; also, continuance; prolongation.

pros-, *prefix.* To; before. [< Gr. *pros*, toward, before, *pro*, forth.]

pros., *abbr.* Prosody.

pro-sa'ic, 1 pro-zē'ık; 2 pro-zā'ic, *a.* **1.** Lacking in those qualities that impart animation or interest; unimaginative; commonplace. **2.** Pertaining to or having the form of prose. [< LL. *prosaicus*, < L. *prosa*; see PROSE, *n.*] **pro-sa'i-cal‡.**—**pro-sa'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-sa'i-cal-ness,** *n.* **pro-sa'ic-ness‡.**—**pro-sa'i-cism,** *n.* Prosaic character. [phrase, or style.

pro'sa-ism, 1 prō'zı-ızm; 2 prō'za-ĭzm, *n.* A prosaic expression.

pro-sce'ni-um, 1 pro-sı'nı-um; 2 pro-sē'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] **1.** In a modern theater or similar building, that part of the stage between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra, sometimes including the curtain and its arch. **2.** In the ancient theater, the wall that formed a background for the actors. [L., < Gr. *proskēnion*, < *pro*, before, + *skēnē*, tent.]

pro-scribe', 1 pro-skraıb'; 2 pro-scrīb', *vt.* [PRO-SCRIBED'; PRO-SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To outlaw in a social sense; ostracize. **2.** To reject with condemnation, as a doctrine or practise; prohibit; interdict. **3.** *Rom. Hist.* To publish the name of, as one condemned or exiled; doom; condemn. [< L. *pro*, before, + *scribo*, write.]—**pro-scrib'er,** *n.*—**pro-scrip'tion,** *n.* The act of proscribing, or state of being proscribed; interdiction; ostracism; outlawry.—**pro-scrip'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of proscription. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

prose, 1 prōz; 2 prōz. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PROSED; PROS'ING.] **1.** To write or say in a dull or commonplace manner. **2.** To compose or write in prose; speak or discourse prosily. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to prose: not poetic; hence, tedious; prosy. **III.** *n.* **1.** Speech or writing without metrical structure: opposed to *verse*, *rime*, or *poetry*. **2.** Hence, commonplace or tedious discourse. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A hymn of irregular meter sometimes sung in the mass after the gradual. **4.** Same as PROSER. [F., < L. *prosa*, prose.]—**pros'er,** *n.* A dull or tedious writer or talker.

pros'e-cute, 1 pros'ı-kiūt; 2 prŏs'e-cūt, *v.* [-CUT"ED^{D}; -CUT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pursue or follow up with a view to attain, accomplish, or execute; carry on. **2.** *Law.* (1) To bring suit against, in a court, for redress of wrong or punishment of crime. (2) To seek to enforce or obtain, as a claim or right, by legal process. **II.** *i.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding. [< L.^{OF} *prosecutus*, pp. of *prosequor*, PURSUE.] SYN.: see PUSH.—**pros"e-cu'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of prosecuting. **2.** *Law.* (1) The instituting and carrying forward of a judicial proceeding to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong. (2) The institution and continuance of a criminal proceeding. (3) The party instituting and conducting such proceeding.—**pros'e-cu"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who prosecutes, in any sense. **2.** *Law.* One who institutes and carries on a suit, especially a criminal suit.—**pros'e-cu"trix,** *n. fem.*

pros'e-lyte, 1 pros'ı-laıt; 2 prŏs'e-līt. **I.** *vt.* [-LYT"ED^{D}; -LYT"ING.] To win over to a different religion, sect, or party. **pros'e-ly-tize** or **-tise‡. II.** *n.* One brought over to any opinion, belief, sect, or party; especially, from one religious belief to another. [< Gr *prosēlytos*, < *pros*, to, + *eltheīn*, come.] SYN.: see CONVERT.—**pros'e-ly-tism,** *n.* The making of converts to a religion, sect, or party, or the state of being thus converted.—**pros'e-ly-tist,** *n.*

pros"en-ceph'a-lon, 1 pros"en-sef'ə-lən; 2 prŏs"ĕn-cĕf'a-lŏn, *n.* **1.** The part of the brain that develops from the first secondary vesicle, comprising the cerebral hemispheres and their appendices. **2.** That part of the brain composed of the cerebral hemispheres. [< PROS- + Gr. *enkephalos*; see ENCEPHALON.] **pros"en-ceph'al‡.**—**pros-en"ce-phal'ic,** *a.*

pros-en'chy-ma, 1 pres-en'kı-mə; 2 prŏs-ĕŋ'cy-ma, *n. Bot.* Plant-tissue composed of elongated, thick-walled cells, as distinguished from the parenchyma, or tissue made up of thin-walled cells. [< PROS- + Gr. *enchyma;* see ENCHYMA.]—**pros"en-chym'a-tous,** *a.*

Pros'er-pine, 1 pros'ər-pin *or* -pīn; 2 prŏs'er-pin *or* -pīn, *n. Rom. Myth.* Same as PERSEPHONE.—**Pro-ser'pi-na‡.**

pros'i-ly, pros'i-ness. See PROSY.

pro'sit, 1 prō'sıt; 2 prō'sit. [L.] Literally, may it benefit (you): a wish used, usually by Germans, in drinking healths.

pro-sla'ver-y, 1 prō-slē'vər-ı; 2 prō-slā'ver-y. **I.** *a. U. S. Hist.* Advocating slavery or the policy of non-interference with it. **II.** *n.* The advocacy of slavery.

pros'o-dy, 1 pros'o-dı; 2 prŏs'o-dy, *n.* The science of poetical forms, including quantity and accent of syllables, meter, and versification and metrical composition.

The principal symbols for indicating the different features of prosody are, besides the long and short: (⏑) or (⏓), a variable syllable, the lower symbol indicating the more usual quantity; (⏑⏑), an alternative foot; (—), a triseme, or long syllable protracted so as to occupy the time of three short syllables, or moræ (𝄽); (—), a tetraseme, or long syllable occupying the time of four moræ (𝄽𝄽); (>), a long syllable contracted to the time of a short one; (∧), a pause of one mora; (𝄽), a pause of two moræ; (|), a cesura; (´), ictus or accent; (˝), secondary accent; (|), a division between two feet. [< Gr. *pros*, to, + *ōdē*, song.]—**pro-sod'ic,** *a.* Conforming to the rules of prosody. **pro-so'di-ac‡; pro-so'di-al‡; pro-sod'i-cal‡.**—**pros'o-dist,** *n.* One versed in prosody.

pro-so'ma, 1 pro-sō'mə; 2 pro-sō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Conch.* The anterior part of the body, especially of a cephalopod. **2.** *Crust.* The part of the body of a cirriped that precedes the thoracic segments. **3.** *Zool.* The thorax of an arthropod. [< PRO- + Gr. *sōma*, body.]

pros"o-po-pe'ia, 1 pres"o-(*or* pro-sō")po-pī'ya; 2 prŏs"o-(*or* pro-sō")po-pē'ya, *n. Rhet.* **1.** A figure of the third class, in which the speaker personates another. **2.** Personification. [< Gr. *prosōpopoiïa*, < *prosōpon*, face, + *poieō*, make.]

pros'pect, 1 pres'pekt; 2 prŏs'pĕct. **I.**^{S} *vt. & vi.* **1.** To explore as for minerals. **2‖.** To look over; view; survey. **3.** To give assurance of good results; promise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A future probability based on present indications. **2.** A scene spread out before the vision; an extended view. **3.** The direction in which anything faces; an exposure; outlook. **4.** A prospective buyer. **5.** The act of observing; sight; survey. **6.** *Mining.* (1) An indication denoting the presence of ore. (2) The mineral obtained by washing a small portion of ore or dirt. **7†.** A consideration of the future; foresight. [F., < L. *pro*, forward, + *specio*, look.] SYN.: see SCENE.—**pro-spec'tiv**(e^{S}, *a.* **1.** Being still in the future; anticipated. **2.** Looking to the future. **-ly,** *adv.*—**pros'pec-tor, pros'pect-er,** *n.*—**pro-spec'tus,** *n.* **1.** A paper containing information of a proposed literary, commercial, or industrial undertaking. **2.** A summary; outline.

pros'per, 1 pres'pər; 2 prŏs'per, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To render prosperous. **2.** To be prosperous; thrive. [< L. *pro,* for, + *spes,* hope.] Syn.: see FLOURISH; SUCCEED.—**pros-per'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being prosperous; attainment of the object desired; material well-being.—**pros'per-ous,** *a.* **1.** Successful; flourishing. **2.** Favoring or tending to success; auspicious. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY; WELL. **-ly,** *adv.*

Pros'per-o, 1 pres'pər-ō; 2 prŏs'per-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* the banished Duke of Milan. He is shipwrecked on an island where he works enchantments and raises a storm to shipwreck the usurper of his title.

pros'tate, 1 pres'tāt; 2 prŏs'tāt. **I.** *a.* Standing in front. **II.** *n.* The prostate gland. [< Gr. *prostatēs,* one in the front rank, < *pro,* before, + *histēmi,* stand.]—**prostate gland,** a racemose gland at the base of the bladder around the urethra in male mammals.—**pros"ta-tec'to-my,** *n.* Excision of the prostate gland. —**pros-tat'ic,** *a.*

pros'the-sis, 1 pres'thi-sis; 2 prŏs'the-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The addition of a letter or letters to a word, especially at the beginning; as, *belaud.* **2.** *Surg. & Dent.* The making of artificial parts and fitting them to the body, as an artificial eye, a cork leg, a false tooth, etc.—**pros-thet'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to prosthesis.—**prosthetic dentistry,** mechanical dentistry.

pros'thi-on, 1 pres'thi-ən; 2 prŏs'thi-ŏn, *n. Craniom.* A point of the facial surface at the lower end of the intermaxillary suture.

pros"tho-don'tist, 1 pres"tho-den'tist; 2 prŏs"tho-dŏn'tist, *n.* A dentist whose work is confined to the laboratory; a mechanical dentist. See PROSTHESIS. [< Gr. *prothesis,* addition, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

pros'ti-tute, 1 pres'ti-tūt; 2 prŏs'ti-tūt. **I.** *vt.* [-TUT"ED[d]; -TUT"ING.] **1.** To apply to base or vile purposes. **2.** To offer for lewd purposes, as a woman. **II.** *a.* **1.** Openly devoted to lewdness, as a woman. **2.** Surrendered to base purposes. **III.** *n.* **1.** A woman who practises prostitution; a harlot; bawd. **2.** Any base hireling. [< L. *pro,* before, + *statuo,* place.] Syn.: see ABUSE.—**pros"ti-tu'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or business of prostituting; the offering, by a woman, of her body to intercourse with men for hire. **2.** The act of hiring or devoting to base use.—**pros'ti-tu"tor,** *n.*

pro-sto'mi-um, 1 pro-stō'mi-um; 2 pro-stō'mi-ŭm, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* The part of the head, as of a mollusk or worm, in front of the mouth. [< PRO- + Gr. *stoma,* mouth.]

pros'trate, 1 pres'trēt; 2 prŏs'trāt. **I.** *vt.* [PROS'TRAT-ED[d]; PROS'TRAT-ING.] **1.** To lay or cause to fall flat; reflexively, to bow (oneself) low, as in supplication. **2.** To overthrow. **3.** To reduce to extreme weakness. **II.** *a.* **1.** Lying prone, or with the head to the ground; hence, figuratively, brought low in mind or spirit. **2.** Lying at the mercy of another; also, prostrated. **3.** *Bot.* Procumbent. [< L. *pro,* before, + *sterno,* strew.]—**pros-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of prostrating in any sense. **2.** A prostrate condition of mind; great dejection or depression.—**pros-tra'tor,** *n.*

pro'style, 1 prō'stəil; 2 prō'stīl, *a. Arch.* Having a range of detached columns in front, but no columns on the sides or back of the building; also, constituting such a portico; as, a *prostyle* temple.

pros'y, 1 prōz'i; 2 prōs'y, *a.* [PROS'I-ER; PROS'I-EST.] **1.** Like mere prose; prosaic. **2.** Dull; tedious; commonplace.—**pros'i-ly,** *adv.* In a prosy manner.—**pros'i-ness,** *n.*

prot-. Same as PROTO-.

Prot., *abbr.* Protestant.

pro'ta-gon, 1 prō'tə-gen; 2 prō'ta-gŏn, *n. Chem.* A fatty nitrogenous compound ($C_{120}H_{205}N_5PO_{22}$) containing phosphorus, found chiefly in brain- and nerve-tissue, and forming the greater part of the white matter. [< PROT- + Gr. *agōn,* ppr. of *agō,* act.]

pro-tag'o-nist, 1 pro-tag'o-nist; 2 pro-tăg'o-nist, *n.* The actor who played the chief part in a Greek drama; hence, a leader in any enterprise or contest; advocate. [< Gr. *prōtagōnistēs,* < *prōtos,* first, + *agōnistēs,* a contestant.]

Pro-tag'o-ras, 1 pro-tag'o-rəs; 2 pro-tăg'o-ras, *n.* (481–411 B. C.) A Greek Sophist philosopher; accused of atheism.

pro-tan'dry, 1 prō-tan'dri; 2 prō-tăn'dri, *n. Bot.* The state of having the anthers ripening before the stigmas are receptive: said of certain higher plants. [< PROT- + Gr. *anēr* (*andros*), man.]—**pro-tan'drous,** *a.*

pro-tar'gol, 1 pro-tär'gōl *or* -gel; 2 pro-tär'gōl *or* -gŏl, *n. Chem.* An antiseptic silver albumose in the form of a yellow powder, used in gonorrhea; trade name. [< PROT- + ARGOL.]

prot'a-sis, 1 pret'ə-sis; 2 prŏt'a-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) In a conditional sentence, the clause (usually introductory) that contains the condition or antecedent. (2) The introductory or subordinate clause in a sentence not conditional. **2.** In the ancient drama, the introductory part of a play. [L., < Gr. *protasis,* < *pro,* forward, + *teinō,* stretch.]

Pro'te-an, *a.* See under PROTEUS. [that digests proteids.

pro'te-ase, 1 prō'ti-ēs; 2 prō'te-ās, *n. Physiol. Chem.* An enzym

pro-tect'[d], 1 pro-tekt'; 2 prō-tĕct', *vt.* **1.** To keep, as from harm or evil, by interposition; preserve in safety; defend. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* To support, as domestic industries, against foreign competition, by imposition of duties. **3.** To govern as protector. **4.** *Finance.* To guarantee payment of, or satisfy at maturity, as bonds. [< L. *pro,* before, + *tego,* cover.] Syn.: CHERISH; KEEP; PRESERVE; SHELTER.—**pro-tect'ing,** *pa.* Exercising protection over.—**pro-tect'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pro-tect'ed, 1 pro-tekt'ed; 2 prō-tĕct'ĕd, *pa.* Shielded from harm; cared for; guarded.—**protected cruiser,** a cruiser with an armored turtle-backed deck which extends throughout the length of the ship, and rises to about 18 inches above water-line.

pro-tec'tion, 1 pro-tek'shən; 2 prō-tĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of protecting; a protected condition; that which protects. **2.** Specif., a system aiming to protect the industries of a country by governmental action, as by imposing duties (a *protective tariff*) on foreign imports: opposed to *free trade.* **pro-tec'tion-ism†.** **3.** A safe-conduct; passport. Syn.: see DEFENSE; REFUGE; SHELTER. — **pro-tec'tion-deck",** *n.* A curved iron or steel armor for protecting the upper works and machinery of a vessel or war-ship. **protective deck†.**—**pro-tec'tion-ist,** *n.* A person who favors the doctrine of protection.

pro-tec'tiv(e^{S}, 1 pro-tek'tiv; 2 pro-tĕc'tiv. **I.** *a.* Affording or suitable for protection; sheltering; defensive; specif., in political economy, insuring or intended to insure protection to home industries; as, a *protective* tariff. **II.** *n.* Something that protects; specif., an aseptic covering for a wound.—**protective tariff,** see PROTECTION, 2.—**pro-tec'tive-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-tec'tive-ness,** *n.*—**pro-tec'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who protects; a defender. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* (1) One appointed as a regent of the kingdom during the minority or the incapacity of the sovereign. (2) [P-] The official title of the chief ruler during the Commonwealth: in full, **Lord Protector.** The title was borne by Oliver Cromwell (1653–1658) and by Richard Cromwell (1658–1659). **pro-tect'ert.**—**pro-tec'tor-ate,** *n.* **1.** A relation of protection and partial control by a strong over a weaker nation. **2.** A country or region under the protection of another. **3.** The office, or period of office, of a protector of a kingdom. **pro-tec'tor-ship†.**—**pro-tec'tress,** *n.* A female protector.

pro"té"gé', 1 prō"tā"zhā'; 2 prō"tĕ"zhĕ', *n.* One specially cared for by another older or more powerful. [F.]—**pro"té"-gée',** *n. fem.*

pro'te-id, 1 prō'ti-id; 2 prō'te-ĭd, *n. Chem.* One of a class of important compounds, found in nearly all animal and vegetable organisms, and containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur.—**pro'te-in,** *n.* **1.** An albuminous compound derived from a proteid. **2.** Same as PROTEID.

pro tem., *abbr.* [L.] *Pro tempore* (for the time being).

pro-tend'[d], 1 pro-tend'; 2 prō-tĕnd', *v.* I. *t.* To stretch forth or forward; hold out; extend. II. *i.* To protrude; stick out. [< L. *protendo,* < *pro,* forward, + *tendo,* stretch.]

pro-ten'siv(es, 1 pro-ten'siv; 2 prō-tĕn'sĭv, *a.* Drawn out, or tending to draw out, as time: sometimes compared with *extensive,* applied to space, as extended in one direction.

pro"te-ol'y-sis, 1 prō"ti-ol'i-sis; 2 prō"te-ŏl'y-sis, *n.* The change or splitting up of proteids into simpler products during digestion. [< PROTEID + Gr. *lysis,* loosening, < *lyō,* loose.]—**pro"te-o-lyt'ic,** *a.*

pro'te-os"es, 1 prō'ti-ōs"ez; 2 prō'te-ōs"ĕs, *n. pl. Org. Chem.* A group of intermediate products formed naturally in the process of digestion and in turn passing into peptones. They include albumose, globulose, etc., and may be produced artificially, as by treating the corresponding proteid albumin, globulin, etc., with dilute mineral acids. [L.]

Prot"er-o-zo'ic, 1 prot"ər-o-zō'ik; 2 prŏt"er-o-zō'ĭc, *n. Geol.* The era following the Archeozoic and succeeded by the Paleozoic. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to that era.

pro-ter'vi-ty§, *n.* Peevishness; wantonness.

pro-test'[d], 1 pro-test'; 2 pro-tĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To assert earnestly, especially in the face of opposition; declare solemnly; asseverate. **2.** To declare formally that payment (of a promissory note or the like) has been duly demanded and refused. **3.** [U. S.] To make a protest against. **4†.** To appeal to for confirmation. **5†.** To publish formally. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a protest; enter a formal dissent: generally with *against.* **2.** To make a solemn asseveration, especially in the face of doubt or question. [< L. *protestor,* < *pro,* before, + *testis,* witness.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ASSERT; AVOW.

—**prot'es-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of protesting, or that which is protested.—**prot'es-ta"tor,** *n.* A protester.—**pro-test'er,** *n.* One who protests. Specif.: (1) One who protests a note or the like. (2) [P-] [Scot.] One who protested against the union of the Presbyterians and the Royalists in 1650. **Pro-tes'tor†.**

pro'test, 1 prō'test; 2 prō'tĕst, *n.* **1.** The act of protesting; a solemn or formal objection or declaration. **2.** *Com. Law.* A formal notarial certificate attesting the fact that a note or bill of exchange has been presented for acceptance or payment and that it has been refused. **3.** *Mar. Law.* A written declaration by the master of a vessel stating that an injury to the vessel or the cargo was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master. **4.** A formal statement in writing made by a person called upon by public authority to pay a sum of money, as an import duty or a tax, in which he declares that he does not concede the legality of the claim.

Prot'es-tant, 1 pret'ə-tənt; 2 prŏt'ĕs-tant. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* Pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism. **2.** [p-] Also 1 pro-tes'tənt; 2 pro-tĕs'tant. Framing or supporting a protest. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of one of those bodies of Christians that adhere to Protestantism, as opposed to Roman Catholicism: a use opposed by some Anglicans.

The term was first applied to those princes who, at the second Council of Spires, Apr. 19, 1529, protested against the decree of the majority representing the Roman Catholic states which involved a virtual submission to the authority of the Roman Catholic Church.

2. [p-] 1 pro-tes'tənt; 2 pro-tĕs'tant. One who makes a protest. [F., < L. *protestan(t-)s,* ppr. of *protestor;* see PROTEST, *v.*] —**Protestant Episcopal Church,** the Anglican Church in the United States, organized at the General Convention of 1789.

Prot'es-tant-ism, 1 -izm; 2 -ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The principles and common system of doctrines taught by Luther, and by the evangelical churches since. Its positive and formal principle is that nothing that is not taught in the Holy Scriptures, the authoritative rule of faith and practise in the church, enters as an essential element into the Christian system. The name originated from the protestation of the German princes friendly to the Reformation (see PROTESTANT, *n.*, 1): a colorless designation from the religious point of view, the adherents of the Refor-

mation calling themselves *Evangelicals*, but being called *Lutherans*, *Zwinglians*, *Calvinists*, etc., by their opponents. **2.** The ecclesiastical system, collectively, founded upon this faith. **3.** The state of being a Protestant.

pro-test'ing-ly, 1 pro-test'ɪŋ-ɪ; 2 prō-tĕst'ɪng-ly, *adv.* In such a manner as to protest.

Pro'teus, 1 prō'tūs; 2 prō'tūs. *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A marine deity and prophet, who had the power of assuming any shape he chose **2.** [p-] A salamander-like amphibian (genus *Proteida*), blind and nearly colorless, with 3 fore and 2 hind toes and persistent external gills, found in Austrian caves.—**Pro'te-an,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of Proteus **2.** [p-] Readily assuming different forms or various aspects: changeable.

pro-te"van-gel'i-um, 1 pro-tē"van-jel'ɪ-um, 2 pro-tē"vän-ġĕl'ɪ-ūm, *n.* **1.** The first announcement of a Savior (*Gen.* iii. 15). ✝. [P-] An apocryphal gospel, ascribed to St. James the Less. **Protevangelium of James‡.** [< PROT- + Gr. *euangelion*; see EVANGEL.]

pro"tha-la'mi-on or **-um†,** *n.* An epithalamium.

pro-thal'li-um, 1 pro-thal'ɪ-um; 2 pro-thăl'ɪ-ūm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The first or false thallus formed on the germination of the non-sexually produced spore in pteridophytes; a delicate, evanescent cellular structure bearing the sexual organs. [< PRO- + Gr. *thallos*, twig.] **pro-thal'lus‡.—pro-thal'li-al,** *a.*

proth'e-sis, 1 proth'ɪ-sɪs; 2 prŏth'ē-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The addition of a letter or letters at the beginning of a word, as in *s*-plash, *s*-queeze. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* (1) A service by which the elements are prepared for consecration in the eucharist. (2) The table on which the elements are thus consecrated. (3) The part of the church in which this table stands. [LL., < Gr. *prothesis*, proposition, < *pro*, before, + *tithēmi*, put.]—**pro-thet'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to prothesis; placed before; prefixed. **pro-thet'i-cal‡.—pro-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro-thon'o-ta-ry, 1 pro-thon'o-tē-rɪ; 2 pro-thŏn'ō-tā-rȳ, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A principal clerk or notary; specif. (*R. C. Ch.*). one of the seven (formerly twelve) ecclesiastics at Rome who keep the registry of important pontifical proceedings, or one having the title and some of the associated privileges. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* The principal secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople **3.** In some States of the United States, a probate officer. [< OF. *protho-notaire*, < Gr.LL *prōtos*, first, + NOTARY.]—**pro-thon"o-ta'ri-al,** *a.*

pro-tho'rax, 1 pro-thō'raks; 2 pro-thō'răks, *n.* The anterior segment of the thorax of an insect.—**pro"tho-rac'ic,** *a.*

pro'tist, 1 prō'tɪst; 2 prō'tĭst, *n.* One of a group (*Protista*) of unicellular animals and plants.—**pro-tis'tan,** *a.* & *n.*—**pro-tis'tic,** *a.*

pro'to-, 1 prō'to; 2 prō'to-, *prefix.* Derived from Greek *prōtos*, first: a combining form: used specifically (1) in spectrum analysis; (2) in chemistry (*a*) to denote the first or lowest member of a series, or the one in which the element specified has its smallest valence, as opposed to *per*; as, *protochlorid*; (*b*) as the equivalent of *mono-*.—**pro'to-cal"ci-um,** *n.* See PROTOMETALS. —**Pro"to-coe'cus,** *n.* *Bot.* The typical genus, now little recognized, of a family (*Protococcaceæ*) of minute spherical unbranched plants growing on damp walls, rocks, and trunks of trees.—**pro'to-col.** **I.** *n.* To write first drafts, or form protocols; issue protocols. **II.** *n.* **1.** The preliminary sketch or draft of an official document, as a treaty. **2.** A record or registry. **3†.** The original copy of any writing. [+ Gr. *kolla*, glue]—**pro'to-gin,** *n.* *Petrol.* A fine-grained alpine granite.—**pro-tog'y-ny,** *n.* *Bot.* The state of having the stigmas receptive before the stamens ripen: said of certain higher plants such as the hazelnut.—**pro-tog'y-nous,** *a.*—**pro"to-lith'ic,** *a.* *Anthrop.* Pertaining to the earliest period of the stone age.—**pro"to-mar'tyr,** *n.* The first martyr or victim in any cause.—**pro'to-met"als,** *n. pl.* Metals of a refined quality obtained at the highest artificial temperatures, as shown by the spectra which they give; as, **pro"to-cal'ci-um, pro"to-chro'mi-um, pro"to-cop'per, pro"to-mag-ne'si-um, pro"to-sil'i-con, pro"to-va-na'di-um,** etc. Markings identical in nature are observed in the spectra given off by some stars and point to the presence of these metals in the composition of such stars.—**pro"to-me-tal'lic,** *a.*

pro'ton, 1 prō'ten; 2 prō'tŏn, *n.* *Physics.* An electrically charged particle that is a component of the atom and of matter and carries a positive charge of electricity. Its mass varies; it is much smaller than the atom. It is complementary to the electron. See ATOM; ELECTRON.

pro"to-ne'ma, 1 prō"to-nī'mə; 2 prō"to-nē'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* An early stage in the development of the prothallium of ferns; a green confervoid or filamentous structure developed from the spore in mosses, on which the leafy plant (proembryo) arises as a lateral or terminal shoot. **pro'to-neme‡.—pro-ton'o-ta-ry,** *n.* Same as PROTHONOTARY.—**pro"to-pap'as,** *n.* *Gr. Ch.* A priest of high rank; chief priest: corresponding to the dean or archdeacon in the Western Church.—**pro-top'a-thy,** *n.* [Rare.] *Physiol.* Primary or direct experience: distinguished from *sympathy*.—**pro"to-path'ic,** *a.*—**pro'to-phyte,** *n.* A member of a division (*Protophyta*), one of the primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom, according to the classification of some systematists, embracing only the lowest and simplest plants. [+ *phyton*, plant.]

pro'to-plasm, 1 prō'to-plazm; 2 prō'to-plăsm, *n.* **1.** The viscid, semiliquid, somewhat granular substance that forms the principal portion of an animal or vegetable cell. **2.** Cytoplasm. [< Gr. *prōtos*, first, + *plasma*, molded form.] —**pro"to-plas'mic,** *a.* **pro"to-plas'mal‡; pro"to-plas-mat'ic‡.—pro'to-plast,** *n.* **1.** That which is first formed; the original; especially, the first-formed individuals, or one of the pair of first-formed individuals, of a species. **2.** The protoplasmic contents of a cell. [< LL., < Gr. *prōtoplastos*, formed first, < *prōtos* (see PROTO-) + *plastos*; see PLASTIC.]—**pro"to-plas'tic,** *a.*—**pro-top'o-dite,** *n.* *Crust.* The basal joint of an appendage.—**pro"to-po-dit'ic,** *a.*—**pro'to-pope,** *n.* Same as PROTOPAPAS.—**pro'to-ste'le,** *n.* *Bot.* The dense central cylinder of roots, young stems, and the axes of various pteridophytes. See STELE³.—**pro"to-ste'lic,** *a.*—**pro"to-troph'ic,** *a.* Capable of assimilating only simple inorganic substances: used in connection with groups of nitrifying and other bacteria having a primitive metabolism.

pro'to-type, 1 prō'to-taɪp; 2 prō'to-tȳp, *n.* **1.** A primitive form; original. **2.** *Metrol.* An accepted standard to which all others must conform. [< Gr. *prōtos*, first, + *typos*, type.] SYN.: see EXAMPLE; IDEAL; MODEL.—**pro'to-ty"pal,** *a.* **pro'to-typ'ic‡; pro"to-typ'i-cal‡.**

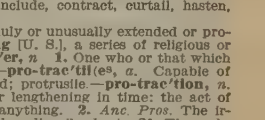
pro-tox'id, 1 pro-tɔks'ɪd; 2 pro-tŏks'ĭd, *n.* *Chem.* An oxid containing only one atom of oxygen; as, iron *protoxid* or ferrous oxid (FeO). [< PROTO- + OXID.]—**protoxid of nitrogen,** laughing-gas.—**pro"to-xy'lem,** *n.* *Bot.* Primary wood; the first-formed wood-elements of a fibrovascular bundle.

Pro"to-zo'a, 1 prō"to-zō'ə; 2 prō"to-zō'a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited, embracing organisms consisting of a single cell or group of cells not separable into different tissues. They are found in the ocean and stagnant fresh water. [< Gr. *prōtozōon*, < PROTO- + *zōon*, animal.]—**pro"to-zo'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protozoa*. **pro"to-zo'al‡. II.** *n.* One of the *Protozoa*. **pro"to-zo'on‡.—pro"to-zo-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of unicellular organisms.

pro-tract'ᵈ, 1 pro-trakt'; 2 pro-trăct', *vt.* **1.** To extend in time; prolong; cause to occupy a longer time than is usual or expected. **2.** In surveying, to map by means of a scale and protractor; represent the lines and angles of on paper; plot. **3.** *Anat.* To draw forward; protrude; extend: opposed to *retract*. **4§.** To extend or lengthen in space. **5¶.** To put off; defer. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *traho*, draw.]

SYN.: continue, delay, draw out, elongate, extend, lengthen, prolong To *protract* is to cause to occupy a longer time than is usual, expected, or desirable. We *protract* a negotiation which we are slow to conclude; *delay* may be used either of the beginning or of any stage in the proceedings; we may *delay* a person as well as an action, but *protract* is not used of persons. *Elongate* is not used of actions or abstractions, but only of material objects or extension in space; *protract* is rarely, except in mathematics, used of concrete objects or extension in space; we *elongate* a line, *protract* a discussion. *Protract* has usually an unfavorable sense, implying that the matter referred to is already unduly long, or would be so if longer *continued*; *continue* is neutral, applying equally to the desirable or the undesirable Compare HINDER.—ANT.: abbreviate, abridge, conclude, contract, curtail, hasten, hurry, limit, reduce, shorten.

—**pro-tract'ed,** *pa.* Unduly or unusually extended or prolonged.—**protracted meeting** [U. S.], a series of religious or revival meetings.—**pro-tract'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which protracts. **2.** A protractor.—**pro-trac'tile**(ēs, *a.* Capable of being protracted or protruded; protrusile.—**pro-trac'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of drawing out or lengthening in time: the act of delaying the termination of anything. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* The irregular lengthening of a syllable ordinarily short. **3§.** The making of a surveyor's plot on paper.—**pro-trac'tive**(ēs, *a.* Prolonging.—**pro-trac'tor,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring and laying off angles; also, a tailors' adjustable pattern. **2.** *Anat.* A muscle that extends a limb or moves it forward. **3.** *Surg.* Formerly, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from a wound. **4.** Same as PROTRACTER, 1.



Protractor (def. 1).

pro-trude', 1 pro-trud'; 2 pro-trud', *vt.* & *vi.* [PRO-TRUD'ED²; PRO-TRUD'ING.] **1.** To push or thrust out; project outward. **2.** To urge or force forward or onward. [< L. *pro*, forward, + *trudo*, thrust.]—**pro-tru'sil**(ēs, *a.* Adapted to being thrust out, often rapidly, as the tongue of an ant-eater. **pro-tru'si-bl**(ē-bl‡.—**pro-tru'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of protruding, or the state of being protruded. **2.** The part or object protruded.—**pro-tru'siv**(ēs, *a.* **1.** Tending to protrude; protruding. **2.** Pushing or driving forward. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pro-tu'ber-ant, 1 pro-tiū'ber-ənt; 2 pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Swelling out beyond the surrounding surface; bulging. [< L.LL *pro*, forth, + *tuber*, swelling.]—**pro-tu'ber-ant-ly,** *adv.*—**pro-tu'ber-ance,** *n.* **1.** Something that protrudes: a knob; prominence. **2.** The state of being protuberant. **pro-tu'ber-an-cy‡; pro-tu"ber-a'tion‡.**—**pro-tu'ber-ate,** *vi.* [-AT'ED²; -AT'ING.] To be protuberant.

pro'tyle, 1 prō'taɪl *or* -tɪl; 2 prō'tȳl *or* -tĭl, *n.* The hypothetical primitive undifferentiated material of the universe; a substance of which all existing substances have been supposed by some to be modifications. [< PROT- + Gr. *hylē*, matter.]

proud, 1 praud; 2 proud, *a.* **1.** Actuated by, possessing, or manifesting pride; arrogant; haughty; also, self-respecting. **2.** Sensible of honor and personal elation: generally followed by *of* or by a verb in the infinitive. **3.** High-mettled, as a horse; bold and fearless in action. **4.** Proceeding from or inspired by pride. **5.** Being a cause of honorable pride, as a distinction or achievement. [< AS. *prūt*, proud.] SYN.: see HAUGHTY; HIGH.—**proud flesh,** a granulated growth resembling flesh in a wound or sore in process of healing.—**proud'ling,** *n.* A proud person.—**proud'ly,** *adv.*

Prou"dhon', 1 prū"dōn'; 2 pru"dŏn', **Pierre Joseph** (1809–1865). A French socialistic philosopher and economist.

Proust, 1 prūst; 2 prust. **Joseph Louis** (1754–1826). A French chemist and writer on scientific subjects.—**Proust's law,** the law of definite or constant proportions.

proust'ite, 1 prūst'aɪt; 2 prust'ɪt, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine ruby-red silver sulfarsenite (Ag_3AsS_3), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system.

Prout's hypothesis. *Chem.* A hypothesis that all elemental weights are multiples, by integers, of the atomic weight of hydrogen. Advanced by William Prout, an English chemist, in 1815–16, it has not aided in disclosing the nature of matter.

Prov., *abbr.* Provençal, Provence, Proverbs, province, provincial, provost.—**prov.**, *abbr.* Proverbially, provident, provincial.

prove, 1 prūv; 2 prǫv, *v.* [PROVED; PROV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To establish by evidence; show to be true; demonstrate. **2.** To put to a test; determine the capacity or power of. **3.** To learn by personal experience. **4.** To cause to be recognized as authentic and valid, as a will. **5.** To ascertain or show the accuracy of (a calculation or demonstration) by an independent process. **6.** *Print.* To take a proof of or from. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn out, upon trial, to be something specified. **2‖.** To engage in; attempt. **3‖.** To become; be. [< L.OF *probo*, < *probus*, good.] Syn.: see CONFIRM.—**prov'a-bl(eP)**, *a.* That may be proved. **prove'a-bl(eP)‡.—prov'en‖**, *pp.* Proved. —**prov'er**, *n.*

pro-vec'tion‡, 1 pro-vek'shən; 2 prō-vĕc'shon, *n.* *Philol.* A transfer of the final consonant of one word to the beginning of the next word, as in *a newt*, the old form of which was *an ewt*. [< LL. *provectio(n-)*, < L. *provectus*, pp. of *proveho*, carry forward, < *pro*, forward, + *veho*, carry.]

pro-ved'i-tor‡, *n.* **1.** A purveyor. **2.** A governor. [< It. *proveditore*, < L. *provideo*, PROVIDE.]

Pro"vence', 1 pro"vänś'; 2 prō"vänç', *n.* A former province of S. E. France, now divided into four departments; capital, originally Aix; later, Arles.—**Pro"ven"çal'**, *n.* **1.** A native or resident of Provence. **2.** The language of Provence: used by the troubadours and spoken in a large part of France in the 12th and 13th centuries.—**Pro"ven"çal'**, *a.*

prov'en-der, 1 prev'en-dər; 2 prŏv'ĕn-dər. **I.** *vt.* To provide or feed, as cattle, with food. **II.** *n.* Food for cattle; especially, dry food, as hay; rarely, provisions generally [< OF. *provendre*, allowance of food, < LL. *præbenda*; see PREBEND.] **prov'and‡.** Syn.: (noun) see FOOD.

pro-ve'ni-ence, 1 pro-vī'ni-ens *or* -vin'yens; 2 prō-vē'ni-ĕnç *or* -vēn'yĕnç, *n.* The origin or source of a thing: a form used especially in the fine arts and archeology. [< L. *provenio*, come forth.]

prov'erb, 1 prev'ərb; 2 prŏv'ĕrb, *n.* **1.** A brief, pithy saying; adage; saw; maxim. **2.** An enigmatical saying; as, to speak in a *proverb*. *Num.* xxi, 27. **3.** Something proverbial; a typical example; byword. **4.** [P-] *pl.* See in vocabulary place below. [< L. *pro*, forth, + *verbum*, word.]

Syn.: adage, aphorism, apothegm, axiom, byword, dictum, maxim, motto, precept, saw, saying, truism. The *proverb* or *adage* gives homely truth in condensed, practical form, the *adage* often pictorial. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is a *proverb*; "The cat loves fish but dares not wet her feet," is an *adage*. Both the *proverb* and the *adage*, but especially the latter, are thought of as ancient and widely known. An *aphorism* partakes of the character of a definition; it is a summary statement of what the author sees and believes to be true. An *apothegm* is a terse statement of what is plain or easily proved. The *aphorism* is philosophical, the *apothegm* practical. A *dictum* is a statement of some person or school, on whom it depends for authority: as, a *dictum* of Aristotle. A *saying* is impersonal, current among the common people, deriving its authority from its manifest truth or good sense; as, it is an old *saying*, "the more haste, the worse speed." A *saw* is a *saying* that is old, but somewhat worn and tiresome. *Precept* is a command to duty; *motto* or *maxim* is a brief statement of cherished truth, the *maxim* being more uniformly and directly practical; "God is love" may be a *motto*, "Fear God and fear naught," a *maxim*. The *precepts* of the Sermon on the Mount will furnish the Christian with invaluable *maxims* or *mottoes*. A *byword* is a *saying* used reproachfully or contemptuously. Compare ADAGE; AXIOM.

—**pro-ver'bi-al**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or like a proverb; as, *proverbial* brevity. **2.** Supplying the subject for a proverb; being the object of general remark, especially as a typical case; well-known; notorious.—**pro-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Prov'erbs, 1 prev'ərbz; 2 prŏv'ĕrbs, *n. pl.* An Old Testament didactic poetical book of moral sayings and instructions.

pro-vide', 1 pro-vaid'; 2 prō-vīd', *vt. & vi.* [PRO-VID'ED[d]; PRO-VID'ING.] **1.** To make, procure, or furnish for future use. **2.** To furnish, or to furnish with supplies or requisites; put into a state of preparation: with *with*. **3.** To stipulate. **4.** To take precautionary measures: with *against*. **5†.** To foresee; look forward (to). [< L. *pro*, forward, + *video*, see.]

Syn.: arrange, cater, furnish, prepare, procure, produce, supply. See PREPARE.—Ant.: alienate, divert, lose, misemploy, mismanage, neglect, overlook, scatter, squander, throw away, waste. —Prep.: provide *for* the future; provide one *with* funds; provide *against* treachery.—**pro-vid'ed**, *conj.* On condition (that): followed by *that* expressed or understood. It is an error to use *providing* in this sense. Syn.: see BUT.

prov'i-dence‡, 1 prev'i-dens; 2 prŏv'i-dĕnç, *n.* **1.** The care exercised by the Supreme Being over the universe. **2.** [P-] Hence, the Deity. **3.** An event of circumstance ascribable to divine interposition. **4.** The exercise of foresight and care for the future; prudent economy. Syn.: see FRUGALITY; PRUDENCE.—**prov'i-dent**, *a.* Exercising foresight; economical; anticipating and making ready for future wants or emergencies. Syn.: see THOUGHTFUL. **-ly**, *adv.*—**prov"i-den'tial**, *a.* Resulting from or exhibiting the action of God's providence. **-ly**, *adv.*—**provid'er**, *n.*

Prov'i-dence‡, *n.* A seaport city, capital of Rhode Island; pop. 237,600; seat of **Brown University**, founded 1764.

prov'ince, 1 prev'ins; 2 prŏv'ĭnç, *n.* **1.** A considerable country incorporated with a kingdom or empire and subject to the central administration without having itself any voice in that administration. **2.** Any large administrative division of a country with a permanent local government; as, the *provinces* of the Roman empire; the *Provinces* of the Dominion of Canada or of the Union of South Africa; the United *Provinces* of Agra and Oudh. The word is often loosely used in the plural to denote those regions that lie at a distance from the capital; specif., in Great Britain, the whole country except London.

3. *Eccl.* The territory over which the authority of an archbishop or metropolitan extends. **4.** A comprehensive department or sphere of knowledge or activity; as, the *province* of chemistry. **5.** A definite sphere of action, especially one authoritatively assigned or properly belonging to a person; as, the *province* of the judge is to apply the laws. **6.** *Zoögeog.* A portion of the earth having its own special flora, fauna, and types of mankind. **7‖.** A tract; region. [F., < L. *pro*, before, + *vinco*, conquer.]—**Maritime Provinces**, the E. provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.—**pro-vin'cial.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a province. **2.** Confined to a province: rustic: hence, local, as a word or idiom; also, narrow; uncultured; illiberal: said of people. **3.** *Eccl.* Pertaining to the jurisdiction of an archbishop or to an ecclesiastical province. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of a province; one who is provincial, in any sense. **2.** A monastic superior of a district or province.—**pro-vin'cial-ism**, *n.* The quality of being provincial; a provincial peculiarity, as of thought or speech.—**pro-vin"ci-al'i-ty**, *n.* The character of being local or provincial.—**pro-vin'cial-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make provincial.—**pro-vin'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Prov'ince Welles'ley, 1 welz'li; 2 wĕlz'ly. A region of the Straits Settlements, Malay Peninsula: 280 sq. m.: a part of Penang.

Pro-vin'cial[2], *a.* Same as PROVENÇAL incorrect form.

pro-vi'sion, 1 pro-viz'ən; 2 prō-vĭzh'on. **I.** *vt.* To provide with the means of meeting a future want; specif., to furnish with a food-supply. **II.** *n.* **1.** Measures taken or means made ready in advance; the act of taking such measures. **2.** Specif., a supply of food; victuals: in the grocery-trade sometimes limited to farm-products generally: usually plural. **3.** A stipulation or requirement; the part of an agreement, instrument, etc., referring to one specific thing. **4.** *Eccl.* Appointment to a see or benefice not yet vacant, including designation, institution, and installation; especially, such appointment when made by the Pope, before a vacancy, so as to set aside nomination by the ordinary patron. **5.** *pl. Eng. Hist.* Medieval statutes by which certain important matters were provided for; as, the *provisions* of Oxford. **6†.** Foresight; prevision. [F., < L. *provisio(n-)*, < *provideo*, PROVIDE.] Syn.: see NUTRIMENT; STOCK.

—**pro-vi'sion-al**, *a.* Provided for a present service or temporary necessity; adopted tentatively or for lack of something better. **-ly**, *adv.*—**pro-vi'sion-a-ry‡**, *a.* **1.** Providing or intended to provide for some future occasion or want; provident: also, containing the statement of a provision. **2.** Provisional.—**pro-vi'sion-er**, *n.* One who furnishes provisions; a purveyor.

pro-vi'so, 1 pro-vai'zo; 2 pro-vī'so, *n.* A conditional stipulation; a clause, as in a contract or statute, limiting, modifying, or rendering conditional its operation. [L., abl. s. of *provisus*, pp. of *provideo*, PROVIDE.]

—**pro-vi'so-ry**, *a.* **1.** Containing or made independent on a proviso; conditional. **2.** Provisional.—**pro-vi'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*

pro-vi'sor, 1 pro-vai'zər *or* -zer; 2 pro-vī'sor, *n.* *Eccl.* **1.** The recipient of a papal provision **2†.** One who provides: especially, the purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. [< OF. *provisour*, < L. *provisor*, provider.]

Pro'vo, 1 prō'vo; 2 prō'vo, *n.* A city in N. central Utah; pop. 10,300; seat of **Brigham Young University.**

pro-voke', 1 pro-vōk'; 2 pro-vōk', *v.* [PRO-VOKED't; PRO-VOK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To act toward in a way to excite anger or resentment; offend. **2.** To stimulate; arouse; incite; as, to *provoke* one another to good works. **3.** To occasion; to elicit (some feeling or activity); as, the sight *provokes* a smile. **4†.** To call forth; summon; challenge. **II.** *i.* To produce resentment; be irritating. [< OF. *provoquer*, < L. *provoco*, < *pro*, forth, + *voco*, call.] Syn.: see AFFRONT; INCENSE; PIQUE; SPUR; STIR.—**prov"o-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of provoking. **2.** An incitement to action; something that stirs to anger. —**pro-voc'a-tiv(eS)**, *a.* **1.** *a.* Serving to provoke. **II.** *n.* That which provokes, or tends to provoke. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**pro-vok'er**, *n.*—**pro-vok'ing**, *pa.* Irritating or annoying. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

prov'ost‡, 1 prev'əst *or* pro-vō'; 2 prŏv'ost *or* pro-vō', *n.* A person having charge or authority over others in certain relations. Specif.: (1) In certain colleges, in England and the United States, the head of the faculty. (2) In Scottish cities, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the English mayor: in Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh called **lord provost.** (3) *Eccl.* A prior; also, the head of a chapter, corresponding to a dean. (4) In Germany, a Protestant clergyman who has charge of the principal church in a district. (5) *Hist.* A steward. (6) Same as PROVOST MARSHAL. (7) The chief jailer of a prison; warden. [< L.AS-OF *præpositus*, placed over.] **pro'vo†.**—**pro-vost' mar'shal**, a military or naval officer exercising police functions.—**prov'ost-ry**, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The jurisdiction of a provost. **2†.** Provostship.—**prov'ost-ship**, *n.* The office of a provost.

prow‖, *a.* Brave; valiant: as, a *prow* knight. [< OF. *prou*, [brave.] **prowe†.**

prow, 1 prou; 2 prow, *n.* The fore part of a vessel's hull or of aircraft; the bow; hence, any pointed projection; also, in poetry, a ship. [< Gr.L.ET *prōra*, < *pro*, before.]

prow'ess, 1 prou'es; 2 prow'ĕs, *n.* **1.** Strength, skill, and courage in battle. **2‖.** A daring and valiant deed. [< OF. *prouesse*, < *prou*, brave.]

Syn.: bravery, courage, gallantry, heroism, intrepidity, strength, valor. *Bravery, courage, heroism,* and *intrepidity* may be silent, spiritual, or passive; they may be exhibited by a martyr at the stake. *Courage* is a nobler word than *bravery,* involving more of the deep, spiritual, and enduring elements of character; such an appreciation of peril as would extinguish *bravery* may only intensify *courage,* which is resistant and self-conquering; *courage* applies to matters in regard to which *valor* and *prowess* can have no place, as submission to a surgical operation, or the facing of censure or detraction for conscience' sake. *Prowess* and *valor* imply both daring and doing; we do not speak of the *prowess* of a martyr, a child, or a passive sufferer. *Valor* meets odds or perils with courageous action, doing its utmost to conquer at any risk or cost; *prowess* has power adapted to the need; dauntless *valor* is often vain against superior *prowess.* Compare synonyms for BRAVE; COURAGE; FORTITUDE.—Ant.: cowardice, cowardliness, effeminacy, fear, timidity.

prowl, 1 praul; 2 prowl, *vt. & vi.* To roam over or about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder. [Perhaps < W. *procio,* poke.]—**prowl,** *n.* [Colloq.] A roaming about for prey.—**prowl'er,** *n.*

prox., *abbr.* [L.] Proximo (next [month]).

prox'i-mal, 1 preks'ɪ-mal; 2 prŏks'ɪ-mal, *a.* 1. *Biol.* Relatively nearer the central portion of the body or point of origin: opposed to *distal.* 2. Proximate. [See PROXIMATE.] **-ly,** *adv.*

prox'i-mate, 1 preks'ɪ-mɪt; 2 prŏks'ɪ-mat, *a.* Being in immediate relation with something else; next. [< L. *proximus,* nearest, superl. of *prope,* near.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATE.—**proximate cause,** a cause directly producing a result; specif., in law, the direct, immediate cause to which a loss is to be attributed.—**prox'i-mate-ly,** *adv.*—**prox-im'i-ty,** *n.* The state or fact of being near or next.

prox'i-mo, 1 preks'ɪ-mo; 2 prŏks'ɪ-mo, *adv.* In or of the next or coming month: abbreviated *prox.*: opposed to *ultimo.* [L., abl. s. of *proximus;* see PROXIMATE.]

prox'y, 1 preks'ɪ; 2 prŏks'y, *n.* [PROX'IES², *pl.*] 1. A person empowered by another to act for him, the office or right so to act, or the instrument conferring it. 2. *Eccl.* Money annually paid to a bishop or archdeacon to defray the expenses of an official visit.

Prs., *abbr.* Printers.—**prs.,** *abbr.* Pairs.

prude, 1 prūd; 2 pru̇d, *n.* A woman who makes an affected display of modesty and propriety, especially in matters relating to sex. [F., fem. of OF. *prou, prud,* good, excellent.]—**prud'er-y,** *n.* Primness; extreme propriety in opinion or conduct.—**prud'ish,** *a.* Showing prudery; prim. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pru'dence, 1 prū'dens; 2 pru̇'dẽn̥ç, *n.* The quality of being prudent; sagacity; economy; discretion.

Syn.: care, carefulness, caution, circumspection, consideration, discretion, forecast, foresight, forethought, frugality, judgment, judiciousness, providence, wisdom. *Care* may respect only the present; *prudence* and *providence* look far ahead and sacrifice the present to the future, *prudence* watching, saving, guarding, *providence* planning, doing, preparing, and perhaps expending largely to meet the future demand. *Frugality* is in many cases one form of *prudence.* In a besieged city *prudence* will reduce the rations, *providence* will strain every nerve to introduce supplies and to raise the siege. *Foresight* merely sees the future, and may even lead to the recklessness and desperation to which *prudence* and *providence* are so strongly opposed. *Forethought* is thinking in accordance with wise views of the future, and is nearly equivalent to *providence,* but it is more popular and less comprehensive to speak of man's *forethought,* God's *providence.* See CARE; FRUGALITY; WISDOM.—Ant.: folly, heedlessness, improvidence, imprudence, indiscretion, rashness, recklessness, thoughtlessness.

pru'dent, 1 prū'dent; 2 pru̇'dẽnt, *a.* 1. Habitually careful to avoid errors and in following the most politic and profitable course; cautious; worldly-wise. 2. Exercising sound judgment; sagacious; judicious. 3. Characterized by practical wisdom or discretion; not extravagant. 4. Decorously discreet; as, a *prudent* maiden. 5‖. Learned. [F., < L. *prudent(-t)-s,* contr. of *provident(-t)-s,* ppr. of *provideo;* see PROVIDE.] Syn.: careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, discreet, economical, frugal, judicious, politic, provident, sagacious, thoughtful, thrifty, wary, wise. See POLITIC. Compare synonyms for PRUDENCE.—Ant.: audacious, daring, desperate, foolhardy, foolish, imprudent, indiscreet, rash, reckless, spendthrift, thoughtless, unwary.—**pru'dent-ly,** *adv.*

pru-den'tial, *a.* 1. Proceeding from or marked by prudence. 2. Exercising prudence and wisdom officially.—**prudential committee,** a superintending or advisory committee.—**p. insurance,** same as INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.—**pru-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

pru'i-nose, 1 prū'ɪ-nōs; 2 pru̇'ɪ-nōs, *a.* Having the surface characterized by a secretion or outgrowth so as to appear frosted; powdery; mealy, as the bloom on a cabbage-leaf, or the floury appearance of the body of some cicadas and beetles. [< L. *pruina,* hoar frost.]

prune, 1 prūn; 2 pru̇n, *vt. & vi.* [PRUNED; PRUN'ING.] 1. To trim off superfluous branches (from); trim, as fruit-trees; to cut off in this manner, as a branch. 2. To trim feathers with the bill, as a bird: often used figuratively in both senses. [< OF. *prougner.*] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE.—**prun'er,** *n.*

prune, *n.* 1. The dried fruit of any of several varieties of the common plum (*Prunus domestica*) raised in southern Europe or California. 2. A plum. [F., < L. *prunum,* < Gr. *prounon,* plum.]—**pru-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Plum-bearing.

pru-nel'la, 1 pru-nel'ə; 2 pru̇-nĕl'a, *n.* A strong woolen cloth, now used only for the uppers of shoes. [< F. *prunelle,* plum (from its plum-color), < L. *prunum,* PRUNE.] **pru-nel'‡;** **pru-nel'lo¹‡.**

pru-nel'lo², 1 pru-nel'o; 2 pru̇-nĕl'o, *n.* A superior French prune, usually packed with the stone and skin removed. [< F. *prunelle;* see PRUNE, *n.*] **pru-nelle'‡.**

pru'ri-ent, 1 prū'ri-ent; 2 pru̇'ri-ẽnt, *a.* 1. Impure in thought and desire. 2. Having lustful cravings or desires. 3. Longing; desirous. [< L. *pruriens(-t)-s,* itching.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pru'ri-en-cy,** *n.* The state or quality of being lustful. **pru'ri-ence‡.**

pru-ri'go, 1 pru-rai'go; 2 pru̇-ri'go, *n.* 1. A skin-disease marked by eruption and itching. 2. An itching. [L., < *prurio,* itch.]—**pru-rig'i-nous,** *a.* [RIT'IC, *a.*

pru-ri'tus, 1 pru-rai'tus; 2 pru̇-ri'tŭs, *n.* [L.] Itching.—**pru-Prus.,** *abbr.* Prussia, Prussian.

Prus'sia, 1 prush'ə; 2 prŭsh'a, *n.* Formerly, a kingdom of N. Germany; proclaimed a republic on November 13, 1918; 113,688 sq. m.; pop. 36,690,549; capital, Berlin. **Preus'sen‡** [G.].—**Prus'sian.** I. *a.* Pertaining to Prussia. **II.** *n.* 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Prussia. 2. The old language of Prussia, belonging to the Lettic branch of the Aryan languages. **Old Prussian‡.**—**Prussian blue,** a dark-blue compound obtained by treating a solution of a ferric salt with potassium ferrocyanid. It is used in painting and dyeing.—**Prus'sian-ism,** *n.* The practises or policy of the Prussian ruling class during its leadership of Germany, characterized by militarism and ruthless warfare.—**prus'si-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of prussic acid.—**prus'sic,** *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue.—**prussic acid,** a colorless and extremely poisonous liquid compound of hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen; hydrocyanic acid.

Pruth, 1 prūth; 2 pruth, *n.* A river, the former boundary between Roumania and Bessarabia; length, 380 m. to the Danube river. **Prut‡.**

pry¹, 1 prai; 2 prȳ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PRIED; PRY'ING.] To observe carefully; scrutinize; look into curiously or slyly: especially with *out.* **II.** *n.* [PRIES², *pl.*] A sly and searching inspection. [Transposition of ME. *piren* (< LG. *piren*), look closely.]—**pry'ing,** *pa. & n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

pry². I. *vt.* [PRIED; PRY'ING.] To work upon, move, raise, or separate with a lever. **II.** *n.* A lever, as a bar, stick, or beam; also, leverage.

pry'er, *n.* Same as PRIER.

pryt"a-ne'um, 1 prit"ə-nī'um; 2 prȳt"a-nē'ŭm, *n.* [-NE'A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A town hall in a Greek city, sheltering the public hearth; especially, at Athens, the hall where was maintained the public table for the prytanes, for citizens of public merit, and for foreign ambassadors. [See PRYTANIS.]

pryt'a-nis, 1 prit'ə-nis; 2 prȳt'a-nis, *n.* [-NES, 1 -nīz; 2 -nēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* 1. In Athens, one of the executive committee of the senate of five hundred. The senate was divided into ten sections, and each of these in rotation held the presidency, retaining it for one-tenth of the year. 2. A president or chief magistrate in one of several Greek states. [L., < Gr. *prytanis,* perhaps < *pro,* foremost.]

pryt'a-ny, 1 prit'ə-ni; 2 prȳt'a-ny, *n.* The office or dignity of prytanis; presidency; chief magistracy. [< PRYTANIS.]

Przas'uysz, 1 pshūs'mish; 2 pshŭs'nysh, *n.* A town in N. E. Poland; German reverses in February, 1915; eventually taken by Germans, July 15, 1915.

Prze'mysl, 1 pshe'mishl; 2 pshĕ'mȳshl, *n.* 1. A county in Poland. 2. A fortified town in central Galicia, now in Poland; pop. 47,958; taken by Russians, March 17, but recaptured by Germans, June 3, 1915.

Przhe-val'ski, 1 prze-vāl'ski; 2 przhĕ-väl'ski, **Nikolai Mikhailovitch** (1839–1888). A Polish-Russian explorer in E. central Asia; *Travels,* etc.; discoverer in Central Asia in 1851 of **Przhevalski's horse,** the nearest wild relative to the domesticated horse.

P. S., *abbr.* Passenger Steamer, Permanent Secretary, *post scriptum* [P. Ss., *pl.*] (L., postscript), Privy Seal.—**Ps., Psa.,** *abbr.* Psalm, Psalms.—**ps.,** *abbr.* Pieces.

psalm, 1 sām; 2 säm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To celebrate, extol, or praise with or in psalms; sing psalms; hymn. **II.** *n.* 1. A sacred song or lyric, especially one of those contained in the Old Testament Book of Psalms; a hymn. 2. [P-] *pl.* See PSALMODY. 3. Gr.ᵖ *psalmos,* < *psallō,* play a stringed instrument.] Syn.: see SONG.—**psalm'list,** *n.* 1. [P-] A maker or composer of psalms, especially an author, as David, of any of the Scriptural psalms. 2. In the early Christian church, one of the minor clergy who led the singing.—**psalm'o-dy,** 1 sām'o-di *or* sal'mo-di; 2 säm'o-dy *or* säl'mo-dy, *n.* 1. The use of psalms in divine worship; psalm-singing. 2. A collection of psalms. [< Gr. *psalmodia* (see PSALM) + *aeidō,* sing.]—**psal'mo-dist,** *n.*

Psalms, 1 sāmz; 2 säms, *n. pl. Bib.* A lyrical book of the Old Testament, containing 150 hymns, many ascribed to David. **Book of Psalms‡.**

psal'ter, 1 sôl'tər; 2 sal'ter, *n.* 1. [P-] The Book of Psalms as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, or the Latin collection used in the Roman Catholic Church. 2. *Liturg.* The psalms appointed to be read or sung at any given service. 3. *R. C. Ch.* (1) One hundred and fifty devout utterances as to various sacred mysteries. (2) A rosary or 150 beads, equaling the number of the Psalms. [< OF. *psaultier,* < L. *psalterium,* < Gr. *psaltērion,* < *psallō,* play on a stringed instrument.]—**psal-te'ri-an,** *a.*—**psal'ter-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] 1. A Hebrew stringed musical instrument. 2. A medieval stringed instrument with thirteen strings. 3. [P-] A psalter.

psal-te'ri-um, 1 sôl-(*or* sal-)tī'ri-um; 2 sal-(*or* säl-)tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] 1. The manyplies, or third stomach of a ruminant. 2. A psalter. 3. A psaltery. [L.; see PSALTER.]—**psal-te'ri-al,** *a.*

psam-mit'ic, 1 sa-mit'ik; 2 să-mĭt'ĭc, *a. Geol.* 1. Composed of any material in the form of rounded grains of sand: contrasted with *gritty.* 2. Specif., having the texture of fine sand: said of detrital deposits or fragmental rocks, and contrasted with *psephitic.* [< Gr. *psammos,* sand.]—**psam'mite,** *n.* A Continental geological name for fine-grained sandstone.—**psam-moph'i-lous,** *a. Biol.* Living in sandy places.

P. S. C., *abbr.* Passed (final examination at the) Staff College: said of British officers.

pse-phīt'ic, } *a. Geol.* Having the texture of coarse sand: said of detrital deposits or fragmental rocks, and contrasted with *psammitic.* [< Gr. *psēphos,* smooth stone.]—**pse'phite,** *n. Geol.* A conglomerate of small pebbles.

pseud'-, } *pseudō-,* sūd'-do-; 2 sūd'-, sū'do-. From Gr.

pseu'do-, } *pseudēs,* false, *pseudos,* falsehood: combining forms denoting (1) a false, spurious, or counterfeit condition; (2) an abnormal form of or a close resemblance to; (3) a resemblance in many symptoms, but a lack of the specific characters that mark the true form: said of diseases.

pseud., *abbr.* Pseudonym.

pseud-ax'is, *n. Bot.* Same as SYMPODIUM.—**pseud"e-pig'ra-pha,** *n. pl.* Spurious writings; especially, spurious religious writings, falsely ascribed to Scripture characters or times that are not considered as canonical by any branch of the Christian Church.—**pseud-ep"i-graph'ic,** *a.* **pseud"e-pig'raphous‡.**—**pseu"do-bran'chi-a,** *n.* A rudimentary gill. **pseu'do-branch‡.**—**pseu"do-bran'chi-al,** *a.*—**pseu'do-bulb",** *n. Bot.* A swollen, bulb-like internode at the base of the stem in many orchids.—**pseu'do-carp,** *n. Bot.* A false fruit: an often conspicuous portion of a fructification which consists of other parts besides the pericarp and seeds, as the apple, checkerberry, and mulberry.—**pseu'do-car'pous,** *a.*—**pseu"do-cy-e'sis,** *n. Pathol.* False pregnancy.—**pseu"do-ĭs'ĭ-dore,** *n.* The unknown author or compiler of the "False Decretals." See DECRETAL.—**pseu"do-ĭs"ĭ-do'rĭ-an,** *a.* Falsely Isidorian: said of the "False Decretals," ascribed to Isidore Mercator.

pseu'do-morph, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A mineral having the external crystalline form of another mineral. **2.** An irregular or false form. [< PSEUDO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.]—**pseu"do-mor'phism,** *n.* The state of being a pseudomorph; the phenomenon in which a mineral exhibits a form not belonging to it.—**pseu"do-mor'phic,** *a.* Of or relating to a pseudomorph. **pseu"do-mor'phous‡.**—**pseu"do-nu'cle-in,** *n. Cytol.* Paranuclein.—**pseu'do-nym,** *n.* **1.** A fictitious name; pen-name. **2.** *Bot.* The vernacular name.—**pseu"do-nym'ĭ-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being pseudonymous.—**pseu-don'y-mous,** *a.* Bearing or using a pseudonym. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pseu'do-pod,** *n.* **1.** A pseudopodium. **2.** An organism with pseudopodia; a rhizopod.—**pseu-dop'o-dal,** *a.*—**pseu"do-po'dĭ-um,** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* A process formed by the temporary extension of the protoplasm of a cell or of a unicellular animal, serving for taking in food, for locomotion, etc. **2.** *Bot.* A false pedicel in certain mosses. **pseu'do-podę‡.**—**pseu"do-pro'style.** **I.** *a. Arch.* Having in front a portico separated from the wall by an interval less than its intercolumniation. **II.** *n.* A building having such construction.—**pseu"do-re-duc'tion,** *n. Cytol.* The preliminary halving of the number of chromatin-rods as a prelude to the formation of the tetrads and to the actual reduction in the number of chromosomes in maturation.—**pseu'do-scope,** *n.* An instrument of the stereoscope type, but employed with actual objects instead of pictures, and reversing their relief, making projections appear as depressions, and vice versa.—**pseu"do-scop'ic,** *a.*—**pseu"do-syn'me-try,** *n. Crystal.* A resemblance to a form of symmetry higher than that which is characteristic of the mineral; usually a result of twinning.

pshaw, } shē; 2 shą, *interj. & n.* An exclamation of disapproval, disgust, or impatience.—**pshaw,** *vi.* To exclaim "pshaw"; utter expressions of disgust or contempt.

psi-lan'thro-py, *n.* The doctrine of the mere humanity of Christ. [< Gr. *psilos,* bare, mere, + *anthrōpos,* man.] **psi-lan'thropism‡.**—**psi-lom'e-lane,** *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, iron-black to steel-gray, hydrous manganese manganite (H_4MnO_5), found massive.—**psi-loph'y-ton,** *n. Ecol.* A plant found growing on the open savanna; a savanna plant.

Psĭl'lo-ra'tĭ, 1 psĭ"lo-rä'tĭ; 2 psĭ"lo-rā'tĭ, *n.* See IDA[2], 3.

psi-lo'sis, 1 sąĭ-lō'sis; 2 sĭ-lō'sis, *n.* **1.** A tropical disease characterized by inflammation of the entire alimentary canal, emaciation, vomiting, diarrhea, and a raw tongue with white points. **2.** Alopecia.—**psi-lot'ic,** *a.*

Psĭt'ta-cĭ, 1 sĭt'a-sąĭ; 2 sĭt'a-cĭ, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of birds; parrots. [L., pl. of *psittacus,* < Gr. *psittakos,* parrot.]—**psĭt-ta'cean, psĭt-ta'ceous,** *a.*—**psĭt-tac'id,** *a. & n.*

Pskov, 1 pskof; 2 pskŏf, *n.* A province in Soviet Russia; 17,069 sq. m.; pop. 1,447,100. **2.** Its capital; pop. 38,300.

pso'as, 1 sō'as *or* psō'as; 2 sō'as *or* psō'as, *n.* A muscle of the interior of the pelvis, arising from the spine. In man the **psoas magnus** arises from the centra of the lumbar and last dorsal vertebræ and the transverse processes of the former, and is attached to the lesser trochanter of the femur. The **p. parvus** is inconstant, and forms a flexor of the pelvis. The psoas muscles constitute the tenderloin. [< Gr. *psoa,* muscle of the loins.]

pso'ra, 1 sō'ra; 2 sō'ra, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The itch, or some similar skin-disease. **2.** The itch-mite. [L., < Gr. *psōra,* itch.]

Pso-ra'le-a, 1 so-rē'ĭ-a; 2 so-rā'le-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of perennial herbs or shrubs of the aster family, having usually compound leaves, and pink, white, or purplish flowers. [< Gr. *psōraleos,* scurfy.]—**pso-ra'lĭ-a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A skin-affection manifesting patches of scales.—**pso"rĭ-as'ĭc,** *a.* **pso"rĭ-at'ĭc‡.**—**pso'rĭc.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to psora. **II.** *n.* A remedy for psora.—**pso-ro'sis,** *n.* A disease affecting the bark of citrus trees.

psych-, psy'cho-, 1 sąĭk-, sąĭ'ko-; 2 sŷ'e-, sŷ'co-. From Gr. *psychē;* see PSYCHE: combining forms.

psych., *abbr.* Psychic, psychical.—**psych.,** *abbr.* Psychology.

psy-chal'gĭ-a, 1 sąĭ-kal'jĭ-a; 2 sŷ-căl'ĝĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* Mental suffering; morbid depression. [< PSYCH- + Gr. *algos,* pain.]

Psy'che, 1 sąĭ'kĭ; 2 sŷ'ee, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A maiden beloved by Cupid: often represented as a young girl with the wings of a butterfly; personification of the soul. **2.** [p-] The human soul; the mind; the intelligence.

psy-chĭ'a-try, 1 sąĭ-kąĭ'a-trĭ; 2 sŷ-cŷ'a-try, *n.* The branch of medicine that relates to mental diseases. [< PSYCH- + Gr. *iatreia,* healing.] **psy"chĭ-a-trĭ'a‡.**—**psy"chĭ-at'rĭc, -at'rĭ-cal,** *a.*—**psy-chĭ'a-trĭst,** *n.* One skilled in psychiatry. **psy-chĭ'a-ter‡.**

psy'chic, } 1 sąĭ'kĭk, -kĭ-kąĭ; 2 sŷ'cic, -ci-cal, *a.* **1.** Per-

psy'chĭ-cal, } taining to the mind or soul; mental, as distinguished from physical and physiological. **2.** Of or pertaining to occult mental phenomena. **3.** Of or pertaining to the animal soul, or vital and sentient principle; natural: distinguished from *spiritual.* [< Gr. *psychikos,* < *psychē,* soul.]—**psy'chic,** *n.* One having supernormal powers; also, a medium.—**psy'chĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*

psy'cho-. See under PSYCH-.

psy"cho-a-nal'y-sis, *n. Med.* The diagnosis of mental and nervous disorders by careful analysis of the emotional history of the pat ent. The treatment is based on the discovery of Dr. Sigmund Freud that in some forms of neurosis certain factors persist unconsciously while rejected consciously.

In psychology, a *neurosis* is either (1) a change in the nerves, or physical basis of consciousness, as distinguished from *psychosis,* the corresponding change in consciousness itself (see PSYCHOSIS, 2 [1]), or (2) a diseased condition of the nerves or nervous system resulting from the inability of the repressed mental content to find an outlet in action, and in which the imagined state is not usually identified with reality (compare PSYCHOSIS, 2 [2]). Freud divides neuroses into (1) *psycho-neuroses,* caused by psychogenetic factors and frequently characterized by fixation of the psychic life on pathogenic traumas, and which include *hysteria* and *compulsion neurosis,* and (2) *actual neuroses,* due mainly to somatic sexual injuries, and which include *neurasthenia* and *anxiety neurosis.* An *anxiety neurosis* is an actual neurosis characterized by abnormal mental and physical symptoms accompanied by pessimism, phobias, etc. A *compulsion neurosis* is a psycho-neurosis characterized by aggression or sexual activity, and consisting of obsessions, doubts, and phobias. See also HYSTERIA; NEURASTHENIA.

psy"cho-an'a-lyst, *n.* One who is qualified to analyze mental or nervous disorders, and who practises psychoanalysis. **psy"cho-an'a-list‡.** [analysis. **psy"cho-an'a-lyse‡.**

psy"cho-an'a-lyze, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ"ING.] To make a psycho-

psy"cho-gen'e-sis, 1 sąĭ"ko-jen'ĭ-sis; 2 sŷ"ee-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n.* **1.** The development of the individual soul; the science of the origin of psychic life. **2.** Genesis or specific change due to vitality of the organism, as opposed to external influences.—**psy"cho-gĕ-net'ĭ-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to psychogenesis. **psy"cho-ge-net'ĭc‡.**—**psy"cho-ge-net'ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**psy"cho-gen'ĭc,** *a.* Having mental origin, or being affected by mental actions and states.—**psy-chog'e-ny,** 1 sąĭ-kej'ĭ-nĭ; 2 sŷ-kŏĝ'e-ny, *n.* **1.** The theory or science of mental origins. **2.** Same as PSYCHOGENESIS, 1. **psy-chog'o-ny‡.**—**psy"cho-gon'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*

psychol., *abbr.* Psychology.

psy-chol'o-gy, 1 sąĭ-kol'o-jĭ; 2 sŷ-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the human mind or soul and its operations, powers, and functions; also, a treatise on this science. [< Gr. *psychē,* soul, + *-logy.*]—**psy"cho-log'ĭ-cal,** *a.* **psy"cho-log'ĭc‡.**—**psy"cho-log'ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**psy-chol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or a specialist in psychology.—**psy-chol'o-gize,** *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] To speculate or investigate in or discourse of psychology.

psy-chom'e-ter, *n.* **1.** One who practises psychometry. **2.** An instrument used in psychometry. **psy-chom'e-trist‡.**—**psy-chom'e-try,** 1 sąĭ-kom'ĭ-trĭ; 2 sŷ-cŏm'e-try, *n.* **1.** The science of the measurement of psychophysical processes, especially of their duration in time. **2.** An alleged occult power of divining, by means of physical contact or mere proximity, the properties of things touched or approached.

psy'cho-path, *n.* One irresponsible because of mental infirmity.—**psy-chop'a-thist,** *n.* One skilled in treating mental derangement.—**psy"cho-pa-thol'o-gy,** *n.* The pathology of the mind.—**psy-chop'a-thy,** *n.* **1.** Mental derangement, especially as apart from disease of the brain. **2.** The system of treating disease by mental influence; mind-cure.—**psy"cho-path'ic,** *a. & n.*—**psy"cho-phys'ics,** *n. Psychol.* The science of the relations between mental phenomena and physical changes.—**psy"cho-phys'ĭ-cal,** *a.* **psy"cho-phys'ĭc‡.**—**psy"cho-phys'ĭ-cist,** *n.*—**psy"cho-phys'ĭ-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Psychic physiology.

psy'cho-plasm, 1 sąĭ'ko-plazm; 2 sŷ'eo-pląsm, *n.* The physical basis of consciousness; the plasma from which the psychic organism is assumed to be evolved: a mystical term for a purely hypothetical substance.—**psy"cho-plas'mic,** *a.*

psy'cho-sis, 1 sąĭ-kō'sis; 2 sŷ-eō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sēz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** Any psychic process or condition, whether in man or in the lower animals. **2.** *Psychol.* (1) A particular form of conscious functioning or condition, as distinguished from the accompanying brain-changes: opposed to *neurosis.* (2) A diseased condition of the mental functions resulting from the inability of the repressed desire to find an outlet in action and in which the imagined state is identified with or substituted for reality. See under PSYCHOANALYSIS.

3. *Pathol.* A mental disorder as distinguished from the diseased structure or function of the nervous system which is its correlate or cause. [< Gr. *psychōsis,* a giving life to.]—**manic-depressive psychosis** (*Psychol.*), a mental disturbance characterized by alternate periods of agitation and of depression.—**psy-chot'ĭc,** *a.*

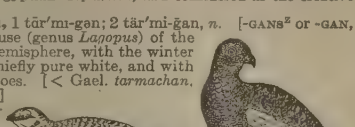
psy"cho-tech'ni-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the practical employment of psychology.—**psy"cho-tech'nic‡.**—**psy"cho-ther"a-peu'tics,** *n. Med.* Application of mental influence in the treatment of disease; mind-cure. **psy"cho-ther'a-py‡.**—**psy"cho-ther"a-peu'tic,** *a.*—**psy"cho-ther'a-pist,** *n.*

psy-chrom'e-ter, 1 sąĭ-krem'ĭ-tar; 2 sŷ-crŏm'e-ter, *n. Meteor.* An instrument for measuring the vapor tension and the relative humidity of the air. It consists of a dry-bulb and a wet-bulb thermometer. [< Gr. *psychros,* cold (< *psychō,* blow), + -METER.] —**psy'chro-phyte,** *n. Ecol.* A plant which grows in cold soil.

Pt, *abbr.* Platinum.—**P. T.** or **p. t.,** *abbr.* Post-town.—**Pt.,** *abbr.* Point, port, private.—**pt.,** *abbr.* [PTS., *pl.*] Part, payment, pint, point, port.

Ptah, 1 ptä: 2 ptä. *n.* [Egypt.] *Egypt. Myth.* The chief divinity of ancient Memphis, represented in human form, usually as a mummy, holding the scepter of life, power, and force. Sometimes called the Egyptian *Hephæstus,* and considered as the creative force.

ptar'mi-gan, 1 tär'mɪ-gən; 2 tär'mi-ğan, *n.* [-GANS[2] or -GAN, *pl.*] A grouse (genus *Lagopus*) of the northern hemisphere, with the winter plumage chiefly pure white, and with feathered toes. [< Gael. *tarmachan.* ptarmigan.]



Ptarmigan. 1/14

1. Winter plumage. 2. Summer plumage.

Pte., *abbr.* Private.

pter'i-dol'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The department of botany that treats of ferns. **2.** A treatise on ferns. [< Gr. *pteris,* fern, + -OLOGY.]—**pter'i-do-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**pter'i-dol'o-gist,** *n.*

Pter'i-doph'y-ta, 1 ter'ɪ-def'ɪ-tə; 2 tĕr'i-dŏf'y-tə, *n. pl.* A phylum of plants comprising the ferns, club-mosses, and their allies [< Gr. *pteris* (*pterid-*), fern, + *phyton,* plant.]—**pter'i-do-phyte,** *n.* A plant of the above group.—**pter'i-do-phyt'ic,** *a.*

pter'i-doph'y-tous‡.

pter'o-, pter-, 1 ter'o-, ter-; 2 tĕr'o-, tĕr-. From Greek *pteron,* wing, feather, plume (< *petomai,* fly): combining forms as suffixes as well as prefixes.—**pter"o-dac'tyl,** *n.* An extinct flying reptile of the *Pterodactyli* or *Pterosauria,* often of gigantic size, with large and bird-like skull, long jaws, and a flying-membrane somewhat like that of a bat. [+ Gr. *daktylos,* finger.]

pter'o-pod, 1 ter'o-pod; 2 tĕr'o-pŏd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the foot expanded into swimming-lobes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pteropoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Pteropoda.* [< Gr. *pteropous,* wing-footed, < *pteron,* wing, + *pous,* foot.] **pte-rop'o-dan‡.**—**Pte-rop'o-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of mollusks, especially a subclass or order of gastropods with the middle region of the foot expanded into wing-like lobes or fins.—**Pter"o-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct order of flying reptiles with external digits long and developed to support a flying-membrane.—**pter'o-saur,** *n.*—**pter"o-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.* [< Gr. *sauros,* lizard.]

pter'y-goid, 1 ter'ɪ-goid; 2 tĕr'y-gŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a wing; wing-like. **2.** Pertaining to, or situated near the wing-like processes of the sphenoid. **3.** Of or pertaining to a pterygoid **4.** *Aero.* Designating a class of aeroplane surfaces which are long and narrow in conformation. **pter"y-goi'dal‡; pter"y-goi'de-an‡.** **II.** *n.* A pterygoid bone, plate, process, or muscle. [< Gr. *pteryg(-o)s,* wing, + -OID.]

pter'y-la, 1 ter'ɪ-lə; 2 tĕr'y-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lɪ; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Ornith.* One of the tracts or clumps in which the feathers grow on a bird's skin; a feather-tract. [< PTER- + Gr. *hylē,* wood.] **pte-ryl'i-um‡.**—**pter"y-lo'sis,** *n.* The arrangement or mode of growth and distribution of feathers in pterylæ. [over.

Ptg., *abbr.* Portugal, Portuguese.—**P. T. O.,** *abbr.* Please turn

ptis'an, 1 tĭ'zən; 2 tĭş'an, *n.* **1.** Same as TISANE. **2.** The juice of grapes drained off without pressure; also, a decoction of barley-water. [< Gr. *ptisanē,* peeled barley, < *ptissō,* peel.]

Ptol'e-my, 1 tel'ɪ-mɪ; 2 tŏl'e-my, *n.* **1.** Any one of several Egyptian kings; especially (1) **P. I., "Soter"** (367?-283 B. C.), a general of Alexander, who became king of Egypt and founded the Macedonian dynasty, also the library of Alexandria. (2) **P. III., Euergetes** (247-221 B. C.), overthrew Syria and Babylonia. **2. Claudius,** an Alexandrian geographer, astronomer, and mathematician of the 2d century.—**Ptol"e-ma'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Ptolemy, especially the Alexandrian astronomer, or any one of the Egyptian kings of that name.—**Ptolemaic system** (*Astron.*), the ancient astronomical system of Ptolemy, which assumed that the earth was the central body around which the sun and planets revolved; this system was accepted till replaced in the 16th century by the modern or Copernican system.—**Ptol"e-ma'ist,** *n.* A believer in or adherent of the Ptolemaic system.

pto'ma-in, ‖ 1 tō"mə-ɪn, -ĭn; 2 tō"ma-ĭn, -în, *n. Chem.* An **pto'ma-ine,** ‖ alkaloid, usually poisonous (such as occur in some canned products) derived from decomposing or putrefying nitrogenous matter. [< Gr. *ptōma,* corpse.]

pto'sis, 1 tō'sɪs; 2 tŏ'sis, *n. Pathol.* The permanent drooping of the upper eyelid, due to paralysis of the lifting-muscle of the lid. [< Gr. *ptōsis,* a falling.]—**pto'sic, pto'tic,** *a.*

pty'a-lin, 1 taɪ'ə-lɪn; 2 tŷ'a-lin, *n.* An amylolytic ferment contained in the saliva of man and of most animals; the diastase (enzyme) of saliva.—**pty'a-lism,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal flow of saliva; salivation.—**pty'a-lize,** *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] **1.** To salivate. **2.** To induce a flow of saliva in.

pu', 1 pu; 2 pu, *v.* [Scot.] To pull.

pub, 1 pʊb; 2 pŭb, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A public house; inn.

pub., *abbr.* Public, published, publisher.—**pub., pubn.,** *abbr.* Publication.—**Pub. Doc.,** *abbr.* Public Document.

pu'ber-ty, 1 piū'bər-tɪ; 2 pū'ber-ty, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* That period in life at which a person of either sex becomes functionally capable of generation, generally considered to be about 14 years in males and 12 in females. **2.** *Bot.* The period when a plant begins to flower. [< OF. *puberte,* < L. *puberta(t-)s,* < *puber,* of ripe age.]

pu-ber'u-lent, 1 piu-ber'u-lent; 2 pū-bĕr'u-lĕnt, *a.* Diminutively or finely pubescent; covered with very fine hairs or pubescence, as the under side of leaves. [< L. *puber,* downy.] **pu-ber'u-lous‡.**

pu'bes[1], 1 piū'bɪz; 2 pū'bēş, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) The part of the lower central hypogastric region that is covered with hair in the adult; the pubic region. (2) The hair that appears on the body at puberty; specif., the hair on the pubic region. (3) The bony arch formed by the junction of the two pubic bones. **2.** *Bot.* Pubescence. [L., < *puber,* grown up.]

pu'bes[2], *n.* Plural of PUBIS.

pu-bes'cent, 1 piu-bes'ent; 2 pū-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs (especially fine, soft, short hairs); hairy or downy, as leaves, etc. **2.** Being or having arrived at puberty. [< L. *pubescent(t-)s,* < *pubes,* grown up.]—**pu-bes'cence,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being pubescent. **2.** A covering or growth of soft, fine hairs or down, especially that upon certain plants.

pu'bic, 1 piū'bɪk; 2 pū'bie, *a.* Of or pertaining to the region in the lower part of the abdomen; as the *pubic* bones. [< L. *pubes, puber,* grown up.]

pu'bis, 1 piū'bɪs; 2 pū'bis, *n.* [PU'BES, *pl.*] A pubic bone. See PUBES[1], *n.,* 1 (3). [Short for L. *os pubis; os,* bone; *pubis,* gen. s. of *pubes;* see PUBES[1].]—**os pubis** (*Anat. & Zool.*), part of the hip-bone that is situated in front.—**pu"bi-ot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting through the symphysis pubis.

pub'lic, 1 pub'lɪk; 2 pŭb'lic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting the people at large or the community; distinguished from *private* or *personal.* **2.** Open to all; maintained by or for the public; as, *public* parks. **3.** Done or made in public or without concealment; well-known; open; notorious; as, a *public* scandal. **4.** Occupying an official or professional position; acting before or for the community; as, a *public* speaker. Syn.: see COMMON; GENERAL.

II. *n.* The people collectively, or in general, as of a particular locality or nation; also, all those persons who may be grouped together for any given purpose; as, the churchgoing *public.* [< L. *publicus,* < *populus,* people.]

—**public house. 1.** An inn, tavern, or hotel. **2.** [Eng.] A place licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; liquor-saloon.—**public school,** see under SCHOOL.—**p. service corporation,** see under SERVICE.—**p. spirit,** enlightened interest in matters that affect the community.—**pub'lic-spir"it-ed,** *a.* Active in promoting the public welfare.

pub'li-can, 1 pub'lɪ-kən; 2 pŭb'li-can, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The keeper of a public house. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* One who farmed or collected the public revenues.

pub"li-ca'tion, 1 pub"lɪ-kē'shən; 2 pŭb"li-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large orally or by writing or print; promulgation; proclamation. In the law of libel and slander, the communication of a defamation to a third person is a publication of it. **2.** That which is published; any printed work placed on sale or otherwise distributed or offered for distribution. [See PUBLISH.]—**publication of the bans** (*Law*), an announcement of intent to marry made publicly in a parish church.

pub'li-cist, 1 pub'lɪ-sist; 2 pŭb'li-çist, *n.* A writer on international law or on topics of public interest.—**pub-lic'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being public, or the act or fact of making or becoming public.—**pub'lic-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In an open or public manner; openly. **2.** In the name or with the consent and concurrence of the public.

pub'lic-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being public or of belonging to the public. **2.** Publicity.

pub'lish[2], 1 pub'lɪsh; 2 pŭb'lish, *vt.* **1.** To make known or announce publicly. **2.** To issue (or print, bind, and issue), as from the press or a publishing house. **3.** To make known, exhibit, or advertise in any way. **4.** To put in circulation; utter, as counterfeit money. **5.** *Law.* (1) To communicate (a defamation) to a third person. (2) To acknowledge (a will) as genuine and final. [< L.[F] *publico,* make public]

Syn.: advertise, announce, blaze abroad, blazon, bruit, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, impart, make known, make public, proclaim, promulgate, reveal, spread, spread abroad, tell. See ANNOUNCE; SPREAD.—Ant.: conceal, cover up, hide, hush, hush up, suppress, withhold.—**pub'lish-er,** *n.* One who publishes; especially, one who makes a business of publishing books or periodicals.—**pub'lish-ment,** *n.* The act of publishing; publication.

Puc-ci'ni, 1 pūt-chī'nɪ; 2 pu͝t-chī'nī. **Giacomo** (1858–1924). An Italian operatic composer; *Madama Butterfly.*

puc-coon', 1 pu-kūn'; 2 pū-cōōn', *n.* **1.** Any one of several North-American herbs yielding a red or yellow dye; especially the **hoary puccoon** (*Lithospermum canescens*) of the borage family, with orange-yellow flowers, of which the root yields a red dye. **2.** The pigment or dye made from them. [Am. Ind.]—**red puccoon,** bloodroot.

puce, 1 piūs: 2 pūs, *a.* [F.] Of a dark brown or purplish brown.

pu-celle', 1 piu-sel'; 2 pū-çĕl', *n.* A virgin; maid: obsolete except in the phrase **La Pucelle** (*F. & Eng. Hist.*), Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.

Puck, 1 puk; 2 pŭk, *n.* **1.** [P- or p-] In English folk-lore, an elf, sprite, or fairy; as a proper name, the chief of the fairies, mischievous and merry-making, as in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.* **2.** [p-] The hard rubber disk used in playing hockey. [< Ir. *puca,* elf.]—**puck'ish,** *a.* Resembling a puck or his actions; selfish; mischievous.

puck'a, 1 puk'ə; 2 pŭk'a, *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] Made of durable materials; well-built; permanent; hence, colloquially, genuine; thorough. **puc'ca‡.**

puck'er, 1 puk'ər; 2 pŭk'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles, as the mouth or lips under the action of astringents; corrugate: often with *up.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A wrinkle, or group of wrinkles. **2.** [Colloq.] Agitation; perplexity; confusion. [Freq. < POKE[1], *n.*]—**puck'er-y,** *a.* Tending to pucker; puckering.

puck'le, 1 puk'l; 2 pŭk'l, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PICKLE[2], *n.*

pud, *n.* Same as PADDOCK[2], *n.*

pud'ding, 1 pud'ɪŋ; 2 pud'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweetened and flavored dessert of soft food, usually farinaceous. **2.** A skin or gut filled with seasoned minced meat, blood, or the like, and usually boiled or broiled. **3.** [Scot. or Obs.] An intestine; sausage; usually in the plural. [< Ir. *putog*, pudding.] —**pud'ding-stone",** *n.* A conglomerate rock containing numerous rounded pebbles.

pud'dl(e^{F}**,** 1 pud'l; 2 pŭd'l, *v.* [PUD'DLED; PUD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert (melted pig iron) into wrought iron by melting and stirring. **2.** *Hydraul. Engin.* (1) To work (clay) with water to a thick paste. (2) To line, as canal-banks, with puddled clay so as to render them water-tight. **3.** To make muddy. **II.** *i.* To stir up filth.

—**pud'dle-ball",** *n.* A ball of molten iron fresh from the puddling-furnace.—**p.-bar,** *n. Metal.* A bar into which a puddle-ball is rolled or hammered.—**pud'dler,** *n.* **1.** One who puddles. **2.** A device for stirring fused metal. **3.** A puddling-furnace.—**pud'dling,** *n.* **1.** *Metal.* The operation or business of making wrought iron from pig iron in a puddling-furnace. **2.** Puddled clay for lining canals or the like; puddle. **3.** The act or operation of lining a canal with puddle.—**pud'dling-fur"nace,** *n.* A reverberatory furnace for puddling pig-iron.

pud'dl(e^{F}**,** *n.* **1.** A small pool of dirty water. **2.** Same as PUDDLING, 2.—**pud'dly,** *a.* Full of or resembling puddles.

pud'dock, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PADDOCK^{2}, *n.*

pu'den-cy, 1 piū'den-sɪ; 2 pū'dĕn-çy, *n.* Natural delicacy or shame; modesty; bashfulness. [< L. *puden(t-)s*, bashful, < *pudeo*, be ashamed.]

pu-den'dum, 1 piu-den'dum; 2 pū-dĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] **1.** The vulva. **2.** *pl.* The external genitals of either sex. [L., gerundive of *pudeo*, be ashamed.]—**pu'dic,** *a.* **pu-den'dal‡.**

pudg'y, 1 puj'ɪ; 2 pŭdg'y, *a.* [PUDG'I-ER; PUDG'I-EST.] **1.** [Colloq.] Short and thick. **2.** Miry; muddy.—**pudg'i-ness,** *n.*

Pue'bla, 1 pwē'blą; 2 pwe'blä, *n.* **1.** A state in S. E. Mexico; 12,992 sq. m.; pop. 1,120,000. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral city; the second largest city in Mexico; pop. 100,200.

pueb'lo^{1}**,** 1 pweb'lo; 2 pwĕb'lo, *n.* **1.** A communal or tribal adobe building or group of buildings of the aborigines of New Mexico, etc. **2.** A town or village of Indians or Spanish-Americans, as in Mexico. **3.** [P-] A member of one of the Indian tribes of Mexico and the southwestern United States, a semicivilized agricultural people. **4.** In the Philippine Islands, a municipality: originally the civilian quarter of a Spanish community. [Sp. town.]

Pueb'lo^{2}**,** *n.* A manufacturing city in S. E. central Colorado; pop. 42,900; flood in April, 1921.

pu'er-il(e^{F}**,** 1 piū'er-ɪl; 2 pū'er-il, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of childhood; juvenile; hence, immature; weak; silly; as, a *puerile* suggestion. [< L. *puerilis*, < *puer*, boy.] SYN.: see CHILDISH; YOUTHFUL.—**pu'er-il(e-ly‡,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* —**pu"er-il'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Puerile state; childishness. **2.** A childish act or expression.

pu-er'per-al, 1 piu-ūr'pər-ąl; 2 pū-ĕr'per-al, *a.* Pertaining to, resulting from, or following childbirth: as, *puerperal* fever. [< L. *puer*, child, + *pario*, bear.]—**pu-er'per-y,** *n.* The puerperal condition. **pu"er-pe'ri-um‡.**

Puer'to Me'xi-co, 1 pwer'to mē'hi-ko; 2 pwĕr'to mę'hĭ-eo. Same as COATZACOALCOS. [pop. 7,400.

Puer'to Pla'ta, 1 plā'tą; 2 plä'tä. A seaport of Santo Domingo;

Puer'to Prin'ci-pe, 1 prin'sī-pē; 2 prin'çĭ-pe. **1.** A province in E. central Cuba; 10,076 sq. m.; pop. 228,900. **2.** Its capital; pop. 93,100. **Ca-ma'gu-ey‡.**

Puer'to Ri'co, 1 rī'ko; 2 rī'eo. Same as PORTO RICO.

puff, 1 puf; 2 pŭf, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To blow upon with puffs; repel as if with a breath: often with *away*. **2.** To distend, as with air or gas; inflate; swell, as with self-importance: often with *up* or *out*. **3.** To utter or publish fulsome or interested praise of. **4.** To fashion into puffs, as a sleeve; put up (the hair) in puffs. **5.** To expel or emit something, as breath, in short, quick blasts; move or act with puffs or whiffs; pant; breathe hard. SYN.: blow, compliment, flatter, inflate, pant, praise, swell. Compare SWELL.—ANT.: belittle, contract, disparage, draw in, shrink, shrivel.

puff, *n.* **1.** A breath emitted suddenly and with force; a whiff, as of air, smoke, or steam; a slight gust of wind. **2.** A public expression of fulsome or interested praise. **3.** An inflated, spongy, or fluffy article. (1) A light tart or cake filled with some sweet substance; as, cream *puffs*. (2) In dress-making, a part of a fabric so gathered as to produce a loose, fluffy distention. (3) A light ball, wad, tuft, or pad, as of swan's-down, feathers, or other soft material, for dusting powder on the hair or skin; a powder-puff. (4) A loose roll of hair in a coiffure, or a light cushion over which it is rolled. (5) [U. S.] A cotton-filled bed-coverlet. **4.** A puffball. [Imitative.]—**puff'ball",** *n.* **1.** A globular fungus (genus *Lycoperdon*) that puffs out its dust-like spores when broken open. **2.** [Colloq.] The feathery head of a seeding dandelion.—**puff'-bird",** *n.* A South-American bird having a short arched bill and puffy plumage usually plain-colored; a barbet with wide-split beak.—**p.-paste,** *n.* A short, flaky paste for fine pastry.—**puff'er,** *n.* **1.** One who puffs. **2.** A pleuronaut fish that inflates its body with air.—**puff'er-y,** *n.* The act or practise of puffing; interested public commendation.—**puff'i-ly,** *adv.* In an airy or bombastic manner.—**puff'i-ness,** *n.* The condition or quality of being puffy.—**puffing adder,** a hognose-snake.—**puff'y,** *a.* **1.** Swollen with air or any soft matter; bloated; soft. **2.** Inflated in manner; bombastic. **3.** Blowing in puffs.

puf'fin, 1 puf'ɪn; 2 pŭf'in, *n.* An auk (genus *Fratercula*) with deep compressed bill and thick naked skin at the corner of the mouth. The **common puffin** (*Fratercula arctica*) of the North Atlantic lays a single nearly white egg. [< PUFF, *n.*: from its beak.]

pug^{1}**,** 1 pug; 2 pŭg, *vt.* [PUGGED; PUG'GING.] **1.** To tamp with clay; puddle. **2.** To fill as with mortar, etc., as a floor, to deaden sound. **3.** To grind, usually with water, as clay. [Var. of POKE, *v.*]

pug^{2}**,** *vi.* [Anglo-Ind.] To track game.

pug^{3}**,** 1 pug; 2 pŭg, *n.* **1.** A pug-dog. **2.** A pug-nose. **3.** A mischievous imp; goblin: a familiar name of various animals, as of a monkey. [Form of *Puck*, < Ir. *puca*, elf.]—**pug'-dog",** *n.* A small, short-haired dog with upturned nose resembling a miniature bulldog: frequently kept as a pet. See DOG.—**pug'-nose",** *n.* A snub-nose.—**pug-nosed,** *a.*

pug^{4}**,** *n.* **1.** Clay ground and worked with water, as for molding into bricks. **2.** A machine in which clay is ground and mixed or tempered. **pug'-mill"‡.** [< PUG, *v.*]

pug^{5}**,** *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An animal's footprint; trail.

Pu'get Sound, 1 piū'jet; 2 pū'gĕt. An inland sea of the N. W. part of the State of Washington.

pug'ga-ree, pug'gree, pug'gry, *n.* Same as PUGREE.

pug'ging‡, *a.* Thieving: meaning somewhat uncertain.

pugh, 1 piū *or* pu; 2 pū *or* pu, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

pu'gi-lism, 1 piū'jɪ-lizm; 2 pū'gĭ-lĭsm, *n.* The art or practise of boxing or fighting with the fists, as in the prize-ring. [< L. *pugil*, boxer.]—**pu'gi-list,** *n.* One who fights with his fists; a boxer; specif., a prize-fighter.—**pu"gi-lis'tic,** *a.*

pug-na'cious, 1 pug-nē'shus; 2 pŭg-nā'shŭs, *a.* Disposed or inclined to fight; quarrelsome. [< L. *pugnax*, < *pugno*, fight.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**pug-nac'i-ty,** *n.* Combativeness. **pug-na'cious-ness‡.**

pug'ree, 1 pug'rī; 2 pŭg'rē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A light scarf wound round a hat to keep off the sun; also, a turban worn by natives of India.

puir, 1 pür; 2 pür, *a.* [Scot.] Poor.

puis'ne, 1 piū'nɪ; 2 pū'ne. **I.** *a. Law.* Junior as to rank; younger; inferior; as, a *puisne* judge. **II.** *n.* One who is of inferior rank or younger; a junior associate. [Old form of PUNY.]

pu'is'sance, 1 piū'ɪ-sens; 2 pū'ĭ-sanç, *n.* Power; ability to fight or conquer. [F.]—**pu'is-sant,** *a.* Powerful; mighty. SYN.: see POWERFUL.—**pu'is-sant-ly,** *adv.*

puke, 1 piūk; 2 pūk. [Vulgar.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [PUKED^{t}; PUK'ING.] To vomit, or cause to vomit. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of vomiting. **2.** Vomit. **3.** An emetic. [Akin to G. *spucken*, spit.]

puk'ka, *a.* Same as PUCKA.

Pu-las'ki, 1 piu-las'kɪ; 2 pū-lăs'ki, **Casimir, Count** (1748–1779). A Polish soldier and American Revolutionary major-general; killed at the siege of Savannah.

pul'chri-tude, 1 pul'krɪ-tiūd; 2 pŭl'eri-tūd, *n.* Beauty; grace; physical charm. [< L. *pulchritudo*.]

pule, 1 piūl; 2 pūl, *vi.* [PULED; PUL'ING.] **1.** To pipe like a chicken; peep. **2.** To cry plaintively, as a child; whimper; whine. [< OF. *piuler*; imitative.]—**pul'er,** *n.* One who pules, or is weak and complaining.—**pul'ing,** *n.* A plaintive cry, as of a chicken.—**pul'ing,** *pa.*—**pul'ing-ly,** *adv.*

pu'let, 1 piū'lɛks; 2 pū'lĕks, *n.* An insect of the family *Pulicidæ*; a flea. [L., flea.]

pul'ka, 1 pul'kə; 2 pul'ka, *n.* [drawn by a single reindeer. [Lapland.] A canoe-like traveling-sledge,

pull, } 1 pul; 2 pŭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To apply force to in such man-

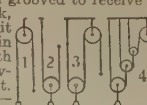
pul", } ner as to cause to approach the person or thing exerting the force; drag; tug: generally with an adverb of direction; as, to *pull down* a flag; to *pull out* a revolver. Specif.: (1) To collect or obtain by seizing and drawing; as, to *pull* flax or fruit. (2) To draw apart; tear; rend: with a qualifying word or phrase; as, the combatants were *pulled apart*; he was nearly *pulled in pieces*. (3) To draw out; extract; as, to *pull* a tooth. **2.** To pluck, as a fowl; as, a *pulled* chicken. **3.** To row, or transport by rowing; as, to *pull* a boat. **4.** *Print.* To take or make by impression on a hand-press; as, to *pull* a proof. **5.** *Cricket.* To hit (the ball) so as to make a pull. See PULL, *n.*, 6. **6.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) so that it curves to the left. **7.** [Slang.] To make a raid upon; arrest. **8.** [Slang.] *Sport.* To rein in (a horse) or otherwise check his speed, so as to prevent him from winning a race. **9.** To strain, as a horse against the bit. **II.** *i.* To give a pull; tug; as, to *pull* at a rope. [< AS. *pullan*, pull.] SYN.: see DRAW.—**to p. a long face,** to look very solemn or serious.—**to p. oneself together,** to collect one's wits; become composed.—**to p. the wool over one's eyes,** to deceive one by blinding him to the truth.—**to p. through** [Colloq.], to get through, but with difficulty.—**pull'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which pulls; specif., an implement for pulling; as, a nail-*puller*. **2.** A hard-mouthed and spirited horse. **3.** A tractor aeroplane. —**pull'er-in,** *n.* [U. S.] One who stands in front of a cheap store or place of amusement and tries to force passers-by to enter.

pull, *n.* **1.** The act of pulling; the exertion of force to draw something toward one; tug. **2.** Something that is pulled. Specif., the handle of a door-bell, drawer, cabinet, or the like. **3.** *Print.* An impression made by pulling the lever of a hand-press. **4.** [Colloq.] A draft of liquid. **5.** [Colloq.] Exercise in rowing; as, a *pull* on the river. **6.** *Cricket.* A stroke in which a ball is batted from the off to the on side of the wicket. **7.** [Slang.] A hold on or means of influencing those in power; as, political *pull*. **8.** [Slang.] An advantage. **9.** The exertion expended in making the ascent of a mountain. **10.** The action of restraining a horse by pulling on the reins; specif., in horse-racing, the dishonest checking of a horse so that he may be defeated. **11.** *Golf.* A stroke causing the ball to deflect to the left.

pull'back", 1 pul'bak"; 2 pul'băk", *n.* **1.** That which keeps or holds back; a restraint or drawback **2.** A device for drawing or holding something back, as part of a dress, or a window.

pul'let, 1 pul'et; 2 pul'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A young hen, or one not fully grown. **2.** An edible European bivalve. [< LL.^{F} *pulla*, young hen.]

pul'ley, 1 pul'ı; 2 pul'y, *n.* **1.** A wheel grooved to receive a rope, and usually mounted in a block, used to increase power and transmit it by means of a flexible belt or rope in a changed direction; also, a block with its pulleys or tackle. **2.** A wheel driving, carrying, or being driven by a belt. **belt'-pul"ley‡.** [< F. *poulie,* pulley.]—**Jockey-pul'ley,** *n.* A pulley riding on or pressed against a belt in order to keep it taut.



Pulleys.

Pull'man, 1 pul'mən; 2 pul'man, *n.* A sleeping-car or palace-car. [< George M. *Pullman* (1831–1897), American inventor.] **Pull'man car‡.**

1. Single-whip. 2. Runner. 3. Whip and runner. 4. First system.

pul'lu-late, 1 pul'yu-lēt; 2 pŭl'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] To germinate; bud; breed in abundance; swarm; teem. [< L. *pullus,* young animal.]—**pul"lu-la'tion,** *n.*—**pul'lu-la"tiv(e-ly§,** *a.*—**pul'lu-la"tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*

pul'mo-, pul'mon-, pul'mo-ni-, pul'mo-no-; 2 pŭl'mo-, pŭl'mŏn-, pŭl'mo-ni-, pŭl'mo-no- From L. *pulmo(n-),* lung: combining forms.—**pul"mo-car'-di-ac,** *a.* Pertaining to the lungs and the heart.—**pulmocardiac region,** that part of the thorax where the heart is covered by a portion of the lung.—**pul"mo-gas'tric,** *a.* Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach; as, the *pulmogastric* region.—**pul-mom'e-ter,** *n. Med.* An instrument for determining lung-capacity by measuring the quantity of air contained in a single respiration; a spirometer.—**pul-mom'e-try,** *n.* The measurement of lung-capacity, as by means of a pulmometer.

pul'mo-na-ry, 1 pul'mo-nē-ri; 2 pŭl'mo-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the lungs. **2.** Having lung-like organs. [< L. *pulmonarius,* < *pulmo(n-),* lung.]—**pulmonary artery,** an artery which conveys impure or venous blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs; in man it divides into the right and left **pulmonary arteries,** leading respectively to the right and left lungs.—**pulmonary vein,** one of four veins, which return oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left side of the heart.—**Pul"mo-na'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order of gastropods having lung-like organs: including most land-snails, slugs, and fresh-water snails.—**pul'mo-nate. I.** *a.* **1.** Having lung-like organs. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Pulmonata.*—**pul'mo-nat"ed‡. II.** *n.* One of the *Pulmonata.*—**pul'mon'ic. I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A medicine for lung-disease. **2.** One affected by lung-disease.

pul'mo-tor, *n.* An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in asphyxiated persons by forcing oxygen into the lungs. [< *pul-* in L. *pulmo,* lung, + MOTOR.]

pulp, 1 pulp; 2 pŭlp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to pulp. **2.** To deprive of the pulp or envelop, as the coffee-berry. **II.** *i.* To become or be pulp-like: used also figuratively.

pulp, *n.* **1.** A moist, soft, slightly cohering mass of matter, usually organic. **2.** Specif.: (1) The soft succulent part of fruit. (2) The exterior covering of a coffee-berry. (3) Chyme. (4) A mixture, as of wood-fibers or rags, reduced to a pulpous condition, and forming the basis from which paper is made. (5) *Mining.* Powdered ore mixed with water; slime. (6) *Anat.* A pulp-like organ or part. (7) The soft tissue of vessels and nerves that fills the central cavity of a tooth. [< L. *pulpa,* solid flesh.]—**dry pulp,** dry crushed ore.—**pulp-grinder,** *n.* One of several machines for grinding wood, etc., into pulp for paper. **p.-stone‡.**—**pulp'less,** *a.*—**pulp'ous,** *a.* Consisting of or resembling pulp; of a soft, juicy consistency; succulent. **pulp'y‡.**—**pulp'i-ly,** *adv.*—**pulp'i-ness,** *n.*

pul'pit, 1 pul'pıt; 2 pul'pit. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit. **II.** *n.* **1.** An elevated stand or desk for a preacher in a church. **2.** The office or work of preaching; hence, the clergy as a class. **3.** *Mech.* An elevated platform usually boxed in and variously used. [< L. OF *pulpitum,* stage, platform.] **pu'pit‡** [Scot.].—**pul'pit-eer,** *n.* A preacher: commonly depreciative. **pul'pit-ert.**

pul'que, 1 pul'kē; 2 pul'kę, *n.* A fermented drink made from the juice of the maguey. [Mex. Sp.]

pul'sate, 1 pul'sēt; 2 pŭl'sāt, *vi.* [PUL'SAT-ED[4]; PUL'SAT-ING.] To move with rhythmical impulses, as the pulse, heart, or arterial blood; throb; beat. [< L. *pulsatus,* pp. of *pulso,* beat.]—**pul'sa-til(es,** *a.* **1.** Pulsatory. **2.** That must be struck in order to produce sound; specif., in music, percussive.—**pul-sa'tion,** *n.* A throbbing; also, a single throb or heart-beat.—**pul'sa-tiv(es,** *a.* Inducing, tending to, or affected by pulsation; pulsating.—**pul'sa-tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**pul-sa'tor,** *n.* **1.** Same as PULSOMETER. **2.** A jigging-machine used in South-African diamond-mining. **3.** A valveless, pneumatic rock-drill operated by puffs of air.—**pul'sa-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to pulsation; having rhythmical movement.—**pul-sim'e-ter,** *n. Med.* An instrument for indicating and registering the frequency, force, and variations of the pulse; sphygmograph.—**pul-som'e-ter,** *n.* **1§.** Same as PULSIMETER. **2.** *Hydraul.* A pumping device operated by steam without pistons, and consisting of two pear-shaped chambers, side by side. **vacuum pump‡.**

pulse, 1 puls; 2 pŭls, *vt. & vi.* [PULSED[1]; PULS'ING.] To send forth as by pulsations; pulsate.

pulse[1], *n.* **1.** The rhythmic beating of the arteries due to the passage of the blood-waves caused by the successive contractions of the heart, especially as felt in pressing upon the radial artery at the wrist. **2.** Any throbbing characterized by a short, quick, regular stroke or motion; pulsation. **3.** Figuratively, any movement, drift, or tendency indicative of general opinion, feeling or sentiment. [< L. *pulsus,* < *pello,* beat.]—**pulse'-wave",** *n. Physiol.* A rhythmic movement of the arteries, due to propulsive action of the heart at each successive contraction.—**pulse'less,** *a.*

pulse[2], *n.* Leguminous plants collectively, as peas, beans, etc., or their edible seeds. [< L.OF *puls,* pottage.]

pul'sion‡, *n.* The act of pulsing or driving forward; propulsion.

Pul-to'wa, *n.* Same as POLTAVA.

Pul'tusk, 1 pul'tusk; 2 pul'tųsk, *n.* A town in N. central Poland, 32 miles N. of Warsaw where Germans defeated the Russians after severe fighting, July, 1915; pop. 16,000.

pulv., *abbr.* [L.] *Pulvis* (powder).

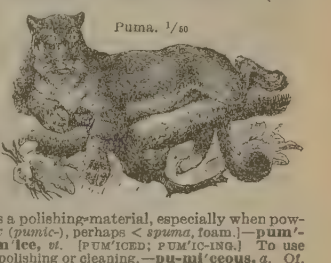
pul'ver-ize, 1 pul'vər-aiz; 2 pŭl'ver-ız, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To reduce or become reduced to powder, as by grinding, crushing, etc.; to crush. [< L. *pulvis, (pulver-)* dust, powder.] **pul'ver-ise‡.**—**pul'ver-iz"a-bl(eP** or **-is"a-bl(eP,** *a.* **pul'ver-a-bl(eP‡.**—**pul"ver-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**pul'ver-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*—**pul-ver'u-lent,** *a.* Consisting of or reduced to fine powder or dust; powdery; dusty.—**pul-ver'u-lence,** *n.*

pul-vil'lus, 1 pul-vil'us; 2 pŭl-vĭl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ai; 2 -ı, *pl.*] *Entom.* The pad often present between the tarsal claws of an insect, as the cushion of a fly's foot. [L., dim. of *pulvinus,* cushion.]

pul-vi'nar, 1 pul-vai'nər; 2 pŭl-vī'nar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Cushion-like; pad-like. **2.** *Bot.* Of or relating to the pulvinus. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The cushion-like eminence at the posterior end of the optic thalamus of the brain. **2.** A pillow; especially, a medicated cushion. [< L. *pulvinus,* cushion.]—**pul'vi-nate,** *a.* Cushion- or pillow-shaped; pad-like.—**pul'vi-nat"ed,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having a pulvinus. **2.** *Arch.* Swelling out like a pillow: said of a convex frieze.

pul-vi'nus, 1 pul-vai'nus; 2 pŭl-vī'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nı, *pl.*] [L.] *Bot.* The enlargement or swelling at the base of the leaves and leaflets of many leguminous and other plants, through which the sensitive movements are rendered possible.

pu'ma, 1 piū'mə; 2 pū'ma, *n.* An American carnivore (*Felis concolor*), ranging from Canada to Patagonia, of a reddish-tawny color, about 4 feet in length, exclusive of the tail. See COUGAR. [Peru.]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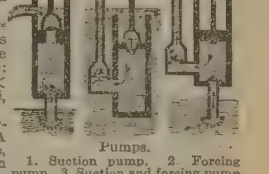
pum'e-lo, *n.* Same as POMELO. **pum'mel-o‡.**

pum'ice, 1 pum'ıs; 2 pŭm'ıç, *n.* Spongy or cellular volcanic lava: used as a polishing-material, especially when powdered. [< L. *pumex (pumic-),* perhaps < *spuma,* foam.]—**pum'ice-stone"‡.**—**pum'ice,** *vt.* [PUM'ICED; PUM'IC-ING.] To use pumice upon, as in polishing or cleaning.—**pu-mi'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing pumice.

pum'mel, 1 pum'el; 2 pŭm'ĕl, *v. & n.* Same as POMMEL.

pump, 1 pump; 2 pŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise with a pump; as, to *pump* water. **2.** To raise water from by means of a pump: usually with factitive predicate; as, to *pump* a cistern dry. **3.** Figuratively, to extract information from by means of persistent or artful questioning; also, to extract by means of such questioning; as, to *pump* a witness. **4.** To propel after the manner of a pump; as, the heart *pumps* blood. **II.** *i.* **1.** To raise water or fluid with a pump. **2.** To work as in pumping or with an up-and-down motion like a pump-handle.—**pump'er,** *n.*

pump[1], *n.* A mechanical device for raising, circulating, exhausting, or compressing a fluid by drawing or pressing it through apertures and pipes. [< F. *pompe.*]



Pumps.
1. Suction pump. 2. Forcing pump. 3. Suction and forcing pump combined.

pump[2], *n.* A light, slipper-like shoe with a low heel, as for dancing, now made mostly of patent leather: generally in the plural. [< F. *pompe,* ult. < Gr. *pompē,* a sending.]

pum'per-nick"el, 1 pum'pər-nik"l; 2 pŭm'per-nĭk"l, *n.* A bread of coarse unbolted rye, originally used by German peasants. [G.]

pum'pi-on†, *n.* A pumpkin.

pump'kin, 1 pump'kin; 2 pŭmp'kin, *colloq.* 1 puŋ'kin; 2 puŋ'kin), *n.* **1.** A large trailing vine (*Cucurbita pepo*) with heart-shaped leaves; also, its large, round, edible, yellow fruit. **2.** In Europe, the winter squash (*Cucurbita maxima*) or any of its varieties. [< Gr.L.OF *pepōn,* melon.]

pump'kin-seed", 1 pump'kin-sīd" (*colloq.* puŋ'kin-sīd"); 2 pŭmp'-kin-sēd" (*colloq.* pŭŋ'kin-sēd"), *n.* [U. S.] A sunfish, especially the common sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*).

pun, 1 pun; 2 pŭn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PUNNED; PUN'NING.] To treat as, ply with, or make a pun or puns. **II.** *n.* **1.** The witty use of a word in two senses, more or less incongruous. **2.** A play on words of the same sound but of different meanings.

pun[2], *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To pound. **pund‡.**

pun., *abbr.* Puncheon.

pu'na[1], 1 pū'na; 2 pų'na, *n.* [Peru.] Any cold desert region; specif. [P-], a bleak, cold, elevated plateau situated between two ranges of the Peruvian Andes.

Pu'na[2], *n.* A city in Bombay province, British India; pop. 158,900.

punch[1], 1 punch; 2 pŭnch, *vt.* To make a hole or indentation in with or as with a punch. [< L. *punctum*, point.]

punch[2], *vt.* To beat or strike, especially with the fist. [Corr. of PUNISH.]—**punch'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which punches. **2.** [Western U. S.] A cowboy. **cow'-punch"er**‡.

punch[3], *n.* **1.** A tool for perforating or indenting or for driving out or in an object inserted in a hole: frequently tapered at one end. The working end may be sharp, pointed, or blunt, or may have a cutting edge enclosing an area or a pattern: often used in connection with a die or counter having a hole in which the punch fits with slight clearance.

2. A machine for impressing a design or stamping a die.

punch[3], *n.* An alcoholic beverage composed of wine or spirits, sweetened, flavored, and diluted with water. [< Hind. *panch* (< Sans. *pancha*), five: from the five original ingredients—arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon.]

punch[3], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A swift blow, as with the fist; also, a thrust or nudge. **2.** Hence, vitality; activity; strength; force; directness.

Punch[4], *n.* **1.** The mock-hero in a comic performance of puppets, called **Punch and Judy**; *Punch* is usually represented as a hunchback with an enormous hooked nose. **2.** An English illustrated weekly journal of wit and humor, founded in 1841. [Abbr. of PUNCHINELLO.] [PAUNCH.]

punch[5], *n.* [Eng.] A short-legged, stout draft-horse. [Var. of

pun'cheon[1] 1 pun'chən; 2 pŭn'chon, *n.* **1.** An upright supporting timber. **2.** A punch or perforating tool, especially one for chipping stone or for stamping figures, etc., on plate or other material. **3.** [U. S.] A broad, flat piece of roughly dressed timber. [< L.of *puncto(n-)*, puncture.]

pun'cheon[2], *n.* [Rare.] A liquor-cask of variable capacity, from 72 to 120 gallons; also, a liquor-measure of varying amount: mostly of wine, 84 gallons. [< OF. *poinson*, wine-vessel.]

Pun"chi-nel'lo, 1 pun"chi-nel'o; 2 pŭn"chi-nĕl'o, *n.* **1.** A character in an Italian burlesque or puppet-show, the original of the English Punch. **2.** Hence [p-], any comical or grotesque person. [< It. *pulcinello*, puppet, dim. of *pulcino*, young chicken, child, < L. *pullus*, young animal.]

punc'tate, 1 pu͝nk'tēt; 2 pu͝nc'tāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* Covered or studded with dots, points, minute depressions, or translucent internal glands; dotted. **2.** Pointed. **3.** *Math.* Having an acnode. [< LL. *punctatus*, pp. of *puncto*, point.] **punc'tat-ed**‡.—**punc-ta'tion**, *n.* The condition of being punctate; also, one of the depressed dots.

punc-til'i-o, 1 pu͝nk-til'i-o *or* -yo; 2 pu͝nc-tĭl'i-o *or* -yo, *n.* **1.** A nice point of etiquette. **2.** Preciseness in the observance of etiquette or ceremony. [< Sp. *puntillo*.]—**punc-til'i-ous**, *a.* **1.** Very nice or exact in the observance of forms of etiquette, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to precise etiquette. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

punc'tu-al, 1 pu͝nk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 pu͝nc'chu-[*or* -tū-]əl, *a.* **1.** Exact as to appointed time; acting or arriving promptly. **2.** Done or made precisely at an appointed time, as a work or payment. **3**†. Punctilious; exact. **4**†. Consisting of or confined to a point as related to space. [< L.F *punctum*, POINT.] **-ly**, *adv.*—**punc"tu-al'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The quality, characteristic, or habit of being punctual, in any sense; promptness in doing, or exactness in occurring; punctualness. **punc'tu-al-ness**‡.

punc'tu-ate, 1 pu͝nk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ēt; 2 pu͝nc'chu-[*or* -tū-]āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED²; -AT'ING.] **1.** To divide or mark with significant points, as periods, commas, etc.; use punctuation. **2.** [Colloq.] To emphasize by the introduction of gestures or the like. [< L.LL *punctum*, point.]—**punc'tu-a"tor**, *n.* One versed in punctuation. **punc'tu-ist**‡.

punc"tu-a'tion, 1 pu͝nk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē'shən; 2 pu͝nc'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The use of points or marks in written or printed matter, for any of the following purposes: (1) **grammatical punctuation,** to indicate a greater or less degree of separation in the relations of the thought, as by division into sentences, clauses, and phrases, to aid in the better comprehension of the meaning and grammatical relation of the words; (2) **rhetorical punctuation,** to indicate some peculiarity in the expression; (3) **etymological punctuation,** to indicate something in regard to the formation, use, or omission of words or parts of words; (4) **punctuation for reference,** to refer the reader to some other place in the page or book. See below.

(1) The points used in *grammatical punctuation* are the period (.), colon (:), semicolon (;), comma (,), and dash (—). (2) The principal points and marks used in *rhetorical punctuation* are the exclamation-point (!), interrogation-point (?), dash (—), quotation-marks ("‘. . .’" and ‘. . .’), marks of parenthesis (( )), and brackets or crotchets ([ ]). (3) The principal points and marks used for *etymological punctuation* are the caret (∧), dieresis (¨), marks of quantity (— ⏑), marks of accent (´ ` ∧), hyphen (-, ⸗), and period (as mark of abbreviation) (.). (4) The principal marks used in *punctuation for reference* are the asterisk (*), dagger or obelisk (†), double dagger or double obelisk (‡), section (§), parallels (‖), paragraph (¶), index (☞), and asterism (⁂ or ⁎⁎⁎). To increase the number, these reference-marks are doubled (as **). Superior figures and letters are now much used instead of these marks.

2. The characters used in punctuating. **3.** *Zool.* The arrangement of dots on a dotted surface.

punc'ture, 1 pu͝nk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 pu͝nc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **1.** To pierce with or as with a sharp-pointed instrument; prick a hole in; as, to *puncture* a tire. **2.** Hence, to cause to collapse by pricking or exposing; as, to *puncture* a fallacy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small hole, as in a pneumatic tire, made by piercing with something sharp-pointed. **2.** *Zool.* A minute depression; pit. **3.** The act of puncturing. [< L.LL *punctus*, POINT.] SYN.: see PIERCE.

pund, 1 pund; 2 pŭnd, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Same as POUND.

pun'dit, 1 pun'dit; 2 pŭn'dit, *n.* A learned Brahman, especially one versed in Sanskrit lore and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindus; hence, any learned man. [Anglo-Ind.]

pung[1], 1 pu͝ng; 2 pŭng, *n.* [New Eng. & Canada.] A low box sled for one horse.

pung[2], *n.* See MAH JONG.

pun'gent, 1 pun'jent; 2 pŭn'ġənt, *a.* **1.** Affecting the nerves of sensation, as by pricking, stinging, or piercing. Specif., affecting the sense of (1) taste; acrid: biting; as, *pungent* acids: (2) smell: stimulating: (3) touch; stinging.

2. Affecting the mind or feelings, as by sharp points, so as to cause pain; piercing; sharp. **3.** Caustic; keen; racy; as, *pungent* sarcasm. **4.** *Zool.* Adapted for piercing. **5.** *Bot.* Terminating in a hard sharp point. [< L. *pungen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pungo*, prick.] SYN.: see BITTER; HOT; RACY.—**pun'gen-cy**, *n.* **pun-gence**‡.—**pun'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Pu'nic, 1 piū'nik; 2 pū'nic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pœni or Carthaginians; among the Romans, faithless; untrustworthy; as, *Punic* faith. **II.** *n.* The Semitic language of the Pœni or Carthaginians.—**Punic wars**, the three wars of Rome with Carthage (264–241, 218–201, 149–146 B. C.).

pun'ish, 1 pun'ish; 2 pŭn'ish, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To inflict pain, restraint, or other penalty upon for a crime or fault. **2.** To requite with a penalty; chastise; castigate: said of the offense; as, to *punish* forgery. **3.** [Colloq.] In a conflict, to use roughly; injure; as, the boxers *punished* each other severely. **4.** [Slang.] To devour eagerly and in large quantities; as, to *punish* food. **5.** To inflict punishment. [< L. *punio*, < *pœna*, punishment.] SYN.: see AVENGE; CHASTEN; REQUITE.—**pun"ish-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Liability to punishment. **pun'ish-a-bl**(e-ness‡.—**pun'ish-a-bl**(ᴱᴿ, *a.* Deserving of or liable to punishment: said of offenders or offenses.—**pun'ish-er**, *n.*—**pun'ish-ment**, *n.* **1.** Penalty imposed, as for transgression of law; hence, any ill suffered in consequence of wrong-doing; also, the act of punishing. **2.** [Colloq.] Rough handling, as in a pugilistic encounter or in a military or naval engagement. —**pu'ni-tive**(ᴱˢ, *a.* Pertaining to or inflicting punishment; specif., in law, of a character to punish or vindicate. **pu'ni-tive-ly**, *adv.* **pu'ni-tive-ness**, *n.*—**pu'ni-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to or prescribing punishment.

Pun-jab', 1 pun-jȯb'; 2 pŭn-jäb', *n.* A province of N. W. British India; 99,846 sq. m., with pop. 20,685,024 under British rule, capital, Lahore; 37,059 sq. m. with pop. 4,213,000 under native rule. [See PUNJABEE.]

Pun-ja'bee, } 1 pun-ja'bi; 2 pŭn-jä'bē, *n.* **1.** A native of the
Pun-ja'bi, } Punjab, in northwest India. **2.** The dialect of the Hindi language as spoken in the Punjab. [< Per. *Panjābi*, < *panj*, five, + *āb*, water.]

punk, 1 pu͝nk; 2 pŭnk, *n.* **1.** Wood decayed as through the action of some fungus; vegetable tinder; touchwood. **2.** An artificial preparation that will smolder without flame. **3.** [Slang.] Rubbish; nonsense. **4**†. A prostitute. [Contr. from SPUNK.]

pun'ka, 1 pun'ka; 2 pŭn'ka, *n.* A fan; especially, a rectangular strip of cloth, etc., swung from the ceiling and moved by a servant or by machinery. [Anglo-Ind.] **pun'kah**‡.

pun'ky, 1 pu͝ng'ki; 2 pŭn'ky, *n.* [PUN'KIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] [North-eastern U. S.] A species of minute annoying gnat. **pun'key**‡; **pun'kie**‡.

pun'ster, 1 pu͝n'stər; 2 pŭn'ster, *n.* One who puns; one addicted to or skilled in punning.

punt[1], 1 punt; 2 pŭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bed of any body of shallow water. **2.** To carry in a punt. **3.** In football, to give a punt to (the ball). **II.** *i.* **1.** To go hunting or fishing in a punt; also, to propel a boat by pushing. **2.** To drive a ball by kicking.

punt[2], *vt.* To play or gamble, especially against a bank or banker, as at faro, roulette, or baccarat; also, to back horses. [< F. *ponter*, < *ponte*, a punt, < L. *punctum*; see POINT, *n.*]

punt, *n.* **1.** A flat-bottomed square-ended boat, usually with a seat in the middle and a well or seat at one or each end, for use in shallow waters, through which it is propelled by pushing against the bed of the body of the water with a pole. **2.** A barge propelled with a pole: used in canals, harbors, etc. **3.** The kicking of a dropped football before it strikes the ground. [< AS. *punt*, < L. *ponto(n-)*; see PONTOON.]

Pun'ta A-re'nas, 1 pu͝n'ta ä-rē'nus; 2 pu͝n'tä ä-rę'näs, *n.* A seaport town on the Strait of Magellan at the extreme end of Patagonia, in Chile; pop. 20,000.

Pun"ta-re'nas, 1 pu͝n"ta-rē'nas; 2 pu͝n"tä-rę'näs, *n.* **1.** A province on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica; pop. 23,200. **2.** Its capital, a seaport; pop. 5,300.

punt'er[1], 1 punt'ər; 2 pŭnt'er, *n.* One who punts. See PUNT[1], *v.*

punt'er[2], *n.* A gambler or backer of horses.

pun'to, 1 pu͝n'to; 2 pŭn'to, *n.* A hit or thrust in fencing.

pun'ty, 1 pu͝n'ti; 2 pŭn'ty, *n.* [PUN'TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** *Glass-blowing.* A pontil. **pun'ty-rod"**‡. **2.** An ornamental mark on some varieties of glassware.

Punx"su-taw'ney, 1 pu͝nks"u-tô'ni; 2 pŭnks"ų-tą'ny, *n.* A borough in W. Pennsylvania; pop. 10,310.

pu'ny, 1 piū'ni; 2 pū'ny, *a.* [PU'NI-ER; PU'NI-EST.] **1.** Weak and insignificant; of small and feeble development; petty. **2**†. Later-born; younger. [< OF. *puisné*, < LL. *postnatus*, younger.] SYN.: see SMALL.—**pu'ni-ly**, *adv.*—**pu'ni-ness**, *n.*

pup, 1 pup; 2 pŭp. **I.** *vi.* To bring forth young, as the females of canine carnivores. **II.** *n.* The young of various carnivores, as dogs and seals. [Abbr. of PUPPY.]—**pup'-tent"**, *n.* [Soldier's slang.] A small dog-tent.

pu'pa, 1 piū'pə; 2 pū'pa, *n.* [PUPÆ, *pl.*] The third stage of an insect that undergoes a metamorphosis, as of a butterfly; the stage preceding the perfect insect, or an insect in

such a stage; also, a similar developmental state in some other arthropods, as cirripeds. [L., girl, doll, fem. of *pupus*, boy.]—**pu'pa-shell"**, *n.* A land-snail with a pupiform shell.—**pu'pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.—**pu'pate**, *vi.* To enter upon or undergo the pupal condition.—**pu-pa'tion**, *n.*—**pu'pi-form**, *a.* Having the form of a pupa.—**pu-pip'a-rous**, 1 pu-pip'ə-rus; 2 pū-pip'a-rŭs. *a. Entom.* Of or pertaining to a division (*Pupipara*) of dipterous insects having pupæ developed within the body of the mother, as bat-ticks, bird-ticks, etc. [< PUPA + L. *pario*, bring forth.]

pu'pil[1], 1 piū'pil; 2 pū'pil, *n.* **1.** A person of either sex or of any age under the care of a teacher; scholar; learner. **2.** *Civ. Law.* A minor who is under the age of puberty and has a guardian. **3†.** A ward. [< L. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, dim. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.] Syn.: see SCHOLAR; STUDENT.

—**pu'pil-age**, *n.* The state of being a pupil.—**pu"pi-lar'i-ty**, *n. Scots Law.* The interval between birth and the age of 14 in males and 12 in females. **pu"pil-lar'i-ty‡.**—**pu'pil-ar-y**[1], *a.* Of or pertaining to pupilage. **pu'pil-la-ry‡.**

pu'pil[2], *n.* The opening in the iris of the eye, by which light reaches the retina. [< L. *pupilla*, pupil of the eye, little girl.]—**pu'pi-la-ry**[2], *a.* Relating to or affecting the pupil. **pu'pil-la-ry‡.**—**pu"pil-lom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument by which to measure (1) the distance between the centers of the eye-pupils; (2) dilatation of the pupil.

pup'pet, 1 pup'et; 2 pŭp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small figure, as of a human being, that by means of wires is made to perform mock drama; a marionette. **2.** A person slavishly subject to the will of another; a tool. **3.** *Mech.* A poppet. **4†.** A doll. [< OF. *poupette*, < L. *pupa*, girl, doll.]—**pup'pet-show"**, *n.* A mock drama, with puppets for the actors.—**pup'pet-ry**, *n.* **1.** The performances of puppets; hence, idle show; affectation. **2.** Finery.

pup'py, 1 pup'i; 2 pŭp'y, *n.* [PUP'PIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The young of a canine mammal, as of a dog; a pup. **2.** A contemptibly conceited and forward person; a silly fop. [< F. *poupée*, < L. *pupa*, doll, puppet.]—**pup'py-ish**, *a.*—**pup'py-ism**, *n.*

pur-, por-, *prefix.* See PRO-.

pur'blind", 1 pûr'blaind"; 2 pûr'blīnd", *a.* **1.** Afflicted with dimness of vision; near-sighted. **2†.** Totally blind. [< PURE, *adv.*, + BLIND.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Pur'cell, 1 pûr'sel; 2 pûr'sĕl, **Henry** (1658?–1695). An English musical composer: *Te Deum; Jubilate.*

pur'chase, 1 pûr'chus; 2 pûr'chas, *vt.* [PUR'CHASED[1]; PUR'CHAS-ING.] **1.** To obtain as one's own by paying, or promising to pay, a price; buy. **2.** To obtain at the expense of exertion, danger, etc; as, to *purchase* pardon. **3.** *Law.* To acquire (property) by one's own act or agreement, as distinguished from the act or mere operation of law. **4.** *Mech. & Naut.* To move or hold by a purchase; hoist or draw in by cable or pulley. [< OF. *purchasier*, < *pur-*, forth, + *chacier*, pursue.]

Syn.: acquire, bargain for, barter for, buy, get, obtain, procure, secure. *Buy* and *purchase* are close synonyms, in numerous cases freely interchangeable, but with the difference usually found between words of Anglo-Saxon and those of French or Latin origin. The Anglo-Saxon *buy* is used for all the homely and petty concerns of common life, the French *purchase* is often restricted to transactions of more dignity; yet the Anglo-Saxon word *buy* is commonly more emphatic, and in the higher ranges of thought appeals more strongly to the feelings. One may either *buy* or *purchase* fame, favor, honor, pleasure, etc., but when our feelings are stirred we speak of victory or freedom as dearly *bought*. "*Buy* the truth, and sell it not" (*Prov.* xxiii, 23) would be greatly weakened by the rendering "*Purchase* the truth, and do not dispose of it." Compare BUSINESS; GET; PRICE; SALE.—Ant.: barter, dispose of, exchange, put to sale, sell.—Prep.: purchase *at* a price; *at* a public sale; *of* or *from* a person; *for* cash; *with* money; *on* time.

—**not worth a day's purchase** [Colloq.], not likely to live a day; at the point of death.—**pur'chas-a-bl**(e[2])*a.* That can be bought; hence, venal; corrupt. **pur'chase-a-bl**(e[2])‡.—**pur'chas-er**, *n.*

pur'chase, *n.* **1.** The act of purchasing; acquisition by giving an equivalent in money or other exchange value, or by exertion, risk, etc. **2.** That which is purchased; especially, that which is bought with money. **3.** A mechanical advantage, especially extent or amount of leverage; as, a longer crowbar gives a greater *purchase*. **4.** A device that gives a mechanical advantage, as a thumb-piece to raise a cover or the like; especially, a tackle, etc., employing a rope, pulley, or windlass. **5.** *Law.* (1) The act of acquiring property by payment of a price or value. (2) Any lawful mode of acquiring property other than by inheritance or descent or by the mere operation of law. **6.** Value; worth, especially as measured by the annual income, expressed in terms of years to indicate the period at the end of which the income received from a property will have covered the price paid for it; as, to buy at ten years' *purchase*. **7.** [U. S.] A small territorial division in New Hampshire, originally made when the land was sold in lots to individuals by the state. **8†.** A seeking; also, attempt; endeavor.

pur'dah, 1 pûr'da; 2 pûr'da, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A curtain or screen, especially one used to seclude women of rank. **2.** The material of which a curtain is made.

pure, 1 piūr; 2 pūr, *a.* **1.** Free from mixture or contact with that which weakens, impairs, or pollutes; containing no foreign or vitiating material. (1) Free from adulteration; clear; clean; hence, genuine; stainless; as, *pure* food; *pure* motives. (2) Free from moral defilement; innocent; chaste; unsullied; also, free from coarseness; refined; as, a *pure* life; *pure* language. (4) Free from foreign or imported elements: said especially of language and works of art; as, *pure* English.

2. *Mus.* (1) Mathematically correct as to intervals: (2) Free from harsh quality in tone. (3) Correct in form or style; finished. **3.** *Metaph.* Considered apart from its attributes or from concrete experience; abstract; as, *pure* being. **4.** *Phon.* Having a single tone or sound, as an unaspirated consonant. **5.** Theoretical; considered apart from practical application: said of sciences: opposed to *applied*. [< L.[ov] *purus*, clean.]

Syn.: absolute, chaste, classic, classical, clean, clear, continent, fair, genuine, guileless, guiltless, holy, immaculate, incorrupt, innocent, mere, perfect, real, sheer, simple, spotless, stainless, true, unadulterated, unblemished, uncorrupted, undefiled, unmingled, unmixed, unpolluted, unspotted, unstained, unsullied, untainted, untarnished, upright, virtuous. Material substances are called *pure* in the strict sense when free from foreign admixture of any kind; as, *pure* oxygen; the word is often used to signify free from any defiling or objectionable admixture (the original sense); we speak of water as *pure* when it is bright, clear, and refreshing, even if it contains mineral salts in solution; in the medical and chemical sense, only distilled water (*aqua distillata*) is *pure*. In moral and religious use *pure* is a strong word, denoting positive excellence of a high order; one is *innocent* who knows nothing of evil, and has experienced no touch of temptation; one is *pure* who, with knowledge of evil and exposure to temptation, keeps heart and soul *unstained*. *Virtuous* refers primarily to right action, *pure* to right feeling; as, "Blessed are the *pure* of heart: for they shall see God." *Matt.* v, 8. See FINE; INNOCENT; MODEST; VIRTUOUS.—Ant.: adulterated, defiled, dirty, filthy, gross, impure, indecent, indelicate, lewd, mixed, obscene, polluted, stained, sullied, tainted, tarnished, unchaste, unclean; see also synonyms for FOUL; IMMODEST.—Prep.: pure *in* (also *of*) heart; pure *of* (more rarely *from*) taint, evil, etc.

—**pure§**, *n.* Purity.—**Simon pure**, absolutely genuine. See under SIMON[1], *n.*—**pure'ly**, *adv.* In a pure manner. (1) So as to be free from admixture. (2) Completely; totally; also, merely. (3) Chastely; innocently.—**pure'ness**, *n.* Purity.

pu"rée', 1 pū"rē'; 2 pū"rę', *n.* A thick soup, as of vegetables, boiled and strained. [F.]

pur'fle, 1 pûr'fl; 2 pûr'fl, *v.* [PUR'FLED; PUR'FLING.] **I.** *t.* To decorate, as with a wrought or flowered border; border. **II.** *i.* To make a border, as by hemming. [< F. *pourfiler*, < L. *pro*, before, + *filum*, thread.] **pur'fyl†.**

pur'fle, *n.* A richly ornamented border.—**pur'fling**, *n.* A decorative border; specif., an inlay of ornamental wood, as on the border of a violin.

pur-ga'tion, 1 pûr-gē'shon; 2 pûr-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of purging. **2.** In old law, vindication, as by oath, ordeal, or combat.—**pur'ga-tiv**(e[s])*a.* **1.** *a.* Efficacious in purging. **II.** *n.* A cathartic.

pur'ga-to-ry, 1 pûr'gə-to-ri; 2 pûr'ğa-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An intermediate state where souls are made fit for paradise or heaven by expiatory suffering. In Roman Catholic doctrine, a place or state where penitent souls departing this life are, by the ministry of suffering, cleansed from venial sins and the temporal punishment due to remitted mortal sin, before admittance into heaven. Roman Catholics hold that souls may be aided in purgatory by the prayers and alms of the faithful or by the mass. **2.** Any place or state of banishment or condemnation, or any condition of misery.

—**pur"ga-to'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to purgatory. **2.** Tending to purge from sin; expiatory. **pur"ga-to'ri-an‡.**

purge, 1 pûrj; 2 pûrğ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PURGED; PURG'ING.] **1.** To purify or cleanse from whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous; also, to remove (anything foreign or impure) by or in the course of purification or cleansing: often with *away* or *off*. **2.** To clear from accusation, suspicion, or offense: often with *of* or *from*. **3.** *Med.* To clear out thoroughly, as the bowels, by a purge or cathartic; be affected with or as with a cathartic. **4.** To clarify; free from sediment; become pure by clarification or by escape of impurities. **II.** *n.* A medicine causing active evacuation of the bowels; a cathartic; also, its administration or operation. [< L.[f] *purgo*, cleanse.]

—**purg'er**, *n.* One who or that which purges; a cathartic.—**purg'ing**, *n.* **1.** Any cleansing operation. **2.** Diarrhea.—**purg'ing-flax‖**, *n.* The dwarf wild flax (*Linum catharticum*) of Europe, a decoction of which is cathartic.

Pu'ri, 1 pu'ri: 2 pu'ri, *n.* **1.** A district in S. W. Orissa division, Bengal. **2.** Its capital, a place of pilgrimage; pop. 50,000. See JUGGERNAUT. **Jag'au-nath‡; Jug'ger-naut‡.**

pu"ri-fi-ca'tion, 1 piū"ri-fi-kē'shən; 2 pū"ri-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of purifying: said of things physical or spiritual. **2.** *Eccl.* The act or observance of formal cleansing from ceremonial defilement. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The pouring of a small quantity of wine, then of both wine and water, into the chalice, to remove any trace of the eucharistic elements after communion, the ablutions being afterward consumed by the priest. Compare ABLUTION.—**pu'ri-fi-ca"tiv**(e[s], *a.* Pertaining to purification. **pu'ri-fi-ca"to-ry‡.**

pu'ri-fi-ca"tor, *n. Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches, a piece of fine linen or lawn used in preparing the chalice and paten for the bread and wine and for cleansing them after celebration. [< LL. *purificatorium*, < L. *purifico*; see PURIFY.]—**pu'ri-fi"er**, *n.*

pu'ri-fy, 1 piū'rı-fai; 2 pū'ri-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To free from admixture with foreign or vitiating elements; make clear or pure. **2.** To free from sin or its defilement. **3.** *Eccl.* To cleanse ceremonially. **4.** To make conformable to a rhetorical standard of purity, as language. **II.** *i.* To grow or become pure or clean. [< L.ᴸ *purifico*, make pure.]
Syn.: clarify, clean, cleanse, filter, make pure, refine, wash. See AMEND; CHASTEN; CLEANSE.—Ant.: contaminate, corrupt, debase, defile, deprave, infect, make foul, poison, taint, vitiate.

Pu'rim, 1 piū'rım; 2 pū'rim, *n.* A Jewish festival commemorating the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews (*Esth.* ix, 26), observed about the 1st of March. [Heb.]

pu'rin, 1 piū'rın; 2 pū'rin, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical basic compound ($C_5H_4N_4$) which is closely related to uric acid in structure. —**purin group** (*Chem*), an important group of compounds, including caffein, xanthin, uric acid, etc., theoretically derivable from purin. [< L. *purus*, pure. + URINE.] **pu'rine†.**

pur'ist, 1 piūr'ist; 2 pūr'ist, *n.* One finically or priggishly insistent on purity of diction and style.—**pur'ism,** *n* Extreme strictness in regard to the use of words, or an instance of it.—**pur-is'tic,** *a.*

Pu'ri-tan, 1 piū'rı-tan; 2 pū'ri-tan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a sect of English Protestants (1559) who advocated popular rights and opposed ritualism and all laxity of morals. **2.** One of the Pilgrim settlers of New England. **3.** [p-] One who is scrupulously strict, or censorious and exacting in his religious life: often said reproachfully.—**Pu"ri-tan'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Puritans or their beliefs or customs. **2.** [p-] Rigidly scrupulous in religious observances or in morals. **pu"ri-tan'i-cal†.**—**pu"ri-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**Pu'ri-tan-ism,** *n.* The spirit, doctrines, and practises of the Puritans: religious and moral scrupulousness and austerity: also, the New England character and spirit.

Puritan Costume.

pu'ri-ty, 1 piū'rı-tı; 2 pū'ri-ty, *n.* **1.** The character or state of being pure, in any sense. (1) Freedom from dirt or foreign or adulterating matter; cleanness. (2) Moral cleanness; innocence; freedom from sinister or improper design. (3) Absence of admixture: said of a color. **2.** *Rhet.* The use of none but idiomatic words and phrases, and only with the precise form, connection, and meaning assigned to them by good usage. [< L.ᴸᴸ.ᵛ *purus*, pure.] Syn.: see INNOCENCE; VIRTUE.

purl[1], 1 pûrl; 2 pûrl. **I.** *vi.* To flow with a bubbling sound, as a small stream among stones; ripple. **II.** *n.* A gentle continued murmur, as of a rippling stream. [< Sw. *porla*, purl.] **pirl†.**

purl[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi* **1.** To whirl, or cause to whirl, as in an eddy. **2.** [Slang.] To overturn: unseat; capsize. **II.** *n.* A circling movement of water; an eddy. [< PURL[1], *v.*] **pirl†.**

purl[3]. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To decorate with a fancy border; purfle. **2.** In knitting, to make (a stitch) backward: seam-stitch. **II.** *n.* **1.** An edge of embroidery, lace, or galloon; in lacework, a spiral of gold or silver wire. **2.** A seam-stitch in knitting, giving a ribbed appearance. **3.** A plait or fold, as in a garment. **4.** A 16th-century lace. [Contr. of PURFLE.]

purl[4], *n.* A drink made of beer with (formerly) gin, wormwood, etc.; later, hot beer spiced. [< PEARL, *v.*]—**purl'-house",** *n.*—**purl'man,** *n.* One who sells purl.

pur'lieu, 1 pûr'liū; 2 pûr'lū, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The outlying districts or outskirts of any place; mean, squalid, or disreputable streets or districts. **2.** A place in which one is free to come and go; a haunt. **3†.** Ground unlawfully taken for a royal forest, but afterward disafforested and restored to its rightful owners. [< OF. *puralee*, a going through.]

pur'lin, 1 pûr'lın; 2 pûr'lin, *n. Arch.* One of several horizontal timbers supporting rafters. **pur'line‡; side'-tim"ber‡.**

pur-loin', 1 pûr-loin'; 2 pûr-lŏin', *vt. & vi.* To take or carry away by theft; steal. [< OF. *purloignier*, < LL. *prolongo*, PROLONG.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; STEAL.—**pur-loin'er,** *n.*

pur'pl(e[ᴱᴿ]**,** 1 pûr'pl; 2 pûr'pl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PUR'PL(E)D[ᴱ]; PUR'-PLING.] To color or imbue with purple; become purple. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of purple. **2.** Hence, imperial; regal. See PURPLE, *n.*, 2. **III.** *n.* **1.** A color of mingled red and blue, between crimson and violet; in ancient times, the color obtained from the murex, properly a crimson. **2.** Cloth or a garment of this color, worn formerly by sovereigns; hence, royal power or dignity; by extension, preeminence in rank or wealth. **3.** The office of a cardinal: from the official red hat and robes; also, the episcopal dignity: from its purple insignia. [< L.ᴱ. *purpura*, < Gr. *porphyra*, purple-shell.]—**purple avens,** see AVENS —**p. medic,** lucerne; see LUCERNE; MEDIC.—**p. of Cassius,** a rich and powerful pigment used chiefly in miniature- and enamel-painting.—**pur'ples,** *n. pl.* Purpura.—**pur'plish,** *a.* Somewhat purple. **pur'ply‡.**

pur'point, 1 pûr'point: 2 pûr'point, *n.* Same as POURPOINT.

pur'port, 1 pûr'pōrt; 2 pûr'pōrt. **I**[ᴬ]. *vt. & vi.* To convey as the meaning intended; give an impression of; signify; mean; imply; to convey a particular meaning. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is conveyed or suggested to the mind as the meaning intended; import; significance. **2.** The substance of a statement, etc., given in other than the exact words. [< OF. *purporter*, intend, < *pur-*, forth, + *porter*, carry.] Syn.: see PURPOSE; (verb) see IMPORT.

pur'pose, 1 pûr'pos; 2 pûr'pos, *vt. & vi.* [PUR'POSED[ᵗ]; PUR'-POS-ING.] To have or place before oneself, as an aim or intent; determine, resolve, or intend; have a fixed design or determination. [OF., < L. *propositum*, < *pro*, before, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: design, determine, intend, mean, propose, resolve. See PROPOSE.

pur'pose, 1 pûr'pas; 2 pûr'pos, *n.* **1.** The idea or ideal kept before the mind as an end of effort or action; plan; design; aim. **2.** The particular thing to be effected or attained; practical advantage or result; consequence; use; as, words to little *purpose*. **3.** Settled resolution; determination; constancy. **4.** Purport; intent, as of spoken or written language. **5.** A proposition; proposal; question at issue. [OF., < L. *propositum*, < *propositus*, pp. of *propono*; see PROPOUND.]
Syn.: aim, design, determination, drift, end, final cause, intent, intention, meaning, motive, object, plan, project, purport, resolution, resolve, view. Compare AIM; CAUSE; DESIGN; END; IDEA; PLAN; PROJECT; REASON; SERVICE.—Ant.: see synonyms for ACT. —**on purpose,** with previous design; intentionally. **of purpose†.**—**pur'pose-ful,** *a.* Having or marked by purpose; intentional; important; significant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**pur'pose-less,** *a.* Having no definite design or use; aimless. Syn.: see FAINT.—**pur'pose-ly,** *adv.* For a purpose intentionally. **on purpose‡.**—**pur'pos-er,** *n.*—**pur'pos-iv(es,** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or indicating purpose. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

pur-pres'ture, 1 pūr-pres'chur *or* -tiur; 2 pûr-prēs'chur *or* -tûr, *n. Law.* Illegal private enclosure of or encroachment upon what belongs to the Crown or to the common or public domain, as a highway; also, the property so taken or encroached upon. [OF., < L. *pro*, for, + *prendo*, take.]

pur'pu-ra, 1 pûr'piu-rə; 2 pûr'pū-ra, *n. Pathol.* (1) Livid spots on the skin; purples. (2) One of various forms of scurvy, especially land-scurvy. [L.; see PURPLE.] [puric acid.

pur'pu-rate, 1 pûr'piu-rēt; 2 pûr'pū-rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of pur-

pur'pure, 1 pûr'piūr; 2 pûr'pūr, *n. Her.* Purple: one of the colors or tinctures used in heraldic description See TINCTURE, *n.* 5. [See PURPLE.]

pur-pu'ric, 1 pūr-piū'rık; 2 pûr-pū'rik, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resembling purpura. [< L. *purpura*; see PURPLE.]

pur-pu'rin, *n. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a purple tint.—**purpuric acid,** a compound ($C_5H_5N_5O_6$) known only in combination, chiefly by its ammonium salt. See MUREXID.

pur'pu-rin, 1 pūr'piū-rin; 2 pûr'pū-rin, *n.* A red crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_8O_5$) contained in madder, largely used in dyeing: also prepared by oxidizing artificial alizarin. [< L. *purpura*; see PURPLE.] **pur'pu-rine†.**

purr, 1 pūr; 2 pûr. **I.** *vi. & vt.* To make a low murmuring sound, as a contented cat; to signify by or as by purring. **II.** *n.* An intermittent murmuring sound, such as a cat makes when pleased. [Imitative.] **pur‡.**

purse, 1 pūrs; 2 pûrs. **I.** *vt.* [PURSED[ᵗ]; PURS ING.] **1.** To contract into wrinkles or folds, like the mouth of a purse; pucker; as, to *purse* the lips. **2.** To place in a purse; treasure up. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small bag or pouch of leather or the like, for or as for carrying money; hence, anything for carrying money on the person. **2.** Available resources or means; a treasury; as, the public *purse*. **3.** A sum of money offered as a prize or tendered as a gift, as for a contest or charitable collection. [< F. *bourse*, purse, < LL. *bursa*, hide.]—**purse'-net",** *n.* A net the mouth of which may be closed like a bag. **p.-seine†.**—**p.-pride,** *n.* Arrogance due to the possession of wealth.—**p.-proud,** *a.*—**purs'er,** *n.* An officer having charge of the accounts, etc., of a vessel; formerly [U. K. & U. S.], a naval paymaster.—**purs'er-ship,** *n.*

purs'lane, 1 pūrs'lın; 2 pûrs'lan, *n.* A prostrate fleshy annual (*Portulaca oleracea*) of gardens and waste places, with reddish-green stem and leaves and small yellow flowers: it is used in Europe as a salad, but regarded as a weed in the United States. [OF.]

pur-sue', 1 pər-siū'; 2 pur-sū', *v.* [PUR-SUED'; PUR-SU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow persistently, with the purpose of seizing or securing; chase; hunt. **2.** Figuratively, to endeavor persistently to attain or gain; seek, as, to *pursue* pleasure. **3.** To proceed along, as a course or path; apply oneself to or practise; continue; follow up; as, to *pursue* one's studies. **4†.** To prosecute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To follow. **2.** To continue; proceed: a Gallicism. **3.** *Law.* To prosecute; sue. [< L.ᴼᶠ *prosequor*, < *pro*, forward, + *sequor*, follow.] Syn.: see FOLLOW. —**pur-su'a-bl(eᴱ,** *a.*—**pur-su'al§,** *n.* Pursuit.—**pur-su'-ance,** *n.* The act of pursuing; a following after or following out; prosecution: usually in the phrase *in pursuance of*.—**pur-su'-ant.** **I.** *a.* Done in accordance with or by reason of something; conformable. **II.** *adv.* In accordance; agreeably: conformably: usually with *to*. **pur-su'ant-ly‡.**—**pur-su'er,** *n.*—**pur-suit',** *n.* **1.** The act of pursuing; a chase. **2.** That which is followed as a continued employment; a business; vocation. Syn.: see HUNT.

pur'sui-vant, 1 pūr'swi-vant; 2 pûr'swi-vant, *n.* **1.** *Her.* An attendant upon a herald; an officer of the third and lowest rank in the College of Heralds, performing similar duties to a herald. **2.** A follower; especially, a military attendant of the king. [< OF. *poursuivant*.]

purs'y, 1 pūrs'ı; 2 pûrs'y, *a.* Short-breathed; asthmatic; hence, fat. [< L.ᴼᶠ *pulso*, beat.] Syn.: see CORPULENT.—**purs'-i-ness,** *n.* The state of being short-winded; fatness.

pur'te-nance[‖], *n.* Appurtenance; specif., the inwards of an animal.

pu'ru-lent, 1 piū'ru-lent; 2 pū'ry-lĕnt, *a.* Consisting of or secreting pus. [< L. *purulentus*, < *pus*, PUS.]—**pu'ru-lence, -len-cy,** *n.*—**pu'ru-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Pu'rus, 1 pū'rus; 2 pu'rus, *n.* A river in Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil, flowing 2,230 m. to the Amazon river.

pur-vey', 1 pər-vē'; 2 pur-vę', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To furnish or provide supplies for; furnish or provide, as provisions. **2.** To purchase provisions. < L.ᴼᶠ *provideo*, provide.] **pur'veyet.**

pur-vey'ance, 1 pər-vā'ans; 2 pur-vē'anç, *n.* **1.** The act of purveying. **2.** That which is purveyed or supplied; provisions. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A former prerogative of royalty, abolished in 1660, enabling a monarch to buy goods at an appraised value, and also to enforce personal service.

pur-vey'or, 1 pər-vā'ər *or* -ər; 2 pur-vē'or, *n.* **1.** One who furnishes supplies for living, especially for the table; a caterer. **2.** [Eng.] An officer who formerly, by exaction or otherwise, made provision for the king's household.

pur'view, 1 pûr'viū; 2 pûr'vū, *n.* **1.** Extent, sphere, or scope of anything, as of official authority or of a history. **2.** Range of view, experience, or thought; outlook. **3.** *Law.* The body or the scope or limit of a statute. [< OF. *pourvieu*, < *pourvoir*, PURVEY.]

pus, 1 pus; 2 pŭs, *n.* A secretion from inflamed tissues, as in healing wounds, usually viscid or creamy, and consisting of modified leucocytes and other cells in a liquid plasma; the result of suppuration. [L., < √ *pu* in *puteo*, rot.]—**laudable pus,** the pus of infected wounds, formerly supposed to be a healthy process.

Pu'sey, 1 piū'zi; 2 pū'sy, **Edward Bouverie** (1800–1882). An English theologian and controversial writer; writer of several of the *Tracts for the Times*. See TRACTARIANISM.—**Pu'sey-ism,** *n.* The teachings and practise of Pusey and his followers. See TRACTARIANISM.—**Pu'sey-ite,** *n.*

push[1], 1 push; 2 push, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To press against with force; drive or impel by pressure; apply steady pressure to for the purpose of moving: opposed to *draw* and *pull*. **2.** To urge forward or promote by vigorous and persistent efforts; prosecute energetically; as, he *pushes* his business. **3.** To bear hard upon; straiten; perplex; as, *pushed* for funds. **4.** To importune; urge. **5**‖. To thrust with the horns; gore. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert steady pressure in moving or attempting to move something: opposed to *draw*. **2.** To press forward; advance urgently; hasten: with *on*, etc. **3.** To make an attack or a thrust, as with horns. [< F. *pousser*, < L. *pulso*, < *pulsus*, pp. of *pello*, strike.] Syn.: crowd, drive, expedite, force, hasten, impel, importune, press, propel, prosecute, shove, thrust, urge. See DRIVE; HUSTLE; JAM; PROMOTE.—Ant.: see DRAW.—**push'er.** 1. One who or that which pushes; especially, an active energetic person. **2.** An aeroplane with the propeller in the rear of the wings.—**pushing,** *pa.* **1.** Possessing business enterprise and energy. **2.** Possessing aggressiveness; impertinent. **-ly,** *adv.* —**push'mo'bile,** *n.* A wheeled platform with a handle for steadying and steering used by children as a toy.—**p.-pin,** *n.* A children's game in which pins are pushed over each other.

push, *n.* **1.** A propelling or thrusting pressure; repulsion as opposed to attraction or pull; a shove. **2.** A forcible assault or attack; stroke; onset; as, at first *push*. **3.** An extremity; trail; exigency; as, at a *push* for money. **4.** [Colloq.] Determined activity; energy. **5.** *Mech.* Anything pushed to cause action, as a button. **6.** [Slang.] The crowd; a number of friends or associates; as, he fooled the whole *push;* also, an influential clique. **7.** [Slang; Austral.] A body of larrikins.—**push'ball',** *n.* A game like football played by two sides with a ball 6 feet in diameter weighing 48 pounds.—**p.-button,** *n.* A button or knob which, on being pushed, opens or closes an electric circuit, as in some electric systems.—**p.-cart,** *n.* A two-wheeled cart used by fruit-venders, pedlers, hawkers, etc.

Push'kin, 1 push'kin; 2 push'kin, **Alexander Sergeievitch** (1799–1837). A Russian poet, dramatist, and historian: *Eugeni Onyeçin*, etc.

Push'tu, 1 push'tu; 2 pŭsh'tụ, *n.* The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan. So called by those who speak it. It is akin to Persian. **Push'to‡; Push'too‡.**

pu"sil-lan'i-mous, 1 piū"si-lan'i-mus; 2 pū"si-lăn'i-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Lacking strength of mind, courage, or spirit; mean-spirited; cowardly. **2.** Characterized by weakness of purpose or lack of courage. [< L. *pusillus*, very little, + *animus*, mind.] Syn.: cowardly, dastardly, effeminate, faint-hearted, feeble, mean-spirited, recreant, spiritless, timid, timorous, weak.—Ant.: see synonyms for BRAVE.—**pu"sil-la-nim'i-ty,** *n.* Faint-heartedness; indecision; cowardice.—**pu"sil-lan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**pu"sil-lan'i-mous-ness,** *n.*

pus'ley. 1 pus'li; 2 pŭs'ly, *n.* Purslane: a corruption. **pus'sly‡.**

puss, 1 pus; 2 pus, *n.* **1.** A cat: a pet name; also, by extension, a child or young woman. **2.** A hare or rabbit. [Perhaps imitative of a cat's "spitting."]—**pus'sy,** 1 pus'i; 2 pus'y, *n.* [PUS'SIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** Puss; a cat or hare: a diminutive. **2.** *Bot.* A fuzzy catkin, as of a willow, birch, etc.—**pus'sy-cat",** *n.* **1.** A cat or puss. **2.** *Bot.* The catkin of the pussy-willow.—**pussy-foot,** *vi.* To tread softly and stealthily so as to conceal one's plans or movements; also, to act slyly.—**p.-willow,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A small American willow (*Salix discolor*) with silky catkins in early spring. **glaucous willow‡.** **2.** One of various other willows bearing catkins in early spring.

pus'sy, 1 pus'i; 2 pus'y, *a.* Full of pus.

pus'tule, 1 pus'tiūl; 2 pŭs'tūl, *n.* **1.** A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base containing pus. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* (1) An elevation resembling a pimple or a blister. (2) A color-spot resembling a pustule. [< L. *pustŭla*, < *pus*, pus.]—**pus'tu-lant.** **I.** *a.* Causing pustules. **II.** *n.* An irritant that causes pustules.—**pus'tu-lar,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Proceeding from or marked by pustules; as, a *pustular* eruption. **2.** Pustulate.—**pus'tu-late**[2], *vt. & vi.* To form into or become pustules.—**pus'tu-late,** *a.* Covered with pustules or pustule-like elevations. **pus'tu-lat"ed‡; pus'tu-la-tous‡; pus'tu-lous‡.**—**pus"tu-la'tion,** *n. Med.* The formation of pustules; a pustular eruption.

put[1], 1 put; 2 pụt, *v.* [PUT; PUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set, lay, or place; bring into or move in any place or position: always with the sense of motion. **2.** To bring into a particular state, condition, or relation; as, to *put* a person to sleep or in charge. **3.** To commit; entrust; as, to *put* confidence in someone. **4.** To bring to notice for debate or consideration; propose; advance; as, to *put* a question. **5.** To set or apply, as the mind. **6.** To express in words; render; state; as, the argument was well *put*. **7.** To move to action; constrain; incite; urge. **8.** To cast or throw (a weight) with upward and forward motion of the arm; as, to *put* the shot. **9.** *Com.* To deliver (stock or produce) under specified conditions. See PUT[1], *n.*, 2. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct one's course; start in a specified direction: especially in nautical usage. **2**‖. To go or move; run. **3**‖. To suppose a case. [< AS. *potian*, push.]—**put'ter**[1], *n.*

Syn.: deposit, lay, place, set. *Put* is the most general term for bringing an object to some point or within some space, however exactly or loosely; we may *put* a horse in a pasture, or *put* a bullet in a rifle or into an enemy. *Place* denotes more careful movement and more exact location; as, to *place* a crown on one's head, or a garrison in a city. To *lay* is to *place* in a horizontal position; to *set* is to *place* in an upright position; we *lay* a cloth, and *set* a dish upon a table. To *deposit* is to *put* in a place of security for future use; as, to *deposit* money in a bank; the original sense, to *lay* down (quietly), is also common; as, the stream *deposits* sediment. Compare SET.—**to be put to it,** to be hard pressed.—**to put about.** **1.** *Naut.* To change from one tack to its opposite; go about. **2.** To bewilder or annoy; also, to put to inconvenience; distress.—**to put ahead,** to advance; put forward, as a clock or watch.—**to put back.** **1.** To retard; hinder. **2.** To replace. **3.** To place or imagine to be at an earlier time, as the hands of a watch. **4.** *Naut.* To return; as, *to put back* to land.—**to put by.** **1.** To thrust aside; turn away. **2.** To lay by or store up, as money.—**to put down.** **1.** To repress; crush. **2.** To degrade. **3.** To subscribe. **4.** To lay away in preservation for future sale or use, as butter, eggs, etc.—**to put forth.** **1.** To extend; reach. **2.** To present to notice. **3.** To exert; as, to *put forth* strength. **4.** To publish, as a book. **5.** To shoot; germinate; as, buds *put forth*. **6.** To put out to sea; set out or forward.—**to put in,** to enter a place for shelter or supplies, as a ship into harbor or a person into an inn or hotel.—**to put off.** **1.** To lay aside; as, *to put off* a garment. **2.** To discard. **3.** To delay; postpone. **4.** To turn aside from a purpose. **5.** To set sail; depart.—**to put through,** to push to successful completion; accomplish.—**to put to death.** **1.** To execute; as, the murderer was *put to death*. **2.** To slaughter; kill.—**to put to it,** to cause distress to; to press hard.—**to put to rights,** to arrange properly.—**to put two and two together,** to infer correctly from given circumstances.—**to put up.** **1.** To lay aside or put in its proper place; as, *put up* your swords. **2.** To lodge. **3.** To sheathe the sword; be at peace. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To stake, as money.—**to put up with,** to endure submissively.

put[2], 1 put; 2 pŭt, *vt. & vi. Golf.* To strike (the ball) with a putter, as when playing at a short distance from the hole. **putt‡.**—**put'ter**[1], *n. Golf.* **1.** One who puts; as, he is a poor *putter*. **2.** An upright stiff-shafted club used on the putting-green. See illus. under GOLF-CLUB.

put[3], 1 put; 2 pụt, *n.* **1.** The act of putting, as a cast or throw. **2.** [U. S.] A contract by which one person, in consideration of money paid to another, acquires the privilege of selling or delivering to the latter within a certain time some article named, as wheat or cotton, or shares, at a stipulated price: opposed to *call*. **3.** A thrust.—**put or take,** a game of chance played with a toddle top. See TEETOTUM, *n.*

put[4], 1 put; 2 pụt, *n.* **1.** The act or stroke of putting in golf. **2.** A game of cards somewhat resembling napoleon.

put[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rustic; clown.

pu-ta'men, 1 piū-tē'men; 2 pū-tā'mĕn, *n.* [PU-TAM'I-NA, 1 -tam'i-nə 2 -tăm'i-na, *pl.*] *Bot.* The hard bony stone of certain fruits, as the cherry. [L., waste, a husk, < *puto*, cleanse, prune.] —**pu-tam'i-nous,** *a.*

pu'ta-tiv(e[5]), 1 piū'te-tiv; 2 pū'ta-tĭv, *a.* Supposed; reported; reputed. [< F. *putatif*, < L. *puto*, think.] **-ly,** *adv.*

put'log", 1 put'lor put'lieg"; 2 put'lor pūt'lŏg", *n. Building.* A crosspiece in a scaffolding, its inner end resting in a hole in the wall and its outer on a ledger.

Put'nam, 1 put'nəm; 2 pŭt'nam, *n.* **1. David E.** (–), an American lieutenant and military aviator in World War; killed in action; brought down 12 enemy airplanes. **2. Israel** (1718–1790), an American Revolutionary general: sobriquet "Old Put." **3. Rufus** (1738–1824), an American Revolutionary general; pioneer in Ohio: cousin of preceding.

Put'nik, 1 pūt'nik; 2 pụt'nik, **Radomir.** A Serbian general; defeated Austrians at the Jadar between Leshnitza and Shabats, Aug. 17–19, and in the battle at the Rudnik Ridges, Dec. 3–8, 1914.

put'-off", 1 put'-ōf"; 2 pụt'-ôf", *n.* [Prov.] An evasion; excuse.

put on, 1 pet on; 2 pŭt on, *pa.* [Scot.] Dressed; clothed.

put'-out", 1 put'-aut"; 2 put'-out", *n. Baseball.* The act of causing an out, as of batter or base-runner.

pu'tre-fy, 1 piū'tri-fai; 2 pū'tre-fy, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To cause to decay with fetid odor; rot; decay; decompose; make or become gangrenous. [< L.[OF] *putreo*, be putrid, + *facio*, make.] **pu'tri-fy‡.**

Syn.: become corrupt, putrid, or rotten, corrupt, decay, decompose, rot. See CORRUPT; DECAY.—Ant.: disinfect, embalm, freshen, preserve, purify, vitalize, vivify.

—**pu"tre-fac'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of putrefying; the state of being putrified. **2.** Putrescent or putrified matter. —**pu"tre-fac'tive**(e[5]), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to putrefaction. **2.** Producing putrefaction.—**pu'tre-fi"er,** *n.*—**pu-tres'cence,** *n.* **1.** The state of undergoing putrefaction. **2.** Something that

is putrescent.—**pu-tres'cent.** *a.* **1.** Becoming putrid: undergoing putrefaction. **2.** Pertaining to putrefaction.—**pu-tres'ci-bi(-e)ᵖ.** **I.** *a.* Liable to putrefy. **II.** *n.* A body that decomposes at a certain temperature in contact with air and moisture: generally containing nitrogen.—**pu-tres"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

pu'trid, 1 piū'trid; 2 pū'trid, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of putrefaction; tainted; as, *putrid* meat. **2.** Bearing signs of or produced by putrefaction; as, a *putrid* smell. **3.** [Slang.] Hence, rotten; inefficient; worthless. [< L. *putridus,* < *putreo,* be rotten.] Syn.: see BAD; ROTTEN.—**pu-trid'i-ty,** *n.* **pu'trid-ness‡.**

putt[1], 1 put; 2 put, *v.* & *n.* Same as PUT[1].

putt[2], 1 put; 2 pût, *n.* Same as PUT[2]. [< W. *put,* dwarf.]

put'tee, 1 put'i; 2 pût'e, *n.* A gaiter wound spirally about the leg, from knee to ankle, as used by soldiers, sportsmen, etc. [< Hind. *patti.*] **put'tie‡; put'ty‡.**

put'ter, 1 put'ər; 2 pût'er, *vi.* [Colloq.] To trifle; potter.

put'ter-er, *n.* Same as POTTERER.

put'ting, 1 put'iŋ; 2 put'ing, *verbal n.* The action of the verb *to put,* as *putting* the shot.—**put'ting-green",** *n. Golf.* The smooth ground within twenty yards of the hole. See PUT[2], *v.*—**p.-stone,** *n.* A heavy stone used in the athletic sport called "putting the stone." See PUT[1], *v.*, 8.

put'tock, 1 put'ək; 2 pût'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The European kite. **2.** The European buzzard. **3.** A marsh-harrier.

put'ty, 1 put'i; 2 pût'y. **I.** *vt.* [PUT'TIED; PUT'TY-ING.] To fill up or stop with putty; apply putty to. **II.** *n.* **1.** Whiting mixed with linseed-oil to the consistency of dough: used for filling holes or cracks in carpenter-work, securing panes of glass in the sash, making relief ornaments, etc.

2. *Plastering.* Fine lime mortar for filling cracks, finishing, etc. [< OF. *potee,* calcined tin.]—**l'ron-put'ty,** *n.* Ferric oxid mixed with boiled linseed-oil.—**put'ty-coat",** *n.* The finishing coat given to a wall with lime-putty.—**p.-knife,** *n.* A knife with a spatula-like blade, used by glaziers in puttying window-glass, etc.—**p.-powder,** *n.* Tin oxid, used for polishing glass, metals, etc.—**p.-work,** *n.* Relief decorative work made of a plastic composition that hardens after molding.—**red-lead p.,** red and white lead mixed with boiled linseed-oil, used mainly for cementing pipe-joints.—**put'ti-er,** *n.* One who putties; a glazier. **put'ty-er‡.**

put'ty-root", 1 put'i-rût"; 2 pût'y-rōōt", *n. Bot.* A rather rare American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*) with a scape bearing a loose raceme of brownish flowers produced yearly.

Pu"tu-may'o, 1 pū"tu-mai'o; 2 pu"tu-mȳ'o, *n.* A tributary of the Amazon in Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru; length, 1,000 m. —**Putumayo region,** a rubber-producing region in South America lying between parallels 72° and 74° W. long., and 0° and 4° S. lat. approximately; area 10,000 sq. m.; claimed by Colombia and Peru, boundary unsettled. **I-ça'‡.**

put'-up", 1 put'-up"; 2 put'-ûp", *a.* [Colloq.] Prearranged or contrived in an artful manner; as, a *put-up* job.

Pu"vis' de Cha"vannes', 1 pū"vi' də shą"vān; 2 pū"vi' de chă"vän', **Pierre** (1824–1898). A French historical and decorative painter.

puy, 1 pwi; 2 pwȳ, *n. Geol.* A conical hill of volcanic origin. [F., < *appui,* prop, < L. *ad,* to, + *podium;* see PEW.]

Puy de Dôme, 1 pwi də dōm; 2 pwȳ de dōm. A mountain in central France, 4,805 ft. high.

puz'zle, 1 puz'l; 2 pûz'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [PUZ'ZLED; PUZ'ZLING.] **1.** To confuse or perplex; mystify; to be perplexed. **2.** To ascertain or solve by investigation and study, as something perplexing: with *out.* **3.** To make intricate; entangle. **4.** To be in doubt or perplexity. **5.** To attempt to solve something perplexing: with *over.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A thing difficult to understand or explain; perplexing problem; especially, something, as a toy, purposely arranged so as to require time, patience, and ingenuity to solve its intricacies. **2.** The state of being puzzled; a quandary; perplexity. [Aphetic for *opposal,* < OPPOSE.] Syn.: (verb) see PERPLEX; (noun) see RIDDLE.—**cross-word puzzle,** *n.* A pattern of white and black spaces, of these the white spaces are to be filled with letters that form words, vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, to agree with accompanying definitions.—**puz'zle-ment,** *n.*—**puz'zler,** *n.*

p. v., *abbr.* Post-village.—**pvte.,** *abbr.* Private.—**pwt.,** *abbr.* Pennyweight, pennyweights.—**P. X.,** *abbr.* Please exchange.—**pxt.,** *abbr. Pinxit* (L., he (or she) painted it).

py-æ'mi-a, py-æ'mic. Same as PYEMIA, etc.

pyc-n-, 1 pikn-, pik'no-; 2 pȳcn-, pȳc'no-. From Greek *pyknos,*

pyc'no-, [thick, dense: combining forms.—**pyc-nid'i-o-spore,** *n. Bot.* A pycnospore; stylospore.—**pyc-nid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A spore-bearing receptacle of varying form.—**pyc-nid'i-al,** *a.*—**pyc'ni-o-spore,** *n.* Same as PYCNOSPORE.—**pyc'nis,** *n.* [PYC'NI-DES, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as PYCNIDIUM.—**pyc'ni-um,** *n. Bot.* Same as PYCNIDIUM. **pyc-nom'e-ter,** *n.* A specific-gravity bottle or flask.—**pyc'no-spore,** *n.* A stylospore; pycnidiospore; a conidiospore developed within a pycnidium.—**pyc'no-style,** *n. Arch.* Intercolumniation 1½ diameters apart: also used adjectively. See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

Pyd'na, 1 pid'nə; 2 pȳd'na, *n.* An ancient city in Macedonia, taken from the Athenians by Philip the Great, where the Macedonian empire was overthrown by the Romans in 168 B. C.

py"e-li'tis, 1 pai"i-lai'tis *or* -li'tis; 2 pȳ"e-li'tis *or* -li'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney. [< Gr. *pyelos,* the pelvis.]—**py"e-lit'ic,** *a.*

py"e-lo-cys-ti'tis, 1 pai"i-lo-sis-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis; 2 pȳ"e-lo-çȳs-ti'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bladder and the pelvis of the kidney. [< Gr. *pyelos,* pelvis, + *kystis,* bladder.]—**py'e-lo-gram",** *n.* A pyelographic picture.—**py"e-log'ra-phy,** *n.* Radiography of the ureter and pelvis of the kidney.—**py"e-lo-graph'ic,** *a.*

py-e'mi-a, 1 pai-i'mi-ə; 2 pȳ-ē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A poisonous infection of the blood, due to the absorption of vitiated pus or putrid animal secretions into the circulation; it causes suppuration marked by multiple abscesses, phlebitis, etc. [< Gr. *pyon,* pus, + *haima,* blood.]—**py-e'mic, py-æ'mic,** *a.*

Pyesh'kov, 1 pyesh'kof; 2 pyēsh'kŏf, **Aleksei Maximovitch** (1868–). A Russian novelist; pen-name, "Maxim Gorki."

py'et, 1 pai'et; 2 pȳ'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A magpie; piet.

py-gid'i-um, 1 pai-jid'i-əm; 2 pȳ-ǧid'i-ûm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] The terminal or posterior segment, as of an insect: a caudal shield. [Dim. < Gr. *pygē,* rump.]—**py-gid'i-al,** *a.*

Pyg-ma'li-on, 1 pig-mē'li-ən; 2 pȳg-mā'li-on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A sculptor of Cyprus, who fell in love with his statue, Galatea, to which Venus gave life. [MEAN.

pyg'my, pyg-mæ'an, pyg-me'an. Same as PIGMY, PIGMÆAN, PIG-

py'in, 1 pai'in; 2 pȳ'in, *n.* A proteid compound contained in pus. [< Gr. *pyon,* pus.] **py'ine‡.**

py-ja'mas, *n. pl.* [Anglo-Ind.] Pajamas.

pyke, 1 paik; 2 pȳk, *vt.* [Scot.] To pick.—**pyk'et,** *pa.* Picked; also, of wire, barbed.

Pyl'a-des, 1 pil'ə-diz; 2 pȳl'a-dēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A nephew of Agamemnon and friend of Orestes, whose sister, Electra, he married.

pyle, 1 pail; 2 pȳl. *n.* [Scot.] A grain of chaff.

py"le-phle-bi'tis, 1 pai"li-fli-bai'tis *or* -bi'tis; 2 pȳ"le-fle-bi'tis *or* -bi'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the portal vein. **py"lo-phle-bi'tis‡.** [< Gr. *pylē,* gate, + *phleps* (*phleb-*), vein, + -ITIS.]

py'lon, 1 pai'lən; 2 pȳ'lŏn. **1.** *Egypt. Arch.* A monumental structure constituting an entrance to a temple or other large edifice, consisting of a central gateway, flanked on each side by a truncated pyramidal tower. **2.** *Aero.* (1) A stake marking the course in an aerodrome or turning-point in an aerial race. (2) A tower from which aeroplanes are launched. [Gr.]

py-lo'rus, 1 pi-[*or* pai-]lō'rus; 2 py-[*or* pȳ-]lō'rus, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] The opening between the stomach and the small intestine; also, the adjoining portion of the stomach. [LL. < Gr. *pylōros,* lit. 'gate-keeper,' < *pylē,* gate, + *ōra,* care, < *horaō,* see.]—**py-lor'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the pylorus.—**pyloric cæca,** blind tubes opening into the intestine near the pylorus, as in fishes.—**p. valve,** the circular muscle at the lower end of the stomach.

Py'los, 1 pai'ləs; 2 pȳ'lŏs, *n.* **1.** Same as NAVARINO. **2.** An ancient town in northern Elis. **3.** A Homeric town in southern Elis ruled over by Nestor. **Py'lus‡.** [and orator.

Pym, 1 pim; 2 pȳm, **John** (1584–1643). An English statesman

py'o-, py-, 1 pai'o-, pai-; 2 pȳ'o- pȳ-. From Greek *pyon,* pus: combining forms.—**py'o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* **1.** The formation or secretion of pus; suppuration. **2.** The doctrine or theory of the origin, source, and process of the generation of pus. **py"o-ge'ni-a‡; py-og'e-ny‡.—py"o-ge-net'ic, py"o-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to pyogenesis. **2.** Forming pus.—**py-og'e-nous,** *a. Pathol.* Produced by pus.—**py"o-ne-phro'sis,** *n.* An accumulation of pus in the pelvis of the kidney.—**py"or-rhe'a,** *n.* A discharge of pus with continued flow.—**py"or-rhœ'a‡.—pyorrhea alveolaris** (*Pathol.*), a loosening of the teeth accompanied by progressive inflammation of their lining membrane; Riggs's disease.—**py"o-sal'pinx,** *n.* Collection of pus in a Fallopian tube.—**py-o'sis,** *n.* Suppuration.

py'ot, *n.* [Scot.] Same as PIET

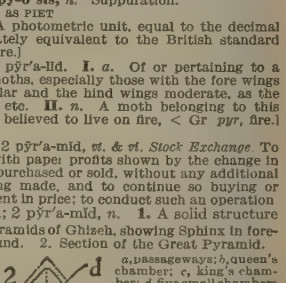
pyr. 1 pair; 2 pȳr, *n.* A photometric unit, equal to the decimal candle and approximately equivalent to the British standard candle. [< Gr. *pyr,* fire.]

pyr'a-lid, 1 pir'ə-lid; 2 pȳr'a-lid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Pyralidæ*) of moths, especially those with the fore wings approximately triangular and the hind wings moderate, as the bee-moth, meal-moth, etc. **II.** *n.* A moth belonging to this family. [L., an insect believed to live on fire, < Gr *pyr,* fire.]

py-ral'i-dan, *a. & n.*

pyr'a-mid, 1 pir'ə-mid; 2 pȳr'a-mid, *vt. & vi. Stock Exchange.* To buy or sell, as stock, with paper profits shown by the change in price of stock already purchased or sold, without any additional deposit of money being made, and to continue so buying or selling on each movement in price; to conduct such an operation

pyr'a-mid, 1 pir'ə-mid; 2 pȳr'a-mid, *n.* **1.** A solid structure of masonry with a square base, and with triangular sides meeting in an apex. Such structures were used as tombs or temples. The pyramids of Egypt, raised over the sepulchral chambers of kings, are the best examples of this type of structure. The most interesting group is at Ghizeh, near Cairo. The pyramids of Mexico served as temples. The largest is the pyramid near Cholula on the Pueblo plateau, in central Mexico.



1. Pyramids of Ghizeh, showing Sphinx in foreground. 2. Section of the Great Pyramid. *a*, passageways; *b*, queen's chamber; *c*, king's chamber; *d*, five small chambers to relieve pressure; *e*, one of two ventilators; *f*, a subterranean room.

2. Something in pyramidal form. Specif.: (1) *Math.* A solid bounded by a polygonal plane for its base, and bitriangular planes meeting in a point called the vertex. (2) *Crystal.* A form consisting of three or more similar planes having a common point of intersection. (3) *Anat. & Zool* One of various conical structures; specif., a small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum.

3. *Hort.* Any tree trained in pyramidal form. **4.** *Stock Exchange.* The operations involved in pyramiding. Compare

PYRAMID, *v.* **5.** *pl.* A game of pool. [< Gr. *pyramid-s*, pyramid, of Egypt. orig.]—**pyramids of Ferrein** (*Anat.*), the medullary rays of the kidney.—**pyramids of Malpighi**, in the kidney, conical masses of medullary substance with apices at the papillæ. **renal pyramids‡.**—**py-ram'i-dal**, *a.* Of or shaped like a pyramid. **pyr"a-mid'ic‡**: **pyr"a-mid'i-cal‡.**—**py-ram'i-dal-ly**, *adv.*—**pyr"a-mid'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Pyr'a-mus, 1 pir'ə-məs; 2 pŷr'ə-mûs, *n. Gr Myth.* The lover of Thisbe, who killed himself, thinking her dead. Shakespeare burlesques the story in his *Midsummer-Night's Dream.* See THISBE

py"ra-nom'e-ter, 1 pai"rə-(*or* pir"ə-)nem'ə-tər; 2 pī"rə-(*or* pŷr"ə-)nŏm'e-tər, *n. Physics.* A measuring device used to determine sky radiation. [< PYR- + ANA- + -METER.]

py-rar'gy-rite, 1 pi-rär'ji-rait; 2 pŷ-rär'ĝy-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic-adamantine black silver sulfantimonite (Ag_3SbS_3), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. Compare PROUSTITE. [< PYR- + *argyros*, silver.]

py'ra-zin, 1 pai'rə-zin: 2 pŷ'ra-zīn, *n. Chem* A modification ($C_4H_4N_2$) of pyridin by the substitution of an N for a CH group. [< PYRIDIN + AZO-; see under AZO-.] **py'ra-zin‡.**

pyré, 1 pair; 2 pŷr, *n.* A heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body; hence, any burning pile. [< Gr. *pyra*, < *pyr*, fire.]

py'rene[1], 1 pai'rin; 2 pŷ'rēn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{10}$) contained in that portion of coal-tar oil boiling above 360° C. [< Gr. *pyr*, fire.]

py'rene[2], *n. Bot.* **1.** Same as NUTLET **2.** Same as PUTAMEN. [< Gr. *pyrēn*, fruit-stone.] **py-re'na‡.**

Pyr'e-nees, 1 pir'i-niz; 2 pŷr'e-nēs, *n. pl.* A mountain chain between France and Spain; highest point, Pic de Néthou. 11,165 ft.—**Pyr"e-ne'an**, *a.*

py-re'nin, 1 pai-ri'nin; 2 pŷ-rē'nin, *n. Biol.* The substance constituting cell-nucleoli. [< PYRENE[2].]

py-re'no-, **py'ren-**,] pi-ri'no-, pai'ren-; 2 pŷ-rē'no-, pŷ'rēn-. From Greek *pyrēn*, fruit-stone: combining forms.—**py-re'noid.** **I.** *a.* Having the form of a fruit-stone. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small colorless mass of proteid substance of a crystalline form, appearing in the chloroplasts of green algæ **2.** A transparent body in infusorian chromatophores.—**py"re-no'de-an**, *a.*

py-ret'ic, 1 pai-ret'ik; 2 pŷ-rēt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with or relating to fever; febrile. **2.** Remedial in fevers. **II.** *n.* A febrifuge. [< Gr. *pyretikos*, < *pyretos*, fever, < *pyr*, fire.]—**pyr"e-tol'o-gy**, *n.* The department of medical science that treats of fevers.

py-rex'i-a, 1 pai-reks'i-ə; 2 pŷ-rēks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal elevation of bodily temperature. [< Gr. *pyrexis*, < *pyretos*, see PYRETIC.] **pyr'ex-y‡.**—**py-rex'i-al**, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of fevers or of a fever.

pyr"ge-om'e-ter, 1 pair"(*or* pir"]ji-em'e-tər; 2 pŷr"(*or* pŷr')ĝe-ŏm'e-ter, *n. Physics.* A device employed to determine the earth's radiation. [< PYR- + GEO- + -METER.]

pyr-he"li-om'e-ter, 1 pir-hi"li-em'i-tər; 2 pŷr-hē"li-ŏm'e-ter, *n. Astron.* An instrument for measuring solar radiation by its thermal effects. [< PYR- + Gr. *hēlios*, sun, + -METER.]

pyr'i-din,] pir'i-din, -din *or* -din; 2 pŷr'i-din, -din *or* -dīn, *n.*

pyr'i-dine,] *Chem.* A colorless liquid compound (C_5H_5N) contained in coal-tar naphtha and in bone-oil. It has a pungent odor and is basic. It is used as a disinfectant, antiseptic, alcohol denaturant, and asthma-remedy. It is the parent substance of a great many alkaloids and ptomains Pyridin may be regarded as a benzene in which a nitrogen atom has been substituted for one of the CH groups. [< Gr. *pyr*, fire.]—**py-rid'ic**, *a.*

pyr'i-form, 1 pir'i-fōrm; 2 pŷr'i-fōrm, *a.* Pear-shaped. [< L. *pyrum*, pear, + -FORM.]

pyr'i-mi-din, 1 pir'i-mi-din; 2 pŷr'i-mi-din, *n. Chem.* A diazin. **pyr'i-mi-dine‡.**

py'rite, 1 pai'rait; 2 pŷ'rīt, *n.* [PY-RI'TES, 1 pi-rai'tiz; 2 pŷ-rī'tēs, *pl.*] *Mineral.* A metallic, pale brass-yellow, opaque isometric iron disulfid (FeS_2); fool's gold. [< Gr.[L] *pyrites*, flint. < *pyr*, fire.] **i'ron py-ri'tes‡**; **py-ri'tes‡.**—**py-rit'ic**, *a.* Of or like pyrite. **py-rit'i-cal‡**; **pyr'i-tous‡.**—**pyritic smelting**, the smelting of pyrites by means of their own combustive properties.—**pyr'i-to-he'dral**, *a. Crystal.* Resembling pyrites in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite faces parallel. **pyr'i-tohd‡.**—**pyr"i-to-he'dron**, *n. Crystal.* A form belonging to the pyritohedral class of the isometric system consisting of twelve pentagonal-shaped faces; a pentagonal dodecahedron.

py-ri'tes, 1 pi-rai'tiz; 2 pŷ-rī'tēs, *n. Mineral.* The common name for iron or copper pyrite. Compare CHALCOPYRITE; PYRITE.

pyro, 1 pai'ro *or* pir'o; 2 pŷ'ro *or* pŷr'o, *n.* [Colloq.] Pyrogallol: so called in photography.

pyro-,] 1 pai'ro-, pair-; 2 pŷ'ro-, pŷr-. From Greek *pyr*, fire: combining forms denoting: (1) Fire; heat. (2) *Chem.* Derivation (real or hypothetical) by heat-action; specif., in certain inorganic acids, formation from two molecules of the ordinary acid by the elimination of one molecule of water, as $2H_3AsO_3$ (arsenic acid) $-H_2O = H_4As_2O_7$ (pyroarsenic acid).—**pyro-cat'e-chin**, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_6O_2$) contained in various barks, originally obtained when catechin was subjected to dry distillation: used in photography as a developer.—**py"ro-chem'i-cal**, *a.* Chemical changes induced or effected by high temperature.—**py"ro-clas'tic**, *a. Geol.* Formed from or consisting of the fragmentary or comminuted ejecta of volcanic or igneous eruptions.—**py"ro-crys'tal-line**, *a. Geol.* Crystallized from materials in a state of fusion; as, *pyrocrystalline* masses.—**py"ro-e-lec'tric.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pyroelectricity. **2.** Manifesting pyroelectricity: becoming electropolar when heated. **II.** *n.* A substance that becomes electropolar when heated.—**py"ro-e-lec-tric'i-ty**, *n.* Electrification or electric polarity developed in certain minerals by heating or cooling; also, the branch of electric science treating of this phenomenon.—**py"ro-gal'late**, *n.* A salt of pyrogallic acid.—**py"ro-gal'lic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from gallic acid; pertaining to or designating pyrogallol —**py"ro-gal'lol**, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_3(OH)_3$) obtained by heating gallic acid: combines with oxygen, and is used to reduce silver and mercury salts to a metallic state.—**py"rog-nos'tics**, *n pl. Mineral* The characteristics of a mineral, that may be determined with a blowpipe.—**py'ro-graph**, *n.* A design produced, as on wood, by pyrography.—**py-rog'ra-pher**, *n.*—**py-rog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art or process of producing a design as on wood or leather, by a red-hot point or fine flame.—**py"ro-graph'ic**, *a.*—**py"ro-gra-vure'**, *n.* The art or process of producing a design on wood by pyrography; also, a picture thus made.—**py"ro-lig'ne-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to that which is derived from wood by heat, specifically by dry distillation. [+ L. *lignum*, wood.] **py"ro-lig'nic‡**; **py"ro-lig'nous‡.**—**pyroligneous acid**, crude acetic acid as derived from wood by distillation. **p. vinegar‡.**—**p. alcohol** or **spirit**, same as METHYL ALCOHOL.—**py-rol'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** The scientific examination of bodies by heat; blowpipe analysis. **2§.** The branch of physics that treats of heat.—**py"ro-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**py"ro-lu'site**, *n Mineral.* A soft, metallic, iron-black or steel-gray manganese dioxid (MnO_2) of great value in the arts, being used in the manufacture of oxygen, chlorin, etc.—**py-rol'y-sis**, *n. Chem.* Decomposition by the application or as the result of heat.—**py"rol'y-tic**, *a.*—**py"ro-mag-net'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the changes in magnetic intensity caused by change of temperature.—**py'ro-man"cy**, *n.* Divination by fire. [+ Gr *manteia*, divination.]—**py"ro-ma'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* An insane propensity to set things on fire.—**py"ro-ma'ni-ac**, *n* —**py"ro-man'tic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to pyromancy. **II.** *n.* One who professes to divine by means of fire.—**py-rom'e-ter**, *n.* **1.** One who professes to divine by means of fire.—**py-rom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat; a high-temperature thermometer. **2.** An instrument used to indicate the degrees of expansion produced by heat on solid bodies.—**py"rom-met'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to or indicated by the pyrometer. **py"-ro-met'ri-cal‡.**—**py-rom'e-try**, *n.* **1.** The art or act of measuring the expansion of bodies by heat or the degrees of heat. **2.** Specif., the art of using the pyrometer —**py"ro-mor'phite.** *n. Mineral.* A resinous, variously colored lead chlorphosphate ($Pb_5P_3O_{12}Cl$), found in masses or crystals. **green lead ore‡.**—**py'rone**, *n Chem.* A cyclic compound ($C_5H_4O_2$) existing in two isomeric forms; it yields yellow dye-stuffs.—**py'rope**, *n Mineral.* A variety of precious garnet, ($Mg_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$).—**py"ro-phos'phate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.—**py"ro-phos-phor'ic acid**, an acid ($H_4P_2O_7$) obtained by heating orthophosphoric to about 255° C.—**py"ro-pho-tom'e-ter**, *n. Physics.* A photometer used to determine high temperatures by means of the luminosity of a substance kept at the temperature to be measured.—**py-rophyl'lite**, *n. Mineral.* A foliated, compact, greasy, soft, variously colored, hydrous aluminum silicate ($HAlSi_2O_6$) used in making slate pencils. **pen'cil-stone"‡.**—**py'ro-sal**, *n. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline analgesic and antipyretic ($C_9H_{12}N_2O_5$): a trade name.—**py'ro-scope**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-radiation.—**py-ro'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Heartburn. acid dyspepsia. It is accompanied by a burning sensation and belching of an acrid fluid.—**py'ro-stat**, *n.* A thermostat; specif., one for the higher temperatures —**py"ro-sul'fate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of pyrosulphuric acid; a disulphate.—**py"ro-sul-fu'ric acid** (*Chem.*), same as DISULFURIC ACID ($H_2S_2O_7$): an old name.

pyrotech., *abbr.* Pyrotechnic.

py"ro-tech'nic, *a.* Pertaining to fireworks or their manufacture. **py"ro-tech'ni-cal‡.** [< PYRO- + Gr *technē*, art.]—**py"ro-tech'nics**, *n.* The art of making or using fireworks; pyrotechny.—**py"ro-tech'nist**, *n* One who manufactures or conducts displays of fireworks.—**py'ro-tech"ny**, *n.* **1.** Same as PYROTECHNICS. **2.** The use of fire in the mechanical arts. **3.** *Surg.* Cauterization by a hot iron.—**py-rot'ic.** **I.** *a.* Caustic. **II.** *n. Med.* A caustic substance or remedy.—**py"ro-tox'in**, *n. Phys Chem.* Any one of a number of unknown toxic substances found in the body as the result of bacterial action and inducing rise of bodily temperature, or symptoms of fever.—**py'rox-ene**, *n.* **1.** A monoclinic mineral, usually in short, prismatic crystals. It is composed principally of calcium and magnesium. Next to feldspar, it is the most frequent component of igneous rocks. **2.** Any member of the pyroxene group. The pyroxenes, of which *diopside* and *augite* are important varieties, are the most important ferromagnesium rock-forming minerals. They are essentially metasilicates of the general formula $RSiO_3$.—**py"rox-en'ic**, *a.* Of, containing, composed of, or pertaining to pyroxene.—**py-rox'e-nite**, **py-rox'e-nyte**, *n. Petrol.* **1.** A holocrystalline granular rock composed mostly of pyroxene. **2.** Any rock composed mostly of pyroxene.—**py-rox'y-lin**, *n.* An explosive substance formed by nitrating cotton, wood, paper, etc.; soluble guncotton. [+ Gr. *xylon*, wood.] **py-rox'y-line‡.**

Pyr'rha, 1 pir'ə; 2 pŷr'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Epimetheus; wife of Deucalion. See DEUCALION.

pyr'rhic[1], 1 pir'ik; 2 pŷr'ic. *Anc. Pros.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of pyrrhics. **II.** *n.* A foot composed of two short syllables. [< Gr. *pyrrhichios*, < *pyrrhichē*, see PYRRHIC[2].] **pyrrhich'i-us‡.**

pyr'rhic[2]. *Gr. Antiq.* **I.** *a.* Noting a martial dance in which the movements necessary to assail and avoid an enemy were imitated. **II.** *n.* The pyrrhic dance. [< Gr. *pyrrhichē*, a war-dance, < *Pyrrhichos*, Pyrrhichus, the inventor.]

Pyr'rho, 1 pir'o; 2 pŷr'o, *n.* A Greek skeptic and philosopher (360–270 B. C.).—**Pyr'rho-nism**, *n.* The system of universal skepticism taught by Pyrrho; hence, absolute skepticism —**Pyr'rho-nist**, *n*

pyr'rho-tite, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, bronze-colored magnetic iron sulfid (FeS); magnetic pyrites **pyr'rho-lite** or **-tin**(es‡.

Pyr'rhus, 1 pir'us; 2 pŷr'ûs, *n.* **1.** (318?–272 B. C.) King of Epirus (300–272 B C.); invaded S. Italy. **2.** Same as NEOPTOLEMUS.—**Pyr'rhic**[3], *a.*—**Pyrrhic victory**, one gained at a ruinous loss, such as that of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Asculum (279 B. C.)

pyr'rol, 1 pir'ōl *or* -el; 2 pŷr'ōl *or* -ôl, *n. Chem.* **1.** A colorless

liquid compound (C_5H_5N) having an odor resembling that of chloroform. It is feebly basic, and certain complex compounds including chlorophyl and nicotin are supposedly derivatives of it. **2.** One of a class of derivatives produced from the above. **pyr'role**‡.—**pyr-rol'ic**, *a.*

Py-thag'o-ras, 1 pi-thag'o-rəs; 2 pȳ-thăg'o-ras, *n.* A Greek philosopher of the 6th century B. C.—**Py-thag"o-re'an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Py-thag"o-re'an-ism,** *n.* The mystical philosophy taught by Pythagoras, its central idea being that number is the essence of all things and the principle of rational order in the universe. The leading theological doctrine was metempsychosis.

Pyth'i-a, 1 pĭth'ĭ-ə; 2 pȳth'ĭ-a, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* The priestess of the Pythian Apollo at Delphi, who was believed to be inspired by the god, when seated on a tripod, placed in the inner shrine of the temple, over the rock sacred to him, and to utter his oracles.

Pyth'i-ad, 1 pĭth'ĭ-ad; 2 pȳth'ĭ-ăd, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The period from one celebration of the Pythian games to another.

Pyth'i-an, 1 pĭth'ĭ-ən; 2 pȳth'ĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Relating to Delphi, to Apollo's temple there, its oracle, or priestess; relating to the Pythian games. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Delphi; specif., the priestess of Apollo. **2.** An epithet of the Delphic Apollo.—**Pythian games,** games held every four years in ancient Greece, of which musical contests were a feature.

Pyth'i-as, 1 pĭth'ĭ-əs; 2 pȳth'ĭ-as, *n.* See DAMON.

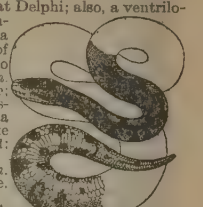
Pyth'ic, 1 pĭth'ĭk; 2 pȳth'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Same as PYTHIAN. **2.** Resembling the Pythian priestess; hence, ecstatic.

py"tho-gen'e-sis, 1 pī"thō-[*or* pĭth"ō-]jen'ĭ-sĭs; 2 pȳ"thō-[*or* pȳth"ō-]ĝĕn'e-sis, *n. Hygiene.* Generation from or because of filth. [< Gr. *pythō*, rot, + GENESIS.]

—**py"tho-gen'ic,** *a.* Generated by filth. **py"tho-ge-net'ic**‡; **py-thog'e-nous**‡.—**pythogenic** or **pythogenetic fever,** typhoid fever; any fever due to filth.

py'thon, 1 pī'thən; 2 pȳ'thŏn, *n.* **1.** A large non-venomous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; especially, an Old World serpent related to the boas. See illus. in next column.

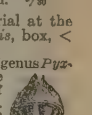
2. A soothsayer or soothsaying spirit: from the tradition that the Python delivered oracles at Delphi; also, a ventriloquist. **3.** [P-] *Class. Myth.* A monstrous serpent produced by Gæa (Earth), which haunted the caves of Parnassus. It was slain by Apollo near Delphi. [L.]—**py'tho-ness,** *n.* The priestess of the Delphic oracle; hence, any woman supposed to be possessed of the spirit of prophecy; a witch.—**py-thon'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or like pythons or a python. **2.** Inspired; prophetic.


Python. 1/30

py-u'ri-a, 1 pī-yū'rĭ-ə; 2 pȳ-yu'rĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* The presence of pus in the urine. [< Gr. *pyon*, pus, + *ouron*, urine.]

pyx, 1 pĭks; 2 pȳks, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A vessel or casket, usually of precious metal, in which the host is preserved. **2.** A receptacle for coins served for trial at the British mint: short for **pyx-chest.** [< Gr.^{L} *pyxis*, box, < *pyxos*, boxwood.]

pyx'ie, 1 pĭks'ĭ; 2 pȳks'ĭ, *n.* **1.** Same as PIXY. **2.** A plant (genus *Pyxidanthera*); *P. barbulata*, with numerous solitary white or rose-colored flowers, is the flowering moss or pyxie of the pine-barrens from New Jersey and North Carolina.


Pyxis (def. 3)

pyx'is, 1 pĭks'ĭs; 2 pȳks'ĭs, *n.* [PYX'I-DES, 1 -i-dēz; 2 -i-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A box or pyx; especially, an ancient form of ornamental jewel-case or toilet-box. **2.** An emollient ointment. **3.** *Bot.* A capsule or seed-vessel with transverse dehiscence, the upper portion separating as a lid, as in the common purslane. **pyx-id'i-um**‡. **4.** The socket of the hip-bone. **5.** A land-tortoise of Mauritius and Madagascar. [L.; see PYX.]

Q

Q q Roman. **Q q** Black Letter. *Q q* Script.

Q, q, 1 kū; 2 kū, *n.* [QUES, Q's or Qs, 1 kūz; 2 kūs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the seventeenth in the English alphabet. In modern English words this letter is commonly followed by *u*, whether initial, as in *queen, question*, medial, as in *conqueror, equal, liquor*, or final, as in *antique, grotesque, cheque*, etc. These combined letters *qu* generally have the sound of *k* followed by *w*, except when final. Then they have the sound of *k*. In this book the letters *kw* are used to indicate the sound of initial and medial *qu*. The letter *k* is used alone to indicate *qu* or *que* final.

In words derived from the French, as *casque, coquette, croquet*, etc., the letters *qu* also have the sound of *k* and this letter is used to indicate it. Where the vowel is short this French *que* is now generally written *c, k*, or *ck*, as in *music, barracks, bank* (French *musique, baraque, banque*); but *cheque* persists in commercial use, along with *check*.

2. A symbol noting: (1) The sixteenth (or seventeenth when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; sixteen (or seventeen) as a number or numeral. **3.** An object shaped like the capital Q.

Q., *abbr.* Quebec, Queen (also in chess), Quintus, Quirites.—**q.,** *abbr. Quadrans* (L., farthing), quart, quasi, query, quintal, quire.—**q., qu., ques.,** *abbr.* Question.—**Q. B.,** *abbr.* Queen's Bench.—**Q. C.,** *abbr.* Queen's or Queens' College, Queen's Counsel.—**q. d.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quasi dicat* (as if he should say), *quasi dictum* (as if said), *quasi dixisset* (as if he had said).—**q. e.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quod est* (which is).—**q. e. d.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated).—**q. e. f.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quod erat faciendum* (which was to be done).—**q. e. i.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quod erat inveniendum* (which was to be found out).—**q. f.,** *abbr.* Quick fire.—**q. l.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quantum libet* (as much as is agreeable).—**ql.,** *abbr.* Quintal.—**Q. M.,** *abbr.* Quartermaster.—**qm.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quomodo* (in what manner, by what means, how).—**Q. M. G.,** *abbr.* Quartermaster-general.—**Q. M. S.,** *abbr.* Quartermaster-sergeant.—**q. p., q. pl.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Quantum placet* (as much as seems good).—**qr.,** *abbr.* [QRS., *pl.*] *Quadrans* (L., farthing), quarter (weight or measure), quire.—**Q. S.,** *abbr.* Quarter-sessions.—**q. s.,** *abbr. Quantum sufficit* (L., as much as suffices), quarter-section.—**qt.,** *abbr.* Quantity, quart.—**qts.,** *abbr.* Quarts.—**Qu.,** *abbr.* Queen.—**qu., quar., quart.,** *abbr.* Quarter, quarterly.—**qu., ques.,** *abbr.* Question.—**qu., qy.,** *abbr.* Query.

qua, 1 kwē *or* kwā; 2 kwā *or* kwa, *adv.* In the capacity of; by virtue of being; in so far as it is. [L., abl. sing. fem. of *qui*, who.]

quack[1], 1 kwak; 2 kwăk, *vi.* **1.** To utter a harsh, croaking cry, as a duck. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To cry out. [Imitative.]

quack[2], *vt. & vi.* To make false or unfounded pretensions, as to medical skill. [< QUACK[1].]

quack[1], *n.* A croaking sound, as of a duck.

quack. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to quacks or quackery; ignorantly or falsely pretending to cure. **II**[2]. *n.* **1.** A pretender, as to medical skill. **2.** A charlatan. **quack'salv"er**‡. Syn.: (noun) charlatan, empiric, humbug, impostor, mountebank.—Ant.: adept, expert, master, regular practitioner.—**quack'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] Ignorant or fraudulent practise. **quack'hood**‡; **quack'ism**‡.—**quack'ish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

quad[1], 1 kwed; 2 kwąd, *n.* [Colloq. or Slang.] A quadrangle or court, as of a college or prison; hence, a prison.

quad[2], *n. Teleg.* Quadruples: an abbreviation.

quad., *abbr.* Quadrant, quadrat, quadrate, quadruplex.

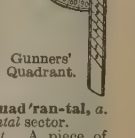
quad'ded, *a. Teleg.* Same as QUADRUPLEX, *a.*

quadr-, 1 kwedr-; 2 kwądr-. See QUADRI-.

Quad"ra-ges'i-ma, 1 kwed"rə-jes'ĭ-mə; 2 kwąd"ra-ĝĕs'i-ma, *n.* The forty fast-days before Easter; Lent. [L.^{LL} fortieth.]—**Quadragesima Sunday,** the first Sunday of Lent.—**quad"ra-ges'i-mal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the number forty, especially to the forty days of Lent. **2.** Lenten.

quad'ran"gl(eP), 1 kwed'rąn"gl; 2 kwąd'răn"ĝl, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four sides and four angles. **2.** A court, square or oblong, as within a public building. **3.** A division of land as represented by the United States Geological Survey in its atlas sheets. [< L. *quadrangulus*, < *quattuor*, four, + *angulus*, angle.]—**quad-ran'gu-lar,** *a.* Having four angles; four-cornered.

quad'rant, 1 kwed'rənt; 2 kwąd'rant, *n.* **1.** The quarter of a circle, or of its circumference. **2.** An instrument having a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius for measuring angles on it, especially a nautical instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun, now superseded by the sextant. **3.** *Elec.* The henry: an old name. **4.** *Analytical Geom.* The figure contained by two radii at right angles to each other and the arc of the circle between them. The upper right-hand arc is called the **first quadrant** and the others, reading to the left; are known as the **second quadrant, third quadrant,** and **fourth quadrant.** **5.** *Mach.* A device for transmitting motion at right angles.


Gunners' Quadrant.

[OF., < L. *quadran(t-)s*, < *quattuor*, four.]—**quad'ran-tal,** *a.* Being or pertaining to a quadrant; as, a *quadrantal* sector.

quad'rat, 1 kwed'rət; 2 kwąd'rat, *n. Print.* A piece of type-metal lower than the letters, used for spacing: abbreviated *quad.* [OF.; see QUADRATE.]

quad'rate, 1 kwed'rēt; 2 kwąd'rāt, *v.* [QUAD'RAT-ED[d]; QUAD'RAT-ING.] **I**‖. *i.* **1.** To divide into quarters. **2.** *Naut.* To square, adjust, or dispose (a gun) on its carriage. 3§. To conform to; bring in accordance with. **II.** *t.* To correspond or agree; square. [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadro*, square, < *quattuor*, four.]—**quad'rate.** **I.** *a.* Square; four-sided; as a muscle. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) A bone suspending the lower jaw in certain vertebrates. (2) A quadrate muscle. **2.** *Astrol.* An aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°. **3.** *Mus.* (1) A breve. (2) A natural (♮). **4.** *Ecol.* A square area of varying size laid down in a plant association or formation, to estimate the number of plants inclosed, or to determine the character of the successional changes from time to time. 5§. A cubical or square object, or an object resembling a cube. 6†. A square. [< OF *quadrat*, < L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadro*, square.]—**quad-rat'ic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a square. **II.** *n. Alg.* **1.** An equation of the second degree. It is a **pure, simple,** or **incomplete quadratic** when it contains only the second power of the variable, a **complete** or **adfected quadratic** when it contains also the first power. **2.** *pl.* The part of algebra that treats of quadratic equations.—**quad-ra'trix,** *n. Math.* Any curve by means of which may be found the sides of a square enclosing

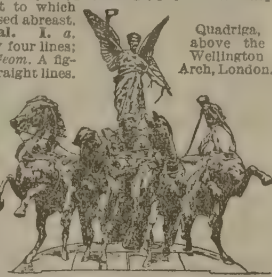
an area equal to that contained by a given curve, as a circle.—**quad'ra-ture,** *n.* **1.** *Math.* The act or process of squaring; the finding in square measure of the area of any bounded surface, as of a circle. The exact **quadrature of the circle** is now admitted to be impossible. **2.** *Astron.* (1) The relative position of two heavenly bodies that are 90° apart as viewed from the center of a third body. (2) Either intersection of an orbit with a line whose ends terminate in the curve drawn perpendicular to the major axis through the focus. **3†.** The state of being square; a square.

quad-ren'ni-al, 1 kwed-ren'ı-əl; 2 kwąd-rĕn'i-al, *a.* **1.** Occurring once in four years. **2.** Comprising four years. [< LL. *quadriennis,* < L. *quattuor,* four, + *annus,* year.]

quad-ren'ni-um, 1 kwed-ren'ı-ŭm; 2 kwąd-rĕn'i-ŭm, *n.* A space or period of four years. [< LL. *quadriennium,* < *quadriennis;* see QUADRENNIAL.] **quad"ri-en'ni-um‡.**

quad'ri-, / 1 kwed'rı-; 2 kwąd'ri-. From Latin *quattuor,*

quadr-, ʃ four: combining forms. **—quad'ric. I.** *a. Math.* Of the second degree: applied especially where there are more than two variables. **II.** *n. Math.* A quantic, curve or surface of the second degree. [< LL. *quadrus,* square, < L. *quattuor,* four.]—**quad'ri-ceps,** *n.* A large muscle, the extensor of the leg.—**quad'ri-cy"cle,** *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle of the velocipede class.—**quad'ri-fid,** *a. Biol.* Four-cleft; cut into four segments.—**quad-ri'ga,** *n.* [-gæ, ı -gē; 2 -gē, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A two-wheeled chariot to which four horses were harnessed abreast. [L.]—**quad"ri-lat'er-al. I.** *a.* Formed or bounded by four lines; four-sided. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure formed from four straight lines. (1) A figure bounded by four straight lines terminated at four angles. (2) In modern geometry, a figure formed of four infinite straight lines, having six intersections. See illus. below. **2.** *Mil.* A space defended by four enclosing fortresses. [+ L. *latus,* side.]—**quad"ri-lit'er-al,** *n.* A word or root containing four letters or four consonants.

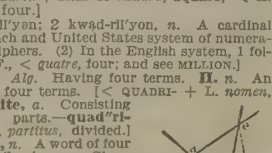


Quadriga, above the Wellington Arch, London.

qua-drille', 1 kwə-dril'; 2 kwa-drĭl', *n.* **1.** A square dance for four or more couples. **2.** Music for such a dance. **3.** A game of cards played by four persons with a pack of 40 cards. [F., < Sp. *cuadrillo,* dim. of *cuadro,* square, < L. *quadrum,* < *quattuor,* four.]

quad-ril'lion, 1 kwəd-ril'yən; 2 kwąd-ril'yon, *n.* A cardinal number: (1) In the French and United States system of numeration, 1 followed by 15 ciphers. (2) In the English system, 1 followed by 24 ciphers. [F., < *quatre,* four; and see MILLION.]

quad"ri-no'mi-al. I. *a. Alg.* Having four terms. **II.** *n.* An expression composed of four terms. [< QUADRI- + L. *nomen,* name.]—**quad"ri-par'tite,** *a.* Consisting of or embracing four parts.—**quad"ri-par-ti'tion,** *n.* [+ L. *partitus,* divided.]—**quad"ri-syl'la-bi(ĕ)s,** *n.* A word of four syllables.—**quad"ri-va'lent,** *a. Chem.* Having a valence of four, as carbon. See VALENCE. [< QUADRI- + L. *valen(t-)s,* ppr. of *valeo,* be strong.]—**quad'ri-va'lence,** *n.* **—quad-riv'i-al,** *a.* Having four radiating ways: leading to or going in four directions; as, *quadrivial* streets. [< L. *quadrivium,* < *quattuor,* four, + *via,* way.]—**quad-riv'i-um,** *n.* [-i-A, *pl.*] In the Pythagorean system, the four sciences—geometry, astronomy, arithmetic, and music—making up with the trivium the seven liberal arts. Compare LIBERAL ARTS under ART; TRIVIUM. [LL., < L. *quadrivius;* see QUADRIVIAL.]



Quadrilateral.

abcd, quadrilateral, in the ordinary sense: *ad, bc,* its diagonals; *e a b f e,* complete quadrilateral, or four-sided: *a, b, c, d, e, f,* its vertices: *ai, bh, ei,* its diagonals or axes: *g, h, i,* its centers.

quad-roon', 1 kwed-rūn'; 2 kwąd-rōōn', *n.* A person having one-fourth negro and three-fourths white blood. [< Sp. *cuarteron,* < *cuarto,* fourth.]

quad'ru-, 1 kwed'ru-; 2 kwąd'ru-. Same as QUADRI-.—**Quad-ru'ma-na,** *n. pl.* An order of quadrumanous animals, including monkeys. [+ L. *manus,* hand.]—**quad'ru-mane,** *n.* **quad'ru-man‡.**—**quad-ru'ma-nous,** *a.* **1.** Four-handed; having all four feet hand-like. **2.** Of pertaining to the *Quadrumana.*—**quad'ru-ped. I.** *a.* Having four feet. **II.** *n.* An animal having four feet; especially, a four-footed mammal. [+ L. *pe(d-)s,* foot.]—**quad-ru'pe-dal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a quadruped. **2.** Quadruped.—**quad'ru-plane,** *n.* A form of aeroplane of four planes, arranged one above the other.

quad'ru-pl(e)[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-pl(ɛ)d[2]; -pling.] To multiply by four; become quadruple. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of four united or of four parts; fourfold. **2.** Multiplied by four. **III.** *n.* A number or sum four times as great as a given amount.—**quadruple expansion engine,** see COMPOUND ENGINE under COMPOUND, *a.*—**quad'ru-plet,** *n.* **1.** A compound or combination of four things or objects, as springs, joined or acting as one. **quar-tet'ı. 2.** One of four born of the same mother at one birth.—**quad'ru-plex. I.** *a.* Fourfold: used specifically of a telegraph system such that four messages, two in each direction, may be simultaneously sent over one wire. **II.** *n.* An instrument used in quadruplex telegraphy. [+ *plico,* fold.]—**quad-ru'pli-cate. I.** *vt.* [-cat"ed[2]; -cat"ing.] To double twice; quadruple. **II.** *a. Math.* **1.** Fourfold. **2‡.** Raised to the fourth power. **III.** *n.* One of four like things.—**quad-ru"pli-ca'tion,** *n.*

quæ're, 1 kwi'rı; 2 kwē'rē, *n.* Literally, seek; inquire: an annotation inserted, as in law reports. Compare QUERY. [L., imp. sing. of *quæro,* seek.]

quæs'tor, *n.* Classical form of QUESTOR.

quaff', 1 kwaf; 2 kwȧf, *vt. & vi.* To drink, especially with relish or copiously: now chiefly poetic. [< Gael. *cuach,* cup.]—**quaff'er,** *n.*—**quaff'ing,** *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

quag§, 1 kwag; 2 kwăg, *n.* A quagmire.

quag'ga, 1 kwag'ə; 2 kwăg'a, *n.* **1.** A South-African equine mammal (*Equus quagga*) intermediate between the ass and the zebra and resembling the latter: probably extinct. **2.** A zebra: an erroneous use. [Hottentot (imitative).]

Quagga. 1/12

quag'gy, 1 kwag'ı; 2 kwăg'y, *a.* Yielding to or quaking under the foot, as soft, wet earth; boggy.

quag'mire", 1 kwag'mair'; 2 kwăg'mīr', *n.* **1.** Marshy ground that gives way under the foot; bog. **2.** A difficult situation. [< QUAKE + MIRE, *n.*]—**quag'mired",** *a.* **quag'mir"y‡.**

qua'haug, 1 kwō'hęg *or* kwə-hōg'; 2 kwa'hăg *or* kwa-hăg', *n.* The round clam of the Atlantic coast of North America. [Abbr. < Am. Ind. *poquauhock.*] **co'hog‡; qua'hog‡.**

quaigh, 1 kwēg; 2 kwāh, *n.* [Scot.] A small cup or drinking-vessel. [< Gael. *cuach.*] **quaich‡; quoich‡.**

quail, 1 kwāl; 2 kwāl, *v.* **I**‖. *i.* **1.** To cause to shrink or lose courage. **2.** To subdue; crush. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shrink from trial or pain. **2.** To decline; slacken. [Orig. untraced; perh. F.]

quail, *n.* **1.** An Old World bird (*Coturnix coturnix*) similar to the partridge, having a very short tail, and valued for the table. **2.** A bob-white or similar bird. See BOB-WHITE. **3**‖. A prostitute. [Perh. < OF. *quaille.*]

Quail. 1/6

quaint, 1 kwēnt; 2 kwānt, *a.* **1.** Combining an antique appearance with a pleasing oddity, fancifulness, or whimsicalness. **2.** Hence, pleasingly odd or old-fashioned; fanciful. **3**‖. Curiously wrought; hence, ornamental. **4†.** Crafty. [< L.[OF] *cognitus,* known.] Syn.: see ANTIQUE; ODD; QUEER.—**quaint'ly,** *adv.* **—quaint'ness,** *n.*

quake, 1 kwēk; 2 kwāk. **I.** *vi.* [QUAKED[1]; QUAK'ING.] **1.** To shake as with violent emotion or cold; quiver. **2.** To vibrate or shake from violent convulsions. **3.** To move or shake, as from lack of consistency or solidity. **II.** *n.* A shaking, tremulous motion, quickly repeated. [< AS. *cwacian,* shake.]

Syn.: quaver, quiver, shake, shiver, shudder, tremble, vibrate, waver. See SHAKE.—PRED.: quake *at* the threat; *with* or *for* fear. **—quak'er,** *n.* **1.** One who quakes. **2.** [Q-] A member of the Society of Friends: a name not used by the society. See FRIEND. **3.** A dummy cannon, as one made of wood. **Quaker gun‡.**—**Quak'er-ess,** *n.* A female Friend.—**Qua-ke'ri-an, Quak'er-ic,** *a.*—**Quak'er-ism,** *n.* Characteristic of or like a Quaker. **-ly,** *adv.*—**Quak'er-ism,** *n.* The belief or practise of the Friends. **—quak'er-la"dies,** *n. pl.* Bluets.—**Quak'er-ly. I.** *a.* Quakerish. **II.** *adv.* Like the Quakers.

qual'i-fy, 1 kwol'ı-fai; 2 kwąl'i-fĭ', *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fit for a particular place, office, or occupation; also, to make legally capable, as by the administration of an oath. **2.** To limit or modify by exceptions or conditions; restrict. **3.** To modify by diminution or abatement; moderate; mitigate. **4.** Hence, to dilute or flavor; as, to *qualify* brandy. **5.** *Gram.* To attribute a quality to; restrict in application; modify; limit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take the steps or undergo the preparation necessary for entering upon a function, employment, right, or privilege, as by taking an oath or giving a bond. **2.** To be qualified or fit, as for certain office or employment. [< L.[LL'F] *qualis,* such; and see -FY.] Syn.: see CHANGE; PREPARE.

—qual'i-fi"a-bl(ĕ)s, *a.*—**qual"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified. **2.** That which fits a person or thing for something. **3.** A restriction; mitigation. Syn.: see ABILITY.—**qual'i-fied,** *pa.* **1.** Competent. **2.** Restricted. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; COMPETENT.—**qual'i-fi"er,** *n.* One who or that which qualifies.

qual'i-ta"tiv(ĕs, 1 kwol'ı-tē"tıv; 2 kwąl'i-tā"tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to quality: distinguished from *quantitative.* [< LL. *qualitativus,* < L. *qualitas;* see QUALITY.]—**qualitative analysis,** the process of finding how many and what elements or ingredients are present, as in chemistry.—**qual'i-ta"tive-ly,** *adv.*

qual'i-ty, 1 kwol'ı-tı; 2 kwąl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** That which makes a being or thing such as it is; essential property; a distinguishing element or characteristic. **2.** The characteristics of anything regarded as determining its value, place, worth, rank, position, etc., or the condition of a thing as so determined; character; kind; when unqualified, peculiar excellence. **3.** A moral trait or characteristic. **4.** Degree of excellence; relative goodness; grade. **5.** Capability of producing specific effects. **6.** Particular character or part; capacity; function. **7.** [Prov. or Obs.] Social rank; persons of rank, collectively. **8.** *Physics.* That which distinguishes

sounds of the same pitch and intensity from different sources, as from different instruments; timbre. **9.** *Logic.* The character of a proposition or judgment as asserting or denying. **10.** *Law.* The manner in which an estate is to be held. **11†.** An accomplishment. [< L.F. *qualitas*, < *qualis*, such.] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTERISTIC.

qualm, 1 kwäm *or* kwōm; 2 kwäm *or* kwąm, *n.* **1.** A feeling of sickness. **2.** A twinge of conscience; moral scruple. **3.** A sensation of fear or misgiving. [< AS. *cwealm*, death.] **—qualm'ish,** *a.* **1.** Feeling or affected with qualms. **2.** Likely to produce qualms. **qualm'y‡.** Syn.: see SQUEAMISH. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

quan'da-ry, 1 kwen'də-rı *or* kwen-dē'rı; 2 kwąn'da-ry *or* kwan-dā'ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A state of hesitation or perplexity; predicament. [Ult. < Icel. *vandr*, difficult.]

quan'dong, 1 kwen'dŏŋ; 2 kwąn'dŏŋg, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A small santalaceous tree (*Fusanus acuminatus*). **2.** Its edible drupaceous fruit, used as a preserve.

Leaves and Fruit of the Quandong.
a, the flowers.

quan'ta, 1 kwon'tə; 2 kwąn'ta, *n.* Plural of QUANTUM.

quan'tic, 1 kwen'tık; 2 kwąn'tic, *n. Math.* A rational homogeneous function of any number of variables.

quan'ti-fy, 1 kwen'tı-fī; 2 kwąn'ti-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To determine the quantity of. **2.** To express the quantity of. **3.** *Logic.* To affix the sign of quantity (as *all* or *some*) to.—**quan"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of quantifying. The introduction of the element of quantity; specif., in logic, the attaching of a sign of logical quantity, as *all* or *some*, to a term.

quan'ti-ta"tiv(e⁶, 1 kwen'tı-tē"tıv; 2 kwąn'ti-tā"tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to quantity. **2.** Having to do with quantities only: distinguished from *qualitative*. [< LL. *quantitativus*, < L. *quantitas;* see QUANTITY.] **—quantitative analysis,** the process of finding the bulk or amount of each element or ingredient present. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

quan'ti-ty, 1 kwen'tı-tı; 2 kwąn'ti-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being so much; that property of a thing which admits of exact measurement and numerical statement. **2.** An object regarded as possessing this property; a certain determinable or estimated mass, volume, or number. **3.** *Elec.* The strength of a current, as opposed to intensity or potential. **4.** *Pros* The time required to utter a syllable. **5.** *Mus.* The duration of a note. **6.** A specified, or indefinite, number of persons or things. **7.** *Logic.* The extent of a general term or proposition as applying to the whole or to a part of a class.

Considered with reference to quantity, propositions are (1) *universal*, as "all men are mortal," and (2) *particular*, as "some men are honest," while with reference to conceptions quantity relates either (1) to their extension, or (2) to their intension or comprehension.

8†. Considerable bulk or amount. **9†.** Proportion. [< L.F *quantita(t-)s*, < *quantus*, how much.]—**quantity of estate** (*Law*), the time, as in fee or for life, during which an estate is to continue.

quan'tum, 1 kwen'tum; 2 kwąn'tŭm, *n.* [QUAN'TA, *pl.*] **1.** An object that has quantity or is concrete. **2.** A certain amount; also, a prescribed or a sufficient quantity. **3.** A unit of energy corresponding to the atom in the atomic theory. [L., neut. of *quantus*, how much, < *quam*, how, < *qui*, who.]—**quantum theory** (*Theoretical Physics*), the theory deduced by Planck that radiation by any body is an interrupted process, each radiator emitting energy in equal amounts termed *quanta*, the value of which depend on a universal constant and the frequency of the vibrations of the radiators.

quar"an-tine', 1 kwer"ən-tīn'; 2 kwąr"an-tīn'. **I.** *vt.* [-TIN-ED'; -TIN'ING.] To subject to or retain in quarantine. **II.** *n.* **1.** The enforced isolation for a fixed period of persons, ships, or goods arriving from places infected with contagious disease, or of any persons who have been exposed to such infection. **2.** A place designated for the enforcement of such interdiction. **3.** The enforced isolation of any person or place infected with contagious disease; loosely, any enforced isolation. **4.** A period of forty days. [< L.It+OF *quadraginta*, forty.]

Quarles, 1 kwārlz; 2 kwąrls, **Francis** (1592–1644). An English poet; *Emblems*.

Quar-ne'ro, 1 kwąr-nē'ro; 2 kwär-nę'ro, **Gulf of.** A gulf in the N. E. Adriatic sea.

quar'rel, 1 kwer'el; 2 kwąr'ĕl, *vi.* [-RELED or -RELLED; -REL-ING or -REL-LING.] **1.** To engage in a quarrel; dispute; contend; fight: usually with *with*. **2.** To disturb or rupture friendship or harmony; fall out; disagree. **3.** To find fault; cavil: often with *about* or *over*.

quar'rel¹, *n.* **1.** An unfriendly, angry, or violent dispute. **2.** A falling out or contention; breach of amity. **3.** The cause for dispute. **4.** *Law.* A dispute or contest; hence, a lawsuit. [< L.F *querela*, complaint.]

Syn.: affray, altercation, bickering, brawl, breach, broil, contention, contest, controversy, disagreement, discussion, dispute, dissension, falling out, feud, fracas, fray, fuss, jangle, jar, misunderstanding, quarreling, rupture, scene, squabble, strife, tumult, variance, wrangle. A *quarrel* is in word or act, or both, and is often slight and transient, as we speak of childish *quarrels;* but *quarrel* may denote the cause or ground of contention or strife, and so be deep and enduring. *Contention* and *strife* may be in word or deed; *contest* ordinarily involves some form of action. *Contest* is often used in a good sense, *contention* and *strife* very rarely so. *Controversy* is commonly in words; *strife* extends from verbal *controversy* to the *contests* of armies. *Affray, brawl,* and *broil,* like *quarrel,* are words of inferior dignity. An *affray* or *broil* may arise at a street corner; the *affray* always involves physical force; the *brawl* or *broil* may be confined to violent language. See ALTERCATION; FEUD.—Ant.: accord, amity, concord, harmony, pacification, peace, reconcilement, reconciliation.—Prep.: a quarrel *with* (rarely *against*) a person; about or over a matter.—**quar'rel-er, quar'rel-ler,** *n.*—**quar'rel-some,** *a.* Inclined to quarrel, contentious. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

quar-rel², *n.* **1.** A dart or arrow, with a four-edged head, formerly used with a crossbow. **2.** A graver, stone-masons' chisel, or other tool having a several-edged point. [OF., < LL. *quadrellus*, < L. *quadrum*, a square, < *quattuor*, four.]

quar'rel³†, *n.* Same as QUARRY³.

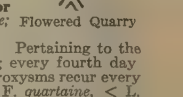
quar'ri-er, 1 kwer'ı-ər; 2 kwąr'i-er, *n.* A workman in a stone-quarry; a quarryman.

quar'ry¹, 1 kwer'ı; 2 kwąr'y, *vt.* [QUAR'RIED; QUAR'RY-ING.] **1.** To cut, dig, or take from or as from a quarry. **2.** To form or establish a quarry in.

quar'ry². **I.** *vt.* **1‖.** To take by violence. **2.** To hunt down (the object of a chase). **II¹.** *n.* **1.** A beast or bird hunted, seized, or killed, as in the chase; game; prey: now chiefly poetical. **2.** Anything hunted, slaughtered, or eagerly pursued. **3†.** A heap or pile of slaughtered game. [< L.F *cor-ium*, hide.]

quar'ry³, *n.* [QUAR'RIES², *pl.*] An excavation from which stone is taken by cutting, blasting, or the like.

quar'ry³, *n.* [QUAR'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A square or lozenge. **2.** A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass, tile, etc. **3.** *Archery.* A quarrel. [< OF. *quarre*, < L. *quadratus;* see QUADRATE.]


Flowered Quarry

quart¹, 1 kwōrt; 2 kwąrt, *n.* **1.** A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a gallon, or two pints. In the United States, the dry quart is equal to 1.10 liters and the liquid quart is equal to .95 liter. **2.** A vessel of such capacity. **3.** *Mus.* A fourth. [< F. *quarte*, < L. *quartus;* see QUARTER¹, *n.*]

quart², 1 kārt; 2 kärt, *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* Same as CARTE². **2.** In piquet, a sequence of four cards of the same suit: called **quart major** if they are the highest four. [< F. *quarte;* see QUART¹.]

quar'tan, 1 kwōr'tən; 2 kwąr'tan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fourth in a series; especially, occurring every fourth day **II.** *n.* A malarial fever in which the paroxysms recur every fourth day, reckoning inclusively. [< F. *quartaine*, < L. *quartanus*, < *quartus;* see QUARTER¹, *n.*]

quar-ta'tion, 1 kwər-tā'shən; 2 kwąr-tā'shon, *n.* The adding of silver to a button of gold (usually in the proportion of three-fourths to one-fourth) in the process of separating the gold from its impurities by dissolving them, together with the silver, in nitric acid.

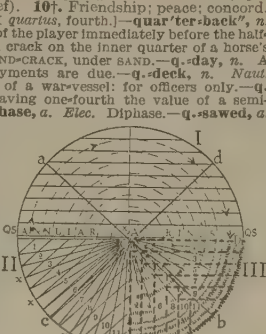
quarte, *n. Fencing.* Same as CARTE². [F.]

quar'ter, 1 kwōr'tər; 2 kwąr'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide or separate into four equal parts or quarters. **2.** To cut or break in parts or pieces; specif., to dismember. **3.** To divide into regions, compartments, or the like. **4.** To range over; pass from point to point of, as a hunting-dog goes over a field. **5.** To furnish with quarters; provide or find accommodations for. **6§.** To furnish or deal out as a share or portion: allot. **7.** *Her.* (1) To bear or arrange (a coat or coats of arms) quarterly upon a shield or escutcheon. (2) To divide (a shield) into quarters by vertical and horizontal lines. **8.** *Mech.* To mark or place at intervals of a quarter, especially of a circle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in quarters; have a residence. **2.** To shift from point to point; change position; also, to range a field, as a dog in search of game. **3.** To have the wind on the quarter.

quar'ter, *a.* **1.** Being one of four equal parts. **2.** Having one-fourth of a standard value.

quar'ter¹, *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part. Specifically: (1) The fourth of a hundredweight: by the old reckoning, 28 pounds; now frequently, 25 pounds. (2) (Eng.) Eight bushels; a fourth of a ton (as of grain) or of a chaldron (as of coal). (3) The fourth of a yard or ell. (4) The fourth part of an hour, or the moment with which it begins or ends: fifteen minutes. (5) Three months; hence, a term, as of a school. (6) A limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; also, a haunch, as of venison. (7) [U. S.] A coin of the value of twenty-five cents. (8) One of the four phases of the moon. (9) *Mus.* A quarter note. (10) A fourth of a pound. **2.** One of the four principal points of the compass or divisions of the horizon. **3.** Hence, the place, origin, or source from which anything comes. **4.** A particular division or district; a locality. **5.** Proper or assigned station, position, or place, as of officers and crew on a war-ship: usually in the plural. **6.** A place of lodging or residence, especially temporary shelter; lodgings: usually in the plural. **7.** A region embracing one-fourth, or about one-fourth, of a space; one of four corresponding localities or parts. (1) The side of a horse's hoof, just in front of the heel. (2) That part of a boot or shoe from the middle of the heel to the line of the ankle-bone.

8. *Naut.* (1) The upper part of a vessel's side from the after part of the main chains to the stern. (2) That part of a yard outside the slings. (3) On the compass, a quarter-point. **9.** *Her.* Any one of four equal divisions into which a shield is divided, or an ordinary occupying such a division (especially in the dexter chief). **10**†. Friendship; peace; concord. [OF., < L. *quartarius*, < *quartus*, fourth.]—**quar'ter-back"**, *n.* In football, the position of the player immediately before the halfback.—**q.-crack**, *n.* A crack on the inner quarter of a horse's fore hoof. Compare SAND-CRACK, under SAND.—**q.-day**, *n.* A day when quarterly payments are due.—**q.-deck**, *n.* *Naut.* The elevated rear part of a war-vessel: for officers only.—**q-note** (*Mus.*), a note having one-fourth the value of a semibreve. See NOTE.—**q.-phase**, *a.* *Elec.* Diphase.—**q.-sawed**, *a.* Sawed lengthwise into quarters, as a log, or sawed from quartered timber.—**q.-saw**, *v.*—**q.-section**, *n.* [U. S.] In the system of land-surveying adopted by the governments of the United States and Canada, a tract of land half a mile square, containing one-fourth of a square mile, or 160 acres.—**q.-sessions**, *n.* A court held quarterly. In England and Scotland it tries many indictable offenses, hears appeals from the petty sessions, and exercises a minor civil jurisdiction.—**q.-staff**, *n.* A stout staff, formerly used in England as a weapon.—**quar'tered**, *a.* **1.** Divided into four quarters. **2.** Quarter-sawed; as, *quartered oak*. **3.** Lodged; stationed; also, having quarters.—**quar'ter-ing**. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) Blowing against or being on the quarter; blowing from any point between beam and stern; as, a *quartering* wind. (2) Sailing so as to have the wind on the quarter. **2.** Set or being at right angles. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dividing or marking off into quarters or fourths. **2.** *Her.* The grouping of two or more coats of arms on one shield, to indicate family alliances, etc.; also, any one of the coats which are quartered on the shield. See illus. below.—**quar'ter-ly**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a fourth part. **2.** Occurring at intervals of three months. **II.** *n.* [-LIES², *pl.*] A publication issued once in every three months. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Once in a quarter of a year. **2.** In or by quarters.



Different Methods of Quarter-sawing Logs.

I. Showing annular rings. The lines *a b* and *c d* show how the log is first split into quarters for quarter-sawing. *QS*, board in center truly quarter-sawed.

II. Showing cut planks, as numbered, in relation to the medullary rays, *x-z*. *C*, center of log.

III. First sawing of the log *a, b*; second sawing *c, d*; cutting the log into quarters. First quarter-sawing *A, B*. Each quarter is then sawed into planks in the order of the numbering.

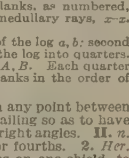
quar'ter², *n.* Mercy shown in sparing the life of a defeated or captured enemy; clemency. [F. *quartier*.]

quar'ter-age†, *n.* **1.** A quarterly allowance or payment. **2.** Board and lodging; quarters.

quar'ter-foil, 1 kwôr'tər-fȯil; 2 kwąr'tər-fȯil, *n.* *Arch.* An ornamental figure.

quar'ter-mas"ter, *n.* **1.** A commissioned officer having charge of providing and assigning quarters, issuing supplies, etc. **2.** *Naut.* A petty officer who assists the navigator, etc.

quar'ter-mas"ter-gen'er-al, *n.* A staff-officer whose relation to an army is similar to that of a quartermaster to his regiment. In the United States army he ranks as a brigadier-general and is at the head of the quartermaster's department. In Great Britain the quartermaster-general is stationed at the War Office and is chief of the department exercising supervision over the encamping, equipment, etc., of troops.



Quartering.

quar'tern, 1 kwôr'tərn; 2 kwąr'tern, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A fourth part, as of certain measures or weights. (1) A gill. (2) A quarter of a peck. (3) A quarter of a pound. (4) A quarter of a stone. **2.** A four-pound loaf of bread.

quar-tet', 1 kwôr-tet'; 2 kwąr-tĕt', *n.* **1.** A composition for four voices or instruments. **2.** The set of four persons who render such compositions **3.** *Pros.* A stanza of four lines. **4.** Four things of a kind. [< It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*, fourth.] **quar-tette'‡**.

quar'tile, 1 kwôr'tĭl; 2 kwąr'tĭl, *a.* & *n.* *Astrol.* Quadrate.

quar'to, 1 kwôr'to; 2 kwąr'to. **I.** *a.* Having four leaves to the sheet; as, a *quarto* book. **II.** *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet whose pages are of the size of the fourth of a sheet: often written **4to** or **4°**. **2.** An eight-page newspaper. [< L. *in quarto*; *in*, in; *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth.]

quartz, 1 kwôrts; 2 kwąrts, *n.* A very common hard vitreous, colorless, white, pink, purple or brown hexagonal mineral. See illus. in next col. [< G. *quarz*.]—**quartz-if'erous**, *a.* *Geol.* Consisting of or containing quartz.—**quartz'ite**, *n.* *Petrol.* A massive or schistose metamorphic rock formed by the induration of sandstone through the deposition of secondary quartz about each grain.—**quartz'ose"**, *a.* Composed of quartz or containing it largely. **quartz'ous‡**; **quartz'y‡**.

quash¹, 1 kwesh; 2 kwąsh, *vt.* To make void or set aside, as an indictment. [< L. LL+OF *cassus*, empty.]

quash², *vt.* To suppress forcibly or summarily. [< L. OF *quasso*, shake.] Syn.: see ANNUL; CANCEL.

qua'si-, 1 kwē'sī-; 2 kwā'sī-, *prefix.* Appearing as if; simulating in appearance: the Latin *quasi* used, like *pseudo-*, properly as a prefix, but frequently written separately as an adjective; as, a *quasi*-contract; a *quasi*-organism; *quasi*-official. In legal phraseology *quasi* is employed to point out that one subject resembles another with which it is compared to a certain extent, but that the two also vary intrinsically. [< L. *quasi*, < *quam*, as, + *si*, if.]—**qua'si-con"tract**, *n.* *Civ. Law.* An obligation to do something, enforceable by a contract remedy, but imposed by operation of law regardless of the consent of the defendant.—**q.-corporation**, *n.* A body that exercises certain corporate functions, even when not expressly incorporated by any statute.—**q.-deposit**, *n.* *Law.* A species of compulsory bailment occurring when a person comes lawfully into the possession of property by finding.—**q.-easement**, *n.* The right of an owner of an easement to the enjoyment of a duty arising from such easement.

quas'si-a, 1 kwesh'ī-ə; 2 kwąsh'ī-a, *n.* The wood of the bitter ash (*Picræna excelsa*) of the West Indies: used as a tonic. [< *Quassi*, a negro slave.]

quas'sin, 1 kwas'ın *or* kwes'ın; 2 kwās'ĭn *or* kwąs'ĭn, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}O_3$) contained in quassia-wood, of which it is the bitter principle. **quas'si-in‡**.

quat, 1 kwet; 2 kwąt, *v.* [Prov. Brit.] To quit; cease from.

quat, *n.* **1.** A boil; pimple; sty. **2.** An offensive, troublesome person.

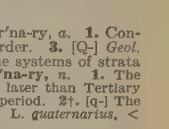
quat-ch†, *a.* Squat; flat.

quate, quāt; 2 quāt, *a.* [Scot.] Quiet.

qua-ter'na-ry, 1 kwə-tûr'nə-rı; 2 kwa-tĕr'na-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting of four things. **2.** Fourth in order. **3.** [Q-] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the uppermost of the systems of strata in the classifications.—**Qua-ter'na-ry**, *n.* **1.** The Quaternary system, including all deposits later than Tertiary up to the present; also, the corresponding period. **2**†. [q-] The number four; a group of four things. [< L. *quaternarius*, < *quattuor*, four.]

qua-ter'ni-on, 1 kwə-tûr'nı-ən; 2 kwa-tĕr'ni-on, *n.* **1.** A set, system, or file of four. **2.** *Math.* (1) A symbol that changes one vector into another: so called because expressible as the sum of four quantities. (2) *pl.* The form of the calculus of vectors based on and making use of the idea of the symbol defined above. [< L. *quaternio(n-)*, < *quattuor*, four.]

qua-tor'zain, 1 kə-tôr'zēn *or* kat'ər-zēn; 2 ka-tôr'zān *or* kăt'ôr-zān, *n.* A sonnet, or any poem or stanza, of fourteen lines, resembling a sonnet without following the exact rules of sonnet-construction.



Quartz Crystals.
1. Oblique. 2. Beveled. 3. Twin crystal. 4. Bipyramid. 5. Bipyramid and prism. 6. Rhombohedron and prism.

qua-tor'ze', 1 kə-tôrz'; 2 ka-tôrz', *n.* [F.] *Card-playing.* In piquet, four cards of the same denomination, higher than a nine, held in one hand.

quat'rain, 1 kwet'rēn; 2 kwąt'rān, *n.* [F.] A stanza of four lines.

qua'tre, 1 kā'tər *or* (F.) kā'tr; 2 kā'tĕr *or* (F.) kā'tr, *n.* [F.] **1.** Anything, as a card or a domino, marked with four spots or pips. **2.** The number four; four.

Qua"tre-Bras', 1 kā"tr-ə-brä'; 2 kā"tr-brä', *n.* A village in Belgium; held by Wellington against Ney, June 16, 1815.

qua'tre-foil". Same as QUARTERFOIL.

quat"tro-cen'to, 1 kwȯt"trō-chen'tō; 2 kwät"tro-chĕn'to, *n.* The 15th century as connected with the revival of art and literature (especially in Italy). [It., four hundred, < *quattro* (< L. *quattuor*), four, + *cento* (< L. *centum*), hundred.]—**quat"tro-cen'to**, *a.*

qua'ver, 1 kwē'vər; 2 kwā'ver. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To utter or sing in a tremulous manner; have a tremulous motion; trill; warble. **II.** *n.* **1.** A quivering or tremulous motion. **2.** A shake or trill, as in singing. **3.** *Mus.* An eighth note. Syn.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.

quay, 1 kē; 2 kē, *n.* A wharf or artificial landing-place where vessels unload. [F.]—**quay'age**, *n.* **1.** Wharfage; quay dues. **2.** Space for quays; quays collectively.

Que., *abbr.* Quebec.

queach'y, 1 kwich'ı; 2 kwĕch'y, *a.* **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] Yielding, as boggy places under the feet; shaking. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Weak; feeble; small. [< AS. *cweccan*, stir.] **queech'y‡**.

quean, 1 kwin; 2 kwēn, *n.* **1.** A low woman. **2.** A young or unmarried woman; a girl. [< AS. *cwēn*, woman.]

Qué'ant", 1 kē'ăn"; 2 cā'ăn, *n.* A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France, where the British broke through the Hindenburg line May 3, 1917.

quea'sy, 1 kwī'zı; 2 kwē'zy, *a.* **1.** Sick at the stomach. **2.** Nauseating; also, caused by nausea. **3.** Easily nauseated; hence, fastidious; squeamish. **4.** Requiring to be carefully treated; delicate; ticklish. **5.** Uncertain; hazardous. [< Norw. *kveis*, nausea.]—**quea'si-ly**, *adv.*—**quea'si-ness**, *n.*

Que-bec', 1 kwı-bek'; 2 kwē-bēc', *n.* **1.** A province in E. Canada; 706,834 sq. m.; pop. 2,361,199. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral city, a port on the St. Lawrence river; pop. 94,060; seat of **Laval University**; captured from the French by Wolfe, Sept. 13, 1759; anti-draft riots March 30–April 1, 1918.

que-bra'cho, 1 kē-brā'chō; 2 kę-brā'cho, *n.* **1.** Any one of several trees producing a medicinal bark, especially the **white quebracho**, a Chilean tree (*Macaglia quebracho*) whose bark has been used as a febrifuge, and for diseases of the respiratory organs. **Red q.** is a tree (*Loxopterygium lorentzii*) found in Mexico, whose bark is credited with similar properties. **2.** The wood or bark of the quebracho-tree. [Pg., < *quebra-hacho*, < *quebrar*, break, + *hacha*, ax, < G. *hacke*, hatchet.]—**que-bra'-cho bark"**, *n.* *Pharm.* The bark of the white quebracho. It contains several alkaloids employed in treating asthmatic conditions.

quee, *n.* [Scot.] Same as QUEY.

queen, 1 kwĭn; 2 kwēn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make a queen of. **2.** To act as a queen; play the queen: followed by *it*. **II.** *n.* **1.** The wife of a king. **2.** A female sovereign of a kingdom. **3.** A woman preeminent in a given sphere: used also figuratively of cities, nations, etc. **4.** The piece that ranks next to the king in chess, combining the moves of castle and bishop. **5.** A playing-card bearing a conventional picture of a queen in her robes. **6.** The single fully developed female in a colony of bees or ants. [< AS. *cwēn*, woman.] **Queen Anne's lace,** the wild carrot (*Daucus carota*).—**Q. Anne style.** A style of dwelling, etc., prevalent in England early in the 18th century, or a style similar to it used in the United States in the latter part of the 19th century, characterized by many angles, gables, and quaint features, and by irregularity of windows.—**q. consort,** the wife of a reigning king, who does not share his sovereignty.—**q. dowager,** the widow of a king who has reigned in his own right.—**q. mother,** the mother of the reigning sovereign when she is entitled to be called queen or is a queen dowager.—**queen'-of-the-mead'ows,** *n.* Same as MEADOW-SWEET.—**q.-of-the-prairie,** *n.* A red or pink variety of climbing rose.—**q.-post,** *n. Building.* One of two upright suspending or sustaining posts in a truss.—**q. regent.** **1.** A queen who acts as regent. **2.** A queen regnant.—**q. regnant,** a female sovereign ruling in her own right.—**Queen's Bench,** see under BENCH, *n.*—**Queen's counsel,** see under KING.—**queen's-delight,** *n. Bot.* A smooth, erect perennial (*Stillingia sylvatica*) of the spurge family, with alternate leaves and a medicinal root.—**queen's English,** see under KING.—**queen's evidence,** see under EVIDENCE.—**queen's-ware,** *n.* Fine glazed cream-colored English pottery; hence, any cream-colored pottery.

queen'fish", 1 kwĭn'fish"; 2 kwēn'fish", *n.* A small sciænoid food-fish (*Seriphus politus*) of the Pacific coast of North America, bluish above and silvery below and on the sides.

queen'ing, 1 kwĭn'ĭng; 2 kwēn'ĭng, *n.* Any one of several kinds of apple; as, the early *queening*.

queen'ly, 1 kwĭn'lĭ; 2 kwēn'lĭ, *a.* Like a queen; stately. Syn.: see IMPERIAL.—**queen'li-ness,** *n.*

Queens, 1 kwĭnz; 2 kwēnz, *n.* A county of S. E. New York and borough of New York city: 105 sq. m.; pop. 469,042.

Queens'land, 1 kwĭnz'land; 2 kwēnz'länd, *n.* A state of the Commonwealth of Australia: 670,500 sq. m.; pop. 755,972; capital Brisbane.

Queens'town, 1 kwĭnz'taun; kwēnz'town, *n.* A seaport in southwest Ireland; pop. 9,000.

queer, 1 kwĭr; 2 kwēr, *vt.* [Slang.] To jeopardize a transaction or spoil a chance.

queer, 1 kwĭr; 2 kwēr. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being out of the usual course of events in minor respects; singular; odd. **2.** Of questionable character; open to suspicion. **3.** [Slang.] Counterfeit. **II.** *n.* [Slang.] Counterfeit money. [< LG. *queer*, oblique, < G. *quer*.]

Syn.: anomalous, bizarre, crotchety, curious, droll, eccentric, erratic, fantastic, funny, grotesque, laughable, ludicrous, odd, peculiar, quaint, ridiculous, singular, strange, unique, unmatched, unusual, whimsical. *Odd* is unmated, as an *odd* shoe, and so uneven, as an *odd* number. *Singular* is alone of its kind; as, the *singular* number. What is *singular* is *odd*, but what is *odd* may not be *singular*; as, a drawerful of *odd* gloves. A *strange* thing is something hitherto unknown in fact or in cause. A *singular* coincidence is one the happening of which is unusual; a *strange* coincidence is one the cause of which is hard to explain. That which is *peculiar* belongs especially to a person as his own; as, Israel was called Jehovah's "*peculiar* people," that is, especially chosen and cherished by him; in its ordinary use there is the implication that the thing *peculiar* to one is not common to the majority, even if it is shared by many; as, the Shakers are *peculiar*. *Eccentric* is off or aside from the center, and so off or aside from the ordinary and what is considered the normal course; as, genius is commonly *eccentric*. *Eccentric* is a higher and more respectful word than *odd* or *queer*. *Erratic* signifies wandering, a stronger and more censorious term than *eccentric*. *Queer* is transverse or oblique, aside from the common in a way that is comical or perhaps slightly *ridiculous*. *Queer* is also used for that which is oddly mysterious; as, a *queer* proceeding or proposal. *Quaint* denotes that which is pleasingly *odd* and fanciful, often with something of the antique; as, the *quaint* architecture of medieval towns. That which is *funny* is calculated to provoke laughter; that which is *droll* is more quietly amusing. That which is *grotesque* in the material sense is irregular or misshapen in form or outline or ill-proportioned so as to be somewhat *ridiculous;* the French *bizarre* is practically equivalent to *grotesque*. See ODD.—Ant.: common, customary, familiar, natural, normal, ordinary, regular, usual.—**Queer Street** [Slang, Eng.], an imaginary street inhabited by people in difficulties; hence, any difficulty, trouble, etc.—**queer'ish,** *a.* Somewhat queer.—**queer'ly,** *adv.*—**queer'ness,** *n.*

queer, *n.* [Slang.] Counterfeit money.

queez'mad"am, 1 kwiz'mad"ăm; 2 kwēz'mȧd"ăm, *n.* [Scot.] An early variety of pear; jargonelle: a corruption of the French *cuisse-madame*. **queez'mad"dam‡.**

quegh, 1 kwĕh; 2 kwēh, *n.* A quaigh. **queff‡; quelgh‡.**

quell, 1 kwel; 2 kwĕl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to cease or yield by force; put down; subdue. **2.** To cause to subside; calm; mollify; quiet; allay, as pain. **3†.** To kill. **II.** *i.* **1§.** To yield; subside. **2†.** To die. [< AS. *cwellan*, < *cwelan*, die.] Syn.: see TRANQUILIZE.—**quell'er,** *n.*

quell, *n.* **1.** [Poet. or Obs.] A weapon or other means of subduing or quelling; power to subdue. **2†.** Murder.

Quel'part, 1 kwel'pȧrt; 2 kwĕl'pärt, *n.* An island in the Yellow Sea, 62 miles S. of Chosen: 750 sq. m.; pop. 130,000. **Quel'paert‡.**

quench, 1 kwench; 2 kwĕnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put out, as fire or a light, especially by water or smothering. **2.** To cause to cease, as passion or desire; suppress or repress in any way. **3.** To cool, as heated steel or iron, by thrusting it into water. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be or become extinguished; disappear. **2.** To become less *ardent* or violent. [< AS. *cwencan*, quench.] **—quench'a-bl(e)**, *a.* **-ness,** *n.* **-a-bly,** *adv.*—**quench'er,** *n.* —**quench'less,** *a.* Incapable of being quenched; irrepressible. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

que-nelle', 1 kə-nel'; 2 ke-nĕl', *n.* [F.] A ball of savory paste made of minced meat, such as chicken or veal, with bread-crumbs and egg, usually poached.

Quen"ne"mont' Farms, 1 ken"ne"mŏn'; 2 kĕn"ne"môn'. A fortified point in the Hindenburg Line captured by United States troops, Sept. 29, 1918. [QUERCITRIN.

quer"ci-mel'in, 1 kwûr"si-mel'in; 2 kwĕr"çi-mĕl'in, *n.* Same as

quer'cin (es, 1 kwûr'sin; 2 kwĕr'çin, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to oaks. [< LL. *quercinus*, < L. *quercus*, oak.]

quer'ci-tin, 1 kwûr'si-tin; 2 kwĕr'çi-tin, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{10}O_7$) originally from decomposing quercitrin with mineral acids, and also found in the vegetable kingdom. [< QUERCITRON.] **quer'ce-tin‡; quer'ci-tine‡.—quercet'ic,** *a.*

quer'cit-rin, 1 kwûr'sit-rin; 2 kwĕr'çit-rĭn, *n. Chem.* A yellow coloring principle contained in quercitron-bark. [< QUERCITRON.] **quer'cit-rine‡.**

quer'cit-ron, 1 kwûr'sit-rən *or* kwer-sit'rən; 2 kwĕr'çit-ron *or* kwĕr-çit'ron, *n.* **1.** The bark of the American black oak (*Quercus velutina*), or a yellow dye made therefrom. **quer'cit-ron-bark"‡. 2.** The black or dyer's oak. **quer'cit-ron-oak"‡.** [< L. *quercus*, oak + CITRON.]

Quer'cus, 1 kwûr'kus; 2 kwĕr'cŭs, *n.* The typical genus of plants of the oak family, the oaks. [L.]

quere†, *n.* Same as CHOIR.

Que-ré'ta-ro, 1 kā-ré'ta-ro; 2 kę-re'tä-ro, *n.* **1.** A state in central Mexico; 4,493 sq. m.; pop. 247,200. **2.** Its capital; pop. 33,100: Emperor Maximilian was defeated and shot, June 19, 1867.

quer"i-mo'ni-ous§, *a.* Apt to complain; querulous; fretful —**quer'i-mo-ny,** *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] A complaint.

que'rist, 1 kwĭ'rist; 2 kwē'rist, *n.* An inquirer; questioner.

querl, 1 kwûrl; 2 kwĕrl. [U. S.] **I.** *vt.* To coil: curl; twirl. **II.** *n.* A coil; curl; twist. [Var. of TWIRL.] **quirl‡.**

quern, 1 kwûrn; 2 kwĕrn, *n.* **1.** An old form of hand-mill, as for grinding grain. **2.** [Scot.] A granule; grain. [< AS. *cweorn*, quern.]

quer'u-lous, 1 kwer'u-lus; 2 kwĕr'u-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to complain or be fretful. **2.** Indicating or expressing a complaining or whining disposition. **3.** Quarrelsome. [< L. *querulus*, < *queror*, complain.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

que'ry, 1 kwĭ'ri; 2 kwē'ry. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [QUE'RIED; QUE'RYING.] **1.** To question; doubt; mark, as a printer's proof, with a query; desire further examination or information concerning before deciding upon its truth or correctness; also, to inquire concerning; make inquiry. **2.** To ply with questions. **II.** *n.* [QUE'RIES², *pl.*] An inquiry, or a memorandum of an inquiry, to be answered; a question; hence, a doubt; interrogation: often indicated by the interrogation-point (?). [< L. *quære*, imper. of *quæro*, seek.] Syn.: (verb) see INQUIRE; QUESTION; (noun) see INQUIRY; QUESTION.

ques., *abbr.* Question. [economist.

Ques"nay', 1 kē"nē'; 2 kę"nā', **François** (1694–1774). A French

Ques"nel', 1 kē"nel'; 2 kę"nĕl', **Pasquier** (1634–1719). A French theologian: *Moral Reflections on New Testament*.

quest§, 1 kwest; 2 kwĕst, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] To bay on the trail of. **2†.** To search or seek for; inquire into. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make quest; search; examine. **2.** To give tongue, as a dog; seek or follow a trail. **3.** To go begging. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* To ask for alms.—**quest'er,** *n.* **quest'ant†; quest'rist†.**

quest, *n.* **1.** The act of seeking; a looking for something; search, as an adventure or expedition in mediæval romance. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A solicitation for or collecting of alms. **3.** [Prov. or Obs.] An inquest. **4†.** Searchers collectively. **5†.** A request. [< OF. *queste*, < L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quæro*, seek.]

ques'tion, 1 kwes'chən; 2 kwĕs'chon, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a question or questions to; interrogate; as, to *question* a witness. **2.** To treat as doubtful; call in question; also, to make objection to; challenge; as, to *question* a statement. **3†.** To make inquiry about; ask after. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make inquiry. **2.** To entertain or express doubt: often with *whether*. [F., < L. *quæstio(n-)*, < *quæro*, seek.]

Syn.: ask, challenge, dispute, doubt, inquire, interrogate, investigate, query, quiz. To *ask* is to seek information, favor, or aid; *inquire*, *question*, *interrogate*, respect only the obtaining of information. To *interrogate* is to *examine* formally or officially, commonly by a series of questions. *Question* comes close to the meaning of *interrogate*, but less formal; one may *question* a messenger at the door regarding the source of a message, the time of sending, etc. To *question* a person always implies a set determination to elicit truth, commonly by repeated and varied questions; the old-time examination by torture was called "the question." One may *inquire* casually and indifferently; he *questions* intently and resolutely. As applied to things, *question* has nearly the meaning of *challenge;* as, "I *question* the truth of that statement—the value of that article," or the like. To *question* a person implies some kind or claim of authority; one may answer, "By what right do you *question* me?" See INQUIRE. Compare ASK, *v.*; QUESTION, *n.*—**ques'tion-a-bl(e**, *a.* Liable to be called in question; debatable; open to question or to suspicions; dubious; suspicious; questionable motives; affable. Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL.—**ques'tion-a-bl(e-ness**², *n.* **ques"tion-a-bil'i-ty‡.—ques'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*—**ques'tion-er,** *n.*—**ques'tion-ing,** *pa. & n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

ques'tion, *n.* **1.** An interrogative sentence calling for an answer; an inquiry. **2.** A subject of inquiry or debate; a

matter to be decided; a point at issue; problem. **3.** A subject of dispute; a controversy; difference; as, a *question* arose about it. **4.** A proposition under discussion in a deliberative assembly. **5.** Objection raised or entertained; doubt; as, a statement accepted without *question*. **6.** Interrogation; the act of asking or inquiring. **7†.** Judicial examination; trial; also, examination by torture. **8†.** Talk; conversation.

Syn.: doubt, inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, interrogatory, investigation, query. An *inquiry* seeks information for the benefit of the inquirer; a *question* may do the same, or may have the intent to perplex, confuse, or entrap the one of whom it is asked; one makes *inquiry* as to his way; we speak of idle or frivolous *questions* rather than of idle or frivolous *inquiries*. A *query* is a *question* more or less vaguely formulated and indefinite in purpose, often amounting to no more than a suspense of judgment, and a suggestion of future consideration; as, a proof-reader's *query*, which is often but an interrogation-point in the margin; a *doubt* may be termed a silent *question*, as a *question* is in many cases simply an expressed *doubt*. An *interrogation* or *interrogatory* is a formal *inquiry*. *Interrogatory* has a special legal use, denoting an *inquiry* in writing by order of a court, to be answered under oath. An *investigation* is an elaborate search for truth or fact, not only by *questions*, but by every other means of procuring information; an *inquisition* is an *investigation* which is either unwarranted, unduly minute, or in some other way offensive. See DOUBT; INQUIRY; TOPIC.—**ques'tion-mark'**, *n.* An interrogation-point (?).—**ques'tion-less**, *a.*—**ques'tion-less-ly**, *adv.*

ques'tion-a-ry, 1 kwes'chən-ē-ri; 2 kwĕs'chon-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of the nature of an examination; interrogatory. **II.** *n.* A series of questions submitted for formal answer.

ques'tion-ist, 1 kwes'chən-ist; 2 kwĕs'chon-ist, *n.* One who questions, habitually or by profession.

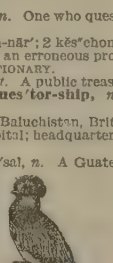
ques'tion-naire', 1 kes'chən-nār' *or* kwes'chən-nār'; 2 kĕs'chon-nār' *or* kwĕs'chon-nār', *n.* [F.] The second is an erroneous pronunciation frequently heard. Same as QUESTIONARY.

ques'tor, 1 kwes'tor; 2 kwĕs'tŏr, *n. Rom. Hist.* A public treasurer, or judge, as of a province. [L.]—**ques'tor-ship**, *n.*

quæs'tor-ship†.

Quet'ta, 1 kwet'ə; 2 kwĕt'a, *n.* **1.** A district in Baluchistan, British India; 5,127 sq. m.; pop. 414,412. **2.** Its capital; headquarters of the British Administration; pop. 30,000.

quet-zal', 1 ket-sāl' *or* ket'səl; 2 kĕt-sāl' *or* kĕt'sal, *n.* A Guatemalan trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*), the national symbol of Guatemala, and anciently regarded as a deity by the Mayas, whose chiefs alone were permitted to wear its plumes. **que-zal'**†.



Quetzal. 1/20

Quet-zal"co-a'tl, 1 ket-sāl"ko-ā'tl; 2 kĕt-sāl"co-ā'tl, *n.* A traditional king and author of the culture of the Aztecs.

queue, 1 kiū; 2 kū, *n.* **1.** A pendent braid of hair on the back of the head; a pigtail. **2.** A file of persons or vehicles waiting in line in the order of their arrival. **3.** A tail-piece, as of a violin; tail. [F., < L. *cauda*, tail.] **cue**†.

Queux, 1 kū *or* kiū; 2 kū *or* kū, **Sir.** A braggart knight of the Round Table; foster-brother and seneschal of King Arthur.

quey, 1 kwē; 2 kwe, *n.* [Scot.] A young cow; heifer.

Que-zal"te-nan'go, 1 kē-sāl"tē-nāŋ'go; 2 ke-sāl"te-nāŋ'go, *n.* **1.** A department in S. W. Guatemala. **2.** Its capital; partly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1902; pop. 29,000. **Quet-zal"te-nan'go**†.

quib'bl(e), 1 kwib'l; 2 kwĭb'l. **I.** *vi.* [QUIB'BL(E)D; QUIB'BLING.] **1.** To use quibbles; evade the truth or the point in question by artifice; prevaricate; equivocate. **2†.** To play upon words; pun. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shuffling evasion of a point or question; an equivocation. **2‖.** A pun. [< QUIP.]—**quib'bler**, *n.*

Qui"be-ron', 1 ki"bə-rōn'; 2 ki"be-rōn', *n.* Seaport on W. coast of France; British defeated French, 1759.

quick, 1 kwik; 2 kwĭk. **I.** *a.* **1.** Done or occurring in a short time; expeditious; active; brisk; rapid; speedy; swift. **2.** Characterized by rapidity or readiness of movement or action; nimble; prompt; also, sharp; steep: said of a curve. **3.** Intellectually alert; sensitive; sprightly; as, a *quick* ear; *quick* wit. **4.** Responding readily to impressions; excitable; irritable; as, a *quick* temper. **5.** Made active. **6‖.** Having life; living: opposed to *dead*. **7.** Pregnant. **8.** Producing interest or profit; available; as, *quick* capital. **9.** Burning briskly; exposed to a fire. **10§.** Soft; yielding: said of soil. **11†.** Busy or brisk: said of places, times, or trade. **12†.** Fresh; bracing; keen. **13†.** Inflammable.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has life; the seat of life: with the definite article. (1) The living flesh; any vital or tender part; especially, the sensitive flesh under a nail; figuratively, the feelings; as, cut to the *quick*. (2‖) Real life; nature. **2.** A hedge-plant; quickset. **III.** *adv.* Quickly; rapidly. [< AS. *cwic*, alive.]

Syn.: (adj.) see ACTIVE; ALIVE; CLEVER; IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE; SWIFT; VIVID.—**quick'-fire"**, *a.* Quick-firing.—**q.-fi'rer**, *n.* A gun having a rapid-firing mechanism; abbreviated, *Q. F.*—**q.-fi'ring**, *a.* Able to fire shots rapidly and continuously: said especially of the type of light field-gun represented by the French 75 mm. and the British 18-pounder.—**quick march**, a march in quick time; quickstep.—**q.-match'**, *n.* A match-wick, as of threads of cotton rubbed with mealed powder, that burns quickly, for firing cannon, fireworks, etc.—**quick'step"**, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A march or dance written in the military quick time. **2.** *Mil.* A quick march.—**quick time** (*Mil.*), the ordinary rate of marching, 120 steps to the minute.—**q.-witted**, *a.* Having a ready wit or quick discernment; keen; sagacious. Syn.: see CLEVER. Compare SAGACIOUS.

quick'en, 1 kwik'n; 2 kwĭk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make alive or quick; vivify; resuscitate, as from death or unconsciousness; figuratively, to make keen; as, to *quicken* appetite. **2.** To increase the activity or sprightliness of; enliven; animate. **3.** To make quicker; increase the speed of; hasten; as, to *quicken* one's pace.

II. *i.* **1.** To become alive; come to life; specif., to begin to manifest signs of life, as an unborn child. **2.** To move or act more quickly; as, *quickened* pace. **3.** To become more sensitive; as, his conscience *quickened*. **4.** To reach the stage at which the motions of the fetus first become perceptible: said of a mother.

Syn.: accelerate, advance, dispatch, drive, drive on, expedite, facilitate, further, hasten, hurry, make haste, press forward, promote, speed, urge, urge on. To *quicken*, in the sense here considered, is to increase speed, move or cause to move more rapidly, as through more space or with a greater number of motions in the same time. To *accelerate* is to increase the speed of action or of motion. A motion whose speed increases upon itself is said to be *accelerated*, as the motion of a falling body, which becomes swifter with every second of time. To *accelerate* any work is to *hasten* it toward a finish, commonly by *quickening* all its operations in orderly unity toward the result. To *dispatch* is to do and be done with, to get a thing off one's hands. To *dispatch* an enemy is to kill him outright and quickly; to *dispatch* a messenger is to send him in haste; to *dispatch* a business is so bring it quickly to an end. *Dispatch* is commonly used of single items. To *promote* a cause is in any way to bring it forward, *advance* it in power, prominence, etc. To *speed* is really to secure swiftness; to *hasten* is to attempt it, whether successfully or unsuccessfully. *Hurry* always indicates something of confusion. The *hurried* man forgets dignity, appearance, comfort, courtesy, everything but speed; he may forget something vital to the matter in hand; yet, because reckless haste may attain the great object of speed, *hurry* has come to be the colloquial and popular word for acting quickly. To *facilitate* is to *quicken* by making easy; to *expedite* is to *quicken* by removing hindrances.—**Ant.:** check, clog, delay, drag, hinder, impede, obstruct, retard.—**quick'en-er**, *n.*

quick-grass, *n.* Same as COUCH-GRASS.

quick'lime", 1 kwik'laim"; 2 kwĭk'lim". Unslaked lime. See LIME¹, 1.

quick'ly, *adv.* In a quick manner; rapidly; soon.

quick'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being quick; speed; celerity, liveliness; readiness; acuteness of perception or sensibility; sharpness; keenness.

quick'sand", 1 kwik'sand"; 2 kwĭk'sănd", *n.* A bed of sand so water-soaked as readily to engulf any person or animal that attempts to rest upon it: also used figuratively.

quick'set", 1 kwik'set"; 2 kwĭk'sĕt". **I.** *vt.* To fence with living plants; plant with hawthorn. **II.** *a.* Composed of quickset. **III.** *n.* A hedge-plant, especially hawthorn, or a hedge made of it.

quick'sil"ver, *n.* **1.** Metallic mercury: the common popular name. **2.** An amalgam of tin, used for the backs of looking-glasses.

quid¹, 1 kwid; 2 kwĭd, *n.* **1.** A small portion of chewing-tobacco. **2.** A cud, as of a cow. **3.** Half-chewed hay.

quid², *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A coin, the sovereign.

quid'di-ty, 1 kwid'ə-ti; 2 kwĭd'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The essence of a thing. **2.** A trifling distinction or objection; cavil. [< LL. *quidditas*, < L. *quid*, neut. s. of *quis*, who.]

quid'nunc, 1 kwid'nuŋk; 2 kwĭd'nŭnc, *n.* One who seeks or affects to know all that is going on; an inquisitive busybody. [< L. *quid nunc*; *quid*, what; *nunc*, now.]

qui-esce', 1 kwai-es'; 2 kwi-ĕs', *vi.* [QUI-ESCED'; QUI-ESC'ING.] **1.** To grow quiet; become silent. **2.** *Phon.* To cease to have a sound, as a letter.—**qui-es'cent**, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of repose or inaction. **2.** Resting free from anxiety, emotion, or agitation. **3.** *Pron.* Having no sound; silent. Syn.: see PASSIVE.—**qui-es'cence**, *n.* **qui-es'cen-cy**†. Syn.: see REST.—**qui-es'cent-ly**, *adv.*

qui'et, 1 kwai'ət; 2 kwi'ĕt. [I.] *vt. & vi.* To bring to a state of rest; become quiet or still: often with *down*; make or become calm; soothe. **II.** *a.* **1.** Being in a state of repose; still; calm. **2.** Silent; as, "Be *quiet*." **3.** Free from turmoil, strife, or alarm; tranquil; peaceful; secluded. **4.** Gentle or mild of disposition. **5.** Free from ceremony; informal. **6.** Restful to the eye; soft in hue; hence, not showy or obtrusive, as dress. **III.** *n.* Freedom from motion; freedom from disturbance, noise, etc.; peace; calm. [< L. *quies* (*quiet-*), rest.] Syn.: (verb) see ALLAY; REPRESS; SETTLE; TRANQUILIZE; (adjective) see CALM; PACIFIC; SEDATE; SOBER; (noun) see REST. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* Syn.: see APATHY.—**qui'e-tude**, *n.* Syn.: see APATHY; REST.

qui'e-tive, 1 kwai'ə-tiv; 2 kwi'e-tiv. **I.** *a.* Tending to quiet; **qui'e-tive**, ʃ sedative. **II.** *n.* A quieting medicine: an anodyne.

qui'et-ism, 1 kwai'ət-izm; 2 kwi'ĕt-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that spiritual exaltation is attained by self-abnegation and withdrawing the soul from outward activities, fixing it in passive religious contemplation; especially [Q-], mystic meditation or introspection, as cultivated by certain devotees of the 17th century; also a state of quiet; quietude.—**qui'et-ist**, *n.* **1.** [Q-] An advocate or practiser of Quietism. **2.** One who assumes toward social or political movements an attitude analogous to Quietism in religion. **3.** One who seeks or enjoys quiet.

qui-e'tus, 1 kwai-i'tus; 2 kwi-ē'tus, *n.* **1.** A silencing or suppressing; death; repose. **2.** A final discharge or quittance; a settlement. **3.** [Slang.] A decisive blow.

Qui"li-ma'ne, 1 ki"li-mā'nē; 2 ki"li-mā'ne, *n.* A seaport in Portuguese East Africa; pop. 6,000.

quill(1), 1 kwil; 2 kwĭl, *vt.* **1.** To pluck quills from or out of. **2.** To wind on a quill or quills.

quil(I2), *vt.* To make or iron (a garment or fabric) with rounded plaits or ridges.

quil(I1), *n.* **1.** One of the large, strong flight-feathers or tail-feathers of a bird. **2.** A pen made from a feather; hence, any pen; also, a writer, and, with the definite article, the profession of literature. **3.** The hollow, horny stem of a feather; a tube; barrel; specif., such a stem used (1) for a receptacle or measure, as for a drug, or (2) as a plectrum for playing a stringed instrument. **4.** One of the large, sharp spines of porcupines, hedgehogs, etc. **5.** A hollow cylindrical part resembling the stem of a feather. (1) A piece of cane or reed used as a musical pipe. (2) A tube, as of paper, to wind or keep yarn, thread, or silk upon, etc., as in weaving. (3) A slow-burning fuse made formerly of the quill of a feather filled with powder. (4) A piece of bark rolled into cylindrical form.

6. A writer; quill-driver. **7.** A quill toothpick. [< F. *quille*, keel.]—**quill'-driv"er,** *n.* [Slang.] One who writes; a literary hack; formerly, a clerk; copyist.

quill(I3), *n.* A flute, rounded ridge, or cylindrical fold, as in a ruff or ruffle. [< F. *quille*, keel.]

quil-lai', 1 ki-lai'; 2 ki-lī', *n.* A large Chilean evergreen tree, the soapbark-tree (*Quillaja saponaria*), whose alkaline inner bark is used instead of soap. Written also *cullay.* [Chilean.]

Quil"ler-Couch', 1 kwil"ər-kûch'; 2 kwil"er-euch', **Sir Arthur Thomas** (1863–). An English novelist and critic.

quil'let‖, 1 kwil'ĕt; 2 kwil'ĕt, *n.* A quibble; subtlety; nice distinction. [Contr. < L. *quidlibet*, what you please, < *quid*, what, + *libet*, it pleases.]

quill'ing, 1 kwil'ing; 2 kwil'ing, *n.* A ruffle, band, or piece of quilled material, as of fluted lace or muslin.

quill'wort", 1 kwil'wûrt"; 2 kwil'wûrt", *n.* A small plant (genus *Isoetes*), mostly aquatic, consisting of a corm-like stem sending up a tuft of quill-like leaves.

quilt, 1 kwilt; 2 kwilt. **I**1. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To stitch through and through at intervals or in crossing lines or figures, as in making a quilt; to make a quilt or quilted work. **2.** To wad or stuff with something stitched or fastened in place. **3.** To give a quilted appearance to. **4.** To make protective with any material. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bedcover made by stitching together firmly two layers of cloth or patchwork with some soft and warm substance (as wool or cotton) between them. **2.** Any bedcover, especially if thick. **3.** A quilted skirt or other quilted article. **4.** A mattress. [< OF. *cuilte*, < L. *culcita*, quilt.]—**quilt'er,** *n.*—**quilt'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of making a quilt, or of stitching as in making a quilt. **2.** Material for quilted work. **3.** Quilted work, or stitching resembling it, as on cloak- or coat-facings.

qui'na, 1 kwī'nə *or* kī'nə; 2 kwī'nə *or* kī'na, *n.* The febrifugal bark of various South-American trees, especially certain species of *Cinchona.* See CINCHONA. [Sp., < S. Am. *quina*, bark.]—**qui-al'din,** *n. Chem.* A basic compound ($C_9H_8N.CH_3$) found in coal-tar and also produced synthetically. It is employed in the manufacture of certain dyes. **chin-al'din‡.**

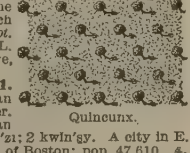
qui'na-ry, 1 kwī'nə-ri; 2 kwī'na-ry. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or containing five parts or elements arranged by fives, or in sets or groups of five. **II.** *n.* A number, body, group, or system of five; something composed of five like parts. [< L. *quinque*, five.]—**quinary vigesimal system** (*Math.*), a notation system on the principle of counting by fives and by twenties.

qui'nate, 1 kwī'nĕt; 2 kwī'nāt, *a. Bot.* Arranged in fives; having five similar parts together, as the five leaflets in the Virginia creeper. [< L. *quini*, five each, < *quinque*, five.]

quince, kwins; 2 kwinç, *n.* A small tree (*Cydonia cydonia*) of the apple family; also, its hard, acid, pleasant-flavored, yellowish fruit, used for preserves. [< Gr.L+OF *kydonion*, < *Kydōnia*, town in Crete.]

quin-cun'cial, 1 kwin-kun'shal; 2 kwin-cün'shal, *a.* **1.** Arranged in the form of a quincunx. **2.** *Bot.* Arranged in a set of five: said of estivation and phyllotaxy. **quin-cunx'lal‡.**—**quin-cun'cial-ly,** *adv.*

quin'cunx, 1 kwin'kunks; 2 kwin'cünks, *n.* **1.** An arrangement of five things, as trees, in a square having one in each corner and one in the center; also, a disposition of such squares repeated indefinitely. **2.** *Bot.* A quincuncial arrangement. [< L. *quincunx*, five-twelfths, < *quinque*, five, + *uncia*, twelfth part.]


Quincunx.

Quin'cy, 1 kwin'si; 2 kwin'cy, *n.* **1. Josiah** (1744–1775), an American statesman and Revolutionary leader. **2. Josiah** (1772–1864), an American statesman and educator. **3.** 1 kwin'zi; 2 kwin'gy. A city in E. Massachusetts; a residential suburb of Boston; pop. 47,610. **4.** 1 kwin'si; 2 kwin'cy. A manufacturing city on the Mississippi river in W. Illinois; pop. 36,000.—**Quincy method,** an educational system that lays special stress on the development of the activities of the child.

quin-dec'a-gon, 1 kwin-dec'ə-gən; 2 kwin-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with fifteen sides and fifteen angles. [< L. *quinque*, five, + DECAGON.]

quin"de-cim'vir, ⌊ 1 kwin"di-sim'vər, -sem'vər; 2 kwin"de-

quin"de-cem'vir, ⌋ cim'vər, -çĕm'vər, *n.* [-VIRS or -VI-RI, 1 -vi-ri; 2 -vi-ri, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A member of an official body of fifteen men; especially, one of the fifteen officials appointed for the care or inspection of the Sibylline books. [< L. *quinque*, five, + *decem*, ten, + *vir*, man.]

Qui"net', 1 kī"nĕ'; 2 kī"ne', **Edgar** (1803–1875). A French scholar and author; *The Genius of Religions.*

quin'i-a, 1 kwin'ī-ə; 2 kwin'i-a, *n.* Quinin: old name.

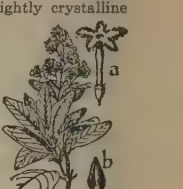
quin'ic, 1 kwin'ik; 2 kwin'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from quinin.—**quinic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_{12}O_6$) contained in cinchona-bark, coffee-beans, etc.

quin'i-din, ⌊ 1 kwin'i-din, -din *or* -din; 2 kwin'i-din, -din *or*

quin'i-dine, ⌋ -dīn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) isomeric with quinin, contained in certain cinchona-barks. It is used in medicine, and its sulfate is officinal.

quin'in, ⌊ 1 kwin'in, kwai'nain; 2 kwin'in, kwī'nīn, *n.*

quin'ine, ⌋ *Chem.* A white amorphous or slightly crystalline very bitter alkaloid compound ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) contained in cinchona-barks as those of *Cinchona calisaya, C. ledgoriana, C. officinalis,* etc. Its salts, as the hydrochlorate, sulfate, and others, are largely used in medicine on account of their tonic and antipyretic qualities, especially in malarial affections of all kinds. [F., < Sp. *quina*, < S. Am. *quina*, bark.]



Flowering Branch of *Cinchona calisaya.* *a*, the flower; *b*, dehiscent fruit.

quin'nat, 1 kwin'at; 2 kwin'ăt, *n.* A salmon of the coasts of the North Pacific. [< Chinook Indian *e-quinna(h).*]

qui-noi'din, qui-noi'dine, 1 kwi-noi'din *or* -din; 2 kwi-noy'din *or* -din, *n. Chem.* A brown resinoid amorphous compound, consisting chiefly of uncrystallizable products of the cinchona bases obtained in the preparation of the crystallizable alkaloids of cinchona-bark; a cheap substitute for real quinin.

—quin'ol, *n. Chem.* Hydroquinone.—**quin'o-lin,** *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound (C_9H_7N) with a tarry odor, obtained variously, as by distilling quinin, cinchonin, or by the destructive distillation of coal and bones; also, any of a class of its derivatives, among which are many dyes and medicinal compounds. **quin'o-line‡.**—**quin'one,** *n. Chem.* A golden-yellow crystalline compound ($C_6H_4O_2$) with pungent odor; it is formed variously, as by the oxidation of quinic acid.

quin'qua-, ⌊ 1 kwin'kwə-; 2 kwin'kwa-. From Latin *quinque,*

quin'que-, ⌋ five: combining forms.—**quin"que-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Five-leaved. [+ L. *folium*, leaf.] **quin"que-fo'li-at"ed‡.**—**quin"que-fo'li-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Having five leaflets, as a compound leaf.

quin"qua-ge-na'ri-an, 1 kwin"kwə-jı-nē'ri-ən; 2 kwin"kwa-gĕ-nā'ri-an, *a.* Being fifty years old; relating to this age. [< L. *quinquaginta*, fifty.]

quin"qua-ges'i-ma, 1 kwin"kwə-jes'ı-mə; 2 kwin"kwa-gĕs'i-ma. **I.** *a.* Fiftieth. **II.** *n.* A period of fifty days. [< L. *quinquagesima (dies)*, fiftieth (day).]—**Quinquagesima Sunday,** the fiftieth day before Easter; the Sunday next before Lent; Shrove Sunday.—**quin"qua-ges'i-mal,** *a.*

quin-quen'ni-al, 1 kwin-kwen'ı-əl; 2 kwin-kwĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* Occurring every five years, or once in five years; also, lasting for five years. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fifth anniversary or its celebration. **2.** A quinquennium. [< L. *quinque*, five, + *annus*, year.]—**quin-quen'ni-um,** *n.* A period of five years. **quin-quen'ni-ad‡.**

quin"que-par'tite, *a.* Divided into or composed of five parts.

quin"que-va'lence, *n. Chem.* The condition of being quinquevalent, as phosphorus in phosphorus pentachlorid (PCl_5).—**quin"que-va'lent,** *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining value of five. Called also *pentavalent.* See VALENCE.

quin'sy, 1 kwin'zı; 2 kwin'sy, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils, especially when suppurative. [< F. *esquinancie*, < Gr. *kynanchē*, < *kyōn* (*kyn-*), dog, + *anchō*, choke.]

quint, 1 kwint; 2 kwint, *n.* **1.** A fifth. **2.** A set of five. **3.** The E string of a violin. **4.** [Colloq.] A quintuplet. **5.** *Card-playing.* In piquet, a sequence of five of the same suit; if of the five highest cards, called a **quint major.** **6.** An organ-stop giving tones a fifth above those of the keys that are pressed. [< L. *quintus*, < *quinque*, five.]

quin'tain, 1 kwin'tin; 2 kwin'tin, *n. Eng. Archeol.* An object set up to be tilted at; also, the place for the sport. [< F. *quintaine*, < L. *quintana*, street in a camp, < *quintus;* see QUINT.]

quin'tal, 1 kwin'tal; 2 kwin'tal, *n.* **1.** A mass of 100 kilograms. See METRIC SYSTEM. **2.** A hundredweight: applied principally to fish. [F.]

quin'tan, 1 kwin'tən; 2 kwin'tan. **I.** *a.* Recurring on every fifth day; as, a *quintan* fever. **II.** *n. Pathol.* A malarial fever whose paroxysms recur on every fifth day. [See QUINT.]

Quin-ta'na, 1 kin-tä'nə; 2 kin-tä'nä, **Manuel José** (1772–1857). A Spanish poet, liberal politician, and author.

Quin-ta'na Ro'o, 1 rō'ō; 2 rō'o. A territory in the eastern part of the Yucatan peninsula, Mexico; 18,886 sq. m.; pop. 9,000.

quin-tes'sence, 1 kwin-tes'ens; 2 kwin-tĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** An extract from anything, containing in concentrated form its most essential principle; hence, figuratively, the purest and most essential part, manifestation, or embodiment of anything. **2.** *Philos.* In the doctrine of the Pythagoreans, the fifth or celestial essence above the four elements of earth, air, fire, and water. [F., < L. *quinta*, fem. of *quintus*, fifth, + *essentia*, essence.]—**quin"tes-sen'tial,** *a.* Of the nature of a quintessence; purest.

quin-tet', ⌊ 1 kwin-tet'; 2 kwin-tĕt', *n.* **1.** A musical composi-

quin'tette', ⌋ tion arranged for five voices or instruments; also, the five persons performing it. **2.** Any group of five; anything arranged for a set of five performers, as in a game. [< It. *quintetto*, < *quinto*, fifth.] **quin-tet'to‡.**

quin'tile, 1 kwin'til; 2 kwin'til, *n. Astron.* The aspect of planets separated by 72°. [< L. *quintus;* see QUINT.]

Quin-til'i-an, 1 kwin-til'ı-ən; 2 kwin-til'i-an, **M. Fabius** (35?–95). A Roman rhetorician and writer.

quin-til'lion, 1 kwin-til'yən; 2 kwin-til'yon, *n.* In the French system of numeration, almost universally followed in the United States, 1 followed by 18 ciphers; in the English system, 1 fol-

lowed by 30 ciphers. [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + MILLION.]—**quin-til'lion,** *a.*—**quin-til'lionth,** *a. & n.*

Quin'tin, 1 kwin'tin; 2 kwin'tin, *n.* A masculine personal name. [< L. *quintinus*, fifth.] **Quen'tin**‡ [Scot.].

quin'tu-pl(e[F], 1 kwin'tu-pl; 2 kwin'tū-pl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-PL(E)D[F]; -PLING.] To multiply by five; to become quintuple. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of five united or of five parts. **2.** Multiplied by five. [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-plus*, -fold.] —**quin'tu-plet,** *n.* Five things of a kind used or occurring together; specifically, a bicycle with tandem seats for five riders.

quinze, 1 kwinz *or* (*F.*) kanz; 2 kwinz *or* (*F.*) kănz. *n. Card-playing.* A game resembling vingt-et-un, except that the aim in counting is to approach as closely as possible to fifteen without going beyond it. [F., < L. *quindecim*, fifteen.]

quip, 1 kwip; 2 kwip. **I**†. *vt. & vi.* To gibe or sneer at; use quips or sarcasms; scoff. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sarcastic taunt or remark; sharp retort; gibe; also, a clever or witty sally without sarcasm. **2.** A quibble. **3.** An odd, fantastic action or object. [< W. *chwip*, quick turn, < *chwipio*, whip.]—**quip'ster, quip'peri,** *n.*—**quip'pish,** *a.*

qui'pu, 1 ki'pū, kwip'ū; 2 kī'pu, kwip'u, *n.* An aboriginal Peruvian device for recording and conveying information, consisting of a series of colored and knotted strings tied at one end to a thicker cord. The order, color, and knots of the strings were used like elements of a written language. [< Peru. *quipu*, knot.]

quire[1], 1 kwair; 2 kwīr. **I.** *vt.* [QUIRED; QUIR'ING.] To fold or separate into quires. **II.** *n.* **1.** The twentieth part of a ream of paper; 24 (or 25 sheets). **2.** A set of all the sheets necessary to make a book; hence, a book. [< L.[OF] *quaterni*, by fours.]

quire[2]. ‖**i.** *vi.* **1.** To sing in chorus or concert. **2.** To accord; harmonize. **II.** *n.* ‖**1.** A choir. **2**†. An assembly. [< F. *chœur*, < L. *chorus*; see CHORUS.] **qu'ī-er**†.

Quir'i-nal, 1 kwir'i-nal *or* kwi-rī'nal; 2 kwir'i-nal *or* kwi-rī'nal, *n.* **1.** One of the seven hills on which Rome stands, containing the **Quirinal palace,** formerly a papal residence, since 1870 the official residence of the kings of Italy. **2.** Figuratively, the *Quirinal*, as distinguished from the *Vatican*, or papal government, represents the court of United Italy and its monarchical régime. [< QUIRINUS.]—**Quir'i-nal,** *a.*

Qui-ri'nus, 1 kwi-rī'nus; 2 kwi-rī'nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* **1.** An Italic divinity, the god of war and agriculture; ultimately identified with the deified Romulus. **2.** A surname of Janus. **Qui-rin'i-us**‡.

Qui-ri'tes, 1 kwi-rī'tīz; 2 kwi-rī'tēs, *n. pl.* The citizens of ancient Rome in their civil as distinct from their military or political capacity (*Romant.*).—**Quir'ite,** *n.*

quirk, 1 kwûrk; 2 kwirk, *n.* **1.** A short or sharp turn; twist. **2.** A quaint turn of the fancy; bright retort; hence, peculiarity; caprice. **3.** An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; quibble. **4.** An air or musical phrase containing abrupt turns or fantastic flourishes. **5.** A sudden curve or flourish, especially in drawing or writing. **6.** *Arch.* A small groove in, beside, or between moldings or beads. **7.** *Wood-working.* A molding or bead having a groove on one or both edges. [< W. *chwtred*, < *chwiort*, turn quickly.] Syn.: see WHIM.—**quirk'y,** *a.* Full of quirks; tricky.

quirt, 1 kwûrt; 2 kwirt, *n.* [W. U. S.] A short-handled riding-whip with a braided rawhide lash. [< Sp. *cuerda*, cord.]—**quirt,** *vt.* To beat with a quirt.

quit, 1 kwit; 2 kwit, *v.* [QUIT or QUIT'TED[4]; QUIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cease or desist from; resign; forsake; by extension, to go away from; leave; as, *quit* your nonsense; *to quit* work: in the imperative, in the sense of 'desist,' now chiefly colloquial. **2**‖. To clear of incumbent obligations or claims by discharge or satisfaction; make a payment of or for. **3.** [Colloq. or Obs.] To clear or exonerate; acquit; hence, to free or liberate, as from that which is burdensome or obnoxious; as, now we are *quit* of him. Compare QUIT, *a.* **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To send away; dismiss. **5.** To behave; acquit: used reflexively; as, *quit* yourselves like men. **II.** *i.* **1.** To leave; depart. **2.** To stop; cease; discontinue. [< F. *quitter*, ult. < L. *quies*, rest.]

Syn.: see ABANDON; CEASE; END; REQUITE.—**quit'-rent,** *n.* A rent formerly paid, as by a freeholder, whereby he was released from feudal services.—**quit'ter,** *n.* One who quits needlessly; a shirker; coward.

quit, *a.* Released, relieved, or absolved from something, as a duty, obligation, encumbrance, or debt; clear; free.

In plural form the word enters into several common phrases approaching substantive use; as, **to be quits,** or **to cry quits,** to declare to be even, or that neither has the advantage.

quit, *n.* [Jamaica.] One of various small birds; as, the **blue quit,** a tanager (*Euphonia jamaica*); the **grass q.,** a West-Indian finch, etc. [Perhaps onomatopœic.]

quitch'-grass", 1 kwich'-gras"; 2 kwich'-grăs", *n.* Same as COUCH-GRASS. **quitch**‡.

quit'claim", 1 kwit'klām"; 2 kwit'clām". **I.** *vt.* To relinquish or give up claim or title to; release from a claim. **II.** *n. Law.* A full release and acquittance given by one to another in regard to a certain demand, suit, or right of action. [See QUIT, *v.*; CLAIM, *n.*] **quit'claim"ance**‡.—**quitclaim deed,** a conveyance, in the nature of a release, of all the maker's interest in the land in question, but not professing that the title is valid, nor containing any warranty or covenants for title; a release.

quite, 1 kwait; 2 kwīt, *adv.* **1.** To the fullest extent; without limitation or reservation; fully; totally; as, *quite* dead. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To a great or considerable extent; noticeably; very; as, *quite* ill. [< L.[F] *quietus*, at rest.]

Qui'to, 1 kī'to; 2 kī'to, *n.* A city, capital of Ecuador; pop. 70,000; elevation, 9,348 ft.

quit'tance, 1 kwit'ans; 2 kwit'anç, *n.* **1.** Discharge or release, as from a debt or obligation; acquittance. **2.** Something given or tendered by way of requital; repayment. [F.; see QUIT, *v.*]

quit'ter‡, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A fistulous sore on the hoof of a horse or any solid hoofed animal. **quit'ter-bone"**†; **quit'tor**‡. **2.** Purulent matter. [< QUIT, *v.*]

quiv'er, 1 kwiv'er; 2 kwiv'er, *vi.* To move or be agitated with a slight tremulous motion; tremble. [Cp. QUAVER.] Syn.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.

quiv'er, *a.* [Obs. or Dial.] Brisk; active; nimble.

quiv'er[1], *n.* A portable case or sheath for arrows; also, its contents. [< OF. *quivre, coivre*.]—**quiv'ered,** *a.* Provided with or contained in a quiver.

quiv'er[2], *n.* The act or fact of quivering; a shaking.

qui vive, 1 ki vīv; 2 ki vīv. [F.] Literally, "who lives?"; as used by French sentinels meaning, "who goes there?"—**to be on the qui vive,** to be on the lookout; be wide awake.

Quix-ot'ic, 1 kwiks-ot'ik; 2 kwĭks-ŏt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or like Don Quixote, the hero of a Spanish romance ridiculing knight-errantry; hence [q-], ridiculously chivalrous or romantic: used also of any extravagance of scheme or notion Syn.: see IMAGINARY.—**quix-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**quix'ot-ism,** *n.*

quiz, 1 kwiz; 2 kwĭz, *v.* [QUIZZED; QUIZZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or seek to make game of by bantering or chaffing. **2.** To peer at critically or impertinently. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To examine (a student or class) in exercises conducted by questions. **II.** *i.* To practise puzzling, bantering, or teasing. Syn.: see QUESTION.—**quiz'zer,** *n.*—**quiz'zing-glass",** *n.* [U. S.] A monocle or single eye-glass, especially one intended to be held in place by contraction of muscles about the eye.

quiz, *n.* **1.** An absurd, puzzling, or mock-serious question or suggestion; a hoax. **2.** That which is fit to be quizzed; something or someone odd or ridiculous; a guy. **3.** One given to quizzing. **4.** [Colloq.] (1) A questioning of a student or class orally or by correspondence. (2) Data obtained from notes on a professor's lectures. [Prob. < QUESTION.] Syn.: see RIDICULE.

quiz'zi-cal, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a quiz. (1) Addicted to quizzing or chafing; bantering. (2) Queer; odd. **-ly,** *adv.*

quo', 1 kwō; 2 kwō, *v.* [Scot.] Quoth.

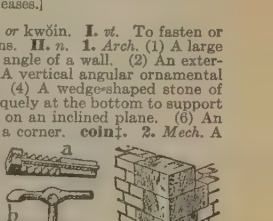
quod, 1 kwed; 2 kwŏd, *n.* **1.** A quad or quadrangle. **2.** [Slang.] A jail; prison. Compare QUAD.

quod'li-bet, 1 kwod'li-bet; 2 kwŏd'lĭ-bĕt, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A fantasia or a medley, sometimes inharmonious. **2.** A debatable or delicate point, as in an argument. [< L. *quodlibet*, < *quod*, what, neut. of *qui*, who, + *libet*, it pleases.]

quoif†, *n.* Same as COIF.

quoin, 1 kein *or* kwein; 2 kŏin *or* kwŏin. **I.** *vt.* To fasten or provide with a quoin or quoins. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A large square ashlar or stone at the angle of a wall. (2) An external angle of a building. (3) A vertical angular ornamental projection from a wall-face. (4) A wedge-shaped stone of an arch. (5) A block cut obliquely at the bottom to support a vertical column or pilaster on an inclined plane. (6) An internal angle, as of a room; a corner. **coin**‡. **2.** *Mech.* A wedge, or wedge-like piece, as used for any purpose; specifically, in printing, a wedge, or pair of wedges, by which to lock up type in a chase or galley. [< F. *coin*; see COIN, *n.*]

quoit, 1 kweit *or* keit; 2 kwŏit *or* kŏit. ‖**1**§. *vt. & vi.* To pitch as a quoit; play the game of quoits. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disk of iron, with a round hole in the center, for use in quoits; *b*, pair of quoins and kuy, in the game of quoits. **2.** *pl.* position for locking up. 2. Quoins



1. Printers' metal quoins: *a*, loose

A game played by throwing quoits at a stone. these disks at a short stake. [< OF. *coiter*, push.]

quon'dam, 1 kwen'dəm; 2 kwŏn'dam, *a.* Having been formerly; former. [L., formerly.]

quo'rum, 1 kwō'rum; 2 kwō'rŭm, *n.* **1.** Such a number of members of any deliberative or corporate body as is necessary for the legal transaction of business: commonly, a majority. **2.** [Eng.] Formerly, certain designated justices of the peace without the presence of some one of whom the others could not act: now applied loosely to all justices. **3.** A select or chosen body. [L., of whom, gen. pl. of *qui*, who.]

quo'ta, 1 kwō'tə; 2 kwō'ta, *n.* A proportional part or share required for making up a certain number or quantity; proportionate contribution. [It., < L. *quota*, fem. of *quotus*, how many.]

quot'a-ble, 1 kwōt'ə-bl; 2 kwōt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of or fitted for quotation.

quo-ta'tion, 1 kwo-tē'shən; 2 kwo-tā'shon. *n.* **1.** The act of quoting. **2.** The words quoted or cited; a passage, as from a book or writing, cited or adduced. **3.** *Com.* A price quoted or current, as of securities, etc ; as, the *quotations* for wheat. —**quo-ta'tion-mark",** *n.* One of the marks placed at the beginning and end of a quoted word or passage. In English usage one or two inverted commas (‘,“) mark the beginning of a quotation, and, correspondingly, one or two apostrophes (’, ”) the close, and include any other marks of punctuation in the passage quoted. **quo-ta'tion-al,** *a.* **-quo-ta'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* **-quo-ta'tion-ist,** *n.* One who makes quotations.—**quo'ta-tiv(es,** *a.*

quote, 1 kwōt; 2 kwōt, *vt. & vi.* [QUOT'ED[4]; QUOT'ING.] **1.**

To repeat the words of, as an author; to name or repeat, as the words of a book or a speaker; to cite as authority; make a quotation; adduce the words of another by way of illustration or confirmation. **2.** *Com.* To give the current or market price of, as stocks. **3.** *Writing & Print.* To enclose within or distinguish by quotation-marks. **4†.** To observe; note; write down. [< LL.^{ox} *quoto*, divide into chapters, < L. *quotus*; see QUOTA.]

Syn.: cite, excerpt, extract, paraphrase, plagiarize, recite, repeat. To *quote* is to give an author's words, either exactly, as in direct quotation, or in substance, as in indirect quotation; to *cite* is, etymologically, to call up a passage, as a witness is summoned. In *citing* a passage its exact location by chapter, page, or otherwise must be given, so that it can be promptly called into evidence; in *quoting*, the location may or may not be given, but the words or substance of the passage must be given. In *citing*, neither the author's words nor his thought may be given, but simply the reference to the location where they may be found; to *quote*, in the proper sense, is to give credit to the author quoted. To *paraphrase* is to state an author's thought more freely than in indirect quotation, keeping the substance of his thought and his order of statement, but changing the language and style, and perhaps expanding by explanation, inference, etc. To *plagiarize* is to *quote* without credit, appropriating another's words or thought as one's own. To *recite* or *repeat* is usually to *quote* orally, but *recite* is applied in legal phrase to a particular statement of facts which is not a quotation; a kindred use obtains in ordinary speech; as, to *recite* one's misfortunes.

—quot'er, *n.*—**quote'wor"thy,** *a.*—**quot'ing-ly,** *adv.*

quote, *n.* **1.** A quotation, or that which notes quotations. **2.** [Colloq.] A quotation-mark. **3†.** A note upon an author.

quo-ten'nI-al§, 1 kwo-ten'ı-əl; 2 kwo-tĕn'ī-al, *a.* Yearly; annual. [< L. *quot*, how many, + *annus*, year.]

quoth‖, 1 kwōth; 2 kwōth, *vt.* Said or spoke; uttered: the imperfect tense of the obsolete verb QUETH, used only in the first and third persons, the nominative always following the verb, as *quoth* he. [< AS. *cwethan*, say.]

quo'tha‖, 1 kwō'tha; 2 kwō'thə, *interj.* Indeed! forsooth! usually in slight contempt. [Cor. of QUOTH HE.] **keth'er†.**

quo-tid'I-an, 1 kwo-tid'ı-an; 2 kwo-tid'ī-an. **I.** *a.* Recurring or occurring every day. **II.** *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day. [< L.^{F} *quot*, how many, + *dies*, day.]

quo'tient, 1 kwō'shent; 2 kwō'shĕnt, *n. Math.* The result obtained by division; in arithmetic, a number indicating how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. [< L. *quotiens*, how often, < *quot*, how many.]—**differential quotient,** a differential coefficient.

quo war-ran'to, 1 kwo we-ran'to; 2 kwo wą-răn'to. [L.] A judicial writ commanding a person to show by what authority he exercises an office or franchise never granted, or forfeited by some fault: literally, by what warrant. In England, and generally in the United States, this writ has given way to an **information in the nature of a quo warranto,** criminal in form, but in substance civil.

Qu-ran', *n.* Same as KORAN.

quyret, *n.* Same as CHOIR.

q. v., *abbr.* [L.] **1.** *Quantum vis* (as much as you will). **2.** *Quod vide* (which see).

qy., *abbr.* Query.

R

R r Roman. 𝔑 𝔯 Black Letter. *ℛ r* Script.

R, r, 1 är; 2 är, *n.* [ARS, R's, or *Rs*, 1 ärz; 2 ärs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the eighteenth in the English alphabet.

Initial *r* is a comparatively infrequent letter. *R, rh*, or *rrh* pronounced as *r*, is followed only by a vowel sound. In words of Latin origin *r* is often the result of old assimilation: *correct*, from Lat. *con-regere*. The voicing of Indo-European *s* gave first *z*, then *r;* hence the so-called 'grammatical change' in *was, were*, from the same root. In a few words of French origin *r* has taken the place of older *n;* cf. *order* < Fr. *ordre* < Lat. *ordinem*. The same character is used for trills made in different parts of the mouth; that of the uvula is still common in French, and in some English dialects. In standard English the opening *r-* is so different from the closing *-r* that different signs (r and ɹ) are used for them in some phonetic systems. In standard English the trilled or "vibrated" *r* is almost absent; in Scotland and Ireland the trilled *r* is still marked in all positions, but perhaps more strongly by the Scots than by the Irish, while the rough guttural sound of *r* resulting from the vibration of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue, and which is better known as the burr, is common in northern England, especially in Northumberland. The last should not be confounded with the trill of the Scots, which is a lingual trill. Capital R is derived, through Latin, Greek, and Phenician, from the Egyptian hieroglyph which represented a mouth. **2.** A symbol, signifying: (1) *Math.* (*a*) [R] The radius of a circle. (*b*) [r] A radius vector of coordinates. (*c*) In the Greek form (ρ), a radius of curvature. (2) In ancient Roman notation, eighty: with a line above (R̄), 80,000. (3) [R or r] *Elec.* Resistance. (4) The seventeenth (or eighteenth when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; seventeen (or eighteen) as a number or numeral. **3.** An object shaped like the capital R: used also adjectively.—**the three R's,** reading, writing, and arithmetic (regarded humorously as spelled *reading, 'riting*, and *'rithmetic*); hence, the essential elements of a primary education.

R., *abbr.* Rabbi, Radical, Réaumur, recipe, rector, *Regina* (L., Queen), Republican, response, *Respublica* (L., the Republic), *Rex* (L., King), river, *Roma* (L., Rome), rook (chess).—**℞,** *abbr Recipe* (L., take): used in medical prescriptions.—**r.,** *abbr.* Railroad, railway, range, rare, received, residence, resides, retired, right, rises, road, rod, rood, royal, ruble, rupee.—**Ra,** *abbr.* Radium.—**R. A.,** *abbr.* Rear-admiral, right ascension, Royal Academician, Royal Academy, Royal Arch, Royal Artillery.

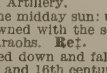
Ra, 1 rä; 2 rä, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The god of the midday sun: usually represented as a hawk-headed man crowned with the solar disk and uræus; reputed ancestor of the Pharaohs. **Re†.**

ra"bat'1, 1 ra"bä'; 2 rą"bä', *n.* A collar turned down and falling over the shoulders: worn by men in the 15th and 16th centuries. [F.] **ra-ba'tor.**

Ra-bat'2, 1 ra-bät'; 2 rą-bät', *n.* A strongly fortified seaport and trade center of Morocco; founded in 1184; pop. 37,600.

Ra'baul, 1 ra'bȧul; 2 rą'boul, *n.* The chief town and seat of government of New Britain; has good harbor; pop. 800.

rab'bet, 1 rab'et; 2 rąb'ĕt. **I.**^{a} *vt. & vt. Joinery.* **1.** To cut a rectangular groove in. **2.** To unite (parts) in a close joint; to be jointed or lapped by a rabbet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A recess in or near the edge of one piece, to receive the edge of another piece. **2.** A joint so made. **3.** A rabbet-plane. [< F. *rabot*, plane.]—**rab'bet-joint",** *n.* A joint between two edges, as of timbers, each of which is partly cut away so that their faces are flush.—**r.-plane,** *n.* A plane for plowing a rectangular groove, as in or near the edge of a plank.


Rabbets.

rab'bI, } 1 rab'ai *or* rab'ı, rab'ın; 2 răb'ī *or* răb'ı, răb'ĭn, *n.*
rab'bin, } Master; teacher; a teacher who is not a priest: a Jewish title applied especially to learned doctors of the law ordained in Palestine. [< Heb. *rabbi*, < *rābab*, be great.]—**Rab-bin'ic,** *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; later Hebrew.—**rab-bin'ic, rab-biu'I-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the rabbis or to their opinions, language, or writings.—**rab-bin'I-cally,** *adv.*—**rab'bin-ism,** *n.* **1.** The teachings or doctrines of the rabbis. **2.** A rabbinical phrase, expression, or idiom.—**rab'bin-ist,** *n.* One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to those who rejected the traditions. **rab'bin-ite‡.**—**rab"bin-is'tic, a. rab"bin-is'ti-cal‡; rab"bin-it'ic‡.**—**rab'bin-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

rab'bit, 1 rab'ıt; 2 răb'ĭt. **I.** *vt. & vt.* **1.** To rid (a district) of rabbits; hunt for or kill rabbits. **2.** [Austral.] To carry (liquor) home, as from a public house. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small burrowing rodent (*Lepus cuniculus*) resembling, but smaller than, the hare. **2.** Some other mammal like or likened to the above. [Cp. OD. *robbe.*]—**rab'bit-wood",** *n.* A straggling or erect shrub (*Pyrularia pubera*) with greenish-white flowers in racemes, found in woods in the eastern United States. The fruit is a drupe, the oil-nut or buffalo-nut.—**Welsh r.,** cheese toasted or melted and served on toast. The form *rarebit* is now regarded as erroneous.—**rab'bit-er,** *n.*—**rab'bit-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A collection of rabbit-hutches; also, a flock of rabbits.

rab'ble1, 1 rab'ı; 2 răb'ĭ, *vt.* [RAB'BLED; RAB'BLING.] To mob.

rab'ble2, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter in a confused or disconnected manner; gabble. **2.** To rumple. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak incoherently; gibber; prattle. **2.** To work hastily or carelessly. [dling-furnace.

rab'ble3, *vt. Metal.* To stir and skim, as melted iron in a pud-

rab'ble, *a.* Of or pertaining to, suited to, or characteristic of a rabble: noisy; disorderly; coarse.

rab'ble1, 1 rab'ı; 2 răb'ĭ, *n.* **1.** A rude crowd; mob; tumult. **2.** The lower class of people: the populace: used with the definite article. [Prob. ult. < L. *rabio*, rave.]—**rab'ble-ment,** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Idle talk; babble. **2†.** A rabble. **rab'ble-rout"†.** Syn.: see MOB.

rab'ble2, *n. Metal.* An iron implement, usually bent at one end, as for stirring or skimming melted iron in puddling. [< F. *râble*, < L. *rutabulum*, poker.]—**rab'bler.**

rab-bo'nI, 1 ra-bō'nı *or* -nı; 2 rą-bō'nı *or* -nĭ, *n.* Literally, my great master: a form of RABBI. [Heb.]

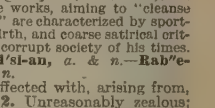
Ra"be-lais', 1 ra"be-lē'; 2 rą"be-lā', **François** (1483?–1553). A French humorist and satirist whose works, aiming to "cleanse the foul body of the infected world," are characterized by sportive extravagant fiction, grotesque mirth, and coarse satirical criticism of the follies and vices of the corrupt society of his times. *Pantagruel; Gargantua.*—**Rab"e-lai'si-an,** *a. & n.*—**Rab"e-lai'si-an-ism,** *n.*—**Rab"e-la'ism,** *n.*

rab'id, 1 rab'id; 2 răb'id, *a.* **1.** Affected with, arising from, or pertaining to rabies; mad. **2.** Unreasonably zealous; fanatical; violent. **3.** Furious; raging. [< L. *rabidus*, < *rabio*, rave.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ra'bi-es,** *n.* Hydrophobia; canine madness.

R. A. C., *abbr.* **1.** *Freemasonry.* Royal Arch Chapter; Royal Arch Captain. **2.** [U. K.] Royal Automobile Club.

ra'ca, 1 rē'kə *or* rə-kē'; 2 rā'ca *or* rą-cā', *a.* Worthless; contemptible. *Matt.* v, 22. [LL., < Chal.^{ar} *rē'ā.*]

rac-coon', 1 ra-kōn'; 2 rą-coon', *n.* An American nocturnal carnivore (genus *Procyon*) related to the bears. The common North-American raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) is grayish-brown, with a black cheek-patch, and black-and-white ringed bushy tail.


Raccoon. 1/20

[< Am. Ind. *arathcone*, raccoon.] **ra-coon'‡.—rac-coon'-dog"**, *n.* A wild dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) of Japan and northeastern Asia, with long loose fur, short ears, and a long bushy tail. **ra-coon'-dog"‡; tan'ate‡.**

race, 1 rās; 2 rāç, *v.* [RACED‡; RAC'ING] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to move swiftly, as in a contest of speed. **2.** To contend against in a race. **II.** *i.* **1.** To run or move swiftly; contend in or as in a race. **2.** To be engaged in the business of racing horses or attending race-meetings habitually. **3.** To move, as machinery, at an accelerated rate of speed, generally owing to diminished resistance.

race[1], *n.* **1.** A continued series of descendants from a common parent or stock, or a group or class of beings marked with common characteristics as if by common descent; a family, tribe, clan, or people; as, the Caucasian *race*. **2.** Lineage; pedigree. **3.** In general, any class of beings or animals having characteristics or interests uniting them or differentiating them from others; class; species **4.** A stock or strain, as of domestic animals or plants. **5.** *Bot.* (1) A seed-propagated or permanent variety; subspecies. (2) A group with characters continued through successive generations. **6.** *Zool.* A subspecies or variety exhibiting but slight differentiation from the typical form; a variety intergrading with another. **7**‖. A quality or aggregation of qualities by which origin is determined; especially, characteristic flavor or taste, as of wine. **8**‖. A peculiar quality or characteristic style of speech or writing; especially, piquancy; vivacity; raciness. **9**†. Inherent character or disposition. **10**†. A herd of horses; a stud. [F., < OHG. *retz*, line.] SYN.: see AFFINITY; KIN; PEOPLE; SORT.—**race suicide**, the voluntary restriction or repression of child-bearing resulting in a diminution of total population: due to individual, physical, or moral decadence.

race[2], *n.* **1.** A competitive trial of speed; (*pl.*) a series of horse-races; hence, any competition or competitive action; as, the *race* for riches. **2.** Movement or progression; swift movement. **3.** A swift current of water or its channel; also, a swift current or heavy sea resulting from the meeting of two tides; as, the Portland *Race;* specif., in hydraulic engineering, a sluice or channel by which to conduct water to or from a water-wheel or around a dam. See HEADRACE; MILL-RACE; TAIL-RACE. **4.** *Mach.* Any groove or channel along which some part of a machine slides or is guided. **5.** *Aero.* The air stream delivered by an air-screw. **6.** Duration of life; course; career. **7.** *Textile.* The track in which a shuttle travels. **shut'tle-race"‡. 8.** A circular path for a horse, as in driving machinery by horse-power. **9.** A narrow path or pen-like passageway used in drafting sheep, as in Australia. **10**†. Route; way. **11**†. Conflict; trouble. [< AS. *ræs*, rush.] SYN.: see CAREER; STREAM.—**race'-course", *n.*** The track over which a race, as a horse-race, is run.—**r.-glass**, *n.* A binocular field-glass.—**r.-ground**, *n.* A place set apart for racing.—**r.-horse**, *n.* **1.** A horse bred and trained for contests of speed; a racer. **2.** Same as MANTIS.—**r.-knife**, *n.* A tool having a very narrow U-shaped blade, used in scribing; racer.—**—race'way**, *n.* **1.** A channel for conducting water. **2.** A tube for protecting wires, as in a subway. **3.** Same as RACE[2], *n.*, 7.

race[3], *n.* A root: obsolete except in the compound *race-ginger* (underground ginger-root). [< OF. *rais*, < L. *radix*, root.]

Race, Cape. A point on the S. E. coast of Newfoundland.

race'a-bout, 1 rēs'ə-baut; 2 rāç'ə-bout, *n.* A sloop-rigged racing-boat having a short bowsprit. Compare KNOCK-ABOUT.

ra-ceme', 1 rə-sīm'; 2 ra-çēm', *n.* A centripetal or indeterminate flower-cluster in which the flowers are arranged singly on distinct, nearly equal pedicels at intervals on an elongated common axis. [< L. *racemus*, cluster.]—**rac"e-mif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing racemes.—**rac'e-mose",** *a.* Arranged in or as in clusters or racemes. **rac'e-mous‡. -ly,** *adv.*

ra-ce'mic, 1 rə-sī'mik *or* -sem'ik; 2 ra-çē'mic *or* -çēm'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained in racemes or in grapes. **2.** *Chem.* Indicating or relating to any compound that shows racemism. **rac'e-moid‡.—racemic acid** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_6$) contained with tartaric acid in certain grapes and extracts from tartar. It is also made synthetically.—**rac'e-mism,** *n. Chem.* A condition existing in an optically inactive compound made up of two optically active substances, as in racemic acid.

rac'er, 1 rēs'ər; 2 rāç'er, *n.* **1.** One who races, or one who contends in a race. **2.** Anything having unusually rapid speed, as a race-horse, steamer, or yacht. **3.** *Ordnance.* A circular or arc-shaped iron track on which a traverse-platform moves. **4.** One of various colubrine snakes, as the blacksnake.

Ra'chel, 1 rā'chel; 2 rā'chēl, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Ra"chel',** 1 ra"shel', 2 rā"chēl'; G. **Ra'hel,** 1 rā'hel, 2 rā'hēl; It. **Ra-che'le,** 1 ra-kē'lē, 2 rā-çe'le; L. **Ra'chel,** 1 rā'chel, 2 rā'chēl; Pg. **Ra'chel,** 1 rā'kēl, 2 rā'çeł; Sp. **Ra-quel',** 1 ra-kel', 2 rā-çeł'; Sw. **Ra'chel,** 1 rā'kel, 2 rā'cēl. **2.** *Bib.* The wife of Jacob; mother of Joseph and Benjamin. *Gen.* xxix, 6. **3.** 1 ru"shel'; 2 rā"chēl', **Elisa Félix** (1820–1858), a French tragic actress of Jewish parentage: born in Switzerland.

ra'chis, 1 rē'kis; 2 rā'cis, *n.* [RA'CHI-DES, 1 -di̇z; 2 -dēç, or RA'CHIS-ES‡, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The axis of an inflorescence, as a raceme. **2.** *Ornith.* The shaft of a feather, especially the part filled with pith, which bears the barbs. **3.** *Ana.* The spinal column. [< Gr. *rhachis*, spine.] **rha'chi‡.—ra-chit'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Relating to or affected with rickets; weak-jointed. **2.** Of or pertaining to a rachis. **ra-chid'i-an‡; rha-chit'ic‡.—ra-chi'tis,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Rickets. **2.** *Bot.* A disease causing an abortion of the fruit or seed. **rha-chi'tis‡.**

Rach-ma'ni-nof, 1 rach-mā'ni-nef; 2 rāch-mā'ni-nōf, **Serge Vassilievich** (1873–). A Russian pianist and composer; *Combined Prayer Service.*

ra'cial, 1 rē shal; 2 rā'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of race or descent. **-ly,** *adv.*

rac'i-ly, rac'i-ness. See RACY.

Ra"cine', 1 ra"sīn'; 2 rā-çīn', *n.* **1. Jean** (1639–1699), a French tragic dramatist; *Iphigénie; Phèdre,* etc. **2.** 1 rə-sīn'; 2 ra-çīn'. A city on Lake Michigan in S. E. Wisconsin; pop. 58,600.

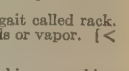
rack[1], 1 rak; 2 rāk, *vt.* **1.** To torture by the rack; cause prolonged suffering to; torment; pain. **2.** To stretch or wrench apart; tear; strain; as, a *racking* cough; figuratively, to strain, as by imagination or memory; as, to *rack* one's brains. **3.** To exaggerate; distort. **4.** To obtain or attempt to obtain in excess, as by extortion; as, to *rack* rent from tenants (compare RACK-RENT); also, to treat unfairly in money-matters; oppress. **5.** To make into or like a rack or openwork grating. **6.** To set on a framework, as clothes to dry. [< AS. *raxan*, stretch oneself.]

rack[2†], *vt.* To draw off from the lees, as liquor. [< OF. *raquer*, rack.]

rack[3†], *vi.* **1.** To proceed or move with the gait called rack. **2.** To advance rapidly; drive or fly, as clouds or vapor. [< Ice. *reka*, drive.]

rack[4‡], *v.* [Scot.] Same as RECK.

rack[1], 1 rak; 2 rāk, *n.* **1.** A machine for stretching or making tense; especially, an instrument of torture, by stretching the limbs of victims. **2.** Torture or punishment as by the rack; hence, intense mental or physical suffering. **3.** An open grating, framework, or the like, in or on which articles may be placed, as a frame to hold dishes, etc., at table on a ship at sea, or a framework to hold fodder, as for horses, cattle, or sheep. **4.** A bar or the like having teeth that engage with those of a gear-wheel, pinion, or worm. **5.** A wrenching or straining, as from a storm. [< D. *rak*, < *rekken*, stretch.]—**rack and pinion** (*Mech.*), a movement in which a toothed rack and a pinion mesh together for converting rotary motion into reciprocating motion or vice versa.—**rack'-rail",** *n.* A rack or toothed rail placed between the regular rails on an inclined railroad, in the cogs of which open pinions on the driving-axle of the locomotive engage. **cog'-rail"‡.—r.-railway,** *n.* A railway track having a rack-rail. **cog'way"‡. —rack'work",** *n. Mech.* Mechanism with a rack or rack and pinion as the leading characteristic.


Rack and Pinion.

rack[2], *n.* A quadruped's motion resembling the pace, two feet on a side being lifted from or placed upon the ground at once: sometimes erroneously called the *pace.*

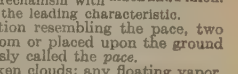
rack[3], *n.* Thin, flying, or broken clouds; any floating vapor. [< Ice. *rek*, drift.]

rack[4], *n.* Same as WRACK[1], WRECK: obsolete except in the phrase "to go to rack and ruin."

rack'er, *n.* One who or that which racks.

rack'et[1], 1 rak'et; 2 rāk'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To disturb or destroy by racketing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a loud, confused, or clattering noise. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) To indulge in boisterous or lively pleasure; revel or carouse. (2) To engage in any active or noisy sport or action.

rack'et[2], *n.* **1.** An implement for striking a ball, as in the game of tennis. It is a nearly elliptical hoop of bent wood, strung with catgut, and has a handle attached at the base. **2.** A large wooden sole or shoe to support the weight of a man or horse on swampy ground. **3.** A snow-shoe. **4.** A ratchet: a misnomer. **5.** *Mus.* An organ-stop. **6.** *sing.* & *pl.* A game resembling court-tennis, played in a court with four walls. [< Ar.Sp.† *rākat*, palm of the hand.] **racqu'et‡.**


Lawn-tennis Racket.

rack'et[3], *n.* **1.** A clattering, vociferous, or confused noise; commotion; fuss. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] Any occurrence or its consequences; a scheme, plan, or proceeding, or the expense of it; a spree. **3**‖. A scene of tumult. **4.** [Scot.] A hard blow. [< Gael. *racaid*, < *rac*, cackle.] SYN.: see NOISE; TUMULT.—**rack'et-y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Making a racket; characterized by noise.

rack'et-tail, 1 rak'et-tēl'; 2 rāk'ĕt-tāl', *n.* A humming-bird (genus *Steganura*) having two of the tail-feathers elongated and shaped somewhat like a tennis-racket.

rack'le, 1 rak'l; 2 rāk'l. **I.** *n.* [RACK'LED; RACK'LING.] [Scot.] To clank; rattle; shake. **II.** *a.* [Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Hasty or rough in action. **2.** Strong; vigorous.

rack'-rent", 1 rak'-rent"; 2 rāk'-rĕnt". **I.** *vt. & vi.* To exact rack-rent (from); as, *rack-renting* landlords. **II.** *n.* An exorbitant rent (equal or nearly equal to the full annual value of the property).—**rack'-rent"er,** *n.*

ra"con"teur', 1 ra"kōn"tūr'; 2 rā"cōn"tûr', *n.* A skilled story-teller. [F.]—**ra"con-teuse',** *n. fem.*

ra-coon', *n.* Same as RACCOON.

racqu'et, racqu'ette, *n.* Same as RACKET[1].

rac'y, 1 rēs'i; 2 rāç'y, *a.* [RAC'I-ER; RAC'I-EST.] **1.** Having a spirited or pungent interest; spicy; piquant; as, a *racy* style. **2.** Having a characteristic flavor assumed to be indicative of origin, as wine; rich, fresh, or fragrant. **3.** Pertaining to or noting race, type, or origin. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] Suggestive; slightly immodest; as, a *racy* story. [< RACE[1], *n.*] SYN.: flavorous, forcible, high-flavored, lively, piquant, pungent, rich, spicy, spirited. *Racy* applies in the first instance to the pleasing flavor characteristic of certain wines, often attributed to the soil from which they come *Pungent* denotes something sharply irritating to the organs of taste or smell, as pepper, vinegar, ammonia; *piquant* denotes a quality similar in kind to *pungent* but less in

degree, stimulating and agreeable; *pungent* spices may be deftly compounded into a *piquant* sauce. As applied to literary products, *racy* refers to that which has a striking, vigorous, pleasing originality; *spicy* to that which is stimulating to the mental taste, as spice is to the physical; *piquant* and *pungent* in their figurative use keep very close to their literal sense.—Ant.: cold, dull, flat, flavorless, insipid, stale, stupid, tasteless, vapid.—**rac'i-ly,** *adv.*—**rac'i-ness,** *n.*

rad, 1 rad; 2 rȧd, *a.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] Frightened; afraid.—**rad,** *vt.* [RAD'DED; RAD'DING.] To fear.

rad., *abbr.* Radical, radix.

ra'da, 1 ra'da; 2 rȧ'dȧ, *n.* [Rus.] A political convention, assembly, or a legislative assembly; as, the *Rada* of Ukraine.

rad'dle[1], 1 rad'l; 2 rȧd'l, *vt.* [RAD'DLED; RAD'DLING.] [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To color coarsely, as with raddle. **2.** To do in a careless or lazy way. **3.** To do to excess. [wrinkle. **3†.** To beat.

rad'dle[2], *vt.* [Prov.] **1.** To intertwine or weave together. **2.** To **rad'dle,** *n.* Same as REDDLE.

rade, 1 rēd; 2 rād, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.], *imp.* of RIDE.

rade, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A raid. **2.** A ridiculous enterprise.

ra"deau', 1 ra"dō'; 2 rȧ"dō', *n.* A raft; float. [F., < L. *ratis,* raft.]

Ra-detz'ky, 1 ra-dets'ki; 2 rä-dĕts'ky, **Count Johann Joseph Wenzel A. F. K.** (1766–1858). An Austrian field-marshal.

ra'di-al, 1 rē'di-ȯl; 2 rā'di-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a ray or radius; extending from a center in the manner of rays. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the radius or a radiating part. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Belonging to a ray. (2) Developing uniformly on all sides. **II.** *n.* **A** radiating part.—**radial engine,** a multicylinder internal combustion engine having its cylinders arranged like the spokes in a wheel. When these are all confined within the limits of a semicircle it is termed a **semiradial engine.**—**r. symmetry** (*Biol.*), the symmetry of rays or parts arranged symmetrically about a common center, as in starfishes.—**ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

ra'di-an, 1 rē'di-ȧn; 2 rā'di-an, *n. Math.* An arc equal in length to the radius of the circle of which it is a part; also, the angle subtended by it: 57° 17′ 44.8″ +.

ra'di-ance, 1 rē'di-ȧns; 2 rā'di-ans, *n.* The quality or state of being radiant; brilliant or sparkling luster; brightness; effulgence. **ra'di-an-cy‡; ra'di-ant-ness‡.**

ra'di-ant, 1 rē'di-ȧnt; 2 rā'di-ant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Emitting or darting rays of light or heat; especially, beaming with light or brightness; kindness, or love; as, a *radiant* smile. **2.** Resembling rays; consisting of radiations; as, *radiant* heat. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A straight line proceeding from and conceived as revolving around a given point. **2.** *Astron.* That point in the heavens from the direction of which, during a meteoric shower, the meteors seem to shoot. **3.** *Optics.* The luminous point from which light proceeds or is made to radiate. **4.** That which radiates. Syn.: see BRIGHT. **-ly,** *adv.*

Ra"di-a'ta, 1 rē"di-ē'tȧ; 2 rā"di-ā'tȧ, *n. pl. Zool.* A former division of the animal kingdom, including starfishes, etc. [< L. *radiatus;* see RADIATE, *v.*]

ra'di-ate, 1 rē'di-ēt; 2 rā'di-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To send out in rays or direct lines from a point or surface; issue, emit, or proceed in or as in rays, as from a common source or focus; as, good humor *radiates.* **2.** To supply with rays; give forth rays or radiance. **II.** *a.* **1.** Divided or separated into rays; having rays; radiating. **2.** Bearing rays or ray-flowers. **3.** *Zool.* Characterized by radial symmetry; of or pertaining to the *Radiata.* **4.** *Art.* Adorned with rays, as a head on a coin. **ra'di-at"ed‡.** **III.** *n.* **1.** One of the *Radiata.* **2.** A ray or ray-like projection. [< L. *radiatus,* pp. of *radio,* < *radius,* ray.]—**ra'di-a'tion,** *n.* The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; also, radiant energy; especially, that and radiant heat.—**ra'di-a"tiv(e§,** *a.*

ra'di-a"tor, 1 rē'di-ē"tėr *or* -tėr; 2 rā'di-ā"tor, *n.* **1.** That which radiates; especially, that which radiates heat. **2.** Specif.: (1) A chamber, coil, or flat hollow vessel, through which is passed steam or hot water for warming a building or apartment. (2) In engines, a nest of tubes for cooling water flowing through them.—**ra'di-a-to-ry,** *a.*

rad'i-cal, 1 rad'i-kal; 2 rȧd'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from the root or foundation; essential; fundamental. **2.** Thoroughgoing; unsparing; extreme; as, *radical* measures. **3.** *Math.* Pertaining to the root or roots of a number. **4.** *Philol.* Belonging or referring to a root or root-syllable; underived. **5.** *Bot.* Springing from or belonging or relating to the root; as, *radical* leaves. **6.** *Chem.* Pertaining to a chemical radical. **7.** [R-] *Polit.* Being or pertaining to a radical. [F., < LL. *radicalis,* < L. *radix,* root.]

Syn.: complete, constitutional, entire, essential, extreme, fundamental, ingrained, innate, native, natural, organic, original, perfect, positive, primitive, thorough, thoroughgoing, total. The widely divergent senses in which the word *radical* is used, by which it can be at some time interchanged with any word in the above list, are all formed upon the one primary sense of that which is connected with the root (Latin *radix*). A *radical* difference is one that springs from the root, and is thus *constitutional, essential, fundamental, organic, original;* a *radical* change is one that does not stop at the surface, but reaches down to the very root, and is *entire, thorough, total;* since the majority find superficial treatment of any matter the easiest and most comfortable, *radical* measures, which strike at the root of evil or need, are apt to be looked upon as *extreme.* See NATURAL.—Ant.: conservative, inadequate, incomplete, moderate, palliative, partial, superficial. **—r. expression** (*Alg.*), a surd, or an algebraic expression involving one.—**r. sign,** the symbol √ placed before a quantity to indicate that its root is to be taken: a modification of the letter *r* (Latin *radix,* root). A number written above it (called its *index*) shows what root, other than the square root, is to be taken; thus, $\sqrt[4]{a}$ stands for the fourth root of *a.*—**rad'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Completely; thoroughly; fundamentally. **2.** With reference to root or origin; originally. primitively.—**rad'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

rad'i-cal, *n.* **1.** One who carries his theories or convictions, to their furthest application; an extremist. **2.** [R-] A member of a political party holding the most advanced or progressive views. **3.** *Philol.* The primitive or underived part of a word; a primitive word or letter; a root; radicle. **4.** *Math.* (1) A quantity of which the root is to be extracted or used in calculation; a radical expression. (2) The radical sign. **5.** *Chem.* (1) A fundamental constituent or part of a compound. (2) A group of atoms which, during chemical reactions, passes unchanged from compound to compound. It has a definite valence and may be displaced by an atom; as, the ammonium (NH$_4$) radical in ammonium chloride (NH$_4$Cl). This radical is univalent and is equivalent to one atom of sodium (Na). **6.** *Mus.* A root.—**rad'i-cal-ism,** *n.* The state of being radical; specif., advocacy of thoroughgoing or extreme measures.—**rad'i-cate‖,** 1 rad'i-kēt; 2 rȧd'i-cāt. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* [-CAT'ED[4]; -CAT'ING.] To plant firmly; cause to take root; take root. **II.** *a.* Rooted. [< L. *radicatus,* pp. of *radicor,* < *radix,* root.] —**rad"i-ca'tion,** *n.*

rad'i-cel, 1 rad'i-sel; 2 rȧd'i-cĕl, *n.* A rootlet.

rad'i-cle(e§, 1 rad'i-kl; 2 rȧd'i-cl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The hypocotylous portion of the embryo of a plant: better termed the *cauticle.* (2) A diminutive root or rootlet. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A root-like part, as the stem of an embryo, the initial fiber of a nerve, the beginning of a vein, etc. **3.** *Chem. & Philol.* Same as RADICAL.

ra'di-o. **I.** *a.* Wireless; as, a *radio* station: the officially preferred term. **II.** *n.* **1** A radiotelegram. **2.** Anything transmitted or received by radiotelephone. See under WIRELESS.

radio., *abbr.* Radiotelegram, Radiotelegraph.

ra'di-o-, 1 rē'di-o-; 2 rā'di-o-. From Latin *radius,* ray, radiation: a combining form indicating (1) connection with the radius of the arm, and (2) any radioactive property.—**ra'di-o-ab-sorp'tion,** *n.* In radiology, the retention of a part of the energy radiated by an aerial and resulting from atmospheric conductivity.—**ra"di-o-ac'tiv(e§,** *a.* Indicating or relating to radioactivity.—**ra"di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The property possessed by certain substances, as radium, of spontaneously emitting special radiations invisible to the eye which are capable of penetrating objects opaque to ordinary light.—**ra"di-o-am'pli-fi"er,** *n.* A vacuum-tube amplifier or receiving unit which increases the energy or the intensity of any communication sent by radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony, as at a receiving station.—**ra"di-o-broad'cast"er,** *n.* One who broadcasts radio communications; also the apparatus used for sending concerts, speeches, music broadcast by radio: frequently contracted to **broadcaster.**—**ra"di-o-broad'cast"ing,** *n.* The act of sending messages broadcast by radio: frequently contracted to **broadcasting.** See BROADCAST, *v.*—**radiobroadcasting room, station,** etc., a central room, station, etc., from which radio messages, music, speeches, concerts, etc., are transmitted to receiving stations within the wave-length range of such central point: frequently contracted to **broadcasting room, station,** etc.—**ra"di-o-chem'is-try,** *n.* That branch of chemistry dealing with the properties of radioactivity and radioactive substances, as radium and thorium.—**ra"di-o-com'pass,** *n.* A receiver serving to determine the direction of a sending station.—**ra"di-o-con-duc'tor,** *n. Elec.* Any material or apparatus that indicates by some alteration of its conductivity, the presence and strength of electric waves, such as the coherer of a wireless telegraph.—**ra"di-o-de-tec'tor,** *n.* Any one of several devices used to discover the presence of electric waves, as the **crystal r.** (employing special crystals, as carborundum, pyrite, silicon, etc., and used in rectifying radio-receiving apparatus), **galena r.** (one in which very fine filaments are used for contact with the crystals), etc.—**r. feed-back circuit** (*Wireless*), a circuit in which an audion is used in connection with a coupling so as to permit a local battery to add its energy to increasing the intensity of a signal in a receiving station.—**ra"di-o-go"ni-om'e-ter,** *n.* A wireless-telegraph receiver fitted with movable directive antennæ, used to determine the direction of the transmitting station.—**ra'di-o-gram,** *n.* **1.** A radiographic negative or print. **2.** A message by wireless telegraphy; a radiotelegram.—**ra'di-o-graph.** **I.** *vt.* To make a radiograph. **II.** *n.* A negative or picture made by means of radioactivity; skiagraph.—**ra"di-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**ra"di-o-graph'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**ra"di-og'ra-phy,** *n.*—**Ra"di-o-la'ri-a,** *n. pl.* A class of marine protozoans with radiating filaments and perforated shells of membranous consistence.—**ra"di-o-la'ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**ra'di-o-lead"ed,** [1 rē'di-o-led"; 2 rā'di-o-lĕd"], *n.* One of the disintegration products of radium known as radium D.—**ra"di-ol'o-gy,** *n. Therap.* That branch of science that relates to radiant energy and its applications.—**ra"di-o-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**ra"di-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for detecting and measuring radiant energy by converting it into mechanical energy: invented by Sir William Crookes.—**ra"di-o-met'ric,** *a.*—**ra"di-om'e-try,** *n. Physics.* The use of the radiometer.—**ra"di-o-mi-crom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument, consisting primarily of an extremely sensitive thermo-electric couple suspended in a magnetic field, for measuring minute variations of heat.—**ra'di-o-phare,** *n.* A wireless telegraph station used to determine the position of ships at sea.—**ra'di-o-phone,** *n.* Any device for the production or transmission of sound; a radiotelephone.—**ra"di-op'ti-con,** *n.* A form of projecting lantern.—**ra"di-o-re"gen'er-a-tiv(e§,** *a.* Designating a type of radio-receiving apparatus which by the aid of primary and secondary coils and a tickler amplifies the strength of a signal.—**ra'di-o-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for showing the radio-

Radiometer.

activity of bodies. —**ra"di-o-scop'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* — **ra"di-os'co-py,** *n.* Examination of bodies with the aid of radiant energy. — **ra"di-o-tel'e-gram,** *n.* A wireless message. —**ra"di-o-tel'e-graph,** *n.* A wireless telegraph apparatus. —**ra"di-o-tel"e-graph'ic,** *a.* —**ra"di-o-te-leg'ra-phy,** *n.* The science of wireless telegraphy; also, the constructing or operating of a wireless apparatus. —**ra"di-o-tel'e-phone,** *n.* A telephonic instrument used for transmitting the energy of sound-waves without the agency of wires. — **ra"di-o-te-leph'o-ny,** *n.* The science of wireless telephony; the constructing or operating of a radiotelephone. —**ra"di-o-ther'a-py,** *n.* The employment of radioactivity in the treatment of disease. —**ra"di-o-tho'ri-um,** *n.* A disintegration product of thorium, intermediate between mesothorium and thorium. —**ra'di-o-tron,** *n.* A copper and glass tube used as a detector or vacuum-tube tone frequency amplifier: a proprietary trade-mark name. [< RADIO+ ELEC(TRON)—**ra"di-o-ul'nar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the radius and the ulna: as, the *radioulnar* ligaments.

rad'ish, 1 rad'ɪsh; 2 rād'ish, *n.* A brassicaceous annual plant (*Raphanus sativus*) or its pungent edible root, commonly eaten raw as a salad. [< L.† *radix,* root.]

ra'di-um, 1 rē'dɪ-ụm; 2 rā'dɪ-ụm, *n. Chem.* A very highly radioactive metallic element obtained from the uranium mineral pitchblende, by Pierre Curie, Mme. Curie, and G. Bémont in 1898. The atoms of radium undergo spontaneous disintegration, giving rise to the so-called radium emanation, the only gaseous product of the series, and the solids, provisionally named **radium A, radium B, radium C, radium D,** and **radium E.** It is believed that the end product is lead. Radium preparations maintain themselves at a higher temperature than their surroundings. Radium affects photographic plates, causes sores on the skin, etc. Radium has been used therapeutically. See ELEMENT; RADIOACTIVITY. [< L. *radius,* ray.]

ra'di-us, 1 rē'dɪ-ụs; 2 rā'dɪ-ụs, *n.* (RA'DI-I, 1 -ɑɪ; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** A straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to its periphery. **2.** The thicker and shorter bone of the forearm, on the same side as the thumb. **3.** *Ich.* A bone of the shoulder-girdle identified with the above. **4.** *Bot.* (1) A ray-floret of a composite flower. (2) A branch of an umbel. **5.** *Zool.* A ray or radiating part. (1) In radiolaria and similar organisms the imaginary line or plane dividing the body into two theoretically equal parts. (2) *Ornith.* A barb. (3) *Crust.* A lateral part of a cirriped shell when overlapping others. (4) *Entom.* A vein of the wing; the subcostal. **6.** In a sextant, quadrant, etc., a pivoted arm, mounted so as to move radially, as on a graduated arc or circle. **7.** A wheel-spoke; a radiating part or filament; a rod or bar which with others extends from a common point. **8.** A circular area or boundary measured by the length of its radius: hence, sphere, scope, or limit, as of activity; specif., a fixed limit of travel beyond which higher fares are charged. [L., radius.]—**radius of an eccentric,** the distance between the center of the disk and the axis of the shaft to which it is attached.—**r.-rod,** *n.* **1.** *Steam-engin.* One of two radially moving rods in a parallel motion. **2.** An adjustable rod for maintaining the proper distance between the sprockets, thus keeping the chain at the right tension, on chain-driven automobiles.—**r. vector** [RADII VECTORES, *pl.*] (*Math.*), the distance from a fixed origin to any point of a curve; specif., in astronomy, a line from a center of attraction to a body describing an orbit about it.

ra'dix, 1 rē'dɪks; 2 rā'dɪks, *n.* [RAD'I-CES, 1 rad'ɪ-sēz; 2 rād'ɪ-sēz, sometimes RA'DIX-ES†, *pl.*] A cause, source, or support of anything. Specifically: (1) *Etym.* A primitive word or form; root; radical. (2) *Math.* A quantity regarded as a base or fundamental unit; as, 10 is the *radix* of the common system of logarithms. (3) *Biol.* A root or root-like part, radicle. [L., root.]

Rad'nor-shire, 1 rad'ner-shīr; 2 rād'nor-shīr, *n.* A county of S. Wales; 471 sq. m.; pop. 23,530; county town, Presteign.

Ra'dom, 1 rā'dȯm; 2 rā'dom, *n.* **1.** A district of Poland formerly a government of S. Russian Poland; 4,769 sq. m.; pop. 1,200,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 61,630.

rad'u-la, 1 rad'yu-le; 2 rād'yu-la, *n.* [RAD'U-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Conch.* A rasp-like organ, the odontophore or lingual ribbon of a mollusk. [L., scraper, < *rado,* scrape.]—**rad'u-lar,** *a.*—**rad'u-late,** *a.* Having a radula.

rae, 1 rē; 2 rā, *n.* [Scot.] A roe. **rae'-deer**†.

Rae'burn, 1 rē'bûrn; 2 rā'bûrn, **Sir Henry** (1756–1823). A Scottish portrait-painter.

ra"fale', 1 ra"fāl'; 2 rā"fāl', *n. Mil.* A short intensive bombardment repeated at brief intervals. [F., sudden gust of wind.]

Raffia.

raff, 1 raf; 2 rāf, *n.* **1.** The rabble; riff-raff. **2.** [Eng.] A rowdyish person. **3**‖. A disorderly collection. [< OF. *raf,* < *raffer,* snatch.] —**raff'ish,** *a.* Resembling raff.

Raf'fa-el, 1 raf'ɪ-el; 2 rāf'a-ēl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Ra"fa"el'**, 1 ra"fa"el', 2 rā"fā"ēl'; G. **Ra'pha-el,** 1 rȧ'fa-el, 2 rā'fā-ēl; It. **Raf"fa-el'lo,** 1 rȧf"fa-el'lo, 2 rāf"fā-ēl'lo; **Ra"fa-e'le,** 1 rȧ"fa-ē'le, 2 rā"fā-ē'le, **Raf"fa-e'le†**; L. **Ra'pha-el,** 1 rē'fɪ-el, 2 rā'fa-ēl; Sp. **Ra"fa-el',** 1 rȧ"fa-el', 2 rā"fā-ēl'. **2. Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino** (1483–1520), an Italian painter: preeminent as a draftsman and colorist. [Heb., God is a healer.] **Ra'pha-el†.**—**Raf"fa-el-esque',** **Raph"a-el-esque',** *a.* Characteristic of, or in the style of Raffael.—**Raf'fa-el-ism, Raph'a-el-ism,** *n.*—**Raf'fa-el-ite, Raph'a-el-ite,** *n.*

raf'fi-a, 1 raf'ɪ-a; 2 rāf'ɪ-a, *n.* **1.** A cultivated palm (*Raphia ruffia*) of Madagascar, of which the leaves furnish fiber for making hats, mats, baskets, etc. **2.** The prepared fiber of this palm. [Madagascan.]

raf'fi-nose, 1 raf'ɪnōs; 2 rāf'ɪ-nōs, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}5H_2O$), having a sweetish taste, in the molasses of the sugar-beet. [< F. *raffiner,* refine.]

raf'fle, 1 raf'l; 2 rāf'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAF'FLED; RAF'LD†; RAF'-F'I†, } FLING.] To dispose of by a raffle: sometimes with *off;* to take part in a raffle. **II**‖. *n.* A form of lottery in which an article is disposed of among the shareholders by lot. [< G. *or raffeln,* intens. of *raffen,* snatch.] **raf'fling**†.—**raf'fler,** *n.*

raf'fle[2], *n. Naut.* A jumble of rubbish; tangle.

Raf-fle'si-a, 1 ra-flī'sɪ-a *or* -zɪ-a; 2 rā-flē'zhi-a *or* -ṡi-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of plants of the family **Raf-fle"si-a'ce-æ,** parasitic on stems of species of *Vitis* (grape) inhabiting the Malay Archipelago, and having huge stemless malodorous flowers and no leaves. [< Sir Stamford *Raffles.*]—**raf-fle"si-a'ceous,** *a.*

raft, 1 rụft; 2 rāft. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To transport by or fasten together, as logs, into a raft; travel by, manage, or work on a raft. **II**‖. *n.* A float of logs or planks fastened together as for transportation by water. [< Ice. *raptr,* rafter.]—**rafts'-m n, n.** [-MEN, *pl.*} One who manages or works on a raft.

raft[2], *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A large number or an indiscriminate collection of any kind. [to a roof. [< AS. *rafter.*]

raft'er, *n.* A timber or beam giving form, slope, and support

rag, 1 rag; 2 rāg, *vt.* [RAGGED; RAG-GING.] **1.** *vt.* [Slang.] To teasc. taunt, or exasperate: also, to play a practical joke on. **2.** To compose or play in syncopated time, as in ragtime music.

rag, *n.* **1.** A torn piece of cloth; a fragment or semblance of anything. **2.** *pl.* Tattered or shabby clothing. **3.** A cloth of any kind, or something resembling one or characterized as such: used humorously or in disparagement. **4.** A jagged or sharp edge, as of metal or rock; a jutting headland or crag. **5.** [Eng.] Any hard rock of coarsely granular texture. **6**†. A ragamuffin. [< Ice. *rögg,* tuft.]—**rag'-bolt".** **I.** *vt.* To fasten with barb-bolts. **II.** *n.* A barb-bolt.—**rag'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A dealer in rags, bones, iron, and other waste. **rag'-pick"er**†.—**rag'time",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Syncopated time in dance-music, as in imitation of negro music.

rag'a-muf"fin, 1 rag'a-mụf'ɪn; 2 rāg'a-mŭf'ɪn, *n.* Anyone, especially a boy, wearing very ragged clothes; a vagabond.

rage, 1 rēj; 2 rāg. **I.** *vi.* [RAGED; RAG'ING.] **1.** To be furious with anger. **2.** To speak or act with violence; rave; as, the sea *raged;* a *raging* mob. **3.** To prevail with violence, as an epidemic. **4**†. To sport or frolic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Violent anger; wrath; fury. **2.** Extreme violence or intensity, as of a fever or a storm. **3.** Extreme eagerness; ardent desire; ardor; enthusiasm. **4.** [Colloq.] Any object eagerly sought after; fad; fashion; as, diamonds are all the *rage.* **5**†. A tempest or flood. **6**†. Insanity. [< F. *rager,* < LL. *rabio,* rave, < L. *rabies;* see RABID.] SYN.: (verb) chafe, fret, fume, storm. For the noun, see ANGER; VIOLENCE.—ANT.: Various adjectives or nouns with *be;* as, *be* calm, gentle, patient, etc.—Prep.: rage *at* delay; *against* restraint; *over* trifles.—**rag'ing,** *a.* SYN.: see FIERCE; VIOLENT.—**rag'ing-ly,** *adv.*

rag'ee, 1 rag'ī; 2 rāg'ē, *n.* (E. Ind.] A cereal grass (*Eleusine coracana*) largely cultivated for food. **rag'gy**†.

rag'ged, 1 rag'ed; 2 rāg'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Rent or worn into rage; frayed; as, a *ragged* coat. **2.** Wearing worn, frayed, or shabby garments; ill-dressed: used also figuratively. **3.** Of rough, broken, or uneven character or aspect; harsh; dissonant: used literally and figuratively; as, *ragged* rocks; *ragged* sounds. **4.** Naturally of a rough or shaggy appearance (the original meaning); as, a *ragged* horse or sheep. **rag'ger, rag'gy**†. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* SYN.: see ROUGH.—**rag'ged-rob-in,** *n.* **1.** A British pinkwort (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) of marshy places, with red or pink flowers. **2.** A ragged individual.

rag'gee, *n.* Same as RAGEE. **rag'ī**†.

rag'lan, 1 rag'lan; 2 rāg'lan, *n.* A loose overcoat with large sleeves, or sleeveless and with a cape: named from Lord Raglan (1788–1855), an English general in the Crimean War.

Rag"na-rök', 1 rug"ne-rūk'; 2 rāg"na-rūk', *n. Norse Myth.* The twilight of the gods, and the doomsday of the world, preceding its regeneration. [Ice., twilight of the gods.]

ra-gout', 1 ra-gū'; 2 ra-gu', *n.* A highly seasoned dish of meat and vegetables stewed; hence, something spicy or piquant. [F.]—**ra-gout',** *vt.* To make a ragout of.

rag'stone", 1 rag'stōn"; 2 rāg'stōn", *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Rag; a rough, sandy, fossiliferous limestone. **rags'**†. **2.** Stone quarried in thin slabs, as for pavements. **ragg'stone"**†.

Ra-gu'sa, 1 ro-gū'zu; 2 rā-gu'ṡā, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town in S. E. Sicily; pop. 32,000. **2.** A seaport of Dalmatia; pop. 14,000.

rag'weed", 1 rag'wīd"; 2 rāg'wēd", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Hogweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*), or some other species of *Ambrosia.* See HOGWEED. **2.** [Eng.] The ragwort.—**great ragweed,** a tall species (*Ambrosia trifida*), with stout hairy stem 5 to 15 ft. high.

rag'wort", 1 rag'wūrt"; 2 rāg'wūrt", *n.* Any one of several herbs of the genus *Senecio;* as, the European ragweed (*S. jacobæa*), a tall, smooth, cottony plant, with bright-yellow flowers.

'rah, 1 rȧ; 2 rā. [U. S.] An abbreviation of *hurrah:* chiefly in the yells adopted by various bodies of students.

Ra'hab, 1 rē'hab; 2 rā'hāb, *n. Bib.* **1.** A harlot of Jericho who sheltered the Israelite spies. *Josh.* ii, 2. **2.** A dragon; hence, Egypt. [Heb.] [11,050.

Rah'way, 1 re'wē; 2 ra'wā, *n.* A city in N. E. New Jersey; pop.

ral'bl(eF), 1 rē'bl; 2 rā'bl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To gabble.

raid, 1 rēd; 2 rād. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To invade suddenly; make or participate in a raid. **2.** [Colloq.] To enter or take possession of by legal force. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hostile or predatory incursion, as by a rapidly moving body of troops; foray. **2.** [Colloq.] Any sudden invasion, capture, or irruption, as of

the police. [< Ice. *reiðr;* cp. ROAD.] Syn.: see INVASION.—
raid'er, *n.* One who or that which makes a raid on; especially an armed vessel, air-plane, or air-ship.

rail[1], 1 rēl; 2 rāl, *vt.* **1.** To shut in with or as with rails: often with *off* or *in.* **2.** To ship by a railroad. **3.** To lay down rails upon, as for a railway.—**rail'er**[1], *n.*

rail[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To use scornful, insolent, or abusive language; scold: used with *at* or *against*, formerly with *on.* **2§.** To influence or affect by exclaiming. [< F. *railler*, < L. *rado*, scrape.] Syn.: see ABUSE.—**rail'er**[2], *n.*—**rail'ing**, *pa.*

rail[3], *n.* **1.** A bar, usually of wood or iron, resting on supports, as in a fence, at the side of a stairway, or capping the bulwarks of a ship; a horizontal wooden piece between panels, joining the stiles; also, a railing. **2.** One of a series of parallel bars, of iron or steel, resting upon cross-ties, forming a support and guide for wheels, as of a railway. **3.** A railway-track considered as a means of transportation; as, to *ship* by rail. [< L.OE *regula*, rule.]

rail[4], *n.* **1.** A marsh-haunting wading bird (family *Rallidæ*, subfamily *Rallinæ*) having very short wings, moderately long legs and toes, a short turned-up tail, long compressed bill, and soft, dun-colored plumage; specif., in North America, the sora. See SORA. **rail'-bird"**‡. They are distributed throughout the world and are everywhere esteemed as game. **2.** Any one of various other birds, as the golden *rail*, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa.* [< F. *râle*, < *râler*, rattle.]—**clap'per-rail"**, *n.* A rail (*Rallus crepitans*), of the eastern United States.—**king'-r.**, *n.* A rail (*Rallus elegans*) of fresh-water marshes.

rail[5], *n.* A gown; robe: in the compound *night-rail.* [< AS. *hrægl*, dress.] **rail'ly**‡ [Scot.].

rail'head", 1 rēl'hed"; 2 rāl'hĕd", *n.* **1.** On an incompleted railroad, the farthest point to which rails have been laid. **2.** *Mil.* That point on a railroad from which a military unit draws its supplies, ammunition, etc.

rail'ing, 1 rēl'ing; 2 rāl'ing, *n.* **1.** A series of rails; a balustrade. **2.** Rails, or material for rails.

rail'ler-y, 1 rāl'[*or* ral']ėr-ę; 2 rāl'[*or* rāl']er-y, *n.* [-LER-IES, *pl.*] Merry jesting or teasing; a merry jest or bantering speech. [< F. *raillerie*, jesting.] Syn.: see BANTER; WIT.

rail'road", 1 rēl'rōd"; 2 rāl'rōd". I[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To ship by rail. **2.** To hurry on or accomplish as at the speed of a railroad-train; rush; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress. **3.** To be engaged in railroad work. **4.** [U. S.] To travel on or by rail. **II.** *n.* [In United States *railroad* is the common usage, while in the Great Britain *railway* is more common.] **1.** A graded road, having metal rails supported by sleepers or ties, for the passage of rolling-stock. **2.** The system of tracks, stations, rolling-stock, etc., used in transportation by rail. **3.** The corporation or persons owning or operating such a system. **rail'way"**‡.

rail'way", 1 rēl'wē; 2 rāl'wā", *n.* **1.** Same as RAILROAD. **2.** A trackway or set of rails, as in a warehouse or factory, for convenience in handling heavy articles, etc.; as, a parcel-*railway* in a store.

rai'ment‖, 1 rē'ment *or* -ment; 2 rā'ment, *n.* Wearing-apparel; clothing: now used only in the singular. [< ARRAYMENT, *n.*, < ARRAY + -MENT.] Syn.: see DRESS.

Ral-mon'di, 1 rȧl-mon'dī; 2 rī-mōn'dī, **Marcantonio** (1488?–1546?). An Italian engraver; protégé of Raffael.

rain, 1 rēn; 2 rān. I. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To fall from the clouds in drops of water: usually with *it* as the subject. **2.** To pour down like rain; shower; shed or fall copiously, as tears: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** The condensed vapor of the atmosphere falling to the earth in drops. **2.** The fall of such drops; also, a fall or shower of anything in the manner of rain, or the substance poured down. **3.** *pl.* (1) The rainy season in a tropical country. (2) *Naut.* A rainy region of the Atlantic ocean. [< AS. *regn*, *rēn*, rain.]—**rain'band"**, *n.* A band of the solar spectrum, due to the presence of water-vapor in the atmosphere.—**rain'bow"**, *n.* **1.** An arch of light, seen usually at the close of a shower, exhibiting the spectrum colors, and due to refraction, reflection, and dispersion of light in drops of water falling through the air. **2.** Hence, any brilliant display of colors.—**Rainbow Division.** [Recent.] A body of troops representative of the United States; specifically, the division of National Guard units from 27 States which was the first to join the American Expeditionary Forces to France in the World War of 1917.—**rain'-coat"**, *n.* A water-proof coat.—**r.-drop**, *n.* A drop of rain.—**rain'fall"**, *n.* **1.** A shower. **2.** Amount of rain for a definite period.—**rain'-gage"**, *n.* An instrument for measuring rainfall at a given place or during a given time.—**r.-water**, *n.* Water that falls or has fallen directly from the clouds, as rain.—**rain'y**, *a.* [RAIN'I-ER; RAIN'I-EST.]—**rain'i-ly**, *adv.*—**rain'i-ness**, *n.*

Rai'nier, 1 rē'nir; 2 rā'nēr, **Mount.** A dormant volcano in the Cascade range, Washington; 14,526 ft. high; the highest peak in the United States. Compare TACOMA.

raip, 1 rēp; 2 rāp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A rope. **2.** A rood.

rair, 1 rār; 2 rār, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Roar.

raird, 1 rārd; 2 rārd. I. *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To brag. **2.** To make a noise. **II.** *n.* A loud noise or report; a clamor; riot; confusion.

raise[1], 1 rēz; 2 rās, *vt.* [RAISED; RAIS'ING.] **1.** To move upward; cause to rise; elevate. (1) To move bodily to a higher place or position; hoist. (2) To cause to assume an upright position. (3) To cause to rise to the surface; as, to *raise* a sunken ship. (4) To extend upward; make higher; as, to *raise* a building by adding a story. (5) To cause to float, fly, or mount into the air. (6) To cause to rise as a result of construction; erect, as a building. (7) To cause to puff or swell up, or become light; as, to *raise* dough with yeast. (8) In the arts, to bring up or form in relief; emboss. (9) *Naut.* To sail toward and so cause to appear above the horizon or to view, as land or a shore; as, to *raise* Brow Head.

2. To make greater, more prominent, or more marked; increase; enhance; exalt. (1) To make greater in amount, value, or size; as, to *raise* prices. (2) To increase in intensity, degree, strength, action, or effect; as, to *raise* one's voice. (3) To advance or elevate in rank or prominence; promote. (4) To increase in estimation or consideration; as, his cause was *raised* by his success.

3. To cause to arise into existence, or to a certain state or position; bring to a state of life, activity, or manifestation. (1) To grow; breed; rear; as, to *raise* tobacco; to *raise* cattle. (2) To get together or procure by efforts or measures; collect; muster; as, to *raise* armies; to *raise* a fund. (3) To cause to arise or appear; create; as, to *raise* up a deliverer. (4) To start up or strike up with the utterance; make heard with loudness; as, to *raise* a cry. (5) To originate and set going; cause; occasion; as, this sally *raised* a laugh; to *raise* a riot. (6) To animate or reanimate; revive; as, to *raise* the dead. (7) To summon or call up; as, to *raise* a specter. (8) To bring to attention or notice; bring up for consideration; as, to *raise* a question.

4. To stir up, as to action or emotion. (1) To rouse; excite; alarm; as, to *raise* the country against an invader. (2) To scare or drive from cover; as, to *raise* a fox. (3) To constrain or compel mentally; drive; force; as, to be *raised* to a conclusion. (4) [Scot.] To inflame or agitate in mind; excite.

5. To put an end to; as, to *raise* a siege. **6.** *Poker.* To bet higher than: generally with the amount expressed; as, I will *raise* you five. [< Ice. *reisa*, < *rîsa*, rise.]

Syn.: aggrandize, elevate, erect, exalt, lift, rear, set up, uplift. The use of *raise* intransitively, in the sense of *rise* (as, "He was so weak that he could not *raise*"), which is prevalent in some parts of the United States, is a vulgarism. *Raise* is always transitive; "He could not *raise* his hand, his head," etc.; "He *raised* himself (or *rose*) to a sitting posture." See HEIGHTEN; INCREASE; PROMOTE.—Ant.: degrade, depress, humble, lower, put down, reduce, sink.

—to raise Cain, the devil, the dickens, the mischief, the roof off, a racket, a row, a rumpus, etc. [Slang], to make a great disturbance; stir up confusion, a violent agitation, conflict or the like.—**to r. a check** or **note**, to increase the amount for which it is drawn by fraudulent alteration.—**to r. money on,** to obtain money by pawning.—**to r. steam,** to get or produce steam, as in a boiler, for the purpose of starting up a steam-engine.—**to r. the dust** [Slang], to procure ready money.—**to r. the wind.** [Colloq.] **1.** To make a commotion. **2.** Same as TO RAISE THE DUST.—**rais'er,** *n.* One who or that which raises anything.—**rais'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of causing to rise, in any sense. **2.** A gathering of persons for the purpose of erecting the frame of a building. **rais'ing-bee"**‡. **3.** [New Eng. & Prov. Eng.] Yeast.

raise[2], *v.* [Obs. or Scot.] *Imp. of* ARISE, RISE.

raise, *n.* **1.** The act of raising, in any sense. **2.** [Colloq.] An increase; as, a *raise* of wages. **3.** [Colloq.] Acquisition, as of money or other property. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Something raised; an ascent; mound.

rai'sin, 1 rē'zn; 2 rā'ṣn, *n.* **1.** A grape dried in the sun or in an oven, and used for dessert or in cookery. **2†.** A cluster of grapes; a single grape. [F., < L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

rai"son' d'ê'tre, 1 rā"zōṅ' dā'tr; 2 rē"sōṅ' dē'tr. Literally, a reason for being; a reason or excuse for existing. [F.]

rai"son-né', 1 rē"zo-nē'; 2 rę"so-nę'. *a.* Arranged analytically or systematically; logical; as, a catalog *raisonné.* [F., pp. of *raisonner*, REASON.]

raize, 1 rēz; 2 rāz, *vt.* [Scot.] To madden; inflame.

raj, 1 rōj; 2 rāj, *n.* Sovereignty; rule. [Hind.]—**ra'ja, ra'jah,** 1 rā'ja *or* rē'jō; 2 rā'ja *or* rā'jä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu prince or chief of a tribal state in India: often a mere title of distinction. [< Sans. *rājan*, king.]

Raj"pu-ta'na, 1 rāj"pū-tā'nę; 2 rāj"pu-tä'na, *n.* A region in N. W. British India, including 21 native states; 128,987 sq. m.; pop. 10,530,000; principal city, Jaipur.—**Raj'put,** *n.* One of a powerful and warlike Hindu race, said to be a branch of the Kshatriyas, which gives its name to Rajputana.—**Raj'poot**‡.

rake[1], 1 rēk; 2 rāk. I[k]. *vt. & vi.* [RAKED; RAK'ING.] **1.** To scrape or scratch together with or as with a rake. **2.** To stir or loosen with a rake; use a rake (on). **3.** To gather by close, diligent effort, as with a rake; scrape together, as money. **4.** To view or examine searchingly; make a search; ransack. **5.** To pass, or seem to pass, over with the motion of a rake; scratch or scrape lightly over. **6.** To cover by drawing earth or other material over; formerly, to bury; inter; hide. **7.** To fire along the length of, as of a vessel or a line of soldiers; enfilade. **8.** To pass swiftly or with violence. **II.** *n.* A toothed implement for drawing together loose material, or making a surface loose or smooth.—**rak'er,** *n.* One who or that which rakes, as a machine; formerly a scavenger.

rake[2]. I[k]. *vt. & vi.* To stand or cause to stand out of perpendicular, as a ship's masts; incline, as the sustaining surfaces of an aeroplane. **II.** *n.* Inclination from the perpendicular or horizontal; as (1) of the sustaining surfaces of an aeroplane; (2) of the steering-post of an automobile; (3) of a saw-tooth or of the edge of a cutting-tool. [< Old Sw. *raka*, reach.]

rake[3]. **I.** *vi.* To play the rake; live a lewd, dissolute life. **II.** *n.* A dissolute, lewd person; debauchee. **rake'hell"**‡. [< Ice. *reikall*, wandering.]—**rake'hell"**‖, *a.* Recklessly abandoned and dissolute. **rake'hell"y**‡; **rake'ly**‡.

rake[4], *vi.* In hunting, to go out of the course: said (1) of a dog that hunts with the nose too close to the ground, thus following by track rather than by wind, and (2) of a hawk that flies wide of the game. [< AS. *racian;* cp. Ice. *reika*, wander.]

rake'-off", 1 rēk'-ôf"; 2 rāk'-ôf", *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A share, as of profits; commission; rebate: usually in a bad sense.

rak'ı, \ 1 rak'ı or rō"kī; 2 rāk'ı or rā'ki, *n.* [Turk.] An aromatic

rak'ee, / liquor flavored with mastic; mastic brandy; also, a coarse liquor made from grain-spirit. Compare ARRACK. **rak'ji-aţ.**

rak'ish¹, 1 rēk'ısh; 2 rāk'ish, *a. Naut.* Having the masts unusually inclined, as a vessel. **-ly**¹, *adv.* **-ness**¹, *n.*

rak'ish², *a.* Like or behaving like a rake; dissolute; profligate; hence, dashing; jaunty. **-ly**², *adv.* **-ness**², *n.*

Ra'ko-czy, 1 rō"ko-tsī; 2 rā'ko-tsy, **Francis II.** (1676–1735). Prince of Transylvania and leader of the revolution of 1703–1711 against Austria.—**Rakoczy March**, the national air of Hungary, named after Francis Rakoczy.

rale, 1 rāl; 2 rāl, *n. Pathol.* A sound additional to that of respiration, heard on auscultation of the chest, indicative of the presence, nature, or stage of a disease. [F., rattle.]

Ra'leigh, 1 rō"lı; 2 ra'lı, *n.* **1. Sir Walter** (1552–1618), an English navigator, soldier, and author; beheaded. **Ra'leghţ. 2.** The capital of North Carolina; pop. 24,420.

rall., *abbr. Mus.* [It.] *Rallentando* (gradually slower).

ral"len-tan'do, 1 rāl"len-tān'do; 2 rāl'lēn-tān'do, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Gradually slower. **ral"len-ta'toţ.** [form of a rall.

ral'li-form, 1 ral'ı-fôrm; 2 răl'ı-fôrm, *a. Ornith.* Having the

ral'lin(e)s, 1 ral'ın; 2 răl'ın, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rails.

ral'ly¹, 1 ral'ı; 2 răl'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAL'LIED; RAL'LY-ING.] **1.** To collect and restore to effective order and discipline; reunite and reanimate; call together for any common purpose; as, to *rally* fleeing troops. **2.** To summon up; revive; restore; as, to *rally* one's strength. **3.** To recover tone or vigor; return partly or wholly to a normal state, as the stock market. **4.** *Lawn-tennis.* To keep up a rally. **II.** *n.* [RAL'LIES², *pl.*] **1.** A prompt assembling or reassembling, as of scattered troops. **2.** A rapid recovery of a normal condition after exhaustion or depression; rapid exertion or action of any kind; as, a *rally* from sickness; a *rally* in stocks. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A mass-meeting. **4.** *Lawn-tennis.* The repeated return of the ball in quick succession. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] A gathering together of persons having kindred interests; as a boy-scout *rally*. [< F. *rallier*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*, again) + *allier*, ally.] Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.—**ral'li-er**¹, *n.*

ral'ly², *vt. & vi.* To attack with raillery; joke; tease; banter; indulge in satire or repartee. [< F. *railler*; see RAIL², *v.*] Syn.: see RIDICULE.—**ral'li-er**², *n.*

Ralph, 1 ralf *or* (*British*) rāf; 2 rălf *or* (*British*) răf, *n.* A masculine personal name. L. **Ra-dul'phus.** [< Teut. *Ranulf* or *Ralf*, house-wolf.]

ram, 1 ram; 2 răm, *vt. & vi.* [RAMMED, RAMD⁸; RAM'MING.] **1.** To strike with or as with a ram; butt. **2.** To drive or force down or into something. **3.** To press closely together; stuff.

ram¹, *n.* A male sheep; or a male of any ovine animal. See SHEEP. [< AS. *ram*, ram.]—**the Ram**, the constellation Aries. See CONSTELLATION.

ram², *n.* **1.** An instrument or device for driving, forcing, or crushing by heavy blows or thrusts. Specif.: (1) A battering-ram. (2) The striking weight of a pile-driver, steam-hammer, etc. (3) The plunger, as of a force-pump.

2. A projection from the bow of a war-vessel, for crushing or cutting into an opposing vessel; also, a war-vessel constructed for ramming. **3.** An instrument for raising water by pressure of condensed air. **hydraulic ram**‡. [< AS. *ram*, < *ramm*, male sheep.]—**ram'mer**, *n.* One who or that which rams, as a tool for ramming something.

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Rā'ma, \ 1 rā'mə, -chun'drə; 2 rā'ma, -chūn'dra, *n.*

Ra'ma-chan'dra, / *Hind. Myth.* The hero of the Rāmāyana, called the seventh incarnation of Vishnu. See RĀMĀYANA.

Ram"a-dan', 1 ram"ə-dān'; 2 răm"a-dān', *n.* The Mohammedan ninth month, the time of the annual fast of thirty days; also, the fast. [< Ar. *ramaḍān*, < *ramed*, be hot.] **Ram"a-dhan'ţ; Ram"a-zan'ţ.**

Rā-mā'ya-na, 1 rə-mā'yə-nə; 2 rā-mā'ya-na, *n.* A Hindu epic poem in seven books, of about the 5th century. Compare MAHABHARATA. [< Sans. *Rāmāyana*, < *Rāma*, Rāma, + *-ayana*, relating to.]

Ram"baud', 1 ran"bō'; 2 răn"bō', **Alfred Nicholas** (1842–1905). A French historian.

ram'bl(e)ᴱ, 1 ram'bl; 2 răm'bl. **I.** *vi.* [RAM'BL(E)D⁸; RAM'-BLING.] **1.** To walk about freely and aimlessly; roam. **2.** To act or talk aimlessly. **3.** To show an absence of plan or system: said of things. **4.** To wind about irregularly; meander. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of rambling; an aimless movement with change of direction; a leisurely stroll. **2.** A meandering path; maze. [Var. freq. of ROAM.] Syn.: range roam, rove, stray, stroll, wander. See WANDER.—Ant.: follow the beaten track, halt, keep the road, stand, stand still, stay, stop.—**ram'bler**, *n.* One that rambles; specif., any of several varieties of roses, as the crimson rambler, with climbing stems and huge clusters of small or medium-sized flowers.—**ram'bling**, *pa.* Showing absence of plan or system; aimless; wandering. **-ly**, *adv.*

Ram'bler, The. A bi-weekly publication published and written for the most part by Dr. Samuel Johnson, 1750–1752.

ram-bu'tan, 1 ram-bu'tən; 2 răm-bu'tan, *n.* **1.** The fruit of an East-Indian and Malaysian tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*). It is of a red color, covered with spines, and has a pleasant acid pulp. **2.** The tree which bears this fruit. [< Malay *rambūtan*, < *rambut*, hair.]

R. A. M. C., *abbr.* Royal Army Medical Corps.

Ra"mée', 1 ra"mē'; 2 rā"mę', **Louise de la** (1840–1908). An English novelist; pen-name, "Ouida."

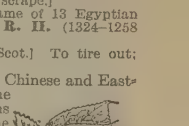
ram'e-kin, 1 ram'ı-kin; 2 răm'e-kin, *n.* **1.** A seasoned dish of bread-crums baked with eggs and cheese. **2.** A dish in which ramekins are baked; by extension, any dish used both for baking and serving. [F.] **ram'e-quin**†.

ra-men'tum, 1 rə-men'tum; 2 ra-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A thin, membranous, chaffy scale, formed on the surface of leaves, the stems of ferns, etc.; an outgrowth from the epidermis. **2.** *pl. Pathol.* Scrapings of waste organic tissue; specif., shreds of the mucous membrane of the bowels, sometimes discharged in acute dysentery. [L., scraping, < *rado*, scrape.]

Ram'e-ses, 1 ram'ı-sīz; 2 răm'e-sēş, *n.* Name of 13 Egyptian monarchs (1500–1000 B. C.); especially **R. II.** (1324–1258 B. C.); **R. III.** (fl.1230? B. C.).

ram-fee'zle, 1 ram-fī'zl; 2 răm-fē'zl, *vt.* [Scot.] To tire out; exhaust.—**ram-fee'zled**, *a.*

ram'ie, 1 ram'ı; 2 răm'ı, *n.* **1.** A shrubby Chinese and East-Indian perennial (*Bœhmeria nivea*) of the nettle family, with numerous rod-like stems and large heart-shaped leaves. **2.** The fine fiber yielded by its stem, now coming into use extensively in place of cotton. [Malay.] **ram'eeţ; ram'le-plantʼ**†.


Ramie.

ram"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 ram"ı-fı-kē'shən; 2 răm"i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of ramifying, or the condition of being ramified. **2.** The arrangement of branches or parts, as on a plant; also, one of the parts. **3.** The production of ramiform figures.

ram'i-form, 1 ram'ı-fôrm; 2 răm'i-fôrm, *a.* Branch-shaped; also, branched. [< L. *ramus*, branch, + -FORM.]

ram'i-fy, 1 ram'ı-fı; 2 răm'i-fy, *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To divide or subdivide into branches, as the stem of a plant; hence, to be interlaced: often in the sense of intricately penetrating through a substance. [< F. *ramifier*, < L. *ramus*, branch; and see -FY.]

ram'i-lie, \ *n.* A wig with a plaited tail, named in honor of the

ram'il-lie, / British victory at Ramillies. **ram'i-lies**‡; **ram'il-lies**‡.

Ram'il-lies², 1 ram'ı-lız; 2 răm'i-lēş, *n.* A village in central Belgium: British defeated French, May 23, 1706.

ram'mel, 1 ram'el; 2 răm'ĕl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Useless brushwood; hence, rubbish; also, mixed grain.

ram'mish, 1 ram'ısh; 2 răm'ish, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented; also, lustful. **ram'myţ.**—**ram'mish-ness**, *n.*

Ra-mon'y Ca-jal', 1 rə-mōn' ı ka-hal'; 2 rä-mōn' ÿ cä-häl', **Santiago** (1852–). Spanish anatomist; microscopist; awarded Nobel prize for medicine, with Camillo Golgi, in 1906.

ra'mose, 1 rā'mōs; 2 rā'mōs, *a.* Branching; full of branches; branch-like. [< L. *ramosus*, < *ramus*, branch.] **ra'mousţ.**

ramp, 1 ramp; 2 rămp. **I.**ᵗ *vi.* **1.** To rear up, as a wild beast; spring; leap. **2.** To dash about, as an enraged beast; storm; also, to frolic; romp. **3.** To grow luxuriantly and rankly, as a plant. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slope or inclination, as of a road or corridor. **2.** In building, a concaved part at the top or cap of a railing, wall, or coping. **3.** The rampion, or its root. **4.** The act of ramping. **5**‖. A leap or spring. [< F. *ramper*, creep.]

ram-page', 1 ram-pēj'; 2 răm-pāg', *n.* [Colloq.] Boisterous agitation or excitement; a dashing about with anger or violence. [< RAMP, *vt.*] **ram-pange'**‡ [Scot.].—**ram-page'**, *vi.* [RAM-PAGED'; RAM-PAG'ING.] [Colloq.] **1.** To dash about violently. **2.** To storm; rage.—**ram'pag-er**, *n.*—**ram-pa'geous**, *a.* Violent; boisterous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* [Hion†.

ram-pal'lian, 1 ram-pal'yən; 2 răm-păl'yan, *n.* A roistering fellow; ruffian. **ram-pal'-ram'pan-cy**, 1 ram'pən-sı; 2 răm'pan-cy, *n.* The condition or quality of being rampant.

ram'pant, 1 ram'pənt; 2 răm'pant, *a.* **1.** Exceeding all bounds; unrestrained; wild. **2.** Wide-spread; unchecked, as an erroneous belief or superstition. **3.** Standing on the hind legs; rearing; leaping: said of a quadruped; specif. (*Her.*), standing on the sinister hind leg, with both fore legs elevated, the dexter above the sinister, and the head in profile: said of a beast of prey. See phrases. [< F. *ramper* (ppr. *rampant*), creep.]—**rampant gardant**, rampant and full-faced.—**r. regardant**, rampant with head looking backward.—**ram'pant-ly**, *adv.*

Rampant.

ram'part, 1 ram'pūrt; 2 răm'pärt, *vt.* To supply with or as with ramparts; fortify.

ram'part, *n.* **1.** The embankment surrounding a fort, on which the parapet is raised: sometimes including the parapet. **2.** A bulwark or defense. [< F. *rempart*, < *remparer*, defend.] **ram'-pire**‡ [Archaic].

Syn.: barbican, barricade, barrier, breastwork, defense, elevation, embankment, fence, fortification, guard, mole, mound, outwork, security, wall. See BARRIER; DEFENSE.

ram'pi-on, 1 ram'pı-ən; 2 răm'pi-on, *n.* A European perennial (*Campanula rapunculus*) cultivated in gardens for its root, which is eaten as a salad; also, one of various other plants. [< It. *ramponzolo*, rampion, ult. < L. *rapum*, turnip.]

Ram-pur', 1 ram-pūr'; 2 răm-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, N. W. British India; 899 sq. m.; pop. 531,220. **2.** Its capital; pop. 74,000.

ram'rod", 1 ram'rod"; 2 răm'rŏd", *n.* A rod used to drive home the charge of a muzzle-loading gun or pistol.

Ram'say, 1 ram'zı; 2 răm'sy, *n.* **1. Allan** (1686–1758), a Scottish poet; *The Gentle Shepherd*. **2. Sir William** (1852–1916), a Scottish chemist; discoverer of atmospheric gases; awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1904.

Ram'ses, *n.* Same as RAMESES.

Rams'gate, 1 ramz'gēt; 2 rămz'gāt, *n.* A seaport borough and seaside resort in S. E. England; pop. 36,560; shelled by the Germans, 1918.

ram'shack"le, 1 ram'shak"l; 2 răm'shăk"l, *a.* About to go to pieces from age and neglect; shaky; hence, disorderly; unsteady. [< Icel. *ramr,* very, + *shakkr,* wry.]

ram'sons, 1 ram'zənz; 2 răm'sons, *n. pl.* A species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*); broad-leaved garlic; also, its root, used for salads. [< AS. *hramsan.* pl. of *hramsa,* variety of garlic.]

ram'-stam", 1 ram'-stam"; 2 răm'-stăm". [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *a.* Rash; thoughtless; precipitate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hasty and venturesome person. **2.** Recklessness. **III.** *adv.* With rashness; heedlessly. [< Icel. *ramr,* strong, + STAMP.]

ram'til, 1 ram'til; 2 răm'til, *n.* [E. Ind.] An annual herb (*Guizotia oleifera*) cultivated in Abyssinia and India for its oil-producing seeds (called **ramtil** or **Niger seeds**).

ram'u-lose, 1 ram'yu-lōs; 2 răm'yu-lōs, *a. Biol.* Bearing many small branches. [< L. *ramulosus,* < *ramulus,* dim. of RAMUS.]

ra'mus, 1 rē'mus; 2 rā'mŭs, *n.* [RA'MI, 1 rē'mī; 2 rā'mī, *pl.*] A branch; one division of a forked structure; especially used in anatomy, as the branch of a nerve, etc. [L., branch.]

ran, 1 ran; 2 răn, *imp.* of RUN, *v.*

Ran, 1 ran; 2 răn, *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of the sea; wife of Ægir. [< Icel. *Rān.*]

Ra'na[1], 1 rē'ne; 2 rā'na, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of a family of anurans (*Ranidæ*). **2.** [r-] [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] An amphibian of this genus; a frog. [L., frog.]

Ra'na[2], *n.* Prince: the title of the ruling chief in various parts of India: as, the *Rana* of Dholpur. [Hind.]

ra-na'ri-um, 1 rə-nē'ri-um; 2 rə-nā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A place for confining frogs; also, a collection of live frogs. [< L. *rana,* frog.]

rance†, *n.* A fine hard stone, probably marble. **raunce**†.

ranch, 1 ranch; 2 rănch, *vi.* [Western U. S. & Canada.] To have charge of or work upon a ranch; especially, to follow the business of grazing cattle in herds.—**ranch'er,** *n.* One engaged in ranching.

ranch, *n.* **1.** [Western U. S. & Canada.] An establishment for rearing or grazing cattle and other stock in large herds. **2.** A farm: the original meaning. **3.** The men conducting a ranch. [< Sp. *rancho,* mess.] **ranche**‡.—**ranch'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A herdsman on a ranch, or the owner of a ranch. **ran-che'ro**‡.

ran"che-rí'a, 1 rän"chē-rī'ə; 2 răn"chĕ-rī'a, *n.* **1.** The house or hut of a Mexican ranchero. **2.** A cluster of herdsmen's huts; hence, an Indian hamlet. [Sp. (Mex.), < *rancho,* mess.]

ran'cho, 1 rän'chō; 2 răn'cho, *n.* A hut, or group of huts, in which ranchmen lodge; also, a stock-farm; ranch. [Sp. Am.]

ran'cid, 1 ran'sid; 2 răn'cid, *a.* Having the peculiar tainted smell of oily substances that have begun to spoil; rank; sour. [< L. *rancidus,* < *ranceo,* be rancid.]—**ran-cid'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being rancid. **ran'cid-ness**‡.

ran'cor, 1 ran'kər; 2 răn'cor, *n.* Bitter and vindictive enmity; malice; spitefulness. [OF., < L.LL *ranceo,* be rancid.] **ran'-cour**‡. Syn.: see ENMITY; HATRED.—**ran'cor-ous,** *a.* Full of spite and malice. Syn.: see MALICIOUS.

rand, 1 rand; 2 rănd, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A river-border overgrown with reeds, or the unplowed border round a field; margin; strip.

ran'dan, 1 ran'dan; 2 răn'dan, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A boat rowed by three persons, the one amidships having two oars and the others one each; also, this style of rowing. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) An uproar. (2) A disorderly, riotous person.—**ran'dan,** *a.* & *adv.*

ran'dem, 1 ran'dem; 2 răn'dĕm. **I.** *n.* A team or vehicle driven randem. **II.** *adv.* With three horses harnessed one in front of the other. [< RANDOM, after TANDEM.]

Ran'dolph, 1 ran'dolf; 2 răn'dŏlf, *n.* **1. John,** of Roanoke (1773–1833), an American statesman; served 30 years in Congress. **2. Peyton** (1723–1775), an American statesman.

ran'dom, 1 ran'dem; 2 răn'dom. **I.** *a.* Done or chosen without definite aim or deliberate purpose; chance; casual. **II.** *n.* **1.** Want of definite aim or intention; chance: now usually in phrase **at random** (haphazard). **2.** Something done, made, or chosen without method. [< OF. *randon,* force.] **-ly,** *adv.*

ran'dy, 1 ran'di; 2 răn'dy. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Disorderly; riotous; **ran'die,** *j* also, coarse. **II.** *n.* **1.** An impudent beggar. **2.** A boisterous romp; also, a virago. [< RANT.] **ran'ty**‡.

ran'dle-tree. Same as RANTLE-TREE.

rang, 1 ran; 2 răng, *imp.* of RING[2], *v.*

range, 1 rēnj; 2 rānj, *v.* [RANGED; RANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass through, by, or over. **2.** To put or set in a row or rows; hence, to arrange in any definite order. **3.** To put in a class, division, or party; arrange; classify; rank; as, they have *ranged* themselves on the right side. **4.** To lay out; arrange; specif. (*Naut.*), to coil, as a cable, on deck. **5.** *Gun.* To give (a gun) a particular range. **6.** To place in position; adjust, as a telescope. **II.** *i.* **1.** To proceed along a course; hence, to wander with or without aim; roam. **2.** To lie in the same direction or in a line parallel to another. **3.** To have equal or corresponding rank or place. **4.** To exhibit (specified) variation in location, habitual direction, or movement; extend; as, the temperature *ranges* from 110° above zero to 5° below. **5.** *Ordnance.* (1) To obtain the range of a given object by firing alternately above and below it. (2) To go; as, the shot *ranged* too short. **6.** *Sport.* To move about in a peculiar manner or order for a special object, as for starting game; keep to a prescribed course, as a dog. **7.** To occur; be found; extend: said of plants and animals. [< F. *ranger,* < *rang,* rank, < G. *ring,* ring.] Syn.: see RAMBLE; WANDER.

range, *n.* **1.** The area over which anything moves or is distributed, or the limits in time of the appearance of anything; as, the geographical *range* of birds or plants. **2.** A tract of land for grazing cattle, sheep, etc. **3.** The extent to which any power can be made effective; extent of variation, as of a force or an instrument; especially, the carrying distance or reach of an operating force; as a projectile; as, the *range* of a voice; *range* of temperature; the *range* of a firearm. **4.** A place for shooting at a mark. **5.** A line or row; a series or chain, as of mountains. **6.** A row of townships, six miles in width, between two meridian lines. **7.** The extent of a sum of things viewed as a series; compass; scope. **8.** A class or series; order. **9.** A large iron cooking-stove, usually set or built into a fireplace. **10.** *Leather-manuf.* A portion of a hide.—**rang'y,** *a.* [RANG'I-ER; RANG'I-EST.] **1.** Disposed to roam, or adapted for roving, as cattle. **2.** Affording wide range; roomy. **3.** Adapted for great reach of movement, as a horse or steer with long legs and light body. **4.** Resembling a mountain range; rugged.

range'-find"er, 1 rēnj'-faind"ər; 2 rānj'-fīnd"er, *n. Ordnance.* An instrument with which to determine the range of an object.

Range'ley Lakes, 1 rēnj'li; 2 rānj'ly. A chain of lakes in W. Maine.

rang'er[1], 1 rēnj'ər; 2 rānj'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which ranges; a rover. **2.** One of an armed band, usually mounted, designed to protect large tracts of country. **3.** (1) In England, a government official in charge of a royal forest: formerly a gamekeeper. (2) In America, a warden employed in patrolling forest tracts.—**rang'er-ship,** *n.*

Ran'ger[2], *n.* A city in N. Texas; pop. 16,205.

Ran-goon', 1 raŋ-gūn'; 2 răn-gōōn', *n.* A city, capital of the district of this name and of Lower Burma; pop. 341,962.

Ran-jīt"-Singh', 1 run-jīt"-sin'; 2 rŭn-jēt"-sing', *n.* (1780–1839.) An Indian prince who conquered Kashmir; founded Sikh Empire.

rank[1], 1 raŋk; 2 răŋk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in an order, class, or grade; classify according to rank; estimate. **2.** To form in line; range. **3.** [U. S.] To take precedence of in respect to rank. **II.** *i.* To hold a specified place or grade; have rank. Syn.: see CLASS; SORT.

rank, *a.* **1.** Very vigorous and flourishing in growth, as from fertilization or moisture. **2.** Strong and disagreeable to the taste or smell. **3.** Intense or thorough, in unfavorable sense. **4.** Producing a luxuriant growth; fertile **5.** *Law.* Inequitable; excessive. **6.** *Mech.* Strong or deep: said of a cut or the adjustment of the tool making a cut. **7.** [Archaic & Colloq.] Coarse; obscene. **8**†. In heat; lustful. **9**†. Full; large; also, overfed. [< AS. *ranc,* strong.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n*

rank, *n.* **1.** A series of objects ranged in a line or row; a range. Specif.: (1) *Mil.* (*a*) A line of soldiers drawn up side by side: opposed to *file.* (*b*) Degree of official standing, especially in the navy and army; as, the *rank* of general. In the navy and army of the United States the following grades are equivalent in rank: ensign and second lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade) and first lieutenant, lieutenant (senior grade) and captain, lieutenant-commander and major, commander and lieutenant-colonel, captain and colonel, rear-admiral and major-general, vice-admiral and lieutenant-general, admiral and general. (*c*) *pl.* An army; also, the mass of soldiery; the order of common soldiers: with the definite article; as, the colonel had risen from *the ranks.* (2) A line, as a row of squares on a chess-board. **2.** Relative position in a scale of dignity or of life; degree; grade; as, the *rank* of baronet; the *rank* of an animal species or class. **3.** High degree or position, especially the state of being a member of a titled nobility; as, a lady of *rank.* **4.** Degree of worth or excellence; as, a painting of the first *rank.* [< F. *rang;* see RANGE, *v.*]—**rank and file,** the common soldiers; hence, those who form the bulk of any body of persons.

Ran'ke, 1 rän'kə; 2 răn'ke, **Leopold von** (1795–1886). A German historian; *History of the Popes.*

rank'er, 1 raŋk'ər; 2 răŋk'er, *n.* **1.** One who has served in the ranks. **2.** [Slang, Gt. Brit.] *Mil.* A commissioned officer who has risen from the ranks.

Ran'kin, 1 raŋ'kin; 2 răŋ'kin, *n.* **Jeannette** (1880–). American woman-suffragist; first woman elected to U. S. Congress (1917–1919) by Montana.

rank'le[1], 1 raŋ'kl; 2 răŋ'kl, *vi.* [RAN'KL(E)D; RAN'KLING.] **1.** To irritate; inflame; cause lingering distress or irritation. **2.** To become irritated or inflamed; fester, as a wound; become violent, as resentment. [Freq. < RANK, *a.*]

ran'nel, 1 ran'l; 2 răn'l, *n.* [Scot.] Same as RANTLE-TREE.

ran'sack[1], 1 ran'sak; 2 răn'săk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To search through; explore or rummage every part of. **2**†. To sack; pillage. [< Icel. *rann,* house, + *saka,* hurt, seek.] Syn.: see EXAMINE.—**ran'sack'er,** *n.*

ran'sack, *n.* **1§.** The act of ransacking. **2**†. Pillage.

ran'som, 1 ran'səm; 2 răn'som. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To secure the release of, as a person or property, from bondage, detention, etc., for a price. **2.** To deliver or redeem. **3‖.** To rescue. **4**†. To demand or take a ransom for. **II.** *n.* **1.** The consideration paid for the release of a person or property captured or detained; also, formerly, a heavy fine. **2.** Release purchased, as from captivity. [< F. *rançon,* < L. *redemptio(n-),* redemption.] Syn.: see DELIVER.—**ran'som-less,** *a.* —**ran'som-er,** *n.*

rant, 1 rant; 2 rănt. **I**[d]. *vi.* **1.** To speak in loud, violent, or extravagant language; declaim vehemently; rave. **2.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] To frolic noisily; be uproariously jolly. **II.** *n.* **1.** Declamatory and bombastic talk. **2.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] Wild gaiety; a boisterous revel. [< OD. *ranten,* be

enraged.]—**rant'er,** *n.* One who rants; a noisy, boisterous speaker or declaimer; applied opprobriously to various religious sects.—**rant'ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

ran'-tan", 1 ran'-tan"; 2 răn'-tăn", *n.* [Slang.] A loud, banging noise. [Imitative.]

rant'i-pole, 1 rant'ı-pōl; 2 răn't'ı-pōl, *a.* Having or characterized by boisterous manners; wild; romping; rakish.

ran'tle-tree", 1 ran'tl-trī"; 2 răn'tl-trē". A Y-shaped beam, as in a fireplace, from which to suspend a pot. **ran'nel-tree"‡.**

Ra-nun"cu-la'ce-æ, 1 ra-nun"kiu-lē'sı-ı; 2 ra-nŭn"cū-lā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of herbaceous or woody plants, the crowfoot or buttercup family. [See RANUNCULUS.]—**ra-nun"cu-la'ceous,** *a.* Belonging to the family *Ranunculaceæ.*

ra-nun'cu-lus, 1 ra-nun'kiu-lus; 2 ra-nŭn'cū-lŭs, *n. Bot.* Any of a genus (*Ranunculus*) of herbaceous annuals or perennials—the buttercups or crowfoots—typical of the family *Ranunculaceæ.* [< L. *ranunculus,* medicinal plant, < *rana,* frog.]

rap[1], 1 rap; 2 răp, *vt. & vi.* [RAPPED[1]; RAP'PING.] **1.** To strike sharply and quickly; hit. **2.** To utter in a short, sharp manner; as, to *rap* out an oath.

rap[2], *vt.* [RAPT or RAPPED[2]; RAP'PING.] **1.** To snatch. **2.** To seize or transport as with ecstasy; carry away: now chiefly in past participle *rapt.* [< Sw. *rappa,* seize.]

rap[3], *n.* **1.** A sharp blow. **2.** A sound caused by or as by knocking; specif., such a sound ascribed to the agency of spirits. [< Sw. *rappa,* rap.] Syn.: see BLOW.

rap[4], *n.* Formerly, a debased coin worth about half a farthing, that passed for a halfpenny in Ireland (1721–1737); hence, anything worthless; as, I don't care a *rap.* [Contr. of *rapparee,* < Ir. *rapaire,* robber.]

rap[5], *n.* A lay or skein of yarn containing 120 yards.

ra-pa'cious, 1 ra-pē'shus; 2 ra-pā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to plunder or rapine. **2.** Extortionate; grasping. **3.** Subsisting on prey seized, with violence, as a hawk. Ant.: see AVARICIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ra-pac'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or character of being rapacious. **ra-pa'cious-ness‡.**

rape[1], 1 rēp; 2 răp, *vt. & vi.* [-RAPED; ŘAP'ING.] **1.** To ravish; commit rape. **2**‖. To carry violently away; capture or carry off anything by force. [< Sw. *rappa,* snatch, and L. *rapio,* seize.] Syn.: see VIOLATE.

rape[1], *n.* **1.** Forcible violation of womanly chastity. **2.** A capturing, or snatching away, by force.

rape[2], *n.* An Old World annual (*Brassica napus*) allied to the turnip, of which the seeds yield an oil (called **rape-** or **rapeseed-oil**). [< L. *rapum,* turnip.]—**rape'-seed",** *n.* The seed of rape; also, the plant.

rape[3], *n.* **1.** *pl.* In wine-making, refuse stalks and skins of grapes. **2.** A filter used in vinegar-making. **3.** Loose grapes separated from the cluster. [OF., grape-stalk, < OHG. *raspōn,* sweep off, rasp.]

rape[4], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A rope.

Raph'a-el, 1 raf'ı-el *or* rē'fı-el; 2 răf'a-ĕl *or* rā'fa-ĕl, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). An angel mentioned in Hebrew literature and in Milton's *Paradise Lost.* **2.** Same as RAFFAEL.

ra'phe, 1 rē'fī; 2 rā'fē, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A seam-like appearance often seen in organs, especially at the median line of the body. **2.** *Bot.* (1) The fibrovascular cord that connects the hilum of ovules with the chalaza. (2) A line or rib connecting the nodules on a diatom-valve. [< Gr. *rhaphē,* seam, < *rhaptō,* stitch.]

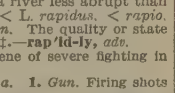
Ra'phi-a, 1 rē'fi-ə; 2 rā'fı-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome pinnately leaved palms having large trunks and a long spicate inflorescence. Compare RAFFIA. [< RAFFIA.]

ra'phis, 1 rē'fis; 2 rā'fis, *n.* [RAPH'I-DES, 1 raf'ı-dīz; 2 răf'ı-dēs, *pl.*] *Bot.* A needle-shaped crystal of oxalate of lime found in many plant-cells. [< Gr. *rhaphis,* needle, < *rhaptō,* sew.] **ra'phide‡.**

rap'id, 1 rap'ıd; 2 răp'id. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having great speed, literally or figuratively. **2.** Bearing the marks of or characterized by rapidity; as, a *rapid* style. **3.** Done or completed in a short time; advancing speedily to a termination; as, *rapid* growth. **II.** *n.* A descent in a river less abrupt than a waterfall: usually in the plural. [< L. *rapidus,* < *rapio,* seize.] Syn.: see SWIFT.—**ra-pid'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness. **rap'id-ness‡.**—**rap'id-ly,** *adv.*

Rap'i-dan', *n.* A river of Virginia; scene of severe fighting in the Civil War (1861–65).

rap'id-fire", 1 rap'ıd-faır"; 2 răp'id-fīr", *a.* **1.** *Gun.* Firing shots rapidly. **2.** *Ordnance.* Designating single-barreled guns designed for the discharge of projectiles in rapid succession, and in which the opening and closing of the breech is performed by a single motion of a lever or crank: generally named after their inventors. The terms *rapid-fire* and *quick-fire* are used interchangeably, but in Europe *quick-fire* is applied to automatic guns which fire several hundred shots a minute. Compare GUN. **rap'id-fir"ing‡.**



Six-inch Rapid-fire Gun, U. S. Navy.
a, shield; *b,* telescoping-sight; *c,* elevating hand-wheel; *d,* shoulder-rest; *e,* breech-mechanism; *f,* sight-disk; *g,* sight-shank; *h,* platform; *i,* bed-plate; *j,* holding-down bolts; *k,* pedestal; *l,* traversing worm-wheel.

rap'id-fir"er, 1 rap'ıd-faır"ər; 2 răp'id-fīr"er, *n.* A rapid-fire gun.

ra'pi-er, 1 rē'pi-ər; 2 rā'pi-er, *n.* A light, long, and narrow sword chiefly for thrusting. [< F. *rapière,* < Sp. *raspadera,* raker.]

rap'ine, 1 rap'ın; 2 răp'in, *n.* **1.** The taking of property by superior force, as in war; spoliation. **2**‡. Violence; force. [F., < L. *rapina,* plunder, < *rapio,* seize.] Syn.: see PLUNDER.

rap'ing, 1 rēp'ıŋ; 2 răp'ing, *pa.* **1.** *Her.* Tearing its prey, as a lion or tiger. **2**‖. Transporting; ravishing.

rap'loch, 1 rap'lɔH; 2 răp'lŏH. [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *a.* Unkempt; coarse. **II.** *n.* Coarse homespun cloth made of inferior undyed wool.

Rap"pa-han'nock, 1 rap"ə-han'ek; 2 răp"ă-hăn'ok, *n.* A river in N. Virginia; 130 m. to Chesapeake Bay.

rap"pa-ree', 1 rap"ə-rī'; 2 răp"a-rē', *n.* An armed robber in Ireland; hence, a vagabond. [< Ir. *rapaire,* robber.]

rap-pee', 1 ra-pī'; 2 rā'pē', *n.* A dark, coarse, strong-flavored snuff. [< F. *râpé,* rasped or grated.]

rap'per, 1 rap'ər; 2 răp'er, *n.* **1.** One who raps; a spiritualist medium. **2.** A knocker, as of a door or at the mouth of a mining-shaft.

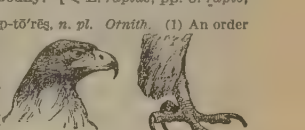
rap-port', 1 ra-pōrt' *or* (*F.*) ra"pōr'; 2 rā-pōrt' *or* (*F.*) rā"pōr', *n.* Harmony of relation; accordance; sympathetic relation: commonly with **in** or in French with **en.** [F., = REPORT.]

rap"proche"ment', 1 ra"prōsh"mān'; 2 rā"prōch"mān', *n.* [F.] The act of coming or of being brought together; a state of harmony or reconciliation; restoration of cordial relations, as between nations.

rap-scal'lion, 1 rap-skal'yən; 2 răp-scăl'yon, *n.* A vagabond; rascal. [For RASCALLION, < RASCAL.] **ras-cal'lion‡.**

rapt, 1 rapt; 2 răpt, *pa.* **1.** Carried away with lofty emotion; enraptured; transported. **2.** Engrossed; intent; deeply engaged. **3.** Carried away bodily. [< L. *raptus,* pp. of *rapio,* seize.]

Rap-to'res, 1 rap-tō'rız; 2 răp-tō'rēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* (1) An order or suborder of birds with the bill strongly hooked and toes 3 in front and 1 behind, as eagles, hawks, owls, etc.: birds of prey. (2) An order or suborder embracing the birds of prey, excluding the owls. [L., robbers, pl. of *raptor,* robber, < *rapio,* seize.] **Rap"ta-to'res‡.**


Head and Claw of an Eagle (*Raptores*).

rap-to'ri-al, 1 rap-tō'rı-əl; 2 răp-tō'ri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Seizing and devouring living prey. **2.** Adapted for seizing and holding prey, as talons, etc. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Raptores.* **II.** *n.* A bird of prey, one of the order *Raptores.* [Ult. < L. *rapio,* seize.]

rap'ture, 1 rap'chur *or* -tiur; 2 răp'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [RAP'TURED; RAP'TUR-ING.] To enrapture; transport. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being rapt or transported; ecstatic joy; ecstasy. **2.** The act of transferring a person from one place to another; as, Elias's *rapture* to heaven. **3.** An act or expression of excessive delight. **4**‖. The violence of that which seizes and carries away. **5**†. A snatching away; violent seizure.

Syn.: bliss, delight, ecstasy, exultation, happiness, joy, rejoicing, transport, triumph. *Rejoicing* is *happiness* or *joy* that finds utterance in word, song, festivity, etc. *Delight* is vivid, overflowing *happiness* of a somewhat transient kind; *ecstasy* is a state of extreme or extravagant *delight* so that the one affected by it seems almost beside himself with *joy; rapture* is closely allied to *ecstasy,* but is more serene, exalted, and enduring. *Transport* is the condition of one carried away out of himself by some powerful passion or emotion, whether joyous or the reverse; one may be thrown into a *transport* of rage, grief, or terror, as well as of *joy. Triumph* is such *joy* as results from victory, success, achievement. See ENTHUSIASM; HAPPINESS.—Ant.: agony, apathy, dejection, despair, distress, ennui, horror, misery, pain, tedium, torture, woe, wretchedness.

—**rap'tur-ous,** *a.* Being in a state of, exhibiting, or characterized by rapture. Syn.: see HAPPY. **-ly,** *adv.*

raqu'et, *n.* Same as RACKET.

rare[1], 1 rār; 2 rār, *a.* [RAR'ER; RAR'EST.] **1.** Of infrequent occurrence. **2.** Highly esteemed because of infrequency or uncommonness; valuable; choice. **3.** Rarefied: now chiefly of the atmosphere. **4**§. Dispersed. [F., < L. *rarus,* rare.]

Syn.: curious, extraordinary, incomparable, infrequent, odd, peculiar, precious, remarkable, scarce, singular, strange, uncommon, unique, unusual. *Extraordinary,* signifying greatly beyond the ordinary, is a neutral word, capable of a high and good sense or of an invidious, opprobrious, or contemptuous signification; as, *extraordinary* genius; *extraordinary* wickedness: an *extraordinary* display; *extraordinary* remedies; an *extraordinary* assumption of power; *extraordinary* antics; an *extraordinary* statement is incredible without overwhelming proof. *Unique* is alone of its kind; *rare* is *infrequent* of its kind; great poems are *rare; "*Paradise Lost" is *unique.* To say of a thing that it is *rare* is simply to affirm that it is now seldom found, whether previously common or not; as, a *rare* old book; a *rare* word; to call a thing *scarce* implies that it was at some time more plentiful, as when we say food or money is *scarce.* A particular fruit or coin may be *rare; scarce* applies to demand and use, and almost always to concrete things; to speak of virtue, genius, or heroism as *scarce* would be somewhat ludicrous. *Rare* has the added sense of *precious,* which is sometimes, but not necessarily, blended with that above given; as, a *rare* gem. See CHOICE; EXTRAORDINARY; OBSOLETE; ODD.—Ant.: see synonyms for COMMON.—**rare earth,** see under EARTH, *n.*—**rare'bit,** *n.* [Erroneous.] A Welsh rabbit.—**rar'e-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make rare or less dense; expand by the dispersion of the particles. **2.** To refine or purify.—**rar"e-fac'tion,** *n.* The process or act of making rare or less dense. **rar"e-fi-ca'tion‡.**—**rar"e-fac'tive**(es, *a.* Producing rarefaction.—**rar'e-fi"a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

rare[2], *a.* [U. S.] Not thoroughly cooked: applied to roasted or broiled meat retaining its redness and juices: in England commonly termed *underdone.* [< AS. *hrēr,* underdone.]

rar'ee-show", 1 rar'ı-shō"; 2 răr'e-shō", *n.* A show carried in a box; a peep-show; also, a cheap street show. [< RARITY + SHOW.] **rar'y-show"‡.**

rare'ly, 1 rār'h; 2 râr'ly, *adv.* **1.** Not often; infrequently. **2.** With unusual excellence or effect; finely; as, the breeze blows *rarely*. **3.** Exceptionally; extremely; unusually; in an unusual degree. [being rare in any sense.

rare'ness, 1 rār'nes; 2 râr'nĕs, *n.* The condition or quality of

rare'ripe', 1 rār'rai‧p'; 2 rār'rip'. **I.** *a.* Ripening early. **II.** *n.* A fruit that ripens early: applied especially (1) to many varieties of peaches, (2) to a variety of onion.

rar'i-fy, 1 rar'i-ti; 2 rȧr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being rare, uncommon, or infrequent; infrequency. **2.** That which is exceptionally valued from scarceness. **3.** The state of being rare, thin, or tenuous; tenuity: opposed to *density*.

R. A. S. C., *abbr.* Royal Army Service Corps.

ras'cal, 1 ras'kəl; 2 rȧs'cal. **I.** *a.* 1§. Contemptible in character; base; knavish. 2‖. Without value; poor; worthless. **II.** *n.* An unprincipled fellow; a knave: sometimes used playfully. [< OF. *rascaille*, < L. *rasus*; see RASH¹, *n.*]

ras'caille†; ras'call†.—**ras-cal'lion,** *n.* See RAPSCALLION.

ras-cal'ion‡.—**ras-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being rascally. **2.** A rascally act.—**ras'cal-ly.** **I.** *a.* Worthy of a rascal; knavish; base. Syn.: see BAD. **II.** *adv.* After the manner of a rascal.

ras-ce'ta, 1 ra-si'tə; 2 rā-cē'tȧ, *n. pl. Anat.* Transverse markings across the skin of the wrists, caused by the flexion of the hand upon the arm. [< F. *rascette*, < Ar. *rāhat*, palm.]

rase¹, 1 rēz; 2 rāş, *vt.* [RASED; RAS'ING.] **1.** To raze. 2‖. To graze. 3†. To erase; destroy. [Var. of RAZE, *v.*]

rase² [Scot.], *imp.* of RISE, *v.*

rash, 1 rȧsh; 2 rȧsh, *a.* **1.** Acting without due caution or regard of consequences; reckless; precipitate. **2.** Exhibiting recklessness or precipitancy. 3†. Quick; speedy. [Of Scand. origin.] Syn.: see IMPETUOUS; IMPRUDENT. **-ly,** *adv.*

rash¹, *n.* A skin-eruption. [< L.OF *rasus*, pp. of *rado*, scrape.]

rash², *n.* [Scot.] A rush; bulrush.—**rash'bush",** *n.* [Scot.] Same as RUSHBUSH.

rash'er¹, 1 rȧsh'er; 2 rȧsh'er, *n.* A thin slice of meat: used only of bacon. [< RASH, *a.*, as being hastily roasted.]

rash'er², *n.* A vermilion-colored Californian rockfish. [< Sp. *rascacio*, kind of fish.] [TEMERITY.

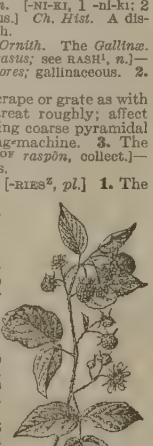
rash'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being rash. Syn.: see

Ras-kol'nik, 1 ras-kol'nik; 2 rās-kōl'nik, *n.* [-NI-KI, 1 -ni-ki; 2 -ni-ki, or -NIKS, 1 -niks; 2 -niks, *pl.*] [Rus.] *Ch. Hist.* A dissenter from the Orthodox or Greek Church.

Ra-so'res, 1 ra-sō'riz; 2 ra-sō'rēş, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Gallinæ*. [< L. *rasores*, pl. of *rasor*, scraper, < *rasus*; see RASH¹, *n.*]—**ra-so'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the *Rasores*; gallinaceous. **2.** Scratching the ground for food, as a fowl.

rasp, 1 rusp; 2 rȧsp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To scrape or grate as with a rasp; file down or away. **2.** To treat roughly; affect harshly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A file-like tool having coarse pyramidal projections for abrasion. **2.** A rasping-machine. **3.** The act or sound of rasping. [< OHG.LT OF *raspôn*, collect.]—**rasp'er,** *n.* One who or that which rasps.

rasp'ber"ry, 1 raz'ber'i; 2 rāş'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The fruit of certain brambles, having a thimble-shaped berry. **2.** A plant (genus *Rubus*) producing raspberries. .[< RASP, *n.*, + BERRY, *n.*]



White-flowering Raspberry.

Ras-pu'tin, 1 ras-pu'tin; 2 rȧs-pu'tin, *n.* The cognomen of Grigori Novikh (1873–1917), a Russian lay monk; favorite of the late Czar Nicholas II. and his wife; assassinated.

rasp'y, 1 rusp'i; 2 rȧsp'y, *a.* [RASP'I-ER; RASP'I-EST.] **1.** Inclined to rasp; rough; grating. **2.** Irritable.

Ras'se-las, 1 ras'i-les; 2 rȧs'e-las, *n.* The hero of a romance of this name by Dr. Samuel Johnson; in a search for happiness he finds that every mode of life has its cares.

ra'sureş, 1 rē'şur; 2 rā'zhur, *n.* Erasure.

rat, 1 rat; 2 rȧt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAT'TED⁴; RAT'TING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To replace union with non-union workers in (an establishment). **2.** [Colloq.] To work for less than union prices. **3.** [Slang, Gt. Brit.] *Polit.* To desert one's party. **4.** To hunt rats. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rodent (genus *Mus*) infesting houses, barns, ships, etc., and having large ears, slender head, and long scaly tail. **2.** Some other mammal like or likened to the above. **3.** A workman who works for less than the union wages, or who takes the place of a striker; in Great Britain, a deserter from a party; a renegade. **4.** [U. S.] A slender cushion of curled hair or the like, worn by women, with the natural hair rolled over it. **5.** [Austral.] A street urchin; a wharf loafer. [< AS. *rætt*, rat.]

rat'a-bl(er, 1 rēt'a-bl; 2 rāt'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Subject to assessment; legally liable to taxation. **2.** Estimated proportionally; pro rata; as, a *ratable* distribution. **3.** That may be rated or valued. **rate'a-bl(er‡.**—**rat"a-bil'i-ty, rat'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.* The quality or state of being ratable.—**rat'a-bly,** *adv.*

rat"a-fi'a, 1 rat"a-fi'a; 2 rāt"a-fī'a, *n.* **1.** A cordial flavored with fruits. **2.** A flavoring essence based on the essential oil of bitter almonds. **3.** A sweet biscuit. [F.] **rat"i-fee'†.**

ra'tal, 1 rē'tel; 2 rā'tal, *n.* An amount on which rates are assessed.

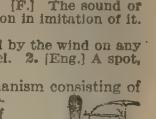
ra-tan', *v. & n.* Same as RATTAN.

rat'a-ny, 1 rat'ə-ni; 2 rāt'a-ny, *n.* A perennial Peruvian undershrub (*Krameria triandra*); also, its root or the medicinal substance prepared from it, used as an astringent or to adulterate port wine. [< Pg. (Braz.), *ratanhia*, < Peru, *ratana*, ratany.]

rat"a-plan', 1 rat"ə-plan'; 2 rāt"a-plān', *n.* [F.] The sound or rattle of a drum; also, a musical composition in imitation of it.—**rat"a-plan',** *vt. & vi.*

ratch, 1 rach; 2 rȧch. **I.** *vi. Naut.* To sail by the wind on any tack. **II.** *n.* **1.** A ratchet or ratchet-wheel. **2.** [Eng.] A spot, as on a horse's face. [For RACK¹.]

ratch'et, 1 rach'et; 2 rȧch'ĕt, *n.* A mechanism consisting of a notched wheel, the teeth of which engage with a pawl, permitting motion of the wheel in one direction only; also, the pawl or the wheel thus used. **ratch‡;**



Ratchets.
1. Ratchet and pawl. 2. Ratchet auger-holder.

ratch'et-wheel"†.—**ratch'et-brace",** *n.* A brace the bit of which is moved in one direction only by the action of a pawl on ratchet-teeth.—**r.-drill,** *n.* A device for drilling in which the bit is mounted in a stock and rotated by a ratchet-wheel and lever.

rate¹, 1 rēt; 2 rāt, *v.* [RAT'ED⁴; RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set an estimate upon; reckon the value or rank of; as, I *rate* such speeches very low. **2.** To fix the rank or grade of; place in a certain rank; grade; as, to *rate* a seaman. **3.** To determine an assessment on; fix the amount of a tax or liability on. **4.** To regard; consider; also, to reckon. **5.** *Mech.* To designate for a certain power, speed, etc., of a machine. **6.** [U. S.] To fix at a certain rate, as of transportation; convey at a given rate. **II.** *i.* To be estimated; have rank or value. Syn.: see CALCULATE.—**rat'ing¹,** *n.* **1.** Classification according to a standard; grade; rank, as of a seaman. **2.** Rate or value as determined by comparison with a standard. Syn.: see TAX.

rate²d, *vt. & vi.* To reprove with vehemence; rail at; scold. [< Sw. *rata*, blame.]—**rat'ing²,** *n.* A scolding.

rate, *n.* **1.** The measure of a thing, by its relation to a standard; proportional or comparative amount or degree; as, a high *rate* of interest. **2.** Degree of value; price; as, railway *rates*. **3.** The rank or class of a vessel; rating, as of a seaman. **4.** *Horol.* The amount of variation of a timepiece; gain or loss in seconds. **5.** [Gt. Brit.] A tax assessed on property for local purposes, as distinguished from a tax to the sovereign. 6‖. A fixed allowance or amount. 7†. Degree; estimation. [OF., < L.LL *ratus*, fixed.] Syn.: see TAX.—**at any rate,** in any case; under any circumstances.

ra'tel, 1 rē'tel; 2 rā'tĕl, *n.* A nocturnal carnivore (genus *Mellivora*), ashy-gray above and black below, of South and West Africa and India. [F., dim. of *rat*, RAT.]

Ratel. 1/25

rat'er, 1 rēt'er; 2 rāt'er, *n.* One who or that which rates.

rath†, *a.* **1.** Early; youthful. **2.** Swift; quick; soon. **3.** Relating to the forenoon, or to the early part of the season. [< AS. *hræth*, early.] **rathe†.**

rathi, *adv.* Early; betimes. [< AS. *hræth*, quick.] **rathe†.**

rath'er, 1 rath'er; 2 rȧth'er, *adv.* **1.** With preference for one of two things or courses; more willingly. **2.** With more reason; more wisely; more strictly or accurately. **3.** Somewhat; in a greater or less degree; to a certain extent. **4.** Very much; exceedingly: in an ironical sense. 5§. Sooner; earlier; more quickly. [< AS. *hrathor*, sooner.]—**rath'er-est,** *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Most especially; most of all.

raths'kel-ler, 1 rūts'kel-er; 2 rāts'kĕl-er, *n.* [G.] Literally, cellar of the city-hall: often used in Germany as a beer-hall or restaurant; formerly in the United States and England, a basement beer-saloon or restaurant of the German type.

rat'i-fy, 1 rat'i-fai; 2 rāt'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To give sanction, especially official or authoritative sanction, to; make valid by approving, especially as a principal regarding the work of an agent; confirm. 2‖. To settle. [< F. *ratifier*, < L. *ratus*, fixed, + *facio*, make.]

Syn.: accept, agree to, approve, confirm, consent to, corroborate, endorse, establish, justify, sanction, seal, settle, substantiate, validate. See ASSENT; CONFIRM; JUSTIFY.—Ant.: abolish, abrogate, annul, cancel, deny, disavow, disown, extinguish, nullify, repeal, rescind, revoke.—**rat"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of ratifying.—**rat'i-fi"er,** *n.* One who ratifies or confirms.

ra'ti-o, 1 rē'shi-o *or* rē'sho; 2 rā'shi-o *or* rā'sho, *n.* **1.** Relation of degree, number, etc.; relative amount; proportion; rate; as, there has always been a *ratio* between demand and supply. **2.** *Math.* The relation between two numbers or two magnitudes of the same kind. (1) Especially, the relation expressed by indicating the division of one quantity by the other, or by the factor that, multiplied into one, will produce the other. Thus, the ratio of 3 to 5 is represented by $^3/_5$ or 3:5. **geometrical ratio‡.** (2) Formerly, also, the relation expressed by subtracting one quantity from the other; the difference. **arithmetical ratio‡.** **3.** A portion; ration. [L.]

ra"ti-oc'i-na'tion, 1 rash"i-es'i-nē'shən; 2 rȧsh"i-ōç'i-nā'shon, *n.* The deduction of conclusions from premises; reasoning; an argument. [< L. *ratiocinor* (pp. *ratiocinatus*), < *ratio*, reason.] Syn.: see REASONING.—**ra"ti-oc'i-nant,** *a.* Reasoning.—**ra"ti-oc'i-nate,** *vi.* [-NAT'ED⁴; -NAT'ING.] To make a deduction from premises; reason.—**ra"ti-oc'i-na"tor,** *n.*

ra"ti-oc'i-na"tiv(eş, 1 rash"i-es'i-nē"tiv; 2 rȧsh"i-ōç'i-nā"tiv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the act or process of reasoning. **2.** Given to ratiocination; argumentative.

ra'tion, 1 rē'shən *or* rash'ən; 2 rā'shon *or* rȧsh'on, *vt.* **1.** To

provide with rations; issue rations to, as an army. **2§.** To divide into or give out in rations, as beef.

ra'tion, *n.* A fixed allowance or portion, as of food, for a day. —**emergency** or **iron ration** (*Mil.*), rations of canned beef, hardtack, jam, and tea, for use in emergency.

ra'tion-al, 1 rash'ən-əl; 2 răsh'on-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing the faculty of reasoning. **2.** Conformable to reason; judicious. **3.** Pertaining to reason; attained by reasoning. **4.** Pertaining to rationalism. **5.** *Math.* Expressible as the ratio of two whole numbers or entire quantities. **6.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Denoting the measurement of metrical units; capable of being measured in metrical units. **II.** *n.* That which is rational. [OF., < L. *rationalis*, < *ratio(n-)*, reason.]

Syn.: reasonable. A *rational* mind is one that is capable of the ordinary and normal processes of thought; a *reasonable* mood is one at the time susceptible to the influence of reasons. A *rational* man is capable of using his reasoning powers; a *reasonable* man has them habitually in exercise. *Rational* is opposed to *insane*, *reasonable* to *fanatical*, *misguided*, *obstinate*, *unreasonable*, *visionary*. See SAGACIOUS; SANE; WISE.—**rational horizon,** see HORIZON, *n.*, 3 (2).—**ra'tion-na'le,** *n.* **1.** A rational exposition of principles. **2.** The logical basis of a fact; the reason or reasons collectively.—**ra'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The formation of opinions by relying upon reason alone, independently of authority or of revelation: opposed to *supernaturalism*. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that reason furnishes certain elements that underlie experience, and without which experience is impossible: opposed to *empiricism*.—**ra'tion-al-ist,** *n.* A believer in rationalism.—**ra"tion-al-is'tic** or **-ti-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending toward rationalism.—**ra"tion-al-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ra"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Sanity; reasonableness; naturalness. **2.** The cause or reason; rationale.—**ra'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* In a rational manner; in accordance with reason.—**ra'tion-al-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being rational.

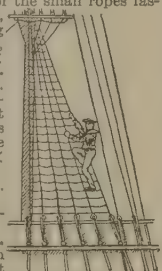
ra'tion-al-ize, 1 rash'ən-əl-aiz; 2 răsh'on-al-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To regard or treat from a rationalistic point of view; interpret in the manner of a rationalist. **2.** To render conformable to reason; also, to endow with reason. **3.** To convert to rationalism.—**ra"tion-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Rat'is-bon, 1 rat'is-ben; 2 răt'is-bŏn, *n.* A commercial and manufacturing cathedral town in central Bavaria; pop. 52,510. **Rat'is-bonne†.**

Ra-ti'tæ, 1 re-tai'tī; 2 ra-tī'tē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A section of birds having a sternum without a keel and aborted wings: including ostriches, cassowaries, kiwis, etc. [< L. *ratitus*, marked with the figure of a raft, < *ratis*, raft.]

rat'ite, 1 rat'ait; 2 răt'īt, *a.* *Ornith.* Having no keel upon the breast-bone, as ostriches, emus, etc. [See RATITÆ.]

rat'line, 1 rat'lin; 2 răt'lin, *n.* One of the small ropes fastened across the shrouds of a ship, used as the rounds of a ladder for going aloft or descending; also, sometimes, the material so used. See SHROUDS. [< RAT, *n.*, + LINE, *n.*] **rat'lin‡; rat'ling†.**


Ratlines.

ra-toon', 1 re-tūn'; 2 ra-tōōn'. **I.** *vi.* To sprout from a root planted the previous year. **II.** *n.* **1.** A new shoot from the root of a cropped plant, as from a sugar-cane. **2.** One of the heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant. [< Hind. *ratun*.]

rats'bane", 1 rats'bēn"; 2 răts'bān", *n.* Rat-poison, as arsenious oxid.

rat-tail", 1 rat'-tēl"; 2 răt'-tāl", *a.* Resembling a rat's tail in form.

rat-tan', } 1 ra-tan'; 2 ră-tăn', *n.* **1.**

ra-tan', ∫ The flexible stem of a palm (genus *Calamus*) growing in East India, Africa, and Australia. **2.** Any palm of this genus. **3.** A cane or switch of rattan. [< Malay *rotan*, rattan.]

rat-teen', *n.* A thick woolen twilled stuff. [< F. *ratine*.]

rat'ten, 1 rat'n; 2 răt'n, *vt.* To persecute or harass because of refusal to join or obey a trade-union, as by removing tools or spoiling materials: from the humorous attribution of the damage to rats.—**rat'ten-er,** *n.*—**rat'ten-ing,** *n.*

rat'ten, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A rat. **rat'lin‡.**

rat'ter, 1 rat'ər; 2 răt'er, *n.* One who or that which catches rats.

Rat'ti, 1 rāt'ti; 2 răt'tī, **Achille** (1857–). An Italian prelate; archbishop of Milan; papal nuncio in Poland; created cardinal, 1921. See PIUS XI.

rat'tish, 1 rat'ish; 2 răt'ish, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a rat.

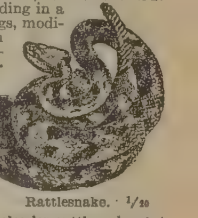
rat'tle¹, } 1 rat'l; 2 răt'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAT'TLED, RAT'LD²;

rat'l², ∫ RAT'TLING.] **1.** To cause to make a series of sharp noises in rapid succession, as two or more objects, by bringing them suddenly together. **2.** To utter or produce in a rapid and noisy manner. **3.** [Colloq.] To throw suddenly into confusion; disconcert; agitate; daze; affect by or as by rattling. **4.** To press hard, as a fox, in a chase. **5.** To produce a rapid succession of hard, sharp sounds; clatter. **6.** To move, operate, or act with a rattling noise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A series of short, sharp sounds in rapid succession, as from the collision of small, hard objects. **2.** A plaything, implement, etc., adapted to produce a rattling noise; as, a watchman's *rattle*, or the series of loose horny rings in the tail of a rattlesnake. **3.** Rapid and noisy talk; chatter. **4.** One who talks fast and foolishly. **5.** A râle; the death-rattle. [< AS.* *hrætelan*.] Syn.: (verb) see SHAKE; (noun) see NOISE.—**rat'tle-brain",** *n.* A rattlepate.—**r.-brained,** *a.*—**rat'tle-pate",** *n.* A talkative, flighty person; foolish chatterer. **rat'tle-head"†; rat'tle-skull"†.**—**r.-pated,** *a.* **r.-headed‡.**—**rat'tle-trap",** *n.* **1.** Any rickety, clattering, or worn-out article. **2.** A small worthless article: generally in the plural.—**rat'tler,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which rattles; a rattlesnake. **2.** Same as TUMBLING-BOX.

rat'tle², *vt.* [RAT'TLED; RAT'TLING.] *Naut.* To attach ratlines to: used in the phrase **to rattle down the rigging.** [< RATTLING, for RATLINE.]

rat'tle-box", 1 rat'l-bŏks"; 2 răt'l-bŏks", *n.* **1.** A toy or the like having a chamber to contain something, as a ball, that will rattle. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A low hairy North-American annual (*Crotalaria sagittalis*) having seeds which rattle in the inflated pod; also, other species of the genus. **rat'tle-pod"†.** (2) A common meadow-weed (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*).

rat'tle-snake", 1 rat'l-snēk"; 2 răt'l-snāk", *n.* A venomous American snake having the tail ending in a series of horny loosely connected rings, modified scales, which clash together with a rattling noise when the tail is vibrated: a rattle.—**rat'tle-snake"-plantain,** *n.* A small orchid (*Peramium pubescens*) of Canada and the eastern United States, with several ovate radical leaves reticulated with white veins and singularly mottled with white and dark green.—**r.-root,** *n.* **1.** Any one of several erect perennial herbs (genus *Nabalus*), of the chicory family, with a thick, tuberous, bitter root; especially, the white lettuce (*N. albus*), lion's-foot or gall-of-the-earth (*N. serpentarius*), and the slender rattlesnake-root (*N. virgatus*). 2. Senega.—**r.-weed,** *n.* **1.** A species of hawk-weed (*Hieracium venosum*), of the northern United States. **2.** Same as RATTLE-BOX, 2.


Rattlesnake. · 1/20

rat'tling, 1 rat'liŋ; 2 răt'ling, *pa.* [Slang.] Attracting attention, like a rattle; lively or surprizing: used also adverbially.

rat'tly, 1 rat'li; 2 răt'lī, *a.* **1.** Inclined to rattle. **2.** Clattering.

rat'ton, 1 rat'ən; 2 răt'on, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A small rat. —**rat'ton-er,** *n.* A rat-catcher.

rat-toon', *n.* Same as RATTAN; RATOON.

Rauch, 1 raux; 2 roux, *n.* **1. Christian Daniel** (1777–1857), a German sculptor. **2. Friedrich August** (1806–1841), a German-American theologian and educator.

rau'cle, 1 rē'kl; 2 rą'cl, *a.* [Scot.] Rough; harsh; strong; fearless. [< Ice. *reikall*; see RAKEHELL, under RAKE³.]

rau'cous, 1 rē'kus; 2 rą'cŭs, *a.* Rough in sound; hoarse; harsh. [< L. *raucus*, hoarse.] **rau'cid‡.**—**rau'ci-ty,** *n.* The quality of being raucous; harshness.—**rau'cous-ly,** *adv.*

rav'age, 1 rav'ij; 2 răv'ăg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAV'AGED; RAV'AGING.] **1.** To lay waste as by pillage or other destructive action; despoil. **2.** To make havoc; be destructive. **II.** *n.* Violent and destructive action, or its result; ruin; desolation. [F., < *ravir* (< L. *rapio*), snatch.] Syn.: see VIOLATE.—**rav'ag-er,** *n.*

Ra"vall'lac', 1 ra"va"yăk'; 2 răv"ăl'yăc', **François** (1578–1610). A French fanatic who assassinated Henry IV.

rave, 1 rēv; 2 răv, *vt. & vi.* [RAVED; RAV'ING.] **1.** To say or utter wildly or incoherently. **2.** To express oneself with passion or zeal. **3.** To act or move boisterously and noisily; rage, as a torrent. [< OF. *raver*, < L. *rabio*, rave.] Syn.: see RAGE.

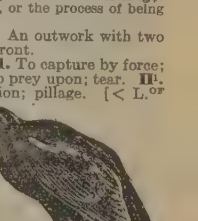
rave¹, *n.* [or sleigh. A vertical side-piece in a wagon-body, or in a hand-car

rave², *n.* The act or state of raving; a frenzy.

rav'el, 1 rav'l; 2 răv'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RAV'ELED or -ELLED, RAV'ELD³; RAV'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To take apart the fibers or threads of; disengage; disentangle; unravel: often with *out*: used figuratively of any perplexity. **2‖.** To tangle or become tangled, involved, or confused; the original sense. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Needlework.* A broken or rejected thread. **2§.** A raveling. [< MD. *ravelen*, tangle.]—**rav'el-er, rav'el-ler,** *n.*—**rav'el-ing,** *n.* **1.** A thread or threads raveled from a fabric. **2.** The act of raveling; the process of being raveled. **rav'el-ling‡.** —**rav'el-ment,** *n.* An act of raveling, or the process of being raveled.

rave'lin, 1 rav'lin; 2 răv'lin, *n.* *Fort.* An outwork with two faces forming a salient angle at the front.

rav'en, 1 rav'n; 2 răv'n. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To capture by force; ravage. **2.** To eat voraciously. **3.** To prey upon; tear. **II.** *n.* The act of plundering; spoliation; pillage. [< L. *raptna*, plunder.] **rav'in‡.**—**rav'en-er,** *n.*—**rav'en-ing.** **1.** *pa.* Seeking eagerly for prey. **II.** *n.* Propensity for prey or booty. **-ly,** *adv.*—**rav'en-ous,** *a.* **1.** Furiously voracious or hungry. **2.** Extremely eager, as for gratification. Syn.: see GREEDY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*


Raven. 1/18

ra'ven, 1 rē'vn; 2 rā'vn. **I.** *a.* Black and shining, like the plumage of a raven. **II².** *n.* A large omnivorous crow-like bird (*Corvus cortex*) with the feathers of the throat elongated and lanceolate. [< AS. *hræfn*, raven.]

Rav"e-na'la, 1 rav"ə-nē'lə; 2 răv"e-nā'la, *n.* [Malagasy.] A palm-like tree of the family *Musaceæ*, in which the trunk consists of sheaths of leaf-stalk, that have fallen off. Its fan-shaped leaves are set on opposite sides of the stem. Two species are known (*R. madagascariensis* and *R. guianensis*). See illus. on next page.

Ra-ven'na, 1 re-ven'ə; 2 ra-vēn'a, *n.* An ancient city in N. E.

Italy, containing a wealth of early Christian art and medieval architecture, including the tomb of Dante; pop. 71,877; here the French defeated the Spaniards in 1512.

ra-vine', 1 rə-vīn'; 2 ra-vīn', *n.* A deep gorge, hollow, or gully. [F.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

rav'ing, 1 rēv'iŋ; 2 rāv'ing. **I.** *pa.* Furious; delirious; frenzied. **II.** *n.* Furious, incoherent, or irrational utterance. Syn.: see FRENZY; VIOLENCE. Compare INSANITY. See RAVE, *v.*

rav'ish‡, 1 rav'ish; 2 rāv'ish, *vt.* **1.** To transport with delight; enrapture. **2.** (1) To commit a rape upon. (2) To carry off (a woman) by force. **3**‖. To dispossess or impoverish by force. **4**‖. To seize and carry off by violence. [< F. *ravir* (*ravisс-*), ravish, snatch.]

Ravenala.

Syn.: captivate, charm, delight, enchant, enrapture, entrance, overjoy, transport. See ABUSE; CHARM; POLLUTE; REJOICE.—Ant.: disenchant, disgust, nauseate, repel. **—rav'ish-er,** *n.*—**rav'ish-ment,** *n.* The act of ravishing or the state of being ravished.

raw, 1 rē; 2 rą, *vt.* To make raw.

raw, *a.* **1.** Not changed or prepared by cooking; uncooked. **2.** Not covered with whole skin; abraded. **3.** Bleak; chilling. **4.** In a natural state; crude; unprepared, as wool, drugs, etc.; also, untempered or without tone, as colors; unrefined; unfinished. **5.** Newly done; fresh. **6.** Inexperienced; undisciplined; as, a *raw* recruit. [< AS. *hrēaw*, raw.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**raw'-boned",** *a.* Having large bones and little flesh; bony; gaunt. **raw'bone"‡. —raw'head",** *n.* A bloody specter with which children were formerly threatened.—**raw'hide",** *n.* A hide dressed without tanning; also, a whip made of such hide.—**raw'ish,** *a.* Somewhat raw.

raw¹, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A sore or abraded spot; a sensitive point. **2.** Something raw, as a material or product.

raw², *n.* [Scot.] A row; array.

Raw"al-pin'dī, 1 rō"al-[*or* rä"wal-]pin'dī; 2 rą"al-[*or* rä"wäl-]pin'dī, *n.* A trading town in the Punjab, British India; pop. 86,480; capital of the district.

Ra'wa Rus'ka, 1 ra'vą rus'ką; 2 rä'vä rus'kä. A town (pop. 12,000) in S. E. Poland: scene of severe fighting in World War in August and September, 1914, ending in Russian victory over Austrians.

Raw'lin-son, 1 rō'lin-sən; 2 rą'lin-son, *n.* **1. George** (1812–1902), an English Orientalist and historian; *Ancient Monarchies.* **2. Sir Henry** (1810–1895), an English soldier and author; *History of Assyria.* **3. Sir Henry Seymour** (1864–), an English general, son of Sir Henry; served in Sudan and South African wars; commanded British 19th Army in France in the World War.

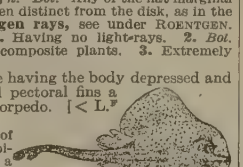
rax, 1 raks; 2 rāks, *vt. & vi.* [RAXED† or RAUGHT; RAX'ING.] [North. Eng. & Scot.] To stretch out; reach; as, *rax* me your hand. [< AS. *raxan*, stretch.] **raske†.**

ray¹, 1 rē; 2 rā, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To provide with rays; send or go out as rays. **2.** To send forth. [< L.F *radio*, radiate.]

ray²†, *vt.* **1.** To array. **2.** To defile; soil.

ray³, *n.* **1.** A narrow beam of light or other line of propagation of any form of radiant energy; line of radiating force; radiation: often in the plural. **2.** Figuratively: (1) A slight manifestation, as of intellectual light. (2)‖ A look; glance; vision. **3.** One of several lines radiating from an object. **4.** *Geom.* A straight line unlimited in one direction only. **5.** A streak or line; straight row. **6.** *Zool.* (1) One of the rods supporting the fin of a fish. (2) One of the radiating parts of a radiate animal, as a starfish. **7.** *Bot.* (1) A ray-like flower. (2) One of the pedicels of an umbel. **8.** A minute particle; as, not a *ray* of life was evident. [OF., < L. *radius*, ray.]—**alpha, beta, gamma, delta rays,** radiations of varying intensity and character emitted by certain substances, as radium. See RADIOACTIVITY.—**N'-rays",** *n. pl.* An alleged form of radiation emitted by hot bodies and certain forms of matter under stress.—**ray-flower,** *n. Bot.* Any of the flat marginal flowers of an inflorescence when distinct from the disk, as in the daisy or sunflower.—**Roentgen rays,** see under ROENTGEN. **X'-rays"‡.—ray'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no light-rays. **2.** *Bot.* Having no rays, as certain composite plants. **3.** Extremely dark. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

ray⁴, *n.* A fish-like vertebrate having the body depressed and forming with the expanded pectoral fins a flat disk, as a sting-ray or torpedo. [< L.F *raia*, ray.]


Spotted Ray. 1/20

ra'ya, 1 rī'yə; 2 rä'ya, *n.* One of the non-Mohammedan inhabitants of Turkey, especially a peasant or mechanic. [< Ar. *ra'iya*, peasant, < *ra'a*, pasture.] **ra'yah†.**

Ray'leigh, 1 rē'li; 2 rā'li, **John William Strutt, Lord** (1842–1919). An English physicist and educator; awarded Nobel prize in 1904.

Ray'mond, 1 rē'mənd; 2 rā'mond, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Ray'mund‡.** F. **Ray"mond',** 1 rē"mōn'; 2 rā"mōn'; It. **Ral-mon'do,** 1 rąl-mōn'do; 2 rī-mōn'do; L. **Ray-mun'dus,** 1 rē-mun'dus, 2 rā-mün'dûs; Sp. **Rai-mun'do,** 1 rąi-mūn'do; 2 rī-mųn'dō, **Ra-mon',** 1 rą-mōn', 2 rä-mōn'. [Teut., wise protection.]

Raynes†, *n.* A fine linen made in Rennes, Brittany. **cloth of Raynes†.**

ray'on-nant, 1 rē'o-nənt; 2 rā'o-nant, *a.* [F.] **1.** *Art. & Her.* Adorned or exhibiting rays. **2.** [R-] *Arch.* Characterizing a French Gothic tracery employing radiating lines much favored in the 13th and 14th centuries.

raze, 1 rēz; 2 rāz, *vt.* [RAZED; RAZ'ING.] **1.** To level with the ground; demolish. **2.** To razee. **3**‖. To erase or efface. **4†.** To graze; rase; shave. [< L.LL.F *rado*, scrape.] Syn.: see DEMOLISH. **rase‡.**

raz-ee', 1 rə-zī'; 2 ra-zē'. **I.** *vt.* [RA-ZEED'; RA-ZEE'ING.] To make lower by cutting down, as a ship of war; reduce; abridge. **II.** *n.* A vessel that has been reduced by cutting away the upper deck or decks.

raz'or, 1 rē'zər; 2 rā'zor, *n.* A cutting-implement for shaving off the beard or hair.—**ra'zor-a-bl**(e)‡, *a.* Fit for the razor.—**ra'zor-bill",** *n.* A small auk (*Alca torda*) of the North Atlantic having a compressed and deeply furrowed bill. **razor-billed auk‡.—ra'zor-billed",** *a.*—**ra'zor-strop",** *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

ra'zor-back", 1 rē'zər-bak"; 2 rā'zor-bāk", *n.* **1.** A rorqual. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A lean-bodied half-wild hog with long legs.—**ra'zor-backed",** *a.* Having a thin, sharp back.

ra'zure, *n.* Same as RASURE.

raz'zi-a, 1 raz'i-ə *or* (*F.*) rą"zi"ä'; 2 rāz'i-a *or* (*F.*) rä"zi"ä', *n.* A foray, or armed expedition, as for the capture of slaves or cattle or the enforcing of tribute. [F., < Ar. *ghazia.*]

Rb, *abbr.* Rubidium.—**R. C.,** *abbr.* Red Cross; Roman Catholic. —**r. c.,** *abbr.* Right center.—**R. C. A.,** *abbr.* Reformed Church in America.—**R. C. Ch.,** *abbr.* Roman Catholic Church. —**R. C. M.,** *abbr.* Royal College of Medicine.—**R. C. P.,** *abbr.* Royal College of Physicians.—**rcpt.,** *abbr.* Receipt.—**R. C. S.,** *abbr.* Royal College of Surgeons.—**R. C. V. S.,** *abbr.* Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.—**R. D.,** *abbr.* Refer to Drawer. Royal Dean, Royal Dragoons.

re¹, 1 rē; 2 rę, *n. Mus.* In solmization, the second note of any major scale.

re², 1 rī; 2 rē, *n. Law.* An action; matter: often used commercially in the sense of *about, concerning.* [L. (abl. of *res*, thing).]

re-, *prefix.* Back; backward; again; again and again; against; anew; over; opposite. [< L. *re-, red-.*]

Re- has its unmodified meaning of *back, again, anew,* in many practically self-explaining words, some of the more important of which are given below. Others which have special meanings will be found in vocabulary place.

re"ab-sorb'
re"ab-sorp'tion
re-ac'cess
re"ac-com'mo-date‡
re"ac-cuse'
re"ad-dress'
re"ad-journ'
re"ad-journ'-ment
re"ad-just'
re"ad-just'er
re"ad-mit'
re"ad-mit'-tance
re"a-dopt'
re"a-dorn'
re"ad-vance'
re"af-firm'
re"af-firm'-ance
re-af"fir-ma'-tion
re"af-for'est
re"af-for"es-ta'tion
re"a-gree'
re"al-lege'
re"al-li'ance
re-am'pu-tate
re-am"pu-ta'-tion
re-an"i-ma'-tion
re"an-nex'
re-an"nex-a'-tion
re"a-noint'
re"ap-par'el
re"ap-pear'
re"ap-pear'-ance
re"ap-ply'
re"ap-point'
re"ap-point'-ment
re"ap-por'tion
re"ap-por'-tion-ment
re-ar'gue
re-ar'gu-ment
re-arm'
re-ar'ma-ment
re"ar-range'
re"ar-range'-ment
re"as-cend'
re"as-cen'sion
re"as-cent'
re"as-sem'-blage
re"as-sem'bl(e
re"as-sert'
re"as-ser'tion
re"as-sign'
re"as-sim'i-late
re"as-sim"i-la'tion
re"as-so'ci-ate
re"as-sume'
re"at-tach'
re"at-tach'-ment
re"at-tain'
re"at-tain'-ment
re"at-tempt'
re"a-vow'
re"a-wake'
re-bap'tism
re"bap-tize'
re-bel'low
re-bind'
re-birth'
re-bloom'
re-blos'som
re-boil'
re-born'
re-breathe'
re-build'
re-bur'y
re-car'riage
re-car'ry
re-cel'e-brate
re-cel"e-bra'-tion
re-change'
re-charge'
re-char'ter
re-choose'
re-chris'ten
re-clasp'
re-close'
re-clothe'
re-coin'
re-coin'age
re-col'o-ni-za'tion
re-col'o-nize
re-col'or
re"com-bine'
re-com'fort
re"com-mence'
re"com-mence'-ment
re"com-mis'-sion
re"com-mit'
re"com-mit'-ment
re"com-mit'tal
re"com-pact'
re"com-plete'
re"com-ple'-tion
re-con"den-sa'tion
re"con-dense'
re"con-duct'
re"con-firm'
re"con-join'
re-con'quer
re-con'quest
re-con"se-crate
re-con"se-cra'-tion
re"con-sol'i-date
re"con-sol"i-da'tion
re-con'sti-tute
re-con"sti-tu'-tion
re"con-tin'u-ance
re"con-tin'ue
re"con-vene'
re"con-ver'-sion
re"con-vert'
re"con-vey'
re"con-vey'-ance
re-copy
re-cru'ci-fy
re-crys'tal-li-za'tion
re-crys'tal-lize
re-cul'ti-vate
re-cul"ti-va'-tion
re-dec'o-rate
re-ded'i-cate
re-ded"i-ca'-tion
re"de-lib'er-ate
re"de-mand, *v. & n.*
re"de-mand'a-ble
re"de-mon'-strate
re"de-pos't
re"de-scend'
re"de-scent'
re"de-scribe'
re"de-ter'mine
re"di-gest'
re"di-min'ish
re"dis-cov'er
re"dis-cov'er-er
re"dis-cov'er-y
re"dis-pose'
re-dis"po-si'-tion
re-dis"so-lu'-tion
re"dis-solve'
re"dis-till'
re"dis-train'er
re"dis-trib'-ute
re-dis"tri-bu'-tion
re-dis'trict
re"di-vide'
re-do'
re-draw'
re-draw'er
re-drive'
re-ech'o, *v. & n.*
re-ed'i-fy
re"e-lect'
re"e-lec tion
re-el'e-vate
re-el'i-gi-bl(e
re"em-bark'
re"em-bar-ka'-tion
re"em-bod'y
re"em-bruce'
re"e-merge'
re"e-mer'-gence
re"en-act'
re"en-ac'tion
re"en-act'-ment
re"en-cour'age
re"en-cour'-age-ment
re"en-dow'
re"en-gage'
re"en-gage'-ment
re"en-grave'
re"en-joy'
re"en-joy'-ment
re"en-kin'dle
re"en-list'
re"en-list'-ment
re"en-slave'
re"en-slave'-ment
re"en-stamp'
re-en'ter

re'en-throne' re'im-pose' re-lis'ten re-pur'chas-er
re'en-throne'-ment re-im'po-si'-tion re-live' re-purge'
re'e-rect' re'im-preg'-nate re-load' re-pu'ri-fy
re'es-tab'lish re'im-press' re-lo'ca'tion re-quick'en
re'es-tab'lish-ment re'im-pres'sion re-lodge' re-read'
re'ex-am'i-na'tion re'im-print' re-lo'ca'te re're-fine'
re'ex-am'ine re'im-pris'on-ment re-make' re're-flect'
re'ex-hib'it, *v.* re'im-pris'on-ment re-mar'riage re-reign'
re'ex-hi'bit, *n.* re'in-au'gu-rate re-mar'ry re're-solve'
re'ex-pel' re'in-cense' re-mas'ti-cate, re-mea'sure re-rise'
re'ex-pe'ri-ence, *v.* re'in-cite' re-melt' re-sail'
re'ex-pe'ri-ence, *n.* re'in-cor'po-rate re-merge' re-sale'
re'ex-port', *v.* re'in-crease' re-mi'gra'tion re'sa-lute'
re-ex'port, *n.* re'in-cur' re-mix' re-seek'
re-ex'por-ta'tion re'in-duce' re-mod'i-fi-ca'tion re-seize'
re'ex-pul'sion re'in-fect' re-mod'i-fy re-sell'
re-face' re'in-flame' re-mold[d] re-send'
re-fash'ion re'in-form' re-mol'ten re-set'tle
re-fast'en re'in-fuse' re-name' re-set'tle-ment
re-fer'ti-lize re'in-gra'ti-ate re-nav'i-gate re-shape'
re-fill' re'in-hab'it re-nerve' re-sharp'en
re'flo-res'cence re'in-oc'u-la'tion re-nom'i-nate re-ship'ment
re-flour'ish re'in-scribe' re-nom'i-na'tion re-smooth'
re-flow' re'in-sert' re-num'ber re-sold'er
re-flow'er re'in-ser'tion re-nu'mer-ate re-sow'
re-fluc'tu-a'tion re'in-spect' re'ob-tain' re-state'ment
re-fold' re'in-spec'tion re'ob-tain'a-bl(e tion re-stip'u-late
re-for'est re'in-spire' re-oc'cu-pa'tion re-stip'u-la'tion
re-for'es-ta'tion re'in-struct' re-oc'cu-py re-strength'en
re-forge' re-in'te-gra'tion re-o'pen re-strike'
re-forg'er re'in-ter' re'op-pose' re-strive'
re-for'ti-fi-ca'tion re'in-ter'ment re-or'dain' re'sub-ject'
re-for'ti-fy re'in-ter'ro-gate re-or'der, *v.&n.* re'sub-jec'tion
re-freeze' re'in-throne' re-or'di-na'tion re-sum'mon
re-fur'bish re'in-trench' re-os'si-fy re'sum'mons
re-fur'nish re'in-tro-duce' re-pack' re'sup-ply'
re-gath'er re'in-tro-duc'tion re-pack'er re'sur-prise', *v.*
re-ger'mi-nate re'in-tro-duc'tion re-paint' re-sur-prise', *n.*
re-ger'mi-na'tion re'in-un'date re-pass' re-take'
re-gild' re'in-vent' re-pas'sage re-tak'er
re-gorge' re'in-vest' re-peo'ple re-tell'
re-graft' re'in-ves'ti-gate re're-pu'sal re-trav'erse
re-grant', *v.* & *n.* re'in-ves'ti-ga'tion re're-puse' re-trim'
re-greet', *v.* & *n.* re'in-vest'ment re-phrase' re-urge'
re-han'dle re'in-vig'or-ate re-plant' re-use' (rĭ-yūz'), *v.*
re-head' re'in-vig'or-a'tion re'plan-ta'tion re-use' (rĭ-yūs'), *n.*
re-hear' re'in-vig'or-ate re-plead' re-u'til-ize
re-hear'ing re'in-vig'or-a'tion re-pledge' re-ut'ter
re-heat' re'in-vite' re-pledg'er re-val'u-a'tion
re-hire' re'in-volve' re-plume' re-val'ue
re-hy'brid-ize re'in-vol've re-plunge' re-var'nish
re'hy-poth'e-cate re-is'sue, *v.* & *n.* re-po'la-ri-za'tion, -sa'tion re-veg'e-tate, re-ver'dure
re'hy-poth'e-ca'tion re-joint' re-pol'ish re-vict'ual
re'il-lume' re-jolt', *v.* re-pop'u-late re-vict'ual-ment
re'il-lu'mi-na'tion re-jolt', *n.* re-pop'u-la'tion re-vin'di-cate
re-im-plant' re-judge' re-pour' re-vin'di-ca'tion
re'im-port', *v.* re-kin'dle re'pro-mul'gate re-vis'it
re'im-port', *n.* re-king' re'pro-mul'ga'tion re-vis'i-ta'tion
re-im'port, *n.* re-lade' re-prune' re-weigh'
re-im'por-ta'tion re-land' re-pur'chase, *v.* re-win'
re-im'por-tune' re-let' re-pur'chase, *n.* re-wind'
re-im'por-tune' re-liq'ui-date re-write' re-work'
re-lig'ui-da'tion re-write'

R. E., *abbr.* Reformed Episcopal, Right Excellent, Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange.—**Re.,** *abbr.* Rupee.

reach[1], 1 rēch; 2 rēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stretch out, as the hand; extend: often with *out* or *forth*, and with *to* or *toward* (a person or thing). **2.** To take, move, or present with or as with the outstretched hand; hand; deliver; pass: often with double objective; as, *reach* me that book. **3.** To touch or come within touching distance of; also, to hit with a missile or as a missile. **4.** To arrive at; come to; attain. **5.** To touch or adjoin by continuous extension. **6.** To obtain access to; influence; move; affect.

II. *i.* **1.** To thrust or stretch out the hand, foot, or something held. **2.** To put forth one's powers to secure something: with *toward*, *for*, *after*, or sometimes with *to* or *at*. **3.** To extend so as to touch, approach, affect, attain, or equal something: commonly with *to* or *unto*, sometimes with *into*. **4**‖. To arrive; attain; get, as to a place or result. **5.** *Naut.* To sail on the wind, as in making a tack. **6**‖. To carry, as a gun or the vision. [< AS. *ræcan*, reach.]

Syn.: arrive at, attain, attain to, come to, gain, get at, get to, hit, land, land on or upon, make, strike, touch. To *reach*, in the sense here considered, is to *come to* by motion or progress. *Attain* is now oftenest used of abstract relations; as, to *attain* success. To *gain* is to *reach* or *attain* a thing eagerly sought; the wearied swimmer *reaches* or *gains* the shore. See ARRIVE; ATTAIN; GET; MAKE; STRETCH.—**reach'er,** *n.*

reach, *n.* **1.** The act or power of reaching; also, the distance one is able to reach, as with the hand, an instrument, or missile, or by thought, influence, etc.; scope; range. **2.** A point, position, or result attained or attainable. **3.** An unbroken stretch, as of a stream; a vista or expanse. **4.** A pole or bar connecting the rear axle, truck, or runners of a vehicle with some part at the forward end. **5.** *Naut.* The sailing, or the distance sailed, by a vessel on one tack.

re-act'[1], 1 rĭ-akt'; 2 rē-ăct', *vt.* To act again; reenact.

re-act'[2], 1 rĭ-akt'; 2 re-ăct', *vi.* **1.** To act in response. **2.** To act in a manner contrary to some preceding act; come into or tend toward a former state or an opposite state. **3.** *Physics.* To exert an opposite and equal force on an acting or impinging body: said of the body acted upon. **4.** *Chem.* To exert mutual chemical action: said of two or more reagents.

re-ac'tance, 1 rĭ-ak'tens; 2 re-ăc'tanc, *n.* *Elec.* In an alternating-current circuit, that component of the resistance that does not oppose the current, but tends to cause a difference of phase between it and the electromotive force.

re-ac'tion, 1 rĭ-ak'shen; 2 re-ăc'shon, *n.* **1.** Reverse or return action; tendency toward a former or opposite state of things. **2.** *Physiol.* Contrary action or reversed effects following the first effects of an action, as depression following overstimulation. **3.** *Physics.* The equal and opposite force exerted on an agent by the body acted upon. **4.** *Chem.* The mutual action of chemical agents, or some distinctive result of such action. **5.** *Psychophys.* The partial or total response, made in the first instance, to any kind or degree of stimulation.—**re-ac'tion-pe'ri-od** or **-time,** *n.* *Psychophys.* The time required for a mental response to a stimulus of sensation; also, the time required for an electric current to act on a muscle.—**re-ac'tion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Tending to react or retrograde, or of the nature of reaction. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A reactionist.—**re-ac'tion-ist.** **I.** *a.* Reactionary. **II.** *n.* One who favors reaction; an ultraconservative.—**re-ac'tiv(es),** *a.* Pertaining or tending to reaction.—**re-act'or,** *n.* A choking-coil.

read, 1 rĭd; 2 rēd, *v.* [READ, 1 red; 2 rĕd; READ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive the form and relations of (characters written or printed) so as to apprehend their significance; peruse. **2.** To utter aloud from manuscript or print. **3.** To discover or understand by observation, as of characters, marks, signs, features, etc. **4.** To observe or announce the indications or record of, as an instrument. **5.** To interpret or explain, as anything mysterious or perplexing; hence, to discover the latent or hidden meaning of; impute as a latent or hidden meaning. **6.** To learn (a fact, opinion, etc.) as from books. **7.** To study the literature of; make a study of. **8.** *Mus.* To follow intelligently or to render vocally or instrumentally the notes of (any written or printed composition). **9.** To bring into some condition by reading; as, to *read* one to sleep. **10.** To impress upon or utter to as if from a book; teach; give, as a warning; advise. **11.** To indicate or register, as a barometer.

II. *i.* **1.** To note or apprehend the characters or contents, as of a book or manuscript. **2.** To gain information, as from books; find an account or description: often with *of* or *about*. **3.** To utter aloud the contents, as of a book or manuscript. **4.** To learn by means of books or the like: often with *up*. **5.** To have a specified form or effect, as expressed or appearing in a book, manuscript, or the like; as, the law *reads* thus. **6.** *Mus.* To understand or render written music. **7.** To give a public reading or recital. [< AS. *rædan*, advise, read.]—**to read one a lecture,** to reprimand one.—**read'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being readable. **read'a-bl(e-ness†,**—**read'a-bl(e†,** *a.* That may be read; easy and pleasant to read; legible.—**read'a-bly,** *adv.*—**read'er,** *n.* **1.** One who reads. Specif.: (1) A professional reciter; elocutionist. (2) One whose calling is the reading and criticism of manuscripts offered to publishers. (3) A lecturer in a university or in one of the English inns of court. **2.** A text-book containing matter for exercises in reading.—**read'ing,** *pa.*

read, 1 red; 2 rĕd, *pa.* Informed by reading or as by reading; acquainted with books or literature.

read[1], 1 rĭd; 2 rēd, *n.* [Colloq.] A reading; a period spent in reading.

read[2], *n.* [Archaic or Scot.] Same as REDE, *n.*

Reade, 1 rĭd; 2 rēd, **Charles** (1814–1884). An English novelist and dramatist; *The Cloister and the Hearth.*

read'i-ly, 1 red'i-li; 2 rĕd'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a ready manner; promptly; easily. **2.** Willingly. **red'i-ly†.**

read'i-ness, 1 red'i-nes; 2 rĕd'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being ready. **2.** The quality of being quick or prompt; facility; aptitude. **3.** A disposition for prompt compliance; willingness. Syn.: see ABILITY; ADDRESS; DEXTERITY; EASE; INGENUITY.

read'ing[1], 1 rĭd'iŋ; 2 rēd'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, practise, or art of reading, in any sense of the verb; a public recital; the act of reading formally to a legislative body a bill, etc., proposed for adoption. **2.** Literary research; study; scholarship. **3.** Matter which is read or is designed to be read. **4.** The indication of a graduated instrument, as a thermometer. **5.** The form in which any passage or word appears in any copy of a work. **6.** An interpretation, as of a riddle, or of any latent and hidden meaning; delineation; rendering. Syn.: see EDUCATION.—**read'ing-book",** *n.* Same as READER, 2.—**r.-desk,** *n.* A desk adapted to hold books, manuscripts, etc., for a reader, as in church services. See LECTERN.—**r.-room,** *n.*

A room where periodicals and books are kept and in which the public, or certain classes of readers, may read.

Read'ing², 1 red'ĭng, *n.* **1. Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl** (1860–), English jurist; Lord Chief Justice, 1913–1921; British Special Commissioner to the United States, 1920; Viceroy of India, 1921– . **2.** A parliamentary borough in S. England; pop. 92,280. **3.** A manufacturing city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 107,790.

re"ad-just'ment, 1 rĭ"ad-just'ment *or* -mənt; 2 rē"ăd-jŭst'-ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted. **2.** The voluntary reorganization of a company or corporation. [ready.

read'y ǁ, 1 red'ĭ; 2 rĕd'y, *vt.* [READ'IED; READ'Y-ING.] To make

read'y. **I.** *a.* [READ'I-ER; READ'I-EST.] **1.** Prepared for use or action. **2.** Prepared in mind; willing. **3.** Likely or liable; about; as, *ready* to sink. **4.** Quick to follow, occur, or appear; prompt. **5.** At hand; immediately available; convenient; handy. **6.** *Mil.* Having assumed the position of person and rifle preparatory to the command *aim!* **7.** Able to act, speak, or think with quickness and facility. **8†.** Present: used in answering at a call. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The position required by the command *ready* (see READY, *a.*): said either of the man or the piece. **2.** [Slang.] Cash: often with *the*. **III.** *adv.* Readily. [< AS. *rædе*, ready.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; GOOD; RIPE.—**read'y-made"**, *a.* **1.** Not made to order; prepared or kept on hand for general demand: said especially of clothing. **2.** Prepared beforehand; not impromptu or original.—**r. money**, money in hand; cash.—**r.-witted**, *a.* Quick of apprehension or resource.

re-a'gent, 1 rĭ-ā'jent; 2 rē-ā'gĕnt, *n.* **1.** One who or that which reacts; a source of reflex action. **2.** *Chem.* Any substance used to ascertain the nature or composition of another by means of that mutual chemical action; loosely, any chemical agent. [< RE- + AGENT.]

reaks†, *n. pl.* Pranks; tricks.

re'al, 1 rĭ'el; 2 rē'al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having actual existence; not theoretical or imaginary. **2.** Being according to appearance or claim; genuine; veritable. **3.** *Law.* Relating to, consisting of, or arising out of, lands; as, *real* property; *real* estate. **4.** *Optics.* Formed by the convergence of actual rays: opposed to *virtual;* as, a *real* image. **5.** Actual; true. **II§.** *n.* That which is real; a reality. [OF., < LL. *realis*, of the thing itself.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; GOOD; PURE; SURE.—**real estate**, land, including whatever is made part of or attached to it by nature or man, as trees, houses, etc. Syn.: see LAND.—**r. image**, see under IMAGE, *n.*—**re'al-ism**, *n.* **1.** In literature and art, the principle of depicting persons and scenes as they exist, without any attempt at idealization. **2.** *Philos.* (1) In cosmology, the doctrine that in external perception man can and does perceive real external objects as opposed to *idealism* and *skepticism.* (2) The theory that logical genera and species are real things, existing independently and apart from our conceptions of them and names for them: opposed to *nominalism.* **3.** The tendency to be chiefly concerned with facts.—**re'al-ist**, *n.* **1.** An adherent of the doctrine of realism in any of its forms, and whether as applied in literature, art, or philosophy. **2.** One who is devoted to what is real rather than imaginary. See REALISM.—**re"al-is'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conformable to the principles of realism.—**re"al-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**re-al'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] The state or quality of being real; substantiality; being; also, that which is real. Syn.: see VERACITY.—**re'al-ize**, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive as a reality; feel or appreciate fully and vividly. **2.** To make real or concrete. **3.** To cause to appear real. **4.** To obtain as a profit or return. **5.** To convert into cash. **II.** *i.* To convert property into cash; sell out for ready money. **re'al-ise†.** Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH; EFFECT; GAIN; KNOW.—**re'al-iz"a-bl(e)**, *a.* That can or may be realized.—**re"al-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*—**re'al-iz"er**, *n.*—**re'al-iz"-ing**, *pa.* Serving to make real.—**re'al-iz"ing-ly§**, *adv.*—**re'al-ly**, *adv.* In reality; actually.—**real'ness**, *n.* Reality.

re'al, 1 rĭ'el; 2 rē'al, *n.* A small silver coin of several Spanish-speaking countries, as Mexico. [Sp., < L. *regalis*, royal.]

re-al'gar, 1 rĭ-al'gər; 2 rē-ăl'gar, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous orange-red arsenic sulfid (As_2S_2), formerly extensively used as a pigment and still employed in pyrotechny.

re-al'ia, 1 rĭ-al'ya *or* -i-ə; 2 rē-ăl'ya *or* -i-a, *n. pl.* Realities; real things; specifically, the characteristics, institutions, manners, customs, etc., of a people whose language is being studied. [< G. *realien*, realities.]

realm, ⌊1 relm; 2 rĕlm, *n.* **1.** A kingdom. **2.** The domain or jurisdiction, ⌋ of any power or influence; as, the *realm* of imagination. **3.** *Zoögeog.* A primary division of the globe with reference to its fauna; a faunal area. It is larger than a region. **4.** As used by some American authors, a division equivalent to a region. [< OF. *realme*, < L. *regalis*; see REGAL, *a.*]

re'al-school", 1 rĭ'el-skūl"; 2 rē'al-sĕōl", *n.* A modern German school of two kinds—the higher with a course of nine or ten years, preparing for certain courses in a university, the lower fitting for professions that require no university education. [< G. *real-schule.* < *real*, REAL, *a.*, + *schule*, SCHOOL¹, *n.*] **re-al'schu"le†.**

re'al-tor, 1 rĭ'el-tər or -tər; 2 rē'al-tor, *n.* [Commercial Cant.] A realty broker who is affiliated in membership with the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which has for one of its objects the protection of the public against dishonest practices, as of brokers: a telescope word.

re'al-ty¹, 1 rĭ'el-tĭ; 2 rē'al-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] *Law.* Real estate; landed property in any form.

re'al-ty²†, *n.* **1.** Fealty. **2.** Royalty.

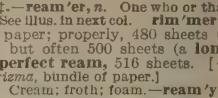
ream, 1 rīm; 2 rēm, *vt.* **1.** To increase the size of (a hole). **2.** To enlarge or taper (a hole) with a rotating cutter or reamer. **3.** To turn or roll over the edge of; as, to *ream* a cartridge-shell. **4.** [Scot.] To skim, as cream. [< AS. *rȳman*, < *rūm*, roomy.] **ream†.—ream'er**, *n.* One who or that which reams; a reaming-tool. See illus. in next col. **rim'mer‡.**

ream¹, *n.* Twenty quires of paper; properly, 480 sheets (a **short** or **imperfect** ream), but often 500 sheets (a **long** ream) or, in a **printers'** or **perfect ream**, 516 sheets. [< F. *rame*, < Sp. *resma*, < Ar. *rizma*, bundle of paper.]

ream², *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Cream; froth; foam.—**ream'y§**, *a.* Creamy; foaming.

reame†, *n.* Same as REALM.

re-an'i-mate, 1 rĭ-an'ĭ-mēt; 2 rē-ăn'ĭ-māt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring back to life; resuscitate. **2.** To revive; encourage. **II§.** *i.* To recover animation, life, or spirits. Syn.: see RECOVER.



Reamers.

reap¹, 1 rīp; 2 rēp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut down and gather in, as grain in harvesting; gather, as a fruit or product. **2.** To cut the growth from or gather the fruit of, as a field. **3.** To obtain as the result of action or effort. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cut and gather grain; harvest with a reaper or otherwise. **2.** To receive a return or result, as of action or effort. [< AS. *rīpan*, reap.] Syn.: see GAIN.—**reap'a-bl(e)§**, *a.* Capable of being reaped.—**reap'er**, *n.* **1.** One who reaps. **2.** A reaping-machine.—**reap'ing**, *n.* Syn.: see HARVEST.

1. Adjustable. 2. Square. 3. Center. 4. Rose-shell.

reap'ing-ma-chine", 1 rīp'ĭng-mə-shēn"; 2 rēp'ing-ma-ĉhīn", *n.* A machine for harvesting standing grain.

rear, 1 rĭr; 2 rēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lift up or raise; elevate; set up. **2.** To build up; erect. **3.** To bring up; nurture and train; educate, as children; also, to breed, as domestic animals. **4.** To raise from a fallen or prostrate condition; reanimate; elate. **II.** *i.* To rise upright, as a horse upon its hind legs. [< AS. *rǣran*, < *risan*, rise.] Syn.: see RAISE.—**rear'er**, *n.*

rear, *a.* Being in the rear; last; hindmost.

rear, *n.* **1.** The hinder or hindmost part. **2.** A place or position at the back of or behind any person or thing. **3.** *Mil.* That division of a force which is last or farthest from the front, as on a march. [< L. OF *retro*, < *re-*, back.]—**rear'ad"mi-ral**, *n.* In the United States navy, a naval officer of the highest rank; in the other navies, an officer next below the rank of vice-admiral.—**r.-guard**, *n.* A body of troops to protect the rear of an army.

rear'horse", 1 rĭr'hōrs"; 2 rēr'hôrs", *n.* *Entom.* A mantis.

rear'most, 1 rĭr'mōst; 2 rēr'mōst, *a.* Coming or stationed last.

rear'mouse", *n.* Same as REREMOUSE.

rear'ward, 1 rĭr'ward; 2 rēr'ward. **I.** *a.* Coming last or toward the rear; hindward. **II.** *adv.* Toward or at the rear; backward. **rear'wards‡.**

rear'ward¹, *n.* Hindward position; the rear; end.

rear'ward² ǁ, *n.* A rear-guard. [< OF. *arere-warde*, < *arere*, F. *arrière* (see ARREAR), + *warde*, GUARD.] **rere'ward†.**

rea'son, 1 rĭ'zn; 2 rē'sn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine by means of the reason; prove by reasoning; argue, as a case: sometimes with the preposition *out* or *of.* **2.** To influence by means of the reason or by reasons; persuade or dissuade: usually with the preposition *down* or *into;* as, he was *reasoned into* compliance. **3§.** To allege ground or make pleas for. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use the reason; give reasons; argue. **2**ǁ. To converse; take or give account; talk. Syn.: see ARGUE; DISPUTE.—**rea'son-er**, *n.*

rea'son, *n.* **1.** That which is thought or alleged as the basis or ground for any opinion, determination, or action; something adduced or adapted to influence the mind in determining or acting; proof; argument; motive; principle. **2.** That which explains or accounts for any fact, act, proceeding, or event; loosely, an efficient or final cause, or a condition. **3.** The entire mental or rational nature of man, as distinguished from the intelligence of the brute; the mind; in a more limited sense, the purely intellectual faculties. **4.** Specifically, the normal exercise of the rational faculties. **5.** That which is in conformity to general opinion; common sense; as, the anarchist was brought to *reason.* **6.** *Logic.* A logical ground for thinking; an antecedent; also, the premise or premises of an argument: generally the minor premise. **7.** That which is right or befitting; just procedure; a reasonable act or proposition. **8.** *Psychol.* Intuition. **9†.** A narrative. [OF., < L. *ratio*, reckoning, reason.]

Syn.: account, aim, argument, cause, consideration, design, end, ground, motive, object, principle, purpose. While the *cause* of any event, act, or fact, as commonly understood, is the power that makes it to be, the *reason* of or for it is the explanation given by the human mind; but *reason* is, in popular language, often used as equivalent to *cause*, especially in the sense of *final cause.* In the statement of any reasoning, the *argument* may be an entire syllogism, or the premises considered together apart from the conclusion, or in logical strictness the middle term only by which the particular conclusion is connected with the general statement. But when the reasoning is not in strict logical form, the middle term following the conclusion is called the *reason;* thus in the statement "All tyrants deserve death; Cæsar was a tyrant; therefore Cæsar deserved death," "Cæsar was a tyrant" would in the strictest sense be called the *argument;* but if we say "Cæsar deserved death because he was a tyrant," the latter clause would be termed the *reason.* See CAUSE; INTELLECT; MIND; MOTIVE; REASONING; UNDERSTANDING; WISDOM. Compare BECAUSE.—Prep.: the reason *of* a thing that is to be explained; the reason *for* a thing that is to be done.—**by reason,** or **by reason of,** on account of.—**Goddess of Reason,** an imaginary

divinity set up by the atheistic revolutionists of France in 1793. She was personified by Madame Maillard.—**to do r.†.** **1.** To render content. **2.** To pledge in drinking.—**rea'son-a-bl(e**[F]**,** *a.* **1.** Conformable to reason; sensible. **2.** Having the faculty of reason; rational. **3.** Governed by reason in acting or thinking. **4.** Moderate, as in price; fair. Syn.: see JUST; LIKELY; PROBABLE; RATIONAL; WISE.—**rea'son-a-bl(e-ness**[F]**,** *n.* Syn.: see WISDOM.—**rea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*—**rea'son-less,** *a.* Devoid of reason.

rea'son-ing, 1 rī'zŏn-ıŋ; 2 rē'şon-ing, *n.* The act or process of the mind by which from propositions known or assumed new propositions are reached; argumentation; also, the reasons, proofs, or arguments employed in such process.

Syn.: argument, argumentation, debate, ratiocination. *Argumentation* and *debate* always suppose two parties alleging reasons for and against a proposition; the same idea appears figuratively when we speak of a *debate* or an *argument* with oneself, as a *debate* between reason and conscience. *Reasoning* may be the act of one alone, as it is simply the orderly setting forth of reasons, whether for the instruction of inquirers, the confuting of opponents, or the clear establishment of truth for oneself. *Reasoning* may be either deductive or inductive. *Argument* or *argumentation* was formerly used of deductive *reasoning* only. With the rise of the inductive philosophy these words have come to be applied to inductive processes also; but while *reasoning* may be informal or even, as far as tracing its processes is concerned, unconscious, *argument* and *argumentation* strictly imply logical form. Compare INTELLECT; REASON.

re"as-sure', 1 rī"ə-shūr'; 2 rē"a-shur', *vt.* **1.** To restore to courage or confidence; also, to reestablish. **2.** To reinsure. Syn.: see ENCOURAGE.—**re"as-sur'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of reassuring; repeated assurance. **2.** Restored confidence. **3.** Reinsurance.—**re"as-sur'ing,** *pa.*—**re"as-sur'ing-ly,** *adv.*

reast, 1 rīst; 2 rēst, *v.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **I.** *i.* To sun-dry or smoke, as bacon. **II.** *t.* **1.** To take offense. **2†.** To become rancid. [Perhaps < Dan. *riste*, grill.]

reast'y, 1 rīst'ı; 2 rēst'y, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Restive. **2.** Rusty; rancid, as bacon. **rea'sy‡.**—**reast'i-ness,** *n.* **rea'si-ness‡.**

Réaum., *abbr.* Réaumur.

Ré"au"mur', 1 rē"ō"mūr'; 2 rę"ō-mūr', *a.* Relating to Réaumur or to the thermometric scale which he devised in 1731, in which the zero-point corresponds to the temperature of melting ice, and 80° to the temperature of boiling water.

Ré"au"mur', René Antoine de (1683–1757). A French physicist; devised Réaumur thermometric scale.

reave‖, 1 rīv; 2 rēv, *v.* [REAVED or REFT; REAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry off as spoil or booty; rob; plunder. **2.** To deprive of something; bereave. **3.** To tear up or apart; unravel; pull down. **II.** *i.* To carry off booty; act as robber or plunderer. [< AS. *rēafian*, < *rēaf*, spoil, < *rēofan*, in *be-rēofan*, deprive.]—**reav'er,** *n.* [Archaic or Scot.] A robber; freebooter.—**reav'er-y,** *n.* Robbery; plundering.

re-bate'[1]**,** 1 rı-bāt'; 2 re-bāt'. **I.**[4] *vt.* **1.** To make a deduction from; allow as a deduction; also, to diminish. **2‖.** To blunt, as a sharp edge. **II.** *n.* A deduction from a gross amount; discount. **re-bate'ment‡.**—**re-bat'er,** *n.*

re-bate'[2]**,** *vt. & n.* Same as RABBET.

re'bec, 1 rī'bek; 2 rē'bĕc. *n. Mus.* The earliest form of the violin. [< F. *rebec*, < Ar. *rabāba*, rebec.] **re'beck‡.**

Re-bec'ca, 1 rı-bek'ə; 2 re-bĕc'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Re-bek'ah‡. Beck, Beck'y, Re'ba** (dims.). F. **Ré"bec"ca',** 1 rē"be"kä', 2 rę"bĕ"cä'; G. **Re-bek'ka,** 1 rē-bek'a, 2 rę-bĕc'a; It. **Re-bec'ca,** 1 rē-bek'ka, 2 rę-bĕc'cä; L. **Re-bec'ca;** Sp. **Re-be'ca,** 1 rē-be'ka; 2 rę-bę'ca. **2.** *Bib.* Wife of Isaac; mother of Esau and Jacob. *Gen.* xxiv, 15. [< Heb. *Ribkah*; Gr. *Rebekka*, ensnarer.]

re-bel', 1 rı-bel'; 2 re-bĕl, *vi.* [RE-BELLED', RE-BELD'[2]; RE-BEL'LING.] **1.** To oppose by force the government or laws of the land. **2.** To resist any authority. [< L[F] *re-*, again, + *bellum*, war.]

reb'el, 1 reb'el; 2 rĕb'ĕl, *a.* Rebellious; refractory.

reb'el, *n.* One who rebels.—**reb'el-dom,** *n.* **1.** The domain of rebels; rebels collectively. **2‡.** Rebellious behavior.—**re-bel'lion,** *n.* **1.** The act of rebelling. **2.** Organized resistance to a government or to any lawful authority. Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**re-bel'lious,** *a.* **1.** Being in a state of rebellion; insubordinate. **2.** Of or pertaining to a rebel or rebellion. **3.** Difficult to smelt, as an ore. **4.** Resisting control; refractory; as, *rebellious* curls. Syn.: contumacious, disobedient, insubordinate, intractable, mutinous, refractory, seditious, uncontrollable, ungovernable, unmanageable. *Ungovernable* applies to that which successfully defies authority and power; *unmanageable* to that which resists the utmost exercise of skill or of skill and power combined; *rebellious* to that which is defiant of authority, whether successfully or unsuccessfully; *rebellious* is even extended to inanimate things that resist control or adaptation to human use; *seditious* to that which partakes of or tends to excite a *rebellious* spirit. *Seditious* suggesting more of covert plan, scheming, or conspiracy, *rebellious* more of overt act or open violence. While the *unmanageable* or *ungovernable* defies control, the *rebellious* or *seditious* may be forced to submission; as, the man has an *ungovernable* temper; the horses became *unmanageable*; he tamed his *rebellious* spirit. *Insubordinate* applies to the disposition to resist and resent control as such; *mutinous*, to open defiance of authority, especially in the army, navy, or merchant marine. A *contumacious* act or spirit is contemptuous as well as defiant. See RESTIVE; TURBULENT. Compare OBSTINATE; REVOLUTION.—Ant.: compliant, controllable, deferential, docile, dutiful, manageable, obedient, submissive, subservient, tractable, yielding.—Prep.: rebellious *to* or *against* lawful authority. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

reb'o-ant‡, 1 reb'o-ənt; 2 rĕb'o-ant, *a.* Bellowing back; resounding loudly. [< L. *reboan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reboo*, < *re-*, back, + *boo*, bellow.]

re-bound'[4]**,** 1 rı-baund'; 2 re-bound', *v.* **I.** [4]. To bound back; recoil. **2§.** To bound or spring again. **3†.** To bound, as a horse urged by whip or spur. **II**[4]. *t.* To cause to rebound; also, to resound. [< F. *rebondir*, < *re-* (< L. *re-*), back, + *bondir*, bound.]

re-bound', *n.* Recoil; elasticity.

re-bo'zo, 1 rē-bō'so; 2 re-bō'so, *n.* [Sp.] A long scarf wrapped about the head and shoulders, and sometimes crossed over the face, by Spanish-American women.

re-buff', 1 rı-buf'; 2 re-bŭf'. **I**[4]. *vt.* **1.** To reject or refuse abruptly or rudely. **2.** To drive or beat back. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden repulse; curt denial. **2.** A sudden check; defeat. **3.** A beating back.

re-buke', 1 rı-būk'; 2 re-bŭk'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-BUKED'†; RE-BUK'ING.] **1.** To reprove sharply; reprimand. **2‖.** To check or restrain by a command. Syn.: see ADMONISH; BLAME; REPROVE. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strong and authoritative expression of disapproval. **2‖.** A check or restraint; also, chastisement. **3†.** A blow or buffet. [< OF. *re-*, again, + *bouquer*, stop, < *bouque*, mouth.] Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REPROOF.—**re-buk'a-bl(e,** *a.*—**re-buk'er,** *n.* One who rebukes.

re'bus, 1 rī'bus; 2 rē'bus, *n.* [RE'BUS-ES[2], *pl.*] A puzzle representing a word, phrase, or sentence by letters, numerals, pictures, etc., often with pictures of objects whose names have the same sounds as the words represented. [F.]

re-but', 1 rı-but'; 2 re-bŭt', *vt. & vi.* [RE-BUT'TED[5]; RE-BUT'TING.] **1.** *Law.* To overthrow by contrary evidence; contradict by countervailing proof; disprove; refute **2‖.** To put away; reject; refuse; repel. **3†.** To push or drive back. [< F. *re-*, again, + *bouter*, thrust.]—**re-but'tal,** *n.* The act of rebutting.—**re-but'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which rebuts. **2.** In common-law pleading, a defendant's answer to the plaintiff's surrejoinder.

re-bute'†, *n.* Rebuke.

Rec., *abbr.* Recipe, record, recorded, recorder.—**rec.,** *abbr.* Received.

re-cal'ci-trate, 1 rı-kal'sı-trēt; 2 re-căl'çi-trāt, *vt. & vi.* [-TRAT"ED[4]; -TRAT'ING.] To refuse compliance or submission; kick against. [< L. *recalcitratus*, pp. of *recalcitro*, < *re-*, back, + *calcitro*, kick, < *calx*, heel.]—**re-cal'ci-trance,** *n.*—**re-cal'ci-trant,** *a.* Not complying; rebellious; refractory. Syn.: see RESTIVE.—**re-cal"ci-tra'tion,** *n.*

re"ca-les'cence, 1 rī"kə-les'ens; 2 rē"ca-lĕs'ĕnc, *n.* A glowing again; specif., in physics, a phenomenon peculiar to heated iron or steel of glowing more brightly when certain temperatures are reached in the process of gradual cooling from a state of high incandescence.—**re"ca-les'cent,** *a.*

re-call', 1 rı-kōl'; 2 re-cąl'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To call back; demand the return of. **2.** To countermand; revoke. **3.** To recollect. **4.** To renew; restore. Syn.: see REMEMBER; RENOUNCE.

II. *n.* **1.** A calling back or to mind. **2.** A signal to call back soldiers, etc., as by a bugle-call, the display of a flag, etc. **3.** Revocation, as of an order. **4.** *U. S. Polit.* In certain States, a system whereby public officials may be removed from office by popular vote.

Ré"ca"mier', 1 rē"kä"myē'; 2 re"ca"myę', **Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde** (*née* Bernard), commonly **Madame Récamier** (1777–1849). A French patroness of literature and society leader.

re-cant'[4]**,** 1 rı-kant'; 2 re-cănt', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To withdraw formally one's belief in (something previously believed or maintained). **2.** To disavow an opinion or belief previously held. [< L. or *re-*, again, + *canto*, sing.]

Syn.: abandon, abjure, deny, disavow, discard, disclaim, disown, forswear, recall, renounce, repudiate, retract, revoke. To *recant* is to *deny* formally and publicly some opinion or statement, especially in religion, that one has held or advocated. *Abjure* (L. *ab*, away, and *juro*, swear) is etymologically the exact equivalent of the Saxon *forswear*, signifying to put away formally and under oath, as an error, heresy, or evil practise, or a condemned and detested person. A man *recants* his belief, *abjures* or *renounces* his allegiance, *repudiates* another's claim, *renounces* his own, *retracts* a false statement. A person may *deny*, *disavow*, *disclaim*, *disown* what has been truly or falsely imputed to him or supposed to be his. He may *deny* his signature, *disavow* the act of his agent, *disown* his child; he may *repudiate* either a just claim or a base suggestion. Compare ABANDON; RENOUNCE.—Ant.: acknowledge, advocate, assert, cherish, claim, defend, hold, maintain, own, proclaim, retain, uphold, vindicate.—**re"can-ta'tion,** *n.*—**re-cant'er,** *n.*

re"ca-pit'u-late[4]**,** 1 rī"kə-pich'u-[*or* -pit'yu-lēt; 2 rē"ca-pich'u-[*or* -pit'yu-lāt, *vt. & vi.* To repeat the principal points of; repeat concisely; review briefly; sum up. [Ult. < L. *re-*, again, + *caput*, head.]—**re"ca-pit"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of recapitulating; a summing up. **2.** *Biol.* The supposed process in which any embryo reproduces many of the progressive typical forms of the organisms that precede it in the line of development.—**re"ca-pit'u-la-to-ry,** *a.* Containing or of the nature of recapitulation; as a re"ca-pit'u-la"tiv(e‡. [prisal.

re-cap'tion, 1 rı-kap'shən; 2 re-căp'shon, *n.* A retaking; re-

re-cap'ture, 1 rī-kap'chur; *or* -tiur; 2 rē-căp'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* To capture again. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of retaking. **2.** A prize retaken.

re-cast', 1 rī-kust'; 2 rē-căst', *vt.* **1.** To form anew; cast again. **2.** To fashion anew by changing style, arrangement, etc., as a discourse. **3.** To calculate anew.

rec'd, recd., *abbr.* Received.

re-cede', 1 rı-sīd'; 2 re-çēd', *vi.* [RE-CED'ED[4]; RE-CED'ING.] **1.** To move back; withdraw. **2.** To withdraw, as from a pretension, assertion, or claim; desist. **3.** To incline or tend away; slope. [< L. *re-*, back, + *cedo*, yield.]

re-cede'[24], 1 rī-sēd'; 2 rē-sēd', *vi.* To cede back; grant or yield to a former owner. [< RE- + CEDE.]

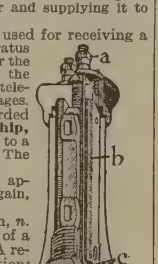
re-ceipt', 1 rı-sēt'; 2 rē-sēt'. I[6]. *vt. & vi.* To give a receipt for; write acknowledgment of payment upon, as a bill; give a receipt, as for money paid. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or state of receiving anything; as, to be in *receipt* of good news. **2.** That which is received: usually in the plural; as, cash *receipts.* **3.** A written acknowledgment of the payment of money, of the delivery of goods, etc. **4.** A recipe. **5**‖. A place of receiving. [< L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipio;* see RECEIVE.]

re-ceipt'or, 1 rı-sēt'ər *or* -ər; 2 rē-sēt'or, *n. Law.* One who gives a receipt; specif., one who gives a receipt for goods that have been attached. **re-ceipt'ėr**†.

re-ceiv(E)**r**[F], 1 rı-sēv'; 2 rē-sēv', *v.* [RE-CEIV(E)D[F]; RE-CEIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To get as a result of delivery, transmission, or communication; acquire; undergo, as injury. **2.** To admit to one's house, presence, or company; hence, to greet. **3.** To accept with approval; admit as true. **4.** To have capacity for; serve as receptacle for; contain; hold. **5.** To perceive mentally; understand. **6.** *Lawn-tennis.* To strike with the racket (a served ball) in order to return. **7.** *Law.* (1) To take or accept criminally, as stolen goods. (2) To admit (evidence). **8.** To intercept or encounter the force of (a blow). **9§.** To accept or acknowledge (a person) in a certain capacity. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be a recipient. **2.** To welcome visitors or callers; hold or assist in holding a reception. [< L.[F] *recipio,* < *re-,* back, + *capio,* take.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; GET; OBTAIN.—**re-ceiv"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-ceiv'a-bl**(E[F])**,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being received; fit to be received, as legal tender. **2.** Maturing for payment: said of a bill. See under BILL.—**re-ceived',** *pa.* Syn.: see AUTHENTIC.—**re-ceiv'ing,** *ppr. & verbal n.* of RECEIVE, *v.*—**re-ceiv'ing-ship",** *n.* A vessel stationed in a harbor to receive and provide for naval recruits until they are transferred to service.—**r.-vault,** *n.* A vault, as in a cemetery, for the temporary deposit of the remains of the dead.

re-ceiv'er, 1 rı-sīv'ər; 2 rē-sēv'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which receives, takes, or obtains; a recipient; receptacle. **2.** *Law.* (1) A person appointed by a court to take into his custody, control, and management the property or funds of another pending judicial action concerning them. (2) One who knowingly receives stolen or embezzled goods knowing them to be stolen. **3.** A treasurer. **4.** A vessel considered as a receptacle for a gas or fluid. Specif.: (1) A jar for receiving and condensing a fluid that has been distilled. (2) An air-tight vessel for containing illuminating-gas or the like. (3) A chamber for receiving the exhaust-steam from one working cylinder and supplying it to another.

5. An instrument in an electric circuit used for receiving a message or current. Specif.. (1) An apparatus serving to receive and reproduce to the ear the sounds transmitted from another part of the circuit; as, a telephone *receiver.* (2) A telegraphic instrument used to receive messages. **6.** The bell glass of an air-pump, regarded as the receptacle for the air.—**re-ceiv'er-ship,** *n.* **1.** The office and functions pertaining to a receiver under appointment of a court. **2.** The state of being in the hands of a receiver.



Bipolar Telephone Receiver.
a, binding-posts; *b,* bars of magnet; *c,* pole-pieces; *d,* magnet; *e,* diaphragm.

re-cense'§, *vt.* To revise; review: usually applied to books. [< L. *recenseo,* < *re-,* again, + *censeo,* judge.]

re-cen'sion, rı-sen'shən; 2 rē-sĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** A critical revision, as of the text of a book; also, the edition so revised. **2.** A review; critique. **3§.** Review; examination; enumeration.

re'cent, 1 rī'sent; 2 rē'sĕnt, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to time not long past; modern; fresh; new. **2.** [R-] *Geol.* Pertaining to the present or Holocene geological epoch. See HOLOCENE. [OF., < L. *recen(t-)s,* fresh.] Syn.: see FRESH; MODERN; NEW. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re'cen-cy,** *n.* The quality or state of being recent. **re'cent-ness**‡.

re'cept, 1 rī'sept; 2 rē'sĕpt, *n. Psychol.* A mental image of an external object, unelaborated by thought: distinguished from both *percept* and *concept.* [See RECEPTION.]

re-cep'ta-cl(E[F])**,** 1 rı-sep'tə-kl; 2 rē-sĕp'ta-cl, *n.* **1.** Anything that serves to contain or hold other things. **2.** *Bot.* The base to which the parts of the flower, fruit, or seeds are fixed. Compare TORUS. [OF., < L. *receptaculum,* < *receptus;* see RECEPTION.]—**re"cep-tac'u-lar,** *a.*

re-cep'tion, 1 rı-sep'shən; 2 rē-sĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of receiving, or the state of being received; receipt. **2.** A formal social entertainment of guests; as, a wedding *reception;* also, the manner of receiving a person or persons; as, a warm *reception.* **3.** Mental acceptance, as of a proposition. **4†.** Receptivity. [< L. *receptio(n-),* < *recipio,* receive.]—**re-cep'ti-bl**(E[F])**§,** *a.* Receivable.—**re-cep"ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-cep'tiv**(E[S])**,** *a.* Able or inclined to receive, as truths or impressions; able to take in or hold. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re"cep-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being receptive. **re-cep'tiv**(E-NESS[‡])**.**

re-cep'tor, 1 rı-sep'tər *or* -tər; 2 rē-sĕp'tor, *n.* **1.** *Cytology.* In Ehrlich's side-chain theory, a combination of atoms (side-chain) in a cell that can combine with extraneous substances which may be either food for the nutrition of the cell or destructive toxins. When produced in excess they may be thrown off from the cells, circulate in the blood, and arrest toxins, thus conferring immunity. **2.** *pl. Neurol.* The terminal structures, or free nerve-endings, which are especially adapted to receive and respond to the various forms of environmental stimuli, transmitting them to the brain in the form of nerve impulses, as the eye, ear, etc. Compare EFFECTOR. **3.** *Wireless Teleg. & Teleph.* A receiver; receiving apparatus. **4.** Same as RECEIVER, 2 (2). [L., receiver.]

re-cess'[1], 1 rı-ses'; 2 re-çĕs', *vt.* **1.** To place or conceal in or as in a recess. **2.** To make a recess in, as a wall.

re-cess', 1 rı-ses' *or* rī'ses; 2 re-çĕs' *or* rē'çĕs, *n.* **1.** A depression in any otherwise continuous line, especially in a wall; niche; alcove. **2.** A time of cessation from employment or occupation; as, the school took a *recess.* **3.** A quiet nook: often figuratively. [< L.[OF] *recedo,* recede.]

re-ces'sion[1], 1 rı-sesh'ən; 2 re-çĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of receding; withdrawal. **2.** A retired position.—**re-ces'sion-al.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to recession; as, a *recessional* hymn. **2.** Pertaining to a Parliamentary recess. **II.** *n.* A hymn sung as the choir or clergy leave the chancel after service. **recessional hymn**‡.

re-ces'sion[2], *n.* The act of ceding again; a giving back.

re-ces'sive, 1 rı-ses'iv; 2 re-çĕs'iv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to recede or go back; receding. **2.** *Biol.* Failing to come into expression: said of characters in Mendelian inheritance which are suppressed through the dominance of a contrasted allelomorphic character derived from the other parent. **II.** *n.* A Mendelian hybrid which presents and transmits a unit character opposite to the dominant unit character. **-ly,** *adv.*

Rech'a-bite, 1 rek'ə-bīt; 2 rĕç'a-bīt, *n. Bib.* One of a Jewish family which abstained from wine and the planting of vineyards; hence, a teetotaler. *Jer.* XXXV, 3.

ré"chauf'fé', 1 rē"shō"fē'; 2 rē"çhō"fē', *n.* [F.] **1.** Food warmed over. **2.** Worked over or "warmed up" literary work; rehash.

re-cheat'†, *n.* A strain sounded on a huntsman's horn to recall the hounds. [< OF. *rechet,* < L. *receptus;* see RECEIPT.] **re-ceit'**†; **re-chate'**†.

re-cher"ché', 1 rə-sher"shē'; 2 re-çhĕr"çhe', *a.* Much sought after; hence, choice; rare; characterized by great elegance and refinement. [F., pp.; see RESEARCH[1].]

re-cid'i-vist, 1 rı-sid'ı-vist; 2 re-çid'ı-vist, *n. Criminology.* A confirmed criminal: in the United States, one committed to prison for a second term. [< *F. récidiviste,* < *récidive.* relapse, < L. *recidivus,* recurring, < *re-,* back, + *cado,* fall.]—**re-cid'i-vism,** *n.* **rec"i-div'i-ty**‡.—**re-cid"i-vis'tic,** *a.*—**re-cid'i-vous**†, *a.* Liable to backslide.

Re-ci'fe, 1 rē-kī'fē; 2 re-çi'fe, *n.* Same as PERNAMBUCO.

rec'i-pe, 1 res'ı-pī; 2 rĕç'ı-pē, *n.* [REC'I-PES[Z], *pl.*] A formula or list of ingredients of a mixture, giving the exact proportions together with proper directions for compounding. Specif., a medical prescription; receipt: hence, the means prescribed for producing any desired result: so called from its opening word: usually abbreviated to ℞. [L., take.]

re-cip'i-ent, 1 rı-sip'ı-ent; 2 re-çip'ı-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Receiving or ready to receive; receptive. **II.** *n.* One who or that which receives; one who accepts a gift or favor. [< L. *recipien(t-)s,* ppr. of *recipio,* receive.]—**re-cip'i-ence**§, *n.* **1.** The act of receiving. **2.** Receptivity. **re-cip'i-en-cy**‡.

re-cip'ro-cal, 1 rı-sip'ro-kəl; 2 re-çip'ro-cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Done or given by each of two to the other; mutual. **2.** Mutually interchangeable. **3.** Alternating; moving to and fro. **4.** *Math.* So related, as two concepts, that if the first determines the second, then the second determines the first. **5.** *Gram.* Expressive of mutual relationship or action: used in connection with certain pronouns and verbs or their meaning. **II.** *n.* **1.** The quotient obtained by dividing unity by a number. **2.** That which is reciprocal. [< L. *reciprocus,* returning.]—**reciprocal pronouns** (*Gram.*), pronouns denoting reciprocal action or relation, as *each other, one another,* etc.

Syn.: see MUTUAL.—**re-cip"ro-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **re-cip'ro-cal-ness**‡.—**re-cip'ro-cal-ly,** *adv.*

re-cip'ro-cate, 1 rı-sip'ro-kēt; 2 re-çip'ro-cēt, *v.* [-CAT'ED[4]; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move or pass to and fro. **2.** To give and take mutually; interchange; also, to give something in return for. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Mech.* To alternate; move to and fro. **2.** To give and receive favors, benefits, etc., mutually; return an equivalent. [< L. *reciprocо,* reverse, < *reciprocus,* returning.] Syn.: see REQUITE.—**reciprocating engine,** an engine having a piston or pistons which move to and fro: distinguished in steam engines from *turbine* and in internal combustion engines from *rotary engine.*—**re-cip"ro-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of reciprocating; a mutual giving and returning; alternation; alternate motion. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.—**re-cip'ro-ca"tive**(S[‡])**,** *a.* Characterized by reciprocation.—**re-cip'ro-ca"tor,** *n.* One who or that which reciprocates.—**re-cip'ro-ca-to"ry,** *a.* Alternating in direction or movement: opposed to *rotary.*—**rec"i-proc'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Reciprocal obligation, action, or relation; that which is reciprocal. **2.** Specif., equality between the citizens of two countries with respect to the commercial privileges to be enjoyed by each: within the domain of the other. Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.

re-ci'sion, 1 rı-sig'ən; 2 re-çizh'on, *n.* Resection. [OF., < L. *recisio(n-),* < *recisus,* pp. of *recido,* < *re-,* back, + *cædo,* cut.]

re-cite', 1 rı-sait'; 2 re-çīt', *vt. & vi.* [RE-CIT'ED[4]; RE-CIT'ING.] **1.** To tell over in detail; relate. **2.** To speak or declaim from memory; repeat (a lesson) and answer a teacher's questions concerning (it). **3.** To quote, either orally or in writing; cite. [< L.[F] *recito,* < *re-,* again, + *cito,* CITE.] Syn.: see RELATE.—**re-ci'tal,** *n.* **1.** A telling over in detail, or that which is thus told; a narration. **2.** A public delivery of something previously memorized. **3.** *Mus.* A rendering, as of a musical composition by a single person. Syn.: see HISTORY; REPORT; STORY.—**rec"i-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of repeating from memory; the reciting of a lesson, or the meeting of a class for that purpose; also, that

which is allotted for recital or actually recited.—**rec″i-ta-tiv**(e's. **I.** *a. Mus.* Having the character of a recitative. **II.** *n. Mus.* Language uttered as in ordinary speech, but in musical tones; that style of singing or a vocal passage so rendered. **re″ci-ta-tī′vo**ʊ‡ [It.]. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re-cit′er,** *n.*

reckı, 1 rek; 2 rĕk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Poet. or Archaic.] To have a care or thought for; take into consideration; heed. **2.** [Scot.] To reckon; estimate. **II.** ‖ *t.* To have a care or thought; care; mind; generally in the negative and with *of*; as, he *recked* not danger; also, to be of moment or interest. [< AS. *rēcan*, care.]—**it recks,** it concerns.

reck′less, *a.* **1.** Foolishly heedless of danger; rash. **2.** Inconsiderate; neglectful. Syn.: see IMPROVIDENT; IMPRUDENT; WANTON.—**reck′less-ly,** *adv.*—**reck′less-ness,** *n.* Rashness; indifference to consequences. Syn.: see TEMERITY.

reck′on, 1 rek′n; 2 rĕk′n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tell over by particulars; count; compute: often with *up*. **2.** To look upon as being; consider; esteem. **3.** To place to the account of; credit or charge; impute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To count or depend (*on* or *upon*). **2.** To make computation; calculate. **3.** To settle accounts (*with*). **4.** [Prov. or Archaic.] To suppose; guess; expect. [< AS. *recenian* in *gerecenian*, explain.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.—**to reckon for,** to pay for; receive the penalty of.—**to r. with.** **1.** See RECKON, *vt.*, 3. **2.** To consider.—**to r. on** or **upon without one's host,** to reckon the cost of entertainment without consulting the landlord; hence, to neglect important facts in reaching a conclusion.—**reck′on-er,** *n.* **1.** One who reckons. **2.** A book or device for aiding one to compute. **ready reckoner**‡.—**reck′on-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of counting; computation; a settlement of accounts. **2.** Account; score, as at an inn. **3.** *Naut.* The calculation of the position of a ship, especially when made only by log and compass, when it is often termed **dead reckoning.**

re-claim′, 1 rı-klēm′; 2 re-clām′. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To demand or to obtain the return or restoration of. **2.** To reform (a person); bring (wild land) to a cultivated state; tame (an animal). **3**‡. To contradict. **4**‡. To call back; recall. **5**‡. To restrain. **6**‡. To exclaim. **7**†. To give way; recede. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of reclaiming or state of being reclaimed; recovery; reformation. **2.** A fresh claim. [< L. *re-*, again, + *clamo*, call.]

Syn.: amend, convert, correct, recover, redeem, reform, renew, rescue, restore, subdue, tame.—Ant.: corrupt, degrade, deprave, destroy, seduce, vitiate.—**re-claim′a-bl**(e's, *a.*—**re-claim′er,** *n.* One who reclaims. **re-claim′ant**‡.—**rec″la-ma′tion,** *n.* **1.** A reclaiming; restoration. **2**‖. A cry of opposition.

re-cline′, 1 rı-klaın′; 2 re-clīn′, *vt. & vi.* [RE-CLINED′; RE-CLIN′ING.] To assume or cause to assume a recumbent position; lean; lie down; rest; repose. [< L.F *reclino*, < *re-*, back, + *clino*, lean.] Syn.: see LEAN¹, *v.*; REST.—**rec′li-nate,** *a.* Bending downward.—**rec″li-na′tion,** *n.* The act or state of reclining.—**re-clin′er,** *n.*

Re-clus′, 1 rē-klü′; 2 re-clü′, **Jean Jacques Élisée** (1830–1905). A French geographer and descriptive writer.

re-cluse′, 1 rı-klūs′; 2 re-klus′. **I.** *a.* Secluded or retired from the world; solitary. **II.** *n.* One who lives in retirement or seclusion; one who retires from intercourse with the world, as a religious devotee; specif., one who lives shut up in a cell and practises exceptional austerities. [F., < L. *re-*, back, + *claudo*, shut.]—**re-clu′sion,** *n.*—**re-clu′siv**(es, *a.*

rec′og-nize, 1 rek′ŏg-naiz; 2 rĕc′ŏg-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ″ING.] **1.** To know as identical with something previously known; recall the identity of (a person or thing); greet. **2.** To avow knowledge of; acknowledge formally; as, to *recognize* a state as a belligerent. **3.** To indicate appreciation of; signify consent to; admit; as, to *recognize* bravery. **4.** Specif. [U. S.], to give the floor to; call on in debate: said of the Speaker. [< L. *re-*, again, + *cognosco*, know.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; CONFESS; DISCERN. **rec′og-nis**ɛ‡.—**rec″og-ni′tion,** *n.* The act of recognizing; acknowledgment; friendly notice or salutation. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE.—**rec″og-ni′tion-mark″,** *n. Zool.* Any marking, as of animal coloration, serving as a means of identification.—**re-cog′ni-tiv**(e's‡.—**rec′og-niz″a-bl**(e's, *a.* **re-cog′nis″a-bl**(e's‡. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re-cog′ni-zance** or **-sance,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) An acknowledgment or obligation of record, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear and answer, or to keep the peace. (2) A sum of money deposited as a surety for fulfilment of such act or obligation, and forfeited by its non-performance. **2**‖. Recognition; avowal. **3**†. A badge or token to aid in recognition.—**re-cog″ni-zee′** or **-see′,** *n. Law.* One in whose favor a recognizance is made.—**rec′og-niz″er** or **-nis″er,** *n.* **1.** One who recognizes. **2.** A recognizor.—**rec′og-niz″or** or **-nis″or,** *n. Law.* One who enters into a recognizance.

re-coil′, 1 rı-keil′; 2 re-cŏil′. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To start back as in dismay or loathing; shrink; as, he *recoiled* at the sight. **2.** To spring back; rebound; hence, to have a retroactive effect; as, the gun *recoiled;* crime *recoils* on its perpetrator. **3.** To move or draw back; retreat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A backward movement or impulse; rebound; also, a shrinking. **2.** The condition existing as the result of a recoil. [< F. *reculer*, draw back.]—**re-coil′-spring″,** *n.* A spring used to check or absorb recoil.—**re-coil′er,** *n.*

rec″ol-lect′ɪd, 1 rek′ə-lekt′; 2 rĕc″ŏ-lĕct′, *vt. & vi.* To recall the knowledge of; revive in memory; call to mind; recall; have a recollection of something. [< L. *recollectus*, < *re-*, again, + *colligo*, collect.] Syn.: see REMEMBER.—**rec″ol-lec′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or power of recollecting, or the state of being recollected. **2.** Something remembered; a reminiscence; memory. **3**‖. Self-concentration. Syn.: see MEMORY.—**rec″ol-lec′tiv**(es, *a.* Able to recollect; exercising recollection. **-ly,** *adv.*

re″col-lect′ɪd, 1 rī″ke-lekt′; 2 rē″cŏ-lĕct′, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To collect again, as things scattered. **2.** To collect or compose (one's thoughts or nerves); specif., to compose (one's mind) for religious contemplation: in this sense now often regarded as a use of RECOLLECT¹, and so pronounced. **3.** To reunite; gather or come together again.

Rec′ol-lect, 1 rek′ə-lekt; 2 rĕc′ŏ-lĕct, *n.* A Franciscan friar of an order of the Observantines, founded in 1500 by St. John of Guadalupe; also, any one of certain other congregations of very strict rule affiliated to the Observantines. [See RECOLLECT¹, *v.*]

rec″om-mend′ɪd, 1 rek″ə-mend′; 2 rĕc″ŏ-mĕnd′, *vt.* **1.** To commend to the favorable attention of another; make acceptable. **2.** To counsel, as to a course of action. **3.** To make attractive or acceptable. **4**‖. To give in charge; commend. [< L.F *re-*, again; and see COMMEND.]—**rec″om-men-da′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of recommending, or that which recommends. **2.** [Colloq.] A note commending a person to confidence or favor. Syn.: see COUNSEL.—**rec″om-mend′a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Serving to recommend. **2.** Advisory but not imperative, as applied to certain official appointments.—**rec″om-mend′er,** *n.*

rec′om-pense, ? rek′əm-pens; 2 rĕc′ŏm-pĕns. **I.** *vt.* [-PENSED′; -PENS′ING.] **1.** To return or give an equivalent to; compensate; repay; requite. **2.** To serve as an equivalent for; pay for; indemnify. Syn.: see PAY; REQUITE.

II. *n.* An equivalent for anything given, done, or suffered; payment or repayment; compensation; reward. [< L.F *re-*, again; and see COMPENSATE.]

Syn.: amends, compensation, indemnification, indemnity, remuneration, repayment, requital, retribution, reward, satisfaction. See RESTITUTION; SALARY.—Prep.: a recompense *from* the injurer, *to* the injured, *for* the injury.

re″com-pose′, 1 rī″kəm-pōz′; 2 rē″cŏm-pōz′, *vt.* [-POSED; -POS″ING.] **1.** To restore the composure of; tranquillize. **2.** To compose or form anew.—**re-com″po-si′tion,** *n.*

re-con″cen-tra′do, 1 rē-kŏn″sen-trä′do; 2 re-cŏn″çĕn-trä′do, *n.* A dweller in the country forced by the authorities to move within the city limits, as in Cuba, during the Spanish-American war. [Sp.]

re-con′cen-trate, *vt.* To concentrate again; specif., to treat as reconcentrados.—**re-con″cen-tra′tion,** *n.*

rec′on-cile, 1 rek′ən-sail; 2 rĕc′ŏn-çīl, *vt.* [-CILED; -CIL″ING.] **1.** To restore to friendship after estrangement; reunite the alienated affections of, as of estranged lovers. **2.** To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with *to*; as, to *reconcile* one to his lot. **3.** To make or show to be consistent or congruous; harmonize: often with *to* or *with*; as, how can he *reconcile* his statement *with* his conduct? **4.** To adjust the differences or inconsistencies of; settle; as, to *reconcile* accounts. [< L.F *re-*, again; and see CONCILIATE.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE.—**rec′on-cil″a-bl**(e's, *a.* **rec′on-cile″a-bl**(e's‡.—**rec″on-cil″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*—**rec′on-cil″a-bl**(e-ness‡, *n.*—**rec′on-cil″a-bly,** *adv.*—**rec′on-cile″ment,** *n.*—**rec′on-cil″er,** *n.*—**rec″on-cil″i-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; atonement. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The removal of an interdict or excommunication. Syn.: see PROPITIATION.—**rec″on-cil′i-a-to-ry,** *a.*

rec′on-dite, 1 rek′ən-dait; 2 rĕc′ŏn-dīt, *a.* **1.** Remote from ordinary or easy perception; abstruse; secret. **2.** Dealing in abstruse matters; profound. **3.** *Bot.* Hidden; not readily observed. [< L. *re-*, again, + *condo*, bring together.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; SECRET. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-con′nais-sance, 1 rı-kŏn′ı-səns; 2 re-cŏn′ı-sanc, *n.* The act of reconnoitering; a survey, as of an enemy's position, strength, etc. [F.] **re-con′nois-sance**‡.

rec″on-noi′ter, } 1 rek″ə-nei′tər; 2 rĕc″ŏ-nŏi′tər, *vt. & vi.*
rec″on-noi′tre, ∫ To examine by the eye; survey, as for military, engineering, or geological purposes; make a reconnaissance. [< L.OF *re-*, again, + *cognosco*, know.]—**rec″on-noi′ter-er,** *n.* **rec″on-noi′trer**‡.

re″con-sid′er, 1 rī″kən-sid′ər; 2 rē″cŏn-sĭd′er, *vt.* To consider again, especially with a view to a reversal of previous action; in parliamentary usage, to being before the house for renewed action (a matter previously decided).—**re″con-sid″er-a′tion,** *n.*

re″con-struct′, 1 rī″kən-strukt′; 2 rē″cŏn-strŭct′, *vt.* To construct again; rebuild.—**reconstructed ruby,** a manufactured ruby, distinguishable from the natural ruby by the presence of minute bubbles.

re″con-struc′tion, 1 rī″kən-struk′shən; 2 rē″cŏn-strŭc′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of reconstructing, or the state of being reconstructed; specif. (*U. S. Hist.*), the restoration of the seceded States as members of the Union under the **Reconstruction Acts** of March 2 and 23, 1867. **2.** The repair of mutilated limbs, as of soldiers, by means of mechanical appliances.—**re″con-struc′tiv**(es, *a.* Tending or able to reconstruct.

re-cord′ɪd, 1 rı-kōrd′; 2 re-cōrd′, *vt.* **1.** To make a record of: often done officially and legally; as, to *record* events; also, to make a phonographic record of. **2.** To fix in mind. **3.** To indicate; register, as a thermometer. **4**‖. To recount; also, to attest. **5**‖. To sing. [< L.F *re-*, again, + *cor*(*d*), heart.]—**rec″or-da′tion**†, *n.* **1.** The act of recording; also, a record. **2.** Recollection.—**re-cord′er,** *n.* **1.** One who records. **2.** A magistrate having criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. **3.** A registering apparatus. **4.** That part of a phonograph with which the records are made. **5**†. An old form of flageolet.—**re-cord′er-ship,** *n.* The office or term of office of a recorder.

rec′ord, 1 rek′ərd *or* -ərd; 2 rĕc′ord, *a.* Same as RECORD-BREAKING.

rec'ord, 1 rek'ərd; 2 rē-côrd', *n.* **1.** A writing, printing, entry, or tracing made for the purpose of preserving memory or authentic evidence of facts or events; register. Specif.: (1) A written or printed report, as of the proceedings of a committee; minutes. (2) A historical compilation, as of events. (3) A tracing or the like, as made by a recording instrument. **2.** *Law.* (1) A written memorial intended to perpetuate the evidence of some act or proceeding. (2) The book or parchment roll containing such memorial. (3) A contemporaneous memorandum detailing the proceedings in a court. (4) An official copy of all documents presented in a case, with mention of the action taken thereon by the court. **3.** The sum of the events of a person's life. **4.** The authorized register of achievements, as in athletic sports; also, the best recorded achievement. **5.** Attestation or testimony. **6.** (1) A cylinder, disk, or other article of rubber, wax, or other substance, perforated, indented, or otherwise prepared so as to reproduce sounds. (2) The perforated paper or metal roll of an automatic or polyphonic piano-player, etc.

Syn.: account, catalog, chronicle, document, enrolment, entry, enumeration, history, inscription, instrument, inventory, memorandum, memorial, muniment, register, roll, scroll. *Record* is a word of wide signification, applying to any writing, mark, or trace that serves as a *memorial* giving enduring attestation of an event or fact; an extended *account, chronicle,* or *history* is a *record;* so, too, may be a brief *inventory* or *memorandum;* the *inscription* on a tombstone is a *record* of the dead; the striæ on a rock-surface are the *record* of a glacier's passage. A *memorial* is any object, whether a writing, a monument, or other permanent thing that is designed or adapted to keep something in remembrance. A *register* is a formal or official written *record,* especially a series of entries made for preservation or reference; as, a *register* of births and deaths. *Archives,* in the sense here considered, are *documents* or *records,* often legal *records,* preserved in a public or official depository; the word *archives* is also applied to the place where such *documents* are regularly deposited and preserved. *Muniments* (L. *munio,* fortify) are *records* that enable one to defend his title. See CHARACTER; HISTORY; LIST; REPORT; STORY.

—**rec'ord-break"ing,** *a.* Surpassing any previously recorded achievement of its kind.

re-count'[1], 1 ri-kaunt'; 2 re-count', *vt.* To tell the particulars of; relate in detail; enumerate; recite. [< L.OF *re-,* again, + *computo,* COMPUTE.] Syn.: see RELATE.

re-count'[2], 1 ri'kaunt'; 2 rē-count', *vt.* To count again.

re'count, *n.* A repetition of a count.

re-count'al, 1 ri-kaun'tal; 2 re-count'al, *n.* A thing told, or the act of telling; recital. **re-count'ment**‡.

re-coup', 1 ri-kūp'; 2 re-cup', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To keep back (something due) in order to make good a counter-claim. (2) To recover (damages) against a plaintiff by a cross-action. **2.** To recover or obtain by way of compensation; make up, as a loss. **3.** To reimburse (a person) for a loss; indemnify: sometimes used reflexively; as, to *recoup* oneself for losses at play. [< F. *re-,* again, + *couper,* cut,]—**re-coup'a-bl**(eF, *a.* Deductible.—**re-coup'ment,** *n.* The act or process of recouping, or the thing recouped. **re-coup'**‡.

re-cou"pé', 1 ra-kū"pē'; 2 re-cu"pe', *a.* [F.] Recut: said of diamonds.

re-course', 1 ri-kōrs'; 2 re-cōrs', *n.* **1.** Resort to or application for help or security in trouble. **2.** *Law.* The right to exact payment from a party secondarily liable, where the first party liable has failed to pay. **3.** A source of help or supply; the person or thing resorted to. **4**‖. A resorting. **5**†. Admission; entrance. [< L.F *recursus,* return.]—**without recourse** (*Com.*), a restricted or qualified indorsement of a promissory note or transfer thereof, which signifies that the indorser merely transfers the title to the instrument, but disclaims liability for non-payment.

re-cov'er[1], 1 ri-kuv'ər; 2 re-cov'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain again after losing; regain, as one's senses. **2.** To retrieve, as a loss or damage; make up for, as lost time. **3.** *Law.* To gain (judgment) in judicial proceedings; obtain by legal process. **4.** In industrial manufacture, to save and make use of (by-products). **5.** To overcome; get over, as an affliction or disease. **6.** To deliver; reclaim. **7**‖. To restore, as from sickness. **8**†. To obtain as a substitute. **9**†. To reach; attain to; obtain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To regain health, prosperity, etc. **2.** To succeed in a lawsuit. **3.** In fencing, boxing, rowing, etc., to regain one's normal or upright position, as of guard on defense. [< L.OF *recupero,* regain.]

Syn.: be cured, healed, or restored, cure, heal, reanimate, recruit, recuperate, regain, repossess, restore, resume, retrieve. See RECLAIM.—Ant.: die, fall, lapse, sink.—Prep.: *from;* rarely *of;* (*Law*) to recover judgment *against* or damages *of* or *from* a person.—**re-cov'er-a-bl**(eF, *a.*—**re-cov'er-er**[1], *n.*

re"cov'er[2], 1 ri"kuv'ər; 2 rē"cov'er, *vt.* To cover again.—**re-cov'er-er**[2], *n.*

re-cov'er, 1 ri-kuv'ər; 2 re-cov'er, *n.* **1.** Same as RECOVERY. **2.** *Boating.* The forward movement of an oarsman, after having finished one stroke, to take the next.

re-cov'er-y, 1 ri-kuv'ər-i; 2 re-cov'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The act of recovering. **2.** The state of being or having recovered; especially, restoration from sickness or from a condition of evil. **3.** (1) *Boating.* Same as RECOVER, *n.* (2) *Fencing & Sparring.* The act of regaining guard after attack.

rec're-ant, 1 rek'ri-ənt; 2 rē'cre-ant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Unfaithful to a cause or pledge; apostate; false. **2.** Crying for mercy, as in the old trial by combat; hence, craven; cowardly. **II.** *n.* A cowardly or faithless person; also, a deserter; an apostate. [OF., craven, < L. *re-,* again, + *credo,* believe.] Syn.: see PUSILLANIMOUS.—**rec're-an-cy,** *n.* The quality of being recreant or craven; treachery; apostasy.

rec're-ate[1], 1 rek'ri-ēt; 2 rē'cre-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-ATED; -ATING.] To impart new vigor to; refresh after labor; to take recreation; hence, to divert. [< L. *re-,* again, + *creo,* create.] Syn.: see AMUSE; ENTERTAIN; RELAX.—**rec're-a'tion**[1], *n.* Refreshment of body or mind; diversion; amusement, as a pleasurable exercise or occupation. Syn.: see ENTERTAINMENT; REST; SPORT.—**rec're-a"tive**(eS, *a.* [re"cre-a'tion‡, *n.*

re"cre-ate'[2], 1 ri"kri-ēt'; 2 rē"cre-āt', *vt.* To create anew.—

rec're-ment, 1 rek'ri-mənt *or* -ment; 2 rē'cre-ment, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Any fluid returned to the blood after having been once secreted from it, as gastric juice, saliva, etc. **2**‖. Waste material; dross; scoria; spume. [OF., < L. *recrementum,* < *re-,* back, + *cerno,* sift.]—**rec're-men'tal,** *a.*—**rec're-men-ti'tial,** *a.* Of the nature of recrement. **rec're-men-ti'tious**‡.

re-crim'i-nate§[4], 1 ri-krim'i-nēt; 2 re-crim'i-nāt, *vt. & vi.* To accuse in return; repel one accusation with another; hence, to indulge in abuse. [< L. *re-,* again, + *criminor,* CRIMINATE.]—**re-crim"i-na'tion,** *n.* The act of recriminating; also, the charge retorted; hence, abuse; abusive argument.—**re-crim'i-na-tiv**(eS, *a.* Of or pertaining to recrimination; recriminating. **re-crim'i-na-to-ry**‡.—**re-crim'i-na"tor,** *n.*

re"cru-desce', 1 ri"kru-des'; 2 rē"cru-dés', *vi.* [-DESCED'; -DESCING.] To revive; break out again.

re"cru-des'cence, 1 ri"kru-des'ens; 2 rē"cru-dés'ĕnç, *n.* A breaking out afresh, as of a disease or wound; a reappearance; return. [< L. *re-,* again, + *crudesco,* grow raw.]—**re"cru-des'cent,** *a.*

re-cruit', 1 ri-krūt'; 2 re-cruit', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repair with fresh supplies, as anything wasted; especially, to enlist men for military or naval service in; supply with recruits; as, to *recruit* an army. **2.** To restore as by accessions; reinvigorate; renew. **3.** To supply with provisions. **II.** *i.* **1.** To gain or raise new supplies of anything lacking or needed, especially of new soldiers for an army. **2.** To employ means of regaining lost health and strength. [< OF. *recruter,* for *recluter,* mend.] Syn.: enlist, enlist men, fill up, reenforce, repair, replenish. See RECOVER.—Ant.: decimate, disperse, lose, muster out, reduce, scatter.—**re-cruit'er,** *n.*

re-cruit', *n.* A newly enrolled soldier or sailor.—**re-cruit'ment,** *n.* The act or process of recruiting.

Rec. Sec., *abbr.* Recording Secretary.—**Rect.,** *abbr.* Rector, Rectory.—**rec't, rect.,** *abbr.* Receipt.

rec'tan-gl(eF, 1 rek'taŋ-gl; 2 rē'ctăŋ-gl, *n. Math.* A right-angled parallelogram. [F., < L. *rectus,* right, + *angulus,* angle.]—**rec-tan'gu-lar,** *a.* Having one right angle or more.—**rec-tan"gu-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

rec'ti-, 1 rek'ti-; 2 rē'ci-. From Latin *rectus,* straight, from *rectus,* pp. of *rego,* keep straight: a combining form.

rec'ti-fy, 1 rek'ti-fai; 2 rē'ci-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FYING.] **1.** To make right; correct; amend. **2.** *Chem.* To purify, as a liquid, by repeated distillations until a desired degree of purity is attained. **3.** *Elec.* Of an alternating electric current, to change unto a unidirectional current by reversing the direction of alternate impulses. [< L.LL.OF *rectus,* right, + *facio,* make.] Syn.: see AMEND.—**to rectify the globe** (*Astron. & Geog.*), to adjust a globe in such a position as to prepare for the solution of a given problem.—**rec"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or process of rectifying. (1) A setting right of what is wrong. (2) Refining by fractional or renewed distillation.—**rec'ti-fi"er,** *n.* One who or that which rectifies; a refiner or compounder of spirituous liquors.

rec"ti-lin'e-ar, 1 rek"ti-lin'i-ər; 2 rē"ci-lin'e-ar, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, moving in, or bounded by a right line or lines; straight. **rec"ti-lin'e-al**‡.

rec'ti-tude, 1 rek'ti-tūd; 2 rē'ci-tūd, *n.* **1.** Uprightness in principles and conduct. **2.** Freedom from error; correctness of judgment or procedure; propriety; accuracy. **3**‖. Straightness. [F., < L. *rectitudo,* < *rectus,* straight, right.] Syn.: see JUSTICE; VIRTUE.

rec'to, 1 rek'to; 2 rē'ci-to, *n.* A right-hand page, as of a book: opposed to *reverso* (or *verso*). [L., abl. of *rectus,* straight: for *recto folio,* on the right page.]

rec'tor, 1 rek'tər *or* -tor; 2 rē'ctor, *n.* The clergyman in charge of a parish or the head of certain educational institutions. [L.]—**rec'tor-ate,** *n.* The office, term, or rank of a rector. **rec'tor-ship**‡.—**rec-to-ri'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a rector or rectory.—**rec'to-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A rector's dwelling. **2.** [Eng.] The parish domain with its buildings, revenue, etc.

rec'trix, 1 rek'triks; 2 rē'ctriks, *n.* [REC-TRI'CES, 1 rek-trai'siz; 2 rē-cti'çēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Ornith.* One of the quills of a bird's tail. **2.** A rectoress. [L.]

rec'tum, 1 rek'təm; 2 rē'ctŭm, *n.* [REC'TA, *pl.*] The terminal portion of the alimentary canal. [NL.]—**rec'tal,** *a.* Relating to or involving the rectum.

rec'tus, 1 rek'təs; 2 rē'ctŭs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -ti, *pl.*] A straight muscle, as of the eye, the abdomen, the femur, etc. [L.]

re-cum'bent, 1 ri-kum'bənt; 2 re-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* Lying down, wholly or partly; reclining; leaning. [< L. *re-,* back, + *cubo,* lie.]—**re-cum'ben-cy,** *n.* The state of being recumbent; the act of reclining; a recumbent attitude. **re-cum'bence**‡.—**re-cum'bent-ly,** *adv.*

re-cu'per-ate, 1 ri-kiū'pər-ēt; 2 re-cū'per-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-ATED; -ATING.] **1.** To obtain again after loss; recover; regain. **2.** To regain health or strength. **3.** To restore to vigor and health. **4.** To recover from loss, as of money. [< L. *recupero,* recover.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**re-cu"per-a'tion,**

n. The recovery of lost power or excellence, especially of health or strength.—**re-cu'per-a"tiv**(es, *a.* Tending, assisting, or pertaining to recovery. **re-cu'per-a-to-ry**‡.

re-cur', 1 rı-kûr'; 2 re-cûr', *vi.* [RE-CURRED', RE-CURD'ST; RE-CUR'RING.] **1.** To happen again or repeatedly, especially at regular intervals; as, a *recurring* paroxysm. **2.** To come back or return; especially, to return to the mind or in recollection. **3**†. To turn for aid. [< L.F *re-*, back, + *curro*, run.]—**re-cur'rence**, *n.* The act or fact of recurring; recourse. **re-cur'ren-cy**‡.—**re-cur'rent**, *a.* **1.** Recurring. **2.** *Anat.* Running back: said of arteries and nerves. Syn.: see FREQUENT.

re-cure'†, *vt.* To cure.

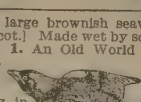
re-curve', } 1 rı-kûrv'; 2 rē-cûrv', *vt.* & *vi.* To curve or bend
re-curv'ST, } back or down.—**re-curved'**, *a.* **re-cur'vate**‡.—**re"cur-va'tion**, *n.* The act of recurving, or the state of being recurved.—**re-cur'va-ture**, *n.*

rec'u-sant, 1 rek'yu-zənt; 2 rĕc'yu-ṡant, *a.* Persistently refusing to conform; as, specif. (*Eng. Hist.*), to the Anglican church. [< L.OF *recuso*, reject.]—**rec'u-sant**, *n.* One of a recusant character, position, or party; a non-conformist.—**rec'u-san-cy**, *n.* The state of being recusant; obstinate non-compliance with authoritative requirements.

re-cuse', 1 rı-kūz'; 2 rē-cūṡ', *vt.* [RE-CUSED'; RE-CUS'ING.] To refuse; renounce; object: obsolete except in law. See RECUSATION. *Syn.* RECUSANT.]—**re"u-sa'tion**, *n. Civ. Law.* The refusal of a judge to sit, or an exception made to his sitting, in a cause, on some legal ground of interest or prejudice.

red1, 1 red; 2 rĕd. **I.** *vt.* [RED'DED'; RED'DING.] To make red. **II.** *a.* **1.** Of a bright color resembling blood; of the same hue as that color of the spectrum farthest from the violet; also, of a hue approximating red; as, *red* gold. **2.** Revolutionary; anarchistic: a use derived from the red flag as an emblem of revolution or anarchy. **3.** Pertaining to the pole of a magnet which points to the north. Compare BLUE, *a.* **III.** *n.* **1.** A color seen at the end of the spectrum opposite to the violet end, and that of fresh human blood. **2.** A pigment of this color. **3.** An anarchist or ultra-radical in political views. **4.** A red object considered with especial reference to its color; as, the *red* (color) in roulette, the *red* (ball) in billiards. [< AS. *rēdd*, red.]—**red algæ** (*Bot.*), the *Rhodophyceæ*.—**red astrachan**, a large roundish variety of apple, yellow with red stripes or splashes.—**red'bird"**, *n.* The cardinal-bird.—**red breast"**, *n.* **1.** A bird having a red breast, as the American or European robin. **2.** The long-eared sunfish.—**red'bud"**, *n.* [U. S.] The Judas-tree.—**red'cap"**, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A specter with long teeth supposed to haunt old castles. **2.** The European goldfinch. **3.** One who wears a red cap.—**red'coat"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A British soldier.—**red corpuscles**, the biconcave disks in the blood of mammals which impart to the blood its color, and appear to have a special affinity for oxygen. Compare LEUCOCYTE. —**red deer.** **1.** Same as STAG, 1 & 2. **2.** [U. S.] The common Virginia white-tailed deer in its rufous summer coat.—**red drum**, a sciænoid fish or drum (*Sciæna ocellata*).—**red'fin"**, *n.* **1.** A North-American fish the male of which has the fins red in the spring. (1) A common shiner, the red dace (*Notropis megalops*). (2) *Notropis ardens*, of the southern United States. **2.** The yellow perch.—**red fir**, any of several varieties of fir, as the **California red fir** (*Abies magnifica*), the largest of the genus: usually with a qualifying word.—**red fire**, a mixture of easily combustible ingredients, that burns with a red light, used for signals, fireworks, etc.—**red grouse**, the common grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*) of Scotland and northern England. It does not change the color of its plumage in winter. —**red'gum"**1, *n.* Grain-rust.—**red'gum"**2, *n.* A red rash on infants.—**red'head"**, *n.* **1.** A person with red hair. **2.** A pochard, especially the American species (*Aythya americana*).—**red hind**, a serranoid fish (*Epinephelus maculosus*) of the West Indies and southward, one of the groupers. See CABRILLA. **ca-bril'la**‡.—**red lattice**, a lattice window painted red, as the sign of an ale-house; hence, a tavern.—**red'lead"**, *n.* A lead-preparation of a fine red color: used chiefly as a pigment; minium. See MINIUM.—**red-lead ore** (*Mineral.*), same as CROCOITE.—**red-lead putty**, see under PUTTY.—**red'-let"ter**, *a.* Indicated by a red letter or red letters.—**red-letter day**, originally, one of the chief church festival days, indicated in the calendar by a red letter; hence, any happy, fortunate, or memorable day.—**red-light district**, [Colloq., U. S.] That part of a city or town in which vice is harbored: so called from the red lights of such places.—**red man.** **1.** An American Indian. **2.** [R- M-] A member of the Order of Red Men.—**Red Men, Improved Order of**, a fraternal benefit organization founded in 1763, and reestablished in 1834.—**red'ness**, *n.*—**red ocher**, see under OCHER.—**red osier**, see under OSIER.—**red pepper**, Cayenne pepper.—**red'poll"**, *n.* **1.** A small finch (genus *Acanthis*) of northern regions, having the crown red. **2.** One of an English breed of horniess reddish cattle. Called also *red-polled cattle*. —**red republican**, see under REPUBLICAN, *n.*—**red'roan"**, *a.* Roan with bright-red cast.—**red'root"**, *n.* **1.** A herb (*Gyrotheca tinctoria*) with sword-shaped, fleshy leaves, and fibrous red root: found in swamps along the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*).—**red'shank"**, *n. pl.* The Scottish Highlanders: so named from their costume, which leaves the legs bare.—**red'skin"**, *n.* A North-American Indian: from the color of the skin.—**red'start"**, *n.* **1.** A small bird (genus *Ruticilla*), having a red tail. The **common Old World redstart** (*Ruticilla phœnicura*) is a dark-gray, with a black throat, white forehead, and the breast, sides, and tail rust-red. **2.** A small American fly-catching warbler (genus *Setophaga*), especially *S. ruticilla*, with bright orange-red patches, common in eastern North America.—**red tape**, *n.* Formal and tedious official procedure: from the tying of public documents with red tape. —**red'-tape"**, *a.*—**red'-tap"ism**, *n.*—**red'top"**, *n.* A cultivated grass (*Agrostis alba*) sown for hay and pasturage. **fine'top"**‡;

herd's'-grass"‡.—**red'ware"**, *n.* A large brownish seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*).—**red-wat**, *a.* [Scot.] Made wet by something red, as blood.—**red'wing"**, *n.* **1.** An Old World red-winged thrush (*Turdus iliacus*), bright reddish-orange on the sides of the body and the inner wing. **2.** An American blackbird (*Agelæus phœniceus*) having in the male a bright scarlet patch on the wing.—**red-wud**, *a.* [Scot.] Entirely mad. **red-wood**‡.


Redwing (def. 2). 1/8

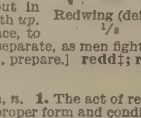
red2d, *vt.* [Archaic & Prov.] **1.** To put in order, as a room; make ready: often with *up*. **2.** To disentangle: make tidy; free; hence, to explain. **3.** To adjust, as a quarrel; separate, as men fighting; interfere between (foes). [Cp. Sw. *reda*, prepare.] **redd**‡; **rid**‡. —**red'der**1, *n.*

red3d, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To rid.

re-dac'tion, 1 rı-dak'shən; 2 rē-dăc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of reducing or shaping, as literary matter, into proper form and condition for publication: editing. **2.** Literary matter so edited or revised. **3.** A staff of editors: a word imported from the French. [F., < L. *redactus*, pp., < *red-*, back, + *ago*, drive.]—**re-dact'**, *vt.* **1.** To edit. **2.** To reduce (literary matter) to a certain form; to draw up, as a message or edict.—**re-dac'tor**, *n.* One who revises, adapts, or arranges any literary matter; an editor.

re-dan', 1 rı-dan'; 2 rē-dăn', *n. Fort.* A work with two parapets meeting at a salient angle. [F.]

red-ar'gue‖, *vt. Scots Law.* To overcome by argument or proof; disprove. [< L. *red-*, back, + *arguo*, argue.]—**red"ar-gu'tion**, *n.*


1. A Redan extended by curtains. 2. A Redout.

red cross. **1.** The cross of St. George, the emblem of the English. **2.** A Greek cross, red on a white ground. **3.** (R- C-) A Red Cross Society.—**Red Cross Society**, a society for the succor of the sick and wounded in war, formed in accordance with the international convention signed at Geneva in 1864, the members wearing a red Geneva cross as a badge of neutrality. These societies are now national organizations, and continue their beneficent activities in times of peace, as in fighting disease, etc.

redd, 1 red; 2 rĕd, *vt.* To make clear of; get rid of; clean up. [< AS. *rēddan*, arrange.] [red; flush.

red'den, 1 red'n; 2 rĕd'n, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make red. **2.** To grow

red-den'dum, 1 re-den'dum; 2 rē-dĕn'dŭm, *n.* [L.] [-DA, *pl.*] *Law.* A clause in a deed whereby the grantor reserves to himself some new thing, such as rent, out of what he has granted.

red'der1, 1 red'or; 2 rĕd'er, *n.* [Scot.] One who composes or settles things; esp., a peacemaker.—**redder's blow** or **lick**, a blow received by one trying to separate combatants. **reddin' straik**‡.

red'ding, 1 red'ing; 2 rĕd'ing, *n.* The act of arranging and tidying: also of separating combatants.—**red'ding-comb"**, *n.* A large-toothed comb. **red'ding-kame"**‡. [-ness, *n.*

red'dish, 1 red'ish; 2 rĕd'ish, *a.* Mixed with or somewhat red.

red'dle, 1 red'l; 2 rĕd'l. **I.** *vt.* To mark or stain with reddle. **II.** *n.* Red ocher; red chalk, as for marking sheep. [< AS. *rudu*, redness, < *rēodan*, redden.]

rede1d, 1 rid; 2 rēd, *vt.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** To advise. **2.** To solve; explain; interpret. **3.** To tell; relate. For other senses, see READ, *v.*, of which REDE is an older form. **redd**‡.

rede2†, *v.*, *a.*, & *n.* Same as RED1, *v.*, RED, *a.*, RED, *n.*

rede, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as RAD. **2.** Fierce; impetuous; drunk.

rede, *n.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** Advice; counsel. **2.** A plan or scheme; decision. **3.** A story or narrative. **4.** Interpretation. **5**†. Speech. **6**†. A proverb; motto. **redd**‡; **reede**†.

re-deem', 1 rı-dīm'; 2 re-dēm', *vt.* **1.** To regain possession of by paying a price. Specif.: (1) *Law.* (*a*) To recover, as property that has been mortgaged. (*b*) To discharge, as a mortgage upon property. (2) In commerce, to pay off and receive back, as a promissory note.

2. To recover from captivity or from a liability to be wholly lost or alienated; hence, to rescue in any way; deliver; ransom; free from a claim or charge; as, to *redeem* goods from a pawnbroker; to *redeem* a nation. **3.** Specif., in theology, to rescue from sin and its consequences: said of Christ. **4.** To make amends for; compensate for; make up for; as, the play was *redeemed* by the acting. [< L.F *red-*, back, + *emo*, buy.] Syn.: see DELIVER; RECLAIM.—**re-deem'a-bl**(er, *a.* —**re-deem'er**, *n.* **1.** One who redeems. **2.** [R-] Jesus Christ, the Savior.—**re-demp'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed. **2.** The recovery of what is mortgaged or pledged. **3.** The payment of a debt or obligation. **4.** *Theol.* Salvation from sin through the atonement of Christ.—**re-demp'-tion-er**, *n.* One who redeems himself, as an emigrant, by service in payment of passage-money.—**re-demp'tiv**(es, *a.* Serving to redeem, or connected with redemption. **re-demp'to-ry**‡. —**Re-demp'tor-ist**, *n.* One of a Roman Catholic religious congregation, founded by St. Alfonso Maria de Liguori in 1732, devoted to missionary work, chiefly among the poor.

re"de-liv'er, 1 rī"di-liv'er; 2 rē"de-liv'er, *vt.* **1.** To deliver again. **2.** To restore. **3.** To repeat, as a message.—**re"de-liv'er-ance**, *n.* **re"de-liv'er-y**‡.

re'der‡, *n.* Reader.

re"de-vel'op, 1 rī"di-vel'ep; 2 rē"de-vĕl'op, *vt.* & *vi.* To develop again; specif., in photography, to intensify with chemicals and put through a second developing process. **-er**, *n.* **-ment**, *n.*

red'eye, *n.* Same as RUDD.

red'-hand"ed, 1 red'-hand"ed; 2 rĕd'-hănd"ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having hands red with blood, as a murderer caught in the act: hence said of one who has been caught in the act of committing any crime. **2.** [Colloq.] Being caught in the act of doing some particular thing; not always in a bad sense. **3**§. Violent; sanguinary. **red'-hand"**‡.

red'-hot", *a.* Heated to redness; figuratively, very enthusiastic.

re'di-a, 1 rĭ'di-ə; 2 rē'di-ə, *n.* [-æ, 1 -ĭ; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Helminth.* An asexual stage in trematode worms, immediately following the sporocyst and preceding the cercaria, with mouth and simple intestine: parasitic in snails. [< *Redi*, Italian naturalist.]

red'in-gote, 1 red'ĭn-gōt; 2 rĕd'ĭn-gōt, *n.* A long outer coat with long full skirts. [< F. *redingote*, cor. of E. *riding-coat.*]

re-din'te-grate, 1 rĭ-din'tĭ-grēt; 2 re-din'te-grāt. **I.** *vt.* To restore to a perfect state; make complete; renew. **II.** *a.* Restored to a whole or perfect state; renewed. [< L. *red-*, again, + *integro*, make whole.]—**re-din"te-gra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of redintegrating; restoration to a whole or sound state. **2.** *Psychol.* The act or tendency of the mind to complete again a complex mental state previously experienced, upon the renewal of any part of it.

re"di-rect', 1 rĭ"di-rekt'; 2 rē"di-rĕct'. *vt.* To direct again; direct anew; as, to *redirect* a letter.—**re"di-rec'tion,** *n.*

re"di-rect', *a. Law.* Designating the examination of a witness, after cross-examination, by the party who first examined him.

Red'mond, 1 red'mənd; 2 rĕd'mond, **John Edward** (1851–1918). An Irish statesman, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons.

red'o-lent, 1 red'o-lent; 2 rĕd'o-lĕnt, *a.* Full of or diffusing a pleasant fragrance; odorous: often figuratively; as, *redolent* of the past. [OF., < L. *red-*, again, + *oleo*, smell.]—**red'o-lence,** *n.* **red'o-len-cy**†.

re-dou'ble, 1 rĭ-dub'l; 2 rē-dŭb'l, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become double again; hence, to double as in commingled reflection. **2.** To reecho.

re-doubt', *n.* Same as REDOUT.

re-doubt'a-bl(e), 1 rĭ-dout'ə-bl; 2 re-dout'ə-bl, *a.* Inspiring fear; formidable; valiant: often ironical. [< F. *redoutable*, < *redouter*, fear.] Syn.: see FORMIDABLE. **re-doubt'ed‡.**—**re-doubt'a-bl(e-ness‡,** *n.*—**re-doubt'a-bly,** *adv.*

re-dound'[6], 1 rĭ-daund'; 2 re-dound'. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To have an effect, as by reaction, on the original agent; hence, to conduce, as to one's credit. **2**†. To be sent or rolled back. **3**†. To overflow. **II.** *n.* A return by way of consequence; result; requital. [< L. *red-*, back, + *unda*, wave.]

re-dout', } 1 rĭ-daut'; 2 re-dout', *n.* **1.** An enclosed fortification, especially a temporary one of any form, employed to defend a pass, a hilltop, etc. **2.** An earthwork or simple fortification placed within the main rampart-line of a permanent fortification. [< F. *redoute*.]

re-doubt', }

red'ow-a, 1 red'o-wə *or* -və; 2 rĕd'o-wə *or* -və, *n.* A dance of Bohemian origin resembling the waltz or the polka; also, its music, usually in quick triple time. [F., < Boh. *rejdowák.*]

re-draft', 1 rĭ-draft'; 2 rē-drăft', *n.* **1.** A second draft or copy. **2.** A bill of exchange drawn by the holder of a protested bill on the drawer or indorsers for the reimbursement of the amount of the original bill with costs and charges.

re-dress'[1], 1 rĭ-dres'; 2 re-drĕs'. **I.**[t] *vt.* **1.** To right, as a wrong, by compensation or the punishment of the wrong-doer; make reparation for. **2.** To make reparation to (a person). **3.** *Aero.* To right (an aeroplane); cause to resume proper flying position. **4**†. To repair. **II.** *n.* **1.** Satisfaction for wrong done; reparation. **2**†. An agent or a means of redressing. **3**†. A restoration or reformation. [< OF. *redresser*, straighten.]—**re-dress'er,** *n.*

re-dress'[2†], 1 rĭ-dres'; 2 rē-drĕs', *vt. & vi.* To dress again.

Red Riv'er. **1.** A river in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana; 1,200 m. to the Mississippi. **2.** A river flowing 700 miles from N. W Minnesota through Manitoba to Lake Winnipeg: a southern branch connects with the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers. **3.** Same as SONGKA.

Red Sea. An inland sea between Egypt and Arabia; length, 1,450 m.; joined to the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal.

red'-short", 1 red'-shôrt"; 2 rĕd'-shôrt", *a.* Weak or brittle while red-hot, as iron or steel. Compare COLD-SHORT.—**red'-short"-ness,** *n.*

re-duce', 1 rĭ-diūs'; 2 re-dūç', *v.* **I.** *t.* [RE-DUCED'; RE-DUC'-ING.] **1.** To bring to a specified form or condition, especially one regarded as inferior, elementary, or fundamental; as, to *reduce* a rock to powder. **2.** To diminish in value, size, quantity, dimensions, or the like; as, to *reduce* expenses. **3.** To bring from a higher to a lower condition; lower; degrade. **4.** To bring to subjection; subdue; as, the town was *reduced* by famine. **5.** To bring into a class, genus, or species; bring within certain limits of description; as, to *reduce* language to rules; to *reduce* a statement to writing. **6.** *Arith. & Alg.* To change the denomination of (numbers); as, to *reduce* pounds to pence; change (an expression) to a more elementary form; make the solution of (a problem) depend on that of a simpler one. **7.** *Law.* To bring into possession. **8.** *Surg.* To restore (displaced parts) to the normal position. **9.** *Chem. & Metal.* To deprive, as an ore, of non-metallic constituents; especially, to deprive wholly or partially of oxygen; deoxidize. **10.** *Geom.* To reconstruct (a given figure) on a small scale. **11.** *Phot.* To diminish the density, as of a negative. **12.** To enervate; weaken in strength; dilute. **13.** To drive to extreme measures: usually in the passive. **14.** To analyze. **15**§. To restore to a former state or condition. **16**†. To repair, as an injury. **17**†. To refer (anything) to its original source. **II.** *i.* To become lessened in any way. [< L.OF *re-*, back, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: boil down, compress, concentrate, condense, consolidate, contract, diminish, press down, press together, solidify, thicken. See ABASE; ABATE; ABBREVIATE; ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; CONQUER; IMPAIR; RELAX; RETRENCH; SCRIMP; SUBDUE; WEAKEN.—**re-duc'er,** *n.* One who or that which reduces. Specif.: (1) *Mech.* A device for reducing a part to make it fit in with another part, as in a drill. (2) A valve used for reducing. (3) *Phot.* An agent for reducing density, as of negatives.—**re-duc'i-bl(e,** *a.* That may be reduced.—**re-duc'tion,** *n.* The act of reducing, or its result. Syn.: see ABBREVIATION.—**re-duc'tiv(e,** *a.* Tending or serving to reduce.

re-duc'ing, 1 rĭ-diūs'ĭŋ; 2 re-dūç'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of REDUCE, *v.*—**re-duc'ing-valve",** *n.* A valve for maintaining uniform reduced pressure of a fluid, as steam or gas.

re-dun'dant, 1 rĭ-dun'dənt; 2 re-dŭn'dant, *a.* **1.** Being more than is required; constituting an excess. **2.** Unnecessarily verbose; tautological. [< L.OF *redundo*, overflow.]

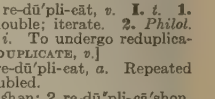
Syn.: excessive, exuberant, overflowing, superabundant, superfluous.—Ant.: insufficient, limited, little, scant, scanty, scarce, short, wanting.—**re-dun'dance,** *n.* The condition or quality of being redundant; that which is redundant; excess; surplus. Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION; EXCESS. **re-dun'dan-cy‡.**—**re-dun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

re-du'pli-cate, 1 rĭ-diū'plĭ-kēt; 2 re-dū'plĭ-cāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repeat again and again; redouble; iterate. **2.** *Philol.* To affix a reduplication to. **II.** *i.* To undergo reduplication. [< L. *re-*, again; and see DUPLICATE, *v.*]

re-du'pli-cate, 1 rĭ-diū'plĭ-kĭt; 2 re-dū'plĭ-cat, *a.* Repeated again and again; duplicated; doubled.

re-du"pli-ca'tion, 1 rĭ-diū"plĭ-kē'shən; 2 re-dū"plĭ-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of reduplicating, or the state of being reduplicated; a redoubling. **2.** *Rhet.* The repetition, at the beginning of a verse, of the word or sound with which the previous verse ended. **3.** *Philol.* The repetition of an initial sound or syllable in word-formation; also the sound or syllable thus repeated.—**re-du'pli-ca"tiv(e,** *a.* Causing, formed by, or constituting reduplication; double; reduplicate.

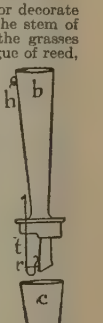
red'wood", 1 red'wud"; 2 rĕd'wŏod", *n.* **1.** An immense California tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of the pine family, some of which have attained 300 feet in height and 30 feet in diameter, or its durable reddish wood. **2.** Any one of various other trees yielding a reddish wood, or the wood itself, which yields a red dye.



Branch of Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).

ree, 1 rĭ; 2 rē, *a.* [Scot.] Wild; tipsy; delirious.

reed[1], 1 rĭd; 2 rēd. **I.** *vt. Carp.* To fashion into or decorate with reeds. See REED, *n.*, 5. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The stem of certain tall grasses growing in wet places, or the grasses themselves. **2.** *Mus.* A thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal nearly closing an opening, as in a pipe: used in reed-organs, the reed-pipes of pipe-organs, to produce a musical tone either by itself or when reenforced by the vibration of air in a pipe. See FREE REED, below. **3.** A musical pipe made of the hollow stem of a plant; shepherds' pipe. **4.** *Mining.* A tube containing the powder-train leading to a blast-hole; a spire. **5.** *Arch.* A semicylindrical ornamental molding or bead. **6.** That part of a loom that drives the filling against the woven fabric. **7.** [Poet.] An arrow or javelin. **8.** An ancient Hebrew measure of length; six cubits. **9.** The fourth or true digestive stomach of a ruminant. **ab"o-ma'sum**‡. [< AS. *hreōā*, reed.]—**free'-reed",** *a.* Denoting a musical instrument in which the reed vibrates clear of the wind-passage. —**reed'bird",** *n.* The bobolink: so called mostly in the middle United States.—**reed'buck",** *n.* An antelope that frequents reedy places; specif., the reitbok.—**reed'-bunt'ing,** *n.* The European black-headed bunting with a white collar, common in marshy places.—**reed'ing,** *n. Arch.* Beading or semicylindrical moldings collectively; ornamentation by such moldings; also, a molding of this kind.—**reed'ling,** *n.* The European bearded titmouse (*Panurus biarmicus*) with a black tuft of feathers on each side of the chin in the male.—**reed'-mace",** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Typha*, ing-hole: *r*, especially *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*. See CAT-TAIL.—**r.-organ,** *n.* A keyboard musical instrument sounding by means of free reeds.—**r.-warbler,** *n.* A bird (genus *Acrocephalus*) found in most parts of the Old World, with a moderately rounded tail, especially *A. streperus*.—**reed'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of reeds. **2.** Like a reed. **3.** Having a thin, sharp tone, like a reed instrument.—**reed'i-ness,** *n.*



Reed-pipe of an Organ. *b*, body of pipe; *c*, foot; *h*, tuning-hole; *r*, reed; *t*, tuning-wire.

reed[2]†, *n.* **1.** Counsel; advice. **2.** Plan; cause of action. **3.** An adviser.

Reed[3], *n.* **1. Thomas Brackett** (1839–1902), an American statesman; Speaker of the House of Representatives. **2. Walter** (1851–1902), an American army surgeon; demonstrator of the transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes.

reef[1], 1 rĭf; 2 rēf, *vt. Naut.* To reduce the extent of (a sail) by folding a part and tying it round, and usually fastening it to a yard or boom; also, to house, as a topmast.—**reef'er,** *n.* **1.** One who reefs. **2.** A short round coat or jacket.

reef[2], *n.* **1.** A ridge of sand or rocks, or especially of coral, at or near the surface of the water. **2.** [Austral.] A lode, vein, or ledge. **3.** A shoal. [< D. *rif*, reef, < *rijven*, rend.] —**reef'y,** *a.* Full of reefs.

reef[3], *n.* **1.** The part of a sail that is folded and secured in shortening sail. **2.** Any special method of reefing; the act

of reefing. [< MD. *rif*, reef of a sail.]—**reef'-knot'**, *n.* A square knot. See KNOT.

reek[1], 1 rēk; 2 rēk. **I.** *vi.* To emit vapor; be full of fumes; steam; smoke. **II**[1]. *n.* [Scot.] Smoke; vapor; steam. [< AS. *rēcan*, smoke.] **relk‡; reke‡.—reek'y**, *a.* Having been smoked; smoky; soiled by or emitting smoke. **reek'ie‡.**

reek[2], *n.* [Scot.] An adventure; exploit; frolic. [< Ice. *reka*, drift.] **relk‡.**

reel[1], 1 rēl; 2 rēl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To wind on a reel or bobbin, as yarn. **2.** To draw in (a fish) by reeling up the line: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rotatory device or frame for winding rope, cord, photographic film, or other flexible substance; specif., in cinematography, the film wound on one reel: used as a unit of length: usually about 1,000 feet. **2.** A wooden spool for cotton, silk, wire, thread, etc. **3.** Material, such as thread, paper, and the like, when wound in a reel. [< AS. *rēol*, reel.]

reel[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To stagger or sway in walking. **2.** To dance the reel. **3.** To waver; give way, as a defeated army. **4.** To have a sensation of giddiness or whirling; as, my head *reels*. **5.** To whirl round and round. **6.** To reel through, as a street. **II.** *n.* **1.** A staggering motion; giddiness. **2.** A lively Scottish dance, or its music. [< Gael. *righil*, reel.] Syn.: see SHAKE.—**Virginia reel** [U. S.], a contra-dance resembling the English Sir Roger de Coverley; probably introduced from England through Virginia.

reem, 1 rim; 2 rēm, *v. & n.* Same as REAM.

re"en-force'[1‡], 1 rı"en-fōrs'; 2 rē"ĕn-fōrç'. **I.** *vt.* To give new force or strength to. (1) To increase the military or naval strength of by bringing up more troops or ships. (2) To add some strengthening part or material to; thicken; strengthen; support. **II.** *n.* That which strengthens or reenforces, as the part of a cannon near the breech that is cast thicker than the rest. **re"in-force'‡.** Syn.: see RECRUIT.—**reenforced concrete**, same as FERRO-CONCRETE.—**re"en-force'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of reenforcing. **2.** Increase of force; a fresh body of troops or additional vessels: often in the plural. Syn.: see INCREASE. **re"in-force'ment‡.**

re"en-force'[2‡], *vt.* To enforce over again.

re-en'ter-ing, 1 rı-en'tər-ıŋ; 2 rē-ĕn'tər-ing, *pa.* Entering again or inward.—**reentering angle** (*Fort.*), an angle in a fortification the point of which is turned toward the defended place.

re-en'trant, 1 rı-en'trənt; 2 rē-ĕn'trant, *a.* Reentering.

re-en'try, 1 rı-en'trı; 2 rē-ĕn'try, *n.* **1.** The act of entering again. **2.** *Law.* Specif., the act of resuming possession of lands or tenements. **3.** *Card-playing.* A card by which a player gains or can gain the lead.

reest[1], 1 rist; 2 rēst, *vt. & vi.*. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** To check suddenly; arrest. **2.** To stop stubbornly; balk; as a horse.—**reest'y**, *a.*

reest[2], *v.* Same as REAST.—**reest'ed**, *pa.* **reest'it‡.**

reeve[1], 1 rīv; 2 rēv, *vt.* [REEVED, REEVD[S]; ROVE or ROV'EN; REEV'ING.] *Naut.* To pass, as a rope or rod, through a hole, block, or aperture; to fasten in such manner. [< D. *reven*, < *reef*, reef.]

reeve[2], *v.* Same as REAVE.—**reev'er**, *n.*

reeve[1], *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An officer formerly holding authority over landed areas; bailiff; overseer; steward. [< AS. *gerefa*, steward.]

reeve[2], *n.* The female of the ruff. [< RUFF, the bird.]

re"ex-change', 1 rı"eks-chānj'; 2 rē"ĕks-chānç'. **I.** *vt.* To exchange again. **II.** *n.* **1.** A second or renewed exchange. **2.** The sum that the holder of a bill of exchange may demand of the drawer or indorser as indemnity for the loss incurred by its dishonor in a foreign country, where it was payable.

Ref., *abbr.* Reformation.—**ref.**, *abbr.* Referee, reference, referred, reformed, reformer.—**Ref. Ch.**, *abbr.* Reformed Church.

re-feet', 1 rı-fekt'; 2 re-fēet', *vt.* To refresh after weariness or hunger; restore; repair: usually reflexive.

re-fec'tion, 1 rı-fek'shən; 2 re-fĕç'shon, *n.* **1.** Refreshment by food; a slight meal. **2.** In civil law, repair of property. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *facio*, make.]—**re-fec'tion-er**, *n.* In a monastery, the one in charge of the larder.—**re-fec'tive**(es, *a.* & *n.* Refreshing, or that which refreshes.—**re-fec'to-ry**, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A room for eating, especially in a religious house or college, a hall set apart for meals.

re-fer', 1 rı-fûr'; 2 re-fĕr', *v.* [RE-FERRED', RE-FERD'[S]; RE-FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct or send for information or other purpose; as, I *refer* you to the post-office. **2.** To hand over for consideration or report; as, the bill was *referred* to a committee. **3.** To place in relation to; assign; attribute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make or have reference; allude. **2.** To give a reference; direct interested persons to some one for information; as to *refer* to a previous employer. **3.** To have recourse; apply; appeal; as, to *refer* to the dictionary. **4.** To point out by marks of reference. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; ATTRIBUTE.—Prep.: refer *to* a person *for* consideration; refer *to* a book, chapter, or page; refer *to* a person, place, event, etc., in speaking or writing.—**ref'er-a-bl**(e[F], *a.* Capable of being considered in relation to something specified; assignable. **re-fer'ri-bl**(e[F]‡.—**re-fer'a-bl**(e-ness[F], *n.* —**re-fer'rer**, *n.*

ref"er-ee', 1 ref"ər-ī'; 2 rĕf"er-ē'. **I.** *vi. & vi.* To judge or act as a referee. **II.** *n.* A person to whom a thing is referred; in certain games, as football, an umpire or judge of points of play; in law, a person to whom a case is sent by order of court for investigation and report; an arbitrator. Syn.: see JUDGE.

ref'er-ence, 1 ref'ər-ens; 2 rĕf'er-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act of referring. **2.** An incidental allusion or direction of the attention. **3.** A note or other indication, as in a book, referring to some other book or passage; as, the *references* on the margin. **4.** One who or that which is or may be referred to; also, a testimonial. **5.** The state of being referred or related: used in the phrases *with* or (less correctly) *in reference to*. **6.** *Law.* The act or process of submitting a matter to a referee; also, the proceedings of and before a referee. [See REFER.]—**ref'er-enc-er**, *n.*

ref"er-en'dum, 1 ref"ər-en'dum; 2 rĕf"er-ĕn'dŭm, *n.* [DUMS[2] or DA, *pl.*] **1.** *Int. Law.* The submission, by a diplomatic representative to his government, of a proposition not covered by his instructions. **2.** The submission of a proposed public measure or law, which has been passed upon by a legislature or convention, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. See INITIATIVE. [L., neut. of *referendus*, gerundive of *refero*; see REFER.]

re-fine', 1 rı-fain'; 2 re-fīn', *vt. & vi.* [RE-FINED'; RE-FIN'ING.] **1.** To make or become fine or pure; free from extraneous matter; as, to *refine* sugar, gold, wine, etc. **2.** To make or become courteous or cultured; free from coarseness. **3.** To make subtile or overnice distinctions. Syn.: see CHASTEN; PURIFY.—**re-fined'**, *pa.* Characterized by refinement or polish; free from impurity; clarified; courteous; cultured; purified; also, subtile; recondite. Syn.: see FINE.—**re-fin'er**, *n.*—**re-fin'er-y**, *n.* [-ER-IES[2], *pl.*] A place where some crude material, as sugar or petroleum, is purified.

re-fine'ment, 1 rı-fain'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 re-fīn'ment, *n.* **1.** Fineness of thought, taste, language, etc.; freedom from coarseness or vulgarity; delicacy; culture. **2.** The act, effect, or process of refining; purification. **3.** A nice distinction; fastidiousness.

Syn.: civilization, cultivation, culture. *Civilization* applies to nations, denoting the sum of those civil, social, economic, and political attainments by which a community is removed from barbarism; a people may be civilized while still far from *refinement* or *culture*, but *civilization* is susceptible of various degrees and of continued progress. *Refinement* applies either to nations or individuals, denoting the removal of what is coarse and rude, and a corresponding attainment of what is delicate, elegant, and beautiful. *Culture* in the fullest sense, as distinct from *cultivation*, denotes that degree of *refinement* and development which results from continued *cultivation* through successive generations; a man's faculties may be brought to a high degree of *cultivation* in some specialty, while he himself remains uncultured even to the extent of coarseness and rudeness. See HUMANITY; POLITENESS.—Ant.: barbarism, boorishness, brutality, clownishness, coarseness, grossness, rudeness, rusticity, vulgarity.

re-fit'[1], 1 rı-fit'; 2 re-fĭt'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To fit or be fitted again; restore to serviceable condition; repair damages; especially of ships. **II.** *n.* The repair of damages or wear, especially that of a ship.

refl., *abbr.* Reflection, reflective, reflex, reflexive.

re-flect'[2], 1 rı-flekt'; 2 re-flĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or throw off or back, as rays of light, heat, or sound. **2.** To return an image of in or as in a mirror: also used figuratively; as, he *reflects* credit on his teacher. **3.** To bend or fold back. **II.** *i.* **1.** To send back rays, as of light or heat; also, to be imaged or mirrored. [Rare.] **2.** To turn back the thoughts upon the past; think; ponder; indulge in introspection. **3.** To cast reproach; cause; blame or shame; as, his conduct *reflects* on his parents. [< L.OF *re-*, back, + *flecto*, bend.] Syn.: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; MUSE.—**re-flec'ter†**, *n.*

re-flec'tion, 1 rı-flek'shən; 2 re-flĕç'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specif. (*Physics*), the throwing off or back (from a surface) of impinging light, heat, sound, or any form of energy that travels in waves. **2.** The result of reflecting; reflected rays or an image thrown by reflection. **3.** Consideration of or meditation upon past knowledge or experience; thought; as, *reflection* increases wisdom; also, its result; as, a wise *reflection*. **4.** The casting of blame; censure. **5.** *Anat.* The folding of a part upon itself; a fold. **6.** Reflex action, as of the nerves. Syn.: cogitation, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, meditation, musing, rumination, study, thinking, thought. See ANIMADVERSION; THOUGHT.—Ant.: carelessness, heedlessness, imprudence, inconsiderateness, negligence, thoughtlessness. **re-flex'ion‡.**

re-flec'tive, } 1 rı-flek'tıv; 2 re-flĕç'tiv, *a.* **1.** Given to reflec-
re-flec'tiv[S], } tion or thought; meditative; as, a *reflective* person. **2.** Used in or capable of consideration or reflection; as, the *reflective* powers. **3.** Turning the attention upon the processes of the mind itself. **4.** Having the quality of throwing back light, heat, sound, etc. **5.** Making or containing reflections on.—**re-flec'tiv**(e-ly[S], *adv.*—**re-flec'tiv**(e-ness[S], *n.* **re"flec-tiv'i-ty‡.**

re-flec'tor, 1 rı-flek'tər *or* -tər; 2 re-flĕç'tor, *n.* **1.** That which reflects. Specif., a mirror, as of metal (usually concave), for reflecting light, heat, or sound, and also pictures or slides in a particular direction. **2.** A reflecting telescope.

re-flet', 1 re-flē'; 2 re-flĕ', *n.* [F.] **1.** Iridescent glaze; especially, the metallic glaze on pottery. **2.** Pottery having metallic or iridescent luster.

re-flex', 1 rı-fleks'; 2 rē-flĕks'. **I.**[1] *vt.* To bend back; turn back. **II.** 1 rī'fleks; 2 rē'flĕks, *a.* **1.** Turned or thrown backward; reflective. **2.** *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by reflex action. See phrase. **3.** *Biol.* Bent back; reflexed. **III.** 1 rī'fleks; 2 rē'flĕks, *n.* **1.** Reflection, or an image produced by reflection, as from a mirror or like surface. **2.** An image or copy; also, an adaptation from an-

other language or dialect, as a word. **3.** Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in painting, a distribution of light so that some objects shall seem illuminated by the reflected light of others on the same canvas. **4.** *Physiol.* A reflex action. **5.** *Psychol.* A simple inherited method of response to a stimulus conciously or unconsciously performed.

When such a response is instinctive it is termed an **unconditional reflex**; when it occurs only as the result of training or association it is termed a **conditional r.** [< L. *reflexus*, bent back.]—**reflex action, motion, or movement** (*Physiol.*), an action produced by the transmission of an afferent impulse to a nerve-center and its reflection thence as an efferent impulse independently of volition, as in involuntary winking when the eye is threatened.—**re-flexed'**, *pa.*—**re-flex'ly**(es). **I.** *a.* **1.** Reflected upon or referring to itself or its subject; as, a *reflexive* verb (whose object denotes the same person or thing as its subject), or a *reflexive* pronoun (which, used as an object, denotes the same person or thing as the subject, as in the phrase "I dress *myself*"). **2‡.** Capable of thought or reflection; reflective; as, the *reflexive* reason. **II.** *n.* **Gram.* A word used reflexively.—**re-flex'ly(e-ly**, *adv.*

ref'lu-ent, 1 ref'lu-ent; 2 rĕf'lu-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing or rushing back; ebbing, as the tide. [< L. *re-*, again, + *fluo*, flow.]—**ref'lu-ence,** *n.* A flowing back. **ref'lu-en-cy‡.**

re'flux, 1 rī'fluks; 2 rē'flŭks, *n.* A flowing back; ebb; return; as, the flux and *reflux* of fortune. [F., < L. *re-*, again, + *fluo*, flow.]

re-form'1, 1 rı-fôrm'; 2 re-fôrm'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To change from bad to good, or to persuade others to so change; make better morally; restore to former goodness; change for the better by alteration or reconstruction; free from evils or abuses; abandon vicious habits. Syn.: see AMEND; RECLAIM.

II. *n.* An act or result of reformation; change for the better, especially in administration; correction of evils or abuses; change from vicious to upright character. [< F. *réformer*, < L. *reformo*, < *re-*, again, + *formo*, form.]

Syn.: reformation. A *reform* is more external and less comprehensive than a *reformation;* the most thorough *reformations* generally begin in attempts at partial *reforms.*—Ant.: corruption, degradation, perversion, ruin.—**reform school,** a reformatory.—**ref"or-ma'tion**1, *n.* The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed; moral or religious restoration or revival; especially [R-], the religious revolution resulting in the establishment of Protestantism in the sixteenth century. Syn.: see REFORM.—**re-form'a-tiv**(es, *a.* Reforming or tending to reform. —**re-form'a-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Having a tendency to produce reformation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES2, *pl.*] An institution for the reformation and instruction of offenders.—**re-formed',** *pa.* **1.** Restored to a better state; corrected or amended; delivered from a vicious life. **2.** [R-] Noting churches organized by Protestants in the 16th century, specifically those following Zwingli and Calvin in France, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, and later in other countries, as Great Britain and the United States: distinguished from *Lutherans;* an element in the names of many Protestant denominations. **re-form'er‡.**—**re-form'er,** *n.* **1.** One who carries out, advocates, or works for reform. **2.** [R-] A leader of the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century.—**re-form'ist,** *n.* A reformer.

re-form'2, 1 rī-fôrm'; 2 rē-fôrm', *vt. & vi.* To form again; come again into form or order. [< RE- + FORM.]—**re"form-ma'tion**2, *n.*

re-fract'd, 1 rı-frakt'; 2 re-frăct', *vt.* To bend from a direct course; turn aside; specif., to deflect (a ray) by refraction. [< L. *re-*, back, + *frango*, break.]—**re-frac'tion,** *n.* The change of direction of a ray, as of light or heat, in oblique passage from one medium to another of different density, or in traversing a medium whose density is not uniform.—**double refraction** (*Optics*), the property possessed by all transparent crystallized materials, except those of the isometric system, of breaking up a beam of light into two differently refracted and polarized rays: see BIREFRINGENT.—**re-frac'tiv**(es, *a.* Capable of causing, caused by, or pertaining to refraction.—**re-frac'tiv**(euess, **re"frac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-frac'tor,** *n.* **1.** Any refracting medium. **2.** A refracting telescope. See under TELESCOPE.

An Experiment Showing the Refraction of Light.

re"frac-tom'e-ter, 1 rī"frak-tom'ı-tər; 2 rē"frăc-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* Any instrument for measuring indices of refraction. [See REFRACT.]—**interference refractometer,** an instrument employing interference fringes for measurement. **interferential r.‡.**

re-frac'to-ry, 1 rı-frak'to-rı; 2 re-frăc'to-ry, *a.* **1.** Not amenable to control; disobedient; unmanageable; obstinate. **2.** Resisting ordinary methods of reduction, as an ore. Syn.: see OBSTINATE; REBELLIOUS; RESTIVE; TURBULENT.—**re-frac'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**re-frac'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

ref'ra-ga-bl(e*, 1 ref'rı-ga-bl; 2 rĕf'ra-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being refuted. [< L. *refragor*, oppose, < *re-*, back, + *fragor*, break.]

re-frain', 1 rı-frēn'; 2 re-frān', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hold within bounds; restrain. **2.** To abstain from action; forbear. [< L.* *re-*, back, + *frenum*, bit.]

Syn.: abstain, forbear, hold back, restrain. See CEASE; KEEP. —Ant.: begin, continue, persevere, persist.—**re-frain'er,** *n.*

re-frain', *n.* A phrase or strain repeated at intervals, generally regular, in a poem or a song; a burden. It generally recurs at the end of a stanza or strophe, and is common in old ballads and in Provençal poetry. [F., < L. *re-*, back, + *frango*, break.]

re-fran'gi-bl(e*, 1 rı-fran'ji-bl; 2 re-frăn'gi-bl, *a.* Capable of being refracted, as light. [< L. *refringo;* see REFRACT.] —**re-fran"gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **re-fran'gi-ble-ness‡.**

re-fresh't, 1 rı-freśh'; 2 re-frĕśh', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fresh again, as by air, water, etc. Specif.: (1) To give a sensation of freshness or vigor to; reinvigorate; revive. (2) To cause to act as if fresh or new; restore; repair: now chiefly figurative. **2.** *Surg.* To restore to its original condition a fresh wound, as by making raw the edges of a fissure before closing it. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become fresh again; be reinvigorated; revive. **2.** [Colloq.] To take refreshment. [Ult < L. *re-*, again, + LL. *friscus*, < OHG. *frisc*, fresh.]—**re-fresh'er,** *n.* One who or that which refreshes.—**re-fresh'ing,** *pa.* Serving to refresh: often with sarcasm; as, *refreshing* impudence. Syn.: see DELIGHTFUL.—**re-fresh'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**re-fresh'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; restoration of vigor or liveliness. **2.** That which refreshes, as food or drink: in this sense generally in the plural.

re-frig'er-ate, 1 rı-frij'er-ēt; 2 re-frĭg'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED2; -AT"ING.] To cause to become cold; cool; specif., to freeze (foodstuffs) for preservative purposes. [< L. *re-*, again, + *frigero*, cool, < *frigus*, cold.]—**re-frig'er-ant.** **I.** *a.* Cooling; allaying heat or fever. **II.** *n.* Any medicine or material, as ice, which reduces abnormal heat of the body. **re-frig'er-a-tive‡.** —**re-frig"er-a'tion,** *n.* & cooling.—**re-frig'er-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** That which makes or keeps cold; a box or room for keeping articles cool by means of ice. **2.** In distilling, a chamber or vat for cooling heated liquids.—**re-frig'er-a-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Reducing heat. **II.** *n.* That which reduces heat.

re-frin'gen-cy, 1 rı-frin'jen-sı; 2 re-frin'ğĕn-çy, *n.* Power to refract. **re-frin'gence‡; re-frin'gent,** *a.* Refractive.

reft, 1 reft; 2 rĕft, *imp. & pp.* of REAVE, *v.*

ref'uge, 1 ref'yūj; 2 rĕf'yuğ. **I†.** *vt. & vi.* To shelter; take shelter or refuge. **II.** *n.* **1.** Shelter or protection, as from danger or distress. **2.** One who or that which shelters or protects. **3.** A safe place; asylum; specif., a raised or enclosed space for pedestrians on crowded streets or crossings. [F., < L. *re-*, back, + *fugio*, flee.]

Syn.: asylum, cover, covert, harbor, hiding-place, protection, retreat, sanctuary, stronghold. See SHELTER.—Prep.: a refuge *for* the oppressed, *from* the oppressor.—**ref"u-gee',** *n.* One who flees to a refuge; especially, one who flees from invasion, persecution, or political danger.

re-ful'gence, 1 rı-ful'jens; 2 re-fŭl'ğĕnç, *n.* Splendor; brilliant radiance. [OF. < L. *re-*, back, + *fulgeo*, shine.]—**re-ful'gen-cy‡.**—**re-ful'gent,** *a.* Shining with a bright light; brilliant; splendid. Syn.: see BRIGHT. **-ly,** *adv.*

re-fund',id 1 rı-fund'; 2 re-fŭnd', *vt.* **1.** To pay back. **2†.** To pour back. [< L. *re-*, back, + *fundo*, pour.]—**re-fund'er,** *n.* —**re-fund'ment**1, *n.*

re-fund'2d, 1 rī-fund'; 2 rē-fŭnd', *vt.* **1.** To fund anew; replace by a new funded loan.—**re-fund'ment**2‖, *n.* The act of refunding, or that which is refunded.

re-fuse'1, 1 rı-fiūz'; 2 re-fūğ', *vt. & vi.* [RE-FUSED'; RE-FUS'-ING.] **1.** To decline to do, permit, or yield. **2.** To reject; deny; repel. **3.** *Mil.* To turn back (the wing of a line of troops), so that it stands at an angle with the main body. **4.** To decline to jump over: said of a horse at a ditch, hedge, etc. **5†.** To disown; forsake; renounce; resign. [< F. *refuser*, < L. *refusus*, poured back.] Syn.: see RENOUNCE.—**re-fus'al,** *n.* **1.** The act of refusing; denial of what is asked. **2.** The privilege of accepting or rejecting; an option.—**re-fus'er,** *n.* One who refuses; specif., a recusant.

re-fuse'2, 1 rī'fiūz'; 2 rē-fūğ', *vt. & vi.* To fuse again; remelt.

re'fuse, 1 ref'yūs; 2 rĕf'yuş. **I.** *a.* Rejected as worthless. **II.** *n.* Anything worthless; rubbish. Syn.: see WASTE.

re-fute', 1 rı-fiūt'; 2 re-fūt', *vt.* [RE-FUT'ED2; RE-FUT'ING.] **1.** To demonstrate the falsity of; disprove (a statement). **2.** To prove (a person) to be in error; confute. [< L.* *refuto*, repel.]

Syn.: confound, confute, disprove. To *refute* and to *confute* are to answer so as to admit of no reply. *Refute* applies either to arguments and opinions or to accusations; *confute* is not applied to accusations and charges, but to arguments or opinions. *Refute* is not now applied to persons, but *confute* is in good use in this application; a person is *confuted* when his arguments are *refuted.*—**re-fut'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-fut'a-bl**(e*, *a.* Capable of being disproved.—**re-fut'a-bly,** *adv.*—**ref"u-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of refuting; disproof. **re-fut'al‡.**—**re-fu'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to disprove.—**re-fut'er,** *n.*

Reg., *abbr.* Regent, *Regina* [L., queen], Reginald, Register, Registrar.

reg., *abbr.* Region, register, registered, registry, regular.

re-gain', 1 rı-gēn'; 2 re-ğān', *vt.* **1.** To recover possession of, as of something lost; gain anew. **2.** To reach again; as, he *regained* the street. [< OF. *re-*, again, + *gaigner*, gain.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**re-gain'er,** *n.*

re'gal, 1 rı'gal; 2 rē'ğal, *a.* Belonging to or fit for a king; royal; also, stately. [OF., < L. *regalis*, royal.] Syn.: see IMPERIAL; KINGLY.—**re-gal'ly,** *adv.* In a royal manner; like a king; royally.—**re'gal-i-ty,** *n.* Sovereign jurisdiction; royalty.

re-gale', 1 rı-gēl'; 2 re-ğāl', *vt.* [RE-GALED'; RE-GAL'ING.] To entertain royally; delight; feast: often used ironically. [< F. *re-*, again, + OF. *galer*, rejoice.]—**re-gale'ment‖,** *n.* **1.** A sumptuous feast. **2.** Regalement. **3.** A choice dish.—**re-gale'-ment‖,** *n.* The act of refreshing or diversion; entertainment.

re-ga'li-a, 1 rı-gē'lı-ə; 2 re-ğā'li-a, *n. pl.* **1.** Decorative emblems of royalty. **2.** The distinctive symbols of some society, order, or rank. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* Royal rights. [LL., < L. *regalis*, regal.]

re-gal'i-ty, 1 rı-gal'ı-tı; 2 re-ğāl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Sovereign jurisdiction;

royalty. **2.** *Eng. & Scot. Hist.* A territorial jurisdiction conferred by the crown on a subject. **3.** A country subject to royal authority; a kingdom.

Re'gan, 1 rī'gən; 2 rē'găn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* the second daughter of Lear. See LEAR.

re-gard', 1 ri-gärd'; 2 re-gärd'. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To observe closely; view; hence, to consider or treat with care or reflection; give heed to. **2.** To consider from a certain point of view; hence, to hold as an opinion or a belief; as, I *regarded* him as a friend. **3.** To hold in esteem, reverence, or due observance; care for; also, to honor; keep; as, to *regard* the Sabbath. **4.** To take into account; relate to: often impersonally; as, I can not agree with you as *regards* that. **5†.** To care for. **6.** To pay attention; gaze; also, to heed; consider. Syn.: see ESTEEM; LOOK; PERTAIN. **II.** *n.* **1.** Observant attention or notice; heed; consideration. **2.** Common estimation or repute, especially good repute; as, a man of *regard.* **3.** Reference; particular. **4‖.** A look or aspect; view. **5.** Motive. [F., < *regarder,* look.]

Syn.: esteem, favor, respect. *Regard* is more personal and less distant than *esteem,* and adds a special kindliness; *respect* is a more distant word than *esteem. Respect* may be wholly on one side, while *regard* is more often mutual; *respect* in the fullest sense is given to what is lofty, worthy, and honorable, or to a person of such qualities; we may pay an external *respect* to one of lofty station, regardless of personal qualities, showing *respect* for the *office.* See ATTACHMENT; ESTEEM; FAVOR; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.—Ant.: abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, contempt, dislike; hatred, loathing, repugnance.—Prep.: regard *for* a friend; with regard *to* or in regard *to;* but now some writers avoid these forms, preferring to write "regarding", "touching," "respecting," etc.—

re-gard'ant, *a.* **1‖.** Regarding; observant; watchful. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* Annexed to the land or manor, as certain retainers. **3.** *Her.* Looking backward.—**re-gard'ant†,** *n.* A serf.—**re-gard'ful,** *a.* **1.** Having or showing regard; heedful. **2.** Respectful.—**re-gard'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**re-gard'ful-ness,** *n.*—**re-gard'ing,** *prep.* In reference to; with regard to.—**re-gard'less,** *a.* Having no regard or consideration; heedless; negligent. Syn.: see INATTENTIVE.

re-gat'ta, 1 ri-gat'ə; 2 re-ğăt'a, *n.* A boat-race, or a series of such races. [It.]

re'ge-late, 1 rī'ji-lēt *or* rī"ji-lēt'; 2 rē'ğe-lāt *or* rē"ğe-lāt', *vi.* [-LAT"-ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] To unite by freezing again; specif., to unite by regelation.

re"ge-la'tion, 1 rī"ji-lē'shən; 2 rē"ğe-lā'shon, *n. Physics.* The union or fusion into one solid piece of two pieces of ice, having moist surfaces.

re'gen-cy, 1 rī'jen-si; 2 rē'ğĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The government or office of a regent or body of regents; vicarious government. **2.** The period during which a regent or body of regents governs. **3.** A body of regents. **4.** The district under the rule of a regent. **re'gent-ship†.**

re-gen'er-ate, 1 ri-jen'er-ēt; 2 re-ğĕn'er-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-AT"-ED[4]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To generate anew; reproduce; as, vegetation is *regenerated* in the spring. **2.** *Theol.* To renew spiritually by the power of the Holy Spirit; loosely, to convert. **3.** Hence, to improve greatly in character; reform; as, to *regenerate* morals. **4.** To reproduce. **5.** To form again. **6.** To become regenerate. **II.** *a.* 1 -it; 2 -at. **1.** Having new life; restored. **2.** Spiritually renewed; regenerated. [< L. *re-,* again, + *genero,* generate.]—**re-gen'er-a-cy,** *n.* The state of being regenerate.—**re-gen"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated. **2.** *Theol.* The gracious divine impartation of spiritual life: the new birth. **3.** *Biol.* (1) The reproduction of a lost part or organ, as in lizards. (2) The renewal or reproduction of cells, tissues, etc., in the ordinary vital processes; as, the *regeneration* of the ectodermic layers. **4.** The process by which, in various devices, heat is saved and reutilized. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**re-gen'er-a-tiv(es,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to regeneration; as, *regenerative* agencies. **2.** *Mech.* Using the principle of the regenerator. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re-gen'er-a"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which regenerates. **2.** A device, as in a furnace or a gas-burner, by which the waste heat of escaping gases is given out to the gas and air just entering. **3.** A furnace containing such a device.

Re'gens-burg, 1 rē'genz-burh; 2 re'ğĕns-burh, *n.* [G.] Ratisbon.

re'gent, 1 rī'jent; 2 rē'ğĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Exercising authority in another's place. **2.** Governing; ruling. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who rules in the name and place of the sovereign. **2.** Any ruler or governor; one that governs. **3.** A resident master who takes part in the government of a university or college. **4.** [U. S.] One of various officers having charge of the higher education, as of a State. **5.** *Canon Law.* A college professor. [OF., < L. *regen(t-)s,* ppr of *rego,* rule.]—**re'gent-ship,** *n.* The office of a regent; regency.

Reg'gio, 1 rej'o; 2 rĕğ'o, *n.* **1.** A seaport and cathedral town; capital of **Reggio di Calabria province,** S. Italy; pop. 59,430; suffered from disastrous earthquake shock Dec. 28, 1908. **2.** A walled manufacturing and commercial city; capital of **Reggio nell' Emilia province,** N. Italy; pop. 82,915; birthplace of Ariosto.

reg'i-cide, 1 rej'i-said; 2 rĕğ'i-çīd, *n.* **1.** The killing of a king or sovereign. **2.** The killer of a king or sovereign. [< L. *rex (reg-),* king, + *cædo,* kill.]—**reg'i-ci"dal,** *a.* Pertaining to, tending to, or involving regicide.

Re-gil'lus, 1 ri-jil'əs; 2 re-ğil'ŭs, *n.* A former lake in ancient Latium near Rome; scene of the victory in 496 B. C. of the Romans over the Latins and subject of one of Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome.*

rē"gime', 1 rē"ʒīm'; 2 rę"zhīm', *n.* System of government or administration; social system. [F.]

reg'i-men, 1 rej'i-men; 2 rĕğ'i-mĕn, *n.* **1.** A systematized course of living, as to food, clothing, etc. **2.** Government; control. **3.** *Gram.* The influence of one word in determining the form of another connected with it; grammatical government. [L.] Syn.: see FOOD.

reg'i-ment, 1 rej'i-ment *or* -ment; 2 rĕğ'i-mĕnt. **I.** *vt.* **1.** *Mil.* To form into a regiment or regiments; organize. **2.** To form into a well-defined or specific body or group; systematize; organize. **3.** To assign to a regiment. **II.** *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers constituting the largest permanent unit of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, commanded by a colonel. **2†.** Regimen. [OF., ult. < L. *rego,* rule.]—**reg"i-men'tal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment. **II.** *n.* Military uniform: now almost always in the plural. **-ly,** *adv.*—**reg"i-men-ta'tion,** *n.* Formation as into a regiment.

Re'gin, 1 rē'yin; 2 rę'yin, *n. Norse Myth.* A dwarf, foster-father of Sigurd, by whom he is slain. See FAFNER; SIGURD. **Re'ginn†.**

re-gi'na[1], 1 ri-jai'nə; 2 re-ğī'na, *n.* [L.] **1.** Queen. **2.** [R] A personal female name.—**re-gi'nal,** *a.* Pertaining to a queen; also, supporting or favoring a queen.

Re-gi'na[2], 1 ri-jai'nə; 2 re-ğī'na, *n.* A town, capital of Saskatchewan province, Canada; pop. 34,432.

Reg'i-nald, 1 rej'i-nəld; 2 rĕğ'i-nald, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. **Rein'hold,** 1 rain'hōlth, 2 rin'hōlth; D. **Rei'nold,** 1 rai'nōlt, 2 rī'nōlt; F. **Re-naud',** 1 re-nō', 2 re-nō', **Re-gnauld', Re-gnault',** 1 re-nyō', 2 re-nyō'; G. **Rei'nald,** 1 rai'nālt, 2 rī'-nālt, **Rein'hold,** 1 rain'hōlt, 2 rin'hōlt. **Rein'wald,** 1 rain'vəlt, 2 rin'vălt; It. **Ri-nal'do,** 1 ri-nāl'do, 2 rī-nāl'do; L. **Reg"i-nal'-dus,** 1 rej"i-nal'dus, 2 rĕğ"i-nal'dŭs, **Rey-nal'dus,** 1 rē-nal'dus, 2 re-nal'dŭs; Sp. **Re"y-nal'dos,** 1 rē"i-nōl'dos, 2 re"ŷ-nal'dos; Sw. **Rein'hold,** 1 rain'hōld, 2 rin'hōld. [Teut., powerful ruler.]

re'gion, 1 rī'jən; 2 rē'ğon, *n.* **1.** A portion of territory or space; a country or district; also, realm; specif., one of the strata into which the air or the sea is divided by imaginary boundaries. **2.** *Zoögeog.* An area of the earth's surface, as characterized by its fauna; as, the Australian *region.* See ARCTOGÆA; NEOGÆA; NOTOGÆA. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A portion of the body. [OF., < L. *regio(n-),* territory, region.] Syn.: see LAND.—**re'gion-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a region; sectional; local. **2.** Of or pertaining to an entire region or section.

reg'is-ter, 1 rej'is-tər; 2 rĕğ'is-ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To record in or as in a register; enroll; specif., to enroll formally in a register, as a document, securities, etc. **2.** To denote according to a scale. **3.** To effect the exact correspondence of (parts) as in printing. **4.** To enter one's name in a register. **5.** *Print.* To be in register. **6.** To record, as by photography; hence, in motion-pictures, to indicate, as grief, joy, etc., by gestures; display knowledge of, as a sound, detail, or the like. Syn.: see ENROLL.

II. *n.* **1.** An official record, the book containing it, or an entry therein; roll; list; schedule; also, registry. **2.** A registrar. **3.** That which registers; a registering apparatus, as for recording velocity, pressure, etc.; specif., a device for regulating the admission of heated air to a room. **4.** *Mus.* (1) The range or compass of a voice or an instrument. (2) A class or series of tones of a particular quality or belonging to a particular portion of the compass of a voice or of some instruments. The normal and natural register of the voice is the **chest-** (or **thick**) **register:** a middle and an upper register are also recognized, the latter being also termed a **head-** (or **thin**) **register.**

5. *Phot.* Relation of position between the sensitive plate or film and focusing-screen. **6.** *Print.* Exact correspondence of the lines, etc., on the opposite sides of a sheet; correct relation of the colors in color-printing. [< L.[F] *regesta,* records.] Syn.: see HISTORY; LIST; RECORD.—**reg'is-trar,** *n.* The authorized keeper of a register or of records.—**reg"is-tra'tion,** *n.* The act of entering in a registry; enrolment; also, an entry in a registry.—**reg'is-try,** *n.* [-TRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Registration. **2.** A register, or the place where it is kept. Syn.: see LIST.

re'gi-us, 1 rī'ji-us; 2 rē'ği-ŭs, *a.* [L.] Royal: a designation of certain English university professorships founded by the crown, or of their incumbents, as also of certain Scottish professors appointed by the crown; as, a *regius* professor.

reg'let, 1 reg'let; 2 rĕğ'lĕt, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding. **2.** *Print.* A thin wooden strip used for making space between lines; also, reglets collectively or the material of which they are made. [OF., < *règle,* rule, < L. *regula:* see RULE, *n.*]

reg'ma, 1 reg'mə; 2 rĕğ'ma, *n. Bot.* A dry fruit made up of two or more cells, each of which dehisces at maturity. [< Gr. *rhēgma,* < *rhēgnymi,* break.]

Regma.

reg'nal, 1 reg'nəl; 2 rĕğ'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a reign. [< LL. *regnalis,* < L. *regnum;* see REIGN, *n.*]

reg'nant, 1 reg'nənt; 2 rĕğ'nant, *a.* Reigning in one's own right; hence, dominant; commanding. [< L. *regno,* reign.] Syn.: see PREDOMINANT.

Reg. Prof., *abbr.* [Eng.] Regius (that is, royal) Professor (a professor appointed by the crown).

Reg., Regt., *abbr.* Regent, regiment.

re-grate', 1 ri-grēt'; 2 re-grāt', *vt.* [RE-GRAT'ED; RE-GRAT'ING.] **1.** *Eng. Crim. Law.* Formerly, to buy up, as provisions, in a market, for the purpose of selling them at a higher price in or near the same market. **2.** To retail, as provisions. [< OF. *regrater* (F. *regratter*), < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + L. *capio,* chase, < *capio,* take.]

re'gress, 1 rī'gres; 2 rē'ğrĕs. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To go back; return. **2.** *Astron.* To move in a direction opposite to that of the general motion of the heavenly bodies. **II.** *n.* Passage back; return; also, the power of passing back or returning. [< L. *re-,* back, + *gradior,* go.]—**re-gres'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of moving back or returning. **2.** *Astron.* Motion in a direction opposite

to that of the general motion of the heavenly bodies. **3.** *Psychol.* A characteristic of neurotic processes in which an adult patient's memory reverts to childish manifestations of instinctive desires belonging to a period preceding the obstacles which prevented their normal fulfilment and so initiated the neurosis.—**re-gres'-siv**(es), *a.* **1.** Passing back; returning. **2.** Retroactive **3.** Retrogressive.

re-gret', 1 rı-gret'; 2 re-grĕt'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-GRET'TED[4]; RE-GRET'TING.] To look back to with distress and the wish that it had been otherwise; lament over; grieve; remember with longing. Syn.: see MOURN.

II. *n.* **1.** Distress of mind in recalling some past event; a wishing that something had not happened. **2.** Remorseful sorrow; compunction. **3.** [Colloq.] A polite declination, in response to an invitation: commonly in the plural. [< OF. *regretter*, bewail.] Syn.: see GRIEF; REPENTANCE.—**re-gret'ful**, *a.* Feeling, expressive of, or full of regret. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**re-gret'ta-bl**(er, *a.* That is to be regretted.—**re-gret'ta-bly**, *adv.*

re-guer'don‡, *vt.* & *n.* Reward; recompense.

reg'u-la, 1 reg'yu-lạ; 2 rĕg'yu-la, *n.* [L.] [-LÆ, 1-lī; 2-lē, *pl.*] *Arch.* A fillet, especially one of a series in a Doric architrave, placed under the tænia and bearing 6 guttæ on the under side.

reg'u-lar, 1 reg'yu-lər; 2 rĕg'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made according to rule; symmetrical; normal. **2.** Acting according to rule; recurring without fail; methodical; orderly; as, *regular* habits. **3.** Constituted, appointed, or conducted in the proper manner; duly authorized; as, a *regular* meeting; a *regular* practitioner. **4.** *Gram.* Undergoing the inflection that is normal or most common to the class of words to which it belongs; following the rule; not exceptional. **5.** *Bot.* Having all the parts or organs of the same kind uniform in structure or shape and size: said mainly of flowers. **6.** *Zool.* Conforming to an established type; exhibiting radial or bilateral symmetry. **7.** *Mus.* Following strict and classical rules of composition; as, a *regular* movement. **8.** *R. C. Ch.* Bound by a rule; pertaining or belonging to a religious order; as, the *regular* clergy. **9.** *Mil.* Belonging to the standing army; standing; permanent. **10.** *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* Designating a transaction of which actual delivery must be made before 2.15 p. m. on the day following the sale. **11.** Having equal sides and angles: said of a geometrical figure. See phrases below. **12.** *Math.* Controlled or governed by one law or operation throughout; as a *regular* equation. **13.** [Colloq.] Thoroughgoing; unmitigated. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soldier belonging to a standing army as opposed to a volunteer or militiaman, or member of the National Guard. Specif., in international law, a member of a military force recognized as belligerent in war, as defined by the Hague Convention in 1907. **2.** One regularly employed or engaged. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of a religious or monastic order. [< L.[F] *regularis*. < *regula*, rule.] Syn.: see CONTINUAL; GRADUAL; HABITUAL; NORMAL; SOBER; USUAL.—**regular army**, a standing army. **r. troops**‡.—**r. body**, a polyhedron in which the relations of all faces, edges, or summits are identical.—**r. polygon**, a polygon with all its sides and angles equal.—**r. system** (*Crystal.*), same as ISOMETRIC or CUBIC SYSTEM.

reg"u-lar'i-ty, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being regular; as, *regularity* of form or in occurrence. Syn.: see SYMMETRY; SYSTEM.—**reg'u-lar-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make or cause to become regular. **reg'u-lar-is**ε‡.—**reg"u-lar-i-za'**(or **-sa'**)**tion**, *n.*

reg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a regular manner; according to the usual method or order. **reg'u-lar**‡ [Colloq.].

reg'u-lar-ness, *n.* The condition of being regular.

reg'u-late, 1 reg'yu-lēt; 2 rĕg'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To dispose, order, or govern by rule or system; as, to *regulate* the market. **2.** To put or keep in good order; adjust according to a standard; as, to *regulate* a watch or a mechanism. **3.** To reduce to or maintain in order; as, to *regulate* disordered finances. [< LL. *regulo*, pp. *regulatus*, < *regula*, rule.]

Syn.: adjust, arrange, conduct, direct, dispose, govern, guide, keep in order, manage, methodize, order, rule, systematize. See SET; SETTLE.—Ant.: confuse, derange, disorder, displace, distract, disturb, throw into confusion, throw into disorder, unsettle.—**reg"u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated. **2.** A rule prescribed for conduct; as, army *regulations:* also used adjectively. Syn.: see LAW; RULE.—**reg'u-la"-tiv**(es, *a.* Tending or serving to regulate; regulating.

reg'u-la"tor, 1 reg'yu-lē"tər *or* -tər; 2 rĕg'yu-lā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which regulates. **2.** *Horol.* (1) A clock used as a standard. (2) An index-arm for regulating the rate of a watch. **3.** *Mach.* A contrivance for governing or equalizing motion or flow. (1) A governor, as of a steam-engine. (2) A damper or other device for regulating a draft. (3) A valve for regulating, as a throttle-valve. (4) In heating-apparatus, a register; also, a thermostat. (5) *Elec.* A device for keeping at constant strength the current produced by a dynamo. [LL., < *regulatus;* see REGULATE.]—**reg'u-la"tor-box"**, **r.-lever**, **r.-shaft**, *n.* Mechanism formerly used in place of what is now called valve-gear.—**r. valve**, *n.* A throttle-valve.—**reg'u-la"-tor-ship**, *n.*—**reg'u-la"to-ry**, *a.* Regulating; regulative.—**reg'u-la"tress**, *n.* A female regulator.

reg'u-lus, 1 reg'yu-lus; 2 rĕg'yu-lūs, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* (1) The metallic mass that sinks to the bottom of the vessel in which slag is being treated. (2) An intermediate product obtained in smelting ores of copper, lead, silver, and nickel. **2.** [R-] A white star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. **Cor Leonis**‡. [L., dim. of *rex*, king.]—**reg'u-lin**(es, *a.*

Reg'u-lus, Marcus Attilius. A Roman general; consul 256 B.C.; put to death by the Carthaginians.

re-gur'gi-tate, 1 rı-gûr'jı-tēt; 2 re-gûr'ji-tāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-TAT'ED[4]; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To throw, pour, or surge back. **2.** To cause to surge back; as, ruminants *regurgitate* food already swallowed. [< LL. *regurgito*, < L. *re-*, again, + *gurges* (*gurgit-*), abyss.]—**re-gur'gi-tant**, *a.* Of or pertaining to regurgitation.—**re-gur"gi-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of rushing back or reswallowing; specif., the backward rush of blood into the heart, due to defective valves.

re"ha-bil'i-tate, 1 rī"hə-bil'ı-tēt; 2 rē"ha-bil'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED[4]; -TAT'ING.] To restore to a former state, capacity, privilege, rank, etc.; reinstate; as, to *rehabilitate* a social outcast. [< LL. *rehabilitatus*, < L. *re-*, again, + *habilis*, expert, skilful.]—**re"ha-bil"i-ta'tion**, *n.*

Re'han, 1 rī'ən; 2 rē'an. **Ada** (1860–1916). An Irish-American actress in comedy and classic rôles.

re-hash', 1 rī-hash'; 2 rē-hăsh'. **I.** *vt.* To work over into a new form: used derogatorily. **II.** *n.* Something hashed over, or made or served up from something used before, as old matter issued under a new name.

re-hearse', 1 rı-hûrs'; 2 re-hĕrs', *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-HEARSED'[t]; RE-HEARS'ING.] **1.** To perform privately in preparation for public performance; act or repeat for practise or improvement; practise. **2.** To tell or say over again; repeat; recite. **3.** To give an account of; relate. **4.** To enumerate. **5.** To cause to repeat as for practise; instruct by rehearsal. [< OF. *reherser*, harrow again. < L. *re-*, again, + *hirpex*, harrow.] Syn.: see RELATE.—**re-hears'al**, *n.* The act of rehearsing, as a play; the act of reciting or telling over again. Syn.: see REPORT.—**re-hears'er**, *n.*

re-heat', 1 rī-hīt'; 2 rē-hēt', *vt.* **1.** To heat again or afresh.—**re-heat'er**, *n.* An apparatus for reheating a substance, as sugar-beet juice or ingot steel, which has cooled or partly cooled during some process; also, a device for reheating exhaust steam in transition in a compound steam engine.

Re"ho-bo'am, 1 rī"ho-bō'əm; 2 rē"ho-bō'am, *n. Bib.* Son and successor of Solomon, from whom the ten tribes revolted, leaving him king only of Judah. *2 Chron.* ix, 31.

rei, 1 rī; 2 rē, *n.* A Portuguese and Brazilian coin, one thousandth of a milreis: worth one-tenth and one-twentieth of a cent respectively. [< Pg. *reis*, < Sp. *real*, < L. *regalis*, royal.]

Reichs'land", 1 raıhs'lānt"; 2 rīhs'länt", *n.* Literally, crown land; formerly, the territory of Alsace-Lorraine. [G.]

Reichs'rath", 1 raıhs'rāt"; 2 rīhs'rät", *n.* The former parliament of the Austrian empire, excluding, Hungary. [G.] **Reichs'rat"**‡.

Reichs'tag", 1 raıhs'tāg"; 2 rīhs'täg", *n.* An imperial diet in Europe, formerly, as of the German Empire. [G.]

Reid, 1 rīd; 2 rēd, *n.* **1. Captain Mayne** (1818–1883), an Irish-American novelist; *The Scalp Hunters.* **2. Thomas** (1710–1796), a Scottish clergyman and philosopher. **3. Whitelaw** (1837–1912), an American journalist and diplomat.

reif, 1 rīf; 2 rēf, *n.* [Scot.] Robbery; plunder.—**reiff'ar**, *n.* A robber.—**reif randy**, a sturdy beggar.

reign, 1 rēn; 2 rẽn. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To hold and exercise sovereign power; be at the head of a monarchy. **2.** To exercise a controlling influence. **3.** To prevail irresistibly; exist widely or to the exclusion of something else; as, winter *reigns.* **II.** *n.* **1.** The possession or exercise of supreme power; sovereignty; dominion; control; influence. **2.** The time of a sovereign's rule. **3**‡. The territory ruled by a king; kingdom. [< F. *règne*, < L. *regnum*, < *rego*, rule.] Syn.: see GOVERN.—**the Reign of Terror, the Terror**, or **Red Terror**, the period of the French Revolution from May, 1793, to August, 1794, during which Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and thousands of other persons were guillotined.

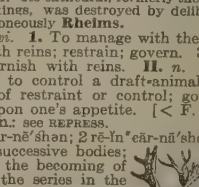
re"im-burse', 1 rī"ım-bûrs'; 2 rē"im-bûrs', *vt.* **1.** To pay back as an equivalent for what has been spent or lost; refund. **2.** To make return of an equivalent to; indemnify. [< F. *rembourser*, repay, < L. *re-*, again, + *em-*, in, + *bourse;* see PURSE.]—**re"im-burse'ment**, *n.*—**re"im-burs'er**, *n.*

re-im"plan-ta'tion, 1 rī-ım"plan-tē'shən; 2 rē-ım"plän-tā'shon, *n.* The act of restoring in place a bone, or part of a bone, removed in a surgical or dental operation.

Reims, 1 rımz *or* (*F.*) rãs; 2 rēmz *or* (*F.*) rãs, *n.* An ancient city of the *Remi*, a tribe of Belgian Gaul, now of N. E. France; pop. 76,645; bombarded and taken by the Germans Sept. 5, reentered by French Sept. 15, 1914. Its cathedral, formerly the coronation-place of the French kings, was destroyed by deliberate German bombardment. Erroneously **Rheims.**

rein, 1 rēn; 2 rẽn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To manage with the rein. **2.** To hold in check, as with reins; restrain; govern. **3.** To obey the rein. **4**‡. To furnish with reins. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strap attached to the bit to control a draft-animal. **2.** Figuratively, any means of restraint or control; government; as, to hold a *rein* upon one's appetite. [< F. *rêne*, < L. *retineo*, hold back.] Syn.: see REPRESS.

re-in"car-na'tion, 1 rī-in"kar-nē'shən; 2 rē-ĭn"căr-nā'shon, *n.* A rebirth of the soul in successive bodies; specif., in Vedic religions, the becoming of an avatar again; one of the series in the transmigration of souls.—**re"in-car'nate**, *vt.*—**re-in"car-na'-tion-ist**, *n.*


Reindeer. 1/70

rein'deer", 1 rēn'dīr"; 2 rẽn'-dēr", *n.* [REIN'DEER', *pl.*] A deer (*Rangifer tarandus*) of northern regions, long domesticated, and used as a draft- and pack-animal. [Ult. < Lapp *reino*, pasturage, + DEER.]

Rein'deer Lake. A lake in N. Saskatchewan and Manitoba provinces, Canada; area, 2,490 sq. m.

re″in-force′, -ment, *etc.* Same as REENFORCE, etc.

reins, 1 rēnz; 2 rens, *n. pl.* **1.** The kidneys. **2.** The inward parts; hence, the affections and passions, formerly thought to have their seat in the loins. [OF., < L. *ren*, kidney.]

re″in-stall′, 1 rɪ″ɪn-stôl′; 2 rē″in-stal′, *vt.* To install again. **re″in-stal′‡.—re″in-stal′or -stall′ment,** *n.* **re″in-stal-la′-tion‡.**

re″in-state′d, 1 rɪ″ɪn-stēt′; 2 rē″in-stāt′, *vi.* **1.** To restore to a former state or position. **2.** In fire insurance, to replace or repair, as damaged property, in lieu of paying its value. **—re″in-state′ment,** *n.* **re″in-sta′tion‡.**

re″in-sur′ance, 1 rɪ″ɪn-shûr′ans; 2 rē″in-shur′anç, *n.* **1.** An insurance effected by an insurer against a risk that he has previously assumed. **2.** The act of insuring again; a second insurance.

re″in-sure′, 1 rɪ″ɪn-shûr′; 2 rē″in-shur′, *vt.* [-SURED′; -SUR′ING.] *Law.* **1.** To protect by reinsurance (the risk on a policy already issued). **2.** To insure anew.

reird, 1 rɪrd; 2 rērd, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as RAIRD.

reise, 1 rīs; 2 rēs, *n.* [Scot.] A twig; brush; brushwood.

reist‡, 1 rɪst; 2 rēst, *vt.* [Scot.] To dry in the sun or in smoke; cure. [< Dan. *riste*, broil.]—**reist′it,** *a.* **1.** Smoke-dried. **2.** Somewhat tainted.

reit′bok″, 1 rɪt′bek″; 2 rēt′bōk″, *n.* A South-African antelope (*Cervicapra arundineum*), 3 feet high, grizzly ocher above, whitish on the belly; the male has horns a foot long, but the female is horniess. [< D. *rietbok*, < *riet*, reed, + *bok*, buck.] **reit′-buck″‡.**

re-it′er-ate, 1 rī-ɪt′er-ēt; 2 rē-ɪt′er-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED‡; -AT″ING.] To say or do again and again; repeat.—**re-it″er-a′tion,** *n.* Repetition.—**re-it′er-a″tiv(e‡.** **I.** *a.* Characterized by reiteration. **II.** *n.* **1.** A word or syllable repeated usually with some slight change, so as to make a reduplicated word, as, for instance, "tittle-tattle." **2.** *Gram.* A word expressing reiterated action.—**re-it′er-a″tiv(e-ly‡,** *adv.*

reive, *vt.* See under REAVE. [Scot.]—**rei′ver,** *n.*

Ré″jane′, 1 rē″ǧān′; 2 rē″zhän′, *n.* See RÉJU.

re-ject′, 1 rɪ-jekt′; 2 re-ject′, *vt.* **1.** To send away or refuse to accept or receive; repel; decline; expel, as from the mouth; also, to refuse (a person) a favorable reception; as, to *reject* a present; to *reject* a suitor. **2.** To refuse to grant; deny; as, to *reject* a petition. **3.** To cast away as worthless; discard. **4**†. To cast off. [< L. *re-*, back, + *jacio*, throw.] Syn.: see RENOUNCE.—**re-ject′er,** *n.* **re-jec′tor‡.—re-jec′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of rejecting. **2.** That which is rejected.

re-jec″ta-men′ta, 1 rɪ-jek″te-men′te; 2 re-jec″ta-mēn′ta, *n. pl.* Things thrown away; especially, things rejected from a living organism; excrement. [L.; see REJECT.]

re-joice′, 1 rɪ-jois′; 2 re-jōiç′, *v.* [RE-JOICED′‡; RE-JOIC′ING.] **I.** *t.* To fill with joy; gladden. **II.** *i.* To feel joyful; be glad. [< F. *réjouir*, rejoice, < L. *ex-*, out, + JOY.]

Syn.: cheer, delight, enjoy, enrapture, exhilarate, exult, gladden, gratify, joy, please, ravish, triumph. Compare HAPPINESS, HAPPY.—Ant.: afflict, agonize, bewail, grieve, lament, mourn, pain, regret, sadden, sorrow.—**re-joic′er,** *n.*—**re-joic′-ing.** I. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by joyfulness. Syn.: see HAPPY. **II.** *n.* The feeling or expression of joy. Syn.: see HAPPINESS; LAUGHTER; RAPTURE.

re-join′, 1 rɪ-join′; 2 re-jōin′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To come again into company with; return to; reunite. **2.** To say in reply or rejoinder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To answer to a reply. **2.** *Law.* To make answer to the plaintiff's replication. [< F. *rejoindre*, rejoin, < L. *re-*, again, + JOIN.]—**re-join′der,** *n.* **1.** An answer to a reply; also, any reply or retort. **2.** *Law.* The answer filed by a defendant to a plaintiff's replication. Syn.: see ANSWER.

re-journ′‡, *vt.* **1.** To adjourn. **2.** To refer for information.

Ré″ju′, 1 rē″ǧū′; 2 rē″zhū′, **Gabrielle Charlotte** (1857–1920). A French actress; singer; in private life, Madame Porel.

re-ju′ve-nate, 1 rɪ-jū′vɪ-nēt; 2 re-jų′ve-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″ED‡; -NAT″ING.] **1.** To make young or as if young again. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* To restore (a mature or old river) to its youthful condition by the development of lakes, as by obstruction through mountain growth or elevation. [< RE- + L. *juvenis*, young.]—**re-ju″ve-na′tion,** *n.*—**re-ju″ve-nes′cence,** *n.* **1.** A renewal of youth; the state of being or growing young again. **2.** *Bot.* The transformation of the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell into a primordial cell, which subsequently invests itself with a new cell-wall, and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual.—**re-ju″ve-nes′cent,** *a.* Becoming or causing to become young.

reket‡, *v.* Same as RECK.

rel., *abbr.* Relating, relative, relatively, religion, religious, *reliquæ*

re-lapse′, } 1 rɪ-laps′; 2 re-lāps′. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To lapse back as
re-laps′ᴱ, } into disease after partial recovery. **2.** To decline; backslide. **II.** *n.* A relapsing; lapse into a former evil state. [< L. *re-*, back, + *labor*, slide.]—**re-laps′er,** *n.*

re-late′, 1 rɪ-lēt′; 2 re-lāt′, *v.* [RE-LAT′ED‡; RE-LAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To recount the particulars of; narrate; tell. **2.** To connect, as by blood or marriage; establish some connection, as of thought, nature, character, etc., between. **II.** *i.* To be in connection or association; have reference or regard; refer: with *to*. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *relatus*, related, < *re-*, back, + *latus*, borne.]

Syn.: describe, detail, narrate, recite, recount, rehearse, report, state, tell. See PERTAIN.—Ant.: deny, hide, hush up, suppress, withhold.—**re-lat′ed,** *pa.* **1.** Standing in relation; connected; especially, of common ancestry; connected by blood or marriage; akin. **2.** Narrated. **3.** *Mus.* Belonging to the same harmonic or melodic series. **-ness,** *n.*—**re-lat′er,** *n.* One who relates.

re-la′tion, 1 rɪ-lē′shən; 2 re-lā′shon, *n.* **1.** The fact or condition of being related or connected, or that by which things are connected, either objectively or in the mind; interdependence; connection; as, family *relations*. **2.** The act of relating or narrating; also, that which is related or told. **3.** Connection by blood or marriage; kinship. **4.** A person connected by blood or marriage; a kinsman: now mostly supplanted in unidiomatic, non-literary usage by *relative*. **5.** *Law.* (1) The statement of the grounds of a complaint or grievance by a relator. (2) The reaching back and taking effect of an act or judicial decree at a date anterior to its actual occurrence; as, assignment in bankruptcy operates by *relation* back to the date of filing the petition. **6.** Reference; regard; allusion: chiefly, *in relation to*. **7.** The position of one person with respect to another; as, the *relation* of ruler to subject. **8.** *pl.* (1) Conditions in general which bring an individual in touch with his fellows. (2) The various ways in which one country may come into contact with another politically and commercially. [F. < L. *relatio(n)*, < *relatus*; see RELATE.] Syn.: see ANALOGY; KINDRED; KINSMAN; REPORT; STORY.—**re-la′tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or expressing relation: said especially of certain parts of speech. **2.** Having relation or kinship.—**re-la′tion-ship,** *n.* The state of being related; connection by blood or otherwise. Syn.: see AFFINITY; KIN.—**spiritual relationship,** a relationship arising from sponsorship in baptism.

rel′a-tiv(e‡, 1 rel′ə-tiv; 2 rĕl′a-tīv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having connection; pertinent; as, an enquiry *relative* to one's health. **2.** Resulting from or depending upon relation; as, a *relative* truth. **3.** Intelligible only in relation to each other; as, the *relative* terms 'father' and 'son.' **4.** *Gram.* Referring or relating to an antecedent term; as, a *relative* pronoun. **5.** *Mus.* Having so many tones in common that passage from one to the other is natural and easy; as, *relative* chords or keys. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who is related; a kinsman. **2.** *Gram.* A relative word or term; especially, a relative pronoun. [< F., *relatif*, < LL. *relativus*, < L. *relatus*; see RELATE.] Syn.: see KINDRED; KINSMAN. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rel″a-tiv′i-ty, 1 rel″ə-tiv′i-ti; 2 rĕl″a-tīv′i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being relative; relativeness. **2.** *Philos.* Existence only as an object of, or in relation to a thinking mind; phenomenality: sometimes called the doctrine of the relativity of existence. **3.** A condition of dependence or close relation, as of the solar system on the sun. **4.** *Physics.* A theory that all knowledge of velocity is relative. As developed by Einstein it assumes that: (1) The velocity of light is a constant independent of its source, (b) of the system with respect to which it is measured, and (c) of the observer save for its motion in relation to other systems. (2) The velocity of light is a maximum unattainable by the velocity of any material body. In the mechanics of relativity, the mass of a particle is determined by assuming that the actions of a system of particles do not change the total momentum with respect to a given system. The mass is not constant but dependent on its velocity.—**relativity of knowledge,** the doctrine that all knowledge is of and through relations, or by relating activity. (1) The skeptical theory that knowledge of what things really are is impossible, since knowledge itself is dependent upon the mind's purely subjective forms of relating its objects. (2) The doctrine that all knowledge of particular things is dependent upon the relations in which they or their elements and attributes stand to other things, or to one another. (3) *Psychol.* The doctrine that, in sense-perception, our apprehension of particular sensible qualities and intensities is always relative to other sensible qualities and intensities present in consciousness just preceding or at the same time.

re-la′tor, 1 rɪ-lē′tər *or* -tər; 2 re-lā′tor, *n.* [L.] **1.** One who relates; a relater. **2.** *Law.* One who institutes a special proceeding by relation or by information; as, the *relator* in the writ of quo warranto.—**re-la′trix,** *n. fem.*

re-lax′‡, 1 rɪ-laks′; 2 re-lăks′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make more lax or loose; slacken; loosen. **2.** To make less rigorous, or stringent; mitigate; as, to *relax* a rule. **3.** To abate in attention or assiduity; remit. **4.** To relieve from strain or effort; ease. **5.** To relieve from constipation. **6.** To make languid; as, a *relaxing* climate. **7.** To deliver over; release. **8.** To diminish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become lax or loose. **2.** To abate in severity; become less rigorous. **3.** To remit close attention or application; unbend. [< F. *relaxer*, < L. *re-*, again, + *laxus*, loose.]

Syn.: abate, divert, ease, loose, loosen, mitigate, recreate, reduce, relieve, remit, slacken, unbend. Compare WEAKEN.—Ant.: bind, confine, contract, strain, stretch, tighten.—**re-lax′a-bl(e‡,** *a.*—**re″lax-a′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed. **2.** Indulgence in diversion, or the diversion indulged in.—**re-la′ax-tiv(e‡,** *a. & n.*—**re-lax′er,** *n.*

re-lay′‡, 1 rɪ-lē′; 2 rē-lā′, *vt.* To lay again.

re-lay′‡, *vt. & vi.* To forward by relay; provide with relays; obtain a relay.

re-lay′, 1 rɪ-lē′ *or* rī′lē; 2 re-lā′ *or* rē′lā, *n.* **1.** A fresh set, as of men, horses, or dogs to replace or relieve a tired set. **2.** In general, a supply of anything kept in store for anticipated use or need. **3.** *Mach.* Same as SERVO-MOTOR. **4.** *Teleg. & Teleph.* An electro-mechanical device by means of which a current (usually weak) flowing in one circuit makes or breaks a current (usually stronger) in another circuit. [< F. *relais*, < *relaisser*, release; see RELEASE.]—**relay race,** a race between teams composed of runners placed at intervals along the course, who relieve each other in turn.—**telephonic r.,** a device which receives currents, corresponding to a message, from one circuit and produces similar ones in another circuit.

re-lease′‡, 1 rɪ-lēs′; 2 re-lēs′, *vt.* [RE-LEASED′‡; RE-LEAS′ING.] **1.** To free from restraint; liberate; as, to *release* a captive.

2. To free from obligation, or penalty. **3.** To relinquish, as a legal right or claim; quit. **4.** To deliver as from distress or trouble; relieve. **5.** [Recent.] To put into circulation, as a phonographic record or a motion picture. [< L. re-, again, + *laxus*, loose.] Syn.: deliver, discharge, disengage, emancipate, exempt, extricate, free, liberate, loose, unbind, unfasten, unloose, untie. See ABSOLVE.—Ant.: bind, capture, catch, confine, constrain, fetter, hold, imprison, keep, restrain, shackle.—Prep.: *from*.—**re-leas'er**, *n.*

re-lease'[2], 1 rī-līs'; 2 rē-lēs', *vt.* To lease again.

re-lease', 1 ri-līs'; 2 rē-lēs', *n.* **1.** The act of releasing or setting free, or the state of being released; liberation from restraint of any kind. **2.** A deliverance or final relief, as from anything grievous or oppressive. **3.** A discharge from responsibility or penalty, as from a debt or a claim. **4.** *Law.* An instrument of conveyance by which one of two persons having a mutual interest in lands surrenders and relinquishes all his interest and estate to the other; quitclaim. **5.** [Recent.] A motion picture, play, phonographic record, etc., ready for distribution or circulation. **6.** Exhaust of motive fluid in a steam-engine; also, the point at which such exhaust begins. **7.** Any device or catch to hold and release mechanism, etc.

rel'e-gate, 1 rel'ı-gēt; 2 rĕl'e-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED[2]; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To send off or consign, as to an obscure position or remote destination; put back or away; also, to exile; as, *relegated* to obscurity. **2.** To consign, as to a sphere; assign, as to a particular class; also, to refer (a matter) to an authority for decision. [< L. *re-*, back, + *lego*, send.] Syn.: see COMMIT. —**rel''e-ga'tion**, *n.*

re-lent'[4], 1 rı-lent'; 2 re-lĕnt', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To soften in temper; become more gentle or compassionate; yield. **2§.** To grow less tense or rigid. **3†.** To dissolve; melt; soften. **II†.** *t.* **1.** To abate; slacken; soften. **2.** To give up; abandon. [< F. *ralentir*, < L. *re-*, again, + *ad*, to, + *lentus*, pliant.] —**re-lent'less**, *a.* Pitiless. Syn.: see AUSTERE; IMPLACABLE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

rel'e-vant, 1 rel'ı-vant; 2 rĕl'e-vant, *a.* Fitting or suiting given requirements; pertinent; applicable: commonly with *to*. [F., ppr. of *relever*: see RELIEVE.]—**rel'e-van-cy**, *n.* The quality or state of being relevant; obvious relation; pertinency; applicability. **re'le-vance‡.** **rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*

re-li'a-bl(e[2], 1 rı-laı'a-bl; 2 re-lī'a-bl, *a.* That may be relied upon; worthy of confidence; trustworthy.

Syn.: trustworthy, trusty. *Trusty* and *trustworthy* refer to inherent qualities of a high order, *trustworthy* being especially applied to persons, and denoting moral integrity and truthfulness; we speak of a *trusty* sword, a *trusty* servant; we say the man is thoroughly *trustworthy*. *Reliable* is inferior in meaning, denoting merely the possession of such qualities as are needed for safe reliance; as, a *reliable* pledge; *reliable* information. A man is said to be *reliable* with reference not only to moral qualities, but to judgment, knowledge, skill, habit, or perhaps pecuniary ability; a thoroughly *trustworthy* person might not be *reliable* as a witness on account of unconscious sympathy, or as a security by reason of insufficient means. On the other hand, we might say of one, he is an unprincipled fellow, but as a workman he is thoroughly *reliable*. A *reliable* messenger is one who may be depended on to do his errand correctly and promptly; a *trusty* or *trustworthy* messenger is one who may be admitted to knowledge of the views and purposes of those who employ him, and who will be faithful beyond the mere letter of his commission. We can speak of a railroad-train as *reliable* when it can be depended on to arrive on time; but to speak of a *reliable* friend would be cold, and to speak of a warrior girding on his *reliable* sword would be ludicrous.—**re-li''a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being reliable. **re-li'a-bl(e-ness**[2]‡.—**re-li'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-li'ance, 1 rı-laı'ans; 2 re-lī'anç, *n.* **1.** The act of relying, or the condition of being reliant; confidence; trust; dependence. **2.** That upon which one relies; a ground of confidence. Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.—**re-li'ant**, *a.* Confident; manifesting reliance, especially upon oneself.

rel'ic, 1 rel'ik; 2 rĕl'ic, *n.* **1.** Some remaining portion or fragment of that which has vanished or is destroyed; as, a *relic* of barbarism. **2.** Something cherished in memory of one deceased; an object of sacred reverence or of affection; a keepsake or memento. **3.** *Gr. & R. C. Chs.* Specif., the body or part of the body of a saint, or an object connected with a saint or his tomb; a sacred memento. **4‖.** *pl.* A corpse; remains. [< F. *relique*, < L. *re-*, back, + *linquo*, leave.]

rel'ict, 1 rel'ikt; 2 rĕl'ict, *a.* **1.** *Phytogeog.* Remaining within a smaller tract than before: said of plants. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* Left by gradual erosion; residual. **3†.** Surviving; remaining; left; especially, widowed. [left behind.]

rel'ict, *n.* A widow; rarely, a widower. [OF., < L. *relictus*, **re-lief'**, 1 rı-lif'; 2 rē-lēf', *n.* **1.** The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; removal in whole or in part of any evil, hardship, or trial; alleviation; comfort. **2.** That which relieves. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] Charitable aid given, especially out of the poor rates. **4.** *Mil.* The release, as of a sentinel or guard, from his post or duty, and the substitution of some other person or persons; also, the person or persons so substituted. **5.** *Arch. & Sculp.* The projection, as of a figure, from a surface; also, any figure or figures so projecting. Sculptural relief is of three principal kinds, designated as (1) **high relief**, sometimes called **grand r.** (see ALTO-RILIEVO); (2) **low r.**, **bas-r.**, or *basso-rilievo* (see BAS-RELIEF); and (3) **half-r.**, **demi-r.**, *demi-rilievo*, or *mezzo-rilievo* (see DEMI-RELIEF); to which may be added (4) **hollow r.** (see CAVO-RILIEVO). See also STIACCIATO.

6. *Paint.* The apparent projection of forms and masses from the plane or ground of the picture given by the arrangement and disposition of the lines, colors, or gradations of color. **7.** Figuratively, the elevation of any person, deed, characteristic, or object above a common or ordinary plane. **8.** *Law.* A tribute paid to the lord of a fee, under feudal law, by the vassal heir of a deceased tenant on coming of age, in order to revive the lapsed tenancy in himself. **9.** *Phys. Geog.* The unevenness of land surface, as caused by mountains, etc. **10.** *Cartog.* The parts of a map, as the contour lines, which portray the configuration of the district represented. Compare HYPSOGRAPHY. [F., < *relever*; see RELIEVE.] Syn.: see HELP.

re-li'er, 1 rı-laı'ər; 2 re-lī'er, *n.* One who relies. See RELY.

re-liev(e'[2]**r**, 1 rı-liv'; 2 re-lēv', *vt.* [RE-LIEV(E)D'[2]; RE-LIEV'ING.] **1.** To free wholly or partly from something oppressive, as pain or trouble; give ease or comfort to. **2.** To alleviate; lessen, as pain, oppression, poverty, etc. **3.** To soften, lighten, or enliven, as style, color, contour, etc. **4.** To bring out into relief or prominence; display by contrast; hence, to give interest to by contrast. **5.** *Mil.* (1) To reenforce. (2) To release, as a sentinel, by substitution; also, to take the place of one so relieved. [< F. *relever*, < L. *re-*, again, + *levis*, light.] Syn.: see ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; RELAX.—**re-liev'a-bl(e**[2], *a.*—**re-liev'er**, *n.*

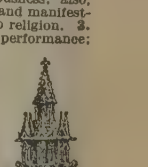
re-lie'vo, *n.* Same as RILIEVO: an incorrect form.

re-li''gieuse', 1 rə-li''ziūz'; 2 re-lī''zhiūz', *n.* [F.] A nun.

re-li''gieux', 1 rə-li''ziū'; 2 re-lī''zhiū', *n.* [-GIEUX', *pl.*] [F.] A man under monastic vows; a monk.

re-lig'ion, 1 rı-lij'ən; 2 re-lĭg'on, *n.* **1.** A belief binding the spiritual nature of man to a supernatural being, as involving a feeling of dependence and responsibility, together with the feelings and practises which naturally flow from such a belief. **2.** Any system of faith and worship; as, the Christian *religion*. **3.** An essential part or a practical test of the spiritual life; as, pure *religion* is to visit the fatherless, etc. See *James* i, 27. **4.** [Colloq.] Spiritual awakening and conformity of heart and life with religious belief. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* A state of life bound by monastic vows. **6.** Conscientious devotion in practise; scrupulous care; as, to make a *religion* of his work. **7†.** The rites or cult of a religion. [F., < L. *religio* (*n-*); connected with *relego*, read over, or with *religo*, bind.]

Syn.: devotion, faith, godliness, holiness, morality, pietism, piety, theology, worship. *Piety* is primarily filial duty, as of children to parents, and hence, in its purest sense, a loving obedience and service to God as the Heavenly Father; *pietism* often denotes a mystical, sometimes an affected *piety*; *religion* is the reverent acknowledgment both in heart and in act of a divine being. *Religion* includes *worship* whether it be external and formal, or the adoring reverence of the human spirit for the divine, seeking outward expression. *Devotion*, which in its fullest sense is self-consecration, is often used to denote an act of *worship*, especially prayer or adoration; as, he is engaged in his *devotions*. *Morality* is the system and practise of duty as required by the moral law, consisting chiefly in outward acts, and thus may be observed without spiritual rectitude of heart; *morality* is of necessity included in all true *religion*, which involves both outward act and spiritual service. *Godliness* (primarily godlikeness) is a character and spirit like that of God. *Holiness* is the highest, sinless perfection of any spirit, whether divine or human, and often used for purity or for consecration. *Theology* is the science of *religion*, or the study and scientific statement of its doctrines. *Faith*, strictly the belief and trust which the soul exercises toward God, or a firm reliance on the truth of religious doctrines, is often used as a comprehensive word for a whole system of *religion* considered as the object of *faith*; as, the Christian *faith*; the Mohammedan *faith*.—Ant.: atheism, blasphemy, godlessness, impiety, infidelity, irreligion, profanity, sacrilege, unbelief, ungodliness.—**re-lig'ion-ism**, *n.* The practise of or adherence to religion: used derogatorily to imply affectation and insincerity. —**re-lig'ion-ist**, *n.* One devoted to the services and duties of religion; a zealot.—**re-lig''i-os'i-ty**, *n.* Religiousness; also, pious sentimentality.—**re-lig'ious**, *a.* **1.** Feeling and manifesting religion; devout; pious. **2.** Of or pertaining to religion. **3.** Having thorough and genuine fidelity; strict in performance; conscientious: as, *religious* loyalty. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* Belonging to the monastic life; bound by monastic vows: used as a noun, sometimes collectively. Syn.: see GOOD; MORAL. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*


Reliquary.

re-lin'quish, 1 rı-liŋ'kwish; 2 re-lĭŋ'kwish, *vt.* **1.** To recede or withdraw from; abandon; quit; as, to *relinquish* a residence or habit. **2.** To cease to demand or claim; resign; surrender; let go; as, to *relinquish* a claim or debt. [< L. *re-*, back, + *linquo*, leave.] Syn.: see ABANDON; SURRENDER.—**re-lin'quish-er**, *n.*—**re-lin'quish-ment**, *n.*

rel'i-qua-ry, 1 rel'ı-kwē-rı; 2 rĕl'i-kwā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A casket, coffer, shrine, or other repository for relics.

re-lique', 1 re-lik'; 2 re-lĭk', *n.* Same as RELIC. [F.]

re-liq'ui-æ, 1 rı-lik'wı-ī; 2 re-lik'wi-ē, *n. pl.* [L.] Fossil organisms; relics; organic remains.

rel'ish[1], 1 rel'ish; 2 rĕl'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To like as the taste or savor of; as, to *relish* a dinner or a joke. **2.** To impart pleasant flavor to. **II.** *i.* To have a flavor, especially an agreeable flavor; afford gratification. [< OF. *re-*, again, + *lecher*, lick, < OS. *leccōn*, lick.] Syn.: see LIKE. **-a-bl(e**[2], *a.*

rel'ish, *n.* **1.** A pleasing taste; appetite: liking: commonly with *for.* **2.** The flavor, especially when agreeable, in food or drink; figuratively, the quality in anything that makes it pleasurable; as, danger gives *relish* to adventure. **3.** A slight savory dish served to stimulate appetite; also, something taken with food to lend it flavor or zest; condiment; hence, a gratification having some piquancy **4.** An admixture or characteristic; flavoring, as, no *relish* of nature in his poetry.

Syn.: appetite appreciation, fondness, gusto, inclination, partiality, predilection, taste, zest. See APPETITE; SAVOR.—Ant.: antipathy, aversion, disgust, dislike, disrelish, distaste, loathing, repugnance.

re-liv'ert, *vt.* To give up again: restore.

rel. pro., *abbr.* Relative pronoun

re-lu'centt, *a.* Shining back; reflecting light; gleaming.

re-luct'd‖, 1 rı-lŭkt'; 2 re-lŭct', *vi.* **1.** To show reluctance; hesitate. **2.** To rebel; make opposition to something.

re-luc'tant, *a.* **1.** Disinclined to yield to some requirement; unwilling. **2.** Marked by unwillingness or rendered unwillingly **3†.** Struggling; offering opposition. [< L. *re-*, again, + *luctor*, strive.]

Syn.: averse, backward, disinclined, indisposed, loath, opposed, slow, unwilling. *Reluctant* (L. *re*, back, and *lucto*, strive, struggle) signifies struggling against what one is urged or impelled to do, or is actually doing; *averse* (L. *a*, from, and *verto*, turn) signifies turned away as with dislike or repugnance; *loath* (AS. *lath*, evil, hateful) signifies having a repugnance, disgust, or loathing for, but the adjective *loath* is not so strong as the verb *loathe.* A dunce is always *averse* to study; a good student is *disinclined* to it when a fine morning tempts him out; he is *indisposed* to it in some hour of weariness. A man may be *slow* or *backward* in entering upon that to which he is by no means *averse.* A man is *loath* to believe evil of his friend, *reluctant* to speak of it, absolutely *unwilling* to use it to his injury. A legislator may be *opposed* to a certain measure, while not *averse* to what it aims to accomplish. Compare ANTIPATHY.—Ant.: desirous, disposed, eager, favorable, inclined, willing.—**re-luc'tance,** *n.* **1.** The state of being reluctant; unwillingness. **2.** *Physics.* Capacity for opposing magnetic induction. **3†.** Resistance; opposition. **re-luc'tan-cyt.**—**re-luc'tant-ly,** *adv.*—**rel"uc-tiv'i-ty,** *n. Physics.* The specific reluctance, or reluctance of a centimeter cube, of a given substance.

re-lume', 1 rı-lūm'; 2 re-lūm', *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-LUMED'; RE-LUM'ING.] To light again; rekindle. [< L. *relumino*, < *re-*, again, + *lumen*, light.] **re-lu'minet.**

re-ly', 1 rı-laı'; 2 re-lȳ', *vi.* [RE-LIED'; RE-LY'ING.] To depend on; trust; repose confidence: with *on* or *upon.* [< L.[by] *re-*, back, + *ligo*, bind.] Syn.: see LEAN[1], *v.*; TRUST.

rem., *abbr.* Remark.

re-main', 1 rı-mēn'; 2 re-mān', *vi.* **1.** To be left behind after the removal or destruction of other persons or things. **2.** To continue, as in one place, condition, or character; as, he *remained* in office. **3.** To be left as a resource, possibility, or something to be done or suffered; as, it *remains* to be proved. **4‖.** To endure or last. [< L.[or] *re-*, back, + *maneo*, remain.] Syn.: see ABIDE; PERSIST; STAND.

re-main', *n.* **1.** That which is left behind: mostly in the plural. Specifically: (1) The body of a deceased person; a corpse. (2) An author's posthumous works. (3) Ruins; as, the *remains* of Palmyra. **2.** *pl. Archeol.* Human skeletons and immovable structures. **3†.** That which is undone. **4†.** Stay; abode. Syn.: see BODY; TRACE; WASTE.

re-main'der, 1 rı-mēn'dər; 2 re-mān'der. **I‖.** *a.* Left over. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which remains; a person or a few persons remaining from a group; a residue; remnant; as, the *remainder* of life; the *remainder* of the party. **2.** *Math.* That which is left after a deduction. **3.** *Law.* An estate in expectancy, but not in actual possession and enjoyment; that remnant or residue of interest which, on the creation of a particular prior estate, is by the same instrument limited to another to be enjoyed on the termination of that estate. **4.** That part of an edition, as of a book, left on the publisher's hands after the demand for it has ceased. [See REMAIN, *v.*] Syn.: balance, difference, remnant, residue, rest, surplus.

re-man', 1 rı-man'; 2 re-mān', *vt.* **1.** To equip with a new complement of men. **2.** To instil courage or manliness into.

re-mand', 1 rı-mand'; 2 re-mānd'. I[d.] *vt.* **1.** To order or send back; as, to *remand* a soldier to his post. **2.** *Law.* To recommit to custody, as an accused person after a preliminary examination. **II.** *n. Law.* **1.** Recommittal, as of an accused person to custody. **2.** A judicial order of recommittal. [< L. *re-*, back, + *mando*, order.] **re-mand'mentt.**

rem'a-nent, 1 rem'ə-nent; 2 rēm'a-nēnt, *a.* Remaining; also, additional. [See REMAIN, *v.*]

re-mark', 1 rı-mārk'; 2 re-mārk'. I[b.] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To express by speech or writing; make remarks. **2.** To take particular notice of. **3†.** To distinguish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A comment or saying, whether oral or written; also, conversational speech in general; as, I enjoyed his *remarks.* **2.** The act of observing or noting; observation; notice. **3.** *Engraving.* (1) A small engraved picture or other distinguishing mark on an engraved plate, whether appearing on the engraved surface or in the margin, to indicate a stage in its progress before completion. (2) A print from an engraved or etched plate bearing a remark. **re-marque't.** [< F. *re-*, again, + *marquer*, mark, < MHG. *marc*, mark.]

Syn.: annotation, comment, note, observation, utterance. A *comment* is an explanatory or critical *remark*, as upon some passage in a literary work or some act or speech in common life. A *note* is something to call attention, hence a brief written statement; in correspondence, a *note* is briefer than a letter. A *note* upon some passage in a book is briefer and less elaborate than a *comment. Annotations* are especially brief *notes*, commonly marginal, and closely following the text. *Comments, observations,* or *remarks* may be oral or written, *comments* being oftenest written, and *remarks* oftenest oral. An *observation* is properly the result of fixed attention and reflection; a *remark* may be the suggestion of the instant. *Remarks* are more informal than a speech.—**re-mark'a-bl(e[r],** *a.* Worthy of special notice; hence, extraordinary; unusual; conspicuous; distinguished Syn.: see EMINENT; EXTRAORDINARY; RARE. **-ness,** *n.*—**re-mark'a-bly,** *adv.*—**re-mark'er,** *n.*

Rem'brandt, 1 rem'brant; 2 rĕm'brănt, Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn or Ryn (1606–1669), a Dutch painter and etcher.

re-mede', 1 rı-mīd'; 2 re-mēd', *v.* & *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Remedy. **re-meld't.**

rem'e-dy, 1 rem'ı-dı; 2 rĕm'e-dy. **I.** *vt.* [-DIED; -DY-ING.] **1.** To cure or heal, as by medicinal treatment. **2.** To make right; repair; correct. **II.** *n.* [-DIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** That which cures or affords relief to bodily disease or ailment; a medicine; also, remedial treatment. **2.** A means of counteracting or removing evil; relief. **3.** *Law.* A legal mode for enforcing a right or redressing or preventing a wrong. **4.** An allowance at a mint for deviation from the exact standard of weight and fineness: called often *the tolerance* or *remedy of the mint.* [< L.[y] *re-*, again, + *medeor*, heal.] Syn.: see HELP. —**re-me'di-a-bl(e,** *a.*—**re-me'di-al,** *a.* Of the nature of or adapted to be used as a remedy; as *remedial* measures. **re-me'di-atet.**—**re-me'di-al-ly,** *adv.*—**rem'e-di-less,** *a.* Incurable; irreparable.

re-mem'ber, 1 rı-mem'bər; 2 re-mĕm'ber, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To recall to mind; recollect, as some past event or experience. **2.** To retain in mind, so as to make its recall possible. **3.** To keep in mind carefully or for a definite purpose; give earnest heed to. **4.** To bear in mind with reverence, regard, gratitude, or affection; as, *remember* the Sabbath-day. **5.** To do for out of kindness, favor, friendship, love, etc.; hence, make a present to; as, *remember* the steward. **6‖.** To remind: often reflexively and with *of.* **7†.** To mention. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or exercise the power of memory. **2†.** To come into the memory: used impersonally. [< F. *remembrer*, < L. *re-*, again, + *memor*, mindful.]

Syn.: bear in memory, bear in mind, bethink oneself, call to mind, call to remembrance, call up, hold in memory, keep in mind, know by heart, recall, recollect, retain. Compare synonyms for MEMORY.—Ant.: forget, let slip, lose, lose sight of, overlook.—**to remember one to** (a person), to remind (a person) of one's regard: usually in polite messages; as, *remember me* kindly *to* your sister.—**re-mem'ber-er,** *n.*—**re-mem'brance,** *n.* **1.** The act or power of remembering; the state of being remembered; memory. **2.** The period within which one can remember. **3.** That which is remembered; a reminiscence **4.** A memento; keepsake; also, a token or message of friendship: often in the plural. **5.** Mindful regard or consideration. Syn.: see MEMORY.—**re-mem'branc-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which causes one to remember; a reminder. **2.** [Eng.] One of the recording officers of the Exchequer, as the **King's** or **Queen's remembrances,** responsible for collecting debts due to the sovereign: since 1873, an officer of the Supreme Court.

re'mex, 1 rī'meks; 2 rē'mĕks, *n.* [REM'I-GES, 1 rem'ı-jīz; 2 rĕm'ı-ġēz, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A wing-quill. [L., oarsman, < *remus*, oar, + *ago*, lead.]—**re-mig'i-al,** *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to a remex or the remiges of a bird.

re-mind'd, 1 rı-maınd'; 2 re-mīnd', *vt.* To bring to mind; recall: with *of.* Syn.: see ADMONISH.—**re-mind'er,** *n.*—**re-mind'ful,** *a.* **1.** Tending to remind; serving as a reminder. **2.** Mindful.

rem"i-nis'cence, 1 rem"ı-nis'ens; 2 rĕm"i-nĭs'ĕns, *n.* **1.** The calling to mind and narration of incidents and events, or that which is thus recalled; as, *reminiscences* of travel. **2.** *Psychol.* The act or power of reproducing past cognitions in consciousness. **3.** An expression, fact, or feature serving as a reminder of something else. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *meminī*, remember.] Syn.: see MEMORY.—**rem"i-nis'cent,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or possessing reminiscence; also, recalling or dwelling upon the past; remembering. **2.** Inducing a reminiscence of a person or thing; suggestive.

re-mise', 1 rı-maız'; 2 re-mīz'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-MISED'; RE-MIS'ING.] *Law.* To give back; surrender: release; relinquish: used in conveyancing; as, to *remise*, release, and forever quitclaim. **II.** *n.* The act of remising. [F., < L. *remissus*, pp. of *remitto*; see REMIT.]

re-miss', 1 rı-mis'; 2 re-mĭs', *a.* Slack or careless in matters requiring attention; dilatory; negligent; hence, lacking in earnestness or energy. [See REMISE.] Syn.: see INATTENTIVE.—**re-miss'ness,** *n.* Syn.: see NEGLECT.

re-mit', 1 rı-mit'; 2 re-mĭt', *v.* [RE-MIT'TED[c]; RE-MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send in return, as money in payment for goods; transmit. **2.** To pardon the guilt and annul the penalty of, as sin; forgive. **3.** To refrain from exacting, as a penalty; discharge one from, as a fine or other penalty. **4.** To abate; relax; as, to *remit* one's vigilance. **5.** To refer or submit, as to the judgment of another; send back for further consideration or action; specif., in Scots law, to transfer (a cause) from one tribunal to another. **6‖.** To replace or restore. **7.** To defer or put off; postpone. **8†.** To resign. **9†.** To send back to prison. **II.** *i.* **1.** To abate for a time, as a fever. **2.** To transmit money or credit. [< L.[or] *re-*, back, + *mitto*, send.] Syn.: see PARDON; RELAX.—**re-mis'si-bl(e,** *a.* Capable of being pardoned, as sins.—**re-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-mis'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of remitting, or the state

of being remitted; specif., discharge from penalty; pardon; deliverance, as from a debt or obligation. **2.** Abatement, as of a fine erroneously imposed. **3.** Relaxation, as from work or study. **4.** *Med.* Temporary abatement of a disease.—**re-mis'siv**(es‖), *a.* **1.** Causing abatement or relief. **2.** Remissory.—**re-mis'so-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to, procuring, or tending to remission; remissive.—**re-mit',** *n. Scots Law.* The remission or sending of a cause from one tribunal to another, for the execution of some specific purpose.—**re-mit'ment,** *n.* The act of remitting; a remittance. **re-mit'tal.**—**re-mit'tance,** *n.* The act of remitting, or that which is remitted, as money.—**re-mit'tent.** **I.** *a.* Having remissions, or only partial, irregular, or temporary diminutions of energy or action. **II.** *n.* A remitting fever.—**re-mit'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who remits. **2.** *Law.* A remitting or sending back to a former right or title, as where one has the right of entry to lands but is out of possession, and the possession falls to him by some subsequent but defective title, he is at once reinstated under his former more certain title by mere operation of law. **3.** Reinstatement; restoration, as to privileges. **4.** The act of remitting a case to another court. See REMIT, *vt.*, 5. **re-mit'tor‡.**

rem'nant, 1 rem'nant; 2 rĕm'nant. **I‖.** *a.* Remaining. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which remains of anything; specif., the piece of cloth, silk, etc., left over after the last cutting. **2.** A remaining trace or survival of anything, suggestive of its former condition. **3.** A small piece or quantity. **4.** A small remaining number of people. [< L.OF *remaneo,* REMAIN.] Syn.: see REMAINDER; TRACE. [arrange.

re-mod'el, 1 rī-mod'ĕl; 2 rē-mŏd'ĕl, *vt.* To model again; re-

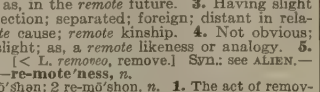
re-mon'e-tize, 1 rī-mun'ĭ-tāiz; 2 rē-mŏn'e-tiz, *vt.* To reinstate as lawful money. [< L.M *re-,* again, + *moneta,* money.]—**re-mon"e-ti-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

re-mon'strate, 1 rī-mon'strēt; 2 re-mŏn'strāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-STRAT'ED[3]; -STRAT'ING.] **1.** To present a verbal or written protest; expostulate (*with* a person, *against* a thing). **2†.** To point out anew. **3†.** To set forth clearly. **4†.** To declare (that); urge in protest. [< L.LL *re-,* again, + *monstro,* show.] Syn.: see COMPLAIN; REPROVE.—**re-mon'strance,** *n.* **1.** The act of remonstrating. **2.** Expostulatory counsel or reproof. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance. **4.** [R-] *Ch. Hist.* The document formulating the five points of Arminian dissent from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and Friesland in 1610, and condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619. The **Counter-remonstrance** was the answer of the Calvinists. **5†.** A demonstration; show.—**the Grand Remonstrance** (*Eng. Hist.*), a document presented by Parliament to King Charles I., Nov. 22, 1641, protesting against his misgovernment: a forerunner of the civil war that preceded the Commonwealth (1649–1653).—**re-mon'strant.** **I.** *a.* Having the character or tendency of a remonstrance; expostulary. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who presents or signs a remonstrance. **2.** [R-] See REMONSTRANCE, *n.*, 4.—**re-mon'strant-ly,** *adv.*—**re"mon-stra'tion,** *n.*—**re-mon'stra-tiv**(es, *a.*—**re-mon'stra-tor‖,** *n.*

re-mon'tant, 1 rī-mon'tant; 2 re-mŏn'tant, *a. Hort.* Ascending again: said of roses that bloom more than once in a season. [F.] —**re-mon'tant,** *n.*

re-mon"toir', 1 re-mŏn"twär' *or* rem"an-twer'; 2 re-mŏn"twär' *or* rẽm"on-twŏr', *n. Horol.* An apparatus that utilizes force from the train of a clock to give new impulse at certain intervals, usually once in 30 seconds. [F.]

rem'o-ra, 1 rem'o-ra; 2 rĕm'o-ra, *n.* A sucking-fish (family *Echeneididæ*) having on its head an oval suctorial disk by means of which it attaches itself to sharks and other fishes and to floating objects, being thus carried great distances. [L.]


Remora. 1/7

re-morse', 1 rī-mŏrs', 2 re-mŏrs', *n.* **1.** The keen or hopeless anguish caused by a sense of guilt; compunction; distressing self-reproach. **2†.** Compassion; pity. [< L.OF *re-,* back, + *mordeo,* bite.] Syn.: see REPENTANCE.—**re-morse'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**re-morse'less,** *a.* Having no compassion; pitiless; cruel. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-mote', 1 rī-mōt'; 2 re-mōt', *a.* **1.** Located far from a specified place or some place regarded as a point of reference; as, *remote* regions. **2.** Removed far from present time; distant in time; as, in the *remote* future. **3.** Having slight relation or connection; separated; foreign; distant in relation; as, a *remote* cause; *remote* kinship. **4.** Not obvious; inconsiderable; slight; as, a *remote* likeness or analogy. **5.** Secluded; retired. [< L. *removeo,* remove.] Syn.: see ALIEN.—**re-mote'ly,** *adv.*—**re-mote'ness,** *n.*

re-mo'tion, 1 rī-mō'shon; 2 re-mō'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of removing; the act of departing. **2‖.** Remoteness; removal.

re-mount', 1 rī-mount'; 2 rē-mount'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To mount again or anew; reframe; reset. **2.** To supply with fresh horses. **II.** *n.* **1.** A new setting or framing. **2.** A fresh riding-horse. [< F. *remonter,* < RE-, + MOUNT.]

re-move', 1 rī-mūv'; 2 re-mov'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To move or take away; transfer from one place to another, as one's residence. **2.** To destroy or put an end to, as an evil or an enemy. **3.** To go from one place to another; change one's residence; move. **4.** To displace, as from office; compel to move away, as from land. **II.** *n.* **1.** A removal; the act of removing, as one's business or belongings. **2.** The space moved over in changing an object from one position to another; hence, a degree of difference; step; interval; as, he is only one *remove* from a fool. **3.** A dish or course at dinner removed to give place to another. **4‖.** A period of absence. [< L.OF *re-,* again, + *moveo,* move.] **re-muve'‡** [Scot.]. Syn.: see ABOLISH; ABSTRACT; ALLEVIATE; CANCEL; CARRY; CONVEY; DISPLACE; EXTERMINATE; SEPARATE.—**re-mov"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-mov'a-bl**(es, *a.*—**re-mov'a-bl**(e-ness[2], *n.*—**re-mov'al,** *n.* The act of removing or the state of being removed.—**re-moved',** *pa.* **1.** Separated, as by intervening space or relationship, or by difference in kind; as, a cousin twice *removed.* **2.** Taken away: transferred.—**re-mov'ed-ness,** *n.*—**re-mov'er,** *n.*

Rem'scheld, 1 rem'shait; 2 rĕm'shĭt, *n.* A town in Rhenish Prussia; pop. 72,570.

Rem'sen, 1 rem'sen; 2 rĕm'sĕn, **Ira** (1846–). An American chemist, educator, and scientific author.

re-mu'ner-ate, 1 rī-miū'nər-ēt; 2 re-mū'ner-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED[3]; -AT'ING.] To make just or adequate return to or for; compensate; pay or pay for; reward. [< L. *re-,* again, + *munus* (*muner-*), gift.] Syn.: see PAY; REQUITE.—**re-mu"ner-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-mu'ner-a-bl**(e[2], *a.*—**re-mu"ner-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or fact of remunerating. **2.** That which remunerates; compensation; recompense. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION; SALARY.—**re-mu'ner-a-tiv**(e[3], *a.* Profitable. Syn.: see PROFITABLE.—**re-mu'ner-a-to"ry‡** [Archaic].—**re-mu'ner-a-tiv**(e-ly[3], *adv.*—**re-mu'ner-a-tiv**(e-ness[3], *n.*

re-mur'mur, 1 rī-mūr'mər; 2 rē-mūr'mur, *v.* & *n.* **I.** *t.* To murmur back; repeat in low indistinct sounds. **II.** *t.* To reiterate a murmuring sound.

Re'mus, 1 rī'mus; 2 rē'mŭs, *n.* One of the twin brothers, traditional founders of Rome; slain by his brother, Romulus.

Re-nais"sance', 1 re-nē"sāns'; 2 re-nā"sāns', *n.* **1.** [R-] A new birth; resurrection; revival, as in art or literature. **re-nas'cence‡.** **2.** Specif., the revival of letters and art in Europe marking the transition from medieval to modern history: it began in Italy in the 14th century and gradually spread to other countries; the period of this revival; also, the style of art, etc., developed in and characteristic of this period. [F., < *renaissant,* ppr. of *renaître,* be born again, < L. *renascor;* see RENASCENCE.]—**Re-nais"sance',** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Renaissance. **Re-nais'sant‡** [Rare]. —**Renaissance architecture,** a style that followed the Medieval, originating in Italy in the 15th century.—**R. painting,** Italian painting that succeeded the Byzantine in the 15th and 16th centuries.—**re-nais'sant,** *n.*

re'nal, 1 rī-nal; 2 rē'nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, affecting, or situated near the kidneys. [< L.OF *renalis,* < *renes,* kidneys.]—**renal capsule** or **gland,** same as SUPRARENAL CAPSULE, etc.

Re-nan', 1 rə-nän'; 2 re-nän', **Joseph Ernest** (1823–1892). A French writer, critic, and Orientalist, *Life of Christ.*

ren'ard, *n.* Same as REYNARD. **ren'aldt.**

re-nas'cence, 1 rī-nas'ens; 2 rē-nās'ĕns, *n.* **1.** The state of being reborn; new birth or life. **2.** [R-] The Renaissance. [< L. *renascen(t-),* ppr. of *renascor,* < *re-,* again, + *nascor,* be born.] **re-nas'cen-cy‡.**—**re-nas'cent,** *a.*

Re-nault', 1 rə-nō'; 2 re-nō', **Louis** (1843–1918), a French jurist, member of the Hague Tribunal; awarded the Nobel prize for peace in 1907, with E. T. Moneta.

ren-coun'ter, 1 ren-kaun'tər; 2 rĕn-coun'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To meet by surprize, as a foe. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden hostile collision, as with an enemy. **2.** An unexpected encounter, as of rivals. **3.** A contest or debate. [Ult. < L. *re-,* again, + *in,* to, + *contra,* against.] **ren-con'tre‡.**

rend, 1 rend; 2 rĕnd, *vt.* & *vi.* [RENT or REND'ED[4]; REND'ING.] **1.** To separate or be sundered into parts by force; tear or split; cleave. **2.** To effect by tearing apart; as, to *rend* one's way. **3.** To remove forcibly. **4.** To lacerate (the heart, etc.) with grief, despair, etc. [< AS. *rendan,* tear down.]

Syn.: break, burst, cleave, lacerate, mangle, rip, rive, rupture, sever, slit, sunder, tear. *Rend* and *tear* are applied usually to the sundering of textile substances (*rend* also to frangible), *tear* being the milder, *rend* the stronger word. To *rip,* as usually applied to garments or other articles made by sewing or stitching, is to divide along the line of a seam by cutting or breaking the stitches; the other senses bear some resemblance or analogy to this; as, to *rip* open a wound. *Rive* is a wood-workers' word for parting wood in the way of the grain without a clean cut. To *lacerate* is to *tear* roughly the flesh or animal tissue, as by the teeth of a wild beast; a *lacerated* wound is distinguished from a wound made by a clean cut or incision. *Mangle* is a stronger word than *lacerate; lacerate* is more superficial, *mangle* more complete. To *burst* or *rupture* is to tear or rend by force from within, *burst* denoting the greater violence; as, to *burst* a gun; to *rupture* a blood-vessel; a steam-boiler may be *ruptured* without explosion. Compare BREAK; HOLE.—Ant.: heal, join, mend, reunite, secure, stitch, unite, weld.—**rend'er',** *n.*

ren'der, 1 ren'dər; 2 rĕn'der, *vt.* **1.** To make of or change to a specified character; cause to be; as, to *render* a ship seaworthy. **2.** To bestow or provide; give; as, to *render* aid to the poor. **3.** To give in answer to requirement of duty, demand, or fitness; as, to *render* a judgment; to *render* homage. **4.** To reproduce the character or spirit of; interpret, express, or represent; as, he *rendered* the music poorly. **5.** To express in another language; translate. **6.** To return by way of requital or retribution; give back; as, to *render* double for one's sin. **7.** To melt and clarify; try out: said of lard or other fats. **8.** To lay on to brickwork or stonework: said of a first coat of plaster. **9.** To put the finishing touches to, as a drawing. **10‖.** To surrender; give up. **11†.** To make out to be; describe. [< F. *rendre,* give back, surrender. < L. *reddo,* < *red-,* back, + *do,* give.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.—**ren'der-a-bl**(e[2], *a.*—**rend'er-er,** *n.*—**ren'der-ing,** *n.* Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**ren-di'tion,** *n.* **1.** A translation; artistic, dramatic, or musical interpretation. **2.** A surrendering. **3.** The act of rendering, or the amount rendered.

ren'der[2], *n.* **1.** *Law.* A return made by the cognizee to the cog-

nuzor in a fine: a conveyance of this nature. [M.] **2.** A payment in return, specifically of rent, made to a superior. **3.** A coat of plaster applied without intervening lathing.

ren'dez-vous, 1 rän'(ər ren'|dā-vü; 2 rän'(ər rän'|dē-vu. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-VOUSED; -VOUS'ING.] To assemble or cause to assemble at a given place by appointment. **II.** *n.* REN'-DEZ-VOUS, *pl.*] **1.** An appointed place of meeting. **2.** A meeting, or an appointment to meet. **3.** A base, as for naval ships. **4†.** A resort; refuge. [F., < *rendez-vous*, assemble yourselves.]

rend'rock", 1 rend'rek*; 2 rĕnd'rŏk*, *n.* An explosive of the dynamite group, containing 40 per cent. of nitroglycerin, used in blasting. Compare DYNAMITE.

ren'e-gade, 1 ren'ı-gēd; 2 rĕn'e-ḡād, *n.* **1.** An apostate. **2.** A traitor; deserter. [< Sp. *renegado*; see RENEGE.] **ren"-e-ga'do†.—ren'e-gade,** *a.*

re-nege', 1 rı-nīg'; 2 re-nēḡ', *vt. & vi.* [RE-NEGED'; RE-NEG'ING.] **1.** In card-playing, to fail to follow suit when able to do so; compare REVOKE. **2‖.** To deny; renounce; refuse. [< L. *renego*, deny, < *re-*, again, + *nego*, deny.] **re-negue'†; re-nig'†.**

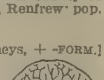
re-new', 1 rı-nū'; 2 re-nū', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become new or as new; regenerate; invigorate; animate. **2.** To begin over again; repeat; relate again. **3.** To bring again to notice; revive. **4.** To replace. **5.** (1) To extend the application of, as a privilege or obligation; as, to *renew* a note, patent, mortgage, or copyright. (2) To pay (a fee) for the continuance of delivery of (a magazine or other periodical publication). **6.** *Theol.* To regenerate. Syn.: see RECLAIM.—**re-new'a-bl**(e², *a.*—**re-new'al,** *n.* Syn.: see CHANGE.—**re-newed',** *pa.* Made new; restored; revived. Syn.: see FRESH.—**re-new'ed-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Repeatedly; again. **2.** With fresh vigor.

Ren'frew-shire, 1 ren'frū-shir; 2 rĕn'fru-shīr, *n.* A county in S. W. Scotland; 240 sq. m.; pop. 298,890; capital, Renfrew: pop. 14,160.

Re'ni, *n.* See GUIDO, 2.

ren'i-form, *a.* Kidney-shaped. [< L. *renes*, kidneys, + -FORM.]

re-ni'tent, 1 rı-nı'tent *or* ren'ı-tent; 2 re-nī'tĕnt *or* rĕn'ı-tĕnt, *a.* Offering resistance to any influence or force; continuously reluctant; recalcitrant; specif., presenting elastic resistance to pressure. [OF., < L. *renitor*, < *re-*, back, + *nitor*, strive.]—**re-ni'tence,** *n.* **re-ni'ten-cy†.**


Reniform Leaf.

Ren'nen-kampf, 1 ren'ən-kampf; 2 rĕn'en-kämpf.

Paul Charles (1854–), Russian general; commander in Russo-Japanese war and World War; defeated Germans at Insterburg, Aug. 7, 1914, but was defeated by them at Tannenburg, Aug. 23-29, 1914.

Rennes, 1 ren; 2 rĕn, *n.* An ancient cathedral city in N. W. France; scene of the Dreyfus trial: pop. 82,241.

ren'net, 1 ren'et; 2 rĕn'ĕt, *n.* **1.** The dried stomach of certain young hoofed animals, especially the mucous membranes lining the fourth stomach of a ruminant, as a calf or sheep, which is capable of curdling milk. **run'net‡** [Dial.]. **2.** An aqueous or vinous infusion of animal rennet. **3.** Same as RENNIN. [< AS. *rennan*, run.]

—**ren'net-fer"ment,** *n.* Same as RENNIN. **ren'nin‡.—r.-whey,** *n.* Whey separated from the curd by the use of rennet.

ren'nin, 1 ren'ın; 2 rĕn'ĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* The chemical base of rennet, the milk-curdling ferment. **chy'mo-sin‡.**

Re'no, 1 rī'no; 2 rē'no, *n.* A town in W. Nevada; seat of the **University of Nevada,** founded in 1886; pop. 12,020.

re"no-mee'†, *n.* Same as RENOWN. **re-nome'†; re-nom'mé†.**

re-nounce', 1 rı-nauns'; 2 re-nouns', *vt. & vi.* [RE-NOUNCED'; RE-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To refuse to acknowledge longer; disown; repudiate. **2.** To give up explicitly; abrogate; also, to abjure; forswear. **3.** To abandon the use or pursuit of. **4.** In card-playing, to fail to follow (a suit led) in playing; as, she *renounced* hearts. **5†.** To make a renunciation. [< L.F *re-*, back, + *nuntio*, bear a message.]

Syn.: abandon, abjure, deny, disavow, discard, disclaim, disown, forswear, recall, recant, refuse, reject, repudiate, retract, revoke. *Abjure, discard, forswear, recall, recant, renounce, retract,* and *revoke,* like *abandon,* imply some previous connection. *Renounce* (L. *re,* back, and *nuntio,* bear a message) is to declare against and give up formally and definitively; as, to *renounce* the pomps and vanities of the world. *Retract* (L. *re,* back, and *traho,* draw) is to take back something that one has said as not true or as what one is not ready to maintain; as, to *retract* a charge or accusation; one *recants* what was especially his own, he *retracts* what was directed against another. *Repudiate* (L. *re,* back, or away, and *pudeo,* feel shame) is primarily to *renounce* as shameful, hence to divorce, as a wife; thus in general to put away with emphatic and determined repulsion; as, to *repudiate* a debt. To *deny* is to affirm to be not true or not binding; as, to *deny* a statement or a relationship; or to refuse to grant as something requested; as, his mother could not *deny* him what he desired. To *discard* is to cast away as useless or worthless; thus, one *discards* a worn garment; a coquette *discards* a lover. *Revoke* (L. *re,* back, and *voco,* call), etymologically the exact equivalent of the English *recall,* is to take back something given or granted; as, to *revoke* a command, a will, or a grant; *recall* may be used in the exact sense of *revoke,* but is often applied to persons, as *revoke* is not; we *recall* a messenger and *revoke* an order. Compare ABANDON; ABDICATE; ABJURE; RECANT.—Ant.: acknowledge, advocate, assert, avow, cherish, claim, defend, hold, maintain, own, proclaim, retain, uphold, vindicate.—**re-nounce'ment,** *n.*—**re-nounc'er,** *n.*

ren'o-vate, 1 ren'o-vēt; 2 rĕn'o-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED*; -VAT"-ING.] **1.** To make as good as new; renew; refresh; reinvigorate. **2.** To make thoroughly clean; purify, as a house. [< L. *re-*, again, + *novus*, new.]—**ren'o-vate,** *a.*—**ren"o-va'-tion,** *n.*—**ren'o-va"tor,** *n.* **ren'o-vat"er‡.**

re-nown', 1 rı-naun'; 2 re-nown'. **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To spread the fame of; render famous. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state of being widely known for great achievements or merits; fame. **2†.** Rumor; report. **3†.** Reputation. [< L.F *re-*, again, + *nomen*, name.] Syn.: see FAME.—**re-nowned',** *a.* Having renown; famous. Syn.: see ILLUSTRIOUS. [pop. 10,830.

Rens'se-laer, 1 ren'sı-lər; 2 rĕn'se-lĕr, *n.* A city in E. New York:

rens'se-laer-ite, 1 ren'sı-lar-aıt *or* -lē'rıt; 2 rĕn'se-lĕr-īt *or* -lā'rĭt, *n. Mineral.* A light-colored variety of talc of a waxlike consistency, so that it may be worked on a lathe. [< Stephen Van *Rensselaer* (1764–1839.)]

rent1**d,** 1 rent; 2 rĕnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain the possession and use of for a consideration; hire. **2.** To let out for rent; lease. **II.** *i.* To be rented or leased.—**rent'a-bl**(e², *a.*—**rent'er,** *n.* One who rents; specif., one who rents an estate or tenement.

rent2**†,** *vt.* To rend; tear.

rent3, *imp. & pp.* of REND, *v.*

rent1, *n.* **1.** A hole or slit made by rending. **2.** A schism; violent separation. [< REND, *v.*] Syn.: see BREACH; HOLE.

rent2, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The compensation or return of value given at stated times for the possession of lands and tenements corporeal; also, the right to such compensation. **2.** Popularly, the compensation paid for the use of any kind of property, movable or fixed. **3.** The income derived by the owner from the profits or use of real estate or immovable property; specif., as used by many writers on political economy, that which is yielded by land in excess of the yield of the poorest land in cultivation under equal conditions; economic rent. **4.** The profit equal to the difference between the rent derived from a certain piece of cultivated land and the hypothetical rent derived from the best soil cultivated under the same conditions. **5†.** Landed or other property yielding revenue. **6†.** Income; revenue. [< F. *rente*, < L. *reddituа*, pp. of *reddo*, see RENDER, *v.*]—**rent'al,** *n.* **1.** The revenue derived from rented property. **2.** A schedule of rents. **rent'-roll"†.**

rente, 1 rünt; 2 rānt, *n.* [F.] **1.** *pl.* The bonds and other securities representing the government indebtedness of France: also, the sums paid as interest on this indebtedness. **rentes sur l'Etat‡.** **2.** Income or revenue in general; annuity.

ren"tier', 1 rän'tyē'; 2 rän'tyę', *n.* [F.] One who derives a fixed income from invested capital.

re-nun"ci-a'tion, 1 rı-nun"sı-ē'shən; 2 re-nŭn"çi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of renouncing. **2.** A declaration, statement, or formula in which something is renounced. [OF., < L. *renuntio*, renounce.]—**re-nun'ci-a-to-ry,** *a.*

re-or'gan-ize, 1 rī-ôr'gan-aız; 2 rē-ôr'gan-īz, *vt. & vi.* To organize anew.—**re-or"gan-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of reorganizing, or the condition of being reorganized; specif., the legal reconstruction of a corporation after a failure.—**re-or'gan-iz"er,** *n.*

re-o'ri-ent§, *a.* Rising again.

rep, 1 rep; 2 rĕp, *n.* A textile fabric having a corded surface.

Rep., *abbr.* Repeat, repeated, report, reporter, Representative.—**Rep., Repub.,** *abbr.* Republic, Republican.—**rep., repr.,** *abbr.* Representing.

re-pair'1, 1 rı-pār'; 2 re-pâr'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To restore to a sound state; mend. **2.** To make amends for (an injury) by an equivalent; remedy; indemnify a person for; as, to *repair* a loss or damages. **II.** *n.* **1.** Restoration, as after decay, waste, injury, etc.; reparation. **2.** Condition after use or after repairing; especially, good condition. [< L. *re-*, again, + *paro*, make ready.] Syn.: see AMEND; RECRUIT.—**re-pair'er,** *n.*—**rep'a-ra-bl-ty,** *n.*—**rep'a-ra-bl**(e², Capable of repair or reparation. **re-pair'a-bl**(e²‡.—**rep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*—**rep"a-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of making amends; atonement; amends; indemnity. **2‖.** The act of repairing or the state of being repaired. **3.** *pl.* Repairs. Syn.: see RESTITUTION.—**Reparation Commission,** any one of several Inter-Allied Commissions constituted under the Peace Treaties terminating the World War to determine the amount of damage for which compensation is to be made by a defeated power.—**re-par'a-tiv**(e², *a.*

re-pair'2. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To betake oneself; resort; as, to *repair* to the garden. **2†.** To return. **II‖.** *n.* **1.** The act of repairing, or the place to which one repairs; a haunt. **2.** A concourse of people to a certain spot. [< L.LL+OF *re-*, again, + *patria*, fatherland.]

re-pand', 1 rı-pand'; 2 re-pănd', *a. Bot.* Having a wavy or uneven outline: said of leaves. [< L. *repandus*, bent back, < *re-*, + *pando*, expand.]

rep"ar-tee', 1 rep"ər-tī'; 2 rĕp"ar-tē', *n.* **1.** A witty or apt reply; a smart or sharp rejoinder. **2.** Apt and clever replies collectively. **3.** Power or skill in such wit. [< OF. *repartie*, < *repartir*, reply, < L. *re-*, + *partio*, share.] Syn.: see ANSWER.

re-par"ti-mi-en'to, 1 rē-pär"tı-mı-en'to; 2 re-pär"ti-mi-ĕn'to, *n.* [Sp. & Sp. Am.] A partition; division; distribution; an assessment, as for taxes; specif., an allotment of territory, together with the native occupants as serfs or peons, made by the Spanish conquerors in America.

re"par-ti'tion, 1 rī"pər-tish'ən; 2 rē"pär-tish'on, *n.* **1.** Distribution; allotment. **2.** Redistribution. [< RE-, + L. *partio*, < *pars*, part.]

re-past'†, *vt. & vi.* To supply with or partake of food.

re-past', 1 rı-past'; 2 re-păst', *n.* **1.** The act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal. **2.** Food in general; victuals. **re-pas'ture†.** [OF., < RE-, + L. *pastus*, pp. of *pasco*, feed.]

re-pa'tri-ate, 1 rī'pē'trı-ēt; 2 rē-pā'trı-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED*; -AT"-ING.] To reestablish a person in his own country, as a soldier interned in a neutral territory. [< L. *re-*, again, + *patria*, country.]—**re-pa"tri-a'tion,** *n.*

re-pay', 1 rı-pē'; 2 re-pā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pay back; requite. **2.** To pay back or refund something to; as, to *repay* a credit-

or. **3.** To make compensation or retaliation for; give a reward or inflict a penalty for; requite. **II.** *i.* To make requital or repayment. Syn.: see REQUITE.—**re-pay'a-ble,** *a.*—**re-pay'ment,** *n.* Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION.

re-peal', 1 ri-pīl'; 2 re-pēl'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To rescind, as a law; revoke; rescind. **2†.** To summon back, as from exile; recall. Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of repealing; revocation; rescission. **2†.** Recall, as from exile. [< F. *rappeler,* recall.]—**re-peal'a-bl**(eᵖ, *a.*—**re-peal'er,** *n.*

re-peat'ᵈ, 1 ri-pīt'; 2 re-pēt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do or say over; reiterate. **2.** To recite from memory. **3.** To imitate (the words of another); to say (what another has just said). **II.** *i.* To say or do anything over or again. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] To vote more than once at the same election: an offense punishable by law. (2) To strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed, as some timepieces. [< L.ᶠ *re-,* again, + *peto,* seek.] Syn.: see IMITATE.

—**re-peat'ed,** *a.* Syn.: see FREQUENT.—**re-peat'ed-ly,** *adv.* Again and again.—**re-peat'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which repeats. **2.** A timepiece, especially a watch, that strikes at any time the last hour, and sometimes the quarters and the odd minutes. **3.** A repeating firearm. **4.** *Teleg.* An instrument for automatically retransmitting telegraphic signals. **5.** [U. S.] (1) One who illegally votes, or attempts to vote, more than once at the same election. (2) One who has been repeatedly imprisoned for criminal offenses.

re-peat', *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A sign consisting of dots placed in the spaces at the left hand of a bar to indicate that the preceding passage is to be repeated. (2) A repeated passage, song, refrain, etc. **2.** Anything repeated, as a new supply of goods or a renewed order for such supply. **3§.** The act of repeating.

re-peat'ing, 1 ri-pīt'ing; 2 re-pēt'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of REPEAT, *v.*—**repeating decimal,** a decimal fraction in which one figure is repeated indefinitely; also, sometimes, a circulating decimal. See DECIMAL.—**r. firearm,** a gun, rifle, or pistol arranged to deliver several shots from one loading.

re-pel', 1 ri-pel'; 2 re-pĕl', *v.* [RE-PELLED', RE-PELD'ᴱᴰ; RE-PEL'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To force or keep back in any manner, physically or mentally; keep at a distance; reject; refuse to receive; repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy; his manner *repels* me. **2.** To exert force upon in such manner as to increase or tend to increase the distance between the acting body and the body acted upon, especially when the mechanism is invisible, as opposed to a push by actual contact: opposed to *attract;* as, like magnetic poles *repel* each other. **3.** *Physics.* To refuse to mix with or adhere to; as, oil *repels* water; mercury *repels* iron. **4.** To refuse to accept as founded or valid, as a statement. **5.** To affect with aversion. **II.** *i.* To act so as to drive something back; have repulsive character or tendency; inspire aversion. [< L. *re-,* back, + *pello,* drive.]

Syn.: beat back, check, drive back, force back, oppose, repulse, resist. *Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel;* one may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whose favor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by a direct refusal of his suit. See DRIVE.—Ant.: accept, admit, agree to, encourage, entertain, favor, grant, welcome.

—**re-pel'lance, re-pel'len-cy,** *n.*—**re-pel'lent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving, tending, or having power to repel. **2.** Water-proof. **II.** *n.* **1.** A water-proof cloth. **2.** *Med.* A remedial application that tends to repel fluids from a swollen part.—**re-pel'ler,** *n.*

re-pent'ᵃ, 1 ri-pent'; 2 re-pĕnt', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To feel repentance for; experience sorrow for sin, with desire to amend; loosely, to experience regret. **2.** To cause to feel repentance or regret: in archaic use often impersonal or reflexive; as, it *repented* him. [< L.ᶠ *re-,* back, again, + *pœniteo,* repent.]—**re-pent'er,** *n.*

re'pent, 1 rī'pent; 2 rē'pĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Lying flat and rooting. **2.** *Zoöl.* Creeping. [< L. *repen(t-)s,* ppr. of *repo,* creep.]

re-pen'tance, 1 ri-pen'tans; 2 re-pĕn'tanç, *n.* A turning with sorrow from a past sinful course or action; loosely, regret or contrition.

Syn.: compunction, contrition, penitence, regret, remorse, sorrow. *Regret* is *sorrow* for any painful or annoying matter. One is moved with *penitence* for wrong-doing. To speak of *regret* for a fault of our own marks it as slighter than one for which we should express *penitence. Repentance* is *sorrow* for sin with self-condemnation, and complete turning from the sin. *Penitence* is transient, and may involve no change of character or conduct. There may be *sorrow* without *repentance,* as for consequences only, but not *repentance* without *sorrow. Compunction* is a momentary sting of conscience, in view either of a past or of a contemplated act. *Contrition* is a subduing *sorrow* for sin, as against the divine holiness and love. *Remorse* is, as its derivation indicates, a biting or gnawing back of guilt upon the heart, with no suggestion of divine forgiveness.—Ant.: approval, comfort, complacency, content, ease of conscience, hardness, impenitence, obduracy, obstinacy, recusancy, self-approval, self-complacency, self-congratulation, stubbornness.—Prep.: repentance *of* or *in* heart, or *from* the heart; repentance *for* sins; repentance *before* or *toward* God; repentance *unto* life.

re-pen'tant, 1 ri-pen'tant; 2 re-pĕn'tant, *a.* Showing, experiencing, or characterized by repentance.—**re-pen'tant-ly,** *adv.*

re"per-cus'sion, 1 rī"per-kush'ən; 2 rē"per-cŭsh'ən, *n.* **1.** The act of driving or throwing back, or the state of being driven back; reflection; reverberation; rebound. **2.** *Mus.* The repetition of the subject and answer in a fugue, or the frequent reiteration in a composition of a tone, note, or chord; also, a tone or chord often repeated. **3.** *Obstet.* The motion produced on a fetus by the process of ballottement or manual test of pregnancy. Compare BALLOTTEMENT. **4.** A stroke or blow given in return; an impact; an act of response.—**re'per-cusst,** *vt.* To beat or drive back, as air or fluids; to reflect; reverberate.—**re"per-cus'sive**(eᵖ, *a.* Causing, of the nature of, or produced by repercussion; reverberated.

rep"er-toire', 1 rep"er-twär'; 2 rĕp"er-twär', *n.* A list of pieces, or the like, that a person or company is prepared to perform; also, such pieces collectively. [F., see REPERTORY.]

rep'er-to"ry, 1 rep'er-tō"ri; 2 rĕp'er-tō"ry, *n.* [-RIESᶻ, *pl.*] **1.** A place where things are gathered together, or the things so gathered; a repository; collection. **2.** Same as REPERTOIRE. **3.** A place where things are so arranged that they may be found easily; an inventory, etc. [< F. *répertoire,* < L.ᴸᴸ *reperio,* find again.]

rep'e-tend, 1 rep'i-tend; 2 rĕp'e-tĕnd, *n.* That part of a circulating decimal which is repeated indefinitely. [< L. *repeto,* repeat.]

rep"e-ti'tion, 1 rep"i-tish'ən; 2 rĕp"e-tĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of repeating. Specif.: (1) The doing, making, or saying of something again. (2) Recital from memory. (3) *Mus.* The singing or playing of the same passage over again. **2.** That which is repeated.—**rep"e-ti-tious,** *a.* [U. S.] Characterized by or containing useless repetition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-pine', 1 ri-poin'; 2 re-pīn', *vi.* [RE-PINED'; RE-PIN'ING.] To be discontented or fretful; complain; murmur. [< RE- + PINE, *v.*] Syn.: see COMPLAIN.—**re-pin'er,** *n.*—**re-pin'ing,** *n.*

re-pique', 1 ri-pīk'; 2 re-pīk'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RE-PIQUED'; RE-PIQU'ING.] To score a repique. **II.** *n.* In piquet, the scoring of 30 or more points before playing begins, from cards held in the hand. The person so scoring wins an additional 60 points. Compare PIQUE. [F.]

re-place'ᵗ, 1 ri-plēs'; 2 re-plāç', *vt.* **1.** To put back in place. **2.** To take or fill the place of; put or become a substitute in place of; supersede. **3.** To refund; repay. **4.** To put in a new or another place. [< RE- + PLACE.]—**re-place'a-bl**(eᵖ, *a.*—**re-place'ment,** *n.*—**re-plac'er,** *n.*

re-plead'er, 1 ri-plīd'er; 2 rē-plēd'er, *n.* *Law.* **1.** An order of court directing the parties to file new pleadings in order to present a better issue for trial. **2.** The right of pleading again.

re-plen'ishᵗ, 1 ri-plen'ish; 2 re-plĕn'ish, *vt.* To fill again; supply or stock abundantly. [< L.ᴼᶠ *re-,* again, + *plenus,* full.] Syn.: see RECRUIT.—**re-plen'ish-er,** *n.*—**re-plen'ish-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of replenishing or the condition of being replenished. **2‖.** That which replenishes.

re-plete', 1 ri-plīt'; 2 re-plēt', *a.* **1.** Full to the uttermost; lavishly stocked; abounding. **2.** Complete; perfect. [< L.ᴼᶠ *re-,* again, + *pleo,* fill.]—**re-ple'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of complete or excessive fulness; plethora. **2.** The satisfaction of a want or desire.—**re-ple'tive**(eᵖ, *a.* Filling completely; also, tending to repletion.

re-plev'in, 1 ri-plev'in; 2 re-plĕv'in. **I.** *vt.* Same as REPLEVY. **II.** *n. Law.* **1.** An action to regain possession of personal property unlawfully retained, on giving security to try the title and respond to the judgment; recovery of property by such action. **2.** The judicial writ or process by which such proceedings are instituted. **3†.** The delivering of a person from imprisonment on giving pledge of securities; hence, bail. [OF., < *replevir,* pledge, < LL. *replevio,* < L. *re-,* again, + *prævadeo,* bail.] **re-plev'y‡.**

re-plev'y, 1 ri-plev'i; 2 re-plĕv'y, *vt.* [-IED; -Y-ING.] *Law.* **1.** To recover possession of (chattels) by proceedings in replevin. **2§.** To admit to bail or give bail for. [< OF. *replevir;* see REPLEVIN.] **re-plev'in‡.**—**re-plev'i-a-bl**(eᵖ, *a.*—**re-plev'is-a-bl**(eᵖ‡.

rep'li-ca, 1 rep'li-ke; 2 rĕp'li-ca, *n.* **1.** A duplicate, as of a picture, executed by the original artist; hence, a copy; reproduction. **2.** *Mus.* A passage to be performed a second time. [It.] Syn.: see DUPLICATE; MODEL.

rep'li-cant, 1 rep'li-kənt; 2 rĕp'li-cant, *n.* One who makes replies.

rep'li-cate, 1 rep'li-kēt; 2 rĕp'li-cāt, *a.* Folded backward, as the upper part of a leaf on the lower, or the wing of an insect. [< L. *replico;* see REPLY.] **rep'li-cat"ed‡.**—**rep"li-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** A reply; in law, a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea or answer. **2.** A repetition or copy; hence, an invitation: **3.** A methodical or systematic doubling over of a surface. **4†.** The sending back again of sound; reverberation; echo.

rep'lum, 1 rep'ləm or rī'plum; 2 rĕp'lŭm or rē'plŭm, *n.* *Bot.* The framework or process left after the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit have fallen, as in the shepherd's-purse. [L., doorframe.]

re-ply', 1 re-plai'; 2 re-plȳ', *v.* [RE-PLIED'; RE-PLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To say in reply: often followed by an object clause; as, she *replied* that she would. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a reply, orally or in writing. Specif.: (1) To respond to a toast. (2) To endeavor to refute an argument or to speak in response to a previous speaker. (3) To echo. **2.** To do something by way of return for something else; answer by corresponding action; as, he *replied* with a blow. [< L.ᶠ *re-,* again, + *plico,* fold.]—**re-pli'er,** *n.*

re-ply', *n.* [-PLIES', 1 -plaiz'; 2 -plīs', *pl.*] **1.** Something said or written in return for something that seems to call for it; an answer; also, a response; counter-attack. **2.** *Law.* (1) A plaintiff's answer to a defendant's plea or answer. (2) The speech to the jury of counsel for the plaintiff or prosecution. Syn.: see ANSWER.

re-port'ᵈ, 1 ri-pōrt'; 2 re-pōrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear or bring back, as an answer; relate, as information obtained by investigation; hence, to give an account of. **2.** To state as a fact; circulate publicly, as a story. **3.** To prepare from per-

sonal observation or inquiry a more or less detailed record of: usually for publication. **4.** To certify formally or officially (a result or condition); as, he *reports* a balance. **5.** To inform against before a superior; as, to *report* a servant for incivility. **6.** In deliberative assemblies, to state authoritatively to them the result of consideration concerning, especially matters referred; as, the committee *reported* the bill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tender a report; make known a decision formally. **2.** To serve as a reporter. **3.** To maintain or establish contact or to appear at a given place or before one and announce oneself; as, to *report* for duty; to *report* by letter. [< L.F *reporto*, < *re-*, again, + *porto*, carry.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; RELATE.—**re-port'er**, *n.* **1.** A bearer of news: one employed by a newspaper to gather and report news for publication. **2.** One who edits reports of important cases in court for official publication.—**re-port'ing**, *n.*—**re-port'ing-ly†**, *adv.*

re-port', *n.* **1.** That which is reported; an announcement, statement, or account. Specif.: (1) The formal statement of the result of an investigation; as, a medical *report*. (2) Public opinion; rumor; hence, fame, reputation, or character; as, good *report*; *reports* grossly untrue. (3) A record with more or less detail of the transactions of a deliberative body. (4) An epitome or reproduction of a speech. (5) An authorized or required return to a superior. (6) An account of any occurrence prepared for publication through the press. **2.** *Law.* A published narration (usually official) of a case or a series of cases judicially considered: commonly in the plural; as, the Supreme Court *reports*. **3.** An explosive sound; as, the *report* of a gun.

Syn.: account, description, narration, narrative, recital, record, rehearsal, relation, rumor, statement, story, tale. *Account*, primarily a commercial summary, carries a similar meaning in the derived sense; an *account* of an occurrence is circumstantial, and, in its ideal, adequate, complete, and unembellished: we speak of a clear, a full, or a partial *account*; a glowing *account* is still supposed to be circumstantially as well as substantially correct. A *statement* is definite, confined to essentials and properly to matters within the personal knowledge of the one who states them; as, an ante-mortem *statement*. A *narrative* is a somewhat extended and embellished *account* of events in order of time, ordinarily with a view to please or entertain. A *description* gives especial scope to the pictorial element. A *report*, as its etymology implies, is supposed or intended to bring back the past, and may be concise and formal or highly descriptive and dramatic. Compare ALLEGORY; ANECDOTE; HISTORY; NEWS; RECORD.

re-pose', *i.* ri-pōz'; 2 re-pōz', *v.* [RE-POSED'; RE-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay down in a posture of rest; refresh by rest: often used reflexively; as, to *repose* one's wearied body. **2.** To place or allow to rest, as confidence or hope; as, to *repose* faith in God. **3.** To place (something) for management or control in the keeping of another. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take rest; hence, to sleep. **2.** To place one's trust; confide: followed by *on*, *upon*, or *in*. **3.** To lie or rest on a support: with *on* or *upon*; as, the statue *reposes on* a pedestal. [< L.LL+F *re-*, again, + *pauso*, rest.] Syn.: see REST, *v.*—**re-pos'al**, *n.* The act of reposing, as confidence.—**re-pos'er**, *n.* One who reposes.

re-pose', *n.* **1.** The act of taking rest, or the state of being at rest; especially, rest in a recumbent posture. **2.** Freedom from excitement or anxiety; composure; hence, ease of manner; graceful and dignified calmness. **3.** That which conduces to rest or repose; in a work of art, the quality of moderation and simplicity that induces restful contemplation in the mind. [See REPOSE, *v.*] Syn.: see REST, *n.*—**re-pose'ful**, *a.* Full of repose; restful.

re-pos'it[4], ri-poz'it; 2 re-pŏs'it, *vt.* To put in some secure and proper place; deposit. [< L. *repositus*, pp. of *repono*, < *re-*, again, + *pono*, place.]—**re"po-si'tion**, *n.*

re-pos'i-to-ry, ri-poz'i-to-ri; 2 re-pŏs'i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A place in which goods are or may be stored, a depot: used also figuratively. **2.** A person to whom a secret is entrusted. **3.** A building used as a place of exhibition and sale. [< L. *re-*, back, + *pono*, place.] **re-pos'i-ta-ry‡**.

re"pos-sess', ri"pe-zes'; 2 rē"pŏ-sĕs', *vt.* **1.** To regain possession, ownership, or self-mastery of: used also reflexively. **2.** [Scot.] To reinstate: with *in*. Syn.: see RECOVER.—**re"pos-ses'sion**, *n.*

re-pous"sé', ri re-pū"sē'; 2 re-pu"sę', *a.* Formed in relief, as a design in metal, or adorned with such designs. [F., see REPULSE.]

rep"re-hend'[2], ri rep"ri-hend'; 2 rĕp"re-hĕnd', *vt.* **1.** To chide sharply; object to forcibly; find fault with; blame. **2**‖. To accuse: usually with *of*. [< L. *re-*, again, + *prehendo*, seize.] Syn.: see BLAME; REPROVE.—**rep"re-hen'si-bl(er**, *a.* Deserving blame or censure.—**rep"re-hen'si-bl(e-ness**[2], *n.* **rep"re-hen"si-bil'i-ty‡**.—**rep"re-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*—**rep"re-hen'sion**, *n.* A finding fault; expression of blame; rebuke. Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REPROOF.—**rep"re-hen'siv(e**[3], *a.* Indicating or conveying reproof.—**rep"re-hen'so-ry**, *a.* Censorious.

rep"re-sent'[1d], 1 rep"ri-zent'; 2 rĕp"re-zĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To bring before the mind; make a representation of; portray or depict, as by words, pictures, or impersonation; as, he *represented* himself to be an expert. **2.** To appear in the character of; personate. **3.** To put forth or relate as a true conception or account; state: with an objective clause; as, he *represented* that his salary was inadequate. **4.** *Psychol.* To present again before the mind. See REPRESENTATION[3], *n.*, 5. **5.** To act instead of or as authorized agent for; stand in the place of, as by descent; also, to appear as an instance or illustration of. Compare REPRESENTATIVE, *n.* **6.** To be the symbol of; typify; as, letters *represent* sounds. **7†.** To display; show. [< L. *repræsento*, < *re-*, again, + *præsento*, present.]

Syn.: see IMITATE.—**rep"re-sent'a-bl(e**, *a.*—**rep"re-sent"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

re"pre-sent'[2d], 1 rī"pri-zent'; 2 rē"prę-zĕnt', *vt.* To present again.—**re-pres"en-ta'tion**[1], *n.* A second presentation.

rep"re-sen-ta'tion[2], 1 rep"ri-zen-tā'shən; 2 rĕp"re-zĕn-tā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of representing, or the state of being represented. **2.** That which represents; a likeness; model; picture; statue; statement; description; dramatic performance. **3.** The right of acting authoritatively for others, or of being represented or of acting through accredited representatives. **4.** Representatives collectively. See REPRESENTATIVE, *n.* **5.** *Psychol.* The stage or process of mental conservation that consists in the presenting to itself by the mind of objects previously known. **6.** *Insur.* A statement of facts affecting the risk made by an insured person prior to the execution of the policy. **7.** A setting forth by statement or account; specif., an argument against some object or proposal. Syn.: see IMAGE; MODEL; PICTURE.—**rep"re-sen'ta-tiv(e**[3]. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having power to represent a picture to the mind; typifying; representing. **2.** Able or qualified to represent, or most suitable to represent. **3.** Acting in the capacity of agent, deputy, or delegate; hence, supported by or composed of those acting as delegates; as, a *representative* assembly. **II.** *n.* One who or that which represents. Specif.: (1) One who or that which is fit to stand as a type; a typical instance. (2) *Polit.* A member of a deliberative or legislative body chosen by vote of the people; [R-] [U. S.], a member of the lower house of Congress or of a State legislature. Syn.: see DELEGATE.—**rep"re-sen'ta-tiv(e-ly**[3], *adv.*—**rep"re-sen'ta-tiv(e-ness**[3], *n.*

re-press'[1t], 1 ri-pres'; 2 re-prĕs', *vt.* To keep forcibly under restraint, as one's desires; press back; hence, to suppress; crush; quell; overpower, as a rebellion. [< L. *re-*, back, + *premo*, press.]

Syn.: bridle, chasten, check, crush, curb, overcome, overpower, put down, quiet, rein, restrain, stay, still, subdue, suppress. See LIMIT; RESTRAIN; SUBDUE.—Ant.: agitate, animate, arouse, awaken, encourage, excite, incite, insist, instigate, kindle, provoke, rouse, stimulate, stir up.—**re-pres'er** or **re-pres'so**, *n.*—**re-pres'sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of repressing, or the condition of being repressed. **2.** That which holds in check; a restraint. **3.** *Pyschol.* The forgetting of painful memories or events effected by nature through the physic censor as a protection to the individual. See CENSOR; CONVERSION.—**re-pres'siv(e**[3], *a.* Calculated to repress; capable of repressing. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

re-press'[2t], 1 rī-pres'; 2 rē-prĕs', *vt.* To press a second time.

re-priev(e'[3], 1 ri-prīv'; 2 re-prēv', **I.** *vt.* [RE-PRIEV(E)D'[3]; RE-PRIEV'ING.] **1.** To suspend temporarily the execution of a sentence upon. **2.** To relieve for a time from danger or trouble. **3.** To postpone or delay, as a danger. **II.** *n.* **1.** The temporary suspension of a sentence, or the instrument officially ordering such suspension. **2.** Temporary relief or cessation of pain or ill; respite. [< F. *réprouver*, < L. *reprobo*; see REPROVE.] Syn.: see RESPITE. **re-priev'al‡** [Rare].

rep"ri-mand', 1 rep"ri-mand'; 2 rĕp"ri-mănd', **I.**[4]. *vt.* To reprove sharply; reprehend; especially, to reprove publicly and officially. Syn.: see ADMONISH; REPROVE.

II. *n.* Severe reproof or sharp censure, public or private. [< F. *réprimande*, reproof.] Syn.: see REPROOF.

re-print'[4], 1 rī-print'; 2 rē-prĭnt', *vt.* To print a new edition or copy of; print anew or again.—**re-print'er**, *n.*

re'print, 1 rī'print; 2 rē'prĭnt, *n.* An edition of a printed work that is a verbatim copy of the original; specifically, a copy of matter already printed, as in another country.

re-pri'sal, 1 ri-prai'zəl; 2 re-prī'sal, *n.* **1.** Forcible seizure from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. **2.** The property thus seized. **3.** Any form of retaliation. **4§.** A sum paid or received as compensation. [< F. *représaille*, < L. *re-*, again, + *prehendo*, seize.]—**general reprisal**, the seizure by authority of a nation of the persons and property of another nation, wherever they may be found: equivalent to a declaration of war.—**commission of r.‡**.—**special r.**, the seizure of property under letters of marque granted to individuals, for redress of their injuries: now fallen into disuse.

re-prise', 1 ri-praiz'; 2 re-prīz', *n.* **1.** *pl. Eng. Law.* Deductions and payments (as for annuities) out of lands; as, a manor's yearly value over and above *reprises*. **2.** *Mus.* A repeated phrase; specif., the repetition of or return to the subject after an intermediate movement.

re-proach', 1 ri-prōch'; 2 re-prōch'. **I**[4]. *vt.* **1.** To censure severely; blame; upbraid: sometimes used reflexively. **2.** To bring imputations or disgrace upon; disgrace. Syn.: see ABUSE; BLAME; REPROVE; REVILE.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of reproaching, or the words of one who reproaches; blame expressed with grief or indignation. **2.** A cause of blame or disgrace. [< F. *reprocher*, < L. *re-*, again, + *prope*, near.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; REPROOF; SCANDAL.—**re-proach'a-bl(e**[3], *a.*—**re-proach'a-bl(e-ness**[3], *n.*—**re-proach'er**, *n.* One who reproaches.—**re-proach'ful**, *a.* **1.** Containing or full of reproach. **2.** Expressing reproach. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**re-proach'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**re-proach'less**, *a.*

rep'ro-bate, 1 rep'ro-bēt; 2 rĕp'ro-bāt. **I.** *vt.* [-BAT"ED[4]; -BAT"ING.] **1.** To disapprove with strong dislike; refuse to sanction; reject. **2.** To abandon as hopelessly wicked or to a hopeless doom. **II.** *a.* **1.** Abandoned in sin; lost to all sense of duty; utterly depraved; profligate. **2.** Abandoned to punishment. **3**‖. Not enduring proof or trial; inferior or base. **III.** *n.* One lost to all sense of duty or decency; one abandoned to depravity or doom. [< L. *re-*, again, + *probo*, prove.] Syn.: see BLAME; CONDEMN.—**rep"ro-ba'tion**, *n.* The act of reprobating, or the condition of being

reprobated. Specif.: (1) *Theol.* The passing by of certain sinners in God's purpose of final redemption so that they are left to the condemnation of their sins. (2) *R. C. Theol.* The eternal condemnation of the sinner on account of his unrepented sins. Syn.: see OATH.—**rep′ro-ba″tiv(e-ly§)**, *adv.* **rep′ro-ba″to-ry‡.**

re″pro-duce′, 1 rī″pro-dūs′; 2 rē″pro-dūç′, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To produce again; bring forward or exhibit afresh; reintroduce. **2.** Specif., to produce or multiply (offspring), as by generation; also, to renew (a lost part). **3.** To make a copy of. **4.** To reproduce itself or oneself. [< RE- + PRODUCE.] —**re″pro-duc′er**, *n.* One who or that which reproduces. Specif.: (1) A diaphragm used for the reproduction of sounds in a phonograph, etc.—**re″pro-duc′tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or power of reproducing. (1) *Biol.* The process by which an animal or plant gives rise to another of its kind; generation. (2) *Psychol.* The process of the memory by which objects that have previously been known are brought back into consciousness. **2.** That which is reproduced, as in drama a revival or in art a copy. Syn.: see DUPLICATE.—**re″pro-duc′tive(-ly§)**, *a.* Pertaining to, employed in, or tending to reproduction. **re″pro-duc′to-ry‡.**—**re″pro-duc′tive-ly**, *adv.*—**re″pro-duc′tive-ness**, *n.* **re″pro-duc-tiv′i-ty‡.**

re-proof′, 1 ri-prūf′; 2 re-prōōf′, *n.* **1.** The act of reproving; blame; censure. **2†.** Refutation; disproof. **3†.** Ignominy; reproach.

Syn.: admonition, animadversion, blame, censure, check, chiding, comment, condemnation, criticism, denunciation, disapproval, objurgation, rebuke, reflection, reprehension, reprimand, reproach, reproval, upbraiding. *Blame, censure,* and *disapproval* may either be felt or uttered; *comment, criticism, rebuke, reflection, reprehension,* and *reproof* are always expressed. The same is true of *admonition* and *animadversion. Comment* and *criticism* may be favorable as well as censorious; they imply no superiority or authority on the part of him who utters them; nor do *reflection* or *reprehension*, which are simply turning the mind back upon what is disapproved. *Reprehension* is supposed to be calm and just, and with good intent; *reflection* is often from mere ill feeling, and is likely to be more personal and less impartial than *reprehension;* we often speak of unkind or unjust *reflections. Rebuke,* literally a stopping of the mouth, is administered to a forward or hasty person; *reproof* is administered to one intentionally or deliberately wrong; both words imply authority in the reprover, and direct expression of *disapproval* to the face of the person *rebuked* or *reproved. Reprimand* is official *censure* formally administered by a superior to one under his command. *Animadversion* is *censure* of a high, authoritative, and somewhat formal kind. *Rebuke* may be given at the outset, or in the midst of an action; *animadversion, reflection, reprehension, reproof,* always follow the act; *admonition* is anticipatory, and meant to be preventive. *Check* is allied to *rebuke,* and given before or during action; *chiding* is nearer to *reproof,* but with more of personal bitterness and less of authority. Compare CONDEMN; REPROVE.—Ant.: applause, approbation, approval, commendation, encomium, eulogy, panegyric, praise. **re-prov′al‡.**

re-prove′, 1 ri-prūv′; 2 re-prọv′, *vt.* **1.** To censure authoritatively, openly, and directly, as for a fault; rebuke. **2.** To express disapproval of (an act). **3‖.** To convince; convict. [< L.F *reprobo*, condemn.]

Syn.: admonish, blame, censure, chasten, check, chide, condemn, find fault with, rebuke, remonstrate with, reprehend, reprimand, reproach, upbraid. To *censure* is to pronounce an adverse judgment that may or may not be expressed to the person *censured;* to *reprove* is to *censure* authoritatively, openly, and directly to the face of the person *reproved;* to *rebuke* is to *reprove* with sharpness, and often with abruptness, usually in the midst of some action or course of action deemed censurable; to *reprimand* is to *reprove* officially; to *blame* is a familiar word signifying to pass *censure* upon, make answerable, as for a fault; *blame* and *censure* apply either to persons or acts; *reprove* and *rebuke* are applied chiefly, and *reprimand* exclusively, to persons. To *reproach* is to *censure* openly and vehemently, and with intense personal feeling as of grief or anger; as, to *reproach* one for ingratitude; *reproach* knows no distinction of rank or character; a subject may *reproach* a king or a criminal a judge. To *expostulate* or *remonstrate with* is to mingle reasoning and appeal with *censure* in the hope of winning one from his evil way, *expostulate* being the gentler, *remonstrate* the severer word. See ADMONISH: BLAME; CONDEMN. Compare synonyms for ANIMADVERSION.—Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE.—Prep.: *for*.—**re-prov′a-bl(eP)**, *a.* Worthy of reproof; blamable.—**re-prov′er**, *n.*—**re-prov′ing-ly**, *adv.*

rep′tant, 1 rep′tant; 2 rēp′tant, *a.* Creeping; crawling; repent. [< L. *reptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *repto*, intens. of *repo*, creep.]

rep′tile,] 1 rep′til; 2 rēp′til. **I.** *a.* **1.** Crawling on the belly;
rep′til″,] creeping; reptant. **2.** Groveling morally; sly and base; treacherous; venomous. **3.** Reptilian. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cold-blooded, air-breathing vertebrate, usually scaled, as a snake, lizard, or crocodile. **2.** An animal that moves on its belly or by means of short limbs. **3.** A groveling, abject person; one morally base or odious. [F., < L. *reptilis*, < *reptus*, pp. of *repo*, creep.]—**Rep-til′i-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of vertebrates, especially a class having scaly integuments, and limbs (when present) with numerous carpal and metacarpal bones, as in snakes, lizards, etc.—**rep-til′i-an.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to a reptile or the *Reptilia;* reptilious. **II.** *n.* One of the *Reptilia.*—**rep-til′i-ous**, *a.* Like a reptile.

re-pub′lic, 1 ri-pub′lik; 2 re-pūb′lic, *n.* **1.** A state in which the sovereignty resides in the people and the administration is lodged in officers elected by and representing the people; a representative democracy. **2.** A community of persons working freely in or devoted to the same cause; as, the *republic* of letters. **3†.** The commonwealth. [< L.F *republica*, < *res*, affair, + *publica*, public, of the people.]

re-pub′li-can, 1 ri-pub′li-kan; 2 re-pūb′li-can. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suitable for a republic. **2.** [R-] [U. S.] Pertaining to or belonging to the Republican party, formed in 1854 to oppose the extension of slavery. **3.** *Ornith.* Nesting in companies; sociable. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who advocates or upholds a republican form of government. **2.** [R-] A member of a republican party, especially, in the United States, of the Republican party. See def. 2, above. **3.** One of certain birds, as the sociable weaver-bird. —**red republican**, a radical supporter of extreme democratic theories; especially, (1) a Montagnard in the National Convention of France of 1792, or a supporter of democracy in the French republic, in allusion to the red cap which he wore, or (2) a similar partizan of the Commune of 1871. Compare INTERNATIONAL. —**R. or Revolutionary calendar** (*F. Hist.*), the calendar instituted on Oct. 5, 1793, by the first French republic, and abolished Dec. 31, 1805. Its scheme divided the year into 12 months of 30 days each, with five (or six) supplementary days (*Sansculottides*) at the end of the last month. Provision was made for leap-years by adding a sixth day to the supplementary days. The calendar was retrospective in action, and its first year (Year I.) began Sept. 22, 1792. The months and their corresponding periods in the Gregorian calendar are as follows:

Vendémiaire, Sept. 22 to Oct. 21.	Floréal, April 20 to May 19.
Brumaire, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20.	Prairial, May 20 to June 18.
Frimaire, Nov. 21 to Dec. 20.	Messidor, June 19 to July 18.
Nivose, Dec. 21 to Jan. 19.	Thermidor (or Fervidor),
Pluviose, Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.	July 19 to Aug. 18.
Ventose, Feb. 19 to Mar. 20.	Fructidor, Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.
Germinal, Mar. 21 to April 19.	Sansculottides, Sept. 17 to Sept. 21.

—**re-pub′li-can-ism**, *n.* **1.** The theory or principles of republican government. **2.** [R-] Specif., the policy of the Republican party of the United States. **3.** Predilection for republican principles.—**re-pub′li-can-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To make republican in spirit or character; conform to republican practises or methods.

Re-pub′li-can riv′er. A river in Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas: length, 500 m. to the Kansas river.

re-pub′lish‡, 1 rī-pub′lish; 2 rē-pūb′lish, *vt.* To publish again. (1) To issue a reprint of, as of a foreign work. (2) *Law.* To revive, as a canceled will, by reexecuting.—**re-pub″li-ca′tion**, *n.* The act of republishing, or that which is republished.—**re-pub′lish-er**, *n.*

re-pu′di-āte, 1 ri-piū′di-ēt; 2 re-pū′di-āt, *vt.* [-AT″ED[4]; -AT″ING.] **1.** To refuse to acknowledge or pay; disclaim; disavow. **2.** To refuse to have dealings with; cast off; reject; specif., to put away, as a wife. **3.** To refuse to accept as authentic, true, or authorized; as, to *repudiate* authority. [< L. *repudium*, divorce.] Syn.: see ABANDON; RECANT; RENOUNCE.—**re-pu′di-a′tion**, *n.* The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated; especially, the rejection of the whole or a part of a contract, debt, or obligation; as by a government. —**re-pu′di-a″tiv(e-ly, a.—re-pu′di-a″tor**, *n.*

re-pugn′, 1 ri-piūn′; 2 re-pūn′, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1§.** To excite repugnance in. **2†.** To contend against; oppose. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To be contrary or opposed. **2.** To conflict. [< L.F. *repugno*, oppose.]

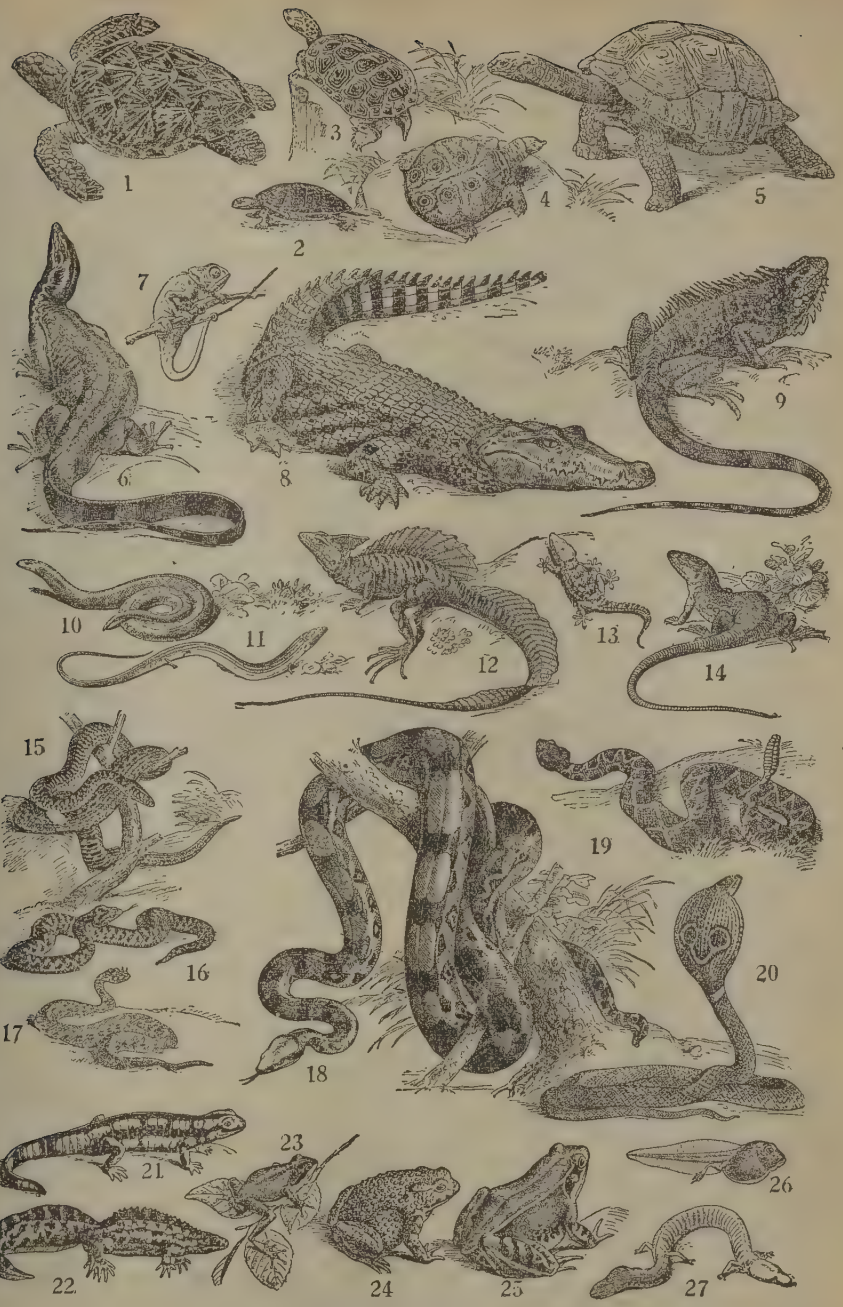
re-pug′nant, 1 ri-pug′nant; 2 re-pūg′nant, *a.* **1.** Offensive to taste or feeling; exciting aversion or repulsion. **2.** Being inconsistent or opposed; antagonistic; in law, contrary to or in conflict with something else in the same or in another document or statute. **3†.** Rebellious; resisting. [OF., < L. *re-*, back, + *pugnus*, fist.] Syn.: see INCONGRUOUS; INIMICAL. —**re-pug′nant-ly**, *adv.*—**re-pug′nance**, *n.* **1.** A feeling of aversion and resistance. **2.** *Logic.* The relation of contradictories. **3†.** Opposition. Syn.: see ANTIPATHY; HATRED. **re-pug′nan-cy‡.**

re-pulse′, 1 ri-puls′; 2 re-pūls′. **I.** *vt.* [RE-PULSED′, RE-PULST′S; RE-PULS′ING.] **1.** To beat or drive back, as an attacking force. **2.** To repel resolutely or harshly; reject. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of repulsing, or the state of being repulsed. **2.** Rejection; refusal. [< L. *repulsus*, pp. of *repello*, repel.] Syn.: see DRIVE; REPEL.—**re-puls′er**, *n.*—**re-pul′sion**, *n.* **1.** The act of repelling or repulsing, or the state of being repelled or repulsed. **2.** Aversion; repugnance. **3.** Specifically, the mutual action of two bodies which tends to drive them apart: opposed to *attraction.*—**re-pul′siv(e§**, *a.* **1.** Exciting such feelings, as of dislike, disgust, or horror, that one is repelled; grossly offensive; causing aversion. **2.** Such as to forbid approach or familiarity; forbidding. **3.** Acting by repulsion; as, *repulsive* forces. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

re-pute′,] 1 ri-piūt′; 2 re-pūt′. **I.** *vt.* [RE-PUT′ED[4]; RE-PUT′ING.] To hold in general opinion; give a (specified) reputation to; reckon; estimate. **II.** *n.* **1.** Reputation; estimation; honor. **2.** Good character. [< L.F *re-*, again, + *puto*, think.] Syn.: see FAME.—**rep″u-ta-bil′i-ty**, *n.*—**rep′u-ta-bl(eP**, *a.* **1.** Having a good reputation; estimable; honorable. **2.** Consistent with honorable standing.—**rep′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*—**rep″u-ta′tion**, *n.* **1.** The estimation in which a person or thing is held by others; especially, the popular opinion, whether favorable or the reverse; repute: frequently preceded by *the* and followed by *of.* **2‖.** Worth or value. Syn.: see CHARACTER; FAME. —**re-put′ed**, *pa.*—**re-put′ed-ly**, *adv.* According to repute.

re-quest′, 1 ri-kwest′; 2 re-kwēst′. **I[4].** *vt.* **1.** To express a desire for; ask; solicit. **2.** To address a request to. Syn.: see ASK; DEMAND; PRAY.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of requesting; entreaty; petition. **2.** That which is asked for. **3.** The state of being so esteemed as to be in demand. [< L. *re-*, again, + *quæro*, seek.] Syn.: see PETITION; PRAYER.—**re-quest′er**, *n.*



REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS.

REPTILES: *Tortoises* (1–5): 1. Hawkbill Turtle. 2. Fresh-Water Tortoise. 3. Emyd. 4. Trionychid. 5. Giant Tortoise. *Lizards* or *Saurians* (6–14): 6. Varanus. 7. Chameleon. 8. Crocodile. 9. Iguana. 10. Slowworm. 11. Seps. 12. Basilisk. 13. Gecko. 14. Wall Lizard. *Serpents* and *Snakes* (15–20): 15. Adder. 16. Viper. 17. Horned Viper. 18. Boa Constrictor. 19. Rattlesnake. 20. Cobra. BATRACHIANS: (21–27): 21. Salamander. 22. Triton. 23. Tree-frog. 24. Toad. 25. Frog. 26. Tadpole of Frog. 27. Proteus.

re'qui-em, 1 rī'kwi-[*or* rek'wi-]em; 2 rē'kwi-[*or* rĕk'wi-]ĕm, *n.* **1.** A musical hymn or service for the dead; in the Roman Catholic Church, a solemn mass sung for the repose of the souls of the dead. **2.** A musical setting of the mass for the dead; as, Mozart's *Requiem.* [L., acc. of *requies,* < *re-,* again, + *quies,* rest; from the opening of the mass for the dead, *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine* (Give eternal rest to them, O Lord).]

req"ui-es'cat, 1 rek"wi-es'kat; 2 rĕk"wi-ĕs'căt, *n.* A prayer for the repose of a departed soul: the first word of the Latin petition **requiescat in pa'ce** (1 pē'si; 2 pā'ce), may he rest in peace. [L.]

re-quire', 1 ri-kwair'; 2 re-kwīr', *v.* [RE-QUIRED'; RE-QUIR'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To demand, or to request authoritatively; claim. **2.** To have imperative need of; want. **3†.** To request. **4†.** To search for. **II§.** *i.* **1.** To be requisite. **2.** To feel under a necessity to do something. **3.** To make request. [< L.^{OF} *re-,* again, + *quærо,* seek.] Syn.: see ASK; COMMAND; DEMAND; DICTATE; MAKE.—**re-quir'a-bl(e**^{F}**),** *a.*—**re-quired',** *pa.* Syn.: see NECESSARY.—**re-quire'ment,** *n.* **1.** That which is required; a requisite. **2.** The act of requiring, or that which requires; a demand. Syn.: see NECESSITY; ORDER.—**re-quir'er,** *n.*

req'ui-site, } 1 rek'wi-zit; 2 rĕk'wi-sīt. **I.** *a.* Required by
req'ui-sit^S, } the nature of things or by circumstances; indispensable. Syn.: see NECESSARY.

II. *n.* That which can not be dispensed with; a necessity; requirement. [< L. *re-,* again, + *quærо,* seek.] Syn.: see NECESSITY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**req'ui-si'tion. I.** *vt.* **1.** To make a requisition upon. **2.** To demand or take upon requisition; request formally. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal request, summons, or demand, as by a government. **2.** A necessity or requirement. **3.** The state of being required.

re-quite', 1 ri-kwait'; 2 re-kwīt', *vt.* [RE-QUIT'ED^C; RE-QUIT'-ING.] **1.** To repay either good or evil to (a person); recompense; retaliate upon; punish. **2.** To repay good or evil for (an act). **3.** To make return for. [< RE- + QUIT, *v.*]

Syn.: avenge, compensate, pay, punish, quit, reciprocate, recompense, remunerate, repay, retaliate, return, revenge, reward, satisfy, settle with. *Requite* is often used in the more general sense of *recompense* or *repay,* but always with the suggestion, at least, of the original idea of full equivalent; when one speaks of *requiting* kindness with ingratitude, the expression gains force from the comparison of the actual with the proper and appropriate *return.* To *repay* or to *retaliate,* to *punish* or to *reward,* may be to make some return very inadequate to the benefit or injury received or the right or wrong done; but to *requite* (according to its etymology) is to make such return as to *quit* oneself of all obligation of favor or hostility, of punishment or reward. See PAY.—Ant.: absolve, acquit, excuse, forget, forgive, neglect, overlook, pardon, slight.—Prep.: *with.*

—**re-quit'a-bl(e**^{F}**),** *a.*—**re-quit'al,** *n.* The act of requiting, or that which requites; adequate return for good or ill; in the favorable sense, reward or compensation; in the unfavorable sense, retaliation. Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; REVENGE.—**re-quit'er,** *n.*

rere, 1 rīr; 2 rēr, *a.* & *n.* Rear: obsolete, except in composition. [Aphetic form of ARREAR, or < F. *arrière;* see ARREAR, *n.*]—**rere'brace",** *n.* Armor for the upper arm. See ARMOR.—**rere'-ward"†,** *n.* A rear-guard; rearward.

rere'dos, 1 rīr'dos; 2 rēr'dŏs, *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Arch.* An ornamental screen behind an altar. **2.** *Arch.* The back of an open fire-hearth; a fireback. **3.** In old armor, a backplate. [OF., < *rere* (see REAR, *n.*) + *dos* (< L. *dorsum*), back.] [A bat.

rere'mouse"†, 1 rīr'maus"; 2 rēr'mous", *n.* [RERE'MICE", *pl.*]

res., *abbr.* Reserve; residence; resigned.

Re-sa'ca de la Pal'ma, 1 rē-sä'kä dē la päl'mä; 2 re-sä'cä de lä päl'mä. A locality in S. Texas, where General Taylor defeated the Mexicans, May 9, 1846.

re-scind'^{d}, 1 ri-sind'; 2 re-sĭnd', *vt.* **1.** To make void, as an act; abrogate; repeal; as, to *rescind* a resolution. **2†.** To cut off or cut short. [< L.^{F} *re-,* again, + *scindo,* cut.] Syn.: see ANNUL; CANCEL.—**re-scind'er,** *n.*—**re-scis'sion,** *n.* The act of rescinding.—**re-scis'so-ry,** *a.* Having power to rescind; rescinding.

re'script, 1 rī'skript; 2 rē'script, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* An imperial decree, consisting of the emperor's answer to questions in the law. **2.** Hence, any decree, edict, or order. **3.** A written reply by the Pope to any question of morality or canon law submitted to him. **4.** A facsimile; counterpart; something written over again. [< L. *re-,* again, + *scribo,* write.]

res'cue, 1 res'kiū; 2 rĕs'cū. **I.** *vt.* [RES'CUED; RES'CU-ING.] **1.** To deliver from injury, calamity, or destruction; save. **2.** *Law.* To liberate forcibly (a person or thing in lawful custody). Syn.: see DELIVER; RECLAIM.

II. *n.* The act of rescuing; deliverance. [< L.$^{LL+OF}$ *re-,* again, + *excutio,* drive out.] Syn.: see HELP.—**rescue grass,** a high brome-grass (*Bromus unioloides*) cultivated for hay.—**res'cu-a-bl(e**^{F}**),** *a.*—**res'cu-er,** *n.*

re-search'^{ij}$_{st}$, 1 ri-sûrch'; 2 re-sĕrch', *vt.* & *vi.* To make researches concerning; investigate. [< F. *rechercher,* < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again; and see SEARCH, *v.*]—**re-search'er,** *n.*

re-search'^{ij}, 1 ri-sûrch'; 2 rē-sĕrch', *vt.* & *vi.* To search again or anew. [< RE- + SEARCH.]

re-search', 1 ri-sûrch'; 2 re-sĕrch', *n.* **1.** Diligent protracted investigation; studious inquiry. **2.** Specif., in science, a systematic investigation of some phenomenon or series of phenomena by the experimental method. Syn.: see INQUIRY.

re-seat', 1 ri-sit'; 2 rē-sēt', *vt.* **1.** To seat again; place in position or office again. **2.** To put a seat or seats in or on again.

ré"seau, 1 rē"zō'; 2 rē"sō', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Textile.* Lace-ground composed of regular meshes; net-ground. **2.** *Astron.* The small lines forming squares cut upon a glass plate: used in mapping out the heavens by photography.

re-sect'^{d}, 1 ri-sekt'; 2 re-sĕct', *vt.* To cut or pare off. [< L. *reseco,* pp. *resectus,* < *re-,* again, + *seco,* cut.]—**re-sec'tion,** *n.* A cutting or paring off; specif., in surgery, the operation of cutting out a portion, as of bone or nerve.

res"e-da'ce-ous, 1 res"i-dē'shus; 2 rĕs"e-dā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Resedaceæ*) of annual or perennial plants with alternate simple leaves and terminal spikes of small unsymmetrical flowers—the mignonette family. There are 6 genera and about 65 species.

re-sem'bl(e^F**),** 1 ri-zem'bl; 2 re-zĕm'bl, *vt.* [-BL(E))^D; -BLING.] **1.** To be similar to; be of the same or like nature or aspect with. **2‖.** To compare to or with. [< F. *ressembler,* < L.; see RE-, + SEMBLE.] Syn.: see IMITATE.—**re-sem'blance,** *n.* **1.** The quality of resembling; that which resembles; semblance; likeness. **2†.** A characteristic quality or attribute. **3†.** Probability or likelihood. Syn.: see ANALOGY; APPROXIMATION; PICTURE.—**re-sem'bler,** *n.*

re-sent'^{d}, 1 ri-zent'; 2 re-zĕnt', *vt.* To feel or show resentment at; be indignant at, as an injury or insult. [< F. *ressentir,* < L. *re-,* again, + *sentio,* feel.]—**re-sent'ful,** *a.* Disposed to resent; characterized by resentment. Syn.: see MALICIOUS; RESTIVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**re-sent'ment,** *n.* Anger and ill will in view of real or fancied injury. Syn.: see ANGER; HATRED; OFFENSE; PIQUE.

re-serve', } 1 ri-zûrv'; 2 rē-zĕrv'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-SERVED', RE-
re-serv'^{ds}, } SERVD'^{S}; RE-SERV'ING.] **1.** To keep back for the present, as for use or disposal in the future; store up; withhold. **2.** To keep as one's own; hold. **3.** To exclude from something granted or stipulated. **4.** To keep or set apart. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* To set aside (a portion of the consecrated elements of the Eucharist) for communions not at the mass and for adoration. Syn.: see RETAIN.

II. *a.* Held in reserve; constituting a reserve. **III.** *n.* **1.** That which is reserved. (1) Something stored up for future use, as in a reservoir or the like. (2) Something set apart for a particular purpose; specif., a reservation of land. (3) In banking, the amount of funds reserved from investment, in order promptly to meet regular or emergent demands. **2.** The act of reserving; reservation. **3.** The state of being reserved; silence as to one's feelings, opinions, or affairs; reticence. **4.** *Mil.* (1) A body of troops reserved from line of battle to meet possible emergencies or demands. (2) That part of the military force of a country not incorporated into the standing army or regular navy; the militia. [< L.^{F} *re-,* back, + *servo,* keep.]

Syn.: backwardness, coldness, constraint, coyness, haughtiness, limitation, modesty, pride, reservation, reservedness, restraint, reticence, shyness, taciturnity. *Reserve* is the holding oneself aloof *from* others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others; *reserve* may spring from coldness or *pride,* but is not identical with either and may arise from timidity or policy. See MODESTY. Compare TACITURN.—Ant.: abandon, forwardness, frankness, freedom, indiscretion, loquaciousness, pertness, presumption.

—**res'er-va'tion,** 1. **1.** The act of reserving. **2.** That which is reserved, kept back, or withheld. **3.** In casuistry, unexpressed qualification of a statement; as, a mental *reservation.* **4.** A tract of land reserved, as for an Indian tribe. Syn.: see RESERVE.—**re-served',** *pa.* **1.** Showing or characterized by reserve of manner; distant; undemonstrative. **2.** Retained; kept back. Syn.: see HAUGHTY; TACITURN.—**re-serv'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**re-serv'-ed-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see RESERVE.—**re-serv'er,** *n.*—**re-ser'vist,** *n.* A soldier of the military reserve.

res'er-voir, 1 rez'ar-vwōr; 2 rĕz'er-vwŏr, *n.* **1.** A receptacle where some material, especially of a liquid or gas, may be kept in store. Specif.: (1) A basin, either natural or artificial, for collecting and containing a supply of water, as for use in a city or for a water-power. (2) An attachment to a stove, machine, or instrument, for containing a fluid to be operated or used in its operation; as, the *reservoir* of a lamp. **2.** An extra supply; a store of anything. [< F. *réservoir,* < L.^{LL} *reservo,* reserve.]

re-set'^{1}, 1 ri-set'; 2 re-sĕt', *vt. Scots Law.* **1.** To receive or harbor (an outlaw or criminal): applied also to stolen property. **2†.** To receipt. [< OF. *receter,* < *recet,* receipt, < L. *recepta;* see RECEIPT.]—**re-set'ter,** *n.*

re-set'^{2}, 1 ri-set'; 2 rē-sĕt', *vt.* To set again.—**re-set'ter,** *n.*

re-set'^{1}, *n.* The receiving and harboring of a criminal, or the receiving of stolen goods.

re-set'^{2}, *n.* The act of resetting, or that which is reset.

re-ship', 1 ri-ship'; 2 rē-ship', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To ship again or back. **2.** To set or fit again in a prepared place.—**re-ship'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of reshipping. **2.** The thing reshipped.

Resht, 1 resht; 2 rĕsht, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 40,000), capital of Ghilan province, Persia. **Reshd‡.**

re-side', 1 ri-zaid'; 2 re-zīd', *vi.* [RE-SID'ED^C; RE-SID'ING.] **1.** To make an abode for a considerable time; live; dwell. **2.** To exist as an attribute of; inhere. [< L.^{F} *re-,* again, + *sedeo,* sit.] Syn.: see ABIDE. The words *reside* and *residence* are somewhat stately and not to be used indiscriminately for *live, house,* or *home.* In the legal sense, as affecting, for instance, the right to vote, a man's *residence* may be in a cheap lodging-house; but commonly the word would be understood of a building of some pretentions. "Where does he *live?*" is ordinarily better than "Where does he *reside?*" and to call a plain little cottage "my *residence*" is a bit of petty affectation.

res'i-dence, 1 rez'i-dens; 2 rĕz'i-dĕnç, *n.* **1.** The place where one resides. **2.** The act of residing. **3.** Inherency in a thing, as of an attribute in a subject. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) The fact of being officially present. (2) Specif., the statutory presence of an incumbent in a benefice, a bishop in his diocese, or a canon in his cathedral, in the discharge of his duties: especially in the phrase **in residence;** as the canon *in residence.*

5. The seat or place of power or government. 6. The length of time one resides in a p'ace. Syn.: see HOME; HOUSE.—**res'i-den-cy,** *n.* 1. Same as RESIDENCE. 2. In British India, the official abode of the representative of the governor-general, as at a native court. 3. A governmental division of Dutch East India.

res'i-dent, 1 rez'ı-dent; 2 rēz'i-dĕnt. **I.** *a.* 1. Having a residence. 2. Abiding in a place in connection with one's official work; as, a minister *resident.* 3. Inherent; as, pungency is *resident* in pepper. **II.** *n.* 1. One who or that which resides or is resident, in any sense. 2. A diplomatic representative, usually not of highest rank, residing at a foreign court. **res'i-dent-er‡** [Colloq.]—**resident ambassador,** see AMBASSADOR.—**res"i-den'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to, fitted for, or resulting from residence; also, having residence.—**res"i-den'tia-ry.** **I.** *a.* Having or maintaining a residence, especially an official residence. **II.** *n.* [-RIES℔, *pl.*] A resident.—**re-sid'er,** *n.* One who resides or has settlement.

re-sid'u-a-ry, 1 rı-zij'u-[*or* -zid'yu-]ē-rı; 2 rē-gĭj'u-[*or* -gid'yu-]ā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a residuum or remainder; residual.—**residuary clause,** the clause in a will that gives the r. estate, or residue of an estate, to one or more beneficiaries (called r. devisee or legatee) after all the specific purposes of the testator expressed in the will are carried into effect.—**re-sid'u-um,** *n.* [U-A, *pl.*] 1. That which remains after any process of subtraction; a residue. 2. *pl. Geol.* Local deposits resulting from rock-decay without transportation. 3. *Law.* Same as RESIDUE, 3.

res'i-due, 1 rez'ı-diū; 2 rēz'i-dū, *n.* 1. A remainder or surplus after a part has been separated or otherwise treated. 2. *Chem.* An unsaturated molecule acting as a group or radical. 3. *Law.* That portion of an estate which remains after satisfying all charges, debts, and particular bequests. [< L. *residuum,* < *resideo,* RESIDE.] Syn.: see REMAINDER.—**re-sid'u-al,** 1 rı-zij'u-[*or* zid'yu-]el; 2 rē-gĭj'u-[*or* gid'yu-]al. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a residue or remainder. **II.** *n.* That which remains after subtraction. Specif. (*Math.*): (1) A difference between the observed and the computed value of a quantity at any moment. (2) The difference between one of a series of observed values and the mean of the series. 2. Any substance in the form of a residuum.

re-sign'[1], 1 rı-zain'; 2 rē-gīn', *vt. & vi.* 1. To give up or back; surrender. 2. To abandon the use or enjoyment of; relinquish. 3. To yield with confidence or trust; submit: passively or reflexively. 4. To give up an office or trust. [< L.ᴹ *re-,* back, + *signum,* sign.] Syn.: see ABANDON.—**res"ig-na'tion,** *n.* 1. The act of resigning, as an office or trust, or the formal document declaring such act. 2. The quality of being submissive; unresisting acquiescence, as in the divine will. Syn.: see PATIENCE; SUBMISSION. **re-sign'ment‡.—re-signed',** *pa.* Characterized by resignation; submissive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* —**re-sign'er,** *n.* One who resigns. **re-sign'or‡.**

re-sign'[2], rī-sain'; 2 rē-sīn', *vt.* To sign again, as a draft.

re-silе' [, 1 rı-zail'; 2 rē-gĭl', *vi.* [-SILED; -SIL/ING.] To spring back; draw back, as from an effort or purpose; recoil. [< F. *résilier,* < L. *resilio,* < *re-,* back, + *salio,* leap.]

re-sil'i-ent, 1 rı-zil'ı-ent; 2 re-gĭl'i-ĕnt, *a.* Springing back to a former shape or position; elastic: also used figuratively. [< L. *resilio,* < *re-,* back, + *salio,* leap.]—**re-sil'i-ence,** *n.* 1. The act or power of springing back to a former position or shape. 2. *Mech.* The quantity of work given back by a body that is compressed to a certain limit and then allowed freely to recover itself. **re-sil'i-en-cy‡.**

re-sil"i-om'e-ter, 1 rı-zil"ı-om'ı-tər; 2 re-gĭl"i-ŏm'e-ter, *n. Mech.* A device for testing resilience, as of pneumatic tires.

res'in, 1 rez'ın; 2 rēz'in. **I.** *vt.* To rub or coat with resin; apply resin to, as wine. **II.** *n.* 1. An amorphous substance that exudes from plants, supposed to be the product of oxidation of volatile oils secreted by them. 2. *Pharm.* The resinous precipitate obtained from a vegetable tincture by treatment with water. 3. Rosin. [< L.ᴹ *resina,* resin.]—**res"i-na'ceous,** *a.*—**res"in-if'er-ous,** *a.* Producing resin.—**res'in-oid.** **I.** *a.* Resembling resin. **II.** *n.* A substance either wholly or partially of a resinous nature.—**res'i-nous,** *a.* 1. Of the nature of resins, or containing more or less resin as an ingredient. 2. Obtained from resin; as, *resinous* electricity.—**resinous electricity,** negative electricity. See ELECTRICITY.—**res'in-y,** *a.*

res"i-pis'cent‡, 1 rez"ı-pis'ent; 2 rēs"i-pis'ĕnt, *a.* Made wise by experience; restored to a sound state of mind. [< L. *resipiscen(t-)s,* ppr. of *resipisco,* recover one's senses.]—**res"i-pis'cence,** *n.* **res"i-pis'cen-cy‡.**

re-sist'[d], 1 rı-zist'; 2 re-gĭst', *vt. & vi.* 1. To oppose, strive against, or obstruct (an act or its agent) whether by inertness or active force, physically or mentally; withstand. 2. To bring to naught; baffle; disappoint. 3. To make opposition; antagonize. [< L.ᴹ *resisto,* < *re-,* back, + *sisto,* set.] Syn.: see DRIVE; HINDER; OPPOSE; REPEL.—**re-sis'tance,** *n.* 1. The act of resisting. 2. Any force tending to hinder motion. 3. *Elec.* (1) The opposition offered by a body to the passage through it of an electric current. (2) A coil of wire or the like introduced into a circuit to alter its length. 4. *Psychol.* The subconscious force tending to prevent the return to memory of unpleasant incidents and experiences. **re-sis'tence‡.** Syn.: see DEFENSE.—**re-sis'tant.** **I.** *a.* Offering or tending to produce resistance; resisting. **II.** *n.* One who or that which resists. **re-sis'tent‡.—re-sist'er,** *n.*—**re-sist'ful,** *a.* Disposed to or causing much resistance.—**re-sist'i-bl**(e℔, *a.* Capable of being resisted.—**re-sist'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **re-sist'i-bl(e-ness℔‡.—re-sist'i-bly,** *adv.*—**re-sist'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**re-sis'tiv**(e℔, *a.* Having the power of resistance.—**re-sis'tiv(e-ly℔,** *adv.*—**re"sis-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* 1. The capacity to resist, or the degree of that capacity. 2. *Elec.* Specific resistance.—**re-sist'less,** *a.* 1. Irresistible. 2. Offering no resistance; powerless. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-sist', *n.* Any substance used to prevent the entrance or action of another substance, as a coating applied to a surface to protect it from an acid; a material, as a paste, applied to some portions of a fabric to protect it from the action of a dye.

re-sis'tor, 1 rı-zis'tər; 2 re-sis'tŏr, *n. Elec.* A device, as a coil of wire, for introducing resistance into a circuit.

res'o-lute, 1 rez'o-liūt; 2 rēs'o-lūt, *a.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; constant; steady. Syn.: see FIRM; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

res"o-lu'tion, 1 rez'o-liū'shən; 2 rēs"o-lū'shon, *n.* 1. The act of resolving. 2. The state of being resolute; active fortitude. **res'o-lute-ness‡.** 3. The purpose or course resolved upon; a resolve; determination. 4. Chemical, mechanical, or mental analysis; separation of anything into its component parts. 5. A proposition offered to or adopted by an assembly. 6. *Law.* A judgment or decision of a court. 7. *Med.* The termination of inflammatory action without the formation of pus; also, the removal of a local disease. 8. *Mus.* The replacement of a discordant tone in a chord by a higher or lower one so that a concord occurs. 9. *Pros.* The use of two short syllables instead of one long one. Syn.: see COURAGE; DETERMINATION; FORTITUDE; PURPOSE; PERSEVERANCE; WILL.

Res"o-lu'tion-er, 1 rez"o-liū'shən-ər; 2 rēs"o-lū'shon-er, *n. Brit. Hist.* A supporter of the resolution passed, after the battle of Dunbar in 1650, by a commission of the Scottish Assembly. See PROTESTER.

re-solve', } 1 rı-zelv'; 2 re-gŏlv', *v.* [RE-SOLV(E)D℔; RE-SOLV'-

re-solv'[s℔, ʃ ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To make up one's mind to (a course of conduct or action); decide; determine: with an infinitive or object clause. 2. To render fixed in purpose; cause to determine or decide. 3. To express or formally declare as an opinion or an intention; pass as a resolution; adopt by vote. 4. To change, as a deliberative body, from one form of organization or procedure to another: used reflexively. 5. To separate into constituent parts; find the elements of. (1) To make a chemical analysis of. (2) *Optics.* To render distinguishable the structure or parts of; as, to *resolve* a nebula. 6. To reduce to elementary principles or relations by mental analysis; solve; explain. 7. *Med.* To cause to disperse or be absorbed without the formation of pus. 8. *Mus.* To cause to pass, as a chord, from dissonance to concord. 9‖. To melt or dissolve. 10‖. To convince; satisfy. 11†. To inform. **II.** *i.* 1. To come to a determination. 2. To separate into elements or parts; become analyzed, in any sense. 3. To change in music from dissonance to harmony. 4§. To be settled in opinion. Syn.: see PURPOSE.

re-solv'(e℔, *n.* 1. Fixedness of purpose; resolution. 2. A fixed determination; a resolution. 3. [U. S.] The action of a deliberating body expressing formally its mind or purpose. [< L.ᴼᶠ *re-,* again, + *solvo,* loosen.] Syn.: see DETERMINATION; PURPOSE.—**re-solv'a-bl**(e℔, *a.* Capable of being resolved, analyzed, or solved. **res'o-lu-bl**(e℔‡.—**re-solv"a-bil'i-ty, re-solv'a-bl(e-ness℔,** *n.*—**re-solved',** *pa.* Fixed or set in purpose; having formed a resolve. Syn.: see OBSTINATE. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re-solv'ent.** **I.** *a.* Having the power to cause the dissolution or resolution of a thing into its elements; solvent. **II.** *n.* 1. That which has the power of resolving or dissolving. 2. *Med.* That which has the property of reducing or dispersing a swelling.—**re-solv'er,** *n.* One who or that which resolves.

res'o-nant, 1 rez'o-nənt; 2 rēz'o-nant, *a.* 1. Sending back or having the quality of sending back or prolonging sound. 2. Resounding; specif., having resonance. [L.ᴹ *re,* back, + *sono,* sound.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**res'o-nance,** 1 rez'o-nens; 2 rēz'o-nans, *n.* 1. The quality of being resonant; resonant sound. 2. *Physics.* A prolongation or reenforcement of sound by means of sympathetic vibration, or the capability of producing such a continued sound. [have or produce resonance.

res'o-nate, 1 rez'o-nēt; 2 rēz'o-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED℔; -NAT"ING.] To

res'o-na"tor, 1 rez'o-nē"tar *or* -tor; 2 rēz'o-nā"tor, *n.* That which resounds; specif., in wireless telegraphy, a receiving apparatus. **resonator system** (*Wireless Teleg.*), a system in which the transmitter and receiver are in resonance. **resonating system‡.**

re-sorb', 1 rı-sōrb'; 2 rē-sōrb', *vt.* To reabsorb.—**re-sor'bence‡,** *n.*—**re-sor'bent‡,** *a.*

re-sor'cin. 1 rı-zōr'sın; 2 re-sôr'çin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_4O_2$) used in skin eruptions. [< RESIN + ORCIN + -OL.] **re-sor'ci-nol‡; re-sor'ci-num‡.**—**re-sor'ci-nal,** *a.*

res'orp'tion, 1 rı-sōrp'shən; 2 re-sôrp'shon, *n.* 1. Reabsorption. 2. *Petrol.* A partial refusing of phenocrysts in a porphyritic rock, followed by recrystallization in modified forms. [< L. *resorptus,* pp. of *resorbeo,* < *re-,* again, + *sorbeo,* drink in.]—**re-sorp'tiv**(e, *a.* Relating to, characterized by, or caused by resorption.

re-sort'[1], 1 rı-zōrt'; 2 re-sôrt'. **I.**[d] *vi.* 1. To go frequently or habitually; repair. 2. To have recourse; apply or betake oneself, for use as a means: with *to.* **II.** *n.* 1. The act of frequenting a place. 2. A place resorted to or frequented. 3. The use of something as a means; a recourse; refuge. 4‖. The people resorting; assembly; meeting. [< L.ᴼᶠ *re-,* again, + *sortior,* obtain.]—**re-sort'er,** *n.*

re-sort'[2d], 1 rī-sōrt'; 2 rē-sôrt', *vt.* To sort again.

re-sound'[1d], 1 rı-zaund'; 2 re-sound', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To repeat, as a sound; echo or reecho. 2. To celebrate; acclaim. **II.** *i.* 1. To emit a loud, prolonged, or far-reaching sound. 2. To exhibit resonance. 3. To be much and loudly mentioned; be celebrated, as a deed, etc. [< L.ᴹ *re-,* back, + *sono,* sound.] Syn.: see ROAR.

re-sound'[2d], 1 rī-saund'; 2 rē-sound', *vt. & vi.* To sound again; sound repeatedly. [< RE- + SOUND[1], *v.*]

re-source', 1 ri-sōrs'; 2 re-sōrç', *n.* **1.** That which is resorted to for aid or support; resort. **2.** *pl.* One's available property; any natural advantages. **3.** Capacity for finding or adapting means; power of achievement: either singular or plural. **4.** Fertility in expedients. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *surgo*, rise.] Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE; PROPERTY.—**re-source'ful,** *a.* **1.** Fertile in resources or expedients. **2.** Full of resources. **-ness,** *n.*

resp., *abbr.* Respective, respectively, respondent.

re-speak'†, *vt.* To answer; echo; speak again.

re-spect', 1 ri-spekt'; 2 re-spĕct'. I[d] *vt.* **1.** To have deferential regard for; esteem. **2.** To treat in accordance with propriety, consideration, or obligation; hold sacred or inviolable. **3.** To regard as important; pay attention to; heed. **4.** To have relation or reference to; be concerned with. Syn.: see ADMIRE; DEFER; VENERATE.

II. *n.* **1.** A just regard for and appreciation of worth; honor and esteem. **2.** Conformity to duty or obligation; serious compliance or observance. **3.** Demeanor or deportment indicating deference; rendering of honor; in the plural, regards; compliments. **4.** A special aspect or feature held in contemplation; special motive or reason. **5.** The relation in which one thing stands toward another; regard; reference: followed by *to*, rarely by *of*. **6.** Undue inclination or bias of mind. **7‖.** The condition of a person or thing as being respected. **8‖.** Good-will; favor. **9†.** Correct deportment. **10†.** Consideration; reflection. [< L. *re-*, back, + *specio*, look.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; ESTEEM; REGARD; VENERATE.—**re-spect'a-bl(e**[es], *a.* **1.** Deserving of respect; of good name or repute. **2.** Being of moderate excellence; fairly good; considerable in number, quantity, etc. **3.** Having a good appearance; presentable.—**re-spect"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being respectable. **2.** One who or that which is respectable. **3‡.** Importance. **re-spect'a-bl(e-ness**[es]**‡.**—**re-spect'a-bly,** *adv.*—**re-spect'ful,** *a.* Marked by or manifesting respect. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**re-spect'ing,** *prep.* **1.** In relation to; regarding. **2†.** In comparison with; considering.—**re-spec'tiv(e**[es], *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating severally to each of those under consideration; several; particular. **2†.** Characterized by partiality. **3†.** Respectful. **4†.** Respectable. **5†.** Attentive. **6†.** Relative.—**re-spec'tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.* As singly or severally considered; singly in the order designated; as, the first, second, and third seats belong to John, James, and William *respectively*.—**re-spec'tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.*

re-spect'er, 1 ri-spekt'ər; 2 re-spĕct'er, *n.* One who respects, especially one who respects persons.—**respecter of persons,** one who shows favoritism.

re-spell', 1 rī-spel'; 2 rē-spĕl', *vt.* To spell again; spell a second time, as with phonotype.—**re-spell'ing,** *n.*

re-spire', 1 ri-spair'; 2 re-spīr', *vt. & vi.* [RE-SPIRED'; RE-SPIR'ING.] **1.** To breathe in and out; send forth in exhalations. **2.** To breathe; hence, to have life; live. **3.** To breathe again; recover new life, ambition, courage, etc. **4†.** To enjoy relief and rest; rest. [< L.[F] *respiro*, < *re-*, back, + *spiro*, breathe.]—**re-spir'a-bl(e**[s], *a.* Capable of being respired; fit for respiration.—**res"pi-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of inhaling air into the lungs and expelling it; breathing. **2.** *Bot.* The process by which a plant takes in oxygen from the air, oxidizes matter, and gives off the product. **3.** The sound heard in auscultation; respiratory murmur. **4†.** An interval; a breathing-spell.—**res'pi-ra"tor,** *n.* **1.** A screen, as of fine gauze, worn over the mouth or nose, as a protection against dust, etc. **2.** A breathing-device worn for protection against poisonous gases or smoke.—**re-spir'a-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, employed in, or caused by respiration.

res'pite, } 1 res'pit; 2 rĕs'pit. **I.** *vt.* [RES'PIT-ED[d]; RES'-
res'pit[e], } PIT'ING.] **1.** To grant delay in the execution of a penalty upon; reprieve. **2.** To relieve by a pause or an interval of rest. **3‖.** To postpone. **4†.** To cease from.

II. *n.* **1.** Temporary intermission of labor or effort; an interval of rest; postponement; delay. **2.** Temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence; reprieve. [< OF. *respit*, < L. *re-*, back, + *specio*, look.] Syn.: delay, forbearance, interval, pause, postponement, reprieve, rest, stay.—Ant.: accomplishment, completion, consummation, effect, execution, operation, performance.—Prep.: respite *for* the condemned.

re-splen'dent, 1 ri-splen'dent; 2 re-splĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Shining with brilliant luster; vividly bright; splendid; gorgeous. [< L. *re-*, again, + *splendeo*, shine.] Syn.: see BRIGHT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**re-splen'dence, re-splen'den-cy,** *n.* Splendor.

re-spond'[d], 1 ri-spond'; 2 re-spŏnd'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** [U. S.] To satisfy by payment; answer, in any way. **2.** To return an answer or answers; make reply. **3.** To act in response or sympathy; be responsive. **4.** *Law.* To make answer; reply; also, to be liable or answerable. **5.** To correspond; suit. **6†.** To correspond to.

II. *n. Arch.* A pilaster, semi-column, or similar feature placed against a wall, to receive an arch. [< L.[OF] *respondeo*, < *re-*, again, + *spondeo*, promise.]—**re-spon'dence,** *n.* **1.** The character or condition of being respondent. **2.** The act of responding. **re-spon'den-cy†.**—**re-spon'dent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving response, or given as a response; answering; responsive. **2.** *Law.* Occupying the position of defendant. **3†.** Correspondent.

II. *n.* One who responds or answers; specif. (*Law*), the party called upon to answer an appeal or petition; a defendant; especially, the defendant in a suit in equity, admiralty, or divorce.—**re-spond'er,** *n.*

re"spon-den'ti-a, 1 ri"spen-[*or* res"pen-]den'shi-ə; 2 rē"spŏn-[*or* rĕs"pŏn-]dĕn'shi-ə, *n. Com. Law.* A loan of money on merchandise laden on a vessel, which the borrower undertakes to repay with interest at an agreed rate, provided the cargo or some part thereof arrives in safety at the port of destination. [< L. *responden(t-)s*, ppr. of *respondeo*, < *re-*, again, + *spondeo*, promise.]

re-sponse', 1 ri-spens'; 2 re-spŏns', *n.* **1.** The act of responding, or that which is responded; an answer; reply. **2.** Specif. (*Liturg.*), one of the portions of a liturgy or church service said or sung by the congregation or choir in reply to the officiating priest; also, an anthem sung or said during or after a reading. [< L. *responsum*, < *respondeo*; see RESPOND.] Syn.: answer, repartee, replication, reply, retort. A *rejoinder* is strictly an *answer* to a *reply*, while often used in the general sense of *answer*, but always with the implication of something more or less controversial or opposed, yet lacking the conclusiveness implied in *answer*. A *response* is accordant or harmonious, designed or adapted to carry on the thought of the words that called it forth, as the *responses* in a liturgical service, or to meet the wish of him who seeks it; as, the appeal for aid met a prompt and hearty *response*. *Repartee* is a prompt, witty, and commonly good-natured *answer* to some argument or attack; a *retort* may also be witty, but is severe and may be even savage in its intensity. See ANSWER.

re-spon'si-bl(e[s], 1 ri-spen'si-bl; 2 re-spŏn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Answerable legally or morally for the discharge of a duty, trust, or debt. **2.** Having capacity to perceive the distinctions of right and wrong. **3.** Able to meet obligations. **4.** Involving accountability or obligation. **5.** *Polit.* Denoting the status of a cabinet or ministry with respect to the legislative body to which it is answerable. **-ness,** *n.*—**re-spon"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being responsible or accountable. **2.** That for which one is answerable; a duty or trust. **3.** Ability to meet obligations. Syn.: see DUTY.—**re-spon'si-bl(e-ness**[s], *n.*—**re-spon'si-bly,** *adv.*

re-spon'sion, 1 ri-spen'shən; 2 re-spŏn'shon, *n.* **1§.** The act or an act of responding; answer; reply. **2.** *pl.* [Oxford Univ., Eng.] The first of the three examinations to be passed by a candidate for a degree. [< L. *responsio(n-)*, < *responsus*; see RESPONSE.]

re-spon'siv(e[s], 1 ri-spen'siv; 2 re-spŏn'siv, *a.* **1.** Inclined or ready to respond; being in accord, sympathy, or harmony; responding; correspondent. **2.** Constituting or of the nature of response or reply. **3.** Characterized by or containing responses. **4.** *Law.* Constituting a relevant reply. **5†.** Answerable; responsible. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

re-spon'so-ry, 1 ri-spon'so-ri; 2 re-spŏn'so-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to response; containing answer; responsive.

II. *n. Liturg.* **1.** A psalm or part of a psalm sung between readings. **2.** A response of the people or congregation to the officiating priest or clergyman.

rest'[d], 1 rest; 2 rĕst, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To cause to cease from labor or exertion; put at or allow to take rest: often used reflexively. **2.** To place on a support, base, or basis; lean; lay; support; establish. **3.** *Law.* To cease presenting evidence in (a case).

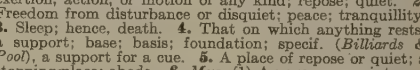
II. *i.* **1.** To cease from action, motion, or operation of any kind; desist from labor; pause; stop. **2.** To repose; sleep; also, to be still in death. **3.** To be free from excitement or disturbance; be quiet or still; be at peace. **4.** To be supported or fixed; stand; lie; lean; recline; be founded, based, or established. **5.** To rely with confidence; trust. **6.** To remain fixed; abide. **7.** To be content or submissive; acquiesce. **8.** *Law.* To submit one's case. **9.** To be founded or depend upon. [< AS. *restan*, < *rest*, quiet.] Syn.: abide, acquiesce, be content, be quiet, be still, be tranquil, cease, desist, halt, hold, lean, lie, pause, recline, repose, sleep, slumber, stand, stay, stop, unbend. See ABIDE; LEAN. Compare synonyms for REST[1], *n.*—Ant.: be agitated, be disturbed, be weary, be worn, be worn out, contend, fight, labor, strive, struggle, toil, wake, watch, work.—Prep.: rest *on* or *upon* a couch; *on* one's arm; rest *from* toil; *for* a new endeavor; rest *in* peace; *in* the grave.—**rest'er,** *n.* One who rests.

rest[2d], *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To be and remain; continue; stay; as, *rest* content: now generally confused with REST[1]. **2†.** To be left; as, nothing *rests* but hope.

II†. *t.* To cause to be and remain; keep; as, God *rest* you well! [< L.[F] *resto*, remain, < *re-*, back, + *sto*, stand.]

rest[3]**†,** *vt.* To arrest.

rest[4], *n.* **1.** The act or state of resting; cessation from labor, exertion, action, or motion of any kind; repose; quiet. **2.** Freedom from disturbance or disquiet; peace; tranquillity. **3.** Sleep; hence, death. **4.** That on which anything rests; a support; base; basis; foundation; specif. (*Billiards & Pool*), a support for a cue. **5.** A place of repose or quiet; a stopping-place; abode. **6.** *Mus.* (1) A pause, or an interval



Rests and Corresponding Notes.

of silence. (2) A character indicating such pause; as, an eighth *rest*. **7.** A pause in a verse; cesura. **8†.** Restored strength. [< AS. *rest*, rest.]

Syn.: calm, calmness, cessation, ease, pause, peace, peacefulness, quiescence, quiet, quietness, quietude, recreation, repose, sleep, slumber, stay, stillness, stop, tranquility. *Ease* denotes freedom from cause of disturbance, whether external or internal. *Quiet* denotes freedom from agitation, or especially from annoying sounds. *Rest* is a *cessation* of activity, especially of wearying or painful activity. *Recreation* is some pleasing activity of certain organs or faculties that affords *rest* to other parts of our nature that have become weary. *Repose* is a laying down, primarily of the body, and figuratively a similar freedom from toil

For words in *re-* not given above see RE-, *prefix*, pages 946, 947.

or strain of mind. *Repose* is more complete than *rest;* a blacksmith finds a temporary *rest* while the iron is heating, but he does not yield to *repose;* in a *pause* of battle a soldier *rests* on his arms; the victor *reposes* on his laurels. *Sleep* is the perfection of *repose,* the most complete *rest; slumber* is a light and ordinarily pleasant form of *sleep.* In the figurative sense, *rest* of mind, soul, conscience, is not mere *cessation* of activity, but a pleasing, tranquil relief from all painful and wearying thought, feeling, or action; *repose* is even more deep, tranquil, and complete. See REMAINDER; RESPITE.—Ant.: agitation, commotion, disquiet, disturbance, excitement, motion, movement, restlessness, stir, strain, toil, tumult, unrest, work.

—**rest'-cure"**, *n. Med.* A treatment, as of nervous disorders, prescribing seclusion and absolute quiet, generous diet, massage, etc.—**r.-day**, *n.* A day of rest, as Sunday or a day on which one is excused from work.—**rest'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of or giving rest. **2.** Being at rest or in repose; quiet. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

rest², *n.* **1.** That which remains or is left over; a remainder. **2.** Those remaining or not enumerated; the others: in this sense a collective noun taking a plural verb. **3.** A balance, as of resources. [See REST², *v.*]

rest³, *n.* A support for a lance attached to medieval armor: an aphetic form of *arrest.*

res'tau-rant, 1 res'tō-rant; 2 rĕs'tō-rant. *n.* A place where refreshments or meals are provided. [F.]—**res"tau"ra"teur'**, 1 res"tō"ra"tûr'; 2 rĕs"tō"rā"tûr', *n.* The proprietor or keeper of a restaurant.

rest'-har"row, 1 rest'-har"o; 2 rĕst'-hăr"o, *n.* [Eng.] A low undershrub (*Ononis arvensis*) of the bean family: so called from the arresting of the harrow by its roots.

res'ti-form, 1 res'tı-fôrm; 2 rĕs'tı-fôrm, *a. Anat.* Rope-like; twisted. [< L. *restis,* cord, + -FORM.]—**restiform body**, the bundles of the medulla oblongata that pass upward to the cerebellum.

rest'ing, 1 rest'ıŋ; 2 rĕst'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of REST, *v.*—**rest'ing-spore"**, *n. Bot.* A spore that germinates only after a lapse of a number of weeks or months, or at the end of the winter season.

res"ti-tu'tion, 1 res"tı-tiū'shən; 2 rĕs"tı-tū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of restoring something that has been taken away or lost. **2.** The act of making good or rendering an equivalent, as for injury or loss; indemnification. **3.** Restoration to, return to, or recovery of a former position or condition. **4.** *Physics.* The property of elastic bodies by which they tend to recover their shape after compression. [F., < L. *re-,* again, + *statuo,* set up.]

Syn.: amends, compensation, indemnification, indemnity, recompense, remuneration, reparation, repayment, restoration, return.—Ant.: cheat, cheating, defrauding, embezzlement, extortion, fraud, plunder, robbery, stealing, theft.

res'tiv(e), 1 res'tıv; 2 rĕs'tiv, *a.* **1.** Impatient of control; unruly. **2.** Restless; fidgety. **3.** Inclined to rest; inert. **4**‖. Stubborn; balky. [< F. *restif,* < *rester,* remain; see REST², *v.*]

Syn.: balky, fidgety, fractious, fretful, frisky, impatient, intractable, mulish, mutinous, obstinate, rebellious, recalcitrant, refractory, resentful, restless, skittish, stubborn, unruly, vicious. *Balky, mulish, obstinate,* and *stubborn* are synonyms of *restive* only in an infrequent if not obsolete use; the supposed sense of "tending to rest," "standing stubbornly still," is scarcely supported by any examples, and those cited to support that meaning often fail to do so. The disposition to offer active resistance to control by any means whatever is what is commonly indicated by *restive* in the best English speech and literature. Dryden speaks of "the pampered colt" as "*restiff* to the rein"; but the rein is not used to propel a horse forward, but to hold him in, and it is against this that he is "*restiff.*" A horse may be made *restless* by flies or by martial music, but with no refractoriness; the *restive* animal impatiently resists or struggles to break from control, as by bolting, flinging his rider, or otherwise. With this the metaphorical use of the word agrees, which is always in the sense of such terms as *impatient, intractable, rebellious,* and the like; a people *restive* under despotism are not disposed to "rest" under it, but to resist it and fling it off.—Ant.: docile, gentle, manageable, obedient, peaceable, quiet, submissive, tractable, yielding. —**res'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**res'tive-ness**, *n.*

rest'less, 1 rest'les; 2 rĕst'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no rest; never quiet: as, the *restless* waves. **2.** Unable or disinclined to rest. **3.** Devoid of or destructive to rest or repose. **4.** Obtaining no rest or sleep; sleepless. Syn.: see ACTIVE; ANXIOUS; RESTIVE.—**restless cavy**, see CAVY.—**rest'less-ly**, *adv.*—**rest'less-ness**, *n.*

re'stock, *n. Forestry.* The renewal of a forest by natural or artificial means

re-store'¹, 1 rı-stōr'; 2 re-stōr', *vt.* [RE-STORED'; RE-STOR'ING.] **1.** To bring back to a former state, position, etc.; repair; mend. **2.** To reproduce as originally existing, as a building, a work of art, or an extinct animal. **3.** To bring into existence or activity again; renew or reestablish after interruption. **4.** To return, as that which has been lost, taken, or removed, or its equivalent. **5.** To make restitution or amends for. **6.** To put back into or return to a former position, as a deposed monarch. [< OF. *restorer,* < L. *restauro,* restore.] Syn.: see RECLAIM; RECOVER.—**res"to-ra'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of restoring a person or thing to a former place or to a former condition; also, the state of being restored; rehabilitation: renewal. **2.** *Hist.* [R-] (1) The return of Charles II. to England in 1660, consequent upon the overthrow of the Cromwellian Protectorate, with the period following. (2) The return of the Jews to Palestine after the Babylonian captivity. **3.** *Arch & Art.* The bringing back of a building or work of art as nearly as may be to its original state; also, the restored building or object. **4.** *Theol.* The restoring of all the human family after the present life to the divine favor. **universal restoration**†. Syn.: see RESTITUTION.—**res"to-ra'tion-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of universal restoration. See RESTORATION, 4.—**res"to-ra'tion-ist**, *n.*—**re-stor'a-tiv(e)**, **I.** *a.* Tending or able to restore, pertaining to restoration. **re-stor'a-to-ry**†. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which restores. **2.** *Med.* Specif., something to restore consciousness after a fainting-fit.—**re-stor'er**, *n.*

re-store'², 1 rı-stōr'; 2 rē-stōr', *vt.* To store again or anew.

re-strain', 1 rı-strēn'; 2 re-strān', *vt.* **1.** To hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing; hold in check; repress. **2.** To hinder from the free enjoyment or exercise of something; restrict. **3.** *Law.* To enjoin or forbid from some threatened harmful act. **4**‖. To withhold or forbear. [< L. *re-,* back, + *stringo,* bind.]

Syn.: abridge, bridle, check, circumscribe, confine, constrain, curb, hinder, hold, hold back, hold in, keep, keep back, keep down, keep in, keep under, repress, restrict, suppress. *Constrain* is positive; *restrain* is negative; one is *constrained* to an action; he is *restrained* from an action. *Constrain* refers almost exclusively to moral force. *restrain* frequently to physical force, as when we speak of putting one under restraint. To *restrain* an action is to hold it partially or wholly in check, so that it is under pressure even in performance; to *restrict* an action is to fix a limit or boundary which it may not pass, but within which it is free. To *repress,* literally to press back, is to hold in check, and perhaps only temporarily, that which is still very active; it is a feebler word than *restrain;* to *suppress* is finally and effectually to put down; *suppress* is a much stronger word than *restrain;* as, to *suppress* a rebellion. See ARREST; BIND; GOVERN; KEEP; LIMIT; REFRAIN; REPRESS; TEMPER.—Ant.: aid, animate, arouse, emancipate, encourage, excite, free, impel incite, let loose, release, set free.—**re-strain"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**re-strain'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**re-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**re-strain'er**, *n.* One who or that which restrains; specif., in photography, a chemical agent used to retard the action of the developer.—**re-straint'**, *n.* **1.** The act of restraining, or the state of being restrained. **2.** That which restrains; a restriction. **3.** Self-repression; constraint. Syn.: see BARRIER; INFLUENCE; RESERVE

re-strick', 1 re-strik'; 2 re-strĭc', *vt.* [Scot.] To restrict.

re-strict'², 1 rı-strikt'; 2 re-strĭct', *vt.* To hold or keep within limits or bounds; confine. [< L. *re-,* back, + *stringo,* bind.] Syn.: see BIND; CIRCUMSCRIBE; LIMIT; RESTRAIN.—**re-stricted**, *pa* Limited; confined.—**re-strict'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**re-stric'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation. **2.** That which restricts; a restraint. **3.** Reservation; self-repression. Syn.: see BARRIER.—**re-stric'tiv(e)**, *a.* **1.** Serving, tending, or operating to restrict. **2.** *Gram. & Logic.* Limiting in thought, expression, or application. **-ly**, *adv.*

re-stringe'†, *vt.* To contract; astringe. [< L. *restringo,* RESTRAIN.]—**r -strin'gen-cy**†, *n.* Astringency.—**re-strin'gent**†, *a. & n.*

rest'yt, *a.* **1.** Restive. **2.** Inactive. **rest'let.**

re-sult', 1 rı-zult'; 2 re-sŭlt'. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To be a result or outcome; be a physical or logical consequent; follow. **2.** To have an issue; issue: followed by *in.* Syn.: see FOLLOW. **II.** *n.* **1.** The outcome of an action, course, process, or agency; consequence; effect; conclusion. **2.** *Math.* A quantity or value ascertained by calculation. **3.** The final determination of a deliberative assembly. [< L.ᵛ *resulto,* rebound.] Syn.: see END; EVENT; HARVEST; OPERATION; PRODUCT.—**re-sul'tant.** **I.** *a.* Arising or following as a result. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which results; a consequence. **2.** *Mech.* That which results, as a force, velocity, etc., from the action of two or more quantities of the same kind.

re-sume', 1 rı-ziūm'; 2 re-sūm', *vt. & vi.* [RE-SUMED'; RE-SUM'ING.] **1.** To begin again after cessation or interruption; continue after a break or intermission. **2.** To take upon oneself again; reassume; reoccupy; take back. **3**‖. To sum up; give a summary of. **4.** To continue after interruption: said chiefly of or by a speaker. [< L.ᵛ *re-,* back, again, + *sumo,* take.] Syn.: see RECOVER.—**re-sum'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being resumed.—**re-sum'er**, *n.*—**re-sump'tion**, *n.* The act of resuming.—**re-sump'tiv(e)**, *a.* **1.** Taking back; resuming. **2.** *Med.* Restorative.

ré"su"mé', 1 ré"zū"mé'; 2 rĕ"sū"mē', *n.* A recapitulation or summary. [F.]

re-su'pi-nate, 1 rı-siū'pı-nēt; 2 rē-sū'pi-nāt, *a.* Having the appearance of being upside down; inverted; reversed: said especially of the flowers of orchids. [< L. *resupinus,* < *re-,* back; and see SUPINE, *a.*]—**re-su"pi-na'tion**, *n.* A twisting to an inverted position; inversion.—**re"su-pine'**, *a.* Lying on the back; supine.

re-surge', 1 rı-sûrj'; 2 re-sûrġ', *vi.* **1.** To rise again. **2.** To surge or sweep back again, as a tide. [< L. *resurgo;* see RESURRECTION.]—**re-sur'gence**, *n.* A rising again.—**re-sur'gent**, *a.* **1.** Rising again, as from the grave. **2.** Surging back or again; gasping.

res"ur-rect'¹, 1 rez"ı-rekt'; 2 rĕş"ū-rĕct', *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To bring back to life, existence, or use. **2.** To disinter. **3.** To rise again from the dead.

res"ur-rec'tion, 1 rez"ı-rek'shən; 2 rĕş"ū-rĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* A rising again from the dead; especially, [R-] the rising of Christ from the dead; also, that rising again of all the dead of the human race at the Last Judgment, commonly known as the **general resurrection.** **2.** Any rising again; renewal; restoration. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* Spiritualization of thought; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 593. [STEWART '10.] [OF., < L.ˡˡ *re-,* again, + *surgo,* rise.]—**res"ur-rec'tion-al**, *a.*—**res"ur-rec'tion-a-ry**, *a.*—**res"ur-rec'tion-ism**, *n.*—**res"ur-rec'tion-ist**, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who steals bodies from the

grave. **2.** One who brings to light anything buried in obscurity. **3.** A believer in the rising again of the dead.

re-sus'ci-tate, 1 rɪ-sus'ɪ-tēt; 2 rē-sŭs'ɪ-tāt, *vt. & vi.* [-TAT"ED; -TAT'ING.] To bring or come back to life; revivify; revive. [< L. *re-*, again, + *sub*, under, + *cito*, summon.]—**re-sus"ci-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revivification; reanimation.—**re-sus'ci-ta"tive**(es, *a.* Tending or having power to resuscitate.

Resz'kē, 1 reshʹkē; 2 rĕshʹkę, **de.** Family name of two Polish operatic singers: (1) **Edouard** (1856–1917), a basso. (2) **Jean** (1853–), a tenor; brother of Edouard.

ret, 1 ret; 2 rĕt, *vt.* [RET'TED; RET'TING.] To steep or soak, as flax, etc., to facilitate the separation of the fibers. [< OD. *reten*, ret.]

re-ta'bl(eP, 1 rɪ-tāʹbl; 2 re-tā bl, *n. Arch.* A shelf or ledge raised above the back of an altar to support ornaments, lights, etc.; hence, a panel containing a picture or bas-relief of subjects from sacred history.

re-tail', 1 rɪ-tālʹ; 2 re-tālʹ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sell in small quantities. **2.** To communicate in a petty way, as gossip. **3.** To be sold at retail. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or concerned in the sale of goods in small quantities: opposed to *wholesale*. **III.** *n.* The selling of goods in small quantities. [OF., shred.]—**re-tail'er,** *n.*

re-tain', 1 rɪ-tēnʹ; 2 re-tānʹ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold in one's possession or control; keep; maintain; as, to *retain* facts in memory. **2.** To engage beforehand, as a lawyer, by a fee. **II.** *i.* To be a retainer or dependent; belong or pertain. [< L. OF *re-*, back, + *teneo*, hold.]

Syn.: detain, employ, engage, hire, hold, hold fast, keep, keep in pay, keep in possession, maintain, preserve, reserve, secure, withhold. See KEEP; REMEMBER.—Ant.: abandon, cast away, cast off, cede, discard, discharge, dismiss, eject, give up, let go, relinquish, renounce, resign, surrender, throw aside, throw away, throw off, throw out, throw up.—**re-tain'ment,** *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

re-tain'er1, 1 rɪ-tēnʹer; 2 re-tānʹer, *n.* **1.** One retained in the service of a person of rank or position. **2.** One who retains or keeps.

re-tain'er2, *n.* The fee paid, or the agreement made, to employ an attorney to serve in a suit; a retaining-fee.

re-tain'ing, 1 rɪ-tēnʹɪŋ; 2 re-tānʹing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of RETAIN, *v.*—**retaining wall,** a wall to prevent the material of an embankment or cut from sliding; sometimes, a revetment.

re-tal'i-ate, 1 rɪ-talʹɪ-ēt; 2 re-tălʹɪ-āt, *vi. & vi.* [-AT"ED; -AT'ING.] To give like for like; repay evil with a similar evil. [< L. *re-*, again, + *talis*, such.] Syn.: see AVENGE.—**re-tal'i-a'tion,** *n.* The act of retaliating; reprisal; requital. Syn.: see REVENGE.—**re-tal'i-a-tive**(es, *a.* Tending to retaliate.—**re-tal'i-a-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of retaliation.

re-tard', 1 rɪ-tärdʹ; 2 re-tärdʹ, *vt.* **1.** To cause to move more slowly; hinder: opposed to *accelerate*. 2§. To defer; put off; postpone. [< L.F *re-*, again, + *tardus*, slow.] Syn.: see HINDER; OBSTRUCT.—**re"tar-da'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of retarding, or the state of being retarded; a delaying, or the amount of delay or hindrance effected. **2.** That which retards; a hindrance. **re-tard'‡; re-tard'ment‡.—re-tard'a-tive**(es, *a.*—**re-tard'a-to-ry,** *a.*—**re-tard'er,** *n.* One who or that which retards.

retch', 1 rĕch; 2 rĕch, *vi.* To make an effort to vomit; strain; heave. [< AS. *hræcan*, spit.]

retd., *abbr.* Returned.

re'te, 1 rīʹtē, 2 rēʹtē, *n.* [RE'TI-A, *pl.*] A plexiform arrangement, as of vessels or nerves; network. [L., net.]

ret'ene, 1 retʹēn; 2 rĕtʹĕn, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{18}$), contained in resinous pine- and fir-wood, also as fossil pine-stems found in beds of peat and lignite. [< Gr. *rhētinē*, resin.]

re-tent', 1 rɪ-tentʹ; 2 re-tĕntʹ, *n.* That which is retained. [< L. *retineo*, pp. *retentus;* see RETAIN.]

re-ten'tion, 1 rɪ-tenʹshən; 2 re-tĕnʹshon, *n.* **1.** The act of retaining; as, the *retention* of knowledge. **2.** The keeping up or maintenance, as of a custom, practise, opinion, or intention; as, the *retention* of a purpose.—**re-ten'tiv**(es, *a.* Having the power or tendency to retain; retaining; as, a *retentive* memory.—**re-ten'tiv**(e-ness‡, *n.* The capacity of holding or retaining; especially, in psychology, the preservative function of memory.—**re"ten-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* Retentiveness. Specif.: *Magnetism.* (1) Coercive force. (2) The ability to continue a magnet after the withdrawal of the magnetizing force.

re'te-pore, 1 rīʹtē-pōr; 2 rēʹte-pōr, *n.* Any of a genus (*Reteporа*) of colony-forming polyzoans.

Re'thel, 1 rēʹtel; 2 rę tĕl, **Alfred** (1816–1859). A German his-

Re-thondes', 1 re-tōndʹ; 2 re-tŏndʹ, *n.* A village in the forest of L'Aigle, about 5 miles east of the city of Compiègne, E. France, where the armistice granted to the Germans was signed by them, Nov. 10, 1918, to suspend hostilities of the World War, Nov. 11, 1918.

re"ti-a'ri-us, 1 rī"shɪ-ēʹrɪ-us; 2 rē"shɪ-āʹrɪ-ŭs, *n.* [-RI-I, 1 -oi; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* One of a class of gladiators, armed with a net to enmesh his adversary (who was in full armor), and a trident and dagger to dispatch him. [L., net-fighter, < *rete*, net.]

re'ti-a-ry, 1 rīʹshɪ-ē-rɪ; 2 rēʹshɪ-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the making of nets or net-like structures. 2§. Furnished with a net; skilful to entangle.

ret'i-cence, 1 retʹɪ-sens; 2 rĕtʹĭ-çĕnç, *n.* **1.** The quality, act, or habit of being reserved in speech. **2.** *Rhet.* A figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, under pretense of avoiding it. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *taceo*, be silent.] Syn.: see RESERVE. **ret'i-cen-cy‡.—ret'i-cent,** *a.* Habitually silent or reserved in utterance. **-ly,** *adv.*

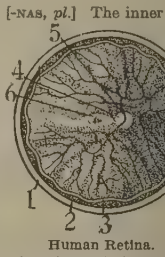
ret'i-cle, 1 retʹɪ-kl; 2 rĕtʹĭ-cl, *n. Astron.* The net of fine threads or lines of reference in the focal plane of a telescope, to determine the position of an observed object. [< F. *réticule*, < L. *reticulum;* see RETICULUM.] **ret'i-cule‡.**

re-tic'u-late, 1 rɪ-tikʹyu-lēt; 2 re-tĭcʹyu-lāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED4; -LAT'ING.] To make into or like network; form a network. **II.** *a.* Having the form or appearance of network; netted. **re-tic'u-lat"ed‡; re'ti-form‡.—re-tic'u-lar,** *a.* Like a network; cancellate; retiform. **re-tic'u-la-ry‡.—re-tic"u-la'tion,** *n.* The act of reticulating, the state of being reticulate, or that which is reticulated.—**ret'i-cule,** *n.* **1.** A small bag, used by women to carry needlework, etc. **2.** *Astron.* Same as RETICLE.

re-tic'u-lum, 1 rɪ-tikʹyu-lum; 2 re-tĭcʹyu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A network. **2.** The second stomach of a ruminant, with the lining membrane raised into folds forming hexagonal cells; the honeycomb. [L., little net, dim. of *rete*, net.]

re'ti-form, 1 rīʹtɪ-[*or* retʹɪ-]fôrm; 2 rēʹtɪ-[*or* rĕtʹĭ-]fôrm, *a.* Arranged like a network; reticulate. [< F. *rétiforme*, < L. *rete*, net, + *forma*, shape.]

ret'i-na, 1 retʹɪ-na; 2 rĕtʹĭ-na, *n.* [-NAS, *pl.*] The inner coat of the eye, which receives the optical image. [< L. *rete*, net.]—**ret'i-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the retina.—**ret"i-nos'co-py,** *n. Ophthal.* The examination of the retina of the eye, as with an ophthalmoscope.



Human Retina.

A section of the back part of the globe of the eye, showing the concave surface of the retina. 1. Sclerotica. 2. Choroid coat. 3. Retina. 4. Optic papilla. 5. Central artery of the retina. 6. Yellow spot (*macula lutea*).

ret'i-nite, 1 retʹɪ-nait; 2 rĕtʹĭ-nīt, *n.* A resin obtained from lignite. [< Gr. *rhētinē*, resin, + -ITE.]

ret"i-ni'tis, 1 retʹɪ-naiʹtis *or* -nīʹtis; 2 rĕtʹĭ-nīʹtis *or* -nīʹtis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the retina.

ret'i-nol, 1 retʹɪ-nōl *or* -nol; 2 rĕtʹĭ-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n.* A liquid compound obtained by the distillation of various resins used as a solvent, especially in pharmacy. [< Gr. *rhētinē*, resin, + -OL.]

ret'i-nue, 1 retʹɪ-niū; 2 rĕtʹĭ-nū, *n.* **1.** The body of retainers attending a person of rank; an escort; cortège. **2.** A train of results. [< F. *retenue*, < *retenir*, retain.]

re-tir'a-cy, 1 rɪ-taiʳʹɛ-sɪ; 2 re-tīrʹa-çy, *n.* [U. S.] Withdrawal into seclusion or into private life: retirement.

re-tire', 1 rɪ-taiʳʹ; 2 re-tīrʹ, *v.* [RE-TIRED'; RE-TIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pay up and withdraw from circulation. **2.** To remove from active service, as an officer of the army or navy. 3§. To separate or withdraw; remove: used sometimes reflexively. **4.** In cricket, baseball, etc., to put out (a batsman). **II.** *i.* **1.** To go into privacy or seclusion. **2.** To withdraw oneself from business, public life, or active service. **3.** To withdraw oneself, as for rest; go to bed. **4.** To retreat. **5.** To draw back; go away; the original meaning. **6.** To move back; recede. **7.** To sink out of sight; as, the sun *retired* behind the hills. [< F. *re-*, back, + *tirer*, draw, < Goth. *tairan*, tear.]—**re-tire',** *n.* [Archaic or Rare.] The act or the state of retirement.

re-tired', 1 rɪ-taiʳdʹ; 2 re-tīrdʹ, *pa.* **1.** Withdrawn from public view; existing or passed in seclusion; as, a *retired* life. **2.** Withdrawn from active service, business, office, or public life; as, a *retired* sea-captain. Syn.: see SECRET.—**retired list. 1.** A list of officers in the army, the navy, the marine corps, or the revenue cutter service, who are retired from active duty. In the United States commissioned officers are compulsorily retired when they reach the age of 64 years, except in the navy, where the age limit is 62 years. **2.** A list of enlisted men in the United States army, navy, marine corps, or revenue cutter service, who after 30 years' service have been retired on their own application with three-fourths pay and allowances.

re-tire'ment, 1 rɪ-taiʳʹment *or* -mənt; 2 re-tīrʹment, *n.* **1.** The act of retiring, or the state of being retired. **2.** A secluded place; a retreat.

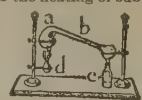
Syn.: loneliness, privacy, seclusion, solitude. In *retirement* one withdraws from association he has had with others; we speak of the *retirement* of a public man to private life, but he may still be much in company. In *seclusion* one shuts himself off from the society of all except intimate friends or attendants; in *solitude* no other person is present. While *seclusion* is ordinarily voluntary, *solitude* may be enforced; we speak of the *solitude* rather than the *seclusion* of a prisoner. As *private* denotes what concerns ourselves individually, *privacy* denotes freedom from the presence or observation of those not concerned or whom we desire not to have concerned in our affairs; *privacy* is more commonly temporary than *seclusion;* we speak of a moment's *privacy*. There may be *loneliness* without *solitude*, as amid an unsympathizing crowd, and *solitude* without *loneliness*, as when one is glad to be alone. See SECLUSION; SOLITUDE.—Ant.: association, companionship, company, fellowship, society.

re-tir'ing, *pa.* **1.** Shy; modest; quiet. **2.** Pertaining to one who retires. Syn.: see MODEST.

re-tort'1, 1 rɪ-tôrtʹ; 2 re-tôrtʹ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To return or direct back on the originator: seldom said of a friendly word or deed. **2.** To reply to, as an argument or accusation, by a similar one. **3.** To twist or bend back, or form by twisting. 4†. To throw back; reflect; reject. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make retort; reply sharply. 2†. To coil back; twist or be twisted over. 3†. To return. [OF., < L. *retortus*, pp. of *retorqueo*, < *re-*, back, + *torqueo*, twist.]—**re-tor'sion,** *n.* The act of retorting; specif., in international law, a retaliation, falling short of war,

by which evils are inflicted on another nation similar to those which it inflicts.—**re-tort'er,** *n.* One who retorts.

re-tort'[1], *n.* A vessel with a bent tube, for the heating of substances, or for distillation.



Retort.

re-tort'[2], *n.* A retaliatory speech; a keen rejoinder or caustic repartee; also, the act of making such retort. Syn.: see ANSWER.

re-tor'tion, 1 rɪ-tôr'shən; 2 rē-tôr'shon, *n.* **1.** A bending, turning, or twisting back; that which is, or appears to be, turned, bent, or twisted. **2.** Retorsion.

re-touch', 1 rī-tu͝ch'; 2 rē-tu͝ch'. **I.** *vt. a,* retort; *b,* adapter; *c,* flask; *d,* lamp. **1.** To add new touches to; modify; revise. **2.** *Phot.* To change, or improve, as a negative by a hand process in which a hard sharply pointed lead-pencil is used. **II.** *n.* A repeated or additional touch, as to a picture, model, or other work of art, previously regarded as finished.—**re-touch'er,** *n.* One who retouches; specif., one who removes the imperfections from a photographic negative.

re-trace', 1 rɪ-trās'; 2 rē-trās', *vt.* **1.** To trace back; follow backward, as a path. **2.** To trace again from the beginning. **3.** Specif., to trace again or renew the lines of, as an engraving or drawing.—**re-trace'a-bl** (e[s]), *a.*

re-tract'[4], 1 rɪ-trakt'; 2 rē-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To recall, take back, or declare false or erroneous (something one has said or charged); withdraw; disavow. **2.** To draw back or backward; draw in, as within a sheath, as the claws of a cat: opposed to *protract* or *protrude.* **3**‖. To take back, as a grant or favor; revoke; withdraw. **4**‡. To shorten or contract. **II.** *i.* **1.** To recall or take back an assertion, imputation, accusation, resolution, admission, concession, etc.; recant. **2.** To draw back or draw in; shrink away; recede. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *traho*, draw.] SYN.: see RECANT; RENOUNCE.

—**re"trac-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of retracting.—**re-trac'til** (e[s]), *a.* That can be drawn back or in, as claws. **re-tract'a-bi** (e[s])‖; **re-tract'i-bl** (e[s])‡.—**re"trac-til'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-trac'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted. **2.** The act of withdrawing or recalling something said or asserted. **3.** Withdrawal; revocation.—**re-trac'tive** (e[s]), *a.* Having the power or tendency to retract; retracting.—**re-trac'tor,** *n.* One who or that which draws in or back.

re-tread', 1 rī-tred'; 2 rē-trĕd', *vt. & vi.* To tread again.

re-tread'[2], *vt.* To fit, as an automobile tire, with a new tread.

re-treat', 1 rɪ-trīt'; 2 re-trēt'. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** *Chess.* To move back. **2**‡. To retrace; cause to retreat. **3.** To go back or backward; withdraw from a position; retire. **4.** To recede, as from a claim or from some act proposed or begun. **5.** To go into retreat or retirement. **6.** To curve or slope backward from a point or line. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of retreating, as from contest or danger; specif., the retirement of a naval or land force from a position of danger, or from before an enemy. **2.** A signal for retreating, made by trumpet or drum. **3.** Retirement; seclusion; solitude. **4.** A place of retirement, quiet, or security; refuge; shelter; haunt. **5.** A time of religious retirement. **6.** An establishment for insane people or habitual inebriates. [< F. *retraite*, < L. *re-*, back, + *traho*, draw.] SYN.: see REFUGE; SECLUSION; SHELTER. Compare RETIREMENT.

re-tree', 1 rɪ-trī'; 2 re-trē', *n.* Paper containing blemishes, as specks, spots, pinholes, etc., and hence not of first quality. [< F. *retrait*, shrinkage, < LL. *retracta;* see RETREAT, *n.*] **retree paper‡.**

re-trench'[1], 1 rɪ-trench'; 2 re-trĕnch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut down or reduce; curtail. **2.** To restrict or terminate. **3.** To pare away. **II.** *i.* To reduce expenditures. [< F. *retrancher*, < *re-*, again, + *trancher*, cut.]

SYN.: abridge, clip, curtail, cut, cut down, cut off, cut short, decrease, diminish, economize, lessen, reduce.—ANT.: elongate, expand, extend, lavish, lengthen, prolong, protract, squander, waste.—**re-trench'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of retrenching; especially, reduction, as of expenses, for the sake of economy. **2.** *Mil.* An interior breastwork or rampart from which the enemy can be resisted should the outer line be taken.

ret"ri-bu'tion, 1 ret"rɪ-biū'shən; 2 rĕt"rɪ-bū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of requiting; especially, the inflicting of punishment. **2.** That which is done or given in requital; a reward or (especially) a punishment. [OF., < L. *re-*, again, + *tribuo*, allot.] SYN.: see RECOMPENSE; REVENGE.—**re-trib'u-tive** (e[s]), *a.* Tending to reward or punish.—**re-trib'u-tor,** *n.* One who administers rewards and punishments according to merit and demerit.—**re-trib'u-to"ry,** *a.*

re-trieve',) 1 rɪ-trīv': 2 re-trēv', *v.* [RE-TRIEVED'; RE-TRIEV'-
re-triev'[2],) ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring back from a state of loss or impairment to an improved condition; recover; restore; reestablish. **2.** To remedy the evil consequences of; atone for. **3.** To search for and bring to hand, as game: said of dogs. **II.** *i.* To search for and bring dead or wounded game: said of dogs. [< F. *re-*, again, + *trouver*, find.] SYN.: see RECOVER.—**re-triev'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **re-triev'a-bl** (e[r]), *a.* Capable of being retrieved.—**re-triev'a-bly,** *adv.*—**re-triev'al,** *n.* The act of retrieving.—**re-triev'e**‖, *n.* A seeking and finding; a recovery; retrieval.—**re-triev'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which retrieves. **2.** A dog trained to retrieve game.

re'tro-, 1 rī'tro-; 2 rē'tro-, *prefix.* Back; backward. [< L. *retro-*, < *retro*, backward.]—**re"tro-act',** *vi.* To act backward or in return; affect past acts, obligations, or penalties.—**re"tro-ac'tion,** *n.*

re"tro-ac'tiv (e[s]), *a.* Having or designed to have a retrospective effect or reversed action.—**retroactive law,** a law legalizing past proceedings; a retrospective law. **retroactive statute‡.**—**re"tro-ac'tiv** (e-ly[s]), *adv.*—**re"tro-ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*—**re"tro-cede'**[4], *v.* **I.** *t.* To cede, grant, or give back. **II.** *i.* To go back; recede.—**re"tro-ces'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of retroceding or giving back. **2.** *Law.* The conveyance of an estate to a former owner.—**re'tro-choir,** *n.* That part of a church interior which is east of or beyond the altar.—**re"tro-cog-ni'tion,** *n.* A supernormal faculty by which its possessor is supposed to recall past events unknown by any ordinary means of information.—**re'tro-flex, re'tro-flexed,** *a.* Bent or turned backward; reflexed. [+ L. *flecto*, bend.]—**re"tro-flex'ion,** *n.* A bending or being bent backward; especially, a position or condition of the womb in which its body is bent back at an angle with the cervix. **re"tro-flec'tion‡.**

ret'ro-grade, 1 ret'ro-[*or* rī'tro-]grēd; 2 rĕt'ro-[*or* rē'tro-]grād. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-GRAD"ED[4]; -GRAD"ING.] **1.** To cause to deteriorate or to move backward; turn back. **2.** To move or appear to move backward or in a reverse direction; recede; hence, to degenerate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Going, moving, or tending backward; contrary; reversed. **2.** Declining to or toward a worse state or character. **3.** *Astron.* Apparently moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct.* **4.** Reversed; inverted. **5**‖. Opposed; contrary. **III.** *n.* A retrograde movement; decline. [< RETRO- + L. *gradior*, step.]—**ret"ro-gra-da'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or result of retrograding.—**re"tro-gres'sion,** *n.* **1.** A retreat; degeneration. **2.** A moving toward a lower plane; descent to or toward a less complex or perfect structure. **re"tro-gress'‡.**—**re"tro-gres'siv** (e[s]), *a.* **1.** Retrograde. **2.** Deteriorating; degenerating; specif., in biology, descending from a higher to a less complex organization.—**re"tro-ject'§,** *vt.* To throw or carry backward.

re-trorse', 1 rɪ-trōrs'; 2 re-trôrs', *a. Bot. & Zool.* Turned, bent, or directed backward. [< L. *retrorsus*, for *retroversus*, bent back, < *retro*, back; and see VERSION.]—**re-trorse'ly,** *adv.*

ret'ro-spect, 1 ret'ro-spĕkt; 2 rĕt'ro-spĕct, *v.* **I.** *t.* To consider or revert to the past of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To look backward. **2.** To consider the past. [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. of *retrospicio*, to look backward.]

ret'ro-spect, 1 ret'ro-spĕkt; 2 rĕt'ro-spĕct, *n.* A view or contemplation of something past; also, that which is thus contemplated. SYN.: see MEMORY.—**ret"ro-spec'tiv** (e[s]), *a.* **1.** Looking back on the past; of, pertaining to, or referring to the past. **2.** Retroactive: said of some legislation. **-ly,** *adv.*

re-trous'se', 1 re-trū"sē'; 2 re-trų"sę', *a.* Turned up at the end, as a nose. [F.]

re"tro-vert'[4], 1 rī'tro-[*or* ret"ro-]vûrt'; 2 rē"tro-[*or* rĕt'ro-]vĕrt', *vt.* To tip or turn back. [< RETRO- + L. *verto*, turn.; —**re"tro-ver'sion,** *n.* A tipping or bending backward, or the state of being so tipped.

ret'ting, 1 ret'ɪŋ; 2 rĕt'ing, *n.* The act or process of loosening the fiber from flax or the like by exposure to the action of moisture or the weather.

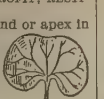
re-turn'[1], 1 re-tûrn'; 2 re-tûrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to take again a former position; put, carry, or send back, as to a former place or holder. **2.** To repay in kind; give or make a return of. **3.** To give in return for something else; requite; repay; render. **4.** To utter, send, or convey, as a reply or an expression of feeling; answer; render; retort. **5.** To render or give in, especially officially, as to one's superiors or to some designated authority, as a report or writ. **6.** To give as increase, interest, or profit; be the source of; yield. **7.** To elect, reelect, or report as elected, as to a legislative body. **8.** *Tennis.* To bat, play, or direct (a ball that is in play) back over the net. **9.** *Card-playing.* To lead (a suit formerly led), especially by one's partner. **10**‡. To bring or convey back. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come or go back, as to or toward a former place or state, especially that from which one started. **2.** To come again; make another appearance. **3.** To recur, as to a previous line of thought or speech; also, to become once more a subject of consideration. **4.** To come back into possession; revert. **5.** To respond; reply. **6**‡. To turn away. [< L.[F] *re-*, back, + *torno*, round off.] SYN.: see REQUITE.—**re-turn'a-bl** (e[r]), *a.* **1.** Capable of being or suitable to be returned. **2.** Due and required: said of a judicial writ in reference to the time when and the place where it is to be returned by the officer to whom it is directed.

re-turn'[2], 1 rī-tûrn'; 2 rē-tûrn', *vt. & vi.* To turn again; fold over or back; turn or direct backward.

re-turn', 1 rɪ-tûrn'; 2 re-tûrn', *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of returning; the state of being returned, or that which is returned; resumption; restoration or replacement; repayment or requital; response; answer; retort; reappearance or recurrence. **2.** That which accrues, as from investments, labor, or use; profit. **3.** A report, list, etc.; especially, a formal or official report, or (in the plural) a set of tabulated statistics; as, election *returns.* **4.** *Arch.* A continuation of a dripstone, hood-molding, etc., to form a termination having a different direction from the main part; also, a part or face of a building at an angle with the main part of the façade. **5.** The sending back by a sheriff of a writ to the court from which it was issued; also, a sheriff's report on such list. **6.** *Law.* (1) A brief statement, usually indorsed on a writ by the officer to whom it was issued, of what has been done under it. (2) The filing of the writ thus indorsed in the office of the clerk of the tribunal whence it was issued. **7.** *Card-playing.* A returned lead. **8.** Any volley, stroke, or

thrust received from an opponent; specif., in a game, the sending of an object, as a tennis-ball, from one player to another from whom he has received it. **3†.** A turn, as in a stream, gallery, trench, etc., or the part between two turns. Syn.: see HARVEST; INCREASE; PRODUCT; PROFIT; RESTITUTION.—**re-turn'er,** *n.* One who returns.

re-tuse', 1 ri-tūs'; 2 rē-tūs', *a.* Having a rounded end or apex in which there is a slight depression, indention, or notch. [< L. *retusus,* pp. of *retundo,* < *re-,* back, + *tundo,* beat.]


A Retuse Leaf of Mountain-Sorrel.

Reu'ben, 1 rū'bĕn; 2 ry'bĕn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Ru"ben',** 1 rü"băN'; 2 rü"băn'; L. **Reu-be'nus,** 1 rū-bī'nus, 2 ry-bē'nûs. **2.** *Bib.* The eldest son of Jacob. *Gen.* xxix, 32. [Heb., behold, a son.]

Reuch'lin, 1 roiH'lin; 2 rōiH'lin, **Johann** (1455–1522). A German humanist and Hebraist.—**Reuch-lin'i-an,** *a.*—**Reuch'lin-ism,** *n.*

Reu'el, 1 rū'el; 2 ry'ĕl, *n. Bib. Ex.* ii, 18.

re-un'ion, 1 ri-yūn'yən; 2 rē-yụn'yon, *n.* **1.** The act of reuniting; renewed harmony. **2.** A social gathering. [OF., < L.LL *re-,* again, + *unus,* one.]—**re-u'nion-ism,** *n.* The principle of renewed union as a policy; specif., advocacy of reunion of the Christian churches.—**re-u'nion-ist,** *n.*—**re-u"nion-is'tic,** *a.*—**re"u-nite'**‡, *vt. & vi.* To unite, cohere, or combine again.—**re"u-nit'er,** *n.*

Ré"u"ni-on', 1 rē"ü"ni-ôn'; 2 rę"ü"ni-ôn', *n.* A French island E. of Madagascar; 970 sq. m.; pop. 173,800.

Reuss, 1 rois; 2 rōis, *n.* A division of Thuringia in S. Germany; 441 sq. m.; pop. 212,960; formerly divided into the principalities of **Reuss-Greiz,** (1 rois"-grits'; 2 rōis"-grits'), 122 sq. m.; pop. 72,800, and **Reuss-Schleiz,** (1 rois"-shlits'; 2 rōis"-schlits'), 320 sq. m.; pop. 152,800.

Reu'ter, 1 roi'tər; 2 rōi'ter, **Paul Julius, Baron von** (1821–1899). A German-English capitalist; founder of Reuter's telegraphic news agency, 1849.

Reu'ter-dahl, 1 roi'tər-dāl; 2 rōi'ter-dăl, **Henry** (1871–). An American naval artist.

Rev., *abbr.* Revelation, revenue, Reverend (REVS., *pl.*], review, revolution.—**rev.,** *abbr.* Reverse, revise, revised, revision.

Re'val, 1 re"val; 2 re'vāl, *n.* A town and seaport in Esthonia on the Baltic sea; pop. 123,946; seized by the Germans Feb. 21, 1918. **Rev'el‡.**

re-vamp', 1 ri-vamp'; 2 rē-vămp', **I.** *vt.* **1.** To furnish (a boot or shoe) with a new vamp. **2.** Hence, to patch up; make over. **II.** *n.* A thing which is revamped.

re-veal', 1 ri-vīl'; 2 rē-vēl'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give knowledge of; divulge. **2.** To communicate by supernatural or divine agency. **II.** *n.* The vertical side of an aperture or opening in a wall; especially, the portion of the side of a door or window between the line where the window-frame or door-frame stops and the outer edge of the opening. **re-vel'‡.** [< L.F *re-,* back, + *velum,* veil.] Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; INFORM; PUBLISH.—**re-veal'a-bl(er,** *a.*—**re-veal'er,** *n.*—**re-veal'ment‡,** *n.* Revelation.

rev"ell-le', 1 rev"e-lī' *or* rə-vēl'yə; 2 rĕv"e-lē' *or* re-vel'ye, *n.* A morning signal by drum or bugle, notifying soldiers to rise; also, the hour at which this signal is sounded. [< F. *réveil,* an awakening, < L. *re-,* again, + *vigilo,* awake.] **re-veil'lé'‡; re-veil'lée'‡; re-veil'lé‡.**

rev'el, 1 rev'el; 2 rĕv'ĕl. **I.** *vi.* [REV'ELED or REV'ELLED, REV'ELD[E]; REV'EL-ING or REV'EL-LING.] **1.** To engage in boisterous festivities. **2.** To delight keenly; indulge freely: followed by *in.* **II.** *n.* An occasion of boisterous festivity; carouse; revelry. [OF., < *reveller,* riot.]

Syn.: carnival, carousal, carouse, feast, festivity, jollification, merrymaking, revelry, rout.—**rev'el-er,** *n.* **rev'el-ler‡.—rev'el-ry,** *n.* Noisy or boisterous merriment.

rev"e-la'tion, 1 rev"i-lē'shən; 2 rev"e-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of revealing, or the state of being revealed; also, that which is or has been revealed. **2.** *Theol.* (1) The act of revealing or communicating divine truth, especially by divine agency or supernatural means. (2) That which has been so revealed, as concerning God in his relations to man. (3) That which is revealed in the Bible; loosely, the Bible itself. **3.** *Philos.* Immediate consciousness of the real. **4.** [R-] The Apocalypse, or Book of Revelation: often improperly in the plural. [OF., < L. *revelatus,* pp. of *revelo;* see REVEAL.]—**rev"e-la'tion-ist,** *n.* One who holds that God has made a supernatural revelation of himself and his will; also, the author of the Apocalypse.—**rev'e-la"tor§,** *n.* A revealer.

rev'e-nant, 1 rev'i-nənt; 2 rĕv'e-nant, *n.* One who or that which returns, as a ghost; an apparition. [F.]

re-venge', 1 ri-venj'; 2 re-vĕnj'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RE-VENGED'; RE-VENG'ING.] **1.** To exact or take revenge for; avenge, especially in a vindictive, malicious, or spiteful manner: often used reflexively. **2.** To take or execute revenge. Syn.: see AVENGE; REQUITE.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of returning injury for injury; the infliction of injury or punishment in the spirit of personal vindictiveness; retaliation. **2.** A mode or means of avenging oneself or others. **3.** The desire for vengeance. [< OF. *revenger,* ult. < L. *re-,* again, + *vindico,* vindicate.]

Syn.: avenging, requital, retaliation, retribution, vengeance. *Retaliation* and *revenge* are personal and often bitter. *Retaliation* may be partial; *revenge* is meant to be complete and may be excessive. *Vengeance,* which once meant an indignant vindication of justice, now signifies the most furious and unsparing *revenge. Revenge* emphasizes more the personal injury in return for which it is inflicted, *vengeance* the ill desert of those upon whom it is inflicted. A *requital* is an even return, such as to quit one of obligation for what has been received, and may be good or bad. *Avenging* and *retribution* give a solemn sense of exact justice, *avenging* being more personal in its infliction, whether by God or man, and *retribution* the impersonal visitation of the doom of righteous law. See HATRED.—Ant.: compassion, excuse, forgiveness, grace, mercy, pardon, pity.—Prep.: revenge *upon* the enemy; *for* the injury.—**re-venge'ful,** *a.* Vindictive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**re-veng'er,** *n.*

Re'vent-low, 1 rē vent-lō; 2 rę'vĕnt-lō, **Ernst Count zu** (1869–). German publicist.

rev'e-nue, 1 rev'i-nü; 2 rĕv'e-nū, *n.* **1.** Total current income of a government. **2.** Income from any form of property. **3.** The department of government or civil service which collects the national funds. **4.** A source of income. [< F. *revenu,* pp. of *revenir,* < L. *re-,* again, + *venio,* come.]—**revenue cutter,** an armed vessel employed in the revenue service to enforce custom-house regulations.

re-verb'†, *vt.* To reverberate; echo. **re-verbe'†.**

re-ver'ber-ate, 1 ri-vūr'bər-ēt; 2 re-vēr'ber-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED[d]; -AT'ING.] **1.** To return, as sound, especially as prolonged and in considerable volume; echo. **2.** To send or bend back, as rays or flames and heat in a reverberatory furnace. **3.** To resound or reecho. **4.** To have an answering effect; recoil. **5.** To strike (*on* or *upon*), as flames. **6.** To be reflected or repelled, as sound or heat. **7.** To send or drive back, as flames and heat in a furnace; repel; reflect. [< L. *re-,* again, + *verbero,* whip.] Syn.: see ROAR. **re-verb'†; re-verbe'†.**—**re-ver'ber-ant,** *a.* Resounding. **re-ver'ber-atet.**—**re-ver"ber-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of reverberating; also, that which constitutes reverberating: said especially of light, heat, or sound rebounding or reflecting. **2.** A reflection, as of color or light. **3.** Resonant sound.—**re-ver'ber-a-tiv(e§,** *a.* Tending to or causing reverberation.—**re-ver'ber-a"tor,** *n.* One who or that which causes reverberation. Specif.: (1) A reflecting lamp. (2) A reverberatory furnace.—**re-ver'-ber-a-to"ry.** **I.** *a.* Producing or intended to produce reverberation reverberative. **II.** *n.* A reverberatory furnace.—**reverberatory furnace,** a furnace having a vaulted ceiling that deflects the flame and heat toward the hearth or the upper surface of the substance to be treated.

re-vere', 1 ri-vīr'; 2 re-vēr', *vt.* [RE-VERED'; RE-VER'ING.] To regard with veneration. [< L.F *re-,* again, + *vereor,* fear.]

Syn.: see ADMIRE; DEFER; VENERATE; WORSHIP.—**re-ver'er,** *n.*

Re-vere', *n.* **1. Paul** (1735–1818), an American patriot, who undertook a midnight ride from Charlestown to Lexington, Mass., April 18, 1775, to warn the Colonists of the approach of the British. **2.** A city and seaside resort (pop. 28,830) in E. Massachusetts.

rev'er-ence, 1 rev'ər-ens; 2 rĕv'er-ĕnç. **I.** *vt.* [-ENCED[t]; -ENC-ING.] **1.** To regard with reverence. **2.** To salute reverently; give a sign of reverence to. Syn.: see VENERATE.

II. *n.* **1.** A feeling of profound respect often mingled with awe and affection; veneration. **2.** An act of respect or obeisance. **3.** The quality or character that commends reverence. **4.** A reverend person: used as a respectful appellation or title, especially applied to a clergyman. **5§.** Deference. Syn.: adoration, awe, homage, honor, veneration, worship. See VENERATION.—Ant.: contumely, derision, dishonor, insult, irreverence, mockery, outrage, ridicule, scoff, scoffing.—**saving** (or **save**) **your reverence,** with no intentional disrespect to you: said apologetically for an unseemly utterance before a person of reverend character or office. **Sir r.†.—rev'er-end,** *a.* **1.** Worthy of reverence. **2.** Being a clergyman; of or pertaining to the clergy or the clerical office. **3‖.** Reverent.—**rev'er-ent,** *a.* **1.** Impressed with or feeling reverence. **2.** Expressing reverence. **-ly,** *adv.*—**rev"er-en'tial,** *a.* Proceeding from or expressing reverence. **-ly,** *adv.*

rev'er-ie, } 1 rev'ər-i; 2 rĕv'er-i, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Abstracted **rev'er-y,** } and listless musing. **2.** A product of such musing; vision. [< F. *réverie,* < *rêver,* dream, < L. *rabio,* rave.] Syn.: see DREAM; THOUGHT.

re-vers', 1 ri-vīr' *or* re-vər'; 2 re-vēr' *or* re-vĕr', *n. sing. & pl.* That part of a garment that is folded over to show the inside, as the lapel of a coat. [OF; see REVERSE, *v.*]

re-verse', 1 ri-vūrs'; 2 re-vērs', *v.* [RE-VERSED'; RE-VERST[s]; RE-VERS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn back to the contrary, or upside down; cause to revert; invert. **2.** To put each in the place of the other; transpose. **3.** *Mech.* To cause to have contrary motion or effect. **4.** To set aside; revoke. **II.** *i.* To change to the contrary or to a former condition; revert. [< L.F *re-,* back, + *verto,* turn.] Syn.: see ABOLISH.—**re-ver'sal,** *n.* **1.** The act of reversing. **2.** In the spectrum, the change of a dark to a bright line, or vice versa. **3.** An annulling or setting aside; as, the *reversal* of a judgment.—**re-vers'er,** *n.* One who or that which reverses. **re-vers'or‡.—re-vers"i-bil'i-ty,** *adv.* —**re-vers'i-bl(er,** *a.* Capable of being reversed. (1) That may have direction or position reversed; that may be used or worn otherwise than in the usual way, as inside out or backward. (2) That may be reversed by legal process; voidable. (3) Having the finish on both sides, as a fabric. **re-vers'a-bl(er‡.—reversible reaction** (*Chem.*), a reaction occurring in either direction, according to conditions: thus, ammonium chlorid (NH_4Cl), when heated, dissociates into ammonia (NH_3) and hydrogen chlorid (HCl); but ammonia and hydrogen chlorid tend to reunite to form ammonium chlorid, especially as the temperature is lowered. The chemical equation representing the reaction may be written as follows:

$$NH_4Cl \rightleftarrows NH_3 + HCl.$$

re-verse', *a.* **1.** Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction, character, etc. **2.** On the other side; from behind.—**re-verse'ly,** *adv.* In a reverse or contrary manner.

re-verse', *n.* **1.** That which is directly opposite or contrary:

usually with *the*. **2.** The back, rear, or secondary side or surface, as distinguished from the front or principal side. **3.** A reversing; change to an opposite position, direction, or state; reversal; as, a reverse of a gun or gun-carriage. **4.** A change or alteration for the worse; a check or partial defeat; vicissitude; misfortune. **5.** The back of a leaf in a book. **6.** *Mech.* A reversing gear. **7†.** A backhanded stroke or thrust. **re-ver'so†.** Syn.: see MISFORTUNE.

re-ver'sion, 1 rı-vūr'shən; 2 re-vēr'shon, *n.* **1.** A return to or toward some former ancestral state or condition; atavism. **2.** *Law.* The return, as of land or property, to the estate of the original holder, after the death of the person or persons to whom it has been temporarily willed or granted. **3.** An annuity that is to begin at some stated future event. **4.** Hence, that which is to be, or is reserved to be, a matter of experience or enjoyment; as, a feast in *reversion*. **5‖.** That which is left; remainder; also, a coming back. **6.** The act of reversing; also, the state of being reversed.—**re-ver'sion-al,** *a.* Reversionary.—**re-ver'sion-a-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving reversion.—**re-ver'sion-er,** *n.* *Law.* One entitled to an estate in reversion.

re-vert'ᵈ, 1 rı-vūrt'; 2 re-vērt', *v.* **I‖.** *t.* To turn or throw back; reverse; reflect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To return, come back, or turn or look back, as toward a former position, state, or condition. **2.** To recur, as to something previously known or mentioned. **3.** *Biol.* To return to or toward or show some of the characteristics of an ancestral, primitive, or earlier form. **4.** To return by operation of law, as an estate to the heirs of the original holders. [< L.ᵒᴿ *re-*, back, + *verto*, turn.]

re-vert', *n.* **1.** One who is reconverted to a former faith. **2.** That which is reverted.—**re-vert"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**re-vert'i-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* That may or must revert or be reverted.—**re-ver'tiv**(es, *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

rev'er-y, *n.* Same as REVERIE.

re-vest'ᵈ, 1 rī-vest'; 2 rē-vĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To clothe or vest again, as with rank, authority, or ownership; reinvest. **2.** To secure or vest again or reassume possession or ownership of. **II.** *i.* To vest or take effect again, as a title reverting to a former owner. [< OF. *revestir* (F. *revêtir*), < L. *re-*, again, + *vestis*, garment.]

re-vet'ment, 1 rı-vet'ment *or* -mənt; 2 re-vĕt'ment, *n.* A facing, sheathing, or retaining-wall, as of masonry, for protecting earth-works, river banks, *etc.* **re-vete'mentǂ.—re-vet',** *vt.* To face, as with masonry.

re-view', 1 rı-viū'; 2 re-vū', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go over in memory; view again with scrutiny. **2.** To revise, as a manuscript; **3.** To examine in order to note the excellences, defects, or peculiarities of; write or print a critical notice of, as a book. **4.** To take an official view, or make a formal inspection of, as of a regiment. **5.** To go over (a subject or a lesson) again; reexamine; retrace; repeat. **6.** *Law.* To examine again (as something done or adjudged by a lower court) with a view to passing upon its legality or correctness; reconsider with a view to correction. **7.** To see or look over again: now rare. **II.** *i.* **1.** To write or make a review or reviews. **2.** To look back.—**re-view'er,** *n.* A critic or examiner; an essayist in critical periodicals.

re-view', 1 rı-viū'; 2 re-vū', *n.* **1.** A second, repeated, or new view, examination, consideration, or study of something; a retrospective survey. **2.** A lesson studied or recited again. **3.** Critical study or examination. **4.** An article or essay exhibiting a critical examination, discussion, or notice of some work; a criticism; critique. **5.** A periodical devoted to essays in criticism and on general subjects. **6.** A formal or official inspection or view, as of troops. **7.** *Law.* A judicial revision by a superior court of the order or decree of a subordinate court. **8.** A revision, as of a work by its author; examination with a view to correction or improvement. [< L.ᶠ *re-*, again, + *video*, see.]—**re-view'al,** *n.* Review, as of a book or study.

re-vile', 1 rı-vaıl'; 2 re-vīl'; *v.* [RE-VILED'; RE-VIL'ING.] **I.** *t.* To address opprobrious or scandalous language to; vilify; abuse. **II.** *i.* To be abusive in speech or act. [< RE- + F. *avilir*, cheapen; see VILE.] Syn.: abuse, asperse, calumniate, defame, malign, reproach, slander, traduce, upbraid, vilify. See ABUSE; ASPERSE.—Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE.—**re-vile'-ment,** *n.* The act or result of reviling; insulting or opprobrious language.—**re-vil'er,** *n.*

re-vise', 1 rı-vaız'; 2 re-vīz'. **I.** *vt.* [RE-VISED'; RE-VIS'ING.] **1.** To reexamine, as for the correction of errors; review. **2.** To change or alter for the better; improve; reform. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or result of revising or reviewing; a revision. **2.** *Print.* A corrected proof for revision. [< L.ᵉ *re-*, again, + *viso*, behold.]—**re-vis'al,** *n.* A revise or revision.—**Revised Version,** a translation of the Bible into English, made by two bodies, one of English and one of American scholars, in the years 1870–84.—**re-vis'er,** *n.* **re-vis'or†.—re-vi'sion,** *n.* The act or result of revising; a revised version or edition.—**re-vi'sion-a-ry,** *a.* **re-vi'sion-al†.—re-vi'so-ry,** *a.* Effecting, or capable of effecting, revision; revising; as, *revisory* powers.

re-vi'tal-ize, 1 rī-vaı'tal-aız; 2 rē-vī'tal-ız, *vt.* To restore vitality to; bring to life; revive.—**re-vi"tal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

re-vi'val, 1 rı-vaı'vəl; 2 re-vī'val, *n.* **1.** The act of reviving, or the state of being revived; specif., a recovery, as from depression. **2.** A restoration or resuscitation after neglect, oblivion, or obscurity; as, the *revival* of letters. **3.** A renewal of special interest in and attention to religious services and duties and the subject of personal salvation; a religious awakening.—**revival of learning, literature,** *etc.*, same as RENAISSANCE.—**re-vi'val-ism,** *n.* **1.** The spirit and methods of religious revivals or revivalists, or that promote revivals. **2.** A tendency to restore former conditions or principles.—**re-vi'val-ist,** *n.* One who brings about a revival, as of religion.

re-vive', 1 rı-vaıv'; 2 re-vīv', *v.* [RE-VIVED'; RE-VIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to life again; reanimate; resuscitate. **2.** To restore from a state of languor, depression, or discouragement; refresh. **3.** To bring again into acceptance or use; put in force, as a law; make operative. **4.** To renew in the mind or memory; reproduce; recall; reawaken, as a desire. **5.** To bring forward or present again; renew; as, to *revive* a project. **6.** *Old Chem.* To bring into the natural or metallic state again, as an oxidized or calcined metal. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come back to life, or resume the functions of life. **2.** To assume fresh vigor, courage, strength, or life. **3.** To regain use or currency. **4.** To return to the mind or thoughts again. **5.** *Old Chem.* To return to a metallic state: said of a compound. [< L.ᶠ *re-*, again, + *vivo*, live.]—**re-viv'er,** *n.*—**re-viv'i-fy,** *vt.* & *vi.* To give new life or spirit to; revive.—**re-viv"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

re-volce', 1 rı-vōls'; 2 rē-vōlç', *vt.* **1.** To restore or give the proper quality of tone to; as, to *revoice* an organ-pipe. **2†.** To voice again or in return.

re-voke', 1 rı-vōk'; 2 re-vōk', *vt.* & *vi.* [RE-VOKED'ᵗ; RE-VOK'ING.] **1.** To annul or make void by recalling; cancel. **2.** *Card-playing.* To fail or neglect to follow suit when possible and required by the rules. **3‖.** To call or summon back; recall. [< L.ᶠ *re-*, again, + *voco*, call.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; ANNUL; CANCEL; RECANT; RENOUNCE.—**rev"o-ca-bil'i-ty, rev'o-ca-bl**(e-ness, *n.*—**rev'o-ca-bl**(eᴾ, *a.* Capable of being revoked. **rev'o-ka-bl**(eᴾǂ.—**rev'o-ca-bly,** *adv.*—**rev"o-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of revoking, or the state of being revoked; repeal; reversal. **2.** *Law.* The annulment or cancelation of an instrument, act, or promise by or in behalf of the party who made it. **3†.** A summoning back or recalling.—**rev'o-ca-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to, tending to, or involving revocation.—**re-vok'er,** *n.* [ble and proper. **2§.** Recall.

re-voke', *n.* **1.** *Card-playing.* A neglect to follow suit when possi-

re-volt'ᵈ, 1 rı-vōlt'; 2 re-vōlt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to shrink or turn away with aversion, abhorrence, or disgust; shock; repel; nauseate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To renounce allegiance; mutiny; rebel; with *from*. **2.** To turn away with or feel a sense of abhorrence or repugnance; be repelled or shocked; hence, to be nauseated: with *at*. [See REVOLT, *n.*]—**re-volt'er,** *n.*—**re-volt'ing,** *pa.* Abhorrent; loathsome.—**re-volt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

re-volt', *n.* The act of revolting; a throwing off of allegiance and subjection; a rebellion or mutiny. [< F. *révolte*, ult. < L. *re-*, back, + *volvo*, roll.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION.

rev'o-lute, 1 rev'o-liūt; 2 rĕv'o-lūt, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Rolled backward or downward from the margins upon the under surface, as certain leaves. [See REVOLVE.]

rev"o-lu'tion, 1 rev"o-liū'shən; 2 rĕv"o-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or state of revolving. (1) A motion in a closed curve around a center, or a complete circuit or apparent circuit made by a body in such a course: by careful scientific writers used generally in this sense in distinction from *rotation*. (2) Rotation, as about an axis; especially, a complete rotation so that every part of the moving body returns to the position from which it started. **2.** Any winding or turning about an axis, as in a spiral or other bend, so as to come to a point corresponding to the starting-point. **3.** A group, round, or cycle of successive changes or events; a cycle; also, the period of space or time occupied by a round or by the accomplishment of a circuit. **4.** An extensive or radical change as in governmental, social, or other conditions, relations, methods or ideas, or the means by which it is accomplished; as, the *revolution* in Russia. **5‖.** A turning or return backward; return. [OF., < L.ᴸᵁ *re-*, back, + *volvo*, roll, turn.]

Syn.: anarchy, confusion, disintegration, disorder, insubordination, insurrection, lawlessness, mutiny, rebellion, revolt, riot, sedition, tumult. The essential idea of *revolution* is a change in the form of government or constitution, or a change of rulers, otherwise than as provided by existing laws of succession, election, etc.; while such change is apt to involve armed hostilities, these make no necessary part of a *revolution*, which may be accomplished without a battle. *Anarchy* refers to the condition of a state when human government is superseded or destroyed by factions or other causes. *Lawlessness* is a temper of mind or condition of the community which may result in *anarchy*. *Confusion*, *disorder*, *riot*, and *tumult* are incidental and temporary outbreaks of *lawlessness*, but may not be *anarchy*. *Insubordination* is disobedience to constituted authorities on the part of one or of many individuals. *Sedition* is the plotting, *rebellion* the fighting, against the existing government. When *rebellion* is successful it is called *revolution*. A *revolt* is an uprising against existing authority without the comprehensive views of change in the form or administration of government that are involved in *revolution*. *Anarchy*, when more than temporary *disorder*, is a proposed *disintegration* of society, in which it is imagined that social order might exist without government. Slaves make *insurrection*; soldiers or sailors break out in *mutiny*; subject provinces rise in *revolt*. See CHANGE. Compare ANARCHY; REBELLION; REVOLVE.—Ant.: authority, command, control, domination, dominion, empire, government, law, loyalty, obedience, order, rule, sovereignty, submission, supremacy.

—**American Revolution,** the successful revolt of the thirteen American colonies against Great Britain, resulting in their independence: the War of Independence (1775–1781): called in the United States **the Revolution.**—**English R.,** the course of events in England in 1642–1689 that brought about the execu-

tion of Charles I., the Commonwealth, the dethronement of James II., and the establishment of a constitutional government under William of Orange and Mary: called in England **the Revolution,** sometimes with specific reference to the events of 1688.—**French R.,** the revolution which began in 1789, overthrew the French monarchy, and culminated in the empire of Napoleon I.—**Russian R.,** a revolution effected by the Duma which caused the abdication of the Czar Nicholas II., March 12, 1917.—**rev"o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.* One who favors or takes part in a revolution.—**rev"o-lu'tion-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To effect a radical or entire change in the character, government, or affairs of; as, *to revolutionize* a country.

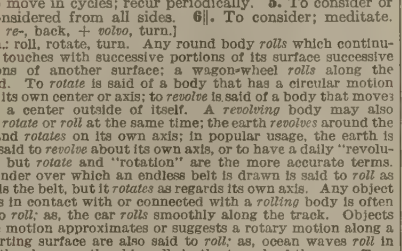
rev"o-lu'tion-a-ry, 1 rev"o-lū'shon-ā-ri; 2 rĕv"o-lū'shon-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of revolution, especially political; causing or tending to produce revolution. **2.** Rotating; revolving. **II.** *n.* A revolutionist.

—**Revolutionary calendar,** see under REPUBLICAN, *a.*

re-volve', } 1 ri-volv'; 2 re-vŏlv', *vt. & vi.* [RE-VOLVED', RE-
re-volv'd', } VOLVD'; RE-VOLV'ING.] **1.** To move in an orbit about a center; move in a circle. **2.** To rotate, as a body about its own center. **3.** To turn over and over mentally. **4.** To move in cycles; recur periodically. **5.** To consider or be considered from all sides. **6‖.** To consider; meditate. [< L. *re-*, back, + *volvo*, turn.]

Syn.: roll, rotate, turn. Any round body *rolls* which continuously touches with successive portions of its surface successive portions of another surface; a wagon-wheel *rolls* along the ground. To *rotate* is said of a body that has a circular motion about its own center or axis; to *revolve* is said of a body that moves about a center outside of itself. A *revolving* body may also either *rotate* or *roll* at the same time; the earth *revolves* around the sun, and *rotates* on its own axis; in popular usage, the earth is often said to *revolve* about its own axis, or to have a daily "revolution," but *rotate* and "rotation" are the more accurate terms. A cylinder over which an endless belt is drawn is said to *roll* as regards the belt, but it *rotates* as regards its own axis. Any object that is in contact with or connected with a *rolling* body is often said to *roll;* as, the car *rolls* smoothly along the track. Objects whose motion approximates or suggests a rotary motion along a supporting surface are also said to *roll;* as, ocean waves *roll* in upon the shore, or the ship *rolls* in the trough of the sea. *Turn* is a conversational and popular word often used vaguely for *rotate* or *revolve,* or for any motion about a fixed point, especially for a motion less than a complete "rotation" or "revolution"; a man *turns* his head or *turns* on his heel; a gate *turns* on its hinges. —Ant.: bind, chafe, grind, slide, slip, stick.—**re-volv'a-bl** (eᵖ), *a.* —**re-volv'ing,** *pa.*—**revolving door,** a door revolving like a turnstile about a central post, used in winter and consisting of four adjustable leaves so encased in a doorway as to exclude drafts of air.

re-volv'er, 1 ri-volv'ar; 2 re-vŏlv'er, *n.* One who or that which revolves; specif., a repeating firearm, especially a pistol, with a revolvable chambered cylinder in the breech so that it may be fired several times without reloading. See illus. below.



Sectional View of a Double-Action Revolver.

a, sight; *b*, barrel; *c*, rifling; *d*, barrel-catch; *e*, firing pin; *f*, extractor; *g*, hammer; *h*, safety-lifter; *i*, lever; *j*, mainspring; *k*, frame; *l*, sear; *m*, guard; *n*, trigger; *o*, trigger-spring; *p*, cylinder-stop; *q*, cylinder; *r*, extractor-cam; *s*, quill.

Rev. Stat., Rev. Stats., *abbr.* Revised Statutes.

re-vul'sion, 1 ri-vul'shan; 2 re-vŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** A sudden change, as of feeling, conduct, or conditions; a strong reaction of any kind. **2.** The drawing back or away from something; violent withdrawal or recoil. **3.** *Med.* A turning or diverting of any disease from one part of the body to another, as by counter-irritation. [OF., < L. *re-*, back, + *vello*, pluck.]—**re-vul'siv**(eˢ), **I.** *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, revulsion. **II.** *n.* Something causing, or tending to cause, revulsion; a counter-irritant. **-ly,** *adv.*

Rev. Ver., *abbr.* Revised Version (of the Bible).

rew¹, 1 rū; 2 ry, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A hedgerow. (2) The line in which grass falls when cut by a scythe. **2†.** A row or line, in the phrases **by rew, in rew. rewe†.**

rew², *n.* [Scot.] Same as RUE², *n.*

re-ward', 1 ri-wôrd'; 2 re-wȧrd'. **I.**ᵈ *vt. & vi.* **1.** To give a reward to or for; requite; be a reward for; recompense. **2†.** To give as a recompense. Syn.: see PAY; REQUITE.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of rewarding; something given in return. (1) Especially, a gift, prize, or recompense, as for merit, service, or achievement. (2) Punishment or retribution for evil. **2.** Money offered for information, for the return of lost goods, the apprehension of criminals, etc. [< OF. *rewarder*, = F. *regarder*, regard, < *garder*, < MHG. *warten*, watch.] Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; SUBSIDY.—**re-ward'er,** *n.*

re-word', 1 ri-wûrd'; 2 rē-wûrd', *vt.* **1.** To repeat in other words; express differently. **2.** To utter or say again verbatim.

Rey"kja-vik', 1 rē"kya-vik'; 2 re"kyä-vik', *n.* A cathedral and university town, the capital of Iceland; on the S. W. coast; pop. 15,300.

rey'nard, 1 rē'nard; 2 re'nard, *n.* The fox, especially as the personification of cunning. [OF. (F. *renard*), < OLG. *Reinaerd* (name of the fox in "Renard the Fox," a famous medieval popular epic).]

Rey'nold, 1 rē'nəld; 2 re'nold, *n.* Same as REGINALD.

Reyn'olds, 1 ren'əldz; 2 rĕn'olds, **Sir Joshua** (1723–1792). An English portrait-painter.

r. f., *abbr.* Range-finder, rapid-fire, rapid-firing.—**R. F. A.,** *abbr.* Royal Field Artillery.—**R. F. C.**†, [Brit.]. Royal Flying Corps.—**R. F. D.,** *abbr. Postal Service.* Rural Free Delivery.—**R. G. S.,** *abbr.* Royal Geographical Society.—**R. H.,** *abbr.* Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), Royal Highnesses.—**r. h.,** *abbr.* Right hand.—**Rh,** *abbr.* Rhodium.—**R. H. A.,** *abbr.* Royal Horse Artillery.

rhab'do-man"cy, 1 rab'do-man"si; 2 răb'do-măn"çy, *n.* Divination, as for the discovery of springs, precious metals, etc., by means of a divining-rod. [< Gr. *rhabdos*, rod, + *manteia*, divination.] **rab'do-man"cy†.**

rha'ris, *n.* Same as RACHIS.

Rhad"a-man'thus, 1 rad"a-man'thus; 2 răd"a-măn'thŭs, *n.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa: a judge, with Æacus and Minos, in Hades. **Rha-da'man-thos‡** [Gr.]; **Rha"da-man'thys‡.**—**Rhad"a-man'thin**(eᵃ), *a.*

Rhæ'ti-a, 1 ri'shi-a; 2 rē'shi-a, *n.* An ancient Roman province, conquered in 15 B. C., embracing part of modern Tyrol and the Grisons, and later extended to the Danube.—**Rhæ'tian,** *a. & n.* —**Rhætian Alps,** a division of the Alps within the boundaries of Rhætia; highest peak, Bernina (13,300 ft.), in Switzerland.—**Rhæ'tic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Rhætian Alps. **2.** Same as RHETIC.

Rhæ"to-Ro-mance', } 1 ri"to-ro-mans', -ro-man'ik; 2 rē"to-ro-
Rhæ"to-Ro-man'ic, } mănç', -ro-măn'ic, *a.* Belonging to the neo-Latin peoples of southeastern Switzerland and the parts adjacent, or to their languages, constituting a branch of the Romance tongues; Ladin: used also as nouns.

-rhage, } *suffixes. Pathol.* A termination denoting a violent dis-
-rhagia, } charge caused by some morbid condition. [< Gr. *rhēgnymi*, break.—**-rrhage**†; **-rrhagia**†.

Rham-na'ce-æ, 1 ram-nā'si-ī; 2 răm-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of spiny shrubs and small trees—the buckthorn family—with simple leaves and small regular flowers in cymes.—**rham-na'ceous,** *a.*

rha'phe, rhaph'i-des. Same as RAPHE, etc.

-rhaphy, *suffix.* A termination denoting a stitching together, as in surgical operations. [< Gr. *raphē*, seam.] **-rrhaphy**†.

rhap'so-dy, 1 rap'so-di; 2 răp'so-dy, *n.* [-DIESᵉ, *pl.*] **1.** A series of disconnected and often extravagant sentences, extracts, or utterances, gathered or composed under excitement; rapt or rapturous utterance. **2.** In ancient times, an epic poem, or a part of such a poem, especially from the Odyssey or Iliad, recited by a rhapsodist; also, the recitation itself. **3.** *Mus.* A wild, irregular composition or improvisation. **4§.** The recitation of epic verse. **5†.** A confused mass or medley. [< Gr.ᴸ *rhaptō*, sew, + *ōdē*, song, ode.]—**rhap-sod'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**rhap'so-dist,** *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Greeks, a wandering minstrel who recited epic poems, either his own or another's; especially, one who declaimed the Homeric poems. **2.** Hence, a professional composer and reciter or an improviser of verses. **3.** One who expresses himself with exaggeration of sentiment.—**rhap'so-dize,** *vt. & vi.* To express, or to express oneself, rhapsodically. **rhap'so-dise‡.**

rhat'an-hy, *n.* Same as RATANY. **rhat'a-ny‡.**

Rhe'a¹, 1 ri'a; 2 rē'a, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The mother of the gods, daughter of Uranus and Gæa, and wife of Kronos: sometimes identified with the Asiatic Cybele. **2.** [r-] An ostrich-like bird of the plains of South America having three toes; they are smaller than true ostriches; their plumage is plentiful, but not very valuable. [L., < Gr. *Rhea.*]

rhe'a², *n.* The ramie-plant. [E. Ind.] **rhe'a-grass"‡.**—**rhe'a-fi"ber,** *n.* Same as RAMIE.

-rhea, *suffix.* A termination denoting a flowing: commonly used in pathology to denote an abnormal or excessive flow; as, *diarrhea.* [< Gr. *rhein*, flow.] **-rrhœa**†; **-rrhea**†; **-rrhœa**†.

Rhe'a Syl'vi-a, 1 sil'vi-a; 2 sȳl'vi-a. *Rom. Myth.* The mother by Mars of Romulus and Remus.

Rheims, *n.* Same as REIMS: erroneous spelling.

Rhein'gold", 1 rain'gōld"; 2 rīn'gōld", *n. G. Myth.* **1.** In Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, the gold snatched from the Rhine by Alberich, from which he makes the magical ring. **2.** The title of the first or introductory portion of the tetralogy constituting the *Ring des Nibelungen.*

rhe-mat'ic, 1 ri-mat'ik; 2 re-mät'ie, *a.* **1.** Relating to or derived from a verb. **2.** Pertaining to primitive modes of expression. [< Gr. *rhēma*, word, verb.]

Rhen'ish, 1 ren'ish; 2 rĕn'ish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to the adjacent lands. **II.** *n.* Rhine wine. [< G. *Rheinisch*, < *Rhein*, Rhine.]—**Rhenish Bavaria,** the Bavarian part of the Rhine Palatinate. See PALATINATE.—**R. Prussia,** Rhine Province.

rhe'o-, 1 ri'o-; 2 rē'o-. From Greek *rheō*, flow: a combining form. —**rhe-om'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** A galvanometer: a disused term. **2.** A device for indicating the force or velocity of blood-circulation. [+ -METER.]—**rhe'o-scope,** *n. Elec.* An instrument to indicate the presence or direction, but not the strength of a current: replaced by the galvanoscope. [+ Gr. *skopeō*, view.]—**rhe"o-scop'ic,** *a.*—**rhe'o-stat,** *n.* A contrivance for measuring current-strength of electricity, as by resistance-coils. [+ Gr. *statos*, standing.]—**rhe"o-stat'ic,** *a.*—**rhe"o-tac'tic,** *a. Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or invested with rheotaxis.—**rhe'o-tan,** *n.* An electric-resistance metal consisting of copper 84 per cent., zinc 4 per cent., and manganese 12 per cent.—**rhe"o-tax'is,** *n. Biol.* The phenomena displayed by certain organisms that develop or move against a current of water.—**rhe-ot'ro-pism,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A tendency in growing plant-organs, when exposed to the influence of a current of water, to arrange themselves with their long

axes either in the direction of or against the current. **2.** *Zool.* A tendency in certain swimming animals to arrange themselves with their long axes in the stream either of a current of water or of electricity.—**rhe'o-trop'ic,** *a.*

rhe'sus[1], 1 rī'sus; 2 rē'sŭs, *n.* A macaque (*Macacus indicus*) with a moderate tail, common throughout India. [L.]

Rhesus. 1/10

Rhe'sus[2], *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thrace; ally of Priam; slain by Ulysses.

rhet., *abbr.* Rhetoric, rhetorical.

Rhe'tic, 1 rī'tik; 2 rē'tic, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a group of strata representing that portion of the Triassic system which is developed in England and western Europe. **Rhæ'tic‡.—Rhe'tic,** *n.*

rhet'o-ric, 1 ret'o-rik; 2 rĕt'o-rĭc, *n.* **1.** The art of discourse; skill in the use of language. **2.** The power of pleasing or persuading. **3.** A text-book treating of discourse. **4.** Affected and exaggerated display in the use of language: a contemptuous use. [< Gr. *rhētōr,* orator.]—**rhe-tor'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; declamatory **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**rhet"o-ri'cian,** *n.* A master or teacher of rhetoric.

rheum, } 1 rūm, rū'me; 2 rum, ru'ma, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Ca-
rheu'ma, } tarrhal discharge from the nose and eyes. **2.** Any thin watery flux, as tears or saliva. [< Gr.ᵛ *rheuma,* < *rheō,* flow.]—**rheum'y,** *a.*

rheu'ma-tism, 1 rū'ma-tizm; 2 ru'ma-tĭgm, *n.* *Pathol.* A variable, shifting inflammation or neuralgia, affecting the muscles, joints, or other structures. [< L. *rheumatismus,* rheum, < Gr. *rheumatismos.* < *rheuma(t-)*; see RHEUM.]—**rheumat'ic. I.** *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or affected with rheumatism. **II.** *n.* **1.** One affected with or liable to rheumatism. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Rheumatic pains.—**rheumatic gout,** atrophic inflammation and deformation of the joints.

rheu'ma-toid, *a.* **1.** Resembling rheumatism or rheumatic symptoms. **2.** Affected with rheumatism. **rheu"ma-tol'dal-ly,** *adv.*

R. H. G., *abbr.* Royal Horse Guards.

rhig'o-lene, 1 rig'o-lin: 2 rĭg'o-lēn, *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid product of the distillation of petroleum: used in medicine as a local anesthetic. [< Gr. *rhigos,* frost, + *elaion,* oil.]

rhin-, } 1 rain- *or* rin-, rai'no-; 2 rin- *or* rin-, rĭ'no-. From Greek
rhi'no-, } *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose: combining forms.

rhi'nal, 1 rai'nal; 2 rī'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose. [< Gr. *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

Rhine, 1 rain; 2 rīn, *n.* A river of Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands; the chief river of Germany; the ancient *Rhenus;* 810 m. to the North Sea. **Rhein‡** [G.].—**Rhine'gold",** *n.* *G. Myth.* The hoard of the Nibelungs, secreted in the Rhine. Compare RHEINGOLD.—**Rhine Palatinate,** see PALATINATE. **Rhein'-pfalz‡.—rhine'stone,** *n.* A paste gem-stone imitating the diamond.—**Rhine wine,** wine made from grapes grown in the neighborhood of the Rhine; specif., the light still wines of this region, characterized by acidity and delicate bouquet: hock.

rhin"en-ceph'a-lon, 1 rin"en-sef'a-lən; 2 rin"ĕn-cef'a-lon, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The portion of the brain that forms the olfactory lobe, consisting of the olfactory tubercle, tract, and bulb, which give origin to the sense of smell. [< RHIN- + ENCEPHALON.]—**rhi-nen"ce-pa-lit'ic,** *a.*

Rhine Prov'ince. The westernmost province of Prussia, traversed by the Rhine; 9,470 sq. m.; pop. 6,769,500; capital, Coblenz.

rhi-ni'tis, 1 ri-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis; 2 ri-nī'tis *or* -nĭ'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the nose; especially, nasal catarrh.

rhi'no[1], 1 rai'no; 2 rī'no, *n.* A rhinoceros.

rhi'no[2], *n.* [Slang.] Money; cash.

rhi'no-. Derived from Greek *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose: a combining form. See RHIN-.

rhi-noc'e-ros, 1 rai-nes'ə-res; 2 rī-nŏç'e-rŏs, *n.* [-ES[2], *pl.*] A large mammal (family *Rhinocerotidæ*), now confined to tropical Africa and Asia, with one or two horns on the snout, a very thick hide, and the upper lip produced and prehensile. [L., < Gr. *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose, + *keras,* horn.]

1. Asiatic Rhinoceros. 1/60
2. African Rhinoceros.

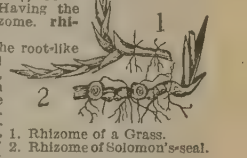
rhi-nol'o-gy, *n.* The branch of science that relates to the nose and its diseases. **—rhi-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

rhi"no-plas'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by rhinoplasty.—**rhi'no-plas"ty,** *n.* Plastic surgery of the nose. [< RHINO- + Gr. *plastos,* formed.]

rhi'no-scope, *n.* An instrument for inspecting the nasal cavities. **—rhi-nos'co-py,** *n.* Inspection of the nasal passages.

rhiz-, rhi'zo-, 1 raiz-, rai'zo-; 2 rīz-, rī'zo-. Derived from Greek *rhiza,* root: combining forms.—**rhi"zo-car'pic,** *a.* *Bot.* Root-fruited: applied to perennial herbs. **rhi"zo-car'pous‡.—Rhi"zo-ceph'a-la,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A suborder of parasitic cirripeds having the body sacciform, without antennæ or feet, and affixed to other crustaceans by a short peduncle from which ramify root-like processes.—**rhi"zo-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*—**rhi"zo-gen'ic,** *a.* *Bot.* Root-producing: said of the layer of mother-cells at the periphery of the central cylinder of a root that gives rise to rootlets. **rhi-zog'e-nous‡.—rhi'zoid. I.** *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Root-like; similar to or resembling a root. **II.** *n.* *Bot.* A delicate filiform or hair-like organ developed on all kinds of thalli, moss-stems, etc., the analog of the roots of flowering plants and serving for absorption and attachment.—**rhi-zoi'dal,** *a.*

rhi'zome, 1 rai'zōm; 2 rī'zōm, *n.* *Bot.* A prostrate or subterranean stem producing roots below and leaves or shoots above. **rhi-zo'ma‡; root'-stock"‡.—rhi"zo-mat'ic,** *a.* Having the nature or appearance of a rhizome. **rhi-zom'a-tous‡.**



1. Rhizome of a Grass.
2. Rhizome of Solomon's-seal.

rhi'zo-morph, *n.* *Bot.* One of the root-like parts of the mycelium, composed of many united hyphal strands, by which certain fungi attach themselves to and penetrate the higher plants.—**rhi"zo-mor'phous,** *a.* *Bot.* Branching after the manner of rootlets: said of mycelium.—**rhi-zoph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on roots.—**rhi-zot'o-mist,** *n.* A gatherer of medicinal herbs and roots.

Rhi-zop'o-da, 1 rai-zep'o-də; 2 rī-zŏp'o-da, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of protozoans, especially a class with pseudopodia for locomotion and the ingestion of food. [< Gr. *rhiza,* root, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**rhi'zo-pod. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Rhizopoda.*—**rhi-zop'o-dal,** *a.*

rho, 1 rō; 2 rō, *n.* [Gr.] The seventeenth letter and twelfth consonant in the Greek alphabet (Ρ, ρ): equivalent to the English *r* aspirated. As a numeral it denotes 100.

Rho'da, 1 rō'də; 2 rō'da, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A damsel in the house of Mary, the mother of John (*Acts* xii, 13). [< Gr. *rhodon,* a rose.]

rho-dam'in, 1 ro-dam'in; 2 ro-dăm'in, *n.* *Chem.* A phthalein used as a dye-stuff obtained by condensing an amino derivative of phenol with phthalic anhydrid. The solution shows green fluorescence. [< Gr. *rhodon,* a rose, + AMIN.] **rho-dam'ine‡.**

Rhode Is'land, 1 rōd; 2 rōd. A State in S. New England; 1,248 sq. m.; pop. 604,400; capital, Providence. It is the smallest State in the Union.—**Rhode Island Red,** an American breed of domestic fowls, reddish and black in color, with yellow naked legs and small single comb.

Rhodes[1], 1 rōdz; 2 rōds, *n.* **1. Cecil John** (1853–1902), a British South-African administrator and statesman; added Rhodesia to the British Empire; founded **Rhodes scholarships** at Oxford for selected scholars from the United States and the British colonies. **2. James Ford** (1848–), an American industrial investigator and historian.

Rhodes[2], *n.* **1.** An ancient Greek island in the Ægean sea now under Italian occupation; 565 sq. m.; pop. 30,000. **2.** Its capital; a fortified historic seaport; pop. 12,000. *Acts* xxi, 1. See COLOSSUS.

Rho-de'si-a, 1 ro-dī'zi-ə; 2 ro-dē'şi-a, *n.* A region of British South Africa bounded roughly by the Transvaal Province, Congo State, Mozambique, and Angola; under control of the British South Africa Company. It comprises (1) **Southern Rhodesia,** the portion of Rhodesia S. of the Zambesi river; 149,000 sq. m.; pop. 37,000 Europeans and 770,000 natives; capital, Salisbury; (2) **Northern Rhodesia,** 291,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,500 Europeans and 928,000 natives; administrative headquarters, Livingstone. [< C. J. *Rhodes.*]

Rho'di-an, 1 rō'di-ən; 2 rō'di-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Rhodes or to the Knights of Rhodes. **II.** *n.* A Knight of Rhodes; also, a native of that island.

rho'dic, 1 rō'dik; 2 rō'dic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from rhodium; as, *rhodic* sulfate.

rho'di-um, 1 rō'di-um; 2 rō'di-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A whitish-gray, metallic element of the platinum group, whose salts are for the most part rose-colored: used only in alloys, especially with steel. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *rhodeos,* rosy, < *rhodon,* rose.]

rho"do-chro'site, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous rose-red or variously colored rhombohedral manganese carbonate ($MnCO_3$).

Rho"do-den'dron, 1 rō"do-[*or* red"o-]den'drən; 2 rō"do-[*or* rŏd"o-]dĕn'dron, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of showy shrubs or small trees of the heath family, with profuse clusters of beautiful flowers. **2.** [r-] A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *rhodon,* rose, + *dendron,* tree.]

rho'do-lite, 1 rō'do-lait; 2 rō'do-līt, *n.* A pale rose-colored garnet, used as a gem. [< Gr. *rhodon,* rose, + -LITE.]

rho'do-nite, 1 rō'do-nait; 2 rō'do-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, red or pink, manganous silicate ($MnSiO_3$): used extensively as an ornamental stone, especially in Russia. [< Gr. *rhodon,* rose.]

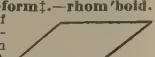
Rhod'o-pe, 1 red'o-pi; 2 rŏd'o-pe, *n.* A mountain chain dividing Bulgaria from Thrace and Macedonia; highest peak, Mus Allah, 9,591 ft. **Rho-do'pē‡** [Gr.].

Rho"do-phy'ce-æ, 1 rō"do-fai'si-i; 2 rō"do-fī'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The class of red algæ, mostly marine, but a few found in fresh water. They range in color from red to blackish purple.—**rho"-do-phy'ceous,** *a.*

rho-do'ra, 1 ro-dō'rə; 2 ro-dō'ra, *n.* A handsome shrub (*Rhodora canadensis*), from 1 to 3 feet high, with terminal clusters of pale-purple flowers preceding the leaves. It is found in cool bogs, from Pennsylvania to Canada. [< Gr. *rhodon,* rose.]

-rhœa, *suffix.* Same as -RHEA.

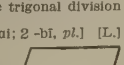
rhomb, 1 romb; 2 rŏmb, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* An equilateral parallelogram having oblique angles. **2.** *Crystal.* A solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes. **3.** Same as RHOMBOHEDRON. [< Gr. *rhombos,* < *rhembō,* revolve.] **rhom'bus‡.—rhom'bic,** *a.* **rhom'bi-cal‡; rhom'bi-form‡.—rhom'boid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character or shape of a rhomboid. **2.** Having a shape approaching that of a rhomb, as one of certain muscles. **rhom-boi'dal‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A parallelogram of unequal sides and with no right angle: also, a solid bounded by such parallelograms. **2.** *Anat.* A rhomboid muscle.


Rhomboid.

rhom"ben-ceph'a-lon, *n.* The parts of the cerebrospinal axis that develop from the posterior cerebral vesicle, about the rhomboidal fourth ventricle.

rhom'bo-, 1 rem'bo-; 2 rŏm'bo-. From Greek *rhombos,* rhomb: a combining form.—**rhom"bo-he'dron,** *n. Math. & Crystal.* A form included within six equal rhombic faces. [+ Gr. *hedra,* base.]—**rhom"bo-he'dral,** *a.*—**rhombohedral system** (*Crystal.*), in the classification of some authors the trigonal division of the hexagonal system.

rhom'bus, 1 rem'bus; 2 rŏm'bŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1 -bai; 2 -bī, *pl.*] [L.] Same as RHOMB.


Rhombus.

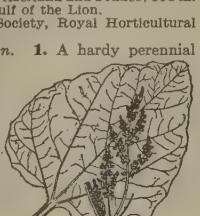
rhon'chus, 1 ren'kus; 2 rŏn'cŭs, *n. Pathol.* A râle, especially when it resembles snoring. [L., < Gr. *rhenchos,* < *rhenkō,* snore.]—**rhon'cal,** *a.* **rhon'ci-al‡.**

Rhond'da, 1 ren'da; 2 rŏn'da, *n.* **1.** An urban district of extensive coal-fields in Glamorganshire, Wales; pop. 162,750. **2. David Alfred Thomas, Viscount** (1856–1918), British food administrator, 1917–18.

Rhône, 1 rōn; 2 rōn, *n.* A river of Switzerland and France; 504 m. to the Mediterranean sea at the Gulf of the Lion.

R. H. S., *abbr.* Royal Historical Society, Royal Horticultural Society, Royal Humane Society.

rhu'barb, 1 rū'barb; 2 ry'bärb, *n.* **1.** A hardy perennial herb (*Rheum rhaponticum*) cultivated for its fleshy acid stalks, which are used in cookery. **pie'-plant"‡.** **2.** The root of an Oriental plant (genus *Rheum*), having cathartic and astringent effects. **3.** Any one of other species of the genus. [< F. *rhubarbe,* < *L. rheubarbarum,* < Gr. *rhēon barbaron,* < *Rha,* river Volga, + *barbaros,* foreign.]


Leaf and Flowers of the Common Rhubarb.

rhumb, 1 rum *or* rumb; 2 rŭm *or* **rumb,** ∫rŭmb, *n.* **1.** One of the 32 points of the mariners' compass, separated by arcs of 11° 15′; also, one of these arcs or divisions. **2.** A line or course crossing successive meridians at the same angle. **rhumb'-line"‡.** [< OF. *rumb,* point of the compass, < Gr. *rhombos;* see RHOMB.]

Rhus, 1 rus; 2 rŭs, *n. Bot.* A large genus of trees or shrubs of the cashew family, including the poison-sumac and the poison-ivy of North America. [L. < Gr. *rhous*), sumac.]

rhyme, rhyme'less, rhym'er, etc. Same as RIME, etc.: an etymologically incorrect spelling. See note at RIME.

Rhyn"cho-ce-pha'li-a, *n. pl. Herp.* An order of reptiles in which the ribs are one-headed, the acetabula closed, and feet ambulatory. [< Gr. *rhynchos,* snout, + *kephalē,* head.]—**rhyn"cho-ce-pha'li-an,** *a. & n.*

rhy'o-lite, 1 rai'o-lait; 2 ry'o-līt, *n.* A highly acidic variously colored volcanic rock. [< Gr. *rhyax,* stream, + -LITE.]

rhyp"a-rog'ra-phy, 1 rip'a-[*or* rai'pa-]rog'ra-fi; 2 ryp'a-[*or* ry-pa-]rŏg'ra-fy, *n. Art.* Genre and still-life painting of low subjects. [< Gr. *rhyparos,* filthy, + -GRAPHY.] **rhyp"a-rog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**rhyp"a-ro-graph'ic,** *a.*—**rhyp"a-rog'ra-phist,** *n.*

rhythm, 1 rithm; 2 ryth, *n.* **1.** Movement characterized by regular, measured, or harmonious recurrence of stress, beat, sound, accent, or motion; as, the *rhythm* of the pulse; the *rhythm* of moving oars. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The musical property dependent on the regular succession of accents or tone-impulses; accent-movement or accent-structure; as, a stately *rhythm.* (2) System or kind of accentuation as determined by the make-up of the accentual divisions.

3. *Pros.* (1) The cadenced flow of sound in poetry, as determined by the succession of long and short syllables (**classical rhythm**) or accented and unaccented syllables (**modern rhythm**). When definitely measured by feet or bars or periods, which make lines or verses, it becomes *meter.* The **rhythm of prose** is marked by the alternation of emphasis without the presence of meter. (2) A metrical foot or measure. (3) Verse or rime. [< Gr. L+F *rhythmos,* < *rheō,* flow.] Syn.: see METER.—**rhyth'mic,** *a.* Relating to or characterized by rhythm. **rhyth'mi-cal‡.—rhyth'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**rhyth'mics,** *n.* The science of rhythm. **rhyth'mic‡.—rhyth'mist,** *n.* A master of rhythmical composition; also, one versed in rhythmics.

R. I., *abbr.* Rhode Island (official); Royal Institute.

Ri-al'to, 1 ri-al'to; 2 ri-ăl'to, *n.* **1.** The ancient business quarter of Venice. **2.** A bridge over the Grand Canal connecting the old Rialto with the island of San Marco at Venice, Italy; abbreviation for **Ponte del Ri-al'to.** See VENICE. **3.** [r-] A mart or exchange. **4.** A part of Broadway looked on as the theatrical center of New York. [< It. *Rivoalto, Rialto,* ancient name of the island on which Venice was founded about 800.]

ri'ant, 1 rai'ant *or* (*F.*) ri'ăn'; 2 ri'ant *or* (*F.*) ri'ăn', *a.* Laughing, as with joy; gay; as, *riant* gardens. [F., laughing.]—**ri'ant-ly,** *adv.*

rib, 1 rib; 2 rĭb. **I.** *vt.* [RIBBED, RIBD[5]; RIB'BING.] **1.** To mark with ridges; as, to *rib* a piece of knitting. **2.** To strengthen or protect by or enclose as within ribs. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the bony rods attached to the spine, and nearly encircling the body. In man there are twelve ribs on each side, forming the walls of the thorax, of which the first seven (**true** or **sternal ribs**) are attached to the sternum, the last five (**false** or **asternal ribs**) being attached by their edges to the rib above, as in the upper three, or free distally (**floating ribs**), as in the lower two. **2.** Something likened to the rib of an animal; a ridge, strip, or band. Specif.: (1) A curved side-timber bending away from the keel in a boat or ship. (2) A curved timber or support in a vault. (3) A raised stripe or wale in cloth or knit goods, as stockings. (4) *Aero.* An element in the construction of an aeroplane-wing, usually extending fore and aft and crossing the wing-spars, to hold the fabric of the wing in shape. **3.** *Bot.* A vein or nerve of a leaf, especially the middle one; any ridge on a plant. **4.** A cut of meat including one or more ribs. **5.** [Humorous.] A wife: in allusion to Gen. ii, 22. [< AS. *ribb,* rib.]

rib'ald, 1 rib'ald; 2 rĭb'ald. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or indulging in indecency or obscenity; coarsely jocular. **II.** *n.* A coarse, abusive person. [OF.]—**rib'ald-ry,** *n.* Coarse conduct or speech.

rib'and‖, *n. & a.* Same as RIBBON. **rib'band‡.**

Ri"bault', 1 ri"bō'; 2 ri'bō', **Jean** (1520–1565), A French Protestant explorer and colonizer in Florida. **Ri"baut'‡.**

rib'band", 1 rib'band"; 2 rĭb'bănd", *n. Ship-building.* A lengthwise strip following a vessel's curves and bolted to its ribs, to hold them in place until they receive the planking or plating.

rib'bing, 1 rib'in; 2 rĭb'ing, *n.* An arrangement or collection of ribs, as in ribbed cloth, etc.

rib'bon, 1 rib'en; 2 rĭb'on, *vt. & vi.* To ornament with ribbons; form into ribbons.

rib'bon, *a.* **1.** Made of or like ribbon. **2.** *Mineral.* Having parallel bands or streaks (commonly *riband*).

rib'bon, *n.* **1.** A narrow strip of fine stuff, usually silk or satin, having two selvages, and commonly less than 8 inches in width. **2.** Something shaped like or suggesting a ribbon, as a watch-spring, or a painted stripe on the side of a vessel; a narrow strip. **3.** An ink-bearing strip in a typewriting-machine. **4.** A rib-band. **5.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Driving-reins. [< *Ir. ribin,* < *ribe,* hair.]—**rib'bon-fish",** *n.* A long marine fish with a compressed ribbon-like body, as an oarfish or dealfish.

Rib'bon-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Ir. Hist.* A member of the **Ribbon Society,** a secret association established in 1808 in Ireland, in opposition to the Orangemen and to Protestant ascendency: so called from its badge, a green ribbon.—**Rib'bon-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Irish Ribbon Society.

Ri-be'ra, 1 ri-be'ra; 2 ri-bę'rä, **José** (1588–1656). A Spanish painter in Italy: known as "Lo Spagnoletto."

Ri"bot', 1 ri"bō'; 2 ri"bō', *n.* **1. Alexandre Félix Joseph** (1842–), a French statesman, twice premier. **2. Theodule Armand** (1839–1916), a French psychologist and scientist; *Heredity.*

rib'wort", 1 rib'wūrt"; 2 rĭb'wŭrt", *n.* The English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), or a related species. See PLANTAIN.

-ric, *suffix.* Jurisdiction. [< AS. *rice,* dominion.]

Ri-car'do, 1 ri-kār'do; 2 ri-cär'do, **David** (1772–1823). An English political economist.—**Ri-car'di-an,** *a. & n.*

Ric'ci, 1 rit'chi; 2 rit'chi, *n.* **1. Matteo** (1552–1610), a Jesuit missionary in China. **2. Scipione** (1741–1810), an Italian prelate and reformer.

rice[1], 1 rais; 2 rīç, *n.* An annual cereal East-Indian grass (*Oryzasativa*), widely cultivated on wet land in warm climates; also, the grain or seeds of this plant. [< F. *riz,* < Gr. *oryza,* rice.]—**rice'-bird",** *n.* **1.** Any bird infesting rice-fields; *(Southern U. S.)* the bobolink. **r.-bunting‡.** **2.** The Java sparrow.—**r.-paper,** *n.* **1.** Paper made from rice-straw. **2.** A delicate vegetable paper made from the pith of a Chinese shrub, the **rice-paper tree,** pared into thin rolls and flattened into sheets. [< AS. *hrīs.*]

Common Rice, showing *a,* bearded rice; *b,* flowery spikelet.

rice[2], *n.* [Scot.] Small branches; brush.

rich, 1 rich; 2 rĭch, *a.* **1.** Having large possessions, as of money, goods, or lands; wealthy; opulent. **2.** Composed of rare or precious materials; valuable; costly; as, *rich* fabrics. **3.** Having in a high degree qualities pleasing to the senses. (1) Luscious to the taste: often implying an unwholesome excess of butter, fats, flavoring, etc. (2) Full, satisfying, and pleasing, as a tone, voice, color, or perfume. **4.** Luxuriant; abundant; as, *rich* hair; *rich* crops. **5.** Yielding abundant returns. **6.** Amply furnished forth; abundantly supplied: often with *in* or *with.* **7.** Abounding in desirable qualities; of full strength, as blood. **8.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly humorous; amusing or ridiculous; as, a *rich* joke. [< AS. *rice,* ult. < O. Celt. *rīg,* king.] Syn.: see FERTILE; RACY.—**rich'ly,** *adv.* As a rich person; sumptuously; fully; abundantly.—**rich'ness,** *n.*

Rich., Rich'd, *abbr.* Richard.

Rich'ard, 1 rich'ard; 2 rĭch'ard, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ritch'ie** (Scot.). D. **Ri'chart,** 1 ri'shart. 2 ri'chärt; F. **Ri"chard',** 1 ri"shār'; 2 ri"chär'; G. **Ri'chard,** 1 ri'hart, 2 ri'härt, **Rei'chard,** 1 rai'hart, 2 rī'härt; It. **Ri-car'do,** 1 ri-kār'do, 2 ri-cär'do, **Ric-car'do‡**; L. **Ri-car'dus, Ri-char'dus,** 1 ri-kär'-

dus, 2 ri-cär′dus; Pg. Sp. **Ri-car′do,** 1 ri-kär′do, 2 ri-cär′do. **2. R. I.** (1157–1199), king (1189–1199) of England; "Cœur de Lion"; crusader. **3. R. II.** (1367–1400), king (1377–1399) of England; deposed by Henry IV. **4. R. III.** (1452–1485), king (1483–1485) of England; usurper; last Plantagenet king; killed at Bosworth. [Teut., stern ruler.]

Rich′ards, 1 rich′ərdz; 2 rich′ärdz, **Theodore William** (1868–). An American chemist; awarded Nobel prize, 1914.

Rich′ard-son, 1 rich′ərd-sən; 2 rich′ärd-son, *n.* **1. Henry Hobson** (1838–1886), an American architect; designed Capitol, Albany, etc. **2. Samuel** (1689?–1761) an English novelist; *Clarissa Harlowe.*

Rĭ″che-lieu′, 1 rĭ″shə-lyü′; 2 rĭ″che-lyü′, **Cardinal, Duc de** (1585–1642). Armand Jean Duplessis, a French ecclesiastic and statesman; prime minister of Louis XIII.

Riche″pin′, 1 rĭsh″pañ′; 2 rĭch″păn′, **Jean** (1849–1920). A French poet; playwright; realist; imprisoned for his *Chanson des Gueux,* but elected member of the French Academy.

rich′es, 1 rich′ez; 2 rich′əz, *n. sing. & pl.* [Originally a singular noun and spelled *richess* or *richesse,* now, from its form, used in the plural.] **1.** Abundant possessions; wealth. **2.** Hence, abundance of whatever is precious. [< F. *richesse,* < *riche,* rich, < Goth. *retks,* see RICH.] Syn.: see WEALTH.

Rĭ″chet′, 1 rĭ″shē′; 2 rĭ″che′, **Charles Robert** (1850–). A French physiologist; editor of the "Revue Scientifique"; awarded Nobel prize in medicine, 1913.

Rich′mond, 1 rich′mənd; 2 rich′mond, *n.* **1.** A city on San Francisco Bay, California; pop. 16,850. **2.** A city in E. Indiana; pop. 26,730. **3.** A manufacturing city, capital of Virginia; pop. 171,670; made capital of the Confederacy, 1861; recaptured by Union forces, April 2, 1865. **4.** A borough and riverside resort on the Thames, Surrey, England; pop. 35,550. **5.** See STATEN ISLAND. **6.** A city, a suburb of Melbourne, Australia; pop. 40,000.

richt, 1 rĭt; 2 rĭt, *n.* [Scot.] Right.

Rich′ter, 1 rĭk′tər; 2 rĭh′ter, **Johann Paul Friedrich** (1763–1825). A German author and humorist; pseud. **Jean Paul.**

Richt′ho″fen, 1 rĭht′hō″fən; 2 rĭst′hō″fen, **Baron von** (–1918). German captain and army aviator in the World War; killed in action; brought down 80 enemy air-planes.

rich′weed″, 1 rich′wid″; 2 rich′wēd″, *n.* **1.** A herb (*Adicea pumila*) of the nettle family growing in wet, cool places. **clear′-weed″**‡. **2.** A strong-scented herb (*Collinsonia canadensis*) of the mint family. **horse′balm″**‡. **3.** Ragweed.

ric′in-, 1 rĭs′ĭn-; 2 rĭc′ĭn-. Derived from L. *ricinus,* castor-oil plant; see CASTOR-OIL: a combining form.—**ric″in-ei-a′i-din,** *n.* A white fatty compound ($C_{33}H_{72}O_7$) formed by treating castor-oil with nitric peroxid. **ric″i-no-le′ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the castor-oil plant. —**ricinoleic acid,** a pale yellow oily compound ($C_{18}H_{34}O_3$) obtained by the saponification of either castor or jatropha-oil. —**ric″in-o-le′in,** *n.* Same as RICINELAIDIN. **ric″in-o-le-ine‡.**

rick, 1 rik; 2 rĭk. **I.** *vt.* To pile in ricks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stack, as of hay or sheaves of grain, having the top rounded and thatched to protect the interior from rain. **2.** A haycock in the field. [< AS. *hrycce,* < *hrēac,* rick.]

Rick′en-bak″er, 1 rik′en-bāk″ər; 2 rik′en-bäk″er, **Edward Vernon** (1890–). American military aviator in the World War; brought down 26 hostile air-planes.

rick′ets, 1 rik′ets; 2 rĭk′ĭts, *n.* A disease of early childhood, chiefly due to deficient nutrition, characterized by softening of the bones and consequent deformity; rachitis. [< MD. *wricken,* twist.] **rick′et-y,** *a.* **1.** Ready to fall; tottering. **2.** Affected with rickets. **rick′et-ish‡.—rick′et-i-ly,** *adv.—* **rick′et-i-ness,** *n.*

rick′le, 1 rik′l; 2 rĭk′l, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A heap or bundle. **2.** A small rick of grain or hay; a stook. **3.** A lean person or animal.

rick′rack″, 1 rik′rak″; 2 rĭk′răk″, *n.* Openwork trimming made with serpentine braid. [Reduplication of RACK[1], *n.*]

ric″o-chet′, 1 rik″o-shē′ or -shet′; 2 rĭc″o-che′ or -chĕt′. **I.** *vi.* [-CHETED′, -CHET′TED[4], 1 -shēd′, -shet′ed; 2 -chĕd′, -chĕt′ĕd; -CHET′ING, -CHET′TING. 1 -shē′ɪŋ, -shet′ɪŋ; 2 -che′ĭng, -chĕt′-ing.] To glance from a surface, as a projectile over the water; skip. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bounding, as of a projectile over a surface. **2.** The act or method of firing so as to ricochet. [OF.]

ric′tus, 1 rik′tus; 2 rĭc′tŭs, *n. Zool.* The expanse of the open mouth, as in birds; gape; in a restricted sense, the corners of the mouth. [L. < *ringor,* pp. *rictus,* gape.]—**ric′tal,** *a.*

rid, 1 rid; 2 rĭd, *vt.* [RID (sometimes RID′DED[4]); RID′DING.] **1.** To free as from a burden or annoyance; clear: generally with *of.* **2‖.** To remove, as from trouble; rescue; deliver. **3‖.** To banish. **4†.** To get rid of; destroy. [< AS. *hreddan,* deliver.]—**rid,** *pa.* Free; clear; quit: with *of.*—**rid′dance,** *n.* The ridding from something undesirable, or the state of being rid.

rid†, *imp.* of RIDE.—**rid′den,** *pp.* of RIDE.

rid′dle[1], 1 rid′l; 2 rĭd′l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RID′DLED, RID′LD[p]; RID′-DLING.] **1.** To perforate in numerous places, as with shot. **2.** To sift through a coarse sieve; use a sieve. **3.** To decrease, as by sifting; sift down. **II.** *n.* **1.** A coarse sieve, especially one used in a foundry or in washing for gold. **2.** A board set with pins for straightening wire. [< AS. *hridder,* sieve.]—**rid′dler,** *n.* One who uses a riddle or sieve.

rid′dle[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To solve, as an enigma; explain; unriddle; utter or solve riddles. **2‖.** To puzzle; worry. **II.** *n.* **1.** A puzzling question for solution; anything ambiguous or puzzling. **2.** Any mysterious object or person. [< AS. *rædels,* < *rædan,* counsel.]

Syn.: conundrum, enigma, paradox, problem, puzzle. *Conundrum,* a word of unknown origin, signifies some question or statement in which some hidden and fanciful resemblance is involved, the answer often depending upon a pun; an *enigma* is, by etymology, a dark saying; a *paradox* is a true statement or fact that appears absurd or contradictory; a *problem* is something thrown out for solution; *puzzle* (from *oppose*) referred originally to the intricate arguments by which disputants opposed each other in the old philosophic schools. The *riddle* is not so petty as the *conundrum,* and may require much acuteness for its answer; it is an ambiguous or paradoxical statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed by the mental acuteness of the one to whom it is proposed; a *problem* may require simply study and scholarship, as a *problem* in mathematics; a *puzzle* may be in something other than verbal statement, as a dissected map or any perplexing mechanical contrivance. Both *enigma* and *puzzle* may be applied to any matter difficult of answer or solution, *enigma* conveying an idea of greater dignity, *puzzle* applying to something more commonplace and mechanical; there are many dark *enigmas* in human life and in the course of providence; the location of a missing object is often a *puzzle.*—Ant.: answer, axiom, explanation, proposition, solution.—**rid′dling,** *pa.*

ride, 1 raid; 2 rĭd, *v.* [RODE (formerly also RID); RID′DEN (formerly also RID); RID′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sit or be supported on and borne along by; as, to *ride* a horse: used also figuratively; as, to *ride* a hobby. **2.** To float on or be upborne by, as in majesty or triumph; as, to *ride* the waves. **3.** To traverse on horseback; travel or pass through in any way. **4.** To accomplish by riding, as a race or a specified course or distance. **5.** To control imperiously or oppressively: obsolete except in past participle; as, a king-*ridden* people. **6.** [Local, U. S.] To carry, or cause or compel to be borne: usually with *on;* as, to *ride* one *on* a rail. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be carried, as on a horse or in any conveyance; specif., to go on horseback. **2.** To be borne on a fluid; float; as, to *ride* at anchor; also, figuratively, to seem to float in space: said of the heavenly bodies. **3.** To be supported in moving, as on an axle, pivot, or hinge; as, the wheel *rides* on the axle. **4.** To lie or bear upon; overlap or overlie, as the two ends of a fractured bone. **5.** To serve for riding; carry a rider (in a specified manner); as, this car *rides* very smoothly. **6.** *Color-printing.* To be impressed upon another color. **7.** To work upward out of place: with *up.* [< AS. *ridan,* ride.] Syn.: see DRIVE.—**rid′a-bl(e²),** *a.* That may be ridden on, through, or over, as an animal or a road. **ride′a-bl(e²)‡.**

ride, *n.* **1.** An excursion by any means of conveyance, especially on horseback. **2.** A road intended for riding. **3.** [Eng.] A district established for excise purposes.

rĭ″deau′, 1 rĭ″dō′; 2 rĭ″dō′, *n.* [RĬ″DEAUX′, 1 rĭ″dō′; 2 rĭ″dō′, *pl.*] [F.] *Fort.* **1.** An eminence commanding a plain. **2.** A small ridge erected to cover a camp from hostile approach or attack.

ri′dent‡, 1 rai′dənt; 2 rĭ′dĕnt, *a.* Laughing; smiling; grinning. [< L. *ridens,* ppr. *rident(-)s,* laugh.]

rid′er, 1 raid′ər; 2 rĭd′er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which rides; a horseman; a bicyclist; specif., one who breaks in horses. **2.** Any device that rides upon or weighs down something else, actually or figuratively; a separate piece of writing or print added to a document, record, or the like; hence, an addition or proposed addition to a legislative bill, modifying or adding to its original purport; a metallic weight for use astride of the graduated beam of a delicate balance. **3.** In geometry, an exercise that supplements a proposition.—**rid′er-less,** *a.* Without a rider, as a horse.

ridge, 1 rij; 2 rĭdg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RIDGED; RID′G′ING.] To cover or mark with, or to break into ridges; be marked with ridges. **II.** *n.* **1.** An elevation or protuberance long in proportion to its width and height and generally having sloping sides; a raised strip; especially, a lengthened elevation of land; a long hill, or range of hills. **2.** That part of a roof where the rafters meet the ridge-pole. **3.** A slight elevation of earth in a garden or field thrown up by the plow, hoe, or other implement. **4.** The back or back-bone of an animal, especially of a whale. [< AS. *hryeg,* back of an animal.] **ridge′-pole″,** *n.* A horizontal timber at the ridge of a roof, to which the rafters are nailed. **r.-beam‡; r.-piece‡; r.-plate‡; r.-tree‡.—ridge′wise,** *adv.—* **ridg′y,** *a.* Having ridges.

rid′i-cule, 1 rid′i-kiül; 2 rĭd′ĭ-cūl. **I.** *vt.* [-CULED; -CUL′ING.] To make fun of; deride.

Syn.: banter, deride, lampoon, laugh at, laugh to scorn, make a butt of, make a mock at or of, make fun of, make game of, make sport of, mock, quiz, rally, satirize, scoff at, scout, taunt. Compare BANTER, *n.*—Ant.: applaud, celebrate, compliment, eulogize, extol, honor, praise.

II. *n.* **1.** Language calculated to make a person or thing the object of contemptuous humorous disparagement; also, looks or acts expressing amused contempt. **2.** An object of mocking merriment. **3†.** Ridiculousness. [< L. *ridiculum,* jest.] Syn.: derision. *Ridicule* may be merely sportive or thoughtless; *derision* is always hostile or malicious. See BANTER. —**rid′i-cul″er,** *n.* One who derides or ridicules.

ri-dic′u-lous, *a.* **1.** Exciting or calculated to excite ridicule; absurdly comical. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] Outrageous; shameful, as conduct. Syn.: absurd, comical, droll, farcical, funny, grotesque, laughable, ludicrous, preposterous, risible, silly, trifling, trivial. See ABSURD; QUEER.—Ant.: clever, commendable, grave, imposing, judicious, majestic, sensible, venerable, wise. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ri-dic′u-lous-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being ridiculous.

rid′ing[1], 1 raid′ɪŋ; 2 rĭd′ĭng, *n.* The act of one who rides; a ride.—**riding-day,** *n.* A day set for a hostile foray.—**r.-habit,** *n.* A plainly made dress with a long skirt, worn by women when riding on horseback.—**r.-hood,** *n.*—**r.-horse,** *n.* A horse used for riding.—**r.-school,** *n.* An establishment where the art of riding on horseback is taught.

rid′ing[2], *n.* **1.** [Eng.] One of the three divisions or districts of Yorkshire and formerly also of Lincolnshire, England. In Yorkshire they are called respectively the **North** (2,128 sq.

m.,; pop. 456,320; capital, Northallerton), **East** (1,158 sq. m.; pop. 460,720; capital, Beverly), and **West Riding** (2,771 sq. m.; pop. 3,181,660; capital, Wakefield), and the whole country is sometimes referred to as the **Three Ridings.** Anciently each country in England was districted by three divisions, or trithings. **2.** [New Zealand.] One of the subdivisions of the counties made with the view of facilitating local government. [For *thridding*, < Ice. *thrithjungr*, third part.]

Rid'ley, 1 rid'li; 2 rid'ly, **Nicholas** (1500?–1555). An English reformer and martyr; bishop of London.

ri-dot'to, 1 ri-dot'o; 2 ri-dŏt'o, *n.* A public musical and dancing entertainment much in vogue in England in the 18th century. [It.]

Rie'mann, 1 rī'man; 2 rē'măn, **Georg Friedrich Bernhard** (1826–1866). A German mathematician.

Ri-en'zi, 1 ri-en'zi; 2 ri-ĕn'zi, **Niccolo Gabrini** (1313–1354). A Roman tribune and reformer.

riet'boc", riet'bok", *n.* Same as REITBOK.

ri-fa"ci-men'to, 1 ri-fa"chi-men'to; 2 ri-fä"chĭ-mĕn'to, *n.* [-TI, 1 -ti; 2 -tĭ, *pl.*] [It.] A remaking: said of literary or musical adaptations.

rife, 1 raif; 2 rif, *a.* **1.** Great in number or quantity; plentiful; abundant; prevalent; current. **2.** Containing in abundance: followed by *with.* [< AS. *rife*, abundant.]

Riff, 1 rif; 2 rif, *n.* A hilly region of N. Morrocco.—**Rif'fi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

rif'fle¹, 1 rif'l; 2 rif, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* A groove or indentation set in the bottom of an inclined trough or sluice, for arresting gold contained in sands or gravels. **2.** A cross-slat or cleat rising above the bottom of such a sluice and adapted for catching gold. **rif'fle-bar"‡; rif'fle-block"‡.** [< Dan, *rifle*, groove, < *rive*, tear.]

rif'fle², *n.* [Local, U.S.] A ripple; hence, a slight rapid in a stream.

rif'fler, 1 rif'lər; 2 rif'ler, *n.* A file, usually double-ended, with curved working-surfaces: used in sculpture, etc.

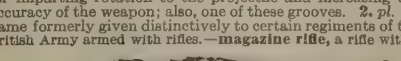
riff'raff", 1 rif'raf"; 2 rif'răf", *n.* **1.** The populace; rabble. **2.** Miscellaneous rubbish. [< OF. *rif et raf*, every bit; see RIFFLE¹, *n.*]

ri'fle¹, 1 rai'fl; 2 rī'fl, *vt.* [RI'FLED; RI'FLING.] **1.** To strip or despoil by robbing; pillage; plunder. **2.** To seize and take away by force; snatch away. [< OF. *rifler*, < Ice. *hrifa*, grasp.]—**ri'fler,** *n.* A robber.

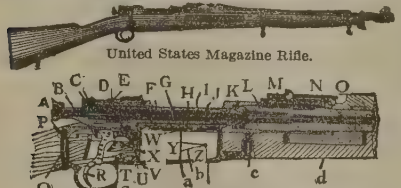
ri'fle², *v.* [RI'FLED; RI'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To groove spirally (the bore of a firearm); also, to cut a spirally grooved bore in (a firearm). **2.** To cause to take the grooves of a rifle or to assume a rotary when discharged: said of a projectile. **II.** *i.* To provide a firearm with a spirally grooved bore. [< Dan. *rifle*, groove.]

ri'fle³, *vt.* To sharpen, as a scythe, with a rifle. See RIFLE², *n.*

ri'fle⁴, *n.* **1.** A firearm having spiral grooves within the bore for imparting rotation to the projectile and increasing the accuracy of the weapon; also, one of these grooves. **2.** *pl.* A name formerly given distinctively to certain regiments of the British Army armed with rifles.—**magazine rifle,** a rifle with a



United States Magazine Rifle.



Mechanism of United States Magazine Rifle.

A, cocking-piece; *B*, firing-pin; *C*, safety-lock thumb-piece; *D*, sleeve; *E*, safety lock-spindle; *F*, mainspring; *G*, firing-pin sleeve; *H*, follower; *I*, bolt; *J*, striker; *K*, receiver; *L*, barrel; *M*, movable base; *N*, leaf; *O*, handguard; *P*, guard-screw; *Q*, guard-screw bushing; *R*, trigger; *S*, guard; *T*, floor-plate catch-spring; *U*, floor-plate catch; *V*, sear-spring; *W*, sear; *X*, stock-screw; *Y*, bolt stop-spring; *Z*, magazine; *a*, floor-plate; *b*, magazine-spring; *c*, guard-screw, front; *d*, stock.

chamber containing extra cartridges which are brought one by one into position for firing; a repeating rifle. See illus.—**ri'fle-man,** *n.* One armed or skilled with the rifle.—**r.-pit,** *n.* A trench, the earth from which is thrown up in front, as a protection for riflemen.

ri'fle⁵, *n.* [Local.] An emery-coated stick for whetting scythes.

ri'fling, 1 rai'flin; 2 rī'flĭng, *n.* **1.** The operation of forming the grooves in a rifle, or such grooves in a smooth-bore gun. **2.** The grooves of a rifle collectively; as, shallow *rifling.*

rift¹, 1 rift; 2 rift. **I**d. *vt.* & *vi.* To rive; burst open; split; as, to *rift* an oak. **II.** *n.* An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft fissure. [< Dan. *rift*, < *rive*, tear.]

rift², *n.* **1.** A shallow place in a stream; fording-place. **2.** The rippling wash up the beach after a wave has broken. [< D. *rif*; see REEF¹, *n.*]

rig, 1 rig; 2 rĭg, *vt.* [RIGGED; RIG'GING.] **1.** To fit out with what is required for any service or occasion; equip: commonly with *out* or *up.* **2.** *Naut.* To furnish with rigging; fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., of to their respective masts and yards. **3.** [Colloq.] To dress: with *out*; especially, to dress in finery.—**to rig the market** (Exchange Slang), manipulate the market by raising or lowering prices without regard to the value of the security or commodity traded in, in order to derive a profit.—**rig'ger,** *n.* One who rigs: specif., one who fits the rigging of ships.—**rig'ging¹,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The entire cordage system of a vessel. **2.** Tackle used in logging.

rig¹, 1 rig; 2 rĭg, *n.* **1.** The arrangement of sails, rigging, spars, etc., on a vessel. **2.** [Humor.] (1) A style of dress; costume. (2) A turnout for driving; a horse or horses and vehicle. (3) An outfit; as, an oil-well *rig.* (4) Fishing-tackle. [< Norw. *rigga*, wind around.]

rig², *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A practical joke; a trick; jest. **2.** A tumult; frolic. [Akin to WRIGGLE.]

rig³, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A ridge or strip of ground. **2.** The back of an animal. **3.** A path; way. [= RIDGE.] **rigg‡.**

Ri'ga, 1 ri'gə; 2 rī'ga, *n.* **1.** A gulf in the Baltic sea, Latvia; 100 x 80 sq. m. **2.** A seaport, the capital of the Free State of Latvia; pop. 280,000; captured by the Germans February, 1918; independence proclaimed here Nov. 18, 1918.

rig"a-doon', 1 rig"ə-dūn'; 2 rĭg"a-dōōn', *n.* A gay, quick dance for two, originating probably in Provence; also, the music for such a dance. [< F. *rigodon*, a dance.]

Ri'gel, 1 rai'jel *or* -gel; 2 rī'gĕl *or* -gĕl, *n. Astron.* A star in the constellation of Orion. See STAR. [< Ar. *rijl*, foot.]

rig'ging², *n.* [Prov.] **1.** The back or top of anything. **2.** A ridge of a house; roof. **rig'gin‡.—rig'ging-tree",** *n.* The rooftree. **rig'gin-tree"‡.** [dentist.]

Riggs' disease. Pyorrhea alveolaris. [< J. M. *Riggs*, American

right¹, 1 rait; 2 rīt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To alter or change (something wrong) so as to make (it) right; correct or adjust. **2.** To relieve (a person) from wrong or injustice: also reflexively. **3.** To restore to upright position: often reflexively; as, the ship *righted* itself. **II.** *i.* To regain an upright position. [< AS. *rihtan*, < *riht*, right.]—**right'er,** *n.*

right, *a.* **1.** Done in accordance with or conformable to the moral law or to some standard of rightness; equitable; just; righteous. **2.** Conformable to truth or fact; correct; true; accurate. **3.** Correct in judgment or opinion; not mistaken. **4.** Conformable to a standard of propriety or according with the conditions of the case; proper; fit; suitable. **5.** Desirable; favorable; fortunate. **6.** Pertaining to that side of the body which is toward the south when one faces the sunrise: ordinarily superior in strength and readiness: opposed to *left.* **7.** Holding one direction, as a line; straight; direct. **8.** Properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; well-regulated; orderly; correctly done. **9.** Sound in mind or body; healthy; well. **10.** Formed with reference to a line or plane perpendicular to another line or plane; as, a *right* angle. See ANGLE. **11.** Designed to be worn outward or placed toward an observer in use; as, the *right* side of cloth. **12.** *Law.* Rightful; legal. **13‡.** Real or genuine in character; not spurious. [< AS. *riht*, right.]

Syn.: correct, direct, equitable, fair, good, honest, just, lawful, perpendicular, rightful, straight, true, unswerving, upright. See CORRECT; INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL; PRECISE; VIRTUOUS.—Ant.: bad, crooked, evil, false, improper, incorrect, indirect, iniquitous, unfair, unjust, unrighteous, wrong.—**Right Center.** See CENTER, *n.*, 7.—**right'an"gle,** *n.* A rectangle.—**r.-angled,** *a.* Forming or containing a right angle.—**right'-hand",** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right hand. **2.** Chiefly depended on; as, he was my *right-hand* man.—**right-hand rope,** same as PLAIN-LAID.—**right'-hand"ed,** *a.* **1.** Using the right hand more easily than the left. **2.** Done with the right hand. **3.** Turning or moving from left to right, as the hands of a clock. **4.** Adapted for use by the right hand, as a tool. **5.** *Conch.* Having the spirals rising from left to right.

right, 1 rait; 2 rīt, *n.* **1.** That which is right; moral rightness: opposed to *wrong.* **2.** A just and proper claim or title to anything, or that which may be claimed on just and moral, legal, or customary grounds: often in the plural. **3.** *Law.* A claim or title to or interest in anything whatsoever that is enforceable by law. **4.** The right hand or side. **5.** Anything adapted for right-hand use or position. **6.** [R-] In some legislative bodies, as those of continental Europe, the party occupying seats on the right side of the presiding officer and usually the reactionary party; the Conservative party: opposed to the *Left* or Liberals. **7.** The outside or front side of a thing: opposed to *reverse.*

Syn.: advantage, claim, exemption, franchise, immunity, liberty, license, prerogative, privilege. In the sense of that which one may rightly claim, a *right* may be either general or special, natural or artificial. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the natural and inalienable *rights* of all men; *rights* of property, inheritance, etc., are individual and special, and often artificial, as the *right* of inheritance by primogeniture. A *privilege* is always special, exceptional, and artificial. It is something peculiar to one or some, as distinguished from others. A *privilege* may be of doing or avoiding; in the latter case it is an *exemption* or *immunity*; as, a *privilege* of hunting or fishing; *exemption* from military service; *immunity* from arrest. A *franchise* is a specific *right* or *privilege* granted by the government or established as such by governmental authority; as, the elective *franchise;* a railroad *franchise.* A *prerogative* is an official *right* or *privilege*, especially one inherent in the royal or sovereign power; in a wider sense it is an exclusive and peculiar *privilege* which one possesses by reason of being what he is; as reason is the *prerogative* of man; kings and nobles have often claimed *prerogatives* and *privileges* opposed to the inherent *rights* of the people. See DUTY; JUSTICE; PROPERTY.

—**right of search** (*Inter. Law*), the right of a belligerent vessel in time of war to verify the nationality of a vessel and to ascertain, if neutral, whether it carries contraband goods. Called also *right of visit and search.*—**r. of way,** the right of a person to pass over the land of another who is owner of the fee; by extension, in Melbourne, Victoria, an alley or narrow street.

right, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with justice or moral principle. **2.** According to the fact or truth; correctly. **3.** In a straight line; directly. **4.** In an eminent degree; very: archaic except in some titles; as, *Right* Reverend. **5.** Suitably; properly.

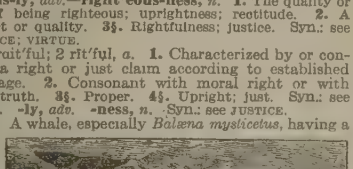
6. Precisely; just. **7.** Without delay or evasion; as, speak *right* out. **8.** Toward the right. [< AS. *rihte*, < *riht*, right.] **right'ly‡.**—**right along** [Colloq. U. S.], without stopping; uninterruptedly.—**r. and left,** in all directions; as the crowd scattered *right and left.*—**r. away, off,** or **now** [Colloq. U. S.], at once. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.—**right'ness,** *n.* The quality or condition of being right. (1) Moral rectitude. (2) Correctness. (3)§ The state of being on the right hand. (4) Straightness. Syn.: see VIRTUE.

right'-a-bout", 1 rait'-ə-bout"; 2 rīt'-ə-bout", *n.* The opposite direction: only in the phrase **to the right-about,** and generally indicating rejection and dismissal.

right'eous, 1 rai'chus; 2 rī'chŭs, *a.* **1.** Conforming in disposition and conduct to the divine standard of right and justice; upright; virtuous; blameless. **2.** Morally right; equitable. Syn.: see GOOD; INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL; VIRTUOUS.—**right'eous-ly,** *adv.*—**right'eous-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being righteous; uprightness; rectitude. **2.** A righteous act or quality. **3**§. Rightfulness; justice. Syn.: see DUTY; JUSTICE; VIRTUE.

right'ful, 1 rait'ful; 2 rīt'ful, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or conformed to a right or just claim according to established laws or usage. **2.** Consonant with moral right or with justice and truth. **3**§. Proper. **4**§. Upright; just. Syn.: see JUST; RIGHT.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see JUSTICE.

right whale. A whale, especially *Balæna mysticetus,* having a large head with long, narrow, highly elastic whalebone-plates in its mouth, for straining food: it yields the most oil of any species



Right Whale. 1/300

rig'id, 1 rij'id; 2 rig'id, *a.* **1.** Resisting change of form; stiff. **2.** Rigorous; inflexible; severe. **3.** Strict; exact, as reasoning. **4.** Designating a type of airship. See DIRIGIBLE. [< L. *rigidus,* < *rigeo,* be stiff.] Syn.: see AUSTERE; HARD; INFLEXIBLE; PRECISE; SEVERE.

—**ri-gid'i-ty,** *n.* The character of being rigid; inflexibility; the property of bodies by which they resist a change in shape: opposed to *pliability, flexibility, malleability,* and *ductility.* **rig'id-ness‡.**—**rig'id-ly,** *adv.*

rig'ma-role, 1 rig'mə-rōl; 2 rĭg'ma-rōl. **I.** *a.* Characterized by rigmarole; frivolous; also, prolix or tedious. **II.** *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; incoherent talk or writing; nonsense. [Cor. of *ragman,* coward, < Ice. *ragmennt,* coward, + ROLL, *n.*]

rig'ol, *n.* A circle; hence, a crown. **rig'oet.**

rig"o-lette', 1 rig"o-let'; 2 rĭg"o-lĕt', *n.* A light scarf-like covering for women's heads, usually of wool.

rig'go-let'to, 1 rig'go-let'to; 2 rĭ'gŏ-lĕt'to, *n.* [It.] A round dance.

rig'or'ı, 1 rig'ər; 2 rĭg'or, *n.* **1.** The condition of being stiff or rigid. **2.** Stiffness of opinion or temper; harshness. **3.** Exactness without allowance or indulgence; inflexibility; strictness; severity. **4.** Severity of life. **5.** Inclemency, as of the weather; asperity; sharpness. **6.** A rigorous, harsh, or cruel act. **7.** A rigid state caused in plants by an excess of cold, heat, dryness, or darkness acting on the protoplasm. [< L. *rigor,* < *rigeo,* be stiff.] **rig'our‡.**—**rig'or-ism,** *n.* **1.** Stiffness in opinion or conduct; severity in style or living, etc., strictness; austerity. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The doctrine that in doubtful matters of conscience one should sacrifice one's inclination, no matter how small the doubt: opposed to *probabilism.*—**rig'or-ist,** *n.* A person of strict principles or conduct.—**rig'or-ous,** *a.* **1.** Marked by or acting with rigor; uncompromising; severe. **2.** Logically accurate; exact; strict. **3.** Inclement. Syn.: see AUSTERE; SEVERE.—**rig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**rig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

ri'gor², 1 rai'gər; 2 rī'gŏr, *n.* [L.] A violent chill from cold or nervous shock.—**rigor mortis** [L.], the muscular rigidity that usually ensues within a few hours after death.

Rigs'dag, 1 rigz'dag; 2 rigs'dăg, *n.* The two chambers that form the Danish parliament—the Landsthing and Folkething. [Dan., < *rige,* kingdom, + *dag,* day.] **Riks'dagi.** [Sw.]

rigs'da"ler, 1 rigz'dā"lər, riks'dā"lər; 2 rigs'dā"lĕr, riks'dā"lĕr, *n.*

riks'da"ler, A silver coin of Denmark and some other European countries, worth about 54 cents. [< Dan. *rigsdaler,* Sw. *riksdaler,* = D. *rijksdaalder;* see RIX-DOLLAR.]

Rig"-Ve'da, 1 rig"-vē'də; 2 rig"-vĕ'da, *n.* [Sans.] A collection of hymns and verses in Hindu sacred literature; supposed date, 2000 B. C. **Rik"-Ve'da‡.**

Rijs'wijk, *n.* Same as RYSWICK. [—**ril'y,** *a.* Turbid; angry.

rile, *vt.* [Prov. or Colloq.] **1.** To vex; irritate. **2.** Same as ROIL.

Ri'ley, 1 rai'li; 2 rī'ly, **James Whitcomb** (1849–1916). An American dialect poet; *Pipes o' Pan,* etc.

ri-lie'vo, 1 ri-lyē'vo; 2 rĭ-lyĕ'vo, *n. Art.* Relief. [It.]

rill, 1 ril; 2 rĭl, *n.* **1.** A small stream of water. **2.** *Astron.* A long, narrow, and generally straight valley on the face of the moon. **rille‡.** Syn.: see STREAM.—**rill'et,** *n.* A little rill.

rim, 1 rim; 2 rĭm. **I.** *vt.* [RIMMED, RIMD[5]; RIM'MING.] To provide with a rim; be or form a rim round. **II.** *n.* The edge of an object; a margin; border. [< AS. *rima,* rim.] Syn.: see BANK.

rime¹, } 1 raim; 2 rīm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [The spelling *rhyme*

rhyme, } having been introduced in the 16th century through a mistaken connection with *rhythm* is etymologically incorrect.] [RIMED, RHYMED; RIM'ING, RHYM'ING.] **1.** To put into rime or verse; make to correspond in sound. **2.** To influence by rime. **3.** To make rimes. **4.** To correspond in sound or in terminal sounds. **5.** To harmonize. Syn.: see POETRY. **II.** *n.* **1.** A correspondence of sounds in two or more words, especially at the end of lines, as in poetry. **2.** A verse, line, etc., corresponding in terminal sound with another. **3.** A word corresponding in sound with another. **4.** Poetry; verse; also, a tale in verse. [< AS. *rīman,* count, < *rīm,* number.]—**rime'/roy"al,** *n.* A stanza of seven decasyllabic lines, rimed *ababbcc.* **rhyme'/roy"al‡.**—**rim'y¹,** *a.* **rhym'y‡.**

rime². **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RIMED; RIM'ING.] To cover with rime; congeal into rime. **II.** *n.* Hoar frost. [< AS. *hrīm,* frost.] **—rim'y²,** *a.* White with rime; hence, cold; frosty.

rime³, *n.* A fissure; chink. [OF., < L. *rima,* cleft.]

rime⁴, *n.* A round, as of a ladder; rung. [= RIM.]

rim'er¹, } 1 raim'ər; 2 rīm'ĕr, *n.* One who makes rimes; a mere

rhym'er, } versifier. Syn.: see POET. **rhym'ist‡; rim'ist‡.**—**rime'ster, rhyme'ster,** *n.* A maker of inferior verses. Syn.: see POET.

ri'mer², *n.* [Eng.] Same as REAMER.

ri'mer³, *n. Fort.* A palisade.

ri'mi-ni, 1 ri'mi-ni; 2 rī'mi-nī, *n* A cathedral seaport city in N. E. Italy; ancient name *Ariminum;* pop. 43,000.

rim'mer. **I.** *vt.* Same as REAM¹. **II.** *n.* Same as REAMER.

ri-mose', 1 rai-mōs' *or* rai'mōs; 2 rī-mōs' *or* rī'mōs, *a.* Full of fissures or rimes: chinky. [< L. *rimosus,* < *rima,* chink.] **ri'-mous‡.**—**ri-mose'ly,** *adv.*—**ri-mos'i-ty,** *n.*

rim'pl(E)**,** 1 rim'pl; 2 rim'pl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RIM'PL(E)D; RIM'-PLING.] To rumple, or become rumpled; wrinkle. **II.** *n.* A fold or wrinkle. [< AS. *rimpan,* wrinkle.]

Rim'sky-Kor'sa-kof, 1 rim'ski-kōr'sa-kef; 2 rĭm'sky-kōr'sä-kŏf, **Nicholas Andreievich** (1844–1908). A Russian operatic composer.

rin, 1 rin; 2 rĭn, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] **1.** To run. **2.** To melt.

rind, 1 raind; 2 rīnd, *n.* **1.** The skin or outer coat that may be peeled or taken off, as of flesh, fruit, or trees. **2.** *Naut.* The skin of a whale. [< AS. *rind,* crust.] **rine‡.**

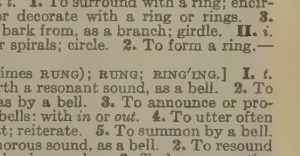
rin'der-pest, 1 rin'dər-pest; 2 rĭn'dĕr-pĕst, *n.* An infectious disease of cattle; cattle-plague: formerly known as *murrain.* [G.]

rin"for-zan'do, 1 rin"fər-tsän'do; 2 rĭn"fŏr-tsän'do, *a. Mus.* Reenforcing the power and emphasis of a musical phrase. [It., ppr. of *rinforzare,* REENFORCE.] **rin"for-za'to‡.**

ring¹, 1 rig; 2 rĭng, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To surround with a ring; encircle. **2.** To provide or decorate with a ring or rings. **3.** *Hort.* To cut a ring of bark from, as a branch; girdle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move in rings or spirals; circle. **2.** To form a ring.—**ringed,** *pa.*

ring², *v.* [RANG (sometimes RUNG); RUNG; RING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to give forth a resonant sound, as a bell. **2.** To produce, as a sound, as by a bell. **3.** To announce or proclaim, as by sounding bells: with *in* or *out.* **4.** To utter often or emphatically; repeat; reiterate. **5.** To summon by a bell. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit a sonorous sound, as a bell. **2.** To resound musically, loudly, or clearly; reecho. **3.** To have a continued sensation, as of the sounding of a bell. **4.** To be filled with sound or resonance; echo; reverberate. **5.** To be widely reported or talked of; be famous. **6.** To signal for some one by sounding a bell, especially for a servant. **7.** To have a sound representative or suggestive of some quality; as, his voice *rang* true. [< AS. *hringan,* ring.]—**to ring the changes,** see under RING², *n.*—**ring'er,** *n.* One who or that which rings.

ring¹, *n.* **1.** Any circular object having an opening of nearly its own diameter. (1) A circular band, as of gold, worn usually on a finger. (2) A hoop. (3) A group of persons or things in a circle. (4) *Bot.* One of a series of concentric layers of wood in an exogenous stem, formed by annual growth. **annual ring‡.** **2.** An area or arena, of various shapes, from round to square. Specif.: (1) A roped arena, as a prize-ring. (2) The area set apart for book-makers and other betters at a race-track. (3) The arena of a circus. (4) The arena in which horses are exhibited at a horse-show. **3.** A combination of persons, often for corrupt or mercenary cooperation, as in business or politics. **4.** *Chem.* A closed chain. See CHAIN, *n.* **5.** *Geom.* (1) The space between two concentric circles. (2) Same as TORE, *n.* [< AS. *hring,* ring.]—**ring'-bolt",** *n.* An eye-bolt having a ring.—**ring'-bone",** *n.* A bony enlargement or excrescence on the posterior bones of a horse: usually causing lameness.—**ring-canal,** *n. Zool.* A circular canal of the water-vascular system surrounding the esophagus in echinoderms.—**r.-carrier,** *n.* A go-between.—**r.-dove,** *n.* **1.** A European pigeon. **wood'-pig"eon‡.** See CUSHAT. **2.** One of other pigeons, as the common turtle-dove or the collared turtle (*Columba risorius*).—**r.-finger,** *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is worn.—**r.-frame,** *n.* A spinning-machine in which the thread passes through a metal loop that travels around each spindle in a horizontal annular way called a ring.—**ring'lead"er,** *n.* A leader of a party or mob in an unworthy undertaking, such as a



Finger-rings.

1. Early Christian finger-ring with engraved Chrismon (from the catacombs of Rome). 2. Duchess. 3. Signet. 4. Marquise. 5. Solitaire. 6. Wedding.

riot.—**ring'let,** *n.* **1.** A long, spiral lock of hair. **2.** A small ring.—**ring'let-ed,** *a.* Arrayed in or adorned with ringlets, as hair.—**ring'mas"ter,** *n.* One who has charge of a circus-ring and of the performances in it.—**ring-necked,** *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck.—**r.-spinner,** *n.* A ring-frame.—**ring'ster,** *n.* [Colloq.] A member of a ring. See RING, *n.*, 3.—**ring-streaked,** *a.* Streaked with encircling rings, as an animal. **r.-straked**‡.—**r.-timet,** *n.* The time of marriage or betrothal:—**ring'worm",** *n.* A skin-disease appearing in circular patches: due to a fungous parasite.

ring[3], *n.* **1.** The sound produced by a bell or other sonorous body. **2.** Any reverberated sound, as of acclamations. **3.** Sound that is characteristic or indicative; as, his words have the *ring* of truth. **4.** A set, chime, or peal of bells.

ringed, 1 rĭŋd; 2 ringd, *pa.* **1.** Having a wedding-ring; hence, lawfully married. **2.** *Bot.* Encircled by raised or depressed lines or bands, as the stems or roots of some plants. **3.** *Zoöl.* (1) Encircled by a ring or rings of color. (2) Composed of rings.

rin'gent, 1 rin'jent; 2 rin'gĕnt, *a. Bot.* Gaping as a two-lipped corolla in which the lips are widely separated or as the valves of certain bivalves. [< L. *ringor,* ppr. *ringent(-s),* gape.]

Ring'er's solution, 1 rin'ər; 2 ring'er. A fluid mixture employed to keep organs alive outside the body. [< Sidney *Ringer* (1835-1910), an English physiologist.]

rink, 1 riŋk; 2 riŋk, *n.* **1.** An artificial floor or surface enclosed for some sport; as, a skating-*rink.* **2.** A space on a field of ice marked off for the game of curling; also, the party of players in the game. **3.** The part of a bowling-green occupied by one side; also, the players of both sides together. [For RING[1], *n.*]

rin'nin, 1 rin'in; 2 rĕn'in, *pa.* [Scot.] Running.

rinse, 1 rins; 2 rĭns. **I.** *vt.* [RINSED[t], RINST[s]; RINS'ING.] **1.** To cleanse by flooding after washing. **2.** To remove by such process: with *out* or *away.* **II.** *n.* The act of rinsing. [< OF. *rinser,* < Ice. *hreinsa,* cleanse, < *hreinn,* clean.] Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**rins'er,** *n.*—**rins'ing,** *n.* **1.** A rinse. **2.** The liquid in which anything is rinsed; also, that which is removed by rinsing.

rin'-there-out", 1 rin'-thār-ūt"; 2 rin'-thĕr-ut". [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Vagrant; vagabond. **II.** *n.* A vagrant; vagabond.

Ri'o de Ja-ne'ro, 1 ri'o dē ʒə-nē'ro; 2 ri'o dę zha-nę'ro. A seaport city, capital of Brazil, on **Rio de Janeiro Bay;** pop. 1,157,-880. **Ri'o‡; Ri'o Ja-nei'ro‡.**

Ri'o de la Pla'ta, *n.* Same as PLATA.

Ri'o de O'ro, 1 ri'o dē ō'rō; 2 rē'o dę ō'rō. A Spanish colony in W. Africa; 109,000 sq. m.; pop. 130,000.

Ri'o Du'vi"da, 1 ri'o du'vi"dą; 2 ri'o dų'vi"dă. Same as RIVER OF DOUBT.

Ri'o Gran'de, 1 grān'dē; 2 grän'dę. **1.** A river flowing from the S. Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico; length, 1,770 m. **Ri'o Gran'de del Nor'te‡. 2.** A river in S. E. Brazil; length, 450 m. **3.** A river in central Bolivia; length, 800 m. to the Mamoré.

Ri'o Gran'de do Nor'te, 1 do nōr'tē; 2 do nōr'tĕ. A state in N. E. Brazil; 22,195 sq. m.; pop. 525,760; capital, Natal.

Ri'o Gran'de do Su', 1 sū'; 2 sų. **1.** A state in S. Brazil; 91,333 sq. m.; pop. 2,052,950; capital, Porto Alegre. **2.** A seaport (pop. 20,000) in this state.

Ri-o'ja, 1 ri-o'hą; 2 ri-o'hä, *n.* A province in N. W. Argentine Republic; 34,555 sq. m.; pop. 83,100.

Ri'o Ne'gro, 1 nē'gro; 2 nę'gro. **1.** A river in the Argentine Republic; length, 630 m. to the Atlantic. **2.** A river in N. Brazil; 1,400 m. to the Amazon. **3.** A territory of the Argentine Republic; 75,924 sq. m.; pop. 80,000.

Ri'o Pi-e'dras, 1 ri'o pi-ē'drus; 2 ri'o pi-ę'dräs. A city in N. W. Porto Rico; seat of the **University of Porto Rico.**

ri'ot, 1 rui'ət; 2 ri'ot. **I**§. *vt. & vi.* **1**§. To spend in riot or revelry. **2.** To engage in a riot; act riotously. **3.** To indulge without restraint in feasting, drinking, etc.; revel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disturbance consisting of turbulent conduct of a large number of persons, as a mob; uproar; tumult. **2.** *Law.* Specif., a tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by three or more assembled persons in the execution of some private object. **3.** Luxurious and profligate living; revelry. **4.** Luxurious growth. **5.** A state of confusion; medley. [OF.; cp. OD. *revot.*] Syn.: see REVOLUTION; TUMULT.—**riot act,** an act for the suppression of riots. Specif. [R- A-], English statute of George I. (1715) for preventing tumultuous and riotous assemblages. The act provides that if any twelve persons or more are unlawfully assembled and disturbing the peace, any sheriff, under-sheriff, justice of the peace, or mayor may, by proclamation, command them to disperse, and that if they refuse to obey they are all guilty of felony.—**ri'ot-er,** *n.*—**ri'ot-ous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to riot. **2.** Boisterous. **3.** Guilty of riot or tumultuous disorder. Syn.: see NOISY; TURBULENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ri'o Té-o"do'ro, 1 tā-o"dō'rō; 2 tē-o"dō'rō, *n.* Same as RIVER OF DOUBT.

rip[1], 1 rip; 2 rĭp, *v.* [RIPPED[t], RIPT[s]; RIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide, as a fabric, along a line of least resistance, as along a seam; tear or cut with violence: usually with *up, open* or *off.* **2.** To remove or take out or away by cutting or tearing. **3.** To search to the bottom of; lay bare: with *up.* **4.** To saw, as wood, in the direction of the grain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be rent or torn open. **2.** To rush headlong. [< Norw. *ripa,* score.] Syn.: see REND.—**rip'-cord",** *n.* A cord stitched in a balloon from the top to the bottom, which, when pulled, tears the balloon throughout its length.—**rip'per,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which rips; specif., a tool for ripping. **2.** [U. S.] A sled formed of a plank resting at the ends upon two bob-sleds: usually called *double-ripper.*—**rip'ping-cord",** *n.* A rip-cord.—**rip'ping-pan"el, r.-strip,** *n.* Same as RIP-CORD.

rip[2t], *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To utter with vehemence; break out into violent exclamation: with *out.* [Special use of RIP[1], *v.*]

rip[1], *n.* **1.** A place torn or ripped open. **2.** A saw for ripping lumber. **rip'-saw"‡.**

rip[2], *n.* A ripple; rapid.

rip[3], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A dissipated or depraved person. **2.** A worn-out, worthless animal. [RIP[1], *v.*]

rip[4], *n.* [Scot.] A handful of unthrashed grain or of hay.

R. I. P., *abbr.* [L.] *Requiescat in pace* (may he, or she, rest in peace).

ri-pa'ri-an, 1 rai-pē'ri-ən; 2 ri-pā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the bank of a river; as, *riparian* rights. **2.** Growing naturally in the sides or banks of watercourses, ponds, etc. [< L. *riparius,* < *ripa,* bank.]—**ri-pa'ri-ous,** *a.* Growing or living along the banks of streams, as an animal or a plant.

ripe, 1 raip; 1 rip, *vt.* [RIPED; RIP'ING.] [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To cleanse. **2.** To examine strictly; investigate thoroughly. **3.** To search. [< Norw. *ripa,* scratch.]

ripe, 1 raip; 2 rip, *a.* **1.** Grown to maturity and fit for food, as fruit or grain. **2.** Brought by keeping and care to a condition for use, as wine. **3.** Fully developed; matured. **4.** In full readiness to do or try; prepared; ready; as, the men are *ripe* for mutiny; fit; opportune; as, the times are *ripe* for war. **5.** Resembling ripe fruit; rosy; luscious. **6.** *Med.* Ready for an operation of removal or opening. **7.** [Slang.] Drunk. [< AS. *ripe,* ripe.]

Syn.: complete, consummate, finished, fit, mature, matured, mellow, perfect, perfected, ready, seasoned.—Ant.: budding, callow, crude, green, immature, imperfect, sour, undeveloped. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**rip'en,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make ripe; mature. **2.** To grow ripe. **3.** To come to perfection or maturity.

ri-pid'o-lite, 1 rai-|or ri-|pid'o-lait; 2 ri-|or ri-|pid'o-lit, *n. Mineral* Clinochlore. [< Gr. *rhipid(-s),* fan, + -LITE.]

Rip'on, 1 rip'ən; 2 rip'ŏn. A cathedral city (pop. 8,390) in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

ri-post', 1 ri-pōst'; 2 ri-pŏst'. **I.** *vi.* To make a ripost in fencing or in repartee. **II.** *n.* **1.** A return thrust, as in fencing. **2.** Hence, a quick, clever reply; repartee. [< F. *riposte,* < L. *respondeo;* see RESPOND.] **ri-poste'‡.**

rip'ple[1], 1 rip'l; 2 rip'l, *v.* [RIP'PLED, RIP'LD[t]; RIP'PLING.]

rip'ple[2], 1 rip'l; 2 rip'l. **I.** *t.* To make small wavelets upon or as water. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become slightly agitated or fretted on the surface, as water; also, to present an appearance as of ripples. **2.** To sound like water running over a rough bed. [< AS. *rimpan,* wrinkle.]—**rip'pling-ly,** *adv.* So as to show ripples or make a rippling sound.—**rip'ply§,** *a.* Marked by ripples.

rip'ple[2], *vt.* To clean, as flax or hemp, by removing the seeds and capsules from the stalks.

rip'ple[3], 1 rip'l; 2 rip'l. **1.** One of the wavelets on the surface of water, produced as by a light breeze, or by running over a stony bed; any slight, curling wave of or as of water. **2.** Any sound like that made by rippling water. **3.** Any appearance like a wavelet. Syn.: see WAVE.—**rip'plet,** *n.* A small ripple, as of water.

rip'ple[2], *n.* A toothed tool, especially a comb-like instrument for cleaning flax-fiber or broom-corn. [< RIP[1], *v.*]—**rip'pler,** *n.* A person who ripples; an implement for rippling.

rip'rap", 1 rip'rap"; 2 rĭp'răp". **I.** *vt.* To make a riprap in or upon; strengthen with riprap. **II.** *n.* Broken stones loosely thrown together for a foundation, as in deep water, or the foundation so made. [< D. *rips-raps,* refuse.]

rip"u-a'ri-an, 1 rip"yu-ē'ri-ən; 2 rip"yu-ā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or dwelling on or near a shore: said of a branch of the Franks. **II.** *n.* A Ripuarian Frank.—**Ripuarian Franks,** the branch of the Frankish-Germanic race that dwelt, in the 4th century, on both sides of the Rhine, near Cologne.

Rip Van Win'kle, 1 rip van wiŋ'kl; 2 rip văn wiŋ'kl. In Washington Irving's *Sleepy Hollow,* a Dutch villager, who, while out hunting in the Catskills, falls into a sleep lasting 20 years, and awakes to find his world changed and himself forgotten.

rise, 1 raiz; 2 rīz, *v.* [ROSE; RIS'EN, RIZ'N[p]; RIS'ING.] **I.** *t.*

rize[2], 1 raiz; 2 rīz, *v.* [Colloq.] To advance toward the summit of; climb; mount. **2.** *Naut.* To bring gradually into view above the horizon, as a ship, by approaching it. **II.** *i.* **1.** To advance from a lower to a higher position; go up; ascend. **2.** To become erect after kneeling, sitting, or lying down; stand up; hence, to break up for recess or adjournment, as a deliberative assembly; as, he *rose* from a sick bed; the House passed the bill before *rising.* **3.** To grow upward; become lofty or tall; be raised or gradually elevated; also, to appear to the sight as elevated. **4.** To swell upward; as, a river *rises;* bread *rises.* **5.** To appear above the horizon. **6.** To come into existence, or to become perceptible to the mind or to the senses; originate; emerge; as, thoughts *rise* in the mind; the sound of laughter *rises* on the air. **7.** To gain elevation, as in rank or fortune; prosper. **8.** To revolt; rebel. **9.** To be revived from death. **10.** To increase in force, intensity, dignity, value, etc. **11.** To come by chance. **12.** To slope gradually upward.

Syn.: arise, ascend, flow, spring. To *rise* is to move up or upward whether slowly or quickly, whether through the least or greatest distance; the waves *rise,* the mists *rise;* the river *rises* after heavy rains; as said of persons to *rise* is to come to an erect position after kneeling, sitting, reclining, or lying down; as, to *rise* from a sick-bed; my friend *rose* as I entered; the guests *rose* to depart; so a deliberative assembly or a committee is said to *rise* when it breaks up a session; a sun or star *rises* when to our apprehension it comes above the horizon and begins to go up the sky. To *ascend* is to go far upward, and is often used in a stately sense; as, Christ *ascended* to heaven. Compare RAISE.

rise[1], 1 raiz *or* rois; 2 rīz *or* rīs, *n.* **1.** The act of rising; ascent.

2. Degree of ascent; elevation; also, an ascending course. **3.** The act of beginning to be or appear, as from a source; as, the *rise* of a stream. **4.** An elevated place. **5.** The act of appearing above the horizon. **6.** Increase or advance, as in price. **7.** Advance, as in rank, prosperity, or importance; also, elevation morally, mentally, or spiritually. **8.** *Arch.* The spring or height of an arch above the impost-level. **9.** *Carp.* The height of a stair-step. **10.** *Mus.* (1) Ascent in the diatonic scale. (2) Increase in volume of tone; a swell. **11.** The ascent of a fish to food or bait; also, the flying up of a game-bird. Syn.: see BEGINNING. [branch.]

rise², *n.* A bough or branch; also, a small bush. [< AS. *hrís*,

ris'en, 1 riz'n; 2 ris'n, *pp.* of RISE, *v.*

ris'er, 1 riz'ər; 2 ris'er, *n.* One who or that which rises, in any sense; specif., the vertical part of a step or stair.

ris'i-bil(e)‡, 1 riz'i-bl; 2 ris'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Having the power of laughing. **2.** Adapted to excite laughter. **3.** Pertaining to laughter. **ri-so'ri-al‡**. [F., < L.LL *rideo*, laugh.] Syn.: see RIDICULOUS.—**ris"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** A tendency to laughter. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Impulses to laughter. **ris'i-bles‡**. [Humorous.]—**ris'i-bil(e-ness²**, *n.* The quality of being laughable.—**ris'i-bly**, *adv.*

ris'ing, 1 raiz'iŋ; 2 ris'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction. **2.** Ascending, as the *rising* moon; also, sloping upward; as, a *rising* hill. **3.** Advancing to adult years or to a state of vigor and activity; growing; as, the *rising* generation. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which rises. **2.** [Colloq. or Dial.] That which rises above the surrounding surface; specif., a tumor; wen.

risk¹, 1 risk; 2 risk. **I.**‡ *vt.* **1.** To expose to a chance of injury or loss; hazard. **2.** To dare to undertake; take the chances of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A chance of encountering harm or loss; hazard; danger. **2.** *Com.* (1) Hazard of loss, as of a ship or cargo, or of goods or other property; also, degree of exposure to loss or injury. (2) An obligation or contract of insurance on the part of the insurer; as, to take a *risk* on a cargo. (3) [Life Insur. Cant.] An applicant for an insurance policy. [< L.F. *re-*, back, + *seco*, cut.] Syn.: see DANGER; HAZARD.—**risk'er**, *n.*—**risk'y**, *a.* [RISK'I-ER; RISK'I-EST.] **1.** Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous. **2.** Running risks; venturesome. Syn.: see PRECARIOUS.

risk², *vt.* [Scot.] To make a hard grating sound, as a plowshare in cutting roots.

ris"qué', 1 ris"kē'; 2 ris"ke', *a.* [F.] Bordering on suggestiveness or impropriety; bold; daring; as, a *risqué* story or play.

ris"sole', 1 ri"sōl' *or* ris'ōl; 2 ri"sōl' *or* ris'ōl, *n.* In cookery, a sausage-like roll consisting of minced meat or fish, enclosed in a thin puff paste and fried. [F., < *rissoler*, fry brown.]

Ris-to'ri, 1 ris-tō'ri; 2 ris-tō'ri, **Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo** (1822–1906). An Italian tragic actress.

rit. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To rip; cut; slit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A scratch or cut in the ground or on the surface of something, as a board. **2.** A cart-wheel rut.

rit., ritard., *abbr.* [It.] *Ritardando.*

ri"tar-dan'do, 1 ri"tar-dän'do; 2 ri"tär-dän'do, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Slackening the speed gradually; retarding: a direction.

rite, 1 rait; 2 rit, *n.* **1.** A solemn or religious ceremony performed in an established or prescribed manner, or the words or acts constituting or accompanying it. **2.** Hence, any formal practise or custom. [< L. *ritus*, rite.] Syn.: see FORM; SACRAMENT.

ri"tor-nelle', 1 ri"tor-nel'; 2 ri"tōr-nēl', *n.* *Mus.* **1.** An instrumental prelude, interlude, or refrain, as in a song, chorus, or other vocal work. **2.** A tutti passage in a concerto; a repeat. [< It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, RETURN.] [theologian.

Ritsch'l, 1 rich'l; 2 rich'l, **Albrecht** (1822–1889). A German

rit'ter, 1 rit'ər; 2 rit'er, *n.* [G.] A knight; one of the lowest of the noble orders in Austria and Germany.

rit'u-al, 1 rich'u-əl *or* rit'yu-əl: 2 rich'u-al *or* rit'yu-al. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a rite or rites. **II.** *n.* A prescribed form or method for the performance of a religious or solemn ceremony; any body of rites or ceremonies; also, a book setting forth such a system of rites or observances. [OF., < L. *ritualis*, < *ritus*, rite.] Syn.: see FORM.—**rit'u-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** A system of conducting public worship according to prescribed or established forms. **2.** Strenuous insistence upon ritual.—**rit'u-al-ist.** **I.** *a.* Ritualistic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who practises or advocates ritualism. **2.** [R-] Specif., in the Anglican Church, a member of that party that advocates and practises ritualism.—**rit"u-al-is'tic**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or according to a ritual. **2.** Adhering or tending to or favoring ritualism. **3.** [R-] Pertaining to the Ritualists.—**rit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* According to ritual.

Riv., *abbr.* River.

riv'age‖, 1 riv'ij; 2 riv'ag, *n.* A shore; coast; bank. [F.]

ri'val, 1 rai'val; 2 ri'val. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [RI'VALED or RI'VALLED, RI'VALD³; RI'VAL-ING or RI'VAL-LING.] **1.** To stand or engage in competition with. **2.** To strive to equal or excel; be the equal of or a match for. **3**‖. To be a competitor. **II.** *a.* Standing in competition or emulation; having opposing claims to the same object. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who strives to equal or excel another, or is in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor. **2.** One equaling, or nearly equaling, another, in any respect. **3**†. An associate, or companion in office. [F., < L. *rivales*, near neighbors, < L. *rivalis*, up a brook, < L. *rivus*, brook.] Syn.: see ENEMY.—**ri-val'i-ty**‡, *n.* Association; partnership.—**ri'val-ry**, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] The act of rivaling, or the state of being a rival or rivals. Syn.: see AMBITION; COMPETITION; EMULATION.

rive, 1 raiv; 2 riv, *vt.* & *vi.* [RIVED; RIVED or RIV'EN; RIV'ING.] **1.** To rend asunder by force. **2.** To be split or rent, as timber. [< Ice. *rífa*, rive.] Syn.: see BREAK; REND.—**riv'er¹**, *n.* One who rives or splits.

riv'en, 1 riv'n; 2 riv'n, *pa.* Rent, burst, or torn asunder.

riv'er², 1 riv'ər; 2 riv'er, *n.* **1.** A stream of water larger than a creek, and discharging into a larger body of water, as the ocean, a lake, or another stream. **2.** A large stream of any kind; copious flow. [< F. *rivière*, < L. *riparius*; see RIPARIAN.] Syn.: see STREAM.—**riv'er-hog"**, *n.* Any of several African wild hogs (genus *Potamochœrus*) of river-banks and wet places.—**r.-horse**, *n.* A hippopotamus.—**Ri'ver of Doubt**, a river in N. Brazil, from W. of the province of Matto Grosso to Madeira River, 930 m. long. Explored by Theodore Roosevelt.—**riv'er-in(e)**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a river; riparian.

Ri'ver Pla'ta, *n.* Same as PLATA.

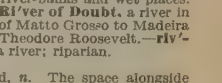
riv'er-side¹, 1 riv'ər-said; 2 riv'er-sīd, *n.* The space alongside of or adjacent to a river.

Riv'er-side², *n.* A city (pop. 19,340) in S. W. California.

riv'er-weed", 1 riv'ər-wid"; 2 riv'er-wēd", *n.* A small aquatic (*Podostemon ceratophyllus*) resembling a seaweed, found in the eastern and southern United States.

Rives, 1 rivz; 2 rīvs, **Amélie**. See TROUBETSKOY.

riv'et, 1 riv'et; 2 riv'ĕt. **I.** *vt.* [RIV'ET-ED[4] or RIV'ETTED[4]; RIV'ET-ING or RIV-ET-TING.] **1.** To fasten with or as with a rivet. **2.** To batter the headless end of (a bolt, etc.), so as to make fast. **3.** To fasten firmly. **II.** *n.* *Mech.* A short soft metal bolt, having a head on one end, used to join objects, as metal plates, by passing it through holes and forming a new head by hammering on its headless end. [OF., < *river*, clench.]—**riv'et-er**, *n.*—**riv'et-ing**, *n.* A system or set of rivets collectively. **riv'et-ing‡.**—**riv'et-ing-bur"**, *n.* A washer to be slipped upon the end of a rivet before swaging, as in riveting leather.


Forms of Rivets.
1. Flat-head. 2. Button-head. 3. Countersunk but-ton-head. 4. Boiler-rivet.

Ri"vi-e'ra, 1 ri"vi-ē'rə; 2 ri"vi-ę'rä, *n.* [It.] Literally, seashore; applied to the coast of the Gulf of Genoa; specif., the coast of France and Italy from Nice to Spezzia.

ri"vière', 1 ri"vyār'; 2 ri"vyĕr', *n.* [F.] A necklace of diamonds or other gems, usually in several strings.

riv'u-let, 1 riv'yu-let; 2 riv'yu-lĕt, *n.* A small stream or brook; streamlet. [< L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, brook.] Syn.: see STREAM.

rix'-dol'lar, 1 riks'-dol"ər, *n.* **1.** Same as RIGSDALER. **2.** A British silver coin of Ceylon and Cape Colony, value about 36 cents. [< D. *rijksdaalder*, < G. *reichsthaler*, < *reich*, kingdom, + *thaler*, dollar.]

Rix'dorf, *n.* Same as NEUKÖLLN.

Ri-zal' day, 1 ri-zāl'; 2 ri-zäl'. [P. I.] December 30, observed in memory of **José Rizal** (1861–1896), who was shot by the Spaniards for alleged conspiracy.

riz'i-form, 1 riz'i-fȯrm; 2 riz'i-fȯrm, *a.* Having the appearance of grains of rice. [< F. *riz*, rice, + -FORM.]

riz'zer, 1 riz'ər; 2 riz'er, *vt.* [Scot.] To parch or dry in the sun.

riz'zar‡.

Riz'zi-o, 1 rit'si-ō; 2 rit'si-ō, **David** (1540–1566). An Italian musician; French secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; assassinated in her presence.

R. M., *abbr.* Royal Marines.—**rm.**, *abbr.* Ream.—**R. M. S.**, *abbr.* Royal Mail Steamer.—**R. N.**, *abbr.* Royal Navy.—**R. N. A. S.**, *abbr.* Royal Naval Air Service.—**R. N. R.**, *abbr.* Royal Naval Reserve.—**R. O.**, *abbr.* Receiving Office.—**ro.**, *abbr.* Rood, recto. [Foster of Ohio (1910).

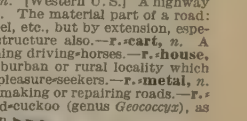
Ro, 1 rō; 2 rō, *n.* An international language, proposed by E. P.

roach¹, 1 rōch; 2 rōch, *n.* **1.** A European carp-like fish (*Leuciscus rutilus*) with reddish fins. **2.** One of several other related fishes. [< OF. *roche*, < MD. *roch*, ray.]

roach², *n.* A cockroach. [< Sp. *cucaracha*.]

road, 1 rōd; 2 rōd, *n.* **1.** An open way for public passage, especially from one city, town, or village to another; a highway: distinguished from a *street*. **2.** Any way of advancing or progressing. **3.** Any course followed in a journey; path. **4.** *Naut.* A roadstead: commonly in the plural; as, Hampton *Roads*. [< AS. *rād*, < *ridan*, ride.]

Syn.: beaten path, beaten track, course, highway, lane, passage, path, pathway, route, street, thoroughfare, track, turnpike, way. See WAY.—**road'-a"gent**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A highway robber; highwayman.—**r.-bed**, *n.* The material part of a road: primarily, the foundation of gravel, etc., but by extension, especially in railway use, the superstructure also.—**r.-cart**, *n.* A simple form of sulky used in training driving-horses.—**r.-house**, *n.* An inn or restaurant in a suburban or rural locality which caters especially to transient pleasure-seekers.—**r.-metal**, *n.* Broken stone or the like, used for making or repairing roads.—**r.-runner**, *n.* A long-tailed ground-cuckoo (genus *Geococcyx*), as *G. californianus*, inhabiting open regions of southwestern North America, and running with great swiftness.—**road's-tead**, *n.* A place of anchorage off shore without harbor protection.—**road'ster**, *n.* **1.** A horse adapted for use on the road, as in light driving. **2.** An automobile, bicycle, etc., adapted for ordinary roads.—**road'way"**, *n.* A road; specif., that part over which vehicles pass.


Road-runner.
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roam, 1 rōm; 2 rōm, *v.* **I.** *i.* To wander over; range. **II.** *t.* To move about uncertainly from place to place; wander; rove. [Of AS. origin.] Syn.: see RAMBLE; WANDER.—**roam**, *n.* The act of roaming; a ramble.—**roam'er**, *n.* One who roams; a vagrant.

roan, 1 rōn; 2 rōn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a color consisting of bay, sorrel, or chestnut, thickly interspersed with gray or white, as a horse. **2.** Made of roan leather. **II.** *n.* **1.** A roan color. **2.** An animal of a roan color. **3.** A soft sheepskin leather, tanned to a roan color and used in bookbinding. **roan leather**‡. [OF., ult., < L. *rufus*, red.]

Ro'a-noke, 1 rō'ə-nōk; 2 rō'ə-nōk, *n.* **1.** A river in Virginia and North Carolina; 240 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **2.** An island off the coast of North Carolina; settlements were attempted here by Raleigh, 1585–1587. **3.** A city (pop. 50,850) in western Virginia.

roar, 1 rer; 2 rōr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter a roar, as a beast; utter with a roar; vociferate. **2.** To make a prolonged, blustering, and threatening sound, as wind or the sea. **3.** To laugh or lament vociferously. **4.** To make a labored, stridulous sound in breathing, as a horse.

Syn.: bawl, bellow, boom, bray, cry, howl, peal, resound, reverberate, scream, shout, shriek, yell. See CALL.

II. *n.* **1.** A full, deep, prolonged, resonant cry, as of a beast; a similar cry of a human being, as in pain, grief, or anger. **2.** Any loud, prolonged sound, as of wind or the waves, or a confused mingling of sounds suggesting the cry of wild beasts. [< AS. *gerār*, < *rārian*, roar.] Syn.: see NOISE.—**roar'er,** *n.* One who or that which roars; specif., a horse suffering from roaring.—**roar'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Characterized by riotous merriment; boisterous. **2.** [Colloq.] Very brisk or prosperous, as a trade.—**roar'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Veter. Surg.* A disease among horses, characterized by labored, stridulous breathing. **2.** A loud, deep continued sound, as of the waves.

roast, 1 rōst; 2 rōst. [4. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cook by subjecting to the action of heat, as in an oven: originally, to cook before an open fire, or by placing in hot ashes, embers, etc. **2.** To heat excessively, or to an extreme degree. **3.** To dry and parch under the action of heat; as, to *roast* coffee. **4.** *Metal.* To heat highly (metallic ores) with access of air, but without fusing, for the purpose of driving off or volatilizing impurities, or for oxidizing them. **5.** [Colloq.] To banter or ridicule severely. **6.** To carry on, or be prepared by, the process of roasting, as defined above. **II.** *a.* Roasted. **III.** *n.* **1.** A piece of roast meat, or a piece adapted or prepared for roasting. **2.** The act of roasting. [< OHG. *or rôstan*, roast.]—**roast'er,** *n.* **1.** A person who roasts, or a contrivance for roasting. **2.** Something suitable for roasting, especially a pig.

rob, 1 rob; 2 rŏb, *v.* [ROBBED; ROB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To commit robbery upon: seize and carry away property from, or from the person of, by open violence and with felonious intent or (loosely) by secret theft. **2.** To withhold, take away, or divert from (a person or thing) what is due. **II.** *i.* To be guilty of robbery. [Ult. < OHG. *roubōn* (G. *rauben*), rob.] Syn.: see STEAL.—**rob'ber,** *n.* A plunderer, as a burglar or highwayman.

Syn.: bandit, brigand, buccaneer, burglar, depredator, footpad, freebooter, highwayman, marauder, pillager, pirate, plunderer, thief. A *robber* seeks to obtain the property of others by force or intimidation; a *thief* by stealth and secrecy. In early English *thief* was freely used in both senses, as in Shakespeare and the Authorized Version of the English Bible, which has "two *thieves*" in *Matt.* xxvii, 38, where the Revised Version more correctly substitutes "two *robbers*." Compare STEAL.—**rob'ber-fly",** *n.* Any one of a family (*Asilidæ*) of large predaceous flies, preying upon caterpillars and various insects.—**rob'ber-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] The act of robbing; the taking away of the property of another unlawfully, by force or fear. Syn.: see PLUNDER.

rob'a-lo, 1 reb'ə-lō *or* rŏb'ə-lō; 2 rŏb'ə-lō *or* rō'bə-lō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Any of a family (*Centropomidæ*) of food-fishes of American tropical seas. [< Sp. *róbalo*, < L. *labros*, < Gr. *labraz*; see LABRAX.]

rob'and, 1 reb'ənd; 2 rŏb'and, *n. Naut.* Same as ROPE BAND. **rob'bin**‡.

Rob'bi-a, del'la, 1 reb'bi-ə, del'ə; 2 rŏb'bi-ä, dĕl'lä. One of a family of Italian sculptors and workers in glazed terra-cotta; specif., **Luca** (1400–1482), founder of the family. **Andrea** (1435–1525), nephew of Luca, and his sons **Giovanni** (1469–1529), **Luca** (1475–1550?), and **Girolamo** (1488–1566), pursued similar methods in art, generally known as **Robbia work.**

robe, 1 rōb; 2 rōb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ROBED; ROB'ING.] To put a robe upon; clothe. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, loose, flowing garment worn over other dress. **2.** Anything that covers like a robe. **3.** A lap-covering for use in a carriage. **lap-robe**‡. **—robe"-de-cham'bre,** *n.* [F.] A woman's wrapper or dressing-gown. [F.] Syn.: see DRESS.

Rob'ert, 1 reb'ərt; 2 rŏb'ert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Bob, Rob, Rob'in** (dims.). D. Sw. **Ro'bert,** 1 rō'bert, 2 rō'bert; F. **Ro"bert',** 1 rō"ber', 2 rō"bĕr'; **Ru"pert',** 1 rū"per', 2 rū"pĕr'; G. **Ko'bert,** 1 rō'bert, 2 rō'bert. **Ru'pert,** 1 rū'pert, 2 rų'pert; It. *Pg.* Sp. **Ro-ber'to,** 1 ro-ber'to, 2 ro-bĕr'to; It. Sp. **Ru-ber'to,** 1 rū-ber'to, 2 rų-bĕr'to; L. **Ro-ber'tus,** 1 ro-bėr'tus, 2 ro-bĕr'tus. **2.** Any one of several kings of Scotland, especially **R. I.** See BRUCE. **3. R. I.** (about 1000–1035), duke of Normandy; father of William the Conqueror. **4. R. II.** (about 1052–1134), duke of Normandy; a crusader; son of William the Conqueror. [Teut., bright fame.]

Rob'erts, 1 reb'ərts; 2 rŏb'erts, **Frederick Sleigh,** Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford. (1832–1914.) A British field-marshal; born in India.

Rob'ert-son, 1 reb'ərt-sən; 2 rŏb'ert-son, *n.* **1. William** (1721–1793), an English historian. **2. Sir William Robert** (1860–), an English general; Chief of British Imperial General Staff, 1915–18; since 1919, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of the Rhine.

Ro'bes-pierre, 1 rō'bes-pir; 2 rō'bes-pēr, **Maximilien François Marie Isidore** (1758–1794). A French revolutionary leader; guillotined.

rob'in, 1 reb'in; 2 rŏb'in, *n.* **1.** A small European bird or warbler (*Erithacus rubecola*), especially common in Great Britain, with the forehead, cheeks, and breast orange-red; the redbreast. **2.** A North-American thrush (*Merula migratoria*) resembling but larger than the English robin. [< OF. *Robin*, dim. of *Robert*, Robert.]—**robin redbreast.** **1.** The European robin. **2.** The American robin.

Rob'in Good'fel"low. **1.** [Eng.] *Folk-lore.* A merry and mischievous sprite. Compare PUCK. **2.** Any fairy or elf.

Rob'in Hood. A legendary medieval hero in England, celebrated as a bold, chivalrous, courteous, and generous outlaw of great skill in archery, robbing the rich to distribute his gains to the poor. His deeds are associated especially with Sherwood forest in Nottinghamshire, England. Compare ALLAN-A-DALE, FRIAR TUCK; LITTLE JOHN.

Rob'in-son Cru'soe, 1 reb'in-sən krū'sō; 2 rŏb'in-son cry'sō. In Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, the hero, a sailor shipwrecked on a tropical island, where, by ingenious devices, he maintained himself until rescued. See JUAN FERNANDEZ; SELKIRK.

ro'ble, 1 rō'blē; 2 rō'ble, *n.* One of various trees, as a Californian white oak (*Quercus lobata*), a Chilean beech, etc. [Sp., < L. *robur*, oak.]

rob'o-rant, 1 reb'ə-rant; 2 rŏb'o-rant. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Restoring strength; strengthening. **II.** *n.* Any strengthening medicine; a tonic. [< L. *robur*, strength.]

Rob Roy. Literally, Robert the Red, an outlawed Highland freebooter, Robert Macgregor (1660–1734); hero of Scott's novel of this name.

Rob'sart, 1 reb'sart; 2 rŏb'särt. **Amy** (1532–1560). A beautiful Scottish girl who married the Earl of Leicester and died suddenly.

Robt., *abbr.* Robert.

ro'bur-ite, 1 rō'bur-ait; 2 rō'bŭr'īt, *n.* An explosive consisting of chlorinated dinitro-benzine mixed with ammonium nitrate; used especially in blasting coal. [< L. *robur*, oak.]

ro-bust', 1 ro-bust'; 2 ro-bŭst', *a.* **1.** Possessing or characterized by great strength or endurance; rugged; healthy. **2.** *Zool.* Comparatively short and stocky; stout; thick; as, a *robust* fish. **3**†. Requiring strength. **4**†. Violent; rude. [< L.ᵀ *robustus*, < *robus*, *robur*, strength.] Syn.: see FIRM; POWERFUL; STRONG.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ro-bus'tious,** *a.* [Humorous & Archaic.] Of a robust character; also, rough. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

roc, 1 rek; 2 rŏc. *n.* In Arabian and Persian legend, an enormous and powerful bird of prey. [< Ar. (Per.) *rukh*, roc.]

roc'am-bole, 1 rek'əm-bōl; 2 rŏc'am-bōl, *n.* [F.] A European perennial (*Allium scorodoprasum*), allied to the leek, with bulbs or cloves resembling those of garlic.

Ro"cham"beau', 1 ro"shən"bō'; 2 ro"chän"bō', **Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de** (1725–1807). A French soldier and marshal; commanded the French allies in the American Revolution.

Roch'dale, 1 rech'dēl; 2 rŏch'dāl, *n.* A county borough in S. E. Lancashire, England, where, about 1840, the first cooperative stores were established; pop. 90,810.

Roche"fort', 1 rōsh"fōr'; 2 rŏch"fu-cō', **François, Duc de la** (1613–1680). A French writer; *Maxims.*

Ro-chelle', 1 ro-shel'; 2 ro-chĕl', **La.** A historical seaport in W. France; former Huguenot stronghold; besieged in 1573 and 1627; pop. 39,770.—**Rochelle powder,** same as SEIDLITZ POWDER.—**R. salt,** see under SEIDLITZ POWDER.

roches mou"ton"nées', 1 rōsh mu"to"nē'; 2 rŏch mu"to"ng'. Rounded knobs of rock ground down and smoothed by glacial action. [F.; *roche*, rock; *mouton*, mutton.]

Roch'es-ter, 1 rech'es-tər; 2 rŏch'ĕs-ter, *n.* **1. John Wilmot, Earl of** (1648–1680), an English courtier and poet. **2.** A cathedral city of S. E. England; pop. 31,660. **3.** A manufacturing city of W. New York; pop. 295,750; seat of a university. **4.** A city of S. E. Minnesota; pop. 13,730.

roch'et, 1 rech'et; 2 rŏch'ĕt, *n. Eccl.* A ceremonial garment, as for a bishop, similar to a surplice, but with closer sleeves or without sleeves. [OF., < OHG. *roch*, coat.] **rock'et**‡.

Ro"ci-nan'te, 1 rō"thi-nān'tē; 2 rō"thi-nän'tę, *n.* The raw-boned steed of Don Quixote; hence [r-], any ill-looking riding-horse.

rock¹, 1 rek; 2 rŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To move backward and forward on a base, or swing about an axis or axle. **2.** To cause to sway or reel. **3.** To move in or as in a cradle; as, the mother *rocks* her babe to sleep. **4.** To soothe; quiet as if by rocking. **5.** To operate (a rocking mechanism) in order to prepare a mezzotint plate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move or be moved backward and forward as defined above; reel; sway. **2.** To swing oneself to and fro as in a rocking-chair. [< AS. *roccian*; cp. Dan. *rokke*.] Syn.: see SHAKE.

rock², *n.* **1.** Any large mass of stone or stony matter; stony fragments. **2.** A firm or immovable support; refuge; defense. **3.** That on which one may be wrecked, as a reef; some source of ruin or injury. **4.** *Geol.* The consolidated material forming the crust of the earth; any mass of mineral matter forming an essential part of the earth's crust. **5.** The rockfish, or striped bass. **6.** The rock-dove. **7.** A hard confection of varied flavors. **8.** [U. S.] Any of several very hard objects, as rock-candy, rock salt, a sort of cooky, etc.; a contraction. [< AS. *rocc.*]—**rock'-can"dy,** *n.* Sugar candied in hard clear crystals.—**r.-crystal,** *n.* Colorless transparent quartz.—**r.-dove,** *n.* The European wild pigeon, the parent of domestic varieties.—**r.-oil,** *n.* Petroleum.—**rock salt** (*Mineral.*), same as HALITE.—**rock'work",** *n.* A mound or wall of stones set with mortar and arranged to imitate a rocky surface; also, an artificial grotto.

rock³, *n.* The act of rocking; specif., a fancy dance-step.

rock[3], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A distaff. [< Ice. *rokkr*, < √ of ROCK, *v.*]

rock'a-way, 1 rek'ə-wē; 2 rȯk'a-wā, *n.* [U. S.] A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage with standing top.

Rock'e-fel"ler, 1 rek'ɪ-fel"ər; 2 rȯk'e-fēl"er, **John Davison** (1839–). An American oil magnate and capitalist; founder of the **R. Foundation,** a philanthropic trust "promoting the well-being of mankind through the world," founded in 1913; and of the **R. Institute for Medical Research,** founded in New York City in 1901.

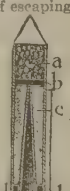
rock'er[1], 1 rek'ər; 2 rȯk'er, *n.*. **1.** That which rocks, in any sense. Specif.: (1) One of the curved pieces on which a rocking-chair or a cradle rocks. (2) [U. S.] A rocking-chair. (3) A rocking-horse. (4) A rock-shaft. (5) Same as CRADLE, 7 (1). (6) Same as CRADLE, 9. (7) A pivoted support for the end of some railway-car seats, which are arranged to rock when the back is turned over. **2.** One who rocks something.—**rock'er-arm",** *n.* An arm on a rock-shaft, as in the valve-mechanism of a steam-engine.—**r.-bar,** *n.* A bar that rocks lengthwise.—**r.-cam,** *n.* A cam on a rock-shaft.—**r.-shaft,** *n.* Same as ROCK-SHAFT.

rock'er[2], *n.* The rock-dove.

rock'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] Rockwork.

rock'et, 1 rek'et; 2 rȯk'et, *v. Mil.* **I.** *t.* To shoot at or bombard with rockets. **II.** *i.* To fly straight up into the air, as a bird (specif., a pheasant) when alarmed or shot in the body; hence, to fly high and swift, as if crazed by such an injury; also, to dash here and there, like a rocketing pheasant.

rock'et[1], *n.* A firework that rises by the reaction of escaping gases produced as it burns. [< It. *rocchetta*, dim. of *rocca*, distaff.] **sky'-rock"et**‡.



Rocket.

a, head; *b*, bursting charge; *c*, composition; *d*, *d*, clay choke; *e*, fuse; *f*, conical tube for the escape of the gases that drive the rocket upward; *g*, stick.

rock'et[2], *n.* **1.** Any one of several ornamental Old World herbs (genus *Hesperis*), the common rocket of the gardens. **dame's'-rock"et**‡. **2.** An annual (*Eruca sativa*) used in southern Europe as a salad. **3.** Any one of various plants of other genera. [< F. *roquette*, < L.It *eruca*, colewort.]

rock'fish", 1 rek'fɪsh"; 2 rȯk'fɪsh", *n.* **1.** A fish living about rocks. (1) A scorpænoid food-fish (genus *Sebastodes*, etc.) of the west coast of North America. The **black, orange, red, spotted rockfish,** and other species are familiar in California markets. (2) The striped bass. (3) [Local, U. S.] A killifish (*Fundulus majalis*). (4) A Florida or Bermuda grouper (*Epinephelus*). **2.** A codfish cured on the rocks.

Rock'ford, 1 rek'fərd; 2 rȯk'ford, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. Illinois; pop. 65,650.

rock'i-ness, 1 rek'ɪ-nes; 2 rȯk'i-nĕs, *n.* The state of being rocky.

rock'ing[1], 1 rek'ɪŋ; 2 rȯk'ing, *n.* Stone road-ballast.

rock'ing[2], *n.* [Scot.] An evening party to which women formerly took their rocks or distaffs.

rock'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of ROCK, *v.*—**rock'ing-bar",** *n.* A bar supporting a furnace-grate and permitting the grate to be rocked or tipped over to free it from cinders, etc.—**r.-cam,** *n.* A cam.—**r.-chair,** *n.* A chair having the legs set on rockers.—**r.-horse,** *n.* A toy horse mounted on rockers.—**r.-shaft,** *n.* Same as ROCK-SHAFT.—**r.-stone,** a large stone so poised as to rock when pressure is applied.

Rock Is'land. A manufacturing city on the Mississippi river in N. W. Illinois; seat of **Augustana College;** pop. 35,180.

rock'-rose", 1 rek'-rōz"; 2 rȯk'-rōs", *n.* One of several plants (genera *Cistus* and *Heliantheмum*) having flowers resembling the wild rose.

rock'-shaft", 1 rek'-shaft"; 2 rȯk'-shȧft", *n.* A shaft made to rock on its bearings; particularly, such a shaft for operating a slide-valve in an engine. **rock'ing-shaft"**‡.

rock'weed", 1 rek'wid"; 2 rȯk'wēd", *n.* Any one of various coarse seaweeds (genera *Fucus* and *Sargassum*) growing on rocks washed by the tide.

rock'y[1], 1 rek'ɪ; 2 rȯk'y, *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling rocks: figuratively, unfeeling; hard.

rock'y[2], *a.* [Slang.] Shaky or dizzy, as if rocking; unsteady in the head, as from past intoxication or late dissipation.

Rock'y Mount. A town (pop. 12,750) in N. E. central North Carolina.

Rock'y Moun'tains. The main range of North America, extending from W. Canada to Mexico; highest peaks, Mt. McKinley (Alaska), 20,464 ft., and Mt. Whitney (U. S.), 14,502 ft.

ro-co'co, 1 ro-kō'ko; 2 ro-cō'co, *n.* · A style of decoration distinguished by a delicately executed ornament in imitation of rockwork, shells, foliage, and scrolls massed together: prevalent during the 17th and 18th centuries. [F.]—**ro-co'co,** *a.*

rod, 1 rod; 2 rȯd, *n.* **1.** A shoot or twig of any woody plant; a straight, slim piece of wood or other material, used as an instrument of punishment, a badge of office, etc.; hence, figuratively, with the definite article, discipline; correction; also, dominion; power. **2.** *Mech.* A bar, commonly of metal, forming part of a machine. **3.** A light pole used to suspend and manipulate a fishing-line. **4.** A measure of length, surface, and solidity. See MEASURE. **5.** A measuring-rule. **6.** *Anat.* One of the rod-like bodies of the retina. **7.** A particular line of family descent. [< AS. *rōd.*] Syn.: see STICK.

rode, 1 rōd; 2 rȯd, *imp.* of RIDE, *v.*

ro'dent, 1 rō'dent; 2 rō'dĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Gnawing. **2.** Pertaining to the rodents. **II.** *n.* A mammal (order *Rodentia*, the largest order of mammals), having in each jaw two (rarely four) incisors, growing continually from persistent pulps, and no canine teeth, as a squirrel, beaver, or rat. [< L. *rodent(-)s*, ppr. of *rodo*, gnaw.]—**ro-den'tial,** *a.*

ro-de'o, 1 [ro-dē'o; 2 ro-dę'o, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** The driving of cattle together to be branded; a round-up. **2.** An enclosure a stock-farm, in which cattle are collected to be counted and branded. [Sp., < *rodear*, to encompass.]

Rod'er-ick, 1 red'er-ik; 2 rȯd'er-ik, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Ro"drigue'**, 1 ro"drīg', 2 ro"drīg'; G. **Ro'de-rich,** 1 rō'də-rɪH, 2 rō'de-rɪç; It. Sp. **Ro-dri'go,** 1 ro-drī'go, 2 ro-drī'go; L. **Ro"der-i'cus,** 1 rō"dər-ī'kus, 2 rō"der-ī'cus; Rus. **Ru'rik,** 1 rū'rik, 2 ry'rik; Sp. **Ru-y',** 1 rū-ī', 2 ry-ȳ'. **2.** A king of the Visigoths (–711), called "The last of the Goths." [Teut., famous King.] **Rod'er-ic**‡.

Ro"din', 1 rō"dan'; 2 rō"dăn', **Auguste** (1840–1917). A French sculptor; exponent of the modern naturalistic school; *The Thinker.*

ro'di-nal, 1 rō'dɪ-nal; 2 rō'di-năl, *n.* A photographic developer consisting mainly of a phenol derivative, $C_6H_4(NO_3).OH$, together with sodium sulphite, or of one of its salts: a trade name.

rod'man, 1 rod'mən; 2 rȯd'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who uses or carries a surveyors' leveling-rod. **rods'man**‡.

Rod'ney, 1 rod'nɪ; 2 rȯd'ny, *n.* **1.** Cæsar (1728–1784), an American patriot, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Lord** (1718–1792), **George Brydges,** an English admiral; defeated French off Dominica, April 12, 1782.

Ro-dol'fo, Ro'dolph, Ro-dol'phus, *n.* Forms of RUDOLPH.

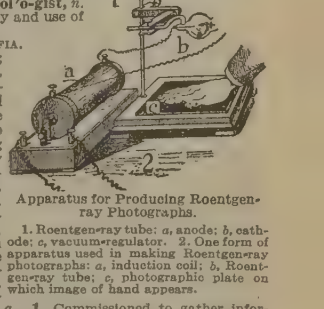
rod"o-mon-tade', 1 red"o-mən-tād', 2 rȯd"o-mȯn-tād'. **I**[4]. *vi.* To boast; bluster; brag. **II.** *a.* Bragging. **III.** *n.* Vainglorious boasting. [< *Rodomonte*, a boastful Algerian King in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."] **rod"o-mon-ta'dot.**

roe[1], 1 rō; 2 rō, *n.* **1.** The spawn, as of fishes, crustaceans, etc. **2.** A mottled streak in wood, especially in mahogany. [< AS. **hrogn.*]

roe[2], *n.* **1.** A small deer (*Capreolus caprea*) of Europe and western Asia. **2.** Improperly, the doe of the red deer. [< AS. *rā*, roe.] **roe'-deer"**‡.—**roe'buck",** *n.* A roe, especially the male.

Roeb'ling, 1 rōb'lɪŋ; 2 rōb'ling, *n.* **1. John Augustus** (1806–1869), a German civil engineer in America; built the Niagara and Cincinnati suspension bridges. **2. Washington Augustus** (1837–1917), an American engineer; built Brooklyn bridge and Pittsburgh suspension-bridge.

Roent'gen, 1 rūnt'gən; 2 rŭnt'gĕn, **Wilhelm Konrad** (1845–1923). A German physicist; discovered (1895) the rays bearing his name; awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1901. **Rönt'-gen**‡.—**Roent'gen rays,** a form of radiant energy. The rays are produced outside of an ordinary cathode tube. Their exact nature is not perfectly understood. They excite phosphorescence, have great penetrating power, produce photographic action, and ionize gases. **X-rays**‡.—**Roent"gen-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in the study and use of Roentgen rays.



Apparatus for Producing Roentgen-ray Photographs.

1. Roentgen-ray tube: *a*, anode; *b*, cathode; *c*, vacuum-regulator. 2. One form of apparatus used in making Roentgen-ray photographs: *a*, induction coil; *b*, Roentgen-ray tube; *c*, photographic plate on which image of hand appears.

rof'fi"a, *n.* Same as RAFFIA.

ro-ga'tion, 1 ro-gē'shən; 2 ro-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* The submitting of a proposal law by the executive (consul or tribune) to the people and asking its adoption; also, a law submitted in this manner and accepted. **2.** A formal request. **3.** *Eccl.* Litany; supplication. [< L. *rogatio*, < *rogo*, ask.]—**Rogation days** (*Eccl.*), the three days immediately preceding Ascension day, observed by fasting, litanies, etc.—**ro'ga-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Commissioned to gather information. **2.** Requesting officially another court to ascertain and report certain facts; as, letters *rogatory.*

Rog'er, *n.* A masculine personal name. D. **Rut'ger,** 1 rut'gər, 2 rŭt'gĕr; F. **Ro'ger'**, 1 rō'ʒē', 2 rō'zhę'; G. **Rü'di-ger,** 1 rü'dɪ-gər; 2 rŭ'di-gĕr; It. **Rug-gie'ro,** 1 rūd-jē'ro, 2 rud-gę'ro; **Ro-ge'ro,** 1 ro-jē'ro, 2 ro-gę'ro; L. **Ro-ge'rus,** 1 ro-jī'rus, 2 ro-gē'rŭs; Fg. **Ro-ge'ri-o,** 1 ro-zhē'rī-o, 2 ro-zhę'rī-o; Sp. **Ro-ge'ri-o,** 1 ro-hē'rī-o, 2 ro-hę'rī-o. [Teut., spear of fame.]

Rog'ers, 1 rej'ərz; 2 rȯg'ĕrs, **Samuel** (1763–1855). An English poet and banker; *The Pleasures of Memory.*

rogue, 1 rōg; 2 rōg, *n.* **1.** A dishonest and unprincipled person; trickster; rascal. **2.** One who is innocently mischievous or playful: sometimes said familiarly and endearingly. **3.** *Eng. Law.* An idle, sturdy beggar; a roving vagrant. **4.** A fierce and dangerous elephant separated from the herd: in this sense also used adjectively; as, a *rogue* elephant. [< OF. *rogue*, rude.]—**rogues' gallery,** a collection of photographic protraits of criminals taken to aid the police in their future identification.—**rogues' march,** music played in derision of a person when he is expelled or driven away in disgrace, as from a military body or community.—**rogu'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Knavery or dishonesty, or an instance of it. **2.** Playful mischievousness.—**rogu'ish,** *a.* **1.** Playfully mischievous. **2.** Knavish; dishonest. **rogu'y**†. **3**†. Vagrant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ro"hil-khand', 1 rō"hil-kund'; 2 rō"hil-kŭnd', *n.* A division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 10,908 sq. m.; pop. 5,350,000. **Ro"hil-cund'**‡; **Ro"hil-kand'**‡.

roll, 1 reil; 2 rōil, *vt.* **1.** To render muddy, as a liquid, by stirring up sediment. **2.** To vex or irritate: colloquially, *rile.* [< OF. *roeler* (F. *rouler*); see ROLL, *v.*]—**roll'y,** *a.* Full of sediment; stirred up; turbid. Syn.: see THICK.

roln†, *n.* Scurf; scab. **roĭgnet; roĭgnet†.—roln'ish†**, *a.* Scurvy; mangy; vile; mean.

roĭst'er-er, 1 reĭst'er-ar; 2 rŏĭst'er-er, *n.* A blustering, noisy reveler. [< OF. *rustre;* see RUSTIC.] **roĭst'er†** [Archaic]; **roĭst'er†; roĭst'er-er†.—roĭst'er,** *vi.* To bluster; swagger.—**roĭst'er-ing,** *pa.*

rok'e-lay, *n.* Same as ROQUELAURE.

Ro'land, 1 rō'land; 2 rō'land, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Ro'land,** 1 rō'lān, 2 rō'lăn; D. **Roe'land,** 1 rū'lant, 2 rū'lănt; F. **Ro'land',** 1 ro"lān', 2 ro"lăn'; G. **Ro'land,** 1 rō'lant, 2 rō'lănt; It. **Ro-lan'do,** 1 ro-lōn'do, 2 ro-lăn'do; L. **Ro-lan'dus,** 1 ro-lan'dus, 2 ro-lăn'dŭs; Pg. **Ro-lan'do,** 1 ro-lōn'do, 2 ro-lăn'do, **Rol-dão',** 1 rol-dauń', 2 rōl-douń', **Rol-dan',** 1 rol-dān', 2 rōl-dăn'; Sp. **Ro-lan'do,** 1 ro-lōn'do, 2 ro-lăn'do. **2.** A prefect of the Brittany marches, the hero of the Anglo-Norman *Chanson de Roland* (probably the work of a Norman trouvère), 11th cent., the champion of the Charlemagne legends, reputed nephew of Charlemagne, slain by the Gascons at Roncesvalles in 778: called *Orlando* in Italian romances concerning Charlemagne. [Teut., fame of the land.] **Row'land‡.**

rôle, 1 rōl; 2 rōl, *n.* A part or character taken by an actor; any assumed character or function. [F.]

roll, 1 rōl; 2 rōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to progress by turning over and over upon a surface without slipping; also, to move with rotation, or to partially rotate; turn about continually, as one's eyes. **2.** To wrap round and round upon itself or upon an axis; also, to cause to assume the shape of a sphere or cylinder by means of rotation and pressure; as, to *roll* a carpet. **3.** To envelop with or without rotation of the object enveloped; enwrap. **4.** To make smooth, compact, or flat by means of a roller or rolling-pin; as, to *roll* dough; to *roll* sheet metal. **5.** To carry onward with a steady swelling and sweeping motion; as, the ocean *rolls* its waves. **6.** To cause to heave or sway sidewise, as a ship. **7.** To push or drive along on rollers. **8.** To calender, as paper. **9.** To utter with a continued trilling sound, as a bird; to utter with a vibration of the tongue on the palate; as, to *roll* one's r's. **10.** To beat a roll upon, as a drum. **11.** To emit in a full and swelling manner, as musical sounds. **12.** *Bookbinding.* To ornament, as the edges or inner covers of a bound book, by a bookbinder's roll. **13.** *Print.* To apply ink to (a form) with a roller or rollers. **14**‖. To revolve in mind. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move onward by turning round and round upon a surface without slipping, as the wheel of a carriage; also, to move onward while rotating. **2.** To move or run on wheels. **3.** To rotate partially. **4.** To undulate or sweep along, as waves or plains; hence, to move tumultuously; fluctuate; as, *rolling* mists. **5.** To sway or toss from side to side, as a ship at sea. **6.** To fall or tumble forward with a rotary motion, as water. **7.** To give forth a deep, reverberating sound, as thunder. **8.** To assume, through a rotating movement, the form of a cylinder, as of cloth. **9.** To be extended, flattened, or smoothed under the action of a roller or between rollers; as, the metal *rolls* easily. **10.** To luxuriate; abound; as, to *roll* in wealth. **11.** To beat a roll on a drum. **12.** To utter trills: said especially of birds. **13.** To perform a periodic revolution, as a heavenly body. Syn.: see REVOLVE.

roll, *n.* **1.** Anything rolled up in cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of parchment. **2.** Hence, an official writing, especially a list of names or a register. **3.** A long strip, as of ribbon or carpet, rolled upon itself or upon a core: sometimes of an agreed length used as a measure of quantity. **4.** *Cookery.* Any food rolled up in preparation for use, as bread by rolling up pieces of dough, meat for roasting, or a pudding or cake formed in a similar way; as, a jelly *roll.* **5.** A roller; particularly, a cylinder in fixed bearings used as a roller. **6.** A rolling, as of thunder. **7.** A trill, as of a canary. **8.** The rapid beating of a drum to make its sound continuous. **9.** A rolling gait or movement; (*Naut.*), motion from side to side, as of a ship in a seaway. **10.** An undulating surface, as of the sea. **11.** A strip of leather or other material fitted with pockets to hold tools or toilet articles, etc., around which it is rolled and fastened. [< F. *rôle,* < L. *rotula,* dim. of *rota,* wheel.] Syn.: see LIST; RECORD.—**roll'-call",** *n.* The act of calling over a roll or list of the names of a number of persons, as soldiers or workmen, to ascertain which are present; also, the time of or signal for calling the roll.

Rol'land', 1 ro"lān'; 2 ro"lăn', **Romain** (1868–). A French essayist and dramatic author; awarded Nobel prize for literature in 1915; *Musiciens contemporains; Jean Christophe,* etc.

roll'er, 1 rōl'er; 2 rōl'ĕr, *n.* **1.** Any cylindrical article or device that rolls, as to reduce friction. Specif.: (1) A round stick placed under a heavy object to assist in moving it. (2) A caster-wheel. (3) The round stick over which an endless towel passes.

2. Any cylindrical body used to roll over a surface, as to exert pressure or to carry something. Specif.: (1) A heavy cylinder, for rolling and smoothing the ground; a clod-crusher or road-roller. (2) *Print.* A rod used in applying ink to printing-surfaces.

3. A long rolled bandage to be wrapped around a limb or the like: used in surgery. **4.** A person who rolls anything. **5.** One of a series of long, swelling waves, as of the ocean. **6.** An Old World bird of crow-like form with gaudy colors, remarkable for its irregular rolling or tumbling flight, especially the common species (*Coracias garrula*), found in Europe. **7.** A tumbler pigeon.—**roll'er-bear"ing,** *n.* A bearing employing rollers to lessen friction.—**r.-skate,** *n.* A skate having rollers instead of a runner.

rol'lick, 1 rel'ik; 2 rŏl'ĭk, *vi.* [Colloq.] To move in a careless or swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; act carelessly and jovially. [< ROLL, *v.,* but cp. FROLIC.] **rol'lic†.—rol'lick-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Moving in a careless or swaggering manner; jovial. **2.** Expressive of a careless, frolicsome spirit; as, *rollicking* behavior. **rol'lick-some†; rol'lick-y†.** [historian.

Rol"lin', 1 ro"lañ'; 2 ro"lăn', **Charles** (1661–1741). A French

roll'ing, 1 rōl'iŋ; 2 rōl'ĭng. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Having a succession of sloping elevations and depressions; undulating; as, *rolling* prairies. **2.** Turned back or down as if over a roll; as, a *rolling* collar. **3.** Of or pertaining to rolling; used in rolling. **4.** Moving like one who or that which rolls. **II.** *n.* The act of a person or thing that rolls, or of one who uses a rolling-tool.—**rolling circle.** **1.** The pitch-circle of a gear-wheel or friction-wheel. **2.** An imaginary circle on a paddle-wheel, located at that point where the rotation-speed equals the speed of the vessel.—**r. hitch,** see illus. under KNOT, 66.—**roll'ing-mill",** *n.* An establishment in which metal is rolled into sheets, bars, etc.—**roll'ing-pin",** *n.* A roller, usually of wood, with a handle at each end, for rolling out dough, etc.—**roll'ing-stock",** *n.* The wheeled transportation equipment of a railroad.

Rol'lo, 1 rel'o; 2 rŏl'o, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. Sw. **Ru'dolf,** 1 rū'delf, 2 rū'dŏlf: F. **Ra"oul',** 1 ra"ūl', 2 rä"ūl', **Ro"-dolphe',** 1 ro"dŏlf', 2 ro"dŏlf'; G. **Ru'dolf,** 1 rū'dolf, 2 rų'dŏlf; It. **Ro-dol'fo,** 1 ro-dōl'fo, 2 ro-dōl'fo; Pg. Sp. **Ro-dol'fo,** 1 ro-dōl'fo, 2 ro-dōl'fo. **2.** A Norwegian viking (860–932); first duke of Normandy. **Hroĭf‡.** [Teut., wolf of fame.]

roll'way", 1 rōl'wē"; 2 rōl'wā", *n.* An inclined way, natural or artificial, down which logs may be rolled or shot; chute.

roly-po'ly, 1 rō'li-pō'li; 2 rō'ly-pō'ly. **I.** *a.* Like a roly-poly; pudgy; dumpy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A boiled or steamed pudding made from a sheet of dough, rolled up with fruit, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] A pudgy person.

Rom., *abbr.* Roman, Romance, Romans.

Ro-ma'gna, 1 ro-mā'nya; 2 ro-mā'nyä, *n.* A former province of the Papal States now divided into the Italian provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forlì.

Ro-ma'ic, 1 ro-mē'ik; 2 ro-mā'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the language or people of modern Greece. **II.** *n.* Modern Greek, especially the popular spoken form called *demotic:* distinguished from the literary form called *modern Hellenic.* [< LL. *Romaicus,* < Gr. *Rhōmaïkos,* < *Rhōmē,* Rome; applied to the Greeks of the Eastern Roman Empire.]

Ro'man, 1 rō'man; 2 rō'man. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Rome or the Romans. **2.** Resembling a Roman in character; noble; stern. **3.** Roman Catholic. **4.** Having the form of the letters or numerals known as Roman. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native, resident, or citizen of modern Rome or a citizen of the ancient Roman Empire. **2.** [r- or R-] *Print.* A style of perpendicular type, as that in which these words are printed; also, a black Gothic letter used by the ancient Romans. **3.** *pl.* The Epistle to the Romans [< F. *romain,* < L. *Romanus, Roma,* Rome.]—**Epistle to the Romans,** one of the New Testament books, consisting of a letter of the apostle Paul to the Christians at Rome.—**Roman architecture,** a style of architecture which is characterized by the size, massiveness, and boldness of its round arches and vaults, by the somewhat lavish adoption of Greek embellishments, and by excellent stone- and brick-masonry of every kind.—**R. mile,** see MILE, *n.,* 1.—**R. nose,** a nose that is somewhat aquiline.—**R. numerals,** the letters used by the ancient Romans as symbols in arithmetical notation. See NUMERAL.—**R. punch,** an ice consisting of the white of eggs beaten up with rum and lemon-juice.—**Ro'man-ism,** *n.* The dogmas, forms, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church: a term used chiefly in disparagement by Protestants.—**Ro'man-ist.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Romanism: contumelious. **II.** *n.* A Roman Catholic: opprobrious use.—**Ro'man-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"-ING.] To make or become Roman or Roman Catholic; also, to write or speak in a Latinized style. **Ro'man-ise†.—Rom'ish,** *a.* Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church: usually derogatively.

Ro'man Cath'o-lic. **1.** Pertaining to the Church of Rome. **2.** A member of that church.—**Roman Catholic Church,** that organized part of Christendom which is in communion with the Pope of Rome, and which claims to be the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, in respect to which all other churches are schismatical or heretical. Theoretically, it also claims supreme spiritual authority on earth. Its teaching is based on the Scriptures and on tradition. Its liturgical rites center about the mass, in which it is held that there is an entire transubstantiation of the eucharistic elements into the body and blood of Christ and a perpetual but unbloody renewal of his vicarious sacrifice.

ro-mance', 1 ro-mans'; 2 ro-măns'. **I.** *vi.* [RO-MANCED't; RO-MANC'ING.] **1.** To indulge in visionary fabrications; tell fanciful stories. **2.** To think or act in a romantic manner. Syn.: see DREAM; FICTION. **II.** *a.* [R-] Of or belonging to one or more, or all, of the languages that are the immediate descendants of the ancient Latin. The **Romance languages,** descended from the *lingua Romana rustica,* or popular Latin, mixed with foreign elements, exist now as Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Provençal, Rhæto-Romanic, and Roumanian.

III. *n.* **1.** A form of idealistic prose fiction distinguished from the novel or tale because it does not bind itself to verisimilitude or reality, but gives scope to imagination and idealization, as Scott's *Ivanhoe* or Cervantes's *Don Quixote;* any extravagant story or series of romantic events or adventures. **2.** A poetical tale of chivalry growing out of a cycle of medieval legends, such as those of Charlemagne or Arthur, written originally in one of the Romance dialects. **3.** The character of that which

appears strange and fascinating, heroic, chivalrous, and the like; also, delight in what is chivalrous, adventurous, fanciful, or mysterious. **4.** [R-] One, or all collectively, of the Romance languages. **5.** *Mus.* Any simple rhythmical melody suggestive of a love-song. **6.** A falsehood; fabrication. [< L, LL, > *Romanicus*, Roman.]—**ro-manc'er**, *n.*

Ro-ma'nes, 1 ro-mā'nes; 2 ro-mā'nēs, **George John** (1848-1894). An English psychologist and author; follower of Darwin; *Animal Intelligence.*

Ro"man-esque', 1 rō"mən-esk'; 2 rō"mən-ĕsk'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or designating a certain style of architecture. See below. **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by the Romance languages, especially the dialect of Languedoc. **3.** [r-] Romantic: a Gallicism. [F.] **Ro"man-esk'**†. **II.** *n.* **1.** The Romanesque style of architecture. **2.** [Rare.] The vernacular of Languedoc and other provinces in southern France. —**Romanesque architecture,** the prevailing style, developed from Roman principles, of Western architecture (5th to the 12th century), embracing the Saxon, Norman, Lombard, etc., characterized by the round arch and general massiveness. It reached its best form in France in the 11th and 12th centuries.

Ro-man'ic, 1 ro-man'ik; 2 ro-măn'ic. *a.* Roman; also, Romance.

Ro-ma'nof, 1. 1 ro-mä'nof; 2 ro-mä'nŏf. **Mikhail Feodorovich** (1596–1645). Czar of Russia; founder of the Romanof dynasty, which reigned from 1613 to 1762 and was succeeded by the Romanof-Oldenburg house, which reigned till 1917. **Ro-ma'-noff**†; **Ro-ma'nov**‡; **Ro-ma'now**‡.

Ro-mansch', 1 ro-mänsh' *or* -mänsh'; 2 ro-mänsh' *or* -mänsh'. **I.** *a.* Rhæto-Romanic. **II.** *n.* Same as LADIN. [< L. *Romanicus.* < *Roma*, Rome.] **Ro-mansh'**‡.

ro-mant'‖, ‖ 1 ro-mant', ro-mänt'; 2 ro-mănt', ro-mänt', *n.* A **ro-maunt'**‖, ‖ romance: the Middle English form, now used in titles and in poetry.

ro-man'tic, 1 ro-man'tik; 2 ro-măn'tic, *a.* **1.** Founded upon or influenced by what is extravagantly ideal; sentimental rather than rational; visionary; as, *romantic* ideas. **2.** Inspiring thoughts resembling those of romance; wild or picturesque; as, *romantic* scenery. **3.** Pertaining to or suggestive of the strange and fantastic; hence, fictitious and improbable; as, *romantic* heroes; a *romantic* conceit. **4.** Of or pertaining to the literature, art, and ideas of the Romance peoples, as opposed to *classic;* specif., in architecture and art, not conforming to fixed rules, but expressive of extravagant feeling; fantastic; fanciful. [See ROMANCE, *n.*] **ro-man'ti-cal**‡ [Rare].

Syn.: airy, chimerical, dreamy, extravagant, fanciful, fantastic, fictitious, ideal, imaginative, picturesque, poetic, sentimental, visionary, wild.—Ant.: exact, historical, literal, precise, truthful, unadorned, unimaginative, unvarnished.—**ro-man'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ro-man'tic, *n.* A follower of the romantic school; as, the French *romantics.*

ro-man'ti-cism, 1 ro-man'ti-sizm; 2 ro-măn'ti-cism, *n.* The quality or characteristic of being romantic; in literature, a romantic style as opposed to the classical: a revival of medieval forms. In the late 18th century and early 19th a movement or school which substituted for the simplicity, harmony, and purity of the *classicism* of the Augustan age, the mystic, passionate, free-spirited, and capricious standards of the Middle Ages that prevailed in France, with Rousseau; in Germany with Schelling, Schlegel, Lessing, etc.; and in England, with Gray, Cowper, Burns, Coleridge, Southey, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Rossetti, and Carlyle, whose work *Sartor Resartus* best represents their school.—**ro-man'ti-cist,** *n.*

Rom'a-ny, 1 rem'ə-ni; 2 rŏm'a-ny. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to **Rom'ma-ny,** ‖ the Gipsies or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Gipsy. **2.** The dialect of Gipsies. [< Gipsy *Romani,* Gipsy, < *rom,* man.]

Ro-maunt' of the Rose, 1 ro-mänt'; 2 ro-mänt'. An allegorical romance in verse of the 13th and 14th centuries; called the "French Iliad"; done into English by Chaucer.

Rom. Cath., *abbr.* Roman Catholic.

Rome, 1 rōm; 2 rŏm, *n.* **1.** A province of W. central Italy; 4,664 sq. m.; pop. 1,387,000; formerly Latium. **Ro'ma**‡. **2.** A city on the river Tiber, capital and seat of government of Italy and of a university; formerly the seat of the ancient Roman republic and of the Roman empire; the center of the Roman Catholic Church, and seat of the Vatican, the residence of the Pope; pop. 591,000. **Ro'ma**‡. **3.** A university city of N. W. Georgia; pop. 13,260. **4.** A city of central New York; pop. 26,340.

Ro'me-o, 1 rō'mi-ō; 2 rō'me-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* the hero of the play, son of Montague, in love with Juliet, daughter of Capulet, the enemy of his house. He kills himself, thinking Juliet dead, and she follows his example.

Rom'ney, 1 rem'ni; 2 rŏm'ny, **George** (1734-1802). An English painter; *The Parson's Daughter.*

romp, 1 remp; 2 rŏmp. **I.** *vi.* To play boisterously. **II.** *n.* **1.** One, especially a girl, who romps. **2.** Noisy, exciting frolic or play. [For RAMP, *v.* & *n.*]—**romp'er,** *n.* **1.** Same as ROMP, *n.*, 1. **2.** *pl.* A combination of waist and trousers worn by young children, as at play.—**romp'ing,** *n.* Boisterous playing.—**romp'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**romp'ish,** *a.* Inclined toward boisterousness in play.—**romp'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**romp'ish-ness,** *n.*

Rom'u-lus, 1 rem'yu-lus; 2 rŏm'yu-lus, *n.* One of the twin legendary founders of Rome, abandoned in infancy and suckled by a wolf. He kills his brother and becomes sole ruler. He was deified by the Romans. See REMUS.

Ron"ces-val'les, 1 ron"sə-val'es; 2 rŏn"ce-văl'ēs, *n.* A village in N. Spain; Charlemagne's rear-guard defeated and Roland slain, 778. **Rouce"vaux'**‡ [F.].

ron-deau', 1 ron-dō' *or* ron'dō; 2 rŏn-dō' *or* rŏn'dō, *n.* **1.** A poem of French origin, consisting of thirteen lines with only two rimes; the opening words of the first line are added, as an unrimed refrain, after the eighth and thirteenth lines. **2.** *Mus.* A rondo. **3.** A refrain. [F.]

ron'del, 1 ron'del; 2 rŏn'dĕl, *n.* A form of French verse consisting of 13 or 14 lines, in two stanzas of four and one of five or six lines, the first two lines being repeated, as a refrain, in the seventh and eighth lines, and again in the thirteenth and fourteenth. The names *rondeau* and *rondel* are often used interchangeably in English. [See ROUND, *a.*]

ron'de-let, 1 ron'di-let; 2 rŏn'de-lĕt, *n.* A brief French verse-form with a refrain, which generally consists of two or more words of the first line. [OF., dim. of *rondel;* see ROUND, *a.*] **rond'lett**‡.

ron'do, 1 ron'do; 2 rŏn'do, *n.* **1.** The musical setting of a rondeau. **2.** A musical composition having a main theme and several contrasting episodes, the former being repeated in its original key after each subordinate theme. [It.]

ron'dure‖, 1 ron'diur; 2 rŏn'dur. *n.* Anything circular or spherical; a curve or swell. [< F. *rondeur,* roundness.] **roun'dure**†.

ron'lon†, *n.* A mangy or scabby animal or person. **ron'yon**†.

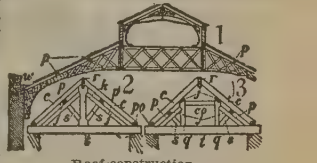
ron'quil, 1 ron'kil; 2 rŏn'kil, *n.* A deep-water fish (family *Bathymasteridæ*), as *Ronquilus jardani,* of the North Pacific. [< Sp. *ronquillo,* dim. of *ronco,* hoarse, < L. *raucus,* horse.]

Ron"sard', 1 rōn"sär'; 2 rŏn"sär', **Pierre de** (1524-1585). A French diplomat and poet, called "Prince of Poets," who led the poetic form of his time toward classical models.

Rönt'gen, etc. See ROENTGEN, etc.

rood, 1 rūd; 2 rōōd, *n.* **1.** A cross or crucifix; specif., a crucifix or a representation of the Crucifixion over the altar-screen of a church. **2.** One of various measures. (1) A square land-measure, equivalent to one-fourth of a statute acre. See MEASURE. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A measure of 6 to 8 yards. [< AS. *rōd,* rood.]—**rood'-beam',** *n.* A beam over the entrance to a choir for supporting a cross or crucifix.—**r.-screen,** *n.* An enriched screen, usually surmounted by a rood, separating the choir presbytery from the nave.

roof, 1 rūf; 2 rōōf. **I.**‡ *vt.* **1.** To cover with or as with a roof. **2.** To shelter; house. **II.** *n.* **1.** The exterior upper covering of a building. **2.** Any top covering, as of a car or oven. **3.** Figuratively: (1) A home. (2) The most elevated part of anything; as, the *roof* of the world **4.** [Slang.] (1) The head (2) A hat. [< AS. *rōf,* roof.]—**roof of the mouth,** the palate.—**roof'age,** *n.* The material forming a roof; roofing.—**roof'er,** *n.* One who makes or repairs **roofs.**—**roof'-gar"den,** *n.* A garden on the roof of a building; especially a space on a roof used for public entertainments, restaurants, etc.—**roof'ing,** *n.* **1.** Roofs collectively. **2.** Material for roofs. **3.** Shelter. **4.** The act of covering with a roof.—**roof'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no roof. **2.** Destitute of shelter.—**roof'tree",** *n.* The ridge-pole of a roof; hence, the roof.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1919), an American statesman and man of letters; awarded the Nobel prize for peace in 1906; 26th President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2.** A borough in central New Jersey; pop. 11,050.

roost, 1 rüst; 2 rōōst. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* To perch upon, as a roost: used reflexively; to sit or perch, as upon a roost. **II.** *n.* A perch upon which fowls rest at night; also, any place where birds resort to spend the night; hence, any temporary resting-place. [< AS. *hrōst,* roost.]—**roost'er,** *n.* The male of the domestic fowl.

roost'ĭt, 1 rüst'ĭt; 2 rōōst'ĭt. *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Rusty. **2.** Dry; parched.

root[1], 1 rüt; 2 rōōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To plant and fix in the earth by or as by roots. **2.** To fix or imprint deeply and durably; as, to be *rooted* in the faith. **3.** To pull, dig, or tear up by the roots; extirpate; eradicate: with *up* or *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To fix the root; enter the earth, as roots. **2.** To be firmly fixed or established.

root[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To turn or dig up, as earth, with the snout, as swine. **2.** To tear up; eradicate. [< AS. *wrōtan,* root; akin to *wrōt,* snout.] Syn.: see EXTERMINATE.

root[3], *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] To do work for some one; give aid or encouragement; applaud by shouting, or cheering one's favorites in a contest: with *for;* as, he *rooted for* Harvard.

root, *n.* **1.** The underground part of a plant, through which it absorbs moisture and derives nourishment; popularly, any underground growth, as a tuber or bulb. **2.** One of certain other growths serving for attachment, support, etc., as in the ivy or mistletoe. **3.** *Bot.* The descending axis of a plant, differing from the stem in branching irregularly and in being without joints or leaves and normally without buds. **4.** Figuratively, that from which anything derives origin, growth, or life and vigor; as, industry is the *root* of prosperity; to get to the *root* of the matter. **5.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Some rootlike part of an organ or structure; as, the *root* of a tooth or nerve. **6.** *Philol.* A fundamental or elementary part of a word that carries the primitive notion or significance with it, without prefix, suffix, or formative modification; the essential and primitive as distinguished from the relational or accidental (formative) part of a word. **7.** *Math.* (1) A quantity that, taken a specified number of times as a factor, will give another quantity called its *power;* as, 2 is the fourth *root* of 16. The number of times the root is thus taken as a factor is called its *index,* and roots are named from the indices, the words **square root** and **cube root** being often used for *second* and *third root.* A root is indicated algebraically by the symbol √, surmounted by the index (the index 2 being understood when none is expressed) or by the denominator of a fractional exponent. Thus, the square root of x is written $\sqrt{x}$ or $x^{1/2}$. (2) The quantity that, when substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, satisfies the equation. **8.** *Mus.* A tone on which a chord is built up. [< AS. *rōt,* < Ice. *rōt,* root.]—**root beer,** same as BEER[1], *n.*, 2.—**root'-cap",** *n.* A cap-like covering of one or more layers of relatively large parenchymatous cells, protecting the extremity of a growing root.—**root'let,** *n.* A small root.—**root'stock",** *n.* **1.** A rhizome. **2.** Original source; origin.—**root'y,** **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of or consisting of roots. **2.** Resembling roots. **II.** *n.* [Soldiers' Slang.] Bread.

Typical Roots.
1. Tap-rooted (*beet*). 2. Climbing spur (*ivy*). 3. Tuberous (*dahlia*). 4. Fasciculated (*leek*). 5. Adventitious (*strawberry*). 6. Air-called (*orchid*).

Root, Elihu (1845–). An American lawyer and statesman; Secretary of State, 1905–1909; U. S. Senator, 1909–1914; awarded the Nobel prize for peace in 1912.

root'er[1], 1 rüt'er; 2 rōōt'er, *n.* One who or that which takes root.

root'er[2], *n.* One who or that which roots, as a swine, or tears up as by rooting; a destroyer; eradicator. [plauding.

root'er[3], *n.* [Slang.] One who gives encouragement, as by ap-

rope, 1 rōp; 2 rōp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ROPED[1]; ROP'ING.] **1.** To tie up or unite with rope; divide off by or as by ropes: usually with *off.* **2.** To enclose or border with a rope. **3.** [Western U. S.] To catch with a lasso. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To inveigle: with *in.* **5.** To become drawn out or extended into a filament or thread. **II.** *n.* **1.** A construction of twisted fibers, as of hemp, cotton, flax, etc., so intertwined as to form a thick cord; technically, a cord of one inch or more in diameter. **2.** A collection of things plaited or united in a line. **3.** A slimy or glutinous filament or thread. **4.** A cord or halter used in hanging; figuratively, the death penalty. [< AS. *rāp,* rope.]—**rope band** (*Naut.*), a piece of spun-yarn for fastening the head of a sail to a spar.—**r. ladder,** a ladder made of ropes or with rope sides and wooden or other rounds.—**to make ropes,** to lay snares.—**rope'-danc"er,** *n.* One who performs on the tight rope.—**r.-danc"ing,** *n.*—**r.-maker,** *n.* One who is engaged in the manufacture of rope.—**rop'er-y,** *n.* **1.** A rope-walk. **2**†. Roguery.—**rope-trick,** *n.* **1.** Any sleight-of-hand trick performed with ropes. **2**†. A trick that deserves the halter.—**rope'walk,** *n.* A long alley formerly used for the spinning of rope-yarn: now in general superseded by some structure using improved machinery.—**r.-walker,** *n.* One who walks on the tight rope.—**rop'y,** *a.* **1.** That may be drawn into threads, as a glutinous substance: stringy. **2**§. Resembling ropes or cordage.—**rop'i-ly,** *adv.*—**rop'i-ness,** *n.*

roque, 1 rōk; 2 rōk, *n.* A form of croquet as played by experts.—**ro-quet',** *vt.* In croquet, to strike (another's ball) with one's own.—**ro-quet',** *n.* The act of roqueting.

Roque'fort, 1 rōk'fȧrt *or* (*F.*) rok"fōr'; 2 rōk'fȯrt *or* (*F.*) rok"fōr', *n.* A commune in Aveyron department, France, famed for its goats and cheese, which are named from it.

roqu'e-laure, 1 rek'i-lār *or* -lōr; 2 rōk'e-lạr *or* -lōr, *n.* A form of short cloak worn by men in the 18th century. [< Duc de *Roquelaure.*] **rock'low‡; rok'e-lay‡; roqu'e-lo‡.**

Roques, 1 rōk; 2 rōk, **Pierre Auguste** (1856–1920). French general in the World War.

ror'qual, 1 rôr'kwal; 2 rôr'kwal. *n.* A whale (genus *Balænoptera*) having a well-developed dorsal fin. [< Sw. *rörhval,* < *rör,* reed, + *hval,* whale.] **fin'back"‡.**

Ro'sa, 1 rō'zȧ; 2 rō'ʒa, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See ROSE[2]. **2. Salvator** (1615–1673), an Italian historical painter.

Ros'a-bel, 1 rez'a-bel; 2 rōʒ'a-bĕl, *n.* A feminine personal name. [L., a beautiful rose.] **Ros"a-bel'la‡.**

Ro-sa'ce-æ, 1 ro-zē'si-ī; 2 ro-sā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The rose family, embracing 65 genera and nearly 1,200 species, including the apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, cherry, strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry.—**ro-sa'ce-an,** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the *Rosaceæ.* **2.** Resembling a rose; rosy. **ro-sa'ceous‡.**

ro-sal'ĭa, 1 ro-zāl'yȧ; 2 ro-sāl'yä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The repetition of a passage, each time ascending one degree: from the first word of a song employing such repetition.

Ros'a-lie, 1 rez'a-lī; 2 rōʒ'a-lē, *n.* A feminine personal name. [< L. *rosa.*] **Ro-sa'li-a‡.**

Ros'a-lind, 1 rez'a-lind; 2 rōʒ'a-lind, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Shakespeare's *As You Like It,* the heroine, daughter of the banished duke, who assumes male attire and in that guise is met by her lover Orlando.

Ros'a-mond, 1 rez'a-mend; 2 rōʒ'a-mond, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. **Ro'za-mond,** 1 rō'zȧ-ment, 2 rō'zȧ-mŏnt; F. **Ro"se-monde',** 1 rō"zȧ-mōnd', 2 rō"ʒe-mōnd'; It. **Ros-mon'da,** 1 ros-mōn'dȧ, 2 rōs-mōn'dä; L. **Ro"sa-mun'da,** 1 rō"zȧ-mun'dȧ, 2 rō"ʒa-mūn'da; Sp. **Ro"sa-mun'da,** 1 rō"sa-mūn'dȧ, 2 rō"sä-mụn'dä. [Teut., famed protection.]

ro-san'i-lin, \ 1 ro-zan'i-lin, -lin *or* -līn; 2 ro-ʒăn'i-lĭn, -lĭn *or* **ro-san'i-line,** /-līn, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{19}N_3$), having basic properties, obtained from anilin by treatment with reagents, as arsenic acid, nitric acid, and stannic chlorid. It forms reddish salts, used as dyestuffs. **2.** Loosely, some salt of this base used as a dyestuff, as fuchsin, magenta, or rosein. [< ROSE[1] + ANILIN, ANILINE.]

Ro-sa'ri-o, 1 ro-sä'ri-o; 2 ro-sä'rī-o, *n.* A river port on the Parana river in Santa Fé province, Argentine Republic; pop. 222,600.

ro'sa-ry, 1 rō-zo-ri; 2 rō'ʒa-ry, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A string of beads for keeping count of devotions, or a series of prayers counted by the beads. The rosary consists of groups called decades, in which the common or **dominican rosary** contains 15, a decade containing 10 aves each represented by a bead preceded by a paternoster represented by a slightly larger bead and followed by a gloria represented by a short section of chain; the dominican rosary thus contains 165 beads. The decades are commonly joined to three aves and a paternoster and a cross or medal, on which the Apostles' Creed is recited. The term **lesser rosary** is applied to a smaller rosary containing only five decades, similarly represented by 55 beads.

2. A chaplet or garland, as of roses. **3.** Hence, a collection of literary selections. **4.** A garden or bed of roses. [Ult. < L. *rosa,* rose.]

Ros'ci-us, 1 rosh'i-us; 2 rōsh'i-ŭs, **Gallus Quintus.** A Roman comic actor (–62 B. C.?); friend of Cicero.—**Ros'ci-an,** *a.*

Ros'coe, 1 ros'ko; 2 rōs'eo, **William** (1753–1831). An English historian and poet.

rose[1], 1 rōz; 2 rōʒ, *vt.* [Poet. or Obs.] **1.** To cause to blush; redden. **2.** To perfume with or as with roses.

rose[2], *imp.* of RISE, *v.*

rose[1], 1 rōz; 2 rōʒ, *n.* **1.** A hardy, erect, or climbing shrub (genus *Rosa*) of numerous varieties, with rod-like, prickly stems, or its flower, having 5 or rarely 4 petals. In cultivation the stamens are transformed into petals and the flowers become double. It is the national flower of England. **2.** Any one of various other plants or flowers having some real or fancied likeness to the true rose. **3.** A light pinkish crimson, like the color of many roses. **4.** Something resembling a rose, as an object, ornament, device, design, or marking. (1) An ornamental knot, as of ribbon, or lace; a rosette. (2) A perforated cap, plate, or nozle at the orifice of a pipe, to act as a sprinkler or strainer. (3) A circular disk or card marked with radiating lines, as in the mariners' compass and some other instruments. **5.** *Gem-cutting.* (1) A form given to precious stones, especially diamonds, by cutting, characterized by a flat base with a hemispherical upper surface covered with small facets. (2) A very small splinter-like diamond cut rarely or only with a very small number of facets. See illus. under DIAMOND. **6.** *Paihol.* Erysipelas. [< L.[Ab] *rosa,* rose.]—**golden rose** (*R. C. Ch.*), a rose of wrought gold, blessed by the Pope and presented, usually to a Roman Catholic sovereign, as a distinguished honor.—**r. of Jericho,** a small annual (*Anastatica hierochuntina*) of desert places from Syria to Algeria, which rolls up when dry and expands again when moist. **Jericho**

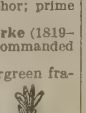
r.‡.—r. of Sharon. **1.** In Scripture (*Song of Sol.* ii, 1), an unknown flower, perhaps the autumn crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*) or the narcissus. **2.** [U. S.] The Syrian hibiscus or althea (*Hibiscus syriacus*). **3.** A species (*Hypericum calycinum*) of Saint-John's-wort. **—r. window,** a circular window filled with tracery, called, when this takes the form of spokes, a **wheel window.—under the r.** in strict confidence; privately: the rose being in ancient Egypt the emblem of silence.**—ro'se-ate,** *a.* **1.** Of a rose-color. **2.** Rosy. **3.** Figuratively, happy; smiling.**—rose'-bay",** *n.* Any one of several plants. Specif.: (1) Any rhododendron, especially *Rhododendron maximum.* (2) The great willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*). (3) The oleander.**—r.-beetle, r.-bug, r.-chafer,** *n.* One of various beetles injurious to roses.**—rose'bud",** *n.* **1.** The bud of a rose. **2.** A young girl.**—r.-bush,** *n.* A rose-bearing shrub or vine.**—r.-campion,** *n.* [Eng.] Any species of *Lychnis,* especially the mullen-pink.**—r.-cheeked,** *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.**—r.-cold,** *n.* Hay-fever.**—r.-cross,** *n.* The symbol of the Rosicrucians: a rose and cross combined in some form.**—r.-engine,** *n.* A machine, or an attachment to a lathe, having a cutting-tool arranged so that it will produce curved lines, as the lathework seen on bank-notes.**—rose'fish",** *n.* An orange-red scorpænoid food-fish (*Sebastes marinus*), of the North Atlantic; Norway haddock.**—r.-geranium,** *n.* A cultivated geranium (*Pelargonium capitatum*) with rose-scented leaves and dense clusters of rose-purple flowers, grown extensively in South Africa.**—r.-mallow,** *n.* **1.** The hibiscus. See MALLOW. **2.** The hollyhock.**—r.-water.** **I.** *a.* Made with or resembling rose-water; hence, extremely or affectedly delicate or sentimental; as, *rose-water* philanthropy. **II.** *n.* A fragrant toilet and pharmaceutical water made variously, as by the distillation of rose-petals or rose-oil with water.**—rose'wood",** *n.* **1.** A hard, close-grained, dark-colored, fragrant cabinet-wood yielded by different Brazilian trees of the genus *Dalbergia,* etc., especially that produced by *D. nigra,* the most highly prized. Some species are said to be rose-scented when fresh. **2.** Any one of various other woods in some way resembling the true rosewoods. **3.** Any tree yielding one of these woods.

Rose², 1 rōz; 2 rōs, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ros'a-bel**‡; **Ro-sa'li-a**‡; **Ro'sa-lie**‡. **Ro'sie** (dim.). Dan. D. it. **Ro'sa,** 1 rō'za, 2 rō'ŝä; F. **Rose,** 1 rōz, 2 rōş; G. **Ro'se,** 1 rō'ze, 2 rō'ge; L. **Ro'sa,** 1 rō'za, 2 rō'sa; Sp. **Ro'sa,** 1 rō'sa, 2 rō'ŝä; Sw. **Ro'sa,** 1 rō'sa, 2 rō'sa. **Ro-si'na,** 1 ro-si'na, 2 ro-sī'nä. [L., a rose.]

Rose'ber-y, 1 rōz'ber-ɪ; 2 rōş'ber-y, **Earl of** (1847–). Archibald Philip Primrose, an English statesman and author; prime minister, 1894–1895.

Ro'se-crans, 1 rō'zi-kranz; 2 rō'ge-crănş, **William Starke** (1819–1898). An American major-general and diplomat; commanded Army of the Mississippi in the Civil War.

rose'ma-ry, 1 rōz'mē-rɪ; 2 rōş'mā-ry, *n.* An evergreen fragrant shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of the mint family of southern Europe and western Asia, with usually blue flowers: cultivated for its stimulating and refreshing perfume, for an oil obtained from it, and for use in cookery. [< L. *ros,* dew, + *marinus,* MARINE.]


Rosemary.

Ro"sen-ber'gi-a, 1 rō"zen-bēr'ji-ə; 2 rō"ŝēn-bĕr'ġi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of ornamental perennial climbing plants of the family *Polemoniaceæ.* [< Caroline *Rosenberg,* of Schleswig-Holstein.]

ro'se-o-, 1 rō'zi-o-; 2 rō'se-o-, *prefix.* Rose-red. [< L. *roseus,* rosy.]—**ro-se'o-la,** *n.* A rose-colored rash appearing on the skin. **rose'rash"‡.**

ros'et, 1 roz'et; 2 rōş'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] Same as ROZET.

Ro-set'ta stone, 1 ro-zet'ə; 2 ro-şĕt'a. A tablet of basalt containing an inscription in two forms of Egyptian hieroglyphics and in Greek, found near Rosetta, Egypt, in 1799; it supplied the key to the ancient inscriptions of Egypt.

ro-sette', 1 ro-zet'; 2 ro-şĕt', *n.* **1.** An ornament or badge having some resemblance to a rose; specif., a painted or sculptured architectural ornament with parts circularly arranged. **2.** Something likened to a full-blown or double rose; specif., a flower-like cluster or combination of leaves, organs, parts, or markings, arranged in circles, as in certain plants. [F., dim. of *rose* (< L. *rosa*), rose.]

Rosh Ha-sha'na, 1 rəsh *or* rōsh ha-shū'nə; 2 rōsh *or* rōsh hä-shä'nä. [Heb.] The Jewish New-Year's day; literally, "the head of the year."

Ro"si-cru'cian, 1 ro"zi-[*or* roz'ɪ-]krū'shən; 2 rō"şi-[*or* rōş'ɪ-]cru'shan, *n.* One claiming or reputed to be a member of a secret society of occult philosophers, said to have originated in Germany in the 15th century. The society was first described in a book published in 1614, now regarded by many as a satire. Many regard the society as mythical. [< L. *rosa,* rose, + *cruz,* cross. Johann Valentin Andreä who wrote theological pamphlets, and called himself a knight of the "Rose-cross," probably originated the name.]—**Ro"si-cru'cian,** *a.*—**Ro"si-cru'cian-ism,** *n.*

ros'i-ly, ros'i-ness. See ROSY.

ros'in, 1 roz'ɪn; 2 rōş'in. **I.** *vt.* To apply rosin to. **II.** *n.* **1.** Same as RESIN. **2.** Specif., the amber-colored resin forming the residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine. [Var. of RESIN.] **col'o-pho-ny‡.—ros'in-weed",** *n.* A coarse perennial herb of the aster family, with copious resinous juice, growing in the central and western United States, especially the compass-plant. See COMPASS-PLANT. **ros'in-wood"‡.—ros'in-y,** *a.*

Ros"i-nan'te, *n.* Same as ROCINANTE.

ro-sin'dol, 1 ro-zin'dōl *or* -del; 2 ro-şin'dōl *or* -dŏl, *n. Chem.* Any of certain red dyes obtained by treating indol compounds with benzoyl chlorid: a class name. [< ROSANILIN + INDOL.] **ro-sin'dole‡.**

ros'ma-rine¹, 1 roz'mə-rin; 2 rōş'ma-rīn, *n.* The walrus, formerly fabled to feed on dew. [< Dan. *rosmar,* < Norw. *rossmaar,* < Ice. *rosmhvalr,* walrus.] **ros'mer‡.**

ros'ma-rine²‡, *n.* **1.** Sea-dew. **2.** Rosemary.

Ros-min'i-an, 1 ros-min'i-ən; 2 rōş-mīn'i-an, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A member of a Roman Catholic monastic foundation, the Institute of Charity, organized in 1828 at Monte Calvario, Italy, by Antonio Rosmini-Serbati. Its members are the **Rosminian Fathers.** **2.** A believer in Rosminianism.—**Ros-min'i-an-ism,** *n.* The system of philosophy taught by Antonio Rosmini-Serbati: an objective idealism, which holds that by the senses we are introduced to realities which we could not know as beings unless we already possessed the idea of being.

ro-so'li-o, 1 ro-zō'lɪ-ō; 2 ro-şō'lĭ-ō, *n.* [It.] A cordial made from raisins: in countries east of Italy.

Ross, 1 rōs; 2 rōş, *n.* **1. Sir James Clark** (1800–1862), an English arctic explorer; discovered the north magnetic pole, 1831. **2. Sir John** (1777–1856), a Scottish arctic explorer; uncle of preceding. **3. Sir Ronald** (1857–), an English physician; discovered malaria bearing mosquitos in Africa, 1897–99; awarded Nobel prize for medicine, 1902.

Ross and Crom'ar-ty, 1 krem'ər-tɪ *or* kro-mär'tɪ; 2 crŏm'ar-ty *or* cro-mär'ty. A maritime county in N. W. Scotland; including mainland and islands; 3,089 sq. m.; pop. 70,790; capital, Dingwall.

Ros-set'ti, 1 ro-set'ɪ; 2 ro-şĕt'i, *n.* **1. Christina Georgina** (1830–1894), an English poet; sister of Dante Gabriel. **2. Dante Gabriel** (1828–1882), an English painter of the Preraffaelite school and poet; *The Blessed Damozel.*

Ros-si'ni, 1 ros-si'nɪ; 2 ros-şi'ni, **Gioacchino Antonio** (1792–1868). An Italian composer.

Ro"stand', 1 ro"stäⁿ'; 2 ro"stäⁿ', **Edmond** (1869–1918). A French dramatist and poet; elected to the Academy, 1901; *Cyrano de Bergerac; l'Aiglon; Chantecler,* etc.

ros-tel'lum, 1 res-tel'um; 2 rōs-tĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Zool.* A small beak-like part or rostrum. [L., dim. of *rostrum;* see ROSTRUM.]—**ros'tel-late,** *a.* Having a rostellum; minutely rostrate.

ros'ter, 1 res'tər; 2 rōş'ter, *n.* **1.** A list of officers and men enrolled for duty. **2.** Hence, any register or list of names. [< D. *rooster,* list.]

Ros'tock, 1 res'tek; 2 rōş'tŏk, *n.* A seaport and university town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin; pop. 67,960.

Ros-tof', 1 ros-tef'; 2 rōs-tŏf', *n.* A commercial town in Don Cossacks territory, S. Russia; pop. 204,700. **Ros-toff'‡; Ros-tov't.**

ros'tra, 1 res'trə; 2 rōş'tra, *n.* Plural of ROSTRUM.

ros'trum, 1 res'trum; 2 rōş'trŭm, *n.* [ROS'TRUMS[2] or -TRA, *pl.*] **1.** A pulpit or platform; hence, public orators collectively. **2.** *pl.* [Only in the form ROSTRA.] *Rom. Antiq.* The orators' platform in the Roman Forum: embellished with the beaks of the Latin ships captured 338 B. C. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A beak or snout; a beak-like process or part. **4.** One of various beak-like parts, as the beak or prow of an ancient war-galley. [< L. *rostrum,* beak.]—**ros'tral,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a rostrum. **2.** *Zool.* Having a rostrum, or beak-like process; beaked: frequent in composition; as, curvi-*rostral.* **ros'trate‡.**

ros'y, 1 roz'ɪ; 2 rōş'y, *a.* [ROS'I-ER; ROS'I-EST.] **1.** Like a rose; rose-red; blooming; blushing. **2.** Figuratively, bright, pleasing, or flattering. **3.** Made of or ornamented with roses. [< AS. *rōsig,* < *rōse,* rose.]—**ros'i-ly,** *adv.*—**ro'si-ness,** *n.*

rot, 1 ret; 2 rŏt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ROT'TED[4]; ROT'TING.] **1.** To make or become rotten; corrupt; decay. **2.** To induce or suffer from the disease called rot. **3.** To become morally rotten. **4.** To perish by slow degrees; stagnate; waste away. **5.** Same as RET. Syn.: see DECAY; PUTREFY.

II. *n.* That which is rotten, or the process of rotting. **2.** (1) *Med.* A wasting disease, as of the lungs. (2) A parasitic disease affecting sheep and other domestic animals. **3.** *Phytopathol.* A form of decay in plants, caused by fungi and bacteria. **4.** [Slang.] Trashy and nonsensical opinions or expressions; twaddle; bosh. [< AS. *rotian,* rot.]—**rot'ten,** *a.* **1.** Decomposed by natural process; putrid. **2.** Unsound; liable to break. **3.** Untrustworthy; treacherous. **4.** Afflicted with the rot, as sheep. **5.** *Slang.* Worthless.—**rot'ten-ly,** *adv.*—**rot'ten-ness,** *n.*—**rot'ten-stone",** *n.* A soft, friable rock, used as a polishing-material.

ro'ta¹, 1 rō'tə; 2 rō'ta, *n.* **1.** A roll of names, giving order of duty; a roster. **2.** A routine. **3.** A wheel. **4.** [R-] *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical court composed of twelve prelates or auditors, subject only to the authority of the Pope, which decides on public cases involving a conflict of rights. **Ro'ta Ro-ma'na‡.** [L., wheel.]

ro'ta², *n.* A medieval musical instrument of the guitar type. [LL., < W. *crwth,* fiddle.] **rote‡; rot'ta‡.**

ro-tam'e-ter, 1 ro-tam'ɪ-tər; 2 ro-tăm'e-ter, *n.* A curvometer.

ro'ta-ry, 1 rō'tə-rɪ; 2 rō'ta-ry, *a.* Turning around its axis, like a wheel, or so constructed as to turn thus; having some part that so turns; as, a *rotary* press. [< L. *rota,* wheel.]—**rotary engine,** an engine in which rotary motion is directly produced without reciprocating parts, as in a steam turbine: opposed to *reciprocating engine;* in internal-combustion engines, a radial engine revolving about a fixed crank-shaft.—**r. motor,** a rotary internal-combustion engine.

Ro'ta-ry Club. An international association of clubs, whose aim is to improve civic service.—**Ro-ta'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

ro'tate, 1 rō'tēt *or* rō-tēt'; 2 rō'tāt *or* ro-tāt'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RO'TAT-ED[2]; RO'TAT-ING.] **1.** To turn, or cause to turn, on or as on its axis. **2.** To alternate or change about, as crops, office-holders, etc.; to cause to succeed, or to have succession, in a recurring, regular series. **II.** *a.* **1.** Wheel-shaped; circular, as the corolla of certain flowers. **2.** *Entom.* Forming a circle

around a part, as spines or hairs. [< L. *rotatus*, pp. of *roto*, turn, < *rota*, wheel.] SYN.: see REVOLVE.—**ro'tat-ed,** *pa.* **1.** Turned around. **2.** Rotate.—**ro-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of rotating; rotary motion. **2.** Change by alternation; vicissitude of succession; order of sequence; as, *rotation* of crops or office. **3.** *Forestry.* The period represented by the age of a forest, or a part of a forest, at the time when it is cut, or intended to be cut. —**ro-ta'tion-al,** *a.*—**ro'ta-tiv**(es, *a.* Pertaining to or causing rotation.—**ro-ta'tor,** *n.* [RO"TA-TO'RES, *pl.*] One who or that which rotates or causes rotation; specif. (*Anat.*), a muscle that rolls or rotates a part upon its axis.—**ro'ta-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Having, pertaining to, or producing rotation. See ROTARY. **2.** Following in succession; alternating or recurring.

rotche, 1 rȯch; 2 rȯch, *n.* The little auk (*Alle alle*). See DOVEKIE. [< D. *rotje*, petrel.] **rotch‡; rotch'let‡; rotge‡.**

rote[1], 1 rōt; 2 rōt, *n.* Repetition of words as a means of learning them, with slight attention to the sense. [OF.]—**by rote,** mechanically; without intelligent attention; as, to learn *by rote*.

rote[2], *n.* Same as ROTA[2].

rote[3], *n.* The roar of the surf. [Ult. < AS. *hrūtan*, roar.]

Roth'er-thurn', 1 roth'ər-turn'; 2 roth'er-turn', *n.* Literally, "red tower," a pass with an old fortified tower between S. Hungary and Roumania in S. Transylvania mountains. Here the Hungarians defeated the Turks in 1442 and 1493, and the Austro-German troops defeated the Roumanians, Oct.–Nov., 1916.

Roth'er-ham, 1 roth'ər-əm; 2 rȯth'er-am, *n.* A manufacturing county borough in Yorkshire, England; pop. 68,045.

Roths'child, 1 rȯths'child *or* (*G.*) rōt'shilt; 2 rȯths'chīld *or* (*G.*) rōt'shilt, *n.* A Jewish family of bankers founded in Frankfort-on-the-Main by Mayer Rothschild (1743–1812). It has branches in Vienna, London, Paris, etc.

Ro-tif'er-a, 1 ro-tif'ər-ə; 2 ro-tif'er-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of microscopic fresh-water animalcules with rings of cilia which in motion produce a wheel-like effect; wheel-animalcules. [< L. *rota*, wheel, + *fero*, bear.]—**ro'ti-fer,** *n.* One of the *Rotifera*.—**ro-tif'er-al,** *a.*—**ro-tif'er-an,** *n.*—**ro-tif'er-ous,** *a.*

ro'ti-form, 1 rō'ti-fôrm; 2 rō'ti-fȯrm, *a.* Shaped like a wheel; rotate. [< L. *rota*, wheel, + -FORM.]

ro'tis"se-rie', 1 rō"tis"sə-rī'; 2 rō"tis"se-rī', *n.* [F.] **1.** A restaurant where patrons select uncooked food and have it roasted and served. **2.** A cook-shop where one may have food roasted for home consumption

rot'l, 1 rot'l; 2 rȯt'l, *n.* An Oriental weight of about 20 ounces.

ro'to-graph, 1 rō'to-graf; 2 rō'to-grȧf, *n.* One of a series of photographs printed from a developed roll of sensitized paper that bears the images.

ro'to-gra-vure, 1 rō'to-grə-vïur; 2 rō'to-gra-vūr, *n.* A picture engraved on a cylindrical printing surface and printed by a rotary press that prints both sides of the paper at the same time.

ro'tor, 1 rō'tər *or* -tər; 2 rō'tor, *n.* **1.** *Elec.* The portion of an alternating-current motor which revolves. **2.** A revolving part of a machine, as the wheel or wheels of a turbine. [Abbr. < ROTATOR.]

rot'tan, 1 rot'ən; 2 rȯt'an, *n.* [Scot.] A rat. **rot'ten‡; rot'tin; rot'ton‡.**

rot'ten, 1 rot'n; 2 rȯt'n, *a.* **1.** Decomposed by the natural process of decay; putrid. **2.** Characterized by or as if by the presence of rot; having offensive odor. **3.** Liable to break; as, *rotten* thread.

SYN.: carious, corrupt, decayed, deceitful, decomposed, defective, fetid, offensive, putrefied, putrescent, putrid, tainted, treacherous, unsound. See BAD. Compare DECAY, *v.*—ANT.: complete, fresh, healthful, healthy, perfect, pure, sound, sweet, untainted, wholesome. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

rot'ten-stone", 1 rot'n-stōn"; 2 rȯt'n-stōn", *n.* A soft, friable rock, consisting largely of silicious particles, used chiefly as a polishing-material.

Rot'ter-dam, 1 rot'ər-dam; 2 rȯt'er-dăm, *n.* A seaport of the Netherlands; pop. 531,896.

ro-tund', 1 ro-tund'; 2 ro-tŭnd', *a.* **1.** Rounded out; spherical; plump. **2.** Hence, full-toned, as a voice or utterance; in style, using sonorous words. **3.** Complete; entire. **4.** *Bot. & Entom.* Circular, or nearly so; orbicular. [< L. *rotundus*, < *rota*, wheel.] SYN.: see ROUND.—**ro-tun'da,** *n.* A circular building or an interior hall, surmounted with a dome. **ro-tun'dot.**—**ro-tun'di-ty,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being rotund; sphericity. **2.** A protuberance. **3‖.** Sonorousness. **ro-tund'ness‡.**

ro'ture', 1 ro"tür'; 2 ro"tür', *n.* [F.] **1.** A plebeian condition or rank. **2.** *F.-Canadian Law.* A tenure of feudal lands by a constituted rent, without feudal duties and charges.

ro'tu"rier', 1 rō"tü"ryē'; 2 rō"tü"ryę', *n.* [F.] **1.** A person without rank; plebeian or peasant. **2.** *F.-Canadian Law.* One who holds lands by the tenure of roture. **ro-tu'rer‡.**

Rou"baix', 1 rü"bē'; 2 rụ"bę', *n.* A cloth-making town in W. France; taken by the Germans Oct., 1914, recovered by the British Oct. 18, 1918; pop. 113,265.

rou'ble, 1 rü'bl; 2 rụ'bl, *n.* Same as RUBLE.

rouche, *n.* Same as RUCHE.

rou"é', 1 rü"ē'; 2 rụ"ę', *n.* A sensualist; debauchee. [F.]

Rou"en', 1 rü"ȧn'; 2 rụ"ȧn', *n.* A cathedral city on the river Seine in Normandy; ancient capital of the duchy; scene of the burning of Joan of Arc; pop. 123,712.

rouge, 1 rūs; 2 rụzh. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [ROUGED; ROUG'ING.] **1.** To tint, as the face, with rouge; apply rouge. **2§.** To blush. **II.** *a.* Red: in various French phrases. **III.** *n.* **1.** Any cosmetic for coloring the skin pink or red. **2.** A red ferric oxid used in polishing metals and glass. [F., < L. *rubeus*, ruby.]—**rouge"-et-noir',** 1 rūz"ē-nwär'; 2 rụzh"ę-nwär', *n.* [F.] A gambling-game played with cards on a table containing four diamond-shaped figures, two red (*rouge*) and two black (*noir*).

Rou"get' de l'Isle, 1 rü"zē' də lil; 2 rụ"zhę' de lĭl, **Claude Joseph** (1760–1836). A French military engineer and poet; author of the *Marseillaise*.

rough[t], **ruf**[2], 1 ruf; 2 rŭf, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make rough; roughen. **2.** To make or shape roughly. **3.** [Colloq.] To treat or behave roughly; vex.—**to r. it,** to live under rough, hard, or impoverished conditions; also, to camp out or travel in a rough manner; rusticate; endure hardships.

rough, *a.* **1.** Having an uneven surface; having small inequalities on the surface; not smooth or polished; as, a *rough* block of stone. Specif.: (1) Coarse in texture; shaggy; also, disordered or ragged; shabby: said of dress or appearance; as, a *rough* suit; a *rough* shock of hair. (2) Having the surface broken; uneven; as, a *rough* country. **2.** Characterized by rude or violent action; as, *rough* sports; specif., of the weather or the sea, boisterous or tempestuous; stormy; as, a *rough* passage. **3.** Characterized by harshness of spirit; unkind. **4.** Lacking the finish and polish bestowed by art or culture; unpolished; crude; as, a *rough* diamond; *rough* hospitality. **5.** Hence, done or made hastily and without minute attention to details; approximate; as, a *rough* estimate. **6.** Harsh to the ear; grating; inharmonious; as, *rough* sounds.

SYN.: coarse, craggy, harsh, jagged, ragged, rude, rugged, shaggy, uneven, unfinished, unhewn, unpolished. See AWKWARD; BLUFF.—ANT.: bland, even, glossy, level, plain, polished, sleek, smooth. [< AS. *rūh*, rough.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**rough'-cast'.** **I.** *vt.* **1.** To arrange in the rough; as, to *rough-cast* a plot. **2.** To roughen the surface of (pottery) before firing. **3.** To coat, as a wall, with coarse plaster, and cover with thin mortar by dashing it on. **II.** *n.* **1.** Very coarse plaster for the outside of buildings. **2.** A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rough stage.—**r.-draft**[d], *vt.* To make a rough or unfinished draft of; design or sketch hastily, or incompletely, as a plan or discourse.—**r.-draw,** *vt.* To draw in a rude or hasty manner. —**r.-dry,** *vt.* To dry without ironing, as washed clothes.—**rough'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become rough.—**rough'er,** *n.* One who makes things in the rough.—**rough-hew,** *vt.* To hew or shape roughly or irregularly: often used figuratively.—**r.-house,** *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To make a disturbance; engage in horse-play or violence.—**r.-house,** *n.*—**r.-rider,** *n.* One skilled in breaking broncos or used to dangerous feats in horsemanship; specifically, the popular name of the 1st U. S. Volunteers in the Spanish-American war of 1898, mainly organized and subsequently commanded by Theodore Roosevelt.—**rough'shod",** *a.* Shod with rough shoes to prevent slipping, as a horse: figuratively, in the phrase **to ride roughshod (over),** to act overbearingly.

rough[1], *n.* **1.** A crude, incomplete, or rough condition: with definite article; as, formed in the *rough*. **2.** A general or uncritical view. **3.** A spike for insertion in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping. [For RUFFIAN.]

rough[2], *n.* A low, rude, and violent fellow; a ruffian; rowdy.

rough, *adv.* [Colloq.] In a rude manner; roughly.

rough'le, 1 ruf'l; 2 rŭf'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Brushwood or heath for fuel; a dead and fallen branch. **2.** A kind of torch. **3.** A clogged wick. **rough'y‡.**

rou"lade', 1 rü"lȧd'; 2 rụ"lȧd', *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A run of short notes on one syllable; also, a roll or flourish, as on a drum. **2.** A dish made of slices of beef rolled with bacon and steamed. [F.]

rou"leau', 1 rü"lō'; 2 rụ"lō', *n.* **1.** A roll, as of coins in paper. **2.** *Millinery.* A roll of ribbon or the like. [F.]

Rou"lers', 1 rü"lē'; 2 rụ"lę', *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 25,000) in W. Flanders, Belgium, S. of Bruges; overrun by the Germans, October, 1914; recaptured by the British, August, 1917.

rou-lette', 1 rü-let'; 2 rụ-lĕt'. **I.** *vt.* To use or produce a roulette upon, as in engraving. **II.** *n.* **1.** A game played at a table divided into numbered and colored spaces, and having in the center a rotating disk on which a ball is rolled until it drops into one of the 37 spaces, the player winning if he has staked his money on that space or its color or on a combination including it. **2.** An engravers' disk of tempered steel, as for tracing points on a copperplate; also, a draftsmen's wheel for making dotted lines. **3.** *Math.* The locus of a point rigidly connected with a curve that rolls upon another fixed curve or straight line. The cycloid is an example. [F., dim. of OF. *roule*, wheel, < L. *rotulus*; see ROLL, *n.*]

Roum., *abbr.* Roumanian.

Rou-ma'ni-a, 1 ru-mē'ni-ə; 2 rụ-mā'ni-a, *n.* A kingdom of S. E. Europe; 122,282 sq. m.; pop. 17,393,000; capital, Bucharest; declared independent of Turkey, 1878; proclaimed a kingdom, 1881; occupied by Austro-German armies 1916–1918; evacuated under the Armistice terms. Its territory was increased by the addition of Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania in 1918. —**Rou-ma'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Roumania or to the Roumanians or their languages. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Roumania. **2.** The division of Romance languages spoken in Roumania.

Rou-me'li-a, 1 ru-mī'li-ə; 2 rụ-mē'li-a, *n.* Formerly, the Turkish possession in the Balkan Peninsula, including Thrace and Macedonia. As the name of a state it went out of existence during administrative changes made 1870–1875. **Ru-me'li-an‡.**

rounce, 1 rauns; 2 rounc, *n. Print.* A cylinder, usually of wood with a crank and strap attached, for moving back and forth the bed of a hand-press. [Cp. F. *ranche*, rack.]

round[1d], 1 round; 2 round, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make round; give a curved form to. **2.** To travel or go around; circle about; especially, to sail around the borders of, as a ship; as, to *round* a promontory. **3.** To bring to completion, especially in a fit manner; fill out roundly or gracefully: often followed by *out* or *off*. **4.** *Naut.* To haul: with *down*, *in*, etc. **5.** *Phon.* To enunciate or utter (a vowel) fully and smoothly, as when uttering *u* or *o*. **6‖.** To encircle with something; surround. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become round, as by growth or

increase. **2.** To reach completion or maturity. **3.** To go through a circuit. **4.** To turn about.

round²†, *vt. & vi.* To whisper; speak secretly. **roun**†; **rounе**†.

round, *a.* **1.** Having such a contour that a section in some direction will be circular or approximately so; circular, spherical, or cylindrical. **2.** Having a curved contour or surface; not angular or flat; convex or concave. **3.** Liberal; ample; large; as, a good *round* fee. **4.** Easy and free, as in motion; brisk; as, a *round* pace. **5.** Of full cadence; well-balanced; full-toned; as, a *round* sentence or tone. **6.** Made without reserve; bold; outspoken; as, a *round* assertion. **7.** Open; just; honorable; as, *round* dealing. **8.** Returning to the point of departure, usually by the same means of transportation; as, a *round* trip. **9.** Passing through the same or like series of mutations; as, the *round* year. **10.** Free from fractions; not exact in the small denominations; especially, evenly divisible by 10; as, *round* numbers. **11.** *Arch.* (1) Semicircular; as, a *round* arch. (2) Characterized by the round arch; as, the *round* style. **12.** *Phon.* Labialized. [< OF. & F. *rond*, < L. *rotundus*, < *rota*, wheel.]

Syn.: circular, curved, curvilinear, cylindrical, globose, globular, orbed, orbicular, plump, rotund, spherical, spheroidal. See BLUNT. Ant.: angular, conical, cubical, flat, polygonal, quadrangular, quadrilateral, rectangular, square, triangular. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **—round angle** (*Math.*), one complete revolution in a plane performed by a line or line-segment round a point.—**round clam,** same as QUAHAUG.—**r. dance,** a dance, as a waltz or polka, performed by two persons with a revolving motion.—**r. robin,** a number of signatures, as to a petition written in a circle so as to avoid giving prominence to any single name; also, a paper so signed.—**R. Table,** the table of the mythical King Arthur, made exactly circular, to avoid any question of precedence among his knights; also, collectively, King Arthur and the body of knights having places there.—**r. tower,** any cylindrical tower; especially, a slender tapering tower of circular plan, with a conical cap, characteristic of the early Christian monuments of Ireland.—**round 'hand",** *n.* A style of handwriting in which the tendency is to make all curves round.—**round'-house",** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck of a vessel. **2.** [U. S.] A round building with a turntable in the center for housing locomotives. **3**†. A lockup.—**round'-ish,** *a.* Somewhat round.—**r.-shouldered,** *a.* Having the back rounded or the shoulders stooping.—**round'worm",** *n.* A nematode worm, several inches long, parasitic in the human intestines.

round, *n.* **1.** Something round, as a globe, ring, or cylinder, a rung of a ladder, a cross-bar connecting the legs of a chair, a portion of the thigh of a beef, etc. **2.** A course or range; route; circuit; beat: often *pl.*; as, to go or make the *rounds.* **3.** A series of recurrent movements; a routine; a completed succession or order; hence, a group; as, the daily *round* of life; the *round* of sciences. **4.** One of a series of concerted actions, as in a game or contest; a turn; bout; as, a *round* of drinks; five *rounds* were fought. **5.** An act or expression, as of applause, in which many join. **6.** *Mus.* A short melody taken up at intervals by several voices; a roundel or roundelay. **ron'do**‡; **ro'ta**‡. **7.** *Mil.* (1) An officer's (in civil life, a watchman's) circuit of inspection: commonly *pl.* (2) A firing by a company or squad in which each soldier fires once; a volley. (3) A single charge of ammunition. **8.** A round dance. **9.** *Sculp.* The state of being carved out on all sides: opposed to *relief;* also, a drawing as with crayon from sculpture: in the phrase "from the *round.*" **10.** *pl.* The position of a set of chiming bells when struck in a descending scale from highest to lowest. **11.** The state or condition of being circular.—**rounds'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [U. S.] A police officer having charge of a group of patrolmen.

round, *adv.* [*Round* has all the senses of *around,* and is hardly distinguished from it in common use, but lays, if anything, more stress on the strictly circular nature of the position or relation, *around* approaching nearer to *about.* See AROUND.] **1.** On all sides; in such a manner as to encircle; as, a crowd gathered *round.* **2.** With a rotating motion; as, the wheel turns *round.* **3.** Specif., through a circle or circuit; more or less completely from person to person or point to point; as provisions enough to go *round.* **4.** In perimeter. **5.** From one view or position to another; from poor to good health. **6.** In the vicinity; as, to hang *round.* [Short for AROUND.]

round, *prep.* On every side of, or nearly so; in such a manner as to encircle; practically equivalent to *around*; see note under ROUND, *adv.*—**round'a-bout",** **I.** *a.* **1.** Circuitous; indirect. **2**‖. Covering the whole field; ample. **3.** Encircling. **II.** *n.* **1.** An outer garment reaching to the waist; a jacket. **2.** A merry-go-round.

roun'del, 1 raun'del; 2 roun'dĕl. *n.* **1.** A roundelay. **2.** A metrical modification of the rondeau, introduced by Swinburne, written in three stanzas of three lines each, with a refrain after the first and third. Compare RONDEL. **3.** Something round, as a circling eddy: archaic except in technical use. Specif. (*Arch.*), a semicircular recess, small round window, etc., [See ROUNDEL-AY.]

roun'de-lay, 1 raun'di-lē; 2 roun'de-lā, *n.* **1.** A simple melody. **2.** A musical setting of a poem with a recurrent refrain. **3.** A dance performed in a circle. [< OF. *rondelet,* dim. of *randel,* < *rond,* round.]

round'er, 1 raund'er; 2 round'er, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] One who makes the rounds; especially, one who makes the rounds of dance-halls at night, or is often arrested for misdemeanors. **2.** A tool for rounding. **3.** *pl.* [Eng.] An old game of ball somewhat resembling baseball.

Round'head", 1 raund'hed"; 2 round'hĕd", *n.* A member of the Parliamentary party in England in the civil war of 1642–1649; so called by the Royalists contemptuously, from their close-cropped hair, the Cavaliers wearing theirs long.

round'ing, 1 raund'iŋ; 2 round'iŋ, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or denoting something, as a tool, used in or for rounding. **2.** Becoming round. [DEL.]

round'let, 1 raund'let; 2 round'lĕt, *n.* A little circle. [See RON-

round'-up", 1 raund'-up"; 2 round'-ŭp". **I.** *vt.* To gather in a round-up. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Herding.* The bringing together of herds as for branding or selection; the herd so collected, or the men, horses, etc., employed in the work. **2.** The driving together of animals in hunting; hence, figuratively, any collecting of a class; as, a *round-up* of pickpockets by the police. **3.** An upward curve.

roun'dure‖, *n.* Same as RONDURE.

roup¹, 1 raup *or* rūp; 2 roup *or* rup, *vt.* [Scot.] To auction.

roup², *v. & n.* Same as ROOP.—**roup'y,** *a.*

roup³, 1 rūp; 2 rup, *n.* A throat-disease similar to membranous croup; specif., a catarrhal and diphtheritic disease of poultry. [< ROUP, ROOP, *v.*]

roup⁴, *n.* Same as ROOP.

roup⁵, 1 raup *or* rūp; 2 roup *or* rup, *n.* [Scot.] An auction.

roup'et, *a.* Same as ROOPIT. **roup'it**‡.

roup'ing, 1 raup'iŋ *or* rūp'iŋ; 2 roup'iŋ *or* rup'iŋ, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Selling, as at an auction. **2.** Crying.—**roup'ing-wife",** *n.* [Scot.] A woman who trades in goods bought at auctions.

roup'y, 1 rūp'i: 2 rup'y, *a.* [Scot.] Hoarse. [< AS. *hrōp,* a cry.] **roop'y**‡.

rouse, 1 rauz; 2 rous, *v.* [ROUSED; ROUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To waken abruptly; startle or drive from cover; excite to flight or attack. **2.** To excite to vigorous thought or action. **3.** To move or stir forcibly; agitate, as waves. **4.** *Naut.* To haul with force. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be aroused, as from sleep; start. **2.** To be excited to vigorous thought or action. **3.** *Naut.* To haul on a rope or the like with force. [< Sw. *rusa,* rush.] Syn.: see PIQUE; SPUR; STIR.—**rous'er,** *n.*

rouse¹§, *n.* An awakening to or signal for action.

rouse², *n.* **1**‖. A full draft of liquor; a bumper. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Noisy mirth; a drinking-bout. [< Sw. *rus,* drunkenness.]

rous'ing, 1 rauz'iŋ; 2 rous'iŋ, *pa.* **1.** Calculated or able to rouse or excite; full of force or vehemence. **2.** Hence, (1) blazing: said of a fire; (2) brisk: said of trade: (3) outrageous: said of a lie.—**rous'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Rous"seau', 1 rū"sō'; 2 ru"sō', *n.* **1. Jean Jacques** (1712–1778), a French philosopher and author. **2. Pierre Étienne Theodore** (1812–1867), a French landscape-painter.

roust'¹, 1 raust; 2 roust, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To arouse and drive: usually with *out.* **II.** *i.* To stir about. [< ROUSE, *v.*]

roust'a-bout", 1 raust'a-baut"; 2 roust'a-bout" *n.* [U. S. & Austral.] A laborer on river craft; deck-hand; also, one employed for casual work. **rouse'a-bout"**†; **roust'er**‡.

rout¹, 1 raut; 2 rout. **I**¹. *vt.* **1.** To defeat disastrously; put to flight. **2.** To drive or drag forth forcibly, as from hiding: commonly with *out.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A disorderly and overwhelming defeat or flight. **2.** A disorderly assemblage; rabble. **3.** *Crim. Law.* A disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons with riotous intent. **4**‖. A numerous and festive social gathering. **5**‖. A band or herd of animals, as a pack of wolves. **6**†. Any assembly; a throng. [< OF. *route,* < L. *ruptus,* pp. of *rumpo,* break.] Syn.: (verb) see CONQUER; (noun) see REVEL.—**rout'-cake",** *n.* A rich cake formerly eaten at routs and similar social gatherings. **rowt**†.

rout²§, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To root up or out; turn up with the snout, as a hog. **2.** *Mech.* To cut by scooping or gouging; usually with *out.* **rout'er**‡. **3.** To disclose to view as if by rooting; turn up: with *out.* **II.** *i.* To root about; rummage, as swine. [Var. of ROOT², *v.*]

rout³, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To make a loud noise; snore. **roust**‡.

rout, *n.* **1.** A roaring noise; uproar. **2.** A heavy blow. **3.** Snoring. **roust**‡.

route, 1 rūt *or* (*colloq.*) raut; 2 rut *or* (*colloq.*) rout. **I.** *vt.* To dispatch or send by a certain route, as passengers, goods, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A course, road, or way taken in passing from one point to another by any person or moving object. **2.** *Mil.* The order to march, indicating the way to be taken and the location of headquarters for each evening. **route'-or"der**‡. [< OF. *route,* way, path.] Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.

rout'er, 1 raut'er; 2 rout'er, *n.* **1.** One who scoops or routs. **2.** A tool for routing. Specif.: (1) A sash-plane for working a molding around a circular sash. (2) A routing-machine, -cutter, or -tool. [< ROUT², *v.*]—**rout'er-gage",** *n.* A combined router and gage, used in cutting grooves for inlaid work.

routh, 1 rūth *or* rauth; 2 ruth *or* routh. **I.** *a.* Abundant. **routh'-le**‡; **routh'y**‡. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] Plenty.—**routh'i-ness,** *n.*

rou-tine', 1 rū-tīn'; 2 ru-tin', *n.* **1.** A detailed method of procedure, regularly followed; prescribed course of action; as, an official *routine.* **2.** Habitual methods of action induced by circumstances. [OF., dim. of *route;* see ROUTE.] Syn.: see HABIT.—**rou'ti-na-ry,** *a.* **rou-tine'**‡.—**rou-tin'ism,** *n.* Adherence to routine or routine methods in general.—**rou-tin'ist,** *n.* A stickler for routine.

rove¹, 1 rōv; 2 rōv, *v.* [ROVED; ROV'ING.] **I.** *i.* To roam over, through, or about. **II.** *i.* **1.** To wander from place to place; go, pass, or move without any definite point in view. **2.** [Scot.] To be light-headed; rave; hence, to be in high spirits. [< ROVER.] Syn.: see RAMBLE; WANDER.

rove², *vt.* **1.** *Textile.* (1) To join and elongate, as a number of slivers from a carding-machine, by passing them between one or more pairs of rollers. (2) To pass through an

eye. (3) To draw into thread; ravel out. **2.** *Mech.* To turn down with a hooked flat tool so as to reduce the diameter; as, to *rove* a grindstone. [< REEVE, *v.*]

rove[3], *pp.* of REEVE, *v.*

rove[1], *n.* The act of roving or roaming; a ramble.

rove[2], *n.* **1.** *Textile.* A slightly twisted wool, cotton, flax, jute, or silk sliver. **2.** A metal ring or washer for use in clinching a nail in boat-building.

rove'-bee"tle, 1 rōv'-bī"tl; 2 rōv'-bē"tl, *n.* Any one of a family (*Staphylinidæ*) of active, useful, wandering insects, feeding on decomposed matter. See USEFUL INSECTS.

rov'er, 1 rōv'ər; 2 rōv'er, *n.* **1.** One who roves; a wanderer. **2.** A pirate, or pirate vessel. **3.** *Croquet.* A ball that has been through all the arches and has only to strike the final stake to go out. **4.** *Archery* Any object, usually distant, chosen as a mark. **rov'ing-mark"ĭt.** [< D. *roover*, robber.]

Ro-ver"e'to, 1 rō-vər"ē'to; 2 rō-ver"ē'to, *n.* A city in the Trentino, Italy, formerly Austria; pop. 12,600; scene of severe fighting in World War in 1916.

Rov'no, 1 rev'nō; 2 rōv'nō, *n.* A town (pop. 35,000) in Volhynia, N. Ukraine; severe fighting in World War, 1915–1916.

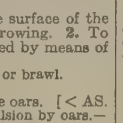
Ro-vu'ma, 1 ro-vū'ma; 2 ro-vū'mä, *n.* A small river separating Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique; 500 miles from near Lake Nyasa to Indian Ocean.

row[1], 1 rō; 2 rō, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To propel on the surface of the water, as a boat, with oars; transport by rowing. **2.** To labor with the oar; be transported or propelled by means of oars.—**row'er,** *n.*

row[2], 1 rau; 2 row, *vt. & vi.* To engage in a row or brawl.

row[4], 1 rō; 2 rō, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To roll.

row[1], *n.* A trip in a rowboat; also, a turn at the oars. [< AS. *rōwan*, row.]—**row'boat",** *n.* A boat for propulsion by oars.—**row'lock,** *n.* Any device in which an oar plays and which serves as a point for applying its power to a boat.



Row-lock, as Attached to Side of Boat.

row[3], *n.* An arrangement of persons or things in a line; a rank; file; specif., a line of houses on a street, or the street itself. [< AS. *rāw*, line.]

row[2], 1 rau; 2 row, *n.* A noisy disturbance or quarrel; dispute; brawl; hence, any disturbance. [Abbr. < ROUSE[3].]—**row'dy,** *n.* [ROW'-DIES[2], *pl.*] One inclined to create disturbances; a rough.—**row'dy-ish,** *a.* **row'dy‡.**—**row'dy-ism,** *n.* **row'di-ness‡.**

row[4], 1 rō; 2 rō, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A roll, as of wool. **2.** A fat person.

row'an, 1 rō'ən *or* rau'ən; 2 rō'an *or* row'an, *n.* The European mountain-ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*), or its fruit; also, from resemblance, but less properly, the American and the Western mountain-ash. [< Old Sw. *roun*, mountain-ash.] **ro'an‡.**—**row'an-ber"ry,** *n.* The fruit of the rowan.—**r.-tree,** *n.* Same as ROWAN.

row'el, 1 rau'el; 2 row'el. **I.** *vt.* [ROW'ELED OR -ELLED; ROW'-EL-ING OR -EL-LING.] **1.** To prick with a rowel; spur. **2.** To attach or apply a rowel to. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spiked or toothed wheel, as on a spur; also, the spur so furnished. **2.** *Vet. Surg.* A hair or silk thread passed through a horse's skin, to facilitate the discharge of pus. [< L.LL+OF *rota*, wheel.]

row'en, 1 rau'en; 2 row'ĕn, *n.* A second cutting of hay; aftermath. [For *roughings*, < ROUGH, *a.*]

Row'land, 1 rō'lənd; 2 rō'land, **Henry Augustus** (1848–1901). An American physicist.

Row'lands, John. See STANLEY, HENRY.

Row'ley, 1 rau'li; 2 row'ly, **Thomas.** A fictitious character created by Chatterton as a priest of Bristol, to whom Chatterton ascribed his own poems.

rowt', *v. & n.* Same as ROUT.

rowth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as ROUTH.—**rowth'le,** *a.*

Rox-an'a, 1 roks-an'ə *or* -ā'nə; 2 rōks-ăn'a *or* -ā'na, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Rox'y** (dim.). F. **Rox'ane',** 1 roks'-ān', 2 rōks'ăn'. **2.** In Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*, the heroine. [< Per. *Roshana*, dawn of day.]

Rox'burgh-shire, 1 roks'bur-o-shir; 2 rōks'bŭr-o-shĭr, *n.* An inland county in S. Scotland; 666 sq. m.; pop. 47,090; capital, Jedburgh; sometimes called *Teviotdale.* **Rox'burgh‡.**

roy'al, 1 roi'əl; 2 rŏy'al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a monarch; kingly. **2.** Under the patronage or authority of a king, or connected with a monarchical form of government; as, the *Royal* Society; a *royal* governor. **3.** Like a king; princely; regal. **4.** Of superior quality or size; as, *royal* octavo. **5.** Surpassingly pleasant or fine; as, we had a *royal* time. **II.** *n.* **1.** A size of paper, 19 × 24 for writing, 20 × 25 for printing. **2.** *Naut.* A sail next above the topgallantsail, used in a light breeze. [F., < L. *regalis*; see REGAL.] Syn.: see IMPERIAL; KINGLY.—**royal touch,** the touch of a reigning monarch anciently believed to cure scrofula (king's evil).—**roy'al-ism,** *n.* Adherence to the principles or cause of royalty.—**roy'al-ist,** *n.* A supporter of a royal dynasty. Specif.: [R-] (1) In English history, a Cavalier or adherent of King Charles I., as against the Parliament, in the middle of the 17th century. (2) In French history, a supporter of the Bourbon or Orleans claims to the throne since 1793. (3) In the American Revolution, a Tory.—**roy'al-ist, roy"al-is'tic, roy"al-is'ti-cal,** *a.*—**roy'al-ly,** *adv.*—**roy'al-mast",** *n.* The section of a mast next above the topgallantmast.—**roy'al-ty,** 1 roi'əl-ti; 2 rŏy'al-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Royal rank, birth, or lineage; kingly nature or quality; kingliness; regal authority; sovereignty. **2.** A royal personage; royal persons collectively. **3.** A share of proceeds paid, as to a proprietor, author, or inventor, by those doing business under some right belonging to him. **4.** A tax or seigniorage paid to the crown, as on the produce of royal mines, or on gold and silver coinage. **5.** A royal possession or domain; hence, domain or province in general. **6†.** Emblems of royalty; regalia.

Royce, 1 reis; 2 rŏys, **Josiah** (1855–1916). An American educator and philosopher; *The World and the Individual.*

Roye, 1 rwē; 2 rwä, *n.* A town in Somme department, France; the scene of frequent heavy fighting in the World War; pop. 5,000

roy'et, 1 roi'et; 2 rŏy'ĕt, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Ungovernable; wayward. **2.** Harsh; changeable: said of weather. **3.** Frolicsome; full of mischief. [Cp. RIOT.] **roy'at‡; royt‡.**

roynet, royn'ish†. Same as ROIN; ROINISH.

roz'et, 1 rez'et; 2 rŏz'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] Rosin; cobbler's wax: a corruption.

R. P., *abbr.* Reformed Presbyterian, Regius Professor, *respublica* (L., republic). **R. P. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Rerum Politicarum Doctor* (Doctor of Political Science).—**R. P. E.,** *abbr.* Reformed Protestant Episcopal.—**r. p. m.,** *abbr.* Revolutions per minute.—**R. P. O.,** *abbr.* Railroad Post-office.—**rpt.,** *abbr.* Report.—**R. R.,** *abbr.* Railroad, Right Reverend.—**R. R. C.,** *abbr.* [Eng.] Royal Red Cross.—**R. S.,** *abbr.* Recording Secretary, Revised Statutes.—**r. s.,** *abbr.* Right Side.—**rs.,** *abbr.* Rupees.—**R. S. O.,** *abbr.* (*Eng. Postal Service.*) Railway Station office or subOffice.—**R. S. S.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).—**R. S. V. P.,** *abbr.* [F.] *Répondez, s'il vous plaît* (answer, if you please).—**Rt. Hon.,** *abbr.* Right Honorable.—**Rt. Rev.,** *abbr.* Right Reverend.—**Ru,** *abbr.* Ruthenium.—**Ru.,** *abbr.* Runic.

-rrhagia, *suffix.* Same as -RHAGIA. **-rrhaget.**

-rrhaphy, *suffix.* Same as -RHAPHY.

-rrhea, *suffix.* Same as -RHEA. **-rrhœat.**

rub, 1 rub; 2 rŭb, *v.* [RUBBED; RUB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move or pass over, or cause something to move or pass over the surface of with friction and pressure. **2.** To cause (something) to move or pass with friction; cause to graze, grate, or scrape; also, to apply with frictional movement. **3.** To polish, burnish, or brighten by friction; hence, colloquially, to make clear or familiar again, as by reviewing: usually with *up*; as, to *rub* up one's Latin. **4.** To remove or erase by friction: with *off* or *out.* **5.** Figuratively, to affect in disposition or feelings; as, to *rub* against the grain. **6.** To take an impression of (a coin, inscription, or the like) by friction, as on paper; copy or reproduce by friction. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move along the surface of a body with friction and pressure; scrape; graze. **2.** To get along or advance with difficulty; as, to *rub* along through life. **3.** To produce a mental effect, especially a harsh one; grate. [Cp. Gael, *rub*, rub.] Syn.: see CANCEL; WEAR. Compare FRICTION.

rub, *n.* **1.** A subjection to frictional pressure; rubbing. **2.** That which renders progress difficult; a hindrance; as, there's the *rub.* **3.** Figuratively, something that rubs or is rough to the feelings; a sarcasm; as, a *rub* in debate. **4†.** A roughness or unevenness of surface, quality, or character.

rub'a-dub", 1 rub'ə-dub"; 2 rŭb'a-dŭb", *n.* The sound of a drum when beaten; hence, any clatter. [Imit.]

ru-ba'i, 1 rū-bā'ī; 2 ru-bä'ĭ, *n.* [RU"BAI-YAT', 1 rū"bai-yät'; 2 ru"bī-yät', *pl.*] [Per.] A Persian quatrain or epigram or a composition in imitation thereof: chiefly in plural with reference to the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.*

ru"basse', 1 rū"bās'; 2 rū"bäs', *n.* [F.] A crystalline variety of quartz containing, distributed through it, spangles of hematite which reflect a ruby-red. **Ancona ruby‡; Mont Blanc ruby‡; ru-bace'‡.**

ru-ba'to, 1 rū-bā'to; 2 ru-bä'to. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Literally, robbed: noting the lengthening of one note at the expense of another. **II.** *n.* A rubato modification.

rub'ber, 1 rub'ər; 2 rŭb'er. **I.** *a.* Made of rubber. **II.** *n.* **1.** Caoutchouc or rubber; a tenacious, elastic material obtained from the juice of many tropical plants. When perfectly pure, caoutchouc is white, having the chemical formula (C_5H_8)x. It is not soluble in water or alcohol, and is soft, becoming sticky when heated, and melting at about 300° F. For commercial use it is mixed with various materials as vulcanizing agents, fillers, and pigments, and then heated and molded into various forms. **2.** Anything used for rubbing, erasing, polishing, etc. **3.** An article made of rubber, as an elastic band; specif., in the plural [U. S.], rubber overshoes. **4.** One who or that which rubs. **5.** *Card-playing.* (1) In bridge, whist, etc., a series of 2 or 3 games played by the same partners against the same adversaries, terminated when one side has won two games. (2) In auction bridge, a game over thirty (or fifty) points. **6.** In other games, the odd or decisive game in a series, or such series collectively. [< RUB, *v.*]—**Para rubber,** the rubber obtained from the Para rubber-tree (*Hevea guianensis*).—**rub'ber-plant, rubber-tree,** any plant or tree yielding rubber, especially the *Ficus elastica.*—**rub'ber-ize,** *vt.* To coat or cover, as silk, with a preparation of rubber.—**rub'ber-y,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling rubber.

rub'bish, 1 rub'ish; 2 rŭb'ish, *n.* Waste refuse, or broken matter; trash: used also figuratively. [< OF. *robous*, dim. of *robe*; see ROBE.] **rub'bage‡.**—**rub'bish-y,** *a.* Worthless: without value. **rub'bish-ing‡.**

rub'ble, 1 rub'l; 2 rŭb'l, *n.* **1.** Rough, irregular pieces of broken stone; in quarrying, the weathered or friable surface-layer of rock; sometimes, water-worn stones. **2.** Rubblework. **3.** Any solid material in irregular fragments; specif., a collection of broken fragments of floe-ice.—**rub'ble-work",** *n.* Masonry composed of irregular or broken stone, or fragments of stone mingled with cement or clay.—**rub'bly,** *a.* Pertaining to or abounding in rubble.

rube, 1 rūb; 2 rub, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A countryman; farmer; rustic: abbreviation of REUBEN.

ru"be-fa'cient, 1 rū"bi-fē'shent; 2 ry"be-fā'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* Causing redness, as of the skin. **II.** *n.* A medicament for producing irritation of the skin. [< L. *rubefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *rubefacio*, < *rubeo*, be red, + *facio*, make.]—**ru"be-fa'cience,** *n.*—**ru"be-fac'tion,** *n.*

ru-bel'la, 1 ru-bel'ə; 2 ry-bĕl'a, *n. Pathol.* A contagious eruptive fever intermediate between scarlatina and measles. [< L. *rubellus*, reddish, dim. of *ruber*, red.] **German measles**‡.

ru'bel-lite, 1 rū"bel-ait; 2 ry"bĕl-it, *n. Mineral.* A red, usually transparent, tourmalin: used as a gem. [See RUBELLA.]

Ru'bens, 1 rū'benz; 2 ry'bĕns, **Peter Paul** (1577–1640). A Flemish painter; *Descent from the Cross*.

ru-bes'cent, 1 ru-bes'ent; 2 ry-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Becoming red; reddening. [< L. *rubesco*, grow red.]—**ru-bes'cence,** *n.*

Ru"bi-a'ce-æ, 1 rū"bi-ē'si-ī; 2 ry"bi-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of trees, shrubs, and herbs—the madder family of the order *Rubiales*—with simple opposite or whorled leaves and perfect, often dimorphous, flowers. It embraces 400 genera, and 4,500 species in all parts of the world. [< L. *rubia*, madder. < *rubeus*; see RUBY.]—**ru"bi-a'ceous,** *a.*

Ru'bi-con, 1 rū'bi-kən; 2 ry'bi-cŏn, *n.* A river in Tuscany; 20 m. to the Adriatic. It separated Cæsar's province of Gaul from Italy, and by crossing it under arms he committed himself to a civil war with the Roman Government then controlled by Pompey; hence, **to cross the Rubicon,** to be committed definitely to some course of action.

ru'bi-cund, 1 rū'bi-kund; 2 ry'bi-cŭnd, *a.* Red, or inclined to redness; rosy. [< L.F *rubicundus*, red.]—**ru"bi-cun'di-ty,** *n.*

ru-bid'i-um, 1 ru-bid'i-um; 2 ry-bid'i-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A soft silvery-white metallic element resembling potassium. It is very rare and has no practical uses. Rubidium was the first metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff with the aid of the spectroscope. See ELEMENT. [< L. *rubidus*, red.]

ru-bi'go, 1 ru-bai'go *or* -bi'gō; 2 ry-bi'ğo *or* -bi'ğō, *n.* Rust or rusty mildew on plants. [L., < *rubeo*, be red.]—**ru-big'i-nous,** *a.* Having a rusty or brownish-red color; as, *rubiginous* plants.

Ru'bin-stein, 1 rū'bin-stain; 2 ry'bin-stin, **Anton Gregor** (1829–1894). A Russian-Jewish pianist and composer.

ru'bi-us, 1 rū'bi-us; 2 ry'bi-ŭs, *a.* Red; ruby-colored.

ru'ble, 1 rū'bl; 2 ry'bl, *n.* The Russian monetary unit, containing 100 kopecks; a silver coin worth normally about 77 cents, or a paper note worth normally about 51 cents. [< Rus. *rubl*.]

ru'bric, 1 rū'brik; 2 ry'brĭc. **I.** *vt.* [RU'BRICKED‡; RU'BRICK-ING.] **1.** To make a rubric or liturgical rule concerning. **2.** To rubricate. **II.** *a.* Red or reddish in color. **2.** Distinguished by being marked in red. **III.** *n.* **1.** That exceptional part of a manuscript or book that appears in red, or in some distinctive type: once used to note initial letters, caption-words, places and dates on title-pages, headings, etc. Specif.: (1) One of the directions or rules printed in devotional or liturgical offices, as in a prayer-book, missal, or breviary; also, such rules collectively: so called because formerly written or printed in red, now usually in italics. (2) Hence, any direction or rule of conduct. (3) The heading or title of a statute or of a section in a code of law, formerly written in red. (4) A division, group, or category. (5) The entry of a saint's name in red letters in a church calendar; hence, a religious calendar. **2.** A distinguishing flourish or mark after a person's signature. **3.** [Archaic.] (1) Red ocher or chalk; reddle. (2) The color red. [< L.F *rubrica*, red earth.] **ru'bric**‡.—**Black Rubric,** liturgical directions printed in black type added to the Book of Common Prayer in 1661.—**ornaments r.,** a rubric in the book of Common Prayer, taken from an act of Elizabeth (1559) regarding the use of vestments, incense, etc., in church services. [< L.F *rubrica*, red earth.]—**ru'bri-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a rubric or rubrics. **2**‖. Rubric.—**ru'bri-cal-ly,** *adv.* According to rubric; punctiliously.—**ru'bri-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT"ED‡; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To mark or tint with red; illuminate with red, as a book. **2.** To furnish with a rubric or rubrics; arrange in permanent form.—**ru'bri-cate,** *a.* Marked, written or printed in red. **ru'bri-cose**‡.—**ru"bri-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of rubricating. **2.** That which is rubricated.

ru'by, 1 rū'bi; 2 ry'by. **I.** *vt.* [RU'BIED; RU'BY-ING.] To redden; make like or of the color of a ruby. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or like a ruby; being of a rich crimson; as, *ruby* lips. **III.** *n.* [-RU'BIES, *pl.*] **1.** A transparent gem-stone of a deep-red color, usually a variety of corundum, as the **oriental ruby,** but sometimes a variety of spinel, as the **almandine, balas,** and **spinel rubies. 2.** Any gem of great value. **3.** A rich red like that of a ruby. **4.** Something like a ruby in color, as red wine. **5.** A jewel in a watch, the true ruby being often used in first-class work. **6.** (1) A ruby-colored humming-bird. (2) The red bird of paradise. **7.** [Eng.] *Print.* A size of type used as the equivalent of agate; see AGATE; TYPE. [< L.LL+F *rubeus*, red, < *rubeo*, be red.]—**ru'by-throat",** *n.* A North-American humming-bird, having in the male a gorget of brilliant metallic red.

ru-cer'vine, 1 ru-sūr'vin *or* -vain; 2 ry-çĕr'vin *or* -vin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating an Oriental group (*Rucervus*) that includes the Indian swamp-deer, with special reference to the type of antlers.

ruche, 1 rūsh; 2 rych, *n.* A quilted or ruffled strip of fine fabric, worn about the neck or wrists of a woman's costume. [F.] **rouche**‡.—**ruch'ing,** *n.* Material for ruches; ruches collectively.

ruck¹, 1 ruk; 2 rŭk, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To wrinkle; rumple. **2.** To annoy; ruffle: usually with *up*. **II.** *t.* To become wrinkled or ruffled.

ruck², *n.* [Prov.] A wrinkle, crease, or ridge, as in cloth or paper; a wrinkled place. [< Ice. *hrukka*, wrinkle.]

ruck³, *n.* [Prov.] The common herd or run; a crowd; also, trash; rubbish. [< O. Sw. *ruka*, heap.]

ruck'le, 1 ruk'l *or* ruk'l; 2 rŭk'l *or* ryk'l. **I.** *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pile or heap together, as clover. **II.** *n.* A loose heap or pile.

ruck'sack, 1 ruk'sak; 2 rŭk'săk, *n.* [G.] A flexible knapsack made of canvas.

ruc-ta'tion, 1 ruk-tā'shən; 2 rŭc-tā'shŏn, *n.* Same as ERUCTATION.

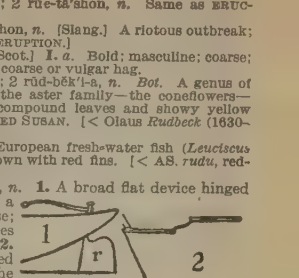
ruc'tion, 1 ruk'shən; 2 rŭc'shŏn, *n.* [Slang.] A riotous outbreak; quarrel; uproar. [Cor. of ERUPTION.]

ru'das, 1 rū'das; 2 ry'das. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Bold; masculine; coarse; as, a *rudas* wife. **II.** *n.* A coarse or vulgar hag.

Rud-beck'i-a, 1 rud-bek'i-ə; 2 rŭd-bĕk'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American herbs of the aster family—the coneflowers—with alternate simple or compound leaves and showy yellow heads. Compare BLACK-EYED SUSAN. [< Olaus *Rudbeck* (1630–1702), Swedish botanist.]

rudd, 1 rud; 2 rŭd, *n.* A European fresh-water fish (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*), olive-brown with red fins. [< AS. *rudu*, redness.] **red'eye**"‡.

rud'der, 1 rud'ər; 2 rŭd'er, *n.* **1.** A broad flat device hinged vertically at the stern of a vessel to direct its course; hence, anything that guides or that directs a course. **2.** *Aero.* A hinged or pivoted surface, used to control the position of an aircraft about its vertical axis. [< AS. *rōðer*, oar.]—**rud'der-chain",** *n.* One of two chains attached to a rudder to manage or control it.—**r.-horn,** *n.* A forked iron on the back of a rudder, to which rudder-chains are attached.—**rud'der-less,** *a.*



1. Rudder of a Sail-boat. 2. Rudder of a Single-screw Motor-boat.
r, r, rudders: s, screw.

rud'dle, 1 rud'l; 2 rŭd'l. **I.** *vt.* To work or stain with red ocher: color red. **II.** *n.* A variety of red ocherous iron ore. [< AS. *rudu*, redness.] **red'dle**‡.

rud'dock, 1 rud'ək; 2 rŭd'ok, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The European robin. **2**‡. A red variety of apple. [< AS. *rudu*, redness.]

rud'dy, 1 rud'i; 2 rŭd'y, *a.* [RUD'DI-ER; RUD'DI-EST.] Tinged with red; especially, having a healthy glow; rosy; as, a *ruddy* complexion. [< AS. *rudi*, < *rudu*, redness.] SYN.: see FRESH. —**ruddy duck,** a North-American duck (*Erismatura rubida*) having the tail-feathers stiffened with narrow webs. The adult male is bright chestnut-reddish above. **r. diver**‡.—**rud'di-ly,** *adv.*—**rud'di-ness,** *n.*

rude, 1 rūd; 2 ryd, *a.* [RUD'ER; RUD'EST.] **1.** Rough or abrupt; severe or tempestuous; offensively blunt or uncivil; impudent. **2.** Characterized by lack of polish or refinement; uncultivated; uncouth. **3.** Unskilfully made or done; lacking in skill or training; crude; rough; as, *rude* workmanship. **4.** Characterized by robust vigor; strong; as, *rude* health. **5**‖. Barbarous; savage. **6**‖. Lowly; rustic; unknown. [F., < L. *rudis*, rough.] SYN.: see BARBAROUS; BLUFF; IMPUDENT; ROUGH; RUSTIC; VULGAR.—**rude'ly,** *adv.*—**rude'ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being rude. **2.** A rude action. SYN.: see IMPUDENCE.—**rudes'by†,** *n.* An ill-bred boor.

ru'di-ment, 1 rū'di-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ry'di-ment, *n.* **1.** A first principle, step, stage, or condition. **2.** That which is as yet undeveloped or only partially developed. (1) Something in a first, embryonic, incomplete, or early stage that may develop by growth; a germ. (2) A part, organ, or other structure that has become aborted or stunted and will always be rudimentary; a vestige. [F., < L. *rudimentum*, first attempt, beginning.]—**ru"di-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**ru"di-men'ta-ri-ness,** *n.* —**ru"di-men'ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment; as, *rudimentary* knowledge. **2.** Being or remaining in an imperfectly developed state; germinal; undeveloped; abortive. **ru"di-men'tal**‡.

Rud'nik Ridges, 1 rud'nik; 2 ryd'nik. A chain of hills in the Rudnik region in W. central Serbia, south of Belgrade, where the Serbians defeated the Austrians, December 3–8, 1914.

Ru'dolph, 1 rū'dolf; 2 ry'dŏlf, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. G. & Sw. **Ru-dolf',** 1 rū-dolf', 2 ry-dŏlf'; F. **Ro"dolphe',** 1 ro"dolf', 2 ro"dŏlf'; It. & Sp. **Ro-dol'fo,** 1 ro-dol'fo, 2 ro-dŏl'fo; L. **Ro-dol'phus,** 1 ro-dol'fus, 2 ro-dŏl'fŭs; Pg. **Ro-dol'pho,** 1 ro-dol'fo, 2 ro-dŏl'fo. **2.** Same as ROLLO, 1. **3. R. I.,** of **Hapsburg** (1218–1291), emperor (1273–1291) of Germany; founder of Austrian dynasty of Hapsburg. **4. R. II.** (1552–1612), emperor (1572–1611) of Germany; persecuted Protestants. **5. Franz Karl Joseph R.** (1858–1889), son of Francis Joseph I. of Austria; Crown Prince; soldier; author; suicide. **Ru'dolf**‡.

rue, 1 rū; 2 ry, *v.* [RUED; RU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have cause to be sorry for; regret extremely; grieve or lament for or over. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To repent of and seek to be released from, as a bargain. **II.** *i.* To feel sorrow or remorse; repent; mourn. [< AS. *hreōwan*, grieve.] SYN.: see MOURN.—**rue'ful,** *a.* **1.** Feeling or causing sorrow, regret, or pity; deplorable; sorrowful. **2.** Expressing sorrow or pity. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

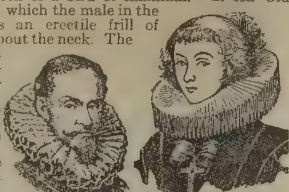
rue¹, *n.* **1.** A small bushy herb (*Ruta graveolens*) with bitter, acrid leaves, formerly much used in medicine for stimulating effects: formerly also an emblem of bitterness or grief. **2.** An infusion made from this plant; hence, any bitter draft. [F., < L. *ruta*, rue.]

rue², *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Sorrowful remembrance; regret; hence change of mind.—**rue'a-nem"o-ne,** *n.* A delicate little American woodland perennial (*Syndesmon thalictroides*) of the spring, having several flowers.

ru-fes'cent, 1 ru-fes'ent; 2 ry-fĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Inclining to reddishness; somewhat reddish or ruddy. [< L. *rufescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rufesco*, become reddish, < *rufus*, red.]—**ru-fes'cence,** *n.* Reddishness; tendency to become rufous.

ruff¹, 1 ruf; 2 rŭf. **I.** *vi.* To become ruffled; stand out like a ruff. **II**¹. *n.* **1.** A plaited, crimped, or fluted collar or

frill. **2.** A ruffle. **3.** A natural collar of projecting feathers or hair around the neck of a bird or mammal. **4.** An Old World sandpiper, of which the male in the breeding-season has an erectile frill of elongated feathers about the neck. The female is called a *reeve*. See illus. below. [Short for RUFFLE, *n.*]



Ruffs (def. 1) as worn by Men (16th Cent.) and Women (17th Cent.).

ruff², *vt. & vi. Card-playing.* To trump when suit can not be followed.

ruff³, *n.* A perch-like fish of European fresh waters. [Said to be < ROUGH, *a.*] **black-tail**‡; **pope**‡; **ruffe**‡; **ruf'fin**‡; **striped** or **stone perch**‡.

ruff³, *n. Card-playing.* **1.** The playing of a trump upon another suit when one has no cards of that suit. **2.** An old game, the predecessor of whist. [< It. *ronfa*, game at cards; form of *trionfo*, TRUMP¹, *n.*]

ruffed, 1 ruft; 2 rŭft, *a.* Having a ruff, ruffle, or frill; ruffled. —**ruffed grouse,** a North American grouse, called *partridge* in the northern United States, and *pheasant* in the South.

ruf'fi-an, 1 ruf'i-ən; 2 rŭf'i-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a ruffian. **2.** Lawlessly or recklessly brutal or boisterous; also, figuratively of things. **II.** *n.* A lawless, brutal fellow; rough. [OF., < OD. *roffen*, pander.]—**ruf'fi-an-ism,** *n.* The character, conduct, or spirit of a ruffian.—**ruf'fi-an-ly,** *a.* Having or showing the characteristics of a ruffian. **ruf'fi-an-ish**‡; **ruf'fi-an-like**‡.

ruf'fle¹, } 1 ruf'l; 2 rŭf'l, *v.* [RUF'FLED, RUF'LD[F]; RUF'FLING.]

ruf'fle, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into or furnish with ruffles; draw into folds, gathers, or puckers. **2.** To erect in a ruff or ruffle. **3.** To disarrange; rumple. **4.** To disturb the serenity of; irritate; vex. **5**‖. To gather together or pile up in a disorderly manner. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be rumpled or disordered. **2.** To become vexed or offended. [< D. *ruifelen*, rumple.]

ruf'fle²‖, *vt.* [RUF'FLED; RUF'FLING.] To act in a rough or turbulent manner; swaggering; bluster. [< MD. *roffelen*, pander.]—**ruf'fler,** *n.* A turbulent fellow; a braggart.

ruf'fle³, *vt.* To beat the ruffle upon, as on a drum.

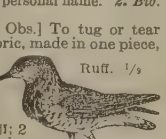
ruf'fle⁴, 1 ruf'l; 2 rŭf'l, *n.* **1.** A plaited strip; frill, as for trimming or ornament; also, something of similar appearance. **2.** A temporary discomposure. **3.** A ripple.

ruf'fle², *n.* A low, continuous beat of the drum, as at a funeral. [From the sound.] **ruff**‡.

ru'fous, 1 rū'fus; 2 ry'fŭs, *a.* Dull-red; rust-colored. [< L. [*rufus*, red.]

Ru'fus, 1 rū'fus; 2 ry'fŭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib. Mark* xv, 21. [L., red.]

rug, 1 rug; 2 rŭg, *n.* **I.** *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To tug or tear roughly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy textile fabric, made in one piece, to cover a portion of a floor; also, a covering made from the skins of animals dressed with the hair or wool on. **2.** A heavy coverlet or lap-robe. [< Sw. *rugg*, rough hair.]



Ruff. 1/9

ru'ga, 1 rū'gə; 2 ry'gə, *n.* [RU'GÆ, 1 rū'jī; 2 ry'gē, *pl.*] A fold, wrinkle, or crease. [L.]—**ru'gate,** *a.* Covered with or having rugæ; corrugated; wrinkled. **ru'gous**‡.—**ru'gose,** *a.* Covered with or full of rugæ or wrinkles; corrugate; rugate. [< L. *rugosus*, < *ruga*, wrinkle.]—**ru-gos'i-ty,** *n.* Roughness.

Rug'by, 1 rug'bi; 2 rŭg'by, *n.* A town in central England; pop. 19,336; seat of a school founded in 1567.—**Rugby football,** see FOOTBALL.—**Rug'bei-an,** *n.* A pupil of Rugby school.—**Rug'bei-an,** *a.*

rug'ged, 1 rug'ĕd; 2 rŭg'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having a surface full of abrupt inequalities; broken into irregular points or crags; steep and rocky; rough; uneven. **2.** Shaggy; unkempt; disordered; ragged. **3.** Rough in temper, character, or action; harsh; stern. **4.** Having strongly marked features; wrinkled; frowning; furrowed. **5.** Lacking culture or refinement; rude. **6.** Rough to the ear; grating. **7.** [Colloq., U. S.] Robust; sturdy. **8.** Tempestuous; stormy. [< Sw. *rugg*, rough hair.] SYN.: see FIRM; ROUGH. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

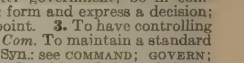
ru'in, 1 rū'in; 2 ry'in. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To inflict ruin upon; overthrow; demolish; specif.: (1) To impoverish. (2) To seduce; debauch. **2.** To fall into ruin; bring or inflict ruin. SYN.: see ABUSE; DEMOLISH.

II. *n.* **1.** Total destruction of value or usefulness; in morals, the loss of character, chastity, or honor; seduction; corruption. **2.** That which remains of something demolished or decayed: often *pl.* **3.** A condition of desolation or degradation. **4.** That which causes destruction, downfall, decay, or injury; bane: sometimes personified; as, gambling was his *ruin*. **5**§. The act of falling down. [< L.[LE] *ruina*, ruin.]

SYN.: collapse, decay, defeat, desolation, destruction, discomfiture, downfall, fall, overthrow, perdition, subversion, undoing, wreck. See ADVERSITY; MISFORTUNE.—ANT.: conservation, preservation, prosperity, recovery, regeneration, reparation, success. —**ru'in-ate.** [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *v.* To bring to destruction; overthrow; ruin. **II.** *a.* Ruined.—**ru"in-a'tion,** *n.* The act of ruining, or the state of being ruined; something that ruins.—**ru'in-ous,** *a.* **1.** Causing or tending to ruin. **2.** Falling to ruin; decayed; dilapidated; ruined. SYN.: see PERNICIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ruis'dael, *n.* Same as RUYSDAEL.

rule, 1 rūl; 2 ryl, *v.* [RULED; RUL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To control the will or actions of (persons or things); govern; command; control. **2.** To decide or determine by or as by rule; settle or establish; direct; in law, to establish by decision, as of a court or judge. **3.** To control by advice or influence; persuade; guide: usually in the passive. **4.** To make conformable to a rule; arrange; order; conduct. **5.** To mark upon in lines, usually in straight parallel lines; also, to mark or make with or as with a ruler. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise or have authority or control; administer government; be in command. **2.** To lay down a rule; form and express a decision; as, the judge has *ruled* on that point. **3.** To have controlling influence; control; prevail. **4.** *Com.* To maintain a standard of rates; as, prices *ruled* high. SYN.: see COMMAND; GOVERN; REGULATE. —**rul'a-bl(e[F]**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being ruled. **2.** Permissible according to rule.—**rul'er,** *n.* **1.** One who rules or governs, as a sovereign. **2.** A straight-edged strip for guiding a marking-implement; a rule; ruling-machine. **3.** One who rules lines, as with a ruling-machine. SYN.: see CHIEF.—**rul'ing. I.** *pa.* Exercising dominion; controlling; predominant. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who rules or governs. **2.** A decision, as of a judge or presiding officer. **3.** The act of making ruled lines, or the lines so made.—**ruling-machine.** **1.** A machine for ruling lines on paper. **2.** A machine for cutting on plate fine parallel lines for use in printing a tint.



Parallel Ruler.

rule, *n.* **1.** Controlling power, or its possession and exercise; government; dominion; authority. **2.** A method or principle of action; common or regular course of procedure, or customary standard or form; as, I make early rising my *rule*. **3.** An authoritative direction or enactment; a concise direction respecting the doing or method of doing something. (1) One of the regulations of a legislative or deliberative body for the government of its own proceedings. (2) A regulation to be observed in playing a given game. (3) *Eccl.* A regulation for the conduct of religious services or for the government of life; specif., the body of directions laid down by or for a religious order; as, the *rule* of St. Francis. (4) *Math.* A prescribed form, method, or set of instructions for solving a given class of problems. (5) *Gram.* An established usage or law, fixing the form or use of words or the construction of sentences; as, a *rule* for forming the plural.

4. What belongs to the ordinary course of events or condition of things; as, in some communities illiteracy is the *rule*. **5.** Regular or proper method; propriety, as of conduct; regularity. **6.** *Law.* (1) A formal regulation prescribed by authority touching a certain matter; as, a *rule* of court. (2) A judicial decision on some motion or special application; as, a *rule* to show cause. A **rule of court** is an order made by a court, and is either (1) **general** or **standing r. of court,** as for regulating the practise of the court, or (2) **special,** as an order sending a case before a referee.

7. A straight-edged instrument for use in measuring, or as a guide in drawing lines; a ruler. **8.** *Print.* A strip of type-high metal for handling type or for printing a rule or line. **9.** A ruled line. [< L.OF *regula*, < *rego*, rule.]—**rule of three** (*Arith.*), a rule for finding any term of a proportion, the three others being given. SYN.: canon, formula, guide, maxim, method, order, regulation, standard. See HABIT; LAW; STICK; SYSTEM.

rul'lion, 1 rul'yən; 2 rŭl'yon, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A shoe of untanned leather or deerskin. **2.** (1) A virago. (2) A misshapen or uncouth creature. [< AS. *rifeling*, shoe.]

rum, 1 rum; 2 rŭm, *a.* [Colloq., Eng.] Queer; strange; peculiar.

rum, *n.* **1.** An alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented molasses or cane-juice. **2.** [Colloq.] Any alcoholic liquor. [Short for Prov. Eng. *rumbullion*, rum.]

Ru-ma'ni-a, Ru-ma'ni-an. Same as ROUMANIA, etc.

rum'bl(e[2], 1 rum'bl; 2 rŭm'bl, *v.* [RUM'BL(E)D[F]; RUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make or to utter in low, heavy, and continuous rolling sound. **2.** To subject to the action of a tumbling-barrel. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a continuous low, rattling, or rolling sound, as thunder. **2**‡. To murmur; make a rippling sound. [Lit. < Sw. *râma*, low.]—**rum'bler,** *n.*—**rum'bling,** *n.*

rum'ble, *n.* **1.** A continuous, low, rattling, or rolling sound; a muffled roar. **2.** A tumbling-barrel. **3.** A raised seat at the back of a vehicle. **rum'ble-tum'ble**‡.—**rum'bly,** *a.* Rough, hard, and uneven, so as to cause vehicles to rumble, as a road; tending to rumble.

Ru-me'li-a, Ru-me'li-an. Same as ROUMELIA, etc.

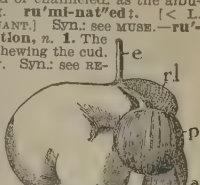
ru'men, 1 rū'men; 2 ry'mĕn, *n.* [RU'MI-NA, *pl.*] **1.** The first stomach of a ruminant. **2.** The cud of a ruminant. [L., throat.]

Rum'ford, 1 rum'fərd; 2 rŭm'ford, **Count.** See THOMPSON, BENJAMIN.

ru'mi-nant, 1 rū'mi-nənt; 2 ry'mi-nant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Chewing the cud; of or pertaining to the *Ruminantia*. **2.** Hence, meditative or contemplative; drowsily quiet. **ru'mi-nal**‡. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ruminantia*, an animal, as a deer, antelope, sheep, goat, or ox, that has a stomach with four complete cavities—(1) the rumen, (2) the reticulum, (3) the manyplies (omasum psalterium), and (4) the reed or abomasum—the food received into the first being returned to the mouth, chewed over again and swallowed, and digested in the other compartments. See illus. on next page. [< L. *rumen*, throat.] **-ly,** *adv.*

Ru"mi-nan'ti-a, 1 rū"mi-nan'shi-ə; 2 ry"mi-năn'shi-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of ungulate mammals, with a quadripartite or tripartite stomach, and toes in even number; ruminants.

ru'mi-nate, 1 rū'mı-nēt; 2 ry'mi-nāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-NAT'ED[d]; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To chew over again, as food previously swallowed and regurgitated; to chew the cud. **2.** To meditate or reflect upon; muse; think continuously and in quiet. **ru'mine**†. **II.** *a. Bot.* Perforated or channeled, as the albumen of a seed, as in the nutmeg. **ru'mi-nat"ed**‡. [< L. *rumino*, pp. *ruminatus*; see RUMINANT.] Syn.: see MUSE.—**ru'mi-nat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ru"mi-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or characteristic of chewing the cud. **2.** The act of ruminating mentally. Syn.: see REFLECTION. **3.** *Pathol.* The regurgitation of imperfectly digested food.—**ru'mi-na"tiv**(es, *a.* Meditative. **-ly,** *adv.*—**ru'mi-na"tor,** *n.*



The Stomach of a Ruminant.
r, rumen; e, esophagus; rl, reticulum; p, manyplies (psalterium); a, reed (abomasum); d, beginning of the duodenum.

rum'mage, 1 rum'ij; 2 rŭm'ag. **1.** *vt. & vi.* [RUM'MAGED; RUM'MAG-ING.] **1.** To ransack thoroughly; disarrange things in search. **2.** To stir up or agitate thoroughly, as a liquid; stir the contents of, as a cask. **3.** To find by disorderly search: with *out* or *up*. **4**†. *Naut.* To fill with, prepare for, or arrange a ship's cargo. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any act of rummaging; especially, thorough search made by disarranging things. **2.** An upheaval or stirring up; bustle. **3**†. Room in a ship for stowing cargo; also, the arrangement or stowing of the cargo. [< ROOMAGE, < ROOM, *n.*] **ron'age**†; **room'age**†.—**rummage sale.** **1.** A sale of all sorts of second-hand objects gathered up from benevolent givers, the proceeds to go for some charitable object. **2.** A sale of unclaimed articles, or a clearing-out sale prior to a replenishment of stock.—**rum'mag-er,** *n.*

rum'mer, 1 rum'ar; 2 rŭm'er, *n.* A glass or cup for drinking; specif., a tall stemless glass; also, its contents.

ru'mor, 1 rū'mar; 2 ry'mor. **I.** *vt.* To circulate as a rumor; report abroad. **II.** *n.* **1.** An unverified report passing from person to person: sometimes personified. **2**‖. Noise of mingled sounds; confusion; murmur. **3**†. Temporary celebrity; notoriety. [OF., < L. *rumor*, noise.] Syn.: see REPORT. **ru'mour**‡.

rump, 1 rump; 2 rŭmp, *n.* **1.** The buttocks or hinder parts; hence, the fag-end of anything; an inferior remnant. **2.** Specif., the piece of beef between the aitchbone and the loin. [< Ice. *rumpr.*]—**rump'-fed"**†, *a.* Fed on refuse, or fattened in the rump.

rum'pl(e[r], 1 rum'pl; 2 rŭm'pl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RUM'PL(E)D[r]; RUM'PLING.] To form into rumples; wrinkle; crumple; ruffle. **II.** *n.* **1.** An irregular fold; a rumpled fabric. **2.** The condition of being rumpled. [< AS. *rimpan*, wrinkle.]

rum'pus, 1 rum'pus; 2 rŭm'pŭs, *n.* [Colloq.] A disturbance; wrangle; row. [< RUMBLE.]

run, 1 run; 2 rŭn, *v.* [RAN; RUN; RUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to run, in any of the intransitive senses of the verb; as, to *run* a horse. **2.** To introduce or insert suddenly or forcibly; thrust; stick; push; as, to *run* a sword *through*. **3.** To dash or impel with force; drive, or suffer to be driven; force; propel; as, to *run* a ship aground. **4.** To hunt; chase. **5.** To accomplish by running; execute; perform; as, to *run* a race or errand. **6.** To pass over and determine the course of, as a boundary. **7.** To make one's way successfully over, through, or past; as, to *run* a blockade. **8.** To flow with; discharge; emit. **9.** To become liable to; expose oneself to; incur; as a risk. **10.** To sew in a continuous line. **11.** To mold, as with melted metal; found; as, to *run* lead into bullets. **12.** To cause to work, ply, or traverse; manage or conduct, as a machine, an institution, or an enterprise. **13.** To pursue in thought. **14.** [Slang.] To subject to paltry annoyance; tease; ridicule. **15.** To bring in or take out illicitly or clandestinely, as goods liable to duty; smuggle. **16.** In games, to make (a number of points, etc.) successively. **17**§. To put to risk or hazard; venture; as, to *run* one's fortune. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move at a run; go swiftly on the feet at a pace swifter than a walk; pass or glide rapidly by any motion; hasten; speed; escape secretly or hurriedly; flee. Specif.: (1) In athletics, as distinguished from walking, to move by rapid steps in such a manner that both feet are off the ground during a portion of each step. (2) To move with great speed: said of a horse: sometimes erroneously applied to the gallop. **2.** To speed in or as in a race; contend; be a candidate or competitor; as, to *run* for Congress. **3.** To pass rapidly through space; move rapidly from point to point; proceed; travel; journey; ply; make regular trips, as a steamer. **4.** To move in or as in a stream; flow; melt; fuse; spread or mingle confusedly, as colors. **5.** To be in a state of activity; be in operation, as a machine. **6.** To extend or reach in length, distance, or direction, as a road or railroad track. **7.** To develop by growth or transition: often with *in, into, to, up*, or a predicate adjective; as, to *run to* seed; *run* into debt. **8.** To follow continuously a line of descent. **9.** To glide by or away; pass continuously or in succession; elapse. **10.** To proceed rapidly or hastily, as in thought; pass in inspection or in rapid succession; as, to *run* through a book. **11.** To dwell continuously, as in conversation or meditation; brood: followed by *on* or *upon*. **12.** To tend; incline; with *in, into, to*, or *toward*; as, his tastes *run* to law. **13.** To continue in existence or action; extend in time or space; as, the river *runs* north. Specifically: (1) To continue unexpired or unpaid; stand unsettled; accrue; become payable. (2) To be performed or repeated in continuous succession; as, the play *ran* forty nights. **14.** *Law.* (1) To continue concurrently or through all changes of ownership; pass as a continual burden, charge, or benefit. (2) To continue in force and effect, as a law. **15.** To give forth a discharge or flow; as, a *running* sore. **16.** To continue at or be carried to a specified point; reach; rise. **17.** To be currently reported, expressed, or related (in a specified way); as, the will *runs* as follows. **18.** To exist or occur with the natural variations of size, quality, etc.; average; come or be taken without selection. **19.** To make a rapid succession of demands for payment, as on a bank. **20.** To be in circulation, as coin; be current; pass. **21.** In music, to execute a series of notes in rapid succession. **22.** To leak. **23.** To pass or go in migrating; migrate or move in schools, as fish. [< AS. *rinnan*, flow.] Syn.: see FLOW; FLY. —**to run a risk,** to incur a hazard; take a chance.—**to run into,** to collide with.—**to run riot.** **1.** To act or move wildly and without restraint. **2.** To grow rankly; as, vines *run riot* over the whole wall.—**to run to seed,** to lose vigor.—**to run with the hare and hold with the hounds,** to favor both sides in a quarrel, argument, etc.—**run'a-bout",** *n.* **1.** A light, handy, open automobile for ready service. **2.** A light open wagon. **3.** A small motor-boat.—**run'round",** *n.* A circumscribed inflammation of the skin, as on the fingers or toes.

run, *pa.* **1.** Extracted or drained; as, *run* honey. **2.** In founding, leaking metal, as a mold. **3.** [Colloq.] Made liquid; melted; also, made by a process of melting and casting or molding; as, *run* butter; *run* metal. **4.** [Colloq.] Brought secretly ashore; smuggled; contraband; as, *run* liquor.

run, *n.* **1.** The act of running; a going rapidly by springing so that both of all the feet are off the ground together during some part of each spring or stride. Specif.: (1) A race; as, a *run* for a stake. (2) In baseball, an act of running to all the bases in succession without being put out, thus enabling the runner to score one point; also, the point so scored. (3) In cricket, an act of running successfuly from one wicket to the other by both batsmen, who thus interchange wickets and score one point (4) In certain games and sports, a succession of points or shots; also, the resultant score. (5) In certain card-games, a sequence of cards of the same suit. (6) A hunt, especially on horseback; chase. **2.** A trip, passage, or journey; also, regular or continuous advance; as, the ship's *run* was 300 miles. **3.** A course or period of operation; also, that which is produced or performed in such a period or course; as, an eight-hours *run* of a factory. **4.** An act of flowing, or that which flows; especially: (1) The quantity that flows at one time or during one operation or period. (2) A small stream; a brook. **5.** A continuous or connected course; a succession; as, a *run* of luck; to get the *run* of things. **6.** A period of continuous performance, occurrence, popularity, etc.; as, the *run* of a play or song. **7.** The liberty of coming and going at pleasure; free use; as, to have the *run* of the park; also, way; will; fling. **8.** A succession of extraordinary or pressing demands, as upon a bank. **9.** A place passed over or frequented, especially by animals; a grazing- or feeding-ground; range. **10.** A runway. **11.** A migration, as of fish to their spawning-grounds; also, a collection of fish or other animals in course of passage. **12.** Ability to run. **13.** A pair of millstones in working order. **14.** The kind ordinarily met with, as of people; the usual succession. **15.** *Naut.* That part of a ship's bottom where it fines off from the floor-timbers to the stern-post. **16.** The lay, as of land; also, trend or direction. **17.** *Mus.* A rapid succession of tones: a roulade. **18.** A bower-bird's playhouse. Compare BOWER-BIRD. [< AS. *rynе*, path.] Syn.: see STREAM.—**in the long run,** as the ultimate outcome of any train of circumstances.—**the common run** or **the run,** the average type of persons or things.

run'a-gate‖, 1 run'ə-gēt; 2 rūn'a-gāt, *n.* **1.** A deserter; renegade. **2.** A vagabond; homeless wanderer: used also attributively. [Cor. of RENEGADE.]

run'a-round", 1 run'ə-raund"; 2 rūn'a-round", *n.* [Colloq.] Same as RUNROUND.

run'a-way", 1 run'ə-wē"; 2 rūn'a-wā". **I.** *a.* **1.** Escaping or escaped from restraint or control; fugitive. **2.** Brought about by running away; as, a *runaway* marriage. **3.** In horse-racing, easily won; hence, decisive; one-sided. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which runs away or flees. (1) A fugitive or deserter. (2) A horse of which the driver has lost control. **2.** An act of running away: said especially of a horse or a team; as, to be injured in a *runaway*.

run'ci-nate, 1 run'sı-nēt; 2 rūn'çi-nāt, *a. Bot.* Saw-toothed, with the incisions or teeth inclined backward. [< L. *runcinatus*, pp. of *runcino*, plane off, < *runcina*, plane.]

rund, 1 rund: 2 rūnd, *n.* [Scot.] A border; selvage; remnant.

run'dl(e[r], 1 run'dl; 2 rūn'dl, *n.* **1.** A rung, as of a ladder. **2.** Something that rotates about an axis, as the drum of a capstan. [< OF. *rondel*, something round.] **run'del**‡.

rund'let, 1 rund'let; 2 rūnd'lĕt, *n.* A small barrel, or the measure of wine it contains, about 18 gallons. [< OF. *rondele*, < *rond*; see ROUND.] **run'let**‡.

rune, 1 rūn; 2 ryn, *n.* **1.** A character of a primitive Teutonic alphabet. The earliest are of the 2d or 3d century A. D. **2.** A Finnish poem or one of its cantos. **3.** *pl.* Old Norse lore expressed in runes; hence, early rimes or poetry in

general. **4.** Any obscure or mystic song, poem, verse, or saying; a mystery. [< AS. *rūn*, mystery.]—**rune'-staff"**, *n.* A runic calendar; compare CLOG-ALMANAC. **runic staff**‡.—**ru'nic.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like those who used runes, as the Norsemen; inscribed with runes. **II.** *n.* A style of modern type.

This is runic.

rung, 1 rŭŋ; 2 rŭng, *n.* **1.** A rounded cross-strip, as of a ladder or chair; a rod, round, spoke, etc. **2.** *Naut.* (1) One of the handles on the rim of a steering-wheel. (2) A floor-timber of a ship. **3.** [Prov. Brit.] Any stake, rod, or bar; also, a heavy club or staff; cudgel. [< AS. *hrung*, pole.] **rengt**; **rong**‡.

rung, *imp.* & *pp.* of RING², *v.*

run'kle, 1 rŭŋ'kl; 2 rŭŋ'kl *v.* & *n* [Prov. Eng.] Wrinkle.

run'let¹, 1 run'let; 2 rŭn'let, *n.* A little stream; rivulet. Syn.: see STREAM. **run'nel**‡.

run'let², *n.* Same as RUNDLET.

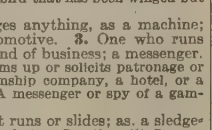
run'ner, 1 run'ər; 2 rŭn'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which runs. Especially: (1) One who runs a race. (2) A fugitive; deserter. (3) A smuggler. (4) A bird that has been winged but is able to run.

2. One who operates or manages anything, as a machine; especially, the driver of a locomotive. **3.** One who runs errands or goes about on any kind of business; a messenger. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] One who drums up or solicits patronage or custom, as for a railway or steamship company, a hotel, or a mercantile establishment. (2) A messenger or spy of a gambling-house.

4. That part on which an object runs or slides; as, a sledge or sleigh-*runner;* the *runn r* of a skate. Specif.: (1) In machinery, a device to assist sliding motion. (2) *Aero.* A ski-like device used on some aeroplanes as a lighting-gear.

5. One of various fishes as (1) A slender fish (*Elagatis pinnulatus*) with single dorsal and anal pinnules of warm seas. (2) The jurel (*Caranx chrysos*) of the Atlantic coast of America.

6. A cursorial bird, as the water-rail. (1) A slender prostrate stem disposed to root at the end and nodes, as in the strawberry; also, sometimes, the plant itself. (2) Any of various twining plants.



Runners (*r, r*) of the Strawberry.

run'ning, 1 run'iŋ; 2 rŭn'ing, *pa.* **1.** Such as runs: said specifically of horses inclined or trained to a running gait rather than to pacing or trotting. **2.** Following one another without intermission; successive: used with words expressing periods of time; as, he walked for three hours *running;* three times *running;* specif., continuous; repeated: said of a design; as, a *running* ornament, a *running* molding, etc. **3.** Kept up continuously; passing; cursory; as, *running* comments; a *running* glance **4.** Characterized by easy flowing curves; cursive; as, a *running* hand. **5.** Discharging, as pus from a sore.—**running bowline** (*Naut.*), a noose made by a bowline about a part of another rope.—**r. knot,** a knot made so as to slip along a loose and contract tightly when pulled upon.—**r. noose,** a noose having a running knot.—**r. title,** in printing, a title or head-line repeated at the head of succeeding pages, as throughout a book or chapter.—**run'ning-ly,** *adv.*

run'ning, *n.* **1.** The act or movement of one who or that which runs; as, a horse trained for fast *running* **2.** That which runs or flows; the amount or quantity that runs. **3.** A discharge, as from a sore. **4.** Ability or powe to run.—**run'ning-board",** *n.* A foot-board on the side of a locomotive, street car, automobile, etc.—**r.-gear,** *n.* The wheels and axles of any vehicle and their immediate attachments, as distinguished from the body, frame, etc., which they support; also, those parts of a mechanism or construction that have partially independent motion; as, the *running-gear* of a watch.

Run'ny-mede, 1 run'i-m d; 2 rŭn'y-mēd, *n.* A meadow in Surrey, England, on the Thames, where the Barons compelled King John to grant Magna Carta, 1215.

runt, 1 runt; 2 rŭnt, *n.* **1.** An unusually small, weak, or stunted animal. **2.** A dwarf. **3.** One of a breed of very large domestic pigeons. **4.** [Scot.] An old ox or cow: a withered old man or hag. **5.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A stump of a tree or shrub; also, the stem or stalk of a plant, as of a cabbage.

6†. A boor. [< Scot. *rind,* < AS. *hrither,* horned beast.]

run'way", 1 run'wē'; 2 rŭn'wȧ", *n.* A way or path over which something runs. Specif.: (1) The channel or bed of a stream. (2) The path over which animals pass to and from their places of feeding or watering; the trail. (3) In lumbering, an incline down which logs are slid. (4) Any track specially laid for wheeled veh.cles.

ru-pee', 1 rū-pī'; 2 ry-pē', *n.* The standard monetary unit of British Ind a, of fluctuating value; it contains 16 annas; abbreviated, r.; *pl.* rs. See COIN. [Ult. < Sans. *rūpya,* silver, < *rūpa,* beauty.]

Ru'pert, 1 rū'pərt; 2 ry'pert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See ROBERT. **Ruper't**‡. **2. Prince** (1619–1682), a Bavarian soldier and Royalist general in English Civil War.

Ru'precht, 1 rū'prəHt; 2 ry'preHt, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See RUPERT. **2.** (1869–) Crown prince of Bavaria; commander of a German army in the World War; retreated before British Feb. 24–March 6, 1917; dynasty deposed, 1918.

rup'ture, 1 rup'chur *or* -tiur; 2 rŭp'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [RUP'TURED; RUP'TUR-ING.] To break apart; separate the parts of by violence; cause hernia in; suffer a breach or break. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of rupturing or state of being ruptured. **2.** A ruptured muscle; hernia. **3.** A splitting apart of a steam-boiler without great force and noise. **4.** Breach of peace and concord as between individuals or nations. [F., < L. *ruptura,* < *rumpo,* break.]

Syn.: (verb) see BREAK; REND; (noun) blast, breach, break, breaking, burst, bursting, disruption, fracture. See BREACH; QUARREL¹, *n.*

ru'ral, 1 rū'rəl; 2 ry'ral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the country as distinguished from the city or the town; rustic. **2.** Pertaining to farming or agriculture. [F., < L. *ruralis,* < *rus,* country.] Syn.: see RUSTIC. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ru'ral-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state of being rural; rural character. **2.** A rural idiom or expression.—**ru'ral-ist,** *n.* One who leads or advocates a country life.—**ru'ral'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Ruralness. **2.** A rural peculiarity. **3.** A place in the country.—**ru'ral-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To impart a rural character or aspect to; cause to become rural. **2.** To go into or live in the country; rusticate; take on a rural character. **ru'ral-ise**‡.—**ru"ral-i-za'tor -sā'-tion,** *n.*

ru'ral free de-liv'er-y. [U. S.] A government service of house-to-house free mail delivery by carrier in rural districts, as distinguished from the general delivery service.

Ru'rik, 1 rū'rik; 2 ry rik, *n.* A Scandinavian conqueror (died 879) who founded the Russian monarchy—the **House of Rurik**—which lasted from 862 to 1598.

Rus., Russ., *abbr.* Russia, Russian.

ruse, 1 rūz; 2 rys, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as ROOSE.

ruse, 1 rūz; 2 rys, *n.* An action intended to mislead or deceive; a trick. [F., < *ruser,* trick, < *recuso,* reject.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE: PRETENSE.

rush¹, 1 rush; 2 rŭsh, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To drive, push, or perform with violent haste; hurry. **2.** To move with tumultuous haste or violence. **3.** To enter precipitately; capture swiftly, as by assault. **4.** In football, to force (the ball) toward the goal of the other side. [Cp. AS. *hriscan,* make a noise, G. *rauschen,* rush.] Syn.: see HUSTLE.—**rush'er,** *n.*

rush¹, *n.* **1.** Any one of various grass-like, usually aquatic herbs (genus *Juncus,* family *Juncaceæ*). The common or soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) grows in marshy ground and has soft and pliant, cylindrical, leafless stems. Used for mats, seats of chairs, etc. **2.** A thing of little or no value. **3.** A rushlight. [< L.^AS *ruscum,* butcher's-broom.]—**rush'-hold"er,** *n.* A candlestick with a clip for supporting a rush candle.—**rush'light",** *n.* A candle made by dipping a rush in tallow. **rush candle**‡.—**rush'y,** *a.* [RUSH'I-ER; RUSH'I-EST.] Abounding in or made of rushes.

rush², *n.* **1.** The act or an act of rushing; a violent or tumultuous motion or onset; an energetic method or manner; as, he works with a *rush.* **2.** Extraordinary haste or pressure, or a great quantity of something causing such pressure; as, a *rush* of work. **3.** A pressing or an unusual demand; a run; as, a *rush* on mining stocks. **4.** *Football.* (1) The act of a player by which he forces his way with the ball through his opponents' line and in the direction of their goal. (2) A player in the rush-line; as, center *rush,* end *rush.* **5.** *Goldmining.* (1) A place where gold is found in abundance. (2) A thronging to such a place. **6.** [U. S.] A contest between two bodies of persons; specif., when unqualified, a contest in which two compact bodies of students push against each other, each trying to force the other back. Syn.: see CAREER.—**rush'-line",** *n.* In football, the line of rushers in position for playing; also, the rushers collectively of a side or team.

Rush, Benjamin (1745–1813). An American physician; surgeon-general of Continental army; a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

ru'sin(es, 1 rū'sin *or* -sīn; 2 ry'sin *or* -sīn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a genus (*Rusa*) of deer. Compare SAMBUR. [< Maley *rūsa,* deer.]—**rusine antler,** an antler having a simple brow tine and a simple fork at the tip of the beam.

rusk, 1 rusk; 2 rŭsk, *n.* **1.** A light, sweetened bread or biscuit. **2.** Bread or cake that has been crisped and browned in an oven, then usually pounded fine to be eaten with milk. [< Sp. *rosca,* screw, twist of bread.]

Rus'kin, 1 rus'kin; 2 rŭs'kin, **John** (1819–1900). An English art-critic and author; *Modern Painters; Stones of Venice.*

Russ, 1 rus; 2 rŭs, *a.* & *n.* [Poet.] Russian.

Rus'sell, 1 rus'el; 2 rŭs'ĕl, *n.* **1. Charles,** Baron of Killowen (1832–1900), an Irish jurist and Lord Chief Justice of England. **2. Lord John** (1792–1878), an English statesman; created Earl Russell. **3. William Clark** (1844–1911), an English writer of sea-stories.

rus'set, 1 rus'et; 2 rŭs'ĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a reddish or yellowish brown color. **2.** Made of russet cloth; hence, coarse; homespun: rustic. **3.** Finished, but not blacked: said of leather; as, *russet* shoes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A color formed by combining orange and purple; popularly, any reddish or yellowish brown. **2.** Russet cloth, clothing, etc.; hence any coarse home-spun cloth or garment; a country dress. **3.** Russet leather. **4.** An apple of a greenish color, mottled with brown. [< F. *roussel,* ruddy.]—**rus'set-y,** *a.* Russet-colored.

Rus'sia, 1 rush'e; 2 rŭsh'a, *n.* A Soviet Republic of E. Europe and N. Asia: before the revolution, March 15, 1917, area (excluding internal waters, Poland, and Finland), 8,247,624 sq. m.; pop. 166,561,900: composed of **European Russia** (1,867,737 sq. m.; pop .131,700,800); **Caucasia** (181,173 sq. m.; pop. 13,229,100); **Siberia** (4,831,882 sq. m.; pop. 10,377,900); **Central Asian provinces** (1,366,832 sq. m.; pop. 11,254,100); capital Moscow.—**Russia leather.** A fragrant goat- or sheep-leather, prepared by a process long a secret in Russia.

Rus'sian, 1 rush'ən; 2 rŭsh'an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Russia.

its people, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Russia, especially one of the Slavic race. The population is divided into three groups: (1) **Great Russians** (Muscovites); (2) **Little Russians** or **Malo-Russians** (*Ruthenians*, now belonging politically to Czecho-Slovakia or Poland, and *Ukrainians*, now forming their own republic), and (3) **White Russians** (inhabiting a region east of Poland). The remainder consists of Finns (now separated as *Finland*), Germans (mostly in the republics on the Baltic sea and in Poland), Jews, Letto-Lithuanians (now independent), Mongols, Poles (now forming the republic of Poland), and Turco-Tatars. **2.** The language of Russia, belonging to the eastern branch of the Slavonic group of Aryan languages, having a separate alphabet resembling in some particulars the Greek rather than the Roman, and including several characters not found in other alphabets. Its subdivisions are **Great Russian**, the principal subdivision and standard literary language, in northern and central Russia; **Little R.**, in the southwestern and southern parts (see RUTHENIAN and UKRAINIAN); and **White R.**, in the western part east of Poland.—**Russian Church,** a division of the Greek Church, independent since 1589, and governed by the Holy Synod. See GREEK CHURCH, 1. **Church of Russia**‡.—**Rus'sian-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make like the Russians.

Russ'ni-ak, 1 rus'ni-ak; 2 rŭs'ni-ăk. [Rus.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Russniaks. **II.** *n.* A Ruthenian.

Rus"so-ma'ni-ac. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a Russomaniac. **II.** *n.* A Russophile.—**Rus'so-phile,** *n.* One who favors Russia, or its principles, policy, or methods.—**Rus'so-phobe, -pho"bist,** *n.* One who dreads Russia and its policies and principles.—**Rus'so-phobe,** *a.*—**Rus"so-pho'bi-a,** *n.* Fear of the policy or influence of Russia. **Rus'so-pho"bism**‡.

rust, 1 rust; 2 rŭst. [¹6. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To affect, or become affected, with rust. **2.** To weaken or impair, or become weakened, impaired, or dull, by inaction. **II.** *n.* **1.** The reddish or yellowish coating caused on iron or steel by oxidation, as by the action of air and moisture, consisting of ferric hydroxid ($Fe(OH)_3$) and ferric oxid (Fe_2O_3), or red oxid of iron; in an extended sense, a film of oxid formed on any metal by corrosion. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Any of the parasitic fungi of the order *Uredinales*, living on the tissues of higher plants. (2) The diseases caused by such fungi. (3) Incorrectly, any one of several diseases not caused by these fungi. **3.** Any coating or accretion formed by a corrosive or degenerative process; as, *rust* on salted meat. **4.** A condition, affection, or tendency that destroys or weakens energy or active qualities; as, the *rust* of idleness. [< AS. *rust.* < *rēad*, red.]—**rust'-mite**‡, *n.* A mite that makes a rust-like excrescence upon plants.

Rust-chuk', 1 rust-chuk'; 2 rust-chŭk', town of Bulgaria, on the Danube; pop. 36,300; scene of a battle between the Turks and Russians, June 24, 1877. **Rous'se**‡ [Bulg.]; **Rus-chuk'; Rust-schuk'**‡; **Rus-zuk'**‡.

rus'tic, 1 rus'tik; 2 rŭs'tik. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rural; hence, plain; homely; as, *rustic* garments; uncultured; rude; awkward; as, *rustic* manners; also, unaffected; artless; as, *rustic* simplicity. **2.** Pertaining to some irregular style of work or decoration appropriate to the country.

Syn.: agricultural, artless, awkward, boorish, bucolic, clownish, coarse, countrified, country, hoidenish, inelegant, outlandish, pastoral, plain, rude, sylvan, uncouth, unpolished, unsophisticated, untaught, verdant. *Rural* refers especially to scenes or objects in the country, considered as the work of nature; *rustic* refers to their effect upon man or to their condition as affected by human agency; as, a *rural* scene; a *rustic* party; a *rustic* lass. We speak, however, of the *rural* population, *rural* simplicity, etc. *Rural* has always a favorable sense; *rustic* frequently an unfavorable one, as denoting a lack of culture and refinement; thus, *rustic* politeness expresses that which is well-meant, but awkward; similar ideas are suggested by a *rustic* feast, *rustic* garb, etc. *Rustic* is, however, often used of a studied simplicity, an artistic rudeness, which is pleasing and perhaps beautiful; as, a *rustic* cottage; a *rustic* chair. *Pastoral* refers to the care of flocks and to the shepherd's life with the pleasing associations suggested by the old poetic ideal of that life; as, *pastoral* poetry. *Bucolic* is kindred to *pastoral*, but is a less elevated term, and sometimes slightly contemptuous.—Ant.: accomplished, city-like, cultured, elegant, polished, polite, refined, urban, urbane, well-bred.

II. *n.* **1.** One who lives in the country; a countryman; peasant. (1) A country person of simple manners or character. (2) A coarse or clownish person; boor. **2.** Rustic-work. **3.** Country dialect. [< F. *rustique*, < L. *rusticus*, < *rus*, country.] **rus'ti-cal**‡ [Archaic].—**rus'tic-work"**, *n.* **1.** *Masonry.* Ashlar-work, or a method of making it, with rough surfaces, and often with deeply sunk grooves at the joints, to make them conspicuous. **2.** Woodwork made of the natural limbs and roots of trees, fancifully arranged.—**rus'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **rus'tic-ly**‡.—**rus'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*—**rus'ti-cate,** *vt. & vi.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To send or banish to the country; especially, to suspend and send away temporarily, as from a college. **2.** To dwell in or go into the country. **3.** To construct with rustic-work. **4.** To countrify.—**rus"ti-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of rusticating, or state of being rusticated.—**rus-tic'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Rustic condition, characters, or manners; simplicity; homeliness; awkwardness. **2.** A rustic trait or peculiarity.

rus'tle(ē, 1 rus'l; 2 rŭs'l. **I.** *vt. & vt.* [RUS'TLED, RUS'TLED"; RUS'TLING.] **1.** To move or cause to move or fall with a rustle. **2.** [Slang, Western U. S.] To act with energy or bustling activity; also, to steal, as cattle or horses. **II.** *n.* A quick succession of small, light, frictional sounds as of dry leaves or silken garments. [Freq. < Sw. *rusta*, stir, O. Sw *ruska*, shake.]—**rus'tler,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which rustles. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) Any person who is active, pushing, and bustling in any enterprise. Compare HUSTLER. (2) A cattle or horse-thief.

rust'y[1], 1 rust'i; 2 rŭst'y, *a.* [RUST'I-ER; RUST'I-EST.] **1.** Covered or affected with rust. **2.** Consisting of or produced by rust. **3.** Having the appearance of rust; having a reddish or yellowish discoloration, as from decomposition: said especially of salted fish or meat that has become rancid. **4.** Impaired by inaction or want of exercise; also, lacking nimbleness; stiff. **5.** Deteriorated through neglect of use; as, *rusty* in one's Latin. **6.** *Bot. & Zool.* Appearing as if covered with rust. [AS. *rustig*, < *rust*; see RUST.] Syn.: see TRITE.—**rust'i-ly,** *adv.*—**rust'i-ness,** *n.*

rust'y[2], *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Restive; stubborn. **to ride, run, or turn rusty,** to become stubborn or ill-natured.

rut[1], 1 rut; 2 rŭt. **I.** *vt.* [RUT'TED[4]; RUT'TING.] To make ruts or channels in; hence, figuratively, to twinkle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sunken track worn by a wheel, as in a road; hence, a groove forming a path for anything. **2.** A settled habit or course of procedure. [For ROUTE.]—**rut'ty,** *a.* Full of ruts.

rut[2]. **I.** *vi.* [RUT'TED[4]; RUT'TING.] To be under sexual excitement: said of various animals. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sexual excitement of various animals, as deer: also, the period during which it lasts; the noise made by a rutting stag. **2.** A roaring or uproar. [F., < L. *rugitus*, roaring, < *rugio*, roar.]—**rut'tish,** *a.*

ru"ta-ba'ga, 1 rū"tə-bā'gə; 2 ry"tə-bā'gə, *n.* A cultivated plant or its edible yellowish root: allied to the common turnip. [Said to be Sw.] **Swedish turnip**‡.

Rutabaga.

ru-ta'ceous, 1 ru-tā'shus; 2 ry-tā'shŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), containing about 800 species of shrubs, trees, and, rarely, herbs, including the lemon, lime, citron, etc. [< L. *ruta*, < Gr. *rhyte*, rue.]

ruth[1], 1 rūth; 2 ryth, *n.* Sorrow; compassion; pity; also, grief; misery; repentance; regret. [< Ice. *hryggth*, < *hryggr*, sorrowful.]

Ruth[2], *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Ruth,** 1 rūt, 2 rŭt; L. **Ruth.** **2.** *Bib.* A woman of Moab, daughter-in-law of the Israelite Naomi; she left her own people and went to Bethlehem, where she married Boaz, thus becoming an ancestress of David. Her story is told in the Old Testament book of this name. [Heb., < *reuth*, beauty, or *reuth*, female friend.]

Ru-the'ni-a, 1 ru-thī'ni-ə; 2 ry-thē'ni-ə, *n.* A country in central Europe, now divided between Czechoslovakia (4,880 sq. m.; pop. 604,745) and Poland, formerly in Austria.—**Ru-the'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Ruthenians or their language. **II.** *n.* A member of the Ruthenian race or the language. **Ru-thene'**‡.—**United Ruthenians,** or **Ruthenian Catholics** (*Ch. Hist.*), those Ruthenians who acknowledge the headship of the Pope, but retain the old Greek Slavonic liturgy and allow their secular clergy to marry.

ru-then'ic, 1 ru-then'ik; 2 ry-thēn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ruthenium, especially when combined in its higher valency; as, *ruthenic* oxid (RuO_3).—**ruthenic acid,** a hypothetical acid, known only in its salts.

ru-the'ni-ous, 1 ru-thī'ni-us; 2 ry-thē'ni-ŭs, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ruthenium, especially when combined in its lower valency.

ru-the'ni-um, 1 ru-thī'ni-um; 2 ry-thē'ni-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A white, spongy metallic element, found in platinum ores from the Ural mountains in 1845. See ELEMENT. [< *Ruthenia.*]

Ruth'er-ford, 1 ruth'ər-fərd; 2 rŭth'er-ford. **Sir Ernest** (1871–). An English physicist; awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1908.

ruth'ful‡, *a.* **1.** Full of sorrow or pity; sorrowful; merciful. **2.** Causing sorrow. [< RUTH[1], *n.*]—**ruth'ful-ly**‡, *adv.*

ruth'less, 1 rūth'lis; 2 ryth'lĕs, *a.* Having no compassion; unrestrained by pity; merciless; as, *ruthless* cruelty. [< RUTH[1], *n.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ruth'ven, 1 ruth'vən or riv'n; 2 rŭth'vĕn *or* riv'n. **Raid of.** *Scot. Hist.* A conspiracy by which James VI. was captured at Ruthven Castle, near Perth, 1582.

ru'tile, 1 rū'til; 2 ry'tĭl, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, reddish-brown, transparent to opaque tetragonal titanium dioxid (TiO_2), usually containing a small quantity of iron. [F., shining, < L. *rutilus*, red.] **ru'tilt.**

Rootstock and Head of Rye showing (*a*) part of the head in maturity.

Rut'land, 1 rut'lənd; 2 rŭt'land, *n.* **1.** A city in W. Vermont; has marble-quarries; pop. 14,960. **2.** See RUTLANDSHIRE.

Rut'land-shire, 1 rut'lənd-shir; 2 rŭt'land-shir, *n.* The smallest county in England; 152 sq. m.; pop. 18,370; county-town, Oakham; pop. 3,700. **Rut'land**‡.

Rut'ledge, 1 rut'lij; 2 rŭt'lĕdj, *n.* **1. Edward** (1749–1800), an American jurist; signer of Declaration of Independence. **2. John** (1739–1800), an American jurist; Justice of U. S. Supreme Court; a framer of U. S. Constitution.

Ru"wen-zo'ri, 1 rū"wen-zō'ri; 2 ry"wĕn-zō'ri, *n.* A mountain group in E. central Africa between Lakes Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward Nyanza; probably the *Mountains of the Moon* of ancient writers; discovered by Stanley in 1888; highest peak, 16,801 ft.

Ruys'dael, 1 reis'dāl; 2 röys'dāl. **Jacob** (1628?–1682). A Dutch landscape-painter. **Ruis'dael**‡.

Ruy'ter, 1 roi'tər; 2 röy'tĕr. **Michel Adrianszoon de** (1607–1676) A Dutch admiral.

Ruzs'ky, 1 ruch'ki; 2 ruch'kў, **Nicolas Vladimirovitsch** (1854–). A Russian general in World War.

R. V., *abbr.* Revised Version (of the Bible).—**R. V. O.,** *abbr.* Royal Victorian Order.—**R. W.,** *abbr.* Right Worshipful,

Right Worthy.—**Rx.**, *abbr.* Tens of rupees.—**Ry.**, *abbr.* Railway.

rye[1], 1 rai; 2 rȳ, *n.* **1.** The grain or seeds produced by a hardy cereal grass (*Secale cereale*) nearly allied to wheat; also, the plant. See illus. on previous page. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Whisky distilled from rye. [< AS. *ryge*, rye.]

rye[2], *n.* [Gipsy.] A gentleman.

rye'-grass", 1 rai'-grȧs"; 2 rȳ'-grȧs", *n.* Common darnel. **ray's grass"**†; **wild rye**‡.

ryke, 1 raik; 2 rȳk, *vt.* [Scot.] To reach.

rynd, 1 rind *or* raind; 2 rȳnd *or* rȳnd, *n.* An iron fitting supporting an upper millstone, having a central hollow bearing which rests upon the upper pointed end of the mill-spindle. [Perhaps < AS. *hrindan*, push.]

ry'ot, 1 rai'ət; 2 rȳ'ot, *n.* In India, a tenant; tiller of the soil; peasant. [< Hind. *raiyat*, < Ar. *ra'iya*, a subject.] **ray'at**†.

ryst, *n.* Same as REISE.

Rys'wick, 1 ris'wik; 2 rȳs'wik, *n.* A village in S. Netherlands, near the Hague, where Louis XIV. signed treaties with Holland, Spain, and England, Sept. 20, and with Germany, Oct. 30, 1697. **Rijs'wijk**‡; **Ryswyk.**

ryve†, *v.* To rive; tear.

S

S s Roman. 𝔖 𝔰 Black Letter. 𝒮 𝓈 Script.

S, s, 1 es; 2 ĕs, *n.* [s's, S's, or *Ss*, 1 es'iz; 2 ĕs'es, *pl.*] **1.** The nineteenth letter in the English alphabet. It is the sign of a hiss, as in *so*, and is variously called a voiceless supradental sibilant, or 'spirant,' or 'point fricative.' The corresponding voiced spirant is the *z* of *zest*. If, instead of the tip of the tongue, the whole front surface of it is raised nearly to the roof of the mouth, we have the 'palatal spirant': voiceless in *ship*, voiced in *azure*. These sounds are indicated respectively by *s, z, sh,* and *z*. Any of them can be uttered by itself without a vowel, and indefinitely prolonged. The printed *s* following a vowel or a voiced consonant is generally pronounced *z*, but there are many exceptions: *cars, does,* but *this, house*. (See under Z.) Common substitutes for *s* are *c* (before any high vowel), *ce* for final, *sc, se: racy, race, scent, tense*. At the end of a monosyllable *s* is generally doubled: *less, miss*. In words of Latin origin *s* is often the result of assimilation: *aspect,* < Lat. *ad-spicere*.

The letter *s*, pronounced *z* after a voiced sound, is very common in inflection: *speaks, goes, cat's, dog's, goats, foxes*.

The voiced palatal spirant ʒ is written *s, z,* or (in a few French words) *g: vision, azure, mirage*. The sign *zh* is often used in phonetic alphabets. See under Z.

Capital S is from the hieroglyphic through Phenician, Greek, and Latin.

2. A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation of the Middle Ages, 7 or 70; with a dash over it (S̄), 70,000. (2) The eighteenth (or nineteenth when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; eighteen (or nineteen) as a number or numeral.

3. An object shaped like the capital S: often used adjectively. —**S bracket, S piece,** in mechanical construction, a bracket or other piece in the shape of the letter S.—**S curve,** a curve shaped like an S.

's[1]. *Gram.* The sign or suffix of the possessive or genitive case singular and of the same case plural when the noun ends in *n;* as, men's lives; children's books: shortened since the 17th century from Middle English *-es*. The apostrophe now replaces the *e*. Some words ending in a sibilant omit the *s* of the possessive to avoid the disagreeable repetition of a hissing sound. [ME. *-es, -is,* < AS. *-es*.]

's[2]. A shortened form of *is, has, us,* etc.: as, he's almost here; she's been here; let's go.

-s[1]. *Gram.* The common plural sign; in Anglo-Saxon, the plural sign of masculine *a*-stems, making the ending *-as*.

-s[2]. The ending of the third person singular present indicative of the verb.

-s[3], *suffix.* Used in Old and Middle English in the formation of adverbs, as towards, always: originally a genitive form.

S, *abbr.* Sulfur.

S., *abbr.* Saint, Saturday, Saxon, school, senate. *signa* (L., label, write), Signor, Socialist, *socius* or *sodalis* (L., Fellow), society, soprano, south, southern, sun, Sunday.—**S., Sa., Sat.,** *abbr.* Saturday.—**S., Sab.,** *abbr.* Sabbath.—**s.,** *abbr.* Second, section [ss., *pl.*], see, series, set, shilling, signed, singular, sinister, son, steamer, stem, substantive, succeeded.—**Sa,** *abbr.* Samarium.—**sa.,** *abbr. Her.* Sable.—**S. A.,** *abbr.* Salvation Army, South Africa, South America, South Australia. —**s. a.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Secundum artem* (according to art), *sine anno* (without date).

Saa'di, 1 sä'di; 2 sä'di, *n.* Same as SADI.

Saar I zär; 2 sär, *n.* A river in Lorraine and S. Prussia; a tributary of the Moselle.—**Saar Basin,** a district in the Rhine province of Prussia, placed under government of a commission appointed by the League of Nations since 1919; 751 sq. m.; pop. 589,780.

Saar'brück-en, 1 zär'brük-an; 2 sär'brük-en, *n.* A town in the zone of occupation by the Allies, Rhine province, Prussia; pop. 105,100. **Sarre'brück**; [F.].

sab[1], 1 sab; 2 säb, *n.* & *v.* [Scot.] Sob.

sab[2], *v.* [Scot.] To settle down; subside: said of flooring, etc.

sab"a-dil'la, 1 sab"ə-dil'ə; 2 säb'ə-dil'ə, *a* The acrid seeds of a Mexican and Central-American bulbous plant (*Schœnocaulon officinale* or *Asagræa officinalis*), used as a source of veratrin, and formerly as an anthelminthic; also, the plant. [Sp., ult. < L. *cibus*, food.] **ceb"a-dil'la**‡; **cev"a-dil'la**‡.

Sa-bæ'an, *a.* & *n.* Same as SABEAN.

Sa-bæ'an-ism, Sa'ba-ism, *n.* Same as SABIANISM.

Sab'a-oth, 1 sab'i-ɔth; 2 säb'ə-ɔth, *n. pl.* **1.** *Bib.* Armies; hosts: chiefly in phrase *the Lord of Sabaoth.* **2**†. Incorrectly, the Sabbath. [< Heb. *tsebâôth*, pl. of *tsâbâ*, army.]

Sa"ba"tier', 1 sa"ba"tyē'; 2 sä"bä"tye', **Paul** (1854–). A French chemist; awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1912.

Sab'bath, 1 sab'əth; 2 säb'ath, *n.* **1.** The seventh day of the week, appointed in the decalog as a day of rest to be observed by the Jews; now, Saturday. **2.** The first day of the week as observed by Christians; the Lord's day; Sunday. **3.** The institution or observance of a day of rest; a time of rest, peace, or quiet. **4.** The Sabbatical year of the Jews. (*Lev.* xxv, 4.) [< Heb. *shabbâth,* < *shabâth*, rest from labor.]

Syn.: First-day, Lord's day, Sunday. *Sabbath* carries a more direct reference to the Mosaic economy, with a suggestion of sacred rest that is not in the name *Sunday* (*dies solis*), given by the heathen to the first day of the week; *Lord's day* denotes the first day of the week as that of Christ's resurrection. *First-day* is the name given by the Friends, who have similarly renamed all the days of the week in order to avoid the supposed tribute given by the common names to heathen objects of worship.—**sab"ba-ta'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or its strict observance. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strict Christian observer of the Sabbath. **2.** A Christian who observes the seventh day as the Sabbath.—**Sab"ba-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*—**Sab-bat'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to, befitting, or resembling the Sabbath. **Sab-bat'ic**‡.—**Sabbatical year.** **1.** In the ancient Jewish economy, every seventh year, in which the people were required to refrain from tillage. **2.** A year's vacation awarded to professors in some American institutions every seven years.—**sab-bat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Sa-be'an[1], 1 sə-bi'ən; 2 sa-bē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Saba or Yemen in Arabia; hence, Arabian.

Sa-be'an[2], *a.* Same as SABIAN.

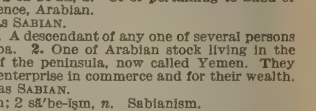
Sa-be'an[3], *n.* **1.** *O. T.* A descendant of any one of several persons named Sheba or Seba. **2.** One of Arabian stock living in the southwestern part of the peninsula, now called Yemen. They were noted for their enterprise in commerce and for their wealth.

Sa-be'an[2], *n.* Same as SABIAN.

Sa'be-ism, 1 sē'bi-izm; 2 sā'be-izm, *n.* Sabianism.

Sa-bel'li-an-ism, 1 sə-bel'i-ən-izm; 2 sa-bĕl'i-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine taught by Sabellius, an African bishop of the 3d century A. D., that God exists as one person, the Father, Son and Spirit being but different manifestations of God: the doctrine of a modal Trinity.—**Sa-bel'lic,** *a.*

sa'ber, } 1 sē'bər; 2 sā'ber. **I.** *vt.* [SA'BERED, SA'BRED;
sa'bre, } SA'BER-ING, SA'BRING.] To strike, kill, or arm with a saber. **II.** *n.* A heavy one-edged cavalry sword, with a thick-backed blade, often curved. [< F. *sabre,* < G. *säbel*.]—**sa'ber-tooth"**, *n.* A saber-toothed tiger.—**s.-toothed,** *a.* Having very long, curved upper canine teeth, likened to sabers.—**s.-toothed cat** or **tiger,** a large fossil extinct carnivore (family *Machærodontinæ*), characterized by very large trenchant teeth.



Sabers.
1. United States Cavalry. 2. French Light Cavalry. 3. French Heavy Cavalry.

Sa'bi-an, 1 sē'bi-ən; 2 sā'bi-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sabians or their religious worship. **II.** *n.* One of an ancient Persian or Chaldean sect who recognized the unity of God, but worshiped intelligences supposed to reside in the heavenly bodies or the heavenly bodies themselves. [< Heb. *tsâbâ;* see SABAOTH.] —**Sa'bi-an-ism,** *n.* **Sa'ba-ism**‡.

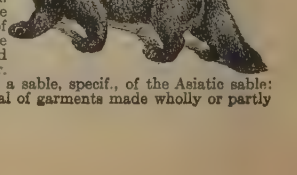
sa'bin, sab'ine. Same as SAVIN.

Sa-bi'na, 1 sə-bai'nə; 2 sa-bī'na, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. G. **Sa-bi'ne,** 1 sə-bi'nə; 2 sa-bī'ne; F. **Sa"bine',** 1 sa"bin', 2 sä"bin'; It. Sp. Sw. **Sa-bi'na,** 1 sə-bi'nə, 2 sä-bī'nä. **2.** A Roman empress (–137?), wife of Hadrian; cruelly treated: killed herself. [L., Sabine.]

Sa'bine[1], 1 sē'bain; 2 sā'bīn, *n.* One of an ancient central Italian people, conquered and absorbed by Rome in 290 B. C., whose daughters the early Romans married by force (*The Rape of the Sabines*); also, their language. [< L. *Sabinus.*]—**Sa'bine,** *a.*

Sab'ine[2], 1 sa'bin; 2 sa'bīn, *n.* **1.** A lake between Texas and Louisiana; 18 by 9 m.; 5 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. **2.** A river in S. E. Texas bounding S. W. Louisiana; length, 500 m. to the Gulf of Mexico.

sa'ble, 1 sē'bl; 2 sā'bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Black, especially as the color of mourning. **2.** Made of or having the color of sable-fur; dark-brown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A carnivore (*Mustela zibellina*), of Siberia, related to the marten or a related species; also, its fur. **2.** The dressed fur of a sable, specif., of the Asiatic sable: often used in the plural of garments made wholly or partly


Sable. 1/15

of this fur. **3.** The color black; hence, mourning or a mourning garment; as, a widow clad in *sables*. **4.** *Her.* Black: represented, when uncolored, by a network of lines crossing each other at right angles. [OF., < Rus. *sobolĭ*, sable.] Syn.: see DARK.—**Alaska sable**, the fur of the common skunk.

Sa'ble Is'land. An island S. W. of Nova Scotia; length, 25 m.: the scene of many shipwrecks.

sa"bot', 1 sa"bō'; 2 sä"bō', *n.* **1.** A wooden shoe, as of a French peasant. **2.** A disk attached to a projectile to cause it to maintain its position in the bore of a firearm or to take the rifling of the gun. **3.** A protection for the end of a file. **4.** A clamping-piece for shortening a string of a harp. [F.]

sa"bo"tage', 1 sa"bo"tāj'; 2 sä"bo"täzh', *n.* **1.** The act of cutting shoes or sockets for railroad-ties. **2.** The act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage. **3.** Hence, the act of producing poor work so as to cause damage; also, the damaging of machinery or wrecking of industrial plants, as by strikers or malcontents. [F.]

sa'bre, *v. & n.* Same as SABER: classical form.

sa'bre-tache, 1 sa'ber-tash; 2 sā'ber-tāch, *n. Mil.* A leather pocket hung from the sword-belt of a mounted man. [F., < G. *säbel*, saber, + *tasche*, pocket.] **sa'bre-taschet**; **sa'bre-stash‡.**

sab'u-lous, 1 sab'yu-lus; 2 säb'yu-lŭs, *a.* Gritty, like sand. [< L. *sabulum*, sand.]—**sab"u-los'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being sabulous.

sac[1], 1 sak; 2 sāc, *n. Biol.* A membranous pouch; a cavity or receptacle. [F., < L. *saccus*; see SACK.]—**sac'cate,** *a.* Sac-shaped, or having a sac, bag, or pouch.

Sac[2], 1 sak *or* sōk; 2 sac *or* sąc, *n.* A member of an Algonkian tribe of the Indians, living in Wisconsin.

sac"ca-ton', 1 sak"ə-tōn'; 2 säk"a-tōn', *n.* A coarse perennial grass (*Sporobolus wrightii*), of the United States and Mexico, yielding hay.

sac'cha-rate, 1 sak'ə-rēt; 2 sāc'a-rāt, *n. Chem.* **1.** A salt of saccharic acid. **2.** A sucrate. [< L. *saccharon*, sugar.]

sac'cha-ri-, 1 sak'ə-ri-; 2 sāc'a-ri-. Same as SACCHARO-.—**sac-char'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sugar or a sweetish compound. [See SACCHARO-.]—**sac'cha-rid,** *n. Chem.* **1.** A sucrate. **2.** A carbohydrate. **sac'cha-ride‡.**—**sac"cha-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing sugar; saccharine. [+L. *fero*, bear.]—**sac'cha-ri-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert into sugar.—**sac"cha-rif"i-ca'tion,** *n.*—**sac"cha-ri'me-ter,** *n.* An instrument for detecting the amount of sugar in a solution.

sac'cha-rin, } *a.* Pertaining to or like sugar; sweet. **sac'cha-sac'cha-rine,** } rous‡. Syn.: see SWEET.—**sac"cha-rin'i-ty,** *n.*

sac'cha-rin, sac'cha-rine, 1 sak'ə-rin, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 sāc'a-rin, -rin *or* -rīn, *n. Chem.* **1.** A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_4<^{CO}_{SO_2}>NH$) derived from toluene, a component of coal-tar. It is 300 times sweeter than cane-sugar, and finds use as a sweetening agent, especially for persons who should not eat sugar, owing to disease, as diabetes. **2.** A bitter crystalline compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) formed by separation of water from saccharic acid. [< Gr. L+*r* *sakchar*, *sakcharon*, sugar.]

sac'cha-rize, 1 sak'ə-rīz; 2 sāc'a-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To convert into sugar. [See SACCHARO-.]—**sac"cha-ri-za'tion,** *n.*

sac'cha-ro-, 1 sak'ə-ro-; 2 sāc'a-ro-. From Latin *saccharon*, sugar: a combining form.—**sac'cha-roid,** *a.* Resembling sugar; specif., having crystalline granular structure; as, *saccharoid* marble. **sac"cha-roi'dal‡.**

Sac"cha-ro-my"ce-ta'ce-æ, 1 sak"ə-ro-mąi"si-tē'si-ī; 2 sāc"a-ro-mȳ"ce-tā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The type family of fungi—the yeast family—commonly unicellular, but sometimes developing a septate mycelium. Several produce endogenous spores, while most of them cause alcoholic fermentation with evolution of carbon dioxid. [< SACCHARO- + Gr. *mykēs*, fungus.] **Sac"cha-ro-my-ce'tes‡.**—**sac"cha-ro-my"ce-ta'ceous,** *a.*

sac'cha-rose, 1 sak'ə-rōs; 2 sāc'a-rōs, *n.* **1.** Any one of the group of carbohydrates, including cane-sugar, milk-sugar, maltose, etc., having the common composition $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and deviating the plane of polarized light to the right. **2.** Specif., cane-sugar as obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, etc.

sac'cu-late, } 1 sak'yu-lēt, -lēt"ed; 2 sāc'yu-lāt, -lāt"ēd, *a.*
sac'cu-lat"ed, } Formed into a series of sac-like expansions; dilated and constricted alternately. [< L. *sacculus*; see SACCULUS.]

sac'cule, 1 sak'yūl; 2 sāc'yųl, *n.* A little sac; specif., part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. [< L. *sacculus*; see SACCULUS.]

sac'cu-lus, 1 sak'yu-lus; 2 sāc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A small sac or pouch; specif., a saccule. [L., dim. of *saccus*, sack.]

sac"er-do'tal, 1 sas"ər-dō'təl; 2 sāc"er-dō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or priesthood; priestly. [< L. *sacerdos*, priest.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**sac"er-do'tal-ism,** *n.* The character and methods of the priesthood; zeal for priestly things; also, priestcraft.

sa'chem, 1 sē'chem; 2 sā'chĕm, *n.* A North-American Indian hereditary chief. [Am. Ind.] Syn.: see CHIEF.

sa"chet', 1 sa'shē'; 2 sā"shę', *n.* A small ornamental bag for perfumed powder. [F.]

Sachs, 1 sōks; 2 sācs, **Hans** (1494–1576). A German shoemaker, poet, and meistersinger; the real hero of Wagner's *Die Meistersinger*.

sack[1], 1 sak; 2 săk. I*. *vt.* **1.** To put into, cover with, or carry in a sack. **2.** [Slang.] To dismiss; discard, as a servant or lover. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bag for holding bulky articles. **2.** A measure or weight of varying amount. **3.** A loose garment with sleeves. **sacque‡.** **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* Same as SAC. **5†.** Sackcloth. [< AS. *sacc*, < L. *saccus*, < Gr. *sakkos*, < Heb. *saq*, sac.]—**sack coat,** a man's coat with no waist seam, for informal wear.—**to get the sack** [Slang], to be dismissed, as an employee. —**sack'cloth",** *n.* **1.** A coarse cloth used for making sacks, etc. **sack'ing‡.** **2.** Coarse cloth worn in penance.—**sack'ful,** *n.* Enough to fill a sack.—**sack'-race",** *n.* A race by persons with sacks drawn over their feet and bodies and tied around the neck.

sack[2]. I*. *vt.* To plunder or pillage (a town or city). **II.** *n.* **1.** The pillaging of a captured town or city. **2.** Loot; booty obtained by pillage. [< F. *sac*, < L. *saccus*; see SACK[1]; from the use of sacks in carrying off plunder.]—**sack'er,** *n.*

sack[3]†, *n.* Light-colored Spanish dry wine; also, any strong white wine. [< F. *sec*, dry, < L. *siccus*, dry.]—**sack'-pos"set†,** *n.* A posset formerly brewed with sack.

sack'but, 1 sak'but; 2 săk'bŭt, *n.* **1.** A primitive instrument resembling the trombone. **2.** *Bib.* A stringed instrument.

sack'-doo"dle, 1 sak'-dū"dl; 2 săk'-dōō"dl, *vi.* [Scot.] To play on bagpipes. Compare DOODLESACK. **sack'-dou"dle‡.**

sack'less, 1 sak'les; 2 săk'lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Blameless; innocent; harmless; simple; useless; also, feeble; silly. [< AS. *sacleās*, < *sacu*, strife, + *-lēās*, -less.] **sac'less†.**

Sack'ville, 1 sak'vil; 2 săk'vil, **Thomas.** See DORSET.

sacque, 1 sak; 2 săk, *n.* A garment; sack. See SACK[1], *n.*, 3.

sa'cral[1], 1 sē'kral; 2 sā'cral, *a. Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the sacrum.

sa'cral[2], *a.* Pertaining to sacred rites.

sa'cral, *n.* A sacral vertebra.

sac'ra-ment, 1 sak'rə-ment *or* -ment; 2 săc'ra-ment, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* (1) A rite ordained as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; specif., such a rite instituted directly by Christ or by the church. (2) In the Roman, Greek, and some other churches, such a rite instituted directly by Christ and deriving from this fact an inherent efficacy.

Seven sacraments are recognized by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches—baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction (or in the Greek Church, unction of the sick). Baptism, confirmation, and holy orders are held to leave a permanent impress or character on the soul. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are recognized as Christian ordinances (and to be literally observed) by almost all Christians. The word is sometimes applied to the ordinances of the old dispensation; as, the Mosaic *sacrament* of circumcision. **2.** Specif., the Lord's Supper; the Eucharist: by Roman Catholics, spoken of as **the blessed sacrament;** as, the sick man received the *sacrament*. **3.** A sign; symbol; type. **4.** A mystery. **5†.** The Roman military oath of allegiance on enlisting; hence, any oath or solemn ceremonial assumption of obligation. [OF., < L. *sacramentum*, oath.]

Syn.: ceremony, communion, Eucharist, Lord's Supper, observance, ordinance, rite, service, solemnity. A *ceremony* is a form expressing reverence, or at least respect; we may speak of religious *ceremonies*, the *ceremonies* of polite society, the *ceremonies* of a coronation, an inauguration, etc. An *observance* has more than a formal obligation, reaching or approaching a religious sacredness; a stated religious *observance;* viewed as established by authority is called an *ordinance;* viewed as an established custom, it is a *rite*, a religious act, especially a public act, viewed as a means of serving God is called a *service*. The terms *sacrament* and *ordinance* in the religious sense are often used interchangeably; the *ordinance* derives its sacredness from the authority that ordained it, while the *sacrament* possesses a sacredness due to something in itself, even when viewed simply as a representation or memorial. The Lord's Supper is the Scriptural name for the *observance* commemorating the death of Christ; the word *communion* is once applied to it (*I Cor.* x, 16), but not as a distinctive name; at an early period, however, the name *communion* was so applied, as denoting the communing of Christians with their Lord, or with one another. The term *Eucharist* describes the Lord's Supper as a thanksgiving *service;* it is also called by preeminence *the sacrament*.

sac"ra-men'tal, 1 sak"rə-men'təl; 2 săc"ra-mĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament; constituting or composing a sacrament; having the influence or efficacy of a sacrament; as, *sacramental* words or elements; *sacramental* grace; a *sacramental* rite. **2§.** Consecrated, as by sacred vows; as, the *sacramental* host of God's elect.—**sacramental communion,** the actual reception of the eucharistic elements: distinguished from **spiritual communion,** or that of desire and intention, when absence or inability forbids the other.—**sac"ra-men'tal-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of the inherent efficacy of the sacraments to minister grace; the doctrine of sacramental grace.—**sac"ra-men'tal-ist,** *n.*—**sac"ra-men'tal-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of a sacrament; by means of a sacrament.—**sac"ra-men'tal-ness,** *n.*

sac"ra-men'tal, *n. Eccl.* **1.** One of certain rites, such as the use of holy water, oil, or salt, employed as adjuncts to sacraments, or regarded as analogous to a sacrament, but deriving their efficacy from the institution and intercession of the church. **2.** *pl.* The objects, words, or ceremonies used in administering a sacrament.

sac"ra-men-ta'ri-an, 1 sak"rə-men-tē'rī-ən; 2 săc"ra-mĕn-tā'rī-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacramentarians. **sac"ra-men'ta-ry‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** One who regards the sacraments as channels of divine grace. **2.** [S-] *Ch. Hist.* One opposed to Luther's doctrine of the Eucharist: applied by the Lutherans to the followers of Zwingli.

sac"ra-men'ta-ry, 1 sak"rə-men'tə-rī; 2 săc"ra-mĕn'ta-ry. **I.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*]. A book containing the ritual for mass, the sacraments, and various other rites; as, the Gelasian *Sacramentary*, prepared by or under Pope Gelasius (5th century), and revised by St. Gregory. Sacramentaries are all ancient, and are now used only as a basis for modern rituals. **II.** *a.* Same as SACRAMENTARIAN. [See SACRAMENT.]

Sac"ra-men'to, 1 sak"rə-men'to; 2 săc"ra-mĕn'to, *n.* **1.** A river in N. Central California; 400 m. to San Francisco Bay. **2.** A city, capital of California; pop. 65,860.

sa-cra'ri-um, 1 sə-krē'ri-um; 2 sa-crā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Any sacred or secluded place or shrine where venerated things were deposited. **2.** *Eccl.* The sanctuary of a church. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A piscina. [L., < *sacer*, sacred.]

sa'cret, *vt.* **1.** To consecrate. **2.** To celebrate; also, to worship.

sa'cred, 1 sē'krĕd; 2 sā'crĕd, *a.* **1.** Set apart or dedicated to religious use; hallowed; as, a *sacred* edifice. **2.** Pertaining or related to deity, religion, or hallowed places or things. **3.** Consecrated by love or reverence; dedicated. **4.** Entitled to reverence or respect; not to be profaned; inviolable. **5.** Set apart for evil; accursed: a rare Latinism. [< L.[F] *sacro,* < *sacer,* holy.] Syn.: see HOLY.—**sacred bark,** the laxative bark of cascara sagrada.—**sa'cred-ly,** *adv.*—**sa'cred-ness,** *n.*

sac'ri-fice, 1 sak'rɪ-fois; 2 sȧc'rɪ-fīz, *v.* [-FICED; -FIC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer as a sacrifice; make an offering of to a deity. **2.** To give up, relinquish, or yield for the sake of another person or thing. **3.** To surrender or devote with loss or suffering; as, lives *sacrificed* in an accident. **4.** [Cant.] *Com.* To sell at a reduced price. **5.** *Baseball.* To advance (another player) by a sacrifice hit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To offer a sacrifice; make a pious offering. **2.** *Baseball.* To make an intentional hit that advances another player a base while the batter is being put out. Syn.: see SURRENDER.—**sac'ri-fic"er,** *n.*

sac'ri-fice, 1 sak'rɪ-fois; 2 sȧc'rɪ-fīç, *n.* **1.** The act of making an offering to a deity, in worship or atonement. **2.** That which is sacrificed; a victim. **3.** A giving up of some cherished or desired object, as for the sake of another or of future good. **4.** Loss incurred or suffered without return; destruction, as of life. **5.** *Com.* A reduction of price that destroys profit or involves loss. [F., < L. *sacer,* sacred, + *facio,* make.]—**sacrifice hit,** see SACRIFICE, *v.*, II., 2.—**sac'ri-fi'cial,** *a.* Pertaining to, performing, or of the nature of a sacrifice; used in sacrifice. **-ly,** *adv.*

sac'ri-lege, 1 sak'rɪ-lij; 2 sȧc'rɪ-leĝ, *n.* The sin or act of violating or profaning anything sacred, including sacramental vows. [OF., < L. *sacer,* sacred, + *lego,* pick.]—**sac'ri-le'gious,** *a.* **1.** Having committed, or being ready to commit, sacrilege; impious. **2.** Of the nature of sacrilege. Syn.: see PROFANE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sa'cring, 1 sē'krɪŋ; 2 sā'cring, *n.* **1‖.** The act of consecration. **2†.** Holy communion. **3†.** The host. [< F. *sacrer,* consecrate, < L. *sacro,* < *sacer,* sacred.] **sa'crynget.**—**sa'cring-bell",** *n.* Same as SANCTUS BELL.

sa'crist, 1 sē'krɪst; 2 sā'crɪst, *n.* **1.** A sacristan. **2.** A person who takes charge of choir-books and copy music. [< L. *sacer,* sacred.]

sac'ris-tan, 1 sak'rɪs-tən; 2 sȧc'rɪs-tan, *n.* An officer having charge of the sacristy of a church or religious house and of its contents, and of the proper arrangement of all objects needed for divine service. The sacristan of a cathedral is commonly in orders. Compare SEXTON. [< F. *sacristain,* < L. *sacer,* sacred.]—**sac'ris-ty,** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A room in a religious house for the sacred vessels and vestments; a vestry.

sac'ro-sanct, 1 sak'ro-sȧnkt; 2 sȧc'ro-sȧnct, *a.* Peculiarly and exceedingly sacred; preeminent for sanctity: sometimes used substantively. [< L. *sacer,* sacred, + *sanctus,* pp. of *sancio,* render sacred.]

sa"cro-sci-at'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium; as, the *sacrosciatic* ligaments, connecting the sacrum and the hip bone.

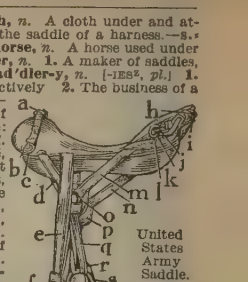
sa'crum, 1 sē'krʊm; 2 sā'crŭm, *n.* [-CRA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A composite bone formed by the union of the vertebræ between the lumbar and caudal regions, constituting the dorsal part of the pelvis. [< L. *sacrum,* neut. of *sacer,* sacred; from its being offered formerly in sacrifices.]

Sa"cy, 1 sa"sī'; 2 sā"çy', **Baron de** (1758–1838), Antoine Isaac Silvestre, a French Oriental scholar: *Arabic Grammar.*

sad, 1 sad; 2 sȧd, *a.* [SAD'DER; SAD'DEST.] **1.** Feeling, expressing, or having the external appearance of grief or sorrow; mournful; gloomy. **2.** Causing sorrow or pity; distressing; unfortunate. **3.** [Prov.] Heavy; soggy: said of bread. **4.** [Colloq.] Inclined to be vexatious, mischievous, or bad: often humorously or as a mild intensive; as, that boy is a *sad* tease. **5‖.** Of dark hue; sober; somber. **6†.** Heavy; grave; firm. **7†.** Calm; steadfast; constant; settled. **8†.** Dense, massive. [< AS. *sæd,* sated.]

Syn.: afflicted, dejected, depressed, desolate, despondent, disconsolate, dismal, distressed, doleful, downcast, dreary, dull, gloomy, grave, heavy, lugubrious, melancholy, miserable, mournful, sober, somber, sorrowful, sorry, unhappy, wobegone, woful. *Sad, melancholy, unhappy,* and many similar words may be used either of the personal experience of grief, sorrow, mental depression, etc., or of that which causes grief or pain; a person is *sad* on account of a *sad* event. Syn.: see BAD.—Ant.: see synonyms for HAPPY.—**sad'den,** *vt. & vi.* To render or become sad.—**sad'ly,** *adv.*—**sad'ness,** *n.* Sorrow; melancholy. Syn.: see GRIEF.

sad'dle, ⌊1 sad'l; 2 sȧd'l. **I.** *vt.* [SAD'DLED; SAD'DLING.] **1.** **sad'l'F,** ⌋To put a saddle on, as a horse. **2.** To load, as with a burden; also, to lay as a burden: often with *with*; as, *saddled* with debts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A seat or pad to support a rider, as on the back of a horse or on a bicycle. See illus. in next col. **2.** A padded cushion for a horse's back, as part of a harness or to support a pack, etc. **3.** The two hind quarters of a carcass, as of mutton, veal, or venison; also, the undivided loins of such a carcass. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* Some part like or likened to a saddle, as the lower part of the back of a fowl. **5.** *Geol.* A depression across the summit of a ridge; a pass. **6.** *Mech.* Something resembling a saddle, as in form or position. Specif.: (1) A bearing for a car-axle. (2) *Ordnance.* The support of a gun in certain forms of mounting, as in a naval gun without trunnions, the gun bearing upon its surface a series of rings (called **saddle-rings**) that fit into indentations in the support. [< AS. *sadol,* saddle.]—**sad'dle-bags",** *n. pl.* A pair of pouches connected by a strap or band and slung over an animal's back or attached to a saddle.—**s.-bow,** *n.* The arched front upper part of a saddle-tree; a pommel.—**s.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth under and attached to a saddle, or one under the saddle of a harness.—**s.-girth,** *n.* Same as GIRTH, 1.—**s.-horse,** *n.* A horse used under or trained for the saddle.—**sad'dler,** *n.* **1.** A maker of saddles, harness etc. **2.** A young seal.—**sad'dler-y,** *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** Saddles, harness, and fittings, collectively **2.** The business of a saddler. **3.** A saddler's shop.—**sad'dle-tree",** *n.* **1.** The frame of a saddle. **2.** *Bot.* The tulip-tree: probably from its saddle-shaped leaf.



United States Army Saddle.
a, pommel coat-strap: *b,* low foot-staple: *c, k,* brass rings; *d,* pommel quarter-strap: *e,* stirrup-strap; *f,* stirrup-strap buckle: *g,* stirrup: *h,* cantle coat-straps; *i,* saddle-bag stud; *j,* low foot-staple; *l,* high foot-staple; *m,* cantle quarter-strap; *n,* cinch-strap; *o,* cinch-ring; *p,* cinch-cover; *q,* horsehair cinch.

Sad'du-cee, 1 sad'yu-si; 2 sȧd'yu-çē, *n.* A skeptical Jewish school that arose in the 2d century before Christ, whose members adhered only to the Mosaic law. [< Gr. *Saddoukaioi,* Sadducees, < Heb. *Tsâdôq,* Zadok, their founder.]—**Sad"du-ca'ic§,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the Sadducees.—**Sad"du-ce'an,** *a.* **Sad"du-cæ'an‡.** — **Sad'du-cee"-ism,** *n.* **Sad'du-cism‡.**

Sa'di, 1 sā'di; 2 sä'dī, **Muslih-ed-Deen** (1184?–1291?). A Persian poet and moralist.

sad'-i'ron, 1 sad'-ai'ərn; 2 sȧd'-ī'rn, *n.* A flat-iron.

Sa'dism, 1 sē'dizm; 2 sā'dĭsm, *n.* *Pathol & Psychol.* Sexual perversion characterized by the deriving of gratification by the infliction of pain upon others. [< Comte de Sade (1740–1814).]—**Sa'dist,** *n.*—**Sa-dis'tic,** *a.*

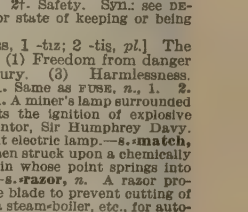
Sa'do-wa, 1 sā'do-vɑ; 2 sä'do-vä, *n.* A town in N. E. Bohemia near Königgrätz, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, July 3, 1866.

sae, 1 sē; 2 sā, *adv.* [Scot.] So.

saeng'er-fest, 1 zeŋ'ər-fest; 2 sĕŋ'er-fĕst, *n.* A musical festival for competition in song, held as by German singing societies. [G.] **sänger-fest‡.**

safe, 1 sēf; 2 sāf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Free or freed from danger or evil. **2.** Having escaped injury or damage; unharmed. **3.** Not hazardous; not involving risk or loss; also, conferring safety; of persons, trusty; prudent. **4.** Not likely to disappoint; free from doubt or error; as, it is *safe* to promise or affirm. **5.** Put beyond the power of doing harm, as by being disabled, imprisoned, or dead. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strong iron-and-steel receptacle, usually fire-proof, for protecting valuables, as money or jewels. **2.** Any place of safe storage, as a room, tank, refrigerator, or box, for preserving perishable articles, as meat or fish. **3.** A protective appliance, as in saddlery or plumbing. [< OF. *sauf,* < L. *salvus,* whole.] Syn.: see SECURE. **—safe'-con"duct.** I¢. *vt.* **1.** To convoy in safety. **2.** To provide with a safe-conduct. **II.** *n. Inter. Law.* **1.** An official document given, assuring protection on a journey or voyage, as in time of war; a passport. **2.** The act of conducting in safety. **—safe'guard".** I¢. *vt.* To defend; protect; guard. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which guards or keeps in safety. (1) A safe-conduct. (2) An escort or guard. **2†.** Safety. Syn.: see DEFENSE.—**s.-keeping,** *n.* The act or state of keeping or being kept in safety.—**safe'ly,** *adv.*

safe'ty, 1 sēf'ti; 2 sāf'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] The state or condition of being safe (1) Freedom from danger or risk. (2) Freedom from injury. (3) Harmlessness. **safe'ness‡.**—**safe'ty-fuse",** *n.* **1.** Same as FUSE, *n.*, 1. **2.** Same as FUSE, *n.*, 2.—**s.-lamp,** *n.* **1.** A miner's lamp surrounded by fine wire gauze, which prevents the ignition of explosive gases: called a davy from its inventor, Sir Humphrey Davy. **2.** A specially protected incandescent electric lamp.—**s.-match,** *n.* A match that will ignite only when struck upon a chemically prepared surface.—**s.-pin,** *n.* A pin whose point springs into place within a protecting sheath.—**s.-razor,** *n.* A razor provided with a guard or guards for the blade to prevent cutting of the skin.—**s.-valve,** *n.* A valve in a steam-boiler, etc., for automatically relieving excessive pressure.



Lever Safety = valve with Low = water Alarm.
a, lever; *b,* dome; *c,* steam-outlet; *d,* valve; *e,* whistle; *f,* side-valve; *g,* float.

Saf'fi, 1 saf'ɪ; 2 sȧf'ty, *n.* A seaport in Morocco, on the Atlantic ocean: formerly of considerable importance; pop. 20,200. **Sa'fi‡.**

saf'flow-er, 1 saf'lau-ər; 2 sȧf'low-er, *n.* **1.** A thistle-like annual (*Carthamus tinctorius*) about 2 feet high, with spiny heads of orange-red flowers. **2.** The dried flowers of this plant. **saf'flower-cake"‡.** **3.** The reddish dyestuff obtained from the dried flowers. [< OF. *safior,* < Ar. *usfūr;* < *safrā,* yellow.] **saf'flow†.**

saf'fron, 1 saf'ren; 2 sȧf'ron. **I.** *a.* Of the color of saffron. **II.** *n.* **1.** The dried orange-colored stigmas of the saffron-plant used for coloring confectionery, varnishes, etc., and in parts of the Old World as a flavoring and coloring ingredient in cookery. **2.** The plant (*Crocus sativus*) producing saffron, an autumn flowering species of crocus. **3.** A deep orange color. [< Ar.F *za'farān,* < *safrā,* yellow.]

saf'ra-nin, ⌊1 saf'rə-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 sȧf'ra-nin, -nin *or* -nin. **saf'ra-nine,** ⌋*n.* 1 *Chem.* Any of a class of basic compounds considered as symmetrical diamino derivatives of the azonium bases. Their salts form important dyes. **2.** Any one of various mixtures of safranin-salts (see def. 1) used in dyeing. [See SAFFRON.] **saf'fro-nine‡; saf'fron-yel"low‡.**

S. Afr., *abbr.* South Africa, South-African.

saf'rol, 1 saf'rōl *or* -rol; 2 săf'rōl *or* -rŏl, *n. Chem.* A poisonous crystalline stearoptene ($C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)(C_3H_5)$) forming a large portion of sassafras-oil; contained also in other oils, as oil of camphor. [< F. *safr-* (in *saf'ran*; see SAFFRON) + -OL.]

saft, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] Soft; softly.

sag, 1 sag; 2 săg, *vt. & vi.* [SAGGED, SAGD[5]; SAG'GING.] **1.** To bend or cause to bend downward, especially in the middle, as a roof; also, to incline from the horizontal, as a door. **2.** Figuratively, to be depressed; sink and yield, as under misfortune; to decline in price: said of stocks. **3.** *Naut.* To drift to leeward. **4.** To move lazily; loiter. [< Sw. *sacka*, settle.] [part.

sag, *n.* A sagging, or its extent or degree; a sagging place or

sa'ga, 1 sä'gə; 2 sä'ga, *n.* A Scandinavian myth or heroic story. [Ice.]—**sa'ga-man,** *n.* A Scandinavian bard.

sa-ga'cious, 1 sə-gē'shus; 2 sa-gā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Ready and apt to apprehend and to decide on a course. **2.** Characterized by discernment, shrewdness, and wisdom. **3.** Quick of scent, as a hound. [< L. *sagio*, perceive quickly.]

Syn.: able, acute, apt, clear-sighted, discerning, intelligent, judicious, keen, keen-sighted, keen-witted, perspicacious, quick of scent, quick-scented, rational, sage, sensible, sharp, sharp-witted, shrewd, wise. *Sagacious* refers to a power of tracing the hidden or recondite by slight indications, as by instinct or intuition; with reference to inferior animals it is often applied to special keenness of sense-perception as of a hound in following a trail. In human affairs *sagacious* refers to a power of ready, far-reaching, and accurate inference from observed facts, perhaps in themselves very slight, that seems like a special sense; or to a similar readiness to foresee the results of any action, especially upon human motives or conduct—a kind of prophetic common sense. *Sagacious* is a broader and nobler word than *shrewd*, and not capable of the invidious sense which the latter word often bears; on the other hand, *sagacious* is less lofty than *wise* in its full sense, and more limited to practical matters. See ACUTE; ASTUTE; KNOWING; POLITIC; PRUDENT; WISE. Ant.: absurd, dull, foolish, futile, ignorant, irrational, obtuse, senseless, silly, simple, sottish, stupid, unintelligent.—**sa-ga'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**sa-ga'cious-ness,** *n.*—**sa-gac'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being sagacious; ready and accurate; discernment and judgment; shrewdness. Syn.: see ACUMEN; WISDOM.

sag'a-more, 1 sag'ə-mōr; 2 săg'a-mōr, *n.* An American Indian tribal chief, probably inferior to *sachem*.

Sa-gas'ta, 1 sə-gäs'tə; 2 sä-gäs'tä, **Praxedes Mateo** (1827–1903). A Spanish statesman.

sage, 1 sē; 2 săg, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or proceeding from calm, far-seeing wisdom and prudence. **2.** Befitting a sage; profound; learned; also, grave; serious. [F.] Syn.: see SAGACIOUS; WISE.—**sage'ly,** *adv.*—**sage'ness,** *n.*

sage[1], *n.* A person, especially a venerable man, of recognized experience, prudence, and foresight.

sage[2], *n.* **1.** A plant of the mint family, especially the common garden sage (*Salvia officinalis*), a stiff shrubby perennial of southern Europe used for flavoring meats, etc. **2.** Any one of various other plants. **3.** The sage-brush. [< F. *sauge*.]—**sage'-brush",** *n.* A shrubby plant (genus *Artemisia*) of the aster family, abundant on the elevated plains of the western United States.

sag'gar, 1 sag'ər; 2 săg'ar. **I[d].** *vt.* To place or treat in a saggar. **II.** *n. Ceram.* (1) A vessel of refractory material in which are enclosed, while in a kiln, delicate pieces of pottery that would be injured by the direct action of the flames or hot combustion-gases. (2) Clay used for making saggars. [Cor. of SAFEGUARD.] **sag'gard‡; sag'ger‡.**

Sa'gha-lien', 1 sə'gə-lin'; 2 sä'gä-lēn', *n.* Same as SAKHALIN.

Sag'i-naw, 1 sag'i-nō; 2 săg'i-na, *n.* A manufacturing city in central S. Michigan; pop. 61,910.

sa-git'ta, 1 sə-jit'ə; 2 sa-gĭt'a, *n.* [-TAS, -TÆ. 1 əz, -i; 2 -as, -ē, *pl.*] **1.** [S-] A constellation, the Arrow. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** *Anat.* The sagittal suture. [L., arrow.]

sag'it-tal, 1 saj'i-təl; 2 săg'i-tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling an arrow; straight; as, the *sagittal* suture, between the two parietal bones of the skull. **2.** Of or pertaining to the sagittal suture. [< L. *sagitta*, arrow.]—**sag'it-tal-ly,** *adv.*

Sag'it-ta'ri-a, 1 saj'i-tē'ri-ə; 2 săg'i-tā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbs having arrow-shaped leaves. [< L. *sagittarius*, of an arrow, < *sagitta*, arrow.]

Sag'it-ta'ri-us, 1 saj'i-tē'ri-us; 2 săg'i-tā'ri-us, *n. Astron.* **1.** A zodiacal constellation, the Archer. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The ninth sign of the zodiac, with the symbol ♐. [L.]

Sagittate Leaf of *Sagittaria variabilis*
a, leaf; *b*, the flowers; *c*, root and leaf-stalks.

sag'it-ta-ry, 1 saj'i-tə-ri; 2 săg'i-ta-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to archery or to an arrow; arrow-like. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Myth.* A centaur. **2.** [S-] *Astron.* Sagittarius. **3.** [S-] A place mentioned by Shakespeare in *Othello* (act i, sc. 1). [< L. *sagittarius*, < *sagitta*, arrow.]

sag'it-tate, 1 saj'i-tēt; 2 săg'i-tāt, *a.* Shaped like an arrow-head, as certain leaves. [< L. *sagitta*, arrow.] **sag'it-tat"ed‡; sag'it-ti-form‡.**

sa'go, 1 sē'go; 2 sā'go, *n.* A farinaceous food prepared from the soft inner portions of various East-Indian palms. [< Malay *sāgu*.]

Sa-guache', 1 sa-wach': 2 sa-wăch', *n.* A mountain range in Colorado; see MASSIVE MOUNTAIN. **Sa-watch't.**

Sag"ue-nay', 1 sag'ı-nē': 2 săg"e-nā', *n.* A river in Quebec province, Canada; length, 110 m. to the St. Lawrence.

sa'gum, 1 sē'gum; 2 sā'gŭm, *n.* [-GA, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The soldiers' military cloak: a symbol of war, as the toga was of peace.

Sa-gun'tum, 1 sə-gun'tum; 2 sa-gŭn'tŭm, *n.* An ancient fortified town in Valencia province, Spain: the modern **Sagunto** or **Murviedro**; pop. 9,000; destroyed by Hannibal, 219 B. C.

sag'y, 1 sē'ı; 2 săg'y, *a.* Flavored or seasoned with or like sage.

Sa-ha'ra, 1 sə-hā'rə; 2 sä-hä'rä, *n.* **1.** An immense desert plateau of N. E. Africa; dotted with oases and inhabited by nomadic Arab tribes; 3,500,000 sq. m. **2.** Figuratively, a wilderness; desert.

Sa-ha"ran-pur', 1 sə-hä"run-pūr'; 2 sa-hä"rŭn-pur', *n.* **1.** A district in Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 2,242 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 62,900.

sa'hib, 1 sä'ib; 2 sä'ĭb, *n.* Master; lord: Mr.; sir: used in India by natives in speaking of or addressing Europeans. [Hind., < Ar. *sāhib*.] **sa'heb‡.**

sa"le', 1 sə'lk'; 2 sä"le', *n.* A sailing vessel common among the Greeks and Turks of the Levant. [< Turk. *shdīqua*.]

salee, 1 səlı; 2 sĭe, *n.* [Bengal.] A groom. **syce‡.**

said, 1 sed; 2 sĕd, *imp. & pp.* of SAY, *v.*

said, *pa. Law.* Previously mentioned; aforesaid.

•aid, *n.* Same as SAYID.

Sai'da, 1 sqi'də; 2 sī'dä, *n.* A seaport (pop. 15,000) in Syria on the Mediterranean sea; ancient **Sidon.**

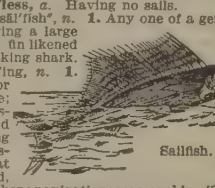
Sai-gon', 1 sai-gen'; 2 sī-gŏn', *n.* The seaport capital of Cochin-China, French Indo-China, on a river of the same name; pop. 100,000.

saik'less, 1 sēk'les; 2 sāk'lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Sackless; guiltless; feeble.

sail, 1 sēl; 2 sāl, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To manage the motion of on the water; navigate: said of any vessel propelled by the wind, and by extension of any craft not propelled by hand, as a steamer. **2.** To pass over as in a ship or boat; move upon the surface of. **3§.** To glide through. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be driven forward on the water by the wind: said also of mechanical propulsion, as by steam, but not when by oars. **2.** To be carried over the water in a ship or any craft; travel by water. **3.** To begin a voyage; set sail; as, the ship will *sail* to-morrow. **4.** To fly without flapping the wings, as a hawk; float, as a cloud across the sky. **5.** [Colloq.] To move or sweep along as if with spread sails: said of a person; as, she *sailed* by haughtily. [< AS. *seglian*, < *segl*, sail.]—**sail'a-ble§,** *a.* Navigable.—**sail'er,** *n.* **1.** A vessel that sails. **2§.** A sailor.

sail, *n.* **1.** A piece of canvas, etc., attached, as to the mast or yards of a vessel, to secure its propulsion by the wind. See illus. under SHIP. **2.** A sailing vessel or craft: plural same as singular; as, 30 *sail* in sight. **3.** A trip or passage in a sailing vessel, or loosely, in any water-craft. **4.** Anything resembling a sail in form or use. (1) The broad part of the arm of a windmill. (2) A bird's wing. [< AS. *segl*, sail.]—**sail'boat",** *n.* A small boat propelled by a sail or sails.—**sail'cloth",** *n.* Any fabric suitable for sails.—**s.-loft,** *n.* A room where sails are cut out and sewed.—**sail'less,** *a.* Having no sails.

sail'fish", 1 sēl'fish"; 2 sāl'fish", *n.* **1.** Any one of a genus (*Histiophorus*) of fishes having a large or conspicuous dorsal fin likened to a sail. **2.** The basking shark.


Sailfish. 1/20

sail'ing, 1 sēl'ıŋ; 2 sāl'ing, *n.* **1.** The setting forth on or prosecution of a voyage; as, the *sailing* of a vessel. **2.** The art and method of determining the direction and distance sailed by a ship at sea, the point reached, and the course to be taken; navigation; seamanship. [See SAIL, *v.*]—**circular sailing,** sailing by the arc of a great circle. **great-circle s.‡.—composite s.,** a compound of parallel and great-circle sailing.—**plane s.,** a system for ascertaining a vessel's position on the supposition that the earth's surface is plane, not spherical.—**spherical s.,** navigation in which calculations are based upon a consideration of the spherical or spheroidal shape of the earth.

Sail'ly-Sail'ly-sel, 1 sal'yı-sal'yı-zel; 2 sĭl'yĭ-sĭl'yĭ-sĕl, *n.* A village in Somme department, France; overrun by the Germans in 1914; recaptured by the French, November 1916; taken by the Germans, April, 1918; finally retaken by the British, September, 1918.

sail'or, 1 sēl'ər; 2 sāl'or, *n.* **1.** A seaman; mariner. **2.** [Colloq.] A sailor-hat.

Syn.: mariner, seafarer, seafaring man, seaman. In nautical language *sailors* and *seamen* are exclusive of officers, but in literary use all whose vocation is navigation are figuratively termed *sailors* or *seamen*. *Mariner* is a poetic and also a legal term for any *seafaring man*; in the United States statutes *mariner* denotes any person, from captain to cook, who is engaged in the merchant service.—Ant.: landsman.—**sail'or-hat",** *n.* A low-crowned, flat-topped straw hat with a brim, worn by both sexes.—**sailor's-choice,** *n.* (1) The hogfish; see HOGFISH, 2. (2) The pinfish. (3) A West Indian grunt (*Hæmulon parra*) or related fish.—**sail'or-ly,** *adv.* Like or characteristic of a sailor.

sain, 1 sēn; 2 sān, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To sign or bless with the sign of the cross, to preserve against malign influence. [< AS. *segnian*, < L. *signum*, sign.] **sane‡.**

sain'foin, 1 sēn'(or sən')foin; 2 sān'(or săn')fŏin, *n.* An Old World perennial clover-like herb (*Onobrychis sativa*) of the bean family, with variegated flowers, cultivated for forage. [F.] **saint'foin‡.**

saint, 1 sēnt; 2 sānt. **I[e].** *vt.* To canonize; venerate as a saint. **II.** *a.* Holy: canonized: as a title, abbreviated to *St.* **III.** *n.* **1.** A holy, godly, or sanctified person; in the New Testament, any Christian believer (*Eph.* i, 1). **2.** Such a person who has died and been enrolled among those venerated by certain churches, as the Roman Catholic. **3.** Any one of the blessed in heaven. **4§.** An angel.—**Saint Agnes's Eve,** the

evening of January 20th, when old superstitions maintained that any young girl might have prevision of her future husband. —**St. Andrew's cross,** the oblique cross. See CROSS.—**St. Anthony's fire,** erysipelas.—**St. Elmo's fire** or **light,** same as CORPOSANT.—**St. George's cross,** the Greek cross, used on the British flag. See CROSS.—**Saint-John's-wort,** *n.* Any species of *Hypericum,* especially hardy perennial and pernicious weed, with deep-yellow flowers; found in dry fields. See ROSE OF SHARON.—**St. Luke's summer, St. Martin's summer,** see under SUMMER.—**St. Valentine's day,** February 14; see VALENTINE.—**St. Vitus's dance,** chorea.—**saint'ed,** *a.* **1.** Canonized. **2.** Being one of the blessed and holy dead; as, a *sainted* sister. **3.** Consecrated; sacred. **4.** Saintly; devout.—**saint'hood,** *n.* **1.** The character or condition of a saint. **saint'ship‡. 2.** Saints collectively.—**saint'like",** *a.* Having the character, manner, or appearance of a saint; befitting a saint. —**saint'li-ness,** *n.* The quality of being saintly.—**saint'ly,** *a.* Like a saint; godly; holy. Syn.: see HOLY.

Saint Al'bans, 1 ôl'banz; 2 al'banz. A cathedral city in Hertfordshire, England; the ancient **Verulamium;** battlefield in Wars of the Roses, 1455 and 1461; pop. 25,590.

Saint An'drews, 1 an'drūz; 2 ăn'druz. A seaport and borough in Fifeshire, Scotland; seat of **University of St. Andrews,** founded 1411; headquarters of golf; pop. 9,335.

Saint Au'gus-tine", 1 ô'gus-tīn"; 2 a'gŭs-tīn". A city in N. E. Florida; oldest town in the United States; founded by Spain in 1565; pop. 6,200.

Saint Ber"nard', 1 sañ ber"närd'; 2 sañ bĕr"närd'; *or* sănt ber-närd'. **1. Great,** a pass in the Alps, between Valais canton, Switzerland, and Piedmont, Italy; 8,108 ft. high; crossed by Napoleon's army, May, 1800; the famous **St. Bernard hospice** is at its summit. **2. Little,** a pass in the Alps, S. of Mount Blanc; elevation, 7,177 ft.—**Saint Bernard dog,** one of a breed of sagacious dogs formerly chiefly bred at the hospice of Saint Bernard, Switzerland. See DOG.

Saint Bon'i-face, 1 sĕnt ben'i-fēs; 2 sănt bŏn'i-fāç. A town in Manitoba province, Canada; a suburb of Winnipeg; pop. 12,820.

Saint Cath'a-rines, 1 sĕnt kath'ə-rinz; 2 sănt căth'a-rinz. A town in Ontario province, Canada; pop. 19,670.

Saint Chris'to-pher, 1 kris'to-fər; 2 cris'to-fer. One of the British Leeward Islands; 65 sq. m.; pop. 27,000; capital, Basseterre.

Saint Clair, 1 klâr; 2 clâr. **1.** A river, the outlet of Lake Huron, part of the boundary between E. Michigan and Ontario province, Canada; length, 41 m. **2.** A lake between Ontario province and Michigan; 396 sq. m.

Saint Clare, 1 klâr, 2 clâr, **of Assisi.** A saint who founded the **Order of St. Clare** for women in 1212. The nuns are forbidden to own any property and are called **"Poor Clares."**

Saint Cloud, 1 sĕnt klaud *or* (*F.*) sañ klū; 2 sănt cloud *or* (*F.*) sañ clu. **1.** A city, of central Minnesota; pop. 15,880. **2.** A western suburb of Paris, France, formerly having a royal residence; now the seat of the Sèvres porcelain factory; pop. 10,000.

Saint Croix, 1 sĕnt kroi; 2 sănt croi. **1.** An island of the Virgin Islands of the United States, 84 sq. m.; pop. 15,000; capital, Christiansted. **San'ta Cruz‡. 2.** A river between N. W. Wisconsin and Minnesota; length, 200 m. to the Mississippi river. **3.** A river forming the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick; length, 75 m. from Grand Lake to Atlantic ocean.

Saint"-Cyr', 1 sañ"-sēr'; 2 sañ"-cŷr', *n.* A village (pop. 5,000) in Seine-et-Oise department, France; national military academy.

Saint De"nis', 1 sañ də"ni'; 2 sañ de"ni'. **1.** A town in N. France; the burial-place of French kings; pop. 72,000. **2.** The capital of Réunion Island; pop. 24,000.

Saint"-Dié', 1 sañ"-dē'ē'; 2 sañ"-di"ŷe', *n.* A cathedral town (pop. 23,000) on the Meurthe river in N. E. France.

Saint"-Di"zier', 1 sañ"-dē"zyē'; 2 sañ"-di"zye', *n.* A town (pop. 16,000) on the Marne river, France; besieged by Charles V. in 1544; Napoleon defeated by the allies, Jan. 27 and Mar. 26, 1814.

Sainte"-Beuve', 1 sănt"-bœv'; 2 sănt"-bûv', **Charles Augustin** (1804–1869). A French literary critic.

Saint E-li'as, 1 sĕnt i-lī'əs; 2 sănt e-lī'as. A volcanic peak in S. Alaska; 18,100 ft. high.

Saint E"lol', 1 sañt ē"lwä'; 2 sañt ę"lwä'. A village near Ypres, W. Flanders; Canadians defeated the Germans, April 3–12, 1916.

Saint"-E"ti"enne', 1 sañ"-tē"ti"en'; 2 sañ"-tę"ti"ĕn', *n.* A town (pop. 168,700) in S. E. France; a coal-mining and iron center.

saint'foin, *n.* Same as SAINFOIN.

Saint Francis de Sales, 1 sūz; 2 sāls (1567–1622). A French prelate; educated by the Jesuits; founded the Order of Visitation, 1610. See SALESIAN.

Saint Gall, 1 sañ gôl; 2 săn găl. **1.** A canton in N. E Switzerland; 779 sq. m.; pop. 294,030. **2.** Its capital, on the Steinach river; site of a Benedictine abbey; pop. 69,740.

Saint Gau'dens, 1 sĕnt gô'denz; 2 sănt gą'dĕns, **Augustus** (1848–1907). An Irish-American sculptor.

Saint George, 1 jôrj; 2 górg. **1.** One of the Bermuda Islands; 11 sq. m.; a fortified military depot. **2.** Its capital, former capital of the Bermuda Islands. **3.** A town, capital of Granada Island, West Indies; pop. 5,000.

Saint George's Chan'nel. A strait between Ireland and Wales.

Saint"-Ger"main', 1 sañ"-jer"mañ'; 2 săñ"-zhĕr"măñ', *n.* A suburb of Paris, France, where treaty of peace was signed between the Allies and Austria, September 10, 1919. It contains a royal château, park, and museums, and is a favorite pleasure-resort. **Saint"-Ger"main"-en-Laye'‡.**

Saint"-Gilles', 1 sañ"-zil'; 2 săñ"-zhīl', *n.* A suburb S. W. of Brussels, Belgium; pop. 65,000.

Saint Go"bain' Mas"sif', 1 sañ gō"bañ' mą"sīf'; 2 săñ gō"băñ' mą"sēf'. A strongly fortified plateau, 10 miles W. of Laon, France, named from the town of St. Gobain, captured by the Germans in 1914, their chief stronghold in the World War until recovered by the French in October, 1918.

Saint Goth'ard, 1 sĕnt gŏth'ərd; 2 sănt gŏth'ard. A mountain chain (highest peak, Rizzo Rotondo, 10,490 feet high), pass, and tunnel (9¼ m.) in Swiss-Italian Alps.

Saint He-le'na, 1 hə-lī'nə; 2 he-lē'na. British island in S. Atlantic, 1,200 m. W. of Africa; where Napoleon was detained, 1815–21, and Gen. Cronje and Boer prisoners, 1901–2; 47 sq. m.; pop. 3,700; chief port and capital, Jamestown.

Saint Hel'ens, 1 hel'ənz; 2 hĕl'ĕns. **1. Mount,** a volcanic mountain of the Cascade range, Washington; 10,000 ft. high. **2.** A glass-manufacturing town in S. W. Lancashire, England; pop. 102,680. [pop. 30,000.

Saint Hel'ier, 1 hel'yər; 2 hĕl'yer. The capital of Jersey Island;

Saint Hy'a-cinthe, 1 sĕnt hī'ə-sinth; 2 sănt hŷ'a-çinth. A manufacturing city in Quebec province, Canada; pop. 10,860.

Saint John, 1 jen; 2 jŏn. **1.** See JOHN. **2.** A river in New Brunswick province, Canada, mainly on the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine; length, 550 m. to the Bay of Fundy. **3.** An island of the Virgin group of the United States; 21 sq. m.; pop. 1,000; capital, Crux Bay. **4.** A town, capital of Antigua Island; pop. 9,300. **5.** A seaport in New Brunswick province, Canada; pop. 47,166. [the Atlantic ocean.

Saint Johns, 1 jonz; 2 jŏns. A river in N. E. Florida; 350 m. to

Saint John's. The capital of Newfoundland; pop. 36,444.

Saint Jo'seph, 1 jō'zef; 2 jō'sĕf. A city in N. W. Missouri; pop. 77,940.

Saint"-Just', 1 sañ"-süst'; 2 săñ"-zhüst', **Louis Antoine Jean de** (1767–1794). A French revolutionist; one of the triumvirate of the Reign of Terror.

Saint Kil'da, 1 sĕnt kil'də; 2 sănt kil'da. **1.** An island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland; 1.9 sq. m.; cliffs 1,220 feet high. **2.** A suburb of Melbourne, Australia; pop. 25,000.

Saint Kitt's. See SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

Saint La'rence, 1 lą'rens; 2 lą'rĕnc. **1.** A river of Canada, the outlet of the Great Lakes; 1,900 m. to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. **2. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, W. of Newfoundland. **3.** See SKIFF.

Saint Lou'is, 1 lū'is *or* lū'i; 2 lų'is *or* lų'i. **1.** A French island and commune at the mouth of the Senegal river, West Africa. **2.** A city in Missouri, on the Mississippi river; a manufacturing, commercial, and railroad center; pop. 772,900; seat of **Washington University** and **St. Louis University. 3.** A town in Saint Louis Island; capital of Senegal; pop. 24,000. **4.** A town in Réunion Island; pop. 13,300.

Saint Lu'cia, 1 lū'shə *or* lū-sī'ə; 2 lų'sha *or* lų-çi'a. The largest of the Windward Islands, West Indies; 233 sq. m.; pop. 53,800; capital, Castries.

Saint Ma'ry, 1 mē'ri; 2 mā'ry. A river connecting Lakes Superior and Huron; length, 40 m.; canalled about its rapids.

Saint Ma'rys, 1 mē'riz; 2 mā'rys. A river in N. E. Florida, between Florida and Georgia; length, 175 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Saint"-Mi"hiel', 1 sañ"-mi"lī'; 2 săñ"-mi"lĭ', *n.* **1.** A town on the Meuse river in N. E. France; captured by the Germans, Sept. 21, 1914; the salient of this name was wiped out by United States troops, Sept. 12–20, 1918; pop. 10,000. **2.** An island of the Azores; 350 sq. m.; capital, Ponta Delgada.

Saint Mo'ritz, 1 sĕnt mō'rits; 2 sănt mō'rits. A summer and winter resort in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland.

Saint"-Na"zaire', 1 sañ"-nə"zār'; 2 săñ"-nä"zâr', *n.* A seaport in N. W. France; pop. 40,000.

Saint Nich'o-las. See SANTA CLAUS.

Saint"-O"mer', 1 sañt"-ō"mer'; 2 săñt"-ō"mĕr', *n.* A manufacturing town in Pas-de-Calais department, France; advanced base of British Army during the World War; pop. 20,000.

Saint"-Ouen', 1 sañt"-wăñ'; 2 săñt"-wăñ', *n.* A N. suburb of Paris; pop. 45,000.

Saint Paul, 1 sĕnt pôl; 2 sănt pąl. **1.** See PAUL. **2.** A city, capital of Minnesota, on the Mississippi river; pop. 234,600

Saint Paul de Lo-an'da, 1 də lo-ăn'də; 2 de lo-ăn'da. A city, capital of Angola; pop 20,000.

Saint Pe'ters-burg, 1 pi'tərz-bûrg; 2 pĕ'terş-bûrg. **1.** Former name of PETROGRAD. **2.** A city and pleasure-resort on Tampa Bay, W. Florida; pop. 14,240.

Saint"-Pierre', 1 sañ"-pyär'; 2 săñ"-pyĕr', *n.* **1. Jacques Henri Bernardin de** (1737–1814), a French author; *Paul and Virginia.* **2.** An island off Newfoundland, which with Saint-Pierre and Miquelon constitutes the French colony of that name; area of colony, 93 sq. m.; pop. 4,700. **3.** Capital and chief town of the colony, situated on the island of Saint-Pierre. **4.** A former town (pop. 26,000) in Martinique island, completely destroyed by volcanic eruption on May 8, 1902. See PELÉE. **5.** A town on Réunion Island; pop. 29,500.

Saint"-Quen'tin', 1 sañ"-kañ'tăñ'; 2 săñ"-käñ'tăñ', *n.* A town in N. E. France; taken by the Germans March 21, 1918, after severe British defeat, with loss of 8,840 officers and 164,881 men; recovered by Americans, British, and French, Oct. 1, 1918; pop. 55,600.—**Saint Quen'tin' Canal,** a canal in N. E. France with a tunnel three and one-half miles long, used by the Germans during the World War as a shelter and center of concentration for troops with capacity for accommodating 10,000 men; captured by the Americans, Australians, and other British troops, Sept. 29, 1918; called also **Canal du Nord** or **Scheldt Canal.**

Saint"-Saëns', 1 sañ"-sāns'; 2 săñ"-săns', **Charles Camille** (1835–1921). A French composer and organist.

Saints'bur-y, 1 sĕnts'bər-i; 2 sănts'ber-y, **George Edward Bateman** (1845–). An English author; literary critic.

Saint"-Si"mon', 1 sañ"-si"mōñ' *or* (*Eng.*) sĕnt-sai'mən; 2 săñ"-si"mōñ' *or* (*Eng.*) sănt-sī'mon, *n.* **1. Count de** (1760–1825), Claude Henri, founder of French socialism. **2. Duc de** (1675–1755), Louis de Rouvroy a French writer, especially of memoirs, and diplomat.—**St.-Si'mon-ism,** *n.* The socialistic principles of Count C. H. St.-Simon, advocating the state ownership of all property and the distribution of earnings based on the amount and quality of the work done by each laborer. **Si-mo'ni-an-ism‡.**

Saint Thom'as, 1 sĕnt tem'əs; 2 sănt tŏm'as. **1.** A volcanic island and Portuguese colony in the Gulf of Guinea; 259 sq. m.; pop. 59,000; capital, São Thomé; pop. 3,000. **São Thomé'‡.**

2. An island of the Virgin Islands of the United States; 28 sq. m.; pop. 10,200; capital, Charlotte Amalie. **3.** A city in Ontario, Canada; pop. 15,924.—**Christian of St. Thomas,** a member of a native Christian church on the Malabar coast, S. W. India, which holds that the apostle St. Thomas was its founder.

Saint Vin'cent, 1 vin sent; 2 v.nˆsĕnt. **1.** One of the Windward Islands; 150 sq. m.; pop. 52,000; capital, Kingstown; pop. 4,500; devastated by volcanic eruptions, May 1, 1812, and May 7, 17, 18, and 24, 1902. See SOUFFRIÈRE. **2. Cape,** the S. W. point of Portugal; naval battles between the British and the Spanish in 1780 and 1797.

sair, 1 sār; 2 sār. *vt.* [Scot.] To serve; satisfy with food or the like.—**sair't,** *pa.* Served.

sair, *a.* [Scot.] Sore; sorrowful; heavy; great.—**sair'ly,** *adv.* Sorely; severely; greatly: used intensive y.

sair'y, 1 sār'ı; 2 sār'y, *a.* Sorrowful; wretched; poor. **sair'le‡.**

Sais, 1 sēs; 2 sās, *n.* A city of ancient Egypt on the Rosetta branch of the Nile; ancient capital of Egypt and later burial-place of kings. **Sa'ĭs‡** [Gr.].—**Sa-it'ic,** *a.* **Sa'ĭte‡.**

saith‖, 1 seth; 2 sĕth, *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of SAY, *v.*

sa-jou', 1 sa-jū' *or* (*F.*) saˆʒū'; 2 sā-jų' *or* (*F.*) sāˆʒhų', *n.* [S. Am.] Same as SAPAJOU. **sa-lou'‡.** [n., 2.

Sa"kart-ve'lo, 1 sāˆkart-vē'lō; 2 sāˆkärt-ve'lō. Same as GEORGIA.

sake[1], 1 sēk; 2 sāk, *n.* **1.** Purpose of obtaining or accomplishing: with *for* and the name of the thing to be done or obtained preceded by *of;* as, to open the window *for the sake* of air. **2.** Interest, regard, or affectionate or reverent consideration, felt for any person or thing; account: commonly with *for* and a possessive; as, *for* your *sake; for the sake* of your children. **3†.** Fault; offense. **4†.** Contention. [< AS. *sacu,* strife.]

sa'ke[2], 1 sō'kı; 2 sä'kē, *n.* A fermented liquor made from rice; by extension, in Japan, any spirituous liquor. [Jap.] sa'kee‡; sa'ki‡.

sake'less, 1 sēk'lĕs; 2 sāk'lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Same as SACKLESS.

sa'ker[1], 1 sē'kər; 2 sā'kər, *n.* A falcon. Specif.: (1) A lanner falcon (*Falco sacer*). (2) The American prairie-falcon. (3) The peregrine falcon. [< OF. *sacre,* < LL. *sacer,* < Ar. *saqr,* falcon.]

sa'ker[2], *n.* An old form of cannon, of 5 to 12 pounds caliber.

Sa"kha-lin', 1 sāˆkə-lĭn'; 2 sāˆkä-lin', *n.* An island owned jointly by Russia and Japan in S. W. Okhotsk sea; 27,921 sq. m.; pop. 140,000; the portion S. of latitude 50° (13,253 sq. m.; pop. 106,000), known as **Japanese Sakhalin** or **Karafuto** (chief town, Toyohara), was ceded to Japan by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1905. **Sa"gha-lin'‡.**

sak'i-eh, 1 sak'ı-e; 2 sāk'ĭ-ĕ, *n.* [Egypt.] A rude water-raising device, used in Egypt, having a wheel or wheel and chain carrying pots or buckets, and mechanism for operation by draft-animals, usually oxen. **sak'i-a‡; sak'i-ah‡; sak'i-e‡; sak'i-yeh‡; sak'ki-yek‡.**

Sak'ti, 1 sāk'tı; 2 sāk'tĭ, *n.* [Sans.] The female principle in Hindu worship.—**Sak'tism,** *n.* Sakti-worship.

sal, 1 sal; 2 sāl, *n.* Salt. [L.]—**sal ammoniac** (*Mineral*), a white soluble ammonium chlorid.—**sal soda,** sodium carbonate; washing-soda. See SODA.—**sal volatile,** ammonium carbonate. Compare HARTSHORN.

sa-laam', 1 sa-lām'; 2 sa-lăm'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To greet with or make a salaam. **II.** *n.* An oriental salutation or obeisance approaching prostration, the palm of the right hand being held to the forehead; also, a respectful or ceremonious verbal greeting. [< Ar. *salām,* < *salm,* saluting.]

sal'a-bl(e[2], 1 sēl'a-bl; 2 sāl'a-bl, *a.* Such as may be sold (see SALE, *n.*); marketable; hence, venal. Syn.: see VENAL.—**sal"a-bil'i-ty, sal'a-bl(e-ness[2],** *n.*—**sal'a-bly,** *adv.*

sa-la'cious, 1 sa-lē'shus; 2 sa-lā'shŭs, *a.* Lustful; lecherous; impure. [< L. *salax* (*salac-*), < *salio,* leap.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**sa-la'cious-ness,** *n.* The quality of being salacious; in man, satyriasis; in woman, nymphomania. **sa-lac'i-ty‡.**

sal'ad, 1 sal'ad; 2 sāl'ad, *n.* **1.** A dish of green herbs or vegetables, usually uncooked and served with a dressing, sometimes mixed with chopped cold meat, fish, etc. **2.** Any vegetable used for salad. [< F. *salade,* < L.[LL] *sal,* salt.]—**salad days,** days of youth and inexperience.

sa-la'dang, 1 sə-lā'dąŋ; 2 sa-lā'dăng, *n.* [Sumatra.] The East-Indian ox.

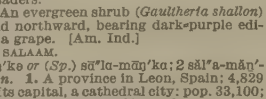
Sal'a-din, 1 sal'ə-dĭn; 2 sāl'a-dĭn, *n.* (1137–1193). Salah-ed-din Yusuf Ibn Ayub, sultan of Egypt and Syria (1174–1193); defended Acre against Crusaders.

sal'al, 1 sal'əl; 2 sāl'al, *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*) of California, Oregon, and northward, bearing dark-purple edible berries, of the size of a grape. [Am. Ind.]

sa-lam', *v. & n.* Same as SALAAM.

Sal"a-man'ca, 1 sal"ə-maŋ'ka *or* (*Sp.*) sāˆla-māŋ'ka; 2 sāl"a-mäŋ'ca *or* (*Sp.*) sāˆlä-mäŋ'cä, *n.* **1.** A province in Leon, Spain; 4,829 sq. m.; pop. 333,800. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral city: pop. 33,100; here Wellington defeated the French, July 22, 1812.

sal'a-man"der, 1 sal'ə-man"dər; 2 sāl'a-măn"dĕr, *n.* **1.** A lizard-like amphibian without scales, formerly fabled to live in and extinguish fire. **2.** One of the genii fabled to live in fire; hence (colloq.), any person or thing that can stand great heat. **3.** [Colloq.] A large poker or other implement used, as in cooking, around or in fire, or when red-hot. **4.** *Metal.* A mass of hardened metal or slag remaining in the hearth of a furnace after the fires are drawn. [< Gr.[L-T] *salamandra,* salamander.]—**sal"a-man'drin(es,** *a.*


European Spotted Salamander.
1/3

Sa-lam'bri-a, 1 sə-lam'brı-ə; 2 sa-lăm'brĭ-a, *n.* Chief river of Thessaly; the ancient *Peneus;* 130 m. to Gulf of Saloniki.

Sal'a-mis, 1 sal'ə-mis; 2 sāl'a-mis, *n. Bib.* **1.** A city of Cyprus. **2.** An island off the coast of Attica, Greece; 36 sq. m.; Greeks defeated Persians in naval battle, 480 B. C.

Sa-lan'dra, sa-lān'dra; 2 sä-län'drä, **Antonio** (1853–). An Italian statesman; premier in 1913.

sal'a-ry, 1 sal'ə-rı; 2 sāl'a-ry. **I§.** *vt.* To pay or allot a salary to. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A periodical allowance as compensation for official or professional services. [< L.[OF] *salarium,* < *salarius,* of salt.]—**sal'a-ried,** *pa.*

Syn.: allowance, compensation, earnings, fee, hire, honorarium, pay, payment, recompense, remuneration, requital, stipend, wages. An *allowance* is a stipulated amount furnished at regular intervals as a matter of discretion or gratuity, as of food to besieged soldiers, or of money to a child or ward. *Compensation* is a comprehensive word signifying a return for a service done. *Remuneration* is applied to matters of great amount or importance. *Recompense* is a still wider and loftier word, with less suggestion of calculation and market value; there are services for which affection and gratitude are the sole and sufficient *recompense; earnings, fees, hire, pay, salary,* and *wages* are forms of *compensation* and may be included in *compensation, remuneration,* or *recompense. Pay* is commercial, and strictly signifies an exact pecuniary equivalent for a thing or service, except when the contrary is expressly stated, as when we speak of high *pay* or poor *pay. Wages* denotes what a worker receives. *Earnings* is often used as exactly equivalent to *wages,* but may be used with reference to the real value of work done or service rendered, and even applied to inanimate things; as, the *earnings* of capital. *Hire* is distinctly mercenary or menial, but as a noun has gone out of popular use, while the verb *to hire* is common. *Salary* is for literary or professional work, *wages* for handicraft or other comparatively inferior service; a *salary* is regarded as more permanent than *wages;* an editor receives a *salary,* a compositor receives *wages. Stipend* has become exclusively a literary word. A *fee* is given for a single service or privilege, and is sometimes in the nature of a gratuity. Compare REQUITE.

sale, 1 sēl; 2 sāl, *n.* **1.** The act of selling; the exchange or transfer of property for money or its equivalent. **2.** An auction. **3.** Opportunity of selling; demand by purchasers; market; as, stocks find no *sale.* [< AS. *sala,* < *sellan,* sell.]

Syn.: bargain, barter, change, deal, exchange, trade. A *bargain* is strictly an agreement or contract to buy and sell (see CONTRACT), but the word is often used to denote the entire transaction and also as a designation for the thing sold or purchased. *Change* and *exchange* are words of wider signification, applying only incidentally to the transfer of property or value; a *change* secures something different in any way or by any means; an *exchange* secures something as an equivalent or return, but not necessarily as payment for what is given. *Barter* is the *exchange* of one commodity for another, the word being used generally with reference to portable commodities. *Trade* in the broad sense may apply to vast businesses (as the book-*trade*), but as denoting a single transaction is used chiefly in regard to things of moderate value, when it becomes nearly synonymous with *barter. Sale* is commonly, and with increasing strictness, limited to the transfer of property for money, or for something estimated at a money value or considered as equivalent to so much money (compare definition 3). A *deal* in the political sense is a bargain, substitution, or transfer for the benefit of certain persons or parties against all others; as, the nomination was the result of a *deal;* in business it may have a similar meaning, but it frequently signifies simply a *sale* or *exchange,* a dealing; as, a heavy *deal* in stocks.—**for sale,** or **on sale,** offered or ready for sale.—**sale'a-bl(e[2], sale"a-bil'i-ty.** Same as SALABLE, SALABILITY.—**sales'la"dy,** *n.* [U. S.] A saleswoman: a cant term.—**sales'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man who sells goods, stock, etc., in a store or by canvassing.—**sales'man-ship,** *n.* The art of selling; especially, successful selling methods.—**sales'wo"man,** *n.* A woman who sells goods, as in a shop or store: vulgarly, *saleslady.*—**sale'work',** *n.* Work made for sale; hence, careless work.

Sa'lem, 1 sē'lem; 2 sā'lĕm, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (1) *Gen.* xiv, 18. (2) Same as JERUSALEM. *Ps.* lxxvi, 2. **2.** A manufacturing city in E. Massachusetts; pop. 42,520. **3.** A city, capital of Oregon; pop. 17,700. **4.** A city in N. E. Ohio; pop. 10,310. **5.** A district in Madras province, British India; 7,529 sq. m; pop. 1,963,000. **6.** Its capital; pop. 59,270.

sal'ep, 1 sal'ep; 2 sāl'ĕp, *n.* [Ar.] A farinaceous meal obtained from the dry tubers of various orchids, used as food and formerly as medicine.

sal"e-ra'tus, 1 sal'ı-rē'tus; 2 sāl"e-rā'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Potassium or sodium bicarbonate, for use in cookery. **2.** Cooking-soda, usually bicarbonate of soda ($NaHCO_3$). [< NL. *salæratus,* aerated salt.]

Sa-ler'no, 1 sa-ler'no; 2 sä-lĕr'no, *n.* **1.** An Italian province; 1,908 sq. m.; pop. 572,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 48,300. Ancient **Salernum.**—**Gulf of Salerno,** a gulf in S. W. Campania, Italy; near the ruins of Pæstum.—**School of S.,** a school of medicine founded at Salerno by Robert Guiscard (11th cent.).

Sa-le'sian, 1 sa-lī'shən; 2 sa-lē'shan. *n.* **1.** A nun of the Order of the Visitation: so called from St. Francis of Sales, who founded the order. **2.** A member of an order of men, established in Italy for the rescue and education of poor and neglected children.—**Sa-le'sian,** *a.*

Sal'ford, 1 sōl'fərd; 2 sąl'ford, *n.* A county borough in S. E. Lancashire, England; pop. 234,150.

Sa'li-an, 1 sē'lı-ən; 2 sā'lĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Salii, a group of Germanic tribes, formerly occupying districts on both sides of the lower Rhine. **II.** *n.* One of the Salii. **Salian Frank‡.**

Sal'ic, 1 sal'ık; 2 sāl'ĭc, *a.* Characterizing a law, the **Salic law,** derived from Teutonic sources in the 5th century, and providing that males should inherit lands in preference to females: long observed in regard to the succession to European thrones. [< F. *salique,* < *Salii.* See SALIAN.] **Sa'lique‡.**

Sal"i-ca'ce-æ, 1 sal"ı-kē'sı-ī; 2 sāl"ı-cā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees—the willow family—forming the order **Salicales,** having alternate undivided leaves and dioecious flowers. It embraces two genera—*Salix* (the willows) and *Populus* (the poplars). [< L. *salix(c-)æ,* willow.]—**sal"i-ca'ceous,** *a.*

sal'i-cin, 1 sal'ı-sin; 2 sāl'ı-çin, *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, bitter compound ($C_{13}H_{18}O_7$) contained in the bark of certain willows and poplars, and also made synthetically: used in medicine for rheumatism and as an antiperiodic. [< L. *salix (salic-),* willow.] **sal'i-cine‡.**

sal'i-cyl, 1 sal'ı-sil; 2 sāl'ı-çyl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical ($HO.C_6H_4.CO$) of salicylic acid and its derivatives. [< L. *salix (salic-),* willow, + **-YL.**]

sal'i-cyl-ate, 1 sal'ı-sıl-ēt; 2 sāl'ı-cyl-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED[4]; -AT"ING.] To impregnate with salicylic acid. **sal'i-cyl-ize‡.** **II.** *n.* A salt of salicylic acid.

sal"i-cyl'ic, 1 sal"ı-sil'ık; 2 sāl"ı-çyl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from certain willows. [< L. *salix (salic-),* willow, + **-YL.**] **—salicylic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$ made synthetically from phenol. It is an antiseptic and is used sparingly in preserving foods, and, in the form of its salts, for treating rheumatism.

sa'li-ent, 1 sē'lı-ent; 2 sā'li-ẽnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Standing out prominently; striking; conspicuous; as, a *salient* feature. **2.** Extending beyond the general line; projecting. **3.** Leaping; springing. **II.** *n.* A salient angle, as of a fortification; projecting line or lines of trenches; a sharp curve in a military line protruding towards the enemy. [< F. *saillant,* < L. *salio,* leap.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sa'li-ence,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being salient or, figuratively, noteworthy. **2.** That which protrudes. **sa'li-en-cy‡.**

sa-lif'er-ous, 1 sə-lif'er-us; 2 sa-lif'er-ûs, *a. Geol.* Containing a considerable proportion of salt in beds or as brine: said of strata. [< L. *sal,* salt, + *fero,* bear.]

sal'i-fy, 1 sal'ı-fai; 2 sāl'ı-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with a salt or so as to form a salt, as with acid. [< L. *sal,* salt, + **-FY.**]—**sal'i-fi"a-bl**(E)**,** *a.*—**sal"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**sa-lim'e-ter,** *n.* Same as SALINOMETER.

sa-li'na[1], 1 sə-lai'nə; 2 sa-lī'na, *n.* **1.** A pool, pond, or marsh containing salt water diked in from the sea. **2.** A salt-works. [Sp., < L. *sal,* salt.]

Sa-li'na[2], *n.* A city in central Kansas; pop. 15,000.

Sa-li'na Cruz. A seaport of S. W. Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean; pop. 6,200.

sa'line, 1 sē'lain; 2 sā'līn. **I.** *a.* Constituting, consisting of, or characteristic of salt; containing salt; salty. **II.** *n.* **1.** Same as SALINA, *n.,* 1 & 2. **2.** *Med.* A metallic salt, especially a salt of one of the alkalis or of magnesium.—**sa-lin'i-ty,** *n.* The state or degree of being salt or saline.

sal"i-nom'e-ter, 1 sal"ı-nem'ı-tər; 2 sāl"ı-nōm'e-tẽr, *n.* A hydrometer graduated to show the percentage of salt in a solution.—**sal"i-nom'e-try,** *n.*

sal'i-py"rin, 1 sal'ı-pai"rın; 2 sāl'ı-pȳ"rin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O_4$) used in treating influenza. [< L. *salix,* willow, + *pyrin,* < Gr. *pyr,* fire.] **sal'i-py"rine‡.**

Sal'ique‖, 1 sal'ık; 2 sāl'ik, *a.* Same as SALIC.

Salis'bur-y, 1 sōlz'bər-ı; 2 sąls'bur-y, *n.* **1.** A cathedral town in Wiltshire, England, on the Avon river; pop. 10,210. **2.** The capital of Southern Rhodesia; pop. 5,000. **3.** A city in W. North Carolina; pop. 13,890. **4. Marquis of** (1830–1903), Robert Gascoigne Cecil, an English statesman; Prime Minister four times. **5. Plain,** an undulating tract in Wiltshire, England; contains Stonehenge.

Sa'li-shan, 1 sē'lı-[or sal'ı-]shən; 2 sā'li-[or sāl'ı-]shan, *n.* A North-American Indian stock formerly inhabiting Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Montana. **Sa'lish‡.**—**Sa'li-shan,** *a.*

sa-li'va, 1 sə-lai'və; 2 sa-lī'va, *n.* The fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth; spittle. Saliva has been considered as a purely neutral substance, but recent analyses indicate the presence of a minute proportion of alkaline constituents, potassium, and sodium. It contains a specific element called *ptyalin,* which converts starch into maltose and is therefore considered a promoter of digestion. [L.]—**sal'i-vate,** *vt.* [-VAT"ED[4]; -VAT"ING.] To produce salivation in.—**sal"i-va'tion,** *n.* An abnormally increased flow of saliva, especially when due to the effect of drugs, as mercury.

sal'i-va-ry, 1 sal'ı-vē-rı; 2 sāl'ı-vā-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, secreting, or conveying saliva; as, a *salivary* duct. [< L. *saliva,* spittle.]—**salivary gland,** a gland that produces saliva. In man there are three pairs of such glands besides the small, irregularly distributed buccal glands. The poison of snakes is secreted by modified salivary glands.

sall, 1 sal; 2 sāl, *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] Shall.

sal'len-ders, 1 sal'en-dərz; 2 sāl'ẽn-dẽrs, *n. pl.* An eczematic inflammation about the hock-joint of a horse. Compare MALANDERS. [< F. *solandre.*]

sal'let, 1 sal'et; 2 sāl'ẽt, *n.* A hemispherical helmet of the 15th century. [< OF. *salade,* < L. *cælatus,* engraved, < *cælum,* chisel.] **sal'ade‡.**

sal'low, 1 sal'o; 2 sāl'o. **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To make sallow. **II.** *a.* Of an unhealthy yellowish color: said chiefly of the human skin. [< AS. *salo,* sallow.]—**sal'low-ly,** *adv.*—**sal'low-ness,** *n.*—**sal'low-ish,** *a.* Same as SALLOW, *a.*

sal'low[1], *n.* [Eng.] One of various yellowish moths.

sal'low[2], *n.* **1.** A European willow with less flexible shoots than the osiers, especially the goat-willow (*Salix caprea*), sometimes called the **great sallow,** and the **gray sallow** (*S. caprea cinerea*). **2.** An osier; a willow-shoot. [< AS. *sealh,* sallow.] [sallows or willows.

sal'low-y, 1 sal'o-ı; 2 sāl'o-y, *a.* Fringed with or abounding in

Sal'lust, 1 sal'ust; 2 sāl'ũst, **Caius Sallustius Crispus** (86–35 B. C.). A Roman historian: *Jugurthine War.*

sal'ly, 1 sal'ı; 2 sāl'y. **I.** *vi.* [SAL'LIED; SAL'LY-ING.] To issue, leap, or rush out suddenly; make a sally; set out with spirit. **II.** *n.* [SAL'LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A rushing forth, as of besieged troops against besiegers; sortie. **2.** A going forth, as on a walk or excursion. **3.** A sudden overflow of spirits; an ebullition of jocosity or raillery. **4.** *Arch.* A projection; salient. [< L. *of salio,* leap.]—**sal'ly-port",** *n.* A gate or passage to give egress to sallying parties.

sal'ly-lunn', 1 sal'ı-lun'; 2 sāl'y-lũn', *n.* A raised and sweetened tea-cake resembling a muffin. [< *Sally Lunn,* pastry cook, of Bath, England.] **sal'ly-lun't.**

Sal'ma-cis, 1 sal'mə-sis; 2 sāl'ma-çis, *n. Myth.* A nymph of a fountain in ancient Caria, whose waters were supposed to render effeminate all who drank of them. See HERMAPHRODITUS.

sal"ma-gun'di, 1 sal"mə-gun'dı; 2 sāl"ma-gũn'di, *n.* **1.** A dish of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions, etc., mixed and seasoned. **2.** Hence, any medley or miscellany; a potpourri. [< F. *salmigondis,* < It. *salame,* salt meat, + *condito,* seasoned.]

sal'mi, 1 sal'mi; 2 sāl'mi, *n.* A spiced dish of birds or game roasted, minced, and stewed in wine. [F.] **sal'mis‡.**

salm'on, 1 sam'ən; 2 sām'on. **I.** *a.* Having the color salmon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fish (genus *Salmo*), especially *S. salar* of the North Atlantic, brownish above, silvery on the sides, with black spots. The salmon ascends to the headwaters of rivers to spawn, and surmounts obstructions, as waterfalls, of considerable height. It is a highly prized game- and food-fish, and has delicate reddish-orange flesh. See FISH. **2.** One of other salmonoid fishes, especially one (genus *Oncorhynchus*) ascending rivers tributary to the North Pacific. **3.** A color of a reddish- or pinkish-orange tint. **salm'on-col"or‡.** [< F. *saumon,* < L. *salmo(n-),* salmon.]—**salm'on-ber"ry,** *n.* An erect branched shrub (*Rubus parviflorus*) of the northern United States; the white-flowered raspberry. Its red fruit is edible, but of disagreeable flavor.—**sal'mon-old.** **I.** *a.* Resembling a salmon; belonging to the salmon family. **II.** *n.* A salmonoid fish.—**s.-trout,** *n.* **1.** The European sea-trout (*Salmo trutta*). **2.** [U. S.] Some other salmonoid fish.

salm'on-et, 1 sam'ən-et; 2 sām'on-ẽt, *n.* A small salmon; parr.

Sal-mo'ne-us, 1 sal-mō'nı-us; 2 sāl-mō'ne-ũs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Æolus and king of Elis: destroyed by thunderbolts for claiming to be the equal of Zeus. **Sal-mō-neus'‡** [Gr.].

sal'ol, 1 sal'ōl *or* -ol; 2 sāl'ōl *or* -ol, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_4(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$) derived from salicylic acid; phenyl salicylate. Used in medicine as a substitute for salicylic acid and as an antineuralgic, antirheumatic, antipyretic, and an internal antiseptic.

Sa-lo'me, 1 sə-lō'mı; 2 sa-lō'me, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Sa"lo"mé',** 1 sa"lo"mē', 2 sā"lo"mę'; G. **Sa-lo'me,** 1 sə-lō'mə; 2 sā-lō'me. **Sa-lō'mē‡** [Gr.]. **2.** *Bib.* The daughter of Herodias who asked from Herod the head of John the Baptist in return for her dancing. *Matt.* xiv, 8. [Heb., peaceful.]

sa'lon', 1 sə'lōn'; 2 sa"lôn', *n.* **1.** A room in which company is received; drawing-room; hence, a fashionable reception. **2.** Specif., in Paris, the periodic social reunion, under the auspices of some distinguished woman, of noted persons (17th and 18th centuries). **3.** [S-] The annual exhibition of works by living artists at the Palais des Champs Élysées in Paris: so called because formerly held in the Salon Carré of the Louvre. Since 1891 there have been two Salons in Paris, the Salon of the Champs Elysées, or **Old Salon,** and the Salon of the Champ de Mars, or **New Salon.** [F., < *salle,* L. *sala,* < OHG *sal,* dwelling.]

Sa"lo-ni'ki, 1 sā"lo-nī'kı· 2 sā"lo-nī'ki, *n.* A Greek city of Macedonia on a gulf of the same name; pop. 157,890. Captured from Turkey in the Balkan war, 1912–1913; occupied by Anglo-French army, October, 1915 to the close of the World War; partly destroyed by fire, September, 1917; anciently *Thessalonica.* **Sa"lo-ni'ka‡.**

sa-loon', 1 sə-lūn'; 2 sa-lōōn', *n.* **1.** A large and elegant apartment for social receptions, for the display of works of art, or for public entertainment; especially, a large public parlor, drawing-room, or assembly-room; as, fashionable *saloons:* now rare. **2.** A public hall or apartment devoted to some specific use; as, a dining-*saloon;* a hair-dressing *saloon.* **3.** The main cabin of a steamship. **4.** [U. S.] A place where formerly drinks were sold; a grog-shop. **5.** *Railway,* (1) [U. S.] The main room as of a compartment-car. (2) [Gt. Brit.] An elegantly appointed railway-carriage similar to a parlor-car or Pullman. [< F. *salon;* see SALON.]—**sa-loon'-keep"er,** *n.* One who keeps a saloon; a liquor-dealer **sa-loon'ist‡.**

sa-loop', 1 sə-lūp'; 2 sa-lōōp', *n.* [Eng.] An infusion of sassafras-chips or similar aromatic herbs, formerly used largely as a beverage, as a cure for rheumatism, etc.; sassafras-tea.

Sa'lop., *abbr.* [L.] *Salopia* (Shropshire).

salp, 1 salp; 2 sālp, *n.* A salpid, especially as an individual.

Sal'pa, 1 sal'pə; 2 sāl'pa, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Salpidæ.* **2.** [s-] A tunicate of this genus. [< L. *salpa* (< Gr. *salpē*), kindof sea-fish.

Sal'pi-dæ, 1 sal'pı-dī; 2 sāl'pı-dē, *n. pl.* A family of tunicates manifest in two forms or alternate generations, a solitary asexual one and an aggregated sexual one. [< SALPA.]—**sal'pi-an, sal'pid,** *n.*—**sal'pi-form,** *a.* Having the form of a salp.

sal'pinx, 1 sal'piŋks; 2 sāl'piŋks, *n.* [SAL-PIN'GES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ĝēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A long trumpet, the Roman tuba. **2.** *Anat.* A tube, especially the Eustachian or Fallopian tube. [< Gr. *salpinx,* trumpet.]—**sal"pin-gi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of either the Fallopian or the Eustachian tube.—**sal"pin-got'o-my,** *n.* Excision of a Fallopian tube.

sal'si-fy, 1 sal'sı-fı; 2 sāl'si-fy, *n.* An Old World plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) of the chicory family with white edible root: from its flavor, called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster.* [< It.? *sassefrica,* goat's-beard.]

sal-sil'la, 1 sal-sil'ə; 2 säl-s.l'a, *n.* [W. Ind.] Any one of several tropical plants of the Amaryllis family (genus *Bomarea*), yielding edible tubers resembling those of the Jerusalem artichoke. [Sp. dim. of *salsa*, sauce; see SAUCE.]

salt, 1 sôlt; 2 sąlt. I[1]. *vt.* **1.** To apply salt to; cure or season with salt. Specif.: (1) To impregnate with salt, as in curing food-substances. (2) To furnish with salt as an article of food; as, to *salt* cattle.
2. Figuratively, to season; also, to purify. **3.** [Slang.] (1) To add something undesirable to; specif., to make the prices in too high; as, to *salt* an invoice. (2) To add to, to deceive intending purchasers, as (*a*) to deposit rich ore or precious stones in, as a mine; (*b*) to put mineral salts in, as a spring; (*c*) to put petroleum in, as an oil-well, etc.

salt, *a.* **1.** Flavored with salt; salty; briny. **2.** Cured or preserved with salt. **3.** Containing or growing or living in salt water. **4**†. Salacious; licentious; gross.

salt, *n.* **1.** Sodium chlorid (NaCl), a widely distributed compound, used by men from time immemorial as a seasoning, and a necessary ingredient of food for most mammals. Its antiseptic properties have led to its general use in preserving organic substances from decay. It is obtained by evaporation or freezing of the water of the ocean, of saline lakes and springs or wells, and by mining in beds of rock salt.
2. *Chem.* Any compound produced when all or part of the acid hydrogen of an acid is replaced by an electro-positive radical or a metal. Salts are usually formed by treating a metal with an acid or by the interaction of a base and an acid, as when zinc is treated with hydrochloric acid, zinc chlorid (the zinc salt of hydrochloric acid) is formed; and when sodium hydroxid is neutralized with hydrochloric acid, sodium chlorid (common salt) is formed. In solution, salts become dissociated, forming anions and cations. Usually the salts derived from acids whose names end in *-ic* take the suffix *-ate;* and from those ending in *-ous, -ite;* as, sodium sulfite is the salt of sulfurous acid. Salts corresponding to binary acids ending in *-ic* have the termination *-ide.*
3. *pl.* A salt used as a medicine or restorative. **4.** Piquant humor; dry wit; repartee: from the phrase *Attic salt.* See ATTIC. **5.** Allowance; question: from the proverbial phrase **with a grain of salt,** with reserve or doubt, as in believing any statement. **6.** That which preserves from corruption or gives flavor or character: usually in the Biblical phrase **the salt of the earth,** applied to persons. **7.** [Colloq.] A sailor; as, an old *salt.* **8.** A saltcellar. [< AS. *sealt,* salt.]
—**ethereal salt,** a compound ether.—**tertiary s.** (*Chem.*), a salt of a polybasic acid, as phosphoric (H_3PO_4), in which a third hydrogen atom has been replaced by a metal. Thus, sodium phosphate, Na_2PO_4. Na_2HPO_4 is a secondary salt, while NaH_2PO_4 is primary sodium phosphate.—**to salt out,** to separate (coal-tar colors) by adding salt to solutions containing them.—**salt'cel'lar,** *n.* A small receptacle for table-salt.—**salt' fat",** *n.* [Scot.] A saltcellar.—**s.-horse,** *n.* [Sailors' Slang.] Salted beef. **s.-junk**‡.—**salt'ish,** *a.* Somewhat salt.—**salt' lick",** *n.* A place to which animals resort to lick salt from superficial deposits; a lick.—**salt'ness,** *n.*—**salt'-pan",** *n.* **1.** A vessel in which salt is made by evaporating saline water. **2.** A pond or basin from which salt is obtained by natural evaporation.—**s.-rheum,** *n.* One of various skin-eruptions, as eczema.—**s.-rising,** *n.* [U. S.] Salted batter used as leaven, or bread made from it.—**s.-spring,** *n.* A flow of salt water from the earth.—**s.-well,** *n.* A well from which brine is obtained.—**s.-works,** *n. sing.* or *pl.* An establishment where salt is made on a commercial scale. In England the singular form is preferred in describing a single factory.—**salt'wort",** *n.* **1.** Any one of various maritime plants (genus *Salsola*), especially the common saltwort (*S. kali*), used in making soda-ash. **2.** Any one of various glassworts, as the dwarf saltwort (*Salicornia mucronata*) of the New England coast.

Sal'ta, 1 säl'tə; 2 säl'tą, *n.* A city in N. W. Argentine Republic, South America; pop. 28,500.

sal'tant, 1 sal'tənt. 2 säl'tant. *a.* Leaping; jumping; saltatory. [< L. *salto,* dance, < *salio,* leap.]

sal"ta-rel'lo, 1 sal"tə-rel'o; 2 säl"ta-rĕl'o, *n.* [-LI, 1 -li; 2 -ĭ, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A quick Italian dance, diversified by skips. **2.** Music for such a dance.

sal-ta'tion, 1 sal-tā'shən; 2 säl-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A leaping or leap, as in a dance. **2.** A throbbing or palpitation, as of a blood-vessel. [F., < L. *saltatio,* < *salto,* dance, < *salio,* leap.]—**sal'ta-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Moving by leaps; leaping; adapted for leaping. **2.** Pertaining to dancing or leaping. **sal'tant**‡; **sal"ta-to'ri-al**‡; **sal'ti-grade**‡.

salt'ed, 1 sôlt'ed; 2 są t'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Treated with or as with salt for any purpose; hence, preserved. **2.** [S. Afr.] Immune from endemic horse-sickness by reason of a previous attack; hence, in slang or colloquially, of persons, experienced or expert in some occupation.

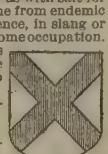
salt'er, 1 sôlt'er; 2 sąlt'er, *n.* **1.** One who applies salt to cure fish, meat, etc. **2.** A member of the drysalters' corporation in London. **3.** One who manufactures or deals in salt.

salt'ern, 1 sôlt'ərn; 2 sąlt'ern, *n.* **A place or building where salt is manufactured.**

sal'tier, *n.* Same as SALTIRE.

Sal-til'lo, 1 sal-til'yo; 2 säl-til'yo, *n.* A city, capital of Coahuila state, Mexico; pop. 35,500.

sal'tire, 1 sal'tir; 2 säl'tir, *n. Her.* An ordinary formed by the combination of a bend and a bend sinister, as in St. Andrew's cross. [See SALTATION.] **sal'tier**‡.


Saltire.
The arms of Scotland (St. Andrew's cross).

Salt Lake. See GREAT SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake City. A city, capital of Utah; center of Mormonism; seat of the **University of Utah;** and of the **Latter-Day Saints University;** pop. 118,110.

salt marsh. Low land frequently overflowed by the tide, usually covered with coarse grass.

salt"pe'ter, 1 sôlt"pi'tər; 2 sąlt"pē'ter, *n.* Niter: so called **salt"pe're,**] colloquially and in commerce. [< L.[P] *sal,* salt, + *petra,* rock.]—**Chile saltpeter,** mineral sodium nitrate occurring in beds in a desert region near the boundary of Chile and Peru, but chiefly in Chile.

Salt Riv'er. [Colloq, U. S.] An imaginary waterway frequented by politicians at the close of their careers. [*a.,* 1.

salt'y, 1 sôlt'i; 2 sąlt'y, *a.* [SALT'I-ER; SALT'I-EST.] Same as SALT, **sa-lu'bri-ous,** 1 sə-lū'bri-us; 2 sə-lū'bri-ŭs, *a.* Conducive to health; healthful; wholesome. [< L. *salubris,* < *salus,* health.] Syn.: see HEALTHY.—**sa-lu'bri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**sa-lu'bri-ty,** *n.* **sa-lu'bri-ous-ness**‡.

sal'u-ta-ry, 1 sal'yu-tē-ri; 2 säl'yu-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Calculated to bring about a sound condition by correcting evil or promoting good; corrective; beneficial. **2.** Salubrious; wholesome: healthful. [< L. *salutaris,* < *salus* (*salut-*), health.] **sal"u-tif'er-ous**‡ [Rare]. Syn.: see HEALTHY; USEFUL.—**sal'u-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sa-lu-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

sal"u-ta'tion, 1 sal"yu-tē'shən; 2 säl"yu-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of saluting. **2.** Any form of greeting. **3.** Invigoration; stimulation.—**sa-lu"ta-to'ri-an,** *n.* [U. S.] In colleges and schools, the graduating student, usually the second (sometimes the first) honor man, who delivers the salutatory at commencement.—**sa-lu'ta-to-ry.** I. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in salutation; specif., in the United States, relating to a salutatory. II. *n.* [U. S.] [-RIES[2], *pl.*] An opening oration, as at a college commencement.

sa-lute', 1 sə-lūt'; 2 sa-lūt', *v.* [SA-LUT'ED[d]; SA-LUT'ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To greet with a sign of welcome or deference, as a bow. **2.** To accost in welcome or reverence; offer well-wishes to by speech or letter. **3.** To honor in some way prescribed by etiquette or official orders; as, to *salute* a foreign ship of war by the firing of guns. **4**‖. To greet with a kiss. II. *i.* To offer a salute. [< L. *saluto,* salute.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.

sa-lute', *n.* **1.** A greeting by display of military, naval, or other official honors, as by presenting arms, firing cannon, etc. **2.** The act of or attitude assumed in giving a military salute. See SALUTE, *vt.,* 3. **3.** A gesture of greeting. **4.** A kiss.—**sa-lut'er,** *n.*

sal"u-tif'er-ous‡, 1 sal'yu-tif'er-us; 2 säl"yu-tif'er-ŭs, *a.* Health-giving; medicinal. [< L. *salus* (*salut-*), health, + *fero,* bring.]

Salv., *abbr.* Salvador.

sal'va-bl(e[2]), 1 sal'və-bl; 2 säl'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being saved. [< LL. *salvo;* see SAVE, *v.*]—**sal"va-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Sal"va-dor', 1 sal"və-dōr'; 2 säl"vą-dōr', *n.* A republic in Central America; 7,225 sq. m.; pop. 1,298,600; capital, San Salvador.

Sal"va-do'ri-an, 1 sal"və-dō'ri-ən; 2 säl"va-dō'ri-an. I. *a.* Relating to Salvador or its people. **Sal"va-do're-an**‡. II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Salvador.

salv'age†, *a.* Savage.—**salv'a-gesse**†, *n.* Savageness.

sal'vage, 1 sal'vij; 2 säl'vąg. I. *vt.* [SAL'VAGED; SAL'VAG-ING.] To save (a ship or its cargo) from wreck, capture, etc.; salve. II. *n.* **1.** The saving of a ship, cargo, etc., from loss; hence, any act of saving property. **2.** *Mar. Law.* The compensation allowed to persons by whose voluntary exertions a vessel, her cargo, or the lives of those belonging to her are saved from danger or loss in case of marine misadventure: termed legally **civil salvage,** as distinguished from **military salvage,** which consists in the rescue of property from the enemy in time of war. **3.** (1) That which is saved from a wrecked or abandoned vessel; hence, anything saved from destruction. (2) *Fire Insur.* What is saved from or after a fire. [OF., ult. < L. *salvus,* safe.]—**sal'vag-er,** *n.*

sal-var'san, 1 sal-vär'sən; 2 säl-vär'san, *n.* An arsenic compound invented by Paul Ehrlich for the treatment of microbic diseases caused by spirilla, such as syphilis, recurrent fever, framboesia, etc.; popularly known as 606: a trade name.

sal-va'tion, 1 sal-vē'shən; 2 säl-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process or state of being saved; preservation from impending evil. **2.** *Theol.* Deliverance from sin and penalty, realized in a future state. **3.** Any means of deliverance from evil or ruin. **4.** *Chr. Sci.* Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 593. [STEWART '10.] [< LL. *Salvatio(n-),* < *salvo,* save.]—**Salvation Army,** a religious and charitable organization on semimilitary lines founded in England in 1865 as the Christian Mission, by William Booth, which took the title of Salvation Army in 1878.—**Sal-va'tion-ist,** *n.* A member of the Salvation Army.

salv(e[18]), 1 sāv; 2 sāv, *vt.* **1.** To dress with salve; heal with ointment; hence, to cure. **2.** To soothe; palliate: generally implying a temporary or inadequate remedy.

salve[2], 1 salv; 2 sălv, *vt.* & *vi.* To save from loss at sea. [< SALVAGE.]

salve, *n.* **1.** A thick, adhesive ointment for local ailments. **2.** Anything that heals, soothes, or mollifies. [< AS. *sealf,* salve.]

sal've, 1 sal'vī; 2 säl'vē, *interj.* Hail: literally, be well. [L.] —**Salve Regina** (*R. C. Ch.*), literally, Hail, Queen: a hymn to the Virgin Mary, contained in the breviary: so called from the opening words. [*salva,* < *salvar,* save.]

sal'ver, 1 sal'vər; 2 säl'ver, *n.* A tray, as of silver. [< Sp.

Sal'vi-a, 1 sal'vi-ə; 2 säl'vi-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of ornamental plants of the mint family; also, a plant of this genus. [< L. *salvia,* sage, < *salvus,* safe.]

Sal-vi'ni, 1 sal-vi'ni; 2 säl-vi'ni, *n.* **1. Antonio Maria** (1653–1729), an Italian philologist and author. **2. Tommaso** (1829–1916), an Italian actor and patriot.

sal'vo[1], 1 sal'vo; 2 săl'vo, *n.* A simultaneous discharge of artillery. (1) A salute given by firing all the guns, as at the funeral of an officer: used figuratively; as, *salvos* of applause; a *salvo* of rockets. (2) The concentrated fire of many pieces, as in a naval engagement. [< It. *salva*, a salute, < L. *salvus*, well.]

sal'vo[2], *n.* **1.** A saving clause; proviso. **2.** An evasion; excuse. **3.** An expedient. [< L. *salvo* (in *salvo jure*, right being reserved), abl. sing. of *salvus*, safe.]

sal vol'a-tile. See under SAL.

sal'vor, 1 sal'vor; 2 săl'vor, *n.* One who saves or assists to save vessels or property from loss at sea. **salv'er**‡.

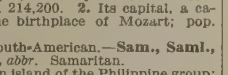
Sal'win', 1 săl'win'; 2 săl'win', *n.* A river in S. E. Tibet, Burma, and S. China; length, 1,750 m. to the Bay of Bengal. **Sal"ween'**‡.

Salz'burg, 1 zälts'burH; 2 sälts'burH, *n.* **1.** A province in W. central Austria; 2,759 sq. m.; pop. 214,200. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral and university city; the birthplace of Mozart; pop. 36,450.

S. Am., *abbr.* South America, South-American.—**Sam., Saml.**, *abbr.* Samuel.—**Sam., Samar.**, *abbr.* Samaritan.

Sa'mar, 1 sä'mar; 2 sä'mär, *n.* An island of the Philippine group; 5,198 sq. m.; pop. 266,300.

sa-ma'ra[1], 1 sa-mē'ra; 2 sa-mā'ra, *n.* A one-seeded indehiscent fruit, as of the elm, ash, or maple, provided with a membrane or wing. [L., elm-seed.]



Samaras of an American Ash.

Sa-ma'ra[2], 1 sa-mā'ra; 2 sä-mä'rä, *n.* **1.** A government in S. E. European Russia; 58,321 sq. m.; pop. 3,900,000. **2.** Its capital; a grain emporium on the Volga river; pop. 144,000.

Sa"ma-rang', 1 sä"ma-rōŋ'; 2 sä"mä-räng', *n.* **1.** A residency in N. central Java; 1,597 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; pop. 107,000.

Sa-ma'ri-a, 1 sa-mē'ri-a; 2 sa-mā'ri-a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A city of Palestine, capital of the northern kingdom of Israel, or the hill on which it was built. **2.** The territory occupied by the kingdom of Israel, or, later, a restricted portion of central Palestine west of the Jordan occupied by the Samaritans.—**Sa-mar'i-tan.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samaria. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the people of Samaria, a mixed population (*2 Kings* xvii). **2.** The language of this people, of Aramaic type.—**Good Samaritan,** a humane, compassionate person who helps one in trouble: from the parable in *Luke* x, 30–37.

sa-ma'ri-um, 1 sa-mē'ri-um; 2 sa-mā'ri-ūm, *n. Chem.* An element occurring in samarskite: it has lines and absorption-bands not belonging to any known element. See ELEMENT.

Sa"mar-kand', 1 sä"mar-kand'; 2 sä"mär-känd', *n.* **1.** A government in S. Turkestan, S. W. Asiatic Russia: 26,627 sq. m.; pop. 1,207,400. **2.** Its capital, the capital of Tamerlane's empire and the site of his tomb; ancient name, **Maracanda**; pop. 97,600. **Sa"mar-cand'**‡.

Sa-mar'ra, 1 sa-mar'a; 2 sa-mär'a, *n.* A town in Mesopotamia on the Tigris river, 70 miles N. of Bagdad; captured by the British from the Turks, April, 1917.

sa-mar'skite, 1 sa-mär'skait; 2 sa-mär'skīt, *n.* An orthorhombic vitreous velvet-black mineral, source of several elements, as samarium, etc. [< *Samarski*, Russian mine-officer.] **sa-mar'skit**‡.

sam'bar, *n.* Same as SAMBUR. **sam'bhar**‡; **sam'bhur**‡.

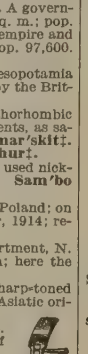
Sam'bo, 1 sam'bo; 2 säm'bo, *n.* **1.** A negro: a widely used nickname. **2.** The offspring of a negro and a mulatto. **Sam'bo Pre'to**‡. [< Sp. *zambo*, bow-legged.]

Sam'bor, 1 sūm'bor; 2 säm'bōr, *n.* A town in Galicia, Poland; on Dniester river; Russians defeated Austrians, October, 1914; recaptured by Austrians, May, 1915; pop. 20,000.

Sam'bre, 1 saṅ'br; 2 säṅ'br, *n.* A river in Aisne department, N. France; length, 100 m. to the Meuse river, Belgium; here the French strongly opposed the Germans, 1914.

sam-bu'ca, 1 sam-biū'kə; 2 säm-bū'cə, *n. Antiq.* A sharp-toned triangular stringed instrument, resembling a harp, of Asiatic origin. [< Gr.[L] *sambūke*.] **sam'buke**‡.

sam'bur, 1 sam'(*or* sūm')bur; 2 säm'(*or* säm')būr, *n.* [E. Ind.] A rusine deer, especially *Cervus aristotelis*, of hilly districts in India, Burma, and China. **sam'boo**‡.



Samisen.

same, 1 sām; 2 sām, *a.* **1.** Having individual or specific identity or quality; identical; equal. **2.** Similar in kind or quality. **3.** Aforesaid or particular: marking the thing or person just mentioned or held in mind: sometimes used as a noun. **4.** Equal in degree of preference; indifferent. [< Ice. *samr*, same.] Syn.: see IDENTICAL; SYNONYMOUS. —**same'ness**, *n.* **1.** Lack of change or variety; dull monotony. **2.** Close similarity. **3.** Identity; oneness. **same'li-ness**‡.

S. Amer., *abbr.* South America, South American.

sam'iel, 1 sam'yel; 2 säm'yēl, *n.* [Turk.] The simoom.

sam'i-sen, 1 sam'i-sen; 2 säm'i-sēn, *n.* [Jap.] A guitar-like instrument with three strings, played with a plectrum.

sa'mite, 1 sē'mait; 2 sā'mīt, *n.* A rich medieval silk fabric. [OF. *samit*, < Gr.[LL] *hex*, six, + *mitos*, thread.] [SALMONET.]

sam'let, 1 sam'let; 2 säm'lĕt, *n.* A parr. [For SALMONET.]

Sam'mies, 1 sam'iz; 2 säm'iş, *n pl.* [Recent.] Soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, 1917 and 1918: attributed to the French but repudiated by the United States Army.

Sam'ni-um, 1 sam'ni-um; 2 säm'ni-ūm, *n.* An ancient country of central Italy, inhabited by a race of Sabine origin; conquered by the Romans 272 B. C.—**Sam'nite.** **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to ancient Samnium or its people. **Sam-nit'ic**‡. **II.** *n.* A member of the Samnite race.

Sa-mo'a, 1 sa-mō'a; 2 sä-mō'ä, *n.* A group of islands and islets in the S. W. Pacific ocean; 1,200 sq. m.; pop. 44,780; capital, Apia. In 1900, Tutuila and the Manua group were acquired by the United States, and Savaii and Upolu by Germany. The latter were seized by the British at the beginning of the World War, August, 1914, and are now known as the Territory of Western Samoa, under New Zealand mandate. **Navigators' Islands**‡. —**Sa-mo'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samoa or to the aboriginal Polynesian inhabitants, belonging to the Maori race. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Samoan Islands, or the language of the Samoans.

Sa'mos, 1 sē'mos; 2 sā'mōs, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea (181 sq. m.; pop. 54,000), occupied by Greece since 1912, or its ancient capital, now in ruins.—**Sa'mi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Ægean island of Samos. **II.** *n.* A native of Samos. **Sa'mi-ot**‡; **Sa'mi-ote**‡.

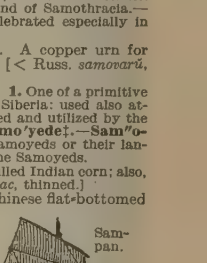
Sa"mo-thra'ki, 1 sā"mo-thrā'ki; 2 sä"mo-thrä'ki, *n.* A mountainous island in the N. Ægean sea; 68 sq. m.: pop. 5,000. **Sam'o-thrace**‡; **Sam"o-thra'ci-a**‡.—**Sam"o-thra'cian.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samothracia (Samothraki), or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of the island of Samothracia.—**Samothracian mysteries,** mysteries celebrated especially in Samothrace.

sam'o-var, 1 sam'o-vār; 2 săm'o-vär, *n.* A copper urn for keeping water hot, as for making tea. [< Russ. *samovarŭ*, prob. < Tatar *sanabar*, tea urn.]

Sam"o-yed', 1 sam'o-yed'; 2 săm"o-yĕd', *n.* **1.** One of a primitive people of the Ural-Altaic race inhabiting Siberia: used also attributively. **2.** A breed of large dogs raised and utilized by the Samoyeds. [< Rus. *Samoyedŭ*.] **Sa-mo'yede**‡.—**Sam"o-yed'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language. **II.** *n.* The language spoken by the Samoyeds.

samp, 1 samp; 2 sămp, *n.* [U. S.] Coarse hulled Indian corn; also, a porridge made of it. [< Am. Ind. *saupac*, thinned.]

sam'pan, 1 sam'pan; 2 săm'păn, *n.* A Chinese flat-bottomed river-boat. [< Chin. *san*, three, + *pan*, board.]



Sampan.

sam'phire, 1 sam'fair *or* -fir; 2 săm'fīr *or* -fir, *n.* **1.** A European herb (*Crithmum maritimum*) of the parsley family, having fleshy leaves (formerly used in pickles). **2.** A species (*Salicornia herbacea*) of glasswort. [< F. *Saint Pierre*; see SAINT and PIER.]

sam'pl(e[F]**)**, 1 sam'pl; 2 săm'pl. **I.** *vt.* [SAM'PL(E)D[t]; SAM'PLING.] To test or examine by means of a portion or specimen. **II.** *n.* A portion, part, or piece taken as a representative of the whole. [< OF. *example*; see EXAMPLE.]

Syn.: case, example, exemplification, illustration, instance, specimen. A *sample* is a portion taken at random out of a quantity supposed to be homogeneous, so that the qualities found in the *sample* may reasonably be expected to be found in the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar; a *sample* of cloth. A *specimen* is one unit of a series, or a fragment of a mass, all of which is supposed to possess the same essential qualities; as, a *specimen* of coinage, or of architecture, or a *specimen* of quartz. No other unit or portion may be exactly like the *specimen*, while all the rest is supposed to be exactly like the *sample*. An *instance* is a sample or *specimen* of action. See ARCHETYPE; EXAMPLE.—Ant.: abnormality, aggregate, exception, monstrosity, total, whole.—**sam'ple-room**", *n.* **1.** A room in which samples are displayed or tested. **2.** [U. S.] A barroom.—**sam'pler**, *n.* **1.** One who tests by samples; one who exhibits samples. **2.** Formerly, a piece of needlework as a sample, designed to show a beginner's skill. **3.** A device for removing a portion of a substance for test.

Samp'son, 1 samp'sən; 2 sămp'son, **William Thomas** (1840–1902). An American rear-admiral; commanded American Atlantic fleet in Spanish-American war.

sam'shu, 1 sam'shū; 2 săm'shų, *n.* [Chin.] Alcoholic liquor resembling arrack, distilled in China from fermented rice or millet; loosely, any kind of spirits.

Sam'son, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan., D. **Sam'son,** 1 sūm'sən, 2 sām'son; F. **Sam"son',** 1 sūṅ"sōṅ', 2 säṅ"sōṅ'; L. **Sam'son;** Pg. **San-são',** 1 sūṅ-seuṅ', 2 säṅ"seuṅ'; Sp. **San-son',** 1 san-sōn', 2 săn-sōn'; Sw. **Sim'son,** 1 sim'son, 2 sim'sōn. **2.** *Bib.* A Hebrew judge of abnormal physical strength. *Judges* xiii. 24. **Samp'son**‡. [< Heb. *shimshon*, strong.]

Sam-sun', 1 sām-sūn'; 2 sām-sųn, *n.* A town (pop. 20,000) in Turkey, on the Black Sea.

Sam'u-el, 1 sam'yu-el; 2 săm'yu-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan., D., G. **Sa'mu-el,** 1 sā'mū-el, 2 sä'mų-ĕl; F. **Sa"mu"el',** 1 sā"mü"el', 2 sä"mü"ĕl'; Hung. **Sá'mu-el,** 1 shā'mū-el, 2 shä'mų-ĕl; It. **Sa"mu-e'le,** 1 sā"mū-ē'lē, 2 sä"mų-ē'lę; L. **Sam'u-el.** Sp. **Sa"mu-el',** 1 sā"mū-ēl', 2 sä"mų-ĕl'. **2.** *Bib.* Hebrew judge and prophet. *1 Sam.* i, 20. **3.** The ninth and tenth books of the Old Testament, recounting the life of Samuel. [Heb., *Shemuel*, heard of God.]

Sa'mu-ral, 1 sā'mu-rai; 2 sä'mų-rī, *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap.] Under the feudal system, a member of the soldier class constituting the lower nobility; a military retainer: sometimes including the Daimios.

San, 1 sān; 2 sän, *n.* A river in Poland; length, 280 m. to Vistula river; scene of severe fighting between the Russians and Austrians, 1914–1915.

San., Sans., Sansc., Sansk., *abbr.* Sanskrit.

Sa-na', 1 sa-nā'; 2 sä-nä'. *n.* A city (pop. 25,000), capital of Yemen vilayet, Arabia. **Sa-naa'**‡.

san'a-bi(e[F]**)**, 1 san'ə-bi; 2 săn'ə-bi, *a.* Curable. [< L. *sanabilis*, < *sano*, cure, < *sanus*, sound.]—**san"a-bil'i-ty, san'a-bi(e-ness**[F]**)**, *n.*

San An·to′ni·o, 1 san an-tō′ni-ō; 2 sän än-tō′ni-ō. A city (pop. 161,310) in S. Texas.

san′a·tive, 1 san′ə-tiv; 2 sän′ə-tĭv, *a.* Healing; sanatory.

san′a·tiv‡, *n.* [< L. *sanatus,* pp. of *sano,* heal.]—**san″a·to′ri·um,** *n.* **1.** A health retreat, as in the mountains. **2.** An institution for treatment of disease or care of invalids.—**san′a·to·ry,** *a.* Promotive of health; curative.

san″be·ni′to, 1 san″bē-nī′to; 2 sän″bę-nī′to, *n.* A garment worn by a condemned person or a penitent under the Inquisition. [< Sp. *sambenito,* < *San Benito,* Saint Benedict.]

San Ber″nar·di′no, 1 bûr″nər-dī′no; 2 bĕr″när-dī′no. **1.** A city (pop. 18,720) in S. E. California. **2.** A mountain-range in S. E. California; highest peak, San Bernardino; 11,600 ft.

San′cho Pan′za, 1 san′ko pan′zə; 2 sän′co pän′za. See PANZA.

sanc′ti-fy, 1 saŋk′tı-fı; 2 säŋc′tĭ-fĭ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] **1.** To make holy; purify, as from sin; in theology, to cause to experience sanctification. **2.** To set apart as holy, or for holy purposes; consecrate. **3.** To render operative for or productive of holiness. **4.** To give a sacred or inviolable character to; also, to justify; as, the results *sanctify* the work. [< F. *sanctifier,* make holy, < *sanctio,* make holy; and see -FY.]—**sanc″ti-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* The act of sanctifying, or the state of being sanctified; the work of the Holy Spirit whereby the believer is freed from sin and exalted to holiness of life.—**sanc′ti-fied,** *pa.* **1.** Made holy; consecrated. **2.** Sanctimonious.—**sanc′ti-fi″er,** *n.* One who sanctifies.

sanc′ti-mo-ny, 1 saŋk′tı-mo-nı; 2 säŋc′tĭ-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** Assumed or outward sanctity; a show of holiness; exaggerated gravity or solemnity. **2**†. Devoutness. [< L. OF *sanctimonia,* holiness.] Syn.: see HYPOCRISY; SANCTITY.—**sanc″ti-mo′ni-ous,** *a.* **1.** Making an ostentatious display or a hypocritical pretense of sanctity. **2**†. Saintly. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sanc′tion, 1 saŋk′shən; 2 säŋc′shon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To approve authoritatively; confirm; ratify. **2.** To countenance. **II.** *n.* **1.** Final and authoritative confirmation; justification; confirmation. **2.** A formal decree. **3.** A provision for securing conformity to law, as by the enactment of rewards or penalties or both; a reward or penalty. **4.** *Ethics.* That which makes virtue morally obligatory, or which furnishes a motive for man to seek it. [F. < L. *sanctio(n-),* decree.] Syn.: see ABET; ALLOW; CONFIRM; RATIFY.

sanc′ti-ty, 1 saŋk′tı-tı; 2 säŋc′tĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES″, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being sanctified; holiness. **2.** The quality of being sacred; solemnity. **sanc′ti-tude**‡ [Archaic].

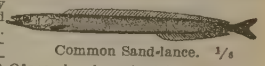
Syn.: holiness, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony. As referring to character, *sanctity* is *holiness,* while *sanctimoniousness* or *sanctimony* is the pretense or affectation of *holiness.* Compare synonyms for HOLY.

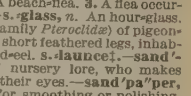
sanc′tu-a-ry, 1 saŋk′chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-rı; 2 säŋc′chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES″, *pl.*] **1.** A holy or sacred place; especially, a building or space devoted to sacred use. Specif.: (1) A church, mosque, or temple. (2) The temple at Jerusalem. (3) A temple or structure devoted to the worship of any deity. (4) The most sacred part of a place in a sacred structure; especially, the part of a church where the principal altar is situated; in Scripture, the holy of holies of the Jewish tabernacle and temple; also, the adytum of an ancient Greek, Roman, or Egyptian temple. **2.** A place of refuge; asylum; hence, immunity. [< F. *sanctuaire,* < L.LL *sanctus,* holy.] Syn.: see REFUGE; SHELTER.—**sanc′tu-a-rize**†, *vt.* To afford sanctuary to.

sanc′tum, 1 saŋk′tum; 2 säŋc′tūm, *n.* A sacred spot; colloquially, a private room, as of an editor. [L.]—**sanc′tum sanc·to′rum,** the holy of holies (see HOLY); humorously, a place of great privacy.

Sanc′tus, 1 saŋk′tus; 2 säŋc′tūs, *n.* The ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts," etc., or its musical setting: named from the initial words of the Latin version. [L.]—**Sanctus bell,** from the celebration of the mass, a bell rung at the singing of the Sanctus, the elevation of the host, etc. **mass′-bell″**‡; **sanc·tering-bell″**‡.

sand, 1 sand; 2 sănd. I¶. *vt.* **1.** To sprinkle, cover, or mix with sand. **2.** To fill with sand, as by the action of currents; usually with *up.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A hard, granular, comminuted rock-material finer than gravel and coarser than dust. **2.** *pl.* Sandy wastes; stretches of sandy beach. **3.** *pl.* Sandy grains or particles, as those of the hour-glass; hence, moments of time or life. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] Strength of character; endurance; grit; courage. [< AS. *sand,* sand.]—**sand′-bag″,** *n.* A bag filled with or intended for holding sand; used for building fortifications, for ballast, etc., also as a club or weapon.—**sand′bag″,** *vt.* To strike or attack with a sand-bag.—**sand′bag″ger,** *n.*—**sand′-bar,** *n.* A bar of silt in rivers and at their mouths, and of sand along beaches.—**s.′-bath,** *n.* **1.** A bath of hot sand, as for heating and tempering delicate articles, or to prevent direct contact of flame with a vessel to be heated. **2.** The act of rolling and burrowing in sand, as done by fowls.—**s.′-blast,** *n.* **1.** An apparatus for propelling a jet of sand, as for engraving patterns on glass; also, the jet of sand. **2.** A sand-storm.—**sand′-blind″,** *a.* Partially blind; having the vision affected by appearance of moving specks, etc.; false-sighted.—**sand′-blind″ness,** *n.*—**sand′-box,** *n.* **1.** A box with a perforated top, formerly used for sanding freshly written paper to avoid blotting. **2.** A reservoir on a locomotive filled with sand to be poured on the rail-treads in front of the forward drivers to prevent slipping. **3.** The sand-box tree.—**s.′-box tree,** a tropical tree (*Hura crepitans*), often cultivated for its curious woody capsules which burst when ripe with a loud report.—**s.′-bur,** *n.* **1.** A pernicious weed (*Solanum rostratum*) of the great plains of the western United States. **2.** An ambrosiaceous weed (*Gaertneria acanthicarpa*) common in western North America. **s.′-burr**‡.—**s.′-crack,** *n.* A crack running down from the coronet of a horse's hoof, apt to cause lameness if neglected. See QUARTER-CRACK.—**s.′-dollar,** *n.* Any small flat sea-urchin found on sandy bottoms. See illus. in preceding column.—**sand′ed,** *a.* **1.** Filled, covered, or clogged with sand. **2.** Of a sandy color; minutely speckled.—**sand′eel,** *n.* One of a family (*Ammodytidæ*) of fishes with elongate bodies.—**s.′-flea,** *n.* **1.** The chigoe. **2.** A beach-flea. **3.** A flea occurring in sandy places, as the dog-flea.—**s.′-glass,** *n.* An hour-glass.—**s.′-grouse,** *n.* An Old World bird (family *Pteroclidæ*) of pigeon-like form, with long pointed wings and short feathered legs, inhabiting sandy tracts.—**s.′-lance,** *n.* A sand-eel. **s.′-launce**‡.—**sand′-man″,** *n.* A mythical personage of nursery lore, who makes children sleepy by casting sand into their eyes.—**sand′pa″per,** *n.* Stout paper coated with sand for smoothing or polishing.—**sand′pa″per,** *vt.* To polish with sandpaper.—**sand′pi″per,** *n.* A snipe-like wading bird mostly frequenting seashores in flocks. The two best known are the **common sandpiper** (*Actitis hypoleucus*) and the **common North American s.** (*A. macularia*).—**sand′stone″,** *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of particles of quartz sand cemented with silica.—**sand′-storm,** *n.* A high wind by which sand or dust is carried along.—**s.′-viper,** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A hog-nosed snake. **2.** Same as HORNED VIPER.—**sand′y,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or characterized by sand; containing, covered with, or full of sand. **2.** Yellowish-red; as, a *sandy* beard. **3.** [Slang.] Courageous, plucky, brave.—**sand′i-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being sandy.


Common Sand-lance. 1/6


Common Sandpiper. 1/10

Sand, 1 sand *or* (F.) sūnd; 2 sănd *or* (F.) sănd, **George.** See DUDEVANT.

san′dal, 1 san′dəl; 2 săn′dal, *n.* **1.** A foot-covering, consisting usually of a sole only, held to the foot by thongs. **2.** A light slipper. **3.** [N. Am.] An overshoe, as of rubber, cut very low. **4.** A strap or latchet for fastening a low shoe on the foot. [< Gr. *sandalion,* dim. of *sandalon,* sandal.]—**san′dal-tree″,** *n.* A Burmese evergreen tree (*Sandoricum indicum*), extensively cultivated in the tropics. Its fruit is an apple-like edible berry.—**san′daled,** *a.* **san′dalled**‡.

Sandals.
1. An Egyptian sandal of papyrus. 2. A Greek sandal of the 5th century. 3. A Roman sandal. 4. A Japanese sandal.

san′dal-wood″, 1 san′dəl-wud″; 2 săn′dal-wo͝od″, *n.* **1.** The fragrant wood of any one of several East-Indian trees (genus *Santalum*) **san′dal**‡; **san′ders-wood″**‡. **2.** The more or less similar wood of other trees. [Ult. < Sans. *chandana.*]—**red sandal-wood,** the heavy close-grained, red wood of either of two East-Indian trees (*Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Adenanthera pavonina*). **San′dal-wood″ Is′land.** An island of the Malay Archipelago; 4,800 sq. m.: length, 120 m.

san′da-rac, 1 san′də-rak; 2 săn′da-răc, *n.* **1.** A pale-yellow gum resin that exudes in tears from the sandarac-tree. See GUM¹, *n.* **2.** Same as SANDARAC-TREE. [OF., < L. *sandaraca* (< Gr. *sandarakē*).] **san′da-rach**‡.—**san′da-rac-tree″,** *n.* A medium-sized North-African tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*), yielding sandarac gum and a hard, dark-colored, fragrant wood susceptible of a high polish and used in ornamental work. **san′da-rach-tree″**‡.

sand′er, 1 sand′ər; 2 sănd′er, *n.* One who or that which sands.

san′der-ling, 1 san′dər-liŋ; 2 săn′der-ling, *n.* A small sandpiper, rusty in summer and ash-gray in winter. [< SAND, *n.*]

Sand′hurst, 1 sand′hûrst; 2 sănd′hurst, *n.* A village in southern England; seat of the Royal Military College.

San Di·e′go, 1 san di-ē′go; 2 săn di-ē′go. A seaport town in S. California; a winter resort; pop. 74,690.

San′doz Knob, 1 san′dez; 2 săn′dōz. A peak in the Black mountains, North Carolina; 6,619 ft high.

San-dus′ky, 1 san-dus′kı; 2 săn-dŭs′ky, *n.* A lake port in N. central Ohio; pop. 22,900.

sand′wich, 1 sand′wich; 2 sănd′wich. I¶. *vt.* To place between two layers or objects; insert between dissimilar things. **II.** *n.* Two thin slices of bread, having between them meat, cheese, or the like; hence, any combination of alternating dissimilar things. [< the 4th earl of *Sandwich* (1718–92)]—**sand′wich-man″,** *n.* A man carrying advertising boards slung in front and behind.

Sand′wich Is′lands. Same as HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

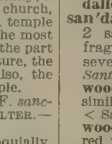
sand′wort″, 1 sand′wûrt″; 2 sănd′wurt″, *n.* Any of a genus (*Arenaria*) of low usually tufted herbs, with opposite sessile leaves and small white flowers

Sand′y Hook. A fortified peninsula; length, 6 m.; in N. E. New Jersey, at the entrance to New York Bay.

sane, 1 sēn; 2 sān, *a.* **1.** Mentally sound; not deranged. **2.** Proceeding from a sound mind. [< L. *sanus,* whole.]

Syn.: healthy, lucid, rational, sober, sound, underanged, unperverted. See SOBER.—**sane′ly,** *adv.*—**sane′ness,** *n.*

sane, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as SAIN.


Sand-dollar, partly denuded of spines.
a, an ambulacral zone; *b,* an interambulacral zone.

San'ford, 1 san'fərd; 2 sän'ford, *n.* A town in S. E. Maine; pop. 10,690.

San Fran-cis'co, 1 san fran-sis'kō; 2 sän frän-çis'eo. **1.** A mountain group in N. Arizona; highest point, San Francisco Peak, 12,794 ft. **2.** A commercial seaport (pop. 506,680) of W. California, on **San Francisco Bay;** shaken by an earthquake followed by fire, Apr. 18, 1906.

sang, 1 saŋ; 2 säng, *imp.* of SING, *v.*

sang, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SONG.

San Ga"bri-el'ie, Mon'te, 1 men'tı sän gō"bri-el'iē; 2 mōn'te sän gä"bri-ē'lä. A mountain formerly in Austria, now in Italy; captured by the Italians from the Austrians, July 8, 1916, in the World War. [1516), an Italian architect.

San-gal'lo, di, 1 dī saŋ-gäl'lo; 2 dē sän-gäl'lo. **Giuliano** (1445–

san"ga-ree', 1 saŋ"gə-rī'; 2 säŋ"gä-rē', *n.* Red wine and water, spiced and sugared. [< Sp. *sangría,* bleeding.]

sang"-froid', 1 sän"-frwä'; 2 säñ"-frwä', *n.* Calmness amid trying circumstances; coolness. [F.] [graal'‡.

San'gre-al, 1 saŋ'grı-əl; 2 säŋ'gre-al, *n.* The Holy Grail. **San-**

San'gre de Cris'to, 1 sän'grē dē kris'tō; 2 sän'gre de eris'to. A mountain range in Colorado; highest point, Blanca Peak, 14,390 ft.

san'gui-, 1 saŋ'gwi-; 2 säŋ'gwi-. From Latin *sanguis,* blood: a combining form.—**san-guic'o-lous,** *n.* Inhabiting the blood, as a parasite. [+ -COLOUS.] **san"gui-nic'o-lous‡.—san-guif'er-ous,** *a.* Conducting blood, as the organs of circulation. [+ -FEROUS.] **san"gui-nif'er-ous‡.—san"gui-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The generation of blood.

san"gui-na'ri-a, 1 saŋ"gwi-nē'ri-ə; 2 säŋ"gwi-nä'ri-ə, *n. Bot.* The bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), or its medicinal preparation which is emetic.

san'gui-na-ry, 1 saŋ'gwi-nē-rı; 2 säŋ'gwi-nä-ry, *a.* **1.** Attended with bloodshed. **2.** Prone to shed blood; bloodthirsty. **3.** Consisting of blood.

Syn.: bloodthirsty, bloody, cruel, inhuman, murderous, sanguine, savage. *Sanguinary* applies either to the act of shedding blood or to the spirit that delights in bloodshed; *bloody* applies more directly to the actual staining with blood; we may say either a *sanguinary* or a *bloody* battle, but a *bloody* (not a *sanguinary*) field; we speak of a *sanguinary* rather than of a *bloody* threat, disposition, etc. *Sanguine* is sometimes used in poetic or elevated style in the sense of *bloody;* as, a *sanguine* stain. See BLOODY.—**san'gui-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**san'gui-na-ri-ness,** *n.*—

san-guin'e-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or forming blood. **2.** Full-blooded; sanguine. **3.** Of the color of blood.

san'guine, 1 saŋ'gwin; 2 säŋ'gwin, *a.* **1.** Of buoyant dis-

san'guin‡, position; hopeful; confident; originally, having qualities or a temperament supposed to be due to active blood. **2.** Having the color of blood; of, like, or full of blood. **3§.** Bloodthirsty; sanguinary. [< L.* *sanguineus,* < *sanguis,* blood.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: animated, ardent, buoyant, confident, enthusiastic, hopeful. *Sanguine,* from the same root as *sanguinary* (Latin *sanguis,* blood), came to denote full-blooded or plethoric, and so *ardent, confident, hopeful*—qualities which were supposed to be associated with fulness of blood. For the rare use of *sanguine* in direct literal sense, see synonyms for SANGUINARY.

san-guin'o-lent, 1 saŋ-gwin'o-lent; 2 säŋ-gwin'o-lēnt, *a.* Tinged or mixed with blood; bloody. [< L. *sanguinolentus,* < *sanguis,* blood.]

san-guiv'o-rous, 1 saŋ-gwiv'o-rus; 2 säŋ-gwiv'o-rus, *a.* Subsisting on blood. [< SANGUI- + L. *voro,* devour.]

San'he-drin, 1 san'hı-drin, -drim; 2 sän'he-drin, -drim, *n.*

San'he-drim, ‡ **i.** The supreme council of the Jewish nation. **Great Sanhedrin‡. 2.** Figuratively, any council or assembly. [< Heb. *sanhedrin,* < Gr. *synedrion,* < *syn,* with, + *hedra,* seat.] **Syn-e'dri-on‡; Syn-e'dri-um‡.**

san'i-cle, 1 san'ı-kl; 2 sän'i-el, *n.* Any one of a genus (*Sanicula*) of smooth perennial herbs reputed to have medicinal roots.

sa'ni-es, 1 sē'nı-ēz; 2 sā'ni-ēs, *n. Pathol.* A serous greenish fluid discharged from ulcers. [L.]—**sa'ni-ous,** *a.* Of the nature or appearance of sanies, or productive of it.

san'i-ta-ry, 1 san'ı-tē-rı; 2 sän'i-tā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the preservation of health. **2.** Same as SANATORY. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -riz, *pl.*] A public water-closet or urinal. [< L. *sanitas;* see SANITY.] **san'i-to-ry‡.** Syn.: see HEALTHY.—

san"i-ta'ri-an. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to hygienic laws. **II.** *n.* A student of sanitary laws.—**san'i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* With reference to hygiene.—**san"i-ta'ri-um,** *n.* [-UMS² or -RI-A, *pl.*] A sanatorium. **san"i-to'ri-um‡** [Corrupt form].—**san"i-ta'tion,** *n.* The practical application of sanitary science; the removal or neutralization of elements injurious to health.

san'i-ty, 1 san'ı-tı; 2 sän'i-ty, *n.* The state of being sane or sound; soundness of mind. [< L. *sanitas;* see SANE.]

San Ja-cin'to, 1 san ja-sin'to; 2 sän ja-çin'to. A locality in E. Texas where the Texans under General Houston defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna, Apr. 21, 1836.

san'jak, 1 san'jak; 2 sän'jäk, *n.* [Turk.] An administrative subdivision of a Turkish province or vilayet.

San Jo-sé', 1 sän ho-sē'; sän 2 ho-se'. **1.** A city in W. California; pop. 39,610. **2.** A town, capital of Costa Rica; pop. 38,-020.—**San José scale,** see under SCALE‡, *n.*

San Ju-an', 1 sän hu-än'; 2 sän hų-än'. **1.** A city in N. Porto Rico; pop. 48,700. **2.** A hill near Santiago, Cuba, captured by United States troops, July 1, 1898. **3.** A mountain range in S. W. Colorado; highest peak, Mount Sneffels; 14,280 ft.

sank, 1 saŋk; 2 säŋk, *imp.* of SINK, *v.*

San-ka'ra, 1 san-kä'rə; 2 sän-kä'ra, *n.* A Brahman religious reformer (9th cent.) of the school of Vedanta philosophy.

San'khya, 1 sän'kyə; 2 säŋ'kya, *n.* [Sans.] One of the six systems of Hindu philosophy. [SAINT MORITZ.

Sankt' Mo-ritz', 1 zäŋkt mō-rits'; 2 zäŋkt mō-rits'. Same as

San Lu-is', 1 sän lū-is'; 2 sän lų-is'. **1.** A province in central Argentine Republic, South America; 28,542 sq. m.; pop. 129,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 10,000.

San Lu-is' Po"to-si', 1 sän lū-is' pō"to-sī'; 2 sän lų-is' pō"to-sī'. A city in central Mexico; pop. 68,000.

San Ma-ri'no, 1 sän ma-rī'no; 2 sän mä-ri'no. A republic and town in central Italy; 38 sq. m.; pop. 12,030.

San Mar-tin', 1 sän mär-tēn'; 2 sän mär-tēn', **José de** (1778–1850). A South American general.

San Mi-che'le, Mon'te, 1 men'tı sän mi-ke'lē; 2 mōn'te sän mi-ke'lä. A mountain formerly in Austria, now in Italy; scene of severe conflicts 1915 and 1916 between Austrian and Italian forces in the World War.

San Mi-guel', 1 sän mi-gel'; 2 sän mi-gēl'. **1.** A town in S. E. Salvador, Central America. **2.** An active volcano in S. E. Salvador, Central America; 6,000 ft high.

san'nup, 1 san'up; 2 sän'ųp, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A married male Indian; correlative of *squaw.* **san'nop‡.**

San Pi'e-tro, 1 sän pi'ə-tro; 2 sän pi'e-tro. An Italian village in Trentino, near Rovereto; formerly in Austria; scene of severe fighting in World War in 1916.

San Re'mo, 1 sän rē'mo; 2 sän re'mo. A seaport (pop. 22,000) in N. W. Italy; a winter resort.

sans‖, 1 sanz; 2 säns, *prep.* Without. [F.]

Sans., Sansc., Sansk., Skr., Skt., *abbr.* Sanskrit.

San Sal'va-dor, 1 san sal'və-dōr; 2 sän säl'va-dōr. **1.** An island of the Bahamas, the first landing-place of Columbus in the New World, 1492. **2.** Same as SALVADOR. **3.** A city, capital of Salvador; pop. 67,000.

sans-cu-lotte', 1 sanz-kiu-lot' *or* (*F.*) soñ"kü"lot'; 2 säns-cū-lōt' *or* (*F.*) säñ"kü"lōt', *n.* A French revolutionist of 1789–1793; a Jacobin; hence, any revolutionary anarchist. [F., lit. without breeches: orig. opprobrious.]—**sans"cu-lot'tic,** *a.*—**sans"cu-lot'tism,** *n.*

San Se-bas'ti-án', 1 sūn sē-bās'tı-ūn'; 2 sän se"bäs'tī-än'. A fortified city (pop. 49,000) in N. Spain.

San'skrit, 1 san'skrit; 2 sän'skrit, *n.* The ancient and classical language preserved in the Hindu sacred writings, the oldest of the Indo-European languages. [< Sans. *samskrita,* perfect.] **San'scrit‡.—San-skrit'ic,** *a.*—**San'skrit-ist,** *n.*

San"so-vi'no, 1 sūn"so-vī'nō; 2 sän"so-vē'nō, **Jacopo Tatti** (1479–1570). An Italian sculptor and architect.

San'ta An'a, 1 san'tə an'ə *or* (*Sp.*) sūn'tə ūn'ə; 2 sän'ta än'a *or* (*Sp.*) sän'tä än'ä. **1.** A town (pop. 48,300) in Salvador, Central America. **2.** A town (pop. 15,485) in S. W. California.

San'ta An'na or **A'ña,** 1 sūn'tə ū'nə or ū'nyə; 2 sän'tä ä'nä or ä'nyä, **Antonio Lopez de** (1795–1876). A Mexican general; President and Dictator of Mexico; massacred the surviving defenders of the Alamo, Mar. 6, 1836; defeated by the United States army under Generals Scott and Taylor in 1847. See SAN JACINTO.

San'ta Bar'ba-ra, 1 san'tə bär'bə-rə; 2 sän'ta bär'ba-ra. A city (pop. 19,440) in S. W. California.

San'ta Ca"tha-ri'na, 1 sūn'tə kū"tə-rī'nə; 2 sän'tä cä"tä-rī'nä. A coast state in S. Brazil; 28,632 sq. m.; pop. 633,470; capital, Florianapolis.

San'ta Clar'a. 1. 1 san'tə klə'rə; 2 sän'tä elä'rä. A province in W. central Cuba; 9,560 sq. m.; pop. 657,700. **2.** A city (pop. 63,150) in Santa Clara province, Cuba.

San'ta Claus, 1 san'tə klēz; 2 sän'ta eląs. In nursery folk-lore, a friend of children who brings presents on Christmas Eve: usually represented as a fat, jolly old man who drives over the roofs in a sleigh drawn by reindeer: a corrupt contraction, of *Sankt Nikolaus* (*Sank'ni Kolaus*—that is, St. Nicolas), the patron saint of children, found in the nursery lore of many countries and identified with **St. Nicholas.**

San'ta Cruz, 1 sūn'tə krūs; 2 sän'tä eruş. **1.** Same as SAINT CROIX. **2.** 1 san'tə krūz; 2 sän'ta eruş. A city (pop. 10,920), in W. California. **3.** 1 sūn'tə krūs; 2 sän'tä eruş. A territory in S. Argentine Republic; 109,142 sq. m., pop. 11,355. **4.** A department in E. Bolivia; 144,941 sq. m.; pop. 341,640. **5.** Its capital; pop. 25,870. **San'ta Cruz de la Sierra‡.**

San'ta Cruz de Te"ne-rif'fe, 1 krūs dē tē"nē-rī'fē; 2 eruş de te"ne-rī'fe. A seaport town of N. E. Teneriffe, capital of the Canary Islands; pop. 77,304.

San'ta Fé, 1 san'tə fē; 2 sän'ta fe. **1.** A province in the Argentine Republic (50,713 sq. m.; pop. 1,007,512), or its capital (pop. 59,580). **2.** The capital (founded 1605) of New Mexico (pop. 7,240).

San'ta-la'ceous, 1 san'tə-lē'shus; 2 sän'ta-lā'shūs, *a.* Designating a family (*Santalaceæ*) of apetalous trees, shrubs, or herbs—the sandalwood family. It includes 26 genera and about 250 species.

san-tal'ic, 1 san-tal'ık; 2 sän-tal'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sandalwood.—**santalic acid,** a red crystalline coloring-matter ($C_{15}H_{14}O_3$) contained in sandalwood, from which it is extracted by means of alcohol. **san'ta-lin**(e)‡.

San'ta Mon'i-ca, 1 san'tə mon'ı-kə; 2 sän'ta mōn'i-ca. A city (pop. 15,250) in S. W. California; a seaside resort.

San"tan-der', 1 sūn"tan-der'; 2 sän"tän-dēr', *n.* **1.** A province in N. central Spain; 2,108 sq. m.; pop. 322,050. **2.** Its capital (pop. 72,755), a seaport and resort.

San-tee', 1 san'tī; 2 sän'tē, *n.* A river in E. central South Carolina; length, 208 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

San"ti-a'go, 1 sūn"tı-ä'gō; 2 sän"ti-ä'go, *n.* A city, capital of Chile; pop. 507,296.

San"ti-a'go de Cu'ba, 1 dē kū'bə; 2 de eų'bä. A city (pop. 70,-240) of E. Cuba; United States fleet destroyed Spanish fleet, July 3, 1898.

San"ti-a'go del Es-te'ro, 1 del ēs-tē'ro; 2 dēl es-te'ro. A province of N. central Argentine Republic; 55,385 sq. m.; pop. 293,500.

San'to Do-min'go, 1 san'to do-mın'go; 2 sän'to do-mın'go. **1.** A republic in eastern Haiti; 19,325 sq. m.; pop. 897,405. **2.** Its capital; cathedral town; burial-place of Columbus; pop. 30,957.

San'to, Mon'te, 1 mōn'tə san'to; 2 mōn'te sän'to. A mountain peak in N. E. Italy, north of Gorizia; occupied by Italians, Aug. 24, 1917.

san'ton, 1 san'ton; 2 sän'ton, *n.* A Mohammedan hermit; a dervish. [Sp., < Hind. *sant,* devotee.]

san-ton'i-ca, 1 san-ton'i-kə; 2 sän-tŏn'i-ca, *n.* **1.** An Oriental plant of the aster family. **2.** The unexpanded flower-heads of this plant, used as a vermifuge. [< L. *Santonicus,* of the *Santoni,* a people of Aquitania.]—**san'to-nin, san'to-nine,** *n.* A colorless crystalline poisonous compound contained in santonica: used in medicine as a vermifuge.

San"to-rin', 1 sän"to-rin'; 2 sän"to-rīn, *n.* An island of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea; 29 sq. m.; pop. 16,000; capital Thera.

San'tos, 1 sän'tos; 2 sän'tŏs, *n.* A town (pop. 90,000) in São Paulo state, Brazil.

San'to Ste-fa'no, 1 sän'tō ste-fä'nō; 2 sän'tō stĕ-fä'nō. A village on the Sea of Marmora, near Constantinople, where a treaty between Turkey and Russia was signed in 1878. **San Ste-fa'no‡.**

São Fran-cis'co, 1 soun fran-sis'ko; 2 soun frän-çis'co. A river of E. Brazil; length, 1,800 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Saône, 1 sōn; 2 sōn. A river in E. France; 280 m. to the Rhone.

Saône-et-Loire, 1 sōn-e-lwär; 2 sōn-e-lwär. A department in E. France; 3,330 sq. m.; pop. 554,816; capital, Mâcon.

São Pau'lo, 1 soun pou'lo; 2 soun pou'lo. **1.** A state in S. Brazil; 112,307 sq. m.; pop. 4,823,100. **2.** A city (pop. 450,000), its capital.

sa'or stat, 1 sē'er stāfh; 2 sā'or stäth. [Gael.] Free state: used in the official name of the Irish Free State.

São Sal"va-dor'. Same as BAHIA.

São Tho-mé', 1 soun tō-mē'; 2 soun tō-mę'. See SAINT THOMAS, 1.

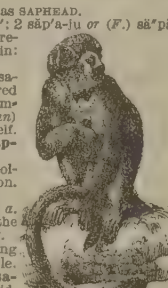
sap, 1 sap; 2 săp, *vt. & vi.* [SAPPED[1], SAPT[2]; SAP'PING.] **1.** To make weak, as by wearing away or gradually undermining the foundations. **2.** To gradually enervate; impair. **3.** *Mil.* To undermine, as a wall, by digging. **4.** To carry out sapping operations. Syn.: see WEAKEN.—**sap'per,** *n.* One who or that which saps; specif., a soldier employed in saps or making trenches.

sap[1], *n.* **1.** The liquid juice of plants; especially, the circulating liquid in which take place the changes necessary to vegetable growth. **2.** Hence any vital fluid; vitality. **3.** Sapwood. [< AS. *sæp.*]—**sap'less,** *a.* **1.** Destitute of sap; withered. **2.** Hence, wanting vitality, vivacity, or spirit.—**sap'-wood",** *n.* The new wood next the bark of an exogenous tree; alburnum.

sap[2], *n. Mil.* A deep, narrow ditch in connection with siege-works. [< LL.[?] *sapa,* hoe.]

sap[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Same as SAPHEAD.

sa'pa-jou, 1 sap'a-jū *or* (*F.*) sa"pa"zū'; 2 săp'a-ju *or* (*F.*) să"pă"zhu', *n.* [F.] A South-American prehensile-tailed monkey, the capuchin: often seen in captivity.



Sapajou. 1/12

sa-pan'-wood", 1 sə-pan'-wud"; 2 sa-pän'-wŏod", *n.* **1.** The brownish-red dye-wood obtained from a medium-sized East-Indian tree (*Biancæa sapan*) of the bean family. **2.** The tree itself. [< Mal. *sapang,* + WOOD, *n.*] **sap-pan'-wood"‡.**

sap'head, 1 sap'hed; 2 săp'hĕd, *n.* [Colloq.] A soft-headed person; simpleton. —**sap'-head"ed,** *a.*

sa-phe'nous, 1 sə-fi'nus; 2 sa-fē'nŭs, *a. Anat.* Relating to the **saphenæ,** the two large superficial veins of the leg.

sap'id, 1 sap'id; 2 săp'id, *a.* Affecting the sense of taste; savory; relishable. [< L. *sapidus,* < *sapio,* taste.]—**sa-pid'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being sapid. **sap'id-ness‡.**

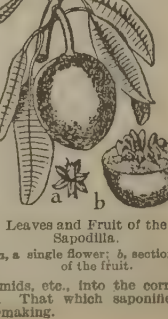
sa'pi-ence, 1 sē'pi-ens; 2 să'pi-ĕnç, *n.* Wisdom; learning; often ironical. [F., < L. *sapientia,* wisdom.] **sa'pi-en-cy‡.**—**sa'pi-ent,** *a.* Wise: often ironical. Syn.: see WISE. **-ly,** *adv.*

sa"pi-en'tial, 1 sē"pi-en'shal; 2 să"pi-ĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Same as SAPIENT. **2.** Marked by or consisting of sapience.—**sa"pi-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

sap"in-da'ceous, 1 sap"in-dē'shus; 2 săp"in-dā'shŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Sapindaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, and vines—the soapberry family. It embraces 118 genera and over 1,000 species.

sap'ling, 1 sap'ling; 2 săp'ling, *n.* **1.** A young tree. **2.** A youth.

sap"o-dil'la, 1 sap"o-dil'a; 2 săp"o-dĭl'a, *n.* A large evergreen tree (*Sapota zapotilla*) of the West Indies and Central America, or its luscious apple-shaped fruit, for which it is cultivated. [< Sp. *sapotilla,* < Mex. *zapotl.*] **sap"a-dil'lo‡; sap"-o-dil'lo‡.—sap"o-dil'la plum",** *n.* The fruit of the sapodilla.



Leaves and Fruit of the Sapodilla.

a, a single flower; *b,* section of the fruit.

sa-pon'i-fy, 1 sə-pon'i-fai; 2 sa-pŏn'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To convert (a fat or oil) into soap by the action of an alkali. [< L. *sapo(n-),* soap, + -FY.]—**sa"-po-na'ceous,** *a.* Of the nature of soap.—**sa-pon'i-fi"a-ble(e",** *a.* Capable of saponification.—**sa-pon"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process or result of making soap. **2.** *Chem.* A decomposition in which any compound ether or ester is changed into an acid and an alcohol; also, the conversion of certain acid derivatives, as nitrites, acid amids, etc., into the corresponding acids.—**sa-pon'i-fi"er,** *n.* That which saponifies. Specif., any compound used in soap-making.

sap'o-nin, 1 sap'o-nin; 2 săp'o-nin, *n. Chem.* A nearly white amorphous poisonous glucosid ($C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$) contained in various plants, as the soapwort, corn-cockle, and horse-chestnut. [< L. *sapo(n-),* soap.] **sap'o-nine‡.**

sap'o-nite, 1 sap'o-nait; 2 săp'o-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A soft, hydrous magnesium-aluminum silicate, found as an amorphous soap-like mass in nodules, or filling cavities. [< L. *sapo(n-),* soap.]

sa'por, 1 sē'per; 2 să'pŏr, *n.* Quality affecting the sense of taste; taste. [L.]—**sap"o-rif'ic†,** *a.* Imparting a savor.—**sap'o-rous§,** *a.* Having or producing a taste or flavor.

sa-po'ta, 1 sə-pō'tə; 2 sa-pō'ta, *n.* Same as SAPODILLA. [< Sp. *zapote;* see SAPODILLA.]

sap"o-ta'ceous, 1 sap"o-tē'shus; 2 săp"o-tā'shus, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Sapotaceæ*) of trees and shrubs—the sapodilla family—yielding a milky juice of considerable economic importance. [Ult. < Mex. *zapotl;* see SAPODILLA.]

Sap-phi'ra, 1 sap-fai'rə; 2 să-fī'ra, *n.* Wife of Ananias. *Acts* v.

sap'phire, 1 saf'air; 2 săf'ir. **I.** *a.* Sapphire-like. **II.** *n.*

saf'fire[2], ∫1. *Mineral.* Any one of the hard, transparent, colored varieties of corundum which when cut are used as gems: usually and specifically, the blue variety. **2.** Deep pure blue. [Ult. < Heb. *sapphir,* sapphire.]—**sap'phi-rin(e.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of or like sapphire, as in color. **II.** *n. Mineral.* **1.** A vitreous pale-blue or green silicate ($Mg_5Al_2Si_2O_{17}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. **2.** Sapphire quartz. **3.** A blue variety of spinel.

Sap'pho, 1 saf'o; 2 săf'o, *n.* A Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos, 7th century B. C.; called the Tenth Muse.—**Sap'phic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in the manner of Sappho. **2.** Denoting a meter used by Sappho. **II.** *n.* A verse in Sapphic meter.

Sap'po-ro, 1 sōp'o-rō; 2 săp'o-rō, *n.* A city (pop. 100,600), capital of Hokushu island, Japan.

sap'py, 1 sap'i; 2 săp'y, *a.* [-PI-ER; -PI-EST.] **1.** Full of sap; juicy. **2.** Immature; silly.—**sap'pi-ness,** *n.*

sa-pre'mi-a, 1 sə-pri'mi-ə; 2 sa-prē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Blood-poisoning. [< Gr. *sapros.* rotten, + *haima,* blood.] **sa-præ'mi-a‡.**—**sa-pre'[or-præ']mic,** *a.*

sap'ro-, 1 sap'ro-; 2 săp'ro-. From Greek *sapros,* rotten (< *sēpō,* rot): a combining form.—**sap"ro-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Productive of putrefaction. **2.** Developing in or living upon putrefying matter. **sa-prog'e-nous‡.**—**sap'ro-lite,** *n. Geol.* Thoroughly decomposed, earthy, but untransported rock.—**sap"ro-lit'ic,** *a.*—**sa-proph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on decomposing substances.

sap'ro-phyte, 1 sap'ro-fait; 2 săp'ro-fīt, *n. Biol.* An organism that lives on dead organic matter, as certain fungous or other plants, various bacteria, etc. [< Gr. *sapros,* rotten, + *phyton,* a plant.]—**sap"ro-phyt'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a saprophyte.

sap'ro-plank'ton, 1 sap'ro-plank'tən; 2 săp'ro-plănk'ton, *n. Ecol.* The lower animals and plants found free floating on the surface of stagnant water.

sap'sa"go, 1 sap'sē"go; 2 săp'să"ĝo, *n.* A strong green cheese flavored with meilot. [Cor. of G. *schabzieger,* < *schaben,* shave, + *zieger,* whey.]

sap'suck"er, 1 sap'suk"er; 2 săp'sŭk"er, *n.* [U. S.] Any small black-and-white woodpecker (genus *Sphyrapicus*), especially the **yellow-bellied sapsucker** (*S. varius*) which damages orchard-trees by exposing and devouring the sap-wood.

Sa-pul'pa, 1 sə-pul'pə; 2 sa-pŭl'pa, *n.* A city (pop. 11,640) in N. E. Oklahoma.

Sar., *abbr.* Sardinia, Sardinian.—**S. A. R.,** *abbr.* Sons of the American Revolution. South African Republic.

sar'a-band, 1 sar'ə-band; 2 săr'a-bănd, *n.* A stately Spanish dance of Moorish origin, or the music for it. [< Sp.[F] *zarabanda,* < Per. *serbend,* song.] **sar'a-bande‡.**

Sar'a-cen, 1 sar'ə-sen; 2 săr'a-çen. Anciently, a nomad Arab; a Moslem enemy of the medieval Christians. [< Ar.[Gr] *sharqīn,* Oriental.]—**Sar"a-cen'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens.—**Sar"a-cen'i-cal‡.**

Sar"a-gos'sa, 1 sar"ə-gos'ə; 2 săr"a-gŏs'a, *n.* **1.** A province in N. E. Spain; 6,726 sq. m.; pop. 475,380. **2.** Its capital (pop. 144,-000), former capital of Aragon; a cathedral town; captured by the French, Feb. 20, 1809. **Zar"a-gos'sa‡.—Maid of Saragossa,** Maria Augustina, distinguished for heroism in the defense of Saragossa during the French siege of 1808–1809. BYRON, *Childe Harold,* can. i, st. 55.

Sa'rah, 1 sē'rə; 2 să'ra, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Sa'ra‡.** D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Sa'ra,** 1 sā'ro, 2 să'rä; F. **Sa"ra',** 1 sa"rä', 2 să"rä'. **2.** *Bib.* The wife of Abraham. *Gen.* xvii, 15. [Heb., princess.]

Sa"ra-je'vo, *n.* Same as SERAJEVO.

Sar'a-nac Lake, 1 sar'ə-nak; 2 sär'an-ăc. A village in N. New York, the seat of important sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Sa"ra-sa'te y Na-vas'cu-es, 1 sā"ra-sā'tē ī nə-vās'kū-ēs; 2 să"rä-sä'te ȳ nä-väs'cu-ęs, **Pablo Martín Melíton de** (1844–1908). A Spanish violinist and composer. **Sa"ra-sa'te‡.**

Sa"ra-tof', 1 sā"ra-tef'; 2 să"rä-tŏf', *n.* **1.** A government of E. European Russia; 32,640 sq. m.; pop. 3,156,100. **2.** Its capital; pop. 217,420. **Sa"ra-toff'‡; Sa"ra-tov'‡.**

Sar"a-to'ga, 1 sar"ə-tō'gə; 2 sär"a-tō'ga, *n.* A lake in E. New York.—**Saratoga Springs,** a summer resort (pop. 13,180) in E. New York, noted for mineral springs. Compare SCHUYLERVILLE.

Sa-ra'wak, 1 sə-rā'wak; 2 sä-rä'wäk, *n.* **1.** A British protectorate in Borneo; 55,000 sq. m.; pop. 500,000; it is governed by a rajah, and succession is hereditary in the family of Brooke. **2.** Its capital; formerly, Kuchin.—**Sa-ra'wak-ese,** *a. & n.*

sar'ba-cand, 1 sär'bə-kand; 2 sär'ba-cănd, *n.* A blowgun. [< OF. *sarbacane.*]

sar'casm, 1 sär'kazm; 2 sär'cășm, *n.* **1.** A keenly ironical or scornful utterance; contemptuous and taunting language. **2.** The use of sarcasm. [< Gr. *sarkazō,* tear flesh, sneer.] Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.—**sar-cas'tic,** *a.* **1.** Characterized

by or of the nature of sarcasm. **2.** Taunting. **sar-cas'ti-cal†.** —**sar-cas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sarce'net, *n.* Same as SARSENET.

Sar"cey', 1 sar"sĕ'; 2 sär"sā', **Francisque** (1828–1899). A French author and dramatic critic; *Le Siège de Paris.*

Sar-ci'na, 1 sar-sī'nə; 2 sär-cī'na, *n. Bacteriol.* A genus of non-ciliated spheroidal bacteria in which the cocci divide in three planes, but cling together in cuboidal packets. See BACTERIA. [< L. *sarcina,* bundle, < *sarcio,* mend.]

sar'co-, \ sär'ko-, sōrk-; 2 sär'co-, särc-. From Greek *sarx*

sarc-, / (*sark-*), flesh: combining forms.—**sar'co-carp,** *n. Bot.* The succulent part of a drupaceous fruit, as the fleshy edible part of a plum or peach. [+ Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]—**sar"co-lem'ma,** *n. Anat.* The elastic structureless sheet that invests striated muscular fibers.—**sar-col'o-gy,** *n.* The portion of anatomy that treats of the softer tissues of the body.—**sar"co-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*

sar'code, 1 sär'kōd; 2 sär'cōd, *n. Biol.* The substance forming the basis of animal bodies; animal protoplasm.

sar-co'ma, 1 sar-kō'mə; 2 sär-cō'ma, *n* A tumor, or group of tumors, often malignant, composed of quasi-connective tissue in which the cell-elements predominate. [< Gr. *sarkoma,* < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.]—**sar-com'a-tous,** *a.* [flesh-eating.

sar-coph'a-gous, 1 sar-kof'ə-gus; 2 sär-cŏf'a-gŭs, *a.* Carnivorous; **sar-coph'a-gus,** 1 sar-kof'ə-gus; 2 sär-cŏf'a-gŭs, *n.* [-GI, *pl.*] **1.** A stone coffin or a chest-like tomb; hence, a large ornamental coffin of marble or stone placed in a crypt or exposed to view. **2.** A kind of limestone, used by the Greeks for coffins. [< Gr. *sarx,* flesh, + *phagein,* eat.] **sar-coph'agel†.**

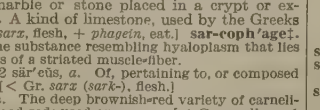
sar'co-plasm, *n.* The substance resembling hyaloplasm that lies between the columns of a striated muscle-fiber.

sar'cous, 1 sär'kus; 2 sär'cŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of flesh or muscle. [< Gr. *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.]

sard, 1 särd; 2 särd, *n.* The deep brownish-red variety of carnelian, translucently blood-red: used as a gem. [< Gr. *sardion,* < *Sardios,* Sardian, < *Sardeis,* Sardis.] **sar'del†; sar'don†.**

Sar"da-na-pa'lus, 1 sär"də-nə-pē'lus; 2 sär"da-na-pā'lŭs, *n.* Assur-bani-pal: Greek form of the name of a king (668–625 B. C.) who united Assyria and Babylonia; subject of legends.

sar-din(e'F1), 1 sär-din' *or* sär'din; 2 sär-din' *or* sär'din, *n.* **1.** A small fish preserved in oil as a delicacy, especially the European pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*). **2.** The young of the herring, menhaden, or some like fish similarly prepared.


Sardine. 1/3

[F., < Gr. *sardenē,* < *Sardō,* Sardinia.]

sar'din(eF2), 1 sär'din *or* -dain; 2 sär'din *or* -dīn, *n.* **1.** Same as SARD. **2.** Same as SARDIUS. [OF.]

Sar-din'i-a, 1 sar-din'ɪ-ə; 2 sär-dĭn'i-a, *n.* **1.** An Italian island in the Mediterranean, W. of Italy; 164 by 61 m.; pop. 791,750. **2.** A former kingdom (1720–1860) of N. Italy, including the island of Sardinia with Savoy and Piedmont; 9,299 sq. m.; pop. 880,860; capital, Turin.—**Sar-din'i-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sardinia. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sardinia.

Sar'dis, 1 sär'dis; 2 sär'dis, *n.* An ancient city, capital of Lydia, Asia Minor.

sar'di-us, 1 sär'dɪ-us; 2 sär'di-ŭs, *n.* **1.** Same as SARD. **2.** A stone in the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest. *Ex.* xxviii, 17. [LL., < Gr. *sardios, sardion;* see SARD.]

sar-don'ic, 1 sar-don'ik; 2 sär-dŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Insincere and derisive; sneering. **2.** Unnatural or forced, as laughter. [< Gr.F *sardanios,* bitter; but said to be from *Sardonios,* Sardinian, from a bitter Sardinian plant believed to cause fatal convulsions of laughter.]—**sar-don'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sar'do-nyx, 1 sär'do-niks; 2 sär'do-nyks, *n.* A variety of onyx, consisting of alternate layers of light-colored chalcedony and reddish carnelian. [L.]

Sar'dou', 1 sar'dū'; 2 sär'dŭ', **Victorien** (1831–1908). A French dramatist; *Fédora; La Tosca.*

sar-gas'so, 1 sar-gas'o; 2 sär-gȧs'o, *n.* Any one of a large genus (*Sargassum*) of tropical seaweeds; gulf-weed (*S. baccíferum*). [Pg.] **sar-gas'so-weed"†; sar-gas'sum†.**—**Sargasso sea,** a region of the North Atlantic (lat. 16°–38° N., lon. 30° 50° W.) where the surface is covered with floating weed.

Sar'gent, 1 sär'jent; 2 sär'gĕnt, *n.* **1. Charles Sprague** (1841–), an American arboriculturist and author. **2. John Singer** (1856–), an American portrait- and genre-painter; long resident in England.

Sar'gon, 1 sär'gen; 2 sär'gŏn, *n.* The name of several Assyrian kings, including **Sargon II.** (reigned 721–704 B. C.).

sa'ri, 1 sä'rī; 2 sä'ri, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A long piece of cotton or silk cloth, constituting the principal garment of Hindu women: worn round the waist, one end falling to the feet, and the other crossed over the bosom, shoulder, and head. **sa'ree‡.**

sark, 1 särk; 2 särk, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A shirt or chemise; hence, a shroud. [< AS. *syrce.*]—**sark'ĭt,** *n.* Provided with shirts.

Sar-ma'ti-a, 1 sar-mē'shi-ə; 2 sär-mā'shi-a, *n.* Poland: the ancient name.—**Sar-ma'tian. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sarmatia: often applied poetically to Poland. **II.** *n.* One of the people of Sarmatia.—**Sar-mat'ic,** *a.*

sar-men'tum, 1 sar-men'tum; 2 sär-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A runner. [L., < *sarpo,* prune.] **sar'ment‡.**—**sar-men'tose,** *a.* Having or producing sarmenta; like a runner. **sar"men-ta'ceous‡; sar-men'tous‡.**

Sar'ni-a, 1 sär'nɪ-ə; 2 sär'ni-a, *n.* A port of entry in Ontario, [Canada; pop. 14,640.

sa'rong, 1 sä'rɔŋ; 2 sä'rŏng, *n.* [Malay.] **1.** A garment consisting of a piece of colored silk or cloth like a petticoat or kilt worn by both sexes in the Malay Archipelago. **2.** The cotton cloth used for this garment.

Sa'ros, 1 sä'res; 2 sä'rŏs, **Gulf of.** The N E. arm of the Ægean sea, N. of Gallipoli Peninsula.

Sar-pe'don, 1 sar-pī'don; 2 sär-pē'dŏn, *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** A king of Lycea, son of Jupiter and Europa. **2.** A Lycian prince; an ally of the Trojans; slain by Patroclus.

sar"ra-ce'ni-a, 1 sar"ə-sī'nɪ-ə; 2 sär"a-cē'ni-a, *n.* Any one of a genus (*Sarracenia*) of curious North-American plants, having trumpet-like or pitcher-shaped leaves partly filled with water in which insects are drowned and then digested by the plants.

Sarracenia.

Sar"rail', 1 sa"raɪ'yə; 2 sä"rī'ye, **Maurice** 1856–). A French general in World War; commanded Allied forces at Saloniki, 1915–17.

Sarre, *n.* Same as SAAR.

sar-rus'o-phone, 1 sa-rus'o-fōn; 2 sȧ-rŭs'o-fōn, *n.* A musical instrument like an oboe, but with a metal tube, invented by Sarrus, a French bandmaster, in 1863. [< *Sarrus* (see def.) + Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]

Sars, Le, 1 le sar; 2 le sär. A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France; occupied by Germans in 1914; recaptured by British and French troops, Oct. 7, 1916.

sar"sa-pa-ril'la, 1 sar"sə-pə-rɪl'ə; 2 sär"sa-pa-rĭl'a, *n.* **1.** The dried roots of a tropical American climbing plant (genus *Smilax*); also, a medicinal preparation or a beverage made from them. See illus. below. **2.** Any one of various other plants, so called from some resemblance to true sarsaparilla. [< Sp. *zarzaparilla,* < *zarza,* bramble, + *parra,* vine.]

sar"sa-pa-ril'lin, *n. Chem.* Same as PARILLIN.

sar'sar, 1 sär'sər; 2 sär'sar, *n.* A cold, piercing wind. [Ar.] **san'sar‡.**

sarse'net, 1 särs'net; 2 särs'nĕt, *n.* A fine, thin silk, used for linings. [< LL. *saracenatus,* < *Saracenus,* Saracen.]

Sar'to, 1 sär'to; 2 sär'to, **Andrea Vannuchi del** (1487–1531). An Italian painter; commonly known as **Andrea del Sarto.**

sar'tor, 1 sär'tər *or* -tor; 2 sär'tor, *n.* A patcher; tailor. [L., < *sarcio,* mend.]—**sar-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a tailor or to the patching art. **2.** Relating to the sartorius.

sar-to'ri-us, 1 sar-tō'rɪ-us; 2 sär-tō'rĭ-ŭs, *n.* A long, narrow muscle of the thigh that aids in flexing the knee; the longest muscle in the human body: so called from its use in crossing the legs, as of tailors. [< L. *sartor;* see SARTOR.]

Sarsaparilla.

Sa'rum, 1 sē'rum; 2 sā'rŭm. *n.* Salisbury, England: the ecclesiastical name. [L.]—**Old Sarum,** an ancient deserted city and former borough two miles north of Salisbury in Wiltshire, England.

S. A. S., *abbr.* [L.] *Societatis Antiquartorum Socius* (Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries).

Sa'se-bo, 1 sū'se-bo; 2 sā'sē-bo, *n.* A seaport (pop. 86,500) on the W. coast of Kyushu, Japan.

sash[1], 1 sash; 2 sȧsh, *vt.* To furnish with a sash.

sash[2], *vt.* To adorn or dress with a sash or sashes.

sash[1], 1 sash; 2 sȧsh, *n.* A frame as of a window in which glass is set. [< L.F *capsa,* case.]

sash[2], *n.* An ornamental band worn as around the waist. [< Per. *shast,* girdle.]

sa'sin, 1 sē'sɪn; 2 sā'sin, *n.* [E. Ind.] The common Indian antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*).

sa'sine, 1 sē'sɪn *or* -sin; 2 sā'sin *or* -sīn, *n. Scots Law.* The act of giving legal possession of feudal property; also, the instrument granting such possession. [For SEIZIN.]

Sask., *abbr.* Saskatchewan.

Sas-katch'e-wan, 1 sas-kach'ɪ-wen; 2 sȧs-kăch'e-wȧn, *n.* **1.** A river of W. Canada; 1,200 m. to Lake Winnipeg. **2.** A province in W. Canada; 251,700 sq. m.; pop. 757,510; capital, Regina.

Sas'ka-toon, 1 sas'ka-tūn; 2 sȧs'ka-tōōn, *n.* A town in Saskatchewan, Canada; pop. 25,743.

sas'sa-by, 1 sas'ə-bɪ; 2 sȧs'a-by, *n.* [S. Afr.] A large dark-red South-African antelope, with almost black back and face.

sas'sa-fras, 1 sas'ə-frəs; 2 sȧs'a-frȧs, *n.* A tree of the laurel family: also, the bark of the roots, an aromatic stimulant. [< L.Sp *saxifraga,* < *saxum,* stone, + *frango,* break.]

Sassafras.
a, flower; *b,* fruit.

Sas'sa-nid, \ 1 sas'ə-nid;
Sas'sa-nide, / 2 sȧs'a-nid, *n.* [-NIDS, -SAN'I-DES, or -SAN'I-DÆ, 1 -nidz, -san'ɪ-dīz, -dī; 2 -nidș, -sȧn'i-dēș, -dē, *pl.*] A member of the last national dynasty of ancient Persia (226–642).—**Sas-sa'ni-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sassanids. **II.** *n.* A Sassanid.

Sas'sa-ri, 1 sȧs'sə-rɪ; 2 sȧs'sa-ri, *n.* **1.** A province comprising N. Sardinia, Italy; 4,123 sq. m.; pop. 342,595. **2.** Its capital; a cathedral and university town; pop. of commune, 43,525.

Sas'se-nach, 1 sas'ɪ-nəH; 2 sȧs'e-nȧH, *n.* A person of Saxon blood; an Englishman. [< Gael. *Sasunach,* Saxon.]

sas'sy-tree", 1 sas'ɪ-trī"; 2 sās'y-trē", *n.* [Sierra Leone.] A West-African tree (*Erythrophlœum guineense*) with poisonous bark and juice used as an ordeal. [< W.Afr. *sassy*, + TREE.] **sas'sy-bark"**†; **sassy-bark tree**†.

sas'tra, *n.* Same as SHASTRA.

sas-tru'ga, *n.* Same as ZASTRUGA.

sat, 1 sat; 2 sāt, *imp.* of SIT, *v.* **sate**†.

Sat., *abbr.* Saturday.

Sa'tan, 1 sē'tən; 2 sā'tən, *n.* **1.** The chief of the evil spirits or fallen angels; the great adversary of man; the devil.

In rabbinical literature his great opponent is the archangel Michael, who buried him from heaven for the sin of pride; this view occurs in the *Book of Henoch* and is adopted by Milton in his *Paradise Lost*.

2. [s-] A devil; cruel person; reprobate. [< Heb. *sātān*, enemy.]—**sa-tan'ic,** *a.* Devilish; infernal; wicked. **sa-tan'i-cal**†. Syn.: see INFERNAL.—**sa-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sa'tan-ism,** *n.* Satan-worship; specif., a cult addicted to profane mockeries of the holy rites of Christian worship.

satch'el, 1 sach'el; 2 sāch'ĕl, *n.* A small hand-bag. [< OF. *sachel*, < L. *saccllus*, dim. of *saccus*, SACK[1].]

sate[1], 1 sēt; 2 sāt, *vt.* [SAT'ED[4]; SAT'ING.] To satisfy the appetite of; satiate. [Abbr. of SATIATE.] Syn.: see SATISFY.

sate[2], *imp.* of SIT, *v.*

sa-teen', 1 sa-tin'; 2 sā-tēn', *n.* A cotton or sometimes worsted fabric woven so as to give it a glossy surface.

sat'el-lite, 1 sat'e-lait; 2 sāt'ĕ-līt, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A smaller body attending and revolving round a larger one; commonly, a secondary planet revolving round a primary one. **2.** One who attends upon a person in power; any obsequious attendant. [F., < L. *satelles* (*satellit-*), guard.]

Sath'an†, *n.* Same as SATAN. **Sath'a-nas†.**

sa'ti-ate, 1 sē'shi-ēt; 2 sā'shi-āt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SA'TI-AT"ED[4]; SA'TI-AT"ING.] **1.** To satisfy fully the appetite or desire of; gratify to the utmost. **2.** To fill or gratify beyond natural desire; glut. **II.** *a.* Filled to satiety; satiated. [< L. *satiatus*, pp. of *satio*, < *satis*, enough.] Syn.: see SATISFY.—**sa'ti-a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.* Capable of being satiated.—**sa"ti-a-bil'i-ty, sa'ti-a-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**sa-ti'e-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] Repletion; surfeit. **sa"ti-a-tion**†.

sat'in, 1 sat'in; 2 sāt'in, *n.* A silk fabric of thick texture, with glossy face and dull back, or a cotton-and-silk imitation of it. [F.]—**sat'in-flow"er,** *n.* The garden flower honesty; also, its congener, perennial honesty: from the satiny luster of their silvery silicles. **s.-pod**†. —**s. spar,** *n.* A silky fibrous mineral, a variety either of calcite, aragonite, or gypsum.—**sat'in-wood",** *n.* One of several satin-like East- or West-Indian woods used in fine cabinetwork.—**sat'in-y,** *a.* Resembling or characteristic of satin.

sat"i-net', 1 sat"i-net'; 2 sāt"ĭ-nĕt', *n.* **1.** A strong fabric with cotton warp and woolen filling. **2.** A thin satin.

sat'ire, 1 sat'air; 2 sāt'ir, *n.* **1.** The employment of sarcasm, irony, or keen wit, as in denouncing abuses of any kind; ridicule. **2.** A species of composition in which vice, folly, or incapacity is held up to ridicule. [F.] Syn.: see BANTER; RIDICULE.—**sa-tir'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling satire; consisting of, containing, or of the nature of satire.—**sa-tir'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by satire. **2.** Satiric.—**sa-tir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sa-tir'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**sat'i-rist,** *n.* A writer of satire.—**sat'i-rize,** *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] To treat with sarcasm; ridicule. **sat'i-rise**†. Syn.: see RIDICULE.

sat"is-fac'tion, 1 sat"is-fak'shən; 2 sāt"ĭs-făc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of satisfying, or the state of being satisfied; complete gratification. **2.** The making of amends, reparation, etc. **3.** That which satisfies; atonement; compensation.

Syn.: comfort, complacency, content, contentment, enjoyment, gratification. See COMFORT; HAPPINESS; PROPITIATION; RECOMPENSE.—Ant.: annoyance, discontent, dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction, disturbance, pain, sorrow, trouble, vexation.—Prep.: *with*, more rarely *in*.—**satisfaction of record,** the entry on the record of a judgment or a mortgage that it has been paid or satisfied.—**s. piece,** a formal acknowledgment given by one who has received satisfaction of a mortgage or judgment, to authorize the entry of such satisfaction on the record.—**sat"is-fac'to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Giving satisfaction; sufficient. **2.** Making satisfaction: specif., atoning or expiatory; as, the death of Christ was *satisfactory*. Syn.: see ADEQUATE: COMFORTABLE.—**sat"is-fac'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sat"is-fac'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

sat'is-fy, 1 sat'is-fai; 2 sāt'ĭs-fī, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to have enough; gratify to the full; content; as to *satisfy* a claimant. **2.** To free from doubt or anxiety. **3.** To pay off or discharge, as a debt; give compensation for. **4.** *Math.* To fulfil the conditions of, as of an equation: said of numbers or values. **5**†. To make reparation for; expiate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give satisfaction. **2**†. To make reparation; atone. [< F. *satisfaire*, < L. *satis*, enough, + *facio*, make.]

Syn.: cloy, content, fill, glut, sate, satiate, suffice, surfeit. To *satisfy* is to furnish just enough to meet physical, mental, or spiritual desire. To *sate* or *satiate* is to gratify desire so fully as for a time to extinguish it. To *cloy* or *surfeit* is to gratify to the point of revulsion or disgust. *Glut* is a strong but somewhat coarse word applied to the utmost satisfaction of vehement appetites and passions; as, to *glut* a vengeful spirit with slaughter; we speak of *glutting* the market with a supply so excessive as to extinguish the demand. Much less than is needed to *satisfy* may *suffice* a frugal or abstemious person; less than a sufficiency may *content* one of a patient and submissive spirit. See INDULGE; PAY; REQUITE.—Ant.: check, deny, disappoint, refuse, restrain, restrict, starve, stint, tantalize.—Prep.: satisfy *with* food, *with* gifts, etc.; satisfy one (in the sense of make satisfaction) *for* labors and sacrifices; satisfy oneself *by* or *upon* inquiry.

sa'trap, 1 sē'trap; 2 sā'trăp, *n.* A governor of a province in ancient Persia; hence, any petty ruler under a despot. [< Gr. *satrapēs*.]—**sa'trap-al,** *a.* **sa-trap'i-al**†; **sa-trap'i-cal**†.—**sa'trap-y,** *n.* The territory or the jurisdiction of a satrap. **sa'trap-ate**†.

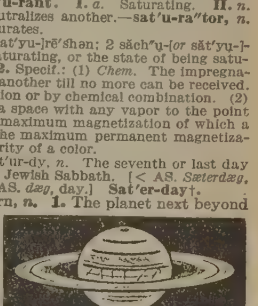
Sat'su-ma, 1 sāt'su-ma; 2 sāt'sụ-mā, *n.* A former province of Japan, now part of Kagoshima district in Kyushu Island; famous for its pottery.

sat'u-rate, 1 sach'u-[*or* sat'yu-]rēt; 2 săch'ụ-[*or* săt'yụ-]rāt. **I.** *vt.* [-RAT"ED[4]; -RAT"ING.] **1.** To soak or imbue thoroughly; fill to the utmost extent of the capacity for absorbing or retaining. **2.** *Chem.* To satisfy the affinity of. **II.** *a.* **1.** Filled to repletion; saturated. **2.** *Entom.* Very intense; deep: said of colors. [< L. *saturatus*, pp. of *saturo*, fill up, < *satur*, full.]—**saturated color** (*Spectrum Analysis*), a pure color. —**sat'u-ra-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.*—**sat'u-rant.** **I.** *a.* Saturating. **II.** *n.* A substance that fully neutralizes another.—**sat'u-ra"tor,** *n.* One who or that which saturates.

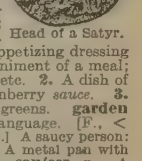
sat"u-ra'tion, 1 sach"u-[*or* sat'yu-]rē'shən; 2 săch"ụ-[*or* săt'yụ-]rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of saturating, or the state of being saturated; full impregnation. **2.** Specif.: (1) *Chem.* The impregnation of one substance with another till no more can be received. Saturation may be by solution or by chemical combination. (2) *Physics.* (*a*) The filling of a space with any vapor to the point of condensation. (*b*) The maximum magnetization of which a body is capable; of steel, the maximum permanent magnetization. (*c*) The degree of purity of a color.

Sat'ur-day, 1 sat'ər-di; 2 sāt'ur-dy, *n.* The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath. [< AS. *Sæterdæg*, < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, + AS. *dæg*, day.] **Sat'er-day**†.

Sat'urn, 1 sat'ərn; 2 sāt'urn, *n.* **1.** The planet next beyond Jupiter in size, distant from the sun about 886,000,000 miles; remarkable for its 9 satellites and its flat luminous encircling rings. Its diameter is 75,000 miles at the equator; period, 29½ years. In astrology it was regarded as a melancholy planet. See SATURNINE. **2.** *Myth.* The ancient Italic god of seed-time and harvest; identified by the Romans with the Greek Kronos: said to have civilized the people of Italy by instructing them in agriculture; hence, his reign, celebrated as the golden age. [< L. *Saturnus*, < *satus*, pp. of *sero*, sow.]—**Sat"ur-na'li-a,** *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A feast of Saturn held at Rome in mid-December. **2.** [s-] Any season or period of general license or revelry: generally construed as a singular; as, a *saturnalia* of crime.—**Sat"ur-na'li-an,** *a.*—**Sa-tur'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the god or to the planet Saturn, especially to a fabled golden age in the reign of Saturn, marked by simplicity, virtue, and happiness.—**Saturnian atom** (*Physics*), an atom assumed to consist of negatively charged electrons in a sphere of positive electrification, the former having orbital motions.—**sat'ur-nin(e**[2]**,** *a.* **1.** Born or being under the influence of the planet Saturn; gloomy; morose; heavy; dull. **2.** [S-] Pertaining to Saturn. **3.** *Old Chem.* Pertaining to lead.—**sat'urn-ism,** *n.* Lead-poisoning. **sat"urn-is'mus**†.


Saturn, showing its Rings and the Belts on the Planet.

sat'yr, 1 sat'ər *or* sē'tər; 2 sāt'yr *or* sā'tyr, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A woodland deity, having goat-like ears, pug-nose, short tail, and budding horns, and of wanton nature. **2.** Hence, a very lascivious person. [< Gr. *satyros*, a satyr.]—**sat"y-ri'a-sis,** *n.* Diseased and unrestrained venereal desire in males; hence, any inordinate desire.—**sa-tyr'ic, sa-tyr'i-cal,** *a.*


Head of a Satyr.

sauce, 1 sŏs; 2 saç. **I.** *vt.* [SAUCED[4]; SAUC'ING.] **1.** To dress with sauce; season; hence, to give zest or interest to. **2.** [Colloq.] To be saucy to. **II.** *n.* **1.** An appetizing dressing for food; loosely, any appetizing accompaniment of a meal; formerly, any condiment, as salt, pepper, etc. **2.** A dish of fruit-pulp stewed and sweetened; as, cranberry *sauce*. **3.** [Colloq.] Table vegetables, as roots or greens. **garden sauce**†. **4.** [Colloq.] Pert or impudent language. [F., < L. *salsa*, salt food.]—**sauce'box",** *n.* [Colloq.] A saucy person: said generally of a child.—**sauce'pan",** *n.* A metal pan with projecting handle, for cooking sauces, etc.—**sau'cer,** *n.* A small dish for holding a cup, or in which to serve fruits, etc.; any object of similar shape, as a small receptacle to hold artists' oil or colors.—**sau'cy,** *a.* [SAU'CI-ER; SAU'CI-EST.] **1.** Disrespectful to superiors; impudent. **2.** Piquant; sprightly. Syn.: see IMPUDENT.—**sau'ci-ly,** *adv.*—**sau'ci-ness,** *n.*

sauch, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SAUGH.

sauch't, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SAUGHT.

sau"cisse', 1 sō"sis'; 2 sō"çĭs', *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A sausage-shaped pipe, as of leather, filled with powder, forming a train. **2.** *Aero.* A French observation-balloon. [F.; see SAUSAGE.]

sauer'kraut", 1 saur'kraut"; 2 sour'krout", *n.* Chopped, salted, and fermented cabbage. [G.]

sauf†, *a.* Safe.

sauf†, *prep. & conj.* Save; except.

sau'ger, 1 sō'ger; 2 sa'ger, *n.* A percoid fish, the smaller American pike-perch (*Stizostedion canadense*), resembling the wall-eye.

saugh, 1 sōh; 2 saH, *n.* [Scot.] The sallow; the willow. **saugh'-en†.—saugh'y,** *a.*

saught, 1 sōht *or* sōht; 2 sāHt *or* saHt, *n.* [Scot.] Agreement; peace; ease; rest. [< AS. *saht*, < *sacan*, fight.] [pop. 10,880.

Sau'gus, 1 sō'gus; 2 sa'gŭs, *n.* A town in N. E. Massachusetts;

saul†, 1 sôl; 2 sąl, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Soul; mettle. **saule**†.

Saul[1], 1 sôl; 2 sąl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** The first king of Israel. *1 Sam.* ix, 2. **3.** The Hebrew name of the Apostle Paul. *Acts* xiii, 9. [Heb., longed for.]

sau'ile, 1 sô'ĭl; 2 są'ĭl, *n.* [Scot.] A paid mourner.

saul'ter†, *n.* Same as PSALTER.

Sault Sainte Ma'rie, 1 sū sānt mə-rī'; 2 sų sānt ma-rī'. The name of two towns on the Sault Sainte Marie Falls between lakes Superior and Huron, connected by a railroad bridge: (1) in Michigan, port of entry to the United States; pop 12,100; (2) in Ontario province, Canada, port of entry to Canada; pop. 21,230.

sau'mont, 1 sô'mənt; 2 są'mont, *n.* [Scot.] The salmon.

saunt, 1 sānt: 2 sānt, *n.* [Scot.] Saint.

saun'ter, 1 sän'tər *or* sôn'tər; 2 sän'ter *or* sąn'ter. **I.** *vi.* To walk in a leisurely or lounging way; stroll; loiter; hence, to idle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A leisurely manner of walking. **2.** An idle stroll. [< OF. *s'aventurer*, for *se*, self, + *aventurer*, ADVENTURE.] Syn.: see LINGER.—**saun'ter-er**, *n.*

sau'rel, 1 sô'rel; 2 są'rĕl, *n.* A horse-mackerel (genus *Trachurus*), especially *T. trachurus* and *T. symmetricus* of America and Europe. [Of., < *saur*, sorrel, < MLG. *sor*, dry.]

Sau'ri-a, 1 sô'rĭ-ə; 2 są'rĭ-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of reptiles, formerly including lizards, crocodiles, dinosaurians, pterodactyls, and other fossil forms. [< Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]—**sau'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sauria.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Sauria;* a lizard; a lizard-like reptile.—**Sau-rop'o-da**, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder (*Opisthocœlia*) of dinosaurians.—**sau'ro-pod**, *a. & n.*—**sau-rop'o-dous**, *a.*—**Sau-rop'si-da**, *n. pl. Zool.* A class of vertebrates, including birds and reptiles, with a single occipital condyle.

saw'less, 1 sôr'les; 2 sąr'lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Tasteless; insipid.

sau'ry, 1 sô'rĭ; 2 są'ry, *n.* An edible fish (*Scomberesox saurus*) of the North Atlantic having the jaws produced into a slim beak, and traveling in predatory shoals. [MLG.? *sor*, dry.] **sau'ry-pike"**†.

sau'sage, 1 sô'sĭj; 2 są'sąg, *n.* **1.** Finely chopped and highly seasoned meat, commonly stuffed into the prepared entrails of some animal. **2.** A saucisse. **3.** A type of air-ship or kite-balloon shaped like a sausage. **sausage balloon**‡. [< F. *saucisse*, < *L. salsus*, pp. of *salio*, salt.]

saus-su'rite, 1 sô-sĭū'rīt *or* sôs'yu-rīt; 2 są-sū'rit *or* sąs'yų-rīt, *n. Petrol.* A touch, compact, bluish-green, greenish-gray, or white, silicate. [< H. B. de *Saussure* (1740–1799), Swiss geologist.]—**sau"su-rit'ic**, *a.*

saut, 1 sôt; 2 sąt, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Salt.—**saut'fit"**, *n.* A dish for salt; salt-cellar. **saut'fat"**‡.

sau"té', 1 sô"tē'; 2 sô"tę', *pa.* Fried quickly with little grease, as potatoes. [F.] [white French wine.

Sau"terne', 1 sô"tern' *or* sō-tûrn'; 2 sô"tĕrn' *or* są-tĕrn', *n.* A dry

sav'age, 1 sav'ĭj; 2 săv'ąg. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a wild and untamed nature; not domesticated; hence, ferocious; fierce. **2.** Living in or belonging to the most primitive and rude condition of human life and society; uncivilized; uncultivated; as, *savage* tribes. **3.** Enraged; cruel; furious: said of man or beast. **4§.** Remote from human abode; belonging to the wilderness; as, a *savage* trail. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wild and uncivilized human being. **2.** A brutal, fierce, and cruel person; a barbarian. **3.** A ferocious animal. [< F. *sauvage*, < L. *silvaticus*, < *silva*, wood.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS; BITTER; FIERCE; GRIM; SANGUINARY.—**sav'age-ly**, *adv.*—**sav'age-ry**, *n.* **1.** The state of being savage. **sav'age-ness**‡. **2.** Cruelty in disposition or action. **3.** Savages collectively. **sav'age-dom**‡; **sav'agism**‡.

Sav'age Sta'tion. A battlefield near Richmond, Virginia; Confederates caused abandonment of union works and destruction of stores, June 29, 1862.

Sa-vai'i, 1 sa-vaĭ'ĭ; 2 sa-vī'ĭ, *n.* The largest island of the Samoa group: 659 sq. m. See SAMOA.

sa-van'na, 1 sə-van'ə; 2 sa-văn'a, *n.* **1.** A tract of level

sa-van'nah[1], land covered with low vegetation; a treeless plain. **2.** *Phytogeog.* Any large grassy area covered in part with trees and spiny shrubs. [< OSp. *savana*, sheet.]

Sa-van'nah[2], 1 sə-van'ə; 2 sa-văn'a, *n.* **1.** A river between Georgia and South Carolina; 450 m. to the Atlantic. **2.** A city and cotton port in E. Georgia; pop. 83,260.

sa"vant', 1 sa"vänt'; 2 să"vănt', *n.* [SA"VANTS' or SA"VANS'† *pl.*] A man of special learning. [F.] Syn.: see SCHOLAR.

save, 1 sēv; 2 săv, *v.* [SAVED; SAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make safe, or bring to safety; rescue, as from injury or evil; keep; preserve. **2.** To keep from being spent or lost; prevent waste of; preserve by care or hoarding; as, to *save* money, time, or labor. **3.** To deliver from the punishment and power of sin; deliver from spiritual death. **4.** To take advantage of; avoid missing; as, to *save* the early tide. **5.** To avoid or prevent by timely action. **6.** To render exempt; protect; as, *save* me from this annoyance. **7.** To make allowance for; excuse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To avoid needless waste; be economical. **2.** To be preserved or capable of preservation, as food. [< F. *sauver*, < L. *salvus*, safe.] Syn.: see DELIVER; PRESERVE; SCRIMP.—**sav'a-bl**(ep‡. **save'a-bl**(ep‡. **-ness**, *n.*—**sav'er**, *n.*—**sav'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**sav'ing-ness**, *n.*

Save, 1 sāv; 2 săv, *n.* A river of south central Europe; length, 650 m. from Carniola to the Danube; scene of severe fighting between Serbs and Austrians, 1914–1915. **Sau**‡; **Sa'va**‡.

save, 1 *prep. & conj.* Excepting; unless. Syn.: see BUT.—**save's rev"er-ence**†, *n.* See REVERENCE.

save'-all", 1 sēv'-ôl"; 2 săv'-ąl", *n.* A contrivance for preventing waste; anything that saves fragments.

sav'e-loy, 1 sav'ĭ-lei; 2 săv'e-lóy, *n.* [Prov.] A kind of highly seasoned dried sausage made of salted pork. [< F. *cervelat.*]

Sa"vi'gny', 1 sa"vĭ'nyĭ'; 2 să"vĭ'nyĭ', **Friedrich Carl von** (1779–1861). A German jurist of French descent.

sav'in, 1 sav'ĭn; 2 săv'ĭn, *n.* **1.** A bushy shrub or small tree (*Juniperus sabina*) of the pine family. **2.** The red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). [< AS. *safine*, < L. *sabina*, < *Sabinus*, Sabine.] **sav'ine**‡.

sav'ing, 1 sēv'ĭŋ; 2 săv'ĭng. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Preserving from destruction; redeeming; delivering. **2.** Avoiding needless expense; economical; frugal. **3.** Incurring no loss, if not gainful. **4.** Holding in reserve; making an exception; qualifying; as, a *saving* clause **II.** *n.* **1.** Preservation from loss or danger; redemption **2.** Avoidance of waste; economy; reduction in cost. **3.** *pl.* Sums not expended, but laid away. **4†.** Reservation; exception. **III.** *prep. & conj.* **1.** With the exception of; save. **2.** Without disrespect to. See phrase under REVERENCE, *n.* Syn.: see FRUGALITY.—**sav'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**sav'ings-bank"**, *n.* An institution for receiving and investing savings and paying interest on deposits.

Sav'ior, 1 sēv'yər; 2 săv'yor, *n.* **1.** He who saves men

Sav'iour, ∫ from death and sin: a title sometimes applied directly to God, but chiefly to Jesus Christ, the Redeemer. **2.** [s-] One who saves. [< LL.[F] *salvator*, savior.]

Sa"voie', 1 sa"vwä'; 2 să"vwä', *n.* A department in S. E. France; 2,389 sq. m.; pop. 224,874; capital, Chambéry; formerly, with Haute-Savoie, an independent duchy, later a province of the kingdom of Sardinia; it was transferred to France in 1860. **Savoy'**‡.

Sa"vo-na-ro'la, 1 sə"vo-na-rō'la; 2 să"vo-nä-rō'lä, **Girolamo** (1452–1498). Italian monk; reformer; executed for heresy.

sa'vor, 1 sē'vər; 2 sā'vor, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To season; give flavor to. **2.** To have the flavor of; smack of. **3†.** To taste with pleasure; relish. **II.** *t.* **1.** To have a specified flavor or quality; taste or smell: with *of.* **2.** Hence, to manifest any specified quality: with *of;* as, words *savoring* of pride. [< F. *savourer*, < L. *sapor*, taste.] **sa'vour**‡.

sa'vor, *n.* **1.** Flavor; relish; perfume: applied to taste; to odor, or to both combined. **2.** Specific quality or approach to a quality; flavor. **3‖.** Character; reputation. **4†.** Sense of smell. **sa'vour**‡.

Syn.: flavor, fragrance, odor, relish, scent, smell, taste. See SMELL.—**sa'vor-less**, *a.* Tasteless; insipid.—**sa'vor-y**, *a.* **1.** Of an agreeable savor; appetizing. **2.** In good repute. Syn.: see DELICIOUS.—**sa'vor-i-ly**, *adv.*—**sa'vor-i-ness**, *n.*—**sa'vorous**, *a.* Pleasant to the taste; savory.

sa'vor-y, 1 sē'vər-ĭ; 2 sā'vor-y, *n.* A hardy annual aromatic culinary herb (*Saturejuhortensis*) used for seasoning. [< F. *savorée*, < L. *satureia*, savory.] **summer savory**‡.

sa-voy'[1], 1 sə-veĭ'; 2 sa-vŏy', *n.* A variety of cabbage with wrinkled leaves. [< *Savoy*, in France.]

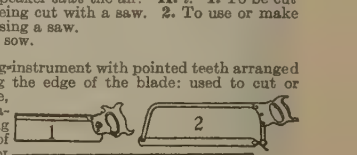
Sa-voy'[2], *n.* A former duchy south of Lake Geneva, Switzerland, now divided into two French departments. See SAVOIE.—**Savoy'ard.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Savoy. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

saw[1], 1 sô; 2 są, *v.* [SAWED or SAWN; SAW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut, separate, shape, or fashion with a saw. **2.** Figuratively, to cut through; suggest the motion or sound of a saw in acting upon; as, the speaker *saws* the air. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be cut or be capable of being cut with a saw. **2.** To use or make motions like one using a saw.

saw[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To sow.

saw[3], *imp.* of SEE, *v.*

saw[1], *n.* **1.** A cutting-instrument with pointed teeth arranged continuously along the edge of the blade: used to cut or divide wood, bone, metal, etc. **2.** A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws. **3.** Any tool or instrument without teeth used like a saw, as a steel disk for cutting armor-plate, etc. [< AS. *saga*, saw.] **—circular saw**, a disk having saw-teeth in or on its periphery, and mounted on an arbor, with which it is rotated, usually at a high speed.—**saw'buck"**, *n.* [U. S.] A rack or frame consisting of two X-shaped ends joined by a connecting bar or bars, for holding sticks of wood while they are being sawed.—**saw'dust"**, *n.* Small fragments, as of wood, cut or torn out by a saw.—**saw'fish"**, *n.* A species of ray (genus *Pristis*) having an elongated body and the snout prolonged into a flat blade armed with teeth on each edge. See illus. under FISH.—**saw'fly"**, *n.* A hymenopterous insect (family *Tenthredonidæ*) having a saw-like ovipositor for piercing plants, soft wood, etc., in which to lay its eggs.—**saw'grass**, *n.* A sedge (*Cladium effusum*) with saw-toothed leaves, growing in marshes along the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida and westward.—**saw'horse"**, *n.* Same as SAWBUCK.—**saw'mill"**, *n.* **1.** An establishment for sawing logs into lumber. **2.** A large sawing-machine.—**saw'palmetto**, *n.* A species of palmetto (*Serenoa* or *Sabal serrulata*) nearly allied to the dwarf palmetto.—**saw'pit**, *n* A pit over which a timber is laid to be sawn by two sawyers, one of whom stands in the pit and the other above.—**saw'set**, *n.* An instrument to give set to the teeth of a saw. **saw'swage**‡; **saw'wrest**‡.—**saw'yer**, *n.* **1.** One who saws logs. **2.** [Western U. S.] A fallen tree the roots of which rest on the bottom of a stream, the top rising and falling with the current. **saw'er**‡ [Rare].



Varieties of Saws.
1. Back-saw. 2. Meat-saw. 3. Gang-saw blade.

saw[2], 1 sô; 2 są, *n.* A proverbial or familiar saying; old maxim. [< AS. *sagu*, < *secgan;* see SAY, *v.*] Syn.: see ADAGE.

Sa-watch', 1 sə-wach'; 2 sa-wăch', *n.* Same as SAGUACHE.

sawn, 1 sôn; 2 sąn. **1.** *pp.* of SAW[1], *v.* **2.** [Scot.] *pp.* of SAW[2], *v.*

sawt, 1 sôt; 2 sąt. *n.* [Scot.] Salt.

saw'trie†, *n.* Psalter. **saw'tere†; saw'try†.**

sax[1], 1 saks; 2 sȧks, *n.* **1.** A slate-cutters' hammer. **slate'-ax"†.** **2†.** A long knife; sword. [< AS. *seax*, knife.]

sax[2], *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Six.

Sax., *abbr.* Saxon, Saxony.

sax'a-tile, ⌋1 saks'ə-til *or* -tīl; 2 sȧks'a-til *or* -tīl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining **sax'a-til**[3]ȝ to rocks. **2.** Saxicoline. [< L. *saxum*, rock.]

Saxe, 1 saks; 2 sȧks **Comte de** (1696–1750). Hermann Maurice, a French marshal; victor at Fontenoy, 1745.

Saxe"-Al'ten-burg, 1 saks"-al'tən-bûrg; 2 sȧks"-ȧl'tĕn'bûrg, *n.* A former duchy in central Germany; 511 sq. m.; pop. 211,310; incorporated in Thuringia, December 24, 1919. See THURINGIA.

Saxe"-Co'burg-Go'tha, 1 saks"-kō'bûrg-gō'ta; 2 sȧks"-cō'bûrg-gō'ta, *n.* A former duchy in Germany. On November 30, 1919, Coburg (216 sq. m.; pop. 74,380) was incorporated in Bavaria; on December 24, 1919, Gotha (548 sq. m.; pop. 189,120) was incorporated in Thuringia. See THURINGIA.

Saxe"-Mei'ning-en, 1 "mai'niŋ-ən; 2 "mi'ning-ĕn, *n.* A former duchy in central Germany; 953 sq. m.; pop. 269,900; incorporated in Thuringia, December 24, 1919. See THURINGIA.

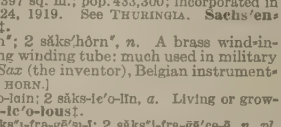
Saxe"-Wei'mar, 1 "vai'mar; 2 "vi'mär, *n.* A former grand duchy in central Germany; 1,397 sq. m.; pop. 433,300; incorporated in Thuringia, December 24, 1919. See THURINGIA. **Sachs'en-Wei'mar-Ei'se-nach†.**

sax'horn", 1 saks'hôrn"; 2 sȧks'hôrn", *n.* A brass wind-instrument having a long winding tube: much used in military bands. [< Adolphe *Sax* (the inventor), Belgian instrument-maker (1814–1894), + HORN.]

sax-ic'o-line, 1 saks-ik'ə-lain; 2 sȧks-ic'ə-lin, *a.* Living or growing among rocks. **sax-ic'o-lous†.**

Sax"i-fra-ga'ce-æ, 1 saks"i-fra-gē'si-i; 2 sȧks"i-fra-gā'çe-ĕ, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs of the order *Rosales*, genus *Saxifraga*. They are widely distributed, but most abundant in the temperate zones. **Sax-if'ra-ga,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *saxifraga*; see SASSAFRAS.]—**sax"i-fra-ga'ceous,** *a.*

sax'i-frage, 1 saks'i-frij; 2 saks'i-fraġ, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, growing in rocky places. **2.** Any one of various related plants. [F., < L. *saxum*, stone, + *frango*, break.] **stone'break"†.**



Purple Saxifrage (def. 1).

Sax'on, 1 saks'ən; 2 sȧks'on. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saxons, in any sense, or to their language or country; also, Anglo-Saxon. **Sax-on'ic†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a Teutonic tribe that, with the Angles and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries. **2.** An Anglo-Saxon. **3.** A native of Saxony or of one of the four former Saxon duchies. **4.** The language of the Saxons, comprising (1) **Old Saxon,** formerly spoken in northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, and (2) **Anglo-Saxon,** of early England (see ANGLO-SAXON), both of which were idioms of Low German. There is no linguistic test by which the identity of Anglo-Saxon and modern English can be established. **5.** Hence, pure idiomatic English. [< AS. *Seaxan*.]—**Sax'on-ism,** *n.*

sax'o-ny[1], 1 saks'o-ni; 2 sȧks'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] A fabric made from wool raised in the republic of Saxony. Specif.: (1) A variety of yarn. (2) A glossy cloth formerly used for wearing-apparel.

Sax'o-ny[2], *n.* **1.** A former kingdom of central Germany; 5,789 sq. m.; pop. 4,663,300; capital, Dresden; proclaimed a republic, November 9, 1918. **2.** A province of Prussia; 9,756 sq. m.; pop. 3,209,200; capital, Magdeburg. **3.** A former division of W. Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe. **Sach'sen†.** [G.].

sax'o-phone, 1 saks'o-fōn; 2 sȧks'o-fōn, *n.* A brass wind-instrument with about 20 finger-keys, resembling, but more powerful than, a clarinet. [< *Sax*, its inventor (see SAXHORN), + -PHONE.]

sax'·tu"ba, 1 saks'·tiū"bə; 2 sȧks'·tū"ba, *n.* A bass saxhorn. [< *Sax*, its inventor (see SAXHORN), + L. *tuba*.]

say, 1 sē; 2 sā, *v.* [SAID; SAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pronounce in words; utter or repeat vocally; speak; recite. **2.** To declare or make known in words, either orally or in writing; tell. **3.** To utter as a decision or opinion. **4.** To assume as possibly true or as a working hypothesis; suppose: in the imperative, as equivalent to "let us assume"; as, worth *say* a million. **II.** *i.* To make an assertion; declare; speak. [< AS. *secgan*, say.] Syn.: see ALLEGE; ASSERT; SPEAK.—**say! I say!** A hail or an introductory exclamation to command attention, used, the first, in the United States, the second in Great Britain: colloquialisms bordering on vulgarity. Compare LISTEN.—**says I.** [Vulgar.] Said I: an indefensible solecism sometimes used by the educated.—**say'er,** *n.*—**say'ing,** *n.* An utterance; also, a maxim. Syn.: see ADAGE.

say[1], *n.* **1.** What one has said or has to say; testimony; word: poetic or obsolete except in such expressions as "let him say his *say*." **2.** [Colloq.] Right or turn to speak or choose; as, now it is my *say*.

say[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng., Scot., or Obs.] **1.** Assay or trial by sample; hence, sample; specimen. **2.** Tried quality; temper.

say[3]**†**, *n.* **1.** A fine thin serge used in the sixteenth century. **2.** A kind of satin or silk.

Say'brook, 1 sē'bruk; 2 sā'brōōk, *n.* A town in S. E. Connecticut at the mouth of the the Connecticut river; founded in 1635; seat of school which became Yale University, 1701–1716; pop. 2,000.

Sayce, 1 sēs; 2 sāç, **Archibald Henry** (1846–). An English Oriental scholar, educator, and author.

say'id, 1 sai'id *or* sō'id; 2 sȳ'id *or* sä'id, *n.* [Ar.] Lord: a title applied to the sultans of Muscat and Zanzibar and to descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Ali, and to members of the tribe to which Mohammed belonged. **sal'-yid†; say'yid†.**

S. B., *abbr.* Bachelor of Science, South Britain.—**Sb,** *abbr.* Stibium.—**sb.**, *abbr.* Substantive.

sbir'ro, 1 sbir'ro; 2 sbir'ro, *n.* [SBIR'RI, 1 -ri; 2 -ri, *pl.*] An Italian police officer. [It., < L. *burrus*, red.]

'sblood†, 1 zblud; 2 sblōd, *interj.* God's blood: an imprecation.

Sc, *abbr.* Scandium.—**Sc.**, *abbr.* Scotch, Scottish.—**sc.**, *abbr.* Scene, science, *scilicet* (L., namely, to wit), scruple, *sculpsit* (L., engraved [it]).—**s. c., s. caps., sm. caps.**, *abbr.* Small capitals.—**S. C.**, *abbr.* South Carolina, Staff Corps, Supreme Court.

scab, 1 skab; 2 sċăb. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To form or become covered with a scab. **2.** To take the place of a striker; act as a scab. **II.** *n.* **1.** A crust formed on the surface of a wound or sore. **2.** A contagious disease among sheep, resembling mange. **3.** *Bot.* Any one of certain plant-diseases in which there is a roughened or warty exterior. **4.** [Low.] (1) A mean, paltry fellow. (2) [Recent.] Hence, opprobriously, a workman who does not belong to or will not join or act with a labor-union; one who takes the place of a striker; a strike-breaker. [< L.AS *scabies*, itch.]—**scabbed,** *a.*—**scab'by,** *a.*—**scab'bi-ly,** *adv.*—**scab'bi-ness,** *n.*

scab'bard, 1 skab'ərd; 2 sċăb'ard. **I.** *vt.* To sheathe in or furnish with a scabbard. **II.** *n.* A sheath, as of a sword. [< OF. *escauber*, scabbard.]

scab'ble, 1 skab'l; 2 sċăb'l, *vt.* [Prov.] In stone-working, to dress or shape roughly. [< AS. *scafan*, shave.]

sca'bi-es, 1 skē'bi-iz; 2 sċā'bi-ēs, *n. Pathol.* The itch. [L., < *scabo*, scratch.]—**sca'bi-ous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to scabies. **2‖.** Having or consisting of scabs.

sca'bi-ous, 1 skē'bi-us; 2 sċā'bi-ŭs, *n.* Any plant (genus *Scabiosa*), with involucrate heads of variously colored flowers: formerly believed to cure scabies.

sca'brous, 1 skē'brus; 2 sċā'brŭs, *a.* Roughened with minute points; rugged; scurfy. [< LL. *scabrosus*.]—**-ness,** *n.*

scad, 1 skad; 2 sċăd, *n.* A saurel. [Var. of SHAD.]

scaff, 1 skaf; 2 sċăf, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To provide (food). **2.** To sponge. **II.** *i.* To wander idly about.

scaff, *n.* [Scot.] Food.

Scaff-fell' Pike, 1 skē-fel'; 2 sċa-fĕl'. A mountain in Cumberland, England; 3,210 ft. high; the highest peak in England.

scaf'fold, 1 skaf'əld; 2 sċăf'old. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To furnish, uphold, or support with or as with a scaffold. **2.** To lay or expose upon a scaffold, as corpses, as done by some Indian tribes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A temporary elevated structure for the support of workmen, materials, etc., as in building. **2.** An isolated platform for the execution of criminals. **3.** A stage, as for exhibition purposes. [< F. *échafaud*, scaffold, = *catafalque*, < It. *catafalco*, < L. *capto*, reach after.]—**scaf'fold-ing,** *n.* A scaffold, or system of scaffolds, or the materials for constructing them. **scaf'fold-age‡.**

scaff'raff", 1 skaf'raf"; 2 sċăf'răf, *n.* [Scot.] The rabble.

sca'gila, 1 skē'lya; 2 sċā'lya, *n.* An Italian calcareous rock, corresponding to the Chalk of England. [It.]

sca-glio'la, 1 skä-lyō'lä; 2 sċä-lyō'lä, *n.* Hard, polished plaster-work imitating marble, granite, or other stone: made of powdered gypsum and glue colored in various ways. [It.]

scaith, 1 skēth; 2 sċāth, *n.* [Scot.] Scathe.—**scaith'less,** *a.* [Scot.] Scathless.

sca-lade', 1 ska-lēd'; 2 sċa-lād', *n.* **1‖.** A scaling-ladder. **2†.** Escalade. **sca-la'do†.**

sca'lar, 1 skē'lər; 2 sċā'lar. **I.** *a. Math.* Completely definable by a single numerical specification: said of a quantity. **II.** *n. Math.* A pure number, especially that term of a quaternion which is not a vector. [< L. *scalaris*, of a ladder.]

sca-lar'i-form, 1 ska-lar'i-fôrm; 2 sċa-lăr'i-fôrm, *a.* Ladder-like: said specifically, in biology, of cells or vessels. [< L. *scalaria*, staircase, + -FORM.]

scal'a-wag, ⌋1 skal'ə-wag; 2 sċăl'a-wăġ, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] A **scal'la-wag,** ȝ worthless fellow; scamp; specif., during the reconstruction period (1865–1870), a native Southern white Republican, as distinguished from a *carpetbagger:* an opprobrious epithet used by Southern Democrats. **2.** A worthless or very inferior animal: first applied to the undersized cattle of Shetland. [Cor. of *Scallowegs*, Shetland.]

scald[1], 1 skōld; 2 sċăld, *vt.* **1.** To burn with or as with a hot fluid. **2.** To cook slightly in hot liquid. **3.** To cleanse or treat with hot water. **4.** To cause (a liquid) to boil. [< L. *ex*, out, + *calidus*, hot.]

scald[2], 1 skōld; 2 sċăld, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Scold.

scald, *a.* Same as SCALLED: erroneous form.

scald[3], *n.* **1.** A burn or injury of the skin by a hot fluid, as water or steam. **2.** An act of scalding.

scald[3], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** Scurf on the head; scab. **2.** A destructive disease of cranberries. [Cor. of SCALL.]

scald[3], 1 skōld *or* skȯld; 2 sċăld *or* sċăld, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian bard or minstrel. [< Icc. *skáld*, poet.] **skald‡.**—**scal'dic,** *a.*

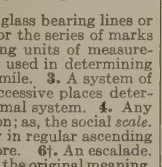
scale[1], 1 skēl; 2 sċāl, *v.* [SCALED; SCAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clear of scale or scales. **2.** To free, as an iron surface, from a coating or scales of rust; as, to *scale* a boiler. **3.** To reduce by paring or shaving. **4.** To cover with scales, as a person or his skin. **5.** To cover with incrustation; as, that water *scales* the boiler. **6.** [Scot. & Prov.] To spread; scatter. **7.** To cause to skip along the surface of the water, as a stone. **8.** To throw (a thin flat object) so that its edge cuts the air. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come off a surface as scales or flakes. **2.** To become crusted internally: said of a boiler.

scale[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To surmount by climbing; ascend, as by a ladder. **2.** To make a drawing of, according to a scale; hence, by extension, to estimate or judge in correct proportions. **3.** [U. S.] In lumbering, to estimate in the rough, as the amount of lumber in logs or in a tract of woodland. **4.** To reduce according to a scale, as wages: often with *down*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To serve as or to resemble a ladder; afford steps for ascent. **2†.** To ascend; mount. [< L.LL *scala*, ladder.]—**scal'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being scaled, as a wall.

scale[3], *vt.* **1.** To determine the weight of by means of scales; measure or estimate the weight or quantity of. **2.** To amount to in weight. **3.** To make of exact weight or measure; divide into proper quantities.

scale[1], *n.* **1.** *Zool.* One of the thin, flat, horny, membranous or bony outgrowths of the skin of various vertebrates, as most fishes, usually overlapping and forming a nearly complete investment. **2.** A scale-like structure, as on the wings of butterflies. **3.** A scab. **4.** A scale-insect. **5.** *Bot.* A rudimentary or metamorphosed leaf, as of a pine-cone. **6.** *Mech.* (1) The coating of oxid that forms on heated iron, etc. (2) An incrustation as on the inside of boilers. **7.** Any hard, thin, scale-like formation, as a flake, husk, shell, pod, or exfoliation. [< AS. *sceale*, scale.]—**San José scale**, a scale destructive to various fruit-trees: so called because it first appeared in the United States at San José, California.—**scale'-board"**, *n.* A very thin, veneer-like piece of board, as for the back of a picture.—**s.-moss**, *n.* Any moss-like plant (class *Hepaticæ*): so called from the regularly arranged scale-like leaves.

scale[2], *n.* **1.** A piece of metal, wood, or glass bearing lines or graduations for use in measurement, or the series of marks so used. **2.** Any system of designating units of measurement or in which a fixed proportion is used in determining quantities; as, a *scale* of 1 inch to the mile. **3.** A system of arithmetical notation in which the successive places determine the value of figures, as the decimal system. **4.** Any progressive or graded series; a gradation; as, the social *scale*. **5.** *Mus.* All the tones or notes of a key in regular ascending or descending order, in an octave or more. **6†.** An escalade. **7†.** A succession of steps; ladder; stairs; the original meaning. [< L. *scala*, ladder, < *scando*, climb.]


Scale-Insect. (*Greatly enlarged.*)
1. The fluted or cottony cushion-scale of the orange. 1a. Side view of an adult female, with part of the shield cornaway. 2. Adult female, dorsal view.

scale[3], *n.* **1.** The bowl, scoop, or platform of a weighing-instrument or balance; also, the balance itself; hence, figuratively, the *scale* or *scales* of Justice. **2.** Any form of weighing-machine: in this sense commonly plural. **3.** [S-] A sign of the zodiac, called also *Libra* or *The Balance*. [< AS. *scále*, bowl.]

scale'-in"sect, *n.* One of numerous homopterous insects (family *Coccidæ*). The adult female, attaching itself to the plant, secretes a scale-like shield as a refuge for itself and young, losing in time its external organs and becoming little more than a protecting shell.

sca-lene', 1 skē-līn'; 2 scā-lēn', *a.* *Geom.* **1.** Having sides no two of which are equal: said of a triangle. **2.** Having the axis inclined to the base: said of a cone or cylinder. [< *scalenus*, uneven.] **sca-le'nous‡**.

sca-le"no-he'dron, 1 skē-lī"no-hī'drən; 2 scā-lē"no-hē'dron, *n.* *Crystal.* A form of the rhombohedral division, hexagonal system, having twelve equal and similar scalene triangular faces. [< Gr. *skalēnos*, unequal, + *hedra*, base.]—**sca-le"no-he'dral**, *a.*

scal'er, 1 skāl'ər; 2 scāl'er, *n.* One who or that which scales in any sense of SCALE[1] or SCALE[2], *v.*

Scal'i-ger, 1 skal'i-jər; 2 scăl'i-ger, *n.* **1. Joseph Justus** (1540–1609), a French philologist; son of the following; *De Emendatione Temporum*. **2. Julius Cæsar** (1484–1558), an Italian author, critic, and Latin scholar.

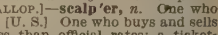
scall, 1 skōl; 2 scąl, *n.* A cutaneous eruption of small pustular vesicles containing a purulent fluid: often epidemic among children; any scabby or scaly eruption. [< Ice. *skalli*, bald head.]—**scalled**, *a.* **1.** Affected with scall; scabby; as, a *scalled* scalp. **2†.** Base and mean; paltry. **scald‡**.

scal'lion, 1 skal'yən; 2 scăl'yon, *n.* **1.** The shallot. **2.** Any bulbless onion with a long thick neck, like a leek. [< L. (*cæpa*) *Ascalonia*, onion of Ascalon.]

scal'lop, 1 skol'əp; 2 scą'op. I‡. *vt.* **1.** To cook in a scallop-shell; bake, as oysters, with crums and seasoning. **2.** To shape the edge of with scallops; ornament with scallops. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bivalve (genus *Pecten*) having a nearly circular shell with radiating ribs and wavy edge; also, its shell, formerly worn as a pilgrim's badge. They have a single adductor muscle, which as a rule is edible and very succulent. **2.** A dish or pan (originally a scallop-shell) in which oysters are cooked or served. **3.** One of a series of semicircular curves along an edge, as for ornament. [< OF. *escalope*, < D. *schelp*, shell.] **es-cal'lop‡**; **scol'lop‡**.

scalp, 1 skalp; 2 scălp. I‡. *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To tear or remove the scalp from, as in Indian warfare. **2.** Hence, to remove the top or covering of (anything); level by lopping or trimming. **3.** [Colloq.] To buy and sell at reduced rates, as railroad tickets. **4.** *Stock Exchange.* To take small profits on; as, to *scalp* the market; take small profits quickly so as to minimize risk. **II.** *n.* **1.** The skin, or skin and hair, of the top of the skull, especially as a war-trophy among savages, or taken from the head of a wild animal as an evidence that it has been killed. **2.** Figuratively, a denuded or bare summit, as of a hill or cliff. **3.** *Stock Exchange.* A small profit taken by a speculator. [= SCALLOP.]—**scalp'er**, *n.* One who or that which scalps; specif.: (1) [U. S.] One who buys and sells railroad or other tickets at less than official rates; a ticket-broker. (2) *Stock Exchange.* One who buys and sells stock on the basis of small margins in his favor, or who sells stock at lower than the official rates.

scal'pel, 1 skal'pel; 2 scăl'pĕl, *n.* A small pointed knife used in dissections and in surgery. [F., < L. *scalpo*, carve.]


Scalpel for Dissecting.

scal'y, 1 skēl'i; 2 scāl'y, *a.* **1.** Having a covering of scales: hence, also, exfoliated; scurfy. **2.** Of the nature of a scale; squamous. **3.** Incrusted, as a boiler. **4.** [Colloq.] Mean; dishonorable.—**scaly ant-eater**, a pangolin.—**scal'i-ness**, *n.*

Sca-man'der, 1 skə-man'dər; 2 sca-măn'der, *n.* An ancient winding river in Asia Minor, near Troy; modern name, Menderez.

scam'ble[†], *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To scatter. **2.** To gather confusedly. **3.** To mangle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To scramble. **2.** To act awkwardly.

scam'mo-ny, 1 skam'ə-ni; 2 scăm'o-ny, *n.* **1.** A climbing plant (*Convolvulus scammonia*) of the Levant, with tuberous roots containing a milky juice. **2.** The dried resin of scammony-roots, a strong cathartic. [< Gr.[F] *skammōnia*, scammony.]

scamp[1], 1 skamp; 2 scămp, *vt.* To perform, as work, carelessly or dishonestly. [< Ice. *skamta*; see SCANT, *v.*]

scamp, *n.* **1.** A confirmed rogue; good-for-nothing fellow; rascal. **2§.** A vagabond; fugitive: the original meaning. [< OF. *escamper*; see SCAMPER, *v.*]—**scamp'ish**, *a.* **scamp'y‡**.

scam'per, 1 skam'pər; 2 scăm'per. **I.** *vi.* To run rapidly, as from danger; hurry to escape; hasten away. **II.** *n.* A hurried flight. [< L.OF *ex*, out, + *campus*, field.] **-er**, *n.*

scan, 1 skan; 2 scăn, *vt.* & *vi.* [SCANNED; SCAN'NING.] **1.** To separate into metrical feet, as a verse; read metrically; conform to metrical rules. **2.** To scrutinize; examine in detail with critical care. [< L.F *scando*, climb.] Syn.: see under LOOK.

Scan., **Scand.**, *abbr.* Scandinavia, Scandinavian.

scan'dal‖, 1 skan'dəl; 2 scăn'dal, *vt.* **1.** To utter scandal against. **2.** To give offense to; scandalize.

scan'dal, 1 skan'dəl; 2 scăn'dal, *n.* **1.** The heedless or malicious repetition of evil reports; aspersion of character. **2.** Reproach caused by outrageous or improper conduct. **3.** A discreditable circumstance, event, or action; cause of reproach. **4.** Injury to reputation, or general comment causing it. **5.** Specif. (*Law*), malicious defamation by word of mouth. **6.** One whose conduct disgraces. **7‖.** A stumbling-block or hindrance to religious faith. [< Gr.OF *scandalon*, snare.] Syn.: aspersion, backbiting, calumny, defamation, detraction, obloquy, odium, reproach, slander. *Scandal* may be odious truth; *slander* is certain falsehood.—Ant.: applause, celebrity, credit, eulogy, fame, glory, honor, renown, reputation, repute.—Prep.: the scandal *of* the town; a scandal *to* the family; *in* the church; *about* a person.

—**scan"dal-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of scandalizing. **2.** That which scandalizes; a scandal.—**scan'dal-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To shock the feelings of. **2.** To subject to scandal or disgrace; traduce; malign. **3.** To bring into reproach. **scan'-dal-ise‡**.—**scan'dal-ous**, *a.* **1.** Causing, or tending to cause, scandal; being a scandal; opprobrious; disgraceful; shocking to the sense of truth, decency, or propriety. **2.** Consisting of evil or malicious reports; tending to injure reputation. **3.** *Law.* Libelous; also, unsuitable; irrelevant. Syn.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS. —**scan'dal-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n.*

scan'da-lum mag-na'tum. [LL.] *Eng. Law.* Literally, slander of magnates; formerly, the offense of speaking slanderous or defamatory words of a peer, a judge, or other great officer of the realm: often used humorously for gossip.

scan'dent, 1 skan'dent; 2 scăn'dĕnt, *a.* *Bot.* Climbing, or aiding to climb, as a plant. [< L. *scando*, climb.]

Scan'der-beg, 1 skan'dər-beg; 2 scăn'der-bĕg, George Castriot (1403–1468). An Albanian chief, the national hero of Albania; maintained Albanian independence against Turkey. [Cor. of *Iskander Beg*, that is, Alexander Bey.]

scan'di-a, 1 skan'di-ə; 2 scăn'di-a, *n.* *Chem.* Scandium oxid.

Scan'di-an, 1 skan'di-ən; 2 scăn'di-an, *a.* **1.** Relating to Scandia, the southern part of Scandinavia: the ancient Roman name. **2.** Same as SCANDINAVIAN.

scan'dic, 1 skan'dik; 2 scăn'dic, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from scandium, especially in its higher valence.

Scan'di-na'vi-a, 1 skan"di-nē'vi-ə; 2 scăn"di-nā'vi-a, *n.* A peninsula of N. W. Europe, occupied by Sweden and Norway; formerly the whole land of the Norsemen, including, also, Denmark and Iceland.—**Scan"di-na'vi-an**, *a.* & *n.*

scan'di-um, 1 skan'di-əm; 2 scăn'di-ūm, *n.* *Chem.* A rare metallic element found in certain Swedish yttrium minerals. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Scandia*, Scandinavia.]

scan'sion, 1 skan'shən; 2 scăn'shon, *n.* The act or art of scanning verse to show its metrical parts.

scan-so'ri-al, 1 skan-sō'ri-əl; 2 scăn-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to or adapted for climbing. [< L. *scansorius*, < *scansus*, pp. of *scando*, climb.] **scan-so'ri-ous‡**.

scant[1], 1 skant; 2 scănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restrict or limit the supply of; hence, to give grudgingly. **2.** To put on short allowance; stint. **3.** To reduce in size or amount. **II.** *i.* *Naut.* To decrease in force; lessen; also, to shift to a less favorable direction, as the wind. [< Ice. *skamta*, dole out.] Syn.: see SCRIMP.

scant, *a.* **1.** Scarcely enough; meager in measure or quantity. **2.** [Colloq.] Being just short of the measure specified; of

limited extent, often with the indefinite article even with a plural noun; as, *a scant* half-hour; *a scant* five yards. **3.** Insufficiently supplied with something; followed by *of*, or, rarely *in*; as, *scant of* breath. Syn.: see SCANTY.—**scant'ly**, *adv.*—**scant'ness**, *n.*

scant, *n.* [Archaic & Scot.] Scantiness; want; dearth.

scant, *adv.* [Dial.] Scarcely; barely; not quite.

scant'ling, 1 skant'liŋ; 2 scănt'ling, *n.* **1.** *Building.* (1) A timber less than 5 inches in breadth and thickness, used for studding, etc.; also, such timbers collectively. (2) The dimensions of a timber in breadth and depth, but not in length. (3) The dimensions of a stone in length, breadth, and thickness. **2†.** A small quantity or part; a sample.

scant'y, 1 skant'ı; 2 scănt'y, *a.* [SCANT'I-ER; SCANT'I-EST.] **1.** Limited in extent; small; close: cramped. **2.** Restricted in quantity or number; scarcely sufficient. **3.** Sparing.
Syn.: chary, deficient, insufficient, limited, narrow, niggardly, parsimonious, poor, scant, scarce, scrimp, scrimped, scrimping, scrimpy, short, small, sparing.—Ant.: see synonyms for AMPLE.—**scant'i-ly**, *adv.*—**scant'i-ness**, *n.* The condition of being scanty. Syn.: see WANT.

Sca'pa Flow, 1 ska'pə flō; 2 scă'pa flō. A sea-basin and British naval rendezvous, Orkney Islands, where German High Seas Fleet was taken after surrender, Nov.–Dec., 1918 and where the Germans scuttled it, June 21, 1919.

scape[1], 1 skēp; 2 scāp, *vt. & vi.* [Archaic or Poet.] To escape: generally written '*scape*.

scape, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A long, naked radical peduncle rising from a depressed stem, as in the dandelion. **2.** *Entom.* A stem-like part, as of an antenna. **3.** *Ornith.* The whole shaft of a feather. **4.** *Arch.* (1) The shaft of a column. (2) The apophyge of a shaft. [F., < L. *scapus*, stem.]

scape'goat", 1 skēp'gōt"; 2 scāp'gōt", *n.* **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A goat upon which the sins of the people were symbolically laid, and which was then sent away into the wilderness. *Lev.* xvi, 10. **2.** A person made to bear blame for others.

scape'grace", 1 skēp'grēs"; 2 scāp'grāç", *n.* A graceless, mischievous, or incorrigible person.

scape'-wheel", *n.* Same as ESCAPE-WHEEL.

scaph'oid, 1 skaf'eid *or* skē'feid; 2 scăf'ŏid *or* scā'fŏid. **I.** *a.* Boat-shaped. **II.** *n.* **1.** A proximal bone of the wrist on the radial side: the navicular. **2.** A bone of the tarsus. [< Gr. *skaphoeidēs*, < *skaphē*, bowl, + *eidos*; see -OID.]—**sca-phog'nathite**, *n. Crust.* An appendage of the second maxilla of a decapod crustacean. It serves by its constant motion to force out the water which has aerated the gills from the gill-cavity.

scap'o-lite, 1 skap'o-lait; 2 scăp'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* Any one of a definite group of tetragonal silicates, chiefly of aluminum, calcium, and sodium. Called also **wernerite.**

sca'pose, 1 skē'pōs; 2 scā'pōs, *a.* **1.** Bearing a scape. **2.** Like a scape.

s. caps., *abbr.* Small capitals.

scap'u-la, 1 skap'yu-la; 2 scăp'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] The shoulder-blade; the superior or proximal element of the shoulder-girdle in the skeleton of vertebrates. [LL., < L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades.]—**scap'u-lar.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scapula or scapulars. **II.** *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A dress worn by members of religious orders. (1) A monastic hood and cloak used especially as a working-dress. (2) A narrow strip of cloth crossing the shoulders and reaching nearly to the feet: worn by both sexes in certain orders. (3) An adaptation of the scapular, consisting of two small strips of cloth connected by strings and falling over the shoulders: a badge of affiliation with some religious order. **2.** In surgery, a bandage passing over the shoulder-blade. **3.** *Ornith.* The shoulder-feathers of a bird, those rooted at or near the humeral pteryla and lying along the sides of the back. **scap'u-la-ry†.—scapular arch** or **girdle**, the pectoral arch; the shoulder-girdle.

scar, 1 skär; 2 scär, *vt. & vi.* [SCARRED, SCARD[F]; SCAR'RING.] To mark, or become marked, with a scar.

scar[1], *n.* **1.** The mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound or sore; a cicatrix. **2.** Any mark resulting from past injury: often applied figuratively to the effects on character injury: often applied figuratively to the effects on character of crimes or sorrows. **3.** *Bot. & Zool.* The mark left on or

o-man"cy, *n. Folk-lore.* Divination or determination of disease by means of feces.

scat'ter, 1 skat'ər; 2 scăt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cast about irregularly; fling around, as money; strew, as seed. **2.** To cause to separate; disperse; defeat, as troops; figuratively, to disappoint; frustrate, as hopes. **II.** *i.* To part in many different directions; disperse. [< AS. *scateran.*] Syn.: see SPREAD; SQUANDER.—**scat'ter-brain",** *n.* A person without concentration of mind.—**scat'ter-brained",** *a.*—**scat'ter-er,** *n.*—**scat'ter-good",** *n.* **1.** One who wastes that which is good; a spendthrift. **2.** One who or that which distributes charities.

scat'ter-ling§, 1 skat'ər-liŋ; 2 scăt'er-ling, *n.* A person without fixed home or connections; a vagrant.

sca-tu'ri-ent§, 1 ska-tū'ri-ent; 2 sca-tū'ri-ĕnt, *a.* Gushing forth, as a fountain.

scaud, 1 skɔd; 2 scąd, *v.* [Scot.] To scald.

scauff, 1 skɔf; 2 scąf, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SCAFF, *v. & n.*

scaul, 1 skɔl; 2 scąl, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SCOLD, *v. & n.* **scauld‡.**

scaup¹, 1 skɔp; 2 scąp, *n.* A sea-duck (genus *Aythya*), of northern regions, related to the pochard, having the head and neck black in the male. *A. fuligula* is the **crested scaup** of the Old World. [< Ice. *skálp,* scaup.] **scaup'-duck"‡.**

scaup², *n.* [Scot.] The scalp; skull.

scaur, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as SCAR¹, *n.* **2.** Same as SCARE, *v. & n.* **3.** Same as SCAR², *n.*

scav'enge, 1 skav'enj; 2 scăv'ĕnġ, *vt. & vi.* [SCAV'ENGED; SCAV'ENG-ING.] **1.** To remove filth, rubbish, and refuse from: said especially of streets and vaults. **2.** To remove exhaust gases from (a cylinder of an internal-combustion engine); to undergo such removal; as, this engine *scavenges* badly. [< SCAVENGER.] **scav'age‡.**

scav'en-ger, 1 skav'en-jər; 2 scăv'ĕn-ġer, *n.* **1.** A street-cleaner. **2.** An animal that feeds on carrion, as the buzzard. [ME. *scavager,* < OF. *escavage,* inspection.]

S. C. D., *abbr. Mil.* Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.

sce-na'ri-o, 1 shē-nä'ri-ō *or* (*Eng.*) si-nä'ri-ō; 2 she-nä'ri-ō *or* (*Eng.*) se-nä'ri-ō, *n.* [It.] The plot of a dramatic work, or a skeleton libretto; specif., in modern use, the written plot and arrangement of incidents of a photoplay; as, a *scenario*-writer.

scend, 1 send; 2 sĕnd. *Naut.* **I.** *vi.* To heave upward, as a vessel on a wave. **II.** *n.* The upward angular displacement of a vessel: opposed to *pitch.* [For SEND.]

scene, 1 sīn; 2 sēn, *n.* **1.** A locality and all connected with it, as presented to one's view; a landscape. **2.** The place represented on the stage of a theater, where the action is supposed to take place; hence, the place and surroundings of any event, real or imagined, as in literature or art. **3.** A division of an act of a play; one comprehensive event in a play; hence, any combination, situation, or episode that may serve as the subject of a description. **4.** The painted canvas screen or screens as the background for a play. **5.** That part of a theater in which the actors perform. **6.** Any striking exhibition or display, whether intentional or accidental; especially, a display of passion or excited feeling; as, let us not have a *scene.* [OF., < Gr.^{L} *skēnē,* stage.]

Syn.: action, display, event, exhibition, incident, landscape, place, prospect, situation, view. See QUARREL¹; SIGHT; SPECTACLE.—**scen'er-y,** *n.* [-IES‡, *pl.*] Natural or theatrical scenes collectively.—**scen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Artistic in grouping and effect. **2.** Picturesque. **3.** Relating to stage scenery. **scen'i-cal‡.**—**scen'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**scene-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of making drawings in perspective. **2.** In ancient Greece, scene-painting.

scent¹,] 1 sent; 2 sĕnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive or trace by **sent²,**] the sense of smell. **2.** To form a suspicion of. **3.** To render odorous; perfume. **II.** *i.* To hunt by scent, as dogs. [< F. *sentir,* discern by the senses.]

scent, *n.* **1.** An odor, pleasant or unpleasant. **2.** The effluvium by which an animal can be tracked; figuratively, a clue aiding investigation. **3.** Hence, scraps of paper, in the game of hare and hounds, dropped by the hares in their flight to enable the hounds to follow them. **4.** A fluid essence containing extracts from flowers or other fragrant bodies; perfume. **5.** The sense of smell. Syn.: savor, smell. **scent'-less,** *a.*

scep'ter,] 1 sep'tər; 2 sĕp'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To confer the scep-**scep'tre,**] ter on; invest with royal power. **2.** To furnish with or as with a scepter or scepters. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ornamental staff as the badge of command or sovereignty. See illus. in next col. **2.** Hence, kingly office or power. [< Gr.$^{L+P}$ *skēptron,* < *skēptō,* prop.]

scep'tic, -ti-cal, scep'ti-cism, etc. Same as SKEPTIC, etc.

sch., schol., *abbr. Scholium* (a note).—**sch., schr.,** *abbr.* Schooner.

Schac'a-bac, 1 shak'ə-bak; 2 shăc'a-băc, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights,* the beggar invited to Barmecide's feast. See BARMECIDE.

Scha'dow, 1 shä'do; 2 shä'do, **Johann Gottfried** (1764–1850). A German sculptor, who designed the monument to Luther at Wittenberg.

Schaer'beek, 1 skär'bēk; 2 shär'bẹk, *n.* A town, suburb of Brussels, Belgium; pop. 85,000.

Schaff, 1 shäf; 2 shăf, **Philip** (1819–1893). A German-American church historian; editor; *Religious Encyclopedia.*

Schaff-hau'sen, 1 shäf-hau'zen; 2 shăf-hou'sẹn, *n.* **1.** A canton in N. Switzerland; 114 sq. m.; pop. 50,240. **2.** Its capital, on the Rhine; pop. 19,960. **3. Falls of,** the rapids of the Rhine near the city; 70 ft. high.

schanz, 1 shänz; 2 shänz. [D.] **I§.** *vt.* To protect with a schanz. **II.** *n.* A breastwork of earth and stones.

schap'ska, 1 shäp'ske; 2 shäp'ska, *n.* [Pol.] *Mil.* A shako: head-gear of the Polish lancers. **schap'ka‡** [Rus.].

schat'chen, 1 shät'hen; 2 shät'hĕn, *n.* One who arranges marriages for a fee: a marriage-broker: chiefly among Russian Jews. [< Yiddish *shadkhan;* cp. G. *schätzchen,* dim. of *schatz,* darling, treasure.] **schad'chan‡.**

Schaum'burg-Lip'pe, 1 shoum'burh-lip'ə; 2 shoum'burh-lip'e, *n.* A republic proclaimed Nov., 1918, formerly a principality in N. Germany; 131 sq. m.; pop. 46,360; capital, Bückeburg.

sched'ule, 1 skej'ul *or* sked'yul (shed'yul *in England*); 2 sĕġ'ul *or* sĕd'yul (shĕd'yul *in England*). **I.** *vt.* [-ULED; -UL-ING.] **1.** To enter, as in a schedule. **2.** To make a schedule of. **II.** *n.* A written or printed statement, usually in tabular form, specifying the details of some matter, and often annexed to statutes, petitions, and other documents; an inventory; list, as, a *schedule* of prices. [OF., < LL. *schedula,* small leaf of paper.] Syn.: see LIST.

Scheele, 1 shīl *or* (*Sw.*) shil'e; 2 shēl *or* (*Sw.*) shil'e, **Carl Wilhelm** (1742–1786). A German chemist in Sweden; discovered oxygen in 1777; chlorin in 1774, etc.

schee'lite, 1 shī'lait; 2 shē'lit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, variously colored, tetragonal calcium tungstate ($CaWO_4$). [After C. W. *Scheele.*]

Schef'fel, 1 shef'el; 2 shĕf'el, **Joseph Victor von** (1826–1886). A German poet; *Trompeter von Säckingen.*

schef'fer-ite, 1 shef'ər-ait; 2 shĕf'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A brown manganese pyroxene, $(Ca,Mg,Mn)SiO_3$. [< H. T. *Scheffer,* Swedish chemist, 1710–1759.]

She-he"re-za'de, 1 shi-hē"rē-zä'də; 2 she-hē"rē-zä'de, **Queen.** The relator of the stories in the *Arabian Nights.* The sultan had vowed to strangle her in the morning, but her stories aroused his curiosity to such an extent that, after several postponements, he revoked the vow.

Scheid'e-mann, 1 shaid'ə-man; 2 shīd'e-măn, **Philipp** (1865–). A German Socialist; statesman; first Chancellor of the German Republic, Feb., 1919.

Scheldt, 1 shelt, 2 shĕlt, *n.* A river in N. France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; 270 m. to North Sea; French name, **l'Escaut.**

Schel'ling, 1 shel'iŋ; 2 shĕl'iŋg, **Friedrich Wilhelm J. von** (1775–1854). A German philosopher. —**Schel-lin'gi-an,** *a.*

schelm, 1 shelm; 2 shĕlm, *n.* [Scot.] A scoundrel; pest. [< G. *schelm,* < OHG. *scalmo,* plague.] **sheimt.**

sche'ma, 1 skī'mə; 2 scē'ma, *n.* [SCHE'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A scheme, synopsis, or summary; also, a diagrammatic representation of some system of knowledge. **2.** Any figure drawn in outline: formerly, a geometrical diagram.

scheme, 1 skim; 2 scēm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCHEMED; SCHEM'ING.] To form a scheme concerning; make a scheme; devise; plan; especially, to plot in an underhand manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** A plan of something to be done; a plot or device for the accomplishment of an object; project. **2.** A combination of various things according to a general plan or design; systematic arrangement. **3.** A formal plan or arrangement, or a statement of such a plan; also, a table or schedule. **4.** An outline drawing or sketch; diagram. **5.** *Astrol.* A plan representing the aspects of the heavenly bodies at any given time. [< Gr.^{L} *schēma,* form.] Syn.: see DESIGN; HYPOTHESIS; PLAN; PROJECT.—**sche-mat'ic,** *a.* **sche-mat'i-cal‡.**—**sche-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sche'ma-tize,** *vt. & vi.* To form into a scheme or schema; make a scheme; project schemes.—**sche"ma-ti-za'tion** -sa'tion, *n.*—**schem'er,** *n.* One given to plotting or intriguing.

Head of the Scepter of the British Empire, showing the Great Cullinan Diamond in position.

Sche-nec'ta-dy, 1 ski-nek'tə-di; 2 sce-nĕc'ta-dy, *n.* A city in E. central New York; seat of **Union University**; pop. 88,730.

schenk beer, 1 shenk; 2 shĕnk. Beer fermented in 4 to 6 weeks and brewed for immediate use in the winter; named from the necessity of being put on schenk (draft) as soon as it is made, to keep it from turning sour.

scher-zan'do, 1 sker-tsän'do; 2 scĕr-tsän'do, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a sportive or playful manner.

scher'zo, 1 sker'tso; 2 scĕr'tso, *n. Mus.* A sportive or lightsome movement, usually following a slow movement, especially in a symphony or sonata. [It.]

Schia"pa-rel'li, 1 skyä"pa-rel'i; 2 scyä"pä-rĕl'i, **Giovanni** (1835–1910). An Italian astronomer and author.

Schick test, 1 shik; 2 shĭk. *Med.* An inoculative test to determine the susceptibility of a person to diphtheria. [< Dr. *Schick,* Viennese physician.]

Schie-dam', 1 ski-dăm'; 2 scē-dăm', *n.* **1.** A town in S. Holland; pop. 38,200. **2.** Holland gin: made at Schiedam.

schil'ler¹, 1 shil'er; 2 shĭl'er, *n.* [G.] A bronze-like luster or iridescence due to internal reflection in certain minerals.—**schil'ler-i-za'tion,** *n. Petrol.* The process by which microscopic crystals have been regularly deposited in other minerals in definite crystallographic directions, producing the peculiar luster called schiller.—**schil'ler-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Petrol.* To produce schillerization in.

Schil'ler², Johann Christoph Friedrich von (1759–1805). A German poet, dramatist, and historian; *Wallenstein.*

schil'ling, 1 shil'iŋ; 2 shĭl'iŋg, *n.* A former North-German silver coin, equal to $^1/_{90}$ thaler or about $1^1/_2$ cents. [G.]

schip'per-ke, 1 ship'ər-ke; 2 shĭp'er-ke, *n.* [D.] A small, black, and usually tailless short-haired dog, related to the toy Pomeranian, and originating in Holland.

schism, 1 sizm; 2 sĭsm, *n.* **1.** A division of a church into factions. **2.** The offense of causing division in a church without justifiable cause. **3.** An ecclesiastical body separated from

a larger or older body, as from an established church. **4.** The act of dividing, or the state of being divided; division. [< Gr. L+F *schisma*, split.] Syn.: see SECT.—**schis-mat'ic. I.** *a.* Relating to, having the character of, implying, or promoting schism. **schis-mat'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* One who makes or participates in an ecclesiastical schism: a term of opprobrium.—**schis-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**schis-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**schis'ma-tize,** *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZING.] To organize, take part in, or promote a schism. **schis'ma-tise‡.**

schist, ɪ shist; 2 shist, *n.* Any rock that readily splits or cleaves; specifically, in geology, a rock that has had a parallel or foliated structure secondarily developed in it. [< Gr. L+F *schistos*, < *schizō*, cleave.]—**schis-ta'ceous,** *a. Bot. & Zool.* Bluish-gray; of a light slaty color.—**schist'ose,** *a.* **schist'ic‡; schist'ous‡.**

schiz'o-, ɪ skiz'o-; 2 sciz'o-. Derived from Greek *shizō*, cleave, split: a combining form.—**schiz'o-carp,** *n. Bot.* A split fruit; a pericarp splitting at maturity into two or more one-seeded indehiscent portions.—**schiz'o-car'pous.** *a.* **schiz"o-car'pic‡.**—**schiz"o-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* Reproduction by fission.—**schiz'o-my-cete,** *n.* One of a class (*Schizomycetes*), of minute unicellular plants allied to the algæ. This class of micro-organisms comprises *bacteria.* [< SCHIZO- + Gr. *mykēs*, mushroom.]—**schiz"o-my-ce'tous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by the *Schizomycetes* or bacteria.—**schiz'o-my-co'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A state of disease due to the presence of morbific fungous organisms, as the bacteria, etc.—**schi"zo-phre'ni-a,** *n. Psychol.* A form of mental derangement, often occurring at puberty, characterized by the simultaneous presence in the mind of contradictory ideas resulting in inaction or the simulating of qualities which one does not possess.—**scni"zo-pure'tic,** *a.*—**Schiz"o-phy'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* One of the two plant classes forming the phylum *Schizophyta*, the blue-green algæ. They are single-celled and are found on moist earth, wood, and in enormous quantities in water, fresh or salt, often rendering the drinking-water of reservoirs unfit for use.—**schiz"o-phy'ceous,** *a.*—**Schi-zoph'y-ta,** *n. pl. Biol.* A phylum of unicellular plants (bacteria) composed of the two classes *Schizophyceæ* and *Schizomycetes.*—**schiz'o-phyte,** *a. & n.*—**schiz'o-pod. I.** *a.* **1.** Having cleft feet. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Schizopoda;* like a schizopod. **schi-zop'o-dal** or **-dous‡. II.** *n.* One of the *Schizopoda.* [< *schizo-* + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**Schi-zop'o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* A suborder of crustaceans having 8 pairs of cleft legs, as opossum-shrimps, etc.

Schle'gel, ɪ shlē'gel; 2 shlę'ğĕl, *n.* **1. August Wilhelm von** (1767–1845), a German philologist, poet, and literary critic. **2. Friedrich** (1772–1829), brother of preceding; a German philosopher and critic.

Schlei'er-ma"cher, ɪ shlāi'ər-mā"ʜər; 2 shlī'er-mā"ʜer, **Friedrich Ernst Daniel** (1768–1834). A German Protestant theologian and philosopher.

Schles'wig, ɪ shlēz'vɪg; 2 shlĕs'vɪĝ, *n.* **1.** A seaport city, capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein; pop. 16,930. **2.** The part of Schleswig-Holstein north of the Eider river and the Schleswig-Holstein Canal. **Sles'vig‡** [Dan.].

Schles'wig-Hol'stein, ɪ shlēz'vɪʜ-hōl'shtaɪn; 2 shlĕs'vɪʜ-hōl'shtĭn, *n.* Formerly an independent duchy; united with Denmark, from which it was taken in the war of 1864; became a Prussian province in 1866; including Helgoland, 5,805 sq. m.; pop. 1,462,187. The Northern Zone became Danish by plebiscite, Feb. 12, 1920; capital, **Schleswig.**

Schley, ɪ slɑɪ; 2 slȳ. **Winfield Scott** (1839–1911). American rear-admiral; defeated Spaniards off Santiago, July 3, 1898.

Schlie'mann, ɪ shlī'mɑn; 2 shlē'män, **Heinrich** (1822–1890). A German archeologist; excavator of Troy and Mycenæ.

schlie're, ɪ shlī'rə; 2 shlē're, *n.* [SCHLIE'REN, *pl.*] *Petrol.* In an igneous rock, an irregular, commonly not sharply bounded, portion differing in composition or texture from the general mass of the rock. [G.]—**schlier'ic,** *a.*

Schmal-kal'den, ɪ shmɑl-kāl'dĕn; 2 shmäl-käl'dĕn, *n.* A town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia; pop. 10,000; **Schmalkaldic League** formed here by German Protestants in 1530 against Emperor Charles V.

schnap'per, ɪ shnap'ər *or* snap'ər; 2 shnăp'er *or* snăp'er, *n.* [Austral.] A sparoid fish (*Pagrosomus auratus*), reddish with blue bars or spots. It is one of the most important food-fishes of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

schnapps, ɪ shnaps; 2 shnăps, *n.* Holland gin; loosely, any ardent spirits. [< G. *schnapps*, dram.] **schnaps‡.**

schnor'rer, ɪ shnōr'ər; 2 shnŏr'er, *n.* [Yiddish.] A professional or habitual beggar. [< G. *schnurrer*, hummer.]

Scho'field, ɪ skō'fīld; 2 scō'fēld, **John McAllister** (1831–1906). An American general; Secretary of War, 1868–1869

schol'ar, ɪ ɬ skel'ər; 2 scŏl'ar, *n.* **1.** One who learns under a **scol'ar**ᴸ+, ɟ teacher; a pupil. **2.** A person eminent for learning. **3.** The holder of a scholarship. [< Gr.L+AS *scholē*, school.]

Syn.: disciple, learner, pupil, savant, student. The primary sense of a *scholar* is one who is being schooled; thence the word passes to denote one who is apt in school work, and finally one who is thoroughly schooled, master of what the schools can teach, an erudite, accomplished person: when used without qualification, the word is generally understood in this latter sense; as, he is manifestly a *scholar. Pupil* signifies one under the close personal supervision or instruction of a teacher or tutor. Those under instruction in schools below the academic grade are technically and officially termed *pupils.* The word *pupil* is uniformly so used in the Reports of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, but popular American usage prefers *scholar* in the original sense; as, teachers and *scholars* enjoyed a holiday. Those under instruction in Sunday-schools are uniformly designated as Sunday-school *scholars. Student* is applied to those in the higher grades or courses of study, as the academic, collegiate, scientific, etc. *Student* suggests less proficiency than *scholar* in the highest sense, the *student* being one who is learning, the *scholar* one who has learned. On the other hand, *student* suggests less of personal supervision than *pupil;* thus, the college *student* often becomes the private *pupil* of some instructor in special studies. For *disciple*, etc., compare synonyms for ADHERENT.—Ant.: dunce, fool, idiot, idler, ignoramus, illiterate person.

—**schol'ar-ly. I.** *a.* Like a scholar; learned; erudite. **II.** *adv.* After the manner of a scholar.—**schol'ar-ship,** *n.* **1.** Learning; erudition. **2.** Maintenance for a student awarded by an educational institution; also, the position of such a student. Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; LEARNING.—**scho-las'tic. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of scholars, education, or schools. **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the medieval schoolmen; hence, precise; pedantic. **3.** Pertaining to the theological grade of students of the Jesuit order. **II.** *n.* A schoolman of the Middle Ages; hence, a pedant. Compare SCHOLASTICISM.—**scho-las'ti-cal‡,** *a.*—**scho-las'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**scho-las'ti-cate,** *n.* A general house of higher studies for Jesuit scholastics.—**scho-las'ti-cism,** *n. Philos. & Ch. Hist.* **1.** The philosophical and theological movement connected with the teaching of medieval doctors and universities, marked especially by its teaching of classical logic and philosophy as applied to theology and held in check by the assumption of the authority and rationality of theological dogma; also, a similar point of view. **2.** A similar teaching of the present day given especially in seminaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

schol'arch, ɪ skel'ɑrk; 2 scŏl'ärc, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The head of a school of philosophy in Athens; loosely, the head of any school.

scho'li-a, ɪ skō'li-ə; 2 scō'lĭ-a, *n.* [L.] Plural of SCHOLIUM.

scho'li-ast, ɪ skō'li-ast; 2 scō'lĭ-ăst, *n.* **1.** A commentator; especially, an ancient annotator of classical texts. **2.** A scholastic treatise or work. [< Gr. *scholiastēs*, < *scholion*, commentary, < *scholē*, school.]—**scho'li-as'tic,** *a.*

scho-li'um, ɪ skō'li-um; 2 scō'lĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-UMSᴸ or *-a, pl.*] **1.** An explanatory marginal note, as on a classical text by an ancient grammarian. **scho'li-on‡. 2.** An interpolated note suggested by a mathematical exposition. [< LL. *scholium*, < Gr. *scholion;* see SCHOLIAST.]

Schoo'dic, ɪ skū'dik; 2 scōō'dĭc, *n.* **1.** A group of 12 lakes in S. E. Maine, connected with the St. Croix river. **Grand Lakes‡. 2.** The largest of the group, also called **Grand Lake.**

school¹, ɪ ɬ skūl; 2 scōōl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To instruct in a school; **scool**ᴾ, ɟ train; educate. **2.** To subject to rule or discipline. **II.** *n.* **1.** An educational institution. **2.** The place in which the instruction is carried on; a schoolhouse or schoolroom. **3.** A school-session. **4.** The pupils in an educational institution. **5.** A body of disciples of a teacher or system; a sect, etc., also, the system, methods, or opinions characteristic of those thus associated; as, the Scotch *school* of philosophy; a painting of the Flemish *school.* **6.** A general style of life, manners, etc. **7.** In medieval times, specifically, a seminary of logic, metaphysics, and theology; in the plural, the seats of the scholastic philosophy. **8.** Any sphere or means of instruction; as, the *school* of example. **9.** *Mil.* The prescribed drill and duties of any branch or unit of the army or navy; also, the manual of such instruction. [< AS. *scōlu*, school.]

Syn.: academy, college, educational institution or institute, gymnasium, seminary. See SECT.

—**common school,** one of the free public schools in the United States.—**elementary s.** [U. S.] A school giving a course of education of from six to nine years, pupils usually entering at about six years of age. **2.** [Eng.] A common school.—**grammar-school,** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A school in which grammar is taught; specif., one in which Latin and Greek are the chief subjects of instruction. **2.** [U. S.] In graded public schools, the department next below the high school.—**high school,** any school where instruction is given in the higher learning; the highest grade of common schools: sometimes preparatory for the college or university.—**primary s.,** a school for the teaching of the youngest pupils; one of the first or lowest grades of common schools.—**private s.,** a school kept under private or corporate management: opposed to *public school.*—**public s.,** a school controlled and maintained by civil authority; in the United States, a common school; in England, one of several great classical schools preparatory to the universities, as Eton, Rugby, etc.—**secondary s.,** a high school or preparatory school intermediate between the grammar-school and college.—**vocational s.,** in general, a school preparatory to business, the professions, or the technical arts and crafts; specif., a trade school.

—**school board,** a local board or committee having oversight of public schools.—**school'book",** *n.* A book for use in school; text-book.—**school'boy", school'girl", school'maid",** *n.* A boy or girl attending school.—**school'craft",** *n.* Learning.—**school'fel"low,** *n.* A schoolmate.—**school'house",** *n.* A building in which a school is conducted.—**school'ing,** *n.* **1.** Instruction given at school; also, any preparatory training or discipline. **2.** Price paid for instructing pupils. **3.** ‖ Reproof; reprimand. Syn.: see EDUCATION; NURTURE.—**school'man,** *n.* One of the theologians of the Middle Ages; a scholastic.—**school'mas"ter,** *n.* **1.** A man who teaches school. **2.** One who or that which instructs or disciplines in any way; as, necessity was his *schoolmaster.* **3.** A Caribbean fish (*Neomænis apoda*) of the snapper family.—**ca'ji‡.** Syn.: see MASTER.—**school'mate",** *n.* A fellow pupil.—**school'mis"tress,** *n.* A woman who teaches school.—**school'room",** *n.* A room in which instruction is given.

school², **I.** *vt.* To run or swim together in a school, as fish. **II.** *n.* A large company, as of fish; shoal. [See SCHOOL¹.]

schoon'er, ɪ ɬ skūn'ər; 2 scōōn'er, *n.* **1.** A fore-and-aft rigged **scon'er**ᴾ, ɟ vessel having originally two masts, but now often three or more. **2.** [U. S.] Same as PRAIRIE-SCHOONER. See PRAIRIE. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A large beer-glass, holding about a pint. [Orig. *scooner*, < *scoon*, skim, < Norw. *skun-*

na, hurry.]—**schoon'er-yacht''**, *n.* A yacht rigged like a schooner.

Scho'pen-hau"er, 1 shŏ'pen-hau"ər; 2 shō'pĕn-hou"er, **Arthur** (1788–1860). A German pessimistic philosopher, who taught that the world and life are essentially evil.—**Scho'pen-hau"er-i-an,** *a.*—**Scho'pen-hau"er-ism,** *n.*

schorl, 1 shôrl; 2 shōrl, *n. Mineral.* Tourmalin, especially black tourmalin. [< G. *schörl;* cp. Sw. *skör*, frail.] **shorl**‡.—**schor-la'ceous,** *a.* Containing black tourmalin, as granite.

schot-tische', 1 she-tēsh'; 2 shō-tēsh', *n.* A dance in 2/4 time similar to the polka, but somewhat slower; also, the music for such a dance. [< G. *schottisch*, Scottish.] **schot-tish'**‡.

Schou'ler, 1 skū'lər; 2 scōō'ler, **James** (1839–). An American lawyer and historian.

Schu'bert, 1 shū'bərt; 2 shu'bert, **Franz Peter** (1797–1828). An Austrian composer; *Serenades.*

schule[1], 1 skūl; 2 scūl, *n.* [Scot.] A school.

schule[2], 1 shūl; 2 shōōl, *n.* [Scot.] A shovel.

Schu'mann, 1 shū'man; 2 shu'măn, *n.* **1. Klara Josephine** (*née* **Wieck**) (1819–1896), German pianist; wife of Robert Schumann. **2. Robert** (1810–1856), German composer; *The Carnival.*

Schu'mann-Heink', 1 shū'man-haink'; 2 shu'măn-hĭnk', **Ernestine** (*née* **Rössler**) (1861–). An American dramatic contralto singer of Austrian birth.

Schur'man, 1 shur'mən; 2 shur'man, **Jacob Gould** (1854–). An American educator and diplomat; president Cornell University, 1892–1920; U. S. minister to China, 1921– .

Schurz, 1 shûrts; 2 shurts, **Carl** (1829–1906). An American liberal politician; Federal general in the Civil War; editor and author; born in Prussia.

Schuy'ler, 1 skoi'lər; 2 scȳ'ler, **Philip John** (1733–1804). An American Revolutionary general; Senator.

Schuy'ler-ville, 1 skoi'lər-vil; 2 scȳ'ler-vĭl, *n.* A village in E. New York near Saratoga Springs; scene of General Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777.

Schuyl'kill, 1 skūl'kil; 2 scul'kĭl, *n.* A river in S. E. Pennsylvania; length, 120 m. to the Delaware river.

Schwann, 1 shvän; 2 shvän, **Theodor** (1810–1882). A German physiologist; discoverer of pepsin and of the yeast-plant; founder of modern histology.

schwan'pan, *n.* Same as SWANPAN.

Schwarz'burg-Ru'dol-stadt, 1 shvarts'burh-rū'dol-shtät; 2 shvärts'burh-ru'dōl-shtät, *n.* A former German principality; declared a republic, November, 1918; incorporated with Thuringia, December 24, 1919; 363 sq. m.; pop. 99,280. See THURINGIA.

Schwarz'burg-Son'ders-hau"sen, 1 -zon'ders-hau"zen; 2 -zŏn'ders-hou"sĕn, *n.* A German republic, declared November, 1918; incorporated in Thuringia, December 24, 1919; 333 sq. m.; pop. 93,180; formerly a German principality. See THURINGIA.

Schwat'ka, 1 shwet'ka; 2 shwa't'ka, **Frederick** (1849–1892). An American army officer and arctic explorer.

Schwein'furth, 1 shvain'furt; 2 shvĭn'furt, **Georg August** (1836–). A German botanist and explorer in Africa.

Schwe-rin', 1 shvē-rin'; 2 shve-rĭn', *n.* A city, capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; pop. 45,460.

Schwyz, 1 shvits; 2 shvȳts, *n.* **1.** A canton of Switzerland; 351 sq. m.; pop. 59,475. **2.** Its capital; pop. 9,000. **Schweits**‡; **Schwitz**‡.

sci., *abbr.* Science, scientific.

Sci-æn'i-dæ, 1 sai-en'i-dī; 2 sī-ĕn'ī-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially percoideans, as croakers, drums, weakfish, etc. They are mostly marine or estuarine, and in all the air-bladder is large and complicated, enabling them to make grunting or drumming noises. [< L. *sciæna*, seafish, < Gr. *skia*, shade.]—**sci'æ-nid,** *n.*—**sci-æ'noid,** *a. & n.*

sci'a-graph, etc. Same as SKIAGRAPH, etc.

sci-at'ic, 1 sai-at'ik; 2 sī-ăt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the hip or its nerves. **II.** *n.* A sciatic nerve or part. [< F. *sciatique*, ult. < Gr. *ischion*, hip.]—**sci-at'i-ca,** *n.* Neuralgia of the hip and thigh, affecting the sciatic nerve.

sci'ence, 1 sai'ens; 2 sī'ĕnc, *n.* **1.** Knowledge as of facts, laws, and proximate causes, gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking; also, the sum of universal knowledge. **2.** An exact and systematic statement or classification of knowledge concerning some subject or group of subjects; any department of knowledge in which the results of investigation have been systematized. **3.** Expertness, or ability to do, resulting from knowledge. **4.** Either one of the seven liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy): an ancient use. [F., < L. *scientia*, < ppr. of *scio*, *scien(t-)s*, know.]

Syn. art, knowledge. *Knowledge* of a single fact, not known as related to any other, or of many facts not known as having any mutual relations or as comprehended under any general law, does not reach the meaning of *science; science* is *knowledge* reduced to law and embodied in system. The *knowledge* of various countries gathered by an observant traveler may be a heterogeneous medley of facts, which gain real value only when coordinated and arranged by the man of *science*. *Art* always relates to something to be done, *science* to something to be known. Not only must *art* be discriminated from *science*, but *art* in the industrial or mechanical sense must be distinguished from *art* in the esthetic sense; the former aims chiefly at utility, the latter at beauty. The mechanic *arts* are the province of the artisan, the esthetic or fine *arts* are the province of the artist; all the industrial *arts*, as of weaving or printing, arithmetic, or navigation, are governed by exact rules. *Art* in the highest esthetic sense, while it makes use of rules, transcends all rule; no rules can be given for the production of a painting like Raffael's "Transfiguration," a statue like the Apollo Belvedere, or a poem like the Iliad. *Science* does not, like the mechanic *arts*, make production its direct aim, yet its possible productive application in the *arts* is a constant stimulus to scientific investigation; the *science*, as in the case of chemistry or electricity, is urged on to higher development by the demands of the *art*, while the *art* is perfected by the advance of the *science*. Creative *art* seeking beauty for its own sake is closely akin to pure *science* seeking *knowledge* for its own sake. See ART; KNOWLEDGE.—**sci-en'tial,** *a.* Of, characterized by, or producing knowledge or science; also, skilful; scientific; knowing.

sci"en-tif'ic, 1 sai"en-tif'ik; 2 sī"ĕn-tĭf'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, discovered by, or used in science; of the nature of science. **2.** Agreeing with the rules, principles, or methods of science; accurate; systematic; exact. **3.** Versed in science or a science; eminently learned or skilful. **sci"en-tif'i-cal**‡.—**sci"en-tif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sci'en-tist, 1 sai'en-tist; 2 sī'ĕn-tĭst, *n.* **1.** One versed in science or devoted to scientific study; a savant. **2.** [S–] A Christian Scientist.—**sci'en-tism,** *n.* Adherence to or belief in the aims and methods of scientists; also, the methods themselves.

scil'i-cet, 1 sil'i-set; 2 sĭl'ĭ-cĕt, *adv. Law.* Namely; to wit; that is to say. Generally abbreviated **scil., sc.,** or **ss.** [L., contr. of *scire licet*; *scire*, inf. of *scio*, know; *licet*, it is permitted.]

Scil'la, 1 sil'ə; 2 sĭl'a, *n.* Same as SCYLLA.

Scil'ly Is'lands, 1 sil'i; 2 sĭl'y. A group of 140 islands off S. W. England; 5½ sq. m.; pop. 2,000; capital, Hugh Town.

scim'i-ter, *n.* Same as SIMITAR. **scim'i-tar**‡.

scinc, 1 sink *or* skink; 2 sinc *or* scinc, *n.* Same as SKINK.—**Scin'ci-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of lizards; skinks.—**scin'coid.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scincidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Scincidæ*. **scin-coi'di-an**‡.

scink, 1 skink; 2 skĭnk, *n.* Same as SKINK.

scin-til'la, 1 sin-til'ə; 2 sin-tĭl'a, *n.* A spark; hence, a trace; iota: usually of something abstract; as, a *scintilla* of truth. [L.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.—**scin'til-lant,** *a.* Emitting sparks; scintillating.—**scin'til-late,** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] To send forth sparks or like sparks; sparkle; twinkle; flash: often figurative, as of humor. Syn.: see SHINE.—**scin"til-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or state of scintillating; a sparkling, tremulous flashing or twinkling. **2.** A spark or sparkle. **3.** *Astron.* The twinkling of the stars. Syn.: see LIGHT.

Sci'o, 1 sai'o *or* shī'o; 2 sī'o *or* shĭ'o, *n.* Same as CHIOS.

sci'o-list, 1 sai'o-list; 2 sī'o-lĭst, *n.* One who has a smattering of knowledge, especially a pretender to scientific attainment. [< LL. *sciolus*, < L. *scio*, know.]—**sci'o-lism,** *n.* Charlatanism; pretentious superficial knowledge.—**sci"o-lis'tic,** *a.*—**sci'o-lous**‖, *a.* Characterized by superficial knowledge.

sci'on, 1 sai'en; 2 sī'ŏn, *n.* **1.** A piece cut from a twig or shoot, as for grafting. **2.** A shoot or vigorous twig. **3.** A child or descendant. [F.] **ci'on**‡.

sci-oph'i-lous, 1 sai-of'i-lus; 2 sī-ŏf'ī-lūs, *a. Phytogeog.* Shade-loving; able to live in shade. [< Gr. *skia*, shade, + *phileō*, love.]—**sci'o-phyll,** *n. Ecol.* A shade leaf.—**sci'o-phyte,** *n. Ecol.* A plant growing or adapted to live in the shade.

Scip'i-o, 1 sip'i-o; 2 sip'ī-o, *n.* **1. Publius Cornelius S. Africanus Major,** "The Elder" (237–183 B. C.); a Roman general; consul; defeated Hannibal at Zama, 202 B. C. **2. Publius Cornelius S. Æmilianus Africanus Minor,** "The Younger" (185–129 B. C.); a Roman general; consul; burned Carthage.

sci're fa'ci-as, 1 sai'ri fē'shi-as; 2 sī'rĕ fā'shi-as. [L.] *Law.* A writ (or the proceeding under it) commanding the party against whom it is issued to show cause why the plaintiff should not have advantage of or execution on a judicial record, or why a non-judicial record should not be repealed or annuled; literally, that you cause to know. Abbreviated *sci. fa.*, or *s. f.*

scir'rhus, 1 sir'us *or* skir'us; 2 sĭr'ŭs *or* scir'ŭs, *n. Pathol.* A firm, hard tumor; specifically, a hard cancerous tumor. [< L. *scirros* (< Gr. *skirrhos*), tumor.]—**scir'rhoid,** *a.* Resembling cancer; scirrhous.—**scir-rhos'i-ty,** *n.* A morbid hardness of an organ or part.—**scir'rhous,** *a.* Morbidly hardened; cancerous.

scis'sel, 1 sis'el; 2 sĭs'ĕl, *n. Metal-working.* Waste remains of a metal sheet or plate; also, clippings; scrap. [< F. *cisaille*, < *ciseler*, cut, < OF. *cisel*; see CHISEL.]

scis'sion, 1 sish'ən *or* siz'ən; 2 sish'on *or* sĭzh'on, *n.* The act of cutting or splitting, or the state of being cut. [< L. *scissio*, < *scindo*, cut.]—**scis'sile**‖, *a.* Capable of being cut or split.

scis'sor, 1 siz'er; 2 sĭs'or, *vt. & vi.* To cut with scissors.—**scis'sor-er,** *n.* [U. S.] One using scissors; hence, figuratively, a compiler.

scis'sors, } 1 siz'erz; 2 sĭs'orz, *n. pl.* A cutting-implement
sis'sors[8], } with handles and a pair of blades pivoted face to face: sometimes a **pair of scissors.** In the hardware-trade all having a total length of 6 inches or less are called *scissors*, and all exceeding that length *shears* or *trimmers*. [< F. *cisoires*, ult. < L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindo*, cut.]

scis'sor-tail", 1 siz'er-tāl"; 2 sĭg'or-tāl", *n.* A scissor-tailed tyrant-flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.—**scis'sor-tailed",** *a. Ornith.* Having a long deeply forked tail, which can be opened and closed like shears.

scis'sure, 1 sish'ur *or* siz'ur; 2 sish'ur *or* sizh'ur, *n.* A lengthwise cut; fissure; hence, schism. [OF., < L. *scindo*, cut.]

Sci-u'ri-dæ, 1 sai-yū'ri-dī; 2 sī-yu'rĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of rodents, including squirrels, marmots, etc. **Sci-u'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *sciurus*; see SQUIRREL.]—**sci-u'rid,** *n.*—**sci'u-rine,** *a. & n.*—**sci'u-roid,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Sciuridæ*. **2.** *Bot.* Resembling a squirrel's tail.

sclaff, 1 sklaf; 2 sclăf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To strike with something broad and flat; hit; slap. **2.** *Golf.* (1) To draw (a club) along the ground before hitting the ball in making a stroke. (2) To make (a stroke) in such a manner. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Scot.] To shuffle the feet in walking. **2.** *Golf.* To cut into the ground with the club before striking the ball.—**sclaff,** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A slight slap or blow; the noise so made: also, a light shoe; slipper. **2.** *Golf.* The stroke made by sclaffing.

sclate, 1 sklēt; 2 sclāt, *v., a., & n.* [Scot.] Same as SLATE. **sclat**‡.

Sclav, Sclav'ic, Scla-von'ic, etc. Same as SLAV, etc.

Sclav., *abbr.* Sclavonic.

scler-, ⟩ 1 skler-, skli'ro- *or* skler'o-; 2 sclēr-, sclē'ro- *or* **scle'ro-**, ⟨ sclēr'o-. From Greek *sklēros*, hard: combining forms.

scle-ren'chy-ma, 1 skli-ren'ki-mə; 2 scle-rēŋ'cy-ma, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The short-celled, thick-walled tissue composing the hard parts of plants. **2.** *Zoöph.* The calcareous substance secreted by the tissues of a coral. [< Gr. *skleros*, hard, + *enchyma*, infusion.]

scle-ri'a-sis, 1 skli-rui'ə-sis; 2 scle-ri'ə-sis, *n.* Any morbid hardening or induration of parts. [Gr.]

scle'rite, 1 skli'rait; 2 sclē'rit, *n. Zool.* **1.** One of the definite pieces of the integument of an arthropod. **2.** A hard element in the integument of a polyp. **3.** A spicule. [< Gr. *skleros*, hard.] —**scle-rit'ic**, *a.* [skin.]

scle''ro-der'ma, *n. Pathol.* Hardening of the skin. [+ Gr. *derma*, skin.]

scle'roid, 1 skli'roid; 2 sclē'rōid, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Hard; sclerous. **2.** *Bot.* Hard in texture, as the walls of nuts, etc. [< Gr. *sklēros*, hard, + *eidos*, form.]—**scle-ro'ma**, *n.* Hardening of the cellular tissue; sclerosis; scleroderma.—**scle-rom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for determining the degree of hardness of a mineral.—**scle-ro'sal**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resembling sclerosis.—**scle-rosed'**, *a.* Affected with sclerosis; grown abnormally hard.

scle-ro'sis, 1 skli-rō'sis; 2 scle-rō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The morbid thickening and hardening of a tissue. **2.** Specif., the hardening of the coats of the arteries. **ar-te''ri-o-scle-ro'sis‡.** **3.** *Bot.* The hardening of a cell-wall by the formation of lignin in it. [< Gr. *sklērōsis*, < *skleros*, hard.]—**insular sclerosis**, hardening of the spinal marrow scattered in patches along the cord, and causing morbid muscular conditions.—**scle-rot'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Dense; hard, as the white of the eye. **2.** Pertaining to or affected with sclerosis. **II.** *n.* The hard fibrous outer coat of the eye, continuous with the cornea; the white of the eye. **scle'ra‡**; **scle-rot'i-ca‡.**—**scle''ro-tit'ic**, *a. Pathol.* Affected with scleritis.—**scler''o-ti'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Rheumatic ophthalmia; inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.—**scle-rot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting into the sclerotica.

scle-ro'ti-um, 1 skli-rō'shi-um; 2 scle-rō'shi-ūm, *n.* [-tɪ-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A compact horny mass of hyphal tissue, black or reddish-brown, found in certain higher fungi. **2.** In the myxomycetes (slime-molds), a plasmodium, or part of a plasmodium, dry and hard, which for some time remains dormant. [< Gr. *skleros*, hard.]—**scle-ro'ti-oid**, *a.* Like a sclerotium.

scobs, 1 skebz; 2 scōbs, *n.* **1.** Sawdust; shavings; filings. **2.** Dross. **3.** An alkali. [L., < *scabo*, scrape.]

scoff, ⟩ 1 skɔf; 2 scɔf. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To treat with derision or

scof'', ⟨ scorn; mock; jeer: commonly with *at*.

Syn.: deride, flout, gibe, jeer, mock, sneer, taunt. See RIDICULE; SCORN.—Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE.—Prep.: *at*.

II. *n.* An expression or an object of contempt or derision. Syn.: see SNEER.—**scoff'er**, *n.*—**scoff'ing-ly**, *adv.*

scold, 1 skōld; 2 scōld. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* To reprove or find fault with harshly or noisily; use noisy, reproving language. **II.** *n.* One who scolds, especially a virago. **scold'er‡.**

scol'e-cite, 1 skel'i-sait; 2 scōl'e-çīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous or silky, colorless, hydrous, monoclinic calcium-aluminum zeolite ($H_6CaAl_2Si_3O_{13}$), isomorphous with natrolite. [< Gr. *skōlex* (*skōlēk-*), worm.]

sco'lex, 1 skō'leks; 2 scō'lēks, *n.* [SCO-LE'CES, 1 -li'siz; 2 -lē'çēs, or SCOL'I-CES, 1 skel'i-siz; 2 scōl'i-çēs, *pl.*] *Zool.* The embryo into which the egg becomes directly developed in metagenesis, especially the head of a tapeworm.

sco'li-on, 1 skō'li-en; 2 scō'li-ōn, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A short impromptu lyric sung at a symposium.

sco''li-o'sis, 1 skō''li-[*or* skel'i-]ō'sis; 2 scō''li-[*or* scōl'i-]ō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A lateral curvature of the spine. [< Gr. *skolios*, curved.] **sco''li-o'ma‡.**—**sco''li-ot'ic**, *a.*

Scol'lard, 1 skel'ərd; 2 scōl'ard, **Clinton** (1860–). An American poet and novelist; *A Man at Arms*, etc.

scol'lop, etc. Same as SCALLOP, etc.

Scol''o-pen'dri-dæ, 1 skel''o-pen'dri-di *or* -dē; 2 scōl''o-pēn'dri-dī *or* -dę, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of chilopods, including the typical centipeds.] < Gr. *skolopendra*, milliped.]—**scol''o-pen'drid**, *a. & n.*

Scom'bri-dæ, 1 skem'bri-di *or* -dē; 2 scŏm'bri-dī *or* -dę, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, including mackerels, tunnies, etc.—**scom'brid**, *a. & n.*—**Scom-broi'de-a**, *n. pl.* A superfamily, including the *Scombridæ* and other families.—**scom'-broid**, *a. & n.*

scom'fish, 1 skem'[*or* skum']fish; 2 scŏm'[*or* scŏm']fish, *v.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suffocate: smother; stifle. **2.** To discomfit; disconcert. **II.** *i.* To be stifled; suffocate.

sconce, 1 skɔns; 2 scōnç, *vt.* [SCONCED‡; SCONC'ING.] **1.** To fortify with a sconce or protective work. **2.** To fine; mulct.

sconce, ⟩ *n.* **1.** A protecting shelter or covering; sheltering

sconse'', ⟩ hut, shed, or stall. **2.** *Fort.* A bulwark; fort. **3.** A helmet. **4.** [Colloq.] The head; skull; brains. **5.** An ornamental wall-bracket for holding a light; a lantern. **6.** A fine or mulct in Oxford University, a light fine. [< OF. *esconce*, hiding-place; see ABSCOND.] [on a griddle.

scone‡, 1 skōn; 2 scōn, *n.* [Scot.] A thin cake, as of oatmeal, baked

Scone‡, 1 skūn; 2 scǫn, *n.* A village in Perthshire, Scotland; coronation place of Scottish kings, 1153 to 1488.

scon'ner, 1 skɔn'ər; 2 scŏn'er. **I.** *vi.* [Scot.] To feel a loathing or disgust. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] Loathing; abhorrence. **scun'ner‡.**

scoop, 1 skūp; 2 scōōp, *vt.* **1.** To lade out or remove with or as with a scoop; dip out: commonly with *out*, *in*, or *up*; as, to *scoop out* earth; to *scoop* water from a boat. **2.** To hollow out or excavate with or as with a scoop: often with *out*. **3.** To fashion by hollowing or digging. **4.** [Slang.] To get as if with a scoop or in scoopfuls; as, to *scoop* in the cash. **5.** [Newspaper Slang.] To get ahead of (a rival) in publishing news.

scoop, *n.* **1.** A shovel-like implement for scooping. (1) A large shovel with sides turned up high. **scoop'-shov''el‡.** (2) A small shovel-like implement, used by grocers, druggists, etc. (3) An implement for bailing, as water from a boat. **2.** A spoon-shaped instrument for making or using in a cavity; as, a surgeons' *scoop*. **3.** An act of scooping; a movement in a curved line convex downward. **4.** The amount scooped at once; as, a *scoop* of water. **5.** [Colloq.] A large gain, especially in speculation; as, he made a big *scoop* on that deal. **6.** A bowl-shaped cavity; hollow excavation. **7.** [Newspaper Slang.] A beat. See BEAT, *n.*, 10. [< AS. *skopa*.]—**—scoop'er**, *n.*—**scoop'-net''**, *n.* A dip-net; a net for sweeping the bottom of a river by trailing.

scoot, 1 skut; 2 scōōt, *vi. & vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To scurry off; dart; make off fast; skim, as a bird.—**scoot**, *n.* The art of scooting.

scoot'er, 1 skūt'ər; 2 scōōt'er, *n.* [U. S.] A combination of ice-boat and sail-boat so constructed that it may be sailed in water and on ice.—**scoot'er-ing**, *n.*

Sco'pas, 1 skō'pes; 2 scō'pas, *n.* A Greek sculptor (395–350 B. C.).

scope, 1 skōp; 2 scōp, *n.* **1.** A range of view or action; outlook; hence, room for the exercise of faculties or function; capacity for achievement. **2.** End in view; aim; purpose. **3.** Length or sweep, as of a cable. **4**‡. An act of license. **5**‡. Indulgence to excess. [< GR. *skopos*; see -SCOPE.]

-scope, *suffix.* Manifester; indicator; chiefly in names of instruments of observation; as, *telescope*, *microscope*, etc. [< Gr. *skopos*, watcher.]

sco''po-lam'in, 1 skō''po-lam'in; 2 scō''po-lām'in, *n.* Hyoscin with which it is chemically identical: used in twilight sleep. [< *Scopolia*, genus of plants (< G. A. *Scopoli* [1723–1788]), + AMIN.] **sco''po-lam'ine‡.**

sco'po-lin, 1 skō'po-lin; 2 scō'po-lin, *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_8H_{13}O_2N$) derived from scopolamin. **sco'po-line‡.**

scop'u-late, 1 skɔp'yu-lēt; 2 scōp'yu-lāt, *a.* Broom-shaped.

-scopy, *suffix.* Observation: chiefly in names of sciences, etc.; as, *microscopy*. [< Gr. *-skopia*, < *skopos*; see -SCOPE.]

scor-bu'tic, 1 skər-biū'tik; 2 scōr-bū'tic. **I.** *a.* Relating to, like, or affected with scurvy. **scor-bu'ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A person affected with scurvy. [< F. *scorbutique*, < LL. *scorbutus*, < MD. *schorbuyck*, scurvy.]—**scor-bu'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

scor-bu'tus, 1 skər-biū'tus; 2 scōr-bū'tūs, *n.* [LL.] *Pathol.* The scurvy.

scorch‡, ⟩ 1 skɔrch; 2 scōrch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To burn, or be burnt, superficially; singe. **2.** To wither or shrivel by heat. **3.** To affect painfully, as by heat; figuratively, to subject to caustic criticism or invective. **4**§. To consume by fire; burn. **5.** [Slang.] To go, or travel, at a high rate of speed, as a motor-vehicle. [< Norw. *skrokkna*, shrivel.] Syn.: see BURN.—**scorch'er**, *n.* **1.** Something that scorches or is hot enough to scorch; as, to-day was a *scorcher*; hence, something severe or caustic. **2.** One who or that which moves or may move at great speed, as a bicyclist, horse, etc.

scorch'ing, 1 skɔrch'iŋ; 2 scōrch'ing, *pa.* That scorches; burning.—**scorch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

scor-da'to, 1 skɔr-dā'to; 2 scōr-dä'to, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Irregularly tuned; rendered discordant.

scor''da-tu'ra, 1 skɔr''də-tū'rə; 2 scōr''dä-tu'rä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An intentional departure from the normal tuning of a stringed instrument: resorted to for effect.

scor'di-um, 1 skɔr'di-um; 2 scōr'di-ūm, *n.* The water-germander. [< L. *scordion*, plant smelling of garlic.]

score, 1 skōr; 2 scōr, *v.* [SCORED; SCOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with or as with cuts, incised lines, notches, etc., as a tally for the purpose of keeping an account or record, a manuscript, for emphasis or elision, or a gun-bore, by heavy charges. **2.** Figuratively, to criticize severely. **3.** To win to one's account or credit in a score, as points, counts, runs, etc., in a game; win or achieve and get credit for. **4.** *Mus.* To arrange in full score. **II.** *i.* **1.** To keep score or tally. **2.** To win and be credited with points, counts, runs, or the like, as in a game; win an advantage. **3.** To make grooves or scratches.—**scor'er**, *n.*

score, *n.* **1.** An account or reckoning kept by notches or marks (scores); hence, any record, especially of indebtedness; debt; bill; as, to run up a *score* at a grocery. **2.** Figuratively: (1) Something charged or laid up against one; grudge; difference; as, to pay off old *scores*. (2) Account; credit; motive. **3.** The record of the winning points, counts, or runs in competitions and games; also, the whole number of such points made by a player or side or in the game. **4.** *Mus.* The collective notes in which a musical composition is written, when placed on two or more connected staffs one above another. **5.** The number twenty, originally indicated by a special notch on a tally; twenty units or things: in the plural often indicating indefinitely large numbers. **6.** A notch, cut, groove, mark, or line. [< AS. *scor*, twenty, < *sceran*, pp. of *scieran*, cut.]

Scores'by, 1 skōrz'bi; 2 scōrz'by, **William** (1789–1857). An English arctic explorer and author.

sco'ri-a, 1 skō'ri-ə; 2 scō'ri-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] Fragmentary lava; slag. [L., < Gr. *skōria*, refuse.]—**sco''ri-a'ceous**, *a.*

sco'ri-fy, 1 skō'ri-fai; 2 scō'ri-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To separate, as gold or silver, from an ore by smelting it with lead. **2.** To reduce to scoria or dross. [< SCORIA + -FY.]—**sco''ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*—**sco'ri-form**, *a.*

scorn, 1 skɔrn; 2 scōrn, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hold in or treat with scorn or extreme contempt; deride; disdain; spurn. **2.** To entertain a feeling of scorn. **3**†. To scoff at; also, to act scornfully or contemptuously. [< OF. *escarn*, < OHG. *scern*, mockery.]

Syn.: abhor, contemn, despise, detest, disdain, hold in contempt, scoff at, sneer at, spurn. Compare ABHOR.—Ant.: see synonyms for CHERISH.—**scorn'er,** *n.*—**scorn'ful,** *a.* Full of or expressing scorn. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

scorn, *n.* **1.** A feeling entertained toward some one or something as so inferior as to be unworthy of attention; disdain. **2.** The expression of such a feeling; derision. **3.** An object of supreme contempt. Syn.: contempt, contumely, derision, despite, disdain, dishonor, mockery, scoff, scoffing, sneer, sneering, taunt. See NEGLECT.—Ant.: admiration, approbation, approval, attention, consideration, courtesy, deference, esteem, honor, regard, respect, reverence.

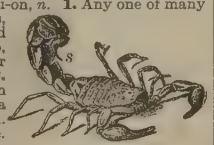
scor'o-dite, 1 skŏr'o-dāit; 2 scôr'o-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, pale leek-green or liver-brown, hydrous ferric arsenate (H_4FeAsO_6). [< Gr. *skorodon,* garlic.]

scor-pæ'noid, 1 skôr-pī'noid; 2 scôr-pē'nŏid, *a.* Belonging to a family (*Scorpænidæ*) of marine fishes.—**scor-pæ'nid, scor-pæ'noid,** *n.*

Scor'pi-o, 1 skôr'pi-ō; 2 scôr'pi-ō, *n. Astron.* **1.** The Scorpion, a constellation of the zodiac. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The eighth sign of the zodiac. In designating stars *Scorpii* (instead of *Scorpionis*) is generally used as the genitive. [< L. *scorpion.*] **Scor'pi-us‡.**

scor'pi-oid, 1 skôr'pi-oid; 2 scôr'pi-ŏid, *a.* **1.** Scorpion-like. **2.** Rolled or curled like the tail of a scorpion: specifically said of a terminal uniateral inflorescence, as in the borage family. [< Gr. *skorpios,* scorpion, + *eidos,* form.]

scor'pi-on, 1 skôr'pi-ən; 2 scôr'pi-on, *n.* **1.** Any one of many tropical lobster-like arthropods, from 2 to 8 inches long, and having a poisonous sting; also, one of various animals more or less resembling the scorpion. **2.** [S-] Same as SCORPIO. **3.** An instrument of chastisement; a whip or scourge. *1 Kings* xii, 11. **4.** An ancient ballistic engine. [F., < Gr.L *skorpios,* scorpion.]—**scor'pi-on-fly",** *n.* An insect (genus *Panorpa*) living on the banks of shaded streams, carnivorous in the larval and adult stages. See plate of USEFUL INSECTS.—**the Scorpion's Heart,** the star Antares in the constellation: Scorpio.


Scorpion. 1/4
s, sting.

Scot[1], 1 sket; 2 scŏt, *n.* **1.** A native of Scotland; Scotchman. **2.** One of a Gaelic tribe that migrated in the 5th century to northwestern Britain from Ireland, the original Scotia. [< AS. *Scot;* in L.L. *Scotus;* perhaps < Gael. *sguit,* a wanderer.]—**Scots. I.** *a.* Scottish. **II.** *n.* The Scottish dialect.—**Scots'man,** *n.* A Scotchman.

scot[2]‖, *n.* An assessment; tax; a contribution, reckoning, or fine. [< AS. *scot,* < *scoten,* pp. of *sceōtan,* shoot.]—**scot and lot,** a customary duty in Great Britain formerly laid on all of a parish, according to their ability to pay; also, figuratively, obligations of every kind.—**scot'free,** *a.* Free from scot; untaxed; unharmed.

Scot., *abbr.* Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.

scotch[1†], 1 skŏch, 2 scŏch, *vt.* **1.** To cut with shallow incisions. **2.** Hence, to wound slightly. **3.** To dress, as stone, with a pick. [ing or slipping; chock.

scotch[2‡], *vt.* To block or prop up, as a wheel or log, to prevent mov-

scotch[1], *n.* A superficial cut; scratch. [Form of SCRATCH, *v.*, confused with SCUTCH.]

scotch[2], *n.* A block put behind or under something, as a wheel, to prevent rolling or sliding. [OHG. or *scuz,* shoot.]

Scotch[3], *n. pl.* **1.** The people of Scotland: used as a plural. The three great European race types are still recognizable among the Scotch in the descendants (1) of the comparatively late-coming Teutonic invaders; (2) of the original Scots from northern Ireland; and (3) of the still older aboriginal Picts, conjectured to be a branch of the Iberian Mediterranean type. **2.** One of the languages spoken by Scots. [For SCOTTISH.]—**Scotch,** *a.* Scottish.—**Scotch'man,** *n.* A Scot.

sco'ter, 1 skō'tar; 2 scō'ter, *n.* A sea-duck (genus *Œdemia*) of northern regions, having the bill gibbous or swollen at the base. [Perhaps < Ice. *skoti,* shooter, < *skjōta,* shoot.] **sco'ter-duck"†.**

sco'ti-a[1], skō'shi-ə; 2 scō'shi-a, *n. Arch.* A concave molding common in the bases of classical columns. [< Gr. *skotia* (< *skotos*), darkness.]

Sco'ti-a[2], *n.* [Poet.] Scotland: a Latinized form.

Sco'tism, 1 skō'tizm; 2 scō'tism, *n.* The scholastic system of the Scottish philosopher John Duns Scotus (13th century): a kind of formalism.—**Sco'tist,** *n.*—**Sco-tis'tic,** *a.*

Scot'land, 1 sket'land; 2 scŏt'land, *n.* A country, the N. part of Great Britain; 30,405 sq. m.; pop. 4,882,290; capital, Edinburgh.

Scot'land Yard. 1. The former headquarters of the metropolitan police, situated in Great Scotland Yard, a short street off Whitehall, London, England; removed to **New Scotland Yard,** on the Thames Embankment, in 1890. **2.** Hence, the police force at headquarters; specif., the detective bureau.

scot'o-graph, 1 sket'o-graf; 2 scŏt'o-grăf, *n.* **1.** An instrument designed to assist the blind in writing, or to facilitate writing in the dark. **2.** Same as SKIAGRAPH. [< Gr. *skotos,* darkness, + *-graph, suffix.*]

sco-to'ma, 1 sko-tō'ma; 2 sco-tō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** Vertigo. **2.** A defect in the field of vision.

Scott, 1 sket; 2 scŏt, *n.* **1. Robert Falcon** (1868–1912), an English Antarctic explorer; reached S. Pole, Jan. 17, 1912; perished on return journey. **2. Sir Walter** (1771–1832), a Scottish novelist and poet: *Waverley Novels; Lady of the Lake.* **3. Winfield** (1786–1866), an American general; in war of 1812 and Mexican and Civil wars.

Scot'ti-cism, 1 sket'ı-sizm; 2 scŏt'i-çĭsm, *n.* A form of expression or an idiom peculiar to the Scottish people.

Scot'tish, 1 sket'ısh; 2 scŏt'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Scotland, its language, literature, or its people.

scoun'drel, 1 skaun'drel; 2 scoun'drĕl. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a scoundrel. **scoun'drel-ly†. II.** *n.* A thoroughgoing rascal. [Ult. < AS. *scunian,* shun.]—**scoun'drel-dom,** *n.* Scoundrels collectively; scoundrelism.—**scoun'drel-ism,** *n.* [scamper.

scoup, 1 skaup; 2 scoup, *vt.* [Scot.] To leap or scurry about;

scour[1], 1 skaur; 2 scour, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To clean the surface of, by thorough washing and rubbing, especially with an abrasive substance, as sand or brick. **2.** To wash by flushing, as a drain. **3.** To purge, especially freely or strongly. **4.** To remove by or as if by washing and rubbing. **5.** To form by wearing away, as a channel for a stream. **6.** To clean (wheat) before milling. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rub or scrub anything thoroughly. **2.** To become bright or clean by rubbing. **3.** To be of service in cleansing, etc. **4.** To be purged. [< L.or *excuratus,* carefully attended to.] Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**scour'er**[1], *n.*—**scour'ing-rush",** *n.* Any species of horsetail (genus *Equisetum*), formerly much used for polishing wood and metal.—**scour'ings,** *n. pl.* The residue after scouring: said especially of grain.

scour[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To traverse thoroughly, as in careful search. **2.** To skim or scurry over or along. **3.** To cause to scurry away; drive out. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move, pass, or run swiftly, scurry; skim. **2.** To move in careful search or examination. [< L.or *excurro,* < *ex,* out, + *curro,* run.]—**scour'er**[2], *n.* One who prowls about the street by night; a vagabond.

scour[3], 1 skûr; 2 scur, *vt.* [Scot.] To beat; flog.

scour, *n.* **1.** The act of scouring. **2.** A watery diarrhea in cattle: usually in plural. **3.** A place scoured, as by running water. **4.** A cleanser used in wool-cleaning. **5.** [Scot.] A large bumper or draft.

scourge, } 1 skûrj; 2 scûrg. **I.** *vt.* [SCOURGED; SCOURG'ING.]
scurge[2], } **1.** To punish or maltreat with or as with a scourge; lash. **2.** To punish severely in any way; harass. **II.** *n.* **1.** A whip for inflicting suffering or punishment. **2.** Any instrumentality or means for causing suffering or death; hence, severe punishment; also, a cause of suffering. [< L.or *ex-,* intensive, + *corrigia,* thong.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**Sourge of God,** Attila, king of the Huns.—**scourg'er,** *n.*

scour'ings, 1 skaur'ıŋz; 2 scour'ings, *n. pl.* The residue after scouring: said especially of grain.

scouse, 1 skaus; 2 scous, *n.* A stew of meat and potatoes, or a sailors' dish of sea-biscuit and vegetables or meat.

scout[1], 1 skaut; 2 scout. **I.**[a] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To follow and spy upon; go or act as a scout. **2.** To traverse for purposes of observation or discovery; reconnoiter. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which is engaged in scouting. Specif., a person sent out to observe and get information, as of the position or strength of an enemy in war. **2.** The act of scouting. **3.** [College Slang.] At Oxford, Harvard, and Yale universities, an undergraduate's man servant: corresponding to **gyp** at Cambridge, and **skip** at Dublin. **4.** *Cricket.* A fielder: applied chiefly to one who fields at a distance in practise. **5.** A boy scout. [< OF. *escoute,* < *escouter* (< L. *ausculto*), listen.] Syn.: see SPY.—**boy scout,** a member of a world-wide organization for training boys by recreational but non-military methods, initiated in England in 1908 by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell.—**scout'-mas"ter,** the leader of a troop of boy scouts.—**scout'-plane",** *n.* An air-plane fitted with high-powered engine capable of attaining great speed (104 miles an hour) and of climbing quickly—7,000 feet in 10 minutes.

Scout-plane (*Thomas-Morse*).

scout[2‡], *v.* **I.** *t.* To reject with disdain. **II.** *i.* To mock; jeer: with *at.* [< Ice. *skūta,* a taunt.] Syn.: see RIDICULE.

scouth, 1 skûth; 2 scuth, *n.* [Scot.] Room for movement; scope.

scouth'er, 1 skŏth'er *or* skŭth'er; 2 scŏth'er *or* scuth'er, *vt.* [Scot.] To toast over a gridiron; scorch.—**scowd'er‡.**

scow, 1 skau; 2 scow, *n.* [U. S.] A boat with a flat bottom and square ends. [< D. *schouw,* scow.]

scow'der, 1 skû'der; 2 scu'der, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as SCOUTHER.

scowl, 1 skaul; 2 scowl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repel or affect with a scowl. **2§.** To express by a scowl. **II.** *i.* To frown deeply or forbiddingly; hence, to look threatening; lower; as, a *scowling* sky. [Dan. *skule,* scowl.]

scowl, *n.* **1.** A lowering of the brows. **2.** Gloomy aspect. [< **scr.,** *abbr.* Scruple.

scrab'bl(e)[F], 1 skrab'l; 2 scrăb'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* [SCRAB'BL(E)D[F]; SCRAB'BLING.] **1.** To scribble on. **2.** To gather hurriedly; scrape together. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make irregular or scrawling marks; scribble; scrawl. **2.** [Colloq.] To scramble. **3.** [Prov. or Obs.] To scratch, scrape, or paw with the hands; scramble; crawl. [Var. of SCRAPPLE, *v.*, freq. of SCRAPE, *v.*] **scrab'ler.**

scrab'bl(e^{F}, *n.* The act of scrabbling; a moving on hands and feet or knees.

scrag, 1 skrag; 2 scrăg. **I.** *vt.* [SCRAGGED; SCRAG'GING.] [Slang.] To use roughly; wring the neck of; specif., to hang by the neck; kill by hanging. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something thin or lean and rough; a lean or bony piece or end of meat, especially a neck-piece; hence, humorously or contemptuously, the neck. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A lean, bony person or animal. [< Sw. *dial. skraka,* great dry tree.]—**scrag'ged,** *a.* **1.** Rough. **2.** Shaggy; scrawny. **scrag'gly**‡; **scrag'gy**‡.—**scrag'ged-ness,** *n.*—**scrag'gl-ly,** *adv.*—**scrag'gi-ness,** *n.*

scraich, 1 skrōH; 2 scrăH. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To scream harshly; screech; shriek, as a fowl. **II.** *n.* A shrill cry; scream; screech. **scraigh**‡.—**scraich'-o'-morn'ing,** *n.* Daybreak.

scram'bl(e^{F}, 1 skram'bl; 2 scrăm'bl, *v.* [SCRAM'BL(E)D^{F}; SCRAM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To prepare hurriedly or confusedly. **2.** To prepare (eggs) by stirring together while cooking. **3.** To gather by scrambling. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move along by clambering or crawling efforts of the hands and feet. **2.** To struggle in a disorderly manner; also, to seek something hurriedly and eagerly. **3.** To run or climb irregularly or in all directions, as plants. [Freq. of *scramb,* var. of *scramp,* a form of SCRAPE, *v.*]—**scrambled eggs,** eggs prepared by stirring together, sometimes with milk, before cooking.—**scram'bler,** *n.*

scram'bl(e^{F}, *n.* **1.** The act of scrambling; any disorderly performance. **2.** A disorderly struggle.

scramp, 1 skramp; 2 scrămp, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To catch at; snatch.

scran'ky, 1 skran'ki; 2 scrăn'ky, *a.* [Scot.] Scraggy; lean. **scrank**‡.

scran'nel, 1 skran'əl; 2 scrăn'el. [Archaic or Prov.] **I.** *a.* Thin; lean; slight; also, harsh. **II.** *n.* A lean person. [Cp. SCRAWNY.]

Scran'ton, 1 skran'tən; 2 scrăn'ton, *n.* A city in N. E. Pennsylvania; a railroad and mining center; pop. 137,790.

scrap^{1}, 1 skrap; 2 scrăp, *vt.* [SCRAPPED, SCRAPT^{S}; SCRAP'PING.] To treat or cast aside as scrap or refuse; make scrap of.

scrap^{2}, *vi.* [Slang.] To engage in a fisticuff fight; quarrel.

scrap, *a.* Having the form of scraps; as, *scrap* metal.

scrap^{3}, *n.* **1.** A small piece cut or broken from something; fragment. **2.** A brief extract. **3.** *pl.* Pieces of fat tissue after the oil has been expressed. **4.** Old or refuse metal. [< Ice. *skrap,* trifles.] Syn.: see PARTICLE.—**scrap'-book",** *n.* A book in which printed scraps are pasted.—**s.-iron,** *n.* Old pieces of iron.

scrap^{4}, *n.* [Slang.] A fight; scuffle; squabble. [< SCRAPE, *n.*, 2.]

scrape, 1 skrēp; 2 scrăp, *v.* [SCRAPED^{t}; SCRAP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To scratch with a hard surface or edge. **2.** To draw over a surface roughly. **3.** To remove by or as by scraping: followed by *off, out, from,* etc. **4.** To accumulate little by little: usually with *up* or *together.* **5.** To make or fashion by scraping. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rub anything with a hard instrument; rub roughly or carelessly; scratch. **2.** To practise close economy. **3.** To bow awkwardly with a backward motion of the foot. **4.** To play unskilfully with a bow on a stringed instrument, as on a violin. [< Ice. *skrapa,* scrape; akin to SHARP, *a.*]—**to scrape acquaintance,** to make acquaintance with difficulty, as without an introduction.—**scrap'er,** *n.* **1.** Any instrument used for scraping. **2.** One who or that which scrapes. Specif.: (1) A miser. (2) An unskilful player on the violin.

scrape, *n.* **1.** The act or effect of scraping; also, the noise made by scraping. **2.** A difficult situation; predicament. **3.** A scraping or drawing back of the foot in bowing.

scrap'ple, 1 skrap'l; 2 scrăp'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To grub about.

scrap'ple, *n.* Meal or flour boiled with scraps of pork, seasoned, and fried in slices. [Dim. of SCRAP, *n.*]

scrap'py, 1 skrap'i; 2 scrăp'y, *a.* [SCRAP'PI-ER; SCRAP'PI-EST.] **1.** [Colloq.] Composed of scraps; disconnected; fragmentary. **2.** [Slang.] Pugnacious.—**scrap'pi-ly,** *adv.*—**scrap'pi-ness,** *n.*

scratch,] 1 skraċh; 2 scrăch. **I.**^{t} *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tear or make **scrach**^{F}, } scratches or incisions on; scrape or dig with something sharp or rough, as the claws or nails. **2.** To scrape lightly, as with the nails, to relieve itching. **3.** To move or displace by or as by scraping or scratching. **4.** To write or draw awkwardly. **5.** To dig or excavate by scraping. **6.** To gather money, as by hoarding. **II.** *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Done by chance; haphazard. **2.** *Sport.* Without handicap or allowance. **III.** *n.* **1.** A mark or incision made on a surface by scratching, a shallow mark, groove, furrow, or channel. **2.** Hence, a slight flesh-wound or cut. **3.** *Athletics.* (1) The line from which contestants start, as in racing; also, the contestant who competes against an allowance. **scratch'-man**^{F}‡. (2) In pugilism, a line across a prize-ring at which a round begins. **4.** *pl.* A disease of horses, consisting of dry scabs or chaps on the heel. **5.** A wig covering only a part of the head. **6.** In billiards, a fluke. **scratch'-wig"**‡. [Ult. < Gr. *charassō,* scratch.] Syn.: see CANCEL.—**scratch'er,** *n.*—**scratch'y,** *a.* [SCRATCH'I-ER; SCRATCH'I-EST.] **1.** Characterized by scratches. **2.** Making a scratching noise.

scraugh, 1 skrāH; 2 scrăH, *v. & n.* Same as SCRAICH.

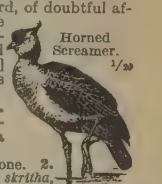
scrawl, 1 skrōl; 2 scrąl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To write hastily or illegibly. **II.** *n.* Irregular or unskilful writing. [Contr. of SCRABBLE.]—**scrawl'er,** *n.*—**scrawl'y,** *a.* Consisting of or characterized by ill-formed or irregular characters.

scraw'ny, 1 skrē'ni; 2 scrą'ny, *a.* [SCRAW'NI-ER; SCRAW'NI-EST.] Lean and bony; skinny; thin. [Cp. *scrag, n.*]—**scraw'ni-ness,** *n.*

screak, 1 skrīk; 2 scrēk. **I.**^{t} *vt.* To creak; screech. **II.** *n.* A screech; also, a creak.

scream, 1 skrīm; 2 scrēm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter in a loud and shrill voice. **2.** To emit a piercing or prolonged sound. **II.** *n.* A loud, shrill, prolonged cry or sound, generally denoting fear or pain. [< Ice. *skræma,* scare.] Syn.: see CALL; ROAR.

scream'er, 1 skrīm'ər; 2 scrēm'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which screams. **2.** A South-American bird, of doubtful affinities, but most nearly related to the ducks, including the horned screamer (*Anhima* or *Palamedea cornuta*) and the crested screamers (genus *Chauna*). **3.** [Slang.] Something calculated to call forth screams of admiration, astonishment, or the like.


Horned Screamer. 1/20

scream'ing, 1 skrīm'iŋ; 2 scrēm'ing. *pa.* **1.** Uttering or emitting screams. **2.** Provocative of screams or of laughter; as, a *screaming* farce. **3.** Like a scream.

scree, 1 skri; 2 scrē, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A loose stone. **2.** Same as TALUS, 3. **3.** A precipice. [< Ice. *skrītha,* landslide.]

screech, 1 skrīch; 2 scrēch. **I.**^{t} *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with or as with a screech. **2.** To make a prolonged harsh, piercing sound; shriek. **II.** *n.* A shrill, harsh cry; shriek. [< Ice. *skrækja,* shriek.]—**screech'er,** *n.*—**screech'-owl",** *n.* Any owl that screeches instead of hooting. (1) The European barn-owl. (2) A North-American owl (genus *Megascops*).—**screech'y,** *a.* Shrill; harsh.

screed, 1 skrid; 2 scrēd, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To rend or tear into shreds. **2.** [Scot.] To talk off glibly. [Var. of SHRED, *v.*]

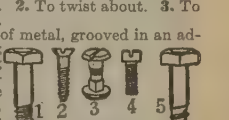
screed, *n.* **1.** A prolonged tirade; harangue. **2.** *Building.* A wooden strip or a strip of mortar laid on a wall at intervals, to gage the thickness of the plastering. **3.** A long torn strip or shred; hence, any detached strip or fragment: the original meaning, now chiefly Scotch. **4.** [Scot.] A rendering or tearing; rent; tear; also, a spree. [Var. of SHRED, *n.*]

screen, 1 skrīn; 2 scrēn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To shield from observation or annoyance with or as with a screen. **2.** To pass through a screen or sieve; sift. **3.** To show on a screen, as a motion-picture. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which separates or outs off, shelters or protects, as a light partition. **2.** A sieve or riddle, for sifting. **3.** A structure, as a canvas or curtain, on which motion-pictures, etc., may be shown; also, a motion-picture or motion-pictures collectively. **4.** A screen of glass bearing very finely ruled lines, placed between the object and the camera in photographing for reproduction by the half-tone process. **5.** *Mil.* A detachment of troops sent to deceive an enemy as to the movement of the main column. [< F. *écran,* OF. *escren,* screen.] Syn.: see HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE; SHELTER.—**screen'er,** *n.*—**screen'ings,** *n. pl.* The waste of anything passed through a sieve, as coal.

screigh, *v. & n.* Same as SCRAICH.

screw, 1 skrū; 2 scrų, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tighten or fasten by means of a screw; twist or turn, as or like a screw. **2.** To force as if by the action of a screw; urge. **3.** To treat with oppression or extortion. **4.** To twist out of shape or position; distort, as the mouth. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn or admit of being turned in the manner of a screw. **2.** To twist about. **3.** To practise oppression or extortion.

screw^{1}, *n.* **1.** A solid cylinder, as of metal, grooved in an advancing spiral on its surface; also, a hollow cylinder having such a groove on its inner surface. **2.** Anything having the action of or resembling a screw, as a screw propeller. **3.** A turn of or as of a screw. **4.** A steam-vessel moved by a screw propeller. **5.** [Slang.] An extortioner; miser. **6.** Pressure; force. [< OF. *escroue,* < L. *sorobis,* trench.]—**interrupted screw,** a screw having parts of its threads cut away so as to form slits or channels in the direction of its length: used to close the breech of some cannons.—**screw'-bean",** *n.* The seed of the spirally twisted pod of a species of mesquite (*Prosopis pubescens*); also, the tree itself. See MESQUITE.—**s.-driver,** *n.* A tool for driving screws.—**s.-jack,** *n.* **1.** A hoisting- or lifting-jack operated by a screw. **2.** A dental implement for regulating the position of the teeth.—**s.-pine,** *n.* Any of a tropical genus (*Pandanus*) of plants having a screw-like arrangement of the clustered leaves and aerial roots.—**s. propeller,** see PROPELLER.



1. Lag-screw. 2. Wood-screw. 3. Saw-screw. 4. Cap-screw. 5. Skein-screw.

screw^{2}, *n.* [Eng.] A worthless horse. [Var. of SHREW^{1}, *n.*]

screwed,] 1 skrūd; 2 scrųd, *pa.* **1.** Having screw-threads. **2.** **screwd**^{S},] [Slang, Eng.] Intoxicated.

screw'er, 1 skrū'ər; 2 scrų'er, *n.* One who or that which screws.

scrib'al, 1 skraib'əl; 2 scrīb'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a scribe.

scrib'ble,] 1 skrib'l; 2 scrīb'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCRIB'BLED, **scrib'l**^{F}, } SCRIB'LD^{F}; SCRIB'BLING.] **1.** To write hastily and carelessly; hence, to cover with careless writing or marks. **2.** To scrawl with unmeaning lines. **II.** *n.* **1.** Hasty, careless writing. **2.** Unmeaning lines and marks; any scrawl. [Freq. of SCRIBE, *v.*]—**scrib'bler,** *n.* One who scribbles; hence, a writer of no reputation; petty author.

scribe, 1 skraib; 2 scrīb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCRIBED; SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To mark or scratch with a pointed instrument. **2.** *Joinery.* To mark and fit closely, as the edge of one piece to another piece of irregular outline. **3§.** To inscribe; record. **4.** To make a mark or marks. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ancient Jewish instructor in the Mosaic law, acting also as a writer and interpreter. **2.** A penman. **3.** A scrivener; amanuensis; clerk.

[F., < L. *scriba*, < *scribo*, write.]—**scrib'er**, *n.* One who or that which scribes; specifically, any sharp-pointed tool used in scribing.

Scribe, 1 skrīb; 2 scrīb, **Augustin Eugène** (1791–1861). A French dramatist; *Adrienne Lecouvreur.*

scrieve, 1 skriv; 2 scrēv, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To glide swiftly along; also, to reel off, as a story.

scrim, 1 skrim; 2 scrim, *n.* Strong cotton or linen cloth for upholstery-linings, curtains, etc. **India scrim‡.**

scrime‖, 1 skrŭm; 2 scrim, *vi.* To engage in fencing.—**scrim'er,** *n.*

scrim'mage, 1 skrim'ij; 2 scrĭm'ag, *v.* [-MAGED; -MAG'ING.] **I.** *t.* In football, to put (the ball) in scrimmage, or to force it along in a scrimmage. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To engage in a scrimmage.

scrim'mage, *n.* **1.** A rough-and-tumble contest; fracas; formerly, a skirmish. **2.** (1) In American football, a mass play from the lines of scrimmage after the ball has been placed on the ground and snapped back, the play ending when the ball is dead. (2) In Rugby football, a scrummage. [Corr. of SKIRMISH, *n.*] **scrum'mage‡.**

scrimp, 1 skrimp; 2 scrĭmp. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To be sparing or meanly economical toward or of; also, to make too scanty; as, to *scrimp* a dress-pattern. **2.** To be unduly sparing.

Syn.: contract, curtail, cut down, economize, limit, pinch, reduce, save, scant, shorten, straiten.—Ant.: dissipate, lavish, squander, throw away, waste.

II. *a.* Scanty; short. **scrimp'y‡.** Syn.: see SCANTY. **III.** *n.* A miser; niggard. [Akin to SHRINK.]—**scrimp'i-ness,** *n.*

scrimp'it, 1 skremp'it; 2 scrĕmp'it, *a.* [Scot.] Niggardly; scanty.

scrim'shaw, 1 skrim'shē; 2 scrim'shạ. [Sailors' Slang.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To perform a neat mechanical task; especially, to ornament (ivory, whale's teeth, etc.) by cutting or carving. **II.** *n.* A neat example of mechanical work; especially, a scrimshawed article, ornamented with fanciful carving.

scrip[1], 1 skrip; 2 scrĭp, *n.* **1.** A provisional document (or documents collectively) certifying that the holder is entitled to receive something else, as shares of stock. **2.** A scrap of paper, especially one containing writing. **3**†. A writing; a certificate, schedule, or written list. [For SCRIPT.]

scrip[2], *n.* A wallet or small bag; satchel. [< Ice. *skreppa*, bag.]—**scrip'page‡,** *n.* The contents of a scrip.

script, 1 skript; 2 script, *n.* **1.** Writing of the ordinary cursive form. **2.** Type, or printed or engraved matter, in imitation

This line is in script.

of handwriting. **3.** *Law.* A writing, especially an original; in English practise, a will; codicil; a draft of a will or codicil, or the written instructions therefor. **4**§. A piece of writing. [< OF. *escript*, < L. *scriptus*, pp. of *scribo*, write.]

Script., *abbr.* Scriptural, scripture.

scrip-to'ri-um, 1 skrip-tō'ri-um; 2 scrĭp-tō'ri-ûm, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] The writing-room of a monastery, where records, annals, and manuscripts were written, copied, or illuminated: also, any writing-room. [LL., prop. neut. s. of *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or a writer, < *scriptus;* see SCRIPT.]

scrip'ture, 1 skrip'chur *or* -tiur; 2 scrĭp'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** The sacred writings of any people; specifically [S-], the Bible: usually plural. **2.** A text from the Bible. **3**†. Originally, anything written, as a document, book, or inscription, or its contents; a writing. [< L.OF. *scriptura*, < *scribo*, write.]—**Scrip'tur-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, contained in, or warranted by the Holy Scriptures. **2**†. [s-] Relating to writing; written.—**Scrip'tur-al-ism,** *n.* The quality or character of being Scriptural; also, strict or literal adherence to the Scriptures.—**Scrip'tur-al-ist,** *n.*—**Scrip'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*—**Scrip'tur-al-ness,** *n.* [2†. To write. [For SCRIBE.]

scrive, 1 skrĭv; 2 scrīv, *vt.* [SCRIVED; SCRIV'ING.] **1.** To scribe.

scri-vel'lo, 1 skrĭ-vel'lo; 2 scrĭ-vĕl'lo, *n.* [It.] [-LOES or -LOS, *pl.*] An elephants' tusk weighing less than 20 pounds.

scriv'en-er, 1 skriv'n-ər; 2 scrĭv'n-er, *n.* **1.** One who draws deeds, contracts, and other writings; a clerk. **2.** Formerly, a money-lender. [< OF. *escrivain*, < LL. *scribanus*, < L. *scribo*, write.]—**scriveners' palsy** or **cramp,** writers' cramp. See CRAMP[3], *n.*

scro-bic'u-late, 1 skro-bik'yu-lēt, -lĕt"ed; 2 scro-bĭc'yu-lāt, **scro-bic'u-lat"ed,** -lāt"ed, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Marked with many small depressions. [< L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobis*, trench.]

scrof'u-la, 1 skrof'yu-lə; 2 scrŏf'yu-la, *n.* A morbid constitutional condition that predisposes the system to the development of glandular tumors and of consumption. [< L. *scrofulæ*, < *scrofa*, breeding sow.]—**scrof'u-lous,** *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of scrofula. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

scrog'gy, 1 skrog'ĭ; 2 scrŏg'ĭ, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Stunted; dwarfed; shriveled; also, abounding with brushwood. **scrog'gie‡.**

scroll, 1 skrōl; 2 scrōl, *n.* **1.** A roll of parchment, paper, or the like, especially one containing or intended for writing; also, the writing on such a roll; specif., an outline; draft. **2.** Anything resembling or suggestive of a parchment roll. Specif.: (1) *Arch.* A convoluted ornament. (2) An ornamental space or tablet, especially on sculptured work, resembling a parchment roll partly unrolled. (3) The curved head of a violin or similar instrument. (4) *Her.* A ribbon bearing a motto. [< OF. *escroele*; < MD. *schroode*, strip.] Syn.: see RECORD.—**scroll's saw",** *n.* A narrow-bladed saw, or a sawing-machine bearing such a blade, for doing curved or irregular work.

scroll'work", 1 skrōl'wŭrk"; 2 scrōl'wûrk", *n.* Ornamental work of scroll-like pattern; particularly, fanciful designs cut from thin material by means of scroll-saws.

scroop, 1 skrūp; 2 scrōōp, *vt.* To give forth a harsh scraping sound or cry; creak; grate. [Onomat.]

scroop, *n.* A harsh grating or crunching sound; harsh cry.

scroph"u-la"ri-a'ceous, 1 skrof"yu-lē"ri-ē'shus; 2 scrŏf"yu-lā"ri-ā'shûs, *a.* Designating a family (*Scrophulariaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees—the figwort family—embracing 190 genera and more than 2,000 species.

scro'tum, 1 skrō'tum, 2 scrō'tûm, *n.* [SCRO'TA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The pouch that contains the testes. [L.]—**scro'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scrotum.

scrouge, 1 skrūj; 2 scruj, *vt.* [Colloq. & Prov.] To squeeze or grind down; crowd; press. [CP. SHRUG.] **scrowge‡.**

scroyle†, *n.* A wretch; infamous fellow.

scrub, 1 skrub; 2 scrŭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCRUBBED; SCRUB'BING.] To rub vigorously; cleanse by hard rubbing. **II.** *a.* **1.** Stunted or stunted-looking; inferior; mean. **2.** Consisting of or participated in by untrained contestants, as a race; impromptu. **III.** *n.* **1.** A stunted tree or shrub; a bush; collectively, a thicket, growth, or tract of stunted trees or shrubs. **2.** The act of scrubbing. **3.** A small, mean, inferior, or worthless thing or being. Specif.: (1) An inferior animal, or one of impure breed. (2) A person who labors hard and lives meanly.

4. [U. S.] *Games.* (1) A second or reserve team. **scrub'-team"‡.** (2) A player on such a team. (3) A boys' game of baseball when there are not enough players to make two sides, the players batting, etc., in rotation. [< AS. *scrob*, shrub.] Syn.: (verb) see CLEANSE.—**scrub'ber,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which scrubs. **2.** An apparatus for removing tar and ammonia from illuminating-gas; a washer.—**scrub'by,** *a.* **1.** Of stunted growth. **2.** Covered with or consisting of scrub. **scrubbed‡.**

scruff, 1 skruf; 2 scrŭf, *n.* The nape or outer back part of the neck. [< Ice. *skopt*, hair of the head.] **skruff‡.**

scrum, 1 skrum; 2 scrŭm, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] Scrummage: an abbreviated form.

scrum'mage, 1 skrum'ij; 2 scrŭm'ag. [Colloq., Eng.] **I.** *v.* Same as SCRIMMAGE, *v.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Same as SCRIMMAGE, *n.* **2.** In Rugby football, a formation, around the ball, of the opposing sets of forwards, each of which endeavors by superior weight or compactness to dislodge the opponent, secure and break away with the ball, or kick it out.

scrum'-pox", 1 skrum'-peks"; 2 scrŭm'-pŏks", *n.* A skin-disease, the infection of which may be transmitted through abrasions caused by the contact of rough jerseys with the faces of players, as in scrummages.

scrump'tious, 1 skrump'shus; 2 scrŭmp'shûs, *a.* [Slang] Elegant or stylish; fine.

scrunch, *v. & n.* [Colloq.] Same as CRUNCH.

scru'pl(e)[e"], 1 skrū'pl; 2 scrụ'pl, *vt. & vi.* [SCRU'PL(E)D[d"]; SCRU'PLING.] To entertain scruples concerning; doubt; hesitate from considerations of right or expediency.—**scru"pu-los'ĭ-ty,** *n.* Scrupulousness.—**scru'pu-lous,** *a.* **1.** Cautious in action for fear of doing wrong; nicely conscientious. **2.** Resulting from the exercise of scruples: exact; precise. [< L. *scrupulosus*, scrupulous.] Syn.: see PRECISE; SQUEAMISH.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

scru'ple, *n.* **1.** Doubt or uncertainty regarding a question of right or duty. **2.** An apothecaries' weight of twenty grains. See WEIGHT. **3.** A minute quantity. [< L.OF *scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, sharp stone.] Syn.: see DOUBT.

scru'ti-nous‖, 1 skrū'ti-nus; 2 scrụ'ti-nûs, *a.* Closely examining; scrutinizing.—**scru'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.*

scru'ti-ny, 1 skrū'ti-nĭ; 2 scrụ'ti-ny, *n.* [-NIES[z"], *pl.*] **1.** The act of scrutinizing; close investigation. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) Formerly, the examination and instruction of catechumens in Lent preliminary to their baptism on Easter. (2) A method of electing the Pope by secret ballot, two-thirds plus one being requisite to elect. (3) *Canon Law.* A ticket or ballot. [< LL. *scrutinium*, < L. *scrutor*, examine.] Syn.: see INQUIRY.—**Scrutiny Sunday,** the third Sunday of Lent.—**scru'ti-nize,** *vt. & vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] To observe carefully in detail. **-nise‡.** Syn.: see EXAMINE.

scru"toir', 1 skrū"twär'; 2 scrụ"twär', *n.* A cabinet-like writing-desk with a folding door used as a table; an escritoire. [< F. *escritoire*, < LL. *scriptorium*, < L. *scribo*, write.]

scud, 1 skud; 2 scŭd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCUD'DED[d"]; SCUD'DING.] **1.** To move, run, or fly swiftly. **2.** To run rapidly before the wind, as a ship. **3.** [Scot.] To beat on the buttocks; spank. **4.** To cause (a stone) to skim along the surface of the water. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of scudding or moving swiftly. **2.** Light clouds driven rapidly before the wind. **3.** [School Slang.] A swift runner. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A light, swiftly passing shower. **5.** [Scot.] A slap with the open hand. **6.** *pl.* [Scot.] Foaming beer or ale. [< Dan. *skyde*, scud.]

scud'lar, 1 skud'lər; 2 scŭd'ler, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SCULLION.

scu'do, 1 skū'do; 2 scụ'do, *n.* [SCU'DI, 1 -dī; 2 -dĭ, *pl.*] An Italian silver or gold coin nearly equivalent to a dollar. [It., < L. *scutum*, shield.]

scuff, 1 skuf; 2 scŭf. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To wear rough on the surface. **2.** To walk with a dragging movement of the feet; shuffle. **II.** *n.* The act of scuffing; also, the noise so made. [< Sw. *skuffa*, shove.]

scuf'fle, 1 skuf'l; 2 scŭf'l. **I.** *vi.* [SCUF'FLED, SCUF'LD[F]; SCUF'FLING.] **1.** To struggle roughly or confusedly **2.** To make one's way by struggling. **3.** To shuffle. **II**‡. *n.* A disorderly struggle carried on by grappling, pulling, pushing, or the like; confused fracas. [Freq. of SCUFF, *v.*, < Sw. *skuffa*, shove.]—**scuf'fler,** *n.*

scuf'fle², *n.* [Prov. U. S.] A form of hoe used in the manner of a spade by pushing. [Var. of SHOVEL.] **scuf'fle-hoe"‡.**

scul-dud'der-y, *n.* Skulduddery.

sculk, sculk'er. Same as SKULK, etc.

scull, ⟩ 1 skul; 2 sc̆ul. *vt. & vi. Boating.* To propel, as a **scul**[F], ⟨ boat; use a scull or a pair of sculls. [See SKULL[1], *n.*] **—scull'er,** *n.*

scull[1], *n.* **1.** A long oar worked over the stern of a boat. **2.** A light, short-handled spoon-oar, used in pairs by one person. **3.** A small boat for sculling.

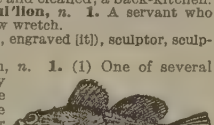
scull[2], *n.* [Scot.] A shallow wicker basket.

scull[3]†, *n.* A school or shoal, as of fish.

scul'ler-y, 1 skul'er-ı; 2 sc̆ul'er-y, *n.* [-IES[Z], *pl.*] A room where kitchen utensils are kept and cleaned; a back-kitchen. [< L.LL[OF] *sculella, sculella,* tray.]—**scul'lion,** *n.* **1.** A servant who cleans pots and kettles. **2.** A low wretch.

sculp., sculpt., *abbr. Sculpsit* (L., engraved [it]), sculptor, sculptural, sculpture.

scul'pin, 1 skul'pin; 2 sc̆ul'pin, *n.* **1.** (1) One of several broad-mouthed fishes (family *Cottidæ*) of inferior food value with large, spiny head. The **daddy-sculpin** or **big s.** or **great s.** (*C. scorpius*) is a common North Atlantic species of which the North-American form is a variety (*grænlandicus*). (2) A fish (*Scorpæna guttata*) having a large head and spiny fins, found in southern California. **2.** [Slang, New Eng.] A contemptible fellow; mischief-maker.



Daddy-sculpin. 1/12

sculp'ture, 1 skulp'chur *or* -tiur; 2 sc̆ulp'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt,* [SCULP'TURED; SCULP'TUR-ING.] **1.** To fashion, as statuary, by modeling, carving, or casting. **2.** To represent or portray in sculpture. **3.** To embellish with sculpture. **4.** *Phys. Geog.* To change, as the face of a valley or cañon, by the physical forces of erosion and deposition. **II.** *n.* **1.** The art of fashioning figures of stone or bronze by modeling, carving, or casting. **2.** Any sculptured work. **3.** *Zool.* Raised or incised lines, or markings, as upon a shell. [F., < L. *sculptura,* < *sculpo,* carve.]—**sculp'tor,** *n.* One who designs or executes statues by carving, modeling, or graving.—**sculp'tress,** *n. fem.*—**sculp'tur-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture.—**sculp"tur-esque',** *a.* Resembling sculpture; coldly, calmly, or grandly beautiful; statuesque.

scum, 1 skum; 2 sc̆um, *v.* [SCUMMED; SCUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* To take scum from; skim. **II.** *i.* To become covered with scum.

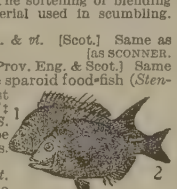
scum, *n.* **1.** Impure or extraneous matter that rises to the surface of boiling or fermenting liquids; minute vegetation on stagnant water. **2.** Scoria or dross of molten metals; also, foam; froth. **3.** Figuratively, vile element; refuse. [< Dan. *skum.*] Syn.: see WASTE.

scum'bl(EF)**,** 1 skum'bl; 2 sc̆um'bl. **I.** *vt.* [SCUM'BL(E)DF; SCUM'-BLING.] In drawing and painting, to soften the outlines or blend the colors of by rubbing them, as with a brush charged with comparatively dry color. **II.** *n.* **1.** The softening or blending of colors so produced. **2.** The material used in scumbling. [Freq. of SCUM.]

scum'fish, 1 skum'fish; 2 sc̆um'fish, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] Same as SCOMFISH. [as SCONNER.

scun'ner, 1 skun'ər; 2 sc̆ün'er, *v. & n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Same

scup, 1 skup; 2 sc̆up, *n.* **1.** A valuable sparoid food-fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*) of the eastern coast of the United States. **scup-paug'**[1] [Am. Ind.]. **2.** A related species (*S. aculeatus*) found southward from Cape Hatteras and on the Gulf coast to Texas. [< Am. Ind. *mishcup,* thick-scaled.]



1. Common Scup or Scuppaug. 1/12 2. Gulf-scup or Goat's-head Porgy. 1/12

scup'per, 1 skup'ər; 2 sc̆up'er, *n. Naut.* A hole or gutter bordering a deck, to let water run off. [< OF. *escupir,* < L. *ex,* out, + *spuo,* spit.]

scup'per-nong, 1 skup'ər-nəŋ; 2 sc̆up'-er-nŏng, *n.* A variety of grape cultivated in the southern United States, or a white wine made therefrom. [Am. Ind.]

scurf, 1 skûrf; 2 sc̆urf, *n.* **1.** Loose scarf-skin thrown off in minute scales, as in dandruff. **2.** Any extraneous scaly matter adhering to a surface; worthless or impure coating or covering. [< AS. *scurf,* < *sceorfan,* scrape.]—**scurf'y,** *a.* [SCURF'I-ER; SCURF'I-EST.] Covered with, resembling, or consisting of scurf; scabby.—**scurf'i-ness,** *n.*

scur'ri-lous, 1 skur'ı-lus; 2 sc̆ür'ı-lŭs, *a.* Grossly offensive or vulgar; opprobrious. [< L. *scurrilis,* < *scurra,* jester.] **scur'ril;** **scur'rile†.—scur-ril'i-ty,** *n.* Coarse, vulgar abuse. **—scur'ri-lous-ly,** *adv.*—**scur'ri-lous-ness,** *n.*

scur'ry, 1 skur'ı; 2 sc̆ür'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SCUR'RIED; SCUR'-RY-ING.] To move, or cause to move, precipitately; scamper. **II.** *n.* [SCUR'RIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** The act of scurrying; a precipitate movement. **2.** A flurry; whirl. **3.** A short fast run or race on horseback. [< SCOUR[2], *v.*] **skur'ry†.**

scur'vy, 1 skûr'vı; 2 sc̆ûr'vy, *a.* [SCUR'VI-ER; SCUR'VI-EST.] **1.** Meanly low or contemptible; base. **2.†** Afflicted with scurvy; also, scabby. [For SCURFY.] Syn.: see BAD; BASE.—**scur'vi-ly,** *adv.*—**scur'vi-ness,** *n.*

scur'vy, *n.* A disease characterized by livid spots under the skin, by swollen and bleeding gums, and by great prostration: caused by continued use of salt meats, as on shipboard, without fresh vegetables. [< LL. *scorbutus* (see SCORBUTIC); confused with SCURVY, *a.*]—**scur'vy-grass",** *n.* A biennial herb (*Cochlearia officinalis*) highly prized by arctic explorers as a remedy for scurvy; also, early winter cress.

scut, 1 skut; 2 sc̆ut. [Prov. Eng.] **I**[d]. *vt.* To dock (an animal's tail). **II.** *a.* Short.—**scut,** *n.* A short tail. [= SHORT.]

scu'tage, 1 skiū'tıj; 2 sc̆ū'tag, *n. Old Eng. Law.* An assessment levied on each knight's fee, for furnishing the army.

scu'tate, 1 skiū'tēt; 2 sc̆ū'tāt, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Covered with shield-like plates. (2) Resembling a large scale. **2.** *Bot.* Buckler-shaped. [< L. *scutum,* shield.] **scu'tel-late‡.**

Scu'ta-ri, *n.* Same as SKUTARI.

scutch[1], 1 skuch; 2 sc̆uch, *vt.* **1.** To dress, as textile fiber, by beating. **2.** To separate the woody parts from the valuable fiber of (flax, etc.). [< L.OF *executio,* shake out.]—**scutch'er,** *n.*

scutch'eon, 1 skuch'ən; 2 sc̆uch'on, *n.* **1.** An escutcheon. **2.** A metal plate or shield; a name-plate or the like. [Contr. of ESCUTCHEON.]

scute, 1 skiūt; 2 sc̆ūt, *n. Zool.* A thin plate or scale: scutellum.

scu-tel'lum, 1 skiu-tel'um; 2 sc̆ū-tĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A small shield or plate; scale. [< L. *scutum,* shield.] **scu-tel'la‡.** **—scu'tel-lar,** *a.*—**scu-tel-late,** *a.* **1.** Platter-like; shield-shaped. **2.** Covered with transverse scales. **scu'tel-lat"ed‡.** **—scu"tel-la'tion,** *n. Ornith.* The presence or the arrangement of the scales on a bird's tarsus and toes.—**scu'ti-form,** *a.* Shield-shaped.

scut'tle[1], ⟩ 1 skut'l; 2 sc̆ut'l, *vt.* [SCUT'TLED, SCUT'LD[F];

scut'l[F], ⟨ SCUT'TLING.] To sink (a ship) by making holes in the bottom. **skut'tle‡.**

scut'tle[2], *vi.* To run in, or as in, great haste; scurry.

scut'tle[1], ⟩ *n.* **1.** A small opening or hatchway with movable

scut'l[F], ⟨ lid or cover, especially in the roof of a house, wall, or deck, side or bottom of a ship; also, the lid closing such an opening. **2.** Any hole. [< D.[OF] *schoot,* lap, bosom.] **skut'tle‡.** [ening the pace..

scut'tle[2], *n.* A hurried run; hence, something that aids in quick-

scut'tle[3], *n.* **1.** A metal vessel or hod for coal. **2.** Rarely, a vessel or pail for other purposes. **2†.** A broad shallow basket or dish; a platter. [< L.AE *scutella,* tray.]

scu'tum, 1 skiū'tum; 2 sc̆ū'tŭm, *n.* [SCU'TA, *pl.*] **1.** The large oval or rectangular shield of the Roman legionaries. **2.** *Zool.* Some plate-like piece or part; a large scale.

scye, 1 sai; 2 sȳ, *n.* [Cant.] The armhole of a garment. [< Ice. *sejđ,* slice.]

Scyl'la, 1 sil'a; 2 sȳl'a, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A six-headed sea-monster with a voice like the yelp of a dog, that dwelt in a cave by the sea. Opposite Scylla dwelt Charybdis. **2.** A rock in the Strait of Messina on the Italian coast opposite Charybdis on the Sicilian side. See CHARYBDIS.

scy'phi-, ⟩ 1 sai'fi-, sai'fo-; 2 sȳ'fi-, sȳ'fo-. Directly or

scy'pho-, ⟨ through Latin from Greek *skyphos,* cup: combining forms.—**scy'phi-form,** *a. Bot.* Goblet- or cup-shaped. —**scy"pho-zo'an,** *n.* Any of a subclass (*Scyphozoa*) of cœlenterates including the sea-anemones, corals, and jelly-fish.—**scy"pho-zo'an,** *a.*

Scy'ros, *n.* Same as SKYROS.

scythe, ⟩ 1 saith; 2 sȳth. **I.** *vt.* To cut or mow as with a

sithe[E], ⟨ scythe. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long curved blade for mowing, reaping, etc., fixed at an angle to a long bent handle or snath; the implement so formed. **2.** A curved blade attached to the axles or wheels of some ancient war-chariots. [AS. *sithe.*]

Scyth'i-a, 1 sith'ı-ə; 2 sȳth'i-a, *n.* An ancient country along the N. shore of the Black Sea.—**Scyth'i-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scythians, their country, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the ancient stock dwelling along the north shore of the Black Sea. **2.** A Scythian language of the Ural-Altaic group.—**Scyth-ian lamb,** the woolly rootstalk of an Asiatic fern (*Dicksonia barometz*).

s. d., *abbr.* [L.] *Sine die* (without day).

S. D., S. Dak. (official), *abbr.* South Dakota.

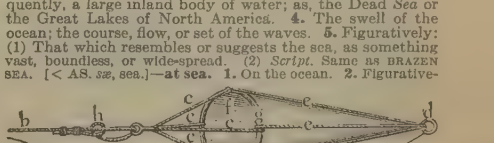
'sdeath, 1 zdeth; 2 gdēth, *interj.* An exclamation of anger, impatience, surprize, or emphasis. [Cor. of *God's death.*]

se-, *prefix.* Apart. [< L. *se-,* by oneself, < *se,* oneself.]

Se, *abbr.* Selenium.

S. E., *abbr.* Southeast, southeastern.

sea, 1 sı; 2 sē, *n.* **1.** The great body of salt water covering the larger portion of the earth's surface; the ocean. **2.** A large or considerable body of oceanic water partly or almost entirely enclosed by land; as, the Adriatic *Sea.* **3.** Less frequently, a large inland body of water; as, the Dead *Sea* or the Great Lakes of North America. **4.** The swell of the ocean; the course, flow, or set of the waves. **5.** Figuratively: (1) That which resembles or suggests the sea, as something vast, boundless, or wide-spread. (2) *Script.* Same as BRAZEN SEA. [< AS. *sæ,* sea.]—**at sea.** **1.** On the ocean. **2.** Figurative-



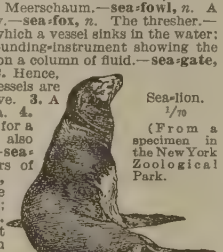
Sea-Anchor.

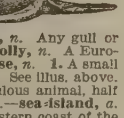
a, tripping line; *b,* tow line; *c, c, c, c,* four-part bridle; *d,* tripping line ring; *e, e,* roping fore and aft the drag; *f,* mouth of drag; *g,* iron ring around mouth of drag; *h,* place where hawser is bent on to drag.

ly, at a loss what to do or how to act; in bewilderment or perplexity.—**the seven seas,** the North and the South Atlantic, the North and the South Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic oceans.—**sea'-an'chor,** *n.* A float, to which by means of a hawser, a vessel may ride out a gale.—**sea'-a-nem"-o-ne,** *n.* A soft-bodied marine animal that attaches itself to rocks, etc., whose coloring and outspread tentacles suggest a

flower.—**sea-bass,** *n.* A dusky-brown or black food-fish (*Centropristis striatus*), common from Cape Cod to Florida. **black' fish†; black sea-bass‡.**—**sea-bean,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various bean-like seeds of plants of the bean family, washed up by the sea after being brought by ocean-currents from their native country. **2.** Any of various plants on which these beans grow. —**sea'board".** **I.** *a.* Bordering on the sea. **II.** *n.* The seashore or seacoast. **sea'bord"†.**—**sea-boy§,** *n.* A sailor boy.—**sea-breach,** *n.* The breaking of a dike or embankment by the sea.—**sea-bread,** *n.* An unsalted hard biscuit used at sea. —**sea-bream,** *n.* Any of several Old World sparoid food-fishes; specif., a common migratory species (*Pagellus centrodontus*).—**sea-breeze,** *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land.—**sea-calf,** *n.* The common seal.—**sea-coal,** *n.* **1.** Coal dug from the earth: so called formerly to distinguish it from charcoal, because it was brought to London by sea. **2‡.** [U. S.] Soft coal as distinguished from anthracite.—**sea'coast",** *n.* The seashore.—**sea-coconut,** *n.* The fruit of a palm-tree (*Lodoicea sechellarum*).—**sea-cow,** *n.* **1.** A toothless aquatic arctic mammal attaining a length of about 25 feet. **2.** The walrus. **3.** The hippopotamus. —**sea-cucumber,** *n.* A large holothurian found on both coasts of the Atlantic: named from the form it commonly assumes.—**sea-dog,** *n.* **1.** The harbor-seal. **2.** [Cal., U. S.] The California sea-lion. **3.** The piked or spiny dogfish. **4.** A buccaneer or piratical privateer; also, an old sailor, or one very fond of the sea. **5.** Same as FOG-DOG.—**sea-ear,** *n.* A gastropod having an ear-shaped shell; abalone.—**sea-egg,** *n.* A sea-urchin.—**sea-elephant,** *n.* A large antarctic seal having the nose in the male prolonged into a flexible proboscis. **el'e-phant-seal"‡.**—**sea-fan,** *n.* A coral with fan-like branches.—**sea'far"er,** *n.* A seaman. Syn.: see SAILOR.—**sea'far"ing,** *a.* Following the sea as a calling.—**sea-fight,** *n.* A conflict between vessels on the high seas.—**sea-floor,** *n.* The bottom of the sea.—**sea-flower,** *n.* A sea-anemone or related anthozoan.—**sea-foam,** *n.* **1.** Foam of the ocean. **2.** *Mineral.* Meerschaum.—**sea-fowl,** *n.* A sea-bird or sea-birds collectively.—**sea-fox,** *n.* The thresher.—**sea-gage,** *n.* **1.** The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; the draft of a vessel. **2.** A sounding-instrument showing the depth of water by the pressure on a column of fluid.—**sea-gate,** *n.* **1.** A long rolling swell. **2.** Hence, the condition in which two vessels are when thrown together by a wave. **3.** A convenient approach to the sea. **4.** One of an outer pair of gates for a dock or tidal basin. Written also **sea-gat,** in senses 1 and 2.—**sea-girt,** *a.* Surrounded by waters of the sea or ocean.—**sea'go"ing,** *a.* **1.** Adapted for use on the ocean. **2.** Skilful in navigation; seafaring.—**sea-gown,** *n.* **1.** Any gown suitable for work at sea. **2†.** A frock formerly worn by seamen.—**sea-green.** **I.** *a.* Of a bluish-green color. **II.** *n.* A deep bluish green, as sea-water.—**sea-gull,** *n.* Any gull or large tern.—**sea-hog,** *n.* A porpoise.—**sea-holly,** *n.* A European coarse herb (genus *Eryngium*).—**sea-horse,** *n.* **1.** A small fish having a head resembling that of a horse. See illus. above. **2.** A hippopotamus. **3.** A walrus. **4.** A fabulous animal, half horse and half fish, such as Neptune drives.—**sea-island,** *a.* Designating certain islands along the southeastern coast of the United States.—**sea-island cotton,** a valuable long-staple variety of cotton grown in the sea-island region.—**sea-kale,** *n.* A hardy perennial herb (*Crambe maritima*) of the mustard family cultivated for its edible young shoots.—**sea-king,** *n.* A viking as a maritime leader.—**sea-lavender,** *n.* Any of a genus (*Limonium*) of mostly Old World maritime herbs.—**sea-lawyer,** *n.* A sailor given to criticizing and querying at every opportunity.—**sea-legs,** *n. pl.* [Colloq.] The power to adapt oneself easily to the motion of a ship.—**sea-letter,** *n.* An official protective document carried by a neutral ship in time of war, showing her nationality, the character of her cargo, the names of her owner and captain, and her ports of departure and entrance. —**sea-lettuce,** *n.* A green seaweed often used for food.—**sea-level,** *n.* The level continuous with that of the surface of the ocean at mean tide.—**sea-lily,** *n.* A crinoid, especially an existing one.—**sea-line,** *n.* The horizon at sea.—**sea-lion,** *n.* One of various large, eared seals. See illus. above.—**sea-lungwort,** *n.* An American plant (*Mertensia maritima*), with white flowers.—**sea-maid,** *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A sea-nymph or a mermaid. **sea-maiden‡.**—**sea'man,** *n.* A mariner; sailor; as opposed to *landsman.*—**sea'man-like",** *a.* Manifesting good seamanship.—**sea'man-ly,** *a.*—**sea'man-ship,** *n.* Skill in navigation.—**sea-mark,** *n.* Any landmark that serves as a guide in navigation; a beacon; lighthouse.—**sea-maw,** *n.* [Scot.] A sea-mew.—**sea-mew,** *n.* A gull, especially the European mew. **sea-mell‡.**—**sea-mile,** *n.* A geographical or nautical mile.—**sea-monster,** *n.* Some huge or terrifying marine creature.—**sea-mouse,** *n.* One of a family (*Aphroditidæ*) of sea-worms with iridescent hair-like setæ.—**sea-onion,** *n.* *Bot.* The officinal squill (*Scilla maritima*).—**sea-otter,** *n.* An otter-like carnivore of the rocky shores of the North Pacific. The fur, deep and rich, of a silvery-gray brown superficially, liver-brown beneath, is the most valuable known to commerce.—**sea-pen,** *n.* A polyp, having a rod-like base with the polyps borne on lateral pinnæ, giving the appearance of a feather.—**sea'port",** *n.* A harbor so situated as to provide for the accommodation and security of vessels, or a town located on such a harbor.—**sea-power,** *n.* **1.** A nation of great naval importance. **2.** The naval strength of a nation.—**sea-purse,** *n.* The rectangular capsule enclosing the eggs of certain sharks and rays. See illus. in preceding col.—**sea-raven,** *n.* **1.** A deep-water sculpin. **2.** The cormorant.—**sea-risk,** *n.* Danger or hazard at sea; specifically, in marine insurance, a peril of the sea.—**sea-robin,** *n.* One of various gurnards.—**sea-room,** *n.* Sufficient offing for a vessel to be maneuvered.—**sea'scape,** *n.* **1.** A picturesque ocean view. **2.** A picture presenting a marine view.—**sea-serpent,** *n.* A snake-like animal, of monstrous size, believed by many to inhabit the ocean in very limited numbers.—**sea'shore",** *n.* Land adjacent to or bordering on the ocean.—**sea'sick",** *a.* Suffering from seasickness.—**sea'sick"ness,** *n.* Nausea, dizziness, and prostration caused by the motion of a vessel.—**sea'side".** **I.** *a.* Beside the sea. **II.** *n.* The seashore, especially as a place of resort.—**sea-snake,** *n.* **1.** A venomous fish-eating snake, of tropical seas, especially of the Indian ocean. **2.** A sea-serpent.—**sea-squirt,** *n.* A tunicate.—**sea-tangle,** *n.* A large brown seaweed of the temperate zones.—**sea-term,** *n.* A nautical term.—**sea-trout,** *n.* **1.** A trout that descends to the sea after spawning. **2.** A weakfish.—**sea-turtle,** *n.* A marine chelonian.—**sea-tortoise‡.**—**sea-unicorn,** *n.* The narwhal.—**sea-urchin,** *n.* An echinoderm with a variously shaped shell bearing numerous spines.—**sea-wall,** *n.* **1.** A wall or an embankment for preventing the encroachments of the sea or for breaking the force of the waves. **2.** A ridge of stones, etc., washed up by the sea.—**sea-walled,** *a.* Girt around or protected by the sea, as by a wall.—**sea'ward.** **I.** *a.* Being toward the sea. **II.** *adv.* In the direction of the sea. **sea'wards‡.**—**sea'way",** *n.* **1.** A way over the sea or progress through the waves. **2.** A rough sea.—**sea'weed",** *n.* **1.** A plant of a class (*Algæ*) living in the sea. **2.** Any plant growing in the sea. Seaweeds abound especially in warm waters, and are widely distributed.—**sea-wolf,** *n.* **1.** A wolf-fish. **2.** The European bass. **3.** A viking; pirate.—**sea'wor"thy,** *a.* In fit condition for a voyage: said of a vessel. Syn.: see STANCH.—**sea'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*

Sea-horse. 1/4

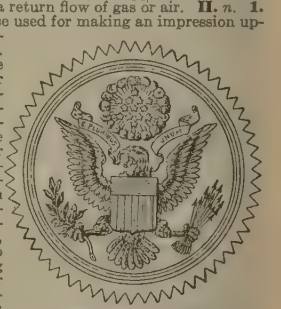

Sea-lion. 1/70
(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.)


Sea-purse. 1/2
A shark's egg, opened, to show the embryo fish within.

Sea-robin. 1/8

seacet, *v.* Same as CEASE.—**seacyd†,** *pp.*

seal[1], 1 sil; 2 sēl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fasten up or enclose securely with or as with a seal. **2.** Hence, to close tightly, or to keep secret. **3.** To affix a seal to (a writing) for authentication. **4.** To stamp or otherwise impress a seal upon, in verification of weight, fineness, or capacity. **5.** To establish or settle beyond question; confirm. **6.** *Eccl.* To sign with the cross; also, to baptize or to confirm; in Mormon usage, to marry (a woman to a man). **7.** *Build.* To secure, set, or fill up, as with plaster. **8.** In hydraulics, etc., to supply with a device or trap for preventing a return flow of gas or air. **II.** *n.* **1.** An instrument or device used for making an impression upon some tenacious substance, as wax or wafer. **2.** The impression made upon the wax or wafer affixed to an instrument or upon the substance of the instrument itself. **3.** The wax, wafer, or similar token affixed to a document; also, an impression, scroll, or mark on the paper. **4.** A substance employed to secure a letter, door, lid, wrapper, joint, etc., to prevent its being opened, penetrated, or tampered with. **5.** Anything that confirms or ratifies; a pledge; authentication. **6.** Any instrumentality that keeps something close, secret, or unknown. **7.** *Eccl.* The sign of the cross, a sacrament, or anything considered as a pledge of the Divine favor. **8.** *Plumbing.* The fluid filling the trap of a drainage-pipe and preventing the upward flow of gas; a water-seal. [< OF. *seel,* < L. *sigillum,* dim. of *signum,* mark, sign.] Syn.: see RATIFY; SHUT.—**seal'er,** *n.* An official who inspects weights and measures, or a person deputed to affix official seals.—**seal'ing-wax",** *n.* A mixture, as of shellac and turpentine with a pigment, used for making seals, as on letters. **seal'wax"‡.**—**seal'-ring",** *n.* A ring on which, or on the stone of which, a seal is engraved.


Great Seal of the United States.

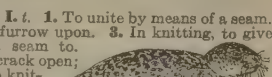
seal[2]. **I.** *vi.* To hunt seals. **II.** *n.* An aquatic carnivorous mammal, mostly of high latitudes, of which some species, as the **fur-seal,** yield valuable fur. Seals feed mostly on fish, and congregate on seacoast rocks, ice-floes, etc., in the breeding-season. See illus. on next page. [< AS. *seal,* seal.]—**eared seal,** one of a family (*Otariidæ*) of seals, which includes the sea-lions and fur seals.—**Hud'son seal,** muskrat fur dyed

to imitate seal.—**seal'er**[2], *n.* A person or ship employed in the trade of hunting seals.—**seal'er-y**, *n.* A seal-hunting station.—**seal'skin"**, *n.* **1.** The under fur of the fur-seal, when prepared for use by the removal of the long hairs and dyeing dark brown. **2.** A coat made of this fur.

sealch, 1 selk *or* selH; 2 sēlc *or* sēlH, *n.* [Scot. or Ir.] A seal or sea-calf. **sealgh**†.

seam, 1 sim; 2 sēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite by means of a seam. **2.** To inflict a cut or furrow upon. **3.** In knitting, to give the appearance of a seam to.

II. *i.* **1.** To crease or crack open; become fissured. **2.** In knitting, to form seams.



Seal. 1/40

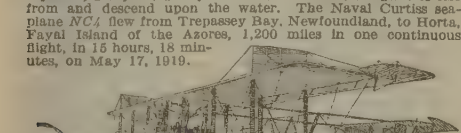
seam[1], *n.* **1.** A visible line of junction between parts. **2.** A crack; fissure; rent. **3.** A ridge made in joining two pieces or left by a mold upon a casting. **4.** A scar or cicatrix; also, a wrinkle. **5.** *Geol.* A thin layer or stratum of rock. **6.** A suture. **7.** [Dial. & Archaic.] Sewing, or a piece of sewing. [< AS. *sēam*, < *siwian*, sew.]—**seam'less,** *a.* Having no seam.—**seam'ster**‖, *n.* A person employed in sewing.—**seam'stress,** *n.* A woman skilled in needlework. **semp'stress**‡.—**seam'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of seams, as the wrong side of a garment. **2.** Hence, figuratively, showing the worst aspect; as, the *seamy* side.

seam[2]†, *n.* Any kind of grease; hence, fatness.

sé"ance', 1 sē'ȧns'; 2 sę"ȧnç', *n.* A session or sitting, as of persons seeking spiritualistic manifestations. [F.]

sean'na-chie, 1 sen'(*or* shen')ə-hi; 2 sēn'(*or* shēn')ə-hī, *n.* Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes. [< Gael. *seanachaidh*, < *sean*, old, + *cuis*, affair.]

sea'plane, 1 sī'plēn; 2 sē'plān, *n.* An air-plane designed to rise from and descend upon the water. The Naval Curtiss sea-plane *NC-4* flew from Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, to Horta, Fayal Island of the Azores, 1,200 miles in one continuous flight, in 15 hours, 18 minutes, on May 17, 1919.



Sea-plane *NC-4*. (*Curtiss Corporation.*)

sear, 1 sir; 2 sēr. **I.** *v.* **1.** To wither or cause to wither; dry up. **2.** To cauterize. **3.** To render callous or insensible; harden. **II.** *a.* Dried or blasted; withered. [< AS. *sēdrian*, wither.] **sere**†.

sear, *n.* The pawl in a gun-lock, which holds the hammer at half or full cock. [< F. *serre*, < L. *sera*, lock, < *sero*, join.]

search, } 1 sɜrch; 2 sėrch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To explore thoroughly,

serch', } as if to find something concealed or lost; subject to search. **2.** To scrutinize, as for information or better knowledge. **3.** To try or examine, as by probing or testing. **4.** Hence, to attain to complete knowledge concerning: commonly with *out*. **II.** *i.* To seek or look carefully. [< F. *chercher*, seek, < L. *circus*, ring.] Syn.: see EXAMINE; HUNT.—**search'a-bl**(e[2], *a.*—**search'er,** *n.*—**search'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Investigating minutely. **2.** Keenly penetrating.—**search'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**search'ing-ness,** *n.*

search, *n.* **1.** The act of seeking or looking diligently. **2.** Investigation; inquiry. **3.** *Inter. Law.* Same as RIGHT OF SEARCH. See under RIGHT.—**search'-light",** *n.* A powerful electric arc-light set in a reflector, and so mounted that a beam of intensely brilliant light may be thrown in various directions for search or signaling.—**s.-warrant,** *n.* A warrant directing an officer to search a house or other specified place for things alleged to be unlawfully concealed there.

sea'son, 1 sī'zn; 2 sē'ȧn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To increase the relish or savor of. **2.** To render more suitable for use; especially, to prepare, by drying or hardening, as timber. **3.** To add zest to; to make piquant; spice or flavor. **4.** To mitigate or qualify by admixture; moderate. **5.** To fit for use; inure; habituate; mature. **6**†. To make fit or suitable; prepare. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become dry and hard, as lumber. **2.** To become mature; grow fit for use; become acclimated, as a human being.—**sea'son-er,** *n.* One who or that which seasons.—**sea'son-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process by which something, as lumber, is rendered fit for use. **2.** Something added to food to give relish; hence, figuratively, something added to increase enjoyment or to relieve monotony. **3.** Acclimation.

sea'son, *n.* **1.** A division of the year as determined by the earth's position with respect to the sun, and as marked by the temperature, moisture, vegetation, etc. The ancient Greeks had three seasons, spring, summer, and winter (Homer and Hesiod); the fourth (autumn) appears first in Alcman, which four seasons are still used. **2.** A period of time. **3.** *Eccl.* Any of the periods into which the Christian year is divided. **4.** A period characterized by special activity in some specified direction: usually with the definite article; as, the operatic *season*. **5.** A fit or suitable time. **6**†. Something that imparts relish; seasoning. [< F. *saison*, < L. *satio(n-)*, planting, < *sero*, sow.] Syn.: see OPPORTUNITY; TIME.—**in season.** **1.** In condition and obtainable for use; as, clams are *in season* during the summer. **2.** In good or sufficient time, opportunely. **3.** Open to be killed or taken by permission of the law.—**sea'son-a-bl**(e[2], *a.* Being in keeping with the season; done at the proper time. Syn.: see CONVENIENT.—**sea'son-a-bl**(e-ness[2], *n.*—**sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*—**sea'son-al,** *a.* Characteristic of, or occurring at, a certain season.—**sea'son-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process by which something is seasoned. **2.** That which seasons; something added to food to give it a higher relish.

seat, 1 sīt; 2 sēt. **I**[2]. *vt.* **1.** To place on a seat or seats; cause to sit down. **2.** To have seats for. **3.** To fix or set firmly or in place; locate; settle; station. **4.** To fix a seat on; renew or repair the seat or bottom of. **5.** To equip or furnish with seats. **6.** To allot the seats of for a period, as in some churches. **II.** *n.* **1.** That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool, or any other thing similarly used. **2.** That part of a thing upon which one rests in sitting, or upon which an object or another part rests. **3.** That part of the person which sustains the weight of the body in sitting, or the corresponding portion of a garment. **4.** The place where anything is situated, settled, or established; as, the *seat* of pain; site. **5.** Specifically, a place of abode; an estate or mansion. **6.** The privilege or right of sitting; specif., in a stock exchange, a membership. **7.** The manner of sitting, as on horseback. **8.** *Mech.* A surface or part upon which the base of anything rests. [< AS. *sēt*, place to sit in ambush, < *sittan*, sit.]—**seat'-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of placing on or providing with a seat or seats. **2.** Any fabric, as haircloth or plush, for upholstering seats, as of chairs or sofas. **3.** *Mach.* A fitted support or base, as a cast-iron bed; a seat.

Se-at'tle, 1 si-at'ĭ; 2 se-ăt'ĭ, *n.* A seaport on Puget Sound, Washington; pop. 315,652; seat of **University of Washington.**

sea'wan, 1 sī'wɑn; sē'wɑn, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Wampum: a term used by the Dutch colonists of the Hudson river valley. **sea'wane**‡; **sea'want**‡.

sea'ware", 1 sī'wār"; 2 sē'wār", *n.* Seaweed; especially, coarse seaweed thrown up on the beach: used for manure and other purposes. [< AS. *sæwār*, < *sæ*, sea, + *wār*, weed.]

se-ba'ceous, 1 si-bē'shus; 2 se-bā'shŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, appearing like, or secreting fat; fatty; oily. [< L. *sebaceus*, < *sebum*, suet.]

se-bac'ic, 1 si-bas'ik; 2 se-bac'ic, *a.* Of or derived from fat. **se'bic**†.—**sebacic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O_4$) contained in various oils, from which it is obtained by distillation. **sebic acid**‡.

Se-bas'ti-an, 1 si-bas'ti-ən *or* -bas'chən; 2 se-bās'ti-an *or* -bās'-chan, *n.* A masculine personal name. D. Sw. **Se-bas'ti-aan,** 1 sē-būs'ti-ɑn, 2 sę-bās'ti-ăn; F. **Sé"bas"tien',** 1 sē"bɑs"tyăn', 2 sę"bās"tyăn'; G. **Se-bas'ti-an,** 1 sē-bɑs'ti-ɑn, 2 sę-bās'tĭ-ăn; It. **Se-bas"ti-a'no,** 1 sē-bɑs"ti-ä'no, 2 sę-bās"ti-ä'no; L. **Se-bas"-ti-a'nus,** 1 si-bas"ti-ē'nus, 2 se-bās"ti-ā'nŭs; Pg. **Se-bas"ti-ão',** 1 sē-bɑs"ti-ouñ', 2 sę-bās"ti-ouñ'; Rus. **Se-vas"ti-an',** 1 sē-vɑs"ti-ɑn', 2 sę-vās"tĭ-ăn'.

Se-bas'to-pol, 1 si-bas'to-pōl; 2 se-bās'to-pōl, *n.* A fortified seaport in the Crimea, Russia; pop. 62,000; captured by English and French, Sept. 20, 1855; occupied by the Germans, May 1, 1918.

Se-bat', 1 se-bāt'; 2 sē-bāt', *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish month. See under HEBREW.

se-bif'er-ous, 1 si-bif'ər-us; 2 se-bif'er-ŭs, *a.* *Biol.* Secreting or producing fat or fatty matter; sebaceous; as, *sebiferous* glands; *sebiferous* plants. [< L. *sebum*, tallow, + *ferō*, bear.] **se-bip'-a-rous**‡.

seb"or-rhe'a, 1 seb"o-rī'ə; 2 sēb"o-rē'ȧ, *n.* Same as STEARRHEA. [< L. *sebum*, tallow, + Gr. *rheō*, flow.] **seb"or-rhœ'a**‡.

se'bum, 1 sī'bum; 2 sē'bŭm, *n.* A fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands. [< L. *sebum*, tallow.]

sec, 1 sek; 2 sēc, *a.* [F.] Dry: said of wines. **sec'co**‡ [It.].

Sec., *abbr.* Secretary.—**sec.,** *abbr.* Secant, second, *secundum* (L., according to).—**sec., sect.,** *abbr.* Section.

se'cant, 1 sī'kənt; 2 sē'cant. **I.** *a.* Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting. **II.** *n.* *Math.* A straight line that intersects a curve or figure; especially, in trigonometry, a line drawn from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc to the tangent drawn from the other extremity of the same arc. [< L. *secan(t-)s*, ppr. of *seco*, cut.]

se-cede', 1 si-sīd'; 2 se-cēd', *vi.* [SE-CED'ED[2]; SE-CED'ING.] To withdraw from union, fellowship, or association, especially from a political or religious body. [< L. *se-*, aside, + *cedo*, go.]—**se-ced'er,** *n.*—**se-ces'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of seceding. **2.** Specif. (*U. S. Hist.*), the attempted withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union in 1860–1861.—**se-ces'sion-ism,** *n.* The principles or doctrine of secession.—**se-ces'sion-ist,** *n.* One who favors secession, as of the Southern States in 1860–1861.

se-cern', 1 si-sɜrn'; 2 se-cėrn', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To separate; also, to distinguish. **2.** *Physiol.* To secrete. [< L. *secerno*, < *se-*, aside, + *cerno*, separate.]—**se-cern'ment,** *n.*

seck, 1 sek; 2 sĕk, *a.* Barren; profitless; unenforceable by distress. [< F. *sec* (< L. *siccus*), dry.]

seck'el, 1 sek'l; 2 sĕk'l, *n.* A variety of small, brownish, sweet pear. [< Mr. *Seckel*, of Pennsylvania, its introducer.] **sick'le-pear"**‡.

Sec. Leg., *abbr.* Secretary of Legation.

se-clude', 1 si-klūd'; 2 se-clud', *vt.* [SE-CLUD'ED[4]; SE-CLUD'-ING.] To remove and keep apart, as from company or society; withdraw from others; spend (as time) apart from others: often reflexively; as, to *seclude* oneself. [< L. *se-* aside, + *claudo*, shut.]—**se-clud'ed,** *pa.* Separated or living apart from others. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**se-clu'sion,** *n.* **1.**

The act of secluding; solitude; retirement. **2.** A secluded place.
Syn.: privacy, retirement, retreat, secrecy, separation, solitude. See RETIREMENT: SOLITUDE.—Ant.: crowd, multitude, numbers, publicity, society, throng, world.—Prep.: the seclusion *of* the study; *from* the world.—**se-clu'siv**(es), *a.* Having a tendency to seclusion.

sec'ond[d], 1 sek'ənd; 2 sĕc'ond, *vt.* **1.** To act as a supporter or assistant of; promote. **2.** In deliberative bodies, to support formally, as a motion, resolution, etc., as a prerequisite to discussion or adoption. **3**‖. To follow in the next place; succeed. **4**‖. To repeat, duplicate, or equal. Syn.: see AID; HELP. —**sec'ond-er,** *n.* One who seconds, supports, or approves what is attempted, moved, or proposed by another.

sec'ond, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the first: the ordinal of *two.* **2.** Ranking next to or below the first or best; of inferior quality or value; secondary; subordinate. **3.** Identical in character with another or preceding one; another; other. **4.** *Mus.* Lower in pitch, or rendering a lower part than the principal one. [F., < L. *secundus,* following, < *sequor,* follow.]—**Second Advent,** the expected second coming of Christ to judge the world.—**S. Adventist,** same as ADVENTIST.—**S. Coming,** same as S. ADVENT.—**sec'on-da-ry. I.** *a.* **1.** Of second rank, grade, or influence; subordinate; second-rate; subsequent; resultant. **2.** *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the secondaries. **3.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or noting an induced current or its circuit, especially in an induction-coil. **4.** [S-] *Geol.* Belonging to or occurring in the Mesozoic era. **5.** *Chem.* Formed by replacing the hydrogen of the group CH_2 in the molecules of certain organic compounds; as, a *secondary* alcohol. **6.** *Mineral.* Subsequent in origin; involving some chemical or physical change of the original mineral: contrasted with *primary* (mineral). **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One who acts in a secondary or subordinate capacity; an assistant; a deputy or delegate. **2.** Anything of secondary size, position, or importance. **3.** *Astron.* (1) A secondary circle. (2) A secondary planet; a satellite. **4.** *Ornith.* One of the feathers that grow on the second joint or forearm of a bird's wing. **5.** *Entom.* One of the hind wings of an insect. **6.** [S-] *Geol.* The secondary rocks, or the era in which they were formed; the Mesozoic.—**secondary elaboration** (*Psychol.*), the subconscious construction of a logically connected plot out of dream material. —**s. mineral,** see SECONDARY, *a.*, 6.—**s. salt,** a salt, such as disodium hydrogen phosphate (Na_2HPO_4) obtained by displacing a second atom of hydrogen in a polybasic acid, as phosphoric (H_3PO_4).—**s. school,** one imparting instruction between the elementary grades and the college course.—**sec'on-da-ri-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a secondary manner. **2.** In the second order, place, or rank.—**sec'ond-class",** *a.* Ranking next below the first or best.—**s.-hand,** *a.* **1.** Having been previously owned or used by another; not new. **2.** Received from another; not direct from the original source; as, *second-hand* information. **3.** Employed in handling stock at second hand. **4.** Of inferior grade; being a poor imitation; as, a *second-hand* statesman.—**s.-hand[1],** *n.* That which is second-hand; a poor imitation.—**s.-hand[2],** *n.* The hand that marks the seconds on a clock or a watch. **sec'onds-hand‡.**—**s.-rate. I.***a.* Second in quality, size, rank, importance, etc.; second-class. **II.** *n.* That which is second-rate.—**s. sight,** a faculty attributed to or claimed by certain persons, and alleged to enable them to foretell the future and to discern events occurring at distant places.—**s.-sighted,** *a.* Having the second sight.

sec'ond[1], *n.* **1.** The one next after the first in position, rank, importance, or quality. **2.** An attendant who supports or aids another, as in a duel. **3.** *pl.* An article of merchandise of second grade or inferior quality. **4.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below in the diatonic scale. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the resulting dissonance. (4) A second or subordinate part, instrument, or voice.—**major second,** in music, a second between whose tones is a difference of pitch of a step.

sec'ond[2], *n.* **1.** A unit of time, $^1/_{60}$ of a minute. **2.** A unit of angular measure, $^1/_{60}$ of a minute of arc. **3.** In the duodecimal notation, $^1/_{12}$ of an inch or prime. [< F. *seconde,* < LL. *secunda,* < L. *secundus;* see SECOND, *a.*]

se-conde', 1 si-kond' *or* (*F.*) sə-gōnd'; 2 se-cônd' *or* (*F.*) sə-gôd', *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* The second position in fencing. See illus. under FENCING.

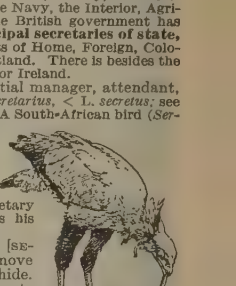
sec'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.

se-con'do, 1 sē-kŏn'do; 2 sẹ-cŏn'do, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The second part in concerted music, especially in a pianoforte duet; also, the performance of this part.

sec'par, 1 sek'pär; 2 sĕk'pär, *n. Astron.* Same as PARSEC.

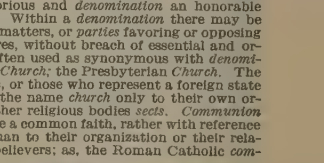
se'cret, 1 sī'kret; 2 sē'crĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Kept separate or hidden from view or knowledge. (1) Kept from all persons except the individual or individuals concerned. (2) Not immediately apparent; unseen; occult. **2.** Affording privacy; secluded. **3.** Good at keeping secrets; close-mouthed. **4.** *Liturgy.* Low; half audible; as, the *secret* prayers. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something not to be told. **2.** A thing undiscovered or unknown. **3.** An underlying reason; that which, when known, explains; key. **4.** A secret contrivance. **5**§. Secrecy. [F., < L. *secretus,* pp. of *secerno,* < *se-,* aside, + *cerno,* separate.]
Syn.: clandestine, concealed, covered, covert, furtive, hid, hidden, latent, mysterious, obscure, occult, private, recondite, retired, unknown, unrevealed, unseen, veiled. See MYSTERIOUS.—Ant.: aboveboard, apparent, clear, evident, manifest, obvious, plain, transparent, unconcealed, undisguised.—**in secret,** in privacy or secrecy; in a secret place.—**s. service,** a government service for the detection of various offenses against the government, as treason, counterfeiting, illegal distilling, etc.—**se'cre-cy,** *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being secret or hidden; concealment. **2.** The character of being secretive; secretiveness. **3.** Privacy; retirement; solitude. **se'cret-ness‡.**
Syn.: see SECLUSION.—**se'cret-false"s,** *a.* Secretly untrue.—**se'cret-ly,** *adv.* In a secret or hidden manner.

sec're-ta-ry, 1 sek'rī-tē-rī; 2 sĕc're-tā-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** One who attends to correspondence, keeps records, etc. **2.** An executive officer who manages a department, as of a government.
There are at present eight of these secretaries in charge of departments of the United States government, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor. The British government has seven such secretaries, all called **principal secretaries of state,** and having charge of the departments of Home, Foreign, Colonial, War, Air, Indian affairs, and Scotland. There is besides the important historic office of **Chief S.** for Ireland.
3. A writing-desk. **4**†. A confidential manager, attendant, or friend. [< F. *secrétaire,* < LL. *secretarius,* < L. *secretus;* see SECRET, *a.*]—**sec're-ta-ry-bird",** *n.* A South-African bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius* or *secretarius*), with long legs and a crested head, that preys on serpents.—**sec"re-ta'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary.—**sec"re-ta'ri-ate,** *n.* **1.** A secretary's position. **sec're-ta-ry-ship‡. 2.** The place where a secretary transacts his business and preserves his official records. **sec"re-ta'ri-at‡.**


Secretary-bird. 1/27
(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.)

se-crete', 1 si-krīt'; 2 se-crēt', *vt.* [SECRET'ED[d]; SE-CRET'ING.] **1.** To remove or keep from observation; conceal; hide. **2.** *Physiol.* To separate or elaborate from blood or sap by the process of secretion.
Syn.: conceal. *Secrete* is a stronger word than *conceal,* and is used chiefly of such material objects as may be separated from the person, or from their ordinary surroundings, and put in unlooked-for places; a man *conceals* a scar on his face, but does not *secrete* it; a thief *secretes* stolen goods; an officer may also be said to *secrete* himself to watch the thief. See HIDE.—**se-cre'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process by which materials are separated from blood or sap and elaborated into new substances; as, the *secretion* of milk, gastric juice, or urine. Secretion in animals is generally performed by glandular epithelial cells. **2.** The substance secreted, as saliva or milk. **3.** The act of concealing. **4.** *Geol.* A deposit of mineral matter in successive coatings, filling cavities, and fissures. —**internal secretions,** bodily secretions not discharged from the body but into the blood-stream.—**se-cre'tiv**(es), *a.* **1.** Inclined to secrecy. **2.** Producing secretion. **-ly[s],** *adv.* **-ness[s],** *n.*—**se-cre'to-ry. I.** *a.* Pertaining to secretion. **II.** *n.* A secreting vessel or gland.

sect, 1 sekt; 2 sĕct, *n.* **1.** A body of persons distinguished by peculiarities of faith and practise from other bodies adhering to the same general system. Specif.: (1) The adherents collectively of a particular creed or confession; a denomination; communion. (2) Especially, an organized body of dissenters from an established or older form of faith. (3) The body of adherents of a particular philosophical system or teacher. **2.** Any number of persons united in opinion or interest; as in the state or in society; a party or fraction; an order. **3.** A kind; especially, a sex: obsolete or vulgar. **4**§. A cutting in horticulture. [< F. *secte,* < L. *secta,* faction, school, < *seco,* separate.]
Syn.: church, communion, denomination, heresy, heterodoxy, party, schism, school. *Heresy* or *heterodoxy* is a departure from the established doctrine; a *schism* is a division of the *church* either on matters of faith or practise; *schism* is applied also to non-religious organizations. A *sect* or *denomination* is an organized body of believers distinct in doctrine or practise, or in both, from others: *sect* is an opprobrious and *denomination* an honorable term for the same body. Within a *denomination* there may be *schools* differing on minor matters, or *parties* favoring or opposing certain persons or measures, without breach of essential and organic unity. *Church* is often used as synonymous with *denomination;* as, the Methodist *Church;* the Presbyterian *Church.* The members of a state *church,* or those who represent a foreign state *church,* commonly apply the name *church* only to their own organization, terming all other religious bodies *sects. Communion* designates those who share a common faith, rather with reference to their spiritual unity than to their organization or their relations to other bodies of believers; as, the Roman Catholic *communion.*


Sections.
1. Transverse section of an orange.
2. Vertical section of an apple.

—**sec-ta'ri-an. I.** *a.* Pertaining to a sect; bigoted. **II.** *n.* A member of a sect, especially if bigoted.—**sec-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* Sectarian character or tendency; excessive devotion to or zeal for a particular sect.—**sec-ta'ri-an-ize,** *vt.* To make sectarian; imbue with sectarian feeling or ideas.—**sec'ta-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A sectarian: mostly used opprobriously. **sec'ta-rist‡.**

sec'til(es, 1 sek'til; 2 sĕc'til, *a.* Admitting of being cut, especially smoothly. [< L. *sectilis,* < *seco,* cut.]

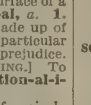
sec'tion, 1 sek'shən; 2 sĕc'shon. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make or represent in sections; separate into sections. **2.** To make a thin section of. **3.** In architects' plans, to shade so as to designate a section or sections. **II.** *n.* **1.** A separate part or divi-

sion; a portion. (1) A distinct division or portion of a book, treatise, or writing, a subdivision of a chapter; also, a division of law. (2) A distinct part of a country, community, etc. (3) [U. S.] An area of public land one mile square, containing 640 acres and constituting $^1/_{36}$ of a township. (4) A portion of a railway company's tracks for whose care a particular set of men are made responsible. (5) In a sleeping-car, a space containing two berths, one above the other. (6) *Mil.* A portion of a company or battalion told off for evolutions. (7) *Zool.* A division of a group, of indeterminate rank.

2. A representation, picture, or drawing showing a building, machine, geological formation, etc., as if cut by an intersecting plane; also, the thing so cut or viewed. **3.** A very thin slice of anything, especially for microscopic examination. **4.** *Print.* The character §, indicating a subdivision; used also as a reference-mark. **5.** The act of cutting; division by cutting, as in surgical operations. **6.** *Geom.* The figure formed by the intersection of a plane or other surface with a solid.

In mechanical drawing the following sections are distinguished: **lengthwise** or **longitudinal section**, usually representing objects as cut lengthwise through the center; **cross-s.** or **transverse s.**, cut crosswise; **horizontal s.**, cut horizontally, and usually through the center. [F., < L. *sectio(n-)*, < *seco*, cut.] Syn.: see PART.—**frozen section**, a cutting, slice or sliced surface of a frozen part: much employed in anatomy.—**sec'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a section, as of a country; local. **2.** Made up of sections.—**sec'tion-al-ism**, *n.* [U. S.] Regard for a particular section of the country rather than the whole; sectional prejudice. **sec"tion-al'i-ty‡.**—**sec'tion-al-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make sectional; limit to a particular section.—**sec"tion-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**sec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

sec'tor, 1 sek'tər *or* -tor; 2 sĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** A part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc subtended by them. **2.** A mathematical instrument consisting of two arms marked with various scales and hinged together at one end. **3.** *Mil.* A part of a front in contact with the enemy. [L. cutter, < *seco*, cut.]


Sector (1).

sec'u-lar, 1 sek'yu-lər; 2 sĕc'yŭ-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to this world or the present life; worldly, as contrasted with *religious* or *spiritual*. **2.** Brought about in the course of ages. **3.** Not bound by monastic vows; as, the *secular* clergy. **4.** Occurring or observed but once in an age or century. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) One in holy orders who is not bound by monastic vows. (2) An unordained church officer. **2.** A layman. [< F. *seculier*, < L. *sæcularis*, < *sæculum*, age.] **sæc'u-lar‡.** Syn.: see PROFANE.—**sec'u-lar-ism**, *n* Regard for worldly as opposed to spiritual matters; specif., the system of secularists.—**sec'u-lar-ist**, *n.* A person who rejects all religious systems and forms of worship; also, one who believes that religion should not be introduced into public education or the management of public affairs.—**sec"u-lar'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Secularism; worldliness. **2.** Any practise or interest belonging exclusively to the present life: commonly used in the plural.—**sec'u-lar-ize, -ise**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To render secular; convert from sacred to secular uses; make worldly. **2.** To convert or change from a monastic or regular to a secular, as a monk.—**sec"u-lar-i-za'(or -sa')tion**, *n.*—**sec'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

sec'und, 1 sek'und *or* sĭ'kund; 2 sĕc'ŭnd *or* sĕ'cŭnd, *a. Biol.* Having the parts or organs arranged on one side only; unifarious; unilateral. [< L. *secundus;* see SECOND, *v.*]

Se-cun"der-a-bad', 1 sı-kun"dər-ə-bŏd'; 2 se-cŭn"der-ă-băd', *n.* A suburb of Hyderabad, India, a military station.

sec'un-din(es, 1 sek'un-dın *or* -dın; 2 sĕc'ŭn-dın *or* -dın. *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The inner, first-developed coat or integument of an ovule. **2.** *Obstet.* That which remains in the womb to be expelled after childbirth: usually in the plural. **sec'on-din**(es‡.

se-cure', 1 sı-kiūr'; 2 se-cūr'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SE-CURED'; SE-CUR'ING.] **1.** To make secure; protect; guarantee. **2.** To fasten or confine so as to prevent from getting loose; close. **3.** To get safely in possession; obtain or acquire. **4‡.** To assure; pledge. **5.** To fasten. Syn.: see ARREST; ATTAIN; BIND; CATCH; GET; OBTAIN; PRESERVE; PURCHASE; RETAIN.

II. *a.* **1.** Guarded against or not likely to be exposed to danger. **2.** Free from fear, apprehension, etc. **3.** Confident; careless. **4.** Assured; certain; sure: followed by *of*, sometimes by an infinitive. **5.** So strong or well made as to render loss, escape, or failure impossible. [< L. *securus*, < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care.]

Syn.: assured, careless, certain, confident, defended, guarded, impregnable, insured, protected, safe, sure, unassailable, undisturbed, unmolested, unsuspecting, untroubled. See FIRM.—Ant.: dangerous, dubious, exposed, hazardous, imperiled, insecure, perilous, risky.—Prep.: secure *of* adventage; secure *from* loss; secure *in* the fastness; secure *against* attack.—**secure arms!** (*Mil.*), a command to hold a firearm muzzle down, with the lock under the arm, to keep the lock dry.—**se-cur'a-bl**(e‡, *a.*—**se-cure'ly**, *adv.* In a secure manner.

se-cur'i-ty, 1 sı-kiū'ri-tı; 2 se-cū'ri-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being secure. (1) Freedom from danger or risk. (2) Freedom from care or apprehension. **se-cure'ness‡.** **2.** One who or that which secures; surety. **3.** *pl.* Written promises or assurances for payment of money, as stocks, bonds, etc.

Syn.: bail, collateral, earnest, gage, pledge, surety. The first four words agree in denoting something given or deposited as an assurance of something to be given, paid, or done. An *earnest* is of the same kind as that to be given, a portion of it delivered in advance, as when part of the purchase-money is paid, according to the common expression, "to bind the bargain." A *pledge* or *security* may be wholly different in kind from that to be given or paid, and may greatly exceed it in value. *Security* may be of real or personal property—anything of sufficient value to make the creditor secure; a *pledge* (as here considered) is always of personal property or chattels. Every pawnshop contains pure-deemed *pledges;* land, merchandise, bonds, etc., are frequently offered and accepted as *security*. *Collateral* is property, as stocks, bonds, etc., actually deposited as *security*, often termed "collateral security." A person may become *security* or *surety* for another's payment of a debt, appearance in court, etc.; in the latter case, he is said to become *bail* for that person; the person accused gives *bail* for himself. *Gage* survives only as a literary word, chiefly in certain phrases; as, "the *gage* of battle." See RAMPART. —Prep.: security *for* the payment of a debt; security *to* the state, *for* the prisoner, *in* the sum of a thousand dollars.

Se-da'li-a, 1 sı-dē'lı-ə; 2 se-dā'lĭ-ă, *n.* A city in W. central Missouri; pop. 21,150.

se-dan', 1 sı-dan'; 2 se-dăn', *n.* **1.** A closed chair, for one passenger, carried by two or more men by means of poles at the sides. **se-dan'-chair"‡.** **2.** A closed motor-car with single compartment for passengers and driver. [< *Sedan*².]

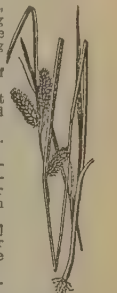
Se-dan', 1 sı-dān'; 2 se-dăn', *n.* A town and fortress in N. E. France; Napoleon III. defeated, and surrendered to Prussians with 82,000 men, Sept. 1, 1870; taken by the Germans in the World War, August 25, 1914, driven out by United States troops, who entered it Nov. 7, 1918, and entered by General Gouraud, with the French, Nov. 10.

se-date', 1 sı-dēt'; 2 se-dāt', *a.* Characterized by habitual composure; staid. [< L. *sedatus*, pp. of *sedo*, allay.]

Syn.: calm, contemplative, demure, grave, quiet, serene, serious, sober, solemn, staid, still, thoughtful, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. See CALM; SERIOUS; THOUGHTFUL.—Ant.: agitated, disturbed, excited, flighty, flurried, frolicsome, gay, lively, mad, merry, wild.—**se-date'ly**, *adv.*—**se-date'ness**, *n.*—**sed'a-tiv**(es. **1.** *a.* Having a soothing tendency; in medicine, allaying irritation; assuaging pain. **II.** *n.* Any means, as a medicine, of allaying irritation or pain.

sed'en-ta-ry, 1 sed'en-tē-rı; 2 sĕd'ĕn-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Sitting much of the time; accustomed to sit much or to work in a sitting posture; hence, settled in one place, as certain tribes; sluggish; inactive. **2.** Characterized by sitting. **3.** Resulting from much or long sitting. **4.** *Zool.* Remaining in one place; attached or fixed to an object. [< L. *sedentarius*, < *sedent(-)s*, ppr. of *sedeo*, sit.]—**sed'en-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**sed'en-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

sedge, 1 sej; 2 sĕdg, *n.* **1.** A grass-like herb (genus *Carex*). See CYPERACEOUS. **2.** In a loose popular sense, any coarse rush-like or flag-like herb growing in a wet place. [< AS. *secg*, cutter, < Teut. base *seg*, cut.]—**sedg'y**, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with sedge.


American Sedge.

sedged§, 1 sejd; 2 sĕdgd, *a.* Consisting or made of sedge.

Sedge'moor, 1 sej'mūr; 2 sĕdg'mo͝or, *n.* A tract in S. W. England, where royal troops defeated Monmouth, 1685.

Sedg'wick, 1 sej'wik; 2 sĕdg'wĭk, **John** (1813–1864). A United States general in the Civil War.

Se-dil'-Bahr', 1 se-dil'-bär'; 2 sē-dĭl'-bär', *n.* A village, with forts, on the S. end of Gallipoli peninsula; scene of severe fighting during World War (1915–1916); evacuated by French and British troops, Jan. 7–8, 1916.

se-di'le, 1 sı-dai'lı; 2 se-dī'lē, *n.* [SE-DIL'I-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A seat (usually one of three) near the altar in a chancel, for officiating clergy: usually in the plural. [L., < *sedeo*, sit.] **se-dil'i-um‡.**

sed'i-ment, 1 sed'ı-ment *or* -mant; 2 sĕd'ĭ-ment, *n.* **1.** Matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; settlings; dregs; lees. **2.** Specif., in geology, fragmental material deposited by water or air. [< L. OF *sedimentum*, settling.] Syn.: see WASTE.—**sed"i-men'tal**, *a.*—**sed"i-men-ta'tion**, *n.* Accumulation of sediment.

sed"i-men'ta-ry, 1 sed"ı-men'tə-rı; 2 sĕd"ĭ-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of sediment.—**sedimentary rocks,** rocks formed originally of sediment, including shale and sandstone, composed of fragments of other rocks deposited after transportation from their sources, and including also rocks formed by precipitation (as halite) or of calcareous secretions of animals (as certain limestones).

se-di'tion, 1 sı-dish'ən; 2 se-dĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** Language or conduct directed against public order and the tranquillity of the state; also, the stirring up of such disorder, tending toward treason, but lacking an overt act. **2†.** Strife; dissension; revolt. [OF., < L. *seditio(n-)*, < *sed-*, aside, + *itio*, going.] Syn.: see REVOLUTION.—**se-di'tion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to sedition. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One who promotes sedition. —**se-di'tious**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, promotive of, or having the character of sedition. **2.** Inclined to, taking part in, or guilty of sedition. Syn.: see REBELLIOUS; TURBULENT. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Sed'litz, 1 sed'lits; 2 sĕd'lĭts, *a.* Same as SEIDLITZ.

se-duce', 1 sı-diūs'; 2 se-dūc', *vt.* [SE-DUCED'; SE-DUC'ING.] **1.** To draw into error or evil; lead astray. **2.** Specifically, to entice to surrender chastity, as a woman; debauch. [< L. *seduco*, < *se-*, aside, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: see ALLURE; RECLAIM. —**se-duc'er**, *n.* One who or that which seduces.—**se-duc'i-bl**(e‡, *a.* Capable of being seduced; corruptible. **se-duce'a-bl**(e‡.—**se-duc'tion**, *n.* The act of, or the means employed in, seducing. **se-duce'ment‡.**—**se-duc'tiv**(es, *a.* Tending to seduce; enticing. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sed'u-lous, 1 sed'yu-lus; 2 sĕd'yŭ-lŭs, *a.* Constant in appli-

cation or attention; persevering in effort; assiduous. [< L. *sedulus*, diligent, < *sedeo*, sit.] Syn.: see INDUSTRIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**se-du'li-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being sedulous.

se'dum, 1 sī'dum; 2 sē'dûm, *n. Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Sedum*) of chiefly perennial smooth plants, the stonecrops, having very thick leaves and cymose flowers. [< L. *sedum*, house leek.]

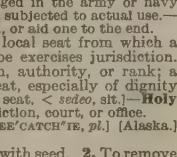
see, 1 sī; 2 sē, *v.* [SAW; SEEN; SEE'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive by the eye; observe; look at. **2.** To perceive with the mind; understand; comprehend. **3.** To ascertain or find out; also, to experience or suffer. **4.** To call on or visit. **5.** To grant an interview to; meet; receive. **6.** To escort; attend as a companion. **7.** To have as a care: followed usually by an object clause with *that*; as, *see that* the work is done. **8.** In various games, as poker, to accept (a bet); call. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have or exercise the power of sight. **2.** To have mental perception; comprehend. **3.** To make inquiry; consider. **4.** To take care; be attentive. **5†.** To look. [< AS. *sēon*, see.] Syn.: see DISCERN; LOOK.—**to see or to have seen service,** to be or to have been actively engaged in the army or navy during time of war; also, to have been subjected to actual use.—**to see one through,** to watch, guard, or aid one to the end.

see, 1 sī; 2 sē, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) The local seat from which a bishop, an archbishop, or the Pope exercises jurisdiction. (2) Episcopal or papal jurisdiction, authority, or rank; a bishop's or pope's office. **2†.** A seat, especially of dignity or power. [< OF. *se, sed*, < L. *sedes*, seat, < *sedeo*, sit.]—**Holy See, See of Rome,** the Pope's jurisdiction, court, or office.

see'catch", 1 sī'kach"; 2 sē'cach", *n.* [SEE'CATCH"IE, *pl.*] [Alaska.] An adult male fur-seal.

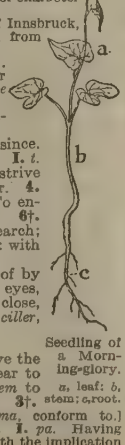
seed[1], 1 sīd; 2 sēd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sow with seed. **2.** To remove seeds from. **3.** To allow to granulate, as fat, by cooling slowly without stirring. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sow seed. **2.** To grow to maturity and produce seed; go to seed; also, to shed the seed.—**seed'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sows seed; esp., a machine for sowing. **2.** A device for removing seeds from fruit. Syn.: see PLANT.

seed, *n.* **1.** The ovule from which a plant may be reproduced. Compare MICROPYLE. **2.** That from which anything springs; source. **3.** Offspring; children. **4.** The male fertilizing element. **5.** Any small seed-like fruit; also, any part of a plant from which it may be propagated, as bulbs, tubers, etc. **6.** A young oyster fit for transplanting. **7†.** Race; generation; birth. [< AS. *sæd*, < *sāwan*, sow.]—**seed'bud",** *n. Bot.* The germ within a seed: also, the ovule.—**s.-cake,** *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds, as caraway.—**s.-coat,** *n. Bot.* The integument of a seed; also, the testa; seed, usually the outer one or testa.—**s.-corn,** *n.* Corn or grain, in the United States especially maize, used or intended for seed.—**s.-leaf,** *n. Bot.* A cotyledon.—**seed'less,** *a.*—**seed'ling,** *n.* **1.** A plant grown from a seed, as distinguished from one propagated by grafting. See illus. below. **2.** A very small or young tree or plant.—**seed'ness†,** *n.* **1.** The action of sowing or state of being sown. **2.** Seed-time.—**s.-plant,** *n.* A plant which bears seeds.—**s.-plot,** *n.* A plot in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting.—**seeds'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A dealer in seeds. **2†.** A sower.—**s.-time,** *n.* The proper time for sowing seed.—**s.-vessel,** *n.* The part of a plant that contains the seeds, pericarp.



Seed.
1. Bean-seed split open to show plantlet. 2. Sectaining aromatic seeds, as caraway.— tion of a garden bean: *a*, chalaza lies.

seed'y, 1 sīd'i; 2 sēd'y, *a.* [SEED'I-ER; SEED'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding with seeds; going to seed. **2.** Poor and ragged, shabby.—**seed'i-ness,** *n.* The state or character of being seedy.



Seedling of a Morning-glory. *a*, leaf; *b*, stem; *c*, root.

See'feld, 1 sē'felt; 2 sę'fẽlt, *n.* A village E. of Innsbruck, Tyrol; site of bituminous mineral deposits, from which ichthyol is extracted.

See'ger, 1 sī'gər; 2 sī'ger, **Al'lan** (1888–1916). An American poet; killed during the World War while serving in French Foreign Legion; *I Have a Rendezvous with Death.*

see'ing, 1 sī'iŋ; 2 sē'iŋg, *n.* The act of seeing; vision; sight.

see'ing, *conj.* Taking into consideration; since.

seek, 1 sīk; 2 sēk, *v.* [SOUGHT; SEEK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To go in search of; look for. **2.** To strive for; endeavor. **3.** To inquire or appeal for. **4.** To try to go to; betake oneself to. **5.** To endeavor or try: followed by an infinitive. **6†.** To explore; search. **II.** *i.* **1.** To look; search; make inquiry. **2†.** To go; proceed; apply: with *to*. [< AS. *sēcan*, seek.]—**seek'er,** *n.*

seel, 1 sīl; 2 sēl, *vt.* **1.** To close the eyes of by threads drawn through the lids; close, as eyes, in this manner: said of a falcon. **2.** To close, as eyes, in any manner; blind. [< F. *ciller*, wink, < *cil* (< L. *cilium*), eyelid.]

See'land. Same as ZEALAND, 1.

seem, 1 sīm; 2 sēm, *vi.* **1.** To create or give the impression of being; appear. **2.** To appear to oneself: a form of reflexive use; as, I *seem* to hear strange voices. Compare MESEEMS. **3†.** To be evident or apparent. [< Ice. *sæma*, conform to.] Syn.: see APPEAR.—**seem'er,** *n.*—**seem'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Having the appearance of reality; apparent: often with the implication of non-reality. Syn.: see APPARENT. **II.** *n.* Appearance; semblance; especially, false show. Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**seem'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**seem'ing-ness,** *n.*

seem'ly, 1 sīm'li; 2 sēm'ly, *a.* [SEEM'LI-ER; SEEM'LI-EST.] Befitting the proprieties; becoming; proper; decorous. [< Ice. *sæmiligr*, < *sæmr*, same.] Syn.: see BECOMING.—**seem'li-ness,** *n.*—**seem'ly,** *adv.*

seen, 1 sīn; 2 sēn, *pp.* of SEE, *v.*

seep, 1 sīp; 2 sēp, *vi.* & *vt.* [U. S. & Scot.] To soak through, as pores; percolate. [< AS. *sīpian*, soak.]—**seep'age,** *n.* The oozing or percolation of fluid, or the fluid or moisture that oozes.

seep, *n.* [U. S. or Prov. Scot.] A small spring; a place out of which oozes water or petroleum.

seer, 1 sir; 2 sēr, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Sure.

seer[1], 1 sir; 2 sēr, *n.* **1.** One who sees. **2.** One who foretells events. **3.** A person believed to have second sight.

seer[2], 1 sir *or* sī'ər; 2 sēr *or* sē'er, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A weight having greatly varying special local values.

seer'suck"er, 1 sir'suk"ər; 2 sēr'sūk"er, *n.* A thin linen or linen and silk fabric, usually striped in pale blue, with crimpled surface. [E. Ind.]

see'saw", 1 sī'sô"; 2 sē'są". **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To cause to move after the manner of a seesaw; act in an alternating manner. **II.** *a.* Moving to and fro; vacillating. **III.** *n.* **1.** A sport in which persons sit or stand on opposite ends of a balanced plank and make it move up and down. **2.** A plank or board balanced for this sport. **3.** Any up-and-down or to-and-fro movement. **4.** In whist, a condition in which each of two partners alternately trumps the other's lead. [Reduplication of SAW[1], *v.*]

seethe, 1 sīth; 2 sēth, *vt.* & *vi.* [SEETHED or formerly SOD; SEETHED or formerly SOD'DEN or SOD; SEETH'ING.] **1.** To boil; steep; prepare for food. **2.** To be in a state of boiling. [< AS. *sēothan*, boil.]—**seethe,** *n.* The act of seething or state of being seethed.

se-gar', 1 si-gär', 2 se-gär', *n.* A cigar: erroneous spelling.

Se-ges'ta, 1 si-jes'tə; 2 se-ges'ta, *n.* An ancient city of N. W. Sicily. **Se-ges'te.**

seg'gar, *n.* Same as SAGGAR. **seg'ger.**

seg'ment, 1 seg'ment *or* -ment; 2 sēg'ment, *n.* **1.** A part cut off or divided from the other parts of anything; a section. **2.** *Geom.* A part of a figure cut off by a line or plane; especially, the part of a circle included within a chord and its arc. **3.** *Biol.* (1) One of the serial divisions of an animal; somite; metamere. (2) The portion of a limb between two joints. [< L. *segmentum*, < *seco*, cut.] Syn.: see PART.—**seg'ment,** *vt.* To separate or divide into segments.—**seg'men-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a segment. **seg'men-ta-ry†.**—**seg"men-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of cutting or dividing into segments, or the state of being so divided; specif., the cleavage of a cell into parts.—**seg"men-ta'tion-cav"i-ty,** *n.* The central hollow of the blastosphere.

se'gno, 1 sē'nyo; 2 se'nyo, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The sign :*S:* indicating the beginning or end of a repetition.

Se-go'vi-a, 1 sē-gō'vi-ə; 2 se-gō'vi-ä, *n.* **1.** A province of central Spain; 2,635 sq. m.; pop. 168,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 15,000.

seg're-gate, 1 seg'ri-gēt; 2 sēg're-gāt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-GAT"-ED[4]; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To place apart from others or the rest; isolate or make into an isolated group. **2.** *Geol.* To separate from a mass and gather about nuclei or along lines of fracture, as in crystallization or solidification. **II.** *a.* **1.** Separated or set apart from others; select. **2.** *Zool.* Simple; solitary; not compound. [< L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segrego*, separate, < *se-*, aside, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.]—**seg"re-ga'tion,** *n.* The act or process of segregating.—**seg're-ga"tiv(es),** *a.* Marked by or having a tendency to segregation.

se"gui-dil'la, 1 sē"gi-dil'yə; 2 sę"gī-dil'yä, *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance, in triple time, for two dancers; also, the music of such a dance, or its movement.

seiche, 1 sēsh; 2 sęch, *n.* A remarkable oscillation of water above and below the mean level of Swiss lakes, lasting from 35 to 72 minutes. [< F. *sèche*, t. of *sec* (< L. *siccus*), dry.]

Seiche"prey', 1 sāsh"prē'; 2 sēch"pre', *n.* A village in E. France, in the St. Miniel sector, where the United States troops, attacked by the Germans April 20, 1918, drove them out, April 21.

Sei'dl, 1 sai'dl; 2 sī'dl, **Anton** (1850–1898). A Hungarian composer and musical director in New York.

Seid'litz, 1 sed'lits; 2 sēd'lits, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Sedlitz (Seidlitz), Bohemia: designating alkaline waters that are found there, or powders possessing similar properties. **Sed'litz†.—Seidlitz powder** or **powders,** an aperient powder consisting of two parts: tartaric acid, put up in white paper; and sodium bicarbonate mixed with **Rochelle salt** (potassium and sodium tartrate), put up in blue paper: used as a mild cathartic by dissolving separately, mixing the solutions, and drinking while effervescing. **Rochelle powder** or **powders†.**

sei'gnior, 1 sīn'yər; 2 sēn'yor, *n.* **1.** A lord; in southern Europe, equivalent to English *sir*. **2.** *Law.* A lord of a fee in lands or of a manor. [< F. *seigneur*, < L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, old.] **sei'gneur†.—sei'gnior-age,** *n.* **1.** A charge made by a government for coining bullion; also, the difference between the cost of bullion and the face value of coin made from it. **2.** A royalty.—**sei-gnio'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a seignior.—**sei'gnior-y,** *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a seignior; a manor; lordship.

sell, 1 sīl; 2 sēl, *vt.* [Scot.] To strain, as milk.

sell, *n.* [Scot.] Bliss; happiness.

seine[1], 1 sēn; 2 sęn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SEINED; SEIN'ING.] To take or catch with a seine; fish with a seine. **II.** *n.* Any encircling fish-net, held upright in the water by floats and weights

to be hauled by its ends or closed around a body of fish. [< L.AS *sagena*, seine.]

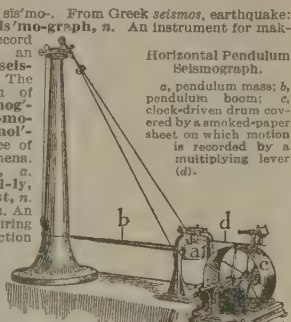
Seine[2], *n.* **1.** A river on which Paris lies, in N. W. France; 480 m. to English Channel. **2.** A department in N. central France; 185 sq. m.; pop. 4,411,691; capital, Paris.

seip, l sīp; 2 sēp, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To drain; strain. **2.** To percolate.

seise, sei'sin. See SEIZE, SEIZIN.

seis'mic, l saisʻmik; 2 sīsʻmie, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by earthquakes. [< Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, < *seiō*, shake.] **seis'mal**‡; **seis'mi-cal**‡; **seis-mot'ic**‡. —**seis'mism,** *n.* The process or phenomena involved in earth-movements.

seis'mo-, l saisʻmo-; 2 sīsʻmo-. From Greek *seismos*, earthquake: a combing form.—**seis'mo-graph,** *n.* An instrument for making an automatic record (**seis'mo-gram**) of an earthquake-shock.—**seis-mog'ra-phy,** *n.* The study or description of earthquakes.—**seis-mog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**seis-mo-graph'ic,** *a.*—**seis-mol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of earthquake - phenomena. —**seis"mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **seis"mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**seis-mol'o-gist,** *n.* —**seis-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity and direction of an earthquake-shock.—**seis-mom'e-try,** *n.* The scientific recording of facts regarding earthquake-phenomena.—**seis"mo-met'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to seismometry or the seismometer. **seis"mo-met'ri-cal**‡.—**seis'mo-scope,** *n.* A simple form of seismometer; a device for indicating the occurrence, direction, or intensity of earthquake-waves without measuring them.—**seis"mo-scop'ic,** *a.*



Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph.

a, pendulum mass; *b*, pendulum boom; *c*, clock-driven drum covered by a smoked-paper sheet on which motion is recorded by a multiplying lever (*d*).

Seis"tan', l sēsʻtānʻ; 2 ses"tănʻ, *n.* A morass and swampy lake in S. W. Afghanistan.

seiz(e[F], l sīz; 2 sēz, *v.* SEIZ[(E)D[F]; SEIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To grasp suddenly or forcibly; clutch: often used figuratively; as, to *seize* an idea. **2.** To take possession of by authority or force. **3.** To come upon or affect suddenly and powerfully. **4.** *Law.* (1) To take into the custody of the law by virtue of some judicial writ or order. (2) To put in possession; possess; as, to be *seized of* a farm. In this sense commonly written by law-writers *seise*. **5.** *Naut.* To bind by turns of cord; lash. **II.** *i.* To take or lay hold; take forcible or sudden possession: with *on* or *upon*. [< OHG.LL+F *sezzan*, set.] Syn.: see ARREST; CATCH; GRASP.—**seiz'a-bl(e**[F], *a.* Such as may be seized.—**seiz'er,** *n.* **1.** One who seizes, in any sense. **2.** *Law.* One who takes livery of seizin: written also **seiz-or, seisor,** in this sense.—**seiz'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of grasping or taking forcible possession. **2.** *Naut.* (1) The process of fastening by turns of cord. (2) Small cord used in making such fastenings.

sei'zin, } l siʻzin; 2 sēʻzin, *n. Law.* **1.** The possession of land
sei'sin, } under a claim of a freehold. **2.** That which is possessed; property. **3.** The act of taking possession. [< F. *saisine*, < *saisir*, < LL. *sacio*, < OHG. *sezzan*, set.]

sei'zure, l siʻzur; 2 sēʻzhur, *n.* **1.** The act of seizing. **2.** A sudden or violent attack; fit; spell.

se'jant, } l siʻjant; 2 sēʻjant, *a. Her.* Sitting with the fore limbs
se'jeant, } erect, as a lion. [< OF. *seant*, < L. *sedent(-)s*, ppr. of *sedeo*, sit.]

Se-ja'nus, l si-jēʻnus; 2 se-jāʻnŭs, **Lucius Ælius** (–31) A Roman courtier of Tiberius; executed.

sel, l sel; 2 sēl, *n.* [Scot.] **Self.—a body's sel,** oneself alone. **sell‡.**

sel., *abbr.* Selected, selection.

Se-la'chi-i, l si-lāʻki-i; 2 se-lāʻci-ī, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of vertebrates, including the sharks and rays. The term has been variously limited in the development of ichthyology from a widely inclusive range to the present view that restricts it to a suborder containing the modern sharks and dogfishes with their immediately related fossil allies. [< Gr. *selachos*, shark.]—**se-la'chi-an.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Selachii*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Selachii*.—**sel'a-chold,** *a. & n.*

sel'a-graph, l selʻa-grafʻ; 2 selʻa-grăf, *n. Ecol.* An instrument designed to record light values automatically. [< SELENIUM, + GRAPH.]

se'lah, l siʻla; 2 sēʻla, *n. Bib.* A word of unknown meaning in the Psalms, usually considered as a direction to readers.

Se-lan'gor', l si-lanʻgōr'; 2 se-lănʻgōr', *n.* A native state in the Malay Peninsula; 3,200 sq. m.; pop. 294,035; capital, Kwala Lumpur.

selch, *n.* [Scot. or Ir.] Same as SEALCH.

sel'dom, l selʻdəm; 2 sēlʻdom. **I.** *a.* Rare; infrequent. **II.** *adv.* At widely separated intervals, as of time or space; infrequently. [< AS. *seldum*, < *seld*, rare.]

se-lect', l si-lektʻ; 2 se-lĕctʻ. **I.**[a] *vt. & vi.* To take in preference to another or others; pick out; choose. **II.** *a.* **1.** Chosen in preference to others; taken as being most fit or desirable; choice. **2.** [Colloq.] Exclusive. [< L. *se-*, apart, + *lego*, pick.] Syn.: (verb) see ALLOT; CHOOSE: (adjective) see CHOICE; EXCELLENT.—**se-lec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of selecting; choice. **2.** Anything selected; a collection made with care. **3.** *Biol.* The natural or artificial selection of those organisms which are to survive from those which are to perish.—**se-lec'tiv(e**[S], *a.* **1.** Pertaining to selection; tending to select. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* Designating a method by which several messages can be transmitted or received at the same time, without confusion.—**—selective draft,** a method of raising forces by compulsory enlistment, authorized by Act of Congress May 18, 1917. The **selective service law** exempted from military services a limited number of those of military age who were engaged in work of national importance.—**s. transmission,** a transmission for motor vehicles effected by a single lever which directly changes the gear from one speed to another.—**se-lect'man",** *n.* [-MEN", *pl.*] One of a board of town officers, elected annually in New England, except in Rhode Island, to exercise executive authority in local affairs.—**se-lec'tor,** *n.* One who selects.

Se-le'ne, l se-liʻni; 2 sē-lēʻnē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of the moon; confounded with Artemis. [Gr.] **Se-le'na**‡.

se-len'ic, l si-lenʻik; 2 se-lēnʻic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from selenium, especially in its higher valence.—**selenic acid,** a transparent, colorless liquid (H_2SeO_4) obtained variously, as by decomposing a selenate with hydrogen sulfid.

sel'e-nid, } l selʻi-nid, -nid *or* -nəid; 2 sēlʻe-nid, -nid *or* -nīd, *n.*
sel'e-nide, } *Chem.* A compound of selenium with an element or a radical.

sel'e-nite, l selʻi-nait; 2 sēlʻe-nīt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A pearly, usually transparent variety of gypsum. **2.** *Chem.* A salt of selenious acid. **3.** [S- or s-] An imaginary inhabitant of the moon. [< L. *selenites*, < Gr. *selenitēs*, < *selenē*, moon.]

se-le'ni-um, l si-liʻni-um; 2 se-lēʻni-ŭm, *n.* A non-metallic chemical element, varying greatly in electrical resistance under the influence of light and heat. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *selenē*, moon.]—**se-le'ni-ous,** *a.* Of or derived from selenium, especially in its lower valence.

se-le'no-, se-len'-, l si-liʻno-, si-linʻ-; 2 se-lēʻno-, se-lēn'-. From Greek *selenē*, moon: combining forms.—**sel"e-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* A student of or one versed in selenography. **sel"e-nog'ra-phist**‡.—**sel"e-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The science or study of the moon's surface.—**sel"e-no-graph'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**sel"e-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The science that treats of the moon; loosely, selenography.—**se-le"no-log'ic, or -i-cal,** *a.*

Se-leu'ci-a, l si-liūʻshi-ə; 2 se-lūʻshi-a, *n. Bib.* A city of Syria; seaport of Antioch. *Acts* xiii, 4.

Se-leu'cid, l si-liūʻsid; 2 se-lūʻcid. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Seleucidæ. **II.** *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

Se-leu'ci-dæ, l si-liūʻsi-diʻ; 2 se-lūʻci-dē, *n. pl.* The members of the dynasty that ruled Syria from 312 B. C. till the Roman conquest, 64 B. C.: named from SELEUCUS. **Se-leu'ki-dæ**‡.—**Se-leu'ci-dan,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Seleucidæ. **Sel"eu-cid'i-an**‡; **Sel"eu-cid'ic**‡.

Se-leu'cus, l si-liūʻkus; 2 se-lūʻcŭs, *n.* [350?–280? B. C.) A general of Alexander the Great; established (312 B. C.) a kingdom including Syria and great part of Asia Minor.

self, l self; 2 sĕlf. **I.** *a.* **1.** Same; identical: obsolete except in the compound *selfsame*. **2.** Pure; unmixed: applied especially to colors. **II.** *n.* [SELVES, *pl.*] **1.** An individual known or considered as the subject of his own consciousness; any thing considered as having a distinct personality. **2.** Personal interest or advantage. **3.** Any thing, class, or attribute that, abstractly considered, maintains a distinct and characteristic individuality or identity. [< AS. *self.*]

Self affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives gives forms that (1) express emphasis; as, I *myself* will go; or (2) are used reflexively; as, he has hurt *himself*. *Self* is a frequent initial element in compound words, being (1) sometimes the object of a verb contained in the second element, as in *self-*abhorrence (the act of abhorring oneself), and (2) sometimes its subject or agent, as in *self-*diffusive (diffusive by its own power). Most of these words require no definition other than that of the second element, taken in connection with this note.

self"-a-ban'don-ment	self"-de-rived', *a.*	self"-pre-serv'a-tiv(e[S]
self"-a-base'ment	self"-de-struc'tion, *n.*	self"-pro-pelled'
self"-ab-hor'rence	self"-de-struc'tive, *a.*	self"-pro-tec'tion
self"-act'ing	self"-de-ter'mined	self"-re-cord'ing
self"-act'ing	self"-dis-trust'	self"-reg'is-ter-ing
self"-ad-just'ing	self"-ex-plain'ing	self"-reg'u-lat'ing
self"-as-sert'ing	self"-fer'til-i-za'tion	self"-re-proach', *n.*
self"-as-ser'tion	self"-help', *n.*	self"-re-proach'ful, *a.*
self"-as-ser'tiv(e[S]	self"-in-dul'gence	self"-seek'er
self"-cen'tered	self"-in-dul'gent	self"-seek'ing, *a. & n.*
self"-cock'ing	self"-in-sur'er	self"-slaugh'ter
self"-con'dem-na'-tion	self"-knowl'edge	self"-sown'
self"-con-demned'	self"-mov'ing	self"-styled'
self"-con'duct	self"-mur'der	self"-sup-port', *n.*
self"-con-tent'	self"-mur'der-er	self"-sup-port'ed, *a.*
self"-cul'ture	self"-o-pin'ion	self"-sup-port'ing
self"-de-ceit'	self"-o-pin'ion-at"-ed *or* -o-pin'ioned	self"-sur-ren'der
self"-de-cep'tion	self"-per-plexed'	self"-sus-tained'
self"-de-lu'sion	self"-pit'y	self"-sus-tain'ing
self"-de-pend'ent, *a.*	self"-pres'er-va'tion	self"-taught'
self"-de-pend'ence		

The compounds requiring definition will be found below:—**self"-ab"ne-ga'tion,** *n.* The complete putting aside of self and the claims of self for the sake of some person or object; self-sacrifice. Syn.: self-control, self-denial, self-devotion, self-renunciation, self-sacrifice. *Self-control* is holding oneself within due limits in pleasures and duties, as in all things else; *self-denial*, the giving up of pleasures for the sake of duty. *Self-renunciation* surrenders conscious rights; *self-abnegation* forgets that there is anything to surrender. There were devotees who practised very little *self-denial* with very much *self-renunciation*. A mother will care for a sick child with complete *self-abnegation*, but without a thought of *self-denial*. *Self-devotion* is heart-consecration of self to a person or cause with readiness for any needed sacrifice. *Self-*

sacrifice is the strongest term of all, and contemplates the gift of self as actually made. We speak of the *self-sacrifice* of Jesus, where any other term would be feeble or inappropriate.—Ant.: self-gratification, self-indulgence, self-will.—**self"-a-buse'**, *n.* **1.** The disparagement of one's own person or powers. **2.** *Med.* Masturbation.—**s.-assured**, *a.* Confident in one's own abilities; self-reliant.—**s.-binder**, *n.* A harvesting-machine with an attachment for binding sheaves of grain.—**s.-colored**, *a.* **1.** *Textile.* Having the natural color. **2.** Of but one color or tint. **s.-coloured**‡.—**s.-command**, *n.* The state of having all the faculties and powers fully and effectively at command: more positive and less repressive than *self-control*.—**s.-complacent**, *a.* Satisfied or pleased with oneself.—**s.-complacency**, *n.*—**s.-conceit**, *n.* An unduly high opinion of oneself or of one's own abilities, acquirements, etc.; self-esteem; vanity; egotism. Syn.: see EGOTISM; PRIDE.—**s.-conceited**, *a.*—**s.-confidence**, *n.* Confidence in oneself or in one's own unaided powers, judgment, etc. Syn.: see ASSURANCE; EGOTISM.—**s.-confident**, *a.*—**s.-confidently**, *adv.*—**s.-conscious**, *a.* **1.** Unduly conscious that one is observed by others, or manifesting such consciousness. **2.** *Philos.* Conscious of one's existence; having the faculty of being thus conscious.—**s.-consciously**, *adv.*—**s.-consciousness**, *n.*—**s.-consistent**, *a.* Preserving consistency with oneself or itself.—**s.-consistency**, *n.*—**s.-contained**, *a.* **1.** Keeping one's thoughts and feelings to oneself; uncommunicative; impassive. **2.** Exercising self-control. **3.** *Mach.* Complete and independent; bearing its own motor, as a machine; mounted on its own boiler, as a steam-engine.—**s.-contradiction**, *n.* **1.** The contradicting of oneself or itself. **2.** That which contradicts itself.—**s.-contradictory**, *a.*—**s.-control**, *n.* The act, power, or habit of having one's faculties or energies under control of the will; self-command.—**s.-defense**, *n.* Defense of oneself, one's property, or one's reputation. **s.-defence**‡.—**s.-defensive(es)**, *a.*—**s.-denial**, *n.* The act or power of denying oneself gratification; passive self-sacrifice. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE; SELF-ABNEGATION.—**s.-denying**, *a.* Denying oneself; characterized by self-denial.—**s.-denyingly**, *adv.*—**s.-devotion**, *n.* The devoting of oneself, with one's claims, wishes, or interests, to the service of a person or a cause. Syn.: see SELF-ABNEGATION.—**s.-devotional**, *a.*—**s.-educated**, *a.* Educated through one's own efforts without the aid of instructors; also, educated at one's own expense.—**s.-esteem**, *n.* A good opinion of oneself; an overestimate of oneself. Syn.: see EGOTISM; PRIDE.—**s.-evident**, *a.* Carrying its evidence or proof in itself; requiring no proof of its truth.—**s.-evidence**, *n.*—**s.-evidently**, *adv.*—**s.-examination**, *n.* An inquiry into one's own condition and thoughts, spiritual state and controlling motives.—**s.-executing**, *a.* Containing provisions for securing its own execution independent of legislation: said of a law, etc.—**s.-existence**, *n.* Inherent, underived, independent existence: an attribute of God.—**s.-existent**, *a.*—**s.-feeding**, *a.* Capable of feeding itself or oneself; supplying itself automatically with fuel, work, etc.—**s.-feeder**, *n.* A machine, boiler, or other mechanical device that feeds itself automatically.—**s.-government**, *n.* **1.** Self-control. **2.** Government of a nation, state, or the like by its own people.—**s.-governing**, *a.*—**s.-identity**, *n.* *Psychol.* That state of consciousness by or through which the self always recognizes itself as one and the same.—**s.-importance**, *n.* Pompous self-conceit.—**s.-important**, *a.*—**s.-induced**, *a.* *Elec.* Characterizing an electromotive force induced in a circuit because of variations of the current in that circuit.—**s.-induction**, *n.* *Elec.* The production of an induced or extra current in a circuit by the variation of the current in that circuit, especially when it is started or stopped.—**s.-inductive**, *a.*—**s.-insurance**, *n.* The amount at risk under a life insurance policy equivalent to its reserve.—**s.-interest**, *n.* Personal interest or advantage, or the principle of seeking it; selfishness.—**s.-interested**, *a.*—**self'less**, *a.* Regardless of self; unselfish.—**self-love**, *n.* Love of oneself; the desire or tendency that leads one to seek to promote his own well-being. Syn.: see SELFISHNESS.—**s.-made**, *a.* Having attained honor, wealth, etc., by one's own efforts.—**self'ness**, *n.* **1.** Self-love or (sometimes) selfishness. **2.** Personal identity; individuality; personality.—**self-perception**, *n.* Perception of one's own existence or mental states; introspection.—**s.-possession**, *n.* The full possession or control of one's powers or faculties; freedom from perturbation, perplexity, or excitement; presence of mind; self-command; composure.—**s.-possessed**, *a.*—**s.-profit**, *n.* Self-interest.—**s.-reliance**, *n.* Reliance on one's own abilities, resources, or judgment. Syn.: see ASSURANCE.—**s.-reliant**, *a.*—**s.-renunciation**, *n.* Renunciation of one's own rights, privileges, or claims.—**s.-respect**, *n.* Such a regard for one's own character as will restrain one from unworthy action; rational self-esteem. Syn.: see PRIDE.—**s.-respecting**.—**s.-restraint**, *n.* Restraint, as of the passions, by the force of one's own will.—**s.-righteous**, *a.* Righteous in one's own estimation; pharisaic.—**s.-righteousness**, *n.*—**s.-sacrifice**, *n.* The sacrifice or subordination of one's own self or one's personal welfare or wishes, for the sake of duty or for others' good. Syn.: see SELF-ABNEGATION.—**s.-sacrificing**, *a.*—**self'same"**, *a.* Exactly the same; identical. Syn.: see IDENTICAL.—**self-satisfaction**, *n.* Satisfaction with one's own actions and characteristics; self-complacency.—**s.-satisfied**, *a.*—**s.-starter**, *n.* An internal-combustion engine, with automatic or semiautomatic starting-mechanism; also, such mechanism.—**s.-sufficient**, *a.* **1.** Having overweening confidence in oneself; hence, arrogant; overbearing. **2.** Sufficient to oneself; not needing or not caring for cooperation or companionship. **s.-sufficing**‡.—**s.-sufficiency**, *n.*—**s.-will**, Pertinacious adherence to one's own will or wish, especially with disregard of the wishes of others.—**s.-willed**, *a.* Headstrong; obstinate.—**s.-winding**, *a.* Having a magnetic, electrical, or other attachment which automatically winds it at certain times.—**s.-wrong**, *n.* Injury done to one's self.

self'heal", 1 self'hēl'; 2 sĕlf'hĕl", *n.* A herb formerly reputed to cure disease, especially the common heal-all, the burnet-saxifrage, and the wood-sanicle.

self'hood, 1 self'hud; 2 sĕlf'hōōd, *n.* The state of being an individual, or that which constitutes such a state; personality.

self'ish, 1 self'ish; 2 sĕlf'ish, *a.* **1.** Caring chiefly for self or for one's own interests or comfort; influenced by personal motives to the disregard of the welfare or wishes of others. **2.** Proceeding from or characterized by undue love of self. Syn.: see GREEDY.—**self'ish-ly**, *adv.*

self'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being selfish; undue regard for one's own interest, regardless of others.

Syn.: self-love. *Self-love* is a due care for one's own happiness and well-being, which is perfectly compatible with justice, generosity, or benevolence toward others; *selfishness* is an undue or exclusive care for one's own comfort or pleasure, regardless of the happiness, and often of the rights, of others. *Self-love* is necessary to high endeavor, and even to self-preservation: *selfishness* limits endeavor to a narrow circle of intensely personal aims, destroys all tender sympathies, and is ultimately fatal not only to the welfare but to the happiness of him who cherishes it.—Ant.: see synonyms for BENEVOLENCE.

Sel-juk', 1 sĕl-jük'; 2 sĕl-jük', *n.* A member of one of several Turkish dynasties from the 11th to the 13th centuries. [< *Seljuk*, a Turkish chieftain.]—**Sel-juk', Sel-ju'ki-an**, *a.*

Sel'kirk, 1 sel'kûrk; 2 sĕl'kirk, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1676–1721), a Scottish sailor who lived alone on Juan Fernandez Island, Pacific ocean, for four years. His adventures are said to have suggested Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. **2.** A burgh and county town (pop. 5,775) of Selkirkshire, Scotland. **3.** A county in Scotland; 267 sq. m.; pop. 22,630. **Sel'kirk-shire**‡.

Sel'kirk moun'tains. A range in S. E. British Columbia; highest peak, Mount Sir Donald, 10,645 ft. high.

sell, } 1 sel; 2 sĕl, *vt.* & *vi.* [SOLD; SELL'ING.] **1.** To transfer **sell**², } property to another for valuable consideration or contract to do so; dispose of by sale. **2.** To give up for, or as for, a price or reward; as, to *sell* one's country or one's soul. **3.** [Slang.] To play a practical joke upon; trick; hoax. **4.** To part with the ownership of anything for a valuable consideration. **5.** To find buyers or a market; be sold. [< AS. *sellan*, give.] **sel‡.** Syn.: see CONVEY.—**sell'er**, *n.*

sell[1], *n.* [Colloq.] A trick; joke; swindle.

sell‖[2], *n.* **1.** An elevated seat; an honorable place; also, any seat. **2.** A saddle. [< F. *selle*, < L. *sella*, seat, < *sedeo*, sit.]

sell't, 1 selt; 2 sĕlt, *pa.* [Scot.] Sold.

Sel'ma, 1 sel'ma; 2 sĕl'ma, *n.* A city in E. Central Alabama; seat of **Payne University**; pop. 15,610.

Sel'zer, 1 selt'sər, sel'tərz; 2 sĕlt'sər, sĕl'tərs, *n.* An effervescing **Sel'ters**, } mineral water, originally from Nieder Selters, a village in S. W. Prussia. **Selt'zer wa'ter**‡.

sel'vage, 1 sel'vij; 2 sĕl'vag, *n.* **1.** The edge of a woven fabric so finished that it will not ravel. **2.** An edge. [< MD. *selfegge*, < *self*, self, + *egge*, edge.] **sel'vedge**‡.

selves, 1 selvz; 2 sĕlvs, *n.* Plural of SELF, *n.*

Sem., *abbr.* Seminary, Semitic.—**sem.**, *abbr.* Semicolon.

se-man'tics, 1 si-man'tiks; 2 se-măn'tĭcs, *n.* *Philol.* The science which treats of the evolution of language, and of the phenomena which mark its growth. Compare SEMASIOLOGY. [< Gr. *sēmantikos*, significant, ult. < *sēma*, sign.]—**se-man'tic**, *a.*

sem'a-phore, 1 sem'ə-fōr; 2 sĕm'ə-fōr, *n.* An apparatus for making signals, as with movable arms, disks, flags, or lanterns; a signal-telegraph. [< Gr. *sēma*, sign, + *pherō*, bear.]—**sem"a-phor'ic**, *a.* **sem."a-phor'i-cal**‡.

se-ma"si-ol'o-gy, 1 si-mē"si-ol'o-ji; 2 se-mā"si-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The department of philology treating of the significance of words and the development of their meanings. [< Gr. *sēmasia*, signification of a word (< *sēma*, sign), + -OLOGY.]—**se-ma"si-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*

se-mat'ic, 1 si-mat'ik; 2 se-măt'ĭc, *a.* Of the nature of a sign; significant; warning; specif., in animal coloration, serving to distinguish, as for purposes of warning off or as a means of recognition. [Gr. *sēma(t-)*, sign.]

sem'bla-ble‖, 1 sem'blə-bl; 2 sĕm'bla-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling; similar. **2.** Apparent; not real. **II.** *n.* A thing resembling another thing. **sem'bla-tive**‡.—**sem'bla-bly**, *adv.*

sem'blance, 1 sem'bləns; 2 sĕm'blanç, *n.* **1.** A mere show without reality; pretense. **2.** Outward appearance; looks. **3.** A pictorial representation; a likeness; image. [< F. *sembler*, < L. *stimulo*; see SIMULATE.] Syn.: see ANALOGY; IMAGE; PRETENSE.

sem'ble, 1 sem'bl; 2 sĕm'bl, *vt.* [SEM'BLED; SEM'BLING.] *Law.* It seems; it would seem: used only impersonally, and generally in abbreviated form, **sem.** or **semb.** [< F. *sembler*, seem.]

Sem'brich, 1 sem'briḥ; 2 sĕm'brĭḥ, **Marcella** (1858–). Stage name of Praxede Marcelline Kochanska, a Polish operatic singer, celebrated in Wagnerian rôles.

se-mé', 1 se-mē'; 2 se-mé', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Strewn or scattered over with small bearings, as fleurs-de-lis; powdered.

se"mei-ol'o-gy, 1 si"mai-ol'o-ji; 2 sē"mi-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* **1.** The science that relates to sign-language. **2.** *Med.* Symptomatology. [< Gr. *sēmeion* (< *sēma*), mark, + -LOGY.] (MATIC.

se"mei-ot'ic, 1 si"mai-ot'ik; 2 sē"mi-ŏt'ĭc, *a.* Same as SYMPTO-

Sem'e-le, 1 sem'i-li; 2 sĕm'e-lē, *n.* *Class. Myth* The mother of Dionysos by Zeus.

se'men[1], 1 si'men; 2 sē'mĕn, *n.* **1.** The impregnating fluid of male animals. **2.** *Bot.* Seed. [L., < *sero*, sow.]

se'men[2], *n.* A kind of clarified butter made by the Bedouins.

Se-men'dri-a, 1 si-men'dri-ə; 2 se-mĕn'drĭ-a, *n.* A fortress on the Danube river, Serbia; captured by Austrians Oct. 11, 1915; evacuated Nov. 1918.

Sem'e-noff, 1 sem'ə-nof; 2 sĕm'e-nŏf, **Gregory** (?). A Russian general; opposed the Bolsheviki in Eastern Siberia, 1918–1921, occupied Vladivostok, 1920; visited United States, April, 1922.

se-mes'ter, 1 si-mes'tər; 2 se-mĕs'tẽr, *n.* A college half-year, as in various universities of the United States and continental Europe. [< L. *sex*, six, + *mensis*, month.]—**se-mes'tral**, *a.*

sem'i-, 1 sem'i; 2 sĕm'i-, *prefix.* Half; partly. [< L. *semi-*, half.]
—sem'i-an'nu-al, *a.* Half-yearly. **—-ly,** *adv.* **—Sem'i-A'ri-an,** *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a party of Arians in the 4th century, differing from other Arians in holding that the Father and the Son are of similar substance.**—sem'i-au'to-mat'ic,** *a.* Only partly automatic.**—sem'i-breve',** *n. Mus.* A note equal to half a breve; a whole note.**—sem'i-cen-ten'i-al.** I. *a.* Occurring or celebrated at the end of fifty years from some event. **II.** *n.* The fiftieth anniversary of an event, or its celebration.**—sem'i-cir'cle,** *n.* **1.** A half-circle; an arc or a segment of 180°. **2.** Any semicircular structure.
sem"i-cir'cu-lar. *a.* Having the form of a semicircle.**—semicircular canals,** long twisted canals in the internal ear.**—sem"i-cir-cum'fer-ence,** *n.* One half of a circumference.**—sem"i-civ'i-lized,** *a.* Partly civilized.**—sem'i-co"lon,** *n.* A mark (;) of punctuation, indicating a greater degree of separation than the comma.**—sem"i-con'scious,** *a.* Half conscious.**—sem"i-de-tached',** *a.* Half detached; said of two houses built together with one common wall.**—sem"i-di-am'e-ter,** *n.* Half of a diameter.**—sem'i-Die'sel,** *a.* Designating a type of internal-combustion engine modeled after the Diesel engine, in which the fuel is heated in a *hot-tube* by a blast lamp before combustion takes place.
sem"i-di-ur'nal, *a.* Pertaining to or continuing during a half-day; occurring or accomplished in a half-day, or once each half-day.**—semidiurnal arc** (*Astron.*), either half of the arc described by a heavenly body during its rising or setting.**—sem'i-dome,** *n. Arch.* A roof-structure resembling a portion, approximately half, of a dome divided vertically.**—sem"i-doub'le,** *n. Eccl.* A festival in which only half the antiphon is read or sung before the psalm.**—sem"i-el-lip'ti-cal,** *a.* Having the form of half of an ellipse that has been divided along either diameter.**—sem"i-fi'nal.** *Athletics.* I. *a.* Similar to or resembling a semifinal. **II.** *n.* A competition which precedes the final in a tournament.**—sem"i-flu'id.** I. *a.* Fluid, but thick and viscous. **II.** *n.* A thick, viscous fluid.**—sem"i-flu-id'ic,** *a.***—sem"i-il'quid.** I. *a.* Half liquid. **II.** *n.* A partly liquid substance.**—sem"i-lu'nar,** *a.* Resembling or shaped like a half-moon; crescentic. **sem"i-lu'nate‡.—semilunar bone,** the middle bone in the upper row of wrist-bones.**—s. valve,** one of the crescent-shaped pockets at the entrances to the aorta and to the pulmonary artery respectively.**—sem"i-month'ly.** I. *a.* Taking place twice a month. **II.** *n.* A publication issued twice a month. **III.** *adv.* At half-monthly intervals.**—sem"i-nif'er-ous,** 1 sem"i-nif'er-us; 2 sĕm"i-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Carrying or producing semen.**—sem"i-of-fi'cial,** *a.* Having some official authority or sanction; half-official.**—sem"i-of-fi'cially,** *adv.***—se"mi-ol'o-gy.** See SEMEIOLOGY.**—sem"i-o-paque',** *a.* Half-opaque; translucent but not transparent.**—sem"i-pal'mate,** *a. Ornith.* Having the toes connected by webs for less than half their length, as many shore-birds.**—sem"i-pal'mat-ed‡.—semi-permeable,** *a.* Traversable by certain molecules while resisting the passage of others, as in the case of osmotic membranes that separate a solvent from the dissolved substance.**—sem"i-plas'tic,** *a.* Not completely plastic.**—sem"i-por'ce-lain,** *n.* **1.** An inferior grade of porcelain having little or no translucency. **2.** Earthenware resembling porcelain.**—sem"i-pre'cious,** *a.* Valuable, but not sufficiently so to be used as gems; as, *semiprecious* stones.**—sem"i-pub'lic,** *a.* Public to a certain degree; not private.**—sem'i-qua"ver,** *n. Mus.* A sixteenth note**—sem"i-ra'di-al,** *a.* Half radial.**—semiradial engine,** see under RADIAL.**—sem"i-rig'id,** *a.* Designating an airship in which the rigidity is maintained by an exterior girder construction which contains the car: used also as a noun.**—sem"i-sol'id,** *a.* Partly solid; so viscous as to be nearly solid.**—sem'i-tone,** *n. Mus.* An interval approximately equal to half a major tone on the scale.**—sem"i-ton'ic,** *a.* Relating to a semitone.**—sem"i-trans-lu'cent,** *a.* Half or partly translucent.**—sem"i-trans-pa'rent,** *a.* Half or partly transparent.**—sem"i-vit'ri-fied,** *a.* Half vitrified; partially made into glass.**—sem"i-vo'cal,** *a.* Pertaining to a semivowel.**—sem"i-vow'el,** *n.* **1.** A sound having the character of both a vowel and a consonant, and used as either, as *w* or *y*. **2.** The symbol representing such a sound.**—sem"i-week'ly.** I. *a.* Issued or recurring twice a week. **II.** *n.* A publication issued twice a week. **III.** *adv.* At half-weekly intervals.
sem'i-nal, 1 sem'i-nal; 2 sĕm'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or containing seeds, germs, or primal elements; having productive power; germinal; propagative. **2.** Not developed; embryonic; rudimentary. [OF., < L. *seminalis*, < *semen*, seed.]**—sem'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*
sem"i-nar', 1 sem"i-när'; 2 sĕm"i-när', *n.* **1.** A group of students pursuing an advanced course of study in a college or with a special teacher. **2.** The course of study so pursued. [G., < L. *seminarium*; see SEMINARY, *n.*]
sem'i-na-ry, 1 sem'i-nē-ri; 2 sĕm'i-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Seminal. **2.** Pertaining to a seminary. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A special school, as of theology; also, a school of higher education. **2.** Same as SEMINAR. **3.** The place where anything is nurtured. **4.** A seminary priest. [< F. *séminaire*, < L. *seminarium*, seed-plot.] Syn.: see SCHOOL.
sem"i-na'tion‖, 1 sem"i-nē'shan; 2 sĕm"i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of sowing or spreading; dispersion of seeds. **2†.** Propagation. [< L. *seminatio(n-)*, < *semen*, seed.]
Sem'i-nole, 1 sem'i-nōl; 2 sĕm'i-nōl, *n.* A member of a Florida tribe of American Indians.
Sem"i-Pe-la'gi-an, 1 sem"i-pi-lē'ji-an; 2 sĕm"i-pe-lā'ji-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a theological party in the 5th century who held a middle ground between the predestination doctrine of Augustine and the free-will doctrine of Pelagius. [< SEMI- + PELAGIAN.]
Se-mir'a-mis, 1 si-mir'a-mis; 2 se-mir'a-mis, *n.* The legendary wife and successor of Ninus, founder of Nineveh.
Sem'ite, 1 sem'ait; 2 sĕm'it. **I.** *a.* Semitic. **II.** *n.* One of the Semitic race. [< LL. *Sem*, < Gr. *Sēm*, Shem.]
Se-mit'ic, 1 si-mit'ik; 2 se-mĭt'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Shem, including Assyrians, Hebrews, Phenicians, Arabs, Abyssinians, etc. **II.** *n.* The Semitic languages collectively.**—Sem'i-tism,** *n.* **1.** A Semitic word or idiom. **2.** Semitic practises, opinions, or customs collectively: used especially of the Jews.
Se-mit'ics, 1 si-mit'iks; 2 se-mĭt'ics, *n.* The scientific study of the history, language, etc., of the Semitic peoples.
Sem-lin', 1 sem-lin'; 2 sĕm-lĭn', *n.* A town in the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, on the Danube, opposite Belgrade; pop. 17,000.
Sem'mel-weiss, 1 se'məl-vaiz; 2 sĕ'mel-vis, **Ignaz Philipp** (1816–1865). An Austrian obstetrician; pioneer in prevention of puerperal fever.
Semmes, 1 semz; 2 sĕms, **Raphael** (1809–1877). An American Confederate commander, captain of the cruiser *Alabama.*
sem"o-li'na, 1 sem"o-li'nə; 2 sĕm"o-lī'na, *n.* The gritty or grain-like portions of wheat retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through. It is much used for light puddings. [< It. *semolino*, dim. of *semola*, < L. *simila*, bran.]
Sem'pach, 1 zem'pūH; 2 sĕm'păH, *n.* A town in central Switzerland, where the Swiss defeated the Austrians, 1386.
sem"pi-ter'nal, 1 sem"pi-tūr'nal; 2 sĕm"pi-tĕr'nal, *a.* Enduring or existing to all eternity; everlasting. [< L.F *sempiternus*, everlasting.] Syn.: see IMMORTAL; PERPETUAL.**—sem"pi-ter'ni-ty‡,** *n.*
sem'ple, 1 sem'pl; 2 sĕm'pl, *a.* [Scot.] Simple.
semp'stress, 1 semp'stres; 2 sĕmp'strĕs, *n.* A seamstress.
sen, 1 sen; 2 sĕn, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese copper or bronze coin worth about ½ cent.
Sen., *abbr.* Senate, Senator.**—Sen., Senr.,** *abbr.* Senior.
seu', 1 sen; 2 sĕn, *v.* [Scot.] Same as SEND.**—sen't,** send it.
Sé"nan'cour', 1 sē"nan'kūr'; 2 sę"nän'cur', **Etienne Pivert de** (1770–1846). A French author; *Obermann.*
sen'a-ry, 1 sen'ə-ri; 2 sĕn'a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to six; containing six units. [< L. *senarius*, < *sex*, six.]
sen'ate, 1 sen't; 2 sĕn'at, *n.* **1.** [S-] That branch of various legislative bodies, as of the United States, France, and Italy, which is designed to be the more stable or conservative, as the **United States Senate,** formed of two Senators from each State. **2.** [S-] In ancient Rome, the state council, whose originally very extensive powers were curtailed under the empire; limited to 100 patricians under the kings, it consisted under the republic, of 300 patricians, plebeians, and high officials; under Augustus there were 600 senators. **3.** The governing body of some universities and institutions of learning; also, in some American colleges, an advisory body, made up of members of the faculty and representative students, to aid in maintaining discipline. **4.** A legislative body; council. **5.** Any body of venerable or distinguished men. [< L.F *senatus*, < *senex*, old.]**—sen'a-tor,** *n.* A member of a senate.**—sen"a-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or befitting a senator or senate. **2.** [S-] [U. S.] Entitled to elect a Senator, as a district.**—sen"a-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.***—sen'a-tor-ship,** *n.***—senatus consultum,** a decree of the ancient Roman Senate, pronounced upon some matter of law or public policy. Originally, the senatus consulta went no further than advisory opinion; gradually they grew into decrees, and finally they became authoritative as laws. **senatus consult‡.**
send, 1 send; 2 sĕnd *v.* [SENT; SEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause or direct to go or pass; authorize to go and act; dispatch, as a messenger. **2.** To cause to be conveyed to another place; forward; as, to *send* a letter. **3.** To impel or drive by force; throw; cast; hurl. **4.** To cause to come, fall, or befall; grant; inflict; bestow. **5.** To cause to become or be; grant to be; make; drive; as, God *send* us peace! his troubles *sent* him mad. **6.** To cause to glance or gaze; direct. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dispatch an agent, message, etc. **2.** *Naut.* To be carried forward by a send. [< AS. *sendan*, send.]
Syn.: cast, delegate, depute, discharge, dispatch, dismiss, emit, fling, forward, hurl, impel, lance, launch, project, propel, sling, throw, transmit. *Send* in its most common use involves personal efficiency without personal presence; according to the adage, "If you want your business done, go; if not, *send*"; one *sends* a letter or a bullet, a messenger or a message. In all the derived uses this same idea controls: if one *sends* a ball into his own heart, the action is away from the directing hand, and he is viewed as the passive recipient of his own act; it is with an approach to personification that we speak of the bow *sending* the arrow or the gun the shot. To *dispatch* is to *send* hastily or very promptly, ordinarily with a destination in view; to *dismiss* is to *send* away from oneself without reference to a destination; as, to *dismiss* a clerk, an application, or an annoying subject. To *discharge* is to *send* away so as to relieve a person or thing of a load; we *discharge* a gun or *discharge* the contents; as applied to persons, *discharge* is a harsher term than *dismiss*. To *emit* is to *send* forth from within, with no reference to a destination; as, the sun *emits* light and heat. *Transmit*, from the Latin, is a dignified term, often less vigorous than the Saxon *send*, but preferable at times in liteeary or scientific use; as, to *transmit* the crown, or the feud, from generation to generation; to *transmit* a charge of electricity. *Transmit* fixes the attention more on the intervening agency, as *send* does upon the points of departure and destination.—Ant.: bring, carry, convey, get, give, hand, hold, keep, receive, retain.—Prep.: to send *from* the hand *to* or *toward* (rarely *at*) a mark; send *to* a friend *by* a messenger or *by* mail; send a person *into* banishment; send a shell *among* the enemy.—**to send for,** to summon by a message or messenger.—**to send in one's papers,** to resign.—**send'er,** *n.*
send, *n.* [Dial.] **1.** The flow or impulse of the waves. **2.** *Naut.* Same as SCEND. **3.** A messenger. **4†.** Something sent; a message; also, a gift; present.

Sen'dai, 1 sĕn'dɑi; 2 sẹn'dī, *n.* A city in Honshu Island, Japan; pop. 105,000.

sen'dal, 1 sen'dal; 2 sĕn'dal, *n.* **1.** A light, thin, silken stuff formerly much used for dress, banners, etc. **2.** An article made of it. [< OF., < LL. *sendal,* < Gr. *sindōn,* fine linen.] **cen'dal**†; **san'dal**†; **sen'da-line**†.

Sen. Doc., *abbr.* Senate Document.

send'-off", 1 send'-ôf"; 2 sĕnd'-ôf", *n.* **1.** The act of sending off; a start. **2.** [Colloq.] A farewell dinner or other celebration or demonstration at parting; also, encouragement, as in starting a career.

Sen'e-ca[1], 1 sen'i-kɑ; 2 sĕn'e-cɑ, *n.* **1.** A member of an Iroquoian tribe of North-American Indians formerly inhabiting central New York. **2.** [s-] Same as SENEGA.

Sen'e-ca[2], **Lucius Annæus** (3 B. C.–A. D. 65). A Roman Stoic philosopher and statesman.

sen'e-ga, 1 sen'i-gə; 2 sĕn'e-gȧ, *n.* The dried root of the Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala senega*); used as a stimulating expectorant, as in treating bronchitis. [N. L. for SENECA.] **sen'e-ga-root**‡; **sen'e-kaɪ.**

Sen"e-gal', 1 sen"i-gōl'; 2 sĕn"e-gȧl', *n.* **1.** A river (1,000 m. to the Atlantic). **2.** A colony (74,112 sq. m.; pop. 1,225,523) of French West Africa; capital, St. Louis. **Sé-né-gal'**‡ [F.]—**Sen"e-ga-lese',** *a. & n.*

Sen"e-gam'bi-a, 1 sen"i-gam'bi-ə; 2 sĕn"e-găm'bi-ȧ, *n.* Former name for a French territory, now included in French Sudan.—**Sen"e-gam'bi-an,** *a. & n.*

se-nes'cent, 1 si-nes'ent; 2 se-nĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Growing old. **2.** Characteristic of old age. [< L. *senesco,* be aged, < *senex,* old.]—**se-nes'cence,** *n.*

sen'e-schal, 1 sen'ə-shəl; 2 sĕn'e-shal, *n.* **1.** An official in the household of a medieval prince or noble who had charge of feasts, etc.; a steward. **2.** A magistrate or military commander. **3.** [Eng.] A cathedral official. [OF., < LL. *seniscalcus,* steward.]

se'nile, } 1 sī'nail or -nil; 2 sē'nīl *or* -nil, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to,
se'nil[e], } proceeding from, or characteristic of old age; infirm; weak; doting. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* Almost worn away to base-level; as, a *senile* continent. [OF., < L. *senilis,* < *senex,* old.]—**se-nil'i-ty,** *n.* Mental and physical infirmity due to old age.

se'nior, 1 sīn'yər *or* sī'ni-ər; 2 sēn'yor *or* sē'ni-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Older in years; elder; specif., after personal names (usually in the abbreviated form *Sr.* or *Sen.*) to denote the elder of two related persons of the same name, especially a father and his son. **2.** Older in office; more advanced in service; superior in rank or dignity. **3.** [U. S.] Pertaining to the closing year of a college course. **II.** *n.* **1.** One older in years or office, or more advanced in rank or dignity than another. **2.** Hence, any elderly person. **3.** [U. S.] A member of a senior class. **4.** One of the older fellows of an English college. [L., compar. of *senex,* old.]—**se"ni-or'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being older in years or in office; priority of age, service, or rank. **2.** An assembly of seniors; in English universities, a court composed of senior fellows.

Sen'lac, 1 sen'lak; 2 sĕn'lȧc, *n.* See HASTINGS, BATTLE OF.

Sen"lis', 1 sɑñ"lis'; 2 sän"lis', *n.* A town in N. France; 30 m. from Paris; pop. 8,000; gutted and burned by German army, Sept. 2, 1914, and through whose ruins the German envoys seeking an armistice passed, Nov. 10, 1918. See RETHONDES.

sen'na, 1 sen'ə; 2 sĕn' a, *n.* **1.** The dried leaflets of any one of several species of a genus (*Cassia*), used medicinally for their purgative properties; especially, the three Old World species—*C. acutifolia, C. augustifolia,* and *C. obovata.* **2.** Any one of the plants yielding true senna or a similar product, usually with a distinguishing prefix. [< Ar. *sena.*]

Sen-nach'e-rib, 1 se-nak'i-rib; 2 sĕ-nȧc'e-rib, *n. Bib.* A king of Assyria (–681 B. C.) who invaded Palestine.

Sen-naar', 1 se-nār'; 2 sĕ-när', *n.* **1.** A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan between the White and Blue Niles; 60,000 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a depleted city; pop. 18,000. A large irrigation dam is being built there. **Sen-naar'**‡.

sen'net†, *n. Mus.* A signal of exit or entrance sounded on a horn: chiefly as a stage direction. [< L. *signum,* mark.]

sen'night, 1 sen'it *or* -nait; 2 sĕn'it *or* -nit, *n.* [Prov. or Archaic.] A week. [< SEVEN + NIGHT.] **sen'net**‡.

sen'nit, 1 sen'it; 2 sĕn'it, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Plaited cordage, of from 3 to 9 strands, used for making gaskets, etc. **2.** Plaited grass or straw for hat-making. [< SEVEN + KNIT.]

se-ñor', 1 sē-nyōr'; 2 se-nyōr', *n.* A gentleman; Mr.; sir: used before a name, like *Mr.,* or alone, like *Sir.* [Sp., < L. *senior,* SENIOR.]—**se-ño'ra,** *n.* A lady; Mrs.; madam.—**se"ño-ri'ta,** *n.* A young, unmarried lady; miss.

sen'sate, 1 sen'sēt; 2 sĕn'sȧt. **I.** *vt.* To perceive by the senses. **II.** *a.* Perceived or appreciated by the senses; as, *sensate* matter. [See SENSATION.] **sen'sat-ed**‡.

sen-sa'tion, 1 sen-sē'shən; 2 sĕn-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* The conscious state resulting from the stimulation of some organ of sense. A *sensation* is that peculiar modification of consciousness which is ordinarily developed on occasion of the excitement of some organ of sense by the action of external stimuli. As distinguished from feelings which are subjective, *sensations* are those peculiar modifications of our consciousness by which the nature of sensible objects is made known to us. LADD *Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 93. **2.** That which produces interest or excitement; an excited condition; as, to cause a *sensation.* **3.** A condition of mind resulting from inherent feeling; emotion. [F., < L. *sensatus,* intelligent.] Syn.: emotion, feeling, perception, sense. *Sensation* is the mind's consciousness due to a bodily affection as of heat or cold; *perception* is the cognition of some external object which is the cause or occasion of the *sensation;* the *sensation* of heat may be connected with the *perception* of a fire. While *sensations* are connected with the body, *emotions,* as joy, grief, etc., are wholly of the mind. "As the most of them [the *sensations*] are positively agreeable or the opposite, they are nearly akin to those *emotions,* as hope or terror, or those passions, as anger and envy, which are acknowledged by all to belong exclusively to the spirit, and to involve no relation whatever to matter or the bodily organism. Such *feelings* are not infrequently styled *sensations,* though improperly." PORTER *Human Intellect* § 112, p. 128. *Feeling* is a term popularly denoting what is felt, whether through the body or by the mind alone, and includes both *sensation* and *emotion.* A *sense* is an organ or faculty of *sensation* or of *perception.* See FEELING.—**sen-sa'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to emotional excitement. **2.** Pertaining to physical sensation. **3.** Causing unnatural emotional excitement; melodramatic; trashy.

sen-sa'tion-al-ism, 1 sen-sē'shən-əl-izm; 2 sĕn-sā'shon-al-ism, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The theory that all knowledge originates in sensation, or is composed of transformed sense-elements. This theory holds all consciousness to be modified sensation and seeks to explain all mental phenomena on a sensory basis.—**—sen-sa'tion-ism**‡; **sens'ism**‡; **sen'su-al-ism**‡ [Opprobrious]. **2.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that sensuous feeling affords the only criterion and sanction of good; sensualism. **3.** The use of sensational methods, as in writing, speaking, etc.—**sen-sa'tion-al-ist,** *n.*—**sen-sa"tion-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**sen-sa'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

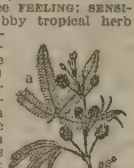
sense, 1 sens; 2 sĕns. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To become cognizant of through the senses. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To comprehend; understand. **3.** [Rare.] To apprehend by obscure feeling. **II.** *n.* **1.** The faculty of sensation; as, the world of time and *sense.* **2.** Any one of the special faculties of sensation; specifically, any one of the five senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. **3.** Bodily feeling in general, especially as productive of pleasure or pain. **4.** Rational perception accompanied by feeling; realization; discriminating cognition; as, a *sense* of wrong. **5.** Normal power of mind or understanding; sound or natural judgment; as, the fellow has no *sense:* often in the plural; as, she is coming to her *senses.* **6.** Signification; import; meaning. **7.** A consensus of opinion; judgment of the majority; as, the *sense* of the meeting was manifest. **8.** That which commends itself to the understanding as being in accordance with reason and good judgment; as, to talk *sense.* **9.** *Geom.* One of two opposite directions in which a magnitude may be described or generated. **10.** Direction; trend. [< F. *sens,* < L. *sensus,* < *sensus,* pp. of *sentio,* feel.] Syn.: see FEELING; MIND; SENSATION; WISDOM.—**sense'-or"gan,** *n.* **1.** An organ of any special sense, as the eye, nose, etc. **2.** Same as RECEPTOR.—**sense'-per-cep"tion,** *n. Psychol.* Immediate knowledge of things through the senses, as distinguished from mediate or inferred knowledge.—**sense'less,** *a.* Without sense; unconscious; also, foolish; meaningless. Syn.: see ABSURD.—**sense'-less-ly,** *adv.* In a senseless or stupid manner.—**sense'less-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see IDIOCY.

sen"si-bil'i-ty, 1 sen'si-bil'i-ti; 2 sĕn'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The capability of sensation; power to perceive or feel. **2.** *Psychol.* The capacity of sensation and rational emotion, as distinguished from intellect and will. **3.** Susceptibility to outside influences. (1) Sensitiveness to mental impressions; sometimes, undue or abnormal sensitiveness. (2) Sensitiveness or degree of sensitiveness to external influences, as a change of conditions. See below under synonyms. **4.** [Rare.] Appreciation accompanying mental apprehension; discerning judgment. **5**†. Sensation or feeling.

Syn.: sensitiveness, sensibility. *Sensibility,* in the philosophical sense, denotes the capacity of emotion or feeling as distinguished from the intellect and the will. (Compare synonyms for SENSATION.) In popular use *sensibility* denotes sometimes capacity of feeling of any kind; as, *sensibility* to heat or cold; sometimes, a peculiar readiness to be the subject of feeling, especially of the higher feelings; as, the *sensibility* of the artist or the poet; a person of great or fine *sensibility. Sensitiveness* denotes an especial delicacy of *sensibility,* ready to be excited by the slightest cause, as displayed, for instance, in the sensitive-plant. *Susceptibility* is rather a capacity to take up, receive, and, as it were, to contain feeling, so that a person of great *susceptibility* is capable of being not only readily but deeply moved; *sensitiveness* is more superficial, *susceptibility* more pervading. Thus, in physics, the *sensitiveness* of a magnetic needle is the ease with which it may be deflected, as by another magnet; its *susceptibility* is the degree to which it can be magnetized by a given magnetic force or the amount of magnetism it will hold. So a person of great *sensitiveness* is quickly and keenly affected by any external influence, as by music, pathos, or ridicule, while a person of great *susceptibility* is not only touched, but moved to his utmost soul. See FEELING.—Ant.: coldness, deadness, hardness, insensibility, numbness, unconsciousness.

sen'si-bl(e[F]**,** 1 sen'si-bl; 2 sĕn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Possessed of good mental perception; exhibiting sound sense and judgment; discreet; judicious. **2.** Capable of physical sensation; sensitive; as, *sensible* to pain. **3.** Perceptible or appreciable through the senses; as, *sensible* heat. **4.** Capable of being acted on through the emotions; mentally sensitive. **5.** Having a perception or cognition; fully aware; persuaded: with *of.* **6**§. Sensitive to minute changes. Syn.: see CONSCIOUS; EXPEDIENT; INTELLIGENT; PHYSICAL; SAGACIOUS; WISE.—**sen'si-bl(e**[F]**,** *n.* **1.** A substance capable of being felt or observed. **2.** A sentient being. **3.** *Mus.* The leading note; the seventh of a scale. **sensible note or tone**‡.—**sen'si-ble-ness,** *n.*—**sen'si-bly,** *adv.*

sen'si-tiv(e[3], 1 sen'sı-tıv; 2 sĕn'sı-tıv, *a.* **1.** Easily affected by outside operations or influences; excitable or impressible; touchy; easily offended; in photography and chemistry, reacting quickly to the proper agents, as to light. **2.** Pertaining to the senses or sensation; as, *sensitive* motions. **3.** *Bot.* Closing or moving when touched or irritated. See SENSITIVE-PLANT. **4†.** Wise; sensible. Syn.: see FINE; MOBILE; NOBLE.—**sensitive tint** (*Optical Mineral.*), a thin plate of gypsum giving red of the first order as its interference color; used in optical tests with polarizing microscope.—**sen'si tiv(e-ly**[3], *adv.*—**sen'si-tiv(e-ness**[3], *n.* Syn.: see FEELING; SENSIBILITY. —**sen'si-tive-plant"**, *n.* A shrubby tropical herb (*Mimosa pudica*), often cultivated in hot-houses, whose leaves close at a touch.—**sen"si-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state or degree of being sensitive; sensitiveness. Specif.: (1) The degree of acuteness with which sensations are discriminated. (2) *Physiol.* Irritability, as of organs: distinguished from *sensibility*, in which the mental side is more prominent. (3) Sensitiveness to light, as in photography. **2.** [Rare.] *Psychol.* Same as SENSIBILITY, 2.—**sen'si-tize**, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To render sensitive; specif. (*Phot.*), to make sensitive to light, as a plate or film.—**sen"si-ti-za'tion**, *n.*—**sen'si-tiz"er**, *n.* One who or that which sensitizes, as a solution used in photography.—**sen"si-tom'e-ter**, *n.* An apparatus by which the sensitiveness of a photographic film or surface may be tested or measured; also, the sensitiveness thus measured and expressed numerically.



Flowering Branch of the Sensitive-plant.
a, a leaf; *b*, the fruit.

sen'sor, 1 sen'sər; 2 sĕn'sor, *a.* Sensory: applied to nerves and nerve-organs.

sen-so'ri-um, 1 sen-sō'rı-um; 2 sĕn-sō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** The nervous system, including the cerebrum, as the collective organ of sensation. **2.** *Biol.* The entire sensory apparatus. [L., < L. *sensus*; see SENSE.]—**sen'so-ry**, **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium or to sensation; conveying or producing sense impulses. **sen-so'ri-al**. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A sense-organ: a faculty of sensation. **2.** Same as SENSORIUM, 1.

sen'su-al, 1 sen'shu-al; 2 sĕn'shu-al, *a.* **1.** Unduly indulgent to the appetites; exhibiting a predominance of the animal nature; lewd. **2.** Pertaining to the body or the physical senses; also, fleshly; carnal: opposed to *spiritual*. **3.** Pertaining to sensualism: usually opprobrious. Syn.: see BRUTISH. —**sen'su-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** Sensuality. **2.** *Philos.* A debased sensationalism. **3.** *Ethics.* A system holding the pleasures of sense to be the highest good. **4.** *Esthet.* Emphasis of the sensuous elements of beauty, rather than the ideal.—**sen'su-al-ist**, *n.* **1.** A sensual person. **2.** An advocate of sensualism.—**sen"su-al-is'tic**, *a.*—**sen"su-al'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being sensual, or sensual acts collectively; sensual or animal indulgence. **sen'-su-al-ness‡.**—**sen'su-al-ize** or **-ise**, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To debase by or indulge in sensuality.—**sen"su-al-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.*—**sen'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

sen'su-ous, 1 sen'shu-us; 2 sĕn'shu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or appealing to or derived from the senses: used in a higher and purer sense than *sensual*. **2.** Keenly appreciative of beauty, refinement, or luxury. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sent, 1 sent; 2 sĕnt, *imp. & pp.* of SEND, *v.*

sen'tence, 1 sen'tens; 2 sĕn'tĕnç. **I.** *vt.* [SEN'TENCED[4]; SEN'-TENC-ING.] To pass sentence upon; condemn to punishment. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A related group of words containing a subject and a predicate with their modifiers, and expressing a complete thought. **2.** *Law.* A final judgment; penalty pronounced upon a person convicted. **3.** A determination; opinion, especially as expressed formally. **4.** An instructive saying; a maxim. [F., < L. *sententia*, opinion.] Syn.: (verb) see CONDEMN.—**sen'tenc-er**, *n.* One who pronounces sentence.—**sen-ten'tial**, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Pertaining to a sentence. **2†.** Authoritative; decisive.—**sen-ten'tious**, *a.* **1.** Abounding in or giving terse expression to thought; axiomatic; sometimes, opprobriously, pompously formal, or moralizing. **2.** Habitually using terse, laconic, or axiomatic language. Syn.: see TERSE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**sen-ten"ti-os'i-ty**, *n.*

sen'ti-ence, 1 sen'shı-ens *or* -shens; 2 sĕn'shi-ĕnç *or* -shĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being sentient: by extension including every form of consciousness. **2.** Presentation, regarded as immediate experience and so distinguished from thought. **3.** Sensibility in its primitive form, as merely physical. **sen'ti-en-cy‡.**

sen'ti-ent, 1 sen'shı-ent; 2 sĕn'shi-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Possessing powers of sense or sense-perception; having or actually experiencing sensation or feeling: opposed to *inanimate* and *vegetal*. **II.** *n.* One capable of sensation or perception; loosely, the mind, as the seat of feeling. [< L. *sentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sentio*, feel.]—**sen'ti-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sen'ti-ment, 1 sen'tı-ment *or* -ment; 2 sĕn'ti-ment, *n.* **1.** Noble, tender, or artistic feeling, or susceptibility to such feeling; also, its verbal expression. **2.** *Psychol.* That form of feeling in which the soul responds to the good as it comes to man directly through his rational nature; emotions awaked by things that appear to have worth. **3.** A feeling of personal sympathy or admiration toward one of the opposite sex, as distinguished from love or passion. **4.** An opinion or judgment; expressive thought: often in the plural. **5.** An expressive thought or idea dressed in appropriate language, as a toast aptly uttered. [F., < L.[LL] *sentio*, feel.] Syn.: see FEELING; IDEA.—**sen"ti-men'tal**, *a.* **1.** Characterized by sentiment or intellectual emotion; involving or exciting tender emotions or aspirations. **2.** Experiencing, displaying, or given to sentiment, often in an extravagant or mawkish manner; as, a *sentimental* girl. Syn.: see ROMANTIC.—**sen"ti-men'tal-ism, sen"ti-men-tal'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being sentimental, or its manifestation.—**sen"ti-men'tal-ist**, *n.*—**sen"ti-men'tal-ize**, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To affect with sentiment; cherish sentimentality; behave sentimentally. **sen"ti-men'tal-ise‡.**—**sen"ti-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

sen'ti-nel, 1 sen'tı-nel; 2 sĕn'ti-nĕl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To watch over like a sentinel. **2.** To protect or furnish with sentinels. **3.** To station or appoint as a sentinel. **II.** *n.* A soldier placed on guard to see that only authorized persons pass his post, and to give warning of approaching danger; a sentry; hence, any watcher or guard. [< F. *sentinelle*, ult. < L. *semita*, path.]

sen'try, 1 sen'trı; 2 sĕn'try, *n.* [SEN'TRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A sentinel. **2.** The watch or guard kept by a sentinel. [< OF. *senteret*, dim. of *sentier*, path, < L. *semita*, path.]—**sen'try-box"**, *n.* A small box to shelter a sentry from the weather.

Se-nus'si, 1 sə-nus'ı; 2 se-nụs'i, *n. pl.* [Algerian.] A Mohammedan brotherhood in northern Africa, founded by Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senussi, about 1842. The Senussi under Turkish and German officers invaded Egypt in 1915, but were defeated in February, 1917.

Se-oul', 1 sē-ūl'; 2 se-ul', *n.* A city, capital of Chosen; pop. 271,414. **Se-ul'‡.**

sep., *abbr.* Separate.—**Sep., Sept.**, *abbr.* September, Septuagint.

sep'al, 1 sep'al; 2 sĕp'al, *n.* *Bot.* One of the individual leaves of a calyx. [< L. *separ*, separate.]—**sep'a-lin**(e[3], **sep'a-lous**, *a.* Having or relating to sepals.

sep'a-rate, 1 sep'a-rēt; 2 sĕp'a-rāt, *v.* [-RAT'ED[4]; -RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy the connection of and remove from another; dissever. **2.** To occupy a position between; constitute the common boundary of; keep apart. **3.** To consider separately; regard as distinctly different. **II.** *i.* To be or become disconnected; be removed apart; withdraw from association or, in chemistry, from solution. [< L. *se-*, apart, + *paro*, prepare.]

Syn.: alienate, detach, disconnect, disengage, disjoin, dissever, disunite, divide, part, remove, sever, split, sunder, withdraw. See ABSTRACT.—Ant.: see synonyms for MIX.

—**sep'a-ra-bl**(e[3], *a.* Capable of being separated or divided. —**sep"a-ra-bil'i-ty**, *a.* **sep'a-ra-bl**(e-ness[3]‡.—**sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*—**sep'a-ra-tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of separating; division. **2.** The state of being disconnected or apart. **3.** *Law.* (1) Divorce. (2) Relinquishment of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual consent. Syn.: see SECLUSION.—**sep'a-ra-tist**, *n.* One who advocates or upholds separation; specif. (*Eccl.*), a seceder; dissenter.—**sep'a-ra-tism**, *n.*—**sep'a-ra-tist**, *a.*—**sep'a-ra"tiv**(e[3], *a.* Tending to or inducing separation; useful in separating. **sep'a-ra-to-ry‡.**—**sep'a-ra"trix**, *n.* A separating point or line; decimal point.—**sep"a-ra'tum**, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A paper published separately from a series to which it belongs. [L.]

sep'a-rate, 1 sep'a-rıt; 2 sĕp'a-rat, *a.* **1.** Existing or considered apart from others; unconnected; distinct; individual; as, *separate* rooms. **2.** Disembodied; disunited from the body. **3‖.** Separated; disjointed. Syn.: see PARTICULAR.—**sep'a-rate-ly**, *adv.*—**sep'a-rate-ness**, *n.*

sep'a-ra"tor, 1 sep'a-rē"tər *or* -tor; 2 sĕp'a-rā"tor, *n.* **1.** Any device, implement, or apparatus for dividing or separating things. Specif.: (1) In steam-engineering, an apparatus for mechanically taking water from wet steam; also, one for removing impurities from condensed exhaust-steam that is to be returned to a boiler. (2) A machine for separating the chaff from grain. (3) A mechanism for separating cream from milk. **2.** One who separates.

Se-phar'dim, 1 se-fär'dim; 2 sē-fär'dim, *n. pl.* [Heb.] The Spanish and Portuguese Jews or their descendants. **Se-phar'a-dim‡.**—**Se-phar'dic**, *a.* **Se-phar'a-dic‡.**

se'pi-a, 1 sī'pı-ə; 2 sē'pi-a. **I.** *a.* Executed in or colored like sepia; dark-brown with a tinge of red. **II.** *n.* **1.** A reddish-brown pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttlefish; the color of this pigment. **2.** A picture done in this pigment. **3.** The ink of the cuttlefish. **4.** A cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*); cuttlebone. [L., < Gr. *sēpia*, cuttlefish.]

se'pi-o-lite, 1 sī'pı-o-lıt; 2 sē'pi-o-lit, *n.* Meerschaum. [< SEPIA + -LITE.]

se'poy, 1 sī'poi; 2 sē'pŏy, *n.* A native East-Indian soldier equipped and trained in European style; especially, one employed in the British army. [Ult. < Per. *sipāhi*, < *sipāh*, soldiers.] [< Gr. *sēps*, lizard.]

seps, 1 seps; 2 sĕps, *n.* A serpent-lizard of the genus *Seps*. [L.,

sep'sin, 1 sep'sın; 2 sĕp'sin, *n.* **1.** A poisonous substance found in decomposed blood and certain other putrid compounds, capable of causing blood-poisoning. **2.** Any ptomain causing septic poisoning. [See SEPSIS.]

sep'sis, 1 sep'sıs; 2 sĕp'sis, *n.* **1.** Poisonous putrefaction. **2.** Infection from a putrescent virus containing micro-organisms. [< Gr. *sēpsis*, < *sēpo*, make putrid.]

sept, 1 sept; 2 sĕpt, *n.* A branch of a race or tribe ruled by a hereditary chief, especially in ancient Ireland; by extension, any similar social unit or clan. [Corr. of SECT, *n.*]

sept-[1], **sep'ta-**[1], **sep'tem-**[1], **sep'ti-**[1], 1 sept-, sep'ta-, sep'tem-, sep'ti-; 2 sĕpt-, sĕp'ta-, sĕp'tĕm-, sĕp'ti-. From Latin *septem*, seven: combining forms.—**sep'tan-gle**, *n.* A heptagon. **sep-tan'gu-lar**, *a.* Heptagonal.—**sep"ti-lat'er-al**, *a.* Seven-sided.

sept-[2], **sep'ta-**[2], **sep'ti-**[2], 1 sept-, sep'ta-, sep'ti-; 2 sĕpt-, sĕp'ta-, sĕp'ti-. From Latin *septum*, < *sepes*, fence: combining form.

sep'ta, 1 sep'ta; 2 sĕp'ta, *n.* Plural of SEPTUM.

sep'tal[1], 1 sep'tal; 2 sĕp'tal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a septum or septa; as, the *septal* cartilage of the nose

sep'tal[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to a sept or clan.

sep-ta'ri-um, 1 sep-tā'ri-um; 2 sĕp-tā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Geol.* A nodule or concretion, roughly spherical, having a compact crust, and an internal mass broken up by angular radiating or intersecting cracks usually filled with a foreign mineral. [< L. *septum*, < *sepes*, fence.]—**sep-ta'ri-an**, *a.*

sep'tate, 1 sep'tēt; 2 sĕp'tāt, *a.* Divided by or provided with a partition or partitions; having a septum or septa. [< L. *sepes*, fence.]

Sep-tem'ber, 1 sep-tem'bər; 2 sĕp-tĕm'ber, *n.* The ninth month of the Gregorian year, having 30 days. [< L. *septem*, seven (as in Roman calendar).]—**massacre of September**, the massacre in Paris on Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1792, when 10,000 persons were put to death in prison by order of Danton. **September massacre** or **massacres**‡.—**Sep-tem'brist**, 1 sep-tem'brist; 2 sĕp-tĕm'brist, *n.* *F. Hist.* A member of the Parisian mob that massacred prisoners in the *massacre of September*; hence, a cruel and bloodthirsty person; a butcher; murderer.

sep-te'mi-a, 1 sep-tī'mi-ə; 2 sĕp-tē'mi-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood due to poisonous products of putrefaction; septic infection. [< Gr. *sēptos*, rotten, + *haima*, blood.] **sep"ti-ce'**[or -cæ']**mi-a**‡.—**sep-te'mic**, *a.*

sep"ti-ce[or -cæ']**mic**‡.

sep-tem'vir, 1 sep-tem'vər; 2 sĕp-tĕm'vĭr, *n.* [-VIRS or -VI-RI, 1 -vərz or -vī-rī; 2 -vĭrs or -vī-rī, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* One of seven men associated in some office, authority, or work. [L., < *septem*, seven, + *vir* (pl. *virī*), man.]

sep'te-na-ry, 1 sep'tī-nē-rī; 2 sĕp'te-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of, pertaining to, or being seven. **2.** Septennial. **II.** *n.* **1.** The number seven; heptad. **2.** A group of seven things of any kind; anything that has some definite relation to the number seven. **3.** *Latin Pros.* A verse containing seven feet. **sep"te-na'ri-us**‡. [< L. *septenarius*, < *septem*, seven.]

sep-ten'nate, 1 sep-ten'ēt; 2 sĕp-tĕn'āt, *n.* A period of seven years: a term of office or the like lasting seven years. [< L. *septem*, seven, + *annus*, year.]

sep-ten'ni-al, 1 sep-ten'ī-əl; 2 sĕp-tĕn'i-al, *a.* **1.** Recurring every seven years. **2.** Continuing or capable of lasting seven years. [See SEPTENNATE.] **-ly**, *adv.*

Sep-ten'tri-o, 1 sep-ten'trī-ō; 2 sĕp-tĕn'tri-ō, *n.* The constellation Ursa Major or the Dipper. [L., < *septem*, seven, + *trio*, plow-ox.]—**sep-ten'tri-on**†. **I.** *a.* Septentrional. **II.** *n.* **1.** The north; northern regions. **2.** [S-] Ursa Major; Septentrio. —**sep-ten'tri-o-nal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or coming from the north; hyperborean.

sep-tet', 1 sep-tet'; 2 sĕp-tĕt', *n.* A group of seven singers, players, or other persons, things, or parts; also, a musical composition for seven voices or instruments. [< L. *septem*, seven.] **sep-tette'**‡.

sep'tic, 1 sep'tik; 2 sĕp'tic. **I.** *a.* *Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by sepsis; productive of putrefaction; putrid. **sep'ti-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* Any substance that produces or promotes putrefaction. [< Gr. *sēptikos*, < *sēpō*, rot.]—**sep"ti-ce'**[or -cæ']**mi-a**, *n.* Same as SEPTEMIA.

sep'ti-cĭ"dal, 1 sep'ti-sai"dəl; 2 sĕp'ti-çĭ"dal, *a.* *Bot.* Dividing at the partitions: said of the dehiscence of a capsule that resolves itself at maturity into its component carpels by splitting through the septa. [< SEPTI-[2] + L. *cædo*, cut.] **sep'ti-cide**‡.—**sep'ti-cĭ"dal-ly**, *adv.*

sep-tic'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being septic; sepsis. [See SEPTIC.]

sep-tif'ra-gal, 1 sep-tif'rə-gəl; 2 sĕp-tif'ra-gal, *a.* *Bot.* Breaking away from the partitions: said of a form of dehiscence. [< SEPTI-[2] + L. *frango*, break.]

sep-til'lion, 1 sep-til'yən; 2 sĕp-til'yon. **I.** *a.* Numbering a septillion: originally a use of the noun. **II.** *n.* A cardinal number: in the French system (also U. S.), 1 followed by 24 ciphers; in the English system, 1 followed by 42 ciphers. [< SEPT- + MILLION.]—**sep-til'lionth**, *a.* & *n.*

sep'time, 1 sep'tīm; 2 sĕp'tim, *n.* *Fencing.* The seventh position of a swordsman. See illus. under FENCING.

sep"tu-a-ge-na'ri-an, 1 sep"tiu-ə-jı-nē'ri-ən; 2 sĕp"tū-a-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person 70 years old, or between 70 and 80. [< L. *septuagenarius*, < *septuaginta*, seventy.] **sep"tu-ag'e-na-ry**‡.—**sep"tu-ag'e-na-ry**, *a.* Containing or consisting of 70; pertaining to a septuagenarian.

Sep"tu-a-ges'i-ma, 1 sep"tiu-ə-jes'ı-mə; 2 sĕp"tū-a-gĕs'i-ma, *n.* **1.** The third Sunday before Lent. **2.** [s-] A period of 70 days. [L., fem. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth.] **Septuagesima Sunday**‡.—**sep"tu-a-ges'i-mal**, *a.* Consisting of 70, especially of 70 years.

Sep'tu-a-gint, 1 sep'tiu-ə-jint; 2 sĕp'tū-a-ğĭnt, *n.* An old Greek version of the Old Testament Scriptures, made between 280 and 130 B. C. It is the version used by the Greek Church. [< L. *septuaginta*, seventy: reputed to have been made by *seventy* or seventy-two (translators).]—**Sep"tu-a-gin'tal**, *a.*

sep'tum, 1 sep'tum; 2 sĕp'tŭm, *n.* [SEP'TA, *pl.*] A dividing wall; partition, as in coral or in a spore. [L., < *sepes*, fence.]

sep'tu-or, 1 sep'tiu-er; 2 sĕp'tū-ôr, *n.* [F.] *Mus.* Same as SEPTET.

sep'tu-pl(e[P]****, 1 sep'tiu-pl; 2 sĕp'tū-pl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To multiply by seven; become septuple. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of seven; sevenfold. **2.** Multiplied by seven; seven times repeated. [F., < L. *septem*, seven, + *-plus*, -PLE.]

sep'ul-cher, } 1 sep'əl-kər; 2 sĕp'ul-cer. **I.** *vt.* To place in a
sep'ul-chre, } sepulcher or grave; entomb; bury. **II.** *n.* **1.** A burial-place, especially one found or made in a rock or solidly built of stone; tomb; vault. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A receptacle for relics, especially in an altar-slab. (2) In early church-building, a recess in which the cross and the reserved sacrament were deposited on Good Friday and from which they were taken with ceremony at high mass on Easter; now, a box or urn in a chapel to receive, on Maundy Thursday, the Holy Sacrament, which is brought back and consumed at the main altar on Good Friday: usually called the *repository*. [< L.[OF] *sepulcrum*, burial-place, tomb.]—**the Holy Sepulcher**, the rock-hewn tomb in which the body of Jesus was buried.—**se-pul'chral**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a sepulcher. **2.** Suggestive of burial or the grave; dismal in color or aspect, or unnaturally low or hollow in tone; gloomy; as, a *sepulchral* color; a *sepulchral* voice.—**sep'ul-ture**, *n.* **1.** The act of entombing; burial. **2**†. A sepulcher.

seq., *abbr.* [L.] *Sequentes*, *sequentia* (the following).

se-qua'cious, 1 sı-kwē'shus; 2 se-kwā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to follow; following; attendant. **2.** Logically consecutive. **3**†. Ductile; pliable. [< L. *sequax*, < *sequor*, follow.]—**se-quac'i-ty**, *n.*

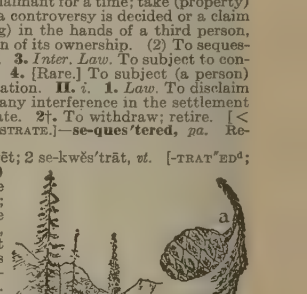
se'quel, 1 sī'kwəl; 2 sē'kwĕl, *n.* **1.** A continuing and concluding portion, as of a story; a final paragraph, chapter, or the like. **2.** A result; event; upshot. [< LL.[F] *sequela*, result, < *sequor*, follow.] SYN.: see CATASTROPHE; CONSEQUENCE; EVENT.

se-que'la, 1 sı-kwī'lə; 2 se-kwē'la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** One who or that which follows. **2.** *Pathol.* A morbid condition resulting from a preceding disease. [LL., < L. *sequor*, follow.]

se'quence, 1 sī'kwens; 2 sē'kwĕnç, *n.* **1.** The process or fact of following in space, time, or thought; succession or successiveness. **se'quen-cy**‡. **2.** Order of succession; arrangement. **3.** A number of things following one another, considered collectively; a series. **4.** Loosely, an effect or consequence. **5.** *Mus.* A regular succession of similar melodic phrases at different pitches. **6.** *R. C. Liturg.* A prose or hymn sung immediately after the gradual and before the gospel. Only five sequences are now in use, the best-known being the Veni Sancte Spiritus, the Stabat Mater, and the Dies Iræ. **7.** In card-playing, a set of three or more cards immediately following each other in value; in poker, a straight. [< F. *séquence*, < LL. *sequentia*, < L. *sequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sequor*, follow.] SYN.: see TIME.—**se'quent**, *a.* **1.** Following in the order of time; succeeding. **2**§. Consequent.—**se'quent**, *n.* That which follows; a consequence; result.—**se-quen'tial**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sequence; sequent.—**se-quen"ti-al'i-ty**, *n.* —**se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

se-ques'ter, 1 sı-kwes'tər; 2 se-kwĕs'ter, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put aside; separate, as from society or public life; remove; seclude: often used reflexively. **2.** *Law.* (1) To separate (a thing) from an owner or claimant for a time; take (property) into judicial custody till a controversy is decided or a claim satisfied; deposit (a thing) in the hands of a third person, pending the determination of its ownership. (2) To sequestrate. See SEQUESTRATE. **3.** *Inter. Law.* To subject to confiscation by preemption. **4.** [Rare.] To subject (a person) to the process of sequestration. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Law.* To disclaim or renounce, as a widow any interference in the settlement of her late husband's estate. **2**†. To withdraw; retire. [< LL.[F] *sequestro*; see SEQUESTRATE.]—**se-ques'tered**, *pa.* Retired; secluded.

se-ques'trate, 1 sı-kwes'trēt; 2 se-kwĕs'trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT"ED[4]; -TRAT'ING.] **1.** *Law.* (1) To seize, especially for the use of the government; confiscate. (2) To take possession of for a time, with a view to the just settlement of the claims of creditors. **2**‖. To seclude; sequester. [< LL. *sequestro*, surrender; lay aside.]—**se-ques'tra-bl(e**[P]**, *a.* Liable to sequestration. —**seq'ues-tra"tor**, *n.* One who sequestrates; a receiver.



Sequoia.
a, cone; b, scale of the female; c, scale of the male: d, grain.

seq"ues-tra'tion, 1 sek"wes-trē'shən; 2 sĕk"wĕs-trā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The setting aside of property from the possession and control of parties pending a controversy concerning it. **2.** The act of sequestering or of putting into separation or seclusion; the state of being separated or secluded; removal; retirement; as *sequestration* from the world. [See SEQUESTRATE.]

se-ques'trum, 1 sı-kwes'-trum; 2 se-kwĕs'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A piece of dead bone remaining in its place, but separated from the living bone. [See SEQUESTRATE.]

se'quin, 1 sī'kwin; 2 sē'kwin, *n.* Formerly, a gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth $2.25: later introduced into Turkey. [F., < It. *zecchino*, < *zecca*, mint, < Ar. *sikka*, coining-die. **ze'chin**‡.

Se-quoi'a, 1 sı-kwoi'ə; 2 se-kwŏi'ą, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of gigantic trees of the pine family of the southwestern United States, including only two species, the redwood (*S. sempervirens*) and the mammoth or "big" tree (*S. washingtoniana*), both natives of California. **2.** [s-] A tree of this genus. [< *Sequoiah*, tribal name of George Guess (1770?–1843), a half-breed Cherokee Indian who invented the Cherokee alphabet.]

Sequoia National Park. A National Park in central eastern California; 252 sq. m.; created in 1890; contains 12,000 sequoia trees.

ser', 1 ser; 2 sêr. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To serve. **II.** *n.* A serving.

ser, 1 ser; 2 sêr, *n.* Same as SEER², *n.*

ser., *abbr.* Series, sermon.

se"rac', 1 sē"răk'; 2 sē"răc', *n.* One of the large angular blocks or tower-shaped forms into which glacier ice breaks in passing down steep inclines. [F. (Swiss), a cheese put up in cubic form.]

ser'a-file, *n.* Same as SERREFILE.

se-ra'glio, 1 sē-rä'lyo; 2 sē-rä'lyo, *n.* **1.** [S-] The old palace of the sultans at Constantinople with its mosques, official buildings, and gardens. **2.** Hence, any residence of a sultan. **3.** A harem; hence, a place of debauchery. [< It. *serraglio.* < L. *sera,* lock.] **se-rail'**‡.

se-ra'i, 1 se-rä'i; 2 sē-rä'ī, *n.* **1.** In the Orient, an inn or caravansary. **2.** A seraglio; also, a harem. [< Per. *sarāī,* court.]

Se"ra-je'vo, 1 sĕr"ə-yē'vo; 2 sā"rä-yē'vo, *n.* A district and the capital of Bosnia where Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated, June 28, 1914, an event that served as a pretext for the World War of 1914-18.

Se-ra'o, 1 sē-rä'o; 2 sẹ-rä'o, **Matilde** (1856–). An Italian journalist, publisher, and popular novelist; married Edouardo Scarfoglio; *The Conquest of Rome.*

ser'aph, } 1 ser'əf; 2 sĕr'af, *n.* [SER'APHS or SER'A-PHIM, *pl.*]

ser'af', } An angel of the highest order. *Is.* vi, 1–6. [< Heb. *seraphim,* < *sāraph,* burn.]—**se-raph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a seraph; angelic. **se-raph'i-cal**‡.—**Seraphic Doctor** (*R. C. Ch.*), Saint Bonaventura: a title due to the religious purity and fervor of his life.—**se-raph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ser'a-phim, } 1 ser'ə-fim; 2 sĕr'a-fim, *n.* **1.** Plural of SERAPH.

ser'a-fim', } **ser'a-phin**‡. **2.** [Erroneous.] A seraph: with plural *seraphims.*

ser'a-phine, 1 ser'ə-fin; 2 sĕr'a-fin, *n.* A coarse-toned musical reed-instrument, played with a keyboard. **ser"a-phi'na**‡.

Se-ra'pis, 1 sı-rē'pis; 2 sē-rā'pis, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A manifestation of the god of the lower world, as distinguished from Apis, his incarnation as a bull in the upper world.—**Se-ra'pic,** *a.*

ser-as'kier, 1 ser"as-kir'; 2 sĕr"as-kēr' *or* se-rās'kēr, *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish minister of war, or commander-in-chief. **ser-as'ker**‡; **ser-as'quier**‡.

Ser'bi-a, 1 sûr'bı-ə; 2 sĕr'bi-a, *n.* A former kingdom of S. E. Europe; 33,891 sq. m.; pop. 4,593,500; capital, Belgrade; declared independent in 1878; over-run by Austro-German-Bulgarian troops, October, 1915; partly reconquered by Saloníka Force, September, 1918; completely evacuated by enemy, November, 1918; in December, 1918, became, by the union with it of the Austro-Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian parts of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy (joined in 1921 by Montenegro), the **Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes;** 95,628 sq. m.; pop. 14,362,000; see JUGO-SLAVIA.—**Serb,** *a. & n.*—**Ser'bi-an,** *a. & n.*

Ser-bo'ni-an, 1 ser-bō"nı-ən; 2 ser-bō"ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lake Serbonis, in Lower Egypt.—**Serbonian bog,** a marsh once existing near Lake Serbonis (now dry), famous for engulfing travelers; hence, a strait; difficulty; complication.

ser'dab, 1 sûr'dab *or* ser-dūb'; 2 sĕr'dāb *or* ser-dāb', *n.* [Ar.] A secret cell within the masonry of an ancient Egyptian tomb, in which images of the deceased were deposited.

sere, *v. & a.* Same as SEAR.

sere, 1 sır; 2 sēr, *n. Ecol.* The series of changes found in a given plant formation from the initial to the ultimate stage.—**ser'al,** *a.*

se-rein', 1 se-rañ'; 2 se-rān', *n.* [F.] A fine rain or snow that falls sometimes from a clear sky, especially in the tropics after sunset. [F., < L. *serenum,* clear sky.]

ser"e-nade', 1 ser"ı-nēd'; 2 sĕr"e-nād'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-NAD'ED[d]; -NAD'ING.] To entertain or honor with a serenade; engage in or tender a serenade. **II.** *n.* **1.** An evening song, usually that of a lover beneath his lady's window; also, by extension, music performed in honor of some person before his place of sojourn in the open air at night. **2.** The music for such a song. [< F. *sérénade,* < It. *sereno* (< L. *serenus*), clear, bright.]—**ser"e-nad'er,** *n.*

se"re-na'ta, 1 sē"rē-nä"tə; 2 se"re-nä'tä, *n.* [It.] **1.** A cantata on any imaginative or simple subject not sacred, intended to be performed in the open air. **2.** An instrumental work resembling a symphony but less rigidly unified.

se-rene', 1 sı-rīn'; 2 se-rēn'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Clear, or fair and calm; having its brightness undimmed; as, a *serene* sky. **2.** Marked by peaceful repose; unruffled; placid; as, a *serene* spirit. **3.** Of exalted rank: chiefly in the titles of certain continental European princes; as, his *Serene* Highness. **II.** *n.* **1.** Clearness, or a serene or clear region. **2.** [Rare.] Calmness; placidity. [< L. *serenus,* clear.] Syn.: see SEDATE.—**se-rene'ly,** *adv.*—**se-rene'ness,** *n.*—**se-ren'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Sereneness. **2.** A personage of exalted rank: used as a title of address for certain princes of continental Europe.

Ser'es, 1 ser'ēs; 2 sĕr'ēs, *n.* A Greek town near Salonika; pop. 19,000. **Ser'res**‡.

Se-reth', 1 sē-ret'; 2 sẹ-rēt', *n.* **1.** A river in Moldavia, Roumania; length, 270 m. to the Danube river; Russian defeats by Austrians September and October, 1915, and by Teuton Allies, July, 1917; Russian successes, August, 1916. **2.** A river in E. Galicia, Poland to Dniester river. Russian defeats by Teuton Allies, July, 1917. **Se-ret'**‡.

serf, 1 sûrf; 2 sĕrf, *n.* **1.** A person whose service is attached to the estate on which he lives; loosely, a peasant. **2.** Figuratively, one in servile subjection. [F., < L. *servus,* slave.] —**serf'dom,** *n.* **serf'age**‡; **serf'hood**‡. Syn.: see BONDAGE.

Serg., **Sergt.**, *abbr.* Sergeant.

serge, 1 sûrj; 2 sĕrg, *n.* **1.** A strong twilled silk or, more commonly, worsted stuff. **2**‡. In the middle ages, a coarse woolen cloth. [F., < Gr.[L] *Sēres,* an Asiatic people who produced silk.]

ser'geant, 1 sär'jənt; 2 sär'gent, *n.* **1.** A non-commissioned military officer ranking next above a corporal. **2.** [U. S.] A police officer of rank next below a captain (sometimes lieutenant); in England, one next below an inspector. **3.** [Eng.] Formerly, one who held land of the king by tenure of military service; also, a title of various ministerial officers, corresponding to *constable* or *bailiff.* **4.** Formerly, a squire or gentleman of less than knightly rank. **5.** One of the household officials of a sovereign. **6.** A sergeant-at-arms. **7.** A sergeant at law. **8.** A constable or bailiff. **9.** The sergeant-fish. [< F. *sergent,* < L. *serviō,* serve.] **ser'jeant**‡.—**ser'geant-at-arms",** *n.* An executive officer in a legislative body, who enforces order, etc.—**s. at law** (*Eng. Law*), formerly a barrister of high order or rank taking social but not professional precedence of king's counsel: extinct since 1877.—**ser'geant-fish",** *n.* **1.** A large dusky fish (*Elacate Canada*) of warm seas with a broad black band on the sides. **co'bi-a**‡. **2.** Same as ROBALO. —**ser'gean-cy,** *n.* **ser'geant-cy**‡; **ser'geant-ship**‡; **ser'jeant-cy**‡; **ser'jeant-ship**‡.

ser'geant-y, 1 sär'jənt-ı; 2 sär'gənt'y, *n. Eng. Feud. Law.* A tenure of lands on condition of rendering some personal or menial service directly to the king or some other lord; also, the service rendered.

Ser-gi'pe, 1 ser-gī'pē; 2 sĕr-zhī'pę, *n.* A state in E. Brazil, South America; 15,089 sq. m.; pop. 513,700; capital, Aracaju.

Ser-gy', 1 ser-jī'; 2 sĕr-ġī', A village in N. France, where the United States troops defeated German picked troops in July, 1918. During the conflict the village changed hands four times.

se'ri-al, *a. & n.* See under SERIES.

se"ri-a'tim, 1 sī"rı-ē'tım; 2 sē"ri-ā'tim, *adv.* One after another; in connected order; serially. [LL.]

se-ri'ceous, 1 sı-rish'əs; 2 se-rish'ūs, *a.* **1.** Lustrous like silk; silky. **2.** *Bot.* Having fine, soft, appressed hairs. [< L. *sericus,* < Gr. *Sērikos,* < *Sēres;* see SERGE.] **ser'i-cate**‡.—**ser'i-cul"ture,** *n.* The management of silkworms.—**ser"i-cul'tu-rist,** *n.*

ser"i-e'ma, 1 ser"ı-ī'mə *or* -ē'mə; 2 sĕr"ī-ē'ma *or* -ę'ma, *n.* [Braz.] A long-legged crested bird (*Cariama cristata*) of the plains of Brazil and Paraguay.

se'ries, 1 sī'rīz *or* sī'rı-ız; 2 sē'rēs *or* sē'ri-ēs, *n.* **1.** An orderly arrangement of one thing after another; a connected succession. **2.** *Math.* A succession of terms whose values are fixed by a common law, relation, or mode of derivation: called in some of the simplest cases a *progression.* **3.** *Chem.* A group of compounds or elements resembling one another more or less in their chemical characters and crystalline forms, or differing from each other by a constant difference of certain radicals. **4.** *Elec.* An arrangement of sources or utilizers of electricity, as batteries or lamps, in which the positive electrode of one is connected with the negative electrode of another. [L., < *sero,* join.]—**homologous series** (*Chem.*), a series characterized by correspondence or homology; a series correspondent in properties and proportional composition, as the paraffin series of hydrocarbons.—**series motor.** **1.** A motor whose field and armature windings are in series. **2.** A motor with series-winding.—**s.-wound,** *a.*—**se'ri-al.** *i. a.* **1.** Of the nature of a series. **2.** Published in a series at regular intervals. **3.** Successive; arranged in rows or ranks. **se'ri-ate**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A literary composition published in parts in successive issues of a periodical. **2.** [Eng.] A periodical.—**serial symmetry,** the symmetry of serial parts; metamerism. **s. homology**‡.—**se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* In a series or regular order.—**se'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.*

ser'if, *n.* Same as CERIPH.

ser'in[1], 1 ser'ın; 2 sĕr'in, *n.* A small greenish finch (*Serinus hortulinus*), related to and closely resembling the wild canary, but smaller, and often caged. [F., < LL. *citrinus,* lemon colored.]

ser'in[2], } 1 ser'ın, -ın *or* -ın; 2 sĕr'in, -in *or* -īn, *n. Chem.* A white

ser'ine, } crystalline combining compound ($C_3H_7NO_3$). [< L. *sericus,* silken.]

se-ri'ga, 1 sı-rī'gə; 2 se-rī'ga, *n.* **1.** [Pg.] Any of several Brazilian trees yielding rubber. **se-ringue'**‡ [F.]. **2.** The syringa.

se'ri-ous, 1 sī'rı-ŭs; 2 sē'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Grave and earnest in quality, feeling, or disposition; thoughtful; sober. **2.** Said, planned, or done with full practical intent; not jesting or making a false pretense; being or done in earnest. **3.** Of grave importance; attended with considerable danger or loss; as, a *serious* matter; a *serious* accident. **4.** Particularly attentive to religion. [< L.[LL+F] *serius,* serious.]

Syn.: dangerous, demure, earnest, grave, great, important, momentous, sedate, sober, solemn. A *serious* person is *demure, sedate, sober, solemn*; a *serious* purpose is *earnest*; a *serious* illness is *dangerous*; a *serious* business is *important*, and may be *momentous.* See BAD; GOOD; IMPUTATE; SEDATE. — Ant.: careless, gay, insignificant, jocose, jolly light, slight, thoughtless, trifling, trivial, volatile. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

—**se"ri-o-com'ic,** *a.* Mingling mirth and seriousness, or comic with appearance of gravity. **se"ri-o-com'i-cal**‡.

ser'jeant, ser'jeant-cy, etc. Same as SERGEANT, etc.

ser'mon, 1 sûr'mən; 2 sĕr'mon, *n.* **1.** A discourse based on a passage or text of the Bible, delivered as part of a church service; hence, any discourse intended for the pulpit. **2.** Any discourse of a serious kind; an exhortation to duty or a formal reproof. **3**‡. Any speech, whether spoken or written. [F., < L. *sermo(n-),* discourse.] Syn.: see SPEECH.—**Sermon on the Mount,** the discourse of Jesus found recorded in *Matt.* v, vi, vii: properly distinguished from the **S. on the Plain,** *Luke* vi, 20–49.—**ser"mon-et'**, *n.* A brief sermon. **ser"mon-ette'**‡. —**ser-mon'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a sermon or sermonizing; didactic. **ser-mon'i-cal**‡.—**ser'mon-ize,** *vt. & vi.* To compose or deliver sermons; preach to; address or discourse at length in a didactic manner.—**ser'mon-iz"er,** *n.*

se-rol'o-gy, 1 si-rel'o-ji; 2 se-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of serums and their actions.—**se"ro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**se-ros'i-ty,** *n.* 1. The condition of being serous or watery. 2. A watery or serous secretion. **se'rous-ness‡.**—**se"ro-ther'a-py,** *n.* The treatment of disease by injecting into the veins serum from immunized animals.

se-roon', 1 si-rūn'; 2 se-rōōn', *n.* A bale of goods, as Spanish dates, figs, etc., packed in an animal's hide. [< Sp. *serón;* corruption of Sp. *zurrón,* basket.]

ser"o-ti'na, 1 ser"o-tai'nə; 2 sĕr"o-tī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -ni; 2 -nē, *pl.*] The portion of the deciduа that assists in the formation of the placenta. [< L. *serus,* late.] **decidua serotina‡.**—**se-rot'i-nal,** *a. Bot.* Late: said of a plant which matures in the autumn or late in the season.

se-rot'i-nous, 1 si-ret'i-nus; 2 se-rŏt'i-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Produced relatively late in the season: used also figuratively. [< L. *serus,* late.] **ser'o-tine‡.**

se'rous, 1 sī'rus; 2 sē'rŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, producing, or resembling serum.—**serous fluid,** any of the thin watery fluids secreted by the serous membranes.—**s. membrane,** a tissue lining the large cavities of the body.

ser'ow, 1 ser'o; 2 sĕr'o, *n.* [E. Ind.] Any member of a genus (*Nemorhædus*), of antelopes ranging from the Himalayas to Japan; especially, the large goat-antelope (*N. bubalinus*).

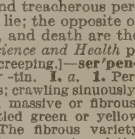
ser'pent, 1 sûr'pent; 2 sẽr'pĕnt, *n.* **I.** A scaly, limbless reptile; a snake, especially when of large size. **2.** [S-] A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **Ser'pens‡. 3.** Anything of serpentine form or appearance, as a certain kind of twisting firework. **4.** A musical wind-instrument, with mouthpiece and finger-holes, consisting of a long conical trumpet bent several times in serpentine form: now little used. **5.** Figuratively, an insinuating and treacherous person. **6.** Satan. **7.** *Chr. Sci.* Subtlety; a lie; the opposite of Truth; the first claim that sin, sickness, and death are the realities of life, MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 594. [STEWART '10.] [F., < L. *serpen(t-)s,* creeping,]—**ser'pentine,** 1 sûr'pen-tain *or* -tin; 2 sẽr'pĕn-tin *or* -tin. **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a serpent; zigzag or sinuous; crawling sinuously. **2**‖. Subtle; cunning. **II.** *n. Mineral.* A massive or fibrous, subresinous to greasy-lustered, often mottled green or yellow magnesium silicate ($H_4(Mg,Fe)_3Si_2O_9$). The fibrous variety furnishes the greater part of asbestos. The compact varieties yield a stone for interior decoration, called sometimes *green* or *verdantique marble.*—**ser'pent-ry,** *n.* **1.** A place frequented by serpents. **2.** Serpents collectively.

ser-pi'go, 1 sər-pai'go; 2 ser-pī'ġo, *n.* An eruption on the skin; spreading ringworm. [L.]—**ser-pig'i-nous,** *a.*

ser"ra-del'la, 1 ser"ə-del'ə; 2 sĕr"a-dĕl'a, *n. Bot.* A fabaceous annual (*Ornithopus sativus*) cultivated in some parts of western Europe as a forage and green manure plant. It is relished by bees, cattle, and sheep. [< Pg. *serradela.*] **ser"ra-dil'la‡.**

ser'ra-noid, 1 ser'ə-noid; 2 sĕr'a-nŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ,* a family of fishes including the sea-bass, striped bass, and their allies. [< L. *serranus,* < *serra,* a saw, + -OID.]

ser'rate, ⎫ 1 ser'ēt, -ēt-ed; 2 sĕr'āt, -ā-tĕd, *a.* Toothed or
ser'rat-ed, ⎭ notched like a saw, as the margins of certain leaves. [< L. *serratus,* < *serra,* saw.]—**ser-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being edged as with saw-teeth. **2.** One of the projections of a serrate formation, or a series of such projections; chiefly in biology. **ser'rature‡.**—**ser'ri-form,** *a. Entom.* Formed like a saw; saw-toothed.



Serrate Leaves.
1. Serrate leaf of bittersweet. 2. Doubly serrate leaves of an elm.

ser're-file, 1 ser'ə-fail; 2 sĕr'a-fīl; *n. Mil.* **1.** One of the non-commissioned officers drawn up in line in the rear of a troop or squadron. **2.** *pl.* The line of serrofiles. **ser'a-file‡.**

ser'ried, 1 ser'id; 2 sĕr'id, *pa.* Compacted in rows or ranks, as soldiers. [< L.*F serro,* join.]

ser'ru-late, 1 ser'u-lēt; 2 sĕr'u-lāt, *a.* Diminutively serrate; serrate with small, fine teeth. [< L. *serra,* saw.] **ser'ru-lat"ed‡.**—**ser"ru-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being or becoming serrulate; a fine notching. **2.** One of the teeth of a serrulate margin.

ser'ry, 1 ser'i; 2 sĕr'y, *vt.* [SER'RIED; SER'RY-ING.] To press together, as in ranks: chiefly in the past participle. See SERRIED. [< F. *serrer,* lock, < L. *sera,* lock.]

Ser-to'ri-us, 1 sər-tō'ri-us; 2 ser-tō'ri-ŭs, **Quintus** (121?–72 B. C.). A Roman proconsul; general; led Roman refugees in Spain; defeated Pompey; assassinated.

Ser"tu-la'ri-a, 1 sûr"tiu-lē'ri-ə; 2 sẽr"tū-lā'ri-a, *n. Zooph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Sertularidæ.* **2.** [s-] A hydroid of this genus. [< L. *serta,* garlands.]—**ser"tu-la'ri-an,** *a. & n.*—**Ser"tu-la'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of delicate hydroids.

se'rum, 1 si'rum; 2 sē'rŭm, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The more fluid constituent of blood, lymph, milk, and similar animal liquids. **2.** *Pathol.* The serum of the blood of an animal which has been subjected to the process of immunization; any antitoxic blood-serum or lymph. **3.** Whey; serum of milk. **4.** Any similar secretion. [L.]—**serum sickness,** illness caused by inoculation of serum.—**s. therapy,** serotherapy.

Serv., *abbr.* Servia, Servian, Servius.—**serv., servt.,** *abbr.* Servant.

serv'age†, *n.* Thraldom; servitude.

ser'val, 1 sûr'val; 2 sẽr'val, *n.* An African wildcat (*Felis serval*), yellow with black spots and having a ringed tail and long legs. [Of Afr. origin.]

ser'vant, 1 sûr'vant; 2 sẽr'vant, *n.* **1.** A person employed to labor for the pleasure or interest of another; especially, in law, one employed to render service and assistance in some trade or vocation; an employee. **2.** Specif., a person hired to assist in domestic matters, living within the employer's house and making a part of his family; hired help. **3.** A slave or bondman: sometimes a euphemistic use. **4.** Anyone under the authority of or devoted to the service of another. [F., < LL. *servien(t-)s,* < L. *servio,* serve.]

serve, 1 sûrv; 2 sẽrv, *v.* [SERVED; SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To employ one's powers as the servant, slave, hireling, or employee of; be in the employment of; work for. Specif.: (1) To wait on personally, especially as a valet or as a table attendant. (2) To obey and worship religiously; as, to *serve* God. (3) To live or act in submission to or in compliance with; as, to *serve* the hour. (4) To expiate (a crime) by suffering the penalty of a sentence imposed; as, to *serve* a term in jail. **2.** To promote the interests or welfare of; aid. **3.** To be subordinate, secondary, or subsidiary to. **4.** To be of use or service to, especially as a substitute: often with *for;* as, it *serves* my purpose; this umbrella will *serve* me *for* a cane. **5.** To supply sufficiently; content; satisfy. **6.** To behave or act toward; treat; requite, do; as, to *serve* one ill. **7.** To perform the duties connected with; carry on the services of. **8.** To keep in play or action; manipulate; handle; work; as, to *serve* a cannon. **9.** To bring and arrange on the table or distribute among guests, as food. **10.** To furnish or provide, as with a regular supply or at stated times. **11.** *Law.* To deliver (a summons or writ), either in person or constructively; also, to make service to (a person) in this manner. **12.** To put (a ball) in play by throwing or driving to a player on the opposite side of a game. **13.** *Naut.* To wrap tightly, as with marline or spun-yarn, so as to strengthen and protect. **14.** To cover or copulate with: said of males. **II.** *i.* **1.** To employ oneself in the interest of another and in obedience to his directions; live and act as a servant, slave, or employee. **2.** To be in subjection. **3.** To perform the duties of any station, office, or employment, as in the army or navy. **4.** To be sufficient and effective for a purpose; hence, to be suitable for some action or attempt. **5.** To deliver the ball, as in tennis: said of the player who leads off. [< F. *servir,* < L. *servio,* serve.]

Syn.: advance, aid, assist, attend, benefit, help, minister, obey, promote, subserve, succor, suffice. See ACCOMMODATE.—Ant.: command, control, desert, disobey, hinder, obstruct, oppose, retard, thwart, withstand.—**serv'er,** *n.* **1.** One who serves; especially, an attendant aiding a priest at a low celebration of the mass or Eucharist. **2.** That which is used in serving, as a tray. **3.** The male of any domestic animal used for breeding.

serve, *n.* **1.** In tennis, etc., the delivering of the ball by striking it toward an opponent. **2.** The turn of the server.

Ser-ve'tus, 1 ser-vi'tus; 2 ser-vē'tŭs, **Michael** (1511–1553). A Spanish physician and theologian, burned at the stake in Geneva for heresy. **Miguel Serveto‡** [Sp.].—**Ser-ve'tian,** *a. & n.*

Ser-v'i-a, Ser'vi-an. Same as SERBIA, SERBIAN: erroneous forms.

ser'vice[1], 1 sûr'vis; 2 sẽr'viç, *n.* **1.** The act of serving; labor performed in the interest and under the direction of others; the work of a servant. **2.** Any work performed for the benefit of another; a benefit or advantage conferred, or use and advantage in general; as, do me a *service.* **3.** The state or position of a servant, especially of a domestic or menial servant. **4.** The official duty or work required of one; any system or organization instituted for the accomplishment of such duty; as, military *service;* the postal *service.* **5.** In religion: (1) The devotion of heart and life to God. (2) The public exercises of worship. (3) A liturgical form for worship; an office. (4) Those portions of a liturgical office, collectively, which have musical settings, or the musical settings belonging to one office; the chants, canticles, etc., of a liturgical office. **6.** That which is served at table, especially to any one person. **7.** Vessels, utensils, etc., for a specific use, considered collectively. **8.** A professed willingness to serve; a formal assurance of respect: often in the plural. **9.** An agency for the accomplishment of some generally or constantly needed work; as, a good telephone *service.* **10.** In tennis and similar games, the act of serving the ball; also, the ball so served. **11.** *Law.* The legal communication of a judicial process to the designated person. **12.** *Naut.* The wrapping of a rope with cordage, or the cordage so used. **serv'ing‡. 13.** *Stock-breeding.* The act of the server; also, the fee charged. **14.** *Feudal Law.* Any return made by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of the land. **15**‖. The attentions paid by a lover to his mistress. [F., < L. *servitium,* < *servio,* serve.]

Syn.: advantage, avail, benefit, good, purpose, serviceableness, use, utility. See PROFIT; SACRAMENT; UTILITY.—**public service corporation,** a corporation, partly under government or municipal control, for supplying necessary public requirements, as light or traction, etc.—**ser'vice-book",** *n.* A book containing the offices, or forms of service, of any church that uses liturgical forms.—**s.-cap, s.-hat,** *n. Mil.* A cap or hat worn while on active or routine service: distinguished from the head-dress worn on dress-parade.—**s.-stripes,** the stripes worn on the sleeve of the coat to denote the years of service or employment in army, navy, railroad, police, etc.—**s. uniform,** the regulation uniform to be worn during routine or active service in the army or navy.—**ser'vice-a-bl(e", ***a.* **1.** That can be made of service; such as serves or can serve a useful purpose. **2.** Capable of rendering long service; durable. **3**‖. Obliging; attentive. Syn.: see GOOD; USEFUL.—**ser-vice-a-bl(e-ness", ***n.*—**ser"vice-a-bil'i-ty‡.** Syn.: see SERVICE; UTILITY.—**ser'vice-a-bly,** *adv.*

service-day, *n.* [U. S.] The second day of June, 1917, as the day on which the first draft of troops was drawn for the World War.

ser'vice-tree", 1 sûr'vis-trī"; 2 sẽr'viç-trē", *n.* **1.** An Old World

tree (*Sorbus domestica*) with odd-pinnate leaves, panicled cream-colored flowers, and small edible fruit. **2.** The June-berry tree. **ser'vice‡.**

ser"vi-ette', 1 sûr"vi-et'; 2 sẽr"vi-ẽt', *n.* A table-napkin. [F.]

ser'vil(eS, 1 sûr'vil *or* -vil; 2 sẽr'vil *or* -vil. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the spirit of a slave; slavish; abject; as, a *servile* flatterer. **2.** Pertaining to or appropriate for slaves or servants; as, a *servile* insurrection; *servile* employment. **3.** Being of a subject class; existing in a condition of servitude. **4.** Obedient; subject: with *to*; as, *servile* to applause. **5.** *Gram.* Not belonging to the original root; serving only to modify the construction or pronunciation of a word. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* Manual; done with the hands: said of the work forbidden on Sundays and holidays. **7.** *Eng. Feudal Law.* Designating tenures of land subject to conditions distinguished from those of free-hold, as labor instead of rent, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slave, or one of slavish spirit; menial. **2.** *Gram.* A letter, syllable, or sound used only to modify a word, and not part of its radical form. [F., < L. *servilis*, < *servus*, slave.] Syn.: see BASE; OBSEQUIOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ser-vil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Cringing submission. **2.** The state of being a slave. **ser'vil(e-ness‡.**

Ser'vite, 1 sûr'vait; 2 sẽr'vit, *n. R. C. Ch.* One of a mendicant order of friars and nuns founded in Italy in the 13th century. Their official title is *Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin.* [< L. *servus*, servant.]

ser'vi-tor, 1 sûr'vi-tar *or* -tor; 2 sẽr'vi-tor, *n.* **1.** One who waits upon and serves another; a serving-man; follower; servant. **2.** Formerly, an undergraduate at Oxford University partly supported by a college grant and partly earning his living by service.—**ser'vi-tor-ship,** *n.*

ser'vi-tude, 1 sûr'vi-tûd; 2 sẽr'vi-tûd, *n.* **1.** The condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; now, especially, enforced service as a punishment for crime; as, penal *servitude*. **2.** A state of subjection to any claim, demand, or control; as, *servitude* to vice. **3.** The condition or duties of a servant; menial service. **4.** [Anglo-Ind.] Service in the army or navy. **5.** *Law.* An easement; a right that one man has to use the land of another for a special purpose. [F., < L. *servitudo*, < *servus*, slave.] Syn.: see BONDAGE.

ser'vo-mo"tor, 1 sûr'vo-mō"tar *or* -tor; 2 sẽr'vo-mō"tor, *n.* A small motor for operating the reversing-gear of a large marine engine; also, the motor and reversing-gear collectively. [< L. *servus*, servant, + MOTOR.]

ses'a-me, 1 ses'a-mi; 2 sẽs'a-me, *n.* An East-Indian herb (*Sesamum indicum*), containing oily seeds.—**open sesame,** a charm to secure admission, originally to the robbers' cave, in the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in the *Arabian Nights.*—**ses'a-moid,** *a.* & *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Shaped like a sesame-seed; nodular: said specifically of certain bones, cartilages, and nodules. **2.** Pertaining to a sesamoid. **II.** *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage, as the kneecap.

ses'qui-, 1 ses'kwi-; 2 sẽs'kwi-. From Latin *sesqui-*, one-half more (from *semis*, half, + *que*, and): a combining form: used specifically in chemistry to indicate the presence of three atoms of one element and two of another in a compound.—**ses"qui-ox'id, ses"qui-ox'ide,** *n. Chem.* A compound in which two basic radicals, usually metals, are combined with three atoms of oxygen, as chromium *sesquioxid*, Cr_2O_3.

ses"qui-pe-da'li-an, 1 ses"kwi-pi-dē'li-ən; 2 sẽs"kwi-pe-dā'li-an, *a.* Measuring a foot and a half; long and ponderous, as words. [< L. *sesquipedalia*, < *sesqui-*, one-half more, + *pe(d-)s*, foot.] **ses'qui-ped"al‡.**

sess., *abbr.* Session.

ses'sile, } 1 ses'il; 2 sẽs'il, *a.* **1.** Attached by its base, without
ses'silS, } a stalk, as a leaf. **2.** *Zool.* Fixed; sedentary. [< L. *sessilis*, < *sessus* pp. of *sedeo*, sit.]—**ses-sil'i-ty,** *n.*

ses'sion, 1 sesh'ən; 2 sẽsh'on, *n.* **1.** The sitting together of an organized body for the transaction of business. **2.** The time during which a deliberative assembly or court remains sitting. **3.** The lowest court and governing body of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling elders of a particular congregation. **4.** [U. S.] In some educational institutions, a term. **5.** *Law.* (1) The term for which a court or legislative body sits continuously for the transaction of business. (2) *pl.* The sitting of a certain court; as, the quarter-*sessions;* and in the United States the Court of *Sessions*, a court of criminal jurisdiction. (3) Any one of certain courts, especially in England. **6**‖ The act of sitting, or the state of one who is seated. [F., < L. *sessio(n-)*, < *sessus;* see SESSILE.]

—**general sessions** (*Eng. Law*), sessions held by two or more justices, of whom one is of the quorum, for the trial of criminal cases: now limited to the quarter-sessions.—**petty sessions** (*Eng. Law*), a court of summary jurisdiction presided over by a justice of the peace.—**special sessions** (*Eng. Law*), sessions held after due notice, by two or more justices, for the exercise of some special authority, as the administration of the licensing laws.—**ses'sion-al,** *a.*

sess'pool"‡, *n.* A cesspool.

ses-ter'ti-um, 1 ses-tûr'shi-um; 2 sẽs-tẽr'shi-ûm, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A money of account equivalent to 1000 sesterti: a contraction for *milia sesteriorum.*

ses-ter'ti-us, 1 ses-tûr'shi-us; 2 sẽs-tẽr'shi-ûs, *n.* [-TI-I, *pl.*] A Roman coin, originally of silver, later of brass, worth 1/4 of a denarius. **ses'tercẹ‡.**

ses'tet, 1 ses'tet; 2 sẽs'tẽt, *n.* **1.** The last six lines of a sonnet; any six-line stanza. **2.** A sextet.

ses-ti'na, } 1 ses-ti'nə, *ses'tin or* -tun; 2 sẽs-ti'na, sẽs'tin *or* -tin.
ses'tine, } *n.* A form of romance verse, consisting of six stanzas of six lines each, with a final triplet, and using the same terminal words in each stanza but in a different order: originally unrimed, but now having usually two or three rimes. [It., < L. *sex*, six.]

Ses'tos, 1 ses'tos; 2 sẽs'tŏs, *n.* An ancient Greek town in the Thracian Chersonesus.

set, 1 set; 2 sẽt, *v.* [SET; SET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to sit, stand, or rest, as on a seat or support; place in a sitting, standing, or upright position: said properly of things as having some power of self-support, and thus opposed to *lay:* often with *up* or *down*. **2.** To give a specific or desired position to; put into a certain place or relation in order to secure a special end. (1) To place on eggs to hatch them, or to place (eggs) under a fowl, as a hen, or in an incubator, to be hatched. (2) To place in a frame or mounting; fasten or partially enclose, as a gem; as, to *set* a ruby in a ring; hence, to stud or bedeck with objects placed in some order; as, to *set* a crown with jewels. **3.** To put into a fixed, permanent, or immovable condition, position, or form; start, as a fire; spread to the wind, as a sail; adjust, as a broken bone; curdle, as milk; fix, as a color; mire or stall, as an animal or vehicle; hence, to embarrass; bring to a stand; develop in rudimentary form, as fruit or seed; attach; make intent, as the affections, will, etc. **4.** To determine authoritatively; prescribe; appoint; assign; settle; as, to *set* an example. **5.** To place or fix (a price or value): with *by* or *on*; also (rarely), to estimate or value: with *at;* as, the scholar *sets* great store *by* his books; to *set* a price *on* an outlaw's head; to *set* one's life *at* naught. **6.** To stake, as at a game of hazard; as, to *set* one's fortune upon a cast; also (rarely), to lay a wager with. **7.** To put in order for use; prepare for working; adjust; arrange or make ready; as, to *set* a trap or a clock; to *set* a table; to *set* a razor. **8.** To bend the teeth of (a saw) alternately to one side and the other from the median line. **9.** To start in a given direction or course of action. **10.** To put into a given condition or state: followed by an adjective or phrase denoting the condition; as, *set* your mind at rest. **11.** To embarrass greatly; perplex mentally; as, to be hard *set* how to act. **12.** *Print.* To place (type) in order for printing; compose: often with *up*. **13.** *Mus.* To adapt, as notes to words or words to notes; also, to pitch, as a tune. **14.** Formerly, to point out, as game: said of dogs. **15.** [Scot.] To suit; also, to escort. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go down toward or below the horizon, as a heavenly body; sink; decline; fade; pass away. **2.** To pass from a fluid or unstable to a firm or solid condition; solidify; congeal; concrete. **3.** To take a position of firmness and fixity; become fixed; also, to become deformed, warped, etc. **4.** To move or flow in a given direction, as a current; tend; incline; as, he *set* to work. **5.** To apply oneself; exert one's powers or energies. **6.** To put plants, cuttings, or the like in the ground in position for growth. **7.** To begin development or growth, as a rudimentary fruit; be transformed into seeds or fruits, as blossoms. **8.** [Colloq.] To sit, as a hen on eggs. **9.** [Colloq.] To fit; adapt itself to one's figure, as a garment. **10.** *Hunting.* To point game as a setter dog. **11.** To face one's partner in dancing. [< AS. *settan*, set, causal of *sittan*, sit.]

Syn.: adapt, adjust, appoint, arrange, assign, determine, dispose, establish, fix, locate, place, plant, post, prescribe, put, regulate, settle, station. In strict grammatical usage *set* is always transitive when referring to posture; *sit*, intransitive. The uses meaning "to *sit* on eggs" ("the hen *sets*") and "to fit" ("the coat *sets* well or badly") are colloquialisms, in the United States, where to use *sit* in these senses is considered pedantic. See ABOLISH; ABSOLVE; ALLOT; ANNUL; ATTACK; BURN; CONSTRUCT; DELIVER; FALL; INSTITUTE; PIQUE; PLANT; PREPARE; PUT; RAISE.—Ant.: detach, disestablish, disturb, eradicate, loosen, overthrow, remove, transfer, unsettle, uproot.—Prep.: set a thing *on* or *upon* a support; *in* a position, place, or receptacle; set a ruler *over* a province; set one friend *against* another; set the dogs *upon* a thief. In various phrases: **set apart** (1) Verbal, see ALLOT. (2) Adjectival, see HOLY; **set aside,** see ABOLISH; ANNUL; **set fire to, set on fire,** see BURN; **set free,** see ABSOLVE, DELIVER; **set in motion,** see EFFECT; **set in order,** see PREPARE; **set out,** see PLANT; **set up,** see INSTITUTE; RAISE; **set upon, see** ATTACK.—**to set on** or **upon,** to make an assault upon; attack; assail.—**to set sail,** to start on a voyage.—**set'back",** *n.* **1.** A check; forced return to a point already passed. **2.** A counter-current; eddy.—**set'-off",** *n.* **1.** An offset or counterpoise. **2.** A decorative contrast or setting. **3.** A counter-claim. **4.** *Arch.* A ledge; offset. **5.** *Print* A smut transferred from a freshly printed surface to another sheet, or to the second side of the same sheet. The action of thus smutting is often called **setting off.**—**set'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sets. **2.** One of a breed of hunting-dogs, formerly trained to crouch, but now to stand rigidly and point at game. The coat is wavy and lengthened into fringes (feathers) on the tail and legs. The original **English setter** is often white, varied with red or ticked with black spots; the **Gordon,** originated by the Gordon family early in the 19th century, black and tan; and the **Irish,** a pure deep chestnut-red.—**set'ting,** *n.* **1.** The act of anything that sets. **2.** An insertion. **3.** That in which something is set; a frame; environment. **4.** The act of indicating game like a setter; also, the sport of hunting birds with a setter dog. **5.** [Colloq.] A number of eggs placed together for hatching. **6.** *Forestry.* The temporary station of a portable sawmill, engine, or other machinery used in logging operations.—**set'-to",** *n.* A bout at fighting, fencing, debating, or any other mode of contest.

set, *pa.* **1.** Fixed in opinion or disposition; unyielding; obstinate; determined. **2.** Established by authority or agreement; prescribed; appointed; as, a *set* time; *set* method. **3.** Fully formed and regular; formal; deliberate; as, a *set* battle; a *set* speech. **4.** Fixed and motionless; rigid. **5.** Fixed

in a given place; stationary. **6.** Formed or put together; built; made; as, a low-*set* man.

set[1], *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things associated in fact or in thought; a collection; group; company. (1) A class; clique; coterie. (2) A group of games played together, as lawn-tennis. (3) The eggs found at one time in a nest; a setting. (4) The couples that take part in a square dance; also, the figures that make up such a dance. **2.** The act or result of giving fixed form, position, or direction. (1) The direction of a current; a drift; course; movement; tendency. (2) A bend or warp; distortion; kink or bias. (3) Conformation; bearing; pose; carriage. (4) The spread given to the saw-teeth in certain saws; also, a device for setting saw-teeth. **3.** The act of setting; the sinking of a heavenly body below the horizon; hence, close; ending. **4.** A young plant ready for setting out; a cutting, slip, or seedling. **5.** A fruit in its rudimentary state as first formed from the blossom. **6.** Permanent change of form, as by chemical action, cooling, etc. [< SET, *v.* Def. 1, var. of SEPT, *n.* Def. 3, < AS. *sett.*] Syn.: see CLASS; FLOCK.

set[2], *n.* Adaptation or adjustment, as of a garment, to the figure; fit. [< SIT, *v.*]

Set[3], 1 set; 2 sĕt, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A god, brother and opponent of Osiris: represented with the head of a fabulous animal.

se'ta, 1 sī'tə; 2 sē'ta, *n.* [SE'TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] *Bot. & Zool.* A bristle, or slender, stiff, bristle-like part or process; a slender spine or prickle; a coarse rigid hair. [L.]—**se-ta'ceous,** *a.* More or less covered with setæ; of the nature of setæ. **se'tal‡.**

Set'e-bos, 1 set'ĭ-bŏs; 2 sĕt'e-bŏs, *n.* A deity worshiped by the Patagonians: the name used in Shakespeare's *Tempest* as that of the power worshiped by Sycorax, the witch, mother of Caliban.

Seth, 1 seth; 2 sĕth, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* The third son of Adam. *Gen.* v, 3. **3.** Same as SET[3]. [Heb. *Sheth,* appointed.]

se'ti-, sī'tı-; 2 sē'ti-. From Latin *seta,* a bristle: a combining form.—**se-tif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing setæ; bristly.—**se'ti-form,** *a.* Having the form of a seta; bristle-like; setaceous.—**se-tig'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing setæ; bristly. [+ L. *gero,* bear.] **se-tif'er-ous‡.**

se'ton, 1 sī'tən; 2 sē'ton, *n. Surg.* A bristle, or a few threads, passed through a fold of the skin and left there to produce an issue for relief of subjacent parts. [< F. *seton,* < L. *seta,* bristle.]

Se'ton, Ernest Thompson (1860–). An American naturalist and imaginative writer; born in South Shields, England, settled in the United States.

se'tose, 1 sī'tōs; 2 sē'tōs, *a.* Setaceous; bristly. [< L. *setosus,* < *seta,* bristle.] **se'tous‡.**

Set'te Co-mu'ni, 1 se'te ke-mu'nī; 2 sē'te cō-mu'nē. A plateau in the Dolomites, province Vicenza, N. Italy; scene of severe fighting in World War, 1916–1918.

set-tee', 1 se-tī'; 2 sē-tē', *n.* A long wooden seat with a high back. [Var. of SETTLE, *n.*]

set'tle[1], 1 set'l; 2 sĕt'l, *v.* [SET'TLED; SET'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become fixed; place firmly in a position; adjust for a time in a place. **2.** To determine in the mind, as a purpose or belief. **3.** To place in permanent relations or in fixed conditions; establish; as, to *settle* a pastor. **4.** To free from agitation or disturbance; still; calm; quiet. **5.** To free from turbidity; clarify, as a liquid; also, to precipitate, as dregs. **6.** To render firm and passable, as a road. **7.** *Law.* (1) To make over as a right or property by legal act. (2) To ascertain, as a balance due; adjust. (3) To pay; satisfy. (4) To determine the form or language of; as, to *settle* a bill of exceptions. **8.** To plant with inhabitants, as a new country; people; colonize. **9.** To cause to sink. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become clear from cloudiness; become clarified, as a liquid; also, to sink to the bottom, as lees or dregs. **2.** To come to rest; alight as from flying; cease from agitation, disturbance, change, or motion. **3.** To sink gradually; subside. **4.** To fix one's home or abode; enter upon a fixed habitation, domestic relations, or business. **5.** To come to a decision; determine; resolve. **6.** To become compact and dry, as land. [AS. *setlan,* < *setl,* bench.]

Syn.: adjust, allay, arrange, calm, compose, decide, determine, establish, finish, fix, pay, quiet, regulate. Compare CONFIRM; PAY; RATIFY; REQUITE; SET.—Ant.: agitate, confuse, derange, disarrange, discompose, disorder, disturb, fluster, flutter, mix, muss, scutter.—Prep.: settle *with* a merchant *for* goods; settle coffee *with* white of egg; settle a controversy *by* mutual concession; settle a matter *upon* a sound basis.

set'tle[2], *v.* [This word, while etymologically different from SETTLE[1], has become popularly so identified with it that many of the meanings of each combine the two senses and can not be closely discriminated.] [SET'TLED; SET'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in order; set to rights; arrange property; as, to *settle* one's affairs. **2.** To appoint, as a time; set. **3.** To bring to a conclusion (that which has been in dispute or uncertainty); decide; determine. **4.** To liquidate or to pay, as a debt. **5.** [Colloq.] To subdue. **II.** *i.* **1.** To adjust differences; come to a good understanding. **2.** To meet one's pecuniary obligations fully; pay one's bill. [< AS. *sahtlian,* reconcile, < *saht,* settlement, < *sacan,* contend.]—**set'tling,** *n.* **1.** The act of settling. **2.** *pl.* Dregs; sediment.

set'tle, *n.* **1.** A long seat or bench, generally of wood, with a high back and often with arms. **2.** A wide step; platform. **3**‖. A bench; seat; ledge. [< AS. *setl,* bench.]

set'tle-ment, } 1 set'l-ment or -mənt; 2 sĕt'l-ment, *n.* **1.**
set'l-ment[2], } The act of settling, or state of being settled. Specif.: (1) An adjustment of affairs by public authority. (2) Colonization. (3) Subsidence of a structure, or its effect. **2.** An area of country newly occupied by those who intend to live and labor there; a colonized region. **3.** [Eng.] A regular or settled place of living; one's dwelling-place. **4.** *Law.* (1) An accounting; adjustment; liquidation in regard to amounts. (2) The conveyance of property in such form as to provide for some future object, especially the support of members of the settler's family; also, the property so settled.—**settlement day,** the date on which accounts are settled.

set'tler[1], 1 set'lər; 2 sĕt'ler, *n.* One who settles; especially, one who establishes himself in a colony or new country; a colonist.

set'tler[2], *n.* That which decides or determines, as a dispute or contest.

set'tlin', 1 set'lın; 2 sĕt'lĭn, *n.* [Scot.] That which settles; a settling.—**to get a settlin',** to be intimidated into remaining quiet.

Se-tu'bal, 1 sē-tū'bal; 2 se-tụ'bäl, *n.* A seaport town in S. W. Portugal; pop. 30,346.

set'u-lose, 1 set'yu-lōs; 2 sĕt'yụ-lōs, *a.* Clothed with setæ or bristles.

Se"vas-to'pol, *n.* Same as SEBASTOPOL.

sev'en, 1 sev'n; 2 sĕv'n. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than six. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of one and six. **2.** The symbol of that number, as 7 or VII. **3.** A playing-card with seven spots. **4.** Something composed of seven units.—**seven hills,** a group of seven hills, as those [S- H-] on which Rome was built—the Palatine, Cælian, Esquiline, Capitoline, Quirinal, Viminal, and Aventine.—**the S. against Thebes** (*Class. Myth.*), a legend, subject of one of the tragedies of Æschylus, according to which Thebes, the chief city of Bœotia in Greece, was besieged by the seven great heroes Adrastus, Polynices, Tydeus, Amphiaraus, Capaneus, Hippomedon, and Parthenopæus, with the object of restoring Polynices, son of Œdipus, who had been expelled by his brother Eteocles. The brothers slew each other in single combat, and all the other heroes perished except Adrastus.—**the s. deadly sins** (*R. C. Ch.*), pride, covetousness, lust, gluttony, anger, envy, and sloth.—**the s. seas,** see under SEA.—**the s. wonders of the ancient world,** the Egyptian pyramids, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Zeus by Phidias, at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos or lighthouse of Alexandria.—**seven-fold,** *a.* **1.** Seven times as many or as great. **2.** Made up of seven; septuple. **3.** Folded seven times.—**sev'en-fold,** *adv.* In a sevenfold manner or degree.—**sev'en-night,** *n.* A period of seven days and nights; a week. **sen'night‡.**—**sev'en-teen".** **I.** *a.* Consisting of seven more than ten. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and seven, or the symbols representing this number, as 17 or XVII.—**sev'en-teenth".** **I.** *a.* Seventh in order after the tenth. **2.** Being one of seventeen equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of seventeen equal parts of anything. **2.** A seventeenth object or unit.—**sev'enth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixth. **2.** Being one of seven equal parts. **II** *n.* **1.** One of seven equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by seven. **2.** A seventh object or unit. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the seventh note above it on the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one. See INTERVAL, 4. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered with reference to that other; specif., the seventh above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; also, the resulting dissonance. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sev'en-ti-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the sixtieth. **2.** Being one of seventy equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of seventy equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by seventy. **2.** A seventieth object or unit.—**sev'en-ty.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than sixty, or of seven times ten. **II.** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The sum of ten and sixty, or the symbols representing this number, as 70 or LXX.—**sev'en-ty-fold,** *a.* & *adv.*

Sev'en Pines. Same as FAIR OAKS.

sev"en-ty-four', 1 sev"n-tı-fōr'; 2 sĕv'n-ty-fōr', *n.* One of a class of former line-of-battle ships, rated as carrying seventy-four guns.

sev'en-up', 1 sev'n-up'; 2 sĕv'n-ŭp', *n. Card-playing.* A game of cards; all-fours: said to be originally so called from the number of points required to win.

sev'er, 1 sev'ər; 2 sĕv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put or keep separate or apart, as two things that should be united; disjoin. **2.** To separate; cleave asunder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To part from one another; go asunder. **2**‖. To act separately, each for oneself. **3**†. To make a division or separation; distinguish. [< F. *sevrer,* < L. *separo,* separate.] Syn.: see BREAK; CUT; REND; SEPARATE.—**sev'er-ance,** *n.* The act of severing; separation; partition.

sev'er-a-bl(ep, 1 sev'ər-ə-bl; 2 sĕv'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being severed; specif. (*Law*), that can be severed from something to which it is attached or of which it forms part: said of a contract consisting of several obligations, when non-fulfilment of one obligation does not invalidate the contract.

sev'er-al, 1 sev'ər-əl; 2 sĕv'er-al, *a.* **1.** Being of an indefinite number, more than one or two, yet not large; divers. **2.** Considered individually; pertaining to an individual; single; separate. **3.** *Law.* Individually and separately related; separable. **4**‖. Individually different; various or diverse. [OF., < L. *separo,* separate.]—**sev'er-al-ly,** *adv.* [land.

sev'er-alt, *n.* **1.** A specialty; peculiarity. **2.** Enclosed pasture-

sev'er-al-ty, 1 sev'ər-əl-tı; 2 sĕv'er-al-ty, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The holding of land in one's own right without participation; a sole tenancy. **2**§. The character of being several or distinct.

se-vere', 1 sı-vīr'; 2 se-vēr', *a.* **1.** Trying to one's powers or endurance; hard to bear. **2.** Rigorous in the treatment of others; unsparing; harsh; merciless. **3.** Conformed to rigid rules; marked by pure and simple excellence. **4.** Serious and austere in disposition or manner; grave; sedate. **5.**

Causing sharp pain or anguish; extreme; as, a *severe* toothache. [< F. *sévere*, < L. *severus*, severe.]

SYN.: austere, rigid, rigorous, stern, stiff, unrelenting. That is *severe* which is devoid of all softness, mildness, tenderness, indulgence, or levity, or (in literature and art) devoid of unnecessary ornament, amplification, or embellishment of any kind; as, a *severe* style; as said of anything painful, *severe* signifies such as heavily taxes endurance or resisting power; as, a *severe* pain, fever, or winter. *Rigid* signifies primarily *stiff*, resisting any effort to change its shape; a corpse is said to be *rigid* in death; hence, in metaphorical sense, a *rigid* person or character is one that resists all efforts to change the will or course of conduct; a *rigid* rule or statement is one that admits of no deviation. *Rigorous* is nearly akin to *rigid*, but is a stronger word, having reference to action or active qualities, as *rigid* does to state or character; a *rigid* rule may be *rigorously* enforced. *Strict* (L. *stringo*, bind) signifies bound or stretched tight, tense, strenuously exact. *Stern* unites harshness and authority with strictness or severity; *stern*, as said even of inanimate objects, suggests something authoritative or forbidding. *Austere* signifies severely simple or temperate, *strict* in self-restraint or discipline, and similarly *unrelenting* toward others. See ARDUOUS; AUSTERE; BAD; DIFFICULT; HARD; IMPLACABLE; MOROSE; VIOLENT.—**se-vere'ly**, *adv.*

se-ver'i-ty, 1 si-ver'i-ti; 2 se-vĕr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being severe. **2.** Harshness or cruelty of disposition or treatment. **3.** Extreme strictness in character or rigor in operation; exactness; justness. **4.** Seriousness; austerity. **5.** Strict conformity to truth or law. **se-vere'ness**‡. SYN.: see ACRIMONY; VIOLENCE.

Sev'ern, 1 sev'ərn; 2 sĕv'ern, *n.* A river in N. Wales and W. England, 210 m. to the Bristol Channel.

Se-ve'rus, 1 si-vi'rʊs; 2 se-vē'rŭs, *n.* **1. Lucius Septimius** (146–211), a Roman emperor; rebuilt Hadrian's wall across northern England. **2. Marcus Aurelius Alexander** (205–235), a Roman emperor and general. **Alexander Severus**†.

Sé"vi"gné', 1 sē"vi"nyē'; 2 sę"vi"nyę', **Madame de** (1626–1696). Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, a French letter-writer.

Sev'ille, 1 sev'il *or* si-vil'; 2 sĕv'il *or* se-vil', *n.* A city of S. Spain; former capital of Castile; pop. 209,024.

Sè'vres, 1 sē'vr; 2 sę'vr, *n.* **1.** A city of N. central France; has large porcelain-works; pop. 9,000. Here the treaty of peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey was signed, August 10, 1920; not yet ratified. **2.** Sèvres porcelain.—**Sè'vres**, *a.*

sew, 1 sō; 2 sō, *v.* [SEWED; SEWED or SEWN; SEW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make, mend, or fasten, as with needle and thread. **2.** To affect by sowing: often with *up*. **II.** *i.* To occupy oneself with sewing. [< AS. *seowian*, sew.]

sew'age, 1 siū'ij; 2 sū'ağ, *n.* **1.** The waste matter carried off in sewers. **2.** Loosely, sewerage.

Se-wa'nee, 1 si-wā'ni; 2 se-wa'nē, *n.* A village and summer resort in S. Tennessee; seat of the **University of the South.**

Sew'ard, 1 siū'ərd; 2 sū'ard, **William Henry** (1801–1872). An American statesman; Secretary of State under Lincoln.

se-wel'lel, 1 si-wel'el; 2 se-wĕl'el, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A brown burrowing nocturnal vegetarian rodent (*Haplodon rufus*) of the Pacific coast north of California. [stitches.

sew'er[1], 1 sō'er; 2 sō'er, *n.* One who or that which sews or

sew'er[2], 1 siū'er; 2 sū'er, *n.* A conduit, usually covered to carry off drainage, as of a city; any large drain. [< OF. *seuviere*.] **-sew'er-age**, *n.* **1.** A system of sewers. **2.** Systematic draining by sewers. **3.** Loosely, sewage.

sew'er[3]‡, *n.* A waiter; especially, a head waiter. [< OF. *asseoir*, place, < L. *ad*, at, + *sedeo*, sit.] **sew'ar**‡.

sew'ing, 1 sō'iŋ; 2 sō'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, business, or occupation of one who sews. **2.** That which is sewed; material on which one is at work with needle and thread; needlework. **—sew'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for sewing.

sewn, 1 sōn; 2 sōn, *pp.* of SEW, *v.*

sex, 1 seks; 2 sĕks, *n.* **1.** The physical difference between male and female; the character of being male or female. **2.** Males or females of a group, collectively; especially, men or women. **3.** Women in general; womankind: usually with the definite article, *the sex*. [< L.[F] *sexus*, sex.] SYN.: see GENDER.—**sex'less**, *a.* Having no sex; neuter. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sex-, ‖ 1 seks-, seks'i; 2 sĕks-, sĕks'i-. From Latin *sex*, six:

sex'i-, ‖ combining forms.—**sex"a-ge-na'ri-an**, *a.* Sixty years old, or between sixty and seventy; of or pertaining to a sexagenarian. **II** *n.* A person between sixty and seventy years of age.—**sex-ag'e-na-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the number sixty; specif., sixty years old, or between sixty and seventy. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A sexagenarian.

Sextant.
a, graduated arc; *c*, clamp-screw; *g*, horizon-glass; *h*, handle; *i*, index-glass; *l*, reading-lens; *m*, movable arm; *s*, telescope; *ts*, tangent-screw.

Sex"a-ges'i-ma, 1 seks"ə-jes'i-mə; 2 sĕks"a-ğĕs'i-ma, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent. [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.] **Sexagesima Sunday**‡. **— sex"a-ges'i-mal**, *a.* Pertaining to or founded on the number sixty.

sex'an"gle, 1 seks'an"gl; 2 sĕks'-an"ğl, *n.* A six-angled figure; a hexagon.—**sex-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Having six angles. **sex'an"gled**‡. **—sex-an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**sex-en'ni-al.** **I.** *a.* Happening once every six years, or lasting six years. **II.** *n.* A sixth anniversary. **-ly**, *adv.*—**sex'fid**, *a. Bot.* Six-cleft, as a calyx. [+ L. *findo*, cleave.] **sex'i-fid**‡.—**sex-par'tite**, *a.* Divided into six parts, as a groined arch or other structure.—**sex'tant**, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring angular distance, as in determining latitude at sea by taking the sun's altitude at noon. **2.** *Math.* The sixth part of a circle; an arc of 60 degrees.—**sex'tet**, *n. Mus.* **1.** A band of six singers or players; also, a composition for six parts. **2.** Any collection of six persons or things. **sex-tette'**‡. —**sex'til**(ee. *Astrol.* **I.** *a.* Indicated or measured by a distance of 60 degrees. **II.** *n.* The aspect of two planets at a distance of 60 degrees from each other.—**sex-til'lion**, *n.* A cardinal number: (1) In the French system (also U. S.), a figure 1 followed by 21 ciphers. (2) In the English system, a figure 1 followed by 36 ciphers.

sext, 1 sekst; 2 sĕkst, *n. Eccl.* **1.** One of the canonical hours; the office for the sixth hour in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. **2.** The sixth book of the decretals, added by Pope Boniface VIII. [< F. *sexte*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.]

sex'tan, 1 seks'tən; 2 sĕks'tan. **I.** *a.* Occurring or returning at intervals of six days. **II.** *n.* A fever returning at intervals of six days. [< L. *sextus*; see SEXT.]

sex"to-dec'i-mo, 1 seks"to-des'i-mō; 2 sĕks"to-dĕc'i-mō, *a.* & *n.* Same as SIXTEENMO. [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *decimus*, tenth.]

sex'ton, 1 seks'tən; 2 sĕks'ton, *n.* **1.** A janitor of a church; also, formerly, a grave-digger. **2.** A beetle that buries carrion to serve as a nest for its eggs. **sex'ton-bee'tle**‡. [Corr. of SACRISTAN.]—**sex'ton-ship**, *n.*

sex'tu-ple, 1 seks'tiu-pl; 2 sĕks'tū-pl. **I.** *vt.* [-PLED; -PLING.] To make sextuple; multiply by six. **II.** *a.* **1.** Sixfold. **2.** Multiplied by six; six times repeated. [F.]

sex'tu-plex, 1 seks'tiu-pleks; 2 sĕks'tū-plĕks. **I.** *vt.* To render capable of carrying six messages at once, as a telegraphic instrument or line. **II.** *a.* **1.** Sixfold. **2.** Capable of conveying six messages at once.

sex'u-al, 1 sek'shu-əl; 2 sĕk'shu-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining or peculiar to, characteristic of, or affecting sex, the sexes, or the organs or functions of sex. **2.** Having or characterized by sex: opposed to *asexual*. [< L. *sexualis*, < *sexus*; see SEX.] **—sexual affinity.** **1.** The affinity or attraction exhibited by an individual of one sex for a particular member of the opposite. **2.** A relationship between members of different species enabling them to have sexual intercourse.—**s. selection** (*Biol.*), in the theory of evolution, the operation whereby characters, as bright colors, or fine song, considered as especially attractive to the opposite sex, tend to become perpetuated or enhanced; the part played by sex in natural selection.—**sex"u-al'i-ty**, *n.* The state of having, or of being distinguished by, sex.—**sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a sexual manner. [of beef.

sey[1], 1 sē; 2 sę, *n.* [Scot.] A variety of cloth.—**back sey**, a sirloin

sey[2], 1 sei; 2 sį, *n.* [Scot.] The armhole of a garment.

Sey"chelles', 1 sē"shel'; 2 sę"shĕl', *n. pl.* A group of British islands in the Indian ocean; 153 sq. m.; pop. 26,000; capital, Victoria.

Sey'mour, 1 si'mōr; 2 sē'mōr, *n.* **1. Horatio** (1810–1886), an American politician; Governor of New York. **2. Jane** (1509–1537), third wife of Henry VIII. of England; mother of Edward VI.

S. F., *abbrev.* Sinking Fund. [pop. 50,000.

Sfax, 1 sfāks; 2 sfăks, *n.* A seaport town in Tunis, N. Africa;

Sfor'za, 1 sfōr'tsə; 2 sfōr'tsä, *n.* A Milanese ducal family which flourished in the 15th century.

sfor-zan'do, 1 sfər-tsən'dō; 2 sfōr-tsän'do, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Accented more forcibly than the rhythm requires; especially, sounded, as a note or chord, with sudden explosive force. **sfor-za'to**‡.

sfz., *abbr.* [It.] *Mus. Sforzando* (to be sounded with sudden explosive force).—**S. G.**, *abbr.* Solicitor-General.—**s. g.**, *abbr.* Specific gravity.—**sh.**, **Sh.**, *abbr.* Shilling.—**Sh.**, *abbr.* Shakespeare.

Sha'bats, 1 shä'bʊts; shä'bats, *n.* A town in the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, formerly in N. E. Serbia, on the Drave, 40 miles W. of Belgrade; pop. 13,000; Serbian victory over Austrians, August 17–19, 1914; Serbians defeated by Teutonic forces, October 20, 1915.

shab'ble, *n.* [Scot.] A hanger; an old rusty sword.

shab'by, 1 shab'i; 2 shăb'y, *a.* [SHAB'BI-ER; SHAB'BI-EST.] **1.** Threadbare; ragged; soiled or defaced, as from hard use. **2.** Characterized by worn or defaced garments; hence, mean; paltry. SYN.: see BAD; BASE.—**shab'bi-ly**, *adv.*—**shab'bi-ness**, *n.*

sha'chle, 1 shō'hi; 2 shā'hl, *vt.* [Scot.] To pull or wrench out of shape as by excessive use.—**sha'chle**, *n.* Anything misshapen by or as by excessive use.

shack, 1 shak; 2 shăk, *n.* **1.** [N. Am.] A rude cabin, as of logs. **2.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Fallen acorns or nuts of any kind; mast. [< SHAKE.]

shack'l(e[F.], 1 shak'l, 2 shăk'l, **I.** *vt.* [SHACK'L(E)D[F]; SHACK'-LING.] **1.** To restrain or fasten, as with shackles; fetter. **2.** Hence, to hinder from free action; impede. **3.** [U. S.] To join with a shackle. **4.** *Elec.* To place an insulator between the adjacent ends of (a cut wire). **II.** *n.* **1.** A ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and fettering a limb; fetter; gyve. **2.** Impediment or restraint. **3.** One of various forms of fastenings, as the bow of a padlock, a clevis, or a link for coupling railway-cars. [< AS. *sceacel*, < *sceacan*, shake.] SYN.: (verb) see BIND; (noun) see FETTER.—**shack'le-bolt"**, *n.* **1.** A bolt having on its end a shackle or clevis, or one that is passed through the eyes of a shackle. **2.** The shackle of a padlock, chain, etc. **3.** *Her.* A shackle and padlock, used as a bearing.

Shack'le-ton, 1 shak'l-tən; 2 shăk'l-ton, **Sir Ernest Henry** (1874–1922). An English naval officer; leader of the British antarctic expeditions of 1908–09, and of 1921–22.

shad, 1 shad; 2 shăd, *n. sing.* & *pl.* An anadromous deep-bodied clupeoid food-fish (genus *Alosa*). The common or American shad (*Alosa* or *Clupea sapidissima*), about 2 feet long, is highly esteemed as food. See FISH.

shad'ber"ry, 1 shad'ber'i; 2 shăd'bĕr"y, *n.* The shadbush, or its fruit.

shad'bush", 1 shad'bush"; 2 shăd'bush", *n.* The June-berry (*Amelanchier canadensis*); also, other smaller and shrub-like forms, as *A. alnifolia* of the northern and western United States. See JUNE-BERRY.

shad'dock, 1 shad'ok; 2 shăd'ok, *n.* A tropical fruit akin to the orange; also, the tree (*Citrus decumana*) yielding it. The round shaddock is the grapefruit or pomelo of the United States. [< Capt. *Shaddock*, who brought it to America.]

shade, 1 shēd; 2 shād, *v.* [SHAD'ED[4]; SHAD'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To screen from light by intercepting its rays; screen from the light and heat of the sun. **2.** To make dim with or as with shade; dim; darken; overshadow; overcast; cloud. **3.** To shield or protect, as from light or from injury; screen; hide. **4.** In penmanship, to increase the heaviness of certain strokes of (letters), as for embellishment. **5.** To cause to change, pass, or blend, by gradations; also, to modify in any way, as colors, sounds, etc.; lower somewhat, as a price. **6.** *Art.* (1) To paint or draw in gradations of light or color. (2) To represent in shadow; darken. **7.** To intercept, as light. **II.** *i.* To pass, blend, change, or soften by gradations.

shade, *n.* **1.** Relative obscurity from interception of the rays of light: distinguished from *shadow*; hence, gloom; darkness; obscurity; the state of being outshone. **2.** A shady place; secluded retreat. **3.** Something that serves to intercept or screen from light; hence, a screen that shuts off light, heat, air, dust, etc. **4.** A gradation of color; also, slight degree; minute difference. **5.** *Art.* The unilluminated part of a picture, drawing, or engraving: opposed to *light*. **6.** A disembodied spirit; ghost. **7.** Something unreal; [< AS. *scead*, shade.] SYN.: see SPECTER.—**the shades**, the abode of departed spirits; Hades.—**shade'less**, *a.*—**shad'i-ly**, *adv.* In a shady manner.—**shad'i-ness**, *n.* The character or quality of being shady.

sha-doof', 1 shą-dūf'; 2 shă-dōōf', *n.* A water-raising device, operating on the principle of a well-sweep: used in the Orient for irrigation, etc., as on the Nile. [Ar.] **sha-duf'**†.

shad'ow, 1 shad'o; 2 shăd'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cast a shadow; shade; darken. **2.** To foreshow or typify dimly: often with *forth* or *out*. **3.** To follow as a spy; dog. **4.** To mark with low gradations of color or light; shade. **5.** To darken; dim; throw a gloom over. **6.** To take on a shadow; become darkened. **II.** *n.* **1.** A deficiency of light within an illuminated region; also, the region of apparent darkness on a surface; as, the *shadow* of the earth on the moon during an eclipse. **2.** Shade in general, literally or figuratively; specif., gloom, darkness, or obscurity; also, a shady place; secluded retreat; hence, seclusion; retirement; rest. **3.** The shaded or dark portion of a picture. **4.** An object or appearance resembling or suggestive of a physical shadow; specif., an image produced by reflected light; also, that which constantly accompanies or follows like a shadow; hence, a ghost; spirit; shade. **5.** Something unsubstantial or visionary; specif., an imperfect or mystic representation or representative; a dim foreshowing or indication. **6.** A faint trace or appearance; slightest degree; as, not a *shadow* of hope. **7.** *Acoustics.* A condition caused by the interception of electric waves, sound-waves, etc. [< AS. *sceadu*, shadow.] SYN.: see IMAGE.—**shad'ow-er**, *n.*—**shad'ow-graph**, *n.* A skiagraph.—**shad'ow-less**, *a.* Destitute of shadow; also, supernatural.—**shad'ow-y**, *a.* **1.** Full of shadows; producing shade; dark. **2.** Like a shadow; obscure; vague; unreal; ghostly. **3.** Shadowing forth; symbolical. SYN.: see DARK; IMAGINARY; VAIN.

Sha'drach, 1 shē'drak; 2 shā'drăc, *n.* [< *Bib.* A Jewish captive in Babylon, who, together with Meshech and Abednego, was thrown into a furnace by Nebuchadrezzar. *Dan.* i, 7. **2.** [*s-*] Same as SALAMANDER, 3.

shad'y, 1 shēd'i; 2 shād'y, *a.* [SHAD'I-ER; SHAD'I-EST.] **1.** Full of shade; casting a shade. **2.** Shaded or sheltered. **3.** Morally questionable; dubious; suspicious. SYN.: see DARK.—**shad'i-ly**, *adv.*—**shad'i-ness**, *n.*

Sha'fi-ite, 1 shō'fi-īt *or* shaf'i-īt; 2 shā'fi-īt *or* shăf'i-īt, *n.* A member of a great orthodox Mohammedan school of doctrine founded by the Imam As Shafi. (767–820).

shaft[1], shaft; 2 shăft, *n.* **1.** A missile weapon having a stock or stem; a spear; dart; arrow; also, the stock or stem, without the head. **2.** Anything that darts or wounds like an arrow. **3.** *Arch.* The part of a column between capital and base; hence, something resembling a column, as the trunk of a tree or a stalk of a plant. **4.** *Mech.* A length of shafting; also, an axle, mandrel, arbor, or other long and usually cylindrical bar, especially if rotating and subject to torsional stress. **5.** Something resembling the shaft of an arrow; a long and cylindrical body or part, as a handle or haft. Specifically: (1) A spire, steeple, obelisk, or column. (2) One of the thills of a one-horse vehicle: usually in the plural; as, carriage-*shafts*. [< AS. *sceaft*, < *scafan*, shave.]—**shaft'ed**, *a.* Having a shaft.

shaft[2], *n.* **1.** A well-like excavation connected with a mine; also, a passage for light or air. See illus. in next col. **2.** The tunnel of a blast-furnace. [< AS. *sceaft*, SHAFT[1], *n.*]

Shaft'er, 1 shăft'ėr; 2 shăft'er, **William Rufus** (1835–1906). An American general who commanded the first United States military expedition to Cuba in 1898.

Shaftes' bur-y, 1 shafts'ber-i; 2 shăfts'bĕr-y, **Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of.** Either of two English statesmen: specif. (1): a Lord Chancellor (1621–1683). (2) A philanthropist (1801–1885).

shaft'ment, 1 shaft'ment *or* -mant; 2 shăft'ment, *n.* Same as SHAFTMOND. [< AS. *sceaftmund*, a palm's length, < *sceaft* (see SHAFT[1], *n.*) + *mund*, hand.]

shaft'mondt†, *n.* An old measure of about 6 inches.

shag, 1 shag; 2 shăg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHAG'GED[4]; SHAG'GING.] To make or become shaggy or hairy; roughen. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rough coat or mass, as of hair; also, a wild growth, as of weeds. **2.** A long nap on cloth; also, cloth having a rough or long nap. **3.** A cormorant. [< AS. *sceacga*, hair.]—**shag'-bark"**, *n.* The white hickory (*Hicoria ovata*). See HICKORY.—**shag'gy**, *a.* [SHAG'GI-ER; SHAG'GI-EST.] **1.** Having, consisting of, or resembling rough hair or wool; rugged; rough. **2.** Covered with any rough, tangled growth; fuzzy; scrubby. **shagt.** Syn.: see ROUGH.—**shag'gi-ly**, *adv.*—**shag'gi-ness**, *n.*

sha-green', 1 shą-grīn'; 2 sha-grēn', *n.* **1.** The rough skin of various fishes: used for polishing. **2.** A rough-grained Oriental leather or parchment, usually dyed green, or a pressed leather made in imitation of it. **3**†. Chagrin. [< Turk[it+p] *sāghri*, shagreen.]

shah, 1 shä; 2 shä, *n.* A king or ruler, as of Persia. [Per.]—**sha'hi**, *n.* Either of two Persian coins worth $\frac{1}{3}$ cent and $1\frac{1}{3}$ cent respectively. **sha'hee**†.

Sha'han, 1 shē'hən; 2 shā'han, **Thomas Joseph** (1857–). American prelate, educator, and author, Rector of Catholic University of America since 1909.

Sha-hap'ti-an, 1 shą-hap'ti-ən; 2 shä-hăp'ti-an, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock.

Shah"ja-han-pur', 1 shä"jə-hän-pūr'; 2 shä"ja-hän-pur', *n.* A district and city in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 1,744 sq. m.; pop. of city, 71,800.

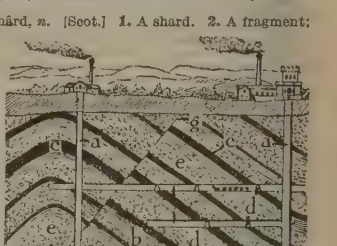
Shah"Je-han', 1 shä"-ye-hän'; 2 shä-ye-hän', *n.* (–1666.) Mogul emperor (1627–1658) of Delhi, celebrated for his peacock throne costing $35,000,000 and as the builder of the Taj Mahal. **Shah"Ja-han'**†.

shaird, 1 shärd; 2 shârd, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A shard. **2.** A fragment; puny or deformed creature.

shairn, 1 shärn; 2 shârn, *n.* [Scot.] Dung of cattle.—**shairn'y**, *a.*

Shairp, 1 shärp; 2 shârp, **John Campbell** (1819–1885). A Scottish educator, poet, and critic.

shai-tan', 1 shī-tän'; 2 shī-tăn', *n.* **1.** [Ar.] In Moslem countries: (1) The devil. (2) Any evil spirit. (3) An evil-disposed person. **2.** [E. Ind.] A dust-storm.



Shafts of a Mine in Vertical Section.

a, a, shafts; *b*, andit; *c, c*, veins; *d, d*, entrance to cross-cuts; *e, e*, non-metalliferous strata; *f, f*, sumps; *g, g*, faults.

Shak., Shaks., *abbr.* Shakespeare.

shake, 1 shēk; 2 shāc, *vt. & vi.* [SHOOK; SHAKED†; SHAK'EN; SHAK'ING.] **1.** To move rapidly and shortly to and fro or up and down; wave or sway rapidly or energetically; brandish; shiver; quake; quiver; tremble. **2.** To cause to tremble or quiver; jolt; joggle; convulse. **3.** To affect in some specified way, as by agitation: with *off, out, down, away, up*, or *from*. **4.** To make infirm or unsteady; weaken; impair; shatter: often figuratively; as, I could not *shake* his resolution. **5.** To rouse suddenly or forcibly; excite; stir; also, to disturb or injure by a shock: sometimes with *up*. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] To rid oneself of; discard. **7.** *Mus.* To trill.

Syn.: agitate, brandish, flap, fluctuate, flutter, jar, joggle, jolt, jounce, oscillate, quake, quaver, quiver, rattle, reel, rock, shiver, shudder, sway, swing, thrill, totter, tremble, vibrate, wave, waver. A thing is *shaken* which is subjected to short and abruptly checked movements, as forward and backward, up and down, from side to side, etc. A tree is "*shaken* with a mighty wind"; a man slowly *shakes* his head. A thing *rocks* that is sustained from below; it *swings* if suspended from above, as a pendulum, or pivoted at the side, as a crane or a bridge-draw; to *oscillate* is to *swing* with a smooth and regular returning motion; a *vibrating* motion may be tremulous or *jarring*. The pendulum of a clock may be said to *swing, vibrate*, or *oscillate*; a steel bridge *vibrates* under the passage of a heavy train; the term *vibrate* is also applied to molecular movements. *Jolting* is a lifting from and letting down suddenly upon an unyielding surface; as, a carriage *jolts* over a rough road. A *jarring* motion is abruptly and very rapidly repeated through an exceedingly limited space; the *jolting* of the carriage *jars* the windows. *Rattling* refers directly to the sound produced by *shaking*. To *joggle* is to *shake* slightly; as, a passing touch *joggles* the desk on which one is writing. To *agitate* in its literal use is nearly the same as to *shake*, but we speak of the sea as *agitated* when we could not say it is *shaken;* the Latin *agitate* is preferred in scientific or technical use to the Saxon *shake*, and especially as applied to the action of mechanical contrivances: in the metaphorical use *agitate* is more transitory and superficial, *shake* more fundamental and enduring; a person's feelings are *agitated* by distressing news; his courage, his faith, his credit, or his testimony is *shaken*. Compare FLUCTUATE; QUAKE; SWAY; TREMBLE.—**shaking palsy**, trembling paralysis.—**shak'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shakes. **2.** [*S-*] A member of a communistic celibate religious sect in the United States: named in derision from the movements in their religious dances.—**Shak'er-ess**, *n.* A female Shaker.—**Shak'er-ism**, *n.*

shake, *n.* **1.** A shaking; concussion; agitation; vibration; shock; jolt. **2.** The state of being shaken. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] The chill or ague of intermittent fever. **4.** A rough unshaved shingle used to cover barns and shanties. **5.** *Forestry.* A frost- or wind-crack in timber. **6.** [Colloq.] An earthquake. **7.** [Slang.] An instant; a jiffy. **8.** [Colloq.] A bargain. **9.** *Mus.* A trill. [< AS. *sceacan,* shake.]—**shake'-down",** *n.* A bed of straw shaken down; hence, a makeshift bed.—**shak'y,** *a.* [SHAK'I-ER; SHAK'I-EST.] **1.** Habitually shaking or tremulous; tottering; weak; unsound. **2.** *Finan.* Of doubtful credit or solvency; embarrassed.—**shak'i-ly,** *adv.*—**shak'i-ness,** *n.*

Shake'speare, 1 shēk'spir; 2 shāk'spēr, **William** (1564–1616). An English poet and dramatist; the greatest in English literature. **Shake'spere‡; Shak'speare‡.**—**Shake-spear'i-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Shakespeare. **Shake-spear'e-an‡; Shak-spear'e-an** or **-I-an‡.**—**Shake-spear"i-a'na,** *n. pl.* [L.] Literature dealing with Shakespeare and his works.—**Shake-spear'i-an-ism,** *n.* A word, expression, or style of diction peculiar to or characteristic of Shakespeare.

shak'o, 1 shak'o; 2 shăk'o, *n.* A military head-dress as a high, stiff hat or cap, originally of fur. [Hung. *csákó.*] **shack'o‡.**

Shako worn by the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

shale[1], 1 shēl; 2 shāl, *n.* A fissile argillaceous rock resembling slate, with fragile, uneven laminæ. [< G. *schale,* shell.]

shale[2]‡, *n.* Shell.—**shaled'**, *a.* Having a shell.

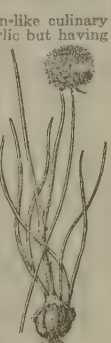
shall, 1 shal; 2 shăl, *v.* [SHOULD (SHOLD†, SHOLDEF†).] [A defective auxiliary verb having no participles, imperative, or infinitive.] **1.** Am to, or are to; expressing simple futurity. **2.** [SHALT, *2d per. sing.;* SHALL, *3d per. sing. & pl.*] Art to, is to, or are to: expressing subjection to a command, obligation, promise, or permission. **3**†. As a transitive, to owe.

Shall and *will* are used as auxiliaries in the simple future tense as follows: I *shall;* thou *will;* he *will;* we *shall;* you *will;* they *will.* As auxiliaries expressing a promise, determination, threat, command, or permission, their use is precisely the opposite, as follows: I *will;* thou *shalt;* he *shall;* we *will;* you *shall;* they *shall.* Various exceptions discriminate fine shades of meaning. [< AS. *sceal,* I am obliged.]

shal-loon', 1 sha-lūn'; 2 shă-lōōn', *n.* A light, loosely woven woolen fabric. [< OF. *chalons,* < *Châlons*-sur-Marne, France.]

shal'lop, shal'əp; 2 shăl'op, *n.* An open boat; specifically, a rowboat for two oarsmen; also, a two-masted fishing-boat. [< OF. *chaluppe.*]

shal-lot', 1 sha-let'; 2 shă-lŏt', *n.* An onion-like culinary vegetable (*Allium ascalonicum*) allied to garlic but having milder bulbs which are used in seasoning and for pickles. [< Gr.OF *Askulon,* in Syria.] **scal'lion‡.**



Shallot, showing cluster of bulbs and roots.

shal'low, 1 shal'o; 2 shăl'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or grow shallow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the bottom not far below the surface or top; lacking depth; shoal. **2.** Lacking intellectual depth; not wise or profound; superficial. **III.** *n.* A shallow place in a body of water; shoal. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Shal"man-e'ser, 1 shal"mən-i'zər; 2 shăl"man-ē'ser, *n. Bib.* A king (860–825 B. C.) of Assyria. *2 Kings* xviii, 9.

shalt‖, 1 shalt; 2 shălt, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of SHALL, *v.*

shal'y, 1 shēl'i; 2 shāl'y, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or like shale.

sham, 1 sham; 2 shăm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHAMMED, SHAMD[3]; SHAM'MING.] **1.** To pretend falsely; simulate; feign. **2**†. To delude with false pretenses. **II.** *a.* Being a sham; pretended; counterfeit; mock. **III.** *n.* **1.** A false pretense; imposture; deception. **2.** One who affects or simulates a certain character; a pretender. **sham'mer‡. 3.** A deceptive imitation; simulation; counterfeit. (1) An embroidered strip simulating the edge of a sheet on a made-up bed. (2) An embroidered square simulating a pillow-cover. [Corr. of SHAME.] SYN.: (verb) see COUNTERFEIT; PRETEND; (adjective) FACTITIOUS; (noun) HYPOCRISY.

sha'man, 1 shä'mən *or* sham'ən; 2 shä'man *or* shăm'an, *n.* A medicine-man or priest-doctor among Siberian tribes and some northwestern American aborigines; a conjurer; exorcist; medium. [< Per. Hind. *shaman,* pægan.]—**sha'man,** *a.* **sha-man'ic‡; sha'mun‡.**—**Sha'man-ism,** *n.* Belief in which all good and evil in life are brought about by spirits influenced by shamans.—**Sha'man-ist,** *a. & n.*—**Sha"man-is'tic,** *a.*

Sha'mash, 1 shä'mash; 2 shä'măsh, *n. Assyr. & Babylon. Myth.* The sun-god regarded as the deity controlling plant-life and the weather. He dispelled evil spirits of disease and personified righteousness and justice.

sham'bl(e^{D}), 1 sham'bl; 2 shăm'bl, *vi.* [SHAM'BL(E)D[2]; SHAM'-BLING.] To walk with shuffling or unsteady gait.

sham'ble[1], *n.* **1.** *pl.* A place where butchers kill animals; slaughter-house: hence, figuratively, a place of carnage or execution: occasionally used in the singular, but retaining the plural form; as, the trench was a *shambles.* **2.** *pl.* Formerly, the tables or stalls of a meat-market; hence, the market itself. [< L.AS *scamellum,* little bench.]

sham'ble[2], *n.* A shambling walk; shuffling gait.

shame, 1 shēm; 2 shām. **I.** *vt.* [SHAMED; SHAM'ING.] **1.** To make ashamed; abase in one's self-esteem; mortify; abash. **2.** To bring reproach upon; disgrace. **3.** To impel by a sense of shame: with *into* or *out of.* **4**‖. To mock at; deride. SYN.: see ABASH. **II.** *n.* **1.** A painful sense of guilt or degradation caused by consciousness of guilt or of anything degrading, unworthy, or immodest. **2.** The restraining sense of pride, decency, or modesty. **3.** That which brings reproach; a disgrace. **4**‖. A state of ignominy. [< AS. *scamu,* shame.] SYN.: see ABOMINATION; CHAGRIN.—**shame'ful,** *a.* **1.** Deserving shame or disgrace; disgraceful; scandalous. **2.** Exciting shame; indecent. SYN.: see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.—**shame'-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**shame'ful-ness,** *n.*—**shame'less,** *a.* **1.** Impudent; brazen; immodest. **2.** Done without shame; indicating a want of pride or decency. SYN.: see INFAMOUS; IMMODEST; IMPUDENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* SYN.: see EFFRONTERY.

shame'faced", 1 shēm'fēst"; 2 shām'fāçt", *a.* Easily abashed; showing shame or bashfulness in one's face; modest; bashful. [< AS. *scamu,* shame, + *fæst,* fast.] **shame'fast‡. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **[sham'oy‡.**

sham'my, 1 sham'i; 2 shăm'y, *n.* Same as CHAMOIS, **sham'ois‡;**

Sha"mo', 1 shä"mō'; 2 shä"mō', *n.* Literally, sandy waste: applied specifically to the Gobi desert of Mongolia. [Chin.]

Sha-mo'kin, 1 shə-mō'kin; 2 sha-mō'kin, *n.* A borough in E. central Pennsylvania; pop, 21,210.

sham-poo', 1 sham-pū'; 2 shăm-pōō'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To lather, rub, and wash thoroughly (the head, or the head of). **2.** To cleanse in a steam-bath by rubbing the skin, and invigorate by kneading the muscles and pulling the joints. See MASSAGE. **II.** *n.* The act or process of shampooing. [< Hind, *chámpná,* press.]—**sham-poo'er,** *n.*

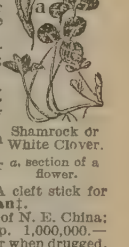
sham'rock, 1 sham'rek; 2 shăm'rŏk, *n.* Any one of several trifoliolate plants, as the white clover, accepted as the national emblem of Ireland.

Shams ed-Dīn Mo-ham'med, 1 shams ed-dīn mo-ham'ed; 2 shăms ĕd-dīn mo-hăm'ĕd (popularly known as **Hafiz**). A Persian lyric poet who flourished in the 14th century.

Shan, 1 shan; 2 shăn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Shan States or their people, the Shans, or their language. **II.** *n.* One of the Shans, or their language, belonging to the Tai stock of the Mongolic class. See INDO-CHINESE.

shand, shand; 2 shănd. [Scot.] **1.** *a.* Worthless. **II.** *n.* **1.** Spurious coin. **2**†. Scandal; shame.

shan'dry-dan, 1 shan'dri-dan; 2 shăn'dry-dăn, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A two-wheeled Irish cart. **shan'da-ra-dan‡; shan'der-y-dan"†. 2.** An old and rickety vehicle.



Shamrock or White Clover. *a,* section of a flower.

shan'dy-gaff, 1 shan'di-gaf; 2 shăn'dy-găf, *n.* An alcoholic drink composed of two liquids mixed, at least one being effervescent, usually ale or beer and ginger beer.

shang'an, 1 shang'ən; 2 shăng'an, *n.* [Scot.] A cleft stick for putting onto a dog's tail. **shang'in‡; shan'jan‡.**

Shang'hai', 1 shang'hi; 2 shăng'hī', *n.* A seaport of N. E. China; commercial metropolis and treaty port; pop. 1,000,000.—**shang'hai,** *vt.* [Naut. Slang.] To ship as a sailor when drugged.

shang'hai", *n.* One of a former large breed of domestic fowls, with feathered shanks, said to have originated in Shanghai, China.

Shan"hai-kwan', 1 shān"hai-kwān'; 2 shān"hī-kwān', *n.* A city in N. E. China, on the Gulf of Liaotung; pop. 30,000.

shank, 1 shank; 2 shăngk, *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To send off unceremoniously. **2.** [Scot. or Colloq.] To cause to travel on foot: reflexive or followed by *it;* as, we shall have to *shank it.*

shank, *n.* **1.** The leg proper; that part of the lower limb between the knee and the ankle. **2.** The tarsus of a bird. **3.** Something resembling a leg, especially the part of a tool connecting the handle with the working part. Specif.: (1) A continuation of the tang of a tool or implement. (2) The tie-strap of a halter; the loose end of a rope or chain. (3) The projecting piece or loop by which some forms of buttons are attached; eye. (4) *Naut.* The stem of an anchor, connecting the stock and the arms. (5) *Mech.* The part of a nail between the head and the tapering point. (6) The stem of a key between the bow and the bit. (7) The straight part of a hook. (8) The narrow part of a spoon-handle. (9) The narrow part of a shoe-sole in front of the heel. **4.** *Bot.* Same as PEDICEL. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] The remainder or last part of a thing; as, the *shank* of the evening. [< AS. *scanca,* shank.]

shan'na, 1 shan'ə; 2 shăn'a. [Scot.] Shall not.

Shan'non, 1 shan'ən; 2 shăn'on, *n.* A river in W. central Ireland; length, with estuary, 224 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Shan"si', 1 shān"si'; 2 shān"sī', *n.* A province in N. China; 81,830 sq. m.; pop. 9,420,000; capital, Taiyuanfu.

Shan States, 1 shan; 2 shăn. A group of native states in S. E. Asia between Burma, China, Siam, and Tonkin; the northern group (21,000 sq. m.; pop. 460,000) belongs to British Burma; the southern group (36,000 sq. m.; pop. 900,000) to Siam.

sha'n't, 1 shant; 2 shănt, *contr.* [Colloq.] Shall not: written also *shan't.*

Shan"tung', *n.* 1 shān"tuŋ'; 2 shān"tŭng', *n.* **1.** A peninsula dividing the Yellow Sea. **2.** A province of N. E. China; 55,970 sq. m.; pop. 26,000,000; capital, Tsinan: the territorial, mining, and railway concessions made by China to Germany in 1898 and acquired by Japan, May 1915, were surrendered to China by the Japanese, Feb. 1922.

shan'ty[1], 1 shan'ti; 2 shăn'ty, *n.* [SHAN'TIES[2], *pl.*] A cabin or rickety dwelling. **shan'tee‡.** SYN.: see HOUSE; HUT.

shan'ty[2], *n.* [Cant.] Same as CHANTEY.

Shao"hing-fu', 1 shou"hiŋ-fū'; 2 shou"hing-fu', *n.* A city in Chekiang province, China; pop. 450,000. It has many canals. **Shao"hsing-fu'**†.

shape, 1 shēp; 2 shāp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHAPED[t] (rarely SHAP'EN, anciently SHOP'EN); SHAP'ING.] **1.** To cause to assume a desired shape; mold; form; model. **2.** To adjust or adapt to a particular end; modify; as, to *shape* a course. **3.** To form in the mind; imagine. **4**‖. To create. Syn.: see MAKE.

II. *n.* **1.** Outward form or construction; configuration; contour. **2.** A developed expression or definite formulation; realization or application; embodiment; cast; as, to put an idea into *shape*. **3.** A being, image, or appearance considered with reference to its form: generally incorporeal. **4.** The character or form in which a thing appears; guise; aspect. **5.** Something that gives or determines form; a pattern or mold; in millinery, a stiff frame to hold pliable material. **6.** The lines of a person's body; figure. **7.** [Colloq.] Manner of execution; also, condition as regarding fitness. **8.** *Cookery.* A blanc-mange, jelly, etc., cooled and shaped in a mold. [< AS. *sceapan*, shape.]—**shape'less,** *a.* Having no definite shape; lacking symmetry; formless. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**shape'ly,** *a.* [SHAPE'LI-ER; SHAPE'LI-EST.] Having a pleasing shape; graceful.—**shape'li-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see SYMMETRY.—**shap'er,** *n.* One who or that which shapes; a planing or stamping machine for metals, etc.

shard‖, 1 shärd; 2 shärd, *n.* **1.** A broken piece of a brittle substance, as of an earthen vessel; a potsherd. **2.** A hard, thin shell or a wing-cover. [< AS. *sceran*, shear.]—**shard'-borne"**†, *a.* Borne on scaly wings, as a beetle.

share[1], 1 shâr; 2 shâr, *v.* [SHARED; SHAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a part of to another or others; divide: followed by *with*. **2.** To enjoy or endure in common; participate in. **3.** To divide into portions; distribute; apportion: with *between* or *among*. **4**†. To cut in two. **II.** *i.* To have a part; participate. Syn.: see APPORTION.—**shar'er,** *n.*

share[2]‖, *vt.* To cut; shear. [Var. of SHEAR, *v.*]

share[3], *n.* **1.** A portion; allotted or equitable part. **2.** Specif., one of the equal parts into which the capital stock of a company or corporation is divided. **3.** An equitable part of something enjoyed or suffered in common. **4**†. A severed part; cut; slice. [< AS. *scearu*, < *sceran*, shear.] Syn.: see PART.—**share'hold"er,** *n.* An owner of a share or shares of a company's stock; a stockholder.

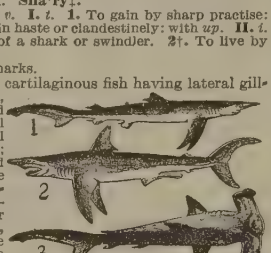
share[4], *n.* **1.** A plowshare. **shear**‡. **2.** A blade, as of a cultivator, seeder, seed-drill, etc. [< AS. *scear*, < *sceran*, shear.]

Sha'ri, 1 shä'ri; 2 shä'ri, *n.* A river in central Africa; the principal tributary of Lake Tchad. **Sha'ry**‡.

shark[1], 1 shȧrk; 2 shȧrk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain by sharp practise: with *out*. **2.** To pick up in haste or clandestinely: with *up*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise the arts of a shark or swindler. **2**†. To live by tricks and stratagems.

shark[2], *vt.* To fish for sharks.

shark[1], *n.* A voracious cartilaginous fish having lateral gill-openings. Some species, as the **whale-shark** and **basking s.,** have small teeth and prey on small fishes and invertebrates; others are formidable and of great voracity, as the great **white s.** or man-eater of warm seas, sometimes 40 feet long. Other sharks are: the **blue s.,** which extends into the temperate zone; the **sharp-snouted s.,** the **hammerhead s.,** etc. [< Gr.[L] *karcharias*, a kind of shark.]—**shovel-nosed shark,** same as SHOVELNOSE, 2 (1) & (2).



Different Types of Sharks. 1/250
1. Blue. 2. Sharp-snouted. 3. Hammerhead.

shark[2], *n.* **1.** A bold and greedy rogue or rapacious swindler. **2.** [Slang.] A person of exceptional skill or ability in some special line. **3**†. The arts of a sharper. [< SHARK[1], *n.*] **shark'er**‡.

sharn, 1 shärn; 2 shärn, *n.* [Scot.] Cow-dung.—**sharn'y,** *a.*

Shar'on, 1 shar'on; 2 shăr'on *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A fertile plain in W. Palestine. Compare ROSE OF SHARON, under ROSE[1], *n.*. **2.** A city in N. W. Pennsylvania; pop. 21,750.

sharp, 1 shärp; 2 shärp, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sharpen. **2.** *Mus.* To raise in pitch, as by a half step; sing, play, or sound above the right pitch. **3.** To act the sharper. [< AS. *scearp*.]—**sharp'er,** *n.* A swindler; cheat.

sharp, *a.* **1.** Having a keen edge or an acute point; capable of cutting or piercing. **2.** Coming to an acute angle; not obtuse; angular; abrupt; as, a *sharp* peak. **3.** Keen of perception or discernment; also, shrewd in bargaining; artful; overreaching; as, *sharp* practise. **4.** Ardent; quick; eager, as the appetite; impetuous or fiery, as a combat or debate; vigilant or attentive. **5.** Affecting the mind or senses, as if by cutting or piercing; afflictive; poignant; censorious; acrimonious; rigorous; stern; sarcastic; bitter. **6.** Shrill. **7.** Pinching; cutting, as cold. **8.** Having a stinging acid or pungent taste. **9.** Distinct, as an outline; not blurred or hazy. **10.** *Mus.* Being above the proper or indicated pitch; specif., being a half step higher than the indicated note; sharped. **11.** Hard and rough; gritty, as sand. **12.** *Phon.* Surd; voiceless: said of consonants.

Syn.: acute, cutting, keen, penetrating, piercing, pointed. See ACID; ACUTE; ASTUTE; BITTER; CLEVER; FINE; KNOWING; SAGACIOUS; STEEP; VIOLENT.—Ant.: blunt, dull, dulled, edgeless, flat, obtuse, pointless, round, rounded.—**sharp'-cut,** *a.* Cut with a well-defined edge; clear; distinct.—**s.-set,** *a.* Prepared like a saw for cutting; hence, keen; eager; fierce; also, ravenous; hungry; thin and hungry-looking.—**s.-shinned,** *a.* Having slender shanks, somewhat angular in front: specifically said of a North-American hawk (*Accipiter veloz*).—**sharp'shoot"er,** *n.* A skilled marksman, especially with the rifle.—**sharp'shoot"ing,** *n.*—**sharp'-sight"ed,** *a.* Having keen vision. **-ness,** *n.*—**s.-witted,** *a.* Acute; intelligent; discerning. Syn.: see INTELLIGENT; SAGACIOUS.

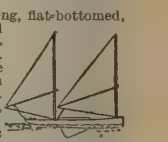
—**sharp'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become sharp, in any sense.—**sharp'en-er,** *n.*—**sharp'ly,** *adv.*—**sharp'ness,** *n.* Syn.: see ACRIMONY; ACUMEN; VIOLENCE.

sharp[1], *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A character (♯) used on a natural degree of the staff to make it represent a pitch a half step higher. (2) The tone so indicated. (3) On the pianoforte: (*a*) The next higher key. (*b*) One of the black keys: a loose use in the phrase "*sharps* and flats." **2.** A sewing-needle of the longest and slenderest shape: distinguished from a *blunt* or a *between*. **3.** A cheating rogue; sharper; as, a card-*sharp*. **4.** [Humorous, U. S.] Hence, a master of an art or vocation; an expert; as, a mining-*sharp*. **5**†. A dueling-sword; rapier.

Sharp[2], *n.* **1. William** (1856–1905), a Scottish poet and novelist; pseudonym, "Fiona McLeod." **2. William Graves** (1859–), an American diplomat; ambassador to France, 1914–1919.

sharp, *adv.* **1.** In a sharp manner; sharply. **2.** [Colloq.] Promptly; exactly; on the instant; as, at 4 o'clock *sharp*. **3.** *Music.* Above the proper pitch.

sharp'le, 1 shärp'i; 2 shärp'i, *n.* [U. S.] A long, flat-bottomed, centerboard boat with one or two masts rigged with triangular sails. [< SHARP, *a.*] **sharp'y**‡.


Sharpie.

Sharps'burg, 1 shärps'bûrg; 2 shärps'bûrg, *n.* A town in N. W. Maryland; pop. 1,767; scene of the battle of Antietam, Sept. 16–17, 1862, in which the Federals defeated the Confederates.

Sha"si', 1 shä"si'; 2 shä"si', *n.* A treaty port, Yangtze river, China; pop. 105,000.

Shas'ta, 1 shas'tə; 2 shăs'ta, *n.* A volcanic mountain in Siskiyou county, N. California; 14,380 ft. high.

shas'tra,]1 shas'trə, -tər; 2 shăs'tra, -ter, *n.* [Sans.] A collection **shas'ter,** ∫ of laws or teachings; specif., the Brahminical institutes of laws, letters, and religion, including the four Vedas and the six sacred books of philosophy. [< Sans. *cāstra*, sacred book.] **sas'tra**‡.

Shat"-el-A-rab', 1 shăt"-el-ə-rāb'; 2 shăt"-ĕl-ä-rāb', *n.* The Tigris and Euphrates rivers united during the last 120 m.

shath'mont†, *n.* Same as SHAFTMOND.

shat'ter, 1 shat'er; 2 shăt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To break at once into many pieces; fall or fly in pieces; smash; shiver. **2.** To break the health or tone of, as the body or mind; defeat, as an army or a plan; derange; dissipate; disorder. **3.** To have a sound as of breaking or crashing. **II.** *n.* [Rare or Obs.] **1.** A shattered fragment; a splinter; as, a tree rent into *shatters*. **2.** A shattered or disordered condition; as, his nerves are in a *shatter*. [Var. of SCATTER.] Syn.: see BREAK.—**shat'ter-y,** *a.* Easily crumbling or shattering; not compact; loose of texture; brittle.

shauch'le, 1 shȧH'l; 2 shąH'l, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To lame or deform, as a foot: wear awry: distort, as a shoe. **II.** *i.* To shuffle; shamble; limp. **shaugh'le**‡.

shaul, 1 shôl; 2 shąl, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SHOAL.

shaup, 1 shôp; 2 shąp, *n.* [Scot.] A husk; pod.

shave, 1 shēv; 2 shāv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHAVED; SHAV'EN or SHAVED; SHAV'ING.] **1.** To make bare or smooth by scraping; remove, as hair or beard, with a razor. **2.** To remove from the surface with an edged instrument: sometimes with *off*. **3.** To skim along the surface of; graze past. **4.** To slice very thin. **5.** To cheat; fleece; strip. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] To buy (commercial paper) at a greater reduction than the bank discount. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or operation of cutting off the beard with a razor. **2.** A knife or blade, mounted between two handles, as for shaving wood. **draw'-shave"**‡; **spoke'-shave"**†. **3.** A shaving; thin slice. **4.** An extra discount paid for cashing a note or draft, as a premium given for an extension of time. **5.** [Colloq.] The act of rushing by or barely grazing something; hence, a narrow escape; as, a close *shave*. **6.** [Colloq.] One who drives hard bargains, as in shaving notes. [< AS. *scafan*, shave.]—**shave'ling,** *n.* One who is shaven; opprobriously, a monk.—**shav'er,** *n.* **1.** One who shaves. Specif.: (1) A barber. (2) A plunderer; cheat; sharper. **2.** [Colloq.] A lad.—**shav'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who shaves. **2.** A thin paring shaved from anything, as a board.

shav'ie, 1 shēv'i; 2 shāv'i, *n.* [Scot.] A deceptive trick.

shaw, 1 shē; 2 shą, *vt.* [Scot.] To show.—**shawl**†, *n.* A show.

shaw[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A thicket; copse. **shawet**.

Shaw[3], *n.* **1. George Bernard** (1856–), an Irish novelist, essayist, and playwright. **2. Henry Wheeler** (1818–1885), an American humorist; pseudonym, "Josh Billings."

Shawan'gunk moun'tains, 1 shoŋ'gum; 2 shąn'gŭm. A range in S. E. New York.

Sha-wi'ni-gan Falls, 1 shə-wi'ni-gən; 2 sha-wi'ni-gan. A town in Quebec province, Canada; pop. 10,610.

shawl, 1 shôl; 2 shąl, *n.* A wrap, as a square cloth, or large broad scarf, worn over the upper part of the body. [< Per. *shāl*, shawl.]

shawm‖, 1 shōm; 2 shąm, *n.* A reed-instrument, no longer used: inaccurately, a cornet or horn. [< F. *chalemie*, pipe, < LL. *calamellus*, dim. of L. *calamus;* see CALAMUS.]

Shaw-nee', 1 shô-nī'; 2 sha-nē', *n.* **1.** An Algonkian tribe of North-American Indians formerly living in south central United States. **2.** A city in E. central Oklahoma; pop. 15,350.

shaws, 1 shôz; 2 shąs, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The leaves and tops of vegetables, as of potatoes and turnips.

shay, 1 shē; 2 shā, *n.* A chaise: a corruption due to mistaking *chaise* for a plural.

Shays, 1 shēz; 2 shās, **Daniel** (1747?–1825). A captain in the American Revolution and leader of **Shays's rebellion** (1786–1787) in western Massachusetts, caused by economic distress of that time.—**Shays'ite,** *n.*

she‖, 1 shi; 2 shē, *n.* A female; woman.

she, *pron.* [HER or HERS, *poss.*; HER, *obj.*; THEY, *nom. pl.*; THEIR or THEIRS, *poss. pl.*; THEM, *obj. pl.*] **1.** The nominative feminine of the third person singular; this or that woman or female named or understood. **2.** The animal of female sex, or thing personified as feminine, that was mentioned or indicated. *She* is sometimes used as an adjective, meaning 'female,' as in *she* bear, *she* devil; these phrases are often written as compounds. Compare HE. [< AS. *sēo*, fem. of *se*, that.]

she'a, 1 shī'ə; 2 shē'a, *n.* A large tree (*Bassia parkii*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), growing only in western tropical Africa and yielding **shea-butter. she'a-tree**†.

sheaf, 1 shif; 2 shēf, *vt. & vi.* To bind up in a sheaf; sheave.

sheaf', *n.* [SHEAVES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A quantity of the stalks of cut grain or the like, bound together; a bundle of straw. **2.** Any collection of things, as papers, held together by a band or tie. **3.** The quiverful of arrows carried by an archer, usually 24. [< AS. *sceaf*, < *scūfan*, shove.]—**sheaf'y,** *a.* Relating to or consisting of sheaves.

sheaf', *n.* Same as SHEAVE, *n.*

sheal', 1 shil; 2 shēl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A shealing. **2.** A sportsman's lodge in the hills. [< Ice. *skāli*, cover.]

sheal', *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A pod or shell.

sheal'ing', 1 shil'iŋ; 2 shēl'ing, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A hut or cabin for the use of shepherds or sportsmen in the hills, for fishermen at the shore, etc. **2.** [Scot.] A shed for sheltering sheep at night in the hills. **sheal‡; sheel‡; sheel'ing‡; shell‡; shell'ing‡.**

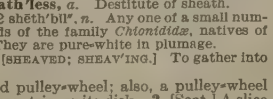
sheal'ing², *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SHEAL².—**sheal'ing-hill",** *n.* [Scot.] A hill where grain is winnowed by the wind. **sheel'-ing-hill"‡.**

shear, 1 shir; 2 shēr, *vt. & vi.* [SHEARED or SHORE, SHEARD[8]; SHEARED or SHORN; SHEAR'ING.] **1.** To clip close with shears or scissors: applied either to the substance severed or to the body from which it is cut. **2.** To deprive of possessions; strip; fleece. **3.** To cause a shear in; be affected by a shear. See SHEAR, *n.*, 2. **4‖.** To cleave; make an incision. [< AS. *sceran*, shear.] Syn.: see CUT.—**shear'er,** *n.*—**shear'wa"ter,** *n.* **1.** One of a group of sea-birds (genus *Puffinus*) related to the petrels, found in nearly all seas. **2.** The stem of a vessel; cutwater.

shear, *n.* **1.** A two-bladed cutting-instrument: obsolete except in the plural. See SHEARS. **2.** *Mech.* A deformation of a solid body, equivalent to a sliding of each of the parallel infinitely thin laminæ that may be considered to form it upon that next below it, in the same direction and by the same infinitesimal amount; the strain, or change in shape of an elastic body in two directions perpendicular to each other.

shears, 1 shirz; 2 shērs, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Any large cutting- or clipping-instrument worked by the crossing of cutting edges. **2.** The ways or guides, as of a lathe. **3.** The side-frames of a steam fire-engine. **4.** Same as SHEERS. [< AS. *sceara*, < *sceran*, shear.]

sheat'fish", 1 shit'fish"; 2 shēt'fish", *n.* A catfish or siluroid, *Siluris glanis* of the fresh waters of central and eastern Europe, which gives its name to the whole family of *Siluridæ*; it is the largest fresh-water fish in Europe. [< G. *schaidfisch:* a corruption.]


Sheatfish. 1/24

sheath, 1 shifh; 2 shēth, *n.* **1.** An envelop or case, as for a sword; scabbard. **2.** A case enclosing a part or an organ, as the lower part of the leaves in grasses. [< AS. *scēdh*, sheath.] **sheathe†.—sheath'-knife",** *n.* A large case-knife carried in a sheath attached to a belt: worn by sailors and riggers.—**s.-winged,** *a. Entom.* Having elytra, as a beetle: coleopterous.—**sheathe,** 1 shifh; 2 shēth, *vt.* [SHEATHED; SHEATH'ING.] To put into or as into a sheath; cover; conceal; protect with covering, as the hull of a ship with metal. **sheath‡.—sheath'ing,** *n.* **1.** A casing, as of a building, or the protective covering of a ship's hull; also, the material used. **2.** The act of one who sheathes.—**sheath'less,** *a.* Destitute of sheath.

sheath'bill", 1 shifh'bil"; 2 shēth'bil", *n.* Any one of a small number of species of sea-birds of the family *Chionididæ*, natives of the Antarctic islands. They are pure-white in plumage.

sheave, 1 shiv; 2 shēv, *vt.* [SHEAVED; SHEAV'ING.] To gather into sheaves; collect.

sheave, *n.* **1.** A grooved pulley-wheel; also, a pulley-wheel and its block. **2.** An eccentric, or its disk. **3.** [Scot.] A slice or cut. **sheevet.**

sheaves, 1 shivz; 2 shēvs, *n.* Plural of SHEAF.

She'ba, 1 shi'bə; 2 shē'ba, *n. Bib.* A country of S. Arabia, fabled for its wealth, whose queen visited Solomon. *1 Kings*, x. **Sa'ba†.**

she-bang', 1 shi-baŋ'; 2 she-bāng', *n.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** A store, saloon, or gambling-house; by extension, any inferior house: locally, a brothel. **2.** More widely, almost any matter of present concern; thing; as, tired of the whole *shebang*. [Var. of SHEBEEN.]

She-bat', *n.* Same as SEBAT.

she-been', 1 shi-bin'; 2 she-bēn', *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] A groggery; specif., a place where excisable liquors are sold illegally. [Cp. Ir. *seapa*, shop.]—**she-been',** *vt.* To run a shebeen.

She-boy'gan, 1 shi-boi'gən; 2 she-bōy'gan, *n.* A city of E. Wisconsin; pop. 30,960.

shed, 1 shed; 2 shĕd, *vt. & vi.* [SHED; SHED'DING.] **1.** To throw off from the surface, as a snake its skin or a bird its feathers; cast off; molt. **2.** To suffer or cause to flow out, as tears or blood; emit. **3.** To turn off or aside, as rain; flow off. **4.** To divide; separate: obsolete except in weaving. **5.** To lose or cast off something by process of nature, as hair, feathers, seed, leaves, or a skin; molt. [< AS. *scēdan*, separate.]—**shed'der,** *n.* **1.** One who sheds. **2.** An animal that sheds or has lately shed its skin, as a crab.

shed[1], *n.* **1.** That which sheds, as a sloping surface. **2.** The act of shedding; as, blood*shed*. **3.** A separation or division; parting: applied technically to the opening in the warp through which the shuttle is thrown in weaving, and in parts of Great Britain to the parting of the hair. **4.** The slope of a hill.

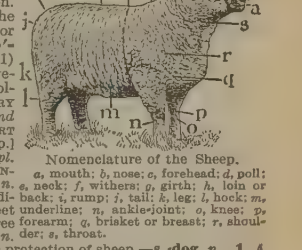
shed[2], *n.* **1.** A small low building, often with front or sides open; also, a lean-to; as, a wagon-*shed;* in Great Britain, a storehouse; barn. **2.** A temporary covering; cabin. **3.** A hangar. [Var. of SHADE.] Syn.: see HUT.

sheen‖, 1 shin; 2 shēn, *vi.* To shine; gleam; glisten.

sheen‖, 1 shin; 2 shēn, *a.* Shining; radiant; beautiful.

sheen, *n.* A glistening brightness, as from reflection. [< AS. *scēne*, bright.] Syn.: see LIGHT.—**sheen'y,** *a.*—**sheen'y,** *n.* [S- or s-] [SHEEN'IES[2], *pl.*] A Jew: slang and opprobrious.

sheep, 1 ship; 2 shēp, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A medium-sized ruminant quadruped of the genus *Ovis*, highly prized for its flesh and wool. **2.** *pl.* The flock of Christ; the true people of God. **3.** A bashful, awkward, or silly person. **4.** Leather made from the skin of the sheep, as for book-binding. **sheep'-skin"†. 5.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) Innocence; inoffensiveness. (2) Those who follow their leader. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 594. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *scēap*, sheep.]


Nomenclature of the Sheep.
a, mouth; *b*, nose; *c*, forehead; *d*, poll; *e*, neck; *f*, withers; *g*, girth; *h*, loin or back; *i*, rump; *j*, tail; *k*, leg; *l*, hock; *m*, ble drupes of the sweet underline; *n*, ankle-joint; *o*, knee; *p*, virburnum; also, the tree forearm; *q*, brisket or breast; *r*, shoulitself.—**sheep'-cote",** *n.* der; *s*, throat.

—**sheep'-backs",** *n. pl.* Same as ROCHES MOUTONNÉES.—**sheep'ber"ry,** *n.* A small enclosure for the protection of sheep.—**s.-dog,** *n.* **1.** A dog trained to guard and control sheep; shepherds' dog. Specif.: (1) The collie. (2) A rough-coated, heavy, short-tailed dog, inferior to the collie, much used by drivers in England. **2.** [Slang.] A chaperon.—**s.-hook,** *n.* A shepherd's crook.—**sheep'ish,** *a.* Awkwardly diffident; abashed. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sheep'-laut"-rel,** *n.* A North-American shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) with deep-pink flowers, and narrow leaves said to be poisonous to animals.—**sheep's'-eye",** *n.* A bashful, sidelong, or amorous glance: usually in the plural.—**sheep'-shank",** *n.* **1.** The shank of a sheep. **2.** *Naut.* A hitch for temporarily shortening a rope. **3.** [Scot.] An unimportant or valueless person or thing.—**sheeps'head",** *n.* **1.** A common deep-bodied sparoid food-fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2†.** A foolish or silly person.—**s.-shearing,** *n.* The act of shearing sheep; also, the shearing season.—**sheep'-skin",** *n.* The skin of a sheep, tanned or untanned, or anything made from it, as parchment; also, a document written on parchment; hence, in college slang, a diploma.—**sheep'walk",** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A pasture-range for sheep. **sheep'-ranch"‡** [U. S.]; **sheep'-run"‡** [Austral.].

sheer, 1 shir; 2 shēr, *vi.* **1.** To swerve from a course; turn aside. **2.** To slope away, as a road. [< D. *scheren*, shear.]

sheer, *a.* **1.** Having no modifying conditions; unmitigated; absolute; downright; utter; as, *sheer* folly; *sheer* nonsense. **2.** Exceedingly thin and fine: said of fabrics. **3.** Perpendicular; steep; ascending vertically; as, a *sheer* precipice. **4†.** Pure; pellucid. [< Ice. *skærr;* cp. AS. *scīr*, clear.] Syn.: see PURE; STEEP.—**sheer, sheer'ly,** *adv.* Immediately; entirely; perpendicularly.

sheer, *n. Naut.* **1.** The rise, or the amount of rise from a level, of the lengthwise lines of a vessel's hull. **2.** A position of a vessel that enables her to swing clear of a single anchor. **3.** A swerving or curving course.

Sheer-ness', 1 shir-nes'; 2 shēr-nēs', *n.* A seaport and fortified naval station in S. E. England; pop. 18,600.

sheers, 1 shirz; 2 shērs, *n.* An apparatus of poles or spars and hoisting-tackle for raising weights, as in loading a vessel. [Var. of SHEARS.] **shears‡; sheer'-legs"‡.**

sheet[1], 1 shit; 2 shēt. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cover or envelop as in a sheet or sheets; shroud. **2.** To furnish with sheets. **3.** To spread out into a sheet or sheets; expand. **II.** *n.* **1.** A very thin and broad piece of any substance; that which is or can be spread as upon a surface, or can be laid in broad folds; anything having considerable expanse with very little thickness. Specif.: (1) A large square or rectangular piece of linen or

cotton cloth, used in making up a bed. (2) A piece of paper, especially one of a regular size; hence, a newspaper, or a leaf of a book. (3) A piece of metal or other substance hammered, rolled, fused, or cut very thin; as, a *sheet* of glass.

2. A broad, flat surface; superficial expanse; as, a *sheet* of water; a *sheet* of flame. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A rope or chain from a lower corner of a sail to extend it or move it. (2) *pl.* In an open boat, the space at the bow and stern not occupied by the thwarts. The former is termed the **fore sheets** and the latter the **stern sheets.** **4.** A sail: a literary use. **5.** *Geol.* (1) An originally horizontal or moderately inclined layer of igneous rock of small thickness as compared with its lateral extent. (2) Any superficial deposit, as of gravel left by a glacier, or of soil or ice. [< AS. *scēte*, sheet, < *scēat*, corner.]—**sheet's an"chor,** *n.* One of two anchors for use only in emergency; figuratively, a sure dependence in danger or emergency.—**s.-lightning,** *n.* Lightning appearing as a momentary and broadly diffused radiance in the sky, caused by the reflection of a distant lightning-flash.—**s.-pile,** *n.* A thick plank driven as a pile, as in a coffer-dam.—**s.-work,** *n. Print.* Presswork in which the two sides of the sheet are printed from different forms.

sheet[2], *v. Naut.* I. *t.* To stretch by hauling on a sheet: only found in the expression **to sheet home,** to stretch the clews of a sail to the extremities of the next lower yard. **II.** *i.* To extend in a particular direction: said of the sheets of a sail.

sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of sheeting, in any sense. **2.** Material for making sheets for beds.

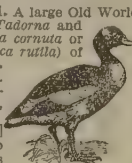
Shef'field, 1 shef'ĭld; 2 shĕf'ēld, *n.* A town and county borough in Yorkshire, England; steel- and iron-works; pop. 490,730.

sheik, 1 shīk; 2 shēk, *n.* In Mohammedan countries, a venerable man; the head of a tribe: often used as a title of respect. [< Ar. *sheikh,* < *shâkha,* old.] **scheik‡; shaik‡; sheikh‡; sheyk‡.—Sheik ul Islam,** the head of the hierarchy in Turkey.

shek'el, 1 shek'el; 2 shĕk'ĕl, *n.* **1.** An Assyrian, Babylonian, and, later, Hebrew unit of weight and money value, from 1/50 to 1/20 of a mina. **2.** *pl.* [Slang.] Money. [< Heb. *shegel.*]

She-ki'nah, 1 shi-ki'nə; 2 she-ki'na, *n. Jewish Theol.* A cloud of glory which accompanied the tabernacle of the Jews, as the symbol of the divine presence.

shel'drake", 1 shel'drēk"; 2 shĕl'drāk", *n.* **1.** A large Old World goose-like duck of either of the genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca,* as the common sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta* or *tadorna*), or the **ruddy sheldrake** (*Casarca rutila*) of southeastern Europe and North Africa. **2.** A merganser, especially the red-breasted. **salt-water sheldrake‡.** **3.** The canvas-back duck. [ME. *scheldrak,* < *sheld,* shield, + *drake,* drake.]


Sheldrake. 1/18

shelf, 1 shelf; 2 shĕlf, *n.* [SHELVES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A board or slab set horizontally into or against a wall to support articles, as books. **2.** Any flat projecting ledge, as of rock. **3.** A steep-sided bank or shallow place in a body of water; a reef; shoal. **4.** *Mining.* The stratum of bed-rock met in sinking a shaft. [< AS. *scylfe,* shelf.]—**shelf'y,** *a.* Abounding in shelves; shelving; dangerously full of shallows.

shell, } 1 shel; 2 shĕl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enclose in or divest of
shel', } a shell; strip the husk from; separate from the cob, as Indian corn. **2.** To bombard with shells, as a fort. **3.** To cover with shells. **4.** To remove or discharge shells from, as a rifle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shed the husk or shell. **2.** To fall off, as a shell or scale.—**to shell out** [Slang], to hand over, as money.—**shell'er,** *n.*

shell, } *n.* **1.** A hard structure, incasing an animal, as a
shel', } mollusk, or an egg or fruit. **2.** A mollusk; shell-fish: much used in composition. **3.** A hollow structure or vessel, generally thin and weak; also, a framework with its interior removed or destroyed, or one to be filled out or built upon; as, the ship is a mere *shell.* Specif.: (1) A very light, long, and narrow racing rowboat. (2) A hollow metallic projectile for cannon filled with an explosive or chemical; as, a star-*shell,* a tear-*shell.* See under STAR; TEAR. (3) The plates, etc., constituting the framework of a steam-boiler or the like. (4) A metallic or paper cartridge-case for breech-loading small arms; also, any paper case used to contain the explosives of fireworks, such as torpedoes and the like.

4. A shape or outline that merely simulates a reality; hollow form; external semblance. **5.** *Anat.* The external ear; auricle. **6.** [Poet.] The lyre: originally a stringed tortoise-shell. [< AS. *scell,* shell.]—**shell'-fish",** *n.* Any aquatic animal having a shell, as a mollusk.—**shell'-heap,** *n.* Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN. **s.-mound‡.**—**s.-less,** *a.*—**s.-proof,** *a.* So constructed as to resist injury from shells.—**s.-shock,** *n.* An abnormal nervous condition caused by concussion resulting from the discharge of high explosive shells. These nervous symptoms are now called *war neuroses.*—**shell'work",** *n.* Work wrought or ornamented with shells.—**shell'y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in or covered with shells or a shell. **2.** Formed of or resembling shell.

shel-lac', 1 shə-lak'; 2 shĕ-lăc', *n.* A purified lac melted into plates or cakes extensively used as varnish. {< SHELL + LAC[1], *n.*} **shel'lack"‡; shell'-lac"‡.—shel-lac',** *vt.* [SHELLACKED‡; SHEL-LACK'ING.] To cover or varnish with shellac.

shell'bark", *n.* See HICKORY.

shell'drake", *n.* Same as SHELDRAKE. **shell'duck"‡.**

Shel'ley, 1 shel'i; 2 shĕl'y, **Percy Bysshe** (1792–1822). An English poet; *Ode to the Skylark,* etc.

shel'lum, 1 shel'ŭm; 2 shĕl'ŭm, *n.* Same as SKELLUM.

shel'ter, 1 shel'tər; 2 shĕl'ter, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To be or provide protection for; cover from harm or danger; screen from notice, exposure, or inclemency; shield. **2.** To place under cover; ensconce for safety: used reflexively. **3§.** To take shelter.

Syn.: cover, defend, guard, harbor, protect, screen, shield, ward. Anything is *covered* when something is completely extended over it; a vessel is *covered* with a lid; the head is *covered* with a hat. That which *covers* may also *defend* or *protect;* thus, troops interposed between some portion of their own army and the enemy are often called a *covering* party. To *shelter* is to *cover* so as to *protect* from injury or annoyance; as, the roof *shelters* from the storm; woods *shelter* from the heat. To *defend* (Latin *defendere,* to strike away) implies the actual, *protect* (Latin *protegere,* to cover before) implies the possible use of force or resisting power; *guard* implies sustained vigilance with readiness for conflict; we *defend* a person or thing against actual attack; we *guard* or *protect* against possible assault or injury. A powerful person may *protect* one who is weak by simply declaring himself his friend; he *defends* him by some form of active championship. An inanimate object may *protect,* as a garment from cold; *defend* is used but rarely, and by somewhat violent metaphor, in such connection. *Protect* is more complete than *guard* or *defend;* an object may be faithfully *guarded* or bravely *defended* in vain, but that which is *protected* is secure. See CHERISH. Compare synonyms for DEFENSE; HIDE.—Ant.: betray, cast out, expel, expose, give up, refuse, reject, surrender.—Prep.: shelter *under* a roof *from* the storm; *in* the fortress, *behind* or *within* the walls, *from* attack.—**shel'ter-er,** *n.*

shel'ter, *n.* **1.** That which covers or shields from exposure or danger; a place of safety. **2.** The state of being sheltered or protected; security. **3.** A cover from the weather, as a box for meteorological instruments, etc. **4‖.** One who protects; a guardian. [< AS. *scyld,* shield, + *truma,* battalion.]

Syn.: asylum, cover, covert, defense, harbor, haven, protection, refuge, retreat, sanctuary, shield. See DEFENSE.—Ant.: assault, attack, danger, exposure, onslaught, peril.—Prep.: a shelter *for* the needy *in* his distress; *from* the storms; *from* the enemy's fire.—**shel'ter-belt",** *n. Forestry.* Natural or artificial forest maintained as a protection from wind or snow.—**shel'ter-less,** *a.* **1.** Destitute of shelter; homeless. **2.** Affording no shelter.

shelt'ie, 1 shelt'i; 2 shĕlt'i, *n.* [Scot.] A Shetland pony. **shelt'y‡.**

shelve[1], } 1 shelv; 2 shĕlv, *vt.* [SHELVED, SHELVD[2]; SHELV'-
shelv[2], } ING.] **1.** To lay on the shelf, especially in a figurative sense; postpone indefinitely; put aside; retire. **2.** To provide or fit with shelves.

shelve[2], *vi.* To incline gradually; slope gently.—**shelv'y,** *a.*

shelv'ing, 1 shelv'iŋ; 2 shĕlv'ing, *n.* **1.** Shelves collectively; also, stuff for the construction of shelves. **2.** The act of putting away on shelves; hence, suppression. **3.** A slight inclining.

Shem, 1 shem; 2 shĕm, *n. Bib.* The eldest son of Noah. *Gen.* v, 32.—**Shem'ite, Shem-it'ic,** etc. Same as SEMITE, etc.

Shen"an-do'ah, 1 shen"ən-dō'ə; 2 shĕn"an-dō'a, *n.* **1.** A valley in Western Virginia, scene of various battles in Civil War. **2.** A river in Virginia and West Virginia; 200 m. to the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. **3.** A borough in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 24,730.

shend, 1 shend; 2 shĕnd, *v.* [SHENT; SHEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1‖.** To bring to shame; disgrace. **2†.** To chide; scold. **3†.** To defeat; destroy. **II.** *i.* To be ruined. [< AS. *scendan,* ruin.]

Sheng"king', 1 shen"kiŋ'; 2 shĕng"king', *n.* A province in Southern Manchuria; 56,000 sq. m.; pop. 5,830,000; capital, Mukden. **Feng"tien'‡.**

Shen"si', 1 shen"si'; 2 shĕn"si', *n.* A province in N. China; 75,270 sq. m.; pop. 6,725,000; capital, Sianfu.

She'ol, 1 shi'ol; 2 shē'ol, *n.* The underworld; place of departed spirits. [< Heb. *she'ôl,* cave.]

shep'herd, 1 shep'ərd; 2 shĕp'erd. **I.** *vt.* To watch and tend as a shepherd; guard; protect. **II.** *n.* **1.** A keeper of sheep. **2.** Figuratively, a pastor, leader, or guide. **3.** [Poet.] A pastoral swain. [< AS. *scēap,* sheep, + *hyrde,* herdsman.]—**shep'herd-dog",** *n.* A sheep-dog; especially, a collie. See plate of DOGS. **shepherd's dog‡.—shepherd kings,** the kings, supposedly of Semitic origin, that ruled over Egypt at Memphis (2214–1703? B. C.). **Hyk'sos‡.—shep'herd's-purse",** *n.* A common weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*) bearing small white flowers and notched triangular pods (whence its name).—**shep'herd-ess,** *n. fem.*

sher'ard-ize, 1 sher'ərd-aiz; 2 shĕr'ard-īz, *vt.* [-IZED: -IZ'ING.] To give a coating of zinc to (steel or iron) by placing it in a furnace-chamber packed in zinc-dust and subjecting it to a heat sufficient to cause the zinc vapor to soak into it.

Sher'a-ton, 1 sher'ə-tən; 2 shĕr'a-ton, *a.* Denoting a style of English furniture, developed by Thomas Sheraton (1751–1806) in the 18th century.

sher'bet, 1 shûr'bet; 2 shĕr'bĕt, *n.* **1.** A flavored water-ice. **2.** An Oriental drink, made of fruit-juice sweetened and diluted with water and sometimes cooled with snow. [Turk., < Ar. *sharbat,* < *shariba,* he drank.]

Sher'brooke, 1 shûr'bruk; 2 shĕr'brōōk, *n.* A town in S. E. Quebec province, Canada; pop. 22,100.

sherd, 1 shûrd; 2 shĕrd, *n.* A fragment of pottery: often in composition; as, pot*sherd.* [< AS. *scearp;* see SHARP.]

Sher'i-dan, 1 sher'i-dən; 2 shĕr'i-dan, *n.* **1. Philip Henry** (1831–1888), a United States general in the Civil War. **2. Richard Brinsley** (1751–1816), an English dramatist.

she-rif', 1 she-rif'; 2 shē-rif', *n.* **1.** A member of a princely Mohammedan family claiming descent from the Prophet through his daughter Fatima. **2.** The chief magistrate of Mecca. **grand sherif'‡.** [< Ar. *sharif,* noble.] **she-reef'‡; she-riff'‡.**

sher'iff, 1 sher'if; 2 shĕr'if, *n.* The chief administrative

officer of a county, who executes the mandates of courts, etc. In the United States, the sheriff is elected by the legislature or by direct vote of the citizens and must be of age, a citizen of the country, and reside in the county he represents. [< AS. *scīra* (see SHIRE[1]) + *gerēfa*, officer.]—**sher'iff-al-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The office, functions, jurisdiction, or term of office of a sheriff. **sher'iff-hood**‡; **sher'iff-ship**‡; **sher'iff-wick**‡; **shriev'al-ty**‡.—**sher'iff-dom**, *n.* The territory or district under a sheriff's jurisdiction: usually a county.

Sher'man, 1 shûr'mən; 2 shĕr'man, *n.* **1. James Schoolcraft** (1855–1912), an American statesman; Vice-President. **2. John** (1823–1900), an American statesman; Secretary of State. **3. Roger** (1721–1793), an American statesman: signer of Declaration of Independence. **4. William Tecumseh** (1820–1891), a United States general in the Civil War; led march from Atlanta to the sea, 1864. **5.** A city (pop. 15,040) in N. E. Texas.

Sher"ra-moor', 1 sher"ə-mûr'; 2 shĕr"a-mōōr', *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The Scottish rebellion of 1715, so called because the Jacobites were stopped in their advance at **Sheriffmuir**, in Perthshire; hence, any turmoil or tumult. **Sher"ry-moor'**‡.

sher'ry, 1 sher'ı; 2 shĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] The white wines of Jerez, Spain, or a wine made in imitation of these, as in California. **sher'ris**‡; **sher'ris-sack"**†.—**sherry cobbler**, a mixed beverage of sherry, lemon, sugar, water, and ice: commonly drunk through a straw.

Sher'wood For'est, 1 shûr'wud; 2 shĕr'wōōd. A forest in central England; celebrated in the Robin Hood legends.

sheth, 1 sheth; 2 shĕth, *n.* The piece in a plow that extends downward from the beam and supports the share.

Shet'land Is'lands, 1 shet'lənd; 2 shĕt'land. An island group N. of Scotland; 100 islands of 551 sq. m.; pop. 25,520; capital, Lerwick.—**Shetland pony**, one of a hardy breed of small horses from the Shetland Islands.

sheuch, 1 shiüH; 2 shüH, *n.* [Scot.] A ditch or open drain. **sheugh**‡.

sheuk, 1 shük; 2 shŭk, *pp.* [Scot.] Shook.

shew‖, shew'bread", etc. Same as SHOW, etc.

shew'er†, *n.* Same as SHOWER[2].

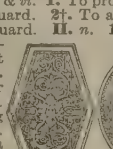
Shi'ah, 1 shī'ə; 2 shī'a, *n.* One of the two great sects (Sunni and Shiah) of the Mohammedans, followers of Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed. [< Ar. *shī'a*, sect.] **Shi'ite**‡; **Shi'ite**‡.

shib'bo-leth, 1 shib'o-leth; 2 shĭb'o-lĕth, *n.* A test-word or pet phrase of a party; a watchword: from the Hebrew word *shibboleth*, given by Jephthah (*Judges* xii, 4–6), as a test to distinguish his own men from the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce *sibboleth*. [Heb., stream, ear of corn.]

shied, *imp. & pp.* of SHY, *v.*

shiel, 1 shil; 2 shēl, *vt.* [Scot.] To take out of the husk; shell.

shield, 1 shild; 2 shēld. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To protect from danger as with a shield; defend; guard. **2**†. To avert; forbid. **3.** To act as a shield or safeguard. **II.** *n.* **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, commonly carried on the left arm; a large buckler. **2.** Something that protects or defends; a defender; shelter. **3.** Any device for covering or protecting something. Specif.: (1) In gunnery, a screen of steel attached to a gun to protect the men who are serving it. (2) In mining or tunneling, a framework or screen of wood or iron protecting the workers, pushed forward as the work advances. **4.** *Her.* The escutcheon upon which emblems of heraldry are depicted. **5.** *Biol.* Some plate-like protective part. [< AS. *scild*, shield.] Syn.: (verb) see SHELTER; (noun) see DEFENSE.—**shield'er**, *n.*—**shield'-fern"**, *n.* A fern so called from its shield-shaped sporangia.



Ancient Shields, showing (left) Roman and (right) Norse.

shi'er, **shi'est**, *compar. & superl.* of SHY, *a.*

shi'er, 1 shaı'ər; 2 shī'er, *n.* A horse in the habit of shying.

shift[4], 1 shift; 2 shĭft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change or move from one position to another; vary; change, as in form or character; as, he *shifted* the helm. **2.** To change for another or others of the same class. **II.** *i.* **1.** To change place, form, or character. **2.** To try varied expedients; do the best one can; manage. **3.** To evade; equivocate. [< AS. *sciftan*, divide.] Syn.: see CHANGE; CONVEY.—**shift'er**, *n.*

shift, *n.* **1.** The act of shifting. **2.** A contrivance adopted in the absence of direct means; substitute; expedient; artifice; trick; evasion. **3.** An undergarment; chemise. **4.** A relay of workmen; also, the working time of each gang.—**shift'less**, *a.* **1.** Unable to shift for oneself; inefficient; incapable; improvident. **2.** Inefficiently done; showing lack of energy or resource. Syn.: see IMPROVIDENT.—**shift'less-ly**, *adv.*—**shift'less-ness**, *n.*—**shift'y**, *a.* [SHIFT'I-ER; SHIFT'I-EST.] **1.** Full of expedients; alert; capable. **2.** Artful; tricky; fickle.—**shift'i-ly**, *adv.*—**shift'i-ness**, *n.* The character of being shifty.

Common Shield-fern. *a*, a frond with pinna turned back, showing sporangia.

Shi-ism, 1 shī'ızm; 2 shī'ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine held by the Shiahs or Persian branch of Mohammedans, showing traces of the earlier Persian faith. See SHIAH.

Shi'ite, 1 shī'aıt; 2 shī'ĭt, *n.* Same as SHIAH.—**Shi-it'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Shiahs or their doctrines, manners, and customs.

shi-kar', 1 shı-kär'; 2 shi-kär'. [Anglo-Ind.] **I.** *vt.* To hunt. **II.** *n.* Hunting; sport; the chase.—**shi-ka'ree, shi-ka'ri**, *n.* A hunter or sportsman; especially, a native attendant and guide in the chase. **shi-kar'ree**‡.

Shi-ko'ku, 1 shī-kō'kū; 2 shī-kō'kŭ, *n.* An island of Japan; 7,083 sq. m.; pop. 3,140,000.

shill, 1 shel; 2 shĕl, *a.* [Scot.] Shrill.

shil-la'lah, 1 shı-lā'lə; 2 shi-lā'la, *n.* A stout cudgel. [< *Shillelagh* in Ireland, famous for its oaks.] **shil-le'lah**‡; **shil-la'ly**‡. Syn.: see STICK[1], *n.*

shil'ling, 1 shil'ıŋ; 2 shĭl'ing, *n.* **1.** A current silver coin of Great Britain, normally worth 24 cents.

The current coin weighs 0.1825 ounce, 0.9245 fine. Previous to 1707 a Scottish shilling, equivalent to the English coin in value, so depreciated that at the time of its withdrawal it was worth only an English penny.

2. [U. S.] A former denomination of money, varying in value from 12½ to 16⅔ cents. **3.** The Spanish real, worth 12½ cents. [< AS. *scilling*.]—**king's** (or **queen's**) **shilling**, a shilling formerly handed to a recruit joining the British army and deemed equivalent to signature of contract.

shil'ly-shal"ly, 1 shil'ı-shal"ı; 2 shĭl'y-shăl"y. **I.** *vi.* [SHIL'LY-SHAL"LIED; SHIL'LY-SHAL"LY-ING.] To act with indecision; be irresolute; vacillate; trifle. **II.** *a.* Weak; vacillatory. **III.** *n.* Weak or foolish vacillation; irresolution; any trifling: used also adverbially. [Varied corruption of *shall I.*] **shil'i-shal"i-ty**‡.—**shil'i-shal"i-er**, *n.*

Shi'loh, 1 shaı'lō; 2 shī'lō, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A place in central Palestine, N. W. of the Dead Sea, a principal Jewish sanctuary. **2.** A battle-field in Tennessee, scene of a Union victory, April 6, 1862. See PITTSBURG LANDING.

shi'ly, *adv.* Same as SHYLY.

shil'pit, 1 shil'pit; 2 shĭl'pit, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Watery and insipid; weak; as, *shilpit* drink. **2.** Sickly; puny; as, a *shilpit* girl.

shim, 1 shim; 2 shim. **I.** *vt.* [SHIMMED, SHIMD[3]; SHIM'MING.] To wedge up or fill out to a proper position or level by inserting a shim. **II.** *n.* In machinery, stone-working, and railroading, a piece of metal or other material used to fill out space, as where joints are worn loose, or between something and its support.

shim'mer, 1 shim'ər; 2 shĭm'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make glimmer. **2.** To emit a tremulous light; glimmer. **II.** *n.* A tremulous shining or gleaming; glimmer; gleam. [< AS. *scimrian*, < *scima*, glimmer.] Syn.: see LIGHT.—**shim'mer-ing**, *pp. & a.*—**shim'mer-y**, *a.*

shim'my[1], 1 shim'ı; 2 shĭm'y, *n.* [SHIM'MIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A chemise.

shim'my[2], *n.* [U. S.] A dance accompanied by tremulous motions of the body. **shim'my-shake"**‡.

Shi"mo-no-se'ki, 1 shı"mo-no-se'kı; 2 shĭ"mo-no-se'kī, *n.* A Japanese seaport (pop. 67,866) on S. W. Honshu Island; formerly **Akamagaseki**.

shin, 1 shin; 2 shĭn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHINNED, SHIND[3]; SHIN'NING.] **1.** To climb, as a pole, by the clasp of the hands or arms and the shins or legs: commonly with *up*. **2.** To kick on the shins. **3.** To walk or trot about. **II.** *n.* **1.** The front part of the leg below the knee; also, the shin-bone. **2.** The lower leg or shank; as, a *shin* of beef. [< AS. *scina*, shin.]—**shin'-bone"**, *n.* The tibia.—**shin'plas"ter**, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** Originally, any paper money: said to have been applied first to the depreciated currency after the War of the Revolution and used later of the fractional currency issued by the government during the Civil War. **2.** A plaster for a sore shin.

Shi'nar, 1 shaı'nər; 2 shī'nar, *n.* *Bib.* An ancient country along the lower Tigris and Euphrates. *Gen.* x, 10.

shin'dy, 1 shin'dı; 2 shĭn'dy, *n.* [SHIN'DIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** [Slang.] A riotous quarrel; row. **2.** The game of shinny. [Perh. of Gipsy orig.]

shine, 1 shain; 2 shīn, *vt. & vi.* [SHONE; SHIN'ING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To cause to shine; especially, to brighten by rubbing or polishing. **2**§. To effect by shining. **3.** To emit light; beam; glow. **4.** To gleam, as by reflected light. **5.** To excel or be conspicuous in splendor, beauty, or intellectual brilliancy. [< AS. *scīnan*.] Syn.: beam, coruscate, glare, gleam, glisten, glitter, glow, scintillate, sparkle.—**shin'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shines or causes to shine. **2.** [Colloq.] A bright or gold coin. **3.** One of various silvery fishes.—**shin'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting a continuous light; gleaming; luminous. **2.** Of unusual brilliance or excellence; conspicuous.—**shin'ing-ly**, *adv.*

shine, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being bright or shining; luster; sheen. **2.** Fair weather; sunshine. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A liking or fancy. **4.** [Slang.] A smart trick or prank. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] A gloss or polish on shoes. Syn.: see LIGHT.

shin'gle[1], 1 shiŋ'gl; 2 shĭn'gl, *vt.* [SHIN'GLED; SHIN'GLING.] **1.** To cover with or as with shingles. **2.** To cut (the hair) short, all over the head.—**shin'gler**, *n.*

shin'gle[2], *vt.* In iron-manufacture, to drive out impurities from (puddled iron) by heavy blows or pressure.

shin'gle[1], *n.* **1.** One of certain thin, tapering pieces of wood about 18 in. by 4 in., used in courses to cover roofs. **2.** [Humorous, U. S.] A small sign-board, as for an office. [< L.[LG] *schidia*, splinter, < *scindo*, cleave.]

shin'gle[2], *n.* **1.** Rounded, water-worn detritus, coarser than gravel, found as on the seashore. **2.** A place strewn with shingle, as a beach. [< Norw. *singel*, < *singla*, freq. of *singa*, sing.]—**shin'gly**, *a.*

shin'gles, 1 shiŋ'gız; 2 shĭn'gĭs, *n.* A skin-disease, due to nervous trouble, often accompanied by eruptions extending half round the body like a girdle. [< L.[OF] *cingo*, gird.]

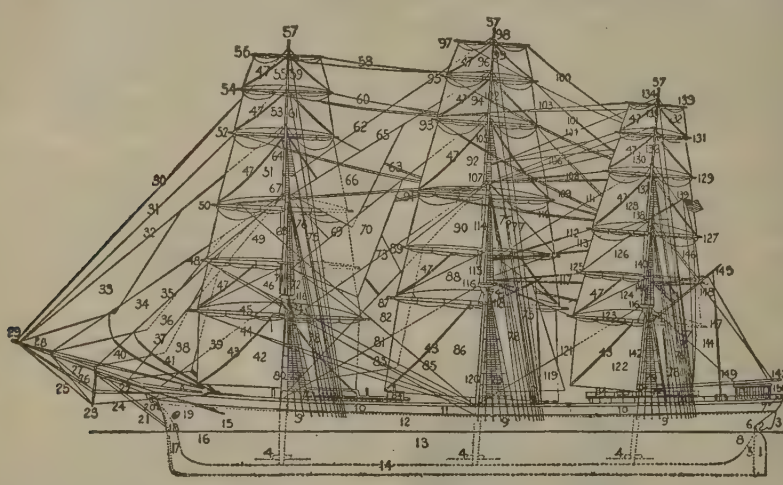
shin'leaf", 1 shin'lif": 2 shinlēf", *n.* A low perennial herb (*Pyrola elliptica*), with rounded evergreen root-leaves, common in the woods of the northern United States. [From the use of its leaves for shinplasters.]

shin'ny, 1 shin'i; 2 shin'y, *n.* A game resembling hockey, or one of the sticks or clubs used by the players. [< Gael. *sinteag*, bound.] **shin'ney‡; shin'tie‡; shin'ty‡.**

Shin'to, 1 shin'to; 2 shin'to, *n.* The primitive religion of Japan, a species of ancestor-worship. [< Chin. *shin*, god, + *tao*, doctrine.] **Shin'to-ism‡.—Shin'to-ist,** *n.*

shin'y, 1 shain'i; 2 shīn'y, *a.* [SHIN'I-ER; SHIN'I-EST.] **1.** Glossy; glistening. **2.** Bright; clear.

ship, 1 ship; 2 ship, *v.* [SHIPPED[t], SHIPT[s]; SHIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To transport by ship or other mode of conveyance. **2.** *Com.* To send by any established mode of transportation, as by rail. **3.** To hire and receive for service on board a vessel, as sailors. **4.** To receive on board of any floating structure; as, to *ship* a sea. **5.** [Colloq.] To get rid of. **6.** *Naut.* To set or fit in a prepared place on a boat or vessel, as oars, a mast, or a rudder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go on board ship; embark. **2.** To enlist as a seaman. [< AS. *scipian*, < *scip*, ship.]



PARTS OF A FULL-RIGGED MERCHANT SHIP.

1. Rudder. 2. Rudder-horn. 3. Rudder-pendant. 4. Steps. 5. Stern-post. 6. Counter. 7. Taffrail. 8. Run. 9. Channels. 10 Bulwarks. 11. Waist. 12. Spar-deck. 13. Hull. 14. Keel. 15. Entrance. 16. Bow. 17. Stem. 18. Cutwater. 19. Hawse-hole. 20. Billet-head. 21. Bob-stays. 22. Bowsprit. 23. Martingale. 24. Backrope. 25. Flying martingale. 26. Martingale-stays. 27. Jib-boom. 28. Flying-jib boom. 29. Pole. 30. Foreskysail-stay. 31. Foreroyal-stay. 32. Flying-jib stay. 33. Flying jib. 34. Standing or outer jib. 35. Inner-jib stay. 36. Inner jib. 37. Foretopmast-staysail stay. 38. Foretopmast-staysail. 39. Forestay. 40. Flying-jib sheet. 41. Jib-sheet. 42. Foresail or forecourse. 43. Clew-garnets. 44. Forebrace. 45. Foreyard. 46. Lower foretopsail. 47. Clewlines. 48. Lower foretopsail-yard. 49. Upper foretopsail. 50. Upper foretopsail-yard. 51. Foretopgallantsail. 52. Foretopgallant-yard. 53. Foreroyal. 54. Foreroyal-yard. 55. Foreskysail. 56. Foreskysail-yard. 57. Fore-truck, main-truck, mizzen-truck. 58. Foreskysail-brace. 59. Foreskysailmast. 60. Foreroyal-brace. 61. Foreroyal-mast. 62. Mainskysail-stay. 63. Foretopgallant-brace. 64. Foretopgallantmast. 65. Mainroyal-stay. 66. Mainroyal-staysail. 67. Foretopmast-head. 68. Foretopmast. 69. Maintopgallant-stay. 70. Maintopgallant-staysail. 71. Foremast-head. 72. Topmast-shrouds. 73. Maintopmast-stay. 74. Futtock-shrouds. 75. Royal-backstays. 76. Topgallant-backstays. 77. Skysail-backstays. 78. Topmast-backstays. 79. Lower shrouds. 80. Foremast. 81. Mainstay. 82. Maintopmast-staysail. 83. Lower foretopsail-brace. 84. Deck-houses. 85. Upper foretopsail-brace. 86. Mainsail. 87. Main-yard. 88. Lower maintopsail. 89. Lower maintopsail-yard. 90. Upper maintopsail. 91. Upper maintopsail-yard. 92. Maintopgallant-sail. 93. Maintopgallant-yard. 94. Mainroyal. 95. Mainroyal-yard. 96. Mainskysail. 97. Mainskysail-yard. 98. Mainskysail-pole. 99. Main-skysailmast. 100. Mainskysail-braces. 101. Mainroyal-brace. 102. Mainroyalmast. 103. Mizzenskysail-brace. 104. Mizzenskysail-stay. 105. Maintopgallantmast. 106. Mizzenroyal-stay. 107. Maintopmast-head. 108. Mizentopgallant-brace. 109. Maintopgallant-brace. 110. Upper maintopsail-brace. 111. Mizzentopgallant-stay. 112. Upper mizzentopsail-brace. 113. Mizzentopmast-stay. 114. Maintopmast. 115. Main-mast-head. 116. Maintop, foretop, mizzentop. 117. Lower mizzentopsail-brace. 118. Main-gaff. 119. Mainskysail. 120. Mainmast. 121. Mizzenstay. 122. Crossjack. 123. Crossjack-yard. 124. Lower mizzentopsail. 125. Lower mizzentopsail-yard. 126. Upper mizzentopsail. 127. Upper mizzentopsail-yard. 128. Mizzentopgallantsail. 129. Mizzentopgallant-yard. 130. Mizzenroyal. 131. Mizzenroyal-yard. 132. Mizzenskysail. 133. Mizzenskysail-yard. 134. Mizzenskysail-pole. 135. Mizzenskysail-mast. 136. Mizzenroyalmast. 137. Mizzentopgallant-mast. 138. Mizzentopmast-head. 139. Monkey-gaff (to which the national colors are hoisted). 140. Mizzentopmast. 141. Mizzenmast-head. 142. Mizzenmast. 143. Spanker-boom. 144. Spanker. 145. Spanker-gaff. 146. Monkey-gaff vangs. 147. Spanker-vangs. 148. Spanker-boom topping-lift. 149. Lower spanker-boom topping-lift. 150. Chart-house.

ship, *n.* **1.** A large seagoing vessel with usually three masts, carrying square sails; loosely, any vessel suitable for deep-water navigation, as a steam*ship*, sailing *ship*. **2.** Something like a ship in structure or use; as, an air-*ship*. [< AS. *scip*, ship.]—**hush ship, mystery s.,** or **Q. s.** (*Brit. Navy*), a merchant vessel, carrying concealed guns and a strong crew, used as a decoy for German submarines during the World War.—**ship-biscuit,** *n.* Same as HARDTACK. **s.-bread‡.—ship'board,** *n.* The side or deck of a ship; hence, a vessel: only in phrase **on shipboard** or **a-shipboard.—ship-boy,** *n.* A boy serving on board ship; cabin-boy.—**s.-builder,** *n.* One who designs, superintends, contracts for, or works at the building of vessels.—**s.-carpenter,** *n.* A carpenter who builds or repairs vessels; also, a carpenter attached to a vessel.—**s.-chandler,** *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of vessels.—**s.-fever,** *n.* Typhus; so called because formerly prevalent on shipboard.—**s.-holder,** *n.* A ship-owner.—**s.-load,** *n.* The quantity that a ship carries or can carry; a cargo.—**ship'man||,** *n.* A sailor; mariner.—**ship'mas"ter,** *n.* The captain or master of a merchant ship.—**ship'mate",** *n.* A fellow sailor.—**ship'-ment,** *n.* The act of shipping, or that which is shipped.—**ship-money,** *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied originally about 1007 by the sovereign on maritime towns and counties for providing and arming a fleet for the protection of the coast.—**ship of the line,** formerly, a man-of-war large enough to take a position in a line of battle.—**ship'per,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which ships. **2.** *Mach.* Any appliance for shifting some part of a machine, as in a loom. **3.** A skipper; mariner.—**ship'ping,** *n.* **1.** Ships collectively. **2.** The act of shipping, in any sense. **3†.** A voyage.—**ship'shape",** *a.* & *adv.* Well arranged; orderly; neatly.—**ship's husband** (*Law*), an agent who has charge of a ship in port, and sees to all such matters as entering and clearing, provisions and repairs.—**ship's papers** (*Com.*), the documents required to be carried by a ship (1) by international law, as bills of lading, bill of health, invoices, log-book, muster-roll, proofs of ownership, and sea-letter; (2) by domestic law, as certificate of registry, crew-list, clearance, license, and shipping-articles. Compare MANIFEST.—**ship's time** (*Naut.*), the time as shown by the deck clock: usually local mean time at whatever meridian a vessel happens to be.—**ship-tire†,** *n.* A high, flaunting head-dress with streamers.—**ship'-worm",** *n.* A worm-like marine bivalve that bores into ship-bottoms, piles, etc. See illus. on next page.—**ship'wreck".** **I.** *t.* **1.** To wreck, as a vessel. **2.** To bring to disaster; ruin; destroy. **II.** *n.* **1.** The partial or total destruction of a ship at sea. **2.** Utter or practical destruction; ruin. **3.** Scattered remnants, as of a wrecked ship; wreckage.—**ship'wright",** *n.* A ship-carpenter or builder.—**ship'yard",** *n.* An enclosure where ships are built or repaired.

-ship. A suffix added to nouns, sometimes to adjectives, and occasionally to verbs. It expresses, in general: (1) state, condition, or quality, as in fellow*ship*, friend*ship*; (2) office or profession, as tutor*ship*, guardian*ship*; (3) art, or skill, as penman*ship*, marksman*ship*. [< AS. *-scipe*.]

ship'en-tine, 1 ship'en-tin; 2 ship'ĕn-tīn, *n.* *Naut.* A four-masted bark. [< SHIP.]

Ship'ka, 1 ship'ka; 2 ship'ka, *n.* A pass in the Balkan mountains, Bulgaria; elevation, 4,376 ft.; here the Turks were repulsed by the Russians, Aug. 20–27 and Sept. 9–17, 1877.

Shi-raz', 1 shi-rāz'; 2 shī-räz', *n.* **1.** A city in S. W. Persia; pop. 50,000. **2.** A sherry wine from Shiraz.

shire[t], 1 shair *or* shir; 2 shīr *or* shĭr, *n.* **1.** A territorial divi-

sion of Great Britain; a county. **2.** [U. S.] A county: only in compounds and proper names borrowed from England. [< AS. *scīre*, < *scīrian*, cut off.]—**shire-horse,** *n.* One of a breed of large draft-horses originating in the shires or midland counties of England.—**s.-town,** *n.* The capital of a county; county-seat.

Shī're², 1 shī'rē; 2 shī're, *n.* A river of E. Africa; 300 m. from Lake Nyasa to the Zambezi river.

shirk, 1 shûrk; 2 shĭrk. **I¹.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To avoid the doing of; evade meanly. **2.** To avoid work or evade obligation. **3†.** To obtain by trickery. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who shirks. **2†.** A trickster; adventurer. **shirk'er†.**

Shir'ley, 1 shûr'lĭ; 2 shĭr'ly. **1. James** (1596–1666), an English dramatist; *The Gamester*. **2. William** (1693–1771), American colonial governor of Massachusetts, 1741–1756.

shirr, 1 shûr; 2 shĭr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To gather on parallel gathering-threads. **2.** To poach in cream, as eggs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fulling or gathering by threads. **2.** A rubber thread woven into a fabric to make it elastic.—**shirred,** *pa.* **1.** Gathered into shirrs. **2.** Poached in cream, as eggs.

Ship-worm.

shirt, 1 shûrt; 2 shĭrt, *n.* **1.** A cotton or linen undergarment of men. **2.** The inner lining of a blast-furnace. [< Icel. *skyrta*, skirt.]—**shirt'ing,** *n.* Material used for making shirts.

shist, shist'ic, etc. Same as SCHIST, etc.

shit'tim-wood", 1 shĭt'ĭm-wud"; 2 shĭt'ĭm-wŏod", *n. Bib.* The wood of a species of acacia (the **shit'tah-tree"** or **shit'tah**) used in making the furniture of the tabernacle. [< Heb. *shittah*, kind of acacia.]

shit'tim‡.

Shī'va, 1 shī'və; 2 shī'va, *n.* Same as SIVA.

shive, 1 shaiv; 2 shĭv, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A short flat cork; a thin wooden bung. **2.** A thin fragment; shiver; a woody fragment separated from flax by breaking. **3.** [Eng.] A slice cut off, as of bread. [< Ice. *skīfa*, slice.]

shiv'er¹, 1 shĭv'ər; 2 shĭv'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To break suddenly into fragments; shatter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A splinter; sliver. **2.** A small wedge or key. Syn.: (verb) see BREAK; SHAKE. —**shiv'er-y¹,** *a.* Easily shivered; brittle.

shiv'er². **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To tremble, as with cold or fear; shake; vibrate; quiver. **2.** *Naut.* To cause to flutter in the wind, as a sail. **3.** To give forth a vibrating sound. **II.** *n.* The act of shivering; a shaking or quivering from any cause. Syn.: (verb) see QUAKE.—**shiv'er-y²,** *a.* Chilly; tremulous.

Sho'a, 1 shō'ə; 2 shō'a, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Ezek.* xxiii. 22. **2.** A division of S. E. Abyssinia; pop. 45,000; capital, Adis Ababa; birthplace of Menelek II.

shoal¹, 1 shōl; 2 shōl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make shallow; as, a ship *shoals* her water in going where it is less deep. **2.** To grow shallow. **II.** *a.* Of little depth; shallow. **III.** *n.* **1.** A shallow place in any body of water. **2.** A sand-bank or -bar, especially one seen at low water. Compare BANK and REEF. [< Ice. *skjālgr*, oblique.]—**shoal'y,** *a.* Abounding in shoals.—**shoal'i-ness,** *n.* **shoal'ness‡.**

shoal². **I.** *vi.* To throng in shoals or multitudes. **II.** *n.* An assemblage or multitude; throng, as of fish. [< AS. *scōlu.*]

shoat, 1 shōt; 2 shōt, *n.* **1.** A young hog. **2.** A worthless fellow. **shote‡; shote‡.**

shock¹, 1 shek; 2 shŏk. **I².** *vt.* **1.** To shake by sudden collision; jar; give a shock to; specif., to give an electric shock to. **2‖.** To encounter with hostile intent; meet with sudden encounter: used also intransitively. **3.** To strike as with horror or disgust; horrify; disgust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A violent collision or concussion; impact; blow. **2.** A sudden and violent sensation, as if causing one to shake or tremble; a stroke; as, a shock of paralysis. **3.** A sudden agitation of the mind; startling emotion. **4.** *Pathol.* Prostration of bodily functions, as from sudden injury. **5.** *Elec.* The passage of a strong electric current through the body, or the phenomena it produces: characterized by involuntary muscular contractions. [< MD. *schock*, < √ of SHAKE.] Syn.: see BLOW; COLLISION.—**shock'-absorb"er.** **1.** A supplementary device designed to assist the chief springs of a motor-car in taking up shocks. **2.** A device to relieve the strain of an air-plane when landing.—**s. troops** (*Mil.*), seasoned or picked men selected to lead an attack.—**shock'er,** *n.* One who or that which shocks. —**shock'ing,** *pa.* Causing a mental shock; striking as with horror or disgust; repugnant; distressing. Syn.: see AWFUL; FLAGRANT; FRIGHTFUL.—**shock'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**shock'ing-ness,** *n.*

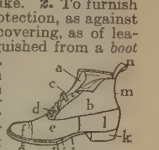
shock². **I¹.** *vt. & vi.* To gather (grain) into a shock or shocks. **II.** *n.* A collection of sheaves of grain, stalks of maize, or the like, set together upright in a field.

shock. **I.** *a.* Shaggy; bushy. **II³.** *n.* **1.** A coarse tangled mass, as of hair. **2.** A dog with woolly coat. **shock'-dog"‡.** [Var. of SHAG.]—**shock'head".** **I.** *a.* Having thick, bushy hair. **shock'head"ed‡.** **II.** *n.* A head with a shock of hair.

shod, 1 shed; 2 shŏd, *imp. & pp.* of SHOE, *v.*

shod'dy, 1 shed'ĭ; 2 shŏd'y. **I.** *a.* [SHOD'DI-ER; SHOD'DI-EST.] Made of or containing shoddy; sham. **II.** *n.* **1.** Fiber or cloth manufactured of shredded woolen rags. **2.** [Colloq.] Vulgar assumption or display; pretension; sham. **3.** Refuse. **4.** Waste. [Prob. < SHED, *v.*]

shoe, 1 shū; 2 shọ. **I.** *vt.* [SHOD; SHOD or SHOD'DEN; SHOE'-ING.] **1.** To furnish with shoes or the like. **2.** To furnish with a guard of metal, wood, etc., for protection, as against wear. **II.** *n.* [SHOES, *pl.*] **1.** An outer covering, as of leather, for the human foot usually distinguished from a *boot* by not reaching above the ankle. **2.** Something resembling a shoe in position or use. Specif.: (1) A rim or plate of iron to protect the hoof of an animal from wear or injury. (2) A strip of iron, steel, or other hard material fitted under a sleigh- or sledge-runner to receive friction. (3) A drag of iron or wood placed under the wheel of a vehicle to retard its motion in going downhill. (4) The part of a brake that presses upon the wheel. (5) An iron socket or ferrule for protecting the point of a wooden pile, or the end of a handspike, pole, or staff. (6) The tread or outer covering of a pneumatic tire, as for an automobile. [< AS. *scēo*, shoe.]—**shoe'bill",** *n.* A heron of Central Africa, with a huge vaulted and hooked bill.—**shoe'black",** *n.* A bootblack. —**shoe-horn,** *n.* A curved smooth implement of horn or other material fitted for insertion in the heel of a shoe to aid in putting it on. **shoe'ing-horn‡.**—**s.-latchet,** *n.* A thong or strap for fastening a shoe or sandal.—**shoe'mak"er,** *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the making of shoes and boots. **2.** A cobbler.—**shoe'mak"ing,** *n.*—**sho'er,** *n.* One who supplies or fits on shoes.—**shoe'string,** *n.* A lace or ribbon for tying a shoe: at one time very showy.



Different Parts of a Shoe.
a, tongue; *b*, top; *c*, lacing; *d*, eyelets; *e*, vamp; *f*, toe-cap; *g*, outsole; *h*, lipsole; *i*, insole; *j*, shank; *k*, heel; *l*, backstay; *m*, counter; *n*, back-strap.

sho'far, *n.* Same as SHOPHAR.

shog, 1 shog; 2 shŏg. [Dial. of Obs.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To jog; shake; move along. **II.** *n.* A shock; jog. [Var. of SHOCK¹.]

sho'gun, 1 shō'gŭn; 2 shō'gun, *n.* The hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army until 1867: known to foreigners as the *tycoon*. [Jap., < *sho*, lead, + *gun*, army.]—**sho'gun-ate,** *n.* The office of a shogun.

Sho"la-pur', 1 shō"la-pûr'; 2 shō"lä-pür', *n.* A town (pop. 61,000) in Dekkan division, Bombay, India; a silk and cotton center.

shone, 1 shōn; 2 shŏn, *imp. & pp.* of SHINE, *v.*

shoo¹, 1 shū; 2 shōo. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To drive by crying "shoo"; scare away, as fowl; cry "shoo." **II.** *interj.* Begone! be off! away! used in driving away fowls.

shoo², *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To sue.

shook, 1 shuk; 2 shōok, *imp. & pp.* of SHAKE, *v.*

shook, *n.* **1.** A collection of barrel-staves, shaped and chamfered, in order for setting up, conveniently bundled for transportation. **2.** A set of boards in order for nailing together into a packing-box, and conveniently bundled for transportation. **3.** A shock of sheaves. [Var. of SHOCK², *n.*]

shool, 1 shūl; 2 shōōl, *n.* [Scot.] A shovel.

shoon‖, 1 shūn; 2 shōōn, *n.* Plural of SHOE.

shoot, 1 shût; 2 shōōt, *v.* [SHOT; SHOOT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hit, wound, or kill with a missile, now specifically from a fire-arm. **2.** To propel with sudden force. **3.** To discharge, as a projectile or a firearm. **4.** To cause to grow forth; protrude; as, to *shoot* out the lip. **5.** To rush or glide rapidly over or through; as, to *shoot* rapids. **6.** To variegate, as if by throwing or weaving in threads or colors: usually in past participle; as, *shot* with gold. **7.** To blast. **8.** To throw out or discharge the contents of; empty. **9.** To hunt over. **II.** *i.* **1.** To discharge a projectile from a weapon, especially a firearm. **2.** To dart along swiftly, as a missile; be emitted with force; flash along, as a bird or a star. **3.** To feel a darting pain; dart through or along the nerves, as pain. **4.** To extend or increase in length by or as by growth; as, the leaves *shoot* forth; the lad *shot* up quickly. **5.** To assume spike-like shapes, as in crystallizing. **6.** To jut out; protrude. **7.** In games, to make a play by propelling in a certain manner the object played with (ball, puck, marble, etc.) [< AS. *scēotan*, shoot.]—**shoot'er,** *n.* One who shoots.

shoot, *n.* **1.** A young branch or sucker of a plant; offshoot. **2.** A narrow passage in a stream; a rapid. **3.** An inclined passage down which anything may be shot; a chute. **4.** The act of shooting; a shot. **5.** A shooting-match, or -party. **6.** The thrust of an arch. **7.** A shoat. **8†.** An antler or horn just pushing up. **9†.** Shooting distance; range.

shooth'er, 1 shuth'ər; 2 shōōth'er, *n.* [Scot.] Shoulder.

shoot'ing, 1 shût'ĭŋ; 2 shōōt'ing, *n.* The act of one who or that which shoots.—**shoot'ing-box,** *n.* A small house in a game-district, furnishing accommodation for sportsmen.—**s.-iron,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A firearm. [< AS. *scēotung*, < *scēotan*, shoot.]

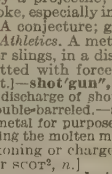
shop, 1 shep; 2 shŏp. **I.** *vi.* [SHOPPED⁵, SHOPT⁵; SHOP-PING.] To visit shops or stores for inspection or purchase of goods. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place for the sale of goods at retail: in the United States commonly called a *store*. **2.** A place for making or repairing any article, or the carrying on of any artizan craft; as, a blacksmith's *shop*; car-*shops*. **3.** [Colloq.] One's own craft or business; as, to talk *shop*. [< AS. *sceoppa*, booth.] —**shop'-board",** *n.* The bench or board on which work is done; especially, a tailors' bench.—**s.-boy, s.-girl,** *n.* A boy or girl who works in a shop.—**shop'keep"er,** *n.* One who keeps a shop; a tradesman.—**shop'lift"er,** *n.* One guilty of shoplifting.—**shop'lift"ing,** *n.* Larceny from a store or shop in business hours.—**shop'man,** *n.* **1.** A shopkeeper; retailer. **2.** One who sells goods in a shop; a salesman.—**shop'per,** *n.* One who purchases or inspects goods in shops.—**shop'ping,** *n.*—**shop-walk'er,** *n.* A floor-walker.—**s.-worn,** *a.* Deteriorated by being a long time in stock in a shop.

sho'phar, 1 shō'fər; 2 shō'fär, *n.* [Heb.] A ram's horn used in

Jewish ritual and sounded on solemn occasions and in war. It is still blown on the Jewish New Year and on the Day of Atonement. **sho'far**†.

shop'py, 1 shop'i; 2 shŏp'y, *a.* [SHOP'PI-ER; SHOP'PI-EST.] [Colloq.] Characteristic of or pertaining to shops or to petty trade.

shore[1], 1 shôr; 2 shōr, *vt.* [SHORED; SHOR'ING.] To prop, as a wall, by a vertical or sloping timber: usually with *up*. Syn.: see PROP.



Propping a Wall by a Shore (*a*).

shore[2], *vt.* **1.** To set on shore. **2.** To surround as with a shore. [< AS. *score*, < *sceran*, cut.]

shore[3], *vt.* [Prov.] To threaten; warn; scold; also, to offer. [= SCORE, *v.*]

shore‖, *imp.* of SHEAR, *v.*

shore[1], *n.* A beam set endwise as a prop, as against the side of a building, a ship on the stocks, etc., especially as a temporary support. [< AS. *scoren*, pp. of *sceran*, cut.]

shore[2], *n.* **1.** The coast or land adjacent to an ocean or sea or to a lake or large river: distinguished from the land contiguous to a small stream, called a *bank:* used also figuratively; as, heavenly *shores*. **2.** *Law.* The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark. Syn.: see BANK; LAND; MARGIN.—**shore'-bug"**, *n.* A heteropterous carnivorous insect (family *Saldidæ*) that lives near lakes and streams. See plate of USEFUL INSECTS.—**shore'less**, *a.* Having no shore; boundless. [gland.

Shore, Jane (—1527). The favorite of Edward IV. of En-

shor'ing, 1 shōr'ing; 2 shōr'ing, *n.* **1.** The operation of propping, as with shores. **2.** Shores, collectively.

shorn, 1 shôrn; 2 shōrn, *pp.* of SHEAR, *v.*

short, 1 shôrt; 2 shŏrt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having little linear extension; not long. **2.** Being below the average stature; not tall. **3.** Having little extension in time; of limited duration; brief. **4.** Abrupt in manner or spirit; curt; petulant; cross. **5.** Not reaching or attaining a requirement or result; deficient; inadequate; scant: often with *of*. **6.** *Finance & Com.* (1) Not having in possession when selling, but having to procure in time to deliver as contracted; not being in possession of the seller, as stocks; etc.; as, *short* of stocks. (2) Of or pertaining to short stocks or commodities; as, *short* sales. **7.** Not comprehensive or retentive; at fault; in error; narrow: said of persons or their faculties; as, *short* memory. **8.** Breaking easily; friable; crisp. **9.** Brief in utterance, as a syllable or vowel; in modern verse, unaccented. **10.** Less than: with *of*. **II.** *n.* **1.** The compressed substance or pith of a matter. **2.** Anything that is short; a short syllable, vowel, or time. **3.** A deficiency, as in a payment. **4.** *Finance & Com.* (1) A short contract or sale. (2) One who has sold short; a bear. **5.** *pl.* Bran mixed with coarse meal or flour. **6.** *pl.* (1) Small-clothes. (2) Loose trousers, as for athletes. **7.** Clippings, scraps, etc., left over in the manufacture of different products and used to make an inferior quality of the product. **III.** *adv.* In a short manner or method, in any sense of the adjective; as, to stop *short;* to turn *short;* to sell *short*. [< AS. *scort*, short.] Syn.: see LITTLE; SCANTY; TERSE; TRANSIENT. —**for short**, for brevity; as, Edward was called Ed *for short*. —**in s.**, in a word; briefly.—**the s. and the long**, the whole; the entire sum and substance.—**s. circuit**, in an electric circuit, a path of low resistance established between any two points, thus shortening the distance traveled by the current.—**short'-cir"cuit**, *vt. & vt.*—**s. sale** (*Com.*), a sale for future delivery of goods or stocks not in possession at time of sale.—**short'age**, *n.* The amount by which anything is short; deficiency.—**short'cake"**, *n.* **1.** A cake made short and crisp with butter or lard and baked. **2.** Cake served with fruit between layers; as, strawberry *shortcake*.—**short'com"ing**, *n.* **1.** Failure; remissness; delinquency. **2.** A falling off; shortage, as of a crop.—**short'en**, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become short or shorter; curtail. **2.** To reduce; diminish; lessen. **3.** To contract; confine; restrain. **4.** To make brittle or crisp, as pastry. Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; SCRIMP.—**to shorten sail**, to take in sail, or reduce the area of sail that is spread.—**short'en-er**, *n.*—**short'en-ing**, *n.* **1.** Material, as lard or butter, used to make pastry crisp. **2.** An abbreviation. **3.** The act of one who shortens.—**short'hand"**, **I.** *a.* **1.** Written in shorthand. **2.** Using shorthand. **II.** *n.* Stenography or phonography—**s.-handed**, *a.* Not having a sufficient number of assistants, workmen, or hands.—**short'horn"**, *n.* One of a breed of cattle with short horns, originally from northern England. —**short-lived**, *a.* Living or lasting but a short time.—**short'ly**, *adv.* **1.** At the expiration of a short time; quickly; soon. **2.** In few words; briefly. **3.** Curtly; abruptly.—**short'ness**, *n.* The condition or quality of being short.—**short-sighted**, *a.* **1.** Unable to see clearly at a distance; near-sighted. **2.** Lacking foresight. **3.** Resulting from or characterized by lack of foresight. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.—**s.-sightedly**, *adv.*—**s.-sighted-ness**, *n.*—**s.-spoken**, *a.* Characterized by shortness or curtness of speech or manner; abrupt in address; gruff.—**s. step** (*U. S. Navy*), formerly, a half step.—**s.-stop**, *n. Baseball.* A fielder stationed between second and third bases.—**s.-winded**, *a.* Affected with difficulty of breathing; becoming easily out of breath.

Sho-sho'ne, 1 shō-shō'ni; 2 sho-shō'ne, *n.* A North-American Indian of widely extended stock, formerly living in the western United States.—**Sho-sho'ne-an**, *a.*

shot[1], 1 shet; 2 shŏt, *vt.* [SHOT'TED[4]; SHOT'TING.] **1.** To load with shot. **2.** To clean, as bottles, by partially filling with shot and shaking.

shot[2], *imp. & pp. of* SHOOT.

shot, *a.* Of changeable color, as when warp and weft are of different colors.

shot[1], 1 shet; 2 shŏt, *n.* [SHOT or SHOTS, *pl.*] **1.** A missile, as a ball of iron, or a bullet, or pellet of lead, to be discharged from a firearm; also, such spherules or pellets collectively. **2.** The act of shooting; any stroke, hit, or blow. **3.** One who shoots; a marksman. **4.** The distance traversed or that can be traversed by a projectile; reach; range. **5.** *Mining.* A blast. **6.** A stroke, especially in certain games, as in billiards. **7.** [Slang.] (1) A conjecture; guess. (2) An attempted performance. **8.** *Athletics.* A metal sphere which a competitor puts, pushes, or slings, in a distance contest. **9†.** Anything thrown or emitted with force; projectile. [< AS. *gesceot*, < *scēotan*, shoot.]—**shot'gun"**, *n.* A light, smooth-bore gun adapted for the discharge of shot at short range; often breech-loading and double-barreled.—**shot'-sam'ples**, *n. pl.* Shot-like samples of metal for purposes of chemical analysis, etc., obtained by dropping the molten metal into water.

shot[2], *n.* A reckoning or charge, or a share of such a reckoning; scot. [For SCOT[2], *n.*]

shote, *n.* Same as SHOAT. **shot**†.

shot'ten, 1 shot'n; 2 shŏt'n, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Dislocated; disjointed. **2.** Spent, as a fish. **3.** Gutted and dried for preservation, as a herring. [< AS. *scēotan*, shoot.]

shot'ty, 1 shet'i; 2 shŏt'y, *a.* Resembling shot; shot-like.

shough†, *n.* A shaggy dog; shock-dog. **shock**†.

should, 1 shud; 2 shud, *imp.* of SHALL: used (1) in indirect discourse to express simple futurity, from the standpoint of past time; as, he said he *should* go (see SHALL); and (2) in a conditional or subjunctive sense, the idea of past time being ignored. In the latter senses it may denote: (*a*) Supposition, either conditional or concessive; as, if I *should* go, he would scold me. (*b*) Hesitation or modesty on the speaker's part; as, I *should* hardly think so. (*c*) Obligation in various degrees, usually milder than *ought*. (*d*) Formerly, permission or ability, where *might* is now employed. [< AS. *scolde*, pret. of *sculan*, owe.] Syn.: see OUGHT.

shoul'der, 1 shōl'dər; 2 shōl'dẽr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To assume as something to be borne; sustain; bear. **2.** To push with or as with the shoulder or shoulders. **3.** To fashion with a shoulder or abutment; make a shoulder on. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore limb; also, the joint connecting the arm or fore limb with the body. **2.** Figuratively, that which supports, bears up, or projects like a shoulder. **3.** An enlargement, projection, or offset, as for keeping something in place, or preventing movement past the projection; specif. (*Print.*), the top of the shank of a type when extending above or below the face of the letter. **4.** *Fort.* The angle of a bastion included between a face and the adjacent flank. **shoul'der-an"gle**†. **5.** The fore quarter of various animals. [< AS. *sculder*, shoulder.]—**shoul'der-bar"**, *n. Ordnance.* That member of a gun-carriage which usually bears the prolonge and trails upon the ground.—**s.-blade**, *n.* The scapula.—**s.-girdle**, *n.* The pectoral arch or girdle.—**s.-strap**, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, as to support the dress; specif., a strap of cloth edged with gold lace, worn by army and navy officers as an indication of rank.

should'na, 1 shud'ne; 2 shud'na, *contr.* [Scot.] Should not.

shout, 1 shaut; 2 shout. **I**[a]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with a shout; utter a shout; cry out loudly. **2.** [U. S. & Austral.] To call for or treat to a drink. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden and loud outcry, such as a call or command, but also expressing emotion, as of joy, exultation, courage, or derision; a loud burst of voice or voices. **2.** [U. S. & Austral.] A drink. See SHOUT, *v.*, 2. Syn.: see CALL; ROAR.

shout'er, 1 shaut'ər; 2 shout'er, *n.* One who shouts.

shouth'er, 1 shūth'ər; 2 shuth'er, *n.* [North Eng., Prov. & Scot.] The shoulder.

shove, } 1 shuv; 2 shŏv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHOVED, SHUVD[F]; SHOV'-
shuv[F], } ING.] **1.** To push; also, to push along, as on a surface; as, to *shove* a boat with a pole. **2.** To press forcibly against; jostle. **3.** [Colloq.] To get rid of, as by urgent sales. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of pushing or shoving; strong push. **2.** The woody center of flax. **3.** [Canada.] A forward movement of ice in a river. [< AS. *scofian*, shove.] Syn.: see PUSH.—**shov'er**, *n.* One who or that which shoves.

shov'el, } 1 shuv'l; 2 shŏv'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHOV'ELED or SHOV'-
shuv'el[F], } ELLED, SHOV'ELD[E]; SHOV'EL-ING or SHOV'EL-LING.] **1.** To take up and move or gather with a shovel. **2.** To toss hastily as if with a shovel. **3.** To work with a shovel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flattened scoop with a handle, as for digging. **2.** [Colloq.] A shovel-hat. **3.** *Zool.* Some part likened to a shovel. [< AS. *scofl*, < *scofen*, pp. of *scūfan*, shove.]—**shov'el-board"**, *n.* **1.** The old form of shuffleboard. **2.** A variety of the game played on shipboard in which wooden disks are shoved with a cue toward numbered squares marked on the deck. **3.** The table or board, or the pieces or disks, used in the game.—**shov'el-er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which shovels. **2.** A large river-duck (genus *Spatula*), with spatulate bill broadening roundly toward the end; especially, the **common shoveler** (*S. clypeata*) of the northern hemisphere. **shov'el-ler**†.—**shov'el-hat"**, *n.* A hat with broad brim turned up at the sides and projecting in front.—**s.-nosed**, *a.* Having a broad, flattened snout or beak.—**s.-nosed shark**, same as SHOVELNOSE, 2 (1) & (2).—**s.-nosed sturgeon**, same as SHOVELNOSE, 1.

shov'el-head", 1 shuv'l-hed", 1 shŏv'l-hĕd", *n.* **1.** A shark (*Reniceps tiburo*), about 5 feet long. **2.** The paddle-fish.

shov'el-nose", 1 shuv'l-nōz"; 2 shŏv'l-nōs", *n.* **1.** A sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*), common in the Mississippi valley, having a broad, depressed, shovel-shaped snout. **2.** Any of several varieties of shark with a shovel-like nose: (1) A sand-shark. (2) A cow-shark, as *Hexanchus corinus* and *Heptranchias maculatus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

show, 1 shō; 2 shō, *v.* [SHOWED; SHOWN or SHOWED; SHOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause or permit to be seen; present to view; exhibit; expose. **2.** To cause or allow (something) to be understood or known; explain; reveal; tell. **3.** To cause a (person) to see or understand; explain something to; convince; point out to. **4.** To make evident by logical process; prove; demonstrate. **5.** To give in a marked or open manner; confer; bestow; as, to *show* favor. **6.** To guide; as, to *show* a caller in. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become visible or known; be manifested or displayed. **2.** To present an appearance; seem. **3.** To make one's appearance: now colloquial. **4.** *Theat.* To give an exhibit or performance. [< AS. *sceáwian*, see.] SYN.: see OSTENTATION; PRETENSE; SIGHT; SPECTACLE.—**show'ing,** *n.* **1.** Show; display, as of a quality. **2.** Presentation; statement, as of a subject.

show, *n.* **1.** That which is shown; a public spectacle; exhibition. **2.** The act of showing; specif., display; parade. **3.** Pretense; semblance. **4.** That which shows; an indication; promise; specif., a sign of precious metal in a mine; as, a *show* of ore. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] An opportunity; chance. [< AS. *sceáwe*, < *sceáwian*, see.]—**show'bill",** *n.* A poster announcing a play or show.—**show'bread",** *n.* In the Jewish ritual, the loaves of unleavened bread set forth in the sanctuary.—**show'case",** *n.* A glass case protecting the articles for sale.—**show'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who exhibits or owns a show.—**show'room",** *n.* A room for the display of merchandise.

show'er, 1 shou'er; 2 show'er, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To sprinkle or wet with or as with showers. **2.** To discharge in a shower; pour out; rain; scatter. **3.** To fall as in a shower.

show'er[1], *n.* **1.** A fall of rain, hail, or sleet, especially rain, of short duration; as, a thunder-*shower*. **2.** A copious fall of numerous small objects. **3.** An abundant supply; as, of gifts; as, a linen-*shower*. **4.** A shower-bath. **5.** A variety of fireworks for producing a shower of stars. [< AS. *scúr*, shower.]—**show'er-bath",** *n.* An arrangement for showering water over the body, or a bath taken by this means.—**show'er-y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding with showers. **2.** Resembling a shower.—**show'er-i-ness,** *n.*

show'er[2], 1 shō'er; 2 shō'er, *n.* One who shows.

shown, 1 shōn; 2 shōn, *pp.* of SHOW, *v.*

show'y, 1 shō'i; 2 shō'y, *a.* **1.** Making a great display; gaudy; gay; splendid. **2.** Given to display; ostentatious.—**show'i-ly,** *adv.* In a showy manner.—**show'i-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being showy.

shrank, 1 shraṅk; 2 shrăṅk, *imp.* of SHRINK, *v.*

shrap'nel, 1 shrap'nel; 2 shrăp'nĕl, *n.* A shell filled with bullets to be scattered by its explosion; such shells collectively. See PROJECTILE. [< Brit. Gen. *Shrapnel* (1761–1842)].

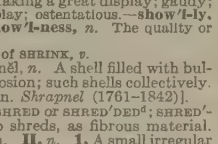
shred, 1 shred; 2 shrĕd. **I.** *vt.* [SHRED or SHRED'DED[4]; SHRED'DING.] **1.** To tear or cut into shreds, as fibrous material. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To lop off; trim. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small irregular strip torn or cut off. **2.** A bit; fragment; particle. [< AS. *scrĕdtian*, shred.] SYN.: see PARTICLE.—**shred'der,** *n.* One who or that which shreds; specif., a machine for shredding.—**shred'dy,** *a.* [SHRED'DI-ER; SHRED'DI-EST.] Consisting of or characterized by shreds.

Shreve'port, 1 shriv'pōrt; 2 shrēv'pōrt, *n.* A city in N. W. Louisiana; pop. 43,880.

shrew, 1 shrū; 2 shru, *vt.* **1**‖. To berate. **2**†. To curse.

shrew[1], *n.* A woman of vexatious, scolding, or nagging disposition. [< AS. *scrĕwa*, lit. a biter.]

shrew[2], *n.* A diminutive mouse-like animal having a long pointed snout, as the long-tailed shrew (*Sorex personatus*. [< AS. *scrĕwa*.] **shrew's-mouse"**‡.


Shrew. 1/3

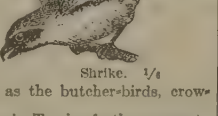
shrewd, 1 shrūd; 2 shruḍ, *a.* **1.** Having keen insight; sharp; sagacious. **2**‖. Artful; sly. **3**‖. Keen or sharp; biting. **4**†. Shrewish; also, vexatious; vicious; dangerous. [ME. *shrewed*, pp. of *schrewen*, curse.] SYN.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING; POLITIC; SAGACIOUS.—**shrewd'ly,** *adv.*—**shrewd'ness,** *n.* SYN.: see ACUMEN. [-**ly,** *adv.* -**ness,** *n.*

shrew'ish, shrū'iṣh; 2 shru'ish, *a.* Like a shrew; ill-tempered.

Shrews'bur-y, 1 shrūz'ber-i; 2 shruz'bĕr-y, *n.* A town in W. England; pop. 31,020; here Henry IV. defeated Henry Percy, 1403.

shriek, 1 shrik; 2 shrēk. **I**‡. *vt.* & *vi.* To utter with a shriek; utter a shriek. **II.** *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, as of agony or terror. [< Ice. *skrikja*, shriek.] **shrieg**‡ [Scot.]. SYN.: see CALL; ROAR.—**shriek'er,** *n.*

shriev'al-ty, 1 shriv'el-ti; 2 shrēv'al-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The office, term, or jurisdiction of a sheriff. **shriv'al-ty**‡.—**shriev'al**‖, *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff or his functions.


Shrike. 1/6

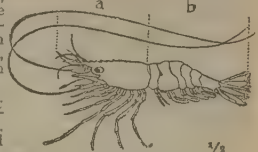
shrievet, *n.* A sheriff.

shrift, 1 shrift; 2 shrift, *n.* **1.** The act of shriving. **2.** Confession; absolution.

shrike, 1 shroik; 2 shrīk, *n.* A rapacious bird with hooked bill, short wings, and long tail, as the butcher-birds, crow-shrikes, etc.

shril[1], 1 shril; 2 shrĭl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To give forth or cause to utter a shrill sound. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a high and piercing quality; sharp and piercing; as a sound. **2.** Emitting a sharp, piercing sound. **3**‖. Sharp to other senses than that of hearing; keen. [< Norw. *skryla*, cry shrilly.]—**shril(l'ing**[2], *n.* A shrill cry or noise. **shrill**[1]†. [Rare].—**shrill'ness**[2], *n.*—**shrill'-tongued",** *a.* Having a shrill voice. s.-gorged†; s.-voiced‡.—**shrill**[1]**'y**[2], *a.* Rather shrill. **shrill**‡.—**shrill'y**[2], *adv.* In a shrill manner. **shrill**[1]‡.

shrimp, 1 shrimp; 2 shrĭmp, *n.* **1.** A diminutive, long-tailed, lobster-like crustacean, as the common edible shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), of the northern hemisphere. **2.** A small, wizened, or shrunken person.



1/3
Shrimp. (After Packard.) (def. 1.)
a, cephalo-thorax; *b*, abdomen.

shrine, 1 shrain; 2 shrīn. **I.** *vt.* [SHRINED; SHRIN'ING.] To enshrine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A receptacle for sacred relics; a place, as a tomb or a chapel, sacred to some holy personage, or considered as sanctified by the remains or presence of such; also, a thing or spot made sacred by historic or other association. **2**‖. A box or casket; an ark. **3**†. An image: an erroneous use. [< L.[AS] *scrinium*, box.]

shrink, 1 shriṅk; 2 shrĭṅk, *vt.* & *vi.* [SHRANK, SHRUNK; SHRUNKEN, formerly SHRINKED[1]; SHRINK'ING.] **1.** To draw together or cause to draw together; contract; diminish; make or become less or smaller. **2.** To draw back, as from disgust, horror, or timidity; withdraw; recoil: with *from*. **3**‖. To flinch; wince. [< AS. *scrincan*, shrink.] SYN.: see WITHER.—**shrink'a-bl(e**[2], *a.*—**shrink'age,** *n.* Contraction, as of metal by cooling or wood by drying; also, the amount lost by contraction.—**shrink'er,** *n.*—**shrink'ing-ly,** *adv.*

shrink, *n.* The act of shrinking; contraction.

shrive, 1 shraiv; 2 shrīv, *vt.* & *vi.* [SHROVE, SHRIVED; SHRIV'EN, SHRIVED; SHRIV'ING.] **1.** To receive the confession of and give absolution to. **2.** To confess one's sins and receive absolution: often reflexively. [< AS. *scrīfan*, < L. *scribo*, write.] **shryvet.**—**shriv'er,** *n.*

shriv'el, 1 shriv'l; 2 shrĭv'l, *vt.* & *vi.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD[3]; -EL-LING or -EL-LING.] To contract into wrinkles; shrink and wrinkle; wither; contract: often with *up*.

shriv'el, *n.* That which is shriveled or contracted.

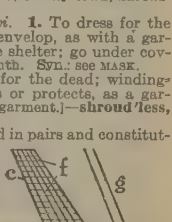
shroff, 1 shref; 2 shrŏf, *n.* **1.** [Chin. & Jap.] An expert detector of counterfeit money or base coin. **2.** [Anglo-Ind.] A banker or money-changer. [< Hind. *sarráf*, < Ar. *sarafa*, change.]

Shrop'shire, 1 shrop'shir; 2 shrŏp'shĭr, *n.* A county in W. central England; 1,343 sq. m.; pop. 242,960; county-town, Shrewsbury.

shroud[1], 1 shroud; 2 shroud, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To dress for the grave; clothe in a shroud. **2.** To envelop, as with a garment; conceal; shelter. **3**†. To take shelter; go under cover; gather together, as beasts, for warmth. SYN.: see MASK.

shroud[1], *n.* **1.** A dress or garment for the dead; winding-sheet. **2.** Something that envelops or protects, as a garment. **3**†. A garment. [< AS. *scrūd*, garment.]—**shroud'less,** *a.* Having no shroud.

shroud[2], *n.* One of a set of ropes fitted in pairs and constituting part of the standing rigging of a vessel; also, a guy, as a support for a smokestack. Usually in the plural. [< Ice. *skrūdh*, rigging.]—**shroud's-laid",** *a. Naut.* Made of four strands twisted around a core: said of rope.



Shrouds and their Connections.
a, chain-plates; *b*, shrouds; *c*, swifter; *d*, deadeyes; *e*, lanyards; *f*, ratlines; *g*, topmast-backstays. See illus. under SHIP.

shrub[1], 1 shrub; 2 shrŭb, *n.* A woody, perennial plant smaller than a tree. If a plant is a vine or if it consists of a number of small stems from the ground or branches from near the ground, it is called by botanists a *shrub*. In popular language a shrub is a *bush*. [< AS. *scrob*, shrub.]—**shrub'ber-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Shrubs collectively. **2.** A shrubby place; a collection of shrubs, as in a garden.—**shrub'by,** *a.* [SHRUB'BI-ER; SHRUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Containing many shrubs; covered with shrubs. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or like a shrub or shrubs; stunted.—**shrub'bi-ness,** *n.*

shrub[2], *n.* A beverage of sweetened fruit-juice, sometimes with spirits and sometimes intended to be diluted with water before drinking. [Ult. < Ar. *sharab*.]

shrug, 1 shrug; 2 shrŭg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SHRUGGED, SHRUGD[3]; SHRUG'GING.] **1.** To draw up (the shoulders), as in displeasure, doubt, surprize, etc. **2**‖. To tremble with cold or nervousness. **II.** *n.* The act of shrugging the shoulders. [< Dan. *skrukke*, *skrugge*, stoop.]

shrunk, *imp.* & *pp.* of SHRINK.

shrunk'en, 1 shruṅk'en; 2 shrŭṅk'ĕn, *pa.*; also *pp.* of SHRINK. Contracted and atrophied.

S. H. S., *abbr.* [L.] *Societatis Historiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).

shuck, 1 shuk; 2 shūk, *vt.* [Prov.] To remove the shucks of or from; in the United States, to remove the husk or shell from (corn or oysters). [Perhaps var. of SHOCK[1], *v.*]—**shuck'er,** *n.*

shuck, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A husk, shell, or pod, as of maize or peas; the outer covering of nuts. **2.** [U. S.] A shell of an oyster or a clam. **3.** The ease of the larva of an insect, as a caddis-worm. **4.** [Eng.] A shock; stook.

shuck'ing, 1 shuk'in; 2 shūk'ing, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A husking-bee. **2.** The removing of shucks, especially from corn.

shud'der, 1 shud'ər; 2 shūd'er. **I.** *vi.* To tremble or shake, as from fright or cold; shiver; quake. **II.** *n.* The act of shuddering; convulsive shiver, as from horror or fear; aversion; tremor. Syn.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.—**shud'der-ing,** *pa.* Having or causing a shudder. **-ly,** *adv.*

shuf'fle, 1 shuf'l; 2 shūf'l, *v.* [SHUF'FLED, SHUF'LD[P]; SHUF'-FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shift this way and that; mix; confuse; disorder; especially, to change, by mixing, the relative order of (cards in a pack). **2.** To make up or remove fraudulently or hastily; also, to put aside carelessly; with *up, off,* or *out.* **3.** To remove or perform with a shuffle; as, to *shuffle* the feet. **II.** *i.* **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack. **2.** To change position; shift ground; hence, to resort to indirect methods; prevaricate. **3.** To scrape the feet along; specif., to perform a shuffle in dancing. **4.** To scrape or struggle along awkwardly. **5†.** To push oneself forward. [Freq. of SHOVE.]—**shuf'fle-board",** *n.* **1.** A game in which heavy weights are slid over a large board toward marks or compartments. Formerly a small board and coins were used. See SHOVELBOARD. **2.** The board on which the game is played. **3.** Same as SHOVELBOARD, 2.—**shuf'fler,** *n.* **1.** One who shuffles. **2.** [U. S.] (1) The coot (*Fulica americana*). (2) A scaup.—**shuf'-fling,** *pa.* **1.** Marked by awkward or clumsy movements. **2.** Evading the truth; prevaricating.

shuf'fle, *n.* **1.** A mixing or changing of the order of things, as of cards in a pack before each deal. **2.** A hesitating, evasive, or tricky course; prevarication; artifice. **3.** A scraping of the feet, as in walking; a slow dragging gait. **4.** A dance, or the step used in it, where the dancer pushes his foot along the floor at each step.

Shu'lam-ite, 1 shū'ləm-ait; 2 shu'lam-it, *n. Bib.* The chief female character in the Song of Solomon. *Cant.* vi, 13.

shule, 1 shūl; 2 shul, *n.* [Scot.] A shovel.

Shum'la, 1 shum'la; 2 shum'lä, *n.* A city of N. E. Bulgaria; formerly fortified but dismantled in 1878; pop. 22,200.

shun, 1 shun; 2 shŭn, *vt.* [SHUNNED; SHUN'NING.] **1.** To keep clear of; avoid; refrain from. **2‖.** To escape; evade. **3‖.** To abhor. [< AS. *scunian.*] Syn.: see ABHOR; ESCAPE.—**shun'ner,** *n.*—**shun'pike"[§],** *n.* A byway; side-road.

shune. [Scot. or Obs.] Plural of SHOE.

shunt, 1 shunt; 2 shŭnt. **I**[*a*]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To turn aside; in railroading, to switch. **2.** *Elec.* To establish an additional path for (a current); distribute by means of shunts; use a shunt. **3.** To evade by turning away from; put off on some one else, as a task. **4.** To shift or transfer one's views or course. **II.** *n.* **1.** A turning aside; the act of using a switch or shunt. **2.** A switch. **3.** *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit and designed to divert part of the current. The proportion of the current diverted is regulated by the resistance of the shunt employed. A **shunt circuit** is thus formed. [< AS. *scyndan,* hasten; akin to SHUN.]—**shunt'-wind"ing,** *n. Elec.* A shunt-wound field-coil.—**s.-wound,** *a. Elec.* So wound that the field-magnet coils are in a shunt to the armature-circuit: noting a form of generator and motor. In such a generator an increase in the external resistance increases the electromotive force: opposed to *series-wound.*—**shunt'er,** *n.*

shure, 1 shūr; 2 shōor [Scot.], *imp. & pp.* of SHEAR, *v.*

shut[1], 1 shut; 2 shŭt, *v.* [SHUT; SHUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into such position as to close an opening or aperture; close, as a door, lid, or valve: often with *down, to,* or *up.* **2.** To close with anything so as to prevent ingress or egress; stop; obstruct: often with *up.* **3.** To forbid entrance into or prohibit admission to; close: often with *against* or *to.* **4.** To prohibit from entering; bar out; exclude: with *from, out, out of,* or *out from.* **5.** To keep from going out; confine; enclose; restrain; imprison; also, to catch or hold, as a garment, within the closed parts of something: with *in, into, under, up, within,* etc. **6.** To close, fold, or bring together, as parts or something expanded, extended, or unfolded; as, to *shut* an umbrella. **7.** To obscure or hide from sight: followed by *in* or *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To close itself; be or become closed. **2.** To close something; have the effect of closing. [< AS. *scyttan,* < *scēotan,* shoot.]

Syn.: bar, beleaguer, block, blockade, close, close up, confine, coop up, enclose, exclude, imprison, intercept, lock up, preclude, prohibit, seal, stop.—Ant.: expand, let loose, liberate, open, set free, unbar, unclose, undo, unfasten.—Prep.: shut *into* or shut *up in* a dungeon; *out of* the house; *out of* society; *out from* social life; shut one's eyes *to* facts; shut one *up to* a single course; shut the door *against* intrusion.—**shut'-down",** *n.* The closing or ceasing of work, temporarily or permanently, as in a mine, a mill, or a factory.—**to shut down,** to cease from operating, as a manufactory or mine.—**to s. one's eyes to,** to ignore.—**to s. up. 1.** To stop talking or cause to stop talking. **2.** To become exhausted and stop running, as a horse in a race. **3.** To conclude; terminate. **4.** To close, as a house. **5.** To imprison; confine.

shut[2], 1 shut; 2 shut [Scot.], *vt. & vi.* To shoot. **shute†.**

shut, 1 shut; 2 shŭt, *pa.* **1.** Made fast or closed. **2.** Not sonorous; dull: said of sound. **3.** *Orthoepy.* (1) Formed by closing the mouth and nose-passages completely: said of consonants, as *t, p, k, b,* and *d.* (2) Cut off sharply by succeeding consonants: said of vowels, as *i* in *pit* and *o* in *top.* **4.** [Prov.] Freed, as from something disagreeable; rid: with *of.*

shut, *n.* **1.** The act of shutting; also, the time of shutting, closing, or ending; as, the *shut* of day. **2.** The place of shutting or closing together; figuratively, the horizon; specif., the junction or line of junction between welded pieces of metal.

shute, *n.* Same as CHUTE.

shut'ter, 1 shut'ər; 2 shŭt'er. **I.** *vt.* To furnish, close, or divide off with shutters. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which shuts. **2.** That which shuts out or excludes; specif., a cover, usually hinged, for closing an opening. (1) A hinged screen or cover for a window. (2) A curtain or other mechanical device for momentarily admitting light into a photographic lens.

shut'tle, 1 shut'l; 2 shŭt'l. **1.** *vt. & vi.* To move to and

shut'tle[2], fro like a shuttle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device used in weaving to carry the weft to and fro between the warp-threads; also, a similar rotating or other device in a sewing-machine or the like. **2.** A shutter: an inaccurate use. [< AS. *scyttels,* bolt of a door, < *scēotan,* shoot.]—**shut'tle-cock",** *n.* **I.** *vt.* To knock back and forth like a shuttlecock. **II.** *n.* A rounded piece of cork, with a crown of feathers, used in the game of battledore and shuttlecock; the game itself.

s. h. v., *abbr.* [L.] *Sub hoc verbo* (under this word).

shy[1], 1 shai; 2 shȳ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SHIED; SHY'ING.] **1.** To start suddenly aside: said of a horse. **2.** To swerve or start aside or to cause to swerve: with *off* or *away.* **II.** *a.* [SHY'ER; SHY'EST; or SHI'ER; SHI'EST.] **1.** Easily frightened or startled, timorous. **2.** Bashful; reserved; coy. **3.** Circumspect, as from motives of caution; watchful; wary: with *of* or *at.* **4.** Not easy to perceive, seize, or secure; elusive; as, a *shy* expression. **5.** Not prolific: said of plants, trees, or, rarely, birds. **6.** [Colloq.] Having a less amount of money than is called for or required: originally a term used in poker; as, to be *shy* a dollar in the pool; hence, by extension, short; lacking: often with *on.* **III.** *n.* A starting aside, as in fear. [< AS. *scēoh,* shy.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

shy[2]. **I.** *vt.* To throw with a sidelong motion; fling carelessly, as a stone: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** A careless throw; fling. **2.** [Slang.] (1) A sneer. (2) A trial; experiment.

shy'er, 1 shai'ər; 2 shȳ'er, *n.* **1.** One who shies. **2.** A shying horse.

Shy'lock, 1 shai'lok; 2 shȳ'lŏk, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice,* a revengeful and avaricious Jewish usurer who endeavors to exact a pound of flesh from Antonio's body as a forfeit for non-payment of a debt.

shy'ster, 1 shai'stər; 2 shȳ'ster, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A lawyer who practises in an unprofessional manner; hence, any one who conducts his business in a tricky manner. [< SHY, *a.*]

si, 1 si; 2 sī, *n. Mus.* **1.** In solmization, the seventh note of the diatonic scale; the leading note: called *te* in the tonic sol-fa system. **2.** In the fixed-do system, the seventh note of the scale of C major; B.

Si, *n.* A river in southern China; length, 1,250 m. to the China sea at Canton.

Si, *abbr.* Silicon.

S. I., *abbr.* Sandwich Islands, Staten Island.

si'al-, 1 sai'əl-, sai'ə-lo-; 2 sī'al-, sī'a-lo-. From Greek *sialon,* **si'a-lo-,** saliva: combining forms.—**si"a-la-gog'ic,** *a.* Tending to excite a flow of saliva; productive of salivation. **si"a-lo-gog'-ic†.**—**si-al'a-gog(ue",** *n.* Any agent exciting a flow of saliva. **si"a-lo-gog'ic†.**

Si-al'i-da, 1 sai-al'i-də; 2 sī-al'i-da, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of neuropters with enlarged or long thorax, including the *Sialidæ* and *Raphidiidæ* families. [< Gr. *sialis,* kind of bird.]—**si-al'id, si-al'i-dan,** *a. & n.*

Si-am', 1 sai-am'; 2 sī-ăm', *n.* **1.** A kingdom of S. E. Asia; 200,148 sq. m.; pop. 9,207,355; capital, Bangkok. **2. Gulf of,** an arm of the China sea, S. of Siam; 240 by 480 m.—**Si"a-mese',** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Siam or its people. **2.** Closely connected; twin. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or the natives of Siam, of the Monoigoid type. **2.** The Mongolic language of Siam. See INDO-CHINESE.—**the Siamese twins,** two male persons (1811–1874), Eng and Chang, born in Siam of Chinese origin, united by a cartilaginous band between their bodies.

Si"an-fu', 1 si"an-fū'; 2 si"ăn-fu', *n.* A historic city, capital of Shensi province, China; pop., about 1,000,000. **Si"ngan'†.**

Si-ang"tan', 1 si'äŋ"tän'; 2 sī-äng"tän', *n.* A city, Hunan province, China: pop. 300,000.

Sib., *abbr.* Siberia, Siberian.

sib, 1 sib; 2 sĭb. **I.** *a.* **1.** Related by blood. **2.** Related; similar. **II.** *n.* A blood-relation; kinsman. [< AS. *sib,* kin.] **sibb†; sibbet.**

Si-bē'ri-a, 1 sai-bi'ri-ə; 2 sī-bē'ri-a, *n.* A country of Asiatic Russia extending from the Ural Mountains and the Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean; divided into **W. Siberia,** capital, Tobolsk, and **E. Siberia,** capital, Irkutsk; 3,357,450 sq. m.; pop. 10,768,-550.—**Si-be'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

Si'bert, 1 si'bərt; 2 si'bert, **William Luther** (1860–). An American general and engineer on the Panama Canal.

sib'i-lant, 1 sib'i-lənt; 2 sĭb'i-lant. **I.** *a.* Made with or making a hissing sound; hissing. **II.** *n.* A hissing sound, as of *s, z,* etc. [< L. *sibilo* (ppr. *sibilan(t-)s*), hiss, < *sibilus,* hissing.]—**sib'i-lance,** *n.* **sib'i-lan-cy†.**—**sib'i-late[§],** *vt.* To give a hissing sound to as in pronouncing the letter *s.*—**sib"i-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of hissing. **2.** A hissing sound.

sib'ling, *n.* A blood-relation; a relative: used in eugenics.

Sib'yl, 1 sib'il; 2 sĭb'yl, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. **Si-byl'la,** 1 si-bil'ə, 2 sī-bȳl'a; F. **Si"bylle',** 1 si"bil', 2 sī"bȳl'; G. **Si-byl'le,** 1 si-bil'ə, 2 sī-bȳl'e; L. **Si-byl'la.** 2. [*s-*] *Anc. Myth.* One of several women that prophesied under the supposed inspiration of some deity, chiefly of Apollo, and delivered their oracles in a frenzied state. The Cumæan sibyl was the most

famous. She was consulted by Æneas and sold to the last Tarquin the sybilline books. **3.** [s-] A fortune-teller; sorceress. [< Gr.ᴸ *sibylla*.]—**sib'yl-line,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a sibyl; hence, prophetic, occult.—**the sibylline books,** a collection of oracles consulted by the Roman senate in times of peril. **sib'yl-lic‡.**

sic, 1 sik; 2 sic, *a.* [Scot.] Such. **sic'can‡.**

sic, *adv.* So; thus: sometimes inserted after something quoted, to indicate that the quotation is literal. [L.]

Sic., *abbr.* Sicilian, Sicily.

sic'ear, *a.* [Scot.] Same as SICKER.

sic'ca-tiv (sĭ, 1 sik'ə-tiv; 2 sic'ə-tiv. **I.** *a.* Causing to dry. **II.** *n.* That which has a drying effect; specif., in painting, a drier: a term most used by artists. [< L. *siccatus*, pp. of *sicco*, dry, < *siccus*, dry.] **sic'cant‡.**

sich‡, 1 sih; 2 sich, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SIGH.

Sic'i-ly, 1 sis'ı-lı; 2 sic'ı-ly, *n.* The largest island in the Mediterranean sea, S. of Italy; with other islands a department of Italy; 9,935 sq. m.; pop. 4,132,156; devastated by an earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908; ancient name, *Trinacria;* capital, Palermo. Compare TWO SICILIES.

Si-cil'i-a‡ [It.].—**Si-cil'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

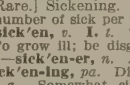
sick, 1 sik; 2 sik, *vt.* **1.** To seek: used in the imperative to order a dog to attack. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Hence, to set on; urge to attack; as, I'll *sick* the dog on you. [Var. of SEEK.]

sick, *a.* **1.** Affected with disease; ill; ailing: the prevailing use in the United States and formerly in England: sometimes figuratively; as, *sick* at heart. **2.** Desiring to vomit; nauseated: now the prevailing sense in England. **3.** Disinclined by reason of satiety; surfeited: with *of*. **4.** Languishing and depressed, as with some unattained desire: with *for*. **5.** [Rare.] Impaired; corrupted; out of condition; as, *sick* beer; also, stale; as, *sick* fish. **6.** Expressing or suggesting nausea; as, a *sick* smile. **7.** [Rare.] Sickening. [< AS. *seóc*, sick.]—**sick'rate",** *n.* The number of sick per thousand annually in a given population.—**sick'en,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make sick; disgust; weary. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grow ill; be disgusted or wearied. **2.** To deteriorate; decay.—**sick'en-er,** *n.* Anything that tends to sicken or disgust.—**sick'en-ing,** *pa.* Disgusting; nauseating. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sick'ish,** *a.* Somewhat sick; also, slightly nauseating. Syn.: see SQUEAMISH.—**sick'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**sick'ish-ness,** *n.*—**sick'ly,** *a.* **1.** Habitually indisposed; ailing. **2.** Tending to produce nausea; as, a *sickly* smell; hence, mawkish; as, *sickly* sentimentality. **3.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the sick or sickness; as, a *sickly* appearance. **4.** Weakly-looking; faint; languid; as, a *sickly* moon. **5†.** Suitable for the sick.

Syn.: ailing, diseased, faint, feeble, frail, ill, infirm, invalided, languid, unhealthy, unwell, weak, weakly.—**sick'ly†,** *vt.* To make sickly or pale.—**sick'li'ness‡,** *n.*—**sick'ly†,** *adv.*—**sick'ness,** *n.* **1.** Illness; the state of being sick. **2.** A particular form of disease. **3.** Specif., nausea. **4.** Any disordered and weakened state; as, the soul's *sickness*. Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

sick'er, 1 sik'ər; 2 sik'er. [Old Eng. & Prov. Scot.] **I.** *a.* Safe; sure; also, cautious. **II.** *adv.* Securely; surely. **sik'er‡.** **-ness,** *n.*

sick'le, 1 sik'l; 2 sik'l, *n.* A reaping implement with a long, curved blade mounted on a short handle. [< AS. *sicel*, < L. *secula*, < *seco*, cut.]—**the Sickle** (*Astron.*), a sickle-shaped group of stars in the constellation Leo.


Grain-sickle.

sick'le-bill", 1 sik'l-bil", 2 sik'l-bil", *n.* Any of several birds having a strongly curved bill, as a humming-bird (genus *Eutoxeres*), or a curlew, especially *Numenius longirostris*.

sick'le-pod", 1 sik'l-pəd"; 2 sik'l-pŏd", *n.* A rock-cress (*Arabis canadensis*) with very flat scythe-shaped pods.

Sick'les, 1 sik'lz; 2 sik'ls, **Daniel Edgar** (1825–1914). An American general, diplomat, and legislator.

sic'like, 1 sik'laik; 2 sic'like. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Similar; such; suchlike. **II.** *adv.* [Scot.] Similarly.

Sic'y-on, 1 sish'ı-ən; 2 sish'y-on, *n.* An ancient city near Corinth, Greece: celebrated for its bronze-work and art-schools. **Sik'y-on‡** [Gr.].

Si'da, 1 sai'də; 2 si'da, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of usually downy or woolly herbs or shrubs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), having frequently large white or yellow flowers. Several are in ornamental cultivation. [< Gr. *sidē*, kind of plant.]

Sid'dons, 1 sid'ənz; 2 sid'onz, **Sarah** (*née* Kemble) (1755–1831). An English tragic actress.

side, 1 said; 2 sid, *v.* [SID'ED[4]; SID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut into sides, as a carcass. **2.** To make flat the side of (timber). **3.** [Colloq.] To place at one side; also, to thrust aside. **II.** *i.* **1.** To range oneself on the side of ; take the part of: followed by *with*. **2.** To have a (specified) side measurement.

side[1], *a.* **1.** Situated at or on one side; lateral; as, a *side* window. **2.** Hence, being or viewed as if from one side; collateral; minor; incidental; as, a *side* issue.

side[2], *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Relatively long or wide; large: said of garments. **2.** [Scot.] Far; distant. [< AS. *sīd*, wide.]

side, *n.* **1.** Any one of the bounding lines of a surface or the bounding surfaces of a solid object: often limited to a particular bounding line or surface, as distinguished from end, top, or bottom; as, the *side* of a box, house, or mountain. **2.** A lateral part of a surface or object. **3.** One of two or more contrasted surfaces, parts, or places; as, in*side* and out*side*. **4.** Any distinct party or body of men; a faction. **5.** An opinion, aspect, or point of view considered with respect to its opposite. **6.** Family connection, especially by descent. **7.** The lateral half of a slaughtered animal or of a tanned skin or hide. **8.** A page, as of written or printed paper. **9.** *Anat.* Either half of the body as divided by the median plane. **10.** *Naut.* (1) The part of a ship's hull from stem to stern above the water-line. (2) The part of a ship below the main deck: opposed to *topside*. **11.** *Billiards.* Same as ENGLISH, *n.*, 6. **12.** *Geom.* A bounding line of a superficial figure. **13.** [Slang, Eng.] Superciliousness of manner; pretentiousness. [< AS. *sīde*, < *sīd*, wide.]—**side by side,** abreast and close together.—**side'-arms",** *n. pl.* *Mil.* Weapons worn at the side, as swords, pistols, bayonets, etc., especially pistols. —**side'board",** *n.* **1.** A piece of dining-room furniture for holding tableware. **2.** A board at the side of something.—**side'car,** *n.* A small car attached to a motorcycle.—**s.-dish",** *n.* A dish subordinate to the main dish or dishes of a course.—**s.-hill,** *n.* A hillside.—**s.-light,** *n.* **1.** A side-window. **2.** A light coming from the side; hence, figuratively, incidental illustration. **3.** One of the colored lights (red on the port side, green on the starboard) displayed on the sides of ships at night; also, a night-light in the gangway of a war-vessel.—**s.-line,** *n.* **1.** An auxiliary line of goods sold by a commercial traveler. **2.** A line attached to the side of a thing; especially, a line used to hobble a horse by connecting the fore and hind feet of the same side.—**side'ling.** **I.** *a.* Having a slanting or oblique position or motion. **II.** *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely; indirectly.—**side'lins,** *adv.* [Scot.] **1.** Sideways. **2.** Aside. **3.** Furtively. **side'lans‡.** —**side'long".** **I.** *a.* Inclining or tending to one side; lateral. **II.** *adv.* In a lateral or oblique direction. **2.** Steeply inclined. **3†.** On the side.—**side'piece",** *n.* A piece at or forming the side of anything; specif., in carpentry, the jamb or cheek in any finished aperture in a wall, as of a door.—**s.-saddle,** *n.* A saddle for the use of women, having but one stirrup and a cushioned projection above it.—**s.-show,** *n.* A petty show exhibiting in connection with a large one: also used figuratively. —**side'slip".** **I.** *vi.* To slip or skid sideways. **II.** *n.* **1.** A lateral skid, as of an automobile. **2.** *Aero.* A sliding toward the center of a turn, due to excessive banking: the opposite of *skid*. —**side'step".** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To step on one side. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To avoid, as an issue, or to postpone, as a decision. **II.** *n.* **1.** A step or a movement to one side, as of a pugilist. **2.** A step on the side of a thing for ascending and descending.—**side'-track".** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [U. S.] To run upon a siding; hence, figuratively, to divert from the main issue; reduce to inactivity. **II.** *n.* A railroad-siding.—**side'walk",** *n.* [U. S.] A path for the use of foot-passengers at the side of the street.—**side'ward.** **I.** *a.* Directed or moving toward or from the side; lateral. **II.** *adv.* Toward or from the side; laterally. **side'wards‡.**—**s.-wheel.** **I.** *a.* Having side-wheels. **II.** *n.* A wheel at the side; specifically, one of two paddle-wheels in a steamboat.—**s.-wheeler,** *n.* A side-wheel steamboat.—**side'wise".** **I.** *a.* Sideward; sidelong. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Toward or from the side. **2.** On one side only. **side'way"†; side'ways"†.**—**sid'ing,** *n.* **1.** A railway-track by the side of the main track. **2.** The boarding that covers the side of a wooden house or is prepared for that purpose: often in the plural. **3.** The act of dressing timbers to correct breadths, as in ship-building, or the timbers themselves. The act of taking sides, as in a controversy.—**si'dle,** *vt.* & *vi.* [SI'DLED; SI'DLING.] To move, or cause to move, sidewise.—**si'dler,** *n.* One who moves obliquely or acts with indirectness.

si-de're-al, 1 sai-di'ri-əl; 2 si-dē're-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relative to stars; constituted of or containing stars. **2.** Measured by means of the stars: said of periods of time [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), star.]—**sidereal day,** the time that elapses between two successive upper culminations of a fixed star or of the vernal equinox, shorter than a solar day, because the sun has changed position slightly in that time and will not culminate quite so soon.—**s. hour, minute,** and **second,** units of time having the same relation to the sidereal day that the ordinary units do to the solar day: each about $^1/_{366}$ part shorter than the corresponding units of mean solar time.—**sid'er-al,** *a.* **1.** Sidereal. **2.** Caused by or proceeding from the stars: usually of malign influences.—**si-de're-al-ly,** *adv.*

sid'er-ite, 1 sid'ər-ait *or* sai-di'rait; 2 sid'er-it *or* si-dē'rit, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** A vitreous, gray, brown, brownish-red, translucent, rhombohedral ferrous carbonate ($FeCO_3$), having much importance as an ore when pure. **2.** An indigo-blue variety of quartz. **3.** An iron meteorite. [< Gr. *sidēros*, iron.]—**sid"er-it'ic,** *a.*

sid'er-o-, 1 sid'ər-o-; 2 sid'er-o-. From Greek *sidēros*, iron: a combining form.—**sid"er-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by siderography. **sid"er-o-graph'i-cal‡.**—**sid"er-og'ra-phist,** *n.* One who practises or is engaged in siderography.—**sid"er-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of engraving upon softened steel or iron, afterward hardened.—**sid'er-o-lite,** *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** A spongy meteoric iron containing embedded grains of certain minerals, as chrysolite. **2.** A meteorite.

sid'er-o-stat, *n.* *Astron.* A reflecting mirror turning by clock-motion so as to reflect the light of a star in an invariable direction into a fixed telescope or other astronomical instrument.—**sid"er-o-stat'ic,** *a.*

Sidg'wick, 1 sij'wik; 2 sidg'wik, **Henry** (1838–1900). An English philosopher and economist; *Methods of Ethics*.

Sid'ney, 1 sid'ni; 2 sid'ny. **1. Algernon** (1622–1683), an English soldier and revolutionary patriot; executed. **2. Sir Philip** (1554–1586), an English soldier, courtier, and author; model of unselfish chivalry. **Syd'ney‡.**

Si'don, 1 sai'dən; 2 si'don, *n.* A seaport city of ancient Phenicia: the modern **Saida.**—**Si-do'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Sid'ra, 1 sid'rə; 2 sid'ra, **Gulf of.** A bight indenting the coast of Tripoli; the ancient *Syrtis Major*.

Sie'ben-bür"gen, 1 zi'bən-bür"gən; 2 gē'bĕn-bür"gĕn, *n.* [G.] Transylvania: former name.

Sie'ben-ge-bir"ge, 1 zi'bən-gə-bir"gə; 2 gē'bĕn-ge-bir"ge, *n.* A range of seven hills S. E. of Cologne.

Sled'l-ce, 1 syed'ı-sē; 2 syĕd'l-çe, *n.* A city in Poland; pop. 23,000; taken by the Germans, August, 1915; formerly, capital of a Russian government of the same name. **Syed'lets‡.**

siege, 1 sēj; 2 sēg. **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To besiege. **II.** *n.* **1.** The besieging of a town or a fortified place; beleaguerment: used also figuratively; as, he laid *siege* to her. **2**†. A seat; chair; as, the *Siege Perilous* at Arthur's Round Table, fatal to all but Sir Galahad. **3**†. A fixed place or station. [< F. *siège,* < L. *sedeo,* sit.] **sege**†.

Sieg'fried, 1 sēg'frīd *or (G.)* zēg'frīt; 2 sēg'frīd *or (G.)* zēg'frīt, *n.* **1.** The hero of the *Nibelungenlied* and of Wagner's tetralogy, the *Ring of the Nibelung.* **2.** The third portion of that tetralogy. He corresponds to Sigurd of the Scandinavian saga.

Sie'mens, 1 zī'mens *or (E.)* sī'mens; 2 sē'mĕns *or (E.)* sē'mĕns, *n.* **1. Werner von** (1816–1892), a German electrical engineer, inventor, and manufacturer. **2. Sir William** (1823–1883). Karl Wilhelm Siemens, a German engineer who settled in England and invented the electrodynamometer, the Siemens-Martin process for steel, etc. See PROCESS.

si'en-ite, 1 sī'en-īt; 2 sī'en-īt, *n.* Same as SYENITE.

Sien-kie'wicz, 1 shen-kyē'vich; 2 shĕn-kyę'vich, **Henryk** (1846–1916). A Polish novelist and historian; awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1905; *Quo Vadis.*

si-en'na[1], 1 si-en'a; 2 si-ĕn'a, *n.* **1.** A brownish orange-yellow natural clay colored with iron and manganese: used as a pigment. **2.** Orange-yellow, the color of this pigment. [< It. *Sienna* (city in Italy).]

Si-en'na[2], 1 si-en'na; 2 si-ĕn'nä, *n.* **1.** A province in Tuscany department, Italy; 1,471 sq. m.; pop. 245,000. **2.** Its capital, noted for its school of painting (14th and 15th centuries) and cathedral; pop. 42,400. **Si-en'a**‡.—**Si"en-nese',** *a. & n.* **Si"en-ese'**†.

si-er'ra, 1 si-er'a; 2 si-ĕr'a, *n.* **1.** A mountain range or chain; a term occurring in the names of ranges in Spain and her former colonies. **2.** *Ich.* A cero. [Sp., < L. *serra,* saw.]

Si-er'ra Le-o'ne, 1 lē-ō'nē; 2 lę-ō'nę. A British colony (4,000 sq. m.; pop. 85,163) and protectorate (27,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,456,148) on the W. coast of Africa; chief town, Freetown.

Si-er'ra Ma'dre, 1 mä'drē; 2 mä'drę. Mexican mountain chains bordering the central plateau east and west.

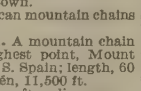
Si-er'ra Ne-va'da, 1 ni-vä'da; 2 nę-vä'da. **1.** A mountain chain of eastern California; length, 400 m.; highest point, Mount Whitney, 14,502 ft. **2.** A mountain chain in S. Spain; length, 60 m.; has highest peak in Spain, Mt. Mulahacén, 11,500 ft.

si-es'ta, 1 si-es'ta; 2 si-ĕs'ta, *n.* A midday or after-dinner nap. [Sp., < L. *sexta,* sixth (hour), noon, < *sex,* six.]

sieur, 1 syûr; 2 syŭr, *n.* Sir; master: a former French title of respect. [F., < L. *senior,* compar. of *senex,* old.]

sieve,] 1 siv; 2 sĭv. **I.** *t. & i.* **1.** To sift. **2.** To perforate

siv[s], ∫ with holes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A utensil or apparatus for sifting, consisting of a frame provided with meshes, as of wire. **2.** A garrulous person. **3.** A coarse basket, holding nearly a bushel. [< AS. *sife,* sieve.]—**sieve'-cell",** *n. Bot.* A cell having in its walls certain thin areas with sieve-like perforations that permit communication between contiguous cells.—**s.-plate,** *n. Bot.* One of the perforated thin areas or panels of a sieve-cell.—**s.-tissue,** *n. Bot.* Tissue containing or made up of sieve-cells.—**s.-tube,** *n. Bot.* Same as SIEVE-CELL. **s.-vessel**‡.


Sieve.

sif'fle, 1 sif'l; 2 sĭf'l. *t.* To whistle; hiss: blow with a sibilant sound. **II.** *n.* A sibilant râle. [< F. *siffler;* see SIBILANT.]

sift[4], 1 sift; 2 sĭft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate the fine parts from the coarse with or as with a sieve. **2.** To examine minutely; scrutinize; also, to ascertain in this way: sometimes with *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To pass through a sieve. **2.** To practise scrutiny. [< AS. *siftan,* sift.]—**sift'er,** *n.*

Sig., *abbr.* Signa. [L., imper. of *signo,* mark.] See SIGNATURE.

Si'gel, 1 sī'gel; 2 sī'gĕl, **Franz** (1824–1902). An American soldier; born in Baden; joined the revolution of 1848 in Germany; major-general in American Civil War.

sigh, 1 sī; 2 sī, *v.* **I.** *t.* To emit or utter with sighs: sometimes with *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter a sigh; lament. **2.** To yearn strongly; grieve; long: often with *for.* **3.** To make a sound suggestive of a sigh, as the wind. [< AS. *sīcan,* sigh.]—**sigh'er,** *n.*

sigh, *n.* A deep and long-drawn respiration, as an expression of sorrow, anxiety, etc.

sight, 1 sīt; 2 sĭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive with the eye; discover by looking. **2.** To bring into the field of observation with an instrument. **3.** To furnish with sights, as a gun. **4.** To aim, as a gun. **5.** *Com.* To present, as a bill to its drawee, for acceptance. **II.** *i.* To take aim, as with a gun. [< AS. *gesihth,* sight, < *sēon,* see.]

sight, *n.* **1.** The faculty, act, or fact of seeing; vision. **2.** That which is seen; a view; spectacle; show; as used absolutely, something strange and remarkable. **3.** The range or scope of vision; limit of eyesight. **4.** The point of view; estimation. **5.** Insight; opportunity for investigation or study. **6.** A device to assist aim, as on a gun, leveling-instrument, etc. **7.** An aim or observation taken with a firearm or an observing instrument. **8.** A sight-opening. **9.** The part of a drawing or painting within the margin-lines or the frame. **10.** [Colloq.] A great quantity or number; as, a *sight* of people: a slovenly use. Syn.: exhibition, scene, show, spectacle, view, vision. See SPECTACLE.—**at, on,** or **upon sight.** **1.** As soon as seen; as, to read or shoot *at sight.* **2.** On presentation for payment: said of drafts, bills, and notes.—**sight'-draft",** *n.* A draft or bill payable on presentation. **s. bill**‡.—**sight'-hole",** *n.* A hole to look through; peep-hole.—**sight'less,** *a.* **1.** Without the power of sight; blind. **2.** Invisible. **3**†. Unsightly.—**sight'ly,** *a.* **1.** Pleasant to the view; comely. **2.** Affording a grand view.—**sight'li-ness,** *n.*—**sight'-see"ing,** *n.* The visiting of objects of interest.—**sight'se"er,** *n.*

sig'il‖, 1 sij'il; 2 sĭj'il, *n.* A seal or signature; also, a mark or sign supposed to exercise occult power. [< L. *sigillum,* seal.]

sig'il-late, 1 sij'i-lāt; 2 sĭj'i-lāt, *a.* **1.** Decorated, as pottery, with stamped patterns. **2.** *Bot.* Marked with seal-like scars. [< L. *sigillum,* seal.]—**sig'il-lat"ed,** *a.*—**sig"il-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of sealing; impression of a seal. **2.** Decoration of pottery with stamped patterns. **3.** *Surg.* Formation of a cicatrix; a scar.

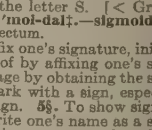
Sig'is-mund, 1 sij'is-mund; 2 sĭg'is-mŭnd, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Sl"gis-mun'dus,** 1 sl"gis-mun'dus, 2 sl"gĭs-mŭn'dŭs; F. **Sl"gis"mond',** 1 sl"jis"mōn', 2 sl"zhĭs"mŏn'; G. **Sl"gis-mund',** 1 zl"gis-munt', 2 sl"gis-munt'; **Sig'mund,** 1 zig'munt, 2 sig'munt; It. **Sl"gis-mon'do,** 1 sl"jis-mōn'do, 2 sl"gĭs-mŏn'do; L. **Sig"is-mun'dus,** 1 sij"is-mun'dus, 2 sĭg"is-mŭn'dŭs; Fg. **Sl"gis-mun'do,** 1 sl"gis-mūn'do, 2 sl"zhis-mun'do; Sp. **Sl"gis-mun'do,** 1 sl"his-mun'do, 2 sl"hĭs-mŭn'do. 2 sĭg"is-mŭnd; Sw. **Sig'is-mund,** 1 sig'is-mund, 2 sĭg'is-mund. **2.** (1368–1437.) King of Hungary (1387–1396 and 1403–1437) and emperor of Germany (1411–1437), asserted for his tyranny; assented to the burning of John Huss. [Teut., conquering protection.]

sig'ma, 1 sig'ma; 2 sĭg'ma, *n.* **1.** The 18th letter in the Greek alphabet, written Σ (capital), σ (small initial), or ς (small final): corresponding to English *s* in *so.* As a numeral it denotes 200. **2.** Something shaped like a sigma. [L., < Gr. *sigma,* the letter *s.*]—**sig'mate,** *a.* Having the shape or form of S or sigma.

sig'moid, 1 sig'moid; 2 sĭg'mŏid, *a.* Shaped like the Greek capital letter sigma (Σ), or like the letter S. [< Gr. *sigmoeidēs,* < *sigma;* and see -OID.] **sig'moi-dal**‡.—**sigmoid flexure,** a fold in the colon above the rectum.

sign, 1 sain; 2 sin, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affix one's signature, initials, seal, or mark to. **2.** To dispose of by affixing one's signature: with *off* or *away.* **3.** To engage by obtaining the signature of to a contract. **4**‖. To mark with a sign, especially with a cross; also, to make as a sign. **5**§. To show signs of, or to symbolize. **II.** *i.* **1.** To write one's name as a signature; in law, to acknowledge an instrument as by affixing a mark or seal. **2**§. To make signs or signals. [< L. *signo,* < *signum,* sign.]—**to sign up,** to enlist.—**sign'er,** *n.*

sign, *n.* **1.** A motion or action indicating thought, desire, or command; a pantomimic gesture. **2.** A board, plate, or representation of any sort, generally containing an inscription and used to indicate a place of business or resort. **3.** An arbitrary mark used to express a well-known meaning. For the **mathematical, meteorological, pharmaceutical, and typographical, signs,** see under the qualifying words. Besides the foregoing, the principal unclassified signs are: & or &c Et; and. See AMPERSAND. &c.


Blue Ball Sign in Front of the Shop of Benjamin Franklin's Father, in Boston.

And so forth; et cetera. ☐ North-east: ☐ Northwest; ☐ Southeast; ☐ Southwest. × A mark used in place of a signature by persons unable to write. ✠ The sign of the cross: used in Roman Catholic service-books and before signatures of Roman Catholic bishops. ℟ Response: a sign indicating the part repeated by the people in a responsive service. ℣ Versicle: a sign indicating the part uttered by the priest in a responsive service. † Died: used in genealogies. ➔ The broad arrow: the British government mark placed on military and naval stores, etc., to indicate government ownership. Compare SYMBOL.

4. *Math.* (1) A conventional mark to indicate an operation or relation. (2) *Alg.* One of the symbols +, −, ×, ÷, +, indicating the four fundamental operations; especially, + or −. **5.** Any indicative or significant object or event; token; emblem; a symbol; symptom. **6.** *Biblical.* A miraculous deed as a proof of divine commission or supernatural power; a miracle. **7.** One of the twelve equal divisions of the zodiac, named from the constellations that formerly occupied them. See ZODIAC. **8.** In hunting, a trace left by an animal. **9.** *Med.* An indication of the physical condition of the organs of the body. **10**†. A cognizance or standard. [< F. *signe,* < L. *signum,* sign.]

Syn.: emblem, indication, manifestation, mark, note, omen, pattern, presage, prognostic, signal, symbol, symptom, token, type. A *sign* (Latin *signum*) is any distinctive *mark* by which a thing may be recognized or its presence known, and may be intentional or accidental, natural or artificial, suggestive, descriptive or wholly arbitrary; thus, a blush may be a *sign* of shame; the footprint of an animal is a *sign* that it has passed. The *sign* of a business house now usually declares what is done or kept within, but formerly might be an object having no connection with the business, as "the *sign* of the trout"; the letters of the alphabet are *signs* of certain sounds. While a *sign* may be involuntary, and even unconscious, a *signal* is always voluntary, and is also always concerted; a ship may show *signs* of distress to the casual observer, but *signals* of distress are a distinct appeal for aid. A *symptom* is a vital phenomenon resulting from a diseased condition; in medical language a *sign* is an *indication* of any physical condition, whether morbid or healthy; thus, a hot skin and rapid pulse are *symptoms* of pneumonia; dullness of some portion of the lungs under percussion is one of the physical *signs.* See CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM; LETTER; MARK; TRACE.

Astronomical Signs.

☉ Sun; in notation, the sun's true longitude: a circular shield. ● New Moon. ☽ or ☾ Moon, first quarter. ☽ Full moon. ☾ or ☽ Moon, last quarter. ☿ Mercury: the caduceus. ♀ Venus: a looking-glass. ⊕ Earth. ♂ Mars: a helmet and plume. ♃ Jupiter: an eagle. ♄ Saturn: a scythe. ♅ Uranus. ♆ Neptune: a trident.

♅ Herschel (Uranus) : H with depending planet (obsolete). ♆ Leverrier (Neptune) : L V with depending planet (obsolete). ①, ②, ③, etc. The asteroids, in the order of their discovery, ① being Ceres, ② Pallas, etc. ☄ Comet. ✶ Star; also, sextile. See SEXTILE. ☌ Conjunction : used between the symbols of heavenly bodies to indicate that they have the same right ascension or the same longitude; as, ☿ ☌ ☉, Venus in conjunction with the sun. ☍ Opposition : used between the symbols of bodies to indicate that they are 180° apart in longitude or right ascension; as, ♃ ☍ ♈, Jupiter in opposition to the moon. △ **1.** Trine : used to indicate that bodies are 120° apart. **2.** In notation, distance. □ Quadrature : used to indicate that bodies are 90° apart. ☊ Ascending node; also, longitude of ascending node : a dragon's head. ☋ Descending node : a dragon's tail. + North. − South. α Mean distance. β Celestial latitude. δ Declination. e Eccentricity. i Inclination to the ecliptic. λ **1.** Longitude. **L.** ‡; *l.* ‡. **2.** Wave-length. μ Mean daily motion. π Longitude of perihelion. q Perihelion distance of a comet. φ **1.** *Geog.* Latitude. **2.** Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine equals eccentricity. The Greek letters are also used to name the stars of the different constellations, the more conspicuous being named, α, β, etc. The Roman small letters, a, b, etc., are used to designate other stars in a constellation not known to early observers. Capitals are used to designate the variable stars of a constellation. For signs of the zodiac, see ZODIAC.

Botanical Signs.

① An annual plant.
② A biennial plant.
♃ A perennial herb.
△ An evergreen.
⊙ A monocarpic plant.
♄ A plant having a woody stem.
ħ An undershrub.
♄ A shrub.
ħ A large shrub.
♄ A tree.
♂ or ♂ A staminate (male) plant or flower.
♀ A pistillate (female) plant or flower.
⌒ A climbing-plant.
☿ A perfect or hermaphroditic flower; or, bearing perfect flowers.
§ A naturalized plant.
† An ornamental plant.
‡ A useful plant.
♂ or ♂ − ♀ Monoecious.
♀ ♂ or ♂ : ♀ Dioecious.
♀ ☿ ♂ or ♀ ♂ ♀ Polygamous.
∞ Indefinite as to number; numerous.
0 Wanting as a part; none.
! Certainly known, as from personal observation, or by the observation of the person to whose name the sign is attached.
? Of doubtful or questionable authority.
' or f Foot or feet.
" Inch or inches.
‴ Line (1/12 inch) or lines. [Sometimes European books give these as ′ feet, ″ inches, ‴ lines.]
(Twisting or winding to the right.
) Twisting or winding to the left.

In describing the *Cruciferæ* the following are sometimes used:

○= Cotyledons accumbent, and radicle lateral.
○‖ Cotyledons incumbent, and radicle dorsal.
○ > > Cotyledon : conduplicate, and radicle dorsal.
○‖‖ Cotyledons folded twice (○‖‖ if thrice), and radicle dorsal.
× Crossed with, the sign of a hybrid.

Chemical Signs.

In chemistry, the elements are represented by accepted abbreviations, called *symbols*, each of which indicates a single atom of the element. (See table under ELEMENT.) When more than one atom is to be represented, figures are placed to the right of the symbol either above or below the line; thus, O^3, or O_3. A molecule representing a compound is indicated by a series of such symbols called a *formula;* thus, alcohol has for its formula C_2H_6O, which shows that a molecule of this substance contains two atoms of carbon, six of hydrogen, and one of oxygen. To indicate more than one molecule, various expedients are used; thus, each of the groups of symbols 2HCl, 2(HCl), and $(HCl)_2$, stands for two molecules of hydrochloric acid.

The atoms of a group within a molecule are frequently separated from others by means of periods or commas, especially in complex formulas; thus, alcohol may be represented as $C_2H_5.HO$, or C_2H_5,HO, instead of C_2H_6O, and the formula of sulfuric acid was formerly written $H_2O.SO_3$, or SO_3,H_2O, instead of H_2SO_4.

In chemical reactions, the signs + (plus) and − (minus) are used to show that the formulas so connected are necessary to produce a desired reaction, and the results are usually shown as immediately following the sign = (equals), indicating that the original groups have reacted to produce a new compound; thus, the action of sulfuric acid on zinc, formerly indicated by the symbols $Zn + SO_3.H_2O = ZnO.SO_3 + H_2$, and now by $Zn + H_2SO_4 = ZnSO_4 + H_2$, shows in the latter case that one molecule of sulfuric acid acting on one molecule of zinc yields one molecule of zinc sulfate and one of hydrogen. The sign + (plus) is used above an initial representing an organic base as an alkaloid, to show that it is electropositive; thus, Ā signifies atropin. A minus-sign or dash over the initial letter of an organic acid is commonly used as an abbreviation; thus, the formula for tartaric acid, $H_2(C_4H_4O_6)$, may be abbreviated to T̄.

Valence, or combining power, may be represented by prime-marks or Roman numerals: thus, Ca'' or Ca^{II} shows that calcium is bivalent; Bi''' or Bi^{III} that bismuth is trivalent. In graphic formulas straight dashes, each of which signifies a single unit of affinity, and which, when they connect two symbols, are called *bonds*, serve to indicate chemical union or saturation; thus, H — | indicates univalent hydrogen, O —, — O —, or O = indicates bivalent oxygen, Bi≡ indicates trivalent bismuth, and so on. (The position of the lines is determined merely by convenience.) By means of these graphic formulas the constitution of very complex bodies may be expressed, especially in organic chemistry. The so-called benzene ring, sometimes condensed into represents C_6H_6. Correspondingly, in this any one of the hydrogen atoms may be substituted by a monovalent group, or two hydrogen atoms by a bivalent group, etc. In thermochemistry a superior c (°), signifying calories, is used in exothermic reactions to represent the heat-units evolved in the combination of the elements. When the reaction is endothermic, a minus-sign is used before the number of calories..

Commercial and Monetary Signs.

$ Dollar. £ Pound (sterling). £E Egyptian pound. / Shilling; as, 2/6, 2 shillings and 6 pence. % Per cent. @ **1.** At; as, 10 lbs. @ $1.50. **2.** To; as, 20 gallons $3.10 (@ $3.15 (from $3.10 to $3.15 a gallon). A1 Of the highest class or grade. c/a Account. b/l Bill of lading. ¢ Cent (money). c/o Care of. l/c Letter of credit. № Per. # Number; as #40. × By : used between figures in dimensions.

Zoological Signs.

♂ or ♂ Male. ♀ Female. ○ Of undetermined sex. > More than equivalent to; more than; longer than. < Less than equivalent to; less than; shorter than.

—**sign manual.** **1.** [Eng.] The personal signature of the sovereign written at the top of state papers. ' **2.** The signature of a person by his own hand.

sig'nal, 1 sig'nal; 2 sīg'nal. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SIG'NALED or -NALLED, -NALD[3]; SIG'NAL-ING or -NAL-LING.] **1.** To make signals (to). **2.** To communicate by signals. **II.** *a.* Distinguished as by some special sign; remarkable; conspicuous; eminent. Syn.: see EMINENT; EXTRAORDINARY.

sig'nal, *n.* **1.** A sign or means of communication agreed upon or understood, and used to convey information or command, as at a distance; a token. **2.** An event that incites to action or movement. **3†.** Sign; emblem. [F., < L.[LL] *signum,* sign.] Syn.: see SIGN.—**sig'nal-er** or **-ler,** *n.*—**sig'nal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To render noteworthy. **2.** To point out with care.—**sig'nal-ly,** *adv.* In a signal manner.

sig'nal-corps", *n. Mil.* A body of officers and enlisted men in charge of signalling apparatus and the transmitting of information as by visual signs, telegraph, telephone, etc. Aircraft sometimes form separate service.

sig'nal-man, 1 sig'nal-man; 2 sig'nal-mān, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who makes or interprets signals; a signaler.

sig'nal-ment, 1 sig'nal-ment *or* -mənt; 2 sig'nal-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of signaling. **2.** Description for identification by peculiar marks or characteristics, as, especially, in the case of a criminal.

sig'na-te, 1 sig'nāt; 2 sig'nāt, *a.* **1.** Designate. **2.** *Zool.* Having color-marks likened to letters. [See SIGNATURE.]

sig'na-to-ry, 1 sig'na-to-ri; 2 sig'na-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Bound by the terms of a signed document; having signed; as, *signatory* powers. **II.** *n.* One who has signed or is bound by a document; specif., a power so bound. [< L. *signatorius,* < *signatus;* see SIGNATURE.]

sig'na-ture, 1 sig'na-chur *or* -tiur; 2 sig'na-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The name of a person, or something representing his name, written, stamped, or inscribed by himself, or by deputy, as a sign of agreement or acknowledgment. **2.** *Print.* A distinguishing mark, letter, or number on the first page of each form or sheet of a book; also, the form or sheet on which this mark is placed. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The sign of a key on the staff just at the right of the clef, showing which degrees are to be sharped or flatted and which are not, throughout the piece, unless otherwise indicated. (2) All the signs at the beginning of a staff, including the clef. **4.** *Zool.* A color-marking resembling a letter. **5.** The part of a physician's prescription that indicates how the medicine is to be taken; usually preceded by *S.* or *Sig.* [F., < L.[LL] *signatus,* pp. of *signo,* sign.]—**blank signature** (*Law*), a signature affixed to an incomplete document, as a blank stamped bill or note.—**doctrine of s.,** the theory that diseases can be treated by substances producing symptoms resembling them.—**rhythmical s.** or **time-signature** (*Mus.*), a sign placed at the beginning of a piece to indicate the rhythm or time.

sign'-board", 1 sīn'-bōrd"; 2 sīn'-bōrd", *n.* A board on which a sign, direction, or advertisement is displayed.

sig'net, 1 sig'net; 2 sīg'nĕt, *n.* **1.** A seal; especially, in England, one of the seals of the sovereign, used in sealing his private letters and bills of grants, etc. **2.** An impression made by or as if by a seal. [F., < L.[LL] *signum,* mark.]—**writer to the signet** (*Scots Law*), an agent or attorney in causes in the Court of Session.

sig-nif'i-cant, 1 sig-nif'i-kant; 2 sig-nif'i-cant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or expressing a sense; bearing or embodying a meaning. **2.** Betokening or standing as a sign for something; having some covert meaning; significative; as, his manner was *significant.* **3.** Important, as pointing out something weighty; momentous: opposed to *insignificant.* **4.** *Math.* Having value or the determining or influential value. **II.** *n.* Something bearing a meaning; specif., a token or letter. [< L. *signum,* sign, + *facio,* make.] Syn.: see IMPORTANT.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**sig-nif'i-cance,** *n.* **1.** The character or state of being significant; expressiveness. **2.** That which is signified or intended to be expressed; meaning. **3.** Importance; consequence: opposed to *insignificance.* **sig-nif'i-can-cy** ‡.—**sig"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** That which is signified; meaning; sense; import. **2.** The act of signifying; communication.—**sig-nif'i-ca-tiv** (e[3], *a.* **1.** Representing, as a sign; symbolical. **2.** Conveying, or tending to convey, a meaning; significant.—**sig-nif'i-ca"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which signifies. **2.** *Astrol.* The planet ruling the house.

sig'ni-fy, 1 sig'ni-fai; 2 sīg'ni-fī, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make known by signs or words; express; communi-

cate; announce; declare. **2.** Hence, to betoken in any way; mean; import. **3.** To amount to; matter; as, what does his opinion *signify*? **4.** To denote (medical use) by signature or markings. **II.** *i.* To be of consequence; matter; as, never mind, it does not *signify*. Syn.: see ALLUDE; IMPORT.—**sig'ni-fi"er**, *n.*

si'gnior, *n.* Same as SEIGNIOR or SIGNOR.

si'gnor, 1 si'nyer; 2 si'nyôr, *n.* **1.** An Anglicized form of the Italian title **signore**, used in respectful address to a gentleman: in society equivalent to the English *sir* when no name follows, to *Mr.* with a name, and to the French *monsieur*. **2.** A lord or gentleman; especially, an Italian of rank, official position, or social distinction. [< It. *signore*, < L. *senior*; see SENIOR.]—**si-gno'ra**, *n.* The equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.* [It.]—**si"gno-ri'na**, *n.* The equivalent to *miss*. [It.]—**si"gno-ri'no**, *n.* An Italian title of respectful address to a young man. [It.]—**si'gno-ry**, *n.* Same as SEIGNIORY.

Si"gno-rel'li, 1 si"nyo-rel'ĭ; 2 si"nyo-rĕl'ĭ, **Luca** (1442?–1524?). An Italian painter.

sign'-post", 1 soin'-pōst"; 2 sin'-pōst", *n.* A post bearing a sign; sometimes, a guide-board.

Sigs'bee, 1 sigz'bī; 2 sigz'bē, **Charles Dwight** (1845–1923). An American admiral and author.

Si'gurd, 1 si'gurd; 2 si'ĝurd, *n. Norse Myth.* In the *Volsunga Saga*, the hero who slays Fafner. He corresponds to Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungenlied*.

Si-kan"dar-a-bad', 1 si-kun"dər-ə-bŏd'; 2 si-kŭn"dar-ä-bäd', *n.* Same as SECUNDERABAD.

sike, 1 soik *or* sik; 2 sik *or* sīk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A gutter; rill. **2.** A marshy bottom with a stream flowing through it.

Sikh, 1 sik, 2 sīk, *n.* One of a religious and military sect founded by *Nanak Shah* in India early in the 16th century.—**Sikh**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sikhs.—**Sikh'ism**, *n.* The creed and practises of the Sikhs; it is a pantheistic system, combining the teachings of the Persian Sufis with those of Hinduism, rejecting caste, and enjoining purity of life and toleration.

Sik'kim, 1 sik'im; 2 sik'im, *n.* A native state in the Himalayas, N. of Bengal, India; 2,818 sq. m.; pop. 88,000; capital, Gangtok.

si'lage, 1 sai'lij; 2 si'lag, *n.* Same as ENSILAGE.

Si'las, 1 sai'les; 2 si'las, *n.* A masculine personal name. [L., living in a wood: a contraction of SILVANUS.]

sile, 1 sail; 2 sīl, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To strain; skim. **II.** *i.* **1.** To boil gently; simmer. **2.** To glide or pass through.

sile, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A strainer. **2.** Filth; sediment.

Si"le-na'ce-æ, 1 sai"li-nē'si-i; 2 si"le-nā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs—the pink family—distinguished by stems enlarged at the nodes, opposite entire leaves, and perfect or rarely dicecious regular flowers. [< SILENUS,]—**si"le-na'ceous**, *a.*

si'lence, 1 sai'lens; 2 si'lĕng. **I.** *vt.* [SI'LENCED[1]; SI'LENCING.] **1.** To render silent; take away the authority to speak or the power of reply. **2.** To stop the motion or activity of; put to rest; quiet. **3.** *Mil. & Naval.* To force (guns, etc.) to cease firing; disable by superior fire. **II.** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being silent; abstinence from speech or noise; taciturnity. **2.** Absence of sound or noise; stillness. **3.** Absence of or refraining from mention; secrecy; oblivion. **4.** *Mus.* A rest. **III.** *interj.* Remain silent: an imperative for *let there be silence*. [F., < L. *silentium*, < *silen(t-)s*, ppr. of *silēo*, be still.]—**si'lenc-er**, *n.* **1.** A tubular device attached to the muzzle of a firearm rendering the discharge noiseless. **2.** Same as MUFFLER. **3.** A device to prevent the buzzing of telegraph or telephone-wires.

si'lent, 1 sai'lent; 2 si'lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not making any sound or noise; noiseless; still; also, unspoken; unuttered; as, *silent* grief. **2.** Not speaking, or not given to speech; mute; taciturn. **3.** Making no mention or allusion; passing by without notice or record. **4.** Free from activity, motion, or disturbance; calm; quiet; as, a *silent* retreat. **5.** Interested in a business, but having no authority to act; as, a *silent* partner. **6.** *Phonol.* Written, but not pronounced: said of a letter, as the *b* in *debt*. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

si'lent, *n.* **1.** A device for preventing a clock from striking or an alarm from sounding. 2‡. A period of silence. Syn.: see TACIT; TACITURN.

si-len'ti-a-ry, 1 si-len'shi-ē-ri; 2 si-lĕn'shi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order in court. **2.** A Byzantine official sworn not to divulge secrets of state; a privy councilor. **3.** An observer of silence because of religious beliefs.

Si-le'nus, 1 sai-li'nus; 2 si-lē'nŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The oldest of the satyrs, teacher and companion of Bacchus: son of Hermes by a nymph, often represented as a drunken, pot-bellied old man, hairy, and with pointed ears, riding on an ass.

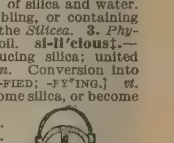
si-le'si-a[1], 1 si-li'shi-a *or* -sha; 2 si-lē'shi-a *or* -sha, *n.* **1.** A glazed sleazy cloth first made in Prussian Silesia. **2.** [U. S.] A thin twilled sleazy cotton fabric for dress-linings.

Si-le'si-a[2], *n.* A territory in central Europe formerly divided into (1) **Austrian Silesia**, a crownland and duchy in N. Austria: 1,987 sq. m.; pop. 776,000; now included in Poland and Czechoslovakia. (2) **Prussian Silesia**, now including the provinces of **Lower Silesia**, 10,270 sq. m.; pop. 2,988,613; and **Upper Silesia**, 3,757 sq. m.; pop. 1,302,206. By the Treaty of Versailles an area of 1,707 sq. m. with a population of 690,937 was incorporated in Czechoslovakia; the plebiscite between Prussia and Poland in 1921, divided the disputed district, transferring 1,243 sq. m. (pop. 893,000) of Upper Silesia to Poland.—**Si-le'si-an**, *a. & n.*

si'lex, 1 sai'leks; 2 si'lĕks, *n.* Same as SILICA.

sil"hou-ette', 1 sil"u-et'; 2 sil"u-ĕt'. **I.** *vt.* [-ET'TED[4]; -ET'TING.] To cause to appear in silhouette; make a silhouette profile of: chiefly in the past participle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A profile drawing or portrait having its outline filled in with uniform color, commonly black, often cut out, as from cardboard. See illus. below. **2.** The figure or likeness cast by a shadow, as on a wall. **3.** The outline of a solid figure; skyline. [< E. de *Silhouette* (1709–67), Fr. politician.]

sil'i-ca, 1 sil'i-kə; 2 sil'i-ca, *n.* **1.** A white or colorless, extremely hard, crystalline silicon dioxid (SiO_2), the principal constituent of quartz and sand. **2.** Same as SILIQUE. [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.]—**sil'i-cate**, *n.* A salt of silicic acid. The silicates are of great importance, for they make up a large part of the earth's crust.—**si-lic'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of silica.—**si-lic'ic ac'id.** **1.** Same as SILICA. **2.** A gelatinous and easily decomposed compound (H_4SiO_4) of silica and water.—**si-li'ceous**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or containing silica. **2.** Pertaining to a class of sponges, the *Silicea*. **3.** *Phytogeog.* Growing or living on siliciferous soil. **si-li'cious‡.**—**sil'i-cif'er-ous**, *a.* Containing or producing silica; united partially with silica.—**si-lic"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* Conversion into silica. **si-lic"i-fac'tion‡.**—**si-lic'i-fy.** [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *vt. & vi.* To convert into silica, as wood; to become silica, or become impregnated with it.


Method of Taking Silhouettes. (After a print of 1785.)

sil'i-cle, 1 sil'i-kl; 2 sil'i-cl, *n.* A short silique.—**si-lic'u-lose**, *a. Bot.* Same as SILIQUOSE.—**si-lic'u-lous‡.**

sil'i-con, 1 sil'i-kən; 2 sil'i-ĕŏn, *n. Chem.* A non-metallic element prepared as a dull-brown amorphous powder, as shining metallic scales resembling graphite, or as a steel-gray crystalline mass, by heating silica with carbon in an electric furnace. Next to oxygen silicon is the most abundant element. It resembles carbon. See ELEMENT. **si-li'ci-um‡**; **sil'i-cum†.**—**sil'i-cid**, *n. Chem.* A compound of silicon with another element, or a compound radical. **sil'i-cide‡.**

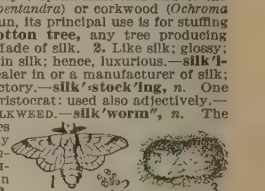
si'li-qua, 1 sil'i-kwə; 2 sil'i-kwa, *n.* [-QUÆ, 1 -kwī; 2 -kwē, *pl.*] **1.** An ancient Roman or Italian weight. **2.** *Anat.* A pod-like envelope. **3.** *Bot.* Same as SILIQUE. [L.]

si-lique', 1 si-lik'; 2 si-lĭk', *n.* A narrow, dry, two-valved pod or fruit produced by plants of the mustard family only. [F., < L. *siliqua*, pod.] **sil'i-qua‡.**—**sil'i-quose**, *a. Bot.* Silique-bearing; pertaining to or resembling a silique.

Si-lis'tra, 1 si-lis'tri-ə; 2 si-lis'tri-a, *n.* A town on the Danube river; pop. 12,000; ceded by Turkey to Bulgaria by the Berlin Congress, 1878; assigned to Roumania by the Treaty of Bucharest, 1913. **Si-lis'tra‡.**

silk, 1 silk; 2 silk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To clothe or cover with silk; as, grand ladies plumed and *silked*. **II.** *i.* To produce the portion of the flower called silk: said of maize.

silk. **I.** *a.* Consisting of silk; silken; silky. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fine, delicate, glossy, fibrous substance produced by various insects, especially by the larvæ of silkworms, to form their cocoons. **2.** A similar thread spun by other insects or arachnids, notably the silk-spider. **3.** Cloth or garments made of silk. **4.** Anything resembling or reminding of silk, as the silky styles of the flowers of corn. [Ult. < Gr. *Sērikos*, < *Sēres*, a people of Asia.]—**artificial silk**, collodion made into threads by being forced through very fine apertures.—**silk'-cot"ton**, *n.* The silky seed-covering of various species of a genus (*Bombax*), of trees mostly tropical American and of the West-Indian god-tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) or corkwood (*Ochroma lagopus*). As it can not be spun, its principal use is for stuffing cushions, packing, etc.—**s.-cotton tree**, any tree producing silk-cotton.—**silk'en**, *a.* **1.** Made of silk. **2.** Like silk; glossy; delicate; smooth. **3.** Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.—**silk'i-ness**, *n.*—**silk'man**, *n.* A dealer in or a manufacturer of silk; also, an operative in a silk-factory.—**silk'-stock'ing**, *n.* One who wears silk stockings; an aristocrat: used also adjectively.—**silk'weed"**, *n.* Same as MILKWEED.—**silk'worm"**, *n.* The larva of a moth that produces a dense silken cocoon, especially the **common silkworm** (*Bombyx mori*).—**silk'y**, *a.* [SILK'IER; SILK'I-EST.] **1.** Like silk in any way; soft; lustrous. **2.** Made of or consisting of silk; silken. **3.** *Bot.* Long, fine, and appressed, as hairs, or covered with such hairs, as leaves. **4.** Gentle or insinuating in manner: usually in bad sense, implying insincerity.


Silkworm. 1/3
1. Female moth. 2. Eggs. 3. Cocoon. 4. Adult worm.

silk'a-line, 1 silk'ə-lin; 2 silk'a-lēn, *n.* A soft and thin mercerized cotton fabric resembling silk: trade name. **silk'a-lene‡.**

sill, 1 sil; 2 sil, *n.* A horizontal member forming the foundation, or part of the foundation, of a structure of any kind. Specif.: (1) A horizontal piece of wood or stone at the bottom of a casing in a building; especially, a door-sill or a window-sill. (2) A timber in the frame of the floor of a railway-car; as, an end-*sill*. [< AS. *syll*, sill.]

sil'ver, 1 sil'ər; 2 sil'er, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Silver; money.

sil'li-bub, 1 sil'i-bub; 2 sil'i-bŭb, *n.* A dish made by combining milk or cream with wine or cider, and thus forming a soft curd, which is then flavored. It may be whipped into a froth, or made solid by boiling after adding water and gelatin. **sil'la-bub‡.**

sil'lock, 1 sil'ək; 2 sil'ok, *n.* [Local, Brit.] A young coalfish.

Sills, 1 silz; 2 silz, **Kenneth Charles Horton** (1879–). An American educator; author; president of Bowdoin College, 1918.

sil'ly, 1 sil'i; 2 sil'y, *a.* [SIL'LI-ER; SIL'LI-EST.] **1.** Destitute of ordinary good sense; simple; foolish; imbecile; fatuous; sometimes, senile. **2.** Characterized by or resulting from

mental imbecility; foolish; stupid. **3.** [Prov. or Obs.] Frail; impotent; feeble; weak; helpless. **4**‖. Ingenuous; guileless. **5**†. Happy; blessed. **6**†. Simple; plain; rustic. [< AS. *sǽlig*, fortunate.] Syn.: see CHILDISH; RIDICULOUS.—**sil'li-ly,** *adv.*—**sil'li-ness,** *n.*

sil'ly, *n.* [Colloq.] [SIL'LIES*z*, *pl.*] A silly person.

si'lo, 1 saɪ'lo; 2 sī'lo. **I.** *vt.* To put or preserve in a silo; turn into ensilage. **II.** *n.* [-LOS*z*, *pl.*] An artificial structure, as a pit, vat, or closed pit in which foddcr, grain, or other food is stored green to be preserved. See ENSILAGE. [Sp., < L. *strus*, < Gr. *stros*, a pit for corn.]

One Form of Silo Showing Conveyer.

Si-lo'am, 1 sɪ-[*or* saɪ-]lō'əm;. 2 sɪ-[*or* sɪ-]lō'am, *n. Bib.* A fountain and pool at Jerusalem. *John* ix, 7.

silt, 1 silt; 2 sɪlt. **I**ª. *vt. & vi.* To obstruct or become obstructed with sediment: generally with *up*; also, to ooze or percolate. **II.** *n.* Fine earthy sediment carried and deposited by water, or a deposit of such sediment. [< LG. *silen*, filter.] —**silt'y,** *a.* Like or filled with silt.

si-lun'dum, 1 sɪ-lun'dum; 2 sɪ-lūn'dūm, *n.* A very hard silicon carbid compound produced by electric heat: a trade term.

Sil'u-res, 1 sil'yu-rīz; 2 sil'yu-rēs, *n. pl.* A pre-Celtic race in S. W. Britain; described by Tacitus.

Si-lu'ri-an, 1 sɪ-lū'rɪ-ən; 2 sɪ-lū'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Silures. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Silurian. **Si-lu'ric**†. **II.** *n. Geol.* **1.** A division of the Paleozoic era next above the Cambrian, sometimes called the era of invertebrates: usually subdivided into the **Upper** and **Lower Silurian. 2.** Originally, the division below the Devonian.

Si-lu'ri-dæ, 1 sɪ-lū'rɪ-dī; 2 sɪ-lū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, especially those with skin mostly naked and movable, gill-openings; catfishes. [< Gr. *silouros*, sheet.] —**si-lu'rid, si-lu'ri-dan,** *a. & n.*—**si-lu'roid,** *a. & n.*

sil'va, sil'van, etc. Same as SYLVA, etc.

Sil-va'nus, 1 sil-vē'nus; 2 sil-vā'nūs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. G. **Sil-va'nus,** 1 sil-vā'nus, 2 sil-vā'nus; G. **Sil'van**‡; F. **Sil''vain',** 1 sil''vaɪ̃', 2 sil''vāɪ̃'. **Sil''vie',** 1 sil''vɪ, 2 sil''vē'; It. Sp. **Sil-va'no,** 1 sil-vā'no, 2 sil-vā'no, **Sil'vi-o,** 1 sil'vɪ-o, 2 sil'vī'o; L. **Sil-va'nus. 2.** *Bib. 2 Cor.* i, 19; *1 Pet.* v, 12. **3.** *Rom. Myth.* A domestic and rural deity related to Faunus and later identified with Pan. He was a god of woods and plantations, of flocks and herds, of the household, and of boundaries. [L., < *silva*, forest.]

sil'ver, 1 sil'vər; 2 sil'ver. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To coat with silver; silver-plate. **2.** To coat with some substance having a resemblance to silver; specif., to coat with amalgam of tin and mercury, as a mirror. **3.** To render silver-like. (1) To impart a silvery hue to; cause to glitter like silver. (2) To whiten, as with age. **4.** *Phot.* To coat with a film of a silver salt. **5.** [Rare.] To become silvery. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver; having a silvery luster. **3.** Having the soft, clear tones of a silver bell; hence, enticing; persuasive; as, *silver* tones. **4.** Calm; peaceful; gentle. **5.** Relating to, connected with, or producing silver. **6.** White; hoary: said of the hair or beard. **III**ª. *n.* **1.** A white, ductile very malleable and sonorous metallic element, crystallizing in the isometric system and possessing a high electric conductivity; one of the precious metals. It is found native, as well as in combination with sulfur, chlorin, arsenic, etc. Silver is one of the "noble metals," for it does not readily oxidize. It is used in coinage, jewelry, plate, etc. Its hardness is increased by alloying it with copper. See ELEMENT. **2.** Silver coin or silverware. **3.** The luster or color of silver. [< AS. *seolfor*, silver.] Syn.: see MONEY.—**silver age. 1.** In Latin literature, the age, following the Augustan age, of which Martial and Tacitus are representatives. **2.** *Class. Myth.* The age of Jupiter's rule, succeeding that of Kronos or Saturn and preceding the brazen age.—**s. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a white, curdy precipitate ($AgCl$), made by treating silver salts with chlorid solutions, used in photography for developing and printing.—**s. nitrate** or **nitrate of s.,** a white compound ($AgNO_3$) obtained by treating silver with nitric acid: used in medicine and photography. Thin sticks made by casting are used to cauterize sores. It is an ingredient of marking-inks and hair dyes. **lunar caustic**‡.—**s. oxid** (*Chem.*), a compound (Ag_2O) made by treating silver salt solutions with caustic alkali.—**s. wedding,** see WEDDING.—**sil'ver-er,** *n.*—**sil'ver-ing,** *n.* **1.** A plating or covering of silver, or an imitation of it, as applied to any surface. **2.** The art or process of coating surfaces with or as with silver. **3.** *Phot.* Sensitization of paper with a silver salt.—**sil-ver-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of silver; brightly; with sweet tone.—**sil'vern,** *a.* [Poet. or Archaic.] Made of or like silver; also, secondary in importance.—**sil'ver-smith''**, *n.* A worker in silver; a maker of silverware.—**sil'ver-ware''**, *n.* Articles made of silver; silver plate; especially, silver tableware, as dishes, vases, ornaments, etc.—**sil'ver-y,** *a.* **1.** Containing or adorned with silver. **2.** Having a resemblance to silver, as in luster, hue, or sound.—**sil'ver-i-ness,** *n.*

sil'ver-bell'', 1 sil'vər-bel'; 2 sil'ver-bĕl'', *n.* A small tree of the southern United States, with showy white flowers. **sil'ver-bell-tree''**‡; **snow'drop-tree''**‡.

sil'ver-ber''ry, 1 sil'vər-ber''ɪ; 2 sil'ver-bĕr''y, *n.* A shrub (*Elæagnus argentea*), of the northwestern United States, with silvery foliage, flowers, and edible fruit.

sil'ver-fish'', 1 sil'vər-fɪsh''; 2 sil'ver-fish'', *n.* **1.** A silvery-white variety of the goldfish. **2.** The tarpon. **3.** The shiner, especially *Notemigonus chrysoleucus*. **4.** The bristle tail.

sil'ver-ling, 1 sil'vər-lɪŋ; 2 sil'ver-ling, *n.* **1.** An old silver coin. **2.** A tarpon.

sil'ver-sides'', 1 sil'vər-saɪdz''; 2 sil'ver-sīdz'', *n.* **1.** A small fish (family *Atherinæ*) having a silver band along each side; a sand-smelt. *Menidia notata* is the **common silversides** of the coast of the eastern United States. **2.** Any small cyprinoid; a fresh-water minnow. **sil''ver-side''**†.

sil'ver-weed'', 1 sil'vər-wɪd''; 2 sil'ver-wēd'', *n.* A species of potentilla (*Argentina anserina*) growing on shores and meadows, with pinnate silvery leaves, and large yellow flowers.

Sil-ves'ter, 1 sɪl-ves'tər; 2 sɪl-vĕs'ter, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Sil''ves'tre',** 1 sil''ves'tr, 2 sil''vĕs'tr; G. **Sil-ves'ter,** 1 sɪl-ves'tər, 2 sɪl-vĕs'ter; It. **Sil-ves'tro,** 1 sɪl-ves'tro, 2 sɪl-vĕs'tro; Pg. Sp. **Syl-ves'tre,** 1 sɪl-ves'trē, 2 sy̆l-vĕs'trę. Compare SYLVESTER. [L., living in a wood.]

sil'vi-cul''ture, 1 sil'vɪ-kul''chur *or* -tur; 2 sil'vi-cŭl''chur *or* -tūr, *n. Forestry.* The art of producing and tending a forest and forest trees. See FORESTRY.—**sil''vi-cul'tur-al,** *a.*—**sil''vi-cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*—**sil''vi-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

si-mar'†, *n.* A light robe for women. **sy-mar'**‡; **si-marre'**†.

Sim''a-rou'ba, 1 sɪm''ə-rū'bə; 2 sɪm'ə-ru̇'ba, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees (family *Simaroubaceæ*), having dicliuous flowers and drupaceous fruits. *S. amara* yields the simarouba-bark of pharmacy. [< *Simarouba*, the Caribbean name.]—**sim''a-rou-ba'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to, like, or derived from the Simarouba.

Sim'e-on, 1 sɪm'ɪ-ən; 2 sɪm'e-on, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Si''mé''on',** 1 sɪ''mē''ɔ̃n', 2 sī''me''ôn', **Si''mon',** 1 sɪ''mɔ̃n', 2 sī''môn'; G. **Si'me-on,** 1 sī'mē-ōn, 2 sī'mę-ōn; G. Sw. **Si'mon,** 1 sī'mōn, 2 sī'mōn; Hung. **Si'mon,** 1 shī'mōn, 2 shī'mōn; It. **Si-mo'ne,** 1 sɪ-mō'nē, 2 sī-mō'nę; Pg. **Si''ma-ão',** 1 sɪ''mə-ɑuñ', 2 sī''mă-ouñ', **Si-mão',** 1 sɪ-mɑuñ', 2 sɪ-mouñ'; Sp. **Si''ma-on',** 1 sɪ''mə-ōn', 2 sī''mă-ōn', **Si-mon',** 1 sɪ-mōn', 2 sī-mōn'. **2.** *Bib.* A son of Jacob, or his tribe. *Gen.* xxix, 33. **3.** See NUNC DIMITTIS. [Heb., obedient.]

Sim''fer-o'pol, 1 sɪm''fər-ō'pol; 2 sɪm''fer-ō'pōl, *n.* A town of Taurida in the Ukraine; S. E. Europe; pop. 84,200. **Sim''pher-o'pol**†.

sim'i-an, 1 sɪm'ɪ-ən; 2 sɪm'i-an. **I.** *a.* Like an ape or monkey. **sim'i-al**‡. **II.** *n.* An ape or monkey.

sim'i-lar, 1 sɪm'ɪ-lər; 2 sɪm'i-lar, *a.* **1.** Bearing resemblance to one another or to something else; like, but not completely identical; of like characteristics, nature, or degree; of the same scope, order, or purpose. **2.** *Mus.* Having motion in the same direction; ascending or descending together, as two parts. **3.** *Geom.* Shaped alike: said of two figures, each of which may become congruous with the other by increasing all its linear dimensions in one and the same ratio, its angles remaining unchanged. **4**‖. Homogeneous. [< L. *similis*, similar.] Syn.: see ALIKE; SYNONYMOUS.—**sim''i-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES*z*, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being similar; hence, the point in which the objects compared are similar. **2.** *pl.* Things that coincide with or resemble each other. Syn.: see ANALOGY; APPROXIMATION.—**sim'i-lar-ly,** *adv.* Syn.: see ALSO.

sim'i-le, 1 sɪm'ɪ-lɪ; 2 sɪm'i-le, *n.* A rhetorical figure expressing comparison or likeness, by the use of such terms as *like, as, so*, etc.: distinguished from *metaphor* and *comparison* proper. [L., < *similis*, similar.]

Syn.: comparison, figure, figure of speech, illustration, image, imagery, likeness, metaphor, similitude, symbol. The *simile* carries its note of *comparison* on the surface, in the words *as, like*, such or similar expressions; the *metaphor* is given directly without any note of *comparison*. "God is *like* a rock" is a *simile;* "God *is* a rock" is a *metaphor*. That a *comparison* may become a *simile*, objects of different classes must be compared, bringing in some imaginative element. To say, "The Hudson is like the Rhine" is not *simile*, but direct and literal *comparison;* but to say, "The Hudson flows like the march of time" is to lift the river out of its class and associate it with a great elemental conception, and thus to transform the *comparison* into a *simile*. *Similitude* is broader in meaning than *simile* or *metaphor*, and may include direct and literal *comparison*. Compare ALLEGORY; ANALOGY; EMBLEM.

si-mil'i-tude, 1 sɪ-mil'ɪ-tūd; 2 sɪ-mĭl'ɪ-tūd, *n.* **1.** Similarity. **2.** That which is similar. **3.** A rhetorical figure involving comparison or likeness; metaphor; simile. **4.** *Geom.* The relation of identity between two figures irrespective of magnitude. [F., < L. *similitudo*, likeness.] Syn.: see ANALOGY; IMAGE; PICTURE; SIMILE.

sim'i-oid, sim'i-ous, *a.* Same as SIMIAN, *a.*

sim'i-tar, 1 sɪm'ɪ-tər; 2 sɪm'i-tar, *n.* **1.** An Oriental sword or saber of extreme curve. **2.** A bill-hook of somewhat similar form. [< OF. *simiterre*, corr. of Per. *shamshīr*, < *sham*, nail, + *shīr*, lion.]

Turkish Simitar.

Sim'la, 1 sɪm'lə; 2 sɪm'la, *n.* A city and hill station in Punjab province, India; viceregal summer residence; pop. 38,000.

sim'mer, 1 sɪm'ər; 2 sɪm'er, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To boil, or cause to boil, gently or with a singing sound; be or keep just at or below the boiling-point. **2.** Figuratively, to be at the point of an ebulition of passion. [< Sw. dial. *summa*, buzz (imitative).]

sim'mer', *n.* The state or process of simmering; figuratively, a

busy pondering over something, or a state of repressed emotion: a murmuring sound. **sim'mer-ing‡.**

sim'mer[3], *n.* [Scot.] Summer.

Simms, 1 simz; 2 simz. **William Gilmore** (1806–1870). An American novelist and poet.

si'mnel, 1 sim'nel; 2 sim'nĕl, *n.* **1.** A variety of squash. **2†.** A brittle cake of fine flour; also, a rich cake for Simnel (mid-Lent) Sunday, Easter, or Christmas. [< OF. *simenel*, < L. *simila*, fine flour.] **sim'bling‡; sim'lin‡.**

Si'mon[1], 1 sai'mən; 2 si'mon, *n.* A credulous, unsophisticated person: from the nursery rime of *Simple Simon.*—**Simon pure,** or **the real S. pure** [Colloq.], the genuine article: in allusion to Simon Pure, a character in a comedy, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife,* by Mrs. Centlivre (1667?–1723), who is counterfeited by an impostor.—**Si"mon-pure',** *a.*

Si'mon[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See SIMEON. **2.** 1 si"mōñ'; 2 si"mōñ', Jules François (1814–1896), a French Republican statesman and author. **3.** *Bib.* **Peter,** see PETER. **4. Ze-lo'tes,** one of the apostles. *Luke* vi, 15. **5.** A sorcerer who desired to buy the gift of the Holy Ghost. *Acts* viii, 9. **Si'mon Ma'gus‡.** [Gr., lit. flat-nosed, but confused with SIMEON.]

Si-mo'ni-an, 1 sai-mō'ni-ən; 2 si-mō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Simon Magus or his sect. **II.** *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an early sect that held Simon Magus to be the Messiah. **Sim'o-nist‡.**

Si-mon'i-des, 1 sai-men'i-dīz; 2 si-mŏn'i-dēs, *n.* **1. Alcibiades** (1818–1890), a native of Cyrene eminent as a chemist, artist, chirographer, and lithographer, who forged ancient documents: exposed by Lepsius: died in Albania. **2. S. of Ceos** (556–468 B. C.). A Greek lyric poet.

sim'o-ny, 1 sim'o-ni; 2 sim'o-ny, *n.* Traffic in sacred things; the purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferment. [< Gr. *Simōn*, Simon; see *Acts* viii, 18, 19.]—**si-mo'ni-ac,** *n.*—**sim"o-ni'a-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

si-moom', 1 si-mūm'; 2 si-mōōm', *n.* A hot, dry, dust-laden, exhausting wind of the desert, as in Africa and Arabia. [< Ar. *samma*, be poisoned.] **sa-moun'‡; si-moon'‡.**

sim'per, 1 sim'pər; 2 sim'pęr. **I.** *vi.* To smile in a silly, self-conscious manner; smirk. **II.** *n.* A silly, self-conscious smile: smirk. [< Norw. *semper*, smart.]—**sim'per-ing-ly,** *adv.* With a simper; foolishly or affectedly.

sim'pl(eF), 1 sim'pl; 2 sim'pl, *a.* [SIM'PLER; SIM'PLEST.] **1.** Consisting of one thing; single; uncombined; unmingled. Specif.: (1) *Chem.* That can not at present be or has not been decomposed; elementary. (2) *Bot.* Not subdivided; as, a *simple* leaf. (3) *Zool.* (*a*) Consisting of one part or individual; not compound. (*b*) Entire; not divided. **2.** Not complex or complicated. **3.** Without embellishment; plain; unadorned. **4.** Free from affectation; sincere; artless; unsophisticated; also, of humble rank or condition; lowly. **5.** Of weak intellect; silly; feeble-minded. **6.** Not worth much consideration; insignificant; trifling; ordinary. **7.** Having nothing added; mere; as, a *simple* glance told the story. [F., < L. *simplex*, lit. onefold, < *sim-*, same, + *plico*, fold.]

Syn.: chaste, modest, natural, neat, plain, quiet, unadorned, unaffected, unembellished, unpretentious, unstudied, unvarnished. See CANDID; PURE.—Ant.: affected, artful, artificial, complex, complicated, elaborate, intricate, involved, ostentatious, overwrought, pretentious, showy.—**simple chain,** a chain of two links only. See CHAIN, *n.*, 7.—**s. fraction,** a fraction in which both the numerator and denominator are whole numbers.—**sim'pl(e-heart"ed)F,** *a.* **1.** Tender-hearted. **2.** Ingenuous in disposition; open; sincere.—**s.-minded,** *a.* **1.** Artless or unsophisticated in character. **2.** Defective in intellect; mentally imbecile.—**sim'pler,** *n.* A collector or dispenser of herbs or medicinal remedies extracted from them; herbalist.—**sim'pl(e-ton)F,** *n.* A weak-minded or silly person. —**sim'plex,** *a.* Simple; noting a form of telegraphy in which only one message is sent over a wire at a time.—**sim-plic'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES‡, *pl.*] The state of being simple; freedom from admixture, ornament, formality ostentation, subtlety, or difficulty; sincerity; unaffectedness; also, deficiency of intelligence or good sense, or an instance of it. Syn.: see INNOCENCE. **sim'pl(e-ness)‡.**—**sim'pli-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To render simple or more intelligible.—**sim"pli-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**sim'ply,** *adv.* In a simple manner; with simplicity. (1) In a clear, plain manner; intelligibly; as, a tale *simply* told. (2) Without ostentation or extravagance; as, dressed *simply.* (3) Without subtlety or affectation; unassumingly. (4) Merely. (5) Without sense or discretion; foolishly. (6) Absolutely without exception.

sim'ple, *n.* **1.** That which is simple; an unartificial, unsophisticated, or natural thing; an element. **2.** A medicinal plant, or the medicine extracted from it: from the former supposition that each single herb was or provided a specific for some disease. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A simple feast; a feast of the lowest class, as opposed to a *double* or a *semidouble* feast. **4.** A simpleton. **5.** [Prov.] A person of humble position or birth: opposed to *gentle.* **6.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Foolish conduct; as, he suffers from the *simples.*

sim'pli-ci-, 1 sim'pli-si-; 2 sim'pli-ci. From Latin *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple (see SIMPLE, *a.*): a combining form.—**Sim"pli-ci-den-ta'ti,** *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of rodents with a single pair of upper incisors, as mice, squirrels, and all others except hares and pikas. **Sim"pli-ci-den-ta'tą̆.**—**sim-plic'i-dent,** *a. & n.*—**sim"pli-ci-den'tate,** *a.*

Sim'plon, 1 sim'plən; 2 sim'plŏn, *n.* A tunneled mountain pass in S. W. Switzerland; 6,594 ft. high; traversed by a road built by Napoleon. A tunnel under the pass 12½ miles long was begun in 1898 and completed in 1905.

Sims, 1 simz; 2 simz, *n.* **1. George Robert** (1847–1922), an English dramatist; poet; journalist. *How the Poor Live; The Lights of London.* **2. James Marion** (1813–1883), an American surgeon, founder of operative gynecology. **3. William Sowden** (1858–), an American vice-admiral; commander of United States Fleet in European waters during the World War and after, 1917–19.

sim'u-la"cre‖, *n.* An image.

sim"u-la'crum, 1 sim"yu-lē'krum; 2 sim"yu-lā'crŭm, *n.* [-CRA, *pl.*] **1.** That which is made in the likeness of a being or thing; an image. **2.** An imaginary, visionary, or shadowy semblance; hence, a sham. [L.; see SIMULATE, *v.*]

sim'u-lar‖, 1 sim'yə-lər; 2 sim'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Given to simulation; pretending. **2.** Counterfeit.

sim'u-lar, *n.* One who simulates: a pretender.

sim'u-late, 1 sim'yu-lēt; 2 sim'yu-lāt. *vt.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT'ING‡.] **1.** To assume or have the mere appearance or form of, without the reality; imitate; counterfeit. **2.** Specifically: (1) In phonology, to assume, as one word, the form of (another) because of a fancied connection (2) *Biol.* To mimic. [< L. *simulatus*, pp. of *simulo*, < *similis*, similar.] Syn.: see IMITATE; PRETEND.—**sim'u-lant.** **I.** *a.* Simulating. **II.** *n.* One who or that which simulates.—**sim'u-late†,** *a.* Simulated.—**sim"u-la'tion,** *n.* Syn.: see PRETENSE.—**sim'u-la"tor,** *n.*—**sim'u-la-to-ry,** *a.*

si"mul-ta'ne-ous, 1 sai"mul-[*or* sim"ul-]tē'ni-us; 2 si"mūl-[*or* sim"ŭl-]tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Occurring, done, or existing at the same time. [< LL. *simul*, together.]—**sim"ul-ta-ne'i-ty,** *n.* **sim"ul-ta'ne-ous-ness‡.**—**sim"ul-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

sin, 1 sin; 2 sĭn, *v.* [SINNED; SIN'NING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To consume or waste by sin: with adverbial adjunct; as, to *sin* away one's day of grace. **2.** To commit as a sin: usually with a cognate object; as, to *sin* a sin. **II.** *i.* To commit sin; transgress, neglect, or disregard the divine law or any requirement of right, propriety, or duty; do wrong; offend: often followed by *against.* [< AS. *syn.*]—**sin'ner,** *n.* **1.** One who has sinned. **2.** An irreligious person.

sin[1], *n.* **1.** Any want or conformity to or transgression of a rule or requirement of rectitude or duty, especially as made known through the conscience or the revealed Word of God; disagreement in thought, word, deed, or desire, whether by commission, or omission, with the divine law; also, the state or condition of having thus transgressed; wickedness: distinguished legally from *crime.* **2.** A special instance of such violation; a transgression; loosely, a fault; an error; offense. **3‖.** A sin-offering.

Syn.: crime, criminality, delinquency, depravity, evil, guilt, ill-doing, immorality, iniquity, misdeed, offense, transgression, ungodliness, unrighteousness, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong, wrong-doing. *Sin* is any lack of holiness, any defect of moral purity and truth, whether in heart or life, whether of commission or of omission. "All *unrighteousness* is *sin.*" *1 John* v, 17. *Transgression,* as its etymology indicates, is the stepping over a specific enactment, whether of God or man, ordinarily by overt act, but in the broadest sense in volition or desire. *Sin* may be either act or state; *transgression* is always an act, mental or physical. *Crime* is often used for a flagrant violation of right, but in the technical sense denotes specific violation of human law. *Guilt* is desert of and exposure to punishment because of *sin. Depravity* denotes no act, but a perverted moral condition from which any act of *sin* may proceed. *Sin* in the generic sense, as denoting a state of heart, is synonymous with *depravity;* in the specific sense, as in the expression a *sin,* or in the plural *sins,* the term is synonymous with *transgression* or *transgressions. Immorality* denotes outward violation of the moral law. Compare CRIMINAL; OFFENSE.—Ant.: godliness, goodness, holiness, integrity, morality, purity, right, righteousness, sinlessness, uprightness, virtue. Compare synonyms for VIRTUE.—**deadly** or **mortal sin** (*R. C. Ch.*), a grievous offense against God, depriving the soul of sanctifying grace and involving spiritual death.—**sin'less,** *a.* Having no sin; guiltless; innocent. Syn.: see INNOCENT: PERFECT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sin'-of"fer-ing,** *n.* An offering made in atonement for sin.

sin[2], 1 sin *or* sen; 2 sĭn *or* sĕn, *n.* [Local, Scot.] **1.** The sun. **2.** Son.

sin, 1 sin; 2 sin, *a., prep., & conj.* [Dial. & Scot.] Since.

sin, *abbr.* Sine.—**sin., sing.,** *abbr.* Singular.

Si'nai, 1 sai'nai *or* sai'ni-ai; 2 si'nī *or* si'na-ī, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A mountain in Arabia on which the commandments and law were given to Moses. **2.** A peninsula N. of the Red Sea; length, 140 m.; occupied by Great Britain, Dec., 1916.—**Si"na-it'ic,** *a.* **Si-na'tic†.**

sin-al'bin, 1 sin-al'bin; 2 sĭn-ăl'bĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{33}H_{41}N_2S_2O_{16}$), a glucosid found in the seeds of the white mustard. [< Gr. *sinapi*, mustard, + L. *alba*, white.] **sin-al'bine‡.**

Si"na-lo'a, 1 si"nə-lō'ə; 2 si"nä-lō'ä, *n.* A state in W. Mexico; 27,557 sq. m.; pop. 330,000; capital, Culiacan.

sin'a-pin, } 1 sin'ə-pin, -pin *or* -pin; 2 sin'ą-pĭn, -pĭn, *or* -pīn, *n.*
sin'a-pine, } *Chem.* A bitter unstable compound ($C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$) contained in the seed of the white mustard. [< Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.]

sin'a-pism, 1 sin'ə-pizm; 2 sin'ą-pĭsm, *n. Med.* A mustard plaster. [< Gr.L *sinapismos*, < *sinapi*, mustard.]

since, } 1 sins; 2 sĭnc. **I.** *adv.* **1.** From a past time, men-
sinse[F], } tioned or referred to, up to the present. **2.** At some time after a certain past time or event and before now; after and in the mean time. **3.** In time before the present; before this; before now; ago.

Syn.: ago. The adverb *since,* in this connection, refers to

quite recent past time, while *ago* covers past time in general; as, "A messenger was here to see you." "How long *since*?" or "How long *ago*?" If one says, "The Spanish Armada was destroyed off the coast of England," to ask "How long *since*?" instead of "How long *ago*?" would have a grotesque effect, as if the event had happened lately. But of some historic character we may say, "He died a century *ago*."

II. *prep.* During or within the time after; ever after, or at a time after; as, I have not eaten *since* yesterday. **III.** *conj.* **1.** From and subsequently to the time when; during or within the time after that. **2.** Because of or following upon the fact that; inasmuch as; seeing that; because. [< AS. *siththan*, < *sith*, after, + *thæm*, dat. of *thæt*, that.] Syn.: (conj.): see BECAUSE; THEREFORE.

sin-cere′, 1 sin-ēr′; 2 sin-çer′, *a.* **1.** Being in reality as in appearance; real; genuine; as, *sincere* regret. **2.** Intending precisely what one says or what one appears to intend; honest in one's action or profession; as, a *sincere* friend. **3**‖. Free; pure: often with *of*. **4**†. Blameless. **5**†. Sound; whole. [< L. *sincerus*, probably < *sin-*, one, wholly, + *cerno*, separate.] Syn.: see CANDID; HONEST.—**sin-cere′ly**, *adv.*—**sin-cer′i-ty**, *n.* Syn.: see INNOCENCE. **sin-cere′ness**‡.

sin′ci-put, 1 sin′si-put; 2 sin′çi-put, *n.* The top of the head, especially the anterior portion. Compare OCCIPUT. [L., < *semi-*, half, + *caput*, head.]—**sin-cip′i-tal**, *a.*

sind, 1 sind; 2 sĭnd. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To rinse; wash down (food) with drink; quench. **II**†. *n.* A slight washing; a drink with or after food.

Sind², *n.* A province of N. W. Bombay, British India; 46,986 sq. m.; pop. 3,513,400; capital, Haidarabad. **Scinde**‡; **Sinde**‡.

Sind′bad, 1 sind′bad; 2 sind′bād, **the Sailor.** In the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*, a traveling merchant of Bagdad, who relates marvelous adventures. **Sin′bad**‡.

sin′dry, 1 sin′dri; 2 sin′dry. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Sundry; several. **II.** *adv.* Asunder.

sine, 1 sain; 2 sīn, *n.* **1.** The perpendicular dropped from one end of a circular arc upon the radius of the other end, or its ratio to the radius. **2.** In trigonometry, a function of an angle in a right-angled triangle: the ratio of the side opposite that angle to the hypotenuse; abbreviated, sin; as, *sin a*. [< L. *sinus*, bend.]

si′ne, 1 sai′nI; 2 sī′nē, *prep.* Without. [L.]—**si′ne di′e**, without a day; finally; as, an adjournment *sine die* (that is, without setting a day for reassembling). [L.]—s. **qua non**, literally, without which not; that which is indispensable; an essential. [L.] Syn.: see NECESSITY.

si′ne-cure, 1 sai′nI-kiūr; 2 sī′ne-cūr, *n.* **1.** An office having emoluments with few or no duties. **2.** *Eccl.* A benefice without cure of souls. [< L. *sine*, without, + *cura*, care.]—**si′ne-cur-ism**, *n.*—**si′ne-cur-ist**, *n.*

sin′ew, 1 sin′yu; 2 sĭn′yu. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To strengthen or knit together, as with sinews. **2.** To supply with sinews; make strong or robust. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tendon or other fibrous cord. **2.** Strength, or that which supplies strength. [< AS. *sinu*, sinew.]—**sinews of war,** money.—**sin′ew-less**, *a.* Without sinews; hence, without strength or vigor.—**sin′ew-y**, *a.* **1.** Characteristic or consisting of a sinew or nerve. **2.** Well braced with sinews; strong; brawny. Syn.: see STRONG.

sin″fo-ni′a, 1 sin″fo-ni′ə; 2 sin″fo-nī′ă, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A symphony. **2.** The overture, in operas of early date.

sin′ful, 1 sin′ful; 2 sĭn′ful. *a.* Consisting in, suggestive of, or tainted with sin.

Syn.: bad, criminal, depraved, evil, faulty, flagitious, immoral, iniquitous, nefarious, unholy, unrighteous, unworthy, vicious, vile, villainous, wicked, wrong. See BAD; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL. Compare synonyms for SIN.—Ant.: godly, good, holy, immaculate, incorrupt, incorruptible, innocent, just, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, undefiled, unfallen, unperverted, unstained, unsullied, untainted, upright, virtuous, worthy.

—**sin′ful-ly**, *adv.*—**sin′ful-ness**, *n.*

sing, 1 siŋ; 2 sĭng, *v.* [SANG or SUNG; SUNG; SING′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter as a song; render vocally (a piece of music); intone; chant. **2.** To celebrate in song or verse. **3.** To rehearse or relate metrically or rhythmically; hence, to compose in verse. **4.** To acclaim in a laudatory way, whether in verse or not; accompany or escort with singing; as, generations *sing* his deeds; we *sang* him home. **5.** To affect in some specified way, as with a song; greet, dismiss, or charm with singing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter a song; render vocally a musical composition. **2.** To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds, brooks, etc.; sometimes, to make the characteristic sound of an animal. **3.** To emit a gentle shrill sound; as, the *singing* kettle. **4.** To relate something in verse; hence, to compose poetry. **5.** To have a sensation of audible buzzing or humming; as, my ears are *singing*. **6.** [Slang.] To cry out; complain. [< AS. *singan*, sing.]

Syn.: carol, chant, chirp, chirrup, hum, warble. To *sing* is primarily and ordinarily to utter a succession of articulate musical sounds with the human voice. The word has come to include any succession of musical sounds: we say the bird or the rivulet *sings;* we speak of "the *singing* quality" of an instrument, and by still wider extension of meaning we say the teakettle or the cricket *sings*. To *chant* is to *sing* in solemn and somewhat uniform cadence; *chant* is ordinarily applied to non-metrical religious compositions. To *carol* is to *sing* joyously, and to *warble* (kindred with *whirl*) is to *sing* with trills or quavers, usually also with the idea of joy. *Carol* and *warble* are especially applied to the *singing* of birds. To *chirp* is to utter a brief musical sound, perhaps often repeated in the same key, as by certain small birds, insects, etc. To *chirrup* is to utter a somewhat similar sound; the word is often used of a brief sharp sound uttered as a signal to animate or rouse a horse or other animal. To *hum* is to utter murmuring sounds with somewhat monotonous musical cadence, usually with closed lips; we speak also of the *hum* of machinery, etc.—**sing′a-bi(e)**, *a.* Capable of being sung, or adaptable to music.—**sing′ing-mas″ter**, *n.* An instructor in vocal music.

sing, *n.* **1.** The humming sound made by a bullet in flight. **2.** [Colloq.] The act or power of singing; an entertainment of song.

Si″ngan′, 1 si″ngān′; 2 si″ngăn′, *n.* See SIANFU. **Si″ngan′fu**‡.

Sin′ga-pore′, 1 sin′ga-pōr′; 2 sin″ga-pōr′, *n.* **1.** A British island near S. Malay peninsula; 217 sq. m.; pop. 388,000 (including small adjacent islands). **2.** Its capital, a seaport town; pop. 193,000; seat of government of The Straits Settlements.

singe, 1 sinj; 2 sĭnj. **I.** *vt.* [SINGED; SINGE′ING.] **1.** To burn slightly or superficially; discolor by burning; scorch; as, to *singe* hair, poultry, or the nap of cloth. **2.** To parch. **3.** To damage, as one's reputation. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of singeing. **2.** A heat that singes. **3.** An injury or risk, as if from or of singeing. [< AS. *sengan*, caus. of *singan*, sing.] **singe**‡ [Scot.]. Syn.: see BURN.

sing′er, 1 siŋ′er; 2 sĭng′er, *n.* One who sings, especially as a profession; also, a poet. Syn.: see POET.

sing′er, 1 sinj′er; 2 sĭng′er, *n.* One who or that which singes.

Sin″gha-lese′, 1 siŋ″ga-lis′ *or* -liz′; 2 sin″ga-lēs′ *or* -lēz. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ceylon or to the race constituting the majority of the people of Ceylon. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of this race. **2.** The language of the Singhalese, belonging to the Dravidian family. **Sin″ha-lese′**‡.

sin′gle, 1 siŋ′gl; 2 sĭn′gl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SIN′GL(E)D; SIN′GLING.] **1.** To choose (one) from others; generally with *out*. **2.** To isolate or separate from others; seclude. **3.** To go with the single-foot gait: said of horses. **4.** *Baseball.* To make a base-hit. **5.** To part oneself from others, as a hunted deer. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of one only; separate; individual. **2.** Having no companion or assistant; alone. **3.** Unmarried; also, pertaining to the unmarried state. **4.** Of or pertaining to one alone; hence, singular; uncommon; unique. **5.** Consisting of only one part; uncompounded; simple. **6.** In good condition; sound; hence, upright; sincere. **7.** Having but one on a side, as a contest. **8.** *Mech.* Designed for use with one thing of which there might be more; as, a *single* harness (for one horse). **9.** *Bot.* (1) Solitary, as a flower when it is the only one on a stem: opposed to *clustered*. (2) In popular usage, having only one row of petals: opposed to *double*. **10**†. Of medium strength†.; mild; not double or strong: said of malt liquors. **11**†. Trifling; weak; silly. **III.** *n.* That which is single; a unit; one. Specif., in games: (1) *Baseball.* A hit enabling the player to reach first base only. (2) *Cricket.* A hit that secures one run. (3) *Lawn-tennis.* A game in which only one person plays on a side, the single instead of the double court being used. (4) *Golf.* A match between two players only. **IV.** *adv.* [Scot.] Seldom; singly. [OF., < L. *singulus*, single.] Syn.: (*adj.*) see PARTICULAR; SOLITARY.—**single entry**, a method of bookkeeping in which the day-book and ledger are the essential books, transactions being carried to a single account only.—**sin′gle-act″ing**, *a.* Doing effective work in only one direction of piston-stroke: said of a motor or pump having a reciprocating motion. **s.-action**‡.—**s.-breasted**, *a.* Having only one thickness of cloth over the breast; fastening in front with a single row of buttons, loops, or like means of engagement: said of a coat, waistcoat, etc.—**s.-foot**, *vi.* To proceed, as horses sometimes do, with the single-foot gait; single.—**s.-foot**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A gait of horses; the amble. See AMBLE.—**s.-footer**, *n.*—**s.-handed**, *a.* **1.** Without assistance; unaided. **2.** Having but one hand. **3.** Capable of being used with a single hand. **4.** Having only one workman. **s.-hand**‡.—**s.-hearted**, *a.* Of sincere and frank disposition.—**s.-minded**, *a.* Having but one purpose or end in view; hence, free from duplicity; ingenuous.—**s.-mindedness**, *n.*—**sin′gle-ness**, *n.*—**sin′gle-phase″**, *a.* *Elec.* Applied to the current generated by a two-pole alternating dynamo-electric machine.—**sin′gle-stick″**, *n.* **1.** A cudgel; specif., a basket-hilted stick used in fencing. **2.** The art of fencing with single-sticks; also a bout with cudgels. See illus. on next page and QUARTER-STAFF.—**sin′gle-sur″faced**, *a.* Surfaced, covered, or finished on one side only: applied especially to fabric-covered aircraft sections.—**sin′gle-ton**, *n.* **1.** *Card-playing.* A single card of a suit in the hand of a player. **2.** Any single thing, distinct from a pair.—**sin′gle-tree″**, *n.* A swingletree.—**sin′gly**, *adv.* **1.** Without companions or associates; alone; unaided, as an individual. **2.** One by one; one at a time.

Sing Sing, 1 siŋ siŋ; 2 sing sing. A State prison near Ossining, New York.

sing′song″, 1 siŋ′sōŋ″; 2 sĭng′sông″, *n.* **1.** Monotonous cadence in speaking or reading. **2.** Inferior verse; doggerel. —**sing′song″**, *a.* Monotonous; droning.

sing′spiel″, 1 siŋ′spīl″ *or* (*G.*) zɪŋ′shpīl″; 2 sing′spēl″ *or* (*G.*) sing′-shpēl″, *n.* [G.] **1.** A dramatic representation in which dialog and song alternated. **2.** Opera in which music is subordinated to words, especially in dramatic movement.

sin′gu-lar, 1 siŋ′giu-lar; 2 sĭŋ′gū-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Standing by itself; isolated. (1) Not in accordance with custom or expectation; peculiar; odd; as, *singular* conduct. (2) Of unusual value or importance; remarkable; as, *singular* merit. (3) Out of the usual experience; extraordinary; uncommon. **2.** Consisting of only one part; not compound or complex; single. Specif.: (1) *Gram.* Noting one person or thing, or a class considered as a unit; not dual or plural; as, the *singular* number. (2) *Logic.* Embodying a simple apprehension: said of a judgment, proposition, or term. **3.** *Math.* Having mathematical properties not shared by other things of the class. **4**‖. Being alone; unique. **5**†. Separate; individual; single. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* Singular number, or a word in that number. **2.** *Logic.* That which

stands or exists by itself; an individual. [< L. *singularis*, < *singulus*; see SINGLE.] SYN.: see EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; QUEER; RARE.—**sin"gu-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being singular; uncommonness; oddity; eccentricity. **sin'gu-lar-ness‡.** SYN.: see CHARACTERISTIC. **2.** A character or quality by which a person or thing is distinguished from all or many others; a peculiarity. **3.** Something of uncommon or remarkable character.—**sin'gu-lar-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make singular; convert into the singular number; specif., to invent a singular form (for a form ignorantly supposed to be plural).—**sin'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.* In a singular manner. Specif.: (1) In an odd manner; strangely. (2) In a unique or unusual manner; remarkably; to a surprising degree or extent. (3) Individually; separately; in the singular number.

Sin"ha-lese', *a. & n.* Same as SINGHALESE.

Sin'i-cism, 1 sin'i-sizm; 2 sin'i-çism, *n.* Something peculiar to the Chinese, as their manners or customs. [< LL. *Sina*, China.]

sin'is-ter, 1 sin'is-tẽr; 2 sin'is-ter, *a.* **1.** Situated on the left side or hand: opposed to *right* or *right-hand*. **2.** *Her.* Of a shield, left as regards the wearer; hence, right as regards the observer: opposed to *dexter*. **3.** Boding, tending to, or attended with disaster; unlucky; inauspicious: from a superstition that omens seen on the left boded ill., **4.** Morally on the wrong side; malevolent; evil; perverse; as, *sinister* purposes; a *sinister* expression on the face. [< F. *sinistre*, < L. *sinister*, left.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sin'is-trad,** *adv.* Toward the left aspect of the body: opposed to *dextrad*. [+ *ad*, to.]—**sin'is-tral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or turned toward the left side or left hand.—**sin'is-tral-ly,** *adv.*

sin'is-trorse, 1 sin'is-trôrs; 2 sin'is-trôrs, *a.* **1.** Sinistral. **2.** *Bot.* Twined or twining from right to left, as the hop. Compare DEXTRORSE. [< L. *sinister*, left, + *verto* (pp. *versus*), turn.]—**sin"is-tror'sal,** *a.*—**sin"is-tror'sal-ly,** *adv.*

sin'is-trous, 1 sin'is-trus; 2 sin'is-trŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or directed toward the left; sinistral. **2**‖. Sinister; unpropitious; ill-omened. **3†.** Unskilled; malicious. [< L. *sinister*, left.] **-ly,** *adv.*

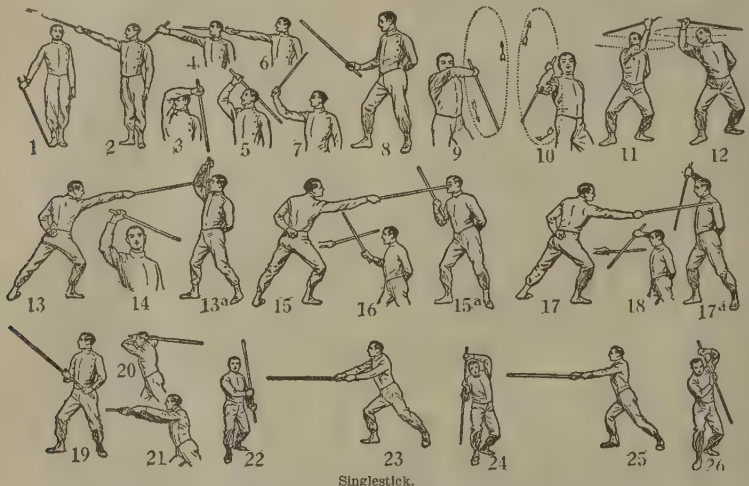
sink, 1 sink; 2 sĭnk, *v.* [SANK or SUNK; SUNK or SUNK'EN; SINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To submerge, as in water. **2.** To excavate downward or lower, as a well; drive down or set by boring; as, to *sink* a post. **3.** To cause to descend, or to seem to descend. **4.** To lower in estimation or reputation; debase; degrade, ruin. **5.** To reduce, as in power, amount, or value; diminish; lower. **6.** To cause to droop or lower; depress; crush. **7.** To lose irrevocably; dissipate; waste. **8.** To keep from or put out of observation; suppress; conceal. **9.** To incise or inscribe, as a die. **10.** *Finance.* To liquidate or reduce by some fixed method, as a national debt. **II.** *i.* **1.** To descend by force of gravity through a lighter medium: opposed to *float* or *swim;* as, the ship *sank*. **2.** To fail or fail slowly or by degrees as from lack of strength or resistance; deteriorate; subside, as into repose or lethargy; come to an end gradually. **3.** To enter or penetrate any softer body; be absorbed; subside; hence, to be impressed or fixed, as in memory. **4.** To descend toward or below the horizon; set. **5.** To abate in volume, height, tone, pitch, intensity, or power; be lowered, as in price or value; decline. **6.** To become shrunken; become concave; recede; as, *sunken* eyes or cheeks. **7.** To descend; go down; incline downward; pass from sight or observation; crouch; cower; droop. **8**‖. To perish, or be destroyed. [< AS. *sincan*, sink.] SYN.: see ABASE; FALL; IMMERSE.—**sink'er,** *n.* One who or that which sinks, or causes to sink; as, a die-*sinker;* specif., a weight for sinking a fishing- or sounding-line.—**to sink without trace** [Recent], to fire on a ship, as with a torpedo, so as to sink the vessel and drown all hands.—**sink'ing,** *n.*—**sink'ing-fund",** *n.* A fund so instituted and invested that its gradual accumulations will wipe out a debt at maturity.

sink, *n.* **1.** A basin connected with a drain, to receive waste water, etc.; a cesspool, or the like; hence, a low resort. **2.** *Geol.* A natural pool, marsh, or basin in which a river terminates by evaporation or percolation. **3.** A natural cavity, especially a drainage-cavity, as a hole worn by water through a rock along a joint or fracture. Such a hole is usually connected with an underground channel. **sink'-hole"‡.**—**limestone sink** [U. S.], a bowl-shaped hole in limestone opening into a stream or cavern underground.

Sin"ki-ang', 1 sin"ki-ăng'; 2 sin"ki-äng', *n.* A province comprising all China between Mongolia and Tibet; 550,340 sq. m.; pop. 1,200,000; capital, Ili.

Sinn Fein, 1 shin fẽn; 2 shin fen. [Ir.] Literally, we ourselves: an Irish society aiming at both independence and the cultural development of the Irish race. It originated about 1905 and in 1916 became active politically, advocating republicanism and causing a revolt in the spring of that year.

Sin'o-log, } 1 sin'o-leg; 2 sin'o-lŏg, *n.* One who studies or is
Sin'o-logue, } versed in Sinology. [< Gr. *Sinai*, Chinese, + *legō*, speak.] **Si-nol'o-ger‡;** **Si-nol'o-gist‡.**—**Si-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The systematic study or investigation of the Chinese language, literature, history, and characteristics.—**Sin"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sinology.



Singlestick.

1 to 18. One-handed. 19 to 26. Two-handed. 1 to 7. Preliminary movements for suppleness. 8. Guard. 9, 10. Vertical moulinets to left and right. 11, 12. Horizontal moulinets. 13. Head-stroke. 13*a*. Guard for same. 14. Front view of guard. 15. Left cheek-stroke. 15*a*. Guard for same. 16. Guard for right cheek-stroke. 17. Left body-stroke. 17*a*. Guard for same. 18. Guard for right body-stroke. 19. Guard. 20, 21. Movements of head-stroke. 22. Guard for left head-stroke. 23, 25. Side strokes, right and left. 24, 26. Guards for side-strokes, right and left.

Si'non, 1 sī'nŏn; 2 sī'nŏn, *n.* *Class. Myth.* The Greek who induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy.

sin-syne', 1 sin-sain'; 2 sin-sȳn', *adv.* [Prov. Brit.] Since; ago.

sin'ter, 1 sin'tər; 2 sin'ter, *n.* Calcareous or siliceous material deposited by springs. [< G. *sinter*, dross of iron.]

sin'u-ate, 1 sin'yu-ĕt; 2 sin'yu-āt. **I.** *vi.* [-AT"ED‡; -AT"ING.] To curve in and out; turn; wind. **II.** *a.* Winding in and out, as a margin; tortuous; sinuous; wavy; having a sinus, or sinuses; as, a *sinuate* leaf. [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sino*, < *sinus*, curve.] **sin'u-at"ed‡.**—**sin'u-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**sin"u-a'tion,** *n.* A winding.

sin'u-ous, 1 sin'yu-us; 2 sĭn'yu-ŭs, *a.* Characterized by bends or folds; winding; specif., in botany, sinuate; hence, figuratively, devious; erring. [< L. *sinuosus*, < *sinus*, bend.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sin"u-os'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Sinuous quality. **2.** A winding; deflection.

si'nus, 1 sai'nus; 2 sī'nŭs, *n.* [SI'NUS or SI'NUS-ES, *pl.*] A recess formed by a bending or folding: an opening or cavity. Especially: (1) A bay or an arm of the sea. (2) *Anat. & Zool.* A cavity, as of a bone; a venous channel or blood-receptacle; a dilated part, as of a vessel. (3) *Surg.* Any narrow opening leading to an abscess, etc. (4) *Bot.* A recess or rounded curve between two projecting lobes or teeth. [L.]

Si'on, *n.* Same as ZION.

Sioux, 1 sū; 2 sụ, *n.* A warlike North-American Indian tribe of fine physique originally inhabiting basins of the Mississippi and Missouri.—**Sioux'an,** *a. & n.*

Sioux Cit'y. A manufacturing city on the Missouri river in W. Iowa; pop. 71,230.

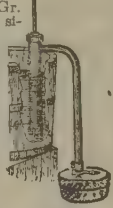
Sioux Falls. A city in S. E. South Dakota; pop. 25,180.

sip, 1 sip; 2 sĭp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SIPPED†; SIP'PING.] To imbibe (a liquid) in small quantities; hence, to absorb slowly; drink in sips; poetically, to take sips from; touch with the lips. **II.** *n.* **1.** A very small draft; a mere taste. **2.** The act of sipping. [< AS. **sŭppan*, < *sŭppan*, sup.]

Si'pan, 1 si'pɑn; 2 si'păn, *n.* A city, the capital of the Marianas Islands.

sipe, 1 saip; 2 sĭp, *vi.* [Prov.] Same as SEEP.

si'phon, } 1 sai'fən; 2 si'fon. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To draw off by or
si'fonF, } pass through a siphon: often with *off* or *over*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bent tube used for drawing liquids over the intervening side of a vessel by making use of atmospheric pressure. **2.** A siphon-bottle. **3.** *Zool.* A siphon-like tube or organ. [F., < Gr. *siphōn*.]—**si'phon-age,** *n.* The action of a siphon.—**si'phon-bot"tle,** *n.* A glass bottle for aerated or carbonated liquid, as soda-water, and discharging it through a tube controlled by a valve opened by pressure on a lever.



Siphon.

This siphon is started in operation by exhausting the air in the cylinder by working its piston, after which the flow continues without pumping.

si'pho-no-phore, 1 sai'fo-no-fōr; 2 si'fo-no-fōr, *n. Zoöph.* A marine organism with free-swimming pelagic colonies arising by budding. [< Gr. *siphōn*, tube, + *pherō*, bear.]—**si'pho-no-stele,** *n. Bot.* A tubular stele.

si'phun-cle, 1 sai'fuŋ-ki; 2 si'fŭŋ-cl, *n.* A little siphon. Specif.: (1) The tube connecting the chambers of cephalopods, as a nautilus. (2) *Entom.* (*a*) A honey-tube of a plant-louse. (*b*) The suctorial organ of a louse, contained within the tubule. [< L. *siphunculus*, dim. of *siphō(n-)*; see SIPHON.]—**si'phun-cled,** *a.* Having a siphuncle. **si-phun'cu-late** or **-lat"ed‡.**

sip'pet, 1 sip'et; 2 sip'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A triangular or finger-shaped piece of toasted or fried bread used to garnish a dish of hash or minced meat; a crouton. **2.** Any eatable, especially bread, cut into small pieces and soaked in some liquid: frequently used in the plural. **3.** Hence, any very small quantity. [< SIP.]

sir, 1 sūr; 2 sir, *n.* **1.** The conventional term of respectful address to men: used absolutely, and not followed by a proper name. **2.** [S-] [Eng.] A title of baronets and knights: used before and only with the Christian name. **3**‖. A title given to persons of rank or to officials; as, *sir* herald; *sir* clerk. **4**‖. An influential or important person. **5**†. Lord; sovereign; master. Compare SIRE. **6**†. A title, as equivalent of the Latin *Dominus*, formerly bestowed upon bachelors of arts, and hence (clergymen having usually taken such degree) upon the clergy individually. [< OF. & F. *sire*, < L. *senior*; see SENIOR.]

sir-dar', 1 sər-dār'; 2 sir-där', *n.* **1.** In India and Oriental countries, a chief or lord: specif., in Egypt, the commander-in-chief of the army. **2.** A sirdar-bearer. [Hind.]—**sir-dar'-bear"er,** *n.* In India, a head servant; a leader of palanquin-bearers; also, a body-servant or valet.—**sir-dar'ship,** *n.*

sire, 1 sair; 2 sīr. **I.** *vt.* [SIRED; SIR'ING.] To beget: now used chiefly of animals. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who begets or creates; an ancestor or progenitor. (1) A father: used also in composition; as, grand*sire*. Its feminine correlative is *dame*. (2) The male parent of a mammal, the female parent being usually termed the *dam*. **2.** A form of address to a superior: now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign. **3.** An elderly man; an aged person; formerly, a master; hence, a gentleman; an esquire; a lord. [OF. & F.; see SIR.]

si'ren, 1 sai'ren; 2 si'rĕn, *n.* **1.** One of two, or in later legend three, fabulous sea-nymphs, half woman and half bird, that lured sailors by song to destruction. **2.** (1) A fascinating, dangerous woman. (2) A sweet singer. **3.** (1) An eel-like amphibian; a mud-eel. (2) A sirenian mammal. **4.** An apparatus having a device with a perforated rotating disk or disks through which sharp puffs of steam or compressed air are permitted to escape in such rapid succession as to produce a continued musical note or a loud whistle: used in acoustical investigations and as a danger or fog-signal. In the latter case called also *fog-horn*. [< L. *siren*. < Gr. *seirēn*, siren.] **si'rene‡; sy'ren‡.—si'ren,** *a.*

Si-re'ni-a, 1 sai-ri'ni-ə; 2 si-rē'ni-a, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of aquatic mammals of fish-like form, with the lower jaw as in ordinary mammals, and mostly molariform teeth for a herbivorous diet: including manatees, dugongs, etc. [< Gr. *seirēn*, siren.] **—si-re'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

si-ri'a-sis, 1 si-rai'ə-sis; 2 si-rī'a-sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Sunstroke. **2.** Exposure to the sun for remedial purposes. [< Gr. *seriaō*, be hot.]

Sir'i-us, 1 sir'i-us; 2 sir'ī-us, *n.* The dog-star.

sir'loin, 1 sūr'lein; 2 sir'lŏin, *n.* A loin of beef, especially the upper portion. [< F. *sur*, over; and see LOIN.]

si-roc'co, 1 si-rek'o; 2 si-rŏc'o, *n.* **1.** A hot southerly wind blowing from the African coast to Italy, Sicily, and Spain, moist in Italy, but dry and dusty in S. Italy, Sicily, and Spain. **2.** *Meteor.* A warm, sultry wind blowing from a warm region toward a center of low barometric pressure. **3.** A southeast wind: the popular Italian name. [< It. *sirocco*, < Ar. *sharq*, east.] [annoyance. [< SIR.]

sir'rah‖, 1 sir'ə; 2 sir'a, *n.* Fellow; sir: used in contempt or

Sir reverence, see under REVERENCE.

sir'up, } 1 sir'əp; 2 sir'ŭp, *n.* A thick sweet liquid, as the
syr'up, } boiled juice of fruits, sugar-cane, etc. [< Ar.It+F *sharāb*, sirup.]—**sir'up-y, syr'up-y,** *a.*

sis, *v.* Same as ZYZ.

sis'al, 1 sis'əl *or* si-sāl'; 2 sis'al *or* si-săl', *n.* The fiber of several plants of Mexico. [Mex.] **sisal grass‡; sisal hemp‡.**

sis'co-wet, 1 sis'ko-wet; 2 sis'co-wĕt, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A deep-water lake-trout (*Christivomer siscowet*) of Lake Superior. **2.** The cisco. **sis'ka-wet‡; sis'ka-witz‡; sis'ki-wit‡.**

Sis'er-a, 1 sis'er-ə; 2 sis'er-a, *n. Bib.* A Canaanite chieftain defeated by the Israelites; murdered by Jael. *Judges* iv, 2; v, 20.

sis'er-a-ry, 1 sis'ər-ə-ri; 2 sis'er-ă-ry, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] An effective proceeding. **2**†. A writ of certiorari: a corruption. **sas"a-ra'ra‡; sas'ser-a-ry‡; sis"er-a'ra‡.—with a siserary** [Prov.], with a vengeance; like a thunderclap.

sis'kin, 1 sis'kin; 2 sis'kin, *n.* A finch (genus *Spinus*) related to the goldfinch, as the European siskin (*S. spinus*), olive-green and yellow barred with black, or the North-American pine-finch (*S. pinus*). [< Dan. *sisken*.]

sis'mo-graph, sis-mom'e-ter. See SEISMOGRAPH, etc.

Sis-mon'di, 1 sis-men'di *or* (*F.*) sis"mēn'di'; 2 sis-mŏn'di *or* (*F.*) sis"mŏn'di', **Jean Charles Léonard S. de** (1773–1842). A Swiss historian and economist.

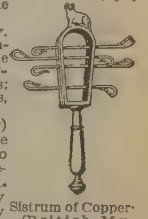
siss, 1 sis; 2 sis, *vt.* To hiss; sizzle. [Imitative.]—**siss,** *n.*

sis'sy, 1 sis'i; 2 sis'y, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -is; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** Little girl: a familiar form of address: an abbreviation of *sister*. **sis‡. 2.** An effeminate man.

sis'ter, 1 sis'tər; 2 sis'ter. **I.** *a.* Bearing a close resemblance or relationship; having a common derivation; allied: applied to things treated as feminine, or, in geography, to features similar and grouped. **II.** *n.* **1.** A female person having the same parents or parent as another or others: applied also to animals. Daughters of the same parents are **full** or **whole sisters,** called in law **sisters german.** Those having only one parent in common are **half-sisters. 2.** Hence, a woman or girl allied to another or others by some association, as a nun; used also figuratively; as, astronomy and astrology are *sisters*. **3.** *Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic Church and other ecclesiastic bodies, a member of a sisterhood. [< AS. *swester*, sister.]—**the Three** or **Fatal Sisters,** the Fates.—**sis'ter-hood,** *n.* **1.** A body of sisters united by some bond of fellowship or sympathy. (1) *R. C. Ch.* A community of women bound by monastic vows. (2) In the Roman Catholic Church and in some other religious bodies, an association of women set apart for works of mercy and faith, sometimes bound by vow or pledge. **2.** The sisterly relationship.—**sis'ter-in-law",** *n.* [SISTERS-IN-LAW, *pl.*] A sister by marriage. (1) A sister of one's husband. (2) A sister of one's wife. (3) A brother's wife. (4) A brother-in-law's wife.—**sis'ter-ly,** *a.*

Sis'tine, } 1 sis'tin *or* -tin; 2 sis'tin *or* -tin, *a.* Belonging or relat-
Sis'tin§, } ing to one of the five popes named Sixtus (Italian *Sisto*), particularly to Sixtus IV. (1471–1484) and Sixtus V. (1585–1590). [< It. *Sistino*, < *Sisto*. L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.]—**Sistine Chapel,** the chapel constructed in the Vatican Palace by Sixtus IV., and afterward magnificently decorated by Michelangelo and others.—**S. choir,** formerly, a select choir of thirty-two cultivated voices attached to the court of the Pope.—**S. Madonna,** the Madonna di San Sisto, the greatest of Raffael's Madonnas, painted about 1518, now in the Dresden Gallery.

sis'trum, 1 sis'trum; 2 sis'trŭm, *n.* [SISTRA or -TRUMS, *pl.*] *Egypt. Antiq.* A musical rattle used in the worship of Isis.



Sistrum of Copper. (British Museum.)

Sis'y-phus, 1 sis'i-fus; 2 sis'y-fŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A crafty, greedy king of Corinth, condemned in Hades to roll uphill a huge stone that always rolled down again.—**Sis"y-phe'an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sisyphus; hence, perpetually recurring; unceasing; as, *Sisyphean* labor.

sit, 1 sit; 2 sĭt, *v.* [SAT or (archaically) SEATE; SAT; SIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have or keep a seat or a good seat upon; as, to *sit* a horse. **2.** To seat; set: generally reflexively; as, *sit* thee down. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rest, as upon a chair, with the body bent at the hips, and the spine nearly vertical; rest upon the haunches; take or occupy a seat. **2.** To rest; perch; roost; brood: said of birds. **3.** To remain in a seated or settled position. Specif.: (1) To remain passive or inactive, or in a position of idleness or rest. (2) To have an abiding-place; be located or situated; as, *sits* the wind in that quarter? (3) To cover (eggs) so as to give warmth for hatching, as a bird; incubate; brood. **4.** To assume an attitude of readiness; take a position for a special purpose; pose, as for a photograph. **5.** To meet in assembly for deliberation or business; hold a session. Hence: (1) To occupy or be entitled to a seat in a deliberative body. (2) To have or exercise judicial authority. **6.** To be becoming; be suited to the person; fit; suit: used literally and figuratively. **7.** To rest or press (upon), as a burden or sorrow; weigh down; be suffered or borne. **8.** *Mil.* To take a stationary position, as before a hostile town. **9**‖. To take or be in some position or direction, as the wind; have an inclination or disposition. **10**‖. To remain; abide. [< AS. *sittan*, sit.]—**to sit out. 1.** To sit quietly till the end of; as, to *sit out* an entertainment. **2.** To sit apart during; as, they *sat out* a dance. **3.** To stay longer than. **4.** To sit in the open air.—**to sit tight** [Colloq.], to wait quietly for the next move.—**sit'ter,** *n.*—**sit'ting.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Being in the position of a sitter; also, used for sitting; as, a *sitting* room. **2.** *Bot.* Sessile. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or position of one who sits; hence, a seat; also, the place of or the right to a seat, as in a church. **2.** A single period of uninterrupted application, as for the painting of a portrait. **3.** A session or term. **4.** An incubation; period of

hatching; also, the number of eggs on which a bird sits at one incubation.

site, 1 suit; 2 sīt, *n.* **1.** Situation; local position. **2.** A plot of ground set apart for some specific use. [F., < L. *situs*, < *situ*, pp. of *sino*, put.] Syn.: see PLACE.

sit'fast", 1 sit'fast"; 2 sit'fȧst", *n. Farriery.* An induration on a horse arising from uneven pressure of a saddle or load and tending to ulceration.

sith‖, *adv., prep., & conj.* Since. **sithe**†; **sith'ence**†.

sit'u-ate, 1 sich'u-[*or* sit'yu-]ēt; 2 sich'u-[*or* sit'yu-]āt. **I.** *vt.* [-AT"ED²; -AT"ING.] **1.** To fix a site for. **2.** To place in a certain position or under certain conditions or circumstances; locate. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a fixed place or a relative position; situated. **2**‖. Residing; dwelling. [< LL. *situs*, place, < L. *situs*, site.]—**sit"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The place in which something is situated; relative local position; locality. **2.** Condition as modified or determined by surroundings; status. **3.** A salaried post of employment, usually subordinate. **4.** A combination of circumstances, complication; specif., in the drama, a conjuncture, climax, or crisis. Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; PLACE; SCENE.

si'tus, 1 soi'tus; 2 sī'tŭs, *n.* [L.] Site; situation; place; specif., a fitting or natural position, as of a part of a plant.

sitz, 1 sits; 2 sits, *n.* As sitting: in the phrase *sitz* bath. [G.]

Si-ut', 1 sī-ūt'; 2 sī-ŭt', *n.* Same as ASSIUT.

Si'va, 1 sī'va; 2 sī'va, *n. Hind. Myth.* The deity as the transformer of forces, forming with Brahma and Vishnu the Hindu trinity. **Shiv'a**‡.—**Si'va-ism,** *n.* The worship of Siva.—**Si'va-ist,** *n.*—**Si"va-is'tic,** *a.*

Si-va'ji, 1 sī-vä'ji; 2 sī-vä'ji, *n.* (1627–1680.) The founder of the Mahratta power in India.

Si-van', 1 sī-vȧn'; 2 sī-vän', *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish month. See under HEBREW. **Si-wan'**‡.

Si-vas', 1 sī'vȧs'; 2 sī-vȧs', *n.* **1.** A Turkish vilayet in N. E. Asia Minor; 23,970 sq. m.; pop. 1,060,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 65,000.

sl'ver, 1 sal'ver; 2 sl'ver, *n.* [Scot.] An open drain; sewer.

sl'wash, 1 sal'wosh; 2 sl'wash, *n.* [N. Am.] An Indian buck: a term used by the whites of the Northwest. [Am. Ind.]

six, 1 siks; 2 sĭks. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than five; twice three: a cardinal number. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of five and one. **2.** The symbols 6 or VI. **3.** *Games.* (1) A playing-card with six spots. (2) The face of a die on which the six is recorded; hence, a die as thrown with the six uppermost. **4.** A set of six persons; as, they were grouped in fives and *sixes*. [< AS. *six*, *six*, six.]—**six'fold",** *a.* & *adv.*—**six'pence,** *n.* A British silver coin of the value of six English pennies, or about 12 cents; the half of a shilling.—**six'pen"ny,** *a.*—**six'teen".** **I.** *a.* Consisting of six more than ten. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and six. **2.** The symbols 16 or XVI.—**six"-teen'mo,** *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet having 16 leaves to the sheet, the pages being usually 4½×6⅔ inches; hence, loosely, a book having that size of page. **2.** A sheet that when folded makes 16 leaves. Often written *16mo.*—**six"teenth'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Sixth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *sixteen.* **2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of sixteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by sixteen.—**sixteenth note,** a note of one-sixteenth the value of a whole note; semi-quaver.—**six"teenth'ly,** *adv.*—**sixth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifth. **2.** Being one of six equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of six equal parts. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the sixth note above or below it on the diatonic scale. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered with reference to that other; specif., the sixth above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the resulting consonance.—**chord of the sixth,** a chord consisting of a tone with its minor third and its sixth. **sixth chord**‡.—**sixth'ly,** *adv.*—**six'ty.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten more than fifty. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and fifty; also, the symbols representing it, as 60 or LX.—**six'ti-eth,** *n.* **I.** *a.* Tenth in order after the fiftieth: the ordinal of *sixty.* **2.** Being one of sixty equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of sixty equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by sixty.

sixte, 1 sikst; 2 sikst, *n. Fencing.* A parry in which the hand is opposite the right breast and the sword is carried to the right. See illus. under FENCING. [F., < L. *sextus*, sixth.]

Six'tine, *a.* Same as SISTINE.

Six'tus, 1 siks'tus; 2 sĭks'tŭs, *n.* One of five popes, especially **Sixtus IV.** (1414–1482; pope 1471), Francesco della Rovere, who built the Sistine Chapel, and **S. V.** (1521–1590; pope 1585), Felice Peretti, who supported the Spanish Armada.

siz'a-bl(e)', 1 soiz'a-bl; 2 sīz'a-bl, *a.* Of comparatively large or convenient size. **size'a-ble**‡.—**siz'a-bl(e-ness**², *n.*—**siz'a-bly,** *adv.*

siz'ar, 1 soiz'ar; 2 sīz'ar, *n.* At Cambridge University, England, and Trinity College, Dublin, a student allowed free commons, etc.; formerly required to perform menial services. **sis'ar**‡; **siz'er**‡. [< SIZE¹, *n.*, 4.]—**siz'ar-ship,** *n.*

size¹, 1 soiz; 2 sīz. **I.** *vt.* [SIZED; SIZ'ING.] **1.** To gage the size of. **2.** To distribute or classify according to size. **3.** To assize; rate; appraise. **4.** *Mech.* To cut or otherwise shape (an article) to the required size. **II.** *n.* **1.** Measurement or extent of a thing as compared with some standard; comparative magnitude or bulk: when unqualified, implying relative largeness: used also figuratively, as of mental caliber. **2.** One in a series of graded measures or the magnitude between two such limits, as of hats, shoes, etc. **3.** A standard of measurement; specified quantity. **4.** A standard of measurement; at Cambridge University, an allotted quantity of provisions; rations. **5.** [Rare.] Relative social position; status; class. **6.** [Slang.] Measure or amount. [< F. *assise*, see ASSIZE.] Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.—**sized,** *a.* **1.** Having graded dimensions or a definite size: chiefly in composition; as, large-*sized*. **2.** Arranged according to size.

size². **I.** *vt.* [SIZED; SIZ'ING.] **1.** To treat with size or any size-like substance. **2.** To make plastic, as clay. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solution of gelatinous material, as preparations of flour or glue, used to glaze a surface, as of paper. **2.** A viscous preparation used as in fixing gilding. **siz'ing**‡. [< Old It. *sisa*, glue.]—**siz'y,** *a.* Glutinous.

sizz, 1 siz; 2 sĭz, *vi.* [Imit.] To make a hissing sound.

siz'zle, 1 siz'l; 2 sĭz'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SIZ'ZLED; SIZ'ZLING.] [Prov.] To burn or scorch with or as with a hissing sound; emit a hissing sound under the action of heat. **II.** *n.* [Colloq. or Prov.] **1.** A hissing sound as from frying or effervescence. **2.** Excessively high temperature. [Freq. of SIZZ.]

S. J., *abbr.* Society of Jesus.—**S. J. C.,** *abbr.* Supreme Judicial Court.

skaf'hold†, *n.* Same as SCAFFOLD.

Ska'gen, 1 skä'gen; 2 skä'gĕn. **Cape.** The northernmost point of Jutland, Denmark. **The Skaw**‡.

Skag'er-rack", 1 skag'er-rak"; 2 skăg'er-răk", *n.* An arm of the North Sea between Denmark and Norway; 150 m. long.

skall, 1 skēl; 2 skāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To scatter; spill. **II.** *i.* To separate; disperse, as the members of an assembly. **skale**‡.

skalth, 1 skēth; 2 skăth, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Scathe; damage.

skald, *n.* Same as SCALD².

Skap'tar Jö-kull', 1 skäp'tar yū-kul'; 2 skäp'tär yû-kul'. A cluster of volcanic mountain peaks in S. E. Iceland.

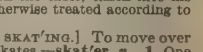
skart, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SCART¹, *v.*, and SCART², *n.*

skat, 1 skăt; 2 skät, *n.* **1.** A game played with 32 cards in which the highest bidder secures the privilege of playing. **2.** In this game, two cards dealt face down on the table, taken into his hand by the successful bidder or otherwise treated according to rule. [G., < *schatz*, treasury.]

skate, 1 skēt; 2 skāt, *vi.* [SKAT'ED²; SKAT'ING.] To move over ice or other smooth surface, as on skates.—**skat'er,** *n.* **1.** One who skates. **2.** One of various bugs with long legs that run over the surface of the water, as if skating.

skate¹, *n.* A flat-bodied ray (genus *Raia*) having a pointed snout. [< Ice. *skata*, skate.]

skate², *n.* **1.** A contrivance for the foot, consisting usually of a keel-like runner attached to a plate or frame, with suitable clamps or straps for fastening it to the sole of a boot or shoe, enabling the wearer to glide rapidly over the ice. **2.** A somewhat similar contrivance with rollers instead of a runner, for use on a floor or other prepared smooth surface. [< D. *schaats*, skates.]


Skate.

skat'ole, 1 skat'ōl; 2 skăt'ōl, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound (C_9H_9N) contained in the feces and urine, and formed in the alimentary canal by the decomposition of proteids. [< Gr. *skōr* (*skat-*), dung, + -OL.] **skat'ol**‡.

skat"o-log'ic, ska-tol'o-gy. Same as SCATOLOGIC, etc.

skean, 1 skīn; 2 skēn, *n.* An early Irish double-edged dagger or short sword. [< Ir. *sgian*, knife.] **skeen**‡.—**skean'-dhu",** *n.* A Scottish Highlander's knife, worn in the stocking when in the costume of his clan.

Skeat, 1 skit; 2 skēt, **Walter William** (1835–1912). An English churchman, etymologist, lexicographer, and philologist; *Etymol. Dictionary.*

ske-dad'dle, 1 ski-dad'l; 2 ske-dăd'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Brit.] To scatter; spill. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To flee in haste; run away; scamper: of American origin.—**ske-dad'dle,** *n.*

skee, *c. & n.* Same as SKI. [**skell'y**‡.

skeel'y, 1 skil'i; 2 skēl'y, *a.* [Scot.] Skilful. Compare SKILLY.

skeg, 1 skeg; 2 skĕg, *n.* The after part of a vessel's keel, or a projection on or continuation of it, as for supporting the lower end of the rudder of a screw steamer. [< Ice. *skegg*, beak of a ship.]

skeigh, 1 skeh; 2 skēh, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Shy; skittish; mettlesome: said of a horse. **2.** Coy; disdainful; proud: said especially of women. **skeich**‡.—**skeigh,** *adv.* Proudly.

skein, 1 skān; 2 skĕn, *n.* **1.** A fixed quantity of yarn, thread, silk, wool, etc., wound to a certain length and then doubled and knotted. **2.** A shaved osier. **3.** A company or flock, as of wild fowl that fly in line. **4.** A tapering metal sleeve which surrounds a wooden axle-spindle and protects it. [< Ir. *sgainne*, < *sgain*, rend.]

skel'dock, 1 skel'dak; 2 skĕl'dŏk, *n.* [Scot.] Wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*). **skel'dick**‡; **skel'loch**‡.

skel'e-ton, 1 skel'i-tan; 2 skĕl'e-tŏn. **I.** *a.* Consisting merely of a framework or outline; resembling a skeleton in use or appearance; attenuated. **II.** *n.* **1.** The framework of an animal body, composed of bone and cartilage. The skeletal structure either surrounds and shields the vital organs or is embedded within the body, as in man. In man it is composed of 200 distinct bones, exclusive of the 32 teeth. **2.** Any open framework constituting the main supporting parts of a structure; as, the *skeleton* of the house. **3.** A mere sketch or outline of anything, especially of some literary production; as, the *skeleton* of an address. **4.** A person or animal very thin by nature or loss of flesh; also, a band or troop whose numbers have been greatly thinned out. [< Gr. *skeleton*, dried body.] Syn.: see SKETCH.—**skeleton building-construction,** a construction in which the main support is an internal framework of steel, erected before the outer walls are put up, the weight of which is carried, story by story, by external members and projections of the frame.—**s. key,** a slender false key designed to avoid the wards of a lock, for use as a master key.—**skel'e-tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a skeleton.—**skel'e-ton-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To reduce to a skeleton or framework by removing soft tissues or parts; make

a skeleton of. **2.** To reduce greatly in size or numbers. **3.** To draft in outline.

skel'loch, ı skel'ɔH; 2 skĕl'oH. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To scream. **II.** *n.* **1.** A scream. **2.** A blow provocative of a scream. [**skel'loch**‡.

skel'lock, *n.* [North. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** Skeldock. **2.** Wild radish.

skel'lum, ı skel'ʊm; 2 skĕl'ŭm, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A scamp.

skel'ly, ı skel'ı; 2 skĕl'y. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vi.* To squint. **II.** *a.* Squinting. **III.** *n.* A squint.

skelp, ı skelp; 2 kĕlp. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vi. & vt.* **1.** To kick severely. **2.** To slap with the hand; spank. **3.** To move or cause to move rapidly. **II.** *n.* A glancing blow with the openhand; slap.

skelp'ing, ı skelp'ın; 2 skĕlp'ing, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Full enough to burst; very big. **2.** Noisy; also, vigorous.—**skelpie limmer,** a scolding woman.

Skel'ton, ı skel'tən; 2 skĕl'ton, **John** (1460–1529). An English satirical poet; laureate; *Why come ye not to Courte?*

skep, ı skep; 2 skĕp, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A beehive, especially one made of straw. **2.** A receptacle of wickerwork or wood, especially for grain; a basket.

skep'tic, ⌋ ı skep'tık; 2 skĕp'tic, *n.* **1.** One who questions
scep'tic, ⌋ the fundamental doctrines of religion, especially of the Christian religion. **2.** One who refuses concurrence in generally accepted conclusions in science, philosophy, etc. **3.** An adherent of some philosophical school of skepticism; especially [S-], the school of this title in ancient Greece. **4.** One who doubts any particular statement. [< Gr. *skeptikos,* reflective, < *skeptomai,* consider.]

Syn.: agnostic, atheist, deist, disbeliever, freethinker, infidel, unbeliever. The *skeptic* doubts divine revelation; the *disbeliever* and the *unbeliever* reject it, the *disbeliever* with more of intellectual dissent, the *unbeliever* (in the common acceptation) with indifference or with opposition of heart as well as of intellect. *Infidel* is an opprobrious term that once might almost have been said to be geographical in its range. The crusaders called all Mohammedans *infidels,* and were so called by them in return; the word is commonly applied to any decided opponent of an accepted religion. The *atheist* denies that there is a God; the *deist* admits the existence of God, but denies that the Christian Scriptures are a revelation from him; the *agnostic* denies either that we do know or that we can know whether there is a God.—Ant.: believer, Christian.—**skep'ti-cal, scep'ti-cal,** *a.* **skep'tic; scep'tic**‡; **skep'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

skep'ti-cism, ⌋ ı skep'tı-sizm; 2 skĕp'ti-çism, *n.* **1.** A
scep'ti-cism, ⌋ doubting or incredulous state of mind, and its resulting belief having for its object the statements and doctrines of the Christian religion. **2.** The tenets of some particular school of skeptics; especially, the method of suspending judgment on all philosophical questions, and the doctrine that truth is unattainable by the human mind. Syn.: see DOUBT.—**skep'ti-cize,** *vt.* To play the skeptic; assume a doubting attitude. **scep'ti-cize**‡.

sker'ry, ı sker'ı; 2 skĕr'y, *n.* [SKER'RIES, ı -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Scot.] An insulated rock or reef. [< Ice. *sker,* reef.]

sketch[1], ⌋ ı skech; 2 skĕch. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make a sketch
skech[F], ⌋ of; outline; make a sketch or sketches. **II.** *n.* **1.** An incomplete but suggestive delineation or presentation of anything, whether graphic or literary; outline. **2.** An artist's preliminary study, graphic or plastic, of a work of art intended for elaboration. **3.** A literary or dramatic composition, short and of slight construction. **4.** *Theat.* A short scene; playlet. [< L.[ltd] *schedium,* < *schedius,* made suddenly.]

Syn.: brief, delineation, draft, drawing, outline, picture, plan, skeleton. An *outline* gives only the bounding or determining lines of a figure or a scene; a *sketch* may give not only lines, but shading and color, but is hasty and incomplete. The lines of a *sketch* are seldom so full and continuous as those of an *outline. Draft* and *plan* apply especially to mechanical drawing, of which *outline, sketch,* and *drawing* are also used; a *plan* is strictly a view from above, as of a building or machine, giving the lines of a horizontal section, originally at the level of the ground, now in a wider sense at any height; as, a *plan* of the cellar; a *plan* of the attic. A *design* is such a preliminary *sketch* as indicates the object to be accomplished or the result to be attained, and is understood to be original. One may make a *drawing* of any well-known mechanism, or a *drawing* from another man's *design;* but if he says "the *design* is mine," he claims it as his own invention or composition. In written composition an *outline* gives simply the main divisions, and is often called a *skeleton;* a somewhat fuller suggestion of illustration, treatment, and style is given in a *sketch.* A lawyer's *brief* is a succinct statement of the main facts in a case, and of the main heads of his argument on points of law, with references to authorities. See PICTURE; DESIGN.

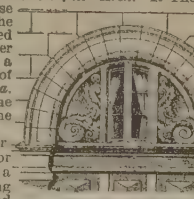
—**sketch'book",** *n.* A blank book used for sketching; hence, a printed volume of literary sketches.—**sketch'y,** *a.* Like a sketch; rough; unfinished.—**sketch'i-ly,** *adv.*—**sketch'i-ness,** *n.*

sketch[2], *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SKATE.

sketch'er[1], ı skech'ər; 2 skĕch'er, *n.* One who sketches.

sketch'er[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A skater. **2.** A skate.

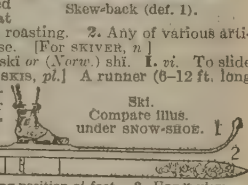
skew, ı skiū; 2 skū. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To put askew; give an oblique position to. **2.** To shape or form in an oblique manner; distort. **3.** To move obliquely; sidle. **4.** To look obliquely or askance; squint. **5.** To throw obliquely. **II.** *a.* **1.** Placed or turned obliquely; twisted to one side; askew; hence, perverted in use or meaning. **2.** *Math.* (1) Having some elements on opposite sides reversed. (2) Distorted. **3.** Lacking symmetry. **III.** *n.* **1.** An oblique movement or position; a distortion; perversion. **2.** A sidelong glance; squint. **3.** *Arch.* A slanting coping, as at the corner of a gable. **IV.** *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Obliquely; askew. **skew'ly**‡. [< D. *schuwen,* < *schuw,* shy.]—**skew or skewed arch,** an arch whose axis is in a vertical plane making other than right angles with its abutments.—**skew'-back",** *n. Arch.* **1.** The beveled stone, iron plate, or course of masonry that supports the spring or foot of a segmented arch. **2.** A cap or other casting, on the end of a truss, to receive the pull of a tie-rod.—**skew'-bald",** *a.* Piebald, especially when the spots are white and some color other than black.



Skew-back (def. 1).

skew'er, ı skiū'ər; 2 skū'er **I.** *vt.* To run through or fasten with or as with a skewer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long pin, as of wood, used chiefly for fastening meat to keep it in shape while roasting. **2.** Any of various articles of similar shape or use. [For SKIVER, *n.*]

ski, ı skī *or* (*Norw.*) shī; 2 skī *or* (*Norw.*) shī. **I.** *vi.* To slide on skis. **II.** *n.* [SKI or SKIS, *pl.*] A runner (6–12 ft. long by 4½–6 in. wide) attached to the foot after the manner of a snowshoe, used in sliding over snow or ice. [Dan.] **ski'dor**‡.—**ski'-run"ner,** *n.* One who travels on skis.



Ski. Compare illus. under SNOW-SHOE.

1. Side view showing position of foot. 2. Upper view.

ski'a-graph, ı skaı'ə-grəf; 2 skī'a-ġrȧf. **I.** *vt.* To take a skiagraph of. **II.** *n.* A permanent shadow-picture produced by Roentgen rays passing through the object and falling upon a sensitive photographic film. Compare FLUOROSCOPE; ROENTGEN RAYS. [< Gr. *skia,* shadow, + *graphō,* write.] **ra'di-o-graph"**‡; **sci'a-graph**‡; **shad'ow-graph"**‡; **ski'[or sci']a-gram**‡; **sko'to-graph"**‡.—**ski-ag'ra-pher,** *n.*—**ski-ag'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The art of finding the time of day or night by observing shadows, as of the sun or moon. **2.** *Art.* The art of correct shading. **3.** Photography by means of the X-rays. **ski-og'ra-phy**‡.

ski'a-scope, ı skaı'ə-skōp; 2 skī'a-scōp, *n.* See FLUOROSCOPE.

skid, ı skid; 2 skid. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SKID'DED[d]; SKID'DING.] **1.** To furnish with skids; put, drag, or haul on skids; brake or hold back with a skid. **2.** To slide instead of revolving, as a locked wheel. **3.** To slip sidewise through inability to grip the road: said of wheels and, by extension, of vehicles. **4.** Hence, of an air-plane, to slide sideways in flight, as from insufficient banking in a turn. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a pair of timbers to support a heavy tilting or rolling object, as a cask, boat, or cannon; also, a log used as a track in sliding heavy articles about, or forming an inclined plane to ease their descent. **2.** *Naut.* A fender over a vessel's side. **3.** A shoe or drag on a wagon-wheel. **4.** *Aero.* (1) A runner in an aeroplane's alighting-gear. (2) The act of skidding; see SKID, *v.,* 4. **5.** The act of skidding; a side-slip. [< Ice. *skidh,* small stick of wood.]

skiegh, ı skeh; 2 skĕh, *a.* [Scot.] Same as SKEIGH. **skieth**‡.

skif[F], ı skif; 2 skif, *n.* A light rowboat; formerly, a small sailing vessel. [< OF. *esquif,* < MHG. *skif,* ship.]—**St. Lawrence skiff,** a small boat, carrying centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be rowed with ease, steered by the shifting of the occupant's weight.

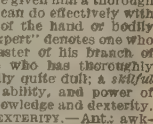
skil'ful, ı skil'ful; 2 skil'ful, *a.* **1.** Having skill; clever; dexterous; able. **2.** Showing or requiring skill. **skill'ful**‡.

Syn.: adept, adroit, apt, deft, dexterous, expert, handy, happy, proficient, skilled, trained. One is *adept* in that for which he has a natural gift, improved by practise; he is *expert* in that of which training, experience, and study have given him a thorough mastery; he is *dexterous* in that which he can do effectively with or without training, especially in work of the hand or bodily activities. In the case of the noun, "an expert" denotes one who is *experienced* in the fullest sense, a master of his branch of knowledge. A *skilled* workman is one who has thoroughly learned his trade, but he may be naturally quite dull; a *skilful* workman has some natural brightness, ability, and power of adaptation, in addition to his acquired knowledge and dexterity. See CLEVER; GOOD; HAPPY. Compare DEXTERITY.—Ant.: awkward, bulky, clumsy, helpless, inexpert, maladroit, unhandy, unskilled, untaught, untrained.—Prep.: *at* or *in.*

—**skil'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**skil'ful-ness,** *n.*

skill‖, ı skil; 2 skil, *vi.* **1.** To have comprehension or discernment: with *of* or *on.* **2.** To signify; matter: impersonal and usually with a negative. [< Ice. *skilja,* separate.]

skil[F], ı skil; 2 skil, *n.* The familiar knowledge of any science, art, or handicraft, with practical efficiency. [< Ice. *skil,* knowledge.] Syn.: see ABILITY; DEXTERITY; INGENUITY; WISDOM.—**skil'less,** *a.* **skill'-less**‡.



Skillet.

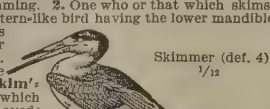
skilled, ⌋ ı skild; 2 skĭld, *a.* Possessing
skild[F], ⌋ or requiring skill; expert; proficient.

Syn.: see SKILFUL.

skil'let, ı skil'et; 2 skil'ĕt, *n.* A small kettle, stew-pan, or frying-pan. [< L.[ow] *scutella,* < *scutra,* dish.]

skill'y, ı skil'ı, 2 skil'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Skilful.

skim, 1 skim; 2 skĭm, *v.* [SKIMMED, SKIMD[8]; SKIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove floating matter from the surface of, as with a spoon or ladle; as, to *skim* milk. **2.** To remove from the surface of a liquid, as with a spoon; as, to *skim* cream. **3.** To move lightly close to, past, or over the surface of; hence, to read or glance over rapidly and superficially. **4.** To cause to pass swiftly and lightly over a surface with or without touching; as, to *skim* a stone. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move lightly and swiftly over a surface or along a line; move with an even, level motion. **2.** To run over anything with the eye or in the mind, hastily and superficially. **3.** To put on a finishing coat of plaster. **4.** [Rare.] To become covered with a thin film, as of ice. [For SCUM, *v.*]—**skim,** *n.* The act of skimming or that which is skimmed off; scum.—**skim'mer,** *n.* **1.** A flat ladle or other utensil for skimming. **2.** One who or that which skims. **3.** A hydroplane. **4.** A tern-like bird having the lower mandible compressed, that skims up small fishes from near the surface of the water. *Rhyncops nigra* is the **black skimmer.** —**skim's milk",** *n.* Milk from which the cream has been removed: often used as a type of inferiority.—**skim'ming,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which skims. **2.** That which is skimmed off: usually in the plural.


Skimmer (def. 4). 1/12

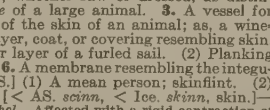
skim'ble-scam"ble, 1 skim'bl-skam"bl; 2 skĭm'bl-skăm"bl. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Incoherent; rambling. **II.** *n.* Meaningless talk. **III.** *adv.* Confusedly. **skim'ble-skam"ble‡.**

skimp, 1 skimp; 2 skĭmp, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To supply stingily; dole out; stint; also, to perform carelessly or inadequately, as work. [For SCAMP, *v.*]—**skimp,** *a.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Scant.—**skimp'ing, skimp'y,** *a.* **1.** Carelessly done. **2.** Scanty. **3.** Niggardly.—**skimp'i-ly,** *adv.*—**skimp'ing-ly,** *adv.*

skin, 1 skin; 2 skĭn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SKINNED, SKIND[8]; SKIN'NING.] **1.** To strip the skin from; flay. **2.** To cover or become covered with or as with skin. **3.** [Slang.] To deprive by trickery of property or rights; swindle; cheat. **II.** *n.* **1.** The membranous external investment of an animal; the integument. **2.** Specifically, the pelt of a small animal, removed from its body, whether raw or dressed, as distinguished from the *hide* of a large animal. **3.** A vessel for holding liquids made of the skin of an animal; as, a wine-*skin.* **4.** An outside layer, coat, or covering resembling skin. **5.** *Naut.* (1) The outer layer of a furled sail. (2) Planking or plating of a vessel. **6.** A membrane resembling the integument. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) A mean person; skinflint. (2) A sharper; blackleg. [< AS. *scinn,* < Icc. *skinn,* skin.]—**skin'-bound",** *a. Pathol.* Affected with a rigid contraction of the skin and hardening of the connective tissue.—**skin'-deep",** *a. & adv.* Superficial; superficially.—**skin'flint",** *n.* A miser.—**skin'less,** *a.* Destitute of skin.—**skin'ner,** *n.* **1.** One who skins. (1) A flayer of animals. (2) A cheat; swindler. **2†.** A dealer in skins.—**skin'ny,** *a.* [SKIN'NI-ER; SKIN'NI-EST.] **1.** Consisting of or like skin. **2.** Wanting flesh; lean. Syn.: see MEAGER.—**skin'ni-ly,** *adv.*—**skin'ni-ness,** *n.*

skink, 1 skiŋk; 2 skĭŋk, *v.* [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To draw or pour out; fill with liquor. **II.** *t.* To serve liquor.—**skink'er,** *n.* A bartender; also, an innkeeper.

skink[1], 1 skiŋk; 2 skĭŋk, *n.* A variety of lizard with short limbs and a conical tail, especially the burrowing *Scincus officinalis* of the sandy plains of N. Africa and Syria. [<Gr.[L] *skinkos,* a kind of lizard.]


Skink. 1/3

skink[2], *n.* [Scot.] A shin-bone of beef; soup made from it.

skink[3], *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A skinker. **2.** Any drink.

skin'kle[1], 1 skiŋ'kl; 2 skĭŋ'kl. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To glitter; sparkle. **II.** *n.* Luster; glitter. **skin'klin‡.**

skin'kle[2]. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To sprinkle. **II.** *n.* A sprinkling; a very small quantity. **skin'klin‡.**

skip, 1 skip; 2 skĭp, *v.* [SKIPPED[5]; SKIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass over or by without notice; omit. **2.** To jump lightly over, as a rope. **3.** To cause to leap successively or bound, as a stone on water. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move with hopping steps; leap lightly; frisk; caper. **2.** To pass by parts or passages without notice. **3.** To bound or hasten toward or from anything; hence [Slang], to leave hurriedly. [Prob. < Ir. *sgiob,* snatch.] Syn.: see LEAP.

skip, *n.* **1.** A light bound or spring; especially, a hop alternating between steps in walking. **2.** A passing over without notice.

skip'jack", 1 skip'jak"; 2 skĭp'jăk", *n.* One of various fishes that skip along the surface of the water, as the skipper.

skip'per[1], 1 skip'ər; 2 skĭp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which skips. **2.** A fish having a long slim beak. **sau'ry‡.** **3.** A butterfly of the family *Hesperiidæ:* so named from its flight. **4.** A cheese-maggot.

skip'per[2], *n.* The master of a small trading-vessel; hence, one in charge of any craft. [< D. *schipper,* sailor.]

skirl, 1 skûrl; 2 skĭrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To shriek shrilly. **II.** *t.* To cause the emission of a shrieking tone; hence, to play the bagpipe.

skirl. **I.** *a.* Shrill. **II.** *n.* A shrill cry; squall of wind with rain or snow. **skirl'ing‡.—skirl in the pan,** the frizzling sound made by frying butter, etc.; food or drink so prepared.

skir'mish, 1 skûr'mĭsh; 2 skĭr'mish. **I**[t.] *vi.* To fight in a preliminary or desultory way: used also figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** A light engagement, as between small parties; desultory fighting between two armies on a skirmish-line. **2.** Figuratively, any light movement or operation evasive of the main contention or business. [< F. *escarmouche,* fight.] Syn.: see BATTLE.—**skir'mish-er,** *n.* [move rapidly.

skirr, 1 skûr; 2 skĭr, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To scour. **2.** To skim over. **3.** To

skir'ret, 1 skir'et; 2 skĭr'ĕt, *n.* An Old World herb (*Sium sisarum*) formerly much cultivated in Europe for its white tubers, which are cooked and served like salsify. [Cor. of *sugarwort.*]

skirt[1], 1 skûrt; 2 skĭrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie or move along the edge of; border. **2.** To cover or furnish with or as with a skirt. **II.** *i.* To be on or move along an edge or border.—**skirt'er,** *n.*

skirt, *n.* **1.** That part of a coat, dress, or other garment that hangs from or below the waist; also, a petticoat. **2.** A loose hanging part of various things, as of a saddle. **3.** That which lies on or along the outer edge; margin; border, as of a roof. **4.** The diaphragm or midriff; the under side of the forequarter, in butchering. **skirt'ing‡.** **5.** [Slang, U. S.] A girl or woman. [< Icc. *skyrta,* shirt.] Syn.: see MARGIN.

skit, 1 skit; 2 skĭt, *n.* **1.** A short literary article, usually satirical. **2.** A bantering jest. [< Icc. *skūti,* < root of SHOOT.]

skite, 1 skait; 2 skīt, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To squirt. **II.** *t.* To glide away quickly; slip; slide; scoot. **skyte‡.**

skite, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A quick, sharp slap. **2.** A quick, heavy shower; dash, as of rain. **3.** A trick. **4.** A squirt. **skyte‡.**

skit'ter, 1 skit'ər; 2 skĭt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To glide or skim along, touching ground or water at intervals. **2.** To fish by the method known as skittering. **II.** *t.* To cause to skitter. [< SKIT, *n.*]—**skit'ter-ing,** *n.* A style of fishing with a hook twitched along the surface of the water.

skit'tish, 1 skit'ish; 2 skĭt'ish, *a.* **1.** Easily frightened, as a horse; hence, shy; timid. **2.** Capricious; uncertain; unreliable. **3.** Tricky; deceitful. [< Sw. *skutta,* leap.] Syn.: see RESTIVE.—**skit'tish-ly,** *adv.*—**skit'tish-ness,** *n.*

skit'tle, 1 skit'l; 2 skĭt'l, *n.* **1.** *pl.* A game of ninepins, in which a flattened ball or thick rounded disk is thrown to knock down the pins. **2.** One of the pins used in the game. **skit'tle-pin"‡.** [For SHUTTLE.]

skive, 1 skaiv; 2 skīv, *vt.* [SKIVED; SKIV'ING.] To shave or pare the surface of, as of leather; also, to grind off, as the surface of a gem. [< Icc. *skîfa,* a slice.]—**skiv'er,** *n.* **1.** Leather split with a knife: used for bookbinding. **2.** One who skives; also, a knife or machine used in skiving.

skive, *n.* A gem-cutters' diamond-wheel.

skiv'le, 1 skiv'l; 2 skĭv'l, *a.* [Scot.] Out of one's mind.

sklent, 1 sklent; 2 sklĕnt, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To move in a slanting manner; glance hostilely; squint. **sklint‡.**

skoal, 1 skōl; 2 skōl, *interj.* Hail: a toast or salutation in Norse use, especially in poetry. [< Icc. *skûl,* bowl.]—**skoal,** *n.* The act of saluting or toasting with the word "skoal!"

Sko'be-lef, 1 skō'bi-lef; 2 skō'be-lĕf, *n.* **1. Michael Dimitrievich** (1843–1882), a Russian general: fought at Plevna and in Turkestan. **2. Matyey T.** (1884–), Russian Minister of Labor (1917–). **Sko'be-leff‡.**

Sko'da, 1 skō'da; 2 skō'dȧ, *n.* **1.** A giant howitzer: so called from its maker, Emil von *Skoda,* Austrian gun-founder. **2. Josef** (1805–1881), an Austrian physician.

Skop'lje, 1 skōp'lye; 2 skōp'lyĕ, *n.* Serbian name for USKUP.

skouth, 1 skūth; 2 scuth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SCOUTH.

Skr., Skt., *abbr.* Sanskrit.

skreigh, 1 skrīh; 2 skrēH, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Shriek; screech.—**skreigh o' day,** daybreak.

skrimp, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SCRIMP.

sku'a, 1 skiū'ə; 2 skū'a, *n.* A gull-like bird; a jaeger, esp. of the genus *Megalestris.* See JAEGER. [Norw.] **skua gull‡; sku'it.**

skul-dud'der-y, 1 skul-dud'er-i; 2 skŭl-dŭd'er-y. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Obscene; unchaste. **II.** *n.* Grossness; obscenity.

skulk[1], 1 skulk; 2 skŭlk, *vi.* To move about a place furtively or slyly; lie close or keep hidden; lurk. [< Dan. *skulke,* skulk.] **sculk‡.—skulk'er,** *n.* A sneak; shirker. **skulk‡.**

skull[1], 1 skul; 2 skŭl, *n.* **1.** The framework of the head of a **skul[2],** ∫ vertebrate animal; the cranium. **2.** Figuratively, the head considered as the seat of the brain. [< Icc. *skâl.*] **scull‡.**

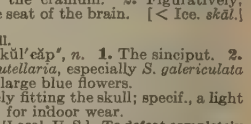
scull[2], *n.* A sculling-oar; scull.

skull'cap", 1 skul'kap"; 2 skŭl'căp", *n.* **1.** The sinciput. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Scutellaria,* especially *S. galericulata* of wet shady places, with large blue flowers.

skull'-cap", *n.* A cap closely fitting the skull; specif., a light cap without brim or peak, for indoor wear.

skunk[1], 1 skuŋk; 2 skŭŋk, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To defeat completely so as to prevent from scoring: said of a person or side in any contest: a vulgar term.

skunk, *n.* An American nocturnal, burrowing carnivore, usually black with white stripe extending from the nape of the neck to the tail, which is large and bushy, and large anal glands that secrete a liquid of very offensive odor, which can be ejected at will. The **common skunk** (*Mephitis mephitica*) is about the size of a cat, and there are striped and spotted varieties. [< Am. Ind. *seganka.*]—

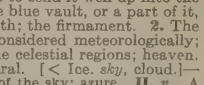

Common Skunk. 1/14

skunk's-cab"bage, *n.* **1.** A stemless perennial herb (*Spathyema fœtidus*) of the United States: so called from its strong odor. **skunk's'-cab"bage‡; skunk'-weed"‡; swamp'-cab"bage‡.** **2.** A somewhat similar plant (*Lysichiton kamstschatcensis*) of western North America.

skup'shtl-na, 1 skup'shtl-nə; 2 skup'shtl-nä, *n.* [Serb.] **1.** The Serbian parliament. **2.** The Montenegrin national assembly.

Sku'ta-ri, 1 skū'tə-rī; 2 sky'tä-rī, *n.* **1.** A city in Albania; pop. 32,000; capitulated to Montenegro, 1913. **2.** A town in Asiatic Turkey; suburb of Constantinople; pop. 82,000. **Scu'ta-ri.**

sky, 1 skai; 2 sky. **I.** *vt.* **1.** [Art Slang.] To hang or put in a high place: said especially of pictures hung near the ceiling at an exhibition, and so placed unfavorably for observation. **2.** In games, to hit (a ball) so as to send it well up into the air. **II.** *n.* [SKIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The blue vault, or a part of it, that seems to bend over the earth; the firmament. **2.** The upper atmosphere, especially considered meteorologically; the region of the clouds. **3.** The celestial regions; heaven. **4.** A climate: usually in the plural. [< Ice. *sky,* cloud.]—**sky'-blue".** **I.** *a.* Of the color of the sky: azure. **II.** *n.* A blue like the color of the sky.—**sky'ey,** *a.*—**sky'ish,** *a.*—**sky'lark",** *vt.* To indulge in hilarious or boisterous frolic.—**sky'lark",** *n.* A lark (*Alauda arvensis*) that mounts singing toward the sky.—**sky'lark"ing,** *n.* Boisterous frolicking.—**sky'light",** *n.* A window facing skyward.—**sky'man",** *n.* [Colloq.] An aviator.—**sky-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of making maps with the aid of photographs taken in the air.—**sky-og'ra-pher,** *n.*—**sky-pilot,** *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A clergyman. **2.** A licensed aviator.—**sky-rocket,** *n.* A rocket used for display and discharged skyward.—**sky'sail",** *n.* A light sail above the royal in a square-rigged vessel.—**sky'scape,** *n.* [Rare.] A view of the sky, or a picture representing the sky.—**sky'scrap"er,** *n.* Anything that extends high into the air, as a tall building.—**sky'ward,** *adv.* Toward the sky. **sky'wards†.**—**sky'ward,** *a.*—**sky-writ'ing,** *n.* The forming of words skyward in the air by an aviator, as by releasing a jet of vapor from the tail of an air-plane.—**sky-wri'ter,** *n.*


Skylark. 1/5

Skye[1], 1 skai; 2 sky, *n.* One of a breed of Scottish rough-haired terriers with long body and short legs.

Skye[2], *n.* One of the Hebrides islands; 670 sq. m.; pop. 11,610.

skyre, 1 skair; 2 sky̆r. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To appear gaudy; glisten. **II.** *n.* Anything brightly colored.

Sky'ros, 1 ski'ros; 2 sky'rōs, *n.* **1.** An island of the N. Sporades group, Grecian Archipelago; 80 sq. m. **2.** A town on the N. E. coast of the island; pop. 4,000.

skyt, skyte, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SKITE, *v.* & *n.*

S. L., *abbr.* Sergeant at Law, Solicitor at Law.—**S. l.,** *abbr.* South latitude.

slab[1], 1 slab; 2 slăb. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To saw slabs from, as a log; square by removing the slabs. **2.** To cover with or form of or into slabs. **II.** *n.* **1.** The outside cut made from a log in sawing it into boards, planks, etc., often bearing the bark on one side. **2.** A flat plate, piece, mass, or slice as of metal, stone, chocolate, etc. [< Norw. *sletje,* slippery.]

slab[2], *n.* Slime; viscous mud; mire.—**slab,** *a.*

slab'ber, 1 slab'ər; 2 slăb'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To wet with saliva; drip from the mouth; spill, as liquid food, in eating. **II.** *n.* Moisture, as saliva, running from the mouth. [< MD. *slabberen,* freq. of *slabben,* slaver.]

slab'by, 1 slab'i; 2 slăb'y, *a.* [SLAB'BI-ER; SLAB'BI-EST.] **1.** Thick; viscous. **2.** Sloppy; wet. [< SLAB[1], *n.*]

slack[1], } 1 slak, slak'n; 2 slăk, slăk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make
slack'en, } slack; loosen; retard; diminish. **2.** To slake, as lime. **3.** To be negligent of or remiss in; to avoid, as duty, esp., a military duty; shirk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become less tense or tight. **2.** To become remiss or negligent; become slow or slower; become less intense; abate. **3.** To slake. Syn.: see RELAX.

slack, *a.* **1.** Hanging or extended loosely. **2.** Loose or careless in performance; remiss; tardy; slow; as, *slack* service. **3.** Lacking activity; listless; limp; as, a *slack* season; a *slack* grip. **4.** Flowing sluggishly, as water between the ebb and flow of the tide. **5.** Incomplete; underdone. [< AS. *slæc,* slack.] Syn.: see SLOW.—**slack,** *adv.* **slack'ly†.**—**slack'er,** *n.* One who shirks his duties or avoids military service in war time; shirker.—**slack'ness,** *n.* Syn.: see NEGLECT.

slack[1], *n.* **1.** The part of anything, as a rope, that is slack or loose; also, a slack condition; looseness. **2.** A period of inactivity. **3.** An extent of slack water in a stream. **4.** *pl.* Trousers worn by sailors or by British officers in uniform.

slack[2], *n.* Small coal; screenings. [< G. *schlacke,* slack.]

slack[3], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A dry hollow or gulley. **2.** A bog. **3.** A common. **4†.** A natural slope of ground.

slade, 1 slēd; 2 slād, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLIDE, *v.* [Scot.]

slade, *n.* **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] A glade; a little dell. **2†.** A harbor or basin. [< AS. *slæd,* < Ir. *slad.*]

slae, 1 slē; 2 slā, *n.* [Scot.] The sloe or blackthorn.

slag, 1 slag; 2 slăg. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To form into slag. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Metal.* The fused refuse substance separated in the reduction of ores; metallic dross; in founding, a basic iron silicate that floats on the surface of molten iron. **2.** Volcanic scoria. [< Sw. *slagg.*]—**slag'gy,** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of slag.

slain, 1 slēn; 2 slān, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLAY, *v.*

slais'ter, 1 slēs'tər; 2 slās'ter, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To smear; daub. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do anything in an awkward and dirty way; especially, to work in anything moist or unctuous. **2.** To move clumsily through a miry road.

slais'ter, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A heterogeneous mass producing nausea. **2.** The act of bedauhing. **3.** A dirty jade.—**slais'ter-y.** **I.** *a.* Slovenly; dauby. **II.** *n.* **1.** Dirty or slovenly work. **2.** Kitchen refuse. **slais'try†.**

slake[1], 1 slēk; 2 slāk, *v.* [SLAKED[1]; SLAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render inoperative or harmless, especially by satisfying, as an appetite or a passion; quench; appease. **2.** To mix with water or with moist air, so that a chemical combination shall ensue; as, to *slake* lime. See LIME[1], *n.* **3.** To make slack. (1) To make less tense. (2) To make slow or slower. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become disintegrated by combining with water: said of lime. **2†.** To slack. [< AS. *sleacian,* < *slæc,* slack.]

slake[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To bedaub; besmear.

slake[1], *n.* The act or period of slackening; an abatement.

slake[2], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A tide creek. **2.** Mire; slime.

slake[3], *n.* [Scot.] A daub; smear; dab.

slam, 1 slam; 2 slăm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLAMMED, SLAMD[S]; SLAM'MING.] To pull or push to, or strike against or place on something, with violence; bang: sometimes with *to.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A closing or striking with a bang; the act or noise of slamming. **2.** *Card-playing.* (1) A game of the 16th century, which preceded whist. (2) In auction bridge, the winning of more than eleven tricks; **grand slam** is the winning of all 13 tricks; **little slam** is the winning of 12 tricks. [< Sw. *slämma,* slam.]

slan'der, 1 slan'dər; 2 slăn'der. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To injure by maliciously uttering a false report; defame; calumniate. **2.** To bring discredit upon; disgrace. **3.** To utter slander. **II.** *n.* **1.** A false tale or report, or such tales or reports collectively, uttered with malice and designed or tending to injure the reputation of another; also, the utterance of such tales or reports; defamation. Written slander is *libel.* **2†.** Reproach; disgrace. **3†.** An offense; a stumbling-block. **4†.** Ill fame; ill repute. [< OF. *esclo* or *escandalon,* snare.] Syn.: (verb) see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE; (noun) see SCANDAL.—**slan'der-er,** *n.*—**slan'der-ous,** *a.* **1.** Uttering slander; guilty of slander. **2.** Containing slander; calumnious. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

slang, 1 slag; 2 slăng. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] To abuse or address with slang; use slang; also, to scold. **II.** *n.* **1.** Inelegant and unauthorized popular language; grotesque usage of legitimate speech. See synonyms below. **2.** The speech or dialect of a special sect, profession, or class; as, baseball *slang.* **3.** The cant or jargon peculiar to thieves and vagrants; thieves' cant: the original sense. [< SLING, *v.*] Syn.: cant, colloquialism, vulgarism, vulgarity. A *colloquialism* is an expression not coarse or low, and perhaps not incorrect, but below the literary grade; educated persons are apt to allow themselves some *colloquialisms* in familiar conversation, which they would avoid in writing or public speaking. *Slang,* in the primary sense, denotes expressions that are either coarse and rude in themselves or chiefly current among the coarser and ruder part of the community; there are also many expressions current in special senses in certain communities that may be characterized as *slang;* as, college *slang;* club *slang;* racing *slang.* In the evolution of language many words originally *slang* are adopted by good writers and speakers, and ultimately take their place as accepted English. A *vulgarism* is an expression decidedly incorrect, the use of which is a mark of ignorance or low breeding. *Cant* denotes technical or professional phraseology, or the barbarous jargon used as a secret language by thieves, tramps, etc. Compare LANGUAGE.—**slang'y,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or containing slang. **2.** Using or given to slang.—**slang'i-ly,** *adv.*—**slang'i-ness,** *n.*

slank, *imp.* of SLINK, *v.*

slant, 1 slant; 2 slănt. **I**[a]. *vt.* & *vi.* To give an oblique or sloping direction to; turn from a direct line or level; incline; lean. **II.** *a.* Lying at an angle; oblique; sloping. **III.** *n.* **1.** A slanting direction, course, or plane; inclination from a direct line or level; slope; also, figuratively, a mental or moral bent. **2.** An oblique reflection; a sarcastic remark. [< Sw. *slänta,* slant.] Syn.: see TIP.—**slant'ing,** *pa.*—**slant'ing-ly,** *adv.* **slant'ly‖**; **slant'wise‡.**—**slant'ing-ness,** *n.*

slap, 1 slap; 2 slăp. **I**[a]. *vt.* [SLAPPED[t], SLAPT[S]; SLAP'PING.] **1.** To deal a slap to or with. **2.** To put or place violently; throw down with a *slap.* **II**[a]. *n.* A blow delivered with the open hand or with something flat. **III.** *adv.* [Colloq.] Suddenly and forcibly; abruptly; plump. [< LG. *slapp,* < *slappen,* slap.]—**a slap in the face,** a sudden rebuff or insult.—**slap'-dash".** **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Done or acting in a dashing or reckless way; impetuous; careless. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Offhand or careless work, or thoughtless conduct. **2.** Rough-casting, or rough plastering. **III.** *adv.* In a dashing or heedless manner.—**slap'jack",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A griddle-cake; flapjack. **2.** A children's game of cards.—**slap'per,** *n.*

slap[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To break into gaps.

slap[3], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A breach, as in a wall, fence, or hedge, or a gap between hills. **2.** A notch in the edge of a knife.

slash[1], 1 slash; 2 slăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut with a long sweeping stroke or strokes; slit; gash. **2.** To make long cuts, slits, or gashes in; slit; gash. **3.** To slit, as a garment, so as to expose showy material or lining. **4.** To strike with long sweeping or cutting blows, as of a whip; lash. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strike violently and recklessly with a cutting instrument, or with a whip. **2.** To dash; rush. [< OF. *escleschier,* sever, = *esclicier:* see SLICE, *n.*]—**slash'er,** *n.*—**slash'ing,** *a.* **1.** Striking or cutting at random; as, a *slashing* warrior or critic. **2.** [Colloq.] Of uncommonly high degree; very large; very fine, swift, etc.; exceptionally brilliant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

slash, *n.* **1.** The act or result of slashing; a sweeping random cut or stroke, as with a cutting-weapon or whip; a slit or gash; specifically, an ornamental slit or cut in a garment showing some other material in or through the slit. **2.** An opening or gap made in a forest. **3.** *pl.* Tops and branches of trees left in wood-cutting or logging. **4.** A swampy thicket: usually in the plural. **5.** A strip of tape or lace worn on a non-commissioned officer's sleeve, to distinguish him from a private.

slash'-pine", 1 slash'-pain"; 2 slăsh'-pīn", *n.* A pine (*Pinus cubensis*) growing in the slashes along the Southern coasts of the United States. **swamp'-pine"†.**

slat, 1 slat; 2 slăt, *vt.* & *vi.* [SLAT'TED[4]; SLAT'TING.] To throw

violently or with a jerk; fling carelessly; slap; beat; bang; flap, as sails against yards. [< Ice. *sletta*, slap, < √ of SLAY[1].]

slat[1], 1 slat; 2 slăt, *n.* A thin, flat, narrow strip, as of wood. [< OF. *esclat*, splinter, chip.]

slat[2], *n.* [Prov. or Colloq.] A sudden and sharp blow.

S. lat., *abbr.* South latitude.

slate[1], 1 slēt; 2 slāt, *vt.* [SLAT'ED[2]; SLAT'ING.] **1.** To roof with slate. **2.** To put on a political slate. **3.** To remove hair from, as hides, with a slater.—**slat'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act or occupation of laying slates. **2.** Slates or slate collectively. **3.** A liquid for giving a slate-like surface to blackboards, etc.—**slat'y**, *a.* Composed of or like slate.

slate[2], *vt.* [SLAT'ED[2]; SLAT'ING.] **1.** [Colloq., Brit.] To censure, criticize, or review severely; berate. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To bait; do violence to. [< AS. *slitan*, rend.] **slat‡.**

slate, *n.* **1.** Any kind of rock that splits readily into thin and even laminæ; specifically, an argillaceous fine-grained rock that so splits; also, an artificial material made in imitation of it. **2.** A piece, slab, or plate of slate, as for roofing, writing upon, etc. **3.** *U. S. Polit.* A list of candidates, made up beforehand as for nomination; any prearranged list. **4.** A dark grayish-blue color resembling that of slate. [< OF. *esclat*; see SLAT[1], *n.*]—**slate**, *a.*

slat'er[1], 1 slēt'ər; 2 slāt'er, *n.* **1.** A person whose trade is to lay slates. **2.** A slate-edged implement for removing hair from hides. **3.** One who censures severely; a caustic critic.

slat'er[2], *n.* **1.** A terrestrial isopod, as the common pill-bug or the wood-louse. **2.** One of other isopods; as, a box-*slater*.

Sla'tin, 1 slē'tin; 2 slā'tin, **Rudolph Carl, Baron von** (1857–). An Austrian soldier in Egyptian and British service; Inspector-General of the Sudan, 1900–1914; held captive by the Mahdi, 1884–1895. **Sla'tin Pa-sha'‡.**

slat'tern, 1 slat'ərn; 2 slăt'ern, *n.* A negligent or untidy woman.—**slat'tern**, *a.*—**slat'tern-li-ness**, *n.*—**slat'tern-ly**, *a.* & *adv.*

slaugh'ter, } 1 slō'tər; 2 slą'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To kill wantonly
slau'ter[2], } or savagely, especially in large numbers. **2.** To kill for the market; butcher. **3.** *Finance & Com.* To reduce greatly the price of; sell at a low figure. **II.** *n.* **1.** Wanton or savage killing; massacre. **2.** Butchering. **3.** *Com.* A sweeping reduction in prices. [< Ice. *slātr*, a slaughtering.] Syn.: (verb) see KILL; (noun) see MASSACRE.—**slaugh'ter-er**, *n.* A butcher; executioner. **slaugh'ter-man‡.**—**slaugh'ter-house"**, *n.* A place where animals are butchered; a scene of carnage.—**slaugh'ter-ous**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

Slav, 1 slāv *or* slav; 2 slāv *or* slăv, *n.* A member of one of various people of the Slavonic groups of Aryans of northern or eastern Europe, as a Russian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Czech, Pole, Serbian, Slovak, Moravian, Wend, etc. [< G. *Sklave*, < O. Bulg. *Slovĭeninŭ*.]—**Slav'ism**, *n.* The characteristics or aims of the Slavs, collectively.

Slav., *abbr.* Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic.

slave, 1 slēv; 2 slāv. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SLAVED; SLAV'ING.] **1.** To work like a slave; toil; drudge. **2.** [Poet.] To enslave. **II.** *n.* **1.** One whose person is held as property; a person in slavery; a bondsman; serf. **2.** A person in mental or moral subjection, as to a habit, vice, or influence. **3.** One who labors like a bondman; a drudge. **4.** A person of slavish disposition; an abject creature. [< F. *esclave*, < G. *Sklave*; see SLAV.]—**slave'hold"er**, *n.* An owner of slaves.—**slave'hold"-ing**, *a.* & *n.*—**slave'trade"**, *n.* The business of dealing in slaves.—**slave'trad"er**, *n.*

Slave Coast. The coast of western Africa extending westward from Benin to the Gold Coast; formerly the chief scene of the slave-trade; since 1861 a British possession.

slav'er, 1 slav'ər; 2 slāv'er, *vt. & vi.* To dribble saliva over; dribble saliva; drool. [< Ice. *slafra*, slaver.]—**slav'er-er**, *n.* **1.** One who or an animal that slavers. **2.** Hence: (1) An idiot. (2) A servile flatterer; toady.

slav'er[1], 1 slēv'ər; 2 slā'er, *n.* **1.** A person or a vessel engaged in the slave-trade. **2.** One who procures white slaves. See WHITE SLAVERY, below. [the mouth.

slav'er[2], 1 slav'ər; 2 slāv'er, *n.* Saliva issuing or dribbling from

slav'er-y, 1 slēv'ər-i; 2 slā'er-y, *n.* **1.** Involuntary servitude as a condition or as an institution; complete subjection of one person to another. **2.** Mental, moral, or spiritual bondage. **3.** Slavish toil; drudgery. Syn.: see BONDAGE.—**white slavery**, commercialized prostitution.

Slav'ic, 1 slav'ik; 2 slāv'ic, *a.* & *n.* Same as SLAVONIC.

slav'ish, 1 slēv'ish; 2 slā'vish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or befitting a slave; servile; base. **2.** Extremely hard or laborious. **3.** Enslaved. Syn.: see BASE; OBSEQUIOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Sla'vo-, 1 slā'vo- *or* slav'o-; 2 slā'vo- *or* slăv'o-. Derived from SLAV: a combining form.

slav-oc'ra-cy, 1 slēv-ok'rə-si; 2 slāv-ŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [U. S.] Slaveholders or slaveholding interests as a political power, especially for the maintenance of slavery. [< SLAVE, *n.*, + Gr. *kratĕō*, be strong.]—**slav'o-crat**, *n.*—**slav"o-crat'ic**, *a.*

Sla-vo'ni-an, 1 slə-vō'ni-ən; 2 sla-vō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Slavonia, a former crownland of Austria-Hungary now included in Jugo-Slavia. See CROATIA AND SLAVONIA. **2.** Slavonic. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Slavonia. **2.** A Slav.

Sla-von'ic, 1 slə-ven'ik; 2 sla-vŏn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Slavs or their languages. **2.** Slavonian. **II.** *n.* The group of languages peculiar to the Slavs.

Sla'vo-phil, *n.* An admirer or promoter of Slavonic ideas, institutions, or practices. [< SLAVO- + Gr. *philĕō*, love.] **Sla'vo-phile‡.**—**Sla'vo-phil-ism**, *n.*—**Sla'vo-pho"bist**, *n.* One who is unfavorable to or fears the Slavs or Slavonic influence.

slaw, 1 slō; 2 slą, *a.* [Scot.] Slow.

slaw, *n.* Cabbage sliced or chopped, and served, raw or cooked, as a salad. [< D. *slaa*, < *salaad*, SALAD.]

slay[1], 1 slē; 2 slā, *vt.* [SLEW; SLAIN; SLAY'ING.] **1.** To kill, especially by violence; put to death; destroy by, or as by, killing. **2†.** To quench. **3†.** To smite; strike. [< AS. *slеăn*, slay.] Syn.: see KILL.—**slay'er**, *n.* One who slays; a murderer: often as a euphemism.

slay[2]. **I.** *vt.* To separate and arrange the threads of, as yarn, in a reed for weaving. **II.** *n.* **1.** The reed guiding the warp-threads of a loom. **2.** In knitting-machines, a guideway. [< AS. *slеăn*, smite.]

sld., *abbr.* Sailed.

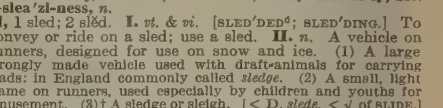
sleave, 1 sliv; 2 slēv. **I.** *vt.* [SLEAVED; SLEAV'ING.] To separate, as a mass of threads; disentangle. **II.** *n.* Something tangled, matted, knotted, or unspun, as silk or thread. [< √ of SLIP, *v.*] —**sleaved silk**, raw untwisted silk; floss. **sleave'-silk"‡.**

slea'zy, 1 slī'zi *or* slē'zi; 2 slē'zy *or* slā'zy, *a.* [SLEA'ZI-ER; SLEA'ZI-EST.] Lacking firmness of texture or substance. [< G. *schleissig*, worn out, < *schleissen*, rend.]—**slea'zi-ly**, *adv.* —**slea'zi-ness**, *n.*

sled, 1 sled; 2 slĕd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SLED'DED[2]; SLED'DING.] To convey or ride on a sled; use a sled. **II.** *n.* A vehicle on runners, designed for use on snow and ice. (1) A large strongly made vehicle used with draft-animals for carrying loads: in England commonly called *sledge*. (2) A small, light frame on runners, used especially by children and youths for amusement. (3)† A sledge or sleigh. [< D. *slede*, < √ of SLIDE.] —**sled'ded†**, *pa.* Conveyed in a sled.—**sled'der**, *n.* **1.** One who rides on or hauls with a sled. **2.** An animal that draws a sled.—**sled'ding**, *n.* **1.** Condition of roads admitting of the use of sleds: usually with a qualifying word; as, hard *sledding*. **2.** The act of using a sled; use of sleds in hauling, traveling, etc.

sledge[1], 1 slej; 2 slĕdg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To travel or convey in a sledge. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vehicle mounted on runners, or a drag-

Arctic Explorer's Sledge.



like vehicle for travel over snow and ice. **2.** Specif., a sled. **3.** [Eng.] A hurdle. [For SLED, *n.*]

sledge[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To hammer, as with a sledge. **II.** *n.* A heavy hammer for blacksmiths' use, or for breaking stone, etc. [< AS. *slecg*, < *slеăn*, strike.] **sledge'-ham"mer‡.**

slee, 1 slī; 2 slē. *a.* [Scot.] Sly; dexterous.

sleek, 1 slīk; 2 slēk. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make smooth, even, or glossy. **2.** To soothe; mollify. **3.** To make less disagreeable or offensive; smooth over. **4.** [Colloq.] To make oneself sleek or trim: with *up*. **5.** To move smoothly. **II.** *a.* **1.** Smooth and glossy. **2.** Smooth-spoken; oily; flattering; insinuating: in the United States generally *slick*. [< Ice. *slīkr*, sleek, < √ in SLINK[1], *v.*] Syn.: see SMOOTH.—**sleek'ly**, *adv.* —**sleek'ness**, *n.*

sleek'er, 1 slīk'ər; 2 slēk'er, *n.* Same as SLICKER.

sleek'it, 1 slīk'it; 2 slēk'it, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Sleek. **2.** Deceitful.

sleek'y, 1 slīk'i; 2 slēk'y, *a.* **1.** Sleek. **2.** [Scot.] Fawning; sly.

sleep, 1 slīp; 2 slēp, *v.* [SLEPT; SLEEP'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To rest or repose in (sleep); as, to *sleep* the sleep of death. **2.** To pass or get rid of by or as by sleep: often with *away*, *off*, or *out*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be asleep; slumber. **2.** Figuratively: (1) To be dormant, inactive, or quiet. (2) To rest in death. (3) To be careless or remiss; live thoughtlessly. **3.** To be in a benumbed state from retarded circulation of the blood; as, my foot *sleeps*. **4.** To spin without obvious motion: said of a top. **5.** *Bot.* To undergo or be subject to nyctitropism. [< AS. *slæpan*, sleep.] Syn.: see REST.

sleep, *n.* **1.** A state or period of complete or partial unconsciousness, normal and periodic in man and the higher animals; slumber. In animals it is sometimes much prolonged, as in hibernation. **2.** A period of slumber. **3.** Any condition of inactivity, torpor, or rest; specif., the rest of the grave; death. **4.** *Bot.* Same as NYCTITROPISM. [< AS. *slæp*, < *slæpan*, sleep.] Syn.: see REST.—**sleep'i-ly**, *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily.—**sleep'i-ness**, *n.* Drowsiness.—**sleep'ing-car"**, *n.* A passenger railway-car with accommodations for sleeping.—**sleeping partner**, a partner who is inactive and unknown in the business.—**sleeping sickness**, a fatal West-African disease of the central nervous system characterized by mental lethargy. It is believed to be caused by a parasite carried by the tsetse fly. —**sleep'less**, *a.* Unable to sleep; wakeful; restless; unquiet. Syn.: see VIGILANT.—**sleep'less-ly**, *adv.*—**sleep'less-ness**, *n.* Wakefulness; insomnia.—**sleep'wak"er**, *n.* A hypnotic.—**s.-waking**, *n.* A hypnotic or somnambulistic condition.—**sleep'walk"er**, *n.* A somnambulist.—**sleep'-walk"ing**, *n.*—**sleep'y**, *a.* [SLEEP'I-ER; SLEEP'I-EST.] **1.** Inclined to sleep. **2.** Drowsy; sluggish; dull; heavy. **3.** Conducive to sleep.

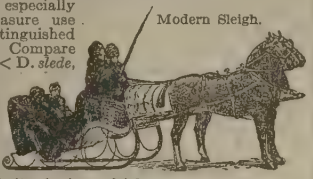
sleep'er[1], 1 slīp'ər; 2 slēp'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; figuratively, a dead person. **2.** A railway sleeping-car. **3.** A hibernating animal. [< AS. *slæpere*, < *slæpan*, sleep.]

sleep'er[2], *n.* A heavy beam resting on or in the ground, as a support for a roadway, rails, etc.; also, a like support of iron or stone. [< Norw. *sleip.*]

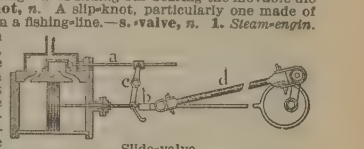
sleet, 1 slīt; 2 slēt. **I**[1]. *vi.* To deposit or let fall sleet. **II.** *n.* A mixture of snow or hail and rain; a drizzling or driving of partly frozen rain, or rain that freezes as it falls. [Perh. < Norw. *sletta*, slap.]—**sleet'y**, *a.*

sleev(**e**)**er**, 1 slīv; 2 slēv. **I.** *vt.* [SLEEV(E)D[2]; SLEEV'ING.] To furnish with a sleeve or sleeves. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part of a garment that serves especially as a covering for the arm. **2.** *Mech.* A tube surrounding something, as a shaft, for protec-

tion or to permit motion of itself or of the shaft. **3.** A short pipe receiving the ends of two other pipes or rods; a sleeve-coupling or sleeve-nut. [< AS. *slēfe*, prob. < *slūpan*, slip.]
sleve†.—**sleeve'-coup"ling,** *n.* A short tube for connecting shafts or pipes.—**s.-hand**†, *n.* The part of a sleeve nearest the hand: cuff or wristband.—**sleeve'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no sleeves. **2**‖. Unprofitable; fruitless; futile: in the phrase *a sleeveless errand.*
sleid†, *vt.* To prepare for weaving; untwist, as silk.
sleigh, 1 slē; 2 slę, *n.* A light vehicle with runners for use on snow and ice, especially adapted for pleasure use or travel, as distinguished from hauling. Compare SLED; SLEDGE[1]. [< D. *slede*, < *slijden*, slide.]—**sleigh'er,** *n.* One who travels in a sleigh.—**sleigh'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of riding in a sleigh. **2.** The condition of the snow or ice that admits of using a sleigh.


Modern Sleigh.

sleight, } 1 slait; 2 slit, *n.* **1.** The quality of being skilful in
slight[3], } manipulation; mechanical expertness; skill; dexterity. **2.** A juggler's trick so deftly done that the manner of performance escapes observation; feat of legerdemain. **3.** Craft; cunning. [< Ice. *slægdh*, < *slægr*, cunning.]—**sleight of hand,** skill in performing tricks in juggling; the art or practise, or an instance, of legerdemain.
slen'der, 1 slen'dər; 2 slĕn'dęr, *a.* **1.** Having a small diameter or circumference, in proportion to the length or height; slim; thin. **2.** Having little strength or vigor; feeble; frail; delicate. **3.** Having slight basis or foundation; of little validity. **4.** Small or inadequate; moderate; insignificant; as, a *slender* income or diet. **5.** Meagerly or insufficiently supplied; as, a *slender* table. **6.** Thin in sound or quality; lacking volume; in phonetics, noting certain narrow or close sounds, as opposed to *broad* or *open*. [< OF. *esclendre*, < MD. *slinder*, slender, < *slinderen*, drag.] SYN.: see FINE; LITTLE; MINUTE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
slept, 1 slept; 2 slĕpt, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLEEP, *v.*
Sles'wick, Sles'wick-Hol'stein. Same as SCHLESWIG, etc.
sleuth, 1 slūth; 2 sluth, *n.* **1.** The track of man or beast, as followed by the scent: Scotch, except in compounds. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A detective. [< Ice. *slōth*, trail.]—**sleuth**[4], *vt.* & *vi.* To follow, as a detective; play the detective.—**sleuth'-hound",** *n.* A bloodhound. **s.-dog**‡.
slew, 1 slū; 2 sluı, *imp.* of SLAY, *v.*
slew, *n.* Same as SLOUGH[2].
slew, slewed. Same as SLUE, etc.
sley, *v.* & *n.* *Weaving.* Same as SLAY[2].
slice, 1 slais; 2 slīç. **I.** *vt.* [SLICED[2]; SLIC'ING.] **1.** To cut into broad, thin pieces; divide; apportion: often with *up*. **2.** To cut from a larger piece: often with *off*. **3.** To sunder, as with a sharp knife; split. **4.** To clear out with a slice-bar, as a grate. **5.** *Golf.* To strike (a ball) with the club drawn across (it) from right to left (in the case of a right-handed player), causing (it) to curve to the right. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece; especially, a thin, broad piece cut off from a larger body. **2.** One of various tools or devices used for slicing, or resembling a slice in broadness and thinness. Specif.: (1) A broad knife for sewing fish. (2) *Printing.* A broad flat knife used to remove ink. (3) A druggists' spatula. **3.** *Golf.* A blow delivered crosswise from right to left, causing the ball to curve to the right. [< OHG.OF *slīcan*, slice.] SYN.: see CUT.—**slice'-bar",** *n.* A thin wide iron tool for cleaning clinkers from the grate-bars of a furnace.—**slic'er,** *n.*
slick, 1 slik; 2 slĭk. **I.**[1] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make smooth, trim, glossy, or oily. **2.** [Colloq.] To trim up; make oneself presentable: often with *up*. **II.** *a.* **1.** Smooth; slippery: in general synonymous with *sleek*, but more colloquial. **2.** Flattering; obsequious. **3.** [Colloq.] Dexterous; neatly done. **III.** *n.* **1.** A smooth place on a surface of water, as from oil or the presence of fish, or in the fur or hair of an animal. **2.** A broad chisel for paring or slicking. **slick'-chis"el**‡. **IV.** *adv.* [Colloq.] In a slick or smooth manner; deftly. [Var. of SLEEK.]—**slick'er,** *n.* **1.** An implement for dressing leather, having a wooden handle. **2.** [Western U. S.] A water-proof overcoat, as of oilskin.
slick'en, 1 slik'n; 2 slĭk'n, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as SLEEK.
slick'ens, 1 slik'nz; 2 slĭk'ns, *n. pl.* [Local, U. S.] The fine rock-dust, etc., from a quartz-mill; also, the lighter earth from a hydraulic mine.
slick'en-sides", 1 slik'n-saidz"; 2 slĭk'n-sīdz", *n. pl.* *Geol.* Polished and scratched or striated rock surfaces, exhibited on the opposed faces of veins or faults where they have moved one upon another. [< SLICKEN (< SLICK, *a.*) + SIDE, *n.*]—**slick'en-sid"ed,** *a.* Characterized by slickensides.—**slick'en-sid"ing,** *n.* The process of forming slickensides.
slid, 1 slid; 2 slĭd, *imp.* & *pp.* of SLIDE, *v.*
slid, *a.* [Scot.] Slippery; sly: smooth-tongued.—**slid'der-y,** *a.* [Scot.] Slippery: sly; deceitful: mutable.
slid'den, 1 slid'n; 2 slĭd'n, *pp.* of SLIDE, *v.*
slide, 1 slaid; 2 slīd. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLID; SLID or SLID'DEN; SLID'ING.] **1.** To pass or cause to pass along over a surface with a smooth, slipping movement; as, to *slide* on ice. **2.** To slip off, as scales in shedding. **3.** To move or pass imperceptibly, smoothly, deftly, or easily; pass gradually or imperceptibly; as, to *slide* one's hand into one's pocket; the years *slide* away swiftly. **4.** To move, pass, or proceed by sufferance merely; take care of oneself or itself; go by default or without heed: with *let*; as, to *let* the matter *slide*. **5.** *Mus.* To glide from tone to tone without breaking the sound. **6.** To make a moral slip; err; sin. **7.** [Slang.] To disappear suddenly; decamp. **8.** To slip; lose one's foothold. **9.** *Baseball.* To make a slide. See SLIDE, *n.*, 3 (2). [< AS. *slīdan*, slide.]—**slide'-bar",** *n.* **1.** Any bar that slides; specif., a bar for closing a furnace-draft opening. **2.** A sliding bar bearing the movable die of a press.—**s.-knot,** *n.* A slip-knot, particularly one made of two half-hitches on a fishing-line.—**s.-valve,** *n.* **1.** *Steam-engin.* A sliding piece in the steam-chest, regulated to move back and forth over the ports at the ends of the cylinder and connect them alternately with the boiler and the exhaust-passage, thus imparting reciprocating motion to the piston. **2.** A similar mechanism in any other machine employing a cylinder and piston. **3.** A valve that slides on its seat.—**slid'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which slides. **2.** A ring or strap through which something slides. **3.** The red-bellied terrapin.—**slid'ing,** *a.* & *n.*—**slid'ing-scale",** *n.* **1.** A schedule affecting imports, prices, or wages, varying under conditions of consumption, demand, or market price of some article. **2.** A rule having two or more sets of scales on sliding parts. **slide'-rule"**†.



Slide-valve.

The valve-rod (*a*) is operated from the crank-shaft of the eccentric by an intermediate lever (*b*), pivoted at (*c*); as the pitman (*d*) advances by the downstroke of the piston, the valve is drawn back, causing induction of steam, and when brought forward, causing eduction of steam into the condenser.

slide, *n.* **1.** Something that slides, as (1) a framed glass in a magic lantern, for throwing a picture on a screen, or in front of a microscope-objective, bearing the object to be viewed; (2) *Phot.* That part of a plate-holder which covers and uncovers the negative. **dark slide**‡. (3) A sliding seat in a racing-shell. **2.** In the use of the voice and musical instruments: (1) A portamento. (2) A series of tones on different degrees of the staff that slide into each other, moving smoothly to the last one. (3) *Phon.* A smooth pa sage: glide. (4) In a trumpet or trombone, a U-shaped portion of the tubing which is pushed in and out to vary the tones. **3.** The act of sliding. Specif.: (1) The act of coasting. (2) In baseball, a movement in which the base-runner throws himself along the ground toward the base. **4.** A place where persons or things slide. (1) A place for coasting; as, a toboggan-*slide*. (2) A place on the ice where persons run and slide on the feet. (3) *Mech.* A moving piece which is guided by some part along which it moves. **5.** A snowslide or landslip; avalanche. **6**†. A slip; fault.
Sli-dell', 1 slai-del'; 2 slī-dĕl', **John** (1793–1871). An American lawyer; Confederate agent to England in 1861.
Slide Moun'tain. See CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
slight[1], 1 slait; 2 slīt, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To manifest intentional neglect of; omit due courtesy toward or respect for. **2.** To do imperfectly or carelessly; shirk. **3**†. To overthrow; demolish; level. [< OD. *sticht*, plain.]
Syn.: despise, disdain, disregard, neglect, overlook, scorn.
slight, *a.* **1.** Of small importance; small in quantity, intensity, or degree; inconsiderable. **2.** Slender; frail; delicate. **3**‖. Of weak intellect or character. **4.** [Scot.] Smooth; slippery; unscrupulous. Syn.: see CARELESS; FINE; FRAGILE; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SMALL; VENIAL.—**slight'ing,** *pa.* Conveying, containing, or characterized by a slight; as, a *slighting* remark.—**slight'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a slighting manner.—**slight'ly,** *adv.* In a slight manner; inconsiderably; partially; carelessly.—**slight'ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being slight or slender.
slight, *n.* An action involving intentional failure in courtesy or respect toward another.
Syn.: disregard, neglect, scorn. *Disregard* is chiefly a matter of intellectual estimate; *slight* is a matter of outward action; *neglect* may be of thought or act. *Disregard* of a thing is setting it aside as not worthy of regard. *Neglect* of a person or thing may be the result of ignorance, thoughtlessness, or preoccupation with other things; a *slight* is an intentional om'ssion of kindness, courtesy, or attention. In the use of the verb, we speak also of *slighting* a command, *slighting* one's work, etc.; in computation it is often provided that "fractions less than one-half may be *disregarded*." *Scorn* expresses mingled contempt and bitterness. See NEGLECT.—Ant.: esteem, honor, regard, respect, reverence.
sli'ly, *adv.* Same as SLYLY.
slim, 1 slim; 2 slĭm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To do or act negligently or deceptively; to scamp. **II.** *a.* [SLIM'MER; SLIM'MEST.] **1.** Small in thickness in proportion to height or length, as a human figure or a tree. **2.** Having little logical strength; weak. **3.** Constructed unsubstantially; flimsy. **4.** [Colloq.] Lacking robustness; frail. **5.** Insufficient; narrow; meager; as, a *slim* attendance; a *slim* chance. **6.** [Prov. Brit.] Sly; crafty; worthless; bad. [< Ir. *slīm*, thin, or MD. *slim*, bad.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
slime, 1 slaim; 2 slīm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SLIMED; SLIM'ING.] **1.** To smear, cover, or become covered with or as with slime. **2.** To remove slime from. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any soft, sticky, or dirty substance. Specif.: (1) Soft, moist, adhesive mud or earth, especially as deposited by inundation. (2) A mucous exudation from the bodies of certain animals, as fishes and snails,

and certain plants. (3) Bitumen; asphalt. **2.** *Metal.* A mud-like substance formed of ore in an almost impalpable powder, mixed with water: usually plural. **3.** Hence, any offensive quality or thing. [< AS. *slīm*, slime.]—**slīme′-mold″**, *n. Bot.* One of the *Myxomycetes*. **s.-fungus**‡.—**slīm′y**, *a.* [SLĪM′I-ER; SLĪM′I-EST.] **1.** Covered or bedaubed with slime. **2.** Containing slime. **3.** Slime like; hence, nauseous.—**slīm′i-ly**, *adv.*—**slīm′i-ness**, *n.*

slim′sy, 1 slim′zi *or* -si; 2 slim′sy *or* -sy, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Lacking substance or texture; flimsy; as, a *slimsy* fabric.

sling[1], 1 sling; 2 slĭng. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SLUNG; SLING′ING.] **1.** To fling from or as from a sling; hurl; fling. **2.** To place or hang up in or as in a sling; move or hoist, as by a rope or tackle. **3.** To move at an easy gait. **4**†. To be thrown or hurled. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strap or pocket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone or other missile by rapidly whirling it around and then letting one end go. **2.** One of various constructions, as of rope, for suspending or hoisting something, for holding up an injured limb, lifting and supporting an animal, in case of lameness or other need, suspending a rifle across the shoulders, or the like. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A rope or chain by which a lower yard or a gaff is suspended. (2) *pl.* The middle portion of a yard. **4.** The act of slinging; a sudden throw; cast; fling. [< AS. *slingan*, sling.] Syn.: (verb) sudden throw; see SEND; THROW.—**sling′er**, *n.*

Double Chain-sling with Sliding Hooks.

sling[2], *n.* [U. S.] A drink of brandy, whisky, or gin, with sugar and nutmeg. [Cp. G. *schlingen*, swallow.]

slink[1], 1 slĭnk; 2 slĭnk, *vi.* [SLUNK *or* SLANK; SLINK′ING.] To creep away or steal along furtively: now usually implying meanness or sneaking. [< AS. *slincan*, creep, < √ of G. *schleichen*, creep.]

slink[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give birth to (young) prematurely; miscarry: said of female beasts. **II.** *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast; too immature to be eaten. **2.** Lank; of a starved appearance. **3.** Contemptible. **III.** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** An animal prematurely born, as a calf; also, its flesh, too immature for proper food. **2.** A weakling; sneak; coward. [< SLING, *v.*]

slip, 1 slip; 2 slĭp, *v.* [SLIPPED[4] *or* SLIPT; SLIP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move smoothly and easily; cause to glide or slide; put on or off easily, as a ring or a loose garment. **2.** To convey slyly or secretly. **3.** To free oneself or itself from, as a fetter or bridle. **4.** To let loose; unleash, as hounds. **5.** To cut off for planting; make a slip or slips of. **6.** *Naut.* To release from its fastening and let run out, as a cable. **7.** To give birth to prematurely; slink; cast: said of beasts. **8.** To dislocate, as a bone. **9.** To escape or pass unobservedly; leave slyly; as, it *slipped* my mind. **10**‖. To overlook; omit negligently; as, to *slip* an opportunity. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move smoothly and easily along a surface; slide; glide. **2.** To slide so as to cause harm or inconvenience; lose one's footing; become misplaced by failing to hold. **3.** To go or come stealthily or unnoticed: often with *off*, *away*, or *from*. **4.** To pass by or away as by oversight; as, happiness *slipped* by me. **5.** To fall into an error or fault; err. **6.** To go free from restraint; be unleashed; as, let the hounds *slip*. **7.** To escape, as a ship, by leaving the anchors and cables. [< AS. *slīpan*, cp. Dan. *slippen*, G. *schleifen*, Goth. *slīupan*.]—**slip′-knot″**, *n.* **1.** A bow-knot. **2.** A running knot.

slip, *n.* **1.** The act of slipping; a sudden slide. **2.** A lapse in speech, writing, or conduct; an error; a fault; as, a *slip* of the tongue. **3.** A small piece of something, as of paper or cloth, rather long in proportion to its width; a strip. **4.** A space or passage long in proportion to its width; in the United States, a space between wharves; a dock; as, a ferry-*slip*; also, an inclined plane leading down to water, on which vessels are repaired or constructed. **5.** A cutting from a plant for planting or grafting; hence, an offshoot; offspring. **6.** Something that may be slipped on or off with facility, as a pillow-case, a child's frock, an underskirt or other loose garment, a leash for a hound, etc. **7.** *Geol.* A small dislocation of strata. **8.** *Ceram.* Barbotine. **9.** A small oil-stone, such as shoemakers use. **10.** *Mech.* Same as SLIPPAGE; specif., the difference between the speed of a screw propeller and that of the ship; also, the velocity of the back-current generated by a propeller. **11.** Allowance made for slipping or play, as between a pin and the piece it drives. **12.** *Cricket.* A position on the off side a few yards behind the wicket; also, a player who stands at this position, the one nearer the wicket being the *short-slip* and the one farther away the *long-slip*. **13.** *pl. Coursing.* A device by which a pair of coursing hounds in leash may be slipped quickly and evenly. **14.** *Engin.* The motion of two surfaces, one upon the other, which are meant to be immovable with respect to each other, as a belt on a pulley. **15.** *Aero.* The difference in distance traveled by a propeller making one revolution in air as compared with making one revolution in a solid substance. **16.** [U. S.] A narrow pew in a church.

slipe†, *vt. & vt.* [Scot.] Same as SLYPE.

slip′page, 1 slip′ij; 2 slip′ag, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The amount by which or distance through which anything slips, as a screw propeller. **2.** The difference between actual and calculated speed, due to slipping. **3.** The act of slipping; slip.

slip′per†, *a.* Slippery; deceitful; unreliable; forgetful; voluble.

slip′per, 1 slip′ər; 2 slip′er, *n.* **1.** A low light shoe, chiefly for indoor wear, into or out of which the foot is easily slipped. **2.** One who slips.—**slip′pered**, *a.* Wearing slippers.

slip′per-y, 1 slip′ər-i; 2 slip′er-y, *a.* **1.** Having a surface so smooth that bodies slip or slide easily on it. **2.** That evades one's grasp; elusive; tricky. **3**†. Mutable; unstable. **4**†. Crafty. **5**†. Wanton.—**slip′per-y-elm″**, *n.* The mucilaginous inner bark, used officinally as a nutritious demulcent, of a tree (*Ulmus fulva*), known also as the **red elm,** or **moose-elm,** of eastern North America; also, the tree.—**slip′per-i-ly**, *adv.*—**slip′per-i-ness**, *n.*

slip′py, 1 slip′i; 2 slip′y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery; also, colloquially, quick; wide-awake.

slip′shod″, 1 slip′shed″; 2 slĭp′shŏd″, *a.* Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heels; hence, slovenly. [< SLIP, *v.*, + SHOE, *v.*]

slip′slop″, 1 slip′slep″; 2 slĭp′slŏp″, *n.* **1.** Sloppy victuals; any weak drink; slop. **2.** A blunder, as in speaking; also, random, purposeless work.

slit, 1 slit; 2 slĭt. **I.** *vt.* [SLIT or SLIT′TED[4]; SLIT′TING.] **1.** To make a long incision in; slash. **2.** To cut lengthwise into strips. **3**†. To rend or split; cut in two. **II.** *n.* A cut that is relatively long; a slash; gash; also, a long and narrow opening. [< AS. *slītte*, < *slītan*, slit.] Syn.: (verb) see REND.—**slit′ter**, *n.*

slith′er, 1 slith′ər; 2 slĭth′er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To slide; glide.—**slith′er-y**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery.

sliv′er, 1 sliv′ər; 2 sliv′er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cut or split into long thin pieces; splinter. **2.** To cut or break off. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slender piece, as of wood, cut or rent off lengthwise; a splinter. **2.** Corded textile fibers drawn into a fleecy strand. [< AS. *slīfan*, cleave.]—**sliv′er-er**, *n.* One who or that which slivers; specif., one who slivers fish.

Sliv′no, 1 sliv′no; 2 slĭv′no, *n.* A city in E. central Bulgaria; pop. 50,600. **Se-lim′ni-a**‡; **Sli′ven**‡.

slob, 1 sləb; 2 slŏb, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A marsh subject to overflow. **slob′-land″**‡. (2) Mud; mire. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A careless, negligent, or incompetent person. [For SLAB[2], *n.*]

slob′ber, 1 sləb′ər; 2 slŏb′er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To wet and foul with liquids oozing from the mouth. **2.** To shed or spill, as liquid food, in eating. **3.** [Vulgar.] To kiss overmuch. **4.** To drivel; slaver. **5.** To talk or act gushingly. **II.** *n.* Liquid spilled as from the mouth; slaver. [For SLABBER.]—**slob′ber-er**, *n.*—**slob′ber-y**, *a.* **1.** Slobbering. **2.** Wet; miry.

slock, 1 slək; 2 slŏk, *vt.* [Dial.] To slake; drench; extinguish (a fire). **slock′en**‡.

sloe, 1 slō; 2 slō, *n.* **1.** A small plum-like astringent fruit; also, the shrub (*Prunus spinosa*) that bears it; the blackthorn. **2.** [U. S.] The black haw. **3.** The wild yellow plum (*Prunus americana*). **4.** Porter's plum (*Prunus allegheniensis*). [< AS. *sāl*, sloe.]

slog, 1 sleg; 2 slŏg, *vt. & vt.* [Slang, Eng.] **1.** To slug, as a pugilist. **2.** *Cricket.* To bat vigorously but unscientifically.—**slog′ger**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A hard hitter in any sporting contest. **slug′ger**‡.

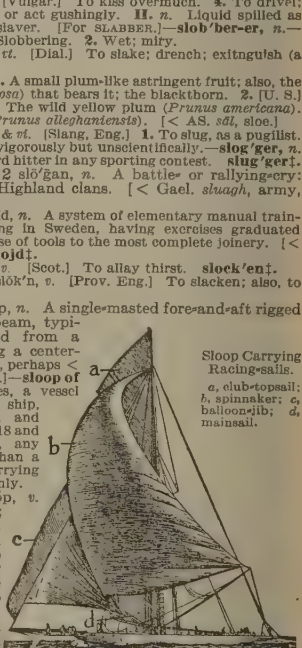
slo′gan, 1 slō′gən; 2 slō′gan, *n.* A battle- or rallying-cry: originally of the Highland clans. [< Gael. *sluagh*, army, + *gairm*, yell.]

sloid, 1 sloid; 2 slŏld, *n.* A system of elementary manual training, originating in Sweden, having exercises graduated from the simplest use of tools to the most complete joinery. [< Sw. *slöjd*, skill.] **slojd**‡.

sloke, 1 slōk; 2 slōk, *v.* [Scot.] To allay thirst. **slock′en**‡.

slok′en, 1 slōk′n; 2 slŏk′n, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To slacken; also, to slake. **slok′in**‡.

sloop, 1 slūp; 2 slōōp, *n.* A single-masted fore-and-aft rigged vessel, of broad beam, typically distinguished from a cutter by carrying a centerboard. [< D. *sloep*, perhaps < OF. *chalupe*, shallop.]—**sloop of war**, in old navies, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between 18 and 32 guns; recently, any war-vessel larger than a gunboat and carrying guns on one deck only.



Sloop Carrying Racing-sails.
a, club-topsail; *b*, spinnaker; *c*, balloon-jib; *d*, mainsail.

slop, 1 slep; 2 slŏp, *v.* [SLOPPED or SLOPT; SLOP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to dash over; spill. **2.** To spill water or any liquid upon; make sloppy. **II.** *i.* To dash over; spill.

slop[1], *n.* **1.** A liquid that has been slopped, as on a floor; a wet place. **2.** *pl.* Waste and dirty water. **3.** *pl.* Liquid food, as gruel: a contemptuous usage; also, any weak beverage, as tea, or bran and water for cattle. **4.** *pl.* Distillers' mash which has been deprived of its alcohol. **5**†. A puddle; pool. [< AS. *sloppe*, droppings of a cow, < *slūpan*, slip.]—**slop′-py**, *a.* [SLOP′PI-ER; SLOP′PI-EST.] **1.** Muddy; splashy; also, slovenly. **2.** Done in a slovenly manner.—**slop′pi-ly**, *adv.*—**slop′pi-ness**, *n.*

slop[2], *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Naut. or Colloq.] Cheap ready-made clothing; among sailors, clothes, bedding, etc. **2**†. *pl.* Large, wide breeches. **3**†. An upper garment. [< Ice. *sloppr*, <

sleppa, slip.]—**slop'-room"**, *n.* A room on a British vessel in which sailors' clothing and stores are kept, issued, and sold.—**s.-shop**, *n.* A shop for the sale of cheap clothing.—**s.-work**, *n.* Manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing; also, the clothing itself; hence, any inferior, cheap work.

slope, 1 slōp; 2 slōp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SLOPED†; SLOP'ING.] **1.** To incline or be inclined from the level or the vertical; slant. **2.** To form with a slope. **3.** To move on an inclined path; go obliquely. **4.** [Slang.] To leave suddenly; run off. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any slanting surface or line; a declivity or acclivity; an inclined plane; as, the Atlantic *slope* of North America. **2.** The degree of inclination of a line or surface from the plane of the horizon. [< AS. *slopen*, pp. of *slūpen*, slip.] Syn.: see TIP. —**slop'ing**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

slope†, *a.* Sloping; oblique.—**slope'ness†**, *n.* Obliqueness.

slope‖, *adv.* In a sloping manner; aslant.

slosh, 1 slŏsh; 2 slōsh. **I**¹. *vt. & vi.* To throw about, as a liquid; splash; flounder; as, to *slosh* through a pool. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] Slush. [Var. of SLUSH.]—**slosh'y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Same as SLUSHY.

slot¹, 1 slet; 2 slŏt. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To adjust in a slot. **2.** To cut a slot in; groove. **II.** *n.* *Mech.* A long narrow groove or opening; slit. Specif.: (1) A comparatively long and narrow depression or cavity, particularly one that is rectangular, cut to receive some corresponding part in a mechanism. The opening to receive the coin in a slot-machine. [< AS. *slāt*, pret. of *slītan*, slit.]—**slot'-ma-chine"**, *n.* A vending-machine or the like, having a slot in which a coin may be dropped to cause the delivery of merchandise, or permit the use of a telephone, or for some like purpose.—**slot'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which makes slots. **2.** A slot-machine.

slot², *n.* The trail of an animal, as a deer. [< Ice. *slōth*, trail.] —**slot'-hound"**, *n.* [Scot.] A sleuth-hound.

slot³, *n.* **1.** A broad, flat wooden bar; slat. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Any small piece, as of wood or iron. (2) A bolt or bar for fastening a door. [< D. *slot*, < *sluiten*, bolt.]

sloth, 1 slōth *or* slōth; 2 slōth *or* slōth, *n.* **1.** Disinclination to exertion; laziness; habitual indolence. **2.** A slow-moving tree-dwelling mammal of tropical America. The **three-toed sloths** are of the *Bradypodidæ* subfamily, and have three toes on each foot; the **two-toed sloths,** of the *Cholopodinæ* subfamily, have two on the front and three on the hind feet. See illus. under UNAU. **3.** A related fossil edentate. [< AS. *slāw*, slow.]—**sloth'-bear"**, **n.** A black bear of India and Ceylon, feeding mainly on honey and fruit.—**sloth'ful**, *a.* Sluggish; lazy; indolent. Syn.: see IDLE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Sloth-bear. 1/20

slouch, 1 slauch; 2 slouch. **I**¹. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hang or droop in a careless manner, as a hat. **2.** To have a downcast or clownish gait, look, or manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hanging down awkwardly or carelessly; movement or appearance caused as by depression or drooping. **2.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. [< Ice. *slōkr*.] — **slouch'y**, *a.* — **slouch'i-ly**, *adv.*—**slouch'i-ness**, *n.*

slough¹, 1 sluf; 2 slŭf, *vt. & vi.* To **sluf**, } cast off, or be cast off, as dead tissue; from a scab.

slough², 1 slau; 2 slou, *n.* A place of deep mud or mire; bog: often used figuratively; as, a *slough* of scandal. [< AS. *slōh*, < Ir. *sloc*, hollow, < *slugaim*, I swallow.]—**slough'y**, *a.* Swampy.

slough³, 1 slū; 2 slu, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A depression in a prairie, often dry, forming part of the natural drainage-system: sometimes deeply miry. **2.** A stagnant swamp or reedy inlet or pond in which water backs up, or which is filled by freshets. **slew‡**; **slue‡**. [Same as SLOUGH¹, *n.*]

slough⁴, 1 sluf; 2 slŭf, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Dead tissue separated and cast off from the living parts, a scab. **2.** A covering or skin, as of a snake, that has been shed: often used figuratively. **3†.** [Scot.] A husk, as of fruit. [< √ of SLIP.]—**slough'y**², *a.* Containing or resembling dead tissue; tending to slough.

Slo-vak', 1 slo-vak' *or* slō'vak; 2 slo-vāk' *or* slō'vāk, *n.* **1.** One of a Slav people in northwestern Hungary and parts of Moravia and Bohemia. **2.** The language of the Slovaks: a division of Czech. [< Boh. *Slovak*, akin to SLAV.]—**Slo-vak'i-a.** See CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—**Slo-vak'i-an**, *a. & n.*—**Slo-vak'ish**, *a.*

slov'en, 1 sluv'n; 2 slōv'n, *n.* One who is careless of dress or of cleanliness; one habitually untidy. [< MD. *slof*, sloven.]—**slov'en-li-ness**, *n.*—**slov'en-ly**, *a. & adv.*

Slo-vene', 1 slo-vīn'; 2 slo-vēn', *n.* **1.** A Slavonic people of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola. **2.** Their language. [< Old Bulg. *Slovieninŭ*, Slav.] **Slo'vent.**—**Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes,** see KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES, p. 636.—**Slo-vene'**, *a.*—**Slo-ve'ni-an**, *a. & n.*

slow, 1 slō; 2 slō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become slow or slower; slacken in speed: often with *up* or *down*. [< AS. *slāw*, slow.] **II.** *a.* **1.** Having relatively small velocity; not quick in motion, performance, or occurrence; not advancing or growing rapidly. **2.** Behind the standard time: said of a timepiece. **3.** Taking sufficient time; not precipitate or hasty; as, *slow* to anger. **4.** Dull or tardy in comprehending; mentally sluggish; also, causing tardiness; as, a *slow* race-track. **5.** Lacking promptness, spirit, or liveliness; also, colloquially, dull or tedious in character; as, a *slow* entertainment.

Syn.: deliberate, dilatory, drowsy, dull, gradual, inactive, inert, lingering, moderate, slack, sluggish, tardy. *Slow* signifies moving through a relatively short distance, or with a relatively small number of motions in a given time; *slow* also applies to that which is a relatively long while in beginning or accomplishing something; a watch or a clock is said to be *slow* when its indications are behind those of the standard time. *Tardy* is applied to that which is behind the proper or desired time, especially in doing a work or arriving at a place; *slow* applies to that which is a relatively long time in passing from one point to another, or in beginning or executing something. *Deliberate* and *dilatory* are used of persons, but the latter may be used also of things, as of a stream; a person is *deliberate* who takes a noticeably long time to consider and decide before acting, or who acts or speaks as if he were deliberating at every point; a person is *dilatory* who lays aside, or puts off as long as possible, necessary or required action; both words may be applied either to undertaking or to doing. *Gradual* (Latin *gradus*, a step) signifies advancing by steps, and refers to *slow* but regular and sure progression. *Slack* refers to action that seems to indicate a lack of tension, as of muscle or of will, *sluggish* to action that seems as if reluctant to advance. See GRADUAL; HEAVY; RELUCTANT; TEDIOUS.—Ant.: see SYNONYMS for IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE.—**slow'-hound"**, *n.* A sleuth-hound.—**slow'ly**, *adv.* **slow‡.**—**s.-match**, *n.* A slowly burning fuse used in firing explosives.—**slow'ness**, *n.* Syn.: see STUPIDITY.—**slow'worm"**, *n.* A blindworm.

sloyd, *n.* See SLOID.

slub, 1 slub; 2 slŭb, *vt.* [SLUBBED; SLUB'BING.] To twist (slivers of wool) slightly in preparation for spinning.

slub¹, *n.* A slightly twisted roll of wool, cotton, or silk, or a lump in the thread.

slub², *n.* Same as SLIVER.

slub'ber†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do or treat lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely. **2.** To soil; bedaub; stain. **II.** *i.* To act carelessly or slovenly. [< D. *slobberen*, lap.]

slub'bing, 1 slub'ɪŋ; 2 slŭb'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which slubs. **2.** Same as SLUB¹: usually in the plural —**slub'-bing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for drawing out and slightly twisting carded wool: now superseded by equivalent devices attached to the cards themselves.

sludge, 1 slŭj; 2 slŭdg, *n.* **1.** Soft water-soaked mud; mire; also, a slush of snow or broken or half-formed ice. **2.** Muddy or pasty refuse of various kinds, as that produced by the action of a rock-drill; also, sewage. **3.** Slime of ores: an erroneous use. [Prob. < D. *slijk*, dirt.]—**sludg'y**, *a.* Resembling or composed of sludge; slushy.

slue, 1 slū; 2 slu, *vt. & vi.* [SLUED; SLU'ING.] To sling around; turn about as if some portion were pivoted. [Cp. Ice. *snua*, turn.] **slew‡.**

slue¹, *n.* A sluing or turning sidewise, as on a pivot.

slue², *n.* Same as SLOUGH².

slug¹, 1 slug; 2 slŭg, *v.* [SLUGGED; SLUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* To load, as a gun, with slugs. **II.** *i.* To take shape to fit the grooves of a rifle in firing, as a bullet.

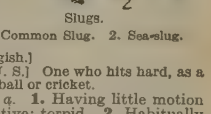
slug², *vt. & vi.* [Slang.] To strike heavily or brutally, or without science, as with the fist. [< AS. *slōh*, pret. of *slēan*, smite.]

slug³†, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or be sluggish. **2.** To delay; impede.

slug†, *a.* Sluggish.

slug¹, *n.* **1.** A bullet or shot of irregular or oblong shape. **2.** *Print.* A strip of type-metal thicker than a lead, and less than type-high, for spacing matter, etc.; also, a strip bearing a type-high number, used as a compositor's mark. **3.** A slung-shot, or its metal weight. **4.** Any small chunk of metal. [Prob. < Dan. *slug*, sluggish.]

slug², *n.* **1.** A gastropod, especially one of a genus (*Limax*), of elongated form having no visible shell. **2.** A larva of a saw-fly or other insect resembling a gastropod. **3.** A sluggard. [< Dan. *slug*, sluggish.]


Slugs.
1. Common Slug. 2. Sea-slug.

slug³, *n.* [Colloq.] A heavy blow, as with the fist.

slug'gard, 1 slug'ərd; 2 slŭg'ard. **I‖.** *a.* Being a sluggard or like a sluggard; sluggish; lazy. **II.** *n.* A person habitually lazy or idle; a drone. [< Dan. *slug*, sluggish.]

slug'ger, 1 slug'ər; 2 slŭg'er, *n.* [U. S.] One who hits hard, as a pugilist, or a heavy batter in baseball or cricket.

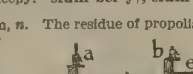
slug'gish, 1 slug'ɪsh; 2 slŭg'ish, *a.* **1.** Having little motion or power of motion; slow; inactive; torpid. **2.** Habitually idle and lazy. **3†.** Stupid; dull; as, a *sluggish* tale. [< Dan. *slug*, sluggish.] Syn.: see HEAVY; IDLE; SLOW; TEDIOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sluice, 1 slūs; 2 slus. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SLUICED†; SLUIC'ING.] **1.** To wet or drench, water or irrigate by or as by means of a sluice. **2.** To wash in or by a sluice, as ore-dirt. **3.** To draw out or conduct, as by a sluice, as water out of a reservoir. **4.** To send (logs) down a sluiceway. **5.** To flow out as through a sluice. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any artificial channel for conducting water, or the stream so conducted. Specif.: (1) A body of water controlled by a flood-gate. (2) A flood-gate. (3) A flume. (4) *Mining.* A board trough having at the bottom cleats holding quicksilver, for separating gold from placer-dirt carried through the trough by a current of water. **2.** Figuratively, that through which anything issues or flows. [< L. *ex* *excludo*, EXCLUDE.]—**sluice'-gate"**, *n.* The gate of a sluice; a water-gate or flood-gate. See illus. on next page.—**sluice'way"**, *n.* An artificial channel for the passage of water, whether controlled by a flood-gate or open; a sluice, as in mining; flume.

slum, 1 slum; 2 slŭm. **I.** *vi.* To visit slums as from curiosity or charity. **II.** *n.* A low quarter of a city: usually *pl.* [Akin to SLUMP.]—**slum'mer,** *n.*—**slum'ming,** *n.*

slum'ber, 1 slum'bər; 2 slŭm'bər. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To sleep, especially lightly or quietly. **2.** To be inactive; stagnate. **II.** *n.* Sleep; formerly, light sleep; more recently, complete, quiet sleep. [< AS. *sluma,* slumber.] SYN.: see REST.—**slum'ber-er,** *n.*—**slum'ber-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**slum'ber-less,** *a.* Sleepless.—**slum'ber-ous,** *a.* Inviting to, being in, suggesting, or resembling slumber; soporific; drowsy; sleepy. **slum'ber-y†; slum'brous†. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

slum'gum, 1 slum'gum; 2 slŭm'gŭm, *n.* The residue of propolis, cocoons, etc., after beeswax is extracted from honeycombs.



Sluice-gates, as Used.

a, b, gates; *c,* open sluice; *d,* closed sluice; *e,* upper level; *f,* lower level.

slump, 1 slump; 2 slŭmp. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To break through a crust, as of snow or ice, and sink; sink, as a foot, into any soft material. **2.** To slide with perceptible motion down a declivity: said of loose earth or rock. **3.** *Finance.* To undergo a decline; depreciate suddenly in value; as, stocks *slumped* heavily. **4.** [Colloq.] To collapse; fall through; as, the scheme *slumped.* **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of slumping. **2.** [Colloq.] A collapse or failure; also, a sudden fall of prices; as, a *slump* in stocks. **3.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) A bog; marsh. (2) The noise made by anything falling into a hole. [Akin to Dan. *slumpe,* stumble suddenly.]

slump², *n.* [Colloq.] A lumped aggregate; mass.

slung, 1 slun; 2 slŭng, *imp. & pp.* of SLING, *v.*

slung'-shot", 1 slun'-shŏt"; 2 slŭng'-shŏt", *n.* A weight attached to a thong or cord: a ruffian's weapon.

slunk, 1 slunk; 2 slunk, *imp. & pp.* of SLINK, *v.*

slur, 1 slur; 2 slûr. **I.** *vt.* [SLURRED, SLURD[5]; SLUR'RING.] **1.** To slight; disparage; depreciate. **2.** To pass over lightly or hurriedly; suppress; conceal; as, to *slur* a fact. **3.** To do or speak in a careless or confused manner; especially, to glide from one syllable to another in speech so as to obscure a sound or syllable. **4.** *Mus.* To sing or play as indicated by the slur; also, to mark with a slur. **5.** To smear; soil; contaminate. **II.** *n.* **1.** A disparaging remark or insinuation; also, the occasion for it, or the resulting state; a stigma. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A curved line (⌣ or ⌢) indicating that tones so tied are to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break between them. (2) The legato effect indicated or produced by this mark. **3.** *Print.* A blur. **4.** *Phon.* A weak glide. [< MD. *sleuren,* train.]

slur'ry, 1 slur'i; 2 slûr'y, *n.* [SLUR'RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] *Metal.* **1.** Any one of several watery mixtures used to make repairs in converter-linings, as about tuyère-holes. **2.** A mixture resulting from silver-smelting. **3.** A mixture used in the manufacture of Portland cement. **4.** The slushy matter which results from grinding. [< SLUR, *v.*]

slush, 1 slush; 2 slŭsh. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To daub or cover with slush, as for lubrication, or to cause to shine. **2.** To fill (spaces in masonry) with mortar: usually with *up.* **3.** To wash by throwing water upon, as a deck. **II.** *n.* **1.** Soft, sloppy material, as melting snow or soft mud. **2.** Greasy material used for lubrication, etc. (1) The greasy refuse of cooking, especially of a ship's galley: used on board ship for slushing the masts. (2) A mixture of lime with white lead or tallow, for coating bright iron or steel parts of machinery to keep them from rusting. **3.** [Slang.] Emotional talk or writing; gush; piffle. [For SLUDGE.]—**slush'y,** *a.*

slut, 1 slut; 2 slŭt, *n.* **1.** A female dog; bitch. **2.** A slatternly woman. **3.** A drudge. **4.** A woman of loose character; hussy. [< Sw. dial. *slätta,* slut, < *slota,* droop.]—**slut'ter-y,** *n.* The character or habits of a slut; slovenliness.—**slut'tish,** *a.* Slatternly, dirty. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sly, 1 slai; 2 slỹ, *a.* [SLI'ER or SLY'ER; SLI'EST or SLY'EST.] **1.** Artfully dexterous in doing things secretly; cunning in evading notice or detection. (1) Playfully clever; tricky; roguish. (2) Meanly or stealthily clever; crafty. **2.** Done with or marked by artful secrecy; as, a *sly* trick. **3†.** Ingenious; delicate, as a mechanism. **4†.** Skilful; wise, as a person. [< Ice. *sløgr,* sly, perhaps < √ of SLAY, *v.*] SYN.: see INSIDIOUS.—**sly'-boots",** *n.* A roguish, cunning, sly person or animal.—**sly'ly,** *adv.* **sli'ly†.—sly'ness,** *n.*

slype, 1 slaip; 2 slỹp, *v.* [SLYPED; SLYP'ING.] [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To strip off. **II.** *i.* To fall over, as wet soil from the plow.

slype, *n.* [Eng.] A passage between two walls; specif., a covered passage from the transept of a cathedral. [For SLIP, *n.,* 4.]

S. M., *abbr. Sa Majesté* (F., His [or Her] Majesty), senior magistrate, Sergeant-Major, short meter, Society of Mary, State Militia, surface measure.

Sm, *abbr.* Samarium.

sma', 1 smē; 2 sma, *a.* [Scot.] Small.

smack¹, 1 smak; 2 smăk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give or make a smack, as in tasting, kissing, striking, etc.; slap. **II.** *n.* **1.** A quick sharp sound, as of the lips when separated rapidly; a noisy kiss. **2.** A sounding blow or slap. **3.** The sound of a snapping whip. [< MD. *smacken,* strike.]

smack². **I.** *vi.* To have a taste or flavor, especially as tested by smacking: usually with *of;* often used figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** A suggestive tincture, taste, or flavor. **2.** A mere taste; smattering. [< AS. *smæc,* taste.]

smack³, *n.* A small coasting- or fishing-vessel of various rig. See illus. in next col. See also WELL-SMACK, under WELL, *n.* [< MD. *smacke,* smack.]

smack'ing, 1 smak'iŋ; 2 smăk'ing. **I.** *pa.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; lively; as, a *smacking* breeze. **II.** *n.* A quick, sharp sound; smack. [or silly fellow.

smaik, 1 smēk; 2 smāk, *n.* [Scot.] A rascal; petty rogue; mean

Smal-kal'dic League, 1 smal-kal'dik; 2 smāl-kāl'dic. A league of German Protestants opposing Charles V. See SCHMALKALDEN.

small, 1 smēl; 2 smal, *a.* **1.** Comparatively less than another or than a standard; diminutive; little. **2.** Being of slight moment, weight, or importance. **3.** Lacking in moral or mental breadth; narrow; ignoble; mean; paltry. **4.** Lacking in the qualities of greatness; not largely gifted. **5.** Acting or transacting business in a limited way. **6.** Weak in characteristic properties; mildly alcoholic: said of liquors; as, *small* beer. **7.** Having little body or volume; slender; fine; soft, as a voice. **8.** Of low degree; obscure. **9†.** Thin; slender. [< AS. *smæl,* small.]

SYN.: diminutive, fine, little, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, petty, puny, slight, tiny. See FINE; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; SCANTY.—**small arms,** arms that may be carried on the person, as a rifle, automatic pistol, or revolver.—**s. cranberry,** the common cranberry of the Old World (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*).—**s.**

Structure of a Well-smack.

w, the well, showing the water at the level of the vessel's load-line (*l, l*).

craft (*Naut.*), small vessels collectively; also, figuratively, small things or persons generally.—**s. fry,** small fish in general; hence, small people or things.—**s. pica,** see under TYPE.—**s. sword.** **1.** A light sword used on dress occasions. **2.** The straight sword of modern fencing, introduced about 1700.—**s. talk,** unimportant or trivial conversation; mild gossip.—**the s. hours,** the early hours of the morning, numbered one, two, etc.—**small'-clothes",** *n. pl.* A man's nether garments for the hips and thighs; close-fitting knee-breeches. **smalls†.—small'ish,** *a.* Somewhat small.—**small'ness,** *n.*—**small'pox",** *n. Pathol.* An acute, specific, infectious disease resulting from a specific morbid poison, that after a period of incubation manifests itself by high inflammatory fever, followed by an eruption of deep-seated pustules.

small, *n.* **1.** A small or slender part; as, the *small* of the back. **2.** A small thing or quantity. **3.** *pl.* See SMALLS.

small, *adv.* **1.** In a low or mild tone, also, in a shrill key; as, to talk *small.* **2.** Into small pieces. **3†.** In a small way; trivially. [wild state.

small'age, 1 smēl'ij; 2 smal'ag, *n. Bot.* Celery, especially in the

smalls, 1 smēlz; 2 smals, *n. pl.* **1.** Small-clothes. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] The first examination after matriculation; responsions: used at Oxford to denote the first university examination counting toward a degree. [< SMALL, *a.*]

smalt, 1 smēlt; 2 smalt, *n.* A deep-blue glass colored with cobalt oxid: used when pulverized for painting, etc. [< It. *smalto,* < G. *schmalte,* < *schmelzen,* melt.]

smalt'ite, 2 smēlt'ait; 2 smalt'it, *n. Mineral.* A tin-white to steel-gray cobalt arsenid ($CoAs_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< SMALT.] **smalt'ine†.**

smar'agd†, *n.* A green precious stone, as the beryl or the emerald. [< Gr. *smaragdos,* precious stone, probably emerald.] **smar'-agdet†.—sma-rag'din(e[5]),** *a.* Emerald-colored.

sma-rag'dite, 1 sme-rag'dait; 2 sma-răg'dit, *n. Mineral.* A thin, foliated, light grass-green variety of amphibole.

smart, 1 smärt; 2 smärt. **I.**[a] *vi.* **1.** To experience an acute painful stinging sensation, generally superficial, either bodily or mental. **2.** To cause a smarting sensation. **3‖.** To cause to feel a smart. **II.** *a.* **1.** Quick in thought or action; bright; brisk; acute; clever. **2.** Impertinently witty; often said contemptuously. **3.** Vigorous; emphatic; severe; brisk. **4.** Causing a smarting sensation; stinging; pungent. **5.** [U. S.] (1) Keen or sharp, as at trade; shrewd. (2) [Local.] In active health; well. (3) Superior, as in speed, strength, or skill. (4) [Dial.] Large; considerable; as, a *smart* crop of wheat. **6.** [Eng.] (1) Sprucely dressed; showy. (2) Belonging to the stylish classes; fashionable; as, a *smart* set. (3) Making a creditable showing; as, a *smart* regiment. **III.** *n.* **1.** An acute stinging sensation, as from a scratch or an irritant. **2.** Any distress; poignant mental suffering. **3.** [Local.] A degree, number, or amount; with *right;* as, *right smart* of people, [< AS. *smeortan.*] SYN.: see CLEVER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* SYN.: see PERTNESS.—**smart'weed",** *n.* A widely distributed herb having jointed stems, long grass-like leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers, especially the **common smart-weed** or water-pepper (*Polygonium hydropiper*). **knot'weed"†.**

smart'en, 1 smärt'n; 2 smärt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To improve in appearance; make smart, as oneself or one's habitation: with *up.* **smart‡. II.** *i.* To smart.

smart'-mon"ey, 1 smärt'-mun'i; 2 smärt'-mŏn'y, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Damages awarded against a defendant because of great aggravation attending the wrong committed. **2.** Money paid for a release from an engagement or from a painful situation. **3.** [Eng.] Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for injuries received in the service.

smash, 1 smaš; 2 smăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break in many pieces by sudden action; shiver; shatter to pieces. **2.** To flatten; crush; as, to *smash* a hat. **3.** [Colloq.] To dash or fling vio-

lently so as to crush or break in pieces. **4.** [Slang.] (1) To strike with a crushing blow; as, to *smash* a person in the face. (2) To make bankrupt; as, to *smash* a bank. (3) To destroy, as a theory. **5.** *Tennis.* To bat (the ball) with a swift hard overhand stroke. **II.** *i.* **1.** To break in many pieces suddenly; as, by a blow, pressure, or collision. **2.** [Colloq.] To come into violent contact so as to crush or be crushed; collide; dash; as, the boats *smashed* together. **3.** [Colloq.] To fail, as a business enterprise or the like; as, the company *smashed* up. [< Sw. dial *smaska*, smack, allied to SMACK[1], *v.*] Syn.: see BREAK.—**smash'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which smashes. **2.** [Slang.] A person or thing of extraordinary size, ability, or quality.

smash, "up", 1 smash'-up"; 2 smăsh'-ŭp", *n.* [Colloq.] A smash; especially, a destructive or disastrous collision.

smatch, 1 smach; 2 smăch. [Prov. or Obs.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To taste; have a taste of. **II.** *n.* A taste; smack. [= SMACK[2].]

smat'ter, 1 smat'er; 2 smăt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To have but a smattering of; talk or use superficially; make a display of small knowledge. **II.** *n.* A smattering. [< Sw. *smattra*, crackle.]—**smat'ter-er,** *n.*—**smat'ter-ing,** *n.* A superficial degree or kind of knowledge. **-ly,** *adv.*

sm. c., sm. caps., *abbr.* Small capitals.—**S. M. D.,** *abbr.* Short meter double.—**S. M. E.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Sancta Mater Ecclesia* (Holy Mother Church).

smear, 1 smir; 2 smēr. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cover or bedaub with any thick or viscous substance: often implying that the substance or the manner of applying it is offensive or soiling: used also figuratively, to pollute; contaminate morally. **2.** To paint in a tawdry or cheap fashion. **3†.** To anoint. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soiled spot; stain. **2.** A volatile flux for glazing ware. **3†.** Ointment; grease. [< AS. *smeru*, grease.]—**smear'y,** *a.* Greasy, viscous, or staining; also, smeared.—**smear'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being smeared.

smed'dum, 1 smed'um; 2 smēd'ŭm, *n.* **1.** [North Eng. & Scot.] Fine ore-particles that have passed through a wire sieve; fine coal-slack. **2.** [Scot.] (1) Powder; especially, ground malt. (2) Vigor of mind; sense. [< AS. *smedema*, meal.]

smeek, 1 smik; 2 smēk, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Smoke. **smelk†.**—**smeek'y,** *a.* **1.** Smoky. **2.** Having a foul, pungent odor.

smell, } 1 smel; 2 smĕl, *v.* [SMELLED or SMELT, SMELD[3]; **smel[2],** } SMELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive by means of the nose and its olfactory nerves; perceive the odor or perfume of; scent. **2.** To test by odor. **3.** To discover, detect, or seek to know, as if by smelling: often with *out*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To emit an odor or perfume; give off a particular odor: frequently with *of*. **2.** To be malodorous. **3.** To use the sense of smell: often followed by *of*; as, *smell of* this rose. **4.** To test by smell; sniff; snuff; pry; investigate: often figuratively and with *about*. **5.** Figuratively, to give indications as if by odor; as, to *smell* of treason. [Akin to D. *smeulen*, < L G. *smelen*, smolder.]—**smell'ing-salts",** *n. pl.* Pungent or aromatic salts, or mixtures of such, often scented, used as stimulants by smelling; specif., a preparation of ammonium carbonate.—**smell'er,** *n.* **1.** One who smells (anything). **2.** [Slang.] (1) The nose. (2) A prying person. **3.** A feeler, as of an animal.—**smell'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Malodorous.

smell, *n.* **1.** That sense by means of which odors are perceived. **2.** The sensation excited through the olfactory nerves. **3.** That which is directly perceived by this sense; an odor; perfume. **4.** Figuratively, a faint suggestion; hint; trace. **5.** An act of smelling.

Syn.: aroma, bouquet, fragrance, odor, perfume, savor, scent, stench, stink. *Smell* is the generic word including all the rest. *Aroma, fragrance,* and *perfume* are ordinarily pleasing; *odor, savor,* and *scent* may be so. *Odor* is nearly synonymous with *smell,* but is susceptible of more delicate use; as, the *odor* of incense., An *aroma* is a delicate and spicy *odor,* as of fine coffee; *bouquet* is said chiefly of the delicate *odor* of certain wines. We speak of the *fragrance* or *perfume* of flowers, but *fragrance* is more delicate; a *perfume* may be so strong and rich as to be repulsive by excess. There is a tendency to restrict the application of *perfume* to the artificial preparations called collectively "perfumery." *Scent* is chiefly used for the characteristic *odor* of an animal by which it is tracked or avoided by other animals: the word is also applied to any *odor,* natural or artificial, especially when faintly diffused through the air; as, the *scent* of mignonette or of new-mown hay. *Savor* is chiefly said of the appetizing *odor* evolved from articles of food by the processes of cooking. Any *smell* that is at once foul, strong, and pervasive may be called a *stench. Smell* and *scent* denote also the sense to which *odors* appeal; as, man has the *sense* of *smell;* the keen *scent* of the foxhound. See SAVOR.—**smell'-feast",** *n.* A person who frequents good tables; greedy sponger; parasite.

smelt[1], 1 smelt; 2 smĕlt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To reduce (ores) by fusion in a furnace; to obtain (a metal) from the ore by a process including fusion. **2.** To melt or fuse, as a metal. [< D. *smelten*, melt, or Dan. *smelte*.]—**smelt'er,** *n.* **1.** One engaged in smelting ore. **2.** [Western U. S.] A smelting-works; smeltery.—**smelt'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] An establishment for smelting.

smelt, *n.* A small silvery salmon-like food-fish, (genus *Osmerus* or a related genus), mostly of northern seas. See illus. in next col. [< AS. *smelt*, smelt.]

Smeth'wick, 1 smeth'ik; 2 smĕth'ik, *n.* A manufacturing town and country borough; suburb of Birmingham, England; pop. 75,760.

smew, 1 smiū; 2 smū, *n.* A small merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern parts of the Old World. The male is black and white, with a white crest. [Perhaps for *ice-mew.*]

S. M. I., *abbr.* [F.] *Sa Majesté Imperiale* (His [or Her] Imperial Majesty).

Smi'chov, 1 smi'kev; 2 smi'cŏv, *n.* A city in Czecho-Slovakia; a suburb of Prague; pop. 50,000. **Smi'chow‡.**

smid'die, 1 smid'i; 2 smid'i, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SMITHY, 1. **smid'dy‡.**

Smi"la-ca'ce-æ, 1 smai"la-kē'si-ī; 2 smi"la-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs or woody-stemmed vines. They have netted-veined leaves, dioecious flowers in umbels, and globular fruits. *Smilax* is the largest genus. [< SMILAX.]—**smi"la-ca'ceous,** *a.*

American Smelt. 1/3

smi'lax, 1 smai'laks; 2 smi'-lăks, *n.* **1.** A delicate twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) of the lily family, from South Africa, with greenish flowers: cultivated in greenhouses and extensively used for wreaths, bouquets, etc. **2.** [S-] A large, widely scattered genus of shrubby or herbaceous plants; also [s-], a plant of this genus. **cat'bri"er†; green'bri"er‡.** [< Gr.[L] *smilax*, yew.]

smile, 1 smail; 2 smīl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SMILED; SMIL'ING.] **1.** To give a smile; wear a cheerful aspect. **2.** To show approval or favor: often with *upon*. **3.** To express by means of a smile; effect as by a smile. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pleased or amused expression of the face, characterized by lateral upward extension of the lips. **2.** A pleasant aspect; as, the *smile* of spring. **3.** Propitious or favorable disposition; favor; blessing; as, the *smile* of fortune. [< Sw. *smila*, smile.]—**smil'er,** *n.*—**smil'ing,** *a.* Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

smirch, 1 smirch; 2 smirch. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To soil, as by contact with grime; smear. **2.** Figuratively, to defame; degrade; as, to *smirch* a reputation. **II.** *n.* The act of smirching, or the state of being smirched; a smutch; smear. [< AS. *smerian*, smear.] Syn.: see BLEMISH.

smirk, 1 smurk; 2 smirk. **I.**[1] *vt.* To smile in a silly, self-complacent, or affected manner. **II.** *n.* An affected or artificial smile. [< AS. *smercian*, smirk.] **smerk†.**—**smirk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

smit, 1 smit; 2 smĭt. Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To destroy. **2.** To infect. **II.** *n.* (1) A smutch; spot. (2) Infection. [< AS. *smitta*, spot.]

smite, 1 smait; 2 smīt, *v.* [SMOTE or SMIT; SMIT'TEN or SMIT; SMIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike (something) with sudden force, as with a hammer or the fist. **2.** To strike a blow with (something); cause to strike. **3.** To cut, sever, or break by a blow: usually with *off* or *out*. **4.** To strike with disaster, afflict; destroy by a catastrophe. **5.** To affect powerfully with sudden feeling; in the passive, to affect with love. **6.** To cause to feel regret or remorse; as, his conscience *smote* him. **7.** To affect as if by a blow; come upon suddenly; as, the thought *smote* him. **8‖.** To kill by a sudden blow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come with sudden force. **2.** To knock against something; as, his knees *smote* together. [< AS. *smītan*, stroke.] Syn.: see BEAT. **-er,** *n.*

smith[1], 1 smith; 2 smĭth, *n.* **1.** One who shapes metals as by hammering, as a blacksmith; also, any artificer in metals. **2†.** One who makes anything. [< AS. *smith*, smith.]—**smith'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The art of the smith. **2.** A smith's shop.—**smith'y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A place where a smith works; a forge. **2.** A smith.

Smith[2], *n.* **1. Adam** (1723–1790), a Scottish political economist; *Wealth of Nations.* **2. Edmund Kirby** (1824–1893), an American Confederate general and educator. **3. Francis Hopkinson** (1838–1915), an American civil engineer, artist, and author. **4. Goldwin** (1823–1910), an English critc, historian, and philosopher; *Canada and the Canadians.* **5. Captain John** (1579–1631), an English adventurer; president of Virginia colony, 1608. **6. Joseph** (1805–1844), an American farmer; founder and first prophet of the Mormon Church; assassinated. **7. Sydney** (1771–1845), an English clergyman and humorist. **8. William** (1769–1839), an English geologist; known as the "Father of English Geology." **9. Sir William** (1813–1893), an English classical scholar; *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.* **10. William Robertson** (1846–1894), a Scottish theologian and author; *Prophets of Israel.* **11. Sir William Sidney** (1764–1840), an English admiral; hero of Acre.

Smith" Dor'i-en, dŏ'ri-ən; 2 dō'ri-ən, **Sir Horace Lockwood** (1858–). An English general; commanded British 2nd Army in France, 1914–1915; and British forces in East Africa, 1915–1916.

smith"er-eens', 1 smith"ər-inz'; 2 smith'er-ēns', *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Fragments produced as by a blow. **smith'ers‡.**

Smith. Inst., *abbr.* Smithsonian Institution.

Smith'son, 1 smith'sən; 2 smith'son, **James** (1765–1829). An English chemist: known in his youth as **James Lewis Macie.**—**Smith-so'ni-an,** *a.* Pertaining to James Smithson or the institution founded in 1846 at Washington, from funds left by him, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," now the United States National Museum.

smith'son-ite, 1 smith'sən-ait; 2 smith'son-īt, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A vitreous, white, green, or blue rhombohedral zinc carbonate ($ZnCO_3$). **2.** Same as CALAMIN. [< James *Smithson.*]

Smith Sound. An inlet at the northern extremityof Baffin Bay, between Grinnell Land and Greenland.

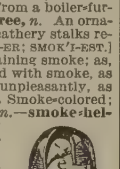
smit'ten, 1 smit'n; 2 smĭt'n, *pa.* Struck with sudden force; also, having the affections suddenly attracted.

smock, 1 smek; 2 smŏk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To furnish with or clothe

in a smock. **2.** Same as SHIRR, *vt.*, 1. See SMOCKING. **II.** *n.* **1.** A woman's undergarment; chemise. **2.** A smock-frock. [< AS. *smoc.*]—**smock'-faced"**, *a.* Having an effeminate face. — **smock'-frock"**, *n.* [Eng.] A shirt-like outer garment worn by field-laborers.—**smock'ing**, *n.* Shirred work, as on a smock-frock; honeycombing.

smoke, 1 smōk; 2 smōk, *v.* [SMOKED†; SMOK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with smoke; cure; medicate, fumigate, tinge, or flavor by smoke; as, to *smoke* bacon. **2.** To inhale and exhale the smoke of, as tobacco; also, to use, as a pipe, for this purpose. **3.** To apply smoke to in order to expel or destroy: frequently with *out*. 4¶. To get the scent of; suspect. 5†. To ridicule openly; quiz. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give out smoke; as, the embers *smoke*. **2.** To use tobacco, opium, or the like, for producing smoke to be drawn into the mouth or inhaled, especially as a habit. **3.** To send smoke out unsuitably, as into a room: said of a stove, furnace, flue, or fire that has a bad draft. **4.** To emit something that resembles smoke, as vapor, steam, or dust. **5.** To be kindled; burn; rage. **6.** To raise dust in rapid riding or driving; hence, to travel very rapidly. [< AS. *smocian*, smoke, < *smēocan*, smoke.]—**smok'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which smokes; one who smokes tobacco habitually. **2.** *Bee-keeping.* A fire-box for blowing smoke upon bees to quiet them. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] (1) A smoking-car. (2) An entertainment or social gathering at which smoking is permitted.

smoke, *n.* **1.** The volatilized products of the combustion of an organic compound, as coal, wood, etc., charged with fine particles of carbon or soot; less properly, fumes, steam, etc. **2.** Anything transient and unsubstantial; a useless or ephemeral result. **3.** The act of smoking a pipe, cigar, etc. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) A cigar. (2) A smoky fire. (3) *Baseball.* Speed: applied to pitched balls. **5.** *pl.* In Africa, a thick white fog. [< AS. *smoca*, < *smēocan*, smoke.]—**smoke'-condens"er**, *n.* An apparatus or device by which smoke is absorbed or cleansed by a water-spray; a smoke-washer.—**s.-consumer**, *n.* An apparatus or device for more completely oxidizing the unburnt gases of combustion. **s.-burner**‡.—**s.-consuming**, *a.*—**s.-house**, *n.* A building or close room in which meat, hides, etc., are subjected to the action of smoke.—**s.-jack**, *n.* A mechanism by which to turn a roasting-spit: operated by the ascending combustion-gases in a chimney.—**smoke'less**, *a.* Having or emitting little or no smoke; as, *smokeless* powder. Guncotton is usually the base of smokeless powders.—**smoke'-screen"**, *n. Mil.* A dense cloud of smoke emitted by destroyers or by a series of bombs or other containers dropped as by vessels or aircraft, to screen an attack or bombardment by land or sea, or to cover a naval retreat.—**s.-stack**, *n.* An upright pipe, usually of sheet or plate iron, through which combustion gases from a boiler-furnace are discharged into the air; a funnel.—**s.-tree**, *n.* An ornamental shrub or tree (*Rhus cotinus*) with long feathery stalks resembling smoke or mist.—**smok'y**, *a.* [SMOK'I-ER; SMOK'I-EST.] **1.** Giving forth smoke. **2.** Mixed with or containing smoke; as, *smoky* air. **3.** Like smoke. **4.** Liable to be filled with smoke, as a house. **5.** Emitting smoke improperly and unpleasantly, as from bad draft. **6.** Discolored with smoke. **7.** Smoke-colored; dark-gray.—**smok'i-ly**, *adv.*—**smok'i-ness**, *n.*—**smoke-helmet**, *n.* A protective head-dress worn, as by soldiers or firemen, for protection against poisonous gas fumes and smoke.



A Smoke-helmet for wearing in smoky or gaseous atmosphere.
a, oxygen-tank; *b*, cock for regulating the flow of oxygen; *c*, indicator dial; *d*, screened outlet; *e*, air-cushion.

Smok'y Moun'tains. A range in North Carolina and Tennessee; highest peak, Clingman's Dome, 6,619 ft.

smol'der, 1 smōl'dər; 2 smōl'der. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To burn and smoke in a smothered way, showing little smoke and no flame. **2.** Figuratively, to exist in a latent state; as, *smoldering* wrath. **II†.** *n.* Smother; smoke. [< AS. *smorian*, smother.] **smoul'der**‡.

Smo-lensk', 1 smo-lensk'; 2 smo-lĕnsk', *n.* A city in central European Russia; captured by Napoleon, Aug. 17, 1812; pop. 76,000.

Smol'lett, 1 smel'ĕt, 2 smŏl'ĕt, **Tobias George** (1721–1771). A Scottish physician and novelist; *Roderick Random*, etc.

smooch, *vt. & vi.* Same as SMUTCH.

smoor[1], 1 smūr; 2 smōōr. **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To smother. **II.** *n.* Stifling smoke or atmosphere. **smore**‡.

smoor[2], *v. & n.* Same as SMUR.

smooth, 1 smūth; 2 smōōth, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become smooth or even on the surface. **2.** To make easy or less difficult; as, to *smooth* one's path. **3.** To free from obstructions. **4.** To remove (an obstruction): often with *away*; as, to *smooth* away a mound. **5.** To render less harsh or softer and more flowing; as, to *smooth* one's verses. **6.** To soften the worst features of; palliate; extenuate; as, to *smooth* over a fault. **7.** To make calm; mollify; as, to *smooth* one's ruffled spirits. **8.** *Phon.* To change (a diphthong) to a simple sound. [< AS. *smōthe*, smooth.] **smooth'en**‡.—**smooth'er**, *n.* One who or that which smooths.

smooth, *a.* **1.** Having a surface without irregularities; not rough; continuously even. **2.** Having no impediments or obstructions; easy; free from shocks or jolts. **3.** Calm and unruffled; bland; pleasant; mild. **4.** Flowing melodiously: opposed to *rugged*; as, a *smooth* style. **5.** Suave, as in speech; flattering: often implying deceit. **6.** (1) *Gr. Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate: opposed to *aspirate*, *rough*. (2) *Phon.* Liquid or vowel-like: said of consonants. **7.** Free from hair; beardless. **8.** Having no acidulous or astringent taste or quality: said of liquors. **9.** *Cookery.* Without lumps; having the elements perfectly blended; as, a *smooth* mayonnaise. **10.** *Mech.* Offering no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; without friction.

Syn.: even, flat, glossy, level, plain, plane, polished, sleek, undisturbed, unruffled. An *even* surface is free from any considerable irregularities, as knobs, or splinters, or abrupt changes of direction or curvature; a *smooth* surface is one that the hand may be passed over without friction, or in which the eye discerns no noticeable break or flaw. That which is *polished* is brought to a very high degree of smoothness so as to be not only frictionless to touch, but lustrous to the eye. A board is sawed to an *even* surface, *planed* till it is *smooth*, and sandpapered till it is *polished*. A thing may be *smooth* or *polished* and yet very uneven, as a warped piece of veneering. See BLAND; BLUNT; CALM; FINE; LEVEL; PACIFIC.—Ant.: see synonyms for ROUGH.

—**smooth'bore"**, *n.* A firearm, as a shotgun, with unrifled bore.—**s.-bored**, *a.* **s.-bore**‡.—**s.-faced**, *a.* **1.** Beardless. **2.** Of smooth surface, as a wall, etc. **3.** Bland or mild in expression, especially with deceitful intent.—**s.-shod**, *a.* Shod without sharp projections on the shoes, as a horse.—**smooth'ly**, *adv.*—**smooth'ness**, *n.*

smooth, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** The smooth portion or surface of anything; as, the *smooth* of the neck. **2.** The act of smoothing.

smooth, *adv.* Smoothly.

smore, 1 smōr; 2 smōr, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SMOOR[1].

Smor'gon, 1 smôr'gon; 2 smôr'gŏn, *n.* A town in Russia, 50 miles S. E. of Vilna; Russian successes, September, 1915, and June to August, 1916.

smote, 1 smōt; 2 smŏt, *imp.* of SMITE, *v.*

smoth'er, 1 smuth'ər; 2 smŏth'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To prevent the respiration of, as by filling or covering the mouth and nostrils; also, to kill by such means; suffocate; stifle. **2.** To cover, cause to smolder, or be covered without vent or air, as a fire. **3.** Figuratively, to hide or suppress; as, to *smother* a scandal; be hidden or suppressed, as wrath. **4.** In cooking, to enclose and cook in a covered dish or under a close mass of some other substance. **5.** To daub; smear. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which smothers, as stifling vapor or dust. **2.** The state of being smothered; suppression; also, a smoldering fire. [< AS. *smorian*, smother.]—**smoth'er-y**, *a.* Suffocating.

smoul'der, 1 smōl'dər; 2 smōl'der, *vt.* Same as SMOLDER.

smout'y, 1 smūt'i; 2 smōōt'y, *a.* [Scot.] Smutty; obscene. **smut'le**‡.

s. m. p., *abbr.* [L.] *Sine mascula prole* (without male issue).

smudge, 1 smuj; 2 smŭdg. **I.** *vt.* [SMUDGED; SMUDG'ING.] **1.** To smear; soil. **2.** [U. S.] To fumigate. See SMUDGE, *n.*, 2. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soiling, as of dry dirt or soot; smear; stain. **2.** A smoky fire or its smoke, as for driving away insects, preventing frost, etc. **3.** Paint-pot scrapings and cleanings.—**smudg'y**, *a.*—**smudg'i-ly**, *adv.*—**smudg'i-ness**, *n.*

smug, 1 smug; 2 smŭg, *a.* Trim and nice in dress, manner, or expression, especially with conceit or affectation; smooth and self-satisfied. [< LG. *smuk*, elegant.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.* —**smug'faced**, *a.*

smug'gle, } 1 smug'l; 2 smŭg'l, *v.* [SMUG'GLED; SMUG'GLING.]

smug'l[2]**r**, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To take (merchandise) into or out of a country without payment of lawful duties. **2.** To bring in or introduce illicitly or clandestinely. **II.** *i.* To practise smuggling. [< LG. *smuggeln*, < *smūgan*, creep.]—**smug'gler**, *n.* One who smuggles. **2.** A vessel used in smuggling.—**smug'gling**, *n.* The offense of fraudulently and illegally importing or exporting merchandise, especially without payment of duties.

smur, 1 smur; 2 smŭr. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To rain lightly; drizzle. **smurr**‡. **II.** *n.* Fine, misty rain.—**smur'ry**, *a.* Drizzly.

smut, 1 smut; 2 smŭt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SMUT'TED[4]; SMUT'TING.] **1.** To blacken or be stained as with soot or smoke. **2.** To affect or be affected with smut, as growing grain. **3.** To remove the smut from (grain). **4.** Figuratively, to pollute; defame. **5.** To give off smut; crock. **II.** *n.* **1.** The blackening made by soot, smoke, etc. **2.** Obscenity; obscene language. **3.** A fungous disease of plants, in which the affected parts change into a dusty black powder. [< AS. *smitta*, spot.]—**smut'ty**, *a.* **1.** Soiled with smut; black; stained. **2.** Affected by smut; as, *smutty* corn. **3.** Obscene; indecent.—**smut'ti-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

smutch, 1 smuch; 2 smŭch, *v. & n.* Soil; smudge.—**smutch'y**, *a.*

Smuts, 1 smuts; 2 smŭts, **Jan Christiaan** (1870–). South African statesman and general; conqueror of German East Africa, 1916–17; Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, 1921– .

Smyr'na, 1 smûr'na; 2 smŷr'na, *n.* **1.** A former Turkish vilayet in W. Asia Minor; 25,801 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000; occupied by Greece with the consent of the Allied and Associated Powers as a result of the World War. **Al-din'**‡. **2.** Its capital, an important seaport (pop. 93,846); devastated by fire, 1922.—**Smyr'ni-ot**, *a. & n.* **Smyr'ni-ote**‡.

smyte'rie, 1 smait'ri *or* smit'ri; 2 smŷt'ri *or* smŷt'ri, *n.* [Scot.] A numerous collection of small individuals. **smyt'rie**‡.

s. n., *abbr.* [L.] *Secundum naturam* (according to nature).

Sn, *abbr.* Stannum.

snack, 1 snak; 2 snăk, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A share of something divided. **2.** A slight, hurried meal. [Akin to ME. *snacken*, snatch.]—**to go snacks** [Colloq.], to share equally.

snaf'fle, } 1 snaf'l; 2 snăf'l. **I.** *vt.* [SNAF'FLED; SNAF'FLING.]

snaf'l[2], } **1.** To control with a bit and bridle; bridle. **2.** To seize by the bridle or snaffle. **II.** *n.* A horse's bit jointed in the middle; also, the bit and bridle collectively. **snaf'flebit"**‡. [< D. *snavel*, dim. of MD. *snabbe*, bill of a bird.]

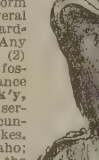
snag, 1 snag; 2 snăg. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To injure, destroy, or impede by or as by a snag; run upon a snag: said especially of river-craft. **2.** To clear of snags. **II.** *n.* **1.** A jagged or stumpy knot or protuberance, especially of a branch. **2.** The root or remnant of a tooth remaining in the jaw; also, a projecting tooth. **3.** A branch or point of a deer's antler. **4.** [U. S.] A tree-trunk stuck in a river's bed; hence [Colloq.], an unsuspected impediment; as, to strike a *snag.* [< Norw. *snag.*]—**snag'-boat",** *n.* A steam-vessel with machinery for removing snags.—**snagged,** *a.* Full of snags; knotty.—**snag'gy** *a.* **1.** Full of snags, as a river. **2.** Full of knots or stubs, as a tree or swamp. **3.** Like a snag.

snail, 1 snēl; 2 snāl, *n.* **1.** A gastropod mollusk with a spiral shell. *Helix pomatia* is used as food. **2.** A slug or shell-less land-gastropod: now so used chiefly in the United States. **3.** A slow or lazy person. [AS. *snægl,* snail.]—**snail'-pace",** *n.* A very slow movement. **snail's pace‡,**—s.-**paced,** *a.*

Snail. 1/3

snake, 1 snēk; 2 snāk, *vt.* & *vi.* [SNAKED[4]; SNAK'ING.] **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To drag as by seizing an end or limb; pull forcibly or quickly; haul along the ground, as a log. **2.** To effect by snakelike motion. **3.** *Naut.* To fasten by winding spirally with cords. **4.** To wind or crawl like a snake.

snake[1], *n.* **1.** An ophidian reptile; a serpent. Snakes have a greatly elongated body, no limbs, and a specialized swallowing-apparatus. The teeth are not used for chewing, the animal seizing its prey and swallowing it by gradually advancing its hold. The bite of most snakes is quite harmless to large animals; but some, as the vipers, have much enlarged fangs, hollow or grooved, connected with venom-glands from which a deadly poison flows into the punctures they make. **2.** A lizard or allied amphibian. **3.** A treacherous or insinuating person. [< AS. *snaca,* snake, < *snican,* sneak.]—**snake'-bird",** *n.* One of several birds of the genus *Plotus,* with very long slender neck, frequenting swamps and feeding upon fish, etc.—**snake fence,** a worm fence.—**snake'fish",** *n.* Any of several snakelike fishes, as the oarfish or lizard-fish.—**snake'head",** *n. Bot.* (1) Any species of *Chelonia.* See CHELON-. (2) A fritillary.—**snake'stone",** *n.* **1.** A fossil ammonite. **2.** *Folk-lore.* A substance used as a specific in snake-bites.—**snak'y,** *a.* **1.** Of or like a snake; snakelike; serpentine; winding. **2.** Insinuating; cunning; treacherous. **3.** [U. S.] Full of snakes.


Snake-bird. 1/20

Snake[2], *n.* A navigable river in S. Idaho; 939 m. long; principal tributary of the Columbia river.

snake'root", 1 snēk'rūt"; 2 snāk'rōōt", *n.* One of various plants with roots reputed remedies for snake-bites; also, its root. Specif.: (1) The **black snakeroot** (*a*), the black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*). (*b*) The sanicle of the eastern United States. (2) **but'ton-snake"root** (*a*), a plant of the genus *Linaria.* (*b*) A stout-stemmed plant (*Eryngium aquaticum*); the rattlesnake master. (3) **Seneca s.,** a perennial herb (*Polygala senega*) growing east of the Mississippi. (4) **Virginia s.,** a perennial herb (*Aristolochia serpentaria*) with purplish flowers and fibrous medicinal roots. (5) **white s.,** a handsome herb (*Eupatorium ageratoides*), common in the northern United States.

snap, 1 snap; 2 snăp, *v.* [SNAPPED[4] or SNAPT[3]; SNAP'PING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to make a sharp, quick sound, as of percussion; strike, press, shut, etc., with a snap; as, to *snap* a whip or a bolt. **2.** To break suddenly with a cracking noise. **3.** [U. S.] To send through the air by a snap; flip. **4.** To seize suddenly, as with the teeth; snatch: often with *up.* **5.** To interrupt petulantly or address harshly: frequently with *up.* **6.** [Colloq.] To photograph instantaneously, as with a hand-camera. **II.** *t.* **1.** To emit a sharp, cracking sound. **2.** To break suddenly; part with a snap. **3.** To fly out quickly, as when a tension is relaxed suddenly. **4.** To seize or attempt to seize anything eagerly: usually with *at;* as, to *snap at* a chance. **5.** To make the jaws come suddenly together in an effort to bite. **6.** To emit, or seem to emit, a spark or flash of light: said of the eyes. **7.** To speak sharply and abruptly: usually with *at.* **8.** To miss fire, as a firearm. [< D. *snappen,* snap.]—**to snap back,** in football, to put in play: said of the ball when sent to the quarter-back by a center.—**snap'drag"on,** *n.* **1.** A plant, especially of the genus *Antirrhinum,* as *A. majus,* **the large-flowered snapdragon,** having solitary axillary flowers, likened to dragons' heads. **2.** A game in which raisins, etc., are snatched from burning brandy; also, the articles so snatched.—**snap'per,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which snaps, as a cracker. **2.** A large food-fish of the genus *Lutjanus* of the Gulf coast, as the **red snapper** (*L. aya*); also, one of various other fishes, as the bluefish, rosefish, etc. **3.** A snapping turtle.—**snap'per-back",** *n.* The center rush in football, who snaps back the ball to the quarter-back.—**snap'ping-bee"tle,** *n.* An elaterid beetle so named from its righting itself, when on its back, with a snapping sound.—**snapping turtle,** a large voracious turtle of North America, especially *Chelydra serpentina;* also, the alligator turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*), a related species. See illus. in next col. **snap'-tur"tle‡.**—**snap'-shot".** **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To photograph by, or take, a snap-shot. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shot without deliberate aim. **2.** An instantaneous photograph, usually informal and without posing the subject; the taking of such a photograph.

Snapping Turtle. 1/10

snap, *a.* **1.** Made or done suddenly and without consideration; as, a *snap* shot. **2.** Contrived to take unawares and at an advantage; as, a *snap* policy. **3.** [Scot.] Brittle; active; smart; snappish.

snap, *n.* **1.** The act of snapping, or a sharp, quick sound produced by it; as, the *snap* of a whip. **2.** A sudden breaking of anything, or the sound so produced. **3.** Any catch, fastener, or other device that closes or springs into place with a snapping sound. **4.** A sudden seizing or effort to seize with or as with the teeth; a sharp shutting, as of the jaws or of a trap. **5.** A quick blow of the thumb sprung from the finger or of the finger from the thumb, or the sudden release of the tension of a spring or elastic cord. **6.** A small, thin, crisp cake, usually containing ginger; a gingersnap. **7.** [Colloq.] Brisk energy; vigor of character or style. **8.** A brief spell; a quick turn: said chiefly of cold weather. **9.** A hasty meal; snack. **10.** [Slang.] (1) Any task or duty easy to perform: often in the phrase **a soft snap.** (2) *Theat.* A short casual engagement; also, in gambling, a brief spell of play. **11.** A valueless object or thing; as, it is not worth a *snap.* **12.** [Colloq.] The instantaneous taking of a photograph; also, the photograph so taken.—**snap'-back",** *n. Football.* **1.** The center rusher. **2.** The act of snapping back. See TO SNAP BACK under SNAP, *v.*—**snap'dish,** *a.* **1.** Apt to speak petulantly or tartly. **2.** Disposed to snap, as a dog. Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**snap'dish-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*—**snap'py,** *a.* **1§.** Snappish. **2.** [U. S.] Brisk, vivid, and energetic; vivacious; also, smart or stylish in appearance.

snap'hance‖, 1 snap'hans; 2 snăp'hănç, *n.* A spring-lock of a firearm; also, a firearm of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a spring-lock acting with flint and steel. [< D. *snappen,* snap, + *haan,* cock.]—**snap'haunce†,** *a.* & *n.*

snap'per, 1 snap'er; 2 snăp'er, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To stumble.

snare, 1 snār; 2 snâr. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SNARED; SNAR'ING.] To catch with a snare; use snares; ensnare; entrap. **II.** *n.* **1.** A device, as a noose, for catching birds or other animals; a gin; trap. **2.** Figuratively, anything by which one is brought into trouble or caused to sin; an allurement; wile. **3.** A cord to produce a rattling on a drum-head. **4.** A snare-drum. [< AS. *sneár,* string, < √ of OHG. *snerhan,* bind.]—**snare'-drum",** *n.* A small drum having snares stretched across one head and beaten on the other.—**snar'er,** *n.*

snarl[1], 1 snōrl; 2 snârl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To growl harshly, as a dog. **2.** To speak angrily and resentfully; utter or express with a snarl. **II.** *n.* A sharp, harsh, angry growl; harsh or quarrelsome utterance; a quarrel. [< MD. *snarren.*]—**snarl'er[1],** *n.*—**snarl'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**snarl'y,** *a.* Snappish; surly; ill-tempered.

snarl[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To put or get into a snarl or tangle; entangle mentally; embarrass; produce entanglements. **2.** To emboss or flute (hollow metal-ware). **II.** *n.* **1.** A tangle, as of hair or yarn; hence, any complication, perplexity, or entanglement. **2.** [Colloq.] A wrangle; quarrel. **3.** A knot or gnarl in wood. [Freq. of SNARE.]—**snarl'er[2],** *n.*—**snarl'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**snarl'ing-ron,** *n.* A curved tool for snarling or fluting hollow metal-ware or other objects.—**snarl'ing-tool"†.**

snash, 1 snăsh; 2 snăsh. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To talk saucily; abuse; sneer. **II.** *n.* Impertinent, abusive, or sneering language.

snatch, 1 snăch; 2 snăch. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To seize suddenly,

snatch[2], ∫ hastily, or eagerly: often figuratively. **2.** To seize or attempt to seize something swiftly and suddenly: sometimes with *at.* **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of snatching; a grab. **2.** A portion snatched or grabbed; a bit or snack, as of food; fragment; also, a short period of action or of rest; a turn; as, a *snatch* of rest; *snatches* of song. **3.** An insignificant or irrelevant remark or reply; a quibble. [< SNACK, *n.*] Syn.: see CATCH.—**snatch'block",** *n.* A single block having an opening in one cheek to receive a rope, and usually having a swivel-hook.—**snatch'er,** *n.*—**snatch'y,** *a.* Interrupted; spasmodic.

snath(e[2]), 1 snēth; 2 snāth, *n.* The long curved handle of a scythe. Written also, in England, **snead, sneed,** etc. [AS. *snæd,* perh. < *sniþan,* cut.]

snaw, 1 snō; 2 snạ, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Snow.—**snaw'le,** *a.* Snowy. **snaw'y‡.**

snaw'-broo", 1 snō'-brū"; 2 snạ'-brōō", *n.* [Scot.] Snow-water.

sneak, 1 snīk; 2 snēk. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To move or go in a stealthy manner. **2.** To act with covert cowardice or servility. **3.** To pilfer. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who sneaks; a mean, cowardly fellow. **2.** Same as SNEAKER, 2. **3.** [Colloq.] A stealthy movement. [< AS. *snícan,* creep.]—**sneak'-cup",†** *n.* A drinker who refuses his glass; hence, one of no spirit. **s.-up†.**—**sneak'er,** *n.* **1.** One who sneaks; a sneak. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A soft-soled, noiseless shoe: usually in the plural.—**sneak'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Cringing; meanly secret and underhand. **2.** Secretly entertained or cherished, as if with a slight feeling of shame; unavowed; as, a *sneaking* suspicion. Syn.: see BASE. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sneak'y[2],** *pp.* Sneaked.—**sneak'y,** *a.* Like a sneak; sneaking.—**sneak'i-ness,** *n.*

sneap, 1 snīp; 2 snēp. **I.** *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Archaic.] To reprimand; rebuke. **II.** *n.* A reprimand; check.

sneck[1†], 1 snek; 2 snék, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To latch, or close, as a door.—**sneck up†,** **snick up†,** shut up; keep still.

sneck[2§], *vt.* [Scot.] To nick; cut; snick. [= SNICK[1], *v.*]

sneck[3t], *vt.* To snatch. [< MD. *snacken*, snatch.]

sneck[1], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A latch or catch, as of a door. **2.** A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field. [< SNACK.] **sneck'-draw"er,** *n.* One who lifts a latch; a thief; dishonest person. **sneck'-draw"‡.—s.-drawing,** *a. & n.*

sneck[2], *n.* A click, as of a latch; a snap. [< SNECK[3], *v.*] **sneck'et‡.**

sned, 1 snĕd; 2 snēd, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To cut; trim; lop off.

sneer, 1 snĭr; 2 snēr, *vi. & vt.* To utter with a sneer; affect by a sneer; express contempt by a sneer. [< D. *snérre*, snarl.] Syn.: see SCOFF; SCORN. —**sneer'er,** *n.*

sneer, *n.* **1.** A grimace of contempt or derision made by slightly raising the upper lip and nostrils. **2.** A contemptuous insinuation; a fling; mean insinuation.

Syn.: fling, gibe, jeer, scoff, taunt. A *sneer* may be simply a contemptuous facial contortion or some brief satirical utterance that throws a contemptuous side-light on what it attacks without attempting to prove or disprove. The *jeer* and *gibe* are uttered; the *gibe* is bitter, and often sly or covert; the *jeer* is rude and open. A *scoff* may be in act or word, and is commonly directed against that which claims honor, reverence, or worship. A depreciatory implication may be given in a *sneer* such as could only be answered by elaborate argument or proof, which would seem to give the attack undue importance: Who can refute a *sneer?* PALEY *Moral Philosophy* bk. v, ch. ix. A *fling* is careless and commonly pettish; a *taunt* is intentionally insulting and provoking; the *sneer* is supercilious; the *taunt* is defiant. See SCORN. Compare synonyms for BANTER; RIDICULE; SCORN.—Prep.: *at.* —**sneer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sneesh, 1 snĭsh; 2 snēsh, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Snuff.—**sneesh'ing,** *n.* [Scot.] Snuff, or a pinch of snuff. **sneesh'in‡.—sneesh'ing-mull",** *n.* [Scot.] A snuff-box, usually made of the end of a horn. **s.-box‡; s.-mill‡.**

sneez(e[5], 1 snĭz; 2 snēz. **I.** *vi.* [SNEEZ(E)D[5]; SNEEZ'ING.] **1.** To drive air forcibly through the nose by a spasmodic involuntary action. **2.** To utter with or as with a sneeze: often with *out.* **II.** *n.* An act of sneezing. **sneez'ing‡.** [< AS. *fneósan*, sneeze.]—**not to be sneezed at** [Colloq.], of a character entitling to consideration.—**sneez'er,** *n.*

sneeze'weed", 1 snĭz'wĭd"; 2 snēz'wēd", *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Helenium*, of the aster family, especially *H. autumnale;* from the effect of the powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up. **2.** [Austral.] A small erect herb (*Centipeda orbicularis*) of the aster family.

sneeze'wort", 1 snĭz'wûrt"; 2 snēz'wûrt", *n.* **1.** A European plant (*Achillea ptarmica*) resembling the yarrow. Its powdered dry leaves produce sneezing. **2.** Sneezeweed.

snell, 1 snel; 2 snĕl, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Sharp; keen. **2.** Cold; piercing. **3.** Pungent. **4.** Sarcastic. **5.** Austere; resolute. **6†.** Nimble. [< AS. *snel.*] [line.

snell, *n.* A short line bearing a fish-hook, to be attached to a longer

snick[1t], 1 snĭk; 2 snĭk, *vt.* **1.** [Scot.] To snip, as with scissors; cut; nick. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) lightly and glancingly. [< Ice. *snikka*, clip.]

snick[2t], *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SNECK[1].

snick, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small cut; nick; snip. **2.** A knot in thread or the like. **3.** *Cricket.* A glancing hit.—**snick and snee, snick or snee‖.** **I.** *vt.* To thrust and cut. **II.** *a.* Suitable for such purposes, as a knife. **III.** *n.* A fight with knives; also, humorously, a knife suitable for thrusting and cutting. **snick's-a-snee"‡; snick'er-snee"‡.**

snick'er, 1 snĭk'or; 2 snĭk'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter with a snicker; laugh slyly and foolishly with audible catches of the voice; giggle. **II.** *n.* A half-repressed or smothered laugh. [Imitative.] **snig'ger‡.**

sniff, ‖ 1 snĭf; 2 snĭf. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To breathe through the

sniff[2], ‖ nose in short, quick, inhalations: sometimes as an expression of contempt, etc.: often with *at.* **2.** Figuratively, to perceive as if by sniffs; as, to *sniff* peril. **3.** To express (contempt) by sniffs. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act or the sound of sniffing. **2.** Perception by or as by sniffing; that which is inhaled by sniffing. [< Dan. *snive*, sniff.]

snif'fle, 1 snĭf'l; 2 snĭf'l. [SNIF'FLED; SNIF'FLING.] **I.** *vi.* **1.** To snuffle. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To snivel; whimper; whine; sniff. **II.** *n.* A snuffle. [Freq. of SNIFF, *v.*]

snif'fy, 1 snĭf'i; 2 snĭf'y, *a.* [SNIF'FI-ER; SNIF'FI-EST.] [Colloq.] Disposed to sniff or be disdainful or scornful.

snig'ger, *v. & n.* Same as SNICKER.—**snig'ger-er,** *n.*

snig'gle, 1 snig'l; 2 snĭg'l, *v.* [SNIG'GLED; SNIG'GLING.] [Eng.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch, as eels, by thrusting the bait into their hiding-places. **2.** To entrap, as in a net; ensnare. **II.** *i.* To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their hiding-places. [< Prov. Eng. *snig*, eel.]

snip, 1 snip; 2 snĭp, *v.* [SNIPPED[4], SNIPT[5]; SNIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To cut with a short, light stroke of scissors or shears: often with *off;* also, to produce by such cutting. **II.** *i.* To make snips; clip. [< D. *snippen*, snip.]—**snip,** *n.* **1.** An act of snipping. **2.** A small piece snipped off. **3.** A small or insignificant person or thing; specif. (*pl.*), small shears for cutting metal.—**snip'py,** *a.* **1.** Fragmentary. **2.** [Slang.] Scornful; supercilious.

snipe, 1 snip; 2 snīp, *vt. & vi.* To shoot snipe; shoot at long range or from cover, as if shooting snipe; specif. (*Mil.*), to pick of individual enemies from cover or ambush.—**snip'er,** *n.* One who shoots an enemy from cover; a sharpshooter.—**snip'ing,** *n.* Sharp-shooting.

snipe, *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A shore-bird of *Gallinago* or a related genus, much esteemed as a game-bird. See plate of BIRDS.

Gallinago gallinago is the **common European** or **whole snipe,** *G. major* the **double s.** or **solitary s.,** and *G. delicata* the **common American** or **Wilson's s.,** commonly known as **English s.**

2. One of other snipe-like birds; as, the **half-snipe** or dunlin; the **lesser s.** or **jack-s.,** of Europe; the **red-legged s.** or redshank. [< Ice. *snípa*, snipe, < √ of SNIP.]—**snip'y,** *a.*

snip'pet, 1 snip'et; 2 snip'ĕt, *n.* A small piece snipped off; a small portion or share.—**snip'pet-y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Trivial, as if composed of little pieces snipped off; small; trifling.—**snip'pet-iness,** *n.*

sniv'el, 1 sniv'l; 2 sniv'l. **I.** *vt.* [SNIV'ELED or SNIV'ELLED, SNIV'ELD[5]; SNIV'EL-ING or SNIV'EL-LING.] To cry in a snuffling manner; run at the nose; snuffle; make affectedly tearful professions. **II.** *n.* **1.** Discharge from the nose. **2.** The act of sniveling. [< AS. *snoft*, mucus.]—**sniv'el-er,** *n.* **sniv'el-ler‡.—sniv'el-ing,** *pa. & n.*

snob, 1 snob; 2 snŏb, *n.* **1.** One who makes birth or wealth the sole criterion of worth, and is cringing to superiors and overbearing with inferiors in position; also, any vulgar pretender to gentility. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A scab; rat: said of a working man. [< Ice. *snápr*, dunce.]—**snob'ber-y,** *n.* The characteristics or conduct of snobs.—**snob'bish,** *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a snob. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

snod, 1 sned; 2 snŏd, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To make trim or neat; prune; tidy.—**snod,** *a.* Neat; also, sly; demure.

snood, 1 snūd; 2 snōōd. **I.** *vt.* To bind with a snood, as hair. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A filet formerly worn about the hair as an emblem of virginity by an unmarried woman in Scotland.

snook, 1 snūk; 2 snōōk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** [Scot.] To smell; search. **2.** To lurk. **II.** *n.* A smell; sniff.

snool, 1 snūl; 2 snōōl, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To keep submissive by tyranny. **II.** *i.* **1.** To snivel. **2.** To yield submissively.

snool, *n.* [Scot.] A person meanly submissive to another.

snoop, 1 snūp; 2 snōōp, *vi.* [Colloq.] To look or pry into things with which one has no business; thrust one's nose into things. [For SNOOK, *v.*, < LG. *snoken*, search.]—**snoop,** *n.* One who snoops. **snoop'er‡.—snoop'y,** *a.*

snoove, 1 snūv; 2 snōōv, *vi.* [SNOOVED; SNOOV'ING.] [Scot.] To glide; walk steadily; move smoothly; walk carelessly; also, to sneak.

snooze, ‖ 1 snūz; 2 snōōz. **I.** *vi.* [SNOOZED, SNOOZD[5]; SNOOZ'-

snoozf, ‖ ING.] [Colloq.] To sleep lightly; doze. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A short and light sleep. [Imitative.]

snore, 1 snōr; 2 snōr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SNORED; SNOR'ING.] **1.** To breathe in sleep through the nose and open mouth, with a hoarse rough noise and rattling vibrations of the soft palate. **2.** To pass in snoring; affect by snoring. **II.** *n.* An act or the noise of snoring. [< AS. *snora.*]—**snor'er,** *n.*

Snor'ri Stur'la-son, 1 snŏr'i stûr'le-sən; 2 snōr'ī stụr'la-son (1179–1241). An Icelandic historian and poet.

snort, 1 snôrt; 2 snôrt. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter, express, or eject with a snort. **2.** To force the air violently and noisily through the nostrils, as spirited horses. **3.** [Vulgar.] To laugh with a noisy, boisterous outburst. **II.** *n.* The act or sound of snorting. [< D. *snorken*, < √ of SNORE.]—**snort'er,** *n.*

snot, 1 snot; 2 snŏt, *n.* [Low.] **1.** Mucus from or in the nose. **2.** A low or mean fellow. [< AS. *gesnote;* akin to SNOUT.]

snot'ter, 1 snot'ər; 2 snŏt'er, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To snivel; cry.

snot'ter, *n. Naut.* **1.** A rope on an upper yard-arm on the free end of which is a tripping-line for pulling off the lift and brace. **2.** A becket on a boat's mast, having a loop to hold the lower end of a sprit for extending a sail. **snort'er‡.**

snout, 1 snaut; 2 snout. **I**[4]. *vt.* To provide with a snout or nozle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The forward projecting part of a beast's head, especially of a swine's; proboscis; muzzle. **2.** *Zool.* Some similar anterior prolongation of the head of an animal, as the rostrum of a gastropod or that of a weevil. **3.** Something resembling a hog's snout. (1) Contemptuously, a person's nose. (2) A nozle, as of a hose, a pipe, or the like. (3) A blunt projection, as of rock. [ME. *snute;* cp. G. *schnauze*, D. *snuit*, Sw. *snut.*]—**snout'-bee"tle,** *n.* One of various weevils of the *Rhyncophora* division, with head prolonged into a beak; they are injurious to roses, vegetables, etc.

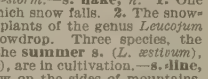
snow, 1 snō; 2 snō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover, enclose, or obstruct with snow: with *in, over, under,* or *up.* **2.** To let fall like snow. **II.** *i.* To let snow fall: generally impersonal.

snow[1], *n.* **1.** Precipitation taking the form of minute crystals

Snow-crystals.

of ice formed from aqueous vapor in the air, and usually falling in irregular masses or flakes. **2.** By extension, a similar aggregation of crystals that resembles snow; as, carbonic acid *snow;* more generally, something that resembles snow in being white or composed of flakes; as, a *snow* of blossoms. **3.** A fall of snow; snowstorm. **4.** A winter. [< AS. *snāw*, snow.]—**snow'ball".** **I.** *vt. & vi.* To throw snowballs (at). **II.** *n.* **1.** A small round mass of snow, to be thrown as in sport. **2.** *Bot.* The guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*): so called from its ball-shaped clusters of white flowers. **guel'der-rose"‡; snow'ball-bush" or -tree"‡.—s.-banner,** *n.* A bannerlike stream of snow blown into the air from a mountain peak, often having a pinkish color and extending horizontally for several miles across the sky.

[W.]—**s.-berry,** *n.* **1.** A bushy American shrub (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*), common for its loose, leafy cluster of snow-white berries. **2.** A West-Indian shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*): often cultivated in greenhouses for its white berries.—**s.-bird. 1.** A small finch (genus *Junco*) of northern North America, commonly seen in flocks during winter. **2.** The snow-bunting. **3.** The brambling.—**s.-blind,** *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.—**s.-blindness,** *n.* An impairment of vision, caused by exposure of the eye to the glare of snow.—**s.-bound, a.** Hemmed in or confined in place by snow.—**s.-broth,** *n.* Snow and water mixed; hence, any very cold liquid.—**s.-bunting,** *n.* A bird (genus *Plectrophenax*), especially *P. nivalis* of northern regions, the male of which in the breeding-season is snow-white, with black markings.—**s.-bush,** *n.* A California shrub of the genus *Ceanothus*, as *C. cordulatus*, that bears numerous small white flowers.—**s.-drift,** *n.* A pile of snow heaped up by the wind.—**s. drop,** *n.* A low European early-blooming bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) bearing a single white drooping flower.—**s. fall,** *n.* **1.** The amount of snow that falls in a given period. **2.** A gentle fall of snow: distinguished from *snow-storm*.—**s. flake,** *n.* **1.** One of the small feathery masses in which snow falls. **2.** The snow-bunting. **3.** *Bot.* One of various plants of the genus *Leucojum* allied to and resembling the snowdrop. Three species, the **spring snowflake** (*L. vernum*), the **summer s.** (*L. æstivum*), and the **autumn s.** (*L. autumnale*), are in cultivation.—**s.-line,** *n.* **1.** The limit of perpetual snow on the sides of mountains, varying in position with the latitude and the climate. **2.** The extreme distance north and south of the equator within which snow never falls. **3.** The limit of snow on a mountainside at any time: varying with the season. **s. limit**‡.—**s.-plow,** *n.* **1.** A large plow-like structure for clearing railway-tracks of snow. **2.** An A-shaped snow-scraper for clearing roads. **s.-plough**‡.—**s.-shed,** *n.* A timber structure, as one built over portions of a railway, as a protection from snowslides.—**s.-shoe,** *n.* A device, usually a network of sinew in a wooden frame, to be fastened on the foot by a strap across the toes, as a support in walking over snow; also, a ski.—**snow'slide",** *n.* An avalanche. **snow'slip"**‡.—**snow-storm,** *n.* A storm with falling snow.—**s.-water,** *n.* The water of melted snow.—**s.-white,** *a.* White as snow.—**snow'y,** *a.* [SNOW'I-ER; SNOW'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in or full of snow. **2.** Snow-white; hence, figuratively, pure; unblemished; spotless; as, *snowy* linen.—**snow'-i-ly,** *adv.*—**snow'i-ness,** *n.*


Snow-shoe.

snow[3], *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel closely resembling a brigantine. [< MD. *snauw*, snout.]

Snow'don, ⌊ snō'dən; 2 snō'don, *n.* A mountain in N. Wales; 3,560 ft. high; the highest summit in England and Wales.

snowk, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SNOOK. **snouk**‡.

snub, ⌊ snub; 2 snŭb. **I.** *vt.* [SNUBBED; SNUB'BING.] **1.** To check contemptuously; treat with deliberate, studied, or contemptuous neglect; rebuff; slight. **2.** To bring to a sudden stop, as a rope in running out, or a moving vessel: often with *up*. **3.** To tie or make fast. **4**‡. To clip; stunt; nip. **II.** *a.* Short; pug: said of the nose. **III.** *n.* **1.** An act of snubbing; a deliberate and intentional slight. **2.** A sudden checking, as of a running rope or cable **3.** A snub nose. [< Ice. *snubba*, snub.]—**snub'ber,** *n.*—**snub'-nosed",** *a.*

snuff[1], ⌊ 1 snuf; 2 snŭf. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To draw in (air or **snuff**, ⌋ scent) through the nose. **2.** To catch the scent of; smell; sniff; examine by scent audibly, as dogs or horses; take sniffs, often with *at*. **3.** To take air as in disdain or anger; hence, to take offense. **4.** To take or use snuff. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of snuffing; sniff; also, perception by smelling. **2.** Pulverized tobacco to be inhaled into the nostrils; also, the quantity of it taken at one time. **3.** *Med.* Any medicinal powder to be drawn into the nostrils. **4**‡. Resentment expressed by sniffing. [< MD. *snuffen*; cp. SNIFF.]—**snuff'-box",** *n.* A small box for carrying snuff about the person.—**s.-color,** *n.* The color of snuff; yellowish brown.—**s.-colored,** *a.*—**snuff'-er**[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which snuffs. **2.** The porpoise.—**snuff'y,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like snuff. **2.** Soiled with or smelling of snuff. **3.** [Scot.] Angry; vexed; displeased.—**snuff'-i-ly,** *adv.*—**snuf'fi-ness,** *n.*

snuff[2]. **I.** *vt.* To crop the snuff from (a wick). **II.** *n.* The charred portion of a wick. [< Sw. dial. *snöppa*, snip.]—**snuf'fer**[2], *n.* **1.** One who snuffs (a candle). **2.** *pl.* A scissors-like instrument for removing the snuff from a candle. **pair of snuffers**‡.

snuf'fle, ⌊ 1 snuf'l; 2 snŭf'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SNUF'FLED; SNUF'FLING.] **snuf'l**, ⌋ To breathe with difficulty and somewhat noisily through the nose; also, to talk through the nose; snivel; to sing or utter in a whimpering, nasal manner. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of snuffling, or the sound made by it. **2.** *pl.* Nasal catarrh. **3.** An affected nasal or emotional voice or twang; hence, cant. [Freq. of SNUFF[1], *v.*]—**snuf'fler,** *n.*

snug, ⌊ snug; 2 snŭg, *v.* [SNUGGED; SNUG'GING.] ⌊ *i.* To make snug, smooth, or neat; put snugly. **II.** *t.* To snuggle; move close.

snug, *a.* [SNUG'GER; SNUG'GEST.] **1.** Closely and comfortably sheltered, covered, or situated. **2.** Close or compact; having room enough, but not too much; comfortable; cozy; also, having everything closely secured; trim: said of a ship. **3.** Fitting closely but comfortably, as a garment. [< Ice. *snöggr*, smooth.] Syn.: see COMFORTABLE.—**snug'ger-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A cozy and comfortable place or room.—**snug'gle,** *vt.* & *vi.* [SNUG'GLED; SNUG'GLING.] To draw close; nestle; cuddle: often with *up* or *together*.—**snug'ly,** *adv.*—**snug'ness,** *n.*

snug, *n. Mech.* A projection, flange, catch, or the like.

so, ⌊ sō; 2 sō, *adv.* **1.** To this or that or such a degree; to this or that extent; in the same degree, quantity, or proportion: used (1) alone, the degree being implied or understood; as, why *so* long? (2) Followed or preceded by a dependent expression introduced by *as*, *that*, or *but*. **2.** In this, that, or such a manner; in the same or a like or corresponding manner; in the manner mentioned: often following a clause beginning with *as*, or preceding one beginning with *that*. **3.** Just as said, directed, suggested, or implied; also, according to fact: referring to a preceding (sometimes following) statement or suggestion. **4.** To an extreme degree; extremely; very. **5.** By reason of this or that cause; on account of this or that; consequently; therefore; as, he was unsuccessful, *so* he retired. **6.** The fact being thus: used as an expletive. **7.** About as many or as much as stated; thereabouts; as, I shall stay a day or *so*. **8.** At all events; in any case; at all: now only in the compounds *whosoever*, *whichsoever*, etc. **9.** According to the truth of what is sworn to or averred: said in oaths or asseverations; as, *so* help me God. **10.** [Colloq.] Indeed! elliptical for *is it so*? **11.** [Colloq.] To such an extent: used elliptically for *so much*; as, I love him *so!* **12§.** So as to follow immediately; then; therefore. **13‖.** Let it be that way; very well. [< AS. *swā*, so.]—**so called,** called as stated; generally styled thus: usually implying a doubtful or improper form.—**so'-so",** *a.* & *adv.* Passable.

so, *conj.* **1.** Provided that; on condition that; as, he will stop at nothing, *so* he is successful: a special use of the adverb. **2.** In such a way that; as a consequence of which; as, he consented, *so* they went away. **3**‡. As.

so, *interj.* Stand as you are; stop. **soh**‡.

S. O., *abbr.* Suboffice.—**So.,** *abbr.* South.

soak[1], ⌊ sōk; 2 sŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in liquid till the liquid has thoroughly permeated the substance so placed; steep. **2.** To wet thoroughly; saturate; drench; as, the rain *soaks* the earth. **3.** To imbibe through the pores; suck in: absorb: with *in* or *up*. **4.** To drink, especially to excess; guzzle. **5.** To work or effect, as a way or passage, by permeation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lie or remain in liquid till saturated. **2.** To penetrate through pores or interstices; permeate: with *in*, *into*, or *through*. **3.** To drink to excess. [< AS. *socian*, < *sūcan*, suck.]—**soak'age,** *n.* The process of soaking, or the state of being soaked; also, the quantity of liquid that soaks in or through.—**soak'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which soaks. **2.** [Colloq.] A habitual drunkard.—**soak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

soak, ⌊ sōk; 2 sŏk, *n.* **1.** The process or act of soaking, or state of being soaked. **2.** Liquid in which something is soaked. **3.** [Colloq.] A hard drinker; a drinking-spree.

soak'y, ⌊ sōk'i; 2 sŏk'y, *a.* **1.** Covered or filled with moisture; steeped; soggy. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Effeminate.

soap, ⌊ sōp; 2 sŏp. **I.**[1] *vt.* To rub with soap; put soap on. **II.** *n.* A cleansing agent consisting of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids, made by decomposing fats and oils (esters) with alkalies. *Hard* soaps are made by the use of soda, while the potash soaps are *soft*. See SAPONIFICATION. Soaps owe their cleansing power to the fact that they remove oil and grease by forming an emulsion, and also take the dirt into suspension. [< AS. *sāpe*; akin to *sāp*, resin, or *sæp*, sap.]—**Castile soap,** a white hard soap made with olive-oil. **Marseilles s.**‡; **olive-oil s.**‡; **Spanish s.**‡; **Venetian s.**‡.—**soap'bark",** *n.* The bark of the quillai or of a large Venezuelan tree (*Pithecoloblum bigeminum*) used as a substitute for soap. Compare QUILLAI.—**soap'bark-tree",** *n.* Either of the two trees producing soapbark.—**s.-berry,** *n.* **1.** The fruit of any one of several trees or shrubs of the genus *Sapindus*, of the family *Sapindaceæ*. **2.** Any one of the trees producing it, especially *S. saponaria*, of tropical America and southern Florida, the pulp of whose fruit contains saponin and is used in washing textile fabrics.—**s.-bubble,** *n.* **1.** An inflated bubble of soap-suds, forming a hollow globule. **2.** Hence, anything fair and unsubstantial.—**s.-plant,** *n.* Any one of several plants whose bulbs are used for soap, especially a lilywort (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) of California.—**soap'stone",** *n.* Steatite: so called from its soapy feeling: the popular name. See STEATITE.—**soap'-suds",** *n. sing.* & *pl.* Soapy water, especially when worked into a foam.—**soap'wort",** *n.* A perennial (*Saponaria officinalis*) having clusters of pink or whitish, often double flowers: so called because its juice forms a lather with water.—**soap'y,** *a.* [SOAP'I-ER; SOAP'I-EST.] **1.** Resembling, containing, or consisting of soap. **2.** Smeared with soap. **3.** [Slang.] Used in or using flattery.—**soap'i-ness,** *n.*

Common Soapwort. *a*, a single flower.

soar, ⌊ sōr; 2 sōr. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To float aloft through the air, on wings, as a bird; in a restricted sense, to sail through the air without perceptibly moving the wings, as a hawk or an eagle. **2.** *Aëro.* To glide without losing altitude. **3.** To rise in thought, imagination, or ambition; aspire. **II.** *n.* An act of soaring; a range of upward flight. [< F. *essorer*, < L. *ex*, out, + *aura*, breeze, air.] Syn.: see FLY.—**soar'er,** *n.*

sob, ⌊ sŏb, 2 sŏb, *v.* [SOB(BE)D[3]; SOB'BING.] **I.** *i.* To utter with sobs, or to affect in a specified way by sobs; as, to *sob* oneself to sleep. **II.** *i.* **1.** To catch the breath or sigh with a convulsive movement, as in weeping. **2.** To make a sound like a sob, as the wind. [Imit.]

sob, *n.* A convulsive inhalation of air under the impulse of

painful or hysterical emotion, and usually accompanied with tears; the act or the sound of sobbing; also, any similar sound, as of the wind. **sob'bing**‡.

so'ber, 1 sō'bər; 2 sō'ber, *vt. & vi.* To make or become sober; render or become grave or thoughtful. [< L.^{LL} *sobrius,* < *se-* priv. + *ebrius,* intoxicated.]

so'ber, *a.* **1.** Possessing properly controlled faculties; even-tempered; well-balanced; temperate in action or thought. **2.** Grave; sedate; realizing the importance and seriousness of life. **3.** Not under the influence of an intoxicant; not drunk. **4.** Moderate in or abstinent from the use of intoxicating drink. **5.** Of subdued or modest color. **6.** [Scot. or Obs.] Small; poor; feeble.

Syn.: abstemious, abstinent, calm, collected, cool, dispassionate, moderate, quiet, regular, sane, staid, steady, temperate, unimpassioned, unintoxicated. See SAD; SANE; SEDATE; SERIOUS. —Ant.: agitated, crazy, drunk, drunken, ecstatic, excited, extravagant, extreme, frantic, furious, immoderate, impassioned, intemperate, intoxicated, passionate, unreasonable.—**so'ber-ly,** *adv.*—**so'ber-mind"ed,** *a.* Having a cool, dispassionate mind; staid.—**s. -mindedness,** *n.*—**so-bri'e-ty,** *n.* The state of being sober; moderateness in temper or conduct; sedateness; seriousness; temperance. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

So"bi-es'ki, 1 sō"bi-es'ki; 2 sō"bi-ĕs'kī, **John** (1624–1696). King of Poland (John III.); raised siege of Vienna, 1683.

So-bran'je, 1 so-brän'ye; 2 so-bränʹyĕ, *n.* The national assembly or single-chamber legislature of Bulgaria, elected for five years, but which may be dissolved at any time by the king. **So-bran'-ye**‡; **So-bran'ye**‡.

so"bri-quet', 1 sō"bri-kā'; 2 sō"bri-ke', *n.* A fanciful or humorous appellation; a nickname. [F.] **sou"bri"quet'**‡.

Soc., *abbr.* Society, Socrates.

soc, *n.* Same as SOKE.

soc'age, 1 sek'ij; 2 sŏc'ag, *n. Feudal Law.* The tenure of lands by any fixed and determinate service, as distinguished from military tenure or villenage. [OF.] **soc'ag-er,** *n.* Same as SOCMAN. **soc'cag-er**‡.

soc'cer, 1 sek'ər; 2 sŏc'er, *n.* [Colloq.] Football played under the rules of the Football Association. [Cor. of ASSOCIATION.]

so'cia-bl(e^{ER}, 1 sō'shə-bl; 2 sō'sha-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Inclined to seek company; social. **2.** Agreeable in company; companionable; genial. **3.** Characterized by or affording occasion for agreeable conversation and friendliness. **II.** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An informal social gathering. **so'cial**‡. **2.** A four-wheeled open pleasure-carriage with seats facing. [F., < L. *sociabilis,* < *socius;* see SOCIETY.] Syn.: see AMICABLE; FRIENDLY. —**so'cia-bi(e-ness**^{ER}, *n.* **so"cia-bil'i-ty**‡.—**so'cia-bly,** *adv.*

so'cial, 1 sō'shel; 2 sō'shal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to society or its organization; relating to persons as living in society or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* life; *social* questions. **2.** Disposed to hold friendly intercourse with others; sociable. **3.** Constituted to live in society; having developed or fulfilled tendencies to organize in society as a race or people; as, *social* beings. **4.** *Zool.* (1) Living in communities; as, *social* ants or bees. (2) Aggregate; compound; colonial. **5.** Grouping compactly, as individual plants; partly or wholly covering a large area of land: said of plant-species. **6.** *Anc. Hist.* Pertaining to allies or confederates, as the wars waged with such by Rome in 90–89 B. C. by and Athens in 357–355 B. C. **II.** *n.* [U. S.] A sociable. [< L. *socialis,* < *socius;* see SOCIETY.] Syn.: see FRIENDLY; GOOD.—**social compact** or **contact,** the reciprocal obligations of civil society and its members: conceived of by philosophers of the period preceding the French Revolution as a form of agreement, and opposed to the state of nature.—**s. democracy,** the principles or policy of the Social Democrats or the collective body of Social Democrats.—**S. Democrat,** a member of the Socialistic Working Men's party of Germany, formed by Lasalle in 1875. It advocates universal compulsory suffrage, education, and military duty, direct legislation by the people, free justice, abolition of exceptional laws, and in religion the right of private judgment. A similar movement under the same and other names is popular in other countries. Since the revolution of 1918 the party in Germany has divided into three or four groups, the extreme being anarchistic.—**so'cial-dem"o-crat'ic,** *a.*—**S. Democratic party.** In Russia, a political party composed chiefly of industrial workers following Marxian theories of socialism, and divided into Bolsheviki and Mensheviki.—**S. Democratic Workingman's party** (*U. S. Polit.*), the Labor party.—**s. evil,** prostitution.—**S. Revolutionary party.** In Russia a political party composed mostly of farmers, opposed to Marxian theories. See under LABOR.—**s. science,** sociology, whether in the wide sense, or as applied to any of the departments into which sociology may be divided, as social ethics, etc.—**s. settlement,** an institution or settlement, usually in the poor quarters of a large city, where educated people devote themselves to helping and instructing the poor.—**so"cial'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or character of being social; sociability. **2.** A social custom or action. **3.** The instinct which is the basis of social organization.—**so'cial-ize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To cause to be social or socialistic. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be social or sociable. **2.** To adopt or adhere to socialistic principles. **so'cial-ist**‡.—**so"cial-i-za'tion, so"cial-i-sa'tion,** *n.*—**so'cial-ly,** *adv.*—**so'cial-ness,** *n.*

so'cial-ism, 1 sō'shel-izm; 2 sō'shal-ĭzm, *n.* **1.** A theory of civil polity that aims at the public collective ownership of land and capital, and the public collective management of all industries. **2.** The organized movement which aims at the realization of such a state of society. **3.** The philosophy which holds that the modern social and economic conditions make for a socialist order, and which favors the principle of such an order as against the prevailing social system.

Syn.: collectivism, communism. *Socialism,* as defined by its advocates, is a purely economic term (see def. 1, above), applying to landownership and productive capital. Many socialists call themselves *collectivists,* and their system *collectivism. Communism* would divide all things, including the products of individual labor, among members of the community; many of its advocates would abolish marriage and the family relation.—**so'cial-ist. I.** *a.* Pertaining to socialism. **II.** *n.* An advocate of socialism.—**so"cial-is'tic,** *a.*

so-ci'e-ty, 1 so-sai'i-ti; 2 so-çi'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The collective body of persons composing a community as subjects of civil government, or the aggregate of such communities; also, any body of persons connected by acquaintance, friendship, or neighborhood. **2.** The more favored class or classes of a community considered as associating together; specif., the fashionable portion of a community: often used attributively; as, a *society* leader. **3.** A body of persons associated for a common purpose or object; as, a Bible *society.* **4.** Specif., in some States of the United States, an incorporated religious congregation. **5.** Association in social relationship; fellowship; companionship. **6.** *Phytogeog.* Same as PLANT SOCIETY (see below). [< F. *société,* < L. *societas,* < *socius,* companion, < *sequor,* follow.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATION.—**plant society,** a group of plants living together under the same physiographic conditions and influences and characterized by a principal species: a term less general than *plant formation,* the latter referring only to the dominant vegetation.—**Society of Jesus,** see JESUIT.

So-ci'e-ty Is'lands. A group in the S. Pacific ocean; 650 sq. m.; pop. 19,000; under French control; capital, Papeete, on Tahiti.

So-cin'i-an, 1 so-sin'i-ən; 2 so-çin'i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to either or both of the Italian theologians named Socinus, or to their religious teachings, as the denial of the Trinity, of the personality of the devil, of the natural depravity of man, of vicarious atonement, and of eternal punishment. **II.** *n.* A believer in the Socinian theology.—**So-cin'i-an-ism,** *n.*

So-ci'nus, 1 so-sai'nus; 2 so-çi'nŭs, *n.* **1. Faustus** (1539–1604), an Italian theologian and rationalist. **2. Lælius** (1525–1562), an Italian religious reformer; uncle of Faustus.

sociol., *abbr.* Sociology.

so"ci-ol'o-gy, 1 sō"shi-el'o-ji; 2 sō"shi-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science that treats of the origin and history of human society and social phenomena, the progress of civilization, and the laws controlling human intercourse.—**so"ci-o-log'ic-al,** *a.*—**so"ci-o-log'ic**‡.—**so"ci-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**so"ci-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

Soc., Isl., *abbr.* Society Islands.

sock, 1 sek; 2 sŏk, *n.* **1.** A short stocking. **2.** The light shoe worn by comic actors in the Greek and Roman drama; hence, comedy. Compare BUSKIN. [< AS. *socc,* < L. *soccus,* slipper.]

sock-dol'a-ger, 1 sek-del'ə-jer; 2 sŏk-dŏl'a-ġer, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** That which gives the finishing stroke, or is decisive, especially in a dispute; a decisive blow, a conclusive reply or argument, or the like. **2.** Something of great size; a rouser. [Cor. of DOXOLOGY.] **sock-dol'o-ger**‡.

sock'et, 1 sek'et; 2 sŏk'ĕt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To furnish with or put into a socket. **2.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) with the heel of an iron club. **II.** *n.* A cavity or an opening specially adapted to receive and hold some corresponding piece. [< L.^{OF} *soccus,* slipper.]

so'cle, 1 sō'kl; 2 sō'cl, *n. Arch.* **1.** A plain, square, unmolded, block, higher than a plinth, supporting a statue or other work of art. **2.** An unmolded base supporting a wall or a range of ornaments. [F.]

soc'man, 1 sek'mən; 2 sŏc'man, *n.* [SOC'MEN, *pl.*] *Old Eng. Law.* One who holds lands or tenements by socage. **sock'man**†; **soke'man**‡.

Soc'ra-tes, 1 sek'rə-tiz; 2 sŏc'ra-tēs, *n.* (469–399 B. C.) An Athenian philosopher; the chief character in the dialogs of Plato: accused of impiety and innovation, he was condemned to death by drinking an infusion of hemlock in prison.

So-crat'ic, 1 so-krat'ik; 2 so-crăt'ic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Socrates. **So-crat'i-cal**‡.—**Socratic method,** the dialectic method of instruction by questions and answers, as adopted by Socrates in his disputations, leading either to an established conclusion or to admissions damaging to an opponent (a method called **Socratic irony**). **II.** *n.* A disciple of Socrates.—**So-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Soc'ra-tism,** *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Socrates.—**Soc'ra-tist,** *n.*

sod, 1 sod; 2 sŏd. **I.** *vt.* [SOD'DED^{4}; SOD'DING.] To cover with sod. **II.** *n.* Grassy surface-soil held together by matted roots; turf; also, a piece of such soil; a turf. [From its SODDEN condition in wet weather.]

sod, *imp.,* **sod'den,** *pp.* of SEETHE, *v.*

so'da, 1 sō'də; 2 sō'da, *n.* **1.** A white alkaline compound, sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), found in commerce as an anhydrous powder or as transparent crystals. In the crystalline form ($Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$) it is called **washing-soda.** It is used in the manufacture of glass, soap, paper, etc., and in medicine and photography. **2.** Any one of several other compounds of sodium. (1) Sodium oxid, a gray mass formed when sodium is burned in air: considered as a radical by old chemists, and still often spoken of as such, as in sulfate of soda (sodium sulfate). **anhydrous soda**‡; **sodium monoxid**‡. (2) Sodium hydroxid, a white caustic fusible compound ($NaOH$) formed when sodium carbonate is decomposed with calcium carbonate. It produces strongly alkaline solutions when dissolved in water. It is now prepared electrolytically from brine solutions, and is extensively used in soap, bleaching, and dyeing

industries, etc. **caustic soda**‡. (3) Sodium bicarbonate, a white crystalline compound ($NaHCO_3$) formed variously, but obtained chiefly as a product in the manufacture of *sal soda*: much used in medicine and in raising cake, etc., and in cookery. **bak'ing-so"da**‡; **cook'ing-so"da**; **soda saleratus**‡. **3.** [Colloq.] Soda-water. [It., < *solido* (< L. *solidus*), solid.]—**so'da-ash"**, *n.* Crude sodium carbonate.—**s.-fountain**, *n.* An apparatus from which soda-water is drawn, usually containing receptacles for sirups and ice.—**s.-lime**, *n. Chem.* A mixture made from sodium hydroxid and calcium oxid which, if heated with a nitrogenous compound, yields ammonia, from which the nitrogen may be extracted.—**s.-water**, *n.* An effervescent drink consisting of water strongly charged under pressure with purified carbon-dioxid gas, which was formerly generated from sodium bicarbonate: often flavored with a fruit-sirup.

so'da-lite, 1 sō'də-lait; 2 sō'da-lit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, gray, blue, or red, transparent to translucent isometric sodium-aluminum chlorsilicate ($Na_4Al_3Si_3O_{12}Cl$). [< SODA + -LITE.]

so-dal'i-ty, 1 so-dal'i-ti; 2 so-dăl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] A brotherhood, as (*R. C. Ch.*) for devotional or charitable purposes. [< L. *sodalitas*, < *sodalis*, companion.]

sod'den, 1 sɔd'n; 2 sŏd'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fill the substance of with liquid; soak; saturate. **II.** *i.* To be soaked and softened, as by water; become soft or rotten.

sod'den, *pa.* **1.** Soaked with moisture; soggy; hence, saturated with drink; also, badly baked; doughy, as bread. **2.** Appearing as if boiled or parboiled; bloated. **3**‖. Seethed; boiled: the original meaning. [< AS. *soden*, pp. of *sēothan*, boil.]—**sod'den-ness**, *n.*

sod'en†, *a.* Sudden. **sod'aynet**; **sod'eynet**.

sod'er‖, 1 sɔd'ər; 2 sŏd'er, *v.* & *n.* Solder.

so'dger, 1 sō'jar; 2 sō'jer, *n.* [Prov.] A soldier. **so'gert**.

so'di-um, 1 sō'di-um; 2 sō'di-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A silver-white alkaline metallic element: the base of soda; very similar to potassium. It is soft, malleable, lighter than water, which it decomposes with the liberation of hydrogen. Many of its compounds are of the highest importance. Metallic sodium was first obtained by electrolysis. See ELEMENT; POTASSIUM.—**sodium benzoate** (*Chem.*), a white, odorless amorphous, granular or crystalline powder ($NaC_7H_5O_2 + H_2O$) used as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiseptic, a food-preservative, and to disguise taste, as of food of poor quality.—**s. bicarbonate**, see SODA, 2 (3).—**s. borate**, any sodium salt of boric acid; specif., borax.—**s. carbonate**, see SODA, 1.—**s. chlorid**, common table-salt (NaCl).—**s. hydroxid**, see SODA, 2 (2).—**s. nitrate**, a white compound ($NaNO_3$) used in the manufacture of nitric acid and as a manure. It occurs abundantly in nature. See CHILE SALTPETER.—**s. oxid**, see SODA, 2 (1).—**s. peroxid**, a yellowish solid (Na_2O_2) used in treating aluminum to obtain high temperatures and in combination with other chemicals as a bleaching-agent. When treated with water it yields oxygen, and with cold dilute acids it yields a solution of hydrogen peroxid. It is a powerful oxidizing agent.—**s. phosphate**. **1.** One of the phosphates of sodium. **2.** Specif., a sodium salt of phosphoric acid (Na_2HPO_4), crystallizing with 12 molecules of water: used as a laxative and also as a fixing agent in textile-coloring.—**s. salicylate**, a compound ($C_6H_4(OH)COONa$) usually in the form of a white amorphous powder: used largely in the treatment of rheumatic diseases.—**s. silicate**, a material of which the composition approximates $Na_2SiO_3.SiO_2$. It is used in making artificial stone and in various industrial processes, and is known also as *soluble* or *water-glass*. A solution consisting of one volume of *water-glass* to nine volumes of pure water is an excellent preservative for eggs.—**s. sulfate**, a compound (Na_2SO_4) made by the action of sulfuric acid on common salt or on Chile saltpeter. It is used in glass-making, and its decahydrate (Glauber's salt) is important in medicine. See SODA, 2 (1).—**s. thiosulfate**, a crystalline salt ($Na_2S_2O_3.5H_2O$) used in various ways, both industrially and medicinally. Used in photography as a fixing-agent and called (but incorrectly) *sodium hyposulfite*.

Sod'om, 1 sɔd'əm; 2 sŏd'om, *n. Bib.* A city on the shore of the Dead Sea; destroyed because of the wickedness of its people. *Gen.* xiii, 10.—**Sod'om-ite,** *n.* **1.** *Bib.* One of the people of Sodom. **2.** [s-] One guilty of sodomy.

So'do-ma, 1 sō'do-mə; 2 sō'do-mä (1477–1549), *n.* Giovanni Antonio Bazzi (often miscalled Razzi), an Italian painter: a sobriquet by which the artist is best known.

sod'om-y, 1 sɛd'əm-i; 2 sŏd'om-y, *n.* Carnal copulation between male persons or with beasts. [< LL. *Sodoma*, Sodom.]—**sod"om-it'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*

Soe"ra-ba'je, *n.* Same as SURABAYA.

so-ev'er, 1 so-ev'ər; 2 so-ĕv'er, *adv.* To or in some conceivable degree: used in generalizing and emphasizing what follows: a word often added to *who*, *which*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., to form the compounds *whosoever*, etc., giving them specific force. Often used separately; as, *how* great *soever* he might be.

so'fa, 1 sō'fə; 2 sō'fa, *n.* A long seat, upholstered and having a back and raised ends or sometimes pillows. [< Turk. *soffa*, < *saffa*, put in line.]

sof'fit, 1 sɔf'it; 2 sŏf'it, *n. Arch.* **1.** The under side of a staircase, entablature, lintel, archway, or cornice. **2.** A ceiling. [< F. *soffite*, < L. *suffigo*; see SUFFIX, *n.*]

So-fi'a, 1 so-fi'ə *or* (*Bulg.*) sɔ'fi-ə; 2 so-fi'a *or* (*Bulg.*) sŏ'fi-a, *n.* A city, capital of Bulgaria; pop. 154,025.

S. of Sol., *abbr.* Song of Solomon.

soft, 1 sɔft *or* seft; 2 sŏft *or* sŏft. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being or composed of a substance whose shape is changed easily by pressure, without fracture; impressible; pliable, ductile, or malleable; easily worked, as *soft* wood: opposed to *hard*. **2.** Smooth and delicate to the touch; as, *soft* skin. **3.** Gentle in its effect upon the ear; not loud or harsh. **4.** Mild in any mode of physical action; gentle; bland; as, a *soft* breeze; a *soft* ripple. **5.** Of subdued coloring or delicate shading; not glaring or abrupt; as, *soft* tints; *soft* outline. **6.** Gentle; conciliatory; expressing mildness or sympathy; courteous; as, *soft* words. **7.** Giving or enjoying rest; placid; as, *soft* sleep. **8.** Easily or too easily touched in feeling; tender; sympathetic; as, a *soft* heart. **9.** Incapable of bearing hardship; susceptible; tender; delicate; as, *soft* muscles. **10.** Of yielding character; weak; effeminate. **11.** [Colloq.] (1) Of weak intellect. (2) Spoony or maudlin in affection. **12.** Free from mineral salts which prevent the detergent action of water and soap: said of water. **13.** Bituminous, as opposed to anthracite: said of coal. **14.** In phonetics: (1) Sibilant (as the sounds of *c* in *cent* and *g* in *gibe*, as opposed to those in *cake* and *get*). (2) Vocal or sonant, as *b*, *d*, *g*, and requiring less force to pronounce than the surd or aspirate, as *p*, *t*, *k*. **15.** [U. S.] Not intoxicating: said of drinks. **16.** [Prov.] Characterized by moisture or thawing: said of the weather. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Softly. **2**†. Quietly; gently. **III.** *interj.* Proceed softly; be quiet or slow. [< AS. *sōfte*, soft.] Syn.: see BLAND; SUPPLE.—**soft chess,** a brome-grass troublesome in wheat-fields.—**s. soap. 1.** Soap made with potash as an alkali, partly fluid. **2.** [Slang.] Hence, smooth talk; flattery.—**sof'ten,** 1 sef'n; 2 sŏf'n, *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become soft or softer. Syn.: see ALLAY; ALLEVIATE; CHASTEN; TEMPER.—**sof'ten-er,** *n.*—**soft'ly,** *adv.* & *interj.*—**soft'ness,** *n.*—**soft'-shell**‖, **s.-shelled,** *a.* Having a soft shell, as a crab or lobster after shedding its shell.—**soft'-wood"**, *n.* A coniferous tree, or its wood.

S. of T., *abbr.* Sons of Temperance.

sof'ta, 1 sɔf'tə; 2 sŏf'ta, *n.* [Turk.] A student of Moslem theology; an attaché of a Mohammedan mosque.

sog'gy, 1 sɔg'i; 2 sŏg'y, *a.* [SOG'GI-ER; SOG'GI-EST.] Saturated with water or moisture; wet and heavy; soaked. [Cp. Ice. *sǫgr*, wet; akin to SOAK.] **sog'ged**†.

so-ho', 1 so-hō'; 2 so-hŏ', *interj.* Hallo! an exclamation in calling from a distance: used especially by sportsmen.

sol"-di"sant', 1 swɑ"-di"zɑ̃ŋ'; 2 swä"-di"säŋ', *a.* Self-styled; pretended: usually implying false pretense. [F.]

soil¹, 1 seil; 2 sŏil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make dirty; befoul; defile; also, figuratively; as, to *soil* one's reputation. **2.** To manure. **II.** *i.* To become soiled or stained; tarnish. [< F. *souiller*, < L. *sus*, swine.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; DEFILE; POLLUTE; STAIN.

soil², *vt.* To feed and fatten, as stalled cattle, with freshly cut, green food; also, to purge with green food. [< F. *soûler*, fill.]

soil³, *n.* **1.** Finely divided rock-material mixed with decayed vegetable or animal matter, constituting that portion of the surface of the earth in which plants grow. **2.** The ground in general; native land; country. **3.** A mixture of lampblack, glue, and water used in plumbing. [< L.ᴹ *solum*, bottom.] Syn.: see LAND.

soil⁴, *n.* **1.** That which soils; foul matter; a foul spot; hence, a taint. **2.** Manure: confused in use with SOIL¹, *n.*

soil⁵, *n.* A slough or marshy place in which a hunted boar takes refuge; hence, water or a wet place resorted to by other game. [< L. *sus*, swine.]

soil'ure†, *n.* Soiling, or the condition of being soiled.

soi"rée', 1 swɑ"rē'; 2 swä"re', *n.* An evening social party. [F.]

Sois"sons', 1 swɑ"sɑ̃ŋ'; 2swä"sôŋ', *n.* A fortified city in N. E. France; pop. 13,009; battle-ground of French and Germans, in World War; recovered by the Allies, Aug., 1918.

So'ja, 1 sō'jə *or* -yə; 2 sō'ja *or* -ya, *n.* A former genus of herbs of the bean family, now included in *Glycine*. *S. hispida*, the soy-bean, is now *Glycine soja*. See SOY.

so'journ, 1 sō'jʊrn; 2 sō'jûrn. **I.** *vi.* To reside or dwell **so'jurn**‖, temporarily; abide for a time. **II.** *n.* Temporary residence, as of one in a foreign land; stay. [< F. *séjourner*, < L. *sub*, under, + *diurnus*, daily.] Syn.: see ABIDE.—**so-journ-er**, *n.*

soke, 1 sōk; 2 sōk, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A franchise, privilege, or liberty; jurisdiction; a privilege to administer justice within a certain territory, as a manor. **2.** The district within which a soke was exercised. [< AS. *sōc*, < *sacan*, contend.]—**Soke of Peterborough,** a surviving administrative county in Northamptonshire, England; 83 sq. m.; pop. 46,960.

soke'man, *n.* Same as SOCMAN.

So'ko-to, 1 sō'ko-tō *or* sek'o-tō; 2 sō'ko-tō *or* sŏk'o-tō, *n.* A former sultanate of northern Nigeria; 125,000 sq. m.; under British protection.

Sol, 1 sel; 2 sŏl, *n.* **1.** The sun; Phœbus, the old Italic sun-god.

sol², 1 sōl; 2 sōl, *n.* [It.] The fifth note of the diatonic scale.

sol³, 1 sōl *or* sɔl; 2 sōl or sŏl, *n.* A coin of Peru (worth 48 cents) and formerly of France. [Sp. & OF; Sp., < L. *sol*, sun; OF., < LL. *solidus*, coin, < L. *solidus*, solid.] **sole**‡.

sol⁴, *n.* A colloid suspended in a liquid.

Sol., *abbr.* Solicitor, Solomon.—**sol., solut.,** *abbr.* Solution.

Solr., *abbr.* Solicitor.

so-la'†, *interj.* Hello! a call to one at a distance.

sol'ace, 1 sel'is; 2 sŏl'aç. **I.** *vt.* [SOL'ACED¹; SOL'AC-ING.] **1.** To relieve or cheer in trouble, grief, or calamity; console. **2.** To alleviate, as grief; soothe; assuage; mitigate. **II.** *n.* Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity; also, that which supplies such comfort or alleviation. [< L. *solatium*, solace.] **sol'ace-ment**‡ [Rare].

so'lan, 1 sō'lən; 2 sō'lan, *n.* The gannet, a bird related to the pelicans. [< Ice. *súla*.] **so'land**‡; **so'lan-goose"**‡.

Sol"a-na'ce-æ, 1 sel"ə-nā'si-i; 2 sŏl"a-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of frequently narcotic poisonous plants—the nightshade family—having colorless juice and alternate simple leaves. It embraces 75 genera, and about 1,800 species, found in all warm countries. [< SOLANUM.]—**sol"a-na'ceous,** *a.*—**so-la'ne-ous,** *a.*

so-la'no, 1 so-lā'no; 2 so-lä'no, *n.* *Meteor.* A hot, violent southeasterly wind charged with dust, which blows in the Mediterranean. [Sp., < L. *sol*, sun.]

So-la'num, 1 so-lē'num; 2 so-lā'nŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of herbs and shrubs, the nightshades, typifying the family *Solanaceæ*. They have white, purple, yellow, or blue flowers. Several are troublesome weeds; some yield important drugs, and others furnish articles of food. *S. tuberosum* is the potato. [< LL. *solanum*, nightshade.]

so'lar, 1 sō'lar; 2 sō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or connected with the sun; affected, determined or measured by the sun. [< L. *solaris*, < *sol*, sun.]—**solar month,** the twelfth of a tropical year; the time during which the sun is passing through one of the signs of the zodiac.—**solar plexus** (*Anat.*), the largest sympathetic plexus in the body, found behind the stomach, and containing important ganglia.—**s. system,** the sun and the bodies that revolve about it.—**so'lar-ism,** *n.* Excessive tendency to explain mythological legends and tales as being solar myths.—**so'lar-ist,** *n.*—**so"lar-i-za'tion,** *n.* **1.** Exposure to the sun's rays. **2.** *Phot.* Injury resulting from overexposure of a sensitized surface to the rays of the sun (or any strong light), or from overprinting.—**so-lar-ize,** *v.* (-IZED; -IZ"ING.) **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect by the action of the sun's rays. **2.** *Phot.* To overexpose; burn. **II.** *t.* *Phot.* To become injured by solarization.

so-la'ri-um, 1 so-lē'ri-um; 2 so-lä'ri-ûm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A room or place open to the sun's rays, as in a sanatorium. [L.]

so-la'ti-um, 1 so-lē'shi-um; 2 so-lä'shi-ûm, *n.* [L.] Compensation; solace; specif., in law, compensation for injury to the feelings as distinguished from pecuniary loss or physical suffering.

sold, 1 sōld; 2 sōld, *tmp.* & *pp.* of SELL, *v.*

sol'dan†, 1 sel'dan; 2 sōl'dan, *n.* Sultan.—**sol'dan-rie‖,** *n.* The domain of a sultan. **sol'dan-ry†.**

sold'er, 1 sed'er *or* sel'dar; 2 sōd'er *or* sŏl'der. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To unite, as two metallic substances, by solder. **2.** To unite; repair. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fusible metal or alloy used for joining metallic surfaces or margins; applied in a melted state by means of a soldering-iron or blowpipe with the application of a flux (resin, borax, etc.), for cleansing the surfaces. **2.** Anything that unites. [< L. *solido*, consolidate.]—**hard solder,** any solder that melts only at a red heat: used in soldering silver, etc.—**soft s.** 1. Solder melting below a red heat: used in tinning, plumbing, etc. **2.** Flattery.—**sol'der-er,** *n.*

sol'dier, 1 sōl'jar; 2 sōl'jer. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To be a soldier; perform military service. **2.** [Colloq.] To make a mere show of working; shirk: in this sense often *sojer* or *soger*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person engaged in military service: (1) A private in a military body, as distinguished from a commissioned or non-commissioned officer. (2) One employed in military service on land, as distinguished from one who serves at sea. **2.** Emphatically, a brave, skilful, or experienced warrior. **3.** [Colloq.] One who makes a show of working but does little; a shirk. **4.** (1) An asexual form (neuter or worker) of a termite or white ant, in which the jaws are largely developed, and whose office is to defend the community. (2) A similar neuter of certain true ants, as the foraging ants, with elongated jaws. [OF., < LL. *soldarius*, < *soldus*, hire.] Syn.: see ARMY.—**soldier of fortune,** a military adventurer; a soldier who serves where fortune summons him.—**sol'dier-ly,** *a.* Brave; martial. **sol'dier-like†.** Syn.: see WARLIKE.—**sol'dier-ship,** *n.* The state of being a soldier; soldierly character; military ability.—**sol'dier-y,** *n.* **1.** Soldiers collectively. **2.** Military service. Syn.: see ARMY.

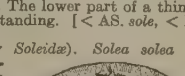
sol'do, 1 sol'do; 2 sōl'do, *n.* [SOL'DI, 1 sol'dī; 2 sōl'dī, *pl.*] A small Italian coin worth, normally, 1 cent. [It., < LL. *soldus*, < L. *solidus*, solid.] [resole, as a shoe.

sole, 1 sōl; 2 sōl, *vt.* [SOLED; SOL'ING.] To furnish with a sole;

sole, *a.* **1.** Being alone or the only one; existing or acting without another; only; individual. **2.** *Law.* (1) Unmarried; single; as, feme *sole* (an unmarried woman). (2) Having exclusive rights; absolute: opposed to *joint*; as, a *sole* tenant. **3‖.** Solitary. [< OF. *sol*, < L. *solus*, alone.] Syn.: see SOLITARY.—**sole trader,** same as FEME SOLE TRADER.—**sole'ly,** *adv.* **1.** By oneself or itself alone; singly. **2.** Completely; entirely.

sole[1], *n.* **1.** The bottom surface of the foot. **2.** The bottom surface of a shoe, boot, etc. **3.** The lower part of a thing, or the part on which it rests in standing. [< AS. *sole*, < L. *solea*, sandal.]

sole[2], *n.* **1.** A flatfish (family *Soleidæ*). *Solea solea* or *vulgaris* is the common **European sole,** highly esteemed as food. *Achirus lineatus* is the **American s.,** common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** One of various flounders. [F., < L. *solea*, < *solea*, sandal.]

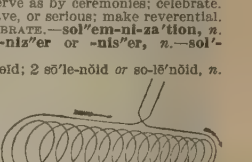


European Sole. 1/17

sol'e-cism, 1 sel'ı-sizm; 2 sŏl'e-ĝĭsm, *n.* **1.** A violation of grammatical rules or of the approved idiomatic usage of language. **2.** Any impropriety or incongruity. **3.** A monstrosity. [< GR.[F-L] *soloikos*, speaking incorrectly, or like the people of *Soloi* in Cilicia.]—**sol'e-cist,** *n.* One who commits solecisms.—**sol"e-cis'tic,** *a.* **sol"e-cis'ti-cal‡.—sol'e-cize,** *vi.* **sol'e-cise‡.**

sol'emn, 1 sel'em; 2 sŏl'ĕm, *a.* **1.** Characterized by majes-
sol'em[2], ‡ty, mystery, or power; exciting grave or serious thought; impressive; awe-inspiring. **2.** Characterized by ceremonial observances; religious; sacred. **3.** Marked by gravity; serious; in earnest; also, affectedly serious. **4.** *Law.* Done in due form of law; executed formally; as, a *solemn* protest. **5†.** Pertaining to a feast or festival. **6†.** Of great reputation, dignity, or importance. **7†.** Somber; sober: said of color. [< F. *solennel*, < L. *sollemnis*, annual.] Syn.: see AWFUL; SEDATE; SERIOUS.—**Solemn League and Covenant,** see under COVENANT.—**sol'em-ness,** *n.* **sol'emn-ness‡.—so-lem'ni-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being solemn; solemn feeling; gravity; reverence. **2.** A rite expressive of religious reverence; also, any ceremonial observance. **3.** A thing of a solemn or serious nature. **4.** Mock seriousness; affected gravity. **5.** *Law.* A formality to be seriously observed and requisite to the validity or legality of an act. Syn.: see SACRAMENT.—**sol'em-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] **1.** To perform as ceremonies or solemn rites, or according to legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage. **2.** To honor or observe as by ceremonies; celebrate. **3.** [Rare.] To make solemn, grave, or serious; make reverential. **sol'em-nise‡.** Syn.: see CELEBRATE.—**sol"em-ni-za'tion,** *n.* **sol"em-ni-sa'tion‡.—sol'em-niz"er** or **-nis"er,** *n.*—**sol'-emn-ly,** *adv.*

so'le-noid, 1 sō'lı-neid *or* so-lī'neid; 2 sō'le-nŏid *or* so-lē'nŏid, *n.* *Elec.* A simple form of ideal magnet, consisting of a material line or filament, straight or curved, magnetized equally along its entire length: capable of realization as an electromagnet by the arrangement of a conducting wire forming a close cylindrical spiral and having its ends brought to its middle. When traversed by an electric current it has all the properties of a magnet. [< Gr. *sōlēn*, channel; and see -OID.]—**sol"e-noi'dal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*



Solenoid (arrows indicate direction of current).

So'lent, 1 sō'lent; 2 sō'lĕnt, **The.** A strait between the Isle of Wight and Southampton, England; 2 to 5 m. wide.

sol'ert, *n.* A solar. **sol'eret.**

So"leure', 1 sō"lūr'; 2 sō"lûr', *n.* Same as SOLOTHURN.

sol"-fa', 1 sōl"-fā'; 2 sōl"-fä'. *Mus.* **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To sing syllables instead of words to (notes); sing solfeggii. **II.** *n.* **1.** Syllables collectively used in solmization; the act of singing them. **2.** Rarely, a scale. [< F. *solfier*, < SOL + FA.]—**tonic sol-fa,** see TONIC.—**sol"fa-ist,** *n.* A teacher or advocate of sol-fa.

sol"fa-ta'ra, 1 sōl"fa-tā'ra; 2 sōl"fä-tä'rä, *n.* *Geol.* An area or phase of volcanic action characterized by the escape of steam, various gases, and sublimates: named from a dormant crater near Naples, Italy. [It., < *solfo*, SULFUR.]—**sol"fa-ta'ric,** *a.*

sol-feg'gio, 1 sol-fej'o; 2 sōl-fĕg'o, *n.* [-GII, 1 -ı; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Mus.* **1.** A singing-exercise of runs, broken chords, etc., sung either to different syllables or all to the same syllable or vowel. **2.** Solmization. [It.]

sol"fe-ri'no[1], 1 sol"fı-rī'no; 2 sōl"fe-rī'no, *n.* **1.** A bright purplish-red color, discovered in 1859. **2.** An impure variety of fuchsin. [< SOLFERINO[2].]

Sol"fe-ri'no[2], 1 sōl"fe-rī'no; 2 sōl"fe-rī'no, *n.* A village in N. Italy, scene of French defeat of Austrians, June 24, 1859.

so-lic'it[1], 1 so-lis'ıt; 2 so-lĭç'ıt, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To ask for earnestly; seek to obtain by persuasion or entreaty; make entreaty. **2.** To beg of persistently. **3.** To excite desire in, or influence to action; allure; specifically, to entice (one) to an unlawful act. [< F. *solliciter*, < L. *sollicito*, agitate, solicit.] Syn.: see ASK; PLEAD.—**so-lic"i-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** Importunity; the act of soliciting. **2.** Alluring or enticing influence.—**so-lic'i-tor,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) One who represents a client in a court of justice; an attorney; formerly, in England, a practitioner in chancery only. In England solicitors prepare causes for the barristers, but have not the right to appear as advocates before the higher courts; in the United States there is now no such distinction. (2) A person appointed as legal adviser to some special branch of the public service. **2.** A person who solicits. **so-lic'it-er†.—So-lic'i-tor-Gen"er-al,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) An officer in the national Department of Justice who ranks after the Attorney-General, and, in the absence of the latter, acts in his place. (2) The principal law-officer in some of the States, corresponding to the Attorney-General in others. **2.** [Eng.] A law-officer of the crown, ranking next after the Attorney-General.—**so-lic'i-tor-ship,** *n.*—**so-lic'i-tous,** *a.* Full of anxiety or concern, as for the attainment of something. Syn.: see URGENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**so-lic'i-tress‖,** *n.* A woman who solicits. **so-lic'i-trix†.—so-lic'i-tude,** *n.* **1.** The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind. **2.** That which makes one solicitous. Syn.: see ANXIETY; CARE.

sol'id, 1 sel'id; 2 sŏl'id. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having its constituent particles so firmly coherent as to resist stress; compact, firm, and unyielding: opposed to *fluid*. **2.** Substantial; firm and stable. **3.** Filling the whole of the space occupied by its apparent form; completely filled; not hollow. **4.** Having no aperture or crevice; compact. **5.** Manifesting strength and firmness; not weak or sickly; sound. **6.** Characterized by reality; substantial or satisfactory; not frivolous. **7.** Exhibiting united and unbroken characteristics; being or acting in unison. **8.** Having or relating to all three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness. **9.** *Gram.* Written without hyphen or space. **10.** *Print.* Having no leads or slugs between the lines. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mass of matter of which the shape can not be changed permanently and greatly without fracture. **2.** *Geom.* A magnitude that has length, breadth, and thickness, as a cone, cube, pyramid, prism, or sphere. [< F. *solide*, < L. *solidus*, dense.] Syn.: (adj.) see FIRM; HARD; IMPENETRABLE.—**solid angle,** see under ANGLE[1], *n.*—**s. geometry,** or **geometry of three dimensions,** that part of geometry which includes all three dimensions of space in its reasoning.—**sol"i-dar'i-ty,** *n.* Coherence and oneness in nature, relations, or interests, as of a race, class, etc.—**sol'i-da-ry,** *a.* **1.** One in

nature or interests. **2.** *Rom. & Civ. Law.* Designating a joint obligation on the part of several debtors any one of whom is liable for the whole.—**so-lid'i-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make or become solid. **2.** Figuratively, to bring together in unity.—**so-lid"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**so-lid'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being solid: (1) The property of occupying space. (2) Extension in the three dimensions of space. (3) Incompressibility. **2.** Substantial or reliable character or quality; firm standing; stability.—**sol'id-ly,** *adv.*—**sol'id-ness,** *n.*

sol"i-da'go, 1 sɔl"i-dē'go; 2 sŏl"i-dā'gō, *n. Bot.* Any of a large mainly eastern North-American genus (*Solidago*) of perennial plants of the aster family; a goldenrod. [< LL. *solidago*, goldenrod, < L. *solidus*, dense.]

sol'id-ism, 1 sɔl'id-izm; 2 sŏl'id-ĭsm, *n. Med.* The theory that all forms of disease are attributable to morbid changes or conditions in the solid portions of the system.—**sol'id-ist,** *n.* One who maintains or practises upon the theory of solidism.—**sol"id-is'tic,** *a.*

sol'i-dus, 1 sɔl'i-dus; 2 sŏl'i-dŭs, *n.* [-DI, 1 -dai; 2 -dī, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** A medieval shilling. **2.** On the sign (/) used to divide shillings from pence, as 10/6 (10*s.* 6*d.*), being originally the long *f* written for shilling: used also in fractions, as ²/₃, and in abbreviating the expression of relation among figures variously, as 4 or iv/6, the month and day, ¹⁰/₂₂, the chapter and verse, etc. **3.** A Byzantine, gold coin, the later bezant valued at little over $5.00, or 21*s.* sterling.

sol"i-fid'i-an, 1 sɔl"i-fid'i-ən; 2 sŏl"i-fĭd'i-ăn, *n.* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is the one requisite to salvation. [< L. *solus*, alone, + *fides*; see FAITH, *n.*]—**sol"i-fid'i-an,** *a.*

so-lil'o-quy, 1 so-lil'o-kwi; 2 so-lĭl'o-kwy, *n.* [-QUIES², *pl.*] A talking to oneself, regardless of the presence or absence of others; a monolog. [< L.LL *solus*, alone, + *loquor*, talk]. —**so-lil'o-quize,** *vi.* [-QUIZED; -QUIZ'ING.] To discourse to oneself. **so-lil'o-quise**†.

sol'ip-sism, 1 sɔl'ip-sizm; 2 sŏl'ip-sĭsm, *n. Philos.* The theory or belief that only knowledge of the self is possible, and therefore that for each individual mind itself is the only thing really existent. In Kantian philosophy, mere egoism. [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self.]—**sol'ip-sist,** *n.* A believer in solipsism.

sol"i-taire', 1 sɔl"i-tār'; 2 sŏl"i-târ', *n.* **1.** A diamond or other gem set alone. **2.** One of many games played by one person. **3.** A hermit or recluse. [F., < L. *solitarius*, solitary.]

sol'i-ta-ry, 1 sɔl'i-tē-ri; 2 sŏl'i-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Living or being alone. **2.** Unfrequented by human beings; secluded; lonely. **3.** Made or done alone. **4.** Lonesome; dejected. **5.** Apart from others of its kind; single. **6.** *Bot. & Anat.* Not in a cluster; single; separate. **7.** *Zool.* (1) Living alone or in pairs. (2) Simple; not compound. [< L.F *solitarius*, solitary.] Syn.: alone, companionless, deserted, lone, lonely, lonesome, only, single, sole, unaccompanied, unattended.—Ant.: manifold, many, multiplied, multitudinous, myriad, numerous.—**sol'i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sol'i-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

sol'i-ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A hermit; recluse.

sol'i-tude, 1 sɔl'i-tiūd; 2 sŏl'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Loneliness; seclusion. **2.** A deserted or lonely place; hence, a desert. [F., L. *solitudo*, < *solus*, alone.] Syn.: isolation, loneliness, privacy, retirement. See RETIREMENT; SECLUSION.

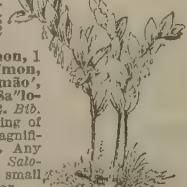
sol'lar, 1 sɔl'ər; 2 sŏl'ar, *n.* **1.** A platform or the like in a mine. **2.** An elevated chamber in a church. **3**†. An upper gallery, or garret; also, a story of a house. [< F. dial. *solier*, granary, < L. *solarium*, sunny spot, < *sol*, sun.] **sol'ar**‡; **sol'ler**‡; **sol'yer**‡.

sol'ler-et', 1 sɔl'ər-et'; 2 sŏl'er-ĕt', *n.* In medieval armor, a steel shoe for a mounted man or one of its overlapping splints. [< L. *solea*, sole of the foot.] **sol'er-et'**‡.

sol"mi-za'tion, 1 sɔl"mi-zē'shən; 2 sŏl"mi-zā'shon, *n. Mus.* The use of syllables as names for the notes or tones of the scale. The syllables now commonly used are *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.* [< SOL + MI.]—**sol'mi-zate,** *vi.* To sing by syllables. **sol'mi-sate**‡.

so'lo, 1 sō'lo; 2 sō'lo. **I.** *a. Mus.* Composed, written, or executed by a single voice or instrument; not concerted. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A composition or passage for a single voice or instrument, with or without accompaniment. **2.** One of several games played with cards. [It., < L. *solus*, alone.] —**so'lo-ist,** *n.* One who performs a solo.

Sol'o-mon, 1 sɔl'o-mən; 2 sŏl'o-mon, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Sol** (dim.). D. G. **Sa'lo-mo,** 1 sā'lo-mō, 2 sä'lo-mō; F. **Sa"lo"mon',** 1 sa"lō"mōn', 2 sä"lō"mōn'; Hung. **Sa'la-mon,** 1 shɔl'e-mon, 2 shą'ą-mōn; It. **Sa'lo-mo'ne,** 1 sā'lo-mō'nē, 2 sä"lo-mō'ng; L. **Sal'o-mon,** 1 sal'o-mən, 2 sāl'o-mon; Pol. **Sa-lo'mon,** 1 sa-lō'mŏn, 2 sä-lō'mōn; Pg. **Sa"lo-mão',** 1 sā"lo-mauñ', 2 sä"lo-mouñ'; Sp. **Sa"lo-mon',** 1 sä"lo-mōn'. **2.** *Bib.* A son of David (1033–975 B. C.); king of Israel; noted for his wisdom and magnificence.—**Sol'o-mon's-seal",** *n.* **1.** Any one of several perennial herbs (genus *Salomonia*) having simple stems and small greenish flowers. **2.** A six-pointed star.


Solomon's-seal.

Sol'o-mon Is'lands. An archipelago in the W. Pacific ocean; 16,950 sq. m.; pop. 200,–100. Buka, Bougainville, and some contiguous islands were occupied by Germany in 1886 and held until 1914, when they were captured by an Australian military force. By the treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919, they were formally placed under Australian administration. The remaining islands are British possessions.

So'lon, 1 sō'lən; 2 sō'lon, *n.* (638–558 B. C.) **1.** An Athenian lawgiver; included among the Seven Sages of Greece. **2.** [*s-*] A lawmaker. [Solon, or to his laws. **So-lon'ic**‡.

So-lo'ni-an, 1 so-lō'nɪ-ən; 2 so-lō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Solon or his laws.

So'lo-thurn, 1 zō'lo-tūrn; 2 sō'lo-turn, *n.* **1.** A canton in N. W. Switzerland; 302 sq. m.; pop. 130,230. **2.** Its capital, the ancient *Salodurum*; pop. 12,970.

sol-pu'gid, 1 sɔl-piū'jid; 2 sŏl-pū'ğid, *n.* A predatory spider-like arachnid of warm climates that hides by day; weasel-spider. [< L. *solpuga*, < *sol*, sun, + *pugno*, fight.]

sol'stice, 1 sɔl'stis; 2 sŏl'stiç, *n.* **1.** The time of year when the sun is at its greatest declination, either north or south, usually on June 21 and December 22: called the **summer** and **winter solstices. 2.** Either of the points midway between the equinoxes; hence, a culminating point: epoch. [F., < L. *sol*, sun, + *sto*, stand.]—**sol-sti'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to a solstice.

sol'u-bil(e², 1 sɔl'yu-bl; 2 sŏl'yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being dissolved, as in a fluid; dissolvable; sometimes, in chemistry, in a restricted sense, dissoluble in water; as, sugar is *soluble*. **2.** Susceptible of being solved or explained. [F., < L. *solubilis*, < *solvo*, SOLVE.]—**soluble glass,** see SODIUM SILICATE, under SODIUM, *n.*—**sol"u-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being soluble. Specif.: (1) Capability of being dissolved. (2) The degree to which solubility may be carried; as, the *solubility* of salt in water. **sol'u-bl(e-ness²**‡. [stage directions.

so'lus, 1 sō'lus; 2 sō'lŭs, *a.* [SO'LA, *fem.*] [L.] Alone: used in

so-lute', 1 so-liūt'; 2 so-lūt', *n. Chem. & Phys.* The substance dissolved in a solution as distinguished from the solvent.

so-lu'tion, 1 so-liū'shən; 2 so-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** *Phys. & Chem.* (1) A clear, transparent, homogeneous liquid formed by dissolving a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, in a solvent, as salt dissolved in water. In a solution the particles of the solute are in a state of extremely minute subdivision, and they are homogenously mixed with the particles of the solvent, so there is no settling. (2) Any homogeneous mixture the composition of which may undergo continuous variation within certain limits. Thus, liquids may be absorbed by solids, gases by solids, and solids by solids, etc. (3) The act or process by which such a mixture is made. **2.** The act or process of explaining, settling, or disposing, as of a difficulty, problem, or doubt. **3.** *Civ. Law.* Payment or satisfaction of a claim or debt. **4.** *Med.* The crisis of a disease; termination of a disease with critical signs. **5.** Disintegration; dissolution. **6**†. Separation; disruption. [F., < L. *solutio(n-)*, < *solvo*, loosen.]—**Dakin's solution,** a solution setting free chlorin, used in the treatment of infected wounds, introduced by Henry Drysdale *Dakin* (1880–), English biological chemist.—**Fehling's s.,** an aqueous solution of cupric hydroxid in sodium-potassium tartrate, usually of a given strength, used to determine the amount of sugar in a compound by the proportion of red cuprous oxid precipitated: introduced by Herman von *Fehling* (1812–1885), German chemist.—**so-lu'tion-pres"sure,** *n. Physics.* The pressure caused by the tendency of atoms or molecules to dissolve. In the case of metals it produces the current in a primary battery.—**sol'u-tiv(e²,** *a.* **1.** Loosening; laxative. **2.** Solvent.

Sol'vay process, 1 sɔl'vē; 2 sŏl'vā. A process of soda-making by treating a concentrated solution of common salt with ammonia and carbon dioxid, yielding sodium bicarbonate, the ammonia being recovered by lime or magnesia. The bicarbonate is converted into soda by heating it, carbon dioxid and water being expelled.

solve, 1 sɔlv; 2 sŏlv, *vt.* [SOLV(E)D², SOLV'ING.] **1.** To free

solv², from perplexing difficulties. **2.** To obtain an answer to by calculation or reasoning. [< L.OF *solvo*, loosen, solve.] Syn.: clear, clear up, decipher, do, elucidate, explain, find out, guess, interpret, make out, resolve, see through, understand, unfold.—Ant.: confound, confuse, darken, mystify, perplex.—**solv'a-bil'i-ty, solv'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**solv'a-bl(e²,** *a.* That may be solved; also, that may be paid.—**solv'er,** *n.*

sol'vent, 1 sɔl'vent; 2 sŏl'vĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having means sufficient to pay all debts; having more assets than liabilities. **2.** Having the power of dissolving. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fluid capable of dissolving substances. **2.** *Med.* A medicine used for dissolving morbid concretions or obstructions in or upon some organ. **3**†. That which solves.—**sol'ven-cy,** *n.* The condition of being solvent.

Sol'way Firth, 1 sɔl'wē; 2 sŏl'wā. An inlet of the Irish sea, between England and Scotland; 40 by 20 m.

sol'yer‡, *n. Arch.* Same as SOLLAR.

Sol'y-man, 1 sɔl'i-mən; 2 sŏl'y-man, **II.** (1496–1566). "The Magnificent"; an Ottoman sultan. **Su'lei-man**‡.

so'ma, 1 sō'ma; 2 sō'ma, *n.* The body, especially in contrast with the germ, or germ-plasm. [< Gr. *sōma*, body.]

So-ma'li, 1 so-mā'li; 2 so-mä'lĭ, *n.* [Afr.] **1.** A member of one of the East-African tribes of the Ethiopic group of the Hamitic stock. See HAMITIC. **2.** The language of the Somalis. **So-mal'i**‡.

So-ma'li Coast. A French protectorate in N. E. Africa; 5,790 sq. m.; pop. 208,000.

So-ma'li-land", *n.* **1.** A British protectorate in N. E. Africa; 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000. **2.** An Italian protectorate in N. E. Africa; 139,430 sq. m.; pop. 450,000.

so-mat'ic, 1 so-mat'ik; 2 so-măt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the body, as opposed to the spirit; physical; corporeal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the body of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs. **3.** Of or pertaining to the body-cavity or its walls. [< Gr. *somatikos*, < *sōma*, body.] **so-mat'i-calt.**—**somatic cell,** a parenchyma-cell or body-cell, as distinguished from a germ-cell.—**so-mat'ics,** *n.* Somatology.—**so'ma-tism,** *n. Philos.* Materialism.—**so'ma-tist,** *n.*

so'ma-to-, 1 sō'ma-to-; 2 sō'ma-to-. From Greek *sōma(t-)*, body: a combining form.—**so'ma-to-blast,** *n. Embryol.* A blastomere from which arise the nervous system and ventral plate in annelids.—**so'ma-to-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* Development.—

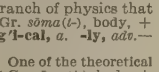
so″ma-to-gen′ic, *a. Biol.* Originating in the soma or body-cells of an organism; arising in the post-embryonic stages of development: said of variations due to the direct influence of environment; as, *somatogenic* or acquired characters: opposed to *blastogenic* or *congenital.* **so″ma-to-ge-net′ic‡.—so′ma-to-plasm,** *n.* The plasma of the body.—**so′ma-to-pleure,** *n. Embryol.* In the embryonic development of the cranial vertebrates, the outer of the two layers into which the mesoblast divides, together with its investing epiblast.

so″ma-tol′o-gy, 1 sō″ma-tel′o-ji; 2 sō″ma-tŏl′o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science of organic bodies, especially of the human body: embracing anatomy and physiology. **2.** The branch of anthropology that treats of the physical nature of man as related to racial distinctions. **3.** The branch of physics that treats of matter and its properties. [< Gr. *sōma(t-),* body, + -LOGY.]—**so″ma-to-log′ic, so″ma-to-log′i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**so″ma-tol′o-gist,** *n.*

so′ma-tome, 1 sō′ma-tōm; 2 sō′ma-tōm, *n.* One of the theoretical segments of the body of a vertebrate. [< Gr. *sōma(t-),* body, + -TOME.]—**so″ma-tom′ic,** *a.*

som′ber, } 1 sem′bər; 2 sŏm′ber, *a.* **1.** Partially deprived of
som′bre, } light or brightness; dusky; murky; gloomy. **2.** Somewhat melancholy; producing or denoting gloomy feelings; depressing. [< F. *sombre.*] **som′brous‡** [Poet.] Syn.: see DARK; SAD.—**som′ber-ly,** *adv.*—**som′ber-ness,** *n.*

som-bre′ro, 1 sem-brē′ro; 2 sŏm-brę′ro, *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, much used in Mexico and the southwestern United States. [Sp., < *sombra,* shade.]


Sombrero.

some, } 1 sum; 2 sŏm. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of in-
sum², } determinate quantity, number, or amount. **2.** Limited in degree or amount; moderate. **3.** Conceived or thought of, but not definitely known; as, *some* person. **4.** *Logic.* Part at least; sometimes, part but not all of a class. **II.** *pron.* **1.** A certain undetermined quantity or part; a portion. **2.** Certain particular ones not definitely known or not specifically designated. **III.** *adv.* **1.** [Colloq.] In an approximate degree; as nearly as may be estimated; about; as, *some* eighty people were present. **2.** [Dial. or Prov.] Somewhat. [< AS. *sum,* some.]—**some′bod″y,** *n.* **1.** A person unknown or unnamed. **2.** A person of consequence or importance.—**some′gate″,** *adv.* [Scot.] Somehow or somewhere.—**some′how″,** *adv.* In some way or in some manner not explained.—**some′thing.** **I.** *n.* **1.** A particular thing indefinitely conceived or stated. **2.** Some portion or quantity. **3.** A person or thing of importance. **II.** *adv.* Somewhat: archaic except in special phrases, as **something like.**—**some′time″.** **I.** *a.* Having been at one time; former. **II.** *adv.* **1.** At some time not precisely stated: originally written as two words. **2.** Same as SOMETIMES. **3.** For a time in the past; as, he was *sometime* bishop. 4‖. Once upon a time.—**some′times″,** *adv.* **1.** At times; occasionally. 2†. Formerly; once.—**some′what″.** **I.** *n.* **1.** An uncertain quantity or degree; something. **2.** An individual or thing of consequence. **II.** *adv.* In some degree.—**some′where″,** *adv.* **1.** In or to some place unspecified or unknown. **2.** In or to some existent place: opposed to *nowhere.* **3.** Approximately.—**some′whith″er,** *adv.* To some indefinite or unknown place.

-some¹, } *suffix.* A termination used in forming from nouns
-sum², } and adjectives certain adjectives indicating a considerable degree of the quality expressed; as blithe*some*, dark*some*, quarrel*some*, etc.

-some², *suffix.* A terminal form derived from the Greek *sōma,* a body; as, chromo*some*, mero*some*, etc.

some′deal″, *adv.* Somewhat.

some′gate″, 1 sum′gēt″; 2 sŏm′gāt″, *adv.* [Scot.] In some way or manner; somehow or somewhere. **some′gat″‡.**

som′er-sault, } 1 sum′er-sôlt, -sət; 2 sŏm′er-sąlt, -sĕt. **I.**
som′er-set, } *vi.* To make a somersault. **II.** *n.* A leap in which a person turns heels over head and lights on his feet. [< F. *soubresaut,* < L. *super,* over, + *saltus,* leap.] **sum′ner-set‡.**

Som′er-set-shire, 1 sum′er-set-shīr; 2 sŏm′er-sĕt-shīr, *n.* A maritime county in S. W. England; 2,831 sq. m.; pop. 465,680; county town, Bath. **Som′er-set‡.**

Som′er-ville, 1 sum′er-vil; 2 sŏm′er-vil, *n.* A city in E. Massachusetts; a suburb of Boston; pop. 93,090.

so″mes-the′sis, 1 sō″mes-thī′sis; 2 sō″mĕs-thē′sis, *n.* That form of sensibility, or of the feeling of being in the body, which is due to a mixture of specific sensations so low in intensity that none of them in particular arises above the threshold of consciousness. [< Gr. *sōma,* body, + ESTHESIS.] **so″mes-the′si-a‡.—so″mes-thet′ic,** *a.*—**somesthetic apparatus,** the general somatic sensory systems, including cutaneous and deep sensibility. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*

so′mite, 1 sō mait; 2 sō′mit, *n. Zool.* A serial segment of the body of an animal, especially of an articulate or a vertebrate. [< Gr. *sōma(t-),* body.]—**so′mi-tal, so-mit′ic,** *a.*

Somme, 1 sōm; 2 sōm, *n.* A river in N. W. France. During World War, Germans driven back by British and French, July 1, 1916, who were driven out in turn by the Germans, March–April, 1918; recovered by British, September, 1918.

som′nal, 1 sem′nəl; 2 sŏm′nal, *n. Pharm.* A proprietary hypnotic ($C_7H_{12}Cl_2O_2N$) composed of urethane and chloral hydrate. [< L. *somnus,* sleep.]

som-nam′bu-lism, 1 sem-nam′biu-lizm; 2 sŏm-năm′bū-lĭsm, *n.* The act or state of walking and performing other actions during sleep. [< L. *somnus,* sleep, + *ambulo,* walk.] **som-nam′bu-lance‡; som-nam″bu-la′tion‡; som-nam′bu-len-cy‡.—som-nam′bu-lant,** *a.* **1.** Characterized by sleep-walking; pertaining to somnambulism. **2.** Walking during sleep.—**som-nam′bu-late,** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT″ED‡; -LAT″ING.] To walk over or upon or wander around during sleep.—**som-nam′bu-list,** *n.* One affected with somnambulism.—**som-nam″bu-lis′tic,** *a.*

som′ni-, 1 sem′ni-; 2 sŏm′ni-. From Latin *somnus,* sleep: a combining form.—**som-nif′er-ous,** *a.* Tending to produce sleep; soporiferous; narcotic. [+ L. *fero,* bear.] **som-nif′ic‡.—som-nil′o-quism,** *n.* The act or habit of talking in one's sleep. **som-nil′o-quence‡.—som-nil′o-quist,** *n.* A sleep-talker.—**som-nil′o-quous,** *a.* Given to talking in sleep.—**som-nil′o-quy,** *n.* The act of talking when asleep, especially in mesmeric sleep. [+ L. *loquor,* speak.]

som′no-lent, 1 sem′no-lent; 2 sŏm′no-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Inclined to sleep; drowsy. **2.** Tending to induce drowsiness. [F., < L. *somnolentus,* < *somnus,* sleep.]—**som′no-lence,** *n.* Oppressive drowsiness. **som″no-len-cy‡.—som′no-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Som′nus, 1 sem′nus; 2 sŏm′nŭs, *n. Myth.* The god of sleep.

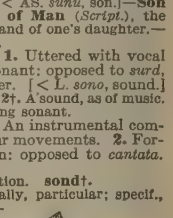
son, 1 sun; 2 sŏn, *n.* **1.** A male child considered with reference to either parent or to both; a male offspring, infant or adult. **2.** Any male descendant. **3.** A native or inhabitant of a country or place; also, one closely connected with some occupation or marked by some quality, as if by inheritance. **4.** One who occupies the place of a son, as by adoption, marriage, or regard, as a son-in-law. [< AS. *sunu,* son.]—**Son of God** (*Script.*), Jesus Christ.—**Son of Man** (*Script.*), the Messiah.—**son′-in-law″,** *n.* The husband of one's daughter.—**son′ship,** *n.* The state of being a son.

so′nant, 1 sō′nant; 2 sō′nant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Uttered with vocal vibration; voiced. **2.** Sounding; resonant: opposed to *surd, voiceless, sharp.* **II.** *n.* A sonant letter. [< L. *sono,* sound.] —**so′nance,** *n.* **1.** Same as SONANCY. 2†. A sound, as of music.—**so′nan-cy,** *n.* The character of being sonant.

so-na′ta, 1 so-nā′tə; 2 so-nä′ta, *n.* **1.** An instrumental composition, for the piano, in three or four movements. **2.** Formerly, any instrumental composition: opposed to *cantata.* [It., < *sonare,* < L. *sono,* sound.]

sondet, *n.* A message; messenger; visitation. **sond†.**

son′der, 1 zōn′dər; 2 sŏn′der. *a.* Literally, particular; specif., designating a class of small yachts, originally German, of which the sum of the water-line length, extreme beam, and extreme draft must not be greater than thirty-two feet. [Short for G. *sonderklasse,* < *sonder,* particular, + *klasse,* CLASS.]


Sonder Yacht

song, 1 sŏŋ; 2 sŏng, *n.* **1.** The rendering of vocal music; more widely, any melodious utterance, as of a bird. **2.** A musical composition for the voice or for several voices. **3.** A short poem whether intended to be sung or not; a lyric or ballad. **4.** Poetry; verse. **5.** A mere trifle. [< AS. *sang,* < *singan,* sing.]

Syn.: air, anthem, ballad, canticle, carol, chant, descant, ditty, hymn, lay, lyric, melody, poem, poesy, poetry, psalm, sonnet, strain. Compare synonyms for SING.

—**song′ful,** *a.* Full of song or melody.—**Song of Songs,** a book of the Old Testament; Canticles. **S. of Solomon‡.**—**song′man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A singer of songs and glees. **song′-er†.—song′-spar″row,** *n.* A common North-American sparrow, noted for its song.—**song′-ster,** *n.* A person or bird given to singing; one skilled in song; a poet. **2.** A book of favorite songs.—**song′stress,** *n.* A female songster.

Song-sparrow. 1/4

Song′ka′, 1 seŋ′kä′; 2 sŏng′kä′, *n.* A river in Yunnan province, China; length, 600 m. to the Gulf of Tonkin. [Chin., large river.] **Song′ca‡.**

so-nif′er-ous, 1 se-nif′ər-us; 2 sō-nif′er-ŭs, *a.* Producing or conducting sound. [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *fero,* bear.]

sonk, 1 seŋk; 2 sŏŋk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A seat. **2.** A grass-plot. **3.** A straw saddle-sod.

son′net, 1 sen′et; 2 sŏn′ĕt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To affect by or celebrate in sonnets; compose sonnets. **II.** *n.* **1.** A poem of fourteen decasyllabic or (more rarely) octosyllabic lines, originally composed of an octave and a sestet, properly expressing two successive phases of a single thought or sentiment. **2.** A short poem; an amatory lyric. [F.] Syn.: see SONG.—**son″net-eer′.** **I.** *vi.* To compose sonnets. **II.** *n.* A composer of sonnets; hence, contemptuously, a half-fledged poet.—**son′net-ry,** *n.* The act of making sonnets. **son′net-ing‡.**

So-nil′no, 1 sen-nil′nō; 2 sŏn-nil′nō, **Sidney, Baron** (1847–). An Italian statesman; premier, 1906 and 1909; minister for foreign affairs, 1914–1919.

so-nom′e-ter, 1 so-nem′i-tər; 2 so-nŏm′e-ter, *n.* A sound-measuring instrument. [< L. *sonus,* sound, + -METER.]

So-no′ra, 1 so-nō′ra; 2 so-nō′ra, *n.* A state in N. W. Mexico; 76,253 sq. m.; pop. 275,000; capital, Hermosillo.

so″no-rif′ic, 1 sō″no-[*or* sen″o-]rif′ik; 2 sō″no-[*or* sŏn″o-]rĭf′ic, *a.* Producing sound. [< L. *sonor,* sound, + *facio,* make.]

so-no′rous, 1 so-nō′rus; 2 so-nō′rŭs, *a.* **1.** Productive or capable of sound-vibrations; sounding. **2.** Loud and full-sounding; resonant. **3.** *Phon.* Sonant. [< L. *sonorus,* < *sono,* sound.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* Sonorous quality. **so-nor′i-ty‡.**

son′sy, 1 son′si; 2 sŏn′sy, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Having sweet, engaging looks; well-conditioned; happy; jolly. **son′sie‡.**

son′ty†, *n.* Sanctity: in the oath **God's sonties.**

Soo"chow', 1 sü"chou'; 2 sōō"chow', *n.* A treaty port, 60 m. W. of Shanghai, China; pop. 500,000. **Su"chau'**†.

soom, 1 süm; 2 sōōm, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Swim.

soon, 1 sün; 2 sōōn, *adv.* **1.** At a future or subsequent time not long distant; shortly. **2.** Without delay; in a speedy manner; also, with ease; readily. **3.** With willingness or readiness: usually with *would, should, had,* etc. **4.** In good season; early. **5**†. At once; immediately. [< AS. *sōna.*]

soon'er, 1 sün'ər; 2 sōōn'er, *n.* [U. S.] One who makes an unfair and premature start; specif., a person who goes before the appointed time to take up free public land, with a view of obtaining one of the most desirable sites.

soop, 1 süp; 2 sōōp, *v.* [Scot.] To sweep.

soor, 1 sür; 2 sōōr, *a.* [Scot.] Sour.

soo-shone', *n.* Same as SOUCHONG.

soot, 1 sut *or* süt; 2 sōōt *or* sōōt. I[d], *vt.* To soil or cover with soot. **II.** *n.* A black substance, essentially carbon from the smoke of wood or coal, as from the inside of chimneys. [< AS. *sōt,* soot.]—**soot'y,** *a.* [SOOT'I-ER; SOOT'I-EST.] **1.** Blackened or stained by soot. **2.** Producing or consisting of soot. **3.** Black like soot.—**soot'i-ness,** *n.*

sooth, 1 süth; 2 sōōth. **I.** *a.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **1.** True; faithful; trustworthy. **2.** Delightful, because of faithfulness or other attractive quality. **soth**‡. **II**‖. *n.* **1.** Truth; reality: often preceded by *in.* **2**†. Sweet speech; blandishment. **3**†. Soothsaying; prophecy. [< AS. *sōth,* true.]—**sooth'fast",** *a.* **1**‖. Truthful; also, stedfast; loyal. **2**†. Real; true. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sooth'fast"**‖, *adv.*—**sooth'ly**‖, *adv.*—**sooth'say"er,** *n.* **1.** One who claims to have supernatural insight. **2.** Same as MANTIS. **3**†. A truthful person: the original meaning.—**sooth'say",** *vt.* To announce the future, as a soothsayer.—**sooth'say"ing,** *n.* **1.** The action or utterance of a soothsayer. **2**†. A true saying.

soothe, 1 süth; 2 sōōth, *vt.* [SOOTHED; SOOTHING.] **1.** To reduce from excitement to a quiet or normal state; calm. **2.** To mitigate, soften, or relieve. **3.** To bring to a gentler mood; humor. **4.** To palliate; excuse. **5**†. To yield assent to; agree with. [< AS. *ge-sōthian,* confirm, < *sōth,* true.] SYN.: see ALLAY; TEMPER; TRANQUILIZE.—**sooth'er,** *n.*

sop, 1 sep; 2 sŏp. I. *vt.* & *vt.* [SOPPED[†]; SOPT[§]; SOP'PING.] **1.** To dip and moisten or soak in a liquid. **2.** To soak in, as a liquid. **3.** To take up by absorption: often with *up.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything softened in liquid, as bread. **2.** Anything given to pacify, as a bribe. **3.** Any soggy mass. [< AS. *sūpan,* sup.]—**sop'py,** *a.* [more.

sop., *abbr.* Soprano.—**Soph.**, *abbr.* Sophist, Sophocles, sopho-

So-phi'a, 1 so-fī'ə; 2 so-fī'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. Dan. D. **So-phi'e,** 1 so-fī'e; 2 so-fī'e; F. **So"phie',** 1 sō"fī', 2 sō"fē'; G. It. Sp. Sw. **So-fi'a,** 1 so-fī'ɑ, 2 so-fī'ä; L. **So-phi'a;** Rus. **So'fi-a,** 1 sō'fi-ɑ, 2 sō'fi-ä. [< Gr. *sophia,* < *sophos,* wise.]

So'phie†.

soph'ism, ‖ 1 sef'izm; 2 sŏf'ism, *n.* **1.** A false argument intentionally used to deceive. **2.** The doctrine or method of the sophists. [< Gr. *sophisma,* < *sophizō,* teach, < *sophos,* wise.] SYN.: see SOPHISTRY.—**soph'ist,** *n.* **1.** *Gr. Philos. & Hist.* (1) A member of a certain school of early Greek philosophy, preceding the Socratic school. (2) One of the later Greek teachers of philosophy and rhetoric, who acquired great but pernicious skill in disputation under logical forms. **2.** Hence, one who argues cleverly but fallaciously.—**soph'is-ter,** *n.* **1.** A student in one of the later years of a course in some English universities. At Cambridge, students of the second year are called **junior sophisters** or **junior sophs,** and the third-year men **senior sophisters.** **2**‖. A sophist.—**so-phis'tic. I.** *a.* Sophistical. **II.** *n.* The art or method of the Greek sophists.—**so-phis'ti-cal,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a sophist or sophistry.—**so-phis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**so-phis'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*—**so-phis'ti-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[†]; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To beguile with sophistry; mislead. **2.** To alter deceptively. **3.** To adulterate. **4.** To render artificial.—**so-phis'ti-cate†,** *a.* Adulterine; adulterated.—**so-phis'ti-cat"ed,** *a.* Worldly-wise; deprived of natural simplicity.—**so-phis"ti-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of sophisticating. **2.** The state of being sophisticated.—**so-phis'ti-ca"tor,** *n.*—**soph'ist-ry,** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Subtly fallacious reasoning or disputation. **2.** The art or methods of the Greek sophists. SYN.: casuistry, chicanery, evasion, fallacy, hair-splitting, paralogism, prevarication, quibbling, sophism, subterfuge, trickery.

Soph'o-cles, 1 sef'o-klīz; 2 sŏf'o-clēs, *n.* (495–406 B. C.) An Athenian tragic poet noted for the subtlety of his reasoning, and the purity of his style; *Antigone, Electra,* etc.—**Soph"o-cle'an,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Greek tragedian Sophocles or his writings. **2.** Like or in the style of Sophocles: as, *Sophoclean* irony.

soph'o-more, ‖ 1 sef'o-mōr; 2 sŏf'o-mōr, *n.* In American **sof'o-more²,** ‖ colleges, a student in the second year of a four-year course. [< *soph,* *abbr.* of SOPHISTER, + Gr. *mōros,* foolish.]—**soph"o-mor'ic,** *a.* **soph"o-mor'i-cal**†.

So-phro'ni-a, 1 so-frō'ni-ə; 2 so-frō'ni-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. [< Gr. *sōphrōn,* prudent.]

So'phy, *n.* A diminutive of SOPHIA.

so'por, 1 sō'pər; 2 sō'pŏr, *n. Pathol.* Deep lethargic sleep. [L.]—**so"po-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Bringing sleep. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**so"po-rif'ic. I.** *a.* Causing or tending to produce sleep. **II.** *n.* A medicine that produces sleep.

so-pra'no, 1 so-prä'no; 2 so-prä'no. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the soprano. **II.** *n.* [-NOS[2] or -NI, *pl.*] *Mus.* **1.** A woman's or boy's voice of high range. **2.** The music intended for such a voice. **3.** A person having such a voice or singing such a part. [It., < *sopra,* above, < L. *supra;* see SUPRA-.]

so'ra, 1 sō'ra; 2 sō'ra, *n.* A North-American rail, olive-brown, black, and white, esteemed as food.

So-ra'ta, 1 so-rä'tə; 2 so-rä'tä, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Bolivia; 21,484 ft. high. **Il-lam'pu**†.

sorb[1], 1 sôrb; 2 sōrb, *n.* The service-tree, or the rowan-tree; also, the fruit of either of these. [< L.[F] *sorbus,* service-tree.]—**sorb's ap"ple,** *n.* The fruit of the service-tree or of the wild service-tree.

Sorb[2], *n.* See WEND.—**Sorb'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Sor"bonne', 1 sôr"bon'; 2 sōr"bŏn', *n.* [F.] An institution of learning—theology, science, and literature—founded in Paris; also, the building it occupies. It derives its name from the faculty of theology founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1255–1259, which attained to great ecclesiastical and political importance. In its amphitheater an annual official congress of the learned societies of France is held.—**Sor'bon-ist,** *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne.

sor'cer-y, 1 sôr'sər-i; 2 sōr'cer-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Pretended employment of supernatural agencies; magic; witchcraft. **2.** Any remarkable or inexplicable means of accomplishment; witchery. [< OF. *sorcerie,* < *sorcier,* < L. *sor(t-)s,* fate.] SYN.: divination, enchantment, incantation, magic, necromancy, spell, the black art, voodooism, witchcraft.—**sor'cer-er,** *n.* A wizard; conjurer.—**sor'cer-ess,** *n. fem.*—**sor'cer-ous†,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

sor'did, 1 sôr'did; 2 sōr'did, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or actuated by a low desire for gain; mercenary. **2.** Of degraded character; vile; base; squalid. **3.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Of a dull, dirty, or muddy hue. **4**‖. Foul: the old sense. [< L.[F] *sordidus,* squalid.] SYN.: see AVARICIOUS; BASE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sore, 1 sôr; 2 sōr, *a.* [SOR'ER; SOR'EST.] **1.** Morbidly tender; having a sore or sores. **2.** Pained or distressed in mind; aggrieved; touchy. **3.** Arousing painful feelings; irritating; distressing. **4.** Causing extreme distress: severe; also, very great; extreme: always of something distressing. [< AS. *sār,* painful.] **-ly,** *adv.* In a sore manner. **-ness,** *n.* The state of being sore.

sore[1], *n.* **1.** A place on an animal body where the skin or flesh is bruised, broken, or inflamed. **2.** A painful memory; distressing evil; trouble; grief; controversy.

sore[2]†, *n.* **1.** A hawk in the first year. **sore'-fal"con**†; **sore'-hawk"**†. **2.** A buck of the fallow deer in the fourth year.

sore‖, *adv.* In a sore manner: sorely.

so-re'di-um, 1 so-rī'di-um; 2 so-rē'di-ūm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* One or more algal cells in a lichen developed from the algal zone of the thallus. [< Gr. *sōros,* heap.] **so'redę**†.

sor'ghum, 1 sôr'gum; 2 sōr'gŭm, *n.* A stout cane-like grass, cultivated for its saccharine juice; also, molasses prepared from its juice. [< Sp. *sorgo,* < LL. *surgum,* sorghum.] **sor'gho**†; **sor'go**†.

so'rl, 1 sō'rul; 2 sō'rl, *n. Bot.* Plural of SORUS.

so-ri'tes, 1 so-rai'tiz; 2 so-rī'tēs, *n. Logic.* A form of compound syllogism made up of successive coordinate members. [L., < Gr. *sōreitēs,* < *sōros,* heap.]—**so-rit'i-cal,** *a.*

sorn, 1 sôrn; 2 sōrn, *vi.* [Scot.] To obtrude oneself on friends for food and lodging. [Cor. of SOJOURN, *v.*]—**sorn'er,** *n.*

So-rol'la y Bas-ti'da, 1 so-rōl'yä ī bās-ti'dä; 2 so-rōl'yä ɣ bäs-ti'dä, **Joaquin** (1863–). A Spanish artist; *Swimmers.*

so-ror'i-cide, 1 so-rər'i-said; 2 so-rŏr'i-çīd, *n.* **1.** The killing of a sister. **2.** One who kills a sister. [< L. *soror,* sister, + *cædo,* kill.]

so-ror'i-ty, 1 so-rər'i-ti; 2 so-rŏr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] A sisterhood; specif., a women's club or college association corresponding to the college-men's *fraternity.* [< L. *soror,* sister.]

so-ro'sis, 1 so-rō'sis; 2 so-rō'sis, *n.* **1.** A compound fleshy fruit, as in the pineapple. **2.** [U. S.] [S-] A women's club or society. [< Gr. *sōros,* heap.]

sor'rel, 1 sər'el; 2 sŏr'ĕl. **I.** *a.* Of a reddish- or yellowish-brown. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** A reddish- or yellowish-brown color. **2.** A sorrel-colored animal. **3.** A buck of the third year. [OF., < *sor,* < MLG. *sor,* withered.]

sor'rel², *n.* Any one of several low perennial herbs (genus *Rumex*) with acid leaves. [< F. *surelle,* < *sur* (< G. *sauer*), sour.]—**sor'rel-tree",** *n.* An American tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) of the heath family, with drooping clusters of white flowers.

sor'row, 1 sər'o; 2 sŏr'o. **I.** *vi.* To feel sorrow; grieve; lament; be sad. **II.** *n.* **1.** Pain or distress of mind because of loss, injury, or misfortune, the commission of sin, or sympathy with suffering; grief; trouble. **2.** An event that causes pain or distress of mind; affliction; a trial; misfortune; wo. **3.** The expression of grief; lamentation; mourning. [< AS. *sorg,* care.] SYN.: (verb) see MOURN; (sorrow for or with) PITY; (noun) see GRIEF; MISFORTUNE; REPENTANCE.—**sor'row-er,** *n.*—**sor'row-ful,** *a.* Sad; unhappy; mournful. SYN.: see BAD; PITIFUL; SAD.—**sor'row-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**sor'row-ful-ness,** *n.*

sor'ry, 1 sər'i; 2 sŏr'y, *a.* [SOR'RI-ER; SOR'RI-EST.] **1.** Grieved or pained; affected by sorrow from any cause. **2.** Fulfilling its purpose badly; poor. **3.** Causing sorrow; melancholy; dismal. **4**†. Painful; grievous. [< AS. *sārig,* < *sār,* pain.] SYN.: see BAD; SAD.—**sor'ri-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a sorry manner. **2.** Sorrowfully.—**sor'ri-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being sorry.

sort[1], 1 sôrt; 2 sōrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate into grades, kinds, or sizes; assort; classify: often with *over.* **2.** To put in a grade, class, or rank with those of like quality and apart from others: often with *out.* **3**§. To suit; fit; conform; adapt. **4.** [Scot.] (1) To punish. (2) To adjust; care for. **5**†. To allot. **6**†. To select. **7**†. To decree. **8**†. To obtain; procure. **II**†. *i.* **1.** To agree; correspond: with *with* or *to.* **2.** To associate; consort: with *with.* **3.** To cast lots; decide by lot. **4.** To be suitable. [< OF. *sortir,* < L. *sortior,* draw lots, < *sors* (*sort-*), lot.]—**sort'a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**sort'a-bly,** *adv.*—**sort'er,** *n.*

sort, *n.* **1.** Any number or collection of persons or things characterized by the same or similar qualities; a kind; species; class. **2.** Form of being or acting; manner; way;

style. **3.** *Print.* A type considered as a portion of a font: usually in the plural. **4.** A number of persons or things associated or viewed collectively; a company; group; also, a set; suit. **5†.** Social rank; especially, high rank. **6†.** A lot; destiny. [< F. *sorte*, < L. *sor(t-)s*, lot, condition.] Syn.: character, condition, degree, denomination, description, kind, nature, order, race, rank, style. See AIR².—**of sorts** [Colloq.], originally, of various or different kinds; now, of a kind that is not satisfactory or of a poor character: used disparagingly; as, a man *of sorts*.—*out of sorts*, see under OUT, *adv.*

sor'tance†, *n.* Appropriateness; suitableness; agreement.

sor'tie, 1 sôr'ti; 2 sôr'ti, *n.* A sally of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [F., < *sortir*, go forth.]

sor'ti-lege, 1 sôr'ti-lej; 2 sôr'ti-lĕj, *n.* The act or practise of drawing lots; divination by lot; also, sorcery. [< F. *sortilège*, < L. *sors* (*sort-*), destiny, + *lego*, read.]

so'rus, 1 sō'rus; 2 sō'rŭs, *n.* [SO'RI, 1-rī; 2 -rĭ, *pl.*] *Bot.* In ferns and fern-like plants, a cluster of spore-cases (sporangia); a fruit-dot. [< Gr. *sōros*, heap.]

S. O. S., *abbr. Wireless Teleg.* A code-signal for assistance, as by a ship in distress. The letters have no verbal significance and are used merely because they are easily transmitted: erroneously interpreted "suspend other service."

Sos-no'wi-ec, 1 sos-nō'wi-ek; 2 sŏs-nō'wi-ĕc, *n.* An industrial city in S. W. Poland, devastated in the conflicts between the Russian and Austro-German forces, Oct.–Dec., 1914.

sos"te-nu'to, 1 sos"tē-nū'to; 2 sŏs"tē-nu'to, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Sustained or continuous in tone. **sos"ti-nen'to†**.

sot, 1 sot; 2 sŏt, *v.* [SOT'TED²; SOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To besot. **2.** To stupefy. **II.** *i.* To act the sot; be a toper.

sot, *n.* **1.** A person stupid by habitual drunkenness. **2.** A habitual drunkard. [< OF. *sot*, foolish.]—**sot'tish**, *a.* Having the manner or character of a sot; stupefied with drink; hence, stupid.—**sot'tish-ly**, *adv.*—**sot'tish-ness**, *n.*

so-te"ri-ol'o-gy, 1 sō-tē"ri-ol'o-ji; 2 sō-tē"ri-ŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* The branch of theological science that treats of salvation by Jesus Christ. [< Gr. *sōtērios*, delivering (< *sōzō*, deliver), + -LOGY.]—**so-te"ri-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**so-te"ri-o-log'ic†**.

Soth'ern, 1 suth'ərn; 2 sŏth'ern, *n.* **1. Edward Askew** (1826–1881), an English comedian. **2. Edward Hugh** (1859–), an American classic and romantic actor; son of the preceding.

So'thic, 1 sō'thik *or* sō'thik; 2 sō'thic *or* sŏth'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sirius. [< Gr. *Sothis*, Sirius.]

—**Sothic cycle** or **period**, in the Egyptian chronology, a period of about 1,460 years, arising from the use of a civil year of exactly 365 days.—**S. year**, see under YEAR.

sot'ni-a, 1 sot'ni-ə; 2 sŏt'ni-a, *n.* A squadron of a Cossack regiment. [< Rus. *sotniya*, hundred.]

so'tol, 1 sō'tōl; 2 sō'tōl, *n.* Any one of a genus (*Dasylirion*) of yucca-like plants found in the southwestern United States.

sot'to, 1 set'to; 2 sŏt'to, *prep.* Below; under. [It., < L. *subter*, < *sub*, under.]—**sot'to vo'ce**, 1 set'to vō'chē; 2 sŏt'to vō'chĕ. Softly; in an undertone. [It.]

sou, 1 sū; 2 sų, *n.* A former French coin of varying value; now, colloquially, a five-centime piece, of copper, equal to about one cent in United States money. [F., < LL. *solidus*; see SOL³, *n.*]

Sou., *abbr.* Southern.

sou-a'ri, 1 sū-ä'ri; 2 sų-ä'ri, *n.* [Guiana.] Any one of several trees of the genus *Caryocar*, yielding a durable timber known as **souari-wood**, and edible nuts known as **s.-nuts** or butternuts.

sou"bise', 1 sū"biz'; 2 sų"bĭz', *n.* [F.] A sauce of onions, butter, and white sauce.

sou"brette', 1 sū"bret'; 2 sų"brĕt', *n.* *Theat.* An actress in light comedy; originally, a pert, intriguing lady's-maid. [F.]

sou"bri"quet', *n.* Same as SOBRIQUET.

Sou"chez', 1 sū"shē'; 2 sų"chę', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France; pop. of commune, 2,000; scene of bloody fighting between the French and Germans in 1915, and the British and Germans in 1917.

sou-chong', 1 sū-shoŋ'; 2 sų-ċhŏng', *n.* A variety of black tea, made from the youngest leaves of the earliest pickings, or the infusion made from it. [F., < Chin. *siao*, small, + *chung*, plant.] **soo-chong'‡**; **sou-shong'‡**.

soud†, *vt.* To fasten together; join. **souder†**.

Sou-dan', **Sou"da-nese'**, *n.* Same as SUDAN, etc.

sou'der, 1 sąu'der; 2 sou'dĕr, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as SOLDER.

souf"flé', 1 sū"flē'; 2 sų"flę', *a.* *Cookery.* Made light and frothy, and fixed in that condition by heat. [F. pp. of *souffler*, blow, < L. *suffło*, < *sub*, under, + *flo*, blow.] **souf'flée†**.—**souf"flé'**, *n.* A light, fluffy dish prepared with beaten whites of eggs.

souf'fle, 1 sū'fl; 2 sų'fl, *n.* *Pathol.* A low whispering or blowing sound or murmur; as, the respiratory *soufle*. [TARA.

sou"fri"ère'¹, 1 sū"fri"är'; 2 sų"frĭ"ĕr', *n.* [F.] Same as SOLFA-

Sou"fri"ère'², *n.* A volcano on the island of St. Vincent, West Indies; 2,680 ft. high; in violent eruption May 10, 1902.

sough, 1 sąu *or* suf; 2 sou *or* sŭf. **I.** *vi.* To blow with a sighing sound, as the wind. **II.** *n.* A deep, murmuring sound, as of wind through trees. [< Ice. *sūgr*, whistling sound.]—**to keep a calm sough** [Scot.], to be silent.

sought, 1 sęt; 2 sŏt, *imp.* & *pp.* of SEEK, *v.*

souket†, *vi.* & *vt.* Same as SUCK.

soul, 1 sōl; 2 sōl, *n.* **1.** In present general acceptation, the incorporeal nature of man, or principle of mental and spiritual life. **2.** Hence, a spiritual or angelic being. **3.** The vital principle together with such mental powers as are possessed by the lower animals in common with man. **4.** The essence, heart, or animating principle of anything. **5.** Individual force or fervor; heartiness; affection; nobleness; generosity. **6.** A person; an individual. **7.** A disembodied spirit. **8.** The moral and emotional nature as distinguished from the more purely intellectual and scientific powers and operations. [< AS. *sāwel*, soul.]

Syn.: mind, spirit. The *soul* includes the intellect, sensibilities, and will; beyond what is expressed by the word *mind*, the *soul* denotes especially the moral, the immortal nature; we say of a dead body, the *soul* (not the *mind*) has fled. *Spirit* is used especially in contradistinction from matter; it may in many cases be substituted for *soul*, but *soul* has commonly a fuller and more determinate meaning; we can conceive of *spirits* as having no moral nature; the fairies, elves, and brownies of mythology might be termed *spirits*, but not *souls*. In the figurative sense, *spirit* denotes animation, excitability, perhaps impatience; as, a lad of *spirit*; he sang with *spirit*; he replied with *spirit*. *Soul* denotes energy and depth of feeling, as when we speak of soulful eyes; or it may denote the very life of anything; as, the *soul* of harmony. Compare MIND.

—**souled**, *a.* Having a soul: used in compounds.—**soul'ful**, *a.* Full of that which appeals to or satisfies the higher feelings; emotional; spiritual. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**soul'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no soul. **2.** Heartless; unemotional. **3.** Devoid of activity or expression. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Soul'lsm, *n.* (Recent.) The doctrine that the soul is a passive entity and the seat of memory, where is recorded every thought and act which the soul takes to the next world: introduced by Louis Lisemer of Grand Rapids, Ohio.

Soult, 1 sūlt; 2 sult. **Nicolas Jean de Lieu** (1769–1851). Duke of Dalmatia; marshal of France under Napoleon I.

sou mar"quee'. [Local, U. S.] A trifle; the merest trifle.

sound¹ᵈ, 1 sound; 2 sound, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to send forth a sound or sounds. **2.** To make audible; give forth or bring out as a sound or note. **3.** To give notice, order, or direction for by means of a sound. **4.** To cause to resound; spread abroad by report; make known. **5.** To test by sound; in medical usage, to auscultate. **6‖.** To signify; import. **II.** *i.* **1.** To send forth a sound; be the seat of a sound. **2.** To have a quality or character as sounded or uttered; as, how did it *sound* to you? **3.** To be conveyed by sound; be spread abroad. **4.** To give a signal by sound. **5†.** To tend; incline. [< F. *sonner*, < L. *sono*, sound.]—**to sound in tort**, to act as a tort.—**sound'er**¹, *n.* One who or that which sounds or gives a sound, as a telegraphic receiver.

sound²ᵈ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To try the depth of. **2.** To examine or test. **3.** *Med.* To search by means of a probe; explore. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sink a weight in order to ascertain depth. **2.** To dive suddenly and deeply: said of whales. [< F. *sonder*, prob. < L. *sub*, under, + *unda*, wave.]—**sound'er**², *n.* **1.** An apparatus for taking soundings, as at sea. **2.** A probe.

sound, *a.* **1.** Having all the organs or faculties complete and in normal action and relation; healthy. **2.** Free from injury, flaw, mutilation, defect, or decay; as, *sound* timber. **3.** Founded in truth; right; substantial; valid. **4.** Correct in views or processes of thought. **5.** Solvent. **6.** Profound, as rest; deep; unbroken; also, resting profoundly. **7.** Complete and effectual; thorough. [< AS. *gesund*.] Syn.: see HEALTHY; SOUNDNESS; WISE.—**sound'ly**, *adv.* In a sound manner.—**sound'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being sound.

sound¹, *n.* **1.** The sensation produced through the organs of hearing. **2.** The physical cause of this sensation: waves that carry sound, as through the atmosphere or an elastic body. **3.** In popular use, the vibration of some sounding body itself that produces the sound-waves that are borne to the ear. **4.** Noise of any specified quality; any tone, voice, or note. **5.** Sounding or hearing distance. **6.** Mere empty noise without significance. [< F. *son*, < L. *sonus*, sound.]

Syn.: noise, note, tone. *Sound* is the most comprehensive word, applying to anything that is audible. *Tone* is *sound* considered as having some musical quality or as expressive of some feeling; *noise* is *sound* considered without reference to musical quality or as distinctly unmusical or discordant. *Noise* and *sound* scarcely differ, and we say almost indifferently "I heard a *sound*" or "I heard a *noise*." We speak of a fine, musical, or pleasing *sound*, but never thus of a *noise*. In music, *tone* may denote either a musical *sound* or the interval between two such *sounds*, but in the most careful usage the latter is now distinguished as the "interval," leaving *tone* to stand only for the *sound*. *Note* in music strictly denotes the character representing a *sound*, but in loose popular usage it denotes the *sound* also, and becomes practically equivalent to *tone*. Aside from its musical use, *tone* is chiefly applied to that quality of the human voice by which feeling is expressed: as, he spoke in a cheery *tone*; the word is similarly applied to the voices of birds and other animals, and sometimes to inanimate objects. As used of a musical instrument, *tone* denotes the general quality of its sounds collectively considered. See NOISE.—**sound'less**, *a.* Having or making no sound; silent. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sound³, *n.* A long and narrow body of water, more extensive than a strait, connecting larger bodies. [< AS. *sund*.]

sound⁴, *n.* The air-bladder of a fish. [< SOUND², *n.*]

sound⁵, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for exploring a cavity; a probe. [< F. *sonde*, < *sonder*; see SOUND², *v.*]

sound, *adv.* Soundly; profoundly: said of sleeping.

sound'ing, 1 sound'iŋ; 2 sound'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Giving forth a full sound; sonorous. **2.** Having much sound with little significance; noisy and empty. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sounds, in any sense. **2.** *Naut.* (1) Measurement of the depth of water. (2) *pl.* The depth of water as sounded; also, water of such depth that the bottom may be reached by sounding.—**pneumatic sounding-apparatus**, a device used in deep-sea sounding, for measuring the depth by the degree of compression of air in a tube of the sounding instrument.—**s.-machine†**.—**sound'ing-bal-loon"**, *n.* A balloon sent up unmanned for obtaining meteorological data.—**s.-lead**, *n.* The lead or other weight used on a sounding-line.

—s.-line, *n.* A weighted line for determining the depth of water.—**sound'ing-ly,** *adv.*

soup[1], 1 sūp; 2 sup, *n.* Liquid food made by boiling meat, vegetables, etc., in water: distinguished from *broth*, which is usually strained. [< F. *soupe*, < D. *sop.*]

soup[2]†, *n.* Same as SUP.

soup"çon', 1 sūp"sōn'; 2 sup"cōñ', *n.* Literally, a suspicion; hence, a minute quantity; a taste. [F.]

sou'ple, *a.* [Dial., Brit.] **1.** Supple. **2.** Swift.

sou'ple, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as SWINGLE, 2. **2.** A club or cudgel.

sour, 1 saur; 2 sour, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or cause to become sour; produce fermentation in, as cider or wine. **2.** To make harsh, fretful, or morose; pervert; spoil. **3.** To make harsh, cold, or unkindly for cultivation: said of land. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn or become sour; ferment. **2.** To become bitter, harsh, or morose. **3.** To produce sourness of any kind. **4.** To become harsh, viscid, and unkindly to crops: said of soil. [< AS. *sūrigan*, < *sūr*, sour.]

sour, *a.* **1.** Sharp to the taste; acid; tart. **2.** Having an acid taste as the result of fermentation. **3.** Misanthropic and crabbed; austere; morose. **4.** Cold and wet; harsh to crops: said of land. **5**†. Hard to bear; bitter. [< AS. *sūr*, sour.] SYN.: see BITTER; MOROSE.—**sour'crout",** *n.* Same as SAUERKRAUT. **s.-krout'.**—**sour-gourd,** *n.* One of a genus (*Adansonia*) of trees with huge trunk, having a woody gourd-like capsule; especially, the Australian tree (*A. gregorii*); also, the Madagascar baobab.—**s. grapes,** that which a person affects to despise, because it is beyond his attainment: in allusion to the fable of the fox and the grapes.—**s.-gum tree.**—**sour'ish,** *a.* Somewhat sour.—**sour'ly,** *adv.* In a sour manner.—**sour'ness,** *n.* The quality of being sour.

sour, *n.* Something sour.

source, } 1 sōrs; 2 sōrç, *n.* **1.** That from which any act,

sourse[F], } movement, or effect proceeds; an originator; creator; origin. **2.** A place where something is found or whence it is taken or derived. **3.** The spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; a fountainhead; fountain. [F., < OF. *sordre* (< L. *surgo*), rise.]

SYN.: beginning, fountain, fountainhead, origin, spring. See BEGINNING; CAUSE.—ANT.: close, completion, conclusion, consequence, end, event, expiration, result, sequel, termination.

sour-dine', 1 sūr-dīn'; 2 sur-din', *n.* **1.** A mute. **2.** A stop on the harmonium. **3.** *Elec.* A silencer. [F., < It. *sordino*, < *sordo* (< L. *surdus*), deaf.]

sour'-sop", 1 saur'-sep"; 2 sour'-sōp", *n.* A tree (*Anona muricata*) of tropical America; also, its fruit.

sous[1], 1 saus; 2 sous. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SOUSED†, SOUST[2]; SOUS'ING.] **1.** To dip into a liquid suddenly; plunge. **2.** To drench thoroughly, as by splashing or pouring. **3.** To pickle. **II.** *n.* **1.** Pickled meats, as the head, feet, and ears of swine; formerly, any salt pickle. **2.** A plunge in water. [as a hawk: with *on* or *upon*.

sous[2]†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pounce upon. **II.** *i.* To swoop suddenly,

sous[2], *n.* A swoop, as of a hawk on its prey; a downright blow or stroke. [< SOURCE, in same sense.]

souse, *adv.* With a plunge; headlong; all over.

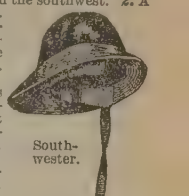
sous'lik, 1 sūs'lik; 2 sus'lik, *n.* [Rus.] A sciuroid rodent (genus *Spermophilus*), especially the European *S. citillus*, which has a very short tail; a pouched marmot; spermophile.

sou"tache', 1 sū"tāsh'; 2 su"täch', *n.* [F.] *Fabrics.* **1.** A very narrow, flat, decorative braid. **2.** Mohair or silk braid.

sou"tane', 1 sū"tān' *or* sū-tēn'; 2 su"tän' *or* su-tān', *n.* [F.] A priest's cassock.

sou'ter, 1 sū'tər; 2 su'ter, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A shoemaker; cobbler. [< AS. *sūtere*, < L. *sutor*, < *sutus*, pp. of *suo*, sew.]

south, 1 sauth; 2 south. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To turn southward. **2.** *Astron.* To cross the meridian. **II.** *a.* **1.** Situated in a southern direction relatively to the observer or to any given place or point. **2.** Facing toward the south. **3.** Belonging to or proceeding from the south; southern. **III.** *n.* **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to north, and at the right hand of an observer who faces the east. **2.** A region lying southward. **3.** [U. S.] [S-] The portion lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, including the former slave States; particularly, in recent use, those States that seceded in 1861. **4**†. A south wind. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** Toward or at the south. **2.** From the south. [< AS. *sūth*, south: orig. an adv. akin to SUN, *n.*]—**south"east'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the southeast. **2.** Facing or toward the southeast. **II.** *n.* That point of the compass or part of the horizon midway between south and east. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Toward the southeast. **2.** From the southeast.—**south"east'er,** *n.* A gale from the southeast.—**south"east'erly,** *a.* & *adv.*—**south"east'ern,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or lying in the southeast.—**south"east'ward,** *a.* & *adv.* Toward the southeast.—**south"east'ward-ly,** *adv.* **south"east'wards‡.—south'er,** 1 sauth'ər; 2 south'er, *n.* **1.** A gale from the south. **2.** [Scot.] Solder.—**south'er-ly,** 1 sauth'ər-li; 2 south'er-ly, *a.* **1.** Situated in or tending toward the south. **2.** Proceeding from the south.—**south'er-ly,** *adv.* Toward or from the south: said of the wind.—**south'er-li-ness,** *n.*—**south'ing,** *n.* **1.** *Surv.* & *Nav.* Difference of latitude measured toward the south between any position and the last one determined. **2.** *Astron.* The extreme southerly position, in its diurnal motion, of a celestial object that culminates in the south; also, the attainment of this position, or the time at which it is reached. **3.** Deviation or progression toward the south.—**south'ron.** **I.** *a.* Southern. **II.** *n.* A person who lives in the south. Especially [S-]: (1) An Englishman or native of southern Britain: formerly used by the Scotch in derision. (2) [Rare, U. S.] A Southerner: used also attributively.—**south'ward,** 1 sauth'wərd; 2 south'ward. **I.** *a.* Situated in or toward the south. **II.** *adv.* In a southerly direction. **south'ward-ly**‡; **south'wards**‡.—**south"west'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or facing the southwest. **2.** Proceeding from the southwest. **II.** *n.* That point of the compass or part of the horizon which is midway between south and west. **III.** *adv.* **1.** Toward the southwest. **2.** From the southwest.—**south"west'er,** *n.* **1.** A wind, gale, or storm from the southwest. **2.** A tarpaulin hat with a broad brim behind. **sou'wester**‡. [Naut.]—**south"west'erly,** *a.* & *adv.*—**south"west'ern,** *a.*—**south"west'ward,** *a.* & *adv.* Toward the southwest.—**south"west'ward-ly,** *adv.* **south"west'wards**‡.



Southwester.

South Af'ri-ca, U'nion of. The provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State; seat of government, Pretoria; seat of legislature, Cape Town; 473,089 sq. m.; pop. 6,928,580.

South Af'ri-can Re-pub'lic. The Transvaal: its name from 1884 until Sept. 1, 1900. See SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF.

South-amp'ton, 1 sauth-amp'tən; 2 south-ămp'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in S. England; pop. 910,330. **2.** A seaport in that county; pop. 161,600.

South Aus-tra'li-a. An Australian state; 380,070 sq. m.; pop. 495,336; capital, Adelaide.

South Bend. A city in N. Indiana; pop. 70,990.

South Beth'le-hem, 1 beth'li-hem *or* -em; 2 bĕth'le-hĕm *or* -ĕm. A former borough in E. Pennsylvania, included in Bethlehem since 1910; seat of Lehigh University.

South'bridge, 1 sauth'brij; 2 south'brĭdg, *n.* A town (pop. 14,245) in central Massachusetts.

South Bris'bane, 1 briz'bən *or* (*colloq.*) briz'ban; 2 brĭs'bān *or* (*colloq.*) brĭs'ban. A town (pop. 35,000) in Queensland, Australia; an independent municipality.

South Car"o-li'na, 1 kar"o-lai'nə; 2 căr"o-lī'na. A State in the S. Atlantic division of the United States; 30,989 sq. m.; pop. 1,683,730; capital, Columbia.

South Da-ko'ta, 1 də-kō'tə; 2 da-kō'ta. A State in the N. central division of the United States; 77,615 sq. m.; pop. 636,550; capital, Pierre.

South'down", 1 sauth'daun"; 2 south'down", *n.* One of a breed of hornless sheep with dusky brown legs and faces.

South"end'-on-Sea, 1 sauth"end'; 2 south"end', *n.* A seaside resort, 36 m. from London (pop. 106,020), in Essex, England.

south'ern, 1 sʌth'ərn; 2 sŭth'ern, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the south or a place relatively in the south. **2.** Proceeding from the south, as a wind. **3.** [S-] [U. S.] Of, from, or pertaining to the States south of Mason and Dixon's line. [< AS. *sūtherne*, < *sūth*, south.]—**Southern Cross.** Same as CRUX; see CONSTELLATION.—**S. Crown,** see CORONA AUSTRALIS, under CORONA.—**south'ern-er,** *n.* **1.** One born or residing in the south. **2.** [S-] A citizen or resident of the south part of the United States.—**south'ern-ly**‡, etc. Same as SOUTHERLY, etc.—**south'ern-most",** *a.* Farthest south; most southerly. **south'er-most"**‡.—**south'ern-wood",** *n.* A European plant allied to wormwood.

South'ern Rho-de'si-a. The portion of Rhodesia S. of the Zambezi river; 149,000 sq. m.; pop. about 808,000; capital, Salisbury.

South'ey, 1 sauth'i *or* suth'i; 2 south'y *or* sŭth'y, **Robert** (1774–1843). An English poet laureate.

South Geor'gia. A barren island-group 800 m. E. S. E. of the Falkland Islands, S. Atlantic ocean, lat. 54° 30′ S.; 1,000 sq. m.; a British possession.

South Hol'land. A province of the Netherlands; 1,131 sq. m.; pop. 1,664,284; capital, The Hague.

South Is'land. The largest island of the New Zealand group; 58,525 sq. m.; pop. 448,377; chief towns, Christchurch and Dunedin.

South Mel'bourne. A municipality (pop. 50,000) in Victoria. [Australia; a suburb of Melbourne.

South Moun'tain. A range of the Blue Ridge, in W. Pennsylvania and W. Maryland, where McClellan defeated the Confederates, Sept. 14, 1862.

South'port, 1 sauth'pōrt; 2 south'pōrt, *n.* A borough and seaside resort in S. W. Lancashire, England; pop. 76,650.

South Shields. A borough and seaport (pop. 116,670) in Durham, England, at the mouth of the Tyne. [and POINT.

south'-south'east', *a.*, **south'-south'west',** *a.* See COMPASS

South'wark, 1 sauth'ərk; 2 sŭth'ark, *n.* A borough in London, England, on the S. bank of the Thames; pop. 184,390.

South'well, 1 sauth'wel *or* (*colloq.*) suth'l; 2 south'wĕl *or* (*colloq.*) sŭth'l, *n.* A town (pop. 20,180) in Nottinghamshire, England; with a Norman cathedral.

South'west' Af'ri-ca. A British protectorate, formerly **German Southwest Africa,** captured from the Germans by the forces of the Union of South Africa under General Botha, in 1915; 322,400 sq. m.; pop. about 105,000.

sou"ve-nir', 1 sū"vi-nīr'; 2 su"ve-nīr', *n.* A token of remembrance; memento. [F., < *souvenir*, recollect.]

sov., *abbr.* Sovereign.

sov'er-eign, } 1 sov'[*or* suv']ər-in; 2 sŏv'[*or* sŏv']er-in. **I.** *a.*

sov'er-en[3], } **1.** Exercising or possessing supreme jurisdiction or power; royal. **2.** Possessing supreme excellence or greatness; preeminent; paramount. **3.** Superior in efficacy; potent; as, a *sovereign* remedy. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who possesses supreme authority, especially a person or a determinate body of persons in whom the supreme power of the state is vested; a monarch. **2.** An English gold coin of the normal value of $4.86‡, or one pound sterling. [< OF. *soverain*, < LL. *superanus*, < L. *super*, over.] **sov'ran**‡ [Poet.]. SYN.: (adj.) see IMPERIAL; PREDOMINANT; (noun) see MASTER.—**sov'er-eign-ly,** *adv.*—**sov'er-eign-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The

state of being sovereign; supreme authority. **2.** The supreme power in a state. **3.** A sovereign state. **sov'ran-ty‡** [Poet.].

so'vi-et, 1 sō'vi-et; 2 sō'vi-ĕt, *n.* [Rus.] Literally, "council." Specifically: (1) A council: esp., a soldiers', peasants', and workmen's council. (2) A form of government administered by delegates elected by the workmen, soldiers, and peasants.—**so'vi-et,** *a.*

sow, 1 sō; 2 sō, *v.* [SOWED; SOWN or SOWED, SOWD[5]; SOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To scatter, as seed; figuratively, to disseminate. **2.** To plant with seed. **II.** *i.* To scatter seed for a harvest. [< AS. *sāwan,* sow.] Syn.: see PLANT.—**sow'er,** *n.* One who or that which sows.—**sow'ing,** *n.*

sow, 1 sou; 2 sow, *n.* **1.** A female hog. See SWINE. **2.** A small bug, found under logs, stones, etc. **sow'-bug"‡. 3.** *Metal.* (1) The connection between pieces of pig iron before breaking up. (2) The conduit to the pig bed for molten metal. [< AS. *sugu,* sow.]

sow-ar', 1 so-wär' *or* -wēr'; 2 so-wär' *or* -wạr', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In the British-Indian army, a native trooper of the irregular cavalry.

sow'ens, 1 sō'enz; 2 sō'ĕns, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Sour flummery made from the refuse of the oatmeal-mill. **2.** A weavers' paste for stiffening yarn. **sow'ans‡; sow'ins‡.**

sowneţ, *v.* & *n.* Same as SWOON. [sup. **2.** Soup; broth.

sowp, 1 soup; 2 sowp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A small mouthful of liquid; **sow'ţer‡, sow'ter-ly†.** Same as SOUTER, etc.

sowth, 1 sauth; 2 sowth, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To try over (a tune) with a low whistle.

sow'-this"tle, 1 sou'-this"l; 2 sow'-this"l, *n.* Any of a genus (*Sonchus*) of spiny plants, especially *S. oleraceus,* the **common sow-thistle,** a coarse annual weed.

soy, 1 soi; 2 sŏy, *n.* **1.** A sauce prepared from the soy-bean. **2.** A small erect herb of the bean family of India and China, cultivated for forage; also, its bean or pea. [< Jap. *si-yan,* soy.] **so'ya‡.—soy's bean", soy'-pea",** *n.* Same as SOY, *n.*, 2.

Soy-bean.
a, flower: *b,* fruit.

soyl†, *n.* Soil; earth. **soyle†.**

so'zal, 1 sō'zal; 2 sō'zal, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($Al(C_6H_4.OH.SO_3)_3$): used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. [< Gr. *sōzō,* save.]

so'zin, 1 sō'zin; 2 sō'zĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A proteid compound contained in the body of a normal animal, forming a natural protection against germs. [< Gr. *sōzō,* save.] **so'zine‡.**

s. p., *abbr.* [L.] *Sine prole* (without issue). **—Sp.,** *abbr.* Spain, Spaniard, Spanish. **—sp.,** *abbr.* Species, specimen, spelling, spirit.

spa, 1 spā; 2 spä, *n.* Any locality frequented for its mineral springs; a mineral spring. [< *Spa,* in Belgium.]

Spa, *n.* A town (pop. 8,400) in Liége prov., Belgium; headquarters of the German General Staff from which orders to sign the armistice terms imposed by the Allies were issued Nov., 1918.

space, 1 spēs; 2 spāc. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SPACED[†]; SPAC'ING.] To set so that the individual members, parts, letters, lines, etc., are separated by spaces; also, to arrange or lay off (a surface) into spaces. **II.** *n.* **1.** An interval between points or objects; a limited portion of extension; distance; area. **2.** The abstract possibility of extension; that which is characterized by dimension; continuous boundless extension. **3.** An interval of time; period; hence, a little while. **4.** An occasion or opportunity. **5.** *Print.* A type of less than type-height, and thinner than an en quadrat, used to separate words, etc., as in a line. **6.** *Mus.* One of the degrees of a staff. **7.** *Teleg.* The period of time in the transmission of a message during which the key is open or not in contact. **8†.** Opportunity; leisure for doing a thing. [< L.[F] *spatium,* space.] Syn.: see PLACE.—**Crookes's space** (*Elec.*), a non-luminous interval in a vacuum-tube containing a gas at low pressure, through which an electric discharge is passing.—**spac'er,** *n.* One who or that which spaces.—**spa'cial,** *a.* Same as SPATIAL.—**spa'cious,** *a.* **1.** Of indefinite or vast extent. **2.** Affording ample room; capacious; in literal or figurative sense. Syn.: see LARGE.—**spa'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**spa'cious-ness,** *n.*

Spad, 1 spād: 2 späd, *n.* [F.] A small biplane equipped with machine-guns and a powerful engine, capable of attaining a speed of 130 miles an hour. [< *S. P. A. D.,* *abbr.* of *Société pour aviation et ses dérivés,* the name of the French firm which produces it.]

spade, 1 spēd; 2 spād, *vt.* [SPAD'ED[4]; SPAD'ING.] To dig over or cut with a spade.—**spad'er,** *n.* One who or that which spades.

spade[1], *n.* **1.** An implement used in digging in the ground, ditching, cutting turf, etc.: distinguished from a *shovel* by having a narrower and flatter blade. **2.** A tool or implement resembling a spade. Specif.: (1) A large chisel-like implement for cutting into whales. (2) *Mil.* A heavy piece of metal at the end of a gun-carriage trail which helps to keep the carriage in position. [< AS. *spadu.*]—**to call a spade a spade** (Colloq.), to call a thing by its right name; speak the plain truth.—**spade'-ful,** *n.* As much as a spade will hold.

spade[2], *n.* **1.** A figure like a heart, with a triangular handle, on a playing-card. **2.** A card or suit so marked. [< Sp. *espada,* appar. < *espada,* sword.]

spade'fish", 1 spēd'fish"; 2 spād'fish", *n.* **1.** A food-fish (*Chætodipterus faber*). **2.** The paddle-fish (*Polyodon spatula*).

spa'dix, 1 spē'diks; 2 spā'dĭks, *n.* A spike or head of flowers with a fleshy axis, usually enclosed within a spathe. [Gr.[L] *spadix,* < *spaō,* break.]—**spa-di'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Of or like a spadix. **2†.** Of a clear brown or bay color. **spa-di'cious‡; spa'di-cose‡.**

spae, 1 spē; 2 spā, *vt.* [Scot.] To foretell; divine. [< Ice. *spa,* spy.]—**spae'man, spae'wife,** *n.* A fortune-teller.

spa-ghet'ti, 1 spa-get'i; 2 spa-gĕt'i, *n.* A cord-like paste, in size between macaroni and vermicelli. [It.]

spa-gyr'ic†, *a.* Alchemical. **spa-gyr'i-cal†.**

spa'hi, \ 1 spā'hi; 2 spä'hi, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a Turkish corps of

spa'hee, / irregular cavalry; a member of such a corps. **2.** One of a native Algerine cavalry corps in the French service. [< Turk. *sipāhi,* < Per. *sipāh,* soldiers.]

spall, *n.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] A lath; chip or shaving.

Spain, 1 spēn; 2 spān, *n.* A kingdom in S. W. Europe; 194,783 sq. m.; pop. 21,347,335; capital, Madrid.

spairge, 1 spārj; 2 spärg, *vt.* [Scot.] To besprinkle; sparge.

spak, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SPOKE.

spake, 1 spēk; 2 spāk [Archaic or Poet.], *imp.* of SPEAK, *v.*

Spa-la'to, 1 spa-lä'to; 2 spä-lä'to, *n.* A seaport (pop. 26,000) in Dalmatia; ruins of the palace of Diocletian.

spall, 1 spōl; 2 spạl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To break up; chip; prepare for sorting, as ore. **2.** To chip to an approximately level surface; dress roughly, as stone. **3.** To crumble at the edges, as a stone under pressure. **II.** *n.* A chip, splinter, or flake, as from a stone. [< MD. *spalden,* split.]

spal-peen', 1 spal-pīn' *or* spal'pīn; 2 späl-pēn' *or* späl'pēn, *n.* [Ir.] A wandering harvester; hence, a good-for-nothing.

span[1], 1 span; 2 spän. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SPANNED, SPAND[5]; SPAN'NING.] **1.** To measure with an expanded hand: encircle in measurement with the extended hand. **2.** To stretch from side to side; extend over. **3.** To bind or make fast. **4.** [U. S.] To match in color and size: said of horses. **5.** To proceed by regular stages; mark off distances from point to point. **6†.** To spread out. **II.** *n.* **1.** The extreme space over which the hand can be expanded: about 9 inches; figuratively, any small interval or distance, in space or in time. **2.** The space or distance between the supports of an arch, abutments of a bridge, etc. **3.** (1) [U. S.] A pair of matched horses, etc. (2) [S. Afr.] A team of oxen or bullocks, of two or more yokes. **4.** That which spans or confines; a fetter. **5.** In an air-plane, the width of the wing measured from tip to tip. [< AS. *spannan,* bind.] [or machine: often with *in.*

span[2], *vt.* [S. Afr.] To attach (a draft-animal) to a carriage, cart,

span[3], *imp.* of SPIN, *v.* [480) in Brandenburg, Prussia.

Span'dau, 1 spän'dou; 2 spän'dou, *n.* A fortified town (pop. 95,-

span'drel, 1 span'drel; 2 spän'drĕl, *n.* *Arch.* The triangular space between the shoulder of an arch and the rectangular figure formed by the moldings, etc., over it; also, the space between the shoulders of two adjoining arches. [< OF. *explanader,* level, < L. *ex,* out, + *planus,* level.] **span'dril‡.**

Spandrels over Doorway of the College of the City of New York.

spa-ne'mi-a, 1 spa-nī'mi-ə; 2 spa-nē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Poverty of blood; diminution of the supply of red corpuscles of the blood. [< Gr. *spanos,* lacking, + *haima,* blood.] **spa-næ'mi-a‡.—spa-nem'ic,** *a.*

spang[1], 1 spaŋ; 2 späng, *v.* [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *t.* To throw or bang down; cause to rebound. **II.** *i.* To spring.

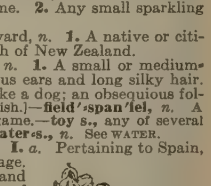
spang[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To span, or measure with a span.

span'gl(e[F], 1 spaŋ'gl; 2 späŋ'gl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [SPAN'GL(E)D[F]; SPAN'GLING.] **1.** To adorn with or as with spangles; cause to glitter. **2§.** To sparkle as spangles; glitter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small bit of brilliant tin- or metal-foil, used for decoration in dress, as in theatrical costume. **2.** Any small sparkling object. [< AS. *spange.*]

Span'iard, 1 span'yard; 2 spän'yard, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Spain. **2.** A prickly bush of New Zealand.

span'iel, 1 span'yel; 2 spän'yĕl, *n.* **1.** A small or medium-sized dog having large pendulous ears and long silky hair. See DOG. **2.** One who follows like a dog; an obsequious follower. [< Sp. *Of Español,* Spanish.]—**field'-span'iel,** *n.* A spaniel, used in hunting small game.—**toy s.,** any of several small pet spaniels. See DOG.—**water-s.,** *n.* See WATER.

Span'ish, 1 span'ish; 2 spän'ish. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of Spain and her colonies. **2.** The inhabitants of Spain, collectively.—**Spanish Armada,** same as INVINCIBLE ARMADA under ARMADA.—**S. bayonet,** any one of various species of yucca, with sword-shaped leaves. **S. dagger‡.—S. fly,** a beetle of the genus *Cantharis.* See CANTHARIDES, and plate of USEFUL INSECTS.—**S. Guinea,** see under GUINEA.—**S. mackerel. 1.** A food-fish of both coasts of the Atlantic. **chub'-mack"er-el‡. 2.** A tropical American food-fish with round bronze spots.—**S. main,** that portion of the Caribbean Sea, adjacent to the northeast coast of South America, embracing the course of Spanish merchant ships cruising between the eastern and western hemispheres.—**S. measles,** same as ANTHRACNOSE.—**S. needles,** a smooth annual (genus *Bidens*) with bipinnate leaves and 3- or 4-awned achenia.


Spanish Bayonet.

Span"ish-A-mer'i-can. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the parts of

America where Spanish is the vernacular tongue or is in common use. **2.** Designating or pertaining to the war between the United States and Spain, 1898. **II.** *n.* One of Spanish blood living in America, especially middle or South America; a citizen of a Spanish-American state.

spank, 1 spaŋk; 2 spȧŋk, *v.* [SPANKED[1], SPANKT[3]; SPANK'ING.] **I.** *t.* To slap forcibly on the buttocks, as with the palm of the hand, as a punishment. **2.** To urge forward by whipping; cause to move quickly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move briskly, as a horse; specif., to move at a gait between a trot and a gallop. **2.** To slap or pound the water in sailing, as a boat.—**spank'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which spanks. **2.** *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail extended by two spars from the after side of the mizzenmast in a ship or bark. **3.** [Colloq.] Any person or thing uncommonly large or fine. **4.** [Colloq.] One who or that which proceeds rapidly.—**spank'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Moving rapidly; swift; dashing. **2.** [Colloq.] Uncommonly large or fine.

spank, *n.* A smack, as on the buttocks, with open hand.

span'less, 1 span'les; 2 spȧn'lĕs, *a.* That can not be spanned.

span'ner, 1 span'er; 2 spȧn'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which spans, as a form of wrench. **2.** A measuring-worm. **span'-worm‡.**

span'-new", 1 span'-nīū"; 2 spȧn'-nū", *a.* [Archaic or Dial.] Really or freshly new. [< Ice. *spánn,* chip, + *nýr,* new.]

spar[1], 1 spär; 2 spär, *vi.* [SPARRED, SPARD[3]; SPAR'RING.] **1.** To furnish with spars; move or lift by spars and tackles. **2†.** To fasten, as with a bolt.

spar[2], *vi.* **1.** To engage in boxing. **2.** To defend oneself in boxing. **3.** [Colloq.] To bandy words; wrangle. **4.** To fight, as cocks, by striking with spurs.

spar[1], *n.* **1.** A round timber for extending a sail, as a mast, yard, or boom. **2.** A similar heavy round timber forming part of a derrick, crane, etc., or used for various other purposes. **3.** In an aeroplane that part of the wing which carries the ribs. [< AS. **spearra.*]

spar[2], *n.* The act or practise of boxing, as by pugilists. [< OF. *esparer,* kick.] **spar'ring‡.**

spar[3], *n.* A vitreous, crystalline, easily cleavable, lustrous mineral. [< AS. *spær-* in *spær-stān,* chalkstone.]—**spar'ry,** *a.*

spar'a-bl(e[n], 1 spar'ə-bl; 2 spär'a-bl, *n.* [Dial.] A species of small headless nail used by shoemakers in soling boots. [Cor. of *sparrow-bill;* from resemblance in shape.]

spare, 1 spâr; 2 spȧr, *v.* [SPARED; SPAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be chary of; to refrain from using, spending, etc. **2.** To forbear to injure or puhish; permit to live. **3.** To dispense with; hence, to bestow. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be lenient or forgiving; hence, to refrain; desist. **2.** To be frugal; live or act economically. [< AS. *spartan,* < *spær,* spare.]—**spar'ing,** *p. a.* **1.** Scanty; slight. **2.** Frugal; stingy. **3†.** Merciful; forbearing. **II.** *n.* The act of one who spares; frugality; parsimony. Syn.: (adjective) see SCANTY; (noun) see FRUGALITY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

spare. I. *a.* **1.** That can be spared or used at will; disposable; available. **2.** Held in reserve; additional; extra. **3.** Having little flesh; thin; lean. **4.** Not abundant; scanty. **5.** Economical; chary. **II.** *n.* **1.** In tenpins, a point made by overturning all the pins with the first two balls in any turn. **2.** That which has been saved or stored away. [< AS. *spær,* spare.] Syn.: see MEAGER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**spare'rib",** *n.* A piece of pork consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed.

sparge, 1 spȯrj; 2 spȧrj, *vt.* To scatter; sprinkle; shower. [< L. *spargo,* sprinkling.]—**sparg'er,** *n.* A sprinkler or sprinkling-apparatus; specif., in brewing, a hot-water sprinkler for use in a mashing-tub.

spark[1], 1 spȧrk; 2 spȧrk. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To throw out sparks; sparkle; scintillate. **2.** To operate on or affect by the electric spark. **3.** *Elec.* To form small arcs or electric sparks, as a dynamo. **4.** In an internal-combustion engine, to have the electric ignition operating. **II.** *n.* **1.** An incandescent particle thrown off from a red-hot or burning body. **2.** Any glistening or brilliant point or transient luminous particle. **3.** Hence, anything that kindles or animates. **4.** *Elec.* Properly, the luminous effect of a disruptive discharge, or the discharge itself; loosely, a small transient arc or an incandescent particle thrown off from such an arc. **5.** A small diamond, or bit of diamond, used as in cutting glass. [< AS. *spearca,* spark.]—**spark'-ar-rest"er,** *n.* **1.** A spark-catcher, as on a locomotive. **2.** *Physics.* An electrical apparatus to prevent injurious sparking at the opening of a circuit made and broken frequently.—**-coil,** *n.* *Elec.* An induction-coil used with an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph equipment, etc., to secure sparking.—**-gap,** *n.* *Elec.* The space leaped over by a spark.—**-plug,** *n.* A device for igniting the charge in an internal-combustion engine by means of an electric current.—**spark'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sparks. **2.** An electric device to prevent injurious sparking at the opening and closing of a circuit.—**spark'l(e[n]** **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPARK'L(E)D[3]; SPARK'LING.] **1.** To emit with a momentary and brilliant flash. **2.** To emit sparks; thread-see flash as with sparks. **3.** To effervesce with glistening bubbles, as certain wines. **II.** *n.* A spark; sparkling; gleam. Syn.: (verb) see SHINE; (noun) see LIGHT.—**spark'ler,** *n.*—**spark'ling,** *pa.* Giving out sparks or flashes; glittering; figuratively, brilliant; vivacious. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Spark-plug.
a, binding-post; *b,* insulation; *c,* terminals.

spark[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To woo; court. **II.** *n.* **1.** A man fond of gallantry. **2.** A lover; suitor. [Cp. Ice. *sparkr,* lively, *sprakkr,* dandy.]

spark'ish†, *a.* **1.** Jaunty; sprightly; airy; gay. **2.** Showy; fine; well-dressed. **spark'ful†.** [editor and historian.

Sparks, 1 spȧrks; 2 spȧrks, **Jared** (1789–1866). An American

spar'ling, 1 spär'liŋ; 2 spär'liŋ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A smelt. **2.** A parr. **3.** [U. S.] A young herring.

spa'roid, 1 spē'roid *or* spar'oid; 2 spā'rȯid *or* spär'ȯid, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Sparidæ*) of fishes including the porgy, sheepshead, etc. [< L. *sparus,* < Gr. *sparos,* gilthead, + -OID.]

spar'row, 1 spar'o; 2 spär'o, *n.* **1.** One of various small plainly colored birds (genus *Passer*), as the common European house-sparrow or the American song-sparrow. It is familiar in Europe, N. Africa, and Asia, and in the United States it is known as the **English sparrow.** **2.** Some other singing bird like or likened to those described above. [< AS. *spearwa.*] **spar'ow†.**—**spar'row-bill",** *n.* A sparrow's bill; also, a sparable.—**s.-grass,** *n.* Asparagus: a corruption. **spar'ry-grass"‡** [Scot.].—**s.-hawk,** *n.* A small falconoid bird that preys on sparrows. (1) A short-winged hawk (genus *Accipiter*). (2) The kestrel. (3) An American falcon (*Falco sparverius*). See BIRD.

spar'ry, 1 spär'ı; 2 spär'y, *a.* Of, abounding in, or like spar.

sparse, 1 spȧrs; 2 spȧrs, *a.* Scattered at considerable distances apart; thinly diffused; not dense. [< L. OF *sparso* (pp. *sparsus*), scatter.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**spar'si-ty,** *n.* The condition of being sparse.

Spar'ta, 1 spär'ta; 2 spär'tȧ, *n.* A town in S. Greece; capital of ancient Laconia; long a rival of Athens.

Spar'ta-cans, Spar'ta-ci"des, 1 -sci"dīz; 2 çi"dēs, *n. pl.* A party of extreme socialists in Germany (1918–19): derived its name from the pseudonym *Spartacus* used by their leader, Karl Liebknecht.

Spar'ta-cus, 1 spär'ta-kus; 2 spär'ta-cūs, *n.* Thracian leader of slaves in the gladiatorial war against Rome (73–71 B. C.).

Spar'tan, 1 spär'tən; 2 spär'tan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sparta or the Spartans; heroically brave and enduring. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Sparta; hence, one of exceptional valor and fortitude.—**Spar'tan-ism,** *n.*

Spar'tan-burg, 1 spär'tən-bûrg; 2 spär'tan-bûrg, *n.* A city (pop. 22,640) in N. W. South Carolina.

spar'te-in, 1 spär'tı-in, -in *or* -ın; 2 spär'te-in, -in *or* -in, *n.*

spar'te-ine, *Chem.* A colorless oily compound ($C_{15}H_{26}N_2$) contained in the common broom. [< L. *spartium,* broom.]

spasm, 1 spazm; 2 spȧsm, *n.* **1.** Any sudden or convulsive action or effort, as of the body, mind, or nature, especially such a one as is abnormal or temporary. **2.** *Pathol.* Specif., any involuntary convulsive contraction of muscles. [< Gr. F *spasmos,* < *spaō,* draw.]—**clonic spasm,** a spasm manifested by alternate contractions and relaxations. **tonic s.,** a slow and enduring spasm of muscular contraction: opposed to *clonic spasm.*—**spas-mod'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a spasm; convulsive. **2.** Violent, or impulsive and transitory. **spas-mod'i-cal‡. -ly,** *adv.*

spas'tic, 1 spas'tık; 2 spȧs'tic, *a. Med.* Same as SPASMODIC. [< Gr. *spastikos,* < *spaō,* rend.]—**spas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

spat[1], 1 spat; 2 spȧt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPAT'TED[4]; SPAT'TING.] To spawn, as shell-fish. **II.** *n.* **1.** Spawn of shell-fish; specifically, spawn of the oyster. **2.** A young oyster, or young oysters collectively. [< SPAT, imp. of SPIT[1], *v.*]

spat[2]. **I.**[4] *vt. & vi.* [U. S.] To slap lightly; clap (the hands); also, to engage in a petty dispute. **II.** *n.* **1.** A slight blow; slap. **2.** A splash, as of rain; spatter. **3.** [U. S.] A petty dispute. [Prob. imitative; cp. PAT[1], *n.*]

spat[3], *imp. & pp.* of SPIT, *v.*

spat, *n.* A short gaiter worn over a shoe with fastening underneath: commonly in plural.

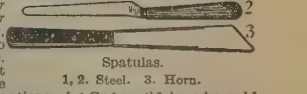
spate, 1 spēt; 2 spȧt, *n.* [Brit.] **1.** A freshet; overflow. **2.** A sudden, violent rain-storm; also, a waterspout. [< Ir. *speid.*] **spait‡.**

spathe, 1 spēth; 2 spȧth, *n.* **1.** A large bract or pair of bracts sheathing a flower-cluster, as a spadix. **2.** *Zool.* A spatulate part. [< L. *spatha,* < Gr. *spathē,* broadsword.] **spa'tha‡.**—**spa-tha'ceous,** *a.* Bearing or of the nature of a spathe. **spa'those‡†; spa'thous‡.**—**spa'thal,** *a.* Of, enclosed in, or relating to a spathe. **spathed‡.**

spath'ic, 1 spaθ'ık; 2 spȧth'ic, *a. Mineral.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling spar. [< G. *spath,* spar.] **spath'ose‡.**

spa'tial, 1 spē'shəl; 2 spā'shal, *a.* Pertaining to space; involving or having the nature of space. [< L. *spatium,* space.] **spa'cial‡.**—**spa'tial-ly,** *adv.*

spat'ter, 1 spat'ər; 2 spȧt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To splash (a person or thing with a liquid) so as to wet or soil; sprinkle; bespatter. **2.** To scatter over a surface in drops; distribute (a liquid) by sprinkling. **3.** To defame. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of spattering, or the matter spattered; a splash. **2.** A pattering noise, as of falling rain. [Freq. of SPOT, *v.*]—**spat'ter-dash",** *n.* A legging reaching to the knee, worn as a protection from mud: chiefly in the plural.—**spat'ter-dashed",** *a.* Wearing spatterdashes.—**spat'ter-dock",** *n.* The yellow pond-lily.



Spatulas.
1, 2. Steel. 3. Horn.

spat'u-la, 1 spach'u-[*or* spat'yu-]lə; 2 spȧch'u-[*or* spȧt'yu-]la, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow instrument, used to spread plaster and the like. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument used to press the tongue down or aside, as in examinations. [< GR. L *spathē,* broadsword.] **spat'ule‡.**—**spat'u-late,** *a.* Shaped like a spatula; oblong with an attenuated base, as many leaves. **spat'u-lar‡.**

spaul, 1 spēl; 2 spȧl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A limb. **2.** The shoulder. **spauld‡.**

spa'vie, *n.* [Scot.] Spavin.

spav'in, 1 spav'in; 2 spăv'in, *n.* A disease of the hock-joint of horses, occurring either as an infusion of lymph within the joint (**blood'-spav"in** or **bog'-spav"in**) or as a bony deposit stiffening the joint (**bone'-spav"in**). [< OF. *esparvain.*]—**spav'ined,** *a.*

spawn, 1 spôn; 2 spạn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To produce as spawn; deposit eggs or roe. **2.** To produce as offspring; be brought forth abundantly: a contemptuous use. **II.** *n.* **1.** The eggs of fishes, amphibians, mollusks, etc., especially in masses. **2.** Derisively, the offspring of any animal; also, outcome or results; product; yield. **3.** The spat of the oyster. **4.** Very small fish; fry. [< OF. *espaundre,* < L. *expando;* see EXPAND.]

spay, 1 spē; 2 spā, *vt.* To remove the ovaries from (a female animal). [Of Gaelic origin.] **spaive†.**

S. P. C. A., *abbr.* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—**S. P. C. C.,** *abbr.* Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

speak, 1 spīk; 2 spēk, *v.* [SPOKE (SPAKE‖); SPO'KEN (SPOKE‖); SPEAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter, as a word or words; utter in words; articulate; enunciate; pronounce; declare. **2.** Hence, to cause to be known; reveal; disclose; also, to make public; herald; proclaim. **3.** To use orally (a language). **4.** To hail and exchange communications with, as a vessel at sea. **5.** To extol; praise. **6§.** To produce by a word; effect by or as by oral utterance; as, to *speak* peace. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use language orally; employ the vocal organs, as in ordinary speech; also, to talk; tell. **2.** To deliver an address; make a speech. **3.** To be especially expressive, as a picture or example. **4.** To accost, address, or converse with another. **5.** To give forth a tone; sound. [AS. *specan, sprecan,* speak.]

SYN.: announce, articulate, converse, declaim, declare, deliver, dictate, enunciate, express, give utterance to, pronounce, say, talk, tell, utter. See ADDRESS; TALK.—Prep.: speak *to* (address) a person; speak *with* a person (converse with him); speak *of* or *about* a thing (make it the subject of remark); speak *on* or *upon* a subject; in parliamentary language, speak *to* the question.—**to speak by the book,** to speak from positive knowledge or from recognized authority.—**speak'a-bl**(e², *a.* That may, or may properly, be spoken.—**speak'-eas"y,** *n.* [Slang, U.S.] A saloon where liquor is sold contrary to law.—**speak'er,** *n.* **1.** One who speaks; an orator. **2.** [S-] The presiding officer of any one of various legislative bodies. **3.** [U. S.] A volume of oratorical selections, for declamation.—**Speak'ership,** *n.* The office of Speaker in a legislative assembly.—**speak'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Having the power of effective speech; uttering speech; also, expressive; vivid; telling. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of utterance; vocal expression. **2.** Oratory; public declamation.—**speak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

spean, 1 spīn; 2 spēn, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To wean.

spear, 1 spīr; 2 spēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pierce or capture with a spear. **II.** *i.* To send forth spires, as a plant.—**spear'er,** *n.*

spear, *n.* **1.** A weapon consisting of a pointed head on a long shaft. **2.** A similar barbed instrument, for catching fish. **3.** [Poet.] A spearman. **4.** A leaf or slender stalk, as of grass, sometimes called a spire. [< AS. *spere,* spear.]—**spear'fish",** *n.* A fish (genus *Tetrapturus*) with a long sword-shaped snout, related to the swordfish.—**spear'-grass",** *n.* Any one of various grasses, as those known as *meadow-grass,* or the Kentucky *blue-grass.*—**spear'man,** *n.* [SPEAR'MEN, *pl.*] A man armed with a spear. **spears'man†.**—**spear'mint",** *n.* An aromatic herb (*Mentha spicata*) of wet places, similar to peppermint.—**s. side** (or **half**), the male branch of a family: opposed to the female or *distaff* or *spindle side.*—**spear'wort",** *n.* Any one of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), with lance-shaped or linear leaves.

spec., *abbr.* Special, specially.—**spec., specif.,** *abbr.* Specific, specifically.

spe'cial, 1 spĕsh'ăl; 2 spĕsh'al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having in a peculiar and distinguishing degree some characteristic or characteristics; out of the ordinary; singular or unique; express; particular. **2.** Designed for or assigned to a specific purpose; limited or specific in range, aim, or purpose. **3.** Of or pertaining to, constituting, or designating a species; specific; distinguishing; differential. **II.** *n.* A person or thing made, detailed for, or appropriated to a specific service or occasion, as a special train, newspaper issue, etc. [< L.ᶠ *specialis,* < *species;* see SPECIES.] SYN.: see PARTICULAR.—**special plea,** see under PLEA, *n.*—**in special** [Archaic or Obs.], particularly; specially.—**spe'cial-ism,** *n.* The confining of oneself to a particular line of study or work.—**spe'cial-ist,** *n.* A person devoted to some one line of study, occupation, or professional work.—**spe"ci-al'i-ty,** 1 spĕsh"i-al'i-ti; 2 spĕsh"i-al'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] Specific or individual character; peculiarity: often confused with *specialty.* See SPECIALTY.—**spe'cial-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adapt, assign, or set apart for some special purpose or use. **2.** *Biol.* To develop by means of adaptation, as an organ, a part, a function, etc. **II.** *i.* To assume an individual or specific character, or adopt a singular or special course. **spe'cial-ise†.**—**spe"cial-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of specializing; also, the state of being or becoming specialized. **2.** *Biol.* The setting apart of a special organ or part for a special function; differentiation.—**spe'cially,** *adv.* **1.** In a special manner; particularly. **2.** For a specific purpose.—**spe'cial-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** An occupation or study limited to one particular line. **2.** An article dealt in exclusively or chiefly, or a manufactured product of peculiar character. **3.** A sealed contract; deed. **4.** A specialty. **5.** The state of being special or of having peculiar characteristics.

spe'cie, 1 spī'shi; 2 spē'she, *n.* **1.** Coined money; coin. **2.** In illiterate use, one of a species. [L., abl. s. of *species;* see SPECIES.] SYN.: see MONEY.—**in specie.** **1.** In coin. **2.** *Law.* In kind; in the shape mentioned; in sort.

spe'cies, 1 spī'shīz *or* spī'shi-īz; 2 spē'shēs *or* spē'shi-ēs, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** *Biol.* (1) A classificatory group of animals or plants subordinate to a genus, and having members that differ among themselves only in minor details of proportion and color, and are capable of fertile interbreeding indefinitely. (2) In evolutionary biology, a coherent group of interbreeding organisms. Species are segregated in some way from other groups, and usually exhibit considerable diversity and often have also some form of polymorphism.

2. *Logic.* (1) A group of individuals or objects agreeing in some common attribute or attributes and designated by a common name. (2) In definition, the common attribute or attributes of a species.

3. Hence, in common language, a kind; sort; variety; form. **4.** The accidents of bread and wine under the appearance of which the transubstantiation takes place. **5†.** Coin; specie. [L. look, form, kind, < *specto,* behold.] SYN.: see SORT.

spe-cif'ic, 1 spi-sif'ik; 2 spe-çif'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Distinctly and plainly set forth; definite or determinate; particular. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or distinguishing a species. **3.** Peculiar; special. **4.** *Med.* Having some distinct medicinal or pathological property; distinguishable or determinate; peculiar; as, a *specific* medicine; a *specific* germ. **5.** *Physics.* Possessed by some particular substance as distinguished from others. See SPECIFIC GRAVITY, below. **spe-cif'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Anything specific or adapted to effect a specific result; specif., any medicine specially fitted to cure or prevent some particular disease. [< L.ᶠ *species* (see SPECIES) + *facio,* make.] —**specific gravity,** the ratio of the weight of a body to that of an equal volume of some standard substance, water in the case of solids and liquids, and air in the case of gase.—**s. heat,** see under HEAT.—**s. name,** the name of a species; that part of the scientific name of an animal or plant which designates the species to which it belongs. It always follows the generic name, and begins with a small letter.—**spe-cif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a specific manner; explicitly; particularly; definitely. **2.** As regards specific nature or specific difference; as, being *specifically* distinct. **3.** In a particular sense or case.

spec'i-fy, 1 spes'i-fi; 2 spĕç'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To mention specifically; state in full and explicit terms. **2.** To embody in a specification. [< L.ᴸᴸ+ᶠ *species,* SPECIES, + *facio,* make.]—**spec"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of specifying. **2.** A definite and complete statement, as in a contract; also, one detail in such a statement. **3.** In patent law, the detailed statement of an inventor's scheme, setting forth the nature of the invention and the precise method of constructing and applying it. **4§.** The act of making or of becoming specific, or the state of that which has been made specific.—**spec"i-fic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of having a special tendency, determination, or effect.

spec'i-men, 1 spes'i-men; 2 spĕç'i-mĕn. *n.* **1.** One of a class of persons or things regarded as representative of the class; an example; sample. **2.** In botany and zoology, a plant or an animal, entire or in part, prepared and kept as an example, to illustrate a species or variety. **3.** [Humorous.] A person of pronounced or curious type; a character; a case; as, what a *specimen!* [L., < *specto,* behold.] SYN.: see EXAMPLE; SAMPLE.

spe'cious, 1 spī'shus; 2 spē'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Appearing right and true; plausible. **2‖.** Pleasing to the view; showy. [< L.ᶠ *speciosus,* fair.] SYN.: see OSTENSIBLE.—**spe"ci-os'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tis; 2 -tig, *pl.*] **1.** One who or that which is specious. **2†.** The state of being showy. **spe'cious-ly,** *adv.* **spe'cious-ness,** *n.*

speck, 1 spek; 2 spĕk. **I.** *vt.* To spot or stain with spots; speckle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small spot; a little stain or discoloration. **2.** Hence, any very small thing. [< AS. *specca,* speck.] SYN.: see BLEMISH.—**speck'l**(e². **I.** *vt.* [SPECK'LED; SPECK'LING.] To besprinkle with spots. **II.** *n.* A diminutive spot; speck.—**speck'led,** *pa.* **1.** Dotted with specks or spots. **2.** Of motley appearance or mixed character.

specs, 1 speks; 2 spĕcs, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Spectacles. **specks†.**

spec'ta-cl(e², 1 spek'tə-k]; 2 spĕç'ta-cl, *n.* **1.** That which is exhibited to public view. (1) A grand display; pageant; parade; show. (2) An unwelcome or deplorable exhibition; a painful sight. **2.** *pl.* A pair of glasses, with hinged bows to secure them before the eyes: used to correct defects in vision, or to protect the eyes, as from glare. **3.** *pl. Zool.* A marking resembling a pair of spectacles, as in the spectacled bear. [F., < L. *spectaculum,* < *specto,* freq. of *specio,* see.]

SYN.: display, exhibition, pageant, parade, scene, show, sight. See SIGHT.—**compound spectacles,** spectacles having (1) supplementary colored glasses hinged to them for use when desired, (2) supplementary lenses of greater power, similarly hinged, or (3) two sections of different character in each bow, as for far sight and for reading.—**spec'ta-cled,** *a.* Wearing spectacles or having markings resembling a pair of spectacles: as, the *spectacled* bear.—**spec-tac'u-lar,** *a.* Characterized by grand scenic display. **-ly,** *adv.*—**spec-tac"u-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

spec-ta'tor, 1 spek-tē'tar *or* -ter; 2 spĕc-tā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who beholds; an eye-witness. **2.** [S-] **The,** an English periodical conducted by Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele from Mar. 1, 1711, to Dec. 6, 1712. [L., < *spectatus,* pp. of *specto,* behold.] SYN.: beholder, bystander, looker-on, observer, witness.—**spec-ta'tress,** *n. fem.* **spec-ta'trix†.**

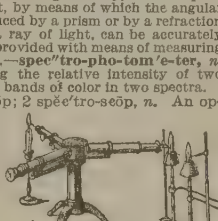
spec'ter, } 1 spek'tər; 2 spĕç'ter, *n.* A fantom of the dead or
spec'tre, } of a disembodied spirit; ghost; apparition. [< L.ᵖ *spectrum,* vision.] SYN.: apparition, fantom (phantom), ghost, shade, spirit.—**specter of the Brocken.** see BROCKEN.—**spec'-**

tral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a specter; ghostly. **2.** Pertaining to the spectrum. Syn.: see GHASTLY. **-ly,** *adv.*—**spec-tral'i-ty§,** *n.*

spec'tra, 1 spek'tra; 2 spĕc'tra, *n.* Plural of SPECTRUM.

spec'tro-, 1 spek'tro-; 2 spĕc'tro-. From Latin *spectrum;* see SPECTER: a combining form.—**spec"tro-bo-lom'e-ter,** *n.* A bolometer combined with a spectroscope for measuring the heat of different parts of the spectrum.—**spec"tro-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an electric discharge in a spark-tube used in spectroscopic observations.—**spec'tro-gram,** *n.* A representation obtained by means of a spectrograph.—**spec'tro-graph,** *n.* An apparatus for photographing a spectrum or for forming a representation of the spectrum in any way; also, a photograph of a spectrum.—**spec"tro-he'li-o-gram,** *n. Physics.* A photograph of the sun and its prominences made by the spectroheliograph.—**spec"tro-he'li-o-graph,** *n.* An instrument for photographing the sun with its prominences.—**spec-trol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The branch of physical science that pertains to spectrum analysis. **2.** The science that treats of specters; demonology.—**spec"tro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**spec"tro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**spec-trom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument, by means of which the angular deviation of a ray of light produced by a prism or by a refraction grating, or a wave-length of a ray of light, can be accurately measured; also, a spectroscope provided with means of measuring spectra.—**spec"tro-met'ric,** *a.*—**spec"tro-pho-tom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the relative intensity of two spectra or of the corresponding bands of color in two spectra.

spec'tro-scope, 1 spek'tro-skōp; 2 spĕc'tro-scōp, *n.* An optical instrument for forming and analyzing the spectra of the rays emitted by bodies or substances.—**spec"tro-scop'ic, spec"tro-scop'i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, seen, or rendered visible by the spectroscope.—**spec"tro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*



1. Simple Spectroscope. 2. Diagram Illustrating Method of Use.

f, the source of light from which diverge rays that pass through the slit (*s*), and, after being brought to parallelism, are bent and dispersed by the prism (*p*), producing a spectrum of which a real image is formed at *ri*. This, viewed by the magnifying eyepiece (*e*), appears as an enlarged virtual image (*vi*); *m* is a scale whose image, reflected from the side of the prism, coincides with *ri*, and is viewed with it through the eyepiece; *l, l, l,* lenses.

spec-tros'co-py, 1 spek-tros'ko-pi *or* spek'tro-skō"pi; 2 spĕc-trŏs'co-py *or* spĕc'tro-scō"pi, *n.* The branch of physical science treating of the phenomena observed with the spectroscope; also, the art of using the spectroscope.—**spec-tros'co-pist,** *n.*

spec'trum, 1 spek'trum; 2 spĕc'trŭm, *n.* [SPEC'TRA, *pl.*] **1.** *Physics.* An image, visible or invisible, formed by rays of light or other radiant energy, in which the parts are arranged according to their refrangibility or wave-length, so that all of the same wave-length fall together, while those of different wave-lengths are separated from each other, forming a regular progressive series. **2.** The image of a bright object seen after the eye is withdrawn. [L., see SPECTER.]—**absorption spectrum,** the spectrum of light that has undergone selective absorption by passing through a gas or other partially transparent medium: commonly characterized by dark lines showing the wave-lengths of the absorbed light.—**s. analysis,** the investigation or chemical analysis of bodies or substances by means of their spectra; spectroscopy.

spec'u-la, 1 spek'yu-la; 2 spĕc'yu-la, *n.* Plural of SPECULUM.

spec'u-lar, 1 spek'yu-lar; 2 spĕc'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a speculum or a mirror; reflecting. **2.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to a speculum; assisted by a speculum. **3‖.** Affording a view; aiding vision. [< L. *specularis,* < *speculum,* mirror.]—**specular schist,** itabirite.

spec'u-late, 1 spek'yu-lēt; 2 spĕc'yu-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED‡; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To form conjectures regarding anything without experiment; theorize; conjecture. **2.** To make an investment involving a risk, but with hope of gain. [< L. *speculatus,* pp. of *specutor,* behold, < *specio,* see.]—**spec"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of theorizing; hence, a theory. **2.** A risky investment for large profit. **3.** The act of speculating. **4†.** Vision; intuition. Syn.: see HYPOTHESIS; THOUGHT.—**spec'u-la"tiv(e§,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, engaged in, or given to speculation. **2.** Strictly theoretical. **3†.** Affording a good view. **4†.** Prying; observing.—**spec'u-la"tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*—**spec'u-la"tiv(e-ness§,** *n.*—**spec'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who speculates in any sense.—**spec'u-la"to-ry,** *a.* **1§.** Given to or employed in speculation of any kind; speculative. **2†.** Fitted for or engaged in observation.

spec'u-lum, 1 spek'yu-lum; 2 spĕc'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A mirror of polished metal or of glass coated with a metal film used for telescope reflectors and other optical instruments. **2.** A surgeon's exploring instrument, often fitted with a mirror and light. **3.** *Ornith.* A specially colored area on the wing of certain birds, as ducks. [L., < *specio,* see.]

sped, *imp. & pp.* of SPEED, *v.*

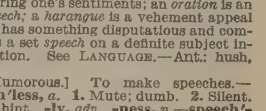
Spee, 1 spē; 2 spe, **Maximilian, Count von** (1861–1914). A German rear-admiral: defeated British squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock in the battle off Coronel, Nov. 1, 1914, but was defeated and sunk with his squadron by the British under Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee off the Falkland Islands, December 8, 1914.

speech, 1 spīch; 2 spēch, *n.* **1.** The faculty of expressing thought by spoken words; the power of speaking. **2.** The act of speaking, or that which is spoken; conversation; talk; a saying or remark. **3.** A public address; a discourse. **4.** A tongue or language; dialect; figuratively, a particular mode of expressing thought by sounds or signs. **5†.** Popular talk; report. [< AS. *spēc,* speech, < *sprecan,* speak.]

Syn.: address, discourse, discussion, disquisition, dissertation, eloquence, harangue, oration, oratory, sermon. *Speech* is the general word for utterance of thought in language. A *speech* is the simplest mode of delivering one's sentiments; an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared *speech*; a *harangue* is a vehement appeal to passion, or a *speech* that has something disputatious and combative in it. A *discourse* is a set *speech* on a definite subject intended to convey instruction. See LANGUAGE.—Ant.: hush, silence, stillness.

—**speech'i-fy,** *vi.* [Humorous.] To make speeches.—**speech'i-fi"er,** *n.*—**speech'less,** *a.* **1.** Mute; dumb. **2.** Silent. **3.** Unspoken in words, as a hint. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**speech'-mak"er,** *n.*

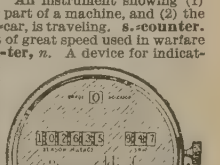
speed, 1 spīd; 2 spēd, *v.* [SPED or SPEED'ED‡; SPEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To promote the onward movement of; help onward; cause to succeed or prosper; help; as, *speed* the parting guest. **2.** To cause to move or pass with speed or with greater speed; urge on. **3.** To advance toward a termination; expedite; dispatch. **4.** To regulate the speed of; set and keep in motion at a fixed rate of speed, as an engine. **5‖.** To ruin, or impel to ruin; also, to cause to disappear or die. **II.** *i.* **1.** To advance with speed. **2.** To progress, whether favorably or not; fare; prosper. [< AS. *spēd, spōwan,* succeed.]—**speder‡.** Syn.: see FLY.—**speed'er,** *n.* One who or that which speeds, in any sense.



Speed-Indicator.

By pressing the point of the indicator firmly against the center of a rotating shaft (*s*), the worm (*w*) is made to drive the dial (*d*), and the number of rotations may be read by means of the pointer (*p*).

speed, *n.* **1.** The act or state of progressing rapidly; celerity; swiftness. **2.** Rate of motion. **3.** Progress; degree of prosperity.—**speed'-in-di-ca"tor,** *n.* An instrument showing (1) the rotation-speed of a machine or part of a machine, and (2) the rate at which a vehicle, as a motor-car, is traveling. **s.-counter.**—**s.-scout,** *n. Aero.* An aircraft of great speed used in warfare for reconnoissance.—**speed-om'e-ter,** *n.* A device for indicating speed, as for an automobile.—**speed'way,** *n.* [U. S.] A specially reserved or prepared road for the speeding of harness-horses.—**speed'well,** *n.* One of various low herbs (genus *Veronica*) bearing mostly blue, but in some cases white flowers, especially the common speedwell (*V. officinalis*) and the germander-speedwell (*V. chamædrys*).—**speed'y,** *a.* [SPEED'I-ER; SPEED'I-EST.] **1.** Characterized by speed; swift. **2.** Without delay. Syn.: see NIMBLE; SWIFT.—**speed'i-ly,** *adv.*—**speed'i-ness,** *n.*



Speedometer with Section of Dial Removed, Showing Mechanism.

a, frame on which parts are assembled; *b,* generator or rotator; *c,* permanent magnet; *d,* spindle to which attaches flexible shaft or road-wheel connection; *e,* shaft; *f,* aluminum disk (secured to shaft *e*) on which is scale indicating miles per hour; *g,* fixed plate; *h,* driving-odometer pinion.

speed'ster, 1 spīd'ster; 2 spēd'ster, *n.* A two-seated automobile capable of great speed.

speel, 1 spil; 2 spēl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To climb. **spell‡.**

speer, 1 spir; 2 spēr, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To inquire; ask. [< AS. *sperian.*] **spelr‡.**—**to speer at,** to question.

speer'ing, 1 spir'iŋ; 2 spēr'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Inquiry; news; information: often plural.

speiss, 1 spais; 2 spīs, *n.* An impure mixture consisting of the arsenids of certain metals, as copper, iron, and nickel, that concentrate in smelting certain ores. Sulphur and antimony may be associated with the arsenic. It frequently becomes a source of nickel and cobalt. Nickel speiss finds use in making smalt. [< G. *speise,* food.]

Speke, 1 spik; 2 spēk, **John Hanning** (1827–1864). An English African explorer; discovered the Victoria Nyanza.

spe-le'an, } 1 spi-li'an; 2 spe-lē'an, *a.* **1.** Dwelling in a cave or
spe-læ'an, } caves. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cave or caverns. [< *L. spelæum,* < Gr. *spēlaion* (< *speos*), cave.]

spell[1], } 1 spel; 2 spĕl, *v.* [SPELLED or SPELT, SPELL'ED‡; SPELL'-
spell[2], } ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pronounce or write the letters of (a word) in proper succession; give the letters of in their order. **2.** To consider the letters or characters of; decipher, as an inscription; hence, to puzzle out and learn: sometimes with *over* or *out.* **3.** To cast a spell upon; fascinate; bewitch. **4.** [Slang.] To signify; as, extravagance *spells* ruin. **II.** *i.* **1.** To frame words out of letters, especially to do so with accuracy. **2.** [Poet. & Rare.] To contemplate; meditate. [< AS. *spelltan,* disclose, < *spel,* narrative.]—**spell'er,** *n.* **1.** One who spells. **2.** A spelling-book.—**spell'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who spells: the art of correct spelling; also, orthography. **2.** The way in which a word is spelled.—**spell'ing-bee",** *n.* A

gathering at which contestants engage in spelling words.—**spelling-book,** *n.* A book of exercises in spelling.

spell[2], *vt. & vi.* [SPELLED; SPELL'ING.] **1.** To accept relief from duty. **2.** [Colloq.] To relieve temporarily from duty; take the place of for a time. [< AS. *speltan.*]

spell[1], *n.* **1.** A turn of duty in relief of another. **2.** An assigned quantity of work, or the period during which it is done. **3.** [Colloq.] A short period of time; specif., a season of suffering or illness; an attack.

spell[2], *n.* A formula used as a charm; incantation; charm; hence, fascination. [< AS. *spel,* tale.]—**spell'bind",** *vt.* To bind or enthrall as if by a spell.—**spell'bind"er,** *n.* [U. S.] One who casts a spell over others; specif., a political orator.—**spell'bound",** *a.* Bound as by a spell.

spell[3], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A splint or splinter; also, a lath. [< D. *spil,* SPINDLE.]

spelt, 1 spelt; 2 spĕlt, *imp. & pp.* of SPELL[1], *v.*

spelt, *n.* A cereal (*Triticum spelta*) intermediate between wheat and barley. [< AS. *spelt.*]

spel'ter, 1 spel'tər; 2 spĕl'ter, *n.* Zinc: a commercial term.

spence, 1 spens; 2 spĕnç, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] (1) A pantry or larder. (2) The parlor of a cottage. **2†.** Expense. [OF., = *despense,* < L. *dispendo;* see SPEND.] **spense‡.**

spen'cer[1], 1 spen'sər; 2 spĕn'cer, *n.* Same as TRYSAIL.

spen'cer[2], *n.* **1.** An overcoat of the early 19th century, shorter than the undercoat. **2.** A similar outer garment for women. [< Earl *Spencer* (1782–1845).]

Spen'cer[3], 1 spen'sər; 2 spĕn'cer, **Herbert** (1820–1903). An English philosopher; exponent of organic and social evolution.

Spen-ce'ri-an, 1 spen-sĭ'ri-ən; 2 spĕn-çē'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Herbert Spencer. **2.** Pertaining to a system of free-hand penmanship devised by P. R. Spencer about 1855. —**Spen-ce'ri-an,** *n.* A follower of Herbert Spencer and his system.—**Spen'cer-ism,** *n. Philos.* The doctrine of Herbert Spencer, a system of evolutionary cosmology. **Spen-ce'ri-an-ism‡.**

Spen'cer Gulf. An inlet between Eyre and York peninsulas, South Australia: length, 200 m.

spend, 1 spend; 2 spĕnd, *v.* [SPENT; SPEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pay out, as money, in making purchases. **2.** To part with by degrees; squander; waste; also, to confer. **3.** To pass or employ, as time. **4.** To wear out with effort; exhaust; use up: often reflexively. **5.** To suffer the loss of; lose; now chiefly in the nautical phrase **to spend a mast. 6.** To emit, as milt. **II.** *i.* **1.** To disburse money. **2.** To waste or wear away; be wasted or exhausted. **3.** To emit spawn, milt, etc. [< L.ᴬᴮ *spendo,* in *expendo, dispendo;* see EXPEND.] Syn.: see SQUANDER.—**spend'thrift".** **I.** *a.* Excessively lavish. **II.** *n.* One who is wastefully lavish of money. **spend'er‡.**

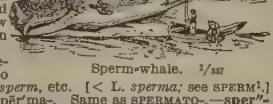
Spen'ser, 1 spen'sər; 2 spĕn'ser, **Edmund** (1552–1599). An English poet; *Faerie Queene,* etc.

spent, 1 spent; 2 spĕnt, *pa.* Worn out or exhausted; also, deprived of force.—**spent ball,** a rifle-bullet or cannon-ball whose speed has been so reduced that it is incapable of penetrating an object.

spere, 1 spir; 2 spēr. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To inquire; seek; also, to ask in marriage. **II.** *n.* Investigation; inquiry; search.

sperm[1], 1 spûrm; 2 spĕrm, *n.* Same as SEMEN, *n.*, 1. [< F. *sperme,* < L. *sperma,* < Gr. *sperma,* < *speirō,* sow.]—**sperm'duct",** *n.* A tube in many invertebrates for carrying the semen to the outside.—**s.-nucleus,** *n.* The nucleus of the spermatozoon after it has reached the inside of the ovum.—**s.-sac,** *n.* A spermatheca.

sperm[2], *n.* **1.** A sperm-whale. **2.** Spermaceti; also, spermaceti-oil. [Short for SPERMACETI.]—**sperm'-oil",** *n.* Oil obtained from sperm-whale blubber.—**s.-whale,** *n.* A whale (especially *Physeter macrocephalus*) of warm seas, having the head high and truncate in front, and teeth in the lower jaw only. Some males attain a length of 80 feet.



Sperm-whale. 1/₁₅₀

-sperm, *suffix.* Used largely in botanical terms to denote seed; as, gymno*sperm,* etc. [< L. *sperma;* see SPERM[1].]

sper'ma-, 1 spûr'mə-; 2 spĕr'ma-. Same as SPERMATO-.—**sper"ma-go'ni-um,** *n. Bot.* The male organ of reproduction in certain of the lower plants: an antheridium.

sper"ma-ce'ti, 1 spûr"mə-sĭ'ti *or* -set'i; 2 spĕr"ma-çē'ti *or* -çĕt'i, *n.* A white, brittle, fatty substance contained in solution in the head of the sperm-whale and other cetaceans: used for making candles, ointments, etc. [F., < L. *sperma,* seed, spawn, + *ceti,* gen. s. of *cetus,* whale.]

-sper'mal, 1 -spûr'məl; 2 -spĕr'mal. See -SPERMOUS.

sper'ma-ry†, 1 spûr'mə-ri; 2 spĕr'ma-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] The generative gland of the male. [< L. *sperma;* see SPERM[1], *n.*]

sper"ma-the'ca, 1 spûr"mə-thĭ'kə; 2 spĕr"ma-thē'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -si; 2 -çē, *pl.*] A receptacle for receiving and retaining spermatozoa in the females of many invertebrates, as insects, worms, and mollusks.—**sper"ma-the'cal,** *a.*

sper-ma'ti-a, *n.* Plural of SPERMATIUM.

sper-mat'ic, 1 spər-mat'ik; 2 sper-mat'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to sperm or a spermary.—**spermatic cord,** the cord, made up of the spermatic duct and its accompanying vessels and nerves, that passes from the testis through the inguinal canal into the abdominal cavity.—**s. veins,** the veins leading from the testicles.

sper'ma-tid, 1 spûr'mə-tid; 2 spĕr'ma-tid, *n. Zool.* A cell resulting from the division of the secondary spermatocytes, and developing into a spermatozoon. [< Gr. *sperma(t-),* seed.]

sper-ma'ti-um, 1 spər-mē'shi-um; 2 sper-mā'shi-ûm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A minute spore (conidium) in certain lichens and fungi: formerly regarded as a non-motile antherozoid. **2.** A non-motile gamete which, in the red algæ, unites with the c.rpogonium.

sper'ma-to-, sper'mat-, 1 spûr'mə-to-, spûr'mat-; 2 spĕr'ma-to-, spĕr'măt-. From Greek *sperma(t-)* (see SPERM[1]), seed, semen: combining forms.—**sper'ma-to-blast,** *n.* One of the epithelial cells of the seminal tubules from which a spermatozoon develops. —**sper'ma-to-cyte,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A mother-cell from which spermatozooids are developed. **2.** A spermatoblast.—**sper"ma-to-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The development of spermatozoa or spermatozooids.—**sper"ma-to-ge-net'ic,** *a.*—**sper"ma-to-go'ni-um,** *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** One of the cells of the seminal tubules that produce the spermatocytes. **2.** In larval insects, a large cell in which the contents of a testis originate.—**sper"ma-to-go'ni-al,** *a.*—**sper'ma-toid,** *a.* Resembling sperm.—**sper'ma-to-phore,** *n. Zool.* A capsule or case containing spermatozoa, as in many mollusks, worms, and other invertebrates. —**sper"ma-toph'o-ral,** *a.*

sper'ma-to-phyte, 1 spûr'mə-to-fait; 2 spĕr'ma-to-fȳt, *n.* Any seed-bearing or flowering plant. [< Gr. *sperma(t-),* seed, + *phyton,* plant.]—**sper"ma-to-phyt'ic,** *a.*

sper"ma-tor-rhe'a, *n.* Seminal discharge without voluntary sexual excitement. **sper"ma-tor-rhœ'a‡.**—**sper"ma-to-zo'al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spermatozoa.—**sper"ma-to-zo'id.** **I.** *a. Bot.* Resembling a spermatozoon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spermatozoon. **2.** *Bot.* A spermatozooid, or motile male cell in plants.

sper"ma-to-zo'on, 1 spûr"mə-to-zō'ən; 2 spĕr"ma-to-zō'ŏn, *n.* [-ZO'A, *pl.*] The essential male fertilizing element of an animal. Animal spermatozoa usually have the form of nucleated cells with a long flagellate process or tail by which they swim actively about. [< SPERMATO- + Gr. *zōon,* an animal.]

sper'mic, 1 spûr'mik; 2 spĕr'mic, *a.* Of or pertaining to sperm or semen; spermatic.

-sper'mic, 1 -spûr'mik; 2 -spĕr'mic, *a.* See -SPERMOUS.

sper'min, 1 spûr'mən, -mĭn *or* -mîn; 2 spĕr'min, -mĭn *or* -mīn, **sper'mine,** } *n.* A colorless crystalline compound (C_2H_8N), salts of which are contained in semen: used as a tonic.

sperm'ism, 1 spûrm'izm; 2 spĕrm'ĭşm, *n. Biol.* The old theory that the spermatozoon alone is the germ of the future animal.—**sperm'ist,** *n.* A believer in spermism.

sper"mo-go'ni-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* In fungi, a cup- or flask-shaped receptacle bearing a great number of minute spores (spermatia).—**sper'mo-phile,** *n.* A squirrel-like rodent (genus *Spermophilus*), as the striped gopher or the suslik.—**sper'mo-phyte,** *n. Bot.* Spermatophyte.

-sper'mous, 1 -spûr'məs; 2 -spĕr'mŭs. From Greek *-spermos,* seeded: a combining form: in botanical terms used to denote having germs or seeds; as, mono*spermous.* Written also *-sper'mal, -sper'mic.*

sper'ry-lite, 1 sper'ı-lait; 2 spĕr'y-līt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic tin-white platinum arsenid ($PtAs_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< F. L. *Sperry,* + -LITE.]

spet, 1 spet; 2 spĕt, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To spit.—**spet,** *n.* Spittle.

spetch'es, 1 spech'əz; 2 spĕch'ĕş, *n. pl.* [Dial.] The offal of skins, hides, etc., used for making glue.

spew, 1 spiū; 2 spū. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To vomit up; vomit; cast forth. [< AS. *spiwan,* spit.] **spue‡. II†.** *n.* That which is spewed; vomit.—**spew'er,** *n.*

Spey'er, 1 spaı'ər; 2 spȳ'er, *n.* A city in Rhine Palatinate; pop. 23,330; a diet held here in 1529 originated the name "Protestant." **Spei'er‡; Spires‡.**

Spe'zi-a, 1 spē'dzi-ə; 2 spę'dzi-ä, *n.* **1.** A maritime town in N. W. Italy; pop. 74,000; site of Italian national arsenal and ship-building yards. **2. Gulf of S.,** an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, N. W. Italy.

sp. gr., *abbr.* Specific gravity.

sphac'e-late, 1 sfas'ı-lēt; 2 sfăç'e-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] To become gangrenous; decay; die. [< Gr. *sphakelos,* gangrene.] —**sphac"e-la'tion,** *n.*

Sphag'num, 1 sfag'num; 2 sfăg'nŭm, *n.* **1.** A genus of whitish-gray mosses constituting the family **Sphagnaceæ,** the bog- or peat-mosses. **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *sphagnos,* kind of moss.]—**sphag'nous,** *a.* Pertaining to or abounding in sphagnum.

sphal'er-ite, 1 sfal'er-ait; 2 sfăl'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous to adamantine, yellow, brown, or black, cleavable, transparent to translucent isometric zinc sulfid (ZnS). [< Gr. *sphaleros,* slippery, < *sphallō,* trip.]

sphene, 1 sfin; 2 sfēn, *n. Mineral.* Same as TITANITE. [< F. *sphène,* < Gr. *sphēn,* wedge.]

sphe'nic, 1 sfî'nik; 2 sfē'nic, *a.* Wedge-shaped. [< Gr. *sphēn,* wedge.]—**sphenic number,** a number that is the product of three unequal prime factors.

Sphe'no-don, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of a family (*Sphenodontidæ*) of reptiles. **2.** [s-] A lizard-like reptile of this genus, as *S. punctatus;* a hatteria. The sphenodons are nocturnal, and are now confined to New Zealand.—**sphe'no-gram,** *n.* A cuneiform character or symbol.

sphe'noid, 1 sfî'neid; 2 sfē'nŏid, *a.* **1.** Wedge-shaped; as, the *sphenoid* bone. **2.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone, a wedge-shaped bone at the base of the skull. [Gr. *sphēn,* wedge, + *eidos,* form.] **sphe-noi'dal,** *a.*

sphe'noid, *n. Crystal.* In the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems, a hemihedral form enclosed by four faces, each of which cuts all three axes.

sphere, } 1 sfîr; 2 sfēr. **I.** *vt.* [SPHERED; SPHER'ING.] **1.** To **sfere**[F], } place in a sphere; set among the spheres. **2.** To make spherical. **3.** To encircle; encompass. **4§.** To cause to revolve, as in an orbit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solid every part of whose surface is equidistant from a point within called the

center; also, the surface of such a solid. **2.** Any approximately globular body: a globe; ball. Specifically: (1) One of the heavenly bodies; a planet, sun, or star. (2) An artificial globe representing the earth or the apparent heavens. (3) In ancient astronomy, one of the revolving spherical shells, having the earth for their common center, in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to be set. **3.** Field of action, influence, or existence; scene of operations; range of knowledge or ability; scope; compass; province; specifically, social rank or position; class of society. **4.** [Poet.] The region of the sky; the heavens. **5†.** An orbit, as of a planet or an eye. [< F. *sphère*, < L. *sphæra* (< Gr. *sphaira*), sphere.]—**celestial sphere** (*Astron.*), the spherical surface on which the heavenly bodies appear to lie.—**spher'al,** *a.* **1.** Shaped like a sphere; spherical; symmetrical. **2.** Of or pertaining to a sphere.—**spher'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the heavenly bodies; celestial. **2.** Spherical.—**spher'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Shaped like a sphere; globular. **2.** Pertaining to a sphere. Syn.: see ORBICULAR; ROUND.—**spherical aberration,** in optics, aberration caused by the spherical form of a mirror or lens.—**s. projection** (*Crystal.*), a projection formed upon a sphere by the prolongation of the poles of the faces of a crystal supposed to be placed at its center.—**s. sailing,** see under SAILING.—**spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**spher'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**sphe-ric'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being a sphere; spherical form.—**spher'ics,** *n. Math.* The geometry and trigonometry of the sphere.—**sphe"ro-crys'tal,** *n. Petrol.* A homogeneous spherulite formed of minute crystals branching outward from the center.—**sphe'roid,** *n.* A body having nearly the form of a sphere.—**spheroid of revolution,** a spheroid all of whose plane sections perpendicular to a certain axis are circles, especially one generated by the rotation of an ellipse about a principal axis.—**sphe-roi'dal,** *a.* **sphe-roi'dic‡; sphe-roi'di-cal‡.**—**spher'u-lar,** *a.*—**spher'ule,** *n.* A minute sphere; globule.—**spher'y,** *a.* [Poet. or Obs.] **1.** Like a sphere or star. **2.** Of or relating to the celestial spheres.

sphe"roi-dic'i-ty, 1 sfĭ"roi-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ; 2 sfē"rŏi-dĭc'ĭ-ty, *n.* The state or character of being a spheroid. **sphe-roi'di-ty‡.**

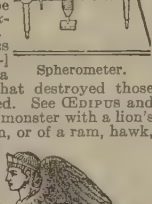
sphe-rom'e-ter, 1 sfĭ-rŏm'ĭ-tər; 2 sfe-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring curvature or radii of spherical surfaces.

Spherometer.

spher'u-lite, 1 sfer'u-lait; 2 sfĕr'ụ-līt, *n. Petrol.* A radiating spherical group of minute acicular crystals common in acidic glassy rocks. [< SPHERULE.]—**spher"u-lit'ic,** *a.*

sphinc'ter, 1 sfiṇk'tər; 2 sfiṇc'ter, *n.* A muscle that surrounds an opening or tube and serves to close it. [LL., < Gr. *sphinktēr*, < *sphinggō*, close.]—**sphinc'ter-al,** *a.*

sphinx, 1 sfiṇks; 2 sfiṇks, *n.* [SPHINX'ES or SPHIN'GES, *pl.*] **1.** [S- or S-] *Gr. Myth.* A winged monster, with a woman's head and a lion's body, that destroyed those unable to guess riddles she propounded. See ŒDIPUS and PYRAMID. **2.** *Egypt. Myth.* A wingless monster with a lion's body and the head of a man or woman, or of a ram, hawk, etc. **3.** A mysterious or enigmatical person. **4.** A large, stout-bodied, swift-flying moth. [L., < Gr. *sphinx*, < *sphinggō*, strangle.]


Sphinx (def. 1).

sphrag'ide, 1 sfraj'ĭd; 2 sfrăg'id, *n.* Same as CIMOLITE. [F., < L. *sphragis* (< Gr. *sphragis*), seal.]

sphra-gis'tics, 1 sfrə-jis'tiks; 2 sfra-ġĭs'-tics, *n.* The study of engraved seals, including their authenticity, age, history, etc. [< Gr. *sphragistikos*, of sealing, < *sphragis*, seal.]

sphyg'mic, 1 sfig'mĭk; 2 sfẏġ'mic, *a.* Pertaining to the pulse; pulsatory. [< Gr. *sphygmikos*, of the pulse, < *sphygmos*, pulse.]

sphyg'mo-, 1 sfig'mo-; 2 sfẏġ'mo-. From Greek *sphygmos*, pulse: a combining form.—**sphyg'mo-gram,** *n.* A series of connected curves traced by a sphygmograph.—**sphyg'mo-graph,** *n.* An instrument that, when applied over the heart or an artery, notes and records the character in the pulse and its rate, force, and variations.—**sphyg"mo-graph'ic,** *a.*—**sphyg-mog'ra-phy,** *n.*—**sphyg"mo-ma-nom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in the arteries. **sphyg-mom'e-ter‡.**—**sphyg'mo-scope,** *n.* An apparatus designed to exhibit the varying pressures of a fluid contained in a channel or tube, as the blood in the arteries during circulation.

Sphygmograph.

sphyg'mus, 1 sfig'mus; 2 sfẏġ'mŭs, *n. Physiol.* The pulse. [L., < Gr. *sphygmos*, pulse.]—**sphyg'mold,** *a.* Pulse-like.

sphynx, *n.* Same as SPHINX: an incorrect form.

Spi'ca, 1 spai'kə; 2 spī'ca, *n. Astron.* A bright star in Virgo; Alpha Virginis. [L., spike, ear of grain.]

spi'cate, 1 spai'kēt; 2 spī'cāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Arranged in spikes: said of flowers. **2.** *Ornith.* Having a spur. [< L. *spicatus*, pp. of *spico*, < *spica*, spike.] **spi'cal‡; spi'cat-ed‡.**

spic-ca'to, 1 spik-kā'to; 2 spic-cā'to, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Detached: not legato.

spice, 1 spais; 2 spīc. **I.** *vt.* [SPICED†; SPIC'ING.] To season with spice; figuratively, to add zest or piquancy to. **II.** *n.* **1.** An aromatic, pungent vegetable substance, as cinnamon, cloves, etc., used to flavor food and beverages; also, such substances collectively. **2.** That which gives zest or adds interest. **3.** [Poet.] An aromatic odor; an agreeable perfume. **4†.** Sort; kind; species: the original meaning; also, a specimen. [< OF. *espice*, < L. *species;* see SPECIES.]—**spice'ber"ry,** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -z; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A small tree (*Eugenia rhombea*) found in the West Indies and Florida; also, a fruit of this tree. **2.** The checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*).—**spice'bush",** *n.* An aromatic American shrub (*Benzoin benzoin*) of the laurel family, the leaves of which have been used for tea, and the drupes, when powdered, for allspice. **spice'wood"†.**—**spice'er,** *n.*—**spice'er-y,** *n.* **1.** Spices collectively or a place where spices are kept. **2.** Spicy property or character; also, that which has spiciness.—**spic'y,** *a.* [SPIC'I-ER; SPIC'I-EST.] **1.** Containing, flavored, or fragrant with spices. **2.** Producing spices. **3.** Having zest or pungency; highly flavored. Syn.: see RACY.—**spic'i-ly,** *adv.*—**spic'i-ness,** *n.*

spick, 1 spik; 2 spĭk, *a.* [Colloq.] Tidy and fresh, as if new.—**spick and span,** perfectly new, or looking as if new.

spic'ule, 1 spik'yūl; 2 spĭc'yụl, *n.* A small slender, sharp-pointed body. Specifically: (1) *Zool.* A small, needle-like body, as in sponges. (2) *Bot.* A diminutive spike; a spikelet. (3) *pl. Meteor.* Sharp, slender crystals of frost or ice. [< L. *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, point, spike.] **spic'u-la‡.**—**spic'u-lar,** *a.* Of or like a spicule; bearing spicules. **spic'u-late‡.**

spic'u-lum, 1 spik'yu-lum; 2 spic'yụ-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A spicule. **2.** *Zool.* Any small dart-like organ, as the ovipositor of an ichneumon-fly. [< L. *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, point, spike.]

spi'der, 1 spai'dər; 2 spī'der, *n.* **1.** An insect-like creature that spins a thread and makes webs to catch its prey, as flies or other insects. **2.** A crab with long, thin legs. **spi'der-crab"‡.** **3.** A long-handled frying-pan or other implement supposedly resembling a spider. **4.** *Mach.* A wheel-frame skeleton, a radial-armed hub, or some similar construction. **5.** Any one of several vehicles of different types having unusually light frames. [ME. *spinnere, spither*, < AS. *spinnan*, spin.]—**spi'der-cart",** *n.* A type of cart of light construction.—**s.-monkey,** *n.* An arboreal long-tailed American monkey (genera *Ateles* and *Eriodes*), of slender form, with very long limbs, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay.—**s. phaeton,** a type of carriage of light build, having a covered seat in front, and a rear seat for a footman or attendant.—**s.-wagon,** *n.* Same as SPIDER-CART.—**spi'der-y,** *a.* Spider-like.

Spider and Its Web.

spi'der-wort", 1 spai'dər-wûrt"; 2 spī'der-wûrt", *n.* **1.** Any species of a genus (*Tradescantia*) of plants, especially *T. virginica*, an American perennial with deep-blue 3-petaled flowers in umbels. **2.** Any plant of the same family (*Commelinaceæ*).

spied, 1 spaid; 2 spīd, *imp. & pp.* of SPY, *v.*

spie'gel-ei"sen, 1 spi'gel-ai"zen; 2 spē'ġēl-ī"ṣĕn, *n. Metal.* A white cast iron containing manganese, largely used in the manufacture of steel. It is particularly hard and brittle; its specific gravity is about 7.6; when more than about 20 per cent. of manganese is in the alloy it is called *ferromanganese.* It is used to recarburize and deoxidize the molten metal. [G., < *spiegel*, a mirror, + *eisen*, iron.] **spie'gel‡; spie'gel-i"ron‡.**

spiel, 1 spil; 2 spēl, *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To talk; orate.

spiel, *n.* [G.] A game, story, play, etc.

spier, 1 spir; 2 spēr, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] Same as SPEER.

spi'er, 1 spai'ər; 2 spī'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spy; scout.

spi-ge'li-a, 1 spai-ji'li-ə; 2 spī-ġē'li-a, *n.* Pinkroot: used as a vermifuge. [< Adrian van den Spiegel (*Spigelius*) (1578–1625), a Belgian anatomist.]

spig'ot, 1 spig'ət; 2 spĭġ'ot, *n.* A plug or faucet for the bung-hole of a cask; also, a turning plug fitting into a faucet, or the faucet itself. [< Ir. *spiocaid*, dim. of *spice*, spike.]

spike, 1 spaik; 2 spīk. **I.** *vt.* [SPIKED†; SPIK'ING.] **1.** To fasten with spikes; provide with spikes. **2.** To stop the vent of (a cannon), as with a spike. **3.** To pierce or impale, as with a spike. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stout piece of metal, like a large nail, but thicker in proportion. **2.** A projecting, pointed piece of metal, or any similar object, as in the soles of shoes to keep the wearer from slipping. **3.** A steel pin for plugging cannon-vents. **4.** A straight, unbranched antler, as of a young deer. **5.** A spike-team. **6.** An ear, as of grain. **7.** A flower-cluster in which there are numerous flowers arranged closely on an elongated common axis. [< L. *spica*, spike.]—**spike'let,** *n.* A secondary spike, as in grasses.—**spike'-team,** *n.* A team of three horses arranged as two wheelers and a leader.—**spik'y,** *a.* Resembling a spike; pointed.

spike lav'en-der. A shrub (*Lavandula spica*) of the mint family allied to the lavender and yielding an oil used for varnishes, **French lavender‡.**

spike'nard, 1 spaik'nərd; 2 spīk'nard, *n.* **1.** An ancient fragrant and costly ointment prepared mainly from a plant of the same name. **2.** A perennial herb (*Nardoctachys jatamansi*) of the valerian family. **3.** An American herb (*Aralia racemosa*) of the ginseng family. **4.** Any one of various vegetable oils. [< L. or *spica*, spike, + *nardus*, nard.]

spik'er, 1 spaik'ər; 2 spīk'er, *n.* One who or that which spikes; specif., a workman who drives spikes in railroad ties.

spile, 1 spail; 2 spīl, *vt.* [SPILED; SPIL'ING.] **1.** To pierce for and provide with a spigot. **2.** To drive spiles into.

spile, 1 spail; 2 spīl, *n.* **1.** A large timber driven into the ground to serve as a foundation; a pile. **2.** A wooden pin

used as a spigot. **3.** [U. S.] A spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to lead the sap to a bucket. **sap'-spile"**†. [< D. *spijl*, bar.]—**spile'-hole"**, *n.* A vent, as in the top of a cask.—**spil'ing**, *n.* Spiles collectively; piling.

spil'i-kin, *n.* Same as JACKSTRAW, *n.*, 2.

spil(I^{F}, 1 spil; 2 spĭl, *v.* [SPILLED, or SPILT, SPILD^{S}; SPILL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suffer to fall or run out, as a liquid; lose, as from a package, as a powdery substance; allow to be scattered; lose. **2.** To cause to be shed; cause to be poured forth; shed, as blood. **3.** *Naut.* To empty of wind in order to furl, as a sail. **4.** [Colloq.] To throw or turn out; throw. **II.** *i.* To run out or over, especially over an edge; be scattered or lost and wasted. [< AS. *spillan*, destroy.]

spill[1], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A fall to the ground, as from a horse or vehicle; tumble. **2.** A downpour, as of rain.

spill[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A thin, slender piece of anything. Specif.: (1) A slip of wood, or rolled strip of paper, used for lighting lamps, etc.; a lamplighter. (2) A slender peg, pin, or bar of wood or metal; especially, a slender plug for stopping a hole in a cask; a spile. **2.** A crack, seam, or other defect in iron or steel castings, forgings, etc. **3**†. A small sum of money; small gift or reward.

spil'ler[1], 1 spil'ər; 2 spĭl'er, *n.* [Nova Scotia.] A small mackerel-seine put into a larger one, to take out the fish where the larger one can not be hauled in, as over a rocky bottom.

spill'er[2], *n.* One who spills.

spil'li-ken, *n.* Same as JACKSTRAW, *n.* 2. **spil'li-kin**†.

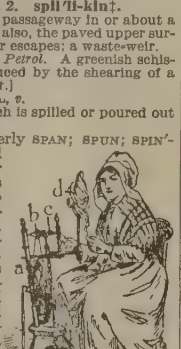
spill'way", 1 spil'wē"; 2 spĭl'wā", *n.* A passageway in or about a dam to release the water in a reservoir; also, the paved upper surface of a dam over which surplus water escapes; a waste-weir.

spil'o-site, 1 spil'o-sait; 2 spĭl'o-sīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A greenish schistose rock spotted with chlorite, produced by the shearing of a basic amygdaloid. [< Gr. *spilos*, spot.]

spilt, 1 spilt; 2 spĭlt, *imp.* & *pp.* of SPILL, *v.*

spilth‖, 1 spilth; 2 spĭlth, *n.* That which is spilled or poured out profusely; effusion; excess of supply.

spin, 1 spin; 2 spĭn, *v.* [SPUN, formerly SPAN; SPUN; SPIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by hand or by machinery. **2.** To form by or as by drawing out and twisting; as, to *spin* yarn. **3.** To draw out into filaments from an aperture connected with glands secreting a viscous substance; as, spiders *spin* webs. **4.** Hence, figuratively, to produce as by spinning; compose; tell: frequently with *out*. **5.** To cause to whirl rapidly, as a top; twirl. **6.** To spend or wear away slowly; spend by delays; protract. **7.** To fish in with a spoon-bait or swivel; as, to *spin* a stream. **8.** To form, as a cup or cone, from a ductile metal disk, in a lathe or other rotating-machine, by pressure and rotation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To draw out and twist fiber into threads, yarn, etc. **2.** To extrude filaments of a viscous substance, as spiders and silk worms, and form them into webs or cocoons. **3.** To whirl or turn round rapidly, as a top. **4.** To issue in a small thread-like stream; spurt. **5.** To fish with a spinning-spoon or spinner; troll. **6.** [Colloq.] To pass rapidly, especially by revolving or by something that rotates; as, to *spin* past in a sulky. [< AS. *spinnan*, spin.]—**spin'ner**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which spins. **2.** A spinneret. **3.** A spider.—**spin'ning-jen"ny**, *n.* A framed mechanism for spinning more than one strand of yarn at a time.—**spin'ning-mill"**, *n.* A mill or factory devoted to spinning.—**spin'ning-wheel"**, *n.* A household implement formerly used for spinning yarn or thread, consisting of a rotating spindle operated by a fly-wheel and treadle.



Spinning-wheel.
a, wheel; *b*, pulley; *c*, spindle; *d*, distaff.

spin, *n.* **1.** An act or instance of spinning; a rapid whirling. **2.** [Colloq.] Any rapid movement or action.

spi'na, 1 spai'nə; 2 spī'na, *n.* [SPI'NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A spine. **2.** One of the quills for striking the strings of a spinet or similar instrument.—**spina bifida** (*Terat.*), a congenital defect in the walls of the spinal canal, caused by the want of union between the laminæ of the vertebræ.

spi-na'ceous, 1 spi-nē'shus; 2 spi-nā'shŭs, *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling spinach or plants allied to it.

spin'ach, ⎰ 1 spin'ij *or* spin'ich; 2 spĭn'ag *or* spĭn'ach, *n.* An
spin'age, ⎱ edible garden annual pot-herb (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family, or its fleshy leaves. [LL.^{OF} *spinacia*, < L. *spina*, thorn.]

spi'nal, 1 spai'nəl; 2 spī'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the back-bone; vertebral. **2.** Pertaining to a spine, spines, or spinous processes.—**spi'nal canal**, the canal in which the spinal cord and its membranes are lodged.—**s. column**, a column of ring-like bones or vertebræ that enclose the spinal cord; back-bone. See illus. in next col. See VERTEBRA.—**s. cord**, the portion of the central nervous system contained by the spinal canal.—**spi'nate**, *a.* Spine-like, or bearing spines. **spi'nat-ed**†.—**spine'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no spine or back-bone; invertebrate. **2.** Destitute of spines. **3.** Having a very flexible back-bone; limp. **4.** Figuratively, lacking decision of character or steadfastness.—**spi-nes'cent**, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Bearing spines; spinous; terminating in a spine. **2.** *Zool.* Tending to become spinous.—**spi'nose-ly**, *adv.*—**spi'nose-ness**, *n.*—**spi-nos'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state of being spinous. **2.** A spinous part or thing.—**spi'nous**, *a.* **1.** Having spines. **2.** Spine-like; prickly. **spi'nose**†.—**spin'ule**, *n.* A small spine; spicule.—**spin'y**, *a.* [SPIN'IER; SPIN'I-EST.] **1.** Having spines; thorny. **2.** Difficult; perplexing.—**spin'i-ness**, *n.*

spin'dl(eF, 1 spin'dl; 2 spĭn'dl. **I.** *vi.* [SPIN'DL(E)D^{F}; SPIN'-DLING.] To grow into a long, slender stalk or body; become extremely long and slender. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Spinning.* (1) A rod, having a slit or catch in the top and a whorl of wood or metal at its lower end, formerly used in hand-spinning, and on which was wound the thread from the distaff. (2) The slender rod in a spinning-wheel by the rotation of which the thread is twisted and wound on a spool or bobbin on the same rod. (3) A small rod or pin bearing the bobbin of a spinning-machine or a shuttle. **2.** A rotating rod, pin, axis, arbor, or shaft, especially when small and bearing something that rotates; as, the *spindle* of the lathe or a vane. Specif.: (1) The pin on which rotates a fusee in a watch; also, the fusee itself. (2) The tapering end of a vehicle-axle that enters the hub. (3) A small shaft passing through the lock of a door and bearing the knobs or handles. **3.** Something resembling or conceived to resemble a spindle. **4.** A measure of length for cotton or linen yarn, varying according to the number of hanks or cuts: generally 18 hanks. **5.** [Local, U. S.] A form of buggy in which the customary box is replaced by a railing resting on wooden pins or spindles. **6.** An iron pile or pipe, surmounted by a lantern or other conspicuous object, placed on a rock or shoal for the guidance of seamen. [< AS. *spindle*, < *spinnan*, spin.]—**spin'dle-legged"**, *a.* Having long, slender legs. **s.-shanked**†.—**s.-legs**, *n.* Long, slender legs; more commonly, a person having long slender legs. **s.-shanks**†.—**spin'dle-tree"**, *n.* A European shrub or low-spreading tree (*Evonymus europæus*) so called from the use of its compact wood in making spindles, slender pins, skewers, etc.—**spin'dling**. **I.** *a.* Long and thin; disproportionately slender. **II.** *n.* A spindling person or plant-shoot.

Spinal Column, Composed of Vertebræ, Showing Curvatures.
1. Cervical curvature (containing 7 cervical vertebræ). 2. Dorsal curvature (12 thoracic vertebræ). 3. Lumbar curvature (5 lumbar vertebræ). 4. Sacral curvature (5 sacral and 4 coccygeal vertebræ, forming the sacrum.)

spin'drift, 1 spin'drift; 2 spin'drift, *n.* *Naut.* Blown spray or scud. **spoon'-drift**†.

spine, 1 spain; 2 spīn, *n.* **1.** The spinal column of a vertebrate; backbone. **2.** *Bot.* A stiff, short-pointed woody process; thorn. **3.** A projecting eminence or ridge. [< OF. *espine*, < L. *spina*, spine.]

spin'el, 1 spin'el *or* spi-nel'; 2 spin'ĕl *or* spi-nĕl', *n.* A hard isometric mineral of various colors, the red variety of which is used as a gem under the name of **spinel ruby**. Compare BALAS. [< F. *spinelle*, < L. *spina*, spine.]

spin'et, 1 spin'et; 2 spĭn'ĕt, *n.* A small keyboard musical instrument of the harpsichord class in use from the 16th century to the 18th. Each note had one string sounded by plucking with leather plectra attached to jacks.

spi'ni-, 1 spai'ni-; 2 spī'ni-. From Latin *spina*, thorn, spine: a combining form.—**spi-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or producing spines. **spi-nig'er-ous**†.—**spi'ni-fex**, *n.* An Australian grass of the genus *Triodia* with sharp-pointed leaves.—**spi'ni-form**, *a.* Resembling a spine.

spin'nage, *n.* Same as SPINACH.

spin'na-ker, 1 spin'ə-kər; 2 spin'ə-ker, *n.* *Naut.* A large jib-shaped sail sometimes carried on the mainmast of a racing vessel, opposite the mainsail. The foot slides on a spar called the **spinnaker-boom**. [< SPIN.]

spin'ner-et, 1 spin'ər-et; 2 spin'er-ĕt, *n.* An organ, as of spiders and silkworms, for spinning silk.

spin'ner-y, 1 spin'ər-i; 2 spin'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] A spinning-mill.

spin'ney, 1 spin'i; 2 spin'y, *n.* [Eng.] A small wood or thicket. [< OF. *espinay*, < L. *spina*, thorn.] **spin'ny**‡.

spi'node, 1 spai'nōd; 2 spī'nōd, *n.* *Geom.* A cusp or stationary point of a curve. Compare ACNODE; CRUNODE. [< L. *spina*, thorn, + *nodus*, knot.]

Spi-no'za, 1 spi-nō'zə; 2 spi-nō'za. **Benedict** or **Baruch** (1632–1677). A Dutch Jewish philosopher.—**Spi-no'zism**, *n.* *Philos.* A system of absolute monism developed from Cartesianism by Spinoza. This system regards the entire universe as one infinite and universal substance, of which extension and mind are but attributes, and of which individual beings are modes or changing forms. **Spi-no'sism**‡.—**Spi-no'zist**, *n.* An adherent of Spinozism.—**Spin"o-zis'tic**, *a.*

spin'ster, 1 spin'stər; 2 spĭn'ster, *n.* **1.** An unmarried woman, esp., when no longer young; an old maid: so called as supposed to be occupied in spinning her wedding outfit: in England, the legal title formerly added to the surnames of women who remained single, from the daughters of viscounts down.

2†. A woman or any person who spins; a spinner. [< AS. *spinnan*, spin.]—**spin'ster-hood**, *n.* **1.** The state of being a spinster. **2.** Spinsters collectively.

spin-thar'i-scope, 1 spin-thar'i-skōp; 2 spĭn-thăr'i-sēōp, *n.* A device for showing fluorescence due to radium by the scintillations caused by impact of the alpha rays thrown off by it against

a fluorescent screen. [< Gr. *spintharis*, spark, + -SCOPE.]—**spin-thar"i-scop'ic**, *a.*

spin'ule, 1 spin'yūl *or* spai'nūl; 2 spin'yul *or* spi'nūl, *n.* A small spine; spicule. [< L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, spine.] **spin'u-la‡.**—**spin"u-les'cent**, *a.* Furnished with or producing spinules; somewhat spiny.—**spin'u-lose**, *a.* Having spinules. **spin'u-lous‡.**

Spi'on Kop, 1 spi'en kop; 2 spi'on kŏp. A hill in N. W. Natal, South Africa; taken by the British Jan. 24, 1900; retaken by the Boers Jan. 25, 1900. [D., Spy Hill.]

spir'a-cle, 1 spir'(*or* spair')a-kl; 2 spir'(*or* spir')a-cl, *n.* **1.** An aperture or orifice for the passage of air or water in respiration; a breathing-hole, as the blow-hole or nostril of a cetacean. **2.** *Geol.* A minute cone formed on a stream of lava by escaping gases. **3†.** Any aperture or orifice. [OF., < L. *spiraculum*, air-hole, < *spiro*, breathe.]

Spi-ræ'a, 1 spai-ri'a; 2 spi-ré'a, *n.* **1.** A genus of shrubs of the rose family having alternate simple or pinnate leaves and white or rose-colored flowers. Many are in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [*s-*] A plant of this genus.

Spiræa.
a, flower; *b*, cross-section of flower; *c*, fruit.

[< L. *spiræa*, meadow sweet, < Gr. *speiraia*, < *speira*, spire.] **Spi-re'a‡.**

spi'ral, 1 spai'rəl; 2 spi'ral. **I.** *vi.* To fly an air-plane in a spiral path.

II. *a.* **1.** Winding about and constantly receding from a center. **2.** Winding and advancing; helical. **3.** Winding and rising in a spire, as some springs. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Math.* Any plane curve formed by a point that moves around a fixed center and continually increases its distance from it. **2.** A curve winding like a screw-thread. **3.** Something wound as a spiral, as woolen puttees which are wound around the legs, or having a spiral shape, as a spiral spring or a whorled shell. **4.** A flight of an air-plane in a spiral path.—**spi'ral-ly**, *adv.*

spi'rant, 1 spai'rənt; 2 spi'rant, *n.* A consonant characterized by a continuable sound, as *th*, *dh*, *f*, or *v*.

spire, 1 spair; 2 spir, *v.* [SPIRED; SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To furnish with a spire or spires. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth a spire or spires; shoot or point up in or as in a spire. **2.** To sprout, as grain in malting.

spire[1], 1 spair; 2 spir, *n.* **1.** The tapering or pyramidal roof of a tower; a pinnacle; also, a steeple. **2.** A slender stalk or blade. **3.** The summit of anything. **4.** Same as REED[1], *n.*, 3. [< AS. *spir*, stalk.]—**spired**, *a.* Having a spire.

Spire with Parapet (Cathedral of Autun, France).

spire[2], *n.* **1.** A spiral or a single turn of one; whorl; twist. **2.** *Math.* The portion of a spiral formed by a single revolution about the central point. [F., < L. *spira*, coil.]

spi'reme, 1 spai'rim; 2 spi'rēm, *n.* *Biol.* The stage in the division of a cell at which the nucleus appears like a skein of filaments. See KARYOKINESIS. [< Gr. *speira*, coil.] **spi'rem‡.**

Spires, 1 spoirz; 2 spirs. *n.* Same as SPEYER.

spi-ril'er-ous, 1 spai-ril'er-us; 2 spi-ril'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Bearing spiral appendages. **2.** Having a spire, as a univalve. [< L. *spira* (see SPIRE[2], *n.*) + *fero*, bear.] **spi-rig'er-ous‡.**

spir"il-lo'sis, 1 spir"i-lō'sis; 2 spir"i-lō'sis, *n.* A disease produced by *Spirillum*. [< SPIRILLUM.]

Spi-ril'lum, 1 spai-ril'um; 2 spi-ril'ŭm, *n.* *Biol.* **1.** A genus of bacteria with cells in spirally twisted and rigid filaments. **2.** [*s-*] [-LA, *pl.*] A bacterium of this genus; any spirally twisted bacterium. [< L. *spira*; see SPIRE[2], *n.*]

spir'it, 1 spir'it; 2 spir'it. **I**[d]. *vt.* **1.** To carry off; convey secretly and mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap: with *away*, *off*, etc. **2‖.** To inspirit. **II.** *n.* **1.** The principle of life and vital energy, especially when regarded as separable from the material organism, mysterious in nature, and ascribable to a divine origin; the form of being or substance characterized by self-consciousness, self-activity, and personality, and the absence of distinctively material properties. **2.** The part of man that has intelligence and is invisible and incorporeal. **3.** A rational being not connected with a material body. (1) The Deity. (2) [*S-*] *Theol.* The Holy Spirit; the third person of the Trinity. (3) An angel, demon, elf, fairy, or the like. (4) A disembodied soul; a ghost; as, departed *spirits*. **4.** A person having some peculiar ability, activity, or influence; as, a master-*spirit*. **5.** Ardor; dash; fire: sometimes plural; as, to attack with *spirit*. **6.** State of temper or mind: usually plural; as, high *spirits*. **7.** Pervading influence; animating principle; peculiar character or quality. **8.** True intent or meaning: opposed to formal or outward signification (*letter*). **9.** A strong distilled liquor or liquid, especially alcohol: commonly in the plural. **10.** *Pharm.* A solution of a volatile principle in alcohol; a tincture. **11.** *Chr. Sci.* [*S-*] (1) Divine substance; divine Principle; Mind; all that is good; God; that only which is perfect, everlasting, omnipresent, omnipotent, infinite. (2) *pl.* Mortal beliefs; corporeality; evil minds; supposed intelligences, or gods; the opposites of God; errors; hallucinations. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 594. [SPEWART '10.] **12.** In dyeing, a solution of a tin salt in acid. **tin'-spir"its‡.** **13.** (1) A principle of energy conceived of after the analogy of a gas or subtle fluid. (2) In the Baconian philosophy, an assumed fluid or principle giving to each substance its characteristic properties. **14.** In alchemy, one of the substances, mercury, sal ammoniac, sulfur, and arsenic (or orpiment). **15†.** Breathed air; breeze; wind; also, breath; hence, life. **16†.** A breathing, an aspirate, or a character (as *h*) indicating an aspiration; a rough breathing. [< L.[F] *spiritus*, breathing, < *spiro*, breathe.] Syn.: see CHARACTER; COURAGE; MIND; SPECTER.—**spirit** or **spirits of hartshorn**, see HARTSHORN, 1.—**spirit** or **spirits of wine**, ordinary alcohol.—**spir'it-ed**, *a.* Full of spirit; animated. *Spirited* is used in various compound adjectives; as, **high-spirited**; **low-s.**; **mean-s.**; **poor-s.** Syn.: see RACY.—**spir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*—**spir'it-ing**, *n.* Movement as of a spirit; hence, something dexterously done.—**spir'it-ism**, *n.* **1.** Same as SPIRITUALISM: a loose usage. **2.** *Philos.* Idealism.—**spir'it-ist**, *n.* A believer in spiritism.—**spir"it-is'tic**, *a.*—**spir'it-less**, *a.* **1.** Having no spirit; dejected. **2.** Dead; lifeless. Syn.: see FLAT; LIFELESS; PUSILLANIMOUS.—**spir'it-less-ly**, *adv.*—**spir'it-less-ness**, *n.*—**spir'it-lev"el**, *n.* Same as LEVEL, *n.*, 6.—**spir'it-ous†**, *a.* **1.** Like spirits; refined. **2.** Spirituous. **3.** Spirited; ardent.

spir'i-tu-al, 1 spir'i-chu-əl *or* -it-yu-əl; 2 spir'i-chu-al *or* -it-yu-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to spirit, as distinguished from matter; having the nature of spirit; consisting of spirit; incorporeal: opposed to *physical*. **2.** Pertaining to or affecting the immaterial nature or soul of man. **3.** Of or pertaining to God, his Spirit, or his law, or to the soul as acted upon by the Holy Spirit; holy; pure; not carnal. **4.** Sacred or religious; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical; as, *spiritual* authorities. **5.** Marked or characterized by the highest qualities of the human mind. **6.** Spiritualistic. [< L. LL+OF *spiritus*, SPIRIT.]—**spiritual incest.** **1.** *R. C. Ch.* Sexual intercourse between two persons allied by spiritual relationships contracted through baptism or confirmation. **2.** The holding of two benefices where the possession of one gives the holder power to bestow the other also upon himself.—**s. wife**, among the Mormons, a woman who has been sealed for eternity in accordance with the doctrine of the Mormon gospel; hence **spiritual wifeism, spiritual wifery.**—**spir'i-tu-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** The belief that the spirits of the dead in various ways communicate with and manifest their presence to the living, usually through the agency of a person called a medium; also, the doctrines and practises of those so believing. **2.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that there are beings not cognizable by the senses or characterized by the properties of matter, and that are therefore spiritual, as distinguished from material: opposed to *materialism*. (2) The doctrine that man is an immortal spirit and holds moral relations to God as spirit. (3) The intuitional philosophy: opposed to *sensationism*. **spiritual philosophy‡.** **3.** The state or character of being spiritual.—**spir'i-tu-al-ist**, *n.*—**spir"i-tu-al-is'tic**, *a.*—**spir"i-tu-al'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being spiritual. **2.** That which belongs to the Church or to an ecclesiastic: opposed to *temporality*.—**spir'i-tu-al-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To render spiritual; emancipate from grossness; as, to *spiritualize* the thoughts. **2.** To imbue with spirit; animate. **3.** To treat as having a spiritual meaning; specif., in exegetics, to expound a spiritual meaning in addition to the historical and the moral.—**spir"i-tu-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**spir'i-tu-al-iz"er** (*or* **-is"er**), *n.*—**spir'i-tu-al-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**spir'i-tu-al-ty‡**, *n.* **1.** Ecclesiastical bodies collectively; the clergy. **2.** Church revenues; tithes.

spir"i-tu-el', 1 spir'i-tiu-el'; 2 spir"i-tū-ĕl', *a.* [SPIR"I-TUELLE', *fem.*] Characterized by *esprit*, or wit, and by the higher and finer qualities of the mind generally. [F.]

spir'i-tu-ous, 1 spir'i-chu-us *or* -it-yu-us; 2 spir'i-chu-ŭs *or* -it-yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Containing alcohol; intoxicating; distilled. **2‡.** Spirit-like; ethereal. **3‡.** Lively. **-ness**, *n.*

spir'i-tus, 1 spir'i-tus; 2 spir'i-tŭs, *n.* [-TUS, *pl.*] **1.** A breathing or an aspirate. In Greek grammar the rough breathing is called **spiritus asper**, the smooth **s. lenis.** See BREATHING. **2.** *Pharm.* Any liquid product of distillation; especially, alcoholic liquor. See SPIRIT. [L., see SPIRIT.]

spi'ro-, 1 spai'ro-; 2 spi'ro-. From Greek *speira*, coil, spire: a combining form.—**Spi"ro-bac-te'ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Biol.* A class of bacteria with cells in the form of curved rods or rigid or flexible spiral filaments.—**spi"ro-bac-te'ri-um**, *n.*

Spi"ro-chæ'ta, 1 spai-ro-ki'ta: 2 spi-ro-kē'tă, *n.* *Biol.* **1.** A genus of *Spirobacteria*, characterized by spiral flexible filaments with movements apparently rotary. **2.** [*s-*] A protozoan of this genus found in the blood of those affected with relapsing fever. [< Gr. *speira*, coil, + *chaitē*, bristle.]

spi'ro-graph, 1 spai'ro-graf; 2 spi'ro-grăf, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An instrument for marking the breathing movement. **2.** A mechanical contrivance for drawing accurate and correct spirals. [< L. *spiro*, breathe, or < Gr. *speira*, coil, + -GRAPH.]—**Spi"ro-gy'ra**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of bright-green fresh-water algæ forming dense masses or beds of growth in slow-running or stagnant water, and characterized by having the chlorophyl-bands winding spirally to the right. [< Gr. *speira*, coil, + GYZON.]

spi-rom'e-ter, 1 spai-rom'i-ter; 2 spi-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs. [< L. *spiro*, breathe, + -METER.]—**spi"ro-met'ric**, *a.*—**spi-rom'e-try**, *n.*

spirt, *n.* & *v.* Same as SPURT.

Spir'u-la, 1 spir'u-le; 2 spir'u-la, *n.* *Conch.* A genus of cephalopods with an internal spiral chambered shell with whorls detached and in the same plane. [LL. dim. of L. *spira*, < Gr. *speira*, coil.]

spir'y, 1 spaiʳi; 2 spīʳy, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the form of a spire. **2.** Abounding in spires, as a city. **3.** Having a spire.

spir'y, 2, *a.* Having the form of a spiral; coiled; whoried.

spit, 1 spit; 2 spĭt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPIT; SPAT: formerly sometimes SPIT'TED[4]; SPIT'TING.] **1.** To eject (saliva, etc.) from the mouth. **2.** To make a noise like that made in ejecting saliva. **3.** To send forth or come down in scattering drops or flakes. **II.** *n.* **1.** Spittle; saliva. **2.** An act of spitting. **3.** The spawn of various insects; also, a spittle-insect. **4.** A light scattered fall or short driving flurry of snow or rain. **5.** [Vulgar, Eng.] Image; likeness. [< AS. *spittan, spætan*, spit.]

—**spit'tle**, *n.* **1.** The fluid secreted by the mouth; saliva; spit. **2.** *Entom.* The saliva-like matter in which the larvæ of spittle-insects live.—**spit'tle-in"sect**, *n.* A froghopper or bug of the family *Cercopidæ*.—**spit-toon'**, *n.* A receptacle for expectorations.

spit, 2. *vt.* [SPIT'TED[4]; SPIT'TING.] **1.** To transfix or impale with or as with a spit. **2.** To string on a stick. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pointed rod on which meat is turned and roasted before a fire. **2.** A point of low land, or a long narrow shoal, extending from a shore into the water. [< AS. *spitu*, spit.]

spit'al†, *n.* A hospital. **spit'al-house"**†; **spit'tle**†; **spit'tle-house"**†.

spit'ball", 1 spit'bōl"; 2 spit'bal", *n.* A pellet of paper fashioned in the mouth for use as a missile, as by children.

spit'ball", *n. Baseball.* A pitched ball wet with saliva, and therefore slipping readily from the pitcher's hand and rotating deceptively in its course. No longer permitted under rules of the game.—**spit'ball"er**, *n.*

spitch'cock", 1 spich'kek"; 2 spich'cŏk". **I.** *vt.* To split and broil, as a bird or fish. **II.** *n.* An eel split and broiled. [< SPIT[2], *v.*, + COCK[1], *n.*]

spite, 1 spait; 2 spīt. **I.** *vt.* [SPIT'ED[4]; SPIT'ING.] **1.** To show one's spite toward; vex maliciously; thwart. **2**‖. To fill with spite; offend; vex. **II.** *n.* **1.** Malicious bitterness prompting to vexatious acts; mean hatred; grudge. **2.** That which is done in spite. **3.** [Rare.] Irritation; vexation; annoyance. **4**†. Harm; injury; dishonor. [Abbr. of DESPITE, *n.*] SYN.: see ENMITY; HATRED.—**in spite of** or **spite of**, formerly, in contempt of; now, notwithstanding.—**spite'ful**, *a.* **1.** Filled with spite. **2.** Prompted by spite. SYN.: see MALICIOUS.—**spite'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

spit'fire", 1 spit'faiʳ"; 2 spīt'fīʳ", *n.* A quick-tempered person who is given to saying spiteful things.

Spit'head, 1 spit'hed; 2 spīt'hĕd, *n.* **1.** A roadstead in Portsmouth harbor, England,; area, 2 by 1½ m.; a naval rendezvous. **2.** A channel between N. E. Isle of Wight and the coastland.

Spit'te-ler, 1 spit'a-laʳ; 2 spīt'e-lerʳ, **Carl** (1845–). A Swiss poet; awarded Nobel prize for literature for 1920; *Olympian Spring*.

spit'ter[1], 1 spit'oʳ; 2 spīt'erʳ, *n.* One who spits, in any sense.

spit'ter[2], *n.* A young deer whose antlers have shot out, but have not branched. **spit'tard**†.

spitz, 1 spits; 2 spĭts, *n.* One of a breed of small dogs with a tapering muzzle. [G., < *spitze*, point.] **spitz'-dog"**‡.

Spitz'ber"gen, 1 spits'bėrʳ-gen *or* spits-bėrʳ'gen; 2 spĭts'bĕrʳ-gĕn *or* spĭts-bĕrʳ'gĕn, *n.* Group of islands in Arctic ocean, E. of Greenland and N. of Norway; 25,000 sq. m.; inhabited only by miners. **Spits'ber"gen**‡.

Spitz'en-burg, 1 spits'en-būrg; 2 spĭts'ĕn-bûrg, *n.* A variety of apple, yellow and red in color, prized for its delicate flavor.

splanch'nic, 1 splaŋk'nik; 2 splȧn'nic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or supplying the viscera. **II.** *n.* A splanchnic nerve. [< Gr. *splanchnikos*, < *splanchnon*, entrail.]—**splanch"nop-to'sis**, *n.* A falling of the abdominal organs, especially of the intestines; enteroptosis.

splash, 1 splaṡh; 2 splăṡh. **I.**[4] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dash or spatter (a liquid or mud) about. **2.** To spatter, wet, or soil with a liquid dashed about. **3.** To make splashes; do or effect with splashes; as, to *splash* one's way. **4.** To decorate with splashed ornament. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or noise of splashing. **2.** The result of splashing; a spot made by a liquid or color splashed on. [Var. of PLASH[1], *v.*]—**splash'-board"**, *n.* Any board put up as a protection from splashing. Specif.: (1) A dashboard for a vehicle. (2) A wheel-guard, as on a locomotive or carriage. (3) A board to protect the steps of passenger-cars from mud. **splash'-wing"**‡.—**splash'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which splashes. **2.** A screen, as at the back of a washstand, to protect the wall from splashed water.—**splash'y**, *a.* **1.** Slushy; wet. **2.** Marked by or as by splashes; blotchy. **3.** Sensational.

splat, 1 splat; 2 splăt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thin, broad piece of wood, as that forming the middle of a chair-back.

splate, 1 splēt; 2 splāt, *n. Tanning.* A substance used to give weight to sole-leather.

splat'ter, 1 splat'eʳ; 2 splăt'erʳ, *vt. & vi.* To make a continuous slight splashing sound. [Var. of SPATTER.]

splay, 1 splē; 2 splā. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make with a splay; bevel or chamfer away a corner or angle of, as a window-opening. **2.** To open to sight; spread; cut open; display. **3.** In farriery, to dislocate. **II.** *a.* Spread out; displayed; broad; clumsy; clumsily formed; as, a *splay* mouth. **III.** *n.* A slanted surface or beveled edge, as of the sides of a doorway or window, or of a joist. [Abbr. < DISPLAY, *v.*]—**splay'foot"**. **I.** *a.* Having splay feet. **s.-footed**‡. **II.** *n.* Abnormal flatness and turning outward of the feet; a foot so deformed.

spleen, 1 splīn; 2 splēn, *n.* **1.** An organ found in most vertebrates, near the stomach, that produces certain modifications in the blood. It consists of soft pulpy tissue and is surrounded by a fibrous capsule and an external coat; it is highly vascular, and in color dark bluish-red. In mammals it is situated to the left of the stomach. It was formerly regarded as the seat of various emotions, hence the figurative uses. **2.** Ill temper; spitefulness; as, to vent one's *spleen*. **3.** Lowness of spirits; melancholy; hypochondria. **4**‖. Mode or state of mind; also, caprice; a fit of pique. **5**†. Violent mirth. [< L. *splen* (< Gr. *splēn*), spleen.]—**spleen'ful**, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; ill-tempered.—**spleen'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**spleen'ish**, *a.* Somewhat affected with spleen. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**spleen'wort"**, *n.* Any fern of the genus *Asplenium:* so called from the use formerly made of some species in disorders of the spleen.—**spleen'y**, *a.* Affected with spleen. (1) Irritable. (2) Melancholy; nervous.—**sple-nec'to-my**, *n.* Excision of the spleen.—**splen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the spleen.—**sple-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the spleen.

splen'dent, 1 splen'dent; 2 splĕn'dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Shining; lustrous. **2**†. Illustrious. [< L. *splenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *splendeo*, shine.]

splen'did, 1 splen'did; 2 splĕn'did, *a.* **1.** Giving out or reflecting brilliant light; shining. **2.** Magnificent; imposing. **3.** Inspiring to the imagination; glorious; illustrious. **4.** [Colloq.] Very good or excellent; fine; very widely and loosely misapplied; as, a *splendid* offer. [< L.[F] *splendidus*, < *splendeo*, shine.] SYN.: see BRIGHT; FINE.—**splen'did-ly**, *adv.*—**splen'did-ness**, *n.*—**splen'dor**, *n.* **1.** Exceeding brilliancy from emitted or reflected light. **2.** Magnificence. **3.** Conspicuous greatness of achievement; preeminence. **splen'dour**‡. —**splen'drous**‖, *a.* Possessing splendor. **splen'dor-ous**†.

splen-dif'er-ous, 1 splen-dif'ėr-us; 2 splĕn-dif'er-ŭs, *a.* [Colloq. or Archaic.] Exhibiting splendor; used intensively.

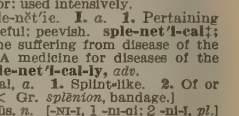
sple-net'ic, 1 splȧ-net'ik; 2 sple-nĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the spleen. **2.** Fretfully spiteful; peevish. **sple-net'i-cal**†; **splen'i-tiv**(es)‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** One suffering from disease of the spleen; a peevish person. **2.** A medicine for diseases of the spleen. SYN.: see MOROSE.—**sple-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sple'ni-al, 1 splī'ni-əl; 2 splē'ni-al, *a.* **1.** Splint-like. **2.** Of or pertaining to the splenius. [< Gr. *splēnion*, bandage.]

sple'ni-us, 1 splī'ni-us; 2 splē'ni-ŭs, *n.* [-NI-I, 1 -ni-ai; 2 -ni-ī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A large thick muscle of the back of the neck, extending in two parts from the skull to the vertebral spines in the cervical region. [< Gr. *splēnion*, bandage.]—**sple-not'o-my**, *n. Surg.* **1.** The operation of removing the spleen by excision. **2.** Dissection of the spleen.—**sple"no-tom'i-cal**, *a.*

spleuch'an, 1 splüH'an; 2 splŭH'an, *n.* [Scot.] A small bag or wallet, as to hold tobacco; sometimes used as a purse. **spleugh'-an**‡.

splice, 1 splais; 2 splīc. **I.** *vt.* [SPLICED[4]; SPLIC'ING.] **1.** To unite so as to form one continuous piece.



Partially Formed Splices.

(1) To join (two ropes or parts of a rope) by intertwining the strands. (2) To connect, as timbers, by beveling, scarfing, or overlapping at the ends. **2.** [Humorous.] To join in marriage; usually in the passive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A union of the ends of joined parts, especially of ropes, made by intertwining the strands. Called a **ring-splice** or **eye-s.**, or, if oval, **cut-s.**, etc. **2.** The place where things are spliced. [< D. *splitsen*, < *splijten*, split.]—**to splice the main brace** [Sailors' Slang], to take a glass of grog.—**splic'er**, *n.* **1.** One who makes splices. **2.** An implement by which a splice is made in a rope; a splicing-fid.

1. An eye-splice. 2. A short splice in a three-stranded rope. 3. A cut-splice.

spline, 1 splain; 2 splīn. **I.** *vt.* [SPLINED; SPLIN'ING.] To make a slot in for a feather or spline; cut a key-seat in. **II.** *n. Mach.* **1.** The slot to receive a feather; also, the feather itself. **2.** A long flexible strip of wood or hard rubber, used by mechanical draftsmen to lay down ship-lines, railway-curves, or similar work. [Cp. SPLINT.]

splint, 1 splint; 2 splĭnt. **I.**[4] *vt.* To confine or support with or as with splints, as a fractured limb. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin flat piece split off or as if split off; splinter. Specif.: (1) A thin strip, as of split wood, for basket-making, chair-bottoms, etc. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A lath. (3) In plate armor, one of the flexibly adjusted overlapping laminæ.

2. *Surg.* An appliance (as a thin piece of wood bound on) for keeping a fractured limb in a fixed position. **3.** *Anat.* A splint-bone. **4.** *Vet.* An osseous tumor on the splint-bone of a horse, due to inflammation of the periosteum; also, a bony callosity resulting from disease of the splint-bones. [< Sw. *splinta*, splint.] SYN.: see BREAK; SEPARATE.—**splint armor**, armor made of slightly overlapping metal plates.—**splint'-bone"**, *n.* **1.** One of the small rudimentary lateral bones on the legs of the horse, etc. **2.** The fibula.

splin'ter, 1 splin'tər; 2 splĭn'ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To split or separate into splinters or fragments. **2.** To support or fasten by splints. **II.** *n.* A sharp piece split off from a solid body: commonly sharp and angular, as a splint. [Freq. of SPLINT.]—**splin'ter-y**, *a.* **1.** Liable to splinter. **2.** Presenting the appearance or consisting of splinters.

split, 1 split; 2 splĭt, *v.* [SPLIT or SPLIT'TED[4]; SPLIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate into parts by force, especially into two approximately equal parts; tear asunder; rend. **2.** To divide longitudinally or with the grain or plane of cleavage; rive. **3.** To divide into parties or factions; disrupt. **4.** To divide into two or more thicknesses, as skins or leather. **5.** To divide (one's ballot) between candidates of opposing parties. **6.** *Chem.* To separate into component parts: often with *off* or *up*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To suffer disruption; cleave apart. **2.** To disagree. **3.** [Slang.] To betray the secrets of or inform on an accomplice. **4.** [Colloq.] To burst with laughter. [< Dan. *spilde*.] SYN.: see BREAK; SEPARATE.—**to split hairs,**

to make oversize or trivial distinctions. See HAIR-SPLITTING.—**split saw,** same as RIP[1], *n.*, 2.—**split'ter,** *n.*

split, *pa.* **1.** Divided, especially longitudinally or with the grain; fissured; cleft. **2.** Specifically, dressed and cured after being cleaned: said of fish.—**split infinitive,** see under INFINITIVE. —**s. quotation,** a stock quotation divided into sixteenths instead of the usual eighths: used only on the New York Curb and between brokerage houses.—**s. ticket,** a ballot voted so as to show preference for candidates of different parties.

split, *n.* **1.** The act or result of splitting; a longitudinal fissure. **2.** Figuratively, separation of an aggregate body into factions; schism; rupture; as, a *split* in the church. **3.** A split osier for parts of basket-weaving. **4.** A single thickness of a split skin or hide. **5.** A splinter. **6.** A splint. **7.** A split ticket; as, there were 47 *splits* in the ballot-box. **8.** An acrobatic stage trick in which the legs are spread out laterally on the floor: often in the plural.

splore, 1 splōr; 2 splōr, *n.* [Scot.] A noisy frolic; carouse.

splotch, 1 splŏch; 2 splŏch. **I.** *vt.* To soil with a splotch or splotches. **II.** *n.* A discolored spot, as of ink, etc.; a splash; daub; spot. [< AS. *splot,* spot.]—**splotch'y,** *a.*

splurge, 1 splûrj; 2 splûrg. **I.** *vi.* [SPLURGED; SPLURG'ING.] To make a splurge. **II.** *n.* A conceited, ostentatious, personal display. [Imitative.]

splut'ter, 1 splut'er; 2 splŭt'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To speak or utter hastily and confusedly. **II.** *n.* A noise as of sputtering; bustle; confused stir. [Var. of SPUTTER.]—**splut'ter-er,** *n.*

S. P. M., *abbr.* Short particular meter.

spod'u-mene, 1 spod'yu-mēn; 2 spŏd'yu-mēn, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, green, yellow, transparent to translucent lithium-aluminum silicate ($LiAlSi_2O_6$), belonging to the pyroxene group and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *spodoumenos,* ppr. of *spodoomai,* be burned to ashes.]

Spohr, 1 spōr; 2 spōr, **Ludwig** (1784–1859). A German musician, conductor, and composer; *Jessonda; Calvary.*

spoil, 1 spoil; 2 spŏil, *v.* [SPOILED or SPOILT; SPOIL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impair or destroy the value, usefulness, enjoyableness, or beauty of; especially, to render worthless by decay; taint. **2.** To impair the temper or disposition of, especially by overindulgence. **3.** To plunder; despoil. **4†.** To seize by force or as loot. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose normal or useful qualities; become tainted or putrid. **2.** To practise robbery. [< F. *spolier,* < L. *spolio,* < *spolium,* spoil.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; DECAY; DEFILE; INDULGE; PAMPER.—**spoil'er,** *n.*—**spoil'-five",** *n.* A card-game played by 3 to 10 persons, which is spoiled when three tricks are not taken out of five possible tricks in a deal.

spoil, *n.* **1.** Plunder seized by violence; booty. **2.** *pl.* [U. S.] The emoluments of public office as the objects of political contests and rewards of political service. **3.** The act of pillaging; spoliation. **4.** An object to be forcibly seized and taken away. **5†.** Ruin; destruction. **6†.** Damage; waste. [< OF. *espoille,* < L. *spolium,* booty.] Syn.: see PLUNDER.—**spoils'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [U. S.] One who advocates the spoils system or works for a political party for spoils.—**spoils system** [U. S.], the theory or practise of making public offices the rewards of partizan services.

spoil'age, 1 spoil'ij; 2 spŏil'ag, *n.* Spoils collectively; specif., in printing, waste paper from the presses.

Spo-kane', 1 spo-kan'; 2 spo-kān', *n.* A commercial city in E. Washington; pop. 104,430. **Spokane Falls‡.**

spoke[1], 1 spōk; 2 spōk. **I.** *vt.* [SPOKED‡; SPOK'ING.] **1.** To supply with spokes. **2.** To fasten (a wheel) with a stick or bar to prevent its turning. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the members connecting the hub and the rim or felly of a wheel. **2.** *Naut.* One of the radial handles of a steering-wheel. **3.** A stick or bar to prevent a wheel turning, as in descending a hill. **4.** The rung of a ladder. [< AS. *spaca,* spoke; cf. SPIKE, *n.*]—**spoke'shave",** *n.* A wheelwrights' tool having a blade set longitudinally with the handles.

spoke[2], 1 spōk; 2 spōk, *tmp.* of SPEAK, *v.*: also (in old usage) *pp.*—**spo'ken.** **I.** *pp.* of SPEAK, *v.* **II.** *pa.* **1.** Uttered orally, as opposed to *written.* **2‖.** Characterized by a specified kind of speech; as, smooth-*spoken.*

spokes'man, 1 spōks'mən; 2 spōks'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who speaks in the name and behalf of another or others.—**spokes'wo"man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A woman who speaks in behalf of other women.

Spo-le'to, 1 spo-le'to; 2 spo-lę'to, *n.* A city of central Italy; pop. 23,000; scene of Hannibal's repulse, 217 B. C.

spo"li-a'tion, 1 spō"li-ē'shən; 2 spō"li-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of despoiling; specif., the plundering of neutral commerce by a belligerent. **2.** *Law.* Destruction; mutilation; alteration; specif., the erasure, alteration, mutilation, or destruction of a paper to prevent its being used as evidence. **3.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The taking of the fruits of a benefice under a pretended but illegal title, or a writ or suit brought on such grounds. **4.** *Law.* The destruction of a ship's papers so as to conceal its nationality, the character of its trade, cargo, etc. [< L. *spolio,* despoil.]—**spo'li-ate§**[4], *vt.* & *vi.*—**spo'li-a"tive(s,** *a.*

spo'li-um, 1 spō'li-um; 2 spō'li-ŭm, *n.* [SPO'LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl. Law.* The property of a beneficed clergyman not transmissible by will. **2.** *Common Law.* A thing violently taken from another. [L., spoil.]

spon'dee, 1 spon'dī; 2 spŏn'dē, *n. Pros.* A poetic foot consisting of two long syllables or in English verse of two accented syllables. [Ult. from Gr. *spondeios,* < *spondē,* libation.]—**spon-da'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a spondee; composed of spondees. **2.** Having the fifth foot of a spondee, as a hexameter. **spon-da'i-cal‡.**

spon'dyl, 1 spon'dil; 2 spŏn'dyl, *n.* **1.** A joint; joining. **2.** A vertebra. [< Gr. *spondylos,* vertebra.]

spon"dy-lo-ther'a-pist, *n.* One skilled in treating disease by manipulation of the spinal column; also, a specialist in diseases of the spine. [< Gr. *spondylos,* vertebra, + THERAPIST.]

spong., *abbr.* Spongology.

sponge, } 1 spunj; 2 spŏnġ, *v.* [SPONGED; SPONG'ING.] **I.** *t.*
spunge[2], } **1.** To cleanse or operate upon or wet with a sponge. **2.** To wipe out; expunge; erase; obliterate. **3.** To take up by absorption by using or as with a sponge: with *up* and other prepositions. **4.** To get by mean device or at another's expense. **5.** To harass by extortion; squeeze like a sponge. **6.** To set a sponge for, as bread. **II.** *i.* **1.** To live in mean dependence on another. **2.** To gather sponges. **3.** To absorb; suck in, as a sponge. Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**spong'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sponges in any sense. **2.** A person or vessel that gathers sponges. **3.** Same as SPONGE, *n.*, 4.

sponge, *n.* **1.** A fixed (usually marine) animal (division *Porifera*) with porous body and without tentacles. **2.** The skeleton or network of elastic fibers that remains after the removal of the living matter from certain sponges: used as an absorbent, for bathing, etc. **3.** Some sponge-like implement or substance that serves as an absorbent. (1) A swabbing implement for cleaning a cannon-bore after discharge, or the like. (2) Leavened dough, or dough in process of leavening and before kneading. (3) A porous sponge-like form assumed by finely divided metals, as iron and platinum. (4) An absorbent pad, as of sterilized gauze, used in surgical operations, etc., to absorb blood or other fluid matter. **4.** A person who lives at the expense of another; a human parasite. [< Gr.[L.] or *spongia, spongos,* sponge.]—**sponge'let,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as SPONGIOLE. **2.** A diminutive sponge.—**spon'gi-form,** *a.* Resembling a sponge in form or structure. See illus. under FROSTWORK.—**spong'ing-house",** *n.* [Eng.] The house of a bailiff where debtors under arrest were formerly temporarily lodged. **spung'ing-house"‡.**—**spon'gi-o-blast,** *n.* An epithelial cell of the embryonic neural tube which becomes transformed into a cell of the tissue lining the central cavities of the brain and spinal cord.—**spon'gi-ole,** *n. Bot.* The spongy extremity of young roots.—**spon-gol'o-gy,** *n.* The knowledge of sponges.—**spong'y,** *a.* [SPONG'I-ER; SPONG'I-EST.] **1.** Having the nature or character of a sponge; elastic, compressible, and porous. **2.** Having the quality of imbibing fluids; absorptive. **3.** *Chem.* Existing in a condition of fine division and loose coherence. **4†.** Wet; soaked. **5†.** Drunk. **spon'gi-ose‡; spung'y‡.**—**spong'i-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being spongy. **2.** Porosity.

sponk†, *n.* Same as SPUNK.

spon'sal†, *a.* Relating to marriage or to a spouse. [< L. *sponsus,* betrothed; see SPONSION.]

spon'si-bl(e[2], 1 spen'sı-bl; 2 spŏn'si-bl, *a.* [Scot.] Responsible; reliable.

spon'sion, 1 spen'shan; 2 spŏn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of becoming surety or sponsor for another. **2.** *Inter. Law.* An undertaking on behalf of a state by a public officer not specifically empowered to enter into it. [< L. *sponsio(n-),* < *sponsus,* pp. of *spondeo,* promise.]

spon'son, 1 spen'sən; 2 spŏn'son, *n.* A curved projection from the hull of a vessel, as for the training of a gun.

spon'sor, 1 spen'sər; 2 spŏn'sor, *n.* One who makes himself responsible, as for a statement or for the debt or duty of another; specif., one who makes the required professions and promises for an infant at baptism and becomes responsible for its religious training; a godfather or a godmother. [L., < *sponsus,* pp. of *spondeo,* promise.]—**spon-so'ri-al,** *a.*—**spon'sor-ship,** *n.*

spon-ta'ne-ous, 1 spen-tā'nı-us; 2 spŏn-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Arising from inherent qualities or tendencies without external efficient cause; done or acting from one's own impulse, prompting, or desire. **2.** Not having material causation outside of itself. **3.** Generated or produced without human labor; wild or sporadic; indigenous. **4.** *Biol.* Apparently arising independently of external stimulus, influence, or conditions. [< LL. *spontaneus,* < L. *sponte,* of free will.]

Syn.: automatic, instinctive, involuntary, unbidden, voluntary, willing. That is *spontaneous* which is freely done, with no external compulsion and, in human actions, without special premeditation or distinct determination of the will; that is *voluntary* which is freely done with distinct act of will; that is *involuntary* which is independent of the will, and perhaps in opposition to it; a *willing* act is not only in accordance with will, but with desire. Thus *voluntary* and *involuntary,* which are antonyms of each other, are both partial synonyms of *spontaneous.* We speak of *spontaneous* generation, *spontaneous* combustion, *spontaneous* sympathy, an *involuntary* start, an *unbidden* tear, *voluntary* agreement, *willing* submission. A babe's smile in answer to that of its mother is *spontaneous;* the smile of a pouting child wheedled into good humor is *involuntary.* In physiology the action of the heart and lungs is called *involuntary;* the growth of the hair and nails is *spontaneous;* the action of swallowing is *voluntary* up to a certain point, beyond which it becomes *involuntary* or *automatic.* In the fullest sense of that which is not only without the will but distinctly in opposition to it, or compulsory, *involuntary* becomes an antonym, not only of *voluntary* but of *spontaneous;* as, *involuntary* servitude. A *spontaneous* outburst of applause is of necessity an act of volition, but so completely dependent on sympathetic impulse that it would seem frigid to call it *voluntary,* while to call it *involuntary* would imply some previous purpose or inclination not to applaud.

—**spontaneous combustion,** the oxidation of a substance with such rapidity as to engender heat sufficient to ignite it, as masses of oiled rags, pyritous ores, coal, and certain metals.—**s. generation,** same as ABIOGENESIS.—**spon"ta-ne'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Spontaneous quality. **2.** *Biol.* Spontaneous

organic variation; also, spontaneous activity exhibited by muscular tissue, as in young animals.—**spon-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**spon-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

spon-toon', 1 spen-tūn'; 2 spŏn-tōōn', *n.* A demi-pike, usually armed with a hook, carried by infantry officers in the 18th century. [< F. *sponton,* < It. *spontone,* pike, < *punto,* POINT.]

spook, 1 spūk; 2 spōōk. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To haunt or act as a ghost. **II.** *n.* A ghost; apparition: now commonly humorous. [D.]—**spook'ish, spook'y,** *a.*

spool, 1 spūl; 2 spōōl. **I.** *vt.* To wind on a spool. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small cylinder, commonly of wood and with a flange at each end and an axial bore, upon which thread or the like may be wound. **2.** The quality of thread held by a spool. **3.** Any similar device upon which cord, etc., may be wound. [< D. *spoel,* spool.]

spoom‖, 1 spūm; 2 spōōm, *vt. & vi.* To sail or cause to sail fast and straight on, as before the wind. [= SPUME.] **spoon**‡.

spoon[1], 1 spūn; 2 spōōn, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To use a spoon upon; lift up or out with a spoon. **2.** To catch or fish with a spoon-hook. **3.** *Games.* To play or hit, as a ball, with little force up into the air; shove or scoop in playing, as with a mallet.

spoon[2], *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To be sentimentally in love. **2.** To indulge in demonstrative love-making. [< SPOONY.]

spoon[3]‖, *vt.* Same as SPOOM.

spoon[4], *n.* **1.** A utensil having a shallow ovoid bowl and a handle, used in preparing, serving, or eating food. **2.** Something resembling a spoon or its bowl, as a spoon-oar or a metallic lure attached to a fishing-line. **spoon'-bait"**‡; **troll'ing-spoon"**‡. **3.** The spoonbill or paddle-fish. **4.** A concave extension upon a torpedo-tube to keep the launched torpedo in a straight course. **5.** *Golf.* A wooden club with lofted face and comparatively short shaft used by some players for approaching. [< AS. *spōn,* chip.]—**spoon'bill",** *n.* **1.** A bird of the genera *Platalea* or *Ajaja* related to the ibises, having the bill broad and flattened. See illus. below. **2.** A variety of ducks. **3.** A fish with a broad, flattened snout.—**spoon'billed",** *a.*—**spoon'ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] As much as a spoon will hold.—**s.-hook,** *n.* A fish-hook with a bright revolving spoon attached.—**s.-meat,** *n.* Food to be taken with a spoon; hence, pap for infants.

Spoon or Spoonbait (def. 2).

spoon[5], *n.* A spoony. [< SPOONY.] [drift.

spoon'drift", 1 spūn'drift"; 2 spōōn'drift", *n.* Spin-

spoon'y, 1 spūn'i; 2 spōōn'y. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Sentimental or silly, as in love-making. **II.** *n.* A foolish, demonstrative lover; sentimental simpleton. [< SPOON[1], *n.*] **spoon**‡; **spoon'ey**‡.

spoor, 1 spūr; 2 spōōr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To track by or follow a spoor. **II.** *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A track; trail; footprint, or other trace, as of a wild animal. [< D. *spoor,* track.]

Spor'a-des, 1 sper'a-dīz; 2 spŏr'a-dēs, *n. pl.* **1. Northern,** a division of the Grecian Archipelago containing Skyros and adjacent islands. **2. Turkish,** an island group off S. W. Asia Minor, including Rhodes and near islands; allotted to Italy by the Treaty of Sèvres, 1919, but all excepting Rhodes are to be ceded to Greece; pop. 100,200. [< Gr. *sporades,* pl. of *sporas;* see SPORADIC.]

spo-rad'ic, 1 spo-rad'ik; 2 spo-răd'ic, *a.* Occurring here and there; separate; isolated. [< Gr. *sporadikos,* < *sporas,* < *speirō,* scatter.] **spo-ra'di-al**‡; **spo-rad'i-cal**‡.—**spo-rad'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**spo-rad'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

spor"a-do-sid'er-ite, 1 sper"a-do-sid'er-āit; 2 spŏr"a-do-sid'er-īt, *n.* A meteorite consisting of a stony mass with disseminated particles of iron. [< SPORADIC + SIDERITE.]

Head of the Roseate Spoonbill. 1/10

spo-ran'gi-um, 1 spo-ran'ji-ŭm; 2 spo-răn'-gi-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] A sac in which spores are produced endogenously. [< SPORE + Gr. *angeion,* vessel.] **spore'-case"**‡.—**spo-ran'gi-al,** *a.*—**spo-ran'gi-o-spore,** *n. Bot.* A spore produced within a sporangium.

spore[1]†, *n.* Same as SPUR.

spore, 1 spōr; 2 spōr. **I**[2]. *vi. Bot.* To develop spores: said of plants. **II.** *n.* **1.** The reproductive body in flowerless plants, analogous to the seeds of ordinary flowering plants, but containing no embryo. They are free, usually single-celled bodies, protoplasmic masses produced externally or in some closed sac or cavity, and are capable of developing at once or after a time into an independent organism or individual. **2.** *Biol.* A minute body that develops into a new individual. **3.** Any minute organism; a germ. [< Gr. *spora,* seed, sowing.]—**mother spore-cell,** a cell that by twice-repeated division produces a group of four spores (a tetrad) in bryophytic and pteridophytic plants and of microspores in spermatophytes.—**spo-ra'ceous,** *a.*—**spore'-case",** *n. Biol.* Same as SPORANGIUM.—**s.-fruit,** *n.* An ascocarp.—**spo-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing spores.

spo'ro-, 1 spō'ro-; 2 spō'ro-. From Greek *spora,* seed, spore (< *speirō,* sow): a combining form.—**spo'ro-carp,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A many-celled form of fruit produced in certain of the lower cryptogams. **2.** The sporogonium in mosses.—**spo'ro-cyst,** *n.* **1.** *Helminth.* An asexual form of a trematode worm that develops directly from the embryo and in which mouth and intestinal tract are wanting. **2.** An encysted organism, especially a protozoan, that gives rise to spores. **3.** *Bot.* A sporocyte.—**spo'ro-cyte,** *n. Bot.* The mother-cell from which spores are produced.—**spo"ro-gen'e-sis,** *n.* Reproduction by spores; also, spore-formation.—**spo-rog'e-nous,** *a. Biol.* Producing spores; also, reproducing by means of spores.—**spo"ro-go'ni-um,** *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The so-called moss-fruit or capsule in which the spores of mosses are produced.—**spo'ro-phore,** *n. Bot.* A spore-bearer or seed-bearer. (1) In flowering plants, the placenta. (2) In flowerless plants, a branch from the thallus which bears the spores.—**spo'ro-phyl,** *n. Bot.* The leaf, or modified leaf, which bears the sporangia containing the spores. **spo'ro-phyll**‡; **spo"ro-phyl'lum**‡.—**spo'ro-phyte,** *n. Bot.* The spore-bearing generation in certain plants.—**spo'ro-sac,** *n.* **1.** *Zoöph.* A sac-shaped hydroid gonophore destitute of an umbrella. **2.** *Helminth.* (1) An asexual stage in trematode worms. (2) Same as SPOROCYST.—**spo"ro-tri-cho'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Any disease caused by a genus (*Sporotrichum*) of fungi.—**spo"ro-zo'ite,** *n. Zool.* An aggregation of protoplasm of a sporozoan segmented off as a minute sickle-shaped germ.

spo'ront, 1 spō'ront; 2 spō'rŏnt, *n. Protoz.* A septate gregarine after the disappearance of the anterior proboscis-like deciduous appendage by which it clings to its host. [< SPORE + Gr. *ōn* (*ont-*), ppr. of *eimi,* am.]

-spo'rous, 1 -spō'rus; 2 -spō'rŭs, *suffix.* Having spores.

spo"ro-zo'an, 1 spō"ro-zō'an; 2 spō"ro-zō'an. **I.** *a. Protoz.* Designating a class (*Sporozoa*) of protozoans with the protoplasm of the cell-body differentiated into an outer denser cortical substance and an inner more fluid medullary substance, as in gregarines. **II.** *n.* Any of this class. [< SPORO- + Gr. *zōon,* animal, < *zaō,* live.]

spor'ran, 1 sper'an; 2 spŏr'an, *n.* [Scot.] A leather pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders. [< Gael. *sporan,* purse.]

sport[1], 1 spōrt; 2 spŏrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To display ostentatiously; show off. **2.** To spend lavishly: now chiefly Australian. **3**‡. To divert; amuse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To amuse oneself; play; frolic; also, to bet frequently. **2.** To make sport or jest; trifle, as with another's feelings. **3.** *Biol.* (1) To vary suddenly or spontaneously from the normal type. (2) To display bud-variation. SYN.: see FROLIC.—**to sport one's oak,** see under OAK.—**sport'er,** *n.*—**sporting man.** **1.** A sportsman. **2.** [U. S.] Same as SPORT, *n.*, 8.

sport, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or fitted for sports; also, appropriate for informal outdoor wear, as a coat. **sports**‡.

sport, *n.* **1.** That which amuses in general; diversion; pastime. **2.** A particular game or play pursued for diversion, as an athletic or outdoor amusement. **3.** A spirit of jesting; raillery. **4.** That with which one sports. **5.** A mockery or object of derision. **6.** *Biol.* An animal or plant, or one of its parts, that exhibits sudden and spontaneous variation from the normal type. **7.** *Bot.* Bud-variation. **8.** [Slang, U. S.] One whose interest in sport lies chiefly in gambling; a gamester; also, a person of cheap and flashy appearance. **9.** Amorous fondling; wanton play. [Abbr. of DISPORT.]

SYN.: amusement, diversion, entertainment, frolic, fun, gaiety, gambol, game, jollity, joviality, merriment, merrymaking, mirth, pastime, play, playfulness, pleasantry, pleasure, prank, recreation. See ENTERTAINMENT; FROLIC. Compare RIDICULE.—**sport'ful,** *a.* [Poet. or Archaic.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**spor'tive**(es, *a.* **1.** Relating to or fond of sport or play; frolicsome. **2**†. Wanton. SYN.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; MERRY; VIVACIOUS; WANTON.—**spor'tive-ly**‡, *adv.*—**spor'tive-ness**‡, *n.*—**sports'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A person who is fond of field-sports, as hunting and fishing. **2.** One who competes fairly in any contest, according to the rules and spirit of sportsmanship.—**sports'man-like,** *a.* Pertaining to sportsmen. **sports'-man-ly**‡.—**sports'man-ship,** *n.* The art or practise of field-sports.—**sports'wo"man,** *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] A woman devoted to field-sports.—**sport'y,** *a.* [SPORT'I-ER; SPORT'I-EST.] [Colloq.] Relating to or characteristic of a sport; hence, gay, loud, and dissipated.

sport., *abbr.* Sporting.

spor'ule, 1 sper'ūl; 2 spŏr'ul, *n.* A spore; sometimes, a little spore. [Dim. of SPORE.]—**spor'u-late,** *v.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert into spores. **II.** *i.* To form spores.—**spor"u-la'tion,** *n.* The act or condition of spore formation.

spot, 1 spet; 2 spŏt, *v.* [SPOT'TED[2]; SPOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark or soil in or with spots; decorate with spots; mar; tarnish. **2.** [Slang.] To note as suspicious; hence, to recognize; detect. **3.** Figuratively, to sully or mar; tarnish, as one's reputation. **4.** To place on a designated spot. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a stain or discoloration. **2.** To suffer injury from or be liable to spots. SYN.: see STAIN.—**spot'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which spots; specif. [Slang], a private detective. **2.** An observation balloon.

spot, *a.* Being on the place or spot. (1) Paid or prepared for payment on delivery. (2) Ready for instant delivery following sale.—**spot cash,** immediate payment and actual or constructive delivery.

spot, *n.* **1.** A particular place of small extent; a definite locality. **2.** Any small portion of a surface differing as in color from the rest; specif., a small stain of discoloration; blot. **3.** A stain or blemish on moral character or purity; a reproach. **4.** A congenital birthmark. **5.** A spotted fish (*Liostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States; the old wife. SYN.: see BLEMISH; PLACE. [< √ of SPIT[1], *n.*] —**spot'less,** *a.* Free from spot or stain. SYN.: see INNOCENT; PERFECT; PURE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**spot'ted,** *pa.* **1.** Discolored in spots. **2.** Characterized by spots.—**spotted crake,** a small European bird (*Porzana maruetta*).—**s. fever,** one of various fevers, as cerebrospinal fever or typhus fever.—**s. sandpiper,** a sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) common along watercourses throughout North America.—**spot'ty,** *a.* [-TI-ER; -TI-EST.] Having many spots.—**spot'ti-ness,** *n.*

spot'light", 1 spet'lait"; 2 spŏt'līt", *n.* [Colloq.] A circle of powerful light thrown on the stage to bring an actor or actors into clearer view; hence, notoriety; publicity.

Spott"syl-va'ni-a, 1 spot"sil-vē'ni-ə; 2 spŏt"syl-vā'ni-ə, *n.* A town in N. E. Virginia; scene of battles of the Wilderness between Grant and Lee, May 8–21, 1864: former name **Spottsylvania Court House.** **Spot"syl-va'ni-a‡** [U. S. B.].

spouse†, *vt.* **1.** To marry. **2.** To give in marriage.

spouse, 1 spouz; 2 spous, *n.* A partner in marriage; one's husband or wife. [< L.OF *sponsus;* see SPONSOR.]—**spou'sal.** [Poet.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage. **II.** *n.* Marriage; espousal. Syn., see MARRIAGE: MATRIMONIAL.

spout, 1 spaut; 2 spout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour out copiously and forcibly, as a liquid under pressure; cause to burst forth, as in a stream. **2.** To provide or make a spout for. **3.** [Colloq.] To utter in a grandiloquent manner; declaim. **4.** [Slang.] To pawn or pledge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To burst forth in a stream with force and volume; issue copiously; spurt. **2.** To pour out a fluid either continuously or in jets. **3.** [Colloq.] To speak or recite in a pompous manner. [Doublet of SPROUT.]—**spout'er,** *n.*

spout, *n.* **1.** A tube, trough, etc., for the discharge of a liquid. **2.** A continuous stream of fluid. **3.** A shoot or lift; specif., the shoot or lift in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, a pawnbroker's shop. [Senate and People].

S. P. Q. R., *abbr.* [L.] *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (the Roman

sprack, 1 sprak; 2 sprăk, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Lively; alert. **2.** shrewd; intelligent. [< Ice. *sprækr,* sprightly.] **sprag‡.**

sprack'le, *vi.* [Scot.] To climb; make difficult headway. **sprach'le‡; spraich'le‡; spraick'le‡; sprauch'le‡.**

sprag, 1 sprag; 2 sprăg, *n.* A billet of wood used in mining as a prop to support coal when undermined. [Dan.]

sprain, 1 sprēn; 2 sprān. **I.** *vt.* To cause a sprain in. **II.** *n.* **1.** A violent straining or twisting of the ligaments surrounding a joint. **2.** The condition due to such strain. [< L.OF *exprimo;* see EXPRESS, *v.*]

sprang, 1 sprag; 2 sprăng, *imp.* of SPRING, *v.*

sprat, 1 sprat; 2 sprăt, *n.* **1.** A herring-like fish (*Clupea sprattus*) found in shoals on the Atlantic coast of Europe. **2.** One of other fishes, as the young of the herring. [< D. *sprot,* < √ of SPROUT.]

sprat'tle, 1 sprat'l; 2 sprăt'l. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To struggle or scramble. **II.** *n.* A struggle; scramble. [< Sw. *sprattla.*]

sprawl, 1 sprēl; 2 sprąl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To lie or move with the limbs stretched out ungracefully. **2.** To spread out irregularly, as vines. **3.** To cause to lie or move with the limbs spread carelessly. **4.** Formerly, to struggle. **II.** *n.* The act or position of sprawling; an awkward recumbent posture or movement. [< AS. *sprēawlian,* sprawl.]—**sprawl'er,** *n.*

spray, 1 sprē; 2 sprā, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To disperse (a liquid) in fine particles. **2.** To apply spray to, as with an atomizer.

spray[1], *n.* **1.** Water or other liquid dispersed in fine particles. **2.** An instrument for spraying, as an atomizer. **spray'er‡.** [< √ of SPREAD.]

spray[2], *n.* **1.** A small branch bearing dependent branchlets or flowers. **2.** Any ornament, pattern, etc., resembling a collection of twigs or flowers. [< Dan. *sprag.*]

spray'ey[1], 1 sprē'i; 2 sprā'y, *a.* Resembling or consisting of sprays of trees or plants; also, spreading like a spray.

spray'ey[2], *a.* Of or resembling spray, as a wave-crest.

spread, } 1 spred; 2 sprĕd, *v.* [SPREAD; SPREAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.**

spred[3], } To enlarge the surface of, as by extending the parts over a wider space or by unfolding. **2.** To distribute about; disperse. **3.** To publish or make widely known. **4.** To cover with a thin layer of something. **5.** To expand; develop; unfold; outstretch. **6.** To set forth or record in full. **7.** To diffuse or disseminate; as, to *spread* contagion. **8.** To display before the eye; exhibit. **9.** To furnish or equip properly with things set out in order. **10.** To force farther apart. **11.** [Slang, U. S.] To display (oneself) pretentiously. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become dispersed or scattered. **2.** To be distributed by a process of diffusion. **3.** To be thrust apart. **4.** To become outspread. [< AS. *sprēdan,* spread.]

Syn.: circulate, diffuse, disperse, disseminate, distribute, divulge, expand, extend, promulgate, propagate, scatter. See PUBLISH; STRETCH.—Ant.: check, condense, confine, contract, hold in, keep in, restrain.—**spread'er,** *n.*

spread. **I.** *a.* Having a broad surface; expanded. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of spreading. **2.** An open expanse; a wide reach of view. **3.** The extent of expansion or some designated object, as of a sail. **4.** A covering for a bed, table, or the like. **5.** [Colloq.] A feast or banquet; also, a table with a meal spread thereon. **6.** *Fin.* & *Com.* Same as STRADDLE, 3. **7.** *Aero.* The maximum distance laterally from tip to tip of an airplane wing.

spread'-ea"gle, 1 spred'-ī"gl; 2 sprĕd'-ē"gl, *a.* Resembling a spread eagle; hence, extravagant; bombastic: applied especially to patriotic American oratory.

spreagh, 1 sprex; 2 sprēx, *n.* [Scot.] Property, particularly cattle, taken as plunder; booty; prey. **spreagh'er-y‡.**

spreck'le, 1 sprek'l; 2 sprĕk'l, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Same as SPECKLE.

spree, 1 sprī; 2 sprē. **I.** *vi.* To go on a spree; get drunk. **II[1].** *n.* **1.** A drinking-spell; drunken carousal. **2.** A gay frolic. [Cp. Ir. *spre,* spark, animation.] Syn.: see FROLIC: compare SPORT.

Spree[2], 1 sprē *or* shprē; 2 sprę *or* shprę, *n.* A river in Brandenburg, Prussia, rising on the borders of Saxony; length, 220 m. to the Havel river.

Spree'wald", 1 sprē"[*or* shprē"]vəlt"; 2 sprę"[*or* shprę"]vălt", *n.* A marshy and wooded region of Brandenburg, Prussia, through which the Spree flows.

sprengt, *vt.* To diffuse in minute particles; scatter about; sprinkle. **sprengert.**

Sprengel explosive, 1 shprey'el; 2 shprĕng'ĕl. One of a group of high explosives consisting of compounds whose components are non-explosive, but become explosive by mixing them together at the time of use or just before: named from the inventor. All explosives of this class require a detonator.

sprig, 1 sprig; 2 sprĭg. **I.** *vt.* [SPRIGGED; SPRIG'GING.] **1.** To ornament with sprigs. **2.** To form (twigs of plants) into sprays. **3.** To drive sprigs into. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shoot or sprout of a tree or plant. **2.** An offshoot from an ancestral stock. **3.** One of various small pointed implements. [< MLG. *sprīk,* twig.]—**sprig'ger,** *n.*—**sprig'gy,** *a.* Abounding in sprigs or small branches.

sright†, *v.* & *n.* Same as SPRITE.

sright'ly, } 1 sprait'li; 2 sprīt'ly, *a.* [SPRIGHT'LI-ER; SPRIGHT'-

sprite'ly‡, } LI-EST.] Full of animation and spirits; vivacious; lively. [< SPRIGHT, SPRITE, *n.*]

Syn.: airy, animated, brisk, bustling, cheerful, lively, nimble, spry, vivacious. The *sprightly* display a cheerful, pleasing lightness and quickness, spiritlike; *lively* has a similar meaning, as abounding in cheerful life. The *brisk* and *bustling* are full of stir, the former generally to some purpose, the latter often not. The *spry* are quick within a narrow range, according to the common proverb, "*spry* as a cricket." *Brisk, bustling,* and *spry* are all used of the smaller matters, as of business or domestic life. See ACTIVE; AIRY; CHEERFUL; HAPPY; NIMBLE; VIVACIOUS; VIVID.—**sright'li-ness,** *n.*

sright'ly†, *adv.* Briskly; gaily.

spring, 1 sprin; 2 spring, *v.* [SPRANG or SPRUNG; SPRUNG; SPRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To release the spring of. **2.** To do or cause to act unexpectedly and suddenly. **3.** To bend by force; strain; crack. **4.** To explode or discharge, as a mine. **5.** *Arch.* To start from a given point. **6.** To insert in a tight-fitting place by bending or straining. **7.** To surmount by leaping; vault over. **8.** To start (game) from covert; flush. **9.** *Aero.* To affix by elastic parts; also, to furnish with any device sprung on. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move quickly from a support or position by the use of the limbs; bound; leap. **2.** To move suddenly, as by elastic reaction. **3.** To proceed; originate. **4.** To be warped or bent. **5.** To come into view, as by growing; also, to dawn. **6.** To be elevated above surrounding objects. **7.** To begin; rise, as an arch. [< AS. *springan,* spring.] Syn.: see LEAP; RISE.—**spring'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which springs. **2.** *Arch.* (1) Same as IMPOST, *n.*, 2. (2) The bottom stone of an arch, lying upon the impost. (3) The lowest stone in the coping of a gable. (4) A rib in a groined roof or vault. **3.** A spaniel valuable for flushing birds. **4.** The springbok. **5.** The grampus.

spring, *a.* Pertaining to the season of spring.

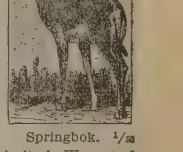
spring, *n.* **1.** An elastic body or contrivance that yields under stress, and returns to its normal form when the stress is removed. **2.** Elastic quality or energy. **3.** The act of flying back from a position of tension; recoil. **4.** An energy or power; a cause of action; impelling motive. **5.** The act of leaping up or forward suddenly; a jump; bound. **6.** The season in which vegetation starts anew. **7.** A flow or fountain, as of water; hence, any source or origin of continued supply. **8.** A springing, as of a plank, beam, or spar, or a thing sprung or warped. **9.** A hinge. **10.** [Scot.] A quick lively tune. [< AS. *spring,* < *springan,* spring.] Syn.: see BEGINNING; CAUSE; SOURCE.—**spring'-board",** *n.* **1.** An elastic board used to aid in leaping. **2.** A short board used in felling large trees. —**s.-gun,** *n.* A gun set so that it may be discharged by a spring when moved, as by a trespasser.—**s.-halt,** *n.* A convulsive movement of the hind legs of a horse.—**s.-head,** *n.* A fountain-head; source.—**s.-tide,** *n.* A high tide occurring near the new and the full moon, under the combined attraction of sun and moon; figuratively, any great wave of feeling, etc.—**spring'-time",** *n.* The season of spring. **spring'tide"‡.**—**spring'y,** *a.* [SPRING'I-ER; SPRING'I-EST.] **1.** Elastic. **2.** Spongy; wet.—**spring'i-ness,** *n.*

spring'al[1]†, *n.* An engine like the ballista, used in medieval warfare. **spring'ald†.**

spring'all, 1 spriŋ'el; 2 spring'al, *n.* [Scot.] A youth. **es-pring'al‡; es-pring'ald‡; spring'al[2]†; spring'ald†.**

spring'-beau"ty, 1 sprin'-biū"ti; 2 spring'-bū"ty, *n.* Either of two perennial wild flowers of the genus *Claytonia* (*C. virginica* and *C. caroliniana*), of the eastern United States. See CLAYTONIA.

spring'bok", 1 spriŋ'bok"; 2 spring'bŏk", *n.* A South-African gazel (*Gazella* or *Antidorcas euchore*) with a white stripe down the back. [S.-Afr. D.] **spring'boc"‡; spring'buck"‡.**


Springbok. 1/30

springe, 1 sprinj; 2 spring, *n.* A snare or noose, arranged with a spring. [< SPRING, *v.*] **springe‡.**

Spring'field, 1 spriŋ'fīld; 2 spring'fēld, *n.* **1.** A city in W. central Illinois; pop. 59,190. **2.** A manufacturing city in S. Massachusetts; site of a United States arsenal; pop. 129,614. **3.** A city in S. W. Missouri; a railroad center; pop. 39,620. **4.** A manufacturing city in S. W. Ohio; seat of Wittenberg College (Lutheran); pop. 60,840.

spring'ing, 1 spriŋ'iŋ; 2 spring'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which springs. **2.** *Arch.* A springer.—**spring'ing-line",** *n.* The horizontal line from which an arch springs.

Spring'-Rice", Sir Cecil Arthur (1859–1918). British Ambassador to the United States, 1913–17.

spring'tail", 1 spriŋ'tēl"; 2 spring'tāl", *n.* A small insect (suborder *Collembola*) having united anal bristles that enable it to leap.

Springtail, Showing Back and Profile (After *Packard*). 10/1

sprin'kl(e[F], 1 sprin'kl; 2 sprin'kl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SPRINKL(E)D[F]; SPRIN'KLING.] **1.** To scatter in drops or small particles. **2.** To rain in scattering drops. **3.** To besprinkle; specif., to apply drops of water to, as a form of baptism: opposed to *immerse*. **II.** *n.* A falling in drops or particles, or that which so falls; a sprinkling; hence, a small quantity. [< AS. *sprengan*, make spring.]—**sprin'kler**, *n.*—**sprin'kling**, *n.* **1.** That which is sprinkled; also, a small number or quantity. **2.** A mottling. **3.** The act of scattering drops of liquid.

sprint, 1 sprint; 2 sprint. **I**[d]. *vi.* To run, as in a sprint. **II.** *n.* A short race run at top speed.—**sprint'er**, *n.*

sprit†, *vt.* To sprout or bud.

sprit[1], 1 spreit; 2 sprit, *n.* **1.** A small spar for stretching a sail. See illus. below. **2.** The bowsprit. **3.** [Eng.] A pole used for propelling a boat. [< AS. *spreót*, < *spreótan*, sprout.]—**sprit'sail**, *n.* A sail extended by a sprit.

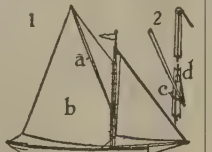
sprit[2], 1 spret; 2 sprit, *n.* [Scot.] A rush or rush-like plant.—**sprit'tie**, *a.* [Scot.] Abounding in sprits or rushes.

sprite†, *vt.* To haunt, as a sprite.

sprite, 1 spreit; 2 sprit, *n.* **1.** A fairy, elf, or goblin. 2‖. A disembodied spirit. **3**†. Humor; spirits; mood. **4**†. The breath; spirit. **5**†. The mind; thought. [< F. *esprit*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit.] **sprightt.**

sprock'et, 1 sprok'et; 2 sprok'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A projection, as on the periphery of a wheel, as for engaging with the links of a chain. **2.** A wheel bearing such projections. Called also **sprocket-wheel.** See illus. below.

sprout[a], 1 spraut; 2 sprout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to put forth shoots. **2.** To remove sprouts from. **II.** *i.* **1.** To develop shoots. **2.** To grow. **3.** To shoot out into ramifications. [< AS. *spreótan*, sprout.]



Sprit and Spritsail.

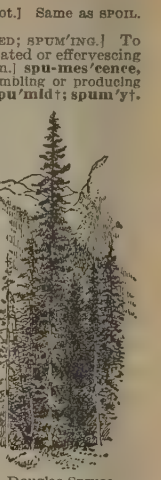
1. A boat with sprit (*a*) and spritsail (*b*). 2. Detail, showing snotter (*c*) and hoisting-tackle (*d*).

sprout, *n.* **1.** A new shoot or bud on a plant; hence, figuratively, a young person, as the scion of a family. **2.** *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

spruce, 1 sprūs; 2 spruç, *vt. & vi.* [SPRUCED†; SPRUC'ING.] To make oneself spruce; dress or arrange neatly: often with *up*.

spruce, *a.* **1.** Having a smart, trim appearance. 2‖. Fastidious. Syn.: see NEAT. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

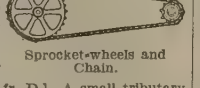
spruce[1], *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree (genus *Picea*) having needle-shaped leaves and pendulous cones; also, its wood. **2.** Any one of various related trees. [For *spruce-fir*, where *spruce* is < ME. *Spruce*, var. of *Prusse*, < OF. *Pruce*, < LL. *Prussia*, Prussia, < G. *Preussen*.]—**black spruce**, a large tree (*Picea mariana*) with dark-green leaves.—**Douglas s.**, a pinaceous tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the United States. See illus. in next col.—**Norway s.**, an Old World spruce (*Picea abies*), common in ornamental cultivation.—**s. beer**, a slightly fermented sweetened beverage flavored usually with leaves and twigs of spruce.



Douglas Spruce.

spruce[2]†, *n.* Prussian leather. [For *spruce, leather*, where *spruce* is ME. *Pruce;* see SPRUCE[1].] **spruce'-leath"er†.**

sprue[1], 1 sprū; 2 spru, *n. Founding.* **1.** A projection from a casting, corresponding with the gate through which the melted metal is poured and designed to be removed; also, dross. **2.** A pouring-hole in a mold; gate.



Sprocket-wheels and Chain.

sprue[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] Thrush.

sprug, 1 sprug; 2 sprŭg, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] The common sparrow.

spru't, 1 sprū't; 2 spru't, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A small tributary stream.

sprung, 1 sprung; 2 sprŭng, *imp. & pp.* of SPRING, *v.*

sprush, 1 sprush; 2 sprŭsh, *v. & a.* [Scot.] Same as SPRUCE.

spry, 1 spraɪ; 2 spry, *a.* [SPRI'ER; SPRI'EST.] Quick and active; agile. [< Sw. dial. *spryyg*, active.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; SPRIGHTLY.

s. p. s., *abbr.* [L.] *Sine prole superstite* (without surviving issue).

spt., *abbr.* Seaport.

spud, 1 spud; 2 spŭd. **I.** *vt.* [Prov.] To dig or remove with a spud, as weeds. **II.** *n.* **1.** A spade-like tool with narrow blade or prongs, as for removing weeds. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A piece of dough boiled in fat. **3.** [Prov.] (1) A baby's hand. (2) A potato. **4.** [Colloq.] A short or diminutive person or thing. [Cp. D. *spyd*, spear.]—**spud'der**, *n.* A tool for removing bark from trees; also, one who uses such an implement.

spue, *vt. & vi.* Same as SPEW.

spule[1], 1 spūl; 2 spūl, *n.* [Scot.] Shoulder.—**spule'-bane"**, *n.* [Scot.] The shoulder-bone.

spule[2], *n.* [Scot.] A spool.

spul'ye, 1 spūl'yi; 2 spŭl'yi, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SPOIL.

spull'zie, **spul'yie-ment†**; **spul'zie†.**

spume, 1 spiūm; 2 spūm. **I.** *vi.* [SPUMED; SPUM'ING.] To froth; foam. **II.** *n.* Froth, as on an agitated or effervescing liquid: foam; scum. [F., < L. *spuma*, foam.] **spu-mes'cence**, *n.* Frothiness.—**spu-mes'cent**, *a.* Resembling or producing froth or foam.—**spu'mous**, *a.* Foamy. **spu'mid†**; **spum'y†.**

spun, 1 spun; 2 spŭn, *imp. & pp.* of SPIN, *v.*—**spun silk**, short fibers of silk from cocoons which the worms have pierced, spun up like wool.—**spun'-yarn"**, *n. Naut.* A two- to four-stranded left-handed line made from loosely twisted rope-yarn.

spune, 1 spün; 2 spün, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SPOON.

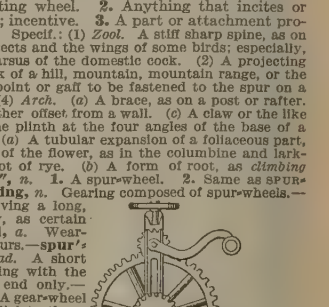
spunk, 1 spuŋk; 2 spŭnk. **I.** *vi.* To take fire, as tinder; flame up: used chiefly metaphorically. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Quick, ardent temper; pluck. **2.** Touchwood: the original sense; punk. **3.** [Scot.] A small fire, spark, or flame; also, a match. [< Gael. *sponc*, tinder, < L. *spongia;* see SPONGE, *n.*]—**spunk'y**, *a.* [SPUNK'I-ER; SPUNK'I-EST.] [Colloq.] Spirited; courageous; also, touchy. **spunk'let** [Scot.].

spunk'ie, 1 spuŋk'i; 2 spŭnk'i, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The ignis fatuus. **2.** A small flame. **3.** A hot-tempered person. **4.** Liquor.

spur, 1 spūr; 2 spûr, *v.* **I.** *t.* [SPURRED; SPUR'RING.] **1.** To goad by use of the spur; urge or incite sharply. **2.** To furnish with spurs. **II.** *i.* To use the spurs; hence, to urge or goad. [< AS. *spora*, <√ of SPURN, *v.*]

Syn.: goad, impel, incite, instigate, provoke, rouse, stimulate sting, stir, stir up, urge, urge on.—Ant.: check, deter, discourage dissuade, hold, moderate, rein, restrain.

spur, *n.* **1.** A pricking or goading instrument worn on a horseman's heel, and bearing either a point or a series of points on a rotating wheel. **2.** Anything that incites or urges; instigation; incentive. **3.** A part or attachment projecting like a spur. Specif.: (1) *Zool.* A stiff sharp spine, as on the leg of some insects and the wings of some birds; especially, the spine on the tarsus of the domestic cock. (2) A projecting crag, ridge, or peak of a hill, mountain, mountain range, or the like. (3) A steel point or gaff to be fastened to the spur on a game-cock's leg. (4) *Arch.* (*a*) A brace, as on a post or rafter. (*b*) A buttress or other offset from a wall. (*c*) A claw or the like projecting upon the plinth at the four angles of the base of a column. (5) *Bot.* (*a*) A tubular expansion of a foliaceous part, usually some part of the flower, as in the columbine and larkspur; also, the ergot of rye. (*b*) A form of root, as *climbing spur*.—**spur'-gear"**, *n.* **1.** A spur-wheel. **2.** Same as SPUR-GEARING.—**s.-gearing**, *n.* Gearing composed of spur-wheels.—**s.-heeled**, *a.* Having a long, straight hind claw, as certain cuckoos.—**spurred**, *a.* Wearing or having spurs.—**spur's track"**, *n. Railroad.* A short side-track connecting with the main track at one end only.—**spur'-wheel"**, *n.* A gear-wheel having external radial teeth on the periphery.



Spur-gearing.

spur'-gall", 1 spūr'-gôl"; 2 spûr'-gal", *n.* A galled place on a horse's side, caused by the spur.

spurge, 1 spūrj; 2 spûrg, *n.* A plant (genus *Euphorbia*) having fertile flowers with 3-lobed ovaries on long pedicels.

Spur'geon, 1 spûr'jən; 2 spûr'gon, **Charles Haddon** (1834–1892). An English Baptist preacher and writer.

spu'ri-ous, 1 spiū'ri-us; 2 spû'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not proceeding from the source pretended; not genuine; false. **2.** Illegitimate. **3.** *Biol.* False. **4.** *Bot.* Apparent, but not real. [< L. *spurius*, spurious.] Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT; FACTITIOUS.—**spu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**spu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

spurn, 1 spûrn; 2 spûrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reject with disdain. **2.** To drive back or away as by kicking. **II.** *i.* **1.** To reject anything with disdain. 2†. To kick; also, to stumble. [< AS. *speornan*, kick.] Syn.: see SCORN.—**spurn'er**, *n.*

spurn†, *n.* The act of spurning; also, a kick.

spur'rer, 1 spûr'er; 2 spûr'er, *n.* One who spurs.

spur'ri-er, 1 spur'i-er; 2 spûr'i-er, *n.* A maker of spurs.

spur'ry, 1 spur'i; 2 spûr'y, *n.* [SPUR'RIES[2], *pl.*] Any one of several low annual herbs (genus *Spergula*); especially, the **corn spurry** (*S. arvensis*), which is a common weed. [< D. or *spurrie*, spurry.] **spur'reyt.**

spurt[1], 1 spûrt; 2 spûrt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* To force or come out in a jet; squirt. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden gush of liquid. **2.** Any sudden outbreak, as of anger. [< AS. *spryttan*, sprout.]

spurt[2]. **I**[d]. *vi.* To make a sudden and extreme effort. **II.** *n.* **1.** An extraordinary effort of brief duration. **2.** A brief period. [< Ice. *spretta*, start.]

spur'tle, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A stirring-stick for porridge.

sput'ter, 1 sput'er; 2 spŭt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To emit or eject with vehemence and irregular noise. **2.** To utter in an excited or confused way. **3.** To emit saliva forcibly in small scattering portions, as in speaking rapidly; spit. **4.** Hence, to throw out solid or fluid particles with a succession of slight irregular explosions. **5.** To speak in a rapid, confused way. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of sputtering, especially excited or foolish talk; jabbering. **2.** That which is thrown out in sputtering. **3.** Trouble; fuss. [Freq. of SPOUT, *v.*]—**sput'ter-er,** *n.*

spu'tum, 1 spiū'tum; 2 spū'tŭm, *n.* [SPŪ'TA, *pl.*] Saliva; spittle; expectorated matter. [L., < *sputus*, pp. of *spuo*, spit.]

spy, 1 spai; 2 spȳ, *v.* [SPIED; SPY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To discover; see by looking carefully or stealthily. **2.** To catch a glimpse of; espy. **3.** To explore, examine, or discover by secret methods: with *out*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as a spy. **2.** To examine secretly; investigate; pry. [< OHG.*ōg* *spehon*, watch.]—**spy'-glass"**, *n.* A small terrestrial telescope.

spy, *n.* [SPIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One who enters an enemy's military lines covertly to get information. **2.** One who watches others secretly: often with a bad implication. **3**†. A peep; glance; hence, an eye. **4**†. A forerunner.

Syn.: emissary, scout. The *scout* and the *spy* are both employed to obtain information of the numbers, movements, etc., of an enemy. The *scout* lurks on the outskirts of the hostile army with such concealment as the case admits of, but without disguise; a *spy* enters in disguise within the enemy's lines. A *scout*, if captured, has the rights of a prisoner of war; a *spy* is held to have forfeited all rights, and is liable, in case of capture, to capital punishment. Soldiers not in disguise or military aviators are not considered *spies*, even while passing through or over hostile territory. An *emissary* is rather political than military; rather sent to influence opponents secretly than to bring information concerning them; so far as he does the latter, he is not only an *emissary*, but a *spy*.

sq., *abbr.* *Sequens* (L., the following [one]), square.—**sqq.,** *abbr.* *Sequentes* (L., the following [ones]).

squab, 1 skwɔb; 2 skwȧb. **I.** *a.* **1.** Fat and short; low and bulky; squat. **2.** Unfledged or but half-fledged; half-grown. **II.** *n.* **1.** A young pigeon, especially when an unfledged nestling. **2.** A fat, short person. **3.** A stuffed cushion; sofa; ottoman. **III.** *adv.* [Colloq.] So as to strike heavily, as falling. [Cp. Sw. dial. *svabbö*, fat flesh.]—**squab'by,** *a.* [-BI-ER; -BI-EST.] Short and fat. **squab'bish**‡.

squab'ble, 1 skweb'l; 2 skwȧb'l, *v.* [SQUAB'BLED; SQUAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* *Print.* To skew or twist (composed type) so as to mix the lines. **II.** *i.* To engage in a petty wrangle or scuffle; quarrel. [< Sw. *skvappa*, chide, < *skvapp*, splash.]—**squab'ble,** *n.* The act of squabbling; a petty wrangle. Syn.: see QUARREL.—**squab'bler,** *n.*

squad, 1 skwed; 2 skwȧd. A small group of persons; specif., a small detachment of troops or police, composed of eight men. [< OF. *esquadre*, < L. *quadra*, < *quattuor*, four.]

squad'ril-la, *n.* *Aero.* Same as SQUADRON, 4.

squad'ron, 1 skwed'ron; 2 skwȧd'ron, *vt.* To arrange in a squadron or squadrons; set in martial or imposing array.—**squad'roned,** *a.*

squad'ron, *n.* **1.** An assemblage of war-vessels smaller than a fleet; one of the divisions of a fleet. **2.** A division of a cavalry regiment. **3.** A company of soldiers drawn up in a square; any regularly arranged body, as of troops. **4.** [Recent.] A number of military aeroplanes detailed for special service. [< It.*or* *squadrone*, see SQUAD.]—**flying squadron,** a naval squadron equipped for rapid cruising.

squail, 1 skwēl; 2 skwāl, *n.* **1.** A disk used in the game of squails. **2**‡. *pl.* A game played with small wooden disks on a table, the object being to approach as nearly as possible to a mark at the center of the board, by snapping the disks from the edge.

squal'id, 1 skwel'id; 2 skwąl'id, *a.* Having a mean, poverty-stricken appearance; dirty, neglected, and wretched. [< L. *squalidus* < *squaleo*, am foul.] SYN.: see BASE.—**squal'id-ly,** *adv.*—**squal'id-ness,** *n.* **squa-lid'i-ty**‡.

squall[1], 1 skwōl; 2 skwąl, *vi.* To blow a squall; be squally.

squall[2], *vt. & vi.* To cry loudly, as an angry child; scream harshly.—**squall'er,** *n.* One who utters a squall.

squall[1], *n.* A loud, screaming outcry. [< Ice. *skvala*, scream.]

squall[2], *n.* A sudden burst of wind, often accompanied by rain or snow. [< Sw. *squal*, rush of water, < *sgvala*, gush.] SYN.: see WIND.—**squall'y,** *a.* **1.** Stormy; blustering. **2.** [Colloq.] Threatening a squall or trouble of any kind.

squal'or, 1 skwel'er *or* skwē'lər; 2 skwąl'or *or* skwā'lor, *n.* The state of being squalid, or the filth of thriftless poverty. [L., < *squaleo*, am foul.]

squa'ma, 1 skwē'mə; 2 skwā'ma, *n.* [SQUA'MÆ, *pl.*] A thin, scale-like structure; a scale. [L.]—**squa-ma'ceous,** *a.* Scaly; squamosal. **squa'mate**‡; **squa'mose**‡; **squa'mous**‡.—**squa-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being squamate. **2.** *Zool.* The arrangement of epidermal scales.—**squa'mous-ness,** *n.*—**squam'u-late,** *a.* Provided with small scales. **squam'et-tate**‡; **squam'u-lose**‡.

Squa-ma'ta, 1 skwə-mē'tə; 2 skwa-mā'ta, *n. pl.* **1.** *Herp.* A division of reptiles, variously ranked, including lizards and serpents. **2.** *Mam.* A division or suborder of edentates with a scale-like investment.

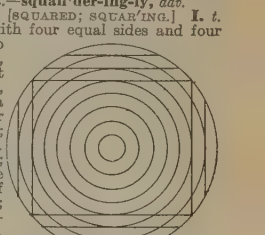
squa-mo'sal, 1 skwə-mō'səl; 2 skwa-mō'sal, *a.* **1.** Like a scale; as, the *squamosal* bone. **2.** Relating to the squamous portion of the temporal bone or the analogous bone in lower animals.

squam'u-la, 1 skwąm'yu-lə; 2 skwȧm'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A diminutive scale; in grasses, a lodicule. [L., dim. of *squama*, scale.] **squam'ule**‡.

squan'der, 1 skwen'dər; 2 skwąn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To spend wastefully; lavish profusely; dissipate. **2**†. To disperse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To spend money or other valuables wastefully. **2**†. To become dispersed. [Cp. Sc. *squatter*, < Sw. *sqvättra*, squander, freq. of *sqvatta*, squirt.]

Syn.: dissipate, expend, lavish, scatter, spend, throw away, waste.—Ant.: economize, hoard, hold, husband, lay by, lay up, preserve, reserve, save.—Prep.: squander *in*, *on*, or *upon* follies or vices; *on* or *upon* a worthless favorite.—**squan'der†,** *n.* Prodigality.—**squan'der-er,** *n.*—**squan'der-ing-ly,** *adv.*

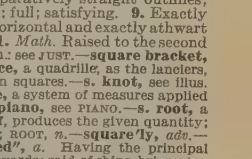
square, 1 skwār; 2 skwȧr, *v.* [SQUARED; SQUAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** To form into a right angle, as a corner, or cause to make a right angle with another line, side, or part; also, to bring into a position at right angles or suggesting such an angle; bring into a boxing attitude. **3.** To balance, as accounts; make even; settle. **4.** To cause to conform, as if by the use of a carpenters' square; adapt; proportion; as, to *square* conscience with interest. **5.** *Math.* To multiply (a number or quantity) by itself. **6.** To determine the contents of in square measure; find a square equivalent to. **7.** To place exactly in position; adjust accurately. **8.** To gain over for fraud, as by a bribe; as, to *square* a jockey. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be right angles; be shaped or cut so as to form a right angle with another line, side, or part. **2.** To be in exact conformity; fit; agree; harmonize. **3.** To take an attitude for boxing: commonly with *off*. **4**†. To wrangle; quarrel.—**squar'er,** *n.* **1.** One who squares. **2.** [Colloq.] One who squares off to fight. **3**†. A brawler.



Method used in Squaring a Log (Compare QUARTERING).

square, *a.* **1.** Being a square; having four equal sides and four right angles; loosely, approaching a square in form. **2.** Formed with or characterized by a right angle; rectangular. **3.** Adapted to forming squares or computing in squares. **4.** According with ordinary justice; fair; just; equitable; honest; also, accurately adjusted. **5.** Having debt and credit balanced; even; settled. **6.** Absolute; complete; unequivocal. **7.** Broad with comparatively straight outlines; square-built. **8.** [Colloq.] Solid; full; satisfying. **9.** Exactly suitable; accordant; true. **10.** Horizontal and exactly athwart the vessel: said of the yards. **11.** *Math.* Raised to the second power; squared; as, *x square*. Syn.: see JUST.—**square bracket,** same as BRACKET, *n.*, 2.—**s. dance,** a quadrille, as the lanciers, in which the couples form sets in squares.—**s. knot,** see illus. under KNOT, fig. 29.—**s. measure,** a system of measures applied to surfaces. See MEASURE.—**s. piano,** see PIANO.—**s. root,** a quantity that, multiplied by itself, produces the given quantity; a second root. See under CUBE; ROOT, *n.*—**square'ly,** *adv.*—**square'ness,** *n.*—**square'-rigged",** *a.* Having the principal sails extended by horizontal cross-yards: said of ships, brigs, etc., as distinguished from *fore-and-aft-rigged*.—**s.-toed,** *a.* Having the toes square, as the shoes worn by the Puritans; hence, exact; punctilious.—**s.-toes,** *n.* An old-fashioned, exact person.—**squaring a log** (*Lumber*), sawing a log so as to give it four equal sides.

square, *n.* **1.** A figure having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Any object, part, or surface that is square or nearly square, as a pane of glass; one of the square spots on a checker-board. **3.** An instrument by which to measure or lay out right angles, consisting usually of two legs or branches at right angles to each other, in L shape or in T shape (in the latter case called a T square). **4.** An open area in a city or village, left between streets at their intersection or formed by their expansion. **5.** [U. S.] A town or city block; sometimes, the distance between consecutive streets. **6.** *Math.* The product of a number or quantity by itself; a second power. **7.** A body, as of troops, formed in a four-sided array. **8.** One of various objects or devices having a rectangular part, cross-section, corner, etc. **9.** Due proportion; order; hence, exact accuracy; strict honesty; equity; fairness. **10.** Correspondence in form to a true square. **11**‖. A right standard or pattern. [< OF. *esquare*, *esquarre*, < L. *ex*, out. + OF. *quarre*, square, < L. *quadra*, < *quattuor*, four.]—**on the square.** **1.** At right angles. **2.** On equal terms. **3.** [Colloq.] In an honest and fair manner.



Combination Square (def. 3).

squar'rose, 1 skwar'ōs *or* skwə-rōs'; 2 skwär'ōs *or* skwą-rōs', *a.* *Biol.* Rough with projecting scale-like processes; also crowded and rigid: as, SQUARROSE leaves. [< LL. *squarrosus*, scurfy.] **squar'rous**‡.

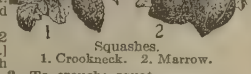
squash[1], 1 skwɔsh; 2 skwąsh, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To beat or press into a pulp; be mashed into a soft mass. **2.** To separate into a soft mass, as from a fall; also, to make the noise of such a fall; splash. [< OF. *esquacher*, crush, < L. *ex-*, out, + *coarto*, see COAST[2], *vt.*]—**squash'er,** *n.*

squash[1], *n.* The edible fruit of various trailing annuals (genus *Cucurbita*) of the gourd family; also, a plant that bears it. See illus. on next page. [< Am. Ind. *asquash*, green, raw.]—**squash'-bug",** *n.* A large brownish-black North-American bug (*Anasa tristis*) which destroys squash-vines.

squash[2], *n.* **1.** A soft or unripe object. **2.** A crushed or mashed object. **3.** The sudden fall of a heavy, soft, or bursting body.—**squash'y**, *a.* [SQUASH'I-ER; SQUASH'I-EST.] Soft and moist; easily squashed.—**squash'i-ness**, *n.* [Colloq.]

squash[3], *n.* A game resembling fives, but played in a special court with a racket and ball.

squat, 1 skwet; 2 skwąt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SQUAT'TED[d] or SQUAT; SQUAT'TING.] **1.** To crouch, or cause to crouch, in a sitting posture. **2.** To settle on a piece of land under government lease or without right. **II.** *a.* **1.** Short and thick; squatty. **2.** Being in a squatting position. **III.** *n.* A squatting attitude or position. [< F. *esquatir*, < *es-* intens. + *quatir*, press down.]—**squat'ter**, *n.* One who or that which squats; specif., one who settles on land without permission or right, as on public or unimproved land; also, in the United States and Australia, one who settles on government land subject to regulations with a view to obtaining title.—**squat'ty**, *a.* Disproportionately short and thick.



Squashes.
1. Crookneck. 2. Marrow.

squat'ter, 1 skwet'ər; 2 skwąt'ər, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To splash along through water; also, to squander. **2.** To crouch; squat.

squat'tle, 1 skwet'l; 2 skwąt'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To squat; settle.

squaw, 1 skwō; 2 skwą, *n.* An American Indian woman or girl. [< Mass. Ind. *squa*, woman.]—**squaw'-man"**, *n.* Among the American Indians, a man who lives and works among the women; also, a white man married to an Indian woman and in possession of tribal rights on that account.

squaw'fish", 1 skwō'fish"; 2 skwą'fish', *n.* A cyprinoid fish (genus *Ptychocheilus*), found in the rivers of the Pacific coast.

squawk, 1 skwȯk; 2 skwąk. **I**[4]. *vi.* To utter a shrill, harsh cry, as a duck. **II.** *n.* **1.** A harsh cry, as of certain birds; said contemptuously of the cry of a person. **2.** The black-crowned night-heron. [For. SQUEAK.]—**squawk'er**, *n.*

squaw'root",1 skwō'rūt"; 2 skwą'rōōt", *n.* **1.** A yellowish-brown leafless North-American herb (*Conopholis americana*) parasitic on roots.

squeak, 1 skwīk; 2 skwēk. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To utter with a squeak; make a squeak. **2.** [Slang.] To let out information. **3.** To cause to squeak. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin, sharp, penetrating sound. **2.** [Colloq.] A narrow margin; the least amount; a hairbreadth: in the phrase **a narrow** (or **a near**) **squeak.** [< Sw. *sqväka*, croak.]—**squeak'er**, *n.*—**squeak'y**, *a.* [SQUEAK'I-ER; SQUEAK'I-EST.] Making a squeaking noise.—**squeak'i-ly**, *adv.*—**squeak'i-ness**, *n.*

squeal, 1 skwīl; 2 skwēl. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To utter a sharp, shrill, somewhat prolonged cry. **2.** [Slang.] To turn informer; betray an accomplice or a plot. **II.** *n.* A shrill, prolonged cry, as of a pig. [Uit. < Ice. *skvala*, scream.]—**squeal'er**, *n.*

squeam'ish, 1 skwim'ish; 2 skwēm'ish, *a.* **1.** Easily disgusted or shocked; unduly scrupulous. **2.** Easily nauseated; affected with nausea. [< Ice. *sveimr*, a bustle.]

Syn.: affected, dainty, difficult, fastidious, finical, foolish, hypercritical, overnice, oversensitive, particular, prudish, qualmish, scrupulous, sickish. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

squee'gee, 1 skwī'jī; 2 skwē'gē, *v. & n.* Same as SQUILGEE.

squeel, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as SQUEAL.

squeez(e)[E], 1 skwiz; 2 skwēz, *v.* [SQUEEZ(E)D[S]; SQUEEZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press closely between other bodies; compress; press together or out of shape. **2.** To grasp or clasp closely, as the hand. **3.** To draw forth by pressure; extract; express. **4.** To put in a certain place or position by force or pressure; crowd. **5.** To extort tribute, taxes, or the like from; harass by exactions; reduce, as wages, to the lowest amount. **6.** To make a cast or impressions of in damp paper by means of pressure; take a squeeze of: said of an inscription, etc. **II.** *i.* To force one's way with difficulty; pass by pressing; push; pass, enter, or penetrate by pressure. [< AS. *cwēsan*, crush.] Syn.: see JAM.—**squeez'er**, *n.* One who or that which squeezes, as a mechanical device for applying pressure.

squeez(e)[E], *n.* **1.** The act or process of squeezing; pressure. **2.** A facsimile, as of a coin or inscription, produced by pressing some soft substance upon it.

squeeze play [Baseball Slang.] A play in which the batter bunts the ball so that a man on third base may score by starting while the pitcher is about to deliver the ball.

squelch[1], 1 skwelch; 2 skwēlch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To silence by humiliating; put to confusion; disconcert. **2.** To be crushed or subdued. **3.** To make a noise as if walking in wet snow or mud. [Var. of *quelch*; akin to QUELL.]—**squelch'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which squelches. **2.** [Colloq.] A silencing retort.

squelch, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A noise made when walking in wet boots. **2.** A heavy fall; blow. **3.** A squelcher.

sq. ft., sq. in., *abbr.* Square foot, square inch.

squib, 1 skwib; 2 skwīb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SQUIBBED; SQUIB'BING.] **1.** To aim squibs at; attack by means of squibs; lampoon; write or use squibs. **2.** To cause to explode; discharge; throw, burn, or sound as a squib. **3**†. To move about quickly or like a squib. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short speech or writing in a satirical vein; a mild lampoon; a pithy paragraph. **2.** A roll or case filled with gunpowder, to be thrown or rolled swiftly, finally exploding like a rocket. **3.** A tubular case filled with gunpowder, as for firing a charge in a blast-hole. **4.** A firecracker that burns with a spitting sound. **5**†. A lampoonist. [Var. of SWIPE.]

squid, 1 skwid; 2 skwīd, *n.* **1.** A ten-armed cuttlefish of the *Loligo* or *Ommastrephes* genera, especially one of the small species. **2.** An artificial fish-bait, often made in imitation of a fish. [Cp. SQUIRT.]

squier†, *n.* **1.** A square. **2.** A squire.

Squi'er, 1 skwī'ər; 2 skwī'er, **George Owen** (1865–). An American major-general; chief signal officer, U. S. A., Feb. 1917; in charge of army air service, May, 1916 to May, 1918.

squil'gee, 1 skwil'jī; 2 skwil'gē. **I.** *vt.* [SQUIL'GEED; SQUIL'GEE-ING.] **1.** To smooth down, as a photographic film, with a squilgee. **2.** To cleanse with a squilgee. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wooden implement having a stout straight-edged strip of soft rubber inserted in its blade, used for removing water from wet decks or floors, window-panes, etc.; a squeegee. **2.** A slighter implement, made in the same way or in the form of a roller, used by photographers for pressing a film closer to its mount, or for squeezing the moisture from a print. **s.-roller**‡. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A line attached to a toggle, used to fasten a strip around a studdingsail while setting it, and releasing it when hoisted far enough. (2) A tripping-line attached to a snotter. [Var. of SQUEEGEE, < SQUEEGE, var. of SQUEEZE.] **squil'la-gee**‡.

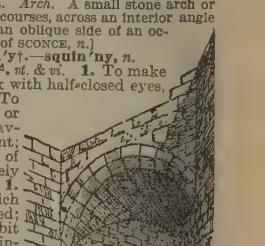
squill[1], 1 skwil; 2 skwīl, *n.* **1.** A sliced bulb of a medicinal plant (*Scilla maritima*) of the lily family, growing in the Mediterranean region, having diuretic and expectorant properties; also, the plant. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Scilla*. Many are in ornamental cultivation, the more common ones usually called by some other name, as the common English bluebell or wild hyacinth. **3.** Any one of several somewhat similar plants once, but not now, included in the genus *Scilla;* as, the Roman *squill.* [< L. *squilla*, squill.]

squill[2], *n.* **1.** A crustacean (genus *Squilla*) having the form and appearance of a mantis. **man'tis-shrimp"**‡; **squil'la**‡; **squil'lid**‡. **2.** A mantis. [< L. *squilla*, squill.]

squinch, 1 skwinch; 2 skwinch, *n. Arch.* A small stone arch or series of arches, or of projecting courses, across an interior angle of a square tower, to support an oblique side of an octagonal spire or lantern. [Var. of SCONCE, *n.*]

squin'ny, *vi.* To squint. **squin'y**†.—**squin'ny**, *n.*

squint, fi skwint; 2 skwĭnt. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or be cross-eyed. **2.** To look with half-closed eyes, or with a side glance. **3.** To approximate slightly; hear or refer indirectly. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the optic axes not coincident; affected with strabismus: said of the eyes. **2.** Looking obliquely or askance, indirect. **III.** *n.* **1.** An affection of the eyes in which their axes are differently directed; strabismus. **2.** The act or habit of squinting. **3.** Hence, any indirect leaning, tendency, or drift. **4.** *Arch.* A hagioscope. [< Sw. *svinka*, shrink.]—**squint'er**, *n.*—**squint'-eye"**, *n.* Strabismus, or one afflicted with it.—**s.-eyed**, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Affected with strabismus; cross-eyed. **2.** Looking sidewise; aiming in two directions. **3.** Apt to see awry; malignant; evil.



Squinch.

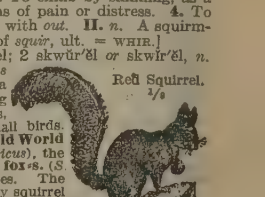
squire, 1 skwair; 2 skwīr, *vt. & vi.* To attend upon or serve as a squire.

squire[1], *n.* An esquire, in any sense. Specifically: (1) An English landed proprietor of long standing. (2) [Local, U. S.] A justice of the peace; also, any lawyer or prominent citizen: loosely as a title of respect. [= ESQUIRE, *n.*]—**squire'ar-chy**, *n.* **1.** English country gentlemen collectively; also, any body of squires. **2.** Government by squires. **squir'-ar-chy**‡.—**squire'ling**, *n.* A petty squire. **squire'let**‡.

squire[2]†, *n.* Same as SQUARE.

squirm, 1 skwȯrm; 2 skwīrm. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To bend and twist the body; wriggle; writhe. **2.** To climb by shinning, as a pole or tree. **3.** To show signs of pain or distress. **4.** To escape with awkward evasion: with *out.* **II.** *n.* A squirming motion; a wriggle. [Var. of *squir*, ult. = WHIR.]

squir'rel, 1 skwur'el *or* skwir'el; 2 skwûr'ĕl *or* skwĭr'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A slender rodent of *Sciurus* or a related genus, with a very long bushy tail, living mainly in trees, chiefly on nuts, but occasionly on eggs and small birds. *Sciurus vulgaris* is the **common Old World squirrel.** The **red s.** (*S. hudsonicus*), the **gray s.** (*S. carolinensis*), and the **fox-s.** (*S. niger*) are North-American types. The **black s.** is a variety of the gray squirrel or of the fox-squirrel; the **plantain-s.** (*S. notatus*) is of East India: the **rock-s.** (*Citellus variegatus*) abounds in Texas and New Mexico, and the **antelope-s.** (*Ammospermophilus interpres*) is a ground-squirrel of the western United States. **2.** One of other sciuroid rodents. **3.** [Austral.] A phalanger. [Uit. < Gr. *skiouros*, < *skia*, shade, + *oura*, tail.]—**squir'rel-corn"**, *n.* A smooth and delicate plant (*Dicentra canadensis*) of the northern United States, having white or cream-colored flowers with the spurs rounded.—**s.-monkey**, *n.* A marmoset.



Red Squirrel.
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squirt, 1 skwȯrt; 2 skwĭrt. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* To force out through a small aperture in a spurting stream; issue in a sudden jet; spurt forth. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of squirting or spurting; also, a jet of liquid squirted forth. **2.** A syringe or squirt-gun. **3.** [Colloq.] A conceited, brainless fellow. [< LG. *swirtjen*, squirt.]—**squirting cucumber**, the fruit of a

prostrate branching herb (*Echallium elaterium*) of the gourd family, which, when ripe, ejects its contents.—**squirt'er,** *n.*

Sr, *abbr.* Strontium.—**Sr.,** *abbr.* Senior, sir.

Sri-nag'ar, 1 srī-nug'ər; 2 srī-nūg'ər, *n.* A city, the capital of Kashmir, British India; pop. 126,400.

S. R. S., *abbr.* [L.] *Societatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).—**S. S.,** *abbr.* Sabbath-school, Secretary of State, simplified spelling, Statistical Society, Steamship, Straits Settlement, Sunday-school.—**s. s.,** *abbr.* Screw steamer, steamship, summons: on legal documents.—**SS.,** *abbr.* Saints, *scilicet* (L., to wit): on legal documents, *sanctissimus* (L., most holy).—**ss.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Semis* (half).—**SS. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Sanctissimus Dominus* (Most Holy Lord [the Pope]).—**S. S. E.,** *abbr.* South-southeast.—**S. S. W.,** *abbr.* South-Southwest.—**s. t.,** *abbr. Senza tempo* (*It. Mus.*, without marked time), short ton.—**St.,** *abbr.* Saint, state, strait; street.—**st.,** *abbr.* Stanza, stet, stone, strophe.

stab, 1 stab; 2 stăb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STABBED, STABD[8]; STAB'BING.] To pierce with a pointed weapon; thrust (a weapon) into a body; wound, as with a dagger: also figuratively. **II.** *n.* A thrust made with any pointed weapon. [Perhaps < Ir. *stob*, stake.] Syn.: see PIERCE.—**stab'ber,** *n.*

sta'bile, 1 stē'bil *or* stab'il; 2 stā'bil *or* stăb'il, *a. Electrotherap.* Not kept in motion: said of a current when the electrodes are kept stationary, not moved over a surface. Compare LABILE.

stab'i-lize, 1 stab'ī-laiz; 2 stăb'ī-līz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ-ING.] To make stable; specif., to secure or maintain the equilibrium of, as an air-plane, etc. [< L. *stabilis*, see STABLE.]—**stab'i-li-za'tion,** *n.*—**stab'i-liz"er,** *n.* An automatic balancing device, as in an air-plane.

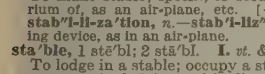
sta'ble, 1 stē'bl; 2 stā'bl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STA'BLED; STA'BLING.] To lodge in a stable; occupy a stable. **II.** *n.* **1.** A building set apart for lodging and feeding horses or cattle. **2.** Specif., race-horses belonging to a stable; also, the owner and personnel of a particular stable collectively. [< L.OF *stabulum*, < *sto*, stand.]—**sta'bling,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who stables. **2.** Room or accommodation in a stable.

sta'ble, *a.* **1.** Standing firmly in place; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed. **2.** Marked by fixedness of purpose; stedfast; inflexible. **3.** Having durability or permanence; abiding; specif., in chemistry, not easily decomposed: said of compounds. **4.** *Mech.* Having stability; also, having a high degree of stability. [F., < L. *stabilis*, < *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see FIRM; PERMANENT.—**sta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** That state of being stable or in stable equilibrium; steadiness. **2.** The quality or character of being steady or constant; steadfastness of resolution or purpose. **3.** *Mech.* The state of being in stable equilibrium, or the degree of such equilibrium as measured by the force with which a body tends to return to its position of rest when disturbed. **4.** *Aero.* The state of maintaining a uniform level, both horizontal and vertical, so that no tipping or front or rear pitching of a plane occurs. **5†.** Rigidity: opposed to *fluidity*. **sta'ble-ness‡.**—**sta'bly,** *adv.* In a stable manner; so as to be firm.

stab'lish‖, 1 stab'liš; 2 stăb'lish, *vt.* To make stable; establish. [= ESTABLISH.]—**stab'lish-ment†,** *n.* Establishment.

stac-ca'to, 1 stə-kä"to; 2 stə-cä"to, *a. Mus.* **1.** Played, or to be played, in an abrupt, disconnected manner: opposed to *legato*. **2.** Marked by abrupt, sharp emphasis; as, a *staccato* style of speaking. [It.]

Staccato.



stach'er, 1 staR'ər; 2 stăn'ər, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To stagger.

stack[1], 1 stak; 2 stăk. **I**[4] *vt.* **1.** To gather or place in a pile; pile up in a stack. **2.** *Card-playing.* To arrange (cards in the pack) in a manner favorable to the dealer: a form of cheating. **II.** *n.* **1.** A larger orderly pile of unthrashed grain, hay, or straw: commonly conical. **2.** Any systematic pile or heap; specif.: (1) A group of guns (usually three) set upright and mutually supporting each other. (2) A case composed of several rows of book-shelves one above the other. **3.** A vertical main smoke-flue, especially of a furnace or boiler; a chimney (called also **smoke-stack**); also, a collection of such chimneys or flues. **4.** [Eng.] A measure of fuel consisting of 108 cubic feet. **5.** [Colloq.] A great amount; plenty. [< Ice. *stakkr*, stack.]

stack [Dial or Obs.], *imp.* of STICK, *v.*

stack'er, 1 stak'ər; 2 stăk'ər, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as STAGGER.

stack'er, *n.* An attachment or apparatus for depositing straw from a thrashing-machine on a wagon or on a stack.

stac'te, 1 stak'tī; 2 stăc'tē, *n.* One of the spices, of uncertain composition, used by the Jews in preparing incense.

stac-tom'e-ter, 1 stak-tom'i-tər; 2 stăc-tŏm'e-tər, *n.* A tube having a minute orifice in one end, for measuring a liquid in drops. [< Gr. *staktos*, trickling (< *stazō*, drop), + -METER.]

stad'dle, 1 stad'l; 2 stăd'l, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Anything that serves as a foundation or support; a prop; staff; crutch. **2.** A stack-stand. [< AS. *stathol*, < √ of STAND.]

stad'hold"er, } 1 stad'[or stat']hōld"ər; 2 stăd'[or stăt']-
stadt'hold"er, } hōld"ər, *n. Dutch Hist.* A viceroy or governor of a province or town as the representative of the sovereign; specif., the chief magistrate of the Netherlands, a hereditary office in the family of the Princes of Orange. [< MD. *stad*, place, + *houder*, holder.]

sta'di-a, 1 stē'di-ə; 2 stā'di-ə, *n.* **1.** A temporary surveying-station. **2.** *Civ. Engin.* A form of sighting-instrument for measuring distances used in connection with a vertical graduated rod; also, the rod alone or the method of using it. **3.** *Mil.* A graduated stick held at arm's length as a simple aid in measuring short distances. [LL., < STADIUM.]—**sta'di-a-rod",** *n.* Same as STADIA, *n.*, 2.—**s.-wires,** *n. pl.* The parallel wires used in a stadia for surveying.—**s.-hairs‡.**—**stad'ic,** *a.*

sta'di-um, 1 stē'di-um; 2 stā'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A foot-race course, with terraces, seats, etc., as at Olympia and Athens, where games were held. **2.** A similar modern structure; as, the *stadium* at Harvard. **3.** A Greek measure of length of 606.75 feet. **4.** A degree of progress; hence, in medicine, a given stage or period in the course of a disease. [L., < Gr. *stadion*, < *histēmi*, stand.]

Sta'ël-Hol'stein, 1 stä"el-hōl'stain; 2 stä"el-hŏl'stin, **Baronne de,** commonly **Madame de Staël** (1766–1817) (*née* Anne Louise Germaine Necker). A French writer. *Corinne.*

staff[1], } 1 staf; 2 stăf, *n.* [STAVES, 1 stēvz *or* stəvz; 2 stāvs *or*
staf[F], } stăvs, STAFFS, STAFS[2], *pl.*] **1.** A stick or piece of wood carried for some special purpose, as for an aid in walking or climbing, or as a cudgel or weapon, or as an emblem of authority. **2.** A shaft or pole that forms a support or a handle; as, the *shaft* of a spear; a flag*staff*. **3.** A stick used in measuring or testing, as a surveyors' leveling-rod. **4.** *Mil.* A body of officers not having command but attached in an executive or advisory capacity to an army, a corps, a division, or a brigade, as assistants to the officer in command. The central body is known as the **general staff;** in European countries the general staff is under a **chief of general s. 5.** *Navy.* (1) A body of officers appointed to serve as the staff of the commander of a fleet or of a squadron. (2) The personnel of a naval establishment, as the officers in charge of construction, ordinance, repairs, equipment, provisions, medicine and surgery, the paymasters, and engineers. The **navy war-s.** consists of three sections, intelligence, operations, and mobilization, and at the head of each section is an officer of approved merit answerable to the chief of staff. **6.** A body of persons associated in carrying out some special enterprise under the supervision of a manager or chief; as, the editorial *staff* of a newspaper. **7.** *Mus.* The combined lines and spaces used to represent the pitches of tones.

The staff has always five long horizontal lines and the accompanying long spaces, but is enlarged as the occasion may require, by short lines above and below and the short spaces they bring. [< AS. *stæf*, *stæf*.] Syn.: see STICK.—**staff'of"fi-cer,** *n.* **1.** An officer serving on a staff. **2.** [U. S. Navy.] An officer of a non-combatant corps, such as surgeons, paymasters, naval constructors, etc.

staff[2], *n.* A composition of plaster, fiber, etc., for temporary buildings, statues, etc. [Prob. *var.* of STUFF.]

Staf'fa, 1 staf'ə; 2 stăf'a, *n.* An island of the Hebrides group, Scotland, ½ m. in circumference. See FINGAL.

staf'fel-ite, 1 staf'el-ait; 2 stăf'ĕl-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of apatite believed to be the result of carbonated waters acting on phosphorite. [< *Staffel*, Prussia.]

Staf'ford, 1 staf'ərd; 2 stăf'ord, *n.* The county town of Staffordshire, England; native place of Izaak Walton; pop. 28,640.

Staf'ford-shire, 1 staf'ərd-shīr; 2 stăf'ord-shĭr, *n.* An iron- and coal-mining county in central England: 1 158 sq. m.; pop. 1,349,-225; county town, Stafford; a manufacturing center.

stag, 1 stag; 2 stăg, *n.* **1.** The male of the red deer, especially the matured male. **2.** The male of other large deer; also, of certain other animals. **3.** A castrated bull or boar. **4.** [Colloq.] A man, especially when not in the company of women: used in special compounds, as a *stag*-dinner (one at which only men are present), etc. [< Ice. *steggr*, male animal, < *stīga*, mount.]—**stag'-bee"tle,** *n.* A beetle having the jaws of the male enormously developed and branched like the antlers of a stag, injurious to trees. *Lucanus cervus* is European; *L. dama* is American. See plate of HARMFUL INSECTS.—**s.-hush,** *n.* The black haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*).—**stag'hound",** *n.* A shaggy, greyhound-like dog, for hunting the stag.

stage, 1 stēj; 2 stāg, *v.* [STAGED; STAG'ING.] **I.** *t. Theat.* To mount, arrange for, or exhibit on the stage. **II.** *i.* To travel by stage-coach.

stage, *n.* **1.** The raised platform, with its scenery and mechanical appliances, on which the performance takes place in a theater or concert-hall. **2.** Hence, the profession of an actor; the theatrical calling; the theater. **3.** A scene of action. **4.** An elevated platform or scaffold for the use of workmen; a shelf or platform upon which to support things that are to be handled or viewed; as, a landing-*stage*; the *stage* of a microscope. **5.** A marked point or place in a progressive or regressive movement; a well-defined period in a development; step or degree; as, the *stage* of a fever; the larval *stage* of insects. **6.** One of several regular stopping-places in a route of travel; also, the distance between two such places; any definite portion of a journey. **7.** A large four-wheeled vehicle, formerly the principal mode of public passenger- and mail-conveyance. **stage'-coach"†.** **8.** [U. S.] An omnibus. **9.** *Arch.* A step, floor, or story. **10.** *Geol.* The stratigraphic subdivision of the fourth order of rank, corresponding to an *age*. [< OF. *estage*, < L. *sto*, stand.]—**stage whisper,** a loud whisper, such as uttered on the stage for the benefit of the audience.—**stage'-craft",** *n.* Skill in writing or staging plays.—**stag'er,** 1 stēj'ər; 2 stāg'er, *n.* **1.** A stage-horse: especially in the phrase **old stager** (one who has had long experience at anything). **2†.** An actor.—**stag'ing,** 1 stēj'iŋ; 2 stāg'-ing, *n.* **1.** A scaffolding or temporary platform. **2.** The act of putting a play upon the stage. **3.** The business of driving or running stage-coaches; also, traveling by stage-coach.—**stag'y,**

1 stēj'ı; 2 stăg'y, *a.* Having a theatrical manner; belonging to or befitting the stage. **stage'y†.—stag'i-ly,** *adv.*—**stag'i-ness,** *n.*

stag'ger, 1 stag'ər; 2 stăg'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to reel. **2.** To cause to hesitate; overcome as with surprize. **3.** *Mech.* To place, as rivets, in rows, the articles in one row alternating with the spaces in the other. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move unsteadily; reel. **2.** To waver; hesitate. [< Icc. *stakra*, freq. of *staka*, push.]—**staggered biplane,** a biplane with the upper plane set ahead of the lower.—**stag'ger-er,** *n.*—**stag'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

stag'ger, *n.* **1.** The act of staggering; a reeling motion. **2.** *pl.* See STAGGERS. **3.** *Aero.* The amount of advance of the entering edge of the upper wing of a biplane over that of the lower: it is considered *positive* when the upper surface is forward.

stag'ger-bush", 1 stag'ər-bush"; 2 stăg'er-bush", *n.* A smooth shrub (*Pieris mariana*), 2 to 4 feet high, with white or pale-red flowers: common from Rhode Island to Florida, and also in Tennessee: poisonous to stock.

stag'gers, *n.* **1.** A disease affecting domestic animals, as horses, characterized by vertigo, causing staggering movements and sometimes sudden falling, due to disorder of the brain and spinal cord: often termed **blind staggers. 2.** A giddy or reeling sensation. **3‡.** Bewilderment; doubt.

stag'gy, 1 stag'ı; 2 stăg'y, *n.* [Scot.] **A** colt. **stag'gie†.**

Stag'i-rite, 1 staj'ı-rit; 2 stăg'ı-rīt, *n.* A native of Stageira, a Macedonian town, where Aristotle was born; specif., with *the,* Aristotle. **Sta-gyr'i-an‡.—Stag'i-rite,** *a.*

stag'nant, 1 stog'nant; 2 stăg'nant, *a.* **1.** Standing still; not flowing: said of water, as in a pool; hence, foul from long standing. **2.** Lacking briskness or activity, as life or business; dull; inert; sluggish. [F., < L. *stagno,* stagnate, < *stagnum,* pool.]—**stag'nan-cy,** *n.* A stagnant condition.—**stag'nate,** *vi.* [STAG'NAT-ED[d]; STAG'NAT-ING.] **1.** To be or become stagnant. **2.** To become dull or inert.—**stag-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being stagnant; as, the *stagnation* of water; *stagnation* in trade. **2.** *Pathol.* Accumulation and retardation of a circulating fluid in the body.

staid, 1 stēd; 2 stād, *imp.* & *pp.* of STAY, *v.*

staid, *a.* Steady and sober; sedate. [< STAID, *pp.* of STAY, *v.*] Syn.: see SOBER; SEDATE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stalg, 1 stēg; 2 stăg, *n.* [Scot.] A young colt or stallion; riding-horse. [slow, stately step.

stalk, 1 stēk; 2 stăk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Butcher's meat; steak. **2.** A

stain, 1 stēn; 2 stān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a stain upon, discolor; soil. **2.** To color by the use of a dye or stain. **3.** To bring a moral stain upon. **4.** *Micros.* Specif., to impregnate, as a tissue, with a substance whose reaction colors some part without affecting others, thus rendering form or structure visible. **II.** *i.* To take or impart a stain. [Abbr. of DISDAIN.]

Syn.: blot, color, discolor, disgrace, dishonor, dye, soil, spot, sully, tarnish, tinge, tint. To *color* is to impart a color desired or undesired, temporary or permanent, or, in the intransitive use, to assume a color in any way; as, he *colored* with shame and vexation. To *dye* is to impart a color intentionally and with a view to permanence, and especially so as to pervade the substance or fiber of that to which it is applied. To *stain* is primarily to *discolor,* to impart a color undesired and perhaps unintended, and which may or may not be permanent. Thus, a character "*dyed* in the wool" is one that has received some early permanent and pervading influence; a character *stained* with a crime or guilt is debased and perverted. *Stain* is, however, used of giving an intended and perhaps pleasing color to wood, glass, etc., by an application of coloring-matter which enters the substance a little below the surface, in distinction from painting, in which coloring-matter is spread upon the surface: *dyeing* is generally said of wool, yarn, cloth, or similar materials which are dipped into the *coloring* liquid. Figuratively, a standard or a garment may be *dyed* with blood in honorable warfare; an assassin's weapon is *stained* with the blood of his victim. To *tinge* is to *color* slightly. It may be used of giving a slight flavor, or a slight admixture of one ingredient or quality with another that is more pronounced. See BLEMISH; DEFILE; POLLUTE. Compare FOUL.—**stain'er,** *n.*

stain, *n.* **1.** A discoloration from foreign matter, etc.; a spot; smirch; blot. **2.** A dye or thin pigment used in staining. **3.** *Micros.* A coloring solution for microscopic specimens. See STAIN, *vt.,* 4. **4.** A moral taint; tarnish. **5†.** The cause of disgrace.—**stain'less,** *a.* Innocent; pure.

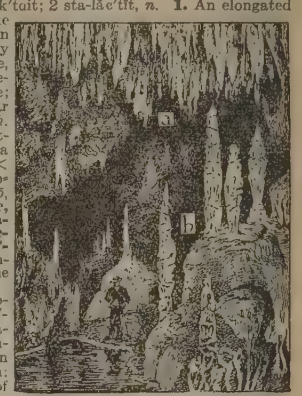
stair, 1 stâr; 2 stâr, *n.* **1.** A step, or one of a series of steps for mounting or descending from one level to another. **2.** A series of steps: usually in the plural. [< AS. *stæger,* < < *stigan,* climb.]—**stair'case",** *n.* A set of stairs complete with the supports, balusters, etc. **stair'way"‡.—stair'-head",** *n.* The top of a flight of stairs.

stake[1], 1 stēk; 2 stāk. **I.** *vt.* [STAKED[t]; STAK'ING.] **1.** To fasten or support by means of a stake; to tether to a stake. **2.** To mark the boundaries of with stakes: often with *off* or *out.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A stick or post, as of wood sharpened for driving into the ground. **2.** A post to which a person is bound to be burned alive; hence, by extension, death by burning at the stake. **3.** An upright, set in a socket at the edge of the floor of a car or wagon, to confine loose material. [< AS. *staca, stake.*]

stake[2]. **I**[t]. *vt.* **1.** To put at hazard; wager; risk. **2.** [Slang.] To supply with working capital; grub-stake. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something wagered or risked, as the money bet on a race; often in the plural. **2.** The condition of being in hazard or in question: chiefly in the phrase **at stake,** as my whole future was *at stake.* **3.** A prize in a contest: sometimes in the plural. **4.** An interest, as in an enterprise; contingent gain or loss. **5.** A grub-stake. [Special use of STAKE[1], *n.*]—**stake'hold"er,** *n.* One who holds the stakes, as in a wager.

Staked Plain. Same as LLANO ESTACADO.

sta-lac'tite, 1 stə-lak'tait; 2 sta-lăc'tīt, *n.* **1.** An elongated pendulous, icicle-like form in which certain minerals, especially calcium carbonate, are sometimes deposited, as in a cave; hence, any similar formation. **2.** *Arch.* A downward projecting ornament of a vaulted surface. [< Gr. *stalaktos,* dropping, < *stalassō,* drop.]—**stal"ac-tit'ic, *a.* sta-lac'tic** or **sta-lac'ti-cal†; stal"ac-tit'i-cal‡.—sta-lac'ti-form,** *a.* Resembling or having the form of a stalactite.



Stalactites (*a*) and Stalagmites (*b*).

sta-lag'mite, 1 stə-lag'mait; 2 sta-lăg'mīt, *n.* An incrustation, usually cylindrical or conical, on the floor of a cavern: the counterpart of a stalactite, often fusing with it into a stalactitic column; hence, any similar formation. [< Gr. *stalagmos,* dropping, < *stalassō,* drop.]—**stal"ag-mit'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**stal"ag-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

stale[1], 1 stēl; 2 stāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make or become stale or vapid; deprive of fresh interest. **II.** *i.* To become stale.

stale[2], *vt.* To urinate: said of horses and cattle. [< G. *stallen,* urinate, < *stall,* stall.]

stale, *a.* **1.** Having lost freshness; slightly changed or deteriorated by standing. Specifically: (1) Vapid, as wine that has lost its sparkle. (2) Stagnant, as foul air. (3) Being in some stage of decay, as meat or an egg. (4) Sour from fermentation, as milk. (5) Being in the first stage of dryness: said of old, musty bread. **2.** Lacking in interest from age or familiarity; worn out; trite; as, a *stale* joke. **3.** In poor condition from prolonged activity, as from overstudy or, in athletics, from overtraining: especially in the phrase **gone stale. 4.** *Finance.* Inactive; dull: said of a stock-market after a period of overactivity. **5.** *Law.* In courts of equity, impaired in legal force, due to long neglect in pressing or asserting a claim or to a change in the condition or situation of the parties. [< OF. *estale,* < MD. *stel,* old.] Syn.: see TRITE.—**stale'ly,** *adv.*—**stale'ness,** *n.*

stale[1], *n.* **1.** A stalemate. **2†.** A prostitute.

stale[2], *n.* The urine of cattle or horses.

stale[3]†, *n.* **1.** A laughing-stock; dupe. **2.** Theft; also, concealment: stealth. **3.** A decoy; bait; trap; snare.

stale'mate", 1 stēl'mēt"; 2 stāl'māt", *n.* *Chess.* A position in which a player can make no move without putting his king in check. The result is a drawn game. Sometimes used figuratively. [< AS. *stalu,* theft, < *stelan,* steal, + MATE[2], *n.*]—**stale'-mate,** *vt.* *Chess.* To put into a condition of stalemate; hence, figuratively, to bring to a standstill.

stalk, 1 stēk; 2 stăk, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To approach stealthily, for the purpose of killing, as in hunting. **2.** To pace in a stiff, dignified manner. **3.** To proceed with a creeping or stealthy motion; steal along. [< AS. *stælcan,* walk slowly, < *stelan,* steal.]—**stalk'er,** *n.*—**stalk'ing-horse",** *n.* **1.** A horse behind which a hunter conceals himself in stalking game. **2.** Anything serving to conceal one's intention.

stalk[1], *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The stem or axis of a plant, especially when herbaceous. (2) Loosely, any support on which an organ is borne, as a pedicel. **2.** *Zool.* A supporting part; stem. **3.** Any stem or main axis, as of a goblet. [Akin to Ice. *stilkr,* stalk.]—**stalked,** *a.* Having a stalk or stalks.—**stalk'y,** *a.* **1.** Having a comparatively large stalk. **2.** Stalk-like. [walk.

stalk[2], *n.* **1.** The act of stalking game. **2.** A stately step or

stall, 1 stēl; 2 stal, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place or keep in a stall; especially, to bring in from pasture, as cattle or horses, and place in the stall or stable for fattening. **2.** To furnish, as a barn, with stalls. **3.** To fix in mire or snow (while driving) so as to stick fast; bring to a standstill; hence, to stop by any obstruction; as, trains *stalled* in a snow-storm. **4.** Specif., to stop (the engine of an automobile) through clumsy handling. **5.** To ruin, as a team, by abuse. **6‖.** To install in office. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stick fast in mire, snow, or the like; be brought to a stand, as a horse or engine; said of an air-plane, to become uncontrollable through lack of speed or headway. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) To put off the payment of a debt. (2) To fence or be evasive in an argument. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To tire; be satiated. **4.** To kennel, as dogs. **5.** [Cant.] To pretend doing one's best (in a contest), as to save one's strength or for any other reason. **6†.** To live as in a stall. [See STALL, *n.*]—**stall'ing,** *n.* *Aero.* The condition of an air-

plane which from any cause has lost the relative speed necessary for steerage-way and control.

stall, *n.* **1.** A compartment in which a horse or bovine animal is confined and fed. **2.** A small booth, or compartment in a street, market, etc., for the sale of anything. **3.** A partially enclosed seat, as in the orchestra of a theater or the choir of a cathedral. **4.** A working-compartment in a coal-mine. **5.** A sheath or covering for the finger or thumb. [< AS. *steal,* < √ of STAND.]—**stall'-feed",** *vt.* To feed (as cattle) in a stall or stable; fatten.—**s.-fed,** *a.*

stal'lion, 1 stal'yən; 2 stăl'yon, *n.* An uncastrated male horse or other equine animal. See illus. at HORSE. [< OF. *estalon,* < LL. *stallum,* STALL.]

stal'wart, 1 stôl'wərt; 2 stąl'wart. **I.** *a.* **1.** Large and strong in frame. **2.** Muscular; brawny. **3.** [U. S.] Standing fast as a partizan; unwavering. **II.** *n.* A sturdy partizan; especially, a *stalwart* Republican as those supporting Grant in 1880 and Conkling in 1881. [< AS. *stælwyrthe,* good, serviceable.] Syn.: see STRONG.—**stal'wart-ly,** *adv.*—**stal'wart-ness,** *n.*—**stal'worth‖,** *a.* Same as STALWART.

stam'ach, *n.* [Scot.] The stomach. **stam'ack‡; stam'ick‡.**

Stam-boul', 1 stam-būl'; 2 stăm-bụl', *n.* Constantinople: the French form of *Istambul,* Turkish name for Constantinople. See ISTAMBUL.

Stam"bu-loff', 1 stām"bu-lof'; 2 stăm"bu-lŏf', **Stefan** (1854–1895). A Bulgarian prime minister; secured election of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg to the throne of Bulgaria; assassinated. **Stam"bo-lov'‡.**

sta'men, 1 stē'men; 2 stā'mĕn, *n.* [STA'MENS, rarely STAM'INA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The pollen-bearing floral organ of a flower, standing inside the floral envelops if they are present; one of the component parts of the androecium; a microsporophyll. A complete stamen consists of two parts—the *filament,* the slender stalk or support, and the *anther* (microsporo-case), a double-celled sac, filled with the pollen, the essential part of a stamen. **2.** *pl.* See STAMINA. **3†.** A thread, especially of the warp. [L., < *sto,* stand.]—**stam'i-na,** *n.* [Originally the plural of *stamen,* now construed as a singular.] **1.** Supporting vitality; strength; vigor; as, the youth lacks *stamina.* **2.** The supporting part of a body.—**stam'i-nal,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Pertaining to a stamen. **stam"i-ne'al‡; sta-min'e-ous‡.** **2.** Relating to or furnishing stamina or lasting strength and vigor; essential.—**stam'i-nate,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Having stamens but no pistils, as certain flowers. **2.** Having stamens,—**stam"i-nif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Stamen-bearing. **stam"i-nig'er-ous‡.**—**stam"i-no'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An abortive or sterile stamen, or an organ resembling one. **stam'i-node‡.**—**stam'i-no"dy,** *n. Bot.* The conversion of other parts of a flower, such as bracts, sepals, petals, or pistils, into stamens.

Stam'ford, 1 stam'fərd; 2 stăm'fŏrd, *n.* **1.** A town in Lincolnshire, England; pop. 9,880. **2.** A manufacturing city and seaport in S. W. Connecticut; pop. 35,090.

stam'mel†. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to stammel or its color; red. **II.** *n.* A linsey-woolsey of a dull scarlet color; also, a dull scarlet. [< OF. *estamine,* < L. *stamen,* thread.]

stam'mer, 1 stam'ər; 2 stăm'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To utter or speak with a stammer; stutter. **II.** *n.* A halting utterance; a stutter. [< AS. *stamur,* stammering.]—**stam'mer-er,** *n.*

stam'mer-el, 1 stam'ər-el; 2 stăm'er-ĕl. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Half-witted. **II.** *n.* An awkward blunderer; stammerer.

stamp¹, 1 stamp; 2 stămp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make marks or figures upon by means of the impression of a die, pattern, or the like. **2.** To impress upon any thing by a stamp; impress a copy of upon something. **3.** To affix a postage or other stamp upon. **4.** To bring down quickly, noisily, and heavily, as the foot. **5.** To effect as by setting the foot down heavily; crush or destroy with or as with a stamp of the foot: often with *out* or *down.* **6.** To assign a distinctive quality to; stigmatize; brand; as, to *stamp* a story as false. **7.** Figuratively, to fix mentally; as, the deed is *stamped* on his memory. **8.** To crush, break, or pulverize, as ores. **9.** To shape by pressure; cut out by a blow, as in a machine: usually with *out.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To crush; beat. **2.** To strike the foot forcibly upon the ground; as, to *stamp* with rage. [< AS. *stempan,* stamp.] Syn.: see IMPRESS; INSCRIBE.—**stamp'er,** *n.*

stamp, *n.* **1.** A characteristic mark made by stamping; a device or design impressed upon any object, as by a die. **2.** An implement or machine for stamping. (1) A die having a pattern as for coin-working; any instrument for impressing a mark, design, or copy upon any object or surface; as, a hand-*stamp.* (2) The weight or block as in an ore-mill, which by its impact crushes the ore; by extension, the stamping-mill itself. (3) A cutting-tool for making articles of outline corresponding to the cutting edges: operated by pressure or by blows. **3.** Any characteristic mark, as a label or imprint; a brand. **4.** Hence, figuratively, characteristic quality or form; kind; sort; as, I dislike men of his *stamp.* **5.** The act of stamping. **6.** A printed device prepared and sold, as by a government, for attachment, as to a letter (**postage-stamp**), commodity (**revenue-stamp**), etc., as proof that the tax or fee has been paid; also, a trading-stamp. **7.** *pl.* (1) [Slang, U. S.] Money; especially, paper money; scrip. (2) Stamp-duties. **8†.** A picture cut from or impressed on wood or metals. **9†.** A medal; also, a small coin. Syn.: see MARK.—**stamp'-of"fice,** *n. Com.* An office for the sale of goverments stamps, as for duties and taxes.—**trading-stamp,** *n.* A stamp of fixed value given by a tradesman to a purchaser and exchangeable, in quantities, for goods selected from a premium-list.—**War Saving S.** [U. S. & Gt. Brit.], one of a series of stamps issued to encourage thrift, in the United States of $5.00 value; in Great Britain 2s. 6d. or 6d. Compare THRIFT STAMP.

stamp act. A law imposing a stamp-duty; specif. [S- A-], an act of the British Parliament, passed in March, 1765, and repealed in March, 1766, which required American colonists to affix to various legal and commercial papers, as well as to pamphlets, newspapers, vellum, parchment, or paper, a government stamp varying in price from a halfpenny up to £10, resembling a modern postage-stamp.

stam-pede', 1 stam-pīd'; 2 stăm-pēd'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STAMPED'ED[d]; STAM-PED'ING.] **1.** To cause a stampede or panic, as in a herd of cattle or body of troops. **2.** To move to sudden concerted action. **3.** To rush off together in disorder and panic, as a herd of cattle: said also of troops. **4.** To act from a common impulse, as a political convention. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden starting and rushing off through panic: said primarily of a herd of cattle, then of troops or other bodies of men. **2.** Any sudden, impulsive, tumultuous movement of a crowd, as a mob or a political convention. [< Sp. *estampida,* crash.]

stamp'er, 1 stamp'ər; 2 stămp'er, *n.* **1.** One who stamps, in any sense; specif., one who cancels stamps, as in a post-office. **2.** Any tool or machine for stamping; a stamp. (1) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics by pestles in a horizontally rotating tub. (2) A machine used in gunpowder-manufacture for stamping material. (3) A mill for powdering calcined flints.

stance, 1 stans; 2 stăns, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A position; a station; hence, a site; foundation. **2.** *Golf.* The position of a player's feet, with reference to the ball and to each other, when making a stroke. **3.** Mode of standing; posture; also, a stanchion; stand. **4†.** A stanza. **5†.** A space; distance. [OF.] **staunce†.**—**stanse,** *vt.*

stanch, } 1 stanch; 2 stănch. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To stop or
staunch, } check the flow of (blood), as from a wound; to cease flowing. **2‖.** To quench. **II.** *a.* **1.** Firm in principle; constant; faithful; hearty. **2.** Having firm constitution or construction; strong and vigorous. **III.** *n.* A flood-gate or weir. [< OF. *estancher,* < L. *stagno;* see STAGNANT.]

Syn.: firm, seaworthy, sound, stout, strong, taught, tight, trim, trustworthy, trusty. See FAITHFUL.—Ant.: crazy, leaky, rotten, unseaworthy, untrustworthy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stan'chel, 1 stən'chl; 2 stăn'chl, *vt. & n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as STANCHION.—**stan'cheled,** *a.*

stanch'er, 1 stanch'ər; 2 stănch'er, *n.* One who or that which stanches; a styptic.

Stanch'field, 1 stanch'fīld; 2 stănch'fēld, **John Barry** (1855–1921). An American lawyer; publicist: mayor of Elmira, N. Y.

stan'chion, 1 stan'shən; 2 stăn'chon. **I.** *vt.* To support or confine with stanchions. **II.** *n.* **1.** An upright bar forming a principal support. **2.** One of a pair of upright timbers used to confine cattle in a stall. [< LL.[OF *stantia,* chamber, < L. *stan(t-)s,* ppr. of *sto,* stand.]

stand, 1 stand; 2 stănd, *v.* [STOOD; STAND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place so as to stay in an upright position; set on the feet, end, base, etc. **2.** To put up with; fear; tolerate; endure. **3.** To be subjected to; pass through; as, he must *stand* trial. **4.** To be to the advantage of; in the phrase **to stand one in stead or in good stead.** **5.** [Colloq.] To bear the expense of; as, to *stand* treat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rest on the feet or be stationary in an erect position: said of persons and animals, and distinguished from *sitting, lying,* or *kneeling.* **2.** Hence, to be in a vertical position; remain upright: said of inanimate things, and distinguished from *leaning* or *lying.* **3.** To have moral rectitude. **4.** To have or be in a particular state or condition. (1) To be at a degree, price, rate, or the like; as, corn *stands* at 40 cents. (2) To be in a given state, attitude, position, or situation; as, to *stand* ready for war; to *stand* accused. (3) To have a height or stature; as, to *stand* six feet in one's stockings. (4) To have a reputed character; be estimated; as, he *stands* well in the community. (5) To be of a given rank or class; as, he *stands* third. **5.** To move into a position and remain upright in it; go; step; pass; as, *stand* from under. **6.** To be scrupulous; demur; as, to *stand* on trifles. **7.** To be situated; take or have position; lie. **8.** To be or remain at rest; cease from progress or motion; lie stagnant, as water. **9.** To be a substitute or representative: with *for.* **10.** [Eng.] To offer oneself as a candidate; accept a nomination for election. **11.** To be consistent; accord; conform; agree: usually followed by *with;* except in phrase, it *stands* to reason. **12.** To stay or remain firm; preserve; abide; as, to *stand* in the face of all discouragement. **13.** To remain in existence, especially as unchanged or unimpaired; endure; last; as, the castle still *stands;* the color will *stand.* **14.** To assume a fixed attitude, as for resistance or defense; take a stand; take sides; as, to *stand* for the right. **15.** To take a direction; steer; as, the brig *stands* up into the wind. **16.** To point, as a setter or pointer. **17.** To rest on a support or basis; hence, to depend logically; be established: with *on, upon,* or *by;* as, the case *stands on* mere conjecture. **18†.** To consist; be comprised. [< AS. *standan,* stand; cognate with L. *sto,* stand.]

Syn.: abide, be erect, be upon the feet, be upright, continue, endure, halt, hold out, keep up, pause, remain, stay, stop. See PERSEVERE; REST.—Ant.: decline, droop, drop, fall, faint, fall, falter, flee, fly, sink, succumb, yield.—Prep.: stand *on* or *upon* the shore; stand *by* or *to* a pledge; stand *by* a friend; *with* the minority; *for* the right, *against* the wrong; to stand *over* a fallen foe; to stand *upon* one's rights.—**to stand a chance or show,** to have an opportunity or likelihood of gaining some advantage —**to s. by.** **1.** To give countenance and aid to; support firmly. **2.** To keep faith concerning; abide by; as, to *stand by* one's word. **3.** *Naut.* To keep near and be ready to operate or attend to; as, the sailor *stands by* the main-sheet. **4.** To be near or on hand to

help; also, to remain observant and passive when encouragement or help is due.—**to s. clear** (*Naut.*), to remain at a safe distance from a point of danger.—**to s. corrected,** to acknowledge or accept a correction.—**to s. fast,** to be fixed; be unshaken.—**to s. fire.** **1.** To remain steady under the fire of the enemy. **2.** To remain uninjured by exposure to heat, as earthenware utensils, etc.—**to s. in,** to cost; as, that overcoat *stands* me *in* ten dollars, —**to s. off.** **1.** To keep (a person or thing) at or as at a distance; as, to *stand off* a creditor or a robber. **2.** To be distant in spirit and conduct.—**to s. on** (*Naut.*), to keep on a tack or course.—**to s. one's ground,** to maintain one's position firmly.—**to s. on one's own legs** or **feet,** to manage one's own affairs; to be independent.—**to s. out.** **1.** To endure to the end without yielding. **2.** To hold out in disagreement; refuse to consent. **3.** To appear in relief; be prominent.—**to s. over,** to be postponed.—**to s. pat.** **1.** *Poker.* To play one's hand as dealt, without drawing, or to signify one's intention to do so. **2.** Hence to oppose a change resolutely. See STANDPATTER.—**to s. to.** **1.** To adhere to; abide by; as, to *stand to* an assertion. **2.** To fall to; take hold; as, I will *stand to* and work.—**to s. together,** to agree and cohere; especially, to be logically consistent.—**to s. up for,** to side with and defend; assist; maintain; as, to *stand up for* the truth.—**to s. upon** or **on.** **1.** To insist upon vigorously or scrupulously; as, to *stand upon* one's rights; to *stand upon* one's dignity. **2.** To rely or depend upon. **3.** To concern; be of importance to.—**to s. up to,** to meet, as faithfully or courageously; face; fulfil; as, to *stand up to* one's agreements; to *stand up to* danger.

—**stand'by",** *n.* A trustworthy person or thing.—**stand'er,** *n.* —**stand'er-by"[],** *n.* A bystander.—**stand'ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Remaining erect; not prostrated or cut down, as grain. **2.** Continuing for regular or permanent use; not special or temporary; as, a *standing* rule: a *standing* army. **3.** Stagnant; not flowing; as, a *standing* pool. **4.** Begun while standing; distinguished from *running*; as, a *standing* high jump. **II.** *n.* **1.** Place in the estimation of others; relative position, as in social, commercial, or moral relations; repute; grade; especially, high grade or rank; good reputation; as, a man of *standing*; his *standing* is low. **2.** A place to stand in; station. **3.** Time in which something stands or goes on; continuance; duration; as, a feud of long *standing*. **4.** The act of one who stands; as, to finish a work at one *standing*.—**stand'ing-room",** *n.* Place in which to stand, as in a building where the seats are all occupied.—**stand'-off",** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A draw or tie, as in a game; a set-off. **2.** A counterbalancing or neutralization. **3.** A feeling or state of indifference or coldness.—**stand"pat'er,** *n.* *U. S. Polit.* One who adheres obstinately to the policy of the party in power; specif., a politician who advocates maintaining the existing tariff schedules.—**stand"pat'-tism,** *n.*—**stand'-pipe",** *n.* A vertical pipe, as at a reservoir, into which the water is pumped to give it a head; a water-tower.—**stand'point",** *n.* A position from which things are viewed. point of view; basal principle.—**stand'still,** *n.* A pause; cessation of motion or action; halt; rest.—**stand'-up",** *a.* **1.** Having an erect position; as, a *stand-up* collar. **2.** Done while standing; as, a *stand-up* meal.

stand, *n.* **1.** A structure upon which persons or things may stand, or on which articles may be kept or displayed. (1) A small table on which things may be placed conveniently. (2) A rack or other piece of furniture on which hats may be hung, or canes, umbrellas, etc., supported; as, a hall-*stand*. (3) A stall, counter, or the like, where merchandise is displayed; as, book *stand*. (4) A structure upon which persons may sit or stand, as a platform, or a series of raised seats; as, a band *stand*; a judges' *stand*. (5) A small raised platform in court upon which a witness stands.

2. Any place where or in which something stands; position; place; specifically, the place of one's customary occupation; an assigned or chosen location. **3.** The act of standing, especially of standing firmly, literally or figuratively; as, to make a *stand* against the enemy. **4.** Cessation from motion or progress; a standstill. **5.** A complete set; outfit; chiefly in the phrase *stand of arms*. **6.** A growth on the field, as of corn or grass. **7.** A tree grown from seed; also, a young tree left when others are cut down. **8.** *Forestry.* The growing trees in a forest or in part of a forest. **9.** *Theat.* A town where performances are given; as, a one-night *stand*. **10.**† A troop; force.

stand'ard, 1 stand'ərd; 2 stănd'ard, *a.* Having the accuracy or authority of a standard; serving as a gage, test, or model; hence, of a very high or excellent kind.—**standard gage.** **1.** A gage for determining whether tools, etc., are of a recognized standard size. **2.** [U. S.] *Railroad.* A track-width of 56½ inches. —**standard time,** see TIME, *n.*

stand'ard[1], *n.* **1.** Any established measure of extent, quantity, or value. **2.** Hence, any type, model, or example for comparison; a criterion of excellence; test; as, a *standard* of taste or conduct. **3.** In coinage, the established proportion by weight of fine metal and alloy. [< OF. *estandart*; see STANDARD[2], *n.*] SYN.: see EXAMPLE; IDEAL; RULE.—**gold standard,** a monetary standard based on gold alone as measuring the unit of value.—**silver s.,** a monetary standard based on silver alone taken as giving the unit of value.—**stand'ard-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make to or regulate by a standard. **stand'ard-ise‡.—stand"ard-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

stand'ard[2], *n.* **1.** An upright timber, post, pole, or beam, especially as a support. **2.** *Hort.* (1) Any tree not dwarfed by grafting. (2) A tree or shrub pruned into tree instead of bush form, on a vigorous upright stem. (3) A tree or bush supporting itself by its own stem, without aid from a wall or trellis. (4) *Forestry.* A tree from 1 to 2 feet in diameter breast-high; also, a tree or shoot left standing when a coppice is cut down.

3. A heavy or stationary article of furniture. [< MD. *standaerd*, post.]

stand'ard[3], *n.* **1.** A flag, ensign, or banner, used as a distinctive emblem of a government, body of men, or special cause; as the *standard* of freedom or revolt. **2.** A figure or an image adopted as the emblem of a nation. **3.** *Bot.* The large upper (posterior) petal of a papilionaceous flower; the vexillum. **4†.** A standard-bearer. [< OF.[AS] *estandart*, < L. *extendo*; see EXTEND.]

stand'ard-bear"er, 1 stand'ərd-bâr"ər; 2 stănd'ard-bâr"er, *n.* **1.** An officer or soldier of a regiment or other military body who carries the flag or ensign. **2.** Hence, figuratively, one who leads, as a candidate. [ink. [< STAND + DISH.]

stand'ish, 1 stand'ish; 2 stănd'ish, *n.* A receptacle for pens and

Stan'dish, 1 stan'dish; 2 stăn'dish, *Miles* (1584–1656). An English soldier and emigrant in the "Mayflower"; military leader of the Pilgrims; subject of a poem by Longfellow.

stane, 1 stēn; 2 stān, *n.* [Scot.] A stone.

stang, 1 stan; 2 stăng, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To sting. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To throb with pain. [< AS. *stæng*, < *stingan*, sting.]

stang[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A wooden bar; especially, a pole used in measuring land, or the bar that fastens a door. **2.** A rood of land. **3.** A lever. **4.** A cart-shaft.

stang[2], *n.* [Scot.] A sting; pang; throbbing pain.

stan'hope, 1 stan'hōp; 2 stăn'hōp, *n.* A light open one-seated vehicle. [< Fitzroy *Stanhope* (1787–1864), the originator.]

stan'iel, 1 stan'yel; 2 stăn'yĕl, *n.* [Eng.] The kestrel. **stan'-nel; stan'nel-hawk"†.**

Sta"ni-sla'wow, 1 stā"ni-slä'vev; 2 stä"ni-slä'vōv, *n.* A county in Poland, formerly belonging to Galicia, Austria.

stank, 1 stank; 2 stăngk, *imp.* of STINK, *v.*

stank, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A pool; reservoir; pond; ditch; dam.

Stan'ley, 1 stan'li; 2 stăn'ly, *n.* **1. Arthur Penrhyn** (1815–1881), an English author and divine; dean of Westminster. **2. Sir Henry Morton** (1841–1904), an Anglo-American explorer in Africa; discoverer of the river Congo, 1876–1877. Baptized **John Rowlands.**

Stan'ley Falls. The seven cataracts of the upper Congo river, and a station of the Belgian Congo near the same.

Stan'ley Pool. An expansion of the Congo river in the Belgian Congo.

Stan'ley Range. Same as BARRIER RANGE.

stan'na-ry, 1 stan'ə-ri; 2 stăn'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A tin-mine or region of tin-mines. [< L. *stannum*, tin.] **stan'-ner-yt.—stan'nate,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of stannic acid.

stan'nel, 1 stan'el; 2 stăn'ĕl, *n.* A stanel. **stan'nel-hawk"†.**

stan'nic, 1 stan'ik; 2 stăn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to tin, especially in its higher valence. [< L. *stannum*, tin.]—**stannic acid.** **1.** A gelatinous compound (H_2SnO_3) that forms hard lumps when exposed to the air, derived from stannic chlorid when treated with ammonium hydroxid. This is known as **alpha-stannic acid.** **2.** A white powder, known as **beta-stannic acid,** produced by heating tin with nitric acid. Mixed with alkalis, it forms soluble salts, as Na_2SnO_{11}.—**s. chlorid,** a thin, colorless liquid ($SnCl_4$) made by exposing metallic tin to the action of chlorin; used as a mordant in dyeing.—**s. oxid,** a white, amorphous, pulverulent compound (SnO_2) found native or formed by heating the lower (stannous) oxid in air; extensively used as a polishing-agent called *putty-powder*.—**s. sulfid,** a yellow compound (SnS_2) precipitated from a solution of a stannic salt by hydrogen sulfid; used in bronzing.—**stan-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing tin.—**stan'nite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A granular, metallic, steel-gray to iron-black copper-iron sulfostannate (Cu_2FeSnS_4): found massive. **stan'nin**(e[3])**†.—stan'no-type,** *n.* A photograph picture taken on a tin or tinned plate; a tintype; ferrotype.—**stan'nous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to tin, especially in its lower valence.—**stannous chlorid** (*Chem.*), a compound ($SnCl_2$) with a fatty luster produced by treating tin with hydrochloric-acid gas.—**s. oxid,** a crystalline compound (SnO), which forms stannous salts when dissolved in acids.

stan'num, 1 stan'um; 2 stăn'ŭm, *n.* *Pharm. & Med.* Tin. [L.]

Sta"no-voi' moun'tains, 1 stä"no-voi'; 2 stä"no-vōi'. A long mountain chain in E. Asia, 8,000 ft. high, which includes the Yablonoi mountains, extending for about 10,000 miles to the S. W. with numerous parallel chains and transverse spurs.

stant†, *v.* Standeth: a contraction.

Stan'ton, 1 stan'tən; 2 stăn'ton, *n.* **1. Edwin McMasters** (1814–1869), an American lawyer and statesman; Secretary of War, 1862–1867. **2. Elizabeth Cady** (1815–1902), an American author and reformer.

stan'za, 1 stan'zə; 2 stăn'za, *n.* *Pros.* A certain number of lines of verse grouped in a definite scheme of meter and sequence; a metrical division of a poem: often incorrectly called a *verse*. [It., abode, < LL. *stantia*, chamber.] **stan'-zet; stan'zoŧ.—stan-za'ic,** *a.* **stan'zi̇c‡.**

Stapelia.
a, flower; *b*, seed.

stap[1], 1 stap; 2 stăp. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To step. **II.** *n.* **1.** A step. **2.** A stave, as of a tub or the like.

stap[2], *v.* [Scot.] Same as STOP.

Sta-pe'li-a, 1 stə-pī'li-ə; 2 stə-pē'li-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of curious fleshy plants of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, having showy, star-like, ill-smelling, livid-purple or yellowish flowers sometimes a foot in diameter. [< J. B. van *Stapel*, Dutch botanist.]

sta'pes, 1 stē'pīz; 2 stā'pēs, *n.* *Anat.* The innermost ossicle of the middle ear. [< LL. *stapes*, stirrup.]—**sta-pe'di-al,** *a.* Stirrup-shaped; of or relating to the stapes; as, the *stapedial* bone.

staph'y-lo-, staph'yl-, 1 staf'i-lo-, staf'il-; 2 stăf'y-lo-, stăf'yl-.

From Greek *staphylē*, bunch of grapes, also the uvula: combining forms.—**staph"y-lo-coc'cus,** *n. Bacteriol.* A pus-producing micro-organism of a genus (*Staphylococcus*) of bacteria, grouped in irregular masses, resembling somewhat bunches of grapes, and dividing in two planes. [+ COCCUS.]—**staph'y-lo-plas"ty,** *n.* Reparative surgery of the soft palate and uvula. [+ Gr. *plassō*, form.]—**staph"y-io-plas'tic,** *a.*—**staph'y-lor'a-phy,** *n.* The operation of uniting a cleft palate. [+ Gr. *raphē*, suture.] **staphy"lor'ra-phy‡; staph"y-lor'rha-phy‡.**

sta'ple[1], 1 stē'pl; 2 stā'pl, *vt.* [STA'PLED; STA'PLING.] To sort or classify according to length, as wool-fiber.

sta'ple[2], *vt.* To fix or support by a staple.

sta'ple, *a.* **1.** Regularly and constantly produced or sold: opposed to *fancy*. **2.** Commercially established; having regular commercial channels. **3.** Marketable.

sta'ple[1], *n.* **1.** A principal commodity or production, as of a country; a well-established article of commerce. **2.** A chief element or main factor; as, politics were the *staple* of conversation. **3.** (1) The fiber of cotton or wool, considered as giving it quality or determining its character; as, wool of a long fine *staple*. (2) A tuft of wool in the fleece. **4.** The raw material of manufacture. **5.** A commercial emporium; mart. [< OF. *estaple*, < MD. *stapel*, market.]

sta'ple[2], *n.* A **U**-shaped piece of metal with pointed ends: often driven into wood, to serve as a fastening. [< AS. *stapel*, < *stapan*, step.]

sta'pler, 1 stē'plər; 2 stā'pler, *n.* **1.** A sorter of wool according to its staple. **2.** A merchant who participated in one of the monopolies formerly granted by royal authority. **3.** A stapling-machine. **4†.** A dealer in staple ware.

sta'pling-ma-chine", 1 stē'pliŋ-mə-shīn"; 2 stā'pling-ma-chīn", *n.* A bookbinders' wire-stitching machine.

star, 1 stär; 2 stär, *v.* [STARRED; STAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or adorn with stars. **2.** To mark with an asterisk. **3.** To transform into a star. **4.** To cause to split in diverging lines. **5.** *Theat.* To present in a play as a star. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as a dramatic star. **2.** To shine brightly as a star; be prominent.

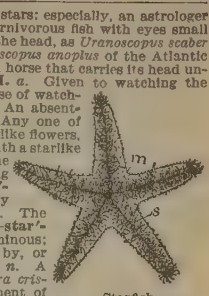
star, *n.* **1.** A celestial body so distant as to appear like a luminous point: in common usage including the planets, but in astronomy limited to the fixed stars, and hence sometimes applied by analogy to the sun.

The stars are classified according to their relative brightness in what are known as magnitudes, the first being the brightest and the sixth the faintest visible to the naked eye. The following table gives the names of the brightest stars of the first magnitude, in order of brilliancy, with the constellation in which each may be found. See CONSTELLATION.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL STARS

Brilliancy	Star	Constellation	Brilliancy	Star	Constellation
1	Sir'i-us....	Canis Major	9	Bet'el-guese...	Orion
2	Ca-no'pus.	Puppis	10	A'cher-nar....	Eridanus
3	Arc-tu'rus.	Bootes	11	Al-deb'a-ran..	Taurus
4	Ri'gel.....	Orion	12	Au-ta'res.....	Scorpio
5	Ca-pel'la...	Auriga	13	Pol'lux.....	Gemini
6	Ve'ga.....	Lyra	14	A-ge'na.....	Centaurus
7	Pro'cy-on..	Canis Minor	15	Az'i-mech'...	Virgo
8	Bun'gu-la..	Centaurus	16	Al-tair'.....	Aquila

2. A figure having radiating points, generally five or six: used as an emblem or device, as on the shoulder-strap of a general. **3.** An asterisk (*). **4.** A white spot on the forehead of a horse or bovine animal. **5.** *Elec.* A star connection. See below. **6.** An actor who plays the leading part; hence, one who shines prominently in a calling or profession; as, a literary *star*. **7.** *Astrol.* A heavenly body considered as influencing nativities; hence, fortune; destiny. [< AS. *steorra*, star.]—**dark star** (*Astron.*), an invisible or dimly shining star. Such stars are known only through their action upon visible stars.—**shooting s. 1.** A primulaceous perennial herb (*Dodecatheon meadia*) with purple or white flowers: a native of the eastern United States: the American cowslip. **2.** A small meteor moving rapidly through space.—**star'ap"ple,** *n.* The fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), or the tree itself. The edible fruit, resembling an apple in size and appearance, has ten cells and as many seeds disposed stellately around the center.—**s.-chamber,** *n.* An ancient English court exercising despotic powers without a jury, which met in a chamber in Westminster palace of which the ceiling was decorated with stars; abolished by Parliament, July 16, 1641; hence, any arbitrary or secret tribunal.—**star connection** (*Elec.*), in a polyphase system, an arrangement by which the apparatus is connected between one of the different conductors and a common neutral conductor.—**s. route.** [U. S.] A post route on which mail is carried under a formal contract awarded as the result of competitive bids: so called because formerly indicated with an asterism in official papers.—**s.-drift,** *n. Astron.* A common proper motion of stars in the same region of the heavens: noticed in close groups of stars and in pairs of widely separated stars.—**star'-fish",** *n.* A marine animal, especially an asteroidean, having radiating arms, commonly with a star-shaped body five or more rays. See illus. in next col.—**star'flow"er,** *n.* Any one of various plants with conventionally star-shaped flowers. Specif.: (1) A low perennial (*Trientalis americana*) with one or more star-shaped white flowers. (2) A starwort, a star-of-Bethlehem, or some similar flower.—**star'-gaze",** *vi.* To gaze at, or as if at, stars; act the star-gazer.—**star'-gaz"er,** *n.* **1.** One who gazes at or studies the stars: especially, an astrologer or astronomer. **2.** A marine carnivorous fish with eyes small and near the front of the top of the head, as *Uranoscopus scaber* of the Mediterranean, and *Astroscopus anoplus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States. **3.** A horse that carries its head unusually high.—**star'-gaz"ing. I.** *a.* Given to watching the stars. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or practise of watching or studying the stars. **2.** An absent-minded state.—**star'-grass,** *n.* Any one of various grass-like plants with starlike flowers, as certain species of *Hypoxis*, or with a starlike arrangement of the leaves, as the woodruff.—**star'less,** *a.* Being without stars or starlight.—**star'-light".** **I.** *a.* Lighted by or only by the stars. **star'lit"‡. II.** *n.* The light given by a star or stars.—**star'-like",** *a.* Like a star; bright; luminous; shining.—**star'lit",** *a.* Lighted by, or only by, the stars.—**star'nose",** *n.* A North-American mole (*Condylura cristata*) having a radiate arrangement of fleshy processes around the end of the nose. **star-nosed mole‡.—s.-of-Bethlehem,** *n.* An Old World plant (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*) of the lily family, with white flowers striped with green on the outside.—**starred,** *a.* **1.** Spangled with stars; marked with stars or a star; specif., marked with an asterisk. **2.** Affected by astral influence: chiefly in composition; as, *ill-starred*. **3.** *Theat.* Introduced as a star; featured.—**star'ry,** *a.* [STAR'RI-ER; STAR'RI-EST.] **1.** Set with stars or starlike spots or points; abounding in stars. **2.** Lighted by the stars. **3.** Shining as or like the stars. **4.** Star-shaped. **5.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or connected with stars. **6.** Consisting of stars; stellar.—**star'ri-ness,** *n.*—**Stars and Stripes.** The flag of the United States of America, a field of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and a blue union with as many stars as States: with the definite article.—**star-shell,** *n.* A shell that on exploding sheds light.—**star's how"er,** *n. Astron.* A meteoric shower.—**s.-spangled,** *a.* Spangled with stars or starlike spots or points: said especially of the United States flag.—**s.-thistle,** *n.* **1.** An Old World weed (*Centaurea calcitrapa*) naturalized in the United States, with spiny heads of purple tubular flowers. **2.** A species (*C. solstitalis*) of the same genus with yellow flowers. **3.** Any plant of the genus *Centaurea*.—**star'wort",** *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aster*; an aster. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Stellaria*; a chickweed. **3.** Any one of various plants of other genera; as, the water-*starwort*.



Starfish.

Oral or under side of a starfish: *m*, mouth; *s*, ambulacral suckers, or tube-feet along each side of the ambulacral grooves.

star'board, 1 stär'bōrd *or* (*Naut.*) stär'bərd; 2 stär'bōrd *or* (*Naut.*) stär'bord. **I**[a]. *vt.* To put or turn (the helm) to the starboard. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the right of the observer on a vessel when facing the bow. **III.** *n.* That side of a vessel on the right hand of one facing the bow. Compare LARBOARD; PORT. **IV.** *adv.* Toward the starboard side. [< AS. *steōr*, rudder, + *bord*, side.]

starch, 1 stärch; 2 stärch. **I**[a]. *vt.* To apply starch to; stiffen or treat with or as with starch; make stiff, unyielding, or precise. **II**‖. *a.* Stiff and rigid; prim; precise. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A white, odorless, tasteless, amorphous, pulverulent compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and other liquids, found in the seeds, pith, or tubers of all plants except fungi. The granules differ in size and appearance according to the source. Starch is an exceedingly important component of vegetable foods. The action on starch of certain enzyms, as ptyalin of the saliva and amylopsin of the pancreatic juice, is of great value in digestion, yielding maltose and dextrin. In brewing starch is converted into maltose by the diastase of the barley-grains. Thousands of tons of starch are annually converted into glucose, and also into dextrin or British gum, by treating it with heat and mineral acids. When heated in water starch swells up and forms an opalescent paste, a colloidal suspension. When a water solution of starch is treated with alcohol, a white powder called **soluble starch** is precipitated. **2.** A gummy solution of the above, as prepared for use in stiffening clothes in the laundry. **3.** Figuratively, stiffness or formality; also, courage; backbone. [< AS. *stearc*, strong.]—**starch'ly,** *adv.* **starch'ed-ly‡.—starch'y,** *a.* **1.** Stiffened with starch; stiff; figuratively, prim; formal; precise. **starched‡. 2.** Formed of or combined with starch; farinaceous.—**starch'i-ness,** *n.* **starch'ed-ness‡.**

stare, 1 stär; 2 stâr, *v.* [STARED; STAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To look at with a stare; affect in some specified way by a stare. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fix the eyes in a steady gaze, as expressing absent-mindedness, amazement, horror, admiration, or insolence. **2.** To show with undue prominence; be too conspicuous; as, that color *stares*. **3.** To project stiffly, as hair. [< AS. *starian*, stare.] Syn.: see LOOK.—**star'er,** *n.*—**star'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Gazing with a stare. **2.** Standing out prominently, as from high relief or gaudy color; glaring.—**star'ing-ly,** *adv.*

stare, *n.* A steady, fixed gaze with wide-open eyes.

stark, 1 stärk; 2 stärk. **I.** *a.* **1.** Stiff or rigid, as in death; figuratively; stubborn; inflexible. **2.** Complete; utter; in the utmost degree; downright: always in depreciation; as, *stark* madness. **3.** Naked: short for *stark naked*. **4**‖. Strong and powerful. **II.** *adv.* Completely; utterly: with certain special adjectives; as, *stark* mad. [< AS. *stearc*, stiff.] **starke†.—stark naked,** entirely without clothing.—**stark'ly,** *adv.*

Stark, *n.* **1. John** (1728–1822), an American Revolutionary brigadier-general; defeated the British at Bennington. **2,** 1 shtärk; 2 shtärk. **Hermann** (1874–), a German physicist; awarded the Nobel prize for physics, 1919.

star'ling[1], 1 stär'lĭng; 2 stär'ling, *n.* **1.** An Old World bird of the genus *Sturnus*, as the common *Sturnus vulgaris*, brown glossed with black, with metallic purple and green reflections and a buff tip to each feather. It is often caged. **2.** An American bird of the genus *Sturnella*: often erroneously called an American *starling*. **3.** One of a breed of toy pigeons resembling the starling. [Dim. < AS. *staer*, starling.]

Common Starling. 1/8

star'ling[2], *n.* **1.** An enclosure of close piling, as around a pier of a bridge for protection. **2.** One of the piles of such an enclosure. [Cp. Sw. Dan. *stör*, stake.]

starn[1], 1 stärn; 2 stärn, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A star. **starn'let** [Scot.].

starn[2], *n.* [Scot.] A grain; particle; very small quantity. **starnet**.

star-shell, *n.* See under STAR, *n.*

start[4], 1 stärt; 2 stärt, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To originate motion or action in, often by a sudden impulse: cause to move or act. (1) To rouse suddenly in cover; cause to leap or fly, as game; hence, to startle; shock. (2) To set in motion, as something inanimate, or give a signal for the motion of. (3) To move somewhat from its place; dislocate; loosen; as a joint. **2.** To give a beginning or new direction to; originate; begin. **3.** To bring forward unexpectedly; call forth; evoke, as an objection or a difficulty. **4.** To draw the contents from; tap; also, to draw from the containing cask. **5**‖. To invent; discover. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make an involuntary startled movement, as from fear or surprize. **2.** To move suddenly, as with a voluntary spring, leap, or bound; shrink; wince: often with *back*, *away*, or *aside*. **3.** To make a beginning; set out. **4.** To proceed, as from a place or origin, as of motion, causation, etc.; arise; spring. **5.** To be dislocated; become loose, as a rivet. **6**‖. To deviate. [ME. *sterten;* akin to Dan. *styrte*, ruin, D. *storten*.] SYN.: see INSTITUTE.—**start'er**, *n.*—**start'ing-hole"**†, *n.* Means of evasion; a loophole; refuge.—**start'ing-ly**†, *adv.* By fits and starts.—**start'-up"**, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] The act of starting up. **2**†. An upstart.

start[1], *n.* **1.** A quick, startled movement or feeling; a sudden quickening of sense, pulse, or nerve, often with tremor or shock, at something unexpected. **2.** A setting out or going forth; beginning. **3.** A temporary or spasmodic action or attempt; a brief, intermittent effort; as, by fits and *starts*. **4.** A sudden impulse or effusion; burst; sally; as, *starts* of wit or fancy. **5.** Distance in advance at the outset; lead. **6.** Impetus at the beginning of motion or, figuratively, of a course of action; as, to get a *start* in business. **7.** A loosened place or condition; crack; giving way; as, a *start* in a ship's planking. SYN.: see BEGINNING.

start[2], *n.* **1.** The sharp point of an antler. **2.** A tail-like piece. **3.** The tail of an animal: the original sense, now obsolete except in compounds; as, a red*start*. **4.** A stem or stalk. [< AS. *steort*, prob. akin to START[1].]

star'tle(E)[2], 1 stär'tl; 2 stär'tl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [STAR'TL(E)D[5]; STAR'TLING.] **1.** To arouse or excite suddenly; cause to start involuntarily; alarm. **2.** To be suddenly aroused or excited. **3.** [Scot.] To take fright; stampede: used of cattle; also, to bustle about. **II**†. *n.* A start; scare. [Freq. of START, *v.*]—**star'tler**, *n.*—**star'tling**, *a.* Rousing sudden surprize, alarm, or the like.—**star'tling-ly**, *adv.*

starve, } 1 stärv; 2 stärv, *v.* [STARVED, STARVD[5]; STARV'ING.]
starve[5], } **I.** *i.* **1.** To reduce to a state of extreme hunger; distress by deprivation of food. **2.** To kill by depriving of food or of any necessary element or nourishment; stunt or deprive of vigor by withholding something necessary; as, to *starve* one's mind. **3.** [Eng.] To kill with cold; benumb. **II.** *i.* **1.** To suffer from severe or extreme hunger; famish. **2.** Especially, to die for lack of food. **3.** To suffer mentally or spiritually from lack of anything essential. **4.** [Eng.] To die of cold; be chilled or benumbed. **5**†. To perish: the original meaning. [< AS. *steorfan*, die.]—**star-va'tion**, *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved; hence, such a lack of food as causes or is likely to cause death; by extension, privation of anything essential to life.—**starve'ling.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Suffering for lack of nourishment; starving; emaciated; stunted. **2.** Failing to meet needs; inadequate; as, a *starveling* religion. **II.** *n.* A person or animal that is starving, starved, or emaciated. SYN.: see MEAGER.—**starv'er**, *n.* **1.** One who is starving. **2.** One who starves others.

stase, 1 stēs; 2 stās, *n.* *Ecol.* A definite series of layers formed of the remnants of each stage in the plant succession, and usually fixed in their areal and temporal relations, so that the developmental sequence is essentially intact.

sta'sis, stē'sis; 2 stā'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Stagnation of the blood in its circulation, especially in the small vessels and capillaries; caused by abnormal resistance of the capillary walls, rather than by any lessening of the heart's action. [< Gr. *stasis*, standing, < *histēmi*(√ *sta*), stand.]

Stass'furt, 1 shtäs'furt; 2 shtäs'furt, *n.* A town (pop. 16,490) in Saxony province, Prussia; site of the **Stassfurt deposits**, consisting of great salt beds formed by the evaporation of sea water throughout a period of thousands of years. They are a source of potassium compounds and other salts.

Stat., *abbr.* *Statim* (L., immediately), statuary, statue, statute.

state, 1 stēt; 2 stāt. **I.** *vt.* [STAT'ED[4]; STAT'ING.] **1.** To set forth explicitly, as in speech or writing. **2.** *Law.* To declare as a matter of fact. **3.** *Alg.* To express the conditions of (a problem) in symbols. **4.** To fix; determine: obsolete except in the past participle. See STATED. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the state; public. **2.** Intended for use upon occasions of ceremony. **3.** [S-] Of or pertaining to one of the United States. **III.** *n.* **1.** Mode of existence as determined by circumstances, external or internal; condition; situation; relation to the circumstances collectively. **2.** A political community organized under a distinct government recognized by the people as supreme; a commonwealth; a nation. **3.** Such a community forming part of a federal monarchy or republic; especially [S-], one of the United States. **4.** The functions or powers collectively of a state or nation; civil government: often contrasted with the ecclesiastical power; as, church and *state*. **5.** Mode or style of living; status; station; especially, grand and ceremonious style; dignity; formality; pomp; as, to appear in great *state*. **6**†. (1) A statement; account stated. (2) Income; estate. (3) A person of rank; a noble. (4) A class or order; compare ESTATE, 3. [< L. OF *status*, < *sto*, (supine *statum*), stand.] SYN.: (verb) see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; RELATE; (noun) see PEOPLE.—**state prison.** **1.** [S-] [U. S.] A prison built and controlled by a State, usually for felons. **2.** A prison for political offenders.—**S. rights.** *U. S. Constitutional Law.* **1.** The rights and powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States: reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, or, to the people of the States. **2.** That construction of the Constitution which makes these rights and powers as large as possible. **States' rights**‡.—**state's evidence.** [U. S.] **1.** Testimony introduced by the prosecution in a criminal case. **2.** A confederate who confesses his own guilt and testifies against his accomplices.—**States General,** a general as opposed to a provincial legislature: the name of the legislative body of the Netherlands and that of France before the Revolution.—**States of the Church,** a part of central Italy which, before the unification of Italy in 1870, was under the sovereignty of the Pope. **Papal States**‡ .—**state'craft**, *n.* The art of conducting affairs of state.—**stat'ed**, *pa.* Established; regular; fixed. SYN.: see HABITUAL.—**stat'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**state'hood**, *n.* [U. S.] The condition or status of one of the United States as opposed to that of a Territory.—**State'-house"**, *n.* [U. S.] A building used for sessions of a State legislature and for other public purposes; a State capitol.—**state'ly.** **1.** *a.* [STATE'LI-ER; STATE'LI-EST.] Dignified; lofty. SYN.: see AWFUL; GRAND; HAUGHTY; SUBLIME. **II.** *adv.* Loftily.—**state'li-ly**†.—**state'li-ness**, *n.*—**state'ment**, *n.* **1.** A summary of facts; narration; the act of stating. **2.** That which is stated. **3.** *Law.* A formal narration of facts filed as the foundation for judicial proceedings: a pleading. **4.** *Com. & Finance.* (1) A copy or summary of an account covering a stated period. (2) A summary of assets and liabilities, as of a bank or firm. (3) Verbal or written representations as to resources and liabilities made to a mercantile agency by any corporation, firm, or individual in business as a basis for credit. SYN.: see REPORT.—**stat'er**[1], *n.* One who makes a statement.—**state'room"**, *n.* **1.** A private sleeping-apartment, as in a vessel. **2.** A room of state, as in a palace.—**states'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One skilled in the science of government; a political leader of distinguished ability.—**states'man-like**, *a.* **states'man-ly**‡.—**states'man-ship**, *n.* The art of a statesman.

State College. A borough of central Pennsylvania; seat of the Pennsylvania State College; pop. 2,400.

Stat'en Is'land, 1 stat'en; 2 stät'ĕn. An island at the entrance to New York harbor, forming the county and borough of Richmond, New York city; 57 sq. m.; pop. 116,530.

sta'ter[2], 1 stē'ter; 2 stā'ter, *n.* [Gr.] A gold coin of ancient Greece, worth 20 drachmas, or about $4.00. **2.** A silver coin, worth 4 drachmas. **3.** A gold coin of ancient Persia worth $5.35.

stat'ic, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The science of bodies at rest. **2.** *Wireless Tcleg. & Teleph.* A condition in which electromagnetic waves, produced by atmospheric electrical discharges and electrical storms, affect a receiver. The waves are called *strays* or *X's*.

stat'ic, } 1 stat'ik, -i-kel; 2 stät'ic, -i-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining
stat'i-cal, } to bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium: opposed to *dynamic*. **2.** Acting as weight, but not moving. **3.** *Elec.* Pertaining to electricity at rest. See ELECTRICITY. **4.** *Art.* Simply posed; monumental. **5.** *Econ.* Treating of fixed or stable conditions rather than of fluctuations of sales: said of capital or goods. **6**†. Of or pertaining to weight. [< Gr. *statikos*, causing to stand.]—**stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**stat'ics**, *n.* The science of bodies at rest and of the relations required to produce equilibrium. Compare DYNAMICS.

sta'tion, 1 stē'shən; 2 stā'shon. **I.** *vt.* To assign to a station; set in position. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place where a person or thing usually stands or is; an assigned location; the headquarters of some official person or body of men; as, a police-station. **2.** An established place or building serving as a starting-point, stage, stopping-place, or post; specif., a building for the accommodation of passengers or freight on railway-lines, at termini or at intervals. **3.** Social condition; rank; standing. **4.** *Surv.* (1) A point around or from which measurements of angles or distances are made. (2) The distance adopted for the standard length. **5.** *Mil.* A military post; the place to which an individual, unit, or ship is assigned for duty; location for duty. **6.** *Mining.* A recess in a mine-shaft or passage. **7.** The act of standing still; a state of rest. **8.** Manner or place of standing; pose; position. **9.** *Eccl.* (1) A stated fast on Wednesday and Friday in the Greek Church, and on Friday in the Roman Catholic Church. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A church to which a procession resorts for devotions or masses. (3) Any one of the fourteen images or pictures ranged about a church, which form in series the representation of the successive scenes of the passion of Christ, and before which personal or processional devotions are performed. [F., < L. *statio(n-)*, < *sto*, stand.]

SYN.: depot. The word *depot* is irregularly used in the United

States to designate the place for the starting and stopping of rail-road trains, but the better term, *station*, is coming into increasing use. See PLACE. For verb see ȝET.—**stations of the cross** (*R. C. Ch.*), same as STATION, *n.*, 9. (3)—**sta'tion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Remaining in one place. **2.** Fixed: opposed to *portable*. **3.** Exhibiting no change of character or condition. **II.** *n.* One who or that which is stationary: especially, a member of a stationary military force.—**sta'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** A dealer in stationery and kindred wares. **2†.** A bookseller.—**sta'tion-er-y.** **I.** *a.* Dealing in or pertaining to stationery. **II.** *n.* Writing-materials in general; especially, note-paper and envelops.

sta'tist, 1 stē'tıst; 2 stā'tist, *n.* **1.** A statistician. **2†.** One versed in statecraft or politics. [< STATE, *n.*]

sta-tis'tics, 1 stə-tis'tıks; 2 stə-tīs'tics, *n. pl.* **1.** Numerical facts, collectively, pertaining to a body of things, especially when systematically gathered by direct enumeration and collated; specif., such facts relating to a numerous body of people, as of a nation, state, or social organization; as, *statistics* of population. **2.** The science that deals with the collection and tabulation of such facts: used as a singular. [< STATIST.]—**sta-tis'ti-cal,** *a.* **sta-tis'tic‡.—sta-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**stat'is-ti'cian,** *n.* One skilled in collecting and tabulating statistics.

stat'o-, 1 stat'o-; 2 stāt'o-. From Greek *statos*, standing (< *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand): a combining form.—**stat'o-blast,** *n.* *Biol.* One of the peculiar internal buds developed in fresh-water sponges and on the funiculus of fresh-water polyzoans; a winter bud. Statoblasts are invested in a firm chitinous horny capsule and serve a protective purpose, appearing at the approach of winter and in seasons of drought.—**stat'o-scope,** *n.* A very sensitive form of aneroid having a large air-reservoir, for indicating minute fluctuations in pressure; specif., one used by aeronauts, showing variations in altitude on a dial. Compare BAROGRAPH. **stat'i-scope†.**

stat'or, 1 stat'ar; 2 stāt'or, *n.* *Elec.* The stationary portion of a dynamo or other machine generator.

stat'ue, 1 stach'u *or* stat'yu; 2 stăch'u *or* stăt'yu, *n.* A representation of a human or animal figure in marble, bronze, etc., especially when nearly life-size or larger, and preserving the proportions in all directions: distinguished from painting or relief. [F., < L. *statua*, < *sto*, stand.] **stat'u-a†.** Syn.: see IMAGE.—**stat'u-a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** Statues, collectively considered. **2.** A statue-maker. **3.** The art of making statues.—**stat'ued,** *a.*—**stat"u-esque',** *a.* Resembling a statue, as in grace, pose, or dignity. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**stat"u-ette',** *n.* A statue not more than half life-size.

stat'ure, 1 stach'ur *or* stat'yur; 2 stăch'ur *or* stăt'yur, *n.* The natural height of an animal body: used especially of man. [F., < L. *statura*, < *sto*, stand.]

sta'tus, 1 stē'tus; 2 stā'tŭs, *n.* **1.** State, condition, or relation. **2.** Relative position or rank. [L.]—**status quo, s. in quo,** a condition or relation in which (a person or matter has been, is, or may be).

stat'ute, 1 stat'yut *or* stach'ut; 2 stăt'yut *or* stăch'ut. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or regulated by statute. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A legislative enactment duly sanctioned and authenticated by constitutional rule; act of Parliament, Congress, etc. (2) Any authoritatively declared rule, ordinance, decree, or law. **2.** The act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university. [< F. *statut*, < LL. *statutum*, < L. *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see LAW.—**stat'ute-book",** *n.* The records collectively of legislative acts; a book or the books in which statutes are published.—**s.-cap†,** *n.* A woolen cap from an Elizabethan statute requiring such a cap to be worn on holidays.—**statute mile,** see MILE.—**s. staple** (*Old Eng. Law*), a bond of record enabling a creditor to levy execution, acknowledged before the mayor of a "staple," one of certain grand marts for commodities and manufactures.—**stat'u-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to a statute; created by or dependent upon legislative enactment. **stat'ut-a-bl**(ɐ*bl*†.—**stat'ut-a-bly,** *adv.*

stauk, 1 stôk; 2 stąk, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as STALK.

staum'rel, 1 stôm'rel; 2 stąm'rĕl, *a.* [Scot.] Half-witted.

staunch. *v., a., & n.* Same as STANCH.

Staun'ton, 1 stôn'tən; 2 stąn'ton, *n.* A city in N. W. Virginia; [pop. 10,620.

stau'ro-lite, 1 stô'ro-lıt; 2 stą'ro-līt, *n.* *Mineral.* A reddish-brown to brownish-black, transiucent to opaque, orthorhombic ferrous aluminum silicate ($HFeAl_5Si_2O_{13}$). [< Gr. *stauros*, cross (from the cross-like twin crystals), + -LITE.]—**stau'ro-lit'ic,** *a.*—**stau'ro-phyll,** *n.* *Bot.* A leaf consisting entirely of palisade tissue.—**stau'ro-scope,** *n.* An instrument used to determine the directions of the planes of vibration of parallel polarized light in crystals.—**stau'ro-scop'ic,** *a.*

Sta'vang-er, 1 stä'vɑŋ-ər; 2 stä'väng-er, *n.* A seaport and manufacturing city in S. W. Norway; pop. 44,620.

stave, 1 stēv; 2 stāv, *v.* [STAVED or STOVE; STAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break in the staves or strakes of (a cask or a boat, etc.); crush the shell or surface of; break in pieces; smash: often with *in*. **2.** To make (a hole) by crushing or collision. **3.** To furnish or fit with staves; renew or repair the staves of. **4.** To ward off, as with a staff; prevent: usually with *off*. **II.** *i.* To be broken in, as a vessel's hull.

stave, *n.* [STAVES, 1 stēvz; 2 stāvz, *pl.*] **1.** A curved strip of wood, forming a part of the sides of a barrel, tub, or the like: hence, any narrow strip of material used for a like purpose; as iron *staves*. **2.** A straight board forming part of a curb, as about a well. **3.** *Mus.* A staff. **4.** A stanza; verse. **5‖.** (1) A rod, cudgel, or staff. (2) A rung, as of a ladder. [< AS. *stæf*, staff.]

staves, 1 stēvz; 2 stāvs, *n.* Plural of STAFF.

staves'a'cre, 1 stēvz'ē"kər; 2 stāvs'ā"cer, *n.* A tall larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) of southern Europe, whose seeds were formerly used as a purgative, and are now a source of delphinin, an acrid poison used for destroying lice. [< Gr. *staphis*, raisin, + *agrios*, wild.]

staw, 1 stô; 2 stą. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vt. & ti.* **1.** To stall, or be stalled. **2.** To surfeit. **II.** *n.* A surfeit. [< Dan. *staa.*]

staw, *v.* [Scot.], *imp.* of STEAL.

stay, 1 stē; 2 stā, *v.* [STAYED or STAID; STAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop the progress of; check. **2.** To be a support to; prop: often with *up*. **3.** To postpone; hinder; suspend; as, to *stay* judgment. **4.** To satisfy temporarily; appease. **5.** To support with stays, as a mast. **6.** [Rare.] To undergo; endure. **7.** [Slang.] In racing, to last out (the distance). **8†.** To wait for; await. **II.** *i.* **1.** To remain; tarry; dally; wait. **2.** To halt. **3.** [Colloq.] To have a temporary abode; be a guest; as, he is *staying* at the hotel. **4.** [Colloq.] To have or exhibit staying powers, as a horse. **5‖.** To rely, rest. **6†.** To attend; wait; serve. **7†.** To cease. [< MD.^{OF} *staeye*, stay.] Syn.: see ABIDE; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; PERSIST; PROP; REPRESS; REST; STAND; SUSPEND.—**stay'er,** *n.*

stay, *n.* **1.** The act or time of staying; continuance in a place; sojourn; visit. **2.** That which checks or stops; specif., a suspension of judicial proceedings. **3.** A prop; support; especially, a rope, bar, etc., for holding or steadying a mast, spar, or the like, in position. In aircraft, a bar, wire, or the like used as a tie-piece to hold parts together or to contribute rigidity. **4.** *pl.* Corsets. **5.** Staying power; endurance; persistence. **6.** A state of rest; standstill. Syn.: see RESPITE; REST.—**back'stay",** *n.* In shoe-making the leather band at the back and sides of a shoe above the heel and below the body and counter. See SHOE, *n.*—**in stays** (*Naut.*), in the act of going about, as on another tack.—**stay'sail",** *n.* A sail, usually triangular, extended on a stay.

S. T. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor* (Doctor of Sacred Theology). Indicates same as D.D.—**Ste.,** *abbr.* [F.] *Sainte* (saint, *fem.*).

stead, ‖ 1 sted; 2 stĕd. **I**[d]‖. *vt.* **1.** To be of advantage to; **sted**[s], ‖ help; support. 2‖. To place in trouble; imperil; bestead. **II.** *n.* **1.** Place of another person or thing: preceded by *in*; as, serfdom came *in* the *stead* of slavery. Compare INSTEAD. **2.** Place or attitude of support; use; avail; service: in phrase **to stand** (one) **in stead or in good stead. 3‖.** A steading: used chiefly in compounds; as, *homestead; Hempstead.* **4†.** Position; condition. **5†.** Any place. [< AS. *stede*, place, or *stæth*, harbor; both < √ of STAND.]

stead'fast, *a.* See STEDFAST.

stead'ing, 1 sted'ıŋ; 2 stĕd'ing, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A farmstead.

stead'y, ‖ 1 sted'ı; 2 stĕd'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STEAD'IED; STEAD'Y-**sted'y**[s], ‖ ING.] To make, hold, or become steady. **II.** *a.* [STEAD'I-ER; STEAD'I-EST.] **1.** Stable in position; firmly supported. **2.** Moving or acting with uniform regularity; constant; as, a *steady* light. **3.** Free from intemperance and dissipation; industrious, sober, and reliable; as, *steady* habits. **4.** Constant in mind or conduct; not wavering; steadfast. **5.** *Naut.* Having the direction of the ship's head unchanged: used elliptically for "keep her steady," as an order to the helmsman: used also generally as an order to keep an action or course unchanged. [< AS. *stæthiġ*, < *stæth*, bank.] Syn.: (verb) see PERSEVERE; (adjective) see FIRM; SOBER.—**stead'i-ly,** *adv.*—**stead'i-ness,** *n.*

steak, 1 stēk; 2 stāk, *n.* A slice of meat, as of beef, usually broiled or fried; specif., beefsteak. [< Ice. *steik.*]

steal, 1 stīl; 2 stēl, *v.* [STOLE, STO'LEN; STEAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take away from another's possession, without right, authority, or permission, and usually in a secret manner; purloin for one's own use or advantage; specif., in law, to commit larceny by taking. **2.** To claim or assume wrongfully the authorship of or right to, as another's work; plagiarize. **3.** Loosely, to secure in any dishonest way. **4.** To get or gain by art or surprize; snatch; as, to *steal* a kiss. **5.** To move or pass in a secret or furtive manner; do, get, make, move, or effect covertly; as, to *steal* the hand into a pocket. **6.** In games, to secure by an act of surprize or by taking advantage of an unforeseen opening; specif., in baseball, to secure or reach (a base) without the aid of a hit by the batter, as by eluding or evading the efforts of the opposing players while the ball is being pitched, caught, or handled.

II. *i.* **1.** To commit theft; in law, to commit larceny. **2.** To act in a concealed, or silent manner; slip or creep along surreptitiously. [< AS. *stelan*, steal.]

Syn.: abstract, commit larceny, commit theft, embezzle, extort, filch, filch, pilfer, pillage, plunder, purloin, rob, swindle. To *commit larceny* is to take and carry away the personal property of another with felonious intent. To *commit theft* (more commonly with the indefinite article, to *commit a theft*) has the same general meaning, but is not a common phrase in legal use. To *steal* is, in law, to *commit* simple *larceny;* but the word may be applied to any furtive, covert, or surreptitious taking of anything, whether material or immaterial. To *pilfer* is to *steal* petty articles. The word *filch* especially emphasizes the secrecy and slyness of the act: *filch* is ordinarily applied to things of little value, but may apply to the most precious, as in Shakespeare, "he that *filches* from me my good name." To *purloin* is etymologically to carry far away, and is commonly applied to the dishonest removal of articles of value or importance. To *rob* is, in law, to take feloniously from the person by force or fear, as in highway robbery; in a more extended use it is applied to the felonious taking of articles of value from places as well as persons, generally with suggestion of force and violence. To *abstract* is to take secretly and feloniously from among other things belonging to another. To *embezzle* is to appropriate fraudulently to oneself

funds received and held in trust. To *swindle* is to cheat grossly, commonly by false pretenses, but is not a recognized legal offense under that name; one form of *swindling*, the "obtaining money by false pretenses," is an indictable offense, but much *swindling* may be carried on under the forms of law. To *plunder* is to take property from an enemy in time of war, and is not a crime at law. See ABSTRACT.—Ant.: give back, give up, make good, refund, repay, restore, return, surrender.—**steal,** *n.* [Colloq.] The act of stealing; a theft; also, anything stolen.—**steal'er,** *n.*—**steal'ing,** *n.*

stealth,] 1 stelth; 2 stĕlth, *n.* **1.** The quality or habit of act-
stelth^{s},] ing secretly; a concealed manner of acting; a secret or clandestine act or proceeding. **2**†. Theft. **3**†. A stealing away; secret movement. [< AS. *stelan*, steal.]—**stealth'y,** *a.* Moving or acting secretly or slyly; done or characterized by stealth.—**stealth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**stealth'i-ness,** *n.*

steam,] stēm; 2 stēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To saturate, cook, or otherwise affect by steam. **2.** To dry out the moisture from (unburnt bricks). **II.** *i.* **1.** To make, give off, send out steam. **2.** To move by steam. **3.** To rise in the form of steam.

steam, *n.* **1.** Water in the form of vapor; especially, the gas into which water is changed by boiling: transparent until it begins to condense. **2.** The visible mist into which aqueous vapor is condensed by cooling. **3.** Any kind of vaporous exhalation. **4.** [Colloq.] Energy; force. [< AS. *stēam*, vapor.]—**steam'boat",** *n.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam.—**steam'-boil"er,** *n.* Same as BOILER, 2.—**s.-chest,** *n.* The box or chest through which steam is delivered from a boiler to an engine-cylinder. It contains the slide-valve or other device for regulating the passage of the steam.—**s.-engine,** *n.* An engine that derives its motive force from the action of steam.—**steam'er,** *n.* **1.** Something propelled or worked by steam, as an automobile or road-locomotive; especially, a steamship. **2.** A vessel in which something is steamed, as for cooking, washing, etc.—**steam'er-trunk",** *n.* A trunk that fits under a ship's bunk.—**steam-ham'mer,** *n.* A powerful machine-hammer operated by steam.—**steam'ship",** *n.* A large vessel for ocean traffic, propelled by steam.—**steam'-tug,"** *n.* A tug propelled by steam.—**s.-valve,** *n.* A valve controlling the escape of steam, as from a pipe or port.—**steam'y,** *a.* Consisting of, like, or full of steam; misty.—**steam'i-ness,** *n.*

ste-ap'sin, 1 stī-ap'sin; 2 stē-ăp'sin, *n.* An unorganized ferment contained in pancreatic juice not yet isolated, but known by the fact that it decomposes fat into glycerin and fatty acids. [< STEARIN + PEPSIN.]

ste'a-rate, 1 stĭ'ə-rēt; 2 stē'a-rāt, *n.* A salt of stearic acid.

ste-ar'ic, 1 stī-ar'ĭk; 2 stē-ăr'ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from stearin. [< Gr. *stear*, suet.]—**stearic acid,** a white fatty compound ($C_{17}H_{35}CO_2H$) contained in the more solid fats of animals, also in the fat of cows' milk, human fat, etc., and in many vegetable fats. It is used for making candles, and then called commercially and improperly **stearin.**

ste'a-rin, 1 stĭ'ə-rin; 2 stē'a-rĭn, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Any one of three glycerids of stearic acid; specif., a white pearly crystalline compound ($C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$) used in making soap and candles; contained in many animal and vegetable fats: more correctly called **glyceryl tristearate** or **tristearin.** **2.** Stearic acid. [< Gr. *stear*, suet.] **ste'a-rine**‡.

ste"a-rop'tene, 1 stĭ"ə-rep'tĭn; 2 stē"a-rŏp'tēn, *n.* *Chem.* A solid crystalline compound that separates from a volatile oil on standing or exposure to cold. Compare ELÆOPTENE. [< Gr. *stear*, suet, + *ptēnos*, feathered.]

ste"ar-rhe'a, 1 stĭ"ə-rĭ'ə; 2 stē"a-rē'a, *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal increase of secretion from the oil-glands of the skin, giving a greasy appearance to the surface; seborrhea. [< Gr. *stear*, suet, + *rheō*, flow.] **ste"ar-rhe'al.**

ste'a-tite, 1 stĭ'ə-tīt; 2 stē'a-tīt, *n.* *Mineral.* Massive talc; soapstone: found in extensive beds and quarried for hearths, sink-linings, coarse utensils, etc. See TALC.—**ste"a-tit'ic,** *a.*

sted'fast,] 1 sted'fast *or* -fast; 2 stĕd'fást *or* -fast, *a.* **1.**
stead'fast,] Firmly fixed in faith or devotion to duty; constant. **2.** Directed fixedly at one point or to one end, as the gaze or purpose; steady. [< AS. *stede*, place, + *fæst*, fast.] Syn.: see FIRM; INFLEXIBLE; PERMANENT.—**stead'fast-ly, sted'fast-ly,** *adv.*—**stead'fast-ness, sted'fast-ness,** *n.*

stech, 1 stech; 2 stĕch, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To puff; pant; also, to cram; gorge; gormandize; stink. [mass; heat.

stech, *n.* [Scot.] Stuffing; guzzling; a groan; a crowd or confused

Sted'man, 1 sted'mən; 2 stĕd'man, **Edmund Clarence** (1833–1908). An American poet, critic, and financier.

steed, 1 stīd; 2 stēd, *n.* A horse; especially, a spirited warhorse: now chiefly a literary use. [< AS. *stēda.*]

steek^{1}, 1 stīk; 2 stēk, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To shut; close; fasten; push. **2.** To pierce; sew; stitch. [= STICK^{1}, *v.*]

steek, *n.* [Scot.] The act of stitching; a stitch; pain (in the side); thread; article of clothing; fragment.

steel, 1 stīl; 2 stēl. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cover with steel; plate with or furnish with steel. **2.** To fortify or strengthen with or as with steel **3.** To make hard, severe, and unfeeling or unyielding; harden; as, to *steel* one's heart against misfortune. **4.** To give a steely appearance to. **II.** *a.* Made or composed of steel; hence, hard; obdurate. **III.** *n.* **1.** An alloy of iron (chiefly with carbon), decidedly malleable at some high temperature and hardening greatly by sudden cooling; specif., an alloy of iron containing from less than 0.15 to 3 per cent. of carbon: the strongest material known, much harder and more elastic than iron. Varieties of steel are classified according to: (1) the presence or absence of slag; (2) their carbon content; as, **decarbonized s., low carbon s.,** or **mild s.** (containing from .05 to .3 per cent. of carbon, **medium carbon s.** (containing from .3 to .8 per cent. of carbon), **high carbon** or **hard s.** (containing from .8 to 2 per cent. of carbon and little used, except when hardened and tempered); (3) their alloys; as, **chrome s., manganese s.,** etc.; (4) their method or process of manufacture; as, **Bessemer s., crucible s.,** etc. See BESSEMER.

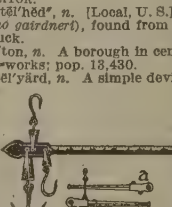
2. Something made of steel, as an implement or weapon; specif.: (1) A sword. (2) A knife-sharpener. [< AS. *stȳle*, steel.] —**cast steel,** any malleable alloy of iron containing varying amounts of carbon, and produced by fusion, including both Bessemer and open-hearth steel, as well as crucible steel.—**crucible s.,** a fine quality cast steel made either by fusing blister steel in crucibles, or by melting, together in crucibles wrought iron, carbon, and flux.—**electro s.,** steel which is processed through an electric furnace.—**low s.,** steel containing from .03 to .05 per cent. of carbon, and hence comparatively tough and soft, and usually not susceptible of hardening or tempering. **mild s.**‡; **soft cast s.**; **structural s.**‡.—**steel trap,** a trap having two steel jaws that close by a spring.—**steel'-blue".** **I.** *a.* Having a color similar to the bluish tinge of certain steels. **II.** *n.* A steel-blue color.—**steel'ing,** *n.* *Engr.* **1.** The coating of engraved copper plates with a protective film of iron by electrolysis to increase their durability. **2.** Case-hardening.—**steel'y,** *a.* Made of, resembling, or containing steel; suggesting steel; figuratively, having a steel-like hardness; as, a *steely* obduracy.

Steele, 1 stīl; 2 stēl, **Sir Richard** (1672–1729). An Irish dramatist and essayist. See SPECTATOR.

steel'head", 1 stīl'hed; 2 stēl'hĕd", *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A species of migratory trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), found from California to Alaska. **2.** The ruddy duck.

Steel'ton, 1 stīl'tən; 2 stēl'ton, *n.* A borough in central Pennsylvania, known for its steel-works; pop. 13,430.

steel'yard, 1 stīl'yārd; 2 stēl'yärd, *n.* A simple device for weighing, consisting of a scale-beam, counterpoise, and hooks, the article to be weighed being hung at the short end, and the counterpoise weight on the long arm. [< STEEL, *n.*, + YARD (enclosure); meant to be a translation of MD. *staelhof*, sample-yard.] **steel'yards**‡.



Steelyards.
1. A Pompeian steelyard: *a*, the reverse of the beam, showing the second set of graduations.
2. A modern steelyard.

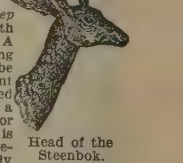
Steen, 1 stēn; 2 stĕn, **Jan** (1626–1679). A Dutch painter of tavern scenes.

steen'bok", 1 stīn'[*or* stēn']bok"; 2 stēn'[*or* stĕn']bŏk", *n.* A small African antelope. See illustration below. [D., < *steen*, stone, + *bok*, buck.]

steep^{1}, 1 stīp; 2 stēp, *vt.* & *ni.* **1.** To soak in a liquid, usually with heat below the boiling-point, to produce some action or absorption; mingle gradually in an infusion; macerate. **2.** Figuratively, to imbue thoroughly; as, *steeped* in crime. [< Ice. *steypa*, overturn, < *stūpa*, stoop.]—**steep'er,** *n.* A vessel for steeping.

steep, *a.* **1.** Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; precipitous. **2.** [Colloq.] Exorbitant; excessive; high, as a price.

Syn.: abrupt, high, precipitous, sharp, sheer. *High* is used or simple elevation; *steep* is said only of an incline where the vertical measurement is sufficiently great in proportion to the horizontal to make it difficult of ascent. *Steep* is relative; an ascent of 100 feet to the mile on a railway is a *steep* grade; a rise of 500 feet to the mile makes a *steep* wagon-road; a roof is *steep* when it makes with the horizontal line an angle of more than 45°. A *high* mountain may be climbed by a winding road nowhere *steep*, while a little hill may be accessible only by a *steep* path. A *sharp* ascent or descent is one that makes a sudden, decided angle with the plane from which it starts; a *sheer* ascent or descent is perpendicular, or nearly so; *precipitous* applies to that which is of the nature of a precipice, and is used especially of a descent; *abrupt* is as if broken sharply off, and applies to either acclivity or declivity. See HIGH.—Ant.: easy, gentle, gradual, level, low, slight.


Head of the Steenbok. 1/12

steep^{2}, *n.* A precipitous place; a hill; cliff; precipice. [< AS. *stēap*, steep; akin to STOOP, *v.*] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

steep^{3}, *n.* **1.** The process of steeping, or the state of being steeped. **2.** A liquid or bath in which anything is or is to be steeped; especially, a fertilizing liquid for seeds.

stee'pi(e^{s}, 1 stī'pi; 2 stē'pi, *n.* A lofty structure rising above the roof of a church; a spire. [< AS. *stēpel*, < *stēap*, steep.] —**stee'pie-bush",** *n.* An erect shrub of the rose family, with dense terminal clusters of rose-colored flowers. **hard'back**‡.—**s.-jack,** *n.* A man whose occupation is to climb steeples and other tall structures, as for making repairs.—**stee'pled,** *a.* **1.** Having or surmounted by a steepie or steepies; as, a *steepled* cathedral. **2.** High and conical, as a hat-crown.

stee'ple-chase", 1 stī'pi-chēs"; 2 stē'pi-chās", *n.* **1.** A race on horseback across country, in which obstacles are to be leaped: originating from a race to see which of several riders could first reach a distant church-steeple. **2.** A race over a course artificially prepared, as with hedges, rails, and water-jumps. **3.** Any cross country run.—**stee'ple-chas"er,** *n.* A person who takes part in a steeplechase; also, a horse used in or trained for steeplechasing.—**stee'ple-chas"ing,** *n.*

steer^{1}, 1 stir; 2 stēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or keep on a given course, as by a rudder or other means; as, to *steer* a ship or an automobile. **2.** To pass over by steering; pursue; as, to *steer* one's way. **3.** [Colloq.] To lure or decoy for the pur-

pose of swindling. **4†.** To control; govern. **II.** *i.* **1.** To guide a vessel by means of a rudder. **2.** To guide or direct one's course or conduct. **3.** To be subject to the action of the helm or of any guidance; as, the ship *steers* easily. [< AS. *stēoran*, < *stēor*, rudder.]—**steer'a-bi(ɛ)**, *a.* Capable of being steered.—**steer'ing-wheel"**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vertical wheel with handles along the rim, by which motion is communicated to the rudder by the wheel-ropes or other connections. **2.** A hand-wheel for guiding a motor vehicle.—**steers'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who steers a boat; a helmsman.

steer², *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as STIR.

steer, *n.* **1.** A young male of the ox kind; especially, a castrated male, from two to four years old. **2.** [U. S.] An ox of any age. [< AS. *stēor*, steer.]

steer'age, 1 stir'ij; 2 stēr'ag, *n.* **1.** That part of an ocean passenger-vessel occupied chiefly by immigrants. **2.** In a war-vessel, the portion of the berth-deck just forward of the wardroom, appropriated as the quarters of junior officers, clerks, etc. **3.** The act of steering. **4.** The state of being steered; the effect of the helm on a vessel.—**steer'age-way"**, *n.* Sufficient movement of a vessel to enable it to answer the helm.

steer'y, 1 stir'i; 2 stēr'y, *n.* [Scot.] A stir; bustle.

steeve¹, 1 stiv; 2 stēv, *vt.* **1.** *Naut.* To stow, as cargo, by using a steeve or a jack-screw. **2.** [Scot.] To pack; cram.

steeve², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To stiffen.—**steeve**, *a.* Stiff. **steive†**.

steeve³, *n.* The angular elevation of a bowsprit from the horizontal. **steev'ing†**. [stowing cargo.

steeve⁴, *n.* A derrick or a spar with a block at one end: used in

Steg"o-my'ia, 1 steg"o-mai'ya; 2 stēg"o-mī'ya, *n.* *Entom.* A genus of mosquitoes, including *Stegomyia calopus* or *fasciata*, the species that transmits yellow fever. [< Gr. *stegō*, cover, + *myia*, fly.]—**steg"o-sau'rus**, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] A herbivorous dinosaurian, as *Stegosaurus stenops*, from the Jurassic of the Rocky Mountain region, about 30 feet long. See DINOSAUR.

stein¹, 1 stain; 2 stin, *n.* A stone beer-mug, holding usually a pint; also, the quantity of beer it contains. [G.]

Stein², 1 shtain; 2 shtin, **Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Freiherr vom und zum** (1757–1831). A Prussian statesman.

Stein'a-man'ger, 1 stain'ə-mɑŋ"gər; 2 stīn'a-mɑŋ"ger, *n.* Same as SLOMBATHELY.

stein'bok", *n.* **1.** Same as STEENBOK. **2.** A wild goat of the genus *Ibex*; especially, the Alpine ibex (*Ibex capra*). **stein'buck"†**.

ste'le¹, 1 stil'i, -li; 2 stē'lē, -la, *n.* [-LAI, -LÆ, 1 -lai, -li; 2 -lī, -lē, **ste'la**, *pl.*] *Archeol.* An upright sculptured slab or tablet of stone, either sepulchral or intended for public use, as for laws, decrees, treaties, milestones, etc. [< Gr. *stēlē*, column, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]—**ste'lar, ste'lene**, *a.*

stele², 1 stil; 2 stēl, *n.* *Bot.* An axial cylinder of vascular tissue, sometimes more than one. [< AS. *stæl*, stalk.]—**ste'lic**, *a.*

steled†, *pp.* Delineated.

steil†, *vt.* To fix; place permanently.

stell, 1 stel; 2 stēl, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A shelter for cattle; stall. **2.** A brook or salmon-pool; also, an open drain or ditch. **3.** A prop or support, especially for barrels. **4.** A still. **5†.** A station; fixed place of abode.

Stel'la, 1 stel'ə; 2 stēl'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Es"telle'**, 1 es"tel', 2 ēs"tēl'; Sp. **Es-tel'la**, 1 es-tel'ya, 2 ēs-tēl'yä. [L., star.]

stel'lar, 1 stel'ər; 2 stēl'ar, *a.* Pertaining to the stars; astral. [< LL. *stellaris*, < L. *stella*, star.] **stel'la-ry†**.—**stel'late**, *a.* Star-shaped or starlike; radiating. **stel'lat-ed†**.—**stel-lif'erous**, *a.* Abounding with stars.—**stel'li-form**, *a.* Star-shaped.—**stel'lu-lar**, *a.* Despangled with fine stars; shaped like or resembling little stars.

stelled†, *a.* Fixed, as the stars.

stem¹, 1 stem; 2 stēm, *v.* [STEMMED; STEM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To resist or make progress against, as a current; often figuratively. **2.** To strike with the stem (of a vessel). **II.** *i.* To make headway against a current or the like.

stem², *vt.* **1.** To stop or hold back, as a current, etc. **2.** To make tight, as a joint. [< Ice. *stemma*, stop.]

stem³, *vt.* **1.** To remove the stems of or from. **2.** To supply with stems; also, to lengthen, as short stems.

stem⁴, *n.* **1.** The stock of a tree, shrub, or plant; the ascending axis; the main body or stalk, usually rising into the air and bearing the leaves and fruit. **2.** The relatively slender growth that supports the fruit, flower, or leaf of a plant; a stalk; peduncle, pedicel, or petiole. **3.** Any similar slender part, as the handle of a goblet, the shaft of a feather, the up-and-down stroke of a type-face or letter, or the line attached to the head of a note in music. **4.** *Philol.* That part of a noun or verb to which the case-endings or personal endings and tense-signs are affixed. **5.** The stock of a family lineage. [< AS. *stemn*, stem, < √ of STAND.]—**stem'-wind"er**, *n.* A watch wound by turning a head on the stem.—**s.-wind'ing**, *a.*

stem⁵, *n.* **1.** A nearly upright timber or metal piece constituting the forward member of a vessel's hull. **2†.** The bow of a vessel. [< AS. *stefn*, prow of a ship.]

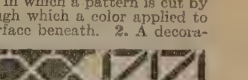
stem'mer, 1 stem'ər; 2 stēm'er, *n.* **1.** One who stems; specif., in tobacco-manufacture, one who takes out the main stem from the tobacco-plant in making strips. **2.** A device for stemming fruits, as grapes.

stem'son, 1 stem'sən; 2 stēm'son, *n.* In ship-building a curved supporting timber bolted to the stem of a vessel. [< STEM⁵, *n.*, + *-son* as in KEELSON.]

stench, 1 stench; 2 stēnch, *n.* A foul or offensive odor: also figurative. [< AS. *stenc*, smell.] SYN.: see SMELL.

sten'cil, 1 sten'sil; 2 stēn'çil. **I.** *vt.* [STEN'CILED or -CILLED, -CIL-LED⁵; STEN'CIL-ING or STEN'CIL-LING.] **1.** To make with a stencil. **2.** To put (words or designs) on with a stencil.

II. *n.* **1.** A thin sheet or plate in which a pattern is cut by means of spaces or dots, through which a color applied to the surface penetrates to a surface beneath. **2.** A decoration or the like produced by stenciling. [< OF. *estinceller*, sparkle, < L. *scintillo*; see SCINTILLANT.]—**sten'cil-er**, *n.* **sten'cil-ler†**.



Stencils for Decoration.

stend, 1 stend; 2 stēnd. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vi.* **1.** To rear, as a horse. **2.** To leap; spring; bound. **3.** To extend. **4.** To walk with a long stride. **II.** *n.* A leap; bound; long step. **stent†**.

Sten"dhal', 1 stan"dāl'; 2 stäⁿ"dāl', *n.* Pen-name of Marie Henri Beyle.

sten'o-graph, } 1 sten'o-graf; 2 stēn'o-gräf. **I.** *vt.* [Rare.]

sten'o-graf,² } To write or report in shorthand. **II.** *n.* **1.** A character or writing in shorthand. **2.** A machine resembling a typewriter, for making phonetic characters. [< Gr. *stenos*, narrow + -GRAPH.]—**ste-nog'ra-pher**, *n.* One who writes stenography or shorthand; especially, a writer of phonography. **ste-nog'ra-phist†**.—**ste-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of writing by the use of contractions or arbitrary symbols; shorthand; often, loosely, phonography.—**sten"o-graph'ic, sten"o-graph'i-cal**, *a.*—**sten"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**sten"o-pa'ic**, *a.* Having a narrow longitudinal orifice or opening.—[< Gr. *stenos*, narrow, + *opē*, opening.] **sten"o-pe'ic†**.—**stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit in a plate by means of which to detect astigmatism of the eye.—**s. spectacles**, spectacles having opaque plates with narrow orifices.—**ste-no'sis**, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Narrowing of a duct or canal in the body. [STINT

stent¹, 1 stent; 2 stēnt, *v.* & *n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] Same as

stent², *vt.* *Scots Law.* To assess for taxation, rate; tax.

stent³, *n.* [Scot.] A fixed or allotted task.

Sten'tor, 1 sten'tər or -tor; 2 stēn'tor, *n.* In the *Iliad*, a herald famous for his loud voice; hence [s-], any person possessing an uncommonly strong voice.—**sten-to'ri-an**, *a.*

step, 1 step; 2 stēp, *v.* [STEPPED⁵ or STEPT; STEP'PING.] **I.** *i* **1.** To place, set, or move, as the foot, in taking steps. **2.** To do or go through with by taking steps; take the steps of; as, to *step* through a dance; also, to measure by taking steps: with *off*; as, he *stepped* off twenty-two yards. **3.** To insert the lower end of (a mast) in a socket. **4.** *Mach.* To cut steps in. **5.** To place in position, as a platform connecting two decks. **6.** To arrange in a series of steps. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take a step or steps; move the foot or feet, as in walking, running, or dancing; advance, recede, etc. **2.** To walk a short distance; as, to *step* across the street. **3.** To walk gravely, slowly, or with dignity. [< AS. *steppan*, step, < √ of STAND.]—**stepped**, *a.* **1.** Provided with, having, or forming a step or series of steps. **2.** Supported by or resting in a step.—**step'per**, *n.* A person or animal that steps: as, the horse is a high *stepper*.—**step'ping-stone"**, *n.* A stone affording a foot-rest, as for crossing a stream, etc.; hence, that by which one advances or rises; as, the *stepping-stones* to fortune.

step, *n.* **1.** A motion by change of position of a foot, especially such a motion forward. **2.** The distance passed over in making such a motion. **3.** Hence, any short distance; a space easily traversed. **4.** That upon which the foot is placed in ascending or descending, as a stair-tread or ladder-rung; in the plural, a stepladder. **5.** A single action or proceeding regarded as leading to something; as, a *step* toward emancipation. **6.** An advance or promotion that forms one of a series, especially in military usage; grade; degree. **7.** The manner of stepping; walk; gait; also, the sound of a footfall. **8.** A track; footprint. **9.** *pl.* Progression by walking; walk. **10.** *Mus.* An interval measuring a difference of pitch, corresponding to a degree of the scale or staff. **11.** *Mil.* Same as PACE. **12.** A step-like projection or part, as of a key. **13.** A socket, supporting framework, pocket, or the like; as, the *step* of a mast. **14.** *Mech.* The radial distance between the face of one pulley and that of another stepped on the same shaft. The difference of diameters of successive surfaces or faces is found by doubling the radial distance. [< AS. *stæpe*, < *steppan*, step.]—**step'-down"**, *a.* **1.** *Elec.* Converting a small current of high potential into a large one of low potential: said of the usual form of transformer: opposed to *step-up*, noting the opposite variety, of which the induction-coil is an example. **2.** *Mech.* Designating a ratio-reducing gear.—**step'lad"der**, *n.* A set of portable steps with, usually, a hinged frame at the back, which may be extended as a support.—**step'-up"**, *a.* **1.** *Elec.* See STEP-DOWN. **2.** *Mech.* Designating a ratio-increasing gear.

step-, 1 step-; 2 stēp-. A prefix denoting relationship through the marriage only of a parent, and not by blood. [< AS. *stēop*, orphaned.]—**step'broth"er**, *n.* The son of one's stepmother or stepfather by a former marriage.—**step'child"**, *n.* The child of one's wife or husband by a previous marriage.—**step'dame"**, *n.* A stepmother.—**step'daugh"ter**, *n.* The daughter of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage.—**step'fa"ther**, *n.* A father by marriage only; one's mother's husband who is not one's real father.—**step'moth"er**, *n.* A father's second or subsequent wife.—**step'-par"ent**, *n.* Either a stepfather or a stepmother.—**step'sis"ter**, *n.* The daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a previous marriage.—**step'son**, *n.* The son of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage.

Steph'a-na, *n.* See STEPHEN, 1.

Ste'phen, 1 stē'vən; 2 stē'vēn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Steph'a-na** (*fem.*). Dan. G. **Ste'phan**, 1 stē'fən, 2 stē'fän; D. **Ste'ven**, 1 stē'vən, 2 stē'ven; **Ste'pha-nus**, 1 stē'fa-nus, 2 stē'fā-nūs; F. **Ē"tī"enne'**, 1 ē"tī'en', 2 ē"tī'ēn', **Es"tī"enne'†**. **Ste"pha"nie'** (*fem.*), 1 stē"fa"ni', 2 stē"fā"nē'; G. **Ste-pha'nie**

(fem.); Gr. **Ste'pha-nos**; Hung. **Ist-ván'**, 1 ĭst-vän'; 2 ĭst-vän'; It. **Ste'fa-no**, 1 stĕ'fȧ-no, 2 ste'fä-no; L. **Steph'a-nus**, 1 stef'ȧ-nus, 2 stĕf'ä-nŭs; Pg. **Es"te-vão'**, 1 es"tē-vaun', 2 ĕs"tē-vaun'; Rus. **Ste-pan'**, 1 stĕ-pän', 2 stę-pän', **Ste-fan'**†; Sp. **Es-te'ban**, 1 es-tē'bȧn, 2 ĕs-tē'bän; Sw. **Ste'fan**, 1 stĕ'fȧn, 2 ste'fän. **2.** *Bib.* The first Christian martyr after the death of Christ himself. *Acts* vii, 58. **3. Saint** (979–1038), first king of Hungary; established Christianity in Hungary. **4.** King (1135–1154) of England (1105–1154). **5. Sir James Fitzjames** (1829–1894), an English jurist and publicist. **6. Sir Leslie** (1832–1904), an English biographer and critic; editor of *The Dictionary of National Biography*, 1882–1891; brother of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. **7. George** (1829–1921), Baron Mount-Stephen, a Canadian financier; president of Canadian Pacific Railway; born in Scotland. [< Gr. *stephanos*, garland or crown.]

Ste'phens, 1 stē'vənz; 2 stē'vĕns, **Alexander Hamilton** (1812–1883). An American statesman; Vice-President of the Confederate States.

Ste'phen-son, 1 stē'ven-sən; 2 stē'vĕn-sŏn, *n.* **1. George** (1781–1848), an English engineer; invented the locomotive. **2. Robert** (1803–1859). an English engineer; son of George; invented the tubular bridge.

Step'ney, 1 step'nı; 2 stĕp'ny, *n.* A metropolitan borough in E. London, England; pop. 249,740.

steppe, 1 step; 2 stĕp, *n.* A vast plain devoid of forest; specif., one of the extensive plains in Russia and Siberia. [< Rus. *step'*, heath.]—**the Steppes,** a government comprising four provinces in central Asiatic Russia; 710,905 sq. m.; pop. 4,017,000; capital, Omsk.

-ster, *suffix.* A termination denoting profession, occupation, or agency: originally the feminine form of -ER as still in the single example spin*ster;* often with a shade of contempt or depreciation; as, seam*ster*, pun*ster*, rime*ster*. [< AS. *-estre*, fem. suffix.]

ster., **stereo.,** *abbr.* Stereotype, stereotyper.—**ster.,** **stg.,** *abbr.* Sterling.

ster'co-, **ster'cor-,** 1 stûr'ko-, stûr'ker-, stûr'ko-rı-; 2 stĕr'co-, stĕr'cŏr-, stĕr'co-rı-. From Latin *stercus* (*stercor-*), excrement, dung: combining forms.—**ster"co-ra'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to excrement or dung; as, *stercoraceous* vomiting.—**ster'co-ra-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to manure. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A place for holding dung.

Ster-cu'lI-a'ce-æ, 1 stər-kiū"lı-ē'sı-ı; 2 ster-cū"lĭ-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees—the cola-nut family—having a variously shaped inflorescence of regular perfect flowers. [< L. *Sterculius*, deity of manuring, < *stercus*, dung.]—**ster-cu"lI-a'ceous,** *a.*

stere†, 1, *v.* Same as STEER.—**stere**²†, *v.* Same as STIR.

stere, 1 stır; 2 stēr, *n.* A cubic unit of metric measure, equal to one kiloliter (1,000 liters) or one cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM. [< F. *stere*, < Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

ste're-o-, 1 ste'rı-o-; 2 stē're-o-. From Greek *stereos*, solid, firm, hard: a combining form.—**ster'e-o-bate,** *n. Arch.* A substructure or continuous base without columns, as distinguished from a *stylobate*, which has them.—**ster"e-o-chem'is-try,** *n.* The branch of chemistry that treats of the composition of matter as explained by the relations of atoms in space.—**ster'e-o-chrome,** *n.* A picture produced by stereochromy.—**ster'e-o-chro"my,** *n.* The art or process of painting with pigments mixed with soluble or water-glass.—**ster"e-o-chro'mic,** *a.*—**ster"e-o-chro'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ster'e-o-gram,** *n.* **1.** A picture or diagram giving the impression of a solid in relief, or two pictures of an object combined so as to produce the effect of a solid, as in a stereoscopic picture. **2.** *Crystal.* The stereographic projection of the forms of a crystal. [+ Gr. *gramma*, a writing.] **ster'e-o-graph**‡.—**ster"e-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of constructing on a flat surface lines representing solids: perspective. **2.** *Geom.* The branch of geometry that treats of solids and of the representation of regularly bounded solids.—**ster"e-o-graph'ic,** *a.* **ster"e-o-graph'i-cal**‡.—**ster"e-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ster"e-o-i-som'er-ism,** *n. Chem.* An isomerism which depends upon the spatial arrangement of the atoms or groups in a compound.—**ster"e-o-i"so-mer'ic,** *a.* **ster"e-o-mer'ic**‡.—**ster"e-om'e-try,** *n.* **1.** *Math.* The art of measuring solids; the geometry of solids. Compare PLANIMETRY. **2.** The measurement of volume. **3.** The determination of specific gravities, as of liquids, powders, etc.—**ster"e-o-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.*—**ster"e-o-me'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ster"e-op'ti-con,** *n.* A double magic lantern: used to bring one image after another on the screen by the alternate use of the lanterns. [+ Gr. *optikos*, of sight.]—**ster'e-o-scope,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* An optical instrument for blending into one image two pictures of an object from slightly different points of view; so as to produce upon the eye the impression of relief. **2.** *Surg.* A catheter-like instrument used for detecting foreign substances in the body. [< STEREO- + -SCOPE.]—**ster"e-o-scop'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* **-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ster"e-os'co-py,** *n.* The art of making or using stereoscopes and stereoscopic slides.—**ster"e-os'co-plsm,** *n.*—**ster"e-os'co-plst,** *n.*—**ster"eo-te-lem'e-ter,** *n.* A binocular telescope used as a range-finder with which one can calculate distances between objects seen.

1. Common Form of Stereoscope. 2. The Principle of the Stereoscope.

The eyes, looking along *L l* and *R r* respectively, combine the images of the points *l* and *r* at *o*. Without the card (represented by the dotted line), *l* will be seen also along the line *Rl*, and *r* along *Lr*, so that there will be three images; the card shuts off the two latter.

—**ster'e-o-trope,** *n.* An optical device for bringing pictures into relief and producing the illusion of their being in motion. Stereoscopic pictures are placed on a revolving drum, and viewed through openings, usually in a cylinder, revolving at a much greater rate of speed than the drum, and also usually through stereoscopic lenses.—**ster'e-o-trop'ic,** *a.*—**ster'e-o-type.** **I.** *vt.* [-TYPED‡; -TYP'ING.] **1.** To cast a plate in a stereotype-metal from a matrix of; as, to *stereotype* a form. **2.** To make or furnish stereotype plates for; as, the whole book was *stereotyped*. **3.** Figuratively, to fix firmly or unalterably: chiefly in the past participle; as, *stereotyped* ideas. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cast or plate taken in stereotype-metal from a matrix, as of paper, reproducing the surface from which the matrix was made. **2.** Stereotypy.—**ster'e-o-type-met"al,** *n.* An alloy of type-metal, but containing more lead.—**ster'e-o-typ"er,** *n.* **1.** A manufacturer or workman who makes stereotype plates. **2.** A stereotype-making machine for making embossed plates from which printing for the blind is done.—**ster'e-o-typ"ist**‡.—**ster"e-o-typ'ic,** *a.* **ster"e-o-typ'i-cal**‡.—**ster'e-o-typ"y,** *n.* The art or act of making stereotypes. **ster'e-o-typ"er-y**‡.

ster'ic, 1 ster'ık; 2 stĕr'ĭc, *a. Org. Chem.* Relating to relative position in space: said of the component atoms in a molecule. [< Gr. *steros*, solid.]—**steric hindrance,** retardation of reaction caused by steric condition in the reacting substances.

ste-rig'ma, 1 stı-rig'mə; 2 ste-rĭg'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A stalk or support, as the awl-shaped specialized cell that forms the immediate support of the conidia in many fungi. **2.** Any leaf-like extension of a decurrent leaf on the stem. **3.** A cell from which a spermatium or conidium is cut off. [< Gr. *stērigma*, support.]—**ster"ig-mat'ic,** *a.*

ster'il, 1 ster'ıl; 2 stĕr'ĭl, *a.* **1.** Having no reproductive **ster'ile,** } power; barren. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Producing no pistil or no spores. (2) Lacking something essential. **3.** Lacking productiveness or fertility; hence, being without result; as, *sterile* soil. **4.** Containing no pathogenic bacteria or other micro-organisms: said of a fluid. **5.** Destitute of attractiveness or suggestiveness: said especially of literary work; as, *sterile* verse. [< L. *sterilis*, barren.]—**ster'il(e-ly**‡, *adv.*—**ste-rIl'i-ty,** *n.* The condition of being sterile. **ster'il(e-ness**‡.—**ster'il-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To deprive of productive or reproductive power. **2.** To destroy bacteria in; free from germs.—**ster'il-ise**‡.—**ster"il-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**ster'il-iz"**[or **-is"**]**er,** *n.*

ster'let, 1 stûr'let; 2 stĕr'lĕt, *n.* [Rus.] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Black, Caspian, and Azof seas, and in rivers of Russia, yielding superior caviar and isinglass.

ster'ling, 1 stûr'lıŋ; 2 stĕr'ling. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a standard of value or fineness established by the British government: said of British money of account and of gold and silver; as, pounds *sterling*; *sterling* plate. **2.** Having accepted worth; genuine; hence, valuable; of the highest standard; as, *sterling* sense. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] English money. **2**†. A silver penny of England and Scotland, in circulation as early as the 12th century. [< *Easterlings*, German traders in England.] Syn.: see GOOD.

stern, 1 stûrn; 2 stĕrn, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by severity or harshness; unyielding; as, a *stern* command. **2.** Having an austere disposition; strict; severe; as, a *stern* judge. **3.** Inspiring fear; repelling. **4.** Resolute; stout; as, a *stern* resolve. [< AS. *styrne*, stern.] Syn.: see AUSTERE; GRIM; HARD; SEVERE.—**stern'ly,** *adv.*—**stern'ness,** *n.*

stern¹, *n.* **1.** The aft part of a ship, boat, etc. **2.** The buttocks or tail part of an animal: now chiefly humorous. **3.** The hindmost part of any object. [< Ice. *stjórn*, steering, < √ of STEER, *v.*]—**stern'-board",** *n.* Backward motion of a vessel.—**s.-chase,** *n.* **1.** A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the other's wake. **2**†. A stern-chaser.—**s.-chaser,** *n.* A cannon mounted in the stern to annoy a chasing ship.—**s.-foremost,** hind side foremost; moving with the stern in advance.—**s.-post,** *n.* The principal member of a vessel's stern-frame, usually carrying the rudder.—**s.-sheets,** *n. Naut.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts.—**stern'ward,** *a.* & *adv.*—**stern'-way",** *n.* Backward motion of a vessel: opposed to *headway*.—**s.-wheeler,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A steamboat of small draft having one large paddle-wheel at the stern.

stern², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A star.

stern'age†, *n.* **1.** Steerage; course, as of a vessel. **2.** Stern.

Sterne, 1 stûrn; 2 stĕrn, **Laurence** (1713–1768). An English clergyman and humorist.

stern'son, 1 stûrn'sən; 2 stĕrn'sŏn, *n.* In ship-building, a carved timber forming the continuation of the keelson and bolted to the stern-post. [< STERN + *-son* as in KEELSON.] **stern'-knee"**; **stern'son-knee"**†.

ster'num, 1 stûr'num; 2 stĕr'nŭm, *n.* [-NA or -NUMS‡, *pl.*] **1.** The breast-bone. **2.** *Zool.* The ventral portion of a somite or an arthropod, as an insect or crustacean. [< Gr. *sternon*, breast.]—**ster'nal,** *a.*

ster"nu-ta'tion, 1 stûr"niu-tē'shən; 2 stĕr"nū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of sneezing. [< L.LL *sternuto*, *sternuo*, sneeze.]—**ster-nu'ta-tiv(e**‡, *a.* Causing or tending to provoke sneezing.—**ster-nu'ta-to-ry,** *a.* & *n.*

Ster'o-pe, 1 ster'o-pi; 2 stĕr'o-pē, *n. Astron.* See PLEIADES, 2.

stert†, *n.* A start.—**sterted**†, *a.* To start.

ster'tor, *n.* A deep snore or snoring.

ster'tor-ous, 1 stûr'tər-us; 2 stĕr'tor-ŭs, *a.* Characterized by snoring; accompanied by a snoring sound; as, *stertorous* breathing. [< L. *sterto*, snore.] **ster-to'ri-ous**‡.—**ster'tor-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ster'tor-ous-ness,** *n.* **ster-to'ri-ous-ness**‡.

stet, 1 stet; 2 stĕt, *vt.* & *vi.* [STET'TED‡; STET'TING.] In proof-reading, a direction to let stand as originally written or printed. Compare DELE. [L., let it stand.]

steth'o-, 1 steth'o-; 2 stĕth'o-. From Greek *stēthos*, breast: a combining form.—**steth-om'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument to measure the movements of the chest in breathing.—**steth'o-scope**, *n.* An apparatus for auscultation, consisting of a tubular or solid piece of wood or hard rubber to be applied to the patient's body, and tubes for conveying the sound to the examiner's ear or ears. [+ -SCOPE.]

Binaural Stethoscope, as used.

—**steth"o-scop'ic**, *a.* **steth"o-scop'i-cal**‡, *a.*—**steth"o-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**steth-os'co-pist**, *n.* One skilled in stethoscopy.—**steth-os'co-py**, *n.*

Stet'tin, 1 stet'ın *or* (*G.*) shte-tīn'; 2 stĕt'ın *or* (*G.*) shtē-tīn', *n.* A seaport of N. central Prussia; pop. 232,730.

Steu'ben, 1 stū'ben *or* (*G.*) shtoi'ben; 2 stu'bĕn *or* (*G.*) shtōi'bĕn, **Frederick W. A., Baron** (1730–1794). A Prussian general; served in American Revolutionary war.

Steu'ben-ville, 1 stiū'ben-vil; 2 stū'bĕn-vil, *n.* A city (pop. 28,510) in E. Ohio. [**Ste'vle‡.**

Steve, 1 stīv; 2 stēv, *n.* Diminutive of STEPHEN. **Stee'vie** [Scot.]; **ste've-dore**, 1 stī'vı-dōr; 2 stē've-dōr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-DORED; -DOR"ING.] To load or unload a vessel or vessels. **II.** *n.* One whose business is stowing or unloading the hold of vessels. [< Sp. *estivador*, wool-packer.] —**ste've-dore-knot"**, *n.* See illus. under KNOT, fig. 16.

stev'en, 1 stev'en *or* stī'vn; 2 stēv'en *or* stē'vn, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A time fixed for performing an action. **2**†. Speech; voice. **stev'-ene**†. [American statesman; abolitionist.

Ste'vens, 1 stī'venz; 2 stē'vĕns, **Thaddeus** (1792–1868). An

Ste'ven-son, 1 stī'ven-sən; 2 stē'vĕn-sŏn, *n.* **1. Adlai Ewing** (1835–1914), an American Vice-President, 1893–1897. **2. Robert Louis** (1850–1894), a Scottish novelist; *Treasure Island*.

Ste'vens Point. A city (pop. 11,370) in central Wisconsin.

stew, 1 stiū; 2 stū. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To boil slowly and gently. **2.** [Colloq.] To worry, or bring into a certain condition by worry. **II.** *n.* **1.** Stewed food, especially a preparation of meat or fish cooked by stewing. **2.** [Colloq.] Mental agitation; worry. **3**‖. A room heated for bathing or drying purposes. **4**‖. A brothel: commonly in the plural. [< OF. *estuve*, < OHG, *stubā*, hothouse.] Syn.: see MUSE.—**stew'pan"**, *n.* A cooking-vessel used for stewing.

stew'ard, 1 stiū'ərd; 2 stū'ărd, *n.* **1.** A person entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own. **2.** A person put in charge of the domestic affairs of an establishment; specif., on shipboard, a petty officer in charge of the service of provisions and of passengers' rooms. **3.** [Eng.] A fiscal officer in certain ancient guilds. [< AS. *stīweard*, < *stīg*, sty, + *weard*, ward.]—**stew'ard-ess**, *n. fem.*—**stew'ard-ship**, *n.*

Stew'art, 1 stiū'ərt; 2 stū'ărt, *n.* **1. Dugald** (1753–1828), a Scottish metaphysician. **2.** An island south of South Island, New Zealand; 665 sq. m.

stey, 1 stē; 2 stę, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Steep. **2.** Haughty; lofty.

Steyn, 1 stain; 2 stīn, **Martinus Theunis** (1857–1916). A Boer statesman; President of Orange Free State, 1896–1900.

sthe-nal'a, 1 sthı-nal'ə *or* sthī'nı-ə; 2 sthe-nl'ə *or* sthē'nı-ə, *n. Pathol.* Unusual energy; excited force, as in certain diseases. [< Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]—**sthen'ic**, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting activity or energy, as a part or organ. **2.** Having power to inspire or animate. **3.** *Pathol.* Characterized by sthenia.

Sthe'no, 1 sthī'no *or* sthen'o; 2 sthē'no *or* sthĕn'o, *n.* [L.] See GORGON, 1.

sti"ac-cia'to, 1 stī"ət-chä'to; 2 stī"ăt-chä'to, *a.* [It.] Literally, flattened out: said of sculpture in lower relief than bas-relief. Compare BAS-RELIEF.

stib'ble, 1 stib'ł; 2 stĭb'l, *n.* [Scot.] Stubble.—**stib'ble-rig"**, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The head reaper. **2.** A field of stubble.

stib'bler, 1 stib'lər; 2 stĭb'lĕr, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A gleaner. **2.** A minister without settlement. [< STUBBLE.]

stib'in, ⎫1 stib'ın, -in *or* -ın; 2 stĭb'ĭn, -ĭn *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* A

stib'line, ⎭colorless gaseous poisonous compound (SbH_3) formed by decomposing a compound containing antimony in the presence of nascent hydrogen: called formerly **antimonuretted hydrogen.** It resembles arsine (AsH_3).

stib'i-um, 1 stib'ı-um; 2 stĭb'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* Antimony. [L., < Gr. *stibi*, < *stimmi*.]—**stib'i-al**, *a.*

stib'nite, 1 stib'nait; 2 stĭb'nīt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic bluish steel-gray orthorhombic antimony sulfid (Sb_2S_3), the most important ore of antimony.

stich, 1 stik; 2 stĭc, *n.* **1.** A line of the Bible. **2.** A line of poetry; a verse: used often in composition; as, *hemistich*. **3.** An order, line, or row of trees. [< Gr. *stichos*, row.]—**stich'ic**, *a.* Relating to or consisting of stiches or verses.

stich'wort"†, *n.* Same as STITCHWORT.

stick[1], 1 stik; 2 stĭk, *v.* [STUCK; STICK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pierce; thrust (in or into something). **2.** To fix in place by inserting, as into an opening or hollow fitted for the purpose. **3.** To insert quickly or carelessly; thrust in any direction: with various prepositions; as, to *stick in* a word in an argument. **4.** To kill or wound by or as by piercing; stab. **5.** To fix on a pointed instrument; in position by piercing. **6.** To cover or fill with something that punctures; as, a paper *stuck* with pins. **7.** To run or make (a molding) with a plane or a machine. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be held or supported by being thrust in. **2.** To protrude; with *out*, *through*, and *from*. [< AS. **stecan*, = OS. *stekan*, pierce.]—**to be stuck up,** to have an overweening opinion of one's position or importance. —**to stick up. 1.** To post as an ornament on a wall. **2.** [Colloq.] To smear with mucilage or other glutinous matter. **3.** [Slang, Austral.] To halt or hold up so as to rob.—**stick'er**[1], *n.*

stick[2], *v.* [STUCK; STICK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To attach, or cause to cleave, by or as by some adhesive substance. **2.** [Slang.] To check; perplex; puzzle. **3.** [Slang.] To practise fraud upon; cheat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cleave to a surface; adhere. **2.** To stay attached: with *to*. **3.** To be stopped or checked in movement or action; as, the cart *stuck* in the clay. **4.** To be perplexed, puzzled, or disconcerted. **5.** To have misgivings or objections; hesitate; with *at*; as, he *sticks* at nothing. [< AS. *stician*, stab, cleave.]—**to stick out,** not to yield. —**stick-insect**, *n.* A walking-stick insect.—**stick'er**[2], *n.* **1.** One who holds tenaciously to anything. **2.** [Colloq.] One who fastens with or as with paste. **3.** Same as PASTER, 2. **4.** Anything that confuses or silences a person.—**stick'y**, *a.* [STICK'I-ER; STICK'I-EST.] **1.** Adhering to a surface; adhesive. **2.** Causing stickiness: said of warm and humid weather. Syn.: see ADHESIVE.—**stick'i-ly**, *adv.*—**stick'i-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being sticky.—**stick'ing-plas"ter**, *n. Med.* An adhesive plaster composed of pulverized resin and litharge; also, sometimes, court-plaster.—**stick'seed"**, *n.* A coarse weed whose prickly seeds stick in clothing, etc.

stick[3], *vt.* [STUCK; STICK'ING.] **1.** To supply with brush to climb upon, as peas. **2.** *Print.* To set or compose, as type.

stick[4], *vt.* [Scot.] To bungle.

stick[5], *n.* **1.** A piece of wood that is long, compared with its cross-section; a stiff shoot or branch, but sometimes much larger; as, a *stick* of timber. **2.** Anything resembling such a piece; a rod, wand, or cane. **3.** *Print.* (1) Same as COMPOSING-STICK. (2) A stickful. **4.** [Colloq.] A stiff, inert, or stupid person. **5.** [Slang.] Any alcoholic ingredient in an otherwise non-alcoholic drink. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A timber-tree. [< AS. *sticca*, stick.]

Syn.: bat, baton, birch, bludgeon, cane, club, cudgel, ferule, joist, partizan, pole, rod, rule, ruler, shillalah, staff, stock, switch, timber, truncheon, wand.

stick[6], *n.* A penetrative thrust; stab.

stick[7], *n.* **1.** The state of being stuck together. **2.** The act of coming to a stop; delay; hesitation; scruple.

stick[8], *n.* [Scot.] A stoppage; halt.—**stick and stow,** *adv.* Completely.

stick'ful, 1 stik'ful; 2 stĭk'fŭl, *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] *Print.* As much as a stick will hold.

stick'it, 1 stik'ıt; 2 stĭk'ĭt, *pa.* [Scot.] Stuck; spoiled.—**stickit minister,** a probationer who fails of a license, as through lack of qualification, or a licentiate without pastoral charge.

stick'l(e[s], 1 stik'ł; 2 stĭk'l, *vi.* [STICK'L(E)D[s]; STICK'LING.] **1.** To contend about trifling matters. **2.** To insist or hesitate for petty reasons. [Ult. < AS. *stihtan*, govern.]—**stick'ler,** *n.* **1.** One who contends over trifles. **2**†. A referee.

stick'l(e[s], *n.* A prickle; spine: obsolete except in compounds. [< AS. *sticel*, sting.]—**stick'le-back"**, *n.* A small fresh- and salt-water fish of northern regions having sharp dorsal spines and building nests for the reception of its eggs.

stick'seed", 1 stik'sīd"; 2 stĭk'sēd", *n. Bot.* Any of a genus (*Echinospermum*) of coarse weeds, whose prickly seeds stick in clothing, the backs of sheep, etc.

stick'tight", 1 stik'tait"; 2 stĭk'tīt", *n. Bot.* Any of a genus (*Bidens*) of coarse weeds.

stiff, ⎫1 stif; 2 stĭf, *a.* **1.** Resisting the action of a bending

stif[f], ⎭force; not flaccid, limp, or flexible; rigid. **2.** Not easily moved; acting with difficulty or friction. **3.** Not natural, graceful, or easy; constrained and awkward; affected; formal. **4.** Not sufficiently fluid; viscous. **5.** Tightly drawn; taut. **6.** Having a strong, steady movement; as, a *stiff* breeze. **7.** Firm in resistance; obstinate. **8.** Difficult to achieve, understand, accept; hard; severe. **9.** *Com.* (1) Firm in prices; strong and steady; as, a *stiff* market. (2) [Slang.] High; dear; as, a *stiff* price. **10.** *Naut.* Heeling over but little, while carrying much sail; not crank. **11.** [Prov. Eng.] Having physical or mental strength; lusty. **12**‖. Formidable; serious. [< AS. *stif*, stiff.] Syn.: see INFLEXIBLE; SEVERE.—**stiff'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become stiff or stiffer.—**stiff'-heart"ed**, *a.* Stubborn or perverse in character. —**stiff'ly**, *adv.*—**s.-necked**, *n.* Not yielding to influence; stubborn; incorrigible.—**stiff'ness**, *n.* The property or state of being stiff.

sti'fle, 1 stoi'fl; 2 stī'fl, *v.* [STI'FLED; STI'FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kill by stopping respiration; suffocate; smother. **2.** To stop the action of; extinguish, as a flame. **3.** To keep from public knowledge; conceal; suppress. **II.** *i.* To die from suffocation. [< Ice. *stīfla*, choke.]

sti'fle, *n.* **1.** The stifle-joint. **2.** Any abnormal condition of the stifle-joint or stifle-bone. [< STIFF.]—**sti'fle-bone"**, *n.* The patella or kneepan of a horse, situated at the stifle-joint.—**s.-joint**, *n.* The joint in the hind leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee in man. See illus. at HORSE.

sti'fled, 1 stoi'fld; 2 stī'fld, *a.* Having some disease of the stifle-joint.

stig'ma, 1 stig'mə; 2 stĭg'ma, *n.* [STIG'MAS[z] or STIG'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A mark of infamy, or token of disgrace; a blot on one's good name; formerly, a brand made with a branding-iron on slaves or criminals. **2.** That part of a pistil which receives the pollen. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A mark or spot; pore. **4.** *Pathol.* A small scar; a birthmark; a small red or bleeding spot. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* Marks said to have been miraculously produced on the bodies of certain persons, corresponding to the wounds that Christ received. [L., < Gr. *stigma*, < *stizō*, prick.] Syn.: see BLEMISH.—**stig-mat'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or marked with a stigma or stigmas; infamous; ignominious or vicious; hence, deformed. **2.** Same as ASTIGMATIC. **II.** *n.* One marked with or bearing a stigma or stigmas.—**stig'ma-**

tism, *n.* **1.** The state of being affected with stigmas. **2.** The quality or condition of a lens or of the cornea of the eye through which rays of light are focused.—**stig'ma-tist,** *n.* One bearing miraculous stigmas.—**stig'ma-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **1.** To brand as ignominious. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* To mark with stigmas. **3.** [Recent.] To mark with stigmas or bleeding spots, as by hypnotism. **stig'ma-tise‡.**—**stig"ma-ti-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

stil'bene, 1 stil'bīn; 2 stil'bĕn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}$). [< Gr. *stilbō*, glitter.]

stil'bite, 1 stil'bait; 2 stil'bīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, red, or brown, monoclinic, hydrous aluminum-calcium-sodium silicate ($H_4(Na_2,Ca)Al_2Si_6O_{18}.4H_2O$), belonging to the zeolite group. [< Gr. *stilbō*, glitter.]

stile, 1 stail; 2 stīl, *n.* **1.** A step, or series of steps, on each side of a fence or wall, to aid in surmounting it; looscly, a turnstile. **2.** One of the vertical side-pieces in a door or sash. [< AS. *stigel*, < *stigan*, climb.]

sti-let'to†, *vt.* To pierce with or as with a stiletto; stab.

sti-let'to, 1 sti-let'o; 2 sti-lĕt'o, *n.* **1.** A small dagger with slender blade. **2.** A small, sharp-pointed instrument, as of bone, for puncturing eyelet-holes. [It., dim. of *stilo*, < L. *stilus*, pointed instrument.] **sti-let't; sti-lette'†.**

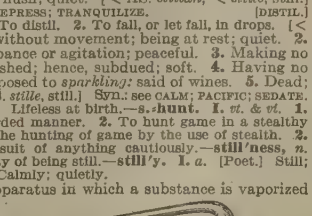
Stil'i-cho, 1 stil'i-kō; 2 stil'i-cō, **Flavius** (359–408). A Roman general; son of a Vandal captain.

still[1], 1 stil; 2 stĭl, *vt.* **1.** To cause to be still. **2.** To put to rest or silence. **3.** To hush; quiet. [< AS. *stillan*, < *stille*, still.] Syn.: see ALLAY; REPRESS; TRANQUILIZE. [DISTIL.]

still2†, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To distil. **2.** To fall, or let fall, in drops. [<

still, *a.* **1.** Being without movement; being at rest; quiet. **2.** Free from disturbance or agitation; peaceful. **3.** Making no sound; silent; hushed; hence, subdued; soft. **4.** Having no effervescence: opposed to *sparkling;* said of wines. **5.** Dead; inanimate. [< AS. *stille*, still.] Syn.: see CALM; PACIFIC; SEDATE. **—still'-born",** *a.* Lifeless at birth.—**s.-hunt.** **I.** *vt. & vt.* **1.** To hunt in a guarded manner. **2.** To hunt game in a stealthy way. **II.** *n.* **1.** The hunting of game by the use of stealth. **2.** [Colloq.] The pursuit of anything cautiously.—**still'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being still.—**still'y.** **I.** *a.* [Poet.] Still; silent. **II.** *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

still[1], *n.* **1.** An apparatus in which a substance is vaporized by heat, and the vapor then liquefied in a condenser and collected: used especially for distilling liquors. **2.** A distillery. **still'-house"†.** [< STILL[2], *v.*]



Type of Still, as used.
a, worm-still; *b*, refrigerant; *c*, cucurbit; *d*, head of a still.

still[2], *n.* Absence of sound or noise; stillness; calm.

still, *adv.* **1.** Now or then; as previously; till then or now; yet. **2.** After or in spite of something. **3.** In increasing degree; even yet. [< AS. *stille*, < *stille*, a., still.] Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING; YET.

Still, Alexander Taylor (1828–1917). American physician; founder of osteopathy.

stil"li-cid'i-um, 1 stil"i-sid'i-um; 2 stil"i-cid'i-ūm, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* The flow of urine drop by drop; strangury.

stil'li-form, 1 stil'i-fōrm; 2 stil'i-fôrm, *a.* Like a drop.

Still'wa"ter, 1 stil'wō"tar; 2 stil'wa"tĕr, *n.* A village near Saratoga, in N. New York; here Gen. Burgoyne surrendered in 1777.

stilt, 1 stilt; 2 stĭlt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To raise on or as on stilts. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] To hobble on crutches. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a pair of slender poles, each having a projection to support the foot above the ground in walking. **2.** One of various other supports. **3.** [Scot.] A plow-handle. **4.** A shore-bird having excessively long legs with three toes and very slender nearly straight bill. **5.** A crutch. [< Sw. *stylta*, prop.]—**stilt'ed,** *a.* Artificially elevated in manner; bombastic; inflated.—**stilted arch,** an arch whose curve springs from a level above that of the impost, and whose intrados is vertical from the impost to this level.—**stilt'ed-ness,** *n.*

Black-necked Stilt. (*Himantopus mexicanus*) 1/15

stime, 1 staim; 2 stīm, *n.* [Scot.] A particle of light; a glimpse.

stim'part, 1 stim'part; 2 stĭm'part, *n.* [Scot.] The fourth of a peck. **stim'pert‡.**

stim'u-lant, 1 stim'yu-lant; 2 stĭm'yu-lant. **I.** *a.* Serving to stimulate; acting as a stimulant. **II.** *n.* Anything that stimulates, as an excitant or intoxicant; in the plural, intoxicants. [< L. *stimulo* (ppr. *stimulan(t-)*, prick, *stimulus*, goad.]—**stim'u-late,** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To rouse to activity or to quickened action by some agency or motive; spur. **2.** *Physiol.* To arouse to function, or to increase action in, by applying some form of stimulus; as, to *stimulate* the skin. **3.** To affect by intoxicants; take stimulants. Syn.: see ENCOURAGE; PIQUE; SPUR; STIR.—**stim"u-la'tion,** *n.* The act of stimulating, or the condition of being stimulated.—**stim'u-la-tiv(es.** **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to stimulate. **II.** *n.* A stimulus; incentive.—**stim'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who or that which stimulates.

stim'u-lus, 1 stim'yu-lus; 2 stĭm'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that rouses the mind or spirits; an incentive. **2.** *Psychol. & Psychophys.* Any form of excitement which sets up a psychophysical process resulting in an altered state of consciousness, especially in the form of a new sensation, or group of sensations. **External stimulus** is some form of energy outside the body—mechanical, thermic, chemical, electrical (the so-called **general stimulus**)—which occasions a mental process. **Internal s.** is some process originating in the sense-organ, or brain itself, and accompanied by a mental process. **3.** *Med.* A stimulant. **4.** *Bot.* A sting. **5.** A spur or goad. [L.]

sti'my, *v. & n.* Same as STYMIE.

sting, 1 stig; 2 stĭng, *vt. & vi.* [STUNG; STING'ING.] **1.** To pierce with a sting; use a sting. **2.** To cause a sensation, as from a sting. **3.** Figuratively, to cause to suffer keenly. **4.** To stimulate or impel as by a sting. **5.** To give sharp burning pain; be painful. **6.** To use a sting; wound with a sting. [< AS. *stingan*, sting.] Syn.: see INCENSE; PIQUE; SPUR.—**sting'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which stings. **2.** A plant or animal that stings. **3.** An insect's sting.

sting[1], *n.* **1.** The act of stinging; the wound made by a sting, or the pain caused by it; any very sharp smarting sensation: often used figuratively; as, the *sting* of a slander. **2.** *Zool.* A sharp offensive or defensive organ capable of inflicting a painful and especially a poisonous wound. **3.** *Bot.* A sharp, stiff, hollow hair seated on a gland that secretes an acrid fluid, as in the nettles. **4.** A keen stimulus; spur; goad.—**sting'-ray",** *n.* A ray having near the base of the whip-like tail a sharp spine capable of inflicting a dangerous wound.

sting[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** An implement used in thatching. **2.** A mast. **3†.** A spear; pike. **4†.** A pole.

sting'-and-ling", 1 stiŋ'-and-liŋ"; 2 sting'-and-ling", *adv.* [Scot.] As a whole; completely; hence, forcibly.

stin'gy, 1 stin'ji; 2 stĭn'gy, *a.* [STIN'GI-ER; STIN'GI-EST.] **1.** Extremely penurious or selfish. **2.** Scanty, as from penurious giving. [< STING, *v.*] Syn.: see AVARICIOUS.—**sting'i-ly,** *adv.* In a stingy manner.—**stin'gi-ness,** *n.* The quality of being stingy.

sting'y[2], 1 stiŋ'i; 2 sting'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Stinging; piercing.

stink, 1 stiŋk; 2 stĭŋk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [STANK or STUNK; STINK'ING.] **1.** To annoy with an offensive smell. **2.** To give forth a foul odor. **II.** *n.* A strong, foul odor; stench. [< AS. *stincan*, smell.] Syn.: see SMELL.—**stink'-ball",** *n.* A jar containing a mixture of various compounds, as gunpowder, asafetida, etc., formerly used for throwing from one vessel to another when at close quarters.—**stink'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which stinks. **2.** The fulmar or other petrel that feeds on carrion.

stink'horn", 1 stiŋk'hērn"; 2 stĭŋk'hôrn", *n. Bot.* Any of a family (*Phallaceæ*) of basidiomycetous fungi that emit a most unpleasant odor.

stink'ing, 1 stiŋk'iŋ; 2 stĭŋk'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of STINK, *v.*—**stinking smut,** same as BUNT-EAR under BUNT[1], *n.*

stink'pot', 1 stiŋk'pet"; 2 stĭŋk'pŏt", *n.* Same as STINK-BALL.

stink'stone", 1 stiŋk'stōn"; 2 stĭnk'stōn", *n.* Any kind of rock that gives off a fetid odor under percussion.

stink'weed, 1 stiŋk'wid"; 2 stĭŋk'wēd", *n.* The jimson-weed or stramonium.

stint, 1 stint; 2 stĭnt. **I.**[4] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To restrain within fixed limits; provide for or serve scantily. **2.** To allot a specific task to. **3.** To be sparing or scanty. **4‖.** To stop; cease. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fixed amount, as of work; a task to be performed within a specified time; allowance. **2.** A bound; restriction. **3.** A small sandpiper. [< AS. *stynan*, blunt.] Syn.: see TASK; TOIL.—**stint'er,** *n.*—**stint'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Stip, 1 ŝtip; 2 ŝtĭp, *n.* A town (pop. 15,314) in Serbia; captured by Bulgarians in 1916; recaptured by Serbians, September, 1918. **Stipl'je‡.**

stipe, 1 staip; 2 stīp, *n.* A stalk or support; a stipes. Specif., in botany: (1) A stalk-like support of a gynœcium or carpel. (2) The petiole or support of a frond. (3) The stem supporting the cap in mushrooms and similar fungi. [F., < L. *stipes*, branch.]

sti'pel, 1 stai'pel; 2 stī'pĕl, *n. Bot.* A secondary or small stipule standing at the base of a leaflet. [< L. *stipes*, branch.]

sti'pel-late, 1 stai'pe-lēt; 2 stī'pĕ-lāt, *a. Bot.* Having stipels.

sti'pend, 1 stai'pend; 2 stī'pĕnd, *n.* An allowance or salary, especially a salary that affords a bare livelihood; in Scotland, specifically, a clergyman's salary. [< L. *stipendium*, tax.] Syn.: see SALARY.—**sti-pen'di-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Receiving a stipend. **2.** Paying tribute; owing feudal service. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One who receives a stipend, as a clergyman. **2.** *Law.* A person owing feudal service. **3.** *Rom. Hist.* A province which rendered a special tribute to the emperor, rather than a general tax.

sti'pes, 1 stai'pīz; 2 stī'pēs, *n.* A stipe. Specifically, in entomology: (1) The second maxillary joint of an insect. (2) The stalk of one of the aborted wings of a stipteroua insect. [L.]

stip'i-tate, 1 stip'i-tēt; 2 stĭp'i-tāt, *a. Bot.* Having or borne on a stipe. [< L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), stock.]

stip'pen, 1 stip'en; 2 stĭp'ĕn, *n. Bacteriol.* A disease of the apple fruit characterized by spotting; bitter-pit.

stip'ple, 1 stip'l; 2 stĭp'l. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To execute in stipple. **2.** To draw, paint, or engrave in stipple. **II.** *n.* In painting, etching, etc., a method of employing dots instead of lines, or the effect thus produced. **stip'pling‡.—stip'pler,** *n.*

stip'u-lar, 1 stip'yu-lər; 2 stĭp'yu-lar, *a. Bot.* Growing on stipules; of, resembling, or pertaining to stipules.

stip'u-late[1], 1 stip'yu-lēt; 2 stĭp'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To specify as the terms of an agreement. **2.** To mention specifically; particularize. **II.** *i.* To make stipulations. [< L. *stipulor* (pp. *stipulatus*), bargain for.]—**stip"u-la'tion**[1], *n.* **1.** The act of stipulating, or the condition

of being stipulated. **2.** An agreement or contract. Syn.: see CONTRACT.—**stip'u-la"tor,** *n.*

stip'ule, 1 stip'yūl; 2 stĭp'yụl, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of leaf-like appendages at the base of the petiole of certain leaves. **2.** *Ornith.* A newly sprouted feather. [< L. *stipula,* stalk.]—**stip'u-late**[2], *vt.* To furnish with stipules.—**stip'u-late,** *a.* Having stipules.—**stip"u-la'tion**[2], *n. Bot.* The arrangement, situation, or structure of stipules.

Various Stipules.
1. Lateral stipules of *Liriodendron tulipifera.* 2. Leaf-like stipules of *Pisum sativum.* 3. Adnate stipules of *Trifolium pratense.* 4. Sheathing stipules or ocrea of *Polygonum orientale.*

stir, 1 stûr; 2 stĭr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To alter the relative position of the particles or components of, as by imparting to them circular motion with a spoon or the like. **2.** To cause to move; disturb. **3.** To move vigorously or quickly; bestir. **4.** To rouse, as one who sleeps or is indifferent. **5†.** To agitate; discuss. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be active or in motion. **2.** To change position; move. **3‖.** To be in a state of agitation or excitement. **4.** To be susceptible of being stirred. **5†.** To be current; circulate, as money or news. [< AS. *styrian,* stir.]

Syn.: agitate, animate, arouse, awake, awaken, excite, incite, instigate, move, prompt, provoke, rouse, stimulate, wake. See ACTUATE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; PIQUE; SPUR.—Ant.: see synonyms for ALLAY; ALLEVIATE.—**stir'rer,** *n.* One who or that which stirs.—**stir'ring,** *pa.* **1.** Stimulating; inspiring. **2.** Full of activity or stir; lively. Syn.: see VIVID.

stir[1], *n.* **1.** The act of stirring, or the state of being stirred; activity. **2.** Public interest; excitement; commotion.

stir[2], *n.* [Scot.] Sir.

stirk, 1 stûrk; 2 stĭrk, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A yearling ox or cow. **2.** [Scot.] A stupid fellow.

Stir'ling, 1 stûr'lıŋ; 2 stĭr'ling, *n.* A royal burgh in central Scotland; often taken in ancient wars; pop. 21,350.

Stir'ling-shire, 1 stûr'lıŋ-shir; 2 stĭr'ling-shĭr, *n.* A county in S. central Scotland; 451 sq. m.; pop. 161,730; county town, Stirling.

stirps, 1 stûrps; 2 stĭrps, *n.* [STIR'PES, 1 -pīz; 2 -pēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Law.* A stock as regards lineage: a source of property descent; as, descent per *stirpes* (as a family) is distinguished from descent per capita (as an individual). **2.** *Biol.* The number of organic units existing in and determining the development of a fertilized ovum.

stir'rup, 1 stir'up *or* stûr'up; 2 stĭr'ŭp *or* stĭr'ŭp, *n.* **1.** A loop, as an inverted U-shaped piece of metal or wood with flat foot-piece, suspended from a saddle, for aid in mounting and to support the rider's foot. **2.** A loop or metal strap, as for supporting a beam. **3.** *Naut.* A rope depending from a yard and having at its end an eye or thimble to carry a foot-rope. [< AS. *stirāp,* < *stigan,* mount, + *rāp,* rope.]—**stir'rup-bone",** *n. Anat.* The innermost bone of the middle ear, shaped like a stirrup.—**s.-cup,** *n.* A parting-cup of liquor, as that taken by a mounted horseman.

stitch, ⟩ 1 stich; 2 stĭch. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To join together with **stich**[2], ⟨ stitches. **2.** To ornament with stitches. **3.** To sew or embroider. **II.** *n.* **1.** A single passage of a threaded needle or other implement, as in sewing or embroidery; also, the thread or yarn thus placed. **2.** A single turn of thread or yarn around a needle or other implement, as in knitting or crocheting; also, the result of such turn. **3.** Any peculiar arrangement of a thread or threads used in needlework, embroidery, or crocheting. **4.** A sharp sudden pain, as in the side. **5.** *Agric.* A ridge or furrow. **6.** A stretch or distance, as in a journey. **7.** [Colloq.] The smallest portion of a garment. [< AS. *stice,* pricking.]—**stitch'er,** *n.* One who or that which stitches; especially, a machine for that purpose, as in bookbinding.

stitch'wort", 1 stich'wûrt"; 2 stĭch'wŭrt", *n.* Any one of various plants (genus *Alsine*). [< AS. *sticwyrt,* < *stice,* pricking, + *wyrt,* plant.]

stith'y, 1 stith'ı; 2 stĭth'y, *n.* [STITH'IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A smithy. **2.** An anvil. [< Ice. *stethi.*]

stive, 1 staıv; 2 stīv, *vt.* [Prov. or Obs.] To stow closely; cram; stifle. [< OF. *estiver,* < L. *stipo,* crowd.]

stive, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Stiff.—**stive'ly,** *adv.*

sti'ver, 1 staı'vər; 2 stī'ver, *n.* **1.** A small Dutch coin, worth 2 cents. **2.** Anything of little value. [< D. *stuiver.*]

sto'a, 1 stō'ə; 2 stō'a, *n. Gr. Arch.* A covered colonnade, portico, or cloister. [Gr., porch; cp. STOIC.]

stoat, 1 stōt; 2 stōt, *n.* The ermine, especially in its summer coat, reddish-brown above, yellow below. See ERMINE. [< Ice. *stūtr,* a bull.]

stoc-cade'†, *n.* **1.** A fencing movement taught in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** A stockade. **stoc-ca'do**†; **stoc-ca'ta**†.

stock[1], 1 stok; 2 stŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with stock. **2.** To supply with seed. **3.** To supply with a handle. **4.** To put in the stocks. **5.** To lay by for the future. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lay in or provide supplies. **2.** To sprout.

stock, *a.* Continually kept ready; standing.

stock, *n.* **1.** The trunk or main stem of a tree or other plant; also, a stem that supports a graft, or from which slips are made. **2.** Line of descent; lineage; family. **3.** *Law.* A source or line of descent of an inheritance. **4.** The various domestic animals raised or used, as on a farm or ranch, specifically called **live stock.** **5.** *Finance.* (1) Government indebtedness represented by certificates issued to creditors, or witnessed by entries in official records. (2) The capital represented by shares of a corporate company held by individuals; in the plural, shares of such capital. (3) The goods and merchandise employed in trade, as by a merchant; also, the capital so invested. **6.** Any accumulated store or reserve supply that may be drawn on at will; specif. (*Card-playing*), in some games, the part of the pack that is left on the table. **7.** Material accumulated or ready for use; as, paper-*stock;* specif., the broth from boiled meat, used in preparing soups. **8.** That part of a mechanism or device which serves to hold, support, or contain the part that does the real work, as a handle, as, a bit-*stock;* die-*stock.* Specif.: (1) The wooden piece supporting the barrel and mechanism of a gun or pistol. (2) The block or body of a plane. (3) That member of a gun-carriage which usually bears the prolonge and trails upon the ground. (4) The connecting arm between the shoulder-piece and the slide of a rapid-fire gun. **9.** A frame for supporting or confining something; as, (*pl.*) the timbers on which a vessel rests during construction, or a timber frame with holes for confining the arms or legs, used in punishing petty offenses. **10.** A broad stiffened band, worn as a cravat. **11.** *Bot.* An ornamental garden plant, the common stock or stock-gilly-flower. **12.** A block, post, or log: often figurative. **13.** A person who is the object of ridicule; as, a laughing-*stock.* **14.** Formerly, a part of the tally taken by a creditor. **15.** *Zool.* A compound organism; an aggregate of connected zooids. [W.] **16.** [Scot.] The stem of a cabbage plant. **17.** [Scot.] The front side of a bed; also, the front of anything. **18†.** A stocking. [< AS. *stoc,* stock.] — Syn.: accumulation, capital, fund, hoard, material, provision, store, supply. See STICK.—**common stock,** that part of the capitalization of a company upon which dividends may be paid only after the requirements of the floating debt, bonds, and preferred stock have been satisfied.—**debenture s.** [Eng.], share capital having preference above common stock, sometimes secured as to principal in event of dissolution.—**stock'-brok"er,** *n. Finance,* One who buys and sells stocks for others.—**stock'-brok"ing,** *n.*—**s. company.** **1.** An incorporated company that issues stock. **2.** *Theat.* A more or less permanent dramatic company under one management playing a repertoire.—**s.-dove,** *n.* A European wild pigeon, smaller and darker than the ring-dove.—**s. exchange.** **1.** A place where stocks are offered for sale. **2.** An association of stockbrokers for the sale of stocks, bonds, etc.—**s. fish,** *n.* Cod, haddock, or the like, cured by splitting and drying in the air, without salt.—**stock'hold"er,** *n.* One who holds certificates of ownership, as in a stock company.—**stock'-ish‖,** *a.* Like a stock; stupid.—**s.-jobber,** *n.* In English practise, a dealer or speculator in stocks; in the United States, a stock-broker; often somewhat contemptuous.—**s.-jobbery,** *n.* **s.-jobbing‡.**—**stock'man,** *n.* **1.** A man having charge of stock, as on a ranch. **2.** One who raises stock.—**s.-still,** *a.* Still as a stock or post; motionless.—**s.-yard,** *n.* A large yard with pens, stables, etc., where cattle are kept ready for shipping, slaughter, etc.—**to have on the stocks,** to have under way or in process of making.

stock-ade', 1 stek-ād'; 2 stŏk-ād'. **I.** *vt.* [STOCK-AD'ED[2]; STOCK-AD'ING.] To surround or fortify with a stockade. **II.** *n.* **1.** A line of stout posts, stakes, etc., set upright in the earth to form a fence or barrier; also, the area thus enclosed. **2.** A breakwater of piling, as for protecting a pier. [< STOCK, *n.*, imitating F. *estacade,* stockade.]

Stock'holm, 1 stek'hōlm; 2 stŏk'hōlm, *n.* A seaport city of Sweden; built partly upon islands: pop. 424,924.

stock"i-net', 1 stek'ı-net'; 2 stŏk'ĭ-nĕt', *n.* An elastic knitted fabric for undergarments. [< STOCKING, *n.*]

stock'ing, 1 stek'ıŋ; 2 stŏk'ing, *n.* A close-fitting woven or knitted covering for the foot and lower leg.—**stock'ing-er,** *n.* **1.** A maker of stockings. **2.** A hosier.

Stock'port, 1 stek'pōrt; 2 stŏk'pōrt, *n.* A manufacturing town (pop. 123,320) in Cheshire and Lancashire, England.

Stock'ton, 1 stek'tən; 2 stŏk'tŏn, *n.* **1. Francis (Frank) Richard** (1834–1902), an American author. **2. Richard** (1730–1781), an American statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence. **3.** A city (pop. 40,296) in W. California.

Stock'ton-on-Tees', 1 -ən-tīz'; 2 -ŏn-tēs', *n.* A town (pop. 64,150) and port in Durham county, England. **Stock'ton‡.**

stock'y, 1 stek'ı; 2 stŏk'y, *a.* Short and stout.—**stock'i-ly,** *adv.*—**stock'i-ness,** *n.*

stodg'y, 1 stoj'ı; 2 stŏdg'y, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Distended; lumpy. **2.** Stupid; dull; heavy. **3.** Indigestible. **4.** Sticky; muddy. [For STOGY, =STOCKY.]

sto'gy, 1 stō'gı; 2 stō'gy, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A stout coarse boot or shoe. **2.** [U. S.] A coarse cigar. **sto'gie‡.**

Sto'ic, 1 stō'ık; 2 stō'ĭc, *n.* **1.** A member of a school of Greek philosophy that sternly repressed all emotion and generally condemned pleasure and all personal ends. **2.** [s-] A person indifferent to pleasure or pain; also, a severe ascetic. [Ult. < Gr. *Stoa Poikilē,* 'the Painted Porch,' at Athens, frequented by Zeno, founder of the Stoic school.]—**Sto'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Stoics or Stoicism. **2.** [s-] Indifferent to pleasure or pain; impassive; uncomplaining. **sto'ic‡.**—**sto'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**Sto'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrines of the Stoics. **2.** [s-] Indifference to pleasure or pain. **sto'i-cal-ness‡.** Syn.: see APATHY.

stoi"chi-ol'o-gy, 1 stoi"kı-ol'o-jı; 2 stŏi"ci-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of elements or constituent processes, as of the cells in the physiology of the tissues, or of the fundamental laws of thought in general, as a department of pure logic. [< Gr. *stoicheion* (see STOICHIOMETRY) + -LOGY.] **stoe"chi-ol'o-gy‡; stoi"chei-ol'o-gy‡.**—**stoi"chi-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

stol"chi-om'e-try, 1 stol"ki-em'ı-trı; 2 stōl"ci-ōm'e-try, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* The branch of chemistry that treats of the quantities of matter involved in reactions, and the methods of calculating them. **2.** *Biol.* A scientific measurement of the relative importance of inherited characteristics of living things. [< Gr. *stoicheion*, element (dim. of *stoichos*, row, < *steichō*, march), + -METRY.] **stol"chei-om'e-try‡.—stol"chi-o-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.*

stoit, 1 steit; 2 stŏit, *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To walk in a reeling, stumbling way. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To leap out of the water: said of certain fish. **stoit'er‡.**

stoke, 1 stōk; 2 stōk, *vt.* & *vi.* [STOKED‡; STOK'ING.] To supply (a furnace) with fuel; serve as a stoker. [< D. *stoken*, stir a fire, < *stok*, stick.]—**stok'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which supplies fuel to a furnace, especially of a steam-boiler, as on a ship or locomotive; a fireman on a locomotive, ship, etc. **2.** A device for feeding coal to a furnace.—**stoke'-hole",** *n.* The space about the mouth of a furnace; the fire-room; also, the space allotted to the stokers on a steamer. **stoke'-hold"‡.**

Stoke-upon-Trent', *n.* A county borough (pop. 240,440) in N. Staffordshire, England.

Stokes, 1 stōks; 2 stōks, *n.* **Sir George Gabriel** (1819–1903), an Irish mathematician and physicist; educator and author; *Burnet Lectures on Light.*

Stokes gun, a form of large-caliber, muzzle-loading trench-mortar for high-angle, short range fire, invented in England during the World War.

Sto'khod, 1 ste'kot; 2 stō'eot, *n.* A river in S. W. Russia where the Russians were defeated by the Germans April 3, 1917.

stole, sto'len, *imp.* & *pp.* of STEAL, *v.*

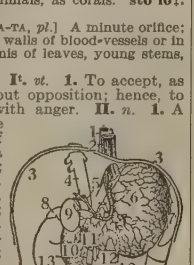
stole, 1 stōl; 2 stōl, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A narrow band fringed at the ends, worn by the clergy of various churches while officiating. **2.** Loosely, any ecclesiastical vestment. **3.** A band resembling a stole worn by women. **4.** In ancient Rome, a garment worn by matrons. [< L.^{or} *stola*, robe of a Roman matron.]—**stole fees** (*R. C. Ch.*), the fees which the laity offer to the priest for spiritual functions—marriages, christenings, funerals, etc.—**stoled,** *a.*

stol'id, 1 stel'id; 2 stŏl'id, *a.* Having or expressing no power of feeling or perceiving; impassible; dull. [< L. *stolidus*, dull.] SYN.: see BRUTISH; HEAVY.—**sto-lid'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being stolid. **stol'id-ness‡.—stol'id-ly,** *adv.*

sto'lon, 1 stō lən; 2 stō'lŏn, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A trailing branch that is disposed to take root; a runner or an offset. **2.** *Zool.* A prolongation of the body of various animals, as corals. **sto'lŏ‡.** [< L. *stolo*(*n*-), twig.]

sto'ma, 1 stō'mə; 2 stō'ma, *n.* [STO'MA-TA, *pl.*] A minute orifice; pore. Specifically an aperture in the walls of blood-vessels or in serous membranes, or in the epidermis of leaves, young stems, etc. [< Gr. *stoma*(*t*-), mouth.]

stom'ach, ‹ 1 stum'ək; 2 stŏm'ac. I^{t}. *vt.* **1.** To accept, as
stum'ac^{h}, § by the stomach, without opposition; hence, to put up with. **2†.** To remember with anger. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dilatation or dilatations of the alimentary canal, serving as one of the principal organs of digestion; a digestive cavity. **2.** The abdomen; belly: a common but incorrect use. **3.** Desire of food; appetite; hence, any desire; inclination. **4†.** Anger; resentment; stubbornness. **5†.** Pride; haughtiness. **6†.** Compassion. **7†.** Spirit. **8†.** The mouth; throat. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *stomachos*, < *stoma*, mouth.]—**stomach-tooth,** *n.* A lower canine tooth of the first dentition: so called because its eruption is frequently accompanied by digestive disturbances.—**stom'ach-er,** *n.* **1.** A former ornamental article of dress for the breast and stomach. **2.** One who or that which stomachs.—**sto-mach'ic.** I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the stomach. **2.** Strengthening the stomach. **stom'ach-al‡; sto-mach'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Any medicine strengthening or stimulating the stomach.



Human Stomach with the Adjacent Viscera, Viewed from the Front.

1. Aorta 2. Esophagus. 3. Diaphragm. 4. Inferior vena cava. 5. Portal vein. 6. Stomach. 7. Spleen. 8. Suprarenal capsule. 9. Gall-bladder. 10. Duodenum. 11. Pancreas. 12. Jejunum. 13. Kidneys.

sto'ma-ta, 1 sto'mə-tə *or* stem'ə-tə; 2 stō'ma-ta *or* stŏm'a-ta, *n.* Plural of STOMA.—**sto'ma-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to stomata.—**sto-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mouth or a stoma.—**sto"ma-tif'er-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Bearing stomata.

sto"ma-ti'tis, 1 stō"mə-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis; 2 stō"ma-ti'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the mouth. [< Gr. *stoma*(*t*-), mouth.]

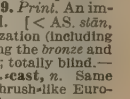
sto'ma-to-, 1 stō'mə-to- *or* stem'ə-to-; 2 stō'ma-to- *or* stŏm'a-to-. Derived from Greek *stoma*(*t*-), mouth: a combining form.—**sto"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.—**sto'ma-to-plas"ty,** *n.* Plastic surgery of the mouth; specif., the operation of forming a mouth when from any cause the mouth has been contracted or closed.—**sto'ma-to-pod,** *n.* Any one of an order (*Stomapoda*) of crustaceans including the squills.—**sto"ma-top'o-dous,** *a.*

sto"mo-dæ'um, 1 stō"mo-[*or* stem"o-]di'um; 2 stō"mo-[*or* stŏm"o-]dē'ŭm, *n.* [-DÆ'A, *pl.*] 1. *Embryol.* The invagination of the ectoderm, or outer layer of the embryo, that forms the mouth. 2. *Zool.* The esophagus of an anthozoan polyp. [< Gr. *stoma*, mouth, + *daïō*, divide.] **sto"ma-to-dæ'um‡.—sto"mo-dæ'al, sto"mo-dē'al,** *a.*

stomp, 1 stəmp: 2 stŏmp, *v.* & *n.* [Prov.] Same as STAMP.

-stomy. From Greek *stoma*, mouth: a combining form used in surgery to describe artificial openings, as ileostomy.

stone, 1 stōn; 2 stōn. I. *vt.* [STONED; STON'ING.] **1.** To hurl stones at; pelt or kill by pelting with stones. **2.** To remove the stones or pits from. **3.** To furnish, as a well, with stone. **4†.** To harden, as the heart. **II.** *a.* **1.** Made of stone; as, a *stone* ax. **2.** Made of coarse hard earthenware; as, a *stone* bottle. **3.** Characterized by the use of stone implements; as, the *stone* age. **III.** *n.* **1.** A small piece of rock, as a cobble or pebble. **2.** Rock, or a piece of rock hewn or shaped. **3.** A precious stone; gem. **4.** Anything resembling a stone in shape or hardness; as, a hail*stone*. **5.** A stony concretion in the bladder, or a disease characterized by such concretions. **6.** The bony covering of the kernel in a fruit. **7.** [Brit.] A measure of weight, avoirdupois, usually 14 pounds. **8.** [Vulgar.] A testicle: usually in the plural. **9.** *Print.* An imposing-stone, whether made of stone or metal. [< AS. *stān*, stone.]—**stone age,** the period of time and civilization (including the Eolithic, Paleolithic, and Neolithic) preceding the *bronze* and *iron* ages.—**stone'-blind",** *a.* Blind as a stone; totally blind.—**s.-bow,** *n.* A crossbow for shooting stones.—**s.-cast,** *n.* Same as STONE'S CAST.—**stone'chat",** *n.* A small thrush-like European bird with upper parts black and breast dark-reddish.—**stone'-coal",** *n.* Hard or anthracite coal.—**s.-color,** *n.* Bluish gray.—**s.-colored,** *a.*—**stone'crop",** *n.* A low spreading moss-like herb (*Sedum acre*) with small fleshy leaves and yellow flowers.—**s.-cutter,** *n.* One who or that which cuts stone; specif., a machine for facing stone.—**s.-cutting,** *n.*—**s.-dead,** *a.* Quite dead.—**s.-deaf,** *a.* Completely deaf.—**s.-dumb,** *a.* Completely dumb.—**s.-fly,** *n.* An insect used as bait by anglers. The larvæ are aquatic, and are found under stones.—**s.-fruit,** *n.* A fruit having a stone; a drupe.—**s.-horse,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stallion.—**s.-lily,** *n.* An encrinite.—**s.-mason,** *n.* One whose occupation or trade is to prepare and lay stones in building.—**s.-parsley,** *n.* An Old World herb of the parsley family, especially a British perennial (*Sison amomum*) with cream-colored flowers and aromatic seeds.—**s.-roller,** *n.* A cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma nigricans*). **2.** A sucker (*Hypentelium nigricans*).—**stone's cast,** the distance a stone may be cast by hand. **stone's throw‡.—s.-still,** *a.* Perfectly motionless.—**stone'-ware",** *n.* A variety of pottery.—**stone'work",** *n.* Work made of stone.—**stone-works,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** An establishment for cutting stone, as marble. **2.** A pottery for making stoneware.—**ston'er,** *n.* One who or that which stones.—**ston'y,** *a.* [STON'I-ER; STON'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in stone. **2.** Made or consisting of stone. **3.** Hard as stone; hence, unfeeling. **4.** Converting into stone; petrifying.—**stony coral,** a coral having a calcareous skeleton.—**ston'i-ly,** *adv.* In a stony or hard-hearted manner.—**ston'i-ness,** *n.*



Stonechat. 1/3

Stone'henge, 1 stōn'henj; 2 stōn'hĕnġ, *n.* A ruined structure of giant stones on Salisbury Plain, S. W. England; of great antiquity; perhaps once a temple of the sun.

Ston'ing-ton, 1 stōn'iŋ-tən; 2 stōn'ing-ton, *n.* A seaport town and borough in S. E. Connecticut; pop. 10,240.

Ston'y Point, a village in S. E. New York; its fort was captured by the Americans under General Wayne, July 15, 1779.

stoo, 1 stū; 2 stōō, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To crop; nip off.

stood, 1 stud; 2 stōōd, *imp.* & *pp.* of STAND, *v.*

stook, 1 stūk; 2 stōōk. I^{t}. *vt.* [Prov.] To set up in stooks or shocks. **II.** *n.* [Prov.] A collection of sheaves set up close together in the field. [< LG. *stuke*, bundle.]—**stook'er,** *n.*

stool, 1 stūl; 2 stōōl, *v.* [Prov.] I. *t.* **1.** [U. S.] To decoy with a stool or stools; as, to *stool* pigeons. **2.** To plow or cultivate. **3.** To set up (turfs or sods) against one another in pairs for drying. **II.** *i.* **1.** To send up shoots or suckers. **2.** [U. S.] To decoy wild fowl with a stool or stools. **3.** [U. S.] To allow oneself or itself to be decoyed. **4.** To void feces.

stool, *n.* **1.** A backless seat intended for one person. **2.** A low bench or portable support for the feet or for the knees in kneeling. **3.** A commode; also, in the plural, feces. **4.** A plant from which young plants are produced, as from runners. **5.** A stump or root of any kind from which suckers or sprouts shoot up; also, the shoots from such a root or stump. **6.** A decoy, as a bird or likeness of one. [< AS. *stōl*, seat, < √ of STAND.]—**stool'-ball",** *n.* A game resembling cricket, or the ball used in the game.—**s.-pigeon,** *n.* A decoy pigeon; specif., one employed to decoy others, as into a gambling house; also, a police spy.

stoop^{1}, 1 stūp; 2 stōōp, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To bend or lean forward; bow, or be bowed down; show a stoop. **2.** To bring down from dignity or rank, or from a higher to a lower moral plane; condescend: usually followed by *to* or an infinitive. **3.** To swoop; pounce, as a bird of pray. **4†.** To yield to compulsion; submit. **5†.** To bring to submission; make prostrate. [< AS. *stūpian*, stoop.] SYN.: see BEND.

stoop^{2}, *n.* **1.** An act of stooping; a downward and forward bending of the body; also, a habitual forward inclination of the head and shoulders. **2.** Decline from dignity or superiority. **3.** A swoop, as of a bird of prey.

stoop^{3}, *n.* [U. S.] A platform at the door of a house: less correctly, a porch; veranda. [< D. *stoep*, stoop.]

stoop^{4}, ‹ *n.* **1.** A drinking-cup; also, its contents. **2.** *Eccl.* **stoup,** § A receptacle for holy water. [< AS. *stēap*, cup.]

stoop^{5}, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A post set in the ground; a pillar.—**stoop and roop,** every bit; root and branch; altogether; utterly. **s. and roup‡.**

stoor. Same as STOUR.

stop, 1 step; 2 stŏp, *v.* [STOPPED‡; STOPT^{S}; STOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring from motion to rest. **2.** To check beforehand; repress. **3.** To prevent egress from or passage through; close, as with a plug, filling, or cover, or some other obstruction; also, to stanch. **4.** To keep back; retain, as wages

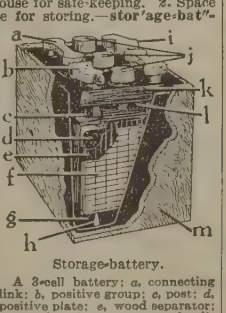
or an allowance. **5.** *Mus.* To press down (a string) on the finger-board, or to close (a finger-hole) with the finger, or (the bell of an instrument) with the hand or damper, in order to vary the pitch. **6.** To punctuate. **7.** In pugilism, to parry (a blow). **II.** *i.* **1.** To cease from motion; come to rest. **2.** To come to an end; discontinue. **3.** [Colloq.] To stay for a time; tarry; lodge; misused for *stay*. **4.** *Mus.* To change the pitch of by a stop. [< AS. *stoppian*, prob. < LL. *stupo*, stop.] Syn.: see ABIDE; ARREST; CEASE; END; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; REST; SHUT; STAND; SUSPEND.—**stop'-cock"**, *n.* A faucet having a stop or valve.—**s.-gap**, *n.* That which stops a gap; also, an expedient.—**s.-hound**, *n.* A hound trained to stop at a signal from the hunter.—**s.-knob**, *n.* The knob by which a set of organ-pipes is opened.—**s.-over.** **I.** *a.* Giving permission to stop over, as a railway ticket. **II.** *n.* A stop-over check, the act of stopping over, or permission to stop over, as from one train to a later train on the same railroad. **s.-off**‡.—**stop'page**, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping or the state of being stopped. **2.** A deduction from pay.—**stop'per.** **I.** *vt.* To secure with a stopper. **II.** *n.* One who or that which stops up or closes, as a plug or cork, or which checks movement or action of any kind.—**stop'pit**, *pa.* [Scot.] Stopped.—**stop'ple.** **I.** *vt.* [STOP'PLED; STOP'PLING.] To close with or as with a stopple. **II.** *n.* A stopper, plug, cork, or bung.—**stop-watch**, *n.* A watch having a hand indicating fractions of a second, which may be stopped or started by the pressure of a spring: used for timing races, etc.

stop, *n.* **1.** The act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; a halt; pause; cessation. **2.** That which stops; an obstruction or obstacle; a hindrance. **3.** In musical instruments: (1) The pressing down of a string or the closing of an aperture, to change the pitch of the tone emitted. (2) A key, lever, or handle for stopping a string or an aperture. (3) A fret for a guitar. (4) In an organ, a set of pipes or reeds producing tones of the same quality, and arranged in regular musical progression. **4.** A punctuation-mark. **5.** In joinery, a block, pin, or the like to check sliding motion, as of a drawer. **6.** *Naut.* A small line for lashing or fastening anything temporarily. **7.** *Phon.* A sound in speech arising from the closure of the mouth; specif., a mute consonant, as *t*, *d*, *k*, *b*; also, the closure in the articulation of such a sound. Syn.: see REST.

stope, 1 stōp; 2 stōp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To excavate, as ore, rock, etc., in stopes; also, loosely, to excavate mineral underground. **II.** *n.* *Mining.* **1.** An excavation from which the ore has been removed, either above or below a level, in a series of steps. **2.** A body of mineral left by running drifts about it.

sto'rax, 1 stō'raks; 2 stō'rāks, *n.* **1.** A gum having the odor of vanilla, formerly much used in medicine. **2.** A tree (*Styrax officinalis*) from which the gum was obtained. **3** A liquid balsam obtained from a tree (*Liquidambar orientalis*) of Asia Minor: used in medicine and as a perfume. [L., < Gr. *styrax*, storax.]

store, 1 stōr; 2 stōr. **I.** *vt.* [STORED; STOR'ING.] **1.** To put away for future use. **2.** To furnish or supply; provide. **3.** To place in a warehouse or other place of deposit for safe-keeping. **4.** To withhold or impound, as water. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is stored or laid up against future need; hence, a large amount at hand. **2.** *pl.* Supplies, as of ammunition, arms, or clothing; necessary articles, especially of food. **3.** A place where commodities are stored; warehouse. **4.** In the United States and some British colonies, a place where merchandise of any kind is kept for sale; a shop. [Ult. < L. *instauro*, restore.] Syn.: (verb) see AMASS; (noun) see HEAP; STOCK.—**department store**, a large general store in which the sale of goods is regulated by their collection into separate departments according to their character.—**stor'age**, *n.* **1.** The depositing of articles in a warehouse for safe-keeping. **2.** Space for storing goods. **3.** A charge for storing.—**stor'age-bat"ter-y**, *n.* *Elec.* A battery whose electrical energy is chemically produced by a current being run through it for a certain period: it is then ready to give off current temporarily.—**s t o r e'-house"**, *n.* A building in which goods are stored; a warehouse; depository.—**store'keep"er**, *n.* One who keeps a store.—**store's-room"**, *n.* A room in which things are stored, as supplies.



Storage-battery.

A 3-cell battery; *a*, connecting link; *b*, positive group; *c*, post; *d*, positive plate; *e*, wood separator; *f*, negative plate; *g*, spaces of sediment; *h*, bridge; *i*, terminal link; *j*, vent caps; *k*, cell top; *l*, electrolyte space; *m*, battery box.

sto'rey, *n.* Same as STORY².

sto'ried¹, 1 stō'rid; 2 stō'rid, *a.* **1.** Having a notable history. **2.** Related in a story. **3.** Ornamented with designs representing scenes from history or story.

sto'ried², *a.* Having or consisting of stories, as a building: usually in compounds; as, six-*storied*. **sto'reyed**‡.

sto"ri-ette', 1 stō"ri-et'; 2 stō"ri-ĕt', *n.* A short story or tale.

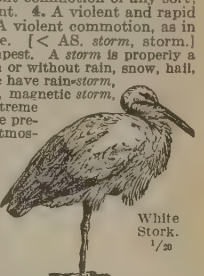
stork, 1 stôrk; 2 stôrk, *n.* A long-necked and long-legged wading bird related to the herons. The **migratory stork** (*Ciconia ciconia* or *alba*) of the Old World often nests on buildings. See illus. in next col. Compare ADJUTANT, *n.*, 3; MARABOU, *n.*, 1. [< AS. *storc*, stork.]

storks'bill", 1 stôrks'bil"; 2 stôrks'bil", *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Erodium*) of plants allied to the cranesbills. **2.** Any species of pelargonium.

storm, 1 stôrm; 2 stôrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* *Mil.* To take, or attempt to take, by storm. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take place as a storm: used impersonally. **2.** To give vent boisterously to passion. **3.** To go noisily about. Syn.: see RAGE.

storm, *n.* **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, generally a great whirling motion of the air, accompanied by rain, snow etc. **2.** Figuratively, a furious flight or shower of objects, especially of missiles. **3.** A violent commotion of any sort; ebullition of passion or excitement. **4.** A violent and rapid assault on a fortified place. **5.** A violent commotion, as in politics, society, or domestic life. [< AS. *storm*, storm.]

Syn.: agitation, disturbance, tempest. A *storm* is properly a *disturbance* of the atmosphere, with or without rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. Thus we have rain-*storm*, snow-*storm*, etc., and, by extension, magnetic *storm*, etc. A *tempest* is a *storm* of extreme violence, always attended with some precipitation, as of rain, from the atmosphere. In the moral and figurative use *storm* and *tempest* are not closely discriminated, except that *tempest* commonly implies greater intensity. We speak of *agitation* of feeling, *disturbance* of mind, a *storm* of passion, a *tempest* of rage. See WIND. —Ant.: calm, fair weather, hush, peace, serenity, stillness, tranquillity.—**brain storm** [Colloq., U. S.], a cerebral disturbance caused by uncontrolled passions; any transient violent outburst due to mental excitement.—**low-area storm**, a cyclonic storm: so called because it embraces an area of low barometer.—**storm'-belt"**, *n.* A strip of territory along which storms most frequently move.—**s.-center**, *n.* The center of a series of concentric circles of equal air-pressure over a region covered by a cyclone.—**s.-petrel**, *n.* A petrel of the North Atlantic, thought to portend storms. See BIRD. **stormy petrel**‡.—**s.-signal**, *n.* A system of flag- or light-signals to warn mariners of coming storm.—**storm'i-ly**, *adv.*—**storm'i-ness**, *n.*—**storm'y**, *a.* [STORM'IER; STORM'IEST.] **1.** Characterized by storms; boisterous; also, turbulent; violent; as, a *stormy* life. **2.** Accompanying storms; also, passionate. Syn.: see BLEAK.


White Stork. 1/20

Storm, 1 shtôrm; 2 shtôrm, **Theodor Woldsen** (1817–1888). A German poet and novelist; *Immensee*.

Stor'mont, 1 stôr'mənt; 2 stôr'mont, **James** (1825–1882). A Scottish philologist and lexicographer; *Dict. of Eng. Language*.

Stor'thing", 1 stôr'ting"; 2 stôr'ting", *n.* The Norwegian parliament. [< Norw. *storthing*, < *stor*, great, + *thing*, meeting.] **Stor'ting"**‡.

sto'ry, 1 stō'ri; 2 stō'ry, *vt.* & *vi.* [STO'RIED; STO'RY-ING.] **1.** To tell stories; relate in history or narrative. **2.** To adorn with designs representing scenes from history, legend, etc.

sto'ry¹, *n.* [STO'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A narrative or recital of an event, or a series of events, whether real or fictitious; especially, a short tale, novel, or narrative; history. **2.** A body of facts of special significance, told or untold, relating to a particular person or thing. **3.** Anything reported or told; a rumor. **4.** The plot of a work of imagination. **5.** [Colloq.] A lie: a euphemism used by or to children. **6.** An anecdote. [Short for HISTORY.] Syn.: allegory, anecdote, incident, narrative, recital, record, relation, tale. *Tale* is nearly synonymous with *story*, but is somewhat archaic; it is used for an imaginative, legendary, or fictitious *rectial*, especially if of ancient date; as, a fairy *tale*; also, for an idle or malicious report; as, do not tell *tales*. See FICTION; HISTORY; REPORT.—**sto'ry-book"**, *n.* A book of stories, or one containing a single story.—**s.-teller**, *n.* **1.** One who relates stories or anecdotes. **2.** [Colloq.] A prevaricator; liar.—**s.-telling**, *a.* & *n.*

sto'ry², 1 stō'ri; 2 stō'ry, *n.* [STO'RIES², *pl.*] A division in a building comprising the space between two successive floors; a floor; also, a horizontal architectural division of a building. [< OF. *estorée*, fem. pp. of *estorer*, build; see STORE.] **sto'reyed**‡.

Sto'ry², *n.* **1. Joseph** (1779–1845), an American jurist and author. **2. William Wetmore** (1819–1895), an American sculptor; son of Joseph. **3. T. Waldo** (1847–1915), American sculptor; born in Rome.

stoss, 1 stos *or* (*G.*) shtōs; 2 stŏs *or* (*G.*) shtōs, *a.* *Geol.* Facing the direction whence a glacier moves: contrasted with *lee*. [< G. *stoss*, blow.]

Stoss, 1 shtōs; 2 shtŏs, **Veit** (1440?–1533). A German engraver

stot¹, 1 stot 2 stŏt, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A bullock; steer. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] A stoat; weasel 3†. A horse or a stallion. [< Ice. *stūr*, bull.] **stote**‡.

stot², *n.* [Scot.] A rebound. [= D. *stooten*, push.]

stoup, *n.* **1.** Same as STOOP², *n.* **2.** A liquid measure.

stour, 1 stūr; 2 stur, *a.* [Scot.] Large; also, harsh; rough.—**stour**, *vt.* To stir; gush out.

stour, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A battle; conflict. **2** Dust in motion: chaff. **soure**‡.—**stour'le**, *a.* Dusty. **stour'y**‡.

stout, 1 staut; 2 stout. **I.** *a.* **1.** Strong or firm of structure or material; sound; tough. **2.** Determined; resolute. **3.** Fat; bulky. **4.** Strong in effects or active qualities; substantial; solid. **5.** Having muscular strength; robust. **6.** Proud; stubborn. **II.** *n.* A strong, very dark porter or beer. **brown stout**‡. [OF., < MD. *stolt*, D. *stout*, < L. *stultus*, foolish.] Syn.: see CORPULENT; STANCH; STRONG.—**stout'-heart"ed**, *a.* Brave; courageous. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**stout'ly**, *adv.*—**stout'ness**, *n.*

stouth, 1 stauth; 2 stouth, *n.* [Scot.] A store; hoard; also, theft.—**stouth'-and-routh'**, *n.* [Scot.] Abundance; plenty.

stouth'rief, 1 stouth'rĭf; 2 stouth'rēf, *n. Scots Law.* Robbery or forcible depredation, especially in or near a dwelling; burglary.

sto'va-ine, 1 stō'və-in; 2 stō'va-in, *n.* A local anesthetic used especially intraspinally; a trademark name. **sto'va-in‡.** [< STOVE (transl. of F. *Fourneau,* its inventor, a French chemist) + -IN or -INE.]

stove, 1 stōv; 2 stōv, *imp. & pp.* of STAVE, *v.*

stove, *n.* **1.** An apparatus, usually of metal and portable, in which fuel is consumed for heating or cooking. **2.** A drying-room. **3.** [Eng.] An artificially heated greenhouse. **4.** A pottery; kiln. [< D. *stoof,* stove.]

stove'pipe", 1 stōv'paip"; 2 stōv'pip", *n.* A pipe, usually of thin sheet iron, for conducting the smoke and gases of combustion from a stove to a chimney-flue.

sto'ver, 1 stō'vər; 2 stō'ver, *n.* Fodder or feed for cattle; in the United States, corn-stalks. [< OF. *estover,* necessaries.]

stow[1], 1 stō; 2 stō, *vt.* **1.** To put away compactly; pack. **2.** To fill compactly or methodically. **3.** To hide away; also, to lodge; furnish room for. [< AS. *stowigan,* < *stow,* place.] **—stow'age,** *n.* **1.** The act or manner of stowing, or the state of being stowed. **2.** Space for stowing goods. **3.** Charge for stowing goods or the goods stowed.—**stow'a-way",** *n.* One who conceals himself, as on a vessel, to obtain free passage.

stow[2], *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To lop or cut off; crop.

stow, *n.* [Scot.] A stump or shoot of a tree; also, a slice; cut.

Stowe, 1 stō; 2 stō, **Harriet Beecher** (1812–1896). An American author: *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* [stealth.

stow'lins, 1 stou'linz; 2 stow'linz, *adv.* [Scot.] Secretly; by

stown, 1 stoun; 2 stown, *pa.* [Scot.] Stolen.

stowre†, *n.* A battle; conflict; stour.

stowth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as STOUTH.

stoyte, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as STOIT.

S. T. P., *abbr.* [L.] *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor* (Professor of Sacred Theology).—**str.,** *abbr.* Steamer.

stra-bis'mus, 1 stra-biz'[*or* -biz']mus; 2 stra-bĭs'[*or* -bĭs']mŭs, *n.* A condition in which the eyes squint. When one or both eyes turn inward, the patient is *cross-eyed*: when outward, *wall-eyed.* [< Gr. *strabismos,* < *strabos,* oblique, < *strephō,* turn.] **stra'blsm‡.—stra-bis'mic,** *a.* **stra-bis'mi-cal‡.**

Stra'bo, 1 strē'bo; 2 strā'bo, *n.* (63? B. C.–A. D. 24?) A Greek geographer and historian.

stra-bot'o-my, 1 stra-bet'o-mi; 2 stra-bŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* The cutting of the muscles that distort the eye to correct squinting. [< Gr. *strabos* (see STRABISMUS) + -TOMY.]

strack, 1 struk; 2 străk [Scot.], *imp* of STRIKE, *v.*

strad'dle, 1 strad'l; 2 străd'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* [STRAD'DLED, STRAD'LD*F*; STRAD'DLING.] **1.** To stretch the legs widely apart, over, or across; bestride; also, to sit or mount astride **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To take a position apparently favoring both sides. **3.** *Gun.* To fire shots both beyond and in front of (a given object) so as to determine the distance or range. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go, stand, or sit with the legs far apart. **2.** [Slang.] To seem to favor both sides of a question.

strad'dle, *n.* **1.** A going, standing, or sitting with legs wide apart. **2.** The space between the feet or legs of one who straddles. **3.** A stock-transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a put or a call. [For *striddle,* freq. of STRIDE.]—**strad'dler,** *n.*

Stra"di-va'ri, 1 strä"dī-vä'rī; 2 strä"dī-vä'rī, **Antonio** (1644–1737). A violin-maker of Cremona, Italy, whose models have been followed by the modern school **Strad"i-va'ri-us‡.**

strae, 1 strē; 2 strā, *n.* [Scot.] Straw.—**strae death,** death in bed; natural death.

strafe, 1 straf *or* (*G.*) shtrā'fə; 2 sträf *or* (*G.*) shträ'fe. [Soldiers' Slang.] **I.** *vt.* [STRAFED, STRAF'ING.] To bombard heavily. **II.** *n.* A heavy bombardment. [< G. *strafen,* to punish.]

Straf'ford, 1 straf'ərd; 2 sträf'ord, **Earl of** (1593–1641). Thomas Wentworth, an English statesman; beheaded.

strag'gle, 1 strag'l; 2 străg'l, *vi.* [STRAG'GLED, STRAG'LD*F*; STRAG'GLING.] **1.** To wander apart from the main body, etc.; stray. **2.** To wander aimlessly about; ramble. **3.** To spread out beyond normal bounds. **4.** To occur at irregular intervals. [< AS. *strāc,* pret. of *strīcan,* go.]—**strag'gler,** *n.*—**strag'gly,** *a.* Irregularly scattered.

straight, 1 strēt; 2 strāt. **I**‖[4]. *vt.* To straighten. **II.** *a.* **1.** Extending uniformly in the same direction without curve or bend. **2.** Free from kinks; not curly, as hair. **3.** Not stooped or inclined; erect, as in posture. **4.** Not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty; accurate; honest; upright; reliable; also, candid. **5.** Free from obstruction; uninterrupted; unbroken. **6.** Correctly kept, ordered, or arranged. **7.** Sold without discount for number or quantity taken. **8.** [Slang, U. S.] *Polit.* Adhering without reservation or exception to a particular party or policy; representing the regular or older organization; accepting the whole, as of a plan, party, or policy; as, a *straight* party man; a *straight* ticket. **9.** In poker and other games, consisting of cards forming a sequence; as, a *straight* flush. **10.** [Slang.] Having nothing added; unmixed; undiluted; as, brandy *straight.* **III.** *n.* **1.** A straight part or piece; specif., the part of a race-course between the winning-post and the last turn. **2.** In poker and other games, a sequence of five cards. **3.** *Geom.* A straight line. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** In a straight line or a direct course. **2.** Closely in line; correspondingly. **3.** At once; straightway. [< AS. *streccan* (pp. of *streht*), stretch.] Syn.: see RIGHT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**straight'-edge",** *n.* A bar of wood or metal having one edge true to a straight line: used for ruling, etc.—**straight'en,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make or become straight. **2.** To free from disorder: often with *up.*—**straight'-en-er,** *n.*—**s. face,** a sober or unsmiling face.—**straight"for'-ward,** *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or direct manner; frank. Syn.: see CANDID; CLEAR; HONEST; JUST; PLAIN. **-ly,** *adv.* **straight"for-ward‡. -ness,** *n.*—**straight'-out",** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Showing the true sentiments, feelings, or intent; uncompromising.—**straight'way"‖,** *adv.* Immediately.

straight'a-way", 1 strēt'ə-wē"; 2 strāt'a-wā". **I.** *a.* Having no curve or turn. **II.** *n.* A straight course or track.

straight'line", *a. Mech.* Designating a linkage or similar apparatus intended to copy or generate motion in a straight or nearly straight line.—**straight-line motion** (*Mech.*), a linked mechanism of which one point moves in a straight or nearly straight line, as in connecting a working-beam and a piston-rod.

strail[1], 1 strēl; 2 strāl, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as STROKE.—**strail'it,** *pa.* [Scot.] Stroked.

strail[2] [Scot.], *pp.* of STRIKE, *v.*

strail, *n.* [Scot.] A bushel. **strailet‡.**

strain, 1 strēn; 2 strān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To exert to the utmost of one's ability. **2.** To injure by overexertion. **3.** *Mech.* (1) To reform permanently. (2) To cause a strain in. **4.** Figuratively: (1) To force beyond true intent. (2) To make uneasy or unnatural; constrain. (3) To press to oneself; embrace. **5.** To purify by or as by the use of a strainer. **6**‖. To stretch; tighten: also, to grasp tightly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; strive. **2.** To percolate; filter. **3.** To become wrenched or twisted. [< OF. *streindre,* < L. *stringo,* bind tight.] Syn.: see STRETCH.—**strain'er,** *n.* One who or that which strains; specif., a utensil or device, containing meshes or porous parts, through which liquids are passed to separate them from coarse particles; also, a used device for strengthening or stretching. Syn.: see STRUGGLE.

strain[1], *n.* **1.** An act of straining or the state of being strained; a violent effort or exertion. **2.** The injury due to excessive tension or effort. **3.** *Phys. Sci.* Change of shape or size of a body, especially of a solid, produced by the action of a stress; deformation, temporary or permanent; thrust; force. **4.** *Mus.* (1) A section, in hymn-tunes, divided off by a double bar. (2) A melody; tune; air. **5.** A distinctive portion of a poem; also, a composition in verse. **6.** Prevailing tone or manner. Syn.: see SONG; TUNE.

strain[2], *n.* **1.** Line of descent, or the individuals, collectively, in that line; race; stock; also, a variety, especially when artificial and but slightly differentiated. **2.** Inborn or hereditary disposition; natural tendency; trace; an element or admixture; as, to have a heroic *strain* in one's character. **3.** A special line of individuals belonging to a certain race which are maintained at a high standard of perfection by selection: said of animals or plants. **4**§. Distinguishing nature or quality; kind; sort. [< AS. *strȳnd.* < *streōnan,* beget.]

strain'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of STRAIN, *v.*—**straining arch** (*Arch.*), any arch erected to exert a corrective strain or to resist a destructive strain in a building.—**strain'ing-beam",** *n.* A tie-beam receiving a lengthwise pulling stress, as the upper connection of queen-posts. **s.-piece‡.**

straitt, *vt.* **1.** To make narrow; tighten. **2.** To distress.

strait, 1 strēt; 2 strāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of small transverse dimensions; narrow. **2.** Restricted as to space or room; close; tight. **3.** Destitute, as of money; needy. **4**†. Strict; rigorous. **5**†. Difficult; hard-pressed. **II.** *n.* **1.** A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. **2.** Any narrow pass or passage. **3.** A position of perplexity or distress; necessity: frequently plural. [< OF. *estrait,* < L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), bind tight.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**strait'en,** *vt.* **1.** To make strait or narrow; contract; restrict. **2.** To embarrass, as in finances; also, to distress; hamper. Syn.: see SCRIMP.—**strait'ened,** *pa.* Embarrassed, as in finances; also, needy.—**strait'-jack"et,** *n.* A jacket of strong canvas, for confining the arms of dangerous lunatics or prisoners.—**s.-laced,** *a.* **1.** Tightly laced, as stays. **2.** Strict, especially in morals.

Straits Set'tle-ments. A British colony in S. E. Asia; capital, Singapore; pop. 907,366.

strake, 1 strēk; 2 strāk, *n.* A breadth of planking or plating on a vessel's hull. [Var. of STREAK, *n.*] **streakt.**

Stral'sund, 1 shtrāl'zunt; 2 shträl'sunt, *n.* A seaport in Pomerania province, Prussia; pop. 36,400.

stra-mash', 1 stra-mash'; 2 stra-mäsh'. **I.** *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To beat; dash; break; demolish. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A disturbance or tumult; struggle; fray.

stra-min'e-ous, 1 stra-min'i-us; 2 stra-mĭn'e-ŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Straw-colored. **2**‖. Straw-like; chaffy. [< L. *stramen,* straw.]

stra-mo'ni-um, 1 stra-mō'ni-um; 2 stra-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A common narcotic poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of the nightshade family. **jim'son-weed"‡.** **2.** A drug prepared from this plant, used for asthma. [< Gr. *strychnos,* nightshade, + *manikos,* mad.] **stram'o-ny‡.**

strand[1], 1 strand; 2 strănd. **I**[4]. *vt. & vi.* To run aground; drift ashore; figuratively, to be left helpless. **II.** *n.* [Poet.] A shore or beach. [< AS. *strand.*] Syn.: see BANK.

strand[2]. **I**[4]. *vt.* **1.** To break a strand (of a rope). **2.** To make by twisting strands. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the principal twists or members of a rope. **2.** A fiber, hair, or the like. [< D. *streen,* skein.]

strang, 1 strang; 2 străng, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Strong.

strange, 1 strēnj; 2 strānj, *a.* **1.** Previously unknown, unseen, or unheard of; unfamiliar. **2.** Not according to the ordinary way; unaccountable; remarkable. **3.** Pertaining to another or others; of a different class, character, or kind. **4.** Foreign; alien. **5.** Distant in manner; reserved; shy. [< OF. *estrange,* < L. *extraneus,* foreign.] Syn.: see ALIEN; EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; QUEER; RARE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**stran'-ger,** *n.* **1.** One who is not an acquaintance. **2.** An unfamiliar vis-

itor; guest. **3.** A foreigner. **4.** One unacquainted or unfamiliar with something specified: with *to*. **5.** *Law.* Any person who is neither a party to a transaction nor privy to it. Syn.: see ALIEN.

stran'gl(e)$^{E^2}$, 1 stra͡ŋ'gl; 2 străn'gl, *vt.* & *vi.* [STRAN'GL(E)D^{F}; STRAN'GLING.] **1.** To choke to death; throttle; suffocate; stifle. **2.** To repress; suppress. **3.** To suffer or die from strangulation. [< Gr.$^{L+OF}$ *strangalaō*, < *strangulē*, halter.] —**stran'gler**, *n.*—**stran'gles**, *n. pl.* An infectious disease of the horse characterized by fever and inflammation of the glands beneath the jaw.—**stran'gu-late**, *vt.* [-LAT^{ED}; -LAT^{ING}.] **1.** To strangle. **2.** To compress, contract, or obstruct, especially so as to cut off circulation of the blood, as in hernia.—**stran'gu-lat"ed**, *pa.* **stran'gu-late**‡.—**stran"gu-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of strangling or the state of being strangled. **2.** *Pathol.* The stasis of blood by strangulated; constriction of a part, as of the intestine in hernia, by mechanical means, to cut off circulation.

stran'gu-ry, 1 stra͡ŋ'giu-ri; 2 străn'gū-ry, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Difficult and painful urination. **2.** *Hort.* Abnormal swelling induced in a plant by bandaging. [< Gr. *stranx*, drop, + *ouron*, urine.]—**stran-gu'ri-ous**, *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with strangury.

strap, 1 strap; 2 străp. **I.** *vt.* [STRAPPED^{t}, STRAPT^{S}; STRAP'PING.] **1.** To fasten or bind with a strap. **2.** To beat with a strap. **3.** To strop. **4.** [Scot.] To hang; used also intransitively. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, and flexible strip of leather, or the like, for binding about objects. **2.** A razor-strop. **3.** A shoulder-strap. **4.** Something made of, resembling, or used as a strap. **5.** A thin metal band or plate. [< L.^{AS} *stroppus*, thong.]—**back'-strap"**, *n.* The strap, usually of cloth, at the back of a shoe for use in pulling it on. See SHOE, *n.*—**strap'-hinge"**, *n.* A hinge having long leaves, designed for attaching to the flat surfaces of a door and jamb.

strap-pa'do, 1 stra'pē'dō; 2 strā-pā'do, *n.* **1.** A former military punishment in which one was drawn up by a rope attached usually to the wrists, and let fall suddenly till stopped with a jerk. **2.** Loosely, a beating with a strap. [< It. *strappata*, a pulling, < *strappare*, pull, < G. dial. *strapfen*, stretch.]

strap'pan, 1 strap'ən; 2 străp'an, *a.* [Scot.] Tall and handsome.

strap'per, 1 strap'er; 2 străp'er, *n.* **1.** One who uses a strap or straps. **2.** *Railroad.* A laborer who bolts the strape to the rails.

strap'ping, *a.* [Colloq.] Large and muscular; robust.

Stras"bourg', 1 stra͡z"bu͝r'; 2 străs"bu͝r', *n.* A fortified cathedral and university city, capital of Bas-Rhin, France, formerly of Lower Alsace and of German Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine); surrendered by the French, Sept. 28, 1870; reentered by them Dec., 1918, and recovered under Treaty of Versailles; pop. 166,767. See ALSACE-LORRAINE. **Strass'burg‡.**

strass[1], 1 stras; 2 străs, *n.* A lead glass of great brilliancy used in the manufacture of gems; paste. [< Josef *Strasser*, the inventor.]

strass[2], *n.* Refuse of silk left in making into skeins.

Strass'burg, 1 stras'bʊrg or (*G.*) shtrās'bo͝ŏrk; 2 străs'bu͝rg or (*G.*) shträs'bo͝ŏk Same as STRASBOURG.

stra'ta, 1 strē'ta; 2 strā'ta, *n.* Plural of STRATUM.

strat'a-gem, 1 strat'ə-jem; 2 străt'a-ğĕm, *n.* A maneuver designed to deceive or outwit an enemy in war; hence, any device for obtaining advantage. [< Gr. *stratēgema*, < *stratēgos*, general.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE.

stra'tal, 1 strē'təl 2; strā'tal, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to, derived from, characteristic of, or caused by strata.

strat'e-gy, 1 strat'ı-jı; 2 străt'e-ğy, *n.* [-GIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** The science of military position and of the combination and employment of means on a broad scale for gaining advantage in war; generalship: distinguished from *tactics*. **2.** The use of stratagem or artifice, as in business, politics, etc. —**stra-teg'ic**, 1 stre-tej'ık *or* -tē'jık; 2 stra-tē'ĭc *or* -tē'ğic, **stra-teg'i-cal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by strategy. **strat"e-get'ic, -i-cal‡.**—**strat"e-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**stra-teg'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**stra-teg'ics**, *n.* The art or science of strategy.—**strat'e-gist**, *n.* One versed in strategy.

Strat'ford, 1 strat'fərd; 2 străt'ford, *n.* **1.** A town in S. W. Connecticut; pop. 12,350. **2.** A town in Ontario, Canada; pop. 16,070.

Strat'ford-on-A'von, 1 strat'fərd-ən-ē'vən; 2 străt'ford-ŏn-ā'vŏn, *n.* A town in central England; birthplace and place of burial of Shakespeare; pop. 9,390.

strath, 1 strath; 2 străth, *n.* [Scot.] A wide, open valley; a river-course. [< Gael. *srath*, valley.]

strath'spey", 1 strath'spē" *or* stra-th'spē'; 2 străth'spe" *or* străth"-spe', *n.* A lively Scottish dance; also, the music of such a dance, or its movement. [< *Strath Spey*, Scotland.]

strat'i-form, 1 strat'ı-fōrm; 2 străt'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of or constituting a stratum. [< STRATUM + -FORM.]

strat'i-fy, 1 strat'ı-fı; 2 străt'ĭ-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To form or arrange in strata. **II.** *i.* To be formed in strata. [< STRATUM + -FY.]—**strat"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified.

stra-tig'ra-phy, 1 stra-tig'ra-fı; 2 stra-tĭğ'ra-fy, *n. Geol.* **1.** The order and relative position of the strata of the earth's crust. **2.** The study or description of such strata; stratigraphic geology. [< STRATUM + -GRAPHY.]—**strat"i-graph'ic, -i-cal**, *a.*—**strat"i-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stra-toc'ra-cy, 1 stre-tok'ra-sı; 2 stra-tŏc'ra-cy, *n.* Military despotism. [< Gr. *stratos*, army, + *krateō*, rule.]

stra"to-cu'mu-lus, 1 strē"to-kiū'miu-lus; 2 strā"to-cū'mū-lŭs, *n. Meteor.* Cloud occurring in large, dark balls or rolls, frequently covering the sky, especially in winter, and giving it an undulated appearance.

stra'tum, 1 strē'tum; 2 strā'tŭm, *n.* [STRA'TA, less commonly STRA'TUMS^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A natural or artificial layer, bed, or thickness, as of rock. (1) *Geol.* A bed of rock. (2) *Anat.* & *Zool.* A sheet or layer of tissue. **2.** Figuratively, something corresponding to a stratum of the earth; as, a low stratum of society. [L. < *stratus*, pp. of *sterno*, spread.]

stra'tus, 1 strē'tus; 2 strā'tŭs, *n. Meteor.* A low horizontal sheet of cloud. [L., see STRATUM.]

straught, 1 strēt; 2 strat, *vt.* [Scot.] To straighten; stretch. **strauchtt.**—**straught**, *a.* Straight.

Strauss, 1 straus or (*G.*) shtraus; 2 strous or (*G.*) shtrous, *n.* **1. David Friedrich** (1808–1874), a German rationalistic theologian; *Life of Jesus*. **2. Johann** (1804–1849), an Austrian composer of dance-music. **3. Johann** (1825–1899), an Austrian composer; son of the preceding; *Blue Danube Waltz*, etc. **4. Richard** (1864–), a German composer and conductor; *Elektra*, *Salomé*, etc.

stra-vage', 1 stre-vēj'; 2 stra-vāğ', *v.* & *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] Stroll; ramble. **stra-vaig'** *or* **-vague'‡.**—**stra-vai'ger**, *n.*

straw, 1 strē; 2 strą, *n.* **1.** A dry or ripened stalk; also, stems or stalks of grain, collectively, after the grain has been thrashed out. **2.** Figuratively, a mere trifle or slight indication. [< AS. *streaw*, straw, < √ of STREW.]—**straw'-col"or**, *n.* A pale yellow color, as of clean ripe straw. **s.-colour‡.**—**s.-colored**, *a.*—**s. vote** [Am.], a vote taken at a chance gathering, to test the strength of opposing candidates.—**s.-wine**, *n.* A sweet wine made from grapes dried or partly dried in the sun on straw.—**s.-worm**, *n.* **1.** A caddis. **2.** A stem-boring chalcid; as, the barley *straw-worm* (*Isosoma hordei*).—**straw'y**, *a.*

straw'ber"ry, 1 strō'ber'ı *or* strō'ber-ı; 2 strą'bĕr'y *or* strą'-ber-y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The scarlet fleshy enlarged edible receptacle that bears small seed-like achenia on its surface which form the real fruit of any plant of the genus *Fragaria*. This luscious receptacle is commonly termed the fruit or berry of the plant and is reddish or yellowish in color. **2.** The plant that bears the fruit.—**strawberry bass**, the calico bass.—**straw'ber-ry-bush"**, *n.* **1.** An upright or straggling shrub (*Euonymus americanus*) of the United States and Canada, with rough, warty, depressed crimson pods and scarlet aril. **2.** The wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*).—**s.-shrub**, *n.* A shrub (genus *Calycanthus*); named from the strawberry-like fragrance of its purple or dark-red flowers.—**s.-tomato**, *n.* See ALKEKENGI.—**s.-tree"**, *n.* A small evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) of southern Europe, having edible fruit resembling strawberries.

straw'board", 1 strē'bōrd"; 2 strą'bôrd", *n.* Coarse board, made of straw, used principally for paper boxes and book-covers.

stray, 1 strē; 2 strā. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To wander from the way. **2.** To wander freely about; rove; roam. **3.** To wander from the path of right, truth, or duty. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having strayed; straying. **2.** Irregular; occasional; casual. **III.** *n.* **1.** A domestic animal that has strayed; an estray. **2.** A person who is lost or wanders aimlessly. **3.** The act of straying or wandering. **4.** *pl. Wireless Teleg.* Electromagnetic waves, affecting a receiver, produced by atmospheric electric discharges and electrical storms: commonly called *X's*. [< OF. *estraier*] < *estree*, see STRATUM.] Syn.: see RAMBLE; WANDER.—**stray'er**, *n.*

strayt, *a.* & *adv.* Strait; strict; narrow.

streak, 1 strik; 2 strēk. **I**^{t}. *vt.* To mark with a streak; form streaks in or on; stripe. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, somewhat irregularly shaped mark, line, or stripe. **2.** A not very marked characteristic; a vein; trace; dash; as, a *streak* of humor; also, a transient mood; whim. **3.** *Mineral.* The color of the line of powder left when a mineral is rubbed on an unglazed porcelain plate known as a **streak-plate**. **4.** *Naut.* A strake. **5.** A layer or strip; as, meat with a *streak* of fat and a *streak* of lean. [< AS. *strica*, < *strican*, go.]—**streaked**, *pa.*—**streak'y**, *a.* Having streaks.—**streak'i-ly**, *adv.*—**streak'i-ness**, *n.*

stream, 1 strīm; 2 strēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To emit or pour forth in a stream. **2.** To wash in running water. **3.** To cause to stretch forth; unfurl; wave. **II.** *i.* **1.** To flow or issue in a stream. **2.** To move in continuous succession; proceed uninterruptedly, as a crowd from a hall. **3.** To float with a waving movement, as a flag. **4.** To move with a trail of light, as a meteor.—**stream'er**, *n.* **1.** An object that streams forth, or hangs extended. Especially: (1) A flag, pennant, or ensign; a long, narrow flag or standard. (2) A stream or shaft of light, such as shoots up from the horizon into or across the sky in certain forms of the aurora borealis. Syn.: see FLOW.

stream, *n.* **1.** A current or flow of water or other fluid. **2.** Anything continuously flowing, moving, or passing, as people. **3.** A continuous course or advance; drift; current. [< AS. *stream*.]

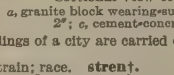
Syn.: brook, channel, course, creek, drift, eddy, flow, flume, flux, race, rill, river, rivulet, run, runlet, runnel, streamlet, tide, watercourse.—**stream'let**, *n.* A rivulet.—**stream'line"**, *n. Hydrodynamics.* A line of flow of a fluid free from eddies or the like.—**s.-line**, *a.* Designating an uninterrupted flow or drift: also, designating a form, body, or the like so constructed as to produce an uninterrupted flow of fluid around it; as, a *streamline* flow; a *streamline* shape; a *streamline* body for a motor-car. —**stream'y**, *a.* **1.** Full of streams; flowing as a stream. **2.** Sending forth streams, as of light: resembling a beam of light.

Strea'tor, 1 stri'tar *or* -ter; 2 strē'tor, *n.* A city in N. Illinois; pop. 14,780.

streek, 1 strik; 2 strēk. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] **1.** To stretch or extend; hence, to lay out as a corpse. **2.** To stretch forth; stretch. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] Extent; progress.

street, 1 strit; 2 strēt, *n.* **1.** A public way, with buildings on one or both sides, in a city, town, or village. **2.** The highway on which the buildings of a street front; also, the roadway

for vehicles, between sidewalks. **3.** [Colloq.] The people living, habitually gathering, or doing business in a street. [< AS. *strēt*, < √ L. *strata*, fem. of *stratus;* see STRATUM.] Syn.: see ROAD; WAY.—**street arab,** same as ARAB, *n.*, 3.—**the s.** [Colloq., U. S.], that street in which the principal financial dealings of a city are carried on, as Wall street in New York.



Sectional View of Street-pavement.
a, granite block wearing-surface: *b*, sand-cushion, 1″ to 2″; *c*, cement-concrete foundation, 6″.

strene†, *n.* Strain; race. **stren†.**

strength, 1 streŋth; 2 strĕngth, *n.* **1.** The quality or property of being strong; power; force. (1) Of animals, muscular force; physical vigor. (2) Of material substances, the ability to sustain the application of force without yielding or breaking; solidity; tenacity; toughness. **2.** Power in general; operative energy; ability to do or bear; binding force or validity, as of a law; vigor or force of style; available numerical force, as of troops. **3.** Degree of intensity; vehemence; as, *strength* of passion. **4.** The degree in which a thing possesses its distinctive properties or essential elements; concentration; potency, as of a drug. **5.** One regarded as an embodiment of sustaining or protecting power; in archaic or poetic use, a fortress. [< AS. *strengthu,* < *strang,* strong.] Syn.: see POWER; PROWESS.—**strength of an acid** or **base,** degree of affinity; avidity.—**strength'en,** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To make strong; become or grow strong or stronger. **2.** To encourage; animate. Syn.: see CONFIRM.—**strength'en-er,** *n.* **strength'ner†.**

stren'u-ous, 1 stren'yu-ŭs; 2 strĕn'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; earnest. **2.** Necessitating strong effort or exertion. [< L. *strenuus,* active; cp. Gr. *strēnēs,* strong.]—**stren'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**stren'u-ous-ness,** *n.* **stren"u-os'i-ty‡.**

strep"to-coc'cus, 1 strep"to-kek'ŭs; 2 strĕp"to-cŏc'ŭs, *n.* [-CI, *pl.*] A micro-organism of a genus (*Streptococcus*) of bacteria grouped in long chains, and dividing in one plane, producing pus and causing pneumonia, erysipelas, etc. [< Gr. *streptos,* twisted, + *kokkos,* berry, berry-like insect.]—**strep' to-coc'cic,** *a.*

stress, 1 stres; 2 strĕs. **I‡.** *vt.* **1.** To subject to mechanical stress, as a timber. **2.** To put stress or emphasis on, as a syllable. **3‖.** To put into straits or difficulties; distress. **II.** *n.* **1.** Special weight, importance, or significance. **2.** Force exerted to or beyond the point of strain; strain; tension. **3.** Influence exerted forcibly; pressure; compulsion. **4.** In pronunciation and elocution, the relative force with which a sound, syllable, or word is uttered. **5.** [Scot.] Distraint. [< OF. *estresser,* < L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), compress.]

-stress, *suffix.* A feminine termination denoting agency; as, *song-stress.* [< -STER + -ESS.]

stretch, } 1 strech; 2 strĕch, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To extend or draw
strech", } out, as to full length or width; hence, to draw tight; tighten. **2.** To extend, or be extended, as between two points, as a line, a bridge, etc.; spread; distend or expand by force in any or all directions; figuratively, to strain; exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. **3.** To strain or exert to the utmost; as, to *stretch* every nerve. **4.** To reach or put forth: often with *out;* as, to *stretch out* the hands. **5.** To prostrate at full length; cause to lie extended. [< AS. *streccan,* stretch.]

Syn.: elongate, exaggerate, expand, extend, lengthen, reach, spread, strain, tighten. See PERVERT.—Ant.: loosen, relax, slacken.—**stretch'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which stretches. **2.** A frame for carrying the wounded or dead. **3.** In masonry, a brick or stone lying lengthwise of a course; also, a measure equaling the length of a brick. **4.** A tie-beam in the frame of a building. **5.** *Naut.* A crosspiece in a boat, as a brace for the feet.

stretch, *n.* **1.** An act of stretching, or the state of being stretched; tension. **2.** Extent or reach of that which stretches; scope; especially, an overstrain. **3.** A continuous extent of space or time; specif., in racing, that part of the track which, being straight, admits of the greatest speed being made. See HOME-STRETCH, below. **4.** Direction.—**home'-stretch",** *n.* The last part of a race-course before the winning-post is reached.

stret'to, 1 stret'to; 2 strĕt'to, *n. Mus.* **1.** A portion of a fugue, near the close, in which the answer crowds closely on the subject. **2.** In an oratorio or operatic piece, the portion at the close accelerated in time to produce a climax. [*It.,* drawn tight, < L. *strictus;* see STRICT.]

strew, 1 strū; 2 stru, *vt.* [STREWED, STREWD[5]; STREWED or STREWN; STREW'ING.] **1.** To throw or let fall (small objects) loosely and irregularly. **2.** To cover scatteringly; lie loosely here and there upon. **3†.** To spread abroad; diffuse. [< AS. *strēowian, strēowian,* strew.]—**strew'ment†,** *n.* The act or material of strewing.

stri'a, 1 strai'ə; 2 stri'ə, *n.* [STRI'Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A narrow streak, stripe, or band of distinctive color, structure, or texture; a small groove, channel, or ridge. [L., furrow.]—**stri'ate,** 1 strai'ĕt; 2 stri'āt. **I.** *vt.* [STRI'AT-ED[4]; STRI'AT-ING.] To mark with striæ. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having fine linear markings; grooved. **2.** Constituting a stria or striæ. **stri'at-ed‡.**—**stri-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of striating, or the state of being striated; also, a striate form or appearance. **2.** *Mineral.* One of a series of parallel striæ.—**stri'a-ture,** *n.* **1.** The manner in which striæ are disposed or arranged; striation. **2.** A stria.

strick, 1 strik; 2 strĭk, *n.* [Dial.] **1.** A bunch of fibers, as flax, heckled or ready for heckling. **2.** A bundle of silk fibers prepared for the second combing. [For STRIKE.]

strick'en, 1 strik'n; 2 strĭk'n, *pa.* **1.** Wounded, especially by a missile. **2.** Struck down, as by calamity. Compare STRIKE, *v.* **3.** Advanced or far gone, as in age.

strick'le, 1 strik'l; 2 strĭk'l. **I.** *vt.* To shape with a strickle. **II.** *n.* **1.** An object having a straight edge used for striking off an even measure of grain. **2.** A templet or curved piece of wood used in smoothing a sand- or loam-mold to form a core. **3.** A straight-edge, to which emery is applied, for sharpening rotary knives. [Dim. of *strick,* for STRIKE.]

strict, 1 strikt; 2 strĭct, *a.* **1.** Observing or enforcing rules exactly; also, containing exact or severe rules or provisions; exacting. **2.** Strenuously enjoined and maintained; rigidly observed. **3.** Exactly defined, distinguished, or applied; not indefinite or loose. **4.** Stretched tight; not lax; tense. **5.** *Bot.* Close, narrow, and upright; straight. **6.** *Zool.* Narrow; constricted. **7.** Intimately close, as friendship. [< L. *stringo* (pp. *strictus*), bind.] Syn.: see AUSTERE; PRECISE; SEVERE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stric'tion, 1 strik'shən; 2 strĭc'shon, *n.* Constriction. [< L. *strictio(n-),* < *strictus;* see STRICT.]

stric'ture, 1 strik'chur *or* -tiur; 2 strĭc'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Severe criticism. **2.** *Pathol.* Contraction of some duct or channel. **3†.** Strictness. [< L. *strictura,* < *strictus;* see STRICT.]

strid'dle, 1 strid'l; 2 strĭd'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To straddle.

stride, 1 straid; 2 strīd, *v.* [STRODE; STRID'DEN, formerly STRID; STRID'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To span or pass through or over with a stride. **2.** To straddle; bestride; ride. **II.** *i.* **1.** To walk with strides; proceed with long or measured steps. **2‖.** To straddle. [< AS. *stridan,* stride.]—**strid'er,** *n.*

stride, *n.* **1.** A long and sweeping or measured step; the space that is passed over by such a step. **2.** In animal locomotion, an act of progressive motion, completed when all the feet are returned to the same relative positions they occupied at the beginning of the movement. The normal stride of a biped consists of two uniformly executed steps; of a quadruped it consists of four steps.

stri'dent, 1 strai'dent; 2 strī'dĕnt, *a.* Giving a loud and harsh sound. [< L. *strido* (ppr. *striden(t-)s*), creak.] **-ly,** *adv.*

stri'dor, 1 strai'dor *or* -der; 2 strī'dor, *n.* [L.] **1.** A harsh, shrill, screechy, or grating noise. **2.** *Med.* A harsh grating noise, particularly one heard in laryngeal obstruction.

strid'u-late, 1 strij'u-[*or* strid'yu-]lēt; 2 strĭj'u-[*or* strĭd'yu-]lāt, *vi.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] To make a shrill, creaking noise, as a locust, cicada, or the like. [< L. *stridulus,* rattling, < *strido,* creak.]—**strid"u-la'tion,** *n.*—**strid'u-lous,** *a.* Stridulating. **strid'u-la-to-ry‡. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

strife, 1 straif; 2 strīf, *n.* **1.** Angry contention; fighting. **2.** Any contest for advantage or superiority; rivalry. **3.** The act of striving; strenuous endeavor. [< OF. *estrif,* < Ice. *strīth,* < *strīdha,* contend.] Syn.: see BATTLE; FEUD; QUARREL.

strig'il, 1 strij'il; 2 strĭg'il, *n.* **1.** A scraper, as of metal, bone, or ivory, used for scraping the skin, as at the bath. **2.** One of a group of wavy flutings carved on flat or curved surfaces, as in Roman architecture. [< L. *strigilis,* scraper, < *stringo,* bind.]—**strig"il-la'tion,** *n.* The application of a strigil to the skin, or the friction thus caused.

strig'i-lose, 1 strij'i-lōs; 2 strĭg'i-lōs, *a. Bot.* Diminutively or minutely strigose. **strig'i-lous‡.**

stri'gose, 1 strai'gōs *or* stri-gōs'; 2 strī'gōs *or* stri-gōs', *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Rough with short, sharp, appressed stiff hairs or bristles; hispid. **2.** *Zool.* Marked with stripes or striæ. [< L. *striga,* furrow, < *stringo,* bind.]

strike, 1 straik; 2 strīk, *v.* [STRUCK; STRUCK, STRICK'EN, STRICK'N[2], formerly STROOK; STRIK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring or cause to come into forcible contact with; affect as by such contact. (1) To hit with some force; also, to come into collision with. (2) To deliver with force, as a blow. (3) To dash against; shock; smite; thrust; wound. (4) To pierce or penetrate with a blow or blows; stab. (5) To produce by a stroke or as a sudden effect, as a light. (6) To ignite by a stroke, as a match. (7) To cut, lop, or separate: usually with *off;* as, to *strike off* a criminal's head. **2.** To form by stamping or impressing with a die, as COILS; coin. **3.** To cause to enter or pervade with sudden force or power, as emotion. **4.** To make and confirm, as a bargain. **5.** To efface or cancel by or as by a stroke of a pen; expunge: with *out, off,* or some similar modifier. **6.** To cause to sound, as a bell; notify or announce by sound, as the hour. **7.** To impress or effect suddenly, forcibly, or in some particular manner; also, to come to the mind of; as, to be *struck* speechless; an idea *strikes* me. **8.** To come upon and see suddenly; hence, to discover; as, to *strike* a trail. **9.** To assume; enter upon, as a movement or attitude. **10.** To lower or haul down; take or let down, as a flag in token of surrender. **11.** To quit or cease, as work, in order to compel compliance with a demand, etc. **12.** To make level. **13.** To harpoon (a whale). **14.** In angling, to hook, as a fish that has risen to the fly. **15†.** To steal. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come or be in a state of forcible or sudden contact, or to be affected as by such contact; impinge. (1) To deliver a blow or strokes. (2) To hit, tap, or beat: with *against, upon,* etc. (3) To sound, as a bell. (4) To run upon a rock, bank, or shore, as a vessel. **2.** To come, especially by accident; happen: with *upon.* **3.** To enter boldly or suddenly upon some path or course; go; proceed; also, to start suddenly; burst

forth. **4.** To cease work as a means of securing the redress of grievances, higher wages, etc. **5.** To lower or haul down a flag or colors; surrender; salute. **6.** To become fixed to shells, etc., as the spat of oysters; also, to take root. **7.** To take a particular direction, as geological strata. **8.** To become saturated with salt, as fish. **9.** To run, change, or fade, as colors in a fabric. [< AS. *strican*, go.] Syn.: see BEAT; REACH.—**to strike a balance,** to find the difference between debits and credits.—**to s. camp,** to take down the tents of a camp.—**to s. dumb,** to render incapable of speaking; greatly astonish; confound.—**to s. hands,** to make a contract; bind a pledge: from the customary shaking of hands in completing a bargain.—**to s. it rich,** to find a valuable vein or pocket of ore; hence, to come into some good fortune, especially in a financial way.—**to s. off.** **1.** To erase, cancel, or remit from an account; hence, to deduct: as, to *strike off* the disputed items of a bill. **2.** [Colloq.] *Print.* To offset, as in printing the second side of a sheet of paper.—**to s. off,** to bore into a stratum of petroleum; hence, figuratively [U. S.], to attain fortune or profit suddenly.—**to s. out.** **1.** To cross out; cancel; expunge. **2.** To work out or devise promptly; contrive; as, to *strike out* a scheme. **3.** In baseball: (1) To cause (the batter) to strike or be adjudged to strike unsuccessfully at the ball three times, and so be declared out: said of the pitcher. (2) To strike or be adjudged to strike unsuccessfully at the ball three times and be declared out: said of the batter. **4.** To bring forth or produce by striking; as, to *strike out* sparks from flint.—**to s. up.** **1.** To begin to play, sing, or beat, as at a performance. **2.** To begin to sound. **3.** To start up; begin by mutual consent.—**to s. work,** to obtain work; rarely, to stop work; strike.—**strik'er,** *n.* One who or that which strikes. Specif.: (1) In certain torpedoes, a plunger which strikes the priming cap and ignites the charge. (2) An employee who is on strike. (3) One whose business is to strike something in a mechanical occupation, as in forging. (4) [Slang, U. S.] *Politics.* One who makes a blackmailing strike. (5) *Fishing.* A harpooner.—**strik'ing,** *pa.* Notable; impressive. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.—**strik'ing-ly,** *adv.* —**strik'ing-ness,** *n.*

strike, *n.* **1.** An act of striking or hitting: a blow. Specif.: (1) In baseball: (*a*) An unsuccessful attempt by the batter to hit the ball. (*b*) A ball so pitched that it should have been struck at. (*c*) By the National League rules, a foul bunt. (*d*) Any foul tip held by the catcher. (*e*) Any ball hit foul except when there have been two strikes. (2) [U. S.] In bowling, the knocking down by a player of all the pins at one bowl. **2.** The quitting of work by a body of workers to enforce compliance with some demand, as for an increase of wages. **3.** [Colloq.] A new or unexpected discovery of ore, in mining; also, any unexpected or complete success. **4.** A straight-edged implement for leveling something, as grain in a measure, clay in a brickmakers' or potters' mold, or sand in a founders' mold; a strickle. **5.** *Geol.* The direction, referred to the meridian, of a horizontal line in a given structural plane, or of the intersection of the structural plane with a horizontal surface. See illus. under DIP, *n.* **6.** In coining, the quantity of coin or the number of medals made or struck at one time. **7.** Full measure; hence, excellence. **8.** [Slang, U. S.] The act of attempting to obtain money or some valuable thing, as by simple request, or by the introduction of a bill in a legislative body for the purpose of being bought off.—**strike'-break'er,** *n.* **1.** One who takes the place of a workman on strike. **2.** [Recent.] A person who supplies workmen to take the place of strikers.

Strind'berg, 1 strind'bėrg; 2 strind'bĕrh, **John August** (1849–1912). A Swedish dramatist.

string, 1 strig; 2 strĭng, *v.* [STRUNG; STRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suspend on a string by threading. **2.** To fit with a string or strings, as a guitar. **3.** To make tense the strings of (a musical instrument); hence, sometimes, to tune; also, to adjust or brace as if by making tense, as the nerves. **4.** To remove the strings from. **5.** To bind with a string. **6.** [Colloq.] To hang: with *up.* **7.** To extend like a string: often with *out.* **8.** [Slang, U. S.] To hoax. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stretch out into a long, irregular line. **2.** To appear stringy; also, to extend as in a string. **3.** *Billiards.* To drive the cue-ball from within the string against the farther cushion and back, the player whose ball stops nearest the cushion at the head of the table having the choice of order in playing.—**stringed,** *a.* **1.** Furnished with strings; also, tied with strings. **2.** Produced from stringed instruments.

string, *n.* **1.** A slender line thinner than a cord and thicker than a thread; twine; also, a slender strip, as of cloth or leather. (1) The cord of a bow. (2) Prepared wire or catgut for musical instruments. **2.** A string-like organ or formation. (1) A fibrous vegetable formation. (2) An animal nerve or tendon. **3.** A thin cord upon which anything is strung; a row or series of things connected by a small cord; as, a *string* of pearls. **4.** Hence, a connected series or succession, as of things, acts, or events: sometimes implying unusual length; as, a *string* of carriages; a *string* of lies. **5.** [Colloq.] A drove or small collection of stock, especially of saddle-horses. **6.** *pl.* Stringed instruments. **7.** *Billiards.* (1) The score. (2) The buttons, strung on a wire, by which the score is kept. (3) The string-line. (4) The act of stringing. See STRING, *vi.*, 3. **8.** *Arch.* A string-course, as of bricks. **9.** *Carp.* A stout inclined plank, notched and set edgewise as a support for the steps of a wooden stairway. Compare STRING-PIECE. **10.** [Slang.] A hoax. [< AS. *strenge,* perhaps < *strang,* strong.]—**string' bean,** *n.* Any tender bean in its pod, used for food: so called because the fibrous thread along the back is usually removed before cooking.—**s.-board,** *n.* A board serving as a string-piece.—**s.-course,** *n.* A horizontal molding or ornamental course, usually projecting along the face of a building.—**s.-line,** *n. Billiards.* A line drawn across the table through the lighted spot: used in stringing for lead. See STRING, *vt.*, 3.—**s.-piece,** *n.* A supporting timber, horizontal or inclined, forming the margin or edge of a framework, as of a floor or staircase; a stringer, or string-board.—**string'y,** *a.* **1.** Containing fibrous strings. **2.** Forming in strings, as thick glue; ropy. **3.** Having tough sinews; wiry.—**string'i-ly,** *adv.*—**string'i-ness,** *n.*

strin-gen'do, 1 strin-jen'do; 2 strin-ġĕn'do, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Hastening the time; accelerando.

strin'gent, 1 strin'jent; 2 strĭn'ġĕnt, *a.* **1.** Keeping one closely to strict requirements; rigid; severe, as regulations. **2.** Hampered by obstructing conditions. **3.** Pressing tightly in any way; close or tight; as, the money market is very *stringent.* [< L. *stringo* (ppr. *stringens*(*-ent-*)), compress.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**strin'gen-cy,** *n.* **1.** Strictness. **2.** Closeness.

string'er, 1 strin'ər; 2 string'er, *n.* **1.** A heavy timber, usually horizontal, supporting other members of a structure, and usually running in the direction of the greatest length of the collection of supported members. (1) A main lengthwise timber in a bridge or similar structure. (2) *Carp.* (*a*) Any horizontal framing-timber, as in a building. (*b*) A tie-beam. (*c*) A string-piece. (3) *Railroad.* A lengthwise timber on which rails are laid, as distinguished from a *cross-tie* or *sleeper.* **2.** One who makes, sells, or applies bow-strings. **3.** One who strings: especially, one who puts the strings in a piano.

string'-halt", *n.* Same as SPRING-HALT: a corruption.

strip, 1 strip; 2 strĭp, *v.* [STRIPPED[t] or STRIPT; STRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull off the covering from; denude. **2.** To pull off, as a closely fitting envelop. **3.** To deprive of utterly; rob; plunder. **4.** To milk (a cow) by the thumb and forefinger; milk dry (a cow's udder). **5.** To remove something from; lay bare or clean, as in various mechanical operations. (1) To unrig, as a vessel; dismantle. (2) *Mach.* To tear off the thread from (a screw or nut). (3) To separate the leaves of from the stalk, as tobacco. (4) To remove short fibers together with grease, filth, etc., from (card-teeth). **6.** To tear or cut into strips; make a strip or strips of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To remove one's clothing; undress. **2.** To come off in strips. **3.** *Mach.* To have the thread break off or tear away, as a nut or screw. [< AS. *strȳpan,* in *bestrȳpan,* plunder.] —**strip'per,** *n.*—**strip'ping,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of one who or that which strips. **2.** *pl.* The milk drawn from a cow by stripping.

strip, *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long, as of cloth, wood, land, etc. [For STRIPE.]

stripe, 1 straip; 2 strīp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [STRIPED[t]; STRIP'ING.] To mark with stripes; make stripes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A line, band, or long, narrow division of a surface, or a strip of material attached, as for decoration, of different color or finish from the adjacent surface; a regular streak or strip. **2.** A streak or welt on the skin, caused by flogging; also, a blow struck in whipping. **3.** Distinctive quality or character; kind; sort. **4.** Striped cloth. [< D. *streep,* stripe.] Syn.: see BLOW.

striped, 1 straipt or straip'ed; 2 strīpt or strīp'ĕd, *a.* Having stripes; marked with stripes.—**striped squirrel,** a chipmunk.

strip'ling, 1 strip'liŋ; 2 strip'ling, *n.* A mere youth. [< STRIP, *n.*]

strip'per, strip'ping. See STRIP, *v.*

strip'y, 1 straip'i; 2 strīp'y, *a.* Being in or suggesting stripes or streaks; having or marked with stripes.

strive, 1 straiv; 2 strīv, *vi.* [STROVE; STRIV'EN, STRIV'N[P], or STRIVED‖; STRIV'ING.] **1.** To make earnest effort. **2.** To engage in strife; contend; fight. **3.** To vie; emulate. **4.** To tend to counteract by reason of opposing qualities; as, pity *strives* with hate. [< OF. *estriver,* strive; of Germanic origin.] Syn.: see CONTEND; ENDEAVOR; STRUGGLE.—**striv'er,** *n.*

stroan, 1 strōn; 2 strōn, *vi.* & *vt.* [Scot.] To spout; stream; urinate.—**stroan,** *n.* The act of urinating; a streamlet. **strovet.**

strob, 1 streb; 2 strŏb, *n. Kinematics.* The angular velocity of one radian per second taken as a unit. [< Gr. *strobos,* twisting, < *strephō,* turn.]

strob'ic, 1 streb'ik; 2 strŏb'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Resembling a top. **2.** Seeming to spin: said of concentric circles that appear to spin when moved.

strob'ile, 1 streb'il *or* strō'bail; 2 strŏb'il *or* strō'bĭl, *n.* **1.** A multiple fruit consisting of an oblong, oval, or conical mass of dry imbricated scales, as in the pines, spruces, firs, etc.; a cone. **2.** *Bot.* A cone-shaped mass of sporophyles producings pore-cases. [< LL. *strobilus,* pine-cone, < Gr. *strobilos,* anything twisted, < *strephō,* twist.]—**strob'i-la'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Resembling or relating to a strobile or cone. **2.** Producing strobiles.—**strob'i-late,** *vi.* To divide metamerically; undergo strobilation.—**strob'i-la'tion,** *n. Helminth.* Asexual reproduction by division as in worms; metameric division.

strob'o-scope, 1 streb'o-skōp; 2 strŏb'o-scōp, *n.* An instrument for observing or studying periodic motion by rendering the moving body visible only at certain points of its path. [< Gr. *strobos* (see STROB) + -SCOPE.]

strode, 1 strōd; 2 strōd, *imp.* of STRIDE, *v.*

stroke[1], 1 strōk; 2 strŏk, *vt.* [STROKED[t]; STROK'ING.] **1.** To pass the hand over gently or caressingly, or with light pressure. **2.** To set the pace for (a rowboat or its crew); act as stroke for.

stroke[2], *vi.* [Colloq.] To make a certain number of strokes a minute.

stroke[3], *n.* **1.** The act or movement of striking. **2.** One of a series of recurring movements, as of oars, a piston, etc.; also, the rate, extent, or manner of such movement. **3.** Same as

STROKE-OAR. **4.** A movement, as of the hand, arm, or some instrument, by which something is made or done. **5.** A line or trace made by a single movement of some instrument, as of a pen or pencil. **6.** A blow or any ill effect caused as if by a blow; as, a *stroke* of misfortune; a sun*stroke;* sometimes, specif., a stroke of paralysis. **7.** A blow or the sound of a blow of a striking mechanism, as of a clock; also, the time so indicated. **8.** A sudden or brilliant mental act; feat; coup; as, a great *stroke* of diplomacy; a *stroke* of wit. **9.** A pulsation, as of the heart. [< AS. *strāc*, < *strican*, go.] SYN.: see BLOW; MISFORTUNE.—**stroke'-oar"**, *n.* **1.** The aftmost oar of a boat, whose movement sets the rate of rowing. **2.** The person who rows with this oar; also, the position he occupies. **stroke‡; stroke'-oars"man‡; strokes'man‡.** [STROKE[1], *v.*

stroke[2], *n.* A light caressing movement; a stroking. See

stroll, 1 strōl; 2 strōl. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To ramble on foot; wander idly. **2.** To go from place to place aimlessly. **II.** *n.* An idle or leisurely walk; a wandering. [< D. *struikelen*, stumble.] SYN.: see RAMBLE.—**stroll'er,** *n.* One who strolls; especially, a strolling showman or player.

stro'ma, 1 strō'ma; 2 strō'ma, *n.* [STRO'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* The reticulum that forms the framework of an organ or cell. **2.** *Bot.* (1) In fungi, the union of mycelial threads into a dense crust on or in which the sporophores are borne. (2) In higher plants, the solid mass left after all liquid is expressed from protoplasm. [< Gr. *strōma*, bed.]—**stro-mat'ic,** *a.*

Strom'bo-li, 1 strom'bo-lī; 2 strom'bo-lī, *n.* **1.** An island in the Mediterranean; one of the Lipari group. **2.** An active volcano of Stromboli; 3,040 ft. high.—**Strom-bo'li-an,** *a.*

stro'mey-er-ite, 1 strō'mai-ə-rīt; 2 strō'mȳ-ẽr-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* Metallic, dark steel-gray orthorhombic copper-silver sulfid, $(AgCu)_2S$. [< F. *Stromeyer* (?–1835), German chemist.]

strondt, *n.* Strand. **strondet.**

strone, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as STROAN.

strong, 1 strŏng; 2 strông, *a.* **1.** Having physical power or strength. (1) Capable of exerting great bodily force; muscular. (2) Capable of great physical endurance; robust; vigorous. **2.** Having great mental or moral force; able; capable. **3.** Moving or acting with a high degree of force, or characterized by intensity in degree; violent; as, a *strong* gale; *strong* language; hence, energetic; deeply earnest; zealous; also, cogent; convincing; as, *strong* proofs. **4.** Making a keen or offensive impression upon the senses; vivid; pungent; as, *strong* cheese. **5.** Made or constituted firmly or solidly; resisting decay or destruction; firm; as, a *strong* timber. **6.** Able to attack or repel; having abundant resources; as, a *strong* fleet or fortress; a *strong* bank. **7.** Intense in degree; fervid; also, firmly established; as, a *strong* feeling; a *strong* belief. **8.** (1) Marked by boldness and vigor of execution; as, *strong* music. (2) In art and literature, marked by realism: in a favorable sense, denoting graphicness in delineation; in a depreciative sense, denoting preoccupation with sordid and offensive subjects. **9.** *Gram.* Expressing tense by varying the root-vowel; as, *sing, sang, sung, cleave, clove, cloven:* opposed to *weak:* applied to verbs. **10.** Being in large numbers; also, having the strength (of a specified number); as, a force of 10,000 *strong.* **11.** Not mild or weak; concentrated; as, *strong* acid; also, solid and substantial, as food; containing much alcohol, as drink. **12.** Having a steady upward tendency, as the market, prices, etc. [< AS. *strong*, mighty.] SYN.: cohesive, compact, hardy, robust, sinewy, stalwart, stout, stubborn, sturdy, tenacious, vigorous. See FIRM; HEALTHY; POWERFUL; SPANCH.—ANT.: brittle, debilitated, delicate, feeble, fragile, frail, frangible, perishable, tender, weak.

Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *strong* as the first element; as, *strong-armed, s.-smelling,* etc.

—**strong'back"**, *n.* *Bot.* A small tree (*Bourreria havanensis*), often a mere shrub, a native of the West Indies and Florida. The wood is brown, hard, and strong, but is used only for fuel. **strong'bark"‡.—strong conjugation** (*Gram.*), the conjugation which includes strong verbs, characterized by irregular conjugation: formerly known as the *old* conjugation. See STRONG, *a.*, 9.—**s. drink,** alcoholic liquors.—**strong'hold",** *n.* A place that nature or art has made strongly defensible; hence, a refuge. SYN.: see FORTIFICATION; REFUGE.—**strong'ly,** *adv.* With strength. **strong‡.—strong'-mind"ed,** *a.* **1.** Having strength of mind; having a firm and vigorous intellect. **2.** Having virile qualities of mind: ironically, in the sense of being unduly masculine: used in current slang as noting women who advocate masculine costumes, privileges, or duties for their sex. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

strong, *adv.* Strongly: usually employed in combinations.

stron'gyle, 1 stron'jul; 2 strŏn'gyl, *n.* An injurious strongyloid nematode worm, as the **lung-strongyle** of man or the **four-spined s.** producing bronchitis in cattle. [< Gr. *strongylos*, round.]—**Stron-gyl'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of nematodes inhabiting the intestines, lungs, etc., of vertebrates.—**stron'gy-lid, stron'gy-loid,** *a.* & *n.*—**stron"gy-lo'sis,** *n.* Disease due to intestinal worms of the genus *Strongylus:* chiefly in horses. In man the disease is due to *S. duodenalis.*

stron'ti-a, 1 stron'shi-ə; 2 strŏn'shi-a, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A grayish-white infusible pulverulent strontium oxid (SrO). **2.** Strontium hydroxid: loosely applied. **stron-ti'tes‡.**

stron'ti-an, 1 stron'shi-ən; 2 strŏn'shi-an, *n.* A compound having the properties of strontium, as strontia: rarely, strontium.—**stron'ti-an-ite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, pale-green, white, gray, yellow, or brown orthorhombic strontium carbonate ($SrCO_3$).

stron'ti-um, 1 stron'shi-um *or* -ti-um; 2 strŏn'shi-ûm *or* -ti-ûm, *n.* *Chem.* A yellowish metallic element, similar to calcium, but harder, known chiefly through its salts, which burn with a red flame and are used largely in pyrotechny. It is secured by electrolysis from the fused chlorid. See ELEMENT. [< *Strontian*, Scotland.]—**stron'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from strontium. **stron-tit'ic‡.**

strook†, *imp.* of STRIKE, *v.*

strop, 1 strep; 2 strŏp. **I.** *vt.* [STROPPED[4], STROPT[3]; STROP'PING.] To sharpen (as a razor) on a strop. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strip of leather or canvas on which to sharpen a razor; also, a rectangular implement with strops on it. **2.** A strap. [< AS. *stroppr;* see STRAP.]

stro-phan'thin, 1 stro-fan'thin; 2 stro-fân'thin, *n.* *Chem.*[4] A bitter, poisonous, crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{32}O_8$) contained in various parts of certain varieties of *Strophanthus,* resembling digitalis in its action on the heart. [< Gr. *strophos*, cord, + *anthos*, flower.] **stro-phan'thine‡.—Stro-phan'thus,** *n.* A genus of East-African plants.

stro'phe, 1 strō'fi *or* strof'i; 2 strō'fē *or* strŏf'e, *n.* **1.** *Class. Poetry.* (1) A group of lines of poetry repeated one or more times in an ode, or dramatic chorus. It corresponds to the repetition of an air in music, or to the turning of the chorus in a drama as they passed, chanting, from the central altar to the side of the stage; also, the first of a pair of corresponding stanzas in Greek choral poetry, as opposed to the second, or *antistrophe.* (2) A movement of the chorus in an ancient drama in which they advanced while singing to the right of the stage, after which they returned, singing, to their position. **2.** A modern rimed stanza; by extension, one of the irregular divisions of an ode or the like. [< L. *stropha*, < Gr. *strophē*, < *strephō*, turn.]—**stroph'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*

stroph'i-ole, 1 stref'i-(*or* strō'fi-)ōl; 2 strŏf'i-(*or* strō'fi-)ōl, *n.* *Bot.* An aril-like appendage attached to the base of certain seeds. By some botanists it is regarded as being the same as *caruncle.* [< Gr. *strophion*, dim. of *strophos*, cord, < *strepō*, twist.]—**stroph'-i-o-late,** *a.* *Bot.* Having a strophiole. **stroph'i-o-lat"ed‡.—stroph'u-lus,** *n.* *Pathol.* Same as RED-GUM[2].

stross'ers†, *n. pl.* Trousers.

strove, 1 strōv; 2 strŏv, *imp.* of STRIVE, *v.*

strow‖, 1 strō; 2 strō, *vt.* [STROWED; STROWED or STROWN; STROW'ING.] Same as STREW.

struck, 1 strŭk; 2 strŭk, *imp.* & *pp.* of STRIKE, *v.*—**struck jury,** a jury specially selected, usually by each party striking from a list of forty-eight eligible persons twelve names, the remaining twenty-four being summoned as the panel from which the jury of twelve men is drawn.—**s. measure,** a measure, as of meal, smoothed down: opposed to *heaped measure.*

struc'tur-al, 1 struk'chur-(*or* -tiur-)əl; 2 strŭc'chur-(*or* -tûr-)al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, possessing, or characterized by structure; as, *structural* botany. **2.** *Geol.* Having a form, position, or character determined by the preexistent structure of its surroundings; as, a *structural* trough. **3.** Adapted for use in building.—**structural formula** (*Chem.*), same as GRAPHIC FORMULA.—**s. iron,** a generic term for all forms of iron and steel used in constructing buildings, bridges, etc.—**s. shape,** any particular shape or form of a structural material, especially of iron or steel, designed for a particular function and place in a structure. Commercially the term refers to the standard sizes, shapes, etc.—**s. steel.** **1.** Steel prepared after the manner of structural iron for a like purpose. **2.** Steel peculiarly adapted for such use, of considerable toughness and strength.—**struc'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

struc'ture, 1 strok'chur *or* -tiur; 2 strŭc'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** That which is constructed; a combination of related parts, as a building or machine. **2.** The arrangement and organic union of parts in or the manner of construction or organization of a body or object. **3‖.** Construction. [F., < L. *structura*, < *structus*, pp. of *struo*, build.] SYN.: see FRAME.

strug'gle, 1 strug'l; 2 strŭg'l, *v.* [STRUG'GLED; STRUG'-GLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To accomplish by a struggle; effect against opposition by efforts; as, to *struggle* one's way. **2.** [Rare.] To struggle over. **II.** *i.* To engage in a struggle; put forth great or violent efforts; as to *struggle* against odds. [< Dan. *strukkelen*, stumble.] SYN.: see battle, contend, contest, endeavor, exert oneself, fight, labor, strain, strive, toil, try, vie, writhe.—**strug'gler,** *n.*

strug'gle, *n.* A violent effort or series of efforts; a labored contest; sometimes, a war; battle. SYN.: see ENDEAVOR.

strum, 1 strum; 2 strŭm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [STRUMMED or STRUMD[3]; STRUM'MING.] To play (on a stringed instrument) without expression, carelessly, and noisily; thrum. **II.** *n.* The act of strumming. [Var. of TRUM[1], *v.*]—**strum'mer,** *n.*

stru'ma[1], 1 stru'ma; 2 stru'ma, *n.* [STRU'MÆ, 1 -mī; 2 mē, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Scrofula. (2) Goiter. **2.** *Bot.* A wen-like cushion or swelling of or on an organ, as at the base of the capsule in certain mosses. [L., < *struo*, build.]—**stru'mose,** *a.* **stru-mat'ic‡; stru'mous‡.**

Stru'ma[2], *n.* A river of Bulgaria and N. E. Greece (Macedonia); the ancient *Strymon;* 150 miles to the Ægean sea.

Stru-mit'sa, 1 strū-mit'sa; 2 strų-mit'sa, *n.* A town in N. Macedonia; taken from Turkey by Bulgaria in 1912; captured by the British, September 26, 1918; ceded to Serbia under the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, November 27, 1919. **Stru-mnit'sa‡.**

strum'pet, 1 strum'pet; 2 strŭm'pet, *n.* A prostitute.

strung, 1 strung; 2 strŭng, *imp.* & *pp.* of STRING, *v.*

strunt, 1 strunt; 2 strŭnt, *vi.* [North. Eng., Ir., & Scot.] **1.** To strut. **2.** To be sullen.

strunt, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A sullen mood. **2.** Spirituous liquor.—**to take the strunt,** to be or become sulky.

strut[1], 1 strut; 2 strŭt, *vi.* [STRUT'TED[4]; STRUT'TING.] To walk pompously, conceitedly, and affectedly. [< Dan. *strutte.*] —**strut'ter,** *n.*

strut[2], *vt.* To brace or support, as a framing or structure, by compression-pieces, as struts or posts; brace.

strut[1], *n.* A proud or pompous step or walk.

strut[2], *n.* **1.** A compression-member in a framework, keeping two others from approaching nearer together, as the ver-

tical members of the wing truss of a biplane. **2.** An instrument used in adjusting the plaits of a ruff.

Stru'thi-o, 1 strū'thi-o; 2 stru'thi-o, *n.* A genus typical of *Struthionidæ*. [< L. *struthion*, < Gr. *strouthiōn*, ostrich, < *strouthos*, sparrow.]—**Stru"thi-o'nes,** *n. pl.* The ostriches as a genus, suborder, or order.—**Stru"thi-on'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of ratite birds; ostriches.—**stru"thi-on'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of an ostrich. **stru'thi-form‡.**—**stru'thi-ous,** *a.* Like an ostrich; pertaining to the *Struthiones*.

strych'nin, } 1 strik'nin, -nin; 2 strȳ'e'nin, -nīn, *n.* A white,
strych'nine, } crystalline, bitter, extremely poisonous compound ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$) contained in various species of *Strychnos*, especially *S. nux vomica:* much used as a medicine, chiefly as neural stimulant, in minute doses of the sulfate. In larger quantities it is a powerful poison, producing tetanic spasms. [< Gr.ᴸ *strychnos*, kind of nightshade.] **strych'ni-a‡.**—**strych'nic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to strychnin. **strych-nin'ic‡.**—**strych'nin-ism,** *n.* The condition of being under the influence of strychnin.

Stryj, 1 strī; 2 strȳ, *n.* **1.** A river in the Galician portion of Poland flowing 100 m. to the Dniester river. **2.** A town in Poland; pop. 31,000.

sts., *abbr.* Streets.

Stu'art, 1 stiū'ərt; 2 stū'art, *n.* **1.** A family supplying rulers to Scotland, 1371 to 1603, and to Great Britain, 1603 to 1714. See ENGLAND. **2. Arabella** (1575–1615), a Scottish princess; imprisoned by James I. **3. Charles Edward** (1720–1788), "the Young Pretender"; son of James F. E.; claimant for the English crown; invaded Scotland, 1745, and was defeated at Culloden. **4. Gilbert Charles** (1755–1828), an American portrait-painter. **5. James Ewell Brown** (1833–1864), a Confederate cavalry general, sobriquet "Jeb," fell mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern near Richmond, Va. **6. James Francis Edward** (1688–1766), "the Pretender"; eldest son of James II. of England; claimed the throne and invaded Scotland, 1715; forced to flee to France. **7. Mary,** see MARY, 3.

stub, 1 stub; 2 stūb. **I.** *vt.* [STUBBED, STUBDᴱ; STUB'BING.] **1.** [U. S.] To strike, as the toe, against a low obstruction or projection. **2.** To grub up, as roots; root out. **3.** To clear or remove the stubs or roots from. **4.** To render stubby. **II.** *n.* **1.** The part of a tree-trunk, bush, etc., that remains when the main part is cut down. **2.** Any short projecting part or piece; a remnant, as of a pencil, candle, or broken tooth. **3.** [U. S.] In a check-book or the like, one of the inner ends upon which a memorandum is entered, and which is left in the binding when the check is detached; also, the detachable coupon of a theater ticket. **4.** Anything blunt, short, or stumpy, as a worn horse-shoe nail or a stub pen. **5†.** A log; block; blockhead. [< AS. *styb*, stub.]—**stub'bed,** 1 stub'ed *or* stubd; 2 stūb'ēd *or* stūbd, *a.* **1.** Made into or resembling a stub. **2.** Full of stubs. **3.** Sturdy; blunt in manner; stout and rough; rugged. **-ness,** *n.*—**stub'by,** *a.* [STUB'BI-ER; STUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Short, stiff, and bristling; as, *a stubby* beard. **2.** Short and thick; like a stub; as, *a stubby* pencil. **3.** Having many stubs.—**stub'bi-ly,** *adv.*—**stub'bi-ness,** *n.*—**stub'i'ron,** *n.* Same as STUB-TWIST.—**s.-nail,** *n.* A short thick nail; also, an old horseshoe-nail.—**s. pen,** a very blunt-pointed pen for writing.—**s.-twist,** *n.* A mottled iron made from worn-out horseshoe-nails; used in gun-barrels.

stub'ble, } 1 stub'l; 2 stūb'l, *n.* The stubs of grain-stalks,
stub'l², } covering a harvest-field after the crop has been cut; also, the field itself: often used figuratively, as of short bristly hair or beard. [< OF. *stuble*, prob. < L. *stipula*, stalk.]—**stub'bly,** *a.* Covered with or like stubble.

stub'born, 1 stub'ərn; 2 stūb'orn, *a.* **1.** Inflexible in opinion or intention; unreasonably obstinate. **2.** Not easily handled, bent, or overcome; intractable; as, *stubborn* facts. **3.** Characterized by perseverance or persistence; as, *stubborn* fighting. [Prob. < AS. *styb*, stub.] SYN.: see HARD; INFLEXIBLE; OBSTINATE; PERVERSE; RESTIVE; STRONG. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Stubbs, 1 stubz; 2 stūbs, **William** (1825–1901). An English bishop and historian; *Constitutional History of England*, etc.

stuc'co, 1 stuk'o; 2 stūc'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To apply stucco to; decorate with stucco; form decorations in stucco. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fine plaster for walls or their relief ornaments. **2.** Loosely, any plaster or cement used for the external coating of buildings: often attributively. [It.] [Colloq.] Conceited.

stuck, 1 stuk; 2 stūk, *imp. & pp.* of STICK, *v.*—**stuck'-up",** *a.*

stud, 1 stud; 2 stūd, *vt.* [STUD'DEDᵈ; STUD'DING.] **1.** To set thickly with small points, projections, or knobs; dot; be strewn over; as, *studded* with stars; daisies *stud* the meadow. **2.** To supply with or support or stiffen by studs in building.

stud¹, *n.* **1.** A short intermediate post, as in a building-frame; a post to which laths are nailed. **2.** A knob, round-headed nail, or small protuberant ornament, as an ornamental button in a shirt-front. **3.** A crosspiece in a link, as in a chain cable. **4.** A small pin such as is used in a watch. [< AS. *studu*, post.]—**stud'ding,** *n.* Studs or joists collectively, or material from which to make them.—**stud'work",** *n.* **1.** Walls of brickwork between studs. **2.** Studded leather armor; anything set or supported with studs.

stud², *n.* **1.** A collection of horses and mares for breeding; also, the place where they are kept. **2.** A collection of horses for riding, hunting, or racing. **3.** [Colloq.] A stallion. **stud's horse"‡.** [< AS. *stōd*, stud.]—**stud's-book",** *n.* A record of the pedigree of a stud, or of thoroughbred racing stock collectively.

stud'dle, 1 stud'l; 2 stūd'l, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A stithy.

stud'ding-sail", 1 stud'iŋ-sēl' *or* (*naut.*) stun'sl; 2 stūd'iŋ-sāl' *or* (*naut.*) stūn'sl, *n.* An auxiliary sail set out beyond one of the principal square sails by extensible booms.

stu'dent, 1 stiū'dent; 2 stū'dĕnt, *n.* **1.** A person engaged in a course of study; especially, an advanced scholar, as in a university. **2.** One who closely examines or investigates; one devoted to study. [< L. *studeo*, be diligent.] SYN.: see SCHOLAR.—**stu'dent-ship,** *n.* **1.** A scholarship. **2.** The condition of being a student.

stud'fish", 1 stud'fish"; 2 stūd'fish", *n.* A minnow (genus *Fundulus*) having the sides studded with orange or brown spots, as *Fundulus stellifer* of the Alabama river.

stud'led, 1 stud'id; 2 stūd'id, *pa.* **1.** Deliberately and intentionally designed or undertaken; planned; premeditated; as, a *studied* insult. **2†.** Learned; versed. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stu'di-o, 1 stiū'di-ō; 2 stū'di-ō, *n.* The workroom of an artist. [It., < L. *studium*, zeal, < *studeo*, be diligent.]

stu'di-ous, 1 stiū'di-us; 2 stū'di-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to study; devoting oneself to the acquisition of knowledge. **2.** Earnest in the use of means; assiduous; as, *studious* to please. **3.** Done with deliberation; studied; as, *studious* politeness. **4§.** Favorable to study; for study; as, *studious* halls. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stud'y, 1 stud'i; 2 stūd'y, *v.* [STUD'IED; STUD'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To endeavor to learn or learn about by means of mental application; apply the mind in memorizing or mastering; learn the details, words, or ideas of. **2.** To devote oneself to the mastery of, as a profession. **3.** To gaze on attentively and thoughtfully; contemplate. **4.** To contrive; devise; plan: often with *out* or *up*. **5.** To think over and keep in mind for some purpose; as, to *study* a client's interests. **II.** *i.* **1.** To apply oneself to the acquisition of knowledge; work intellectually. **2.** Specif., to follow a regular course of instruction, or to apply oneself to learn some department of knowledge; as, to *study* for the ministry. **3.** To employ the mind in investigation or contrivance. **4.** To use thoughtful care in the prosecution of some end. **5.** To reflect; cogitate; as, he sat and *studied* a long time. SYN.: see CONSIDER; EXAMINE; MUSE.—**stud'i-a-bi(e)r,** *a.*—**stud'i-er§,** *n.*

stud'y, *n.* [STUD'IESᴬ, *pl.*] **1.** The act of studying; application of the mind to books, to art or science, etc.; also, a particular instance or form of mental work. **2.** Something to be studied; a branch or department of knowledge. **3.** A specific product of studious application; especially, in art, a first sketch; a student's art exercise; also, by extension, a carefully elaborated literary treatment of a subject. **4.** A room devoted to study, reading, etc. **5.** A studious state of mind; absent-mindedness; as, in a brown *study*. See under BROWN. **6.** Earnest endeavor; thoughtful care or its object; as, our *study* is to please you. **7.** *Mus.* A composition designed to aid development in technical facility. [< OF. *estudie*, < L. *studium*, see STUDIO.] SYN.: see EDUCATION; INQUIRY; LEARNING; REFLECTION; TASK; THOUGHT.

stuff, } 1 stuf; 2 stūf, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To fill to distention by crowd-
stuf², } ing something into; cram; pack full. **2.** Specif., to fill with material specially prepared for such use; as, to *stuff* a cushion; *stuff* a fowl for cooking. **3.** In taxidermy, to fill out with suitable material (the skin of a bird or beast). **4.** To cram into a small space; crowd. **5.** To fill full or distend by crowding or being crowded into: often with *out*. **6.** To obstruct by filling; choke. **7.** To fill the pores of (a skin or pelt) to improve or restore the appearance and preserve it; also, in woolen-manufacture, to fill with a dye preparatory to using a mordant. **8.** To fill with ideas or sentiments, especially with unsystematized knowledge or with fanciful notions; as, a head *stuffed* with rubbish. **9.** [Slang.] To impose on the credulity of; as, to *stuff* a rustic. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To gluttonize; eat to excess.—**to stuff a ballot-box,** to put ballots into the box fraudulently.

stuff, *a.* **1.** Made of fabric, especially of light woolen material. **2.** Made of fur in imitation of beaver.

stuff, *n.* **1.** The material out of which something may be shaped or made; hence, raw or unwrought material. **2.** Figuratively, the fundamental element of anything, material or spiritual. **3.** Possessions generally, especially household goods. **4.** A worthless collection of things; rubbish; hence, worthless ideas: often used as an interjection; as, *stuff* and nonsense! **5.** Woven material, especially of wool; also, any textile fabric. **6.** Any one of various substances, mixtures, or compounds prepared for use: (1) Paper-pulp ready for use. (2) In leather-making, stuffing or dubbing. (3) A mixture of tallow, turpentine, etc., for preserving the wooden parts of vessels. (4) A medicinal mixture or potion. (5) *Mach.* The fluid actuating the piston of an engine. **7.** [Scot.] (1) Luggage; belongings. (2) Corn; grain. **8.** [Slang.] Money; means. [< OF. *estoffe*, < Gr.ᴸ *stuppē*, tow.]—**stuff'er,** *n.*—**stuff'ing,** *n.* The material with which anything is stuffed; especially, a mixture, as of bread- or cracker-crums with meat and seasoning, used in stuffing fowls, etc., for cooking; also, the process of filling or stuffing.—**stuff'y,** *a.* [STUFF'I-ER; STUFF'I-EST.] **1.** Badly ventilated. **2.** Impeding respiration. **3.** [Slang.] Angry; sulky.—**stuff'i-ness,** *n.*

stuff'ing-box", 1 stuf'iŋ-bŏks"; 2 stūf'iŋg-bŏks", *n.* A device affording passage and lengthwise or rotary motion of a piece, as of a piston-rod or shaft, while maintaining a fluid-tight joint about the moving part. It consists of a chamber through which the rod passes, and in which an elastic material or metallic packing has been applied about the rod, and made to fit the chamber closely.

stull, 1 stul; 2 stūl, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* **1.** A cross-timbering or platform in an excavation, especially in a stope. **stull'-cov"er-ing‡. 2.** A stull-piece. [< OHG. *stollo*, prop.]

—**stull'-piece"**, *n.* A piece of timber placed slanting over the back of a level to prevent rock falling into it from the stopes above.

stul'ti-fy, 1 stul'ti-fai; 2 stŭl'ti-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To cause to appear absurdly inconsistent; give an appearance of foolishness to: often reflexively. **2.** *Law.* To allege to be of unsound mind. [< L.LL *stultus*, foolish, + *facio*, make.]—**stul"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of stultifying or the state of being stultified.—**stul'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

stum, 1 stum; 2 stŭm. **I.** *vt.* [STUMMED; STUM'MING.] **1.** To stop from fermenting by some admixture. 2†. To revive (wine), as by adding must, so as to increase fermentation. **II.** *n.* **1.** Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice. 2†. Wine revived, as by adding must, to produce increased fermentation. [< D. *stom*, silent.]

stum'bl(e[F]**,** 1 stum'bl; 2 stŭm'bl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [STUM'BL(E)D[F]; STUM'BLING.] **1.** To miss or cause to miss one's footing in walking or running. **2.** To fall upon by chance; come accidentally: with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To move unsteadily or to move or act in a blundering manner. **4‖.** To take a false step in conduct; err. **II.** *n.* The act of stumbling; hence, a blunder; false step. [< Ice. *stumra*, stumble.]—**stum'bler,** *n.* —**stum'bling-block",** *n.* Any obstacle or hindrance; something that may cause one to err: now only figurative.—**stum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

stump[1], 1 stump; 2 stŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To canvass, as a district, by making political speeches. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) To challenge, as to a contest; dare; defy. (2) To bring to a halt by real or fancied obstacles. (3) To strike against an obstacle; stub, as one's toe. **3.** To reduce to a stump; truncate. **4.** *Cricket.* To retire (a batsman) through the wicket-keeper's putting down the wicket with the ball while the batsman is out of his crease: often with *out*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go about on or as on stumps; hence, to walk heavily and stiffly. **2.** [Colloq.] To make political speeches.—**stump'er,** *n.*

stump, *a.* **1.** Being or resembling a stump; stumpy. **2.** Of or pertaining to the stump (see STUMP, *n.*, 4); as, a **stump orator, s. speaker, s. speech.**

stump, *n.* **1.** That portion of the trunk of a tree left standing when the tree is felled. **2.** The part of anything, as of a limb, that remains when the main part has been removed. **3.** *pl.* The legs: chiefly in the phrase **to stir one's stumps. 4.** A place or platform where a stump speech is made; hence, political haranguing. **5.** [Colloq.] A challenge; a dare. **6.** *Cricket.* Any one of the three posts (the **off-s.,** the **middle-s.,** and the **leg-s.**) forming the wicket. **7.** *Art.* A pencil-like soft leather or rubber bar, with conical ends used to soften crayon or charcoal-drawings or to apply powdered pigments. [< Ice. *stumpr.*]—**stump'y.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of stumps. **2.** Like a stump; short and thick. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A short, thick-set person. **2.** A man with a wooden leg. **stump'ie‡.**

stump'age, 1 stump'ij; 2 stŭmp'ăġ, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** Standing timber considered with reference to its value for cutting; also, its price. **2.** A tax on lumber cut, rated by the amount cut and the price.

stun, 1 stun; 2 stŭn. **I.** *vt.* [STUNNED, STUND[S]; STUN'NING.] **1.** To stupefy by a blow. **2.** To deaden the hearing of temporarily, as by an explosive sound; shock and benumb. **3.** To make helpless from astonishment; astound. **II.** *n.* A stupefying blow, shock, or concussion; also, the condition of being stunned. [< AS. *stunian*, make a noise.]—**stun'ner,** *n.* One who or that which stuns; specif. [Slang], a person or thing of extraordinary or surprizing qualities.—**stun'ning,** *pa.* Rendering unconscious; hence [Slang], surprizing; impressive; wonderful. **-ly,** *adv.*

Stun'dist, 1 shtun'dist; 2 shtŭn'dist, *n.* A member of a Russian body of Christians originating among peasants about 1860. As the Stundists rejected forms and ceremonies, and took only the Bible as their guide, they were soon subjected to persecution. [< G. *stunde*, hour, lesson.]—**Stun'dism,** *n.*

stung, 1 stung; 2 stŭng, *imp.* & *pp.* of STING, *v.*

stunk, 1 stungk; 2 stŭnk, *imp.* & *pp.* of STINK, *v.*

stun'sail, 1 stun'sil; 2 stŭn'sil, *n.* [*Naut.*] A studding-sail: a contraction. **stun's'l‡.**

stunt[1], 1 stunt; 2 stŭnt. **I[d].** *vt.* To check the natural development of; dwarf; cramp. **II.** *n.* **1.** A check in growth, progress, or development. **2.** A stunted animal or thing. [< AS. *stunt*, dull, < *stintan*, stop.]—**stunt'ed,** *a.*—**stunt'edness,** *n.*

stunt[2]. [Colloq., U. S.] **I[d].** *vt.* To perform stunts. **II.** *n.* A sensational feat, as of bodily skill; hence, any remarkable feat; also, any allotted task; in military slang, any enterprise or undertaking, as an attack.

stu'pa, 1 stū'pə; 2 stų'pa, *n.* Same as TOPE[2]. [< Sans. *stupa*, heap.]

stupe, 1 stiūp; 2 stūp, *n.* *Surg.* A compress or medicated cloth to be applied to a wound.

stu'pe-fy, 1 stiū'pi-fai; 2 stū'pe-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To dull the senses or faculties of; blunt; deaden. [< L. *stupeo*, be stupefied, + *facio*, make.]—**stu"pe-fa'cient.** **I.** *a.* Having power to stupefy; stupefying. **stu"pe-fac'tiv(e‡.** **II.** *n.* Anything that stupefies, as a narcotic. **stu"pe-fac'tiv(e‡.**—**stu"pe-fac'tion,** *n.* The act of stupefying or state of being stupefied; stupor. **stu"pi-fac'tion‡.** Syn.: see STUPIDITY.—**stu"pe-fac'tiv(e-ness[S],** *n.*—**stu'pe-fied,** *a.*—**stu'pe-fied"-ness,** *n.*—**stu'pe-fi"er,** *n.*

stu-pen'dous, 1 stiu-pen'dus; 2 stū-pĕn'dŭs, *a.* Of prodigious size, bulk, or degree; characterized by any highly impressive feature; as, a *stupendous* structure; a *stupendous* error. [< L. *stupendus*, gerundive of *stupeo*, be astonished.]

stu'pend†; stu-pen'di-ous†. Syn.: see IMMENSE.—**stu-pen'dous-ly,** *adv.*—**stu-pen'dous-ness,** *n.*

stu'pid, 1 stiū'pid; 2 stū'pid, *a.* **1.** Very slow of apprehension or understanding; dull-witted; sluggish. **2.** Affected with stupor; stupefied; as, *stupid* from drink. **3.** Marked by lack of understanding, reason, or wit; senseless; doltish; as, *stupid* acts. [< L. *stupidus*, < *stupeo*, be astonished.] Syn.: see ABSURD; BRUTISH; FLAT; HEAVY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

stu'pid, *n.* [Colloq.] A stupid person; blockhead.

stu-pid'i-ty, 1 stiu-pid'i-ti; 2 stū-pid'i-ty, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stupid; great mental dulness. Syn.: apathy, dulness, insensibility, obtuseness, slowness, sluggishness, stupefaction, stupor. *Stupidity* is sometimes loosely used for temporary *dulness* or partial *stupor*, but chiefly for innate and chronic *dulness* and *sluggishness* of mental action, *obtuseness* of apprehension, etc. *Apathy* may be temporary, and be dispelled by appeal to the feelings or by the presentation of an adequate motive, but *stupidity* is inveterate and commonly incurable. Compare APATHY; IDIOCY; STUPOR.—Ant.: acuteness, alertness, animation, brilliancy, cleverness, intelligence, keenness, quickness, readiness, sagacity, sense, sensibility.

stu'por, 1 stiū'pər; 2 stū'por, *n.* **1.** A condition of the body in which the senses and faculties are suspended or greatly dulled. **2.** Extreme intellectual or moral dulness; gross stupidity. [L., < *stupeo*, be stunned.]

Syn.: apathy, asphyxia, coma, fainting, insensibility, lethargy, swoon, swooning, syncopate, unconsciousness. The *apathy* of disease is a mental affection, a state of morbid indifference; *lethargy* is a morbid tendency to heavy and continued sleep, from which the patient may perhaps be momentarily aroused. *Coma* is a deep, abnormal sleep, from which the patient can not be aroused, or is aroused only with difficulty, a state of profound *insensibility* perhaps with full pulse and deep, stertorous breathing, and is due to brain-oppression. *Syncope* or *swooning* is a sudden loss of sensation and of power of motion, with suspension of pulse and of respiration, and is due to failure of heart-action, as from sudden nervous shock or intense mental emotion. *Insensibility* is a general term denoting loss of feeling from any cause, as from cold, intoxication, or injury. *Stupor* is especially profound and confirmed *insensibility*, properly comatose. *Asphyxia* is a special form of *syncope* resulting from partial or total suspension of respiration, as in strangulation or drowning. See STUPIDITY.—**stu'por-ous,** *a.* Characterized or affected by stupor.

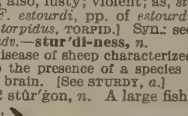
Stur'dee, 1 stūr'di; 2 stûr'de, **Sir Frederick Charles Doveton** (1859–). A British admiral; defeated and sunk Von Spee's German squadron in battle off Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914.

stur'died, 1 stūr'did; 2 stûr'did, *a.* [Prov.] Affected with sturdy; said of sheep.

stur'dy, 1 stūr'di; 2 stûr'dy, *a.* [STUR'DI-ER; STUR'DI-EST.] **1.** Possessing rugged health and strength; hardy; enduring; as, a *sturdy* oak. **2.** Firm and unyielding; resolute; as, a *sturdy* defense. **3.** Vigorous; also, lusty; violent; as, *sturdy* health; *sturdy* blows. [< OF. *estourdi*, pp. of *estourdir*, astonish, prob. < L. *ex*, out, + *torpidus*, TORPID.] Syn.: see POWERFUL; STRONG. **stur'di-ly,** *adv.*—**stur'di-ness,** *n.*

stur'dy, *n.* [Prov.] A disease of sheep characterized by staggering and stupor; due to the presence of a species of tapeworm (*Tænia cænurus*) in the brain. [See STURDY, *a.*]

stur'geon, 1 stūr'jən; 2 stûr'ġon, *n.* A large fish of northern regions, with coarse, oily flesh, having five rows of bony shields. *Acipenser sturio* is the **common sturgeon** of both coasts of the Atlantic, which ascends rivers. Sturgeons are the principal source of isinglass and caviar, and their flesh is palatable and nutritious. [< F. *esturgeon*, < OHG. *sturjo*, < *stōven*, stir.] —**shovel-nosed sturgeon,** same as SHOVELHEAD, 1.


1. Common Sturgeon. 1/80 2. Great White Sturgeon or Beluga. 1/80

Stürm'er, 1 stürm'ər; 2 stürm'er, **Boris V.** (1845–1917). A Russian politician; premier from February to November, 1916; proved to be a German agent; betrayed Roumania in the World War; died in prison.

sturt, 1 stürt; 2 stûrt, *v.* [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To vex; annoy; trouble. **2.** To startle. **II.** *i.* To start with fear.

sturt, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Vexation; trouble. **2.** Strife; wrath. [= START.]

stut'ter, 1 stut'ər; 2 stŭt'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To utter or speak with spasmodic hesitations or repetitions; stammer badly. **II.** *n.* The act of stuttering. [< Ice. *stauta*, stutter.]—**stut'ter-er,** *n.*—**stut'ter-ing,** *pa.* & *n.*

Stutt'gart, 1 stut'gärt *or* (*G.*) shtut'gärt; 2 stŭt'gärt *or* (*G.*) shtut'gärt, *n.* A city, capital of Wurttemberg, S. W. Germany; pop. 309,200.

Stuy've-sant, 1 stai'vi-sənt; 2 stȳ've-sant, **Peter** (1602?–1682). The last Dutch governor (1647–1664) of New York. See NEW NETHERLAND.

sty[1], 1 stai; 2 stȳ. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To confine or live in or as in a sty or hovel. **II.** *n.* [STIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A pen for swine. **2.** Any filthy habitation or place of bestiality or debauchery. [< AS. *stīgu*, cattle-pen, < *stīgan*, rise.]

sty[2], *n.* [STIES[2], *pl.*] A small inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid. [< AS. *stīgend*, < *stīgan*, rise.] **stye‡.**

Styg'i-an, 1 stij'i-ən; 2 stȳġ'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Styx; hence, infernal. [< Gr.L *Stygius*, < *Styx*, < *stygeō*, abhor.]

style, 1 stail; 2 stȳl, *vt.* [STYLED; STYL'ING.] To give a title or designation to; name.

style[1], *n.* **1.** Manner of conduct or action. **2.** Manner or

form approved as elegant or fashionable, especially in social matters; fashion; mode; as, to live in good *style*. **3.** Mode of expressing thought, in writing or orally; distinctive or characteristic diction; appropriate use of language; suitable choice and arrangement of words; as, a florid *style;* a lack of *style*. **4.** Mode of presentation, execution, or performance, as in music or any art or work. **5.** Form of designation or address; title. **6.** An ancient writing-instrument, having one end pointed, for writing on wax tablets, and the other end blunt for erasure. **7.** Something resembling such a writing-instrument. Specif.: (1) A pointed engraving-tool or an etching-needle: also [Archaic], a pen. (2) A surgical instrument with a blunt point. (3) An etching-needle. (4) The marking-point of a telegraph-receiver or the like; in talking-machines: (*a*) A recording needle. (*b*) A reproducing needle.

8. *Zool.* A pointed process or part; a stylet or stylus. **9.** *Chronol.* A system of arranging the length of the years so as to average that of the true solar year: called **new style,** when following the arrangement made by Pope Gregory XIII. (Gregorian calendar) and used in nearly all Christian countries except Russia and Greece, and **old style** when following the Julian calendar. The latter is now 13 days behind the former. England adopted the new style by act of Parliament in 1752, when the difference was 11 days. **10.** The manner employed in any given printing-office in dealing with typographical forms, spelling, punctuation, capitalization, abbreviation, etc., and with such disputable matters as must be reduced to rule: often embodied in what is known as the **style-book.** [F., < L. *stilus,* stake.] **stile†.** Syn.: see AIR[2]; CUSTOM; DICTION; MANNER; NAME.—**sty'lar**[1], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a style for writing.—**sty'let,** *n.* **1.** Any slender pointed instrument, as a poniard or stiletto. **2.** *Surg.* A probe. **3.** *Zool.* A stiff process; style. **sti-lette't,**—**styl'ist,** *n.* One who is a master of literary or rhetorical style.—**sty-lis'tic,** *a.* & *n.*—**sty-lis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

style[2], *n.* **1.** A pin, pointer, or gnomon of a dial, that indicates the hour by its shadow. **2.** *Bot.* The prolongation of a carpel or ovary, bearing the stigma. **3.** In joinery, an upright piece in a frame. [< Gr.[LL] *stylos,* pillar.] **stile†.**—**sty'lar**[2], *a.*—**sty'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a style.

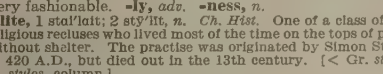
styl'ish, 1 stoil'ish; 2 stȳl'ish, *a.* Having style; especially, very fashionable. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sty'lite, 1 stoil'loit; 2 stȳ'lit, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a class of early religious recluses who lived most of the time on the tops of pillars, without shelter. The practise was originated by Simon Stylites in 420 A.D., but died out in the 13th century. [< Gr. *stylitēs,* < *stylos,* column.]

sty'lo-[1], 1 stoi lo- 2 stȳ'lo-. From Latin *stylus, stilus,* stake, pointed instrument: a combining form.

sty'lo-[2], 1 stoi'lo-, stoil-; 2 stȳ'lo-, stȳl-. From Greek *stylos,* **styl-,** column: combining forms.

sty'lo-bate, 1 stoi'lo-bēt; 2 stȳ'lo-bāt, *n. Arch.* A continuous base for two or more columns, as distinguished from a pedestal, which is a base for only one column or object. See illus. under DORIC. [< STYLO[1]- + Gr. column, + *bainō,* go.]



Stylograph.

a, the needle-point, mounted adjustably on the sliding yoke (*b*); *c,* the ink-well; *d,* the cap.

sty'lo-graph, 1 stoi'lo-grnf; 2 stȳ'lo-grȧf, *n.* A pencil-like writing-instrument having an ink-reservoir from which ink is fed to a tubular writing-point. [< STYLO- + -GRAPH.] **stylographic pen†.**—**sty"lo-graph'ic,** *a.* **sty"lo-graph'i-cal†.**—**sty-log'ra-phy,** *n.* The art or process of writing, engraving, etc., with a style, or of writing with a stylographic pen.

sty'loid, 1 stoi'loid; 2 stȳ'loid, *a.* Resembling a style or peg; styliform. [< STYLO-[1] + Gr. *eidos,* form.]—**styloid process,** one of various bony processes, as (1) the spine that projects from the base of the temporal bone, (2) a projection on the head of the fibula, (3) the pointed lower extremity of either the radius or the ulna, and (4) the proximal end of the third metacarpal bone.

sty'lo-lite, 1 stoi'lo-loit; 2 stȳ'lo-lit, *n. Geol.* A small columnar body of the same composition as the surrounding rock. < STYLO[1]- + Gr. *lithos,* stone.] **sty"lo-lit'ic,** *a.*

sty-lom'e-ter, 1 stoi-lem'i-tər; 2 stȳ-lŏm'e-tər, *n.* An instrument for measuring columns. [< STYLO-[2] + -METER.]

sty"lo-po'di-um, *n* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The fleshy disk that bears the style in umbelliferous flowers. [< STYLO-[2] + Gr. *podion,* dim. of *pous,* foot.] **sty'lo-pod‡.**

sty'lus, 1 stoi'lus; 2 stȳ'lŭs, *n.* [STY'LI or STY'LUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument for manifolding by means of carbon-paper. **2.** Same as STYLE[1], 6, 7. **3.** Specif., same as STYLE[1], 7 (4). [L., stake.]

sty'mie, 1 stoi'mi; 2 stȳ'mi. *Golf.* **I.** *vt.* [STY'MIED; STY'MY-ING.] To impede (an opponent) by a stymie. **II.** *n.* A condition obtaining when an opponent's ball lies in the line of the player's put on the green, the balls being more than six inches apart. **stī'my‡.**

stynte†, *v.* & *n.* Same as STINT.

styp'sis, 1 stip'sis; 2 stȳp'sis, *n. Med.* The application or the action of a styptic. [See STYPTIC.]

styp'tic, 1 stip'tik; 2 stȳp'tic. **I.** *a.* Causing contraction of living tissues, as blood-vessels; preventing hemorrhage. **styp'ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A substance or agent that, applied locally, arrests bleeding. [< Gr.[L+F] *styptikos,* < *styphō,* contract.]—**styp-tic'i-ty,** *n.*

Styr, 1 stir; 2 stȳr, *n.* A river in Galicia, Poland, and in Volhynia and Minsk governments, Russia; length, 300 m. to the Pripet river.

Sty"ra-ca'ce-æ, 1 stoi"rə-kē'si-i; 2 stȳ"ra-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous trees or shrubs yielding resins and gums —the storax family—having alternate simple leaves and usually white racemed flowers with a corolla of 4 to 8 united petals. They are found in all parts of the world. [< Gr. *styrax,* a fragrant resin.]—**sty"ra-ca'ceous,** *a.*

sty'rene, 1 stoi'rin; 2 stȳ'rēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound (C_8H_8) contained in liquid storax, from which it may be derived by distillation: also obtainable from cinnamic acid by treatment with lime. **sty'role‡; sty'ro-lene‡.**

Styr'i-a, 1 stir'i-ə; 2 stȳr'i-a, *n.* A province in Austria; 6,323 sq. m.; pop. 977,350; capital, Graz.

stythe, 1 stoith; 2 stȳth, *n.* [Newcastle, Eng.] Same as CHOKE DAMP.

Styx, 1 stiks; 2 stȳks, *n. Class. Myth.* **1.** The eldest daughter of Oceanus, nymph of the river Styx in Arcadia. **2.** A river encircling the lower regions seven times over which the shades were ferried by Charon on their way to the abode of the dead.

Su., Sun., *Sund., abbr.* Sunday.

su'a-bi(e)[n], 1 stil'a-bi; 2 sū'a-bi, *a.* Legally subject to civil process.—**su"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Sua'kin, 1 swə'kin; 2 swä'kin, *n.* A seaport town on the Red Sea, Egyptian Sudan; pop. 12,000; connected with Berber and the interior by a railroad opened in 1906; scene of defeat of Osman Digna by Anglo-Egyptian troops, Dec. 20, 1888.

suan pan, same as SWANPAN.

sua'sion, 1 swē'ʒən; 2 swä'zhon, *n.* The act of persuading; persuasion: archaic except in the phrase **moral suasion.** [OF., < L. *suasio(n-),* < *suadeo,* persuade, < *suavis,* sweet.]—**sua'sive**[es]. *a.* Persuasive.—**sua'so-ry†.**

suave, 1 swēv *or* swāv; 2 swāv *or* swäv, *a.* Smooth and pleasant in manner; bland; gracious. [F., < L. *suavis,* sweet.]—**-ly,** *adv.*—**suav'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being suave; urbanity. **2.** Something that is suave, bland, or agreeable. [< F. *suavité,* < L. *suavita(t-)s,* [< *suavis,* sweet.] Syn.: see POLITENESS.

sub, 1 sub; 2 sŭb, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who takes the place of an absentee; a substitute. **2.** A subordinate or subaltern. [Abbr. of SUBALTERN, SUBORDINATE.]

sub-, *prefix.* **1.** Under; from under. **2.** *Chem.* Less than normal, as a basic compound; as, *sub*acetate of lead (a basic acetate of lead). **3.** *Math.* Denoting a ratio, the inverse of a given ratio. Before *c, f, g, m, p, r, sub-* becomes usually *suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-,* and in other cases it appears as *subs-, sus-,* or *-su.* [< L. *sub-,* < *sub,* under.]

A large number of words beginning with *sub-* are self-explaining, as those in the following list, where the force of the prefix is indicated by signs as follows: (1) In the words marked * *sub-* signifies 'somewhat,' 'slightly,' 'not quite,' 'imperfectly,' 'nearly'; as, *sub*acidulous, somewhat acidulous; *sub*vertical, not quite vertical. (2) In the words marked ** it has the sense of 'subordinate,' 'secondary,' 'inferior,' 'lower in position, grade, or rank,' 'produced by subdivision'; as, *sub*committee, a lower committee; *sub*editor, an editor of subordinate rank; *sub*zone, a division of a larger zone. (3) In the words marked ‖, it has the sense of 'beneath,' 'under'; as, *sub*alar, under the wings; *sub*dermal, beneath the skin. Words with the prefix *sub-* requiring a definition are in vocabulary places.

sub"ab-dom'i-nal**	sub"com-mit'tee**	sub-les'sor**
sub-ac'e-tate*	sub-con'cave*	sub-let'**
sub-ac'id*	sub"con-choi'dal*	sub"lieu-ten'an-cy**
sub"a-cid'i-ty*	sub-con'i-cal*	sub"lieu-ten'ant**
sub"a-cid'u-lous*	sub"con-tract'**, *v.*	sub"me-tal'lic*
sub-ac'rid*	sub"con"tract**, *n.*	sub-o"ce-an'ic**
sub"a cu'mi-nate*	sub"con-tract'ed**	sub-of'fi-cer**
sub"a-cute'-ly*	sub"con-trac'tor**	sub-or'bi-tal‖
sub-a'gen-cy**	sub-con'tra-ry*	sub-o'val*
sub-a'gent**	sub-con'vex*	sub"pa-ral'lel*
sub"a'lar‖	sub-del'e-gate**, *v.* & *n.*	sub-pri'or**
sub-an'gu-lar*	sub"de-part'ment**	sub-spe'cies**
sub"as so'ci-a'tion**	sub-der'mal‖	sub-sta'tion‖
sub"as-trin'gent*	sub-dis'trict**	sub-sur'face‖
sub-at'om**	sub"ed'i-tor**	sub'ten"an-cy**
sub"a-tom'ic**	sub"ed'i to'ri-al**	sub'ten"ant**
sub"cal-ca're-ous*	sub-en'try**	sub'ti"tle**
sub-car'bu-ret'ed*	sub-gla'cial**	sub-trop'ic*, -al*
sub"ce-les'tial**	sub'head**	sub-trop'ics*
sub-cir'cu-lar*	sub'head"ing**	sub"ver'ti-cal*
sub'class**	sub-in-tes'ti-nal‖	sub'work"er**
sub"co-lum'nar**	sub-lease'**, *v.* & *n.*	sub'zone**
sub"com-mis'sion**	sub"les-see'**	

sub., *abbr.* Subject, substitute, suburb, suburban.

sub"a-e'ri-al, 1 sub"ē-i'ri-əl; 2 sŭb"ā-ē'ri-al, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or formed at the earth's surface, in open air: contrasted with *aerial, submarine,* and *subterranean.*

su"bah-dar', 1 sü"bə-dar'; 2 su"bä-där', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The chief native officer of a company of sepoys in the British East-Indian army. **su"ba-dar'‡.**

sub-al'pine, 1 sub-al'pin *or* poin; 2 sŭb-ăl'pin *or* pīn, *a. Bot.* & *Zool.* Of or pertaining to mountainous regions near but below the timber-line.

sub-al'tern, 1 sub-ōl'tərn; 2 sŭb-ȧl'tern. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of inferior rank or position; subordinate as a species to a genus, or as a particular proposition under a universal. **2.** Specif., in military language, ranking below a captain. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person of subordinate rank or position; especially, a military officer ranking below a captain. **2.** *Logic.* A specific class as included under a general one, or a particular statement as deducible from a universal one. [< L.[LL+F] *sub,* under, + *alternus,* alternate.]

sub"al-ter'nant, 1 sub"al-tûr'nənt; 2 sŭb"ăl-tẽr'nant. *Logic.* **I.** *a.* Universal, as opposed to *particular.* **II.** *n.* A universal proposition in its relation to the particular proposition containing the same terms. **sub"al-ter'nans‡.**

sub"al-ter'nate, 1 sub"al-tûr'nĭt; 2 sŭb"ăl-tẽr'nat. **I.** *a.* **1.** Subordinate; subaltern. **2.** Successive, or succeeding by turns. **II.** *n. Logic* A particular as opposed to a universal proposition.—**sub-al"ter-na'tion,** *n.* A succession.

sub"ant-arc'tic, *a.* Denoting or pertaining to a region contiguous to that within the Antarctic circle.

sub-a'que-ous, 1 sub-ā'kwi-ŭs; 2 sŭb-ā'kwe-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Being, formed, or operating under water. **2.** Having an appearance like that produced under water.

sub-arc'tic, *a.* Denoting or pertaining to a region contiguous to that within the arctic circle.

sub-ar'id, *a.* Partly arid.

sub"au-di'tion, *n.* The understanding or supplying of something not expressed; also, a thought thus understood or supplied. [< L. *subauditio(n-),* < *sub,* under, + *audio,* hear.]

sub-ax'il-la-ry, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Lying under or beneath the axil. **2.** Beneath the axilla.

sub'base"[1], 1 sub'bēs"; 2 sŭb'bās", *n. Arch.* The lowest member of a base. [< SUB- + BASE, *n.*]—**sub'-base'ment,** *n. Arch.* An underground story, or any one of several below the first or true basement.

sub'bass", 1 sub'bēs"; 2 sŭb'bās", *n.* In an organ, a 16-foot or 32-foot pedal-stop. [< SUB- + BASS[2], *n.*] **sub'base"‡.**

sub-cal'i-ber, *a.* **1.** Of smaller caliber than the firearm from which it is to be fired: said of a projectile. A cup or disk is used to make up the deficit. **2.** Designating a subcaliber projectile. **sub-cal'i-bre‡.**

sub-car'bid, *n. Chem.* A carbid containing less than the usual amount of carbon, as possibly in certain iron carbids. **sub-car'-bide‡.**

sub-car"ti-lag'i-nous, *a.* **1.** Beneath cartilage. **2.** Partly cartilaginous.

sub'cel"lar, *n.* A cellar under another cellar.

sub-chlo'rid, *n. Chem.* A basic chlorid; as, copper *subchlorid* (Cu_3Cl_2); cuprous chlorid. **sub-chlo'ride‡.**

sub-cla'vi-an, 1 sub-klā'vi-ən; 2 sŭb-klā'vi-an, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the clavicle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the subclavian vessels. —**subclavian artery,** the large trunk that passes under the clavicle to convey blood to the arm.—**s. groove,** a groove made by the subclavian vessels on the first rib.—**s. vein** (*Anat.*), that portion of the main venous trunk of the arm that lies under the clavicle.

sub-con'scious, 1 sub-kon'shŭs; 2 sŭb-cŏn'shŭs. **I.** *a.* **1.** Only dimly conscious; not clearly discerned by the conscious subject; lacking intellectual clearness. **2.** *Psychol.* Denoting such phenomena of mental life as are not open to self-observation and are not attended by consciousness, as the many automatic processes involved in the performance of familiar actions. **II.** *n. Psychol.* That portion of the mental states not directly in the focus of consciousness but capable of being called into consciousness by the proper stimulus. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sub"cu-ta'ne-ous, *a.* Situated, found, or applied beneath the skin; hypodermic.

sub'dea"con, 1 sub'dī"kn; 2 sŭb'dē"en, *n. R. C. & Gr. Chs.* A member of the order of the ministry next below that of deacon, who assists at the Eucharist. [< LL. *subdiaconus,* < L. *sub,* under; and see DEACON.]

sub'dean", 1 sub'dīn"; 2 sŭb'dēn", *n.* An assistant or substitute dean. [< LL. *subdecanus,* < L. *sub,* under; and see DEAN, *n.*]—**sub'dean"er-y,** *n.* The office of a subdean.

sub"di-ac'o-nate, 1 sub"dī-ak'o-nēt; 2 sŭb"dī-ăc'o-nāt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the office, rank, or order of subdeacon. **sub"di-ac'o-nal‡.** **II.** *n.* The office, rank, or order of subdeacon. [< LL. *subdiaconus;* see SUBDEACON.]

sub"di-vide'[1], *vt. & vi.* To divide a part resulting from the previous division of; divide again.—**sub"di-vi'sion,** *n.* **1.** Division following upon division. **2.** A part resulting from subdividing. SYN.: see PART.

sub-dom'i-nant, 1 sub-dom'i-nənt; 2 sŭb-dŏm'i-nant, *n. Mus.* The tone next below the dominant; fourth tone of the scale.

sub-duce', ‖ 1 sub-dūs', -dukt'; 2 sŭb-dūç', -dūct', *vt.* **sub-duct',** ‖ [-DUCED'; -DUC'ING.] **1.** To withdraw; take away. **2.** To take as a part from a whole; subtract. [< L. *sub,* under, + *duco,* lead.]—**sub-duc'tion,** *n.*

sub-due', 1 sub-dū'; 2 sŭb-dū', *vt.* [SUB-DUED'; SUB-DU'ING.] **1.** To obtain dominion over, as by war or force; subjugate. **2.** To render mild; overcome by training, influence, or persuasion; tame. **3.** To overcome by industrial power or skill; cause to become valuable, as land by cultivation; control, as a fever. **4.** To tone down; soften: commonly in the past participle. [< L. *sub,* under, + *duco,* lead.] SYN.: beat, break, bridle, conquer, control, crush, master, overbear, overcome, overpower, overwhelm, reduce, repress, subject, suppress, train, vanquish. See CHASTEN; CONQUER; REPRESS.—**sub-du'er,** *n.* A conqueror or tamer.

sub-e'qual, 1 sub-ī'kwəl; 2 sŭb-ē'kwal, *a.* **1.** Approximately equal. **2.** Of such a magnitude that no one equals the sum of any two of the others: said of the numbers in a group.

sub-e"qua-to'ri-al, *a.* Nearly equatorial; denoting a region adjoining the equatorial region.

su'ber, 1 siū'bər; 2 sū'ber, *n. Bot.* Cork. [L.]—**su'ber-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of suberic acid.—**su-be're-ous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of cork.—**su-ber'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cork. — **suberic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{14}O_4$) contained in cork, from which it is extracted by boiling with nitric acid.—**su'ber-in,** *n.* A modification of cellulose, allied to cutin, contained in cork. **su'ber-ine‡.** —**su"ber-i-za'tion,** *n. Bot.* The transformation of cell-wall into suberin or cork.—**su'ber-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make corky, as cell-walls.

su'ber-ose, 1 siū'bər-ōs; 2 sū'ber-ōs, *a.* Corky; of or pertaining to suberin. [< L. *suber,* cork.] **su'ber-ous‡.**

sub"ex-haust', *n. Mech.* An auxiliary exhaust which relieves the exhaust-valve of an internal-combustion engine.

sub'fam"i-ly, *n. Biol.* A primary division of a family of one or more genera.

sub-fusk"‖, *a.* Dusky or dull in hue; of a dark but unpronounced color. [< L. *subfuscus,* < *sub,* under; and see FUSCOUS.] **sub-fusc'‡; sub-fus'cous‡.**

sub'ge"nus, *n. Biol.* A primary subdivision of a genus including one or more species with common character.—**sub"ge-ner'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus.—**sub"ge-ner'i-cal‡.**—**sub"ge-ner'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sub-group', *n.* **1.** *Biol.* An inferior order, or one of the divisions of an order. **2.** *Math.* A group that is part of a superior group.

sub'in"dex, *n.* [SUB'IN"DEX-ES or SUB'IN"DI-CES, *pl.*] *Math.* An indicative figure, letter, or sign following and slightly underneath a figure, letter, or sign; as, in M_n, X_2, Y_4, the *subindexes* are *n,* 2, and 4.

sub"in-feu'date, *vt. & vi.* To sublet as by subinfeudation.

sub-in"feu-da'tion, *n.* **1.** *Feudal Law.* The granting by inferior lords of estates less than their own, to be held of themselves. **2.** The feud or fief resulting from subinfeudation.—**sub"in-feu'da-to-ry,** *a.*

sub-ir'ri-gate, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[4]; -GAT"ING.] To irrigate through channels beneath the surface.

su'bi-to, 1 siū'bi-tō; 2 sụ'bi-tō, *adv. Mus.* Suddenly. [It.]

subj., *abbr.* Subject, subjective, subjunctive.

sub-ja'cent, 1 sub-jē'sent; 2 sŭb-jā'çĕnt, *a.* **1.** Situated underneath. **2.** Being at a lower elevation. **3.** *Alg.* Written under a symbol. [< L. *subjacen(t-)s,* ppr. of *subjaceo,* < *sub,* under, + *jaceo,* lie.]—**sub-ja'cen-cy,** *n.*

sub-ject'[4], 1 sub-jekt'; 2 sŭb-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To make subject to some action or agent; cause to undergo some operation. **2.** To expose to the operation of some law or agency. **3.** To place before for consideration and disposition. **4.** To subdue. **5‖.** To lay or spread before; place beneath. [< L.[LL] *subjicio,* < *sub,* under, + *jacio,* throw.]

SYN.: see CONQUER; SUBDUE.—**sub-jec'tion,** *n.* The act of making subject or bringing into a state of subjection.

sub'ject, 1 sub'jekt; 2 sŭb'jĕct, *a.* **1.** Being under the power of another; owing or yielding obedience to sovereign authority. **2.** Exposed to some agency or tendency; also, actually placed or brought under: with *to;* as, *subject* to headache; a climate *subject* to storms. **3.** Being under discretionary authority; as, a treaty *subject* to ratification. **4§.** Submissive.

SYN.: dependent, disposed, exposed, inferior, liable, obnoxious, prone, subordinate.—ANT.: clear, exempt, free, supreme, uncontrolled, unrestrained.—PREP.: *to.*

sub'ject, *n.* **1.** One who is under the governing power of another, as of a ruler or government, especially of a monarch. **2.** One who or that which is employed or treated in a specified way. Specifically: (1) A body for dissection. (2) A sensitive person used in hypnotic experiments. (3) One attacked by or liable to any disease. **3.** Something upon which thought or the artistic constructive faculty is employed. (1) A theme of consideration. (2) *Fine Arts.* The general idea or plan of an artistic or musical work. (3) *Gram.* The noun, phrase, clause, or sentence setting forth the thing spoken about; that about which something is affirmed; the nominative case. (4) *Logic.* That about which predication is made in the mind. (5) *Mus.* The melodic phrase on which a composition or a part of it is based. **4.** The originating cause or exciting occasion of an experience. **5.** *Psychol. & Philos.* (1) The ego or self, regarded as the being to whom the conscious activities and states may all be referred as their possessor, origin, or source. (2) The underlying entity or substance to which the phenomena or attributes must be referred; especially, the soul or mind. SYN.: see TOPIC.—**sub'ject-mat"ter,** *n.* The object of consideration.

sub-jec'tiv[e*], 1 sub-jek'tiv; 2 sŭb-jĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Relating to the subject of mental states, the ego; proceeding from or taking place within the thinking subject: opposed to *objective.* **2.** *Metaph.* That which pertains to the real nature or essence or substance of a person or thing. **3.** Hence, the unreal; the fanciful; the illusory quality imparted by the individual mind. **4§.** Inclined to be subject or submissive. **5§.** Forming the subject of a sentence. **6.** In literature and art, giving prominence to the subject or author as treating of his own experience.

SYN.: objective. *Subjective* and *objective* are synonyms in but one point of view, being, for the most part, strictly antonyms. *Objective* signifies relating to the object of mental states, that is, to something outside the perceiving mind; in brief phrase it may be said that *subjective* relates to something within the mind, *objective* to something without. A mountain, as a mass of certain size, contour, color, etc., is an *objective* fact; the impression our mind receives, the mental picture it forms of the mountain, is *subjective.* But this *subjective* impression may become itself the object of thought (called "subject-object"), as when we compare our mental picture of the mountain with our idea of a plain or river. The direct experiences of the soul, as joy, grief, hope, fear, are purely *subjective;* the outward causes of these experiences, as prosperity, bereavement, disappointment, are *objective.* Different individuals may receive different *subjective* impressions

from the same *objective* fact, that which to one is a cause of hope being to another a cause of fear, etc. The style of a writer is called *objective* when it derives its materials mainly from or reaches out toward external objects; it is called *subjective* when it derives its materials from or constantly tends to revert to the personal experience of the author. See INHERENT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sub"jec-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being subjective; subjectiveness.

sub-jec'tiv-ism, 1 sub-jek'tiv-izm; 2 sŭb-jĕc'tiv-ĭsm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that knowledge is merely subjective and relative. (1) The doctrine that we know directly no external object. (2) The doctrine that there is no objective measure of truth; relativism.—**sub-jec'tiv-ist,** *n.*—**sub-jec"tiv-is'tic,** *a.*

sub-join', 1 sub-join'; 2 sŭb-jŏin', *vt.* To add at the end; attach; affix. Syn.: see ADD.—**sub-junc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined. **2.** That which is subjoined.

sub'ju-gate, 1 sub'ju-gēt; 2 sŭb'ju-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED[4]; -GAT"ING.] To bring under dominion; conquer: subdue; hence, to make subservient in any way; enslave. [< L. *sub,* under, + *jugum,* yoke.] Syn.: see CONQUER; SUBDUE.—**sub"ju-ga'tion,** *n.* The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated.—**sub'ju-ga"tor,** *n.*

sub-junc'tive[e5], 1 sub-juŋk'tiv; 2 sŭb-jŭŋc'tiv. **I.** *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to that mode of the finite verb that is used to express (1) a future contingency; (2) a supposition implying the contrary; (3) a mere supposition with indefinite time; (4) a wish or desire; (5) a supposition, as past, implying the contrary.

In English the forms of the subjunctive mode are introduced by conjunctions of condition, doubt, contingency, concession, etc., as *if, tho, lest, unless, that, till,* or *whether,* but verbs in conditional clauses are not always in the subjunctive mode, for the use of these conjunctions with the indicative is very common.

II. *n.* The subjunctive mode, or a verb form of this mode. [< L. *sub,* under, + *jungo,* join.]

sub'king"dom, 1 sub'kiŋ"dəm; 2 sŭb'kĭng"dŏm, *n.* A primary division of the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

sub"lap-sa'ri-an, 1 sub"lap-sē'ri-ən; 2 sŭb"lăp-sā'ri-ăn, *n.* A believer in the view held by moderate Calvinists, first applied to the Remonstrants, that the decree to create logically preceded the decree of the fall; that God notwithstanding that He foresaw the fall of man determined to create the world. [< SUB- + L. *lapsus,* see LAPSE, *n.*] **sub-lap'sa-ry‡.**—**sub"lap-sa'ri-an-ism,** *n. Theol.* The doctrine of the Reformed Calvinistic Church that makes the decree to elect follow that to permit the fall—contemplating man as fallen and needing redemption.

sub'li-mate, 1 sub'li-mēt; 2 sŭb'li-māt. **I.** *vt.* [-MAT"ED[4]; -MAT"ING.] *Chem.* To convert from a solid to a vapor by heat, and then solidify again by cooling. **2.** Figuratively, to free from dross, as by sublimation; refine; purify. **II.** *a.* Sublimated; refined. **III.** *n. Chem.* The product of sublimation, especially when regarded as purified by the process. [< L. *sublimatus,* pp. of *sublimo,* raise on high, < *sublimis,* high.]—**sub"li-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of sublimating. **2.** That which has been sublimated; the pure essence of a thing. **3.** *Psychol.* The transfer of the psychic energy of the libido into higher and non-sexual channels of creative endeavor.

sub-lime', 1 sub-laim'; 2 sŭb'līm', *vt. & vi.* [SUB-LIMED'; SUB-LIM'ING.] **1.** To elevate or dignify supremely; be ennobled. **2.** To sublimate or be sublimated.

sub-lime', *a.* **1.** Characterized by sublimity; grand; solemn. **2.** Preeminent for nobility of character or attainment; majestic; noble: said of persons. **3.** Being of the highest degree; supreme; utmost. **4.** [Poet.] (1) Of lofty bearing; haughty; proud. (2) Elate. **5.** *Anat.* Lying near the surface; superficial. **6||.** Exalted; lofty. [< L. *sublimis,* lofty.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**sub-lim'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being sublime. **sub-lime'ness‡. 2.** That which is sublime.

Syn.: beautiful, exalted, grand, lofty, magnificent, majestic, stately. With some writers the *sublime* is contrasted with, or even opposed to, the beautiful; but it is more generally regarded as one of the main species of the beautiful. The beautiful attracts without repelling; whereas the *sublime* at once does both. *Majestic* applies to that which makes upon the mind an impression, as of the presence and bearing of a mighty sovereign. *Magnificent* denotes the possession at once of greatness, splendor, and richness; as, *magnificent* array. See GRAND.—Ant.: base, contemptible, insignificant, little, mean, petty, ridiculous.

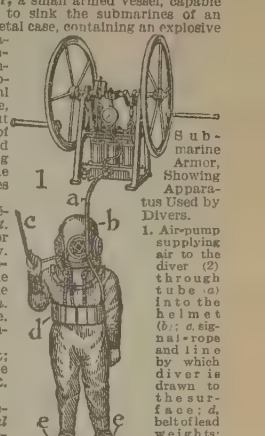
sub-lime', *n.* That which is sublime, in any sense: usually with the definite article.

sub-lim'i-nal, 1 sub-lim'i-nəl; 2 sŭb-lĭm'i-nal, *a. Psychol.* **1.** Below the threshold: said of psychophysical changes of too small intensity to produce even "just noticeable" effects in consciousness. **2.** Belonging to the supposed subconscious or hypothetical secondary self, considered as below the level of the normal, waking life. [< SUB- + L. *limen* (*limin-*), door.]—**subliminal self,** a subsidiary self operating below the threshold of consciousness and manifesting the characteristics of a second personality, as in hypnosis.

sub-lin'gual, 1 sub-liŋ'gwəl; 2 sŭb-lĭŋ'gwal, *a. Anat.* **1.** Situated beneath the tongue. **2.** Of or pertaining to a salivary gland situated beneath the tongue, called the **sublingual gland.** [< L. *sub,* under, + *lingua,* tongue.]

sub'lu-na-ry, 1 sub'liu-nē-ri; 2 sŭb'lū-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the moon. **sub-lu'nar‡.** 2. Terrestrial. [< SUB- + L. *luna,* moon.]

sub"ma-rine', 1 sub"mə-rīn'; 2 sŭb"ma-rĭn'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To sink by or be sunk by attack of an armed submarine. **II.** *a.* Existing, done, or operating beneath the surface of the sea. **III.** *n.* A submarine boat.—**submarine armor,** the heavy water-tight covering worn by divers.—**s. boat,** a boat that may be submerged by letting water into its tanks or by horizontal rudders, and then propelled under water, for the purpose of firing torpedoes, etc.—**s. chaser,** a small armed vessel, capable of attaining high speed, used to sink the submarines of an enemy.—**s. contact mine,** a metal case, containing an explosive charge and detonating apparatus, anchored by weights.—**unrestricted s. warfare,** the indiscriminate attacks by submarines of enemy and neutral merchant ships without notice, and the sinking of them without leaving any trace, in violation of the laws of nations: inaugurated by Germany, Feb. 1, 1917, during the World War and one of the reasons for the United States entering the conflict.



Submarine Armor, Showing Apparatus Used by Divers.
1. Air-pump supplying air to the diver (2) through tube *a* into the helmet (*b*; *c*, signal-rope and line by which diver is drawn to the surface; *d*, belt of lead weights; *ee*, weighted shoes.

sub-max'il-la-ry, 1 sub-maks'i-lē-ri; 2 sŭb-măks'i-lā-ry. *Anat.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated beneath the lower jaw. **2.** Of or pertaining to the **submaxillary gland,** one of the salivary glands situated near the angle of the lower jaw. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] The lower jaw-bone. **sub"max-il'lar‡.** [< L. *sub,* under, + *maxilla,* jaw-bone.]

sub-me'di-ant, 1 sub-mī'di-ənt; 2 sŭb-mē'di-ant, *n. Mus.* The sixth of a scale. [< SUB- + It. *mediane,* between.]

sub'men-tal, *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the chin; as, the *submental* artery. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the submentum.—**submen'tum,** *n. Entom.* The basal sclerite of the labium of an insect, between the gula and the mentum.

sub-merge', 1 sub-mūrj'; 2 sŭb-mĕrg', *vt. & vi.* [SUB-MERGED; SUB-MERG'ING.] **1.** To place, plunge, or lie under water; inundate; hence, to drown; overwhelm. **2.** To be, plunge, or lie under water; be hidden or buried. [< L.[x] *submergo,* < *sub,* under, + *mergo,* dip.] **sub-merse'‡.** Syn.: see IMMERSE; INUNDATE.—**sub-mer'gence,** *n.* The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged. **sub-mer'sion‡.**—**sub-merg'i-ble.** **I.** *a.* Capable of being submerged. **II.** *n.* A submarine boat proper: one capable of complete submersion.—**sub-merse'§,** *vt.* [-MERSED'; -MERS'ING.] To submerge.—**sub-mersed',** *a.* Growing under water.—**sub-mers'i-ble.** **I.** *a.* That may be submerged. **II.** *n.* A submarine boat.

sub-mis'sion, 1 sub-mish'ən; 2 sŭb-mĭsh'ŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of submitting; a yielding to the power or authority of another; obedience. **2.** The state or quality of being submissive; the spirit of subjection or obedience; an acquiescent temper; humility; resignation; meekness. **3||.** Acknowledgment of error. **4.** *Law.* The act of referring, or the agreement to refer, a matter of controversy to arbitration. [OF., < L. *submissio(n-),* < *submissus,* pp. of *submitto;* see SUBMIT.]

Syn.: obedience, patience, resignation, subjection, submissiveness. See PATIENCE.—**sub-mis'siv**(es, *a.* Willing or inclined to submit; yielding; obedient; docile. **sub-miss'‡** [Archaic]. Syn.: see DOCILE; HUMBLE; OBSEQUIOUS; PASSIVE; SUPPLE.—**sub-mis'siv**(e-ly[s, *adv.*—**sub-mis'siv**(e-ness[s, *n.*

sub-mit', 1 sub-mit'; 2 sŭb-mĭt', *v.* **I.** *t.* [SUB-MIT'TED[4]; SUB-MIT'TING.] **1.** To give up to another; yield: commonly with the reflexive pronoun. **2.** To present for the judgment or decision of another; specif., in law, to present (a matter) before a tribunal for its decision. **3.** To present as one's own opinion or statement. **II.** *i.* **1.** To yield to authority or power; succumb; surrender. **2.** To be acquiescent or obedient; be submissive. [< OF. *soubmettre,* < L. *submitto,* < *sub,* under, + *mitto,* send.] Syn.: see BEND; DEFER; ENDURE, OBEY.—**sub-mit'tal,** *n.* The act of submitting.

sub-mon'tane, *a.* Situated at the foot of a mountain or mountain range; as, a *submontane* village. **sub-mon'tagne‡.**—**sub-mon'tane-ly,** *adv.*

sub-mul'ti-ple, 1 sub-mul'ti-pl; 2 sŭb-mŭl'ti-pl, *n. Math.* A number or quantity of which another is a multiple: used also attributively; as, a *submultiple* number.

sub-nor'mal, 1 sub-nōr'məl; 2 sŭb-nôr'mal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Below the normal. **2.** Abnormal. **3.** *Math.* Cut off by the normal. **II.** *n. Math.* That portion of the axis of a curve included between the ordinate of one of its points and the normal to that point.—**sub"nor-mal'i-ty,** *n.*

sub-or'der, 1 sub-ôr'dər; 2 sŭb-ôr'dẽr, *n.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* A primary division of an order. **2.** *Arch.* A subordinate order modifying the principal order, generally for decoration.—**sub-or'di-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a suborder.

sub-or'di-na-ry, 1 sub-ôr'di-nē-ri: 2 sŭb-ôr'di-nā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -RIZ; 2 -RĭS, *pl.*] *Her.* One of a class of armorial charges usually considered less honorable than the ordinaries. Among them are the *bordure, inescutcheon, orle, tressure, fret, gyron,* etc. [< SUB- + ORDINARY.]

sub-or'di-nate, 1 sub-ôr'di-nēt; 2 sŭb-ôr'di-nāt. **I.** *vt.* [-NAT"ED[4]; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To make subordinate; assign to a lower order or rank; hence, to hold as of less importance. **2.** To make subject or subservient. **II.** 1 sub-ôr'di-nit; 2 sŭb-ôr'di-nat, *a.* **1.** Belonging to an inferior order in a classification; secondary; minor. **2.** Subject or subservient to another; inferior in any way. **III.** *n.* One who is sub-

ordinate; an inferior in rank or official position. [< L.LL *sub*, under, + *ordo*, order.] SYN.: (adjective) see AUXILIARY; SUBJECT.—**subordinate conjunctions** (*Gram.*), those conjunctions that join subordinate to principal clauses. *Subordinate conjunctions* embrace (1) **final,** expressing purpose or result (*that*, etc.); (2) **temporal,** expressing time (*when, before, since*, etc.); (3) **local,** expressing place (*where, beyond*, etc); (4) **conditional,** expressing condition (*if*, etc.); and (5) **concessional,** expressing concession (*tho*, etc.). **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sub-or"di-na'tion,** *n.* The act of subordinating.—**sub-or'di-na"tiv(es,** *a.* Having a tendency to or expressive of subordination. **sub-or'di-na-cy‡.**

sub-orn', 1 sub-ôrn'; 2 sŭb-ôrn', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To induce or procure to commit perjury. **2.** To incite or instigate to an evil act, especially a criminal act. **3.** To procure or effect by instigation. **4†.** To decorate or adorn. [< L.F *suborno*, equip, < *sub*, under, + *orno*, furnish.]—**sub"or-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The procuring of another to commit a criminal offense: especially, subornation of perjury. **2.** The act of procuring or effecting by instigation.—**sub-orn'er,** *n.*

sub-pe'na, 1 sub-pī'nə; 2 sŭb-pē'na. **I.** *vt. Law.* To notify by writ or subpena. **II.** *n. Law.* A judicial writ requiring a person to appear at a specified time and place under penalty for default. [< L. *sub*, under, + *pœna*, penalty.] **sub-pœ'nal.**

sub-phy'lum, 1 sub-fāl'ŭm; 2 sŭb-fī'lŭm, *n. Zool.* A primary division of a phylum.—**sub-phy'lar,** *a.*

sub'plinth, *n. Arch.* A block or base supporting a plinth: found rarely in classical Greek architecture, and never in Roman except where standing as a division between steps.

sub-pre'fect, 1 sub-prī'fekt; 2 sŭb-prē'fĕct, *n.* A subordinate prefect; in France, the administrative officer of an arrondissement.—**sub-pre'fec-ture,** *n.*

sub-prin'ci-pal, 1 sub-prin'si-pəl; 2 sŭb-prin'si-pal, *n.* **1.** A vice-principal. **2.** *Carp.* A rafter or brace next to one of the main timbers of the frame. **3.** *Mus.* An open diapason subbass in an organ. [**sub-re'gion-al,** *a.*

sub're"gion, *n.* A subdivision of a region, as in zoogeography.—

sub-rep'tion, 1 sub-rep'shən; 2 sŭb-rĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** A procuring of some favor or reward by means of a fraudulent concealment. **2.** Inference resulting from concealment or misrepresentation of essential elements or facts. [< L. *subreptio(n-)*, < *sub*, under, + *rapio*, seize.]

sub'ro-gate, 1 sub-ro-gēt; 2 sŭb'ro-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED; -GAT"ING.] *Law.* To substitute (one person) for another in the attribution or assignment of rights. [< L. *subrogatus*, substituted.]—**sub"ro-ga'tion,** *n.* The succession or substitution of one person or thing by or for another; in law, the putting of a person (as a surety) who has paid the debt of another in the place of the creditor to whom he has paid it.

sub ro'sa, 1 sub rō'zə; 2 sŭb rō'ŝa. [L.] In strict confidence; privately; literally, under the rose: because, in Egypt, the rose was the emblem of Horus, the god of silence.

sub-scap'u-lar, 1 sub-skap'yu-lar; 2 sŭb-scăp'yu-lar, *a.* Situated underneath the scapula. **sub-scap'u-la-ry‡.**

sub-scribe', 1 sub-skraib'; 2 sŭb-scrīb', *v.* [SUB-SCRIBED'; SUB-SCRIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To write, as a name, underneath a document. **2.** To write or inscribe something, as a name, below or underneath. (1) To sign with one's own name. (2) To promise to pay by writing one's name beneath a written or printed pledge; loosely, to promise in any way to contribute. **3†.** To sign away; surrender. **II.** *i.* **1.** To write one's name at the end of a letter or other document in acknowledgment of being the author or writer of it. **2.** To engage oneself, or to give one's formal consent, by signing any pledge, contract, etc.; figuratively, to give one's assent or consent. **3.** To pledge oneself, especially by writing, to pay a required sum of money or to take a periodical or a book. **4†.** To yield; submit. [< L. *sub*, under, + *scribo*, write.] SYN.: see ASSENT.—**sub-scrib'er,** *n.*—**sub'script,** *a. & n. Gr. Gram.* Written beneath, as the letter iota.—**sub-scrip'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of subscribing. **2.** That which is subscribed. Particularly: (1) The matter under which one's name is written, or the paper containing it. (2) A signature written at the end of a document. (3) A signed acceptance of religious articles. (4) The individual or total sum or number subscribed for any purpose. (5) A formal agreement or undertaking, as evinced by the signature. **3†.** Submission; obedience.

subsect., *abbr.* Subsection.

sub-sec'tion, *n.* A subdivision of a section, as in botany or zoology.

sub'se-quent, 1 sub'sı-kwent; 2 sŭb'se-kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Following in time, place, or order, or as a result. **2.** Succeeding; consequent. [< L. *sub*, after, + *sequor*, follow.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**sub'se-quence,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being subsequent. **2†.** The act of following. **sub'se-quen-cy‡.**

sub-sere', 1 sub-sīr'; 2 sŭb-sēr', *n. Ecol.* A secondary series of changes found in the normal succession of plants in the association, or formation.

sub-serve', 1 sub-sūrv'; 2 sŭb-sĕrv', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To serve subserviently; minister to; help on. **2.** To serve as a subordinate. SYN.: see SERVE.—**sub-ser'vi-ent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Adapted to promote some end or purpose; being of service. **2.** Hence, acting in the interests of another; obsequious: truckling. **II.** *n.* One who or that which subserves. SYN.: see BASE.—**sub-ser'vi-ent-ly,** *adv.*—**sub-ser'vi-ent-ness,** *n.*—**sub-ser'vi-en-cy,** *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being subservient. **2.** Hence, servility. **sub-ser'vi-ence‡.**

sub'shrub", *n.* Same as UNDERSHRUB.—**sub'shrub"by,** *a.*

sub-side', 1 sub-said'; 2 sŭb-sīd', *vi.* [SUB-SID'ED[4]; SUB-SID'ING.] **1.** To cease from storm and agitation or from turbulent passion; quiet down; abate; cease. **2.** To sink to a lower level, as a fluid or a collapsing mass. **3.** To settle, or sink to the bottom, as sediment. [< L. *subcido*, < *sub*, under, + *sedeo*, sit.] SYN.: see ABATE; FALL.—**sub-si'dence,** *n.* The act or process of subsiding.

sub-sid'i-a-ry, 1 sub-sid'ı-ē-rı; 2 sŭb-sĭd'i-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Assisting in an inferior capacity; supplementary; auxiliary. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of a subsidy. **II.** *n.* **1.** [-RIES[2], *pl.*] One who or that which furnishes supplemental aid or supplies; an auxiliary; assistant. **2.** *Mus.* A theme subordinate to or dependent on the main theme or subject. [< L. *subsidiarius*, < *subsido*; see SUBSIDE.]—**subsidiary company** (*Com.*), a company controlled by another company.—**sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*

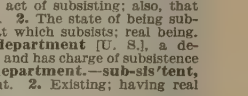
sub'si-dy, 1 sub'sı-dı; 2 sŭb'si-dy, *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** *Public Law.* (1) Pecuniary aid directly granted by government to an individual or commercial enterprise deemed productive of public benefit. (2) Money furnished by one nation to another to aid it in carrying on a war against a third. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* Formerly, an aid or tax granted by the House of Commons to the King for urgent needs of the kingdom. **3.** Any financial assistance afforded by one individual to another. [< L. *subsidium*, < *sub*, under, + *sedeo*, sit.]

SYN.: aid, allowance, bonus, bounty, gift, grant, indemnity, pension, premium, reward, support, subvention, tribute. A nation grants a *subsidy* to an ally, pays a *tribute* to a conqueror. An *indemnity* is in the nature of things limited and temporary, while a *tribute* might be exacted indefinitely. A nation may also grant a *subsidy* to its own citizens as a means of promoting the public welfare; as, a *subsidy* to a steamship company. The somewhat rare term *subvention* is especially applied to a *grant* of governmental aid to a literary or artistic enterprise. Governmental *aid* to a commercial or industrial enterprise other than a transportation company is more frequently called a *bounty* than a *subsidy*; as, the sugar *bounty*. The word *bounty* may be applied to almost any regular or stipulated *allowance* by a government to a citizen or citizens; as a *bounty* for enlisting in the army; a *bounty* for killing wolves. A *bounty* is offered for something to be done; a *pension* is granted for something that has been done.

—**sub'si-dize,** *vt.* [-DIZED; -DIZ"ING.] To furnish with a subsidy; grant a regular allowance or pecuniary aid to; encourage, partially support, or promote by a subsidy: now often implying bribery. **sub'si-dist‡.**

sub-sist'[d], 1 sub-sist'; 2 sŭb-sĭst', *v.* **I.** *t.* To provide with sustenance; support. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be furnished with sustenance; live. **2.** To exist in or by something; inhere. **3.** To remain in existence or in the former state of existence; continue. **4.** To have a continued independent existence; exist. [< L.F *subsisto*, < *sub*, under, + *sisto*, stand.] SYN.: see LIVE.—**sub-sis'tence,** *n.* **1.** The act of subsisting; also, that on which one subsists; sustenance. **2.** The state of being subsistent; inherent quality. **3.** That which subsists; real being. **sub-sis'ten-cy‡.**—**subsistence department** [U. S.], a department of the army that provides and has charge of subsistence stores. Called also **commissary department.**—**sub-sis'tent,** *a.* **1.** That subsists or is inherent. **2.** Existing; having real being or action.—**sub-sist'er,** *n.*

sub'soil", 1 sub'soil"; 2 sŭb'sŏil". **I.** *vt.* To turn up the subsoil of; plow with a subsoil-plow. **II.** *n.* The stratum of earth next beneath the surface soil.—**sub'soil-plow",** *n.* A plow specially designed for loosening or turning up the subsoil. **sub'soil"er‡.**



Subsoil-plow.
a, a flange for lifting the soil; *b*, draft-iron; *c*, clevis.

sub'sphere", 1 sub'sfir"; 2 sŭb'sfēr", *n.* An approximately spherical body.—**sub-spher'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

subst., *abbr.* Substantive, substitute.

sub'stance, 1 sub'stəns; 2 sŭb'stanç, *n.* **1.** The material of which anything is made or constituted. **2.** The essential part of anything said or written put into a brief, condensed statement. **3.** The elemental part of that which is immaterial; the vital part of that which is spiritual or emotional. **4.** Material possessions; wealth; property. **5.** That which gives stability or solidity; confidence, as faith. **6.** *Philos.* That which exists by itself and is figuratively conceived of as the "bearer" of the attributes, or the unchanging "subject" in which the qualities and accidents inhere, or as the permanent cause of the phenomena. **7.** *Chr. Sci.* That which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 468. [STEWART '10.] [F., < L. *substantia*, < *sub*, under, + *sto*, stand.] SYN.: see MASS.—**substan'tial.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Solid; strong. **2.** Of real worth and importance; of considerable value; valuable. **3.** Considerable and sure. **3.** Possessed of wealth or sufficient means; responsible. **4.** Of or pertaining to substance; having real existence; actual; permanent; lasting. **5.** Containing or conforming to the essence of a thing; giving the correct idea; essential; material; fundamental. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which has substance; a reality. **2.** The more important part.—**sub-stan'tial-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that substantial existences are the sources or underlying ground of all phenomena, material and mental.—**sub-stan'tial-ist,** *n.* —**sub-stan"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being substantial; substance. **sub-stan'tial-ness‡.**—**sub-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.*—**sub-stan'ti-ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **1.** To establish, as a position or a truth, by substantial evidence; verify. **2‖.** To set forth in or as in substance; embody. **3†.** To make substantial, existent, or real. SYN.: see CONFIRM; RATIFY.—**sub-stan"ti-a'tion,** *n.* The act of substantiating, or that which substantiates.

sub'stan-tive, ⟩ 1 sub'stən-tiv; 2 sŭb'stan-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** **sub'stan-tiv**[s], ⟨ *Gram.* (1) Capable of being used as a noun. (2) Expressive of or denoting existence. **2.** Having substance or reality; hence, lasting. **3.** Being an essential part or constituent. **4.** Relating to what is essential. **5.** Explicitly expressed. **6.** Having distinct individuality. **7.** Independent in resources; self-supporting, as a country. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) A noun substantive; noun. (2) Anything used as a noun, as a verbal form, phrase, or clause. **2.** One who or that which is independent. [< LL. *substantivus,* < L. *substantia;* see SUBSTANCE.]—**substantive dye,** a dye not requiring a mordant.—**sub'stan-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**sub'stan-tive-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]—**sub'stan-ti'val,** 1 sub'stən-taĭ'vəl; 2 sŭb'stan-tī'val, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to a substantive. **2.** Self-existent. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sub'stan-tive,** *vt.* To treat as a substantive; use substantively. **sub'stan-tiv(es)†,**

sub-stil't-u-ent, 1 sub-stil'yu-ənt; 2 sŭb-stĭl'yu-ĕnt, *n. Chem.* A radical, as an atom or a group, substituting or replacing another in a chemical reaction. [< L. *substituen(t-)s,* ppr. of *substituo;* see SUBSTITUTE, *v.*]

sub'sti-tute, 1 sub'stı-tiūt; 2 sŭb'stĭ-tūt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-TUT'ED[d]; -TUT'ING.] **1.** To put in the place of another person or thing. **2.** *Chem.* To exchange or replace by substitution. **3†.** To depute; appoint. **4.** To act as a substitute. **II.** *n.* One who or that which takes the place or serves in lieu of another; specifically, one who is hired to take the place of a man drafted into military service. [< L. *substituo* (pp. *substitutus*), < *sub,* under, + *statuo,* caus. of *sto,* stand.] SYN.: see CHANGE; DELEGATE.—**sub'sti-tute‖,** *a.* Substituted.—**sub'sti-tut'ed,** *pa.*—**sub'sti-tu'tion,** *n.* The act of substituting, or the state of being substituted, in any sense.—**sub'sti-tu'tion-al,** *a.* **sub'sti-tu'tion-a-ry†.** **-ly,** *adv.*—**sub'sti-tu'tiv(es,** *a.* Acting or tending to act as a substitute; admitting of substitution.

sub-stra'tum, 1 sub-strē'tum; 2 sŭb-strā'tŭm, *n.* [-STRA'TA, *pl.*] **1.** An underlying stratum, as of earth or rock; subsoil; hence, that which forms the foundation or groundwork. **2.** *Metaph.* Matter or mind considered as the ground of qualities and phenomena.

sub-struc'tion†, 1 sub-struk'shən; 2 sŭb-strŭc'shon, *n.* An under-structure or foundation.

sub-struc'ture, 1 sub-struk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 sŭb-strŭc'chur-*or* -tūr, *n.* An under-structure or foundation: opposed to *superstructure.*—**sub-struc'tur-al,** *a.*

sub-sume', 1 sub-siūm'; 2 sŭb-sūm', *vt.* [-SUMED'; -SUM'ING.] *Logic.* To place in some particular class; classify; include, as the specific or individual in the general. [< SUB- + L. *sumo,* take.]—**sub-sum'a-bl(e**[z], *a.*—**sub-sump'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of subsuming. **2.** That which is subsumed; especially, the minor premise of a syllogism as stated after the major premise. **3.** *Scots Law.* Formerly, the first of the three arguments in a criminal procedure wherein the accused's guilt was affirmed and the facts set forth.—**sub-sump'tiv(es,** *a.*

sub-tan'gent, 1 sub-tan'jent; 2 sŭb-tăn'ġĕnt, *n. Geom.* The portion of the axis of a curve cut off between the tangent to a given point and the ordinate of that point.

sub-ten'per-ate, *a.* Pertaining to the colder parts of the temperate zone.

sub-tend'd, 1 sub-tend'; 2 sŭb-tĕnd', *vt.* **1.** *Geom.* To extend opposite to, as the chord of an arc or the side of a triangle opposite to an angle. **2.** *Bot.* To enclose in its axil; as, a leaf *subtends* a bud. [< L. *sub,* under, + *tendo,* stretch.]—**subtense',** *n. Math.* A line that subtends an arc or angle.

sub'ter-, 1 sub'tar-; 2 sŭb'tĕr-, *prefix.* Under; less than: opposed to *super-.* [< L. *subter,* below.]

sub'ter-fuge, 1 sub'tar-fiūj; 2 sŭb'tĕr-fūġ, *n.* That to which one resorts for escape or concealment; a false excuse. [< L. *subter* (see SUBTER-) + *fugio,* flee.] SYN.: see ARTIFICE; SOPHISTRY.

sub'ter-rane, 1 sub'tə-rēn; 2 sŭb'tĕ-rān, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A basal or underlying terrane. **2.** [Poet.] An underground room; a cave.

sub"ter-ra're-an, 1 sub"tə-rē'ni-ən; 2 sŭb"tĕ-rā'ne-an, *a.* Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth; underground; hence, hidden. [< L. *sub,* beneath, + *terra,* earth.] **sub"ter-ra're-al†;** **sub"ter-ra'ne-ous†;** **sub"ter-rene'†.**

sub"ter-ra'que-ous, *a.* Situated beneath the surface of the terraqueous globe; as, *subterraqueous* heat. [< L. *sub,* beneath, + *terra,* earth, + *aqua,* water.]—**sub"ter-res'tri-al,** *a.* Subterranean; lower than the terrestrial. [See SUBTERRANEAN.]

sub'tile, ⟩ 1 sub'tıl *or* sut'l; 2 sŭb'tĭl *or* sŭt'l, *a.* **1.** Having **sub'til**[s], ⟨ fine structure; delicately formed; ethereal. **2.** Characterized by material rarity; rarefied; refined; hence, penetrating; pervasive. **3.** Subtle, in any sense. See SUBTLE. [< L. *subtilis,* < *sub,* beneath, + *tela,* web.] SYN.: subtle. *Subtile* and *subtle* have been constantly used as interchangeable by good writers; but there seems to be a present tendency to distinguish them by making *subtile* an attribute of things and *subtle* a characteristic of mind. *Subtile,* the later form of the word, is used preferably when the derogatory sense of crafty is to be expressed. See ACUTE; ASTUTE; FINE.—**sub'til(e-ly†,** *adv.*—**sub-til'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being subtile; thinness; fineness. **sub'til(e-ness†.**—**sub'til-ism,** *n.*—**sub"til-i-za'tion,** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**sub'til-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To render subtile or ethereal; refine. **II.** *i.* To draw subtile distinctions. **sub'til-ise†.**—**sub'til-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] Refinement or niceness; a nicety.

sub'tle, ⟩ 1 sut'l; 2 sŭt'l, *a.* **1.** Characterized by cunning, **sut'l**[z], ⟨ craft, or artifice; wily; crafty. **2.** Keen; penetrative; discriminating; also, overrefined. **3.** Apt; skilful. **4.** Executed with nice art; ingenious; clever. **5.** Subtile. [< L.*or subtilis;* see SUBTILE.] SYN.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; FINE; INSIDIOUS; SUBTILE.—**sub'tle-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being subtle; artifice; cunning. **2†.** An unreal image; an illusion. **sub'tle-ness†.**—**sub'tly,** *adv.* In a subtle manner.

sub-ton'ic, 1 sub-ten'ik; 2 sŭb-tŏn'ĭc. **I.** *a. Phon.* Sonant, as certain consonants. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound. **2.** *Mus.* The seventh of the scale.

sub-tract'd, 1 sub-trakt'; 2 sŭb-trăct', *vt.* To take away, as a portion from the whole, or one quantity from another; deduct; withdraw. [< L. *sub,* under, + *traho,* withdraw.] —**sub-tract'er,** *n.*—**sub-trac'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of subtracting; a deducting. **2.** *Math.* The operation of finding the difference of two quantities.—**sub-trac'tiv(es,** *a.* Serving or tending to diminish; that is to be subtracted; expressible by the minus-sign.

sub'tra-hend", 1 sub'trə-hend"; 2 sŭb'tra-hĕnd", *n.* That which is to be subtracted: opposed to *minuend.*

sub-trea'sur-y, 1 sub-treş'ur-ı; 2 sŭb-trĕzh'ur-y, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A branch of the treasury of the United States, for receipt and disbursement of the government revenues.—**sub-trea'sur-er,** *n.* The officer in charge of a subtreasury.

su'bu-late, 1 sū'bıū-lēt; 2 sū'bū-lāt, *a.* Shaped like an awl. [< L. *subula,* awl.]

sub"um-bre'la, 1 sub"um-brel'ə; 2 sŭb"ŭm-brĕl'a, *n. Zooph.* The under surface of the swimming-bell of a medusa, or that surface situated in the region of the mouth. [< SUB- + UMBRELLA.] —**sub-um'bral, sub"um-brel'lar,** *a.*

sub'urb, 1 sub'ərb; 2 sŭb'urb, *n.* A place adjacent to a city; in the plural, collectively, environs; outskirts. [< L.*or sub,* under, + *urbs,* city.]—**sub-ur'ban.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a suburb; dwelling or located in a suburb. **II.** *n.* A resident of a suburb. **sub-ur'ban-ite†.**—**sub-ur"bi-ca'ri-an,** *a.* Being in the suburbs (of Rome); applied to the six sees that compose the province of the Pope as metropolitan.

sub-vene', 1 sub-vin'; 2 sŭb-vēn', *vi.* [-VENED'; -VEN'ING.] To come or happen so as to affect a result, especially by preventing something; intervene. [< F. *subvenir,* < L. *sub,* under, + *venio,* come.]—**sub-ven'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of subvening; giving of succor; aid. **2.** That which aids, especially a grant, as of money; subsidy. SYN.: see SUBSIDY.—**sub-ven'tion-a-ry,** *a.*

sub-vert'd, 1 sub-vūrt'; 2 sŭb-vĕrt', *vt.* To overthrow from the very foundation; utterly destroy: now generally figurative, as of moral or political force. [< L.[F] *sub,* under, + *verto,* turn.]

SYN.: destroy, extinguish, overthrow, overturn, supersede, supplant. To *supersede* implies the putting of something that is wisely or unwisely preferred in the place of that which is removed; to *subvert* does not imply substitution. To *supplant* is more often personal, signifying to take the place of another, usually by underhand means; one is *superseded* by authority, *supplanted* by a rival. See ABOLISH.—ANT.: conserve, keep, perpetuate, preserve, sustain, uphold.—**sub-ver'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of subverting, or the state of being subverted. **2†.** A cause of ruin. SYN.: see RUIN.—**sub-ver'siv(es,** *a.* Tending to subvert; destructive.—**sub-vert'er,** *n.*—**sub-vert'i-bl(e**[z], *a.*

sub'way", 1 sub'wē"; 2 sŭb'wā", *n.* **1.** An artificial passage below the surface of the ground; specif., for traffic, water- and gas-mains, electric cables, etc. **2.** [U. S.] An electric railroad beneath the street.

suc"ce-da'ne-ous, 1 suk"sı-dē'nı-us; 2 sŭc"çe-dā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to or serving as a succedaneum; substitutional.—**suc"ce-da'ne-um,** *n.* [-UMS[z] *or* -A, *pl.*] One who or that which is a substitute. [< L. *succedaneus,* < *succedo;* see SUCCEED.] **suc"ci-da'ne-um‡.**

suc-ceed'd, 1 suk-sīd'; 2 sŭc-çēd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow or come after in a natural or proper order; be or take place immediately after. **2.** To be the successor of; especially, to be the heir of, or to occupy an official position just after (another person). **3†.** To inherit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To accomplish what is attempted or intended: said of the agent. **2.** To meet with success: said of an action or thing. **3.** To come next in order; follow; be an heir or successor: often with *to;* as, Maria Theresa *succeeded to* the throne. **4†.** To descend in course of law; be transmitted; devolve. [< L.[F] *sub,* under, + *cedo,* go.]—**suc-ceed'er,** *n.*

SYN.: achieve, attain, flourish, prevail, prosper, thrive, win. To *win* implies that some one loses, but one may *succeed* where no one fails. A solitary swimmer *succeeds* in reaching the shore; if we say he *wins* the shore we contrast him with himself as a possible loser. Many students may *succeed* in study; a few *win* the special prizes, for which all compete. See FOLLOW.

suc-cen'tor, 1 suk-sen'tər *or* -ter; 2 sŭc-çĕn'tor, *n. Mus.* (1) A deputy precentor; subcantor; subchanter. (2) The leading bass or bass soloist in a church or cathedral choir. [LL., < L. *succino,* sing to, < *sub,* under, + *cano,* sing.]

suc-cess', 1 suk-ses'; 2 sŭc-çĕs', *n.* **1.** A favorable or prosperous course or termination of anything attempted; prosperous or advantageous issue. **2.** A successful person or affair. **3.** [Archaic or Colloq.] The issue or result, favorable or unfavorable. **4†.** Succession. SYN.: see VICTORY.—**suc-cess'ful,** *a.* **1.** Of persons, obtaining what one desires or intends: especially, having reached a high degree of worldly prosperity. **2.** Of things, terminating in or meeting with success; resulting favorably: said of a course of action, etc. SYN.: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY.—**suc-cess'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**suc-cess'ful-ness,** *n.*—**suc-ces'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of following in order, or the state of being successive; a following consecutively. **2.** A group of things that succeed in order; a series, either in time or in place: sequence. **3.** The act or right of legal or official investment with a predecessor's office, possessions, etc.; also, the

legal or actual order of so succeeding, or that which is or is to be so vested or taken. **4.** The right or act of succeeding to a throne. **5†.** Success or descendants collectively; issue. Syn.: see TIME.—**suc-ces'sive**(es, *a.* Following in succession; consecutive. **suc-ces'sion-al**‡.—**suc-ces'siv(e-ly**§, *adv.* **suc-ces'sion-al-ly**‡.—**suc-ces'siv(e-ness**§, *n.*—**suc-cess'less**‖, *a.*—**suc-ces'sor**, *n.* One who or that which follows in succession.

suc'ci-nate, 1 suk'sŭ-nĕt; 2 sŭc'ĭ nāt, *n.* A salt of succinic acid.

suc-cin'ic, 1 suk-sin'ik; 2 sŭc-ĭn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Derived from amber. **2.** Found in amber, as an insect. [< L. *succinum*, amber.]—**succinic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($CH_2.CO_2H)_2$ contained in amber and in certain plants, and also made synthetically.

suc-cinct', 1 suk-sinkt'; 2 sŭc-ĭŋct', *a.* **1.** Reduced or comprised within a narrow compass; terse; concise. **2.** *Entom.* Supported by an encircling silken thread, as a butterfly's chrysalis. **3§.** Encircled or held in position by or as by a girdle. [< L. *sub*, below, + *cingo*, gird.] Syn.: see TERSE.—**suc-cinct'ly**, *adv.*—**suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*

suc"cinc-to'ri-um, 1 suk"sinkt-tō'rĭ-um; 2 sŭc'ĭŋc-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *R. C. Ch.* A band or scarf embroidered with an Agnus Dei, worn pendent from the girdle: used by the Pope on solemn occasions. [LL., < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingo*, girdle, < *sub*, below, + *cingo*, gird.]

suc'cor, 1 suk'er; 2 sŭc'or. **I.** *vt.* To go to the aid of; help. **II.** *n.* **1.** Help or relief rendered in danger, difficulty, or distress. **2.** One who or that which affords relief. [< F. *secours*, < L.LL *sub*, under, + *curro*, run.] **suc'cour‡.** Syn.: see AID; HELP; SERVE.—**suc'cor-a-bl**(eṣ, *a.* **1.** Admitting of relief. **2†.** Helpful. **suc'cour-a-ble‡.**

suc'co-ry, 1 suk'o-rĭ; 2 sŭc'o-ry, *n.* Same as CHICORY.

suc'co-tash, 1 suk'o-tash; 2 sŭc'o-tăsh, *n.* [U. S.] A stew of green Indian corn and beans. [< Am. Ind. *m' sickquatash.*] **suc'ca-tash‡; suck'a-tash‡.**

suc'cu-bus, 1 suk'yu-bus; 2 sŭc'yu-bŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1 -bai; 2 -bi, *pl.*] One of a class of demons fabled to have intercourse with humans in their sleep. [LL., < L. *succuba*, strumpet, < *succumbo*; see SUCCUMB.]

suc'cu-lent, 1 suk'yu-lent; 2 sŭk'yu-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Juicy; fleshy, as a plant: used also figuratively; as, a *succulent* theme. [< L. *succulentus*, < *succus*, juice.] **suc'cu-lous‡.—suc'culence**, *n.* The quality of being succulent; juiciness. **suc'culen-cy‡.**

suc-cumb', } 1 su-kum'; 2 sŭ-cŭm', *vi.* **1.** To sink down
suc-cum'b, } as under a burden; yield. **2.** To die. [< L. *succumbo*, < *sub*, beneath, + *cubo*, recline.]—**suc-cum'bent**, *a.*

suc-cuss't, 1 su-kus'; 2 sŭ-cŭs', *vt.* To shake suddenly or forcibly.

suc"cus-sa'tion‡, *n.* **1.** A shaking. **2.** A trot.

suc-cus'sion, 1 su-kush'an; 2 sŭ-cŭsh'ŏn, *n.* The act of succussing; a shaking; specif., a shaking of the body to detect pleural effusion. [< L. *succussio*(*n*-), < *succussus*, pp. of *succutio*, a shake up.]—**suc-cus'siv**(eṣ, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by succussion.

such, 1 such; 2 sŭch. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of that kind; of the same or like kind: often with *as* or *that* completing the comparison; as, *such* wit *as* this is rare. **2.** Specifically: (1) Being the same as what has been mentioned or indicated; as, *such* was the King's command. (2) Being the same in quality; as, let the truthful continue *such*. (3) Being the same as something understood by the speaker or the hearer, or purposely left indefinite: a concise and elliptical use by which specification is avoided; as, the chief of *such* a clan. **3.** Expletive or emphatic use (elliptically): so extreme; intolerable; as, he led her *such* a life. **II.** *pron.* **1.** Such a person or thing, or (more commonly) such persons or things: by ellipsis of the noun; as, the friend of *such* as are in trouble. **2.** The same; as, I bring good tidings, for *such* the general sent. **III.** *adv.* So; as, *such* destructive criticism. [< AS. *swylc*, such, < *swa*, so, + *lic*, -LY¹.]

Su"chau', 1 sū"chau'; 2 sų"chow', *n.* Same as SOOCHOW.

suck¹, 1 suk; 2 sŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw into the mouth by lips and tongue; draw liquid from with the mouth; also, to hold closely with the lips, as for extracting juice or dissolving; as, to *suck* an orange: to *suck* candy. **2.** To absorb or drink in by any means. **3.** To draw in or up or to inhale or engulf in a manner resembling suction. **4†.** To suckle; give suck to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To suckle, as an unweaned animal. **2.** To draw in liquid by suction, as with the mouth or a pump, or through a tube; figuratively, to imbibe nourishment. **3.** To draw in air, instead of water, with a sucking sound, as a pump. [< AS. *sūcan*, suck.]—**suck**, *n.* **1.** The act of sucking; suction. **2.** That which is sucked or comes by sucking. **3.** Specif.: (1) [Slang.] A slight draft or drink. (2)† Mothers' milk.—**suck'ing**, *pa.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**suck'l**(e)ᴰ; *vt. & vi.* {SUCK'L(E)D; SUCK'LING.} To give suck to, as at the breast; suck; take nourishment by suction.—**suck'ler**, *n.*—**suck'ling**, *n.* **1.** An unweaned mammal; hence, a young, inexperienced person. **2.** A species of clover.—**suc-to'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Adapted for sucking or for adhesion. **2.** Living by sucking; having organs for sucking or adhesion. **suc-to'ri-ous‡.**

suck'er, 1 suk'er; 2 sŭk'er, *n.* [U. S.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To divest of suckers or shoots that sap the growth of stalks or leaves. **2.** To furnish with suckers. **II.** *i.* To form, shoot out, or run to suckers.

suck'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which sucks; a suckler. Specif.: (1) A sucking pig. (2) A newly born whale. **2.** One of various fishes. (1) A North-American fresh-water fish of the *Catostomidæ* family, related to the cyprinoids, having the mouth usually protractile with thick and fleshy lips adapted for sucking in food (plants and small animals). See illus. in next column. (2) The lumpfish.

3. *Zool.* An organ by which an animal adheres to other bodies; a suctorial organ.

In its simplest form it is a concave pad or disk which adheres by means of atmospheric pressure.

4. [Slang.] (1) A toady; sponger; parasite; hanger-on. (2) In recent use, a foolish fellow; dolt; greenhorn. **5.** (1) A piston, as of a syringe or a suction-pump. (2) A tube or pipe used for suction. **6.** *Bot.* (1) A shoot or branch originating on a subterranean portion of a stem. (2) A shoot or sprout arising from the root near or remote from the trunk of certain trees. (3) Same as HAUSTORIUM.

7. [Scot.] A sweetmeat; also, sugar. [< SUCK, *v.*]

suck'fish", 1 suk'fish"; 2 sŭk'fish", *n.* **1.** A remora. **2.** [California.] A fish (*Caularchus mæandricus*) which clings to stones.

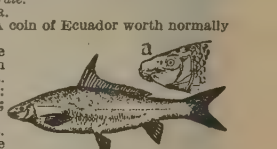
Suck'ling, Sir John (1609–1642). An English poet and soldier.

su'crate, 1 sū'krēt; 2 sū'crāt, *n.* *Chem.* A compound in which sucrose or some analogous carbohydrate combines with a base to form a salt; as, calcium *sucrate*.

su'cre¹, *v. & n.* Same as SUGAR.

su'cre², 1 sū'krē; 2 sų'crę, *n.* A coin of Ecuador worth normally 48.7 cents.

Su'cre³, *n.* **1. Antonio José de** (1793–1830), a South-American soldier; President of Bolivia. **2.** A city, capital of Bolivia: known also as **Chuquisaca**; pop. 29,700.



Missouri Sucker. 1/30
a, the head, enlarged.

su'crose, 1 sū'krōs; 2 sū'crōs, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** The white crystalline compound known variously as cane-sugar, beet-sugar, maple-sugar, etc., according to its origin, but identical chemically, having the composition $(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})_n$. **2.** A saccharose. [< F. *sucre*; see SUGAR, *n.*]

suc'tion, 1 suk'shen; 2 sŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of sucking; the production of a partial vacuum in a space connected with a fluid under pressure; also, any like act or effect. **2.** A suction-pipe.—**suc'tion-pump**, *n.* A pump operating by suction, by means of valves: the most common form of house pump.

sud, 1 sud; 2 sųd, *v.* [Scot.] Same as SHOULD.

Su-dan', 1 sū-dăn'; 2 sų-dăn', *n.* **A** vast region of N. Africa extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Red Sea, south of the Sahara, and divided into: (1) **French** or **Western Sudan**, absorbed by French West Africa, and roughly corresponding to the present Upper Senegal-Niger Colony; 473,273 sq. m.; pop. 5,600,000. (2) **Egyptian** or **Eastern S.**, established in 1819, desolated by the Mádhi and the Khalifa from 1882 until finally reconquered by the Anglo-Egyptian forces under General Kitchener, Sept. 2, 1898; reorganized, Jan. 19, 1899, as the **Anglo-Egyptian S.**, extending from Egypt to Uganda and Belgian Kongo, and under the condominium of Great Britain and Egypt; 1,014,400 sq. m.; pop. 3,400,000; capital, Khartum. [Ar. *beled es-Sudan*, land of the blacks.]

Su"da-nese', 1 sū"da-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 sų"da-nēs' *or* -nēz'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sudan or its people. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* One living in the Sudan, or its tribes collectively, including negroes and negroid peoples, Hamites and Semites.

su-da'ri-um, 1 sū-dā'rĭ-um; 2 sū-dā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A handkerchief or cloth for drying or removing perspiration. Specif.: (1) The sweat-cloth or handkerchief of St. Veronica, said to have been miraculously impressed with Christ's features when he was on his way to crucifixion. (2) The napkin about the head of Christ in the tomb. *John* xx, 7. (3) Any miraculous picture of Christ. **2.** A sudatorium. [L., < *sudo*, sweat.] **su'da-ry‡.**

su'da-to-ry, 1 sū'da-to-rĭ; 2 sū'da-to-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Efficacious in exciting perspiration; sudorific. **2.** Perspiring. **II.** *n.* [-RIEṢ, *pl.*] **1.** An agent that causes sweating; a sudorific. **2.** A sweating-bath; specif., a hot-air room in a Roman bath. **su"da-to'rium‡.** [< L. *sudatorius*, < *sudatus*, pp. of *sudo*, sweat.]

sudd, 1 sud; 2 sŭd, *n.* A floating mass of vegetation that frequently obstructs navigation on the Upper Nile. [Ar.]

sud'den, 1 sud'n; 2 sŭd'n, *a.* **1.** Happening quickly and without warning; as, *sudden* death. **2.** Hurriedly or quickly contrived, used, or done; hasty. **3‖.** Come upon unexpectedly causing surprize. **4‖.** Quick-tempered; precipitate; rash. [< L. *subitus*, sudden, orig. pp. of *cubeo*, go stealthily.] **sud'dent‡** [Scot.]. Syn.: see IMPETUOUS; SWIFT.—**sud'den**, *adv.* [Rare.]—**sud'den-ly**, *adv.*—**sud'den-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being sudden. **sud'den-ty‡** [Scot.].—**on** or **of a suddenty** [Scot.], without premeditation; suddenly.

sud'den, *n.* The state of being sudden, or that which is sudden: obsolete except in a few phrases.—**all of a sudden, all on a s., on a s.**, without notice; on the spur of the moment; unexpectedly.

Su'der-mann, 1 zū'dər-man; 2 sų'der-măn, **Hermann** (1857–). A German dramatic poet and novelist: *Der Katzensteg; Es lebe das Leben; Die Ehre.*

su'dor, 1 sū'dar; 2 sū'dor, *n.* Visible perspiration; sweat. [L., < *sudo*, sweat.]—**su'dor-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or caused by perspiration.—**su"dor-if'er-ous**, *a.* Sweat-producing. **-ness**, *n.*—**su"dor-if'ic.** **I.** *a.* Causing perspiration. **II.** *n.* A medicine that produces or promotes sweating.

suds, 1 sudz; 2 sŭds, *n. pl.* Soapy water worked up into bubbles and froth; foam.—**suds'y**, *a.* Resembling suds; covered with foam.

sue, 1 sū; 2 sū, *v.* [SUED; SU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To institute legal proceedings against for the recovery of some right or the redress of some wrong. **2.** To endeavor to persuade by entreaty; beg; urge; petition: often with *to*. **3‖.** Specif., to seek to win in marriage; woo. **4†.** To pursue; persist in; hunt

after; attend. **5†.** *Eng. Feud. Law.* (1) To follow or serve, as a superior. (2) To pursue (a person) to court as a witness against him. (3) To prosecute (an action). (4) To make application to a court for the grant of; petition; appeal to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To institute legal proceedings; prosecute an action, civil or criminal. **2.** To use earnest entreaty; petition; plead: commonly with *for*. **3.** Specif., to pay one's addresses; court; woo. [< F. *suivre*, < L. *sequor*, follow.]

Sue, 1 sū; 2 sū, **Marie Joseph Eugene** (1804–1857). A French novelist; *The Wandering Jew.*

suède, 1 swēd; 2 swęd, *n.* Undressed kid: often attributively; as, *suède* gloves. [F. *Suède*, Swede.]

su'et, 1 sū'ət; 2 sū'ęt, *n.* The fatty tissues about the loins and kidneys of sheep, oxen, etc.: used in cookery and for making tallow. [< F. *suif*, < L. *sebum*, grease.]—**su'et-y,** *a.*

Sue-to'ni-us, 1 swɪ-tō'nɪ-us; 2 swē-tō'nɪ-ŭs, **Caius Tranquillius** (70?–140?). A Roman historian.

Su-ez', 1 sū-ez'; 2 sų-ēz', *n.* **1. Gulf of,** the N. W. arm of the Red Sea. **2. Isthmus of,** the neck of land joining Asia and Africa; between the Gulf of Suez and the Mediterranean· 72 m. wide; traversed by the **Suez canal,** 100 miles long, constructed (1859–1869) by Ferdinand de Lesseps, near which the Turks were defeated by British and Anzac troops Feb.–May, 1915. **3.** A seaport in S. Egypt, at the head of the gulf; pop. 31,000.

suf., **suff.,** *abbr.* Suffix.

suf'fer, 1 suf'ər; 2 sūf'ęr, *tt.* & *vi.* **1.** To have a painful experience; bear with distress; feel physical or mental pain. **2.** To bear with endurance; endure; sustain. **3.** To be affected by; undergo; experience; as, to *suffer* reverses. **4.** To sustain loss or injury. **5.** To undergo punishment; especially, to be executed. **6.** To grant leave or assent to; tolerate; allow. [< F. *soufrir*, < L. *suffero*, < *sub*, beneath, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see ALLOW; ENDURE; PERMIT.—**suf'fer-a-bl(e),** *a.* Such as can be suffered or endured; endurable. **-ness,** *n.*—**suf'fer-a-bly,** *a.*—**suf'fer-ance,** *n.* **1.** Negative consent or permission; toleration. **2.** In customs, a permit for the shipment of certain kinds of goods. **3‖.** The act or state of suffering; wretchedness; experience of pain or evil. **4‖.** Patience or endurance under suffering; submission; submissiveness. **5†.** Loss; injury; damage. Syn.: see PATIENCE.—**suf'fer-er,** *n.*

suf'fer-ing, 1 suf'ər-ɪŋ; 2 sūf'ęr-ɪŋ, *n.* A state of anguish or pain; the bearing of pain, or loss; also, the pain so borne; distress; loss; injury. Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.—**suf'fer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

suf-fice', 1 su-fois'; 2 sų-fīç', *vt.* & *vi.* [SUF-FICED'; SUF-FIC'-ING.] To be sufficient for; meet the requirements or answer the purpose of; be satisfactory or adequate (to). [< L.F *sufficio*, afford.] Syn.: see SATISFY; SERVE.—**suf-fi'cien-cy,** *n.* **1.** The state of being sufficient. **2.** That which is sufficient; especially, adequate pecuniary means or income; a competency. **3.** Full capability or qualification; efficiency. **4.** Conceit; self-sufficiency. Syn.: see COMFORT.—**suf-fi'cient,** *a.* **1.** Being all that is needful; adequate; enough. **2‖.** Capable; competent. **3†.** Financially competent; responsible. Syn.: see ADEQUATE; AMPLE; ENOUGH.—**suf-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

suf'fix', 1 su-fiks'; 2 sū-fiks', *vt.* To add as a suffix.—**suf-fix'ion,** *n.* The act of suffering or the state of being suffixed.

suf'fix, 1 suf'iks; 2 sūf'iks, *n.* **1.** A formative element attached to the end of a word or root to modify it. **2.** Any added title or the like. [< L. *sub*, under, + *figo*, FIX.]

suf-flate', 1 su-flēt'; 2 sū-flāt', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To blow up or out. **2.** To breathe into or upon. [< L. *sub*, below. + *flo*, blow.]

suf'fo-cate, 1 suf'o-kēt; 2 sūf'o-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To kill by obstructing the breathing in any manner. **2.** To obstruct or oppress (the breathing), as by an inadequate supply of air. **3.** To stifle; extinguish; smother, as a fire. **II.** *i.* To become choked or stifled; die from suffocation. [< L. *sub*, under, + *fauces*, gullet.]—**suf'fo-ca'tion,** *n.*—**suf'fo-ca'tiv(e),** *a.*

Suf'folk, 1 suf'ək; 2 sūf'ok, *n.* **1.** A county in E. England; 1,482 sq. m.; pop. 400,000; county-town, Ipswich. **2.** A breed of hardy English working horse, smaller and freer from feather than the Shire and Clydesdale breeds. It is heavy in body and has rather short legs. **Suffolk punch‡.** **3.** A breed of hornless short-wool Southdown sheep, with black face and legs; preeminent for the quality of its mutton.

suf'fra-gan, 1 suf'rə-gən; 2 sūf'ra-ģan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a suffragan; assisting; auxiliary. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A bishop considered relatively to his metropolitan; as, every bishop is a *suffragan* to the archbishop of his province. **2.** An auxiliary or assistant bishop, especially one consecrated for service in a limited portion of the diocese. [< LL.F *suffraganeus*, assisting.]—**suf'fra-gan-ship,** *n.*

suf'frage, 1 suf'rɪj; 2 sūf'raģ, *n.* **1.** A vote in support of some measure or candidate; hence, approbation; assent. **2.** The right or privilege of voting; franchise. **political suffrage‡.** **3.** *Eccl.* Any short intercessory prayer or petition. [F., < L. *suffragium*, voting-tablet, vote.]—**woman suffrage,** political suffrage as belonging to or exercised by women. **female suffrage‡.**—**suf'fra-gist,** *n.* **1.** A voter. **2.** An advocate of some particular form of suffrage, especially of woman suffrage.

suf'fra-gette', 1 suf'rə-jet'; 2 sūf'ra-ģęt', *n.* A woman who advocates female suffrage: specif., a member of a militant organization demanding it.—**suf'fra-get'tism,** *n.*

suf'fru-tex, 1 suf'rɪ-teks; 2 sūf'rų-tęks, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** An undershrub; a small plant having a decidedly woody stem. **2.** A herb with a permanent woody base. [< SUB- + L. *frutex*, bush.]—**suf'fru-tes'cent,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the character of an undershrub or suffrutex.—**suf-fru'ti-cose,** *a.* *Bot.* Suffrutescent; woody; shrubby or woody at base and herbaceous above.

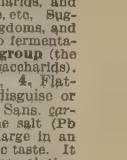
suf-fu'mi-gate‖, *vt.* To fumigate from or as from underneath.—**suf-fu'mi-ga'tion‖,** *n.* **1.** The act of suffumigating. **2.** The act of burning perfumes. **3.** A fume, vapor, or exhalation.

suf-fuse', } 1 su-fiūz'; 2 sū-fūz', *vt.* [SUF-FUSED'; SUF-FUS'-**suf-fuze',** } ING.] To overspread, as with a vapor, fluid, or color. [< L. *sub*, beneath, + *fundo*, pour.]—**suf-fu'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of suffusing or state of being suffused. **2.** That which suffuses as, a *suffusion* of blood. **3.** *Pathol.* A diffused congestion.

Su'fi, 1 sū'fɪ· 2 sų'fi, *n.* A Mohammedan philosophical and devotional mystic, especially in Persia.—**Su'fic,** *a.* **Su-fis'tic†.**—**Su'fism,** *n.* The doctrine of the Sufis; it has inspired a mass of symbolical religious poetry.

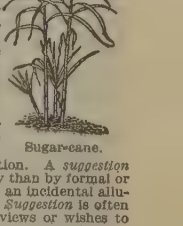
sug'ar, 1 shug'ər; 2 shųg'ar, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sweeten, cover, or coat with sugar. **2.** Figuratively, to utter with honeyed words; as, *sugared* speech. **II.** *i.* **1.** [U. S. & Canada.] To make maple-sugar. **2.** To form or produce sugar.

sug'ar, *n.* **1.** A sweet crystalline compound derived chiefly from the juice of the sugar-cane or sugar-beet; called, according to its source, **beet-sugar, cane-s., date-s., grape-s., maple-s.,** etc. Cane-sugar is the principal member of the disaccharose group. (See def. 2.) It melts at 160° C., at 200° C. forms caramel. See SUCROSE. **2.** *Chem.* Any of many sweet or sweetish carbohydrates which are ketonic or aldehydic derivatives of the higher alcohols. They are classed as monosaccharids, disaccharids, and trisaccharids, and include glucose, cane-sugar, lactose, etc. Sugars are found in both the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and are soluble in water, optically active, and subject to fermentation. They were formerly divided into the **glucose group** (the monosaccharids) and the **saccharose group** (the disaccharids). **3.** Any substance resembling sugar; maple-sugar. **4.** Flattering or honeyed words, especially if used to disguise or soften an unpleasant or severe reality. [Ult. < Sans. *çarkarā*, sugar.]—**sugar of lead** (*Chem.*), a crystalline salt (Pb $(C_2H_3O_2)_2H_2O$) obtained by dissolving lead or litharge in an excess of acetic acid, and having a very sweet metallic taste. It is very soluble in water and is used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant, and in medicine as an astringent; in large doses it is a strong poison. See LEAD ACETATE.—**s. of milk,** same as LACTOSE.—**sug'ar-beet",** *n.* Any sugar-producing variety of the common garden beet.—**s.-berry,** *n.* The hackberry.—**s.-cane,** *n.* A tall, stout perennial grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) of tropical regions, rich in sugar. See illus. below.—**s.-loaf,** *n.* **1.** A conical mass of hard sugar. **2.** A conical hat or hill.—**s.-loaf,** *a.*—**s.-maple,** *n.* The hard maple (*Acer saccharum*) from the sap of which maple-sugar is made. See LEAF.—**s.-pine,** *n.* See PINE.—**s.-plum,** *n.* A small sweetmeat.—**sug'ar-y,** *a.* **1.** Composed of or as of sugar; sweet. **2.** Fond of sugar. **3.** Figuratively, honeyed; alluring.—**su'gar-i-ness,** *n.*


Sugar-beet.

sug'gan, 1 sug'ən; 2 sūg'an, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A rope made of twisted straw hence, a saddle, collar, or bolster so made; also, a heavy bed-coverlet. [Western U. S.] A long wooden scarf worn around the neck.

sug-gest', 1 sug-jest'; 2 sŭg-ģęst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart indirectly the idea of; hint; intimate. **2.** To bring up (an idea) by association. **3.** To propose for consideration. **4†.** To entice; seduce. **II‖.** *t.* To make suggestions; tempt; prompt. [< L. *sub*, under, + *gero*, bring.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; IMPORT.—**sug-gest'er,** *n.* **sug-ges'tor†.**—**sug-gest'i-bl(e),** *a.* **1.** That can be suggested. **2.** Easily led; yielding; as, a *suggestible* patient.—**sug-gest"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* Capability of being suggested; also, susceptibility to suggestion, as normal in children and to a lesser degree in adults or heightened or abnormal in hypnosis, light sleep, and certain nervous conditions. **2.** Readiness to believe and agree without reflection; compliancy of mind and will.


Sugar-cane.

sug-ges'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of suggesting. **2.** A hint; insinuation. **3.** The spontaneous calling up of an idea in the mind by a connected idea. **4.** *Psychol.* Especially, the causing of some idea or action on the part of one person by an impulse due to an idea induced by another person, whether the latter be expressed by word, gesture, or other means of communication; control over a subject with or without hypnosis by means of induced ideas; also, the idea so suggested. See SUGGESTIBILITY, 1.

Syn.: hint, innuendo, insinuation, intimation. A *suggestion* brings something before the mind less directly than by formal or explicit statement, as by a partial statement, an incidental allusion, an illustration, a question, or the like. *Suggestion* is often used of an unobtrusive statement of one's views or wishes to another, leaving consideration and any consequent action entirely to that person's judgment, and is hence, in many cases, the most respectful way in which to convey one's views to a superior or a stranger. A *suggestion* may be given unintentionally and even unconsciously, as when we say an author has "a *suggestive* style." An *intimation* is a *suggestion* in brief utterance, or sometimes by significant act, gesture, or token, of one's meaning or wishes; in the latter case it is often the act of a superior; as, God in his providence gives us *intimations* of his will. A *hint* is still more limited in expression, and is always covert, but frequently with good intent; as, to give one a *hint* of danger or of opportunity. *Insinuation* and *innuendo* are used in the bad sense; an *insinuation* is a covert or partly veiled injurious utterance, sometimes to the very person attacked; an *innuendo* is commonly secret as well as sly, as if pointing one out for opprobrium. See COUNSEL.—**sug-ges'tiv(e),** *a.* **1.** Fitted or tending

to suggest; stimulating to thought or reflection. **2.** Tending to rouse indecent thoughts; suggesting the improper. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sugh, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SOUGH.

su'i-cide, 1 siû'i-sçid; 2 sû'i-çĭd. **I.** *vi.* [Slang.] To commit suicide. **II.** *n.* **1.** The intentional taking of one's own life. **2.** Self-inflicted political, social, or commercial ruin. **3.** One who commits self-murder. [< L. *sui,* of oneself, + *cædo,* kill.]—**su'i-cid"al.** *a.* Self-destructive; ruinous. **-ly,** *adv.*

su'ine, } 1 siû'in *or* -in; 2 sû'in *or* -în, *n.* An artificial butter, as a **su'ine',** } preparation of suet; oleomargarin. [< SUET.]

su'int, 1 siû'int *or* swint; 2 sû'int *or* swint, *n.* [F.] Natural wool-grease from wool-washings: it consists of fatty substances combined with potash salts. **yolk‡.**

suit, 1 siût; 2 sût, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To meet the requirements of, or be appropriate to; be in accord with; befit. **2.** To please; satisfy. **3.** To render appropriate or accordant; accommodate; fit; adapt. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be befitting or conformable; agree; accord; correspond. **2.** To be or prove satisfactory. SYN.: see ACCOMMODATE; ADAPT.

suit, *n.* **1.** The act of suing; solicitation; petition. Particularly: (1) The seeking of favor from a king or one of exalted rank. (2) The seeking of a woman's hand in marriage; courtship. **2.** *Law.* An action for the recovery of a right or redress of a wrong. **3.** A group or series of things of like kind, the individuals of which compose a set; in card-playing, one of the four sets of thirteen each that make up the pack. **4.** A set of things having individual use, but together constituting an outfit; as, a *suit* of clothes. **5.** Same as SUITE. **6.** *Eng. Feud. Law.* The act of suing. See SUE, *v.*, I., 5. **7†.** Pursuit. [< F. *suite;* see SUITE.] SYN.: see PRAYER.—**suit'a-bl(e)ness,** *n.* Capa-ble of suiting; appropriate; applicable. SYN.: see ADEQUATE; APPROPRIATE; BECOMING; CONVENIENT; EXPEDIENT; GOOD.—**suit'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **suit'a-bl(e-ness†.**—**suit'a-bly,** *adv.* **suit'or,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* One who institutes a suit in court. **2.** A wooer. **3.** A petitioner.

suit'-case", *n.* A flat valise or hand-bag used as for carrying a dress suit. **dress-suit case‡.**

suite, 1 swit; 2 swît, *n.* **1.** A succession of things forming a series; a set of things having a certain dependence upon each other and intended to go or be used together. Specif.: (1) A number of connected apartments. (2) *Art.* A collection of pictures illustrating consecutive events. (3) *Mus.* A form of instrumental composition formerly consisting of a series of dance-movements intended for one instrument, but now often written for an orchestra and varying freely in its construction and movements. **2.** A retinue; a company of attendants or followers; especially, the train of a person of rank, as an ambassador. **3.** [Rare.] A sequel. **4†.** Same as SUIT. [< F. *suite,* following, < L. *sequor,* follow.]

suit'ing, 1 siût'iŋ; 2 sût'ing, *n.* Cloth from which to make entire suits of clothes: usually plural: a trade term; as, men's *suitings.*

sul'cate, 1 sul'kĕt; 2 sûl'eät, *a.* Having long narrow furrows or channels; grooved; fluted. [< L. *sulcatus,* < *sulco,* plow.]

sul'cat-ed‡.—sul-ca'tion, *n.* **1.** A system of sulci, collectively. **2.** A sulcus. **3.** The quality or condition of being sulcate. **4.** An act or mode of grooving.

sul'cus, 1 sul'kus; 2 sûl'eûs, *n.* [SUL'CI, 1 -sai; 2 -çĭ, *pl.*] [L.] A narrow channel or furrow; specif., a minor groove in the brain.

sûld, *v.* [Scot.] Same as SHOULD.

Su'lei-man, *n.* Same as SOLYMAN.

sulf-, } 1 sulf-; 2 sûlf-. From SULFUR *or* SULPHUR: com-

sulph-, } bining forms, denoting especially, in chemistry, combination with sulfur. See SULFUR.

sul'fite, } 1 sul'fait; 2 sûl'fît, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulfur-

sul'phite, } ous acid.

sul'fo-, } 1 sul'fo-; 2 sûl'fo-. From SULFUR *or* SULPHUR;

sul'pho-, } combining forms, in chemistry, denoting (1) combination with sulfur, (2) the replacement of oxygen by sulfur, and (3) the presence of the sulfonic group. See SULFUR.

sul"fo-hy'drate, } *n.* *Chem.* A salt in which the acid radical,

sul"pho-hy'drate, } consisting of sulfur and hydrogen, is combined with an element or other basic radical. [< SULFUR + HYDRATE.] **sulf-**[or **sulph-]hy'drate‡.**

sul'fur, } 1 sul'fər; 2 sûl'fur. **I.** *vt.* To treat or fume, as a

sul'phur, } wine-cask or a hive, with sulfur or with sulfurous acid. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pale-yellow, non-metallic element found in both the native and combined state. It exists in several allotropic forms, of which the more important are the two crystalline modifications, one orthorhombic (native) and the other monoclinic, and an amorphous modification. Ordinary sulfur melts at 113° and is soluble in carbon disulfid. Sulfur burns to form sulfur dioxid, which has a penetrating odor. It belongs to the oxygen group of elements. It is used for making matches, gunpowder, vulcanized rubber, sulfuric acid, etc. See ELEMENT.

2. Any one of various yellowish pieridine butterflies; as, the common North-American **clouded sulfur** (*Colias philodice*): the **cloudless sulfur** (*Callidryas eubule*). [< L. *sulfur,* the usual spelling, also *sulphur,* as if Gr.]—**sulf-an"ti-mon'ic,** *a.* Derived from an antimonic sulfid.—**sulfan'ti-monic acid,** either of two hypothetical compounds corresponding to the formulas H_3SbS_2, H_3SbS_3, known only by their salts.—**sulf-an"ti-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* Derived from an antimonious sulfid.—**sulfantimonious acid,** a hypothetical compound corresponding to the formula H_3SbS_4, and known only by its salts.—**sulf-ar'se-nate,** *n.* A salt of sulfarsenic acid.—**sulfarsenic acid,** any one of three compounds, of doubtful existence, corresponding to the formulas H_3AsS_3, H_3AsS_4, and $HAsS_2$, and known chiefly by their salts.—**sulf-ar'se-nid,** *n.* A compound of the arsenid and sulfid of a metal or metals.—**sulfarsenious acid,** any one of several theoretical compounds chiefly corresponding to the formula $H_4As_2S_5$, known by their salts.—**sulf-ar'se-nite,** *n.* A salt of sulfarsenious acid.—**sul'fate, sul'phate.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To form a sulfate of; treat with a sulfate or sulfuric acid. **2.** To form a coating of lead sulfate on (the plate of a secondary battery). **3.** To make (red lead) into lead sulfate by the action of sulfuric acid. **4.** To form a deposit of sulfate, particularly of lead sulfate. **II.** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulfuric acid. Sulfates are widely distributed in nature and are important in the arts and in medicine. They include **calcium sulfate** (gypsum), **magnesium s.** (Epsom salts), **sodium s.** (Glauber's salts), and **barium s.** (barytes).—**sul'fa-tize, sul'pha-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To turn (ores, etc.) into sulfate, by roasting.—**sul'fid, sul'phid,** *n.* A compound of sulfur with an element or radical. **sul'fide‡; sul'fu-ret‡; sul'phide‡.—hydrogen sulfid,** a colorless gaseous compound (H_2S) having a characteristic odor of rotten eggs. **sulfureted hydrogen‡.—sul'fite, sul'phite,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulfurous acid.—**sul'fo-nal, sul'pho-nal,** *n.* *Chem.* A heavy crystalline compound ($C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$), used as a hypnotic and anesthetic.—**sul'fone, sul'phone,** *n.* *Chem.* Any one of several compounds consisting of two organic radicals in combination with the radical sulfuryl and corresponding to the formula R_2SO_2.—**sul-fon'ic, sul-phon'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfone. **—sulfonic acid,** any one of several compounds consisting of an organic radical in combination with the sulfonic radical and corresponding to the formula $R.SO_3OH$.; as, ethyl *sulfonic acid* ($C_2H_5.SO_2.OH$).—**s. group,** the radical ($SO_2.OH$) regarded as a characteristic constituent of sulfonic acid.—**sul-fo'ni-um, sul-pho'ni-um,** *n.* *Chem.* The hypothetical radical SH_3.—**sul'fu-rate, sul'phu-rate.** **I.** *vt.* [-RAT"ED‡; -RAT"ING.] To treat with sulfur; bleach, as straw hats, by sulfuring. **II.** *a.* Sulfureous. **III.** *n.* Sulfid.—**sul"fu-ra'tion, sul"phu-ra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of treating with sulfur. **2.** The result of being so treated. **sul"fu-ri-za'[or -sa']tion‡.—sul'fu-ra"tor, sul'phu-ra"tor,** *n.* An apparatus by means of which sulfuration is accomplished: usually the apparatus in which fabrics are bleached by exposure to the fumes of sulfur.—**sul'fur-bot"tom,** *n.* A North-Atlantic whale (*Sibbaldius sulfureus*), of the subfamily *Balænopterinæ,* having a yellowish belly and attaining a length of 100 feet.—**sulfur dioxid,** a colorless, gaseous compound (SO_2) with a sharp odor and readily soluble in water; sulfurous anhydrid. It is used in the manufacture of sulfuric acid, as a disinfectant and preservative, in bleaching, etc.—**sul-fu're-ous, sul-phu're-ous,** *a.* Of or like sulfur.—**sul'fu-ret, sul'phu-ret.** **I.** *vt.* To sulfurate. **II.** *n.* A sulfid.—**sul'fu-ret"ed, sul'phu-ret"ed,** *a.* *Chem.* Saturated, impregnated, or chemically combined with sulfur. **sul'fu-ret"ted‡; sul'phu-ret"ted‡.—sul-fu'ric, sul-phu'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from sulfur, especially in its higher valence.—**sulfuric acid,** a colorless, exceedingly corrosive, oily liquid compound (H_2SO_4), essentially a combination of sulfur trioxid and water; perhaps the most important chemical compound used in the arts, being extensively employed in the manufacture of soda, batteries, guncotton, nitroglycerin, in calico-printing and -dyeing, and in many all chemical operations, either in the manufactory or in the laboratory. It was originally made by distilling iron sulfate (green vitriol), hence the popular name **oil of vitriol.** Later it was made from sulfur itself, and more recently from certain mineral sulfids. It is a powerful solvent, and has great affinity for water. The sp. gr. of the concentrated acid is 1.84. Millions of tons are manufactured annually by the lead-chamber and the contact process.—**sul'fur-ize, sul'phur-ize,** *vt.* Same as SULFURATE.—**sul'fur-ous, sul'phur-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfur: specifically applied to compounds, as those derived from sulfur dioxid, that contain sulfur in its lower valence. **2.** Hence, figuratively, fiery; hellish; blasphemous, as language.—**sulfurous acid.** **1.** Sulfur dioxid: formerly so called. **2.** A theoretical compound corresponding to the formula H_2SO_3, and known only in solution and by its salts.—**sulfur trioxid,** a compound (SO_3) melting at 14.8° C., formed by sulfur dioxid and oxygen in the presence of a catalytic agent (see CONTACT-PROCESS). Its fumes strongly when exposed to the air. A white crystalline variety is known (S_2O_6). With water, sulfur trioxid forms sulfuric acid, hence it is often called *sulfuric anhydrid.*—**sul'fur-y, sul'phur-y,** *a.* Resembling or suggesting sulfur; sulfureous.—**sul'fur-yl, sul'phur-yl,** *n.* *Chem.* The radical SO_2, as in *sulfuryl* chlorid, SO_2Cl_2.—**sulf-hy'drate, sulph-hy'drate,** *n.* A hydrosulfid, a compound derived from hydrogen sulfid (H_2S) by displacing half of the hydrogen with a metal; as, sodium *hydrosulfid,* $NaHS$.—**sulf-hy'dric, sulph-hy'dric,** *a.* Sulfureted, as hydrogen sulfid.

sulk, 1 sulk; 2 sûlk. **I.** *vi.* To be sulky or sullen. **II.** *n.* A sulky mood or humor: often plural. [< AS. *sólcen,* languid.]—**sulk'y,** *a.* [SULK'I-ER; SULK'I-EST.] **1.** Sullenly cross; doggedly ill-humored. **2.** Stunted: said of plants. SYN.: see MOROSE.—**sulk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**sulk'i-ness,** *n.*

sulk'y, 1 sulk'i; 2 sûlk'y, *n.* [SULK'IES‡, *pl.*] A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle for one person: sometimes used adjectively. [< SULKY, *a.* (because one rides alone).]

Sul'la, 1 sul'a; 2 sûl'a, **Lucius Cornelius** (138–78 B. C.). A Roman general and dictator. **Syl'la‡.**

sul'len, 1 sul'en; 2 sûl'ĕn, *a.* **1.** Obstinately and gloomily ill-humored; morose; glum. **2.** Depressing; somber; as, *sullen* clouds. **3.** Slow; sluggish; as, a *sullen* tread. **4.** Melancholy. **5†.** Ill-omened; threatening. **6†.** Solitary. [< L. *solus,* alone.] SYN.: see GRIM; MOROSE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sul'lens, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Moroseness; sulks.

Sul'li-van, 1 sul'i-van; 2 sûl'i-van, *n.* **1. Sir Arthur Seymour** (1842–1900), an English composer; *The Mikado.* **2. John** (1740–1795), an American Revolutionary general. **3. John Lawrence** (1858–1918), an Irish-American pugilist. **4. Mark** (1874–), an American writer; editor of *Collier's Weekly,* 1912–1917.

sul'ly, 1 sul'i; 2 sûl'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SUL'LIED; SUL'LY-ING.] To

injure the brightness or purity of; soil; defile; tarnish, or become tarnished: also figuratively. **II.** *n.* [SUL'LIES[2], *pl.*] Anything that tarnishes; a stain; spot; blemish. [< AS. *sylian*, < *sol*, mire.] Syn.: see DEFILE; STAIN.

Sul'ly, 1 sul'ı *or* (*F.*) sü"lī'; 2 sül'y *or* (*F.*) sü"lī', **Duc de** (1560–1641). Maximilien de Béthune, a French statesman.

Sul"ly-Prud"homme', 1 sü"lī'-prü"dŏm'; 2 sü"lȳ'-prü"dŏm', **René François Armand** (1839–1907). A French philosopher and academician; awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1901.

sul'phite, 1 sul'fait; 2 sül'fit, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] An original, unconventional person; one who does his own thinking regardless of tradition or custom; a radical. See BROMIDE[2].—**sul-phit'ic,** *a.* Original; subtle; unexpected; clever.

sul'phur, sul-phu'ric, etc. See SULFUR, etc.

Sult., *abbr.* Sultan.

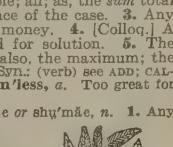
sul'tan, 1 sul'tən; 2 sŭl'tan, *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan sovereign ruler; formerly [S-], with the definite article, the sovereign of Turkey, office abolished, Nov. 1, 1922. **2.** A gallinule with deep-blue or purple plumage and white lower tail-coverts. *Ionornis martinica* is the purple gallinule or sultan of the warmer parts of America. **3.** A small white-crested variety of the domestic fowl, originating in Turkey, having heavily feathered legs and feet. **4†.** Formerly, any ruler. [Ult. < Ar. *sultān*, < *sulta*, sway:] **sol'dan‡** [Archaic.].—**sul-ta'na,** 1 sul-tā'nə; 2 sŭl-tä'na, *n.* **1.** A sultan's wife, daughter, sister, or mother. **sul'tan-ess‡.** **2.** The mistress of a king or prince. **3.** A variety of raisin from the district of Smyrna, Asia Minor. **4.** Same as SULTAN, 2. **sul-ta'na-bird"‡.**—**sul'tan-ate,** *n.* The authority or territorial jurisdiction of a sultan. **sul'tan-ship‡.**

sul'try, 1 sul'trı; 2 sŭl'try, *a.* [SUL'TRI-ER; SUL'TRI-EST.] **1.** Hot, moist, and still; close: said of weather. **2.** Emitting an oppressive heat. [Corr. of *swelt*ry, < SWELTER.]—**sul'tri-ly,** *adv.*—**sul'tri-ness,** *n.*

Su-lu', 1 sū-lū'; 2 sụ-lụ', *n.* **1.** An archipelago and sea in S. W. Philippine Islands; 1,490 sq. m.; pop. 118,000; capital, Jolo. **2.** A member of the chief Moro tribe occupying Sulu; also, their language.

sum, 1 sum; 2 sŭm. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SUMMED, SUMD[8]; SUM'MING.] **1.** To present in brief; recapitulate succinctly: generally with *up*; as, to *sum up* evidence. **2.** To add into one total; ascertain the sum of: frequently with *up*. **3.** *Math.* To ascertain the sum of (the terms of a series). **4.** To make a summation or recapitulation: generally with *up*. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Math.* The result obtained by addition. **2.** The entire quantity, number, or substance; the whole; all; as, the *sum* total of my means; the *sum* and substance of the case. **3.** Any indefinite amount: said chiefly of money. **4.** [Colloq.] A problem in arithmetic propounded for solution. **5.** The summit; topmost or highest point; also, the maximum; the complement. [< L.[F] *summa*, sum.] Syn.: (verb) see ADD; CALCULATE; (noun) see AGGREGATE.—**sum'less,** *a.* Too great for computation.

su'mac, 1 sū"mak *or* shū'mak; 2 sụ"măc *or* shụ'măc, *n.* **1.** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Rhus*. See POISON-SUMAC. **2.** The dried and powdered leaves of certain species of sumac, used for tanning and dyeing; especially of **tanning** or **tanner's sumac** (*Rhus coriaria*). [< AF.[F] *sumāq*, sumac.] **su'macht.**—**climbing sumach,** the poison-ivy.—**poi"son-su'mac,** *n.* See under POISON.—**stag-horn sumac,** a common American species of sumac (*Rhus hirta*); its yellow wood is aromatic and used in dyeing. **Virginian sumac‡.**



Common Sumacs.
1. A panicle and leaf of the stag-horn sumac. 2. A leaf of the dwarf sumac. *a*, the flower

Su-ma'tra, 1 su-mā'trə; 2 sụ-mä'tra, *n.* An island of the Malay Archipelago; under Dutch control; 163,138 sq. m.; pop. 5,852,135.—**Su-ma'tran,** *a. & n.*

Sum-ba'wa, 1 sum-bā"wə; 2 sụm-bä"wä, *n.* An island of the Sunda Isles, Malay Archipelago; 5,362 sq. m.; pop. 150,000; devastated by volcanic eruptions in 1815, when 12,000 lives were lost, and also in 1836 and 1860.

sum'bul, 1 sum'bul; 2 sŭm'bŭl, *n.* [Hind.] Same as MUSK-ROOT. **sum'bal‡; sum'bul-root"‡.**—**sum-bu'lic,** *a.*

Su'mer, 1 sū'mər; 2 sū'mer, *n.* A territorial division of Babylonia, the exact location of which is unknown. **Su'mir‡.**—**Su-me'ri-an,** *a. & n.* **Su-mir'i-an‡.**

sum'ma-ry, 1 sum'ə-rı; 2 sŭm'a-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving the substance or sum; greatly condensed; concise. **2.** Performed without ceremony or delay; instant; offhand: used specifically in law. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] An abridgment or epitome; abstract; compendium. [< L. *summarium*, < *summa*; see SUM.] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.—**sum'ma-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**sum'ma-ri-ness,** *n.*—**sum'ma-rist,** *n.*—**sum'ma-rize,** *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To make a summary of; sum up; epitomize. **sum'ma-rise‡.**—**sum"ma-ri-za'tion,** *n.*—**sum'ma-riz"er,** *n.*

sum-ma'tion, 1 sum-mē'shən; 2 sŭm-mā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of obtaining a sum; the computation or statement of an aggregate sum or result; addition.

sum'mer[1], 1 sum'ər; 2 sŭm'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To keep or care for through the summer; pass the summer. **II.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in summer. **III.** *n.* **1.** The hottest or warmest season of the year: including June, July, and August, in the northern hemisphere. In the southern hemisphere the summer occurs during the months of the northern winter. **2.** [Poet.] (1) A year of life, especially of early or happy life. (2) A bright and prosperous period. [< AS. *sumer*, summer.]—**Indian summer,** a period of mild weather occurring in the autumn, with hazy atmosphere usually along the horizon, and a clear sky. It corresponds to the English St. Luke's or St. Martin's summer.—**St. Luke's s.,** or **little s. of St. Luke,** a short period of warm weather in England expected for a few days beginning with St. Luke's day, the 18th of October.—**St. Martin's s.,** a season of mild weather about St. Martin's day, the 11th of November, corresponding to the American Indian summer.—**s. flounder,** a flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*) of the Atlantic coast of N. America.—**sum'mer-house",** *n.* **1.** A rustic structure, as in a garden, for rest or shade. **2.** A summer residence: properly two words.—**sum'mer-ly,** *a. & adv.*—**sum'mer-time",** *n.* Summer; the summer season. **sum'mer-tide"‡.**—**sum'mer-y,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling summer.

sum'mer[2], *n.* *Building.* **1.** A heavy horizontal timber or girder serving as a support for some superstructure; a lintel or breast-summer. **2.** A large stone, as on a column or pilaster, for supporting one or more arches, or any similar structure. **3.** A summer-beam. [< F. *sommier*, < Gr. *sagma*, pack-saddle.]—**sum'mer-beam",** *n.* **1.** A horizontal beam resting upon the walls or external frame of a building, and supporting the ends of joists.

sum'mer[3], *n.* One who sums or adds skilfully.

Sum'mer-all, Charles Pelot (1867–). An American major-general, commanded Fifth U. S. Army Corps in World War in 1918, taking part in the fighting at Toul and Cantigny, the drive at Soissons, etc.

sum'mer-sault, *n.* A somersault. **sum'mer-set‡.**

sum'mit[1], 1 sum'ıt; 2 sŭm'it, *n.* **1.** The highest part; the top; vertex. **2.** The highest degree; maximum. [< L.[F] *summum*, apex.] Syn.: acme, apex, cap, climax, crown, height, peak, pinnacle, top, vertex.—Ant.: abyss, base, bottom, chasm, deep, depth, gorge, gulf, pit, vale, valley.—**sum'mit-al,** *a.*—**sum'mit-less,** *a.*

Sum'mit[2], *n.* A city in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 10,180.

sum'mon, 1 sum'ən; 2 sŭm'on, *vt.* **1.** To command to appear at a specific time and place; cite; specif., in law, to notify or command (a person) to appear in court. **2.** To require the immediate attendance of; call; send for. **3.** To call into action; arouse; stir up: usually with *up*; as, to *summon up* courage. **4.** To bid or call on for a specific act; as, the garrison was *summoned* to surrender. [< L.[OF] *sub*, slightly, + *moneo*, warn.] Syn.: see ARRAIGN; CONVOKE.—**sum'mon-er,** *n.*—**sum'mons.** **I.** *vt.* To serve a summons upon; summon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A call to attend or act, as at a particular place or time. **2.** *Law.* (1) A notice to a defendant summoning him to appear in court: either a judicial writ or process, or a notice signed by the plaintiff or his attorney; any citation issued to a party to an action to appear before a court or judge at chambers. See WRIT OF SUMMONS, under WRIT. (2) A notice to a person requiring him to appear in court as a witness or as a juror. **3.** *Mil.* A demand to surrender.

Sum'ner, 1 sum'nər; 2 sŭm'ner, *n.* **1. Charles** (1811–1874), an American statesman and abolitionist. **2. Edwin Vose** (1797–1863), a United States general; served in the Black Hawk, Mexican, and Civil wars.

sump, 1 sump; 2 sŭmp, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* (1) A depression sunk below the lowest level in a shaft, to receive water and form a pool from which it may be pumped. (2) A sump-winze. **2.** The lowest part of the crank-case of an internal-combustion engine, acting as a reservoir for lubricating oil. [< D. *somp*, swamp.]

—**sump'-winze",** *n.* *Mining.* A winze sunk in the bottom of the lowest level, in order to explore the lode below and ascertain whether the sinking of the main shaft is advisable.

sumph, 1 sumf; 2 sŭmf. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vi.* To be sullen or stupid. **II.** *n.* A simpleton; sullen or lubberly fellow; chump.

sump'si-mus, 1 sump'sı-məs; 2 sŭmp'si-mŭs, *n.* A correct expression that displaces or should displace an incorrect one; sometimes, an instance of pedantic correctness. See MUMPSIMUS. [L., 1st. per. pl. ind. perf. act. of *sumo*, take.]

sump'ter, 1 sump'tər; 2 sŭmp'ter, *n.* A pack-animal; as, a *sumpter*-horse. [Ult. < Gr. *sagma*, pack-saddle.]

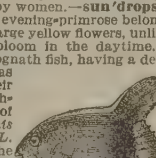
sump'tu-a-ry, 1 sump'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ə-rı; 2 sŭmp'chụ-[*or* -tū-]ä-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to expense; limiting or regulating expenditure, as some laws. **2§.** Acting as a sumpter. [< L. *sumptuarius*, < *sub*, under, + *emo*, buy.]

sump'tu-ous, 1 sump'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 sŭmp'chụ-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* Involving or showing lavish expenditure; hence, luxurious; magnificent. [< L. *sumptuosus*, < *sub*, under, + *emo*, buy.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sun, 1 sun; 2 sŭn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SUNNED, SUND[8]; SUN'NING.] To expose or bask in the light or heat of the sun; warm or dry by the sun. **II.** *n.* **1.** The heavenly body that is the center of attraction and the main source of light and heat in the solar system, distant from the earth nearly 92,830,000 miles and having a diameter of 864,000 miles. The surface is 12,000 and the volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great, so that the density is only about one-quarter that of the earth. The period of rotation is 25.3 days at the equator, 25.8 days at latitude 20°, 27.0 days at latitude 40°.

2. Any star that is the center of a system revolving around it, as Sirius. **3.** The light and heat radiated from the sun; sunshine. **4.** Figuratively, anything brilliant and magnificent, or that is a source of splendor. **5.** [Poet.] The time of the earth's revolution round the sun; a year. **6.** The daily appearance of the sun; a day; also, the time of its appearance or shining; sunrise. **7.** *Chr. Sci.* The symbol of soul governing man,—of truth, life, and love. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 595. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *sunne*, sun.]—**sun'-bath",** *n.* Exposure of the person to the direct rays of the sun: sometimes done therapeutically.—**sun'beam",** *n.* A ray or beam of the sun; [*pl.*] sunlight.—**sun'-**

bird", *n.* **1.** A brilliantly colored Oriental singing bird of the family *Nectariniidæ* resembling the humming-bird. **2.** A sunbittern.—**sun'-bit"tern**, *n.* A South-American bird, somewhat resembling the rails as well as the herons, having a slender neck and bill, long wings and tail, and moderately long legs, as *Eurypyga helias*.—**sun'bon"net**, *n.* A bonnet of light material with projecting brim and a cape covering the neck.—**sun'bow"**, *n.* A rainbow formed by the sun, as opposed to a lunar bow.—**sun'burn"**. I†. *vt.* & *vi.* To affect or be affected with sunburn. **II.** *n.* Discoloration or inflammation of the skin, produced by exposure to the sun; tan.—**sun'burned"**†.—**sun'burst"**, *n.* **1.** A strong burst of sunlight, as through rifted clouds. **2.** A brooch with jewels (usually diamonds) so set around a larger central gem as to suggest sun-rays.—**sun'dae**, 1 sun'dī; 2 sün'dē, *n.* [U. S.] A cooling refreshment consisting of ice-cream and of crushed fruit or flavoring essence; college ice.—**sun'-dance"**, *n.* A wild religious dance of certain North-American Indian tribes, performed in veneration of the sun.—**sun'dew"**, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Drosera:* so called from the drops of viscid liquid that exude from the tips of the hairs on the leaves. Insects are caught by the viscid secretions of the hairs and are utilized by the plant for its own nutrition. **2.** Any plant of the sundew family (*Droseraceæ*).—**sun'-dī"al**, *n.* A device that measures time by means of the shadow of a style or gnomon thrown on a dial. See DIAL, *n.*, 1.—**sun disk** (*Egypt. Arch.*), same as WINGED DISK. See under DISK.—**sun'-dog**, *n.* **1.** A mock sun, or bright spot appearing near the sun, sometimes with a luminous train, due to the presence of ice-crystals in the air; a parhelion: so called popularly as being a follower of the sun. **2.** A small rainbow lying near the horizon.—**sun'down"**, *n.* **1.** Sunset: originally colloquial, like *sunup*, but now in good literary usage. **2.** [U. S.] A broad-brimmed hat worn by women.—**sun'drops"**, *n.* Any of several American species of evening-primrose belonging to the genus *Kneiffia*. They have large yellow flowers, unlike the common evening-primrose, and bloom in the daytime.—**sun'fish"**, *n.* **1.** A large pelagic plectognath fish, having a deep compressed body truncate behind, as *Mola mola* of the North Atlantic. Their flesh is tough and leathery. **2.** A North-American fresh-water perch-like fish of *Lepomis* or a related genus. *Lepomis gibbosus* is the **common sunfish**, *L. pallidus* the **blue s.**, and *L. humilis* the **red-spotted s.** **3.** The basking shark. **4.** The moonfish, especially one of the larger species.—**sun'flow"er**, *n.* **1.** Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Helianthus*, especially *H. annuus*, a tall, stout, rough herb, with large leaves and circular heads of flowers, those in the center tubular and usually purple, and those on the margin strap-shaped and bright-yellow. **2.** Something supposed to resemble a sunflower.—**false sunflower**, any of several plants resembling the sunflower, as the sneezeweed or oxeye.—**sun'glass**, *n.* A burning-glass.—**sun'glow**, *n.* **1.** The rose-tint of the sky that follows sunset. **2.** The warm glow of the sun.—**sun'god**, *n. Myth.* One of the ancient personifications of the sun or his attributes, as the Roman Sol or Apollo, the Greek Helios, or the Egyptian Ra.—**sun'less**, *a.* Dark; cheerless. **-ness**, *n.*—**sun'light"**, *n.* The light of the sun.—**sun'ny**, *a.* [SUN'NI-ER; SUN'NI-EST.] **1.** Filled with the light and warmth of the sun; exposed to the sun. **2.** Bright like the sun; hence, genial; cheery; as, a *sunny* smile. Syn.: see BRIGHT; CHEERFUL; HAPPY.—**sunny side**, the side, as of a hill, facing the sun; hence, the cheerful view of any situation, question, etc.—**sun'ni-ly**, *adv.*—**sun'ni-ness**, *n.*—**sun'rise"**, *n.* **1.** The daily first appearance of the sun. **2.** The time at which the sun rises. **3.** The east; orient. **sun'ris"ing**‡ [Archaic].—**sun'scald"**, *n. Bot.* A diseased condition of plants induced by exposure to intense sunlight.—**sun-scorch**, *n. Bot.* A scorched or burnt condition of plants, similarly produced.—**sun'set"**, *n.* **1.** The daily disappearance of the sun. **sun'set"ting**†. **2.** The time at which the sun sets; the early evening; twilight. **3.** The west; occident. **4.** Figuratively, the ending or decline, as of life.—**sun'shade"**, *n.* Something, as a parasol or an awning, etc., used as a shade or protection from the rays of the sun.—**sun'shine"**, *n.* **1.** The shining light and radiance of the sun regarded either as passing through or filling the air, or as resting on the place where it falls. **2.** Figuratively, brightness; any cheering influence.—**sun'shin"y**, *a.* **sun'shin"ing**†. —**sun'-spot"**, *n.* One of many dark irregular spots appearing periodically on the surface of the sun, near its equator: believed to have connection with terrestrial magnetic storms.—**sun'-stone"**, *n.* Aventurin.—**sun'stroke"**, *n. Pathol.* A sudden cerebral disturbance, often with apoplectic symptoms, due to exposure to the sun.—**sun'struck"**, *a.*—**sun'up"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Sunrise.—**sun'ward**, *a.* Facing toward the sun.—**sun'ward, sun'wards**, *adv.*—**with the sun**, in the same direction as the apparent diurnal motion of the sun; clockwise. **sun'-wise**‡.


Sunfish. 1/40

Sun., **Sund.**, *abbr.* Sunday.

Sun'bur-y, 1 sün'bər-i; 2 sün'bur-y, *n.* A borough in E. central Pennsylvania; pop. 15,720.

Sun'da, 1 sun'də; 2 sün'da. **1. S. Isles**, an island group of the Malay Archipelago, extending from Sumatra to Limor; between the Indian ocean and Java sea. **2. Strait of S.**, a channel between Java and Sumatra; least width, 16 m.

Sun'day, 1 sun'dī; 2 sün'dy, *n.* The first day of the week; the Lord's day; the Christian Sabbath: sometimes used attributively. [< AS. *sunnan dæg; sunnan*, gen. of *sunne*, sun; *dæg*, day.] Syn.: see SABBATH.—**Sun'day-school"**, *n.* A school, generally attached to some church, in which religious instruction is given on Sunday, especially to the young; also, the pupils, or teachers and pupils, collectively. **Sab'bath-school"**‡.

sun'der, 1 sun'dər; 2 sün'der. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To break; part, or be parted; disunite; sever, or be severed. **II.** *n.* Division into parts; separation: chiefly in the adverbial phrase *in sunder*. Compare ASUNDER. [< AS. *sundor*, apart.] Syn.: see BREAK; CUT; REND; SEPARATE.—**sun'der-ance**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of separating.

Sun'der-land, 1 sun'dər-lənd; 2 sün'der-land, *n.* A seaport borough in Durham county, England; pop. 159,100.

sun'dry, 1 sun'dri; 2 sün'dry, *a.* Of an indefinite small number; various; several. [< AS. *sundrig*, < *sundor*, apart.] Syn.: see MANY.—**sun'dries**, *n. pl.* Items or things not separately specified.

sune, *adv.* [Scot.] Same as SOON.

sung, 1 sun; 2 süng, *imp.* & *pp.* of SING, *v.*

Sun"ga-ri', 1 sün"gə-ri'; 2 sun"gä-ri', *n.* A navigable river in Manchuria, 800 miles long; tributary of the Amur.

Sun-ga'ri-a, 1 sün-gā'ri-ə; 2 sun-gä'ri-a, *n.* A division of Sinkiang province, China, N. of the Tien Shan range; capital, Tihwafu.

Zun-ga'ri-an.

sunk, 1 sunk; 2 süngk, *imp.* & *pp.* of SINK, *v.*—**sunk fence**, a ditch one side of which has a retaining wall.—**s. panel**, a panel so depressed as to form a recess below the surface.

sunk, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. **2.** [Scot.] Same as SONK. [< AS. *sonc*, table.]

sunk'en, 1 sunk'n; 2 sünk'n, *a.* **1.** Deeply depressed or fallen in; as, a *sunken* cheek. **2.** Located beneath the surface of the ground or the water.

sun'ket, 1 sun'ket; 2 sün'kĕt, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A dainty.

sun'kie, 1 sun'ki; 2 sün'ki, *n.* [Scot.] A low stool.

sunn, 1 sun; 2 sün, *n.* [E. Ind.] Bengal hemp, an East-Indian variety (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), of which the fiber is used for making cordage, bagging, and other coarse textiles. Called also *Bombay* or *Madras hemp*. **sunı**; **sunn hemp**‡.

Sun'na, 1 sun'ə; 2 sün'a, *n.* That part of the orthodox Mohammedan creed or law based on traditions of the Prophet's words and deeds: regarded by a numerous sect as of equal importance with the Koran. [< Ar. *sunna*, tradition.] **Sun'nah**‡.

Sun'nite, 1 sun'ait; 2 sun'īt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sunnites. **II.** *n.* An orthodox Mohammedan of the sect that accepts Sunna (tradition) and Koran as of equal authority and acknowledges the first three immediate successors of the Prophet: opposed to *Shiite*. [< SUNNA.] **Sun'ni**‡.

sup, 1 sup; 2 süp, *v.* [SUPPED[1], SUPT[2]; SUP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take, as fluid food, in successive mouthfuls. 2†. To supply with or invite to supper. **II.** *i.* **1.** To partake of supper. **2.** To sip. [< AS. *sūpan*, sup.]—**sup**, *n.* A mouthful or taste of liquid or semiliquid food.

sup., *abbr.* Supine, *supra* (L., above).—**sup., super.**, *abbr.* Superfine, superior.—**sup., superl.**, *abbr.* Superlative.—**sup., supp.**, *abbr.* Supplement.—**sup., supr.**, *abbr.* Supreme.—**Supt. Ct.**, *abbr.* Superior Court, Supreme Court.

su'per[1], 1 siū'pər; 2 sū'per, *n. Theat.* A supernumerary: an abbreviation. **supe**‡.

su'per[2], *n.* A superintendent: an abbreviation. [quality.

su'per[3], *n.* An article of superior size or quality; also, such size or

su'per-, 1 siū'pər-; 2 sū'per-, *prefix.* Above; over; beyond. (1) Above in position. (2) Above in degree or amount: usually denoting excess. (3) In chemistry, denoting a high proportion of the ingredient indicated. (4) Denoting that which obviously surpasses all others of its class; as, a *super*-dreadnought: a recent formation in imitation of *superman*. [< L. *super-*, over.]

In the following list of words *super-* denotes excess or superiority; as, *super*critical, excessively critical; *super*excellence, superior excellence, etc :

su"per-a-cid'u-late[d]	su"per-eth'l-cal	su"per-sen'si-tiv(e[s]
su"per-a-cute'	su"per-ex-alt'[d]	su"per-sen'si-tiv(e-ness[s]
su"per-a'gen-cy	su"per-ex'al-ta'tion	su"per-spir'i-tu-al
su"per-al"i-men-ta'-tion	su"per-ex'cel-lence	su"per-spir'i-tu-al'i-ty
su"per-an-gel'ic	su"per-ex'cel-lent	su"per-sub'tle, -ty
su"per-cer'e-mo'ni-ous	su"per-ex'ci-ta'tion	su"per-sul'fu-ret"ed
su"per-civ'il-ized	su"per-flux	su"per-sul'fu-rize
su"per-crit'i-cal	su"per-mun'dane	su"per-ten'sion
su"per-dain'ty	su"per-nu-tri'tion	su"per-trag'i-cal
su"per-en-dow'	su"per-or'di-na-ry	
su"per-fine'	su"per-praise'	
su"per-fu'sion	su"per-re'gal	

The pronunciation of the following compounds formed with *super-* defined in vocabulary place is given only when not to be found under the primitive word, or where differing from it, or abnormal in any way.

su'per-a-bl(e[s]), *a.* That can be surmounted or overcome. [< L. *superabilis*, < *super*, over.]

su"per-a-bound'[d], *vi.* To abound to excess or to an unusual extent.—**su"per-a-bun'dance**, *n.*—**su"per-a-bun'dant**, *a.* Excessive. Syn.: see REDUNDANT.—**su"per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

su"per-add'[d], *vt.* To add in addition to something added.—**su"per-ad-di'tion**, *n.*

su'per-al"ter, *n. Eccl.* **1.** A consecrated stone slab laid on an unconsecrated altar when mass was said in oratorios or temporary chapels. **2.** Sometimes, incorrectly, a retable.

su"per-an'nu-ate, 1 siū"pər-an'yu-ēt; 2 sū"per-ăn'yu-āt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT"ED[d]; -AT"ING.] To incapacitate by age; retire or retire and pension on account of age: chiefly used in past participle. **II.** *a.* Superannuated. [< SUPER- + L. *annus*, year.]—**su"per-an"nu-a'tion**, *n.*

su-perb', 1 siu-pūrb'; 2 sū-pĕrb', *a.* **1.** Having grand, impressive beauty; majestic; imposing; as, a *superb* edifice. **2.** Luxurious; rich and costly; elegant. [< L. *superbus*, < *super*, over.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

su"per-cal'en-der, *n. Paper-making.* A calender having a number of polished rollers for giving a high finish to paper. See CALENDER[1].—**su"per-cal'en-der**, *vt.*—**su"per-cal'en-dered**, *a.*

Of a superexcellent finish: said of paper that has passed through several courses of rolling.

su"per-car'go, *n.* An agent on board ship in charge of the cargo and its sale and purchase.

su"per-cil'i-a-ry, 1 siū"pər-sil'i-ē-ri; 2 sū"pər-çil'i-ā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the eyebrow; situated over the eyebrow; supraorbital: as, the *superciliary* arches.

su"per-cil'i-ous, 1 siū"[*or* sū"]pər-sil'i-us; 2 sū"[*or* sy"]pər-çil'i-ŭs, *a.* Exhibiting haughty contempt or indifference; arrogant. [< L. *superciliosus,* < *super,* over, + *cilium,* eyelid.] Syn.: see HAUGHTY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

su"per-class", *n. Biol.* A group embracing one or more classes.

su"per-cool", *vt. Phys. Chem.* To cool, as a liquid, so as to cause the temperature to descend below freezing-point without solidification.

su"per-dom'i-nant, *n. Mus.* The tone just above the dominant; the sixth or submediant.

su"per-em'i-nence, *n.* Preeminence.—**su"per-em'i-nent,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

su"per-er"o-ga'tion, 1 siū"pər-er"o-gē'shən; 2 sū"pər-ər"o-gā'shon, *n.* The performance of any meritorious act in excess of the demands of duty; hence, something superfluous. [< L.LL *super,* over, + *erogo,* expend.]—**su"per-er'o-gate,** *vi.*—**su"per-e-rog'a-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supererogation. **su"per-e-rog'a-tiv** (ē‡) [Rare].

su"per-fam'i-ly, *n. Biol.* A group intermediate between a suborder and a family.

su"per-fec"un-da'tion, *n. Physiol.* The impregnation of two or more ova of the same stage of development by different coitions.—**su"per-fe'tate,** *vt.* To conceive again prior to birth of a fetus already conceived. **su"per-fe'tet‡.**—**su"per-fe-ta'tion,** *n. Physiol.* **1.** The second impregnation of a female already pregnant. **2.** [Rare.] The progeny resulting from such second impregnation; hence, any unusual additional growth. **su"per-fe-ta'tion‡.**

su"per-fi'cial, 1 siū"pər-fish'əl; 2 sū"pər-fish'al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, lying near, or forming the surface. **2.** Knowing and understanding only the ordinary and the obvious; not learned or profound; shallow; as, a *superficial* writer. **3.** Marked by partial knowledge; cursory; hasty; slight; as, *superficial* treatment of a subject. [< L.LL *superficies;* see SUPERFICIES.] Syn.: see CARELESS.—**su"per-fi"ci-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **su"per-fi'cial-ness‡.**—**su"per-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

su"per-fi'ci-a-ry, 1 siū"pər-fish'i-ē-ri; 2 sū"pər-fish'i-ā-ry. **1.** *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the superficies; specif., in law, situated on another's land, or resulting from such situation. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] *Civ. Law.* One who has a right to what is on the surface of the lands of another. [See SUPERFICIES.]

su"per-fi'ci-es, 1 siū"pər-fish'i-iz *or* -fish'iz; 2 sū"pər-fish'i-ēs *or* -fish'ēs, *n.* A surface or its area; superficial area. [L., < *super,* over, + *facies,* face.]

su"per-fine, *a.* **1.** Of surpassing fineness and delicacy; of the best quality. **2.** Overrefined; unduly elaborate. **-ness,** *n.*

su-per'flu-ous, 1 siū-pūr'flu-us; 2 sū-pēr'flu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Being more than is needed or being something that is not needed. **2.** *Mus.* Augmented: sometimes said of an interval. **3‖.** Supererogatory; officious. **4†.** Overfed or oversupplied. [< L. *superfluus,* < *super,* over, + *fluo,* flow.] Syn.: see REDUNDANT; WASTE.—**su-per'flu-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**su-per'flu-ous-ness,** *n.*—**su"per-flu'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES2, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being superfluous; superabundance. **2.** That, or that part, which is superfluous. Syn.: see EXCESS.

su"per-fuse', *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To pour or be poured so as to cover something else, as cod-liver oil on wine.

su"per-heat', 1 siū"pər-hit'; 2 sū"pər-hēt', *vt.* To heat to excess; overheat; specif., to raise the temperature of (a vapor, as steam) to a point above that to which it can be raised, while at the same pressure, if in contact with water; raise to a temperature higher than the boiling-point.—**su"per-heat'er,** *n.* The degree to which steam has been superheated or the heat so imparted.—**su"per-heat'er,** *n.* A mechanical contrivance for superheating steam, as by causing it to traverse small tubes in the lower part of the chimney.

su"per-het'er-o-dyne, *a. Radio.* Describing a condition in which radio-frequency vibrations are so modified that the residual current varies from the input current by from 50,000 to 100,000 oscillations. WILLIAMS *Practical Radio* p. 241.

su"per-hu'man, *a.* Above the range of human power or skill. Syn.: see SUPERNATURAL.—**su"per-hu-man'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being superhuman; sometimes, divinity.—**su"per-hu'man-ly,** *adv.*

su"per-im-pose', *vt.* To lay or impose upon (something else).—**su"per-im"po-si'tion,** *n.*

su"per-in-cum'bent, 1 siū"pər-in-kum'bent; 2 sū"pər-in-cŭm'bent, *a.* Resting or lying upon something else. [< L. *superincumbo,* lie upon.]—**su"per-in-cum'bence, ben-cy,** *n.*

su"per-in-duce', *vt.* To induce additionally; bring in or cause as an addition.—**su"per-in-duc'tion,** *n.*

su"per-in-tend'd, 1 siū"pər-in-tend'; 2 sū"pər-in-tĕnd', *vt. & vi.* To have the charge and direction of; manage; supervise. [< L.LL *super,* over, + *intendo,* direct.]—**su"per-in-ten'dence, dency,** *n.* Direction and management; guiding and controlling supervision. Syn.: see OVERSIGHT.—**su"per-in-ten'den-cy,** *n.* **1.** The office or rank of a superintendent. **2.** Same as SUPERINTENDENCE.—**su"per-in-ten'dent.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to superintendence or a superintendent; superintending. **II.** *n.* One whose function is to superintend some particular work, office, or undertaking. Syn.: conductor, curator, custodian, director, guardian, inspector, intendant, manager, master, overseer, superior, supervisor, warden.

su-pe'ri-or, 1 siu-pī'ri-ər; 2 sū-pē'ri-or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Surpassing in quantity, quality, or degree; more excellent; preferable; in an absolute sense, of great excellence: as, a *superior* man. **2.** Of higher grade, rank, or dignity. **3.** Too great or dignified to be under the influence of something specified: with *to;* as, *superior* to envy. **4.** Locally higher; more elevated; upper: opposed to *inferior.* (1) *Anat.* Situated relatively nearer the top of the head when the body is standing erect. (2) *Bot.* Situated above or over another organ or part, as an ovary when free from the calyx, a calyx when, being adherent, it seems to grow from the top of the ovary, or a petal or lip of an axillary flower when it is the one next the main axis of the plant. (3) *Print.* Set above the level of the line: said of type; thus, in C4D8, 4 and n are *superior.* **5.** *Logic.* Of wider application; generic; said of terms, conceptions, and propositions. **6.** Supercilious; affecting superiority; as, a *superior* smile.

II. *n.* **1.** One who surpasses another in rank or excellence. **2.** The ruler of an ecclesiastical order or house, as an abbey, convent, or monastery. **3.** *Print.* A superior letter or character. See SUPERIOR, *a.*, 4 (3). [< L.F *superior,* compar. of *superus,* upper.] Syn.: (adjective) see EXCELLENT; PARAMOUNT; PREDOMINANT; (noun) see SUPERINTENDENT.—**su-pe'ri-or-i-ty,** *n.*—**su-pe'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*—**su-pe'ri-or-ness§,** *n.*

Su-pe'ri-or², *n.* **1. Lake,** the northernmost and largest of the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada; area, 31,200 sq. m.; length, 412 m.; width, 160 m.; depth about 1,000 ft. **2.** A city in N. W. Wisconsin, on Lake Superior; pop. 39,630.

su"per-ja'cent, 1 siū"pər-jē'sent; 2 sū"per-jā'çĕnt, *a.* Lying or resting immediately upon or above something else. [< SUPER- + L. *jacen(t-)s,* ppr. of *jaceo,* lie.]

superl., *abbr.* Superlative.

super'la-tive, } 1 siu-pūr'lə-tiv; 2 sū-pĕr'la-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.**

su-per'la-tiv§, } Elevated to the highest degree; consummate; of supreme excellence or eminence. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing or involving the highest degree: said of a form of comparison of adjectives or adverbs; as, the *superlative* degree of "wise" is "wisest." See COMPARISON, 2. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is of the highest possible excellence or superior to all others. **2.** *Gram.* (1) The highest degree of comparison of the adjective or adverb. (2) Any word or phrase in the superlative degree. [< L.LL-F *super,* over, + *latus,* borne.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **[per-lu'na-ryṭ.**

su"per-lu'nar, *a.* [Rare.] Being above the moon; celestial. **su"-**

su'per-man, 1 siū"pər-man; 2 sū"pər-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A hypothetical superior being, characterized chiefly by excess of ruthless power, regarded as the product of social evolution; the Overman of Nietzsche. **2.** The intellectually and morally improved man.

su"per-nac'u-lum, 1 siū"pər-nak'yu-lum; 2 sū"per-năc'yu-lŭm. **I.** *n.* Wine worthy of consumption to the last drop; liquor of the choicest quality; hence, anything of extraordinary excellence. **su"per-neg'u-lum†.** **II.** *adv.* So that no liquor remains; literally, 'on the nail,' from an old custom of concluding a drink by reversing the glass and showing that no more was left than would rest on the thumb-nail. [< SUPER- + G. *nagel,* nail.]

su-per'nal, 1 siu-pūr'nal; 2 sū-pĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Heavenly; celestial. **2.** Placed or located above; lofty; overhead. [< L. *supernus,* < *super,* over.] **-ly,** *adv.*

su"per-na'tant, 1 siū"pər-nē'tənt; 2 sū"per-nā'tant, *a.* Floating uppermost or above something: said especially in chemistry of the liquid from which a precipitate has been thrown down.—**su"per-na-ta'tion,** *n.* Flotation on a liquid surface.

su"per-na'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to all mankind, rather than to one nation only.—**su"per-na'tion-al-ism,** *n.*

su"per-nat'u-ral, *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring through some agency above the forces of nature; lying outside the sphere of natural law, whether psychic or physical; caused miraculously or by the immediate exercise of divine power. **2.** Pertaining to the supernatural. **3.** *R. C. Theol.* Transcending the powers and exigencies of any created nature.

Syn.: miraculous, preternatural, superhuman. The *supernatural* (*super,* above) is above or superior to the recognized powers of nature; the *preternatural* (*preter,* beyond) is aside from or beyond what we have been accustomed to regard as the result of natural law, often in the sense of inauspicious; as, a *preternatural* gloom. *Miraculous* is more emphatic and specific than *supernatural,* as referring to the direct personal intervention of divine power. Some hold that a miracle, as the raising of the dead, is a direct suspension and even violation of natural laws by the fiat of the Creator, and so is *supernatural;* others hold that the miracle is simply the calling forth of a power residing in the laws of nature, but not within their ordinary operation, and dependent on a distinct act of God, so that the *miraculous* might be termed "extranatural," rather than *supernatural.* All that is beyond human power is *superhuman;* as, prophecy gives evidence of *superhuman* knowledge; the word is sometimes applied to remarkable manifestations of human power, surpassing all that is ordinary.—Ant.: common, natural, ordinary, usual.

—**su"per-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.*—**su"per-nat'u-ral-ness,** *n.*

su"per-nat'u-ral, *n.* That which is outside the range of the accepted course of nature; that which transcends nature and includes the Creator.

su"per-nat'u-ral-ism, *n.* **1.** The quality of being supernatural. **2.** *Theol & Philos.* Belief in the supernatural. Especially: (1) The doctrine that there is a personal God who is not to be identified with nature, but is the ground of its existences and manifests his will in its forces, laws, and events: opposed to *naturalism.* (2) The doctrine of the supernatural origin of revealed religion, together with the belief in Providence, the efficacy of prayer, and related doctrines: opposed to *rationalism.* **su"pra-nat'u-ral-ism‡.**—**su"per-nat'u-ral-ist,** *a. & n.*—**su"per-nat"u-ral-is'tic,** *a.*

su"per-nu'mer-a-ry, 1 siū"pər-niū'mər-ē-ri; 2 sū"*per*-nū'-

mer-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Being beyond a fixed or standard number; also, beyond a customary or necessary number; superfluous. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A person or thing in excess of the regular, necessary, or customary number; specif., a stage performer, as in mob scenes or processions, without any speaking part: often contracted to **super,** occasionally to **supe.**

su'per-or"der, *n. Biol.* A group intermediate between an order and a class.

su"per-or"di-na'tion, *n.* The ordination of a person to an office not yet vacant; particularly, the ordination of a successor by an ecclesiastic during his own tenure of office.

su"per-or-gan'ic, *a.* **1.** Not affected by the structure or activities of the organism; superadded to the organic; hence, psychic. **2.** Belonging to society regarded as a higher organism than the individual.—**su"per-os'cu-late,** *vt. Math.* To touch at more consecutive points than are usually needed to determine the locus of a given order.

su"per-phos'phate, *n. Chem.* An orthophosphate, as that of calcium, in which only a portion of the replaceable hydrogen of the original orthophosphoric acid has been substituted by a basic radical; commercially, any fertilizing material mostly consisting of soluble phosphates; as, *superphosphate* of lime.

su"per-phys'i-cal, *a.* Same as SUPERORGANIC.

su"per-pose', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To lay over or upon something else, as one layer upon another; specifically, in geometry, to suppose (one figure) to be placed upon another so that all like parts coincide. Compare SUPERIMPOSE. [< F. *superposer,* < L. *super,* over; and see POSE[1], *v.*]—**su"per-pos'a-bl**(eP, *a.*—**su"per-posed',** *pa.*—**su"per-po-si'tion,** *n.*

su"per-sat'u-rate, *vt.* [RAT'ED; RAT'ING.] To saturate to excess or beyond the normal point; cause to contain more of a dissolved substance than can be held under normal conditions. A supersaturated solution is not in equilibrium with the solute.—**su"per-sat"u-ra'tion,** *n.*

su"per-scribe', *vt.* [-SCRIBED'; -SCRIB'ING.] To write or engrave on the outside or on the upper part of; inscribe with a name or address; specifically, to address, as a letter. [< L. *super,* over, + *scribo,* write.]—**su'per-script.** I§. *a.* Written above or overhead: opposed to *subscript.* **II**†. *n.* Same as SUPERSCRIPTION.—**su"per-scrip'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of superscribing an address on a letter. **2.** An upper or outer inscription, as a title or a direction; specially, an address on a letter. **3.** *Pharm.* That portion of a medical prescription that begins with the word *recipe* (generally abbreviated ℞, and meaning 'take').

Syn.: address, direction, inscription.

su"per-sede', 1 siū"pər-sīd'; 2 sū"per-sēd', *vt.* [-SED'ED[d]; -SED'ING.] **1.** To take the place of, as by reason of superior worth, right, or appropriateness; replace; supplant. **2.** To put something in the place of; set aside; suspend; annul. [< L.F *super,* over, + *sedeo,* sit.] Syn.: see SUBVERT.—**su"per-sed'er,** *n.*—**su"per-se'dure,** *n.* **su"per-ses'sion‡.**

su"per-se'de-as, 1 siū"pər-sī'dı-as; 2 sū"per-sē'de-as, *n. Law.* A proceeding, as a writ, that operates to supersede. [L.]

su"per-sen'si-bl(eP, *a.* Being above or beyond the range of the senses; supersensual.—**su"per-sen'si-bly,** *adv.*—**su"per-sen'su-al,** *a.* Being above the senses; supersensible; specif., spiritual. **su"per-sen'so-ry‡** [Rare].—**su"per-sen'su-ous,** *a.* **1.** Same as SUPERSENSUAL. **2.** Excessively sensuous.

su"per-ser'vice-a-bl(eP, *a.* Trying needlessly or disagreeably to be of service; overofficious.—**su"per-ser'vice-a-bly,** *adv.*

su"per-sti'tion, 1 siū"pər-stiSh'ən; 2 sū"per-stiSh'on, *n.* **1.** A belief founded on irrational feelings, especially of fear, and marked by credulity; also, any rite or practise inspired by such belief. **2.** Specif., a belief in a religious system regarded (by others than the believer) as unreasonable; a false religion, or any of its rites. **3.** Credulity regarding or reverence for the occult or supernatural, as belief in omens, charms, and signs; loosely, any unreasoning or unreasonable belief or impression. **4**†. Undue scrupulousness. [F., < L. *super,* over, + *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see FANATICISM.—**su"per-sti'tious,** *a.* **1.** Disposed to believe in or be influenced by superstitions. **2.** Involving, manifesting, or resulting from superstition. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

su"per-stra'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A layer superimposed upon another or a superficial layer.

su"per-struct'[t], *vt.* To build or erect upon or as upon a foundation.—**su"per-struc'tion**[t], *n.* **1.** The act of building as on a foundation. **2.** A superstructure.

su"per-struc'ture, *n.* Any structure or any part of a structure, considered in relation to the part on which it rests; a building considered in relation to its foundation. Specif.: (1) The sleepers, rails, etc., of a railway, as distinguished from the road-bed. (2) *Naut.* Parts of a ship's structure, especially of a war-ship, above the main deck: used also figuratively. [< L. *super,* over, + *struo,* build.] **su"per-struc'tion‡.**

su'per-tax", *n.* An extra tax in addition to the normal tax; especially, a graded additional tax on incomes above certain amounts. Compare SURTAX.

su"per-ton'ic, 1 siū"pər-ten'ık; 2 sū"per-tŏn'ic, *n. Mus.* The tone above the tonic; the second.

su"per-vene', 1 siū"pər-vīn'; 2 sū"per-vēn', *vi.* [-VENED'; -VEN'ING.] To follow closely upon something; come as something extraneous or additional; also, to take place; happen. [< L. *super,* over, + *venio,* come.] Syn.: see HAPPEN.—**su"per-ve'ni-ent,** *a.*—**su"per-ven'tion,** *n.*

su"per-vise', 1 siū"pər-vaız'; 2 sū"per-vīz', *vt.* [-VISED'; -VIS'ING.] To have a general oversight of, superintend; inspect. [< L. *super,* over, + *video,* see.]—**su"per-vi'sion,** *n.* The act of supervising; superintendence. **su"per-vis'al‡.**—**su"per-vi'sor,** *n.* **1.** One who supervises or oversees; a superintendent; an inspector. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) A township officer in administrative charge of its business; one of a board of such officers constituting a body having charge of the business of a county. (2) A borough officer who has charge of road-repairs, etc. **3**†. A beholder. **-ship,** *n.*—**su"per-vi'so-ry,** *a.*

su"per-Zep'pe-lin, *n.* **1.** A specially large and powerful Zeppelin. **2.** Any dirigible airship that exceeds a Zeppelin in power or speed. Compare ZEPPELIN.

su'pi-nate, 1 siū'pı-nēt; 2 sū'pi-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To place or render supine; especially, to turn, as the hand or fore limb, so that the palm is upward or forward. [< L. *supino,* put on the back, < *sub,* under.]—**su'pi-na"tor,** *n.* A muscle of the forearm by which supination is affected.

su"pi-na'tion, 1 siū"pı-nē'shən; 2 sū"pi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of turning the palm of the hand, or the corresponding surface of the fore limb, upward; the position of a limb so turned: in physiology opposed to *pronation.* **2.** The act or state of lying with the face upward.

su-pine', 1 siū-paın'; 2 sū-pīn', *a.* **1.** Lying on the back. **2.** Having no interest or care; inactive; indolent; negligent; indifferent; listless. **3.** Having an inclined position; sloping, as a hill. **4.** *Bot.* Lying flat with the face turned upward. [< L. *supinus,* < *sub,* under.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

su'pine, 1 siū'paın; 2 sū'pīn, *n.* One of two parts of the Latin verb, generally regarded as verbal nouns: including a form in *-tum,* called **first supine** or **former s.,** and one in *-tu,* called **second s.** or **latter s.** They are usually translated respectively as active and passive infinitives.

Supp., *abbr.* Supplement.

sup'per, 1 sup'ər; 2 sŭp'er, *n.* The last meal of the day: frequently used of an evening banquet. [< F. *souper.*]—**sup'per-less,** *a.* Having no supper; hungry.

sup-plant'[d], 1 su-plant'; 2 sŭ-plănt', *vt.* **1.** To take the place of, as by artifice or treachery; hence, to displace in general. **2**†. To remove. **3**†. To undermine; destroy. [< L.F *sub,* under, + *planta,* sole.] Syn.: see ABOLISH; SUBVERT.—**sup"plan-ta'tion,** *n.*—**sup-plant'er,** *n.*

sup'ple, } 1 sup'l; 2 sŭp'l. **1.** *vt. & vi.* [SUP'PLED; SUP'PLING.]

sup'l[F], } To render or become soft, pliant, yielding, or docile. **II.** *a.* **1.** Easily bent; flexible; pliant; as, a *supple* bow. **2.** Yielding to the humor or wishes of others; especially, servilely compliant; obsequious. [< L.F *supplex,* submissive.] Syn.: compliant, elastic, fawning, flexible, limber, lissom, lithe, lithesome, obsequious, pliable, pliant, soft, submissive, willowy, yielding. See ACTIVE; OBSEQUIOUS.—Ant.: firm, fixed, inflexible, obstinate, pertinacious, rigid, stiff, stubborn, unbending, unyielding.—**sup'ple-ness,** *n.*

sup'ple-jack", 1 sup'l-jak"; 2 sŭp'l-jăk", *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of various woody climbers with tough and lithe stems; specif., a high-climbing shrub (*Berchemia scandens*) of the southern United States. **2.** A walking-stick made from the wood of such a plant.

sup'ple-ment, 1 sup'lı-ment *or* -mant; 2 sŭp'le-ment. I[d]. *vt.* To make additions to; provide for what is lacking in. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something added that supplies a deficiency; especially, an addition to a publication. **2.** *Math.* The angle that added to another will make the sum two right angles. [OF., < L. *sub,* under, + *pleo,* fill.] Syn.: see APPENDAGE. **sup"ple-men'tal,** *a.* Like a supplement; supplementing. **sup'ple-tiv**(es‡; **sup'ple-to"ry‡.**—**sup"ple-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Supplemental; in geometry, making 180° when added: said of angles or arcs.

sup'pli-ant, 1 sup'lı-ənt; 2 sŭp'li-ant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Entreating earnestly and humbly; beseeching. **2.** Manifesting entreaty or submissive supplication. **II.** *n.* One who supplicates. [F., < L. *supplico,* beg.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**sup'pli-ance,** *n.* The act of a suppliant, or the state of being suppliant. **sup'pli-an-cy‡.**

sup'pli-cate, 1 sup'lı-kēt; 2 sŭp'li-cāt, *vt. & vi.* [-CAT'ED[d]; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To seek humbly by earnest prayer; beseech; beg. **2.** To pray to grant a favor. [< L. *supplicatus,* pp. of *supplico,* beg.] Syn.: see ASK; PRAY.—**sup'pli-cant.** I. *a.* Asking or entreating humbly. **II.** *n.* One who supplicates; a suppliant. **-ly,** *adv.*—**sup"pli-ca'tion,** *n.*—**sup'pli-ca"to-ry,** *a.*

sup-ply', 1 su-plaı'; 2 sŭ-plȳ'. **I.** *vt.* [SUP-PLIED'; SUP-PLY'ING.] **1.** To furnish with what is needed; provide: often followed by *with.* **2.** To give, as something needful; afford. **3.** To occupy temporarily, as a substitute; make up, as a loss; fill, as a vacancy; specif., to fill temporarily, as a pulpit. **II.** *a.* Serving to regulate, convey, or hold a supply. **III.** *n.* [SUP-PLIES'[z], *pl.*] **1.** That which is or can be supplied; the available aggregate of things needed or demanded. Specif.: (1) *Polit. Econ.* The amount of a commodity available for meeting a demand. (2) Accumulated stores reserved for distribution, as for an army or a fleet: usually in the plural; as, he was cut off from his base of *supplies.* **2.** [Eng.] A Parliamentary grant of money to the crown or for the public service; appropriation; usually in the plural. **3.** An amount sufficient for a given use; store. **4.** A substitute or temporary incumbent. **5**‖. Reenforcements for an army or navy. **6.** The act of supplying. [< L.F *sub,* below, + *pleo,* fill.] Syn.: (verb) see ACCOMMODATE; GIVE; PROVIDE; RECRUIT; (noun) see STOCK.—**sup-pli'er,** *n.*

sup-port', 1 su-pōrt'; 2 sŭ-pōrt'. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To bear the weight of, especially by holding up from underneath; keep from falling; sustain: also used figuratively. **2.** To provide means for the maintenance of; provide for. **3.** To carry on; keep up. **4.** To bear or endure; tolerate; put up with. **5.** To show to be true or trustworthy; defend, as a statement; also, to advocate or second; favor; uphold; aid. **6.** To act as an aid, escort, or attendant to, as on a public occasion.

7. *Theat.* To play a part subordinate to; also, to represent or act, as a rôle or part. [< L.[F] *sub*, beneath, + *porto*, carry.]

Syn.: bear, carry, hold up, keep up, maintain, prop, sustain, uphold. *Support* and *sustain* alike signify to *hold up* or *keep up*, to prevent from falling or sinking; but *sustain* has a special sense of continuous exertion or strength, as when we speak of *sustained* endeavor or a *sustained* note; a flower is *supported* by the stem or a temple-roof by arches; the foundations of a great building *sustain* an enormous pressure; to *sustain* life implies a greater exigency and need than to *support* life; to say one is *sustained* under affliction is to say more both of the severity of the trial and the completeness of the *upholding* than if we say he is *supported*. To *bear* is the most general word, denoting all *holding up* or *keeping up* of any object, whether in rest or motion; in the derived senses it refers to something that is a tax upon strength or endurance; as, to *bear* a strain; to *bear* pain or grief. To *maintain* is to keep in a state or condition, especially in an excellent and desirable condition; as, to *maintain* health or reputation; to *maintain* one's position; to *maintain* a cause or proposition is to hold it against opposition or difficulty. To *support* may be partial, to *maintain* is complete; *maintain* is a word of more dignity than *support*; a man *supports* his family; a state *maintains* an army or navy. To *prop* is always partial, signifying to add support to something that is insecure. See ABET; AID; ENDURE; KEEP; LEAN; LIVE; PROP.—Ant.: abandon, betray, break down, cast down, demolish, desert, destroy, drop, let go, overthrow, throw down, wreck.—Prep.: the roof is supported *by*, *on*, or *upon* pillars; the family was supported *on* or *upon* a pittance, or *by* charity.

—**sup-port'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**sup-port'a-bl**(e[F], *a.* That may be supported; bearable; endurable.—**sup-port'a-bl**(e-ness[F], *n.*—**sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*—**sup-port'er**, *n.* One who or that which supports, in any sense. Specif.: (1) One who countenances or supports; an adherent. (2) *Her.* One of a pair of bearings representing living objects, standing on the dexter and sinister sides of a shield, as if supporting it.

sup-port', *n.* **1.** The act of supporting. **2.** One who or that which supports. **3.** Subsistence. Syn.: see HELP; SUBSIDY.

sup-pos'al†, *n.* The act of supposing; supposition.

sup-pose', 1 su-pōz'; 2 sŭ-pōz', *v.* [SUP-POSED'; SUP-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To think or imagine to oneself as true; believe. **2.** To assume as true for the sake of argument or illustration. **3.** To require to exist as true; imply as cause or consequence; involve as an inference; as, design in creation *supposes* the existence of a God. **II.** *i.* To frame a supposition; think. [< F. *supposer*, < *sub-*, under, + *poser*; see POSE[1], *v.*]

Syn.: conjecture, deem, guess, imagine, surmise, think. To *suppose* is temporarily to assume a thing as true, either with the expectation of finding it so or for the purpose of ascertaining what would follow if it were so. To *conjecture* is to put together the nearest available materials for a provisional opinion, always with some expectation of finding the facts to be as *conjectured*. To *imagine* is to form a mental image of something as existing, while its actual existence may be unknown, or even impossible. To *think*, in this application, is to hold as the result of thought what is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowledge; as, I do not know, but I *think* this to be the fact; a more conclusive statement than would be made by the use of *conjecture* or *suppose*. See GUESS. Compare synonyms for HYPOTHESIS; SUSPECT.—Ant.: ascertain, conclude, discover, know, prove.

—**sup-pos'a-bl**(e[F], *a.* That may be supposed. **-ness**, *n.*—**sup-pos'a-bly**, *adv.*—**sup-posed'**, *pa.* Accepted as genuine; imagined; often ironical.—**sup-pos'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**sup-pos'er**, *n.*

sup''po-si'tion, 1 sup''o-zish'ən; 2 sŭp''o-sish'ən, *n.* **1.** The act of supposing, or that which is supposed; conjecture. **2.** A hypothetical proposition made for the purpose of explaining certain facts and their relation, or of deducing consequences from them; hypothesis. [< L.[LLT-F] *sub*, under, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see FANCY; GUESS; HYPOTHESIS; IDEA; THOUGHT.—**sup''po-si'tion-al**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.*—**sup-pos''i-ti'tious**, *a.* **1.** Put in the place of or made to represent another, in order to deceive or defraud; spurious. **2.** Supposed; assumed. Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**sup-pos'i-tiv**(e[S]. **I.** *a.* Including or implying supposition. **II.** *n.* A conjunction introducing a supposition, as *if*, or *provided*. **-ly**, *adv.*

sup-pos'i-to-ry, 1 su-pez'i-to-ri; 2 sŭ-pŏş'i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] *Med.* A solid medicinal preparation for introduction into some canal, cavity, or internal organ. [< LL. *suppositorium*, neut. of *suppositorius*, < L. *suppositus*; see SUPPOSITION.]

sup-press'[t], 1 su-pres'; 2 sŭ-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To put down or put an end to by force; overpower; crush. **2.** To withhold from publication; repress, as a sigh; conceal; also, to stop the circulation of, as a book, paper, etc. **3.** To cause to stop; check. **4.** To extinguish. [< L. *sub*, under, + *premo*, press.] Syn.: see ABATE; ABOLISH; HIDE; REPRESS; SUBDUE; RESTRAIN.—**sup-press'er**, **sup-pres'sor**, *n.*—**sup-press'i-bl**(e[F], *a.* Capable of being suppressed.—**sup-pres'sion**, *n.* The act of suppressing, or the state of being suppressed.—**sup-pres'siv**(e[S], *a.* Tending to suppress.

sup'pu-rate, 1 sup'yu-rēt; 2 sŭp'yu-rāt, *vi.* [-RAT'ED[d]; -RAT'ING.] To form or generate pus; maturate. [< L. *sub*, under, + *pus* (*pur-*), pus.]—**sup-pu-ra'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of suppurating. **2.** Pus.—**sup'pu-ra''tiv**(e[S], *a.* **I.** *a.* Tending to or producing suppuration. **II.** *n.* A remedy promoting suppuration.

su'pra-, 1 sūˈprə-; 2 sŭ'pra-, *prefix.* Above; beyond; in such adjectives as **su''pra-max'il-la-ry** (pertaining to the upper jaw); **su''pra-or'bi-tal** (situated above the orbit of the eye), etc. [< L. *supra-*, < *supra*, above.]

su''pra-e''so-phag'e-al, *a.* Lying above the esophagus, as a nerve-ganglion.—**su''pra-lim'i-nal**, *a. Psychol.* Characterized by normal consciousness: opposed to *subliminal*.—**su''pra-mo-lec'u-lar**, *a. Chem. & Physics.* Containing more than one molecule.—**su''pra-mun'dane**, *a.* Being or placed beyond the world; supernatural; celestial.—**su''pra-oc-cip'i-tal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper part of the occipital bone. **II.** *n.* The supraoccipital bone.—**su''pra-pro'test**, *n. Com. Law.* Acceptance or payment of a **bill** of exchange by one not a party to it after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment.—**su''pra-re'nal**, *a.* Situated above the kidneys.—**suprarenal body, capsule, or gland**, a ductless gland lying outside the upper part of either kidney.—**su''pra-tem'po-ral.** **I.** *a.* Situated in the upper part of the temporal region. **II.** *n.* A supratemporal bone.

su-prem'a-cy, 1 siu-prem'ə-si; 2 sū-prĕm'ə-çy, *n.* The state of being supreme; supreme power or authority. Syn.: see PRECEDENCE; VICTORY.—**royal supremacy**, the judicial and executive supremacy of a sovereign as the supreme earthly head of an established church.—**su-preme'ly**, *adv.*—**su-preme'ness**, *n.*

su-preme, 1 siu-prīm'; 2 sū-prēm'. **I.** *a.* Highest in power or authority; dominant; as, the *supreme* court. **2.** Highest in degree, importance, or estimation; most extreme or momentous; utmost; as, *supreme* devotion. **II.** *n.* **1.** The supreme or highest point; acme. **2.** One who is above the rest; a superior; chief. [< L.[F] *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, higher.] Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; FIRST; IMPERIAL; PARAMOUNT; PREDOMINANT.—**the Supreme Being.** **1.** God; the Deity. **2.** [s. b.] The highest of heathen deities.—**Supreme War Council.** [Recent.] An international body with headquarters at Versailles, composed of representatives of the Entente nations, of their allies, and of the United States, that approved the terms of the armistice asked for by the Germans and granted by Marshal Ferdinand Foch to them at Rethondes, France, November 8, 1918, and there signed by them November 11. The council met, January 12, 1919, at the Quai D'Orsay, Paris, to determine the terms of peace, the acceptance of which ended the World War by the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919. A separate peace was signed with Germany by the United States, July 2, 1921.

Supt., *abbr.* Superintendent.

sur-, 1 sûr-; 2 sûr-, *prefix.* Same as SUPER-. [< F. *sur-*, < L. *super-*; see SUPER-.]

su'ra, 1 sū'rə; 2 su'ra, *n.* A chapter or section of the Koran. [< [Ar. *sūra*, step.]

Su''ra-ba'ya, 1 sū''rə-bā'yə; 2 su''rä-bä'yä, *n.* **1.** A Dutch residency in N. E. Java; 2,298 sq. m.; pop. 2,437,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 181,000. **Soe''ra-ba'ja†.**

su'rah, 1 sū'rə *or* siū'rə; 2 su'ra *or* sū'ra, *n.* A soft twilled silk stuff for women's wear. [Prob. < *Surat*, India.] **surah silk‡.**

Su''ra-kar'ta, 1 sū''rə-kär'tə; 2 su''rä-kär'tä, *n.* A city in central Java; pop. 138,000. **Soe''ra-kar'ta†.**

su'ral, 1 siū'rəl; 2 sū'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg. [< L. *sura*, calf of the leg.]

sur'ance†, *n.* Assurance. **sur'auncet.**

Su-rat', 1 sū-rāt'; 2 su-rät', *n.* A manufacturing seaport town in Bombay province, India; pop. 117,434.

sur'base, 1 sûr'bēs; 2 sûr'bās, *n.* A molding or border above a base, as that above the base-board of a room.

sur-based'[1], 1 sûr-bēst'; 2 sûr-bāst', *pa.* Flattened or depressed.

sur'based[2], *a.* Having a surbase, as a pedestal.

sur-cease'[t], 1 sûr-sīs'; 2 sûr-çēs'. **I.** *vt.* To cease entirely or finally. **II‖.** *n.* Absolute or final cessation; end. [< OF. *surseoir* (pp. *sursis*), < L. *supersedeo*; see SUPERSEDE.]

sur-charge', 1 sûr-chārj'; 2 sûr-chärg'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give too great a charge to; overload. **2.** *Law.* To show an omission of credits in (an account), or of something for which credit should have been allowed. **II.** *n.* **1.** An excessive burden, load, or charge. **2.** *Law.* In chancery, the showing of an omission of items in an account for which credit ought to be allowed: opposed to *falsification*. **3.** An additional or excessive amount charged, especially an unlawful charge; an overcharge. **4.** A new valuation or something else printed on the surface of a postage- or revenue-stamp; also, a stamp so imprinted.

sur'cin-gle, 1 sûr'siŋ-gl; 2 sûr'çiŋ-gl. **I.** *vt.* [-GL(E)D; **sur'cin-gl'**, **-gling.**] To gird or fasten with a surcingle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A girth or strap encircling the body of a beast of burden, for holding a saddle, etc. **2.** A girdle, as of a cassock. [< L.[OF] *super*, over, + *cingulum*, belt.]

sur'coat, 1 sûr'kōt; 2 sûr'cōt, *n.* An outer coat or garment; in the middle ages, a loose robe worn over armor.

sur'cu-lose, 1 sûr'kiu-lōs; 2 sûr'cu-lōs, *a. Bot.* Producing or having suckers.

surd, 1 sûrd; 2 sûrd. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Math.* Incapable of being expressed in rational numbers; irrational. **2.** *Phon.* Produced by the organs of speech without voice or tone; not sonant. **3‖.** Deaf. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Math.* An irrational number or quantity, especially an indicated root that can not be extracted, as $\sqrt{2}$. **2.** *Phon.* A consonant sound made with the vocal cords apart so that they do not produce voice or tone, as *p*, *t*, *s*, or *k*: opposed to a *sonant*, as *b*, *d*, *z*, *g*. [< L. *surdus*, deaf.]

sure, 1 shûr; 2 shur. **I**† *a.* **1.** Not liable to change or failure; stable; infallible. **2.** Fit, proper, or deserving to be depended on; reliable; trustworthy. **3.** Free from doubt; certain; positive. **4.** Certain of obtaining, attaining, or retaining something: with *of*. **5‖.** Safe; secure. **II.** *adv.* [Colloq. or Obs.] Surely; certainly. [< F. *sûr*, < L. *securus*; see SECURE, *a.*] Syn.: actual, assured, aware, certain, clear, confident, indisputable, positive, real. See AUTHENTIC; CONSCIOUS; FAITHFUL; SECURE.

—**to be sure** [Colloq.], indeed; certainly.—**to make s.**, to make certain; secure.—**sure'-foot'ed**, *a.* Not liable to fall or stumble: figuratively, not liable to err.—**sure'ly**, *adv.* **1.** Without doubt; certainly. **2.** Securely; safely.—**sure'ness**, *n.*—**sure'ty**, *n.* [SURE'TIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A person who engages to be

responsible for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; bail. **2.** *Com.* An individual or corporation that, in consideration of the payment of a premium (see def. 3.), acts as security for a principal (as a State, city, bank, etc.), against possible loss through the act of an associate or employee who is required to furnish such security. **3.** A pledge of money deposited or of credit given to secure against loss or damage; security for payment or performance. **4.** That which gives security or confidence; ground or basis of certainty or security. **5.** The state of being sure; sureness; certainty. **6**‖. A sponsor. **7**†. Security; safety. [< F. *sureté*, < L. *securita(t-)s*; see SECURE.] Syn.: see CERTAINTY; SECURITY.—**sure'ty-ship**, *n.* **sure'ti-ship**†.

surf, 1 sûrf; 2 sûrf, *n.* The swell of the sea, that breaks upon a shore. [Var. of SOUGE.]—**surf'-bird"**, *n.* A plover-like bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chile, having the bill shorter than the tarsus.—**s.-boat**, *n.* A boat of extra strength and buoyancy, for passing through surf.—**s.-boatman**, *n.*—**s.-coot**, **s.-duck**, *n.* One of various scoters or sea-ducks (genus *Œdemia*), especially the surf-scoter.—**s.-fish**, *n.* Any of a family (*Holconotidæ*) of viviparous sea-fishes, perch-like in form, numerous in shallow places near shore all along the northern Pacific coast of North America.—**s.-scoter**, *n.* A North-American scoter (*Œdemia perspicillata*). The adult male is black with a white spot on the forehead and the nape.—**surf'y**, *a.* Abounding with, resembling, or consisting of surf.

sur'face, 1 sûr'fas; 2 sûr'faç. **1.** *vt.* [SUR'FACED†; SUR'FACING.] To put a surface on; especially, to make smooth, even, or plain. **II.** *n.* **1.** The exterior part of anything that has length, breadth, and thickness; exterior. **2.** *Geom.* That which has length and breadth, but not thickness. **3.** External view or appearance. **4.** That portion of the side of a fortification which is bounded by the angle of the nearest bastion and the prolongation of the flank. [F., < *sur-* (see SUR-); and see FACE, *n.*]—**sur'face-plate"**, *n.* A plate having a very accurate surface: used for testing other surfaces.—**s.-tension**, *n.* The tension of a liquid by virtue of which it acts as an elastic enveloping membrane, tending always to contract to the minimum area.—**sur'face-er**, *n.* A planing-machine for giving a true surface to lumber; a surface-planer. **sur'fac-ing-ma-chine"**†.

sur'feit, } 1 sûr'fit; 2 sûr'fit. **I**¶. *vt. & vi.* To feed to fulness
sur'fit¶, } or satiety; overfeed; supply or be supplied to satiety: frequently reflexive. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of surfeiting oneself; excess in eating or drinking; also, the excessive quantity partaken of. **2.** The result of such excess; satiety. **3.** The state of being surfeited; oppressive fulness of the system caused by excess in eating or drinking. [< L.OF *super*, over, + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see SATIETY.—**sur'felt-er**, *n.*

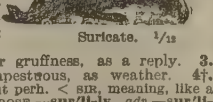
sur-fi'cial, 1 sur-fish'əl; 2 sûr-fish'əl, *a.* Originally belonging to or being on the surface, as of the earth: contrasted in geology with *subterranean*. [< SURFACE.]

Surg., *abbr.* Surgeon, surgery, surgical.

surge, 1 sûrj; 2 sûrg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SURGED; SURG'ING.] **1.** *Naut.* To let go suddenly, as a rope or cable. **2.** To rise high and roll onward, as waves; swell or heave. **3.** *Naut.* To slip along suddenly, as a rope around a windlass. **4.** *Elec.* To vibrate violently. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large swelling wave; billow; also, such billows collectively. **2.** The act of surging; a heaving and rolling motion, as of great waves. **3.** *Naut.* The tapered front of a capstan or windlass. **4.** *Physics.* A violent oscillation set up by an electric discharge in an open-circuit wire. [< L.F *surgo*, contr. of *surrigo*, raise.] Syn.: see WAVE.—**surg'y**, *a.* Rising in surges or billows.

sur'geon, 1 sûr'jən; 2 sûr'gon, *n.* **1.** One who practises surgery. **2.** A medical officer in the military or naval service. **3.** A surgeon-fish. [Ult. < Gr. *cheirourgos*, < *cheir*, hand, + *ergon*, work.]—**sur'geon-fish"**, *n.* A West-Indian fish having erectile lancet-like spines at the sides of the tail.—**surgeon's knot**, a knot. See figure 37 under KNOT.—**sur'geon-cy**, *n.* The office, duties, or rank of surgeon.—**sur'ger-y**, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** The branch of the healing art that relates to injuries, deformities, and morbid conditions that require to be remedied by operations or instruments. **2.** A place where surgical treatment or advice is regularly given.—**sur'gi-cal**, *a.*—**sur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

su'ri-cate, 1 sū'ri-kēt; 2 sū'ri-cāt, *n.* [S. Afr.] A small burrowing viverrine carnivore (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of South Africa.



Suricate. 1/12

Su"ri-nam', 1 sū"ri-nām'; 2 sų"ri-nām', *n.* **1.** A river in central Dutch Guiana; length, 400 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **2.** Dutch Guiana.

sur'loin", *n.* Sirloin: the etymologically correct form.

sur'ly, 1 sûr'li; 2 sûr'ly, *a.* [SUR'LI-ER; SUR'LI-EST.] **1.** Persistently rude and ill-humored; crabbed; cross; gruff. **2.** Characterized by rudeness or gruffness, as a reply. **3.** Rough and forbidding; tempestuous, as weather. **4**†. Haughty. [< AS. *sûr*, sour; but perh. < SIR, meaning, like a lord.] Syn.: see HAUGHTY; MOROSE.—**sur'li-ly**, *adv.*—**sur'li-ness**, *n.*

Sur'ma, 1 sûr'mə; 2 sų'mä, *n.* A river in N. E. British India; length, 560 m. to Barak river.

sur-mise', 1 sur-maiz'; 2 sûr-mīz'. **I.** *vt.* [SUR-MISED'; SUR-MIS'ING.] To form opinions concerning on slight evidence or fanciful grounds. **II.** *n.* A conjecture made on slight evidence; supposition. [OF., fem. pp. of *surmettre*, accuse.] Syn.: (verb) see GUESS; SUPPOSE; SUSPECT; (noun) see GUESS; HYPOTHESIS.

sur-mount'¶, 1 sur-mount'; 2 sûr-mount', *vt.* **1.** To overcome by force of will; rise superior to; conquer. **2.** To place something above; cap. **3.** To pass over. **4**‖. To surpass. Syn.: see CONQUER.—**sur-mount'a-bl(e)**², *a.* **-ness**, *n.*—**sur-mount'er**, *n.*

sur-mul'let, 1 sur-mul'et; 2 sûr-mŭl'ĕt, *n.* A food-fish (genus *Mullus*). See MULLET¹, *n.*, 2. [< F. *surmulet*.]

sur'name, 1 sûr'nēm *or* sur-nēm'; 2 sûr'nām *or* sŭr-nām'. **I.** *vt.* To give a surname to; call by a surname. **II.** *n.* A name subjoined to a given name; hence, a family name.—**sur'nam-er**, *n.*

sur-pass', 1 sur-pas'; 2 sûr-pąs', *vt.* To go beyond or past in degree or amount; exceed; excel. Syn.: eclipse, outdo, outstrip, transcend. See BEAT; LEAD.—Ant.: be inferior, be outdone, come short, fail, fall behind, fall short, yield, yield the palm, yield the supremacy.—**sur-pass'a-bl(e)**², *a.*—**sur-pass'ing**, **l.** *pa.* Pre-eminently excellent. **II.** *adv.* Excellently. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

sur'plice, } 1 sûr'plis; 2 sûr'pliç, *n.* *Eccl.* A loose white vest-
sur'plis¶, } ment with full sleeves, worn by the clergy of the Anglican, Moravian, and Roman Catholic churches, and also by choristers in a vested choir. [< L.LL.TP *super*, over, + *pellis*, skin.]

sur'plus, 1 sûr'plus; 2 sûr'plŭs. **I.** *a.* Being in excess of what is used or needed. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which remains over and above what has been used or is required; overplus; residue. **2.** Assets in excess of liabilities. **3.** Excess of net assets above the face value of shares of a corporation. **4.** [Maine, U. S.] A small unorganized tract of land set apart by State authority. [F., < L.LL *super*, over, + *plus*, more.] Syn.: see EXCESS; REMAINDER.—**sur'plus-age**, *n.* **1.** That which is over and above; surplus; overplus. **2.** *Law.* Matter in an instrument not necessary to the meaning; irrelevant matter.

sur-print', 1 sûr-print'; 2 sûr-print', *vt.* To print anew on or over (matter once printed). [< SUR- + PRINT, *v.*]

sur-prize', } 1 sur-proiz'; 2 sûr-priz'. **I.** *vt.* [SUR-PRIZED';
sur-prise', } SUR-PRIZ'ING.] **1.** To strike with astonishment by something unexpected. **2.** To come upon suddenly and unexpectedly; especially, to take at a disadvantage. **3.** To lead unawares; betray: often with *into*. **4.** To disconcert. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of surprizing; a coming upon unawares. **2.** A surprized state. **3.** An unexpected event. [F., < L.LL *super*, upon, + *prendo*, grasp.]—**sur-priz'al**, *n.* The act of surprizing; surprize. **sur-pris'ant**, **sur-priz'ing**, *pa.* Causing wonder or astonishment. **sur-pris'ing**†.—**sur-priz'ing-ly**, *adv.* **sur-pris'ing-ly**†.—**sur-priz'ing-ness**, *n.* **sur-pris'ing-ness**, *n.*

sur'que-dry†, **sur'qui-dry**,† *n.* **1.** Arrogance; haughtiness. **2.** A haughty arrogant act.

sur"re-but'tal, 1 sur"ri-but'əl; 2 sûr"re-bŭt'al, *n.* *Law.* A plaintiff's evidence or presentation of evidence, in response to a defendant's rebuttal.—**sur"re-but'ter**, *n.* *Law.* In common-law pleading, the plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter.

sur"re-join'der, *n.* *Law.* The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's rejoinder.

sur-reined'†, *pa.* Overridden; worn out.

sur-ren'der, 2 sų-ren'dər; 2 sŭ-rĕn'der, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To yield to another under pressure of superior force; give up, as to an enemy in warfare. **2.** To resign in favor of another; relinquish. **3.** To yield to any influence, passion, or power: a reflexive use. **4.** To give up, as something in one's control, into the power of another. **5**†. To give; render; restore. [< L.LL.OF *super*, over, + *reddo*, give back.] Syn.: abandon, alienate, capitulate, cede, give, give oneself up, give over, let go, sacrifice, yield. A monarch or a state *cedes* territory for a consideration, *surrenders* it to a conqueror; a military commander *abandons* an untenable position or unavailable stores. We *relinquish* a claim, *sacrifice* something precious through error, friendship, or duty, *yield* to convincing reasons, a stronger will, winsome persuasion, or superior force. To *yield* is to give place or give way under pressure and hence under compulsion. *Yield* implies more softness or concession than *surrender*; the most determined men may *surrender* to overwhelming force; when one *yields*, his spirit is at least somewhat subdued. See ABANDON.—**sur-ren'der-er**, *n.* **sur-ren'der-or**† [Law].

sur-ren'der, *n.* The act of surrendering one's person to another, or the possession of something to another.

sur"rep-ti'tious, 1 sûr"ep-tish'us; 2 sûr"ĕp-tish'ŭs, *a.* Accomplished by secret or improper means; clandestine. [< L. *sub*, under, + *rapio*, snatch.] **-ly**, *adv.*

sur'rey, 1 sur'i; 2 sûr'y, *n.* [U. S.] A light pleasure-vehicle, having two seats, four wheels, and sometimes a top.

Sur'rey, Earl of (1516–1547). **1.** Henry Howard, an English courtier, soldier, poet: executed for treason. **2.** A county in S. E. England: 722 sq. m.; pop. 845,580; county towns, Guildford and Kingston.

sur'ro-gate†, *vt.* To put in the place of another; substitute; subrogate: specif., in Roman law, to modify (a law) by new clauses; also, to appoint (another) to succeed oneself.

sur'ro-gate, 1 sur'o-gēt; 2 sûr'o-gāt, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is substituted for another; a substitute. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A person appointed by an ecclesiastical officer to act in his place. **3.** [U. S.] A probate judge. [< L. *surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogo*, substitute.]

sur-round'¶, 1 su-round'; 2 sŭ-round', *vt.* **1.** To place something around; shut in on all sides; encompass; invest, as a town. **2.** To constitute a border or enclosure around; be on all sides of; enclose; encircle. **3**‖. To go completely around. **4**†. To flood; inundate: the original meaning. [< L.LL.OF *super*, above, + *unda*, wave.] Syn.: compass, encompass, environ, hem in, invest. See EMBRACE.—**sur-round'ing**, *n.* **1.** That which surrounds, or any part of it: usually in the plural. **2.** The act of one who surrounds.

sur-sol'id, 1 sur-sel'id; 2 sûr-sŏl'id. *Math.* **I.** *a.* Of the fifth degree. **II.** *n.* The fifth power of a quantity. [< SUR- + SOLID.]

sur-tax', 1 sur-taks'; 2 sûr-tăks', *vt.* To assess with an extra or additional tax. [< F. *surtaxer*; see SUR-, TAX.]

sur'tax, 1 sur'taks; 2 sûr'tăks, *n.* An extra or additional tax; specif. [U. S.], a graduated income tax over and above the usual or normal income tax, levied on the amount by which net income exceeds a certain sum. By the United States Revenue Act of 1918 this was fixed at $5,000 for individuals, and by the Revenue Act of 1921 at $6,000 (effective January 1, 1922).

sur-tout', 1 sur-tūt' *or* sur-tū'; 2 sûr-tụt' *or* sûr-tụ', *n.* A close-fitting overcoat. [F., < *sur-* (see SUR-) + *tout*, all.]

Surv., *abbr.* Surveying, surveyor.

sur-veil'lance, 1 sur-vē'lans *or* -vāl'yans; 2 sûr-vę'lanç *or* -vęl'yanç, *n.* The act of watching, or the state of being watched; a spying supervision. [F., < *surveiller*, superintend.] Syn.: see OVERSIGHT.—**sur-veil'lant.** ‖ç. *a.* Exercising surveillance; watching; watchful. **II.** *n.* One who keeps watch so as to control; an overseer or a spy.

sur-vey', 1 sur-vē'; 2 sûr-vę'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To determine accurately the area, contour, or boundaries of by measuring lines and angles and applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry. **2.** To view in its entirety; look over as from a height. **3.** To view carefully and minutely; scrutinize; inspect. **4.** To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, or the like; inspect; as, to *survey* a public building. **II.** *n.* **1.** The operation, act, process, or results of surveying; also, a department or corps for carrying on such operations. **2.** A general or comprehensive view; an overlooking. **3.** A scrutinizing view; inspection. **4.** [U. S.] A district for the collection of customs under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [< L.^{OF} *super*, over, + *video*, see.]

Syn.: see LOOK.—**sur-vey'ing,** *n.* The science and art of determining the area or configuration of portions of the surface of the earth and representing them on maps.—**sur-vey'or,** *n.* **1.** One who surveys; especially, one engaged in the business of land-surveying. **2.** One who examines a thing for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quality, or character; an inspector, as of customs. ‖ç. One who surveys; an overseer.—**sur-vey'or-ship,** *n.* The office of a surveyor.

sur-vive', 1 sur-vaiv'; 2 sûr-vīv', *v.* [SUR-VIVED'; SUR-VIV'-ING.] **I.** *t.* To outlive; outlast; live through. **II.** *i.* To remain alive; exist. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *super*, over, + *vivo*, live.] Syn.: see LIVE.—**sur-viv'al,** *n.* **1.** The act of surviving; an outliving. **2.** Something surviving.—**survival of the fittest** (*Biol.*), in the theory of evolution, the preservation and propagation of certain favored forms in the struggle for existence, as best fitted to conditions.—**sur-viv'ing,** *pa.*—**sur-vi'vor,** *n.* **sur-viv'er‡.**—**sur-vi'vor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The state of surviving. **2.** *Law.* The right of a surviving party, having a joint interest with others in property, to take the whole estate.

Su'sa, 1 sū'sə; 2 sụ'sa, *n.* An ancient capital of Persia.

Su-san'na, 1 siu-zan'ə; 2 sū-şăn'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Su'san‡; Su-san'nah‡. Sue, Su'ky, Su'sie, Su'sy, Su'zy** (dims.). Dan. D. It. Sw. **Su-san'na,** 1 sū-zān'ɑ, 2 sụ-şăn'ă; F. **Su"sanne',** 1 sụ"zɑn', 2 sü"şän'; G. **Su-san'ne,** 1 sū-zān'e, 2 sụ-şăn'e; L. **Su-san'na;** Pg. Sp. **Su-san'na,** 1 sū-sā'nɑ, 2 sụ-sā'nä. **2.** *Bib.* (1) A Jewish captive in Babylon whose life Daniel saved. (2) The book of the Apocrypha containing the story of Susanna. [Gr., < Heb., a lily.]

sus-cep'tance, 1 su-sep'tens; 2 sŭ-çĕp'tanç, *n.* *Elec.* That component of the admittance of a circuit which is assumed to carry current dephased by 90° from the impressed electromotive force.

sus-cep'ti-bl(e^{P}, 1 su-sep'ti-bl; 2 sŭ-çĕp'ti-bl, *a.* **1.** Yielding readily; capable of being influenced, acted on, or determined: usually with *of* or *to*. **2.** Having delicate sensibility; sensitive; impressionable. [F., < L. *sub*, under, + *capio*, take.] **sus-cep'tiv(e**^{P}‡.—**sus-cep"ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being susceptible to influences or of easily receiving impressions. **2.** Specif., the ability to receive or be impressed by deep emotions or strong feelings; sensibility. **3.** *Magnetism.* See MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY, def. 2, below. **sus-cep'ti-bl(e-ness**^{P}‡.—**magnetic susceptibility.** *Physics.* **1.** Susceptibility to magnetization. **2.** The measure of this susceptibility; the ratio of the induced magnetization to the magnetic force producing it.—**sus-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.*—**sus-cep'tiv(e-ness**^{P}, *n.* **sus"cep-tiv'i-ty‡.**

sus-cep'tion§, *n.* The act of taking or assuming.

sus'lik, 1 sus'lik; 2 sŭs'lik, *n.* Same as SOUSLIK.

sus-pect'^{4}, 1 sus-pekt'; 2 sŭs-pĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To imagine to exist; mistrust; conjecture. **2.** To infer the possible guilt of (a person) on slight or no evidence. **3.** To view as questionable; doubt; distrust. **II.** *i.* To be suspicious, as of a person's guilt, duplicity, etc. [< L.^{F} *sub*, beneath, + *spicio*, see.] Syn.: be distrustful, be suspicious, conjecture, distrust, doubt, have suspicion of, mistrust, surmise. See DOUBT; GUESS.—**sus-pect'er,** *n.*

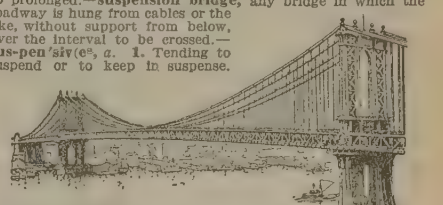
sus-pect', *n.* A person suspected of a crime or the like.

sus-pend'^{4}, 1 sus-pend'; 2 sus-pĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to hang down from a point. **2.** To sustain in the body of a fluid, as fine dust in the air. **3.** To interrupt; stay. **4.** To hold in a state of indecision. **5.** To debar from any privilege, function, occupation, etc. **6.** To make to depend *on* or *upon*. **II.** *i.* To cease from operatipn; stop payment. [< L.^{F} *sub*, under, + *pendo*, hang.]

Syn.: debar, defer, delay, discontinue, fail, hang, hinder, intermit, interrupt, stay, stop, withhold. See ADJOURN.—Ant.: begin, continue, expedite, keep on, keep up, prolong, protract, urge on.—Prep.: suspend *from* a support, *by* a cord, *above* or *over* any object; suspend *on* or *upon* certain conditions; suspend *from* office.—**suspended animation,** temporary loss of vital force, simulating death.—**sus-pend'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which suspends. **2.** One of a pair of straps for supporting the trousers.—**sus-pense'‡,** *n.* **1.** Suspended; also, held back. **2.** Held in doubt; expressing doubt.—**sus-pense'ly‡,** *adv.*—**sus-pense',** *n.* **1.** The state of being uncertain, undecided, or insecure. **2**‖. The state of being suspended. **3†.** Cessation. Syn.: see DOUBT.

sus-pen'sion, 1 sus-pen'shən; 2 sŭs-pĕn'şhon, *n.* **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended. Specif.: (1) A floating in the body of a fluid, as of fine particles. (2) Cessation of payments in business; a going into liquidation; as, the *suspension* of a bank. (3) Any device used for the purpose of suspension, as in a compass.

2. That which is suspended, or that which is kept from sinking, as in a liquid. **3.** *Mus.* (1) The prolongation of any note of a chord into the succeeding chord, causing at first a dissonance which disappears by resolution. (2) The note so prolonged.—**suspension bridge,** any bridge in which the roadway is hung from cables or the like, without support from below, over the interval to be crossed.—**sus-pen'siv(e**^{S}, *a.* **1.** Tending to suspend or to keep in suspense.



Manhattan Suspension Bridge, New York: cost, $14,000,000; length, 6,855 ft.; height above mean high-water mark, 149 ft.; opened 1909.

2. Having the power of suspending operation; as, a *suspensive* veto. **-ly,** *adv.*

sus-pen'sor, 1 sus-pen'sər; 2 sŭs-pĕn'şor, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A suspensory bandage. **2.** *Bot.* (1) The thread or chain of cells in flowering plants and certain cryptogams, which produces at its extremity the developing embryo. (2) The cell which, in certain fungi (order *Mucorales*), supports the conjugating cell.—**sus-pen'so-ry.** **1.** *a.* Suspending; sustaining; delaying. **II.** *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] That which suspends.—**suspensory bandage,** a bandage used as a support.—**s. bone,** the bone or series of skeletal elements by which the lower jaw is suspended from the cranium in vertebrates below mammals.—**s. ligament,** a fibrous membrane sustaining the lens of the eye.

sus-pi'cion, 1 sus-pish'ən; 2 sus-pish'on, *n.* **1.** Conjecture; doubt; mistrust. **2.** [Colloq.] The least particle, as of a flavor. Syn.: see DOUBT.—**sus-pi'cion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to suspicion.—**sus-pi'cious,** *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect. **2.** Questionable. **3.** Indicating suspicion. Syn.: see ENVIOUS; EQUIVOCAL.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

sus-pire', 1 sus-pair'; 2 sŭs-pīr', *vi. & vt.* [-PIRED'; -PIR'ING.] [Poet. or Obs.] To sigh; long for; breathe out. [< L.^{OF} *sub*, under, + *spiro*, breathe.]—**sus"pi-ra'tion,** *n.*

Sus"que-han'na, 1 sus"kwi-han'ə; 2 sŭs"kwe-hăn'a, *n.* A river in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; 420 m. to Chesapeake Bay.

Sus'sex, 1 sus'eks; 2 sŭs'ĕks, *n.* **1.** An Anglo-Saxon kingdom in S. England, later annexed to Mercia. **2.** An English channel-steamer sunk without warning by a German submarine March 24, 1916, with loss of American and British lives. **3.** A county in S. E. England; 1,458 sq. m.; pop. 663,380: divided into **East Sussex** (pop. 487,070) and **West Sussex** (pop. 176,310) county town for East Sussex, Lewes; for West Sussex, Chichester.

sus-tain', 1 sus-tēn'; 2 sŭs-tān', *vt.* **1.** To uphold, as a weight; bear as a material burden; support. **2.** To endure without yielding; sometimes, simply, to suffer; undergo; especially, to bear as a disturbing or distressful experience. **3.** To keep from sinking into despondency or discouragement; keep up the courage, resolution, or spirits of. **4.** To maintain in any condition by rendering aid or furnishing needed supplies: assist or relieve; especially, to keep alive; support; subsist. **5.** To support adequately as true or just, or to recognize authoritatively as correct or proved; establish; prove; as, the court *sustained* the demurrer. **6.** To keep up or maintain; as, to *sustain* friendly relations. **7.** To bear; suffer, as a loss. [< L.^{OF} *sub*, under, + *teneo*, hold.] **sus-tene'‡.** Syn.: see AID; ASSENT; CARRY; CONFIRM; ENDURE; HELP; KEEP; PRESERVE; PROP; SUPPORT.—**sus-tain'a-bl(e**^{P}, *a.*—**sus-tain'er,** *n.*—**sus'te-nance,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of sustaining; especially, maintenance of life or health; subsistence. **2.** That which sustains; especially, that which supports life; food. Syn.: see FOOD; NUTRIMENT.—**sus"ten-ta'tion,** *n.* The act or process of sustaining; specif., support of life; maintenance. **sus-ten'tion§.**—**sus'ten-ta"tiv(e**^{S}, 1 sus'ten-tē"tiv; 2 sŭs'-tĕn-tā"tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to sustentation; furnishing sustenance.

sus"ten-tac'u-lar, 1 sus"ten-tak'yu-lər; 2 sŭs"tĕn-tăc'yu-lar, *a.* Supporting; sustaining.

su-sur'rant, 1 siu-sur'ənt; 2 sū-sûr'ant, *a.* Softly murmuring; rustling. [< L. *susurran(t-)s*, ppr. of *susurro*, whisper.]—**su-sur'rate§,** *vi.* To speak softly; whisper.—**su"sur-ra'tion§,** *n.*

su-sur'rus, 1 siu-sur'us; 2 sū-sûr'ŭs, *n.* A gentle sibilant murmur; whisper; rustling. [L.]

sute, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SOOT.

suth, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SOOTH.

Suth'er-land Falls, 1 sŭth'ẽr-lənd; 2 sŭth'ẽr-land. Falls in S. W. South Island, New Zealand; 1,904 ft. high.

Suth'er-land-shire, 1 sŭth'ẽr-lənd-shīr; 2 sŭth'ẽr-land-shīr, *n.* A county in Scotland; 2,028 sq. m.; pop. 17,800; county-seat, Dornoch. **Suth'er-land‡.**

Suth'ron, 1 sŭth'rŏn *or* sŭth'ron; 2 sŭth'ron *or* sụth'ron, *a.* & *n.* Same as SOUTHRON, under SOUTH.

Sut'lej, 1 sut'lej; 2 sŭt'lĕj, *n.* A river in S. Tibet and N. India; length, 600 m. to the Indus river.

sut'ler, 1 sut'lar; 2 sŭt'ler, *n.* A pedler who follows an army to sell goods and food to the soldiers. [< MD. *soeteler,* < *soetelen,* peddle.]—**sut'ler-ship,** *n.*—**sut'ler-y,** *n.*

Su'tra, 1 sū'tra; 2 sụ'tra, *n.* [Sans.] A formulated doctrine, often so short as to be unintelligible without a key; literally, a rule or precept. In later times, used in the plural, was applied to manuals of certain systems of teaching, whether Brahminic or Buddhistic. Buddha's sermons are also called Sutras.

sut-tee', 1 su-tī'; 2 sū-tē', *n.* Formerly, the immolation of a Hindu widow on the funeral pyre of her husband: now forbidden; also, the widow so immolated. [Hind. *satī.*] **sa-tī'‡.**—**sut-tee'ism,** *n.*

sut'tle, 1 sut'l; 2 sŭt'l. **I.** *a.* Taken after the tare has been deducted and before the tret has been allowed: said of weight. **II.** *n.* Suttle weight. [Prob. < It. *sottile,* < L. *subtilis,* slender.]

Sutt'ner, 1 zut'ner; 2 sụt'ner, **Baroness Bertha von** (*née* Countess Kinsky) (1843–1914). An Austrian novelist and peace advocate; awarded the Nobel peace prize, 1905; *Ground Arms.*

su'tur-al, 1 sū'chur-[*or* -tiur-]əl; 2 sū'chur-[*or* -tūr-]al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated at a suture.—**su'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

su'ture, 1 sūū'chur *or* -tiur; 2 sū'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [SU'TURED; SU'TUR-ING.] To unite by means of sutures; sew together.

su'ture, *n.* **1.** The junction of two contiguous surfaces or edges along a line by or as by sewing. (1) *Anat.* The articulation of two bones at their edges. (2) *Bot.* The line of junction between contiguous parts. It frequently notes the line of dehiscence. (3) *Zool.* Any one of various lines of junction between adjacent margins.

2. The act or operation of uniting parts by or as by stitching; especially, in surgery, the sewing together of the cut or cleft edges of divided parts. **3.** The thread, silver wire, or other material used in the operation defined above. [< L. *sutura,* < *suĕre,* pp. of *suo,* sew.]

Su'va, 1 sū'vā; 2 sụ'vä, *n.* The capital of the Fiji Islands; pop. 8,000. See FIJI ISLANDS.

Su-va'rof, 1 su-vä'ref; 2 sụ-vä'rŏf, **Alexander Vasilievich** (1729–1800). Prince Italiski, a Russian field-marshal. **Su-vo'rov‡.**

Su'vla, 1 sū'vla; 2 sụ'vlä, *n.* A bay on Gallipoli Peninsula occupied by the Anzacs Aug. 6, 1915; scene of indecisive fighting between the Australian and New Zealand troops and the Turks Aug. to Dec. 20, when it was evacuated with loss of 3 men wounded.

Su-wal'ki, 1 su-vāl'kī; 2 su-väl'kī, *n.* **1.** A former government in Russian Poland; now partly in Lithuania and Poland; 4,844 sq. m.; pop. 718,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 31,600. **Su-val'ki‡.**

su'ze-rain, 1 sūū'zi-rēn; 2 sū'ze-rān, *n.* **1.** One invested with superior or paramount authority. **2.** *Inter. Law.* A nation having paramount control over another. [F.]—**su'ze-rain-ty,** *n.*

S. V., *abbr. Sancta Virgo* (L., Holy Virgin), *Sanctitas Vestra* (L., Your Holiness), Sons of Veterans.—**s. v.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Sub verbo* or *voce* (under the word).

sva"raj', 1 svə'rāj'; 2 svä"rāj', *n.* [Brit. Ind.] Self-government; by extension, cultural and political development under native influence as distinguished from such development under British influence. Compare SWARAJ. [< Sanskrit *sva-rājya,* < *sva,* own, self, + *rajya,* government.]—**sva"raj'ist,** *n.*—**sva"raj'ism,** *n.*

Sve"a-borg', 1 svē"ä-bərg'; 2 svä"ä-bŏrg', *n.* See HELSINGFORS.

S. W., *abbr.* Southwest, southwestern, Senior Warden.—**Sw., Swed.,** *abbr.* Sweden, Swedish.

Swaab, 1 swēb; 2 swąb, **J. M.** (– –). American lieutenant; aviator; brought down 10 hostile airplanes in World War.

swab, 1 sweb; 2 swąb. **I.** *vt.* [SWABBED; SWAB'BING.] To clean out with a swab. **II.** *n.* One of various utensils consisting essentially of a soft absorbent substance on the end of a handle: used for cleaning, etc. Specif.: (1) A mop for cleaning decks, floors, etc. (2) A cylindrical brush for cleaning fire-arms. (3) A bit of sponge or cloth for cleansing the mouth of, or used as a means of applying nourishment or medicine to, a sick person. [Of D. origin.] **swob‡.**—**swab'ber,** *n.* **1.** One who uses a swab; hence, contemptuously, one fit only for swabbing. **2.** A swab. **swob'ber‡.**

Swab., *abbr.* Swabia, Swabian.

Swa'bi-a, 1 swē'bi-ə; 2 swä'bi-a, *n.* **1.** An ancient duchy in S. W. Germany; ancient **Alemannia. 2.** A district in S. W. Bavaria; 3,934 sq. m.; pop. 836,760; capital, Augsburg.

Swa'bi-an, 1 swē'bi-ən; 2 swä'bi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the former duchy of Swabia, or to the modern province of Bavaria of the same name.—**Swa'bi-an,** *n.*

swad'dle, } 1 swed'l; 2 swąd'l. **I.** *vt.* [SWAD'DLED; SWAD'-
swad'dl², } DLING.] To wrap around with a bandage; especially, to wrap (an infant) around with a long strip of linen or flannel; swathe. **II†.** *n.* A swaddling-band. [< AS. *swethel,* < *swethian,* band.]—**swad'dling-band",** *n.* A long strip of linen or cotton wound around an infant, confining the limbs. **swad'dling-cloth"†; swad'dling-clout"†.**

swag, 1 swag; 2 swąg, *vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To swing heavily. **2.** [Austral.] To tramp, bearing a swag. **3†.** To sag. [< Norw. *svaga,* sway.]—**swag'man,** *n.* [Slang, Austral.] One who seeks work, carrying his bundle or swag.

swag, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] Property obtained by robbery or theft; plunder; booty. **2.** (1) [Austral.] A swagman's bundle or pack. (2) Baggage; luggage. **3†.** A swaying. [< SWAG, *v.*]

swag'bel'ly†, 1 swag'bel'ı; 2 swąg'bĕl'y, *n.* A person having a protuberant abdomen.—**swag'bel'lied†,** *a.*

swage¹, 1 swēj; 2 swąg, *vt.* [SWAGED; SWAG'ING.] To shape (metal) with or as with a swage or swage-block. **swedge‡.**

swage²†, *vt.* Same as ASSUAGE.

swage, 1 swēj; 2 swąg, *n.* A tool or form, often one of a pair, for shaping metal by hammering or pressure. [Prob. < F. *suage,* < *suer,* perspire.] **swedge‡.**—**swage'-block",** *n.* A heavy iron block or anvil having grooves or holes for shaping metal, upsetting bolts, etc.

1

2

Blacksmith's Swage for Forming Flanges or Collars on Rods.

1. Upper tool.
2. Lower tool.

swag'ger, 1 swag'er; 2 swąg'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To walk with a swaying motion; strut. **2.** To boast; bluster. **II.** *n.* Braggadocio. [Frequentative < Norw. *svaga,* sway.]—**swag'ger-stick",** *n.* [Slang.] A walking-stick, or small cane; specif., a short cane carried by a British soldier when off duty.—**swag'ger-er,** *n.*—**swag'ger-ing,** *a.* & *n.* **-ly,** *adv.*

swain, 1 swēn; 2 swān, *n.* **1.** A youthful rustic; a lover. **2†.** A squire; a male servant. [< Ice.AS *sveinn,* youth.] **-ish,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

swaird, 1 swērd; 2 swārd, *n.* [Scot.] Sward.

swale, *n.* Low, marshy ground. [< Ice. *svalr,* bleak.] **swall‡.**

swall, 1 swul; 2 swąl, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Swell.

swal'low, 1 swel'o; 2 swąl'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take into the stomach, as food. **2.** To engulf or cause to disappear: usually with *up.* **3.** To believe credulously. **4.** To endure quietly or submissively. **5.** To recant. **II.** *i.* To perform the act of deglutition. [< AS. *swelgan,* swallow.] Syn.: see ABSORB.—**swal'low-er,** *n.*

swal'low², *n.* **1.** That which is swallowed at once; the act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet. **3.** A sink-hole. **4.** The channel in a hoisting-block for the passage of the rope. **5†.** An abyss; whirlpool; also, a pit. **swal'owe†.**

swal'low³, *n.* **1.** A small bird (family *Hirundinidæ*) with short, broad, depressed bill, long, pointed wings, forked tail, and weak feet: noted for swiftness of flight. See BIRD. **2.** A similar bird, as the swift. [< AS. *swalewe,* swallow.]

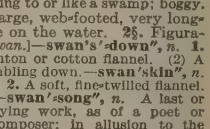
swal'low-tail"', 1 swel'o-tēl"; 2 swąl'o-tāl", *n.* The tail of a swallow, or a tail resembling a swallow's tail.

swal'low-tail"', *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A dress-coat with long tails. **2.** A butterfly having a prolongation of the posterior border of the hind wing.—**swal'low-tailed",** *a.* Having a tail like or suggestive of that of a swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

swal'low-wort", 1 swel'o-wūrt"; 2 swąl'o-wŭrt", *n.* **1.** Any species of a genus (*Asclepias*) of perennial herbs, mostly North-American. **2.** The common celandine: said to blossom with the arrival of the swallows and to wither when they depart.

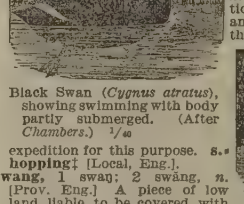
swam, 1 swam; 2 swąm, *imp.* of SWIM, *v.*

swamp, 1 swomp; 2 swąmp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sink, as a boat, by filling with water. **2.** To ruin; be overwhelmed with difficulties. **3.** To plunge or sink into or as into a swamp; hence, be overwhelmed with difficulties; be ruined. **II.** *n.* A tract or region of low land saturated with water; a wet bog. [< Dan. *svamp,* sponge, fungus.]—**swamp'-hare",** *n.* A hare frequenting the swamps of the southern United States. **s.-rabbit‡.**—**swamp'y,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a swamp; boggy.



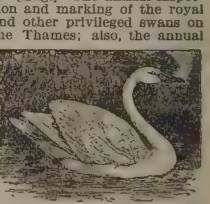
Swamp-hare. 1/15

swan, 1 swen; 2 swąn, *n.* **1.** A large, web-footed, very long-necked bird, noted for its grace on the water. **2§.** Figuratively, a poet or singer. [< AS. *swan.*]—**swan's'-down",** *n.* **1.** The down of a swan. **2.** (1) Canton or cotton flannel. (2) A soft, thick, fine woolen cloth resembling down.—**swan'skin",** *n.* **1.** The unplucked skin of a swan. **2.** A soft, fine-twilled flannel.



Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*), showing swimming with body partly submerged. (After *Chambers.*) 1/40

swan'-song", *n.* A last or dying work, as of a poet or composer; in allusion to the myth that the swan sings a last song before dying.—**s.-upping,** *n.* [Eng.] The annual inspection and marking of the royal and other privileged swans on the Thames; also, the annual expedition for this purpose. **s.-hopping‡** [Local, Eng.].



Wild Swan or Whooper (*Cygnus ferus*), showing swimming on top of water. (After *Chambers.*) 1/40

swang, 1 swąg; 2 swäng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A piece of low land liable to be covered with water.—**swang'y,** *a.*

swan'herd", 1 swen'hūrd"; 2 swąn'hērd", *n.* A swan-tender; especially, a royal officer of England having charge of swan-marks and called also **swan-master.** Compare SWAN-UPPING.

swank, 1 swąnk; 2 swąnk, *v.* & *n.* [Slang, Gt. Brit.] Swagger; bluster.—**swank'y,** *a.*

swank, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Slim; pliant. **2.** Agile. **3.** Jolly.—**swank'le,** *n.* [Scot.] An active, clever lad: sometimes said of a lass. **swank'y‡.**

swank'ing, 1 swaṅk'iŋ; 2 swȧṅk'iŋ, *a.* [Scot.] Agile; supple.

swan'-maid"en, 1 swen'-mēd"n; 2 swȧn'-mād"n, *n. Folk-lore.* One of a class of maidens able to assume the forms of swans at will by the aid of *swan shifts* or coats of swan's feathers.

swan'neck", 1 swen'nek"; 2 swȧn'nĕk", *n.* Any of several mechanical contrivances resembling in outline the neck of a swan.

swan'ner-y, 1 swen'ər-i; 2 swȧn'ər-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] A place where swans are bred.

swan'pan, 1 swen'pān; 2 swȧn'pän, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese form of abacus. See ABACUS. **schwan'pan‡; shwan'pan‡.**

Swan riv'er. A river in S. W. Western Australia; gave its name to first colonial settlement in Western Australia, founded in 1829.

Swan'sea, 1 swen'sī; 2 swȧn'sē, *n.* A seaport and borough in S. Wales; a center for coal, copper, and tin; pop. 117,180.

swap, 1 swop; 2 swȧp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SWAPPED†; SWAP'PING.] [Colloq.] To exchange (one thing for another); trade. **II.** *n.* The act of swapping. [< Prov. Eng. *swap*, strike, that is, strike a bargain; var. of SWEEP.] **swop‡.**

swap, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Quickly; smartly.

swa'raj', 1 shə"räj'; 2 shȧ"räj', *n.* [Beng.] Same as SVARAJ, of which it is a corruption.

sward, 1 swōrd; 2 swȧrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a sward on; cover with sward. **II.** *i.* To become sward-covered.

sward, *n.* **1.** Land thickly covered with grass; turf. **2†.** A skin; rind. [< AS. *sweard*, skin.]

sware‖, 1 swār; 2 swȧr, *imp.* of SWEAR, *v.*

swarf[1], 1 swōrf; 2 swȧrf, *n.* [Scot.] A swoon.

swarf[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The grit abraded from a grindstone or axle in turning; also, the small metal turnings from a lathe.

swarm[1], 1 swōrm; 2 swȧrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To occupy in swarms; throng. **2.** To bring forth in swarms. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come forth in a swarm; congregate. **2.** Specif.: (1) To send out a new colony, as bees. (2) To leave a hive, as bees in a body. **3.** To be filled with swarms; be crowded. **4.** To move about actively: said of micro-organisms. [< AS. *swirman*, < *swearm*, swarm.]—**swarm'er,** *n.* **1.** A swarm-spore. **2.** An insect that swarms, as a bee or gnat. **3.** A metal piece, used to plug a crack occurring in forging, etc.

swarm[2], *vt. & vi.* [Colloq.] To climb by clasping around with the hands and limbs. [Var. of SWERVE.]

swarm, *n.* **1.** A large number or body of insects or small living things of any kind. (1) A hive of bees. (2) A large number of bees leaving the parent stock at one time, to take up new lodgings, accompanied by a queen. **2.** A crowd or throng of persons, animals, or things. **3.** A collection of free-swimming organisms of the unicellular type, especially, the zoospores. [< AS. *swearm*, swarm.] Syn.: see FLOCK.

swarm'-spore", 1 swōrm'-spōr"; 2 swȧrm'-spōr", *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A zoospore. **2.** *Protoz.* A flagellate spore. **3.** *Spong.* A ciliated sponge-embryo.

swart, 1 swōrt; 2 swȧrt, *a.* **1.** Swarthy; also, poetically, absolutely black. **2.** Figuratively, malignant; gloomy. **swarth†.**

swart'back", 1 swōrt'bak"; 2 swȧrt'bȧk", *n.* [Orkneys.] The great black-backed gull.

swarth[1], 1 swōrth; 2 swȧrth, *n.* **1.** [Archaic or Poet.] Same as SWARD. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An unripe crop of hay.

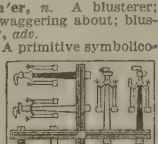
swarth[2]†, *n.* Same as SWATH: corrupt form.

swarth'y, 1 swōr'thi; 2 swȧr'thy, *a.* [SWARTH'I-ER; SWARTH'I-EST.] Having a dark hue; of dark or sunburned complexion; tawny. [< AS. *swart*.] **swart‡; swart'y†.** Syn.: see DARK.—**swarth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**swarth'i-ness,** *n.* **swarth'ness‡; swart'ness‡.** [swarm. **II.** *i.* To swerve.

swarve, 1 swōrv; 2 swȧrv, *v.* [Scot. or Old Eng.] **I.** *t.* To climb;

swash, 1 swȯsh; 2 swȧsh. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To spill or splash in considerable quantity, as water or as with water. **2.** To dash or wash with noise, as water. **3.** To splash water about. **4.** To brag; bluster. **II.** *n.* **1.** The splash of a liquid. **2.** A narrow channel through which tides flow. **3.** A bar over which the waves pass freely. **4.** [Slang.] Worthless sentimental literature; trash. [< Sw. dial. *svasska*.]—**swash'buck"ler,** *n.* A swaggering ruffian.—**swash'buck"ler-ing,** *n.*—**swash'buck"ling,** *a.*—**swash'er,** *n.* A blusterer; braggart; bully.—**swash'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Swaggering about; blustering. **2.** Crushing; violent.—**swash'ly,** *adv.*

swas'ti-ka, 1 swas'ti-kə; 2 swȧs'ti-kȧ, *n.* A primitive symbolico-religious ornament, having arms bent at right angles. See also FYLFOT and GAMMADION. [Sans.] **svas'ti-ca†.**


Swastika on a Navaho Altar-floor (U. S. Bureau of Am. Ethnology).

swat [Scot. or Obs.], *imp. & pp.* of SWEAT, *v.* **swatte†.**

Swat, 1 swȧt; 2 swät, *n.* [SWA'TI, *pl.*] One of an East-Indian race, descended from the Aryan, dwelling in the Northwest Frontier Province, India.

swatch, 1 swȯch; 2 swȧch. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To match. **II.** *n.* A strip, as of cloth, especially one cut off for a sample.

swath, 1 swȯth *or* swoth; 2 swȧth *or* swȧth, *n.* **1.** A row or line of cut grass. **2.** The space cut by a machine or implement in a single course: used figuratively in both senses. [< AS. *swaðu*, swath.] **swathe‡.**

swathe, 1 swēth; 2 swäth. **I.** *vt.* [SWATHED; SWATH'ING.] To bind or wrap, as in bandages. **II.** *n.* A bandage for swathing. [< AS. *swaðu*, band.] **swath‡.**—**swath'er,** *n.*

Swa"tow', 1 swä"tau'; 2 swä"tow', *n.* A treaty port (pop. 85,000) in E. Kwangtung province, China. **Shan"tou'‡.**

swats, 1 swuts; 2 swȧts, *n.* [Scot.] Drink; new ale: small beer.

swat'ter, 1 swat'ər; 2 swȧt'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking.

sway, 1 swē; 2 swä, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lean or incline to one side; hence, to prejudice. **2.** To cause to incline, bend, or swing; oscillate; poetically, to move with the hand, as a scepter. **3.** To direct, influence, or control by power or authority or by moral suasion; rule. **4.** *Naut.* To swing into place, as a yard or mast. **II.** *i.* **1.** To incline back and forth; swing; oscillate. **2.** To bend or deflect to one side; lean. **3†.** To have weight or influence. **4†.** To govern; rule. **5†.** To go. [< Ice. *sveigja*, lean; cp. Sw. *svaga*, sway.] Syn.: see GOVERN; INFLUENCE; SHAKE.—**sway'backed",** *a.* Having the back sagged unnaturally, as a horse. **s.-back‡.**—**swayds,** *pp.*

sway, *n.* **1.** Power exercised in governing; dominion; control. **2.** The act of swaying, literal or figurative; a sweeping or turning from side to side. **3‖.** Movement with bulk or power. **4§.** Overpowering force or influence. Syn.: see INFLUENCE.

Swa'zi, 1 swä'zi; 2 swä'zi, *n.* An African native of Swaziland.

Swa'zi-land, 1 swä'zi-land; 2 swä'zi-lȧnd, *n.* A territory in British South Africa; governed by a native chief under British control; 6,536 sq. m.; pop. 108,000; capital, Bremersdorp.

sweal, 1 swīl; 2 swēl, *vt.* **1.** To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle. **2.** To burn away slowly. [< AS. *swelan*, burn.] **swale‡.**

swear, 1 swār; 2 swȧr, *v.* [SWORE or SWARE‖; SWORN; SWEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter or affirm solemnly, with an appeal to God or something held sacred; make a solemn affirmation. **2.** To utter profanely, as oaths. **3.** To administer a legal oath to. **4.** To promise with an oath or solemn affirmation; vow. **5.** To declare or affirm upon oath; testify. **6§.** To summon to witness or attest; adjure. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a solemn affirmation with an appeal to God or to some deity, or an invocation of something held sacred. **2.** To give testimony under oath. **3.** To vow. **4.** To utter profanity; blaspheme; curse. [< AS. *sweartan*, swear.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; PERJURE.—**swear'er,** *n.*

swear, *a.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as SWEER.

sweat, 1 swet; 2 swĕt, *v.* [SWEAT or SWEAT'ED[2]; SWEAT'ING.]

swet[2],] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send forth through the pores. **2.** [Colloq. or Obs.] To saturate with perspiration. **3.** To cause to perspire freely. **4.** [Colloq.] To extort money or labor from. **5.** To force or bring out the moisture of, as wood in a charcoal-kiln. **6.** To subject to fermentation for loosening the hair, as hides. **7.** To join, as metal objects, by applying heat after binding together with solder. **8.** To wear away or pare, as coins, especially in an illegal manner. **9.** [Colloq.] To extract information from by continuous and searching interrogation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exude sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; especially, to perspire excessively. **2.** To exude moisture in drops: also, to gather or become the seat of moisture, as a plant or a pitcher. **3.** To exude through pores in a manner resembling perspiration. **4.** To toil; drudge: used also figuratively. [< AS. *swǽtan*, < *swǽt*, sweat.]—**sweat'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which sweats; specif., an employer who underpays and overworks his employees. **2.** A heavy jersey-like outside garment, used by athletes.—**sweat'ing-sick"ness,** *n.* Malaria. **sweat'ing-fe"ver‡.**—**sweating system,** the system by which a contractor employs workers at extortionately low wages, as in the clothing-trade.—**sweat'y,** *a.* **1.** Moist with or discolored by sweat. **2.** Pertaining to sweat. **3†.** Causing sweat; laborious.

sweat, *n.* **1.** Sensible perspiration of animals, or any gathering of moisture in minute drops like those of perspiration on the skin. **2.** The act or state of sweating; specifically, sweating induced by drugs or artificial means. **3.** Figuratively, hard labor; drudgery. **4.** [Colloq.] Fuming impatience; worry; hurry. **5.** The act or process of causing to sweat. (1) A short rapid exercise given to a horse. (2) The process of sweating a soldier in brisk. **6†.** The sweating-sickness. [< AS. *swǽt*, sweat.]—**sweat'-gland",** *n.* One of the blind convoluted tubules that secrete sweat, found in subcutaneous tissue.—**s.-shop,** *n.* A place where work is done for a sweater or under the sweating system. [Var. of SWADDLE.]

swed'dle, 1 swed'i; 2 swĕd'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To swell; puff out.

Swede, 1 swīd; 2 swēd, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sweden. **2.** A Swedish turnip. See RUTABAGA. **3†.** A field-piece made by wrapping an iron tube with rope and leather, first used by Gustavus Adolphus.—**Swed'ish.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sweden, the Swedes, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of Sweden, one of the Scandinavian languages, including Old Swedish, the pre-Reformation language, Modern Swedish, and several dialects. **2.** *pl.* The inhabitants of Sweden collectively.—**Swedish movements** (*Therap.*), a system of muscular movements employed in treating certain diseases or to develop the body.

Swe'den, 1 swī'den; 2 swē'dĕn, *n.* A kingdom in N. E. Europe; the E. part of the Scandinavian peninsula; 173,105 sq. m.; pop. 5,904,489; capital, Stockholm.

Swe'den-borg, 1 swī'den-bōrg; 2 swē'dĕn-bōrg, **Emanuel** (1688–1772). A Swedish mystic and philosopher.—**Swe"den-borg'i-an,** *a. & n.*—**Swe"den-bor'gi-an-ism,** *n.* The system of philosophy and theology taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, or developed from his writings. The first congregation of Swedenborgians was organized in London in 1783. The Church is called **the New Church,** or **the New Jerusalem Church.**

sweep, 1 swīp; 2 swēp, *v.* [SWEPT; SWEEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect, remove, or clear away with a broom. **2.** To move forcibly and with a broad effect over or through, literally or figuratively. **3.** To cause to move with a swift brushing action. **4.** To carry or drive along with force or thoroughness, literally or figuratively. **5.** To carry brushing against

the ground, as the train of a robe. **II.** *i.* **1.** To brush a floor, etc., with some form of broom. **2.** To move with a strong, even action. **3.** To range swiftly. **4.** To present an aspect of wide extension. **5.** To extend as if made by a long swinging movement. **6.** To pass with a swift but stately motion and as wearing, or as if wearing, a train. [< AS. *swāpan*, sweep.] Syn.: see CLEANSE.—**sweep'er**, *n.* One who or that which sweeps.—**sweep'ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Carrying off or clearing away with a driving movement. **2.** Carrying all before it. **3.** General and thoroughgoing. **II.** *n.* The action of one who or that which sweeps. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**sweep'ings**, *n. pl.* Things swept up; refuse.—**sweep't**‖ *a.* **1.** Having a sweeping, swaying, or trailing motion. **2.** Sweeping in curves, as a river.

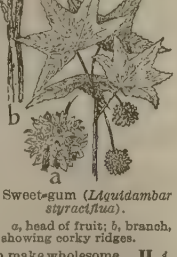
sweep, 1 swīp; 2 swēp, *n.* **1.** The act or result of sweeping. (1) The motion of a long stroke or movement; as, a *sweep* of the hand. (2) The act of clearing out or getting rid of; hence, removal from office or place; as, a clean *sweep* of the office-holders; also, a clearance. (3) A turning of the eye or of optical instruments over the field of vision. (4) The winning of a great success, as in an election.

2. The range, area, or compass reached by sweeping, as extent of stroke, range of vision, etc.; direction or extent of motion; hence, a curve or bend, as of a scythe-blade, etc. **3.** One who or that which sweeps. (1) A piece, as of a machine, along which something sweeps. (2) A chimney-sweeper. (3) A long, heavy oar. (4) A well-sweep. **4.** A curved roadway or approach before a building. **5.** *pl.* Sweepings, as of a place, where precious metals are worked. **6.** *Physics.* An irreversible process in which a substance settles to thermal equilibrium or tends to do so. **7.** *Card-playing.* (1) A winning of all the points in a hand, as by taking all the tricks in whist. (2) In casino, a clearance. **8.** [Colloq.] Sweep stakes.—**sweep'stake"**, *adv.* In a wholesale manner.—**sweep'stakes"**, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A gambling arrangement by which all the sums staked may be won by one or by a few of the bettors, as in a horse-race. **2.** A race for all the stakes. **3.** A prize in a sporting contest comprising several stakes. **sweep'stake"**‡.

sweer, 1 swīr; 2 swēr, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) Heavy; lazy: indolent. (2) Reluctant; unwilling 2‡. Sure: faithful.

sweet, 1 swit; 2 swēt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the sense of taste; having a flavor like that of sugar; especially, containing or due to sugar in some form. **2.** Fresh, as opposed to *salt, sour*, or *rancid;* not fermented or decaying. **3.** Gently pleasing to the senses; agreeable to the smell; pleasing in sound; melodious; fair; restful. **4.** Agreeable or delightful to the mind; arousing gentle, pleasant emotions. **5.** Having gentle, pleasing, and winning qualities; marked by kindness and amiability. **6.** *Mech.* Easy; smooth; noiseless. **7.** Sound; rich; productive: said of soil. Syn.: honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sugared, sugary. See AMIABLE; LOVELY.

II. *n.* **1.** The quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** Something sweet: chiefly in the plural, as confections or home-made liquors. **3.** A beloved person; darling. **4.** Something agreeable or pleasing; pleasure. **5**‡. A sweet smell; perfume. [< AS. *swēte*, sweet.]—**sweet alyssum,** a species (*Alyssum maritimum*) of alyssum which has very fragrant white blossoms.—**s. basil,** the common basil.—**sweet'-bay"**, *n.* **1.** The European laurel. **2.** A highly ornamental tree or shrub, with evergreen or deciduous leaves and large handsome flowers.—**sweet'bri"er,** *n.* A stout prickly rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*) with aromatic leaves. **sweet'bri"ar**‡.—**sweet cicely.** **1.** [U. S.] Either of two species of a genus (*Osmorrhiza*) of plants. **2.** [Europe.] A small perennial (*Myrrhis odorata*) having white fragrant flowers.—**s. clover,** any one of several clover-like herbs (genus *Melilotus*).—**s. corn,** any corn rich in sugar and shriveling when ripe.—**sweet'-fern"**, *n.* **1.** A shrub of the northern United States and Canada, having long fern-like fragrant leaves. **2.** Any of several ferns (genus *Dryopteris*).—**s.-flag,** *n.* A plant having sword-shaped leaves and a thick creeping rootstock with an aromatic flavor.—**s.-gale,** *n.* A branching shrub with both fertile and sterile flowers in short scaly catkins, and resinous dotted fragrant leaves.—**s.-gum,** *n.* A balsamiferous tree of Atlantic North America; also, balsam or gum yielded by it.—**sweet'-heart",** *n.* One who is particularly loved by or as a lover.—**sweet marjoram,** see MARJORAM.—**sweet pea,** see under PEA.—**s. potato,** same as POTATO, 2.—**sweet'meat"**, *n.* A confection, preserve, or the like.—**sweet'sop,** *n.* A tropical tree allied to the custard-apple, or its egg-shaped, scaly fruit.—**s.-william,** *n.* A perennial species of pink with large lanceolate leaves and closely clustered showy flowers.



Sweet-gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).
a, head of fruit; *b*, branch, showing corky ridges.

sweet'bread", 1 swit'bred'; 2 swēt'brĕd', *n.* The pancreas (**stomach sweetbread**) or the thymus-gland (**neck-s.** or **throat-s.**) of a calf or other animal, when used as food.

sweet'en, 1 swit'en; 2 swēt'en, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sweet or sweeter. **2.** To make more endurable; lighten. **3.** To make wholesome. **II.** *i.* To become sweet or sweeter.—**sweet'en-er**, *n.*—**sweet'en-ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of making sweet. **2.** That which sweetens.—**sweet'ing,** *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2**‖. A sweetheart.—**sweet'-ish,** *a.* Somewhat sweet. **-ness,** *n.*—**sweet'ly,** *adv.* In a sweet manner.—**sweet'ness,** *n.* The quality of being sweet.

swell, } 1 swel; 2 swĕl, *v.* [SWELLED, SWELD[S], or SWOL'LEN;
swel[P], } SWELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To increase the bulk of; bulge; enlarge. **2.** *Mus.* To sing or play with combined crescendo and diminuendo, as a note. **3.** To raise to arrogance; puff up. **II.** *i.* **1.** To dilate or extend in dimensions; be inflated. **2.** To increase in force, intensity, or volume. **3.** To cause or have a sensation of enlargement; be puffed up or elated; be pompous; strut. **4.** To rise up or well up; roll up; grow higher and larger; rise in waves; undulate. **5.** To belly out; bulge. **6.** [Slang.] To affect importance, as by dress or manner. [< AS. *swellan*, swell.]

Syn.: bulge, dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, increase, inflate, puff out, puff up. See PUFF.—Ant.: contract, decrease, dwindle, shrink, shrivel, wither.—**swell'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of expanding, inflating, or augmenting. **2.** Morbid enlargement of a part. **3.** A protuberance.

swell. **I.** *a.* **1.** [Slang.] Of or pertaining to swells or ultra-fashionable people; hence, of the height of fashion. **2.** Pertaining to a sprain or swelling. **3**‡. Arrogant. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or effect of swelling; expansion. **2.** The long continuous body of a wave; a billow; hence, a rise of or undulation in the land. **3.** A bulge or protuberance. **4.** *Mus.* (1) The union of crescendo and diminuendo; also, the signs (< >) indicating it. (2) A device by which the loudness of a musical instrument, as an organ, may be increased or diminished. **5.** [Slang.] A person of the ultrafashionable set. Syn.: see WAVE.—**swell'-box",** *n.* A chamber containing the pipes of the organ and having a front of movable slats which muffle the sound or allow it to be heard clearly.

swell'fish", 1 swel'fish'; 2 swĕl'fish', *n.* A fish of the eastern coast of the United States that inflates its body with air.

swel'ter, 1 swel'tər; 2 swĕl'ter. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To oppress or be oppressed with heat. **2**‡. To cause to sweat. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A hot, sweltering condition. [< AS. *swelsan*, die.]—**swel'ter-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Oppressive; overpoweringly hot. **2.** Overcome by heat. **-ly,** *adv.*—**swel'try**‖, *a.* Oppressed with heat; sweltering.

swept, ‖ 1 swept; 2 swĕpt, *imp. & pp.* of SWEEP, *v.*

swept'back", *n.* Same as BACK-SWEPT.

swerve, } 1 swūrv; 2 swĕrv, *v.* [SWERV(E)D[S]; SWERV'ING.]
swerv[S], } **I.** *t.* To turn from a course; deflect. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn aside from a prescribed, expected, or usual course or direction. **2.** To deviate from any line, rule, or course. **3**‡. To rove; wander. [< AS. *sweorfan*, rub.] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE; WANDER.

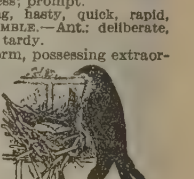
swerve, *n.* The act of swerving; a sudden turning aside.

swe'vent, *n.* A dream.

swift, 1 swift; 2 swift, *a.* **1.** Traversing a great space or performing many movements in a brief time; rapid; quick. **2.** Capable of quick motion; fleet; speedy. **3.** Passing rapidly, as time or events; also, coming without warning; unexpected. **4.** Acting with readiness; prompt.

Syn.: expeditious, fast, fleet, flying, hasty, quick, rapid, speedy, sudden. See IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE.—Ant.: deliberate, dilatory, dull, lingering, slow, sluggish, tardy.

swift, *n.* **1.** A bird of swallow-like form, possessing extraordinary powers of flight, including the builders of edible birds'-nests (the esculent swifts) and the chimney-swifts (often called *chimney-swallows*). **2.** One of various small lizards. **3.** The European newt. **4.** A reel having an adjustable diameter. **5.** The main cylinder of a carding-machine; also, a similar part in other machines. [< AS. *swift*, < √ of SWEEP.]—**swift'ly,** *adv.* In a swift manner.—**swift'ness,** *n.* The quality of being swift.


Chimney-swift and its Nest. 1/8

Swift, 1 swift; 2 swift, **Jonathan** (1667–1745). An Irish satirist, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; *Gulliver's Travels.*

swift, *adv.* [Poet. or Obs.] Swiftly.

swift'er, 1 swift'ər; 2 swift'er. **I.** *vt. Naut.* To make taut, as shrouds, by means of block and tackle. **II.** *Naut.* **1.** A rope around the extremities of the capstan-bars to connect and steady them, and to give a hold for extra men. **2.** One of the forward lower shrouds. **3.** A rope for encircling a boat, to strengthen her or prevent chafing of her sides. [< Ice. *stiptingr*, < *stīpta*, reef sails.]—**swift'er,** *n.*

swig[1], ‖ 1 swig; 2 swĭg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SWIGGED; SWIG'GING.] [Colloq.] To drink swigs of, as liquor; take a deep draft. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A deep draft. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] One who drinks to excess. [< AS. *swelgan*, swallow.]

swig[2]. **I.** *vt.* To tighten (a rope that is fast at both ends) by hauling thereon at right angles to its lead. **II.** *n. Naut.* **1.** A hauling on the bight of a rope fast at both ends. **2.** A tackle having diverging falls. [Var. of SWAG.]

swill, 1 swil; 2 swĭl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To drink greedily and to excess. **2.** To fill; inebriate: often used reflexively. **3**‖. To drench, as with water; rinse; wash. **II.** *n.* **1.** Liquid food for domestic animals; especially, the mixture of liquid and solid food, given to swine. **2.** Liquor drunk greedily or grossly; loosely, liquor in general. [< AS. *swilian*, bathe.]

swim[1], ‖ 1 swim; 2 swĭm, *v.* [SWAM or SWUM; SWUM; SWIM'MING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To effect (something) by natural means of propulsion in water. **2.** To move in or pass through or over (water) by such means. **3.** To cause to move or be borne up or in water. **4.** To immerse in water in order that the lighter parts may float. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move through

water by natural means of propulsion. **2.** To float; be buoyed up and move along. **3.** To seem buoyed up and moving or gliding with a smooth or waving motion; as, the scene *swam* before my eyes. **4.** To be borne on or go with the current; figuratively, to conform in conduct to fashion or general opinion; as, to *swim* with the tide. **5.** To be drenched or flooded. **6.** To overflow; abound. [< AS. *swimman*, swim.] Syn.: see FLOAT.—**swim'mer,** *n.*

swim[2], *vi.* To be dizzy; have a giddy sensation; seem to go round. [< AS. *swima*, swoon.]

swim, *n.* **1.** The action or pastime of swimming. **2.** A gliding, swaying motion or movement. **3.** The air-bladder of a fish; the sound. **swim'-blad"der†; swim'ming-blad"der†. 4.** [Colloq.] The current of affairs, especially of fashionable life. **5.** A sudden dizziness; temporary unconsciousness; swoon.

swim'mer-et, 1 swim'er-et; 2 swim'er-ĕt, *n.* One of a series of fringed, typically biramous abdominal appendages of a crustacean, adapted for swimming.

swim'ming, 1 swim'iŋ; 2 swim'ĭng. **I.** *a.* **1.** Used for swimming; having the capacity of swimming. **2.** Watery; flooded with tears, as the eyes. **II**[1], *n.* The act of one who swims.—**swim'ming-ly,** *adv.* In a swimming manner; easily, rapidly, and successfully.

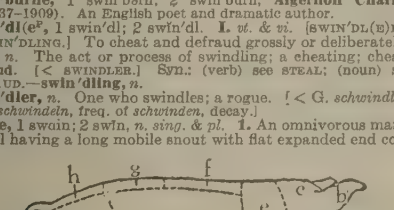
swim'ming[2], *n.* A state of dizziness or vertigo.

Swin'burne, 1 swin'bərn; 2 swin'burn, **Algernon Charles** (1837–1909). An English poet and dramatic author.

swin'dl(**e**[2]), 1 swin'dl; 2 swin'dl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [SWIN'DL(E)D[S]; SWIN'DLING.] To cheat and defraud grossly or deliberately; **II.** *n.* The act or process of swindling; a cheating; cheat; fraud. [< SWINDLER.] Syn.: (verb) see STEAL; (noun) see FRAUD.—**swin'dling,** *n.*

swin'dler, *n.* One who swindles; a rogue. [< G. *schwindler*, < *schwindeln*, freq. of *schwinden*, decay.]

swine, 1 swain; 2 swīn, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** An omnivorous mammal having a long mobile snout with flat expanded end con-



Parts of a Swine.

a, snout; *b*, ear; *c*, neck; *d*, jowl; *e*, shoulder; *f*, back; *g*, loin; *h*, rump; *i*, ham; *j*, side or ribs; *k*, flank; *l*, belly; *m*, fore-flank; *n*, fore-leg; *o*, hind leg; *p*, tail.

taining the nostrils, by means of which it obtains its food by grubbing in the ground, its flesh being known as *pork;* a domesticated hog. **2.** A low, greedy, or vicious person: in contempt. [< AS. *swīn*, swine.]—**swine'herd",** *n.* A tender of swine.—**swin'ish,** *a.* Resembling or befitting swine. Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**swin'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**swin'ish-ness,** *n.*—**swine's pox",** *n.* A form of chicken-pox in which the pustules are deep-seated.

swing, 1 swiŋ; 2 swĭng, *v.* [SWUNG or SWANG§; SWING'ING; SWUNG.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to move to and fro rhythmically; oscillate; sway; vibrate. **2.** To wave to and fro; give a free motion to; also, to brandish; flourish. **3.** To cause to wheel or turn as about some point or axis. **4.** To trice up; hinge. **5.** *Mach.* To turn or shape (a specified diameter): said of a lathe. **6.** [Colloq.] To carry on; manage. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move to and fro while suspended; vibrate; oscillate. **2.** To turn on or as on a pivot or axis in any fixed direction. **3.** To engage in the pastime of swinging. **4.** To move with a swaying gait. **5.** [Slang.] To be executed by hanging. [< AS. *swingan*, flutter, < √ of SWAY.] Syn.: see SHAKE.—**swing'er,** *n.* One who or that which swings.

swing, *n.* **1.** The action of swinging. **2.** A free swaying motion. **3.** A contrivance of hanging ropes with a seat on which a person may move to and fro through the air as a pastime. **4.** Free course; full liberty or license. **5.** Compass; sweep. **6.** The movement or rhythm characterizing certain styles of prose and poetry. **7.** That which swings or is swung.

swinge, 1 swinj; 2 swĭnġ, *vt.* [SWINGED; SWINGE'ING.] **1.** To weld together; forge. **2.** To flog; chastise. [< AS. *swengan*, shake.]—**swinge'-buck"ler†,** *n.* A swashbuckler.

swinge'ing, 1 swinj'iŋ; 2 swĭnġ'ĭng, *a.* [Colloq.] Very large; heavy; extravagant.

swing'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of SWING, *v.*

swin'gl(**e**[2]), 1 swiŋ'gl; 2 swĭŋ'gl. **I.** *vt.* [SWIN'GLED; SWIN'GLING.] To cleanse (flax) by beating with a swingle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A wooden implement for beating flax. **swing'-knife"†. 2.** The short wooden bar of a flail. **swip'ple†.** [< AS. *swingel*, whip, < *swingan*, swing.]—**swin'gle-bar",** *n.* A swingletree.—**swin'gle-tree",** *n.* A horizontal cross-bar, to the ends of which the traces of a harness are attached. See illus. in next column. **sin'gle-tree"†; swing'tree"†.**

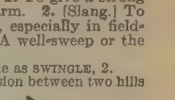
swink[1], 1 swiŋk; 2 swĭnk, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Scot. & Archaic.] To toil hard; drudge. **II†.** *i.* To cause to overlabor. [< AS. *swincan.*]

swipe, 1 swoip; 2 swīp. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To give a strong blow; strike with a full swing of the arm. **2.** [Slang.] To steal; snatch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hard blow, especially in field-games; as, he hit the ball a *swipe.* **2.** A well-sweep or the like. [< AS. *swipian*, move rapidly.]

swip'le, 1 swip'l; 2 swĭp'l, *n.* [Local.] Same as SWINGLE, 2.

swire, 1 swair; 2 swīr, *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A depression between two hills or mountain peaks. **2†.** The neck.

swirl, 1 swȯ͞rl; 2 swĭrl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause to whirl along in or as in irregular eddies. **2.** To move in eddies or little whirlpools. **II.** *n.* **1.** A whirling along, as in an eddy; whirl. **2.** A curl or twist; spiral. [< Norw. *svirla*, whirl.]—**swirl'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of swirls. **2.** [Scot.] Tangled; knotty. **swirl'le†.**



Swingletrees to a Plow.

s, s, swingletrees; *t*, traces; *d*, doubletree; *p*, plow-beam.

swish, 1 swish; 2 swish. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move with a sweeping motion and a whistling sound, as a whip. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To thrash; flog. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hissing, swishing sound, as of a lash through the air. **2.** A movement producing such a sound. **3.** An implement, as a broom, used with such a movement. [Imitative.]

Swiss, 1 swis; 2 swĭs. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Switzerland. **II.** *n.* [SWISS or SWISS'ES‖, *pl.*] A native or naturalized inhabitant of Switzerland. [< G. *Schweiz*, Switzerland.]

Swiss'vale", 1 swis'vēl"; 2 swĭs'vāl", *n.* A borough (pop. 10,910) in S. W. Pennsylvania.

Swit., Switz., *abbr.* Switzerland.

switch, 1 swich; 2 swĭch. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To whip or lash with or as with a switch. **2.** To put in motion with a quick jerk. **3.** To shift from one track to another, as a car. **4.** To make a lashing motion. **5.** To change track or circuit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small flexible rod; light whip. **2.** A tress of human or false hair, fastened at one end. **3.** A mechanism for shifting a railway-train, making or breaking an electric circuit, etc. **4.** The act or operation of switching. **5.** The end of the tail in certain animals, as a cow. **6.** *Elec.* A device to make or break a circuit, or transfer a current from one conductor to another. **7.** *Mil.* A connecting trench between two lines of defensive trenches. [< MD. *swick*, < *swicken*, wag.] Syn.: see STICK.—**switch'back",** *n.* **1.** Originally, a railway ascending or descending a steep incline in a series of zigzag tracks, the train alternately switching from one to another. **2.** A railroad at amusement resorts in which the cars are hoisted to a starting-point and descend along a circuitous route by gravity.—**switch'back",** *a.*—**switch'board",** *n.* A board or table bearing switches for connecting and disconnecting electric circuits, as in a telephone exchange.—**switch'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who handles railway-switches.—**switch'er,** *n.* A switch tender.

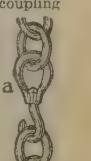
swith, 1 swith; 2 swĭth, *adv.* [Scot. or Obs.] Strongly; very much: quickly: also, interjectionally, begone! **swithe†.**

swith'er, 1 swith'ər; 2 swĭth'er, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To doubt; hesitate; fear.

swith'er, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** A state of doubt or hesitation. **2.** A fright; perspiration; faint.

Swit'zer-land, 1 swit'sər-land; 2 swĭt'ser-land, *n.* A federal republic in central Europe; 15,976 sq. m.; pop. 3,880,320; capital, Bern.—**Swit'zer,** *n.* **1.** A Swiss. **2.** Specif., a Swiss mercenary soldier. **Swiss'er†.**

swiv'el, 1 swiv'l; 2 swĭv'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To turn on or as on a swivel or pivot; provide with a swivel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A coupling device that permits either half of a mechanism, as a chain, to rotate independently; a rest on a boat's gunwale, on which a gun may be swept or swung in a horizontal plane. **2.** A cannon that swings on a pivot. **swiv'el-gun"†. 3.** A loop through which a check-rein passes; a runner. **4.** The shuttle of a ribbon-loom. [< AS. *swifan*, revolve.]



Links of a Chain Showing (*a*) Swivel.

swob, swob'ber. Same as SWAB, etc.

swol'len, 1 swōl'n; 2 swōl'n, *pa.* Swelled. **swoln†.**

swoon, 1 swūn; 2 swo͞on. **I.** *vi.* To sink into a fainting-fit. **II.** *n.* The act of swooning; a fainting-fit. [< AS. *swōgan*, sigh.] Syn.: see STUPOR.

swoop, 1 swūp; 2 swo͞op. **I.**[1] *vt. & vi.* **1.** To fall on suddenly and seize; descend and catch while on the wing: often with *up.* **2.** To take with a sweep; catch up; seize. **3.** To sweep down, as a bird on its prey. **II.** *n.* A sweeping down, as by a bird of prey; often figuratively. [< AS. *swāpan*, move quickly.]

swop, *v. & n.* [Archaic or Prov.] Same as SWAP.

sword, 1 sōrd; 2 sōrd, *n.* **1.** A weapon consisting of a long blade fixed in a hilt: used for cutting or thrusting, as a rapier, simitar, or claymore. **2.** Figuratively: (1) The power of the sword; sovereignty; the power of life and death; esp., military as opposed to civil power. (2) War; also, the cause of death or ruin. **3.** *Chr. Sc.* (1) The idea of Truth; justice. (2) Revenge; anger. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 595. [STEWART'10.] [< AS. *sword*, sword.]—**sword's bay"o-net,** *n.* A bayonet having the shape of a sword and used like one. See illus. on next page.—**sword'craft",** *n.* Dexterity or skill in the use of the sword; exercise of authority by the sword, or by military power.—**sword-dance,** *n.* **1.** A dance among or over naked swords. **2.** A dance in which the female dancers pass under a double line of swords crossed over their heads by the men.—**sword'er†,** *n.* One skilled in the use of or who fights with a sword; hence, a cutthroat.—**sword'fish",** *n.* A large fish of the open sea, having the bones of the upper jaw

consolidated to form an elongated sword-like process. See illus. below.—**sword'-grass**†, *n.* Any of several varieties of grass with sharp or serrated edges.—**s.-knot**, *n.* A tassel of ribbon tied to a sword-hilt.—**s.-play**, *n.* Attck and defense with the sword.—**s.-player**, *n.*—**swords'man**, *n.* [SWORDS'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One skilled in the use of or armed with a sword. **2.** A soldier.—**sword'man**‡.—**swords'(or sword')man-ship**, *n.*

swore, **sworn**, *imp.* & *pp.* of SWEAR, *v.*

swoun, swound, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as SWOON.

swounds†, *interj.* Same as ZOUNDS. **swounst**.

swum, 1 swum; 2 swŭm, *imp.* & *pp.* of SWIM, *v.*

swung, 1 swuŋ; 2 swŭng, *imp.* & *pp.* of SWING, *v.*

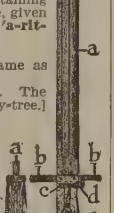
Syb'a-ris, 1 sib'ə-ris; 2 sȳb'a-ris, *n.* An ancient Greek city in southern Italy; founded in 720 B. C.; destroyed, 510 B. C.—**Syb'a-rite**, *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Sybaris. **2.** [S- or s-] Hence, a luxurious person; epicure; voluptuary.—**Syb"a-rit'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to Sybaris or the Sybarites. **2.** [S- or s-] Hence, given to luxury; voluptuous. **Syb'a-rit'i-cal**‡.—**Syb'a-rit-ism**, *n.*

syb'lĭ†, **syb'llĭ**†, *n.* Erroneous forms of SIBYL.

sy'bo, 1 sci'bo; 2 sȳ'bo, *n.* [SY'BOES², *pl.*] Same as CIBOL, 1.

syc'a-mine‖, 1 sik'ə-min; 2 sȳc'a-mĭn, *n.* *Bib.* The black mulberry. [< Gr. *sykaminos*, mulberry-tree.] *Luke* xvii, 6.

syc'a-more, 1 sik'ə-mōr; 2 sȳc'a-mōr, *n.* **1.** A medium-sized bushy tree of Syria and Egypt, allied to the common fig. **2.** [U. S.] The buttonwood. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *sykon*, fig, + *moron*, mulberry.] **syc'o-more**‡ [Archaic].



Sword-bayonet.
a, a, blade; *b, b*, guard; *c*, bayonet-spring; *d*, scabbard-catch; *e*, tang; *f*, pommel; *g*, bayonet-catch; *h, h*, undercut groove; *i*, hole; *l*, upper view of hilt.

syce, *n.* Same as SAICE.

sy-cee', 1 sai-sī'; 2 sȳ-cē'. **I.** *a.* Pure; unalloyed. **II.** *n.* Pure uncoined lump silver of various sizes, used by the Chinese as a medium of exchange. **sy-cee'-sil"ver**‡. [< Chin. *si szĕ*, fine silk.]

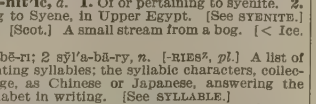
sy-co'ni-um, 1 sai-kō'ni-um; 2 sȳ-cō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An aggregate or multiple fruit in which many flowers have become developed on a fleshy receptacle, which is a flattened disk or forms a nearly closed cavity, as in the fig. [< Gr. *sykon*, fig.]

syc'o-phant, 1 sik'o-fant; 2 sȳc'o-fant. **I.** *n.* **1.** A servile flatterer; parasite. **2**†. An informer; accuser: the original meaning. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *sykophantēs*, < *sykon*, fig, + *phainō*, show.]—**syc'o-phan-cy**, *n.* The practises of a sycophant; base flattery; fawning.—**syc"o-phan'tic, -ti-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sycophant; servile. **syc'o-phant"ish**‡.

Syc'o-rax, 1 sik'o-raks; 2 sȳc'o-răks, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, Caliban's mother, a witch who imprisons Ariel for disobedience.

sy-co'sis, 1 sai-kō'sis; 2 sȳ-cō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* An inflamed condition of the skin involving the hair-follicles, generally of the face and scalp. [< Gr. *sykōsis*, < *sykon*, fig.]

Syd'ney, 1 sid'ni; 2 sȳd'ny, *n.* **1.** The seaport-capital of New South Wales, Australia; pop. 828,700. **2.** A seaport (pop. 22,530) on Cape Breton Island, Canada.


Swordfish. 1/91

Syed'lets, 1 sjed'-lyets; 2 sjĕd'-lyĕts, *n.* Same as SIEDLCE.

sy'e-nite, 1 sai'i-nait; 2 sȳ'e-nīt, *n.* An igneous granular rock composed principally of feldspar and containing little or no quartz. [< L. *syenites*, < *Syene*, an ancient town in Egypt.] **sī'e-nite**†; **sy'e-nyte**‡.—**sy"e-nit'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to syenite. **2.** [S-] Of or pertaining to Syene, in Upper Egypt. [See SYENITE.]

syke, 1 saik; 2 sȳk, *n.* [Scot.] A small stream from a bog. [< Ice. *sīk*, ditch.] **sīke**†.

syl'la-ba-ry, 1 sil'ə-bē-ri; 2 sȳl'a-bā-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] A list of characters representing syllables; the syllabic characters, collectively, of a language, as Chinese or Japanese, answering the function of an alphabet in writing. [See SYLLABLE.]

syl'la-bl(**e**^{F}), 1 sil'ə-bl; 2 sȳl'a-bl, *v.* [-BLED, -BLD^{F}; -BLING.] *tt.* & *it.* **1.** [Poet. or Obs.] To pronounce the syllables of; hence, to utter; speak. **2**†. To syllabicate.

syl'la-bl(**e**^{F}), *n.* **1.** A single or articulated vocal sound; that which is uttered in a single vocal impulse; also, the character or letters that represent such a sound; a word, or part of a word, that is capable of separate and complete enunciation by one voice-impulse. A sound ending with a vowel is called an **open syllable**; one ending with a consonant is called a **closed syllable.**

2. A very small portion of a sentence or of discourse; the smallest particle of expression; a title. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *syn*, together, + *lambanō*, take.]—**syl'lab'ic.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a syllable or syllables. **2.** Representing the phonetic value of a syllable or syllables. **3.** Having every syllable distinctly pronounced. **syl-lab'i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* *Phon.* A vowel sound, or its equivalent, necessary to the formation of a syllable.—**syl-lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**syl-lab'i-cate**, *tt.* To divide into syllables. **syl-lab'i-fy**‡.—**syl-lab"i-ca'tion**, *n.* The act, process, or method of syllabicating. **syl-lab"i-fi-ca'tion**‡.—**syl'la-bism**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being syllabic. **2.** The use of characters representing syllables instead of letters in a written language.—**syl'la-bist**, *n.* One skilled in syllabicating.—**syl'la-bize**, *vt.* [-BIZED; -BIZ'ING.] To divide (words) or form (letters) into syllables.

syl'la-bub, *n.* Same as SILLABUB.

syl'la-bus, 1 sil'ə-bus; 2 sȳl'a-bŭs, *n.* [-BI- or -BUSES, *pl.*] **1.** A concise statement of the main points of a subject; outline; schedule; epitome; abstract; specif., a short statement at the beginning of a brief of the legal points involved. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A tabulation of reprobated errors, issued by the Pope. [See SYLLABLE.]

syl'lo-gism, 1 sil'o-jizm; 2 sȳl'o-jĭsm, *n.* **1.** The regular logical form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, the first two of which are called the *premises* and the third the *conclusion.*

The first two propositions, called *major premise* and *minor premise*, having one term, called the *middle term*, in common, form the basis for a *conclusion*, in which the common term disappears after furnishing the logical connection between the other two; as,

No finite being is exempt from error;
All men are finite beings;
Therefore, no man is exempt from error.

2. Deductive as opposed to inductive reasoning.—**syl"lo-gis'tic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature or form of, a syllogism. **syl"lo-gis'ti-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* The art of reasoning by syllogism; the department of logic dealing with syllogisms.—**syl"lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**syl'lo-gize** or **-gise**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **1.** To reason by syllogism. **2.** To agree in reasoning. **3.** [Rare.] To draw conclusions from by syllogism.—**syl"lo-gi-za'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Reasoning by syllogism. **syl"lo-gi-sa'tion**‡.—**syl'lo-giz"er**, *n.*

sylph, 1 silf; 2 sȳlf, *n.* **1.** Originally, in the system of **Sylf**^{F}, *p* Paracelsus, a being, male or female, living in and on the air and intermediate between material and immaterial beings; hence, a slender, graceful young woman or girl. **2.** A South-American humming-bird with a long, forked, brilliantly colored tail. [< F. *sylphe*, perhaps < Gr. *silphē*, beetle.]—**sylph'id.** **I.** *a.* Having qualities suggesting a sylph. **II.** *n.* A young or diminutive sylph. **sylph'ide**‡.—**sylph'i-dine**, *a.*—**sylph'like"**, *a.* Like a sylph; slender; graceful.

syl'va, 1 sil'və; 2 sȳl'va, *n.* [SYL'VAS or SYL'VÆ, 1 -vī; 2 -vē, *pl.*] **1.** The forest-trees, collectively, of a territory or region. **2.** A treatise on forest-trees, or a description or list of the forest-trees of a region. [< L. *silva*, forest.] **sil'va**‡.

Syl"vain', *n.* Same as SILVANUS.

syl'van, 1 sil'vən; 2 sȳl'van. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, composed of, or abounding in forests; forest-like; hence, rustic; rural. **II.** *n.* A fabled spirit or deity of the woods; satyr; faun; also, a rustic; clown. [< L. *silvanus*, < *silva*, forest.] **sil'van**‡. Syn.: see RUSTIC.

syl'van-ite, 1 sil'van-ait; 2 sȳl'van-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, steel-gray to silver-white gold or silver tellurid, (AuAg)Te$_2$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. When the crystals are arranged regularly so as to simulate symbols, it is called **graphic gold, graphic tellurium.** [< *-sylvan-* (in *Transylvania*).]

Syl-va'nus, *n.* Same as SILVANUS.

Syl-ves'ter, 1 sil-ves'tər; 2 sȳl-vĕs'ter, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See SILVESTER. **2. James Joseph** (1814–1897), an English mathematician.

Syl'vi-a, 1 sil'vi-ə; 2 sȳl'vi-a, *n.* A feminine personal name: the feminine form of SILVANUS.

syl'vite, 1 sil'vait; 2 sȳl'vīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, soluble potassium chlorid (KCl), crystallizing in the isometric system. It is an important source of potassium salts. [< *sylvii* in NeoL. *sal digestivus sylvii*, potassium chlorid.] **syl'vin**(**e**^{E})‡; **syl'vin-ite**‡.

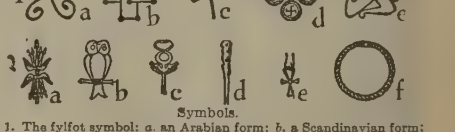
sym-, *prefix.* Same as SYN-: used before labials (*b, f, m, p, ph*).

sym., *abbr.* Symbol, symbolic.

sym'bi-on, 1 sim'bi-ən; 2 sȳm'bi-ŏn, *n.* [SYM'BI-A, *pl.*] An organism living in a state of symbiosis. [< Gr. *symbioō*, dwell together.] **sym'bi-ont**‡.

sym"bi-o'sis, 1 sim"bi-ō'sis; 2 sȳm"bi-ō'sis, *n.* The consorting together or partnership of dissimilar organisms, as of the algæ and fungi in lichens. Where the partnership is harmful to one of the partners it is **antagonistic** or **antipathetic symbiosis.** In a broad sense symbiosis includes parasitism, and the term **social s.** has been given to an association of insects where small aphids not related to their hosts dwell in harmony and seem at times to contribute to the general welfare. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *bios*, life.]—**sym"bi-ot'ic**, *a.* **sym"bi-ot'i-cal**‡. —**sym"bi-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sym'bol§, *vt.* To symbolize.



Symbols.

1. The fylfot symbol: *a*, an Arabian form; *b*, a Scandinavian form: *c*, the Phenician tau; *d*, a Hindu form (*swastika*); *e*, an English form. 2. Greek and Roman mythological symbols: *a*, the thunderbolt of Jupiter; *b*, the owl of Minerva; *c*, the caduceus of Mercury; *d*, the club of Hercules; *e*, the ansated cross, an Egyptian symbol of life; *f*, the serpent, symbol of eternity.

sym'bol, 1 sim'bəl; 2 sȳm'bol, *n.* **1.** Something that (not being a portrait) stands for something else; an emblem; a type. **2.** A character, mark, abbreviation, or letter indicating something, as a quantity in mathematics, a substance in chemistry, a planet or relation of bodies in astronomy, etc. See under SIGN, *n.* **3.** *Theol.* A confession of faith; creed. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *symbolon*, < *syn*, together, + *ballō*, throw.] Syn.: see EMBLEM; LETTER; MARK; SIGN; SIMILE.—

astronomical symbols, see under SIGN, *n.*—**sym″bol-æog′ra-phy,** *n.* The drawing up or framing of legal instruments. —**sym-bol′ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a symbol or symbols; serving as a sign; emblematic; as, *symbolical* language. **2.** *Gram.* Serving as signs of relation or connection; relational; connective: opposed to *presentive:* said of certain classes of words, as prepositions and conjunctions. **3.** *Math.* Involving the use of symbols of operation. **sym-bol′i-cal‡.—symbolical books,** books containing the symbols or confessions of faith of a church. **—symbolic logic,** logic in which symbols are substituted for the conceptions, judgments, etc., so as to use the principles of mathematics to obtain conclusions.—**sym-bol′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sym-bol′i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**sym-bol′ics,** *n.* The science or study of symbols or symbolic rites.

sym′bol-ism, 1 sim′bel-ɪzm; 2 sym′bol-ism, *n.* **1.** Representation by symbols; also, the quality of being symbolic. **2.** A system of symbols or symbolical representation. **3.** The theories and practise of a group of French poets and artists. Their object was to express, by means of rhythm and sound, sentiments and emotions that transcend analysis. The symbolists take many liberties with grammar, spelling, rime, and meter; their blank verse is often hardly to be distinguished from prose. The heralds of symbolism in France were A. de Vigny and Ch. Baudelaire, and its masterhand was Paul Verlaine. **4.** Symbolics. —**sym′bol-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who uses symbols: one versed or ardent in the interpretation or use of symbols, especially in religion. **2.** One who practises symbolism or symbolic logic. —**sym″bol-is′tic,** *a.* **1.** Expressed by symbols; characterized by the use of symbols. **2.** Of or pertaining to symbolism. **sym″bol-is′ti-cal‡.—sym′bol-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To embody or represent symbolically; typify. **2.** To treat as figurative. **3.** To formulate into a creed or confession of faith. **II.** *i.* **1.** To employ symbols. **2.** To formulate creeds or beliefs. ‖**i.** To have or acquire a likeness; agree; harmonize. **sym′bol-ize‡.**—**sym″bol-i-za′**[or **-sa′**]**tion,** *n.*—**sym-bol′o-gy,** *n.* The art of representing by or of interpreting symbols; also, a treatise on symbols.

sym-met′al-ism, 1 sim-met′el-ɪzm; 2 sym-mĕt′al-ism, *n.* A money system in which the unit of coinage is composed of two or more metals combined.

sym-met′ri-cal, 1 si-met′rɪ-kel; 2 sy-mĕt′ri-cal, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting symmetry; having harmonious proportions; well-balanced; regular; as, a *symmetrical* structure. **2.** *Math.* Exhibiting mathematical symmetry, as a figure; also, so situated with respect to some other figure or figures that all taken collectively show such symmetry. **3.** *Biol.* Having parts or organs on one side corresponding to those on the other. **4.** *Bot.* Regular as to number or shape of parts: said especially of a flower when the parts or divisions in each cycle (that is, the sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) are of the same number or multiples of the same. **5.** *Org. Chem.* Denoting an arrangement of atoms of a molecule at equal relative intervals when graphically represented. [See SYMMETRY.] **sym-met′ric‡.**—**sym-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sym-met′ri-cal-ness,** *n.*—**sym-met′ri-cals,** *n. pl.* Theatrical tights so padded as to give perfect symmetry to the wearer.

sym′me-try, 1 sim′ɪ-trɪ; 2 sym′e-try, *n.* [-TRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Due arrangement or balancing of the parts or elements of a whole with reference to one another in making up that whole; hence, loosely, congruity; harmony; also, an instance of such arrangement. **2.** *Esthetics.* The element of beauty in nature or art that results from such arrangement and balancing. **3.** *Biol.* (1) *Anat. & Zool.* Regular arrangement of parts or organs so that a division will give similar halves; similarity of structure. (2) *Bot.* Equality of number in the whorls of a flower, as of sepals, petals, etc. See SYMMETRICAL. **4.** *Math.* An arrangement of pairs of points in a general system such that the set of lines joining them together is divided into equal parts by a line (the **axis of symmetry**), or by a plane (**plane of s.**), or by a point (the **center of s.**). **5.** *Crystal.* The symmetrical distribution of non-parallel but equivalent directions (faces, edges, etc.) in a crystal with reference to certain planes or lines called *planes* or *axes of symmetry.* [< Gr.[L+F] *syn,* with, + *metron,* measure.]

Syn.: agreement, conformity, harmony, order, parity, proportion, regularity, shapeliness. See HARMONY.—Ant.: deformity; discordance, disproportion, shapelessness.—**symmetry axis** (*Crystal.*), an imaginary line about which a crystal may be revolved as upon an axis and repeat itself in appearance two or more times during the revolution.—**s. center** (*Crystal.*), a center about which the parts of a crystal are symmetrical.—**s. plane** (*Crystal.*), an imaginary plane so dividing a crystal that every point on one side has a corresponding point at an equal distance on the other side.—**sym′me-trist,** *n.* A student of symmetry. **sym″me-tri′cian‡** [Rare].—**sym′me-trize,** *vt.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ′ING.] To make symmetrical or proportional. **sym′me-trise‡.**—**sym″me-tri-za′**[or **-sa′**]**tion,** *n.*

Sym′onds, 1 sim′endz; 2 sym′onds, **John Addington** (1840–1893). An English author; *History of the Renaissance in Italy.*

Sy′mons, 1 sɪ′menz; 2 sy′mons, **Arthur** (1865–). An English poet, editor, and literary critic; *London Nights.*

sym′pa-thy, 1 sim′pə-thɪ; 2 sym′pa-thy, *n.* [-THIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being affected by the state of another with feelings correspondent in kind; a fellow-feeling: with *with.* **2.** Specifically, a feeling of compassion for another's sufferings; pity; commiseration: with *for.* **3.** An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes persons agreeable to one another; congeniality; accord. **4.** *Physiol.* (1) The reciprocal relation of one organ or part with another more or less remote. (2) The quality or state of transmitting certain physiological conditions of one person to others, as in hysteria, gaping, etc. **5.** That quality of inanimate things by virtue of which they attract or influence one another, or are supposed to do so; affinity: a sense once much used in alchemy and astrology; as, the *sympathy* of the lodestone for iron. **6.** *Physics.* A relation between two bodies such that the vibration of one causes a sympathetic vibration of the other. [< Gr.[L] *sympatheia,* < *syn,* with, + *pathos,* feeling, passion.] Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; PITY.—**sym″pa-thet′ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, expressing, or proceeding from sympathy. **2.** Having a fellow-feeling for others; sympathizing. **3.** Being in accord or harmony; congenial. **4.** *Physiol.* Pertaining to, dependent upon, or proceeding from sympathy; as, *sympathetic* disturbance of an organ due to some morbid reaction of another organ primarily diseased. **5.** Suggestive of or acting as if through sympathy; as, *sympathetic* ink. Syn.: see HUMANE. **sym″pa-thet′i-cal‡.**—**sympathetic ink,** an ink that is colorless until brought out by heat, light, or chemical action.—**s. nervous system.** **1.** The nervous system formed by the sympathetic nerve with its ganglia, branches, and plexuses. The sympathetic system embraces (1) a *central part* consisting of a series of ganglia situated each side of the spine and connected by a nervous cord, (2) *nerves* that pass from this chain to the viscera, and (3) *plexuses* formed by these nerves, which plexuses contain numerous small ganglia. **2.** A nerve branching from the cerebral ganglion in invertebrates.—**sym″pa-thet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sym′pa-thize,** *vi.* [-THIZED; -THIZ′ING.] **1.** To share the sentiments or mental states of another: with *with* or *in.* **2.** To be in harmony with outside influences. **3.** To suffer sympathetically. **4.** [Colloq.] To condole; express one's sympathy. **sym′pa-thise‡.** Syn.: see CONSOLE; PITY.—**sym′pa-thiz″er** or **-this″er,** *n.*—**sym′pa-thiz″**[or **-this″**]**ing-ly,** *adv.*

sym-pel′mous, 1 sim-pel′mus; 2 sym-pĕl′mus, *a. Ornith.* Having the deep flexor tendons all in one prior to their extension to each of the four digits.—**sym-pet′a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the petals united; monopetalous; gamopetalous.

sym′pho-ny, 1 sim′fo-nɪ; 2 sym′fo-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds, whether vocal, instrumental, or both; figuratively, any concord or agreeable blending; as, *symphonies* in gray. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A sonata for an orchestra. (2) An instrumental prelude, interlude, or postlude. [< Gr.[L+F] *syn,* together, + *phōnē,* sound.]—**sym-pho′ni-ous,** *a.* **sym″pho-net′ic‡; sym-phon′ic‡.**—**sym-pho′ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**sym′pho-nize‡,** *vt. & vi.* To harmonize; bring into sympathy; agree.

sym′phy-sis, 1 sim′fɪ-sis; 2 sym′fy-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sɪz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* (1) The union of two parts of the skeleton, either by growing together (**synostosis**) or by the intervention of cartilage (**synchondrosis**); also, the place of union of such parts; as, the *symphysis* pubis. (2) The union of parts normally separate. **2.** *Bot.* The coalescence or union of similar parts. [< Gr. *symphysis,* union, < *syn,* together, + *phyō,* grow.]—**symphysis of the jaw,** the point of union of the two halves of the lower jaw on the median line.

sym″pi-e-som′e-ter, 1 sim″pɪ-ɪ-zem′ɪ-tər; 2 sym″pi-e-sŏm′e-ter, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the pressure or velocity of a current of water. **2.** A barometer in which atmospheric pressure is exerted directly on a short column of oil or similar liquid. [< Gr. *sympiestos,* compression, + *metron,* measure.] **sym″pi-e-zom′e-ter‡; sym″pi-o-som′e-ter‡.**

Sym-pleg′a-des, 1 sim-pleg′ə-dɪz; 2 sym-plĕg′a-dēs, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* Twin rocks forming a gateway to the Black Sea and fabled to swing together and crush whatever tried to pass between them. When the ship "Argo" was about to pass, her crew, warned by an oracle, sent a pigeon flying through the strait, upon which the rocks clanged together, the "Argo" gliding through during their rebound. They remained open ever afterward. [L., < Gr. *symplēga(d-)s,* striking together.]

sym-po′di-um, 1 sim-pō′dɪ-um; 2 sym-pō′di-um, *n.* [-DIA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A false axis or stem morphologically made up of a series of superposed branches imitating a simple stem. [< SYM- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**sym-po′di-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

sym-po′si-ac, 1 sim-pō′zɪ-ak; 2 sym-pō′si-ăc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or occurring at a symposium: specif. denoting convivial catches, glees, etc. **sym-po′si-al‡; sym-po″si-as′tic‡. II.** *n.* A symposium. [See SYMPOSIUM.]

sym-po′si-arch, 1 sim-pō′zɪ-ārk; 2 sym-pō′si-ārc, *n.* The master or director of an ancient Greek symposium; hence, the master of a feast; a toastmaster; familiarly, a ruling spirit of a social or convivial company. [< Gr. *symposion,* symposium, + *archō,* rule.]

sym-po′si-um, 1 sim-pō′zɪ-um; 2 sym-pō′si-um, *n.* [-SIA, *pl.*] **1.** A drinking together; a convivial feast or banquet. Among the ancient Greeks the symposium followed the dinner, and was characterized by the drinking of wine mixed with water, by intellectual or entertaining conversation, and by music, dancing, and other amusements. **2.** Hence, a collection of comments or opinions brought together; especially, several brief essays or articles on the same subject by different writers, as in a magazine. [L., < Gr. *sym,* together, + *pinō,* drink.] **sym-po′si-ac‡; sym-po′si-on‡.**

Sympodium.
a, a tendril (the true stem) of a grape-vine, pushed out of place by a branch (*b*) which has assumed the functions of a stem until the tip (the terminal bud-bearing branch (*d*). rect line of growth by the

symp′tom, 1 simp′təm; 2 sym′ptom, *n.* **1.** A functional or vital phenomenon of disease, especially when regarded as an aid in diagnosis. **2.** That which serves to point out the existence of something else; any sign, token, or indication.

[< Gr.F *symptōma*, < *syn*, with, + *piptō*, fall.] Syn.: see SIGN.—**symp"to-mat'ic, symp"to-mat'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a symptom or symptoms; indicative; as, fever is *symptomatic* of inflammation. **2.** According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.—**symp"to-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**symp"tom-a-tol'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The branch of pathology that has for its object the observation and classification of symptoms; semeiology. Compare DIAGNOSIS.

syn-, 1 sin-; 2 sȳn-, *prefix.* With. See SYM-, *prefix.* [< L. *syn-*, < Gr. *syn-*, < *syn*, with.]—**syn-ac'tic,** *a. Med.* Moving with conjoint action; conjointly operative, as some chemicals or medicines. **syn-dac'tic‡.**—**syn-ær'e-sis,** *n.* Same as SYNERESIS.—**syn"æs-the'si-a,** *n.* Same as SYNESTHESIA.

syn, 1 sin; 2 sȳn, *adv.* [Scot.] Same as SYNE.

syn., *abbr.* Synonym, synonymous.

syn'a-gog, syn'a-gogue, 1 sin'e-gẹg, 2 sȳn'a-gŏg, *n.* **1.** A place of meeting for Jewish worship and religious instruction. **2.** A Jewish congregation or assemblage for religious instruction and observances. From having an organization similar to a Christian church, it has been used for a meeting or congregation of early Jewish Christians. **3.** [Rare.] A church. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *agō*, lead.]—**syn"a-gog'i-cal,** *a.* **syn'a-gog-al‡; syn"a-go'gi-an‡; syn'a-gogu-al‡.**

syn"a-le'pha, 1 sin"e-lī'fe; 2 sȳn"a-lē'fa, *n. Gram.* The blending into a single syllable of two successive vowels of different syllables; especially, the suppression of a final vowel or diphthong before one at the beginning of the following word; as, *th' Omnipotent* for *the Omnipotent.* Compare APOCOPE. [< Gr. *synaleiphē*, union, < *syn*, together, + *aleiphō*, anoint.] **syn"a-le'phe‡; syn"a-lœ'pha‡; syn"a-lœ'phe‡.**—**syn-al'gi-a,** *n.* Sympathetic pain transmitted to a remote organ through associated relation.—**syn-al'gic,** *a.*—**syn-an'ther-ous,** *a.* Having the stamens cohering by their anthers, as in composite flowers; syngenesious.—**syn-ap'sis,** *n. Biol.* **1.** The conjugation of maternal and paternal chromosomes preceding maturation, or the reduction division in the nucleus. **2.** *Neurol.* The place where the nervous impulse is transmitted from one neuron to another. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.* **syn'ap-se‡.**—**syn-ap'tic,** *a.*—**syn-ap'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**syn"ar-thro'sis,** *n.* [-SES*z*, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A joint that permits no motion between the parts articulated. **2.** *Echin.* A close suture in a crinoid calyx. **syn"ar-thro'di-al.**—**syn"ar-thro'di-al,** *a.*—**syn"ar-thro'di-al-ly,** *adv.*—**syn-ax'is,** *n. Ch. Hist.* A congregation assembled for public worship, especially for celebrating the Lord's Supper.

syn'carp, 1 sin'kȧrp; 2 sȳn'cärp, *n. Bot.* **1.** An aggregate fruit composed of several more or less coherent carpels, as in the blackberry, or a multiple fruit, as in the fig. **2.** Same as AETHALIUM. [< *syn-* + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]—**syn-car'pi-um‡** [-PI-A, *pl.*] —**syn-car'pous,** *a.* Characterized by or characteristic of a syncarp: opposed to *apocarpous.*

syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'ic, 1 sin-kat"i-ger"ı-mat'ik; 2 sȳn-cät"e-gōr"e-mät'ic, *a. Logic.* **1.** Pertaining to words that can form only parts of terms, as adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. **2.** Connoting another idea to express its full meaning; as, the term 'son' is *syncategorematic* of the term 'father.' [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *kategorēma*, predicate.] **syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'i-cal‡.**

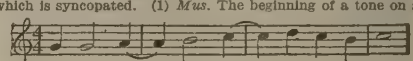
syn'chro-nous, 1 sin'kro-nus; 2 sȳn'cro-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Occurring at the same time; coincident. **2.** Happening at the same rate. **3.** *Physics.* Having the same period or rate of vibration; as, *synchronous* currents. [< Gr.L *syn*, together, + *chronos*, time.] **syn'chro-nal‡.**—**syn-chron'ic,** *a.* **syn-chron'i-cal‡.**—**syn-chron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**syn'chro-nism,** *n.* **1.** The state of being synchronous, as in physics; coincidence in time of different events or phenomena; simultaneousness. **2.** A tabular grouping of historic personages or events according to their dates. **3.** In art, representation in the same picture of events having different dates.—**syn"chro-nis'tic,** *a.* **syn"chro-nis'ti-cal‡.**—**syn"chro-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**syn'chro-nize,** *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To assign the same date to. **2.** To make agree in keeping time, as one clock with another; regulate and coordinate the timing of (the ignition of an internal-combustion engine). **II.** *i.* To coincide as to date.—**syn"chro-ni-za'tion,** *n.* **syn"chro-ni-sa'tion‡.**—**syn'chro-niz"**[or **-nis"**]**er,** *n.*—**syn-chron'o-scope,** *n.* An instrument for determining synchronism, especially of electric phenomena.—**syn'chro-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**syn'chro-nous-ness,** *n.*

syn-clas'tic, 1 sin-klas'tik; 2 sȳn-clăs'tic, *a. Math.* Having the same kind of curvature in all directions; concave or convex in every direction: said of a surface: opposed to *anticlastic.* [< SYN- + Gr. *klaō*, break.]

syn-cli'nal, 1 sin-klī'nal *or* sin'klı-nal; 2 sȳn-clī'nal *or* sȳn'cli-nal. **I.** *a.* Sloping downward on each side toward a common line or point; in geology, dipping downward on each side toward the axis of the fold: opposed to *anticlinal.* **syn-clin'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A synclinal flexure, or a synclinal axis. **syn'cline‡.** [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *klinō*, bend.] —**syn"cli-no'ri-um,** *n. Geol.* A series of parallel folds which, considered as a whole, form a syncline.

syn-clit'ic, 1 sin-klit'ik; 2 sȳn-clit'ic, *a. Obstet.* Pertaining to synciticism; without lateral obliquity or flexion: opposed to *enclitic.*—**syn-clit'i-cism,** *n.* The lateral turning of the fetal head in a natural presentation at childbirth, thus bringing the cranial planes into parallelism with the planes of the maternal pelvis. See ENCLITIC.

syn'co-pe, 1 sin'ko-pī; 2 sȳn'co-pē, *n.* **1.** The elision of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word, as *e'er* for *ever.* **2.** *Mus.* (1) Same as SYNCOPATION; see below. (2) The correspondence of two or more tones in one voice-part with a single tone in another. **3.** *Pathol.* Sudden faintness; swooning, with loss of sensation, motion, and consciousness. **4.** [Rare.] A sudden and involuntary delay. [L., < Gr. *syn*, together, + *koptō*, cut.] Syn.: see STUPOR.—**syn'co-pal,** *a.* **syn-cop'ic‡; syn-cop'tic‡.**—**syn'co-pate,** *vt.* [-PAT"ED[4]; -PAT"ING.] **1.** To contract, as a word, by syncope. **2.** *Mus.* To treat or affect, as a tone, by syncopation.—**syn"co-pa'tion,** *n.* The act of syncopating or state of being syncopated; also, that which is syncopated. (1) *Mus.* The beginning of a tone on an



Syncopation.

unaccented beat and its continuation through the following accented beat, or the beginning of a tone on the last half of a beat and continuing it through the first half of the next beat; also, the tone so treated, generally receiving an accent. (2) *Gram.* The affecting of a word by syncope; syncope.

syn'era-sy, 1 sin'kre-sı; 2 sȳn'era-sy, *n.* The blending, harmonizing, or massing of different or antagonistic elements.

syn'cre-tism, 1 sin'krı-tizm; 2 sȳn'cre-tişm, *n.* **1.** A tendency or effort to reconcile and unite various systems of philosophy or religious opinion on the basis of tenets common to all and against a common opponent. **2.** *Philol.* The fusion of two or more inflectional forms which were originally different. [< Gr. < *synkrētizō*, unite against.] **syn'cra-tism‡.**—**syn'cre-tist,** *n.* One who advocates syncretism. **syn'cra-tist‡.**—**syn"cre-tis'tic,** *a.* **syn-cret'ic‡.**—**syn'cre-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ"ING.] To attempt to blend and reconcile, as various religions or philosophies; unite as heterogeneous sects or parties. **syn'cre-tise‡.**

syn'cri-sis, 1 sin'krı-sis; 2 sȳn'cri-sis, *n. Rhet.* A figure of speech formed by comparison of opposite persons or things.

synd, 1 sind; 2 sȳnd, *vt.* [Scot.] To rinse. **sein‡; sind‡.** See SIND.—**syn'dins,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] Water used for washing out dishes.

syn-dac'tyl, 1 sin-dak'tıl; 2 sȳn-dăc'tyl, *a.* Having two or more digits either of the hand or of the foot wholly or partly united. **2.** Syndactylous, as a bird. [< SYN- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]—**syn-dac'tyl,** *n.* A bird or mammal which is syndactyl or syndactylous. **syn-dac'tyle‡.**—**syn-dac'tyl-ism,** *n.* The condition of being syndactyl or syndactylous.—**syn-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* Having the toes closely united by integuments for all or a part of their length, as in the foot of kingfishers; web-footed. **syn"-dac-ty'lic‡.**

syn"des-mo'sis, 1 sin"des-mō'sis; 2 sȳn"dēs-mō'sis, *n.* The joining of two portions of the skeleton by means of ligamentous tissue.—**syn"des-mot'ic,** *a.*

syn-det'ic, 1 sin-det'ik; 2 sȳn-dĕt'ic, *a.* Serving to unite or connect; connective, as a word; copulative. opposed to *asyndetic.* [< SYN- + Gr. *detos*, bound.] **syn-det'i-cal‡.**—**syn-det'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn'dic, 1 sin'dık; 2 sȳn'dic, *n.* A civil magistrate or officer representing a government or a community; also, one chosen to transact business for others: used also collectively for a body of officers or a council. [See SYNDICATE.]—**syn'di-cal,** *a.*

syn'di-cal-ism, 1 sin'di-kal-izm; 2 sȳn'di-cal-işm, *n.* **1.** An economic movement aiming at the federation of workers in all trades for the purpose of enforcing the demands of labor by sympathetic strikes. **2.** The principles underlying this movement.—**syn'di-cal-ist,** *n.*

syn'di-cate, 1 sin'di-kēt; 2 sȳn'di-cāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] To combine into, or to effect or manage by, a syndicate; to unite to form a syndicate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An association of individuals united for the prosecution of some enterprise requiring large capital. **2.** A combination of persons associated for purchasing manuscripts and selling them again to a number of periodicals, as newspapers, for simultaneous publication: sometimes used attributively. **3.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic; syndics collectively: the original meaning. [< Gr.LL *syn*, together, + *dikē*, law.]

syne, 1 sin; 2 sȳn, *adv.* [Scot.] **1.** Since; ago; as, auld lang *syne.* **2.** Afterward. **3.** In that case. [= SINCE.] **syn†.**

sy-nec'do-che, 1 sı-nek'do-kı; 2 sy-nĕc'do-cē, *n. Rhet.* That kind of metonymy in which a part is put for a whole or a whole for a part, an individual for a class, or a material for the thing, as *a roof* for *a house*, *marble* for *a statue.* [L., < Gr. *synekdochē*, < *syn*, together, + *ek*, out, + *dechomai*, receive.]—**syn"ec-doch'ic, syn"ec-doch'i-cal,** *a.*

sy-ne'clous, *a.* Same as SYNGCIOUS.

Syn-e'dri-on, Syn-e'dri-um. Same as SANHEDRIN.

syn-er'e-sis, 1 sin-er'ı-sis; 2 sȳn-ĕr'e-sis, *n. Gram.* The coalescence of two vowels or syllables, as, *e'er* for *ever*: opposed to *dieresis.* Compare SYNIZESIS. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *hatreō*, take.] **syn-ær'e-sis‡.**

syn"er-get'ic, 1 sin"er-jet'ik; 2 sȳn"er-ğĕt'ic, *s. Biol.* Working together; cooperative, as the flexor muscles of the leg. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work.] **syn-er'gic‡.**

sy-ner'gi-da, 1 si-nėr'ji-de; 2 sy-nĕr'ği-dą, *n.* [-DÆ, 1 -dī; 2 -dē, *pl.*] *Bot.* Either one of the two naked nucleated cells situated at the apex of the embryo-sac and making up with the oosphere the so-called egg-apparatus or rudimentary archegonium. [< Gr. *synergos*, toiling together.] **sy-ner'gid‡.**—**sy-ner'gi-dal,** *a.*

syn'er-gism, 1 sin'er-jizm; 2 sȳn'er-ğişm, *n.* The doctrine that human effort cooperates with divine grace in the salvation of the soul.—**syn'er-gist,** *n.* **1.** One holding to synergism. **2.** A cooperating organ, part, or medicine.—**syn"er-gis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to synergism; hence, in general, cooperating. **syn"er-gis'ti-cal‡.**

syn'er-gy, 1 sin'er-jı; 2 sȳn'er-ğy, *n.* **1.** Combined and correlated force; united action. **2.** Specif., in medicine, correlation or concurrence of action between different organs in health or disease, or between remedies. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work.] **syn-er'gi-al‡.**

syn'e-sis, 1 sin'ɪ-sis; 2 sȳn'e-sis, *n.* *Gram. & Rhet.* Construction in accordance with the sense rather than the syntax, as *plebs clamant* (for *plebs clamat*). [< Gr. *synesis*, wisdom.]

syn"es-the'si-a, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* Translated sensation; sensation produced at a point different from point of stimulation. **2.** *Pathol.* Same as SYNALGIA. **3.** The producing of an associated mental image of a sense-impression of one kind from a sense-impression of a different kind, as of a sound from seeing a form or a color. syn"æs-the'si-aɪ.

syn'ge-nese, 1 sin'jɪ-nīs; 2 sȳn'ġe-nēs, *n.* A plant with stamens united by the anthers. [< SYN- + Gr. *genesis*, origin.]—**syn"ge-ne'sious,** *a.* *Bot.* Cohering into a ring, as the anthers in composite plants; also, having the anthers so cohering, as stamens or flowers; synantherous.

syn-gen'e-sis, 1 sin-jen'ɪ-sis; 2 sȳn-ġĕn'e-sis, *n.* *Biol.* **1.** The theory that the embryo is the product of both male and female, or, sometimes, that the germ so formed contains the germs of future generations: in the latter form opposed to *epigenesis*. **2.** Reproduction resulting from the union of ovum and spermatozoon, as in sexual generation. [< SYN- + GENESIS.]—**syn"ge-net'ic,** *a.*

syn"i-ze'sis, 1 sin"ɪ-zɪ'sis; 2 sȳn"i-zē'sis, *n.* *Gram. & Anc. Pros.* The union in pronunciation of two vowels that can not form a diphthong, so as to pass for one syllable: differing from *contraction* in not being made in the written word, but only in pronunciation. Compare SYNERESIS. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *hizō*, place.] **syn"e-zi'sis‡.**

syn'od, 1 sin'ɘd; 2 sȳn'od, *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical council, stated or special, local or general; hence, any deliberative assembly. **2.** [S-] Specif.: (1) One of certain councils distinguished by their extent. See COUNCIL, 4 (1). (2) In the Presbyterian churches, a council intermediate between presbyteries and General Assembly. (3) In the (Dutch) Reformed, the German Reformed, and the Lutheran churches in the United States, a supreme council, known as **General Synod,** and also a more limited one, known as **Particular** or **District S.** **3†.** *Astron.* A conjunction. [< Gr.L+F *syn*, together, + *hodos*, way.]—**Holy Synod,** in the Russian Church, the supreme court or governing body.—**sy-nod'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a synod; transacted in a synod. **2.** *Astron.* Pertaining to the conjunction of two heavenly bodies one of which revolves round the other, or to the interval between two successive conjunctions. **syn'od-al‡; sy-nod'ic‡.**—**sy-nod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sy-ne'cious, 1 sɪ-nī'shus; 2 sy-nē'shûs, *a.* *Bot.* Having male and female organs, either stamens and pistils or antheridia and archegonia, in the same inflorescence or receptacle, as in most composites and many mosses. [< Gr. *synoikia*, living together, < *syn*, together, + *oikos*, house.] **sy-ne'cious‡; sy-noi'cous‡.**

syn'o-nym, 1 sin'o-nım; 2 sȳn'o-nym, *n.* **1.** A word having the same or almost the same meaning as some other; oftener, one of a number of words that have one or more meanings in common. **2.** The equivalent of a word in another language. **3.** *Nat. Hist.* A scientific name, as of a genus or species, superseded or discarded, as by the law of priority. [< Gr.L+F *syn*, together, + *onoma*, name.] **syn'o-nyme‡.**—**syn"o-nym'i-con,** 1 sin"o-nɪm'ɪ-kɘn; 2 sȳn"o-nym'i-con, *n.* A dictionary of words that are deemed synonymous.—**sy-non'y-mist,** *n.* A collector and expounder of synonyms.—**syn"o-nym'i-ty,** *n.*—**sy-non'y-mize,** *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] To give the synonyms of; express by words of different meaning.

sy-non'y-mous, 1 sɪ-nɘn'ɪ-mus; 2 sy-nŏn'y-mûs, *a.* Being a synonym or synonyms; equivalent or similar in meaning; closely related. **syn"o-ny-mat'ic‡; syn"o-nym'i-cal‡.**

Syn.: alike, correspondent, corresponding, equivalent, identical, interchangeable, like, same, similar, synonymic. In the strictest sense, *synonymous* words scarcely exist; rarely, if ever, are any two words in any language *equivalent* or *identical* in meaning; where a difference in meaning can not be easily shown, a difference in usage commonly exists, so that the words are not *interchangeable*. By *synonymous* words we usually understand words that coincide or nearly coincide in some part of their meaning, and may hence within certain limits be used interchangeably, while outside of these limits they may differ very greatly in meaning and use. It is the office of a work on synonyms to point out these correspondences and differences, that language may have the flexibility that comes from freedom of selection within the common limits, with the perspicuity and precision that result from exact choice of the fittest word to express each shade of meaning outside of the common limits. To consider *synonymous* words *identical* is fatal to accuracy; to forget that they are *similar*, to some extent *equivalent*, and sometimes *interchangeable*, is destructive of freedom and variety.—**sy-non'y-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**sy-non'y-my,** *n.* [-MIES², *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being synonymous; the expressing or extending of an idea by the use of synonyms. **2.** A system of synonyms; systematic collection and study of synonyms; the use and nice discrimination of synonyms. **3.** A book treating of or discriminating the meaning of synonyms or of allied terms. **4.** A list or collection of synonyms, as in scientific nomenclature. **syn"o-nym'ics‡.**

synop., *abbr.* Synopsis.

sy-nop'sis, 1 sɪ-nep'sɪs; 2 sy-nŏp'sis, *n.* [-SES², *pl.*] A general view, as of a subject or its treatment; an abstract; syllabus; a summary. [LL., < Gr. *syn*, together, + *opsis*, view.] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.—**sy-nop'tic,** *a.* **1.** Giving a general view. **2.** Containing parts that, when compared, are virtually identical: said of the first three Gospels as distinguished from the fourth. **sy-nop'ti-cal‡.**—**sy-nop'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sy-nou'si-acs, 1 sɪ-nū'sɪ-aks; 2 sy-nu'sɪ-ăcs, *n.* That branch of knowledge pertaining to societies: a term used in cataloging, as in libraries. [< Gr. *synousia*, society.]

sy-no'vi-a, 1 sɪ-nō'vɪ-a; 2 sy-nō'vi-a, *n.* The albuminous fluid secreted in the interior of joints and at other points where lubrication is necessary. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *ōon*, egg.] **synovial fluid‡.**—**sy-no'vi-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing synovia; as, *synovial* glands, etc.—**syn"o-vi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of a synovial membrane.—**syn-pel'mous,** *a.* Same as SYMPELMOUS.

syn'tax, 1 sin'taks; 2 sȳn'tăks, *n.* **1.** The part of grammar that treats of the sentence and its construction. **2.** The construction of sentences in conformity with the rules or laws of a language. **3†.** Connected system or order. [< Gr.LL+F *syn*, together, + *tassō*, arrange.]—**syn-tac'tic,** *a.* **syn-tac'ti-cal‡.**—**syn-tac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn'the-sis, 1 sin'thɪ-sis; 2 sȳn'the-sis, *n.* [-SES², *pl.*] **1.** The putting of different things together; combination of separate substances, elements, or subordinate parts into a new form; composition; construction. **2.** *Philol.* The combination of radical and formative elements into one word, in the formation of a language, as distinguished from *analysis*, which keeps them separate words. **3.** *Logic.* (1) Combination of separate elements into a whole, as of species into genera. (2) Specifically, a process of reasoning from the whole to a part or from the general to the particular. **4.** *Surg.* The operation of reuniting broken or divided parts, as of bones. **5.** *Chem.* The combination of elements or radicals in such proportions as to form compounds: opposed to *analysis*. [L., < Gr. *syn*, together, + *tithemi*, place.]—**syn'the-sist,** *n.*—**syn'the-size,** *vt.* [-SIZED; -SIZ'ING.] To unite or produce by synthesis; apply synthesis to. **syn'the-sise‡.**

syn-thet'ic, 1 sin-thet'ɪk; 2 sȳn-thĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of synthesis; characterized by or consisting in synthesis; specif., tending to reduce particulars to inclusive wholes; as, a *synthetic* mind. **2.** *Chem.* Produced by synthesis; as, *synthetic* rubber. **3.** *Philol.* Inflectional: said of languages. **syn-thet'i-cal‡.**—**synthetic language,** an inflectional language.—**s. philosophy,** Spencerism: so called by Spencer as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole.—**syn-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

syn-ton'ic, 1 sin-ton'ɪk; 2 sȳn-tŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or possessing syntony. **2.** Specif., denoting a wireless telegraph system in which the coupled circuits of the receiving or transmitting instruments are in syntony with each other and with those of the distant station. [< Gr. *syntonos*, in harmony.] **syn-ton'i-cal‡.**—**syn-ton'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**syn'to-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To adapt, each to the other; tune or tone together, as electrical instruments.—**syn'to-ni-za'tion,** *n.*—**syn'to-ny,** *n.* *Wireless Telег.* The harmonizing or electrical tuning of particular transmitters and receivers, each to the other.

syn'u-ra, 1 sin'yu-rɑ; 2 sȳn'yu-ra, *n.* [-RÆ, *pl.*] A flagellate protozoan (family *Cryptomonadina*), uniting in subspherical clusters and discharging oil globules. They are common in swamp-waters and render drinking-water unpalatable. [< Gr. *synouros*, conterminous.]

sy'pher, 1 saɪ'fer; 2 sȳ'fer, *vt.* To make a lap-joint with (two chamfered or beveled plank-edges) so as to leave a flush surface. —**sy'pher-ing,** *n.* **sy'pher-joint"‡.**

syph'i-lis, 1 sif'ɪ-lis; 2 sȳf'i-lĭs, *n.* An infectious venereal disease, due to a micro-organism, communicated by direct contact with the virus, or due to heredity. [F., < *Syphilus*, a 16th-century Latin poem.]—**syph"i-lit'ic.** **I.** *a.* Relating to or affected with syphilis. **syph'i-lized‡.** **II.** *n.* A person suffering from syphilis.—**syph"i-loi'o-gy,** *n.* The science of syphilis, its cognate diseases, and their treatment. **syph"i-lid-oi'ogy‡.**—**syph"i-loi'o-gist,** *n.*

sy'phon, sy'ren, *n.* Same as SIPHON, SIREN.

Syr., *abbr.* Syria, Syriac, Syrian.

Sy'ra, 1 sɪ'rɑ; 2 sȳ'ra, *n.* **1.** One of the Cyclades; 30 sq. m.; pop. 32,410. **2.** A city on the island; pop. 18,100.

Syr"a-cuse, 1 sir'ɘ-sɪūs; 2 sȳr'a-cūs, *n.* **1.** An ancient seaport city of S. E. Sicily; unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians, 414–413 B. C.; taken by the Romans, 212 B. C.; pop. 44,100. **Sir"a-cu'sa‡** [It.]. **2.** A manufacturing city in central New York; seat of Syracuse University; pop. 171,720.—**Syr"a-cu'san,** *a.* & *n.*

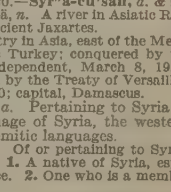
Syr-Da'ry-a, 1 sir-dɑ'rɪ-ɑ; 2 sȳr-dä'ri-a, *n.* A river in Asiatic Russia; 1,300 m. to the Aral sea; the ancient Jaxartes.

Syr'i-a, 1 sir'ɪ-ɑ; 2 sȳr'i-a, *n.* A country in Asia, east of the Mediterranean; formerly part of Asiatic Turkey; conquered by the British in 1918; declared itself independent, March 8, 1920; placed under French administration by the Treaty of Versailles, 1920; 106,740 sq. m.; pop. 3,675,000; capital, Damascus.

Syr'i-ac, 1 sir'ɪ-ak; 2 sȳr'i-ăc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language. **II.** *n.* The language of Syria, the western dialect of the Aramaic class of Semitic languages.

Syr'i-an, 1 sir'ɪ-ɘn; 2 sȳr'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, ancient or modern; Syriac. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of Syria, especially one of the native Aramaic race. **2.** One who is a member of the Christian Church in Syria.

sy-rin'ga, 1 sɪ-rɪŋ'gɑ; 2 sy-rɪn'ga, *n.* (*Philadelphus coronarius*) of the saxifrage family having cream-colored flowers resembling those of the orange in form and fragrance. **mock'-or"ange‡.** **2.** Any other species of the same genus. **3.** [S-] A small genus of ornamental shrubs of the olive family; the lilacs. [< Gr. *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe.]



Syringa or Mock-orange.
a, the dehiscent fruit.

syr'inge, 1 sir'ɪnj; 2 sȳr'ing. **I.** *vt.* [SYR'INGED; SYR'ING-ING.] To spray or inject by a syringe; cleanse or treat with injected fluid. **II.** *n.* An instrument by which to withdraw a fluid from a reservoir and eject it in one or more jets or streams; a squirt. The simplest forms are valveless single-acting devices ejecting the fluid through the same orifice as that through which it is received. In others there is a flexible elastic bag

supplied with flexible inlet and outlet pipes each having a suitable check-valve. [< Gr. *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe.]

syr'finx, 1 sir'inks; 2 sȳr'iŋks, *n.* **1.** A special modification of the windpipe serving as the song-organ in birds. **2.** *Anat.* The Eustachian tube. **3.** A reed-pipe. **4.** [S-] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph beloved by Pan and changed into a reed from which he made his pipes. [< Gr. *syrinx*, pipe.]—**sy-rin'ge-al,** *a. Ornith.* Pertaining to the syrinx.

Syr'phi-dæ, 1 sûr'fi-dī; 2 sȳr'fi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dipterous insects. [< SYRPHUS.]—**syr'phi-an, syr'phid,** *a.* & *n.*—**syr'phoid,** *a.*

Syr'phus, 1 sûr'fus; 2 sȳr'fŭs, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Syrphidæ.* **2.** [s-] A syrphus-fly. [< Gr. *syrphos*, gnat.]—**syr'phus-fly",** *n.* A fly of *Syrphus* or a related genus; a syrphid. The group is large and widely distributed, and contains many species which deceptively resemble bees and wasps. The larvæ of many feed upon harmful plant-lice.

syr'up, syr'up-y. Same as SIRUP, etc.

syst., *abbr.* System.

sys-tal'tic, 1 sis-tal'tik; 2 sȳs-tăl'tic, *a.* Alternately contracting and dilating; as, the *systaltic* motion of the heart; pulsatory. Compare PERISTALTIC. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *stellō*, place.]

sys'tem, 1 sis'tem; 2 sȳs'tĕm, *n.* **1.** Orderly combination or arrangement, as of parts or elements, into a whole; specif., such combination according to some rational principle; any methodic arrangement of parts. **2.** In science and philosophy, an orderly collection of logically related principles and facts. **scientific system‡. 3.** An orderly classification of facts or objects. **classificatory system‡. 4.** Any group of facts or domain of truth regarded as constituting a natural whole and furnishing the basis and material of scientific investigation and construction; as, the solar *system.* **5.** The connection or manner of connection of parts as related to a whole, or the parts collectively so related; a whole as made up of constitutive parts; as, a railroad *system.* **6.** The state or quality of being in order or orderly; orderliness; method; as, he works with *system.* **7.** *Biol.* (1) An assemblage of organic structures composed of similar elements and combined for the same general functions; as, the nervous *system.* (2) The entire body, taken as a functional whole. **8.** *Phys. Chem.* An aggregation of matter in, or tending to approach, equilibrium. **9.** *Crystal.* One of the six divisions into which all crystal forms may be grouped, depending upon the relative lengths and mutual inclinations of the assumed crystal axes. [< Gr.LL *systēma*, < *syn*, together, + *histemi*, stand.]

Syn.: manner, method, mode, order, regularity, rule. *Order* in this connection denotes a fact or a result; as, these papers are in *order. Method* denotes a process; *rule* an authoritative requirement or an established course of things; *system*, not merely a law of action or procedure, but a comprehensive plan; *manner* refers to the external qualities of actions, and to those often as settled and characteristic; we speak of a *system* of taxation, a *method* of collecting taxes, the *rules* by which assessments are made; or we say as a *rule* the payments are heaviest at a certain time of year; a just tax may be made odious by the *manner* of its collection. *Regularity* applies to even disposition of objects or uniform recurrence of acts in a series. There may be *regularity* without *order*, as in the recurrence of paroxysms of disease or insanity; there may be *order* without *regularity*, as in the arrangement of furniture in a room, where the objects are placed at varying distances. *Order* commonly implies the design of an intelligent agent or the appearance or suggestion of such design; *regularity* applies to an actual uniform disposition or recurrence with no suggestion of purpose, and as applied to human affairs is less intelligent and more mechanical than *order.* The most perfect *order* is often secured with least *regularity*, as in a fine essay or oration. The same may be said of *system.* There is a *regularity* of dividing a treatise into topics, paragraphs, and sentences, that is destructive of true rhetorical *system.* See BODY; FRAME; HABIT; HYPOTHESIS.—Ant.: chaos confusion, derangement, disarrangement, disorder, irregularity.—**functional system** (*Neurol.*), the neurons of a common physiological type. Most peripheral nerves contain several components belonging to different systems. C. J. HERRICK *Introd. to Neurol.*—**rhombohedral s.** (*Crystal.*), a system of crystallization characterized by three identical lateral crystallographic axes at 60° and 120° to each other and a vertical axis of different length. See SYSTEM, 9.—**sys'tem-a-tize,** *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To reduce to a system; dispose methodically. **sys'tem-a-tise‡; sys'tem-ize‡.** Syn.: see REGULATE.—**sys"tem-a-ti-za'**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.* **sys"tem-i-za'**[or **-sa']tion‡.**—**sys'tem-a-tiz"er,** or **-tis"er,** *n.* **sys'tem-iz"er‡.**—**sys"tem-a-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The doctrine of, or an exposition on, systems.

sys"tem-at'ic, 1 sis"tem-at'ik; 2 sȳs"tĕm-ăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by system. **2.** Acting by system or method; methodical; as, *systematic* thieving. **3.** Taxonomic; as, *systematic* botany. Compare SYSTEMATIC ZOOLOGY, below. [See SYSTEM.] **sys"tem-at'i-cal‡.**—**systematic zoology,** the division of zoology that considers animals in their morphological relations to each other.—**sys"tem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**sys"tem-at'ics,** *n.* The art or principles of classification; systematology; taxonomy.

sys-tem'ic, 1 sis-tem'ik; 2 sȳs-tĕm'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to system or a system; systematic. **2.** *Physiol.* Pertaining to the human system; pertaining to the body as a whole.—**sys-tem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

sys'to-le, 1 sis'to-lī; 2 sȳs'to-lē, *n.* **1.** The regular contraction of the heart and arteries that impels the blood outward. Compare DIASTOLE. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* The shortening of a syllable that is naturally or by position long. [< Gr. *systolē*, contraction, < *syn*, together, + *stellō*, place.]—**sys-tol'ic,** *a.*

sythe†, *adv.* & *conj.* Same as SITH. **syth†.**

sy'ver†, *n.* Same as SEWER².

syz'y-gy, 1 siz'i-ji; 2 sȳz'y-ğy, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* One of two opposite points in the orbit of a moving body when it is in conjunction or opposition to the sun; especially, the points of new and full moon on the moon's orbit. **2.** *Biol.* The union of parts or organisms. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* A dipody or group of two feet in one meter. [< Gr. *syn*, together, + *zeugnymi*, yoke.]—**syz"y-get'ic,** *a.* Expressing a form as a linear function of other forms.—**syz"y-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Sza'bod-kha, 1 sa'bed-ka; 2 są'bąd-ka, *n.* A city in southern Hungary; pop. 94,600; called also *Maria-Teresiopel.*

Sze"chwan', 1 sē"chwän'; 2 sę'chwän', *n.* A province in W. China; 218,480 sq. m.; pop. 54,500,000; capital, Chengtu.

Sze'ge-din, 1 se'ge-din; 2 sē'gē-dīn, *n.* A town of southern Hungary; pop. 109,900. **Szeˈged‡.**

Szom'bat-hel-y, 1 som'bet-hel-yo; 2 sŏm'bŏt-hĕl-ye, *n.* A cathedral city of western Hungary; pop. 34,700.

T

T t Roman. 𝔗 𝔱 Black Letter. *𝑇 𝑡* Script

T', t, 1 tī; 2 tē, *n.* [TEES, T's, or *T*s, 1 tīz; 2 tēs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twentieth in the English alphabet.

When followed by *l, m, n*, this letter is silent after *f* and *s* as in *often, castle, Christmas.* Properly *t* has a hard sound such as is heard in *take, tell, till, toll, tulle;* but in combination with other letters its sounds vary. Thus it has the sound of *sh* (1) before *ia* as in *satiate;* (2) before *ie*, as in *patience;* (3) before *io*, as in *nation.* The letter *t* is pronounced like *ch* whenever it is followed by a *u* as in *actuate, nature*, etc.

In common spelling it is indicated (1) by *t*, as in *tale, hot*, (2) by *tt*, as in *tatters, butt;* (3) by *th* as in *Thomas, thyme;* (4) by *d* and *ed* final in preterits and participles after a surd, as in *faced* (1 fēst; 2 fāçt), *asked* (1 askt; 2 äskt). See TH.

Capital T is from Latin, through Greek, Phenician, and ultimately hieroglyphic. The hieroglyph represents a lasso, the Phenician a cross or mark of ownership. **2.** A symbol noting: (1) *Math.* [t] Time. (2) In medieval Roman notation, the number 160; with a dash over it (T̄), 160,000. (3) The nineteenth (or twentieth when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; nineteen (or twenty) as a number or numeral.—**to a T** [Colloq.], precisely; with exactness: probably in allusion to a mechanics' T square.

T², *n.* Something shaped or having a cross-section like a T, as a T bar, T beam, T bolt, T fitting, T hinge, T iron, T pipe, T plate, T rail, etc. [< letter *T.*]—**T square,** an instrument by which to measure or lay out right angles, consisting usually of two legs or branches at right angles to each other, in T shape.

T., *abbr.* Territory, Testament, Titus, Tuesday, Tullius, Turkish.—**t.,** *abbr.* Temperature, *tempore* (L., in the time [of]), tenor, time, tome, ton, town, township, transitive, tun.

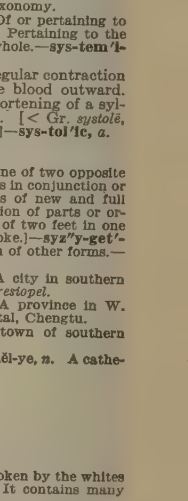
't. [Colloq. or Poet.] It: a contraction used initially as in *'tis,* and finally as in *on 't.*

Ta, *abbr.* Tantalum.

Taal, 1 tāl; 2 täl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Dutch, as spoken by the whites of South Africa and their native servants. It contains many words of English, French, and Malay origin.

tab, 1 tab; 2 tăb, *n.* **1.** A flap, strip, tongue, or appendage of something, as a garment. **2.** [Colloq.] Reckoning; tally, as, to keep *tab.* [FOR TAPE, *n.*]

tab'ard, 1 tab'ərd; 2 tăb'ard, *n.* Formerly, a short, sleeveless or short-sleeved, outer garment: (1) Heavy and coarse, worn by the poorer classes. (2) Embroidered with his own arms, worn over the armor by a knight. (3) Emblazoned with the arms of his sovereign, worn by a herald. [OF.] **tab'art†; tab'erd†.**—**Tabard Inn,** an old inn at Southwark, London, the starting-point of Chaucer's pilgrims in the *Canterbury Tales.*



British Herald, wearing Tabard.

ta"bar-dil'lo, 1 tā"bar-dīl'yo; 2 tä"bär-dīl'yo, *n.* [Sp.] Mexican typhus-fever.

Ta-bas'co, 1 ta-bas'ko; 2 ta-bäs'co, *n.* **1.** A state in S. Mexico; 10,374 sq. m.; pop. 287,951; capital, San Juan Bautista. **2.** A condiment made from the red-pepper plant grown in the State of Tabasco: proprietary name. **ta-bas'coˈ‡.**

tab'by, 1 tab'i; 2 tăb'y. **I.** *vt.* [TAB'BIED; TAB'BY-ING.] To give a wavy or watered appearance to (silk, etc.) by pressure between hot rollers; water. **II.** *a.* **1.** Watered; mottled, as fabrics; also, brindled: said of cats. **2.** Made of tabby. **3.** Woven in the same way as fabric that is to be watered. **III.** *n.* [TAB'BIES², *pl.*] **1.** Any watered fabric, as silk or moreen. **2.** A garment made of a watered fabric. **3.** A brindled or streaked cat: popularly, any cat, especially a female cat. **4.** [Colloq.] A gossiping old maid. [< Ar.F *'attābī,* < *'Attabiya,* a portion of Bagdad.]

tab″e-fac′tion, 1 tab″ı-fak′shən; 2 tăb″e-făc′shon, *n.* Emaciation due to disease; marasmus. [< LL. *tabefacio,* dissolve, < L. *tabes,* a wasting away, + *facio,* make.]—**tab′e-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY″ING.] To waste away; emaciate.

ta′ber, *n.* Same as TABOR[1].

tab′er-na-cl(e)[F], 1 tab′er-na-kl; 2 tăb′er-nă-cl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To provide with shelter. **2.** To dwell in a tent. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tent or similar structure; slight shelter, fixed or portable. **2.** Specif., the portable sanctuary used by the Jews in the wilderness; later, the Jewish temple; hence, any house of worship, especially one of large size and not of specially ecclesiastical architecture: often given as a distinctive name to a particular building. **3.** The human body as the dwelling-place of the soul. **4.** *Eccl.* The ornamental receptacle for the consecrated eucharistic elements, or for the pyx. **5.** *Arch.* An ornamental recess or a structure sheltering something. **6.** [Eng.] *Naut.* A socket or hinged post to unstep or lower a mast. [F., < L. *tabernaculum,* dim. of *taberna,* shed.]—**tab″er-nac′u-lar,** *a.*

ta′bes, 1 tē′bīz; 2 tā′bēs, *n.* Emaciation with general languor and hectic fever; a decline. [L.]—**dorsal tabes** (*tabes dorsalis*), a wasting disease of the spinal cord, giving rise to locomotor ataxia; consumption of the spinal marrow.—**ta-bes′cence,** *n.* A state of emaciation.—**ta-bes′cent,** *a.* **1.** Becoming emaciated; wasting away. **2.** *Bot.* Shriveling.—**ta-bet′ic.** **I.** *a.* Having tabes. **II.** *n.* A person with tabes. **tab′ic‡.**—**tab′id,** *a.* Wasted by disease; emaciated.

ta′bet, 1 tē′bet; 2 tā′bĕt, *n.* [Scot.] Bodily sensation or strength.—**ta′bet-less,** *a.* Numb; without sensation; also, foolish; heedless.

Tab′i-tha, 1 tab′ı-thə; 2 tăb′i-tha, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A woman of Joppa full of good works. *Acts* ix, 36. [Aram., gazel.]

tab′la-ture, 1 tab′lə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 tăb′la-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of the plates of bony tissue that form the walls of the cranium. **2§.** *Art.* A tablet-like painting or design. **3†.** A surface. **4†.** A specimen. **5†.** *Mus.* An old method of notation. [F., < L. *tabula,* board.]

ta′ble, 1 tē′bl; 2 tā′bl. **I.** *vt.* [TA′BLED; TA′BLING.] **1.** To lay (a motion or resolution, etc.) on the table, as in a deliberative body; postpone for discussion at a future time, or for an indefinite period; as, to *table* an amendment. **2.** To lay or place on a table, as a card in playing; also, to pay down, as money. **3.** *Carp.* To fit together, as timbers. **4†.** To tabulate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An article of furniture with a flat horizontal top upheld by one or more supports, on which things may be placed. **2.** The food served or entertainment provided at a table; fare. **3.** A company that gathers about a table, as for a meal or a game. **4.** A collection or set of related numbers, signs, or items of any kind, arranged for ease of reference or comparison, often in parallel columns; a syllabus; index; specif., in mathematics, a series of numbers, values, measures, units, or results arranged in orderly sequence or relation, to facilitate study or calculation; as, *tables* of contents; a *table* of logarithms. **5.** A slab of some solid substance; also, a thin panel or plate for writing, engraving, drawing, or painting, or the matter contained thereon; hence, formerly, a picture. **6.** A board on which a game, as billiards, is played; hence, formerly, in the plural, backgammon. **7.** *pl.* Writing-tablets; a memorandum-book. **8.** *Arch.* A flat surface; any horizontal band of molding: usually a cornice. **9.** *Diamond-cutting.* (1) The flat top of a brilliant. (2) A cut stone with two flat faces. **10.** *Palmistry.* The palm of the hand. **11.** [Rare.] A level tract of land; plateau. [F., < L. *tabula,* board.]—**extension table,** a dining-table whose length may be varied by the addition or removal of sections or leaves.—**high t.,** in English colleges, the table at which the president and fellows sit; hence, a table for the chief personages at a public dinner.—**to lay on the table,** same as TABLE, *v.*, 1.—**ta′ble-book″,** *n.* **1.** An ornamental book to be kept on a table. **2.** A book of mathematical tables. **3†.** A note-book.—**t.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth, usually white, covering a table at meals; table-cover.—**t.-cover,** *n.* A cloth for covering a table: usually ornamental.—**t.-land,** *n.* A broad, level, elevated region; plateau.—**ta′ble-spoon″,** *n.* A large spoon for table use, larger than a teaspoon or a dessert-spoon.—**ta′ble-spoon″ful,** *n.* [-FUL[2], *pl.*] As much as a tablespoon will hold: usually reckoned as equivalent to half a fluid ounce, two dessert-spoonfuls, or four teaspoonfuls.—**—ta′ble-ware″,** *n.* Ware for table use; dishes, knives, forks, spoons, etc., collectively. Called **table furniture** when napery is included.

tab′leau, 1 tab′lo; 2 tăb′lo, *n.* [TAB′LEAUX, TAB′LEAUS[2], *pl.*] **1.** A picture-like scene represented by motionless persons, with suitable adjuncts. **tab″leau′ vi″vant′‡.** **2.** Any picture or picturesque representation; especially, an unexpected situation produced suddenly and dramatically. [F.]

ta′ble d'hôte, 1 tā′bl dōt; 2 tä′bl dōt. [TA′BLES D'HÔTE, 1 tā′bl dōt; 2 tä′bl dōt, *pl.*] **1.** A common table for guests, as at a hotel. **2.** A complete meal of several courses, regularly served in a public dining-room at a fixed price: used also attributively; as, a *table-d'hôte* breakfast, dinner, etc. [F.: *table,* TABLE; *de,* of; *hôte,* HOST-.]

Ta′ble Moun′tain. A flat-topped mountain, Cape Town, [South Africa; 3,549 ft. high.

tab′let, 1 tab′let; 2 tăb′let, *n.* **1.** A thin leaf or sheet of solid material, as ivory or wood, for writing on; one of a set of leaves pivoted or joined together at one end; also, in the singular or plural, the set itself; a pad, as of writing-paper. **2.** A small table or flat surface, especially one designed for or containing an inscription or design. **3.** A small flat or nearly flat piece of some prepared substance, as of chocolate. In pharmacy: (1) A definite portion or weight of drug brought by pressure and the addition of a gum into a solid form convenient for administering: when rounded called a **troche** or **lozenge.** (2) An electuary. **4.** A flat or table-like surface. **5‖.** In the Old Testament, an armlet, necklace, or amulet. [< LL.[F] *tabuleta,* dim. of L. *tabula,* tablet.]

tab′loid, 1 tab′loid; 2 tăb′lōid, *n.* A preparation, as of drugs, in concentrated or condensed form, made by Burroughs, Wellcome & Company, of London, England: a copyright trade-mark. Erroneously used in a figurative or humorous sense, chiefly attributive, to designate anything concise or condensed; as, *tabloid* journalism.

ta-boo′, *v. & n.* Same as TABU.

ta′bor[1], 1 tā′bər; 2 tā′bor. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To beat or play on (a tabor); beat lightly and repeatedly. **II.** *n.* A small drum or tambourine without jingles. [< OF. *tabour,* < Ar. *tambūr,* kind of lute.] **ta′ber‡; ta′bour‡.**—**ta′bor-er,** *n.* One who plays or beats the tabor. **ta′bour-er‡.**—**tab′or-o-rine,** *n.* A tabor, tambourine, or side-drum. **tab′ou-rine‡.**

Ta′bor[2], *n.* A mountain near Nazareth in Galilee, Palestine; 1,843 ft. high; now named **Et-Tur.**

Ta-bo′ra, 1 ta-bō′rə; 2 tä-bō′ra, *n.* A town in central Tanganyika Territory, Africa; pop. 40,000.

tab′o-rine, 1 tab′o-rin *or* -rīn; 2 tăb′o-rin *or* -rīn, *n.* **1.** A tambourine; tabor. **2.** The ordinary side-drum. [< OF. *tabourin,* dim. of *tabour;* see TABOR[1], *n.*] **tab′ou-rine‡.**

tab′ou-ret, 1 tab′u-ret; 2 tăb′u-rĕt, *n.* **1.** A small tabor. **tab′o-ret‡; tab′ret‡** [Archaic]. **2.** A stool or small seat, usually without arms or back. **3.** An embroidery-frame. **4.** A needle-case. [OF.]

Ta-briz′, 1 ta-brīz′; 2 tä-brīz′, *n.* A city in N. W. Persia; captured by Tamerlane, 1392; pop. 200,000.

ta-bu′, } 1 tə-bū′; 2 ta-bụ′. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To place a tabu upon;
ta-boo′, } forbid; exclude. **2.** [Oceania.] To mark as sacred. **II.** *a.* In Oceania, marked with tabu; hence, in English use, under a ban; interdicted. **III.** *n.* **1.** A penal system of the Polynesians, whereby things are set apart by a mark placed upon them as sacred or forbidden to be used; also, the prohibition itself. **2.** Hence, prejudice against something; ostracism. [< Polynesian *tapu,* forbidden.]

tab′u-lar, 1 tab′yu-lər; 2 tăb′yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of a table or list. **tab′el-la-ry‡.** **2.** Computed from or with a mathematical table. **3.** Having a flat surface; tablet-like. [< L. *tabularis,* < *tabula,* table.]—**tab′u-lar-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] [Rare.] To arrange in tabular form, or in a table or tables; tabulate.—**tab″u-lar-i-za′tion,** *n.*—**tab′u-lar-ly,** *adv.*—**tab′u-late.** **I.** *vt.* [-LAT″ED; -LAT″ING.] **1.** To arrange in a table or list; as, to *tabulate* results. **2.** To form with a tabular surface. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a flat surface or surfaces; broad and flat. **2.** *Zooph.* Having tabulated horizontal plates extending across the visceral cavity: said of certain corals.—**tab″u-la′tion,** *n.*—**tab′u-la″tor,** *n.* **1.** One who tabulates. **2.** A device attached to a typewriter with which statistical matter may be speedily written in tabular form.

tac′a-ma-hac″, 1 tak′ə-mə-hak″; 2 tăc′a-ma-hăc″, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** A yellowish resinous substance with a strong odor, derived from various trees. **2.** *Bot.* The balsam-poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) of the United States. **tac″a-ma-hac′a‡; tac′a-ma-hack″‡.**

tace, 1 tēs; 2 tāc, *n.* *Armor.* Same as TASSET.

ta′cet, 1 tē′set; 2 tā′cĕt. [L.] *Mus.* Literally, it is silent; a direction for silence. **ta′ce‡.**

tache[1], 1 tāsh; 2 tăch, *n.* **1.** A colored spot on the skin, as a freckle. **2§.** Any spot; a stain; blemish. **3†.** A quality or characteristic. [OF., < *taque;* see TACK[1], *n.*]

tache[2]‖, *n.* A hook or clasp; a fastening. *Ex.* xxvi, 6. [OF., = *taque,* tack.]

tach″e-om′e-ter, 1 tak″ı-om′ı-tər; 2 tăc″e-ŏm′e-ter, *n.* **1.** A tachymeter. **2.** A tachometer.—**tach″e-om′e-try,** *n.*

tach′i-ol, 1 tak′ı-ōl *or* -ol; 2 tăc′i-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n.* Silver fluorid used as an antiseptic and germicide. [< TACHY- + -OL.]

ta-chis′to-scope, 1 tə-kis′to-skōp; 2 ta-cis′to-scōp, *n.* *Psychophys.* An apparatus for giving a brief but accurately measurable exposure to visual objects, with a view to discover the time-rate and time-conditions of their apperception. [< Gr. *tachys,* swift, superl. *tachistos,* + -SCOPE.]

tach′o-graph, 1 tak′o-graf; 2 tăc′o-grăf, *n.* An instrument for registering rotation-speed; registering tachometer; speed-indicator; also, the record it registers. [< Gr. *tachos,* swiftness, + -GRAPH.] **tach′o-scope‡.**

ta-chom′e-ter, 1 ta-kom′ı-tər; 2 ta-cŏm′e-ter, *n.* A contrivance for measuring velocity. (1) A device to show the swiftness of a current. (2) *Med.* An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the blood in circulation. (3) A device for showing changes in the velocity of machines. [< Gr. *tachos,* swiftness, + -METER.]—**ta-chom′e-try,** *n.* The art or science of using a tachometer. **tach″e-om′e-try‡.**—**tach″o-met′ric,** *a.*

tach′y†, *a.* Vicious; depraved. [form.

tach′y-, 1 tak′ı-; 2 tăc′y-. From Greek *tachys,* swift: a combining

ta-chyg′ra-phy, 1 tə-kig′rə-fı; 2 ta-cyğ′ra-fy, *n.* Stenography. [< TACHY- + -GRAPHY.]—**tach′y-graph,** *n.* **1.** A tachygraphic manuscript or writing. **2.** A pantograph for drawing an outline of the human figure.—**ta-chyg′ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes in shorthand; a stenographer; specif., one of the shorthand-writers of the ancient Greeks and Romans. **ta-chyg′ra-phist‡.**—**tach″y-graph′ic, tach″y-graph′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of tachygraphy; written in shorthand.—**tach′y-lyte,** *n.* *Petrol.* A pitch-black basaltic glass. [< TACHY- + Gr. *lytos,* dissolved, va. of *lyō,* dissolve.]—**tach″y-lyt′ic,** *a.*—**ta-chym′e-ter,** *n.* **1.** A surveying-instrument for stadia surveying, having a level, telescope, vertical arc or circle, horizontal compass, and stadia-wires. **2.** A tachometer. **tach″e-om′e-ter‡.**—**ta-chym′e-try,** *n.* The art or science of using

or measuring with the tachymeter. **tach"e-om'e-try**‡; **ta-chom'e-try**‡.—**tach"y-met'ric**, *a.*

tac'it, 1 tas'ĭt; 2 tăç'ĭt, *a.* **1.** Existing, inferred, or implied without being directly stated; implied by silence or silent acquiescence. **2§.** Silent and quiet. [< L. *tacitus*, < *taceo*, be silent.] Syn.: implicit, implied, understood, unexpressed, unspoken.—**tacit mortgage**, a lien in the nature of a mortgage created by operation of law.—**t. relocation** (*Scots Law*), the implied renewal of a lease where the landlord permits the tenant to remain in possession without making a new agreement.—**tac'it-ly**, *adv.*—**tac'it-ness**, *n.* [Rare.]

tac'i-turn, 1 tas'ĭ-tûrn; 2 tăç'ĭ-tûrn, *a.* Habitually silent or reserved; disinclined to conversation. [< L. *taciturnus*, < *taceo*, be silent.]

Syn.: close, dumb, mute, reserved, reticent, silent, uncommunicative. *Dumb*, *mute*, and *silent* refer to fact or state; *taciturn* refers to habit and disposition. The talkative person may be stricken *dumb* with surprize or terror; the obstinate may remain *mute;* one may be *silent* through preoccupation of mind or of set purpose; but the *taciturn* person is averse to the utterance of thought or feeling and to communication with others, either from natural disposition or for the occasion. One who is *silent* does not speak at all; one who is *taciturn* speaks when compelled, but in a grudging way that repels further approach. *Reserved* suggests more of method and intention than *taciturn*, applying often to some special time or topic; one who is communicative regarding all else may be *reserved* about his business. *Reserved* is thus closely equivalent to *uncommunicative*, but is a somewhat stronger word, often suggesting pride or haughtiness, as when we say one is *reserved* toward inferiors. —Ant.: communicative, free, garrulous, loquacious, talkative, unreserved.—**tac'i-tur'ni-ty**, *n.*—**tac'i-turn-ly**, *adv.*

Tac'i-tus, 1 tas'ĭ-tus; 2 tăç'ĭ-tŭs, **Caius Cornelius.** A Roman historian who flourished about 55–120 A. D.

tack[1], 1 tak; 2 tăk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten with or as with tacks; secure, join, or attach slightly. **2.** To annex as supplementary, as a clause to a parliamentary bill; append; also, to put or join together. **3.** *Eng. Law.* To join together (securities). See TACKING. **4.** *Naut.* To change the course of (a sailing vessel) as defined below. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To change the course of a vessel so as to bring the wind to the other side by turning her through an arc in such a way that her head points momentarily directly to windward: said of a sailing vessel or of the steersman. Compare WEAR[2]. **2.** Figuratively, to change one's course; veer.—**tack'er**, *n.*

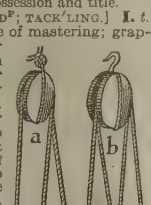
tack[1], *n.* **1.** A small sharp-pointed nail, commonly with tapering sides and a flat head. **2.** A fastening; in needlework, a temporary stitch. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A rope for hauling down and fastening corners of certain sails; also, the corner of a sail to which such a rope is fastened. (2) The direction in which a vessel sails, considered in relation to the position of her sails; also, the distance or the course run at one time in such direction. (3) The act of tacking; also, any veering of a vessel to one side, as to take advantage of a side wind. **4.** Hence, a change of policy; a new course of action. **5.** [Scot.] A slight catch or fastening. **6.** *Scots Law.* A contract; a lease. [< OF. *taque*, of Celtic origin.]—**tack'-ham"mer**, *n.* A small hammer for driving tacks, as for fastening down carpets.

tack[2], *n.* **1.** [Slang.] Food in general. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Specif.: (1) Nourishment: applied to the food of cattle. (2) Bad or insufficient food: also, bad ale or beer.

tack'et, 1 tak'et; 2 tăk'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A hobnail or clout-nail.

tack'ing, 1 tak'ĭŋ; 2 tăk'ĭng, *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** The equitable doctrine which enables a mortgagee who has the legal estate in a mortgage to unite to such security a subsequent one which he holds on the same property and so give the latter security priority over an intermediate encumbrance prior in date, but of which he had no notice at the time of acquiring the later security. **2.** The voluntary joining together of different adverse possessions so as to show continuity of possession and title.

tack'l(e[F]**,** 1 tak'l; 2 tăk'l, *v.* [TACK'L(E)D[F]; TACK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To attack or grasp with the purpose of mastering; grapple with. **2.** *Football.* To encounter and endeavor to stop (an opponent) in running. **3.** To attach to something or make fast as by a tackle; specifically and colloquially, to harness; hitch up. **II.** *i.* To grasp something, literally or figuratively, with intent to hold or to master it; specif., in football, to effect a tackle.—**tack'led**‡, *a.* Constructed of united ropes.—**tack'ler**, *n.* One who tackles: specif., in football, one of the rushers called tackles.—**tack'ling**, *n.* Tackle collectively, or material for it.



Tackle.
a, gun; *b*, luff.

tack'le, *n.* **1.** A hoisting or moving contrivance of ropes, pulley-blocks etc.; specif., a mechanism for raising and lowering heavy weights, or managing sails and spars, as on shipboard; also, a windlass or winch, together with the ropes and hooks, as for handling ore. **2.** The instruments collectively for any work or sport; gear; equipment; as, fishing-*tackle:* formerly, the implements of war; weapons. **3.** The act of tackling or seizing, especially in football. **4.** *Football.* Either of the two rushers stationed between the guard and end rush: called *right* and *left tackle.* **5.** [Rare.] A ship's rigging. [< D. *takel*, tackle, < √ of TAKE.]

tack'y, 1 tak'ĭ; 2 tăk'y, *a.* [TACK'I-ER; TACK'I-EST.] Having adhesive properties; sticky: said especially of surfaces covered with partly dried varnish. **tack'ey**‡.

tac'ma-hack", *n.* Same as TACAMAHAC.

Tac'na, 1 tăk'nə; 2 tăc'nä, *n.* **1.** A province of N. Chile; 8,999 sq. m.; pop. 39,400. **2.** Its capital; pop. 10,000.

Ta-co'ma, 1 tə-kō'mə; 2 ta-cō'ma, *n.* **1.** A seaport in W. Washington; seat of the University of Puget Sound, founded in 1903; pop. 96,970. **2.** A name given to the dormant volcano Mount Rainier. See under RAINIER. **Ta-ko'ma**‡.

Ta-co'ra, 1 tə-kō'rə; 2 ta-cō'ra, *n.* A volcano of the Andes in Tacua province, Chile; height, about 19,700 ft.

tact, 1 takt; 2 tăct, *n.* **1.** A quick or intuitive appreciation of what is fit, proper, or right; fine or ready mental discernment shown in saying or doing the proper thing, or especially in avoiding what would offend or disturb; skill or facility in dealing with men or emergencies; adroitness; cleverness; address. **2.** The sense of touch; feeling; also, a touch or touching. **3.** A perception or feeling, other than tactile, of the qualities of things. **4.** *Mus.* The emphatic downward beat at the beginning of a measure; a beat in general; also, a measure. [< L. *tactus*, < *tactus*, pp. of *tango*, touch.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.—**tact'ful**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**tact'less**, *a.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

tac'ti-cal, 1 tak'tĭ-kəl; 2 tăc'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of tactics. **2.** Exhibiting adroit maneuvering; strategic. [See TACTICS.] **tac'tic**‡.—**tactical unit** (*Mil.*), an arbitrary unit, theoretically the largest practicable for the direct command of a single officer, employed as a basis for handling troops. The principal tactical units are the battalion of infantry, the squadron of cavalry, and the battery of artillery.—**tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tac'tics, 1 tak'tĭks; 2 tăc'tics, *n.* **1.** The science and art of military and naval evolutions; specifically, the art of handling troops in the presence of the enemy: distinguished from *strategy.* **2.** Hence, any maneuvering or adroit management for effecting an object; artful devices or their application. [< Gr. *taktika*, < *tassō*, arrange.]—**shock tactics**, the use of a preponderating mass of picked troops in an attack in which hand-to-hand encounter is relied upon more than gun-fire.—**tac-ti'cian**, *n.* An expert in tactics.

tac'tile, 1 tak'tĭl *or* -tīl; 2 tăc'tĭl *or* -tīl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to **tac'til**‡, } the organs or sense of touch; caused by or consisting of contact; tactual. **2.** That may be touched; tangible. [F., < L. *tactilis*, < *tactus*, touch.]—**tac-til'i-ty**, *n.* Tangibility.

tac'tion‡, 1 tak'shən; 2 tăc'shon, *n.* The act of touching, or the state of being in contact. [< L. *tacto*, < *tango*, touch.]

tac-tom'e-ter, 1 tak-tom'ĭ-tər; 2 tăc-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An esthesiometer. [< L. *tactus* (see TACT) + -METER.]

tac'tu-al, 1 tak'chu-*or* -tiu-əl; 2 tăc'chu-*or* -tū-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sense or the organs of touch. **2.** Derived from or caused by touch. [< L. *tactus;* see TACT.]—**tac'tu-al-ist**, *n. Psychol.* One whose mental imagery is based chiefly upon tactual sensations.—**tac'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ta-cu'ba, 1 tə-kū'bə; 2 tä-cu'bä, *n.* A N. W. suburb of Mexico City; pop. 30,000.

Ta"cu-ba'ya, 1 tä"kū-bä'yə; 2 tä"cu-bä'yä, *n.* A town in Federal district, Mexico; seat of national observatory; pop. 40,000.

tad'pole, 1 tad'pōl; 2 tăd'pōl, *n.* **1.** A young amphibian, as a frog or toad, breathing by external gills and having a tail with extended membrane giving it a fish-like form. See FROG[1]. **2.** The tailed larva of a tunicate. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser. [< AS. *tādie*, toad, + POLL[1], *n.*]

tae, 1 tē; 2 tā, *a.* [Scot.] One; the one: opposed to *tither.* [< *thet ae* = THAT ONE.]

tae, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A toe. **2.** The prong of a fork.—**tae'd**, *pa.* Pronged; as, three-*taed.*

tae, *prep.* [Scot.] To.

taed, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TAID.

tael, 1 tēl; 2 tāl, *n.* **1.** An Oriental weight varying from 1 to 2⅓ ounces, commonly about 1⅓ ounces. **2.** A Chinese monetary unit of varying value. See COIN.

ta'en, 1 tēn; 2 tān, *pp.* [Scot.] Taken: a contraction.

taen, *a.* [Scot.] The one, contrasted with the other. Compare TAE, *a.*; TITHER.

tæ'ni-a, } 1 tĭ'nĭ-ə; 2 tē'ni-a, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A band, ribbon, or **te'ni-a**, } fillet for confining the hair. **2.** A fillet on the top of a Doric architrave. See DORIC. **3.** A tapeworm (genus *Tænia*). **4.** *Anat.* A band or stripe, especially one of several such ribbon-like arrangements of white substance in the brain, or one of the three longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. [< L. *tænia*, < Gr. *tainia*, < *teinō*, stretch.]—**tæ'ni-a-fuge**, *n. Med.* A medicine efficacious in expelling tapeworms. **tæ'ni-fuge**‡.—**tæ-ni'a-sis**, *n. Pathol.* Ill health resulting from the presence of tapeworm in the body.—**tæ'ni-cide**, *n.* Any substance efficacious in destroying tapeworms, as pumpkin-seeds, pomegranate-root, etc. **tæ'ni-a-cide**‡.

taf'fer-el, 1 taf'ər-əl; 2 tăf'er-el, *n. Naut.* **1.** A taffrail. **2.** Originally, the upper part of a vessel's stern. [< D. *tafereel*, table, < L. *tabula*, table.] **taf'far-el**‡.

taf'fe-ta, 1 taf'ĭ-tə; 2 tăf'e-ta, *n.* A fine, glossy, uncorded and untwilled silk fabric: a term variously applied at different times, as to certain silk-and-linen or silk-and-wool mixtures. [< F. *taffetas*, < Per. *tāftah*, < *tāftan*, twist.] **taf'fa-ta**‡; **taf'fe-ty**‡.

taff'rail, 1 taf'rēl; 2 tăf'rāl, *n.* **1.** The rail around a vessel's stern. **2.** The upper part of a vessel's stern. [Cor. of TAFFEREL.] **taf'fer-el**‡.

taf'fy, 1 taf'ĭ; 2 tăf'y, *n.* **1.** A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses boiled down and cooled in pans. **tof'fee**‡; **tof'-fy**‡ [Eng.]. **2.** [Slang.] Flattery; blarney. [< Malay[F] *tāfia*, spirit distilled from molasses.]

Taf"i-let', 1 taf"ı-let' *or* tu"fi-let'; 2 täf"ı-lĕt' *or* tä"fi-lĕt', *n.* A district and oasis in S. Morocco; 533 sq. m.; pop. 125,000; chief town, Abuam.

Taft, 1 taft; 2 täft, *n.* **1. Lorado** (1860–), an American sculptor. **2. William Howard** (1857–), an American statesman; 27th President; Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court 1921– . See PRESIDENT.

tag[1], 1 tag; 2 tăg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TAGGED, TAGD[3]; TAG'GING.] **1.** To supply, adorn, mark, or label with a tag. **2.** To follow closely or persistently: confused and perhaps connected with TAG[3]. **3.** To shear away tags from sheep. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something attached; a label fastened by one end. **2.** A loose or ragged edge of an article of clothing. **3.** The matted and ragged lock of wool on a sheep. **4.** A lamb or yearling sheep. **5.** The fag-end of society; the crowd; rabble: often in the phrase **the tag, rag, and bobtail. rag'-tag"‡; tag'-rag"‡. 6.** Same as AGLET. **7.** The refrain of a song or poem; also, the concluding speech in a play. [< Sw. *tagg*, point.]

tag[2]. **I.** *vi.* To overtake and touch, as in the game of tag. **II.** *n.* A juvenile sport in which the object is to keep from being touched by one who chases the others.—**tag'-day"**, *n.* A day on which contributions are solicited for eleemosynary and other institutions: from the custom of giving a tag to the donor.

Ta-ga'log, 1 tə-gä''log; 2 tä-gä'lōg, *n.* **1.** A member of a Malayan race, constituting one of the largest tribes of the Philippine Islands. **2.** The language of the Tagalogs. **Ta-gal'‡.**

Ta"gan-rog', 1 ta"gan-rōg'; 2 tä"gän-rōg', *n.* A seaport town in S. Russia.

tag'ger, 1 tag'ər; 2 tăg'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tags or is

Tag"lia-men'to, 1 tä"lyə-men'tō; 2 tä"lyä-mĕn'tō, *n.* A river in N. E. Italy; 106 m. to Adriatic; scene of severe Austrian defeat by Allied American, British, French, and Italian forces November, 1918.

Ta-gore', 1 ta-gōr'; 2 tä-gōr, **Sir Rabindranath** (1861–). An East-Indian poet and educator; awarded Nobel prize for literature, 1913; *The Gardener*; *The Crescent Moon*.

Ta'gus, 1 tē'gus; 2 tā'gŭs, *n.* A river in Spain and Portugal; 566 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Ta'hi-ti, 1 tä"hi-tī *or* ta-hi'tı; 2 tä"hĭ-tē *or* tä-hē'tı, *n.* The most important island of the Society Islands, South Pacific ocean; under French control; 600 sq. m.; pop. 11,691.

Ta-hi'ti-an, 1 ta-hi'tı-ən; 2 tä-hē'ti-an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Tahiti. **II.** *n.* A native of Tahiti or the Tahitian Archipelago, of a typical Polynesian race; also, their language.

Ta"hure', 1 ta"ür'; 2 tä"ür', *n.* A village in Marne department, France, 24 miles west of Reims; scene of severe fighting during World War, in 1915 and 1916.

Ta'i, 1 tā'ı; 2 tā'ĭ, *a.* Same as TAIC.

Ta'i, *n.* A member of one of the Tai tribes.

Ta'ic, 1 tā''ık; 2 tā'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the language of the Tai, including the Siamese and Shans. **Ta'ian‡.**

Tai"chu', 1 tai"chü'; 2 tī"chŭ', *n.* A town in central Formosa (Taiwan); pop. 11,000.

taid, 1 tēd; 2 tād, *n.* [Scot.] A toad. **taed‡.**

tai'ga, 1 tē'ga; 2 tā'ga, *n. Ecol.* The far northern coniferous forest of Siberia and by extension Russia and America, extending to the northern limit of trees.

Tai-ho'ku, 1 tai-hō'kū; 2 tī-hō'kŭ, *n.* A city, capital of N. Taiwan Island, Japan; pop. 91,000. **Dai-ho'ku‡; Tai"pei'‡.**

tai'ken, 1 tē'kən; 2 tā'ken, *n.* [Scot.] A token.

tail, 1 tēl; 2 tāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fashion or supply with a tail. **2.** To hang to like a tail. **3.** To join, as one thing to another: often with *on*; as, to *tail on* lengths of hose. **4.** *Arch.* To frame or build (one end of a timber, bracket, or other projecting object) into a wall or vertical support. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be attached; follow or depend as a tail; tag. **2.** *Naut.* To swing stern on, as on to a bar or reef: said of a vessel. **3.** *Arch.* To have an end built into a wall or support: said of a timber or stone: usually with *in* or *on*.

tail, *a. Law.* Restricted in succession; as, an estate *tail*.

tail[1], *n.* **1.** The appendage at the hindmost part of the body of many animals. **2.** A pendant, flap, or stem, as of a coat or comet. **3.** The hind or back portion of anything, as of a coin. **4.** A retinue or suite; also, a body of persons in single file. **5.** A pigtail. **6.** The lower end of a stream or pool. **7.** In Turkey, a horse-tail, formerly carried before a pasha as an emblem of rank; as, a pasha of three *tails*. **8.** *Aero.* One of several fixed horizontal or vertical surfaces of an air-plane structure placed at some distance in the rear of the main bearing surfaces. [< AS. *tægl*, tail.]—**tail'-bay"**, *n.* **1.** That part of a canal-lock between the tail-gates and the lower pond. **2.** The space between a girder and a wall. —**t.-board**, *n.* The hinged or vertically sliding board or gate closing the back end of a wagon-body or cart-body.—**t.-coverts**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The feathers that lie at the base of the tail-feathers above and below.—**tail'ing**, *n.* **1.** Refuse or residue: usually in plural. **2.** The inner, covered end of a projecting brick or stone in a wall.—**tail'less**, *a.*—**tail'-piece"**, *n.* **1.** Any end-piece or appendage. **2.** In a violin or similar instrument, a piece of wood, as ebony, at the sounding-board end, having the strings fastened to it. **3.** An ornamental design on the lower blank portion of a short page. **4.** *Building.* A piece inserted by tailing, as a floor-timber, one end of which rests on the wall, while the other is mortised into a trimmer or header.—**t.-race**, *n.* **1.** That part of a mill-race below the water-wheel, bearing away the spent water. **2.** In mining, the channel for water to remove tailings.—**t.-skid**, *n. Aero.* A runner fixed beneath the tail of an air-plane.—**t.-stock**, *n.* That standard or stock of a lathe through which passes the non-rotating spindle or dead-center.

tail[2], *n.* **1.** *Law.* A cutting off; limitation of ownership. **2†.** A tally; reckoning. [< L.[F] *talea*, slip of wood.]

Tai'li-en', 1 tī"li-en'; 2 tī"lĭ-ĕn', *n.* Same as DAIREN.

tai'lor, 1 tē'lər; 2 tā'lor, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fit out with or as with garments. **II.** *i.* To work at the trade of a tailor.

tai'lor, *n.* One who makes to order or repairs men's outer garments, or makes cloaks, gowns, etc., for women. [< F. *tailleur*, < L. *talea*, cutting.]—**tai'lor-bird"**, *n.* A bird that sews leaves to form a receptacle for its nest.—**tai'lor-ess**, *n. fem.*—**tai'lor-made"**, *a.* Made by a tailor: said especially of clothes for women of a plain, close-fitting, usually heavier type, as for walking, etc.

Tailor-bird and Nest. 1/12

tail'ye, tail'zie, 1 tēl'yı; 2 tāl'ye, *v. & n.* Same as ENTAIL. **tail'liel; tail'yle‡.**

Tai-nan', 1 tai-nan'; 2 tī-nän', *n.* A city, capital of Taiwan; pop. 58,000.

Taine, 1 tēn; 2 tān, **Hippolyte Adolphe** (1828–1893). A French literary critic, philosopher, and historian.

taint, 1 tēnt; 2 tānt. **I**[2]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To imbue with an offensive, noxious, or deteriorating quality or principle; infect with decay; render corrupt or poisonous. **2.** To render morally corrupt or vitiated; contaminate; pollute. **3.** To tincture; tinge. **4.** To be or become infected or tainted. **II.** *n.* **1.** A trace or germ of decay; a cause or result of corruption. **2†.** A moral stain or blemish; spot. **3†.** Tincture; hue. [< OF. *teindre*, < L. *tingo*, stain.] SYN.: see BLEMISH; DEFILE; POLLUTE.

Tai'-ping', 1 tai'-pıŋ'; 2 tī'-ping', *n.* One of the followers of Hung-Sew-Tseuen, a professed Christian who led the **Tai-ping rebellion** in China in 1850–1864, suppressed by Major Charles George Gordon ("Chinese Gordon") in 1864. [Chin., < *t'ai*, great, + *p'ing*, peace.] **Tae'-ping'‡.**

tairge, 1 tārj; 2 tārg, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as TARGE.

Tai"sho', 1 tai"shō'; 2 tī"shō', *n.* See YOSHIHITO.

tait, 1 tēt; 2 tāt, *n.* [Scot.] A tuft or shred, as of hair, etc.

Tai"wan', 1 tai"wän'; 2 tī"wän', *n.* An island off the coast of China; ceded to Japan, 1895; 13,944 sq. m.; pop. 3,654,000.

Tai"yu-an-fu', 1 tai"yu-an-fü'; 2 tī"yu-ăn-fu', *n.* A fortified city, capital of Shansi province, China; pop. 230,000.

tak, 1 tak; 2 tăk, *v.* [Scot.] To take.

take, 1 tēk; 2 tāk, *v.* [TOOK; TAK'EN; TAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain possession of by putting forth exertion. Specif.: (1) To lay hold of; grasp; seize. (2) To hire or engage by contract; also, to purchase; as, to *take* seats for a play. (3) To receive regularly; subscribe for; as, to *take* a newspaper. (4) To procure in marriage; as, to *take* a husband or a wife.

2. To carry off or remove; abstract; extract; also, to retract; withdraw. (1) To remove as from the proper place; carry away; as, some one has *taken* my purse. (2) To quote from an author or book; as, a sentence *taken* from the Bible. (3) To remove by death; die; as, he was *taken* in his prime.

3. To receive passively; admit; accept. (1) To accept, as something given, paid, offered, conferred, or due; as, to *take* pay. (2) To make a part of one's experience; as, to *take* a nap. (3) To accept passively; submit to. (4) To catch the significance of; understand. (5) To accept and act upon; as, to *take* advice. (6) To admit as fact or truth; deem; as, *I take* him to be an honest man. (7) To receive and retain. (8) To accept; adopt.

4. To make choice of; hence, to adopt, in any sense; use; employ; as, to *take* sides. **5.** To bear, as a misfortune. **6.** To require as necessary; demand; as, *take* time for thought. **7.** To come suddenly or unexpectedly upon; catch. **8.** To work its influence upon; effect; smite; blast; as, plague *take* you! **9.** To suffer an attack of; catch; as, to *take* a disease. **10.** To ascertain; observe; as, to *take* the dimensions of a building. **11.** To conduct as guide or escort; as, to *take* a lady to a ball. **12.** To obtain as a result of some process or method; also, to follow, practise, or execute; especially, to obtain as a picture; as, to *take* a photograph. **13.** To perform, as an action; as, to *take* a walk. **14.** To captivate; please; delight; as, he was very much *taken* with her. **15.** To assume as an unquestionable right. **16.** To strike; as, the blow *took* him upon the face. **17.** To experience; feel; as, to *take* a pride in one's work. **18.** To assume the shape or impression of; as, the clay *takes* the mold. **II.** *i.* **1.** (1) To lay hold of, get, or receive anything. (2) *Law.* Become possessed of property. **2.** To remove or deduct something; detract. **3.** To have the natural or intended effect; work. **4.** To make a desired impression; also, to fascinate; bewitch. **5.** To be favorably or naturally inclined: commonly with *to*. **6.** To resort or betake oneself: with *to*. **7.** To make a picture, likeness, or photograph. [< AS. *tacan*, < Ice. *taka*, take.] SYN.: see ABSTRACT; ASSUME; CARRY; CATCH.—**to take after. 1.** To resemble. **2.** To follow.—**to t. amiss,** to be offended because of.—**to t. a name in vain,** to use a name profanely, lightly, or flippantly.—**to t. arms,** to begin war.—**to t. breath,** to pause, as from labor, for the purpose of breathing or resting.—**to t. down. 1.** To humble; as, to *take down* a haughty person. **2.** To make a written record as of testimony.—**to t. heart,** to gain courage.—**to t. in** [Colloq.], to hoax; deceive.—**to t. on. 1.** [Colloq.] To give expression to emotion in a violent manner; make ado. **2‖.** To play a part; act. **3.** To hire, as workmen. **4.** To procure on credit. **5.** To direct to (oneself); adopt.—**to t. sick** [Colloq.], to become ill.—**to t. stock** (*Com.*), to make an inventory of goods; hence, to estimate value; observe.—**to t. the field,** to begin a campaign; open

hostilities.—**to t. the floor,** in parliamentary parlance, to rise to address the house.—**to t. the veil,** to become a nun; enter a convent as a novice.—**to t. to.** **1.** To be attracted by. **2.** To go habitually to; betake oneself to.—**to t. to heart,** to grieve over or about.—**to t. to task,** to reprimand; reprove.—**to t. to the brush, to t. to one's heels, to t. to the tall timber** [Local, U. S.], to flee.—**to t. to witnes,** to bid to confirm.—**to t. up the glove** or **gauntlet,** to accept a challenge.—**to t. up the hatchet,** to declare war.—**to t. up with,** to lodge with.—**tak'ing,** *n.*—**tak'ing,** **1.** *pa.* **1.** Fascinating; captivating. **2.** [Colloq.] Contagious. **3**†. Hurting; harmful. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who takes. **2.** Agitation; perplexity; distress. **3.** The thing taken; a receipt: often in the plural. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

take, *n.* The act of taking, or that which is taken.

take'down", 1 tēk'daun"; 2 tāk'down". [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Fitted for being taken apart or down easily; as, a *takedown* shack. **II.** *n.* **1.** A takedown rifle. **2.** The part of a takedown mechanism by means of which it is taken apart or down.

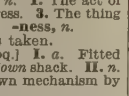
take'-off", 1 tēk'-ôf"; 2 tāk'-ôf", *n.* **1.** A satirical representation; caricature. **2.** In horsemanship and athletics, the spot at which the feet leave the ground in leaping.

tak'er, 1 tēk'ər; 2 tāk'er, *n.* One who takes.

take'-up", 1 tēk'-up"; 2 tāk'-ŭp", *n.* **1.** A device for taking up lost motion or drawing in the slack of something, as in a loom.

Ta"ku", 2 tä"kū'; 2 tä"ku', *n.* A town at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, Chihli province, China. The forts were captured by the British and French fleets Aug. 20, 1860, and by an allied European, American, and Japanese force June 17, 1900.

ta-la'ri-a, 1 tə-lē'ri-ə; 2 ta-lā'ri-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Winged boots or sandals, or wings springing directly from the ankles: used in antique art as attributes of Mercury, Perseus, etc.



Foot of Mercury Showing Method of Fastening Talaria.

tal'a-ro, 1 tal'ə-ro; 2 tal'a-ro, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] A silver coin and monetary unit of Abyssinia, worth 45⅓ cents. Called also *dollar.* [See THALER.]

tal'bot, 1 tôl'bət; 2 tąl'bot, *n.* A sleuth-hound, supposed to be related to the bloodhound.

talc, 1 talk; 2 tąlc, *vt.* [TALCKED, TALCED; TALCK'ING, TALC'ING.] To treat with talc; as, to *talc* a photographic plate.

talc, *n. Mineral.* A soft hydrous magnesium silicate ($H_2Mg_3(SiO_3)_4$) used in making paper, soap, toilet powder, lubricants, etc. Soapstone and French chalk are varieties of talc. [F., < Ar. *talc,* talc.]—**talc'ose, talc'ous,** *a.* Composed of or containing talc. **talc'y†; talck'y†; talk'y†.**

Tal'ca, 1 tăl'ka; 2 tăl'cą, *n.* A city in central Chile; pop. 38,000.

tald, 1 tald; 2 tąld [Scot.], *imp. & pp.* of TELL, *v.*

tale, 1 tēl; 2 tāl, *n.* That which is told or related; a story; recital. Specif.: (1) An imaginative or legendary recital. (2) An idle or malicious report; as, do not tell *tales.*

2. A counting or enumeration; reckoning; numbering, as distinguished from a weighing; also, that which is counted; an amount; total; sum. **3**†. Speech; talk. [< AS. *talu,* tale, number.]

Syn.: see REPORT; STORY.—**wi' their tale** [Scot.], as told by them; as they allege.—**tale'bear"er,** *n.* One who tells mischievous tales. **tale'-py"et** [Scot.].—**tale'bear"ing,** *a. & n.*—**tale'-car"ri-er,** *n.*—**tale'tel"ler,** *n.* **1.** One who tells stories, etc.; a raconteur. **2.** A talebearer.—**tale'tell'ing,** *a. & n.*

tal'ent, 1 tal'ent; 2 tăl'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** Superior mental endowments; also, mental ability in general. **2.** A particular faculty or gift: a usage founded on the Scriptural parable (*Matt.* xxv, 14–30). **3.** An ancient weight and denomination of money varying in value among different nations and in different periods (Roman talent = $500; Attic, $1,200; Hebraic, $1,550 to $2,000). **4.** With the definite article, persons of talent collectively; especially, in sporting slang, those who make bets or take odds on their individual judgment and responsibility, as distinguished from the book-makers. **5**†. Inclination; habit. **6**†. Possessions. Syn.: see ABILITY; GENIUS.—**tal'ent-ed,** *a.* Having mental ability; gifted. Syn.: see CLEVER.

ta'ler, 1 tä'lər; 2 tä'ler, *n.* Same as THALER.

ta'les, 1 tē'liz; 2 tā'lēz, *n. pl. Law.* A writ for summoning additional jurors; also, a list or supply of persons to be summoned by writ. [L., pl. of *talis,* such.]

tales'man, 1 tēlz'mən; 2 tālz'man, *n.* [TALES'MEN, *pl.*] One summoned to make up a jury when the regular panel is exhausted. [< L. *tales,* pl. of *talis,* such, + MAN.]

Ta"li-en', 1 tä"li-en'; 2 tä"li-ĕn', *n.* Dairen: the Chinese name. **Ta"li-en'-wan†.**

tal'i-on, 1 tal'i-ən; 2 tăl'i-ŏn, *n.* Retaliation, as a form of justice. [F., < L. *talio(n-),* < *talis,* such.] **tal'i-o†.**

tal'i-ped, 1 tal'i-ped; 2 tăl'i-pĕd. **I.** *a.* Suffering from or afflicted with talipes; club-footed. **II.** *n.* A taliped person or animal. [< L. *talus,* ankle, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

tal'i-pes, 1 tal'i-pēz; 2 tăl'i-pēz, *n.* Malformation of the foot; a club foot. [< L. *talus,* ankle, + *pes,* foot.]

tal'i-pot, 1 tal'i-pot; 2 tăl'i-pŏt, *n.* A stately and valuable East-Indian palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) crowned by fan-shaped leaves. [< Hind. *tālpāt,* < Sans. *tāla,* palm, + *patra,* leaf.] **tal'i-pat†; talipot palm†.**

Talipot.

tal'is-man, 1 tal'ıs-[*or* -ız-]mən; 2 tăl'is-[*or* -iz-]man, *n.* [-MANS, *pl.*] **1.** Something that produces or is capable of producing extraordinary effects; something that acts as a charm. **2.** An astrological charm or symbol supposed to benefit or protect the possessor, especially by exerting magical or occult influence; in a wider sense, any amulet. [Sp., < Gr.Ar *telesma,* < *telos,* end.] Syn.: amulet, charm. An *amulet* or *talisman* is strictly a material object; a *charm* may be a movement or a form of words. An *amulet* is ordinarily worn upon the person as a protection against disease, injury, or death. A *talisman* is any object supposed to work wonders, like Aladdin's lamp, whether kept in one's possession or not.—**tal"is-man'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Exerting magical or occult power.

talk, 1 tôk; 2 tąk, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To give verbal utterance to; convey in speech; also, to discuss or reason about in spoken language; converse on. **2.** To use as a language or means of conversation or communication; converse in; also, to speak freely. **3.** To influence by spoken words: as, they *talked* their fears away. **4.** To waste or spend, as time, in talking: used with *away;* as, he *talked away* two busy hours. **II.** *t.* **1.** To exercise the power of speech; utter words. **2.** To communicate by spoken language; exchange thoughts in words; converse; also, to consult. **3.** Figuratively, to emit sounds resembling or suggestive of speech. **4.** To prate irrelevantly; gabble; gossip. [ME. *talken,* freq. of *talen,* < AS. *tałtan,* speak, < *talu,* tale.]

Syn.: chat, chatter, converse, discourse, speak. To *talk* is to utter a succession of connected words, ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to. To *speak* is to give articulate utterance even to a single word; the officer *speaks* the word of command, but does not *talk* it. To *chat* is ordinarily to utter in a familiar, conversational way; to *chatter* is to *talk* in an empty, ceaseless way like a magpie. See SPEAK.—PREP.: to talk *to* a person is to address words to him; to talk *with* a person is to speak and listen alternately—to carry on a conversation; to talk *of* or *about* a person is to say things concerning him; to talk *at* a person is to address words to another or others for the purpose of having them heard by the one for whom they are meant.—**talk'a-tiv(es,** *a.* Given to much talking. Syn.: see GARRULOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**talk'er,** *n.* One who talks; also, a loquacious person.—**talk'ing,** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Having power of speech or of imitating speech. **2**§. Talkative. **II.** *n.* Conversation; talk.—**talkt$,** *pp.*

talk, *n.* **1.** The act of talking, or that which is said. **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** That which is talked about; topic; theme. **4.** [Colloq.] A language or dialect. **5.** A conference for deliberation. **6.** Mere words; verbiage. Syn.: see CONVERSATION.

tall[1], 1 tôl; 2 tąl, *a.* **1.** Having more than average height. **2.** Having (specified) height. **3.** [Colloq.] Boastful; also, excellent; fine. [< W. *tal;* cp. TALL[2], *a.*] Syn.: see HIGH.—**tall's boy",** *n.* **1.** A variety of chimney-pot. **2.** In colonial art, a chest of drawers or bureau surmounting a dressing-table.—**tall'ish,** *a.* Rather tall.—**tall'ness,** *n.* The quality of being tall.

Dressing-table with a Tall-boy (18th century).

tall[2], *a.* **1**‖. Exceptionally excellent; admirable; celebrated; great. **2**†. Brave; sturdy; spirited. [< AS *ĕxt,* good.]

tal'lage, 1 tal'ij; 2 tăl'ąg. **I.** *vt.* To tax. **II.** *n. Old Eng. Law.* Any form of assessment or taxation for raising revenue, including subsidies and customs. [< OF. *taillage,* < *tailler;* see TAILOR, *n.*]

Tal"la-has'see, 1 tal"ə-has'i; 2 tăl"a-hăs'e, *n.* A city, capital of Florida; seat of Florida State College; pop. 5,640.

Tal"ley"rand'-Pĕ"ri"gord', 1 ta"lē"rän'-pē"ri"gōr' *or* (*Eng.*) tal'i-rand; 2 tă"le"răn'-pę"ri"gōr' *or* (*Eng.*) tăl'y-rănd, **Charles Maurice de** (1754–1838). A French politician, diplomat, and wit.

tal'lith, 1 tal'ıth; 2 tăl'ith, *n.* [Heb.] A garment, originally a mantle of fine linen with fringes, but in modern usage a scarf, used as a head-covering by some Jews when engaged in prayer, but more commonly worn around the neck.

tal'low, 1 tal'o; 2 tăl'o. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To grease with tallow. **2.** To fatten. **II.** *n.* A mixture of the harder fats, as of beef or mutton; by extension, almost any animal fat; also, a vegetable fat. [< OD. *talgh.*]—**tal'low-chan"dler,** *n.* A maker or vender of tallow candles.—**t.-keech,** *n.* Fat rolled up for the chandler; humorously, a very fat man. **t.-catch†.**—**tal'low-y,** *a.*

tal'ly, 1 tal'i; 2 tăl'y, *v.* [TAL'LIED; TAL'LY-ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To score, as by notches; record; register. **2.** *Naut.* To put aft, as a sheet. **3**†. To score with corresponding notches; conform. **4**†. To add; reckon. **5**†. To repay. **II.** *i.* **1.** To agree precisely. **2.** To keep tally.

tal'ly, *n.* [TAL'LIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut as marks of number. **2.** A score or mark; hence, a reckoning; account. **3.** A counterpart; duplicate. **4.** A mark indicative of tale or number: used to denote one in a series. **5.** A label; tag. [< F. *taille;* see TAIL[2], *n.*]—**tal'ly-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Eng.] **1.** One who keeps a shop on the instalment plan. **2.** One who sells goods by sample.—**tal'ly-wo"man,** *n. fem.*

tal'ly-ho', 1 tal'i-hō'; 2 tăl'y-hō'. **I.** *vt.* To urge on, as hounds with the cry of "tally-ho." **II.** *n.* **1.** The cry of "tally-ho." **2.** A four-in-hand coach. **III.** *interj.* A huntsman's cry to hounds. [< Norman F. *taliś au,* to the copse.]

Tal'mud, 1 tal'mud; 2 tăl'mŭd, *n.* The body of Jewish civil and canonical law not in the Pentateuch. [< Chal. *talmud,*

instruction.]—**Tal-mud'ic,** *a.* **Tal-mud'i-cal†;** **Tal"mud-is'tic†.**—**Tal'mud-ist,** *n.*

tal'on, 1 tal'ən; 2 tăl'ən, *n.* **1.** A claw, as of a bird of prey. **2.** In card-playing, the part of a pack left after a deal. **3.** The heel of a sword-blade. [< L.[F] *talus,* heel.]

Ta'los, 1 tē'lŏs, 2 tā'lŏs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A creature who traversed Crete thrice a year annoying and slaying travelers. Called also **Man of Brass. 2.** A nephew of Dædalus who surpassed his uncle in the crafts in which the uncle had instructed him, and by whom he was killed through envy. See DÆDALUS.

ta'luk, 1 tä'lʊk *or* tə-lʊk'; 2 tä'lʊk *or* tä-lʊk', *n.* [E. Ind.] In parts of India, a government district from which a revenue is derived; also, a territory or proprietary land; an estate.

ta'lus, 1 tē'lus; 2 tā'lŭs, *n.* [TA'LI, 1 -laɪ; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The ankle-bone; also, the ankle. **2.** *Arch.* A slope, as of a tapering wall. **3.** *Geol.* The sloping mass of fragments below a cliff. **4.** The slope given to the face of an earthwork or other fortification. [L., ankle.]

Tam., *abbr.* Tamil.

tam'a-bl(e[F]**,** 1 tām'ə-bl; 2 tăm'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being tamed.

ta-mal', } 1 tə-mäl', tə-mä'le; 2 ta-mäl', ta-mä'lĕ, *n.* A
ta-ma'le, } Mexican dish made of crushed Indian corn, seasoned with meat and red pepper, wrapped in corn-husks, dipped in oil, and cooked by steam. [Sp.]

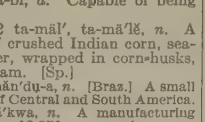
ta-man'du-a, 1 tə-man'dʊ-ə; 2 ta-măn'dụ-a, *n.* [Braz.] A small ant-eater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of Central and South America.

Ta-ma'qua, 1 tə-mä'kwə; 2 ta-mä'kwa, *n.* A manufacturing borough in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 12,370.

tam'a-rack, 1 tam'ə-rak; 2 tăm'a-răk, *n.* **1.** The American or black larch. See LARCH. **hack'ma-tack†. 2.** A North-American pine. [Am. Ind.]

tam'a-rin, 1 tam'ə-rin; 2 tăm'a-rĭn, *n.* [Cayenne.] A marmoset (genus *Midas*); as, the silky *tamarin* (*M. rosalia*). See MARMOSET.

tam'a-rind, 1 tam'ə-rind; 2 tăm'a-rĭnd, *n.* **1.** A tropical tree (*Tamarindus indica*), with pinnate leaves and showy yellow flowers variegated with red. **2.** The fruit of this tree, a flat brown pod with soft acid pulp. **3.** Some analogous tree. [< Ar. *tamr Hindī,* Indian date.]



Tamarind.
a, a flowering spray of the tamarind; *b,* a flower; *c,* the pod.

tam'a-risk, 1 tam'ə-risk; 2 tăm'a-rĭsk, *n.* An evergreen shrub (genus *Tamarisk*) of the Mediterranean region, western Asia, and India. [< L. *tamariscus.*] **tam'a-rick†.**

Ta"ma-ta've, 1 tä"ma-tä'vē; 2 tă"ma-tä'vĕ, *n.* A seaport in E. Madagascar; former capital; pop. 15,000. **Ta"ma-ti've†.**

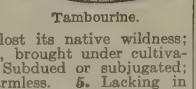
Ta"ma"u-li'pas, 1 tə"mä"u-lī'pəs; 2 tă"mä"ụ-lī'päs, *n.* A state in N. E. Mexico; 30,831 sq. m.; pop. 250,000; capital, Ciudad Victoria.

tam'bac, 1 tam'bak; 2 tăm'băc, *n.* Same as TOMBAC.

Tam-bof', 1 tam-bŏf'; 2 tăm-bŏf', *n.* A city in S. central European Russia; pop. 71,400. **Tam-bov'†.**

Tam'bo-ra, 1 tăm'bo-rə; 2 tăm'bo-rä, *n.* A volcano in N. Sumbawa Island, Dutch E. Indies; 9,040 ft. high.

tam'bour, 1 tam'bʊr; 2 tăm'bụr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To embroider on a tambour. **II.** *n.* **1.** A drum or drum-like device. **2.** A frame for embroidery or a fabric embroidered on it. **3.** *Fort.* A palisade to defend an entrance. **4.** *Arch.* A ceiled vestibule. [F., < *tambr,* drum.]—**tam"bou-rine',** *n.* *Mus.* An instrument like the head of a drum, with jingles in the rim, played by striking it with the hand.


Tambourine.

tame, 1 tēm; 2 tām. **I.** *vt.* [TAMED; TAM'ING.] **1.** To reclaim from a wild or savage state; make tame; domesticate. **2.** To bring into subjection; conquer. **3.** To tone down; soften. **4†.** To kill. **II.** *a.* [TAM'ER; TAM'EST.] **1.** Having lost its native wildness; domesticated. **2.** In agriculture, brought under cultivation. **3.** Docile; tractable. **4.** Subdued or subjugated; hence, mean-spirited; also, harmless. **5.** Lacking in effectiveness; dull; inert. **6§.** Familiar; customary. [< AS. *tam,* tame.] SYN.: (verb) see RECLAIM; SUBDUE; (adjective) see DOCILE; FLAT; MEAGER.—**tame'less,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tame'ly,** *adv.*—**tame'ness,** *n.*

tame'a-bl(e[F]**,** *a.* Same as TAMABLE, *a.*

Tam"er-lane', 1 tam"ər-lēn'; 2 tăm"er-lān' *n.* (1336–1405). A Tatar conqueror of Asia. **Ti-mour'†; Ti-mur'†.**

Tam'il, 1 tam'ɪl *or* tʊm'ɪl; 2 tăm'ĭl *or* tŭm'ĭl, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient race of southern India and Ceylon. **2.** The idiom spoken in southern India and Ceylon.—**Tam'il,** *a.* **Ta-mil'i-an†; Ta-mil'ic†.**

Ta-mines', 1 tə-mīn'; 2 tă-mīn', *n.* A village on the Sombre between Charleroi and Namur, Belgium; destroyed by Germans, August 20, 1914.

tam'is, 1 tam'ɪs; 2 tăm'ĭs, *n.* **1.** A strainer of cloth. **2.** A fabric used for straining. [F., sieve.]

Tam'ma-ny, 1 tam'ə-nɪ; 2 tăm'a-nẏ, *n.* **1.** A friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians. **2.** The Tammany Society.—**Tammany Society,** more commonly **Tammany Hall,** a Democratic political organization in New York city; founded 1789; originally a charitable and social organization.

Tam"mer-fors', 1 tam"ər-fôrs'; 2 tăm"er-fôrs', *n.* A manufacturing town in S. W. Finland; pop. 46,360.

Tam'muz, 1 tăm'mŭz *or* tam'ʊz; 2 tăm'mụz *or* tăm'ŭz, *n.* **1.** *Babylon. Myth.* The husband of Ishtar, who slew him and restored him to life after a period of mourning. **2.** A Hebrew month. See HEBREW CALENDAR, under HEBREW.

tam'my[1], 1 tam'ɪ; 2 tăm'ẏ, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A worsted cloth, used for sieves, curtains, etc. **2.** A strainer made of this cloth. [< TAMIS.]

tam'my-no"rie, 1 tam'ɪ-nō"rɪ; 2 tăm'ẏ-nō"ri, *n.* [Scot.] The puffin. **tam'mie-no"rie†.**

tam"o'-shan'ter, 1 tam"ə-shan'tər; 2 tăm"o-shăn'ter, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A tight-fitting woolen cap. **2.** A cap fitting closely about the brows but large and full above, sometimes with knob or tassel. [< TAM O' SHANTER.] **tam‡; tam'my[2]‡.**

Tam o' Shan'ter, 1 tam o shan'tər; 2 tăm o shăn'ter. In Robert Burns's poem *Tam o' Shanter,* the hero, a drunken farmer, who fancies himself pursued by witches.

tamp[1], 1 tamp; 2 tămp, *vt.* **1.** To ram down, as a packing on a charge in a blast-hole. **2.** To ram down, as ballast. [Ult. < *tap,* bung.]—**tamp'er,** *n.* **1.** One who tamps. **2.** An instrument for tamping. [51,610.

Tam'pa, 1 tam'pə; 2 tăm'pa, *n.* A seaport in W. Florida; pop.

tam'per, 1 tam'pər; 2 tăm'per, *vi.* **1.** To experiment officiously, foolishly, or impertinently; meddle. **2.** Specif.: (1) To interfere or make alterations so as to pervert or vitiate; as, to *tamper* with a manuscript. (2) To use corrupt measures, as bribery: generally followed in all senses by *with.* [FOR TEMPER, *v.*]—**tam'per-er,** *n.*

Tam-pi'co, 1 tam-pī'ko; 2 tăm-pī'co, *n.* A seaport city in N. E. Mexico; pop. 16,000.

tam'pi-on, 1 tam'pɪ-ən; 2 tăm'pi-on, *n.* A stopper, as the plug put into the mouth of a cannon to exclude water, etc. [< OF. *tampon,* < *tape,* < D. *tap,* bung.]

tam'pon, 1 tam'pən; 2 tăm'pon. *Surg.* **I.** *vt.* To plug up (as a wound), with a tampon. **II.** *n.* A plug, as of lint, for closing a wound or cavity. [OF.; see TAMPION.]

Tam'ra, *n.* Same as QUELPART.

Tam-sui', *n.* See TANSUI.

tam'-tam', 1 tum'-tum"; 2 tŭm'-tŭm", *n.* **1.** A species of drum, used in the East Indies and western Africa. See TOM-TOM. **2.** A Chinese gong. [Hind.]

tan, 1 tan; 2 tăn, *v.* [TANNED, TAND[3]; TAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert, as hides, into leather, especially by treating with an infusion of tannin, as from oak- or hemlock-bark, etc. **2.** To harden, as fish-nets or sails. **3.** To bronze, as the skin, as by exposure to the sun. **4.** [Colloq.] To flog. **II.** *i.* To become tanned, in any sense.—**tan'ner,** *n.* One who tans hides.—**tan'ner-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A place where leather is tanned. **tan'-yard"†. 2§.** The art or process of tanning.—**tan'-ning,** *n.* **1.** The art or process of converting hides into leather. **2.** A bronzing of the skin, by exposure to the sun, wind, etc.

tan, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish brown; tan-colored.

tan, *n.* **1.** The bark of certain trees, as oak or hemlock, used in tanning. **tan'-bark"†. 2.** Yellowish brown tinged with red. **3.** Dark coloring of the skin, as from exposure. [F., < Bret. *tann,* oak.]—**tan'-bark",** *n.* A bark, as of oak, containing tannic acid in quantity: used in tanning leather.—**tan'-vat,** *n.* A vat containing tanning-liquor. **tan-pit‡.**

tan., *abbr.* Tangent.

Ta'na, 1 tā'nə; 2 tä'na, *n.* A river in S. British East Africa; 500 m. to Indian Ocean.

tan"a-ce'tum, 1 tan"ə-sī'tum; 2 tăn"a-çē'tŭm, *n.* Same as TANSY. [< It. *tanaceto,* < Gr. *athanasia;* see TANSY.]

tan'a-ger, 1 tan'ə-jər; 2 tăn'a-ġer, *n.* A finch-like bird of North America, usually brilliantly colored; as, the scarlet *tanager.* See BIRD. [< Braz. *tangara.*]

Tan'a-gra, 1 tan'ə-grə; 2 tăn'a-gra, *n.* An ancient town in E. Bœotia, Greece; excavations have yielded figurines (see FIGURINE); Spartans defeated the Athenians, 457 B. C.

Ta-na"na-ri'vo, 1 tə-nä"na-rī'vo; 2 tä-nä"nä-rī'vo, *n.* The capital of Madagascar; pop. 63,120.

Tan'cred, 1 tan'krəd; 2 tăn'crĕd, *n.* (1078–1112). A Norman hero of the first crusade.

tan'dem, 1 tan'dəm; 2 tăn'dĕm. **I.** *a.* Having the draft-animals harnessed one before the other; arranged like a team so harnessed. **II.** *n.* **1.** Two or more horses harnessed in single file; hence, such a turnout, including both horses and vehicle. **2.** A cycle with seats for two persons, one behind the other. **tandem bicycle‡. III.** *adv.* One before the other, as horses. [< L. *tandem,* at length.]

tane, 1 tēn; 2 tān. *pron.* [Scot.] One: preceded by *the* and followed by *tither* (the other). [Contraction of THE ANE.]

Ta'ney, 1 tô'nɪ; 2 tą'ny, **Roger Brooke** (1777–1864). An American jurist; Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1836.

tang, 1 tan; 2 tăng. **I.** *vt.* To supply with a tang. **II.** *n.* A slender projecting shank or tongue, as of a metallic implement, for insertion into a hilt, handle, etc.; tongue-like member. [< Ice. *tangi.*]

tang[2], *n.* **1.** A penetrating taste, flavor, or odor, commonly disagreeable. [< OD. *tanger,* sharp.]

tang[3], *n.* One of various seaweeds. [Dan.]

tang[4], *v. & n.* Same as TWANG.

Tang[5], 1 tăn; 2 tăng, *n.* A Chinese dynasty (618–907).

Tan'ga-nyi'ka, 1 tăn"gə-nyī'kə; 2 tăn"ġa-nyī'ka, *n.* A lake of central Africa, S. W. of Victoria Nyanza; 400 by 21–40 m.—**Tanganyika Territory,** a region of east Africa south of the equator, now under British control: formerly called *German East Africa;* pop. 7,760,000.

tan'ge-lo, 1 tan'jɪ-lō; 2 tăn'ġe-lō, *n.* A loose-skinned, orange-like fruit, a hybrid between the tangerine and the pomelo (grapefruit). [< (*tang*)erine + pom(*elo*).]

tan'gent, 1 tan'jent; 2 tăn'gĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Meeting at a point or along a line without further coincidence or intersection: said of either or both of two lines or surfaces so touching. **2.** Touching. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) A straight line tangent to a curve at any point; the straight line through two coincident points of a curve. (2) The length of a tangent line from the point of contact to the axis of abscissas. **2.** *Trigon.* One of the trigonometrical functions. [< L. *tango* (ppr. *tangent(t-)s*, touch.]—**tan'gen-cy,** *n.* [-CIES², *pl.*] The state of being tangent. **tan'gence‡.—tan-gen'tial,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or moving in the direction of a tangent. **—tan-gen"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**tan-gen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Tan"ger-ine', 1 tan"jər-ĭn'; 2 tăn"gĕr-ĭn'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tangier, Morocco. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Tangier. **2.** [t-] A small red-skinned orange, a variety of mandarin. [< *Tangier.*] **Tan"gier-ine'‡.**

tan'gi-bl(e², 1 tan'jĭ-bl; 2 tăn'gi-bl, *a.* **1.** Perceptible by touch; also, within reach by touch. **2.** Figuratively, capable of being apprehended by the mind; having definite shape; not elusive or unreal; as, *tangible* evidence. [F., < L.LL *tango,* touch.] SYN.: see EVIDENT; PHYSICAL.—**tan"gi-bil'i-ty, tan'gi-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**tan'gi-bly,** *adv.*

Tan-gier', 1 tan-jĭr'; 2 tăn-gĕr', *n.* A seaport city of Morocco, N. W. Africa; held by English, 1662–1684; pop. 46,000.

tan'gl(e², 1 tag'gl; 2 tăn'gl,*vt. & vi.* [TAN'GL(E)D², TAN-'GLING.] **1.** To intertwine confusedly. **2.** To complicate inextricably. **3.** To be entangled.

tan'gle¹, *n.* **1.** A confused intertwining of flexible materials, as threads or vines, in a complicated mass. **2.** Hence, a state of confusion and perplexity. [Ult. < Ice. *thang,* kelp.] **—tan'gler,** *n.*

tan'gle², *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An edible seaweed (genus *Laminaria*). **2.** [Scot.] A tall, lean person. [< Ice. *thöngull,* dim. of *thang,* kelp.] [huckleberry.

tan'gle-ber"ry, 1 tag'gl-ber"ĭ; 2 tăg'gl-bĕr"y, *n.* The blue

tan'gly, 1 tag'glĭ; 2 tăn'gly, *a.* Consisting of or being in a tangle.

tan'go, 1 tag'go; 2 tăn'go. [Sp. Am.] **I.** *vi.* To perform the dance tango. **II.** *n.* A dance in two-four time, originally merely a diagonal shuffle, which has been elaborated and now contains a whirl, a dip, and a swing.

tan'gram, 1 tan'gram; 2 tăn'grăm, *n.* A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square card or board cut by straight incisions into different-sized pieces (five triangles, a square, and a lozenge) to be combined into a variety of figures. [Cp. ANAGRAM.]

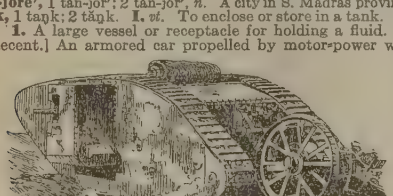
tangs, 1 tanz; 2 tăngz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Same as TONGS. **taings‡.**

Ta'nis, 1 tē'nis; 2 tā'nis, *n.* An ancient city, capital of Lower Egypt: the *Zoan* of the Bible.

tan'ist-ry, 1 tan'ist-rĭ; 2 tăn'ist-ry, *n.* Anciently, a Celtic system of chieftainship and life-tenure, especially in Ireland, by which the headship of the sept or clan, while modified by the claims of birth, was decided by election in the lifetime of the chief.—**tan'ist,** *n.* [India; pop. 60,340.

Tan-jore', 1 tan-jōr'; 2 tăn-jōr', *n.* A city in S. Madras province,

tank, 1 tank; 2 tăngk. **I.** *vt.* To enclose or store in a tank. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large vessel or receptacle for holding a fluid. **2.** [Recent.] An armored car propelled by motor-power with



One Form of Armored Military Tank, as Used in the World War.

caterpillar tractor and mounted with guns. **3.** [Prov.] Any natural pool or pond. [< Pg. *tanque,* < L. *stagnum,* pool.]

tank'age, 1 tank'ĭj; 2 tăngk'ag, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or separation of putting in tanks. **2.** The price for storage in tanks. **3.** The capacity or contents of a tank. **4.** The residuum of fats, etc.: used, when dried, as a fertilizer or coarse food.

tank'ard, 1 tank'ərd; 2 tăngk'ard, *n.* A large drinking-cup, often with a cover. [< OF. *tanquard,* < Gr. *kantharos* tankard.]

tan'ling‖, 1 tan'lĭng; 2 tăn'ling, *n.* One tanned by the sun.

tan'nage, 1 tan'ĭj; 2 tăn'ag, *n.* The act, process, or operation of tanning.

Tan'nen-berg, 1 tăn'en-berʜ; 2 tăn'ĕn-bĕrʜ, *n.* A village in East Prussia: Germans defeated Russians, Aug. 26–29, 1914, and again in Feb., 1915.

tan'ner, tan'ner-y, etc. See under TAN, *v.*

Tann'häu-ser, 1 tun'hoi-zər; 2 tăn'hòi-ser, *n. G. Myth.* A knight who revels with Venus at her court. See VENUSBERG.

tan'nic, 1 tan'ĭk; 2 tăn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tan.—**tannic acid,** an amorphous brownish-white astringent compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_7CO_2H.2H_2O$) that forms shiny scales when extracted, as with water, from gallnuts; by extension, any one of many astringent principles contained in vegetables, as glucosids. The principal applications of tannic acid in the arts are in the preparation of writing-ink and in the manufacture of leather. **tan'nin‡.**

Tan-sul', 1 tan-swĭ'; 2 tăn-swĭ', *n.* A treaty port and harbor on the W. coast of Taiwan Island, Japan. **Tam-sui'‡.**

tan'sy, 1 tan'zĭ; 2 tăn'sy, *n.* [-SIES, *pl.*] **1.** A coarse perennial Old World herb with yellow flowers: used in medicine to promote menstruation, etc., and in cooking. **2.** One of several plants with similar leaves. [< Gr.ᴸ *athanasia,* immortality.]

Tan'tah, 1 tūn'tə; 2 tăn'tä, *n.* A town on the Nile delta, Egypt; pop. 74,200. **Tan'ta‡.**

tan'ta-late, 1 tan'tə-lēt; 2 tăn'ta-lāt, *a. Chem.* A salt of tantalic acid.

tan-tal'ic, 1 tan-tal'ĭk; 2 tăn-tăl'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to tantalum.—**tantalic acid,** a snow-white amorphous heavy compound ($H_2Ta_2O_6$) formed by treating potassium tantalate with hydrochloric acid.

tan'ta-lite, 1 tan'tə-lĭt; 2 tăn'ta-lit, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic iron-black ferrous tantalate ($FeTa_2O_6$). [< TANTALUM.]

tan'ta-lize, 1 tan'tə-lĭz; 2 tăn'ta-liz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ ING.] To tease by repeated disappointments in the attainment of some object; less correctly, to arouse and prolong the fears of; harass. [< TANTALUS.] **tan'ta-lis‡.** SYN.: see MISLEAD. **—tan"ta-li-za'tion, -sa'tion,** *n.*—**tan'ta-liz"er** or **-lis"er,** *n.* One who or that which tantalizes.—**tan'ta-liz"ing** or **-lis"ing-ly,** *adv.*

tan'ta-lum, 1 tan'tə-lum; 2 tăn'ta-lŭm, *n. Chem.* A silver-white metallic element occurring with columbium in columbite and other rare minerals. Ordinarily ductile, it becomes hard when hammered, and forms alloys with tungsten, molybdenum, and iron, being used formerly in the preparation of filaments for electric lamps. See ELEMENT. [< *Tantalus.*]

Tan'ta-lus, 1 tan'tə-lus; 2 tăn'ta-lŭs, *n.* Son of Zeus and father of Niobe; for revealing the secrets of Zeus he was plunged to the neck in water, with fruit hanging above him, but both receded when he attempted to taste them.

tan'ta-mount, 1 tan'tə-mount; 2 tăn'ta-mount, *a.* Having equivalent value, effect, or import; equivalent. [< F. *tant* (< L. *tantus*), so much, + AMOUNT.]

tan-tar'a, 1 tan-tar'ə; 2 tăn-tăr'a, *n.* A quick succession of notes from a horn; also, a hunting-cry. [Imit.] **tan-tar'o‡.**

tan-tiv'y, 1 tan-tiv'ĭ; 2 tăn-tĭv'y. **I.** *a.* Swift; rapid. **II.** *n.* **1.** A hunting-cry indicating that the chase is at full speed. **2‡.** A rapid, rushing movement. **III.** *adv.* Swiftly; with all speed. [Imitiative.] **tiv'y‡.**

tan'to, 1 tăn'to; 2 tăn'to, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* So much; too much.

tan'trum, 1 tan'trum; 2 tăn'trŭm, *n.* A petulant fit of passion. [< W. *tant,* sudden impulse.] **tan'trem‡.**

Tao'ism, 1 tou'ĭzm; 2 tou'ĭsm, *n.* One of the principal religions of China, founded by Lăo-tse (about 500 B. C.). [< Chin. *tao,* way.]—**Tao'ist,** *a. & n.*—**Tao-is'tic,** *a.*

tap¹, 1 tap; 2 tăp. **I.** *vt.* [TAPPED¹, TAPT³; TAP'PING.] **1.** To draw liquid from, as by opening a tap; also, to pierce for such a purpose. **2.** Figuratively, to make connection with for drawing off anything, as a railroad. **3.** *Mach.* To make an internal screw-thread in with a tap; as, to *tap* a nut. **4.** To turn on a supply of (water, gas, etc., to a house) by connecting house-pipes with street-mains. **5.** To act as a tapster; draw off beer or other liquor. **II.** *n.* **1.** An arrangement for drawing out liquid, as liquor from a cask. (1) A faucet or cock; spigot. (2) A plug or stopper to close an opening in a cask or other vessel. **2.** A tool for cutting internal screw-threads. **3.** A particular liquor or quality of liquor contained in casks. **4.** [Colloq.] A bar. **tap'-room"‡.** [< AS. *tæppan,* < *tæppa,* tap.]—**on tap. 1.** Contained in a cask, as opposed to *bottled.* **2.** Tapped so as to be ready for being drawn from.—**tap'-house"§,** *n.* A tavern; also a barroom.—**tap-root,** *n.* The principal descending root of a plant.—**tap-rooted,** *a.* Having a tap-root.

tap², 1. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To touch or strike gently. **2.** To apply leather to (the sole or heel of a shoe) in repair. **3.** To strike gently with (something, as the finger). **4.** To peck or to excavate, as with the beak. **5.** To strike a light blow. **II.** *n.* **1.** A gentle or playful blow. **2.** Leather put upon the sole or heel of a shoe. **3.** *pl.* A military signal by trumpet or beat of drum, sounded 15 minutes after tattoo, for the extinguishing of all lights in soldiers' quarters. [< F. *taper,* < G. *tappen,* fumble.]

tap³, *n.* [Scot.] TOP.—**tap of tow. 1.** A conical mass of tow ready to be put on a distaff. **2.** Figuratively, a very easily irritated person.

tap"a-de'ra, 1 tap"ə-dē'rə; 2 tăp"a-de'ra, *n.* [Sp.] The leather hood of the stirrup of a Mexican saddle. **tap"a-de'ro‡; tap"i-de'ro‡.**

tape, 1 tēp; 2 tāp, *vt.* [TAPED; TAP'ING.] **1.** To tie up or secure with tape; as, to *tape* old papers. **2.** [Scot.] To use sparingly; stint.

tape, *n.* **1.** A narrow, stout strip of woven fabric. **2.** The continuous paper strip used in the receiving instrument of a recording telegraph system. **3.** Red tape. **4.** *Athletics.* A strip or thread stretched across the finishing-point of a race, which is broken by the winner of the race. **5‡.** A tape line. [< LAB *tapete* (< Gr. *tapēs*), carpet.]—**red tape,** the closer observance of forms and routine, as in public business. **—tape line,** a tape for measuring distances, marked in feet, inches, etc., and rolling up.—**t. measure‡.—tape'worm",** *n.* A ribbon-like worm infesting the alimentary canal of a vertebrate.

ta'per, 1 tē'pər; 2 tā'per. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or become smaller toward the end; hence, to lessen gradually; often with *out* or *off.* **II.** *a.* Growing small by degrees in one direction; slender and conical or pyramidal. **III.** *n.* **1.** A small candle. **2.** A gradual diminution of size in an elongated object. [< AS. *taper.*]

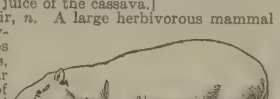
tap'es-try, 1 tap'es-trı; 2 tăp'ĕs-try. **I.** *vt.* [-TRIED; -TRY-ING.] To hang with tapestry; make or weave as tapestry. **II.** *n.* [-TRIES‡, *pl.*] **1.** A loosely woven, ornamental fabric used for hangings, in which the woof is supplied by a spindle, the design being formed by stitches across the warp. **2.** Loosely, a fabric imitating this process. [Ult. < Gr. *tapēt(-)s*, carpet.] — **tapestry carpet,** a carpet in which the fabric is woven after the designs are first printed in colors. — **tapestry velvet,** a carpet with pile cut in the manner of Wilton carpet. **tapestry velvet carpet‡.**

ta'pet, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TABET. — **ta'pet-less,** *a.* [Scot.] Same as TABETLESS.

ta-pe'tum, 1 tə-pī'tum; 2 tə-pē'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A cell or layer of cells just outside of the archespore, lining the cavity of an anther or sporangium. **2.** *Anat.* (1) A portion of the choroid coat of the eye. (2) The fibers of the corpus callosum. [< L. *tapete*, carpet.] **tap'ets‡.**

tap"i-o'ca, 1 tap"ı-ō'kə; 2 tăp"ĭ-ō'ca, *n.* A starchy substance having irregular grains, obtained from cassava. [Sp., < Braz. *tipioca*, juice of the cassava.]

ta'pir, 1 tē'pər; 2 tā'pir, *n.* A large herbivorous mammal (family *Tapiridæ*), having short stout limbs and flexible proboscis, with the nostrils near the end. The tapir of South and Central America is brownish-black, that of the Malay Peninsula black and white. [< Braz.Sp *tapy'ra*, tapir.]



Tapir. 1/35

ta'pis, 1 tē'pıs *or* tə-pī'; 2 tā'pis *or* tă-pī', *n.* Tapestry, formerly used as a cover of a council-table: now only in the phrase **on the tapis** (up for consideration). [F., < LL. *tapetium*, < Gr. *tapētion*, dim. of *tapēt(-)s*, carpet.]

tap'per[1], 1 tap'ər; 2 tăp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which taps or strikes gently. **2.** A telegraph-key; specif., a double key, for sending electric currents through a line-circuit in alternately opposite directions as required. **3.** *Wireless Teleg.* A decoherer operated by tapping.

tap'per[2], *n.* One who uses a screw-cutting tap; also, a machine for tapping; as, a nut-*tapper*.

tap'pet, 1 tap'et; 2 tăp'ĕt, *n.* A projecting arm of a mechanism, to operate an unattached part automatically. [Perh. < TAP[2], *v.*] — **tap'pet-rod",** *n.* A reciprocating rod bearing one or more tappets.

tap'ping, 1 tap'ıŋ; 2 tăp'ing, *n.* The act of one who or that which taps in any sense.

tap'pit, 1 tap'ıt; 2 tăp'ĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Having a tuft; crested. — **tap'pit-hen",** *n.* **1.** A hen having a top-knot. **2.** An English pewter measure for liquors, holding one or three quarts.

tap-poon', 1 ta-pūn'; 2 tă-pōōn', *n.* [Southwestern California, U. S.] A semicircular gate of heavy sheet iron, serving as a temporary dam for a small irrigating-ditch. [< Sp. *tapon*, plug.]

tap"sal-tee'rie, 1 tap'sal-tī'rı; 2 tăp"sal-tē'ri, *adv.* [Scot.] Up-**tap"sie-tee'rie,** side down and in confusion; topsy-turvy. [Var. of TOPSY-TURVY.]

tap'ster, 1 tap'stər; 2 tăp'ster, *n.* One who draws and serves liquor; a bartender. [as with tar.

tar, 1 tār; 2 tăr, *vt.* [TARRED; TAR'RING.] To cover with or **tar**[1], *n. Chem.* A dark, oily liquid obtained by dry distillation from resinous wood, coal, etc. [< AS. *teru*, tar.]

tar[2], *n.* [Collog.] A sailor. [For TARPAULIN.]

Ta"ra-na'ki, 1 tā"rə-nā'kı; 2 tä"rä-nä'ki, *n.* **1.** A province in S. W. North Island, New Zealand; 3,732 sq. m.; pop. 61,911; capital, New Plymouth. **2.** Same as EGMONT, 2.

tar"an-tass', 1 tar"an-tas'; 2 tär"ăn-tăs', *n.* [Rus.] A large four-wheeled vehicle on longitudinal bars in place of springs and mounted on a sledge in winter. **tar"an-tas'‡.**

tar"an-tel'la, 1 tar"ən-tel'ə; 2 tär"an-tĕl'a, *n.* A lively Neapolitan dance: once thought to be a remedy for tarantism; also, the music written for it.

tar'ant-ism, 1 tar'ənt-ızm; 2 tăr'ant-ism. *n.* A nervous hypochondriacal and hysterical disorder which, it was supposed, could be cured only by inordinate dancing and music; dancing disease. It was formerly believed to follow the bite of a tarantula. This contagious impulse has affected great numbers with dancing mania. [< It. TARANTO.]

Ta'ran-to, 1 tə'ran-to; 2 tä'rän-to, *n.* **1. Gulf of,** an arm of the Mediterranean sea in S. E. Italy; 70 by 70 m. **2.** A fortified seaport in S. E. Italy; pop. 69,000; the ancient **Tarentum.**

ta-ran'tu-la, 1 tə-ran'tıu-lə; 2 tə-răn'tū-la, *n.* **1.** A large, venomous, hairy spider of southern Europe. **2.** A similar spider of the warmer parts of America. [< It. *tarantola*, < *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, Tarentum.]

Tarantula. 1/2

ta-rax'a-cum, 1 tə-raks'ə-kum; 2 tə-răks'a-cŭm, *n.* **1.** The dandelion. **2.** A medicinal preparation from this plant. [< Gr. *taraxis*, confusion, < *tarassō*, disturb.]

Tar'bell, 1 tār'bel; 2 tär'bĕl. **Ida Minerva** (1857–). An American author; editor; publicist.

tar-boosh', 1 tar-bŭsh'; 2 tär-bōōsh', *n.* A brimless, usually red, felt cap with colored silk tassel, worn by Moslems. [< Ar. *tarbūsh*.] **tar-bush'‡.**

Tar"dieu', 1 tār'dyū'; 2 tär'dyū', **André Pierre Gabriel Amédée** (1876–). A French editor, author, and publicist; chief censor during World War; French High Commissioner to the United States, 1917; delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris.

tar'di-grade, 1 tār'dı-grēd; 2 tär'di-grād. **I.** *a.* **1.** Slow in action or thought; sluggish; backward. **2.** Of or pertaining to a group (*Tardigrada*) of microscopical arthropods, found especially in water and damp moss. **II.** *n.* An arthropod of this group. [< L. *tardigradus*, < *tardus*, slow; and see GRADE, *n.*]

tar'do, 1 tār'do; 2 tär'do, *a.* [It.] Slow: a direction to performers.

tar'dy, 1 tār'dı; 2 tär'dy, *a.* [TAR'DI-ER; TAR'DI-EST.] **1.** Not coming at the appointed time; dilatory; late. **2.** Slow; reluctant. [< F. *tard* (< L. *tardus*), slow.] Syn.: see SLOW; TEDIOUS. — **tar'di-ly,** *adv.* — **tar'di-ness,** *n.*

tare[1], 1 tār; 2 tăr, *vt.* [TARED; TAR'ING.] To weigh, as a vessel or package, in order to determine the amount of tare.

tare[2]‖, *imp.* of TEAR, *v.*

tare, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Eager; brisk. [< AS. *teran*, tear.]

tare[1], *n.* **1.** *Bib.* An unidentified weed supposed to be the darnel. **2.** Any one of various species of vetch, especially the common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). [< AS. *teran*, tear.]

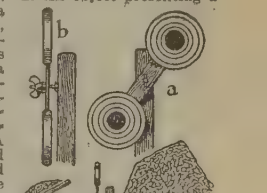
tare[2], *n.* An allowance made for the weight of the container of goods. [F., < Ar. *tarha*, < *tarah*, throw away.]

Ta-ren'tum, 1 tə-ren'tum; 2 ta-rĕn'tŭm, *n.* An ancient seaport in S. E. Italy, the modern **Taranto.**

targe, 1 tārj; 2 tärg, *vt.* [TARGED; TARG'ING.] [Scot.] **1.** To censure severely; thrash. **2.** To cross-question rigidly. **3.** To subject to strict discipline.

targe, *n.* A shield; rarely, a target. [F.; see TARGET.]

tar'get, 1 tār'get; 2 tär'gĕt, *n.* **1.** An object presenting a surface that may be used as a mark by riflemen and others, as in shooting. **2.** Figuratively, one who or that which is made an object of attack or a center of attention or observation; butt. **3.** The grouping or arrangement of bullet-holes on or about the bull's-eye; score. **4.** *Railroad.* A small variously shaped and colored signal, usually placed near the track, to indicate the position of the switches. **5.** The vane or sliding sight on a surveyors' rod. **6.** A shield or buckler; targe. **tar'guet‡.** [< F. *targe*, shield, of Teut. origin.] — **tar"get-eer',** *n.* A soldier armed with a shield.



Disappearing Target.
a, front view; *b*, side view; *c*, set up on rifle-range.

Tar'gum, 1 tār'gum *or* tar-gūm'; 2 tär'gŭm *or* tär-gum', *n.* [TAR'GUMS *or* (*Heb.*) TAR'GU-MIN', *pl.*] One of various ancient paraphrases of portions of the Hebrew Scriptures in Aramaic or Chaldee. [< Chal. *targūm*, interpretation, < *targūm*, interpret.] — **Tar'gum-ic,** *a.* **Tar-gum'i-cal‡.** — **Tar'gum-ist,** *n.*

tar'iff, 1 tar'ıf; 2 tăr'if. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make a list or table of **tar'if**[2], duties or customs on. **2.** To fix a price or value on. **II.** *n.* **1.** A schedule of articles of merchandise with the rates of duty to be paid for their importation or exportation. **2.** A duty, or duties collectively. **3.** The law by which duties are imposed; also, the principles governing their imposition. **4.** Any schedule of charges. [< Ar[Sp+F] *ta'rif*, < *'arafa*, know.] [China; length,, 1,250 m.

Ta-rim', 1 tə-rim'; 2 tä-rim'. *n.* A river in Sinkiang province.

Tar'king-ton, 1 tār'kıŋ-tən; 2 tär'king-tŏn (**Newton**) **Booth** (1869–). An American novelist; *Alice Adams.*

tar'la-tan, 1 tār'le-tən; 2 tär'la-tan, *n.* An open, transparent muslin; often rather coarse. [< Milanese *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey.] **tar'le-tan‡.**

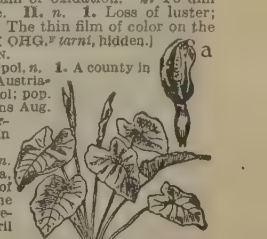
Tarle'ton, 1 tārl'tən; 2 tärl'tŏn, **Sir Banastre** (1754–1833). An English cavalry officer in America. [*tjarn.*]

taru, 1 tūru; 2 tăru, *n.* A small mountain lake. [Akin to Ice.

tar'nish, 1 tār'nısh; 2 tär'nish. I[t]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To lessen the luster of; lose luster, as by stain or oxidation. **2.** To dim the purity of; stain; disgrace. **II.** *n.* **1.** Loss of luster; hence, a blemish. **2.** *Mineral.* The thin film of color on the exposed surface of a mineral. [< OHG.F *tarni*, hidden.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; DEFILE; STAIN.

Tar-no'pol, 1 tar-nō'pol; 2 tär-nō'pol, *n.* **1.** A county in Poland, formerly in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. **2.** A town in Tarnopol; pop. 35,000; occupied by the Russians Aug. 23, 1914; captured by the Germans, 1917, evacuated by them in 1918.

Tar'now, 1 tār'nō; 2 tär'nŏ, *n.* A town formerly in W. Galicia, Austria, now in Poland; pop. of commune 32,000; entered by the Russians, December, 1914; re-occupied by the Austrians, April 6, 1915.



Taro.
a, the spathe.

ta'ro, 1 tə'ro; 2 tä'ro, *n.* **1.** Any one of several tropical plants of the arum family. **2.** The edible corm-like rootstock of some of these plants. [Polynesian.] ta'ra‡.

tar-pau'lin, 1 tār-pē'lın; 2 tär-pa'lin, *n.* **1.** A water-proof canvas, impregnated with tar, for covering merchandise.

2. A sailors' wide-brimmed storm-hat. **3.** [Colloq.] A sailor. [< TAR[1], *n.*, + *palling*, covering.]

Tar-pe'ian, 1 tär-pī'yən; 2 tär-pē'yan, *a.* Designating a cliff (**Tarpeian rock**) upon the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which state-criminals were hurled. Named from **Tarpeia**, daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome, who, according to tradition, opened its gates to the Sabines on condition of receiving what they wore on their arms, meaning their golden bracelets. As they entered they crushed her with their shields.

tar'pon, 1 tär'pən; 2 tär'pon, *n.* A large game-fish of the West Indies and S. E. United States. See FISH. [Am. Ind.]

Tar'quin, 1 tär'kwin, 2 tär'kwin, *n.* **1. Lucius (Priscus),** 6th king of Rome; built sewers and other public works. **2. Lucius (Superbus),** 7th king of Rome; deposed by a revolt.

tar'ra-gon, 1 tar'ə-gən; 2 tär'a-gŏn, *n.* A European perennial plant (*Artemisia dracunculus*) allied to wormwood: cultivated for its aromatic leaves. [< Ar. *tarkhūn*, < Gr. *drakōn*, DRAGON.]

tar'ri-ance‖, 1 tar'i-əns; 2 tär'i-anc, *n.* A tarrying; delay.

tar'row, 1 tar'o; 2 tär'o, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To show reluctance or hesitation; delay; tarry. **2.** To feel loathing.

tar'ry, 1 tar'i; 2 tär'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TAR'RIED; TAR'RY-ING.] **1.** To put off going or coming; linger. **2.** To remain in the same place; abide; stay. **3**‖. To await. **4†.** To delay. **II§.** *n.* **1.** Sojourn; stay. **2.** Delay. [Ult. < L. *tardus*, slow.] SYN.: see ABIDE.—**tar'ri-er,** *n.* One who or that which tarries.

tar'ry, 1 tär'i; 2 tär'y, *a.* Covered with tar; like tar.—**tar'ry-breeks"**, *n.* [Scot.] A sailor.—**t.-fingered,** *a.* Thievish.

Tar'ry-town, 1 tar'i-taun; 2 tär'y-town, *n.* A village in S. E. New York; scene of the capture of Major André; pop. 5,810.

Tar'shish, 1 trā'shish; 2 tär'shish, *n. Bib.* An ancient country, possibly Spain. *1 Kings* x, 22.

tar'si-er, 1 tär'si-ər; 2 tär'si-er, *n.* A small arboreal and insectivorous East-Indian lemuroid (*Tarsius spectrum*), having very large eyes and ears and the calcaneum and navicular bone of the foot much elongated. [F., < Gr. *tarsos*; see TARSUS.]

tar"so-met"a-tar'sus, *n. Ornith.* The so-called tarsus of birds; the bone reaching from the tibia to the toes, consisting of the confluent proximal tarsal and metatarsal bones.

tar'sus[1], 1 tär'sus; 2 tär'sŭs, *n.* [TAR'SI, 1 -sī; 2 -sī, *pl.*] **1.** The ankle, or, in man, the group of seven bones of which it is composed. **2.** A plate of connective tissue in the eyelid. **3.** The shank of a bird's leg. **4.** The terminal segment of an insect's limb. [< Gr. *tarsos*, any flat surface.]—**tar'sal,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the tarsus or ankle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eye.

Tar'sus[2], *n.* A seaport in S. E. Asia Minor; birthplace of St. Paul.

tart, 1 tärt; 2 tärt, *a.* **1.** Having a sharp, sour taste. **2.** Figuratively, severe; cutting. [< AS. *teart*, < *teran*, tear.] SYN.: see BITTER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* The quality of being tart.

tart, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A small piece of pastry with fruit filling, and without top crust, as distinguished from a pie. **2.** [Eng.] A fruit pie. [< L.LAT. *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist.]—**tart'let,** *n.* [Colloq.] A small tart.

tart-, *abbr.* Tartaric.

tar'tan[1], 1 tär'tən; 2 tär'tan. **I.** *a.* Striped like the Scotch tartans; made of tartan. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Scotch plaid fabric; also, its design or pattern. **2.** A garment of such material. [< Sp.F *tiritaña*, thin woolen cloth.]

tar'tan[2], *n.* **1.** A Mediterranean vessel having one mast with a large lateen sail. **2.** A variety of long covered carriage. [< F. *tartane*, < LL. *tarta*, < Ar. *taridah*, kind of small ship.]

tar'tar[1], 1 tär'tər; 2 tär'tar, *n.* **1.** An acid substance deposited from grape-juice during fermentation. See CREAM OF TARTAR, under CREAM. **ar'gol†.** **2.** A yellowish incrustation on the teeth, chiefly calcium phosphate. [< Ar.LL *durd*, dregs.]—**tartar emetic,** a white crystalline potassium antimonious tartrate ($K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$), with a sweet, afterward disagreeable, metallic taste: in medicine, chiefly an emetic (poisonous in large doses), and in calico-printing and -dyeing as a mordant.—**tar-ta're-ous,** *a.* Resembling tartar.—**tar-tar'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tartar.—**tartaric acid,** any one of four isomeric compounds ($C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$) that differ from each other in their optical properties, including **dextrotartaric acid** (dextrorotatory, and occurring in the free state or as a potassium or calcium salt, as in grape juice, various unripe fruits, etc.). It is used in dyeing and calico-printing, in medicine, in photography, and as a substitute for lemon juice.—**tar'tar-i-za'tion,** *n.* The forming or producing of tartar, as in the separation of tartar (argol) in wine-casks.—**tar'tar-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To impregnate or treat with tartar.—**tar'tar-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to tartar.

Tar'tar[2], *a. & n.* Same as TATAR.

Tar'ta-rus, 1 tär'tə-rus; 2 tär'ta-rŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* The place of punishment in the lower world. Originally, a dark abyss as far below Hades as earth is below heaven, and later the abode where the wicked undergo eternal punishment. **Tar'tar[3]†.**—**Tar-ta're-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tartarus. **Tar-ta're-ous‡; Tar-ta'ri-an†.**

Tar'ta-ry, 1 tär'tə-ri; 2 tär'ta-ry, *n.* A region of Asia and eastern Europe, varying in extent at different periods.

tar'trate, 1 tär'trēt; 2 tär'trāt, *n.* A salt of tartaric acid.

tar'trat-ed, 1 tär'trēt-əd; 2 tär'trāt-ĕd, *a.* Containing or combined with tartaric acid.

Tar-tufe', 1 tar-tuf' *or* (*F.*) tar'tüf'; 2 tär-tuf' *or* (*F.*) tär'tüf', *n.* **1.** In Molière's comedy of the same name, the chief character, who is a person of pretended devoutness; hence, any hypocrite or impostor. **Tar-tuffe'†. 2.** [*t-*] A hypocritical follower; toady.

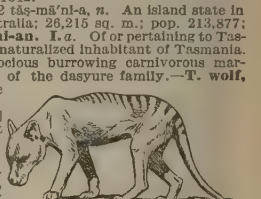
Tash-kend', 1 taſh-kend'; 2 tash-kĕnd', *n.* A commercial city; capital of Russian Turkestan and of Syr-Darya province, Russia; pop. 272,000. **Tash-kand'‡; Tash-kent'‡.**

ta-sim'e-ter, 1 tə-sim'i-tər; 2 ta-sim'e-ter, *n. Physics.* An electrical apparatus for detecting changes in pressure by the resulting variations in the electrical conductivity of carbon, and so measuring changes, as in length, temperature, or moisture, that produce alteration of pressure. [< Gr. *tasis*, extension (< *teinō*, stretch), + -METER.]—**tas"i-met'ric,** *a.*—**ta-sim'e-try,** *n.*

task, 1 tȧsk; 2 tȧsk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To assign a task to. **2.** To overtax with labor. **3†.** To tax. **4†.** To censure; tax with. **II.** *n.* **1.** A specific amount of labor imposed, required, or undertaken; a lesson. **2.** Burdensome work. [< L.LL+OF *taxo*, appraise, < *tango*, touch.] SYN.: business, drudgery, job, labor, lesson, stint, study, toil, work. See TOIL[1].—**task'er,** *n.* **1.** A reaper. **2.** A grain-thresher. **3.** A laborer who performs allotted work.—**task'mas"ter,** *n.* One who assigns tasks; figuratively, one who or that which loads with heavy burdens.—**task'-work",** *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task; also, piece-work.

Tas'man, 1 tăz'mən; 2 tăs'man, **Abel Janszoon** (1603?–1659?). A Dutch navigator who discovered Tasmania, Nov. 24, 1642; and New Zealand, Dec. 13, 1642.

Tas-ma'ni-a, 1 taz-mē'ni-ə; 2 tăs-mā'ni-a, *n.* An island state in the Commonwealth of Australia; 26,215 sq. m.; pop. 213,877; capital, Hobart.—**Tas-ma'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Tasmania. —**Tasmanian devil,** a ferocious burrowing carnivorous marsupial (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) of the dasyure family.—**T. wolf,** the zebra-wolf. Compare DASYURE.



Tasmanian Wolf. 1/24

tass, 1 tas; 2 tăs, *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-cup, or what it contains. [< F. *tasse*, < Ar. *tās*, cup.] **tasse†.**

tas'sel[1], 1 tas'l; 2 tăs'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TAS'SELED or TAS'SELLED; TAS'SEL-ING or TAS'SEL-LING.] **1.** To provide with or form in a tassel. **2.** To deprive (Indian corn) of the tassel. **3.** To bear a tassel; put out tassels, as maize. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pendent ornament, as a tuft of loose thread. **2.** Something resembling such an ornament, as a flower-head. [OF., clasp.]

tas'sel[2]†, *n.* Same as TERCEL.

tas'sel[3], *n.* [Scot.] Same as TUSSLE.

tas'set, 1 tas'et; 2 tăs'ĕt, *n. Armor.* One of a series of overlapping metal plates pendent from the cuirass to protect the waist and thighs. [< F. *tassette*, dim. of OF. *tasse*, pouch.]

tas'sie, 1 tas'i; 2 tăs'i, *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-cup.

Tas'so, 1 tas'o; 2 tăs'o, **Torquato** (1544–1595). An Italian epic poet; *Jerusalem Delivered.*

taste, 1 tēst; 2 tăst, *v.* [TAST'ED[4]; TAST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive the flavor of, as by taking into the mouth or touching with the tongue. **2.** To take a little of, either as food or drink, into the mouth. **3.** To test by taking a little of into the mouth. **4.** To have slight experience of. **5§.** To have a relish for; like. **6†.** To prove or try by the touch. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take a taste; generally with *of*. **2.** To have a particular flavor. **3.** Figuratively, to have experience or enjoyment. [< L.OF *tazo*, freq. of *tango*, touch.]—**tast'a-bl(e)†,** *a.* That may be tasted.—**tast'ed,** *a.* Having a taste or flavor: generally in composition or adverbially qualified.—**tast'er,** *n.* **1.** One who tastes. **2.** A device to assist in testing or sampling.

taste, *n.* **1.** That sensation excited when a soluble substance is put into the mouth; also, the quality thus perceived; flavor. **2.** That one of the five senses that gives such sensation. **3.** A small quantity tasted, sipped, or eaten; often used figuratively. **4.** Nice perception of artistic excellence. **5.** Special fondness and aptitude for a pursuit; inclination. **6.** Style or form with respect to propriety, etiquette, etc. **7.** The act of tasting. **8†.** Smell. **9†.** A testing. SYN.: see RELISH; SAVOR.

taste'ful, *a.* **1.** Conforming to taste. **2.** Possessing good taste. **3**‖. Savory.

SYN.: artistic, chaste, dainty, delicate, delicious, elegant, esthetic, esthetical, exquisite, fastidious, fine, nice, tasty. That which is *elegant* is made so not merely by nature, but by art and culture; a woodland dell may be beautiful or picturesque, but would not ordinarily be termed *elegant*. *Tasteful* refers to that in which the element of taste is more prominent, standing, as it were, more by itself, while in *elegant* it is blended as part of the whole. *Tasty* is an inferior word, used colloquially in a similar sense. *Chaste* (primarily *pure*) denotes in literature and art that which is true to the higher and finer feelings and free from all excess or meretricious ornament. *Dainty* and *delicate* refer to the lighter and finer elements of taste and beauty, *dainty* tending in personal use to an excessive scrupulousness which is more fully expressed by *fastidious*. *Nice* and *delicate* both refer to exact adaptation to some standard; as regards matters of taste, *delicate* is a higher and more discriminating word than *nice*, and is always used in a favorable sense; a *delicate* distinction is one worth observing; a *nice* distinction may be so, or may be overstrained and unduly subtle; *fine* in such use is closely similar to *delicate* and *nice*, but (while capable of an unfavorable sense) has commonly a suggestion of positive excellence or admirableness; a *fine* touch does something; *fine* perceptions are to some purpose; *delicate* is capable of the single unfavorable sense of frail or fragile: as, a *delicate* constitution. *Esthetic* or *esthetical* refers to beauty or the appreciation of the beautiful, especially from the philosophic point of view. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost perfection of the *elegant* in minute details; we speak of an *elegant* garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied to intense keenness of any feeling; as, *exquisite* delight; *exquisite* pain. See BEAUTIFUL; DELICIOUS; FINE.—Ant.: clumsy, coarse, deformed, disgusting, displeasing, distasteful, fulsome, gaudy, grotesque, harsh, hideous, horrid, inartistic, inharmonious, meretricious, offensive, rough, rude, rugged, tawdry.—**taste'ful-ly,** *adv.*—

taste'ful-ness, *n.*—**taste'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no flavor; insipid; dull. **2.** Having lost the sense of taste. **3.** Devoid of esthetic taste. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tast'y,** *a.* **1.** Having a fine flavor; savory. **2.** [Colloq.] Tasteful.—**tast'i-ly,** *adv.*—**tast'i-ness,** *n.*

tat, 1 tat; 2 tăt, *vt. & vi.* [TAT'TED[d]; TAT'TING.] **1.** To make, as an edging, by tatting. **2.** To make tatting. [< Ice. *tæta*, pick.] **tatt‡.**—**tat'ting,** *n.* A lace-like threadwork, made by hand.

Ta'tar, 1 tā"tər; 2 tă'tar, *n.* **1.** A Turk, Cossack, etc.; also, the dialects spoken by these peoples. **2.** A Mogul of the 13th century, who ravaged Europe and Asia. **3.** A modern descendant of the medieval Moguls, now dwelling in Europe or Asia. **4.** [T- or t-] A person of savage temper; in this sense always *Tartar*, as, to catch a *Tartar*, to meet more than one's match. [Ult. < Per. *Tater*, Tatar.]—**Ta'tar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.—**Ta-ta'ri-an.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars. **II.** *n.* A Tatar. **Ta-tar'ic‡.**—**Ta'tar-y,** *n.* Same as TARTARY.

tatche†, *n.* Same as TACHE[1], *n.*

tate, 1 tēt; 2 tăt, *n.* [Scot.] A wisp or tuft, as of hay or hair.

ta'tie, 1 tē"ti; 2 tă'ti, *n.* [Dial.] A potato. **ta'ter‡; ta'ty‡.**

ta-tou', 1 ta-tū'; 2 tă-tu', *n.* An armadillo; especially, the giant armadillo of the forests of Brazil. [F., < S. Am. *tatu.*]

tat'ou-ay, 1 tat'ū-ē *or* tū"tū-aï'; 2 tăt'ụ-ā *or* tă"tụ-ā', *n.* A large South-American armadillo.

Ta'tra, High, 1 tä"tra; 2 tă'trȧ. The highest peak of the Carpathian mountains, in Czecho-Slovakia, 8,735 ft. high.

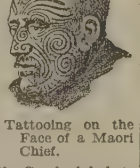
Ta"tsi-en"lu', 1 tä"tsi-en"lū'; 2 tă"tsi-ĕn"lu', *n.* A town in W. Szechwan province, China.

tat'ter, 1 tat'ər; 2 tăt'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To render or tear into tatters. **2.** To become ragged. **II**[1]. *n.* A torn and hanging shred; rag; in the plural, ragged clothing. [< Ice. *töturr*, rags.]—**tat'ter-de-ma'lion,** *n.* A ragged fellow.—**tat'ter(e)d**[3], *a.* **1.** Torn into tatters. **2.** Clothed in rags; ragged. **3.** Dilapidated; battered.

tat'ter, 2. *n.* A maker of tatting.

tat'tle, } 1 tat'l; 2 tăt'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TAT'TLED, TAT'LD[b]; TAT'-**tat'l,** } TLING.] **1.** To tell in idle talk; blab. **2.** To tell tales; gossip. **3.** To talk idly; prate; chatter. **II.** *n.* **1.** Idle talk or gossip. **2.** Prattling speech, as of children. [< LG. *tateln*, tattle.] SYN.: see BABBLE.—**tat'tler,** *n.* **1.** One who tattles; a talebearer. **2.** A species of sandpiper.—**tat'tling,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

tat-too', 1 ta-tū'; 2 tă-tōō'. **I.** *vt.* To prick and mark (the skin) in patterns with indelible pigments. **II**[1]. *n.* A pattern or picture so made. [< Tahitian *tatu*, < *ta*, mark.]—**tat-too'er,** *n.* One who tattoos. **tat-too'ist‡.**—**tat-too'ing,** *n.* **tat-too'age‡.**


Tattooing on the Face of a Maori Chief.

tat-too'[2], *n.* A continuous beating or drumming; specif., in military or naval usage, a signal by drum or bugle to repair to quarters, usually occurring about 9 P. M. [< D. *taptoe*, 'the tap is closed.']

tat'ty, 1 tat'i; 2 tăt'y, *a.* [Scot.] Same as TAUTED.

tat'ty, *n.* [TAT'TIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] An East-Indian matting usually hung in doorways and window-openings, and kept wet so as to cool the air. **tat'tie‡.**—**tat'tied,** *a.*

tau, 1 tau; 2 tou, *n.* The nineteenth letter in the Greek alphabet: (T, τ) equivalent to the English *t*. As a numeral it denotes 300. [< Gr. *tau*, the letter T.]—**tau bone, tau cross,** etc., a bone, cross, etc., shaped like the Greek letter T. See CROSS.

Tau'be, 1 tau'bə; 2 tou'be, *n.* [-BEN, *pl.*] A German monoplane: so called from its wings shaped like those of a dove. [G., dove.]

taught, 1 tēt; 2 tat, *imp. & pp.* of TEACH, *v.*

tauld, 1 tōld; 2 tąld [Scot.], *imp. & pp.* of TELL, *v.*

taunt, 1 tānt *or* tônt; 2 tânt *or* tąnt. **I**[c]. *vt.* **1.** To reproach with insulting words. **2†.** To denounce with scorn. **3†.** To tease. **II.** *n.* A bitterly sarcastic remark; insulting reproach; also, a butt of contemptuous reproach. [< L. *tento*, *tempto*; see TEMPT.] SYN.: (verb) see MOCK; RIDICULE; SCOFF; SNEER; (noun) see SCORN; SNEER.—**taunt'er,** *n.*—**taunt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

taunt, *a.* *Naut.* Unusually tall.

Taun'ton, 1 tān'tən; 2 tân'ton, *n.* **1.** A town in S. W. England; scene of the Bloody Assizes held by Judge Jeffreys in 1685; pop. 23,220. **2.** A manufacturing city in S. E. Massachusetts; pop. 37,137.

tau'rin, 1 tô"rin; 2 tą'rin, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_2H_7NSO_3$) contained in the bile and muscles of various animals: also derived synthetically. [< L. *taurus.*] **tau'rine‡.**

tau'ro-, 1 tô"ro-; 2 tą'ro-. From Greek *tauros*, bull: a combining form.—**tau'ro-choi'lic,** *a.* Derived from the bile of the ox.—**taurocholic acid,** a bitter crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$) contained in the bile of animals.

Tau'rus, 1 tô"rus; 2 tą'rŭs, *n.* **1.** A constellation, the Bull, including Aldebaran and the Pleiades. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The second sign of the zodiac. **3.** A mountain range in S. E. Asia Minor. [L., < Gr. *tauros*, bull.]—**tau'rine,** *a.* **1.** Of or like a bull. **tau'ri-form‡.** **2.** Related to or connected with the constellation or sign Taurus.

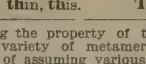
taut, 1 tēt; 2 tąt, *a.* *Naut.* **1.** Hard-drawn; stretched tight. **2.** In proper shape; ready; tidy. **3†.** Tense; tight. [For TIGHT, *a.*]—**taut'ly,** *adv.*—**taut'ness,** *n.*

taut'ed, 1 tēt'ed; 2 tąt'ĕd, *a.* Tangled; tousled; matted: said of wool or hair. **tau'ltt‡; taw'tie‡;** [Scot.].

taut'en, 1 tēt'n; 2 tąt'n, *v.* *Naut.* **I.** *t.* To make taut; tighten; hence, to make neat. **II.** *i.* To become taut.

tau'to, 1 tô"to-; 2 tą'to-. From Greek *tauto* (for *to auto*; *to*, neut. s. of *ho*, the; *auto*, neut. s. of *autos*, same): a combining form.—**tau'to-mer'ic,** *a.* Having the property of tautomerism.—**tau-tom'er-ism,** *n.* A variety of metamerism in which certain compounds capable of assuming various conditions are regarded as forming that which is the more stable.

tau-tog', 1 tô-tog'; 2 tą-tŏg', *n.* The blackfish. See FISH. [Am. Ind.] **tau-taug'‡; te-taug'‡.**


Tautog. 1/16

tau-tol'o-gy, 1 tô-tol'o-ji; 2 tą-tŏl'-o-gy, *n.* Unnecessary repetition, whether in word or sense. [< Gr. *tauto*, (for *to auto*), the same, + *legō*, speak.] SYN.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.—**tau"to-log'ic, tau"to-log'i-cal, tau-tol'o-gous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to tautology.—**tau"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**tau-tol'o-gism,** *n.*—**tau-tol'o-gist,** *n.*—**tau-tol'o-gize** or **-gise,** *vt.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] To repeat needlessly the same idea in different words.

tav'ern, 1 tav'ərn; 2 tăv'ern, *n.* A public house where guests are entertained for pay; also, a house licensed to sell liquors at retail. [< L.[F] *taberna*, hut.]

tav'ern-er, n. [Rare or Obs.] A tavern-keeper.

taw, 1 tô; 2 tą, *vt.* **1.** To convert into leather by some process other than soaking in tan-liquor, as by using alum and salt. **2†.** To beat; torture; vex; also, to harden or prepare. [< AS. *tawian*, preface.]—**taw'er,** *n.*

taw, *n.* A game of marbles; also, the line from which marble-players shoot; by extension, a marble.

taw'dry, 1 tô'drı; 2 tą'dry, *a.* [-DRI-ER; -DRI-EST.] Showy without elegance; excessively ornamented; gaudy. [Cor. of *St. Audrey* (< AS. *Æthelthrýth*), at whose fair finery was sold.] —**taw'dri-ly,** *adv.*—**taw'dri-ness,** *n.*

taw'le, 1 tô'i; 2 tą'i, *a.* [Scot.] Docile; tame: said of a horse, etc.

taw'ny, 1 tô"ni; 2 tą'ny, *a.* [-NI-ER; -NI-EST.] Tan-colored; brownish-yellow. [Ult. < Bret. *tann*, oak.]—**taw'ni-ness,** *n.*

taw'ple, 1 tô'pl; 2 tą'pl, *n.* [Scot.] A foolish young woman. [< Ice. *töpi*, fool.] **tau'ple‡; taw'py‡.**

taws, 1 tōz; 2 tąs. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To punish with taws. **II.** *n.* A whip made of a leather strap cut into thongs or of several thongs on a handle. **tawse‡.**

taw'tie, 1 tô"ti; 2 tą'ti, *n.* A potato.

tax, 1 taks; 2 tăks. **I**[k]. *vt.* **1.** To impose a tax upon. **2.** *Law.* To settle or fix (amounts) as chargeable. **3.** To subject to a severe strain. **4.** *Script.* To enroll, as for tribute. **5.** [Colloq.] To ask as a price. **6.** To accuse: followed by *of* or *with*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compulsory contribution levied upon persons, property, or business for the support of government; any assessment. **2.** A heavy demand upon one's powers or resources. **3†.** A task. **4†.** Censure. [< L.[F] *taxo*, tax, < *tango*, touch.]

SYN.: assessment, custom, demand, duty, exaction, excise, impost, rate, toll, tribute.—**direct tax,** one paid at first hand by the owner of the thing taxed: distinguished from *excise* and *customs*.—**indirect tax,** one in which the individual who pays in the first instance usually passes on the charge to some one else. —**single tax,** a tax which some propose to levy on value of land irrespective of improvements, and which they hold should be the only tax levied.—**tax'a-bl(e)**[ə], *a.* Subject to taxation.—**tax"a-bil'i-ty, tax'a-bl(e-ness**[ə], *n.*—**tax'a-bly,** *adv.*—**tax-a'-tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of taxing; the amount assessed as a tax. **2†.** Accusation; censure.—**tax'er,** *n.* One who levies a tax.

tax-a'ceous, 1 taks-ē'shus; 2 tăks-ā'shus, *a.* Designating a family (*Taxaceæ*) of shrubs and trees having one or two integuments and drupe-like or rarely cone fruits—the yew family.

tax'i, 1 taks'i; 2 tăks'i, *vi.* [TAX'IED; TAX'Y-ING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To ride in a taxicab. **2.** *Aero.* To skim along the water in a hydro-aeroplane or sea-plane.

tax'i, *n.* [Colloq.] A taxicab. **tax'y‡.**

tax'i-arch, 1 taks'i-ärk; 2 tăks'i-ārc, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a division of an army. [< Gr. *taxiarchēs*, < *taxis*, division of an army, + *archō*, rule.]

tax'i-cab, *n.* A motor-cab fitted with a meter to measure distance and record fares. [< TAX, charge, + CAB[1].] **tax'a-cab‡; tax-im'[or -am']e-ter-cab"‡.**—**tax-im'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring distances and recording fares. **2.** A taxicab. **tax-am'e-ter‡.**

tax'i-der"my, 1 taks'i-dûr"mı; 2 tăks'i-dĕr"my, *n.* The art or process of stuffing and mounting the skins of dead animals for preservation. [< Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, + *derma*, skin.]—**tax"i-der'mal,** *a.* **tax"i-der'mic‡.**—**tax'i-der"mist,** *n.* One who practises taxidermy.

tax'is, 1 taks'is; 2 tăks'is, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A methodical application of manual pressure, as on a hernial tumor, in order to restore the parts to their normal place. **2.** *Biol.* The movement of an organism or cell reactive to external stimulus. **3.** *Anc. Arch.* Ordonnance. **4.** *Gram. & Rhet.* Order; arrangement. [< Gr. *taxis*, arrangement.]—**tax'ic,** *a.*

-taxis, } *suffix.* From the Greek *taxis*, arrangement: used in **-taxy,** } scientific nomenclature.

tax'ite, 1 taks'aït; 2 taks'ît, *n.* *Min.* A volcanic rock which has crystallized in such a manner as to appear elastic. [< Gr. *taxis*, arrangement.]—**tax-it'ic,** *a.*

tax-on'o-my, 1 taks-ən'o-mı; 2 tăks-ŏn'o-my, *n.* The department of science that embodies the principles of classification, especially in relation to living organisms. [< Gr *taxis*, arrangement, + *nomos*, law.] **tax'is‡; tax-ol'o-gy‡.**—**tax"o-nom'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**tax"o-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**tax-on'o-mist,** *n.* One versed in taxonomy.

tax'pay"er, 1 taks'pē"ər; 2 tăks'pā"er, *n.* One who pays any tax.

Ta-yg'e-ta, 1 tā-ij'ı-tə; 2 tā-ŷg'e-ta, *n.* Daughter of Atlas; one of the Pleiades.

Tay'lor, 1 tē'lər; 2 tā'lor, *n.* **1. Bayard** (1825–1878), an American diplomat, traveler, and writer. **2. Jeremy** (1613–1667), an

English bishop and author. **3. Tom** (1817–1880), an English journalist; playwright; *Our American Cousin*. **4. Zachary** (1784–1850), see PRESIDENT.

taz'za, 1 tät'sa; 2 tät'sä, *n.* [It.] A flat ornamental cup, especially one supported on a high foot.

Tb, *abbr.* Terbium.—**Tb.,** *abbr.* Tiberius.—**tb.,** *abbr.* Tuberculosis, tubercle bacillus.—**tc.,** *abbr.* [TCS., *pl.*] Tierce.—**T. C. D.,** *abbr.* Trinity College, Dublin.

Tcha-tald'ja, 1 cha-täld'ja; 2 chä-täld'yä, *n.* A fortified town in Constantinople vilayet, Turkey: unsuccessfully attacked by the Bulgarian troops, November, 1912.

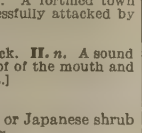
Tche'ka, *n.* [Rus.] Same as CHEKA.

tchick, 1 chĭk; 2 chĭk. **I.** *vi.* To make a tchick. **II.** *n.* A sound made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and sucking it back, as in urging a horse. [Imit.]

Te, *abbr.* Tellurium.

T. E., *abbr.* Topographical engineers.

tea, 1 tī; 2 tē, *n.* **1.** An evergreen Chinese or Japanese shrub or small tree (*Thea sinensis*), or a similar plant of Assam and India. **tea'-plant"†; tea'-tree"†. 2.** The prepared leaves of this plant, or an infusion of them. The difference between **black tea** and **green tea** is the result of manipulation, the latter being withered by steaming, thus retaining the green color, while leaves simply dried turn black. **3.** Any infusion, decoction, solution, or extract to be used as a beverage or medicinally; as, *beef* tea. **4.** The leaves of a particular variety of plant for making a beverage, as for medicinal purposes; as, senna *tea*. **5.** A light evening or afternoon meal; also, a social gathering at which tea is served. [< Chin. Amoy *te.*]—**tea'-ball",** *n.* A perforated silver ball to be filled with tea and then dropped in boiling water.—**tea'-board,** *n.* A tray or tray-like board for holding a tea-set.—**tea'cup",** *n.* **1.** A small cup suitable for serving tea. **2.** As much as a teacup will hold.—**tea'cup'ful,** *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] Same as TEACUP, 2.—**tea'ket"tle,** *n.* A kettle in which water is heated for culinary purposes.—**tea'pot",** *n.* A vessel in which tea may be drawn.—**tea'spoon",** *n.* A small spoon used for stirring tea, etc.—**tea'spoon"ful,** *n.* [TEA'SPOON-FULS, *pl.*] The quantity a teaspoon will hold: considered usually as 60 minims or drops, or a fluidrachm. Various practically self-explaining compounds with *tea* as the first element are also in use; as, **tea-biscuit, tea-caddy, tea-cake,** etc.


Flowering Branch of Tea.

tea'ber"ry, 1 tī'ber"i; 2 tē'bĕr"y, *n.* The checkerberry, whose leaves are sometimes mixed with or used as tea. Compare WINTERGREEN.

teach, 1 tīch; 2 tēch, *v.* [TAUGHT; TEACH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart knowledge to by lessons; give instruction to; guide by precept or example; instruct. **2.** To give instruction in; make known; communicate the knowledge of. **3.** To train by practise or exercise; impart skill, facility, etc., to. **4†.** To guide; conduct. **II.** *i.* To impart knowledge; give instruction. [< AS. *tæcan*, teach.]

SYN.: discipline, drill, educate, enlighten, give instruction, give lessons, indoctrinate, inform, initiate, instruct, nurture, school, train, tutor. To *teach* is simply to communicate knowledge; to *instruct* (originally, to build in or into, put in order) is to impart knowledge with special method and completeness; *instruct* has also an authoritative sense nearly equivalent to command. To *educate* is to draw out or develop harmoniously the mental powers, and, in the fullest sense, the moral powers as well. To *train* is to direct to a certain result powers already existing. *Train* is used in preference to *educate* when the reference is to the inferior animals or to the physical powers of man; as, to *train* a horse; to *train* the hand or eye. To *discipline* is to bring into habitual and complete subjection to authority. To *nurture* is to furnish the care and sustenance necessary for physical, mental, and moral growth; *nurture* is a more tender word than *educate*. See INFORM; LEARN.—**teach'a-bl(e²,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being taught; docile. **2.** Capable of being imparted by teaching. SYN.: see DOCILE.—**teach'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.* **teach"a-bil'i-ty†.**—**teach'a-bly,** *adv.*—**teach'er,** *n.* One who teaches; specif., one whose occupation is to teach others. SYN.: see MASTER.—**teach'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or business of a teacher. **2.** That which is taught. SYN.: see DOCTRINE; EDUCATION; NURTURE.

teak, 1 tīk; 2 tēk, *n.* A large East-Indian tree (*Tectona grandis*) of the vervain family, yielding durable timber highly prized for ship-building. [< Malayalam *tekka*, teak.]

teal, 1 tīl; 2 tēl, *n.* A small river-duck (genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*).

The common teal (*Nettion* or *Anas crecca*) of the Old World and the similar North-American **green-winged teal** (*N.* or *A. carolinensis*) have grayish wing-coverts and the head slightly crested. **teal'-duck"†.**

team, 1 tim; 2 tēm, *v.* [TEAMED; TEAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convey with a team. **2.** To harness together in a team. **II.** *i.* To drive a team as a business.—**team'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or business of driving a team. **2.** A method of letting work to contractors who employ teams of workmen.

team, *n.* **1.** Two or more beasts of burden harnessed together: often (U. S.) including harness and vehicle; also, locally, a single horse and vehicle. **2.** A set of workers or players. **3.** A flock; brood. **4†.** Race; lineage. [< AS. *tēam*, family, < *tēon*, draw.]—**team'ster,** *n.* One who drives a team.—**team'work",** *n.* Work as done by a team; hence, united or concerted effort.

tea'poy, 1 tī'poi; 2 tē'pōy, *n.* A small three- or four-legged table for holding a tea-service; any small ornamental three-legged stand or table. [< Hind. *tipāī*, < Per. *sipāi.*]

tear, 1 tār; 2 târ, *v.* [TORE, formerly TARE; TORN; TEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull apart, as cloth, especially in a progressive irregular line; also, to lacerate, as flesh or skin. **2.** To make by rending, as a rent in a garment. **3.** To sunder or sever violently: with *from*, *away from*, etc. **4.** Figuratively, to produce violent divisions in; agitate violently. **II.** *i.* **1.** To part or separate on being pulled. **2.** To act with great haste. [< AS. *teran*, tear.] SYN.: see REND.—**tear'er,** *n.* One who or that which tears.—**tear'ing,** *a.* [Colloq.] Rushing along as in a hurry or fury; also, tremendous; mighty; huge.

tear¹, *n.* **1.** A fissure made by tearing; a rent; an act of tearing. **2.** [Slang.] A carouse. **3.** A rushing motion.

tear², 1 tīr; 2 tēr, *n.* **1.** A drop of the saline liquid secreted by the lacrimal gland, for moistening the eye. **tear'-drop"†. 2.** Something resembling or suggesting a drop of the lacrimal fluid. (1) A drop of any liquid. (2) A drop-like portion, as of glass, amber, etc. **3.** *pl.* Figuratively, sorrow; lamentation. [< AS. *tēar*, tear.]—**tear'-bomb",** *n.*—**tear'-shell,** *n.* A projectile, the charge of which, when exploded, affects the eyes.—**tear'ful,** *a.* Full of tears; causing tears. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tear'less,** *a.* Shedding no tears. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tear'y,** *a.* **1.** Tearful. **2.** Provoking tears; pathetic.

tease, 1 tīz; 2 tēz. **I.** *vt.* [TEASED; TEAS'ING.] **1.** To vex, annoy, irritate, or harass in a petty way. **2.** To importune persistently. **3.** To scratch or dress, as cloth with teazels. **4.** To tear or pull apart with instruments, as tissues, in examination. **5.** To comb or card, as wool or flax. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] One who or that which teases. **2.** The act of teasing, or the state of being teased. [< AS. *tæsan*, tease.]

SYN.: see AFFRONT.—**teas'er,** *n.* One who or that which teases.

tea's(el-er, tea's(el-ler, *n.* Same as TEAZELER.

teat, 1 tīt; 2 tēt, *n.* **1.** The protuberance on the breast or udder through which the milk is drawn; a nipple; pap; dug. **2.** The mammary gland. **3.** Something resembling the teat of an animal. [< AS. *tit.*]

tea'zel, 1 tī'zl; 2 tē'zl. **I.** *vt.* To dress, as cloth, with teazels or with a machine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A plant (genus *Dipsacus*) of which the flower-head is covered with hooked bracts, or its bur or head: used in dressing cloth. **2.** The rough bur of this plant, or a mechanical substitute: used in dressing cloth. [< AS. *tæsel*, < *tæsan*, pluck.] **tea'sel‡.—ful'er's-tea"zel,** *n.* See under FULLER², *n.*—**tea'zel-er,** *n.* **tea'zel-ler†.**

Common Teazel. *a*, a single flower.

Te-bet', 1 te-bet'; 2 tē-bĕt', *n.* *Bib.* [Heb.] A Hebrew month. See HEBREW CALENDAR, under HEBREW. **Te-beth'†.**

tech., *abbr.* Technical, technically.—**tech., technol.,** *abbr.* Technology.

tech'ni-cal, 1 tek'ni-kal; 2 tĕc'ni-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to some particular art, science, trade, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts. **3.** Formal or literal, as opposed to real. [< Gr. *technikos*, < *technē*, art.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**tech'ni-cal-ness,** *n.*—**tech'nic,** *n.* **1.** Same as TECHNIQUE. **2.** *pl.* The doctrine of arts. **3.** *pl.* Technical rules, methods, etc.—**tech"ni-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being technical. **2.** A technical point; also, a petty distinction; quibble. **tech'-nism†.—tech'ni-cist,** *n.* A person skilled in technics or in some practical or arts. **tech-ni'cian†.—tech-nol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** Theoretical knowledge of industries and manufactures. **2.** The application of science to the arts. **3.** That branch of ethnology which treats of the development of the arts.—**tech"no-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to technology. **tech"no-log'ic†.—tech-nol'o-gist,** *n.* A person versed in technology.

tech-nique', 1 tek-nik'; 2 tĕc-nīk', *n.* Manner of artistic performance, as in music: used of the details of any art.

tech'y, 1 tech'i; 2 tĕch'y, *a.* [TECH'I-ER; TECH'I-EST.] Peevishly sensitive; irritable: regarded as a variant of *touchy*, but etymologically distinct. [Var. of TACHY, < TACHE¹, *n.*, stain.]—**tech'i-ly,** *adv.*—**tech'i-ness,** *n.*

tec-tol'o-gy, 1 tek-tol'o-ji; 2 tĕc-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* *Biol.* The branch of morphology that treats of the manner in which organic forms are built up. [< Gr. *tektōn*, carpenter, + -LOGY.]—**tec"to-log'i-cal,** *a.*

tec-ton'ic, 1 tek-ton'ik; 2 tĕc-tŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to building or construction. **2.** *Geol.* Characteristic of or relating to the structure of the earth's crust. [< L. *tectonicus*, < Gr. *tektonikos*, < *tektōn*, carpenter.]—**tec-ton'ics,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* The science or art of construction.

tec-tri'ces, 1 tek-trī'sīz *or* tek'tri-sīz; 2 tĕc-trī'cēş *or* tec'tri-cēş, *n. pl.* [TEC'TRIX, *sing.*] *Ornith.* The wing-coverts. [< L. *tectus*, pp. of *tegō*, cover.]—**tec-tri'cial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tectrices.

Te-cum'seh, 1 ti-kum'sē; 2 te-cūm'şe, *n.* A Shawnee chief (1768–1813); British ally in the War of 1812.

ted, 1 ted; 2 tĕd, *vt.* [TED'DED; TED'DING.] To spread loosely for drying, as newly mown grass; also, to dress, as flax. [< Ice. *tedhja*, manure.]—**ted'der,** *n.* One who or that which teds; specif., a machine for tedding grass.

Ted, Ted'dy, *n.* Diminutives of EDWARD and THEODORE.

Te De'um, 1 tī dī'um; 2 tē dē'ûm. **1.** An ancient Christian hymn. **2.** The music to which this hymn is set; also, any thanksgiving service in which it is sung. [L.; < its opening words, *Te Deum Laudamus* (We praise thee, O God).]

te'di-ous, 1 tī'di-us; 2 tē'di-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Causing weariness; wearisome. **2.** Moving slowly. **3†.** Offensive. [< L. LL+OF *tædium*, tedium, weariness.] Syn.: dilatory, dreary, dull, fatiguing, irksome, monotonous, slow, sluggish, tardy, tiresome, wearisome. See WEARISOME.—Ant.: active, alert, animated, brilliant, energetic, exciting, lively, prompt, quick, stir ing, vigorous, vivid. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**te'di-um,** *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

tee[1], 1 tī; 2 tē. **I.** *vt.* [TEED; TEE'ING.] *Golf.* To place, as a ball, on a tee before striking it. **II.** *n.* **1.** In certain games, a mark toward which the balls, quoits, etc., are directed. **2.** *Golf.* (1) A little cone, as of damp sand or earth, on which the ball is placed in making the first play to a hole. (2) The teeing-ground. [< Ice. *tį́ā*, mark.]—**tee'ing-ground",** *n. Golf.* An area defined by marks within which the tee must be built.

tee[2], *n.* **1.** The letter T. **2.** Something resembling in form the letter T. See T[2], *n.* **3.** In mining, the point of meeting of two veins lying nearly at right angles to each other without intersecting. [< AS. *te* (< L. *te*), name of the letter *T*.]

tee[3], *n.* A finial in the form of a conventionalized umbrella, used on pagodas, etc. [< Burmese *h'ti*, umbrella.]

teem[1], 1 tīm; 2 tēm, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1**‖. To produce or bring forth, as offspring: often figuratively. **2†.** To take or bring. **II.** *t.* **1.** To be full, as if at the point of producing; be full to overflowing; abound. **2**‖. To bear fruit. [< AS. *tāman*, < *tēam*, family, < *tēon*, draw.]—**teemd**[3], *pp.*—**teem'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Prolific. **2.** Full; overflowing. **3.** Produced in great quantity. Syn.: see FERTILE.

teem[2], *vt.* To pour out or empty. [< Ice. *tæma*, < *tómr*, empty.] **team**†.—**teem'er,** *n.*

teen, 1 tīn; 2 tēn, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Grief; trouble; also, vexation; anger. **teene**†.—**teen'ful,** *a.*—**teen'ful-ly,** *adv.*

teens, 1 tīnz; 2 tēnz, *n. pl.* The numbers whose names end in *-teen;* the years of one's age so designated.

tee'ny[1], 1 tī'ni; 2 tē'ny, *a.* [Colloq., U. S., & Prov. Eng.] Tiny.

teen'y's, 1 tīn'i; 2 tēn'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Fretful; peevish.

tee'pee, 1 tī'pi; 2 tē'pē, *n.* A conical lodge of the North-American Indians, originally of skins, now made of cloth. [Am. Ind.]

Teepee.

Tees, 1 tīz; 2 tēz, *n.* A river in N. England between Durham and Yorkshire; length, 70 m. to the North Sea.

tee'tee, 1 tī'tī; 2 tē'tē, *n.* [S. Am.] One of several small South-American monkeys (genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix*).

tee'ter, 1 tī'ter; 2 tē'ter. **I.** *vi.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** To seesaw; move backward and forward. **2.** To vacillate; waver. **II.** *n.* An oscillating motion; seesaw.

teeth, 1 tīth; 2 tēth, *vi.* [TEETHED; TEETH'ING.] To cut or develop teeth. **teethe**†. —**teeth'ing,** *n.* Dentition.

teeth, 1 tīth; 2 tēth, *n.* Plural of TOOTH.

tee-to'tal, 1 tī-tō'tal; 2 tē-tō'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicants. **2.** Total; entire. [< *tee* (intens.) + TOTAL.] —**tee-to'tal-er,** *n.* One who practises total abstinence. **tee-to'tal-ler**†.—**tee-to'tal-ism,** *n.*—**tee-to'tal-ly,** *adv.* Completely.

tee-to'tum, 1 tī-tō'tum; 2 tē-tō'tŭm, *n.* A four-sided toy turning on a point like a top and twirled by the players in a game of chance: now called *put or take.* Each side was marked with an initial capital letter, each player's gain or loss being indicated by the letter remaining uppermost after the top had fallen. The letters were T, for the Latin *totum*, all (meaning that the whole amount staked was won); A, for *aufer*, take away (indicating the winning of a stake); N, for *nihil*, nothing (neither loss nor gain); and D, for *depone*, put down (indicating the loss of a stake). In modern times the letters most commonly used are T, for take all; H, for half; N, for nothing; P, for put down. [< *T-totum;* L. *totum*, all.] **te-to'tum**†; **tod'die-top"**†.

teg'men, 1 teg'men; 2 tĕg'mĕn, *n.* [TEG'MI-NA, *pl.*] A covering or coat, as of a seed. [L., < *tego*, cover.] **teg'u-ment**†.

Teg-ner', 1 teg-ner'; 2 tĕg-nĕr', **Esaias** (1782–1846). Teetotum. A Swedish patriotic poet; *Frithiof's Saga.*

Te-gu"ci-gal'pa, 1 tē-gū"si-gal'pa; 2 tę-gŭ"çi-găl'pä, *n.* A city (pop. 28,950), capital of Honduras.

teg'u-la, 1 teg'yu-le; 2 tĕg'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A tile. [< L. *tegula*, roof-tile, < *tego*, cover.]—**teg'u-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling tiles.

teg'u-ment, 1 teg'yu-ment *or* -ment; 2 tĕg'yu-mĕnt, *n.* An integument.—**teg"u-men'ta-ry,** *a.*

te-hee', 1 tī-hī'; 2 tē-hē', *vi.* [TE-HEED'; TE-HEE'ING.] To laugh frivolously or with derision; titter.

te-hee', *n.* A restrained laugh; titter. [Onomatopœic.]

Te"he-ran', 1 tē"he-rän'; 2 tę"hĕ-răn', *n.* A walled city; capital of Persia; pop. 220,000.

Te-huan"te-pec' Isth'mus, 1 tē-wän"tē-pek'; 2 tę-wän"tę-pĕc'. An isthmus in S. Mexico; 125 m. wide.

Te-huel'che, 1 tē-wel'chē; 2 tē-wĕl'chā, *n.* One of a tribe of Indians inhabiting the Rio Negro district, Patagonia.

Te ig'i-tur, 1 tī ij'i-tûr; 2 tē ĭg'i-tûr. [L.] The prayer or paragraph beginning the canon of the mass in Latin liturgies; literally, "Thee therefore," from the first two words.

teil, 1 tīl; 2 tēl, *n.* **1.** The linden. **2.** The terebinth. *Isa.* vi, 13. [OF., < L. *tilia*, lime-tree.] **teyl'-tree"**†.

teind, 1 tīnd; 2 tēnd, *n. Scots Law.* A tithe or tithes. [< Ice. *tiund*, tenth. < *tíu*, ten.]

tel., *abbr.* Telephone.—**tel., teleg.,** *abbr.* Telegram, telegraph.

te'la, 1 tī'le; 2 tē'la, *n.* [TE'LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A tissue or web-like membrane; especially, one of the thin membranes (*tela choroidea*), prolongations of the pia mater, that cover the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. [L., web, < *texo*, weave.]

tel'a-mon[1], 1 tel'a-mon; 2 tĕl'a-mŏn, *n.* [-MO'NES, 1 -mō'nīz; 2 -mō'nēs, *pl.*] *Arch.* A male figure supporting an entablature. [L., < Gr. *telamōn*, < *tlēnai*, bear.]

Tel'a-mon[2], *n.* Legendary king of Salamis; father of Ajax.

tel-an"gi-ec-ta'si-a, 1 tel-an"ji-ek-tē'si-a; 2 tĕl-ăn"ĝi-ĕk-tā'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Permanent dilatation of the small arteries or capillaries producing a vascular tumor: often seen in the form of maternal birthmarks; wine-spots. [< Gr. *telos*, the end, + *angeion* (see ANGIO-) + *ektasis*, < *ek*, out, + *teinō*, stretch.] **tel-an"gi-ec'ta-sis**†.—**tel-an"gi-ec-tat'ic,** *a.*

tel-au'to-graph, 1 tel-ô'to-graf; 2 tĕl-ą'to-grăf, *n.* A writing or copying telegraph for reproducing writing or drawings at a distance. [< Gr. *tēle*, far off, + AUTO- + -GRAPH.]—**tel-au'to-gram,** *n.* A record made by a telautograph.

tel-au"to-mat'ics, 1 tel-ô"to-mat'iks; 2 tĕl-ô"to-măt'ĭcs, *n Elec.* Wireless control as by Hertzian waves of torpedoes, boats, etc., operating at a distance.

tel'e-, } 1 tel'i-, tel-; 2 tĕl'e-, tĕl-. From the Greek *tēle*, far: **tel-,** } combining forms, as in *telegraph.*

te-lec'tro-scope, *n.* An apparatus for electrically transmitting optical images of objects at a distance, invented by Szczepanik, an Austrian Pole, in 1898.

tel"e-fer'age, tel"e-fer'ic. Same as TELEPHERAGE, etc.

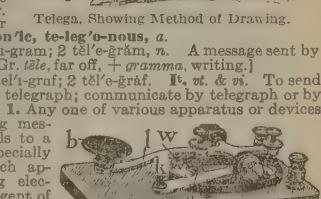
te-le'ga, 1 te-lī'ga; 2 tē-lē'ga, *n.* [Rus.] A rude four-wheeled wagon without springs, used in Russia.

Telega, Showing Method of Drawing.

te-leg'o-ny, 1 ti-leg'o-ni; 2 te-lĕg'o-ny, *n.* The alleged influence of a previous sire on the progeny of a subsequent one from the same mother. [< Gr. *telegonos*, born far away.]—**tel"e-gon'ic, te-leg'o-nous,** *a.*

tel'e-gram, 1 tel'i-gram; 2 tĕl'e-grăm, *n.* A message sent by telegraph. [< Gr. *tēle*, far off, + *gramma*, writing.]

tel'e-graph, } 1 tel'i-graf; 2 tĕl'e-grăf. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To send **tel'e-graf**[2], } by telegraph; communicate by telegraph or by signals. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any one of various apparatus or devices for transmitting messages or signals to a distance, especially any form of such apparatus having electricity for the agent of transmission. **2.** A telegram. [< Gr. *tēle*, far off, + *graphō*, write.]—**duplex or double-transmission telegraph,** a system of telegraphy, now antiquated, by which two messages may be sent at once over a single line, as by the use of differentially wound coils.—**wireless t.,** see WIRELESS.—**te-leg'ra-pher,** *n.* One who telegraphs or is skilled in telegraphy. **te-leg'ra-phist**‡.—**tel"e-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the telegraph; transmitted or made by telegraphy. **tel"e-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**te-leg'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of conveying intelligence by telegraph or of constructing or operating telegraphs.



Telegraph-Instruments.

1. The standard legless Morse key. Pressure on the button (*b*) makes a contact of the wires at *w* through the lever (*l*), which is normally upheld by the spring (*s*). If this contact is of short duration a dot is made, if of longer duration a dash. The switch (*k*) is swung to the right when opened. 2. Standard sounder. The wires are connected with the receiving-magnet (*m*), through the binding-posts (*b*), and the dots and dashes from the key at the other end of the line are repeated through the rise and fall of the armature (*a*), which causes the stop (*s*) to strike the anvil (*l*). From resultant clicking sounds the message may be read by ear. If the sounder is connected with a recorder, the message may be impressed on a strip of paper.

te-leg'ra-phone, 1 ti-leg'ra-fōn; 2 te-lĕg'ra-fōn, *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing speech by means of the magnetization of a moving wire or disk of steel. [< TELE- + Gr. *graphō*, write, + *phonē*, sound.]

tel"e-graph'o-scope, *n.* An instrument for transmitting a picture by telegraph. [< TELE- + Gr. *graphō*, write, + SCOPE.] —**tel"e-lec'tric,** *a.* Denoting the transmission, as of music, to a distance by electricity. [+ ELECTRIC.]—**tel"e-lec'tro-scope,** *n.* Same as TELECTROSCOPE.

Tel"el-Ke-bir', 1 tel"el-ke-bīr'; 2 tĕl"el-kĕ-bēr', *n.* A hamlet between Cairo and Ismailia, Egypt, where the British defeated Arabi Pasha's Egyptian forces, Sept. 13, 1882.

Te-lem'a-chus, 1 ti-lem'a-kus; 2 te-lĕm'a-cŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Ulysses and Penelope; made a search for his father.

te-lem'e-ter, 1 ti-lem'i-ter; 2 te-lĕm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for determining distances. **2.** An apparatus for recording at a distance the readings of an instrument. [< TELE- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**te-lem'e-try,** *n.*—**tel"e-met'ric,** *a.*—**tel'e-mo"tor,** *n.* A device by which power is applied at a distance, espe-

cially in actuating the rudder of a vessel.—**tel"en-ceph'a-lon,** *n. Anat.* The terminal division of the mural tube of the embryo from which are developed the cerebral hemispheres and olfactory lobes.—**tel-en'gi-scope,** *n.* An apparatus combining the functions and powers of the telescope and the microscope.

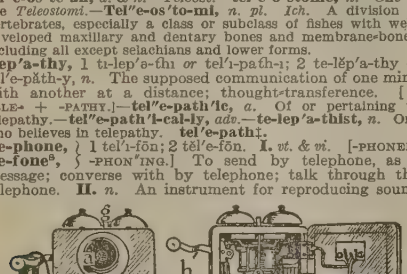
tel'e-o-, 1 tel'ı-o-; 2 tĕl'e-o-. From Greek *teleos,* complete, perfect (< *telos,* end): a combining form.

tel"e-ol'o-gy, 1 tel"ı-ŏl'o-jı; 2 tĕl"e-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The branch of cosmology that treats of final causes (see FINAL). **2.** *Biol.* (1) The doctrine of design which holds that the phenomena of organic life and development can be explained only by conscious or purposive causes and not by mechanical causes. (2) The science of organic adaptations. **3.** The doctrine of ends in morality, prudence or policy, and esthetics. [< Gr. *telos* (*teleos*), end, + -LOGY.] —**tel"e-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of teleology. **tel"e-o-log'ic‡.**—**tel"e-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**tel"e-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of, believer in, or advocate of teleology.

tel'e-ost. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a subclass (*Teleostei*) of fishes having optic nerves crossing and a non-contractile arterial bulb, including most fishes. **II.** *n.* Any fish of this subclass.—**tel"e-os'te-an,** *a.* & *n.* Teleost.—**tel'e-o-stome,** *n.* One of the *Teleostomi.*—**Tel"e-os'to-mi,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of vertebrates, especially a class or subclass of fishes with well-developed maxillary and dentary bones and membrane-bones, including all except selachians and lower forms.

te-lep'a-thy, 1 tı-lep'e-thı *or* tel'ı-pa-thı; 2 te-lĕp'a-thy *or* tĕl'e-păth-y, *n.* The supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance; thought-transference. [< TELE- + -PATHY.]—**tel"e-path'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to telepathy.—**tel"e-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**te-lep'a-thist,** *n.* One who believes in telepathy. **tel'e-path‡.**

tel'e-phone, } 1 tel'ı-fōn; 2 tĕl'e-fōn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-PHONED; **tel'e-fone**[8], } -PHON"ING.] To send by telephone, as a message; converse with by telephone; talk through the telephone. **II.** *n.* An instrument for reproducing sound



Automatic Telephone.

1. Closed. 2. Open: *a,* transmitter; *b,* receiver; *c, c,* calling-device; *d,* finger-stop; *e,* terminal-strip to which wires are connected from outside; *f,* condenser; *g,* bells; *h,* receiver-hook.

at a distant point, by the transmission of impulses over a conducting wire or cord, especially by means of electricity. [< Gr. *têle,* far off, + *phōnē,* sound.]—**tel'e-phon"er,** *n.*—**tel"e-phon'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the telephone. **2.** Conveying sound to a great distance. **tel"e-phon'i-cal‡.**—**tel"e-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**te-leph'o-ny,** *n.* The art or process of communicating by telephone. Compare RADIOTELEPHONY.

tel"e-pho'no-graph, } 1 tel'ı-fō'no-graf; 2 tĕl"e-fō'no-grăf, *n.* **tel"e-fo'no-graf**[8], } Same as TELEGRAPHONE.

tel'e-phote, 1 tel'ı-fōt; 2 tĕl'e-fōt, *n.* An apparatus for reproducing pictures at a distance, as by causing light to vary the electric resistance of selenium. [< TELE- + Gr. *phōs* (*phōt-*), light.]—**tel"e-pho'to,** *a.* Denoting a combination of lenses which produces a large image of a distant object in a camera.—**tel"e-pho'to-graph,** *n.* A picture made by a telephote, or electrically received from a distance.—**tel"e-pho'to-graph'ic,** *a.*—**tel"e-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of producing photographic images of distant objects on a larger scale than is possible with an ordinary camera. **2.** Same as PHOTOTELEGRAPHY.

tel'e-scope, 1 tel'ı-skōp; 2 tĕl'e-scōp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-SCOPED[4]; -SCOP'ING.] **1.** To drive together so that one slides into another like the sections of a small telescope. **2.** To crush by driving something into or upon. **3.** To be forced into one another, as railroad-cars. **II.** *n.* An optical instrument for enlarging the image of a distant object, as a star, on the retina of the eye, consisting of an object-glass for forming an image of the object, and an eyepiece for viewing this image. There are two classes of telescopes, the **refracting telescope** and the **reflecting t.** The former transmits the rays to a focus through a combination of lenses called the object-glass, the latter brings them to a focus by reflection from a concave mirror. [< Gr. *têle,* afar, + *skopeō,* see.]—**telescope word,** a word composed of two distinct words; as *chimpanzebra:* first used by Lewis Carroll.—**tel"e-scop'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the telescope. **2.** Visible only through a telescope. **3.** Far-seeing. **4.** *Mach.* Having sections that slide within or over one another. **tel"e-scop'i-cal‡.**—**tel"e-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**te-les'co-pist,** *n.* One who is skilled in using a telescope. —**te-les'co-py,** *n.* The art of using or making telescopes.

Tel'e-scope Peak. A mountain in W. Death Valley, S. E. California; 10,938 ft. high. **Telescope Mountain‡.**

tel'e-scribe", 1 tel'e-skrıb"; 2 tĕl'e-scrib", *n.* A phonographic instrument which records communications by telephone: a trade name. [< TELE- + L. *scribo,* write.]

tel"e-spec'tro-scope, 1 tel'ı-spek'tro-skōp; 2 tĕl"e-spĕc'-tro-scōp, *n.* A combined telescope and spectroscope for forming the spectrum of light from a heavenly body; also, a spectroscope for attachment to a telescope.

tel"e-ster'e-o-scope, 1 tel"ı-ster'ı-o-skōp; 2 tĕl"e-stĕr'e-o-scōp, *n.* An optical instrument that presents objects in a distant landscape in relief.

tel"es-(or -æs-)the'si-a, *n.* Same as TELEPATHY.

tel'e-stich, 1 tel'ı-stik *or* tel-es'tık; 2 tĕl'e-stĭc *or* tĕl-ĕs'tĭc, *n.* An acrostic in which the significant letters are at the ends of the lines. [< Gr. *telos,* end, + *stichos,* line.]

tel"e-ther'mo-graph, *n. Physics.* **1.** A recording telethermometer. **2.** A record made by this instrument. [< TELE + THERMOGRAPH.]—**tel"e-ther-mom'e-ter,** *n. Physics.* Any apparatus used to indicate the temperance of a distant point.—**tel"e-ther-mom'e-try,** *n.*

te-leu'to-spore, 1 tı-lū'to-spōr; 2 te-lū'to-spōr, *n. Bot.* The one- or two-celled, usually stalked and thick-walled spore produced as the final stage of the rust-fungi. [< Gr. *teleutē,* completion, + SPORE.]—**te-leu"to-spor'ic,** *a.*

tel'fer-age, etc. Same as TELPHERAGE, etc.

Tel'ford, 1 tel'ferd; 2 tĕl'ford, *a.* Designating a road pavement of large broken stone packed with smaller pieces, covered with a layer of finely broken stone or gravel, and rolled hard and smooth. [< Thomas *Telford* (1757–1834), Scot. engineer.]

tel'ford-ize, 1 tel'ferd-aız; 2 tĕl'ford-ız, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make or cover (roads) with a Telford pavement.

tel-har-mo'ni-um, 1 tel-har-mō'nı-um; 2 tĕl-här-mō'nı-ŭm, *n.* An electrical device analogous to the telephone, by which an operator at a central station playing on a keyboard controlling electric currents of various speeds of alternation is able to produce music at a distance.—**tel-har'mo-ny,** *n.* The music so produced.—**tel"har-mon'ic,** *a.*

te'lı-al, 1 tı'lı-al *or* tel'ı-al; 2 tē'lı-al *or* tĕl'ı-al, *a.* Relating to or like a tellum.

tel'ic, 1 tel'ık; 2 tĕl'ic, *a.* Connected with or denoting a purpose. [< Gr. *telikos,* < *telos,* end.]

tel'i-o-spore, *n.* Same as TELEUTOSPORE.—**tel"i-o-spor'ic,** *a.* —**tel'i-o-stage,** *n. Bot.* The last stage in the life-cycle of the rust-fungi.

te'lı-um, 1 tı'lı-um *or* tel'ı-um; 2 tē'lı-ŭm *or* tĕl'ı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* The sorus of the teliostage of the rust-fungi. [< Gr. *teletos,* neut. *teleion,* perfect.]

tell, } 1 tel; 2 tĕl, *v.* [TOLD; TELL'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To relate in **tel**[F], } detail, as a narrative. **2.** To communicate knowledge of, especially in speech. **3.** To inform. **4.** To give a command to; bid. **5.** To utter; express in words. **6.** To discern with certainty; decide; ascertain. **7.** To count; enumerate. **8.** [Colloq.] To inform with emphasis. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give an account or description. **2.** [Colloq.] To act as informer; tattle: usually with *on.* **3.** To produce a marked effect. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To chat; gossip. [< AS. *tellan,* < *talu,* number.] Syn.: see AFFIRM; ASSERT; INFORM; PUBLISH; RELATE; SPEAK.—**tell'er,** *n.* **1.** One who relates. **2.** A person who receives or pays out money, as in a bank, or who collects and counts ballots.—**tell'ing,** *pa.* Producing a great effect; impressive; effective; striking. Syn.: see VIVID.—**tell'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**tell'tale".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tattling; talebearing. **2.** Betraying. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who improperly gives information concerning the private affairs of others; a tattler. **2.** That which conveys information, especially in an involuntary way; a token. **3.** An instrument or device, usually automatic, for giving information as to number, position, condition, etc. Specif.: (1) A pointer or piece moving in a slot and indicating the degree of inflation of an organ-bellows. (2) A row of dangling straps or ropes suspended above a railway-track so as to warn any one standing on a car-roof of the approach of a low overhead structure. (3) A clock to record the times of coming and going, as of workmen, or as a watchman's clock. (4) *Naut.* An index showing the position of a vessel's helm.

Tell, 1 tel: 2 tĕl, **William.** A legendary Swiss peasant and liberator, who is said to have shot an apple off his son's head when ordered to do so by the Austrian governor, Gessler.

tel'lu-rate, *n.* A salt of telluric acid.—**tel'lu-ret,** *n.* Same as TELLURID.

tel-lu'ri-an, 1 te-lū'rı-an; 2 tē-lū'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the earth or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the earth. **2.** Same as TELLURION.

tel-lu'ric, 1 te-lū'rık; 2 tē-lū'ric, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; earthly. **2.** Derived from or containing tellurium. [< L. *tellus,* earth.]—**telluric acid,** a feeble acid (H_2TeO_4), obtained by oxidizing tellurium. It is analogous to sulfuric acid.

tel'lu-rid, } 1 tel'yu-rid, -rid *or* -raid; 2 tĕl'yu-rid, -rid *or* -rid, **tel'lu-ride**[1], } *n. Chem.* A compound of tellurium with an element or an organic radical: as, *tellurid* of lead. Tellurids, selenids, and sulfids are analogous.—**tel'lu-rite,** *n. Mineral.* **1.** A white or yellow tellurium dioxid (TeO_2). **2.** A salt of tellurous acid.

tel-lu'ri-on, 1 te-lū'rı-en; 2 tē-lū'ri-ŏn, *n. Astron.* An apparatus that shows the motions of the earth on its axis and around the sun. [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth.]

tel-lu'ri-um, 1 te-lū'rı-um; 2 tē-lū'ri-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A rare non-metallic element occasionally found native as tin-white rhombohedral crystals, but usually combined with metals, as tellurid of gold (sylvanite), in which silver takes the place of part of the gold. See ELEMENT. [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth.]—**tel'lu-rize,** *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ"ING.] To combine or cause to combine with tellurium.—**tel'lu-rous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tellurium, especially in its lower valence: as, *tellurous* acid (H_2TeO_3).

Tel'lus, 1 tel'us; 2 tĕl'ŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* The earth-goddess who personified the terrestrial globe. [L.] **Tellus Mater‡.**

tel'o-blast, *n. Biol.* A large cell at the growing end of the embryo, in annelids, etc., which produces rows of smaller cells. —**tel"o-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Of, related to, or employed in the transmission of power to a distance.—**tel"o-lec'i-thal,** *a.*

Embryol. **1.** Having the nutritive part of the yolk at one pole: said of ova, as of birds, with unequal or partial segmentation. **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova.—**tel'o-phase,** *n. Biol.* The closing phase of karyokinesis, or mitosis, when the cell divides and the daughter-nuclei are formed.

tel'pher-age, 1 tel'fər-ɪj; 2 tĕl'fer-aģ, *n.* Automatic aerial transportation by electricity, as along a conducting cable. [< Gr. *tēle,* far off, + *pherō,* bear.] **tel'fer-age‡.—tel'pher,** *n.* A light car. **tel'fer‡.—tel'pher-ic,** *a.*

tel'son, 1 tel'sən; 2 tĕl'son, *n. Crust.* The last somite of the lobster, shrimp, king-crab, or like crustacean. [< Gr. *telson,* boundary.]

Tel'u-gu, 1 tel'u-gū; 2 tĕl'u-ģu. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Telugus or Telugu. **II.** *n.* **1.** The largest division of the Dravidian dialects. **2.** Any Dravidian of Telugu speech.

Te-ma'ga-mi, *n.* Same as TIMAGAMI.

tem-blor', 1 tem-blōr'; 2 tĕm-blōr, *n.* [Sp.-Am. & Western U. S.] [-BLO'RES, 1 -rēz; 2 -reş, *pl.*] An earthquake.

Tem'bu-land, 1 tem'bū-land; 2 tĕm'bu-lănd, *n.* A territory in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa; 3,339 sq. m.; pop. 237,000.

tem"e-ra'ri-ous, 1 tem"ɪ-rē'rɪ-us; 2 tĕm"e-rā'ri-ŭs, *a.* Unreasonably adventurous; rash. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

te-mer'i-ty, 1 tɪ-mer'ɪ-tɪ; 2 te-mĕr'i-ty, *n.* Venturesome boldness; rashness. [< L. *temerita(t-)s,* < *temere,* rashly.]

Syn.: audacity, foolhardiness, hardihood, hastiness, heedlessness, precipitancy, precipitation, presumption, rashness, recklessness, venturesomeness. *Rashness* applies to the actual rushing into danger without counting the cost: *temerity* denotes the needless exposure of oneself to peril which is or might be clearly seen to be such. *Rashness* is used chiefly of bodily acts, *temerity* often of mental or social matters; there may be a noble *rashness,* but *temerity* is always used in a bad sense. We say it is amazing that one should have had the *temerity* to make a statement which could be readily proved a falsehood, or to make an unworthy proposal to one sure to resent it; in such use *temerity* is often closely allied to *hardihood, audacity,* or *presumption. Venturesomeness* dallies on the edge of danger and experiments with it; *foolhardiness* rushes in for want of sense, *heedlessness* for want of attention, *rashness* for want of reflection, *recklessness* from disregard of consequences.—Ant.: care, caution, circumspection, cowardice, hesitation, timidity, wariness.

Tem'es-var, 1 tem'esh-vär; 2 tĕm'ĕsh-vär, *n.* A city in W. Roumania: formerly a royal free city of Hungary, ceded to Roumania by the treaty of Neuilly, June, 5, 1920; pop. 73,000.

temp., *abbr.* Temporal, temporary.

Tem'pe, 1 tem'pɪ; 2 tĕm'pe, *n.* A valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in Thessaly, famous for its beauty.

tem'per, 1 tem'pər; 2 tĕm'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in violence or intensity, as by intermixture; moderate; mitigate; calm. **2.** To fix in the proper proportions; adjust. **3.** To harden (a metal) by heating and suddenly cooling. **4.** To bring to a proper consistency, as clay. **5.** To anneal. **6.** *Mus.* To adjust the tones of (an instrument) by temperament. **7†.** To restrain; dispose; also, to adjust. **II‖.** *i.* **1.** To become of a desired condition. **2†.** To agree. [< L.F *tempero;* see TEMPERATE, *a.*] Syn.: accommodate, adapt, adjust, appease, assuage, attemper, calm, fit, moderate, modify, mollify, pacify, qualify, restrain, soften, soothe.—**tem'per-a-bl(e)‡,** *a.*—**tem"per-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**tem'pered,** *a.* **1.** Having temper or a temper, in any sense: mostly in compounds, as quick-*tempered,* ill-*tempered.* **2.** *Mus.* Adjusted to some mean temperament.—**tem'per-er,** *n.* One who or that which tempers.

tem'per, *n.* **1.** Heat of mind or passion; disposition to become angry; passion; irritation. **2.** Quality of mind with reference to the passions, emotions, or affections; disposition. **3.** Composure of mind; equanimity; self-command; calmness; moderation. **4.** The condition of a metal as regards hardness and brittleness, especially when due to heating and sudden cooling. **5.** Consistency due to mixture, as of mortar, etc. **6.** Lime or an equivalent used in clarifying sugar. **7.** An alloy, as that added to tin to make pewter. **8‖.** Constitutional condition, resulting, according to the ancients, from mixture of the four humors (blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile): the origin of senses 1, 2, and 3. **9‖.** A mean; medium. **10†.** Form. Syn.: constitution, disposition, frame, grain, humor, mood, nature, organization, temperament. See ANGER; CHARACTER.

tem'per-a-ment, 1 tem'pər-ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 tĕm'per-a-ment, *n.* **1.** Individual peculiarity of physical and mental constitution. **2.** *Mus.* The tuning of a musical instrument so that the intervals of the scale shall follow a suitable law of succession. **3.** Constitution; make-up. **4‖.** Adjustment or compromise. **5†.** Temperature. Syn.: CHARACTER; TEMPER.—**tem"per-a-men'tal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to temperament. **2.** Having a strongly marked temperament; as, musicians are often *temperamental.* **-ly,** *adv.*

tem'per-ance, 1 tem'pər-əns; 2 tĕm'per-anç, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being temperate; habitual moderation, especially in the indulgence of any appetite. **2.** Specifically, the principle and practise of total abstinence from intoxicants. **3†.** (1) Temperature. (2) Temperament or temper; also, calmness. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

tem'per-ate, 1 tem'pər-ɪt; 2 tĕm'per-at, *a.* **1.** Observing moderation or self-control; specifically, not indulging in intoxicating liquors. **2.** Moderate as regards temperature; free from extremes of heat or cold; mild. **3.** Characterized by moderation or the absence of extremes; not excessive. [< L. *tempero* (pp. *temperatus*), proportion, < *tempus,* time.] Syn.: see SOBER. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

tem'per-a-ture, 1 tem'pər-ə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 tĕm'per-a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Condition as regards heat or cold; degree of sensible heat, as of the human body; also [Colloq.], excess of this above the normal. **2†.** Constitution; temperament; mixture; temperateness; temperance.—**absolute temperature, critical t.,** see under ABSOLUTE, CRITICAL, etc.

tem'pest†, *vt. & vi.* To agitate violently; rage as a tempest.

tem'pest, 1 tem'pest; 2 tĕm'pĕst, *n.* **1.** An extensive and violent wind, usually attended with rain, snow, or hail. **2.** A violent commotion or agitation; a fierce tumult. [< L.OF *tempestas,* < *tempus,* time.] Syn.: see STORM.—**tem-pes'tu-ous,** *a.* Stormy; turbulent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Tem'plar, 1 tem'plər; 2 tĕm'plar, *n.* **1.** A member of the great military order founded early in the 12th century for the defense of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem and for protection of pilgrims, and known as **Knights of the Temple** or **Knights Templars,** from the fact that their original headquarters were in the so-called Temple of Solomon, the palace of the Latin kings in Jerusalem. For more than 150 years they were identified with the great rival orders of the Hospitalers and the Teutonic Knights in the Crusades. Transferred to Paris, they were accused by the jealousy and enmity of Philip IV. of France of blasphemy and immorality—charges never proved against them—they were persecuted and at last suppressed by order of the Council of Vienne in 1312. **2.** A Freemason of an order degree known as that of the **Knights Templars;** also, a member of a secret temperance order known as the **Good Templars. 3.** [ENG.] A law student, or a lawyer, who has apartments in the Temple in London. [< F. *templier,* < LL. *templarius,* < L. *templum,* temple.]

tem'plate, 1 tem'plēt; 2 tĕm'plāt, *n.* Same as TEMPLET.

tem'ple[1], } 1 tem'pl; 2 tĕm'pl, *n.* **1.** A stately edifice con-
tem'pl[2], } secrated to one or more deities and forming a seat of their worship. **2.** With the definite article, the seat of the worship of Jehovah at Jerusalem. **3.** An edifice dedicated to Christian public worship. **4.** [T-] Either of two medieval establishments in London and Paris, once occupied by the Knights Templars. In London, since 1185, the district lying between Fleet Street and the Thames River. **5.** In France, a Protestant church. **6.** Figuratively, any place considered as occupied by the personal divine presence. **7.** *Mormon Ch.* A building erected and dedicated for the administration of ordinances. **8.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) Body; the idea of Life, substance, and intelligence; the superstructure of Truth; the shrine of Love. (2) A material superstructure, where mortals congregate for worship. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 595. [STEWART, '10.] [< L.AS *templum,* temple.]

tem'ple[2], *n.* The region on each side of the head above the cheek-bone. [OF., < L. *tempora, pl.* of *tempus,* temple.]

tem'ple[3], *n.* An attachment to a loom that serves to keep the last woven part of the fabric stretched and to prevent chafing of the warp. [F., < L. *templum,* a small timber.]

Tem'ple[4], *n.* **1. Sir William** (1628–1689), an English statesman, diplomat, and writer: *Miscellanea.* **2.** A city in north central Texas; pop. 11,040.

Tem'ple Bar. A historic three-arched gateway in London marking the western boundary of the city proper and on which the heads of traitors and other malefactors were exposed. It was dismantled in 1878 but re-erected at Waltham Cross in Essex, in 1888.

tem'pled§, 1 tem'pld; 2 tĕm'pld, *a.* Honored with or enshrined in a temple; as, a *templed* god.

tem'plet, 1 tem'plet; 2 tĕm'plĕt, *n.* **1.** A pattern or guide, as of wood or metal, adapted to the purpose of shaping something. **2.** In building, a stout stone or timber for distributing weight or thrust. **3.** A wedge for a building-block under a ship's keel. [< F. *templet,* stretcher, < L. *templum,* small timber.] **tem'plate‡.**

tem'po, 1 tem'po; 2 tĕm'po, *n. Mus.* Relative speed or rate of movement; time; also, characteristic manner or style. [It.]

tem'po-ral[1], 1 tem'po-rəl; 2 tĕm'po-ral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to affairs of the present life; also, secular; civil, as opposed to ecclesiastical or spiritual. **2.** Pertaining to time, as opposed to eternity; earthly; transient. **3.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or denoting time; as, *temporal* conjunctions. [OF., < L. *temporalis,* < *tempus (tempor-),* time.] Syn.: see PROFANE.—**lords temporal,** those English, Scottish, and Irish lay peers with seats in the House of Lords.—**tem'po-ral-ly,** *adv.*—**tem'po-ral-ness,** *n.*—**tem"po-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A temporal or material matter, interest, revenue, etc.: usually plural. **2.** *Eng. Law.* The state of being temporal or temporary. **3†.** The laity.

tem'po-ral[2], *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated at the temple or temples; as, the *temporal* artery; the *temporal* bone. [< L. *temporalis,* < *tempora;* see TEMPLE[2], *n.*]

—**temporal bone,** a compound bone situated at the side of the head in man and other mammals, and containing the organ of hearing.—**t. crest,** a line that extends on the skull from the outer angle of the frontal bone upward and backward along the parietal bone.—**t. fascia,** a dense sheet that passes from the zygomatic arch over the temporal muscle.—**t. fossa,** the hollow on the side of the skull behind the frontal bone and above the zygoma.—**t. lobe,** the most inferior of the lobes of the brain, lying below the parietal and in front of the occipital lobe.—**t. muscle,** a large fan-shaped muscle of mastication that arises from the side of the skull and is inserted into the lower jaw.

tem'po-ral‖, *n.* That which is temporal or secular; a temporal affair; temporality: commonly plural.

tem'po-ra-ry, 1 tem'po-rē-rɪ; 2 tĕm'po-rā-ry, *a.* **1.** Lasting or intended to be used for a short time only. **2†.** Contemporary. [< L. *temporarius,* < *tempus,* time.] Syn.: see TRANSIENT.—**tem'po-ra-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**tem'po-ra-ri-ness,** *n.*

tem'po-rize, 1 tem'po-rɑiz; 2 tĕm'po-rīz, *vi.* [-RIZED; -RIZ[e]-

ING.] **1.** To pursue a policy of delay or time-serving; trim. **2.** To make a temporary compliance with the requirements of the time or occasion. **3**‖. To delay. **4†.** To parley. [< F. *temporiser*, < L. *tempus*, time.] **tem'po-riser**.—**tem"po-ri-za'tion**, *n.*—**tem'po-riz"(or -ris")er**, *n.*—**tem'po-riz"(or -ris")ing-ly**, *adv.*

tempt[2], 1 tempt; 2 tĕmpt, *vt.* **1.** To offer or be an inducement to (somebody), especially for wrong-doing; entice; solicit; allure: used of persons and things. **2.** To try the forbearance of; provoke; defy. **3**‖. To try; prove; test. **4†.** To attempt; venture on. [< L.[F] *tento*, *tempto*, touch, try.] Syn.: see ALLURE.—**tempt'a-bl(e**[F], *a.*—**temp-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** That which tempts, especially to evil. **2.** The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil; less often, the act of tempting; specif. [T-], with the definite article, the tempting of Christ by Satan (*Matt.* iv). **3.** In Swedenborgianism, a state of mental conflict between heavenly and infernal influences. **4**‖. The act of testing, or the state of being tested or tried.—**tempt'er**, *n.* One who tempts; an allurer; specif. [T-], with the definite article, Satan.—**tempt'ing**, *pa.* Alluring. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**tempt'ress**, *n.* A woman who tempts.

ten, 1 ten; 2 tĕn. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than nine. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of nine and one; twice five; ten things or units. **2.** A symbol or combination of symbols representing ten units. **3.** A playing-card marked with ten spots. [< AS. *tĕn*, ten.]—**the ten commandments**, the ten precepts given by God to Moses on Sinai; the decalog.—**the upper ten**, or **the upper ten thousand**, the fashionable or aristocratic classes of society.

ten., *abbr.* Tenor.

ten'a-bl(e[F], 1 ten'ə-bl; 2 tĕn'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being held, maintained, or defended. **2†.** Firmly held, or concealed. [< L.[F] *teneo*, hold.]—**ten"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **ten'a-bl(e-ness**[F]**.**—**ten'a-bly**, *adv.*

ten'ace, 1 ten'is; 2 tĕn'ăc, *n. Whist.* The combination in the same hand of the best and third best cards (**major tenace**) or of the second and fourth best cards (**minor tenace**) of a suit, especially when held by the fourth hand. [< F. *tenace*, < L. *tenax*; see TENACIOUS.]

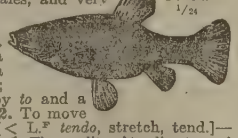
te-na'cious, 1 tı-nē'shus; 2 tē-nā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Having great cohesiveness of parts; tough. **2.** Adhesive; sticky; unyielding. **3.** Holding or tending to hold strongly, as opinions, rights, etc.: followed by *of*; hence, stubborn; obstinate. **4.** Strongly retentive, as memory. [< L. *tenax*, < *teneo*, hold.] Syn.: see STRONG.—**te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**te-na'cious-ness**, *n.*—**te-nac'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being tenacious. **2.** *Physics.* That quality of a body in consequence of which it resists being pulled or forced apart: opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*.

te-nac'u-lum, 1 tı-nak'yu-lum; 2 tē-năc'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Surg.* A hooked instrument for seizing the coats of a divided blood-vessel and drawing it out to be tied. [LL., holder, < L. *teneo*, hold.]

te-nail', 1 tə-nēl'; 2 tē-nāl'. **I.** *vt.* To equip with tenails. **II.** *n. Fort.* A low outwork, usually with one or two reentering angles, in the main ditch between two bastions. [< F. *tenaille*, < LL. *tenaculum*; see TENACULUM.] **te-naille'**†.

ten'ant, 1 ten'ənt; 2 tĕn'ant. **I**‖. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To hold as tenant; occupy. **2†.** To let to tenants. **3†.** To be a tenant. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who holds lands, etc., under another; a lessee. **2.** A defendant in an action concerning real property. **3.** A dweller in any place. [F., ppr. of *tenir*, < L. *teneo*, hold.]—**ten'an-cy**, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The holding of lands or tenements by any form of title; ownership; occupancy. **2.** The period of holding or occupying lands, tenements, or office. **3†.** A habitation or dwelling-place held of another.—**ten'ant-a-bl(e**[F], *a.* Inhabitable.—**ten'ant-less**, *a.*—**ten'ant-right"**, *n.* A customary right belonging to a tenant; even if not specifically stipulated, as a right to continuous occupancy without increase of rent, or a right to compensation for improvements.—**ten'ant-ry**, *n.* **1.** Tenants collectively. **2**‖. Tenancy.

tench, 1 tench; 2 tĕnch, *n.* A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca* or *vulgaris*), having small deeply embedded scales, and very tenacious of life. [< F. *tanch*, < LL. *tinca*, tench.]


Tench. 1/24

tend[1d], 1 tend; 2 tĕnd, *vi.* **1.** To exert an influence in a certain direction; having a bent, aptitude, or tendency; aim; conduce: followed by *to* and a noun or by an infinitive. **2.** To move in a certain direction. [< L.[F] *tendo*, stretch, tend.]—**ten'den-cy**, *n.* [-CIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of tending toward some purpose, end, or result; drift; bent. **2.** That which tends to produce some specified effect. Syn.: see AIM; DIRECTION; INCLINATION.

tend[2d], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To look after; watch over; attend to. **2.** *Naut.* To watch (a vessel at anchor) with the intention of so managing her when the tide changes as to prevent fouling the anchor and chain. **3**‖. To wait for. **4†.** To escort; attend; give heed to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To attend; serve: with *on* or *upon*. **2.** To be attentive. **3†.** To await. [Abbr. of ATTEND.]—**ten'dance**, *n.* **1**‖. The act of tending; attendance; service. **2†.** Attendants collectively. **3†.** Expectancy. **ten'dence**‡.

ten'der[1], 1 ten'dər; 2 tĕn'dĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To present for acceptance; offer. **2.** *Law.* To proffer unconditionally in payment. **3†.** To show. **II.** *i.* To make a tender. [< L.[F] *tendo*, stretch.]—**ten'der-er**, *n.* One who or that which tenders.

ten'der[2], *vt.* **1.** To make tender; soften. **2**‖. To cherish.

ten'der, *a.* **1.** Easily yielding to force that tends to crush, bruise, break, or injure; not firm, hard, stiff, or tough. **2.** Succumbing easily to hardship; not strong or hardy; delicate; weak; also, producing delicacy or softness. **3.** Sensitive to impressions; specif., painful to the touch, as a bruise. **4.** Of impressible disposition or feelings; easily affected or touched; susceptible; sympathetic. **5.** Expressive of or manifesting delicate sensibility; exhibiting sensitiveness of feeling. **6.** Of delicate effect or quality; soft and fine; not striking or glaring. **7.** Youthful; immature; feeble; as, the *tender* period of youth. **8.** Likely to offend or pain if carelessly spoken of; as, a *tender* topic or point. **9.** Having solicitude for the feelings of others; careful; considerate. **10.** *Naut.* Careening too easily under sail, as a vessel. **11.** [Scot.] Of delicate health. [< L.[F] *tener*, tender.] Syn.: see BLAND; FRAGILE; FRIENDLY; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.—**ten'der-foot"**, *n.* [-FOOTS" or (incorrectly) -FEET", *pl.*] [Slang, Western U. S.] One not yet hardened to the life of the plains, the mining-camp, etc.; a greenhorn.—**ten'der-heart"ed**, *a.* Having deep sensibility, as to love, pity, etc.; compassionate.—**ten'der-ly**, *adv.* —**ten'der-ness**, *n.*

ten'der[1], *n.* The act of tendering; an offer, or that which is offered; specif., in law, a formal offer of satisfaction.

tend'er[2], 1 tend'ər; 2 tĕnd'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A vessel attending a larger vessel. **2.** A vehicle for carrying fuel and water for a locomotive. **3.** One who tends. [< TEND[2], *v.*]

ten'der[3]†, *n.* Tenderness.

ten'der-loin", 1 ten'dər-lein"; 2 tĕn'dĕr-lŏin", *n.* The tender part of the loin, as of beef, etc.—**the tenderloin district** [Local, U. S.], a district of New York city, the center of the gay life of the town. **the tenderloin**‡.

ten'di-nous, 1 ten'di-nus; 2 tĕn'dı-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, resembling, or formed by a tendon. **2.** Having or full of tendons; sinewy.

ten'don, 1 ten'dən; 2 tĕn'don, *n.* One of the bands forming the terminations of the fleshy portion of a muscle. [< L.[LL] *tendo*, stretch.]—**Achilles tendon**, the large tendon for the superficial muscles of the calf, situated above the heel: named from Achilles's only vulnerable point. **tendo Achillis**‡.

ten'dril, 1 ten'dril; 2 tĕn'drĭl, *n.* A slender leafless organ of a plant, that attaches itself to another body, supporting the plant, as in climbing. [< F. *tendrille*, < *tendre*, tender.] **ten'dront.**—**ten'dril-lar**, *a.*

ten'e-bræ, 1 ten'i-brī; 2 tĕn'e-brē, *n. pl. R. C. Ch.* The matins and lauds of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week, sung on the afternoon or evening of the preceding days. [L., darkness.]

ten"e-brif'ic, 1 ten"i-brif'ik; 2 tĕn"e-brĭf'ĭc, *a.* Making dark or gloomy. [< L. *tenebræ*, darkness, + *facio*, make.]

ten'e-brous, 1 ten'i-brus; 2 tĕn'e-brŭs, *a.* [Poet.] Gloomy. [< L. *tenebrosus*, < *tenebræ*, darkness.] **-ness**, *n.*

Ten'e-dos, 1 ten'i-dos; 2 tĕn'e-dŏs, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea off the W. coast of Asia Minor; 16 sq. m.; pop. 4,000; awarded to Greece by the Treaty of Sèvres, signed Aug. 10, 1920.

ten'e-ment, 1 ten'i-ment *or* -mənt; 2 tĕn'e-ment, *n.* **1.** A room, or more usually a set of rooms, designed for one family. See TENEMENT-HOUSE, below. **2.** *Law.* Anything of a permanent nature that may be held as property, as land, houses, offices, rents, franchises, etc. **3.** A house or building; especially, a dwelling-house. **4.** Figuratively, an abode. [OF., < LL. *tenementum*, < L. *teneo*, hold.]—**ten'e-ment-house"**, *n.* A building, usually of an inferior class, comprising numerous tenements.

ten"e-men'ta-ry, 1 ten"i-men'tə-ri; 2 tĕn"e-mĕn'ta-ry, *a. Law.* Capable of being held in tenancy; of or pertaining to a tenement or tenements. **ten"e-men'tal**‡.

te-nen'dum, 1 tı-nen'dum; 2 tē-nĕn'dŭm, *n. Law.* The clause in a deed in which, before the abolition of feudal tenures, the tenure was defined: now part of the habendum clause. See HABENDUM. [< L., neut. s. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *teneo*, hold.]

Ten"er-life', 1 ten"ər-lif'; 2 tĕn"er-lĭf', *n.* An island of the Canary group; 785 sq. m.; pop. 138,000.

ten'et, 1 ten'et; 2 tĕn'ĕt, *n.* An opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine that a person or body believes or maintains as true. [L., lit. 'he holds.'] Syn.: see DOCTRINE.

ten'fold, 1 ten'fōld; 2 tĕn'fōld. **I.** *a.* Made up of ten; ten times repeated. **II.** *adv.* In a tenfold manner.

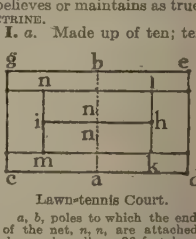
te'ni-a-cide, **te'ni-a-fuge**, etc. See TÆNIACIDE, etc.

Ten'ers, 1 ten'ərz; 2 tĕn'ĕrz, *n.* Either of two Flemish painters: (1) **David** (1582–1649), "the Elder." (2) **David** (1610–1690), "the Younger."

Tenn., *abbr.* Tennessee (official).

Ten"nes-see', 1 ten"ə-sī'; 2 tĕn"ĕ-sē', *n.* **1.** A State in S. central United States; 42,022 sq. m.; pop. 2,337,890; capital, Nashville. **2.** A river in central United States; 639 m. to the Ohio river.

Ten'nil-el, 1 ten'i-el; 2 tĕn'ĭ-ĕl, **Sir John** (1820–1914). An English illustrator and cartoonist on "Punch" from 1851 to 1901; *Dropping the Pilot*.



Lawn-tennis Court.

a, *b*, poles to which the ends of the net, *n*, *n*, are attached; *d e*, *c a*, base-lines, 36 feet long; *i h*, half-court line, 42 feet long; *k l*, *m n*, service-lines, 27 feet long; *g e*, *c d*, side-lines for doubles, 78 feet long. (For singles, the inner parallel lines are used as side lines.)

ten'nis, 1 ten'is; 2 tĕn'ĭs, *n.* A game played by striking a ball to and fro with rackets over a net stretched perpendicularly across a space called a court. It has two forms, **court-tennis**, played indoors in a specially

prepared building, and **lawn-tennis**, played out-of-doors on a grass or clay court.

Ten'ny-son, 1 ten'ı-sən; 2 tĕn'y-son, **Alfred** (1809–1892). Lord Tennyson, an English poet laureate; *In Memoriam.*—**Ten"ny-so'ni-an,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Alfred Tennyson or his verse.

ten'on, 1 ten'ən; 2 tĕn'on. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To form a tenon on. **2.** To join by a mortise and tenon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A projection on the end of a timber for inserting in a socket to form a joint. **2.** A piece left undetached on a statue, to strengthen it. [F., < *tenir,* hold.]

ten"o-ni'tis, 1 ten"o-nai'-tis *or* -nī'tis; 2 tĕn"o-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of a tendon.

ten'or, 1 ten'ər; 2 tĕn'or. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tenor. **2.** Having a relation to other instruments that the tenor bears to other musical parts; as, a *tenor* violin. **II.** *n.* **1.** A settled course or manner of progress. **2.** Course of thought; general purport. **3.** *Law.* (1) The purport or substance and effect of an instrument. (2) An exact transcript, as of a record. **4.** General character and tendency. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The highest adult male voice; also, a singer having such a voice, or a part to be sung by it. (2) An instrument playing the part intermediate between the bass and the alto; especially, the viola. **6.** In bell-ringing, the bell having the lowest tone. [< L.^{F} *tenor,* < *teneo,* hold.]

te-nor'rha-phy, 1 ti-nor'ə-fi; 2 te-nŏr'a-fy, *n.* Suture of the ends of a divided tendon. [< Gr. *tenōn,* tendon, + Gr. *rhaphē,* sewing.]—**te-not'o-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting a tendon. [< Gr. *tenōn,* tendon, + -TOMY.]

Te'nos, 1 ti'nos; 2 tē'nŏs, *n.* [Gr.] Same as TINOS.

ten'pen"ny[1], 1 ten'pən"ı; 2 tĕn'pĕn"y, *a.* Valued at tenpence.

ten'pen"ny[2], *a.* Of a certain size of nails. See PENNY.

ten'pins", 1 ten'pinz"; 2 tĕn'pĭnz", *n.* [U. S.] A game, played in a bowling-alley, in which the players attempt to bowl down ten pins set up at the far end of the alley.

ten'rec, 1 ten'rek; 2 tĕn'rĕc, *n.* [Malagasy.] A hedgehog-like insectivore of Madagascar, especially *Centetes ecaudatus,* from 12 to 16 inches long, without a tail. [F., < Malagasy *trāndraka.*]

Tenrec. 1/12.

tan'rec‡.

tense, 1 tens; 2 tĕns, *a.* [TENS'ER; TENS'EST.] **1.** Stretched tight; taut. **2.** Under mental or nervous strain; strained. [< L. *tensus;* see TENSION.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

tense, *n.* **1.** A form taken by a verb to indicate the time of an action, state, etc.; also, the temporal relation thus expressed. **2**†. Time. [< F. *temps,* + L. *tempus,* time.] **tence**†.

ten'si-bi(e"[F]**,** 1 ten'sı-bl; 2 tĕn'sı-bl, *a.* Extensible.

ten'sile, 1 ten'sil *or* -sāil; 2 tĕn'sil *or* -sīl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining

ten'sil[E], 1 to tension. **2.** Capable of extension. **3.** Producing tones from stretched strings: said of instruments. [< L. *tensus;* see TENSION.]—**ten-sil'i-ty,** *n.*

ten-sim'e-ter, 1 ten-sim'ı-tər; 2 tĕn-sim'e-ter, *n.* A manometer for measuring the tension of gases. [< TENSION + -METER.]

ten'sion, 1 ten'shən; 2 tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of stretching; the condition of being stretched tight. **2.** Mental strain. **3.** Any strained relation, as between governments. **4.** *Mech.* (1) Stress caused by pulling: opposed to *compression,* and distinguished from *torsion.* (2) The condition of a body when acted on by such stress. (3) The expansive force of a gas. (4) A regulating device, as that on a sewing-machine to regulate the tightness of the thread.

5. See ELECTRIC TENSION, below. [< L. *tensio(n-),* a stretching, < *tensus,* pp. of *tendo,* stretch.]—**electric tension.** **1.** Electromotive force. **2.** Dielectric stress.—**ten'sion-al,** *a.*

ten'si-ty, 1 ten'sı-tı; 2 tĕn'sı-ty, *n.* Tenseness; tension.

ten'sive, 1 ten'sıv; 2 tĕn'sĭv, *a.* Caused by or causing tension; **ten'siv**§, causing a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

ten'sor, 1 ten'sər; 2 tĕn'sor, *n.* A muscle that stretches a part.

ten'-strike", 1 ten'-strauk"; 2 tĕn'-strĭk", *n.* [U. S.] **1.** *Bowling.* The knocking down by a player of all the pins at one bowl. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, a stroke of unexampled success; a very profitable bargain.

tent[1], 1 tent; 2 tĕnt. **I.**[4] *vt.* & *vi.* To cover with or as with a tent; pitch a tent; camp out. **II.** *n.* A shelter of canvas or the like, supported by poles, and fastened by cords to pegs (called **tent-pegs**) driven into the ground. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *tentus,* pp. of *tendo,* stretch.]—**tent'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Overspread or covered with or sheltered by tents; as, the *tented* field. **2.** Resembling a tent.

tent[2]. *Surg.* **I.** *vt.* **1.** To keep open with a tent; also, to probe. **2**†. To tempt; try; test. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small roll, as of lint, placed in a wound to prevent its closing. **2**†. A probe. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *tento,* touch, try.]

tent[3]. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To pay heed or attention to; observe; note; hence, to hinder; stop; prevent. **2.** To attend upon; look after; watch; also, to teach. **3.** To be careful. **II.** *n.* **1.** Attention; note; heed. **2.** An open-air wooden pulpit. [Abbr. of ATTENTION.]—**to take tent,** to take care; heed.—**tent'less,** *a.* [Scot.] Careless; heedless.

tent[4], *n.* A deep-red wine obtained chiefly from Spain. [< Sp. *tinto,* deep-colored, < L. *tinto* (pp. *tinctus*), dye.]

ten'ta-cl(e"[F]**,** 1 ten'tə-kl; 2 tĕn'ta-cl, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A protruding flexible process or appendage (usually of the head) of invertebrate animals, functioning as an organ of touch, prehension, or motion; a feeler, as one of the hollow fleshy processes about the mouth of a polyp communicating with the body-cavity, an eyestalk of a gastropod, or an arm of a cuttlefish, especially one of the two longer arms of a decapod. **2.** *Bot.* A sensitive glandular hair, as those of the sundew. **3.** Something resembling a tentacle; a feeler. [< L. *tento,* touch, try.] **ten-tac'u-lum**‡.—**ten-tac'u-lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

tent'age, 1 tent'ij; 2 tĕnt'ag, *n.* **1.** The supply of tents available for any purpose. **2**†. A group of tents.

ten-ta'tion, 1 ten-tē'shən; 2 tĕn-tā'shon, *n.* The act or process of adjusting tentatively until a desired effect is secured. [F., < L. *tentatio(n-),* < *teneo,* freq. of *teneo,* hold.]

ten'ta-tive, 1 ten'tə-tiv; 2 tĕn'ta-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Used in making a trial; provisional or conjectural. **II.** *n.* An experiment; conjecture. [< L.^{F} *tentativus,* < *tentatus,* ppr. of *tento,* try.]—**ten'ta-tiv(e-ly**§, *adv.*

tent'-cat"er-pil"lar, 1 tent'-kat"ər-pil"ər; 2 tĕnt'-căt"er-pil"ar, *n.* The gregarious larva of a North-American web-worm that spins a large silken web, supported on twigs and leaves, to which the colony retreats for rest and shelter. *Clisiocampa americana* is the **orchard** or **apple-tree tent-caterpillar.**

ten'ter, 1 ten'tər; 2 tĕn'ter. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To stretch or be stretched, as on tenter-hooks. **II.**[1] *n.* **1.** A machine for stretching cloth. **2.** A tenter-hook. **3.** A tentacle. [< L.$^{LL+F}$ *tendo,* stretch.]—**ten'ter-hook",** *n.* **1.** A hook for holding cloth while being stretched. **2.** Anything that causes anxiety. —**to be on tenter-hooks,** to be in an anxious state.

tent'er[2], *n.* One who especially attends to anything; particularly, one who attends to the machinery of a factory.

tenth, 1 tenth; 2 tĕnth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the ninth. **2.** Being one of ten equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of ten equal parts. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a third. (2) A note separated from another by this interval. (3) An organ-stop tuned a tenth above the diapasons. **3.** *pl. Eng. Hist.* A tax of one-tenth.—**tenth'ly,** *adv.*

ten'tie, 1 ten'tı; 2 tĕn'tı, *a.* [Scot.] Attentive; cautious. **ten'ty**†.

ten'u-is, 1 ten'yu-ıs; 2 tĕn'yu-ĭs, *n.* [-ES, 1 -ız. 2 -ĕs, *pl.*] *Gr. Gram.* One of the three surd mutes, κ, π, τ, considered in relation to their medials, γ, β, δ, or aspirates, χ, φ, θ: also, corresponding letters in other languages. [< L. *tenuis,* thin.]

ten'u-ous, 1 ten'yu-us; 2 tĕn'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Thin; slim; delicate; also, weak; flimsy. **2.** Having slight density; rare: opposed to *dense.* [< L. *tenuis,* thin.] SYN.: see FINE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**te-nu'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being tenuous.

ten'ure, 1 ten'yur; 2 tĕn'yur, *n.* **1.** A holding, as of land. **2.** The act of holding in general, or the state of being held; also, the term during which a thing is held. [F., < *tenir,* hold.] SYN.: see OCCUPATION.—**te-nu'ri-al,** *a.*—**te-nu'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

te-nu'to, 1 tē-nū'to; 2 tē-nu'to, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Sustained; held for the full time; opposed to *staccato;* also used adverbially.—**ten-u'to-mark",** *n.* A horizontal stroke over a note or chord to be held for its full value.

te"o-cal'li, 1 tī"o-kal'ı *or* tē"o-kāl'yī; 2 tē"o-căl'ı *or* te"o-căl'yĭ, *n.* *Archeol.* A pyramidal structure erected for public services, peculiar to the ancient Mexicans, Central-Americans, etc. [Mex., < *teotl,* a god, + *calli,* house.] **te'o-pan**‡.

te"o-sin'te, 1 tī"o-sin'tı; 2 tē"o-sĭn'te, *n.* [Mex.] A perennial grass (*Euchlæna luxurians*), nearly allied to Indian corn, and used for fodder.

te'pee, 1 tī'pi *or* tep'ī; 2 tē'pē *or* tĕp'ē, *n.* Same as TEEPEE.

tep'e-fy, 1 tep'ı-fai; 2 tĕp'e-fy, *vt.* & *vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make or become tepid. [< L. *tepefacio,* < *tepeo,* be warm; and see -FY.] —**tep"e-fac'tion,** *n.*

teph'rite, 1 tef'rait; 2 tĕf'rīt, *n.* *Petrol.* An ash-gray to black volcanic rock. It is essentially an alkaline andesite, with either nephelite or leucite. [< L. *tephritis,* < Gr. *tephra,* ashes.] **te-phrit'ic,** *a.*

Te-pic', 1 tē-pik'; 2 tę-pĭc', *n.* **1.** A territory in W. Mexico; 10,953 sq. m.; pop. 171,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 17,000.

tep'id, 1 tep'id; 2 tĕp'id, *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm, as a liquid. [< L. *tepidus,* < *tepeo,* be warm.]—**tep'id-ly,** *adv.*—**tep'id-ness,** *n.* **te-pid'i-ty**‡.

tep"i-da'ri-um, 1 tep"ı-dē'ri-um; 2 tĕp"ı-dā'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* In the Roman baths, the intermediate apartment in a series of bathrooms. [L., < *tepidus;* see TEPID.]

ter., *abbr.* Terrace, territory.

ter'aph, 1 ter'əf; 2 tĕr'af, *n.* [TER'A-PHIM, 1 ter'ə-fim; 2 tĕr'a-fĭm, *pl.*] A small image consulted as an oracle by some of the ancient Hebrews. [Heb.]

terat., **teratol.,** *abbr.* Teratology.

ter'a-to-, 1 ter'ə-to ; 2 tĕr'a-to-. From Greek *teras* (*terat-*), monster; a combining form.—**ter"a-to-gen'ic,** *a.* Relating to the production of monsters. **ter"a-to-ge-net'ic**‡.—**ter"a-tog'e-ny,** *n.* The production of monsters.—**ter'a-told,** *a.* *Terat.* Like a monstrosity; abnormal.

ter"a-tol'o-gy, 1 ter"ə-tol'o-jı; 2 tĕr"a-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of biology treating of abnormal growths or monstrosities. [< Gr. *teratologia,* < *teras* (*terat-*), wonder; and see -OLOGY.]—**ter"a-to-log'ic,** **-i-cal,** *a.*—**ter"a-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Te'rau"chi", 1 tē'rau"chī"; 2 tę'rou"chī", **Seiki, Count** (1853–). A Japanese general and statesman.

ter'bi-um, 1 tūr'bi-um; 2 tĕr'bi-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A rare element. See ELEMENT. [Cor. < *Ytterby,* in Sweden.]—**ter'bic,** *a.*

Ter Borch, 1 ter borx; 2 tĕr bôrH, **Gerard** (1608–1681). A Dutch painter.

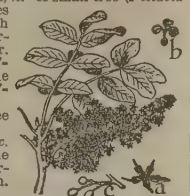
ter'cel, 1 tūr'sel; 2 tĕr'çĕl, *n.* A male falcon, especially the peregrine falcon. [OF.] **tar'cel**‡; **tar'sel**‡; **tas'sel**‡; **terce'let**‡; **tier'cel**‡.—**tercel gent** or **gentle,** the male goshawk.

ter-cen'te-na-ry, 1 tūr-sen'tı-nē-rı; 2 tĕr-çĕn'te-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a period of 300 years or to a 300th anniversary. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] The 300th anniversary. [< L. *ter,* thrice, + CENTENARY.] **ter"cen-ten'ni-al**‡.

ter'cet, 1 tûr'set *or* tər-set'; 2 tĕr'çĕt *or* ter-çĕt', *n.* *Mus. & Pros.* A triplet. [F., dim. of *tiers,* third, < L. *tertius,* third, < *ter,* thrice.]

te-reb'ic, 1 tı-reb'ık *or* -rī'bık; 2 te-rĕb'ic *or* -rē'bic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_{10}O_4$) derived from oil of turpentine.

ter'e-binth, 1 ter'ı-binth; 2 tĕr'e-binth, *n.* A small tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) with winged pinnate leaves resembling those of the common ash but smaller: the original source of turpentine. [< L. *terebinthus* (< Gr. *terebinthos*), terebinth.]—**ter"e-bin'thin**(es, *a.* Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine. **ter"e-bin'thic‡.**



Leaves and a Panicle of Sterile Flowers of the Terebinth.
a, a sterile flower; *b*, a fertile flower; *c*, a fruit.

te-re'do, 1 tı-rī'do; 2 te-rē'do, *n.* See SHIP-WORM.

te-rel'la, 1 tı-rel'ə; 2 te-rĕl'a, *n.* *Elec.* A magnetized steel sphere in which the magnetism is distributed in proportions analogous to that of the earth. [Dim., < L. *terra,* earth.]

Ter'ence, 1 ter'ens; 2 tĕr'ĕnc, *n.* (195–159 B.C.) A Roman comic poet. **Pub'li-us Te-ren'ti-us A'fer‡.**

Te-re'sa, 1 tē-rē'sə; 2 te-rē'să, *n.* [It. & Sp.] See THERESA.

Te-re'sian, 1 tı-rē'shən *or* -ʒən; 2 te-rē'shan *or* -zhan, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A Carmelite friar of the order founded by St. Teresa in 1562.—**Te-re'sian,** *a.*

te-rete', 1 tı-rīt' *or* ter'ĭt; 2 tē-rēt' *or* tĕr'ĕt, *a.* Cylindrical or slightly tapering; circular in cross-section. [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), < *tero,* rub.]

ter'fa, 1 tûr'fə; 2 tĕr'fa, *n.* *Bot.* An edible fungus of the deserts of North Africa related to the truffles and used by the Arabs as food.

ter'gal, 1 tûr'gəl; 2 tĕr'gal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tergum; dorsal. [< L. *tergum,* back.]

ter'gi-ver-sate, 1 tûr'jı-vər-sēt; 2 tĕr'gi-ver-sāt, *rf.* [-SAT"ED‡; -SAT"ING.] To be evasive, shifty, or unstable; vacillate; equivocate or prevaricate, as a politician; follow the practises of an opportunist. [< L. *tergiversatus,* pp. of *tergiversor,* < *tergum,* back, + *verso,* turn.]—**ter'gi-ver-sa"tor,** *n.*

ter'gi-ver-sa'tion, 1 tûr"jı-vər-sē'shən; 2 tĕr"gi-ver-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** Evasion of a point, as by prevarication or subterfuge. **2.** Fickleness or instability of conduct; shiftiness. [< L. *tergum,* back, + *verso,* freq. of *verto,* turn.]

ter'gum, 1 tûr'gum; 2 tĕr'gûm, *n.* *Zool.* The back. [L.]

term, 1 tûrm; 2 tĕrm. **I.** *vt.* To designate by means of a term; name. **II.** *n.* **1.** A word or expression used to designate some definite thing; especially, a technical word or expression, as in the sciences, arts, etc. **2.** *Logic.* (1) A word, or a combination of words, such as may be the subject or the predicate of a proposition. (2) One of the three component elements of a syllogism. **3.** A fixed period or definite limit of time; a designated or prescribed duration; as, a *term* of office. Specif.: (1) One of the legally appointed periods in the year during which courts sit; also, one of similar divisions of the year in colleges and schools. (2) An interest or estate in land that is limited to a certain period of time, as a year, but when longer called **term for years.** (3) The limited duration of a term for years. **4.** *pl.* Obligations imposed by authority or assumed by contract; conditions offered, or offered and accepted; as, the *terms* of sale. **5.** *pl.* Hence, mutual footing; basis of agreement or understanding: often preceded by *on* or *upon;* as, to be *on* good *terms* with oneself. **6.** The utmost limit; termination; hence, a boundary-line; a dividing-mark. **7.** A specified date; specif., one of the days commonly called in England and Ireland quarter-days, or one of the corresponding Scottish days. **8.** *Math.* (1) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio; the numerator or denominator of a fraction. (2) One of the parts of an algebraic expression that are connected by the plus- and minus-signs. **9**‖. *pl.* Limiting conditions; controlling circumstances. [< L. *terminus,* boundary.]

Syn.: article, condition, expression, member, name, phrase, word. *Term* in its figurative uses always retains something of its literal sense of a boundary or limit. The *articles* of a contract or other instrument are simply the portions into which it is divided for convenience; the *terms* are the essential statements on which its validity depends—as it were, the landmarks of its meaning or power; a *condition* is a contingent *term,* which may become fixed upon the happening of some contemplated event. In logic a *term* is one of the essential members of a proposition, the boundary of statement in some one direction. Thus in general use *term* is more restricted than *word, expression,* or *phrase;* a *term* is a *word* that limits meaning to a fixed point of statement or to a special class of subjects; as, when we speak of the definition of *terms,* that is of the key-*words* in any discussion; or we say "that is a legal or scientific *term.*" See BOUNDARY; DICTION. **—term'/day",** *n.* A designated day. Specif.: (1) Quarter-day. (2) At hiring-fairs, the day from which the contract of service dates.—**term'less,** *a.* **1.** Of boundless extent or duration. **2.** Independent of conditions. **3**†. Inexpressible.

term., *abbr.* Termination.

ter'ma-gant, 1 tûr'mə-gənt; 2 tĕr'ma-ganț. **I.** *a.* Violently abusive and quarrelsome; vixenish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A scolding or abusive woman; shrew. **2**†. [T-] One of the fabled idols that the medieval romances represented Mohammedans as worshiping. **Ter'ma-gaunt**†; **Ter'ma-gund**†. [< OF. *Tervagant,* < It. *Trivigante,* prob. a name of the moon, < L. *ter,* thrice, + *vagor,* wander.]—**ter'ma-gan-cy,** *n.* The state or quality of being termagant.

term'er, 1 tûrm'ər; 2 tĕrm'er, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A termor. **2.** [Colloq.] A prisoner serving a certain term: usually with an ordinal; as, a first-*termer.*

ter'mi-nal, 1 tûr'mı-nəl; 2 tĕr'mi-nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or creative of a boundary, limit, or terminus; as, a *terminal* railroad station. **2.** Pertaining to the delivery of freight; as, *terminal* charges. **3.** Pertaining to a term or name. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* Situated at or forming the end of a series or part. **5.** *Bot.* Borne at the end of a stem or branch. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which terminates; a terminating point or part; termination; end; specif., in electricity, one of the two free ends of an electric conductor, particularly if proceeding from an electric source, as a battery or dynamo. **2.** *Arch.* A terminal figure or pedestal; terminus. **3.** *Crystal.* The edges or planes that form the end of a crystal. **4.** *Railroad.* (1) A terminus. (2) *pl.* Charges for the use of terminal facilities, or for the handling of freight at railroad termini. **5.** *Physiol.* The end-structure or end of a neuron or nerve-fiber. [F., < LL. *terminalis,* < L. *terminus,* boundary.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**ter'mi-na-bl(er,** *a.* That may be terminated.—**ter"mi-na-bil'i-ty, ter'mi-na-bl(e-ness‡,** *n.*—**ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*—**ter'mi-nate,** *vt. & vi.* [-NAT"ED‡; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To put an end or stop to; bring to a completion; finish. **2.** To be limited by a boundary or end. **3.** To cease to be; come to an end. **4**†. To express in terms. Syn.: see ABATE; ABOLISH; CEASE; END.—**ter"mi-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of terminating. (1) The act of setting bounds or limits. (2) The act of ending or concluding. **2.** That which bounds or limits; close; end. **3.** The final letters or syllable of a word. Syn.: see BOUNDARY; END.—**ter"mi-na'tion-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formative of a syllable or other termination.—**ter'mi-na"tiv**(es, *a.* Designed or calculated to terminate; determining; definitive.—**ter'mi-na"tiv**(e-ly‡s, *adv.*—**ter'mi-na"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which terminates. **2.** *Astron.* The boundary between the illuminated and dark portions of the moon or of a planet.—**ter'mi-ner,** *n.* *Law.* The act or function of determining.—**ter"mi-no-log'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**ter"mi-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

Ter"mi-na'li-a, 1 tûr"mı-nē'lı-ə; 2 tĕr"mi-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The festival of Terminus, celebrated Feb. 23, when terminal figures at boundaries were decorated.

ter'mi-nism, 1 tûr'mı-nizm; 2 tĕr'mi-nism, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that God has ordained a limit in the life of each man and of mankind beyond which the opportunity and capacity for grace and salvation are lost. **2.** *Logic.* Nominalism: the doctrine that regards all logical problems as merely questions of terminology. [< L. *terminus,* term.]

ter'mi-nus, 1 tûr'mı-nus; 2 tĕr'mi-nŭs, *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] **1.** The final point or goal; end; terminal: specifically, the farthermost station on a railway; also, the town in which such station is situated. **2.** A boundary or border; also, a boundary-mark. **3.** [T-] The Roman god of boundaries, the special protector of figures or stones (*termini*) set up as landmarks. [L.] Syn.: see END.

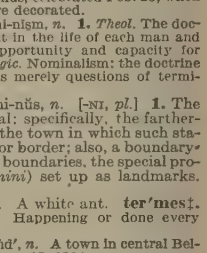
ter'mite, 1 tûr'mait; 2 tĕr'mĭt, *n.* A white ant. **ter'mes‡.**

term'ly§, 1 tûrm'lı; 2 tĕrm'ly, *a.* Happening or done every term.

Ter"monde', 1 ter"mōnd'; 2 tĕr"mônd', *n.* A town in central Belgium; captured by the Germans, Sept. 18, 1914.

term'or, 1 tûrm'ər; 2 tĕrm'or, *n.* *Law.* A person who holds lands or tenements for a definite number of years or for life.

tern[1], 1 tûrn; 2 tĕrn, *n.* Any of several gull-like birds, having the bill pointed and the mandibles coterminal. Terns are smaller than most gulls, have wings more pointed, and the plumage typically chiefly white with a black cap, and the tail usually deeply forked. The **common tern** (*Sterna hirundo*), the **Caspian t.** (*S. tschograva*), the **Sandwich t.** (*S. sandvicensis*), the **artible t.** (*S. paradisea*), the **roseate t.** (*S. dougalli*), and the **black t.** (*Hydrochelidon nigra*) are found in Europe and North America. [< Dan. *terne,* tern.]


Tern.
1/6

tern[2], *a.* **1.** That which is composed of three; specif., three numbers in a lottery that, when drawn together, secure a large prize; also, the prize so won. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A three-masted schooner. [< L. *terni,* by threes, < *ter,* thrice.]

ter'na-ry, 1 tûr'nə-rı; 2 tĕr'na-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Formed or consisting of three; grouped in threes. **2.** *Math.* (1) Containing three variables. (2) Of systems of notation, having three as base, or radix. **3.** Having three separate parts, as atoms, elements, etc. **4.** *Metal.* Made of an alloy which contains three metals. **tern‡.** **II.** *n.* [-RIES‡, *pl.*] A group of three; a triad. [< L.LL. *ternī,* by threes.]—**ter'nate,** *a.* Classified or arranged in threes.—**ter'nate-ly,** *adv.* In groups of three.

Ter-na'te, 1 ter-nā'tē; 2 tĕr-nā'tę, *n.* An island of the Malay Archipelago; 53 sq. m.; pop. 10,000.

ter'ni-on, 1 tûr'nı-ən; 2 tĕr'ni-on, *n.* **1.** A quire composed of three sheets in double folds. **2**†. Same as TERNARY.

Ter-pan'der, 1 tər-pan'dər; 2 ter-păn'der, *n.* A Greek poet (about 676 B. C.); founder of Greek classical music.

ter'pene, 1 tûr'pīn; 2 tĕr'pēn, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of several isomeric oily hydrocarbons, having a composition represented by

$C_{10}H_{16}$, or some multiple of that formula, contained chiefly in various coniferous plants. [< TEREBINTH.]

ter'pin, 1 tûr'pin; 2 tĕr'pin, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{20}O$) obtained from oil of turpentine and regarded as its hydrate. **ter'pine**†.—**ter-pin'e-ol,** *n. Chem.* **1.** A crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{17}OH$) derived from terpin hydrate by the elimination of two molecules of water. **2.** Any of the isomers of terpineol.—**ter'pin-ol,** *n.* Terpineol; also, the impure terpineol of commerce. Commercial terpinol on account of its impurities is an oily liquid.

Terp-sich'o-re, 1 tûrp-sik'o-rī; 2 tĕrp-sic'o-rē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The Muse of dancing.—**Terp"si-cho-re'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Terpsichore, or to dancing. **II.** *n.* [t-] [Colloq.] A ballet-dancer.

ter'ra, 1 ter'a; 2 tĕr'a, *n.* The earth; earth. [L.]—**terra alba.** **1.** Same as PIPE-CLAY. **2.** The pigment made from ground gypsum. **3.** Magnesia. **4.** A grade of kaolin used as an adulterant, as of paints.—**t. firma,** dry land.—**t. incognita,** an unknown region.

ter'race, 1 ter'is; 2 tĕr'aç. **I.** *vt.* [TER'RACED†; TER'RAC-ING.] To fashion as a terrace; build in terraces. **II.** *n.* **1.** A raised level space, as of lawn, having one or more vertical or sloping sides; also, such levels collectively. **2.** A raised level supporting a row of houses, or the houses occupying such a position. **3.** The flat roof of an Oriental or Spanish house. **4.** *Geol.* A relatively narrow step in the face of a steep slope. **5.** An open gallery; balcony. [OF., < It. *terraccia,* < L. *terra,* earth.]

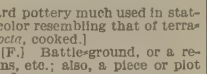
ter'ra-cot"ta, *n.* **1.** A species of hard pottery much used in statuary, etc. **2.** A brownish orange color resembling that of terra-cotta. [It., < L. *terra,* earth, + *cocta,* cooked.]

ter"rain', 1 tē"rañ'; 2 tę"rāñ', *n.* [F.] Battle-ground, or a region suited for defense, fortifications, etc.; also, a piece or plot of ground. Compare TERRANE, *n.,* 2.

ter'rane, } 1 ter'ēn *or* te-rēn'; 2 tĕr'ān *or* tĕ-rān', *n.* **1.** *Geol.*

ter'rain, } A formation or continuously related series of formations. **2.** A tract or region considered with reference to some special purpose. [< F. *terrain,* ground, ult. < L. *terra,* earth.]

ter'ra-pin, 1 ter'a-pin; 2 tĕr'a-pĭn, *n.* **1.** One of various tortoises; esp., the **salt-marsh terrapin** or **diamondback,** of the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** Some other tortoise, as the snapping turtle. [Prob. of Am. Ind. origin.]



Salt-marsh Terrapin. 1/8

ter-ra'que-ous, 1 te-rē'kwi-us; 2 tĕ-rā'kwe-ŭs, *a.* Composed of or containing both land and water. [< L. *terra,* earth, land, + *aqua,* water.] **ter-ra'que-ant**†.

ter-ra'ri-um, 1 te-rē'ri-um; 2 tĕ-rā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-UMS *or* -RI-A, *pl.*] A vivarium for land-animals. [< L. *terra,* earth.]

terre, 1 ter; 2 tĕr, *n.* [F.] Earth. See TERRA.—**terre'-ten"ant,** *n. Law.* **1.** The person who is in actual possession of lands. **2.** The owner or holder of the legal estate in lands. **ter'-ten"ant**†.

Ter're Haute, 1 ter'i hōt; 2 tĕr'e hōt. A railroad center and manufacturing city in W. Indiana; pop. 66,080.

ter-rene', 1 te-rīn'; 2 tĕ-rēn'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to earth; earthy. **2.** Earthly; mundane. **II.** *n.* **1.** The surface of the earth. **2§.** The earth. [< L. *terrenus,* < *terra,* earth.]

terre'plein", 1 ter'plēn"; 2 tĕr'plęn", *n.* The upper surface of a rampart behind the parapet, on which the guns are mounted; hence, an embankment. [< F. *terre,* earth, + *plein,* level.]

ter-res'tri-al, 1 te-res'tri-ăl; 2 tĕ-rĕs'tri-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or identical with the earth: opposed to *celestial* or *cosmic,* etc. **2.** Pertaining to land or earth. **3.** Living on the earth or land; opposed to *aquatic, aerial,* etc. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of the earth. [OF., < L. *terrestris,* < *terra,* earth.]—**terrestrial magnetism,** the magnetic properties of the earth considered as a whole.

ter'ret, 1 ter'et; 2 tĕr'ĕt, *n.* One of two metal rings projecting from the saddle of a harness, through which the reins are passed. [< F. *touret,* small wheel.] **ter'rĭt**.

terre'-verte", 1 ter'-vert"; 2 tĕr'-vĕrt", *n. Mineral.* **1.** A green earthy silicate resembling glauconite and used as a green pigment. **2.** Glauconite. [< F. *terre verte,* green earth.]

ter'ri-bl(e"), 1 ter'i-bl; 2 tĕr'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Of a nature to excite terror; appalling. **2.** [Colloq.] Characterized by excess; extreme. **3‖.** Inspiring awe. [F., < L. *terribilis,* < *terreo,* terrify.] Syn.: see AWFUL; FORMIDABLE; FRIGHTFUL; GRIM.—**ter'ri-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*—**ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*

ter-ric'o-lous, } 1 te-rik'o-lus, -lin; 2 te-rĭc'o-lŭs, -lĭn, *a. Biol.*

ter-ric'o-lin(e"s, } Living on or inhabiting the ground.

ter'ri-er', 1 ter'i-ər; 2 tĕr'i-er, *n.* **1.** A small, active, wiry dog, adapted to pursue burrowing animals, and noted for the courage and eagerness with which it "goes to earth" in pursuit of vermin. **2.** [Eng.] A solitary male otter. [OF., < LL. *terrarius,* of the earth.]

ter'ri-er', *n. Old Eng. Law.* (1) A land-survey setting forth in detail the number of acres, names of tenants, etc., in a given district: as, the *terrier* of glebe-lands. (2) A book in which were listed the lands either of a private person or a corporation. [OF., list of tenants, < LL. *terrarius,* roll describing landed property, < *terrarius;* see TERRIER1.] **ter'rar**†.

ter'ri-fy, 1 ter'i-fai; 2 tĕr'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To fill with extreme terror. [< L. *terreo,* terrify, + *facio,* make.] Syn.: see FRIGHTEN.—**ter-rif'ic,** *a.* **1.** Such as to inspire terror; alarming. **2.** [Colloq.] Excessive; extreme. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.—**ter-rif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ter-rig'e-nous, 1 te-rij'i-nus; 2 tĕ-rĭj'e-nŭs, *a.* Produced from or of the earth: in geology, derived from the land: said of marine deposits formed of material washed from the land, as contrasted with those of organic, chemical, or other origin, formed in the sea. [< L. *terrigena,* < *terra,* earth, + *-genus,* -GENOUS.] **ter'ri-gene**†.

ter-rine', 1 te-rīn'; 2 tĕ-rīn', *n.* **1.** An earthenware jar containing some delicacy for the table and sold with its contents; as, a *terrine* of preserved ginger. **2.** A stew. [F., < LL. *terrineus,* made of earth, < L. *terra,* earth.] **ter-reen'**†; **tu-reen'**†.

ter'ri-to-ry, 1 ter'i-to-ri; 2 tĕr'i-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES2, *pl.*] **1.** The domain over which a sovereign state exercises jurisdiction. **2.** Any considerable tract of land; a region; district; country; figuratively, extent; compass. **3.** [T-] A division of the national domain of the United States having a separate government in the expectation that it will ultimately be admitted into the Union as a State; also, a similarly organized division of Australia and the North American British possessions. [< L.F *territorium,* < *terra,* earth.]—**ter"ri-to'ri-al.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a territory or territories: specif. [T-], pertaining to one or all of the Territories of the United States. **2.** Designating military forces intended for territorial defense. **3.** Belonging to a particular locality. **II.** *n.* [T-] [Gt. Brit.] A member of the Territorial Army formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907, from voluntary enlistments for home defense but that volunteered for overseas service in the World War, 1914–18.—**Territorial Army** [U. K.], see TERRITORIAL, *n.*—**t. jurisdiction** (*Inter. Law*), the sovereign jurisdiction exercised by a state over all lands, waters, persons, and properties within its boundaries.—**t. system.** **1.** [T-] The plan adopted by the United States for the civil government of Territories. **2.** *Eccl.* A system of church government whereby the church is absolutely subordinated to state authority. **3.** *Mil.* Local organization for militia service. **4.** A system of national segregation for Jews. **5.** Landlordism.—**t. waters** (*Internat. Law*), the belt of sea under a state's territorial jurisdiction. **t. sea**†.—**ter"ri-to'ri-al-ism,** *n. Eccl.* Same as TERRITORIAL SYSTEM.—**ter"ri-to'ri-al-ist,** *n.* One who belongs to or represents landowners as a class.—**ter"ri-to"ri-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Possession and rightful ownership of territory. **2.** The character of being a territory or territorial.—**ter"ri-to'ri-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **1.** To augment by annexation of territory. **2.** To reduce to the political condition of a territory. **3.** To restrict to a certain territory.—**ter"ri-to"ri-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**ter"ri-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ter'ror, 1 ter'ar; 2 tĕr'or, *n.* **1.** An overwhelming impulse of fear; extreme fright. **2.** That which causes extreme fear. **3.** [Humorous.] An intolerable nuisance or bore. [< L.F *terror,* < *terreo,* frighten.] Syn.: see ALARM; FEAR; FRIGHT.—**ter'ror-ism,** *n.* The act of terrorizing; a system that seeks to rule by terror.—**ter'ror-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who adopts or supports a policy of terrorism; specif., a Jacobin or red Republican of the French Revolution of 1789, and especially during the Reign of Terror. **2.** A Russian nihilist. **3.** A scaremonger; alarmist.—**ter"ror-is'tic,** *a.*—**ter'ror-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To reduce to a state of terror; terrify. **ter'ror-ise**†.—**ter"ror-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**ter'ror-iz"er** *or* **-is"er,** *n.*

ter'ry, 1 ter'i; 2 tĕr'y, *n.* A pile dressmaking fabric in which the loops are uncut. [< F. *tirer,* draw, < LL. *tiro,* draw.]

Ter'ry, Ellen Alicia (1848–). An English actress; chief support of Sir Henry Irving for more than 20 years; *Portia.*

terse, 1 tûrs; 2 tĕrs, *a.* **1.** Elegantly concise; short and pointed; sententious. **2†.** Rubbed to a polish; clean; polished; refined. [< L. *tersus,* pp. of *tergo,* rub off.]

Syn.: brief, compact, compendious, concise, condensed, laconic, pithy, sententious, short, succinct. Anything *short* or *brief* is of relatively small extent. That which is *concise* is trimmed down, and that which is *condensed* is, as it were, pressed together, so as to include as much as possible within a small space. That which is *compendious* gathers the substance of a matter into a few words, weighty and effective. The *succinct* has an alert effectiveness as if girded for action. The *summary* is compacted to the utmost, often to the point of abruptness; as, we speak of a *summary* statement or a *summary* dismissal. That which is *terse* has an elegant and finished completeness within the smallest possible compass. A *sententious* style is one abounding in sentences that are singly striking or memorable, apart from the context; the word may be used invidiously of that which is pretentiously oracular. A *pithy* utterance gives the gist of a matter effectively, whether in rude or elegant style.—Ant.: diffuse, lengthy, long, prolix, tedious, verbose, wordy.—**terse'ly,** *adv.*—**terse'ness,** *n.*

ter'tial, 1 tûr'shal; 2 tĕr'shal. **I.** *a. Ornith.* Of the third row, as a tertiary wing-quill. **II.** *n.* A tertiary feather. [< L. *tertius,* third, < *ter,* thrice.]

ter'tian, 1 tûr'shen; 2 tĕr'shan. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Recurring on the third day. **II.** *n.* A disease, the paroxysms of which return with one intervening day. [< L. *tertianus,* < *ter,* thrice.]

ter'ti-a-ry, 1 tûr'shi-ē-ri, 2 tĕr'shi-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Third in number, degree, or standing. **2.** *Ornith.* Pertaining to the tertiaries. **3.** [T-] *Geol.* (1) In America, and partly in Europe, of or pertaining to the earlier of the systems comprised in the Cenozoic group. (2) [Eur.] Same as CENOZOIC. **4.** [T-] Pertaining to the Tertiaries of the Franciscan or other religious order. **II.** *n.* [-RIES2, *pl.*] **1.** [T-] *Geol.* The Tertiary system of strata, following the Cretaceous and succeeded by the Quarternary system. **2.** *Ornith.* One of the feathers attached to the humerus or proximal joint of the wing of a bird. **ter'tial**†. **3.** *Ch. Hist.* Any member of the third order of a monastic body. [< L. *tertiarius,* < *tertius,* third.]

Ter-tul'li-an, 1 ter-tul'i-an; 2 ter-tŭl'i-an, *n.* A writer in the early Latin Church, 2d and 3d centuries.

ter'za, 1 ter'tsa; 2 tĕr'tsä, *a.* [It.] The third.—**ter"za-ri'ma,** *n.* [TER'ZE-RI'ME, *pl.*] A form of Italian triplet, in iambic decasyllables or hendecasyllables in which the middle line of the first triplet rimes with the first and third lines of the following triplet.

ter-zet'to, 1 ter-tset'to; 2 ter-tsĕt'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short composition for three performers or singers.

tes'sel-late, 1 tes'el-ēt; 2 tĕs'ĕl-āt. **I.** *vt.* [-LAT'ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] To construct in the style of checkered mosaic, as pavement. **II.** *a.* Tessellated. [< L. *tessellatus*, checkered.]—**tes"sel-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Tessellated work. **2.** The art of doing such work.

tes'ser-a, 1 tes'er-ə; 2 tĕs'er-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** A small square, as of stone, for making mosaic pavements. **2.** One of a set of dice. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A small object, properly square, as of bone or wood, used as a token, voucher, or the like. [L., < Gr. *tessares*, four.]

Tes-sin', 1 te-sĭn'; 2 tĕ-sĭn', *n.* Same as TICINO.

test[1d], 1 test; 2 tĕst, *vt.* **1.** To try by subjecting to some experiment, or by examination and comparison. Specif.: (1) *Metal.* To refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, as in the process of cupellation. (2) *Chem.* To examine by means of some reagent, as in testing for sulfuric acid: in this sense often used intransitively. **2.** To subject to conditions that disclose the true character of. SYN.: see EXAMINE.

test[2d], *vt.* To attest. [< L. *testor*, testify.]

test[1], *n.* **1.** Subjection to conditions that disclose the true character of a person or thing in relation to some particular quality. **2.** An examination made for the purpose of proving or disproving some matter in doubt, as mental condition. **3.** A criterion or standard of judgment. **4.** An oath or other confirmatory evidence of principles or belief. **5.** Distinction or discrimination. **6.** *Chem.* A reaction by means of which the identity of a compound or one of its constituents may be determined; also, its agent or the result. **7†.** An earthen vessel similar to a cupel, formerly used in testing metals. [OF., < L. *testum*, pot.] SYN.: see PROOF.—**test'-meal",** *n.* A meal of prescribed materials and quantity taken as a preliminary to a subsequent examination of the contents of the stomach.—**t.-paper,** *n.* A paper saturated with some chemical that readily changes color when exposed to certain others.—**t.-tube,** *n.* A thin glass tube with a rounded bottom, used in making chemical tests.—**t.-types,** *n.* Impressions from types of graduated sizes: mounted on a card and used by oculists in testing vision.

test[2], *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A rigid external case or covering; shell. **2.** *Bot.* The outer coat or integument of a seed. [< L. *testa*, shell.] **tes'ta†.**—**Tes-ta'ce-a,** 1 tes-tē'shə-ə; 2 tĕs-tā'she-a, *n. pl.* An order of shell-bearing invertebrates; shell-fish.—**tes-ta'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**tes-ta'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Derived from shells or shell-fish. **2.** Having a hard shell. **3.** Dull brick-red or brownish-yellow.

Test., *abbr.* Testament.

tes'ta, 1 tes'tə; 2 tĕs'ta, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Bot.* The outer, usually hard and brittle, coat or integument of a seed: called *primine* in the ovule. **2.** *Zool.* A test.

tes'ta-cy, 1 tes'tə-sı; 2 tĕs'ta-çy, *n. Law.* The state of being testate or of having left a will at death: opposed to *intestacy.*

tes'ta-ment, 1 tes'tə-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 tĕs'ta-ment, *n.* **1.** The written declaration of one's last will. In strictness, a testament differs from a will in that it bequeaths personal property only; but the words are commonly used interchangeably. **2.** In Biblical use, a covenant; dispensation. **3.** [T-] One of the two volumes of the Bible, distinguished as the **Old** and the **New Testament.** **4.** [T-] Specif., a volume containing the New Testament. [F., < L. *testamentum*, < *testor*, testify, make a will.]—**tes"ta-men'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to a testament or will.—**tes"ta-men'ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Derived from, bequeathed by, or set forth in a will. **2.** Appointed by or done in accordance with a will. **3.** Testamental. [decease.

tes'tate, 1 tes'tēt; 2 tĕs'tāt, *a.* Having made a will before

tes-ta'tor, 1 tes-tē'tər *or* -tər; 2 tĕs-tā'tor, *n.* The maker of a will; one who has died leaving a will.—**tes-ta'trix,** *n. fem.*

test'er[1], 1 test'ər; 2 tĕst'er, *n.* One who tests; a device for testing.

tes'ter[2], 1 tes'tər; 2 tĕs'ter, *n.* A flat canopy over a tomb, a pulpit, or a bed. [< L.[OF] *testa*, shell.]

tes'ter[3], *n.* [Eng.] A silver coin of the Tudor period, originally worth eighteen pence or about 36 cents, later worth sixpence. [< OF. *teston*, coin, < *testa*; see TESTY.]

tes'ti-cle, 1 tes'ti-kl; 2 tĕs'ti-cl, *n.* One of the two genital glands of the male in which the spermatozoa and other seminal constituents are formed. [< L. *testiculus*, testicle.]

tes'ti-fy, 1 tes'ti-faı; 2 tĕs'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear testimony to; affirm positively. **2.** To declare on oath or affirmation, as before a judicial tribunal. **3.** To be the evidence or indication of. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give legal testimony. **2.** To serve as evidence. **3.** To state something as known truth or fact. [< L.[OF] *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make.] SYN.: see AFFIRM; AVOW.—**tes-tif'i-cate,** *n. Scots Law.* A solemn written assertion.—**tes"ti-fi-ca'tion†,** *n.*—**tes'ti-fi-ca"to-ry,** *a.*—**tes'ti-fi"er,** *n.* One who testifies.

tes'ti-mo-ny†, *vt.* To produce in evidence.—**tes'ti-mo-nied†,** *pa.*

tes'ti-mo-ny, 1 tes'ti-mo-nı; 2 tĕs'ti-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A statement or affirmation of a fact, as before a court; evidence; proof. **2.** The aggregate of proof offered in a case. **3.** The act of testifying; attestation. **4.** Formal indorsement of some movement, or a protest against it. **5.** *Bib.* (1) The decalog. (2) The Old Testament Scriptures. [< L. *testimonium*, < *testor*, testify.] SYN.: affidavit, affirmation, attestation, deposition, proof, witness. *Testimony*, in legal as well as in common use, denotes the statements of witnesses. *Deposition* and *affidavit* denote *testimony* reduced to writing. The *deposition* differs from the *affidavit* in that the latter is voluntary and without cross-examination, while the former is made under interrogatories and subject to cross-examination. *Evidence* is a broader term, including the *testimony* of witnesses and all facts of every kind that tend to prove a thing true; we have the *testimony* of a traveler that a fugitive passed this way; his footprints in the sand are additional *evidence* of the fact. Compare DEMONSTRATION, PROOF.—**tes"ti-mo'ni-al.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting testimony or a testimonial. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal token of regard. **2.** A written certificate.

tes'tis, 1 tes'tıs; 2 tĕs'tis, *n.* [-TES, 1 -tīz; 2 -tēs, *pl.*] [L.] A testicle.

tes'ton†, tes-toon'†, tes'tril†, *n.* Same as TESTER[3].

tes-tu'din-, 1 tes-tiū'din-; 2 tĕs-tū'din-. From Latin *testudo* (*testudin-*), turtle: a combining form.—**tes-tu'di-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a turtle. **tes"tu-din'e-al†.**—**Tes-tu'di-na'ta,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of reptiles having a dorsal shell or carapace constituted chiefly by the vertebræ and ribs and a ventral shell or plastron; tortoises and turtles.

tes-tu'do, 1 tes-tiū'do; 2 tĕs-tū'do, *n.* [TES-TU'DI-NES, 1 -di-nīz; 2 -di-nēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A shed or screen for the protection of soldiers in siege operations. (1) A penthouse formed by soldiers in ranks by overlapping their shields above their heads. (2) A shed with a slanting roof carried by hand or wheeled up to a wall. **2.** [T-] *Herp.* A genus typical of land-tortoises. [L., < *testa*, shell.]

tes'ty, 1 tes'tı; 2 tĕs'ty, *a.* [TES'TI-ER; TES'TI-EST.] Having an irritable disposition; touchy. [< OF. *testu*, < *teste*, head.] SYN.: see FRETFUL.—**tes'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**tes'ti-ness,** *n.*

tet'a-nize, 1 tet'ə-naız; 2 tĕt'a-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] *Med.* To affect with tetanic spasms.—**tet"a-ni-za'tion,** *n.*

tet'a-nus, 1 tet'ə-nus; 2 tĕt'a-nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A nervous affection characterized by rigid spasmodic contraction of various voluntary muscles, especially that form now regarded as due to a characteristic microbe, the *Bacillus tetani*: when affecting the muscles of the jaw, called **lockjaw.** **2.** *Physiol.* A state of contraction in a muscle excited by a rapid series of shocks. [L., < Gr. *tetanos*, rigid.]—**te-tan'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or productive of tetanus. **II.** *n.* A drug capable of causing convulsions, as strychnin or nux vomica.

tet'a-ny, 1 tet'ə-nı; 2 tĕt'a-ny, *n.* Intermittent tetanus.

te-tar'to-, 1 tı-tär'tō-; 2 tə-tär'tō-. Derived from Greek *tetartos*, fourth (< *tessares*, four): a combining form.—**te-tar'to-he'dral,** *a. Crystal.* Possessing one-fourth of the planes necessary for true symmetry.

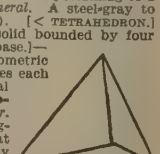
tetch'i-ly, tetch'i-ness, tetch'y. Same as TECHILY, etc.

tête"-à-tête', 1 tāt"ə-tāt'; 2 tĕt"ä-tät'. **I.** *a.* Being face to face; hence, confidential. **II.** *n.* **1.** A private interview; a confidential chat of two persons. **2.** A sofa on which two persons may face each other. **III.** *adv.* In private or personal talk. [< F. *tête*, head, + *à*, to.]

teth'er, 1 teth'ər; 2 tĕth'er. **I.** *vt.* To confine with a tether; restrain. **II.** *n.* Something used to check or confine, as a rope for fastening an animal. [< AS. *teðor.*]

Te'thys, 1 tē'thıs; 2 tē'thys, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus.

tet'ra-, 1 tet'rə-; 2 tĕt'ra-. From Greek *tettares*, four: a combining form.—**tet'ra-ba'sic,** *a.* Containing four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radicals: said of certain acids, as pyrophosphoric acid.—**tet'ra-chord,** *n. Mus.* **1.** A scale series of half an octave. **2.** The interval of a perfect fourth.—**tet"ra-chor'dal,** *a.*—**te-trac'id,** *a. Chem.* Denoting that which is capable of combination with four molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester.—**tet'rad,** *n.* **1.** A collection of four, or the number four. **2.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of four.—**tetrad axis** (*Crystal.*), an axis of fourfold symmetry.—**te-trad'y-mite,** *n. Mineral.* A soft, metallic, pale steel-gray bismuth tellurid (Bi_2Te_3 or $Bi_2(S,Te)_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. [< Gr. *tetradymos*, fourfold, < *tetra-*, TETRA.]—**tet"ra-dyn'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Having six stamens, of which number four, arranged in opposite pairs, are longer than the other two and inserted above them, as in flowers of the mustard family.—**tet'ra-gon,** *n.* A figure having four angles; a quadrangle. [+ Gr. *gonia*, angle.]—**tet-rag'o-nal,** *a.* **1.** Being or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles; quadrangular. **2.** *Crystal.* Possessing four alternately dissimilar planes of symmetry intersecting at angles of 45 degrees and a fifth symmetrical plane at right angles to the other four.—**tet'ra-gram,** *n.* A word of four letters; specif. [T-], the Tetragrammaton.—**Tet"ra-gram'ma-ton,** *n.* The group of four letters representing the ineffably holy name (Jehovah) of the Supreme Being in Hebrew texts, consisting of the four consonants JHVH, JHWH, YHVH, or YHWH. The word JHVH was almost never uttered in later Jewish traditions (antedating the Christian era), the vowel sounds of *Elohim* or of *Adonai* being used instead. The true pronunciation of the word was thus lost.—**tet"ra-he'dral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a tetrahedron.—**tet"ra-he'drite,** *n. Mineral.* A steel-gray to iron-black tetrahedral mineral ($Cu_8Sb_2S_7$). [< TETRAHEDRON.]—**tet"ra-he'dron,** *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by four plane triangular faces. [+ Gr. *hēdra*, base.]—**tet"ra-hex"a-he'dron,** *n. Crystal.* An isometric form having twenty-four triangular faces each with different intercepts upon two crystal axes and parallel to the third.—**te-tral'o-gy,** *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jız; 2 -ĝis, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A group of four dramas, three tragic and one satyric, exhibited together at the festivals of Dionysos at Athens. **2.** By extension, any series of four related dramatic or operatic works. [< Gr. *tetralogia*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-; and see -OLOGY.]—**te-tram'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* Having four parts; having the parts or organs in four; arranged in fours: often written *4-merous.* **2.** Having four joints; having four-jointed tarsi.—**te-tram'e-ter.** *Pros.* **1.** *a.* Having four bases or measures. In classical trochaic, iambic, and anapestic verse a base or


Tetrahedron.

measure consists of two feet (a dipody); hence, a trochaic tetrameter contains eight feet to the line. In English a tetrameter has four feet or measures. **II.** *n.* A verse thus composed. —**tet'ra-morph,** *n. Christian Art.* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one composite figure, winged, and standing on winged wheels of fire, the wings being full of eyes.—**tet'ra-pod.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Four-footed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapoda.* **II.** *n.* A tetrapod animal.—**Te-trap'o-da,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Arach.* A suborder of vermiform mites. **2.** *Entom.* A division of butterflies with foremost legs atrophied and therefore only four developed legs.—**te-trap'o-dy,** *n. Pros.* A group of four feet, as a colon, meter, or verse containing that number.—**tet'ra-py'lon,** *n.* A structure having four gateways or penetrated by two intersecting passages, as some arches.—**tet'rarch,** 1 tet'rŭrk or tē'trŭrk; 2 tēt'rärc or tē'träre, *n.* **1.** The governor of one part of a country that is divided into four governments. **2.** A tributary prince under the Romans. **3.** Anciently, in the Greek army, the commander of a subdivision of a phalanx. —**tet'rarch-y,** *n.* **tet'rarch-ate**‡.—**tet'ra-seme,** *n.* A long syllable or a foot equal to four short syllables.—**tet"ra-se'-mic,** *a.*—**tet'ra-spore,** *n. Bot.* A nonsexually produced spore: named from the fact that often four are produced together from a mother-cell.—**tet'ra-stich,** *n. Pros.* A poem or stanza of four lines; a quatrain.—**tet"ra-stich'ic,** *a.*—**te-tras'ti-chous,** *a. Bot. & Zool.* Four-ranked; having organs, as leaves on a stem, arranged in four vertical rows or ranks.—**tet'ra-style.** **I.** *a.* Having four pillars. **II.** *n.* A temple or the like having four front columns in its portico. **2.** Any building or structure having four pillars. [+ Gr. *stylos,* column.]—**tet"ra-syl'la-bl(e)**, *n.* A word of four syllables.—**tet"ra-syl-lab'ic,** *a.*—**tet"ra-tom'ic,** *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing four atoms. **2.** Containing four replaceable univalent atoms or molecules. **3.** Same as QUADRIVALENT.—**te-trox'id,** *n. Chem.* An oxid containing four atoms of oxygen to the molecule. [< TETR- + OXID.] **te-trox'ide**‡.

Tetrapylon.
Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile, Paris.

tet'ter, 1 tet'ər; 2 tĕt'er, *n.* A vesicular skin-disease, as eczema. [< AS. *teter.*]

Te-tuan', 1 te-twän'; 2 tē-twän', *n.* A seaport in N. E. Morocco; pop. 30,000. **Tet'wan**‡.

Teu'cer, 1 tiū'sər; 2 tū'cer, *n.* **1.** Half-brother of Ajax; noted as an archer; discovered Cyprus and founded Salamis. **2.** The first king of Troy.—**Teu'cri-an,** *n.* Same as TROAS, 1.—**Teu'cri-an,** *a. & n.* Trojan.

teuch, 1 tiūh; 2 tūh, *a.* [Scot.] Tough. **teugh**‡.

Teut., *abbr.* Teuton, Teutonic.

Teu"to-bur'ger Wald, 1 tel"to-bur'ger vält; 2 töi"to-bur'ger vält. A range of wooded hills in W. Prussia; the *Saltus Teutoburgiensis* of the Romans, where Arminius defeated Quinctilius Varus, A. D. 16(?).

Teu'ton, 1 tiū'tən; 2 tū'ton, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient German tribe. **2.** The German people in general, or an individual of the German race. **3.** The Aryans of northwestern Europe, including the High Germans, the Low Germans, and the Scandinavians. [< L. *Teutones, Teutoni,* representing the native name.]—**Teu-ton'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Teutons; Germanic. See TEUTON, 3. **II.** *n.* The language of the Teutons.—**Teutonic Knights,** the Knights of St. Mary's Hospital at Jerusalem, an order of military monks deriving their name and office from a German hospital founded at Jerusalem in 1128, and having headquarters at Acre, 1190; Marienburg in West Prussia, 1309; Mergentheim in Wurttemberg, 1525; and Vienna, 1805. Their special office was to nurse sick pilgrims and crusaders, and convert the heathen. Their costume was a white mantle with a black cross. See HOSPITALER; TEMPLAR.—**Teu'ton-ism,** *n.* A custom or mode of expression peculiar to Germans or Teutons; Germanism. **Teu-ton'i-cism**‡.

Tewkes'bur-y, 1 tiūks'ber-ı; 2 tūks'bĕr-y, *n.* A borough (pop. 4,710) in S. W. England; Yorkists defeated Lancastrians, 1471.

Tex., *abbr.* Texan, Texas (official).

Tex"ar-kan'a, 1 teks"ar-kan'ə; 2 tĕks"ĭr-kăn'a, *n.* A city (pop. 11,480) in N. E. Texas.

tex'as[1], 1 teks'əs; 2 tĕks'as, *n.* [Western U. S.] The uppermost structure on a river steamboat, containing the pilot-house, officers' cabins, etc. [< *Texas* (the State).]

Tex'as[2], *n.* A State in S. W. United States; 265,896 sq. m.; pop. 4,663,230; capital, Austin.—**Texas fever,** a destructive cattle-disease caused by blood-parasites. **Texan fever**‡.—**T. Leaguer** [Slang] (*Baseball*), a ball that falls midway between an infielder and an outfielder.—**T. sparrow,** a finch (*Arremonops ruficirgata*) found in Mexico and southern Texas.—**Tex'an,** *a. & n.*

text, 1 tekst; 2 tĕkst, *n.* **1.** (1) The original words of an author; the body of matter on a written or printed page, as distinguished from notes, illustrations, etc. (2) *Bib. Crit.* Any one of various recensions that are taken to represent the authentic words, or portion of the words, of the original Scriptures. **2.** A verse of Scripture, particularly when cited as the basis of a discourse. **3.** Any subject of discourse; a topic; theme. **4.** One of several styles of letters or types. [< L.[F] *textus,* < *texo,* weave.]—**text'-book",** *n.* A book used as a standard work in any branch; school-book; a manual.—**tex'tu-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the text; verbal. **2.** Versed in texts.—**tex'tu-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** Rigid adherence to the letter of a text. **2.** The art or method of textual criticism.—**tex'tu-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** A close adherent to the letter of the text. **2.** One who cites texts readily.—**tex'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

tex'tile, 1 teks'tıl; 2 tĕks'til. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to weav-
tex'til[2], ing or woven fabrics. **2.** Such as may be woven; manufactured by weaving. **II.** *n.* A woven fabric; textile material. [< L. *textilis,* < *textus;* see TEXT.]

Text. Rec., *abbr.* [L.] *Textus receptus* (received text).

tex'tu-a-ry†, *a.* Contained in the text.

tex'tu-a-ry§, 1 teks'chur-(*or* -tiu-)ĕ-rı; 2 tĕks'chu-(*or* -tū-)ă-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A textualist.

tex'tur-al, 1 teks'chur-(*or* -tiur-)əl; 2 tĕks'chur-(*or* -tūr-)al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by texture.—**tex'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

tex'ture, 1 teks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 tĕks'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The arrangement or character of the threads, etc., of a woven fabric. **2.** Hence, the mode of union or disposition of elementary constituent parts; minute structure or make; structural order. **3.** Any woven fabric; a web. [F., < L. *textura,* < *texo,* weave.]

Tey'de, 1 tē'dē; 2 te'dę, **Pico de.** Same as TENERIFFE.

Tez-cat"li-po'ca, 1 tes-kät"lı-pō'kə; 2 tĕs-cät"lĭ-pō'cä, *n.* A god of the Mexican race; brother of Quetzalcoatl.

tf., *abbr.* Till forbidden.—**t. g.,** *abbr.* Type genus.

th. A digraph assumed in English from the common spelling. It is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *pith, myth,* opening in *thin, think,* and is represented in the common spelling by (1) *th* initial as in *thank, thumb,* etc.; (2) *th* medial in words not Anglo-Saxon, as *author, method, panther;* (3) *th* final as in *bath, birth, length, breadth, width,* etc. In some American and English names, and French words and names, the *h* is silent. See THOMAS. In English *th* stands for two sounds: (1) *th* in *think,* which foreigners often call *tink,* (2) *th* in *then,* which they call *den.* In indicating the pronunciations in this book th or th is used to indicate the first sound, and th or th is used to indicate the second according to the keys used. If the words *then, they, thy,* are carefully pronounced and listened to, a vocal murmur will be heard with the opening consonant, like the murmur heard with d in *den, day, die,* while in *think, thin,* there is no such murmur, but the opening sound is atonic like *t* in *tink.* English *th* often represents Greek θ, which was an aspirated *t* (somewhat as in *hothouse*). The Romans wrote it *th,* and then dropped the aspiration; so that, in medieval Latin as in the Romance languages, *th* is simply another way of writing *t.* Italian and Spanish have discarded this *th* with the *t* sound, but French keeps it.

-th, *suffix.* In (1) abstract nouns, as *health, wealth;* (2) ordinals, as *fourth, fifth;* and (3) the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, as *doth, hath.* This suffix is a voiceless consonant except in the plural forms of some nouns which change it to voiced: as, *path* (1 pəth; 2 păth), *paths* (1 pəthz; 2 păthz). [(1) < AS. *-th, -t.* (2) < AS. *-tha, -the.* (3) < AS. *-eth, -ath.*]

Th, *abbr.* Thorium.—**Th.,** *abbr.* Theophilus, Thomas.—**Th., Thu.,** *abbr.* Thursday.—**T. H.,** *abbr.* Territory of Hawaii.

thack, n. [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] Thatch.—**under thack and rape** [Scot.], under thatch and rope: said of stacks thatched in and secured with straw withes for the winter; hence, figuratively, in compact and convenient form; sheltered.

Thack'er-ay, 1 thak'er-ē; 2 thăk'er-ă, **William Makepeace** (1811–1863), an English novelist; *Vanity Fair.*

Thad'de-us, 1 thad'ı-us; 2 thăd'ĭ-ŭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Thad-dæ'us**‡. G. **Thad-dä'us,** 1 tə-dē'ŭs, 2 tä-dę'us; It. **Tad-de'o,** 1 tad-dē'o, 2 tăd-dę'o; Pg. **Thad-de'o,** 1 tad-dē'o, 2 tăd-dę'o; Sp. **Ta-de'o,** 1 tə-dē'o, 2 tă-dę'o. [Gr., breast.]

thae, 1 thē; 2 thā, *pron.* [Scot.] These; those.

Tha'is, *n.* **1.** 1 thē'ıs; 2 thā'is. An Athenian courtezan who accompanied Alexander the Great to Asia. **Tha-is'**‡ [Gr.]. **2.** 1 tə"ıs'; 2 tă"is'. An opera founded on a novel by Anatole France, which deals with the conversion of an Alexandrian hetæra, Thais, by the desert-monk Athaniel.

thal'am-, 1 thal'əm-, thal'ə-mo-; 2 thăl'am-, thăl'a-
thal'a-mo-, mo-. From Greek *thalamos,* chamber: combining forms.—**thal"a-men-ceph'a-lon,** *n.* The hinder part of the primitive anterior cerebral vesicle, from which are developed the optic thalami and other structures about the third ventricle. Compare DIENCEPHALON. **thal"a-men'ce-phal**‡. —**tha-lam'ic,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus.—**thal'a-mus,** *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mi, *pl.*] *Anat.* The optic thalamus. See OPTIC. **2.** *Bot.* The receptacle of a flower. [L., chamber, < Gr. *thalamos,* chamber.]

thal'ass-, 1 thal'as-, thal'a-si-, thal'a-so-; 2 thăl'as-, thăl'a-si-,
thal'as-si-, thal'a-so-. From Greek *thalassa,* the sea: combining
thal'as-so-, forms.—**thal"as-sog'ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of physical geography that treats of oceanic life and phenomena.—**thal"as-sog'ra-pher,** *n.*—**tha-las"so-graph'ic-al,** *a.*

tha-las'sic, 1 thə-las'ık; 2 tha-lăs'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the smaller seas, as opposed to the oceans. **2.** *Zool.* Pelagic; oceanic. [< Gr. *thalassa,* sea.]

tha'ler, 1 tä'ler; 2 tä'ler, *n.* A former monetary unit of some German states, worth about 71 cents. [< G. *thaler;* see DOLLAR.]

Tha'les, 1 thē'lız; 2 thā'lęs, **of Miletus** (640–546 B. C.). A Greek physical philosopher, astronomer, and geometer; one of the Seven Sages. [over comedy, etc.

Tha-lī'a, 1 thə-lī'ə; 2 tha-lī'a, *n.* The Muse of joy; presided

Tha-lic'trum, 1 thə-lik'trum; 2 tha-lic'trŭm, *n.* **1.** A genus of perennial herbs of the crowfoot family—the meadow-rues. **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *thaliktron,* < *thallō,* bloom.]

thal'lin, 1 thal'ın, -in *or* -ın; 2 thăl'in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.*

thal'line, A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}NO$) obtained synthetically. Its salts are used as antipyretics and bactericides. [< Gr. *thallos,* young shoot: from its color.]

thal'li-um, 1 thal'ı-um; 2 thăl'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* A soft white crystalline metallic element closely resembling lead, used in glass-making, etc. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *thallos,* shoot, < *thallō,* bloom (from the green color of the chief line in its spectrum).]—**thal'-lic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thallium, especially in its higher valence; as, *thallic* hydroxid ($Tl(OH)_3$).

Thal-loph'y-ta, 1 tha-lef'ı-tə; 2 thă-lŏf'y-ta, *n. pl.* A phylum of plants comprising the algæ, fungi, and lichens. [< Gr. *thallos* (see THALLUS) + *phyton*, plant.]—**thal'lo-phyte,** *n.* A plant of the above group.—**thal'lo-phyt'ic,** *a.*

thal'lous, 1 thal'us; 2 thăl'ŭs, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from thallium, especially in its lower valence. **thal'li-ous†.**

thal'lus, 1 thal'us; 2 thăl'ŭs, *n.* [THAL'LI, 1 -ı; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Bot.* A plant without true root, stem, or leaf. [< L. *thallus*, a shoot, < Gr. *thallos*, < *thallō*, bloom.] **thal'lome†.**—**thal'loid,** *a.* Resembling a thallus. **thal-loi'dal‡; thal'lose‡.**

thal'weg, 1 tāl'vĕg; 2 tăl'vĕg, *n.* **1.** The deepest part of a valley, or a line along it, especially when it slopes in one direction; a watercourse. **2.** The line of maximum continuous descent, cutting all contours at right angles. [< G. *thalweg*, < *thal*, valley, + *weg*, way.]

Thames, 1 temz; 2 tĕms, *n.* **1.** A river of S. England; 209 m. through London to the North Sea. **2.** (Locally, 1 thēmz; 2 thāms.) A river and estuary in E. Connecticut; it flows into Long Island Sound. **3.** A river in Ontario province, Canada, length, 160 m. to Lake St. Clair.

Tham'muz, *n.* Same as TAMMUZ.

than, 1 than; 2 thăn, *conj.* When, as, or if compared with: placed after an adjective or adverb to express comparison between what precedes and what follows: often in elliptical clauses approaching prepositional force, which has become recognized usage in the phrase *than whom* instead of *than who;* as, an eminent judge *than whom* none is more just. [< AS. *thanne*, than.] **then†.**

than'age, 1 thēn'ıj; 2 thān'ag, *n.* *Old Saxon Law.* **1.** The state or dignity of a thane. **2.** The district over which or the fee or tenure by which a thane had jurisdiction. **then'age†.**

than"a-top'sis, 1 than-ə-tep'sis; 2 thăn"a-tŏp'sis, *n.* A musing upon death. [< Gr. *thanatos*, death, + *opsis*, sight.]

Than'a-tos, 1 than'ə-tes; 2 thăn'a-tŏs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The personification of death. [Gr., death.]

thane, 1 thēn; 2 thān, *n.* **1.** Originally, a warrior companion of an English king before the Conquest. **2.** Later, a freeman or a ceorl (churl) who possessed some property. **3.** One of the old nobility in the king's service. [< AS. *thegen*, *thegn*, thane.] **thegn‡.**

thank, 1 thąnk; 2 thăngk. I. *vt.* To make formal acknowledgments to or express gratitude to; give thanks to. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of thanking; gratitude expressed: generally in the plural. **2†.** Gratitude. [< AS. *thancian*, < *thanc*, thanks, thoughts.]—**thank'ful,** *a.* **1.** Deeply sensible of kindness received. **2.** Done or made to express thanks. SYN.: see GRATEFUL.—**thank'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**thank'ful-ness,** *n.*—**thank'less,** *a.* **1.** Not feeling or expressing gratitude. **2.** Not likely to gain thanks; unthanked. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**thank'wor"thy,** *a.* Deserving thanks; meritorious.

thank'it, *pp.* [Scot.] Thanked.

thanks-giv'er, *n.* One who gives thanks.

thanks"giv'ing, 1 thąnks"giv'ıŋ; 2 thăngks"gĭv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of giving thanks, as to God; the expression of gratitude. **2.** A form of words or worship in recognition of divine mercies. **3.** A public celebration in recognition of divine favor; also, a day set apart for such celebration.—**Thanksgiving Day,** in the United States, a day, usually the last Thursday in November, set apart as an annual festival of thanksgiving for the year's blessings.

Thap'sus, 1 thap'sus; 2 thăp'sŭs, *n.* An ancient town in N. Africa, where Cæsar defeated a Pompeian army, 46 B. C.

thar'bor-ough†, *n.* Same as THIRD-BOROUGH.

tharm, 1 thärm; 2 thärm, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** The belly; intestines. **2.** Twisted gut; fiddle-string. **therm†.**

Tha'sos, 1 thē'ses; 2 thā'sŏs, *n.* A Grecian island near S. E. Thrace; 85 sq. m.; pop. 12,000. **Tha'sus‡.**

that, 1 that; 2 thăt. **I.** *a.* [THOSE, *pl.*] **1.** The (one) specially designated: an emphatic word of greater definitive force than *the*, and having reference to some person or thing mentioned, understood, or definitely pointed out; as, *that* man. **2.** Such: followed by *that* or formerly by *as*. **3.** The (one) there: correlative to *this*, denoting something more remote in place, time, or thought. **II.** *pron.* **1.** As a demonstrative: (1) The person or thing applied, mentioned, or understood; as, see *that*. (2) The person or thing there or in the second place. **2.** As a relative, who or which.

In Anglo-Saxon *that* and *the* were the regular relatives, *who*, *what*, and *which* being only interrogatives until they gradually assumed the force of relatives, and in some uses superseded *that*. Thus we say: Washington, *who* was the first President, is often called Father of his country. But: *The* Washington *that* emigrated to this country was his ancestor.

III. *adv.* [Colloq.] In such a manner or degree; so. **IV.** *conj.* [*That* is used primarily to connect the substantive sentence as a subordinate clause with its principal sentence.] **1.** As a fact that: introducing a fact; as, I tell you *that* it is so. **2.** So that; in order that; as, I tell you *that* you may know. **3.** For the reason that; seeing that. **4.** As a result: introducing a consequence or effect. **5.** As a consequence. **6.** At which time; when. [< AS. *thæ.*] SYN.: see BUT.—**so that.** **1.** To the end that. **2.** With the result that. **3.** Provided. See THOSE.

thatch, 1 thach; 2 thăch. I. *vt. & vi.* To cover with a thatch. **II.** *n.* **1.** A covering of reeds, straw, etc., arranged, as on a roof, so as to shed water. **2.** Any one of various palms whose leaves are used for thatching. [< AS. *thæc*, cover.]—**thatch'er,** *n.*—**thatch'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of covering a roof with a thatch. **2.** Material used for a thatch.—**thatch'y,** *a.*

thau'mat-, ⟩ 1 thâ'mat-, thô'ma-to-; 2 thą'măt-, thą'ma-

thau'ma-to-, ⟨ to-. From Greek *thauma* (*thaumat-*), wonderful thing, wonder: combining forms. **thau"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of miracles.

thau'ma-trope, 1 thô'ma-trōp; 2 thą'ma-trōp, *n.* An optical toy, in which pictures on opposite sides of a card appear to blend together when the card is rapidly twirled. [< Gr. *thauma*, wonder, + *tropos*, turning.]

thau'ma-turge, 1 thô'ma-tûrj; 2 thą'ma-tûrg, *n.* One who performs wonders or miracles; a wonder-worker; magician. [< LL. *thaumaturgus*, < Gr. *thaumatourgos*, < *thauma*, wonder, + *ergon*, work.] **thau"ma-tur'gist‡.**—**thau"ma-tur'gic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of miracles.—**thau"ma-tur'gical,** *a.*—**thau"ma-tur'gics,** *n. pl.* Wonder-working.—**thau'ma-tur"gy,** *n.* Magic.

thaw, 1 thô; 2 thą. **I.** *vt . & vi.* **1.** To change (something frozen) to an unfrozen state, as by action of heat. **2.** To become transformed from a frozen to an unfrozen state; melt. **2.** Impersonally, to rise in temperature so as to melt ice and snow: said of weather. **3.** Figuratively, to become more interested and genial. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of thawing, or the state of being thawed. **2.** Warmth of weather such as melts things frozen: also figuratively. [< AS. *thawian*, thaw.] SYN.: see MELT.

the, 1 thĭ, 2 thē (*named or emphatic*); 1 thı; 2 the (*unemphatic before a vowel*); 1 tha; 2 the (*unemphatic before a consonant*), *definite art.* or *a.* Belonging to a particular genus or class; selected or emphatically distinguished from others of a class or group; as, *the* Christian Sabbath: *the* Duke of York.

The was originally a demonstrative pronoun, and is called by some grammarians a limiting or definitive adjective. It is used specif.: (1) To render a notion abstract or to give it substantive force: as, *the* true; *the* living. (2) To give distributive force: equivalent to *each;* as, a dollar *the* volume. (3) With the force of a possessive; as, he raises *the* (his) head. (4) [Scot. & Ir.] To designate the head of a clan or family; as, *the* MacIntosh. (5) Before a noun to mark it as unique; as, *the* man of the hour. (6) Before a noun to make it generic; as, *the* horse is a useful animal. [< AS *the*, the, < demons. pronoun. form *th-*. See TH.]

thee†, *pron.* Thee.

the, *adv.* A modifier of words in the comparative degree, indicating the measure of excess, and equivalent to *by this, for this, to this extent;* as, "*the* sooner *the* better," etc. [< AS. *thē*, the, < *thæt*, that.]

the-a'ceous, 1 thı-ē'shus; 2 the-ā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Theaceæ*) of shrubs and trees having alternate, simple leaves and large flowers—the tea family.

the"an-throp'ic, 1 thĭ"an-threp'ık; 2 thē"ăn-thrŏp'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Being both divine and human. **2.** Tending to embody deity in human forms. **the"an-throp'i-cal‡.**

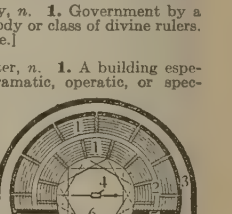
the-an'thro-pism‡, 1 thı-an'thro-pizm; 2 thē-ăn'thro-pĭsm, *n.* **1.** The state of being both divine and human. **2.** The ascription of human characteristics to divinity. **3.** Belief in the possibility of the combination in one being of a nature both human and divine.

the'ar-chy, thĭ'ar-kı; 2 thē'ăr-cy, *n.* **1.** Government by a deity. **2.** A theocracy. **3.** A body or class of divine rulers. [< Gr. *theos*, God, + *archō*, rule.]

theat., *abbr.* Theatrical.

the'a-ter, ⟩ 1 thĭ'a-ter; 2 thē'a-ter, *n.* **1.** A building espe-

the'a-tre, ⟨ cially adapted to dramatic, operatic, or spectacular representations; playhouse. **2.** Dramatic literature and representations regarded as a whole. **3.** A room or hall arranged with seats that rise as they recede from a platform, especially adapted to lectures, surgical demonstrations, etc. **4.** Any place of semicircular form with seats rising by easy gradations. **5.** Any place or region that is the scene of events. [< Gr.* *theatron*, < *thea*, sight.]—**the-at'ri-cal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the theater. **2.** Designed for show, display, or effect. **the-at'ric‡.** **II.** *n. pl.* A dramatic performance: especially when given by amateur performers.—**the-at'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**the-at'ri-cal-ness,** *n.*



Ground Plan of Greek Theater.
1. Seats for spectators. 2. Aisle. 3. Covered portico. 4. Altar of Dionysus. 5. Orchestra. 6. Stage. 7. Actor's entrance.

The'a-tin, ⟩ 1 thĭ'a-tin; 2 thē'a-tĭn, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A member

The'a-tine ⟨ of a congregation of Regular Clerks, founded in 1524 chiefly by the archbishop of Theate (Chiete). Gianpietro Caraffa, afterward Pope Paul IV., in opposition to the Reformation. **2.** A member of an order of nuns founded by Ursula Benincasa, who died in 1618. **Te'a-tin‡.**—**The'a-tin(es,** *a.*

The-ba'id, 1 thı-bē'ıd; 2 the-bā'id, *n.* **1.** The territory about Egyptian Thebes. **2.** A Latin epic in twelve books by Statius, a Roman poet of the 1st century, narrating the legend of the Bœotian Thebes. **The-ba'is‡.**

the-ba'in, ⟩ 1 thı-bē'ın, -in *or* -ın; 2 the-bā'ĭn, -ĭn *or* -ĭn. *n.*

the-ba'ine, ⟨ *Chem.* A silvery-white poisonous crystalline alkaloid ($C_{19}HN_1O_3$) in opium. [< THEBES, where a kind of opium was produced.] **the-ba'ia‡.**

Thebes, 1 thībz; 2 thēbg, *n.* **1.** The ancient capital of Upper Egypt. **2.** The chief city of ancient Bœotia; destroyed by Alexander the Great.—**The'ban,** *a. & n.*

the'ca, 1 thī'ka; 2 thē'ca, *n.* [THECÆ, 1 -sı; 2 -cē, *pl.*] A sheath; case; capsule. Specif.: (1) The investment of the spinal cord

formed by the dura mater, sometimes called **theca vertebralis.** (2) *Zoöph.* A calicle, as of a hydroid or coral. (3) *Bot.* (*a*) An anther-cell. (*b*) The capsule (sporogonium) of a moss. (*c*) The spore-case (sporangium) of a fern. [L., < Gr. *thḗkē*, case.]—**the'cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a theca.—**the'cate,** *a.* Having a sheath; sheathed.

thé dan"sant', 1 tē dän"sän'; 2 tā dän"sänt'. An afternoon tea at which there is dancing. [F. *thé*, tea, + *dansant*, dancing.]

thee, 1 thi; 2 thē, *pers. pron.* **1.** The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular: used in prayer, poetry, etc. **2.** Used irregularly by members of the Society of Friends for the nominative *thou.* [< AS. *thē*, acc. and dat. of *thū*, THOU.]

theek', 1 thik; 2 thēk, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To thatch.—**theek'ing,** *n.* Thatch.

theft, 1 theft; 2 thĕft, *n.* **1.** The act of thieving; larceny. **2.** That which is stolen. [< AS. *theōfth*, < *theōf*, thief.]

the-gith'er, 1 thi-gith'ər; 2 thē-gĭth'er, *adv.* [Scot.] Together.

thegn, 1 thēn; 2 thĕn, *n.* Same as THANE.

the'in, } 1 thī'in, -in *or* -in; 2 thē'in, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.*
the'ine, } The alkaloid in the tea-plant: chemically identical with caffein. [< NL. *thea*, < Chin. *ta'a*, tea.]

their, 1 thar; 2 thĕr, *a.* Belonging to them: used only attributively. See THEY. [< AS. *thāra*, *thāra*, gen. of *thā*, they.]

theirs, 1 tharz; 2 thĕrz, *poss. pron. pl.* Possessive case of THEY: used absolutely and predicatively.

the'ism[1], 1 thī'izm; 2 thē'ĭzm, *n.* **1.** Belief in God. (1) Belief in the personality and sovereignty of one righteous and eternal deity who has revealed himself supernaturally to man: distinguished from *deism.* (2) Same as MONOTHEISM. (3) Same as DEISM. **2.** In religion, a belief in God, in a god, or in gods: opposed to *atheism*, embracing *monotheism*, and consistent with some forms of *pantheism* and *polytheism.* **3.** In philosophy, the ontological theory of the universe that affirms the existence of one infinite personal God, the Creator, Preserver, and Ruler of the universe: opposed to *antitheism.* [< Gr. *theos*, god.]—**the'ist,** *n.* One who believes in theism.—**the'is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to theism or to theists. **the-is'ti-cal‡.**

the'ism[2], *n.* The toxic effects of excessive tea-drinking. [< NL. *thea*; see THEIN.]

Theiss, 1 tais; 2 tīs, *n.* Same as TISZA, 2.

the-il'tis, 1 thi-lai'tis *or* -il'tis; 2 the-il'tis *or* -il'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nipple. [< Gr. *thēlē*, teat.]

them, 1 them; 2 thĕm, *pron. pl.* Objective case of THEY, used as a direct or indirect object of a verb. [< AS. *thām.*]—**them-selves',** *pron.* Plural of HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF. **them-sel'‡** [Scot.].

theme, 1 thīm; 2 thēm, *n.* **1.** A subject of discourse; a topic to be discussed or developed in writing or speech; hence, any topic. **2.** An essay or dissertation; loosely, a brief composition in any form written as an exercise. **3.** *Philol.* The root of a word as prepared to receive inflectional changes. **4.** *Mus.* A melodic subject usually developed with variations in a composition. [OF., < Gr.ʟ *thema*, < *tithēmi*, place.] Syn.: see TOPIC.—**the-mat'ic,** *a.*

The'mis, 1 thī'mis; 2 thē'mĭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The personification of divine harmony and justice, variously represented as the companion or wife of Zeus, daughter of Uranus and Gæa, and the mother of the Fates and of the Hours. She is also said to be the daughter of Helios: Æschylus alone says she was the mother of Prometheus. In art Themis is represented as carrying scales in one hand and a horn of plenty in the other. [Gr., law.]

The-mis'to-cles, 1 thi-mis'tō-klīz; 2 the-mĭs'tō-clēs, *n.* An Athenian statesman and soldier; creator of Athenian naval policy (514?–449 B. C.).

then, 1 then; 2 thĕn. **I.** *a.* Being at that time: an attributive use of the adverb condemned by many authorities. **II.** *n.* A specific time already mentioned or understood. **III.** *adv.* **1.** At that time, expressed or understood. **2.** Next or immediately afterward. **3.** At another time, with a correlative reference to a preceding word or words. **IV.** *conj.* **1.** For that reason; as a consequence; therefore. **2.** Well then; in that case; as, you won't? *then* I will. [< AS. *thænne*, then.] Syn.: see THEREFORE.—**by then.** **1.** By that time; as, it will be done *by then.* **2†.** By the time that.

the'nar, 1 thī'nar; 2 thē'nar. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the palm of a hand or the sole of a fore foot. **II.** *n.* **1.** The palm of the hand. **2.** The thenar eminence. [< Gr. *thenar*, palm of the hand.] **the'nal‡.**—**thenar eminence,** the prominence on the palm at the base of the thumb. See illus. under HAND.

thence, } 1 thens; 2 thĕnç, *adv.* **1.** From that place. **2.**
thense[F], } From the circumstance, fact, or cause; therefore. **3.** From that time; after that time. **4.** [Poet.] Away from there; elsewhere; absent. [ME. *thennes*, adv. gen., < AS. *thanan.*] Syn.: see THEREFORE.—**thence"forth',** *adv.* From that time forth.—**thence"for'ward,** *adv.* **1.** Thenceforth. **2.** From that place forward. **thence"from'‡.** [ing form.

the'o-, 1 thī'o-; 2 thē'o. From Greek *theos*, god: a combin-

Theo., *abbr.* Theodore, Theodosia, Theodosius.

The'o-bald, 1 thī'o-bōld; 2 thē'o-bạld, *n.* A masculine personal name; formerly, **Ti'bald.** Dan. **The'o-bald,** 1 tē'o-bōlth; 2 tę'o-bälth; D. **Tie'bout,** 1 tī'bout, 2 tē'bout; F. **Thi"baut',** 1 tī"bō', 2 tī"bō'; G. **Diet'bold,** 1 dēt'bolt, 2 dēt'bōlt, **The'o-bald,** 1 tē'o-bolt, 2 tę'o-bält; It. **Te"o-bal'do,** 1 tē"o-bāl'do, 2 tę"o-bäl'do; L. **The"o-bal'dus,** 1 thī"o-bōl'dus, 2 thē"o-bạl'dŭs; Pg. **The"o-bal'do,** 1 tē"o-bāl'do, 2 tę"o-bäl'do; Sp. **The"u-de-bal'do,** 1 tē"ū-dē-bāl'do, 2 tę"u-de-bäl'do; Sw. **The'o-bald,** 1 tē'o-bold, 2 tę'o-bäld. [Teut., people's prince.]

The"o-bro'ma, 1 thī"o-brō'mə; 2 thē"o-brō'ma, *n. Bot.* A small tropical American genus of trees. The best-known species, *T. cacao*, supplies the cocoa of commerce.—**the"o-bro'min, the"o-bro'mine,** *n. Chem.* A bitter, colorless, crystalline compound ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$) resembling caffein, contained in cacao-beans. **ca-ca'lı‡.**

the"o-cen'tric, 1 thī"o-sen'trik; 2 thē"o-çĕn'trĭc, *a.* Having God for its center; proceeding from and returning to God.

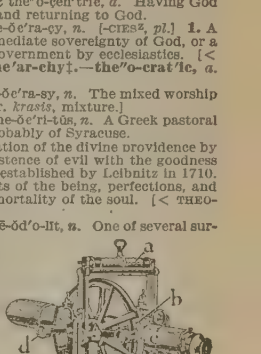
the-oc'ra-cy, 1 thi-ok'rə-si; 2 thē-ŏc'ra-sy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A government recognizing the immediate sovereignty of God, or a state so governed. **2.** Hence, government by ecclesiastics. [< THEO- + Gr. *kratein*, rule.] **the'ar-chy‡.**—**the"o-crat'ic,** *a.* **the"o-crat'i-cal‡.**

the-oc'ra-sy, 1 thi-ok'rə-si; 2 thē-ŏc'ra-sy, *n.* The mixed worship of polytheism. [< THEO- + Gr. *krasis*, mixture.]

The-oc'ri-tus, 1 thi-ok'ri-tus; 2 the-ŏc'rĭ-tŭs, *n.* A Greek pastoral poet of the 3d century B. C.; probably of Syracuse.

the-od'i-cy, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* Justification of the divine providence by the attempt to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness and sovereignty of God: a term established by Leibnitz in 1710. **2.** *Philos.* The branch that treats of the being, perfections, and government of God and the immortality of the soul. [< THEO- + Gr. *dikē*, justice.]

the-od'o-lite, 1 thi-od'ə-lait; 2 thē-ŏd'o-lit, *n.* One of several surveying and astronomical instruments for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. It comprises a small telescope turning on a vertical axis through the center of a horizontal graduated circle, and also on a horizontal axis, by which it may be pointed at any elevation. [Of Ar. origin.]—**the-od"o-lit'ic,** *a.*



Theodolite.

a, striding-level; *b*, vertical limb and vernier: *c*, telescope; *d*, microscope; *e*, tangent-screw; *f*, telescope-bubble; *g*, gradienter; *h*, standard; *i*, plate-bubble; *j*, horizontal-limb and vernier; *k*, clamp- and tangent-screw; *l*, lower clamp-screw; *m*, tangent-screw; *n*, leveling-screw; *o*, shifting-plate; *p*, tripod-head.

The'o-do're, 1 thī'o-dōr; 2 thē'o-dōr, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See TED. **The"o-do'ra** (*fem.*). Dan. **The'o-dor,** 1 tē'o-dōr, 2 tę'o-dōr; D. **The"o-do'rus,** 1 tē"o-dō'rus, 2 tę"o-dō'rŭs; F. **Thé"o'dore',** 1 tē"ō'dōr', 2 tę"ō'dōr'; G. **The'o-dor,** 1 tē'o-dōr, 2 tę'o-dōr; H. **The"o-do'ra** (*fem.*); Gr. **The"o-dō'ros;** It. **Te"o-do'ro,** 1 tē"o-dō'ro, 2 tę"o-dō'ro; **Te"o-do'ra** (*fem.*); Pol. Rus. **Fe'o-dor,** 1 fē'o-dōr, 2 fę'o-dōr; Sw. **The'o-dor,** 1 tē'o-dōr, 2 tę'o-dōr. **2. T. III.** (1818–1868), a king of Abyssinia, enemy of Islamism, who had himself crowned King of Ethiopia and fought against England; defeated, he committed suicide. **3. T.** of Mopsuestia (350–428), a Greek bishop and ecclesiastical writer. [Gr., divine gift.]

The-od'o-ric, 1 thi-od'ə-rik; 2 the-ŏd'o-rĭc, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **The-od'e-rick‡;** F. **Thé"o'do"ric',** 1 tē"ō'dō"rīk', 2 tę"ō'dō"rĭc'; G. **The-o'do-rich,** 1 tē-ō'do-rih; 2 tę-ō'do-rĭh; It. **Te"o-do-ri'co,** 1 tē"o-do-ri'ko, 2 tę"o-do-rī'co; L. **The"o-do-ri'cus,** 1 thī"o-do-rai'kus, 2 thē"o-do-rī'cŭs; Sp. **Te"o-do-ri'co,** 1 tē"o-do-rī'ko, 2 tē"o-do-rī'co; Sw. **The'o-dor,** 1 tē'o-dōr, 2 tę'o-dōr. **2. The Great** (454–526), a king of the Ostrogoths; ruler of Italy. [Teut., people's rule.]

The"o-do'si-us, 1 thī"o-dō'shi-us; 2 thē"o-dō'shĭ-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **The"o-do'si-a** (*fem.*). F. **Thé"o"-dose',** 1 tē"ō'dōz', 2 tę"ō'dōz'; It. **Te"o-do'si-o,** 1 tē"o-dō'zi-ō, 2 tę"o-dō'sĭ-ō; Sp. **Te"o-do'si-o,** 1 tē"o-dō'sī-ō, 2 tę"o-dō'sĭ-ō. **2. The Great** (346–395), a Roman emperor (379–395) of the East. [Gr., divine gift.]

the-og'o-ny, 1 thi-eg'o-ni; 2 the-ŏg'o-ny, *n.* The generation or genealogy of the gods, especially as recited in ancient poetry. [< THEO- + Gr. *-gonia*, < *gignomai*, become.]—**the"o-gon'ic,** *a.*—**the-og'o-nist,** *n.*

theol., *abbr.* Theologian, theological, theology.

the-ol'o-gy, 1 thi-ol'ə-ji; 2 the-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The branch of religious science that treats of God, including (1) the being of God, (2) the attributes of God, (3) the doctrine of the Trinity, and (4) creation and providence. **theology proper‡.** **2.** In the widest sense, theological science. **3.** *Class. Antiq.* A treatise or poem on the nature and worship of the gods. [< F. *théologie*, < LL. *theologia*, < Gr. *theologia*, < *theos*, god, + *legō*, speak.] Syn.: see RELIGION.—**the'o-log,** *n.* [Colloq.] A theological student. **the'o-logue‡.**—**the"o-lo'gi-an,** *n.* One versed in theology, especially that of the church; a professor of divinity; a divine.—**the"o-log'i-cal, the"o-log'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of theology; specif., relating to theology proper. **2.** Based on or growing out of divine revelation. **3.** Pertaining to the exposition or expounders of theology. —**theological science,** the branch of science that treats of God and the relations of God and man.—**t. virtues,** faith, hope, and charity, as relating immediately to God and founded solely on his word.—**the"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**the-ol'o-gize,** *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] **1.** *t.* To render theological. **II.** *i.* To reason like a theologian; devise a system of theology. **the-ol'o-gise‡.**—**the-ol'o-gus,** *n.* [-gi, 1 -ji; 2 -gī, *pl.*] **1.** A theologian. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the clerical staff of a cathedral or collegiate church appointed to lecture on theology and Scripture.

the-om'a-chy, *n.* **1.** A combat with the gods, as that waged by

the Titans. **2.** A battle between gods. [< Gr. *theos*, god, + *machē*, battle.]

the"o-mor'phic, 1 thĭ"o-mēr'fĭk; 2 thē"o-môr'fic, *a.* Having the form or likeness of God. [< THEO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]—**the"o-pa-thet'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of theopathy; as, *theopathetic* mysticism. **the"o-path'ic‡.**—**the-op'a-thy,** *n.* [Rare.] Religious emotion aroused by meditation on God.—**the-oph'a-ny,** *n.* A manifestation or appearance of a deity or of the gods to man. [+ Gr. *phainomaī*, appear.]

Theoph., *abbr.* Theophilus, Theophrastus.

The"o-phras'tus, 1 thĭ"o-fras'tus; 2 thē"o-frās'tūs, *n.* (382?–287? B. C.) A Greek philosopher; successor to Aristotle.

The-oph'i-lus, 1 thu-ef'i-lus; 2 the-ŏf'i-lŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. G. **Gott'lieb,** 1 gŏt'Up, 2 gŏt'lēp; D. G. **The-o'phi-lus,** 1 tē-ō'fi-lus, 2 tę-ō'fi-lus; F. **Thé"o"phile',** 1 tē"ō"fēl', 2 tę"ō"fēl'; Gr. **The-o'phi-los;** It. Sp. **Te-o'fi-lo,** 1 tē-ō'fi-lō, 2 tę-ō'fi-lō; Pg. **The-o'phi-lo,** 1 tē-ō'fī-lō, 2 tę-ō'fī-lō. **2.** *Bib. Luke* 1, 3. [Gr., lover of God.]

theor., *abbr.* Theorem.

the-or'bo, 1 thu-ēr'bo; 2 the-ôr'bo, *n.* A 17th-century lute having two necks. [< It. *tiorba*, kind of lute.]

the'o-rem, 1 thĭ'o-rem; 2 thē'o-rĕm, *n.* **1.** A proposition demonstrably true or acknowledged as such. **2.** *Math.* (1) *Geom.* A proposition setting forth something to be proved, as opposed to *problem.* (2) *Alg.* A rule or law formulated in symbols, or the directory of an operation. [< Gr. *theōrēma*, < *theōreō*, look at.]—**the"o-rem-at'ic,** *a.* **the"o-rem'ic‡.**

the'o-ry, 1 thĭ'o-rı; 2 thē'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A plan or scheme subsisting in the mind only, but based on principles verifiable by experiment or observation. **2.** A body of the fundamental principles underlying a science or an application of a science. **3.** Abstract knowledge of any art, as opposed to the practise of it. **4.** A proposed explanation, designed to account for any phenomenon. **5.** [Colloq.] Mere speculation or hypothesis; hence, an individual view or idea. **6.** *Math.* An arrangement of results, or a body of theorems, presenting a systematic view of some subject; as, the *theory* of functions. **7.** *Mus.* The science of composition, as distinguished from the art of execution. 8†. Contemplation. [< Gr. *theōria*, viewing, theory, < *theōreō*, look at.] **the'o-rick†.** Syn.: see HYPOTHESIS; IDEA.—**Weissmann's theory,** the theory that the inheritance of acquired characteristics is impossible.—**the"o-ret'i-cal,** **the"o-ret'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to theory; speculative, as distinguished from practical.—**the"o-ret'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**the'o-rist,** One who theorizes.—**the'o-rize,** *vt. & vi.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To form or express theories; speculate; convince by theorizing. **the'o-rise‡.**—**the"o-ri-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*—**the'o-riz"**[or **-ris"**]**er,** *n.*

theos., *abbr.* Theosophist, theosophy.

the-os'o-phy, 1 thu-es'o-fi; 2 the-ŏs'o-fy, *n.* [-PHIES², *pl.*] **1.** Mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe. Theosophy starts from a transcendental apprehension of deity to explain the universe, and does not generalize from phenomena to the being and attributes of God; it does not content itself with the relations of the soul to God, but speculates on the constitution and course of nature.

2. In its modern phase, a system that claims to embrace the essential truth underlying all systems of religion, philosophy, and science. Its doctrines may be embraced in three affirmations: (1) Underlying all manifestation is the infinite, eternal, immutable principle, known only through its manifestations, spiritual and material. (2) A unity of consciousness, and also a unity of law, runs throughout the universe. (3) The essential divinity is in man, evolution taking place by means of successive reembodiments or reincarnations. [< Gr. *theosophia*, < *theosophos*, < *theos*, god, + *sophos*, wise.]—**the"o-soph'ic,** *a.* **the"o-soph'i-cal‡.**— **the"o-soph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **the-os'o-phism,** *n.*—**the-os'o-phist,** *n.*

The-o"to-co-pu'li, 1 thē-ō"to-ko-pū'lē; 2 the-ō"to-co-pu'le, **Domenico** (1545?–1614). A Greek painter, architect, and sculptor who settled in Spain in 1577.

The'ra, 1 thĭ'ra; 2 thē'ra, *n.* **1.** Same as SANTORIN. **2.** A town, capital of Santorin, Greece.—**The-ræ'an,** *a.*

therap., *abbr.* Therapeutic, therapeutics.

ther"a-peu'tic, 1 ther"ə-piū'tĭk; 2 thĕr"a-pū'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having healing qualities. **2.** Pertaining to therapeutics. **ther"a-peu'ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A medicine efficacious in disease. [< Gr. *therapeutikos*, < *therapeuō*, serve.]—**ther"a-peu'tics,** *n.* The department of medical science that relates to diseases and remedies.—**ther"a-peu'tist, ther'a-pist,** *n.*—**ther'a-py,** *n.* Therapeutics: chiefly used in compounds, as hydrotherapy.

there, 1 thār; 2 thêr. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or at that place; in a place other than that of the speaker: opposed to *here.* **2.** To that place; in that quarter or direction; thither. **3.** At that stage or point of action or proceeding; in that respect or connection. **4.** Expletive (1 thər; 2 ther), used as an expletive before verbs of being or action; as, *there* was once a man. **5.** Used with independent phrases or clauses, for emphasis, encouragement, etc.: the equivalent of *that.* **II.** *interj.* An exclamation expressing: (1) Direction, alarm, or annoyances; as, *there!* see that bird! (2) Triumph; as, *there!* I told you so! (3) Encouragement, or incentive to action. (4) Soothing or quieting; as, *there, there,* you'll soon be better. [< AS. *thēr, thǣr*, there.]—**there'a-bout",** *adv.* Near that number, quantity, degree, place, or time; approximately. **there'a-bouts"‡.**—**there-af'ter.** **I.** *n.* The time following an event. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Afterward. **2.** Accordingly.—**there'a-gainst",** *adv.* Against or in opposition to that thing.—**there-at',** *adv.* At that event, place, or time; at that incentive; upon that.—**there'a-way",** *adv.* **1.** From or in that direction or position. **2.** [Colloq.] In that region; thereabout. **there'a-ways"‡.**—**there-by',** *adv.* **1.** Through the agency of that. **2.** Connected with that. **3.** Conformably to that. **4.** Near by; thereabout.—**there-for',** *adv.* For that or this.—**there-from',** *adv.* From this or that time, place, state, event, or thing.—**there-in',** *adv.* **1.** In that place. **2.** In that time, matter, or respect.—**there"in-to',** *adv.* Into this or that.—**there-of'**‖, *adv.* **1.** Of this, that, or it. **2.** Therefrom.—**there-on',** *adv.* On this, that, or it.—**there-out',** *adv.* **1.** From or out of that or this. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] On the outside; without; out-of-doors.—**there-to'**‖, *adv.* **1.** To this, that, or it. **2.** In addition. **there"un-to'‡.**—**there"to-fore',** *adv.* Before this or that; previously to that.—**there-un'der,** *adv.* Under this or that.—**there"up-on',** *adv.* **1.** Upon that; upon it. **2.** Following upon or in consequence of that. **3.** Immediately following; at once.—**there-with',** *adv.* **1.** With this, that, or it. **2.** Thereupon.—**there"with-al',** *adv.* **1.** With all this or that; besides. **2†.** Therewith.

there'fore, 1 thār'fōr *or* thūr'fōr; 2 thâr'fōr *or* thēr'fōr, *adv. & conj.* For that or this reason; on that ground or account; also, necessarily growing out of this; consequently.

Syn.: accordingly, because, consequently, hence, since, then, thence, whence, wherefore. *Therefore* is the most precise and formal word for expressing the direct conclusion of a chain of reasoning; *then* carries a similar but slighter sense of inference, which it gives incidentally rather than formally; as, "All men are mortal; Cæsar is a man; *therefore* Cæsar is mortal"; or, "The contract is awarded; *then* there is no more to be said." *Consequently* denotes a direct result, but more frequently of a practical than a theoretical kind; as, "Important matters demand my attention; *consequently* I shall not sail to-day." *Consequently* is rarely used in the formal conclusions of logic or mathematics, but marks rather the freer and looser style of rhetorical argument. *Accordingly* denotes correspondence, which may or may not be consequence; it is often used in narration; as, "The soldiers were eager and confident; *accordingly* they sprang forward at the word of command." *Thence* is a word of more sweeping inference than *therefore*, applying not merely to a single set or premises, but often to all that has gone before, including the reasonable inferences that have not been formally stated. *Wherefore* is the correlative of *therefore*, and *whence* of *hence* or *thence*, appending the inference or conclusion to the previous statement without a break. Compare synonyms for BECAUSE.

The-re'sa, 1 tə-rī'sə; 2 te-rē'sa, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Thé"rèse',** 1 tē"rēz', 2 tę"ręs'; G. **The-re'se,** 1 tē-rē'zə, 2 tę-rę'se; **The-re'si-a,** 1 tē-rē'si-ą, 2 tę-rę'si-ä; It. Sp. **Te-re'sa,** 1 tē-rē'sa, 2 tę-rę'sä; Pg. **The-re'sa,** 1 tē-rē'zə, 2 tę-rę'zä; Sw. **The-re'sa,** 1 tē-rē'sa, 2 tę-rę'sä. **2. Saint** (1515–1582), a Spanish Carmelite nun, mystic, and writer; *The Way of Perfection; The Castle of the Soul.*

The-re-zi'na, 1 tē-rē-zī'nə; 2 te-re-zī'na, *n.* A city, capital of Piauhy state in N. E. Brazil; pop. 48,000.

the-ri'a-ca, 1 thı-rıı'ə-kə; 2 the-rī'a-ca, *n.* *Med.* **1.** One of various preparations of opium. **2.** An ancient antidote for the bite of venomous creatures. **3.** *Eng. Pharm.* Molasses. [< Gr. *thērion* (< *thēr*), wild beast.] **the'ri-ac‡.**—**the'ri-ac,** *a.* **the-ri'a-cal‡; the'ri-al‡.**

the"ri-an'thro-pism, 1 thĭ"rı-an'thro-pizm; 2 thē"ri-ăn'thro-pism, *n.* *Anthrop.* Representation of preternatural beings in combined forms of man and beast, especially in primitive polytheistic worship; as, the religions of *therianthropism.* [< Gr. *thēr*, wild beast, + *anthrōpos*, man.]—**the"ri-an-throp'ic,** *a.*—**the"ri-o-mor'phic,** *a.* Beast-like in form; as, *theriomorphic* gods. **the"ri-o-mor'phous‡.**

therm, 1 thûrm; 2 thêrm, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The amount of heat required to raise one gram of water at its maximum density one degree centigrade: the British thermal unit. **2.** A heat-unit: (1) Usually, the gram-calory. (2) The kilogram-calory. (3) [L- or T-] One thousand kilogram-calories. See CALORY. **3.** [Eng.] The unit of cost for gas consisting of 100,000 British thermal units. See definition 1, above. **4†.** A hot bath; also, a pool of water. [See THERMÆ.]

therm-. Same as THERMO-.

ther'mæ, 1 thûr'mĭ; 2 thêr'mē, *n. pl.* **1.** Hot springs or baths. **2.** Specif., the public baths of the ancient Romans. They usually consisted of several chambers with separate apartments for each sex. [< Gr. *thermai*, pl. of *thermē*, heat.]

ther'mal, 1 thûr'məl; 2 thêr'mal, *a.* Pertaining to, determined by, or measured by heat. **ther'mic‡.**

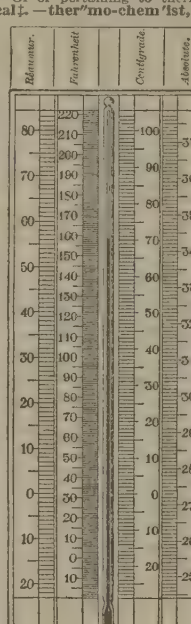
therm"es-the'si-a, 1 thûrm"es-thī'si-ə *or* -zi-ə; 2 thêrm"ês-thē'si-a *or* -zhi-a, *n.* *Physiol.* The temperature sense; ability to recognize changes of temperature. [< THERM- + ESTHESIA.] **therm"æs-the'si-a‡.**

Ther"mi-dor', 1 thûr"mı-dôr' *or* (*F.*) ter"mĭ"dôr'; 2 thêr"mi-dôr' *or* (*F.*) têr"mĭ"dôr', *n.* [F.] The eleventh month in the calendar of the first French republic. See under REPUBLICAN.

therm'i-on, 1 thûrm'ı-en; 2 thêrm'i-ŏn, *n.* *Physics.* An electrically charged or uncharged particle, as an ion, emitted by a heated body, as calcium oxid when incandescent. It may be either positive or negative.—**therm'i-on-ic,** *a.*

ther'mit, 1 thûr'mit; 2 thêr'mĭt, *n.* A mixture composed of finely divided aluminum and a metallic oxid, as iron, chromium, or manganese oxid: a trade name. When such a mixture is brought to a sufficient temperature, the oxygen of the metallic oxid unites with the aluminum, causing an enormous rise in temperature, probably up to 3000° C., and forming molten metal and a fluid slag. On this account, thermit is used extensively in welding by the **thermit process,** of igniting the thermit in a crucible and pouring the resulting molten iron (produced in the crucible by the reduction of the iron oxid) around the joint to be welded, the joint being surrounded by a mold. Thermit is used also in casting, the prevention of pipes in steel ingots, etc. Compare ALUMINOTHERMY. [< Gr. *thermē*, heat.] **ther'mite‡.**

ther'mo-, 1 thûr'mo-; 2 thēr'mo-. From Greek *thermē*, heat: a combining form.—**ther"mo-an"es-**[or æs-]**the'si-a,** *n.* Loss or diminution of power in the skin or mucous membrane to perceive heat and cold.—**ther"mo-bar'o-graph,** *n. Physics.* An apparatus for measuring the pressure and temperature of a gas simultaneously.—**ther"mo-ba-rom'e-ter,** *n. Physics.* **1.** An apparatus for measuring atmospheric pressure by the boiling-point of water: used in determining altitudes. **2.** A siphon barometer that can be inverted and made to serve as a thermometer.—**ther'mo-bat"ter-y,** *n.* A thermoelectric battery.—**ther"mo-cau'ter-y,** *n.* Any form of actual cautery; specif., that which maintains at a white heat hollow platinum points, knives, etc., by means of a burning jet of benzin-vapor.—**ther"mo-chem'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to thermochemistry. **ther"mo-chem'i-cal‡.**—**ther"mo-chem'ist,** *n.* One skilled in thermochemistry.—**ther"mo-chem'is-try,** *n.* The branch of chemistry that treats of the relations between chemical reactions and the evolution and absorption of heat observed to accompany them.—**ther'mo-coup'le,** *n.* A thermoelectric couple.—**ther"mo-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the transformation of heat-energy into motion, or to the relations between them. **ther"mo-dy-nam'i-cal‡.**—**ther"mo-dy-nam'ics,** *n. Physics.* That branch of the theory of heat treating of the relations between heat and mechanical work.—**ther"mo-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to thermo-electricity. **ther"mo-e-lec'tri-cal‡.**—**thermoelectric battery,** a battery consisting of strips of two metals so arranged that alternate junctions can be heated while the others are kept cool.—**t. couple,** a pair of conductors so joined as to produce a thermo-current when the junctions are at different temperatures. **t. pair‡.**—**ther"mo-e-lec'tri-ci-ty,** *n.* Electricity generated by differences of temperature, or between two different metals in contact.—**ther"mo-e-lec-trom'e-ter,** *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the strength of a current of electricity, by the effect it has in producing heat.—**ther"mo-e-lec"tro-mo'tiv(es,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating electromotive force due to difference of temperature.—**ther"mo-gal"va-nom'e-ter,** *n.* A combination of a galvanometer and a thermo-couple used to measure minute variations of temperature.—**ther"mo-gen'e-sis,** *n.* The production of heat, especially of animal heat by organic action. **ther-mog'e-ny‡.**—**ther"mo-gen'ic,** *a.* Heat-producing; specif., productive of animal heat. **ther"mo-gen-net'ic‡; ther-mog'e-nous‡.**—**ther'mo-graph,** *n.* A registering thermometer.—**t h e r" mo-la'bile,** *a. Chem.* Affected by heat. See THERMOSTABLE.—**ther-mol'y-sis,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The resolution of a compound substance into its component elements by the application of heat. **2.** *Physiol.* The dissipation of heat from the animal body by physical processes.—**ther"mo-lyt'ic,** *a.*



The Four Principal Thermometers Compared.

ther-mom'e-ter, 1 thər-mom'-ɪ-tər; 2 ther-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature. See TEMPERATURE.

Thermometers usually act upon the principle that change of temperature causes greater alteration in the dimensions of one body than of another; the ordinary glass thermometer consists of a capillary tube or stem with bulb containing mercury which expands or contracts as the temperature rises or falls. In the **Réaumur scale** the freezing-point is marked zero and the space between this and boiling-point is divided into 80 degrees. In the **Centigrade scale** the freezing-point is zero and the boiling-point 100 degrees. The original **Celsius scale** (in disuse) is the reverse of this. In the **Fahrenheit scale** the freezing-point is 32° and the boiling-point 212°. To reduce degrees of one scale to those of another, the following formulas will serve, the initial letters representing the respective scales:

F = 9/5 C+32 = 9/4 R+32
C = 5/9 (F −32) = 5/4 R
R = 4/9 (F −32) = 4/5 C

[< THERMO- + -METER.]—**dl.ereatial thermometer,** a thermometer having two air-bulbs connected by a U tube, containing colored liquid, so that when the bulbs are exposed to different temperatures a shifting of the liquid in the tube will be caused by the difference of expansion of air in the bulbs.—**re-sistance t.,** an instrument indicating, by means of the change in electrical conductivity of wires with temperature, the temperature of any given wire or its environment.—**ther"mo-met'ric, ther"mo-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**ther"mo-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ther-mom'e-try,** *n.* The measurement of temperature, or the art thereof, by means of the thermometer; specif., the use of the thermometer in medical diagnosis.—**ther"mo-mo'tiv(es,** *a.* Of, relating to, or caused by heat-producing motion: especially referring to heat-engines.—**ther'mo-mo"tor,** *n.* A heat-engine; especially, a hot-air engine. Compare MOTOR.—**ther"mo-pen"e-tra'tion,** *n.* Same as DIATHERMY.—**ther"mo-phil'ic,** *n. Bacteriol.* Fond of heat: used mainly of certain bacteria. **ther'mo-phile‡,** *n.*

ther'mo-pile, 1 thûr'mo-pail; 2 thēr'mo-pīl, *n.* A thermoelectric battery, especially when used with a galvanometer to measure heat. [< THERMO- + L. *pila*, pier.]

Ther-mop'y-læ, 1 ther-mop'ɪ-lɪ; 2 ther-mŏp'y-lē, *n.* A narrow mountain pass from Thessaly into Greece, defended by Leonidas against Xerxes, Aug. 7 to 9, 480 B. C.

ther'mo-scope, 1 thûr'mo-skōp; 2 thēr'mo-scōp, *n.* An instrument for detecting changes or differences of temperature without accurately measuring them. [< THERMO- + -SCOPE.]

ther'mo-si"phon, *n.* A device consisting of siphon-tubes to increase or induce circulation in a water-heating apparatus, as in that of an internal-combustion engine. **ther'mo-sy"phon‡.**—**ther"mo-sta'bile,** *a. Chem.* Unaffected by moderate heats: denoting immune substances, as certain toxins or ferments, which may be heated to 55° centigrade without loss of special properties: opposed to *thermolabile.* **ther"mo-sta'bil‡.**—**ther"mo-sta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

ther'mo-stat, 1 thûr'mo-stat; 2 thēr'mo-stăt, *n.* A device for the automatic regulation of temperature by utilizing the expansion and contraction caused by changes of temperature in certain metals. Thermostats are used for fire-alarms, opening or closing dampers, regulating steam-pressures, etc. [< THERMO- + Gr. *histēmi*, stand.]—**ther"mo-stat'ic,** *a.*—**ther"mo-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ther"mo-stat'ics,** *n. Physics.* The theory of the equilibrium of heat.—**ther"mo-tac'tic,** *a.* Of or relating to thermotaxis; regulative of body-temperature.—**ther'mo-tank,** *n.* A tank or box in which steam, water, air, or the like circulates through pipes and thus heats or cools the air passing through the tank.—**ther"mo-tax'is,** *n. Biol.* **1.** The regulation or normal adjustment of the animal heat in an organism. **2.** The determination of locomotion by heat. Movement of organisms toward a lower temperature is **negative thermotaxis,** toward a higher is **positive t.**—**ther"mo-tax'ic,** *a.*—**ther-mot'o-nus,** *n. Bot.* A condition of tonicity with relation to heat.—**ther-mot'ro-pism,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The property or phenomenon of movement in growing plant-organs brought about by the influence of heat or cold. Curvature toward a source of heat is called **positive thermotropism,** and curvature away from a source of heat, **negative t. 2.** The attraction or repulsion from a source of heat evinced by some bacteria.—**ther"mo-trop'ic,** *a.*

the'ro-, ther-, 1 thɪ'ro-, ther-; 2 thē'ro-, thēr-. From Greek *thēr*, beast: combining forms.—**The"ro-mo'ra,** *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct order of reptiles. **The"ro-mor'pha‡.**

The'ron, 1 thɪ'ron; 2 thē'rŏn, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name; literally, a hunter. **2.** A Greek tyran of Agrigentum, Sicily; ally with Gelon in the great victory over the Carthaginians, 480 B. C. **The'rŏn‡** [Gr.].

Ther-si'tes, 1 ther-saɪ'tɪz; 2 ther-sī'tēz, *n.* In Homer's Iliad, the ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks. In later literature he is slain by Achilles for his ridicule. **Ther-si'tēs‡** [Gr.].—**ther-sit'i-cal,** *a.* Characteristic of Thersites; hence, loud and scurrilous; abusive. **Ther"si-te'an‡** [Rare].

the-sau'rus, 1 thɪ-sē'rus; 2 the-są'rŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A place where treasure is laid up; a storehouse. **2.** A repository of words or knowledge; hence, a lexicon or cyclopedia. [< Gr.[L] *thēsaurus*, treasure-house.]

these, 1 thɪz; 2 thēs, *a. & pron.* Plural of THIS.

The'seus, 1 thɪ'sɪus *or* -sɪ-us; 2 thē'sūs *or* -se-ūs, *n.* A Greek legendary hero of Attica, the center of a whole cycle of myths. He was the son of Ægeus, King of Athens; he was one of the Argonauts and fought against the Amazons and the Centaurs. See ARIADNE; HIPPOLYTUS; MINOTAUR.

the'sis, 1 thɪ'sɪs; 2 thē'sis, *n.* [THE'SES, *pl.*] **1.** A proposition advanced, to be maintained or defended by argument. **2.** Hence: (1) An essay or treatise on a particular subject; especially, a dissertation presented by a candidate for a degree. (2) An academic exercise or theme. **3.** A theme. **4.** (1) *Anc. Pros.* That part of a foot which had the ictus. (2) In modern prosody and later Roman usage, the unaccented part of a foot; also, the depression of voice in pronouncing the thesis. See ARSIS, 1. **5.** *Logic.* An affirmative proposition, as opposed to a *hypothesis.* **6.** *Mus.* The down beat; the accented part of a measure. Compare ARSIS, 2. [L., < Gr. *thesis*, < *tithēmi*, place.]

Thes'pi-an, 1 thes'pɪ-ən; 2 thĕs'pi-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Thespis, reputed inventor of Greek tragedy, contemporary with Pisistratus; hence, tragic; dramatic. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] An actor.

Thess., *abbr.* Thessalonians.

Thes″sa-lo′ni-an, 1 thes″ə-lō′ni-ən; 2 thĕs″ə-lō′ni-ən, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica (now Saloniki), a city of Macedonia. **2.** *pl. Bib.* Two of St. Paul's epistles (**First** and **Second T.**) written to the Christians of Thessalonica.—**Thes″sa-lo′ni-an,** *a.* [as SALONIKI.

Thes″sa-lo-ni′ca, 1 thes″ə-lo-nai′kə; 2 thĕs″ə-lo-ni′ca, *n.* Same

Thes′sa-ly, 1 thes′ə-li; 2 thĕs′a-ly, *n.* A district in N. Greece; former division of ancient Greece; noted for its grain-bearing plains; 4,790 sq. m.; chief town, Larissa.—**Thes-sa′li-an,** *a. & n.*

the′ta, 1 thī′tə or thē′tə; 2 thē′tə *or* the′ta, *n.* The eighth letter in the Greek alphabet (Θ, *ϑ, θ*); equivalent in Greek to *t* + *h*, as in *outhouse*, but in modern Greek to spirant *th*, as in *thin, myth.* See T.

thet′ic, 1 thet′ik; 2 thĕt′ic, *a.* **1.** *Anc. Pros.* Beginning with, bearing, relating to, or of the nature of a thesis. **2.** Characterized by positive statement; thetical. [< Gr. *thetikos*, fit for placing, < *tithēmi*, place.]—**thet′i-cal†,** *a.* Laid down; arbitrary; positive; direct; not by negation.—**thet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

The′tis, 1 thī′tis; 2 thē′tis, *n. Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles, who made her son invulnerable by dipping him in the Styx, save for his heel, by which she held him.

the′ur-gy, 1 thī′ûr-ji; 2 thē′ûr-gy, *n.* **1.** The production of miraculous results by divine agency; also, the power so existing or employed. **2.** The art of securing beneficent, divine, or supernatural intervention in human affairs; especially, the magical science practised by certain Egyptian Neo-Platonists; white magic. **3.** In modern magic, the operation of alleged supernatural agency, as opposed to natural magic; black magic. [< Gr.L *theos*, God, + *ergon*, work.]—**the-ur′gic, the-ur′gi-cal,** *a.*—**the-ur′gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

thew[1], 1 thū; 2 thū, *n.* A sinew or muscle, especially when strong or well developed; hence, bodily strength or vigor: commonly in the plural. Apparently introduced to modern English by a mistake of Shakespeare as to the meaning of THEW[2]. [< AS. *thēaw*, manner.]—**thew′less,** *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Having no thews; inactive; weak. **2.** Spiritless; inert. **3.** Vicious.—**thew′y,** *a.* Having large muscles; strong.

thew[2]†, *n.* Form of behavior; morals; virtues.—**thewed†,** *a.* **1.** Endowed with thew: well-behaved. **2.** Having muscles: used only in compounds or with a qualifying word; as, a well-*thewed* limb.

they, 1 thē; 2 thę, *pron. pl.* [THEIR or THEIRS, *poss.*; THEM, *obj.*] These or those understood or mentioned: the nominative plural of the pronoun of the third person. *They* is sometimes used: (1) With an indefinite antecedent; as, *they* say. (2) As a repeated subject. (3) [Prov. Eng.] Demonstratively; as, *they* people. [< AS. *thā*, pl. of *the(se)*, that.]

thi-al′din, } 1 thai-al′din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 thī-ăl′din, -din *or* -dīn, *n.*
thi-al′dine, ∫ *Chem.* A volatile crystalline compound ($C_5H_{13}NS$): a heart stimulant. [< THIO- + *ald-* in ALDEHYDE.]

thi-am′id, 1 thai-am′id; 2 thī-ăm′id, *n. Chem.* One of a class of compounds having the general formula $RCSNH_2$. **thi-am′ide‡.**

Thi″an′ Shan, 1 ti″ən′ shān; 2 ti″ăn′ shān. See TIEN SHAN.

Thi″au″mont′, 1 ti″ō″mōn′; 2 ti″ō″mōñ′, *n.* A fort near Douaumont, part of the defenses of Verdun; scene of heavy fighting resulting in German repulses, May to August, 1916.

thi′a-zin, 1 thai′ə-zin; 2 thī′a-zin, *n. Chem.* One of a class of cyclic compounds containing a ring composed of one atom of nitrogen, one atom of sulfur, and four atoms of carbon; they yield dyestuffs. **thi′a-zine‡.**

thi′a-zol, 1 thai′ə-zōl *or* -zel; 2 thī′a-zōl *or* -zōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless, highly refractile fluid (C_3H_3NS); its derivatives yield dyestuffs. [< THIO- + AZO- + -OL.] **thi-a-zole‡.**

Thi″bault′, 1 ti″bō′; 2 ti″bō′, **Jacques Anatole** (1844–). French novelist; awarded Nobel prize for literature, 1921; pseudonym *Anatole France.*

Thi-bet′, Thi-bet′an. Same as TIBET, etc. [thick.]

thick, 1 thik; 2 thĭk, *vt. & vi.* To thicken. [< AS. *thiccе*, **thick.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relatively large or unusual extent or depth from one surface to its opposite: distinguished from *long* and *broad;* not thin; having the least, or that one which is commonly least, of its three dimensions comparatively great. **2.** Having a specified dimension of this kind, whether great or small; as, an inch *thick.* **3.** Arranged compactly; close; as, a *thick* forest; also, following at brief intervals; frequent, as blows, etc. **4.** Set or furnished closely or abundantly with objects; abounding. **5.** Having considerable density or consistency; dense; hence, turbid; impure; heavy. **6.** Overcharged with vapor; foggy; misty. **7.** Lacking quickness of apprehension; mentally dull. **8.** Indistinct; muffled. **9.** [Colloq.] Excessively friendly; intimate. **10.** *Phon.* Of a dull quality: said of sounds. **II.** *adv.* In a thick manner; as, covered *thick* with people. Syn. (adjective) close, cloudy, coagulated, compact, condensed, dense, dull, foggy, gross, hazy, inspissate, misty, muddy, roiled, roily, turbid. See BLUNT.—**thick register** (*Mus.*), the lowest register. See REGISTER, *n.*, 4.

thick, *n.* **1.** The dimension of thickness; especially, the thickest part. **2.** The time when or place where anything is thickest or most intense; as, the *thick* of the fight.—**thick′head″,** *n.* A stupid person; numskull. **thick′skin″†; thick′skull″†.**—**thick′ish,** *a.* Somewhat thick.—**thick′ly,** *adv.*—**thick′ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being thick. **2.** The dimension, diameter, or measure of a solid that is not length or breadth, whether much or slight. **3.** A sheet, fold, etc., as of paper.—**thick′-set″,** *a.* **1.** Having a short, thick body; stout. **2.** Set like a thicket; closely planted.—**thick′-set″,** *n.* **1.** A thicket; also, a thick hedge. **2.** A fustian-like fabric having a nap like velveteen.—**thick-skinned,** *a.* **1.** Having a thick skin; hence, not sensitive in mind; callous to unfriendly hints or to insults. **2.** Pachydermatous.—**thick-skulled,** *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

thick′en, 1 thik′n; 2 thĭk′n, *vt. & vi.* To make or become thick or thicker in any sense. Specif.: (1) To make or become viscous; coagulate, as paint. (2) To make or become more numerous, frequent, intricate, or intense; as, blows *thicken;* the plot *thickens.* (3)† To become dark or misty.—**thick′en-er,** *n.* One that thickens, especially a substance used to thicken a liquid.—**thick′en-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of making or becoming thick. **2.** Something added to a liquid to increase its consistency. **3.** That or that part which is or has been thickened.

thick′et, 1 thik′et; 2 thĭk′ĕt, *n.* A thick growth, as of underbrush, through which a passage is not easily effected; a coppice; jungle. [< AS. *thiccet*, < *thicce*, thick.]

thick′leaf″, 1 thik′lif″; 2 thĭk′lĭf″, *n.* Any plant of the houseleek family (*Crassulaceæ*).

thief, 1 thif; 2 thēf, *n.* [THIEVES, 1 thivz; 2 thēvs, *pl.*] **1.** One who steals, especially one who steals furtively; in law, one who commits larceny; also, one who has stolen. **2.** One who practises overreaching, deceit, etc. **3.** One who or that which causes loss, as of time, character, etc. **4.** [Prov.] A projection in a candle-wick that causes guttering. [< AS. *thēof*, thief.] Syn.: see ROBBER.—**thief arrant** or **errant,** a wandering outlaw. Compare ARRANT; ERRANT.—**thiev(e)ª,** *vt. & vi.* [THIEV(E)Dª; THIEV′ING.] To take by theft; purloin; steal.—**thieve′less,** *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Ungracious; hard. **2.** [Ir. & Scot.] Listless.—**thiev′er-y,** *n.* [-RIESª.] The practise of thieving.—**thiev′ish,** *a.* **1.** Addicted to thieving. **2.** Acting by stealth; furtive. **3.** Partaking of the nature of theft. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Thiep″val′, 1 tyep″vāl′; 2 tyĕp″văl′, *n.* A village, N. W. France, where British and French defeated the Germans, Sept. 26, 1916.

thiers, 1 tyêr; 2 tyêr, **Louis Adolphe** (1797–1877). A French historian; statesman; first president of France, 1871–73.

thig, 1 thig; 2 thĭg, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To beg; to obtain, as money, by plausible statements.—**thig′ger,** *n.* [Scot.] A beggar.

thigh, 1 thai; 2 thī, *n.* The leg between the hip and the knee, or the corresponding portion in other animals. **2.** The femur or coxa of an insect. [< AS. *theōh*, thigh.]—**thigh′-bone″,** *n.* The femur.

thig″mo-tax′is, 1 thig″mo-taks′is; 2 thĭg″mo-tăks′is, *n. Biol.* The sensitiveness of microscopic organisms to the stimulus of certain plant-organs displayed by attaching themselves to the object. [< Gr. *thigma*, touch, + *taxis*, disposition.]—**thig″mo-tac′tic,** *a.*—**thig″mo-tac′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

thig-mot′ro-pism, 1 thig-mot′ro-pizm; 2 thĭg-mŏt′ro-pĭsm, *n. Plant-physiol.* **1.** A sensitiveness to mechanical stimulus displayed by microscopic organisms and by roots, tendrils, etc. **2.** Loosely, thigmotaxis. [< Gr. *thigma*, touch, + *tropos*, turning.]—**thig″mo-trop′ic,** *a.*

thill, 1 thil; 2 thĭl, *n.* One of the shafts of a vehicle, between which a horse is harnessed. [< AS. *thille*, board.]

thim′bl(e)ª, 1 thim′bl; 2 thĭm′bl, *n.* **1.** An indented cap, or broad ring of metal, worn on the end of the finger as a protection in sewing. **2.** *Mech.* A short metal tube employed to slip in, over, or about something. Specif.: (1) A sleeve through which a bolt passes, or which unites two rods, tubes, or the like. (2) *Naut.* A metal antichafing ring forming a guard over a loop or eye, as in canvas. (3) The metal piece about which a rope is bent and spliced to the main body of the rope to form an eye. [< AS. *thȳmel*, < *thūma*, thumb.]—**thim′bl(e)ber″ry,** *n.* The black raspberry; also, the white-flowered raspberry.—**thim′ble-rig″,** *n.* A gambling-game in which a pea or ball is shifted from one to another of three inverted thimble-shaped cups: a means of cheating at country fairs, etc.—**thim′ble-rig″,** *vt. & vi.* To cheat by this game, or, by extension, by any trickery.—**thim′ble-rig″ger,** *n.*—**thim′ble-weed″,** *n.* Any one of various plants of the genus *Rudbeckia*, with thimble-shaped receptacles; also, the various species of coneflower, the Virginia anemone.

thin, 1 thin; 2 thĭn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [THINNED, THINDª; THIN′NING.] To make thin in any respect; reduce in thickness, frequency, numbers, density, viscosity, richness, strength, or flesh; grow or become thin. **II.** *a.* [THIN′NER; THIN′NEST.] **1.** Having opposite surfaces very close to each other; having a short diameter or diameters; not thick. **2.** Lacking roundness or plumpness of figure; lean; slender. **3.** Having the component parts or particles scattered or diffused; sparse; not dense or abundant; rare; as, *thin* ranks; *thin* gas. **4.** Having little body or substance; of a loose texture; hence, insufficient to conceal or cover; as, *thin* clothing; a *thin* disguise or excuse. **5.** Having little or no consistency: said of liquids; as, *thin* molasses. **6.** Lacking in essential ingredients or qualities. (1) Not rich or strong: said of liquids; as, *thin* beer; *thin* blood. (2) Having little volume; shrill and tender: said of sounds. (3) Not abundantly supplied or furnished; bare; scant; as, a *thin* table. (4) Lacking vigor or force; feeble; superficial; as, *thin* humor or wit. (5) *Phot.* Not having sufficient contrasts of shade to print well or give a good projected picture: said of a negative or lantern-slide. **7.** Not deep; not thick, as a school of fish. **8.** *Phon.* Clear; slender; tenuous: applied to sounds. **III**‖. *adv.* Thinly. [< AS. *thynne*, thin.] Syn.: (adjective) see FINE; GAUNT; MEAGER.—**thin register** (*Mus.*), the head-register. See REGISTER, *n.*, 4.—**thin′ly,** *adv.*—**thin′ner,** *n.*—**thin′ness,** *n.*—**thin′nish,** *a.* Somewhat thin.—**thin′-skinned″,** *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, easily offended; sensitive.

thine, 1 thain; 2 thīn. **I.** *pron.* Of or belonging to thee: used now mostly in poetry, prayer, etc., or by the Friends; as, *thine* is the Kingdom. **II**‖. *a.* Thy: used instead of *thy* before a noun beginning with a vowel sound; as, *thine* honor. [< AS. *thīn*, gen. of *thū*, THOU.]

thing[1], 1 thing; 2 thing, *n.* **1.** Any separable or distinguishable object of thought; whatever exists or is conceived to exist as a separate entity. **2.** Any inanimate substance. **3.** Any object, appearance, or existence not known or characterized by a more definite name. **4.** Any object or living being viewed disparagingly or as a diminutive; as, the poor *thing*. **5.** A matter or circumstance; an affair; a particular object, event, deed, transaction, or circumstance. **6.** *pl.* Personal belongings; clothes, especially outer garments; also, luggage, furniture, etc. **7.** *Law.* A subject of property or dominion, as distinguished from a person. **8.** A measurable portion; bit; degree: especially in adverbial expressions, following and usually compounded with *any*, *no*, or *some*. [< AS. *thing*, thing, cause.]—**thing in itself,** a noumenon: the English rendering of the German *ding an sich*.

thing[2], 1 ting; 2 ting, *n.* A Scandinavian legislative or judicial body; as, the Storthing, the Norwegian parliament. [< Ice. *thing*, assembly.] **ting**‡.

think[1], 1 thingk; 2 thingk, *v.* [THOUGHT; THINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce or form by mental processes; also, to change, or to effect in some way, by mental operation: in this sense followed by *out*, *through*, etc. **2.** To review in mind; examine mentally: with *over*. **3.** To form an adequate idea of. **4.** To call to mind; remember; recollect. **5.** To remark mentally; say to oneself. **6.** To conceive of as a thing possible or probable. **7.** To hold as an opinion; believe; consider; as, I *think* him guilty. **8.** To propose in mind; purpose: usually with an infinitive object. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise the mind or intellect actively in any way; cognize; reflect; reason; exercise the judgment. **2.** To recall anything to mind; exercise recollection: with *of* or *on*. **3.** To entertain a particular opinion, sentiment, or feeling; as, he *thinks* well of me. **4.** To intend, purpose: with *to*. [< AS. *thencan*, think; cp. THANK, *n.*] Syn.: see CONSIDER; ESTEEM; MUSE; SUPPOSE.—**to think better of. 1.** To change one's opinion or purpose for a more deliberate one; as, he *thought better of* the plan later on. **2.** To reconsider or change.—**to think good,** to consider fit, proper, or expedient.—**think'a-bl**(*e*)*,* *a.* Susceptible of being thought; conceivable; hence, possible to be believed.—**think'er,** *n.*—**think'ing,** *n.* **1.** Mental action; thought. **2.** The product of such action, as an idea. Syn.: see REFLECTION; THOUGHT.—**think'ing-ly,** *adv.*

think[2], *vi.* To seem; appear: now obsolete, except with the pronoun as indirect object in the combinations **methinks, methought.** [< AS. *thyncan*, seem.]

thi'o-, 1 thai'o-; 2 thi'o-. From Greek *theion*, sulfur: a combining form; as, *thio*sulfuric acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, which may be regarded as sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4, in which one atom of oxygen has been displaced by one of sulfur.—**thi"o-al'de-hyde,** *n.* An aldehyde containing sulfur as a substitute for oxygen.—**thi"o-an'ti-mo-nate,** *n.* A compound regarded as a salt of thioantimonic acid.—**thi"o-an"ti-mon'ic,** *a.* Sulfantimonic.—**thi"o-an"ti-mo'ni-ous,** *a.* Sulfantimonious.—**thi"o-an'ti-mo-nite,** *n.* A compound regarded as a salt of thioantimonious acid.—**thi"o-ar'se-nate,** *n.* A compound regarded as a salt of thioarsenic acid.—**thi"o-ar-sen'ic,** *a.* Same as SULFARSENIC.—**thi"o-ar-se'ni-ous,** *a.* Sulfarsenious.—**thi"o-ar'se-nite,** *n.* A compound regarded as a salt of thioarsenious acid.—**thi'o-gen,** *n. Bacteriol.* A bacterial organism producing sulfur.

thi-on'ic, 1 thai-on'ik; 2 thī-ȯn'ic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfur. **2.** Denoting any one of the unstable acids, such as dithionic acid, having the general formula H_2SO_3. **3.** Denoting any one of a series of acids, such as thionbenzoic acid (C_6H_5CSOH), with the general formula R.CS.OH. [< Gr. *theion*, sulfur.]—**thi'o-nin,** *n. Chem.* A dark-green dyestuff ($C_{12}H_9N_3S$) made by synthesis, with a glistening metallic luster, that yields purplish colors to silk and wool. **thi'o-nine**‡.

Thion"ville', 1 tyōn"vīl'; 2 tyȯn"vīl', *n.* A fortified town in Lorraine, France; surrendered by the French in 1870; occupied by them in 1918. **Die'den-ho"fen**‡ [G.].

thi'o-phene, *n.* A colorless liquid compound (C_4H_4S) with an odor resembling benzene, found in coal-tar and also made by synthesis.—**thi"o-phe'nic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thiophenol: as, *thiophenic* acid ($C_8H_5SO_2$).—**thi"o-phe'nol,** *n.* A colorless, mobile, foul-smelling liquid (C_6H_5SH) formed variously, as by action of phosphorous pentasulfid on phenol.—**thi"o-sin-am'in,** *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_3H_3N_3$) formed by the union of allyl mustard-oil with ammonia: used in photography for the production of direct positives in the camera on dry plates. **thi"o-sin-am'ine**‡.—**thi"o-sul'fate, thi"o-sul'phate,** *n.* A salt of thiosulfuric acid.—**thi"o-sul-fu'ric, thi"o-sul-phu'ric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or derived from sulfur.—**thiosulfuric acid,** an unisolated compound ($H_2S_2O_3$) known chiefly by its salts, which have extensive applications in bleaching and in photography.—**thi"o-u're-a,** *n.* Urea in which the oxygen has been replaced by sulfur.

thir, 1 thȯr; 2 thīr, *a. & pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] These.—**thir and thae** [Scot.], these and those.

third, 1 thȯrd; 2 third. **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the second: the ordinal of *three*. **2.** Being one of three equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of three equal parts of anything. **2.** The next one after the second. **3.** *Law.* A widow's portion of her deceased husband's estate: commonly in the plural. **4.** A unit of time, or of angular measurement, equal to the sixtieth of a second. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the next note but one above it on a diatonic scale, known as a **major third** when such interval is two whole steps or degrees of the staff, and as a **minor third** when it is a step and a half. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other; specif., the third above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; also, the consonance so produced. **6.** *Golf.* A handicap of one stroke allowed at every third hole. **7.** In baseball, the third base. [< AS. *thridda*, < *threō*, three.]—**third degree. 1.** *Freemasonry.* The degree of Master Mason, which is conferred elaborately. **2.** [U. S.] In police practise, the process of examining a prisoner for the purpose of securing information: sometimes accompanied by unduly severe treatment.—**t. estate,** the commons (*communitas communitatus*), as distinguished from the nobles and clergy.—**t. eyelid,** see NICTITATING MEMBRANE.—**t. person** (*Gram.*), the person or thing spoken of, or the grammatical form indicating such person or thing.—**t. rail** (*Elec.*), an insulated rail placed as a conductor on the track of a railway, from which the current is taken by means of a contact device, the running rails acting as return conductors: used also attributively; as, a *third-rail* system.—**third'ly,** *adv.* [or deputy constable.

third'-bor"ough, 1 thȯrd'-bur"o; 2 third'-bor"o, *n.* A constable

thirl[1], 1 thȯrl; 2 thirl, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** To thrill. **2.** To drill or bore. [< AS. *thyrlan*, < *thyrel*, hole.]

thirl[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To enthrall; also, to bind, as by a lease. [< THRALL.]—**thirl'age,** *n. Scots Law.* A form of restriction upon the tenants of certain lands obliging them to have their grain ground at a particular mill. **thirl**‡.

thirst, 1 thȯrst; 2 thirst, *v.* **I.** *i.* To have a thirst or eager desire for; crave: obsolete except when followed by an infinitive. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have a craving for drink; be thirsty. **2.** To have any eager desire or craving: followed by *after* or *for*. [< AS. *thyrst*, thirst.]—**thirst'er,** *n.*

thirst, *n.* **1.** A general sensation calling for relief by drinking; in its more extreme experience, a distressful feeling of dryness and heat localized in the throat, mouth, and stomach. **2.** Any eager desire; a longing or a craving: commonly followed by *after*, *for*, or *of*; as, a *thirst for* glory. Syn.: see APPETITE.—**thirst'y,** *a.* [THIRST'I-ER; THIRST'I-EST.] **1.** Affected with thirst. **2.** Lacking moisture; parched. **3.** Eagerly desirous: followed by *after*, *for*, etc. **4.** Causing thirst.—**thirst'i-ly,** *adv.*—**thirst'i-ness,** *n.*

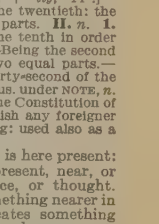
thir-teen', 1 thūr-tīn'; 2 thīr-tēn'. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than twelve or three more than ten: a cardinal numeral. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and three: a cardinal number; also, the symbols representing it, as 13 or XIII. [< AS. *threōtīne*, < *threō*, three, + *tēn*, ten.]—**thir-teenth'.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Third in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *thirteen*. **2.** Being one of thirteen equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of thirteen equal parts. **2.** The next one after the twelfth.

thir'ty, 1 thūr'ti; 2 thīr'ty. **I.** *a.* Consisting of ten than twenty or of thrice ten: a cardinal numeral. **II.** *n.* [THIR'TIES[2], *pl.*] The sum of ten and twenty; thrice ten: a cardinal number; also, the symbols representing it, as 30 or XXX. [< AS. *thrītig*, < *threō*, three, + *-tig*, -TY[1].]—**thir'ti-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the twentieth: the ordinal of *thirty*. **2.** Being one of thirty equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of thirty equal parts of anything. **2.** The tenth in order after the twentieth.—**thir"ty-sec'ond,** *a.* **1.** Being the second after the thirtieth. **2.** Being one of thirty-two equal parts.—**t.-second note** (*Mus.*), a note having one thirty-second of the time of a whole note: a demisemiquaver. See illus. under NOTE, *n.*—**thirty-three** [Colloq., U. S.], the section of the Constitution of Mexico which empowers the president to banish any foreigner without making public his reasons for so doing: used also as a verb.

this, 1 this; 2 thīs. **I.** *a.* [THESE, *pl.*] That is here present: a demonstrative pointing out something present, near, or nearer than something else, in time, place, or thought. *This* is the correlative of *that*, indicating something nearer in place, time, or thought, while *that* indicates something more remote. **II.** *pron.* The person or thing here present, or as if present, or to be exhibited. **III.** *adv.* In this way; to this degree. [< AS. *thes*, masc., *this*, neut.]

This'be, 1 thiz'bi; 2 thīs'bē, *n.* A Babylonian maiden beloved by Pyramus. Believing her slain by a lion, he killed himself, and she, finding his body, ended her life. See PYRAMUS.

this'tl(*e*)*,* 1 this'i; 2 this'l, *n.* **1.** One of various vigorous prickly plants of the aster family, with cylindrical or globular heads of tubular flowers, and seeds terminating in a long bristly pappus known as *thistle-down*, (genera *Carduus*, *Cnidus*, and *Onopordon*). *Carduus arvensis* is the Canadian thistle, and *Carduus lanceolatus* is the **common thistle. 2.** One of various prickly plants of other genera. [< AS. *thistel*, thistle.]—**this'tly,** *a.* Abounding in or resembling thistles.


Common or Ball-thistle.

thith'er, 1 thith'ər; 2 thith'er. I§. *a.* **1.** Situated in that place; hence, farther: opposed to *hither*; as, the *thither* shore. **2.** Of earlier time; therefore, older than. **II.** *adv.* **1.** To that place; in that direction: opposed to *hither*. **2.** To that end, point or result. [< AS. *thider*, thither.]—**thith'er-ward,** *adv.* In that direction; toward that place or end. **thith'er-wards**‡.

thir., *abbr.* Thaler.—**Tho., Thos.,** *abbr.* Thomas.

tho, } 1 thō; 2 thō, *conj.* **1.** Notwithstanding the fact
though, } that: introducing a clause expressing an actual fact. **2.** Conceding or granting that; even if: introducing a clause assumed or admitted as supposably true. **3.** And yet; still; however; introducing a modifying clause or statement added as an afterthought; as, I am well—*tho* I do not feel very

strong. **4.** Notwithstanding what has been done or said; nevertheless; as, ay, but they have *tho.* By some lexicographers, *tho,* as used in this sense, has been called an adverb. Compare HOWEVER. [< AS. *theáa,* tho.] SYN.: BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.—**as tho,** as if.—**what tho,** what matters it if.

thocht, 1 thęst; 2 thŏĦt. [Scot.] **I.** *v. imp. & pp.* of THINK. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thought. **2.** A small amount of anything. **3.** A moment.

thole, 1 thōl; 2 thōl, *v.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To endure; suffer; permit; tolerate. **2.** To afford or yield. **3.** To give freely. **II.** *t.* **1.** To endure or suffer anything; also, to be tolerant. **2.** To stay; wait. [< AS. *tholian,* suffer.]

thole, *n.* **1.** A pin or pair of pins serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. **thole'-pin‡. 2.** One of the two handles by which a scythe-snath is held. [< AS. *thol,* pin.]

thol'o-bate§, 1 thol'o-bēt; 2 thŏl'o-bāt, *n. Arch.* The immediate support of a dome or other cupola. [< Gr. *tholos,* dome, + *batos,* passable, < *bainō,* go.]

Thom'as, 1 tem'as; 2 tŏm'as, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Thom'a-sa, Thom'a-sine** (*fem.*). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Tho'mas,** 1 tō'mas, 2 tō'mäs; F. **Tho"mas',** 1 tō"mä', 2 tō"mä'; G. **To-ma'si-a** (*fem.*); Hung. **Tam'as,** 1 tem'ash, 2 tŏm'äsh; Pg. **Thomas',** 1 to-mäs', 2 to-mäs'; **Tho-mar', Tho-maz';** Sp. **To-más',** 1 to-mās', 2 to-mäs'; **To-ma'sa** (*fem.*), 1 to-mā'sa, 2 to-mä'sä. See TOM. **2.** That one of the twelve apostles characterized by his doubting disposition (*John* xx, 27). **Did'y-mus‡. 3. T. à Becket,** see BECKET, THOMAS À. **4. T. à Kempis** (1380–1471), a German monk, the reputed author of *The Imitation of Christ.* **5. T. the Rhymer,** a Scottish poet (1225 -1300). **T. Learmont‡; T. of Ercildoune‡; T. Remor‡. 6. Ambroise** (1811–1896), a French composer, especially of grand opera: *Mignon.* **7. Augustus** (1859–), an American journalist and playwright; *Arizona.* **8. George Henry** (1816–1870), a United States general in the Civil War; distinguished in western campaigns and called "The Rock of Chickamauga" from his firm stand at that battle. **9. Mary Carey** (1857–), an American educator and author, president of Bryn Mawr college from 1895. **10. Theodore** (1831–1905), American violinist and orchestra-conductor of German birth. [Aram., twin.]

Tho'mism, 1 tō'lor thō"mizm; 2 tō'lor thō'mĭsm, *n.* The theological system of Thomas Aquinas (see AQUINAS), who applied the philosophy of Aristotle to the doctrines of religion, held to divine predestination and grace, denied the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and magnified the power of the sacraments. **Tho'ma-ism‡.—Tho'mist,** *a. & n.*—**Tho-mis'tic,** *a.* **Tho-mis'ti-cal‡.**

Thomp'son, 1 temp'sən; 2 tŏmp'son. **Benjamin,** Count Rumford (1753–1814). An American philosopher who made important contributions to physics and agriculture; became adviser to the king of Bavaria (1790).

Thom'son, 1 tem'sən; 2 tŏm'son, *n.* **1. James** (1700–1748), a Scottish poet: *The Seasons.* **2. Sir Joseph John** (1856–), an English physicist; awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1906. **3. Sir William.** See KELVIN.

thon, 1 thən; 2 thŏn, *a.* [Scot.] Yon; that. **thon'der‡** [Ir.].

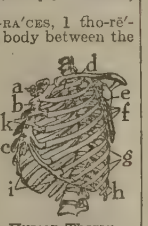
thon, 1 thŏn; 2 thŏn, *pron. sing. & pl.* [THON'S, *poss.*; THON, *obj.*] That one; he, she, or it: a pronoun of the 3d person, common gender: a contracted and solidified form of *that one,* proposed in 1858 by the American composer, Charles Crozat Converse (1832–1918), but not adopted as a substitute for use in cases where the restrictive pronoun involves either inaccuracy or obscurity, or its non-employment necessitates awkward repetition. Compare YON.

thong, 1 thęng; 2 thŏng, *n.* A long, narrow strip, properly of leather, as for tying or fastening, or for a whip-lash, etc. [< AS. *thwang,* thong.]

thoom, 1 thūm; 2 thōōm, *n.* [Scot.] A thumb.

Thor, 1 thēr; 2 thôr, *n. Norse Myth.* The Scandinavian god of war, thunder, and agriculture, son of Odin, champion of the Æsir, and benefactor of men. He was the implacable foe of the giants, whom he destroyed with his magic hammer. The rolling of his chariot was supposed to cause the thunder. [< Ice. *Thôrr,* Thor.]

tho'rax, 1 thō'raks; 2 thō'răks, *n.* [THO-RA'CES, 1 thō-rē'sīz; 2 thō-rā'çēs, *pl.*] **1.** The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, enclosed by the ribs. **2.** *Entom.* The middle region of the body of an insect, between the head and the abdomen. **3.** The corresponding region of the body in other arthropods. [L., < Gr. *thōrax,* thorax.]—**tho"ra-cen-te'sis,** *n. Surg.* The process of tapping the chest for fluids. [THORAX + Gr. *kentēsis,* puncture.]—**tho-rac'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the thorax.—**thoracic duct,** the largest trunk of the lymphatic system of vessels, passing up along the ventral side of the spinal column to the left subclavian vein.—**tho"ra-cot'o-my,** *n.* Same as THORACENTESIS.



Human Thorax.
a, b, c, sternum; *d,* costal arch; *k,* costal cartilages; *d,* clavicle; *e,* scapula; *f,* true or sternal ribs; *g,* false ribs; *h,* floating ribs.

Tho'reau, 1 thō'ro *or* tho-rō'; 2 thō'ro *or* tho-rō'. **Henry David** (1817–1862). An American essayist and naturalist.

tho'ri-a, 1 thō'ri-a; 2 thō'ri-a, *n. Chem.* A white, very heavy compound (ThO_2): in thorite, consisting of thorium oxid: used with zirconia and other earths in the mantle of Welsbach's incandescent lamp. [< THOR.]

tho'ri-a-nite, 1 thō'ri-a-nīt; 2 thō'ri-a-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A black radioactive mineral composed chiefly of thorium, cerium, and uranium oxids. [< THORIUM.]

tho'rite, 1 thō'rīt; 2 thō'rĭt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous, yellow to black thorium silicate ($ThSiO_4$). **2.** A high explosive of the ammonium nitrate class. [< THOR.]

tho'ri-um, 1 thō'ri-um; 2 thō'ri-ûm, *n. Chem.* A gray radioactive metallic element found only in small quantities in certain rare minerals. Its oxid (ThO_2) is important, being used in the manufacture of gas-mantles. See ELEMENT. [< THOR.]—**tho'-ric,** *a.*

thorn, 1 thōrn; 2 thôrn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To pierce or prick with a thorn. **2.** To fasten with a thorn. **3.** To furnish with thorns for any purpose. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A spine or sharp-pointed process from a branch which is indurated, leafless, and produced into a point; sometimes one of other large sharp processes. **2.** *Bot.* Any one of various thorn-bearing shrubs or trees, as the hawthorn. **3.** Figuratively, anything that occasions discomfort, pain, or annoyance; a vexation. **4.** The Anglo-Saxon letter Þ; also, the corresponding Icelandic character: equivalent originally to *th,* both hard and smooth, but finally to *th,* as in *thorn,* from which it derives its name. *Y* or *y* is sometimes used as a makeshift for it in early English, as in the contraction *ye.* [< AS. *thorn,* thorn.]—**thorn'-ap"-ple,** *n.* Jimson-weed (*Datura stramonium*): so called from its spiny capsule.—**thorn'back",** *n.* **1.** A ray whose back and tail are studded with short stout spines, as *Raia clavata* of England and *Raia lemprieri* of Tasmania. **2.** The common European spider-crab.—**thorn'y,** *a.* [THORN'I-ER; THORN'I-EST.] **1.** Full of thorns; spiny. **2.** Sharp like a thorn, literally or figuratively; painful; vexatious; presenting difficulties or trials.—**thorn'i-ness,** *n.*

Thorn², 1 tērn; 2 tôrn, *n.* A fortified town in Poland, formerly in W. Prussia; birthplace of Copernicus; scene of German successes against the Russians, November 14–16, 1914.

thor'ough, } 1 thur'o; 2 thŏr'o. **I.** *a.* **1.** Going through and
tho'ro§, } through; marked by careful attention throughout; not superficial; hence, complete; perfect. **2.** Going or extending through, in a literal sense. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that goes or extends through. **2.** [T-] *Eng. Hist.* The administrative policy of Charles I.'s minister, the Earl of Strafford: so called by himself as being a method of carrying through his ideas in spite of all opposition: characterized by an effort to govern without the aid of Parliament and by an attempted approach toward absolutism in other respects. **III.** *adv.* **1.** [Prov.] Thoroughly. **2†.** Through. **IV†.** *prep.* Through. [< AS. *thurh,* through.] SYN.: see RADICAL.—**thor'ough-bass",** 1 -bēs'; 2 -bās", *n. Mus.* **1.** A bass part accompanied by shorthand marks, as numerals, below the staff, to indicate the general harmony: now disused. **2.** Loosely, the science of harmony or the art of harmonic composition. **thor'ough-base'‡.—t.-brace,** *n.* A strong leather strap extending on each side of a vehicle and supporting the body.—**t.-braced,** *a.*—**thor'ough-bred".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Bred from the best or purest stock; hence, high-spirited; courageous; also, of or pertaining to a thoroughbred. **2.** [Rare.] Thoroughgoing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thoroughbred animal: said especially of horses, and specifically of those having an ancestry from noted stock recorded in the stud-book for several generations (five in America, seven in England). **2.** [Colloq.] A well-bred and cultured person.—**thor'ough-go"ing,** *a.* Very thorough or efficient; also, extreme. SYN.: see RADICAL.—**thor'ough-ly,** *adv.* —**thor'ough-ness,** *n.*—**thor'ough-paced",** *a.* Perfectly trained, as a horse; hence, thoroughgoing; accomplished; as, a *thorough-paced* villain.—**t.-pin,** *n. Vet. Surg.* Dropsical swelling of the sheath of the tendon of a flexor muscle connected with the hock of a horse; it appears on both sides of the leg, as if the latter had been pierced by a pin. **t.-shot‡.**

thor'ough-fare", } *n.* **1.** A frequented way or course; espe-
thor'o-fare"§, } cially, a road or street by which the public have unobstructed passage; highway. **2.** A traveling or passing through; or the right or possibility of doing so; a passage: now chiefly in the phrase *no thoroughfare.* **3.** An outlet to an enclosed place, as to a court. **4.** A place through which much traffic passes. [< AS. *thurh,* through, + *faru,* going.] SYN.: see ROAD; WAY.

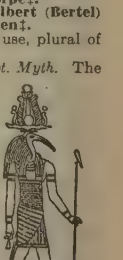
thor'ough-wort", 1 thur'o-wûrt"; 2 thŏr'o-wûrt", *n.* A stout hairy herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), 2 to 4 feet high, with white flowers, common in the United States and Canada; called also *boneset.*

thorp‖, *n.* A village or hamlet; small cluster of houses in the country: now chiefly in names of places. [AS.] **thorpe‡.**

Thor'wald-sen, 1 tōr'vôld-sen; 2 tôr'vald-sĕn, **Albert (Bertel)** (1770–1844). A Danish sculptor. **Thor'vald-sen‡.**

those, 1 thōz; 2 thōs, *a. & pron.* In present use, plural of THAT. [AS. *thās,* pl. of *thes,* THIS.]

Thoth, 1 tōt *or* thōth; 2 tōt *or* thŏth, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The god of wisdom, inventor of art, science, speech, and letters: identified with the Greek Hermes: usually with the head of an ibis or a dog, and with the tau cross in his hand. He keeps the records of judgment in the halls of Osiris.


Thoth (ibis-headed).

Thoth'mes, 1 tōt'lor thōth'mīz; 2 tōt'lor thŏth'mĕs, *n.* Any of several Egyptian kings (1587–1328 B. C.).

thou, 1 thau; 2 thou, *v.* **I.** *t.* To address with the pronoun *thou,* especially as a mark of contempt or scorn. **II.** *t.* To use *thou, thee, thy,* or *thine* in ordinary discourse, as the Friends do.

thou, *pron.* [THY or THINE, *poss.*; THEE, *obj.*; YE or YOU, *nom. pl.*; YOUR or YOURS, *poss. pl.*; YOU, *obj. pl.*] The person spoken to: the personal pronoun of the second person, singular number, and nominative case. It now occurs only: (1) In addressing the Deity, in archaic use, especially that of the Bible, in poetry, and in provincial use. (2) Sometimes in the common language of the Friends or Quakers, who, however, generally use instead the objective form *thee,* with the third person singular form of the

verb. See THEE. In common usage *thou* has been superseded by the plural form *you*, which takes its verb in the plural even when referring to only one.

Thou in Shakespeare's time was the pronoun of (1) affection towards friends, (2) good-humored superiority to servants, and (3) contempt or anger to strangers. [< AS. *thū*, thou.]

though, *conj.* See THO.

thought, 1 thêt; 2 thôt, *imp. & pp.* of THINK, *v.*

thought, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or power of thinking; loosely, any mental activity; reason. **2.** That which is produced by thinking; a concept, judgment, syllogism, etc. **3.** Specifically: (1) Sober reflection; serious consideration. (2) Collectively, mental activity of a specified kind; a current, course, or kind of thinking; an aggregate of mental activity or its result; as, medieval *thought*. (3) An intention not fully formed; a design; purpose. (4) A memory; a recollection. (5) Solicitous care or forethought; as, take *thought* for the future. **4.** [Colloq.] A very small amount or degree; a very little; a trifle: with *a* and sometimes a qualifying word making an adverbial phrase; as, cooked just *a thought* too much. [< AS. *thеaht*, < *thencan*. think.]

Syn.: cogitation, conception, conclusion, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, fancy, idea, imagination, judgment, meditation, musing, notion, opinion, reflection, reverie, speculation, study, supposition, thinking, view. See IDEA; MIND; REFLECTION.—**thought'less,** *a.* **1.** Manifesting lack of thought or care; heedless; also, giddy. **2.** Stupid. Syn.: see ABSTRACTED; IMPROVIDENT; IMPRUDENT.—**thought'less-ly,** *adv.*—**thought'less-ness,** *n.*

thought'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of thought; meditative. **2.** Showing, characterized by, or employed in thought; promotive of thought; as, a *thoughtful* face. **3.** Attentive; careful; especially, manifesting regard for others; considerate: often with *of* or an infinitive; as, *thoughtful of* one's reputation; *thoughtful* to lay up a store for winter. **4†.** Full of anxiety or care.

Syn.: attentive, careful, circumspect, considerate, heedful, mindful, provident. An *attentive* person waits upon another to supply what is needed or desired. A *thoughtful* person provides in advance for needs and wishes not yet manifested. A *considerate* person carefully spares another all that would harm, grieve, or annoy; one who is *circumspect* carefully avoids all that might compromise himself. See PRUDENT; SEDATE.—Ant.: careless, gay, giddy, heedless, inadvertent, inattentive, inconsiderate, neglectful, negligent, reckless, remiss.—**thought'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**thought'ful-ness,** *n.*

thou'sand, 1 thou'zənd; 2 thou'sand. **I.** *a.* Consisting of a hundred times ten: a cardinal numeral, originally a noun, and hence almost always preceded by an article or numeral; also, often, an indefinitely large number. **II.** *n.* **1.** Ten hundred: a cardinal number: often used figuratively for a very large number. **2.** The symbols 1,000 or M. [< AS. *thūsend*, thousand.]—**thou'sand-fold",** *a.*—**thou'sandth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a thousand: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a thousand equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a thousand equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the 999th.

Thou'sand Is'lands. A group of about 1,700 islets in an expansion of the St. Lawrence river, near Lake Ontario; a summer resort.

thowe, 1 thou; 2 thow, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Thaw. **thow†.**

thow'less, 1 thou'les; 2 thow'lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Inactive; lazy; without ambition or energy. See THEWLESS. [< THEW + -LESS.]

Thrace, 1 thrēs; 2 thrās, *n.* An ancient region of indefinite extent to the N. E. of Macedonia, and later limited to designate that part of the eastern half of the Balkan peninsula bounded by Macedonia, the Danube, and the Euxine and Ægean seas: so called by the ancient Greeks. **Roman Thrace** extended only as far north as the Balkan mountains. **Modern T.** consisted, before the World War, of the S. E. part of Bulgaria and the vilayet of Adrianople in European Turkey, and was ceded to Greece under the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, November 27, 1919.—**Thra'cian.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Thrace or its people. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the people of Thrace. **2.** [t-] *Roman Antiq.* A gladiator who fought in the native dress of the Thracians. See GLADIATOR.

thrall, 1 thrēl; 2 thral, *vt.* [Poet.] To reduce to thraldom.—**thrall'er,** *n.*

thrall. I‖. *a.* Enslaved. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person in bondage; slave; serf; hence, one controlled by an appetite or a passion. **2.** The condition of slavery; thraldom. [< AS. *thræl*, < Icc. *thræll*, thrall.]—**thral'dom,** *n.* Bondage: servitude. **thrall'dom‡.** Syn.: see BONDAGE.

thram, 1 throm; 2 thrăm, *vt.* [Scot.] To prosper; to thrive.

thrang, 1 thrōng; 2 thrăng. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Occupied fully; busy. **II.** *n.* A throng; crowd. [Var. of THRONG.] **thrange†.**

thrap, 1 thrap; 2 thrăp, *vt.* [THRAPPED†; THRAP'PING.] *Naut.* To bind or tie on; fasten about. [Var. of *frap*, < F. *frapper*, strike.]

thrap'ple, 1 thrap'l; 2 thrăp'l, *n.* [Prov.] Same as THROTTLE.

thrash[1], 1 thrash; 2 thrăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To beat forcibly, as with a stick or the fists; whip; pummel. **2.** Same as THRESH, *v.* I., 1. **3.** *Naut.* In a rough sea, to sail (a ship) to windward. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw oneself about violently; dash; toss; plunge: usually with *about:* specif., of a crankshaft, to be loose in its bearings; vibrate; whip. **2.** Same as THRESH, *v.* II., 1. **3.** To labor hard; toil. **4.** *Naut.* To make to windward against a stiff breeze. [< AS. *therscan*.] Syn.: see BEAT.

thrash, *n.* The act of thrashing; a beating, striking, or violent tossing: specif., of a crankshaft, the fact or degree of thrashing.

thrash'er[1], 1 thrash'ər; 2 thrăsh'er, *n.* **1.** One who thrashes. **2.** Same as THRESHER, 2. **3.** Same as THRESHER, 3.

thrash'er[2], *n.* A long-tailed American thrush (especially *Harporhynchus rufus*) with curved beak, colored foxy red with black spots. [For THRUSH[2].]

thra-son'i-cal, 1 thrə-sen'i-kəl; 2 thra-sŏn'i-cal, *a.* Characterized by boasting or ostentation; bragging; boastful. [< L. *Thraso(n-)*, braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch," < Gr. *thrasys*, bold.]—**thra-son'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Thras"y-bu'lus, 1 thras"i-biū'ləs; 2 thrās"y-bū'lŭs, *n.* A Greek patriot and naval commander; flourished B. C. 411–389; assassinated.

thrave, 1 thrēv; 2 thrāv, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Twenty-four sheaves of grain. **2†.** An indefinite number; a company; also, a bundle.

thraw[1], 1 thrō; 2 thrą, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To twist or wrench. **2.** To thwart; frustrate. **3.** To writhe, as in pain. **4.** To throw. [= THROW.]—**thrawn,** *pa.* [Scot.] **1.** Wrenched; twisted. **2.** Obstinate; perverse; contrary. **thraw'ing†.**

thraw. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Awry. **II**‖. *n.* A wrench or twist.—**heads and thraws,** lying beside each other, with the head of one by the feet of the other.

thraw[2], *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as THROE.

thra'ward, 1 thrē'wərd; 2 thrą'ward, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Obstinate. **2.** Reluctant. **thra'wart†.**

thread[d], ⟩ 1 thred; 2 thrĕd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a

thred[s], ⟩ thread, as a needle. **2.** To pick one's way through or over by careful effort, as an intricate path or as among obstacles. **3.** To arrange or string on a thread, as beads. **4.** To mingle or make with threads; streak. **5.** To cut a thread on or in. **II.** *i.* To make one's way carefully.—**thread'er,** *n.*

thread, ⟩ *n.* **1.** A slender cord composed of two or more

thred[s], ⟩ yarns or filaments, as of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, twisted together. **2.** A filament of any substance; as, *threads* of gold. **3.** A fine line, as of color. **4.** *Mining.* A very thin seam or vein of ore. **5.** The spiral ridge of a screw. **6.** Figuratively, that which is continuous through a long course. **7.** Same as THREAD OF LIFE. See phrases below. [< AS. *thrǣd*, < *thrāwan*, twist.]—**thread of life,** the course of existence, represented by the ancient Greeks and Romans under the type of a thread spun and cut off by the Fates.—**thread'bare",** *a.* **1.** Worn so that the threads show, as a garment. **2.** Clad in worn garments. **3.** Commonplace; hackneyed. Syn.: see COMMON; TRITE.—**thread'like",** *a.* Resembling a thread; filamentous; tenuous. **thread'y†.**—**thread'worm",** *n.* A threadlike worm; a pinworm.

thread'fish", 1 thred'fish"; 2 thrĕd'fish", *n.* A fish of tropical seas having three or more thread-like rays below the pectoral fins. **thread'fin"fi‡.**

threap, 1 thrip; 2 thrēp, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To contradict; dispute; also, to lament; complain. **threep‡.**

threap, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Stubborn insistence. **2.** Contradiction. **3†.** Contest; attack. **threep‡.**

threat, ⟩ 1 thret; 2 thrĕt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [Poet. or Archaic.] To

thret[s], ⟩ threaten. **II.** *n.* A declaration of an intention to inflict pain, injury, etc.; a menace. [< AS. *threāt*, < *threōtan*, vex.]

threat'en, 1 thret'n; 2 thrĕt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter menaces or threats against. **2.** To be menacing or dangerous to. **3.** To be ominous or portentous of. **4.** To announce as something to be inflicted. **II.** *i.* **1.** To employ threats. **2.** To have a menacing aspect.

Syn.: (verb) menace. *Threaten* is applied alike to vast and trivial matters; *menace* only to those of moment. Either persons or things may *threaten;* *menace* is chiefly used of persons or of things personified. One may *threaten* by word or act; *menace* is for the most part limited to actions or concrete things; one *threatens* another with death; he *menaces* him with a revolver. *Threaten* may take either a noun in the objective case or a verb in the infinitive as its direct object; *menace* takes a noun only; a nation *threatens* to fight; it *menaces* war, or *menaces* another with war; the *threatening* may be by official or public utterance, the *menacing* by the massing of fleets and armies.—**threat'en-er,** *n.*—**threat'en-ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

threave, 1 thrēv; 2 thrēv, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as THRAVE.

three, 1 thri; 2 thrē. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than two.

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of two and one; also, the symbols 3 or III. **2.** Any group of three persons or things. [< AS. *thrēo*, three.]—**three'-col"or,** *a.* Pertaining to or denoting a process of printing done in three colors, as yellow, red, and blue. —**t.-decker,** *n.* **1.** A vessel having three decks or gun-decks. **2.** By extension, a structure having three levels. **3.** [Colloq.] An old-fashioned pulpit, built in three stages.—**three'fold",** **I.** *a.* Made up of three; triple. **II.** *adv.* In a threefold manner. —**three-mile limit.** See under LIMIT.—**three'pence,** 1 thri'pens *or* (*colloq.*) thrip'ens; 2 thrē'pĕnç *or* (*colloq.*) thrip'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** A current silver coin of Great Britain, worth three pennies (about 6 cents). **threepenny bit†.** **2.** The sum of three pence. —**three'pen"ny,** *a.* Worth three pennies; hence, of little value.—**three-phase,** *a. Elec.* Same as TRIPHASE.—**t.-piled,** *a.* **1.** Having a triple pile or nap: said of velvet; also, figuratively. **2.** Clad in or wearing such velvet; hence, wealthy. **3.** Piled in a set or sets of three.—**t.-ply,** *a.* Consisting of three webs interwoven, of three thicknesses, strands, etc.—**t.-sport,** *a. Mach.* Denoting a type of two-cycle engine, one of whose ports is uncovered by the piston toward the end of its stroke so as to admit the explosive mixture.—**t.-quarter binding,** a style of bookbinding having the strip of leather over the back and corners projecting farther over the sides than in half-binding, usually to one-third of the width of the sides while the triangular corner-pieces have a similar perpendicular height.—**three'score",** *a.* Sixty.—**t.-square,** *a.* Having three plane faces of equal width: said especially of certain files of triangular cross-section.

Three Riv'ers, *n.* A city in Quebec province, Canada; pop. 22,320.

three'some, 1 thri'səm; 2 thrē'som. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Performed by three; triple; as, a *threesome* reel. **II.** *n. Golf.* A match in which one plays against two, the latter playing one ball between them alternately.

threm"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 thrĕm"ą-tŏl'o-jy; 2 thrĕm"ą-tŏl'o-ǧy, *n.* The science of breeding animals and plants. [< Gr. *thremma* (*t-*), creature (< *trephō*, nourish), + -OLOGY.]

thren'o-dy, 1 thrĕn'o-dy; 2 thrĕn'o-dy, *n.* [-DIES‡, *pl.*] An ode or song of lamentation; a dirge. [< Gr. *thrēnōdia*, < *thrēnos*, lament, + *ōdē*; see ODE.] **threnet**‡; **thren'ode**‡.—**thre-no'di-al,** *a.* **thre-nod'ic**‡.—**thren'o-dist,** *n.*

thresh, 1 thrĕsh; 2 thrĕsh, *v.* [THRESHED†; THRESH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To beat, as stalks of ripened grain, by means of a flail, a machine, etc.; to separate, as grain or seeds, from straw or husks. **2.** Same as THRASH, I., 1. **II.** *i.* **1.** To beat out grain, etc., from straw or husks. **2.** Same as THRASH, II., 1. [< AS. *therscan.*]

Thrash and *thresh* are etymologically the same, but *thresh* is now chiefly used for the beating out of grain and *thrash* in colloquial senses.

—**thresh'ing-floor",** *n.* A floor or area for threshing grain.

thresh, *n.* [Scot.] A rush.

thresh'el, 1 thrĕsh'el; 2 thrĕsh'ĕl, *n.* [Scot.] A threshold.

thresh'er, 1 thrĕsh'er; 2 thrĕsh'er, *n.* **1.** One who threshes. **2.** A machine for threshing. **3.** A shark (*Alopias vulpes*) of warm seas, having the dorsal lobe of the tail exceedingly long, for use as a weapon. **thresh'er-shark"**‡.

thresh'old, 1 thrĕsh'old; 2 thrĕsh'old, *n.* **1.** The plank, stone, or the like, placed beneath the door of a building; hence, an entrance or a starting-point. **2.** Same as LIMEN. [< AS. *therscold*, < *therscan*, thrash.]—**threshold of consciousness,** see LIMEN.

threw, 1 thrū; 2 thrų, *imp.* of THROW, *v.*

thrice, 1 thrīs; 2 thrīç, *adv.* **1.** Three times. **2.** In a threefold manner; hence, fully. [ME. *thries*, < *thrie*, < AS. *threō*, three.]

thrid, 1 thrid; 2 thrid, *vt.* [THRID'DED‡; THRID'DING.] To pass through (something narrow or tortuous); thread. [Var. of THREAD.]—**thridt,** *n.* Thread.

thrift, 1 thrift; 2 thrĭft, *n.* **1.** Care and wisdom in the management of one's resources; frugality. **2.** A flourishing condition; vigorous growth, as of a plant. **3.** A flower of the north temperate zone growing on mountains and the seashore, having pink or white heads. 4§. The state of one who thrives. **5.** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Effort; occupation; employment. [< Ice. *thrift*, < *thrifa*, thrive.]

Syn.: gain, profit, prosperity. See FRUGALITY.—**thrift's stamp",** *n.* One of several money-saving stamps of various values.—**thrift'less,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**thrift'y,** *a.* [THRIFT'I-ER; THRIFT'I-EST.] **1.** Displaying thrift or good management; economical; frugal. **2.** Prosperous; thriving. **3.** Growing vigorously. Syn.: see PRUDENT.—**thrift'i-ly,** *adv.*—**thrift'i-ness,** *n.*

thrill, ⟩ 1 thril; 2 thrĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To permeate, as by some-
thril², ⟩ thing that runs or vibrates through, producing a sense of quivering or tingling; cause to experience a keen emotion. **2.** To cause to tremble. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pervade one suddenly, as with a tremor or surge of emotion; cause a quivering sensation. **2.** To experience a keen or exquisite sensation; have stirring emotion. **3.** To move tremulously; vibrate; quiver. [< AS. *thyrlian*, < *thyrel*, hole.] Syn.: see SHAKE.

thrill¹, *n.* **1.** A tremor of feeling or excitement. **2.** A pulsation. **3.** *Med.* An abnormal vibratory or tremulous resonance perceived in auscultation; fremitus. [< AS. *thyrel*, < √ of THROUGH.]

thrill², *n.* A trill; warbling. [Var. of TRILL¹.]

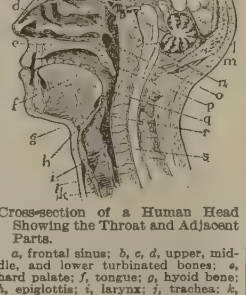
thrill'er, 1 thril'er; 2 thrĭl'er, *n.* [Slang.] One who or that which thrills; specif., an exciting story or drama.

thrips, 1 thrips; 2 thrips, *n.* A small insect (order *Thysanoptera*) destructive to grain and plants.

thris'tle, 1 thris'l; 2 thris'l, *n.* [Scot.] A thistle. **thris'tle**‡.

thrist, *n.* Thirst.—**thrist'y**†, *a.* Thirsty.

thrive, 1 thrąiv; 2 thrīv, *vi.* [THROVE, rarely THRIVED; THRIV'EN, rarely THRIVED; THRIV'ING.] **1.** To prosper; be successful. **2.** To grow with vigor. [< Ice. *thrifask*, thrive.] Syn.: see FLOURISH; SUCCEED.—**thrive'less**‖, *a.* Thriftless.—**thriv'en,** *pp.* of THRIVE, *v.*—**thriv'er**§, *n.*—**thriv'ing-ly,** *adv.*



Cross-section of a Human Head Showing the Throat and Adjacent Parts.

a, frontal sinus; *b*, *c*, *d*, upper, middle, and lower turbinated bones; *e*, hard palate; *f*, tongue; *g*, hyoid bone; *h*, epiglottis; *i*, larynx; *j*, trachea; *k*, thyroid; *l*, cerebellum; *m*, medulla oblongata; *n*, nasopharynx; *o*, Eustachian tube; *p*, soft palate; *q*, pharynx; *r*, esophagus; *s*, spinal cord; *t*, cerebrum; *u*, corpus callosum.

thro', 1 thro, 1 thrū; 2 thru, *abbr.* Through.

throat, 1 thrōt; 2 thrōt, *n.* **1.** The part of the neck in which the air-passages and gullet are contained. **2.** The passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach; also, the windpipe. **3.** An inlet; orifice. [< AS. *throte*, throat.]—**throat'-latch",** *n.* A strap passing under the neck of a draft-animal and aiding in holding the bridle in place. See illus. under HARNESS.—**throat'y,** *a.* Uttered in the throat.—**throat'i-ly,** *adv.*—**throat'i-ness,** *n.*

throb, 1 thrŏb; 2 thrŏb. **I.** *vi.* [THROBBED, THROBD‡; THROB'BING.] To beat rapidly or strongly, as the heart; palpitate; also, to vibrate in any way; thrill. **II.** *n.* The act or state of throbbing; a strong pulsation. [ME. *throbben*; cp. L. *trepidus*, restless, agitated.]

throe, 1 thrō; 2 thrō, *vi.* & *vt.* [THROED; THROE'ING.] To put in agony; suffer agony.

throe, 1 thrō; 2 thrō, *n.* A violent pang or pain; agony: said especially of the pains of death. [< AS. *thraw*, affliction, < *threāwan*, afflict.] Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.

throm'bin, 1 thrŏm'bin; 2 thrŏm'bin, *n.* *Org. Chem.* The ferment of the blood that forms fibrin from fibrinogen. [< THROMBUS.]

throm-bo'sis, 1 thrŏm-bō'sis; 2 thrŏm-bō'sis, *n.* Local coagulation of blood in a blood-vessel or an organ, forming by its clot an obstruction to circulation.—**throm-bot'ic,** *a.*

throm'bus, 1 thrŏm'bus; 2 thrŏm'bŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1 -bąi; 2 -bĭ, *pl.*] The blood-clot formed in thrombosis. [< Gr. *thrombos*, < *trephō*, thicken.]

throne, 1 thrōn; 2 thrōn. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [THRONED; THRON'ING.] To place or sit on a throne; enthrone; exalt. **II.** *n.* **1.** The royal chair occupied by a sovereign on state occasions. **2.** The chair of state of a pope or of some other dignitary, as a cardinal, archbishop, or bishop. **3.** Royal estate or dignity; sovereign power; hence, one invested with sovereign power; sometimes, the rank or authority of any high dignitary: commonly preceded by the definite article. **4.** [T-] *pl.* The third of the nine orders of angels in the celestial hierarchy. [OF., < Gr.† *thronos*, seat.]

throng, 1 thrōn; 2 thrông, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To crowd into and occupy fully. **2.** To press or crowd upon. **II.** *i.* To collect in a throng. Syn.: see JAM.

throng, *n.* **1.** A multitude of people crowded closely together. **2.** Any numerous collection. [< AS. *gethrang*, < *thringan*, press.]

Syn.: concourse, crowd, host, jam, mass, multitude, press. A *crowd* is a company of persons filling to excess the space they occupy and pressing inconveniently upon one another; the total number in a *crowd* may be great or small. *Throng* is a word of vastness and dignity, always implying that the persons are numerous as well as pressed or pressing closely together; there may be a dense *crowd* in a small room, but there can not be a *throng*. *Host* and *multitude* both imply vast numbers, but a *multitude* may be diffused over a great space so as to be nowhere a *crowd*; *host* is a military term, and properly denotes an assembly too orderly for crowding. *Concourse* signifies a spontaneous gathering of many persons moved by a common impulse, and has a suggestion of stateliness not found in the word *crowd*, while suggesting less massing and pressure than is indicated by the word *throng*. Compare ASSEMBLY; COMPANY.

throp'ple, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] The windpipe or throttle. **throp'pil**‡.

thros'tle, 1 thres'l; 2 thrŏs'l, *n.* **1.** [Brit.] A thrush, as the song-thrush. **2.** *Textile.* A machine for twisting and winding fibers from roves. [< AS. *throstle*, throstle; cp. THRUSH¹, *n.*]

throt'tle, ⟩ 1 thrŏt'l; 2 thrŏt'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.*
throt'le², ⟩ [THROT'TLED‡; THROT'TLING.] **1.** To stop or obstruct, as the breath. **2.** *Mech.* To shut off, as steam. **3.** To choke. **II.** *n.* **1.** The throat or windpipe. **2.** A valve closing the steam-supply pipe of an engine. **throt'tle-valve"**‡. [Dim. of THROAT.]

throuch, 1 thrūh; 2 thruh, *prep.* Through.

through, 1 thrū; 2 thru, *vt.* [Scot.] To go through with; carry forward.

through, ⟩ **I.** *a.* **1.** Going from beginning to end without
thru§, ⟩ stops or with very few stops, and without reshipment or change; also, pertaining to or serving for an entire distance or route. **2.** Unobstructed; open; connected; clear, as a telephone connection. **II.** *adv.* **1.** From one end, surface, etc., to or beyond the other. **2.** From beginning to end. **3.** To a termination. **4.** [Colloq.] At an end; as, are you *through*? **III.** *prep.* **1.** From end to end, side to side, etc., of. **2.** Covering, entering, or penetrating all parts of; throughout. **3.** From the first to the last of. **4.** In the midst of; here and there upon or in. **5.** By way of. **6.** By means of; by the instrumentality or aid of. **7.** On account of; because of. [< AS. *thurh*, through.] Syn.: see BY.—**through'-fare"**†, *n.* A thoroughfare.—**through'-go'ing,** *n.* [Scot.] A thorough scolding. **t.-gaun**‡.—**through'ith'er.** [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Disorderly; harum-scarum. **II.** *adv.* Pell-mell. **t.-other**‡; **throu'ther**‡.—**through'ly**‖, *adv.* Thoroughly.—**through-out'.** **I.** *adv.* Through or in every part. **II.** *prep.* All through.—**through-stone,** *n.* **1.** A stone passing entirely through the thickness of a wall. **2.** Same as THROUGH, *n.*

through, thruf *or* (*Scot.*) thrūh; 2 thruf *or* (*Scot.*) thruh, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A flat tombstone.

throve, 1 thrōv; 2 thrōv, *imp.* of THRIVE, *v.*

throw, 1 thrō; 2 thrō, *v.* [THREW; THROWN; THROW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force. **2.** To cause to fall or tumble; cast or hurl down or out; overturn; prostrate; unhorse; unseat. **3.** To drive violently; impel; dash. **4.** To spread or put on hastily or carelessly. **5.** To cast or fling down in gaming, as dice; cause to fall uppermost in such a cast; as, to *throw* sixes. **6.** To cause to move quickly into a position. **7.** To divest oneself of; cast; shed. **8.** To give birth to; bring forth. **9.** To direct, as the eyes; cast. **10.** To lose purposely, as a race or a game. **11.** To spin (filaments, as of silk) into thread. **12.** *Ceram.* To shape, as fictile ware, on a potters' wheel. **13.** *Mech.* (1) To move, as a lever, in order to disconnect parts of a switch,

clutch, etc. (2) To disconnect or connect by so doing. **II.** *t.* **1.** To send an object through the air by force; hurl; fling. **2.** To cast dice. [< AS. *thrōwan*, twist.] SYN.: cast, chuck, dart, dash, drive, fling, heave, hurl, launch, let fly, pitch, project, propel, sling, toss. See SEND.—**to throw back,** to exhibit ancestral characteristics not present in recent generations.—**to t. cold water on,** to discourage.—**to t. down the glove** or **the gauntlet,** in modern usage, to challenge to a contest; defy.—**to t. off.** **1.** To cast aside or away. **2.** To rid oneself of. **3.** To reduce the price of; abate. **4.** To do or utter in an offhand manner. **5.** To disconnect, as a machine; release.—**to t. up.** **1.** To erect hastily. **2.** To relinquish; as, to *throw up* a situation. **3.** To vomit. **4.** [Colloq.] To mention or repeat, as a taunt.—**to t. up the sponge,** to give up as beaten in any contest.—**throw'er,** *n.*

throw, *n.* **1.** An act of throwing or hurling; a cast; a fling. **2.** A cast of dice, or the resulting number; hence, a hazard; a venture. **3.** The distance over which a missile may be thrown. **4.** *Mech.* The radius of the circle described by a crank, eccentric, etc.; also, the travel or extent of reciprocating motion obtainable, as from a crank. **5.** A scarf used for draping something, as an easel or picture-frame; hence [Colloq.], a woman's boa, scarf, or the like. **6.** An implement or machine by which rapid rotation is given: an old name. **7.** *Geol.* A faulting, or dislocation of strata. **8.** *Elec.* The sudden excursion of a magnetic needle when the force is suddenly changed. **9†.** A space or point of time; a while.

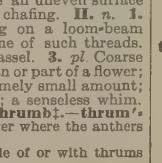
throw'ster, 1 thrō'stər; 2 thrō'stər, *n.* **1.** A thrower of dice; gamester. **2.** One who throws silk. See THROW, *v.*, I, 11.

thrum[1], 1 thrum; 2 thrŭm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [THRUMMED, THRUMD[5]; THRUM'MING.] **1.** To play on or finger (a stringed instrument) idly and without expression. **2.** To drum or tap monotonously or listlessly on (anything); also, to act oddly. **II.** *n.* Any monotonous drumming. [< Ice. *thruma*, rattle.]

thrum[2]. **I.** *vt.* To cover or trim with thrums; also, to insert bits of rope-yarn in (canvas) to produce an uneven surface to be used, as about rigging, to prevent chafing. **II.** *n.* **1.** The fringe of warp-threads remaining on a loom-beam after the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads. **2.** Hence, any loose thread or fringe; a tassel. **3.** *pl.* Coarse or waste yarn. **4.** *Bot.* A thread-like organ or part of a flower; stamen. **5.** [Scot.] (1) A particle; extremely small amount; as, not to care a *thrum.* (2) A tangle; a senseless whim. [< Ice. *thrömr*, edge; cp. L. *terminus.*] **thrumb‡.—thrum's eye'**, *n. Bot.* That condition of the flower where the anthers protrude beyond the throat of the corolla.

thrum'my, 1 thrum'i; 2 thrŭm'y, *a.* Made of or with thrums or resembling a thrum; shaggy; rough.

thrush[1], 1 thrŭsh; 2 thrŭsh, *n.* A small migratory song-bird (family *Turdidæ*), having typically a long and slightly graduated tail, long wings, and spotted throat- and breast-feathers. The **hermit-thrush** (*Turdus aonalaschkæ*), the **song-t.** (*T. musicus*), and the **wood-t.** (*T. mustelinus*) are examples. [< AS. *thrysce*, thrush.]



Blue Thrush. 1/6

thrush[2], *n.* **1.** A vesicular disease of the mouth, lips, and throat: generally confined to infants. **2.** A disease of a horse's foot characterized by suppuration.

thrust, 1 thrust; 2 thrŭst, *v.* [THRUST; THRUST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or shove. **2.** To pierce with a sudden forward motion: with *with* before the name of the instrument used; as, to *thrust* one *with* a lance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a sudden push, as with a pointed weapon. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To force oneself on or ahead; push oneself in; crowd: followed by *through, into, on,* etc. [< Ice. *thrýsta*, thrust.] SYN.: see DRIVE; PUSH.—**thrust'er,** *n.* One who thrusts: specif., a swordsman.

thrust, *n.* **1.** A sudden and forcible push, as with a pointed weapon: distinguished from *cut.* **2.** A vigorous attack; sharp onset. **3.** *Mech.* A stress or strain tending to push a member of a structure outward or sidewise; as, the *thrust* of an arch. **4.** In steam-vessels, the pushing strain exerted by a propeller-shaft. **5.** *Mining.* A crushing of coal-mine pillars by the weight of the roof.

Thu-cyd'i-des, 1 thiu-sid'i-dīz; 2 thū-cŷd'i-dēs (471?–399? B. C.). An Athenian statesman and historian; father of historical criticism.—**Thu-cyd'i-de'an,** *a.* After the manner of Thucydides: terse; vigorous.

thud, 1 thud; 2 thŭd. **I.** *vi.* [THUD'DED[4]; THUD'DING.] To make a thud. **II.** *n.* A dull, heavy sound, as of a hard body striking upon a comparatively soft one; also, the blow causing such a sound. [< AS. *thȳdan*, press.]

thug, 1 thug; 2 thūg, *n.* **1.** One of an organization of religious assassins in India. **2.** Hence, any cutthroat or ruffian. [< Hind. *thag*, thug.]—**thug'gee,** *n.* The system of secret assassination practised by thugs.

thug'gism, 1 thug'izm; 2 thūg'ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Same as THUGGEE. **2.** Assassination; murder; lawless violence. **thug'ger-y‡.**

Thu"in', 1 tü"ăn'; 2 tü"ăn', *n.* A village near Charleroi, Belgium, where German artillery and infantry repulsed a cavalry charge of the British Second Brigade, with heavy loss, Aug. 24, 1914.

thu'ja, *n.* Same as THUYA.—**oil of thuja,** oil derived from the leaves of the arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

Thu'le, 1 thiū'li; 2 thū'lē, *n.* Same as ULTIMA THULE.

thu'li-a, 1 thū'li-ə; 2 thy'li-a, *n.* Oxid of thullium: found in samarskite.

thu'li-um, 1 thiū'li-um; 2 thū'li-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A rare metallic element resembling ytterbium. See ELEMENT. [< THULE.]

thumb, } 1 thum; 2 thŭm. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To press, rub, soil, or
thums, } wear with the thumb in handling. **2.** To perform with the thumbs; hence, to play or handle awkwardly. **3.** To operate upon with the thumb. **II.** *n.* **1.** The inner digit of a limb when set apart from and opposable to the others; especially, the short thick digit on the radial side of the human hand. **2.** Any inner digit. **3.** *Ornith.* The first radial digit of the wing of certain birds. **4.** The division in a glove or mitten intended for the thumb. [< AS. *thūma*, thumb.]—**rule of thumb,** measurement by the thumb; hence, a primitive method, rudely practical, rather than scientific.—**thumb'-nail",** *a.* Denoting anything which is complete in a small way; as, a *thumb-nail* sketch.—**t.-nut,** *n.* A threaded nut having one or more wings or projections for screwing by the thumb and fingers: wing-nut. See illus. under NUT.—**t.-screw,** *n.* A screw to be turned by thumb and fingers.—**thumb'screw",** *n.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumb or thumbs.—**thumb'le-kins‡; thumb'l-kins‡; thum'kin‡.—t.-stall,** *n.* A covering or sheath, as of leather, for the thumb.

thumb'kin, 1 thum'kin; 2 thŭm'kin, *n.* A thumbscrew or pair of thumbscrews.

thumb'ling, 1 thum'liŋ; 2 thŭm'ling, *n.* A diminutive being; dwarf. Compare FINGERLING.

Thum'mim, 1 thum'im; 2 thŭm'im, *n. pl.* **1.** See URIM. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* Perfection; the eternal demand of divine Science. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 595. [STEWART '10.] (Heb.LL.)

thump, 1 thump; 2 thŭmp. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To beat or strike with a heavy dull sound. **2.** To strike or beat with moderate force. **II.** *n.* A blow causing a dull sound. [Var. of DUMP, *v.*] SYN.: see BLOW.—**thump'er,** *n.*

Thun, 1 tün; 2 tun, **Lake of.** An expansion of the Aar river in central Switzerland; 10½ by 2½ m.

thun'der, 1 thun'dər; 2 thŭn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* To send forth with a noise suggestive of thunder. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give forth a peal or peals of thunder: often impersonal. **2.** To make a deep, reverberative noise. **3.** To utter vehement denunciation, threats, or the like. **4.** To speak with power.—**thun'der-er,** *n.*

thun'der, *n.* **1.** The sound that accompanies lightning, due to disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge. **2.** Any loud, rumbling, or booming noise. **3.** A startling denunciation or threat. **4‖.** A lightning-stroke; thunderbolt. [< AS. *thunor*, thunder.]—**thun'der-bolt",** *n.* **1.** An electric discharge producing lightning and thunder, especially as striking or doing damage. Until the knowledge of electricity became widespread the notion prevailed that a solid heated mass passed along the lightning flash and buried itself in the ground. **2.** Anything acting with the force and speed of lightning.—**thun'der-clap",** *n.* A sharp, violent detonation of thunder.—**thun'der-cloud",** *n.* A dark, heavy mass of electric cloud.—**t.-dint†,** *n.* A thunderclap.—**thun'der-er,** *n.*—**thun'der-head,** *n.* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, either silvery-white or dark with silvery edges, often developing into a thunder-cloud.—**thun'der-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Giving forth or accompanied by thunder. **2.** [Slang.] Unusually great or extreme; superlative.—**thun'derous,** *a.* **1.** Producing or emitting thunder or a sound like thunder. **2.** Awful with or as with thunder; awe-inspiring. **thun'drous‡.—thun'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**thunder-shower,** *n.* A shower with thunder and lightning.—**t.-squall,** *n.* A thunder-storm characterized by violent gusts of wind.—**t.-stone,** *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A thunderbolt. **2.** A belemnite.—**t.-storm,** *n.* A local storm accompanied by lightning and thunder.—**thun'der-strike",** *vt.* **1.** To strike, as with lightning. **2.** To amaze or confound, as with some terrible revelation.—**t.-stroke†,** *n.* A stroke of lightning.—**thun'der-struck",** *a.* Amazed.

thun'ner, 1 thun'ər; 2 thŭn'er, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thunder.

Thur., Thurs., *abbr.* Thursday.

Thur'gau, 1 tur'gau; 2 tur'gou, *n.* A canton in N. E. Switzerland; 381 sq. m.; pop. 135,160; capital, Frauenfeld.

thu'ri-, 1 thiū'ri-; 2 thū'ri-. From Latin *thus* (*thur-*), incense: a combining form.—**thu'ri-ble,** *n. Eccl.* A censer. See CENSER.—**thu'ri-fer,** *n.* [L.] A censer-bearer.—**thu-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or bearing incense. [+ L. *fero*, bear.]—**thu"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of burning incense. [+ L. *facio*, make.]

Thu-rin'gi-a, 1 thiu-rin'ji-ə; 2 thū-rin'gi-a, *n.* A former region in central Germany; now a republic; 4,546 sq. m.; pop. 1,508,000; capital, Weimar.—**Thu-rin'gi-an.** I. *a.* Of or relating to Thuringia or its inhabitants: specif., denoting the upper division of the Permian in Europe. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Teutonic tribe which occupied a kingdom near central Germany. **2.** A citizen or inhabitant of the modern Thuringia.

Thur'man, 1 thûr'mən; 2 thûr'man, **Allen Granbery** (1813–1895). An American jurist and statesman.

Thurs'day, 1 thûrz'di; 2 thûrş'dy, *n.* The fifth day of the week. [< AS. *thunres*, gen. of *thunor*, thunder, + *dæg*, day.]

thus, 1 thus; 2 thŭs, *adv.* [Now restricted to literary and formal style, and in ordinary use superseded by *so.*] **1.** In this or that way. (1) In the way now or herewith pointed out or exemplified. (2) In the way just indicated. (3) In the way about to be indicated.
2. To such extent. **3.** In these circumstances or conditions; in this case; therefore. [< AS. *thus*, thus, < *thes*, this.]

thu'ya, 1 thiū'ya; 2 thū'ya, *n.* One of a genus (*Thuja*) of evergreen trees or shrubs, including the white cedar (*T. occidentalis*).

thwack, 1 thwak; 2 thwăk. **I.** *vt.* To strike with something flat; whack. **II.** *n.* A blow with some flat or blunt instrument. [Var. of WHACK.]—**thwack'er,** *n.*

thwart[4], 1 thwôrt; 2 thwart, *vt.* **1.** To prevent the accomplishment of, as by interposing an obstacle; also, to prevent (one) from accomplishing something; foil; frustrate; balk.

2‖. To move or place over or across. [< Ice. *thvert*, across.] Syn.: see BAFFLE; HINDER.—**thwart'er**, *n.*

thwart, *a.* **1.** Lying, moving, or extending across something; transverse. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Archaic.] Perverse or cross-grained; ill-natured. [< AS. *thofte.*]

thwart[1], *n.* An oarsman's seat extending athwart a boat.

thwart[2] †, *n.* The act of thwarting; frustration.

thwart‖, *prep.* **1.** Across; athwart. **2.** Over against.

thy, 1 thāi; 2 thȳ, *a.* Pertaining to thee: used in poetry, prayer, etc. [Short form of THINE.]—**thy-self'**, *pron.* A personal pronoun of the second person singular: now restricted to poetry and formal discourse. **thy-sel'**‡ [Scot.].

Thy-es'tes, 1 thāi-ēs'tīz; 2 thȳ-ēs'tēz, *n. Gr Myth.* See ATREUS.—**Thy-es'te-an**, *a.*—**Thyestean banquet**, a cannibal feast.—**Thyestean revenge**, a blood-feud.

thy'la-cin (sē), 1 thāi'la-sin *or* -soin; 2 thȳ'la-cin *or* -cĭn, *n.* A carnivorous marsupial (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania. [< Gr. *thylakos*, sack.]

thyme, 1 taim; 2 tȳm, *n.* **1.** An aromatic undershrub (genus *Thymus*) cultivated for seasoning in cookery. **2.** One of various other plants. [< Gr.[L+E] *thymon*, < *thyō*, sacrifice.]—**—thym'y**, *a.* **thym'ous**‡.

thym"e-læ-a'ce-ous, 1 thĭm"ī-li-ē'shus; 2 thȳm"e-le-ā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Thymelæaceæ*) of apetalous trees or shrubs having very tough bark. [< L. *thymelæa*, < Gr. *thymelaia*, < *thymon*, thyme, + *elaia*, olive-tree.]

thym'ic[1], 1 taim'ĭk; 2 tȳm'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from thyme.

thy'mic[2], 1 thaī'mik; 2 thȳ'mic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus; specif. (*Org. Chem.*), derived from the thymus; as, **thymic acid.**

thy'min, *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance ($C_5H_6N_2O_2$) abstracted from the thymus gland and from the spermatozoa of fishes.

thym'ol, 1 taim'ōl *or* -ōl; 2 tȳm'ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}OH$) contained in certain volatile oils, as those of thyme and horsemint, and used in pharmacy and medicine as an antiseptic. It has an agreeable aromatic odor, and is a specific remedy for hookworm disease.

Thyme.
a, cross-section of flower; *b*, leaf enlarged.

thy'mus, 1 thaī'mus; 2 thȳ'mŭs, *n.* A lymphoid organ or ductless gland, having a central cavity, developed in the region of the neck in many vertebrates. In man and other mammals it lies at the root of the neck in front of the great vessels. [< Gr. *thymos*, < *thymon*, thyme.] **thymus gland**‡.

thy'roid, 1 thaī'roid; 2 thȳ'róid, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a shield. **2.** Relating or pertaining to the thyroid cartilage or the thyroid gland. **3.** Having a shield-shaped marking. [< Gr. *thyreoeidēs*, < *thyreos*, large shield (< *thyra*, door) + *eidos*; see -OID.] **thy're-oid**‡.—**thyroid cartilage.** **1.** In birds, a cartilage of the larynx. **2.** In man, the Adam's apple.—**t. gland**, a large ductless organ of the mouth, as in fishes. **t. body**‡.—**thy"roid-ec'to-my**, *n.* Excision of the thyroid gland.—**thy"roid-i'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thyrse, 1 thûrs; 2 thȳrs, *n.* **1.** A thyrsus. **2.** *Bot.* A branched panicle in which the middle branches are longer than those above or below them, as in the lilac and grape.—**thyr'soid**, *a. Bot.* Resembling or belonging to a thyrse. **thyr'soi-dal**‡.

thyr'sus, 1 thûr'sus; 2 thȳr'sŭs, *n.* [THYR'SI, 1 -saī; 2 -sī, *pl.*] **1.** A staff wreathed in ivy- and vine-leaves and crowned with a pine-cone or a bunch of ivy-leaves, borne by the bacchants. **2.** *Bot.* Same as THYRSE. [L., < Gr. *thyrsos*, thyrsus.]

thy"sa-nu'ran, 1 thaī"sa-niū'rən; 2 thȳ"sa-nū'ran, *a.* Designating a division (*Thysanura*) of wingless insects, including the springtails. [< Gr. *thysanos*, fringe, + *oura*, tail.]—**thy"sa-nu'rous**, *a.*

ti, 1 tī; 2 tī, *n. Mus.* In the tonic sol-fa system, same as SI. [Arbitrary var. of SI.]

Ti, *abbr.* Titanium.—**Ti.**, *abbr.* Tiberius.

Ti-an' Shan'. Same as TIEN SHAN.

tiao, 1 tyau; 2 tyou, *n.* [Chin.] A string of 1,000 cash.

ti-ā'ra, 1 taī-ē'rə *or* tī-ā'rə; 2 tī-ā'ra *or* tī-ā'rā, *n.* **1.** The Pope's triple crown, emblematic of his claim to temporal, spiritual, and purgatorial authority; hence, figuratively, the papal dignity. Compare MITER. **2.** The upright head-dress of the ancient Persian kings; hence, a coronet or form of head-dress denoting princely rank; also, anything in imitation of it worn for personal adornment. **3.** A Phrygian cap for men and women, long, conical, and falling over the brow: found in Greco-Roman art as the attribute of Paris, Mithras, and other Asiatics. [< Gr.[L+E] *tiara*, Persian head-dress.] **ti'ar**‡ (Poet.].

Papal Tiara.

Ti'ber, 1 taī'bər; 2 tī'ber, *n.* A river of central Italy; length, 244 m. from the Apennines to the Mediterranean sea.

Ti-be'ri-as, 1 taī-bī'rī-əs; 2 tī-bē'rī-as, *n. Bib.* **1.** A city of Galilee. *John* vi, 23. **2. Sea of**, a lake in Galilee, 14 by 8 m.

Ti-be'ri-us, 1 taī-bī'rī-us; 2 tī-bē'rī-ŭs, **Claudius Nero Cæsar** (42 B. C.–A. D. 37). Second emperor of Rome (14–37).

Ti-bet', 1 tī-bet' *or* tib'et; 2 tī-bēt' *or* tib'ĕt, *n.* A S. W. dependency of China; 463,200 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000; capital, Lassa.

Ti-bet'an, ‖ 1 tī-bet'ən *or* tib'et-ən; 2 tī-bēt'an *or* tib'ĕt-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tibet or the Tibetans. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the native race of Tibet, largely of the Mongolian type. **2.** The language of Tibet, an agglutinative language passing to a monosyllabic stage.

tib'i-a, 1 tib'ī-ə; 2 tĭb'i-a, *n.* [-Æ or -AS[E], *pl.*] **1.** The inner one of the two bones of the leg below the knee; the shin-bone. **2.** A pipe or flute provided with holes for the fingers. **3.** *Zool.* The fourth or penultimate joint of the leg of an arthropod, as an insect, between the femur and the tarsus. [L.]—**tib'i-al**, *a.*

Bones of the Human Right Leg: *a*, fibula; *b*, tibia.

Ti-bul'lus, 1 ti-bul'us; 2 ti-bŭl'ŭs, **Albius** (54?–18 B.C.). A Roman elegiac poet.

Ti'bur, 1 taī'bur· 2 tī'bur, *n.* Seat of worship of Hercules: modern *Tivoli.* **Ti'bys-tis**‡.

tic, 1 tik; 2 tĭc, *n.* A neurotic spasm or twitching of muscles. [F.]—**tic'-dou"lou"reux'**, 1 tik'-dū"lū'rō'; 2 tic'-dų"lų'rŭ', *n.* Neuralgia of the face with muscular twitchings. [F.]

ti-cal', 1 ti-kōl' *or* -kŏl', *or* tī'kul; 2 ti-cäl' *or* -cąl', *or* tī'-cŭl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A Chinese money of account; also, a current Siamese silver coin, worth 50 cents. **2.** A Chinese and Burmese weight; also, a weight used in Siam.

ticht, 1 taīt; 2 tīt. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To tighten. **II.** *a.* Tight.

Ti-ci'no, 1 ti-chī'no; 2 ti-chī'no, *n.* **1.** A river of Switzerland and Italy; 150 m. through the Lago Maggiore to the Po; battle, 218 B. C. **2.** A canton in Switzerland; 1,088 sq. m.; pop. 153,460.

tick[1], 1 tik; 2 tĭk, *vt. & vi.* To sound, as a tick; make a clicking sound or a tapping noise. [Imit.]—**tick'er**, *n.* One who or that which ticks. Specif.: (1) [Colloq., U. S.] A telegraphic receiving-instrument, as a stock-indicator. (2) [Slang.] A watch.

tick[1], *n.* **1.** A mark used in checking off something. **2.** A recurring sound made as by a watch or clock.

tick[2], *n.* **1.** One of various blood-sucking parasites that infest the skin of animals. **2.** A blood-sucking fly, as the sheep-tick, or the bat-tick. [< OD. *teke*, < √ of TAKE.]

tick[3], *n.* The stout outer covering of a mattress; also, material for such covering. [< Gr.[L] *thēkē*, case.]

tick[4], *n.* [Colloq.] Credit; trust. [Short for TICKET.]

tick'et, 1 tik'et; 2 tĭk'ĕt. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To fix a ticket to; label. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To present with a ticket; pass by means of a ticket. **II.** *n.* **1.** A card with words or characters on it showing that the holder is entitled to something, as transportation. **2.** A tag or label for attachment or identification. **3.** [U. S.] A ballot; hence, a list of nominees. [< F. *etiquette*, label, < G. *stecken*, stick.]—**ticket of leave** [Gt. Brit.], a written permit granted to a penal convict to be at large before the expiration of his sentence on certain specified conditions.—**tick'et-por"ter**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A licensed porter.

tick'ing, 1 tik'iŋ; 2 tĭk'ing, *n.* A strong closely woven cotton or linen fabric: used for bedticks, awnings, etc.

tick'l(e[2]**, 1 tik'l; 2 tĭk'l, *v.* [TICK'L(E)D; TICK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To excite the nerves of, as by light and repeated touches, tending to produce spasmodic laughter. **2.** To please; amuse. **3§.** To touch, stir, or treat by light touches: also used figuratively. **II.** *i.* To cause or experience titillation or tingling. [Intens. of TICK, *v.*]—**tick'ler**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tickles. **2.** A memorandum-book, as of bills receivable, notes due, etc.—**tick'ler-coil"**, *n. Wireless Teleg. & Telephony.* A coil of the regenerative type coupled to the secondary circuit of the tuner and employed to intensify sound on a receiving circuit by means of a feed-back action.—**tick'lish**, *a.* **1.** Sensitive to tickling. **2.** Liable to be upset; unstable. **3.** Attended with risk; difficult; delicate. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

tick'le, *a.* [Prov., Gt. Brit.] Ticklish; uncertain; delicate.

tick'le, *n.* The sensation produced by tickling; titillation; also, the touch or action producing such sensation.

tick'seed", 1 tik'sīd"; 2 tik'sēd", *n.* **1.** A plant of the aster family. **2.** Same as TICK-TREFOIL.—**tick'seed-sun'flow"er**, *n.* A square-stemmed species of *Coreopsis*, 1 to 2 feet high, with a panicle of yellow flowers.

tick'tack", 1 tik'tak"; 2 tik'tăk", *n.* **1.** A recurrent sound like that of the ticking of a clock or the beating of the heart. **2.** A game like backgammon. **3.** [U. S.] Anything that makes a tapping noise; specif., a device for playing practical jokes, consisting of a small weight hung by a string, and worked from a distance by pulling a long cord attached.

tick"-tack-toe', *n.* **1.** The prank or playing the prank of tick-tack. **2.** Same as CRISS-CROSS, *n.*, 3. **tick"-tack-too'**‡.

tick'-tre"foil, 1 tik'-trī'foil; 2 tik'-trē'fŏil, *n.* A fabaceous plant (genus *Desmodium* or *Meibomia*) whose leaves and pods cling to the fleece of animals and to clothing. **tick'seed"**‡.

Ti-con"der-o'ga, 1 taī-ken"dər-ō'gə; 2 tī-cŏn"der-ō'ga, *n.* Village, N. E. New York; pop. of town, 5,270. Fort Ticonderoga was captured from French by British, 1759; by Ethan Allen, 1775.

tic"queur', 1 tik"kūr'; 2 tĭc"kûr', *n.* [F.] One suffering from tic.

t. i. d., *abbr.* [L.] *Ter in die* (three times a day).

tid'bit", *n.* Same as TITBIT.

tide, 1 taīd; 2 tīd. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TID'ED[2]; TID'ING.] **1.** To carry or drive to some place: said of the tide. **2.** To surmount, as a difficulty: with *over*; as, to *tide over* hard times. **3.** To drift with the tide; use the tide for making progress, as into or out of a harbor. **4**‖. To befall. **II.** *n.* **1.** The periodic rise and fall of the oceans and the waters connected with them, due to the attraction of the sun and moon. **2.** Anything that comes like the tide at flood; also, a current; stream. **3.** Time; season, as in the phrase **time and tide.** **4.** The natural drift or tendency of events. **5.** A definite interval of time; in nautical use, a period of about 6 hours and 12 minutes—the average interval between high and low water in the open sea. [< AS. *tīd*, time.] Syn.: see STREAM.—**neap tide**, the tide occurring one or two days after the first and third quarters of the moon, when the rise and fall are least, owing to the attraction of the sun antagonizing that of the moon. See

EBB; FLOOD, *n.*—**spring t.**, the tide occurring one or two days after new and full moon.—**ti'dal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or influenced by the tides. **2.** Regulated by the tide.—**tidal wave. 1.** A wave of vast extent that causes the tides. **2.** Improperly, any extraordinary ocean wave attributed to submarine earthquakes. **3.** Figuratively, a great movement in popular feeling or in the affairs of men. **tide'-wave"‡.**—**tide'less**, *a.*—**tide'wait"er**, *n.* **1.** A customs officer who boards vessels entering port, to enforce customs regulations. **2.** A politician who waits for a current of public sentiment to determine his action.—**tide'-wa"ter**, *n.* Water affected by the tide on the seacoast or in a river.—**tide'-way"**, *n.* A channel where the tide runs.

tide²‡, *vi.* To betide; happen. [< AS. *tidan*, < *tîd*, time.]

ti'dings, 1 toi'dıŋz; 2 ti'dings, *n. pl.* A report or information; news. [< AS. *tîdan*, happen.]

Syn.: advice, information, intelligence, news. *News* is the most general of these words, signifying simply the telling of something that has either just happened or just become known. *Advices* are communications of fact by a trusted informant with the design of guiding or influencing the action of the recipient; the word signifies *news* with a practical purpose and value. *Intelligence* is *news* that makes us more intelligent regarding something of interest. See NEWS.

ti'dy, 1 toi'dı; 2 ti'dy. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TI'DIED; TI'DY-ING.] [Colloq.] To make tidy; put in order. **II.** *a.* [TI'DI-ER; TI'DI-EST.] **1.** Marked by neatness and order; trim. **2.** Of an orderly disposition. **3.** [Obs. or Colloq.] Moderately large; considerable. **III.** *n.* [TI'DIES², *pl.*] A light and detachable covering, as for a chair-back. [< TIDE, *n.*] Syn.: see NEAT.—**ti'di-ly**, *adv.*—**ti'di-ness**, *n.*

tie, 1 toi; 2 tî, *v.* [TIED; TY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten by any flexible bond, as a cord, secured by drawing the ends into a knot; bind; lash; also, to draw the parts of into place or together by a cord or band fastened in a knot or loop. **2.** To interweave and draw together so as to form a knot; form by interweaving and drawing together something flexible. **3.** To unite closely or securely; bind; attach; colloquially, to unite in wedlock. **4.** To restrain within bonds; bind down; confine. **5.** To score equally with; reach the same total as; also, to cause to score equally; bring to a tie; match. **6.** *Mus.* To unite or connect, as notes, by a line or tie. **II.** *i.* To be exactly equal in any trial of knowledge or skill; score equally in a game; also, to make a tie in any sense. [< AS. *tegan*, tie, < *teón*, draw.] Syn.: see BIND.

tie, *n.* **1.** A flexible bond or fastening secured by drawing the ends into a knot or loop. **2.** Any bond or obligation, mental, moral, or legal. **3.** An exact equality in number for and against. **4.** Something that is tied or intended for tying. (1) A necktie. (2) A knot or bow into which a cord, ribbon, or the like is drawn. (3) A knot of hair. **5.** *Arch. & Engin.* A member fastening parts together and receiving tensile stress, as distinguished from a strut. **6.** *Mus.* A curved line placed over or under two notes of the same pitch on the staff to make them represent one tone-length. **7.** *pl.* [U. S.] Low shoes fastened with lacings; as, Oxford *ties*. **8.** One of a set of timbers laid crosswise, either across stringers, as in a logging-road, or directly on the ground, as a railroad-tie. [< AS. *tige*, rope, < *teón*, draw.]—**tie'-beam"**, *n.* A timber that serves as a tie.—**tie'-wig**, *n.* A court wig tied with ribbon at the back.

tie'man-nite, 1 ti'man-ait; 2 tî'man-ît, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, steel- to lead-gray, opaque mercury selenid (HgSe). [After W. *Tiemann*, the discoverer.]

tiend, 1 tînd; 2 tênd, *n.* Same as TEIND.

Ti'en' Shan', 1 ti'en' shân'; 2 tî"ên' shân'. A mountain chain in central Asia; highest point, Khan Tengri, 24,000 ft.

Ti-en'tsin', 1 ti-en'tsin'; 2 tî-ên'tsin', *n.* A city and treaty port in N. E. China; pop. 800,000.

Tie'po-lo, 1 tyē'po-lō; 2 tyę'po-lō, **Giovanni Battista** (1696–1770?). A Venetian painter.

tier, 1 tir; 2 têr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To pile up in successive layers; lay in tiers: rise in tiers or ranges. **II**¹. *n.* A rank or row in a series of things placed one above another. [< OF. *tire*, course, < *tirer*, draw.]

ti'er², 1 toi'er; 2 ti'er, *n.* One who or that which ties; specifically, a child's apron (written also *tire*).

tier., *abbr.* Tierce.

tierce, 1 tirs; 2 têrç, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A third. **2.** A cask containing, in the United States, 42 wine-gallons: in Great Britain, 36 imperial gallons; also, a liquid measure of the same amount. **3.** A cask for packing salt provisions for shipment. **4.** *Card-playing.* A sequence of three cards of the same suit. **5.** *Fencing.* The third standard position from which a guard, parry, or thrust can be made. **6.** *Eccl.* The third hour of the day, or the office of that hour. **7.** A set of three. [F., < (OF.) *tiers*, third, < L. *tertius*, third, < *ter*, thrice.]

Ti-er'ra del Fu-e'go, 1 ti-er'a del fu-ē'go; 2 tî-êr'ä dēl fu-ę'go. Several islands, belonging to Chile and to the Argentine Republic, in South America; separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan.

tiers ét'tat', 1 tyerz ē"tä'; 2 tyêrs ę"tä'. [F.] *F. Hist.* The third estate: especially in prerevolutionary France.

Tiet'jens, ı tit'yens; 2 tēt'yêns, **Therese** (1831–1877). An operatic soprano; born in Hamburg of Hungarian parents; visited the United States, 1876. **Tit'lens‡.**

tie'-up", 1 toi'-up"; 2 tî'-üp", *n.* **1.** A situation, resulting from a strike, the breakdown of machinery, etc., in which a railroad or other corporation finds it temporarily impossible to carry on its business. Compare LOCKOUT. **2.** [U. S.] The part of a barn where neat cattle are kept. **3.** Same as TIE, *n.*, 6.

tiff¹‡, 1 tif; 2 tif, *vt.* To be in a pet; be peevish. [*teaq*, sniff.]

tiff²‡, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To sip; quaff. [< Norw. *tiff*¹, *n.* A peevish display of irritation; a slight altercation; pet; huff. [< Norw. *teva*, sniff.]

tiff², *n.* A small draft of liquor; a sip; drink. [Appar. < Norw. *tæft*, drawing a breath, < *teva*, sniff.]

tif'fa-ny, 1 tif'a-ni; 2 tif'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES², *pl.*] A silk-like gauze; formerly, a very thin silk. [Perhaps < OF. *tiffer*, adorn.]

tif'fin, 1 tif'in; 2 tîf'în. **I.** *vi.* [Anglo-Ind.] To lunch; tiff. **II**¹. *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Midday luncheon. **tiff'fing‡.**

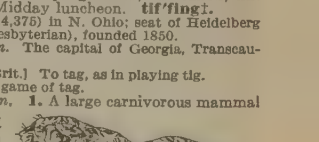
Tif'fin², *n.* A city (pop. 14,375) in N. Ohio; seat of Heidelberg University (Reformed Presbyterian), founded 1850.

Ti-flis', 1 ti-flis'; 2 tî-flîs', *n.* The capital of Georgia, Transcaucasia; pop. 346,770.

tig, 1 tig; 2 tîg, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To tag, as in playing tig.

tig, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The game of tag.

ti'ger, 1 toi'ger; 2 tî'ger, *n.* **1.** A large carnivorous mammal (*Felis tigris*) of Asia, with vertical black wavy stripes on the body and black rings or bars on the limbs and tail. **2.** One of other large ferocious cats, as the jaguar. **3.** A liveried groom. **4.** [Colloq.] A roistering knave. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] An additional cheer or yell sometimes given at the conclusion of a round of cheering. [< Gr.ᵛ+ *tigris*, perhaps < O. Per. *tighri*, arrow.]—**the Tiger,** Georges Clemenceau, French patriot and statesman: sobriquet given to him by the French as the champion of democracy, justice, and liberty.—**ti'ger-bee"tle**, *n.* A predaceous insect (*Cicindela limbata*) hiding under stones and sticks, whence it attacks its prey. See plate of USEFUL INSECTS.—**t.-cat**, *n.* A wildcat, resembling, but smaller than, the tiger.—**ti'ger-ish**, *a.* Like the tiger; ferocious. **ti'grish‡.**—**tiger-lily**, *n.* A tall cultivated lily (*Lilium tigrinum*) from China, with orange flowers spotted purple or black.—**t.-moth**, *n.* A grayish-yellow moth with black markings.—**tiger's-eye**, *n.* A gem-stone, usually the mineral crocidolite altered by oxidation, showing a beautiful chatoyant luster.—**ti'gress**, *n.* A female tiger.


Bengal Tiger. 1/45

Ti'gert, 1 toi'gert; 2 tî'gert, **John James** (1882–). An American educator; author; United States Commissioner of Education, 1922– .

tight, 1 toit; 2 tît, *a.* **1.** So closely held together or constructed as not to permit the entrance or escape of a fluid; not leaky; impervious. **2.** Closely drawn or fastened; stringent. **3.** Fitting closely—often too closely, as a shoe. **4.** Stretched to the full extent; taut. **5.** In commercial use, not easily obtainable: said of money. **6.** Hard to get through or out of. **7.** [Colloq., U. S.] Parsimonious. **8.** [Colloq.] Tipsy. **9‖.** Handy; adroit; dexterous. [< Icel. *thêttr*; akin to THICK.]—**tight rope,** a tightly stretched rope on which rope-dancers perform.—**tight'en**, *vt. & vi.* To make or become tight or tighter.—**tight'en-er**, *n.*—**tight'ly**, *adv.* In a tight manner.—**tight'ness**, *n.*

tight, *adv.* **1.** Same as TIGHTLY. **2.** [Prov. or Obs.] Quickly; nimbly; as, run as *tight* as you can. [< Icel. *tît*, neut. of *tîdhr*, frequent.] **tite‡.** [worn on the stage.

tights, 1 taits; 2 tîts, *n. pl.* Skin-fitting garments, as of silk,

Tig'lath-Pi-le'ser, 1 tig'lath-pi-ĭ'zər; 2 tîg'lăth-pi-lę'ser, *n.* One of several Assyrian kings and conquerors. Specif.: (1) **T. I.**, 12th century B. C. (2) **T. IV.**, founder of the second Babylonian empire; took Damascus, 732 B. C. *2 Kings* xv, 29. **Tig'lath-pile'ser‡** (*1 Chron.* v, 26).

tig'lic, 1 tig'lik; 2 tîg'lîc, *a. Chem.* Derived from croton-oil. [< NL. *tiglium*, < *grana tiglia*, cor. of Sp. *granadillo*, a plant.] **tiglin'ic‡.**—**tiglic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_8O_2$) contained in croton-oil.

Ti-gré', 1 ti-grē'; 2 ti-grę', *n.* A division in N. E. Abyssinia, formerly a kingdom; capital, Adowa.

ti'grin(es, 1 toi'grin; 2 tî'grîn, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a tiger, as in color. [< L. *tigrinus*, < *tigris*; see TIGER.]

Ti'gris, 1 toi'gris; 2 tî'grîs, *n.* A river of Mesopotamia, 1,150 m. from the Taurus range to the Euphrates.

Ti'hwa-fu', 1 ti'hwa-fū'; 2 tî'hwä-fu', *n.* A commercial city (pop. 50,000), capital of Sungaria and Sinkiang province, China.

tike, 1 taik; 2 tîk, *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A low-bred dog; a cur. **2.** An uncouth fellow; a boor: sometimes said playfully to a mischievous child. [< Icel. *tîk*, bitch.] **tyke‡.**

til, 1 til; 2 tîl, *n.* [Hind.] Same as SESAME.

Til'burg, 1 til'bûrg; 2 tîl'bûrg, *n.* A town (pop. 61,560) in S. Netherlands; a cloth-making center.

til'bur-y, 1 til'ber-i; 2 tîl'bur-y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A form of gig seating two persons. [< *Tilbury*, a London coach-maker.]

til'de, 1 til'de; 2 til'de, *n.* A sign (~) used in Spanish over *n* to signify the sound of *ny*, and in Portuguese over the first vowel of a diphthong to indicate a nasal sound.

Til'den, 1 til'den; 2 tîl'dĕn, **Samuel Jones** (1814–1886). An American statesman; Democratic candidate for President in 1876.

tile, 1 tail; 2 tîl. **I.** *vt.* [TILED; TIL'ING.] **1.** To drain by tiles. **2.** To cover with tiles. **3.** To secure against intrusion; specif., in Freemasonry, to place the doorkeeper or tiler at the door of (a lodge) to keep out unauthorized persons. **4.** To bind to secrecy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, etc. **2.** A short earthenware pipe, used in forming sewers. **3.** Tiles collectively; tiling.

4. [Slang.] A high silk hat. [< AS. *tigel*, < L. *tegula*, < *tego*, cover.]—**til'er,** *n.* **1.** The doorkeeper of a Masonic or other secret society. **ty|er‡. 2.** A kiln or oven for baking tiles. **3.** A maker or layer of tiles.—**til'ing,** *n.* Tiles collectively, or their use.

tile'fish", 1 tāil'fish"; 2 til'fish", *n.* A teleostean fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*) marked with large yellow spots, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds, and esteemed as food.

til"ĭa'ceous, 1 tĭl"ĭ-ā'shŭs; 2 til"i-ā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Tiliaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, and herbs, having clusters of often fragrant flowers—the linden family. It embraces 37 genera.

till, } 1 til; 2 til, *v.* **I.** *t.* To put and keep in order, as soil;
till², } cultivate. **II.** *i.* To cultivate land. [< AS. *tilian*, labor, till.]—**till'a-bl(e²,** *a.* Capable of being tilled.—**till'age,** *n.* Cultivation. Syn.: see AGRICULTURE.

till¹, *n. Geol.* An unassorted, commingled, and chiefly unstratified mass of clay, sand, pebbles, and boulders, deposited by masses of ice. [< Scotch *till*, a clay.]

till², *n.* A drawer, compartment, or tray; a money-drawer. [< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, lead aside.]

till, *prep.* **1.** To the time of; up to; until. **2.** [Eng. & Scot.] To; unto: said of persons, places, etc. [< Ice. *til*, till.] **til‡.**

till, *conj.* **1.** Till such time as; until. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] While; before.

til-land'sī-a, 1 tĭ-land'zĭ-ə; 2 tĭ-lănd'sĭ-a, *n. Bot.* Any of a genus (*Tillandsia*) of mainly epiphytic bromeliaceous plants, having narrow, entire, often scurfy leaves, and flowers in a terminal spike.

til'ler, 1 til'ər; 2 til'er, *vi.* To multiply stems from the root.

till'er¹, 1 til'ər; 2 til'er, *n.* One who or that which tills.

till'er², *n.* **1.** A lever to turn a rudder. **2.** A means of guidance. [< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, lead aside.]

til'ler³, *n.* A shoot from the base of a stem; sucker; also, a sapling. [< AS. *telgor*, twig.]

til'ley, 1 tĭl'ĭ; 2 til'y, *n.* Moluccа grains; seeds of the croton-oil plant (*Oleum tigli*). [< NL. *tiglium;* see TIGLIC.] **til'ly‡.**

Till'y, 1 tĭl'ĭ; 2 til'y, **Johann Tserklaes, Count von** (1559–1632). A general of the imperial league in the Thirty Years' war.

til'ly-val'ly, 1 tĭl'ĭ-văl'ĭ; 2 til'y-văl'y, *interj.* [Scot.] Nonsense! bosh! **til'le-val"ly‡; til'ly-fal"ly‡; til'ly-val"ley‡.**

Tĭl'sit, 1 tĭl'sĭt; 2 til'sit, *n.* A town (pop. 44,430) in E. Prussia, where Napoleon concluded a treaty of peace with Prussia and Russia, July 9, 1807.

tilt¹, 1 tĭlt; 2 tilt. **I**d., *vt. & vi.* **1.** To raise at one end or side; tip; incline. **2.** To aim or thrust, as a lance. **3.** To overthrow with the lance. **4.** To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer. **5.** To incline at an angle; lean; tip. **6.** To contend with the lance on horseback. **7.** [Colloq.] To rush. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inclination from the vertical or horizontal position; slant. **2.** A medieval sport in which knights engaged in mock contests with lances. **3.** A thrust, as with a lance. **4.** A match of wits. **5.** A tilt-hammer. [< AS. *tealt*, unsteady.] Syn.: see TIP.—**full tilt,** at full speed; at full charge.—**tilt'er,** *n.*—**tilt'-ham"mer,** *n.* A heavy power-hammer that is raised or tilted by a cam and then allowed to drop.—**t.-yard,** *n.* A courtyard or other place for tilting.

tilt². I**d.** *vt.* To furnish with an awning or tilt. **II.** *n.* A canvas cover or awning, used as for a boat.—**tilt'-roof",** *n.* A round-topped roof: so called because of its resemblance to the canopy or tilt of a covered wagon. [< AS. *teld*, tent.]

tilth, 1 tĭlth; 2 tilth, *n.* **1.** The act of tilling; cultivation; tillage. **2.** That part of the surface soil affected by tillage; cultivated land. [< AS. *tilth*, < *tilian*, till.]

Tim., *abbr.* Timothy.

Ti-ma'ga-mi, 1 tĭ-mä'gə-mĭ; 2 ti-mä'ga-mi, *n.* A lake in N. Ontario province, Canada. **Te-ma'ga-mi‡.**

tī"ma-rau', 1 tī"mə-rau'; 2 tī"mä-rou', *n.* [P. I.] A small dark-brown buffalo (*Bubalus mindorensis*), of the island of Mindoro, standing about 40 inches high. Its flesh is edible. **tī"me-rau'‡.**

Tī"ma-ru', 1 tī"mə-rū'; 2 tī"mä-ru', *n.* A port (pop. 13,720) in South Island, New Zealand.

Ti-ma'vo, 1 tĭ-mä'vō; 2 ti-mä'vô, *n.* An Italian river flowing into the Gulf of Trieste; scene of severe conflicts between Austrian and Italian forces in 1917 in the World War.

tim'bal, 1 tĭm'bəl; 2 tim'bal, *n.* **1.** A kettle-drum. **2.** The drum-like and sound-producing membrane of the shrilling-organ of a male cicadid insect or harvest-fly. [< F. *timbale*, < It. *timballo, taballo*, < Ar. *tabl*, drum.] **tim'bul‡.**

Timbals as used by Arabs.

tim"bale', 1 tăn"bäl'; 2 tăn"bäl', *n.* [F.] A dish made of the white meat of a fowl, or of white fish, pounded fine and mixed with the white of eggs, sweet cream, etc., poured into a mold. When set it is removed, and served with sauce.—**tim"bale'-i"ron,** *n.* A utensil with a bulging head, used in cookery to form a cup-shaped crust.

tim'ber¹, 1 tĭm'bər; 2 tim'ber. **I.** *vt.* To supply with timber. **II.** *n.* **1.** Wood suitable for building purposes, prepared for use. **2.** Growing or standing trees; also, woodland. **3.** A single piece or squared stick of wood prepared for use or already in use. **4.** *Naut.* Any principal beam in a vessel's framing. **5.** The wooden part or handle of any implement. **6.** Loosely, the materials for a structure; hence, also, figuratively; as, that boy has good *timber* in him. [< AS. *timber*, timber.] Syn.: see STICK.—**tim'ber-head",** *n. Naut.* An upwardly projecting end of a timber for attaching lines, etc., above the deck.—**t.-hitch,** *n.* See illus. under KNOT, fig. 51.—**t.-work,** *n.* Work constructed of wood, especially the framing of a structure.—**tim'bered,** *pa.* **1.** Covered with growing trees; wooded. **2.** Constructed of timber.—**tim'ber-er,** *n.*—**tim'ber-ing,** *n.*

tim'ber², } *n. Her.* The helm, coronet, miter, etc., above the
tim'bre¹, } arms in an achievement. [< OF. *timbre*, < L. *tympanum;* see TYMPANUM.]

tim'ber³, *n.* A tale of fur-skins, as of ermine, marten, sable, etc., varying in number from 20 pair of half-skins (40 skins) to 120, depending on the skin. [< F. *timbre*, heap, pile, or number of skins.]

tim'bre², 1 tĭm'bər; 2 tĭm'ber, *n.* The special peculiarity of a continuous sound or musical tone, as of the human voice; the quality of a tone, as distinguished from *intensity* and *pitch*. Sometimes called **tone-color.** [< F. *timbre*, bell, < L. *tympanum*, < Gr. *tympanon*, drum.]

tim'brel, 1 tĭm'brel; 2 tĭm'brĕl, *n.* An ancient Hebrew tambourine-like instrument. [< F. *timbre*, bell.]—**tim'breled,** *a.* Chanted to the accompaniment of a timbrel. **tim'brelled‡.**

Tim-buk'tu, 1 tĭm-bŭk'tū; 2 tim-bŭk'tu, *n.* A trading town of French Sudan, on S. edge of Sahara desert; pop. 6,699.

time, 1 tāim; 2 tīm, *vt. & vi.* [TIMED; TIM'ING.] **1.** To adapt to the time or occasion; bring, begin, or perform, as at a suitable time. **2.** To regulate as to time, keep time. **3.** To record the time or rate of. [< AS. *tīma*, time.]—**tim'er,** *n.* **1.** A timekeeper, or one who gives or officially records time. **2.** A stop-watch, as for timing a race. **3.** *Mach.* A device attached in an adjustable form to an internal-combustion engine so as to time the spark automatically.

time, *n.* **1.** The general idea, relation, or fact of continuous or successive existence; infinite duration or its measure. **2.** A definite portion of duration. (1) A moment; period; season. (2) A considerable period marked off by some special characteristics; era. (3) The portion of duration allotted to some specific purpose. (*a*) The portion allotted to human life or to any particular life. (*b*) The length of an apprenticeship. (*c*) Period of gestation.
(4) A portion of duration available or sufficient for or allotted to some special purpose or event; also, leisure. **3.** (1) Indefinite duration viewed in the concrete as measurable and terminable, but not precisely limited; as, you build for *time*, we for eternity. (2) *Geol.* A general term indicating a subdivision of one of the grander divisions of geological history. **4.** A point in duration; date; occasion; especially, the hour of death or of travail; as, your *time* has come! **5.** A portion of duration considered as having some quality or experience of its own, personal or general: in the latter sense usually in the plural; as, *times* are hard. **6.** A system of reckoning or measuring duration. **7.** A case of recurrence or repetition. **8.** *Gram.* The temporal relation of a verb. **9.** *Mus.* (1) Rate of movement; tempo; hence, the characteristic tempo suited to a particular style of composition; as, march-*time;* waltz-*time.* (2) The duration or comparative value of a tone. (3) The division of musical phrases into measures of equal length as to the value of the notes; rhythm; as, common *time;* triple *time.*
Rhythms which are divisible by two are called **duple** or **common time.** Included in this heading are: $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, etc. Rhythms which are divisible by three are called **triple time.** Other varieties of triple time, are $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$. **Compound triple times** are: $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, and $\frac{5}{8}$.
10. *Pros.* A measured interval in verse. **11.** A case of recurrence or repetition; as, many a *time;* three *times* a day. **12.** One of the so-called Aristotelian unities of the drama. See UNITY. **13.** Period during which work has been, or remains to be done. **14§.** Futurity; after-times; all time.
Syn.: age, date, duration, epoch, era, period, season, sequence, succession. *Sequence* and *succession* apply to events viewed as following one another; *time* and *duration* denote something conceived of as enduring while events take place and acts are done. According to the necessary conditions of human thought, events are contained in *time* as objects are in space, *time* existing before the event, measuring it as it passes, and still existing when the event is past. *Duration* and *succession* are more general words than *time;* we can speak of infinite or eternal *duration* or *succession*, but *time* is commonly contrasted with eternity. *Time* is measured or measurable *duration.* See OPPORTUNITY.
—**apparent time,** time measured by the apparent diurnal motion of the sun, noon being the moment when the sun is on the meridian, and midnight when it is on the lower semimeridian.—**at times,** on various occasions; occasionally; now and then.—**common time** (*Mus.*), double and quadruple rhythm.—**daylight saving t.,** the adjustment of clocks, as by setting them ahead in summer, so as to take advantage of the daylight in the performance of labor, and to save fuel and artificial light.—**in t. 1.** While time permits or lasts; ere it is too late. **2.** In the progress of time; ultimately; gradually.—**standard t.,** the time of a certain meridian adopted for local use over a large region, instead of true local time. At the International Meridian Congress 1884, the meridian of Greenwich, England, was taken as a prime meridian and 24 standard meridians differing from it by 15° of longitude, east and west, were established. In America the standard times are: **Atlantic, Colonial** or **Intercolonial (Provincial),** 60° W. or 4 hours slower than Greenwich, used in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; **Eastern,** 75° W. or 5 hours slower; **Central,** 90° W. or 6 hours slower; **Mountain,** 105° W. or 7 hours slower; **Pacific,** 120° W. or 8 hours slower than Greenwich. These times had already been in use by the railways of the United States and Canada since 1883, changes from one standard to another being made at the more prominent railway stations. The standard time for India follows meridian 82° 30′ E. or 5½ hours fast, while Japan takes meridian 135° E. or 9 hours fast. In Australia the standard time for Western Australia follows meridian 120° E. or 8 hours fast; South Australia, meridian 142° 30′ E. or 9½ hours fast; New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and

Tasmania, 150° E. or 10 hours fast; New Zealand, 172° 30′ E. or 11½ hours fast. Longitude 180° practically coincides with the international date-line, where, according to direction of passage, the date is set ahead or back one whole day. As the meridian of New York is 74° W., the local time of New York is 4 hours 56 minutes slower than Greenwich time. The following list shows the local times of various capitals and other important cities of the world when it is noon (local time) in New York:

City.	Hour.	City.	Hour.
Amsterdam	5.15 p.m.	London (Green-wich)	4.56 p.m.
Athens	6.31 p.m.	Madras	10.18 p.m.
Auckland	4.36 a.m.	Madrid	4.42 p.m.
Berlin	5.49 p.m.	Manila	1. 1 a.m.
Bern	5.26 p.m.	Melbourne	2.36 a.m.
Bombay	9.47 p.m.	Mexico	10.20 a.m.
Brisbane	3. 8 a.m.	Ottawa	11.53 a.m.
Buenos Aires	1. 4 p.m.	Paris	5. 5 p.m.
Brussels	5.14 p.m.	Peking	12.42 a.m.
Cairo	7. 0 p.m.	Rio de Janiero	2. 4 p.m.
Calcutta	10.50 p.m.	Rome	5.46 p.m.
Cape Town	6.56 p.m.	San Francisco	8.45 a.m.
Chicago	11. 4 a.m.	St. Petersburg	6.58 p.m.
Christiania	5.40 p.m.	Stockholm	6. 8 p.m.
Constantinople	6.52 p.m.	Sydney	3. 2 a.m.
Dublin	4.35 p.m.	Tokyo	2.16 a.m.
Edinburgh	4.43 p.m.	Vienna	6. 2 p.m.
Honolulu	6.25 a.m.	Washington	11.48 a.m.
Lisbon	4.20 p.m.	Winnipeg	10.48 a.m.

—**t. about,** alternately.—**t. enough,** sufficient time; ample time: often used adverbially.—**t. immemorial,** a considerable and indefinite length of time; specif., in law, time beyond legal memory now reckoned at twenty years, the period of the statute of limitations relating to realty; formerly, "a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," fixed, in England, as the commencement of the reign of Richard I.—**t. out of mind,** from time immemorial.—**time'ful,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**time's hon"ored,** *a.* Observed or honored from former times; claiming veneration as of long existence. Syn.: see ANCIENT.—**time'-keep"er,** *n.* One who or that which keeps time.—**time'less,** *a.* **1.** Independent of, or unaffected by, time; unending. **2.** Untimely. **3**§. Not assigned or limited to any special time, era, or epoch. Syn.: see ETERNAL.—**time'less-ly,** *adv.*—**time'less-ness,** *n.*—**time'ly,** *a.* [TIME'LI-ER; TIME'LI-EST.] **1.** Being or occurring in good or proper time; opportune. **2**†. Early.—**time'li-ness,** *n.*—**time'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In time. (1) Opportunely; seasonably. (2)† Early. **2**†. Leisurely.—**time'ous,** *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Seasonable; timely.—**time'piece",** *n.* A clock or a watch.—**time'-serv"er,** *n.* One who yields to the apparent demands of the time, without reference to principle. **t.-pleaser**†.—**t.-serving,** *a.* & *n.*—**t.-table,** *n.* A tabular statement of the times at which certain things, as the departures of trains, are to take place.

tim'id, 1 tim'id; 2 tĭm'id, *a.* Shrinking from danger or from publicity; easily frightened; shy. [< L.[F] *timidus,* < *timeo,* fear.] Syn.: see FAINT; PUSILLANIMOUS.—**ti-mid'i-ty,** *n.* **tim'id-ness**‡.—**tim'id-ly,** *adv.*

tim'mer, 1 tim'er; 2 tim'er, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Timber.

ti-moc'ra-cy, 1 tai-mek'ra-si; 2 tī-mŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -cis, *pl.*] **1.** A state in which the honor attaching to the position of ruler becomes an object of contention, and is sought by the ambitious with intrigue, rather than accepted as a trust. **2.** A state in which honors are bestowed according to rating of property.—**ti"mo-crat'ic,** *a.*

Ti-mo'le-on, 1 tı-mō'li-en; 2 tī-mō'le-ŏn, *n.* A Greek general (400–337 B. C.); liberator of Sicily.

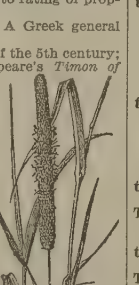
Ti'mon, 1 tai'men; 2 tī'mon, *n.* An Athenian of the 5th century; called "the Misanthrope"; hero of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens.*

Ti-mor', 1 tı-mōr'; 2 tī-mōr', *n.* An island (pop. 580,000) in the Malay Archipelago; area, 12,450 sq. m.; divided between the Dutch (capital, Kupang) and Portuguese (capital, Dilli).

tim'or-ous, 1 tim'er-us; 2 tĭm'or-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Fearful of danger; timid. **2.** Indicating or produced by fear. [< L.[LL] *timor,* fear.] Syn.: see PUSILLANIMOUS.—**tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

tim'o-thy[1], 1 tim'o-thı; 2 tĭm'o-thy, *n.* A perennial fodder-grass (*Phleum pratense*) with its flowers in a long dense cylindrical spike-like pannicle. [< *Timothy* Hanson, who took the seed from New York to the Carolinas about 1720.] **tim'o-thy-grass"**‡.

Tim'o-thy[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Tim** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Ti-mo'the-us,** 1 tı-mō'te-ŭs, 2 tī-mō'te-us; F. **Ti'mo"thée',** 1 tı"mō'te', 2 tī"mō'te'; Gr. **Ti-mo'the-os;** It. **Ti-mo'te-o,** 1 tı-mō'te-o, 2 tī-mō'te-o; Pg. **Ti'mo-the'o,** 1 tı"mo-te'o, 2 tī"mo-te'o; Sp. **Ti'mo-te'o,** 1 tı"mo-te'o, 2 tī"mo-te'o. **2.** *Bib.* A disciple and evangelist of Greek parentage. *Heb.* xiii. 23. **3.** Either of two pastoral epistles addressed by the apostle Paul to Timothy.



Timothy-grass.
a, flower.

Ti-mour', 1 tı-mūr'; 2 tī-mur', *n.* Same as TAMERLANE. **Ti-mur'**‡.

tin, 1 tin; 2 tĭn. **I.** *vt.* [TINNED, TINDª; TIN'NING.] **1.** To coat with tin. **2.** To cover with tin-plate. **3.** To incase or put in tins. **II.** *n.* **1.** A white malleable metallic element found in nature chiefly in combination. See ELEMENT. **2.** Same as TIN-PLATE. **3.** An article of tinware. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] A tin container for preserved foodstuffs. **5.** [Slang.] Money. [< AS. *tin,* tin.]—**tin'foil",** *n.* Tin or alloy made into foil.—**tin'man,** *n.* A maker of or dealer in tinware. **tin'smith"**‡.—**tin'ner,** *n.* **1.** A miner employed in tin-mines. **2.** A tinman.—**tin'ny,** *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or sounding like, tin.—**tin'-plate",** *n.* Sheet iron plated with tin.—**tin-spirits,** *n.* Same as SPIRIT.—**tin'type",** *n.* A photograph taken on a sensitized film supported on a thin sheet of enameled iron.—**tin'-ware",** *n.* Household articles, collectively, made of tin-plate.

tin'a-mou, 1 tin'e-mū; 2 tin'a-mu, *n.* A South-American game bird resembling a quail. They are the principal game-birds of South America, where they are called *partridges* by Europeans. [F.]

tin'cal, 1 tiŋ'kal; 2 tiŋ'cal, *n.* *Com.* Native borax. [< Malay *tingkal,* < Sans. *tankana,* borax.] **tin'kal**‡.

tin'chel, 1 tin'chel; 2 tin'chĕl, *n.* [Scot.] A drive of deer. [< Gael. *timchioll,* around.] **tin'chill**‡.

tinct, 1 tiŋkt; 2 tiŋct. **I.**‡ *vt.* To tinge; tint. **II.** *a.* Slightly tinged. **III.** *n.* **1.** A tint. **2**†. A tincture; specif., the elixir vitæ. [< L. *tinctus,* pp. of *tingo,* stain.]

tinct., *abbr.* Tincture.

tinc-to'ri-al, 1 tiŋk-tō'rı-al; 2 tiŋc-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to color or hue; affording or imbuing with tint or color. [< F. *tinctorial,* < L. *tinctorius,* < *tinctus;* see TINCT, *v.*]

tinc'ture, 1 tiŋk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 tiŋc'chur *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [TINC'TURED; TINC'TUR-ING.] **1.** To impart a slight hue or odor to. **2.** To imbue; flavor. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solution, usually alcoholic, of some principle used in medicine. **2.** A tinge of color; tint. **3.** A slight flavor superadded; modicum; spice. **4.** That part of a substance which is extracted by a solvent. **5.** *Her.* One of the two metals, seven colors, or eight furs used in heraldic description. [< L. *tinctura,* < *tinctus,* pp. of *tingo,* stain.]

tin'der, 1 tin'der; 2 tĭn'der, *n.* Any highly inflammable substance that will ignite (without explosion) on contact with a spark; especially, such a substance, as charred linen, in a tinder-box.—**tin'der-box",** *n.* **1.** A portable metallic box containing tinder, and usually flint and steel to ignite it. **2.** Hence, colloquially, a highly inflammable mass of material. [< AS. *tynder.*]—**tin'der-y,** *a.* **t.-like**‡.

tine, *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lose. **2**†. To slay; destroy. **II.** *t.* To be destroyed; die; perish. **tyne**†.

tine, 1 tain; 2 tin, *n.* A spike or prong, as of a fork or of an antler. [< AS. *tind,* prong.]—**tined,** *a.*

tin'e-a, 1 tin'ı-a; 2 tin'e-a, *n.* **1.** A variety of moth having generally simple antennæ and long fore wings. **2.** *Pathol.* Ringworm. [L., worm, moth.]

ting, 1 tiŋ; 2 tiŋ. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To give forth, or cause to give forth, a ting. **II.** *n.* A single high metallic sound, as of a small bell. [Onomatopœic.] **tink**‡.

tinge, 1 tinj; 2 tĭnj. **I.** *vt.* [TINGED; TINGE'ING.] To imbue with a faint trace of color or with a slight foreign element. **II.** *n.* **1.** A faint trace of added color. **2.** A quality or peculiarity imparted by a foreign element. [< L. *tingo,* dye.] Syn.: see STAIN.

tin'gl(e[F]**,** 1 tiŋ'gl; 2 tĭŋ'gl. **I.** *vi.* [TIN'GL(E)D[F]; TIN'GLING.] To experience or produce a tingle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A prickly, stinging sensation. **2.** A jingle or tinkling. [For TINKLE, *v.*]—**tin'gler,** *n.*—**tin'glish**§, *a.*

tink, 1 tiŋk; 2 tĭŋk. **I.** *vi.* To make a single or separate tinkling sound; chink. **II.** *n.* A tinkle or tinkling. [Onomatopœic.]

tink'er, 1 tiŋk'ər; 2 tĭŋk'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To mend or patch, as a tinker. **2.** To work in makeshift fashion. **II.** *n.* **1.** An itinerant mender of domestic utensils of metal. **2.** Loosely, one who does repairing work of any kind; a jack of all trades. **3.** The act of roughly repairing; hasty workmanship. **4.** One of various fishes or birds. [< *tink,* var. of TING.]

tin'kl(e[F]**,** 1 tiŋ'kl; 2 tĭŋ'kl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TIN'KL(E)D[F]; TIN'KLING.] **1.** To cause to produce sharp metallic sounds. **2.** To summon or accompany by a tinkling. **3.** To give a series of quick, slight, often repeated metallic sounds. **4.** To tingle. **II.** *n.* A sharp, clear, tinkling sound. [Intense. of *tink,* TING.]—**tin'kling,** *n.*

tin'kler, 1 tiŋ'klar; 2 tĭŋ'kler, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A tinker; hence, a vagabond. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A bell.

Tin"ne-vel'li, 1 tin"ı-vel'ı; 2 tin"e-vĕl'i, *n.* **1.** A district in S. Madras province, India. **2.** Its capital; pop. 41,000. **Tin"ne-vel'ly**‡.

tin-ni'tus, 1 ti-nai'tus; 2 ti-nī'tŭs, *n.* *Pathol.* A ringing in the ears. [L., < *tinnio* (pp *tinnitus*), ring.] **tinnitus aurium**‡.

Ti'nos, 1 ti'nos; 2 tī'nŏs, *n.* An island of the Cyclades group, Grecian Archipelago; 79 sq. m.; pop. 12,000.

tin'sel, 1 tin'sel; 2 tĭn'sĕl. **I.** *vt.* [TIN'SELED or TIN'SELLED, TIN'SELD[E]; TIN'SEL-ING or TIN'SEL-LING.] **1.** To adorn or decorate with tinsel. **2.** To give a metallic appearance to (ceramic ware). **II.** *a.* Of tinsel-like qualities; superficially brilliant. **III.** *n.* **1.** Thin glittering bits of metal or thread used to ornament stage costumes, etc. **2.** A fabric thus ornamented. **3.** Superficial adornment. [< F. *étincelle,* < L. *scintilla,* spark.]

tin'stone", 1 tin'stōn"; 2 tĭn'stōn", *n.* Cassiterite: a miners' name.

tint[1], 1 tint; 2 tĭnt. **I.**‡ *vt.* **1.** To give a tint to; tinge. **2.** *Engrav.* To form a tint upon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A variety of color; tincture. Specif.: (1) A tendency toward or slight admixture of a different color; tinge; as, red with a blue *tint.* (2) A variety of color made by diluting it with white. Compare HUE; SHADE. (3) Any variety of color; a hue, especially when delicate. **2.** In engraving, an effect of light, shade, texture, etc., pro-

duced by the spacing of lines or by hatching. **3.** An impression from a tint-block, in common use as a background on checks, serving as a safeguard against erasure. [< L. It *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*, stain.] Syn.: see STAIN.—**tint'er**, *n.*

tint[2] [Scot.], *imp.* of TINE, *v.* Lost.

Tin-tag'el, 1 tin-taj'el, 2 tin-tăg'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A parish in W. Cornwall, England. **2. T. Head**, a headland with castle-ruins; traditional birthplace of King Arthur. **Tin-tag'il‡.**

tin"tin-nab'u-lum, 1 tin"ti-nab'yu-lum; 2 tin"ti-năb'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A bell, especially a small tinkling or signaling bell. [L., < *tintinno* (< *tintito*), ring.]—**tin"tin-nab'u-lar**, *a.* Characterized by tinkling, as of bells. **tin"tin-nab'u-liant, -la-ry, or -lous‡.**—**tin"tin-nab"u-la'tion**, *n.* Any tinkling.

Tin"to-ret'to, 1 tin"to-ret'o; 2 tin"to-rĕt'o, **Il** (1518–1594). The popular name of Giacomo Robusti, a Venetian painter.

ti'ny, 1 tai'ni; 2 tī'ny, *a.* [TI'NI-ER; TI'NI-EST.] Very small; minute: often pleonastically with *little;* as, a *tiny little* thing. [Orig. 'fretful,' < AS. *teōna*, trouble.] Syn.: see LITTLE; MINUTE; SMALL.

-tion, *suffix.* A termination denoting act, state, or agent; as, temptation. [< F. *-tion*, *-çon*, < L. *-tio* (*n-*), a suffix of abstract nouns.]

-tious, *suffix.* Termination of adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-tion;* as, ambitious. [< F. *-tieux*, < L. *-tiosus*, *-i*, ending of stem, + *-osus*, -OUS; or directly < L. *-tius*, *-tius.*]

tip[1], 1 tip; 2 tĭp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lean by lowering or raising one end or side of; cant; tilt. **2.** To strike lightly, or with something light; tap. **3.** [Colloq.] To give a small gratuity to. **4.** [Slang.] To give secret information to, as in betting and speculating. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lean over to one side; cant; tilt. **2.** To bestow gifts, as on a servant. [< Sw. *tippa*, strike gently.]

Syn.: cant, careen, heel, heel over, incline, lean, list, slant, slope, tilt. To *tilt* or *tip* is to throw out of a horizontal position by raising one side or end or lowering the other; the words are closely similar, but *tilt* suggests more of fluctuation or instability. *Slant* and *slope* are said of things somewhat fixed or permanent in a position out of the horizontal or perpendicular: the roof *slants*, the hill *slopes*. *Incline* is a more formal word for *tip*, and also for *slant* or *slope*. To *cant* is to set slantingly; in many cases *tip* and *cant* might be interchanged, but *tip* is more temporary, often momentary; one *tips* a pail so that the water flows over the edge; a mechanic *cants* a table by making or setting one side higher than the other. *Careen*, *heel*, *heel over*, and *list* are used of vessels which from any cause, as leakage, shifting of cargo, etc., are off an even keel. [tip of.

tip[2], *vt.* **1.** To furnish with or form into a tip. **2.** To cover the

tip[1], *n.* **1.** The point or extremity of anything tapering; end. **2.** A piece or part made to form the tip of anything, as a ferrule or a shoe-tip. **3.** The upper part of a hat-crown; also, the lining in the upper part of the crown. [Akin to TOP[1], *n.*] Syn.: see END.—**tip-cat**, *n.* A boys' game played with a stick or bat and a piece of wood pointed at the ends, which on being struck flies into the air, when it is hit again with the batting-stick.

tip[2], *n.* **1.** A gift of money, as to a servant. **2.** A friendly helpful hint; specif., secret information presumed to increase a bettor's or speculator's chance of winning. **3.** A tap. **4.** A dumping-ground.—**tip'-cart"**, *n.* A cart having a body that can be tipped for unloading.

tip[3], *n.* [Scot.] A male sheep; a ram.

Tip"pe-ca-noe', 1 tip"i-ka-nū'; 2 tip"e-ca-nō', *n.* A river in N. W. Indiana; length, 200 m. to the Wabash river; scene of General Harrison's victory over the Indians, Nov. 7, 1811.

tip'pence, 1 tip'ens; 2 tip'ĕnc, *n.* [Scot.] Twopence.

tip'pen-ny, 1 tip'e-ni; 2 tip'ĕ-ny, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Twopenny.

Tip"per-a'ry, 1 tip"er-ā'ri; 2 tip"er-ā'ry, *n.* **1.** A county of Munster province, Ireland; 66 by 40 m., 1,659 sq. m.; pop. 1,514,000. **2.** Its capital, on the Arra river. **3.** A soldier of Irish birth or descent; applied by the French indiscriminately to the First British Expeditionary Force in the World War, 1914–18: from a popular song sung by the men, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary!"

tip'pet, 1 tip'et; 2 tĭp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** An outdoor covering for the neck, or neck and shoulders, hanging well down in front. **2.** A shoulder-scarf worn by ecclesiastics. **3.** A ruff of feathers on birds, etc. [< Gr.[L+AS] *tapēs* (*tapēt-*), rug.]

tip'ple, } 1 tip'l; 2 tĭp'l, *v.* [TIP'PLED, TIP'LD"; TIP'PLING.] **I.**

tip'l', } *t.* **1.** To drink or sip, as alcoholic beverages, frequently. **2.** To bring under the influence of liquor. **II.** *i.* To sip often; to drink alcoholic beverages habitually. [< Norw. *tipla*, tipple.]—**tip'ple**, *n.* Liquor consumed in tippling.—**tip'pler**, *n.* One who tipples.

tip'staff", } 1 tip'staf"; 2 tĭp'stăf", *n.* **1.** [TIP'STAFFS", *pl.*]

tip'staf"'s, } (1) In England, a sheriff's subordinate; bailiff; constable. (2) A court-crier. **2.** [TIP'STAVES", *pl.*] A staff having a metal tip: a badge of office. [< TIPPED + STAFF.]

tip'ster, 1 tip'ster; 2 tĭp'ster, *n.* [Slang.] One who sells tips for betting, as on a race.

tip'sy, 1 tip'si; 2 tĭp'sy, *a.* [TIP'SI-ER; TIP'SI-EST.] Befuddled with drink; hilarious; hence, swaying; unsteady. [< TIP[1], *v.* **tip'sey‡.**—**tip"si-fi-ca'tion§**, *n.*—**tip'si-ly**, *adv.*—**tip'si-ness**, *n.*

tip'toe", 1 tip'tō"; 2 tĭp'tō". **I.** *vi.* To walk on tiptoe; go lightly and slyly. **II.** *a.* **1.** Standing on tiptoe. **2.** Quiet; gentle; stealthy. **III.** *n.* **1.** The tip of a toe, or the tips of all the toes collectively. **2.** Topmost height; also, alertness of expectation: usually in the phrase **to be on tiptoe,** to be eagerly expectant. **IV.** *adv.* On tiptoe, in any sense.

Tip-poo' Sa'hib. See TIPU SAHIB.

tip'-top', 1 tip'-top'; 2 tĭp'-tŏp'. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Best of its kind. **II.** *n.* The highest point or degree; the very top. **III.** *adv.* In a tip-top manner.—**tip'-top'per**, *n.*

Ti-pu' Sa'hib, 1 ti-pū' sā'hīb; 2 ti-pu' sä'hīb (1753–1799). A sultan of Mysore; fought against the British, 1775–1779.

Ti-rach' Mîr, 1 ti'rach mir; 2 tē'rŭch mēr. The highest peak of the Hindu-Kush mountains in central Asia; 25,000 ft. high.

ti-rade', 1 ti-rēd' *or* tai'rēd; 2 ti-rād' *or* tī'rād, *n.* **1.** A prolonged declamatory outpouring, as of censure. **2.** *Mus.* A diatonic run, filling the interval between two notes. [F., < It. *tirata*, pulling, < *tirare*, pull.]

ti"rail'leur, 1 ti"ra"yūr'; 2 tī"rä"yŭr', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A sharp-shooter; skirmisher.

tire[1], 1 tair; 2 tīr, *v.* [TIRED; TIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce the strength of, as by toil; weary; fatigue: used with *out* to denote complete exhaustion. **2.** To reduce the patience of, as with tediousness. **II.** *i.* To become physically or otherwise jaded. [< AS. *teorian*, tire, be tired.]

Syn.: exhaust, fag, fatigue, harass, jade, wear out, weary. To *tire* is to reduce one's strength in any degree by exertion; one may be *tired* just enough to make rest pleasant, or even unconsciously *tired*, becoming aware of the fact only when he ceases the exertion; or, on the other hand, he may be, according to the common phrase, "too *tired* to stir"; but for this extreme condition the stronger words are commonly used. One who is *fatigued* suffers from a conscious and painful lack of strength as the result of some overtaxing; an invalid may be *fatigued* with very slight exertion; when one is *wearied*, the painful lack of strength is the result of long-continued demand or strain; one is *exhausted* when the strain has been so severe and continuous as utterly to consume the strength, so that further exertion is for the time impossible. One is *jagged* by drudgery; he is *jaded* by incessant repetition of the same act until it becomes increasingly difficult or well-nigh impossible; as, a horse is *jaded* by a long and unbroken journey. See WEAR[1], *v.*—**tired,** *pa.* Weary.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tire'less,** *a.* Proof against fatigue; untiring. Syn.: see INDEFATIGABLE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tire'some,** *a.* Tending to tire, or causing one to tire; tedious. Syn.: see TEDIOUS; TROUBLESOME; WEARISOME. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

tire[2], *vt.* To furnish with a tire; put a tire on.

tire[3], *vt.* 1‖. To attire; dress; adorn. 2†. To get ready.

tire[4], *v.* **I.** *t.* To rend and devour; draw; pull. **II.** *i.* **1.** To prey. **2.** To be preoccupied; dote; gloat. [< Goth.[L+F] *tairan*, tear.]

tire[1], *n.* **1.** A band or hoop surrounding the rim of a wheel. **2.** A flexible tube, as of inflated rubber, set in a rim and protected by an outer covering: used on automobiles, etc., to reduce vibration. [< TIE, *v.*] **tyre‡.**—**cushion tire,** a soft rubber tire of annular or arch-shaped cross-section, as for bicycles.

tire[2], *n.* A tiara; head-dress. [Short for ATTIRE.]—**tire"s'val'iant†,** *n.* A woman's head-dress.

tire[3], *n.* [Colloq.] The sensation of fatigue; weariness.

tire[4], *n.* A volley; a broadside. [< F. *tirer*, shoot.]

Ti-re'si-as, 1 tai-ri'shi-as; 2 ti-rē'shi-as, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A blind seer, prominent in many myths and poems, given by Pallas Athene a staff to direct his way, knowledge of the language of birds, and power to foretell events.

tire'wo"man‖, 1 tair'wu"man; 2 tīr'wo"man, *n.* A lady's-maid. as in a theatrical dressing-room. **tir'ing-wo"man‡.**

tir'ing-room"‖, 1 tair'in-rūm"; 2 tīr'ing-rōōm", *n.* A dressing-room, especially in a theater. **tir'ing-house"†.**

tiri, 1 tōri; 2 tīri, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unroof; unclothe; hence, to strip; lay bare. **2.** To twirl or twist. **II.** *i.* To make a rattling noise; also, to vibrate; quiver; waver. [Var. of TWIRL.]

Tirle'mont', 1 tirl'mōn'; 2 tīrl'mŏn', *n.* A town (pop. 17,580) in Brabant province, Belgium; captured by the Germans Aug. 18, 1914; evacuated Nov. 1918.

tir'lie-whir'lie, 1 tūr'li-hwūr'li; 2 tĭr'li-hwĭr'li. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Tortuous; intricate; irregular. **II.** *n.* **1.** A teetotum or whirligig. **2.** An ornament consisting of irregular or intervolved lines. **tir'lie-wir'lie‡.**

tir'ling-pin", *n.* [Scot.] A vertical twisted iron bar formerly used [as a knocker.

Tir'no-vo, 1 tir'no-vō; 2 tir'no-vŏ, *n.* A city (pop. 15,000) in N. central Bulgaria; captured by the Bulgars from the Turks, 1912. **Tir'no-va‡.**

Tir'ol. See TYROL.

Tir'pitz, 1 tir'pits; 2 tĭr'pits, **Alfred P. von** (1849–). Grand Admiral of the German navy; father of submarine warfare on defenseless passenger ships, but not in action throughout the World War 1914–18.

tir'ri-vee, } 1 tir'i-vī; 2 tĭr'i-vē, *n.* [Scot.] A burst of ill humor;

tir'ri-vie, } fit of passion; tantrum.

'tis, 1 tiz; 2 tĭs. It is: chiefly poetic.

ti"sane', 1 ti"zān'; 2 tĭ"zăn', *n.* *Med.* A slightly medicated decoction prepared for the sick. [F., < L. *ptisana;* see PTISAN.]

Tisch'en-dorf, 1 tish'en-dorf; 2 tish'ĕn-dôrf, **Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin** (1815–1874). A German scholar who discovered the *Codex Sinaiticus.*

Ti-siph'o-ne, 1 ti-sif'o-ni; 2 ti-sĭf'o-nē, *n.* One of the Erinys.

Tis'ri, 1 tis'ri; 2 tis'ri, *n.* The first month of the Hebrew calendar. See under HEBREW. [< Heb. *tishri*, < Chal. *sherā*, begin.] **Tish'ri‡.**

Tis'sa-pher'nes, 1 tis'a-fūr'niz; 2 tis'a-fĕr'nēz, *n.* A Persian satrap; defeated by Agesilaus, 395 B. C.

Tis"sot', 1 ti"sō'; 2 tī"sŏ', **James Joseph J.** (1836–1902). A French painter of Bible subjects: *Life of Christ*, 1896.

tis'sue, 1 tish'ū; 2 tĭsh'ū. **I.** *vt.* [TIS'SUED; TIS'SU-ING.] **1.** To form into tissue. **2.** To clothe or decorate with tissue. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Biol.* One of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed, formed by cells and their products arranged in a definite manner. **2.** Any light or gauzy textile fabric; originally, cloth interwoven with gold, etc. **3.** A connected or interwoven series; chain; fabrication; as, a *tissue* of falsehoods. **4.** Tissue-paper. [< F. *tissu*, < *tissu*, pp. of *tistre*, *tirer*, < L. *texo*, weave.]—**tis'sued,** *pa.* **1.** Clad in tissue. **2.** Variegated.—**tis'sue-pa"per,** *n.* Very thin, unsized, almost transparent paper.

Tis'za, 1 ti'se; 2 tī'sa, *n.* **1. Count Stephen** (1855–1918), Hun-

garian statesman; Premier of Hungary, 1913–17. **2.** A river in Hungary and Jugo-Slavia, 500 m. to the Danube river.

tĭt[1], 1 tĭt; 2 tĭt, *n.* **1.** One of various small birds, as a titmouse, titlark, etc. **2.** A small horse. **3†.** A morsel. [< Ice. *tittr*, little bird.]—**tĭt'lark"**, *n.* Same as PIPIT.—**tĭt'ling**, *n.* A small bird, as the titlark and hedge-sparrow.

tĭt[2], *n.* A blow; tap.—**tit for tat**, retaliation in kind. [Var. of TIP[2], *n.*]

tĭt[3], *n.* [Dial.] Teat.

Tĭt., *abbr.* Titus.—**tĭt.**, *abbr.* Title.

Tī'tan, 1 tī'tən; 2 tī'tan. **I.** *a.* Titanic. **II.** *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** One of a fabled race of giants, children of Uranus (heaven) and Gæa (earth), who rebelled against the Olympian gods, were vanquished and thrust down into Tartarus. **2.** Any one having gigantic strength. **3.** The sun-god as the offspring of Hyperion.—**Tī"tan-esque'**, *a.* Of or befitting the Titans; gigantic.—**Tī'tan-ess**, *n.* A female Titan; a woman of gigantic strength.—**Tī-tan'ic**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Titans; hence, gigantic. **Tī-tan'ī-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A steamship of 45,000 tons displacement, the largest in its time, which sank after collision with an iceberg in lat. 41°.40 N., long. 50°.14 W., on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York, April 15, 1912, carrying down to death 1,635 men, women, and children.

tī'tan-ate, 1 tī'tən-ēt; 2 tī'tan-āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of titanic acid.

Tī-tā'nī-a, 1 tī-tā'[or -tā']nī-ə; 2 tī-tā'[or -tā']nī-ə, *n.* Queen of fairyland in Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream*.

tī'tan-ite, 1 tī'tən-ait; 2 tī'tan-īt, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, variously colored, transparent to opaque calcium titano-silicate ($CaTiSiO_5$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.—**te"tan-ĭt'ic**, *a.*

tī-tā'nī-um, 1 tī-tē'nī-um; 2 tī-tā'nī-ūm, *n.* A widely distributed dark-gray metallic element found in small quantities in many minerals. See ELEMENT. [< L. *Titan;* see TITAN.]—**tī-tan'ic**[2], *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to titanium, especially in its higher valence.—**titanic acid**, a white pulverulent titanium oxid (TiO_2) found native as rutile, etc., and a common constituent of iron ores. **t. anhydrid‡; t. oxid‡.**—**tī"tan-ĭf'er-ous**, 1 tī'tən-ĭf'ər-us; 2 tī'tan-ĭf'er-ūs, *a.* Containing or yielding titanium.—**tī'tan-ous**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to titanium, especially in its lower valence.

tī-tā"no-sĭl'ī-cate, 1 tī-tē"no-sil'ī-kēt; 2 tī-tā"no-sĭl'ī-cāt, *n. Chem.* A silicate in which part of the silicon is replaced by titanium.

tĭt'bĭt", 1 tĭt'bĭt"; 2 tĭt'bĭt", *n.* A morsel, as of choice food.

tīte, 1 tīt; 2 tīt, *adv.* Promptly; quickly. [< Ice. *títt*, quickly.]

tyt†; tyte†.—**tīte'ly†**, *adv.*

tī'ter, 1 tī'tər *or* tī'tər; 2 tī'ter *or* tī'ter, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Chem.* The standard of strength of a solution determined by titration. **tī'tre‡.** **2.** The temperature at which a molten fatty acid or wax solidifies.

tīthe, 1 tīth; 2 tīth. **I.** *vt.* [TITHED; TITH'ING.] **1.** To tax with payment of tithes. **2.** To divide by ten with a view to taxing every tenth. **3†.** To pay tithes on. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tax of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind, as for the support of the clergy and the church. **2.** The tenth part of anything; hence, a small part. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* Contribution; tenth part; homage; gratitude: a sacrifice to the gods. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 594. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *teōtha*, < *teon*, ten.]—**tīthe'-pig"**, *n.* The tenth pig, set apart for a tithe or church-rate.—**tīth'a-bl(ĕ)**, *a.* Liable to be tithed, as property.—**tīth'er**, *n.* A tithe-gatherer.—**tīth'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of levying tithes. **2.** A tenth part. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A civil division composed of ten freeholders and their families.—**tīth'ing-man"**, *n.* [-MEN", *pl.*] **1.** Anciently, in England, the chief of a tithing; more recently, a constable. **2.** An officer for enforcing Sunday observance and order.

tĭth'er, 1 tĭth'ər; 2 tĭth'er, *indef. pron.* [Scot.] The other one; t'other.

Tī-thō'nus, 1 tī-thō'nus; 2 tī-thō'nūs, *n. Class. Myth.* The son of Laomedon; gifted by Eos with immortal life but not youth, and finally changed by her into a grasshopper.

tī'tĭ, 1 tī'tĭ; 2 tī'tĭ, *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree (*Cliftonia nitida*) of a small family (*Cyrillaceæ*) native of North and South America. **black tĭtĭ‡.**—**white tĭtĭ,** a tree (genus *Cyrilla*), a native of North and South America.

tĭ'tĭd, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as TEETEE.

Tĭ'tian, 1 tĭsh'ən; 2 tĭsh'an, *n.* Popular name of Tiziano Vecellio (1477–1576), a great Venetian painter and colorist.

Tĭt'ī-ca'ca, 1 tĭt'ī-kā'kə; 2 tĭt'ī-cā'cä, *n.* A lake in the Andes between Peru and Bolivia; 3,261 sq. m.; at alt. 12,500 ft.

Tĭt'lens, 1 tĭt'yens; 2 tĭt'yēns, *n.* Same as TIETJENS.

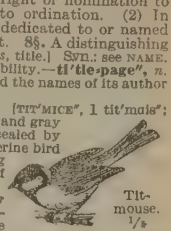
tĭt'il-late, 1 tĭt'ī-lēt; 2 tĭt'ī-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED[4]; -LAT'ING.] To cause a tickling sensation in; hence, to excite pleasurably in any way. [< L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillo*, tickle.]—**tĭt'il-lant**, *n.* An excitant.—**tĭt"il-la'tion**, *n.* The act of titillating, or the state of being titillated: hence, any momentary exciting or gratifying sensation.

tĭt'ī-vate, 1 tĭt'ī-vēt; 2 tĭt'ī-vāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-VAT'ED[4]; -VAT'ING.] [Colloq.] To put on decorative touches; smarten. **tĭt'ti-vate‡.**—**tĭt"ī-va'tion**, *n.* **tĭt"ti-va'tion‡.**

tĭt'lark, tĭt'ling, etc. See TIT[1], *n.*

tī'tle, 1 tai'tl; 2 tī'tl. **I.** *vt.* [TI'TLED; TI'TLING.] **1.** To give a name to; entitle. **2.** To confer an honorary title upon; ennoble. **3.** To stamp the name on the cover of (a book). **II.** *n.* **1.** An inscription that serves as a name for designating something, as a literary production, legal document, etc. **2.** A section or division of a statute, legal document, treatise, or the like. **3.** A claim based on an acknowledged or alleged right. **4.** *Law.* The right to or ownership of property; also, the legal evidence of one's right of property. **5.** An appellation significant of office, rank, etc.; especially, a designation of nobility. **6.** A title-page. **7.** *Eccl.* (1) A source of maintenance, as a patrimony, or a place of duty, especially with income attached, a right or nomination to which is a canonical prerequisite to ordination. (2) In Rome, a church or parish, because dedicated to or named after the title of some martyr or saint. **8§.** A distinguishing inscription. [OF. (F. *titre*), < L. *titulus*, title.] SYN.: see NAME.—**tī'tled**, *a.* Having a title, as of nobility.—**tī'tle-page"**, *n.* A page containing the title of a work and the names of its author and its publisher.

tĭt'mouse", 1 tĭt'maus"; 2 tĭt'mous", *n.* [TIT'MICE", 1 tĭt'mais"; 2 tĭt'mic", *pl.*] **1.** A small black, white, and gray bird with a short bill and nostrils concealed by feathers.—**bearded titmouse,** a passerine bird (*Panurus biarmicus*) of Europe, having a black tuft of feathers on each side of the chin in the male.



Titmouse. 1/4

tī'trate, 1 tai'trēt; 2 tī'trēt; 2 tī'trāt *or* tī'trāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [TI'TRAT-ED[2]; TI'TRATING.] *Chem.* **1.** To determine the strength of (a solution) by means of standard solutions or by titration. **2.** To employ titration. [< F. *titre*, see TITLE.]—**tī-tra'tion**, *n. Chem.* The process of causing a given reaction, as a color-test or a precipitate, so that the proportion of the desired ingredient may be determined.

tī-trĭm'e-try, 1 tī-trim'ī-tri; 2 tī-trim'e-try, *n.* The use of reagent solutions of determined strength in titration or volumetric analysis.—**tĭt"ri-met'ric**, *a.*

tĭt'ter, 1 tĭt'er; 2 tĭt'er. **I.** *vi.* To laugh in a suppressed or silly way; giggle. **II.** *n.* The act of tittering; a giggling. [Imitative.]

tĭt'tle, 1 tĭt'ĭ; 2 tĭt'ĭ, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A sister. **tĭt'ty‡.**

tĭt'tle, } 1 tĭt'l; 2 tĭt'l, *n.* **1.** The minutest quantity; iota. **2.**
tĭt'l', } Originally, a very small mark in writing, as the dot over an *i*, etc. [For TITLE, *n.*] SYN.: see PARTICLE.

tĭt'tle-tat"tle, 1 tĭt'l-tat"l; 2 tĭt'l-tăt"l. **I.** *vi.* To chatter foolishly; talk meaninglessly. **II.** *n.* **1.** Foolish or trivial talk; gossip. **2†.** An idle, trifling talker. [Var. redup. of TATTLE, *v.*]—**tĭt'tle-tat"tler**, *n.*

tĭt'tup, 1 tĭt'up; 2 tĭt'ŭp. [Colloq.] **I.** *vi.* To act in a restless or lively manner; dance along; prance. **II.** *n.* A prancing or curveting action, indicating gaiety or frolicsomeness. [< *tit* (var. of TIP[1], *v.*) + UP.] **tĭt'up‡.**—**tĭt'tup-py**, *a.* Bounding; frolicsome. **tĭt'up-py‡.**

tĭt"u-ba'tion, 1 tĭt"yu-bā'shən; 2 tĭt"yu-bā'shon, *n.* A stumbling; tottering; specif., in pathology, wavering: said of a stumbling gait characteristic of spinal disease.

tĭt'u-lar, 1 tĭt'yu-lər; 2 tĭt'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing in name or title only; nominal. **2.** Pertaining to a title. **3.** Bestowing or taking title. See TITLE, 7 (2). **II.** *n.* One having a title in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs its duties or not; in ecclesiastical law, one holding a sinecure title. **tĭt'u-la-ry‡.** [< L. *titulus*, title.]—**tĭt' u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

Tĭ'tus, 1 tai'tus; 2 tī'tŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. F. **Tĭte**, 1 tĭt, 2 tīt; G. **Tĭ'tus**, 1 tĭ'tus, 2 tī'tus; It. Pg. Sp. **Tĭ'to**, 1 tĭ'to, 2 tī'to. **2.** A Christian Greek; associate of Paul, the Apostle. **3.** *Bib.* A pastoral epistle of Paul to Titus, concerned with the administration of the church in Crete, to which Titus had been sent by Paul to regulate its affairs. **4. T. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus** (40–81), a Roman emperor; conquered Jerusalem.

Tĭ'vo-lĭ, 1 tĭ'vo-lĭ; 2 tī'vo-lī, *n.* A town near Rome, Italy; the ancient **Tĭber,** conquered by Rome, 338 B. C.

Tl, *abbr.* Thallium.—**T. L. O.**, *abbr.* Total loss only.

Tlem-cen', 1 tlem-sen'; 2 tlĕm-çĕn', *n.* A walled town in Oran department, Algeria. **Tlam-sen'‡; Tlem-san'‡; Tre'me-çen'‡.**

Tlin'gĭt, 1 tlĭŋ'gıt; 2 tlĭŋ'gĭt, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Literally, the people: a name given to the linguistic group comprising the Koluschan family inhabiting Southeast Alaska. **Tlin'kĭt‡.**

T. M., *abbr.* Trade-mark, true mean.—**Tm**, *abbr.* Thulium.

tme'sis, 1 tmī'sis *or* mī'sis; 2 tmē'sis *or* mē'sis, *n. Gram.* The separation of the elements of a compound word by an intervening word, as in the phrase *to us ward*, meaning "toward us." [L., < Gr. *tmēsis*, < *temnō*, cut.]

T. N. T., TNT., *abbr.* Trinitrotoluene.

to, 1 tū *or* (colloq.) tə; 2 tŭ *or* (colloq.) tə. **I.** *adv.* **1.** Toward the thing to be accomplished; toward the end of action; as, to heave *to*; to tie *to*. **2.** Into normal condition; as, she came *to*. **3.** Toward or into place. **4.** In a direction understood or implied. **5†.** Forward; on. **II.** *prep.* **1.** In a direction toward: indicating relation based on the notion of motion toward. (1) Toward and ending at: denoting motion or action terminating in a place, condition, or object. (2) Aiming at or resulting in; as, flattered *to* his ruin. (3) As far as: denoting degree or extent, and hence totality; as, the items came *to* $5; dressed *to* perfection. (4) Upon, by way of addition. (5) In respect of; concerning; as, he spoke *to* the resolution. (6) In the relation of; for; as, he had much *to* his credit. (7) In correspondence with; in a manner suitable for; as, suited *to* your notions; drawn *to* life, scale, etc. (8) In obligation toward; as, my duty *to* the church: used commonly as a bookkeeping and invoice form; as, Dr. *To* 5 yards of silk, $7.50. (9) In opposition to; against; as, face *to* face. (10) Close in, by, or against; denoting position; as, held *to* her heart. (11) In comparison with; often denoting ratio; as, 9 is *to* 3 as 21 *to* 7. (12) Belonging in connection with: denoting the relation of things made to go together; as, the key *to* the barn. (13) In close application toward; as, buckle *to* the law; fall *to* dinner. (14) Until: denoting a time not reached; as, it is ten minutes *to* twelve.

2. Noting an indirect or limiting object after verbs and adjectives or nouns indicating feeling, action, or states: sup-

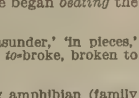
plying the place of a dative case; as, the battle is not *to* the strong. **3**‖. Noting an indirect object expressing a relation, etc.: now commonly expressed by *as;* as, Abraham took Keturah *to* wife. **4.** By; for; in; of; with: in many obsolete and provincial uses. **III.** The sign of the infinitive mode. In some instances *to* is a mere sign of the infinitive and with its verb can be replaced by the corresponding verbal noun in *-ing;* as, he began *to beat* the drum (he began *beating* the drum). [< AS. *tō*, to.] Syn.: see AT; INTO.

to-[1], *prefix.* To. [< TO, *prep.*]

to-[2], *prefix.* An intensive prefix meaning 'asunder,' 'in pieces,' in various compounds, mostly obsolete; as, *to-*broke, broken to pieces. [< AS. *tō*, apart.]

T. O., *abbr.* Telegraph office, turn over.

toad, 1 tōd; 2 tōd, *n.* **1.** A tailless, jumping amphibian (family *Bufonidæ*), resembling the frog, and feeding on insects; they resort to water only to breed. **2.** Some similar amphibian. **3.** Some animal mistaken for a toad. **4.** Any person regarded as an object of scorn. **5.** [Recent.] A small trench-gun. [< AS. *tādie*, toad.]—**toad'-eat"er**, *n.* A fawning parasite; sycophant.—**toad'-eat"ing**, *a.* & *n.*—**toad'fish"**, *n.* A fish (family *Batrachidæ*) with mouth and head like those of a toad.—**toad'flax"**, *n.* **1.** A common showy flax-like perennial weed (*Linaria vulgaris*) of the figwort family. Called also *butter-and-eggs.* **2.** By extension, a plant of any other species of *Linaria.*—**toad'spit"**, *n.* Cuckoo-spit. **t.-spittle**‡.—**toad'stool"**, *n.* **1.** Any one of many umbrella-shaped fungi, growing on decaying vegetable matter: common in woods and damp places; a mushroom. **2.** A poisonous mushroom.


Toad. 1/8

toad'stone"[1], 1 tōd'stōn"; 2 tōd'stōn", *n. Geol.* A volcanic rock, generally decomposed, occurring in limestone in Derbyshire, England. [< G. *todter stein*, dead stone.]

toad'stone"[2], *n.* A natural or artificial stone resembling a toad in color and form, and long believed to be formed in a toad: worn as a talisman.

toad'y, 1 tōd'i; 2 tōd'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TOAD'IED; TOAD'Y-ING.] To treat with subserviency; act the toady. **II.** *n.* [TOAD'IES², *pl.*] An obsequious flatterer; a fawning, servile person. [Short for TOAD-EATER.]—**toad'y-ish**, *a.*—**toad'y-ism**, *n.*

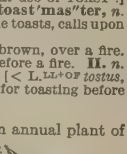
to'-and-fro', 1 tū'-and-frō'; 2 tǫ'-and-frō'. **I.** *a.* Moving back and forth; undulating; alternating. **II.** *n.* **1.** Motion back and forth. **2**†. Exchange of words.

toast[1], 1 tōst; 2 tōst. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* To drink to the health of; propose or participate in a toast. **II.** *n.* The act of drinking to some one's health or to some sentiment; also, the person or the sentiment involved. [Special use of TOAST².]—**toast'er**[1], *n.* One who proposes a toast.—**toast'mas"ter**, *n.* A person who, at public dinners, announces the toasts, calls upon the various speakers, etc.

toast[2]. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To brown, or become brown, over a fire. **2.** [Colloq.] To warm well, or warm oneself, before a fire. **II.** *n.* Sliced bread browned at a fire; toasted bread. [< L. LL+OF *tostus*, pp. of *torreo*, roast.]—**toast'er**[2], *n.* A device for toasting before a fire.

Tob., *abbr.* Tobit.

to-bac'co, 1 to-bak'o; 2 to-băc'o, *n.* **1.** An annual plant of the nightshade family (genus *Nicotiana*), especially *Nicotiana tobacum*, the chief source of the tobacco of commerce, 3 to 6 feet high, originally of tropical America, but now cultivated in various parts of the world. **2.** Its leaves prepared in various ways, as for smoking, chewing, snuffing, etc. [< Sp. *tabaco*, < W. Ind. *tabaco*, pipe, in which the natives smoked the plant.]—**to-bac'co-nist**, *n.* One who manufactures or sells tobacco.—**to-bac'co-nize**, *vt.* To subject to the action of tobacco; fumigate with tobacco.—**to-bac'co-stop'per**, *n.* A plug for packing tobacco, as into a pipe.



Tobacco.
a, leaves; *b*, flowers; *c*, fruit.

To-ba'go, 1 to-bē'go; 2 to-bā'go, *n.* An island of the British West Indies included with Trinidad administratively; 114 sq. m.; pop. 20,700.

To-bi'as, 1 to-bī'as; 2 to-bī'as, *n.* A masculine personal name. **To-bi'ah**‡. **To'by** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sp. **To-bí'as**, 1 to-bī'as, 2 to-bī'äs; F. **To"bie'**, 1 tō"bī', 2 tō"bē'; It. **To-bí'a**, 1 to-bī'a, 2 to-bī'ä. [Heb., goodness of the Lord.]

To'bit, 1 tō'bit; 2 tō'bit, *n. Bib.* [Apocrypha.] An Israelite of the Assyrian captivity, or the book bearing his name.

to-bog'gan, 1 to-beg'an; 2 to-bŏg'an. **I.** *vi.* To coast on a toboggan, as down a toboggan-slide. **II.** *n.* **1.** A type of sled of long flat thin board or boards curved upward at the forward end and usually without runners or with very low ones: now used for coasting, but originally a pack-sled of Canadian Indians and French voyageurs. **2.** A low sled used in coasting at Swiss winter resorts. [Corr. of Am. Ind. *odabagan*, sled.]—**to-bog'gan-slide"**, *n.* A slope prepared for coasting with toboggans.

To-bol', 1 to-bol'; 2 to-bŏl', *n.* A river in W. Siberia; length, 800 m. from the Ural mountains to the Irtish river.

To-bolsk', 1 to-bolsk'; 2 to-bŏlsk', *n.* A city of W. Siberia on the Irtish river; pop. 25,200; here the Czar Nicholas II. and his family were detained in 1917.

to'by[1], 1 tō'bi; 2 tō'by, *n.* [-BIES², *pl.*] **1.** A mug or jug for ale or the like, often made in the form of an old man wearing a three-cornered hat. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A form of stogie cigar. [< *Toby*, a personal name.] **To'by Fill'pot**‡; **to'by-jug**‡.

To'by[2], *n.* Diminutive of TOBIAS.

to"ca-lo'te, 1 tō"ka-lō'tē; 2 tō"cä-lō'tę, *n.* [Mex.] A thistle of the Pacific coast of America. Spelled also *chuckalody*, *tuckalodee*, and *tuckalody*, and frequently so pronounced.

To"can-tins', 1 tō"kan-tīns'; 2 tō"cän-tīns', *n.* A river in E. Brazil; length, 1,700 m. to the Para river.

toc-ca'ta, 1 tok-ka'ta; 2 toc-cä'tä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A composition designed to exhibit the player's touch; literally, a touch-piece.

Toc. H., *abbr.* [Eng.] Talbot Club House: a soldiers' club founded in Flanders 1915 and the symbol of democracy in the service.

toch'er, 1 tŏн'ər; 2 tŏн'er. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To give a tocher to. **II.** *n.* The dowry of a bride.—**toch'er-less**, *a.*

to-col'o-gy, 1 to-kel'o-ji; 2 tō-cŏl'o-gy, *n. Pathol.* The science and art of midwifery; obstetrics. [< Gr. *tokos*, birth + -LOGY.]

tocque, 1 tek; 2 tŏk, *n.* A light cap or toque. **tock**†.

Toque'ville, 1 tōk'vil *or* (F.) tōk'vīl'; 2 tōk'vil *or* (F.) tōk'vīl'. **Alexis Charles Henri Maurice Clérel de** (1805–1859). A French statesman and political writer.

toc'sin, 1 tek'sin; 2 tŏc'sin, *n.* **1.** A signal sounded on a bell; alarm. **2.** Hence, an alarm-bell. [F.]

tod[1], 1 ted; 2 tŏd, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A bushy clump. **2**†. A weight of about 28 pounds, used for wool. [< Ice. *toddi*, piece.]

tod[2], *n.* [Scot.] A fox. [< TOD[1], 1.] **toddet**†.

to-day', 1 tu-dē'; 2 to-dā'. **I.** *n.* The present day, time, or age. **II.** *adv.* **1.** On or during this present day. **2.** At the present time; nowadays. [< AS. *tō*, to + DAY.]

tod'dle, 1 ted'l; 2 tŏd'l. **I.** *vi.* [TOD'DLED, TOD'LD²; TOD'DLING.] **1.** To walk unsteadily and with short steps, as a little child. **2.** [Slang.] To depart; also, to saunter. **II.** *n.* The act of toddling; a child's walk; also, a stroll. [Freq. < TOTTER, *v.*]

tod'dler, *n.*—**tod'dle-top**, *n.* See TEETOTUM.

tod'dy, 1 ted'i; 2 tŏd'y, *n.* [TOD'DIES², *pl.*] **1.** A beverage of spirits, hot water, and sugar; also, generally, alcoholic liquor. **2.** The sap or juice that flows from the incised spathes of certain palms; also, a spirituous liquor distilled from it. The principal palms yielding toddy are called **toddy-palms**, as, in India the wild date (*Phœnix sylvestris*). [< Hind. *tārī*, < *tār*, palm-tree.]

Tod'le-ben, 1 tōd'lē-ben; 2 tŏd'lę-bĕn, **Franz Eduard Ivanovich, Count** (1818–1884). A Russian general and engineer; commanded at Sebastopol and Plevna. **Tot'le-ben**‡.

to-do', 1 tu-dū'; 2 to-dǫ', *n.* [Colloq.] Confusion or bustle, as on account of something disturbing. [< TO-[1] + DO, *v.*]

to'dy, 1 tō'di; 2 tō'dy, *n.* [TO'DIES², *pl.*] **1.** A small West-Indian insectivorous bird (genus *Todus*), bright-green varied with red and white, as *Todus viridis* of Jamaica. The todies are related to the American kingfishers, and like them nest in holes excavated in river-banks. **2.** One of other birds, formerly thought to be related. [< L. *todus*, small bird.]

toe, 1 tō; 2 tō. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TOED; TOE'ING.] **1.** To touch with the toes; as, to *toe* a line; also, to kick with the toe. **2.** To furnish with a toe. **3.** To attach the foot of (beams, etc.) end to end, by nails driven obliquely. **4.** To carry or incline the toes in some specified direction; also, to tap with the toe, as in dancing. **5.** *Golf.* To strike (a ball) with the end of the head of a club. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the digits of a foot of a quadruped or biped; front part of a hoof. **2.** That portion of an article of dress, etc., that covers the toes. **3.** The lower end or projection of something, resembling or likened to a toe. Specif.: (1) A pivot or journal in a step-bearing. (2) A horizontally projecting arm on a stem, as for operating a valve, raised by a cam, wiper, or lifter. (3) A projection from the base of an object; as, the *toe* of a wall. (4) *Golf.* The end of the head of a club. (5) *Railroad.* The space between the rails at the unchanneled end of a frog, opposite the heel. [< AS. *tā*, toe.]—**toe-cap**, *n.* A cap-covering for the tip or toe of a boot or shoe.—**toe-crack**, *n. Vet.* A sand-crack.—**toed**, *a.* **1.** Having toes: principally in composition; as, pigeon-*toed.* **2.** Fastened or fastening by obliquely driven nails.—**toe'-nail"**, *n.* **1.** A nail growing on the toe. **2.** A nail driven obliquely to hold the foot of a stud or brace.

tof'fee, 1 tof'i; 2 tŏf'e, *n.* [Eng.] Taffy. **tof'fy**‡.

toft, 1 tŏft; 2 tŏft, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* Land once occupied as a messuage, on which the buildings have decayed or been burned; a homestead. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A hillock or knoll. **tuft**‡. [< AS. *toft*, field, knoll.]

tog, 1 teg; 2 tŏg. [Slang.] **I.** *vt.* To dress; especially, to dress in one's best: usually with *out* or *up*. **II.** *n.* An article of clothing: generally in the plural; toggery.

to'ga, 1 tō'ga; 2 tō'ga, *n.* [TO'GÆ², 1 -jī; 2 -gē, *pl.*] The large elliptical outer mantle of a Roman citizen. [L., < *tego*, cover.] **to'get**‡.—**toga virilis**, the variety of toga assumed by a male citizen at the age of 14 as a token of manhood.—**to'gaed**, *a.* Robed in the toga; hence, classical; stately. **to'gat-ed**‡; **to'ged**†.

Toga, as worn by Tiberius Cæsar. (After Bouillon, *Musée*, vol. II, pl. 34.)

to-geth'er, 1 tu-geth'ər; 2 to-gĕth'er, *adv.* **1.** Into union or contact with each other; conjointly. **2.** In the same place or at the same spot; with each other; in company. **3.** At the same moment of time; simultaneously. **4.** Without cessation or intermission. **5.** With one another; mutually. AS. *tō*, to, + *gador*, together.]

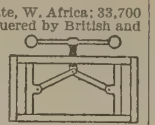
tog'ger-y, 1 teg'ər-i; 2 tŏg'er-y, *n.* [Slang.] Togs collectively; clothes.

tog'gle, 1 teg'l; 2 tŏg'l. **I.** *vt.* [TOG'GLED, TOG'LD²; TOG'GLING.] To fix, fasten, or furnish with a toggle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pin, or short rod, properly attached in the middle, as to a rope, and designed to be passed through a hole or eye and turned. **2.** A toggle-iron. **3.** A toggle-joint. [Dim. < TAG[1], *n.*]—**tog'gle-har-poon"**, *n.* A toggle-iron.—**tog'gle-i"ron**, *n.* A harpoon, as for killing whales, so arranged as to turn crosswise when it enters the animal's body.—**tog'gle-joint"**, *n.* A joint having a central hinge like an elbow, and

operatable by applying the power at the junction, thus changing the direction of motion and giving enormous mechanical advantage. See illus. below.

To'go, 1 tō'go, 2 tō'ġo, **Count Heihachiro** (1847–). A Japanese admiral; defeated the Russians in battle of the Sea of Japan, May, 1905.

To'go-land, *n.* A former German protectorate, W. Africa; 33,700 sq. m.; pop. 1,032,000; capital, Lome; conquered by British and French in August, 1914; one-third is now under British control and two-thirds under French. **To'go‡.**



Toggle-joint.

toil, 1 teil; 2 tōil, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] **1.** To fatigue with toil. **2.** To accomplish or obtain by toil: generally with *out*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To labor arduously; work hard. **2.** To progress with slow and labored steps. [< F. *touiller*, trouble.] Syn.: see STRUGGLE.—**toil'er,** *n.*

toil[1], *n.* **1.** Fatiguing work, labor; hence, any oppressive task. **2.** Any notable work accomplished by labor.

Syn.: drudgery, labor, stent, stint, task, travail, work. *Work* is exertion of body or mind that taxes the powers for the accomplishment of some end; the term is a broad one; *work* may be light and pleasant, or severe and exhausting. *Labor* is always strenuous; it is hard *work*; *toil* is still more severe. One may enjoy *work* and be cheerful in *labor*, but *toil* oppresses. *Drudgery* is often applied to menial service, but also to any *work* that is not only hard, but monotonous and mechanical; no business, profession, or art can be successfully followed without the performance of much unappreciated *drudgery*. A *task* is a definite amount of *work* appointed and required by another, yet we sometimes speak of a *task* which one imposes upon himself; this in popular language is called a *stint* or *stent*. See TASK; WORK.—Ant.: amusement, ease, idleness, leisure, play, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest.—**toil'ful,** *a.* Replete with toil; laborious. **-ly,** *adv.*—**toil'some,** *a.* Accomplished with fatigue; involving toil. Syn.: see ARDUOUS; DIFFICULT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

toil[2], *n.* A net, snare, or other trap; now generally figuratively and commonly in the plural. [< L. *tela*, web, < *texo*, weave.]

toi'let, 1 toi'let; 2 tōi'lĕt, *n.* **1.** The process of dressing oneself. **2.** A person's actual dress or style of dress. **3.** A dressing-table. **4.** *Surg.* The cleansing of an organ or part after an operation. **5.** [U. S.] A lavatory or water-closet. **6†.** The several articles collectively used in making one's toilet. [< F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth; see TOIL[2], *n.*] **toi-lette'‡.** [totter.

toit, 1 teit; 2 tōit, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To dawdle; saunter. **2.** To

To-kay', 1 to-kē'; 2 to-kā', *n.* A white or reddish-blue grape from Tokay, Hungary, or a wine made from it.

to'ken, 1 tō'kn; 2 tō'kn. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To evidence by a token; betoken. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To betroth. **3†.** To place a mark upon; designate. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything indicative of some other thing; a sign; indication; evidence; as, in *token* of respect. **2.** A symbol or seal; also, a signal. **3.** Some tangible proof or evidence of a statement; a pledge. **4.** A souvenir or love-offering; keepsake. **5.** A metal tablet, resembling a coin, in former times sometimes issued by tradesmen and others as evidence of an amount due. **6.** That which peculiarly betokens any person or thing; a characteristic mark. **7.** *Print.* (1) A measure of quantity of sheets of paper used in presswork, varying from 240 to 500 sheets, but commonly 250, or ten quires: now little used. (2) A unit of presswork on one form, varying from 250 to 500 impressions, a fraction of a token being reckoned as a full token. [< AS. *tācen*, sign.] Syn.: see EMBLEM; MARK; SIGN; TRACE.—**to'kened†,** *a.* Marked by spots; as, the *tokened* pestilence.

to-kol'o-gy, *n.* Same as TOCOLOGY.

To"ku-shi'ma, 1 tō"ku-shī'mə; 2 tō"kụ-shī'mă, *n.* A seaport in N. E. Shikoku Island, Japan; pop. 69,000.

To'ky-o, 1 tō'ki-ō; 2 tō'kỵ-ō, *n.* A city on Tokyo Bay in S. E. Honshu Island, Japan; capital since 1868 of the Japanese empire; formerly **Yedo** or **Yeddo**; pop. 2,244,800. **To'ki-o‡.**

to'la, 1 tō'lə; 2 tō'lă, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A weight, about 180 grains, for gold and silver, varying slightly according to locality.

to'lane, 1 tō'lēn; 2 tō'lān, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}$) prepared by synthesis. [< TOLUENE.]

tol'booth", *n.* Same as TOLLBOOTH.

told, 1 tōld; 2 tōld, *imp.* & *pp.* of TELL.

tole, 1 tōl; 2 tōl, *vt.* To draw as with a lure; attract; decoy; entice. [< AS. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, allure.] **toll‡.**

To-le'do, 1 to-lī'do; 2 to-lē'do, *n.* **1.** A cathedral city of central Spain, on the river Tagus; famed for its sword-blades; pop. 23,000. **2.** A city in N. W. Ohio; pop. 243,170. **3.** [T- or t-] A sword or sword-blade from Toledo, Spain.—**To-le'dan,** *a.* & *n.*

tol'er-ant, 1 tel'er-ənt; 2 tōl'er-ant, *a* **1.** Of a long-suffering disposition; indulgent; liberal. **2.** *Med.* Capable of taking with impunity unusual or excessive doses of dangerous drugs. [OF., < L. *tolerant(t-)s*, ppr. of *tolero*, bear.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**tol'er-a-bi(e,** *a.* **1.** Passably good; commonplace. **2.** Supportable. **3.** Allowable. **4.** [Colloq.] In passably good health. —**tol'er-a-bl(e-ness[2],** *n.*—**tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.*—**tol'er-ance,** *n.* **1.** The character or state of being tolerant. Specif.: (1) Forbearance in judging of the acts or opinions of others. (2) The act of enduring, or the capacity for endurance. **2.** A fractional allowance for the variations from the standard, specified fineness or weight, dimensions, etc., of coinage or mechanical constructions.

tol'er-ate, *vt.* [-AT"ED[2]; -AT"ING.] **1.** To suffer to be or be done without active opposition. **2.** To concede, as the right to opinions. **3.** To bear, sustain, or be capable of enduring or sustaining; specif., in medicine, to endure, as a poisonous amount of dose, with impunity. [< L. *toleratus*, pp. of *tolero*, bear.] Syn.: see ABIDE; ALLOW; ENDURE; PERMIT.—**tol"er-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of tolerating or of allowing that which is not wholly approved; specif., the recognition of the rights of the private individual to his own opinions and practises, as in matters pertaining to religious worship, when they do not interfere with the rights of others or with decency and order. Religious toleration was made the basis of the State for the first time in history by the legislative enactments of Maryland, in March, 1634. **2.** The spirit and desire to be tolerant in matters of opinion; a spirit of charitable leniency; freedom from bigotry.—**Act of Toleration** [Eng.], the act of May 24, 1689, that granted to Protestant nonconformists freedom in worship, on condition of their taking the oath of supremacy and declaring against transubstantiation. **T. Act‡.**

tol'i-din, } tel'i-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 tōl'i-dīn, -dīn *or* -dĭn, *n.*
tol'i-dine, } *Chem.* One of several isomeric bases ($C_6H_3CH_3NH_2$)₂ derived from toluene.

To-li'ma, 1 to-lī'mə; 2 to-lī'mă, *n.* A volcano in the Andes mountains, Colombia; 18,316 ft. high.

toll[1], 1 tōl; 2 tōl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To sound, as a bell, with single strokes at uniform intervals. **2.** To sound a toll for (a funeral service, etc.); announce or notify by tolling; as, to *toll* a death; also, to summon by tolling. **3.** To give forth by tolling; as, to *toll* a knell. **II.** *n.* The sound of a bell rung slowly and regularly. [< ME. *tollen*, draw, pull.]—**toll'er[1],** *n.* One who tolls a bell.

toll[2]. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To take, as toll; take, exact, or pay toll. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fixed compensation for some privilege granted or service rendered, especially for one granted in a general and public way, as of passing on a bridge or a turnpike, or that taken by a miller for grinding grain (commonly a portion of the grain). **2.** The right to levy such toll. **3.** Rent for a stand or stall and the right to sell at a market or fair. **4.** A due charged for the privilege of shipping or landing goods. **5.** A charge for transportation of goods, especially by rail or canal. [< AS. *toll*, toll, < √ of TELL, *v.*] Syn.: see TAX.—**toll'age,** *n.* A charge in the nature of a toll; also, the toll itself. —**toll'-bar",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A toll-gate, properly one with a single bar.—**t.-booth,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Formerly, a booth, as at a market, for collecting tolls. **2.** A jail. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A town hall or market-house.—**t.-bridge,** *n.* A bridge subject to toll. —**t.-dish,** *n.* A dish for measuring grain-tolls.—**t.-collector, t.-gatherer, t.-man,** *n.* A collector of tolls. **toll'er‡.**—**t.-gate,** *n.* A gate at which toll is paid. **t.-bar‡.**—**toll'house",** *n.* **1.** A toll-collector's lodge adjoining a toll-gate. **2.** [Rare.] A tollbooth.

toll[3], *vt.* Same as TOLE, *v.*—**toll'er[2],** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small dog trained to toll or decoy ducks.

Tol"mi'no, 1 tel"mi'no; 2 tōl"mi'no, *n.* An Italian village, 16 miles N. E. of Gorizia, on the Isonzo river; severe fighting in World War, 1916–1918.

Tol-stoy', 1 tel-stel'; 2 tōl-stŏy', **Leo Nikolaïèvitch, Count** (1828–1910). A Russian novelist and social reformer.

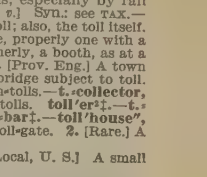
Tol'tec, 1 tel'tek; 2 tōl'tĕc, *n.* One of a mythical industrious and enterprizing pre-Aztec Mexican race.—**Tol'tec,** *a.* **To'tec-an‡.**

to-lu', 1 to-lū'; 2 to-lụ', *n.* An oleoresin or balsam produced by the tolu-tree of South America. [< *Tolu* (in Santiago de *Tolu*), New Granada.]—**to-lu'-tree",** *n.* A large evergreen tree (*Toluifera balsamum*) of the bean family.

to'lu-ate, 1 tō'lu-ēt; 2 tō'lụ-āt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of a toluic acid.

To-lu'ca, 1 to-lū'kə; 2 to-lụ'că, *n.* A town, capital of Mexico state, Mexico; pop. 31,000.

to'lu-ene, 1 tō'lu-in; 2 tō'lụ-ēn, *n.* *Chem.* A limpid liquid compound ($C_6H_5.CH_3$) of the aromatic series, homologous with benzene, contained in coal-tar, whence it may be obtained by distillation. Called also *methyl benzene*, *phenyl methane*, etc. Toluene is used in making dyestuffs and other substances.—**to"lu-e'nyl,** *n.* The radical tolyl.



Branch of a Toluene tree.

to-lu'ic, } to-lū'ik; 2 tō-lụ'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tolu.—**toluic acid,** any one of three isomeric compounds ($C_8H_8O_2$), each of which is a white crystalline compound and may be derived from toluene, or xylene, and prepared synthetically.

tol'u-id, } tel'yu-id, -id *or* -aid; 2 tōl'yu-id, -id *or* -ĭd, *n.* *Chem.*
tol'u-ide, } One of a series of compounds obtained from toluene by substituting an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group, the action of the compounds being similar to that of anilids.

to-lu'i-din, } 1 to-lū'i-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 to-lụ'i-dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dīn,
to-lu'i-dine, } *n.* *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric compounds (C_7H_9N) homologous with aniilin and derived from the nitro-compounds of toluene.

tol'u-yl, 1 tel'yu-il; 2 tōl'yu-ỹl, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** The radical (C_8H_9) contained in toluic alcohol and its allied compounds. **2.** The monatomic acid radical C_8H_7O, in toluic acid.

tol'yl, 1 tel'il; 2 tōl'yl, *n.* *Chem.* The radical $C_6H_4CH_3$, metameric with benzyl; toluenyl.

tom, 1 tem; 2 tŏm, *n.* **1.** [T-] A contraction of the Christian name *Thomas*; diminutive, **Tommy.** **2.** The male of various animals, especially the cat. [Short for *Thomas*, < LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. *Thōmas*, < Heb. *Thoma*, twin.]—**tom'-cat",** *n.* A male cat.

tom., *abbr.* Tome.

tom'a-hawk, 1 tem'ə-hōk; 2 tŏm'a-hạk. **I†.** *vt.* To strike or kill with a tomahawk. **II.** *n.* The North-American Indian battle-ax or hatchet, with head originally of stone. [Of Am. Ind. origin.]—**pipe'-tom"a-hawk,** *n.* A tomahawk with a hollow stem and a bowl at the back of the head, fitting it for use also as a pipe: chiefly ceremonial. See illus. on next page.—**to bury the tomahawk,** to make peace.—**to dig up the t.,** to declare war.

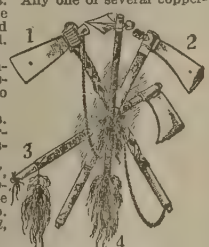
tom'al"ley, 1 tom'al"ĭ; 2 tŏm'ăl"y. *n.* The fatty so-called liver of the lobster. [Var. of TOURMALIN.]

to-man', 1 to-măn'; 2 to-măn', *n.* **1.** A Persian gold coin and formerly a money of account of varying value. **2.** Formerly, among the Mongols of Afghanistan, a military division consisting of ten thousand men. [< Mongol. *tŏmăn,* ten thousand.]

to-ma'to, 1 to-mā'to *or* -mă'to; 2 to-mā'to *or* -mä'to, *n.* [-TOES[2], *pl.*] The pulpy edible fruit of a familiar plant (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum*) of the nightshade family, highly esteemed as a vegetable, or the plant itself. [< Mex.[Sp] *tomatl,* tomato.]

tomb, 1 tūm; 2 tŏm. **I.** *vt.* To lay to rest within the tomb; entomb; bury; inter. **II.** *n.* **1.** A place for the deposit of the dead; a vault; grave. **2.** Figuratively, a place where the dead lie; also, death itself. **3.** A tombstone. [< Gr.[LL+F] *tymbos,* mound.]—**tomb'stone",** *n.* A stone, usually inscribed, marking a place of burial.

tom'bac, 1 tem'bak; 2 tŏm'băc, *n.* Any one of several copper-and-zinc alloys used to make gongs and bells in the East, and cheap jewelry in Europe. [< Mal. *tambaga,* copper.]



Pipe-tomahawks.
1. Cree. 2. Iroquois. 3. Omaha. 4. Osage.

Tom-big'bee, 1 tom-big'bĭ; 2 tŏm-big'bē, *n.* A river in E. Mississippi and W. Alabama; 450 m. to the Alabama river.

tom'boy", 1 tem'boi"; 2 tŏm'bŏy", *n.* **1.** A girl of romping and boisterous conduct; hoiden. **2**†. A prostitute.

tom'cod", 1 tem'kŏd"; 2 tŏm'cŏd", *n.* A small edible fish (genus *Microgadus*), common on the coast of the North-American Atlantic. [Prob. a cor. of F. (Canada) *tacaud,* plenty-fish; of Am. Ind. origin.]

tome, 1 tōm; 2 tŏm, *n.* A volume, particularly if large; originally, one of a series of volumes. [F., < L. *tomus,* book, < Gr. *tomos,* < *temnō,* cut.]

-tome, ⎫ A termination signifying "a cutting," "a cutter." [<
-tomy, ⎭ Gr. *tomos;* see TOME.]

to-men'tose, 1 to-men'tōs; 2 to-mĕn'tōs, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Covered with matted woolly hairs. [< L. *tomentum,* stuffing for cushions.] **to-men'tous‡.**—**to-men'tu-lose,** *a.* Slightly to-mentose.—**to-men'tum,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The surface of the pia mater where applied to the brain or spinal cord, made flocculent by the numerous small vessels it sends off. **2.** *Bot. & Entom.* A form of pubescence composed of matted woolly hairs.

tom"fool', 1 tem"fūl'; 2 tŏm"fōōl', *n.* An idiotic or silly person; also, an amusing trifler.—**tom"fool'er-y,** *n.* **1.** Nonsensical behavior. **2.** Kickshaws. **tom"fool'ish-ness‡.**

Tom'my At'kins, 1 tem'ĭ at'kĭnz; 2 tŏm'y ăt'kĭns. [Slang, Eng.] A British soldier of the regular army.

to-mor'row, 1 tu-mer'o; 2 to-mŏr'o. **I.** *n.* The next day after to-day; the morrow. **II.** *adv.* On the day next after to-day. [< AS. *tō,* to; *morgen,* morrow.]

tom'pi-on, 1 tem'pi-en; 2 tŏm'pi-ŏn,[ʸn]. **1.** The inking-pad of the lithographic printer. **tom'pon‡.** **2.** A tampion. [= TAMPION.]

Tomp'kins, 1 temp'kĭnz; 2 tŏmp'kĭns, **Daniel D.** (1774–1825). An American statesman; Vice-President of the United States, 1817–1825; abolitionist.

Tomsk, 1 tŏmsk; 2 tŏmsk, *n.* **1.** A government of W. Siberia; 327,173 sq. m.; pop. 4,053,700. **2.** Its capital, a university town; pop. 116,700.

Tom Thumb, 1 tem thum; 2 tŏm thŭm. **1.** In fairy-tales, a diminutive person of marvelous powers. **2.** Charles Sherwood Stratton (1838–1883), an American dwarf.

tom'tit", 1 tem'tit"; 2 tŏm'tĭt", *n.* **1.** A tit; titmouse. **2.** A wren: an erroneous use.

tom'-tom", 1 tem'-tem"; 2 tŏm'-tŏm", *n.* **1.** A native Oriental drum, as of India, Africa, etc. **2.** A gong. [< Hind. *tamtam;* imitative.] **tam'-tam"‡.**

-tomy. See -TOME.

ton[1], ⎫ 1 tun; 2 tŏn, *n.* **1.** A measure of weight, either [U. S.]
tun[2], ⎭ 2,000 pounds (a **short ton**), or [U. K.] 2,240 pounds (a **long ton**). **2.** [U. S.] A measure of capacity, $1^{11}/_{28}$ cubic yards. **3.** A unit for reckoning the displacement or weight of war-vessels, 35 cubic feet of sea-water weighing about one ton. **4.** A unit for reckoning the freight-carrying capacity of a ship, usually equivalent to 40 cubic feet of space but varying with the cargo. **freight ton‡; shipping ton‡.** **5.** A unit for reckoning the size of merchant vessels for purposes of registration, equivalent to 100 cubic feet of space. **register ton‡.** **6**†. A wine-measure of capacity; cask: usually written *tun.* [For TUN.]—**metric ton,** 1,000 kilograms or 2,204.6 pounds. **tonne‡.** [collectively. [F.]

ton[2], 1 tŏn; 2 tŏn, *n.* **1.** Tone; style. **2.** The votaries of fashion

-ton, *suffix.* Town. [< AS. *-tun,* < *tūn,* town]

ton'al, 1 tōn'el; 2 tōn'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to tone or tonality. **-ly,** *adv.*—**to-nal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The quality and peculiarity of a tonal system; the relation between tones. (2) A system of tones; a key or mode. **2.** *Paint.* The general color-scheme or collective tones of a picture. **3.** Tonicity.

ton'al, *n. Physics.* The force that will cause a ton avoirdupois to move with an acceleration of one foot per second.

to'nal-ite, 1 tō'nel-aĭt; 2 tō'nal-ĭt, *n. Petrol.* A quartz-mica-diorite. [< *Tonale,* in Tyrol.] **to'nal-yte‡.**

to'-name", 1 tū'-nēm"; 2 tŏ'-nām", *n.* Formerly, a surname; now [Scot.], some special distinguishing name.

Ton"a-wan'da, 1 ten"ə-wen'də; 2 tŏn"a-wan'da, *n.* A city on the Niagara river, W. New York; pop. 10,070.

tone, 1 tōn; 2 tŏn, *v.* [TONED; TON'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give tone to; modify in tone. **2.** *Mus.* To tune or modify with reference to musical quality, as an instrument. **3.** To intone in monotonous recitative; utter in an affected manner, as a sermon. **4.** *Phot.* To alter the color or increase the brilliancy of (a photographic positive) by a chemical bath. **II.** *i.* **1.** To harmonize, as in tone or shade. **2.** To assume a given hue.—**to tone down.** **1.** *Paint.* To subdue the tone of. **2.** *Mus.* (1) To moderate in quality and volume of sound. (2) To lower in pitch. **3.** To modify in effect.—**to t. up.** **1.** To raise in quality or strength. **2.** *Mus.* To elevate in pitch. **3.** To gain in vitality.—**ton'er,** *n.*

tone, *n.* **1.** Sound in relation to quality, volume, duration, and pitch; specif., in acoustics, a sound that may be employed in music, having a definite pitch, and due to vibration of a sounding body: opposed to sound as mere noise. The pitch of a tone depends on rate of vibration and its force on amplitude of vibration; its timbre is a complex resultant of concomitant vibration. If the vibration is simple harmonic motion the tone is pure; if there are complex components, the gravest is the **fundamental tone;** if the other components are in a simple ratio to the lowest, these are **partial tones** or **overtones.** The combined result of all the partial tones gives the quality or *timbre* of the tone. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The timbre, or peculiar characteristic sound, as of a voice or instrument. (2) The interval corresponding to one degree of the scale or staff; two semitones: sometimes called a **major t.** or **whole t.,** in distinction from a *semitone.* **3.** A predominating disposition; especially, a frame or condition of mind; mood. **4.** Characteristic style or tendency; tenor; strain; spirit; as, a want of moral *tone.* **5.** Monotonous or affected speech; an unnatural accentuation of language; singsong. **6.** Vocal inflection as expressive of feeling; as, a *tone* of pity. **7.** *Phon.* An intonation or modulation of the voice by which a word may be inflected or changed in meaning, as in Chinese and other allied languages. **8.** *Gram.* Syllabic stress; special accent given to one of the syllables of a word. Compare ICTUS; STRESS. **9.** *Paint.* (1) The prevailing effect of a picture, due to the management of chiaroscuro and to the effect of light upon the quality of color. (2) The shade, hue, or degree of color; as, a deep *tone* of red. **10.** *Chromatics.* The power, or degree of power, of a color to reflect light and to be prominently visible. **11.** *Phot.* The shade or color of a photographic positive picture; also, the color of a negative film. **12.** *Physiol.* The general condition of the body with reference to the vigorous and healthy discharge of its functions. [< Gr.[L+F] *tonos,* tone, < *teinō,* stretch.] Syn.: see SOUND.—**head'-tone",** *n.* See under HEAD, *n.*

tong, 1 tōn; 2 tŏng, *vt. & vi.* [U. S.] To gather (as oysters or clams) with tongs; to use or fish with tongs.

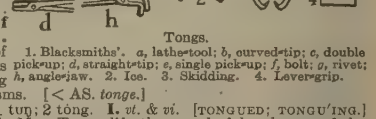
tong, 1 teu; 2 tŏng, *n.* [Anglo-Chinese.] A Chinese secret society.

ton'ga, 1 teu'ge; 2 tŏn'ga, *n.* [E. Ind.] A light two-wheeled cart for four persons, in use in the country districts of British India.

Ton'ga Is'lands, 1 teu'ge; 2 tŏn'ga. An island-group S. E. of Fiji in the South Pacific ocean; 385 sq. m.; pop. 24,000; a British protectorate; capital, Nukualofa: called also **Friendly Islands.**

Ton'ga-land", 1 teu'ge-land"; 2 tŏn'ga-lănd", *n.* A former territory and protectorate of northern Zululand, South Africa; 5,320 sq. m.; since 1897 incorporated with Natal.

tongs, 1 teŋz; 2 tŏngs, *n. pl.* **1.** An implement for grasping objects consisting, in common forms, of a pair of pivoted levers. **pair of tongs‡.**



Tongs.

2. One of various grasping mechanisms. [< AS. *tonge.*]
1. Blacksmiths'. *a,* lathe-tool; *b,* curved-tip; *c,* double pick-up; *d,* straight-tip; *e,* single pick-up; *f,* bolt; *g,* rivet; *h,* angle-jaw. 2. Ice. 3. Skidding. 4. Lever-grip.

tongue, ⎫ 1 tuŋ; 2 tŏng. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TONGUED; TONGU'ING.]
tung[3], ⎭ **1.** *Mus.* To modify the sound of by the use of the tongue, as a flute, cornet, etc. **2.** To fit for dovetailing by making a tongue on the edge. See TO TONGUE AND GROOVE, below. **3.** *Poet.* To utter; to speak. **4.** To use the tongue, as in talking or in playing a wind-instrument: sometimes followed by an indefinite *it.* **5.** To extend as a tongue, especially a tongue of land. **6**‖. To chide; reproach. **II.** *n.* **1.** An organ situated in the mouth of a vertebrate and supported by the hyoid bone: most completely developed in mammals, where it is important in taking in and masticating food, as one of the organs of taste, and in man as an organ of speech. **2.** A similar organ of insects and of fishes. **3.** Something like or likened to a tongue. (1) A promontory extending into the sea or other body of water, or into a plain. (2) A long narrow bay extending into the land. (3) A rapid narrow current of deep water. (4) A strip of leather for closing the gap in the front of a laced shoe. (5) The clapper of a bell. (6) The fastening-pin of a buckle. (7) A vehicle-pole for the attachment of two or more horses. (8) A projecting edge on a board, to be inserted into a corresponding groove in matching. (9) The index of a scale or balance. (10) A vibrating slip in a reed, as of a flageolet. (11) A pointed rail in a railway-switch. (12) Any flange or projecting part of a machine or mechanical device. (13)

Generally, anything that tapers to a point; as, a *tongue* of flame. **4.** Figuratively, speech, or the power or style of speech; utterance; readiness of speech or words as opposed to deeds; specifically, a language, vernacular, or dialect; hence, a race or nation. **5.** *Cookery.* The tongue of an ox or sheep prepared as food. [< AS. *tunge*, tongue.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**gift of tongues**, see under GIFT.—**to hold one's tongue**, to keep silent.—**to tongue and groove**, to prepare boards for joining by working a groove on one edge and a corresponding projecting ridge or tongue on the other.

—**tongued**, *a.* Having a tongue; chiefly in composition; as, four-*tongued*.—**tongue'less**, *a.* Having no tongue; hence, figuratively, speechless; also, unmentioned.—**tongue'tied"**, *a.* **1.** Having abnormal shortness of the fillet of the tongue. **2.** Debarred from speaking; silent, as from confusion.—**tongue'tie"**, *v. & n.*

ton'ic, 1 ten'ık; 2 tŏn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having power to invigorate or build up; bracing. **2.** Pertaining to tone or tones. Specif.: (1) In music, of or pertaining to the key-note or tonic. (2) In art, denoting the general color effect and the light and shade in a picture or scene.

3. Of or pertaining to tension; specif., in medicine, rigid; unrelaxing; as, *tonic* spasm. **4.** *Phon.* Indicating a voiced sound or tone uttered without oral obstruction, as a vowel or diphthong. **II.** *n.* **1.** A medicine that gradually restores the normal tone of organs from a condition of debility; hence, whatever imparts vigor. **2.** *Mus.* The key-note. **3.** *Phon.* A tonic letter or element. [< Gr.ᴱ *tonikos*, < *tonos*, sound, tone.]—**tonic accent** (*Gram.*), syllabic stress.—**t. spasm**, a slow and enduring spasm of muscular contraction.—**to-nic'i-ty**, *n.* *Physiol.* The state of being tonic; tone; especially, the peculiar elastic condition of healthy tissue; hence, health and vigor generally.

ton'ic sol"fa', 1 sōl"-fā'; 2 sōl"-fā'. Pertaining to a system of teaching, writing, and reading music, especially vocal music, that lays particular stress on the tonal relations of the various elements of the key. The initials of the syllables used in solmization are employed to write its scale.

to-night', 1 tu-naıt'; 2 to-nīt'. **I.** *n.* The night that follows to-day; also, the present night. **II.** *adv.* **1.** During the present or coming night. ‡**2.** Last night. [< AS. *tō*, to; *niht*, night.]

ton'ite, 1 tŏn'aıt; 2 tŏn'īt, *n.* A high explosive of the guncotton class. [< L. *tono*, thunder.]

Ton'ka bean, 1 teŋ'ka; 2 tŏŋ'ka. An odoriferous seed obtained from the Tonka-bean tree (*Coumarouna odorata*): it is used in the adulteration of vanilla, for flavoring tobacco, snuff, etc. [< Guiana *tonca* (name of the tree) + BEAN.]

Ton"kin', 1 ten"kin'; 2 tŏn"kin', *n.* **1.** A state in French Indo-China; 46,400 sq. m.; pop. 6,470,250; capital, Hanoi. **2. Gulf of T.**, an arm of the China Sea between Tonkin and China. **Tong"king'**‡; **Ton"king'**‡.—**Ton"kin-ese'**, *a. & n.*

Ton'le Sap, 1 teu"lē sap; 2 tŏn'lā säp, *n.* A lake on the borders of Cambodia and Siam; 100 by 30 miles in the wet season.

ton-let', 1 teŋ-let'; 2 tŏŋ-lĕt', *n.* An overlapping horizontal band of armor of which the skirt is formed. [< F. *tonnelet*, < *tonne*, barrel.]—**ton-let'ted**, *a.*

tonn., *abbr.* Tonnage.

ton'nage, 1 tun'ıj; 2 tŏn'ag, *n.* **1.** The cubic capacity of a merchant vessel expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet each. See TON, *n.*, 5. For tonnage of war-ships see TON, *n.*, 3. **2.** The freight-carrying capacity of a vessel or of a collection of vessels, as of a country's merchant marine. See TON, *n.*, 4. **3.** A tax levied on vessels at a given rate per ton. **4.** The aggregate freightage of a collection of vessels, especially of a country's merchant marine, as represented by their registered cubic capacity. [F., < *tonne*, TON¹.]

ton"neau', 1 to"nō' *or* tun-ō'; 2 to"no' *or* tŭn-ō'. **I.** *a.* Barrel-like; said of the body of certain motor-cars. **II.** *n.* A barrel-like open body of certain motor-cars, formerly having the entrance at the rear.

ton'o-, 1 ten'o- *or* tō"no-; 2 tŏn'o- *or* tō"no-. From Greek *tonos*, tension, tone (< *teinō*, stretch): a combining form.—**ton'o-graph**, *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument that measures and records the varying tension of the blood-vessels or of the eyeball.—**to-nom'e-ter**, *n.* **1.** An instrument to measure strains within a liquid tending to pull the particles asunder. **2.** An accurately pitched tuning-fork or set of forks; any instrument for determining the pitch of a tone. **3.** An instrument for measuring tension in the eyeball in glaucoma.—**to-nom'e-try**, *n.* The art of using a tonometer.—**ton"o-met'ric**, *a.*—**ton'o-plast"**, *n.* *Bot.* An inner plasmic membrane lining the vacuole and controlling the pressure of the cell-sap.—**to'no-scope**, *n.* An instrument for measuring and recording vocal tones.

ton'sil, 1 ten'sil; 2 tŏn'sil, *n.* One of two oval lymphoid organs situated on either side of the passage from the mouth to the pharynx. [< L.ᴱ *tonsilla*.]—**ton'sil-lar**, *a.* **ton'sil-ar**‡; **ton'-sil-la-ry**‡.—**ton"sil-lec'to-my**, *n.* *Med.* Tonsillotomy.—**ton"sil-lit'ic**, *a.* **1.** Tonsillar. **2.** Of or pertaining to tonsillitis.

ton"si-lit'ic‡.—**ton"sil-li'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils.

ton"sil-li'tis‡.—**ton-sil'lo-tome**, *n.* An instrument used for cutting away a portion of the tonsils.—**ton"sil-lot'o-my**, *n.* The act or operation of cutting away the tonsils or a part of them.

ton-so'ri-al, 1 ten-sō'ri-əl; 2 tŏn-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a barber or to barbering. [< L. *tonsor*, barber.]

ton'sure, 1 ten'shur; 2 tŏn'shur. **I.** *vt.* To bestow the tonsure on; shave the head of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The shaving of the head, or of the crown of the head, as of a priest or monk, or the state of being thus shaven; hence, the priestly office. **2.** That part of a priest's or monk's head left bare by shaving. [F., < L. *tonsura*, a shearing.]—**ton'sured**, *a.*

ton-tine', 1 ten-tin'; 2 tŏn-tīn', *n.* **1.** A form of collective life annuity, the individual profits of which increase as the number of survivors diminishes, the final survivor taking the whole. **2.** The subscribers to such an annuity, collectively. **3.** The share of a single subscriber. [F., < Lorenzo *Tonti* (flourished about 1650), Italian banker.]

to'nus, 1 tō'nus; 2 tō'nŭs, *n.* **1.** Tonicity. **2.** *Pathol.* Tonic spasm; the ability of a muscle to contract in response to stimulus. [See TONE.]

too, 1 tū; 2 tōō, *adv.* **1.** In excessive quantity or degree; more than sufficiently. **2.** [Colloq.] In a degree beyond expression or endurance; exceedingly. **3.** In addition; likewise; also. **4.** [Colloq.] Indeed: an intensive; as, "You are-not going." "Yes I am, *too*." [< AS. *tō*, too, < *tō*, to.] Syn.: see ALSO.

took¹, 1 tuk; 2 tŏŏk, *imp.* of TAKE, *v.*; also rarely *pp.*

took², *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as TUCK².

tool¹, 1 tūl; 2 tōōl, *vt. & vi.* To mark or ornament with a tool; execute designs with a tool, as on a book-cover.

tool², *vt. & vi.* [Sporting Slang.] To drive, as a coach or similar vehicle; convey in a vehicle; take a drive. [Special use of TOOL¹, *v.*]

tool, *n.* **1.** A simple mechanism or implement, as a hammer, chisel, spade, etc., used in working, moving, or transforming material. **2.** By extension, a machine, as a lathe, employed in the making of machines. **3.** A bookbinders' hand-stamp used in tooling or lettering. **4.** A person used to carry out the designs of another: usually in a bad sense. **5.** *Law.* In cases of exemptions, anything in the way of an instrument or apparatus necessary to the prosecution of one's profession or trade, as the surgical instruments of a physician. [< AS. *tōl*, tool.]

Syn.: apparatus, appliance, implement, instrument, machine, mechanism, utensil. A *tool* is both contrived and used for extending the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon. Those things by which pacific and industrial operations are performed are alone properly called *tools*, those designed for warlike purposes being designated weapons. An *instrument* is anything through which power is applied and a result produced; in general usage, the word is of considerably wider meaning than *tool*; as, a piano is a musical *instrument*. *Instruments* is the word usually applied to *tools* used in scientific pursuits; as, we speak of a surgeon's or an optician's *instruments*. An *implement* is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted; as, an agricultural *implement*; *implements* of war. *Implement* is a less technical and artificial term than *tool*. A *utensil* is that which may be used for some special purpose; the word is especially applied to articles used for domestic or agricultural purposes; as, kitchen *utensils*; farming *utensils*. An *appliance* is that to which is or may be applied to the accomplishment of a result; every mechanical *tool* is an *appliance*, but not every *appliance* is a *tool*; the traces of a harness are *appliances* for traction, but they are not *tools*. *Mechanism* is a word of wide meaning, denoting any combination of mechanical devices for united action. A *machine* in the most general sense is any mechanical *instrument* for the conversion of motion; in this sense a lever is a *machine*; but in more commonly accepted usage a *machine* is distinguished from a *tool* by its complexity, and by the combination and coordination of powers and movements to produce results.

tool'ye, 1 tūl'yı; 2 tōōl'ye. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To quarrel. **tool'zie**‡. **II.** *n.* A quarrel. [< F. *toutller*, quarrel.] **tull'yie**‡; **tull'zie**‡.

toom, 1 tūm; 2 tōōm, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To empty. [< AS. *tōm*.]—**toom**, *a.* Empty; void; futile.—**toom'ly**, *adv.* Emptily.

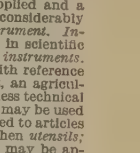
Toombs, 1 tūmz; 2 tōōms, **Robert Augustus** (1810–1885). An American politician and Confederate general.

toon, 1 tūn; 2 tōōn, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TOWN.

toop, 1 tūp; 2 tōōp, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as TUP.

toot, 1 tūt; 2 tōōt, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To sound (a wind-instrument, as a horn), especially with short blasts; make a like sound. **2.** To produce, as a noise, with a horn or whistle. [< MD. *tuyten*, sound a horn.]—**toot**, *n.* A short note or blast.—**toot'er**, *n.*

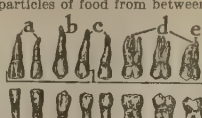
tooth, 1 tūth; 2 tōōth. Iᵏ, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To supply with teeth, as a rake. **2.** To give a serrated edge to; indent. **3.** To interlock, or become interlocked, as gear-wheels. **II.** *n.* [TEETH, *pl.*] **1.** One of the hard, dense structures of the mouth of a vertebrate, used for seizing and chewing food. The teeth of most mammals consist chiefly of dentin or ivory invested on its outer surface and crown with enamel and at its base with cement. The root of the tooth, embedded in the gum, has a small opening leading into the pulp-cavity, which is richly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves.



Section of a Molar.
a, crown; *b*, enamel; *c*, pulp-cavity; *d*, dentin; *e*, cement; *f*, fangs or roots.

2. A dentists' imitation of a tooth; an artificial tooth. **3.** One of various hard calcareous or chitinous bodies of the oral or gastric regions of invertebrates. **4.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Any one of various small projections or hard concretions like teeth, as of mosses or bivalves. **5.** Something resembling in form or use the tooth of an animal; specifically, a projecting point, pin, or cog, as on a saw, comb, fork, rake, or gear-wheel. **6.** A discriminating taste; palate; as, he has a dainty *tooth*. **7.** *pl.* Figuratively, that part which opposes; opposing force; as, *teeth* of the wind. [< AS. *tūth*.]—**a sweet tooth**, a taste for sweet things.—**in the teeth of.** **1.** In spite of. **2.** Directly against. **3.** Face to face with.—**to cast** or **throw in one's teeth**, to fling at one, as a taunt; give as a challenge.—**tooth and nail**, by biting and scratching; hence, with all possible strength and effort.—**tooth'ache"**, *n.* Pain in a tooth:

also, neuralgia of the teeth.—**toothed,** *a.* **1.** Supplied with teeth. **2.** *Bot.* Dentate.—**tooth'less,** *a.* Being without teeth; hence, incapable of biting; harmless.—**tooth'pick",** *n.* A small silver, as of wood, for removing particles of food from between the teeth.—**tooth'shell,** *n.* A burrowing mollusk of *Dentalium* or allied genus, with curved tubular shell.—**tooth'some,** *a.* Having a pleasant taste. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tooth'wort",** *n.* Any one of various plants, usually so called from something about their roots suggestive of teeth. (1) A leafless European herb (*Lathræa squamaria*) allied to broom-rape. (2) Pepperroot.



Teeth of an Adult.
1. Upper jaw. 2. Lower jaw. *a*, incisors; *b*, canines; *c*, bicuspids; *d*, molars; *e*, wisdom-tooth.

too'tle, 1 tōō'tl; 2 tōō'tl, *vi.* [TOOTLED; TOOTLING.] To toot lightly or continuously, especially on the flute, as in double-tonguing. [Freq. of TOOT[1], *v.*]—**too'tle,** *n.*

top, 1 tŏp; 2 tŏp, *v.* [TOPPED[1], TOPT[2]; TOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove the top or upper end of, as a plant. **2.** To provide with a top or summit; as, snow-*topped* mountains. **3.** To rise to the top of; pass over; surmount. **4.** To be superior to; surpass. **5.** To place the best at the top of. **6.** *Golf.* To hit the upper half of (the ball) in making a stroke; bungle (a stroke) by so doing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rise above others; rise to a great height; tower; hence, to surpass; excel. **2.** To be of a certain height. **3.** To topple. **4.** *Golf.* To top the ball. See TOP, *vt.*, 6.—**top'per,** *n.* **1.** That which occupies the top. **2.** One who or that which is of supreme quality. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A high silk hat.

top, *a.* Highest in place, rank, or position; principal.

top[1], 1 tep; 2 tŏp, *n.* **1.** The upper extremity or highest part of anything. Specifically: (1) The part of a plant above ground. (2) The upper side or surface. (3) The upper of a shoe; also, in the plural, same as TOP-BOOTS. (4) A lid, as of a receptacle; a cover, as of a carriage. (5) The first part when so placed as to be above the rest; the beginning or head. **2.** That which is first or highest in rank or degree. (1) The foremost or most prominent place; head; as, at the *top* of the school; the *top* of the table. (2) The utmost degree: as, the *top* of his ambition. (3) [Rare.] A person or thing representing a perfect type; an eminent or supreme example. **3.** The crown of the head; also, a tuft or crest. **4.** *Naut.* A platform at the head of the lower section of a ship's mast: for spreading the topmast-rigging, and serving, on board vessels of war, as a place for sharpshooters, etc. **5.** *Golf.* (1) A stroke in which the player hits the upper half of the ball with his club instead of the lower, as in a clean stroke. (2) A forward spinning motion imparted to the ball by such a stroke. **6.** [Colloq., Ir.] The best; as the *top* of the morning to you. [< AS. *top,* top.] Syn.: see SUMMIT.—**over the top,** see under OVER.—**top's boot",** *n.* A boot with a high top, usually of different material from the rest of the boot.—**t. booted,** *a.*—**t.-coat,** *n.* An overcoat.—**t.-dress,** *vt.* To apply manure on the top of, instead of plowing it in a field.—**t.-dressing,** *n.* A dressing of manure over the surface of land not to be plowed under.—**top'full,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Brimful.—**top'gal'lant.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the top-gallants. **II.** *n.* **1.** The mast, sail, yard, etc., immediately above the topmast and topsail. **2.** The parts of a deck that are higher than the rest.—**top'hamper,** *n.* **1.** Spars and rigging kept aloft. **2.** The light upper sails and rigging. **3.** Casks, cables, rigging, etc., encumbering the deck.—**top'hampered,** *a.*—**top" hat',** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A high silk hat.—**top'heavy,** *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower part; ill-proportioned; impracticable.—**top'heaviness,** *n.*—**top'knot",** *n.* A crest, tuft, or knot on the top of the head, as of feathers on the head of a bird or the hair of the human head when worn as a high knot; also, a knot or bow formerly worn by women as a head-dress, etc.—**top'loft"y,** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Towering very high; hence, displaying pomposity; bombastic; inflated. **top'loft'i-cal‡.**—**top'loft"i-ness,** *n.*—**top'mast",** *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.—**top'most,** *a.* Being at the very top.—**top'sawyer,** *n.* **1.** One who stands above the timber over a saw-pit. **2.** [Colloq.] One who occupies a superior position.—**top's soil".** **I.** *vt.* To remove the upper part of (the ground) before excavating or filling, as in grading. **II.** *n.* The surface of fertile land: generally the best of the soil.—**top'soil"ing,** *n.*—**top'stone,** *n.* A capstone.

Nautical Top (see def. 4).

top[2], *n.* A toy of wood or metal, with a point on which it spins, as by the unwinding of a string. [< MD. *top.*]

to'parch-y, 1 tō'pärk-i; 2 tō'pärc-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] In Egypt and certain other ancient countries, a petty state comprising only a few towns; also, the office of a toparch. [< Gr. *topos,* place, + *archō,* rule.] **to-par'chi-a‡.**—**to'parch,** *n.* The ruler of a toparchy.

to'paz, 1 tō'păz; 2 tō'păz, *n.* **1.** A transparent to translucent, usually white to yellow (but sometimes of light shades of green, blue, or red) orthorhombic aluminum fluosilicate ($Al_2SiO_4(F,OH)_2$), with a vitreous luster. It has for a long time been used as a precious stone, especially those from Siberia and Brazil. **2.** A large humming-bird with brilliant plumage. [< Gr. *topazos,* topaz.]—**false topaz,** a variety of yellow quartz, sometimes smoky quartz that has been changed in color by means of exposure to heat; citrine.—**Indian t.,** the deep sherry-colored corundum of Ceylon; yellow sapphire. **Oriental t.‡**—**Siberian t.,** a topaz found in Siberia; specif., the blue topaz found there.

tope, 1 tōp; 2 tōp, *vt.* & *vi.* [TOPED[1]; TOP'ING.] To drink excessively (spirituous liquors). [< F. *toper,* cover a stake; cp. Ice. *topa,* pledge.]—**top'er,** 1 tōp'er; 2 tōp'er, *n.* A habitual drunkard; sot.

tope[1], *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A small shark (family *Galeidæ*); a dog-fish, especially *Galeus canis.*

tope[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A grove, especially a mango-grove.

tope[3], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Buddhist relic-shrine, dome, or tower, constructed to contain relics of the Buddhas, to indicate some sacred site, or for the burial of priests. Called also *stupa.*

to'pek, 1 tō'pek; 2 tō'pĕk, *n.* A North-American Indian or Eskimo hut of weeds, twigs, and animal skins, as distinguished from the winter dwellings of snow or ice.

To-pe'ka, 1 to-pī'kə; 2 to-pē'ka, *n.* The capital of Kansas, on the Kansas river; pop. 50,030; seat of Washburn College.

To'pheth, 1 tō'fet; 2 tō'fĕt, *n.* **1.** Part of the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, once used for idolatrous worship, and later as a place for burning the city's refuse. **2.** Hence, hell. [< Heb. *tōphet,* place to be spit on.] **To'phet‡.**

to'phous, 1 tō'fus; 2 tō'fŭs, *n.* [TO'PHI, 1 -fī; 2 -fī, *pl.*] **1.** Calcareous matter around the teeth and at the surface of joints affected with gout. **2.** *Mineral.* Any natural calcareous tufa. [< L. *tophus,* tufa.] **toph‡.**

to'pi, 1 tō'pī; 2 tō'pī, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A hat, especially the **to'pee,** light helmet made of pith.

to'pi-a-ry, 1 tō'pi-ē'ri; 2 tō'pi-ā-ry, *a.* Arranged or trimmed in, or making use of, fantastic shapes, as in gardening, etc. [< L. *topia,* gardening.]

top'ic, 1 tep'ik; 2 tŏp'ic, *n.* **1.** A subject of discourse or of a treatise; any matter treated of in speech or writing; a theme for discussion. **2.** *pl. Rhet.* In invention, the part that treats of the selection and arrangement of the proofs; also, the places or classes in which the various kinds of proofs are to be found. [< Gr. *topika,* n. pl. of *topikos,* of a place.]

Syn.: division, head, issue, matter, motion, point, proposition, question, subject, theme. Since a *topic* for discussion is often stated in the form of a *question, question* has come to be extensively used to denote a debatable *topic,* especially of a practical nature, an *issue;* as, the labor *question;* the temperance *question.* In deliberative assemblies the *motion* or other matter for consideration is known as the *question;* a member is required to speak to the *question;* the chairman puts the *question.* In speaking or writing the general *subject* or *theme* may be termed the *topic,* but it is more usual to apply the latter term to the subordinate *divisions, points,* or *heads* of discourse; as, to enlarge on this *topic* would carry me far from my *subject.*—**top'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a topic. **2.** Of the nature of merely probable argument. **3.** Belonging to a place or spot; local. **4.** Pertaining to matters of present interest; as, a *topical* song. **5.** *Med.* Local. **top'ic‡.** —**top'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

topog., *abbr.* Topographical, topography.

to-pog'ra-phy, 1 to-pog'rə-fi; 2 to-pŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The de-**to-pog'ra-fy[2],** tailed description of particular places; the art of representing on a map the physical features of a place. **2.** The physical features, collectively, of a region. [Ult. < Gr. *topos,* + *graphō,* write.]—**to-pog'ra-pher,** *n.* An expert in topography.—**top"o-graph'ic, top"o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**top"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

top'o-nym, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The name of a region, as distinguished from an organ. **2.** *Biol.* A name based on a type. [< Gr. *topos,* place, + *onoma,* name.]—**top"o-nym'ic,** *a.* **to-pon'y-mal‡; top"o-nym'i-cal‡.**—**to-pon'y-my,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The nomenclature of anatomical regions. **2.** The science, or a register, of place-names.

to'po-phone, 1 tep'o-fōn; 2 tŏp'o-fōn, *n.* An instrument for determining the direction from which a sound proceeds, as in a fog at sea. [< Gr. *topos,* place, + *phōnē,* sound.]

top'ping, 1 tep'iŋ; 2 tŏp'ing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Towering high; eminent; distinguished. **2.** Making great pretensions; arrogant. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Excellent; first-rate. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who tops, in any sense. **2.** That which forms the top of anything.—**top'ping-lift",** *n.* *Naut.* A rope extending from the lower masthead to the end of a boom, for lifting the boom.

top'ple, 1 tep'l; 2 tŏp'l, *vi.* & *vt.* [TOP'PLED; TOP'PLING.] **1.** **top'l[2],** To push over and cause to totter or fall by its own weight; overturn. **2.** To totter and fall, as by its own weight. **3.** To project or jut out, as if about to fall. [Intens. of TOP, *v.*]

top'sail", 1 tep'sēl" *or* (*naut.*) tep'sl; 2 tŏp'sāl" *or* (*naut.*) tŏp'sl, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** In a square-rigged vessel, a square sail next above the lowest sail of a mast. **2.** In a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, a sail carried above the gaff. It may be square or triangular.

top"sy-tur'vy, 1 tep"si-tūr'vi; 2 tŏp"sy-tûr'vy. **I.** *a.* Being in an upset or disordered condition; upside down. **II.** *n.* A state of confusion; disorder; chaos. **III.** *adv.* Upside down; in dire confusion. [< TOP[1], *n.*, + SO + *turvy,* < AS. *torflan,* throw.]—**top"sy-tur'vi-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**top"sy-tur'vy-dom,** *n.* [Colloq.] A topsy-turvy place or condition.

toque, 1 tōk; 2 tōk, *n.* **1.** A small close-fitting brimless bonnet worn by women. **2.** The tall conical head-dress formerly worn by the doges of Venice. **3.** A black velvet cap, ornamented with eagle's plumes and furnished with a band and brim: worn by both sexes in France before the Restoration. **to-quet'‡.**

to'rah, 1 tō'rə; 2 tō'rä, *n.* [Heb.] Counsel or instruction proceeding from a specially sacred source; specif. [T-], the Mosaic law; the Pentateuch; sometimes, the ten commandments. **the'-rah‡; to'ra‡.**

tor'bern-ite, 1 tôr'bern-ait; 2 tôr'bern-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A micaceous, pearly-green, transparent to subtranslucent, hydrous uranium-copper phosphate ($H_{18}CuU_2P_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< *Torbern* Bergmann (1735–1784), Swedish chemist.] **tor'ber-ite‡.**

torch, 1 tôrch; 2 tôrch, *n.* **1.** A source of light made of pine-knots, or of like material dipped in tallow or oil, and fixed at the end of a handle, pole, etc. **2.** A lamp or other light fastened to a pole, as used in torchlight processions. **3.** A device with a vaporizing-burner, as for burning off paint, melting solder, etc. [< F. *torche,* < LL. *tortia,* < L. *tortus;* see TORSION.]—**torch'-bear"er,** *n.* One who carries a torch. **torch'er‡; torch'man‡.**—**torch'light",** *n.* The light of a torch or torches.

torch'wood", 1 tôrch'wud"; 2 tôrch'wōōd", *n.* Any one of several trees and shrubs (genus *Amyris*), or their inflammable, resinous wood.

tore, 1 tōr; 2 tōr, *imp.* of TEAR, *v.*

tore, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A torus. **2.** *Math.* A surface or solid generated by the revolution of a conic about an axis in its plane. [< TORUS.]

to"re-a-dor', 1 tō"rē-ə-dôr'; 2 tō"rę-ä-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] One who engages in a bull-fight; a bull-fighter. **tor"re-a-dor'‡.**

to-reu'tics, 1 to-rū'tiks; 2 to-rų'tics, *n.* The art of working in ornamental relief or intaglio, especially in metal. [< Gr. *toreutikos,* < *toreuō,* emboss.]—**to-reu'tic,** *a.*

tor'ic, 1 tō'rik; 2 tō'ric, *a.* Same as TOROIDAL.—**toric lens,** a lens in which one of the surfaces is a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore.

to'ri-i, 1 tō'ri-i; 2 tō'ri-ĭ, *n.* [Jap.] The gateway of a Shinto temple or of a tope: properly comprising two uprights with three superimposed crosspieces.

tor-ment'd, 1 tər-ment'; 2 tôr-mĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To subject to excruciating bodily or mental suffering; torture. **2.** To make miserable; afflict or vex grievously. **3.** [Colloq.] To tease. **4.** [Rare.] To distort; also, to throw into violent agitation. Syn.: see PERSECUTE.—**tor-men'tor,** *n.* **tor-ment'er‡.**—**tor-ment'ing-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

tor'ment, 1 tôr'ment; 2 tôr'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** Intense bodily pain or mental anguish; agony; torture. **2.** One who or that which torments. **3**‖. The inflicting of torture; any device for inflicting torture, as the rack; also, the torture inflicted. [OF., < L. *tormentum,* < *torqueo,* twist.] Syn.: see AGONY; PAIN.

tor'men-til, 1 tôr'men-til; 2 tôr'mĕn-tĭl, *n.* A slender trailing Old World herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*), with yellow flowers. Its root, a powerful astringent, has been used in diarrhea and dysentery; used also in tanning.

torn, 1 tôrn; 2 tôrn, *pp.* of TEAR, *v.*

tor-na'do, 1 tər-nē'do; 2 tôr-nā'do, *n.* [-DOES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A very violent storm, of small extent, usually occurring on the southeastern border of a cyclone, accompanied by rain or hail, and often by powerful electric discharges: according to generally received ideas having a rotary motion and accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud. **2.** A violent thunder-storm or squall of the west coast of Africa. **3.** [Rare.] Any severe wind- or thunder-storm. [< Sp. *tornado,* return.] Syn.: see CYCLONE.

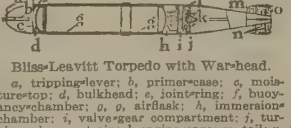
to'roid, 1 tō'roid; 2 tō'rŏid. **I.** *a. Geom.* Same as TOROIDAL. **II.** *n. Geom.* A surface generated by the revolution of any closed plane curve, as a circle or ellipse, about an axis outside its boundary.

to-rol'dal, 1 to-rol'dəl; 2 to-rŏl'dal, *a. Math.* Resembling or pertaining to a tore or toroid. [< TORE, *n.*, + -OID.]

To-ron'to, 1 to-ron'to; 2 to-rŏn'to, *n.* A commercial city, capital of Ontario province, Canada; pop. 519,290.

to'rus, 1 tō'rus; 2 tō'rŭs, *a.* Having protuberances, as muscles; muscular; knobby; specif., in botany, cylindrical and swollen at intervals. [< L. *torus,* swelling.] **to'rose‡.**—**to-ros'i-ty†.** *n.*

tor-pe'do, 1 tər-pī'do; 2 tôr-pē'do. **I.** *vt.* To injure or destroy (a vessel) with a torpedo or torpedoes. **II.** *a.* Streamline; with flush sides: used of automobile bodies. **III.** *n.* **1.** [-DOES[z], *pl.*] A device or apparatus containing an explosive to be fired by concussion or otherwise. Specifically: (1) A self-propelling cigar-shaped boat, float, or projecture-top; *d,* bulkhead; *e,* joint-ring; *f,* buoytile for carrying a ancy-chamber; *g, g,* airflask; *h,* immersion-powerful detonating chamber; *i,* valve-gear compartment; *j,* turcharge under water bines; *k,* gear-train; *l,* engine-cage; *m,* tail; *n,* to a hostile vessel propellers; *o,* rudder.



Bliss-Leavitt Torpedo with War-head.

(2) A submarine mine. (3) A metal capsule containing a fulminate to be placed on a railway-track, to serve as a danger-signal. (4) A cartridge for exploding in an oil- or gas-well to start or increase the flow. (5) A toy of gravel and a fulminating powder wrapped in paper, and exploded by being dashed against some hard surface. (6) A petard or mine buried in the path of an attacking party: variously exploded. **2.** A ray-fish having an electric apparatus with which it stuns or kills its prey; a crampfish; numbfish. **3.** An automobile fitted with a torpedo body. [L., < *torpeo,* be numb.]—**aerial torpedo.** **1.** A shell-like missile used in aerial warfare. **2.** A heavy projectile fired by a trench mortar; an erroneous use.—**tor-pe'do-boat",** *n.* A small swift warship equipped for firing torpedoes.—**t.-boat destroyer** (*Navy*), a war-vessel of the torpedo-boat class, with tonnage up to 1,350 tons, and speed ranging from 25 to 40 knots. Originally designed to destroy torpedo-boats, they are now used also as torpedo-boats of greater power and efficiency and to protect large warships from submarine attack, emit smoke screens, etc.: usually called *destroyers.* See DESTROYER, 2.—**tor-pe'do-plane",** *n.* A seaplane designed to launch a torpedo or torpedoes.—**t.-tube,** *n.* A tube in a torpedo-boat or other war-vessel, through which torpedoes are launched against an enemy.

tor'pid, 1 tôr'pid; 2 tôr'pĭd, *a.* Having lost sensibility or power of motion, partially or wholly, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb; figuratively, sluggish; apathetic; dull. [< L. *torpidus,* < *torpeo,* be numb.] Syn.: see LIFELESS; NUMB.—**tor-pid'i-ty,** *n.* **tor'pid-ness‡.**—**tor'pid-ly,** *adv.*

tor'pid, *n.* [Slang, Oxford.] **1.** A second-class eight-oared racing-boat, or one of its crew. **2.** *pl.* The Lenten races in which they take part.

tor'por, 1 tôr'por; 2 tôr'por, *n.* Complete or partial insensibility; stupor; hence, apathy; torpidity. [L., < *torpeo,* be numb.]—**tor"po-rif'ic,** *a.* Productive of torpor.

tor'quate, 1 tôr'kwēt; 2 tôr'kwāt, *a. Zool.* Having a torque or ring, as of color, about the neck; collared. [< L. *torquatus,* having a collar, < *torqueo,* twist.]

Tor-quay', 1 tər-kī'; 2 tôr-kȳ', *n.* A seaport borough and resort in Devonshire, England; pop. 39,432.

torque[1], 1 tôrk; 2 tôrk, *n.* A necklace, armlet, or collar of wire: worn especially by ancient Gauls and Germans. [< L. *torques,* twisted collar, < *torqueo,* twist.] **tore‡.**

torque[2], *n.* **1.** The moment of a system of forces that causes rotation; the rotary force in a mechanism; the degree of smoothness in the conversion of reciprocating into rotary motion. **2.** *Optics.* In light, the rotatory effect upon the plane of polarization produced by traversing certain liquids and crystals. [< L. *torqueo,* twist.]

Tor"que-ma'da, 1 tôr"kē-mā'thä; 2 tôr"ke-mä'thä, *n.* **1. Juan de** (1545–1617), a Spanish monk; historian of Mexico. **2. Tomás de** (1420–1498), a Dominican monk; first inquisitor-general of Spain.

tor'ques, 1 tôr'kwiz; 2 tôr'kwēş, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Zool.* A natural ring or collar, as on the neck. **2.** Same as TORQUE[1].

tor're-fy, 1 tor'i-fai; 2 tôr'e-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To dry or roast by exposure to heat, as ores or drugs. [< L. *torrefacio,* < *torreo,* parch, + *facio,* make.] **tor'ri-fy‡.**—**tor"re-fac'tion,** *n.*

Tor'rens, 1 tor'ens; 2 tôr'ĕns, *n.* A salt lake in South Australia; 130 by 20 m.

tor'rent, 1 tor'ent; 2 tôr'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Pouring forth with violence. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stream of water flowing with great velocity or turbulence; hence, any similar stream, as of lava. **2.** Any abundant or tumultuous flow; as, a *torrent* of rain; a *torrent* of abuse. [F., < L. *torrens,* < *torren(t-)s,* ppr. of *torreo,* parch.]—**tor-ren'tial,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resulting from the action of a torrent or torrents. **2.** Figuratively, suggestive of a torrent in rapidity and volume; outpouring; overpowering; as, *torrential* passion.—**torrential rain,** a great pour of rain; conventionally, a rainfall exceeding four inches.—**tor-ren'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Tor"re-on', 1 tō"rē-ōn'; 2 tôr"ę-ōn', *n.* A town in N. E. Mexico; pop. 34,000.

Tor'res, 1 tor'ez; 2 tôr'ĕş, *n.* A strait between Australia and New Guinea, 80 m. wide.

Tor'res Ve'dras, 1 tor'esh vē'drush; 2 tôr'ĕsh vę'drăsh. A fortified town near Lisbon, Portugal, where Wellington checked the advance of the French in 1810.

Tor"ri-cel'li, 1 tor"ri-chel'li; 2 tôr"rĭ-chĕl'lĭ, **Evangelista** (1608–1647). An Italian physicist; discovered the principle of the barometer.—**Tor"ri-cel'li-an,** *a.*—**Torricellian tube,** the tube used in Torricelli's experiment.—**T. vacuum,** the vacuum above the mercury in Torricelli's tube; the vacuum in the top of a barometer-tube.

tor'rid, 1 tor'id; 2 tôr'id, *a.* **1.** Exposed to the full force of the sun's heat; sultry. **2.** Having power to parch or burn; scorching. [< L.[F] *torridus,* < *torreo,* parch.]—**tor'rid-ness,** *n.* **tor-rid'i-ty‡.**

Tor'ring-ton, 1 tor'iŋ-tən; 2 tôr'ing-tŏn, *n.* A borough in N. W. Connecticut; pop. 20,630.

tor-sade', 1 tər-sēd'; 2 tôr-sād', *n.* [F.] **1.** A molded ornament resembling a twisted cable. **2.** A twisted cord for draperies.

tor'sion, 1 tôr'shən; 2 tôr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of twisting, or the state of being twisted. **2.** Deformation of a body, as a thread or rod, by twisting, one end being held fast while the other is turned around on its length as an axis. **3.** *Mech.* The force with which a twisted cord or cable tends to return to its former position. [F., < L.[LL] *torsio,* < L. *tortus,* pp. of *torqueo,* twist.]—**torsion balance,** an instrument for measuring very minute forces by measuring the angle through which an arm turns before the resisting force of torsion brings it to rest.—**tor'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Capacity for undergoing torsion, measured by the amount of torsion produced. See TORSION, 3.—**tor'sion-al,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*

torsk, 1 tôrsk; 2 tôrsk, *n.* [Dan.] A gadoid fish; the cusk.

tor'so, 1 tôr'so; 2 tôr'so, *n.* The trunk of a human body; in sculpture, a statue deprived of head and limbs; hence, any fragmentary or defective thing. [It.]

Tor'stens-son, 1 tôr'stens-sən; 2 tôr'stĕns-son, **Lennart** (1603–1651); Count of Ortata; a Swedish general. **Tor'sten-son‡.**

tort, 1 tôrt; 2 tôrt, *n. Law.* Any private or civil wrong by act or omission giving rise to a remedy which is not an action of contract. [L.[F] *tortus;* see TORSION.]—**tort'-fea"sor,** *n. Law.* One who has committed a tort.—**tor'tious,** *a.* Of the nature of a tort; wrongful. **-ly,** *adv.*

tor"ti-col'lis, 1 tôr"ti-kel'is; 2 tôr"tĭ-cŏl'lĭs, *n. Pathol.* A spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck which draws the head to one side; wryneck. [< L. *tortus* (see TORSION) + *collum,* neck.]—**tor"ti-col'lar,** *a.* Wry-necked.

tor'tile (or[s], 1 tôr'til *or* -tail; 2 tôr'til *or* -tīl, *a.* Twisted up into a coil. [< L. *tortilis* < *tortus;* see TORSION.]—**tor'tive†,** *a.* Twisted.

tor-til'la, 1 tər-tē'yə; 2 tôr-tē'ya, *n.* [Sp.] A flat cake made of coarse corn-meal and baked on a hot sheet of iron or a slab of stone: the universal substitute for bread in Mexico.

tor'toise, 1 tôr'tɪs; 2 tôr'tis, *n.* **1.** A turtle; chelonian; specif., one of a terrestrial or fresh-water species, as distinguished from a marine species, or a terrestrial as distinguished from an aquatic species.

Giant Tortise. 1/20

The **giant tortoise** is any of several species of very large herbivorous land-tortoises which formerly abounded on both the Mascarenes and the Galapagos, but are now extinct except in a few protected places; individuals may live 200 or more years. Among the largest are the **elephant t.** (*Testudo gigantea*) of the Seychelles, and the great Galapagos tortoise (*T. elephantopus*). Fossil species nearly related were of still more gigantic proportions. The **Greek t.** (*T. græca*) is the common European species, often kept as a pet; the **painted t.** (*Chrysemys picta*) and the **speckled t.** (*Clemmys guttata*) are common North-American species. See REPTILES. Compare TURTLE.

2. *Antiq.* A military testudo. [< L.[F] *tortus,* twisted; from its crooked feet.]—**tor'toise-shell",** *n.* **1.** The shell of the sea-turtle, especially of the hawkbill turtle, valuable in the arts. **2.** A cat having fur mottled with black and yellow like the shell of a tortoise.—**t.-shell,** *a.*

Tor-tric'i-dæ, 1 tər-trĭs'ɪ-dē; 2 tôr-trĭç'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small lepidopterous insects having the fore wings moderately broad and with nearly straight hind margins, hind wings broader, and antennæ simple.—**tor'tri-cid,** *a. & n.*

Tor-tu'ga, 1 tôr-tū'gə; 2 tôr-tų'gä, *n.* One of several West-Indian islands, especially one N. W. of Haïti, 20 m. long, once a pirate lair.—**Dry Tortugas,** a group of ten islands S. W. of Florida.

tor'tu-ous, 1 tôr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 tôr'chų-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or abounding in irregular bends or turns; twisting. **2.** Figuratively, morally irregular or crooked; not straightforward; devious. **3.** *Geom.* Having no finite portion in one plane: said of a curve. [< L.[F] *tortuosus,* < *tortus,* twisted.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**tor"tu-os'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being tortuous. **tor'tu-ous-ness‡. 2.** A bend; winding.

tor'ture, 1 tôr'chur *or* -tiur; 2 tôr'chųr *or* -tūr. **I.** *vt.* [TOR'TURED; TOR'TUR-ING.] **1.** To inflict extreme pain upon; cause to suffer keenly, in body or mind; specif., to put to judicial torture. **2.** To twist or turn into an abnormal form; distort. **II.** *n.* **1.** Infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain. **2.** Specif., a former judicial mode of getting evidence by inflicting pain. **3.** Great mental suffering; agony. [F., < L.LL *tortus;* see TORSION.] SYN.: see AGONY; PAIN.—**tor'tur-er,** *n.*

tor'u-lose, 1 tər'u-lōs; 2 tôr'ų-lōs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having alternate swellings and constrictions like the vegetative growth of *Torula,* a species of fungus. **2.** Slightly tumid, as an antenna. **tor'u-lous‡.**

tor'up, 1 tôr'up; 2 tôr'ŭp, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The great snapping turtle of North-American lakes and streams. **tor'op‡.**

to'rus, 1 tō'rus; 2 tō'rŭs, *n.* [TO'RI, 1 -rī; 2 -rī, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A large convex molding, nearly semicircular in cross-section: much used in bases and generally the lowest molding, or in columns above the plinth. **tore‡. 2.** *Anat.* A rounded ridge, as on the occipital bone of the skull. **3.** *Bot.* The receptacle of a flower. [L., elevation.]

To'ry, 1 tō'rɪ; 2 tō'ry, *n.* [TO'RIES[Z], *pl.*] **1.** A member of one of the two great historical English political parties, the political successors of the Cavaliers: originally a nickname applied about 1679 by their adversaries, the Whigs, with the object of confusing them with so-named outlaws in the Irish bogs. See def. 3.

The Tory party was the court party after the accession of James II., opposed the accession of William and Mary, sustained the younger Pitt, rejected with Wellington any changes in the constitution of the House of Commons, and after the Reform Acts of 1832 began to take the name of *Conservative.* The name *Tory* is now usually restricted to a Conservative of extreme views. Compare WHIG.

2. *Am. Hist.* One who at the period of the Revolution adhered to the cause of British sovereignty over the colonies. **3†.** [t-] A freebooter among the outlawed Irish before the reign of William II.: the original use; hence, a bully; ruffian. [< Ir. *toiridhe,* pursuer.]—**To'ry-ism,** *n.*

toss, 1 tŏs; 2 tôs, *v.* [TOSSED‡ *or* TOST; TOSS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw, pitch, or fling about; throw into disorder. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to make restless; agitate. **3.** To throw up with the hand, particularly with the palm of the hand upward; pitch; fling. **4.** To lift or throw up with a quick motion, as the head. **5.** To bandy about, as something discussed. **6.** [Colloq.] To throw or flip up with. See TO TOSS UP, below. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw oneself from side to side; roll about restlessly. **2.** To be moved, rocked, or blown about, as a ship or a flag. **3.** To toss up a coin. [Cp. Norse *tossa,* strew.] SYN.: see THROW.—**to toss** (or **peak**) **oars,** to raise the oars out of the rowlocks to a vertical position.—**to t. off,** to drink at one draft; also, to throw aside; dispose of.—**to t. up,** to throw a coin into the air to decide a wager or choice by the way in which it falls.—**toss'er,** *n.*—**toss'-pot"**‖, *n.* A toper; drunkard.—**t.-up,** *n.* [Colloq.] The throwing up, as of a coin, to decide a bet, etc.; hence, an even or fair chance.

toss, *n.* **1.** The act of tossing. Specif.: (1) An upward throwing from the hand; a pitch; also, the distance over which a thing is tossed. (2) A quick upward or backward movement of the head; any quick jerk.

2. The state of being tossed about. **3.** A toss-up.

tot, 1 tŏt; 2 tôt, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq., Eng.] To foot up; add: with *up* or *together.*

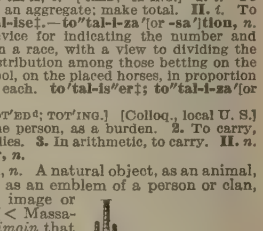
tot, 1 tŏt; 2 tôt, *n.* A little child; toddler; also, anything small or trifling. [< Ice. *tottr,* dwarf.]

to'tal, 1 tō'tel; 2 tō'tal. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TO'TALED OR TO'TALLED; TO'TAL-ING OR TO'TAL-LING.] **1.** To collect into a total, or ascertain the total of. **2.** To come to or reach as a total; amount to. **II.** *a.* **1.** Constituting or comprising a whole, without diminution or division; being a total; as, the sum *total.* **2.** Extending throughout the whole; comprising everything; complete; perfect; as, *total* loss. **III.** *n.* The whole sum or amount; the whole, especially when considered as an aggregate of parts or elements. [F., < LL. *totalis,* < L. *totus,* all.] SYN.: (adjective) see RADICAL; (noun) see AGGREGATE; MASS.—**total abstinence,** see synonyms under ABSTINENCE.—**t. depravity** (*Theol.*), the doctrine that human nature has no tendency to piety or spirituality, but has the opposite tendency, every faculty having an innate taint: one of the five points of Calvinism; also, the condition of human nature defined by this doctrine. Compare ORIGINAL SIN under ORIGINAL, *n.*—**t. heat,** the amount of heat required to change a unit mass of liquid from melting-point to saturated vapor.—**t. reflection,** the complete reflection of a ray of light passing from a denser to a less dense substance. It occurs when the ray makes so small an angle with the surface that its sine is less than the reciprocal of the index of refraction.—**to-tal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** An aggregate of parts or individuals. **2.** The state of being whole or entire. **3.** *Astron.* The state or period of an eclipse while it is total. **to'tal-ness‡.** SYN.: see AGGREGATE; MASS.—**to'tal-ly,** *adv.*

to'tal-ize, 1 tō'tel-aɪz; 2 tō'tal-ız, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To collect into or ascertain as an aggregate; make total. **II.** *i.* To employ a totalizer. **to'tal-i-sa'tion** (or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**to'tal-iz'er,** *n.* A device for indicating the number and amounts of bets staked on a race, with a view to dividing the total sum available for distribution among those betting on the winner or, in a separate pool, on the placed horses, in proportion to the amount staked by each. **to'tal-is"er‡; to"tal-i-sa'tor** (or **-sa'tor‡.**

tote, 1 tōt; 2 tōt. **I.** *vt.* [TOT'ED; TOT'ING.] [Colloq., local U. S.] **1.** To carry or bear on the person, as a burden. **2.** To carry, transport, or haul, as supplies. **3.** In arithmetic, to carry. **II.** *n.* The act of toting.—**tot'er,** *n.*

to'tem, 1 tō'tem; 2 tō'tĕm, *n.* A natural object, as an animal, assumed among savages as an emblem of a person or clan, and worshiped; also, an image or picture of such object. [< Massachusetts Indian *wuhtohtimoin* that to which a person or thing belongs.]—**to-tem'ic,** *a.* **to"tem-is'tic‡.**—**to'tem-ism,** *n. Anthrop.* **1.** The system of dividing a tribe into clans according to their totems; the organization and conduct of a tribe or people growing out of belief in totems. (1) The stage of mental development in which totems become clan-names and objects of religious reverence among primitive peoples. (2) In comparative religions, the worship of totems, regarded as marking a higher level of religious advancement than fetishism. **to'tam-ism‡; to'tem-y‡.**—**to'tem-ist,** *n.* One belonging to a tribe organized on a system of totems, or who adopts an individual totem.—**to'tem-post",** **to'tem-pole",** *n.* A post or pole on which totems are carved or hung, especially as made by Indians of the N. W. American coast.



Totem-post, with Framework of a House of the Haida Indians, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.

toth'er, 1 tuth'ər; 2 tuth'er, *indef. pron.* [Colloq. or Prov.] The other; other. [Contr. of THAT OTHER.] **t'oth'er‡.**

to"ti-pal'mate, 1 tō"tɪ-pal'mēt; 2 tō"ti-păl'mȧt, *a.* Wholly webbed, as a bird's foot. [< L. *totus,* all, + PALMATE.]—**to"ti-pal-ma'tion,** *n.*

to-tip'o-tence, 1 to-tip'o-tens; 2 to-tip'o-tĕnç, *n. Biol.* **1.** Regenerative power to reproduce the whole of an organism, or some one part, from a fragment. **2.** A blastomere able, in isolation, to develop into a perfect embryo. [< L. *totus,* all, + *potens,* powerful.]—**to-tip'o-tent,** *a.*

To't'le-ben. Same as TOBLEBEN.

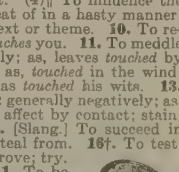
To-to"ni-ca-pan', 1 to-tō"nɪ-kɑ-pān'; 2 to-tō"nī-kä-pän', *n.* A department and city in W. Guatemala; pop. of city, 28,300.

To't'ten-ham, 1 tet'n-əm; 2 tŏt'n-am, *n.* An urban district and suburb N. of London, England; pop. 147,000.

tot'ter, 1 tet'ər; 2 tŏt'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To waver, as if about to fall; walk feebly. **2.** To lose strength and stability, as a structure or tree; shake or lean over. **II.** *n.* The act of tottering. [< AS. *tealtrian,* < *tealt,* unsteady.] SYN.: see SHAKE.—**tot'ter-er,** *n.*—**tot'ter-ing,** *a.* Unsteady; variable. **-ly,** *adv.*—**tot'ter-y,** *a.*

tou-can', 1 tu-kān' *or* tū'kən; 2 tų-cän' *or* tų'can, *n.* A large fruit-eating tropical American bird (family *Rhamphastidæ*) with immense beak. The plumage is gaudy, commonly diversified with blue, yellow, red, and black. The great bill consists of a thin shell with a spongy interior. See illus. on next page. [F., < Bras. *tucano.*]

touch[1], } 1 tuch; 2 tŭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be in or come into
tuch[2], } contact with, especially with the hand or some part of the body; hit or strike lightly. **2.** To perceive or feel by touch. **3.** *Geom.* To be tangent to. **4.** To lay the hand upon lightly; as, to *touch* a man for the king's evil; to *touch* the hat in salutation. **5.** To come near to; hence, to attain to; be comparable with; reach; as, you can not *touch* his skill. **6.** To mark or delineate lightly, as with a brush or pen; retouch. **7.** To strike, as the strings of a musical instrument; play upon; also, to play (a tune); produce (musical sounds) by touching an instrument. **8.** To produce a mental impression upon. (1) To rouse the emotions of; affect with tender feeling; as, to *touch* the heart. (2) To rouse the anger of; irritate; sting. (3)‖ To afflict. (4)‖ To influence the will of; impel strongly. **9.** To treat of in a hasty manner; allude to or handle lightly, as a text or theme. **10.** To relate to; concern; as, this matter *touches* you. **11.** To meddle with; harm. **12.** To affect slightly; as, leaves *touched* by frost; hence, to impair; disorder; as, *touched* in the wind; render weak-minded; as, fright has *touched* his wits. **13.** [Colloq.] To endure the contact of: generally negatively; as, I cannot *touch* this food. **14.** To affect by contact; stain; abrade; corrode; decompose. **15.** [Slang.] To succeed in borrowing money from; also, to steal from. **16**†. To test, as gold with a stone; hence, to prove; try. **17**†. To attack; censure. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To lay the hand upon a person for the cure of disease, as for king's evil. **3.** To deal with a subject in a casual manner: usually with *on* or *upon*. Syn.: see CONCERN; REACH. [< F. *toucher*, touch, < OHG. *zucchen*.]—**to touch at** or **on** (*Naut.*), to call at (a port or place), as on a voyage.—**to t. up. 1.** To strike or prod gently; as, to *touch up* a horse with the whip. **2.** To add finishing touches or corrections to; retouch. **3.** [Colloq.] To bring to the memory of; remind.—**touch'a-bl(e**[P]**,** *a.*—**touch'a-bl(e-ness**[P]**,** *n.*—**touch'er,** *n.*—**touch'ing. I.** *pa.* Appealing to the susceptibilities; affecting; pathetic. Syn.: see PITIFUL. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who touches. **2.** The sense of touch. **III.** *prep.* With regard to.—**touch'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**touch'ing-ness,** *n.*—**touch'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Apt to take offense on very little provocation, irascible; also, apt or liable to take fire, as tinder. **2.** In art, done with short, light touches of the brush or pencil instead of firm, unbroken lines. Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**touch'i-ly,** *adv.*—**touch'i-ness,** *n.*


Toucan. 1/14

touch, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or fact of touching or coming in contact with, or the state of being touched; physical contact or the sensation which it conveys. **2.** That one of the five senses that gives the impression of contact with external material objects or their impact upon the body, and the knowledge of their existence or properties. **3.** Any slight or delicate effort or effect, as of brush or pen; a light stroke; dash; as, to put on the finishing *touches*. **4.** Anything resembling a touch, or caused as by a light stroke. (1) A light attack; stroke; twinge; as, a *touch* of pain. (2) A trace; slight quality or quantity; as, a *touch* of sarcasm. (3) A weakness or defect; taint; as, a *touch* of the brain. (4) A suggestion; hint. **5.** Characteristic manner or method of execution; finish. (1) Individual impress, as of a workman. (2) The peculiar method or handling of a subject, by which an author's work is recognized. **6.** *Mus.* (1) The resistance made to the fingers by the keys. (2) The peculiar manner in which a player presses the keyboard. **7.** Close mental correspondence; accord; harmony, sympathy; as, to keep *touch*. **8.** Something employed in examination; a touchstone; hence, the method of approximate assaying by the use of the touchstone. **9.** That which serves as a criterion; test; proof; as, endurance is the *touch* of truth. **10.** In bell-ringing, a partial series of changes. **11.** *Football.* The part of the field outside the touch-lines and between the goal-lines. **12.** [Colloq.] Special fashion; manner; as, the latest *touch*. **13.** [Slang.] The act of borrowing or stealing in a petty way. **14.** [Rare.] A musical tone or tones. **15**‖. Mental or moral perception.—**a near touch** [Colloq.] escaping, as a danger.—**safety touch'-down"** (*Football*), the act of touching down by a player behind his own goal of a ball received from his own side.—**touch'-back",** *n. Football.* The act of touching the ball to the ground behind the player's own goal when it has been kicked by an opponent.—**t.-down,** *n. Football.* The act or play of touching the ball to the ground behind an opponent's goal.—**t.-hole,** *n.* The priming-hole in former firearms or cannon.—**t.-me-not,** *n.* **1.** Same as NOLI-ME-TANGERE, 1. **2.** Lupus, a skin-disease.—**t.-paper,** *n.* Paper made slow-burning by saturation with saltpeter: used for firing explosives, as in pyrotechny.—**touch'stone"**[1]**,** *n.* **1.** A fine-grained dark stone, as jasper, formerly used to test the fineness of gold by the color of the streak made by the metal on the stone. **2.** Any standard of merit or value.—**touch'wood",** *n.* Some soft combustible material, such as amadou or punk, used as tinder.

Touch'stone"[2]**,** 1 tuch'stōn"; 2 tŭch'stōn", *n.* In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a witty clown.

tough, } 1 tuf; 2 tŭf, *a.* **1.** Susceptible of great tension or
tuf", } strain without breaking; also, of a close texture. **2.** Not easily separated; tenacious; viscid; ropy. **3.** Possessing great physical endurance; as, a *tough* constitution. **4.** Possessing moral or intellectual endurance; steadfast; persistent; also, stubborn. **5.** [Colloq.] Irreclaimably vicious; disreputable; vulgar. **6.** [Colloq.] Difficult to accomplish; laborious; also, severe. **7.** [Colloq.] Hard to believe; incredible. [< AS. *tōh*, tough.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tough'en,** *vt. & vi.* To render or become tough or tougher.

tough, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A lawless person; a rough.

touk, 1 tūk; 2 to͝ok, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TUCK[2], *n.*

Toul, 1 tūl; 2 tul, *n.* A fortified cathedral-town in N. E. France; pop. 16,000; the Roman **Tullum Leucrorum.**

Tou"lon', 1 tū"lôN'; 2 tu"lôN', *n.* A French seaport, cathedral city, and naval base and arsenal on the Mediterranean; pop. 106,331; the **Telo Martius** of the Romans; the **Telonion** of the Greeks.

Tou"louse', 1 tū"lūz'; 2 tu"lu͞s', *n.* A cathedral city of S. France; capital of the former **County of Toulouse** (920–1271); pop. 175,434.

toun, 1 tūn; 2 tun, *n.* [Scot.] A town; also, a farmhouse.

tou-pee', 1 tū-pē'; 2 tu-pē', *n.* **1.** A little tuft or lock of hair. **2.** The top of a periwig; a small wig. [< F. *toupet*, < OF. *toupe*, tuft.]

tour, 1 tūr; 2 tu͝r. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make a tour or a tour of; travel. **II.** *n.* **1.** A round trip or journey or a rambling excursion. **2.** A passing around; circuit. **3.** A turn or shift, as of service. [F.; see TURN, *n.*] Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**grand tour** [F.], a tour of the world, or its principal cities and places of interest; chiefly used in the expression **to make the grand tour.**—**tour'ist,** *n.* One who makes a tour.—**tour-is'tic,** *a.*

tou'ra-cou, *n.* Same as TURACOU.

Tou"raine', 1 tū"rēn'; 2 tu"rän', *n.* A former province of W. central France; capital, Tours.

Tour"coing', 1 tu͝r"kwaN'; 2 tu͝r"kwäN', *n.* A town in N. France; pop. 78,600; captured, 1914, by Germans who were driven out by British, Oct. 24, 1918.

tour'ing, 1 tūr'iŋ; 2 tu͝r'iŋ, *ppr. & verbal n.* of TOUR.—**tour'ing-car",** *n.* A large, heavy automobile with a capacity for five or more passengers and baggage, with direct entrance to tonneau: built especially for touring.—**convertible t.-c.,** a touring-car with folding top and disappearing or removable glass sides.

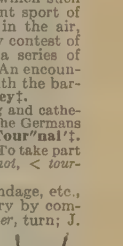
tour'ma-lin, } 1 tūr'mə-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 tu͝r'mə-lin, -lin *or*
tour'ma-line, } -lin, *n. Mineral.* A transparent to subtranslucent complex borosilicate of aluminium, the alkalis and alkali earth metals, with a vitreous to resinous luster and found commonly black or brownish or bluish-black, but sometimes blue, green, red, or colorless, and crystallizing in the hexagonal system. Transparent tourmalin is cut for use as a gem. It is further used in the tourmalin tongs and in measuring the intensity of radium emanations.

tour'na-ment, 1 tūr'nə-ment *or* -ment; 2 tu͝r'na-ment, *n.* **1.** In medieval times, a pageant in which two opposing parties of men in armor contended on horseback, with blunted weapons, in mock combat. **2.** The contest in which such combatants engaged. **3.** A comparatively recent sport of skilled horsemen, who tilt at rings suspended in the air, seeking to bear them off on their lances. **4.** Any contest of skill involving a number of competitors and a series of games; as, a baseball or a chess *tournament*. **5§.** An encounter, as of arms; as, Don Quixote's *tournament* with the barber. [< F. *tournoiement*, < *tournoyer*, tilt.] **tour'ney**†.

Tour"nay', 1 tūr"nā'; 2 tu͝r"nä', *n.* A manufacturing and cathedral town in W. Belgium; pop. 35,620; overrun by the Germans in 1914; captured by British troops, Nov. 9, 1918. **Tour"nal'**†.

tour'ney, 1 tūr'ni *or* tūr'ni; 2 tu͝r'ny *or* tu͝r'ny. **I.** *vi.* To take part in a tourney. **II.** *n.* A tournament. [< F. *tournoi*, < *tournoyer*; see TOURNAMENT.]

tour'ni-quet, 1 tūr'ni-ket; 2 tu͝r'ni-kĕt, *n.* A bandage, etc., for stopping the flow of blood through an artery by compression, as Esmarch's tourniquet. [F., < *tourner*, turn; J. Friedrich A. von *Esmarch* (1823–1908), German surgeon.


Esmarch's Rubber Tourniquet (*a*).

tour-nure', 1 tūr-nūr'; 2 tu͝r-nu͝r', *n.* The curving shape of a figure; outline; contour. [F., < *tourner*, turn.]

Tours, 1 tūr; 2 tu͝r, *n.* A city of W. central France; near here Charles Martel defeated the Saracens Oct. 10, 732; pop. 75,096.

touse, 1 tauz; 2 tous, *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stir up, as a row. **2.** To tousle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To strive. **2.** To stir about. [= G. *zausen*, pull.]—**touze**†.—**tous'er, touz'er,** *n.*

tou'sl(e[P]**,** 1 tau'zl; 2 tou'gl. **I.** *vt.* [TOU'SL(E)D[P]; TOU'SLING.] [Colloq.] To disarrange or disorder, as the hair or dress. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A tussle; also, rude dalliance. [Intens. of TOUSE, *v.*] **tou'zl(e**[P]**.**

Tous"saint' l'Ou"ver"ture', 1 tū"saN' lū"ver"tür'; 2 tu"saN' lu"vĕr"tür' (1743–1803). Pierre Dominique Breda, a negro general; liberator of Haiti; received surrender of British strongholds in Haiti from Gen. Maitland, 1789–90; betrayed to the French for opposing slavery in 1801 he was deported to France, and died in prison.

tous'tie, *a.* [Scot.] Same as TOUTIE.

tou'sy, *a.* [Scot.] Same as TOWSIE. **tou'sle**†.

tout[1], 1 taut *or* tūt; 2 tout *or* tu͝t. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To observe secretly; specif., to spy upon, as a horse; give information in regard to (a race horse). **2.** To solicit patronage or custom. **3.** To follow. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who touts. **2.** In horse-racing, a spy who sells to sporting men information regarding horses entered for a race.

tout[2], 1 taut; 2 tout. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To annoy; tease; vex. **2.** To become displeased or angry suddenly; fall into a pet; also, to drink deeply. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A fit of sickness or ill nature.

tout en"sem'ble, 1 tū"täN'säN'bl; 2 tu"täN'säN'bl. General appearance. See ENSEMBLE. [F. *tout*, < L. *totus*, all; and see ENSEMBLE.]

tout'er, 1 tout'ər *or* tūt'ər; 2 tout'er *or* tut'er, *n.* **1§.** One who plies or solicits customers or supporters obtrusively; as, a *touter* for a candidate for election. **2.** [Colloq.] A runner. [< TOUT¹, *v.*]

tout'le, 1 tout'l; 2 tout'l, *a.* [Scot.] Touchy; bad-tempered.

touze, *v.* Same as TOUSE.

tou'zle², *v.* & *n.* Same as TOUSLE.

tow, 1 tō; 2 tō, *vt.* To drag, as a boat, through the water by a rope; also, to drag behind in any way. [< AS. *teōn*, draw.] Syn.: see DRAW.

tow¹, *n.* A short coarse hemp or flax fiber. [< AS. *tow* (in *towlīc*, of spinning).]—**tow'-head",** *n.* A person with flaxen or with tousled hair.—**tow'-head"ed,** *a.*

tow², *n.* **1.** That which is towed or dragged by or as by a rope; specifically, vessels, barges, or the like, drawn through the water by a towboat or a steam-tug. **2.** The act of towing, or the state of being towed.—**to take a tow,** to take advantage of towing.—**to take in tow,** to take in charge for or as for towing.—**tow'age,** *n.* The service of or charge for towing.—**tow'-boat",** *n.* A boat for towing, especially a stoutly built powerful steamer.—**tow'-path",** *n.* A path along a river or canal used by horses or mules, in towing boats.—**tow'-rope,** *n.* A heavy rope or cable used in towing. **tow-line‡.**

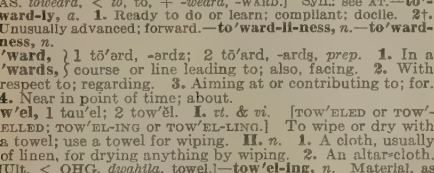
tow³, 1 tau; 2 tow, *n.* [Scot.] A rope.

to'ward, 1 tō'ərd; 2 tō'ard, *a.* **1.** Ready to do or learn; apt. **2.** Approaching attainment or fulfilment; imminent. [< AS. *tōweard*, < *tō*, to, + *-weard*, -WARD.] Syn.: see AT.—**to'-ward-ly,** *a.* **1.** Ready to do or learn; compliant; docile. **2†.** Unusually advanced; forward.—**to'ward-li-ness,** *n.*—**to'ward-ness,** *n.*

to'ward, } 1 tō'ard, -ərdz; 2 tō'ard, -ards, *prep.* **1.** In a
to'wards, } course or line leading to; also, facing. **2.** With respect to; regarding. **3.** Aiming at or contributing to; for. **4.** Near in point of time; about.

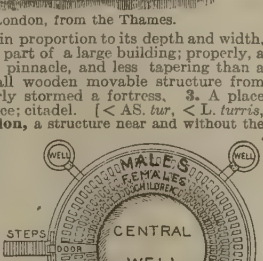
tow'el, 1 tau'el; 2 tow'ĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TOW'ELED or TOW'-ELLED; TOW'EL-ING or TOW'EL-LING.] To wipe or dry with a towel; use a towel for wiping. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cloth, usually of linen, for drying anything by wiping. **2.** An altar-cloth. [Ult. < OHG. *dwahila*, towel.]—**tow'el-ing,** *n.* Material, as crash, for towels. **tow'el-ling‡.**

tow'er, 1 tau'ər: 2 tow'er. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To rise or overtop, like a tower. **2.** To fly directly upward, as some birds. **II.** *n.*



Tower of London, from the Thames.

1. A structure very tall in proportion to its depth and width, and frequently forming part of a large building; properly, a structure larger than a pinnacle, and less tapering than a steeple. **2.** *Mil.* A tall wooden movable structure from which besiegers formerly stormed a fortress. **3.** A place of security; fortified place; citadel. [< AS. *tur*, < L. *turris*, tower.]—**Tower of London,** a structure near and without the eastern wall of the city of London and on the northern bank of the Thames. Built for William the Conqueror it was begun in 1078 but not completed until 1100. It served as a royal residence for Henry III. and was long a prison for political offenders. It has now a national collection of armor and is the repository of the regalia of the kingdom.—**t. of silence,** a circular tower with central well, having a high outer wall, and inner platform on which the Parsees expose the bodies of their dead to be dissipated without polluting the earth.—**tow'ered,** *a.* Furnished with towers for ornament or defense. —**tow'er-ing,** *pa.* **1.** Like a tower; lofty. **2.** Marked by violence or intensity; furious. Syn.: see HIGH.—**tow'er-y,** *a.* **1.** Lofty. **2§.** Towered.



A Tower of Silence, near Bombay, India.

1. Ground-plan. 2. Plan showing cross-section.

tow'hee, 1 tou'hī *or* tō'hī; 2 tow'hē *or* tō'hē, *n.* A fringilline bird (genus *Pipilo*). [Imitative.]

tow'hee-bunt"ing‡.

tow'mont, 1 tau'mənt; 2 tow'mont, *n.* [Scot.] A twelvemonth. **tow'mond‡.**

town, 1 taun; 2 town, *n.* **1.** In general, any considerable collection of dwelling-houses, especially as distinguished from the adjacent country; also, the people of such place, collectively. **2.** [U. S.] (1) A territorial division established by law for political purposes. (2) A subdivision of a county; a township. (3) A political division of a State. **3.** [Eng.] Originally, a collection of dwellings enclosed for security within some form of fortification; subsequently, in general, any collection of dwelling-houses larger than a village. **4.** In Scotland, a farm; a farmhouse with its outhouses, etc. [AS. *tūn*, enclosure.]—**town clerk,** an official who keeps the records of a town.—**t. crier,** a person appointed to make public announcements relating to coming events, loss, finds, etc., in a town by outcry through the streets.—**town'folk",** *n.* People who live in towns or in a particular town or city. **towns'folk":.** **towns'peo"ple‡.**—**town hall,** the building where the public offices of a town are and where its official business is transacted.—**t. house.** **1.** A town hall. **2.** A residence in a town. **3.** An almshouse; workhouse. **4.** The town prison.—**towns'man,** *n.* [TOWNS'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A resident of a town; also, a fellow citizen. **2†.** [New Eng.] A selectman.

Town'shend, 1 taun'zend; 2 town'sĕnd, **Sir Charles Vere Ferrers** (1861–). A British general in the World War; captured Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, from the Turks, Dec. 3, 1915; surrendered to them there after a long siege April 30, 1916.

town'ship, 1 taun'ship; 2 town'shĭp, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A territorial subdivision of a county with certain corporate powers of municipal government for local purposes; also, the corporation or government thereof. (2) Specif., one of the tracts of the United States, originally public lands, six miles square. **2.** [Eng.] Anciently, an organized group of families forming the political unit of early society which existed prior to the parish. **3.** [Canada.] A subdivision of a county.

tow'sie, 1 tau'zi *or* tū'zi; 2 tow'si *or* tu'şi, *a.* [Scot.] Rumpled; shaggy. **tou'sy‡; tou'zie‡; tow'zie‡.**

Tow'ton, 1 tau'tən; 2 tow'ton, *n.* A parish in N. England, where Edward IV. defeated Henry VI., Mar. 29, 1461.

tow'y, 1 tō'i; 2 tō'y, *a.* Composed of, like, or containing tow.

tox., toxicol., *abbr.* Toxicology.

tox-e'mi-a, 1 toks-ī'mi-ə; 2 tŏks-ē'mi-a, *n.* Poisoning or a poisoned condition of the blood. [< Gr. *toxicon*, poison, + *haima*, blood.] **tox-æ'mi-a‡.**—**tox-e'mic,** *a.* **tox-æ'mic‡.**

tox'ic, 1 teks'ik; 2 tŏks'ie, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to poison; poisonous. **2.** Due to or caused by poison. [< Gr.," *toxikon*, poison, < *toxikos*, of the bow, < *toxon*, bow.] **tox'i-cal‡.**—**tox'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**tox'i-cant.** *Med.* **1.** *a.* Possessing poisonous qualities. **II.** *n.* A toxic substance; poison; also, an intoxicant. —**tox"i-ca'tion,** *n. Pathol.* The act of poisoning, or the state of being poisoned.—**tox-ic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being toxic.—**tox"i-co-gen'ic,** *a.* Poison-producing.—**tox"i-col'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The branch of medical science that treats of the nature of poisons, of their morbific effects, of their detection in the organs or tissues, of their antidotes, and of the treatment of diseases due to poisoning.—**tox"i-co-log'i-cal,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.*—**tox"i-col'o-gist,** *n.*—**tox"i-co'sis,** *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A morbid affection, due to the effect either of toxic matter generated within the system or of a poison administered from without.—**tox'in,** *n.* **1.** Any of a class of poisonous compounds of animal, bacterial, and vegetable origin. They are unstable secretion products of organisms, and are probably proteid bodies. **2.** Any poisonous ptomain. **tox'ine‡.**

tox"i-pho'bi-a, 1 teks"i-fō'bi-ə; 2 tŏks"i-fō'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* An insane dread of poison or of being poisoned. [< Gr. *toxikon*, poison, + -PHOBIA.]

tox'o-phil, *a. Bacteriol.* Having an affinity for or being in harmony with a toxin. **tox-oph'i-lous‡.**—**tox'o-phore,** *n. Bacteriol.* That part of the toxin or poison molecule which shows an affinity for the poisonous group.

toy, 1 toi; 2 tŏy. **I.** *vi.* To dally amorously; trifle; play. **II.** *a.* Resembling a toy; of miniature size. **III.** *n.* **1.** An article constructed for the amusement of children; a plaything; hence, any trifling or diverting object. **2.** Any diminutive object imitating a larger one and fitted for entertainment and instruction. **3.** Wanton play; dalliance. **4.** A small dog, usually a terrier or spaniel, bred to extreme smallness and kept as a curious pet. **toy dog‡. 5.** [Scot.] A head-covering for old women; toy-mutch. **6‖.** *Mus.* A dance-tune. **7‖.** A quaint utterance or anecdote; fancy. [< D. *tuig*, tools.] Syn.: see GAUD.—**toy'er,** *n.*—**toy'ish,** *a.* Diminutive and fanciful; toy-like.—**toy'man,** *n.* [TOY'MEN, *pl.*] One who makes or vends toys.—**toy'-mutch",** *n.* [Scot.] Same as TOY, *n.*, 5.—**toy-shop,** *n.* A shop for the sale of toys.—**toy spaniel,** same as TOY, *n.*, 4.

toy'on, 1 toi'ən; 2 tŏy'ŏn, *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) indigenous to the Pacific coast of North America, having white flowers, followed by persistent berries of a bright red color. [Sp.]

toyte, *v.* [Scot.] Same as TOIT.

toze†, *vt.* To pluck; worm out.

tp., *abbr.* Township.—**Tr,** *abbr.* Terbium.—**Tr.,** *abbr.* Treasurer, trustee.—**tr.,** *abbr.* Transpose, trill.—**TR.,** *abbr.* Trust receipts.—**tr., trans.,** *abbr.* Transaction, transitive, translated, translation, translator, transportation.

tra'be-at"ed, 1 trē'bi-ēt"ed; 2 trā'be-āt"ĕd, *a.* Having an entablature. [< L. *trabs*, beam.]—**tra"be-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being trabeated; lintel-construction. **2.** An entablature.

tra-bec'u-la, 1 trə-bek'yu-lə; 2 tra-bĕc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A supporting band or bar; especially, the interwoven bands of connective tissue that form the supporting framework of an organ, as the spleen. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A beam-like

projection from a cell-wall extending nearly or quite across the cell-cavity. (2) A horizontal process or cross-bar on the inner face of the teeth of the peristome of mosses. (3) A cross-bar, as any of the connecting threads in a reticulum. {< L. *trabecula*, little beam, < *trabs*, beam.]—**tra-bec'u-lar**, *a.*

trace[1], 1 trēs; 2 trās, *v.* [TRACED[t]; TRAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow (a line or course) as with a pencil; hence, to sketch; map out. **2.** To describe or define in general terms. **3.** To copy, as a drawing, on a superposed transparent sheet. **4.** To form, as letters, with nicety. **5.** To follow the trace or tracks of. **6.** To hunt out proofs or evidences of. **7.** To pursue one's way along, over, or through. **II**†. *i.* To go; proceed on one's journey. [< F. *tracer*, trace, < L. *tractus*, pp. of *traho*, draw.]—**trace'a-bl(e**[e]**)**, *a.* Capable of being traced. —**trace"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**trace'a-bl(e-ness**[e]**)**, *n.*—**trace'a-bly**, *adv.*—**trac'er**, *n.* One who or that which traces. (1) One of various instruments used in tracing drawings, etc. (2) An inquiry forwarded from one point to another, to trace missing mail-matter, etc. (3) *Anat.* An instrument for tracing the course, as of vessels. (4) One who searches for lost property, as on railroads. (5) In ordnance, a device attached to a projectile which ignites and illumines the course of the projectile through the air. —**trac'er-y**, *n.* [-IES[z], *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental stonework formed of ramifying lines. **2.** Any work resembling this. **3.** The art of tracing or of making tracery.—**trac'ing**, *n.* The act of one who traces; hence, a copy.

Tracery, as Shown in the Head of a Window in the Cathedral of Florence.

trace[2], *vt.* **1.** To fasten, as with traces. **2.** *Naut.* To haul up and fasten; trice.

trace[3], *n.* **1.** Any vestige or mark left by some past event or agent, especially when regarded as a sign or clue. **2.** A barely detectable quantity, quality, token, or characteristic; touch; specif., in analytical chemistry, a proportion or ingredient too small to be weighed (often abbreviated "tr."); as, a *trace* of soda. **3.** An imprint or mark indicating the passage of any person or thing, as a track, trail, etc. [F., < *tracer*, see TRACTION.]

Syn.: footmark, footprint, footstep, mark, memorial, remains, remnant, sign, token, track, trail, vestige. A *memorial* is that which is intended or fitted to bring to remembrance something that has passed away; it may be vast and stately. On the other hand, a slight *token* of regard may be a cherished *memorial* of a friend; either a concrete object or an observance may be a *memorial*. A *vestige* is always slight compared with that whose existence it recalls; as, scattered mounds containing human implements are *vestiges* of a former civilization. A *vestige* is always a part of that which has passed away; a *trace* may be merely the *mark* it has made, or some slight evidence of its presence or of the effect it has produced; as, *traces* of game were observed by the hunter. See CHARACTERISTIC; MARK.

trace[4], *n.* **1.** One of two side-straps or -chains for connecting the collar of a harness with the swingletree. **2.** *Mech.* A link or connecting bar hinged at each end to other pieces to transmit motion from one part to another. [< F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*; see TRAIT.]

tra'che-a, 1 trā'kɪ-ə *or* trə-kī'ə; 2 trā'ċe-a *or* tra-cē'a, *n.* [-CHE-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The duct, composed of membrane and cartilage, by which air passes from the larynx to the bronchi and the lungs; the windpipe. **2.** *Zool.* One of the passages by which air is conveyed from the exterior in air-breathing arthropods, as insects and arachnids. **3.** *Bot.* A duct or vessel, particularly one having spiral markings. [< Gr.[LL] *tracheia*, < *trachys*, rough.]—**tra'che-os'co-py**, *n.* Instrumental inspection of the windpipe.—**tra"che-o-scop'ic**, *a.* Relating to instrumental inspection of the windpipe.—**tra"che-os'co-pist**, *n.* *Med.* One who practises tracheoscopy.—**tra"che-ot'o-my**, *n.* The operation of making an incision into the windpipe.

tra'che-al, 1 trē'kɪ-əl; 2 trā'ċe-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a trachea or tracheæ; as, the *tracheal* artery. **2.** *Bot.* Having or distinguished by tracheæ and tracheids. See phrase below.—**tracheal tissue** (*Bot.*), plant-tissue consisting of cells that form vessels in which the transverse partitions and the protoplasm have disappeared and the cell-walls are usually lignified and marked with rings, spirals, reticulations, and pits due to unequal thickening during growth: one of the chief constituents of xylem.

tra'che-id, 1 trē'kɪ-id; 2 trā'ċe-id, *n.* *Bot.* An elongated, tapering-pointed, woody cell, especially such as are marked with bordered pits, as in the pine family. [< TRACHEA.]

trach'le, 1 trăk'l; 2 trăḥ'l. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To trail or drabble; hence, to fatigue, exhaust. **II.** *n.* Any exercise involving or resulting in unusual fatigue; a burdensome work. [Cor. of DRAGGLE.]

tra-cho'ma, 1 trə-kō'mə; 2 tra-cō'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* A contagious disease of the eye characterized by hard papillary elevations or granular excrescences on the inner surface of the eyelids, with inflammation of the lining; granular conjunctivitis. [< Gr. *trachōma*, < *trachys*, rough.]—**tra-chom'a-tous**, *a.*

tra'chyte, 1 trē'kait *or* trak'ait; 2 trā'ċȳt *or* trāc'ȳt, *n.* *Petrol.* A light-colored, rough volcanic rock. [< Gr. *trachytēs*, ruggedness, < *trachys*, rough.]—**tra-chyt'ic**, *a.* *Petrol.* Of, resembling, or pertaining to trachyte.—**tra'chy-toid**, *a.* Having a structure similar to that of trachyte.

track[1], 1 trak; 2 trăk. **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow the tracks of; trail. **2.** To discover and follow up or out, by means of marks or indications. **3.** To make tracks upon. Hence: (1) To traverse, as on foot; as, to *track* the wild forests. (2) To make marks or tracks with; as, to *track* snow through a house. **II.** *i.* **1.** To follow a track. **2.** Specif., of vehicles: (1) To measure a certain distance between wheels. (2) To have the wheels equal in span or gage to the wheels of another vehicle.—**track'a-bl(e**[e]**)**, *a.*—**track'er**, *n.*

track[2†], *vt.* To tow. [< D. *trekken*, draw.]

track, *n.* **1.** A mark or trail left by the passage of anything; as, the *track* of a storm; the *track* of a meteor through the night. **2.** Specif., a footprint or series of footprints. **3.** Any regular path; course; as, the *track* of a comet round the sun; the *track* followed by ships across the sea. **4.** Specif., any kind of race-course. **5.** *Mech.* A set of rails or a rail on which something may travel; specif. (*Railroad.*), the pair of metal rails on which a railway-train or tramway runs; also, the rail or pair of rails with its ties, bolts, etc.; sometimes, by extension, the whole trackway. [< D.[F] *trek*, draft, < *trekken*, draw.] Syn.: see MARK; ROAD; TRACE; WAY.—**track'er**, *n.*—**track'less**, *a.* Unmarked by footsteps; pathless.—**t.-walker**, *n.* A trackman.—**track'way"**, *n.* The permanent way of a railroad.

track'age[1], 1 trak'ij; 2 trăk'ag, *n.* A towing, especially of a vessel in a canal, with a rope from the tow-path.

track'age[2], *n.* **1.** Railroad-tracks collectively. **2.** The right to use the trackage system of one company by another company.

track'man, 1 trak'man; 2 trăk'măn, *n.* [TRACK'MEN, *pl.*] A person employed to inspect regularly the condition of a section of railroad-track; track-walker.

tract[1], 1 trakt; 2 trăċt, *n.* **1.** An extended area, as of land or water. **2.** Continued duration, as of time. **3.** *Anat.* An expanse or extended area, as of an organ or system. [< L. *tractus*, pp. of *traho*, draw.]

tract[2], *n.* **1.** A short treatise, as on some question of religion or morals. **2.** *Eccl.* An anthem substituted between Septuagesima and Easter eve for the Alleluia after the gradual in the Roman Catholic and certain other liturgies: so styled because, instead of being treated antiphonally, it is sung *tractim* (continuously) and as a solo. **trac'tus**†. [< L.[LL] *tractus*; see TRACT[1], *n.*]

tract'a-bl(e[e]**)**, 1 trakt'ə-bl; 2 trăċt'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Easily led or controlled; manageable; docile. **2.** Readily worked or handled. [< L. *tractabilis*, < *tracto*, handle, freq. of *traho*, draw.] Syn.: DOCILE.—**tract"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable. **tract'a-bl(e-ness**[e]**)**†.—**tract'a-bly**, *adv.*

Trac-ta'ri-an, 1 trak-tē'rɪ-ən; 2 trăċ-tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Tractarians or their teachings. **II.** *n.* One of the authors of the series of pamphlets called *Tracts for the Times*, or one with their views; loosely, any one of the High-church party in the Church of England.

Trac-ta'ri-an-ism, 1 trak-tē'rɪ-ən-izm; 2 trăċ-tā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The spirit, principles, and practises of the Tractarians; the so-called Oxford movement, or Catholic revival in the Church of England. Beginning with Keble's sermon on "National Apostasy" in July, 1833, which declaimed against the Erastianism, rationalism, and formalism of the day, the Oxford movement or Tractarianism was the effort of the writers of the *Tracts for the Times* to show the Catholicity of the Church of England by establishing a catena of tradition between that Church and the Church of the Fathers, through the teaching of various Anglican High-church divines of the 17th and 18th centuries.

trac'tate, 1 trak'tēt; 2 trăċ'tāt, *n.* A short treatise.

trac'tile†, *a.* That can be drawn out.—**trac-til'i-ty**†, *n.*

trac'tion, 1 trak'shən; 2 trăċ'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of drawing, as by motive power over a surface. **2.** Contraction, as of a muscle. **3.** Adhesive or rolling friction, as of wheels on a track. [< L. *tractus*, pp. of *traho*, draw.]—**trac'tion-en"gine**, *n.* A locomotive for hauling on roads or ground, as distinguished from one used on a railway.—**trac'tion-al**, *a.*—**trac'tive**[es], *a.* Having or exerting traction.

trac'tor, 1 trak'tər *or* -tōr; 2 trăċ'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which draws, as a traction-engine. **2.** A motor-driven vehicle used for drawing lorries, plows, wagons, etc. **3.** An air-plane driven by a **tractor-propeller** or **-screw** (a propeller placed in front of an air-plane that draws it rather than drives it through the air).]—**tractor monoplane**, **t. biplane**, etc., a monoplane, etc., driven by a tractor-propeller or -screw.

trade, 1 trēd; 2 trād, *v.* [TRAD'ED; TRAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To dispose of by bargain and sale; now, especially, to barter; exchange. **II.** *i.* **1.** To engage in commerce or in business transactions of bargain and sale. **2.** To be associated, concerned, or connected with.—**to trade on** [Colloq.], to take advantage of. —**trad'ing**, *pa.* **1.** Carrying on trade. **2.** Corrupt; venal. **3**†. Pursuing a steady course.—**trad'ing-stamp"**, *n.* See under STAMP, *n.*

trade[1], *n.* **1.** A business, particularly a skilled or specialized handicraft. **2.** Mercantile traffic. **3.** A bargain; deal; also, an exchange. Specif. (*U. S. Politics*), a corrupt bargain in patronage between party leaders. **4.** The people following

a particular calling. **5.** The amount of business or exchange done in a particular place. **6.** Customary pursuit; occupation. **7.** [Gt. Brit.] The submarine service of the British navy. **8†.** A footprint; trail. **9†.** A path, passage, or way. **10†.** Recent, Gt. Brit.], the British submarine naval service.—**t. dollar,** see DOLLAR.—**t.-fallen†,** *a.* Ruined in trade; bankrupt.—**t.-mark,** *n.* A duly protected symbol, word or words, design, etc., legally registered, as by a merchant, to distinguish his goods.—**t. name.** **1.** The name by which an article is designated in trade. **2.** A name given by a manufacturer to a proprietary article, sometimes registered as a trade-mark, copyrighted and patented proprietary name. **3.** A style of a business house acquired by purchase from a retiring firm or trader.—**trad'er,** *n.* **1.** One who trades. **2.** Any vessel employed in a particular trade.—**trade'-school",** *n.* A school for instruction in one or more handicrafts.—**trades'folk",** *n. pl.* People engaged in trade; tradespeople.—**trades'man",** *n.* **1.** A retail dealer; shopkeeper. **2.** A mechanic.—**trades'peo"ple,** *n. pl.* People engaged in trade; specif., shopkeepers.—**trade's** or **trades"-u"nion,** *n.* **1.** An organized association of workmen formed for the protection and promotion of their common interests. **2.** Any voluntary combination of persons engaged in trade for mutual benefit.—**trade's** or **trades'-u"nion-ism,** *n.* **trade's** or **trades'-u"nion-ist,** *n.*—**trades'wo"man,** *n.* A woman who earns her living in trade.

trade[2], *n.* A trade-wind: usually in the plural.—**trade'-wind",** *n.* A steady wind near the equator, from the northeast on the north, and from the southeast on the south side of the line.

Trad"es-can'ti-a, 1 trad"es-kan'shi-ə; 2 trād"ĕs-kăn'shi-ə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A notable genus of monocotyledonous plants (family *Commelinaceæ*)—the spiderworts—natives of America, having often grass-like leaves and showy flowers with ephemeral petals. **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus. [< John *Tradescant* (died 1638), an English traveler and naturalist.]

tra-di'tion, 1 trə-dish'ən; 2 tra-dish'on, *n.* **1.** The transmission of knowledge, opinions, doctrines, customs, practises, etc., from generation to generation, originally by word of mouth and by example. **2.** That which is so transmitted; a body of beliefs and usages handed down from generation to generation; also, any particular story, belief, or usage so handed down; hence, in general, remembrance, or recollection existing as by transmission. Specif.: (1) *R. C. Ch.* That body of Christian doctrine, handed down through successive generations of the faithful, which is held by the church to belong to the deposit of faith, even if it may not be found in the Holy Scripture. (2) Among the Jews, an unwritten code said to have been revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai at the time of the delivery of the decalog and then handed down through the oral teaching of prophets and doctors of the law. (3) The record of the acts and utterances of Mohammed, known as the *Sunnah,* which, forming no part of the Koran, was formerly communicated only by verbal utterance from father to son. (4) In literature, the drama, and the fine arts, the accumulated knowledge, taste, and experience handed down from one generation of writers, actors, or artists to another; the historic conceptions and usages of a school, collectively, or any one such conception or usage; as, the *traditions* of the stage. **3.** A custom so long continued that it has almost the force of a law. **4.** *Law.* Delivery of possession. [F., < L. *tradītio(n-),* < *trans,* over, + *do,* give.]—**tra-di'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or depending on tradition. **2.** [T- or t-] Characterizing a school of English Biblical critics who hold the Greek texts of the New Testament to be the foundation of the true text.—**tra-di'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** A system of faith founded on tradition; adherence to tradition; especially, undue reverence for tradition in religious matters. **2.** A system of philosophy attributed to the French philosopher, De Bonald (1754–1840), according to which ideas originate in words, language was at first revealed, and certainty is not complete unless it rests either on revelation or tradition. Its principles are expressed in the triadic formula: cause, means, effect. **3.** [T-] The system of the Traditional School. See TRADITIONAL, 2.—**tra-di'tion-al-ist,** *a. & n.*—**tra-di"tion-al-is'tic,** *a.*—**tra-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**tra-di'tion-a-ry,** *a. & n.*—**tra-di'tion-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**tra-di'tion-ist,** *n.* **tra-di'tion-er‡.**—**trad'i-tiv**(ē‖), *a.* Traditional.

tra-duce', 1 tra-diūs'; 2 tra-dūc', *vt.* [TRA-DUCED't; TRA-DUC'ING.] To misrepresent wilfully the conduct or character of; defame; slander. [< L. *traduco,* < *trans,* over, + *duco,* lead.] SYN.: see ASPERSE; REVILE.—**tra-duc'er,** *n.*—**tra-duc'i-bl**(ē‖)**,** *a.*—**tra-duc'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**tra-duc'tion,** *n.*

tra-du'cian-ism, 1 tra-diū'shən-izm; 2 tra-dū'shan-izm, *n. Theol.* The doctrine that the soul, equally with the body, is produced and begotten by the parent or parents; generationism: opposed to *creationism* and *preexistence.*

Tra-fal'gar, 1 tra-fal'gər *or* traf"əl-gär'; 2 tra-fāl'gar *or* träf"al-gär', **Cape.** A point in S. W. Spain, off which Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets, Oct. 21, 1805.

traf'fic, 1 traf'ik; 2 träf'ic. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TRAF'FICKED', TRAF'FICT[5]; TRAF'FICK-ING.] **1.** To make the subject of commercial exchange, as goods or wares; barter. **2.** To conduct commercial business; buy and sell; do business of any kind. **II.** *n.* **1.** The exchange of goods, wares, etc., between individuals or communities; trade. **2.** The business of transportation, as by railroad. **3.** The subjects of transportation collectively; the things carried. **4.** [Scot. or Archaic.] A business procedure; transaction; hence, intercourse. [< F. *trafic,* traffic, said to be < L. *trans,* across, + *victs,* change.]

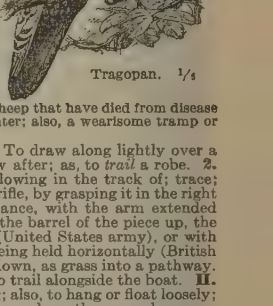
SYN.: business, commerce, trade. *Commerce* is the broadest and noblest term of this group. *Trade* may be local; *commerce* is always extended and is between members of distinct communities, states, or nations: as, foreign *commerce;* interstate *commerce;* foreign *trade;* domestic or home *trade. Traffic* is local, as between different parts of one city or between two or more cities. *Trade* may be largely by letter or telegram, by bills of exchange, etc.; *traffic* involves the actual passing to and fro of persons or commodities and may be applied directly to persons when considered as in some way a source of gain; as, the passenger-*traffic* of a railroad. *Traffic* always suggests stir and bustle; as, the din of *traffic;* one may say dull *trade,* but scarcely dull *traffic.* Compare synonyms for BUSINESS.—**traf'fick-er,** *n.*

trag., *abbr.* Tragedy, tragic.

trag'a-canth, 1 trag'ə-kanth; 2 trăg'a-cănth, *n.* **1.** A white or reddish gum obtained from various species of shrubs or trees (genus *Astragalus*): used in pharmacy and the arts. **2.** *Bot.* A low, spiny shrub (*Astragalus gummifer*) of southwestern Asia: one of the sources of gum tragacanth.

trag'e-dy, 1 traj'i-di; 2 trăj'e-dy, *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The form of drama or of dramatic composition of which the theme is solemn, lofty, or pathetic, being a great action or series of acts, usually presented in heroic verse or elevated prose, and generally involving a fatal issue of a hopeless struggle; the type of drama that deals with the sad and terrible phases of life and character and ending in a catastrophe: opposed to *comedy.* **2.** [T-] Tragedy personified; Melpomene, the Muse of tragedy. **3.** A fatal event or course of events; murder, especially one involving dramatic incidents. **4.** Subjection to extreme and protracted suffering, especially to mental suffering. **5.** The art or theory of acting or composing tragedy. [< Gr.[L+F] *tragōdia,* < *tragōdos,* tragic singer, < *tragos,* goat.]—**tra-ge'di-an,** 1 trə-jī'di-ən; 2 tra-jē'di-an, *n.* **1.** An actor in tragedy; loosely, any actor. **2.** An author of tragedies.—**tra"ge"dienne',** 1 trā"zē'dyen'; 2 trăzhe'dyĕn', *n.* [F.]. An actress of tragedy.—**trag'ic,** *a.* **1.** Involving death or calamity; causing suffering. **2.** Pertaining to or having the nature of tragedy. **trag'i-cal†.**—**trag'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **trag'ic-ly†.**—**trag'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**trag"i-com'e-dy,** *n.* A drama in which tragic and comic scenes are intermingled.—**trag"i-com'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**trag"i-com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

trag'o-pan, 1 trag'o-pan; 2 trăg'o-păn, *n.* An Asiatic pheasant (genus *Tragopan* or *Ceriornis*) of which the horned pheasant, having gorgeous ocellated plumage, is a variety. [L., fabulous bird, < Gr. *tragopan,* < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY) + *Pan,* Pan.]


Tragopan. 1/3

tra'gus, 1 trē'gus; 2 trā'gŭs, *n.* [TRA'GI, 1 -jī; 2 -gī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A flattened, somewhat conical eminence of the auricle in front of the opening of the external ear. See illus. under EAR. **2.** A distinct lobe between the margins of the ear in most carnivorous bats. [< Gr. *tragos,* < *tragos,* goat; see TRAGEDY.]

traik, 1 trēk; 2 trāk, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To wander idly or with fatigue; tramp; trudge. **2.** To go astray. [Cp. Sw. *träka,* trudge.]—**traik'et,** *a.* Overfatigued; tired out. **traik'it‡.**

traik, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The flesh of sheep that have died from disease or accident. **2.** A stroll or saunter; also, a wearisome tramp or journey.

trail, 1 trēl; 2 trāl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw along lightly over a surface; also, to drag or draw after; as, to *trail* a robe. **2.** To pursue or discover by following in the track of; trace; track. **3.** *Mil.* To carry, as a rifle, by grasping it in the right hand and just above the balance, with the arm extended downward and slightly bent, the barrel of the piece up, the muzzle inclined to the front (United States army), or with the arm extended, the piece being held horizontally (British army). **4.** To tread or force down, as grass into a pathway. **5.** *Naut.* To allow (the oars) to trail alongside the boat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be drawn along; drag; also, to hang or float loosely; as, a *trailing* skirt. **2.** To grow along the ground or over rocks, bushes, etc., in a loose, creeping way. **3.** To form a trail or path, as of light; follow at length in the wake of something; as, *trailing* smoke. **4.** To saunter leisurely along; remain in the rear. **5.** To follow a trail or scent.

trail, *n.* **1.** The track left by anything that has moved or been drawn or dragged over any surface. **2.** The track or indications followed by a huntsman or by a dog in hunting; the scent. **3.** The path worn by persons or by animals; particularly, the route followed through a wilderness as by Indians. **4.** Anything drawn behind or in the wake of something; a train. Specif.: (1) The train of a dress or gown. (2) The inclined stock of a gun-carriage, or extension of the stock that rests on the ground when the piece is not limbered up. [< L. LL. *trahō,* draw.] SYN.: see TRACE.—**trail'-hand-spike",** *n.* A handspike used in moving the trail of a gun-carriage.—**t.-rope,** *n.* Same as GUIDE-ROPE, 1. See under GUIDE.—**t.-spade,** *n. Ordnance.* A metal spur fitted to the under side of a trail to act as a check at gun-fire by being driven into the ground by the recoil.

trail'er, 1 trēl'ər; 2 trāl'er, *n.* One who or that which trails. (1) [U. S.] A street-railway car attached to another to which the motive power is applied. (2) A trailing plant. (3) A light 2-wheeled car drawn by a motor-cycle or bicycle.

trail'ing, 1 trēl'iŋ; 2 trāl'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of TRAIL, *v.*—

trailing arbutus, see ARBUTUS².—**t. edge**, the rear edge of an aerofoil.

train, 1 trēn; 2 trān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to a requisite standard, as of conduct or skill, by protracted and careful instruction. Specif.: (1) To mold the character of; educate; instruct: sometimes with *up*. (2) To render skilful or proficient, as a mechanic or soldier; drill. (3) To make obedient to orders or capable of performing tricks, as an animal. **2.** To bring into a required physical condition by means of a course of diet and exercise; as, to *train* a man for a boat-race. **3.** To lead into taking a particular course; develop into a fixed shape; as, to *train* a plant on a trellis. **4.** To put or point in an exact direction; bring to bear; aim; said especially of a cannon. **5.** To mislead; entice. **6.** To draw along; trail. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give education by instruction and discipline. **2.** To go into a course of exercise and discipline; also, to take part in military training. [< L.ˡᵉ *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see LEARN; SUBDUE; TEACH.—**train'a-bl(e)**, *a.* That may be trained.—**train'er**, *n.* **1.** One who trains; specif., one who directs and superintends a course of physical training. **2.** One who trains a cannon; specif., in the United States navy, the member of the gun's crew who gives direction to the gun.

train, *n.* **1.** Anything drawn out to a length, or any series of things drawn along. (1) A continuous line of coupled railway-coaches. (2) A line of gunpowder or other combustible laid to conduct fire to a charge, mine, or the like. **2.** A series or succession of connected things; especially, an assemblage of people or objects drawn up processionally or in orderly disposition. **3.** A retinue or body of retainers; suite. **4.** Something pulled along with and in the track of another; specif., an extension of a dress-skirt, trailing behind the wearer. **5.** Proper order; due course. **6.** A series of parts acting upon each other, as for transmitting motion. **7.** *Ordnance.* The variation of the axis of a gun in a horizontal plane. **8.** *Mil.* Collectively, the men, animals, and vehicles attached to a military body for the transportation of its ammunition, supplies, etc. Syn.: see PROCESSION.—**train'-band"**, *n.* A militia organization, especially one in London, England, during the Stuart period (17th century).—**t.-bearer**, *n.* An attendant who holds the long train of a dress or robe.—**train'less**, *a.*

train'el†, *n.* A drag-net.

train'ing, 1 trēn'iŋ; 2 trān'ing, *n.* **1.** Systematic instruction and drill. **2.** The condition of being physically fit for the performance of any athletic exercise or contest; also, the act or science of bringing any one to such a condition. Syn.: see EDUCATION; LEARNING; NURTURE.—**train'ing-school"**, *n.* [U. S.] A school for practical instruction and drill.—**t.-ship**, *n.* A vessel, usually one connected with a naval school, on which boys are educated in seamanship, navigation, etc.

train'man, 1 trēn'man; 2 trān'mən, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [U. S.] A railway employee serving on a train; especially, a brakeman.

train'-oil", 1 trēn'-oil'; 2 trān'-ōil', *n.* Oil tried out from the fat of whales.

trait, 1 trēt; 2 trāt, *n.* **1.** A distinguishing feature or quality of mind or character. **2.** A line, stroke, or touch. [F.; see TRACT¹, *n.*] Syn.: see CHARACTERISTIC.

trai'tor, 1 trē'tər *or* -ter; 2 trā'tor. **I.** *a.* Traitorous. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who betrays a trust; especially, one who commits treason. **2.** Hence, one who acts deceitfully and falsely to his friends. [OF., < L. *traditor*, betrayer, < *trado*, deliver.]—**trai'tor-ism§**, *n.*—**trai'tor-ous**, *a.* **1.** Inclined to treason. **2.** Involving treason. **trai'tor-ly†**. Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**trai'tress**, *n.* A traitorous woman.

Tra'jan, 1 trē'jən; 2 trā'jan, **Marcus Ulpius** (56–117). A Roman emperor; conquered Parthians.—**Tra-jan'ic**, *a.*

tra-ject'§, 1 trə-jekt'; 2 tra-jĕct', *vt.* To throw or cast over, through, or across. [< L. *trajectus*, pp. of *trajicio*, < *trans*, over, + *jacio*, throw.]—**tra-jec'tion**, *n.* The act of trajecting.—**tra-jec'to-ry**, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** *Physics.* The path described by a moving projectile. **2.** *Math.* A curve or surface intersecting a system of curves or surfaces at a constant angle.

trake, *v.* & *n.* Same as TRAIK.

trал"a-ti'tion†, *n.* The use of a word or expression in a figurative sense; metaphor.—**tral"a-ti'tious†**, *a.* **1.** *Theol.* Traditional; legendary. **2.** Not literal; figurative; metaphorical.

tram¹, 1 tram; 2 trăm, *vt.* [TRAMMED, TRAMD²; TRAM'MING.] [Colloq.] To convey in a tram-car.

tram², *vt. Mach.* To use a trammel in adjusting (any part).

tram³, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) A tramway. (2) A tram-car. **2.** A four-wheeled vehicle for conveying coals to or from a pit's mouth. [< O. Sw. *träm*, log.]—**tram'-car"**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A car or carriage that runs on a tramway; particularly, a street-car; a tram. **2.** Same as TRAM¹, 2.—**tram'road"**, *n.* A tramway in a mine.—**tram'way"**, *n.* **1.** A street railroad. **2.** A roadway having plates or rails on which wheeled vehicles may run. **3.** [Eng.] A tram-car.

tram⁴, *n.* **1.** A trammel. **2.** Accuracy or trueness of adjustment. [Cp. TRAMMEL.]

tram⁵, *n.* Silk filling or woof, having 12 to 32 filaments, and 3 to 5 turns per inch. [< F. *trame*, < It. *trama* (< L. *trama*), woof.]

tra'ma, 1 trē'mə; 2 trā'ma, *n. Bot.* A middle tissue or layer of hyphæ between two layers of hymenium in the sporophores of certain fungi. [L., woof.]—**tra'mal**, *a.*

tram'mel, 1 tram'el; 2 trăm'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [-MELED or -MELLED, -MELD²; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING.] **1.** To embarrass with hindrances or limitations. **2.** To entangle in or as in a snare; imprison. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which limits freedom or activity; an impediment; hindrance. **2.** A fetter, shackle, or bond, particularly one of such kind as is used in teaching a horse to amble. **3.** An instrument whose parts slide on a rod. (1) A rod bearing pointers, for use as a compass; beam-compass. (2) An instrument for describing ellipses. **4.** A pendent hook in a fireplace. **5.** *Fishing.* (1) A net mounted slackly, so as to entangle fish. (2) A drag-net; trawl. **6.** A net for catching birds. [< F. *tramail*, net.] **tram'el†**; **tram'ell†**.—**tram'mel-er**, *n.* **tram'mel-ler‡**.

tra-mon'tane, 1 trə-men'tān; 2 tra-mŏn'tan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated beyond the mountains; ultramontane; hence, barbarous; foreign. **2.** Coming from the other side of the mountains. **II.** *n.* A foreigner or barbarian: originally, as being resident beyond the mountains. [< It. *tramontano*, < L. *transmontanus*, < *trans*, over, + *mons*, mountain.]

tramp, 1 tramp; 2 trămp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To walk on heavily; tread heavily on. **2.** To travel on foot; walk or wander aimlessly. **3.** To walk with heavy steps. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heavy, continued tread. **2.** The sound produced by continuous and heavy marching or walking. **3.** A long stroll on foot. **4.** One who walks from place to place; a vagrant; vagabond. **5.** A steam-vessel that goes from port to port picking up freight wherever it can be obtained. **ocean tramp‡**; **tramp steamer‡**. [< LG. *trampen*.]—**tramp'er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which tramps; specif., a vagabond. **2.** *pl.* [Scot.] The feet or heavy boots.—**tram'pl(e)**, *v.* [TRAM'PL(E)D; TRAM'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To tread under foot. **II.** *i.* To step heavily.—**tram'pl(e)r**, *n.* The act or sound of treading under foot.—**tram'pler**, *n.* One who tramples.

tran-, *prefix.* Same as TRANS-.

trance, 1 trans; 2 trănç. **I.** *vt.* To entrance, usually in a figurative sense; enchant. **II**¹, *n.* **1.** A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body; an ecstasy; rapture. **2.** A state of insensibility to ordinary surroundings; hypnotic condition. [< F. *transe*, fright, < L. *transitus*; see TRANSIT.] Syn.: see DREAM.

trance², *n.* [Scot.] A passage or hallway; an alley, courtyard, or close.

tran'gam†, *n.* A worthless person or thing. **tran'gram†**; **tran'kum†**.

Tra'ni, 1 trā'ni; 2 trā'nĭ, *n.* A seaport in Bari province, Italy; pop. 32,000.

tran'quil, 1 traŋ'kwil; 2 trăn'kwil, *a.* **1.** Free from agitation or disturbance; calm: said of persons. **2.** Quiet and motionless: said of things. [< L.ᵖ *tranquillus*, quiet.] Syn.: see CALM; PACIFIC; SEDATE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**tran'quil-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make tranquil; soothe. **tran'quil-ise‡**; **tran'quil-lise‡**; **tran'quil-lize‡**.

Syn.: allay, appease, assuage, calm, compose, hush, lull, moderate, pacify, quell, quiet, soothe, still. See ALLAY.—Ant.: agitate, alarm, arouse, disturb, excite, inflame, rouse, stimulate, stir.—**tran"quil-i-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion**, *n.* **tran"quil-i-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion‡**.—**tran-quil'li-ty**, *n.* The state of being tranquil; rest; quiet. Syn.: see APATHY; REST.

trans-, 1 trans- *or* tranz-; 2 trăns- *or* trănz-, *prefix.* Across; beyond; through. [< L. *trans-*, < *trans*, across.]

trans-act'⁴, 1 trans-[*or* tranz-]akt'; 2 trăns-[*or* trănz-]ăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To carry through; accomplish; do. **II**‖. *i.* To do business. [< L. *trans*, through, + *ago*, do.]

Syn.: accomplish, act, carry on, conduct, do, negotiate, perform, treat. There are many acts that one may *do*, *accomplish*, or *perform* unaided; what he *transacts* is by means of or in association with others; one may *do* a duty, *perform* a vow, *accomplish* a task, but he *transacts* business, since that always involves the agency of others. To *negotiate* and to *treat* are likewise collective acts, but *negotiate* implies deliberation with adjustment of mutual claims and interests, while *transact* implies execution. Notes, bills of exchange, loans, and treaties are said to be *negotiated*, the word so used covering not merely the preliminary consideration, but the final settlement. Nations may *treat* of peace without result, but when a treaty is *negotiated* peace is secured; the citizens of the two nations are then free to *transact* business with one another.—**trans-ac'tor**, *n.*

trans-ac'tion, *n.* **1.** The management of any affair. **2.** Something transacted; an affair. **3.** *pl.* Published reports, as of a learned society.

Syn.: act, action, affair, business, deed, doing, proceeding. One's *acts* or *deeds* may be exclusively his own; his *transactions* involve the agency or participation of others. A *transaction* is something completed; a *proceeding* is or is viewed as something in progress; but since *transaction* is often used to include the steps leading to the conclusion, while *proceedings* may result in *action*, the dividing line between the two words becomes sometimes quite faint, while *transaction* often emphasizes the fact of something done, or brought to a conclusion. Both *transactions* and *proceedings* are used of the records of a deliberative body, especially when published; strictly used, the two are distinguished. See ACT; BUSINESS.

trans-al'pine, **I.** *a.* **1.** On the other side of the Alps. **2.** Crossing or extending across the Alps; also, of or pertaining to the country or the people beyond the Alps. **II.** *n.* A native of or a resident beyond the Alps.—**trans"at-lan'tic**, *a.* **1.** On the other side of the Atlantic. **2.** Across the Atlantic.

trans-ca'lent, *a.* Permitting or facilitating the passage of heat.—**trans-ca'len-cy**, *n.*

Trans"cau-ca'si-a, 1 trans"kə-kash'ə *or* -kā'shə; 2 trăns"ca-kăsh'a *or* -kā'shə, *n.* A region, formerly, of southeastern Russia between the Caucasus Mountains on the north and Persia and Turkey in Asia on the south; has undergone many political and boundary changes since the World War; 95,405 sq. m.; pop. 7,500,000.

tran-scend'⁴, 1 tran-send'; 2 trăn-sĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To rise

above in excellence or degree. **2.** To overstep or exceed, as a limit, especially a superior limit. **II.** *i.* To be surpassing. [< L.$^{\text{OF}}$ *trans*, beyond, + *scando*, climb.] SYN.: see SURPASS.—**tran-scen'dence,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being superexcellent; surpassing eminence. **2.** *Theol.* Existence in a sphere or mode above and beyond that of other beings; specif., the existence of God above and apart from the universe and not limited by time and space, so that he acts upon it, as it were, from without. **tran-scen'den-cy**‡.—**tran-scen'dent.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of very high and remarkable degree; surpassing; superexcellent. **2.** *Kantianism.* Lying beyond the bounds of all possible human knowledge. **3.** In theology, having transcendence as distinguished from, or opposed to, immanence. **II.** *n.* That which is transcendent or surpassingly great or remarkable. **tran-scen'dant**‡. SYN.: see EXCELLENT; TRANSCENDENTAL.—**tran-scen'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**tran-scen'dent-ness,** *n.*—**tran-scend'i-bl**(ĕ$^{\text{P}}$, *a.*

tran"scen-den'tal, *a.* **1.** Of very high degree; transcendent. **2.** *Philos.* (1) Pertaining to or being a transcendent; not included in any of the categories. See CATEGORY. (2) In the Kantian system, having an a priori character; transcending experience. (3) Rising above the common notions of men; with the Cartesians, pertaining to body and spirit alike. **3.** Wildly speculative; above, beyond, or contrary to common sense. **4.** *Math.* That can not be formed by a finite number of the five fundamental operations of algebra.

SYN.: a priori, intuitive, original, primordial, transcendent. *Intuitive* truths are those which are in the mind independently of all experience, not being derived from experience nor limited by it, as that the whole is greater than a part, or that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. All *intuitive* truths or beliefs are *transcendental*. But *transcendental* is a wider term than *intuitive*, including all within the limits of thought that is not derived from experience, as the ideas of space and time. "Being is *transcendental*. . . . As being can not be included under any genus, but transcends them all, so the properties or affections of being have also been called *transcendental*." KRAUTH-FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* p. 530. "*Transcendent* he [Kant] employed to denote what is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor a priori element of cognition—what therefore transcends every category of thought." KRAUTH-FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* p. 531. *Transcendental* has been applied in the language of the Emersonian school to the soul's supposed *intuitive* knowledge of things divine and human, so far as they are capable of being known to man. *Transcendent, transcendental,* and *intuitive* are opposed to *empirical* or, according to the philosophy of Kant, *transcendent* is opposed to *immanent,* and *transcendental* to *empirical.* See MYSTERIOUS.

—**tran"scen-den'tal-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being transcendental. **2.** In common usage, that which, in philosophy or religion, is vague, visionary, or sublimated. **3.** *Philos.* The doctrine that man can attain knowledge which goes beyond or transcends appearances or phenomena. In the Kantian sense, transcendentalism affirmed the existence of a priori principles of cognition. The New England school, as represented by Emerson and others, has been characterized by the absence of a formal system of thought, the exaltation of the spiritual in a general sense over the material, and a belief in the self-sufficiency of the individual. **4§.** Transcendence.—**tran"scen-den'tal-ist,** *n.*—**tran"scen-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

trans-con"ti-nen'tal, *a.* Extending or passing across a continent; as, a *transcontinental* route.

tran-scribe', 1 tran-skrīb'; 2 trăn-scrīb', *vt.* [TRANSCRIBED'; TRAN-SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To write over again; copy or recopy. **2.** *Mus.* To adapt (a composition) for a change of instrument or voice. [< L. *trans*, over, + *scribo*, write.] —**tran-scrib'er,** *n.*—**tran'script,** *n.* **1.** A copy made directly from an original. **2.** Any copy. SYN.: see DUPLICATE.—**tran-scrip'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of transcribing; a copying. **2.** A copy; transcript. **3.** *Mus.* The adaptation of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was written.—**tran-scrip'tion-al,** *a.* **tran-scrip'tive**(es‡.

trans-cur'rent, *a.* Passing transversely.

tran-sect', 1 tran-sekt'; 2 trăn-sĕct', *vt.* To dissect transversely. [< TRAN- + L. *sectus*, pp. of *seco*, cut.]—**tran-sec'tion,** *n.*

tran'sept, 1 tran'sept; 2 trăn'sĕpt, *n.* *Arch.* One of the lateral members or projections between the nave and choir of a cruciform church. These members are commonly called the *transepts*, and are distinguished as the *north* and *south* transept. [< TRAN- + L. *septum*, wall.] **tran'scept**†.—**tran-sep'tal,** *a.*

trans'e-unt, 1 trans'e-unt; 2 trăns'e-ŭnt, *a.* *Philos.* Proceeding from and operating beyond itself on another, as a physical cause: opposed to *immanent.* [< L. *transien(t-)s*, ppr. of *transeo.*]

transf., *abbr.* Transferred.

trans-fer', 1 trans-fûr'; 2 trăns-fĕr', *v.* [TRANS-FERRED', TRANS-FERD'$^{\text{S}}$; TRANS-FER'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove, or cause to pass, from one person or place to another. **2.** To convey, as property. **3.** To convey (a drawing) from one surface to another, as by specially prepared paper. **II.** *i.* To change from one car or line to another on a transfer. [< L. *trans*, across, + *fero*, bear.] SYN.: see CONVEY.

—**trans-fer'a-bl**(ĕ$^{\text{P}}$, *a.* That may be transferred; specif., negotiable.—**trans"fer-ee',** *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.—**trans-fer'ence,** *n.* **1.** Transfer. **2.** *Psychol.* The helpful relation established when a psychoanalyst possesses the high regard and complete confidence of his patient. **trans-fer'rence**‡.—**trans"fer-en'tial,** *a.*—**trans-fer'rer,** *n.* One who or that which transfers. **trans-fer'ror**‡.

trans'fer, 1 trans'fûr; 2 trăns'fĕr, *n.* **1.** The act of transferring, or the state of being transferred. **2.** That which is transferred; specif., in art, lithography, etc., a design conveyed or to be conveyed as by copying-ink or pressure, in reverse, from one surface to another. **3.** A place, method, or means of transfer. **4.** A ticket, entitling a passenger on one car or boat to ride on another, as on a connected line, without paying an additional fare. **5.** *U. S. Postal Service.* A pecuniary loan from one department of the post-office to another. **6.** [U. S.] In department stores, a ticket entitling a customer to make purchases at several counters, these purchases being recorded on the ticket and paid for at the close of all the transactions.

trans-fig'ure, 1 trans-fig'yur; 2 trăns-fĭg'yur, *vt.* [-FIG'URED; -FIG'UR-ING.] **1.** To change the outward form or appearance of. **2.** To make glorious; idealize. [< L.$^{\text{F}}$ *trans*, over, + *figura*, FIGURE.] SYN.: see CHANGE.—**trans-fig"ur-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of transfiguring. **2.** The supernatural transformation of Christ on the mount as recorded in the Gospels. **3.** [T-] A festival commemorating this: August 6. **trans-fig'ure-ment**‡.

trans-fix', 1 trans-fiks'; 2 trăns-fĭks', *vt.* **1.** To pierce through; impale. **2.** To arrest and hold as if impaled. [< L. *trans*, through, + *figo*, fix.] SYN.: see PIERCE.—**trans-fix'ion,** *n.* **traas"fix-a'tion**‡.

trans'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing across or through; specif., in heraldry, flowing through the arches of a bridge.

trans'flux‡, *n.* A flowing or running through, across, or beyond.

trans-form', 1 trans-fôrm'; 2 trăns-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a different form to; metamorphose. **2.** In alchemy, to transmute. **3.** Figuratively, to alter in disposition; convert. **4.** *Math.* To change (one mathematical expression or operation) into another equivalent to it or having similar properties. **5.** *Elec.* To change the potential of, or the type of, as a current from higher to lower voltage, or from alternating to continuous. **6.** *Mech.* To change the energy of, as electrical into mechanical, or the reverse. **II.** *i.* To be changed in form; be metamorphosed. [< L.$^{\text{F}}$ *trans*, over, + *forma*, form.] SYN.: see CHANGE.

—**trans-form'a-bl**(ĕ$^{\text{P}}$, *a.*—**trans"for-ma'tion,** *n.* The act of transforming, or the state of being transformed.—**trans-form'a-tiv**(ĕs, *a.* Having power or to tendency to transform.

trans-form'er, 1 trans-fôrm'ər; 2 trăns-fôrm'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which transforms. **2.** *Elec.* A device for producing, by means of an electric current, a current of different strength and potential; especially, a form of induction-coil used in alternating-current systems of electrical distribution, by which a current of high potential is transformed to one of lower potential, or vice versa: classed accordingly either as **step-down** or **step-up transformers.**—**radio-frequency transformer** (*Wireless*), an air-core transformer used between the successive stages of a radio-frequency vacuum-tube amplifier. SLOANE *Stand. Electrical Dict.*

trans-form'ism, 1 trans-fôrm'izm; 2 trăns-fôrm'ĭsm, *n.* The theory of the development of one species from another.

trans-fuse', } 1 trans-fiūz'; 2 trăns-fūs', *vt.* [TRANS-FUSED';
trans-fuze'$^{\text{E}}$, } TRANS-FUS'ING.] **1.** To pour, as a fluid, from one vessel to another. **2.** To cause to be imparted, instilled, or reproduced in new shape or full force. **3.** To transfer (blood) from the veins of one to the veins of another. [< L. *trans*, over, + *fundo*, pour.]—**trans-fus'er,** *n.*—**trans-fus'i-bl**(ĕ$^{\text{P}}$, *a.*—**trans-fu'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of pouring from one vessel into another; hence, transference; transmission. **2.** *Med.* The act or operation of transfusing blood into the veins or body of a person in cases of exhaustion.—**trans-fu'siv**(ĕs, *a.*

trans-gress', 1 trans-gres'; 2 trăns-grĕs', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break over the bounds of, as a law; violate. **2.** To pass beyond. **II.** *i.* **1.** To break a law; sin. **2.** In geology, to overlap. [< L.$^{\text{F}}$ *trans*, over, + *gradior*, step.] SYN.: see BREAK.

—**trans-gres'i-bl**(ĕ$^{\text{P}}$, *a.*—**trans-gress'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**trans-gres'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of transgressing; sin. **2.** An overpassing. SYN.: see OFFENSE; SIN.—**trans-gres'siv**(ĕs, *a.* Apt to transgress; faulty; culpable. **-ly,** *adv.*—**trans-gres'sor,** *n.* One who transgresses; especially, a sinner.

tran-ship',-ment. Same as TRANSSHIP, etc.

tran'sience, } 1 tran'shens, -shen-si; 2 trăn'shĕnç, -shĕn-çy, *n.*
tran'sien-cy, } 1. Transientness; also, something that is transient; as, the *transience* of life. **2.** Looseness; inadhesiveness.

tran'sient, 1 tran'shent; 2 trăn'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Passing before the vision in a brief time; of short duration; brief; hasty. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Not permanent; temporary; casual. **3.** Proceeding from one place or object to another; imparted. **II.** *n.* One who or that which is transient; specif. [Colloq.], a transient lodger or boarder. [< L. *transien(t-)s*, ppr. of *transeo.*]

SYN.: (adj.) brief, ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, flitting, flying, fugitive, momentary, passing, short, temporary, transitory. A thing is *transient* which in fact is not lasting; a thing is *transitory* which by its very nature must soon pass away; a thing is *temporary* which is intended to last or be made use of but a little while; as, a *transient* joy; this *transitory* life; a *temporary* chairman. *Ephemeral*, literally lasting but for a day, often marks more strongly than *transient* exceeding brevity of duration: it agrees with *transitory* in denoting that its object is destined to pass away, but is stronger, as denoting not only its certain but its speedy extinction; thus that which is *ephemeral* is looked upon as at once slight and perishable, and the word carries often a suggestion of contempt; man's life is *transitory*, a butterfly's existence is *ephemeral*; with no solid qualities or worthy achievements a pretender may sometimes gain an *ephemeral* popularity. That which is *fleeting* is viewed as in the act of passing swiftly by, and that which is *fugitive* as eluding attempts to detain it; that which is *evanescent* is in the act of vanishing even while we gaze, as the hues of the sunset.—ANT.: abiding, enduring, eternal, everlasting, immortal, imperishable, lasting, permanent, perpetual, persistent, undying, unfading.

—**tran'sient-ly,** *adv.*—**tran'sient-ness,** *n.*

tran'sit, 1 tran'sɪt; 2 trăn'sɪt, *n.* **1.** The act of passing over or through; passage. **2.** The act of carrying across or through; conveyance. **3.** A specific passage or route. **4.** *Astron.* (1) The passage of one heavenly body over the disk of another. (2) The apparent passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. **5.** A transit-compass. [F., < L. *transitus*, < *transeo*; see TRANSIENT.] Syn.: see JOURNEY; MOTION.—**tran'sit-com"pass,** *n.* A surveying instrument resembling a theodolite, for measuring angles. Called also **transit** and **transit-theodolite.**—**t. department** (*Banking*), the department of a bank that has charge of floating items. (See FLOAT, *n.*, 7.) Distinguished from *collection* and *correspondence departments.*—**t.-instrument,** *n.* **1.** An astronomical telescope mounted in the meridian and turning on a fixed east-and-west axis: used to determine the time of passage of an object over the meridian, but not supplied with circles for determining its declination. **2.** A transit-compass.

—**trans-i'tion,** *n.* **1.** Passage from one place, condition, or action to another; change; specif., in music, a change from key to key, direct or indirect. **2.** The time or period of such passage; also, its product or result. Syn.: see CHANGE; MOTION.—**trans-i'tion-point",** *n.* A single point or temperature at which different phases can exist together.—**trans-i'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to transition; involving or exhibiting transition; as, a *transitional* stage. **-ly,** *adv.*—**trans-i'tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**tran'si-tiv**(ē)**s,** I. *a. Gram.* **1.** Having, requiring, or terminating upon a direct object; also, expressing an action performed by a subject or agent, that passes over to and terminates upon some person or thing as its object. **2.** Having the power of passing or effecting transition. **II.** *n.* A transitive verb. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tran-si-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*—**tran'si-to-ry,** *a.* Existing for a short time only; transient. Syn.: see TRANSIENT.—**tran'si-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**tran'si-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

Trans-kei', 1 trans-kaɪ'; 2 trăns-kī', *n.* An eastern territory of Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa; 2,552 sq. m.; pop. 189,000.

trans-late', 1 trans-lēt'; 2 trăns-lāt', *v.* [TRANS-LAT'ED[d]; TRANS-LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the sense or equivalent of, as a word or an entire work, in another language; also, to interpret; hence, to explain in other words. **2.** To remove, as an ecclesiastic, from one office to another. **3.** To change in form; transform. **4.** To render apparent or convey to the intelligence, as by observation. **5‖.** To convey or remove from one place to another, as a human being from earth to heaven without natural death. **6‖.** To transport; enrapture. **7.** *Mech.* To import to (any body) motion in which all the parts follow the same direction. **8.** *Teleg.* To retransmit, as a message, by means of a telegraphic relay. **II.** *i.* **1.** To engage in changing dialect, form, or tongue; also, to give form to ideas. **2.** In telegraphy, to repeat or forward a message. [< OF. *translater*, < L. *trans*, over, + *latus*, borne.] Syn.: see INTERPRET.

—**trans-lat'a-bl**(ē)**,** *a.* That may be translated; admitting of translation. **-ness,** *n.*—**trans-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of translating, or the state of being translated. **2.** A transfer from one language to another; a turning of a foreign literary composition into the vernacular; a reproduction of a work in a language different from the original. **3.** *Mech.* Motion in which all the parts follow the same direction; motion without rotation. **4.** *Med.* Same as METASTASIS. **5.** *Teleg.* Automatic resending of a telegraphic message to a more distant point. Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**translation of a feast,** the postponement of a church festival when its observance would conflict with that of a superior festival.—**trans-la'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who translates; also, an interpreter. **2.** A telegraph repeater.—**trans"la-to'ri-al,** *a.*

Trans"lei-tha'ni-a, 1 trans"lɪ-thē'nɪ-ə; 2 trăns"lī-thā'nɪ-ə, *n.* A region in Europe east of the Leitha river, partly in Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Italy, and Hungary.

trans-lit'er-ate, 1 trans-lɪt'ər-ēt; 2 trăns-lī't'ər-āt, *vt.* To represent, as a word, by the alphabetic characters of another language: distinguished from *translate.* [< TRANS- + L. *litera*, a letter.]—**trans-lit"er-a'tion,** *n.*

trans-lo'cate, *vt.* To shift or cause to shift from one place or position to another.—**trans"lo-ca'tion,** *n.*

trans-lu'cence, 1 trans-lū'sens; 2 trăns-lū'çĕnç, *n.* The property or state of being translucent. **trans-lu'cen-cy‡.**

trans-lu'cent, 1 trans-lū'sent; 2 trăns-lū'çĕnt, *a.* Allowing the passage of some light, but not of a clear view of any object; semitransparent. [< L. *trans*, over, + *luceo*, shine.] Syn.: see CLEAR; TRANSPARENT.—**trans-lu'cent-ly,** *adv.*

trans-lu'nar, *a.* Situated beyond the moon; ethereal. [< TRANS- + L. *luna*, moon.] **trans-lu'na-ry‡.**—**trans"ma-rine',** *a.* **1.** Beyond the sea. **2.** Crossing the sea. [+ L. *mare*, sea.]

trans'mi-grate, 1 trans'mɪ-grēt; 2 trăns'mī-grāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GRAT'ED[d]; -GRAT'ING.] **1.** To cause to migrate, as from one place or condition to another. **2.** To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another; migrate. [< L. *trans*, over, + *migro*, migrate.]—**trans'mi-grant. I.** *a.* Passing from one place or condition to another. **II.** *n.* An emigrant or an immigrant.—**trans"mi-gra'tion,** *n.* The act of transmigrating; especially, the supposed passing of the soul from one body, after death, to another; metempsychosis.—**trans"mi-gra'tion-ism,** *n.*—**trans'mi-gra"tor,** *n.*—**trans-mi'gra-to-ry,** *a.*

trans-mit', 1 trans-mɪt'; 2 trăns-mĭt', *vt.* [TRANS-MIT'TED[d]; TRANS-MIT'TING.] **1.** To send through or across; pass or hand down; transfer. **2.** To act as a medium of passage for; conduct. [< L. *trans*, over, + *mitto*, send.] Syn.: see CARRY; CONVEY; SEND.—**trans-mis'si-bl**(ē)**,** *a.* That may be transmitted. **trans-mit'ti-bl**(ē)**‡.**—**trans-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**trans-mis'sion,** *n.* **1.** The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted. **2.** *Mech.* Broadly, the mechanism that transmits power from the engine to the live axle in an automobile; specif., the gears for changing speed. **trans-mit'tal‡; trans-mit'tance‡.**—**trans-mis'siv**(e)**s,** *a.* **1.** Derivable. **2.** Tending to transmit.—**trans-mit'ter,** *n.* One who or that which transmits: (1) A telegraphic sending-instrument. (2) That part of a telephone into which a person talks.

trans-mog'ri-fy, *vt.* [Colloq. & Humorous.] To convert into a different shape; transform.

trans"mon-tane', 1 trans"mon-tēn'; 2 trăns"mŏn-tān', *a.* Situated beyond a mountain. [< TRANS- + L. *mons*, mountain.]

trans-mute', 1 trans-mūt'; 2 trăns-mūt', *vt.* [-MUT'ED[d]; -MUT'ING.] To change in nature, substance, or form; alter in essence. [< L. *trans*, over, + *muto*, change.] Syn.: see CHANGE.—**trans-mut'a-bl**(ē)**,** *a.* Capable of being transmuted.—**trans-mut"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**trans-mut'a-bl**(e-ness)**,** *n.*—**trans-mut'a-bly,** *adv.*—**trans"mu-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of transmuting; in alchemy, the change of a baser metal into one of greater value, as of lead into gold. **2.** *Biol.* The change of one species into another. **3.** Successive change; alternation. Syn.: see CHANGE.—**transmutation of metals,** see TRANSMUTATION, 1.—**trans-mut'a-tiv**(e)**s,** *a.*—**trans-mut'ed,** *pa.* **trans-mu'tate‡.**—**trans-mut'er,** *n.*

tran'som, 1 tran'səm; 2 trăn'sŏm, *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A horizontal piece framed across an opening; hence, a window above such a bar, especially a small window above a door. **tran'som-bar"‡. 2.** A horizontal construction dividing a window into stages. **3.** *Car-building.* In a truck-frame, a cross-frame tie-beam. **4.** *Ship-building.* A beam running across and forming part of the stern-frame. [< L. *transtrum*, < TRANS-.] —**tran'som-win"dow,** *n.* **1.** A window divided into stages by transoms. **2.** A window over a door-transom.—**tran'somed,** *a.*

trans"pa-cif'ic, *a.* Across or crossing beyond the Pacific.

trans"pa-dane', 1 trans"pə-dēn'; 2 trăns"pa-dān', *a.* Being beyond the river Po, from Rome as a standpoint. [< TRANS- + L. *Padanus*, Po.]

trans-par'en-cy, 1 trans-pār'ən-sɪ; 2 trăns-pâr'en-çy, *n.* [-CIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The property of being transparent. **2.** Something, as a picture on glass, intended to be viewed by transmitted light. **trans-par'ence‡** [Archaic]. Syn.: see PERSPICUITY.

trans-par'ent, 1 trans-pār'ənt; 2 trăns-pâr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Admitting the passage of light, and of clear views of objects beyond: distinguished from *translucent.* **2.** Figuratively, easy to see through or understand. **3.** Diaphanous. **4†.** Luminous; bright. [F., < L.LL *trans*, through, + *pareo*, appear.]

Syn.: clear, diaphanous, limpid, lucid, pellucid, translucent. Whatever offers no obstruction to the vision is *clear; limpid, lucid,* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness. A *transparent* body allows the forms and colors of objects beyond to be seen through it; a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished; plate glass is *transparent,* ground glass is *translucent. Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness, or that which suggests it; as, *limpid* streams. See APPARENT; CANDID; CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; PLAIN.—Ant.: cloudy, dark, dim, obscure, opaque, turbid.—**trans-par'ent-ly,** *adv.*—**trans-par'ent-ness,** *n.*

tran-spic'u-ous, 1 tran-spɪk'yu-us; 2 trăn-spĭç'yu-ŭs, *a.* Transparent. [< L. *trans*, through, + *specio*, see.]

trans-pierce', *vt.* To pierce through; penetrate completely.

tran-spire', 1 tran-spaɪr'; 2 trăn-spīr', *v.* [-SPIRED'; -SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To send off through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; exhale. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be emitted, as through the skin. **2.** To exhale in vapor. **3.** To come gradually to publicity; become known; leak out. **4.** [Erroneous.] To happen; occur. [< L.F *trans*, through, + *spiro*, breathe.]—**tran"spi-ra'tion,** *n.* A transpiring or exhalation, as through a porous substance or through the tissues of a plant. **tran-spir'y‡** [Rare].

trans-plant'[d], 1 trans-plant'; 2 trăns-plănt', *vt.* **1.** To remove and plant in another place. **2.** To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place.—**trans-plant',** *n.*—**trans"plan-ta'tion,** *n.*—**trans-plant'er,** *n.*—**trans-plant'ing,** *n.*

trans-port', 1 trans-pôrt'; 2 trăns-pôrt'. I[d]. *vt.* **1.** To carry or convey from one place to another; specifically, to carry into banishment, especially beyond the sea. **2.** To carry beyond bounds of moderation, as by violence of passion. **3†.** To take out of the world; kill. **II.** *n.* 1 trans'pərt'; 2 trăns'-pôrt. **1.** The state of being transported, as with rapture; in the plural, the varied and recurrent emotions that characterize such a state. **2.** Transportation. **3.** A vessel, rolling stock, or other means of conveyance used by a government to transport troops, military supplies, etc. **4.** The act of transporting convicts. **5.** A deported convict. [< L.F *trans*, over, + *porto*, carry.] Syn.: (verb) see CARRY; CONVEY; RAVISH; (noun) ENTHUSIASM; RAPTURE.—**trans-port"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**trans-port'a-bl**(ē)**,** *a.* **1.** That may be transported. **2.** Rendering liable to deportation.—**trans"por-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of transporting; conveyance. **2.** The sending away of a convict to a remote place. **3.** [U. S.] Vehicles used in transporting; also, charge for conveyance. **4.** [U. S.] A ticket, pass, or other printed matter entitling a passenger to travel on a railroad-train, street-car, etc.—**trans-port'er,** *n.* A person or thing that transports.—**trans-port'ing,** *pa.* Enrapturing; ravishing; ecstatic. **trans-por'tant‡.**—**trans-port'ing-ly,** *adv.*

trans-pose', 1 trans-pōz'; 2 trăns-pōs', *vt.* [TRANS-POSED'; TRANS-POS'ING.] **1.** To reverse the order or change the place of; interchange. **2.** *Alg.* To transfer (as a term) with a changed sign from one side of an equation to the other, so as not to destroy the equality of the members. **3.** *Gram.* To change in place or order, as a word. **4.** *Mus.* To write or play in a different key. **5‖.** To transform. **6†.** To transport. [< F. *transposer*, < L. *trans*, over; and see POSE[1], *v.*]

—trans-pos'a-bl(e), *a.*—**trans-pos'er**, *n.*—**trans"po-si'tion**, *n.* The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed. **trans-po'sal**†.—**trans"po-si'tion-al**, *a.*

trans-shape'†, *vt.* To change the shape of. **tran-shape'**†.—**trans-ship'**, *vt.* To transfer from one conveyance or line to another.—**trans-ship'ment**, *n.*

tran"sub-stan'ti-ate, 1 tran"sub-stan'shi-āt; 2 trăn"sŭb-stăn'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED[4]; -AT'ING.] To change from one substance into another; specif. (*R. C. Theol.*), to change the substance of the bread and wine of the Eucharist into the body and blood of Christ. [< L.[LL] *trans*, over, + *substantia*, substance.]—**tran"sub-stan"ti-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The conversion of the eucharistic bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ. Compare CONSUBSTANTIATION; IMPANATION. **2.** A change of anything into something essentially different.

tran-sude', 1 tran-süd'; 2 trăn-sūd', *vi.* [TRAN-SUD'ED; TRAN-SUD'ING.] To pass through the pores or tissues, as of a membrane. [< L.[F] *trans*, through, + *sudo*, sweat.]—**tran"su-da'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of transuding. **2.** The fluid that transudes. **tran-su'date**‡.—**tran-su'da-tory**, *a.*

Trans-vaal', 1 trans-väl'; 2 trăns-väl', *n.* A province of the Union of South Africa: 110,450 sq. m.; pop. 2,087,636: capital, Pretoria; scene of an abortive uprising by Beyers, Hertzog, and De Wet, Oct., 1914; defeated and surrendered to Gen. Louis Botha, Nov. 7, 1914.

trans-ver'sal, 1 trans-vūr'säl; 2 trăns-vĕr'sal. **I.** *a.* Running or lying across; transverse. **II.** *n.* A straight line intersecting a system of lines.

trans-verse', 1 trans-vūrs'; 2 trăns-vĕrs'. **I.** *a.* Lying or being across; athwart. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is transverse. **2§.** That axis of a conic section which passes through its foci. [F., < L. *transversus*, lying across, < *trans*, across, + *verto*, turn.] **—transverse process** (*Anat.*), a process extending laterally from the junction of the lamina and pedicle of a vertebra. See illus. under VERTEBRA.—**trans-verse'ly**, *adv.*

Tran"syl-va'ni-a, 1 tran"sil-vā'ni-ə; 2 trăn"syl-vā'ni-a, *n.* A region in Roumania; 21,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,678,000.

trap[1], 1 trap; 2 trăp, *v.* [TRAPPED', TRAPT[5]; TRAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch in a trap; ensnare. **2.** *Plumbing.* To supply with a trap. **3.** To release from a trap, as glass balls. **4.** To make a trap in, as the floor of a stage. **5.** To stop or hold by some obstruction: said of a liquid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To set traps for game. **2.** To operate a trap for prize-shooting. **3.** To be stopped or impeded, as a fluid. [< AS. *træppe*, trap.]—**trap'per**, *n.* One whose occupation is the trapping of fur-bearing animals.—**trap'ping**[1], *n.*

trap[2], *vt.* To adorn with trappings; bedeck.

trap[1], *n.* **1.** A device for entrapping game or other animals, as a pitfall. **2.** A contrivance for freeing pigeons or glass balls for sportsmen to shoot at. **3.** Any artifice by which a person may be betrayed or taken unawares. **4.** *Plumbing.* A U or S bend in a pipe, etc., for stopping return flow, as of noxious gas. **5.** A trap-door. **6.** [Colloq.] A carriage; wheeled vehicle on springs. **7.** [Colloq.] Any rickety thing. **8.** A pivoted piece of wood, resembling a low shoe, used in the game of trap-ball. [< AS. *træppe*, trap, < √ of TRAMP.]—**trap'-ball"**, *n.* An old game played with a trap, ball, and bat; also, the ball used in this game (see TRAP[1], 8).—**t.-door**, *n.* A door, hinged or sliding, to cover an opening, as in a floor.—**trap'fall"**, *n.* A trap-door yielding underfoot.—**trap-line**, *n.* The ensnaring filament in a spider's web.—**t.-shooter**, *n.* One engaged or skilled in trap-shooting.—**t.-shooting**, *n.* The sport of shooting pigeons, or artificial substitutes, as glass balls sent up from spring-traps. See TRAP[1], *n.*, 2.

trap[2], *n.* A dark eruptive rock of columnar structure. [< Sw. *trapp*, < *trappa*, stairs.] **trap'-rock"**‡.

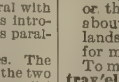
trap[3], *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Personal effects, as luggage; also, household goods. **2**†. A trapping. [< LL.[F] *drappus*, cloth.]

tra-pan'†, *v.* & *n.* Same as TREPAN[2].—**tra-pan'ner**†, *n.*

Tra'pa-ni, 1 trä'pa-nē; 2 trä'pä-nī, *n.* **1.** A province in Sicily. **2** Its capital; pop. of commune, 60,750; the ancient *Drepanum*, off which the Carthaginians defeated the Romans at sea in 249 B. C.

tra-peze', 1 tra-pēz'; 2 tra-pēz', *n.* **1.** A short bar, suspended by ropes, for various gymnastic exercises. **2.** A trapezium. [< F. *trapèze*, < Gr. *trapezion*; see TRAPEZIUM.]

tra-pe'zi-um, 1 tra-pē'zi-um; 2 tra-pē'zi-ŭm, *n.* [-ZI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Geom.* (1) A four-sided plane figure of which two sides are parallel and the other two not. See TRAPEZOID.


Trapezium.

Euclid defined a *trapezium* as any quadrilateral except a square, an oblong, a rhombus, and a rhomboid. Later Greek geometers seem to have used the word in the more restricted sense of a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides; and the word trapezoid was introduced to describe a quadrilateral which had no two sides parallel. (*Chambers Encyc.* vol. x, p. 278.)

The *trapezium* is a quadrilateral with two parallel sides. The most important form of *trapezium* is that in which one of the two remaining sides of the figure is at right angles to the two parallel sides. The *trapezium* is then a right *trapezium*. (*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xviii, p. 137.)

(2) A quadrilateral no two of whose sides are parallel; trapezoid. (*New Internat. Encyc.* vol. xvi, p. 587.)

2. *Anat.* (1) The bone of the distal row of the carpus situated on the radial side at the base of the thumb. See CARPUS. (2) A band of transverse fibers found in the pons Varolii of the brain, and appearing in some animals on the surface as a trapezoidal area. **3.** *Astron.* The four brightest stars in the nebula of Orion, at the angles of a trapezium. [< Gr. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, table, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**tra-pe'zi-form**, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.—**trap"e-zo-he'dron**, *n.* *Crystal.* A symmetrical figure bounded by 24 equal and like trapezia.

trap'e-zoid, *n.* **1.** (1) A quadrilateral of which no two sides are parallel. See TRAPEZIUM. The trapezium is sometimes called a *trapezoid*, but it will be convenient to reserve this term for a different figure. (*Encyc. Brit.* vol. xviii, p. 137.) (2) A plane quadrilateral having two of its sides parallel; a trapezium. (*New Internat. Encyc.* vol. xvi, p. 587.)

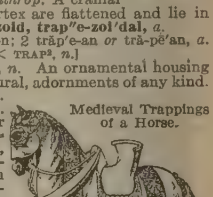
Trapezoid.

2. The trapezoid bone. **3.** *Anthrop.* A cranial type in which the base and vertex are flattened and lie in nearly parallel planes.—**trap'e-zoid, trap"e-zoi'dal**, *a.*

trap'pe-an, 1 trap'ī-ən *or* tra-pī'ən; 2 trăp'e-an *or* tră-pē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to trap-rock. [< TRAP[2], *n.*]

trap'ping[2], 1 trap'ing; 2 trăp'ing, *n.* An ornamental housing or harness for a horse; in the plural, adornments of any kind. [< TRAP[2], *v.*] Syn.: see CAPARISON.

Trap'pist, 1 trap'ist; 2 trăp'ist, *n.* A member of a Cistercian order founded in 1140 at Soligny-la-Trappe, department of the Orne, France, suppressed at the Revolution, but now flourishing in France, England, Germany, Ireland, the United States, etc. The vow embraces perpetual silence. [< F. *Trappiste*.]—**Trap'tist**, *a.*


Medieval Trappings of a Horse.

trap'pous, 1 trap'us; 2 trăp'ŭs, *a.* Trappean. **trap'pose**‡.

trash[1], 1 trash; 2 trăsh. **I.**[t] *vt.* **1.** To free from trash; hence, to strip of leaves; prune; lop. **2.** To regard as trash; discard. **II.** *n.* **1.** Worthless or waste matter of any kind; rubbish. **2.** That which is broken or lopped off, as loppings of trees; specif., the lowest grade of tobacco, or the dry refuse of sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed. **trash'er-y**‡. **3.** A worthless person, or one of ill repute. [< Ice. *tros*, rubbish.]—**trash'y**, *a.* [TRASH'I-ER; TRASH'I-EST.] Consisting of or like trash; worthless.—**trash'i-ly**, *adv.*—**trash'i-ness**, *n.*

trash[2], **I.** *vt.* To keep in check as with a trash or halter. **II.** *n.* Something fastened to an animal's neck to serve as a check; hence, a clog. [< OF. *trais*, pl. of *trait*, strap; see TRAIT.]

trash[3], *vt.* [Rare or Prov.] To abuse constantly; jade.

trash'trie, 1 trash'tri; 2 trăsh'tri, *n.* [Scot.] Trash.

Tra"si-me'no, 1 trā"sī-mē'no; 2 trā"sī-mē'no, *n.* A lake in Umbria, central Italy, 10 m. by 8 m., where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 217 B. C.; ancient **Tras'i-me'nus.**

trass, 1 tras; 2 trăs, *n.* [G.] A gray, yellow, or whitish earth, related to pozzuolana, common in volcanic districts: used in preparation of a hydraulic cement.

trauch'le, *v.* [Scot.] Same as TRACHLE.

trau'ma, 1 trô'mə; 2 trą'ma, *n.* Any injury to the body caused by violence; a wound. [< Gr. *trauma*, < *trāō*, wound.]—**psychic trauma** (*Psychol.*), a condition of mental unbalance resulting from a shock, severe disappointment, or the like.—**trau-mat'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to trauma; connected with or resulting from a wound or wounds. **II.** *n.* Any medicine or application efficacious in the cure of wounds.—**trau-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**trau'ma-tism**, *n.* *Med.* **1.** The general condition of the system resulting from a severe wound or external injury. **trau"ma-to'sis**‡. **2.** Same as TRAUMA.—**trau'ma-tize**, *vt.*

trau-mat'ro-pism, 1 tre-mat'ro-pizm; 2 trą-măt'ro-pĭsm, *n.* *Plant-physiol.* The modification in the growth of plants as caused or governed by injuries. [< Gr. *trauma* (*t-*), wound, + *tropos*, turning.]—**trau"ma-trop'ic**, *a.*

trav., *abbr.* Traveler, travels.

trav'ail, 1 trav'il; 2 trăv'il, *v.* **I.**[t] *i.* To weary. **II.** *t.* **1.** To suffer the pangs of childbirth: used also figuratively. **2.** To toil; labor.

trav'ail, *n.* **1.** Labor in childbirth; hence, anguish or distress encountered in achievement. **2.** Hard or agonizing labor. [Orig. = TRAVEL.] Syn.: see TOIL.

Trav"an-core', 1 trav"an-kōr'; 2 trăv"an-cōr', *n.* A native state in Madras, India; 7,091 sq. m.; pop. 3,429,000; capital, Trivandrum.

trave, 1 trēv; 2 trāv, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** A frame to confine a beast of burden while being shod. **2.** A cross-beam; transom. [< OF. *traf*, < L. *trabs*, beam.] **treve**†.

trav'el, 1 trav'el; 2 trăv'ĕl, *v.* [TRAV'ELED or -ELLED, TRAV'-ELD[6]; TRAV'EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a tour in or through; journey over. **2.** To force to journey; drive about, as cattle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To journey about; visit foreign lands. **2.** Specif., to visit different towns to solicit orders for merchandise. **3.** To move in or as in space. **4.** *Mech.* To move automatically in a fixed mode. **5.** [Colloq.] To walk.

trav'el, *n.* **1.** The act of traveling; a journeying. **2.** *pl.* A narration of things experienced or observed in traveling. **3.** A moving or progress of any kind. **4.** *Mech.* Movement or stroke in a mechanism, as of a piston. **5.** [Colloq.] The movement or concourse of travelers; aggregate of travelers. [< F. *travail*, labor.] Syn.: see JOURNEY.

—trav'eled, *pa.* **trav'elled**‡.—**trav'el-er**, *n.* **1.** One who travels or journeys from place to place. **2.** An animal or thing considered with reference to its mode or speed of movement. **3.** A traveling salesman; specif., a drummer; a **commercial traveler.** **4.** *Naut.* (1) A metal ring or thimble running freely on a rope, rod, or spar. (2) A traveler-iron. **5.** Same as TRANSFER, *n.*, 6. **trav'all-er**†; **trav'el-ler**‡.—**trav'el-er-l"ron**, *n.* *Naut.* A bar affixed to the deck, along which a ring or thimble slides.

—**trav'el-ette,** *n.* A brief summary, as of some place or country. —**trav'el-ing,** *pa.* & *n.* **trav'el-ling‡.**—**trav'el-og,** *n.* A discourse on or an account of travel. **trav'el-ogue‡.**

trav'erse, 1 trav'ərs; 2 trăv'ərs, *v.* [TRAV'ERSED[1], TRAV'ERST[2]; TRAV'ERS-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cross in traveling; move across; also, to lie or run across or through. **2.** To examine carefully. **3.** To make denial of; in legal pleading, to deny and tender issue upon, as a matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. **4.** To oppose; thwart. **5.** *Ordnance.* To turn or point, as in aiming; turning to the right or left. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move back and forth, or across. **2.** To turn as on a pivot; swivel. **3.** *Fencing.* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. [< L.[LT+P] *transversus*; see TRANSVERSE.]—**to traverse a yard** (*Naut.*), to brace a yard fore and aft.—**trav'ers-a-bl(e)**[P], *a.*—**trav'er-sal,** *n.* The act of journeying across, or traversing.—**trav'ers-er,** *n.*

trav'erse‖, *a.* Lying or being across.

trav'erse, *n.* **1.** A thing or part, as of a mechanism or structure, that traverses or crosses. Specif.: (1) A crosspiece, crossbeam, transom, or the like. (2) A gallery or loft communicating with opposite sides of a building. **2.** Something serving as a screen or barrier, as an earthwork. **3.** *Geom.* A transversal. **4.** The act of traversing or traveling; a journey; passage; specif., in machinery, sidewise travel, as of the tool in a slide-rest. **5.** The act of traversing or denying; a denial; in legal pleading, a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. **6.** *Naut.* A zigzag track of a vessel while beating to windward. **7.** *Surv.* A short line from a main line, to establish the position of a side-point.—**trav'erse-ju'ry,** *n.* A petit jury.

trav'erse†, *adv.* Traversely; crosswise. **trav'ers†.**

Trav'erse Cit'y. A city (pop. 10,925) in N. W. Michigan; a summer resort.

trav'er-tin, 1 trav'ər-tin; 2 trăv'ər-tĭn, *n.* A porous, light-yellow, calcareous rock, quarried in Italy for building purposes: hardening on exposure. [< It. *travertino.*] **trav'er-tine‡.** —**trav'er-tin-ous,** *a.*

trav'es-ty, 1 trav'əs-ti; 2 trăv'ĕs-ty. **I.** *vt.* [-TIED; -TY-ING.] To make a travesty on; burlesque. **II†.** *a.* Burlesqued; disguised. **III.** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A grotesque imitation; burlesque. **2.** In literature, a burlesque treatment of a lofty subject. [< OF. *travester,* disguise, < L. *trans,* over, + *vestio,* clothe.] **trav'es-tie†.** SYN.: see CARICATURE.

tra"vois', 1 tra"vwȧ'; 2 trăv'wȧ', *n.* [N. U. S. & Canada.] A sled used by lumbermen in logging.

trawl, 1 trȯl; 2 trąl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To drag, as a net; troll. **II.** *i.* To fish with a trawl-line, trawl-net, or the like. [< F. *trôler,* drag about.]—**trawl,** *n.* **1.** A trawl-line. **2.** A trawl-net. **traul‡.** —**trawl'er,** *n.* **1.** A person engaged in trawling. **2.** A vessel used for trawling or one used in conjunction with another for sweeping mines.—**trawl'ing,** *n.*—**trawl'-line",** *n.* A stout line, of great length, anchored and buoyed, and having hanging from it lines bearing baited hooks. **trot'-line"‡.**—**t.-net,** *n.* A great net shaped like a flattened bag, for towing on the bottom of the ocean by a boat.

tray[1], 1 trē; 2 trą, *n.* **1.** A flat shallow utensil with raised edges, for various uses. **2.** A shallow box without a cover, used in trunks and otherwise. [< AS. *treg,* tray.]

tray[2], *n.* Anger; vexation; trouble. **traye†.**

tray'-trip"†, *n.* An old game with dice. [< F. *trois* (< L. *tres*), three, + TRIP.]

Traz"os-Mon'tes, 1 trōsh"-ōsh-mōn'tesh; 2 träsh"-ōsh-mōn'tĕsh, *n.* A province in N. E. Portugal; 4,292 sq. m.; pop. 437,820; capital, Bragança.

Trb., *abbr.* [L.] *Tribunus* (tribune). **Tr.‡.**—**trcs.,** *abbr.* Tierces.

treach'er†, *n.* A traitor. **treach'er-er†; treach'our†.**

treach'er-y, 1 trech'ər-i; 2 trĕch'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] Violation of allegiance, confidence, or plighted faith; perfidy; treason. [< F. *tricherie,* treachery.] **trech'er-ie†; trech'er-yet.** SYN.: see FRAUD.—**treach'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Traitorous; perfidious. **2.** Having a good appearance, but bad in character or nature; untrustworthy. SYN.: see INSIDIOUS; PERFIDIOUS; ROTTEN.—**treach'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**treach'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

trea'cl(e)[P], 1 trī'kl; 2 trē'cl, *n.* **1.** The sirup obtained in refining sugar: distinguished from *molasses;* also, loosely, molasses. **2.** A saccharine fluid of certain plants. **3.** Originally, a compound used as an antidote. **4.** A panacea. [< OF. *triacle,* F. *thériaque.*]—**trea'cly,** *a.*—**trea'cle-ness‡,** *n.*

tread, 1 tred; 2 trĕd, *v.* [TROD; TROD'DEN; TREAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To step or walk on; press with the feet; also, to trample. **2.** To accomplish in walking or in dancing; as, to *tread* a measure. **3.** To copulate with: said of male birds. **II.** *i.* **1.** To place the foot down; walk. **2.** To be set down, as a foot. **3.** To press the ground or anything beneath the feet: usually with *on.* [< AS. *tredan,* tread.]

tread, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of treading; a walking or stepping. **2.** That on which something treads or rests in moving, or which affords space for or as for treading. Specif.: (1) The part of a wheel that bears upon the ground or rails, or the distance between opposite wheels. (2) The part of a rail on which the wheels bear. **3.** (1) The cicatricula of an egg. (2) The chalaza of an egg. [< AS. *tredan,* tread.] —**tread'er,** *n.*—**tread'ing,** *n.*—**tread'le**[P], *n.* A lever operated by the foot. **tred'dle‡.**—**tread'le,** *vi.* **tred'dle‡.**—**tread'ler,** *n.*—**tread'mill",** *n.* **1.** A mechanism rotated by a walking motion of one or more persons, usually as a punishment. **2.** A somewhat similar mechanism operated by a quadruped. **3.** Hence, tollsome effort.

Treas., *abbr.* Treasurer, treasury.

trea'son, 1 trī'zn; 2 trē'şn, *n.* **1.** Betrayal, treachery, or breach of allegiance or of obedience toward the sovereign or government.

Treason against the United States is declared by the Constitution (Art. 3, sec. 3) to "consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

2. A breach of faith; treachery. [< L.[P] *traditio(n-),* < *trado,* give up, deliver over, betray.] SYN.: see FRAUD.—**trea'son-a-bl(e)**[P], *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or constituting the crime of treason. **trea'son-ous‡.** **-ness,** *n.*—**trea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

trea'sure, 1 treş'ur; 2 trĕzh'ur, **I.** *vt.* [TREA'SURED; TREA'-
tre'sure[S],] SUR-ING.] **1.** To lay up in store; accumulate. **2.** To fix and retain carefully in mind: generally with *up.* **3.** To set a high value upon; prize. **II.** *n.* **1.** The precious metals; money; jewels. **2.** Riches accumulated or possessed; hence, a stock or store of anything; wealth. **3.** Something very precious. **4‖.** A treasury. [< Gr.[LT+P] *thēsauros,* < *tithēmi,* place.] SYN.: (verb) see CHERISH; (noun) see WEALTH. —**trea'sure-house",** *n.* A place where things of value are stored or kept.—**trea'sur-er, tre'sur-er**[S], *n.* One who has the care of treasure or of a treasury: specif., an officer legally authorized to receive, care for, and disburse public revenues upon lawful orders; also, a similar custodian of the funds of a society or a corporation.—**treasure-trove,** *n. Law.* Money, plate, or the like, found hidden in the earth, etc., the owner being unknown.—**trea'sur-y, tre'sur-y**[S], *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The place of receipt and disbursement of public revenues, or of funds belonging to a corporation. **2.** [T-] The department of government that has charge of public revenues. **3.** A treasure-house.—**Treasury note** [U. S.], a demand note on which the face value is printed, issued by the Treasury: a legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise expressly stipulated.

treat[1], 1 trīt; 2 trēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To conduct oneself (in some specified manner) toward. **2.** To handle with a view to a result; apply a special process to. Specif.: (1) To apply remedies to. (2) To apply chemical reagents to. **3.** To express or present in a certain manner, as in writing or speaking or in art. **4.** [Colloq.] To gratify with some unusual pleasure; pay the expense of entertainment, food, or especially drink, for. **II.** *i.* **1.** To handle in writing or speaking. **2.** To arrange a treaty; negotiate. **3.** [Colloq.] To pay for another's pleasure or refreshment. [< OF. and F. *traiter,* < L. *tracto,* freq. of *traho,* draw.] SYN.: see TRANSACT.—**treat'er,** *n.*—**treat'ing,** *n.*

treat, *n.* **1.** Something that gives unusual pleasure. **2.** Entertainment of any kind furnished gratuitously to another. **3.** [Colloq.] One's turn to pay for refreshment or entertainment, especially for drinks.—**treat'ment,** *n.* The act or mode of treating; specific behavior.

trea'tise,] trī'tis; 2 trē'tis, *n.* **1.** An elaborate literary pres-
trea'tis[S],] entation of a subject. **2†.** Discourse. **3†.** A treaty. **4†.** A story; tale. [< F. *traité;* see TREATY.]

trea'ty, 1 trī'ti; 2 trē'ty, *n.* [TREA'TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A formal agreement or compact, duly concluded and ratified, between two or more nations. **2.** The act of negotiating for an agreement; also, the agreement so made. **3†.** A treatise. **4†.** An entreaty. [< F. *traité,* < L.[LL] *tractatus,* pp. of *tracto,* handle.]

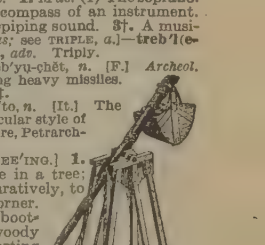
Treb'bi-a, 1 treb'bi-ə; 2 trĕb'bĭ-ä, *n.* A river in N. W. Italy; near it Hannibal defeated the Romans, 218 B. C.

Treb'i-zond, 1 treb'i-zend; 2 trĕb'ĭ-zŏnd, *n.* A city of N. E. Asia Minor, where Xenophon's retreat was checked; taken by the Russians, April 16, 1916; retaken by the Turks, Feb. 24, 1918; pop. 55,000.

treb'l(e)[P], 1 treb'l; 2 trĕb'l. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TREB'L(E)D[P]; TREB'-
LING.] To multiply by three; triple. **II.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** *Mus.* Soprano. **III.** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The soprano. (2) The highest register of the compass of an instrument. (3) A soprano singer. **2.** High-piping sound. **3†.** A musical instrument. [OF., < L. *triplus;* see TRIPLE, *a.*]—**treb'l(e-ness**[P], *n.*—**treb'ling,** *n.*—**treb'ly,** *adv.* Triply.

treb'u-chet, 1 treb'yu-shet; 2 trĕb'yu-chĕt, *n.* [F.] *Archeol.* A catapult-like device for throwing heavy missiles.

treb"u-chet'tum‡; treb'uck-et‡.



Trebuchet (12th Cent.).

tre-cen'to, 1 trē-chen'to; 2 trę-chĕn'to, *n.* [It.] The 14th century, as producing a particular style of Italian literature and art (in literature, Petrarchism), called the *early Italian style.*

tree, 1 trī; 2 trē. **I.** *vt.* [TREED; TREE'ING.] **1.** To force to climb or take refuge in a tree: as, to *tree* an opossum. **2.** Figuratively, to get complete advantage of; corner. **3.** To stretch, as a boot, on a boot-tree. **II.** *n.* **1.** A perennial woody plant having a single self-supporting trunk, the whole ranging from about 10 feet to a considerable height. **2.** Something whose outline resembles that of a tree; as, a pictured genealogical *tree.* Specif.: (1) *Math.* A branching diagram. (2) A tree-like group of crystals. **3.** A timber or heavy piece of wood, as in a framing: usually in composition; as a *axle-tree,* boot-*tree,* saddle-*tree,* etc. **4.** A gibbet; also, a cross. [< AS. *treo,* tree.]—**tree of heaven,** a large ornamental shade-tree (*Ailanthus glandulosa*), native of eastern Asia. It has large green flowers, those on the male or staminate trees being

very ill-scented.—**t. of knowledge of good and evil,** the tree in the garden of Eden whose fruit Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat (*Gen.* iii, 3, 6).—**t. of life.** **1.** *Bot. & Anat.* Arbor-vitæ. **2.** A tree in the garden of Eden, described in Genesis ii, 9. **3.** A tree in heaven described in Revelation xxii, 2; also, used figuratively to indicate source of vitality or life.—**tree'-calf',** *n.* A bright-brown calf binding, stained in a conventional tree-like design.—**t.-fern,** *n.* A fern in which the trunk attains a tree-like size.—**t.-frog,** *n.* An arboreal amphibian, having the toes dilated with viscous disks. **t.-toad‡.**—**tree'ful,** *n.*—**tree-heath,** *n.* An evergreen shrub of southern Europe, about 4 feet high, with white flowers.—**tree'hood,** *n.*—**tree'less,** *a.* Destitute of trees. **-ness,** *n.*—**tree'nail,** *n.* A wooden peg used for fastening timbers; a wooden nail. **tran'nel‡; tre'nail‡; tren'nel‡; trun'nel‡.** [Incorrect forms.]

Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm (1853–1917). Herbert Beerbohm, an English actor and manager; *Wolsey.*

treen†, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or found in trees. **2.** Wooden.

tre'foil, 1 tri'fȯil; 2 trē'fȯil, *n.* **1.** Any one of the clovers (genus *Trifolium*) so called from the trifoliolate leaves; also, other plants with trifoliolate leaves. **2.** *Arch.* A three-lobed ornamentation. [< L.^{F} *tres,* three, + *folium,* leaf.]—**bird's-foot trefoil,** a hardy trailing perennial of the Old World, with bright-yellow flowers, somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States.

Trefoil.

trell'lage, 1 trel'ij; 2 trĕl'ag, *n.* [F.] A trellis.

Treitsch'ke, 1 truich'kə; 2 trich'ke, **Heinrich** (1834–1896). A German historian and political writer.

trek, 1 trek; 2 trĕk. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To travel, as an ox-wagons; migrate. **2.** To draw a vehicle or load. **II.** *n.* **1.** An organized migration, as for the founding of a colony. **2.** A journey; also, a stage in a journey. **3.** The act of drawing. [< D. *trekken,* draw.] **treck‡.**—**trek'ker,** *n.*

trek-om'e-ter, 1 trek-om'i-tər; 2 trĕk-ȯm'e-ter, *n.* A range-finder employed in the British army. [< Gr. *trechō,* run, + -METER.]

trel'lis, 1 trel'is; 2 trĕl'is. **I.**^{t} *vt.* **1.** To interlace so as to form a trellis. **2.** To furnish with or fasten on a trellis. **II.** *n.* **1.** A cross-barred grating or lattice, used as a screen or a support for vines, etc. **2.** A summer-house or other structure of trelliswork. [< L.^{F} *trichila, tricla,* bower.] **trel'lice†.**—**trel'lis-work',** *n.* Latticework.

Trem"a-to'da, 1 trem"ə-tō'də; 2 trĕm"a-tō'da, *n. pl.* A division of parasitic worms; flukes. [< Gr. *trēmatōdēs,* < *trēma(t-),* hole, + *eidos;* see -OID.] **Trem"a-to'de-a‡.**—**trem'a-tode,** *a. & n.*—**trem'a-toid,** *a. & n.*

trem'bl(e^{F}, 1 trem'bl; 2 trĕm'bl. **I. *vi.* [TREM'BL(E)D^{F}; TREM'BLING.] **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear or weakness; be agitated. **2.** To have slight irregular vibratory motion, as from some jarring force; quiver; shake. **3.** To sound with quivering; quaver, as the voice. **4.** To oscillate; hence, to be in an uncertain state or in peril. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or state of trembling. **2.** *pl. Pathol.* (1) Involuntary muscular agitation. (2) The milk-sickness of cattle. [< L.$^{LL\cdot F}$ *tremulus,* trembling.] SYN.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.—**trem'bler,** *n.* **1.** A creature that trembles, especially from fear. **2.** *Elec.* (1) An automatic vibrator for making and breaking an electric circuit. (2) An electric bell.—**trem'bling,** *pa. & n.*—**trem'bling-ly,** *adv.*

Tre-mel'la, 1 tri-mel'ə; 2 tre-mĕl'a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fungi, the type of the family *Tremellaceæ.* The thallus is yellowish and jelly-like and has numerous folds. [< L. *tremo,* tremble.]—**tre-mel'li-form,** *a.* Shaped like the thallus in *Tremella.*—**trem'el-lin**(e^{s}, *a.*—**trem'ei-loid,** *a.* Like the *Tremella.*

tre-men'dous, 1 tri-men'dus; 2 tre-mĕn'dŭs, *a.* **1.** Causing, or fitted to cause, astonishment by its magnitude, force, etc.: often used to exaggerate emphasis. **2.** Awe-inspiring; terrible. [< L. *tremendus,* < *tremo,* tremble.] SYN.: see FORMIDABLE.—**-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

trem'o-lite, 1 trem'o-lait; 2 trĕm'o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A light-colored calcium-magnesium amphibole ($CaMg_3Si_4O_{12}$). [< Val *Tremola,* in the Alps.]

trem'o-lo, 1 trem'o-lō; 2 trĕm'o-lō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A vibrating, beating, or throbbing sound produced by the voice, or instrumentally. **2.** The mechanism for causing this effect in organ-tones. **trem'o-lant‡; trem'u-lant‡.**

trem'or, 1 trem'ər; 2 trĕm'or, *n.* **1.** A quick vibratory movement. **2.** Any quivering or trembling. [< L.^{F} *tremor,* < *tremo,* tremble.] SYN.: see FEAR.

trem'u-lous, 1 trem'yu-lus; 2 trĕm'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by trembling. **2.** Showing timidity and irresolution. **3.** Characterized by mental excitement. [< L. *tremulus;* see TREMBLE.] **trem'u-lant‡.** **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

tre'nail, *n.* Same as TREENAIL.

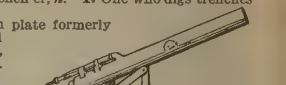
trench, 1 trench; 2 trĕnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dig a trench or trenches in; fortify with trenches; cause to be furrowed; construct trenches against, as in military operations. **2.** To confine in a trench, as water. **3**‖. To cut; carve. **II.** *i.* **1.** To encroach. **2.** To cut or dig trenches. [< OF. *trencher* (F. *trancher*); cp. L. *trunco,* lop.]

trench, *n.* **1.** A long narrow excavation in the ground; ditch. **2.** *Mil.* A long irregular ditch, lined with a parapet of the excavated earth, to protect troops: often with a descriptive word, as *communication, reserve, shelter, supply.*—**trench fever,** a remittent or relapsing fever characterized by headache, sickness, high temperature, profuse sweating, muscular pains and neuralgic pains in the legs. Its onset is sudden and it is said to be transmitted by body-lice; it attacked soldiers assigned to prolonged service in trenches during the World War, 1914–18.—**t. foot,** a disease caused through continued dampness and cold, and characterized by discolorations, weakness, and sometimes by gangrene, affecting the feet of the soldiers in the trenches.—**t. gun,** one of various portable short-range guns devised during the World War for discharging projectiles at a high trajectory. See illus. below.

trench'ant, 1 trench'ənt; 2 trĕnch'ant, *a.* **1.** Cutting deeply and quickly; sharp; as, a *trenchant* sword. **2.** Figuratively, effective; cutting, as sarcasm. [OF., ppr. of *trencher,* cut.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**trench'an-cy,** *n.*

trench'er, 1 trench'ər; 2 trĕnch'er, *n.* **1.** One who digs trenches **2.** One who carves.

trench'er, *n.* **1.** A wooden plate formerly used at table. **2.** The food served on trenchers; hence, the table or its pleasures. [< OF. *trenchoir,* < *trencher,* cut.]—**trench'er-knight'†,** *n.* A waiter.—**trench'er-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A feeder; eater: usually qualified. **2.** A table companion. **trench'er-mate"‡.** **3.** A hanger-on; parasite.


Trench Gun, in position for firing.

trend, 1 trend; 2 trĕnd. **I.**^{d} *vi.* To have or take a general course or direction; incline. **II.** *n.* General course or direction; bent. [ME. *trenden;* cp. AS. *trendel,* circle.]

Treng'ga-nu, 1 treng'gə-nū; 2 trĕng'ga-nu, *n.* A British protected Malay state on the Gulf of Siam; 6,000 sq. m.; pop. 154,000; capital, Kuala Trengganu; pop. 14,000.

Trent, 1 trent; 2 trĕnt, *n.* **1.** A fortified city in N. Italy; pop. 25,000. Here was held the **Council of Trent** (1545–1563), which condemned the Reformation. **Tren'to**‡ [It.]; **Tri-ent'**‡ [G.]. **2.** A river in E. central England; 170 m. to the Humber.

trente'-et-qua"rante', 1 trănt'-ē-ka"rănt'; 2 trănt'-e-kä"rănt', *n.* A gambling-game played with cards laid out in two rows on a table, the top row representing "black" and the lower, "red." All court cards count as 10, and the dealing of each row is discontinued when the pips total 31 or over. The players, who play against the bank, place money on a diamond, and win if the row of cards appropriated to the color they have chosen totals, in pips, nearer 31 than the other: sometimes confused with ROUGE-ET-NOIR by the ignorant. [F., thirty and forty.]

Tren-ti'no, 1 tren-ti'nō; 2 trĕn-ti'nō, *n.* [It.] A district around Trent, now in the Italian Tyrol, invaded by Italy, 1915; regained by Austrians, 1916, who were driven back Oct., 1918.

Tren'ton, 1 tren'tən; 2 trĕn'ton, *n.* The capital of New Jersey; on the Delaware river; pop. 119,290; Washington defeated the British Dec. 26, 1776, and Jan. 2, 1777.

tre-pan'^{1}, 1 tri-pan'; 2 tre-păn', **I.** *vt.* [TRE-PANNED'; TRE-PAN'NING.] **1.** To use a trepan upon; specif., in surgery, to subject to the operation of trephining. **2.** To cut a hole partly through, as the back of a brush, for the insertion of bristles. **II.** *n.* **1.** An early form of the trephine. **2.** A large rock-boring tool. [< Gr.$^{LL\cdot F}$ *trypanon,* < *trypaō,* bore.]—**trep"a-na'tion,** *n.* *Surg.* The act or operation of trepanning; trephining.—**trep'a-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED'; -NIZ'ING.] To trepan.—**tre-pan'ner,** *n.*

trep-an'^{2}. [Scot. & Prov.] **I.** *vt.* To ensnare. **II.** *n.* A snare; trick; also, a trickster. [< OF. *trappan,* < √ of TRAP^{1}, *v.*]

tre-pang', 1 tri-pang'; 2 tre-păng', *n.* An East-Indian holothurian or sea-slug, especially *Holothuria edulis* or a related species: a Chinese delicacy. [< Malay *tripang.*]

tre-phine', 1 tri-fain' *or* -fin'; 2 tre-fin' *or* -fīn'. **I.** *vt.* [TRE-PHINED'; TRE-PHIN'ING.] To operate on with a trephine. **II.** *n.* A cylindrical saw for removing a disk of bone from the skull, to relieve pressure, etc. [< F. *tréphine;* see TREPAN^{1}, *n.*]

trep"i-da'tion, 1 trep"i-dā'shən; 2 trĕp"i-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** A state of agitation from fear. **2.** An involuntary trembling. **3**‖. Confused haste. **4**‖. A vibrating or vibration, as of leaves. [OF., < L. *trepidatio(n-),* < *trepido,* tremble.] SYN.: see FEAR.—**trep'id§,** *a.*—**trep'i-dan-cy§,** *n.*—**trep'i-date§,** *vi.*—**tre-pid'i-ty§,** *n.* **a.**—**Trep"o-ne'ma,** 1 trep"o-nī'mə; 2 trĕp"o-nē'ma, *n.* A genus of corkscrew-shaped protozoan organisms parasitic in the blood and tissues of animals. *T. pallidum* is the morbific agent of syphilis.

tres'pass, 1 tres'pəs; 2 trĕs'pas. **I.**^{t} *vi.* **1.** *Law.* To violate wilfully and forcibly the personal or property rights of another; commit a trespass: with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To pass the bounds of propriety or rectitude, to the injury of another; intrude offensively; encroach: with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To violate a positive law, rule, or custom: with *against.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Any voluntary transgression of law or rule of duty; any offense done to another. **2.** *Law.* (1) Any wrongful act accompanied with force, either actual or implied, as wrongful entry on another's land, whereby another is injuriously treated. (2) An action for trespass. [< LL. *transpasso,* < L. *trans,* over; and see PASS, *v.*] SYN.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK; OFFENSE.—**tres'pass-er,** *n.*

tress, 1 tres; 2 trĕs, *n.* A lock, curl, or ringlet of human hair, especially when abundant: applied also, figuratively, to adornment suggesting tresses. [< F. *tresse,* LL. *tricta,* < Gr. *tricha,* threefold, < *treis,* three.]—**tressed,** *a.* Wearing or arranged in tresses.—**tress'y,** *a.*

tres'sure, 1 tresh'ur; 2 trĕsh'ur, *n.* *Her.* A bearing around the edge of a shield; modified or double orle, generally ornamented with fleurs-de-lis. [F., < *tresse;* see TRESS.]—**tres'sured,** *a.*

tres'tl(e^{F},) 1 tres'l; 2 trĕs'l, *n.* **1. A beam or bar supported by tres'sel^{s},) four divergent legs: for bearing tables, platforms, etc. **2.** An open braced framework for supporting the horizontal stringers of a railway-bridge, etc. See illus. on next page. **3.** *Carp.* An intervening stud. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A trestletree. (2) *pl.* The props of a vessel on the ways. [< OF. *trestel,* < L. *transtrum,* beam.]—**tres'tle-tree",** *n.* *Naut.* One of a pair of pieces at right angles to a lower mast, to support the crosstrees, etc.—

tres'tle-work", *n.* Trestles collectively; a bridge made of trestles or braced framework, especially of wood. **tres'tling‡.**

tret, 1 tret; 2 trĕt, *n.* A former allowance to purchasers for waste due to transportation. [< F. *trait;* see TRAIT.]

Tre-vel'yan, 1 tri-vel'[*or* -vil']yən; 2 tre-vĕl'[*or* -vil']yən, **Sir George Otto** (1838—). English statesman; author.

Treves, 1 trivz; 2 trēvs, *n.* A cathedral city on the Moselle river, W. Prussia; in the Allied Zone of Occupation; pop. 53,250; an old Roman colony; ruins: imperial free city in the 16th century. **Trèves‡** [F.]; **Trier‡** [G.].

trev'et, 1 trev'et; 2 trĕv'ĕt, *n.* Same as TRIVET.

trev'is, 1 trev'is; 2 trĕv'is, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A bar or beam. **2.** A crosspiece; partition. [< F. *travers,* < L. *traversus, transversus;* ppr. of *transverto,* < *trans,* across, + *verto,* turn.]

Tre-vi'so, 1 trē-vi'zo; 2 trę-vē'zo, *n.* A city near and north of Venice in N. E Italy; pop. 43,600; the ancient **Tarvisium.**

trew, 1 trü; 2 tru, *v.* [Scot.] To trust; believe.

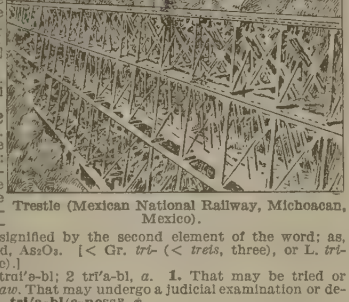
trews, 1 trüz; 2 truz, *n.* [Scot.] Trousers, especially those worn under the kilt.

trey, 1 trē; 2 trę, *n.* A card, domino, or die having three spots or pips. [< F. *trois* (< L. *tres*), three.]

tray‡.

T. R. H., *abbr.* Their Royal Highnesses.

tri-, 1 trī-; 2 trī-, *prefix.* Three; three times; thrice: used in chemistry to denote the presence of three atoms or radicals of that signified by the second element of the word; as, arsenic *trioxid*, As_2O_3. [< Gr. *tri-* (< *treis,* three), or L. *tri-* (< *tres,* three).]



Trestle (Mexican National Railway, Michoacan, Mexico).

tri'a-bi(ep), 1 trī'ə-bī; 2 trī'a-bī, *a.* **1.** That may be tried or tested. **2.** *Law.* That may undergo a judicial examination or determination.—**tri'a-bi(e-ness)**, *n.*

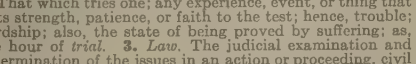
tri'ad, 1 trī'ad; 2 trī'ăd. **I.** *a. Chem.* Having a combining value of three; trivalent. **II.** *n.* **1.** A group of three persons or things. **2.** *Mus.* A chord of three tones. **3.** *Chem.* A trivalent atom, radical, or element. [< Gr.[L] *tria(d-)s,* < *treis,* three.]—**triad axis** (*Crystal.*), an axis of threefold symmetry.—**tri-ad'ic**, *a.* & *n.*

tri'al, 1 trī'əl; 2 trī'al, *n.* **1.** The act of trying, or the state of being tried. (1) A proving or testing by experience or use: as, the *trial* of an invention. (2) An effort to do something: usually in the phrase **to make the trial.** (3) Experimental treatment; scientific test, as of chemicals, metals, etc. (4) A testing of capacity, attainments, or progress, as by examination for probation. (5)‖ Verification; proof.

2. That which tries one; any experience, event, or thing that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test; hence, trouble; hardship; also, the state of being proved by suffering; as, the hour of *trial.* **3.** *Law.* The judicial examination and determination of the issues in an action or proceeding, civil or criminal. [OF., < *trier;* see TRY.] SYN.: see AFFLICTION; ENDEAVOR; MISFORTUNE; PROOF.—**trial jury,** a jury impaneled to try a civil or criminal case. Called also *petit* or *petty jury.*

Tri-an'dri-a, *n. pl. Bot.* In the Linnean system, the third class of plants, embracing those having hermaphrodite flowers with three stamens: disused.—**tri-an'dri-an**, *a.*—**tri-an'drous**, *a.*

tri'an"gle, 1 trai'aŋ"gl; 2 trī'ăŋ"gl, *n.* **1.** A figure, especially a plane figure, bounded by three sides, and having three



Triangles.

1. Scalene. 2. Isosceles. 3. Equilateral. 4. Right-angled. 5. Obtuse.

angles. **2.** Something resembling such a figure in shape or arrangement. (1) A flat drawing-implement for making parallel or diagonal lines, etc. (2) *Naut.* A sheers made of three spars lashed together at the top. **3.** *Mus.* An instrument of percussion, consisting of a resonant bar bent into a triangle and open at one corner, sounded by being struck with a small metal rod. [F., < L. *triangulum,* < *triangulus,* < *tres,* three, + *angulus,* angle.]—**tri-an'gu-lar**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, like, or bounded by a triangle. **tri'an"gled‡.** **2.** Concerned with or pertaining to three things, parties, or persons.—**tri-an'gu-late.** **I.** *vt.* [-LAT"ED[d]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To divide into triangles; survey by triangulation. **2.** To give triangular shape to. **II.** *a. Zool.* Marked with triangles.—**tri-an"gu-la'tion**, *n.* The laying out and accurate measurement of a network of triangles, especially on the surface of the earth, as in surveying.

tri-ap'si-dal, *a.* Distinguished by or constructed with three apses.

tri'ar-chy, *n.* [-CHIES[z], *pl.*] Government by three persons, or a country so governed; a triumvirate. [< TRI- + Gr. *archeō,* rule.]

Tri-as'sic, 1 trai-as'ik; 2 trī-ăs'ĭc. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lowest of the three systems comprised in the Mesozoic era. **II.** *n.* The Triassic system of strata following the Carboniferous and succeeded by the Jurassic system. [< Gr.[LL] *trias;* see TRIAD.] **Tri'as‡.—Triassic man,** a type of primitive man (*Homo nevadensis*) believed to have lived in the Triassic period, owing to the discovery in Nevada in 1922 of a silicified shoe-sole fossil, embedded in its matrix of Triassic blue limestone.

tri-at'ic, 1 trai-at'ik; 2 trī-ăt'ĭc, *a.* Composed of three parts: only in the phrase **triatic stay** (*Naut.*), a device consisting of two pendants attached respectively to the foremast-head and mainmast-head: used principally for hoisting boats in and out of a vessel.

tri"a-tom'ic, 1 trai"ə-tem'ik; 2 trī"a-tŏm'ĭc, *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing only three atoms; as, a *triatomic* molecule, that is, ozone (O_3). **2.** Containing three replaceable univalent atoms. **3.** Trivalent.

tri-ax'i-al, *a.* Having three axes.

tri-az'ic, 1 trai-az'ik; 2 trī-ăz'ĭc, *n. Chem.* **1.** One of a class of azins which always have the three nitrogen atoms in the ring. **2.** Any of three hypothetical isomers ($C_2H_3N_3$) from which the above are derived. They may be regarded as benzenes in which three CH groups have been replaced by nitrogen atoms. [< TRI- + AZO.] **tri-az'ine‡.**

tri-ba'sic, 1 trai-bē'sik; 2 trī-bā'sĭc, *a. Chem.* Containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radical: said of certain acids, as arsenic acid (H_3AsO_4).

tribe, 1 traib; 2 trīb, *n.* **1.** A division, class, or group of people, varying, ethnologically, according to the circumstances from which their separation or distinction is supposed to originate. Specif.: (1) Among primitive peoples, a group or aggregation of persons having a name, a dialect, a government, and usually a territory of its own; as, Kafir *tribes.* (2) In ancient states, an ethnical, hereditary, or political division of a united people; as, the *tribes* of Athens or of Israel. (3) *Rom. Antiq.* A division of freeholders with a right to vote in certain of the Roman councils. The Latins, Sabines, and Etruscans probably represented primitive clan-divisions, to which Servius Tullius added a fourth when making his territorial division of Rome. Outside of the city the spread of tribal organizations was coincident with the founding of new colonies. (4) A number of persons of any class or profession taken together: often derogatory or contemptuous; as, the theatrical *tribe.*

2. *Biol.* A group of plants or animals of indefinite rank. **3.** Among stock-breeders, the descendants of a particular female bearer through females. [< F. *tribu,* < L. *tribus,* tribe.] SYN.: see PEOPLE.—**tri'bal**, *a.*—**tribes'man**, *n.* A member of a tribe.

Tri-bo'ni-an, 1 trai-bō'ni-ən; 2 trī-bō'nĭ-an, *n.* (5th–6th century.) Minister and jurist of Justinian: chief compiler of the Justinian Code. **Tri-bo"ni-a'nus‡.**

tri'brach, 1 trai'brak; 2 trī'brăk, *n. Anc. Pros.* A foot composed of three short syllables. [< TRI- + Gr. *brachys,* short.]

tri'brom-, ⟩1 trai'brōm-, trai-brō'mo-; 2 trī'brōm-, trī-brō'mo-. **tri-bro'mo-**, ⟩ From TRI- + Gr. *brōmos,* stench: combining forms denoting that three bromin atoms have replaced three hydrogen atoms; as, *tribromacetic* acid (CBr_3CO_2H).—**tri"brom-phe'noi**, *n.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_2Br_3O_4H$): used in medicine as an antiseptic.

trib"u-la'tion, 1 trib"yu-lē'shən; 2 trĭb"yu-lā'shon, *n.* A condition of affliction and distress; suffering; also, that which causes it. [F., < L.[LL] *tribulatus,* pp. of *tribulo,* press.] SYN.: see AFFLICTION; GRIEF; MISFORTUNE.

tri-bu'nal, 1 trai-biū'nəl; 2 trī-bū'nal, *n.* **1.** A court of justice; any judicial body, as a board of arbitrators. **2.** The seat set apart for judges, magistrates, etc. **3.** *Eccl.* A confessional. **4.** [P. I.] A public building in a village, used variously as a town hall, prison, barracks, etc. [L., < *tribunus,* tribune, < *tribus,* tribe.]

trib'u-na-ry, 1 trib'yu-nē"ri; 2 trĭb'yu-na-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to a tribune; tribunicial.

trib'une[1], 1 trib'yun; 2 trĭb'yun, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A magistrate chosen by the plebeians to protect them against patrician oppression. **2.** One of various civil or military officers of later times; any champion of the people. [< L.[F] *tribunus.*]—**trib'u-nate**, *n.* The office or dignity of a tribune. **trib'une-ship‡.**—**trib"u-ni'cial, trib"u-ni'cian**, *a.* Proceeding from, characteristic of, or pertaining to a tribune or the tribunate. **trib"u-ni'tial‡; trib"u-ni'tian‡.**

trib'une[2], *n.* **1.** A raised floor for the chair of a Roman magistrate. **2.** A bishop's throne. **3.** A rostrum; platform. [F., < LL. *tribuna,* = L. *tribunal;* see TRIBUNAL.]

trib'ute, 1 trib'yut; 2 trĭb'yut, *n.* **1.** Money or other valuable thing paid as an acknowledgment of submission or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; also, the taxes imposed to raise money to make such payment. **2.** The obligation or necessity of making such gift or payment; the state of being tributary. **3.** Anything given, paid, or rendered as by a subordinate to a superior; figuratively, that which is due to worth, affection, or duty; contribution; tax; gift; offering; meed; as, I must render my *tribute* of praise. [< L.[F] *tributum,* < *tributus,* pp. of *tribuo,* allot.] SYN.: see SUBSIDY; TAX.—**trib'u-ta-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Bringing supply: contributory; subsidiary; as, a *tributary* stream. **2.** Offered or due as tribute; having the character of tribute; as, a *tributary* payment. **3.** Paying tribute; hence, subordinate, as a state. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** A person or state paying tribute; a dependent. **2.** A stream flowing into another; an affluent.—**trib'u-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**trib'u-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

trice, 1 trais; 2 trīç, *vt.* [TRICED[t]; TRIC'ING.] *Naut.* To raise with a rope; also, to tie or lash: commonly with *up.* [< LG. *trissen.*]

trice, *n.* An instant: only in the phrase **in a trice.** [< Sp. *tris,* crash.]

tri-cen'ni-al, 1 trai-sen'i-əl; 2 trī-cĕn'ĭ-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the number thirty; taking place every thirtieth year. [< LL. *tricennium,* thirty years, < L. *triginta,* thirty, + *annus,* year.]

tri'ceps, 1 trai'seps; 2 trī'cĕps, *n.* A muscle having three heads:

specif., the large muscle at the back of the upper arm, of which the function is to extend the forearm. [< L. *tres*, three, + *caput*, head.]

trich-, **trich'i-**, **trich'o-**, } 1 trik-, trik'i, trik'o-; 2 trīc-, trīc'i-, trīc'o-. From Greek *thrix* (*trich-*), hair: combining forms.

tri-chi'na, 1 tri-kaī'nə; 2 tri-cī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, *pl.*] A small nematode parasitic worm (*Trichina spiralis*) that in its larval stage sometimes infests the muscles of man, swine, and other mammals. [< Gr. *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]—**trich'i-nize**, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To infect with trichinæ.—**trich'i-ni-za'tion**, *n.* —**trich"i-no'sis**, *n.* The disease produced by trichinæ in the intestines and muscles of the body. **trich"i-ni'a-sis**‡; **trich"i-ni'tis**‡.—**trich'i-nous**, *a.* Affected with or containing trichinæ. **trich"i-na'tous**‡; **trich'i-nosed**‡; **trich"i-not'ic**‡.

Trich"i-nop'o-li, 1 trik"i-nep'o-li; 2 trīc"i-nŏp'o-li, *n.* A cathedral city in S. Madras, India; pop. 123,500. **Trich"i-nop'o-ly**‡.

trich'ite, 1 trik'ait *or* trai'kait; 2 trīc'it *or* trī'cīt, *n. Petrol.* A microscopic capillary form, curved, bent or zigzag, found in volcanic rocks. [< Gr. *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]—**tri-chit'ic**, *a.*

trich'o-. See TRICH-.—**trich"o-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* The whipworm. —**trich'o-cyst**, *n.* **1.** A stinging-capsule containing a hair-like body: found in various protozoans. **2.** *Zooph.* A thread-cell.—**trich'o-gyne**, *n. Bot.* The slender thread-like portion of the procarp in red algæ which receives the male fertilizing bodies.—**trich'oid**, *a.* Having the form or appearance of hair.—**trich'ol'o-gy**, *n.* The science that relates to the human hair, its formation, functions, and diseases; also, a treatise on this subject. —**tri-chol'o-gist**, *n.*—**tri-cho'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* One of the threads or filaments of filamentous algæ. **2.** *Pathol.* (1) Entropion. (2) Same as PLICA, 4. **trich'ome**‡.—**trich'ome**, *n. Bot.* **1.** Any surface appendage or epidermal outgrowth in a plant, comprising hairs, bristles, prickles, scales, root-hairs, etc. It may consist of one cell, or of several arranged in a row or a column or in a mass. **2.** A trichoma.—**Trich'o-phy'ton**, *n.* A genus of fungi that grow around the hair-bulbs, causing baldness and sometimes ringworm.

tri'chord, 1 trai'kōrd; 2 trī'cōrd. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Three-stringed. **II.** *n.* Any three-stringed instrument. [< TRI- + Gr. *chordē*, string.]

tri-cho'sis, *n.* A morbid condition or an abnormal growth or de- [ficiency of the hair.

tri-chot'o-my, 1 trai-kot'o-mi; 2 trī-cŏt'o-my, *n.* Division into three parts. Specif.: (1) *Logic.* The threefold division of a genus or class. (2) *Theol.* The division of human nature into body, soul, and spirit. [< Gr. *tricha* (< *treis*, three), threefold, + *-TOMY.*]—**trich"o-tom'ic**, *a.*—**tri-chot'o-mous**, *a.* Divided or dividing into three or three parts, as a genus into three species. **-ly**, *adv.*

tri-chro'ic, 1 trai-krō'ik; 2 trī-crō'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing trichroism. [< TRI- + Gr. *chrōs*, color.]—**tri'chro-ism**, *n. Physics.* The property in a crystal transmitting light of three different colors in the directions of the three axes respectively.

tri"chro-mat'ic, 1 trai"kro-mat'ik; 2 trī"cro-mät'ic, *a.* Relating to three colors; three-colored. Specif.: (1) Having three fundamental color-sensations, as the normal eye, instead of two, as most color-blind eyes. (2) Pertaining to the three-color process. See under THREE. [< Gr. *treis*, three, + *chrōma*, color.] **tri-chrome**‡; **tri-chro'mic**‡.—**tri-chro'ma-tism**, *n.*

trick[1], 1 trik; 2 trĭk, *vt.* & *vi.* To play a trick or tricks upon; delude; cheat. [L. *tricor*, < *tricæ*, trifles.] SYN.: see DECEIVE.

trick[2], *vt.* **1.** To deck or ornament, especially with something cheap and showy: usually with *out*. **2.** To make from old materials: with *up*. [< TRICK[1], *v.*]

trick, *n.* **1.** A device for getting an advantage by deception; a petty artifice. **2.** An injurious or annoying act. **3.** A practical joke; prank; as, the *tricks* of schoolboys; also, a malicious or injurious deed; as, a dirty *trick*. **4.** A particular habit or manner; characteristic; trait; also, a vicious habit. **5.** A peculiar skill or knack. **6.** An act of legerdemain; a feat of jugglery; as, a conjurer's *tricks*. **7.** In card-playing, the whole number of cards played in one round. **8.** The turn of one sailor at the helm; a turn or spell. **9.** [Local, U. S., or Obs.] A toy; trifle; plaything; rarely, a child. SYN.: see ARTIFICE; FRAUD.—**trick'ish**, *a.* Apt to be tricky; partaking of trickery. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**trick'ster**, *n.* One who plays tricks; a cheat. **trick'er**‡.

trick'er-y[1], 1 trik'ər-i; 2 trĭk'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] The practise of tricks; artifice; stratagem. SYN.: see DECEPTION.

trick'er-y[2], *n.* Dressing up; decorations.

trick'ing, 1 trik'iŋ; 2 trĭk'ing, *pa.* Given to tricks; tricky.

trick'ing, *n.* The act of dressing up; also, ornaments.

trick'le(es), 1 trik'l; 2 trĭk'l, *n.* & *vi.* [TRICK'L(ED)P; TRICK'LING.] To flow, or cause or permit to flow, slowly or by drops; drip. [< AS. *strican*, move along.]

trick'le, *n.* The act or state of trickling, or that which trickles.—**trick'let**‡, *n.* A tiny rill.—**trick'ly**, *a.*

trick'si-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tricksy. **trick'sey-ness**‡.

trick'sy[1], 1 trik'si; 2 trĭk'sy, *a.* **1.** Fond of tricks or pranks; mischievous; playful. **2.** Given to artifice or stratagem; cunning; crafty. **3.** Tending to elude or deceive; illusory.

trick'sy[2], *a.* [Rare.] Neat; trim; spruce.

trick'track", 1 trik'trak"; 2 trĭk'trăk", *n.* A form of backgammon; specif., an old form in which pegs as well as pieces were used. [< F. *trictrac*, backgammon.] **tric'trac"**‡.

trick'y, 1 trik'i; 2 trĭk'y, *a.* [TRICK'I-ER; TRICK'I-EST.] **1.** Disposed to or characterized by trickery; deceitful. **2.** Vicious, as an animal. SYN.: see INSIDIOUS. **trick'let**‡ [Scot.].—**trick'i-ly**, *adv.*—**trick'i-ness**, *n.*

tri-clin'ic, 1 trai-klin'ik; 2 trī-clĭn'ic, *a. Crystal.* Referable to three unequal and dissimilar axes with oblique intersections: said of crystal forms. [< TRI- + Gr. *klinō*, bend.]

tri-clin'i-um, 1 trai-klin'i-um; 2 trī-clĭn'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The Roman dining-table of four sides, three sides of which were provided with a low couch upon which three guests could recline. **2.** A dining-room. [< Gr. *triklinion*, < *treis*, three, + *klinē*, couch.]

tri'col"or, 1 trai'kul"ər; 2 trī'cŏl"or. **I.** *a.* Of three colors. **tri'col"ored**‡; **tri'col"or-ous**‡; **tri'col"ored**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flag of three colors; specif., the French national flag of blue, white, and red vertical bands. **2.** The tricolored cockade of the French revolutionists. **tri'col"our**‡.

tri'cot, 1 tri'ko *or* (*F.*) tri"kō'; 2 trī'co *or* (*F.*) trī"cō', *n.* **1.** A hand-knitted woolen-yarn fabric, or a machine-made imitation thereof. **2.** A soft ribbed cloth. [F., knitting.]

tri-crot'ic, *a. Med.* Having three distinct waves of undulations in succession, as the normal pulse. **tri'cro-tous**‡.—**tri'cro-tism**, *n.* The state of being tricrotic. [< TRI- + Gr. *krotos*, beat.]

tri-cus'pid, 1 trai-kus'pid; 2 trī-cŭs'pid, *a.* **1.** Having three cusps or points, as a molar tooth or a valve of the heart. **2.** Of or pertaining to the tricuspid valve. [< L. *tricuspid(d-)s*, < *tres*, three, + *cuspis*, point.] **tri-cus'pid-al**‡.—**tricuspid valve**, a valve of the heart, between the right auricle and right ventricle.—**tri-cus'pi-date**, *a.* Three-pointed; as, a *tricuspidate* leaf.

tri'cy-cle, 1 trai'si-kl; 2 trī'cy-cl, *n.* **1.** A three-wheeled vehicle of the velocipede class. **2.** A motor-cycle with three wheels. [< Gr. *treis*, three, + *kyklos*, circle.]

tri-dec'ane, *n. Chem.* A light, colorless liquid compound ($C_{13}H_{28}$) of the paraffin series, having an odor like turpentine, contained in American petroleum.

tri'dent, 1 trai'dent; 2 trī'dĕnt, *n.* **1.** A three-pronged implement or weapon; the emblem of Neptune (Poseidon); hence, dominion over the sea. **2.** The three-pronged fork with which the Roman retiarius was armed. **3.** A fish-spear with three prongs. **4.** *Math.* A plane cubic curve somewhat resembling a three-pronged spear. [< L. *triden(t-)s*, < *tres*, three, + *den(t-)s*, tooth.]—**tri'dent, tri-den'tate**, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs. **tri-den'tat-ed**‡.

Tri-den'tine, 1 trai-den'tin; 2 trī-dĕn'tin. **I.** *a. Eccl. Hist.* **1.** Pertaining to Trent or to the Council of Trent. See TRENT. **2** Adhering to the decrees of the Council of Trent. **II.** *n. Eccl. Hist.* A Roman Catholic: from the fact that the creed of the Roman Catholic Church as now held was formulated by the Council of Trent. [< LL. *Tridentum*, Trent.]

tried, 1 traid; 2 trīd, *pa.* Tested; trustworthy.

tri-en'ni-al, 1 trai-en'i-əl; 2 trī-ĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Taking place every third year. **2.** Lasting three years. **3.** Occurring three times a year. **II.** *n.* **1.** A ceremony or event observed or celebrated every three years; a third anniversary. **2.** *Bot.* A plant lasting three years. [< L. *tres*, three, + *annus*, year.] **-ly**, *adv.*

tri-en'ni-um, 1 trai-en'i-um; 2 trī-ĕn'i-ŭm, *n.* [L.] A period of three years.

Tri-ent', *n.* [G.] Same as TRENT.

tri'er[1], 1 trai'ər; 2 trī'er, *n.* One who tries, in any sense.

Trier[2], 1 trir; 2 trīr, *n.* [G.] Same as TREVES.

tri'er-arch, 1 trai'ər-ärk; 2 trī'er-ärc, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The captain of a trireme; also, at Athens, one who alone or with others fitted out and maintained a trireme. [< Gr. *triērēs*, trireme, + *archō*, rule.]—**tri'er-ar"chy**, *n.* **1.** The command of a trireme. **2.** The fitting out and maintaining of a trireme. **3.** The body of trierarchs collectively.

Tri-este', 1 tri-est'; 2 trī-ĕst', *n.* **1. Gulf of**, an inlet of the N. E. Adriatic sea. **2.** A seaport at the N. E. corner of the Adriatic sea; formerly Austrian; ceded to Italy by the Treaty of St.-Germain; pop. 229,510. **Tri-est'**‡.

tri"e-ter'ic, *a.* Triennial. **tri"e-ter'i-cal**‡.

tri-fa'cial, *a.* **1.** Divided into three branches and pertaining to the face; as, the *trifacial* nerve (the trigeminus). **2.** Of or pertaining to the trigeminus.

tri'fid, 1 trai'fid; 2 trī'fid, *a.* Divided into three parts or sections; three-cleft. [< TRI- + L. *findo*, split.]

tri'fle, 1 trai'fl; 2 trī'fl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TRI'FLED; TRI'FLING.] **1.** To pass, as time, in an idle and purposeless way: generally with *away*. **2.** To act without dignity or seriousness; sport; jest: generally followed by *with*. **3.** To give one's time to trivial things. **4.** To play aimlessly; dally. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything of very little value or importance. **2.** A light confection, made usually of whipped cream or the whites of eggs, with the addition of fruit, cake, or wine. **3.** A variety of pewter. [< OF. *truffle*, jest.]—**a trifle**, slightly; to a small extent; as, *a trifle* short.—**tri'fler**, *n.*—**tri'fling**, *pa.* **1.** Frivolous. **2.** Insignificant. SYN.: see CHILDISH; IDLE; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; RIDICULOUS; VAIN.—**tri'fling-ly**, *adv.*

tri-fo'li-ate, 1 trai-fō'li-ət; 2 trī-fō'li-āt, *a.* **1.** Having three leaves or leaf-like processes. **2.** Trifoliolate: an incorrect use. [< TRI- + FOLIATE, *a.*] **tri-fo'li-at"ed**.—**tri-fo'li-o-late**, *a. Bot.* Having three leaflets.—**Tri-fo'li-um**, *n. Bot.* A genus of small plants of the bean family—the clovers—with trifoliolate leaves, and purple, red, white, or yellow flowers. [+ L. *folium*, leaf.]

tri-fo'ri-um, 1 trai-fō'ri-um; 2 trī-fō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A gallery above the arches of the nave in a church. [LL., < L. *tres*, three, + *foris*, door.]—**tri-fo'ri-al**, *a.*

tri'formed, 1 trai'fōrmd; 2 trī'fōrmd, *a.* **1.** Having three forms or shapes. **2.** Consisting of three parts or divisions. **tri'form**‡. —**tri-form'i-ty**, *n.*—**tri-fur'cate**, *a.* Three-forked; trichotomous. **tri-fur'cat-ed**‡.—**tri"fur-ca'tion**, *n.*

trig, 1 trig; 2 trĭg. **I.** *vt.* [TRIGGED, TRIGD[3]; TRIG'GING.] To check, as with a skid; obstruct; stop. **II.** *n.* A check or brake, as a skid or drag for a wheel. [< TRIGGER.]

trig, *a.* **1.** Characterised by tidiness; trim. **2.** Sound; firm. [< Ice. *tryggr*, true.] **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

trig., **trigon.**, *abbr.* Trigonometric, trigonometrical, trigonometry.

tri-gem'i-nal. *I. a.* **1.** Being in three parts; threefold; triple. **2.** Of or pertaining to the trigeminus; as, *trigeminal* neuralgia. **II.** *n.* The trigeminus.—**tri-gem'i-nus,** *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] The fifth cranial or trifacial nerve, the great nerve of sensation for the face and head.

trig'ger, 1 trig'ər; 2 trĭg'er, *n.* **1.** The finger-piece of a gun-lock or pistol-lock, for releasing the hammer; also, a catch or small lever doing similar service in a trap or other mechanism. **2.** A skid or trig. [< D. *trekker,* puller, < *trekken,* pull.]—**trig'ger-fish",** *n.* A fish (genus *Balistes*) found mainly in the Indo-Pacific region, with an ovate body covered with large rough scales: named from the trigger-like second spine of the dorsal fin.

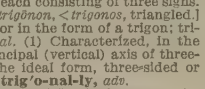
Trigger-fish. 1/12

tri'glyph, 1 trī'glif; 2 trī'glĭf, *n.* **tri'glyf,** An ornament in a Doric frieze consisting of a tablet with three parallel vertical channels or glyphs, and standing on each side of the metopes. [< Gr. *treis,* three, + *glyphē,* carve.]—**tri-glyph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of triglyphs. **2.** Having three groups of characters or carvings. **tri'glyph-al‡; tri-glyph'i-cal‡.**

tri'gon, 1 trī'gen; 2 trī'gŏn, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A triangle; especially, the triangle of reference used in trilinear coordinates. **2.** *Astrol.* (1) One of four parts of the zodiac, each consisting of three signs. (2) Same as TRINE, *n.*, 2. [< Gr.ᴸ+ᶠ *trigōnon,* < *trigonos,* triangled.]—**trig'o-nal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in the form of a trigon; triangular; three-cornered. **2.** *Crystal.* (1) Characterized, in the hexagonal system, by having a principal (vertical) axis of threefold symmetry. (2) Having, in the ideal form, three-sided or triangular faces. **trig'o-nous‡.—trig'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

trig"o-nom'e-ter, 1 trig"o-nem'i-tər; 2 trĭg"o-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for solving triangles mechanically.

trig"o-nom'e-try, 1 trig"o-nem'i-trı; 2 trĭg"o-nŏm'e-try, *n.* The branch of mathematics that treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles and applies them to other figures involving triangles. [< Gr. *trigōnon,* triangle, + *-metron,* measure.]—**trig"o-no-met'ri-cal,** *a.* **trig"o-no-met'ric‡.—trigonometrical functions,** certain functions of an angle or arc used in trigonometry. They are most simply defined by referring to a triangle made by drawing a perpendicular from any point A (see fig. 1) of one side of the given angle *a* to the other side. The functions of the angle *a* are then defined as ratios



Trigonometrical Functions. 2

or fractions. They are the *sine,* $\frac{AB}{AC}$; the *cosine,* $\frac{CB}{AC}$; the *tangent,* $\frac{AB}{CB}$; the *cotangent,* $\frac{CB}{AB}$; the *secant,* $\frac{AC}{CB}$; and the *cosecant,* $\frac{AC}{AB}$. The functions may be represented also as lines by constructing the reference triangle in a circle whose radius is taken as unity and drawing additional lines as in fig. 2. The *sine* is then AB, the *cosine* CB, the *tangent* ED, the *cotangent* GF, the *secant* CE, and the *cosecant* CF. These are all spoken of as the sine, cosine, etc., of the arc AD as well as of the angle *a*. These functions are always abbreviated in writing as follows: sin *a*, cos *a*, tan *a*, cot *a*, sec *a*, cosec *a*.—**trig"o-no-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

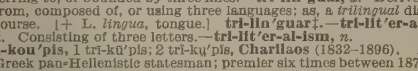
tri'graph, *n.* A group of three letters representing one articulate sound; also, the sound thus represented. [< TRI- + -GRAPH.]—**tri-he'dral,** *a.* Having three intersecting surfaces as sides.—**tri-he'dron,** *n.* A figure having three sides. [+ Gr. *hedra,* base.]—**tri-hy'brid,** *n. Biol.* A hybrid whose parents differ from each other in respect to three characters.—**tri-hy'dric,** *a.* Pertaining to a combination of three hydroxyl groups.—**tri'jugate,** *a. Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets. [+ L. *jugum,* yoke.] **tri'ju-gous‡.—tri-lat'er-al,** *a.* Having three sides. [+ L. *latus,* side.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**tri-lin'e-ar,** *a.* Pertaining, referring to, or bounded by three lines.—**tri-lin'gual,** *a.* Derived from, composed of, or using three languages; as, a *trilingual* discourse. [+ L. *lingua,* tongue.] **tri-lin'guar‡.—tri-lit'er-al,** *a.* Consisting of three letters.—**tri-lit'er-al-ism,** *n.*

Tri-kou'pis, 1 trī-kū'pis; 2 trī-kų'pis, **Charilaos** (1832–1896). A Greek pan-Hellenistic statesman; premier six times between 1875 and 1895; originator of the modern pan-Hellenic idea.

trill¹, 1 trĭl; 2 trĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing quaveringly or tremulously; **trill²,** pipe. **2.** To utter vibratorily; roll, as in the use of an *r*. **II.** *t.* **1.** To sing with a tremor; specifically, in vocalization, to execute a trill or shake. **2.** To give forth a tremulous sound. [< F. *triller,* trill (imit.).]

trill³, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to turn or roll. **2.** To hurl. **3.** To pour forth; eject. **II.** *i.* **1.** To roll along; trickle, as tears. **2.** To oscillate. [< Dan. *trille,* roll.] **tril†; trille†; tryll†.**

trill, *n.* **1.** A tremulous utterance of successive tones, as of certain insects or birds. **2.** *Mus.* A quick alternation of two notes either a tone or a semitone apart; shake.



Trill.

3. *Phonol.* The sound produced in the utterance of some consonants, as *r*, by rapid vibration of a vocal organ.

trill'ing, 1 trĭl'ing; 2 trĭl'ing, *n. Crystal.* A twinned crystal made up of three individuals. [< L. *tres,* three.]

tril'lion, 1 trĭl'yən; 2 trĭl'yon. **I.** *a.* Numbering a trillion; a cardinal numeral; originally a noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral. **II.** *n.* A cardinal number; in the French (also U. S.) system of numeration, a million millions; in the English, the third power of a million. [< It. *trilione,* < L. *tres,* three.]—**tril'lionth,** *a.* & *n.*

Tril'li-um, 1 trĭl'i-əm; 2 trĭl'i-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A North-American genus of low herbs of the family *Convallariaceæ,* with a stout stem, rising from a short rootstock and bearing a whorl of three leaves and a solitary flower. The fruit is a red or purple berry. See WAKE-ROBIN. **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *tres,* three.]

tri-lo'bate, *a.* Three-lobed; having three lobes, as many leaves. **tri-lo'bat-ed‡.—tri'lo-bite,** *n.* A three-lobed fossil crustacean.—**tri"lo-bit'ic,** *a.*—**tri-loc'u-lar,** *a.* Having three cells or chambers. [+ L. *loculus,* cell.]

tril'o-gy, 1 trĭl'o-ji; 2 trĭl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES², *pl.*] A group of three literary or dramatic compositions, each complete in itself, but continuing the same general subject. [< Gr. *trilogia,* < *treis,* three, + -LOGY.]

trim, 1 trim; 2 trim, *v.* [TRIMMED, TRIMD²; TRIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in or restore to shape; adjust; specifically, in carpentry, to dress; smooth. **2.** To make orderly by removing excrescences and ragged edges; prune; clip; as, to *trim* the hair; *trim* a hedge. **3.** By extension, to remove and replace (arc-lamp carbons) with new ones. **4.** To make ornamental or decorative additions to; provide with trimmings. **5.** *Naut.* (1) To adjust, as sails or yards. (2) To put (a boat or vessel) on the best line of flotation by adjustment of weight. **6.** [Colloq.] To chide; chastise; also, to defeat in a contest, sometimes with *up.* **7.** [Slang.] To victimize; get money from by cheating. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise time-serving or double-dealing; adjust oneself, as to the wind; specif., in politics, to hold a middle position between parties so as to be courted by both sides or to qualify for favors from each party. **2.** To be or keep in equilibrium: said of a vessel. [< AS. *trymtan,* < *trum,* strong.]—**trim'mer,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which trims. **2.** A time-server. **3.** *Arch.* A small horizontal beam, as in a floor, into which the ends of one or more joists are framed.—**trim'ming,** *n.* **1.** Something added for ornament or to give a finished appearance or effect. (1) Material attached to a garment, etc., for ornamentation or effect. (2) *pl.* Articles of equipment; fittings, as the hardware of a house, etc. (3) *pl.* [Prov.] The usual or proper accompaniments or condiments, as of an article of food. **2.** *pl.* That which is removed by trimming, cutting, or clipping; specif., in shearing, wool from the shanks. **3.** [Colloq.] A severe reproof or a chastisement; flogging. **4.** The act of one who trims.

trim, *a.* [TRIM'MER; TRIM'MEST.] **1.** Adjusted to a nicety; being in perfect order; hence, handsomely equipped or of stylish and smart appearance; spruce; precise; jaunty. **2†.** Excellently fit; nice; pretty; fine. [< AS. *trum,* strong.] Syn.: see NEAT; STANCH.—**trim'ly,** *adv.* **trim‡.—trim'ness,** *n.*

trim, *n.* **1.** State of adjustment or preparation; fitting condition; orderly disposition; as, all was in good *trim.* **2.** Condition as to general appearance; dress; style. **3.** *Naut.* (1) Fitness for sailing: said of a vessel in reference to the disposition of her ballast, masts, cargo, etc. (2) Actual or comparative degree of immersion: said of a vessel. **4.** [Rare.] Particular character or nature; kind; stripe. **5.** *Carp.* The moldings, etc., as about the doors of a building; also, the hardware trimmings of a house, such as hinges, window-fastenings, etc. **6†.** Ornament; trapping; dress.

trim'er-ous, *a. Biol.* Composed of three similar parts; three-parted; specif., having three joints, as the tarsus of an insect: often written *3-merous.* [< TRI- + Gr. *meros,* part.]

tri-mes'ter, 1 trai-mes'tər; 2 trī-mĕs'ter, *n.* A three-monthly period; quarter. [< TRI- + L. *mensis,* month.]—**tri-mes'tri-al,** *a.* **tri-mes'tral‡.**

trim'e-ter, 1 trim'i-tər; 2 trim'e-ter. *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Consisting of three measures or of lines containing three measures. **II.** *n.* A verse consisting of three measures, as the iambic trimeter. [< Gr.ᴸ *trimetros,* < *treis,* three, + *metron,* measure.]—**tri-met'ric,** *a.* **1.** *Pros.* Trimeter. **2.** *Crystal.* Same as ORTHORHOMBIC. **tri-met'ri-cal‡.**

tri'morph, 1 trai'mōrf; 2 trī'mōrf, *n.* A trimorphous substance; also, one of the forms in which such a substance exists. [< TRI- + Gr. *morphē,* form.]—**tri-mor'phic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by trimorphism. **2.** Trimorphous.—**tri-mor'phism,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The existence on the same plant of three distinct forms of flowers as regards the relative lengths of stamens and pistils. **tri-mor'phy‡. 2.** *Crystal.* The property of crystallizing in three series of fundamentally different forms with the same ultimate chemical composition. **3.** *Biol.* Difference in form, color, etc., between individuals of the same species characterizing three distinct types, as in certain butterflies.—**tri-mor'phous,** *a.* Existing in or occurring under three forms; characterized by trimorphism, as a substance in crystallization or a flower. **tri-mor'phic‡.**

Tri-mur'ti, 1 tri-mūr'ti; 2 tri-mų'rti, *n. Hind. Myth.* The triad or trinity of the Vedas, consisting of Brāhmā (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer). [< Sans. *tri,* three, + *mūrti,* shape.]

Trin., *abbr.* Trinity.

tri'nal, 1 trai'nəl; 2 trī'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to three; especially, having three parts; threefold.

Trin"co-ma-li', 1 trin"ko-ma-lī'; 2 trin"co-ma-lī', *n.* A seaport and naval station in N. E. Ceylon; pop. 11,000.

trin'dle, 1 trin'dl; 2 trin'dl, *v.* [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] **I.** *i.* To trundle; roll. **II.** *i.* **1.** To travel easily and rapidly; bowl or trot along. **2.** To roll; advance by rolling. **trin'tle‡.**

trin'dle, *n.* **1.** *Bookbinding.* One of several forked pieces of wood or metal between the cords and boards of a book to flatten its front and back edges before cutting. **2.** [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] A

wheel, especially of a barrow. **3.** A large wooden tub. **trin'-del**†; **trin'dle** [Scot.].

trine[1]†, *vt. Astrol.* To place or join in trine.

trine[2]†, *vt. & vi.* To proceed; go; follow. [< Sw. *trina.*]

trine, 1 train; 2 trin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple. **tri'nal**†. **2.** *Astrol.* Relating to or situated in trine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A compound in three parts or elements; a trio; triad. Specif.: (1) [T-] The Trinity. (2) *Her.* A charge composed of three objects. **2.** *Astrol.* The aspect of two planets when 120° apart. [< L. *trinus,* < *tres,* three.]

Trin"i-dad', 1 trin"i-dad'; 2 trin"i-dăd', *n.* **1.** An island immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco river in the British West Indies; 1,860 sq. m. including Tobago; pop. 365,913; capital, Port of Spain. **2.** A city in S. E. Colorado; pop. 11,000.

tri-ni'trate, *n. Chem.* A nitrate containing three nitric-acid radicals in combination; as, bismuth *trinitrate.* **tris-ni'trate**†. —**tri-ni'trid,** *n. Chem.* A salt of hydrazoic acid.—**tri-ni"tro-cre'sol,** *n.* A chemical compound ($C_7H_5N_3O_7$), used as an explosive.—**tri-ni"tro-phe'nol,** *n. Chem.* Same as PICRIC ACID.

tri-ni"tro-tol'u-ene, *or* **-tol'u-ol,** *n.* A high explosive, $CH_3C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, made by treating toluene with nitric acid. This substance, called also **TNT** is used for filling "high explosive" shells, for it melts readily (81.5° C.) and can be poured in safely and rapidly.

trin'i-ty, 1 trin'ı-tı; 2 trĭn'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** [T-] *Theol.* A threefold personality existing in the one divine being or substance; the union in one God of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as three infinite persons. **2.** *Art.* A symbolic representation of the Trinity. **3.** [T-] Trinity Sunday. **4.** The state or character of being three; also, any union of three parts or elements in one; a trio; triad. [< LL.[2] *trinitas,* < L. *trinus,* threefold.]—**Trin'i-ty Sun'day,** the Sunday after Whitsunday, sacred to the Trinity.—**Trin"i-ta'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity or Trinitarianism; opposed to *Unitarian.* **II.** *n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Trin"i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

trin'ket, 1 trin'ket; 2 trĭŋ'kĕt, *n.* **1.** Any small ornament, as of jewelry. **2**†. A knife. [< OF. *trenchet,* knife.] SYN.: see GAUD.

tri-no'dal, *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Bot.* Having three nodes. **2.** *Geom.* Having three nodal points.

tri-no'mi-al, 1 trui-nō'mı-ăl; 2 trī-nō'mi-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of, having, or employing three terms or names—the generic, the specific, and the subspecific—as in a scientific name, as *Pinus sylvestris maritima* (the seaside Scotch fir). **2.** *Alg.* Consisting of three terms connected by plus- or minus-signs. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Math.* An algebraic expression consisting of three terms connected by plus- or minus-signs, as $3x + y + 27z$. **2.** *Biol.* A trinominal name. [< TRI- + L. *nomen,* name.] **tri-nom'i-nal**†; **tri-on'y-mal**†.

tri'o, 1 trī'o *or* trui'o; 2 trī'o *or* trĭ'o, *n.* **1.** Any three things grouped or associated together. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A composition for three performers. (2) The second part of a minuet or scherzo, of a march, and of dance-forms generally. (3) A group of three musicians who render trios. [It., < L. *tres,* three.]

Tri-œ'ci-a, 1 trui-ī'shı-ə; 2 tri-ē'shi-a, *n. pl. Bot.* In the Linnean system the third order of the twenty-third class (*Polygamia*) of plants, embracing those in which one individual bears the perfect, another the staminate, and a third the pistillate flowers: a disused term. [< TRI- + Gr. *oikos,* house.]—**tri-œ'cism,** *n. Bot.* The state of having in the same species three kinds of individuals differing in sex.—**tri-œ'cious,** *a.* **tri-oi'cous**‡.—**tri-œ'cious-ly,** *adv.*

tri'o-let, 1 trui'o-let; 2 trī'o-lĕt, *n.* A stanza of eight lines on two rimes, the first line repeated as the fourth and seventh and the second as the eighth.

tri'o-nal, 1 trui'o-năl; 2 trī'o-nal, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound used as a hypnotic. [< Gr. *treis,* three.]

Tri"o-nych'i-dæ, 1 trui"o-nik'ı-dī; 2 trī"o-nĭŋ'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of tortoises, especially those having a flat disk-like carapace covered with skin, and webbed feet with three claws: soft-shelled turtles. **Tri'o-nyx,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *treis,* three, + *onyx,* nail, claw.]

tri'ose, *n. Chem.* **1.** A carbohydrate in which the molecule contains three atoms of carbon. **2.** A trisaccharid.

tri-ox'id, *n. Chem.* An oxid containing three atoms of oxygen in combination; as, chromium *trioxid,* CrO_3. **tri-ox'ide**‡.

trip, 1 trip; 2 trip, *v.* [TRIPPED[1], TRIPT[2]; TRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause (one) to overbalance, by obstructing or entangling the feet, and so to stumble or fall: often followed by *up,* and often used figuratively. **2.** To detect and expose in an error or blunder. **3.** To perform (a dance) lightly or nimbly. **4.** To move lightly and rhythmically, as the feet. **5.** *Mech.* To free, as by pulling away a stay, catch, trigger, etc. **6.** *Naut.* (1) To loosen, as an anchor, from the bottom, by a long rope or cable. (2) To hoist (the topmast) so as to prepare it for being lowered; tilt (a yard) similarly. **7.** To fold (a deep theater-drop, etc.) in the middle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move quickly with light and nimble steps. **2.** To make a misstep; lose the balance; hence, to commit an error; go astray; euphemistically, to lose feminine chastity. **3.** *Horol.* To run past the nicks or dents in the ratchet escape-wheel of a timepiece. **4**‖. To make a journey; travel. [< √ of TRAMP.]—**trip'sham"mer,** *n.* A tilt-hammer.—**trip'ping-ly,** *adv.* In tripping manner; nimbly; easily; lightly; quickly.

trip, *n.* **1.** A short journey; excursion; jaunt. **2.** A misstep or stumble occasioned by losing the balance or striking the foot against an object. **3.** An active, nimble step or movement. **4.** The number of fish caught in an excursion. **5.** A single tack to windward. **6.** *Mach.* A piece that trips, or the action of such a piece. **7**‖. A sudden catch, especially of the legs and feet, as of a wrestler. **8**‖. A blunderer. SYN.: see JOURNEY.

tri-pal'mi-tin, *n. Chem.* That variety of palmitin that is found in natural fats. Called also *glyceryl tripalmitate.* See PALMITIN.

tri-pal'mi-tine‡.

tri-par'tite, 1 trui-pär'tait *or* trip'ar-tait; 2 trī-pär'tīt *or* trip'ar-tit, *a.* **1.** Divided into three parts or divisions; threefold. **2.** *Bot.* Three-parted. **tri'part"ed**‡. **3.** *Law.* Pertaining to or executed by and between three parties. **4.** *Math.* Homogeneous in three sets of variables. [F., < L. *tripartītus,* < *tres,* three, + *partio,* divide.]—**tri-par'tite-ly,** *adv.*—**tri"par-ti'tion,** *n.* Division into three parts, into thirds, or among three.

Tripartite Leaf.

tripe, 1 traip; 2 trip, *n.* A part of the stomach of a ruminant, as the ox: used for food. [Ir.]

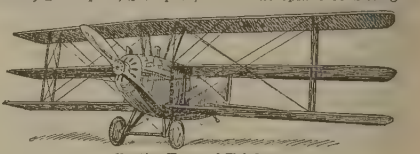
trip'e-dal, *a.* Having three feet; three-footed. [< TRI- + L. *pes,* foot.]—**tri-per'son-al,** *a.* Consisting of or relating to three persons.—**tri-per'son-al'i-ty,** *n. Theol.* The state or quality of existing in three persons in one Godhead; trinity.—**tri-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having three petals.—**tri'phase,** *a. Elec.* Having or employing three phases.

triph'thong, 1 trif'thęŋ; 2 trif'thŏŋ, *n.* Three vowels combined to produce one sound; a trigraph composed of vowels, as in *beau.* [< Gr. *treis,* three, + *phthengomai,* sound.]—**triph-thong'al,** *a.*

triph'y-lite, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous greenish-gray, bluish, transparent to translucent lithium ferrous phosphate ($LiFePO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. **triph'-yl-lin**(es)‡.

tri-pin'nate, *a. Bot.* Thrice pinnate, as when the pinnæ of a bipinnate leaf become again pinnate. [< TRI- + L. *pinnatus,* feathered.]—**tri-pin'nate-ly,** *adv.*—**tri"pin-nat'i-fid,** *a. Bot.* Tripinnately cleft. [+ L. *findo,* cleave.]

tri'plane, 1 trui'plēn; 2 trī'plān, *n.* An aeroplane consisting of


Curtiss Type of Triplane.

three supporting planes arranged one above the other.

trip'l(e[2]**,** 1 trip'l; 2 trĭp'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TRIP'L(E)D[2]; TRIP'-LING.] **1.** To make threefold the number or quantity of; treble. **2.** To be or become three times as many or as large as. **II.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of three times united or of three parts; threefold. **2.** Multiplied by three; thrice repeated. **3**†. Third. [F., < L. *triplus,* < *tres,* three, + *-plus,* -fold.]—**Triple Alliance.** *Hist.* **1.** An alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden against Louis XIV. of France, formed in 1668. **2.** A league between England, France, and Holland, formed in 1717, but called **Quadruple** when joined by Germany in 1718, designed to secure the succession to the crown of England for the house of Hanover, that of France, for the house of Bourbon, and to prevent the union of France and Spain under one crown. **3.** An alliance formed in 1795 between Austria, Great Britain, and Russia against France. **4.** Same as DREIBUND.—**triple entente,** a friendly understanding, more or less informal, between governments, as [T- E-], that formed between Great Britain, France, and Russia to counteract the Dreibund.—**tri'ple-ex-pan"sion,** *a.* Designating a compound steam-engine constructed with three cylinders of graduated sizes in which the steam is successively expanded.—**trip'ly,** *adv.*

trip'let, 1 trip'let; 2 trĭp'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A group of three of a kind. **2.** One of three children born at one birth. **3.** A group of three rimed lines. **4.** *Mus.* A group of three notes performed in the time of two. **5.** A bicycle for three.

trip'le-tail", 1 trip'ı-tēl"; 2 trĭp'i-tāl", *n.* A large edible marine fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) with soft dorsal and anal fins extended backward, suggesting additional tails.

tri'plex, 1 trui'pleks; 2 trī'plĕks. **I.** *a.* Having three parts. **II.** *n. Mus.* Triple measure. [L., < *tres,* three, + *plico,* fold.]

trip'li-cate, 1 trip'lı-kēt; 2 trip'li-cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT"ED[2]; -CAT"ING.] To make three times as much or as many; treble. **II.** *a.* Threefold; made in three copies. **III.** *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind or three similar things collectively; as, a document signed in *triplicate.* [< L. *triplico* (pp. *triplicatus*), treble.]—**trip"li-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of triplicating; also, that which is triplicated or made threefold, or is in three layers.—**tri-plic'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] Threefold character.

trip'lite, 1 trip'lait; 2 trip'lit, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, brown or black, translucent to opaque, monoclinic ferrous manganous fluophosphate, $(Fe,Mn,Ca,Mg)_2PO_4F$, containing also calcium and magnesium. [< TRIPLE.]

tri'pod, 1 trui'pod; 2 trī'pŏd, *n.* A utensil or article having three feet or legs; a three-legged stand, as for supporting a camera, compass, or other instrument. [< L. *tripus* (*tripod-*), < Gr. *treis,* three, + *pous,* foot.]—**trip'o-dal,** *a.* Of the nature or form of a tripod; having three feet or legs. **tri-po'di-al**‡; **tri-pod'ic**‡ [Rare.].—**trip'o-dy,** *n.* [-DIES[2], *pl.*] *Pros.* A verse or meter having three feet.

trip'o-li, 1 trip'o-lı; 2 trip'o-li, *n.* A decomposed limestone, used for polishing. Called also **rotten-stone, tripoli stone,** and **tripoli powder.** [< *Tripoli.*]

Trip'o-li, *n.* **1.** A region on the coast of N. Africa; 406,000 sq. m.; pop. 523,200; formerly under Turkish domination; declared Italian territory, Nov. 5, 1911. **2.** Its capital, pop. 30,000: captured by the Italians, Oct. 5, 1911. **3.** A town in N. W. Syria; pop. 35,000.—**Tri-pol'i-tan,** *a. & n.* **Trip'o-lin** (es)‡.—**Tri-pol'i-ta'na,** *n.* [It.] The country around Tripoli; a division of Libya.

tri'pos, 1 trai'pes; 2 tri'pōs, *n.* **1.** An honor examination held at Cambridge University, England, especially in mathematics. **2†.** A tripod. [< L. *tripus;* see TRIPOD.]

trip'per, 1 trip'ər; 2 trip'er, *n.* **1.** One who trips in any sense. **2.** [Colloq.] One who makes trips; a tourist or traveler. **3.** *Mach.* A piece that releases another suddenly; a trip or tripping-mechanism. Specif.: (1) A device on a railroad-track which operates a catch on a passing train to give a signal or alarm. (2) A device controlled by a passing train to give a warning or to work a switch.

trip'pet, 1 trip'et; 2 trip'ĕt, *n.* *Mach.* A cam, toe, or other projecting piece, designed to strike some other piece at fixed intervals. [< TRIP, *v.*]

trip'ping, 1 trip'iŋ; 2 trip'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which trips. **2.** A light dance.

Trip-tol'e-mus, 1 trip-tol'i-mus; 2 trip-tōl'e-mŭs, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A legendary Greek hero said to have instructed to mankind the secret of the cultivation of grain. Eleusis was the principal seat of his worship. **Trip-tol'e-mos‡** [Gr.].

trip'tote, 1 trip'tōt; 2 trip'tōt, *n.* *Gram.* A noun having but three cases. [< Gr. *triptōtos,* with three cases.]

trip'tych, 1 trip'tik; 2 trip'tyc, *n.* **1.** A picture, carving, or work of art on three panels side by side; also, three pictures associated in their subjects and placed side by side in compartments. **2.** A writing-tablet in three leaves, made of various laminate materials. [< Gr. *triptychos,* threefold, < *treis,* three, + *ptyssō,* fold.]

trip'tich‡; trip'tichi‡; trip'ty-ca‡; trip'ty-chon‡.

tri-quet'rous, *a.* Three-sided; having three acute or salient angles; three-cornered, as certain stems and bones.—**tri-ra'di-ate,** *a.* Having three rays or radiating parts, as the *triradiate* sulcus of the brain. **tri-ra'di-al‡; tri-ra'di-at"ed‡.—tri-ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*—**tri-ra'di-ate-ly‡.**

tri'reme, 1 trai'rim; 2 trai'rēm, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* An ancient war-ship with three banks of oars. [< L. *triremis,* < *tres,* three, + *remus,* oars.]

tri-sac'cha-rid, *n.* A carbohydrate which yields three non-decomposable sugar molecules when subjected to hydrolysis. **tri-sac'cha-ride‡.**

Tris-ag'i-on, 1 tris-ag'i-[or -ē'gi-]ən; 2 tris-āg'i-[or -ā'gi-]ōn, *n.* A hymn, probably of Hebrew origin, in the liturgy of the Greek and Oriental churches, beginning with a threefold invocation of the Deity as Holy. [< Gr. *treis,* three, + *hagios,* holy.] **Tris-ag'i-um‡; Tris-hag'i-on‡.**

tri-sect'd, 1 trai-sekt'; 2 trī-sĕct', *vt.* To divide into three parts, especially, as in geometry, into three equal parts. [< TRI- + L. *seco,* pp. of *sectus,* cut.]—**tri-sect'ed,** *a.* *Bot.* Ternately divided.—**tri-sec'tion,** *n.*

tri'seme, 1 trai'sim; 2 trī'sēm. **I.** *a.* *Pros.* Equal to three short syllables, as the tribrach, iambic, and trochee. **II.** *n.* A triseme syllable or time. [< Gr. *treis,* three, + *sēma,* sign.]—**tri-sep'tate,** *a.* Having three septa.—**tri-se'ri-al,** *a.* *Anat., Bot., & Zool.* Arranged in three series or rows; tristichous. **tri-se'ri-ate‡.—tri-se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* **tri-se"ri-a'tim‡.**

tris-kel'i-on, 1 tris-kel'i-ən; 2 tris-kĕl'i-ōn, *n.* A symbol of doubtful origin consisting of three human legs bent at the knee and joined at the thigh. It is found on Lycian coins of about 480 B. C., on vases from Agrigentum, on the arms of Sicily, and also on those of the Isle of Man. [< Gr. *triskelēs,* of three legs.] **tris'cele‡; tris'kele‡.**

Triskelion.

tris'mus, 1 tris'mus; 2 tris'mŭs, *n.* *Pathol.* Tetanic spasm causing rigid closure of the jaws; lockjaw. [< Gr. *trismos,* grinding.]

tris-oc"ta-he'dron, 1 tris-ok"tə-hi'drən; 2 tris-ŏc"ta-hē'drŏn, *n.* *Crystal.* A solid having twenty-four equal faces corresponding by threes to the faces of an octahedron. (1) A holohedral isometric form included under twenty-four equal isosceles triangular faces with eight planes meeting at the extremities of the rectangular axes. **tri"a-kis-oc"ta-he'dron‡; trigonal trisoctahedron‡.** (2) An isometric holohedron included under 24 similar and equal trapeziform faces; a trapezohedron. **tetragonal trisoctahedron‡.** [< Gr. *tris,* thrice, + OCTAHEDRON.]—**tris-oc"ta-he'dral,** *a.*

Trisoctahedron.

trist‖, 1 trist; 2 trist, *a.* Sorrowful; sad. [< L. *tristis,* sad.]

Tris'tan, 1 tris'tən; 2 tris'tan, *n.* In medieval romance a gifted prince, nephew of King Mark of Cornwall, sent to Ireland to ask the hand of Iseult "the Beautiful," for his uncle the king. After drinking a love-potion, the prince is seized with a fatal passion for the Irish princess and is banished to Brittany, where he weds Iseult "of the White Hand," daughter of the Duke of Brittany. Being wounded, he sends for Iseult "the Beautiful," whose coming is to be heralded by the hoisting of a white sail; his wife deceives him into believing the sail is black, whereupon he pines to death, and Iseult "the Beautiful" expires on his bier. There are several versions of the legend as used by Tennyson in his *Idylls of the King,* by Matthew Arnold in *Tristram and Iseult,* and by Gottfried von Strassburg made familiar by Richard Wagner. **Tris'tram‡.**

Tris-tan' da Cun'ha, 1 tris-tän' də kün'yə; 2 tris-tän' dä ĕun'yä. British island group in the Atlantic ocean, midway between South America and the Cape of Good Hope; 45 sq. m.; pop. about 100.

tris"tesse', 1 tris"tes'; 2 tris"tĕs', *n.* [F.] Sadness; melancholy.

trist'ful‖, 1 trist'ful; 2 trist'fŭl, *a.* Sad; gloomy; sorrowful. **-ly,** *adv.*

tris'tich, 1 tris'tik; 2 tris'tic, *n.* A strophe or system of three lines; triplet. Compare COUPLET; DISTICH. [< Gr. *treis,* three, + *stichos,* row.]—**tris'ti-chous,** *a.* Three-ranked; having parts, as leaves, arranged in three vertical rows.

tri-sul'fid, tri-sul'fide, *n.* *Chem.* A sulfid containing three atoms of sulfur in combination. **tri-sul'phid‡; tri-sul'phide‡.**

—**tri-syl'la-bl(eⁿ),** *n.* A word of three syllables.—**tri"syl-lab'ic,** *a.* **tri"syl-lab'i-cal‡.—tri"syl-lab'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

trit., *abbr.* Triturate.

tri-tag'o-nist, 1 trai-tag'o-nist; 2 trī-tăg'o-nĭst, *n.* *Gr. Drama.* The actor who played the third part; hence, also, a third-rate actor. [< Gr. < *tritos,* third, + *agōnistēs,* contender or actor.]

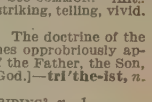
trite, 1 trait; 2 trīt, *a.* **1.** Used so often as to be hackneyed; made commonplace by repetition. **2†.** Worn out; frayed. [< L. *tero* (pp. *tritus*), rub.]

Syn.: common, commonplace, hackneyed, musty, rusty, stale, stereotyped, threadbare, worn, worn out. See COMMON.—Ant.: bright, brilliant, fresh, new, original, racy, striking, telling, vivid.—**trite'ly,** *adv.*—**trite'ness,** *n.*

tri'the-ism, 1 trai'thi-izm; 2 trī'the-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of the separate existence of three Gods: sometimes opprobriously applied to belief in the distinct personality of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. [< TRI- + Gr. *theos,* God.]—**tri'the-ist,** *n.*—**tri"the-is'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

trith'ing†, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A riding. See RIDING², *n.*, 1.

Tri'ton, 1 trai'tən; 2 trī'tŏn, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite, represented as a man in his upper parts, with a dolphin's tail, who raised or calmed the billows by blowing on a conch-shell; later, one of a race of marine deities attendant upon the sea-gods. **2.** *Her.* A merman; also, a Neptune holding a trident. **3.** *Conch.* (1) A genus typical of the *Tritonidæ,* a family of gastropods with many gills. (2) A gastropod of this genus; a trumpet-shell. **4.** [t–] A small salamander; a newt. [L., < Gr. *Tritōn,* Triton.]


Triton. 1/10

tri'tone", 1 trai'tōn"; 2 trī'tōn", *n.* *Mus.* An augmented fourth, as containing three whole tones. [< Gr. *treis,* three; and see TONE, *n.*]

trit'u-rate, 1 trit'yu-rēt; 2 trit'yu-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT'ED²; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To reduce to a fine powder or pulp; pulverize. **2.** *Physiol.* To grind with the molar teeth; masticate thoroughly. [See TRITE, *a.*]—**trit'u-ra-bl(eⁿ),** *a.*—**trit'u-ra'tor,** *n.*

trit"u-ra'tion, 1 trit"yu-rē'shən; 2 trit'yu-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of triturating; reduction to a very fine powder by grinding or rubbing, as in a mortar. **2.** *Physiol.* The process of reducing to a pulp by mastication. **3.** *Pharm.* A triturated preparation, especially one in which 10 parts of a medicinal substance are triturated with 90 parts of milk-sugar. **trit'u-rate‡; trit'ure‡.**

tri'umph, ‖ 1 trai'umf; 2 trī'ŭmf. **I**‡. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To obtain a **tri'umf**F, ‖ victory (over); conquer; cause to conquer. **2.** To rejoice over a victory; exult; boast or exult over. **3.** To celebrate a triumph, as a victorious Roman general; hence, to celebrate victory in any way. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The religious pageant of the entry of a victorious consul, dictator, or pretor into Rome: given only for a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. **2.** Exultation over victory. **3.** The condition of being victorious; victory. **4†.** A trump card. **5†.** Any public spectacular display, procession, or pageant. [< L.F *triumpho,* < *triumphus,* triumph.] SYN.: (verb) see REJOICE; (noun) see HAPPINESS; VICTORY.—**tri-um'phal,** *a.* Pertaining to a triumph; celebrating a victory.—**triumphal arch,** a large monumental arch erected in ancient or modern times to commemorate any great victory or achievement.—**tri-um'phant,** *a.* **1.** Exultant for or as for victory. **2.** Crowned with victory; victorious. **3‖.** Of supreme magnificence or beauty; glorious. **4†.** Triumphal.—**tri-um'phant-ly,** *adv.*—**tri'umph-er,** *n.*

tri-um'vir, 1 trai-um'vər; 2 trī-ŭm'vir, *n.* [-VI-RI, 1 -vi-rai; 2 -vi-rī, or -VIRS², *pl.*] One of three men united in public office or authority, as in ancient Rome. [L., < *tres* (gen. *trium*), three, + *vir,* man.]—**tri-um'vi-ral,** *a.*—**tri-um'vi-rate,** *n.* **1.** A group or coalition of three men who unitedly exercise authority or control; government by triumviri. **2.** The office of a triumvir; also, the triumviri collectively. **3.** A group or party of three men; a trio. **tri-um'vi-ry†.**

tri'une, *a.* Three in one: said of the Godhead. [< TRI- + L. *unus,* one.]—**tri-u'ni-ty,** *n.* Trinity.—**tri'va'lent,** *a.* *Chem.* Having a valence or combining value of three. [+ L. *valeo,* be strong.]—**tri'va'lence,** *n.* **tri-va'len-cy‡.—tri'valve.** **I.** *a.* Having three valves, as a shell. **II.** *n.* A trivalve shell.

Tri-van'drum, 1 tri-vun'drum; 2 tri-vŭn'drum, *n.* A seaport, in S. Madras province, India; seat of Maharaja's College; pop. 63,600. **Tri-van'der-um‡.**

triv'et, 1 triv'et; 2 triv'ĕt, *n.* A three-legged stand, as for holding cooking-vessels, a heated iron, etc. [< OF. *tripied,* < L. *tres,* three, + *pe(d-)s,* foot.] **trev'et‡.—right as a trivet,** in good and stable position; hence, in excellent condition.

triv'i-al, 1 triv'i-əl; 2 triv'i-al, *a.* **1.** Of little value or importance; trifling; insignificant. **2.** Such as is found everywhere or every day; commonplace; ordinary. **3.** Occupied with trifles; of low ability or wit; unscholarly. [F., < L. *trivialis,* at cross-roads, common.] SYN.: see CHILDISH; INSIGNIFICANT; LITTLE; RIDICULOUS; VAIN; VENIAL.—**triv'i-al-ism,** *n.* The character of being trivial; also, a triviality.—**triv"i-al'i-ty.** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being trivial; as, an age of *triviality.* **triv'i-al-ness‡.** **2.** A trivial matter.—**triv'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

triv'i-um, 1 triv'i-um; 2 triv'i-ŭm, *n.* In medieval schools, the course in the liberal arts embracing grammar, logic, and rhetoric. [LL., < L. *trivium,* cross-roads.]

tri-week'ly, 1 trai-wik'li; 2 trī-wēk'ly, *a.* & *adv.* **1.** Occurring three times a week. **2.** Done or occurring every third week.

-triz, *suffix.* A feminine termination of nouns of agent the masculine form of which is *-tor;* as, testa*triz.* [< L. *-trix.*]

Tro'as, 1 trō'əs; 2 trō'as, *n.* **1.** An ancient district in W. Asia Minor, on the Ægean sea: capital, Troy. **The Tro'ad‡. 2.** *Bib.* A seaport in Asia Minor. *Acts* xvi, 8.

tro'car, 1 trō'kar; 2 trō'căr, *n.* A surgical instrument used to drain off internal fluids. [F., < *trois* (< L. *tres*), three, + *carre,* face < L. *quadra,* square, < *quattuor,* four.] **tro'char‡.**

tro'cha, 1 trō'chą; 2 trō'chä, *n.* A path; road; also, an obstruction on a road, to hinder an enemy. [Sp.]

tro-cha'ic, 1 tro-kē'ik; 2 tro-cā'ie. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of trochees; as, a *trochaic* foot or verse. **II.** *n.* A trochaic verse or line. [See TROCHEE.] **tro-cha'i-cal‡,** —**trochaic cesura,** in dactylic hexameter, a cesura in the second, third, or fourth foot separating the two short syllables of a dactyl.

tro'chal, 1 trō'kĕl; 2 trō'cal, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Shaped like a wheel; rotiform. **2.** Trochilic. [< Gr. *trochos,* wheel.]

tro-chan'ter, 1 tro-kan'ter; 2 tro-căn'ter, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* One of several bony processes on the upper thigh-bone. **2.** *Entom.* The second joint of an insect's leg. [< Gr. *trochanter,* < *trechō,* run.]

tro'che, 1 trō'ki; 2 trō'ee, *n.* A medicated lozenge, usually circular. [< Gr. *trochos,* < *trechō,* run.]

tro'chee, 1 trō'kī; 2 trō'eē, *n. Pros.* A foot comprising a long and short syllable (— ◡), or, in modern verse, an accented syllable followed by an unaccented one. [< Gr.[L] *trochaios,* < *trochos,* running.]

tro-chil'ic†, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to rotary motion; capable of such motion.—**tro-chil'ics†,** *n.* The science of rotary motion. **tro-chil'ic†.**

troch'i-lus, 1 trek'i-lus; 2 trŏc'i-lūs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] **1.** The crocodile-bird. **troch'i-los‡. 2.** A humming-bird. **3.** One of various small warblers or warbler-like birds, as the goldcrest. [< L. *trochilus,* very small bird, < Gr. *trochilos,* < *trechō,* run.]

troch'le-a, 1 trek'li-ə; 2 trŏc'le-a, *n. Anat.* & *Zool.* A pulley, or a grooved pulley-like surface, as between the humerus and ulna. [L., pulley, < Gr. *trochilia,* pulley.]—**troch'le-ar,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near a trochlea; of the nature of a pulley. **2.** *Bot.* Short, cylindrical, compressed, and contracted in the middle at its circumference like a pulley-block.

tro'choid, 1 trō'koid; 2 trō'cŏid. **I.** *a. Anat.* Rotating upon its own axis; pivotal. **II.** *n. Geom.* A curve generated by a point in the plane of one curve that rolls upon another, as when one circle rolls upon another. [< Gr. *trochoeidēs,* < *trochos,* wheel, + *eidos;* see -OID.]—**tro-choi'dal,** *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Pertaining to or having a curve like a trochoid. **2.** Trochoid.—**Tro-choph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Helminth.* Same as ROTIFERA.—**troch'o-sphere,** *n. Zool.* The embryo of various animals, as annelids, mollusks, and polyzoans, having an anterior ciliated band. **troch"o-sphæ'ra‡.**

trock, 1 trek; 2 trŏk, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as TROKE.

trod, trod'den, trode‖, *imp.* & *pp.* of TREAD, *v.*

troggs, 1 tregz; 2 trŏgs, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Duds; clothes. **trogs‡.**

trog'lo-dyte, 1 treg'lo-dait; 2 trŏg'lo-dȳt, *n.* **1.** A prehistoric cave-dweller or cave-man. **2.** Figuratively, a hermit. **3.** An anthropoid ape, as the gorilla. **4.** The wren. [< Gr. *trōglodytēs,* < *trōglē,* hole, + *dyō,* enter.]—**trog"lo-dyt'ic,** *a.* **trog"lo-dyt'i-cal‡.**

tro'gon, 1 trō'gen; 2 trō'gŏn, *n.* A tropical American bird (family *Trogonidæ*) noted for its resplendent plumage. [< Gr. *trōgō,* gnaw.]

trogs, 1 tregz; 2 trŏgs, *n.* [Scot.] Troth: usually as an exclamation or oath.

Tro'i-lus, 1 trō'i-lus; 2 trō'i-lūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Priam; killed by Achilles; hero of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida.* See CRESSIDA.

Tro'jan, 1 trō'jan; 2 trō'jan, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Troy. —**Trojan war,** the ten years' war described in the Iliad and Odyssey, ascribed to Homer, as waged between Greeks and Trojans for the recovery of Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, who had been carried off by Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy.

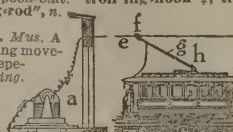
Tro'jan, *n.* **1.** A native of Troy. **2.** A brave, persevering person; one who works earnestly or suffers courageously. **3.** [Slang.] A jolly fellow; pot-companion.

troke[1], 1 trōk; 2 trōk, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] Same as TRUCK[1].

troke, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Exchange; also, articles of trade; small wares; truck. **2.** Familiar intercourse or acquaintance.

troll, 1 trōl; 2 trōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing (the parts of a song) in succession, as in a round or catch, or to reel out or roll out (a song) in a free, hearty manner; also, to sing in honor of. **2.** To fish for or in by trolling. **3.** To pass around, as a bottle or decanter. **4.** To roll; as, to *troll* the eye. **5†.** To draw on; entice. **II.** *i.* **1.** To sing in a free, hearty way; also, to be sung thus, as a song. **2.** *Fishing.* (1) To fish by trolling. See TROLLING. (2) To angle with rod and reel. **3.** To roll forward or along. **4.** To stroll about; ramble. **5†.** To circulate around. **6†.** To keep going; wag, as the tongue. [< F. *trôler,* ramble, < MHG. *trollen,* roll.] —**troll'er,** *n.* One who fishes with a troll.—**troll'ing,** *n.* The method or act of fishing by dragging a hook and line, as behind a boat, and near the surface: usually with a spoon-bait or the like. —**troll'ing-bait",** *n.* Spoon-bait. **troll'ing-hook"‡; troll'ing-spoon"†.**—**troll'ing-rod",** *n.* A fishing-rod for trolling.

troll[1], 1 trōl; 2 trōl, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A catch or round. **2.** A rolling movement or motion; hence, repetition or routine. **3.** *Fishing.* A reel; a spoon or other lure.



Overhead-trolley System.

A trolley-car: *a,* generator; *b,* rail-joint; *c,* motors; *d,* motorman; *e,* current-line; *f,* trolley; *g,* trolley-pole; *h,* trolley-spring. The current passes from the generator (*a*) along the line (*e*), dividing at the trolley (*f*), part of it running down to the motors, from which it passes off through the wheels and rails and returns to its source.

troll[2], *n. Folk-lore.* Anciently, in Scandinavia, a giant; in modern times, a friendly but often mischievous dwarf. [< Ice. *troll,* troll.] **trold‡.**

trol'ley, 1 trol'i; 2 trŏl'y. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To convey or travel by trolley or trolley-car. **II.** *n.* **1.** A grooved metal wheel for rolling in contact with an electric conductor (the **trolley-wire**), to convey the current to a motor-car; also, in the underground system, a bow or shoe adapted to the same purpose attached to a current-taker operating through a slot in the track. **trol'ley-wheel"‡. 2.** A car or system so operated. **3.** A small truck or car for conveying material, as in a factory or around a furnace: sometimes applied to trucks, in mines, etc. **traw'ley‡. 4.** [Prov. Eng.] A small hand- or donkey-cart. **5.** A parcels-carrier. **6.** The mechanism of a traveling crane. **7.** A small car running on tracks and worked by a lever operated by hand: used by workmen on a railway. [< TROLL, *v.*] **trol'ly‡.**—**trol'ley-car",** *n.* [U. S.] A car arranged with a trolley and motor for use on an electric railway operated by the trolley system.—**t.-line,** *n.* [U. S.] A line of street-cars propelled on the trolley system; also, the road itself.—**t.-man,** *n.* A man who operates a trolley; especially, a conductor or motorman.

troll'-mad"am†, *n.* An old popular game played with cue and ball on a board resembling that used in bagatelle. **troll'-my-dames"†; troll'my-dames"†.**

trol'lop, 1 trel'ap; 2 trŏl'op, *n.* A slatternly woman; hence, a prostitute. [< TROLL, *v.*]—**trol'lop-ish,** *a.*—**trol'lop-y,** *a.* **trol'lop-ing‡.**

Trol'lope, 1 trel'ap; 2 trŏl'op, *n.* **1. Anthony** (1815–1882), an English novelist. **2. Frances** (1780–1863), an English writer; mother of Anthony.

trom'bone, 1 trem'bōn; 2 trŏm'bōn, *n.* A brass instrument of the trumpet family, commonly with a U-shaped slide, having a complete chromatic scale. [F., < It. *trombone,* < *tromba,* = F. *trompe;* see TRUMP[2], *n.*]

Tromp, 1 tremp; 2 trŏmp, *n.* **1. Cornelius van** (1629–1691), a Dutch admiral; fought Swedes and English. **2. Marten Harpertzoon** (1597–1653), a Dutch admiral; victor in 33 battles; defeated Blake off Dover in 1652 and sailed up the English Channel with a broom at his masthead, but was defeated by him off Portland, Feb. 16, 1653, off the North Foreland, June 2, and off the Dutch coast, July 29, when Tromp was killed; father of Cornelius van Tromp.

trompe, 1 tremp; 2 trŏmp, *n.* An apparatus in which a column of water carries air with it by entanglement: used in giving a blast. [< F. *trompe;* see TRUMP[2], *n.*] **trompt‡.**

Trom'sö, 1 trŏm'sŭ; 2 trŏm'sū, *n.* **1.** A coast province in N. Norway; 10,416 sq. m.; pop. 92,700. **2.** Its capital, on **Tromsö Island;** pop. 8,000. **Trom'sŏe‡.**

tron, 1 tren; 2 trŏn, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A post supporting a weigh-beam; hence, a weighing-machine. **trone‡.**—**tron stone** [Scot.], a weight, varying from 19½ to 22 pounds.—**t. weight** [Scot.], a former standard of weight varying between 21 and 28 ounces avoirdupois to the pound.

tro'na, 1 trō'na; 2 trō'na, *n.* [Ar.] *Mineral.* A vitreous, gray or white, alkaline, monoclinic hydrous sodium carbonate ($H_5Na_3C_2O_6$).

Trond'hjem, 1 tren'yem; 2 trŏn'yĕm, *n.* **1.** A fiord of Norway; length, 80 m. **2.** A seaport in central Norway; pop. 55,000.

trone, 1 trōn; 2 trŏn, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as TRON.

troop, 1 trūp; 2 trōop, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To form into troops. **2†.** To unite with a troop. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move along in numbers; congregate. **3.** To depart hastily; hurry off: commonly with *off.* **4†.** To fraternize; consort.—**troop'er,** *n.* **1.** A cavalryman; hence, a mounted policeman. **2.** A troop-horse; charger. **3.** A troop-ship.

troop, *n.* **1.** An assembled company; gathering; hence, a herd or flock. **2.** *Mil.* (1) A body of soldiers; an army: generally in the plural. (2) The cavalry unit of formation, corresponding to a company of infantry, consisting of 60 to 100 troopers and N. C. O.'s, 2 lieutenants, and 1 captain. (3) A body of Boy Scouts consisting of four patrols of eight scouts each. [< F. *troupe,* < LL. *tropus;* cp. L. *turba,* crowd.] Syn.: see ARMY.—**troop'-ship",** *n.* A transport-ship.

troop'i-al, 1 trūp'i-əl; 2 trōōp'i-al, *n.* Any American bird (family *Icteridæ*), including the blackbirds, orioles, bobolinks, and meadow-larks, especially *Icterus icterus* of South America and the West Indies, mostly black varied with yellow and white. [< F. *troupiale,* < *troupe* (see TROOP): from its going in flocks.] **troup'i-al‡.**

troost'ite, 1 trūst'ait; 2 trōōst'It, *n. Mineral.* A variety of willemite in large reddish crystals. [< Dr. G. *Troost,* Nashville, Tenn.]

trop., *abbr.* Tropic, tropical, tropically.

tro-pæ'o-lin, 1 tro-pī'o-lin; 2 tro-pē'o-lĭn, *n. Chem.* Any one of several orange coloring-matters formed by the action of diazosulfuric acids on phenols. [< TROPÆOLUM.]

Tro-pæ'o-lum, 1 tro-pī'o-lum; 2 tro-pē'o-lŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of South-American plants, forming the family *Tropæolaceæ* with alternate leaves and bright-colored flowers supposed to resemble ancient trophies. Many species, known as *nasturtiums,* are cultivated. [< Gr. *tropaion,* trophy.]

tro-pæ'um, 1 tro-pī'um; 2 tro-pē'ŭm, *n.* [-PÆA, *pl.*]

tro-pæ'on, 1 tro-pai'on; 2 tro-pē'ŏn, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A monument of victory, composed of captured arms, set up by the Greeks at the place where an enemy had turned and fled. See TROPHY.

Tropæolum.

a, freshly opened cross-pollinating flower; *b,* full grown cross-pollinating flower.

-tropal, -tropic, -tropous, *suffixes.* Turning, pertaining to turning. [< Gr. *tropos,* < *trepō,* turn.]

tro-pa'ri-on, 1 tro-pē'ri-en; 2 tro-pā'ri-ŏn, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.*

A stanza of or the several stanzas constituting a hymn. [< Gr. *troparion*, < *tropos*; see TROPE.]

trope, 1 trōp; 2 trōp, *n.* **1.** *Rhet. Style.* The figurative use of a word. **2.** Loosely and less properly, a figure of speech; figurative language in general. **3.** *Mus.* A short distinguishing cadence interpolated in a Gregorian melody. **4†.** An interpolated phrase that was occasionally inserted in various parts of the mass prior to the 16th century. [F., < L. *tropus*, < Gr. *tropos*, < *trepō*, turn.]

trope, *suffix.* A person or thing that turns. [< Gr. *tropō-*, < *trepō*, turn.]

tro-pe'in, } 1 tro-pē'in, -in *or* -ĭn; 2 tro-pē'in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.*

tro-pe'ine, } An ether-like compound regarded as a derivative from tropin and formed by the action of certain organic acids on tropin.

tro-pe'o-lin, *n.* See TROPÆOLIN.

troph'ic, } 1 trof'ik, -i-kal; 2 trōf'ic, -i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to

troph'i-cal, } nutrition and its processes. [< Gr. *trophikos*, nursing, < *trephō*, feed.]—**troph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

troph'o-, 1 trof'o-; 2 trōf'o-. From Greek *trephē*, food (< *trephō*, *feed*): a combining form.—**troph'o-blast,** *n. Embryol.* The epiblastic layer of cells in the embryo that establishes relation with the uterus and is concerned in the nutritional processes. **troph'o-derm‡,** *n.* **troph'o-bias'tic,** *a.*—**tropli'o-plasm,** *n. Biol.* The nutritive or vegetative substance of the cell, as distinguished from the idioplasm.—**troph"o-plas'mic,** *a.*—**troph'o-sphere,** *n. Embryol.* The zone consisting of the trophoblastic and trophospongial layers.—**troph"o-spon'gi-a,** *n. Embryol.* The layer of cells between the trophoblast and the decidual tissue.—**troph"o-spon'gi-al,** *a.*—**troph"o-tax'is,** *n.* Positive chemotaxis in which the exciting agent is a food as well as an excitant to the organism.—**troph"o-ther'a-py,** *n.* The treatment of disease by nourishing the patient.—**troph"o-trop'ic,** *a.* Manifesting the characteristics of trophotropism.—**tro-phot'ro-pism,** *n. Bot.* The movement or curvature, as toward or away from nutrient substances, induced in a growing plant by the influence of the chemical nature of its surroundings.—**troph"o-zo'ite,** *n.* A parasite of the sporozoans well nourished by its host and rapidly growing.—**troph"o-zo'id,** *n.* A nutritive zooid; a gasterozooid.

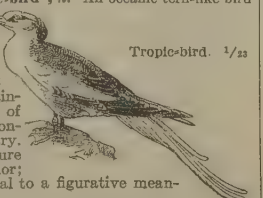
tro'phy, 1 trō'fi; 2 trō'fy, *n.* [TRO'PHIES[E], *pl.*] **1.** Anything taken from an enemy and displayed or treasured up in proof of victory; hence, a memento of victory or success; as, *trophies* of the chase. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A Roman memorial of victory in imitation of the Greek tropæum, but a permanent structure, decorated in relief with arms or beaks of ships suspended over the undecorated parts. **3.** An ornamental group of objects hung together on a wall, or any collection of objects typical of some event, art, industry, or branch of knowledge. **4.** A memento or memorial. **5.** *Arch.* A group of arms and armor carved in marble or cast in bronze rising from a circular or quadrangular stepped basement. [< Gr.[L] *tropaion*, < *tropō*, defeat (as of an enemy.]—**tro'phied,** *a.* Adorned with trophies.

-trophy, *suffix.* Nutrition; nurture. [< Gr. *trephō*, nourish.]

trop'ic[1], 1 trep'ik; 2 trōp'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to the tropics; tropical. [< Gr. *tropikos*, *trepō*, turn.]

tro'pic[2], 1 trō'pik; 2 trō'pic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from atropin. [< *-trop-* (in ATROPIN).]—**tropic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O_3$) derived from atropin and belladonna by digesting with barium peroxid: also made by synthesis.

trop'ic, 1 trep'ik; 2 trōp'ic, *n.* **1.** *Geog.* Either of two parallels of latitude at a distance from the equator, north and south, equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23° 27′, on which the sun is seen in the zenith on the days of its greatest declination: called respectively **tropic of Cancer** and **tropic of Capricorn.** **2.** *Astron.* Either of two corresponding parallels of declination in the celestial sphere similarly named, and respectively 23° 27′ north or south from the equator. **3.** *pl.* The regions of the earth's surface between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, where the sun crosses the zenith twice in the course of the year: with the definite article; the torrid zone. **4.** Either of the two points in the celestial sphere where apparently the sun stops and reverses its course; a solstice.—**trop'ic-bird",** *n.* An oceanic tern-like bird (genus *Phæton*), found mostly in the tropics, having the two middle tail-feathers elongated.



Tropic-bird. 1/23

-tropic, *suffix.* See -TROPAL.

trop'i-cal, 1 trep'i-kal; 2 trōp'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the tropics; hence, passionate; fervid; torrid; sultry. **trop'ic‡.** **2.** Of the nature of a trope or metaphor; changed from the original to a figurative meaning.—**trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tro'pin, } 1 trō'pin, -pin *or* -pĭn; 2 trō'pin, -pin *or* -pĭn, *n. Chem.*

tro'pine, } A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_{15}NO$) formed when atropin is decomposed with alkalis. [< ATROPIN, ATROPINE.]

trop'ism, 1 trōp'izm; 2 trōp'ism, *n. Biol.* The inherent tendency of a living thing to turn or move in response to an external stimulus. [< Gr. *tropē*, turning.]

-tropism, -tropy, *suffixes.* Turning. [< Gr. *trepō*, turn.]

trop'ist, 1 trōp'ist; 2 trōp'ist, *n.* **1.** One given to the use of tropes. **2.** One who interprets and explains a text, especially Scripture, tropically or figuratively.

tro-pol'o-gy, 1 tro-pel'o-ji; 2 tro-pōl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The use of tropical or figurative language. **2.** Consideration or treatment of the Scriptures both literally and figuratively, or as having a double sense. **3.** A treatise on figures of speech. [< Gr. *tropos* (see TROPE); and see -OLOGY.]—**trop"o-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**trop"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

tro-poph'i-lous, 1 tro-pef'i-lus; 2 tro-pōf'i-lŭs, *a.* Adapted to extreme conditions of moisture or of heat: said of plants. [< Gr. *tropos* (see TROPE) + *philos*, loving.]

trop'o-phyte, 1 trep'o-fit; 2 trōp'o-fīt, *n. Phytogeog.* Any of the plants that adapt themselves to extreme conditions of dryness or cold and also of moisture; corresponding to the *mesophytes* of some systematists. They form the highest type of temperate-zone plants, as the deciduous trees. [< Gr. *tropos* (see TROPE) + *phyton*, plant.]—**trop"o-phyt'ic,** *a.*

-tropous, *suffix.* From Greek *tropos*, indicating rotating or turning.

Trop'pau, 1 trōp'au; 2 trōp'ou, *n.* A city in N. central Czecho-Slovakia; pop. 31,000.

trop'po, 1 trep'po; 2 trōp'po, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Too much; as, andante, ma non *troppo* (andante, but not too much).

Trossachs, 1 tros'aks; 2 trŏs'aks, *n.* A valley in Perthshire, central Scotland; the scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake.*

trot, 1 tret; 2 trŏt, *v.* [TROT'TED[4]; TROT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to trot; ride at a trotting gait, as a horse. **2.** To pass over at a trot. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go at the pace known as a trot: said of quadrupeds. **2.** To go with a steady, hastened jogging pace. [< OF. *trotter*, < LL. *trotо*, < OHG. *trotton*, tread.]—**trot'ter,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which trots; a trotting horse. [Slang.] A foot; as, a pig's *trotters.*

trot[1], *n.* **1.** A progressive motion of a quadruped, in which each diagonal pair of legs is alternately lifted, thrust forward, and placed upon the ground almost simultaneously, the body of the animal being entirely unsupported twice during each stride. **2.** A little child; toddler: a term of endearment. **3.** Steady going or movement: implying persistence and diligence; as, I have been on the *trot* all day. **4.** [College Slang, U. S.] A translation or other unauthorized aid in study or in examination.

trot[2]†, *n.* An old woman: in derogation.

trot'co-sie, 1 trot'kō'zi; 2 trŏt'cō'zi, *n.* [Scot.] A covering like a cowl: a protection from the weather. [< TROT + COZY.] **trot'co-sy‡; trot'co-zy‡.**

troth, 1 trēth *or* trōth; 2 trŏth *or* trōth. **I.** *vt.* To betroth; pledge. **II.** *n.* **1.** Good faith; fidelity; also, the act of pledging fidelity; especially, betrothal. **2.** Truth; verity. [< AS. *trēowth*, truth.] —**troth'-plight"†,** *vt.* To betroth; affiance.—**t.-plight†,** *a.* & *n.*—**t.-plighted,** *a.*

tro'tyl, 1 trō'til; 2 trō'til, *n.* Same as TRINITROTOLUENE.

Trot'zky, 1 tret'ski; 2 trŏt'sky, **Leon** (1879–). Russian agitator; real name **Liebe Braunstein;** Bolshevik minister of foreign affairs, November, 1917–February, 1918; People's Commissioner for Military Affairs and the Navy, February, 1918– . **Trot'ski‡.**

trou'ba-dour, 1 trū'bə-dūr; 2 trụ'bə-dūr, *n.* A lyric poet of the 12th and 13th centuries, originating in Provence, France. [F., < *trouver*, invent, < LL. *tropus*, song, < L. *tropus*; see TROPE.] Syn.: see POET.

Trou-betz'koy, 1 trū-bets'koi; 2 trụ-bĕts'kŏy, **Princess Amélie** (*née* Rives) (1863–). An American novelist and poet; *The Quick or the Dead.*

troub'le, } 1 trub'l; 2 trŭb'l, *v.* [TROUB'LED, TRUB'LD[P]; **trub'l[P],** } TROUB'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give trouble to; vex; cause to suffer mentally; harass; annoy. **2.** To stir up, as water. **3.** To give inconvenience or labor to; incommode: said chiefly in polite language; as, may I *trouble* you to move? **4.** To interfere with; spoil; mar. **II.** *i.* To take pains; worry. [< L.[F] *turbula*, dim. of *turba*, crowd.] Syn.: see PERPLEX.—**troub'ler,** *n.*

troub'le, } *n.* **1.** The state of being troubled; also, grief; af-

trub'l[P], } fliction; disturbance. **2.** A thing that occasions difficulty or perplexity; also, the vexation thus occasioned; worry. **3.** Toilsome exertion; pains: often said in polite language. **4.** Any serious or permanent diseased condition; as, a lung-*trouble.* Syn.: see ANXIETY; CARE; GRIEF; MISFORTUNE; PAIN.

troub'le-some, } 1 trub'l-səm; 2 trŭb'l-som, *a.* **1.** Causing

trub'l-sum[P], } trouble; vexatious; burdensome; trying; afflictive; as, a *troublesome* business. **2.** Marked by violence; tumultuous. **3.** Greatly agitated or disturbed; troublous. Syn.: afflictive, annoying, arduous, burdensome, difficult, galling, harassing, hard, importunate, intrusive, irksome, laborious, painful, perplexing, teasing, tiresome, trying, vexatious, wearisome.—Ant.: amusing, cheering, easy, entertaining, grateful, gratifying, helpful, light, pleasant.—**troub'le-some-ly,** *adv.*—**troub'le-some-ness,** *n.*—**troub'lous,** *a.* **1.** Marked by commotion or tumult; full of trouble; as, *troublous* times. **2.** Uneasy; restless. **3†.** Troublesome.

trou"-de-loup', 1 trū"-də-lū'; 2 tru"-də-lu', *n.* [TROUS"-DE-LOUP', *pl.*] A conical pit having a vertical central stake with a pointed top: a defense against cavalry: usually plural. [F.; *trou*, hole; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *loup* (L. *lupus*), wolf.]

trough, } 1 trēf; 2 trŏf, *n.* **1.** A long or narrow open recep-

trof[P], } tacle, as for holding food or water for animals. **2.** A long, narrow channel or depression, as between ridges on land or waves at sea. [< AS. *trog*, trough.]

trou'-ma"dam, *n.* Same as TROLL-MADAM.

trounce, 1 trauns; 2 trouns, *vt.* [TROUNCED[4]; TROUNC'ING. [Colloq.] To whip severely. [< OF. *troncer*, cut.]

troupe, 1 trūp; 2 trup, *n.* A troop, as of actors. [F.]

troup'i-al, 1 trūp'i-əl; 2 trup'i-əl, *n.* Same as TROOPIAL.

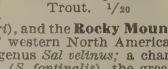
trou'ser-ing, 1 trou'zer-ıŋ; 2 trou'ser-ing, *n.* A fabric suitable for trousers. **trow'ser-ing‡.**

trou'sers, 1 trou'zerz; 2 trou'sers, *n. pl.* A man's garment, covering the body from the waist to the ankles or knees and divided so as to make a separate covering for each leg. [< F. *trousses,* pl. of *trousse;* see TRUSS.]

trousse, 1 trūs; 2 trus, *n.* A collection of small implements in a sheath or case; formerly, a case containing knives, tweezers, etc.; fastened to the girdle; as, a surgeon's *trousse.* [F.; see TRUSS, *n.*]

trous"seau', 1 trū"sō'; 2 tru"sō', *n.* [TROUS"SEAUX', *pl.*] **1.** A bride's outfit, especially of clothing. **2.** [Rare.] A bundle; truss. [F., dim. of *trousse;* see TRUSS.]

trout, 1 traut; 2 trout, *n.* **1.** A salmonoid fish mostly found in fresh waters and highly esteemed as a game- and food-fish. (1) A black-spotted fish of the genus *Salmo.* The common **brown trout** or **river-t.** (*S. fario*), attaining a length of 30 inches, the **migratory sea-t.** (*S.trutta*), and the **Loch Leven t.** (*S. levenensis*) are British species. The **cut-throat t.** (*S. clarkii*), the **rainbow-t.** (*S. gairdneri*), and the **Rocky Mountain t.** (*S. purpuratus*) are species of western North America. (2) A red- or gray-spotted fish of the genus *Sal velinus;* a char. The common **speckled t.** or **brook-t.** (*S. fontinalis*), the great **lake-t.** (*S. namaycush*), and the **Dolly Varden t.** (*S. malma*) are American species.


American Speckled Trout. 1/20

2. A fish resembling, or supposed to resemble, the above. [< AS. *truht,* GF.L *trōktēs,* nibbler.]

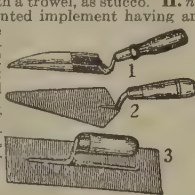
trou"vère', ‖ 1 trū"vār', -vūr'; 2 tru"vĕr', -vûr', *n.* One of a class

trou"veur', ‖ of French epic poets (11th to 14th century) who wrote gests, fabliaux, romances, and chronicles: distinct from troubadour. [F. *trouver;* see TROUBADOUR.]

tro'ver, 1 trō'vər; 2 trō'ver, *n. Law.* An action to recover the value of personal property of the plaintiff wrongfully withheld or converted by another to his own use: originally an action of trespass against one who found the goods of another, and refused to give them up; the finding, however, became a fiction. [< F. *trouver;* see TROUBADOUR.]

trow‖, 1 trō; 2 trō, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To suppose; think. **2†.** To trust. **3†.** To wonder. [< AS. *trēowian,* trust, < *trēowe,* true.]

trow'el, 1 trou'el; 2 trow'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* To apply, as plaster; dress with a trowel, as a wall; form with a trowel, as stucco. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flat-bladed, sometimes pointed implement having an offset handle parallel, with the blade: used by masons, plasterers, and molders. **2.** A small concave scoop with a handle: used in digging about small plants, potting them, etc. **3.** A molders' smoothing-tool. [L.F *trulla,* dim. of *trua,* ladle.]—


Trowels.
1. Garden. 2. Gaging. 3. Plastering.

trow'el-bay"o-net, *n.* A spade-shaped bayonet. See illus. under BAYONET.

trowl, *v.* Same as TROLL.

trow'sers, *n. pl.* Same as TROUSERS.

trowth, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Truth. **2.** Same as TROTH.

troy[1], 1 trei; 2 trŏy, *n.* A system of weight-measures used by jewelers: used also attributively. See WEIGHT. [< *Troyes.*] **troy weight‡.**

Troy[2], 1 trei; 2 trŏy, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Troas, Asia Minor; scene of Homer's *Iliad.* Compare TROJAN. **2.** A manufacturing city in E. New York on the Hudson river; seat of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, founded in 1824; pop. 72,000.

Troyes, 1 trwä; 2 trwä, *n.* A cathedral city in N. E. France, on the Seine river; former capital of Champagne; pop. 55,216.

Troy"on', 1 trwō"yōn'; 2 trwä"yōn', *n.* **1. Constant** (1813–1865), a French painter of landscapes and animals. **2.** A town in N. E. France, about 12 m. S. of Verdun.

Trs., *abbr.* Trustees.

tru'ant, 1 trū'ənt; 2 tru'ant. **I.** *vi.* To play the truant; idle away time. **II.** *a.* **1.** Playing the truant; idle. **2.** Relating to or characterizing a truant. **III.** *n.* One who absents himself from duty, especially from school without leave. [OF., < Bret. *truant,* vagabond]—**tru'an-cy,** *n.* The state or habit of being truant; an act of playing truant.

truce, 1 trūs; 2 truç, *n.* **1.** An agreement between belligerents for a temporary suspension of hostilities; an armistice. **2.** Temporary cessation or intermission. [ME. *trues,* pl. of *trewe,* TRUE.]

truck[1], 1 truk; 2 trŭk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To exchange petty articles; barter; peddle. **II.** *n.* **1.** Commodities for sale. **2.** [U. S.] Garden produce for market: often in compounds; as, *truck*-farming, etc. **3.** [Colloq.] Rubbish; worthless articles collectively. **4.** [Colloq.] Barter. **5.** [Colloq.] Intercourse; dealings; as, I will have no *truck* with him. **4.** Same as TRUCK SYSTEM. [< OF. *troc,* barter.]—**truck system,** the practise of paying wages of workmen in goods instead of money.

Trucks.
1. Factory. 2. Electric. 3. Box.

truck[2]. **I.** *vi. & vi.* To cart about on a truck; drive a truck. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of several forms of stout vehicles for moving bulky articles, freight, etc. Specif., a heavy automobile on solid tires able to carry a load of 3 to 5 tons or more. **2.** A two-wheeled barrow-like vehicle with a forward lip, for use in moving barrels, boxes, etc., by hand. **3.** A two-, three-, four-, or sometimes six-wheeled vehicle used about railway-stations, for moving trunks, etc.: distinguished as **baggage-truck, freight-t.,** or **wagon-t.** **4.** [Eng.] A freight-car. **5.** *Naut.* A disk at the upper extremity of a mast or flag-pole through which the signal-halyards are run. **6§.** A small wheel without a tire: the original sense. [< Gr.L *trochos,* wheel, < *trecho,* run.]

truck'age[2], 1 truk'ij; 2 trŭk'ağ, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of goods on trucks; also, such conveyance.

truck'age[2], *n.* Exchange; barter. [modities in trucks.

truck'er[1], *n.* **1.** A market-gardener. **2.** One who barters or sells commodities; a hawker.

truck'er[2], *n.* One who drives or supplies trucks or moves com-

truck'le(ER[2], 1 truk'l; 2 trŭk'l, *v.* [TRUCK'L(E)D[2]; TRUCK'LING.] **I.** *i.* To curry favor with servility. **II†.** *t.* To trundle. [< Gr.L *trochilea,* pulley.]—**truck'ler,** *n.*

truck'le, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** A small wheel. **2.** A trundle-bed.—**truck'le-bed",** *n.* Same as TRUNDLE-BED.

truck'man[1], 1 truk'mən; 2 trŭk'man, *n.* [TRUCK'MEN, *pl.*] A dealer in truck; one who trucks or trades.

truck'man[2], *n.* One who drives a truck.

tru'cu-lent, 1 trū'kiu-lent; 2 tru'eū-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Of savage character; awakening terror; cruel; ferocious. **2.** Scathing; harsh; violent: said of writing or speech. [OF., < L. *truculentus,* fierce.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness§,** *n.*—**tru'cu-lence,** *n.* Savageness of character, behavior, or aspect. **tru'cu-len-cy‡.**

Tru'deau, 1 trū'dō; 2 tru'dō, **Edward Livingston** (1848–1915). An American physician, founder of Saranac Lake colony for tuberculous patients.

trudge, 1 truj; 2 trŭdg. **I.** *vi.* [TRUDGED; TRUDG'ING.] To walk laboriously; plod. **II.** *n.* A tiresome walk or tramp. [< Sw. dial. *truga,* snow-shoe.]

trudg'en, 1 truj'ən; 2 trŭdg'ĕn, *a.* Of or pertaining to John Trudgen (1852–1902), an English amateur swimmer, who adopted a South American Indian swimming-stroke learned at Buenos Aires, now known as the **trudgen stroke,** a racing stroke in which the swimmer, face down, reaches forward alternately with each arm but kicks with both legs at once: sometimes, but erroneously, *trudgeon.*

true, 1 trū; 2 tru. **I.** *vt.* [TRUED; TRU'ING.] To bring to conformity with a standard or requirement; form or adjust as with geometrical precision; as, to *true* a frame or a tool. **II.** *a.* [TRU'ER; TRU'EST.] **1.** Faithful to fact or reality; not false or erroneous; as, a *true* judgment or proposition. In this sense *true* is often used elliptically for *it is true* or *that is true;* as, *true,* I hated him. **2.** Being real or natural; genuine, not counterfeit; as, a *true* specimen; *true* gold. **3.** Faithful to friends, promises, or principles; loyal; stedfast; as, *true* love; a *true* friend. **4.** Conformable to an existing standard type or pattern; exact; as, a *true* copy. **5.** Faithful to the requirements of law or justice; legitimate; as, the *true* king. **6.** Faithful to the truth in general; truthful; honest; as, a *true* man. **7.** Faithful to the promise or predicted event; correctly indicative; as, a *true* sign. **8.** *Anat.* Possessing all the attributes of a developed organ or structure of its class; complete; also, fulfilling a given function, homologous with organs performing a like function, or being the essential part of an organ. **9.** Of pure strain or pedigree; as, a *true* collie dog. **10.** *Biol.* (1) Conformed to the structure of the type; as, a *true* insect. (2) Properly so called: said of a plant or animal, as distinguished from others improperly so called; as, a *true* locust. **11.** Exactly correspondent in pitch or key; in perfect tune; as, his voice is *true.* **III†.** *n.* Truth; covenant; pledge. **IV.** *adv.* **1.** In truth; truly. **2.** In a true and accurate manner; as, the wheel runs *true.* **3.** *Biol.* Conformedly to the ancestral type: in the phrase *to breed true.* [< AS. *trēowe,* true.] SYN.: see AUTHENTIC; CORRECT; FAITHFUL; GOOD; HONEST; JUST; MORAL; RIGHT; PURE.—**in** or **out of true,** in, or not in, line of adjustment: said of a mark or part, as in a drawing or a machine.—**true bill** (*Law*), the endorsement by a grand jury on a bill of indictment which they find to be sustained by the evidence; also, a bill so endorsed.—**true'-blue",** **I.** *a.* Of uncompromising principles; loyal; faithful. **II.** *n.* One who is faithful to his convictions, sect, or party; specif., in the 17th century, a Presbyterian of the more rigid persuasion.—**t.-love,** *n.* **1.** One truly beloved; a sweetheart: used also adjectively. **2†.** Same as TRUE-LOVERS' KNOT.—**t.-lovers' knot,** a complicated double knot, a symbol of fidelity in love.—**true'ness,** *n.* The quality of being true; truth.—**true time.** **1.** Mean time. See under MEAN. **2.** Apparent time. See under TIME.—**tru'ism,** *n.* An obvious truth. SYN.: see AXIOM.—**tru'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In conformity with fact. **2.** With accuracy. **3.** With loyalty or fidelity. **4.** Surely; verily. **5.** Lawfully; legally.

true'pen"ny, 1 trū'pen"i; 2 tru'pĕn"y, *n.* [Colloq.] An honest fellow; also, according to some, a sly fellow; cozener.

truf'fle, 1 truf'l; 2 trŭf'l, *n.* Any one of various fleshy underground fungi of the genus *Tuber,* resembling the mushroom. They are regarded as a choice table delicacy. [< OF. *truffle,* ult. < L. *tuber,* tuber.]

trull, 1 trul; 2 trŭl, *n.* A prostitute; drab. [< G. *trolle.*] **trul†.**

tru'ly, *adv.* See TRUE.

Trum'bull, 1 trum'bul; 2 trŭm'bul, *n.* **1. John** (1750–1831), an American satirist. **2. John** (1756–1843), an American painter. **3. Jonathan** (1710–1785), an American statesman; governor of Connecticut. See BROTHER JONATHAN under BROTHER.

trump[1], 1 trump; 2 trŭmp. **I**[t]. *vt.* To impose unfairly; obtrude by fraud: often with *up*; as, a *trumped up* story. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A jew's-harp. **2.** [Poetic.] A trumpet. [< OF. and F. *trompe*, = LL. *tromba*, trumpet, < L. *tuba*, pipe.]—**to trump up**, to make up or invent for a fradulent purpose.—**trump'er-y**, *n.* **I.** *a.* Having a showy appearance, but valueless. **II.** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** Worthless finery. **2.** Rubbish; nonsense. **3.** Deceit; trickery. Syn.: see GAUD.

trump[2]. **I.** *vt. & vi. Card-playing.* To play a trump; take with a trump-card. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Card-playing.* A card of the suit that temporarily ranks above all others. **2.** The suit thus determined: usually in the plural. **3.** [Colloq.] A very acceptable and agreeable person; good fellow. [< F. *triomphe*; see TRIUMPH, *n.*]

trum'pet, 1 trum'pet; 2 trŭm'pĕt. **I**[d]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To proclaim by or as by trumpet; published abroad. **2.** To give forth a sound from or as from a trumpet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A soprano brass wind-instrument with a flaring mouth and penetrating sound. **2.** A powerful reed-stop in an organ. **3.** Something resembling a trumpet in form. **4.** A tube for collecting and conducting sounds to the ear; an ear-trumpet. **5.** A loud penetrating sound like that of a trumpet; trumpeting. **6.** *pl. Bot.* A pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States. **7**†. A trumpeter. [< F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*, trumpet.]—**trum'pet-creep"er,** *n.* A woody vine (*Tecoma radicans*) of the Southern United States, with scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers. **trum'pet-ash"**‡; **trum'pet-flow"er**‡; **trum'pet-vine"**‡.—**trum'pet-er,** *n.* **1.** One who sounds a trumpet; hence, one who publishes something loudly abroad. **2.** An animal that makes a sound like a trumpet or is likened to a trumpeter. (1) A large South-American bird, related to the cranes, especially the golden-breasted trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*), often domesticated. (2) A large North-American swan (*Olor buccinator*). (3) One of a breed of domestic pigeons. **3.** A valuable food-fish of Australia.—**trum'pet-hon'ey-suck"le,** *n.* A twining honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with oblong leaves, and trumpet-shaped flowers, scarlet without and yellow within.—**t.-tree,** *n.* A West-Indian and South-American tree (*Cecropia peltata*) whose hollow branches are used for musical instruments. **trum'pet-wood"**‡.—**trum'pet-weed",** *n.* The joepye-weed.

Trumpeter (def. 2 (1)). 1/14

trun'cate, 1 trun'kĕt; 2 trŭn'cāt. **I.** *vt.* [-CAT-ED[2]; -CAT-ING.] To cut the top or end from. **II.** *a.* Terminating abruptly; appearing as if cut or broken squarely off, as the apex of certain leaves and shells, the tail of certain birds, the caudal fin of some fishes, etc. **trun'cat-ed**‡. [< L. *trunco*, pp. of *truncatus*, < *truncus*, maimed.]—**truncated cone** or **pyramid** (*Geom.*), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane usually parallel to the base.—**trun-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of truncating, or the state of being truncated.

Truncated Pyramid.

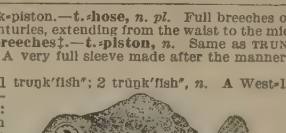
trun'cheon‡, *vt.* To beat as with a truncheon; cudgel.

trun'cheon, 1 trun'chen *or* -shən; 2 trŭn'chon *or* -shon, *n.* **1.** A short, heavy stick; a club; staff. **2.** The baton of a military officer or marshal. **3.** A tree whose branches have been lopped off; tree-trunk: the original meaning. [< F. *tronçon*, dim. of *tronc*; see TRUNK, *n.*] **tron'cheon**‡; **tron'choun**‡.

trun'dl(e)[r], 1 trun'dl; 2 trŭn'dl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TRUN'DL(E)D[r]; TRUN'DLING.] To roll along freely, as a hoop; also, to roll on casters. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small broad wheel, as of a caster. **2.** The act, motion, or sound of trundling. **3.** A trundle-bed. **4.** A lantern-wheel. **5**§. A small low-wheeled vehicle; truck. [For *trendle*, < AS. *trendel*, roller.]—**trun'dle-bed",** *n.* A bed with very low frame resting upon casters, so that it may be rolled under a high bed. **truck'le-bed"**‡.—**t.-tail,** *n.* A curly-tailed dog; also, a curly tail.—**trin'dle-tail"**‡.

trunk, 1 trunk; 2 trŭnk. **I.** *a.* Being or belonging to a trunk or main body; as, a *trunk* railroad. **II.** *n.* **1.** The main body or stock of a tree; hence; a trunk line. **2.** *Anat.* (1) The main stem or body of a structure, as of a nerve or a blood-vessel. (2) The body, as distinguished from the limbs, neck, head, etc.; specif., the thorax of an insect. **3.** A light-framed box or case with a hinged lid and covered with leather, fiber, etc., used for packing articles, as for a journey. **4.** A proboscis, as of an elephant. **5.** *pl.* A garment extending from the waist part way down the thighs, worn by swimmers, athletes, etc. Compare TRUNK-HOSE. **6.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column. **7.** An enclosed passage or shaft, especially one of rectangular section and made of wood. Specif.: (1) A conduit or chute, as for air. (2) The well for the centerboard of a boat. (3) *Naut.* Any structure placed on the upper deck, as for shelter. (4) *Ship-building.* A casing connecting the hatchway of two or more decks and forming a shaft. **8.** A large hollow piston in which a connecting-rod plays. See TRUNK-ENGINE. [< OF. (F.) *tronc*, < L. *truncus*, < *truncus*, maimed. Syn.: see BODY.—**trunk line,** the main line of a transportation-system, as of a railroad.—**t.-engine,** *n.* A steam-engine having a trunk or open cylinder attached to the piston in place of the usual piston-rod, permitting direct attachment of the connecting-rod to the piston-head: an engine provided with a trunk-piston.—**t.-hose,** *n. pl.* Full breeches of the 16th and 17th centuries, extending from the waist to the middle of the thigh. **t.-breeches**‡.—**t.-piston,** *n.* Same as TRUNK, 8.—**t.-sleeve,** *n.* A very full sleeve made after the manner of trunk-hose.

trunk'fish", 1 trunk'fish"; 2 trunk'fish", *n.* A West-Indian fish (family *Ostraciidæ*): named from its trunk-like covering.

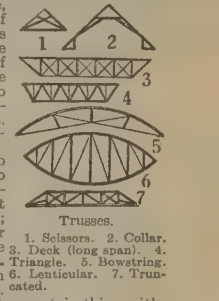

Trunkfish. 1/6
(*After Jordan and Evermann*).

trun'nel, 1 trun'el; 2 trŭn'ĕl, *n.* A treenail.

trun'nion, 1 trun'yən; 2 trŭn'yon, *n.* One of two opposite cylindrical projections from the sides of a cannon, forming an axis on which it is turned; also, a similar support on which the cylinders of some engines oscillate.

Tru'ro, 1 trū'ro; 2 tru'ro, *n.* A cathedral city in Cornwall, England; pop. 10,835.

truss, 1 trus; 2 trŭs. **I**[t]. *vt.* **1.** *Building.* To support by a truss; brace, as a roof. **2.** To fasten as with skewers or twine, as a fowl, before cooking. **3**‖. To fasten, tighten, or tie around one, as a garment or laces. **4**‖. To tie up in any way; specif., to put up, as loose materials, in a pack or bundle; tie: with *up*. **5**‖. To hang, as a criminal: with *up*. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A bandage or support for a rupture. **2.** A braced framework, as for a roof, aeroplane, or bridge. **3.** A bundle, especially of hay or straw. In England 56 pounds of old or 60 pounds of new hay make a *truss;* 36 pounds make a *truss* of straw. **4.** *Naut.* A heavy iron piece by which a lower yard is attached to a mast. **5.** A compact terminal cluster of flowers. **6.** A pack; package. [< F. *trousse*, < *trousser*, fasten.]—**truss'er,** *n.*


Trusses.
1. Scissors. 2. Collar. 3. Deck (long span). 4. Triangle. 5. Bowstring. 6. Lenticular. 7. Trunnion.

trust[d], 1 trust; 2 trŭst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repose trust in; rely upon. **2.** To commit to or as to the care of another with assurance. **3.** To put something in the care or keeping of; entrust. **4.** To furnish with goods or anything of value upon the promise or expectation of future payment. **5.** To expect with confidence or with hope. **6.** To hold as true; believe. **7.** To allow to go somewhere or to do a certain thing without fear. **II.** *i.* **1.** To place confidence; rely; also, to hope. **2.** To give credit.

Syn.: be confident, be confiding, believe, commit, confide, credit, depend on, entrust, give credence, give credit, have confidence in, hope, put confidence in, rely upon. See COMMIT; LEAN.—ANT.: despair, disbelieve, discredit, distrust, doubt, mistrust, suspect.—**to trust to** or **unto,** to depend upon; confide in.—**trust'er,** *n.* One who trusts or believes.

trust, *a.* Held in trust; as, *trust* property; *trust* money.

truss'ing, 1 trus'ing; 2 trŭs'ing, *n.* **1.** *Building.* A system of diagonal tension-rods and struts for strengthening or stiffening a structure, as a railway-car or a vessel's hull; also, trusses collectively. **2.** The act of one who trusses; a bracing with ties, struts, or the like.

trust, *n.* **1.** A confident reliance on the integrity, veracity, or justice of another; confidence; faith. **2.** Something committed to one's care for use or safe-keeping; a charge; responsibility. **3.** The state or position of one who has received an important charge. **4.** A confidence in the reliability of persons or things without careful investigation. **5.** Credit, in the commercial sense. **6.** *Law.* (1) The confidence, or the obligation arising from the confidence, reposed in a person (called the *trustee*) to whom the legal title to property is conveyed for the benefit of another. (2) The beneficial title or ownership of property of which the legal title is in another. (3) The property or thing held in trust. (4) The relation subsisting between the holder and the property so held. **7.** *Com.* A combination for the purpose of controlling the production, price, etc., of some commodity or the management, profits, etc., of some business. **8.** Confident expectation; belief; hope. **9**‖. Custody; care; keeping. **10**†. Trustworthiness. [< Ice. *traust*, < √ of TRUE.] Syn.: assurance, belief, confidence, credence, expectation, faith, hope. See ASSURANCE; BELIEF; FAITH.—**trust company** [U. S.], an incorporated institution empowered by its charter to accept and execute trusts, as provided by law, to receive deposits of money and other personal property and issue obligations therefor, and to lend money on real and personal securities.—**trust'ful,** *a.* Disposed to trust. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**trust'wor"thy,** *a.* Worthy of confidence; reliable. Syn.: see AUTHENTIC; FAITHFUL; HONEST; RELIABLE; STANCH.—**trust'wor"thi-ly,** *adv.*—**trust'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*—**trust'y.** **I.** *a.* [TRUST'I-ER; TRUST'I-EST.] **1.** Faithful to duty or trust. **2.** Stanch; firm. **3**†. Trustful. **II.** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A trustworthy person; especially, a convict who has been found serviceable and reliable and to whom special liberties are granted. Syn.: see FAITHFUL; HONEST; JUST; RELIABLE; STANCH.—**trus'ti-ly,** *adv.*—**trus'ti-ness,** *n.*

trus-tee′, 1 trus-tī′; 2 trŭs-tē′, *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To attach by trustee process (the property of a debtor in the hands of a third person). **2.** To place (property) in the care of a trustee.

trus-tee′, *n.* **1.** Any one who holds property in trust; especially, in popular usage, one of a body of men, often elective, who hold the property and manage the affairs of a church or public institution. **2.** [U. S.] One in whose hands property is attached by a trustee process.—**trustee process** [U. S.], a statutory remedy whereby a creditor may reach property or assets of his debtor in the hands of a third person.

trus-tee′ship, 1 trus-tī′ship; 2 trŭs-tē′shĭp, *n.* The office or function of a trustee.

truth, 1 trūth; 2 truth, *n.* **1.** The state or character of being true in relation to being, knowledge, or speech. Specif.: (1) Conformity to fact or reality. (2) Conformity to rule, standard, model, pattern, or ideal. (3) Conformity to the requirements of one's being or nature; stedfastness; sincerity. **2.** That which is true; a statement or belief which corresponds to the reality. **3.** A fact as the object of correct belief; reality. **4.** A tendency or disposition to speak or tell only what is true; veracity. **5.** The quality of being true; fidelity; constancy. **6.** In the fine arts, faithfulness to the facts of nature, history, or life. **7**‖. Right according to divine law. [< AS. *trēowth*, < *trēowe*, true.] Syn.: see FIDELITY; JUSTICE; VERACITY; VIRTUE.—**truth′ful,** *a.* Veracious, as a person; true, as a narrative. Syn.: see CANDID.—**truth′ful-ly,** *adv.*—**truth′ful-ness,** *n.*—**truth′less,** *a.* **-ness,** *n.*

Trux′tun, 1 truks′tun; 2 trŭks′tŭn, **Thomas** (1755–1822). An American commodore.

try, 1 trai; 2 trȳ, *v.* [TRIED; TRY′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pass through a trial or test; determine the character of by experiment or by comparison with a standard. **2.** To make experimental use or application of. **3.** To know, or endeavor to know, by experience. **4.** To undertake; endeavor. **5.** To subject to trouble or tribulation; afflict. **6.** To subject to an excessive task or burden; strain; as, to *try* the eyes. **7.** To bring to settlement, as by some indicated means; decide. **8.** *Law.* To investigate judicially, as a question of fact; also, to subject to judicial trial for crime. **9.** To dress or level, as a rough board. **10.** To reduce to a pure state; especially, to separate from other matter by heating, as metal, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth; endeavor. **2**§. To conduct a trial. **3**†. *Naut.* To lie to under storm-sails, with the bow to the sea, as a vessel in a gale. [< OF. *trier*, pick, < LL. *trito*, freq. of L. *tero*, rub.] Syn.: see CHASTEN; ENDEAVOR; EXAMINE; STRUGGLE.—**try′ing,** *pa.* Testing severely; hard to endure. Syn.: see ARDUOUS; DIFFICULT; TROUBLESOME.—**try′-sail″,** *n. Naut.* A sail bent to a gaff abaft the foremast and mainmast of a ship.—**try′-square″,** *n.* A carpenters' square having usually a wooden stock and a steel blade.

try, *n.* [TRIES, 1 traiz; 2 trīz, *pl.*] **1.** The act of trying; trial; experiment. **2.** *Football.* In the Rugby game, the act of touching the ball down behind an opponent's goal, which scores three points.—**try′out″,** *n. Athletics.* A test of the ability of a competitor.

try′ma, 1 trai′ma; 2 trȳ′ma, *n. Bot.* A drupe-like commonly two-celled fruit with a bony nucleus and a fleshy, leathery, or fibrous dehiscent or separating exocarp, as the hickory-nut and English walnut. [< Gr. *tryma*, < *tryō*, wear out.]

Try′on, 1 trai′on; 2 trȳ′ŏn, **William** (1725–1788). A British governor of New York.

tryp′a-no-, 1 trip′a-no-; 2 trȳp′a-no-. Derived from Greek *trypanon*, from *trypaō*, bore: a combining form.—**Tryp″a-no-so′ma,** *n. Protoz.* One of a genus (*Trypanosoma*) of flagellate infusorians infesting the blood of man and various of the lower animals. They destroy the red corpuscles, being introduced by the bite of insects. Some of them cause serious and even fatal disease.—**tryp′a-no-some,** *n.*

tryp′sin, 1 trip′sin; 2 trȳp′sin, *n. Chem.* A proteolytic ferment contained in the pancreatic juice and in certain fruits. [< Gr. *trīpsis*, < *tribō*, rub.]—**tryp′tic,** *a.* Belonging to or caused by trypsin or its action; as, *tryptic* digestion.

tryst, 1 traist *or* trist; 2 trȳst *or* trȳst. **I**ª. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To appoint a meeting with; meet by appointment. **2.** To agree upon some place or time of meeting. **3**‖. To trust. **II.** *n.* **1.** An appointment to meet, or the meeting-place agreed upon. **tryst′ing**‡. **2.** A market. **3.** [Scot.] A journey in company. [For TRUST.] **tryste**‡.—**tryst′ed,** *pa.* Agreed upon.

ts., *abbr.* Till sale.

tsar, tsar′e-vitch, tsa-ri′na, etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

Tsa-ri′tsyn, 1 tsa-ri′tsin; 2 tsä-rē′tsŭn, *n.* A commercial town in E. Russia, on the Volga river; pop. 80,000.

Tsar′sko-e Se-lo′, 1 tsär′skō-ē sē-lō′; 2 tsär′skō-ę sę-lō′. A town near Petrograd, Russia; pop. 16,000; site of two palaces. **Tsar-sko′ye-Se-lo′**‡.

Tschai-kov′sky, Peter Iliitch (1840–1893). A Russian composer; *Symphonie Pathétique*.

tset′se, 1 tset′sa; 2 tsĕt′se, *n.* **1.** A small blood-sucking fly (*Glossina morsitans*) of southern Africa whose bite transmits disease in cattle, horses, etc. **2.** A related species (*G. palpalis*) said to bear the parasite that causes sleeping-sickness. **tset′ze**‡; **tzet′se**‡.

Tsetse (natural size).

Tsin, 1 tsin; 2 tsĭn, *n.* A range of mountains in W. China; erroneously called **Tsinling.**

Tsi-nan′, 1 tsi-nān′; 2 tsi-nän′, *n,* A city and treaty port in N. E. China; pop. 40,000.

Tsing″tau′, 1 tsin″tau′; 2 tsing″tou′, *n.* A fortified seaport in Kiaochow, Shantung province, N. E. China; pop. 34,000; surrendered by Germans, after siege, to allied Japanese and British, Nov. 7, 1914. **Tsing″tao′**‡.

Tsi-ling′ Shan′. Same as PELING.

Tsit″si-kar′, 1 tsit″si-kār′; 2 tsĭt″si-kär′, *n.* A treaty port in W. Manchuria; pop. 30,000. **Tsit″si-har′**‡.

Tsu′shi″ma, 1 tsu′shi″ma; 2 tsu′shĭ″mä, *n.* A Japanese island in Korea Strait; 262 sq. m.; pop. 38,640; naval victory by Japanese under Admiral Togo against Russians May 27–28, 1905.

T. T., *abbr.* Telegraphic transfer, telegraphic transmitter, Trinity term.—**T. T. L.,** *abbr.* To take leave.—**T. U.,** *abbr.* Trade Union.—**Tu., Tues.,** *abbr.* Tuesday.

tub, 1 tub; 2 tŭb. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUBBED, TUBD⁵; TUB′BING.] **1.** To wash or bathe in a tub. **2.** To set in a tub, as a plant. **3.** To practise bathing in a tub. [< D. *tobbe.*] **II.** *n.* **1.** A broad open-topped vessel, usually of wood, and formed with staves, bottom, hoops, and handles on the sides. **2.** The amount that a packing-tub contains. **3.** Anything resembling a tub, as, a broad, clumsy boat: contemptuous or humorous. **4.** A small cask. **5.** A bath in a tub. **6.** *Mining.* (1) A bucket for bringing ore or coal up a shaft. (2) An underground tram. (3) A keeve. **7**†. A sweating in a tub.

tu′ba, 1 tiū′ba; 2 tū′ba, *n.* [TU′BÆ, 1 -bi; 2 -bē, *pl.*] **1.** A saxhorn. **2.** An ancient Roman trumpet. **3.** A powerful reed-stop in an organ. [L., war-trumpet.]

tu′bal, 1 tiū′bal; 2 tū′bal, *a. Med.* Relating to a tube; especially pertaining to the Fallopian tube.

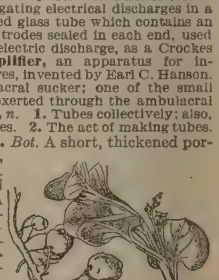
Tu′bal-cain″, 1 tū′bal-kān″; 2 tu′bal-cān″, *n. Bib.* The first artificer in brass and iron. *Gen.* iv, 22.

tu′bate, 1 tiū′bēt; 2 tū′bāt, *a.* Of the form of or provided with a tube; tubal. [< L. *tubus*, pipe.] [a tub in form.

tub′by, 1 tub′i; 2 tŭb′y, *a.* [TUB′BI-ER; TUB′BI-EST.] Resembling

tube, 1 tiūb; 2 tūb. **I.** *vt.* [TUBED; TUB′ING.] **1.** To fit or furnish with a tube. **2.** To enclose or receive in a tube or tubes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long hollow cylindrical body, as of metal, generally used for the conveyance of something through it; a pipe; specif., the principal part of a gun; also, any similar device having a tube or tube-like part, as a telescope. **2.** *Bot.* Any elongated hollow part or organ, as the united part of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx. **3.** A subway; tunnel. [F., < L. *tubus*, tube.]—**Coolidge tube,** a tube invented by the American physicist, Dr. William D. Coolidge (1873–), devised to generate Roentgen rays, the intensity of which is governed entirely by the temperature of the cathode, which is composed of a filament of incandescent tungsten.—**Crookes's t.,** a glass tube for maintaining a high vacuum; for showing phenomena connected with very tenuous gases.—**Geissler t.,** a tube invented by Heinrich Geissler (1814–1879) for the purpose of investigating electrical discharges in a gas.—**vacuum-tube,** *n.* A sealed glass tube which contains an almost perfect vacuum with electrodes sealed in each end, used for observing the passage of an electric discharge, as a Crookes or Geissler tube.—**v.-tube amplifier,** an apparatus for increasing the volume of sound-waves, invented by Earl C. Hanson.—**tube′-foot″,** *n.* An ambulacral sucker; one of the small vascular locomotory processes exerted through the ambulacral pores of echinoderms.—**tub′ing,** *n.* **1.** Tubes collectively; also, a piece of tube or material for tubes. **2.** The act of making tubes.

tu′ber, 1 tiū′ber; 2 tū′ber, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A short, thickened portion of an underground stem, as in the potato or artichoke. **2.** [T-] A genus of underground fungi, the truffles. **3.** *Anat.* A swelling or prominence; tubercle. [L., a swelling.]—**tu′ber-if′er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing or producing tubers.—**tu′ber-oid,** *a. Bot.* Tuber-like.—**tu′ber-ose,** *a.* Tuberous.—**tu′ber-os′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being tuberous. **2.** A swelling or protuberance; specif., a large, rough eminence on bone, as for the attachment of a muscle.—**tu′ber-ous,** *a.* **1.** Bearing projections or prominences. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing tubers.—**tuberous root,** one of the tuber-like parts of a multiple or fascicled fleshy root, as in the dahlia.



Edible Tubers and Leaves of the Melluco.

tu′ber-cle, 1 tiū′bər-kl; 2 tū′ber-cl, *n.* **1.** A small rounded eminence, especially a process of bone. **2.** A small granular tumor formed within an organ from new matter resulting from morbid action: in the lungs, the seat of pulmonary consumption. **3.** *Anat.* A small knob-like excrescence. [OF., < L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling.]—**root′-tu″ber-cles,** *n. pl.* Minute swellings on the roots of leguminous plants, which contain a micro-organism believed to absorb nitrogen from the air for the use of the plant.—**tu-ber′cu-lin,** *n.* A liquid prepared from attenuated cultures of the tubercle-bacillus, used especially as a veterinary test for tuberculosis.—**tu-ber′cu-loid,** *a.* Resembling or having the nature of a tubercle.

tu-ber″cu-lo′sis, 1 tiu-bŭr″kiu-lō′sis; 2 tū-bĕr″cū-lō′sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A diseased condition caused by infection with a micro-organism, the tubercle-bacillus, characterized by the formation of tubercles within some organ or tissue: when affecting the lungs, known as *pulmonary consumption*, or (in popular usage) *consumption*. See PHTHISIS. **2.** The state or condition of being affected with a tubercular disease. [< L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling.]—**tu-ber′cu-lar,** *a.* Affected with tubercles; nodular.—**tu-ber′cu-lous,** *a.* Consumptive.—**tu-ber′cu-late,** *a.* **1.** Nodular. **2.** Affected with tubercles; tuberculous. **tu-ber′cu-lat″ed**‡.—**tu-ber″cu-la′tion,** *n.*

tu′ber-ose, *a.* See under TUBER.

tube'rose", 1 tiūb'rōz" *or* tiū'bər-ōs"; 2 tūb'rōs" *or* tū'ber-ōs", *n.* A bulbous plant (*Polianthes tuberosa*) bearing a long raceme of fragrant white flowers. [< L. *tuberosus*, < *tuber*, bulb.]

tu'bi-form, *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubular.

Tü'bing-en, 1 tü'biŋ-ən; 2 tū'bing-ən, *n.* A university town in Wurttemberg; pop. 20,490.

tu'bu-lar, 1 tiū'biu-lər; 2 tū'bū-lar, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a tube; tube-shaped. **2.** Made up of or provided with tubes. **3.** Pertaining to or sounding as if produced in a tube. [< L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, tube.]—**tu'bu-late.** **I.** *vt.* [-LAT-ED; -LAT-ING.] To shape or fashion into a tube; furnish with a tube. **II.** *a.* Shaped like or into a tube; also, provided with a tube.—**tu'bu-lat"ed,** *pa.* Provided with a tube. **tu'bu-late‡.** —**tu"bu-la'tion,** *n.* The formation of a tube; the arrangement of a set of tubes.

tu'bule, 1 tiū'biūl; 2 tū'būl, *n.* A minute tube. [< L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, tube.]—**tu"bu-li-flo'rous,** *a. Bot.* Having tubular florets: said of composite plants with all the florets tubular. —**tu'bu-li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a tube.

tu'bu-lose, 1 tiū'biū-lōs; 2 tū'bū-lōs, *a.* **1.** Tube-shaped; tubular; specif., in botany, having tubular florets. **2.** Consisting of or containing small tubes. **tu'bu-lous‡.**

tu'bu-lure, 1 tiū'biu-liūr; 2 tū'bū-lūr, *n.* The short open tube of a retort, receiver, or bell jar. [F., < *tubule*, tubule, < L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, tube.]

tuck[1], 1 tuk; 2 tūk, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To fold under; especially, to thrust or press in the ends or edges of. **2.** To enclose or cover snugly. **3.** To thrust or press into a close place; cram; hide. **4.** To make tucks in, by folding and stitching. **5.** To make tucks in any fabric. **6†.** To contract; draw together. [< AS. *tucian*.]—**tuck'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which tucks: as, the *tucker* of a sewing-machine. **2.** A covering, formerly worn over the neck and shoulders by women.

tuck[2], *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To beat; tap, as a drum.

tuck[3], *n.* **1.** A fold made in a garment, usually horizontal. **2.** A flap forming a continuation of one side of a book-cover, and inserted in a loop or pocket in the other side. **3.** *Naut.* That part of a vessel's hull where the after-planks meet.

tuck[2], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A stroke; tap; beat, as of a drum. **2.** A flourish, as of a trumpet. [< OF. *estoc*, thrust; see TUCK[3].]

tuck[3]†, *n.* A long narrow sword; rapier. [< OF. *estoc*, < MHG. *stoc*, post.]

Tuck, Fri'ar. A jovial priest; associate and confessor of Robin Hood: he plays a prominent part in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

tuck'a-boe", 1 tuk'ə-bō"; 2 tūk'ə-bō", *n.* An underground fungus (*Pachyma cocos*) with a rough brown rind: found in the southern United States. [< Am. Ind. *pucqui*, loaf, < *petukqui*, round.]

tuck'er, 1 tuk'ər; 2 tūk'er, *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To weary completely; exhaust: commonly with *out*. [< AS. *tucian*, tease.]

tuck'et†, *n.* A flourish on a trumpet. [< TUCK[3].]—**tuck'et so'-nance†,** the sound of the tucket.

Tuc-son', 1 tū-sən' *or* tuk'sən; 2 tų-sōn' *or* tūe'son, *n.* A mining town in S. Arizona; pop. 20,300; seat of the **University of Arizona.**

Tu"cu-man', 1 tū"kū-mān'; 2 tų"cų-mān', *n.* A city in N. W. Argentine Republic; pop. 91,220.

-tude, *suffix.* State of being; as, gra*titude*, the state of being grateful: a termination of nouns of Latin origin. [< F. *-tude*, < L. *-tudo*, a termination of abstract nouns.]

Tu'dor, 1 tiū'dər; 2 tū'dor, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tudors or the royal house of Tudor; characteristic of the time of the Tudors.—**Tudor architecture,** the latest phase of the Perpendicular style, especially as used in secular and domestic buildings.

Tu'dor, *n.* A member of an English royal line (1485–1603) descended from Owen Tudor of Wales. It included Henry VII, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Tues., *abbr.* Tuesday.

Tues'day, 1 tiūz'dı; 2 tūs'dy, *n.* The third day of the week. [< AS. *Tiwes*, gen. of *Tiw*, Norse god of war, + *dæg*, day.]

tu'fa, 1 tü'fe; 2 tų'fa, *n.* **1.** A variety of calcium carbonate with cellular structure, as deposited from springs and streams. **2.** Same as TUFF. [It., < L. *tofus*, tufa.]—**tu-fa'ceous,** *a.* Of the nature of or like tufa.

tuff[1], 1 tuf; 2 tūf, *n.* A fragmentary volcanic rock composed of material varying in size from fine sand to coarse gravel: often used for structural purposes. [< F. *tuf*, < It. *tufa*; see TUFA.] **tu'fa‡.**—**tuff-a'ceous,** *a.*

tuff[2], *n.* Same as TUFT, *n.*

tuft, 1 tuft; 2 tūft. **I.**[2] *vt.* **1.** To separate or form into tufts. **2.** To cover or adorn with tufts. **II.** *n.* **1.** A collection or bunch of small flexible things held together at the base; also, a clump. **2.** An arrangement of small blood-vessels in a bunch. [< OF. *tuffe*, < G. *copf*, tuft, top.]—**tuft'-hunt"er,** *n.* A sycophant; parasite.—*t.*-**hunting,** *n.*—**tuft'y,** *a.* Abounding or growing in tufts.

tug, 1 tug; 2 tūg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUGGED; TUG'GING.] **1.** To pull, draw, or drag with great effort. **2.** To exert a strenuous dragging force. **3.** To strive or struggle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of tugging. **2.** A strenuous contest; a struggle; wrestle. **3.** A steam-vessel specially adapted for towing. **4.** *Harness.* (1) A trace. (2) [Scot.] Rawhide: formerly used in making traces. **5.** [Eton, Eng.] A colleger or member of the King's foundation: corruption of *toga*. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A timber-wagon. [Var. of TUCK, *v.*] SYN.: see DRAW.—**tug of war.** **1.** A contest in which a number of persons at one end of a rope pull against a like number at the other end, each side endeavoring to drag the other across a line marked between. **2.** A laborious effort; supreme contest.—**tug'ger,** *n.*

Tu-ge'la, 1 tu-gē'lə; 2 tu-ge'lą, *n.* A river in S. Africa; length, 300 m. to the Indian ocean; scene (1899–1900) of several British checks during the South-African war.

Tuile"ries', 1 twıl"rı'; 2 twīl"rē', *n.* The former palace of the French kings in Paris; begun in 1564 and burned in 1871.

tuille, 1 twıl; 2 twīl, *n. Armor.* A steel protection for the thighs, attached by straps to the tassels. See illus. under ARMOR. [OF., < L. *tegula*, tile, < *tego*, cover.]

tull'yie, 1 tül'yı; 2 tūl'yi, *n.* [Scot.] Same as TOOLYE. **tull'zie‡.**

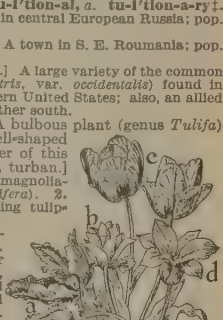
tu-i'tion, 1 tiu-ish'ən; 2 tū-ish'on, *n.* **1.** The act or business of teaching any branch of learning; instruction. **2.** The charge for instruction. **3†.** Guardianship; care. [OF., < L. *tuitio(n-)*, < *tuitus*, pp. of *tueor*, defend.] SYN.: see EDUCATION; LEARNING; NURTURE.—**tu-i'tion-al,** *a.* **tu-i'tion-a-ry‡.**

Tu'la, 1 tü'lə; 2 tų'lą, *n.* A city in central European Russia; pop. 141,000.

Tul'cea, 1 tul'chə; 2 tųl'chą, *n.* A town in S. E. Roumania; pop. 22,000.

tu'le, 1 tū'lē; 2 tų'le, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A large variety of the common great bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*, var. *occidentalis*) found in marshes and lakes in the western United States; also, an allied bulrush (*S. totara*) growing farther south.

tu'lip, 1 tiū'lıp; 2 tū'lip, *n.* A bulbous plant (genus *Tulipa*) bearing variously colored bell-shaped flowers; also, a bulb or flower of this plant. [Ult. < Per. *dulband*, turban.] —**tu'lip-tree",** *n.* **1.** A large magnoliaceous tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). **2.** Any one of various trees having tulip-shaped flowers.


Tulips.
a, paroquet; *b*, double; *c*, common; *d*, Grieg's.

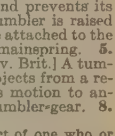
tu'lip-o-ma'ni-a, 1 tiū'lıp-o-mē'nı-ə; 2 tū'lip-o-mā'ni-ą, *n.* A craze for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips; specif., that which arose in Holland early in the 17th century and which spread like an epidemic. —**tu'lip-o-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*

tu'lip-wood", 1 tiū'lıp-wud"; 2 tū'lip-wōod", *n.* **1.** The wood of the tulip-tree. **2.** Any one of several ornamental cabinet-woods: so called from their color or markings: also, any one of the trees themselves.

tulle, 1 tül; 2 tūl, *n.* A fine silk, open-meshed material, used for veils, etc. [< *Tulle* (city in France).]

Tul'sa, 1 tul'sə; 2 tūl'sa, *n.* A city in N. E. Oklahoma; pop. 72,080; seat of Henry Kendall College.

tum'ble[2], 1 tum'bl; 2 tūm'bl, *v.* [TUM'BL(E)D[2]; TUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To toss carelessly; throw down. **2.** To throw into disorder or confusion; disturb; rumple. **3.** *Founding.* To smooth, clean, or polish, as castings, by friction with each other or with a polishing-material, in a rotating box or barrel. **II.** *i.* **1.** To roll or toss about. **2.** To fall violently or awkwardly; move in a careless or headlong manner. **3.** To perform acrobatic feats, as somersaults, etc. [< AS. *tumbian*, dance.]—**tum'bl(e)r,** *n.* **1.** The act of tumbling; a fall. **2.** A state of disorder or confusion.—**tum'ble-bug",** *n.* A beetle that rolls up a ball of dung to enclose its eggs. See SCARAB. **tum'ble-dung"‡.**—**tum'ble-weed",** *n.* Any one of various plants which, when withered, breaks from the root and is driven about by the wind, widely scattering its seed.


Tumblebug. 1/1

tum'bler, 1 tum'blər; 2 tūm'bler, *n.* **1.** A drinking-glass without a foot. The base was formerly rounded, so that the glass would not stand upright. **2.** One who or that which tumbles. (1) One who plays the tricks of an acrobat or contortionist. (2) One of a breed of domestic pigeons noted for the habit of turning somersaults during flight. (3) A greyhound used formerly in coursing. **3.** In a lock, a latch that engages a bolt and prevents its being shot in either direction unless the tumbler is raised by the key-bit. **4.** In a firearm-lock, a piece attached to the hammer and receiving the thrust of the mainspring. **5.** A tumbling-box or tumbling-barrel. **6.** [Prov. Brit.] A tumbrel. **7.** *Mech.* (1) A piece of metal that projects from a revolving or rocking shaft and communicates motion to another piece. (2) The rocking frame in a tumbler-gear. **8.** [Scot.] A light cart.

tum'bling, 1 tum'blıŋ; 2 tūm'bling, *n.* The act of one who or that which tumbles.—**tum'bling-box",** *n.* A box, usually cylindrical and mounted on a horizontal shaft, in which articles, as castings, are cleaned by friction against each other and the walls of the box. *t.*-**barrel‡.**

tum'brel, 1 tum'brel; 2 tūm'brĕl, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A two-wheeled covered cart for carrying tools, etc. **2.** A box-like cart for carrying and dumping dung. **3.** A rude cart in which victims of the first French Revolution were carried to the guillotine. **4†.** A ducking-stool set on wheels. [< OF. *tumbrel*, < *tomber*, TUMBLE.] **tum'bril‡.**

tu"me-fa'cient, 1 tiū"mı-fē'shənt; 2 tū"me-fā'shĕnt, *a.* Producing or tending to produce tumefaction. [< L. *tumefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *tumefacio*; see TUMEFACTION.]

tu"me-fac'tion, 1 tiū"mı-fak'shən; 2 tū"me-fāc'shon, *n.* **1.** Any abnormal puffing up of a part, as in a tumor; a swelling; puffiness. **2.** The act of tumefying. [< L.[2] *tumeo*, swell, + *facio*, make.]—**tu'me-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To swell or puff up.

tu"mer-os'i-ty, 1 tiū"mər-os'ı-tı; 2 tū"mer-ōs'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being swollen. [< L. *tumeo*, swell.]

tu-mes'cence, 1 tiu-mes'ens; 2 tū-mĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being tumescent; the act or process of becoming tumid; intumescence. **2.** That which is tumescent.

tu-mes'cent, 1 tiu-mes'ent; 2 tū-mĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Becoming tumid; forming a tumor. **2.** *Bot.* Slightly tumid. [< L. *tumesco* (ppr. *tumescen(t-)s*), swell up, < *tumeo*, swell.]

tum'fie, 1 tum'fi; 2 tŭm'fi, *n.* [Scot.] A dull, awkward person.

tu'mid, 1 tiū'mid; 2 tū'mid, *a.* **1.** Swollen; enlarged; protuberant. **2.** Hence, inflated in style; bombastic. [< L. *tumidus*, swollen.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tu-mid'i-ty,** *n.* The state or character of being tumid.

tu'mor, 1 tiū'mər; 2 tū'mor, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A local swelling on or in any part of the body, especially from some morbid growth; sometimes, swelling due to ordinary inflammation. 2§. Swelling words or style; bombast. 3†. A swelling of any kind, as of water. [< L.ᵉ *tumor*, < *tumeo*, swell.] **tu'mour‡.**—**fatty tumor,** lipoma.

tump, 1 tump; 2 tŭmp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A little mound or hill, as about a plant.—**tump'y,** *a.* Having tumps; uneven.

tu'mult, 1 tiū'mult; 2 tū'mŭlt, *n.* **1.** The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; an uproar; turbulence; hubbub. **2.** Hence, any violent commotion or agitation, as of the mind. [< L.ᵉ *tumultus*, < *tumeo*, swell.]

Syn.: agitation, bluster, bustle, commotion, confusion, disorder, disturbance, ferment, flurry, hubbub, hurly-burly, noise, outbreak, racket, riot, turbulence, turmoil, uproar. See NOISE; QUARREL; REVOLUTION.—Ant.: calmness, peace, quiet, repose, tranquillity.—**tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness,** *n.*—**tu-mul'tu-ous,** *a.* **1.** Characterized by tumult; disorderly. **2.** Causing or affected by tumult or agitation; agitated or disturbed. **tu-mul'tu-a-ry‡.** Syn.: see NOISY; TURBULENT; VIOLENT.—**tu-mul'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**tu-mul'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tum'ul-ty, 1 tum'əl-ti; 2 tŭm'ŭl-ty, **Joseph Patrick** (1879–). An American lawyer; politician; secretary to President Wilson; *Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him.*

tu'mu-lus, 1 tiū'miu-lus; 2 tū'mū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A sepulchral mound, often of great size. Compare BARROW²; CAIRN. [L., < *tumeo*, swell.]—**tu'mu-lar,** *a.* Having the form of a mound.—**tu'mu-lose,** Full of mounds or hills. **tu'mu-lous‡.**

tun, 1 tun; 2 tŭn. **I.** *vt.* [TUNNED, TUND⁵; TUN'NING.] **1.** To put into a cask or tun. **2.** To add to a liquor, as for flavoring. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large cask. **2.** A brewers' fermenting-vat. **3.** The amount of malt liquor fermented at one operation; a brew. **4.** A varying measure of capacity. [< AS. *tunne*, tun.]—**tun'-dish"ᵢ,** *n.* A funnel.

tu'na¹, 1 tiū'ne; 2 tų'na, *n.* A tunny.

tu'na², *n.* [Sp. Am.] A West-Indian prickly pear (*Opuntia tuna*), or its edible fruit; also, one of a number of other prickly pears.

tun'a-bl(e², 1 tiūn'a-bl; 2 tūn'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be put in tune. **2†.** Tuneful; musical.—**tun'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**tun'a-bly,** *adv.* [eral springs.

Tua'bridge Wells. A town in S. E. England; pop. 35,570; min-

tun'dra, 1 tun'dre; 2 tųn'dra, *n.* A rolling, treeless, often marshy plain of Siberia, arctic North America, etc. [Rus.]

tune, 1 tiūn; 2 tūn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUNED; TUN'ING.] **1.** To adjust to or accord with a musical standard; put or be in tune; attune. **2.** To celebrate with song. **3.** To adapt to or put in accord with: with *to*. **4.** To put into suitable condition; adjust to an end. **5.** To utter or emit music. **II.** *n.* **1.** A melodious succession of musical tones adjusted to some measure and constituting one whole; a melody or air. **2.** A setting for a hymn or psalm used in worship. **3.** The state or quality of being in the proper pitch or key. **4.** Hence, concord or unison. **5.** Suitable temper or humor; state of mind. [< F. *ton*, < L. *tonus*, < Gr. *tonos*, sound, tone.]

Syn.: air, cadence, concord, harmony, measure, melody, strain.—**to tune in** (*Wireless*), to adjust (the apparatus) of a receiving station so as to accord with that of another in communication.—**to t. to** (*Wireless*), to adjust (the apparatus) of a receiving station to take messages at a given wave-length from a certain distance.—**to t. up,** to bring instruments to a common pitch, as an orchestra.—**tune'a-bl(e²,** etc. Same as TUNABLE, etc.—**tune'ful,** *a.* Musically disposed; melodious; musical. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tune'less,** *a.* **1.** Not being in tune. **2.** Not employed in making music; silent. **3.** Lacking in rhythm, melody, etc. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tun'er,** *n.* One who or that which tunes; specif., one who puts musical instruments, as pianos, in tune.—**tun'ing,** *pa. & n.*—**tun'ing-fork",** *n.* A fork-shaped piece of steel which vibrates with a definite frequency when struck: used to measure the pitch of musical tones.

tung'state, 1 tuŋ'stēt; 2 tŭŋ'stāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of tungstic acid; as, sodium *tungstate*.

tung'sten, 1 tuŋ'sten; 2 tŭŋ'stĕn, *n.* A steel-gray, pulverulent, heavy metallic element, occurring in the minerals scheelite and wolfram. It has a higher melting-point than any other metal. The metal has important uses, as in the manufacture of filaments for electric lamps and tungsten steel tools. See ELEMENT. [Sw., < *tung*, weighty, + *sten*, stone.]—**tung'sten-lamp",** *n. Elec.* An incandescent electric lamp having a filament of metallic tungsten. It gives a brilliant white light and requires an expenditure of only 1.25 watts per candle-power.—**t.-steel,** a hard, tenacious steel that contains tungsten.

tung'stic, 1 tuŋ'stik; 2 tŭŋ'stĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tungsten. **tung-sten'ic‡.**—**tungstic acid,** either of two compounds consisting of tungstic oxid combined with water, and uniting with bases to form salts: usually the monohydrate (H_2WO_4), analogous in composition to chromic acid (H_2CrO_4). **t. anhydrid‡; t. oxid‡.**

tung'stite, 1 tuŋ'stait; 2 tŭŋ'stīt, *n. Mineral.* A pulverulent yellow or yellowish-green tungsten trioxid (WO_3). **tungstic ocher‡.**

Tun"gu-ra'gua, 1 tūn"gū-rä'gwa; 2 tųn"gų-rä'gwä, *n.* A volcano in Ecuador; 16,690 ft. high. **Tun"gu-ra'hua‡.**

Tun-gus', 1 tun-guz'; 2 tųn-gŭs', *n.* [Turanian.] **1.** One of a people belonging to the Tungusic group of the Asian race inhabiting eastern Siberia. **2.** The language spoken by the Tungus.—**Tun-gus'i-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tungus or their language. **II.** *n.* One of the Tungus.

Tun-gus'ic, 1 tun-guz'ik; 2 tųn-gŭs'ĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or noting a group of tribes including Tunguses and Manchus. **2.** Tungusian. **II.** *n.* The language of the Tungusic group.

Tun-gus'ka, 1 tun-gus'ke; 2 tųn-gŭs'kä, *n.* The name of three rivers in E. Siberia, tributaries of the Yenisei, and known as **Upper, Stony,** and **Lower.**

tu'nic, 1 tiū'nik; 2 tū'nĭc, *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a body-garment, with or without sleeves, reaching to the knees: worn usually without a girdle. **2.** A modern outer garment gathered at the waist, as a short overskirt or a blouse. **3.** *Mil.* A surcoat worn over armor. **4.** *Anat.* Same as TUNICA. **5.** *Bot.* Any loose membranous skin enveloping an organ, as a seed-coat. **6.** [Colloq., Eng.] The undercoat worn by soldiers, policemen, etc. **7.** *Eccl.* A dalmatic. [< F. *tunique*, < L. *tunica*, tunic.]

tu'ni-ca, 1 tiū'ni-ka; 2 tū'nĭ-ca, *n. Anat.* A covering or investing part; tunic. [L., tunic.]

tu'ni-cate, 1 tiū'ni-kēt; 2 tū'nĭ-cāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Covered with a tunic, as the bulb of an onion. **2.** Having a tunic; of or pertaining to the tunicates. **3.** Enclosed one within another, as successive joints of some antennæ. **tu'ni-cat"ed‡.** **II.** *n.* One of a numerous division (*Tunicata*) of minute or microscopic marine organisms. [< L. *tunica*, a tunic.]

tu'ni-cle, 1 tiū'ni-kl; 2 tū'nĭ-cl, *n.* **1.** A light or fine tunic. **2.** A slight natural covering. **3.** A short ecclesiastical vestment. [< L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, tunic.] **tu'na-cle‡.**

Tu'nis, 1 tiū'nis; 2 tū'nĭs, *n.* **1.** A French protectorate in N. W. Africa; 45,779 sq. m.; pop. 2,093,939. **2.** Its seaport capital; pop. 171,672.

Tu-nis'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Tunis or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Tunis. **2.** The dialect of Tunis.

tun'nage, 1 tun'ij; 2 tŭn'ăg, *n.* [Eng.] Tonnage.

tun'nel, 1 tun'el; 2 tŭn'ĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUN'NELED or -NELLED, -NELD⁵; TUN'NEL-ING or -NEL-LING.] **1.** To make a tunnel (through). **2.** To shape or arrange in the form of a tunnel. **II.** *n.* **1.** An artificial subterranean passageway or gallery, especially one under a hill, etc., as for a railway. **2.** Any similar passageway under or through something. **3.** Same as FUNNEL. **4.** The main flue or shaft of a chimney or the like. **5.** *Mining.* An adit or level. [< F. *tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, pipe, < AS. *tunne*, tun.]—**tun'nel-ler,** *n.* **tun'nel-er‡.**

tun'ny, 1 tun'i; 2 tŭn'y, *n.* A large oceanic fish, especially the **great tunny** (*Orcinus thynnus*) of the Atlantic, dark-blue above and dusky spotted with silver below, sometimes 15 feet long and weighing 1,500 pounds. See FISH. Called also *horse-mackerel*. [< Gr.ᴸ·ᵛ *thynnos*, < *thynō*, dart.]

tup, 1 tup; 2 tŭp, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To butt, as a ram. **2.** To hammer, beat, or upset by a tup. **3.** To cover, as a ram.

tup, *n.* **1.** A ram, or male sheep. **2.** *Mech.* The striking part of a power-hammer. [Akin to TOP¹, *n.*]

tu'pe-lo, 1 tiū'pi-lō; 2 tŭ'pe-lō, *n.* [Am. Ind.] One of several American trees of the dogwood family, as the sour-gum.

Tu'pi, 1 tū'pi; 2 tų'pi, *n.* **1.** The language spoken by the Tupis. **2.** An Indian of the Tupian tribe.—**Tu'pi-an,** *a.*—**Tupian stock,** a South-American linguistic stock.

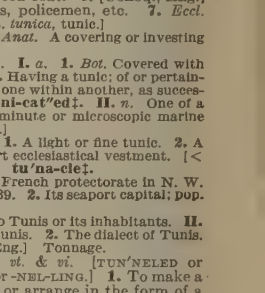
Tu"pun-ga'to, 1 tū"puŋ-gä'to; 2 tų"pun-gä'to, *n.* A mountain in the Andes range, central Chile; 22,000 ft. high.

tuque, 1 tiūk; 2 tūk, *n.* A Canadian cap consisting of a knitted cylindrical bag with tapered ends, worn by thrusting one end inside the other, for tobogganing, etc. [< F. *toque*.]

tu quo'que, 1 tū kwō'kwi; 2 tų kwō'kwe. Literally, thou also: substantively, a retort in kind from a person assailed: also attributively. [L.]

Tur., Turk., *abbr.* Turkey, Turkish.

tu"ra-cou', 1 tū"ra-kū'; 2 tų"ra-cų', *n.* An African bird remarkable for its red and green pigments.


Turacou. 1/12

Tu-ra'ni-an, 1 tiu-rē'ni-an; 2 tū-rā'ni-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting a family of agglutinative languages variously limited and classified, or the people who speak them. [< *Turan*, mythical founder of the Turkish race.]

Tu-ra'ni-an, *n.* **1.** One whose mother tongue is a Turanian language; a person of Turanian stock. **2†.** Any person of Tatarian or Turkic stock.

tur'ban, 1 tūr'bən; 2 tûr'ban, *n.* **1.** An Oriental head-covering consisting of a sash or shawl, twisted about the cap. See illus. on next page. **2.** Any similar head-dress. **3.** A round-crowned brimless hat for women or children. [F., < Turk. *tulbend*, turban.]—**tur'baned,** *a.*

tur'ba-ry, 1 tūr'bə-ri; 2 tur'ba-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] *Eng. Law.* **1.** The liberty of digging turf or peat upon another's ground. **2.** A place where turf or peat is dug. [< LL. *turbaria*, < *turba*, TURF, *n.*]

tur"bel-la'ri-an, 1 tūr"be-lē'ri-ən; 2 tûr"bĕ-lā'ri-an. *Helminth.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a division (*Turbellaria*) of aquatic worms. **II.** *n.* A turbellarian worm. [< L. *turba*, crowd.]

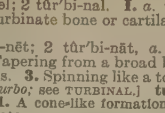
tur'bid, 1 tūr'bid; 2 tûr'bid, *a.* **1.** Having the sediment or lees stirred up; cloudy; muddy. **2.** Being in a state of confusion; disturbed. [< L. *turbidus*, *turba*, disturbance]

Syn.: see OBSCURE; THICK.—**tur'bid-ly,** *adv.*—**tur'bid-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being turbid. **tur-bid'i-ty‡.**

tur'bi-nal, 1 tûr'bı-nəl; 2 tûr'bi-nal. **I.** *a.* Turbinate; top-shaped. **II.** *n.* A turbinate bone or cartilage. [< L. *turbo* (*-bin-*), top.]

tur'bi-nate, 1 tûr'bı-nēt; 2 tûr'bi-nāt, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Top-shaped. **2.** *Conch.* Tapering from a broad base to the apex, as certain spiral shells. **3.** Spinning like a top. **4.** Turbinal. [< L. *turbinatus,* < *turbo;* see TURBINAL.] **tur'bi-nat"ed‡.—tur"bi-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** A cone-like formation. **2§.** The act of turbinating, or the state of spinning like a top.

tur'bine, } 1 tûr'bın *or* **tur'bin§** } -bain; 2 tûr'-bin *or* -bin, *n.* **1.** A water-wheel turning on a vertical or horizontal axis and having suitable openings for the admission and escape of the water which serves as motive fluid. **turbine wheel‡. 2.** A rotary motor employing steam as the motive fluid: analogous in principle to the water-driven turbine. See illus. below [F., < L *turbo,* top, whirlwind.]



Turbans.
1. The turban of an Indian prince. 2. A lady's turban as worn in France in 1820.

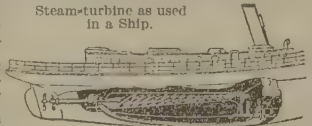
tur'bit, 1 tûr'bit; 2 tûr'bit, *n.* One of a breed of domestic pigeons having a small head with the feathers at the back curled upward.

tur'bot, 1 tûr'bət; 2 tûr'bot, *n.* **1.** A large European flatfish (*Psetta maxima*) esteemed as food. **2.** A related flatfish. [F.]

tur'bu-lent, 1 tûr'biu-lent; 2 tûr'bū-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Being in violent agitation or commotion. **2.** Inclined to rebel; insubordinate. **3.** Having a tendency to disturb or throw into confusion. [F., < L. *turbulentus,* turbulent.]

Syn.: agitated, blustering, boisterous, disorderly, disturbed, insurgent, mutinous, obstreperous, rebellious, refractory, riotous, seditious, tumultuous, wild. See NOISY; VIOLENT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**tur'bu-lence,** *n.* The state or condition of being violently disturbed, restless, or confused. **tur'bu-len-cy‡.**

Turc'ism, 1 tûrk'ızm *or* tûr'sizm; 2 tûrc'ism *or* tûr'cism, *n.* The religion, or the social or political system, characteristic of the Turks; any distinctive peculiarity of Turkish speech or custom. [LL. *Turcus;* see TURK.]



Steam-turbine as used in a Ship.

Tur'co, 1 tûr'ko; 2 tûr'co, *n.* An Algerian light-infantryman serving in the French army; an Algerian trirailleur.

Tur'co-, 1 tûr'ko-; 2 tûr'co-. A combining form indicating characteristics of or relationship to Turkey, the Turkish people, or the Turkish language. [< LL. *Turcus;* see TURK.] **Tur'ko-‡.**

Tur'co-man, 1 tûr'ko-man; 2 tûr'co-man, *n.* [-MANS², *pl.*] Same as TURKOMAN.—**Tur'co-man, Tur'co-man'ic,** *a.*

Tur'co-phile, 1 tûr'ko-fil *or* -fail; 2 tûr'co-fil *or* -fil, *n.* One who strongly favors the Turks or Turkish policy.

Tur'co-phobe, 1 tûr'ko-fōb; 2 tûr'co-fōb, *n.* One who is violently opposed to the Turks or Turkish policy. **Tur'co-pho"bist‡.**

Tur'di-dæ, 1 tûr'di-dī; 2 tûr'di-dē, *n. pl.* A family of birds, including thrushes, etc. **Tur'dus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *turdus,* thrush.] —**tur'did,** *n.*—**tur'di-form,** *a.* Thrush-like.—**tur'din** (es, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Turdidæ* or, specif., to the true thrushes (the *Turdinæ*).

tu-reen', 1 tiu-rīn'; 2 tū-rēn', *n.* A deep, covered dish, as for soup. [< LL.F *terrineus,* earthen, < L. *terra,* earth.]

Tu"renne', 1 tü"ren'; 2 tü"rĕn', **Viscount de** (1611–1675). Henri de la Tour d'Auvergene, a French general.

turf, 1 tûrf; 2 tûrf. **I**t. *vt.* To cover with turf; sod. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mass of matted roots of grass and other fine plants filling the upper stratum of certain soils; sod. **2.** Peat. **3.** Loosely, a grass-plot. **4.** A race-course; horse-racing: in the phrase **the turf.** [< AS. *turf,* turf.]—**turf'man,** *n.* A man devoted to or connected with horse-racing.—**turf'y,** *a.* **1.** Covered with turf. **2.** Resembling turf in character or appearance. **3.** Pertaining to the turf or to a race-course.—**turf'i-ness,** *n.*

Tur"ge-nef', 1 tür"ge-nef' *or* tür-gē'nyev; 2 tur"gĕ-nĕf' *or* tur-gē'nyĕv, **Ivan Sergyewich** (1818–1883). A Russian poet and novelist. **Tur"gue-nieff'‡.**

tur'gid, 1 tûr'jid; 2 tûr'gid, *a.* **1.** Unnaturally distended, as by contained air or liquid; swollen. **2.** Figuratively, inflated; bombastic. [< L.F *turgidus,* < *turgeo,* swell.]—**tur-ges'-cent,** *a.* Becoming turgid or inflated. **tur'gent‡.—tur-ges'-cence,** *n.* **1.** The process of swelling up; the state of being swollen. **2.** Figuratively, empty pompousness; inflation. **tur-ges'-cen-cy‡.—tur-gid'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being turgid. **tur'gid-ness‡.—tur'gid-ly,** *adv.*

tur'gite, 1 tûr'jait; 2 tûr'gīt, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous, submetallic, earthy, reddish-black or dark-red ferric hydroxid ($Fe_4H_6O_7$) that is found massive. [< *Turpa,* river in the Urals.]

tur'gor, 1 tûr'gar *or* -gər; 2 tûr'gor, *n.* The state of being turgid; turgidity; especially, in physiology, the normal condition of the capillaries. [LL., < L. *turgeo,* swell.] **vital turgor‡.**

Tur-got', 1 tür-gō'; 2 tür-gō', **Anne Robert Jacques** (1727–1781). A French statesman and reformer.

Tu'rin, 1 tiū'rin *or* tiu-rin'; 2 tū'rin *or* tū-rin', *n.* A city of N. W. Italy; capital of the kingdom of Sardinia until 1860 and of Italy until 1865; pop. 502,274.

Turk, 1 tûrk; 2 tûrk, *n.* **1.** One of the Mohammedan people now dominant in Turkey; an Ottoman. **2.** A member of the specific Mongolo-Tatar people from whom the modern Turks are derived. **3.** A Tatar. **4.** A Mohammedan. [Ult. < Per. *Turk,* Turk.]

Turk., *abbr.* Turkey; Turkish.

Tur"ke-stan', 1 tur"ke-stān'; 2 tur"kĕ-stän', *n.* **1.** A republic in central Asiatic Russia; 571,630 sq. m.; pop 7,201,551; capital, Tashkend. **2.** A region in W. China; 550,340 sq. m.; pop. 1,200,-000; capital, Ili. **Chinese** or **East Turkestan‡.**

tur'key, 1 tûr'ki; 2 tûr'ky, *n.* A large American bird related to the pheasants, having the head naked and the tail extensible upward and sideward: much esteemed as food. See BIRD. [< *Turkey* (whence the bird was thought to have come).]—**tur'key-buz"zard,** *n.* An American sooty-black vulture with a naked red head and neck.—**t.-red,** *n.* A brilliant red pigment, or its color.—**t.-trot,** *n.* [U. S.] A dance consisting of a stop-step, glide, and turn to syncopated music, the feet being kept well apart and a swinging motion being given to the shoulders.

Turkey-buzzard. (*Cathartes aura*). 1/18

Tur'key, 1 tûr'ki; 2 tûr'ky, *n.* A republic in S. E. Europe, Asia Minor, N. Africa, and Arabia; 494,538 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000; capital, Constantinople. Its area was much reduced since World War. Under the signed but unratified Treaty of Sèvres, Aug. 10, 1920, reduced to 174,900 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000. Called also **Ottoman Empire.**

Tur'ki, 1 tûr'kī; 2 tur'kī, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting the Turkic peoples or their languages.

Turk'ic, 1 tûrk'ik; 2 tûrk'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a group of Ural-Altaic peoples and languages. **2.** Loosely, Turkish.

tur'kis†, 1 tûr'kis; 2 tûr'kis, *n.* A turquoise. **tur'koi‡.**

Turk'ish, 1 tûrk'ish; 2 tûrk'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks. **II.** *n.* The language of the Turks. —**Turkish bath,** a bath in which sweating is induced by exposure to hot air, followed by douches of water and by rubbing, kneading, etc.—**T. towel,** a heavy, rough towel with loose, uncut pile.—**T. toweling,** material for or like Turkish towels.

Turk'ism, 1 tûrk'izm; 2 tûrk'ism, *n.* Same as TURCISM.

Tur'ko-man, 1 tûr'ko-man; 2 tûr'ko-man, *n.* A member of one of the Turkic or Tartar hordes dwelling in Turkestan, etc. **Toor'co-man‡; Tur'co-man‡.—Tur"ko-man'ic,** *a.*

Turk's'-head", 1 tûrks'-hed"; 2 tûrks'-hĕd", *n.* A form of ornamental knot. See illus. under KNOT, fig. 12.

turn,‖ 1 tûrn; 2 tûrn, *n.* A troop. [< L. *turma,* company.]

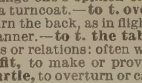
tur'ma-lin, *n.* Same as TOURMALIN. **tur'ma-line‡.**

tur'mer-ic, 1 tûr'mər-ik; 2 tûr'mer-ic. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or saturated with turmeric. **II.** *n.* **1.** The root of an East-Indian plant of the ginger family, used as a condiment, dyestuff, etc.; also, the plant. **2.** Any of several plants resembling turmeric. [< F. *terremerite,* perhaps cor. of Ar. *kurkum,* saffron.]—**turmeric-paper,** *n.* A bibulous paper, yellow from saturation with the extract of turmeric, used as a test for alkalis, turning it brown, and for boric acid, turning it red-brown.

tur'moil, 1 tûr'meil; 2 tûr'möil. **I.** *vi.* To be in a state of turmoil. **II.** *n.* Confused motion; disturbance; tumult. [< OF. *tremoutle,* hopper of a mill.] Syn.: see TUMULT.

turn, 1 tûrn; 2 tûrn, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To give a more or less complete rotary motion to. **2.** To change, alter, or vary in nature, form, or aspect; transform. **3.** To translate; transform; as, to *turn* French into English. **4.** To make acid; ferment; sour. **5.** To make giddy; unsettle, as the head or brain. **6.** To shape (an object rotated, as in a lathe) by means of a tool. **7.** To change or shift the sides of; reverse or invert. **8.** Figuratively, to revolve mentally: with *over.* **9.** To direct, incline, or bend into a new direction. **10.** To adapt to some particular purpose or end; as, to *turn* information to account. **11.** To move to the other side of; go round; as, to *turn* a corner. **12.** To cause or compel to go: followed by various adverbs and prepositions limiting the sense; as, to *turn* a boat *adrift;* to *turn* money *in;* *turn* a dog *out.* **13.** To form, as with graceful or effective outlines; round; mold; as, a well-*turned* arm. **14.** To nauseate. **15.** To perform by a whirling motion. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rotate or revolve; move around or about, as on a pivot; hence, to depend; hinge: with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To take a new or opposite direction; have a particular or a new course or tendency; as, the tide *turns.* **3.** To give attention to or reflect upon something. **4.** To become altered or transformed; become by process of change; as, to *turn* traitor. Specifically: (1) To become giddy. (2) To become sour or spoiled, as milk. (3) To become nauseated, as the stomach. **5.** To be brought about; result; as, to *turn* to profit: often with *out;* as, the day *turned out* fair. **6.** To be shaped mechanically by rotation, as in a lathe. **7†.** To be inconstant; vacillate. [< L.F. *torno,* round off.] Syn.: see BEND; CHANGE; REVOLVE.—**not to turn a hair,** not to be embarrassed in the least.—**to a t.,** just right: said especially of cooked food, in allusion to the turning of the spit in roasting.—**to t. an honest penny** [Colloq.], to gain money honestly.—**to t. an enemy's flank,** or **position,** to reach a position on the flank or rear of; pass around the side of; hence, to defeat or outwit by an adroit move.—**to t.** or **change**

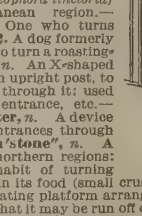
one's coat, to change one's opinion or support to the opposite side; be or become a turncoat.—**to t. over a new leaf,** see LEAF, *n.*—**to t. tail,** to turn the back, as in flight; to run away, especially in a dastardly manner.—**to t. the tables,** to make a complete change in conditions or relations: often with *on.*—**to t. to one's advantage or profit,** to make or prove to be advantageous or profitable.—**to t. turtle,** to overturn or capsize, as a boat or vessel.—**turn'buck"le,** *n.* A form of coupling so threaded that when connected lengthwise between two metal rods it may be turned so as to regulate the distance between them.—**turn'coat",** *n.* One who goes over to the opposite side or party; a renegade.—**turn'down",** *a.* Folded down, as a collar.—**turned comma,** an inverted comma.—**turn'er**[1], *n.* One who turns; specif., one who fashions objects with a lathe.—**turn'er**[2], *n.* A gymnast; especially, a member of a turnverein.—**turn'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] A place where lathe-work, especially ornamental work, is carried on; also, the act or process of turning, or articles and ornamentation made with a lathe: a literary word.—**turn'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who turns. **2.** The art of shaping wood, metal, etc., in a lathe. **3.** Any deviation from a straight or customary course; a winding; bend; also, the point where a road forks. **4.** *Mil.* A movement placing a military force on the flank or rear of an enemy's position.—**turn'ing-point",** *n.* **1.** The point of a decisive change in direction or action; a crisis. **2.** The point at which the direction of a motion is reversed.—**turn'key",** *n.* **1.** One who has charge of the keys of a prison; a jailer. **2.** An instrument formerly used for extracting teeth.—**turn'out",** *n.* **1.** A turning out or coming forth; especially, a strike; also, sometimes, a striker. **2.** An equipage. **3.** A piece of track between the point of switch and the frog connecting one track of a railway with another. **4.** Product; output.—**turn'o"ver. I.** *a.* Designed for turning over or reversing, as a collar. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of turning over. **2.** A small pie having a crust turned over on itself. **3.** A utensil for turning over food in a frying-pan. **4.** A completed commercial transaction or course of business: also, the money receipts of a business for a given period.—**turn'pike",** *n.* **1.** A road on which are toll-gates; loosely, any highway. **turn'pike"road**‡. **2.** A toll-bar or toll-gate. **3.** [Scot.] A winding stair. **4.** A turnstile. SYN.: see ROAD.—**turn'plate",** *n.* A turntable.—**turn'sole",** *n.* Any one of several plants supposed to turn their flowers toward the sun; especially, the heliotrope; also, the sunflower and a spurge (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) of the Mediterranean region.—**turn'spit",** *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit; a menial. **2.** A dog formerly used in a treadmill to turn a roasting-spit.—**turn'stile",** *n.* An X-shaped frame, pivoted on an upright post, to turn as people pass through it; used to guard a path, entrance, etc.—**turn'stile-reg"is-ter,** *n.* A device for recording the entrances through a turnstile.—**turn'stone",** *n.* A ploverlike bird of northern regions: so called from its habit of turning over stones to obtain its food (small crustaceans, etc.).—**turn'ta"ble,** *n.* **1.** A rotating platform arranged to turn a bridge, locomotive, or car so that it may be run off on any connecting track. See illus. below. **turn'plate"**‡ [Eng.]. **2.** A small rotating disk in a microscope. **3.** A rotating table in a show-window.



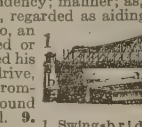
Turnbuckles.

1. An insulated turnbuckle for connecting electric wires. 2. A common form of turnbuckle for connecting and tightening iron rods. 3. A turnbuckle for a window-shutter.

turn, *n.* **1.** The act of turning, or the state of being turned; a change, deflection, or variation; bend; also, the point at which a change takes place. (1) A turning-point; crisis. (2) A change in health. **2.** Motion about or as about a center; a turning; revolution. **3.** Favorable, fitting, or regular time or chance in some succession or rotation, or the work it offers; a job; also, a round; spell; as, one's *turn* to read; a *turn* of work. **4.** The shape or form assumed or borne by anything; mold; cast; as, the *turn* of an ankle or sentence. **5.** Disposition; tendency; manner; as, a humorous *turn.* **6.** A deed performed, regarded as aiding or injuring another; as, an ill *turn;* also, an advantage proposed or gained; as, it served his *turn.* **7.** A walk, drive, or trip to and fro; promenade; trip. **8.** A round in a skein or coil. **9.** *Mus.* An embellishment formed by playing a note, the note above it, and the semitone below it. **10.** [Colloq.] A shock to the nerves, as from alarm; as, it gave her quite a *turn.* **11.** [Colloq.] A trip back and forth in taking a load of anything; as, *turns* made to a mill; also, the load so taken. **12.** [Colloq.] Knack or special ability; as, a *turn* for study. **13.** *Theat.* A short act of any description; also, in sport, a contest; a bout. **14.** A twist, as of a rope, around a tree or post. **15.** *Finance.* A transaction on the stock exchange, involving purchase and sale, or the reverse; also, any business transaction. [< F. *tour,* < *tourner;* see TURN, *v.*]—**by turns.** **1.** In alternation or sequence. **2.** At intervals.—**in turn,** one after another; in prescribed order.



Turnstile (*a*).



1. Swing-bridge with Turntable. 2. Detailed View of Turntable.
a, a, center pier; *b, b,* rest piers; *c,* center bearing; *d,* rack; *e,* track; *f,* roller; *g,* drum; *h,* girders.

turn'a-bout", 1 tûrn'ə-bout"; 2 tûrn'a-bout", *n.* **1.** One who overturns things; a radical. **2.** A merry-go-round.

Tur'ner[3], 1 tûr'nər; 2 tûr'ner, *n.* **1. Joseph Mallord William** (1775–1851), an English landscape-painter. **2. Sir Richard Ernest William** (1871–), a Canadian soldier; major-general in command of Canadian troops in England in the War, 1916–1918.

tur'nip, 1 tûr'nip; 2 tûr'nip, *n.* The fleshy globular edible root of either of two brassicaceous plants, *Brassica campestris* and *B. rapa;* also, either of the plants. [< TURN + AS. *næp* (< L. *napus*), turnip.]

tur'nix, 1 tûr'niks; 2 tûr'niks, *n.* *Ornith.* One of a genus (*Turnix*) of Old World small gallinaceous birds with short tail. [Short for L. *coturnix,* quail.]

Turnix. 1/8

turn'ver-ein", 1 turn'fər-ain"; 2 turn'fer-in", *n.* An association of turners or gymnasts; an athletic club. [G.]

tur'pen-tine, 1 tûr'pen-tain; 2 tûr'pĕn-tīn, *vt.* [-TINED; -TIN"ING.] **1.** To put turpentine with or upon; saturate with turpentine. **2.** To obtain crude turpentine from (a tree).

tur'pen-tine, *n.* **1.** A resinous substance exuding from any one of several coniferous trees. **2.** The semifluid resin of the terebinth. **Chi'an turpentine**‡.—**oil of turpentine,** a colorless inflammable liquid formed when turpentine is distilled with steam and consisting of a mixture of terpenes. [Ult. < Gr. *terebinthos,* turpentine-tree.]

tur'peth, 1 tûr'peth; 2 tûr'pĕth, *n.* **1.** The root of an East-Indian plant (*Ipomæa turpethum*) allied to the one yielding the common jalap, similar to it in properties. **vegetable turpeth**‡. **2.** A lemon-yellow basic mercuric sulfate ($HgSO_4HgO$) used in medicine as an emetic. **tur'peth-min"er-al**‡. [< F. *turbith,* < Ar. *turbid,* < Per. *turbid,* purge.] **tur'beth**‡; **tur'bit**‡.

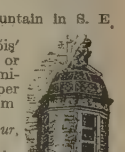
Tur'pin, 1 tûr'pin; 2 tûr'pin, **Dick** or **Richard** (1706–1739). A daring English highwayman; executed at York.

tur'pin-ite, 1 tûr'pin-ait; 2 tûr'pin-īt, *n.* A high explosive containing picric acid: invented in 1893 by E. Turpin, a French chemist.

tur'pi-tude, 1 tûr'pi-tiūd; 2 tûr'pi-tūd, *n.* Inherent baseness; vileness; depravity, or any action showing depravity. [F., < L. *turpitudo,* < *turpis,* vile.]

Tur-qui'no, 1 tûr-ki'no, 2 tûr-kī'no, *n.* A mountain in S. E. Cuba; the highest in Cuba; 8,400 ft.

tur-quoise', 1 tər-keiz' *or* tûr'kweiz; 2 tûr-kŏiz' *or* tûr'kwŏiz, *n.* *Mineral.* A waxy, blue or green, subtranslucent to opaque hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_4Al_2PO_8$), colored by a copper phosphate: found massive, and used as a gem [F., lit. Turkish stone.] **tur-quois'**‡.

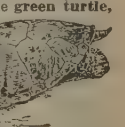

Turret.

tur'ret†, *n.* A tool used by coopers. [< F. *tour,* TURN.]

tur'ret, 1 tur'et; 2 tûr'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small tower rising above a larger structure, as on a castle. **2.** A rotating armed tower, large enough to contain a powerful gun or guns and gunners, forming part of a man-of-war or of a fort. **3.** The clearstory of a railway-car. **4.** In ancient warfare, a high wooden structure, supported on slides or wheels, intended to enable besiegers to surmount the walls against which it was pushed. **5.** In a lathe, a cylinder fitted with sockets or chucks for the reception of various tools, any one of which may be presented in succession in the axial line of the work. [< OF. *tourette,* dim. of *tour* (< L. *turris*), tower.] **tur'ret-head"**‡.—**tur'ret-ed,** *a.* **1.** Provided with turrets. **2.** Having the form of a turret. **3.** *Conch.* Having a long spire. **tur-ric'u-late**‡; **tur-ric'u-lat"ed**‡.—**tur'ri-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a turret.

tur'ri-lite, 1 tûr'i-lait; 2 tûr'i-līt, *n.* Any one of a genus (*Turritites*) of Cretaceous cephalopods with a turreted shell. [< L. *turris,* tower, + Gr. *lithos,* stone.]

tur'tle[E2], 1 tûr'tl; 2 tûr't), *n.* **1.** A reptile, characterized by short and stout body covered above and below with a bony shell, into which all the members may be drawn for protection; a tortoise; specifically, a marine species as distinguished from a terrestrial or fresh-water species, as the **green turtle,** one of the largest specimens. The **hawksbill turtle** (*Chelonia imbricata*), so called from the shape of its snout, is one of the smallest of the sea-turtles, valued as the producer of tortoise-shell. **2.** [Soldiers' Slang.] A German hand-grenade. **3.** *Print.* A stout frame in the form of a segment of a cylinder, used to hold the type in a type-revolving web press. [Corr. of TORTOISE.]—**tur'tle-back",** *n.* An arched covering over the upper deck of a ship as a protection against heavy seas: usually at the bow or stern.—**turtle-head,** *n.* Any species of *Chelonia.* See under CHELON-; SNAKEHEAD.—**t.-peg,** *n.* A small sharp steel spike attached to a thin tow-line mounted upon a shaft and thrown like a harpoon to capture sea-turtles.—**t.-stone,** *n.* Same as SEPTARIUM.


Green Turtle. 1/35

tur'tl(**e**[F2]), *n.* A turtle-dove. [< AS. *turtle,* < L. *turtur.*]—**tur'tle-dove",** *n.* **1.** An Old World dove (genus *Turtur*), noted for its affection for its mate and young. **2.** One of other pigeons, as the American mourning-dove. See illus. on next page.

Tus"ca-loo'sa, 1 tus"kə-lū'sə; 2 tûs"ca-lōō'sa, *n.* A city (pop. 12,000) in W. Alabama; seat of the **University of Alabama.**

Tus'ca-ny, 1 tus'kə-ni; 2 tûs'ca-ny, *n.* A division of W. central

Italy since 1861; 9,302 sq. m.; pop. 2,830,747.—**Tus'can.** *I. a.* Pertaining to Tuscany. **2.** Designating the Tuscan order of architecture. *II. n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Tuscany. **2.** The purest Italian dialect, spoken at Florence, etc. **Tus'kan‡.**—**Tuscan order** (*Arch.*), see under ORDER, *n.*

Tus"ca-ro'ra, 1 tus"ka-ró'ra; 2 tŭs"ca-ró'ra, *n.* An Indian of a tribe or nation of the Iroquoian stock, separated from its kindred and settled in North Carolina.

Tus'cu-lan, 1 tus'kiu-lən; 2 tŭs'cū-lan, *a.* Of or pertaining to **Tusculum,** an ancient Latin city on a ridge of the Alban hills near Rome.

Turtle-dove. 1/14

tush, 1 tush; 2 tŭsh, *n.* Same as TUSK.

tush‖, *interj.* An exclamation expressing disapproval, impatience, etc.

tushed, 1 tusht; 2 tŭsht, *a.* Having tushes or tusks.

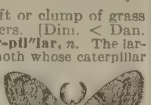
tusk, 1 tusk; 2 tŭsk. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To gore with the tusks. **2.** To root up with the tusks. **II.** *n.* **1.** A long, pointed tooth, as in the boar, walrus, or elephant. **2.** A sharp, projecting tooth-like point. **3.** *Carp.* A shoulder on a tenon, to strengthen it at its base; also, a tenon having such a shoulder. [< AS. *tusc*, tusk.]—**tusk'sten"on,** *n.* A tenon strengthened by a step or steps, or by a shoulder.—**tusked,** *a.*—**tusk'er,** *n.* An elephant or wild boar with developed tusks.

Tus-ke'gee, 1 tus-ki'gi; 2 tŭs-kē'gē, *n.* A city in E. Alabama; seat of Tuskegee Institute for negroes; pop. 2,480.

tus'sis, 1 tus'is; 2 tŭs'is, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A cough; as, bronchial *tussis*.—**tus'sal,** *a.* Pertaining to or caused by tussis.

tus'sle, 1 tus'l; 2 tŭs'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TUS'SLED; TUS'SLING.] To have a tussle with; engage in a tussle. **II.** *n.* A disorderly struggle, as in sport; scuffle. [For TOUSLE.]

tus'sock, 1 tus'ək; 2 tŭs'ok, *n.* **1.** A tuft or clump of grass or sedge. **2.** A tuft as of hair or feathers. [Dim. < Dan. *tusk*, tuft.] **tus'suck‡.**—**tus"sock-cat'er-pil"lar,** *n.* The larva of a tussock-moth.—**t.-moth,** *n.* A moth whose caterpillar bears tufts of hairs.—**tus'sock-y,** *a.* Resembling or abounding in tussocks.


Tussock-moth. 12/13

tut, 1 tut; 2 tŭt, *interj.* An exclamation to check rashness or express impatience: often repeated.

Tut"ankh-A'men, 1 tût"ang-ā'mən; 2 tŭt"ăn-ä'mən, *n.* Egyptian Pharaoh who reigned 1358–1350 B. C., whose tomb was uncovered Nov. 4, 1923; Sarcophagus opened Feb. 1924.

tu'te-lage, 1 tiû'ti-lij; 2 tū'te-laĝ, *n.* **1.** The state of being under a tutor or guardian. **2.** The act or office of a guardian. **3.** The act of tutoring. [< F. *tutele*, < L. *tutela*, < *tueor*, defend.]—**tu'te-lar,** *a.* **1.** Invested with guardianship. **2.** Pertaining to a guardian. **tu'te-la-ry‡.**

tu'te-nag, 1 tiû'ti-nag; 2 tū'te-năĝ, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A white alloy, with varying proportions of copper, zinc, and nickel. **2.** Zinc or spelter. [< F. *tutenage*, < Per. *tûtiya*, oxid of zinc.] **teu'te-nag‡; tu'te-nague‡.**

tu'tor, 1 tiû'tər; 2 tū'tor. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To act as tutor to; instruct; teach; train. **2.** To have the guardianship of. **3.** To treat severely or sternly, as a tutor might. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] To do the work of a tutor. **5.** To be tutored or instructed. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who instructs another in one or more branches of knowledge; a private teacher. **2.** (1) [Eng. Univ.] An official entrusted with the care of the undergraduates of a college. (2) [U. S.] A college instructor ranking below a professor. **3.** *Civ. Law.* A guardian of a minor or of a woman. [< OF. *tutor*, < L. *tutor*, < *tueor*, guard.] Syn.: see TEACH.—**tu'tor-age,** *n.* The office of a tutor; tutorship.—**tu'tor-ess,** *n.*—**tu-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or relating to a tutor.—**tu'tor-ship,** *n.* **1.** The office of a tutor or of a guardian. **2.** Tutelage.

tut'ti, 1 tût'ti; 2 tut'ti. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* All: used to indicate that all performers are to take part: opposed to *solo*. **II.** *n.* A composition, piece, movement, or passage to be performed by all the voices and instruments together: opposed to *solo*. [It., pl. of *tutto* (< L. *totus*), all.]

tut'ti-frut'ti, 1 tût'ti-frût'ti; 2 tut'ti-frut'ti. **I.** *a.* Having a fruit flavor. **II.** *n.* A confection, chewing-gum, ice-cream, etc., made with different fruits. [It.]

tut'ty, 1 tut'i; 2 tŭt'y, *n.* An impure zinc oxid obtained as a sublimate in the flues of zinc-smelting furnaces. [< *F. tutie*, < LL. *tutia*, < Ar. *tûtiya*, oxid of zinc.]

Tu"tu-i'la, 1 tû"tu-i'la; 2 tu"tu-i'lä, *n.* An American island of the Samoan group; 44 sq. m.; pop. 1,190.

tu-whit', 1‖ tu-hwit', -hwit'; 2 tu-hwit', -hwŏŏ'. **I.** *vi.* To cry **tu-whoo',** as an owl. **II.** *n.* The cry of an owl. [Imitative.]

tux-e'do, 1 tuks-i'do; 2 tŭks-ē'do, *n.* [U. S.] A tailless coat resembling an evening dress coat for evening wear on occasions of little ceremony; a dinner-jacket. [< *Tuxedo*, N. Y.]

tu"yère', 1 tû"yêr' *or* twir; 2 tŭ'yêr' *or* twēr, *n.* The pipe through which air is forced into a furnace or forge. [F., nozle; akin to *tuyau*, pipe; cp. D. *tuit*, Dan. *tud*.] **twy'ere‡.**

Tver, 1 tver; 2 tvēr, *n.* A city (pop. 62,600) in central Russia.

twa, 1 twā; 2 twä, *a.* [Scot.] Two.—**twa'-three,** *a.* Several; a few.

twad'dl(e[F]**,** 1 twod'l; 2 twąd'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TWAD'DL(E)D[F]; TWAD'DLING.] To prate weakly and pretentiously. **II.** *n.* Pretentious, silly talk. [< Icc. *thwætta*, talk.] Syn.: see BABBLE.—**twad'dler,** *n.*

twain‖, 1 twēn; 2 twān. **I.** *a.* Two. **II.** *n.* A couple; pair. [< AS. *twégen*, two.] Syn.: see BOTH.

Twain, Mark. See MARK TWAIN.

twal, 1 twāl; 2 twäl, *a.* [Scot.] Twelve. **twall‡.**—**twal'pen"nies,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] Twelvepence: in old Scotch currency equal to one penny sterling.—**twal'pen"nie, twal'pen"ny,** *a.*—**twal'pen"nie-worth",** *n.* [Scot.] A pennyworth.

twang, 1 twaŋ; 2 twăng. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TWANGED, TWANGD[S]; TWANG'ING.] **1.** To sound, or cause to sound, with a sharp, quick, ringing vibration, as a bowstring. **2.** To play on a stringed instrument, by plucking. **3.** To utter or speak with a harsh, nasal sound. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, vibrating sound, as of a tense string plucked. **2.** A sharp, nasal sound of the voice. **3.** A sound resembling either of the foregoing. [Imitative.]—**twang'y,** *a.*

twan'gle, 1 twaŋ'gl; 2 twăŋ'ĝl, *v.* [Archaic or Prov.] **I.** *t.* To twang. **II.** *i.* To make a light twanging sound, as on an instrument, or to give forth such a sound. [Freq. of TWANG, *v.*]

twa'some, 1 twā'sum; 2 twä'sŏm. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Same as TWOSOME. **II.** *n.* Two persons in company; a pair.

twat'tle, 1 twet'l; 2 twat'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [TWAT'TLED[2]; TWAT'TLING.] [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To utter in foolish or idle talk; tattle. **2.** To pet or fondle; make much of. **3.** To gabble. **II.** *n.* Twaddle.

tway'blade", 1 twē'blēd"; 2 twā'blād", *n.* Any one of various orchids (genus *Listera* or *Ophrys*) with 2 radical leaves. [For TWYBLADE, < TWY- + BLADE.]

tweak, 1 twik; 2 twēk. **I.**[2] *vt.* To pinch and twist sharply; twitch. **II.** *n.* A twisting pinch; twitch. [For TWITCH, *v.*]

tweed[1]**,** 1 twid; 2 twēd, *n.* An unfinished twilled woolen fabric, usually of two colors. [Perhaps < TWILL, *v.*]

Tweed[2]**,** *n.* A river in Peeblesshire, Scotland, forming the boundary of England and Scotland; length, 97 m. to the North Sea.

tweed'dale, 1 twid'dēl; 2 twēd'dāl, *n.* Same as PEEBLESSHIRE.

twee'dle, 1 twi'dl; 2 twē'dl, *v.* [TWEE'DLED; TWEE'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To handle carelessly. **II.** *i.* To wriggle. [For TWIDDLE.]

twee'dle, *n.* A sound resembling the tones of a violin.—**twee'dle-dum" and twee'dle-dee",** two things between which there is the slightest possible distinction.

'tween, 1 twin; 2 twēn, *prep.* Between: a contracted form.

tweet, 1 twit; 2 twēt. **I.** *vi.* To utter a low chirping note. **II.** *n.* A twittering or chirping. [Imitative.]

tweeze, 1‖ twiz; 2 twēz, *n.* **1.** A case of surgical instruments. **2.** **tweese,** *pl.* A pair of tweezers. [< F. *étuis*, sheath.]

tweez'ers, 1 twiz'ərz; 2 twēz'ers, *n. pl.* **1.** Small pincers for tiny objects: often called a **pair of tweezers.** **2.** A set of surgeons' instruments. [< TWEEZE.]

twelfth, 1 twelfth; 2 twělfth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Second in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *twelve*. **2.** Being one of twelve equal parts. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of twelve equal parts; the quotient obtained by dividing by twelve. **2.** *Mus.* An interval compounded of an octave and a fifth.—**Twelfth'-cake",** *n.* A cake prepared for a Twelfth-night festival.—**T.-day,** *n.* The festival of the Epiphany, being the twelfth day after Christmas.—**twelfth'ly,** *adv.*—**Twelfth-night,** *a. & n.* The eve of Twelfth-day, or evening before Epiphany.—**T.-tide,** *n.* Twelfth-day.

twelv(e[F]**,** 1 twelv; 2 twělv. **I.** *a.* Consisting of twice six: a cardinal numeral. **II.** *n.* The sum of ten and two, or the symbols representing it, as 12 or XII. [< AS. *twelf*.]—**the Twelve,** the Twelve Apostles. See APOSTLE, *n.*, 1.—**twelve'mo,** *a. & n.* Duodecimo.—**twelve'month,** *n.* A year.

twen'ty, 1 twen'ti; 2 twĕn'ty. **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of twice ten. **2.** A considerable but indefinite number. **II.** *n.* [-TIES[F], *pl.*] The sum of ten and ten, or the symbols representing it, as 20 or XX. [< AS. *twentig*.]—**twen'ti-eth.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *twenty*. **2.** Being one of twenty equal parts. **II.** *n.* One of twenty equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by twenty.—**twen"ty-fold,** *a. & adv.*

twi-, twy-. A prefix meaning two; double, as in *twilight*. [< AS. *twi*, < *twā*, two.]—**twice,** *adv.* **1.** Two times. **2.** In double measure; doubly.

Twick'en-ham, 1 twik'en-əm; 2 twik'ĕn-am, *n.* A town 12 m. W. S. W. of London, Eng.: home of Pope; pop. 34,805.

twid'dle, 1 twid'l; 2 twid'l, *v.* [TWID'DLED[2]; TWID'DLING.] [Colloq. or Dial.] **I.** *t.* To twirl idly; hence, to toy or play with (anything). **II.** *i.* **1.** To revolve or twirl. **2.** To move something idly between the fingers. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To be busy about trifles.

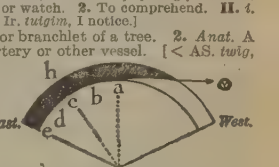
twid'dle, *n.* A gentle twirling, as of the fingers.

twi'er, *n.* Same as TUYÈRE: corrupt form.

twi'fal"low†, *vt.* To plow a second time before sowing, as fallow land. **twy'fal"low†.**—**twi'fal"low-ing†,** *n.* **twi'fal"low†.**

twig, 1 twig; 2 twig, *v.* [TWIGGED; TWIG'GING.] [Slang.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To observe closely; notice or watch. **2.** To comprehend. **II.** *i.* To notice or perceive. [< Ir. *tuigim*, I notice.]

twig, *n.* **1.** A small shoot or branchlet of a tree. **2.** *Anat.* A small branch, as of an artery or other vessel. [< AS. *twig*, perhaps < *twi-*: see TWI-.]—**twigged,** *a.* Having shoots or twigs.—**twig'gen†,** *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.—**twig'gy,** *a.* Like, or abounding in, twigs.—**twig'less,** *a.*



Twilight Arch.

twi'light", 1 twai'lait"; 2 twī'līt". **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or peculiar to twilight. **2.** Imperfectly or faintly lighted; shaded; dim. **II.** *n.* **1.** The light diffused over the sky after sunset and before sunrise, caused by reflection of sunlight from the higher portions of the atmosphere; hence, any faint light. **2.** Indistinct apprehension or perception. [< TWI- + LIGHT, *n.*]—**twilight arch,** the

For an observer at *a* the sun is just setting and the atmosphere appears to be wholly illuminated: at *b* the twilight arch, which separates the lighted part of the sky from the shaded, at *h*, is seen in the east; at *c* the western half of the sky is bright; at *d* this has sunk, while at *e* it has faded away, when the sun (toward which the arrow points) is about 18° below the horizon.

arch that bounds the brightest region of twilight.—**T. of the gods,** see RAGNARÖK.—**t. sleep** (*Obstet.*), a light sleep, induced artificially, in which the patient loses the power to remember present events and sensations, but retains muscular power. **däm'mer-schlaf**‡ [G.].

twill, 1 twil; 2 twil. **I.** *vt.* To weave so as to produce diagonal lines or ribs on the surface of (the cloth). **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the three foundation systems of weaves, in which the shuttle carries the woof-thread over one and under two or more warp-threads, producing the characteristic twilled appearance. **2.** A fabric so woven; twilled cloth. [< LG. *twillen*, double, < √ of TWO.]—**twilled,** *pa.* Ribbed or ridged.

twin[1], 1 twin; 2 twin, *vt.* [TWINNED, TWIND[5]; TWIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to be like twins or united like twins. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bring forth two at one time; as, *twinning* ewes. **2.** To be born at the same birth; to be mated. [twain. **2.** To sever.

twin[2], *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** To separate from each other; part in

twin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being a twin or twins. **2.** Consisting of, forming, or being one of a pair of similar and closely related objects; double; twofold. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of two young produced at a birth. **2.** The counterpart or exact mate of another. **3.** *Crystal.* An intergrowth of two or more crystals of the same substance according to some definite law, a crystal plane or axis usually being common to the different individuals. [< AS. *getwin*, < *twi*; see TWI-.]—**interpenetration twin** (*Crystal.*), a twin crystal formed by the intergrowth through each other of two or more individuals.—**Manebach t.,** a twinned form of orthoclase.—**the Twins** (*Astron.*), Castor and Pollux, the two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini; also, the constellation.—**twin'-born",** *a.* Brought forth at the same birth; born as a twin or twins.—**t.-cylinder,** *a.* Having two cylinders working side by side in which the exhaust-steam passes from one to the other; said of a steam-engine.—**t.-screw,** *n.* A steam-vessel having two screw propellers, normally turning in opposite directions.

twin'ber"ry, 1 twin'bĕr"i; 2 twin'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** The partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*). **2.** A North-American shrub (*Lonicera involucrata*) with elliptic leaves, yellowish-red flowers, and shining black berries.

twine, 1 twain; 2 twin. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TWINED; TWIN'ING.] **1.** To twist spirally. **2.** To coil about something; surround by winding or wreathing; curl around. **3.** To interlace. **4.** To form of twisted threads or filaments. **5.** To wind sinuously; meander. **II.** *a.* Of or like twine. **III.** *n.* **1.** A string composed of two or more strands twisted together; loosely, any small cord. **2.** The act of twining or entwining. **3.** A form or conformation produced by twining. **4.** An interweaving or interlacing. 5§. A twisting about rapidly; spin. [< AS. *twin*, < *twi-*; see TWI-.] Syn.: see BEND; TWIST.—**twin'er,** *n.*

twinge, 1 twinj; 2 twinj. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TWINGED; TWING'ING.] **1.** To affect with a twinge; suffer sudden pain. **2.** To twitch. **II.** *n.* A sharp darting local pain; twitch; also, a mental pang. [Of D. origin.] Syn.: see PAIN.

twink, 1 twink; 2 twink, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as TWINKLE.

twin'kl(e[2]**,** 1 twiŋ'kl; 2 twiŋ'kl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [TWIN'KL(E)D[2]; TWIN'KLING.] **1.** To flash out or emit quickly and tremulously, as gleams of light. **2.** To move (the eyelids) quickly and repeatedly. **3.** To shine, as a star, with rapidly quivering light; hence, to gleam fitfully in any way; sparkle. **4.** To open and shut with a quick involuntary motion; wink or blink. **5.** To appear and disappear in quick succession. **6.** To move with a rapid vibratory motion; as, *twinkling* feet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A tremulous gleam of light; sparkle; glimmer. **2.** An instant. [< AS. *twinclian*, twinkle.] Syn.: see LIGHT.—**twin'kling,** *n.* **1.** A scintillating. **2.** The act of winking, or the time required for it. **3.** Hence, a moment. Syn.: see LIGHT.

twinned, \ 1 twind; 2 twind, *pa.* **1.** Produced at one birth; twin.

twinds, ∫ **2.** *Crystal.* Formed by twinning. See TWIN, *n.*

twire, 1 twair; 2 twir, *vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** To peep out. **2.** To gleam; twinkle.

twirl, 1 twûrl; 2 twirl. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To give a whirling motion to, as with the fingers; be whirled about. **II.** *n.* **1.** A whirling motion, or a quick twisting action, as of the fingers. **2.** A curl. [Freq. < AS. *thweran*, turn.]—**twirl'er,** *n.*

twist[4], 1 twist; 2 twist, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wind (strands, etc.) round each other tightly; also, to form by this process; hence, to intertwine. **2.** To change in form, so as to give a spiral form to; also, to cause to rotate while following a curved path, as a ball. **3.** To wrench out of a natural shape; distort; figuratively, to give a wrong meaning to; pervert. **4.** To twine into a circular form or round some object. **5.** To effect by a serpentine course or mode of action. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn round and round spirally upon itself or some other object. **2.** To be interlaced or intertwined. **3.** To move in a serpentine course; writhe; squirm. **4.** To wind about something spirally.

Syn.: bend, contort, crook, encircle, entwine, twine, weave, wind, wreathe. To *twist* is to *bend* a thing somewhat spirally upon itself. To *twine* is to *bend* it around some other object. Wrestlers *twine* their arms about each other, but if a combatant's arm is *twisted* it is likely to disable him. An iron shaft may be *twisted* out of shape, but not *twined;* the groove of a rifle-barrel is *twisted,* not *twined;* a wreath is *twined* around one's temples, but not *twisted.* Compare BEND; PERVERT.—**twist'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which twists. **2.** A ball, as in cricket, bowled with a twist.

twist, *n.* **1.** Anything made from tightly twisted strands, or having the appearance of being so made; also, the structural form so produced. (1) A strong tightly twisted sewing-silk. (2) A twisted roll, as of bread. (3) Twisted tobacco. **2.** The act, manner, or result of twisting, or the state of being twisted. (1) The specific manner in which the strands of thread or rope, etc., are laid and twined together. (2) A pulling or pushing around, especially so as to put out of place; a twisting strain. (3) A quick and forcible turn, as of the head, or of an object fastened on an axis. (4) *Baseball* & *Cricket.* A whirling motion given to the ball by the bowler or pitcher so that it may take a special curve. (5) A sharp bend, as of a stream. **3.** Figuratively, distinctive character; peculiarity; bent; as, too exclusive specialism gives a *twist* to the mind. **4.** *Physics.* (1) A torsional strain. (2) A forward motion combined with rotation about an axis. (3) The angle showing the amount of the torsion of a rod or bar. 5†. A twig. [< AS. *twist*, < *twi-*; see TWI-.]—**twist'-drill",** *n.* A drill or bit whose body is cut with deep spiral grooves to carry out the chips: the common form used in drill-presses and lathes.

twit, 1 twit; 2 twit. **I.** *vt.* [TWIT'TED[2]; TWIT'TING.] To annoy by reminding of something unpleasant; taunt; reproach. 1§. *n.* A taunting allusion; reproach. [< AS. *æt*, at, + *witan*, reproach.]—**twit'ter**[1], *n.* One who twits.

twitch, 1 twich; 2 twich. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To pull sharply; pluck with a jerky movement; move with a quick, spasmodic jerk, as a muscle from nervousness. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sudden involuntary contraction of a muscle. **2.** A sudden jerk or pull. [< AS. *triccian*, twitch.]

twit'ter, 1 twit'ər; 2 twit'er. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To utter with a succession of slight bird-like sounds. **2.** To utter a rapid series of light chirping or tremulous notes, as a bird. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To be agitated or excited; tremble. 4†. To titter. II[2]. *n.* **1.** A succession of light, tremulous sounds. **2.** A disease of plants caused by insects. [Imitative.]

'twixt, 1 twikst; 2 twikst, *prep.* Betwixt: an abbreviated form.

two, 1 tū; 2 tọ. **I.** *a.* Consisting of one more than one, or of a unit taken once again: a cardinal numeral. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sum of one and one: a cardinal number. **2.** Any symbol or set of symbols for this number, as II. [< AS. *twā.*] Syn.: see BOTH.—**in two,** bisected; bipartite; asunder; apart.—**two'-cy"cle,** *a.* & *n.* See CYCLE, *n.*, 8.—**two-edged,** *a.* Having an edge on each side, cutting both ways.—**two-faced,** *a.* Having two faces; hence double-dealing; insincere; of dissimulating tendency.—**two-facedly,** *adv.*—**two'fold".** **I.** *a.* Double. **II.** *adv.* In a twofold manner or degree.—**two-handed,** *a.* **1.** Requiring both hands at once. **2.** Constructed for use by two persons. **3.** Ambidextrous. **4.** Having two hands.—**two'pence,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** Money of account of the value of two pennies. **2.** A silver coin of the same value, now issued only for alms-money, distributed by order of the sovereign on Maundy Thursday.—**two'pen"ny,** *a.* Of the price or value of twopence; hence, cheap.—**two-phase,** *a.* Same as DIPHASE.—**two-ply,** *a.* **1.** Made of two united webs; woven double; as, a *two-ply* carpet. **2.** Made of two strands or two thicknesses of material.—**two'some.** **I.** *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Enacted, undertaken, or participated in by two, as a reel; twofold; dual. **2.** Jointly constituting a pair; comprising two. **II.** *n. Golf.* A match with one player on each side.—**two-step,** *n.* [U. S.] A round dance consisting of a skipping step on alternate feet in common time; also, the music for it.—**two-way,** *a.* **1.** *Plumbing* & *Steam-fitting.* Having an arrangement that will permit a fluid to be directed in either of two channels: specifically said of cocks. **2.** *Math.* Having a double mode of variation.

Two Sic'i-lies. A kingdom formed by the union of Sicily with Naples in 1130, and at times with other parts of S. Italy; incorporated in the kingdom of Italy in 1861.

twy-, *prefix.* Same as TWI-.

twy'blade", 1 twai'blēd"; 2 twỹ'blād", *n.* Same as TWAYBLADE.

-ty[1], *suffix.* Ten: a termination of numerals; as, thirty. [< AS. *-tig*, ten; cp. Goth. *tigus*, ten.] **-ty**[2], *suffix.* A termination of abstract nouns of Latin origin; as, felicity. [F. *-té*, < L. *-tās.*]

Tyb'alt, 1 tib'alt; 2 tỹb'alt, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* nephew to Lady Capulet; kills Mercutio; killed by Romeo.

Ty'burn, 1 tai'bərn; 2 tỹ'burn, *n.* **1.** A historic place of execution in London, England. **2.** Formerly, a small tributary of the Thames river.—**Tyburn tree,** the gallows.

Ty'che, 1 tai'ki; 2 tỹ'cē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The goddess of chance.

ty-coon', 1 tai-kūn'; 2 tỹ-cōōn', *n.* See SHOGUN.

Ty'deus, 1 tai'diūs *or* tid'i-us; 2 tỹ'dūs *or* tỹd'e-ūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Ætolian prince; one of the seven against Thebes.

Ty-dī'des, 1 ti-dai'dīz; 2 ti-dī'dēz, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Tydeus. Compare DIOMEDES.

tyer, *v.* & *n.* Same as TIE. [a ribbon or cord.

ty'ing, 1 tai'iŋ; 2 tỹ'ing, *n.* The act of fastening, or a fastening, as

tyke, 1 taik; 2 tỹk, *n.* Same as TIKE. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A man from the county of Yorkshire. [< Ice. *tik.*]

ty'ler[1], *n.* Same as TILER.

Ty'ler[2], 1 tai'lər; 2 tỹ'ler, *n.* **1. John** (1790–1862), an American statesman; tenth president of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **2. Wat** (–1381), an English rebel; opposed taxation. **3.** A city (pop. 12,090) in N. E. Texas.

ty-lo'sis, 1 tai-lō'sis; 2 tỹ-lō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Bot.* A growth, often with repeated cell-division, intruding within the cavity of a vessel from the wall of a contiguous growing cell.

tym'bal, 1 tim'bal; 2 tỹm'bal, *n.* Same as TIMBAL.

tymp, 1 timp; 2 tỹmp, *n.* A block of refractory material, or an iron casting kept cool by a current of water, as the top of the opening between the crucible and the forehearth of a blast-furnace.—**tymp'-arch",** *n.* The arch covering the forehearth of a blast-furnace.

tym'pan, 1 tim'pən; 2 tỹm'pan, *n.* **1.** A thickness (or, more usually, several thicknesses), as of paper, on the impression-surface of a printing-press: used to improve the quality of the presswork. **2.** *Arch.* A tympanum. **3.** A membrane or other thin sheet tightly stretched. [F., < L. *tympanum;* see

TYMPANUM.]—**tym-pan'ic,** *a.* **1.** Like or of the nature of a drum. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the middle ear.—**tympanic bone,** an incomplete bony ring that surrounds the external auditory canal.—**t. membrane,** a thin sheet stretched across the passage leading into the ear which receives the air-vibrations; the ear-drum.—**tym'pa-num,** *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The middle ear; also, the tympanic membrane; hence, some similar membrane. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental space, as over a doorway, bounded by an arch or the like. **3.** A large drum-wheel fitted with buckets for raising water from a flowing stream. **4.** An ancient form of drum. **5.** The diaphragm in a magneto-telephone. [L., < Gr. *tympanon,* drum, < *typtō,* beat.]

tym"pa-ni'tes, 1 tim"pə-nai'tiz; 2 tym"pa-nī'tēz, *n. Pathol.* Swelling of the abdomen due to accumulation of gas. Compare EMPHYSEMA. [L., < Gr. *tympanites,* < *tympanon;* see TYMPANUM.]—**tym"pa-nit'ic,** *a.*

tym"pa-ni'tis, 1 tim"pə-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis; 2 tym"pa-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the drum of the ear. **2.** Tympanites: an incorrect use.

Tyn'dale, 1 tin'dəl; 2 tyn'dal, **William** (1484–1536). English priest: translated New Testament; burned at stake.

Tyn'dall, 1 tin'dəl; 2 tyn'dal, **John** (1820–1893). A British physicist.

Tyne, 1 tain; 2 tyn, *n.* A river in N. England; length, 30 m. to the North Sea.

Tyne'mouth, 1 tin'məth; 2 tyn'muth, *n.* A watering-place with ancient priory in N. E. England; pop. 63,790.

typ., typog., *abbr.* Typographer, typographic, typographical, typography.

ty'pal, 1 tai'pəl; 2 ty'pal, *a.* Typical.

type, 1 taip; 2 typ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To be a type of; typify; prefigure. **2.** [Colloq.] To typewrite. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that represents or symbolizes something else; an image; emblem; symbol. **2.** *Theol.* That by which something is prefigured. **3.** An object representative of, or embodying the characteristics of, a class or group. **4.** *Biol.* (1) Plan of structure. (2) The ideal representative combining essential characteristics, as of a species. (3) A primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom. **5.** *Chem.* Any one of several compounds regarded as representing compounds to which by analogy other more complex compounds are referable. **6.** A piece or block of metal or of wood, bearing on its upper sur-

Old English. German Text. **Black Letter.**

Gothic. **Bold-face.** Clarendon.

Antique. *Script.* French Elzevir.

Caslon Old Style. **Caslon Bold.** Cheltenham.

face, usually in relief, a letter or character for use in printing; also, such pieces collectively.

The different sizes of type are now designated by points, one point being equal to .0138 inch (or $^1/_{72}$ of an inch) in preference to the special names, of which the chief are given below:

SIZES OF PRINTING-TYPE.

POINT SIZES.	OLD NAMES.	POINT SIZES.	OLD NAMES.
3½-point	Brilliant	10-point	Long Primer
4- or 4½-point	Diamond		
5-point	Pearl	11-point	Small Pica
5½-point	Agate		
6-point	Nonpareil	12-point	Pica
7-point	Minion		
8-point	Brevier	14-point	English
9-point	Bourgeois		
18-point	Great Primer		

Among old names of sizes not noted in the list above are **excelsior, emerald** or **minionette, ruby, canon, Columbian, paragon,** and **two-line pica,** sometimes called **double pica** (also **4-line, 5-line,** etc.), **double English, double great primer,** etc.

7. A distinctive sign; stamp; mark. **8.** A plan to which proposed work or action should conform, as in fine arts. **9.** In coinage, the characteristic device on either side of a medal or coin. **10.** *Math.* The simplest of all the terms that are equivalent as to a group. [F., < Gr.[L] *typos,* < *typtō.* strike.] Syn.: see EMBLEM; EXAMPLE; LETTER; MODEL; SIGN.—**type'-bar",** *n.* **1.** *Print.* A line of type cast in one piece; a linotype type-slug. **2.** One of a series of bars in a typesetting-machine, bearing a steel type.—**t.-founding,** *n.* The manufacture of metal type for printing.—**t.-foundry,** *n.* An establishment in which metal type is made.—**t.-founder,** *n.*—**t. genus** (*Biol.*), a genus that combines the essential characteristics of the higher group (as a family) to which it belongs; the genus after which a family is named; the representative genus.—**t.-metal,** *n.* The alloy of which types are made, usually of lead, tin, and antimony, in various proportions.—**type'set"ter,** *n.* A compositor, or a machine for composing type.—**type'set"ting,** *n.*—**type'write",** *vt. & vi.* To write with a typewriting-machine. **type‡** [Colloq.].—**type'writ"er,** *n.* **1.** A typewritist. **2.** A machine for producing printed characters as a substitute for writing: usually having a keyboard, depression of the keys serving to impress a type upon the paper through the medium of an inked ribbon. **3.** [Soldiers' Slang.] A machine-gun.—**type'writ"ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or operation of using a typewriting-machine. **2.** Work done by such process.—**type'writ"ist,** *n.* [Recent.] One who uses a typewriting-machine. **typ'ist‡.**

-type. A termination used to signify "type," "representative form," "stamp"; as, *prototype.* [< F. *type;* see TYPE, *n.*]

typh-li'tis, 1 tif-lai'tis *or* -li'tis; 2 tyf-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cæcum.—**typh-lit'ic,** *a.*

typh'lo-, typh'l-, 1 tif'lo-, tif'l-; 2 tyf'lo-, tyf'l-. From Greek *typhlos,* blind: combining forms.—**typh'lo-sole,** *n. Zool.* A longitudinal folding of the dorsal wall of the intestine, along the median line, into the intestinal lumen, as in earthworms, mollusks, and tunicates. **typh'lo-so'lis‡.**

Ty-pho'eus, 1 tai-fō'yūs; 2 ty-fō'yus, *n. Gr. Myth.* A giant with a hundred snake-heads; defeated by Zeus with a thunderbolt.

ty'pho-gen'ic, 1 tai'fo-jen'ik; 2 ty'fo-ĝēn'ic, *a.* Producing typhus.

ty'phoid, 1 tai'feid; 2 ty'fȯid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling typhoid. **2.** Resembling typhus. **II.** *n.* An infectious fever marked by great prostration, bright rose-red eruptions on the chest and abdomen, and severe intestinal irritation accompanied with diarrhea. **ty'phoid fe'ver‡.** [< Gr. *typhos,* smoke, stupor; and see -OID.]—**ty'phoi-dal,** *a.*

Ty'phon, 1 tai'fən; 2 ty'fȯn, *n. Gr. Myth.* The son of Typhoeus; later identified with him.

ty-phoon', 1 tai-fūn'; 2 ty-fōōn', *n.* A wind of cyclonic force and peculiar violence, occurring in the China sea. [< Ar.[Fg] *ṭūfān,* typhoon.] Syn.: see CYCLONE; WIND.

ty'phus, 1 tai'fus; 2 ty'fis, *n.* A continued fever marked by a rash, accompanied with extreme prostration and cerebral irritation. [< Gr. *typhos,* smoke, stupor; and see -OID.]—**ty'phoi-dal,** *a.*

ty'phous, *a.* Of or pertaining to typhus.

typ'i-cal, 1 tip'i-kəl; 2 ty'pi-cal, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of a type; constituting a type or pattern; symbolic. **2.** *Med.* Characteristic. **ty'pal‡; typ'ic‡.** Syn.: see NORMAL.—**typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**typ'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**typ'i-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To represent by a type; signify, as by an image or token. **2.** To constitute a type.—**typ"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or state of typifying.—**typ'i-fi"er,** *n.*

ty'po-, 1 tai'po-; 2 ty'po-. A prefix from Greek *typos,* type (< *typtō,* strike).

ty-pog'ra-pher, 1 tai-peg'rə-fər; 2 ty-pōg'ra-fer, *n.* A printer.—**ty"po-graph'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to typography. **ty"po-graph'ic‡.**—**typographical signs.** The principal signs in typography are the marks of punctuation (see PUNCTUATION); the accents: ´ acute, ` grave, ^ circumflex or broad, ˘ or ˜ circumflex or tilde, ¯ macron, ˘ breve, ¨ dieresis, ¸ cedilla (as ç) (see these words); the ellipsis (* * * or . . .) denoting an omission; the brace (—); the caret (<); and the symbols 4° or 4to, 8° or 8vo, 12° or 12mo, 24° or 24mo (quarto, octavo, etc.). For proof-readers' signs, see under PROOF.—**ty"po-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ty-pog'ra-phy, 1 tai-peg'rə-fi; 2 ty-pōg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The arrangement of composed type, or the appearance of printed matter. **2.** The act or art of composing and printing from types. [< TYPO- + -GRAPHY.]

ty'po-scribe, 1 tai'po-skraib; 2 ty'po-scrib, *n.* A typist. [< TYPO- + L. *scribo,* write.]

ty'po-script, 1 tai'po-skript; 2 ty'po-script, *n.* Writing or copy produced on a typewriting-machine; typewriting.

Ty-poth'e-tæ, 1 tai-peth'ə-ti *or* tai"po-thī'ti; 2 ty-pōth'e-tē *or* ty"po-thē'tē, *n. pl.* An association of master printers; sometimes, by extension [t-], printers collectively.

Tyr, 1 tair; 2 tyr, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of war and son of Odin; his name is given to *Tuesday.* **Tyr'‡.**

ty'rant, 1 tai'rənt; 2 ty'rant. **I§.** *a.* Characteristic of tyranny. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who rules oppressively or cruelly; a despot. **2.** One who exercises absolute power without legal warrant, whether ruling well or ill: the original meaning in ancient Greece. [< F. *tyran,* < L. *tyrannus,* < Gr. *tyrannos,* master.]—**ty-ran'ni-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a tyrant; despotic; arbitrary. **ty-ran'nic‡.** Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY.—**ty-ran'ni-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ty-ran'ni-cide,** *n.* **1.** The slayer of a tyrant. **2.** The slaying of a tyrant.—**tyr'an-nize,** *vt. & vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] **1.** To domineer over. **2.** To play the tyrant; exercise power cruelly or unjustly; domineer: often with *over.* **tyr'an-nise‡.**—**tyr'an-nous,** *a.* Despotic; tyrannical. Syn.: see ARBITRARY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**tyr'an-ny,** *n.* [-NIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** Absolute power arbitrarily or unjustly administered; despotism. **2.** An arbitrarily cruel exercise of power; a tyrannical act. **3.** *Gr. Hist.* The office or the administration of a tyrant. **4†.** Severity: roughness.

tyre[1]†, *v. & n.* Same as TIRE.

Tyre[2], 1 tair; 2 tyr, *n.* An ancient maritime city in Phenicia. *Josh.* xix, 29.—**Tyr'i-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Tyre. **2.** Having the color of Tyrian dye; purple. **II.** *n.* A native of Tyre.—**Tyrian dye** or **purple,** a light violet-purple dyestuff.

ty'ro, 1 tai'ro; 2 ty'ro, *n.* One who is in the rudiments of any study or the preliminary stage of any occupation; a beginner; novice. [< L. *tiro,* recruit.]

Tyr'ol, 1 tir'əl; 2 tyr'ol, *n.* A mountainous district formerly in W. Austria, now chiefly in Italy; 4,782 sq. m.; pop. 313,699; capital, Innsbruck.—**Tyr'o-lese.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tyrol, or the Tyrol. **II.** *n.* A native or the natives of Tyrol. **Ty-ro'li-an‡.**—**Ty-ro'ler,** *n.* A Tyrolese.

tyr'o-sin, } 1 tir'o-sin *or* -sin; 2 tyr'o-sin *or* -sin, *n. Chem.* A

tyr'o-sine, } white crystalline compound ($C_9H_{11}NO_3$) in the pancreas and spleen, formed also when proteid compounds decompose. [< Gr. *tyros,* cheese.]

tyr"o-tox'i-con, 1 tir"o-teks'i-kən; 2 tyr"o-tȯks'i-cȯn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline poisonous compound, of the ptomain class, contained in putrid milk, cheese, ice-cream, etc.

Tyr-rhe'ni-an sea, 1 ti-ri'ni-ən; 2 ty-rē'ni-an. The body of water between Italy and Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily: ancient name. [< Gr. *Tyrrhēnia,* Tuscany.]

Tyr-tæ'us, 1 tər-ti'us; 2 tyr-tē'us, *n.* A Greek poet of about 650 B. C., who inspired the Spartans by his war-songs.

tzar, tza-ri'na, etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

tzet'ze, *n.* Same as TSETSE.

U

Uu	𝔘𝔲	*𝑈𝑢*	Uu
Roman.	Black Letter.	Script.	Revised Scientific.

U, u, 1 yū; 2 yu, *n.* [UES, U's, or *Us*, 1 yūz; 2 yus, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-first in the English alphabet. It was originally the sign of the vowel heard short in *pull*, long in *pool*. In this book the sounds of this letter are indicated by the following symbols: (1) 1 u; 2 u, as in *full, pulpit*, etc. It is used also (*a*) to indicate the sound of *u* in the syllable *-ful*, as, cup*ful*, etc., (*b*) after *s* = sh, as in *censure* (1 sen'shur, 2 çĕn'shur), *sugar* (1 shug'er; 2 shu'gar); (*c*) before *sh*, as in *bush, push, cushion;* (*d*) to indicate the sound of *o* as in *woman, wolf*, and of *oul* as in *could* (1 kud; 2 cud); (*e*) to indicate the sound of *oo* as in *book, good, stood;* (*f*) to indicate syllables that are short in quantity in the Roman pronunciation of Latin, and in other foreign languages.

(2) 1 ū; 2 u, as in *rude, rule, true*, etc. It is used (*a*) chiefly after *r, l*, or *j*, as in *crude, fluid, jubilee, judicial;* (*b*) to indicate the sound of *eu*, as in *brew, crew, Jew, lewd, rheum*, etc.; (*c*) to indicate the sound of *ui*, as in *bruise, cruise, fruit, juice*, etc.; (*d*) to indicate the sound of *ou*, as in *group, through, you, youth*, also heard in words derived from the French as *croup, soup*, etc., *rouge, route*, etc., *bouquet, routine*, etc.; (*e*) to indicate the sound of *oo*, as in *droop, food, mood, rood, woo*, etc.; (*f*) to indicate syllables that are long in the Roman pronunciation of Latin or of scientific terms and in other foreign languages.

(3) 1 u; 2 ŭ, as in *but, dun, hunger*, etc., is popularly called **short u,** and is a "low mixed" vowel. It is used (*a*) chiefly in monosyllabic words or in accented syllables which end in a consonant, as *bust, crust, Prussia*, etc., *unto, supper*, etc.; (*b*) in unaccented syllables, as *circus, succeed;* (*c*) to indicate the sound of *o* before *m, me, n, ne, ng, th*, and *z*, as in *among, comfort, come, son, done, tongue, nothing, brother, dozen*, etc.; (*d*) to indicate sound of *oo*, as in *blood, flood*, etc.; (*e*) to indicate the sound of *oe*, as in *does;* (*f*) to indicate the sound of *ou*, as in *double, pious*.

(4) 1 ū; 2 ŭ, as in *burn*. This symbol is used only before *r* generally followed by a consonant, as in *curl, furnace, hurst, nurse, purse*. It is used to indicate the sounds of (*a*) *o* in *work*, (*b*) *oe* in *Goethe*, (*c*) the Fr. *eu* in *douceur* (1 dū"sūr'; 2 dų"sūr').

(5) 1 iu; 2 ŭ, as in *duration, futility*. **Long u** is the name by which this diphthong is popularly known: it is given also to the *u* in *tube* (see next) which may or may not be diphthongal.

(6) 1 iū; 2 ŭ, as in *avenue, constitution, pupil, tube, beauty*.

In some other words the *u* when unstressed is obscured and this is indicated by **the "obscure" vowel ə.** This is vocal resonance reduced to its lowest terms and produced with the least possible interference with the speech-current on its outward passage. It is the sound to which all the low vowels, to some extent also *e* and *i*, tend when not fortified by the accent. It is technically a "mid-mixed" vowel, closely akin to ʊ, but differing from it by its weaker resonance; (cp. the second vowel, of *humdrum* with that of *tantrum*, which is virtually identical with that of *monarch, ever, fagot, martyr*).

Capital U is from Roman through Greek, differentiated by the Greeks from the signs for consonant *u* = *v*, and originally from Phenician waw or vau, from which F also is derived. (See F.) F, U, V, W, Y are all from Phenician *vau*. Latin V U were graphic variations merely, and *v u* continued to be so to the 16th century. In the 9th century runic w came into use in Anglo-Saxon. For explanation of the symbols noted above, and for those of Key 2, see Introduction.

2. A symbol noting the twentieth (or twenty-first when j is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; twenty (or twenty-one) as a number or numeral. **3.** An object shaped like the capital U: used attributively to indicate this shape in such terms as **U bar, U iron, U pin, U plate, U section, U trap,** etc.

—U bolt, a bolt bent like the letter U, and fitted with a screw and nut at each end.—**U tube,** a tube bent into U form, especially such a tube made of glass for laboratory use.

U, *abbr.* Uranium.—**U.,** *abbr.* Uncle, Unionist, upper.

U-ban'gi, 1 ū-bän'gi; 2 ų-bän'gi, *n.* A tributary to the Kongo from the north, forming part of the boundary between the Belgian Kongo and French Equatorial Africa.

U-ban'gi-sha'ri, 1 -shū'ri; 2 -shä'ri, *n.* A colony forming part of French Equatorial Africa; capital, Bangui.

u-bi'-e-ty, 1 yu-bī'-ĭ-ty; 2 yu-bī'-ĕ-ty, *n.* The state of being in a place; local relation. [< L. *ubi*, where.] **u-be'i-ty‡.**

u-biq'ui-ty, 1 yu-bik'wi-ti; 2 yu-bĭk'wi-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being in an indefinite number of places at once; omnipresence real or seeming. **2.** The state of existing always without beginning or end. [L.ᴹ *ubique*, everywhere.]—**U-biq"ui-ta'ri-an,** *n.* **1.** *Theol.* A believer in the relative omnipresence of the human nature of Christ and consequent necessary actual bodily presence in the Eucharist. **U"bi-qua'ri-an‡; U'bi-quist‡; U-biq'ui-tist‡. 2.** [u-] One who has ubiquitous existence.—**U-biq"ui-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The tenets of the Ubiquitarians. **U-biq'ui-tism‡.—u-biq'ui-tous,** *a.* Seeming to be everywhere at once; omnipresent. **u-biq'ui-ta-ry‡. -ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

U-boat. A German or Austrian submarine: so called because designated by the letter *U*, abbreviation for *Unterseeboot* (literally, under-sea-boat), submarine, followed by a number.

U. C., *abbr.* University of Cambridge, Upper Canada.—**u. c.,** *abbr.* Upper case (printing).

U"ca-ya'li, 1 ū"kä-yä'li; 2 ų"cä-yä'li, *n.* A river in N. E. Peru; 1,200 m. to the Amazon.

U"dai-pur', 1 ū"dai-pūr'; 2 ų"di-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 12,756 sq. m.; pop. 1,300,000: called also *Mewar*. **2.** Its capital; pop. 48,000.

U'dal, 1 yū'dəl: 2 yu'dal. **Nicholas** (1506–1556). An English scholar and dramatist; *Ralph Roister Doister*. **U'dall‡.**

ud'der, 1 ud'ər; 2 ŭd'er, *n.* **1.** An organ that secretes milk, as in the cow the milk-bag. **2§.** A cap. [< AS. *ūder*.]

U'di-ne, 1 ū'di-nē; 2 ų'di-ne, *n.* **1.** A province in N. E. Venetia department, Italy; 2,536 sq. m.; pop. 673,500. **2.** Its capital; pop. 49,700; captured by the Austro-German forces, October 29, 1917; reoccupied by the Italians, November 3, 1918.

u'do, 1 ū'dō; 2 ų'dō, *n.* [Jap.] A bushy plant (*Aralia cordata*) of Japan and China, that yields edible shoots.

u-dom'e-ter, 1 yu-dem'i-tər; 2 yu-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* A rain-gage. [< L. *udus*, moist, + -METER.]—**u"do-met'ric,** *a.*—**u-dom'e-try,** *n.*

U'fa, 1 ū'fa; 2 ų'fä, *n.* **1.** A river in European Russia: length, 430 m. to Byelaya river. **2.** A government in E. European Russia; 47,112 sq. m.; pop. 3,140,000. **3.** Its capital; pop. 106,200.

U-gan'da, 1 ū-gän'da; 2 ų-gän'dä, *n.* A British protectorate and former native kingdom in E. Africa; 110,300 sq. m.; pop. 3,318,-300; capital, Entebbe.

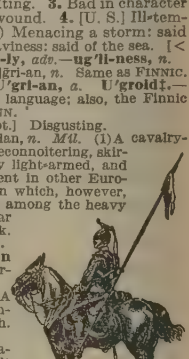
ugh, 1 u; 2 u, *interj.* An exclamation of repugnance or disgust.

ug'ly, 1 ŭg'li; 2 ůg'ly, *a.* [UG'LI-ER; UG'LI-EST.] **1.** Displeasing to the esthetic feelings, as from lack of grace or proportion; distasteful in appearance; ill-looking; unsightly. **2.** Repulsive to the moral sentiments; revolting. **3.** Bad in character or consequences, as a rumor or a wound. **4.** [U. S.] Ill-tempered; quarrelsome. **5.** *Naut.* (1) Menacing a storm: said of the weather. (2) Threatening heaviness: said of the sea. [< Ice. *uggligr*, < *uggr*, horror.]—**ug'li-ly,** *adv.*—**ug'li-ness,** *n.*

U'gri-an, 1 ū'(*or* yū')gri-an; 2 ų'(*or* yų')gri-an, *n.* Same as FINNIC. [< the *Uigurs*, a Finnish tribe.]—**U'gri-an,** *a.* **U'groid‡.—U'gric,** *n.* A branch of the Finnic language; also, the Finnic language as a whole. See under FINN.

ug'some, 1 ŭg'səm; 2 ůg'som, *a.* [Scot.] Disgusting.

uh'lan, 1 ū'lən *or* yū'lən; 2 ų'lan *or* yų'lan, *n. Mil.* (1) A cavalryman and lancer, chiefly employed in reconnoitering, skirmishing, and outpost-duty: originally light-armed, and of eastern Europe, but now prominent in other European armies, notably the German, in which, however, troops of this character are classed among the heavy cavalry. (2) One of a body of Tatar militia. [G., < Pol. *ulan*, < Turk. *oglan* (< Tatar *oglān*), lad.] **u'lan‡.**



German Uhlan.

Uh'land, 1 ū'lənt; 2 ų'lant. **Johann Ludwig** (1787–1862). A German lyrical poet.

U-in'ta, 1 yu-in'tə; 2 yu-in'ta, *n.* A mountain range in N. E. Utah; highest point, Gilbert Peak, 13,687 ft. high. **U-in'tah‡.**

u-in'tah-lite, 1 yu-in'tə-ait; 2 yu-in'ta-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of asphalt common in Utah. [< *Uinta* mountains, Utah.] **u-in'ta-lte‡.**

uit, 1 əit; 2 öit, *prep.* Out; out of. [S.-Afr. D.]—**Uit'land-er,** *n.* A foreigner; formerly, in the South-African Republic, a foreign white resident.—**uit'span",** *v. & n.* Outspan.

U-ji'ji, 1 ū-ji'ji; 2 u-ji'ji, *n.* A town and railway terminus on Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory; here Stanley found Livingstone in 1871; pop. 8,000.

U"j-pest', 1 ū"i-pēsht'; 2 ų"i-pēsht', *n.* A manufacturing town on the Danube, near Budapest, Hungary; pop. 55,200. **U"i-pest'; Neu'pest‡.** [G.]

U. K., *abbr.* United Kingdom.

u-kase', 1 yu-kēs'; 2 yu-kās', *n.* **1.** An edict or decree of the Russian government. **2.** Figuratively, any official decree. [F., < Rus. *ukaz*, edict.]

U'kraine, 1 yū'krān; 2 yų'krān, *n.* A region in S. W. European Russia which proclaimed its independence in 1917; established independent Soviet government, 1920; recognized independent by Soviet Russia and Poland in Treaty of Riga, 1921; 498,100 sq.m.; pop. 46,000,000; occupied by the Germans in World War in 1916–18. **U-krain'i-a‡.—U-krain'i-an,** *a. & n.*

u"ku"le"le', 1 ū"kū"lē"lē'; 2 ų"kų"le"le', *n.* [Hawaii.] A guitar-like musical instrument with four strings. **u"ke-le'le‡.**

ul'cer, 1 ul'sər; 2 ůl'cer, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An open sore on an external or internal surface of the body. Compare ABCESS. **2.** Figuratively, a corroding fault or vice. [< L.ᴸ. *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), ulcer.]—**ul'cer-ate**ᵉᵈ, *vt. & vi.* To form or become an ulcer.—**ul"cer-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The forming of an ulcer, or the condition of being affected with ulcers. **2.** An ulcer, or ulcers collectively.—**ul'cer-a"tiv**(eᵉ), *a.*—**ul'cer-ous,** *a.* **1.** Resembling an ulcer. **2.** Affected with ulcers. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

-ule, *suffix.* Used in words of Latin origin as a diminutive termination; as, granu*le*. [< L. *-ulus, -ula, -ulum*, a dim. suffix.]

u"le-ma', 1 ū"li-mä'; 2 ų"le-mä', *n.* The body of Moslem doctors of the law who interpret the Koran. Its head is the Turkish sheikh-ul-Islam. [< Ar. *ūlemā*, pl. of *'ālim*, wise.]

Ul'fi-las, 1 ul'fi-las; 2 ůl'fi-lăs, *n.* (311?–383.) A Gothic bishop and missionary among the Visigoths; Gothic translator of the Bible. **Ul'fi-la‡; Ul'phi-las‡; Wul'fi-la‡.**

ul'lage, 1 ul'ij; 2 ůl'ag, *n. Com.* The quantity that a vessel, as a wine-cask or -bottle, lacks of being full; wantage. [< OF. *eullage*, act of filling up, < *oeillier*, fill up.]

Ul-lo'a, 1 ū-lyō'a; 2 ų-lyō'ä. **Francisco de.** A Spanish explorer of California; lived about 1540.

Ulls'wa-ter, 1 ulz'wō-tər; 2 ūlz'wą-ter, *n.* A lake in Cumberland and Westmoreland, England; 7½ m.; 205 ft. deep. **Ulles'wa-ter‡.**

Ulm, 1 ulm; 2 ūlm, *n.* A town on the Danube river in Württemberg, Germany; pop. 56,100. Here Marshal Ney defeated the Austrians, Oct. 17–20, 1805.

Ul-ma'ce-æ, 1 ul-mē'si-ī; 2 ūl-mā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees—the elm family—of the order *Urticales*, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions. [< L. *ulmus*, elm.]—**ul-ma'ceous,** *a.*

ul'na, 1 ul'nə; 2 ūl'na, *n.* In vertebrates above fishes, that one of the two long bones of the forearm or fore limb that is on the same side as the little finger or fifth digit. Compare RADIUS. [L., elbow.]—**ul'nar,** *a.*

U-lot'ri-chi, } 1 yu-lot'ri-kai, -kī; 2 yu-lōt'ri-eī, -eēg, *n. pl.*
U-lot'ri-ches, } The woolly-haired subdivision of the human species. See ETHIOPIAN; NEGRO. [< Gr. *oulos*, woolly, + *thrix*, hair.]—**u-lot'ri-chous,** *a.*

-ulous, *suffix.* A suffix in words of Latin origin denoting "full of"; as, querulous, sedulous. [< L. *-ulosus, -ulus.*]

Ul'pi-an, 1 ul'pi-ən; 2 ūl'pi-an, **Domitius** (170?–228). A Roman jurist born at Tyre. **Ul"pi-a'nus‡.**

Ul'ri-ca, 1 ul'ri-kə; 2 ūl'ri-ca, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ul'ri-ka‡.** F. **Ul"rique',** 1 ül"rīk', 2 ül"rīk'; G. **Ul-ri'ke,** 1 ul-ri'kə. 2 ul-ri'ke; It. **Ul-ri'ca,** 1 ül-ri'kə, 2 ųl-ri'cā. [Teut., noble ruler.]

ul'ster¹, 1 ul'stər; 2 ūl'ster, *n.* A very long, loose overcoat, sometimes belted at the waist, worn by both sexes: made originally of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.

Ul'ster², 1 ul'stər; 2 ūl'ster, *n.* A province in N. Ireland; 8,316 sq. m.; pop. 1,582,000.

ult., *abbr.* Ultimately, *Ultimo* (L., last (month)).

ul-te'ri-or, 1 ul-tī'ri-ər; 2 ūl-tē'ri-or, *a.* **1.** More remote; not so pertinent as something else to the matter spoken of: applied to immaterial things; as, *ulterior* considerations; hence, undisclosed. **2.** Following; succeeding; later in time, or secondary in importance. **3.** Lying beyond or on the farther side of a certain bounding line. [L., compar. of *ulter*, beyond.] **-ly,** *adv.*

ul'ti-ma, 1 ul'ti-mə; 2 ūl'ti-ma. **I.** *a.* Being the farthest or last. **II.** *n. Gram.* The last syllable of a word. [L.]

ul'ti-mate, 1 ul'ti-mit; 2 ūl'ti-mat, *a.* **1.** Beyond which there is no other; last of a series; final. **2.** Fundamental or essential; hence, not susceptible of further analysis; elementary; primary; as, *ultimate* truth. **3.** *Entom.* Last: said of the stage succeeding the scarabæoidoid in the larval development of certain beetles. **4.** [Rare.] Most distant; farthest. **5.** *Mech.* Designating the maximum strength of a body, or a strain of the least intensity sufficient to cause rupture. [< L.*tus ultimo*, end, < *ultimus*, last.]—**ul'ti-mate-ly,** *adv.* At last.—**ul'ti-mate-ness,** *n.*—**ul"ti-ma'tum,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A final statement, as concerning terms or conditions; especially, in diplomacy, the terms offered by one party, as during negotiations concerning a treaty, the rejection of which by the other party will result in breaking off all negotiation; loosely, a last proposal, offer, concession, or demand. **2.** Anything ultimate.

Ul'ti-ma Thu'le, 1 ul'ti-mə thū'lē; 2 ūl'ti-ma thū'lē. [L.] Literally, farthest Thule; the most northern land in the world as known to the ancients, perhaps Norway or Iceland; hence, any far-away, mystical, or unknown region.

ul'ti-mo, 1 ul'ti-mō; 2 ūl'ti-mō, *adv.* [L.] In the last month: shortened to *ult.*, following a date; as, the 15th *ult.*: opposed to *proximo* (*prox.*) or *instant* (*inst.*).

ul"ti-mo-gen'i-ture, 1 ul'ti-mo-jen'i-chur *or* -tūr; 2 ūl'ti-mo-ğēn'i-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The rule whereby the youngest son takes the inheritance: the opposite of *primogeniture.* [< L. *ultimus*, last, + *genitura*, birth, < *gigno*, beget.]

ul'tra, 1 ul'trə; 2 ūl'tra. **I.** *a.* Going beyond the bounds of moderation; extreme; extravagant. **II.** *n.* One who holds extreme opinions. [L., orig. abl. fem. of *ulter*, that is beyond.]—**ul'tra-ist,** *n.* One who in opinions or conduct goes beyond moderation.—**ul'tra-ism,** *n.*

ul'tra-, *prefix.* A prefix of Latin origin meaning 'beyond.' Specif.: (1) On the other side of: chiefly of physical conditions; as, *ultramontane.* (2) Beyond what is usual or natural; as, *ultra*-fashionable; *ultra*religious. There are many self-defining compounds so formed with *ultra-*. Only those of special importance, or with specific meanings are given below. [= F. *outre-*, < L. *ultra*; see ULTRA.]—**ul"tra-fil-tra'tion,** *n. Bacteriol.* The forcing of a liquid under pressure through an unglazed porcelain filter that has been covered with some colloidal substance like gelatin. —**ul"tra-gas'e-ous,** *a. Physics,* Denoting a form of matter supposed to be less ponderable than gas, and sometimes called *radiant matter.*—**ul"tra-lim'i-nal,** *a. Psychol.* Same as SUBLIMINAL.

ul"tra-ma-rine', I. *a.* Being beyond, across, or divided by the sea. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A light-blue to greenish-blue or deep-blue permanent pigment originally made by treating the powdered mineral lapis lazuli, yielding the **natural ultramarine,** but now made largely by synthesis, from kaolin, silica, soda, and charcoal. Its composition is approximately $4Na_2AlSiO_4.Na_2S_2$. It is used as laundry blueing, in making blue-tinted paper, etc. **2.** The color of ultramarine. [< L. *ultra* (see ULTRA) + *marinus*; see MARINE.]—**green ultramarine,** a green pigment obtained in the manufacture of artificial ultramarine by taking the product before it has reached the final or blue condition.—**white u.,** a white substance obtained when the ingredients used in the manufacture of artificial ultramarine are heated with access of air.—**yellow u.,** a pigment consisting of barium chromate.

ul"tra-mi'cro-scope, *n. Physics.* A contrivance for detecting the positions of objects too small to be seen with an ordinary microscope, by means of an intense beam of light thrown upon the spot to be examined.—**ul"tra-mi"cro-scop'ic,** *a.* **1.** Too minute to be seen by a microscope. **2.** Relating to the ultramicroscope. — **ul"tra-mi"cro-scop'i-cal‡.**—**ul"tra-mi-cros'co-py,** *n.*—**ul"tra-mon'tane.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated beyond the mountains, especially south of the Alps, that is, Italian or papal. **2.** In politics or ecclesiastical matters, supporting the policy of the papal court. **II.** *n.* One who resides beyond the Alps; one who supports the papal policy in political or ecclesiastical matters.—**ul"tra-mon'ta-nism,** *n.* The policy of those who wish to see all power in the church concentrated in the hands of the Pope, in opposition to those desiring a more independent development of the national churches.—**ul"tra-mun'dane,** *a.* Extending beyond the world, the solar system, or the present life. —**ul"tra-trop'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Situated beyond the tropics. **2.** Hotter than the tropics.—**ul"tra-vi'o-let,** *a.* Lying beyond the violet: said of invisible rays of shortest wave-length in the spectrum more refrangible than the violet: revealed by photography, etc.

ul'u-lant, 1 ul'yu-lənt; 2 ūl'yu-lant, *a.* Howling, hooting. [< L. *ululo*, howl, < *ulula*, screech-owl.]—**ul'u-late,** *vi.*—**ul"u-la'tion,** *n.*

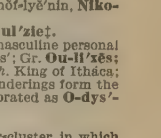
Ul'ya-noff-Le'nin, 1 ul'yə-nef-lye'nin; 2 ūl'yą-nōf-lyē'nin, **Nikolai Vladimir.** See LENIN.

ul'yie, 1 ül'yi; 2 ūl'ye, *n.* [Scot.] Oil. **ul'lie‡; ul'zie‡.**

U-lys'ses, 1 yu-lis'iz; 2 yu-lys'ēs, *n.* [L.] **1.** A masculine personal name. **U-lyz'es‡.** F. **U"lysse',** 1 ü"lis', 2 ü"lys'; Gr. **Ou-li'xēs;** It. **U-lis'se,** 1 ų-lis'sē, 2 ų-lis'sē. **2.** *Class. Myth.* King of Ithaca; engaged in the Trojan war; his subsequent wanderings form the theme of Homer's *Odyssey*, in which he is celebrated as **O-dys'seus.** [Gr., hater.]

um., unm., *abbr.* Unmarried.

um'bel, 1 um'bel; 2 ūm'bel, *n. Bot.* A flower-cluster in which a number of pedicels radiate like the stays of an umbrella. [< L. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, shade.]—**um'bel-late,** *a.* Disposed in or resembling umbels. **um'bel-lar‡; um'bel-lat"ed‡.**—**um'bel-let,** *n.* An umbellule. —**um"bel-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing umbels.—**um-bel'lu-late,** *a.* Having or disposed in umbellules or umbellets.—**um'bel-lule,** *n.* A small or secondary umbel; an umbellet.


Umbel.

um'ber, 1 um'bər; 2 ūm'ber, *vt.* To color with umber; darken.

um'ber, *a.* Of a dusky hue; brownish.

um'ber¹, 1 um'bər; 2 ūm'ber, *n.* A chestnut-brown to liver-brown hydrated ferric oxid, containing manganese oxid and clay: used as a pigment; also, the color. When in its natural state it is known as **raw umber,** and when heated, so as to produce a reddish brown, as **burnt umber.** [< It.*F ombra*, shade.]

um'ber², *n.* **1.** Some indefinite dark color; hence, shade. **2.** The umbrette. **3.** The grayling. [< L.*F umbra*, shade.]—**um'ber-y,** *a.* Pertaining to or like umber; dusky.

um"bi-li'cus, 1 um'bi-lai'kəs *or* um-bil'i-kus; 2 ūm'bi-lī'cūs *or* ūm-bil'i-cus, *n. Anat.* The depression at the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical cord of the fetus was attached; the navel. **2.** *Zool.* (1) *Conch.* An indention or depression at the axial base of a spiral shell, as in many gastropods. (2) *Ornith.* Either of the apertures (inferior and superior) of the calamus of a feather. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A navel-shaped depression. (2) [U-] A former genus now referred to *Cotyledon*, its principal species being the navelwort. (3)† Same as HILUM. (4)† Same as OSTIOLE. [L., navel.]—**um-bil'ic.** **I.** *a.* Umbilical. **II.** *n.* The umbilicus.—**um-bil'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated near the umbilicus; hence, central. **2.** Descended through the female line.—**umbilical cord** (*Anat.*), the rope-like structure connecting the fetus with the placenta.—**um-bil'i-cate,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a navel, as by having a central depression or mark. **2.** Having an umbilicus or navel-shaped depression, as a shell. **um-bil'i-cat‡.**—**um-bil"i-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being umbilicate. **2.** An umbiliform depression.—**um'bi-li-form,** *a.* Navel-shaped.

um'ble‡, *a.* Humble.—**um'ble-pie",** *n.* Same as HUMBLE-PIE.

um'bles†, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer; humbles.

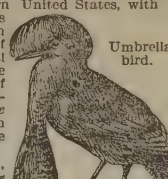
um'bo, 1 um'bo; 2 ūm'bo, *n.* [UM-BO'NES, 1 -bō'nīz; 2 -bō'nēş, or UM'BOS, *pl.*] **1.** The boss, knob, or projecting spike in the center of a shield. **2.** An elevation, boss, or knob, as the prominence of a valve of a bivalve near the hinge, the plate of an echinoderm, or the top of the cap of certain fungi. [L.]—**um'bo-nal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an umbo.—**um'bo-nate,** *a.* Having a boss-like protuberance. **um'bo-nat"ed‡.**

um'bra, 1 um'brə; 2 ūm'bra, *n.* [-BRÆ, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron. & Physics.* That region of a shadow from which the direct light is entirely cut off; specif., that part of the shadow of the earth or moon within which the sun is entirely hidden, as in an eclipse. See PENUMBRA. **2.** The inner dark portion of a sun-spot. [L., shadow.]

um'brage, 1 um'brij; 2 ūm'braġ, *n.* **1.** Resentment, as at being obscured by another; hence, a sense of injury; offense: now usually in **to give** (or **take**) **umbrage.** **2.** The act of giving shade; hence, shadow; shade; also, that which gives shade, as a leafy tree. [< F. *ombrage*, < L. *umbraticus*, shady, < *umbra*, shade.] SYN.: see OFFENSE; PIQUE.—**um-bra'geous,** *a.* **1.** Shady. **2†.** Quick to take offense; peevish. **3†.** Obscure. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

um-brel'la, 1 um-brel'ə; 2 ūm-brēl'a, *n.* **1.** A light portable canopy on a folding frame, carried as a protection against sun or rain. **2.** The portion of the body of a medusa expanded like a bell or umbrella. [< It. *ombrella*, dim. of *ombra*, shade.]—**um-brel'la-bird",** *n.* A South-American fruit-crow (genus *Cephalopterus*) having a broad crest likened to an umbrella. *C. ornatus* is lustrous black with a crest of blue hair-like feathers. See illus. on next page.—**u.-leaf,** *n.* A smooth perennial (*Diphylleia cymosa*) of the barberry family

(*Berberidaceæ*), with a single large cut-lobed leaf, 1 to 2 feet across, and a terminal cyme of white flowers. It is found in Virginia and southward.—**u.-tree,** *n.* **1.** A small magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) of the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers and oval leaves 16 to 30 inches long, crowded in an umbrella-like whorl at the ends of the branches. **2.** Any one of several other trees with large round cordate leaves.—**u.-wort,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Allionia* of annual or perennial herbs of the *Nyctaginiaceæ* family, with the flowers enclosed in a 3- or 4-parted involucre. See NYCTAGINIACEÆ.


Umbrella-bird. 1/4

um-brette', 1 ŭm-bret'; 2 ŭm-bret', *n.* A dusky brown African heron-like bird (*Scopus umbretta*). See illus. below. [< F. *ombrette,* dim. of *ombre,* shade.]

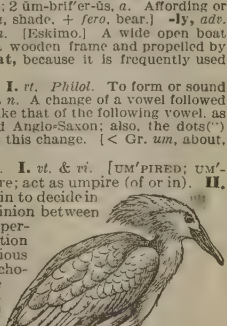
Um'bri-a, 1 ŭm'bri-ȧ; 2 ŭm'bri-ȧ, *n.* **1.** A central region of ancient Italy, between the Tiber and the Adriatic sea. **2.** In modern times, a province coextensive with Perugia.—**Um'bri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Umbrian school of painting,** the school of Italian painting headed by Raffael.

um-brif'er-ous, 1 ŭm-brif'ẽr-ŭs; 2 ŭm-brif'er-ŭs, *a.* Affording or making a shade. [< L. *umbra,* shade, + *fero,* bear.] **-ly,** *adv.*

u'mi-ak, 1 ū'mi-ăk; 2 u'mi-ăk, *n.* [Eskimo.] A wide open boat made by drawing skins over a wooden frame and propelled by paddles: called **woman's boat,** because it is frequently used by women.

um'laut, 1 ŭm'lout; 2 um'lout. **I.** *vt. Philol.* To form or sound (a vowel) with the umlaut. **II.** *n.* A change of a vowel followed by *a, i,* or *u* to a sound more like that of the following vowel, as in German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon; also, the dots(¨) placed over a letter, indicating this change. [< Gr. *um,* about, + *laut,* sound.]

um'pire, 1 um'pair; 2 ŭm'pīr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [UM'PIRED; UM'PIR-ING.] To decide as umpire; act as umpire (of or in). **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person called in to decide in case of a disagreement in opinion between arbitrators. **2.** In general, a person chosen to decide a question in controversy. **3.** In various games, as baseball, a person chosen to enforce the rules of the game, and in case of controversy to settle disputed points. [< OF. *nonper,* unequal, < *non,* not, + *per,* equal.] SYN.: see JUDGE.—**um'pir-age,** *n.* The office, function, or decision of an umpire. **um'pire-ship‡,**


Umbrette. 1/14 (*After Knowlton and Ridgway.*)

um'quhile, 1 um'hwail; 2 ŭm'hwil, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] Former; late: deceased; formerly. **um'while‡.**

un-[1], *prefix.* Not: used [to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition. [< AS. *un-,* = L. *in-,* = Gr. *an-, a-,* not.]

un-[2], *prefix.* Back: used to express the reversal of the action of the verb. It is also prefixed to nouns to make a verb denoting deprivation of the state or quality expressed by the noun; as, to *unhorse.* In some cases, *un-,* when prefixed to a verb, simply intensifies the negative idea of the verb; as, to *unloose.* [< AS. *un-, on-, ond-, an-, anu-,* back.]

The following list contains some of the more noticeable of the many self-explaining words beginning with *un-* (either *un-*[1] or *un-*[2]). (1) In the verbs in the list *un-* gives the sense of reversal (see UN-[2] above); as, *unchain,* "to loose the chains of." (2) In the nouns and the adjectives (including participles in *-ing* and *-ed*) it has simple negative force, except in such of the words in *-ed* and *-ing* as may be regarded as participles of a corresponding verbal form in UN-[2]. Thus, *unburdened* may be regarded as an adjective (UN-[1] + BURDENED), meaning "not burdened," or as a participle of the verb *unburden,* meaning "relieved of a burden." *In-* as a prefix to adjectives expresses in usage more of negation, *un-* more of mere lack or privation; as, a child's *unartistic* speech, a writer's *inartistic* diction. In general, *in-* is more confined to words of Latin origin. Many of the adjective forms have derivative adverbs in *-ly,* and nouns in *-ness* and *-ity,* whose meanings are evident; in case of doubt, consult the primitive and suffix. Pronunciations, definitions, etymologies, etc., may be found by referring to the primitive word. Definitions are given in vocabulary place where required, as, for example, *unconscionable,* of which the primitive form is no longer in use; *unbrief,* which has a strongly positive, and not merely negative meaning; also, when the word has a specific meaning, or is of special importance, or is abnormal in any respect.

un'a-bashed'
un'a-bat'ed
un'a-bol'ished
un'a-bridged'
un'ab-solved'
un'ac-a-dem'ic
un'ac-cent'ed
un'ac-cept'a-ble
un'ac-cept'ed
un'ac-cli'mated
un'ac-cli'matized
un'ac-com'panied
un'ac-knowl'edged
un'ac-quaint'ed
un'ad-just'a-ble
un'ad-just'ed
un'a-dorned'
un'a-dul'terat'ed
un'ad-vis'a-ble
un'ad-vis'a-bly
un'ag-gres'-siv(e
un'ag'i-tat'ed
un-aid'ed
un-al-le'vi-at'-ed
un'al-lied'
un'al-low'a-ble
un'al-ter-a-ble
un-al'ter-a-ble
un-al'ter-a-bly
un-al'tered
un-al'ter-ing
un'am-big'u-ous, -ly
un'am-bi'tious, -ly
un-a'mi-a-ble
un'a-mus'ing, -ly
un'an-a-lyt'ic, -i-cal
un'an-a-lyz'a-[or -lys'a-]ble
un-an'i-mat'-ed
un'an-nealed'
un-an'swer-a-ble, -ness
un-an'swer-a-bly
un-an'swered
un'ap-palled'
un'ap-peas'a-ble
un'ap-pre'ci-a-tiv(e
un'ap-proach'-a-ble, -ness
un'ap-proach'-a-bly
un'ap-proached'
un'ar'-mo(u)red
un-art'ful
un'a-shamed'
un-asked'
un-as'pi-rat'-ed
un'as-pir'ing
un'as-sail'a-ble
un'as-sail'a-bly
un'as-sailed'
un'as-sign'a-ble
un'as-signed'
un'as-sist'ed
un'as-soil'zied
un'as-sumed'
un'at-tain'a-ble
un'at-tainf'ed
un'at-tempt'ed
un'at-tend'ed
un'at-test'ed
un'at-tract'ed
un'at-trac'-tiv(e
un'aus-pi'cious
un'au-then'tic
un'au-then'ti-cal
un'au-then'ti-cat'ed
un-au'thor-ized
un-au'thor-ised‡
un'a-vail'a-ble
un'a-vail'a-bly
un'a-vailing
un'a-venged'
un'a-vouched'
un'a-vowed'
un'a-vow'ed-ly
un'a-waked'
un'a-wak'ened
un-awed'
un'bap-tized'
un'bap-tised'‡
un-bar'
un-bear'a-ble
un-beat'en
un'be-fit'ting, -ly
un'be-liev'a-ble
un'be-loved'
un-beu'e-ficed
un'be-night'ed
un'be-nign'
un'be-seem'-ing, -ly, -ness
un'be-sought'
un'be-spok'en
un'be-trayed'
un'be-trothed'
un'be-walled'
un-bi'as, *v.*
un-bit'ted
un-blam(e'a-ble, -ness
un-blam(e'a-bly
un-bleached'
un-blem'ished
un-blessed'
un-bless'
un-bliss'ful
un-blush'ing, -ly
un-boast'fu'
un-book'ish
un-bor'rowed
un-bot'tomed
un-bought'
un-bound'
un-bound'a-ble(e
un-bowed'
un-braced'
un-braid'
un-branched'
un-branch'ing
un-brand'ed
un-break'a-ble(e
un-breath'a-ble(e
un-bred'
un-breech'
un-breeched'
un-brib'a-ble(e
un-bridge'a-ble(e
un-bridged'
un-bri'dle
un-broth'er-ly
un-bruised'
un-brushed'
un-buck'le
un-bur'ied
un-bus'i-ness-like
un-but'ton
un-but'toned
un-cage'
un-cal'cu-lat'ed
un-cal'cu-lat'-ing
un-can'cel(l)ed
un-can'did
un-can'did-ly
un'ca-non'i-cal, -ly, -ness
un'ca-non'ic‡
un-cap'pa-bl(e
un-car'pet-ed
un'cas-trat'ed
un-caught'
un-ceas'ing, -ly
un-cen'sored
un-cen'sured
un-cer'ti-fied
un-chain', -ed
un-chal'lenged
un-cham'bered
un-change'a-bl(e, -bly
un-changed'
un-chang'ing
un-chang'ing-ly
un-chap'er-oned
un-chart'ed
un-chart'ered
un-char'y
un-chaste', -ly, -ness
un-chast'ened
un'chas-tised'
un-chas'ti-ty
un-checked'
un-chewed'
un-chilled'
un-chiv'al-rous
un-chol'er-ic
un-cho'sen
un-chris'tened
un-cir'cum-cised
un-clad'
un-claimed'
un-clasp'
un-classed'
un-clas'sic, -si-cal
un-clas'si-fi'a-bl(e
un-clas'si-fied
un-cleaned'
un-cleansed'
un-cleared'
un-cleav'a-bl(e
un-clench'
un-clinch'
un-clipped'
un-cloak'
un-clog'
un-clogged'
un-close'
un-clothe'
un-clothed'
un-cloud'
un-cloud'ed, -ness
un-cloyed'
un-coat'ed
un'co-erced'
un-coffined
un-coil'
un'col-lect'a-[or -l]ble
un'col-lect'ed, -ness
un-col'o-nized, -nised
un-col'o-(u)red
un-combed'
un'com-bin'a-bl(e
un'com-bin'a-bly
un'com-bined'
un-come'ly
un-com'fort'ed
un-com'fort-ing
un'com-mand'ed
un'com-mis'-sioned
un'com-mu'-nica-tiv(e, -ness
un'com-pan'-ion-a-bl(e
un'com-plain'ing
un-com'plai-sant'
un-com'plai-sant'ly
un'com-plet'-ed
un'com-pli'a-bl(e
un-com'pli-cat'ed
un-com'pli-men'ta-ry.
un'com-pound'ed
un'com-pre-hend'ed
un'com-pre-hend'ing
un'com-pre-hen'si-bl(e
un'com-pressed'
un-com'pro-mised
un'com-put'-ed
un'con-ceal'a-bl(e
un'con-cealed'
un'con-ced'ed
un'con-cert'ed, -ly
un'con-cil'i-at'ed
un'con-demned'
un'con-fined'
un'con-fin'ed-ly
un'con-firmed'
un'con-fused'
un'con-fus'ed-ly
un'con-fut'ed
un'con-geal'
un'con-geal'a-bl(e
un'con-gealed'
un'con-ge'nial
un'con-ge'ni-al'i-ty
un'con-ge'nial-ly
un'con-nect'ed
un'con-nect'-ed-ly
un'con-quer-a-bl(e, -ness
un-con'quer-a-ble
un-con'quered
un'con-sci-en'-tious, -ly, -ness
un-con'se-crat'ed
un'con-sent'-ing
un'con-sid'ered
un'con-soled'
un'con-sol'i-dat'ed
un-con'so-nant
un-con'stant
un-con'sti-tut'ed
un'con-strained'
un'con-strict'-ed
un'con-sumed'
un'con-tam'i-nat'ed
un'con-tend'-ing
un'con-test'ed
un'con'tra-dict'a-bl(e
un-con'tra-dict'ed, -ly
un-con'trite
un'con-trolled'
un'con-trol'led-ly
un-con'tro-vert'ed, -ly
un-con'tro-vert'i-bl(e
un-con'tro-vert'i-bly
un-con'ver-sant
un'con-vinced'
un'con-vinc'-ing
un-cooked'
un'co-or'di-nat'ed
un-corked'
un'cor-rect'ed
un'cor-rob'o-rat'ed
un'cor-rupt'
un'cor-rupt'-ed, -ness
un'cor-rupt'ly
un'cor-rupt'-ness
un-cour'te-ous, -ly, -ness
un-court'li-ness
un-court'ly
un-cred'it-ed
un-crip'pled
un-crit'i-cal
un-crit'i-ciz'a-bl(e
un-cross'
un-crossed'
un-crowd'ed
un-crown'
un-crowned'
un-crys'tal-liz'a-bl(e
un-crys'tal-lized
un-cul'ti-vat'-ed, -ness
un-cul'tured
un-cum'bered
un-curb'
un-curb'a-bl(e
un-curbed'
un-curl'
un-curled'
un-cur'rent
un-cursed'
un-cur'tained
un-cush'ioned
un-dam'aged
un-damped'
un-dat'ed
un-daugh'ter-ly
un-daz'zled
un'de-bat'a-bl(e
un'de-cayed'
un'de-cay'ing
un'de-ci'pher-a-bl(e
un'de-ci'pher-a-bly

un"de-cl'-phered
un"de-clin'a-bl(e
un"de-clined'
un-de"com-pos'a-bl(e
un-de"com-posed'
un"de-face'a-bl(e
un"de-faced'
un"de-fac'ed-ness
un"de-feat'a-bl(e
un"de-feat'ed
un"de-fend'ed
un"de-filed'
un"de-fin'a-bl(e
un"de-fined'
un"de-formed'
un"de-lay'a-bl(e
un"de-layed'
un"de-lin'e-at"ed
un"de-liv'er-a-bl(e
un"de-liv'ered
un-dem"o-crat'ic
un"de-mon'-stra-bl(e
un"de-mon'-stra-bly
un"de-mon'-stra-tive
un"de-nied'
un"de-nom'i-na'tion-al, -ism
un"de-pend'a-bl(e
un"de-plored'
un"de-posed'
un"de-praved'
un"de-pre'ci-at"ed
un"de-pressed'
un"de-put'ed
un"de-rived'
un"de-riv'ed-ness
un-der'o-gat"-ing
un"de-rog'a-to-ry
un"de-scribed'
un"de-scried'
un"de-served'
un"de-serv'ed ly
un"de-serv'ed-ness
un"de-serv'-ing, -ly
un-des'ig-nat"ed
un"de-signed'
un"de-sign'ed-ly
un"de-sign'ed-ness
un"de-sir"a-bil'i-ty
un"de-sir'a-bl(e, -ness
un"de-sir'a-bly
un"de-sired'
un"de-sir'ous
un"de-sist'ing
un"de-spair'ing
un"de-suroyed'
un"de-tach'a-bl(e
un"de-tached'
un"de-tect'ed
un"de-terred'
un"de-vel'-oped
un-de'vi-at"-ing, -ly
un"de-voured'
un-dif"fer-en'-ti-at"ed
un"dif-fused'
un"di-gest'ed
un-dig'ni-fied
un"di-lat'ed
un"di-lut'ed
un"di-min'ish-a-bl(e
un"di-min'-ished
un-dimmed'
un"dip'lo-mat'ic
un"dis-band'ed
un"dis-cerned'
un"dis-cern'-ed-ly
un"dis-cern'i-[or -a-]bl(e, -ness
un"dis-cern'i-[or -a-]bly
un"dis-cern'-ing, -ly
un"dis-charged'
un-dis'ci-plined
un"dis-closed'
un"dis'con-cert'ed
un"dis-cord'-ant
un"dis-cour'-aged
un"dis-cov'er-a-bl(e
un"dis-cov'er-a-bly
un"dis-cov'-ered
un"dis-cred'it-ed
un"dis-crim'in-at"ing
un"dis-cussed'
un"dis-guised'
un"dis-guls'-ed-ly
un"dis-heart'-ened
un"dis-hon'-ored
un"dis"il-lu'-sioned
un"dis-man'-tled
un"dis-mayed'
un"dis-mem'-bered
un"dis-missed'
un"dis-patched'
un"dis-pelled'
un"dis-pensed'
un"dis-put'a-bl(e
un"dis-put'ed, -ly
un"dis-sect'ed
un"dis-sem'-bling
un"dis-sem'in-at"ed
un"dis-solved'
un"dis-solv'ing
un"dis-tilled'
un"dis-tin'-guish-a-bl(e
un"dis-tin'-guished
un"dis-tin'-guish-ing
un"dis-tract'-ed, -ly, -ness
un"dis-traught'
un"dis-tressed'
un"dis-trib'ut-ed
un"dis-turbed'
un"dis-turb'-ed-ly
un"dis-turb'-ed-ness
un"di-ver'si-fied
un"di-vert'ed
un"di-vest'ed
un"di-vid'ed
un"di-vorced'
un"di-vulged'
un"do-mes'tic
un"do-mes'tic-at"ed
un-doubt'ing
un-drained'
un"dra-mat'ic
un"dra-mat'ic-al
un-dram'a-tized
un-drape'
un-dread'ed
un-dreamed'
un-dreamt'
un-dried'
un-drilled'
un-drink'a-bl(e
un"du'ti-ful
un"du'ti-ful-ly
un"du'ti-ful-ness
un-dyed'
un-dy'ing, -ly
un-eat'a-bl(e, -ness
un-eat'en
un"ec-cle'si-as'tic, -i-cal
un"e-clipsed'
un-ec"o-nom'-ic, -ical
un-ed'i-ble
un-ed'i-fy"ing
un-ed'u-cat"ed
un"ef-faced'
un"e-lim'i-nat"-ed
un"e-luc'i-dat"-ed
un"e-manc'i-pat"ed
un"em-bar'-rassed
un"em-bel'-lished
un"e-mo'tion-al
un"em-phat'ic
un"em-phat'ic-al
un-emp'tied
un"en-cum'-bered
un"en-dan'-gered
un"en-deared'
un"end'ed
un"end'ing
un"en-dorsed'
un"en-dowed'
un"en-dur'a-bl(e
un"en-dur'ing
un"en-force'a-bl(e
un"en-forced'
un"en-fran'-chised
un"en-gaged'
un"en-gag'ing
un-En'glish
un"en-joy'a-bl(e
un"en-joyed'
un"en-light'-ened
un"en-li'vened
un"en-riched'
un"en-rolled'
un"en-slaved'
un"en-tan'gled
un-en'tered
un-en'ter-pris"ing
un-en"ter-tain'ing', -ly
un"en-thralled'
un"en-thu'si-as'tic
un"en-ti'tled
un"en'vi-a-bl(e
un-en'vied
un"en'vi-ous
un-en'vy-ing
un"e-quipped'
un-er'ring, -ly, -ness
un"es-cap'a-bl(e
un"es-sayed'
un"es-tab'-lished
un"es-[or æs-]-thet'ic
un-es'ti-mat"ed
un-eth'i-cal
un"ex-ag'ger-at"ed
un"ex-alt'ed
un"ex-am'ined
un"ex'cav-at"-ed
un"ex-celled'
un"ex-change'-a-bl(e
un"ex-cit'ed
un"ex-cit'ing
un"ex-clud'ed
un"ex-cused'
un"ex-ec-cut'ed
un"ex-ecised
un"ex-haust'-ed
un"ex-pand'ed
un"ex-pec'tant
un"ex-pend'-ed
un"ex-pert', -ly
un-ex'pi-at"ed
un"ex-pired'
un"ex-plain'a-bl(e
un"ex-plained'
un"ex-plic'it
un"ex-plod'ed
un"ex-ploit'ed
un"ex-plored'
un"ex-port'ed
un"ex-posed'
un"ex-pressed'
un"ex-punged'
un"ex'pur-gat"-ed
un"ex-tend'ed
un"ex-ter'mi-nat"ed
un"ex-tin'-guish-a-bl(e
un"ex-tin'-guished
un-fad'ed
un-fad'ing, -ly, -ness
un-fall'en
un-fal'ter-ing
un-fash'ion-a-bl(e
un-fash'ioned
un-fast'en
un-fast'ened
un-fath'er-ly
un-fath'om-a-bl(e
un-fath'omed
un"fa-tigued'
un-fa'vo(u)red
un-feared'
un-fear'ing
un-fea'si-bl(e
un-fed'
un-felgned'
un-feign'ed-ly
un-feign'ed-ness
un-felt'
un-fenced'
un"fer-ment'ed
un-fer'tile
un-fer'til-ized
un-fer'til-lsed‡
un-fet'ter
un-fet'tered
un-fil'ial
un-filled'
un-filmed'
un-fil'tered
un-tin'ished
un-fired'
un-firm'†
un-fit'ted
un-fit'ting, -ly
un-fix'
un-fixed'
un-fix'ed-ness
un-flag'ging
un-flat'tered
un-flat'ter-ing, -ly
un-fla'vo(u)red
un-fleck'er-ing
un-folded'
un"for-bear'ing
un"for-bid'
un"for-bid'den
un-forced'
un-forc'ed-ly
un-ford'a-bl(e
un"fore-bod'-ing
un"fore-known'
un"fore-see'a-bl(e
un"fore-see'-ing
un"fore-seen'
un"fore-told'
un-for'feit-ed
un-forged'
un"for-get'a-bl(e
un"for-get'a-bly
un"for-get'ful
un"for-get'ting
un"for-give'a-bl(e
un"for-giv'en
un"for-giv'ing
un"for-got'
un"for-got'ten
un"for-sak'en
un-for'ti-fied
un-fought'
un-found'
un-framed'
un-fran'chised
un"fra-ter'nal
un-fraught'
un-free', v.
un-freez'a-bl(e
un-French'
un-fre'quent
un"fre-quent'-ed
un-fre'quent-ly
un-fro'zen
un"ful-filled'
un-fur'nished
un-fur'rowed
un"gal-lant', -ly
un-galled'
un-gar'nished
un-gar'tered
un-gath'ered
un-gen'er-ous, -ly,
un"gen-teel', -ly
un-gen'tle
un-gen'tle-man-ly
un-gen'tly
un-gird'
un-gird'ed
un-girt'
un-glad'dened
un-glazed'
un-glove'
un-gloved'
un-glue'
un-got'
un-got'ten
un-gov'erned
un-gown'
un-gowned'
un-graced'
un-grace'ful, -ly, -ness
un-grad'ed
un-graft'ed
un-grained'
un"gram-mat'i-cal, -ly, -ness
un-grat'i-fied
un-ground'ed
un-grudg'ing, -ly
un-guld'ed
un-hack'neyed
un-halled'
un-hal'low
un-hal'lowed
un-ham'pered
un-han'dled
un-hand'some
un-hand'y
un-hang'
un-hanged'
un-har'assed
un-hard'ened
un-harmed'
un-harm'ing
un"har-mo'ni-ous, -ly, -ness
un-har'ness
un-har'rowed
un-har'vest-ed
un-hat'
un-hatched'
un-healed'
un-health'ful-ly, -ness
un-heat'ed
un-heed'ed, -ly
un-heed'ful, -ly
un-heed'ing
un-helm'
un-helped'
un-help'ful, -ly
un-hes'i-tat"-ing, -ly
un-hewn'
un-hin'dered
un-hired'
un"his-tor'ic
un-hitch'
un-ho'mo-ge'-ne-ous, -ly, -ness
un-hon'ored
un-hood', -ed
un-hook', -ed
un-hos'tile
un-housed'
un-hu'man, -ly
un-hu'man-ize
un-hung'
un-hurt'
un-hurt'ful
un-hy"gi-en'ic
un-I-de'al
un"i-den'ti-fied
un-id"i-o-mat'-ic
un"il-lu'mi-nat"ed
un"il-lu'mined
un-il'lus-trat"-ed
un"im-ag'i-na-bl(e, -ness
un"im-ag'i-na-bly
un"im-ag'i-na-tiv(e
un"im-ag'ined
un"im-bued'
un-im'i-tat"ed
un"im-paired'
un"im-pas'-sioned
un"im-ped'ed
un"im-plored'
un"im-por'-tance
un"im-por'tant
un"im-pos'ing
un"im-pressed'
un"im-press'i-bl(e
un"im-pres'-sion-a-bl(e
un"im-pres'-siv(e
un"in-au'gu-rat"ed
un"in-closed'
un"in-cor'po-rat"ed
un"in-cum'-bered
un"in-dem'ni-fied
un-in'di-cat"ed
un"in-dorsed'
un"in-fect'ed
un"in-fest'ed
un"in-flam'-ma-bl(e
un"in-flect'ed
un-in'flu-enced
un-in"flu-en'-tial
un"in-formed'
un"in-fringed'
un"in-hab'it-a-bl(e
un"in-hab'it-ed
un"in-hib'i-ted
un"in-i'ti-at"ed
un-in'jured
un"in-spired'
un"in-spir'ing
un"in-struct'ed
un"in-struc'-tiv(e (bl(e
un"in-sur'a-ble
un"in-sured'
un-in"tel-lec'-tu-al
un"in-tel'li-gence
un"in-tel'li-gent
un"in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty
un"in-tel'li-gi-bl(e, -ness
un"in-tel'li-gi-bly
un"in-tend'ed
un"in-ten'-tion-al, -ly
un-in'ter-est-ed
un-in'ter-est-ing
un-in'ter-est-ing-ly
un-in"ter-mit'-ted
un-in"ter-mit'-tent
un-in"ter-mit'-ting
un"in-ter'po-lat"ed
un"in-ter'pret-ed
un"in-ter-rupt'ed, -ly
un"in-tim'i-dat"ed
un"in-tox'i-cat"ed
un"in-vad'ed
un"in-vent'ed
un"in-ven'tive, -ly
un"in-vert'ed
un"in-vest'ed
un"in-vit'ed
un"in-vit'ing, -ly
un"in-voked'
un"in-volved'
un-is'sued
un-jad'ed
un-joined'
un-joint'ed
un-joy'ful, -ly
un-judged'
un-jus'ti-fi"a-bl(e
un-jus'ti-fi"a-bly
un-kept'
un-kin'dled
un-kind'li-ness
un-king'ly
un-kissed'
un-knelled'
un-knight'ly
un-knit'
un-know'a-bl(e, *a. & n.*
un-know'ing, -ly
un-la'bored
un-lade'
un-la'dy-like
un"la-ment'ed
un-lash'
un-lashed'
un-latch'
un-laun'dered
un-leased'
un-leash'
un-led'
un-les'sened
un-les'soned
un-let'
un-let'tered
un-lev'el
un-lev'ied
un"li-bid'i-nous
un-li'censed
un-life'like
un-light'ed
un-lik(e)'a-bl(e
un-lim'ber
un-lined'
un-link'
un-liq'ue-fi"a-bl(e
un-liq'ue-fied
un-lit'
un-lived'
un-live'li-ness
un-live'ly
un"lo-cat'ed
un-locked'
un-lov'a-bl(e
un-loved'
un-love'li-ness
un-love'ly
un-lov'ing, -ly
un-lu'bri-cat"-ed
un-ly'ing
un-mag'ni-fied
un-maid'en-ly
un-mail'e-a-bl(e
un-man'age-a-bl(e
un-man'ful, -ly
un-man'gled
un-man'i-fest-ed
un"ma-nip'u-lat"ed
un-man'li-ness
un-man'ly
un-man'ner-li-ness
un-man'ner-ly
un-man"u-fac'-tured
un-mar'ket-a-bl(e
un-marred'
un-mar'riage-a-bl(e
un-mar'ried
un-mas'tered
un-matched'
un-mat'ed
un"ma-ter'nal
un-mat'ted
un"ma-tured'
un-meant'
un-mea'sur-a-bl(e
un-mea'sured
un"me-chan'i-cal, -ly
un-med'i-cat"ed
un-med'i-tat"ed
un"me-lo'di-ous
un-melt'ed
un-men'aced
un-mend'ed
un-men'su-ra-bl(e
un-men"tion-a-bil'i-ty
un-men'tion-a-bl(e, -ness
un-men'tion-a-bly
un-men'tioned
un-mer'ce-na-ry
un-mer'chant-a-bl(e
un-mer'it-ed
un"me-thod'i-cal
un-mil'i-ta-ry
un-min'gle
un-min'gled
un-mirth'ful, -ly
un"mis-tak'en
un-mit'i-ga-bl(e
un-mixed'
un-mixt'
un-mod'i-fied
un-mod'u-lat"-ed
un-moist'ened
un-mold'
un"mo-lest'ed
un-mol'li-fied
un-mol'ten
un-mort'gaged
un-mor'tise
un-mount'ed
un-mourned'
un-moved'
un-mown'
un-muf'fle
un-mur'mur-ing
un-mu'si-cal
un-muz'zle
un-mys'ti-fied
un-nam(e)'a-bl(e
un-named'
un-nav'i-ga-bl(e
un-nav'i-gat"-ed
un-need'ed
un"ne-go'ti-a-bl(e
un-neigh'bo(u)r-ly
un-not'ed
un-no'tice-a-bl(e
un-no'ticed
un-num'bered
un-nur'tured
un"ob-jec'-tion-a-bl(e
un"o-bliged'

un"o-blig'ing
un"ob-nox'ious
un"ob-scured'
un"ob-ser'vant
un"ob-served', -ly
un"ob-serv'ing
un"ob-struct'ed
un"ob-tain'a-bl(e
un"ob-tained'
un"ob-trud'ing
un"ob-tru'sive, -ly
un"ob-tru'sive-ness
un"oc-ca'sioned
un-oc'cu-pied
un"of-fend'ed
un"of-fend'ing
un"of-fen'sive
un-of'fered
un"of-fi'cious
un-oiled'
un-o'pened
un"op-posed'
un"op-pressed'
un"or-dained'
un"or-na-ment'al
un"or-nate'
un-or'tho-dox
un-or'tho-dox"y
un-os"ten-ta'tious, -ly, -ness
un-owned'
un-ox'i-dized, -dised‡
un-pac'i-fied
un-pack'
un-pack'er
un-pain'ful
un-pal'a-ta-bl(e
un-pal'a-ta-bly
un-par'don-a-bl(e, -ness
un-par'don-a-bly
un-par'doned
un"pa-ren'tal
un-part'ed
un-par'ti-zan, -san
un-patched'
un-pat'ent-ed
un-pa'tri-ot'ic
un-paved'
un-peace'a-bl(e
un-peace'ful, -ly
un-peg'
un-pen'
un-pen'e-trat'ed
un-pen'sioned
un-peo'ple
un-peo'pled
un"per-celv'a-bl(e
un"per-ceived'
un"per-celv'ing
un"per-fect'ed
un"per'fo-rat'ed
un"per-formed'
un"per-plexed'
un"per-suad'a-bl(e
un"per-suad'ed
un"per-turbed'
un-phil"an-throp'ic
un-phil"o-log'i-cal
un-phil"o-soph'ic, -i-cal, -i-cal-ly
un"pho-net'ic
un-picked'
un-pic"tur-esque'
un-pierced'
un-pin'
un-pit'y-ing
un-placed'
un-plagued'
un-plant'ed
un-pleas'ing
un-pli'a-bl(e
un-pli'ant
un-plight'ed
un-ploughed'
un-plowed'
un-plucked'
un-plumbed'
un"po-ĕt'ic, -i-cal
un-point'ed
un-pol'ished
un"po-lit'i-cal, -ly
un-polled'
un"pol-lut'ed
un-pon'dered
un-pop"u-lar'i-ty
un-pop'u-lat"ed
un-post'ed
un-prac'ti-cal
un"pre-oc'cu-pied
un-pre"pos-sess'ing, -ly
un"pre-scribed'
un"pre-sent'a-bl(e
un"pre-served'
un-pressed'
un"pre-sump'tu-ous
un"pre-tend'-ing, -ly
un"pre-ten'-tious, -ly, -ness
un"pre-vail'ing
un"pre-vent'a-bl(e
un"pre-vent'ed
un-primed'
un-prince'ly
un-print'a-bl(e
un-print'ed
un-prized'
un-probed'
un"pro-cur'a-bl(e
un-prof'it-ed
un"pro-gres'-sive, -ness
un"pro-hib'it-ed
un-prom'is-ing
un"pro-nounced'
un"pro-pi'ti-a-bl(e
un"pro-pi'ti-at"ed
un"pro-pi'-tious, -ly
un"pro-por'-tion-ate
un"pro-por'-tioned
un"pro-posed'
un-pros'per-ous
un"pro-tect'ed
un-proved'
un-prov'ed, -ness
un-prov'en
un"pro-vok'ing
un-pruned'
un-pub'lished
un-puck'er
un-punc"tu-al, -ly
un-pun'ish-a-bl(e
un-pun'ished
un-pur'chas-a-bl(e
un-purged'
un-pu'ri-fied
un-pur'posed
un-puz'zle
un-quaffed'
un-quail'ing, -ly
un-quelled'
un-quench'a-bl(e
un-quenched'
un-ques'tion-ing, -ly
un-quot'a-bl(e
un-quot'ed
un-raised'
un-ran'somed
un-rat'ed
un-rat'i-fied
un-rav'aged
un-ra'zored
un-reach'a-bl(e
un-reached'
un-read'a-bl(e
un-re'al-ize'a-bl(e
un-re'al-ized'
un-rea'soned
un-rea'son-ing
un"re-buk'a-bl(e
un"re-buked'
un"re-ceipt'ed
un"re-ceiv'a-bl(e
un"re-ceived'
un"re-cep'tive
un"re-cip'ro-cat"ed
un"re-claim'a-bl(e
un"re-claimed'
un"rec'og-niz"a-{or -nis"a-bl(e
un"rec'og-nized
un-rec'om-mend'ed
un-rec'om-pensed
un-rec'on-ciled
un"re-cord'ed
un"re-count'ed
un"re-cov'er-a-bl(e
un"re-crult'ed
un-rec'ti-fied
un"re-deemed'
un"re-dressed'
un"re-fined'
un"re-fleet'ed
un"re-flect'ing
un"re-formed'
un"re-form'ed-ness
un"re-freshed
un"re-fresh'ing
un"re-gard'ed, -ness
un-reg'is-tered
un"re-gret'ted
un-reg'u-lat"ed
un"re-hearsed'
un"re-lat'ed
un"re-lat'ed-ness
un"re-laxed'
un"re-lax'ing
un"re-lent'ing, -ly
un"re-liev'a-bl(e
un"re-lieved'
un-rel'ished
un"re-marked'
un-rem'e-died
un"re-mem'-bered
un"re-mit'ted
un"re-mit'-ting, -ly
un"re-morse'-ful, -ly
un"re-mov'a-bl(e
un"re-moved'
un"re-mu-ner'-at"ed
un"re-mu'ner-a-tiv(e
un-ren'dered
un"re-newed'
un"re-nounced'
un"re-nowned'
un-rent', *a.*
un-rent'ed
un"re-paid'
un"re-pair'a-bl(e
un"re-paired'
un"re-pealed'
un"re-pen'tant
un"re-pent'ed
un"re-pent'ing, -ly
un"re-pin'ing
un"re-placed'
un"re-plen'-ished
un"re-port'ed
un-rep"re-sen'-ta-tiv(e
un-rep"re-sent'ed
un"re-pressed'
un"re-priev'a-bl(e
un"re-prieved'
un"re-prov'a-bl(e
un"re-quest'ed
un"re-quit'ed, -ly
un"re-sent'ed
un"re-signed'
un"re-sist'ed
un"re-sist'ing
un"re-sist'ing-ly
un"re-solved'
un"re-spect'ed
un"re-spect'ful
un"re-spon'-sive, -ly, -ness
un-rest'ed
un"rest'ing, -ly
un"re-strained', -ly, -ness
un"re-straint'
un"re-strict'ed
un"re-tard'ed
un"re-ten'tive
un"re-tract'ed
un"re-trieved'
un"re-turned'
un"re-vealed'
un"re-venged'
un"re-versed'
un"re-vised'
un"re-voked'
un"re-ward'ed
un-rhymed
un-rhyth'mic
un-rhyth'mi-cal
un-rigged'
un-right'ed
un-right'ful, -ly
un-rimed'
un-rip'ened
un-ris'en
un-roast'ed
un-robe'
un"ro-man'tic
un"ro-man'ti-cal-ly
un-roof', -ed
un-root'
un-rough'
un-ruf'fled
un-ruled'
un-sad'dled
un-safe', -ly, -ness
un-safe'ty†
un-said'
un-saint'ly
un-sal(e"a-bil'i-ty
un-sal(e'a-bl(e, -ness
un-sal'a-ried
un-salt'ed
un-sanc'ti-fied
un-sanc'tioned
un-san'i-ta-ry
un-sat'ed
un-sa'tia-bl(e
un-sa'ti-at"ed
un-sa'ti-at'ing
un-sat"is-fac'-to-ry
un-sat'is-fied
un-sat'is-fy"ing
un-saved'
un-sawn'
un-say'
un-say'a-bl(e
un-scab'bard-ed
un-scaled'
un-scanned'
un-scarred'
un-scent'ed
un-scep'ti-cal
un-sched'uled
un-schol'ar-like"
un-schol'ar-ly
un-schooled'
un-sci"en-tif'ic
un-scorched'
un-scorned'
un-scoured'
un-scourged'
un-scratched'
un-scrip'tur-al
un-sea'wor"-thi-ness
un-sec'ond-ed
un"sec-ta'ri-an
un"se-cured'
un-see'ing
un-seem'li-ness
un-seem'ly, *a. & adv.*
un-seg'ment-ed
un"se-lect'ed
un-self"con'-scious, -ness
un-self'ish, -ness
un-sent'
un-sen"ti-men'-tal
un-served'
un-ser'vice-a-bl(e
un-ser'vice-a-bly
un-set'tled
un-sew'
un-sewn'
un-shack'le
un-shad'ed
un-shak'a-bl(e, -bly
un-shaked'†
un-shak'en
un-shamed'
un-shaped'
un-shape'ly
un-shap'en
un-shared'
un-shaved'
un-shav'en
un-sheath(e'
un-shed'
un-shelled'
un-shel'tered
un-shod
un-shorn'
un-shrink'a-bl(e
un-shrink'ing, -ly
un-shriv'en
un-shroud'ed
un-shrunk
un-shunned'
un-shut'
un-sift'ed
un-signed'
un-si'lenced
un-sin'i-lar
un-sing'a-bl(e
un-sink'a-bl(e
un-sis'ter-ly
un-sized'
un-slacked'
un-slaked'
un-sleep'ing
un-sling'
un-slum'ber-ing
un-smil'ing, -ly
un-smirched'
un-smoked'
un-snarl'
un-soaked'
un-so'ber, -ly
un"so-cia-bil'i-ty
un-so'cia-bl(e
un-so'cia-bly
un-so'cial, -ly
un-soiled'
un-sold'
un-sol'dier-like"
un-sol'dier-ly
un"so-lic'it-ed
un"so-lic'it-ous
un-sol'id
un-sol'u-bl(e
un-solved'
un-sort'ed
un'sought'
un-sound'ed
un-soured'
un-sown'
un-speak'
un-spec'i-fied
un-spec'u-la"-tive
un-spelled'
un-spent'
un-spilled'
un-spilt'
un-spir'i-tu-al
un-spir"i-tu-al'i-ty
un-spir'i-tu-al-ly
un-spir'i-tu-al-ness
un-spoiled'
un-spoilt'
un-spo'ken
un-sports'-man-like
un-sprin'kled
un-squan'dered
un-squared'
un-stack', -ed
un-stain'a-bl(e
un-stained'
un-stamped'
un-stand'ard-ized, -ised
un-starched'
un-starred'
un-stat'ed
un-states'-man-like
un-ste(a)d'-fast, -ly, -ness
un-stead'i-ly
un-stead'i-ness
un-stead'y
un-stemmed'
un-ster'il-ized
un-stint'ed
un-strained'
un-stressed'
un-stri'at-ed
un-stripped'
un-strung'
un-stuffed'
un-stung'
un"sub-dued'
un"sub-mis'-sive, -ly
un"sub-scribed'
un"sub-stan'-tial, -ly, -ness
un"sub-stan"-ti-al'i-ty
un"sub-stan'-ti-at"ed
un"suc-cess'
un-suit"a-bil'i-ty
un-suit'a-bl(e, -ness
un-suit'a-bly
un-suit'ed
un-sul'lied
un-sunk'
un-sunned'
un"sup-port'a-bl(e, -bly
un"sup-port'ed
un"sup-port'-ed-ly
un"sup-pressed'
un-sure', -ly, -ness
un"sur-mount'-a-bl(e
un"sur-pass'a-bl(e
un"sur-passed'
un"sus-cept'i-bl(e
un"sus-tained'
un-swathe'
un-swayed'
un-swear'
un-sweet'ened
un-swept'
un-swerv'ing
un-sworn'
un"sym-met'-ric, -ri-cal
un-sym"pa-thet'ic, -i-cal, i-cal-ly
un-sym'pa-thiz"ing
un-sys'tem-at'ic, -i-cal, i-cal-ly
un-sys'tem-a-tized
un-sys'tem-a-tised‡
un-tack'
un-taint'ed
un-tak'en
un-tal'ent-ed
un-talked'-of
un-tame', *a.*
un-tam(e'a-bl(e
un-tamed'
un-tan'gle
un-tan'gled
un-tanned'
un-tapped'
un-tar'nished
un-tast'ed
un-taught'
un-taxed'
un-teach'a-bl(e
un-tech'ni-cal
un-tem'pered
un-ten'ant-ed
un-tend'ed
un-ter'ri-fied
un-tes'ted
un-tether'ed
un-thatched'
un"the-at'ri-cal
un-think'a-bl(e
un-thought'
un-thought'ful, -ly, -ness
un-thought"-of
un-thrift', -i-ly
un-thrift'i-ness
un-thrift'y
un-throne'
un-tilled'
un-tinged'
un-tir'ing
un-ti'tled
un-touched'
un-trace'a-bl(e
un-traced'
un-tracked'
un-tract'a-bl(e
un-trained'
un-tram'-mel(l)ed
un"trans-fer'a-bl(e
un"trans-ferred'
un"trans-lat'-a-bl(e
un"trans-lat'ed
un-trapped'
un-trav'ers-a-bl(e
un-trav'ersed
un-tread'
un-trea'sured
un-tried'
un-trim', *v.*
un-trod'den
un-trust'i-ness
un-trust'y
un-tuck'
un-tun(e)'a-bl(e
un-tuned'
un-tune'ful, -ly
un-turned'
un-twilled'
un-twist'ed
un-typ'i-cal
un-urged'
un-us'a-bl(e
un-u'til-ized
un-u'til-ised‡
un-vail'
un-van'quished
un-va'ried
un-va'ry-ing, -ly
un-ven'ti-lat"-ed
un"ve-ra'cious
un-ver'i-fied
un-versed'
un-vexed'
un-vext'
un-vis'it-ed
un-vi'ti-at"ed
un-vit'ri-fied
un-voiced'
un-vol'a-til-ized
un-vul'can-ized, -ised
un-wak'ened
un-walled'
un-want'ed
un-war'like
un-warm(e)d'
un-warned'
un-washed'
un-wast'ed
un-wast'ing
un-watched'
un-wa'ver-ing, -ly
un-weak'ened
un-weaned'
un-wear'a-bl(e
un-wea'ried, -ly, -ness
un-wea'ry, *v. & a.*
un-wea'ry-ing, -ly
un-weave'
un-wed'
un-wed'ded
un-weed'ed
un-weld'ed
un-wet'ted
un-whet'ted
un-whipped'
un-whipt'
un-wife'like
un-wife'ly
un-wind'
un-wink'ing
un-win'ning
un-wis'dom
un-wish', *v.*
un-wished'
un-with'ered
un-with'er-ing
un-wit'nessed
un-wo'man-like
un-wo'man-ly
un-won'
un-wood'ed
un-wooed'
un-work'a-bl(e
un-worked'
un-work'man-like
un-worn'
un-wound'
un-wound'ed
un-wrap'
un-wreath(e'
un-wrin'kle
un-wrin'kled
un-wrought'
un-wrung'
un-yield'ing
un-zeal'ous

un-a'bl(e[F], *a.* **1.** Lacking the necessary power or resources; not able; as, *unable* to walk. **2.** Lacking mental capacity; incompetent. **3**†. Feeble; helpless.—**un"a-bil'i-ty†**, *n.*—**un-a'bled†**, *a.* Disabled.—**un-a'bly‖**, *adv.*

un"ac-com'mo-dat"ing, *a.* Not disposed to accommodate; unobliging.—**un"ac-com'mo-dat"ed,** *pa.* **1.** Not made suitable; ill adapted or adjusted. **2.** Being without accommodations or conveniences.

un"ac-com'plished, *a.* **1.** Having fallen short of accomplishment. **2.** Lacking accomplishments.

un"ac-count'a-bl(e)‖, *a.* **1.** Impossible to be accounted for; inexplicable; hence, remarkable; extraordinary. **2.** Exempt from supervision or control; irresponsible.—**un"ac-count'a-bl(e-ness)**‖, *n.*—**un"ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.*

un"ac-cus'tomed, *a.* **1.** Not made familiar by use or practise; as, *unaccustomed* to hardship. **2.** Not familiar or well known; strange; as, an *unaccustomed* sight. **-ness**, *n.*

un"ad-vised', *a.* **1.** Not advised. **2.** Rash or imprudent; lacking consideration. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un"af-fect'ed[1], *a.* Not showing affectation; natural; sincere; real. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un"af-fect'ed[2], *a.* Not influenced. Syn.: see SIMPLE.

un"al-loyed', 1 un"ə-leid'; 2 ŭn"ă-lȯyd', *a.* Free from alloy or admixture; pure; also, figuratively, perfectly complete; absolute; as, *unalloyed* content.

un"ᵊA-mer'i-can, *a.* Not having characteristics typical of the United States; specif., lacking in patriotism and national feeling toward the United States.

un"a-neled'‖, 1 un"ə-nīld'; 2 ŭn"a-nēld', *a.* Not having received extreme unction. [< UN-[1] + AS. *an*, on, + *ele*, oil.] **un"an-ealed'**†.

u-nan'i-mous, 1 yu-nan'ı-mus; 2 yụ-năn'i-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Sharing the same views or sentiments; consentient; harmonious. **2.** Establishing or expressive of unanimity; as, the *unanimous* voice of the jury. [< L. *unus*, one, + *animus*, mind.]—**u"na-nim'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being unanimous; complete agreement in opinion or purpose. Syn.: see HARMONY.—**u-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*—**u-nan'i-mous-ness**, *n.*

un"ap-peal'a-bl(e)‖, *a.* **1.** Admitting no appeal to a higher court; as, an *unappealable* case. **2.** That can not be appealed from; conclusive; final.

un"ap-pro'pri-at"ed, *a.* **1.** Not set apart for special use; not taken possession of by or formally granted to a particular person or company. **2.** [Rare.] Inappropriate.

un"ap-proved', *a.* **1.** Not regarded with approval; not approved. **2**‖. Not verified by proof; not proved.

un-apt', 1 un-apt'; 2 ŭn-ăpt', *a.* **1.** Not likely or inclined. **2.** Not suitable or qualified. **3.** Not ready-witted.—**un-apt'ly**, *adv.*—**un-apt'ness**, *n.*

un-ar'gued, 1 un-ūr'gūd; 2 ŭn-är'gūd, *a.* **1.** Not argued; undebated. **2**†. Not a subject for argument; undisputed. **3**†. Not censured: a Latinism.

un-armed', } 1 un-ūrmd'; 2 ŭn-ärmd', *a.* **1.** Not armed; de-
un-armᵈ', } fenseless. **2.** *Zool. & Bot.* Having no sharp, hard projections, as spines, prickles, plates, etc.—**un-arm'**, *vt.* To disarm; deprive of weapons.

un"as-sum'ing, *a.* Unpretentious; modest.

un"at-tached', *a.* Not attached. Specifically: (1) *Law.* Not seized for debt. (2) *Mil.* Not assigned to a regiment or company; on half pay.

u-nau', 1 yu-nē' *or* ū-nau'; 2 yụ-nạ' *or* ụ-nou', *n.* The common two-toed sloth of Brazil. [S. Am.]

Unau and its Young. 1/20

un"a-void'a-bl(e)‖, *a.* **1.** That can not be avoided; inevitable. **2.** That can not be made null and void. **un"a-void'ed**†. Syn.: see NECESSARY.

un"a-ware', *a.* **1.** Giving no heed; not cognizant, as of something specified. **2**‖. Specif., carelessly unmindful; inattentive; heedless.—**un"a-wares'**, *adv.* **1.** Unexpectedly. **2.** Without premeditation; unwittingly. **un"a-ware'**‡.

un-backed', 1 un-bakt'; 2 ŭn-băkt', *pa.* **1.** Never having borne a rider, as a horse; unbroken. **2.** Left without backers or support. Specif.: (1) *Com.* Not supported financially. (2) *Sporting.* Unsupported by backers; not wagered on. **3.** Without a back, as a stool.

un-baked', *a.* Not baked; insufficiently baked; hence, figuratively, immature, crude.

un-bal'anced, *a.* **1.** Not in a state of equilibrium. **2.** In bookkeeping, not adjusted so as to balance. **3.** Lacking mental balance; unsound; erratic.—**un-bal'ance**, *vt.* To deprive of balance.

un-bal'last-ed, *a.* Not steadied by or as by ballast; hence, figuratively, not firm; wavering.

un-barbed', *a.* **1.** Not fitted or made with barbs. **2**†. Untrimmed; unbarbered.

un-bat'ed‖, *a.* **1.** Not blunted by having a button on the point, as a sword. **2.** Unabated; undiminished.

un-bear', 1 un-bār'; 2 ŭn-bĕr', *vt.* To free from the pressure of the check-rein, as a horse.

un"be-com'ing, *a.* Not becoming. (1) Unsuited to the wearer, place, or surroundings; as, an *unbecoming* robe. (2) Not befitting; not worthy of. (3) Not decorous; improper. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un"be-known', *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Unknown; especially, doing something without the knowledge of another: also used adverbially. **un"be-knownst'**‡.

un"be-lief', *n.* **1.** Absence of positive belief; incredulity, especially regarding revelation. **2.** A refusal to believe; belief in a contrary proposition; disbelief, as in religion. **3.** In Scriptural use, lack of faith in God's promises. Syn.: see DOUBT.—**un"be-liev'er**, *n.* **1.** One who withholds belief. **2.** One who has no religious faith. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.—**un"be-liev'ing**, *pa.* **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-belt', *vt.* To loosen the belt of, or remove from the belt; ungird.

un-bend', 1 un-bend'; 2 ŭn-bĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To straighten, as that which has been bent or curved. **2.** To free from exertion or close application or tension; relax; as, to *unbend* the mind. **3.** *Naut.* To detach, as a sail from a yard or a cable from an anchor. **II.** *i.* **1.** To straighten or resume the natural shape after being bent; become relaxed. **2.** To free oneself from the restraint of formality; act affably, condescendingly, or unconstrainedly; also, to engage in sport or recreation. Syn.: see RELAX; REST.—**un-bend'ed**†, *pa.* Unbent.

un-bend'ing[1], *a.* Not bending easily; stiff; hence, unyielding; resolute; firm, as character. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-bend'ing[2], *a.* Devoted to relaxation; relaxing; remitting.—**un-bend'ing**, *n.* Relaxation.

un-bi'ased, } 1 un-bui'əst; 2 ŭn-bī'ast, *a.* Having no bias; espe-
un-bi'assed, } cially, having no mental bias; not prejudiced or
un-biᵃs', } warped; impartial.—**un-bi'ased-ly, un-bi'assed-ly**, *adv.*—**un-bi'ased-ness, un-bi'assed-ness**, *n.*

un-bid'den, *a.* **1.** Not bidden; not invited; as, an *unbidden* guest. **2.** Not called forth spontaneous; as, *unbidden* thoughts.

un'bind', *vt.* **1.** To free from bindings; undo; hence, to release. **2.** To remove, as something that binds; to unfasten. Syn.: see RELEASE.

un-blenched'†, *a.* Not dismayed or confounded.

un-blood'y, *a.* **1.** Not stained by blood; hence, not attended with slaughter, as a conflict. **2.** Not of a bloodthirsty disposition.

un-bod'ied, *a.* **1.** Having no body; immaterial. **2.** Disembodied.

un-bolt'ed[1], *a.* **1.** Not separated by bolting; not sifted; as, *unbolted* flour. **2**†. Hence, gross; coarse.

un-bolt'ed[2], *a.* Not fastened by bolts; not bolted.—**un-bolt'**, *vt*

un-bon'net[d], *vt. & vi.* To remove the bonnet or other covering from (the head); uncover.—**un-bon'net-ed**, *a.* Bareheaded; uncovered.

un-born', *a.* **1.** Not yet born. **2.** Being one of a future generation.

un-bo'som, 1 un-bu'zəm; 2 ŭn-bọ'şom, *v.* **I.** *t.* To free one's bosom of; disclose confidentially, as secret thoughts of projects: often used reflexively. **II.** *i.* To unburden oneself of secret thoughts, knowledge, or plans; open the heart.—**un-bo'som-er**, *n.*

un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bounds. (1) Of unlimited extent; very great; boundless. (2) *Geom.* Having no boundary, as a line that returns into itself or a closed surface. (3) Going beyond bounds; unrestrained. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-brace'[t], *v.* **I.** *t.* To release from the pressure of a brace; free from tension; loose. **II.** *i.* To become flabby.

un-breathed', 1 un-brithd'; 2 ŭn-brēthd', *a.* **1.** Not breathed; hence, not communicated to another. **2**†. Unexercised; not practised.

un-bri'dled, 1 un-brai'dld; 2 ŭn-bri'dld, *a.* **1.** Having no bridle on; as, an *unbridled* horse. **2.** Hence, being without restraint; unrestrained; unruly; as, an *unbridled* tongue; *unbridled* license. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-brizzed', *a.* [Scot.] Unbruised.

un-bro'ken, *a.* Not broken. (1) Whole; entire; as, an *unbroken* seal. (2) Unviolated; as, *unbroken* faith. (3) Uninterrupted; regular; smooth; as, *unbroken* sleep; an *unbroken* prairie. (4) Not weakened; strong; firm. (5) Not broken to harness or service, as a draft-animal. **un-broke'**‡ [Archaic]. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-build', *v.* **I.** *t.* To demolish; destroy. **II.** *i. Elec.* To decrease in magnetization.

un-bur'den, *vt.* **1.** To remove, as a burden; unload. **2.** To free from a burden; relieve. **un-bur'then**‡.

un-called', *a.* Not in response to a summons; without being asked or demanded.—**uncalled for**, unnecessary; gratuitous; not justified by circumstances.

un-can'ny, *a.* [Scot.] Not canny. Particularly: (1) Exciting superstitious fear; weird; mysterious. (2) Unskilful; also, incautious. (3) Unsafe. (4) Severe, as a blow or wound.—**un-can'ni-ly**, *adv.*—**un-can'ni-ness**, *n.*

un-cap', *v.* **I.** *t.* To take the covering or cap from, as the nipple of a gun. **II.** *i.* To salute by raising the hat.

uncet, *n.* An ounce.

un-cer"e-mo'ni-ous, *a.* Informal; abrupt: discourteous.

un-cer'tain, *a.* **1.** That can not be relied upon; variable; changeful; fitful; erring; as, an *uncertain* friend; *uncertain* weather; an *uncertain* shot. **2.** That can not be certainly predicted; being of doubtful issue. **3.** Not having certain knowledge or assured conviction. **4.** Not surely or exactly known; as, a lady of *uncertain* age. **5.** Having no exact or precise significance; as, *uncertain* phraseology. Syn.: see EQUIVOCAL; PRECARIOUS; VAGUE.—**un-cer'tain-ly**, *adv.*—**un-cer'tain-ty**, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state of being uncertain. **un-cer'tain-ness**‡. **2.** A doubtful matter; a contingency. Syn.: see DOUBT.

un-ces'sant†, *a.* Incessant.—**un-ces'sant-ly**†, *adv.*

un-chance'y, 1 un-chans'i; 2 ŭn-chăn'cy, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Unpropitious; unlucky. **2.** Ill-timed. **3.** Unsafe; dangerous.

un-charge', *vt.* **1.** To unload. **2.** To refrain from accusing; retract a charge concerning; hence, to acquit.—**un-charged'**, *a.* **1.** Not loaded. **2.** [Rare.] Not attacked or accused.

un-char'i-ta-bl(e)‖, *a.* Manifesting lack of charity; harsh in judgment; censorious. **-ness**, *n.*—**un-char'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

un-chris'tian, *a.* **1.** Unbecoming to a Christian. **2.** Foreign to Christianity; hence, colloquially, uncharitable, ungracious, rude, etc. **3.** Non-Christian; pagan.

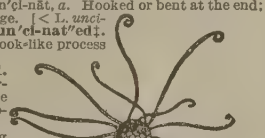
un-church'[t], *vt.* **1.** To excommunicate. **2.** To deny the validity of the sacraments and order of, as a sect.

un'cial, 1 un'shəl; 2 ŭn'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a form of letters found in manuscripts from the 4th to the 8th century, and resembling modern capitals but more rounded. See illus. on next page. [< L. *uncialis*, < *uncia*, inch or ounce.]—**un'cial**, *n.* **1.** An uncial letter. **2.** An uncial manuscript.

un'ci-form, 1 un'sı-fôrm; 2 ŭn'çi-fôrm. **I.** *a.* Shaped like a hook; hook-like. **II.** *n.* The unciform bone. **un'ci-formet‡.** [< L. *uncus,* hook, + -FORM.]—**unciform bone,** a bone of the distal row of the wrist on the ulnar side, articulating with the fourth and fifth metacarpals.—**u. process.** *Anat.* **1.** A projection upon the anterior surface of the unciform bone. **2.** Same as UNCINATE PROCESS.

un'ci-nal, 1 un'sı-nal; 2 ŭn'çi-nal, *a.* Uncinate: said specifically of the lateral teeth of an odontophore.

un'ci-nate, 1 un'sı-nēt; 2 ŭn'çi-nāt, *a.* Hooked or bent at the end; having a hooked appendage. [< L. *uncinatus,* < *uncus,* hook.] **un'ci-nat"ed‡.**—**uncinate process,** a hook-like process on the ethmoid bone.



Uncinate Appendages. (After Strasburger.)

un-cir"cum-ci'sion, *n.* **1.** The state of being uncircumcised. **2.** Hence, those not circumcised; in Scripture, the Gentiles.

un-civ'il, *a.* **1.** Wanting in civility; discourteous; ill-bred. **2‖.** Uncivilized. **3.** [Rare.] Unusual. Syn.: see BLUFF; HAUGHTY.—**un-civ'il-ly,** *adv.*—**un-civ'i-lized** or **-ilsed,** *a.* **1.** Destitute of civilization; barbarous. **2§.** Lacking refinement. Syn.: see BARBAROUS.

un'cl(e^{E}, 1 uŋ'kl; 2 ŭŋ'cl, *n.* **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt. **2.** An elderly man. **3.** [Slang.] A pawnbroker. [< F. *oncle,* < L. *avunculus,* dim. of *avus,* grandfather.]

-uncle. A diminutive suffix in words of Latin origin; as, car*buncle.* [< L. *-unculus,* dim. suffix.]

un-clean', 1 un-klīn'; 2 ŭn-clēn', *a.* **1.** Not clean; foul. **2.** Characterized by impure thoughts; unchaste; depraved. **3.** Ceremonially impure. Syn.: see FOUL.—**un-clean'ly,** 1 un-klen'lı; 2 ŭn-clēn'ly, *a.* **1.** Lacking cleanliness. **2.** Impure; indecent; not chaste.—**un-clean'li-ness,** *n.* **un-clean'ness‡.**

Un'cle Sam. Symbolical representative of the United States or of its citizens: a playful allusion to U. S. See BROTHER JONATHAN.

un-clew'‡, *vt.* To unwind; undo; ruin. **un-clue'‡.**

un-close', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unfasten; set open; hence, to reveal; disclose. **2‡.** To remove the covering from. **II.** *i.* To open.—**un-closed',** *a.* **1.** Not closed or finished. **2.** Not enclosed; open.

un'co, 1 uŋ'ko; 2 ŭŋ'eo. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Being out of the ordinary; strange; uncouth; reserved. **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything out of the common or surprizing; hence, a strange person or thing. **2.** *pl.* News. **III.** *adv.* Remarkably; wonderfully; very; as, *unco* guid. [Abbr. of UNCOUTH.]

un-cock', *vt.* **1.** To release and let down the hammer of (a pistol or gun) easily, without exploding the charge. **2.** To restore to usual position, as a hat.

un-coft', *a.* [Scot.] Unbought.

un-coined', *a.* **1.** Not fabricated; natural. **2.** Not minted.

un-com'fort-a-bl(e^{E}, *a.* **1.** Causing uneasiness or disquietude, physical or mental. **2.** Not at ease; feeling discomfort.—**un-com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*

un"com-mer'cial, *a.* **1.** Not engaged or versed in commerce. **2.** Conflicting with the spirit of commerce.

un"com-mit'ted, *a.* Not committed. Specif.: (1) Not performed or done. (2) Not entrusted. (3) Not bound by a pledge.

un-com'mon, *a.* Out of the usual order; remarkable. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; ODD; RARE. **-ly,** *adv.*

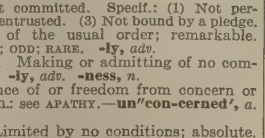
un-com'pro-mis'ing, *a.* Making or admitting of no compromise; inflexible; strict. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un"con-cern', *n.* Absence of or freedom from concern or anxiety; indifference. Syn.: see APATHY.—**un"con-cerned',** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un"con-di'tion-al, *a.* Limited by no conditions; absolute. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE.—**un"con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un"con-di'tioned, *a.* **1.** Not restricted; unconditional. **2.** *Metaph.* (1) Not limited by conditions, as of space or time. (2) Free from relation; unrelated; absolute.

un"con-form"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The condition of not being conformable; specif., in geology, discrepancy in sequence between an older and a younger deposit in contact with each other, indicative of an intervening crustal movement. **un"con-form'i-ty‡.**



Angular Unconformity. (After Scott.)

un"con-form'a-bl(e-ness^{E}, *a.* Not conforming or conformable; inconsistent; in geology, exhibiting unconformability.—**un"con-form'a-bly,** *adv.*—**un"con-form'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Want of conformity; non-conformity. **2.** *Geol.* (1) Lack of parallelism between neighboring strata, due to flexure or faulting: not necessarily equivalent to *unconformability,* since it may be a phenomenon subsequent to deposition, actual superposition not being required. (2) Unconformability.

un-con'scion-a-bl(e^{E}, *a.* **1.** Going beyond customary or reasonable bounds. **2.** Not governed by sense or prudence; as, an *unconscionable* rogue. **3.** In law, inequitable. **4.** Unconscientious; devoid of conscience. **-ness,** *n.*—**un-con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-con'scious. **I.** *a.* **1.** Temporarily deprived of consciousness. **2.** Not cognizant; unaware: followed by *of;* as, *unconscious* of his malady. **3.** Not known or felt to exist; not produced or accompanied by conscious effort; as, *unconscious* thought. **4.** *Psychol.* Denoting such phenomena of mental life as are never attended by consciousness while they may affect conscious and subconscious states by association. **5.** [Rare.] Not possessing consciousness, as a thing. **II.** *n. Psychol.* That portion of the mental states that is not within and can not be called into the focus of consciousness. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-con"sti-tu'tion-al, *a.* Contrary to or violative of the constitution or fundamental law of a state.—**un-con"sti-tu"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**un-con"sti-tu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un"con-trol'la-bl(e^{E}, *a.* Beyond control; ungovernable. Syn.: see REBELLIOUS; VIOLENT.—**un"con-trol'la-bl(e-ness^{E},** *n.* **un"con-trol"la-bil'i-ty‡.**—**un"con-trol'la-bly,** *adv.*

un"con-ven'tion-al, *a.* Not adhering to conventional rules; informal; free.—**un"con-ven"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**un"con-ven'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

un"con-vert'ed, *a.* Not converted; in theology, impenitent; without saving faith.

un-cork', *vt.* **1.** To draw the cork from. **2.** [Slang.] To permit to flow out, as speech.

un-count'ed, *a.* **1.** Not counted. **2.** Beyond counting; innumerable.

un-coup'le, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To disconnect or disunite. **2.** To set loose; specif., to unleash (dogs). See COUPLE, *n.*, 3. **II.** *i.* To break loose; wander at large.—**un-coup'led,** *a.*

un-couth', 1 un-kūth'; 2 ŭn-cuth', *a.* **1.** Marked by awkwardness or oddity; outlandish; ungainly. **2.** Not common; not well known. **3‡.** Rare. **4‡.** Mysterious; alarming. [< AS. *uncūth,* < *un-,* UN-[1], + *cūth,* known.] Syn.: see AWKWARD; BARBAROUS; RUSTIC.—**un-couth'ly,** *adv.*—**un-couth'ness,** *n.*

un-cov'e-nant-ed, *a.* **1.** Not bound by a covenant or promise; not having entered into a covenant or league. **2.** Not promised or secured by a covenant.

un-cov'er, } 1 un-kuv'ər; 2 ŭn-cóv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove
un-cuv'er^{E}, } the covering from. **2.** To make openly known; disclose. **3.** *Mil.* To expose successively, as lines of formation. **II.** *i.* To withdraw a covering, as from a dish or vessel; specif., to remove the hat, as in respect.—**un-cov'ered,** *a.* **1.** Not covered; devoid of covering. **2.** Specif., not covered by collateral security.

un"cre-ate'^{d}, 1 un"krı-ēt'; 2 ŭn"crē-āt', *vt.* To deprive of existence.

un"cre-at'ed, *a.* **1.** Not yet created or brought into being. **2.** Having independent existence; not created.

unc'tion, 1 uŋk'shən; 2 ŭŋc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of anointing as with oil. Specif.: (1) The act of anointing with oil as a rite or ceremonial, as in consecration or dedication, especially in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and some other churches, or in setting apart to any high office. The sick are anointed in both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches, but in the former only when they are in danger of death. The anointing in this case is counted as a sacrament and called usually **extreme unction.** (2) The act of treating medicinally by anointing. **2.** A substance used in anointing, as an unguent or a salve; something that soothes or palliates. **unc'ture†. 3.** The quality or characteristic of speech, especially in religious discourse, that awakens or is intended to awaken deep sympathetic feeling; sometimes, effusive or affected emotion. **4.** Divine grace. [< F. *onction,* < L. *unctio(n-),* < *ungo,* anoint.]—**unc'tion-less,** *a.*—**unc'tu-ous,** 1 uŋk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 ŭŋc'chu-[*or* -tū-]ūs, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of an unguent; greasy. **2.** Characterized by deep sympathetic feeling. **3.** Characterized by affected emotion; hence, oily-tongued; unduly suave. **4.** Being greasy or soapy to the touch, as certain minerals. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**unc"tu-os'i-ty§,** *n.*

un-cut', *a.* Not cut. Specifically: (1) In bookbinding, having untrimmed margins. (2) Unground, as a gem.

un-daunt'ed, *a.* Not daunted; fearless; intrepid. Syn.: see BRAVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un'dé, 1 un'dē; 2 ŭn'dę, *a. Her.* Wavy; undulating: said of an ordinary or of the lines dividing the shield. [< F. *ondé,* < *onde* (< L. *unda*), wave.] **un'dee‡; un'dy‡.**

un-dec'a-gon, 1 un-dek'ə-gen; 2 ŭn-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n. Geom.* A figure that has eleven angles and eleven sides. [< L. *undecim,* eleven, + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]

un"de-ceive', } *vt.* To free from deception or error, as by
un"de-ceiv'^{E}, } apprising of the truth.—**un"de-ceiv'a-bl(e^{E},** *a.* **1.** That can not be deceived. **2‡.** Not deceitful.—**un"de-ceived',** *a.* **1.** Not deceived. **2.** Freed from error or deception.

un"de-cen'ni-al, 1 un"dı-sen'ı-əl; 2 ŭn"de-cĕn'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a period of eleven years or to the eleventh year; lasting eleven years; occurring or celebrated on the eleventh year or every eleven years. [< L. *undecim,* eleven, < *unus,* one, + *decem,* ten.] **un"de-cen'na-ry‡.**

un"de-cid'ed, *a.* **1.** Not having the mind made up. **2.** Not determined. Syn.: see IRRESOLUTE. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-decked', *a.* **1.** Having no ornaments; not decked out. **2.** Having no deck, as a vessel.

un″de-ni′a-bl(e), 1 un″dɪ-nī′a-bl; 2 ûn″de-nī′a-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be denied; indisputably true; obviously correct: as, an *undeniable* fact. **2.** [Colloq.] Unquestionably good; excellent; as, *undeniable* worth. **-ness**, *n.*—**un″de-ni′a-bly**, *adv.*

un′der, 1 un′der; 2 ûn′der, *a.* **1.** Situated under something else; lower or lowermost: opposed to *upper*; as, an *under* layer. **2.** Subordinate: erroneous separate use of the preposition; as, *under* master (properly *under*=master) of a school. **3.** Lower in pitch.—**under dog** [Colloq.], the dog at a disadvantage in a dog-fight; hence, the weaker or worsted person.

un′der, *adv.* In a lower position or inferior degree; in a subordinate condition; in or into subjection.

un′der, *prep.* **1.** Beneath, so as to have something directly above; covered by; as, layer *under* layer. **2.** In a place lower than; at the foot or bottom of: opposed to *above* or *upon*; as, *under* the hill. **3.** Beneath the shelter of; as, *under* the paternal roof. **4.** Beneath the concealment, guise, or assumption of; as, *under* a false name. **5.** Less than in number, degree, age, value, or amount; inferior to in quality, character, or rank; as, *under* forty. **6.** Subject to: (1) Beneath the domination of; owing allegiance to. (2) Subordinate or subservient to; swayed by; as, *under* foreign influence. (3) Subject to guidance, tutorship, or direction of; as, he studied *under* Mendelssohn. (4) Subject to the moral obligation of; as, a statement *under* oath. (5) Subject to the sanction of; with the liability or certainty of incurring; as, he acquiesced *under* pain of expulsion. (6) Subject to the influence or pressure of; having regard to; as, *under* the circumstances; *under* correction. (7) Swayed or impelled by; as, *under* the fear of death he made restitution. (8) Driven by; propelled by; as, *under* sail; *under* steam. **7.** Being the subject of; as, *under* medical treatment. **8.** During the period of; in the reign of; pending the administration of. **9.** By virtue of; authorized, substantiated, attested, or warranted by; as, *under* his own signature. **10.** In conformity to or in accordance with. **11.** Planted or sowed with. [< AS. *under*, under.] Syn.: see BENEATH.

Under is an element in many self-explaining compounds; and has several meanings. (1) Below another in rank or position: as, an *under*-secretary. (2) Insufficiently or immaturely: often in verbs; as, to *under*pay one's employees. (3) Underneath, of manner, motion, or position; as, to *under*brace a floor. For etymologies and for respellings not given below, see the elementary words.

—**under a cloud,** overshadowed by difficulties, reproach, or distrust.—**u. canvas,** propelled by the wind: said of a ship.—**u. fire,** engaged in a battle: said of troops.—**u. steam,** propelled by steam: said of a ship.—**u. the rose,** in secrecy.—**u. the yoke,** in subjection; conquered.—**u. way,** in motion, as a ship. **u. weigh‡.**

un′der-arm″, *a.* Underhand: said of bowling delivered with the hand underneath both the elbow and the ball.

un″der-bid′, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To bid lower than, as in a competition. **2.** *Card-playing.* In auction bridge, to fail to bid the full value of (a hand); show habitual timidity in bidding.

un′der-bred″, *a.* **1.** Of impure breed; not thoroughbred. **2.** Lacking in good breeding; ill-bred. Syn.: see VULGAR.

un′der-brush″, *n.* Small trees and shrubs growing beneath forest-trees; undergrowth. **un′der-bush″‡.**

un″der-buy′, *vt.* **1.** To buy something at a price lower than that paid by another; as, they always *underbuy* me. **2.** To pay less than the value for.

un″der-charge′, *vt.* **1.** To make an inadequate charge for. **2.** To load with an insufficient charge, as a gun.—**un′der-charge″**, *n.*

un′der-clothes″, *n. pl.* Clothes designed for underwear, or to be worn next the skin. **un′der-cloth″ing‡.**

un′der-croft″, *n. Arch.* A subterranean chamber.

un′der-cur″rent, *n.* **1.** A current, as of water or air, below another or below the surface. **2.** Figuratively, a hidden drift or tendency, as of popular sentiments.

un″der-cut′. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cut under, as a mass of coal, to facilitate its removal. **2.** To cut or mold (an object) so that the design is attached by a base smaller than the projecting portions. **3.** In pugilism, to strike (a person) a blow from underneath upward. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having the parts in relief cut under. **2.** Done by undercutting.

un′der-cut″, *n.* **1.** The act or result of cutting under. **2.** The tenderloin. **3.** A slanting cut in a sawed log. **4.** A notch cut in the side of a tree so that it will fall toward that side when sawn through. **5.** Any part that is cut away below; as, the *undercut* of a carriage. **6.** A pugilistic blow dealt upward.

un″der-do′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To do, and especially to cook, partially, or insufficiently. **2†.** To subject. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do less than is expected or called for. **2.** To do less than one is able to; fail below one's ability: opposed to *overdo*.—**un′der-done″**, *a.* **1.** Insufficiently done. **2.** Not cooked to the full, as meat: called *rare* in United States.

un′der-dose″, *n.* A dose less than that prescribed, customary, or requisite.—**un″der-dose′**, *vt. & vi.*

un′der-drain″, *n.* A subsurface drain built to admit water percolating through the soil above.—**un′der-drain″**, *vt.*—**un′der-drain″age**, *n.*

un′der-driv″en, *a.* **1.** Having the driving mechanism below: said of certain machines. **2.** The opposite of *overdriven*. See OVER-DRIVEN, 2.

un″der-es′ti-mate. **I**[1]. *vt. & vi.* To put too low an estimate or valuation upon (things or people). Syn.: see DISPARAGE. **II.** *n.* **1.** An insufficiently high opinion. **2.** An estimate below the just value or expense.—**un″der-es″ti-ma′tion**, *n.*

un″der-ex-pose′, *vt. Phot.* To expose less than is required, as negatives, for proper development.—**un″der-ex-posed′**, *a.*—**un″der-ex-po′sure**, *n.*

un″der-feed′, *vt.* To feed insufficiently.

un″der-foot′, *adv.* Beneath the feet; hence, immediately below: opposed to *overhead*.

un′der-gar″ment, *n.* A garment to be worn under the ordinary outer garments.

un″der-gird′, *vt.* To gird around, or to bind down, as by means of a rope or chain that passes underneath.

un′der-glaze″, *a. Ceram.* Suitable for underglaze painting: said of a pigment.—**underglaze painting** (*Ceram.*), painting in vitrifiable pigment before the glaze is applied.

un″der-go′, *vt.* **1.** To bear up under; pass through and survive. **2.** To pass through, as an experience; suffer; endure. **3.** To exist under. Syn.: see ENDURE.

un″der-grad′u-ate, *n.* A student of a university or college who has not taken the bachelor's degree.

un′der-ground″. **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated, done, or operating beneath the surface of the ground. **2.** Hence, done in secret. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which is beneath the surface of the ground. **2.** A railway operated in a system of tunnels beneath the ground. **III.** *adv.* Beneath the surface of the ground; hence, secretly.

un′der-grown″, *a.* Not fully grown; undersized.

un′der-growth″, *n.* **1.** A growth of smaller plants among larger ones; specif., a thicket or coppice in or as in a forest. **2.** Condition of being undergrown.

un′der-hand″, *a.* **1.** Done or acting in a treacherously secret manner; unfair; sly. **2.** In baseball, cricket, etc., same as UNDER-ARM.—**un′der-hand″**, *adv.*—**un″der-hand′ed**, *a.* Clandestinely carried on. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un″der-hung′, *a.* **1.** Protruding from beneath, as a lower jaw: said of persons, dogs, etc., with such a jaw. **2.** Running on rollers on a rail below it, as a sliding door. **3.** Underslung.

un″der-lay′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To lay something under; support or bring up, as a cut in printing, by underlays. **II.** *i.* To incline, as a vein, from the perpendicular.—**un′der-laid″**, *a.*

un′der-lay″, *n.* **1.** *Print.* A piece of paper, etc., placed under certain parts of a form, to bring them to the proper level. **2.** *Mining.* An inclination, as of a lode.

un′der-lease″, *n.* A lease of premises by a lessee; sublease.

un″der-let′, *vt.* **1.** To lease (premises already held on lease); sublet. **2.** To lease at less than the usual rate.

un″der-lie′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie below or under. **2.** To be the ground or support of; as, the principle that *underlies* a scheme. **3.** To have a first or prior claim or lien over; as, a first mortgage *underlies* a second. **4§.** Figuratively, to be subject, answerable, or liable to. **II.** *i.* To rest in or occupy a position directly below. [score.

un″der-line′, *vt.* To mark with a line underneath; to under-

un′der-lin″en, *n.* Linen underwear; any underwear.

un′der-ling, *n.* A subordinate; an inferior; a servile person.

un″der-ly′ing, *pa.* **1.** Lying under; as *underlying* strata. **2.** Hence, figuratively, fundamental; as, *underlying* principles. **3.** *Finance.* Prior in claim or lien. See UNDERLIE, 3.

un′der-men″tioned, *a.* Mentioned below in a writing.

un″der-mine′, *vt.* **1.** To excavate beneath; form a mine under. **2.** Figuratively, to subvert in an underhand way; wear away and weaken; as, to *undermine* the influence or the health of some one. Syn.: see WEAKEN.—**un″der-min′er**, *n.*

un′der-mine‡, *n.* **1.** A cave. **2.** *Mil.* A mine.

un′der-most, *a.* Having the lowest place.

un″der-neath′, *adv.* In a place directly below. [< AS. *under*, under, + *neothan*, below.] Syn.: see BENEATH.

un″der-neath′, *prep.* Beneath; under; below.

un″der-pay′, *vt.* To pay insufficiently.

un″der-pin′, *vt.* To support, as a wall or structure, from below, especially when a previous support is removed, by inserting a prop or pier.—**un′der-pin″ning**, *n.* **1.** The act of supporting a structure by building or propping beneath it. **2.** A foundation-wall, especially one inserted in place of another that is gradually removed.

un″der-plant′, *vt.* **1.** *Forestry.* To plant young trees under (an existing stand). **2.** To plant beneath.

un′der-plot″, *n.* **1.** A subsidiary literary or dramatic plot; an episode. **2.** A piece of roguery or trickery; an underhand action.—**un′der-plot″ter**, *n.*

un″der-pro-duc′tion, *n.* Production below capacity or below requirements; abnormally low production. Compare OVERPRODUCTION.

un′der-proof″, *a.* Having less strength than proof-spirit. See PROOF-SPIRIT.

un″der-prop′, *vt.* To prop from below; support: sometimes used figuratively.

un″der-quote′, *vt.* **1.** To undersell or offer to undersell, as goods or stocks. **2.** To underbid.

un″der-rate′[4], *vt.* To rate too low. Syn.: see DISPARAGE.

un″der-run′, *vt.* **1.** To run beneath. **2.** *Naut.* To draw a boat through the water by pulling it along under (a line, hawser, or the like), as for examination.

un″der-score′, *vt.* To draw a line below, as for indicating emphasis; underline.—**un′der-score″**, *n.*

un″der-sell′, *vt.* To sell at a lower price than.—**un′der-sell″er**, *n.*

un″der-set′, *vt.* **1.** To prop up; support. **2.** [Eng.] To underlet.—**un′der-set″**, *n.* An undercurrent.—**un′der-set″ter**, *n.* **1.** An underpinning prop or support. **2.** One who sublets.—**un′der-set″ting**, *n.* Any underpinning; also, a base or pedestal.

un′der-shap″en, *a.* [Poet.] Abnormally small.

un′der-sher″iff, *n. Law.* A deputy sheriff, especially one upon whom the sheriff's duties devolve in his absence.

un′der-shirt″, *n.* A garment worn beneath the shirt, generally of cotton, wool and cotton, or silk.

un′der-shot″, *a.* **1.** Propelled by water that flows underneath:

For words in *un-* not given above see UN-[2], *prefix*, page 1214.

said of a water-wheel. **2.** Projecting; having a projecting lower jaw: said especially of a bulldog.

un'der-shrub", *n.* A small shrub or plant, with shrubby base.

un"der-sign', *vt.* To sign at the foot of; subscribe: used chiefly in the past participle.—**the undersigned,** the subscriber or subscribers to the document in which the expression is used.

un'der-sized"[1], *a.* Of less than the customary size.

un'der-sized"[2], *a.* Insufficiently sized, as paper.

un'der-skirt", *n.* **1.** A skirt worn beneath another; a petticoat. **2.** The foundation-skirt of a draped gown.

un'der-sky", *n.* The lower region of the sky.

un'der-sleeve", *n.* A sleeve worn beneath another, as of an undergarment, especially a separate sleeve of light material worn under the sleeve of a woman's dress.

un'der-slung", *a.* Having the springs fixed to the axles from below, instead of resting upon them: said of certain automobiles.

un'der-soil", *n.* Subsoil.

un'der-song", *n.* **1.** A subordinate strain or subdued melody; hence, an underlying meaning. **2**†. The accompaniment of a song.

un"der-sparred', *a.* Having too few, too short, or too slight spars or masts: said of a vessel.

un'der-spin", *n. Golf.* Backward spin imparted to the ball.

un"der-stand', *v.* [-STOOD'; -STAND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take in or make out the meaning of, as a word or statement or the person using it; receive or appreciate the signification of; apprehend. **2.** To perceive the nature of; comprehend. **3.** To take or suppose to mean; apprehend conjecturally or inferentially. **4.** To have full and clear knowledge or mastery of; as, he *understands* his business. **5.** To learn from some credible source; know from being told. **6.** To receive as implied or intended; take or assume as tacitly meant. **7.** To supply mentally, as in explanation of an ellipsis; as, the preposition is *understood.* **8.** [Humorous.] To stand under; uphold. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise power of comprehension and understanding. **2.** To comprehend the relation of things in a matter under consideration. **3.** To know through information. [< AS. *understandan,* < *under,* under, < *standan,* stand.] Syn.: see APPREHEND; KNOW; PERCEIVE; SOLVE.—**un"der-stand'ing,** *pa.* Possessing comprehension and good sense. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un"der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who understands, or the resulting state; intellectual apprehension; mental discernment; comprehension. **2.** The power or faculty by which one understands; in general, the sum of the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, retained, and extended; the power of apprehending relations and making inferences from them. **3.** The facts or elements of a case as apprehended by any one intelligence; an individual view of a case; opinion. **4.** An agreement between two or more persons; an informal or confidential compact; also, the subject of such compact; the thing agreed on; sometimes, an arrangement or settlement of differences, or of disputed points; as, that was not our *understanding;* they have come to an *understanding.* Syn.: apprehension, comprehension, discernment, intellect, intelligence, judgment, mind, perception, reason, reasoning faculty. See INTELLECT; MIND; WISDOM.

un"der-state'[4], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To state with less force than the truth warrants. **2.** To state, as a number or dimension, as less than the true one. **II.** *i.* To state that which is less than the truth.—**un"der-state'ment,** *n.*

un"der-stood', *imp. & pp.* of UNDERSTAND.

un'der-strap"per, *n.* An underling.—**un'der-strap"ping,** *a.* Subservient.

un'der-stra"tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] An underlying stratum; substratum, literal or figurative.

un'der-stud"y. *Theat.* **I.** *vt. & vi.* To study (a part) in order to be able, if necessary, to take the place of the actor playing it. **II.** *n.* An actor or actress who has understudied or is understudying a rôle; an underling.

un"der-take', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take in hand, as a task or enterprise; attempt; try. **2.** To guarantee the performance of; contract to do or have done; covenant; engage: frequently followed by an infinitive phrase. **3**‖. To venture to assert: generally followed by a clause; as, I'll *undertake* I can run faster than you. **4**†. To take under charge or guidance. **5**†. To personate. **6**†. To take in mentally; comprehend. **7**†. To enter into combat with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make oneself answerable or responsible for anything; also, to enter upon an undertaking. **2.** *Law.* To assume an obligation. **3.** To enter into any contract, covenant, or business relationship. **4.** [Colloq.] To conduct the business of a funeral undertaker. Syn.: see ENDEAVOR.—**un'der-tak"er,** *n.* **1.** One who undertakes, especially one whose business it is to oversee funerals. **2.** One who undertakes any work or enterprise, especially a contractor.—**un"der-tak'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who undertakes. **2.** The thing undertaken: an enterprise; task. **3.** The management of funerals: the business of an undertaker. **4.** *Law.* An engagement, promise, or guaranty.

un'der-ten"ant, *n.* One who holds premises by a lease from one who is himself a lessee.

un'der-tone", *n.* **1.** A tone of lower pitch or loudness than is usual; especially, the tone of a subdued voice; sometimes, a whisper. **2.** A subdued shade of a color, as when spread thinly on a white surface; also, a color upon which other colors have been imposed and which is seen through them, modifying their effect **3.** A meaning or suggestion implied but not expressed.

un"der-took', *imp.* of UNDERTAKE.

un'der-tow", *n.* The flow of water at the bottom of a sea in a direction opposite to the surface current; also, the backward undercurrent below the surf.

un'der-trick", *n. Solo Whist.* A trick required to make the number declared, but not taken.

un"der-trump', *vt. & vi. Card Playing.* To play to (a previous card in the same trick) a trump lower than one already played by another player; also, to trump with too low a trump, and so be overtrumped.

un"der-val'ue, *vt.* **1.** To value too lightly; underrate. **2**†. To hold inferior: with *to* before the object compared. Syn.: see DISPARAGE.—**un"der-val"u-a'tion,** *n.*

un'der-vest", *n.* An undershirt.

un'der-waist", *n.* **1.** A camisole as worn by women: a disused term. **2.** An undergarment worn by children.

un"der-wa'ter, *a.* Lying or situated below water-level.

un'der-wear", *n.* Garments worn underneath the ordinary outer garments; underclothing.

un"der-went', *imp.* of UNDERGO, *v.*; also, but erroneously, the past participle for *undergone.*

un'der-wood", 1 un'dėr-wud"; 2 ŭn'dėr-wōōd", *n.* Low trees and brush growing among large forest-trees.

Un'der-wood, Oscar W. (1862–). A United States Senator; elected Democratic leader of the Senate, April, 1920.

un"der-work'[1], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To compete with by working at less wages. **2.** To exact too little work from. **3**†. To weaken or injure by underhand contrivances; undermine. **4**†. To do too little or insufficient work upon. **II.** *i.* To do less than is requisite.—**un'der-work"**, *n.* Subordinate or routine work.

un'der-world", *n.* **1.** The Plutonian or nether world; Hades. **2.** The antipodes; also, all beneath the horizon. **3.** The sublunary world; the earth. **4.** [Recent.] Debased, criminal, or degenerate mankind.

un"der-write', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To write beneath; subscribe. **2.** In finance: (1) To execute and deliver (a policy of insurance on specified property, especially marine property); to insure; to assume (a risk) by way of insurance. (2) To engage to buy all or part of the stock in (a new enterprise or company) that is not subscribed for by the public at a determined price and time; hence, loosely, to guarantee or assume responsibility for, as an enterprise. (3) To undertake to pay, as a subscription or written pledge of money. **II.** *i.* To act as an underwriter; especially, to issue a policy of insurance.—**un'der-writ"er,** *n.* A body corporate or a person in the insurance business.

un"der-wrought', *imp. & pp.* of UNDERWORK.

un"de-ter'mined, *a.* **1.** Not decided or fixed. **2.** Indeterminate.

un-did', 1 un-did'; 2 ŭn-did', *imp.* of UNDO, *v.*

Un'dine, 1 un'dīn; 2 ŭn'dīn, *n.* A fabled water-nymph without a soul, which she might receive only by marrying a mortal and bearing a child. [< L. *unda,* wave.] **Ön'dine‡.**

un"di-rect'ed, *pa.* **1.** Unguided, or uninformed as to direction. **2.** Not addressed: said of a letter. **3**†. Misled.

un"dis-posed', *a.* **1.** Not sold, settled, placed, or otherwise decided: frequently with *of.* **2.** [Rare.] Out of health; indisposed. **3**†. Disinclined.—**un"dis-pos'ed-ness,** *n.*

un-do'[1], 1 un-dū'; 2 ŭn-dō', *vt.* [UN-DID'; UN-DO'ING; UN-DONE'.] **1.** To alter so as to bring back to a former state; annul or counteract, as a wrong. **2.** To ruin morally, socially, physically, or financially; bring to grief. **3.** To loosen or untie; take apart.—**un-do'er,** *n.*—**un-do'ing,** *n.* **1.** Reversal of what has been done. **2.** Destruction; ruin.—**un-done',** *pp.*

un-do'[2], *vt.* To fail to do; leave not done.—**un-done',** *a.* Not done.

un-doubt'ed, } *a.* **1.** Assured beyond question; being be-
un-dout'ed[5], } yond a doubt. **2.** Not viewed with distrust; unsuspected. Syn.: see INCONTESTABLE. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-draw', *vt.* To draw open, or draw wide.

un-dress'[1], ‖ un-dres'; 2 ŭn-drĕs', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divest of clothes; strip. **2.** To remove the dressings or bandages from, as a wound. **3.** [Rare.] To divest of gay attire; disrobe. **II.** *i.* To remove one's clothing.

un'dress, 1 un'dres; 2 ŭn'drĕs, *a.* Pertaining to every-day attire; hence, informal.

un-dress', *n.* Ordinary attire; negligée, as opposed to full or evening dress: often used figuratively; specif., the military or naval uniform worn by officers when not on parade or at functions necessitating full dress. The term has fallen into disuse in the United States army.

un-dressed', *a.* **1.** Not dressed. **2.** Not subjected to the action of egg-yolk and flour: said of kid leather.

un-due', 1 un-dū'; 2 ŭn-dū', *a.* **1.** Excessive; disproportionate. **2.** Not justified, as by law. **3.** Not due; in process of becoming due, but not yet demandable.—**un-du'ly,** *adv.*

un'du-late, 1 un'dū-lēt; 2 ŭn'dū-lāt. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-LAT"ED[4]; -LAT"ING.] To move like a wave or in waves; have a wavy appearance. **II.** *a.* **1.** Wavy. **2.** Having wave-like markings, as of color. [< L. *undulatus,* < *unda,* wave.] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE.—**un'du-lat"ing,** *pa.* Having the appearance of waves; vibrating; waving; wavy.—**un'du-lant,** *a.* Undulating.—**un'du-lous,** *a.* Undulatory; undulating.

un"du-la'tion, 1 un"dū-lā'shŏn; 2 ŭn"dū-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of undulating; a waving or sinuous motion; a wave; hence, an appearance as of waves; a gentle rise and fall. **2.** *Physics.* The motion of waves through a medium; wave-motion; also, in the plural, waves as thus transmitted; as, *undulations* of sound or of light.

un'du-la-to-ry, 1 un'dū-la-to-rĭ; 2 ŭn'dū-la-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to undulation; resembling waves. **un'du-la"tiv(es‡**

[Rare].—**undulatory theory** (*Physics*), the theory that the form of energy called light and radiant heat is propagated through the ether by a wave-motion imparted to the ether by the molecular vibrations of the radiant body.

un-earned', *a.* Not earned by labor; also, undeserved.—**un-earned increment**, see under INCREMENT.

un-earth'ᵗ, 1 un-ûrth'; 2 ŭn-ērth', *vt.* **1.** To dig or root up from the earth. **2.** Hence, to reveal; discover.

un-earth'ly, 1 un-ûrth'li; 2 ŭn-ērth'ly, *a.* Not earthly; supernatural; hence, terrifying; weird.—**un-earth'li-ness**, *n.*

un-eas'y, 1 un-īz'i; 2 ŭn-ēz'y, *a.* **1.** Deprived of ease; disturbed; unquiet. **2.** Not affording ease or rest; uncomfortable. **3.** Showing embarrassment or constraint. **4.** Difficult.—**un-eas'i-ly**, *adv.*—**un-eas'i-ness**, *n.*

un-eath'‖, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly: not easily.

un"em-ployed', *a.* **1.** Having no occupation; out of work; as, *unemployed* labor. **2.** Not put to use or turned to account; uninvested; as, *unemployed* resources. **3.** Lacking employment or purpose. Syn.: see IDLE; VACANT.—**un"em-ploy'ment**, *n.*

un-e'qual, *a.* **1.** Not having equivalent or equal extension, duration, or properties. **2.** Inadequate for the purpose; insufficient: with *to*. **3.** Not balanced; disproportioned; hence, inequitable; unfair. **4.** Wanting in uniformity; varying. **5.** *Bot.* Unsymmetrical: as, *unequal* distribution.—**un-e'qualed**, *a.* Not equaled or matched; unrivaled; supreme. **un-e'qualled**‡.—**un-e'qual-ly**, *adv.*

un"e-quiv'o-cal, *a.* Understandable in only one way; distinct; plain. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; CLEAR; PLAIN. **-ly**, *adv.*

un"es-sen'tial, *a.* **1.** Not absolutely required; not of prime importance. **2.** Void of being, real or apparent. **-ly**, *adv.*

un-e'ven, *a.* **1.** Not even or level; rough. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without remainder; odd: said of numbers. **3.** Not having correspondence; not balanced; hence, not fair or just. **4.** Not uniform; variable; spasmodic. **5**†. Ill-suited; not matched. Syn.: see IRREGULAR; ROUGH.—**un-e'ven-ly**, *adv.*—**un-e'ven-ness**, *n.*

un"e-vent'ful, *a.* Devoid of noteworthy events; quiet.

un"ex-am'pl(e)dᴱ, *a.* So great, remarkable, or striking as to have no precedent or analogy; without a parallel.

un"ex-cep'tion-a-bl(eᴱ**)**, *a.* That can not be objected to; faultless. **-ness**, *n.*—**un"ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

un"ex-cep'tion-al, *a.* Being no exception; ordinary.

un"ex-pect'ed, *a.* Coming without warning; not expected; said especially of things of such a kind that one would not naturally expect them; sudden; strange and unforeseen. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**the unexpected**, unexpected things or events collectively; that which is unforeseen.

un"ex-pe'ri-enced, *a.* **1.** Not experienced; not proved by experience. **2.** Lacking experience; inexperienced.

un"ex-pres'siv(e)ᴱ, *a.* **1.** Not having expression; not expressive. **2**†. Inexpressible. **-ly**, *adv.*

un-fail'ing, *a.* **1.** Giving or constituting a supply that never fails; inexhaustible; as, an *unfailing* spring. **2.** Always fulfilling requirements: not falling short of need, hope, or expectation. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-fair', 1 un-fâr'; 2 ŭn-fâr', *a.* **1.** Marked by dishonesty or fraud; showing partiality or prejudice; not fair; as, *unfair* dealing. **2.** Not compatible with law and justice; illegal; as, *unfair* competition. **3**†. Not pleasing or comely. Syn.: see BAD. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-faith'ful, *a.* **1.** Manifesting lack or absence of faith; unworthy of trust; perfidious; faithless; specif., not true to marriage vows; as, an *unfaithful* husband. **2.** Not true to a standard or to an original; not accurate or exact; as, an *unfaithful* description. **3.** Not equal to a demand or to a proper office. **4**‖. Not having religious faith; unbelieving; infidel. Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS.—**un-faith'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**un-faith'ful-ness**, *n.*

un"fa-mil'iar, *a.* Not familiar. (1) Not familiarly acquainted; as, I am *unfamiliar* with it. (2) Not familiarly known; as, an *unfamiliar* face.—**un"fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty**, *n.*—**un"fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.*

un-fan'cied, *a.* Not fancied; specif., not expected to win: said of a racehorse.

un-fa'thered, *a.* **1.** Not having had a father: born unnaturally. **2.** Having no acknowledged father; hence, illegitimate.

un-fa'vor-a-bl(eᴱ**)**, *a.* Not favorable. (1) Unpropitious. (2) Showing no favor. **un-fa'vour-a-bl(e**ᴇᴇ**)**. **-ness**, *n.*—**un-fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-feel'ing, *a.* **1.** Not sympathetic; hard; cruel. **2**†. Destitute of feeling or sensation. Syn.: see HARD. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-fel'lowed, *a.* **1.** Unmatched. **2.** Not mated.

un-fit', I‖, *vt.* To deprive of requisite fitness, strength, or skill; disqualify. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having no fitness; unsuitable. **2.** Not appropriate; improper. **3.** Not completely trained; not in best condition: said of racehorses. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-fledged', 1 un-flejd'; 2 ŭn-flĕġd', *a.* Not yet fledged, as a young bird; hence, immature; as, an *unfledged* orator.

un-flesh'ly, *a.* Not of fleshy form or nature; ethereal.

un-flinch'ing, *a.* Performing or suffering without shrinking; stedfast; brave. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-fold'¹, 1 un-fōld'; 2 ŭn-fōld', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To open or spread out, as anything folded; hence, figuratively, to bring out by development; expand. **2.** To give a clear and detailed view of; make manifest; disclose; display; as, to *unfold* a plan. **II.** *i.* To spread open; reveal itself; expand; as, a bud *unfolds*. Syn.: see AMPLIFY; INTERPRET; SOLVE.—**un-fold'er**, *n.*

un-fold'², *vt.* To free or let loose from a fold or pen.

un-formed', *a.* **1.** Devoid of shape or form. **2.** Not fully developed in character; crude. **3.** *Biol.* Unorganized.

un-for'tu-nate, *a.* **1.** Having ill fortune; not prosperous; unsuccessful. **2.** Causing or attended by ill fortune; disastrous. Syn.: see BAD; SAD. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-for'tu-nate, *n.* **1.** One who is unfortunate. **2.** Specif., one who has lapsed from virtue; a prostitute.

un-found'ed, *a.* **1.** Resting on no solid foundation; groundless; baseless. **2.** Not founded or established. **-ly**, *adv.*

un-friend'ly, *a.* **1.** Unkindly disposed; inimical; hostile. **2.** Not favorable or propitious. Syn.: see INIMICAL.—**un-friend'**, *n.* An enemy. **un-freen'**† [Scot.].—**un-friend'ed**, *a.* Without friends. **-ness**, *n.*—**un-friend'li-ness**, *n.*—**un-friend'ly**, *adv.*

un-frock', *vt.* To divest of a frock or gown; hence, to depose, as a monk or priest, from ecclesiastical rank.

un-fruit'ful, *a.* Bearing no fruit; barren; hence, having no useful results; fruitless; as, an *unfruitful* line of thought. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-fumed', *a.* **1.** Not fumigated. **2**†. Undistilled.

un-fund'ed, *a.* Not funded: said of a debt. See FUND, *vt.*, 1.

un-furl', *vt.* **1.** To unroll, as a flag; spread out; expand. **2.** Hence, to unfold; disclose.

ung., *abbr.* [L.] *Unguentum* (ointment).

un-gain'ly, 1 un-gān'li; 2 ŭn-ġān'ly, *a.* Lacking grace or ease; clumsy. [< UN-¹ + Ice. *gegnligr*, straight.] Syn.: see AWKWARD.—**un-gain'li-ness**, *n.*—**un-gain'ly**, *adv.*

Un-ga'va, 1 uŋ-gä'va; 2 ŭn-ġä'va, *n.* A territory in N. E. Canada, embracing most of Labrador: formed in 1895; annexed to Quebec under the title of **New Quebec** in 1912; 456,000 sq. m.; pop. 14,000.

un-gift'ed, *a.* **1.** Not gifted or endowed with talent. **2.** Being without a gift or present.

un-god'ly, *a.* **1.** Having no reverence for God; impious; wicked. **2.** Unholy; sinful. **3.** [Slang.] Outrageous. Syn.: see PROFANE.—**un-god'li-ly**, *adv.*—**un-god'li-ness**, *n.*

un-gored'¹, *a.* Not gored, as by a bull.

un-gored'², *a.* [Rare.] Unstained with gore. **un-goard'**†.

un-gov'ern-a-bl(eᴱ**)**, *a.* That can not be governed; refractory; unruly. Syn.: see PERVERSE; REBELLIOUS; VIOLENT.—**un-gov'ern-a-bl(e-ness**ᴱ**)**, *n.*—**un-gov'ern-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-gra'cious, *a.* **1.** Lacking in graciousness of manner; unmannerly. **2.** Not pleasing; offensive; unacceptable. **3**†. Odious. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un-grate'ful, *a.* **1.** Feeling or showing a lack of gratitude. **2.** Not pleasant to do or receive; disagreeable. **3.** Not rewarding toil; thankless, as soil. **-ly**, *adv.*—**un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.* Ingratitude.

un'gual, 1 uŋ'gwel; 2 ŭŋ'ġwal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or bearing a nail, hoof, or claw. [< L. *unguis*, a nail.]

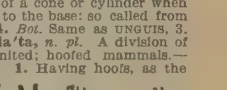
un-guard'ed, *a.* **1.** Having no guard; being without protection. **2.** Done or spoken without proper caution; careless; as, an *unguarded* statement. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

un'guent, 1 uŋ'gwent; 2 ŭŋ'ġwĕnt, *n.* Any ointment for local application. [< L. *unguentum*, < *ungwo*, anoint.]—**un'guen-ta-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to unguents.

un'gui-nous, 1 uŋ'gwi-nus; 2 ŭŋ'ġwi-nŭs, *a.* Resembling, containing, or consisting of oil or fat; unctuous. [< L. *unguinosus*, < *unguo*, anoint.]

un'guis, 1 uŋ'gwis; 2 ŭŋ'ġwis, *n.* [UN'GUES, 1 -gwīz; 2 -ġwēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A nail, claw, hoof, or talon. **2.** A structure resembling a nail. **3.** *Bot.* A claw or lower contracted part of a petal. [L., nail.]—**un-guic'u-lar**, *a.*—**Un-guic"u-la'ta**, *n. pl.* A division of mammals with claws.—**un-guic'u-late.** *Bot. & Zool.* **I.** *a.* Having claws, as a mammal; having a stalk or claw-like base, as the petals of pinks. **2.** Ending in a claw. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Unguiculata*. **un-guic'u-lat"ed**‡. **II.** *n.* One of the *Unguiculata*.—**un-gui'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or having an unguis, as a nail or claw.—**un'gui-form**, *a.* Claw-shaped; hooked; unciform.

un'gu-la, 1 uŋ'gu-la; 2 ŭŋ'ġū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** A hoof, claw, or talon. **2.** *Surg.* A hooked or claw-shaped instrument. **3.** *Math.* That which is left of a cone or cylinder when the top is cut off by a plane oblique to the base: so called from its resemblance to a horse's hoof. **4.** *Bot.* Same as UNGUIS, 3. [L., dim. of *unguis*, nail.]—**Un"gu-la'ta**, *n. pl.* A division of mammals, variously ranked and limited; hoofed mammals.—**un'gu-lar**, *a.*—**un'gu-late. I.** *a.* **1.** Having hoofs, as the hoofed mammals (ruminants, swine, horses, etc.). **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ungulata*. **3.** Hoof-shaped; unguiar. **II.** *n.* A hoofed animal.



Unguiate Feet.

un-hair', 1 un-hâr'; 2 ŭn-hâr', *vt.* To remove hair from; specifically, from skins or hides by soaking and scraping or the like.

un-halsed', 2 ŭn-hōlst'; 2 ŭn-ha|st', *a.* [Scot.] Not saluted or greeted. **un-ha.s'it**‡.

un-hand', *vt.* To remove one's hand from; loose from the hand; let go.

un-hand'seled§, 1 un-hand'seld; 2 foot of the Indian rhinoceros. ŭn-hănd'sĕld, *a.* Not previously used; untilled; virgin. **un-hand'-selled**‡.

1. Hind foot of a horse. 2. Foot of a stag. 3. Left fore 4. A side view of the hoof of a stag, showing the false hoof (*a*).

un-hap'†, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. **un-happe'**†.

un-hap'py, *a.* **1.** Subject to conditions that prevent or destroy happiness; sad; depressed. **2.** Causing or constituting misery, unrest, or dissatisfaction; as, *unhappy* circumstances. **3.** Characterized by or exhibiting ill fortune; unfortunate; also, unpropitious; unfavorable; as, *unhappy* prejudices. **4.** Exhibiting lack of tact or judgment; inappropriate; inopportune. Syn.: see BAD; SAD.—**un-hap'pi-ly**, *adv.*—**un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*

un-har'bored, *a.* **1.** Having no harbor, shelter, or cover. **2**†. Not affording shelter. **un-har'boured‡.**

un-health'y, *a.* **1.** Lacking health, vigor, or wholesomeness; sickly; unsound; also, indicating such a condition; as, *unhealthy* children or plants; *unhealthy* symptoms. **2.** Loosely, insalubrious; injurious to health. **3.** Morally or spiritually unsound, defective, or pernicious; as, *unhealthy* fiction.—**un-health'i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-health'i-ness,** *n.*

un-heard', *a.* **1.** Not perceived by the ear. **2.** Not granted a hearing. **3.** Obscure; unknown to fame: often with *of.*

un-hinge', *vt.* **1.** To take the hinges from; disconnect the hinges of. **2.** To wrench out of place; deprive of support. **3.** To render unstable; unsettle, as the intellect.

un-ho'ly, *a.* **1.** Not hallowed. **2.** Lacking purity; wicked; sinful. Syn.: see PROFANE; SINFUL.—**un-ho'li-ly,** *adv.*—**un-ho'li-ness,** *n.*

un-hoped', *a.* Not hoped (for); unexpected; exceeding hope: chiefly in the compound *unhoped-for.*

un-horse't, *vt.* **1.** To cause to fall or dismount from one's horse; unseat (a horseman). **2.** [Rare.] To move a horse or horses from; as, to *unhorse* a vehicle; hence, to deprive of horses or one's horse; degrade (a cavalryman).

un-hou'seled†, 1 un-hau'zeld; 2 ŭn-hou'sẽld, *pa.* Not having received the sacrament. [< UN-[1] + AS. *hūslian,* administer the sacrament.] **un-hou'selled†.**

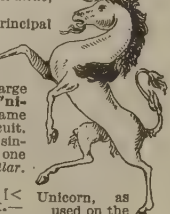
un-husk', *vt.* **1.** To strip the husk from. **2.** Hence, to cause to expose one's aims or thoughts.

u'ni-, 1 yū'nı-; 2 yu'ni-. From Latin *unus,* one: a combining form, used in numerous words, most of which are readily understood by the meaning of the second element.

U'ni-at, \ 1 yū"nı-at, -ĕt; 2 yu'ni-ăt, -ât. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining
U'ni-ate, / to the Uniats or their faith. **II.** *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of any community of Oriental Christians that acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope, but retains its own liturgy, ceremonies, and rites. **United Armenian‡; United Greek‡.** [< Rus. *uniyatŭ,* < L. *unus,* one.]

u"ni-ax'al, \ 1 yū"nı-aks'ạl, -ı-ạl; 2 yu"ni-ăks'al, -ı-al, *a.* **1.**
u"ni-ax'i-al, / *Crystal.* Doubly refracting and having only a single optical axis, as crystals of the tetragonal and hexagonal systems. —**u"ni-cam'er-al,** *a.* Consisting of but one chamber, as a legislature.—**u"ni-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Consisting of a single cell, as a protozoan; one-celled.—**u"ni-col'or,** *a.* Of one color.

u'ni-corn, 1 yū'nı-kôrn; 2 yu'ni-côrn, *n.* **1.** A fabulous horse-like animal with a single horn on the forehead. **2.** *Bib.* A two-horned animal, probably the urus. *Deut.* xxxiii, 17. [< L. *unus,* one, + *cornu,* horn.]

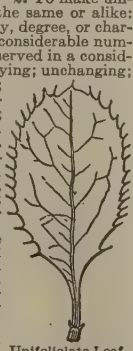


Unicorn, as used on the British Coat of Arms.

u"ni-cos'tate, *a.* Having a single principal costa, rib, or nervure, as an insect's wing; having a midrib, as a leaf. [< UNI- + L. *costa,* rib.]—**u'ni-cy"cle,** *n.* **1.** An acrobats' cycle having a single large wheel. **2.** A large wheel within which the rider sits.—**u"ni-di-rec'tion-al,** *a.* Moving in the same direction, as electric currents in a circuit.—**u"ni-fi'lar.** **I.** *a.* Possessing but a single thread; especially, utilizing only one suspending thread, as opposed to *bifilar.* **II.** *n.* A unifilar magnetometer.

u"ni-flo'rous, *a. Bot.* One-flowered. [< UNI- + L. *flos,* flower.] **u"ni-flo'ral†.**—**u"ni-fo'li-ar,** *a.* One-leaved. [+ L. *folium,* leaf.]—**u"ni-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Unifoliar. **2.** Unifoliolate: an incorrect use. —**u"ni-fo'li-o-late,** *a.* Having a single leafiet, as the theoretically compound leaves of the orange. See illus. below.

u'ni-form, 1 yū'nı-fêrm; 2 yu'ni-fôrm. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To put into uniform; clothe with some specific livery. **2.** To make uniform or conformable. **II.** *a.* **1.** Being the same or alike: said of form, appearance, quantity, quality, degree, or character, as observed in the same thing at a considerable number of different times and places, or as observed in a considerable number of different things; not varying; unchanging; as, a canal of *uniform* breadth and depth; boxes *uniform* in size and shape; a *uniform* climate. **2.** Agreeing with each other; harmonious; accordant: as, *uniform* tastes. **3.** Consistent with itself; constant. **III.** *n.* A dress of uniform style and appearance, as worn by soldiers, postmen, etc. [< F. *uniforme,* < L. *uniformis,* < *unus,* one, + *forma,* form.] Syn.: (adjective) see ALIKE; (noun) see DRESS.—**u"ni-form'i-ty,** *n.* **u'ni-form-ness‡.**—**u'ni-form-ly,** *adv.*

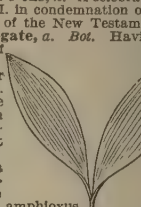


Unifoliolate Leaf of the Barberry.

u"ni-form"i-ta'ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrine that essential uniformity in causes and effects, forces and phenomena, has prevailed in all ages of the world's physical history, and that the activities of the past were similar in mode and intensity to those of the present: opposed to *catastrophism.* **u'ni-form-ism‡.**—**u"ni-form"i-ta'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

u'ni-fy, 1 yū'nı-fạı; 2 yu'ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To cause to be a unit; to make uniform; unite; view or regard as one. [< F. *unifier,* < LL. *unificō,* make one, < L. *unus,* one, + *facio,* make.]—**u'ni-fi"a-bl(e),** *a.* That can be unified.—**u-nif'ic,** *a.* Unifying.—**u"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**u'ni-fi"er,** *n.*

u"ni-gen'e-sis, u"ni-ge-net'ic, etc. Same as MONOGENESIS, etc. —**u-nig'e-nist,** *n.* Same as MONOGENIST.—**u"ni-gen'i-tal,** *a.* Only-begotten.—**u"ni-gen'i-ture,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being the only-begotten.—**U"ni-gen'i-tus,** *n.* A celebrated bull issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. in condemnation of Quesnel's annotated French translation of the New Testament: so called from its first word.—**u-nij'u-gate,** *a. Bot.* Having one pair, as of leaflets: said especially of a pinnate leaf.



Unijugate Leaf.

u"ni-lat'er-al, *a.* **1.** Relating to or affecting one side only; one-sided. **2.** *Law.* Obligatory or binding on one party only. **3.** *Bot.* One-sided, as an elm-leaf. [< UNI- + LATERAL.]—**u"ni-lit'er-al,** *a.* Comprising but one letter. [+ LITERAL.]

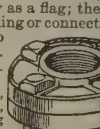
u'ni-lobed, *a.* Single-lobed, as a maxilla of an insect.—**u"ni-loc'u-lar,** *a.* Having or consisting of one cell or chamber, as the heart of an amphioxus, an anther, ovary, etc.

un"im-peach'a-bl(e[2]**,** *a.* Not to be called in question as regards truth, honesty, etc.; faultless; blameless.

un"im-proved', *a.* **1.** Not improved. (1) Not bettered or advanced; as, *unimproved* health. (2) Having no improvements; not cleared, cultivated, or built upon; as, *unimproved* land. (3) Not rendered available; unused; as, *unimproved* opportunities. **2**†. Not proved or tried.

u'nion, 1 yūn'yən; 2 yun'yon, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or adhering to a union, particularly a political union; specif., in the United States [U-], pertaining to the Union (see phrase under UNION[1], *n.*), especially to the National Government during the Civil War of 1861–1865; Federal; as, a *Union* soldier.

u'nion[1], *n.* **1.** The act of uniting, or the state of being united; a joining; coalescence; junction. **2.** That which is constituted as one by the combination of elements previously separate or several; a coalition; confederation; league; as, a partnership *union;* national *union.* See THE UNION, below. Specif.: (1) A combination of colaborers for the joint and mutual protection of their specific trade. See TRADE-UNION. (2) In Great Britain, an amalgamation of parishes for administration of the poor-law, locally governed by one board of guardians. (3) An amalgamation of parishes for ecclesiastical control. **3.** Agreement in sentiment or action; harmony; concord; unanimity. **4.** The state of wedlock. **5.** [Gt. Brit.] A parish workhouse, or workhouse for a union (of parishes): short for **union workhouse.** **6.** A device emblematic of union borne in the canton of a flag; also, the canton itself containing such device, as the blue canton with white stars in the flag of the United States. See STARS AND STRIPES, under STAR, *n.* **7.** The canton used separately as a flag; the union jack. See UNION JACK, below. **8.** A coupling or connection for pipes or rods. **9.** A fabric made of two or more materials, as cotton and wool. **10**†. A pearl of extraordinary worth. [F., < LL. *unio(n-),* < L. *unus,* one.]



Flange Pipe-union.

Syn.: coalition, combination, conjunction, junction, juncture, oneness, unification, unity. *Unity* is *oneness,* the state of existing as essentially one, especially of that which never has been divided or of that which can not be conceived of as resolved into parts; as, the *unity* of God or the *unity* of the human soul. *Union* is a bringing together of things that have been distinct, so that they combine or coalesce to form a new whole, or the state or condition of things thus brought together; in a *union* the separate individuality of the things united is never lost sight of; we speak of the *union* of the parts of a fractured bone or of the *union* of hearts in marriage. But *union* can be said of that which is manifestly or even conspicuously made up of parts, when a single purpose or ideal is so subserved by all that their possible separateness is lost sight of; as, we speak of the *unity* of the human body, or of the *unity* of the church. See ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION; ATTACHMENT; HARMONY; MARRIAGE.—Ant.: analysis, contrariety, decomposition, disconnection, disjunction, dissociation, disunion, division, divorce, separation, severance.—**the Union.** **1.** The United States regarded as a national unit. See UNION, *n.* **2.** *Eng. Hist.* The union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, 1707. **3.** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, formed in 1801. **4.** The Union of South Africa. See SOUTH AFRICA.—**union down,** reversed, as a flag, so as to have the union or canton at the lower edge: a signal of distress.—**u. jack,** a flag consisting of the union or canton only; specif. [U- J-], the British military flag. It is a combination of the three flags of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The old flag of England was the cross of St. George, a red cross on a white field; that of Scotland, St. Andrew's cross, a white saltire on a blue field. After the union these were blended by blazoning the cross of St. George on the Scottish flag. In 1801 the cross of St. Patrick, a red saltire on a white ground, was combined with the others. This union now fills the canton in the red, the white, and the blue ensigns.—**u'nion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of union: (1) A member of a trade-union. (2) [U-] *U. S. Hist.* One who before and during the Civil War opposed secession; a Union man. (3) [U-] *Brit. Polit.* One of those opposed to loosening the formal ties between Great Britain and Ireland, whether belonging to the Conservatives or the branch of the Liberals (**Liberal Unionists**) that separated from their party as opposed to the advocates of Home Rule for Ireland in 1886. From this time the term *Unionists* began to come into use, at first to signify both the Conservative and the Liberal Unionist parties, and later, as the distinction between the two wings gradually grew smaller, the Conservative party.—**u'nion-ism,** *n.*

The principle of combination for unity of purpose and action. Specif.: (1) Trade-unionism. (2) Adherence to or advocacy of political union as opposed to secession.—**u"nion-is'tic,** *a.*—**u'nion-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To cause to join, or to organize into, a trade-union.

U'nion, *n.* A town in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 20,660.

Union of South Africa. See SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF.

U'nion-town, 1 yūn'yən-taun; 2 yųn'yon-town, *n.* A city of S. W. Pennsylvania; pop. 15,700.

u-nip'a-rous, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having but one axis or stem. **2.** Bringing forth but one at a time, or not having borne more than one. [< UNI- + L. *pario,* produce.]—**u"ni-ped,** *a.* Having only one foot. [+ L. *pes,* foot.]—**u"ni-per'son-al,** *a.* **1.** Manifested or existing in but one person; as, a *unipersonal* God. **2.** *Gram.* Used only in one (generally the third) person; impersonal.—**u"ni-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having only one petal. Compare MONOPETALOUS.—**u"ni-pla'nar,** *a.* Lying or taking place in one plane.—**uniplanar motion,** motion of a body in which the particles move in parallel planes, as when a cylinder rolls down-hill.—**u"ni-po'lar,** *a. Elec.* Showing only one kind of polarity; having or operating by means of one pole, as a certain type of dynamo: a term scientifically inexact, as magnetic poles are always in pairs.

u-nique', 1 yu-nīk'; 2 yų-nīk', *a.* **1.** Being the only one of its kind; being without equal; singular; uncommon; rare. **2.** Not complicated with other things. **3.** Sole. [F., < L. *unicus,* single, < *unus,* one.] SYN.: see ODD; QUEER; RARE.—**u-nique'ly,** *adv.*—**u-nique'ness,** *n.*

u"ni-sep'tate, *a.* Having a single septum or partition.

u"ni-sex'u-al, 1 yū"ni-sek'shu-al; 2 yų"ni-sēk'shų-al, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of one sex: specifically said of flowers having one kind of sexual organs (stamens or pistils) only, and of zoöids that are not hermaphrodite. **2.** *Entom.* Consisting of females only. [< UNI- + SEXUAL.]

u'ni-son, 1 yū'ni-sən; 2 yų'ni-son, *n.* **1.** A condition of perfect agreement and accord; harmony. **2.** *Mus.* Coincidence of sounds resulting from equality in rate of vibration, especially when the sounds coincide in time; unity of pitch; also, the interval of one or more octaves. [< UNI- + L. *sonus,* sound.] SYN.: see HARMONY; MELODY.—**u-nis'o-nal,** *a.* Being in unison. **u-nis'o-nant‡.**—**u-nis'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*—**u-nis'o-nance,** *n.* Accordance in sounds.—**u-nis'o-nous,** *a.* **1.** Unisonal. **2.** Sounding alone.

u'nit, 1 yū'nıt; 2 yų'ni-t, *n.* **1.** A single person or thing regarded as an individual and as representative of an entire group; also, a body or group considered as a single whole among a plurality of similars. **2.** *Math.* A standard quantity with which others of the same kind are compared for purposes of measurement and in terms of which their magnitude is stated; a quantity whose measure is represented by the number 1; a least whole number; specif., in arithmetic, the number 1 itself; unity: also used adjectively; as, *unit* flux; *unit* mass; *unit* quantity.

Units are either *fundamental,* that is, arbitrarily chosen, or *derived,* that is, defined in terms of the fundamental units. The fundamental units are those of *length* (as the *yard* and *meter*), of *mass* (as the *pound* and *kilogram*), and of *time* (as the *second*). The centimeter-gram-second system, based on the centimeter, gram, and second, was established by the British Association in 1861: generally abbreviated to C. G. S. The principal derived units are the geometrical and mechanical units, as those of *area, volume, velocity, force,* etc., and the electrical and magnetic units, as those of *resistance, current, magnetic intensity,* etc. The C. G. S. unit has displaced the former magnetic units in modern use. See under CENTIMETER. [Abbr. of UNITY.]

Unit., *abbr.* Unitarian.

U"ni-ta'ri-an, 1 yū"ni-tē'ri-ən; 2 yų"ni-tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Unitarians. **2.** [u-] Pertaining to a unit. **II.** *n.* **1.** A member of any religious body that rejects the doctrine of the Trinity; specif., a Unitarian Congregationalist. **2.** [u-] A monotheist.—**U"ni-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrine of those who deny the Trinity. **2.** [u-] Any unitary system.—**u"ni-ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to unity or to a unit. **2.** Having the nature of a unit; whole.

u-nite', 1 yu-nait'; 2 yų-nīt', *vt. & vi.* [U-NIT'ED[4]; U-NIT'ING.] **1.** To join together so as to form a whole; be merged into one; combine; compound; also, to join together for action; act in conjunction; concur. **2.** To bring into close connection, as by legal, physical, marital, social, or other tie; associate intimately; ally; harmonize. **3.** To attach or become attached permanently or solidly; cause to adhere; combine; coalesce. [< L. *unire* (pp. *unitus* , < L. *unus,* one.]

SYN.: amalgamate, associate, attach, blend, cement, coalesce, cohere, combine, compound, conjoin, connect, consolidate, fuse, incorporate, join, link, merge. See MIX. Compare ADD; COMPLEX.—Ant.: analyze, decompose, disconnect, disjoin, disrupt, dissever, dissociate, dissolve, disunite, divide, resolve, separate, sever, sunder.

—**u-nit'ed,** *pa.* Incorporated into one; allied; combined; harmonious. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

U-nit'ed Breth'ren. Moravians. See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2.

U-nit'ed King'dom. Great Britain and Ireland, as constituted by the act of union which took effect Jan. 1, 1801 and modified by the founding of the Irish Free State, 1922. With the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, 121,633 sq. m.: pop. 47,000,000; capital, London.

U-nit'ed Prov'inc-es of A'gra and Oudh. A British province in N. W. India under a Lieutenant-Governor; 106,295 sq. m.; pop. 45,375,787; capital, Allahabad.—**United Provinces States,** a group of native states in N. W. India; 5,944 sq. m.; pop. 1,179,000.

U-nit'ed States of A-mer'i-ca. A federal republic of N. America, including 48 States, and the District of Columbia, 2 Territories (Alaska and Hawaii), the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone (Panama), Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and certain Samoan islands; total area, 3,743,529. sq. m.; pop. 117,-859,495; area of continental United States, 3,026,789 sq. m.; pop. 105,710,620; capital, Washington.

u'ni-tiv(e[8], 1 yū'ni-tiv; 2 yų'ni-tiv, *a.* Productive of or promoting union; having power to unite; harmonizing.

u'ni-ty, 1 yū'ni-ti; 2 yų'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state, property, or product of being united, physically, socially, or morally: opposed to *division* or *plurality.* **2.** Union, as of constituent parts or elements; as, national *unity.* **3.** Agreement of parts; harmonious adjustment of constituent elements; sameness of character; as, the *unity* of two writings. **4.** A state of general good feeling; mutual understanding; concord; as, brethren dwelling together in *unity.* **5.** *Math.* (1) The number one; the ratio of two equal quantities. (2) By extension, an operator that leaves unchanged the quantity or thing on which it operates, as does the number one when used as a factor. **6.** In literature and the arts, combination into a homogeneous artistic whole, exhibiting oneness of purpose, thought, spirit, and style, with subordination of all parts to the general effect. (1) *Rhet.* The principle according to which one central idea or ideal should pervade and control the whole. (2) *Fine Arts.* The arrangement of all the parts of a work of art that produces a completely harmonious effect. (3) In the drama, observance, complete or partial, of the Aristotelian law of unities. See THE LAW OF DRAMATIC UNITIES, below. **7.** [Rare.] Identity. **8†.** Similarity. [< F. *unité,* < L. *unitas,* < *unus,* one.] SYN.: see HARMONY; UNION.—**the law of dramatic unities,** the law of Aristotle that in a drama there must be unity of action, unity of time, and unity of place. These unities were strictly observed by the French classical dramatists of the 17th century, but were violated by Shakespeare and the Germans.

Univ., *abbr.* Universalist, university.—**univ.,** *abbr.* Universal, universally.

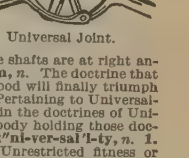
u'ni-va"lent, 1 yū'ni-vē"lent; 2 yų'ni-vā"lĕnt, *a. Chem.* Having a valence or combining value of one. [< UNI- + L. *valen(t-)s;* see VALIANT.]—**u'ni-va"lence,** *n.* **u"ni-va'len-cy‡.**

u'ni-valve, 1 yū'ni-valv; 2 yų'ni-vālv. **I.** *a.* Having only one valve, as a mollusk. **u"ni-val'vate‡; u'ni-valved‡. II.** *n.* **1.** A mollusk having a univalve shell; a gastropod. **2.** A shell of a single piece. [< UNI- + VALVE.]—**u"ni-val'vu-lar,** *a.*

u"ni-ver'sal, 1 yū'ni-vūr'səl; 2 yų'ni-vēr'sal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the entire universe; of or pertaining to persons or things regarded collectively or distributively; belonging to the whole earth or to all human beings; all-embracing; unlimited; general. **2.** Common to all in any specific group. **3.** Regarded or existing as a whole; entire. **4.** Suited to all purposes and conditions. **5.** *Logic.* Including all of a logical class. (1) Predicable of all the individuals of an ideal class of which the existence is assumed but not known. (2) Predicable of all the individuals of a class that consists of a limited aggregation of individuals, as of all the individuals of a biological species, genus, family, or other group similarly aggregated: opposed to *particular;* as, a *universal* proposition.

6. *Mach.* Adapted to a great variety of uses. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Logic.* A universal proposition; also, a general term or predicate. **2.** *Philos.* A universal concept; that which may be predicated of many particular things or persons.

SYN.: see COMMON; GENERAL.—**universal joint,** a joint that permits both connected parts to be turned in any direction; specifically, a coupling for coning two shafts, etc., so as to permit angular motion in all directions, and in such manner that one part may convey rotary motion to the other at any angle between 180° and 140°: consisting usually of U-shaped ends for each part, connected by an X piece, or a duplication of this mechanism permitting rotation when the shafts are at right angles. **u. coupling‡.**—**U"ni-ver'sal-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that all souls will finally be saved and that good will finally triumph universally.—**U"ni-ver'sal-ist.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Universalism or Universalists. **II.** *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Universalism, or a member of the religious body holding those doctrines, the Universalist denomination.—**u"ni-ver-sal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being all-embracing. **2.** Unrestricted fitness or adaptability.—**u"ni-ver'sal-ly,** *adv.*—**u"ni-ver'sal-ness,** *n.*


Universal Joint.

u'ni-verse, 1 yū'ni-vūrs; 2 yų'ni-vērs, *n.* **1.** The aggregate of all existing things; the whole creation; in restricted sense, the earth. **2.** Human beings collectively; mankind. **3.** *Logic.* All objects, collectively, that are the subjects of consideration at once. **universe of discourse‡. 4.** A boundless number or quantity. [< L.[P] *universum,* neut. of *universus,* whole.]

u"ni-ver'si-ty, 1 yū"ni-vūr'sı-tı; 2 yų"ni-vēr'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** An educational institution for superior instruction or for the examination of students already instructed. Universities arose in Europe in the Middle Ages and were first essentially ecclesiastic. Their functions gradually became specialized, some dividing into several *faculties,* each of which took charge of some one great branch of instruction, or into *colleges,* as now in the older English universities, where the relation of the university to the college is similar to that of a federal government to its component states. In the United States the word has been used loosely, and many institutions nominally universities have a standard lower than that of others called colleges. **2.** All the students of such an institution. **3.** [Colloq.] A university team or crew.

For words in *un-* not given above see UN-[3], *prefix,* page 1214.

u-niv'o-cal, 1 yu-niv'o-kal; 2 yu-nĭv'o-cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having but one proper sense or meaning. **2.** *Mus.* Unisonant. **II.** *n.* A word that has but one meaning. [< LL. *univocus,* < L. *unus,* one, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

un-just', 1 un-just'; 2 ŭn-jŭst', *a.* **1.** Not legitimate, fair, or just; wrongful. **2.** Unrighteous; acting contrary to right and justice. **3**‖. Faithless. **4**†. Dishonest. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-kempt', 1 un-kempt'; 2 ŭn-kĕmpt', *a.* **1.** Not combed; neglected; untidy. **2.** Hence, figuratively, without polish; rough.—**un-kempt'ness,** *n.*

un-kenned', *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Unknown. **un-kend'**‡; **un-kent'**‡.

un-ken'nel, *vt.* To drive from a kennel or retreat; hence, figuratively, to disclose; expose.

un-kind', *a.* **1.** Showing lack of kindness; unsympathetic; harsh; cruel. **2**†. Unnatural. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-known', 1 un-nōn'; 2 ŭn-nōn'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not apprehended mentally; not recognized, as a fact or a person. **2.** Not capable of being known. **II.** *n.* **1.** An unknown person or quantity. **2.** *Chr. Sci.* That which spiritual sense alone comprehends, and which is unknown to the material senses. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 596. [STEWART '10.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; SECRET.

un-la'bored, *a.* **1.** Unfettered or unrestricted by labor; easy; free. **2.** Not produced by labor; unsought; unearned. **3.** Uncultivated by labor; unworked; untilled. **un-la'boured**‡.

un-lace', *vt.* **1.** To loosen or unfasten by undoing a lace; untie. **2**†. To loosen (armor or clothing) in any way. **3**†. To expose to damage; disgrace.

un-laid', *a.* **1.** Not laid or placed; not fixed; specif., not having parallel water-marked lines; as, *unlaid* paper. **2.** Not allayed or pacified. **3.** Not laid up; untwisted, as the strands of a rope. **4.** [Rare.] Not laid out, as a corpse.

un-law', *n. Scots Law.* **1.** To fine. **2**†. To annul. **3**†. To outlaw.

un-law'ful, *a.* Contrary to or in violation of law; illegal; illicit; also, illegitimate. Syn.: see CRIMINAL.—**un-law'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**un-law'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-lay', *vt.* To untwist: said specifically of the strands of a rope.

un-learn', ⟩ *vt. & vi.* To dismiss from the mind (something **un-lern'**[F], ⟨ learned); forget.—**un-learned',** *pp.*

un-learn'ed, ⟩‖ un-lûrn'ed; 2 ŭn-lĕrn'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not learned. **un-lern'ed**[F], ⟨ (1) Not possessed of or characterized by learning. (2) Illiterate; ignorant; untaught. **2.** Unworthy or unsuggestive of a scholar; not like the production of a learned man. **3.** Not acquired by learning or study. Syn.: see IGNORANT.

un-leav'ened, 1 un-lev'nd; 2 ŭn-lĕv'nd, *a.* Not leavened: said specifically of the bread used at the feast of the Passover.

un-less', 1 un-les'; 2 ŭn-lĕs', *conj.* **1.** If it be not a fact that; supposing that . . . not. **2.** Save; except; excepting: occasionally so used with an implied verb. **3**†. For fear that; lest. [Formerly *onlesse,* < ON, *prep.,* + LESS, *a.*] Syn.: see BUT.

un-like'. **I.** *a.* Having little or no resemblance; different. **II.** *adv.* In another manner: with *to* expressed or implied. By the ellipsis of *to* it sometimes approaches a prepositional use. Syn.: see ALIEN; CONTRARY; HETEROGENEOUS.—**un-like'ly.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Improbable. **2.** Not inviting or promising success. **II.** *adv.* Improbably.—**un-like'li-ness,** *n.* **un-like'li-hood**‡.

un-lim'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Having no limits in space, number, or time; unbounded; endless; unnumbered; as, an *unlimited* field of knowledge. **2.** Not limited by restrictions; unconfined; as, *unlimited* authority. **3.** Not limited by exceptions or qualifications; undefined; indefinite.—**un-lim'it-ed-ly,** *adv.*—**un-lim'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

un-liq'ui-dat"ed, *a.* Unascertained as to amount; undetermined or not settled: as, *unliquidated* damages.

un-list'ed, *a.* Not listed; specif., noting stocks quoted in the unlisted department of a stock exchange, but not in the regular list.

un-live', 1 un-liv'; 2 ŭn-lĭv', *vt.* To live so as to wipe out the effects of (a former period of life); undo by living.

un-load'[4], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive of a load or burden; disburden; hence, figuratively, to relieve from anything oppressive or troublesome. **2.** To remove or discharge, as a load or cargo. **3.** To withdraw a charge of ammunition from; as, to *unload* a firearm. **4.** [Exchange Slang.] To sell, especially in heavy quantities: said of stocks hard or risky to carry. **II.** *i.* To discharge freight, or otherwise disburden; go through the operation of unloading.—**un-load'er,** *n.* One who or that which unloads; specif., a contrivance for unloading something, as hay or coal.

un-lock'[4], *vt.* **1.** To unfasten, as a lock; open, as by removing any hindrance. **2.** To give free range or scope to. **3.** To disclose, as a secret.

un-looked', *a.* Not anticipated; unexpected: usually with *for.*

un-loose'[4], 1 un-lûs'; 2 ŭn-lōōs', *v.* **I.** *t.* To release from fastenings. **un-loos'en**‡. **II.** *i.* To become disconnected; fall to pieces. Syn.: see RELEASE.

un-luck'y, *a.* **1.** Not favored by luck; unfortunate. **2.** Resulting in or attended by ill luck; causing misfortune; disastrous. **3.** Ill-omened; inauspicious; as, an *unlucky* day. Syn.: see BAD.—**un-luck'i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-luck'i-ness,** *n.*

un-made', *a.* **1.** Not yet made. **2.** Taken to pieces.

un-make', *vt.* **1.** To destroy the essential qualities of; deprive of form or being; annihilate. **2.** To depose, as from a position of authority. **3**‖. To leave unmade or unfashioned.

un-man', *vt.* **1.** To cause to lose manly courage or nerve. **2.** To make destitute of men, as a fortress.

un-manned', *a.* **1.** Not manned. **2.** Deprived of virility or manhood. **3**†. *Falconry.* Unaccustomed to men; untamed: said of hawks.

un-marked', *a.* **1.** Bearing no mark; having no distinctive mark: said specifically of that pole of a magnet which points south. **2.** Not noticed.

un-mask', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To remove a mask (from). **2.** Figuratively, to take any disguise (from).

un-mean'ing, *a.* **1.** Having no meaning; as, an *unmeaning* speech or look. **2.** [Rare.] Having no expression; not displaying intelligence. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-meet', 1 un-mīt'; 2 ŭn-mēt', *a.* **1.** Not meet, adapted, or suitable; not proper or fit; unbecoming. **2**†. Coarse. **3**†. Immense. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-men'tion-a-bles, 1 un-men'shun-a-blz; 2 ŭn-mĕn'shon-a-blz, *n. pl.* [Humorous.] Trousers.

un-mer'ci-ful, *a.* **1.** Showing no mercy; cruel; pitiless. **2.** [Colloq.] Extreme; exorbitant. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-mew', 1 un-mīū'; 2 ŭn-mū', *vt.* [Rare.] To release from confinement or imprisonment; set free; emancipate.

un-mind'ful, *a.* Not keeping in mind; neglectful; inattentive.—**un-mind'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**un-mind'ful-ness,** *n.*

un"mis-tak'a-bl(e[F], *a.* That can not be mistaken for something else; ardent. **un"mis-tak'a-bl(e**‡. Syn.: see APPARENT; CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST.—**un"mis-tak'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-mi'ter, *vt.* [Rare.] To divest of a miter; deprive of the office of bishop. **un-mi'tre**‡.

un-mit'i-gat"ed, 1 un-mit'i-gēt"ed; 2 ŭn-mĭt'i-gāt"ĕd, *a.* Not mitigated or lightened in effect; unabated; unassuaged; hence, as bad as can be; unconscionable; as, *unmitigated* sorrow; an *unmitigated* rogue. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-moor', 1 un-mūr'; 2 ŭn-mōōr', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To loose the moorings of; release from anchorage; as, to *unmoor* a ship. **2.** To weigh anchor.

un-mor'al, *a.* Having no moral sense or relation: distinguished from *moral* and *immoral.*—**un"mo-ral'i-ty,** *n.*

un-nat'u-ral, *a.* **1.** Contrary to the laws of nature; opposed to what is natural. **2.** Contrary to the common laws of morality, or decency; monstrous; inhuman; as, *unnatural* crimes. **3.** Destitute of natural feeling. **4.** Not consistent with nature; artificial; as, *unnatural* acting. Syn.: see FACTITIOUS; IRREGULAR. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-nec'es-sa-ry, *a.* Not required; not necessary.—**un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness,** *n.*

un-nerve', *vt.* To deprive of control of the nerves; deprive of strength or courage. Syn.: see WEAKEN.

un"of-fi'cial, 1 un"e-fish'al; 2 ŭn"ŏ-fish'al, *a.* Not official; specif. (*Pharm.*), not in the regular list of the pharmacopœia.

un-or'gan-ized, *a.* Not organized; specifically, not living; inorganic; structureless. **un-or'gan-ised**‡.

un"o-rig'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Not original. **2.** [Rare.] Without origin; having no origin.

un-paid', *a.* **1.** Not met or discharged, as a debt. **2.** Not receiving pay. **3.** Having wages remaining due.

un-paired', *a.* **1.** Not paired. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Having no corresponding part in the opposite half of the body. (2) Situated in the median plane of the body.

un-par'al-leled, ⟩ *a.* Without parallel; unmatched; unprece-**un-par'al-leld**[S], ⟨ dented.

un-par"lia-men'ta-ry, 1 un-pär"li-men'ta-ri; 2 ŭn-pär"li-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* Contrary to the rules that govern deliberative or legislative bodies.

un"per-sua'siv(e[S], *a.* Not convincing as to its reality; failing to express the actual quality of the thing depicted: said of certain paintings.—**un"per-sua'siv(e-ness**[S], *n.*

un-pick'[4], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To loosen or take out by picking; hence, to rip up or open; take to pieces. **2.** To undo, unfasten, or open with a pick or the like. **II.** *t.* To remove or pick out stitches.

un-pit'ied, *a.* **1.** Not pitied. **2**†. Pitiless.

un-plait'[4], *vt.* **1.** To loosen or undo (something plaited). **2**†. To expand; explain.

un-pleas'ant, ⟩ *a.* Failing to give pleasure; disagreeable; **un-ples'ant**[S], ⟨ objectionable. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-poised', *a.* **1.** Not poised or balanced. **2**†. Unweighed; unconsidered; heedless

un-pol'i-ced, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Having no established system of civil polity. **2**†. Unguided by reason or prudence; impolitic.

un-pop'u-lar, *a.* Having no popularity; generally disliked or condemned. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-prac'tised, ⟩‖ un-prak'tist; 2 ŭn-prăc'tist, *a.* **1.** Being **un-prac'ticed,** ⟩ without practise; inexperienced. **2.** Not carried out in practise; not used. **3.** Not yet tried.

un-prec'e-dent-ed, *a.* Being without precedent; preceded by no similar case; unexampled. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-prej'u-diced, *a.* **1.** Free from prejudice or bias; impartial. **2.** Not impaired, as a right. Syn.: see CANDID.

un"pre-med'i-tat"ed, *a.* **1.** Not planned beforehand; undesigned; as, *unpremeditated* assault. **2.** Not previously considered or thought of. **un"pre-med'i-tate**†. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**un"pre-med'i-ta'tion,** *n.* Absence of premeditation.

un"pre-pared', *a.* **1.** Having made no preparation; as, I was *unprepared* for the visit. **2.** Not brought into a state of preparation; not yet ready; as, dinner is still *unprepared.* **3.** Done or carried out without preparation; impromptu: as, an *unprepared* speech.—**un-prep"a-ra'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being unprepared.—**un"pre-pared'ly,** *adv.*—**un"pre-pared'ness,** *n.*

un-priced', *a.* **1.** Having no fixed price. **2.** Priceless.

un-prin'ci-pled, *a.* Destitute of conscientious scruples; unscrupulous; wicked. Syn.: see BAD; IMMORAL. **-ness,** *n.*

un-priz'a-ble†, *a.* **1.** Of worth beyond estimation; invaluable. **2.** Not prized; valueless.

un"pro-duc'tive, ⟩ *a.* **1.** Producing little or nothing; bar-**un"pro-duc'tiv**[S], ⟨ ren, literally or figuratively. **2.** Specifically, in economics, not adding to exchangeable value; as, *unproductive* labor **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un"pro-fes'sion-al, *a.* **1.** Having no profession. **2.** Being out-

side or beyond the limits of one's profession. **3.** Violating the rules or ethical code of a profession. **-ly,** *adv.*

un-prof'it-a-bl(eP, *a.* **1.** Productive of no profit; serving no desirable purpose; fruitless; futile; as, *unprofitable* conversation; an *unprofitable* transaction. **2†.** Untaught. **un-prof'it-ingt.**—**un-prof'it-a-bl(e-nessP,** *n.*—**un-prof'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

un"pro-nounce'a-bl(eP, *a.* **1.** Not easy to pronounce, especially properly. **2.** Not fit to be mentioned.

un"pro-vid'ed, *a.* **1.** Having made no material provision; not furnished or provided: followed by *with*, formerly by *of*; as, to be *unprovided with* suitable raiment. **2‖.** Not fittingly prepared; not ready; as, *unprovided* for a sudden change. **3†.** Unforeseen.—**un"pro-vid'ed-ly,** *adv.*

un"pro-voked', *a.* **1.** Having received no provocation. **2.** Not called forth by provocation or just cause.

un-qual'i-fied, *a.* **1.** Being without the proper qualifications; unfit. **2.** Having failed to qualify; lacking legal power or authority. **3.** Given or done without limitation or restrictions; absolute; entire; as, *unqualified* approval. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-ques'tion-a-bl(eP, *a.* **1.** Too certain or sure to admit of question; being beyond a doubt. **2‖.** Difficult to approach with questions; not conversable. Syn.: see INCONTESTABLE; NOTORIOUS.—**un-ques'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-ques'tioned, *a.* **1.** Not called in question. **2.** Not to be disputed with; indisputable. **3.** Not interrogated.

un-qui'et, *a.* **1.** Not at rest; disturbed. **2.** Causing unrest or discomfort. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-rav'el, 1 un-rav'l; 2 ŭn-răv'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate the threads of, as a tangled skein or knitted article. **2.** To free from entanglement; unfold; explain, as a mystery. **3.** To bring to a climax, as a plot. **II.** *i.* To become disentangled. Syn.: see INTERFRET.

un-read', 1 un-red'; 2 ŭn-rĕd', *a.* **1.** Not informed by reading; ignorant. **2.** Not yet perused.

un-read'y, 1 un-red'i; 2 ŭn-rĕd'y, *a.* **1.** Being without readiness or alertness; not apt or quick to see or appreciate. **2.** Not in a condition to act effectively; unprepared.—**un-read'i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-read'i-ness,** *n.*

un-re'al, 1 un-rī'əl; 2 ŭn-rē'al, *a.* **1.** Having no reality; not practical; fanciful. **2.** Having no actual existence or substance. **3.** Having no genuineness; insincere; artificial.—**un"re-al'i-ty,** *n.*

un-rea'son†, *vt.* To disprove by reasoning.

un-rea'son, *n.* Lack or absence of reason; absurdity; nonsense.

un-rea'son-a-bl(eP, *a.* **1.** Acting without or contrary to reason. **2.** Not according to reason; irrational. **3.** Exceeding what is reasonable; immoderate; exorbitant. Syn.: see ABSURD; IMMODERATE.—**un-rea'son-a-bl(e-nessP,** *n.*—**un-rea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

un-reck'on-a-bl(eP, *a.* Not to be reckoned or computed; unlimited.

un-reel', *vt. & vi.* To wind or take off or as off a reel.

un-reeve', 1 un-rīv'; 2 ŭn-rēv', *v. Naut.* **I.** *t.* To draw a rope from (a block, thimble, deadeye, or other aperture). **II.** *i.* To become unwound or unrove.

un"re-gen'er-ate, *a.* Not having been changed by regeneration; remaining unreconciled to God; loosely, sinful. **un"re-gen'er-at"ed‡.**—**un"re-gen'er-a-cy,** *n.* The state of being unregenerate. **un"re-gen'er-a'tion†.**—**un"re-gen'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*

un"re-li'a-bl(eP, 1 un"rɪ-laɪ'ə-bl; 2 ŭn"re-lī'a-bl, *a.* That can not be relied upon; untrustworthy.—**un"re-li'a-bil'i-ty, un"re-li'a-bl(e-nessP,** *n.*

un"re-lig'ious, *a.* **1.** Irreligious; hostile to religion. **2.** Having no religion; not connected with religion.

un"re-proved', *a.* **1.** Not censured or blamed; not reproved. **2.** Not liable to reproof; above reproach. **3†.** Not disproved.

un"re-serve', *n.* Absence of reserve; freedom of style or manner.

un"re-served', } *a.* **1.** Given or done without reserve. **2.**
un"re-servd'ly, } Having no reserve of manner; informal; open; frank. Syn.: see CANDID; IMPLICIT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un"re-spec'tive†, *a.* **1.** General. **2.** Not restricted.

un-res'pīt-ed, *a.* **1.** Not postponed; not respited, as from a sentence of the law. **2†.** Having no intermission.

un-rest', *n.* Restlessness, especially of the mind.

un-rid'dle, *vt.* **1.** To cause to be a riddle no longer; solve, as a mystery **2†.** To tell something to.

un-ri'fled[1], *a.* Smooth-bore, as a gun.

un-ri'fled[2], *a.* Not rifled, seized, or plundered; not examined.

un-rig', *vt.* To strip, as a vessel, of its rigging.

un-right'eous, *a.* **1.** Not righteous; wicked; sinful. **2.** Contrary to the law of right; unjust. Syn.: see SINFUL.—**un-right'-eous-ly,** *adv.*—**un-right'eous-ness,** *n.*

un-rip'[1], *vt.* To separate by ripping; rip or cut open.

un-ripe', *a.* **1.** Not arrived at maturity; not ripe. **2.** Figuratively, not ready for accomplishment. **3†.** Premature.

un-ri'valed, *a.* Having no rival or competitor; unequaled; matchless. **un-ri'valled‡.**

un-roll', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To spread or open (that which has been rolled up). **2.** To exhibit to view. **3†.** To remove from a roll or register. **II.** *i.* To open with a rolling or uncoiling movement; unfold; develop.

un-ru'ly, 1 un-rū'li; 2 ŭn-ru'ly, *a.* Disposed to resist rule or discipline; intractable; ungovernable. Syn.: see RESTIVE.—**un-ru'li-ness,** *n.*

un-sad'dle, 1 un-săd'l; 2 ŭn-săd'l, *vt.* **1.** To remove a saddle from. **2†.** To remove from the saddle; unhorse.

un-sat'u-rat"ed, *a.* Falling short of saturation; specif., in chemistry, not combined to the greatest possible extent; capable of uniting with certain other elements or compounds to form *addition compounds*. Thus, ethylene (C_2H_4) unites directly with chlorin to form ethylene chlorid ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), and carbon monoxid unites with chlorin to form carbonyl chlorid or phosgene ($COCl_2$).

un-sa'vor-y, *a.* **1.** Having a disagreeable taste or odor. **2.** Suggesting something disagreeable, offensive, or unclean to the mind. **3.** Associated with misconduct or with something morally bad; as, an *unsavory* reputation. **4.** [Rare.] Having no savor; tasteless; odorless. **un-sa'vour-y‡.**—**un-sa'vor-i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-sa'vor-i-ness,** *n.*

un-scathed', 1 un-skēthd'; 2 ŭn-scāthd', *a.* Unharmed; uninjured.

un-screw', *vt.* **1.** To withdraw or loosen, as a screw, by turning backward; draw out (a screw, nut, threaded bolt, etc.) by turning. **2.** To remove, as a part of a machine, by withdrawing or loosening one or more screws; hence, figuratively, to free.

un-scru'pu-lous, *a.* Not scrupulous, having no scruples; unprincipled. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-seal', *vt.* To break or remove the seal of; open; reveal.

un-seam', *vt.* To open the seam or seams of.

un-search'a-bl(eP, *a.* That can not be searched or explored; hidden; mysterious.—**un-search'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-sea'son-a-bl(eP, *a.* Not being in the proper season or not being in time; inappropriate.—**un-sea'son-a-bl(e-nessP,** *n.*—**un-sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*—**un-sea'soned,** *a.* **1.** Not seasoned. **2†.** Unseasonable. **-ness,** *n.*

un-seat'[4], *vt.* To remove from a seat or fixed position. (1) To unhorse. (2) To deprive of the privilege of sitting as a legislator.

un-seen', *a.* Not seen; not evident; invisible.

un-set'tle, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To move from a fixed or settled condition. **2.** To confuse; disturb. **3.** To become unsteady or unfixed. Syn.: see DISPLACE.

un-sex'[1], *vt.* To rob of the distinctive qualities of a sex: said usually of women.

un-sex'u-al, *a.* Not sexual; not characteristic of sex.

un-ship'[1], *vt.* **1.** To unload from a ship or other vessel; also, to throw overboard. **2.** To move or throw out of place, as a rudder or oar.

un-sick'er, *a.* [Scot.] Insecure; unreliable. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-sight', *a.* Not in sight; not seen; obsolete except in the phrase below.—**unsight unseen** [Colloq.], without having seen or examined: said of an article in a trade; as, to swap knives *unsight unseen*. Now usually **sight unseen.**

un-sight'ed, *a.* **1.** Not sighted; not in view. **2.** Having no sight, as a cannon. **3.** Not aimed with the assistance of a sight, as a shot.

un-sight'ly, *a.* Offensive to the sight; ugly.—**un-sight'li-ness,** *n.*

un-skaithed', *a.* [Scot.] Unscathed.

un-skil'ful, *a.* **1.** Lacking or not evincing skilfulness; awkward. **2†.** Lacking in discernment; ignorant. **3†.** Improper; irrational. **un-skill'ful‡.** **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-skilled', *a.* **1.** Destitute of skill or dexterity in artizans' work; good only for common labor; as, an *unskilled* workman. **2.** Produced without special skill or training; untrained; as, *unskilled* labor. **3.** Destitute of practical knowledge; unskilful.

un-sol'der, *vt.* To disunite or take apart (something soldered); to separate; sunder.

un-son'sie, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Unlucky; disagreeable. **2.** Ill-looking; thin. **3.** Untidy. **un-son'cy‡; un-son'sy‡.**

un"so-phis'ti-cat"ed, 1 un"so-fis'tɪ-kēt"ed; 2 ŭn"so-fĭs'ti-eāt"ĕd, *a.* **1.** Free from adulteration; genuine; pure. **2.** Artless; simple. **3.** Showing inexperience. Syn.: see CANDID; RUSTIC.—**un"so-phis'ti-cat"ed-ly,** *adv.*—**un"so-phis'ti-cat'-ed-ness,** *n.*

un-sound', *a.* Lacking in soundness; not sound. (1) Not having material strength and solidity; weak; rotten. (2) Not sound in health; diseased. (3) Not logically valid; erroneous; in religion, heterodox.—**un-sound'ly,** *adv.*—**un-sound'ness,** *n.*

un-spar'ing, *a.* **1.** Not sparing or saving; lavish; liberal. **2.** Not forbearing; showing no mercy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

un-speak'a-bl(eP, *a.* **1.** That can not be expressed; unutterable; as, *unspeakable* joy. **2.** [Colloq.] Extremely bad or objectionable; as, the *unspeakable* Turk. **3.** Dumb. **-ness,** *n.*—**un-speak'a-bly,** *adv.*

un-spe'cial-ized, 1 un-spesh'əl-aizd; 2 ŭn-spĕsh'al-izd, *a.* Not specialized; especially, in biology, not set apart for a special function or purpose; generalized. **-ised‡.**

un-sphere', *vt.* To take out of its sphere or place, as a planet.

un-spot'ted, *a.* Not marked or marred with spots. (1) Not morally tainted; immaculate; hence, free from blemishes; perfect. (2) Ceremonially clean. Syn.: see PURE.—**un-spot'ted-ness,** *n.*

un-sprung', *a. Arch.* Not sprung. See SPRING, *vt.*, 9.

un-sta'bl(eP, 1 un-stā'bl; 2 ŭn-stā'bl, *a.* Lacking in stability or firmness; not stable. (1) Having no fixed purposes; easily influenced; inconstant. (2) *Phys. Sci.* Being in or pertaining to a state in which the slightest change causes still further change; as, an *unstable* chemical compound, *unstable* equilibrium. Syn.: see FICKLE; PRECARIOUS.—**un-sta'bl(e-nessP,** *n.*—**un-sta'-bly,** *adv.*

un-state'[4], *vt.* **1.** To overthrow (a state or government); divest of statehood. **2.** To deprive of rank or office.

un-steel', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of steel-like quality; disarm; soften.

un-step'[1], *vt. Naut.* To take out of a step or socket; as, to *unstep* a mast.

un-stop'[1], *vt.* **1.** To remove a stop or stopper from; hence, to open by removing any obstruction. **2.** To open the stops of (an organ).

un-stopped', *a.* Not stopped; unobstructed; specif., in phonetics, denoting open or prolonged consonants.

un-stowed', *a. Naut.* **1.** Not stowed or filled, as a ship, with cargo. **2.** Lying loose in the hold or on deck, as cargo.

un-strat'i-fied, *a. Geol. & Bot.* Not stratified, as rocks, or the thalli of certain lichens.

un-string', *vt.* **1.** To remove from a string, as pearls. **2.** To take the strings from; also, to loosen the strings of, as a bow or a guitar. **3.** To relax, as if by loosening; weaken; as, *unstrung* nerves.
un-striped', *a.* Not striped; unstriated.—**unstriped muscles** (*Anat.*), muscles that act independently of the will, as the heart muscles; involuntary muscles. See under MUSCLE.
un-stud'ied, *a.* **1.** Not planned; unpremeditated. **2.** Not stiff or artificial; natural. **3.** Not acquainted through study; unversed; with *in*. **4.** Not studious. SYN.: see SIMPLE.
un"suc-cess'ful, *a.* Having or meeting with no success: said of persons or their acts; as, *unsuccessful* in business; an *unsuccessful* attempt. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
un-sung', *a.* **1.** Not celebrated in song or poetry; obscure. **2.** Not yet sung, as a song.
un"sus-pect'ed, *a.* **1.** Not suspected, as of evil. **2.** Not imagined or known to exist. **un"sus-pect'†.**
un"sus-pect'ing, *a.* Having no suspicion; trusting.
un"sus-pi'cious, *a.* Not suspicious; unsuspecting.
un-teach'||, *vt.* **1.** To cause to forget or to disbelieve what has been taught. **2.** To cause to be forgotten or disbelieved.
un-ten'a-ble, *a.* **1.** That can not be maintained; as, *untenable* theories. **2.** Incapable of holding. **-ness**, *n.*
un-tent'ed, *a.* **1.** Having no tents. **2§.** Not tented or dressed, as a wound. **3.** [Scot.] Uncared for.
un-tent'y, *a.* [Scot.] Incautious; careless. **un-tent'le†.**
Un'ter-wal'den, 1 un'ter-väl'dĕn; 2 un'ter-väl'dĕn, *n.* A forest canton of central Switzerland; 295 sq. m.; pop. 30,950; divided into two half-cantons, **Ob'wal'den**, 183 sq. m.; pop. 17,460; and **Nid'wal'den**, 112 sq. m.; pop. 13,970; practically independent.
un-thanked', *a.* [Rare.] Not thanked or received with thankfulness.
un-thank'ful, *a.* **1.** Not grateful. **2.** Not received with thanks; unwelcome. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
un-think', *vt.* To retract in thought; change the mind concerning.
un-think'ing, *a.* **1.** Not having the power of thought. **2.** Lacking thoughtfulness, care, or attention; heedless; inconsiderate. SYN.: see IMPRUDENT. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
un-thread', *vt.* **1.** To remove a thread from, as a needle. **2.** To find one's way out of, as a maze.
un-ti'dy, *a.* Showing or characterized by lack of tidiness.—**un-ti'di-ly**, *adv.*—**un-ti'di-ness**, *n.*
un-tie', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To loosen, as a knot; hence, to free from any fastening or from that which binds or restricts. **2†.** To unfold; clear. **II.** *i.* To become unfastened. SYN.: see RELEASE.—**un-tied'**, *a.*
un-til', 1 un-til'; 2 ŭn-til'. **I.** *prep.* Unto the time of; up to; till. **II.** *conj.* **1.** To the time when; to the place or degree that. **2†.** Unto. **un-till'‡** [Scot.]. [ME. *until*, < *unto* (see UNTO), by substituting *til* (< Icc. *til*), to, for *to* (< AS. *tō*), to.]
un-time'ly, **I.** *a.* Coming before time or not in proper time; unseasonable; ill-timed. **un-time'ous‡; un-ti'mous‡** [Scot. or Obs.]. **II.** *adv.* Before the proper time.
un'to, 1 un'tū; 2 ŭn'tọ. **I.** *prep.* To: a formal, poetical, or archaic form, used in all senses except as the sign of the infinitive. **II†.** *conj.* Up to the extent or time that; until. [ME. *unto*, < *un-* (< Old Saxon *und*; cp. AS. *ōth*, up to) + *to*, < AS. *tō*, to.]
un-told', *a.* **1.** That can not be told, revealed, or described; inexpressible; as, *untold* misery. **2.** That can not be numbered or estimated; hence, of great number or extent; as, *untold* numbers; *untold* treasure.
un-to'ward, 1 un-tō'ard; 2 ŭn-tō'ard, *a.* **1.** Causing annoyance or hindrance; vexatious. **2.** Not yielding readily; refractory; perverse. **3†.** Uncouth; ungraceful. SYN.: see PERVERSE. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
un-trav'eled, *a.* **1.** Not passed over, as a road. **2.** Not having traveled; hence, narrow in ideas; provincial. **un-trav'elled‡.**
un-trimmed', *a.* **1.** Not adorned with trimmings; as, an *untrimmed* hat. **2.** Not made trim or orderly; not clipped or pruned; as, an *untrimmed* tree. **3†.** Virgin.
un-trod'den, un-trod', *a.* Not having been trodden upon; hence, unfrequented.
un-true', *a.* Lacking truth; not true. (1) Not corresponding with fact. (2) Not conforming to rule or standard. (3) Not adhering to faith, pledge, or duty; disloyal. SYN.: see BAD; PERFIDIOUS.
un-truss', 1 un-trus'; 2 ŭn-trŭs', *vt.* **1.** To loosen or free from or as from a truss. **2†.** To take off (breeches); undress.
un-trust'ful, *a.* **1.** Not trusting or trustful. **2.** Not to be trusted; untrustworthy.
un-trust'wor"thy, *a.* Worthy of no trust; unreliable. SYN.: see BAD; PERFIDIOUS.—**un-trust'wor"thi-ness**, *n.*
un-truth', 1 un-trūth'; 2 ŭn-truth', *n.* **1.** The quality or character of being untrue. (1) Want of veracity. (2) Lack of fidelity; disloyalty. (3) Want of conformity to a standard; incorrectness. **2.** Something that is not true; a falsehood; lie. SYN.: see DECEPTION; LIE.—**un-truth'ful**, *a.*—**un-truth'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**un-truth'ful-ness**, *n.*
un-tu'tored, 1 un-tiū'tərd; 2 ŭn-tū'tord, *a.* Having had no tutor; hence, uninstructed; raw. SYN.: see IGNORANT.
un-twine', *vt.* & *vi.* To loosen or separate by a process the reverse of twining; untwist; unwind.
un-twist', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate or open by a process or movement the reverse of twisting. **2†.** Figuratively, to unravel; solve. **II.** *t.* To become loosened and straightened out, as something twisted.
un-used', *a.* **1.** Not made use of; disused; also, never having been used. **2.** Not accustomed or wont: with *to*.
un-u'su-al, *a.* Of a character, kind, number, or size not usually met with. SYN.: see EXTRAORDINARY; IRREGULAR; ODD; RARE.—**un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*—**un-u'su-al-ness**, *n.*
un-ut'ter-a-bl(e[E]**)**, *a.* That can not be uttered; too great or deep for verbal expression; ineffable; as, *unutterable* bliss.—**un-ut'ter-a-bl(e-ness**[E]**)**, *n.*—**un-ut'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*—**un-ut'tered**, *a.*
un-val'ued, *a.* **1.** Not valued; valueless. **2.** Not having a fixed value; not appraised. **3†.** Inestimable.
un-var'nished, *a.* **1.** Having no covering of varnish. **2.** Figuratively, having no embellishment; plain; as, the *unvarnished* truth.
un-veil', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To remove the veil from, as a statue; remove one's veil. **2.** To disclose to view; unfold; reveal oneself.
un-voice', *v. Phon.* **I.** *t.* To deprive of sonant quality; render surd. **II.** *i.* To lose sonance; become surd.
un-war'rant-a-bl(e[E]**)**, *a.* That can not be warranted; unjustifiable; indefensible.—**un-war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-war'rant-ed, *a.* **1.** Having no warrant; unwarrantable; unjustifiable. **2.** Being without warranty or guaranty. **3†.** Not assured. SYN.: see VAGUE.
un-wa'ry, *a.* Taking no precautions against accident or danger; especially, not realizing the necessity of such precautions; incautious.—**un-wa'ri-ly**, *adv.*—**un-wa'ri-ness**, *n.*
un-weath'ered, *a.* Not affected by weather; unaltered in condition or appearance by weather.
un-weet'ing†, *a.* Unwitting.—**un-weet'ing-ly†**, *adv.*
un-wel'come, *a.* Not welcome. (1) Not desired; as, an *unwelcome* guest. (2) Causing grief or dissatisfaction by its coming; as, *unwelcome* news. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
un-well', *a.* **1.** Somewhat ill; ailing. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Indisposed by reason of menstruation: a euphemism. SYN.: see SICKLY.—**un-well'ness**, *n.* [Rare.]
un-wept', *a.* **1.** Not lamented, as a deceased person. **2.** Not shed, as tears.
un-whole'some, *a.* **1.** Deleterious to physical or mental health. **2.** Unsound in quality or condition; diseased or decayed; as, *unwholesome* provisions. **3.** Impaired in health; sickly in appearance; as, an *unwholesome* look. **4.** Not contributing to moral health; pernicious; as, *unwholesome* literature. SYN.: see BAD; NOISOME. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
un-wield'y, 1 un-wīld'i; 2 ŭn-wēld'y, *a.* Moved or managed with difficulty, as from great size or awkward shape; bulky; clumsy.—**un-wield'i-ly**, *adv.*—**un-wield'i-ness**, *n.*
un-willed', *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Not willed or intended; spontaneous. **2.** Being without or deprived of purpose or will.
un-will'ing, *a.* **1.** Unfavorably disposed toward some course of action; reluctant; loath. **2.** Done with reluctance. **3†.** Not intended; involuntary. SYN.: see INIMICAL; RELUCTANT. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
un-wise', *a.* Acting with or showing lack of wisdom; injudicious; foolish. **-ly**, *adv.*
un-wit'ting, *a.* Having no knowledge or consciousness of the thing in question; unknowing or unconscious. **-ly**, *adv.*
un-wont'ed, 1 un-wunt'ed; 2 ŭn-wónt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not according to wont or custom; unusual; uncommon. **2†.** Not accustomed: of persons. SYN.: see EXTRAORDINARY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*
un-world'ly, *a.* Not worldly; spiritually minded.—**un-world'li-ness**, *n.*
un-wor'thy, } *a.* **1.** Not worthy or deserving of something
un-wur'thy[E], } specified: usually with *of*. **2.** Not befitting or becoming: often with *of*; hence, wrong; improper; as, conduct *unworthy of* a gentleman. **3.** Lacking worth or merit; unfit; wrong. SYN.: see BAD; SINFUL.—**un-wor'thi-ly**, *adv.*—**un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*
un-writ'ten, *a.* **1.** Not reduced to writing; not written down; oral; traditional. **2.** Having no writing upon it.—**unwritten law.** **1.** A rule or custom established by general usage; as, an *unwritten law* of gentlemanly decorum. **2.** Law which rests on custom and judicial decision, and not on a written command, decree, or statute. See COMMON LAW, under LAW, *n.* **3.** Specif., a custom in some communities granting a measure of immunity to those who commit criminal acts of revenge in support of personal or family honor, especially in cases of seduction, adultery, etc.
un-yoke', *v.* **I.** *t.* To release from a yoke; hence, to separate. **II.** *t.* To be loosed from a yoke; stop work; cease.—**un-yoked'**, *a.* **1.** Freed from a yoke. **2†.** Unrestrained; licentious.
U. of S. Afr., *abbr.* Union of South Africa.
up, 1 up; 2 ŭp, *a.* **1.** Moving, sloping, or directed upward or in a direction arbitrarily regarded as upward. **2.** *Naut.* Specifically, shifted to windward, as a tiller. **3.** Necessary to win, as the number of points in certain games. **4.** *Golf.* (1) In advance of the opponent or opponents: with a number indicating the extent (in holes) of such advance; as, three *up* and four to play: opposed to *down*. (2) Struck so as to travel as far as or beyond the hole: said of the ball.
up, *n.* That which is up, as elevated ground; also, a state of prosperity: chiefly in the phrase **ups and downs.**
up, *adv.* **1.** Toward a higher place or level: opposed to *down*. **2.** In or on a higher place. **3.** Toward, in, or at that which is figuratively or conventionally higher. (1) To or at a higher price; as, barley is *up*. (2) To or at a higher rank; as, people who have got *up* in the world. (3) To or at a greater size or larger amount; as, to swell *up*. (4) To or at a higher musical pitch. (5) To or at a place that is locally or arbitrarily regarded as higher; as, *up* north. **4.** In or to a vertical position; standing; on one's feet; hence, risen from bed. **5.** So as to be level (to) or even (with) in space, time, degree, or amount; as, *up* to date; the water was *up*. **6.** Hence, collo-

quially, in a state acquainted (with), equal (to), or a match (for); of a kind or character capable (of); as, he is *up* in that subject; they are *up* to all tricks. **7.** In or into commotion or activity; in progress; as, they were stirred *up* to mutiny; to be *up* in arms; what's *up*? **8.** In or into prominence; under consideration; as, the question was *up* for debate. **9.** Into or in a place of safe-keeping; aside; as, fruits are put *up* in glass jars. **10.** At an end or close; as, your time is *up*. **11.** Completely; wholly; as, forty houses were burned *up*; the brooks dried *up*. **12.** *Print.* Finished, as a task: said of composition; as, the article is *up*; the paper is *up*. **13.** At stake, as in gambling; as, to have money *up* on a horse-race. **14.** *Baseball.* At bat; as, he made but one hit in three times *up*. [< AS. *up*, up.]

Up is frequently used with many verbs in a sense allied to 11, often redundantly; as, fold *up* the letter; wait till the weather clears *up*. *Up* as indicating completeness or emphasis should be discriminated from the redundant *up*.

In the following list of words (all verbs except when otherwise marked) *up-* has the force of the adverb placed after the root-word; as, *upbear*, to bear up; *upcoming*, *a.*, coming up; *upcoming*, *n.*, a coming up.

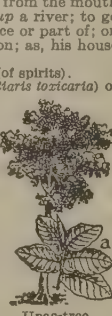
up-bear′	up-come′	up′reach″ing, *a.*	up-soar′
up-bear′er, *n.*	up-com′ing, *a.* & *n.*		up-spring′
up-bind′	up′com″ing, *n.*	up-rear′	up-stand′
up-blaze′	up-curl′	up-rise′	up-stir′
up-blow′†	up-flow′	up′rise″, *n.*	up-surge′
up-break′	up′flow, *n.*	up-roll′	up-sway′
up′break, *n.*	up-go′ing, *a.*	up-rose′	up-sweep′
up-breathe′	up′go″ing, *n.*	up-run′	up-swell′
up-bring′ing, *n.*	up-grow′	up-rush′‡	up-tear′
up-build′	up-heap′	up-send′	up-toss′
up-call′	up-hoard′	up-sent′	up-waft′‡
up-caught′	up′look″	up-shoot′	up-well′
up-climb′	up-pluck′	up′shoot″, *n.*	up-whirl′

—up to. [Colloq.] **1.** About; meaning; engaged in doing or intending to do; as, I didn't see what he was *up to*. **2.** To be capable of; equal to. **3.** [Slang.] To rest with; be incumbent upon; as, it's *up to* you.—**up to anything,** ready for any deviltry.

up, *prep.* **1.** From a lower to a higher point or place of, on, or along; along the line or ascent of; from the coast toward the interior of (a country, as being higher); from the mouth toward the source of (a river); as, to sail *up* a river; to go *up* a shaft. **2.** At, on, or near a higher place or part of; on the height or top of: of position or situation; as, his house is *up* the river.

up., *abbr.* Upper.—**u. p.,** *abbr.* Under proof (of spirits).

u′pas, 1 yū′pas; 2 yu′pas, *n.* **1.** A tall tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of the island of Java, with an acrid milky, poisonous juice. **2.** The poisonous sap of various Malaysian trees used by natives in the manufacture of arrow-poison; especially, the **upas-antiar,** from the upas-tree, and the **upas-tieute,** from a climbing shrub (*Strychnos tieute*) of the family *Loganiaceæ*. **3.** Hence, something morally deadly. [< Malay *pūhn-ūpas*, poison-tree.]



Upas-tree.
a, a spray of leaves.

up-braid′′d, 1 up-brēd′; 2 ŭp-brād′, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To reproach as deserving blame; utter reproaches. **2.** To accuse of something regarded as a reproach. Syn.: see REPROVE, REVILE.—**up-braid′er,** *n.*—**up-braid′ing,** *n.*—**up-braid′ing-ly,** *adv.*

up′burst″, *n.* A breaking or bursting upward.

up′bye, 1 ŭp′bī; 2 ŭp′bȳ, *adv.* [Scot.] A little farther on; up the way. **up′by‡.**

U. P. C., *abbr.* United Presbyterian Church.

up′cast″. **I.** *a.* Cast, turned, or directed upward. **II.** *n.* **1.** A casting or throwing upward; that which is so cast. **2.** An air-shaft in a mine. **3.** An upward current of air, as in a mine-shaft. **4.** [Scot.] (1) An upset. (2) A reproach or jts occasion; a taunt.

up′-coun″try, *n.* Country somewhat distant from the seashore or from low lands: often used attributively; as, an *up-country* people; or adverbially; as, to live or travel *up-country*.

up-end′, *vt.* & *vi.* To set or stand on end, as a barrel.

U′per-ni-vik″, 1 ū′per-ni-vīk″; 2 ŭ′pĕr-ni-vīk″, *n.* A Danish settlement on an island off the W. coast of Greenland; the most northern settlement in the western hemisphere. **U′per-na-vik″‡.**

up′growth″, *n.* **1.** The process of growing up. **2.** That which grows or has grown up.

up′hand″, *a.* **1.** Used by lifting with the hand or hands. **2.** Indicated by an upward motion of the hand, as emphasis.

up-haud′, *vt.* [Scot.] To uphold; maintain; support; provide for; vouch for; of the weather, to clear.—**up-haud′en,** *a.* Upholden; upheld.

up-heave′, 1 up-hīv′; 2 ŭp-hēv′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To heave up; raise or lift with effort by means of force exerted beneath. **II.** *i.* To be raised or lifted.—**up-heav′al,** *n.* **1.** The act of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved. **2.** *Geol.* An elevation of the earth's surface. **3.** Overthrow of established order.

up-held′, 1 up-held′; 2 ŭp-hĕld′, *imp.* & *pp.* of UPHOLD, *v.*

up′-hill″, 1 up′-hil′; 2 ŭp′-hĭl″. **I.** *a.* **1.** Going up a hill or an ascent; sloping upward. **2.** Attended with difficulty or exertion. **II.** 1 up″-hill′; 2 ŭp″-hĭl″, *adv.* Up or as up a hill or an ascent; hence, against difficulties.

up-hold′, 1 up-hōld′; 2 ŭp-hōld′, *vt.* **1.** To hold up; keep from falling or sinking, or from overthrow, loss, failure, etc. **2.** To give aid to; support; encourage; defend. **3.** To regard with approval. Syn.: see ABET; AID; ASSENT; CONFIRM; HELP; JUSTIFY; PRESERVE; SUPPORT.—**up-hold′er,** *n.*

up-hol′ster, 1 up-hōl′stər; 2 ŭp-hōl′ster, *vt.* **1.** To fit, as furniture, with coverings, cushioning, etc. **2.** To provide or adorn with hangings, curtains, etc., as an apartment. **3.** To furnish with a covering of any kind. [< UPHOLD.]—**up-hol′ster-er,** *n.*—**up-hol′ster-y,** *n.* **1.** Goods used in upholstering. **2.** Textile decoration of an apartment. **3.** The act, art, or business of upholstering.

u′phroe, 1 yū′frō; 2 yu′frō, *n.* *Naut.* A long wooden block having several holes through which to reeve a cord: used in adjusting an awning on sunboard, also sometimes in tightening tent-ropes. With the cords the device is called **crowfoot.** [< D. *jongvrouw*, young woman.]

up′-keep″, *n.* The act or state of maintenance; also, means or cost of maintenance.

up′land, 1 up′land; 2 ŭp′land. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an upland; higher in situation. **2.** Pertaining to or situated in inland districts. **II.** *n.* **1.** The higher portions of a region, district, farm, etc. **2.** The country in the interior.—**upland plover,** a North-American sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) resembling the plover.

up-lift′′d, *vt.* **1.** To lift up, or raise aloft; elevate. **2.** To raise the tone of; put on a higher plane, mentally or morally. Syn.: see HEIGHTEN; RAISE.—**up-lift′§,** *a.* Uplifted.—**up-lift′-er,** *n.*

up′lift, *n.* **1.** A movement upward; in geology, an upheaval. **2.** A mental or moral upraising.

up′most, 1 up′mōst; 2 ŭp′mōst, *a.* Topmost; highest.

U′po-lu, 1 ū′po-lū; 2 ȳ′po-lu, *n.* An island of the Territory of Western Samoa; captured from the Germans by the British, August 29, 1914; now under New Zealand mandate; 600 sq. m.; pop. 17,000; capital, Apia.

up-on′, 1 up-en′; 2 ŭp-ŏn′. **I.** *adv.* On: completing a verbal idea; as, the paper has been written *upon*. Specif.: (1) Expressing direction in space; as, good to look *upon*. (2) In archaic use, expressing progress or approximation in time; as, the hour comes fast *upon*. The use of *upon* in these senses is less frequent than formerly and becoming archaic. **II.** *prep.* On. (1) On, in an elevated position; as, *upon* the throne. (2) On, by motion upward; as, to get *upon* a roof. *Upon* now differs little in use from *on*, the former being sometimes used for reasons of euphony and also preferably when motion into position is involved, the latter when merely rest or support is to be indicated. When *upon* has its original meaning of *up* and *on*, it is written as two words, *up* having its adverbial force; as, let us go *up on* the roof. [< AS. *uppon*, < *up*, up, + *on*, on.] **up-o′‡** [Scot.]. Syn.: see ABOVE.

up′per, 1 up′er; 2 ŭp′er. **I.** *a.* Higher than something else; being above. (1) Higher in place: opposed to *lower*. (2) Higher in station or dignity; superior: opposed to *inferior*; as, the *upper* house. (3) *Geol.* [U-] Describing a later period or a later formation of a specified period: as, the *Upper* Cambrian. **II.** *n.* **1.** That part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt. **2.** *pl.* Gaiter-tops for wearing above the shoe. [Compar. of UP.]—**to get the upper hand,** to get the advantage; prevail.—**upper case.** *Print.* **1.** See CASE², *n.*, 3. **2.** Capital letters: often attributively.

Up′per Al-sace′, 1 al-sēs′ *or* al′sōs′; 2 ăl-sās′ *or* ăl′săs′. A former district of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany; now **Haut Rhin,** a department of France; 1,354 sq. m.; pop. 517,865.

Up′per Aus′tri-a. A province of Austria; 4,621 sq. m.; pop. 858,800; capital, Linz. See LOWER AUSTRIA.

Up′per Can′a-da. A former name for Ontario province, Canada.

up′per-cut″. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* *Boxing.* To strike with an uppercut. **II.** *n.* In boxing, a blow upward from the waist or hip, delivered under or inside the opponent's guard.

Up′per E′gypt. The Nile valley between a point a few miles S. of Cairo and the Sudan.

up′per-most, 1 up′er-mōst; 2 ŭp′er-mōst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Highest in place, rank, authority, or vantage-ground. **2.** First to come into the mind; as, one's *uppermost* thoughts. **3†.** First in order of precedence. **up′most‡.** **II.** *adv.* In the highest place; also, first, as in time.

Up′per Sen″e-gal′-Ni′ger. A colony of French West Africa formed in 1904 from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, excluding the Senegal Protectorate; 617,600 sq. m.; pop. 2,200,975; capital, Bamako; pop. 16,000.

Up′per Si-le′si-a. See SILESIA².

Up′per Vol′ta. A colony of French West Africa formed in 1919 from the southern section of the Upper Senegal-Niger; 154,470 sq. m.; pop. 3,000,000.

up′pish, 1 up′ish; 2 ŭp′ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Inclined to be self-assertive; assuming; pretentious; snobbish. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

up-raise′, *vt.* To lift up; elevate. **up-rear′‡.**—**up-rais′er,** *n.*

up′right, 1 up′rit; 2 ŭp′rīt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in a vertical position; erect. **2.** Morally correct; especially, just and honest. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something having a vertical position, as an upright timber or piano. **2.** The state of being upright; as, a post out of *upright*. **III‖.** *adv.* Vertically. [< AS. *upriht*, < *up*, up, + *riht*, right.] Syn.: see GOOD; HONEST; INNOCENT; JUST; MORAL; PURE; VIRTUOUS.—**up′right-ly,** *adv.*—**up′right-ness,** *n.*—**upright piano,** see PIANO.

up-ris′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of rising. **2.** Revolt; insurrection. **3.** An ascent; a slope; acclivity.

up-rist′†, *pp.* of UPRISE, *v.*—**up′rist†,** *n.* An uprising.

up-roar′, 1 up-rōr′; 2 ŭp-rōr′, *v.* **I§.** *i.* To make an uproar. **II†.** *t.* To throw into uproar or confusion.

up′roar, 1 up′rōr; 2 ŭp′rōr, *n.* Violent disturbance and noise; tumult. [< D. *op*, up, + *roeren*, stir.] Syn.: see NOISE; TUMULT.—**up-roar′i-ous,** *a.* Accompanied by or making uproar. Syn.: see NOISY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

up-root′§, 1 up-rūt′; 2 ŭp-rōōt′, *vt.* To tear up by the roots; eradicate; destroy utterly. Syn.: see EXTERMINATE.

up-rouse′, *vt.* To rouse up, as from sleep.

Up-sa'la, 1 up-sō'lą; 2 up-sä'lä, *n.* A cathedral and university city 50 miles north of Stockholm in S. E. Sweden; pop. 28,000. **Upp-sa'la‡; Up-sal'‡.**

up'see†. A word of uncertain origin and meaning used in old phrases that express or imply deep drinking. [< D. *op zijn*, in the.] **up'scy†; up'siel.**

up-set', 1 up-set'; 2 ŭp-sĕt'. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To overturn; be overturned. **2.** To disconcert, discompose, or disquiet. **3.** To throw into confusion or disorder. **4.** *Mech.* To shorten and thicken (metal) by hammering or by pressure; as, to *upset* a wheel-tire, or a bolt to form a head; specif., to swage (the ends of the teeth of a saw). **II.** *a.* Set up; required: in the phrase **upset price,** a price at which property is offered for sale, as by an auctioneer, as the lowest selling price. **III.** *n.* The act of upsetting, or state of being upset.—**up-set'ter,** *n.* One who or that which upsets.—**up-set'ting,** *pa.* **1.** Fitted to overturn, disconcert, or discompose. **2.** [Scot.] Conceited as an *upsetting* boy.—**up-set'ting[1],** *n.* The act of upsetting or the condition of being upset; disturbance; disquiet.—**up-set'ting[2],** *n.* A setting up; establishment.

up'shot, *n.* The final outcome. Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE.

up'side", 1 up'scid'; 2 ŭp'sĭd", *n.* The upper side or part.—**to be upsides with** [Prov. Brit.], to be even with.—**upside down,** with the upper side down; hence, in disorder.

up'si-lon, 1 yŭp'sī-lon; 2 yụp'sī-lŏn, *n.* The twentieth letter and sixth vowel in the Greek alphabet (Υ *υ*): having the sound of French *u*, Latin and Anglo-Saxon *y*. *V* and *u* are forms of the same letter. See Y. [< Gr. *y psilon*, *y* smooth.]

up'-stairs". **I.** *a.* Pertaining to an upper story. **II.** *n.* The upper story; the part of a building above the ground floor. **III.** *adv.* In, to, or toward an upper story.

up'start". **I.** *vi.* To start or spring upsuddenly. **II.** *a.* **1.** Suddenly raised to prominence, wealth, or power. **2.** Hence, characteristic of a parvenu; vulgar; pretentious. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which springs up suddenly; especially, one who has suddenly risen from a humble position to consequence; a parvenu. **2.** One who assumes an arrogant tone or bearing.

up'-stroke", *n.* An upward stroke, as of a pen or pencil in writing or drawing.

up'take", *n.* **1.** The act of lifting or taking up. **2.** A boiler-flue that unites the combustion-gases and carries them toward the smoke-stack. **3.** *Mining.* An upward ventilating-shaft. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Mental apprehension.

up'throw", *n.* **1.** A throwing upward; an upheaval. **2.** *Geol. & Mining.* An upward displacement of the rock on one side of a fault. [ally violent) of rocks.

up'thrust", *n.* **1.** An upward thrust. **2.** *Geol.* An upheaval (usu-

up to date. **1.** Down to the present time. **2.** Having the latest information, fashion, manner, or improvements.

up'-town", 1 up'-taun"; 2 ŭp'-town". [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resident in the upper part of a town or city, or that part which is conventionally regarded as the upper part, usually the residence-section. **II.** *adv.* In or toward the upper part of a town.

up-turn', *vt.* To turn up or over, as sod with the plow; hence, to overturn; upset.

up'ward, 1 up'ward; 2 ŭp'ward, *a.* Turned or directed toward a higher place. [< AS. *upweard*, < *up*, up, + *-weard*, -WARD.]

up'ward, } *adv.* **1.** Toward a higher place; in an ascending
up'wards, } course or direction; toward the source; as, to look *upward;* to trace a stream *upward.* **2.** With increase or advancement; toward a higher price; as, prices tended *upward.* **3.** In excess; more; as, children five years old and *upward.* **4.** Toward that which is better, nobler, or holier. **5.** In the upper parts.—**upward of** or **upwards of.** **1.** Higher than or in excess of. **2.** [Colloq. & Erron.] Hardly as much or as many as; about.

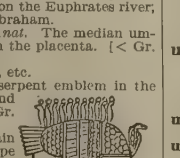
up'with, 1 up'with; 2 ŭp'with. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Upward. **2.** Uphill. **3.** Equal to. **II.** *n.* Rising ground. **III.** *adv.* Upward.

Ur, 1 ûr; 2 ûr, *n. BD.* A city of Chaldea on the Euphrates river, 135 m. S. E. of Babylon; the home of Abraham.

u'ra-chus, 1 yū'rą-kus; 2 yụ'ra-cŭs, *n. Anat.* The median umbilical ligament, connecting the fetus with the placenta. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine, + *echō*, hold.]

ur-æ'mi-a, ur-æ'mic. Same as UREMIA, etc.

u-ræ'us, 1 yu-rī'us; 2 yụ-rē'ŭs, *n.* The serpent emblem in the head-dresses of Egyptian divinities and kings: a symbol of sovereignty. [< Gr. *ouraios*, of a tail, < *oura*, tail.]


Uræus.

U'ral, 1 yū'rąl; 2 yụ'ral, *n.* **1.** A mountain system in European Russia between Europe and Asia; highest point, 5,000 ft. **2.** A river in E. European Russia, between Europe and Asia; 1,300 m. to the Caspian sea.—**U'ral,** *a.*

U"ral-Al-ta'ic, } 1 yū"ral-al-tā'ĭk, yu-rē"lo-;
U-ra"lo-Al-ta'ic, } 2 yụ"ral-ăl-tā'ĭc, yu-rā"lo-, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Ural and Altaic mountain ranges. **2.** *Philol.* (1) Of, pertaining to, or designating a family of languages of agglutinative structure and Mongoloid type in northern Europe and Asia: known also as *Turanian.* Compare TURANIAN. (2) In a narrower sense, pertaining to the language of the tribes near the Ural and Altai mountains.

u'ral-ite, 1 yū'rąl-ait; 2 yụ'ral-īt, *n. Mineral.* A pyroxene altered to amphibole. [< *Ural* mountains.]—**u"ral-it'ic,** *a.*—**u-ral"i-ti-za'tion,** *n. Mineral.* Metamorphic alteration of pyroxene to amphibole.

U-ralsk', 1 u-rūlsk'; 2 ụ-rălsk', *n.* **1.** A government in Kirghis steppe, Asiatic Russia; 137,679 sq. m.; pop. 890,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 48,000.

u'ra-nate, 1 yū'rą-nēt; 2 yụ'ra-nāt, *n* A salt of uranic acid.

U-ra'ni-a, 1 yu-rē'nī-ą; 2 yụ-rā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* (1) The Muse of astronomy: represented in art as holding a globe and a staff or compass. See MUSE[1]. (2) The heavenly one: an epithet of Aphrodite (Venus). **2.** A feminine personal name. [L., < Gr. *Ourania*, < *ouranios*, heavenly.]

U-ra'ni-an, 1 yu-rē'nī-ąn; 2 yụ-rā'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus. **2.** *Myth.* Celestial.

u-ran'ic, 1 yu-ran'ĭk; 2 yụ-răn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Relating to the heavens; astronomical. **2.** *Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from uranium, especially in its higher valence.

u-ran'i-nite, 1 yu-ran'ī-nait; 2 yụ-răn'ī-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, pitchy, grayish or greenish-black, opaque, isometric, chiefly lead uranyl uranate. It is important as being one of the chief sources of radium. Called also *pitchblende.* [< *uran-* in URANIUM.]

u'ra-nite, 1 yū'rą-nait; 2 yụ'ra-nīt, *n. Mineral.* **1.** Torbernite: called distinctively **lime uranite.** [< URANIUM.]—**u"ra-nit'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or containing uranite.

u-ra'ni-um, 1 yu-rē'nī-um; 2 yụ-rā'ni-ŭm, *n.* A rare, heavy, white metallic element. It is never found native, and has no important uses, but certain of its salts are used as pigments, especially in the manufacture of glass and porcelain. Its nitrate and acetate are used for quantitative determination of phosphoric acid. It is chemically related to chromium, molybdenum, and tungsten. Every known uranium ore contains radium in amounts proportional to the uranium content. It appears that uranium is the starting point in the disintegration of radioactive substances: See ELEMENT. [< URANUS.]

u'ra-no-, 1 yū'rą-no-; 2 yụ'ra-no-. From Greek *ouranos*, heaven: a combining form. In chemical and mineralogical words it refers to the element uranium.—**u"ra-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* Descriptive astronomy; especially, that branch which treats of the constellations. **ou"ra-nog'ra-phy‡.—u"ra-nol'o-gy,** *n.* Astronomy.—**u"ra-nom'e-try,** *n.* **1.** A map of the heavens that are visible to the naked eye, showing the relative positions and magnitudes of the stars. **2.** The measurement of the heavens.

u'ra-nous, 1 yū'rą-nus; 2 yụ'ra-nŭs, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to uranium, especially in its lower valence.

U'ra-nus, 1 yū'rą-nus; 2 yụ'ra-nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The husband of Gæa or Ge (Earth) and father of the Titans and the Cyclopes. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus, for which act he was dethroned by his son Kronos at Gæa's instigation. **Ou'ra-nos‡** [Gr.]. **2.** *Astron.* A planet, the outermost of the solar system except Neptune. Its distance from the sun is 1,781 millions of miles, its sidereal period about 84 years, and its diameter about 34,800 miles. It has four satellites. [L., < Gr. *Ouranos*, < *ouranos*, heaven.]

u'ra-nyl, 1 yū'rą-nil; 2 yụ'ra-nĭl, *n.* A radical (UrO_2) believed to exist in many uranium compounds. [< URANIUM + -YL.]

u'rase, 1 yū'rēs; 2 yụ'rās, *n.* A ferment which decomposes urea with the formation of ammonium carbonate. [< URIC.]

u'rate, 1 yū'rēt; 2 yụ'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of uric acid.

ur-bac'i-ty, 1 ûr-bas'ī-tı; 2 ûr-băc'ĭ-tỵ, *n.* The character or quality of being so narrow, as in one's views, as not to extend beyond the limits of one's own city or town.

ur'ban, 1 ûr'bən; 2 ûr'ban, *a.* Pertaining to a city; situated or dwelling in a city. [< L. *urbanus;* see URBANE.]

Ur'ban, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. G. Sw. **Ur'ban,** 1 ûr'bən, 2 ur'bän; D. **Ur'baan,** 1 ur'bən, 2 ûr'bän; F. **Ur"bain',** 1 ûr"bañ', 2 ûr"băñ'; It. **Ur-ba'no,** 1 ûr-bā"no, 2 ụr-bä'no; L. **Ur-ba'nus,** 1 ûr-bē'nus, 2 ûr-bā'nŭs; Sp. **Ur-bā'no,** 1 ûr-bā"no, 2 ụr-bä'no. **2.** One of eight popes of Rome: specif., **Urban II.** (1042–1099), whose preaching gave rise to the Crusades. [< L. *urbanus*, courteous.]

Ur-ban'a, 1 ûr-ban'ą; 2 ûr-băn'a, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in E. central Illinois; pop. 10,240; seat of the University of Illinois, founded in 1867. **2.** A manufacturing city in W. central Ohio; pop. 7,020; seat of Urbana University, founded in 1850.

ur-bane', 1 ûr-bēn'; 2 ûr-băn', *a.* **1.** Characterized by or having refinement, especially in manner; polite; courteous; suave: opposed to *rustic.* **2.** [Rare or Archaic.] Urban. [< L. *urbanus*, of a city, < *urbs*, city.] Syn.: see POLITE.—**ur-bane'ly,** *adv.*—**ur'bane-ness,** *n.*

ur-ban'i-ty, 1 ûr-ban'ī-tı; 2 ûr-băn'ĭ-tỵ, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being urbane; refined or elegant courtesy; strictly, the city quality, from the assumption that life in the city results in superior refinement. **2†.** Polished humor or wit. Syn.: see POLITENESS.

ur'ban-ize, 1 ûr'bən-aiz; 2 ûr'băn-īz, *vt.* **1.** To render urbane; refine. **2.** To render urban.—**ur"ban-i-za'tion,** *n.*

urbi et orbi. [L.] To the city and the world: used in official announcements, as papal bulls.

ur'ce-o-late, 1 ûr'sī-o-lēt; 2 ûr'ce-o-lāt, *a. Bot.* Pitcher- or urn-shaped. [< L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, pitcher.]

ur'chin, 1 ûr'chin; 2 ûr'chĭn. **I.** *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Elfish; mischievous. **2†.** Trivial. **II.** *n.* **1.** A roguish mischievous boy. **2.** A cylinder in a carding-machine. **3.** A hedgehog. **4.** A sea-urchin. **5†.** An elf, as often assuming the form of a hedgehog. [< L.^{OF} *ericus* (< *er*), hedgehog.]

Ur'du, 1 ur'dū; 2 ụr'dụ, *a. & n.* Hindustani: the native Indian name, the dialect having arisen in the camps and bazaars as a means of communication between the Mohammedan invaders and the conquered Hindus. [< Hind. *urdū*, < *urdū*, camp, < Per. *urdū*, camp.] **Oor'doo‡.**

ure†. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To exercise; inure. **II.** *n.* Practise; use. [< OF. *eure*, < L. *opera*, work.]

-ure. A substantive ending found in nouns denoting action, or the product or result of action, and usually attached to the past participle stem; as, *cincture, picture.* [= F. *-ure*, < L. *-ura*, fem. substantive ending.]

u're-a, 1 yū'rı-ą; 2 yụ're-a, *n. Chem.* A very soluble colorless

crystalline compound ($CO(NH_2)_2$), contained abundantly in the urine of mammals, and in small quantities in the bile, liver, muscles, blood, and other fluids. Urea is also found in slight proportions in the excrement of birds, fishes, and reptiles. It is formed by the oxidation of nitrogenous compounds in the body, or taken as food. Urea has a toxic effect on the system when retained or when administered. See UREMIA. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine.]—**u're-al,** *a.*

u're-ase, *n.* Same as URASE.

u"re-din'i-um, 1 yū"rı-din'ı-um; 2 yu"re-dın'ı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* Same as UREDOSORUS. [< UREDO.]—**u"re-din'i-o-spore",** *n. Bot.* A unicellular thin-walled spore produced as a repeating generation in summer as part of the life-cycle of a rust-fungus.

u-re'do, 1 yu-rī'do; 2 yu-rē'do, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A sorus or group of uredospores. (2) [U-] A form-genus now known merely as the *uredo stage.* **2.** *Pathol.* Same as URTICARIA. [< L. *uredo*, blight, < *uro*, burn.]—**uredo stage** (*Bot.*), the stage in the life-history of certain rust-fungi during which uredospores are produced. **u. form‡.—u"re-din'e-ous,** *a.* **u-red'i-nous‡.—u-re"do-so'rus,** *n. Bot.* The sorus producing uredospores in rust-fungi.—**u-re'do-spore,** *n. Bot.* A non-sexual spore (conidium) in rust-fungi which, after germination and the formation of mycelium, gives rise to other uredospores.—**u-re"do-spor'ic,** *a.*—**u-re"do-spo-rif'er-ous,** *a.*

u-re'mi-a, 1 yu-rī'mı-ə; 2 yu-rē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the blood due to the presence of urea with other urinary constituents ordinarily excreted by the kidneys. It is caused by defective elimination of the constituents of urine and by urinemia. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine, + *haima*, blood.] **u-ræ'mi-a‡.—u-re'mic,** *a.* Relating to, productive of, or affected with uremia. **u-ræ'mic‡.**

u-re'ter, 1 yu-rī'tər *or* yū'rı-tər; 2 yu-rē'ter *or* yu're-ter, *n.* The duct by which urine passes from the kidney to the bladder or the cloaca. [< Gr. *ourētēr*, < *ouron*, urine.]—**u-re"ter-ec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* Excision of the ureter.

u-reth'ane, 1 yu-reth'ēn; 2 yu-rēth'ān, *n. Chem.* **1.** Originally, a white crystalline compound ($H_2NCO.OC_2H_5$) derived from carbamic acid ($H_2N.CO.OH$) by substituting ethyl (C_2H_5) for the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group (HO) of the acid: called distinctively **ethyl urethane. 2.** By extension, any ester of carbamic acid: as, methyl *urethane.* [< *ur-* (in UREA) + *eth-* (in ETHER).] **u-reth'an‡.**

u-re'thra, 1 yu-rī'thrə; 2 yu-rē'thra, *n.* The duct by which urine is discharged from the bladder. [L., < Gr. *ourēthra*, < *ouron*, urine.]—**u-re'thral,** *a.*

u-ret'ic, 1 yu-ret'ık; 2 yu-rēt'ic, *a.* & *n.* Diuretic.

Ur-fa', 1 ur-fā'; 2 ûr-fā', *n.* A city 120 miles N. E. of Aleppo in Syria (French mandate), Asia Minor; the ancient **Edessa**; pop. 55,000. **Or-fa'‡.**

Ur'ga, 1 ûr'gə; 2 ur'gä, *n.* A commercial city, capital of N. Mongolia, China; a sacred city of the Mongols; pop. 40,000. Called also *Kulun.* **Oor'ga‡.**

urge, 1 ûrj; 2 ûrġ, *v.* [URGED; URG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press forward with force in any direction; drive; impel. **2.** To press strenuously the mind or will of (a person), as by argument or importunity. **3.** To press earnestly upon the mind the doing, consideration, or acceptance of (a belief, plan, argument, petition, etc.): often with *upon.* **4.** To press (movement, action, etc.) with haste; hasten; hurry. **5.** To follow close; press hard upon. **6.** To treat with powerful means; as, to *urge* one with heat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To put forth arguments or claims. **2.** To exercise impulsion; stimulate; animate. **3†.** To press onward. [< L. *urgeo*, press.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; DRIVE; ENCOURAGE; PERSUADE; PIQUE; PLEAD; PROMOTE; PUSH; QUICKEN; SPUR.—**ur'gen-cy,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being urgent. (1) Pressure by entreaty. (2) The pressure of necessity. **2.** The act of urging. **3.** Something urgent. Syn.: see NECESSITY.—**ur'gent,** *a.* **1.** Characterized by urging or importunity; requiring prompt attention; pressing; imperative. **2.** Eagerly importunate or insistent. Syn.: importunate, pertinacious, pressing, solicitous. **-ly,** *adv.*

urge, *n. Psychol.* A vital impulse the satisfaction of which is always accompanied by a feeling of pleasure or well-being, and its denial by displeasure or discomfort.

U'ri, 1 ū'rī; 2 ų'rī, *n.* A canton in E. central Switzerland; 415 sq. m.; pop. 23,850; capital, Altdorf.

-uria. A combining suffix used for *urine* in certain medical terms, and indicating an abnormality, as *polyuria.* [< Gr. *-ouria*, < *ouron*, urine.]

U-rī'ah, 1 yu-raī'ə; 2 yu-rī'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **U"rie',** 1 ū"rē'; 2 ų"rē'; G. **U-rī'as,** 1 ū-rī'as, 2 ų-rī'äs; It. **U-rī'a,** 1 ū-rī'ä, 2 ų-rī'ä; L. **U-rī'as,** 1 yu-raī'əs; 2 yu-rī'as. **2.** *Bib.* A Hittite captain in the Israelite army treacherously sent to death by David so that he might possess Uriah's wife, Bathsheba. *2 Sam.* xi, 17. [Heb., Jehovah is light.]

u'ric, 1 yū'rık; 2 yu'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from urine.—**uric acid,** a white, almost insoluble compound ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$) of varying crystalline forms, obtained chiefly from the excrement of serpents and birds (guano). It is found in small quantity in human urine. Owing to its insolubility, it forms the nucleus of most urinary and renal calculi, whence it was called formerly **lithic acid.** Gouty deposits in the joints are mostly sodium urates. Uric acid is a product of the incomplete oxidation of animal tissue and animal diet, and may also be formed synthetically.

U'ri-el, 1 yū'rı-el; 2 yu'ri-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** In Milton's *Paradise Lost,* an angel who is represented as regent of the sun. [Heb., fire of God.]

U'rim, 1 yū'rım; 2 yu'rim, *n. pl.* **1.** Objects mentioned in the Old Testament (see *Ex.* xxviii, 30, etc.) in connection with the breastplate of the high priest: generally in the phrase **Urim and Thummim,** supposed to have been precious stones or small figures used as in casting lots, one signifying an affirmative and the other a negative answer. **2.** *Mormon Ch.* Sacred instruments used by seers under divine direction. [< Heb. *ūrīm*, pl. of *ūr*, fire, < *ēr*, shine.]

u'ri-nal, 1 yū'rı-nəl; 2 yu'ri-nal, *n.* **1.** A toilet or closet convenience or fixture for men's use in urinating; also, a private place containing such conveniences for public use, as in a park. **2.** A glass receptacle, as a bottle, used in the inspection of urine. [< L. *urina*, urine.]

u'ri-na-ry, 1 yū'rı-nē-rı; 2 yu'ri-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned in the production of urine; as, the *urinary* organs. **II.** *n.* **1.** A reservoir for storing urine, etc., for use as manure. **2.** Same as URINAL, 2.—**urinary calculus,** a concretion formed in the urinary passages; the stone.

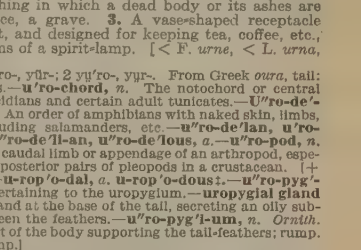
u'rine, 1 yū'rın; 2 yu'rin, *n.* A pale-yellow fluid secreted from the blood by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and voided through the urethra: the principal vehicle by which nitrogenous and saline matters derived from impaired tissues are removed from the system. The normal urine of man has a specific gravity of 1.015 to 1.030, and the quantity voided in 24 hours is about 50 ounces, including nearly 2 ounces of solids, of which the chief constituent is urea. [F., < L. *urina.*]—**u'ri-nate,** *vi.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To void or pass urine.—**u"ri-na'tion,** *n.*—**uri-ne"mi-a,** *n.* A poisoned condition of the blood due to the retention of urine or of its elements.—**u"ri-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Concerned in the conveyance of urine.—**u"ri-no-gen'i-tal,** *a.* Urogenital.—**u"ri-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medical science that relates to the urine and its aspects and characteristics in health and in disease.—**u-roi'o-gy‡.—u"ri-nos'co-py,** *n.* Same as UROSCOPY.—**u'ri-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling urine. **u'ri-nose‡.**

urn, 1 ûrn; 2 ûrn, *n.* **1.** A rounded or angular vase having a foot, variously used in antiquity as a receptacle, measure, etc. **2.** Something in which a dead body or its ashes are preserved; hence, a grave. **3.** A vase-shaped receptacle having a faucet, and designed for keeping tea, coffee, etc., hot, as by means of a spirit-lamp. [< F. *urne*, < L. *urna*, < *uro*, burn.]

u'ro-¹, ur-¹, 1 yū'ro-, yūr-; 2 yu'ro-, yur-. From Greek *oura*, tail: combining forms.—**u'ro-chord,** *n.* The notochord or central axis of larval ascidians and certain adult tunicates.—**U"ro-de'la,** *n. pl. Herp.* An order of amphibians with naked skin, limbs, and a tail, including salamanders, etc.—**u"ro-de'lan, u'ro-delе,** *a.* & *n.*—**u"ro-de'li-an, u"ro-de'lous,** *a.*—**u"ro-pod,** *n.* An abdominal or caudal limb or appendage of an arthropod, especially one of the posterior pairs of pleopods in a crustacean. [+ Gr. *pous*, foot.]—**u-rop'o-dal,** *a.* **u-rop'o-dous‡.—u"ro-pyg'i-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the uropygium.—**uropygial gland** (*Ornith.*), the gland at the base of the tail, secreting an oily substance used to preen the feathers.—**u"ro-pyg'i-um,** *n. Ornith.* The terminal part of the body supporting the tail-feathers; rump. [+ Gr. *pygē*, rump.]

u'ro-², ur-², Derived from Greek *ouron*, urine: combining forms.—**u"ro-gen'i-tal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs and their functions. **u"ri-no-gen'i-tal‡.** **II.** *n. pl.* The urinogenital organs.—**u-rog'e-nous,** *a.* Producing or promotive of the urinary secretion.—**u"ro-lith, u-rol'i-thus,** *n.* A urinary calculus. [+ Gr. *lithos*, stone.]—**u"ro-lith'ic,** *a.*—**u-rol'o-gy,** *n.* Same as URINOLOGY.—**u"ro-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**u-rol'o-gist,** *n.*—**u-ros'co-py,** *n.* Diagnosis by examination of the urine.—**u"ro-scop'ic,** *a.*—**u-ros'co-pist,** *n.*—**u-rot'ro-pin, -pine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline powder ($(CH_2)_6N_4$, obtained by the action of formaldehyde on ammonia, used as an antiseptic and diuretic. Called also *formin.*

ur'sa, 1 ûr'sə; 2 ûr'sa, *n.* [L.] A she bear: only in the phrases **Ursa Major** (the Great Bear, a large northern constellation containing the seven conspicuous stars called the Septentriones, or Dipper); **U. Minor** (the Little Bear, a northern constellation including the pole-star). See CONSTELLATION.—**ur'si-form,** *a.* Having the form of a bear.



Ursa Major (the Dipper) and Ursa Minor (the Little Dipper).

a, pole-star.

ur'sine, 1 ûr'sın *or* -sain; 2 ûr'sin *or* -sīn, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a bear. **2.** Clothed with dense bristles, as certain caterpillars.—**ursine howler,** see HOWLER, 2.

Ur"su-la, 1 ûr'sū-lə; 2 ûr'sų-la, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. **Or"se-li'ne,** 1 ôr"sē-lī'nē, 2 ôr"se-lī'ne. It. **Ur"su-la,** 1 ûr"su-la, 2 ųr"sų-lä; F. **Ur"sule',** 1 ûr"sül', 2 ûr"sül'; G. Sw. **Ur'sel,** 1 ûr'sel, 2 ųr'sĕl; It. **Or'so-la,** 1 ôr'so-lə, 2 ôr'so-lä; Sp. **Ur'so-la,** 1 ûr'so-lə, 2 ųr'so-lä. [L., she bear.]

Ur'su-line, 1 ûr'sıu-lin *or* -lain; 2 ûr'sų-lin *or* -līn. *R. C. Ch.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Ursula or to an order of nuns founded in 1537 by St. Angela Merici; they are engaged chiefly in the education of girls. **II.** *n.* An Ursuline nun.

Ur"ti-ca'ce-æ, 1 ûr"tı-kē'sı-ī; 2 ûr"ti-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs—the nettle family—belonging to the order *Urticales.* **Ur'ti-ca,** the type genus, contains the nettles. [< L. *urtica*, nettle, < *uro*, burn.]—**ur"ti-ca'ceous,** *a.*

ur"ti-ca'ri-a, 1 ûr"tı-kē'rı-ə; 2 ûr"ti-cā'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* A disease of the skin characterized by evanescent rounded elevations resembling wheals raised by a whip, attended with intense itching; nettle-rash; hives. [See URTICACEÆ.]—**ur"ti-ca'ri-al, ur"ti-ca'ri-ous,** *a.*

ur'ti-cate, 1 ûr'ti-kēt; 2 ûr'ti-cāt, *vt. & ti.* [-CAT"ED²; -CAT"ING.] To sting as with nettles. [< L. *urtica,* nettle, < *uro,* burn.]—**ur"ti-ca'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or effect of urticating; especially, a whipping with nettles as treatment for paralysis.

Uru., *abbr.* Uruguay.

U'ru-guay, 1 ū'ru-gwē; 2 ū'ru-gwā, *n.* **1.** A South-American republic; 72,153 sq. m.; pop. 1,564,620; capital, Montevideo. **2.** A river in S. E. South America; 931 m. to the Plata river.—**U"ru-guay'an,** *a. & n.*

U-rum'chi, *n.* Same as TIHWAFU.

u'rus, 1 yū'rus; 2 yu'rūs, *n.* An extinct European wild ox. [L.]

us, 1 us; 2 ŭs, *pron.* The objective case plural of the personal pronoun of the first person. [< AS. *ūs.*]

U. S., *abbr.* Uncle Sam, United States.—**U. S. A.,** *abbr.* United States Army, United States of America, Union of South Africa.

us'a-bl(e², 1 yūz'e-bl; 2 yuş'a-bl, *a.* Such as can be used. **use'a-bl(e²t.—us'a-bl(e-ness²,** *use'a-bl(e-ness², n.—us'a-bly,** *adv.*

us'age, 1 yūz'ij; 2 yuş'aǧ, *n.* **1.** The manner of using or treating a person or thing; treatment; also, the act of using; as, mild or harsh *usage.* **2.** Customary or habitual practise, or something permitted by it or done in accordance with it; custom or a custom; as, an act permitted by *usage;* ancient *usages.* **3.** *Law.* Uniform practise. **4.** *Gram. & Rhet.* A use of words or forms considered as sanctioned or unsanctioned by reputable authorities. **5†.** Conduct; behavior. **6†.** Enjoyment. [See USE, *n.*] Syn.: see HABIT.—**nonjurors' usages** (*Eng. & Scot. Hist.*), certain ceremonies, including mixing wine with water, prayer for the dead, trine immersion at baptism, the chrism at confirmation, anointing of the sick, etc., adopted by the nonjurors.

us'ance, 1 yūz'ens; 2 yuş'anç, *n.* **1.** *Com.* A period of time, variable as between various countries, which, by commercial usage, is allowed for payment of foreign bills of exchange, exclusive of days of grace. **2.** An income derived from the possession of wealth in any way. It may be invested. **3‖.** Employment; use. **4†.** Interest on money. **5†.** Custom. [See USE, *n.*] **us'aunce†.**

U. S. B., *abbr.* United States Geographic Board.

Us'beg, 1 uz'beg; 2 ŭs'bĕg, *n.* Same as UZBEG.

U. S. C., *abbr.* United States of Colombia.

use, } 1 yūz; 2 yuş, *v.* [USED; US'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To employ
uze², } for the accomplishment of a purpose; make use of. **2.** To put into practise or employ habitually; make a practise of; as, to *use* diligence in business. **3.** To conduct oneself toward; treat; as, to *use* one badly. **4.** To make familiar by habit or practise; accustom; inure: generally in the past participle; as, he is *used* to exposure. **II.** *i.* To do a thing customarily or habitually; be accustomed: now always in the past as an auxiliary to form a phrase equivalent to a frequentative preterit; as, I *used* to go there. Syn.: see EMPLOY; EXERCISE; OCCUPY.—**to use up. 1.** To use the whole of; consume by using. **2.** [Colloq.] To weary to exhaustion; wear out; discourage.

use, 1 yūs; 2 yuş, *n.* **1.** The act of using; application or employment to an end, particularly a good or useful end. **2.** Suitableness or adaptability to an end; serviceableness; as, the *uses* of adversity. **3.** Occasion or need to employ; necessity; as, I have no *use* for it. **4.** Habitual practise or employment; custom; usage. **5.** *Liturg.* Any special form of public worship or any individual service that arose in or was perpetuated by a church, diocese, or branch of a church; as, Sarum *use;* Roman *use;* York *use.* Compare LITURGY. **6.** *Law.* The permanent equitable right that one has to the enjoyment of the rents and profits of lands and tenements of which the legal title and possession are vested in another in trust for the beneficiary. **7‖.** Ordinary experience or occurrence. **8†.** The application of a sermon. **9†.** Usury. [< OF. *us,* < L. *usus,* < *usus,* pp. of *utor,* use.] Syn.: see CUSTOM; HABIT; OCCUPATION; SERVICE; UTILITY.

use'ful, 1 yūs'ful; 2 yuş'ful, *a.* Serving a use or purpose, especially a valuable one; productive of good; beneficial.

Syn.: adapted, advantageous, available, beneficial, conducive, convenient, favorable, good, helpful, profitable, salutary, serviceable, suitable, suited. See CONVENIENT; EXPEDIENT; GOOD. Compare UTILITY. Ant.: see synonyms for USELESS.—**use'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**use'ful-ness,** *n.*

use'less, 1 yūs'les; 2 yuş'lĕs, *a.* Being of no use; not serving, or not capable of serving, any beneficial purpose.

Syn.: abortive, bootless, fruitless, futile, ineffectual, nugatory, null, profitless, unavailing, unprofitable, unserviceable, vain, valueless, worthless. That which is *bootless, fruitless,* or *profitless* fails to accomplish any valuable result; that which is *abortive, ineffectual,* or *unavailing* fails to accomplish a result that it was, or was supposed to be, adapted to accomplish. That which is *useless, futile,* or *vain* is inherently incapable of accomplishing a specified result. *Useless* in the widest sense signifies not of use for any valuable purpose, and is thus closely similar to *valueless* and *worthless. Fruitless* is more final than *ineffectual,* as applying to the sum or harvest of endeavor. That which is *useless* lacks fitness for a purpose; that which is *vain* lacks imaginable fitness. See VAIN; WASTE.—Ant.: see synonyms for USEFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

us'er¹, 1 yūz'er; 2 yuş'er, *n.* One who or that which uses.

us'er², *n. Law.* The exercise or enjoyment of a right.

Ush'ant, 1 ush'ant; 2 ush'ant, *n.* An island off N. W. France, 26 by 4½ m.; pop. 3,000. Here the English under Lord Howe defeated the French fleet, June 1, 1794. **Oues"sant'†** [F.].

ush'er, 1 ush'er; 2 ŭsh'er. **I.** *vt.* To attend as an usher; serve as a forerunner or harbinger of; introduce: followed by *in* or *forth.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One who acts as doorkeeper, as of a court or other assembly-room; hence, an officer whose duty it is to introduce strangers or walk before a person of rank; commonly, one who conducts persons to seats, etc., as in a church or theater. **2.** [Eng.] An under-teacher in a school. [< L.OF *ostiarius,* < *ostium,* door.]

Ush'er, James (1581–1656). Protestant archbishop of Armagh; scholar; author of *Chronology of the Bible.* **Us'sher†.**

Usk, 1 usk; 2 ŭsk, *n.* A river in S. W. Wales; length, 70 m.

Us-kub', 1 üs-küp'; 2 üs-küp', *n.* A manufacturing town on the Vardar river in S. central Serbia; pop. 47,390; captured by the Bulgarians, October 22, 1915; recaptured by French cavalry, September 29, 1918. **Skop'ly-e†** [Serb.]; **Us"ki-up'†; Us-kup'†.**

U. S. L., *abbr.* United States Legation.—**U. S. M.,** *abbr.* United States Mail, United States Marines.—**U. S. M. A.,** *abbr.* United States Military Academy.—**U. S. N.,** *abbr.* United States Navy.—**U. S. N. A.,** *abbr.* United States Naval Academy.—**U. S. P.,** *abbr.* United States Pharmacopœia.

Us'pa-lla'ta, 1 us'pa-lyā'ta; 2 uş'pä-lyä'tä, *n.* A pass over the Andes between Chile and the Argentine Republic, 90 miles E. of Valparaiso; highest point, 12,800 ft. Called also *La Cumbre.*

us'que, *n.* [Scot.] Short for USQUEBAUGH.

us'que-baugh§, 1 us'kwi-ba *or* -bē; 2 us'kwe-bä *or* -bą, *n.* A distilled spirit, as whisky: so called in Ireland and Scotland. [< Ir. & Gael. *uisge-beatha,* < *uisge,* water, + *beatha,* life.]

U. S. S., *abbr.* United States Senate, United States ship, United States steamer.

us'tion, 1 us'chən; 2 ŭs'chon, *n.* The act of burning, or the state of being burnt; specifically, cauterization by burning. [< L. *ustio(n-),* < *ustus,* pp. of *uro,* burn.]

us'tu-late, 1 us'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lēt; 2 us'chu-[*or* -tū-]lāt, *a.* Scorched, or colored as if by scorching. [< L. *ustulo,* scorch, < *uro,* burn.]—**us"tu-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of burning or searing. **2.** *Pharm.* (1) The drying of substances by heat preparatory to pulverization. (2) The burning of wine. **3.** *Chem.* The expulsion of one substance from another by heat.

usu., *abbr.* Usual, usually.

u'su-al, } 1 yū'zu-əl; 2 yu'zhu-al, *a.* Such as occurs in the
u'zu-al², } ordinary course of events; frequent; common. [< L. *usualis,* < *usus,* use.]

Syn.: accustomed, common, customary, every-day, familiar, frequent, general, habitual, normal, ordinary, prevailing, prevalent, regular, wonted. In strictness, *common* and *general* apply to the greater number of individuals in a class; but both words are in good use as applying to the greater number of instances in a series, so that it is possible to speak of one person's *common* practise or *general* custom, but *ordinary* or *usual* would in such case be preferable. See COMMON; FREQUENT; GENERAL; HABITUAL; NORMAL.—Ant.: exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent out-of-the-way, rare, singular, strange, uncommon, unusual.—**u'su-al-ly,** *adv.*—**u'su-al-ness,** *n.*

u'su-fruct, 1 yū'zu-frukt; 2 yu'zhu-frŭct, *n. Law.* The right of using the property of another and of drawing the profits it produces without wasting its substance. [< L. *usus,* use, + *fructus,* fruit.]—**u"su-fruc'tu-a-ry,** *a. & n.*

u'su-rer, 1 yū'zu-rər; 2 yu'zhu-rer, *n.* **1.** One who practises usury; one who lends money, especially at an exorbitant or illegal rate. **2†.** One who lends money on interest; any money-lender. [See USURY.]

u-surp'†, 1 yu-zûrp'; 2 yu-ŝûrp', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize and hold without right or legal authority; take possession of by force. **2.** To take arrogantly, as if by right. **II.** *i.* To play the part of a usurper: with *on* or *upon.* [< L.F *usurpo,* use, < *usus,* use, + *rapio,* seize.] Syn.: see ASSUME.—**u"sur-pa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of usurping: said especially of unlawful or forcible seizure of kingly power. **2.** *Law.* The wrongful intrusion into or unjust exercise of the privileges of any office, franchise, or right of another. **3†.** Usage or custom; use.—**u-surp'ing-ly,** *adv.*

u'su-ry, 1 yū'zu-ri; 2 yu'zhu-ry, *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** The act or practise of taking of a rate of interest beyond what is allowed by law. **2.** Originally, interest in general. **3.** A premium paid for the use of money beyond the rate of interest established by law. [< L.OF *usura,* < *usus,* use.]—**u-su'ri-ous,** *a.* Practising usury; having the nature of or involving usury. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

U. S. V., *abbr.* United States Volunteers.—**u. s. w.,** *abbr.* [G.] *Und so weiter* (and so forth).

ut, 1 ût; 2 ŭt, *n. Mus.* The first note in the Guido scale: now commonly *do.* [It., < L. *ut,* in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

Ut., *abbr.* Utah.

U'tah, 1 yū'tē *or* yū'ti, yū'tē; 2 yut *or* yu'te, yu'tą, *n.* A State of the western United States; 84,990 sq. m.; pop. 449,400; capital, Salt Lake City.

ut dict., *abbr.* [L.] *Ut dictum* (as directed).

Ute, } 1 yūt *or* yū'ti, yū'tē; 2 yut *or* yu'te, yu'tą, *n.* One of a
U'tah; } Shoshonean tribe of Indians, now confined mostly to a reservation in Colorado.

-ute, *suffix.* A suffix of Latin origin used to form (1) adjectives, as *absolute, destitute,* and (2) verbs, as *constitute.* [< L. *-utus,* pp. suffix.]

u-ten'sil, 1 yu-ten'səl; 2 yu-tĕn'sil, *n.* A thing serving a useful purpose, as an implement or vessel, especially for domestic or farming use. [< L.OF *utensilis,* fit for use, < *utor,* use.] Syn.: see TOOL.

u'ter-us, 1 yū'ter-us; 2 yu'ter-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** The organ of a female animal in which the young are protected and developed before birth; the womb. In the higher mammals the uterus is single, but in the lower, as marsupials and monotremes, it is double. **2.** *Zool.* By extension, any differentiated portion of an oviduct found in various animals, other than mammals, serving as a repository for the development and nourishment of the eggs or the young during the embryonic stage. [L.]—**u'ter-in(e³,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the uterus. **2.** Born of the same mother, but having a different father.—**u"ter-i'tis,** *n. Pathol.* In-

flammation of the womb.—**u"ter-o-fix-a'tion,** *n. Surg.* The operation of fixing the uterus to the abdominal wall to relieve prolapsus.

Ut'gard, 1 ū̇t'gȧrd; 2 u̇t'gärd, *n. Norse Myth.* The abode of Utgard-Loki, on the other side of the great sea that surrounds Midgard, the earth.—**Ut'gard-Lo"ki,** *n.* An invulnerable giant. **Skry'mer‡.**

U'ther, 1 yū'thər; 2 yu'ther, *n.* A legendary king of Britain; father of Arthur. See ARTHUR, 2; IGRAINE; PENDRAGON.

U'ti-ca, 1 yū'ti-kə; 2 yu'ti-ca, *n.* **1.** An ancient Phenician city 17 miles N. W. of Carthage in N. Africa; succeeded Carthage as the leading city of Africa. **2.** A city of central New York; on the Mohawk river; pop. 94,160.

u-til'i-ty, 1 yu-til'i-ti; 2 yu-til'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES^{z}, *pl.*] **1.** Fitness for some desirable practical purpose; serviceableness; also, that which is serviceable. **2.** *Polit. Econ. & Ethics.* Fitness to supply the natural needs of man. **3.** *Philos.* (1) The happiness of mankind; the greatest happiness of the greatest number. (2) Utilitarianism. **4.** *Theat.* (1) A regular member of a company who must be prepared, on short notice, to go on in any of the less important parts. (2) The part so assigned, or such parts collectively. **5†.** Use; profit. [< L.^{F} *utilitas,* < *utilis,* useful, < *utor,* use.]

Syn.: advantage, advantageousness, avail, benefit, expediency, profit, service, serviceableness, use, usefulness. *Utility* is somewhat more abstract and philosophical than *usefulness* or *use,* and is often employed to denote adaptation to produce a valuable result, while *usefulness* denotes the actual production of such result. We contrast beauty and *utility.* We say of an invention its *utility* is questionable, or, on the other hand, its *usefulness* has been proved by ample trial, or, I have found it of *use;* still, *utility* and *usefulness* are frequently interchanged. *Expediency* (literally, the getting the foot out) refers primarily to escape from or avoidance of some difficulty or trouble: either *expediency* or *utility* may be used to signify *profit* or *advantage* considered apart from right as the ground of moral obligation, or of actions that have a moral character, *expediency* denoting immediate *advantage* on a contracted view, and especially with reference to avoiding danger, difficulty, or loss, while *utility* may be so broadened as to cover all existence through all time, as in the utilitarian theory of morals. *Policy* is often used in a kindred sense, more positive than *expediency,* but narrower than *utility,* as in the proverb "Honesty is the best *policy.*" See PROFIT; SERVICE.—Ant.: disadvantage, folly, futility, impolicy, inadequacy, inexpediency, inutility, unprofitableness, uselessness, worthlessness.—**utility man.** **1.** Same as UTILITY, 4 (1). **2.** *Baseball.* A member of a team who acts as a substitute.—**u-til"i-ta'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to utility; especially, placing utility above beauty or the amenities of life. **2.** Pertaining to or advocating utilitarianism. **II.** *n.* One devoted to mere material utility; an advocate of utilitarianism.—**u-til"i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* **1.** *Philos.* A system that holds utility of some kind to be the end and criterion of action. Specif.: (1) The ethical doctrine that actions derive their moral quality from their usefulness as means to some end, usually as means productive of happiness or unhappiness. John Stuart Mill, who coined the word *utilitarianism,* understood by it the ethical theory which makes the happiness of mankind the end and criterion of the morally right. (2) The doctrine, in civics and politics, that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole end and criterion of all public action. **2.** Devotion to mere material interests and aims.—**u'til-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make useful or serviceable; turn to practical account; make use of. **u'til-ise‡.**—**u'til-iz"**[or **-is"]a-bl**(e^{z}, *a.* —**u"til-i-za'**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.*

ut'most, 1 ut'mōst; 2 ŭt'mōst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the highest degree or the largest amount or number. **2.** Being at the farthest limit or most distant point; most remote; last. **II.** *n.* **1.** The greatest possible extent. **2.** The extreme boundary. [< AS. *ut,* out, + *-mest,* -MOST.] Syn.: see END.

U-to'pi-a, 1 yu-tō'pi-ə; 2 yu-tō'pi-a, *n.* **1.** An imaginary island, the seat of an ideally perfect social and political life; described by Sir Thomas More in a romance of that title published in 1516. **2.** [u-] Hence, any state, condition, or place of ideal perfection. [< Gr. *ou,* not, + *topos,* place.]—**U-to'pi-an.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to or like Utopia. **2.** [u-] Excellent, but existing only in fancy or theory; ideal. **II.** *n.* **1.** A dweller in Utopia. **2.** [u-] One who advocates impracticable reforms; a visionary. Syn.: see IMAGINARY.—**u-to'pi-an-ism,** *n.* Highly optimistic views, especially of social problems.

U'trecht, 1 yū'trekt; 2 yu'trĕct, *n.* **1.** A province of the central Netherlands; 525 sq. m.; pop. 341,793. **2.** Its capital; pop. 146,441; here was signed the treaty ending the wars of Queen Anne, April 11, 1713.

u'tri-cle, 1 yū'tri-kl; 2 yu'tri-cl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A small sac-like cavity found in the internal ear. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A small fruit having an inflated pericarp, as in the pigweed. (2) An air-cell, as in certain aquatic plants. (3) A large cell in the leaf of peat-mosses. [< F. *utricule,* < L. *utriculus,* dim. of *uter,* skin bag.]—**u-tric'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a utricle or small sac; specif., in chemistry, condensing in small globules, as sulfur. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Bladder-like. (2) Bearing or provided with utricles. **u-tric'u-late‡; u-tric'u-lose‡.**—**u-tric'u-lus,** *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* Any small pear-shaped sac; especially, the utricle of the vestibule, or the utricle of the urethra. **2.** *Bot.* Same as UTRICLE, 2. [L.]

ut sup., *abbr.* [L.] *Ut supra* (as above).

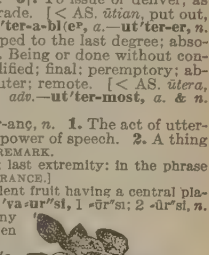
ut'ter, 1 ut'ər; 2 ŭt'er, *vt.* **1.** To give out or send forth with audible sound. **2.** *Law.* (1) To say publicly; put in circulation; as, to *utter* slanderous words. (2) To deliver or offer to another, whether accepted or not (a forged instrument), representing the same to be genuine, with intent to defraud. (3) To deliver or offer as genuine (a counterfeit note or coin) with intent that it shall pass into circulation as money. (4) To issue for circulation or public use, as bank-notes or postage-stamps. **3‖.** To give vent to in any way; give forth; emit. **4†.** To reach out. **5†.** To issue or deliver, as merchandise, in the course of trade. [< AS. *ūtian,* put out, < *ūt,* out.] Syn.: see SPEAK.—**ut'ter-a-bl**(e^{z}, *a.*—**ut'ter-er,** *n.*

ut'ter, *a.* **1.** Realized or developed to the last degree; absolute; total; as, *utter* misery. **2.** Being or done without conditions or qualification; unqualified; final; peremptory; absolute; as, *utter* denial. **3‖.** Outer; remote. [< AS. *ūtera,* compar. of *ūt,* out.]—**ut'ter-ly,** *adv.*—**ut'ter-most,** *a.* & *n.* Same as UTMOST.

ut'ter-ance[1], 1 ut'er-ans; 2 ŭt'er-anç, *n.* **1.** The act of uttering; vocal expression; also, the power of speech. **2.** A thing uttered or expressed. Syn.: see REMARK.

ut'ter-ance[2]**‖,** *n.* The bitter end; last extremity: in the phrase **to the utterance.** [Var. of OUTRANCE.]

u'va, 1 yū'və; 2 yu'va, *n.* A succulent fruit having a central placenta, as a grape. [L., grape.]—**u'va-ur"si,** 1 -ûr"si; 2 -ûr"si, *n.* A trailing plant having small shiny red berries which are said to be eaten by bears.



Uva-ursi.

u-var'o-vite, 1 u-var'o-vait; 2 u-văr'o-vit, *n. Mineral.* An emerald-green calcium-chromium garnet ($Ca_3Cr_2Si_3O_{12}$). [< S. S. *Uvarow,* Russian author.]

u've-a, 1 yū'vi-ə; 2 yu've-a, *n. Anat.* **1.** The inner colored layer of the iris. **2.** The iris, ciliary muscle, and choroid coat. [< L. *uva,* grape.]—**u've-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the uvea.—**u"ve-i'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the uvea or iris.—**u"ve-it'ic,** *a.*—**u've-ous,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a grape or a cluster of grapes. **2.** Uveal.

u'vu-la, 1 yū'viu-lə; 2 yu'vū-la, *n.* **1.** The pendent fleshy portion of the soft palate. **2.** *Anat.* Either of two other similar processes, one at the neck of the bladder and the other on the under side of the cerebellum. [< L. *uva,* grape.]—**u'vu-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by the vibration of, the uvula.—**u"vu-li'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or uvula.

ux., *abbr.* [L.] *Uxor* (wife).

ux-o'ri-al, 1 uks-ō'ri-əl; 2 ŭks-ō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or becoming to one's wife. **2.** Uxorious. [< L. *uxor,* wife.]

ux-or'i-cide, 1 uks-or'i-said; 2 ŭks-ōr'i-çid, *n.* **1.** Wife-murder. **2.** One who murders his wife. [< L. *uxor,* wife, + *cædo,* kill.]—**ux-or'i-cl"dal,** *a.*

ux-o'ri-ous, 1 uks-ō'ri-us; 2 ŭks-ō'ri-ŭs, *a.* Extravagantly or foolishly devoted or submissive to one's wife. [< L. *uxorius,* < *uxor,* wife.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Uz'beg, 1 uz'beg; 2 ŭz'bĕg, *n.* [Tatar.] A member of one of the Tataric tribes of Asian race. They inhabit the Oxus basin in Russian Turkestan and have elements of Asiatic Aryan culture. **Us'beck‡; Us'beg‡; Us'bek‡.**

U'zsok, 1 ū'zȯk; 2 u'zhŏk, *n.* A pass of the Carpathians between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland; scene of heavy fighting between Austrians and Russians, January to May, 1915, and Russian retreat.

V

V v Roman. **𝔙 𝔳** Black Letter. **𝒱 𝓋** Script.

V[1]**, v,** 1 vī; 2 vē, *n.* [VEES, V's, or *Vs,* 1 vīz; 2 vēs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-second in the English alphabet. This letter is used in this book to indicate its own sound, as in *vat, have.* The name *ve, vee,* French *ve,* is a modern formation in analogy with the Latin names of *b, c, d, g, p, t. V* was commonly called "single *u,*" as *w* was "double *u,*" so late as 1617. Most English *v's,* especially initial, are in words from the French or Latin. *V* never stands final. Nearly all the *v's* in modern English in words from Anglo-Saxon are from *f's* made sonant by coming between two sonants, as in *leaf, leaves; half, halves. V* is technically a "labiodental voiced spirant" or "fricative." The corresponding voiceless spirant is *f.* In Anglo-Saxon there was no letter *v,* its sound being denoted by *f,* rarely by *u.* In Middle English *u* came into common use for the voiced *f,* and this *u* was finally differentiated into *v.* The great mass of initial *v's,* and some that are not initial, come ultimately from L. *v,* which was at first bilabial, but became labiodental in the 2d century A. D. and remained so in the derived languages. A few represent L. *b* or even *p;* cf. *govern, river,* ultimately from L. *gubernare, ripa.* Capital V is a Latin letter, a graphic variation of U. **2.** A symbol noting in the Roman notation, five; with a line above it (V̄), 5,000.

V[2]**,** *n.* **1.** A V-shaped piece, or two pieces at an acute angle, as a part of a construction. **vee‡. 2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A five-dollar bill.

V, *a.* Shaped or cut like the letter V, as the neck or body of a woman's evening gown.

V, *abbr.* Vanadium.—**V.,** *abbr.* Vector, venerable, vice, Victoria, viscount, volunteers.—**v.,** *abbr.* Valve, verb, verse, version, *versus* (L., against), *verte* (L., turn over), very, vicar, vice-, village, violin, vocative, *volti* (it., turn over), volume, *von* (G., of).—**v.,** **vb.,** *abbr.* Verb.—**v., vid.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Vide* (see).—**V. A.,** *abbr.* Vicar Apostolic, vice-admiral, [Order of] Victoria [and] Albert, Volunteer Artillery.—**v. a.,** *abbr.* Verb active, verbal adjective, *vixit annos* (L., lived [so many] years).—**Va.,** *abbr.* Virginia (official). [the Orange river.

Vaal, 1 vŭl; 2 văl, *n.* A river of South Africa; length, 700 m. to

va'can-cy, 1 vē'kən-sı; 2 vā'can-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being vacant; vacuity; emptiness; specif., emptiness of mind. **2.** That which is vacant, empty, or unoccupied. Specif.: (1) Empty space. (2) An interruption of continuity of thought or space; a gap; chasm. (3) An unoccupied post, place, or office; a place destitute of an incumbent. (4) Unoccupied time; leisure; also, vacation.

va'cant, 1 vē'kənt; 2 vā'cant, *a.* **1.** Containing or holding nothing; being without contents or occupants; especially, devoid of occupants; empty. **2.** Occupied with nothing; unemployed; unencumbered; free. **3.** Being or appearing without intelligence; inane. **4.** Having no incumbent; unfilled; as, a *vacant* office. **5.** *Law.* (1) Unoccupied or unused, as land. (2) Abandoned; having neither claimant nor heir, as an estate. [F., < L. *vacan(t-)s,* ppr. of *race,* be empty.]

Syn.: blank, empty, unemployed, unfilled, unoccupied, vacuous, void, waste. That is *empty* which contains nothing; that is *vacant* which is without that which has filled or might be expected to fill it; *vacant* has extensive reference to rights or possibilities of occupancy. A *vacant* room may not be *empty,* and an *empty* house may not be *vacant. Vacant,* as derived from the Latin, is applied to things of some dignity; *empty,* from the Saxon, is preferred in speaking of slight, common, or homely matters, but it may be applied with special force to the highest; we speak of *empty* space, a *vacant* lot, an *empty* dish, an *empty* sleeve, a *vacant* mind, an *empty* heart, an *empty* boast, a *vacant* office, a *vacant* hour. *Void* and *devoid* are rarely used in the literal sense, but for the most part confined to abstract relations, *devoid* being followed by *of,* and having with that addition the effect of a prepositional phrase; as, the article is *devoid of* sense; the contract is *void* for want of consideration. Vacuous, in this connection, applies to that which is made so by devastation or ruin, or gives an impression of desolation, especially as combined with vastness, probably from association of the words *waste* and vast: *waste* is applied also to uncultivated or unproductive land, if of considerable extent; we speak of a *waste* tract or region, but not of a *waste* city lot. *Vacuous* refers to the condition of being *empty* or *vacant,* regarded as continuous or characteristic. See BLANK; IDLE.—Ant.: brimful, brimmed, brimming, busy, crammed, crowded, filled, full, gorged, inhabited, jammed, occupied, overflowing, packed, replete.—**va'cant-ly,** *adv.*

va'cate, 1 vē'kēt; 2 vā'cāt, *v.* [VA'CAT-ED[d]; VA'CAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make vacant; surrender possession of by removal. **2.** To set aside; annul. **II.** *i.* To give up; quit; leave. Syn.: see CANCEL.—**va-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** An intermission of activity, employment, or stated exercises, as for recreation; a holiday. Specif.: (1) *Law.* The period of time intervening between stated terms of court. (2) The intermission of the course of studies and exercises in an educational institution. **2.** The act of vacating. **3.** The time during which an office is vacant.—**va-ca'tion-ist,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who is taking a vacation; a tourist.

vac'ci-nal, 1 vak'sı-nal; 2 văc'çi-nal, *a. Med.* Of the nature of or relating to vaccine or vaccination.

vac'cin(e[3]), 1 vak'sın *or* -sin; 2 văc'çin *or* -çîn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from cows. **2.** Pertaining to cowpox or vaccination. **II.** *n.* **1.** The virus of cowpox, as prepared for or introduced by vaccination: usually lymph, dried or fluid, or part of the crust from a pustule. **2.** Generally, any inoculable immunizing agent. [< F. *vaccin,* < L. *vaccinus,* < *vacca,* cow.]—**vac'cine-point",** *n. Med.* The sharpened point of some hard substance, as ivory, coated with vaccine, and used in vaccination.—**vac'ci-nate,** *vt.* [-NAT'ED[d]; -NAT'ING.] To perform the operation of vaccination upon.—**vac"ci-na'tion,** *n.* Inoculation with cowpox as a preventive of smallpox.—**vac"ci-na'tion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of or believer in vaccination.—**vac'ci-na"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who vaccinates. **2.** An instrument used or vaccination.—**vac-cin'i-a,** *n. Med.* The cowpox.—**vac-ci'na‡.**—**vac"cin-o-ther'a-py,** *n.* Treatment by extracts of dead pathogenic bacteria.

vac-cin"i-a'ceous, 1 vak-sin"ı-ē'shus; 2 văc-çin"i-ā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a family (*Vacciniaceæ*) of shrub-like plants—the huckleberry or whortleberry. [< L. *vaccinium,* whortleberry.]

vac'il-late, 1 vas'ı-lēt; 2 văç'i-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT'ED[d]; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To fluctuate in mind; be irresolute; waver. **2‖.** To move one way and the other; sway; waver. [< L. *vacillatus,* pp. of *vacillo,* waver.] Syn.: see FLUCTUATE.—**vac'il-lat"ing,** *pa.* **vac'il-lant‡;** **vac'il-la-to-ry‡.**—**vac'il-lat"ing-ly,** *adv.*—**vac"il-la'tion,** *n.* The act of vacillating; specif., fluctuation of mind.

vac'tu-phone, 1 vak'tiu-fōn; 2 văc'tū-fōn, *n.* An instrument, invented by Earl C. Hanson, which increases the volume of speech-sounds, used by the deaf: a protected trade-mark name. [< (*vac*)uum + (*tu*)be + tele(*phone*).]

vac'u-a, 1 vak'yu-ə; 2 văc'yu-a, *n.* Plural of VACUUM.

va-cu'i-ty, 1 və-kiū'ı-tı; 2 va-cū'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a vacuum; emptiness. **2.** Vacant space; a void. **3.** Freedom from mental exertion; idleness. **4.** Lack of intelligence; stupidity. **5.** Nothingness. [< L.[3] *vacuitas,* < *vacuus,* empty.]

vac'u-ole, 1 vak'yu-ōl; 2 văc'yu-ōl, *n. Biol.* A minute cavity containing air, a watery fluid, or a chemical secretion of the protoplasm found in an organ, tissue, or cell. [F., < L. *vacuum;* see VACUUM.]—**vac'u-o-lat"ed,** *a.* Possessing vacuoles.—**vac"u-o-la'tion,** *n.*

vac"u-om'e-ter, 1 vak"yu-em'ı-tər; 2 văc"yu-ōm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for comparing barometers at different pressures with the standard barometer. **2.** An apparatus for measuring low pressures. [< VACUUM + -METER.]

vac'u-ous, 1 vak'yu-us; 2 văc'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having no contents; containing no matter; empty. **2.** Lacking intelligence; blank. **3.** Idle; unoccupied. Syn.: see VACANT. **-ly,** *adv.*

vac'u-um, 1 vak'yu-um; 2 văc'yu-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS[z] *or* -U-A, *pl.*] **1.** Theoretically, a space absolutely devoid of matter; ordinarily, a space from which the air has been exhausted to a very high degree. **2.** Loosely, a partial diminution of the normal atmospheric pressure. [L., < *vacuus,* empty.]—**vacuum cleaner,** a machine for cleaning floors, carpets, furnishings, etc., by the suction of an air-current.—**v. fan,** a fan producing suction or an incomplete vacuum.—**vac'u-um-gage",** *n.* A gage containing mercury for testing the pressure consequent on producing a vacuum, as in a condenser.—**v.-pump,** *n.* A pump used for raising a liquid by means of the vacuum formed by the condensation of steam in a closed vessel communicating with the source of supply.—**v.-tube,** *n.* See under TUBE.—**v.-tube amplifier** (*Wireless*), a radio-frequency amplifier in which the strength of the current is increased at several stages before it is diverted for audible frequency indication. SLOANE *Stand. Electrical Dict.* Called also a **radio-frequency amplifier.**—**v.-tube detector** (*Wireless*), a highly sensitive device for discovering the presence of electric waves, consisting of an ignited filament near a sheet electrode in a vacuum-tube.

vadet, *vi.* To fade; wither; pass away.

va'de-me'cum, 1 vē'dı-mī'kum; 2 vā'dē-mē'cŭm, *n.* Anything carried for constant use, as a guide-book. [L., lit. 'go with me.']

vag'a-bond, 1 vag'ə-bend; 2 văg'a-bŏnd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a vagabond. **2.** Having no definite residence; wandering. **3.** Driven to and fro; aimless. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who wanders from place to place without visible means of support; a tramp. **2.** One without a settled home; a wanderer; nomad. **3.** [Colloq.] A worthless fellow; rascal. [F., < L. *vagabundus,* < *vagus,* wandering.]—**vag'a-bond"age,** *n.* The state or condition of a vagabond. **vag'a-bond"ry†.**—**vag'a-bond"ish,** *a.*—**vag'a-bond"ism,** *n.*

va-ga'ry, 1 və-gē'rı; 2 va-gā'ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] A wild fancy; extravagant notion. [< L. *vagari,* inf. of *vagor,* wander.] Syn.: see FANCY; WHIM.

va-gi'na, 1 və-jaı'nə; 2 va-ĝī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] **1.** A sheath or sheath-like covering. **2.** The canal leading from the external genital orifice to the uterus. **3.** The terminal portion of the oviduct of various invertebrates. **4.** *Bot.* A tubular part surrounding another, as the basal portion of a leaf around a stem. [L.]—**vag'i-nal,** 1 vaj'ı-nal *or* və-jaı'nal; 2 văĝ'i-nal *or* va-ĝī'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a sheath. **2.** Pertaining to the vagina.—**vag'i-nate,** *a.* **1.** Having a sheath. **2.** Formed into a sheath; tubular. **vag'i-nat"ed‡.**—**vag"i-nis'mus,** *n.* Spasm of the sphincter muscle of the vagina with extreme sensibility of the adjacent parts.—**vag"i-ni'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the vagina.

va-gi'fus, 1 və-jaı'tus; 2 va-ĝī'tŭs, *n. Obstet.* The first cry of the new-born infant. [L., < *vagio,* cry.]

va'grant, 1 vē'grənt; 2 vā'grant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering about as a vagrant. **2.** Pertaining to one who or that which wanders. **3.** Having a wandering course. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person without a settled home; an idle wanderer. **2.** A roving person; wanderer. [< L.[3] *vagran(t-)s,* ppr. of *vagor,* wander.]—**va'gran-cy,** *n.* The state, condition, or action of a vagrant. **va'grant-ness‡.**—**va'grant-ly,** *adv.*—**va'grom†,** *a.* Vagrant.

vague, 1 vēg; 2 văĝ, *a.* **1.** Lacking definiteness or precision. **2.** Of uncertain source. **3.** Not clearly recognized. **4‖.** Roving; vagrant. [F., < L. *vagus,* wandering.]

Syn.: ambiguous, dim, doubtful, dreamy, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, lax, loose, obscure, uncertain, undetermined, unsettled. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

va'gus, 1 vē'gus; 2 vā'ĝŭs, *n.* [VA'GI, 1 -jaı; 2 -ĝī, *pl.*] The pneumogastric nerve. [L., wandering.] **vagus nerve‡.**

vaig, 1 vēg; 2 văĝ. **I.** *vi.* [Scot.] To wander. **II.** *n.* A wanderer. [< L. *vagus,* wandering.] [also, to be vacant; to vacate.

vaik, 1 vēk; 2 văk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To withdraw from; dismiss; **vail**[1], *v. & n.* Same as VEIL.

vail[2]. **I.** *v.* [Poet.] To avail; benefit. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A gratuity or tip; a perquisite, often corrupt: usually plural. **2†.** A windfall. **3†.** Avails; proceeds; profit. [Short for AVAIL.]

vale†.—**vail'a-ble†,** *a.* Profitable; of advantage.

vail[3]**†.** **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To let fall; lower, as the topsail, in salute or submission. **2.** To doff, as the hat; yield, give place. **II.** *n.* Submission; deference.

vain, 1 vēn; 2 văn, *a.* **1.** Elated with self-admiration; greedy of applause. **2.** Characterized by frivolity. **3.** Ostentatious; showy; said of things. **4.** Unproductive; worthless; fruitless; useless. **5.** Without any substantial foundation; empty; unreal. [F., < L. *vanus,* empty.]

Syn.: abortive, baseless, bootless, deceitful, delusive, dreamy, empty, fruitless, futile, idle, inconstant, ineffectual, light, profitless, shadowy, trifling, trivial, unavailing, unimportant, unreal, unsatisfying, unsubstantial, useless, vapid, worthless. *Vain* (L. *vanus,* empty) keeps the etymological idea through all changes of meaning; a *vain* endeavor is *empty* of result, or of adequate power to produce a result, a *vain* pretension is *empty* or destitute of support, a *vain* person has a conceit that is *empty* or destitute of adequate cause or reason. See USELESS.—Ant.: effective, efficient, firm, potent, powerful, real, solid, sound, substantial, valid, valuable, worthy.—**in vain,** to no purpose; without effect.

for v.t.—**vain-glo'ry,** *n.* Excessive or groundless vanity: also, vain pomp. Syn.: see PRIDE.—**vain-glo'ri-ous,** *a.* Boastful. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**vain'ly,** *adv.*—**vain'ness,** *n.*

vair, 1 vâr; 2 vâr, *n.* **1.** *Her.* One of the furs: represented by rows of small shield-shaped figures. ‡. A fur used for the garments of the nobility (14th century). [F., < LL. *varius,* ermine, < L. *varius,* spotted.] were†.

Va"lais', 1 vȧ"lē'; 2 vȧ"lā', *n.* A canton in S. W. Switzerland; 2,027 sq. m.; pop. 128,280. **Wal'lis**‡ [F.].

val'ance, 1 val'əns; 2 vȧl'ənç, *n.* [VAL'ANCED†; VAL'ANC-ING.] To furnish with or as with valance, or a valance. **val'ence**‡.

val'ance, 1 val'əns; 2 vȧl'ənç, *n.* **1.** Hanging drapery, as for a bedstead. **2.** A damask furniture-covering. **va-len'ci-a**‡; **va-len'ti-a**‡. [Prob. < *Valence,* a town in France.]

Val'de-mar, *n.* Same as WALDEMAR. [pop. 10,790.

Val-dos'ta, 1 val-dos'tə; 2 vȧl-dŏs'tə, *n.* A city in S. Georgia;

vale1, 1 vēl; 2 vȧl, *n.* **1.** A valley: now chiefly poetical. **2.** A channel. [< L.F *vallis,* vale.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

vale2, *n.* Same as VAIL3.

va'le, 1 vē'lī; 2 vȧ'lē, *interj.* Literally, be in good health; farewell; adieu. [L., imper. of *valeo,* be well.]

val"e-dic'tion, 1 val"ı-dik'shən; 2 vȧl"e-dĭc'shon, *n.* A bidding farewell. [< L. *vale,* farewell, + *dico,* say.] Syn.: see FAREWELL.—**val"e-dic-to'ri-an,** *n.* One who delivers a valedictory; specif., a student who delivers a valedictory at the graduating exercises of an educational institution: usually the member of the graduating class whose rank in scholarship is highest.—**val"e-dic'to-ry. I.** *a.* Pertaining to a leave-taking. **II.** *n.* [-RIES2, *pl.*] A parting address, as by a member (ordinarily the first in rank) of a graduating class. Syn.: see FAREWELL.

va'lence1, 1 vē'lens; 2 vā'lĕnç, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* (1) The property possessed by elements or radicals of combining with or replacing other elements or radicals in definite and constant proportion. (2) The degree of this property, commonly indicated by the number of monad elements, represented by hydrogen, with which the atom or radical can combine, or which it can replace. It varies with different elements. Thus, hydrogen has a valence of one, and is called a *monad;* oxygen has a valence of two, and is called a *dyad;* bismuth has a valence of three, and is called a *triad;* carbo has a valence of four, and is called a *tetrad,* etc. Certain elements have more than one valence, as tin, iron, sulfur. **2.** *Biol.* (1) Morphological value. (2) Taxonomic rating. [< L. *valentia,* strength, < L. *valen(t-)s;* see VALIANT.]—**va'lency,** *n.* [-CIES2, *pl.*] *Chem.* **1.** Same as VALENCE, 1. **2.** A unit of combining capacity. [central France; pop. 22,000.

Va"lence'1, 1 vȧ"lonś'; 2 vȧ"lȧnç', *n.* A manufacturing town in

va-len'ci-a1, 1 və-len'shı-ə; 2 va-lĕn'shi-a, *n.* A woven fabric with wool weft and silk or cotton warp. [< *Valence,* France.]

Va-len'ci-a2, 1 və-len'shı-ə *or* (*Sp.*) və-len'thī-ə; 2 va-lĕn'shi-a *or* (*Sp.*) vȧ-lĕn'thi-ȧ, *n.* **1.** Moorish kingdom in E. Spain; annexed by Aragon in 1238. **2.** Its former capital, a seaport in E. Spain; pop. 247,923. **3.** A city, N. Venezuela; pop. 29,466.

Va"len'ciennes', 1 va"lan'syen'; 2 vȧ"lȧn'syĕn', *n.* **1.** A historic city, N. France; reduced by the Allies, 1793; taken by the French, 1794; seized by the Germans, Aug., 1914, recovered by Canadians and New Zealanders, Oct.–Nov., 1918; pop. 34,425. **2.** A fine bobbin-lace, formerly made there, now made at Brussels.

Va'lens, 1 vē'lenz; 2 vȧ'lĕns, **Flavius** (328–378). A Roman emperor of the East; supported Arianism.

val'en-tine1, 1 val'ən-tain; 2 vȧl'ĕn-tīn, *n.* **1.** A letter or token sent on St. Valentine's day (Feb. 14), as indicating regard, or sometimes ridicule. **2.** A sweetheart.

Val'en-tine2, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. **Va'len-tin,** 1 fā'lən-tin, 2 fä'lĕn-tin; D. **Va'len-tijn,** 1 vā'lən-tain, 2 vä'lĕn-tĭn; F. **Va"len"tin',** 1 va"laṅ'taṅ', 2 vȧ"lȧṅ'tȧṅ'; G. **Va'len-tin,** 1 vā'[*or* fā']len-tin, 2 vä'[*or* fä']lĕn-tĭn; It. **Va"len-ti'no,** 1 vā"len-ti'no, 2 vä"lĕn-tē'no; L. **Val"en-ti'nus,** 1 val"en-tai'nus, 2 vȧl"ĕn-tī'nŭs; Pg. **Va"len-tin',** 1 vā"leṅ-tiṅ', 2 vä"lĕṅ-tĭn'; Sp. **Va"len-tin',** 1 vā"len-tin', 2 vä"lĕn-tĭn'; Sw. **Va"len-tin',** 1 vā"len-tin', 2 vä"lĕn-tĭn'. [L., well, healthy.]

Val"en-tin'i-an, 1 val"en-tin'ı-ən; 2 vȧl"ĕn-tĭn'i-an. *Ch. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to **Valentinus,** an Egyptian Gnostic of the 2d cent., at Rome, or to his teachings. **II.** *n.* A disciple or follower of Valentinus.—**Valentinian Gnosticism** or **Val"en-tin'i-an-ism,** a system taught by Valentinus.

Val"en-tin'i-an2, 1 val"en-tin'ı-ən; 2 vȧl"ĕn-tĭn'i-an, *n.* One of three Roman emperors: (1) **V. I.** (321–375). (2) **V. II.** (371–392). (3) **V. III.** (419–455). **Val"en-tin'i-a'nus**‡.

Va-le'ra, Eamonn de. See under DE VALERA.

val'er-ate, 1 val'ər-ēt; 2 vȧl'er-āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of valeric acid. [< F. *valérate,* < *valérique;* see VALERIAN, *n.*] **va-le'ri-an-ate**‡.

Va-le'ra y Al"ca-lá' Ga-lia'no, 1 va-lā'rä ē äl"kä-lä' gä-lyä'no, **Juan** (1824–1905). A Spanish diplomat, critic, translator, poet, and novelist; *Pepita Jiménez.*

Va-le'ri-a, 1 və-lir'ı-ə; 2 va-le'ri-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Va"le"rie',** 1 va"le"rī', 2 vȧ"le"rĭ'; G. **Va-le'ri-e,** 1 və-lē'rı-ə, 2 vȧ-le'ri-e; It. **Va-le'ri-a,** 1 vū-lē'ri-ä, 2 vä-le'ri-ä. [L., a Roman family name.]

va-le'ri-an, 1 və-lir'ı-ən; 2 va-lē'ri-an, *n.* An Old World perennial herb (genus *Valeriana*), especially *V. officinalis,* with small pink or white flowers and a strong odor; also, its root: used in medicine. [< F. *valériane,* < LL. *valeriana,* < L. *Valerianus,* masculine name, < *valeo,* be strong.]

Va-le'ri-an, 1 və-lir'ı-ən; 2 va-lē'ri-an. **Publius Licinius** (?–260). A Roman emperor, 254–260; captured by the Persians.

va-le"ri-a-na'ceous, 1 və-lir"ı-ə-nē'shəs; 2 va-lē"ri-a-nā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to a family (*Valerianaceæ*) of herbs (order *Valerianales*), including valerian. [< LL. *valeriana;* see VALERIAN, *n.*]

va-ler'ic, 1 və-ler'ık *or* -lir'ık; 2 va-lĕr'ic *or* -lē'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from valerian. [< F. *valérique,* < *valérianе;* see VALERIAN, *n.*] **va-le"ri-an'ic**‡. [valet to.

val'et, 1 val'et *or* val'ē; 2 vȧl'ĕt *or* vȧ'lē, *vt.* To serve or act as a

val'et, *n.* **1.** A gentleman's body-servant. **2.** A goad used in training horses. [F.]—**va"let' de cham'bre,** 1 va"lē' də shōn'-br; 2 vä"lē' də shȧṅ'br. Same as VALET, 1. [F.]

Va-let'ta, 1 və-let'tə; 2 vä-lĕt'tä, *n.* A fortified seaport; capital of Malta; pop. 22,900; held by Knights Hospitalers against Turks, 1565.

val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an, 1 val"ı-tiū"dı-nē'rı-ən; 2 vȧl"e-tū"dı-nā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Seeking to recover health; infirm. **II.** *n.* A chronic invalid; one unduly solicitous about his health. **val"e-tu'di-na-ry**‡. [< L. *valetudinarius,* < *valetudo,* health.]—**val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The state of being a valetudinarian. **val"e-tu'di-na-ri-ness**‡.

val'ew†, *n.* Value. **val'ewe**†.

Val-hal'la, 1 val-hal'ə; 2 vȧl-hȧl'a, *n.* **1.** *Norse Myth.* The hall of the slain whither the souls of those killed in battle were borne by the valkyries. **2.** An edifice wherein the remains or memorials of deceased heroes of a nation are placed. **Val-hal'**‡.

val'iant, 1 val'yənt; 2 vȧl'yant, *a.* **1.** Strong and intrepid; powerful and courageous. **2.** Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic. [< L.F *valen(t-)s,* ppr. of *valeo,* be strong.] Syn.: see BRAVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.* **val'ian-cy**‡.

val'id, 1 val'id; 2 vȧl'id, *a.* **1.** Based on evidence that can be supported; sound; just; specif. (*Law*) sufficient and effective in law. **2**‖. Strong. [< L.F *validus,* < *valeo,* be strong.]

Syn.: cogent, conclusive, convincing, efficacious, efficient, good, incontestable, irrefragable, irrefutable, just, logical, solid, sound, substantial, sufficient, undeniable, weighty. See POWERFUL.—Ant.: see synonyms for VAIN.—**val'i-date,** *vt.* [-DAT"ED2; -DAT"ING.] To make valid; ratify and confirm. Syn.: see RATIFY.—**val"i-da'tion,** *n.* The act of validating.—**va-lid'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being valid.—**val'id-ly,** *adv.*—**val'id-ness,** *n.* Validity.

va-lise', 1 və-lis'; 2 va-lĭs', *n.* A portable receptacle for clothes and toilet-articles; traveling-bag. [F.]

Val'je-vo, 1 vūl'yē-vō; 2 vȧl'yę-vō, *n.* A city in N. W. Servia; pop. 9,000; Austrians defeated Serbians, November, 1914

val'kyr, 1 val'kir; 2 vȧl'kŷr, *n.* [VAL-KYR'I-ES, 1 val-kir'ı-iz; 2 vȧl-kŷr'i-ēz, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens who carry the souls of the slain to Valhalla and there attend them at banquets. **val-kyr'i-a**‡; **val-kyr'i-e**‡.—**val-kyr'i-an,** *a.*

Val"la-do-lid', 1 vūl"ya-do-lith'; 2 vȧl"ya-do-lĭth', *n.* A university city of central Spain; pop. 71,000; residence of Cervantes and death-place of Columbus; taken by the French, Jan., 1808; by the English, June 4, 1813.

val-la'tion, 1 val-ē'shən; 2 vȧl-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The art of planning or erecting fortifications. **2**‡. A rampart. [< L. *vallum,* wall.]—**val'la-to-ry**†, *a.* Of or pertaining to a rampart.

val-lec'u-la, 1 və-lek'yu-lə; 2 vȧ-lĕc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A furrow or depression; especially, a deep sulcus (**vallecula cerebelli**) enclosing the median lobe on the inferior surface of the cerebellum. **2.** *Bot.* A groove or furrow, as those between the ridges on the fruit of plants of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*). [LL., dim. < L. *vallis,* vale.] **val-lic'u-la**‡.—**—val-lec'u-lar,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to a vallecula or groove. **val-lic'u-lar**‡.—**vallecular canal** (*Bot.*), an intercellular canal in the stems of *Equisetaceæ* (horsetails), within the cortical parenchyma between two ridges on the surface of the stem.—**val-lec'u-late,** *a.* **val-lic'u-late**‡.

Val-le'jo, 1 va-lē'ho *or* -lā'o; 2 vȧ-le'ho *or* -lę'o, *n.* A city in W. central California; pop. 21,110.

Val-let'ta, *v.* Same as VALETTA.

val'ley, 1 val'ı; 2 vȧl'y, *n.* **1.** A depression of the earth's surface, as one through which a stream flows; level or low land between hills. **2.** *Arch.* (1) The gutter or angle formed by the meeting of the two roof-slopes. (2) An interval in a vault, or the space between vault-ridges as seen from above. **3.** *Chr. Sci.* Depression; meekness; darkness. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 596. [STEWART '10.] [< F. *vallée,* < *val,* < L. *vallis,* vale, valley.] Syn.: cañon, dale, dell, dingle, glen, gorge, gulch, gully, ravine, vale.

Val'ley Forge. A village in S. E. Pennsylvania, where the Revolutionary army encamped during the winter of 1777–1778.

val"lis-ne"ri-a'ceous, 1 val"ıs-nı"rı-ē'shus; 2 vȧl"is-nē"ri-ā'shŭs, *a.* Belonging to a family (*Vallisneriaceæ*) of monocotyledonous aquatic plants (order *Naiadales*) having the perianth superior and the carpels united. [< A. *Vallisneri* (1661–1730), It. nat.]

Val"lom-bro'sa, 1 val"em-brō'sə; 2 vȧl"ŏm-brō'sa, *n.* A valley near Florence, Italy, famed for its beautiful woods.

Val"my', 1 val"mı'; 2 vȧl"mȳ', *n.* A village in Marne department, France; French defeated Prussians and Austrians, Sept. 20, 1792.

Va'lois', 1 va"lwȧ'; 2 vä"lwä', *n.* A French dynasty; began (1328) with Philip VI. of Valois, ended with Henry III., 1589.

Va-lo'na, *n.* Same as AVLONA.

val'or, 1 val'ər; 2 vȧl'or, *n.* Intrepid courage; personal bravery; prowess. [< LL.OF *valor,* < L. *valeo,* be strong.] **val'our**‡. Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS.—**val'or-ous,** *a.* Courageous; valiant. Syn.: see BRAVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

val"or-i-za'tion, ‡ 1 val"ər-ı-zē'shən; 2 vȧl"or-i-zā'shon, *n.* **val"or-i-sa'tion,** ‡ The maintenance of an artificial price for any product by governmental action. [< L.Fg *valor,* value.] —**val'or-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To subject to valorization.

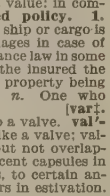
Val"pa-ral'so, 1 val"pə-rul'so *or* -rul'zo; 2 vȧl"pa-rī'so *or* -rī'so, *n.* A seaport, Chile; earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906; pop. 182,242.

val'ue, 1 val'yū; 2 vȧl'yu. **I.** *vt.* [VAL'UED; VAL'U-ING.] **1.** To assess; appraise. **2.** To have in high esteem; prize. **3.** To take into account. **II.** *n.* **1.** The desirability or worth of a thing; intrinsic worth; utility. **2.** The rate of worth set upon a commodity; worth in money; market price. **3.** Attributed or assumed valuation; esteem or regard. **4.** Exact meaning; signification; import; as, the *value* of the words "will" and "shall." **5.** *Mus.* The relative length of a tone as signified by a note. **6.** *Math.* The amount or quan-

tity of magnitude or number an algebraic symbol or expression is supposed to denote. **7.** *Biol.* Classificatory rank. **8.** In the graphic arts, the relation of the elements of a picture, as light and shade, to one another, especially with reference to their distribution and interdependency, apart from the idea of hue. [OF., ult. < L. *valeo*, be strong.] SYN.: (verb) see APPRECIATE; CHERISH; ESTEEM; (noun) see PRICE; PROFIT; WORTH.—**book value** (*Finance*), the value of property or stock as shown by the books of account of the firm, company, or corporation that owns it. Applied to the stock of a corporation, the value of that stock based on the profit or loss of the corporation as shown by its books, and distinguished from the face market, or artificially created value.—**val'u-a-bl(e**[F. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having financial worth, price, or value; costly. **2.** Of a nature or character capable of being valued or estimated; as, these goods are *valuable* by money. **3.** [Colloq.] Having moral worth, value, or importance; worthy; estimable; as, a *valuable* friend. **II.** *n.* A thing of worth or value: generally in the plural. SYN.: see EXCELLENT; GOOD; IMPORTANT.—**val"u-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of valuing. **2.** Estimated worth or value; appraisement.—**val"u-a'tion-al,** *a.*—**val'u-a"tor,** *n.* An appraiser.—**val'ued,** *pa.* **1.** Regarded or estimated; hence, much esteemed. **2.** Having a value: in composition; as, a many-*valued* function.—**valued policy.** **1.** *Marine Insur.* A policy in which the value of the ship or cargo is agreed on and inserted as the measure of damages in case of total loss. **2.** *Fire Insur.* A policy under the insurance law in some States requiring an insurance company to pay the insured the full amount of his policy in event of the insured property being totally destroyed.—**val'ue-less,** *a.*—**val'u-er,** *n.* One who values. [var‡.

val'val, 1 val'vəl; 2 văl'val, *a.* Of or pertaining to a valve. **val'-val'vate,** 1 val'vēt; 2 val'vāt, *a.* **1.** Serving as or like a valve; valvular. **2.** *Bot.* Touching by contiguous edges but not overlapping, like a valve or door: applied to most dehiscent capsules in which the component parts separate like valves, to certain anthers, and to the petals or sepals of many flowers in estivation. [< L. *valvatus*, with folding doors.]

valv(e[S], 1 valv; 2 vălv, *n.* **1.** Any contrivance or arrangement that opens a passage to permit the flow of a liquid or gas in one direction, and closes against its return, etc. 2⅜. One of a pair of folding doors. **3.** *Anat.* An apparatus formed by one or more loose folds of the lining membrane of a vessel or other organ, preventing or retarding the flow of a fluid in one direction and allowing it in another. **4.** *Zool.* (1) One of the parts or pieces of a shell, as of a mollusk. (2) *Entom.* A covering plate or piece or one of two or more external pieces forming a sheath, as for an ovipositor. **5.** *Bot.* (1) One of the parts into which a capsule splits in dehiscence. (2) One of the halves of an anther after its opening.



Cross-section of a Plug-valve for gas- or oil-pipes, closed; the gate or plug (*b*) is pressed into its seat by the screw (*a*).

6. *Elec.* A device for rectifying an alternating current. **7.** *Mus.* A device in certain brass wind-instruments for lengthening the air-column and lowering the pitch of the instrument's scale, by turning the air-current from the main tube into an additional side tube. [F., < L. *valva*, leaf of a door.]—**Nodon valve,** an aluminum electrolytic rectifier in a neutral water solution of ammonium phosphate: named from its inventor, A. L. C. Nodon, a French physicist.—**val'vate,** *a.* **1.** Serving as a valve. **2.** Having a valve.—**valve'let,** *n.* A little valve.—**val'vu-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A little valve. **val'vule‡.**—**val'vu-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a valve, as of the heart. **2.** Having valves; acting as a valve.

val"vu-li'tis, 1 val"viu-li'tis *or* -li'tis; 2 văl"vū-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of any membrane that serves as a valve in the organs or channels of circulation. [< L. *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, leaf of a door.]

val'yaunt†, *a.* Same as VALIANT.

Val'ye-vo, *n.* Same as VALJEVO.

Vám'bé-ry, 1 vām'bē-rī; 2 vām'bē-rȳ, **Arminius** (1832–1913). A Hungarian Oriental scholar and traveler; *Travels in Central Asia.*

vam'brace, ⌊1 vam'brēs, vant'-; 2 vām'brāç, vănt'-, *n.* *Archeol.* **vant'brace,** ⌋ Armor for the forearm from elbow to wrist. See ARMOR. [F.]—**vam'braced,** *a.*

va-mose', 1 və-mōs' *or* vū'mōs; 2 və-mōs' *or* vă'mōs, *vt. & vi.* [VAMOSED'; VA-MOS'ING.] [Slang, U. S.] To depart quickly; leave; decamp. [< Sp. *vamos*, let us go, ind. used as imper.] **va-moose'‡.**

vamp[1], 1 vamp; 2 vămp. **I.**[t]. *vt.* **1.** To provide with a vamp. **2.** To repair. **3.** [Colloq.] *Mus.* To improvise an accompaniment to. **II.** *n.* **1.** The piece of leather forming the upper front part of a boot or shoe. **2.** Something added to give an old thing a new appearance. **3.** [Colloq.] *Mus.* An improvised accompaniment. [< F. *avant-pied*, fore part of the foot.]—**vamp'er,** *n.* One who vamps, in any sense.

vamp[2], *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** To coquet or flirt with; also, to insinuate oneself into the good will of. **2.** To allure; captivate; decoy; entice; inveigle. **3.** To prey upon. [Abbr. of VAMPIRE.]

vamp[2], *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A flirt or coquet. See VAMPIRE, 2.

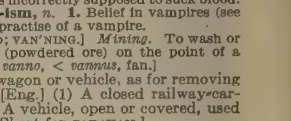
vamp[3], *n.* [U. S.] A volunteer fireman: from the *Volunteer Association of Machine Pumpers.*

vam'pire, 1 vam'pair; 2 văm'pīr, *n.* **1.** A fabulous ghostly being that sucks the blood of the living while they sleep. **2.** A man or woman who preys upon persons of opposite sex. **vampt** [Colloq.] **3.** A large blood-sucking bat of South or Central America (genus *Desmodus*, *Diphylla*, etc.). Called also **true vampire.** **4.** A flying fox. **5.** An insectivorous or frugivorous bat of *Vampyrus* or a related genus, especially the **great** or **false vampire** (*V. spectrum*), formerly supposed to suck blood; a vampire bat. See illus. below. [F., < Serv. *vampir*. vampire.] **vam'pyre‡.**—**vampire bat.** **1.** Same as VAMPIRE, 3. **2.** One of certain other bats incorrectly supposed to suck blood. —**vam-pir'ic,** *a.*—**vam'pir-ism,** *n.* **1.** Belief in vampires (see VAMPIRE, 1). **2.** The act or practise of a vampire.

van, 1 van; 2 văn, *vt.* [VANNED; VAN'NING.] *Mining.* To wash or separate a small portion of (powdered ore) on the point of a shovel. [< F. *vanner*, < L. *vanno*, < *vannus*, fan.]

van[1], *n.* **1.** A large covered wagon or vehicle, as for removing furniture; a caravan. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A closed railway-carriage for luggage, etc. (2) A vehicle, open or covered, used for carrying light goods. [Short for CARAVAN.]

van[2], *n.* **1.** An advance-guard, as of an army, or foremost division of a fleet. **2.** The leaders of a movement. [Short for VANGUARD.]


1. False Vampire. 2. Head of Long-tongued Vampire.

van[3], *n.* **1.** A fan or winnowing-machine; hence, a wing. **2.** *Mining.* A test by washing a small quantity of ground ore on a shovel to ascertain its value. [F., < L. *vannus*, fan.]

Van[4], 1 van *or* vŏn; 2 văn *or* vän, *n.* [VA'NIR, 1 vā'nir; 2 vä'nir, *pl.*] [Scand.] *Norse Myth.* One of the deities of the sea—Njord, Frey, and Freyja. They waged war with the Æsir, but later by treaty were combined with them. See ÆSIR.

Van[5], 1 vŏn; 2 văn, *n.* **1.** A salt lake in central Kurdistan (formerly Armenia); 1,425 sq. m.; severe fighting between Russians and Turks in 1915, during World War. **2.** A vilayet in central Kurdistan (formerly Armenia); 15,170 sq. m.; pop. 380,000. **3.** Its capital, near E. shore of Lake Van; pop. 30,000.

van'a-date, 1 van'ə-dēt; 2 văn'ə-dāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of vanadic acid. **va-na'di-ate‡.**

va-nad'ic, 1 və-nad'ik; 2 və-năd'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vanadium, especially in its higher valence.—**vanadic acid.** **1.** A hypothetical compound (H_3VO_4) whose salts, the vanadates, are well known. **2.** By extension, a yellow compound (HVO_3) used as a pigment and as a substitute for gold bronze. **3.** By extension, an unstable brown compound ($H_4V_2O_7$).

va-nad'i-nite, 1 və-nad'i-nəit; 2 və-năd'i-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous, ruby-red, yellow, subtranslucent to opaque lead chlor-vanadate ($Pb_5V_3O_{12}Cl$). [< VANADIUM.]

va-na'di-ous, 1 və-nē'di-us; 2 və-nā'di-ŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vanadium, especially in its lower valence.

va-na'di-um, 1 və-nē'di-um; 2 və-nā'di-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A rare silver-white metallic element, difficult of extraction from the vanadates and minerals in which it is found. It is useful in an alloy steel to increase tensile strength. See ELEMENT. [< Scand. *Vanadis*, a goddess.]—**vanadium steel,** a steel containing from .1 to .2 per cent. of vanadium to increase its tensile strength. [English architect and dramatist.

Van-brugh', 1 van-brū'; 2 văn-brų', **Sir John** (1664–1726). An

Van Bu'ren, 1 van biū'ren; 2 văn bū'rĕn, **Martin** (1782–1862). American statesman; eighth President of the United States. See PRESIDENT.

Van-cou'ver, 1 van-kū'vər; 2 văn-cų'vər, *n.* **1. George** (1758–1798), English seaman, discoverer. **2.** Island off British Columbia, Canada; 16,400 sq. m.; pop. 155,400. **3.** A seaport city in British Columbia; seat of Vancouver College; pop. 117,217. **4.** A city in S. W. Washington; pop. 12,640.

van'dal, 1 van'dəl; 2 văn'dal, *a.* Being a vandal; barbarous.

Van'dal, *n.* **1.** One of a Teutonic race that in the 5th century ravaged Gaul and pillaged Rome. **2.** [v-] Hence, a ruthless plunderer; wilful destroyer of what is beautiful or artistic. —**Van-dal'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals.—**van'dal-ism,** *n.* **1.** Hostility to or wilful destruction of artistic works. **2.** [V-] The acts or spirit of the Vandals.

Van'der-bilt, 1 van'dər-bilt; 2 văn'dĕr-bĭlt, **Cornelius,** "Commodore" (1794–1877). An American capitalist.

Van der Meer, 1 vən dər mēr; 2 văn dĕr męr, **Jan,** "the Elder" (1628–1691). A Dutch marine painter.

Van der Waals, 1 vən dər väls; 2 văn dĕr väls, **J. I.** (1837–). A Dutch physicist; awarded Nobel prize for physics in 1910.

Van De-van'ter, 1 van di-van'tər; 2 văn de-văn'tĕr, **Willis** (1859–). An associate Justice of U. S. Supreme Court since 1910.

Van Die'men's Gulf, 1 van dī'mənz; 2 văn dī'mĕns. An inlet of N. coast of Northern Territory, Australia; length, 100 m. [< Anthony *Van Diemen* (1593–1645), a Dutch admiral.]

Van Die'men's Land. Tasmania: former name.

Van Dorn, 1 van dōrn; 2 văn dôrn, **Earl** (1820–1863). A Confederate general.

Van Dyck, 1 van dik: 2 văn dȳk, **Anthony** (1599–1641). A Flemish portrait-painter. **Van Dyke‡** [incorrect form].

Van-dyke , ⌊1 van-dəik'; 2 văn-dȳk'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to
Van-dyck', ⌋ Anthony Van Dyck, or to his style, manner, or dress. **II.** *n.* **1.** A painting by Van Dyck. **2.** A broad deep collar or cape of linen and lace resembling those represented in portraits by Van Dyck. **Van-dyke' cape‡; Van-dyke' col'lar‡.** **3.** A large point on the border of a Vandyke cape or collar.—**Vandyke beard,** a peaked beard.

van Dyke, Henry (1852–). An American clergyman, educator, poet, and author; U. S. Minister to the Netherlands, 1913–1917.

vane, 1 vēn; 2 vān, *n.* **1.** A thin plate, pivoted out of center, on a vertical rod, to indicate the direction of the wind; also, a slender flag or streamer used for the same purpose. **2.** An arm or blade, as of a windmill, propeller, etc. **3.** The shaft and barbs of a feather. **4.** *Surv.* (1) The target on a leveling-rod. (2) The sight on a quadrant, compass, or

similar instrument, by which the direction of the object viewed is determined. 5†. A flag; pennon. [< AS. *fana*, flag.]—**vaned**, *a.* Having or furnished with vanes.

Vane, 1 vēn; 2 vān. **Sir Henry** (1613–1662). An English republican statesman; governor of Massachusetts; executed.

Vā'ner, *n.* Same as WENER.

vang, 1 vaŋ; 2 vāng, *n.* *Naut.* One of two guy-ropes from the end of a gaff to the deck. [< D. *vang*, catching.]

van'guard", 1 van'gärd'; 2 vän'gärd', *n.* The advance-guard of an army; the van. [< F. *avant*, before, + *garde*, guard.]

Van Hulst, 1 vän hůlst; 2 vän hulst. **William** (——1625?). Dutch administrator; second governor of New Netherlands (New York); followed Cornelis Mey; succeeded by Peter Minuit.

va-nil'la, 1 və-nil'ə; 2 va-nil'a, *n.* **1.** A tall climbing orchid (genus *Vanilla*) with fragrant flowers and fruit, the **vanilla-bean.** **2.** Its fruit, or an extract from it. [< Sp. *vainilla*.]

Spray of Vanilla, Showing Flowers.
a, pod.

va-nil'lic, 1 və-nil'ik; 2 va-nil'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vanilla.

va-nil'lin, 1 və-nil'in; 2 va-nil'in, *n.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_3$) contained in vanilla, of which it is the odoriferous principle.

va-nil'line‡.

Va'nir, *n.* Plural of VAN⁴.

van'ish[1], 1 van'ish; 2 vän'ish, *vi.* **1.** To disappear from sight; fade away; depart. **2.** To pass out of existence; be annihilated. **3.** *Math.* To become equal to zero. [< L. *vanesco*, < *vanus*, empty.]—**van'ish-er**, *n.*—**van'ish-ing-point"**, *n.* See illus. under PERSPECTIVE.

van'ish, *n.* *Phon.* The terminal part of a vowel element; the slight sound with which a principal sound ends.

van'i-ty, 1 van'i-ti; 2 vän'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The condition or character of being vain. (1) A feeling of shallow pride; conceit. (2) Ambitious display; ostentation; show. **2.** The quality or state of being vain or empty, or destitute of reality, etc. **3.** That which is vain or unsubstantial. [< F. *vanité*, < L. *vanitas*, < *vanus*, empty.] SYN.: see ARROGANCE; EGOTISM; LEVITY; PRIDE.—**vanity bag**, or **box.** A bag or box containing face powder or rouge, puff, and mirror.—**Vanity Fair.** **1.** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a fair depicting the world as a scene of vanity and folly. **2.** A novel by W. M. Thackeray, satirizing the weaknesses and follies of human nature.

Van-nuc'ci, 1 van-nůt'chi; 2 vän-nut'chi. **Pietro.** See PERUGINO.

van-quish[1], 1 vaŋ'kwish; 2 vāŋ'kwish, *vt.* **1.** To subdue, as in battle; conquer. **2.** To defeat, as in argument; confute. [< F. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, < L. *vinco*, conquer.] SYN.: see BEAT; CONQUER; SUBDUE.—**van'quish-a-bl(e²**, *a.*—**van'quish-er**, *n.* A victor.

van'tage, 1 van'tij; 2 vän'tag, *n.* **1.** Superiority over a competitor, as in means of attack. **2.** In lawn-tennis, the state of the game when either player has scored a point after deuce.—**van'tage-ground"**, *n.* A position which gives one an advantage.—**van'tage-less**§, *a.*

Van't Hoff, 1 vänt hof; 2 vänt hof, **Jacob Heinrich** (1852–1911). A Dutch physicist; awarded Nobel prize in chemistry in 1901.

Va'nu-a Le'vu, 1 vä'nů-ə lē'vū; 2 vä'nu-ə lę'vu. An island of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific ocean; 2,130 sq. m.

van'ward, 1 van'ward; 2 vän'ward, *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the van or front; as, *vanward* regiments.

vap'id, 1 vap'id; 2 vāp'id, *a.* Having lost sparkling quality and flavor; hence, flat; dull; insipid. [< L. *vapidus*, in-sipid.] SYN.: see FLAT; VAIN.—**va-pid'i-ty**, *n.* **vap'id-ness**‡.—**vap'id-ly**, *adv.*

va'por, 1 vē'pər; 2 vā'por, *v.* ‖ *t.* **1.** To vaporize. **2.** To depress mentally. **3.** To hector. ‖ *i.* **1.** To emit vapor. **2.** To evaporate. **3.** To make idle boasts; brag. **va'pour**‡.

va'por, *n.* **1.** Moisture in the air; especially, visible floating moisture, as light mist; loosely, any light cloudy substance moisture, as smoke or fumes. **2.** *Physics.* Any substance in the air, as smoke or fumes. **2.** *Physics.* Any substance in the gaseous state, which, under ordinary conditions, is usually a liquid or solid; a gasified liquid or solid. **3.** That which is fleeting and unsubstantial. **4.** *Med.* A remedial agent applied by inhalation. **5.** Boastful swagger; vaporing. **6**‖. *pl.* Depression of spirits; hypochondria. [< L.[F] *vapor*, steam.] **va'pour**‡.—**va'por-den'si-ty**, *n.* The density of a substance in the state of vapor: reaching its maximum before the substance passes into the liquid state; specif., in chemistry, the density of a gas or vapor referred to hydrogen or air: used to determine its molecular weight.—*v.* **galvanizing**, a method of coating a metal, as steel or iron, with zinc by subjecting it to the action of zinc vapor. See SHERARDIZE.—*v.* **pressure**, *n.* The elasticity of a vapor, usually measured by the height of the column of mercury that it will support. *v.* **tension**‡.—**va'por-a-bl(e²**, *a.* Capable of being vaporized, as by heat.—**va'por-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**va'por-er**, *n.* One who vapors; a braggart; blusterer.—**va'por-es'cence**, *n.* The process of forming mist or vapor.—**va'por-es'cent**, *a.*—**va'por-if'ic**, *a.* Producing vapors.—**va'por-im'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for determining vapor-pressure.—**va'por-ing.** **I.** *a.* Boasting; swaggering. **II.** *n.* The act of boasting.—**va'por-ish**, *a.* **1.** Somewhat like vapor. **2.** Somewhat hypochondriac.—**va'por-ize**, **va'por-ise**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED, -ISED; -IZ'ING, -IS'ING.] To convert or be converted into vapor.—**va'por-iz'er**[or **-is'**]**a-bl(e²**, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.—**va'por-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion**, *n.* The act or process of vaporizing, or the state of being vaporized.—**va'por-iz'er**, *n.* One who or that which vaporizes; an atomizer; specif., a spraying carbureter.—**va'por-os'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being vaporous, in any sense.—**va'por-ous**, *a.* **1.** Of or like vapor; misty; ethereal. **2.** Full of vapors. **3.** Hypochondriac. **4.** Vainly imaginative; whimsical. **5.** Producing vapors; flatulent. **va'por-y**‡.—**va'por-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**va'por-ous-ness**, *n.*

va-que'ro, 1 və-kē'ro; 2 vä-kę'ro, *n.* A herdsman; cowboy. [Sp.]

var., *abbr.* Variant, variation, variety, various.

va'ra, 1 vä'ra; 2 vä'ra, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A varying measure of length.—**square vara**, a varying measure of surface.

Va-ran'i-dæ, 1 və-ran'i-dē; 2 va-răn'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of lizards with tongue sheathed at the root and forked at the tip; monitors. [< VARANUS.]—**va-ra'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**var'a-nid**, *n.*—**var'a-noid**, *a.*—**Var'a-noi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Varanidæ* as a superfamily.—**var'a-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Var'a-nus, 1 var'ə-nus; 2 vär'a-nůs, *n.* *Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Varanidæ*. **2.** [*v.*] A lizard of this or a related genus; a monitor. **var'an**‡. [< Ar. *waran*, lizard.]

Var'dar', 1 vär'där'; 2 vär'dăr', *n.* A river in Serbia and Greece; length, 200 m. to Saloniki Gulf.

va'ri-, } 1 vē'ri-, vē'ri-o-; 2 vā'ri-, vā'ri-o-. Derived from Latin
va'ri-o-, } *varius*, various: combining forms.

va'ri-a-bl(e², 1 vē'ri-ə-bl; 2 vā'ri-a-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the capacity of varying; alterable; mutable. **2.** Having a tendency to change; not constant. **3.** Having no definite value as regards quantity. **4.** *Biol.* Prone to variation. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which varies or is liable to change. **2.** *Math.* A quantity susceptible of continuous change of value; also, a symbol representing any one of a group of objects. **3.** *pl.* *Naut.* A shifting wind or winds; also, places where such winds are common. [F., < L.[LL] *varius*, various.] SYN.: see FICKLE; IRREGULAR; MOBILE.—**va'ri-a-bl(e-ness²**, *n.* **va'ri-a-bil'i-ty**‡.—**va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

va'ri-ant, 1 vē'ri-ənt; 2 vā'ri-ant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or showing variation; varying; being a variant. **2.** Tending to vary; variable; changing. **3.** Restless; unsettled. **II.** *n.* A thing that differs from another in form only; a variant form of the same word; in the usage of this Dictionary, a word or phrase of the same meaning (indicated by the sign ‡). [F., < L. *varian(t-)s*, ppr. of *vario*, vary.] SYN.: see HETEROGENEOUS.—**va'ri-ance**, *n.* **1.** The act of varying, or the state of being variant; hence, dissension; discord. **2.** *Law.* (1) A disagreement between the allegations in the pleadings and the proof in an essential matter. (2) A material disagreement between the writ beginning an action and the declaration or complaint. SYN.: see QUARREL.—**va'ri-ate**†, *vt.* & *vi.* To vary.—**va'ri-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act, process, state, or result of varying; modification; diversity. **2.** The extent to which a thing varies. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection, as of declensions or conjugations; also, change in certain vowel-sounds. **4.** *Mus.* A repetition of the essential features of a theme or melody with fanciful embellishments. **5.** *Astron.* (1) An inequality in the moon's motion. (2) A change in the elements of an orbit. **6.** *Biol.* Deviation in structure or function from the type or parent form, as in response to conditions of environment. SYN.: see CHANGE; DIFFERENCE.—**va'ri-a'tion-al**, *a.*

var"i-cel'la, 1 var'i-sel'ə; 2 vär'i-çĕl'a, *n.* *Pathol.* Chicken-pox.—**var"i-cel'late**, *a.* *Conch.* Marked with small varices.—**var"i-cel'loid**, *a.* Resembling varicella.—**varicelloid smallpox**, varioloid.

var'i-ces, 1 var'i-sīz; 2 vär'i-çēs, *n.* Plural of VARIX.

var'i-co-cele, 1 var'i-kō-sēl; 2 vär'i-co-çēl, *n.* A tumor formed by varicose veins of the spermatic cord.

va'ri-col"ored, 1 vē'ri-krl'ərd; 2 vā'ri-ĕŏl'ord, *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored. **va'ri-col"oured**‡.

var'i-cose, 1 var'i-kōs; 2 vär'i-ēōs, *a.* Abnormally dilated or contorted, as veins. [< L. *varicosus*, < *varus*, bent.]—**var"i-cos'is**, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition in which there are varicose veins.—**var"i-cos'i-ty**, *n.* The condition of being varicose. **2.** A varix. **var'i-cose-ness**‡.—**var"i-cot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Excision of a varicosity.

va'ried, 1 vē'rid; 2 vā'rid, *pa.* **1.** Partially or repeatedly altered. **2.** Consisting of diverse sorts. **3.** Differing from one another. **4.** Varicolored. See VARY, *v.* **-ly**, *adv.*

va'ri-e-gate, 1 vē'ri-ə-gēt; 2 vā'ri-e-ĝāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED²; -GAT'ING.] To diversify with different colors or tints; dapple; spot; streak. [< L.[LL] *varius*, various, + *ago*, make.]—**va'ri-e-gat"ed**, *pa.*—**va"ri-e-ga'tion**, *n.* The act of variegating, or the state of being variegated.

va'ri-er, 1 vē'ri-ər; 2 vā'ri-er, *n.* One who varies.

va-ri'e-ty, 1 və-rai'i-ti; 2 va-ri'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** The state or character of being various or varied; diversity. **2.** A collection of diverse things. **3.** The possession of different characteristics by one individual. **4.** A limited class of things that differ in certain common peculiarities from a larger class to which they belong; sometimes, a thing of such a sort or kind. **5.** *Biol.* Specif., an individual, or a group of individuals of a species, that differs from the type in certain characters, capable of perpetuation, and that is usually fertile with any other member of the species; a subdivision of a species; subspecies. [< L.[F] *varieta(t-)s*, < *varius*, various.] SYN.: see CHANGE; DIFFERENCE.—**va-ri'e-tal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a variety. **-ly**, *adv.*

va'ri-form, 1 vē'ri-fōrm; 2 vā'ri-fŏrm, *a.* Of diverse form; having different shapes. [< L. *varius*, various, + -FORM.]

va'ri-o-coup'ler, 1 vē'ri-o-kup'lər; 2 vā'ri-o-cŭp'ler, *n.* *Wireless.* A tuning coil in which the secondary winding is mounted to rotate within the primary winding. It resembles the variometer.

va-ri'o-la, 1 və-rai'o-lə; 2 va-ri'o-la, *n.* Smallpox. [LL.]—**va-ri'o-lar**, *a.* **va-ri'o-lous**‡.—**va'ri-o-late**, *vt.* [-LAT"ED²; -LAT'ING.] To vaccinate with smallpox-virus.—**va"ri-o-la'tion**,

n. Inoculation with smallpox-virus. **va″ri-o-li-za′tion‡.**—**va′ri-o-loid,** 1 vē″rı-[*or* var′ı-]o-loid; 2 vā′ri-[*or* vār′ı-]o-lōid. **I.** *a.* Resembling smallpox. **II.** *n.* A mild form of smallpox.

va′ri-ole, 1 vē″rı-ōl; 2 vā′ri-ōl, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Zool.* A foveola. **2.** *Petrol.* A spherulite or variolite.

va′ri-o-lite, 1 vē″rı-o-lait; 2 vā′ri-o-līt, *n. Petrol.* A spherulitic variety of basalt. **va′ri-o-lyte‡.—va″ri-o-lit′ic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing variolite. **2.** Spotted.

va″ri-om′e-ter, 1 vē″rı-om′ı-tər; 2 vā″ri-ōm′e-tər, *n.* **1.** An instrument used to determine the variation of magnetic force at different times or at different places, usually by means of a delicate magnetic needle suspended within the magnetic field. **2.** A device composed of two open coils one of which revolves within the other and capable of connection so as to control the strength of a current: used in radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony. **3.** An instrument showing changes in barometric pressure: used to determine the rate at which a balloon is rising or falling at a given moment. [< VARIO- + -METER.]

va″ri-o′rum, 1 vē″rı-ō′rum; 2 vā″ri-ō′rŭm, *a.* Having notes or comments by different critics or editors. [< L. *cum notis variorum* (with the notes of various persons).]

va′ri-ous, 1 vē′rı-us; 2 vā′ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Characteristically different from one another; diverse. **2.** Being more than one and easily distinguishable; several. **3.** Many-sided; variform. **4.** Having a changeable or inconstant nature; unfixed. **5.** Having a diversity of appearance; variegated. [< L. *varius*, various.] SYN.: see HETEROGENEOUS; MANY.—**va′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**va′ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

va′rix, 1 vē′riks; 2 vā′riks, *n.* [VAR′I-CES, 1 var′ı-sīz; 2 văr′ı-sēs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Permanent dilatation of a vein or other vessel of circulation; also, a vessel thus distorted, as a varicose vein. [L.]

var. lect., *abbr.* [L.] *Varia lectio* (varying reading).

var′let, 1 vär′let; 2 vär′lĕt, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A low menial or subordinate; formerly, a page. [< OF. *varlet*, valet.]—**var′let-ry,** *n.* The rabble; the mob.

var′min, 1 vär′mın; 2 vär′mĭn, *n.* [Dial. & Vulgar.] Vermin: a corruption. **var′ment‡; var′mint‡.**

Var′na, 1 vär′na; 2 vär′nä, *n.* A seaport (pop. 41,420) in N. E. Bulgaria; occupied by British troops, Nov., 1918.

var′nish, 1 vär′nish; 2 vär′nish. **I.**† *vt.* **1.** To cover, as a surface, with varnish. **2.** To improve the appearance of or hide by some external show; hence, gloss over. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solution of certain gums or resins in alcohol, linseed-oil, etc., used to produce a shining, transparent coat on a surface. **2.** Any natural or artificial product resembling varnish. **3.** Hence, any superficial polish, as of politeness. [Ult. < L. *vitrinus*, glassy.]—**var′nish-er,** *n.*—**var′nish-ing,** *n.*

Var′ro, 1 var′o; 2 vär′o, **Marcus Terentius** (116–27 B. C.). A Roman scholar and author.

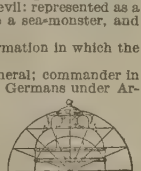
var′sal, 1 vär′sal; 2 vär′sal, *a.* [Dial.] Universal: a corruption.

Var′u-na, 1 var′[*or* vur′]u-na; 2 vär′[*or* vūr′]u-na, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The god of waters: originally the guardian of immortality, truth, and right, and punisher of evil: represented as a white-skinned man with four arms, astride a sea-monster, and holding a noose and club.

va′rus, 1 vē′rus; 2 vā′rŭs, *n.* [L.] A malformation in which the foot is bent inward.

Va′rus, Publius Quintilius. A Roman general; commander in Germany; his army was destroyed by the Germans under Arminius, A. D. 9.

va′ry, 1 vē′rı; 2 vā′ry, *v.* [VA′RIED; VA′RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change partially, as in aspect, form, color, etc. **2.** To change, as by additions; diversify. **3.** To cause to alternate; transmute; transfer. **4.** To make various or diverse. **5.** *Mus.* To embellish (a melody) by changes and additions that do not destroy its identity. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be altered in any way; become different: said of things that are radically similar. **2.** To be diverse in details; differ, or be different. **3.** To be characteristically subject to changes. **4.** To be at variance in opinion or feeling. **5.** To deviate to one side; depart; swerve: usually figuratively; as, to *vary* from law or reason. **6.** *Math.* To be subject to continual increase or decrease according to some law. [< L.[F] *vario*, < *varius*, various.] SYN.: see CHANGE; FLUCTUATE.



Vase, with Principles of Design.

Proportions for a vase may be obtained thus: Draw a circle on the diameter of the proposed vase, and a larger but concentric circle through the base. If the greater circle is divided by radii into 16 equal parts, and lines be dropped vertically from the intersection of these radii with the smaller circle, the points of intersection of these verticals with the corresponding chords of the larger circle will give guiding-points for the proper outline. The arrangement of foot, neck, and handle is a matter of taste.

va′ry†, *n.* Variation; change.

vas, 1 vas; 2 vās, *n.* [VA′SA, 1 vē′sa; 2 vā′sa, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A vessel or duct.—**vas deferens,** the duct by which semen is conveyed from the epididymis to the seminal vesicles.

Va-sa′ri, 1 va-sā′rı; 2 vä-sä′rĭ, **Giorgio** (1511–1574). An Italian painter and biographer.

vas′cu-lar, 1 vas′kiu-lər; 2 văs′cū-lar, *a. Anat. & Biol.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing vessels or ducts, as blood-vessels, etc. **2.** Having vessels; specif., richly supplied with blood-vessels. [< L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, vessel.]—**vascular bundle,** same as BUNDLE, *n.*, 4.—**v. tissue,** tissue made up of vessels or ducts.—**vas″cu-lar′i-ty,** *n.*—**vas′cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

vase, 1 vēs *or* vāz; 2 vās *or* vās, *n.* An urn-like vessel, with a bulging body supported by a base: generally ornamental. See illus. in preceding column. [F., < L. *vas*, vessel.]

va-sec′to-my, 1 və-sek′to-mı; 2 va-sĕc′to-my, *n. Surg.* Removal of a portion of the vas deferens. [< VASI- + Gr. *ektomē*, cutting out.]

vas′e-lin(e[S]**,** 1 vas′ı-lin *or* -līn; 2 văs′e-lĭn *or* -līn, *n.* A fatty jelly-like substance obtained from petroleum: a protected trade-mark name. [< G. *wasser*, water, + Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil.]

Vash′ti, 1 vash′tai; 2 văsh′tī, *n. Bib.* Queen of Ahasuerus. See *Esth.* i, 9.

vas′i-, } 1 vas′ı-, vas′o-; 2 văs′i-, văs′o-. From Latin *vas*,
vas′o-, } vessel: combining forms.—**vas″o-con-stric′tor,** *a.* Causing constriction of a blood-vessel when stimulated, as certain nerves.—**vas″o-di-la′tor,** *a.* Causing dilatation of a blood-vessel when stimulated.

vas″o-mo′tor, 1 vas″o-mō′tər *or* -tər; 2 văs″o-mō′tor, *a. Anat.* Producing movement, either of contraction or dilatation, in the walls of vessels. [< L. *vas*, vessel, + MOTOR.]

vas′sal, 1 vas′əl; 2 văs′al. **I.** *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to a vassal; tributary; hence, servile. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who held land of a superior lord by a feudal tenure; a liegeman. **2.** A dependent, retainer, or servant of any kind; a slave or bondman. [F., ult. < W. *gwas*, servant.]—**vas′sal-age,** *n.* **1.** The condition of a vassal; also, the feudal system. **2.** Servitude in general. **3.** Lands held by feudal tenure. **4.** Vassals collectively.—**vas′sal-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To reduce to vassalage; use as a vassal.

vast, 1 vast; 2 văst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of such great extent or degree that the senses can not appreciate it all at once. (1) Very large or spacious. (2) Very great in number, quantity, or amount. (3) Very great in degree, intensity, or importance. **2.**† Wide and waste; desolate: the original meaning. **II.** *n.* [Poet.] A boundless space; immensity. [< L.[F] *vastus*, waste.] SYN.: see IMMENSE; LARGE.—**vast′ly,** *adv.*—**vast′ness,** *n.* **vas-tid′i-ty†; vast′i-ty†.**

vast′y, 1 vast′ı; 2 văst′y, *a.* [Poet.] Vast.

vat, 1 vat; 2 văt. **I.** *vt.* [VAT′TED; VAT′TING.] To put into a vat; treat in a vat. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large vessel, tub, or cistern, especially for holding liquids. **2.** A liquid or dry measure used in the Netherlands. [< AS. *fæt*, vat.]

Vat., *abbr.* Vatican.

vat′ic, 1 vat′ık; 2 văt′ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a prophet or seer; oracular; prophetic; inspired; as, *vatic* dicta; *vatic* lips. [< L. *vates*, prophet.] **vat′i-cal‡.**

Vat′i-can, 1 vat′ı-kan; 2 văt′ĭ-can, *n.* **1.** The palace of the popes in Rome. **2.** The papal government. Compare QUIRINAL. [< L. *Vaticanus*, Vatican hill, in Rome.]—**Council of the Vatican** (R. C. *Ch.*), a council (1869–1870) at the Vatican which decreed papal infallibility.—**Vat′i-can-ism,** *n.* The ecclesiastical system based on the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope.

vat′i-cide, 1 vat′ı-said; 2 văt′ĭ-cīd, *n.* The killing of a prophet; also, a prophet-slayer. [< L. *vates*, prophet, + *cædo*, kill.]

va-tic′i-nal, 1 və-tis′ı-nal; 2 va-tĭc′ĭ-nal, *a.* Prophetic.

va-tic′i-nate, 1 və-tis′ı-nēt; 2 va-tĭc′ĭ-nāt, *vt. & vi.* [-NAT″ED[d]; -NAT″ING.] To prophesy; foretell. [< L. *vaticinatus*, pp. of *vaticinor*, < *vates*, prophet.]—**va-tic′i-na′tion,** *n.*—**va-tic′i-na″tor,** *n.*—**va-tic′i-na″to-ry,** *a.*—**va-tic′i-na″tress,** *n. fem.*

Vät′ter, 1 vet′tər; 2 vĕt′ter, *n.* Same as WETTER.

Vau″ban′, 1 vo″bän′; 2 vo″bän′, **Sébastien le Prestre, Marquis de** (1633–1707). A French military engineer.

Vau-che′ri-a, 1 vō-kı′rı-ə; 2 va-cē′rĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of green algæ consisting of long and usually branched filaments, made up of numerous cells without partitions. Multiplication is both sexual and asexual. The plants are found in felt-like masses in shallow water and on muddy banks and often called "green felt." [< Jean Pierre *Vaucher* (1763–1841), Swiss botanist.]

Vaud, 1 vō; 2 vō. A canton in W. central Switzerland; 1,244 sq. m.; pop. 315,330; capital, Lausanne. **Waudt‡.**

vaude′ville, 1 vōd′vil; 2 vōd′vĭl, *n.* **1.** A miscellaneous theatrical entertainment consisting of (1) a slight dramatic sketch or pantomime interspersed with songs and dances, or (2) a series of short sketches, songs, dances, acrobatic feats, etc., having no dramatic connection. **2.** A street ballad. **3.** Originally, a sprightly song. [F., < *val de Vire*, valley of the Vire river, in Normandy.]

Vau″dois′, 1 vo″dwä′; 2 vo″dwä′, *a. & n.* Same as WALDENSIAN.

vault[1]**,** 1 vôlt; 2 vąlt. **I.**† *vt.* To form with a vaulted roof; cover with or as with a vault. **II.** *n.* **1.** An arched apart-

Types of Vaults.

1. Cloister or cove. 2. Groined, external view. 3. Welsh or under-pitch. (After Sturgis *Dict. of Arch. and Building.*)

ment or chamber; also, any subterranean compartment; cellar. **2.** An arched structure; arched ceiling or roof. **3.** Any vault-like covering; the sky. **4.** *Anat.* An arched roof of a cavity. [< OF. *volte*, *voute*, < *volt*, arched, < *volutus*, pp. of *volvo*, turn about.] SYN.: see LEAP.—**vault′ed,** *a.* In the form of a vault; covered or provided with a vault. **vault′y†.**

vault[2], 1 vôlt; 2 vȯlt. **I**[a]. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To leap, especially with the aid of a pole or by resting the hands. **2.** To exhibit athletic or equestrian feats of jumping or leaping. **3.** To curvet, as a horse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A springing leap, as one made with the aid of a pole. **2.** The curvet of a horse. [< F. *volte*, wheel; see VAULT[1].]—**vault'er**, *n.* One who or that which vaults.

vault'ing, 1 vôlt'ɪŋ; 2 vȯlt'ing, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* Vaulted work, or vaults collectively. **2.** The work of building a vault.

vaunt, 1 vônt *or* vönt; 2 vänt *or* vant. **I**[a]. *vt. & vi.* To speak of boastfully; boast; exult; glory. **II.** *n.* Boastful assertion or ostentatious display. [< OF. *venter*, < L[LL] *vanus*, empty.] SYN.: (verb) see FLAUNT; (noun) see OSTENTATION.—**vaunt'er**, *n.*—**vaunt'er-y**‖, *n.* Bravado.—**vaunt'ing**, *n.* **-ly**, *adv.*

vaunt'-cou'ri-er†, *n.* A precursor; herald.

vaunt'ie, 1 vônt'ɪ; 2 vȯnt'i, *a.* [Scot.] Boastful. **vaunt'y**‡.

Vau'quois', 1 vo'kwȯ'; 2 vo'kwȧ', *n.* A small village near Verdun, France; scene of severe fighting in World War in 1914–15.

Vaux, 1 vō; 2 vō, *n.* A fortified village in E. France, northeast of Verdun; captured by the Germans, April 1, 1916; seized by the United States troops, who defeated the Germans, July 1, 1918, in the World War.

vav'a-sor†, *n. Feud. Law.* **1.** The rank of a principal vassal next below a baron. **2.** A vassal holding lands from a great vassal, and having other vassals under him. **valv'a-sor**†; **vav'a-sour**†.

va'ward†, *a.* Same as VANWARD.

vb., *abbr.* Verb.—**vb. n.**, *abbr.* Verbal noun.—**V. C.**, *abbr.* Vice-chairman, vice-chancellor, Victoria Cross.—**v. d.**, *abbr.* Various dates.

V. D. M., *abbr. Verbi Dei Minister* (L., Minister of the Word of God).

Ve'a-dar, 1 vɪ'[*or* vē']a-där; 2 vē'[*or* vę']ä-där, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew month. See HEBREW CALENDAR, under HEBREW.

veal, 1 vīl; 2 vēl, *n.* **1.** The flesh of a calf considered as food. **2**†. A calf. [< OF. *veël* (F. *veau*), calf.]—**bob veal**, the flesh of a calf so young as to be unfit for food.

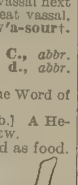


Diagram Showing Cuts of Veal.
a, leg; *b*, loin: *c*, rack or ribs; *d*, chuck and plate, or stew.

vec'tor, 1 vek'tər *or* -tōr; 2 vē'tor, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A line conceived to have both a fixed length and direction in space, but no fixed position; any quantity that can be represented by such a line. **2.** A radius vector. **3.** A vector quantity. [L., carrier, < *vectus*, pp. of *veho*, carry.]—**vector quantity**, a physical quantity that may be represented by a vector; a quantity that has not only size, but direction in space, as velocity, acceleration, or force.

Ve'da, 1 vī'də; 2 vē'da, *n.* Literally, knowledge; the name of the four holy books of the Hindus of which the **Rig-Veda** is the most important. [Sans.]—**Ve'dic**, *a.* Relating to the Vedas.

Ve-dan'ta, 1 vē-dän'tə *or* vɪ-dan'tə; 2 vę-dän'ta *or* vę-dän'ta, *n.* [Sans.] The Hindu orthodox school of philosophy.—**Ve-dan'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta.—**Ve-dan'tin**, *n.* One who follows the Vedanta. **Ve-dan'tist**‡.—**Ve-dan'tism**, *n.* The system of the Vedanta; Hindu pantheism.

Ved'der, 1 ved'ər; 2 vēd'er, **Elihu** (1836–1923). An American artist.

v. def., *abbr.* Verb defective.—**v. dep.**, *abbr.* Verb deponent.

ve-dette', 1 vɪ-det'; 2 ve-dĕt', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A mounted sentinel placed in advance of an outpost. **2.** *Naval.* A small vessel used to watch the movements of the enemy. **vedette boat**‡. [F.] **vi-dette'**‡.

veer, 1 vīr; 2 vēr, *vt. & vi.* **1.** *Naut.* To turn to another course; wear. **2.** To change direction more or less gradually, as the wind; hence, to be variable or fickle. [< F. *virer*, turn, < L[LL] *virāre*, bracelets.] SYN.: see CHANGE; FLUCTUATE; WANDER.

veer'y, 1 vīr'ɪ; 2 vēr'y, *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] A melodious tawny thrush of eastern North America.

Ve'ga, 1 vī'gə; 2 vē'ğa, *n. Astron.* See STAR. [< Ar. *waqi'*, falling.]

Ve'ga Car'pi-o, 1 vī'gə kär'pī-o; 2 vē'ğa cär'pī-o, **Lope Felix de** (1562–1635). A Spanish poet. **Lo'pe de Ve'ga**‡.

veg'e-ta-bl(e[s], 1 vej'ɪ-tə-bl; 2 vĕğ'e-ta-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to plants, especially garden or farm vegetables. **2.** Derived from, of the nature of, or resembling plants. **II.** *n.* **1.** The edible part of a garden plant. **2.** In the scientific sense, a plant of any kind. [OF., < LL. *vegetabilis*, animating.] SYN.: see FRUIT.—**vegetable butter**, see BUTTER[1], *n.*, 2.—**v. ivory**, see under IVORY.—**v. kingdom**, the division of organic nature (living objects) that embraces plants.—**v. tallow**, any one of several fatty vegetable substances, variously derived, resembling tallow, and used locally for making candles, soap, etc.—**v. wax**, any wax derived from a plant.—**veg'e-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**veg'e-tal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to plants. **2.** Common to plants and animals, as absorption, nutrition, growth, etc., as distinguished from sensation and volition.—**veg'e-ta'ri-an. I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or advocating vegetarianism. **2.** Exclusively vegetable, as a diet. **II.** *n.* One who holds or practises vegetarianism. **veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The theory that man's food should be exclusively vegetable. **veg'e-tism**‡.

veg'e-tate, 1 vej'ɪ-tēt; 2 vĕğ'e-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT'ED[2]; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To grow, as a plant. **2.** To live in a monotonous, passive way. **3.** *Pathol.* To increase in size as if by vegetable growth. [< LL. *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegato*, quicken.]—**veg'e-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The process of vegetating. **2.** Plant-life in the aggregate. **3.** *Pathol.* An excrescence on the body.—**veg'e-ta'tiv**(e[s], *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or producing the processes of plant-life; growing or capable of growing as plants. **2.** Having a mere physical existence; showing but little mental activity. **3.** *Biol.* Concerned with growth and nutrition. **veg'e-tive-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

Ve'glia, 1 vē'lyə; 2 vę'lyä, *n.* An island in the Adriatic sea, off the Dalmatian coast, N.W. Jugo-Slavia (formerly Austrian); 23 by 12 m.

ve'he-ment, 1 vī'hi-[*or* -ɪ-]ment; 2 vē'he-[*or* -e-]mĕnt, *a.* **1.** Arising from or marked by impetuosity of feeling or passion; ardent. **2.** Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious. [OF., < L. *vehemen(t-)s*, impetuous, perhaps < *veho*, carry, + *men(t-)s*, mind.] SYN.: see ARDENT; EAGER; HOT; VIOLENT.—**ve'he-mence**, *n.* The state of being vehement. **ve'he-men-cy**‡.—**ve'he-ment-ly**, *adv.*

ve'hi-cl(e[s], 1 vī'ɪ-[*or* -hɪ-]kl; 2 vē'i-[*or* -hi-]cl, *n.* **1.** That in or on which anything is carried; especially, a contrivance fitted with wheels or runners for carrying something; a conveyance, as a car or sled. **2.** A medium, as a liquid, with which is mixed some other substance that it may be applied or administered more easily. **3.** Specif., the medium with which pigments are mixed in painting. **4.** Anything by means of which something else, as power, thought, etc., is transmitted. [< L.F *vehiculum*, < *veho*, carry.]—**ve-hic'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a vehicle. **ve-hic'u-la-ry**‡.

vehm'ge-richt, 1 fēm'gə-rɪht; 2 fęm'ğe-rĭht, *n.* [-RICH'TE, 1 -rɪh'tə; 2 -rĭh'te, *pl.*] An institution peculiar to Germany, especially Westphalia, from about 1150 to 1568, consisting of irregular tribunals. Civil cases were tried openly, but serious crimes, such as heresy, witchcraft, murder, etc., by night in secret session. [< G. *vehmgericht*, *fehmgericht*, < *fehm*, criminal tribunal, + *gericht*, law.] [mans, 396 B. C.

Ve'ĭi, 1 vī'yī; 2 vē'yĭ, *n.* A city in Etruria; destroyed by Rome.

veil, 1 vēl; 2 vęl. **I.** *vt.* To cover with a veil; hence, to hide; disguise. **II.** *n.* **1.** A piece of thin and light fabric, worn over the face or head for concealment, protection, or ornament. **2.** Any piece of fabric used to conceal an object; a screen; curtain. **3.** Figuratively, that which conceals from inspection; a disguise; pretext. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* A velum. **5.** A caul. [< OF. *veile*, < L. *velum*, < *veho*, carry.] **vall**‡; **vayle**†. SYN.: see HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.—**veiled**, *a.*—**veil'er**, *n.*—**veil'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with a veil. **2.** Material for veils. **3.** A veil.

vein, 1 vēn; 2 vęn. **I.** *vt.* To furnish, traverse, or fill with veins. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the muscular tubular vessels that convey blood to the heart; loosely, any blood-vessel. **2.** One of the radiating supports forming the framework of a leaf or of an insect's wing; a rib or nerve. **3.** *Geol.* (1) The filling of a fissure or fault in a rock, particularly if deposited by aqueous solutions. When metalliferous, it is called by miners a **lode**. (2) A bed or shoot of ore parallel with the bedding. **4.** A long irregular colored streak, as in wood, marble, etc. **5.** A distinctive trait; a specific tendency or disposition. **6.** A temporary state of mind; humor; mood. **7**†. A cavity; cleft; fissure. [< L.F *vena*, blood-vessel.]—**veined**, *p.* Having veins; marked with or abounding in veins.—**vein'ing**, *n.* **1.** A vein or network of veins. **2.** A streaked or veined surface.—**vein'less**, *a.* Without veins or markings.—**vein'let**, *n.* A small vein.—**vein'y**, *a.* Full of veins; venous.

vein'stone'', 1 vēn'stōn''; 2 vęn'stōn'', *n.* The non-metalliferous portion of a metalliferous vein: most commonly quartz, calcite, fluorite, or barite.

ve-la'men, 1 vɪ-lē'mən; 2 ve-lā'mĕn, *n.* [VE-LAM'I-NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* Any membrane, covering, or integument. **2.** *Bot.* An envelop consisting of several layers of empty cells, forming the outer covering of the aerial roots of certain orchids and arums. [L., veil.] **vel"a-men'tum**‡ [-TA, *pl.*]

ve'lar, 1 vī'lər; 2 vē'lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a velum; palatal. **2.** *Philol.* Produced by the help of the soft palate.

ve-la'ri-um, 1 vɪ-lē'ri-um; 2 ve-lā'ri-ûm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The awning spread over the seats in the theater.

Ve-las'quez de Sil'va, 1 vē-läs'kēth dē sil'va; 2 vę-läs'kĕth dē sil'vä, **Diego Rodriguez** (1599–1660). A Spanish painter; *The Crucifixion*.

ve'late, 1 vī'lāt; 2 vē'lāt, *a.* Having a velum or veil. [< L. *velatus*, pp. of *velo*, veil.]

ve-la'tion, 1 vɪ-lē'shən; 2 ve-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The forming of a velum. **2.** The act of veiling, or the state of being veiled; hence, concealment; mystery. [< LL. *velatio(n-)*, < L. *velatus*; see VELATE.]

veld, 1 velt; 2 vĕlt, *n.* [S. Afr.] Open country or pasture-land. Low-lying wooded land is known as **bush-veld**, and the high treeless plains as **high veld**. [< D. *veld*, field.] **veldt**‡.

Ve'les, *n.* Same as KÖPRÜLÜ.

vel'i-ger, 1 vel'ɪ-jər; 2 vĕl'i-ğer, *n. Embryol.* The embryo of a mollusk at the stage succeeding the trophosphere, when it has a ciliated swimming-membrane or -membranes. [< LL. *veliger*, sail-bearing, < L. *velum*, < *veho*, carry, + *gero*, bear.]—**ve-lig'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing a velum.

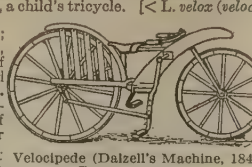
vel-le'i-ty‖, 1 vel-ī'ɪ-tɪ; 2 vĕl-ē'i-ty, *n.* A very low degree of desire or volition, not leading to action. [< LL. *velleita(t-)s*, < L. *velle*, inf. of *volo*, wish.]

vel'li-cate, 1 vel'ɪ-kāt; 2 vĕl'i-cāt, *vt. & vi.* [-CAT'ED[2]; -CAT'ING.] To cause to twitch or contract convulsively; twitch, as a muscle. [< L. *vellicatus*, pp. of *vellico* (< *vello*), pluck.]—**vel'li-ca'tion**, *n.* A twitching.—**vel'li-ca'tiv**(e[s], *a.*

vel'lum, 1 vel'ụm; 2 vĕl'ŭm, *n.* **1.** Fine parchment, originally that made from the skins of calves; now, fine parchment of any kind: used for expensive binding, printing, etc. **2.** A manuscript written on such parchment. [< F. *vélin*, < L.[LL] *vitellus*, calf.]

ve-loc'i-me'ter, 1 vɪ-les'ɪ-mī'tər *or* vel'o-sim'ɪ-tər; 2 ve-lŏç'i-mē'ter *or* vĕl'o-çim'e-ter, *n.* Any apparatus for measuring velocity, especially the initial speed of projectiles. [< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + -METER.]

ve·loc'i·pede, 1 vɪ-les'ɪ-pīd; 2 ve-lŏc'ɪ-pēd, *n.* An early form of bicycle or tricycle; also, a child's tricycle. [< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *pe(d-)s*, foot.]



Velocipede (Dalzell's Machine, 1846). Compare BICYCLE.

ve·loc'i·ty, 1 vɪ-los'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ve-lŏc'ɪ-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of moving swiftly; rapid motion; celerity. **2.** Rate of motion: measured by the ratio of distance passed over to the time of passage. [< L.[F] *velocita(t-)s*, < *velox*, swift.]

ve'lo·drome, 1 vī'lo-drōm; 2 vē'lo-drōm, *n.* A race-course, as for bicycles. [< L. *velox*, speed, + Gr. *dromos*, course.]

ve·lou"té', 1 və-lū"tē'; 2 ve-lụ"te', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The principal stock sauce for white sauces. Called also **sauce velouté.**

ve'lum, 1 vī'lum; 2 vē'lụm. *n. Anat.* A thin membranous covering; especially, the soft palate. [L.]

vel'ure, 1 vel'yur; 2 vĕl'yụr. **I.** *vt.* [VEL'URED; VEL'UR-ING.] To use a velure upon for dressing, as a hat. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any fabric of or resembling velvet; specif., a heavy fabric of linen, silk, or jute, for hangings, table-covers, etc. **2.** A velvet or silk pad for smoothing a silk hat. [< F. *velours*, < L. *villosus*, < *villus*, shaggy hair.] **ve·lours'**†.

ve·lu'ti·nous, 1 vɪ-lū'tɪ-nus; 2 ve-lū'tɪ-nŭs, *a.* Covered with close, soft hairs, like the pile of velvet; velvety.

vel'vet, 1 vel'vet; 2 vĕl'vĕt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of velvet. **2.** Smooth and soft to the touch; velvety. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fabric, properly of silk, closely woven and having on one side a thick, short, smooth nap. **2.** *Zool.* The furry skin covering a growing antler. {OF., < L.[LL] *villus*, shaggy hair.]—**velvet carpet,** same as TAPESTRY VELVET.—**vel"vet-een',** *n.* **1.** A cotton fabric twilled, and sometimes ribbed, with a pile like velvet. **2.** A fabric of silk and cotton, imitating silk velvet.—**vel'vet-guards"**†, *n. pl.* Trimmings of velvet.—**vel'vet-leaf",** *n.* Any one of several plants, especially the Indian mallow (*Abutilon abutilon*); also, a tropical climbing shrub (*Cissampelos pareira*) of the moonseed family, the bark of which yields a variety of pareira brava.—**vel'vet-y,** *a.* Like velvet; smooth and soft.

ven[1]., *abbr.* Venerable.—**Ven**[2]., *abbr.* Venice.

ve'na, 1 vī'nə; 2 vē'na, *n.* [VE'NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] A vein. [L.]—**vena cava,** 1 kā'və; 2 cā'va, a hollow vein, either of the two great venous trunks (called *superior* and *inferior*) that empty into the right auricle of the heart.

ve'nal[1], 1 vī'nal; 2 vē'nal, *a.* **1.** Ready to sell honor or principle; mercenary; purchasable: said of persons. **2.** Subject to sordid bargaining or trading; salable. [OF., < L. *venalis*, < *venum*, sale.]

Syn.: hireling, mercenary, purchasable, salable. *Mercenary* has especial application to character or disposition; as, a *mercenary* spirit; *mercenary* motives—that is, a spirit or motives to which money is the chief consideration or the moving principle. Thus, etymologically, the *mercenary* can be hired, while the *venal* are openly or actually for sale; *hireling* (AS. *hyrling*, from *hyr*) signifies serving for hire or pay, or having the spirit or character of one who works or of that which is done directly for hire or pay. The *hireling*, the *mercenary*, and the *venal* are alike in making principle, conscience, and honor of less account than gold or sordid considerations; but the *mercenary* and *venal* may be simply open to the bargain and sale which the *hireling* has already consummated: a clergyman may be *mercenary* in making place and pay of undue importance while not *venal* enough to forsake his own communion for another for any reward that could be offered him. The *mercenary* may retain much show of independence; *hireling* service sacrifices self-respect as well as principle; a public officer who makes his office tributary to private speculation in which he is interested is *mercenary;* if he receives a stipulated recompense for administering his office at the behest of some leader, faction, corporation, or the like, he is both *hireling* and *venal;* if he gives essential advantages for pay, without subjecting himself to any direct domination, his course is *venal*, but not *hireling.*—Ant.: disinterested, honest, honorable, incorruptible, patriotic, unpurchasable.—**ve·nal'i·ty,** *n.* The state or character of being basely or improperly influenced by sordid considerations; prostitution, as of talents, office, etc., for gain or reward.—**ve'nal·ly,** *adv.*

ve'nal[2]‖, *a.* Of or pertaining to the veins; venous.—**ve·na'tion,** *n.* Arrangement of veins, as in a leaf.—**ve·na'tion·al,** *a.*

ven'a·to'ri·al‡, *a.* Pertaining to hunting. [< L. *venator*, hunter, < *venor*, hunt.] **ven'a·ry**†; **ve·nat'ic**†; **ve·nat'i·cal**‡.—**ve·nat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

vend[1], 1 vend; 2 vĕnd, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dispose of; sell; carry about, as in a wagon, and offer for sale. **2**†. To find a purchaser. [< L.[F] *vendo*, sell, < *venum*, sale, + *do*, give.]—**ven·dee',** *n.* The person or party to whom something, especially land, is sold.—**vend'er,** *n.* One who vends; a pedler or hawker.—**vend'i·bl**(E[F]. **I.** *a.* Capable of being vended or sold; marketable. **II.** *n.* A thing exposed for sale.—**vend"i·bil'i·ty,** *n.*; **vend'i·bl**(e-ness‡.—**vend'i·bly,** *adv.*—**ven·di'tion,** *n.* The act of vending.—**ven'dor,** *n.* Same as VENDER: the common legal spelling.—**ven·due',** *n.* A public sale at auction.

ven'dace, 1 ven'dēs; 2 vĕn'dāc, *n.* [Dial.] A small whitefish of some British lakes. [< F. *vandoise*, dace.] **ven'dis**‡.

Ven"dé'e', 1 vąn"dē'; 2 vän"dę"myär', *n.* A department in W. central France; scene of the royalist revolt against the French republic in 1793–1795; pop. 397,292.—**Ven·de'an,** *a. & n.*

Ven"dé"miaire', 1 vąn"dē"myār'; 2 vän"dę"myär', *n.* The first month of the French Revolutionary calendar. See REPUBLICAN CALENDAR, under REPUBLICAN. [F., < L. *vindemia*, vintage, < *vinum*, wine, + *de*, away, + *emo*, take.]

ven·det'ta, 1 ven-det'ə; 2 vĕn-dĕt'a, *n.* Private warfare or feud, as in revenge for a murder, injury, etc.

The vendetta is prevalent in Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Montenegro, and, to some extent, under the name of *feud*, in certain districts in the United States. [It.]

Ven"dôme', 1 vąn"dōm'; 2 vän"dōm', *n.* A town in N. central France; pop. of commune, 10,000.

ve·neer', 1 vɪ-nɪr'; 2 ve-nēr'. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To cover (a surface) with veneers. **2.** To conceal, as something disagreeable, with a superficial polish. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin layer, as of choice wood, upon a commoner surface. **2.** Figuratively, mere outside show or elegance. [< OF.[G] *fournir*, furnish.]—**ve·neer'ing,** *n.* **1.** The art of applying veneer. **2.** Material used for veneers.

Ve'ner, *n.* Same as WENER.

ven'er·a·bl(E[2], 1 ven'er-ə-bl; 2 vĕn'er-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Meriting or commanding veneration: now usually implying age. **2.** Exciting reverential feelings because of sacred or elevated associations. [OF., < L. *venerabilis*, < *veneror*, revere.] Syn.: see ANCIENT.—**ven'er·a·bl**(e-ness‡, *n.* **ven"er·a·bil'i·ty**†.—**ven'er·a·bly,** *adv.*—**ven'er·ate,** *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To look upon or regard with honor and deference; revere.

Syn.: adore, honor, respect, revere, reverence. In the highest sense, to *revere* or *reverence* is to hold in mingled love and honor with something of sacred fear, as for that which while lovely is sublimely exalted and brings upon us by contrast a sense of our unworthiness or inferiority; to *revere* is a wholly spiritual act; to *reverence* is often, but not necessarily, to give outward expression to the reverential feeling; we *revere* or *reverence* the divine majesty. *Révere* is a stronger word than *reverence* or *venerate.* To *venerate* is to hold in exalted honor without fear, and is applied to objects less removed from ourselves than those we *revere*, being said especially of aged persons, of places or objects having sacred associations, and of abstractions; we *venerate* an aged pastor, the dust of heroes or martyrs, lofty virtue or self-sacrifice, or some great cause, as that of civil or religious liberty; we do not *venerate* God, but *revere* or *reverence* him. We *adore* with a humble yet free outflowing of soul. See ADMIRE; DEIFY.—Ant.: contemn, despise, disdain, dishonor, disregard, scoff at, scorn, slight, spurn.—**ven"er·a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of venerating; reverence. **2**‡. The act of worshiping; worship.

Syn.: adoration, awe, dread, reverence. *Awe* is inspired by that in which there is sublimity or majesty so overwhelming as to awaken a feeling akin to fear; in *awe*, considered by itself, there is no element of esteem or affection, but the sense of vastness, power, or grandeur in the object is always present. *Dread* is a shrinking apprehension or expectation of possible harm awakened by any one of many objects or causes, from that which is overwhelmingly vast and mighty to that which is productive of momentary physical pain; in its higher uses *dread* approaches the meaning of *awe*, but with more of chilliness and cowering, and without that subjection of soul to the grandeur and worthiness of the object that is involved in *awe*. *Awe* is preoccupied with the object that inspires it; *dread* with apprehension of personal consequences. *Reverence* and *veneration* are less overwhelming than *awe* or *dread* and suggest something of esteem, affection, and personal nearness. We may feel *awe* of that which we can not reverence, as a grandly terrible ocean storm; *awe* of the divine presence is more distant and less trustful than *reverence. Veneration* is commonly applied to things which are not subjects of *awe. Adoration*, in its full sense, is loftier than *veneration*, less restrained and awed than *reverence*, and with more of the spirit of direct, active, and joyful worship. See REVERENCE. Compare VENERATE.—Ant.: contempt, disdain, dishonor, disregard, scorn.—**ven'er·a"tor,** *n.*

ve·ne're·al, 1 vɪ-nɪ'rɪ-əl; 2 ve-nē're-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding from sexual intercourse. **2.** Communicated by sexual relations with an affected person; as, a *venereal* disease. **3.** Pertaining to or curative of diseases so communicated. [< L. *Venereus*, < *Venus*, Venus.]

ven'er·y[1]‖, 1 ven'ər-ɪ; 2 vĕn'er-y, *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] The hunting of game. [< F. *vénerie*, < *vener*, hunt.] **ven'er·ie**‡.

ven'er·y[2]‖, *n.* Sexual indulgence, especially when excessive. [< L. *Venereus*, of Venus, < *Venus*, Venus.] **ven'er·ie**‡.

ven"e·sec'tion, 1 ven'ɪ-sek'shən; 2 vĕn"e-sĕc'shon, *n.* The operation of opening a vein for drawing off blood. [< L. *vena*, vein, + *seco*, cut.]

Ve·ne'ti·a, 1 vɪ-nɪ'shɪ-ə; 2 ve-nē'shi-a, *n.* Same as VENICE.

Ve·ne'tian, 1 vɪ-nɪ'shən; 2 ve-nē'shan, *a. & n.* Same as VENICE.

ven'ew'†, *n.* A bout at fencing; a hit or thrust. **ven'ey**†.

Venez., *abbr.* Venezuela.

ven"ez-o-la'no, 1 vēn"es-o-lä'no; 2 vĕn"es-o-lä'no, *n.* A silver coin of Venezuela, worth about 97 cents or four shillings.

Ven"e·zue'la, 1 ven"ɪ-zwē'lə; 2 vĕn"e zwē'la, *n.* A republic in N. E. South America; 398,594 sq. m.; pop. 2,411,952; capital, Caracas.—**Ven"e·zue'lan,** *a. & n.*

venge†, *vt.* To avenge; revenge.

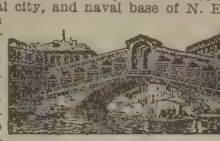
venge'ance, 1 ven'jəns; 2 vĕn'gaṅc, *n.* **1.** The infliction of a deserved penalty; retributive punishment. **2.** In a bad sense, wrathful avenging of a wrong; revenge. **3**†. Mischief; evil. [F., < *venger*, < L. *vindico*, avenge, revenge.] Syn.: see REVENGE.—**with a vengeance** [Colloq.], with great force or violence; in common use, extremely.—**venge'ful,** *a.* Prone to inflict vengeance. **-ly,** *adv.*

ve'ni·al, 1 vī'nɪ-əl; 2 vē'ni-al, *a.* That may be pardoned or overlooked; excusable. [OF., < L.[LL] *venia*, pardon.]

Syn.: excusable, pardonable, slight, trivial. Aside from its technical ecclesiastical use, *venial* is always understood as marking some fault comparatively *slight* or *trivial.* A *venial* offense is one readily overlooked; a *pardonable* offense requires more serious consideration, but on deliberation is found to be susceptible of pardon. *Excusable* is scarcely applied to offenses, but to matters open to doubt or criticism rather than direct censure;

so used, it often falls little short of justifiable; as, I think, under those circumstances, his action was *excusable*.—Ant.: inexcusable, mortal, unpardonable.—**venial sin** (*R. C. Ch.*), a fault inconsistent with perfect righteousness, but which, owing to a want of deliberation or to the minuteness of the matter, does not take away sanctifying grace.—**ve″ni-al′i-ty**, *n.* **ve′ni-al-ness‡**.—**ve′ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ven′ice, 1 ven′is; 2 vĕn′iç, *n.* **1. Gulf of,** see ADRIATIC SEA. **2.** A seaport and cathedral city, and naval base of N. E. Italy: built on 117 islands in a lagoon off the Adriatic sea; pop. 171,655; bombed by Austrian air-planes 1917–1918. **3.** A city (pop. 10,385) in S. W. California.—**Ve-ne′tian.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Venice, or to the school of architecture developed there in the days of its prosperity. **II.** *n.* A native of Venice.—**Venetian blind**, a flexible window-screen that may be raised or lowered, having horizontal slats so fastened on webbing as to be turnable to exclude or admit light.—**V. carpet**, a worsted carpet for stairs and hallways, commonly of a simple striped pattern.—**V. red**, a variety of hematite (ferric oxid, Fe_2O_3), used as a red pigment; also, a red pigment made by calcining ocher or copperas or by treating waste iron liquors with calcium oxid and calcining the precipitate.



Rialto, Venice.

Ve′ni Cre-a′tor, 1 vī′ni kri-ē′tar *or* -tər; 2 vē′ni cre-ā′tor. [L.] A hymn to the Holy Ghost: so called from its beginning, *Veni Creator Spiritus* (Come, Creator Spirit).

ve-ni′re, 1 vi-nai′ri; 2 ve-nī′rē, *n.* *Law.* A writ issued to the sheriff or coroner for summoning a jury: from its phrase "venire facias" (that you cause to come). [L.] **venire facias‡**.

ven′i-son, 1 ven′i-zən *or* ven′zən; 2 vĕn′i-şon *or* vĕn′şon, *n.* **1.** The flesh of deer; also, a deer as hunted for food. **2†.** The flesh of any edible game, including birds. [< F. *venaison*, < L. *venatio(n-)*, < *venor*, hunt.]

Ve-ni′te, 1 vi-nai′ti; 2 ve-nī′tē, *n.* The 95th psalm, used as a canticle in various liturgies: from its first word. [L., O come.]

Ve″ni-ze′los, 1 vē″ni-zē′los; 2 vę″ni-ze′lōs. **Eleutherios** (1864–). Greek statesman; patriot; leader of revolution, Aug. 30, 1916; premier of Greece, 1917–1920 and Jan. 11, 1924.

ven′om, 1 ven′əm; 2 vĕn′om. I§. *vt.* To imbue with poison; envenom. **II.** *n.* **1.** The poisonous fluid that certain animals, as serpents and scorpions, secrete, and which produces toxic effects when introduced into the system, as by a bite or sting. **2.** Something harmful; hence, malignity; spite. **3‖.** Any poison. [< OF. *venim*, F. *venin*, < L. *venenum*, poison.]

Syn.: virus. *Venom* is a specific animal secretion, normal, but poisonous, provided as a means of defense for the animal armed with it, as in certain serpents, etc. It is injurious only when introduced into the circulation directly, as through a bite, sting, or other abrasion of the skin. *Virus*, like *venom*, is an animal product, but the result of some morbid process, as in smallpox or hospital gangrene, and is injurious only when introduced directly into the blood, as by inoculation through some scratch, wound, or other means of direct transmission.—Ant.: antidote, antiseptic, corrective, counteractive, cure, remedy, restorative.—**ven′om-ous**, *a.* **1.** Having venom-glands; secreting venom; noxious. **2.** Working harm; baneful. **3.** Malignant; spiteful. Syn.: see MALICIOUS. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

ve′nose, 1 vi′nōs; 2 vē′nōs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having numerous veins; veiny. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* Venous. [< L. *venosus;* see VENOUS.]—**ve-nos′i-ty**, *n.* *Med.* An excess of veins or of venous blood in a part.

ve′nous, 1 vi′nus; 2 vē′nŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained or carried in a vein or veins. **2.** Marked with or having veins. [< L. *venosus*, < *vena*, vein.]—**venous blood**, the blood carried by the veins: distinguished from arterial blood by its darker color.—**ve′nous-ly**, *adv.*—**ve′nous-ness**, *n.*

vent, 1 vent; 2 vĕnt. I‡. *vt.* **1.** To give public or audible expression to, as that which struggles for utterance. **2.** To permit to escape at a vent, as a gas. **3.** To make a vent in, as a mold. **4.** To relieve as by giving vent to something. **II.** *n.* **1.** An opening, commonly small, for the passage of something, as air; hence, an outlet of any kind. **vent′-hole″‡.** **2.** The act of giving utterance, as to passion; expression: now usually in the phrase **to give vent to.** **3.** The external opening of the alimentary canal, especially of animals below mammals; the anus. **4.** *Ordnance.* A touch-hole. [< F. *fente*, < *fendre*, < L. *findo*, split.]—**ven′ter**, *n.* One who vents.

vent′age, 1 vent′ij; 2 vĕnt′aġ, *n.* A small opening; especially, a finger-hole in a musical instrument. [< VENT, *n.*]

ven′tail, 1 ven′tēl; 2 vĕn′tāl, *n.* Same as AVENTAILE.

ven′ti-duct, 1 ven′ti-dukt; 2 vĕn′ti-dŭct, *n.* *Arch.* An air-passage, especially a subterranean ventilating-passage. [< L. *ventus*, wind, + *ductus*, leading; see DUCT.]

ven′ti-late, 1 ven′ti-lēt; 2 vĕn′ti-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT″ED[d]; -LAT″ING.] **1.** To produce a free circulation of air in, as by means of open shafts, windows, doors, etc.; admit fresh air into. **2.** To supply with a vent. **3.** To make widely known; expose to examination and discussion. **4‖.** To winnow; fan, as wheat. [< L. *ventilatus*, pp. of *ventilo*, fan.] Syn.: see PUBLISH.—**ven′ti-lat″ing**, *n.*—**ven″ti-la′tion**, *n.* The act, process, or method of ventilating, or the condition of being ventilated.—**ven′ti-la″tive** (-e), *a.* Of or pertaining to ventilation.—**ven′ti-la″tor**, *n.* One who or that which ventilates; especially, a device or arrangement for supplying fresh air.

Ven″tose′, 1 vən″tōz′; 2 văn″tōs′, *n.* In the French Revolutionary calendar, the sixth month. See REPUBLICAN CALENDAR, under REPUBLICAN. [F., < L. *ventosus*, < *ventus*, wind.]

ven′tral, 1 ven′trel; 2 vĕn′tral. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on or near the abdomen or abdominal surface, as of an animal or part; hemal; abdominal; as, the *ventral* plates of a serpent; *ventral* fins: opposed to *dorsal*. **2.** *Bot.* Pertaining to the anterior face or front of an organ. **II.** *n.* *Ich.* A ventral fin. [F., < LL. *ventralis*, < L. *venter*, belly.]—**ventral fin**, one of the posterior inferior paired fins of fishes homologous with the posterior limb of higher vertebrates: usually situated under the belly, but sometimes under the throat.—**ven′tral-ly**, *adv.*

ven′tri-cl(e[F]**)**, 1 ven′tri-kl; 2 vĕn′tri-cl, *n.* Any cavity, as of the brain; especially, one of the two chambers of the heart, from which blood is forced into the arteries. [< L.[F] *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly.]—**ven-tric′u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a ventricle. **2.** Swollen and distended; ventricose. **ven-tric′u-lous‡**.

ven′tri-cose, 1 ven′tri-kōs; 2 vĕn′tri-cōs, *a.* **1.** Having a protruding belly, or a swelling like a belly. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Swelling out or inflated on one side or in the middle; bellied; distended. [< L. *venter*, belly.] **ven′tri-cous‡**.

ven-tril′o-quism, 1 ven-tril′o-kwizm; 2 vĕn-tril′o-kwĭşm, *n.* The act or practise of speaking in such a manner that the sounds seem to come from some source other than the person speaking. [< L. *venter*, belly, + *loquor*, speak.] **ven-tril′o-quy‡.**—**ven′tri-lo′qui-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or practising ventriloquism. **ven-tril′o-quis′tic‡**; **ven-tril′o-quous‡.**—**ven-tril′o-quist**, *n.* An expert in ventriloquism.—**ven-tril′o-quize**, *vi.* [-QUIZED; -QUIZ″ING.] To speak as a ventriloquist. **ven-tril′o-quise‡**.

ven′ture, 1 ven′chur *or* -tiur; 2 vĕn′chur *or* -tūr, *v.* [VEN′TURED; VEN′TUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To expose to chance; hazard; stake; risk. **2.** To run the risk of; brave; also, to presume to undertake or do. **3.** To expose to the risk of denial or refutation; also, to assert on probable evidence. **4‖.** To send upon a mercantile venture. **5†.** To trust as an agent or doer. **II.** *i.* To undertake a thing involving danger or risk; run a risk. [For ADVENTURE.]—**ven′tur-er**, *n.*

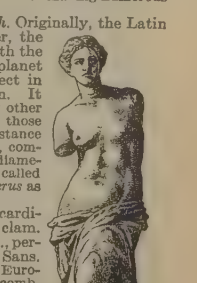
ven′ture, *n.* **1.** The staking of a thing upon a contingency; a hazard; risk. **2.** An undertaking attended with risk; a business speculation. **3.** That which is ventured; especially, property risked. **4‖.** That which is unforeseen and hazardous; chance. Syn.: see HAZARD.—**at a venture**, at hazard; at random.—**ven′ture-some**, *a.* **1.** Bold; daring. **2.** Involving hazard. Syn.: see BRAVE; IMPRUDENT. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*—**ven′tur-ous**, *a.* Adventurous. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT. **-ly**, *adv* **-ness**, *n.*

ven′ue, 1 ven′yū; 2 vĕn′yu, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The place or neighborhood where a crime is committed or a cause of action arises; the county or political division from which the jury must be summoned and in which the trial must be held. **2.** The clause, usually at the beginning of a declaration or indictment, indicating the county in which the proceeding is pending; also, a clause in an affidavit, stating where it was made and sworn to. [OF., < L. *venio*, come.]—**change of venue**, the change of the place of trial, for good cause shown, from one county to another.

ven′ule, 1 ven′yul; 2 vĕn′yul, *n.* A small vein; veinlet, as of an insect. [< L. *venula*, dim. of *vena;* see VEIN.]—**ven′u-lar**, *a.*

ven′u-lose, 1 ven′yu-lōs; 2 vĕn′yu-lōs, *a.* *Bot.* Having numerous veinlets. **ven′u-lous‡**.

Ve′nus, 1 vi′nus; 2 vē′nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* Originally, the Latin goddess of spring and of vines; later, the Roman goddess of love, identified with the Greek Aphrodite. **2.** The second planet from the sun, the most brilliant object in the heavens except the sun and moon. It approaches nearer the earth than any other planet and moves in an orbit between those of Mercury and the earth at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles, completing a revolution in 2,247 days. Its diameter is about 7,700 miles. The ancients called it *Lucifer* as the morning star and *Hesperus* as the evening star. **3.** [*v-*] *Conch.* A bivalve having three cardinal teeth in each valve, as the round clam. **4†.** *Alchemy.* The metal copper. [L., personification of *venus*, love; akin to Sans. *van*, win.]—**Ve′nus's-comb″**, *n.* **1.** A European plant with leaves suggestive of a comb. **2.** An East-Indian murex armed with long spines.—**Venus's fly-trap**, a remarkable herb (*Dionæa muscipula*), with clustered leaves the blades of which instantly close upon insects or other objects lighting upon them. It is found native chiefly in the sandy bogs of eastern North and South Carolina.—**Venus's-hair**, *n.* A fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) with black stipe and branches; maidenhair.



Venus de Milo, from the Museum of the Louvre, Paris.

Ve′nus-berg, 1 vi′nus-bûrg *or* (*G.*) ve′nus-berh; 2 vē′nŭs-bĕrġ *or* (*G.*) vę′nus-bĕrh, *n.* In medieval German legend, any of several mountains in Germany, especially in Swabia, in the dark recesses of which Venus, representing the original Teutonic earth-goddess, held high revel by which she lured men and kept them from the path of salvation. The Hörselberg, near Eisenach, is the Venusberg of Wagner's *Tannhäuser*.

ver., *abbr.* Verse, verses.

ver'a, 1 ver'ə *or* var'ə; 2 vĕr'a *or* văr'a, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Very.

ve-ra'cious, 1 vi-rē'shus; 2 ve-rā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Habitually disposed to speak the truth; truthful. **2.** Conforming to or expressing truth; true. [< L. *verax* (*verac-*), < *verus*, true.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**ve-rac'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The habitual regard for truth; truthfulness. **2.** Agreement with truth or fact; trueness. **3.** That which is true; truth.

Syn.: candor, fact, frankness, honesty, ingenuousness, reality, truth, truthfulness, verity. *Truth* is primarily and *verity* is always a quality of thought or speech, especially of speech, as in exact conformity to *fact*. *Veracity* is properly a quality of a person, the habit of speaking and the disposition to speak the *truth;* a habitual liar may on some occasions speak the truth, but that does not constitute him a man of *veracity;* on the other hand, a person of undoubted *veracity* may state (through ignorance or misinformation) what is not the *truth*. *Truthfulness* is a quality that may inhere either in a person or in his statements or beliefs. *Candor, frankness, honesty,* and *ingenuousness* are allied with *veracity,* and *fact, reality,* and *verity* with *truth,* while *truthfulness* may accord with either. *Truth* in a secondary sense may be applied to intellectual action or moral character, in the former case becoming a close synonym of *veracity;* as, I know him to be a man of *truth,* —Ant.: deceit, deception, delusion, duplicity, error, fabrication, fallacy, falsehood, falsity, fiction, guile, imposture, lie, untruth.

Ve'ra Cruz, 1 vĕ'rə krūz; 2 vę'rä crụz. **1.** A coast state in S. E. Mexico; 27,880 sq. m.; pop. 1,124,370; capital, Jalapa. **2.** Its chief city, a seaport on the Gulf of Mexico; captured by General Scott, March 29, 1847; taken by the allies, Dec. 17, 1861, by Juarez, June 27, 1867; and by the Americans, April 21, 1914; pop. 48,640.

ve-ran'da, 1 vi-ran'də, 2 ve-răn'da, *n.* An open portico or gallery along the side of a building. See PIAZZA. [< Hind. *varandā,* < O. Sp. *varanda.*] **ve-ran'dah‡.**

ve-ra'tric, 1 vi-rē'trik; 2 ve-rā'trĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from some plant of the genus *Veratrum.*—**veratric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O_4$) contained in cevadilla-seeds.

ve-ra'trin, } 1 vi-rē'trin *or* ver'ə-trin; 2 ve-rā'trin *or* vĕr'a-trĭn, *n.*

ve-ra'trine, *Chem.* A white or grayish-white, amorphous (rarely crystalline), extremely poisonous compound ($C_{32}H_{53}NO_{11}$) or mixture of compounds, contained in cevadilla-seeds (*Asagræa officinalis*) and used in medicine chiefly as a local irritant in neuralgia and rheumatism. [< L. *veratrum,* hellebore.] **ve-ra'tri-al‡;** **ve-rat'ri-din(e)‡;** **ver"a-tri'na‡.**

ve-ra'trize, 1 vi-rē'trɑiz; 2 ve-rā'trĭz, *vt.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ"ING.] To treat with veratrin so as to produce its toxic effects.

ve-ra'trum, 1 vi-rē'trum; 2 ve-rā'trŭm, *n.* A poisonous plant (genus *Veratrum*). *V. viride* is the common American white hellebore, and *V. album* the European hellebore. [< L. *veratrum,* hellebore.]

verb, 1 vûrb; 2 vĕrb, *n.* That part of speech which asserts, declares, or predicates something. [< L.[2] *verbum,* word.] —**finite verb,** a verb form limited by number and person.

ver'bal, 1 vûr'bəl; 2 vĕr'bal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with words; concerned with words rather than the ideas they convey; as, *verbal* distinctions. **2.** Uttered by the mouth; expressed in words orally; not written; as, a *verbal* communication; a *verbal* contract or agreement. **3.** Having word corresponding with word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation. **4.** *Gram.* Partaking of the nature of or derived from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun. [F., < LL. *verbalis,* < L. *verbum,* word.]

Syn.: literal, oral, vocal. These words, whose etymology would make them similar in meaning, are differentiated in usage by their applications. *Oral* (L. *os,* the mouth) signifies uttered through the mouth or (in common phrase) by word of mouth; *vocal* (L. *voz,* the voice) signifies of or pertaining to the voice, uttered or modulated by the voice, and especially uttered with or sounding with full, resonant voice; *literal* (L. *littera,* a letter) signifies consisting of or expressed by letters, or according to the letter in the broader sense of the exact meaning or requirement of the words used; what is called "the letter of the law" is its *literal* meaning without going behind what is expressed by the letters on the page. Thus *oral* applies to that which is given by spoken words in distinction from that which is written or printed; as, *oral* tradition; an *oral* examination. By this rule we should in strictness speak of an *oral* contract or an *oral* message, but *verbal* contract and *verbal* message, as indicating that which is by spoken rather than by written word, have become so fixed in the language that they can probably never be changed; this usage is also in line with other idioms of the language; as, "I give you my *word*"; "a true man's *word* is as good as his bond"; "by *word* of mouth," etc. A *verbal* translation may be *oral* or written, so that it is word for word; a *literal* translation follows the construction and idiom of the original as well as the words; thus a *literal* translation is more than one that is merely *verbal;* both *verbal* and *literal* are opposed to *free*. In the same sense, of attending to words only, we speak of *verbal* criticism, a *verbal* change. *Vocal* has primary reference to the human voice; as, *vocal* sounds, *vocal* music; *vocal* may be applied within certain limits to inarticulate sounds given forth by other animals than man; as, the woods were *vocal* with the songs of birds; *oral* is never so applied.—**verbal noun,** a noun directly derived from a verb, in English often having the form of the present participle. —**ver'bal-ly,** *adv.*

ver'bal, *n. Gram.* A noun derived from a verb; verbal noun; in English, the infinitive, and especially the verbal noun in *-ing.* Compare GERUND.

ver'bal-ism, 1 vûr'bəl-izm; 2 vĕr'bal-ĭsm, *n.* A verbal remark or expression; sometimes, a meaningless form of words; wordiness.

ver'bal-ist, 1 vûr'bəl-ist; 2 vĕr'bal-ĭst, *n.* One who or that which deals with words; a critic of words.

ver'bal-ize, 1 vûr'bəl-aiz; 2 vĕr'bal-ɪz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To make a verb of. **II.** *i.* To have a diffuse or wordy style.—**ver"bal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

ver-ba'tim, 1 vər-bā'tim; 2 ver-bā'tĭm, *adv.* **1.** In the exact words; word for word. **2†.** Verbally; orally. [LL., < L. *verbum,* word.]

ver-be'na, 1 vər-bī'nə; 2 ver-bē'na, *n.* An American plant (genus *Verbena*) having dense terminal spikes of showy flowers. [< L. *verbena,* sacred bough.]

ver"be-na'ceous, 1 vûr"bi-nā'shus; 2 vĕr"be-nā'chŭs, *a.* Belonging to a family (*Verbenaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees—the verbena family—having opposite or whorled leaves and more or less 2-lipped or irregular corolla.

ver'bi-age, 1 vûr'bi-ij; 2 vĕr'bi-ag, *n.* Use of many words without necessity; wordiness; verbosity. [F., < *verbe;* see VERB.] Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION; DICTION.

ver-bose', 1 vər-bōs'; 2 ver-bōs', *a.* Using or containing a wearisome and unnecessary number of words; wordy. [< L. *verbosus,* < *verbum,* word.] Syn.: see GARRULOUS.—**ver-bose'ly,** *adv.*—**ver-bose'ness,** *n.*

ver-bos'i-ty, 1 vər-bos'i-ti; 2 ver-bŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] The state or quality of being verbose; wordiness.

Ver"cin-get'o-rix, 1 vûr"sin-jet'o-riks; 2 vĕr"cin-gĕt'o-rĭks, *n.* (-45 B. C.?) A Gallic chieftain.

ver'dant, 1 vûr'dənt; 2 vĕr'dant, *a.* **1.** Green with vegetation; covered with grass or green leaves; fresh. **2.** [Colloq.] Immature in experience; unsophisticated. [< F. *verdoyer,* ppr. *verdoyant,* grow green.] Syn.: see FRESH; RUSTIC.—**ver'dancy,** *n.*—**ver'dant-ly,** *adv.*

verd"-an-tique', 1 vûrd"-ən-tīk'; 2 vĕrd"-ăn-tīk', *n.* **1.** A variety of serpentine. **2.** Dark-green andesite porphyry containing crystals of feldspar. **Oriental verd-antique‡.** **3.** A green coating that forms on ancient bronzes. [< OF. *verd antique,* ancient green.] **verd antico‡.**

Verde, Cape. See CAPE VERDE.

ver'der-er, } 1 vûr'dər-ər, -ər *or* -ər; 2 vĕr'dęr-er, -or *or* -ŏr, *n.*

ver'der-or, } *Eng. Forest Law.* An officer in charge of the royal forest. [< OF. *verdier,* < LL. *viridarius,* < L. *viror,* be green.]

Ver'di, 1 ver'di; 2 vĕr'di, **Giuseppe** (1813–1901). An Italian composer; *Il Trovatore; Stabat Mater.*

ver'dict, 1 vûr'dikt; 2 vĕr'dĭct, *n.* **1.** The decision of a jury in an action. **2.** A conclusion expressed; an opinion. [< LL. OF *veredictum,* < L. *vere,* truly, + *dictum,* saying.]

ver'di-gris, 1 vûr'di-grīs; 2 vĕr'di-grĭs, *n.* **1.** A green basic acetate of copper ($Cu_3(OH)_2(C_2H_3O_2)_4$), obtained by treating copper with acetic acid. It is used as a pigment, for dyeing and calico printing, in medicine, and in the preparation of other copper pigments. **2.** Distilled verdigris. **3.** The green rust on copper. [< OF. *verd de gris,* lit. Greek green.]

ver'di-ter, 1 vûr'di-tər; 2 vĕr'di-tęr, *n.* **1.** A light-blue pigment, made by treating cupric nitrate with a calcium carbonate, as chalk. It is called **blue verditer.** By boiling it assumes a greenish color, and is then called **green verditer.** **2.** Same as VERDIGRIS, 1. [< OF. *verd de terre,* < *verd* (see VERT) + L. *de,* from, + *terra,* earth.]

Ver"dun', 1 vər'dun'; 2 vĕr"dŭn', *n.* **1.** A fortified town in N. E. France; scene of repeated German checks by the French in the World War, 1914–18; pop. 22,000. **2.** A city near Montreal, Canada; pop. 24,890.

ver'dure, 1 vûr'jur *or* -diur; 2 vĕr'jur *or* -dūr, *n.* The fresh greenness of thrifty vegetation, or such vegetation itself. [F.]—**ver'dure-less,** *a.*—**ver'dur-ous,** *a.* Covered with verdure; verdant.

Ver-ee'ni-ging, 1 fer-ē'ni-giŋ; 2 fĕr-ę'ni-gĭng, *n.* A town in S. Transvaal province, South Africa, where peace was signed ending the Boer War, May 31, 1902.

ver-ein', 1 fer-ain'; 2 fĕr-ĭn', *n.* A society; a union. [G.]

Ver"es-tcha'gin, 1 ver"es-chū'gin; 2 vĕr"ęs-chä'gin, **Vasili Vassilievich** (1842–1904). A Russian painter of war scenes; perished when the Russian flag-ship, "Petropavlovsk," was sunk off Port Arthur by the Japanese.

verge, 1 vûrj; 2 vĕrg, *vt.* **1.** To come near; approach; border: often with *on.* **2†.** To slope; incline. [< L. *vergo,* incline.]

verge, *n.* **1.** The extreme edge of something having defined limits; brink; margin. **2.** A bounding or enclosing line; hence, a circlet; ring; also, the space enclosed. **3.** A stick or rod, or something having this shape. (1) A wand or staff as a symbol of authority. (2) [Eng.] A stick or wand which tenants held in the hand while swearing fealty to their lord. (3) *Horol.* The spindle of a balance-wheel, especially in an old-fashioned vertical escapement. **4.** *Arch.* A column-shaft. **5.** *Old Eng. Law.* The area over which the peace of a lord extended. [F., < L. *virga,* twig.] Syn.: see BOUNDARY; MARGIN.—**verg'er,** *n.* **1.** An official who carries a verge, or similar badge of office before a scholastic, legal, or ecclesiastical dignitary; specif., in English cathedrals and collegiate churches, one who carries the mace before the dean or canons. **2.** One in charge of a cathedral or church; usher. **3‖.** A master of ceremonies.

Ver'gil, 1 vûr'jil; 2 vĕr'gil, *n.* A Roman epic poet (70–19 B. C.); author of the *Æneid:* sometimes written **Virgil. Publius Vergilius Maro‡** [L.].—**Ver-gil'i-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or in the style of Vergil. **Vir-gil'i-an‡.**

ve-rid'i-cal, 1 vi-rid'i-kəl; 2 ve-rĭd'i-cal, *a.* Telling or expressing the truth. [< L. *verus,* true, + *dico,* speak.]—**ve-rid"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.*—**ve-rid'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ver'i-fy, 1 ver'i-fai; 2 vĕr'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** To prove to be true or accurate; substantiate; confirm; also, to compare with a view to such proof. **2.** To fulfil, as a promise. **3.** *Law.* To affirm under oath. **4.** To authenticate. [< L.LL. OF *verus,* true, + *facio,* make.]—**ver'i-fi"a-bl(e)‡,** *a.*

Capable of being verified.—**ver"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of verifying, or the state of being verified. **2.** *Law.* (1) An oath appended to an account, petition, or plea, as to the truth of the facts stated in it. (2) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and this he is ready to verify."—**ver'i-fi"er,** *n.*

ver'i-fi-ca"tive(ves), 1 ver'i-fi-kē"tiv; 2 vĕr'i-fi-cā"tiv, *a.* Aiding or resulting in verification.

ver'i-ly, 1 ver'i-li; 2 vĕr'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In truth; assuredly. **2.** Sincerely and truly; really.

ver"i-sim'i-lar, 1 ver'i-sim'i-lər; 2 vĕr'i-sĭm'i-lar, *a.* Appearing or seeming to be true; likely. [< L. *verum*, truth, + *similis*, like.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**ver"i-si-mil'i-tude,** *n.* **1.** Appearance of truth; likelihood. **2.** Realism. **3.** That which resembles truth. Syn.: see PROBABILITY.

ver'i-ta-bl(e[3]**,** 1 ver'i-ta-bl; 2 vĕr'i-ta-bl, *a.* Conforming to truth or fact; genuine; true; real. [F., < *vérité;* see VERITY.] Syn.: see AUTHENTIC.—**ver'i-ta-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.*—**ver'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

ver'i-ty, 1 ver'i-ti; 2 vĕr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being correct or true as a statement or representation of reality. **2.** A true statement; a fact; truth. [< L.[F] *verita(t-)s*, truth, < *verus*, true.] Syn.: see VERACITY.

ver'juice, 1 vŭr'jūs; 2 vĕr'juç, *n.* **1.** The sour juice of green fruit, as of unripe grapes. **2.** Sharpness of manner; acidity. [< OE. *weard*, green, + *jus*, broth, juice.]

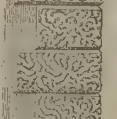
Ver"laine', 1 ver"lēn'; 2 vĕr"lān', **Paul** (1844–1896). A French poet; foremost representative of the symbolists.

ver'meil, 1 vŭr'mil; 2 vĕr'mil, *n.* **1.** Silver or bronze gilt. **2.** A transparent water-varnish. **3.** An orange-red garnet. **4.** [Poet. or Obs.] Vermilion, or the color of vermilion. [OF., < L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm.]

Ver-me'jo, 1 ver-mē'ho; 2 vĕr-mę'ho, *n.* A river in N. Argentine Republic; length, 1,000 m. to the Paraguay river.

Ver'mes, 1 vŭr'mīz; 2 vĕr'mēs, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of animals, including earthworms, sea-worms, leeches, rotifers, polyzoans, etc. [L., pl. of *vermis*, worm.]

ver'mi-, 1 vŭr'mi-; 2 vĕr'mi-. From Latin *vermis*, worm: a combining form.—**ver"mi-cel'li,** 1 vŭr"mi-sel'i *or* (*It.*) ver"mi-chel'li; 2 vĕr"mi-cĕl'i *or* (*It.*) vĕr"mi-chĕl'li, *n.* A paste made into slender worm-like pipes.—**ver'mi-cid"al,** *a.* Destructive of intestinal worms; anthelminthic. [+ L. *cædo*, kill.]—**ver'mi-cide,** *n.* Any substance that kills worms; specif., any medicine or drug destructive of intestinal worms.—**ver-mic'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a worm; having the form or motion of a worm. **2.** Like the tracks of a worm.—**vermicular work.** **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A form of mosaic. **2.** Rustic finish, as on stone.



Vermicular Work.

vermiculated‡, **-ver-mic'u-late,** *v.* [-LAT"ED[2]; -LAT"ING.] **1.** *t.* To adorn with tracery simulating the tracks of worms. **II.** *i.* To become worm-eaten.—**ver-mic'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Worm-like or covered with worm-like markings. **2.** Having the motions of a worm; hence, insinuating. **3.** Worm-eaten.—**ver-mic"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** Worm-like motion, as of the intestines. **2.** Vermicular ornamentation. **3.** The state of being wormy; a track left by worms. **4.** A fine wavy color-marking, as on a bird.—**ver-mic'u-lose,** *a.* Worm-eaten; wormy. **2.** Worm-shaped. **ver-mic'u-lous**‡.—**ver'mi-form,** *a.* Like a worm.—**vermiform appendix,** a slender, worm-like pouch at the end of the cæcum in man and certain other mammals.—**v. process.** **1.** Either surface of the median lobe of the cerebellum. **2.** The vermiform appendix.—**ver'mi-fuge,** *n.* Any remedy that destroys intestinal worms.

ver-mic'u-lite, 1 ver-mik'yu-lit; 2 ver-mic'yu-lit, *n. Mineral.* A laminated, micaceous, alteration product, of more or less definite chemical composition. [< L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm.]

ver-mil'ion, 1 vər-mil'yən; 2 vĕr-mil'yon, *vt.* To color with vermilion; dye bright red.

ver-mil'ion[1], *n.* **1.** A brilliant durable red pigment consisting of mercuric sulfid, obtained native by grinding the mineral cinnabar to a fine powder, or artificially, as by grinding a mixture of mercury and sulfur for several hours and then digesting the black product with potassium hydroxid until the desired color is obtained. **2.** The color of the pigment, bright red tending toward orange. [< F. *vermillon*, a bright red.] **ver-mil'lion**‡.

Ver-mil'ion[2], *n.* A city in S. E. South Dakota; pop. 2,590; seat of the University of South Dakota.

ver'min, 1 vŭr'min; 2 vĕr'min, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A noxious small animal or parasitic insect, as lice, fleas, worms, rats, mice, etc., also certain animals injurious to game, as weasels, owls, etc. **2.** A repulsive or noxious human being, or such persons collectively. [< L.[F] *vermis*, worm.]—**ver'mi-nate,** *vt.* [-NAT"ED[2]; -NAT"ING.] To produce or be infested with vermin.—**ver"mi-na'tion,** *n.*—**ver'mi-nous,** *a.* **1.** Infested with vermin. **2.** Affected with intestinal worms, or caused, as a disease, by vermin.

ver-mip'a-rous, *a.* Breeding worms. [< VERMI- + L. *pario*, produce.]—**ver-miv'o-rous,** *a.* Eating worms or grubs. [+ L. *voro*, devour.]

Ver-mont', 1 vər-mont'; 2 ver-mŏnt', *n.* A New England State of the United States; 9,564 sq. m ; pop. 352,430; capital, Montpelier.

ver'muth, 1 ver'mūth; 2 vĕr'muth, *n.* A liqueur made from white wine flavored with aromatic herbs. [< G. *wermuth*, wormwood.] **ver'mouth**‡.

ver-nac'u-lar, 1 vər-nak'yu-lər; 2 ver-năc'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Originating in or belonging to one's native land; indigenous: used of a language, idiom, etc. **2.** Characteristic of a specific locality or country; local. **II.** *n.* One's mother tongue; sometimes, the language of a locality or of a specific calling. [< L. *vernaculus*, < *verna*, home-born slave.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.—**ver-nac'u-lar-ism,** *n.* **1.** A vernacular term or idiom. **2.** The use of the vernacular as opposed to classic or literary language.—**ver-nac'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* According to or in the vernacular.

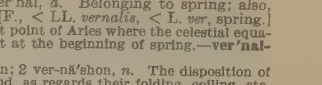
ver'nal, 1 vūr'nəl; 2 vĕr'nal, *a.* Belonging to spring; also, pertaining to youth. [F., < LL. *vernalis*, < L. *ver*, spring.] **—vernal point,** the first point of Aries where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect at the beginning of spring.—**ver'nal-ly,** *adv.*

ver-na'tion, 1 vər-nē'shən; 2 ver-nā'shon, *n.* The disposition of leaves within the leaf-bud, as regards their folding, coiling, etc. [< L. *vernatio*, shedding of skin of snakes, < *verno*, renew, < *ver*, spring.]

Verne, 1 vern; 2 vĕrn, **Jules** (1828–1905). A French writer of scientific romances; *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.*

ver'ni-cose, 1 vūr'ni-kōs; 2 vĕr'ni-cōs, *a. Bot.* Appearing as if varnished, as some leaves. [< NL. *vernix*, VARNISH.]

ver'ni-er, 1 vūr'ni-ər; 2 vĕr'ni-er, *n.* A small movable auxiliary scale for obtaining fractional parts of the subdivisions of a fixed scale. [< Pierre *Vernier* (1580?–1637) the inventor.]



Principle of the Vernier.

The vernier, *ab*, which corresponds in length to 9 divisions of the fixed scale, AB, is divided into 10 equal parts. When the ends coincide, as in the first figure, the 10th or end line of the vernier is just opposite a line on the fixed scale. If the vernier be pushed toward the right, so that the first marks on the two scales are opposite, it will have been moved just one-tenth of a scale-division, for this is the difference between the two scales; if the second lines are opposite, it will have been moved two-tenths, and so on. Hence the exact position of the end may be known by observing which lines are opposite each other. In the second figure, the rod *mn* evidently measures 4 divisions and a fraction, and since the eighth line on the vernier is opposite a line on the fixed scale, that fraction is just eight-tenths.

Ve-ro'na, 1 vi-rō'nə *or* (*It.*) vē-rō'na; 2 ve-rō'na *or* (*It.*) vę-rō'nä, *n.* A cathedral city in the N. E. Italy; pop. 92,536; shelled by Austrian aeroplanes in World War.

ver'o-nal, 1 ver'o-nal; 2 vĕr'o-năl, *n.* A colorless, crystalline sleep-inducing powder: trade name. [< *vern-* in VERNAL.]

Ve"ro-ne'se, 1 vē"ro-nē'sē; 2 vę"ro-ne'se, **Paul.** Same as CAGLIARI, PAOLO.

ve-ron'i-ca[1], 1 vi-ron'i-kə; 2 ve-rŏn'i-ca, *n.* A cloth said to have been miraculously impressed with the face of Christ on his way to Calvary, from having been used by a woman named Veronica to wipe the perspiration from his face; also, the representation of the face on such handkerchief; hence, a cloth or handkerchief having on it a representation of Christ's face. See SUDARIUM.

Ve-ron'i-ca[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **F. Vé"ro"nique',** 1 vē"rō"nīk', 2 vę"rō"nīk'; It. **Ve"ro-ni'ca,** 1 vē"ro-ni'ka, 2 vę"ro-ni'cä. **2. Saint,** a traditionary follower of Christ, upon whose handkerchief a picture of Christ's features is said to have appeared.

Ver"ra-za'no, 1 ver"ru-tsä'no; 2 vĕr"rä-tsä'no, **Giovanni** (1486?–1527). An Italian navigator and corsair; executed. **Ver"ra-za'ni**‡; **Ver"raz-za'no**‡.

Ver-roc'chi-o, 1 ver-rok'ki-ō; 2 vĕr-rōc'ci-ō. **Andrea del** (1435–1488). An Italian goldsmith; sculptor; painter.

ver-ru'ca, 1 ve-rū'ke; 2 vĕ-ru'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -cē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Pathol.* A wart. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* A wart or wart-like elevation. **3** [V-] *Crust.* A genus typical of a family (*Verrucidæ*) of marine crustaceans.

ver"ru-ca'no, 1 ver"u-kā'no; 2 vĕr"u-cä'no, *n. Geol.* A hard conglomerate of quartz cemented by various siliceous materials, usually colored. [< It. *verrucana*, stone for crushing, < *verruca*, < L. *verruca*, wart.]

ver'ru-cose, 1 ver'u-kōs; 2 vĕr'u cōs, *a.* Abounding in wart-like elevations; warty. [< L. *verrucosus*, < *verruca*, wart.]

ver"ru-cos'i-ty, 1 ver"u-kos'i-ti; 2 vĕr"u-cŏs'i-ty, *n. Pathol.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The state of having numerous warts; wartiness. **2.** A wart.

Ver-sailles', 1 vər-sēlz' *or* (*F.*) ver"sā'yə; 2 ver-sālş' *or* (*F.*) vĕr"sā'ye, *n.* A city of N. central France; pop. 64,753; surrendered to the Germans, Sept. 19, 1870. In its palace, built by Louis XIV., King William of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor, Jan. 18, 1871, and the Supreme War Council of the American, British, French, and Belgian allied and associated belligerent nations met 1917–1918, and agreed on terms of armistice to Germany, Nov. 4, 1918; Peace Treaty between the Allies and Germany signed here June 28, 1919.

ver'sant, 1 vūr'sənt; 2 vĕr'sant, *n.* An entire area having a general slope in one direction; the general aspect or slope of any portion of country. [F.]

ver'sa-til(e[3]**,** 1 vūr'sə-til *or* -tīl; 2 vĕr'sa-til *or* -tīl, *a.* **1.** Having an aptitude for new tasks or occupations; many-sided. **2.** Subject to change; inconstant. **3.** That may be turned round. (1) *Bot.* Freely swinging or turning: said of a part so slightly attached to its support that it readily swings to and fro. (2) *Ornith.* Capable of being turned forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. (3) *Entom.* Movable in every direction, as antennæ. [F., < L. *versatilis*, < *verso*, turn.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**ver"sa-til'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being versatile. **ver'sa-til(e-ness**[2]**.**

verse, 1 vūrs; 2 vĕrs, *v.* [VERSED[t]; VERS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To tell in verse; make verses of. **II.** *i.* To compose verses.

verse, 1 vūrs; 2 vĕrs, *n.* **1.** *Poetry.* (1) A single metrical line

made up of a number of feet, arranged according to a specific rule. (2) Metrical composition as distinguished from prose. (*a*) Composition in meter; versification. (*b*) A piece of metrical composition. *Verse* is often used incorrectly to denote a stanza. **2.** One of the short divisions of a chapter of the Bible; also, a short division of any composition. **3.** *Mus.* The solo part of a song, anthem, or other piece. [< AS. *fers*, = F. *vers*, < L. *versus*, < *verto* (pp. *versus*), turn.] Syn.: see METER; POETRY. **—verse'mak"er,** *n.* A writer of verses; versifier.—**v.-mak-ing,** *n.* Riming.—**verse'man,** *n.* One who writes verses: commonly humorous.—**verse-monger,** *n.* A writer of inferior verses; poetaster.—**ver'si-cle** (e‖), *n.* **1.** A little verse. **2.** *Liturg.* One of a series of lines said alternately by minister and people.—**ver'si-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change from prose into verse. **2.** To narrate (something) in verse. **II.** *i.* To write poetry; make verses.—**ver"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**ver'si-fi"er,** *n.* One who makes verses; a minor poet.

versed, 1 vûrst; 2 vĕrst, *a.* **1.** Thoroughly acquainted with; having ready skill in; proficient. **2.** *Math.* Turned about; reversed.—**versed sine,** one of the trigonometrical functions. See SINE, *n.*

ver'si-col"or, } 1 vûr'sı-kul"ər; 2 vĕr'si-cōl"or, *a.* **1.** Showing a **ver'si-col"our,** } variety of colors; variegated. **2.** Changing from one color to another in different lights; iridescent. [< L. *versicolor*, < *verso*, turn, + *color*, color.]

ver-sic'u-lar, 1 vər-sik'yu-lər; 2 vər-sĭc'yu-lar, *a.* Relating to verses; marking the division into verses.

versin., *abbr.* Versed sine.

ver'sion, 1 vûr'shən; 2 vĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** That which is translated or rendered from one language into another; a translation; specif., a translation of the original Hebrew and Greek of the Old and New Testaments, or any part of them into some other tongue.

2. A description of something as modified by the relator. **3.** *Obstet.* The turning of a child improperly placed for delivery so that either the head or feet may be first presented: called in the former case **cephalic version,** in the latter **podalic v.** **4.** *Med.* Displacement of the uterus in which the organ is deflected without bending upon itself. 5†. A transformation; conversion. [F., < L.LL *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.]—**ver'sion-al,** *a.*

vers il'bre, 1 ver il'br; 2 vĕr ĭl'br. Verse not confined to a regular metrical form. [F., free verse.]

ver'so, 1 vûr'so; 2 vĕr'so, *n.* **1.** A left-hand page of a book, piece of music, or sheet of folded paper. Compare RECTO. **2.** The reverse of a coin or medal. Compare OBVERSE. [< L. *verso*, abl. of *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.]

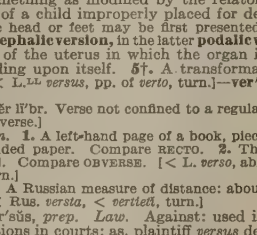
verst, 1 vûrst; 2 vĕrst, *n.* A Russian measure of distance: about two-thirds of a mile. [< Rus. *versta*, < *vertieti*, turn.]

ver'sus, 1 vûr'sus; 2 vĕr'sŭs, *prep. Law.* Against: used in naming or entitling actions in courts; as, plaintiff *versus* defendant: usually contracted to *v.* or *vs.* [L.]

vert, 1 vûrt; 2 vĕrt, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Forest Law.* (1) Anything that grows and bears green leaves within a forest. (2) The right to cut green or growing wood in a forest. **2.** *Her.* The color or tincture green. [F., < OF. *verd*, < L. *viride*, verdure, < *vireo*, be green.]

Vert., *abbr.* Vertebrata, vertebrate.

ver'te-bra, 1 vûr'tı-brə; 2 vĕr'te-brȧ, *n.* [-BRÆ, *pl.*] **1.** One of the segmented portions of the spinal column. **2.** One of the segmented portions of the entire axial skeleton. **3.** *Echin.* One of the axial ossicles of the arms of a starfish. [L. *vertebra*, joint.]—**ver'te-bral,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a vertebra. **2.** Having vertebræ.—**vertebral column,** the spinal column.—**Ver"te-bra'ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom including vertebrate animals: variously ranked and limited.—**ver'te-brate. I.** *a.* **1.** Having a backbone or spinal column, as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. **2.** Pertaining to the *Vertebrata*. **3.** Having vertebræ or axial ossicles. **4.** *Bot* Contracted at intervals, like the spine of an animal, with a back-bone. **II.** *n.* **1.** An animal with a backbone. See VERTEBRATA.—**ver'te-brat"ed,** *a.* Having vertebræ; also, vertebrate.



Vertebræ.
I. A lumbar vertebra. II. A thoracic vertebra. III. A cervical vertebra. *a*, vertebral foramen, surrounded by pedicles (*e*) and the laminæ (*d*) forming the neural arch; *c*, the spinous process; *f*, a transverse process; *g*, an articular process; *h*, costal facet.

ver"te-bra'tion, 1 vûr"tı-brē'shən; 2 vĕr"te-brā'shon, *n.* The formation of vertebræ.

ver'tex, 1 vûr'teks; 2 vĕr'tĕks, *n.* [VER'TEX-ES‖; VER'TI-CES‖, *pl.*] The highest point or summit of anything, as a hill; apex; top. Specif.: (1) *Astron.* The zenith. (2) *Anat.* The top of the head; top of the arch of the skull. [L., < *verto*, turn.] Syn.: see SUMMIT.—**ver'ti-cal. I.** *a.* **1.** Occupying a position directly above; being at the highest point. **2.** Directed perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon; upright. **3.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the vertex of the head. **4.** *Bot.* (1) Perpendicular to the horizon or to the surface or to the axis of support. (2) In the direction of the axis of growth; lengthwise. **II.** *n. Math.* A vertical line, plane, or circle. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**ver"ti-cal'i-ty,** *n.*

ver'ti-ces, 1 vûr'tı-sīz; 2 vĕr'ti-cēs, *n.* Plural of VERTEX.

ver'ti-cil, 1 vûr'tı-sil; 2 vĕr'ti-çĭl, *n. Biol.* A set of organs, as leaves or tentacles, disposed in a circle around an axis; whorl. [< L. *verticillus*, whirl of a spindle, < *verto*, turn.]—**ver"ti-cil-las'ter,** *n. Bot.* An inflorescence or flower-cluster with the flowers seemingly in a whorl, but composed of a pair of dense sessile cymes in the axils of opposite leaves, as in most mints.

ver-tic'il-late, 1 vər-tis'ı-lĕt or vûr"tı-sil'ĕt; 2 ver-tiç'i-lāt or vĕr"ti-çĭl'ȧt, *a. Biol.* Arranged in a verticil or whorl, or having parts so arranged; whorled. [< L. *verticillus*, whirl, < *verto*, turn.] **ver-tic'il-lat"ed‡.—ver-tic'il-late-ly,** *adv.*—**ver-tic"il-la'tion,** *n.*

ver'ti-go, 1 vûr'tı-go *or* vər-tai'go; 2 vĕr'ti-gō *or* ver-tī'gō, *n.* A feeling of dizziness; swimming of the head; giddiness. [L., < *verto*, turn.]—**labyrinthine vertigo,** vertigo produced by disease of the internal ear.—**ver-tig'i-nous,** *a.* **1.** Affected by vertigo; dizzy. **2.** Turning round; whirling. **3.** Liable to cause giddiness; making dizzy. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Ver-tum'nus, 1 vər-tum'nus; 2 ver-tûm'nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* A god of the changing seasons; husband of Pomona.

ver'vain, 1 vûr'vēn; 2 vĕr'vān, *n.* Any one of various weed-like plants (genus *Verbena*), congeners of the common cultivated ornamental verbenas. [< OF. *verveine*, < L. *verbena*, sacred bough.] **ver'veine‡; ver'vine‡.**

verve, 1 vûrv; 2 vĕrv, *n.* [F.] Excitement of imagination and feeling attending artistic production; artistic enthusiasm.

ver'vet, 1 vûr'vet; 2 vĕr'vĕt, *n.* A South-African monkey (*Cercopithecus lalandi*), grayish-green speckled with black, and with reddish-white cheeks and belly. [F.]

Ver"viers', 1 ver"vyē'; 2 vĕr"vyē', *n.* A town in E. Belgium, 14 m. S. E. of Liége; pop. 44,120; suffered severely in the World War during the German occupation, 1914–1918.

ver'y, 1 ver'ı; 2 vĕr'y, *a.* [VER'I-ER; VER'I-EST.] **1.** Being what it seems or is represented to be; real; actual; true; same; as, a *very* knave. *Very* is often used to give emphasis or to express identity, being sometimes equivalent to *even*, sometimes to *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, or *themselves*, following the word which *very* precedes, or sometimes to *same* or *self*/*same*; as, the *very* stones cry out; on the *very* spot.

2†. Veracious; truthful. [< F. *vrai*, < L. *verax*, < *verus*, true.]

ver'y, *adv.* In a high degree; in large measure; extremely; exceedingly; as, *very* generous. From the grammarian's point of view *very* properly qualifies a participle only when the latter is used merely as an adjective; as, *very tired*; *very pleasing*. It must be said, however, that while it may be better grammar to interpose an adverb, yet this use of *very* has been good English for centuries.

Verzh-bo'lo-vo, 1 verʒ-bo'lo-ve; 2 vĕrzh-bŏ'lo-vŏ, *n.* A town in S. W. Lithuania; pop. 8,000; scene of severe fighting between Russian and German troops, in the World War, October and November, 1914. **Verzh-bo'lovt; Wir"bal'len‡.**

ves., *abbr.* Vessel.

Ve-sa'li-us, 1 vı-sē'lı-us; 2 ve-sā'lĭ-ûs, **Andreas** (1514–1564). Belgian physician; founder of modern anatomy; *Fabrica*.

ve-si'ca, 1 vı-sai'kə; 2 ve-sī'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -si; 2 çē, *pl.*] A bladder. [L.]—**vesica piscis,** literally, a fish-bladder; in pictorial art, the oval aureole or glory within which the early painters depicted figures of Christ, the Virgin, or an apostle.—**ves'i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supplying the bladder.

ves'i-cate, 1 ves'ı-kēt; 2 vĕs'ı-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"ING.] To raise blisters on; blister, as the skin.—**ves'i-cant. I.** *a.* Blister-producing. **II.** *n.* That which produces blisters; a blister.—**ves"i-ca'tion,** *n.* The formation of blisters; blistering.—**ves'i-ca-to-ry. I.** *a.* Capable of producing blisters; vesicant. **II.** *n.* [-RIES‖, *pl.*] Any substance that causes a blister.

ves'i-cle (e‖), 1 ves'ı-kl; 2 vĕs'ı-cel, *n.* Any small bladder-like cavity, cell, or cyst. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* A small sac, containing gas or fluid. (2) *Pathol.* Any small rounded elevation of the cuticle containing a clear liquid. (3) *Bot.* A small bladder-like cavity filled with air. (4) *Geol.* A small spherical cavity found commonly in volcanic rocks. [< L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder.]

ve-sic'u-la, 1 vı-sik'yu-lə; 2 ve-sĭc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A little bladder; vesicle. [L.; see VESICLE.]—**vesicula seminalis,** the receptacles for the semen in various animals.—**ve-sic'u-late,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To form vesicles in. **II.** *i.* To become vesicular, or, in pathology, to become blistered.—**ve-sic'u-late,** *a.* Full of or having vesicles; also, vesicular.—**ve-sic"u-la'tion,** *n.*

ve-sic'u-lar, 1 vı-sik'yu-lər; 2 ve-sĭc'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, composed of, or resembling vesicles. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing or containing vesicles or air-bladders. **3.** *Med.* Relating to, consisting of, or like vesicles or blisters. [< L. *vesicula*; see VESICLE.]

Vesle, 1 vāl; 2 vĕl, *n.* A river flowing through Reims, France, which the Germans crossed May 28, 1918, recrossed by the Allies in the Great War, Aug. 4, 1918.

Ves-pa'si-an, 1 ves-pē'ʒı-ən; 2 vĕs-pā'zhi-ȧn, *n.* (9–79.) A Roman emperor (69–79). **Ti'tus Fla'vi-us Ves-pa"si-a'nus‡.**

ves'per, 1 ves'pər; 2 vĕs'per. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the evening or to the service of vespers. **II.** *n.* **1.** *pl. Eccl.* (1) The last but one of the seven canonical hours. In the Roman Catholic Church it consists of five psalms, varying according to the feast, a short Scripture lesson, the hymn of the day, the *Magnificat*, certain prayers, and usually the antiphon of the Virgin Mary. In the Eastern Church vespers include psalms, a hymn, a short anthem, and the *Nunc Dimittis*. Anglicans often call their evening service by the name of *vespers;* and the term **vesper service** is sometimes applied to the afternoon service in certain other churches of the United States. (2) The evening services of prayer or song; also, the prayer or hymn.

2. [V-] Venus when an evening star. **3.** The evening. **4.** A bell that calls to vespers. **ves'per-bell"‡.** [< OF. *vespre* (< L. *vesper*), evening star.]—**Sicilian Vespers,** the massacre of the

French in Sicily on Easter Monday in 1282 at the signal of the vesper-bell, owing to the atrocities they committed under Charles of Anjou.—**ves'per-al,** *a.* Pertaining to evening or the service of vespers.—**ves'per-tin**(es, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or occurring in the evening. **2.** Flying, opening, etc., in the evening, as a bat, flower, etc. **3.** *Astron.* Descending toward the horizon at the sunset hour.

ves"per-til'i-o-nine, 1 ves"per-til'i-o-nain *or* -nin; 2 vĕs"per-til'i-o-nin *or* -nin, *a. Mam.* Belonging to a family (*Vespertilionidæ*) of insectivorous bats.

ves'pi-a-ry, 1 ves'pɪ-ē-rɪ; 2 vĕs'pi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A nest of social wasps or its colony. [< L. *vespa,* wasp.]

ves'pi-de, 1 ves'pɪ-dɪ; 2 vĕs'pi-dē, *n. Entom.* Any of a large family (*Vespidæ*) of hymenopters, including social wasps and hornets. [< L. *vespa,* wasp.]

Ves-puc'ci, A"me-ri'go. See AMERIGO VESPUCCI.

ves'sel, 1 ves'el; 2 vĕs'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A hollow receptacle of any form or material, especially one capable of holding a liquid. **2.** A ship or craft designed to float on the water: usually one larger than a rowboat. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A duct or canal for fluid, as a vein or lymphatic. **4.** *Bot.* A duct. **5.** Figuratively, a person viewed as having capacity or fitness to receive or contain something; one who receives: chiefly in religious use; as, a *vessel* of mercy or of wrath. [OF., < L. *vascellum,* dim. of *vas,* vase.]

vest[1], 1 vest; 2 vĕst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish or endow as with authority; invest. **2.** To commit to or confer upon one with full right of possession or exercise. **3.** To confer ownership of. **4.** To clothe with a vest or similar covering. **II.** *i.* **1.** To clothe oneself with vestments. **2.** To take effect, as a title. [< OF. *vestir,* < L. *vestio,* < *vestis,* garment.]—**vest'ed,** *pa.* **1.** Having vestments; robed. **2.** *Law.* Held by a tenure subject to no contingency; complete.—**vest'ing,** *n.* Material for making vests or waistcoats: commonly plural.

vest, *n.* **1.** A short sleeveless jacket worn by men and sometimes by women under the coat; waistcoat; originally, a kind of cassock: in England chiefly a trade term. **2.** A close jacket formerly worn by women; now, an extra piece or trimming on the front of the body or waist of a woman's gown, usually V-shaped. **3.** An undervest. **4.** Clothing of any kind; vesture; array; dress. **5**‖. *Eccl.* A vestment. [< F. *veste,* < L. *vestis,* garment.]—**vest'ment,** *n.* **1.** An article of dress; clothing or covering; particularly, a garment or robe of state or office. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) One of the ritual garments of the clergy; specif., one of the eucharistic garments (**eucharistic vestments**), especially, the chasuble. (2) An altar-cloth. SYN.: see DRESS.—**ves'try,** *n.* [VES'TRIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A room where vestments are put on or kept. **2.** A room attached to a church; chapel. **3.** A place of meeting for the parish vestry; a vestry-hall. **4.** A body administering the affairs of the parish; also, a meeting of such a body.—**ves'try-man,** *n.* A member of a vestry.—**ves'ture.** **I.** *vt.* [VES'TURED; VES'TUR-ING.] To cover or clothe with vesture; vest; robe: usually in the past participle. **II.** *n.* **1.** Something that invests or covers; garments; clothing; a robe. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* All that covers land, except trees. SYN.: see DRESS.

Ves'ta, 1 ves'tə; 2 vĕs'ta, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of the hearth and the hearth-fire, protectress of the state and custodian of the sacred fire tended by the vestal virgins. **Hes'ti-a**‡ [Gr.]. **2.** The temple of Vesta. **3.** [v-] A friction-match of wax; also, a wooden match. [L.]—**ves'tal.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Vesta. **2.** Suitable for a vestal or a nun. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of the virgin priestesses of Vesta. **2.** A woman of pure character; a virgin; nun.

vest"ee', 1 vest'ɪ'; 2 vĕst"ē', *n.* An article resembling or worn instead of a vest. (1) A garment for women worn in the front of a suit or dress. (2) A broadcloth garment worn with a riding-habit.

ves'ti-bule, 1 ves'tɪ-bīūl; 2 vĕs'ti-būl, *vt.* [-BULED; -BUL'ING.] **1.** To supply with a vestibule or vestibules. **2.** To couple (railroad-cars) and connect (them) by vestibules.

ves'ti-bule, *n.* **1.** A small antechamber between the outer door of a building and an interior one. **2.** An enclosed passage from one railway passenger-car to another. **3.** Formerly, a walled place before the entrance to a Roman house; later, a porch. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* Any one of several chambers or channels adjoining or communicating with others; as, the *vestibule* of the ear. [F., < L. *vestibulum,* < *ve-,* apart, + *stabulum;* see STABLE, *n.*]—**vestibule car,** a car of a vestibule train.—**v. train,** a passenger-train with enclosed platforms connected by flexible walls and roof, forming a weather-proof passageway between connected cars.—**ves-tib'u-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a vestibule, especially in anatomy. **ves-tib'u-late**‡.—**ves'ti-buled,** *a.* Supplied with or having a vestibule.

ves'tige, 1 ves'tɪj; 2 vĕs'tig, *n.* **1.** A visible trace or impression, or a sensible evidence or sign, of something absent, lost, or gone; trace; originally, a footprint; track. **2.** *Biol.* A part or organ small or degenerate, but ancestrally well developed. [F., < L. *vestigium,* footstep.] SYN.: see MARK; TRACE.—**ves-tig'i-al,** *a. Biol.* Having become small or degenerate.

ves-tig'i-um, 1 ves-tij'ɪ-um; 2 vĕs-tig'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] [L.] A vestigial part; vestige.

vest'ing, vest'ment, ves'try, etc. See VEST, *v.* & *n.*

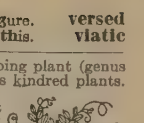
ve-su'vi-an-ite, 1 vɪ-siū'vɪ-ən-āit; 2 ve-sū'vi-an-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, brown to green, translucent hydrogen-calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_4Ca_{13}(Al, Fe)_4Si_9O_{39}$). Called also *idocrase.*

Ve-su'vi-us, 1 vɪ-siū'vɪ-ŭs; 2 ve-sū'vi-ŭs, *n.* A volcano on the Bay of Naples, Italy; 4,267 ft. high; destructive eruptions A. D. 79 (see POMPEII) and 1906.—**Ve-su'vi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Vesuvius; volcanic. **II.** *n.* **1.** Vesuvianite. **2.** A fusee or cigar-lighter.

vet., veter., *abbr.* Veterinary.

vetch, 1 več; 2 vĕch, *n.* An annual climbing plant (genus *Vicia*) of the bean family, or one of various kindred plants. [< F. *vesce,* < L. *vicia,* vetch.]

vetch'ling, 1 več'lɪŋ; 2 vĕch'ling, *n.* A plant (genus *Lathyrus*), nearly allied to the vetches; especially, a European species (*L. pratensis*); naturalized in the United States and Canada.



Common Vetch or Tare.
a, the pod.

vet'er-an, 1 vet'ər-ən; 2 vĕt'er-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having had long experience or practise; old in service. **2.** Belonging to or suggestive of a veteran. **II.** *n.* One long trained or exercised in any service: said especially of a soldier or an ex-soldier. [< L. *veteranus,* < *vetus* (*veter-*), old.]—**Veterans of Foreign Wars,** a society of former soldiers or sailors who have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, while at war with foreign countries: founded in 1899.

vet'er-i-na-ry, 1 vet'ər-ɪ-nē-rɪ; 2 vĕt'er-i-nā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to diseases or injuries of domestic animals, as the horse, and to their treatment. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A veterinarian. [< L. *veterinarius,* < *veterina,* beast of burden.]—**vet"er-i-na'ri-an,** *n.* A practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery.

ve'to, 1 vɪ'to; 2 vē'to. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To refuse executive approval to (a bill passed by a legislative body). **2.** To forbid or prohibit authoritatively; refuse approval to. **II.** *n.* [VE'TOES[2], *pl.*] **1.** The prerogative in a chief executive of refusing to approve a legislative enactment. **2.** The act of vetoing; also, the official communication containing a refusal of approval to a bill. **3.** Any authoritative prohibition. [L., I forbid.]—**ve'to-er,** *n.*

Vet. Surg., *abbr.* Veterinary Surgeon.

Vet'ter, *n.* Same as WETTER.

vex[d], 1 veks; 2 vĕks, *vt.* **1.** To provoke to anger or displeasure by inflicting small irritations; irritate; annoy. **2.** To cause to suffer grief; afflict. **3.** To throw into physical commotion; agitate. **4.** To make a subject of dispute: chiefly in the phrase **a vexed question.** [< F. *vexer,* < L. *vexo,* shake.] SYN.: see AFFRONT; PIQUE.—**vex-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of vexing, or the state of being vexed. **2.** That which vexes. SYN.: see CHAGRIN; IMPATIENCE.—**vex-a'tious,** *a.* **1.** Being a source of vexation. **2.** Full of vexation. SYN.: see TROUBLESOME; WEARISOME. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**vex'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a manner expressive of vexation.—**vex'ed-ness**‖, *n.* Vexation.—**vext,** *pp* Vexed.

vex'il, *n. Bot.* Same as VEXILLUM.

vex'il-lar, 1 veks'ɪ-lər; 2 vĕks'i-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vexillum in any sense. **vex'il-la-ry**‡.

vex'il-la-ry, 1 veks'ɪ-lē-rɪ; 2 vĕks'i-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A standard-bearer. [< L. *vexillarius,* standard-bearer.]

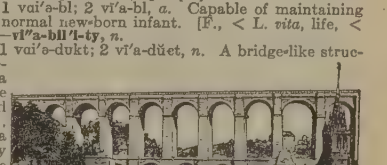
vex-il'lum, 1 veks-ɪl'ŭm; 2 vĕks-il'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A square flag, or standard; hence, a company or troop of soldiers serving under a separate standard. **2.** *Bot.* The large upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. **3.** *Ornith.* The web of a feather. [L., < *veho,* carry.]—**vex'il-late,** *a.* Having vexilla.

V. G., *abbr.* Vicar General.—**v. g.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Verbi gratia* (for sake of example).—**v. i., vi.,** *abbr.* Verb intransitive.

vi'a, 1 vai'ə; 2 vī'a. **I.** *n.* [VI'Æ, 1 vai'ī; 2 vī'ē, *pl.*] A Roman highway; as, the *Via Appia.* **II.** *prep.* By way of: said of the route traveled over or any place passed through. **III**†. *interj.* Away! begone! also, up! [L.]

vi'a-bl(e[r], 1 vai'ə-bl; 2 vī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of maintaining life, as a normal new-born infant. [F., < L. *vita,* life, < *vivo,* live.]—**vi"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

vi'a-duct, 1 vai'ə-dukt; 2 vī'a-dŭct, *n.* A bridge-like structure, especially a large one of arched masonry, to carry a roadway or the like over a valley or ravine. Compare AQUEDUCT. [< L. *via,* way, + *ductus,* a leading.]


Viaduct over the White Elster River and Valley in Saxony.

vi'a-graph, 1 vai'ə-graf; 2 vī'a-grăf, *n.* A device for recording automatically grades and surface conditions of roads and the resistance to traction caused by them. [< L. *via,* road, + Gr. *graphō,* write.]

vi'al‖, 1 vai'əl; 2 vī'al, *vt.* [VI'ALED or VI'ALLED; VI'AL-ING or VI'AL-LING.] To put or store in or as in a vial.

vi'al, *n.* **1.** A small bottle, commonly of glass and cylindrical. **2.** More widely, any bottle. [< F. *fiole,* < Gr.[L] *phialē,* cup.] **phi'al**‡; **vi'ol**‡; **vi'ole**†.

vi'and, 1 vai'ənd; 2 vī'and, *n.* An article of food, esp. meat; in the plural, victuals; food. [< F. *viande.*] SYN.: see FOOD.

Vi"ar"dot'-Gar"cí'a, 1 vɪ"ar"dō'-gar"sɪ'a; 2 vī"är"dō'-gär"çī'ä, **Michelle Pauline** (1821–1910). A French operatic mezzo-soprano.

vi-at'ic, 1 vai-at'ɪk; 2 vī-ăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a journey. [< L. *viaticus,* < *via,* way.]—**vi-at'i-cum,** *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The provision of necessaries for an official journey of a magistrate. **2.** *Eccl.* The Eucharist, as given to one on the verge of death. **3**‖. Provision for a journey.

Viaud, 1 vyō: 2 vyō, **Louis Marie Julien** (1850–1923). A French novelist; pen-name, **Pierre Loti:** *Pêcheur d'Islande.*

Vi'borg, 1 vi'bôrg: 2 vi'bôrg, *n.* A fortified seaport in S. E. Finland; pop. 30,000; occupied by the Germans, April, 1918; evacuated, Dec., 1918.

vi-brac'u-lum, 1 vai-brak'yu-lum; 2 vī-brăc'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] One of the filamentous appendages of the cells of many polyzoans. [< L. *vibro,* vibrate.]—**vi-brac'u-lar,** *a.*

vi'brant, 1 vai'brant; 2 vī'brant, *a.* Having, showing, or resulting from vibration; vibrating; resonant. [F., < L. *vibran(t-)s,* ppr. of *vibro,* shake.]—**vi'bran-cy,** *n.* The state or character of being vibrant; resonance.

vi'brate, 1 vai'brēt; 2 vī'brāt, *vt. & vi.* [VI'BRAT-ED[2]; VI'BRAT-ING.] **1.** To give a rapid swinging or vacillating motion to. **2.** To have as a period of vibration. **3.** To put in vibration. **4.** To move or swing back and forth, as a pendulum. **5.** To sound; as, the note *vibrates* on the ear. **6.** Figuratively, to fluctuate; vacillate. **7.** To throb; thrill. [< L. *vibratus,* pp. of *vibro,* brandish.] Syn.: see QUAKE; SHAKE.—**vi'bra-til**(e[5], *a.* Adapted to or used in vibratory motion; vibratory.—**vi"bra-til'i-ty,** *n.* Capability of vibration.—**vi-bra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of vibrating; oscillation. **2.** A complete rapid motion back and forth, as of the parts of an elastic solid. Syn.: see WAVE.—**vi-bra'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to vibration.—**vi'bra-tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which vibrates. **2.** In wireless telegraphy, (1) an interruptor for an induction coil; (2) an oscillator.—**vi'bra-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or causing vibration. **vi'bra-tive**(e‡.

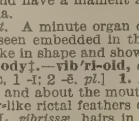
vi-bra'to, 1 vi-brä'to; 2 vī-brä'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A trembling or pulsating effect, not confined to vocal music, caused by rapid variation of emphasis on the same tone: properly distinguished from *tremolo,* where there is an alternation of tones.

vib'ri-o, 1 vib'ri-ō; 2 vib'ri-ō, *n. Biol.* **1.** A form of bacterium in which the cells are but slightly sinuous and have a filament at each end. **2.** [V-] A genus of such bacteria.

vib'ri-oid, 1 vib'ri-oid; 2 vib'ri-ŏid, *n. Bot.* A minute organ of the cell of some fungi and algæ usually seen embedded in the peripheral layers of the protoplasm, rod-like in shape and showing independent movements. **vibrioid body**‡.—**vib'ri-oid,** *a.*

vi-bris'sa, 1 vai-bris'ə; 2 vī-bris'ă, *n.* [-SÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē. *pl.*] **1.** A stiff, coarse hair, as in the nostrils of man and about the mouth of mammals. **2.** One of the vaneless hair-like rictal feathers of many birds, especially flycatchers. [< L. *vibrissæ,* hairs in a man's nostrils, < *vibro,* vibrate.]

Vi-bur'num, 1 vai-bûr'num; 2 vī-bûr'nŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of shrubs or small trees of the honeysuckle family, bearing small flowers and berry-like fruit. **2.** [v-] A plant of this genus. [L., wayfaring-tree.]



Viburnum. Flowering spray of the cranberry-tree or guelder-rose.

Vic., *abbr.* Victoria.

vic'ar, 1 vik'ər; 2 vĭc'ar, *n.* **1.** In general, one who is authorized to perform functions, especially religious ones, in the stead of another; a substitute in office. **2.** [Eng.] The priest of a parish of which the main revenues are appropriated or impropriated, the priest himself receiving but a stipend; also, a perpetual curate. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A person in holy orders who assists a bishop and performs jurisdictional acts under special orders. **vic'ar-gen"er-al**‡. **4.** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* (1) In some parishes, the clergyman who is the head of a chapel. (2) A clergyman having charge of a church or mission as the bishop's deputy.—**vicar apostolic** (*R. C. Ch.*), formerly, a bishop or archbishop appointed by the Pope to act in his stead in a given district; more recently, a titular bishop exercising episcopal jurisdiction where there is no see canonically.—**v. forane** (*R. C. Ch.*), a functionary appointed by a bishop, having limited jurisdiction, chiefly disciplinary, over the inferior clergy, to which has recently been added the care of sick priests, etc.—**vic'ar-gen"er-al,** *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A functionary appointed by the bishop as assistant, and in matters pertaining to jurisdiction forms with the bishop one moral person, but can not perform the specific function of the episcopal order. **2.** *Ch. of Eng.* An official assisting the bishop or archbishop in ecclesiastical causes, etc. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* The ecclesiastical vicegerent of the king: a title bestowed on Thomas Cromwell by Henry VIII. [< L.[F] *vicarius:* see VICARIOUS.]—**vicar of Christ** (*R. C. Ch.*), the Pope.—**vic'ar-age,** *n.* **1.** The benefice, office, or duties of a vicar. **vic'ar-ship**‡. **2.** A vicar's residence.—**vi-ca'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Vicarious. **2.** Belonging or relating to a vicar.—**vi-ca'ri-ate.** **I.** *a.* Holding office as a delegate; vicarious. **II.** *n.* **1.** A delegated office or power; specif., that of a vicar. **2.** The condition of being vicarious; substitution.

vi-ca'ri-ous, 1 vai-kĕ'ri-us; 2 vī-eā'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Made or performed by substitution; suffered or done in place of another. **2.** Filling the office of or acting for another. **3.** Belonging to a vicar. **4.** *Physiol.* Performing, as an organ, the functions of another; substitutive. [< L. *vicarius,* < *vicis,* gen. of **vix,* change.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vice§, *vt.* Same as VISE.

vice[1], 1 vais; 2 vīc, *n.* **1.** Habitual deviation from moral rectitude; depravity; gross immorality. **2.** Something that mars; a defect. **3.** A bad trick, as of a horse. **4.** [V-] In old English moralities, a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears. Sometimes he bore the name of a particular vice. **5§.** Physical taint or deformity. [F., < L. *vitium,* fault.] Syn.: see SIN.

vice[2], *n.* Same as VISE.

vice[3], *n.* One who acts in the place of another; a substitute; deputy. [< VICE-.] [abl. of **vix,* change.]

vi'ce, 1 vai'si; 2 vī'ce, *prep.* Instead of; in the place of. [L., abl. of **vix,* change.]

vice-, 1 vais-; 2 vīc-, *prefix.* Substitute; subordinate; sub-; second: used with official names to form compound words denoting one who has the right to act on occasion in place of the officer designated, or one who is just below such officer in rank; as, *vice*-chairman. [< L. *vice,* instead of, < **vix,* change.]—**vice'-ad"mi-ral,** *n.* A naval officer next in rank after an admiral.—**v.-admiralty,** *n.*—**v.-chancellor,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* A judge in equity courts subordinate to the chancellor. **2.** A deputy chancellor in a university. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The head cardinal of the chancery having charge of the Pope's bulls and briefs.—**v.-chancellorship,** *n.*—**v.-consul,** *n.* One who exercises consular authority, either as the substitute or as the subordinate of a consul.—**v.-consulship,** *n.*—**vice-ge'rent.** **I.** *a.* Acting in the place of another, usually in the place of a superior. **II.** *n.* One duly authorized to exercise the powers of another; a deputy; vicar.—**vice-ge'ral,** *a.*—**vice-ge'ren-cy,** *n.*—**vice-president,** *n.* One who is to act, on occasion, in place of a president.—**v.-presidency,** *n.*—**vice-re'gal,** *a.* Of or relating to a viceroy. **vice-roy'al**‡.—**vice'roy,** *n.* A ruler acting with royal authority in the place of the sovereign.—**vice-roy'al-ty,** *n.* The office or authority of a viceroy. **vice'roy-ship**‡.

vic'e-na-ry, 1 vis'i-nē-ri; 2 vĭç'e-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to twenty. **2.** Relating to a system of notation based upon twenty. [< L. *vicenarius,* < *vicent.* twenty each, < *viginti,* twenty.]—**vi-cen'ni-al,** *a.* Occurring once in twenty years; also, existing twenty years.

Vi-cen'za, 1 vi-chen'tsa: 2 vi-chĕn'tsä, *n.* A cathedral city in N. E. Italy; subdued by Venice, 1405; pop. 60,267.

vi'ce ver'sa, 1 vai'si vûr'sə; 2 vī'çē vĕr'sa. The order or relation of terms being reversed. [L.; *vice* (see VICE-); *versa,* fem. of *versus,* pp. of *verto,* turn.]

Vi"chy', *n.* **1.** 1 vi"shi'; 2 vī"çhȳ'. A town in central France with mineral springs. **2.** 1 vish'i; 2 vĭch'y. [Colloq.] The effervescent mineral water from the springs of this town; also [v-], any artificial mineral water resembling it.

vic'in, } 1 vis'in, -in *or* -īn; 2 vĭc'in, -in *or* -īn. **I.** *a. Ecol.* In-
vic'ine, } vading from adjacent, neighboring formations. **II.** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{12}N_8O_6$) found in the seeds of the vetch (*Vicia sativa*). [< L. *vicia,* vetch.]

vic'i-nage, 1 vis'i-nij; 2 vĭç'i-nag, *n.* **1.** Neighboring places collectively; vicinity. **2.** The state of being a neighbor or neighbors. [< F. *voisinage,* < *voisin,* near.] Syn.: see NEIGHBORHOOD.—**vic'i-nal**§, *a.* Neighboring; adjoining.—**vicinal planes** (*Crystal.*), planes some of whose parameters are very large or even irrational, which replace other planes.—**vi-cin'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Nearness in space or relationship; proximity. **2.** That which is near; neighborhood. Syn.: see NEIGHBORHOOD.

vi'cious, 1 vish'us; 2 vĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Addicted to vice; corrupt in conduct or habits; depraved; wicked. **2.** Partaking of what is base, low, and vile; morally injurious; evil. **3.** Unruly or dangerous, as an animal. **4.** Defective or faulty, as a claim, argument, etc. **5.** Impure or incorrect; corrupted, as a text, manuscript, etc. **6.** [Colloq.] Marked by malice or spite; malignant. [OF., < L. *vitiosus,* < *vitium,* fault.] Syn.: see CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; IRREGULAR; RESTIVE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vi-cis'si-tude, 1 vi-sis'i-tiūd; 2 vi-çĭs'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** A change, especially a complete change, as of fortune; a revolution. **2.** Alternate occurrence or succession, as of the seasons. [< L. *vicissitudo,* < *vicis,* gen. of **vix,* change.] Syn.: see CHANGE.—**vi-cis"si-tu'di-na-ry,** *a.* Marked by or subject to change. **vi-cis"si-tu'di-nous**‡.

Vicks'burg, 1 viks'bûrg; 2 vĭks'bûrg, *n.* A city (pop. 17,931) in W. Mississippi; besieged by Gen. Grant from May 18, 1862, to July 4, 1863, when it surrendered.

vi-con'ti-el‡, *a. Old Eng. Law.* Of or pertaining to a viscount or sheriff. **vi-coun'ti-el**‡.

vi'count, *n.* Same as VISCOUNT.

vic'tim, 1 vik'tim; 2 vĭc'tim, *n.* **1.** A living creature sacrificed to some deity or as a religious rite. **2.** A person sacrificed in the pursuit of some object; one who is injured or killed, as by misfortune or calamity. **3.** A sufferer from any diseased condition or morbid feeling. **4.** One who is swindled; a dupe. [< L.[F] *victima,* beast for sacrifice, < *vincio,* bind.]—**vic'tim-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] [Colloq.] To make a victim, as of a fraud or swindle; dupe; cheat; defraud. **vic'tim-ise**‡. Syn.: see ABUSE.—**vic"tim-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**vic'tim-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

vic'tor, 1 vik'tər; 2 vĭc'tor. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a victor; victorious. **II.**[a] *n.* **1.** One who vanquishes an enemy, as in battle; a conqueror. **2.** One who is successful in any struggle. [L., < *vinco,* pp. *victus,* conquer.]

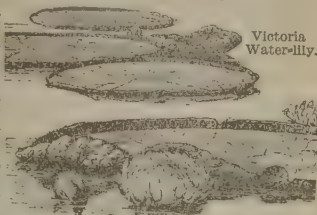
Syn.: conqueror, master, vanquisher, winner. A *victor* wins in a single battle or contest; a *conqueror* wins in the final result of war, often of many battles or campaigns.

Vic'tor§, *n.* A masculine personal name.

Vic'tor Em-man'u-el, 1 vik'tər e-man'yu-el; 2 vĭc'tor ĕ-măn'yu-ĕl. **1. V. E. I.** (1759–1824), king of Sardinia. **2. V. E. II.** (1820–1878), king of Sardinia, and, after 1861, of united Italy. **3. V. E. III.** (1869–), king of Italy since 1900. **Vit-to'ri-o E-ma"nu-e'le**‡ [It.].

Vic-to'ri-a, 1 vik-tō'ri-ə; 2 vĭc-tō'ri-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Vic"toire',** 1 vik"twär'; 2 vĭc"twär'; G. **Vic-to'ri-a,** 1 vik-tō'ri-ä, 2 vĭc-tō'ri-ä; It. **Vit-to'ri-a,** 1 vit-tō'ri-a, 2 vĭt-tō'ri-a; Sp. **Vi-to'ri-a,** 1 vi-tō'ri-ä, 2 vi-tō'ri-ä. **2. Alexandrina Victoria** (1819–1901), queen of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837; empress of India (Kaisar-i-Hind) from 1876; married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1840. **3.** A British colony and state of the Australian commonwealth in S. E. Australia; 87,884 sq. m.; pop. 1,531,529; capital, Melbourne. **4.** A seaport city (pop. 38,780), capital of British Columbia, on S. E. Vancouver Island. **5.** A seaport city (pop. 366,000), capital of Hongkong colony; commonly called **Hong Kong.** **6.** *Bot.* A

monotypic genus of gigantic water-lilies (*Nymphæaceæ*). *V. regia* is the Victoria water-lily. See illus. below. **7.** [v-] (1) A low, light, 4-wheeled, cut-under carriage, with a falling top, a seat for two persons over the rear axle, and a raised driver's seat. (2) An automobile with a top which usually covers the rear seat only.—**Victoria cross,** a bronze Maltese cross given for conspicuous bravery to members of the British army or navy: instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856. —**V.** (or **royal**) **water-lily,** a gigantic water-lily of tropical South America.—**Vic-to'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Queen Victoria, or to her reign. **II.** *n.* Any one, especially an author, contemporary with Queen Victoria.


Victoria Water-lily.

Vic-to'ri-a Falls. **1.** A cataract on the Zambezi river in Rhodesia, South Africa; height, 343 ft.; width, over a mile; discovered by Livingstone in 1855. **2.** A cataract on the Ignacu river in Brazil: has two drops each about 180 feet.

Vic-to'ri-a Ny-an'za. [n-ar'zə; 2 ny-ān'za. A lake in E. central Africa; 32,167 sq. m.; principal feeder of the Nile.

vic'to-ry, 1 vik'to-ri; 2 vic'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES[z], *pl.*] **1.** The state of being a victor. **2.** The overcoming of an enemy or of any difficulty. [< L.[F] *victoria,* < *victor;* see VICTOR.]

Syn.: achievement, advantage, conquest, mastery, success, supremacy, triumph. *Victory* is the state resulting from the overcoming of an opponent or opponents in any contest, or from the overcoming of difficulties, obstacles, evils, etc., considered as opponents or enemies. In the latter sense any hard-won *achievement, advantage,* or *success* may be termed a *victory.* In *conquest* and *mastery* there is implied a permanence of state that is not implied in *victory. Triumph,* originally denoting the public rejoicing in honor of a *victory,* has come to signify also a peculiarly exultant, complete, and glorious *victory.* Compare CONQUER.—Ant.: defeat, disappointment, disaster, failure, frustration, miscarriage, overthrow, retreat, rout.—**vic-to'ri-ous,** *a.* **1.** Having overcome; conquering; triumphant. **2.** Bringing victory: distinguished by victory. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

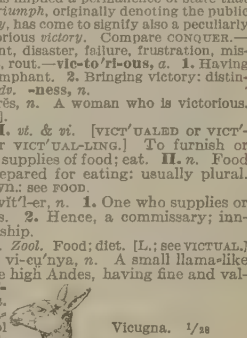
vic'tress, 1 vik'tres; 2 vic'trēs, *n.* A woman who is victorious. **vic'trice†; vic'trix‡** [Rare].

vict'ual, 1 vit'l; 2 vit'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [VICT'UALED or VICT'-UALLED; VICT'UAL-ING or VICT'UAL-LING.] To furnish or store with victuals; lay in supplies of food; eat. **II.** *n.* Food for human beings, as prepared for eating: usually plural. [< L.LL.[F] *victus,* food.] Syn.: see FOOD.

vict'ual-er, } 1 vit'l-ər; 2 vit'l-er, *n.* **1.** One who supplies or
vict'ual-ler, } sells victuals. **2.** Hence, a commissary; innkeeper. **3.** A victualing-ship.

vic'tus, 1 vik'tus; 2 vic'tūs, *n. Zool.* Food; diet. [L.; see VICTUAL.]

vi-cu'gna, } 1 vi-kū'nyə; 2 vi-cu'nya, *n.* A small llama-like
vi-cu'ña, } mammal of the high Andes, having fine and valuable wool. [Sp.] **vi-gu'na‡.—vi-cu'gna-cloth",** *n.* Soft cloth made of vicugna wool.—**v.-wool,** *n.* The wool of the vicugna or a wool- and-cotton imitation of it.


Vicugna. 1/28

vid., *abbr.* [L.] *Vide* (see).

vi"dame', 1 vi"dām'; 2 vi"dām', *n. F. Federal Law.* A secular deputy of a bishop; also, a minor title of nobility. [F.]

vi'de, 1 vei'di; 2 vi'dē. See: used to make a reference; as, *vide* p. 36. [L., Imper. of *video,* see.]—**vide supra,** see above.

vi-del'i-cet, 1 vi-del'i-set; 2 vi-dĕl'i-çĕt, *adv.* To wit; that is to say; namely: abbreviated *viz.* [L., < *videre licet; videre,* inf. of *video,* see; *licet,* it is permitted.]

vi-dette', *n.* Same as VEDETTE.

vid'u-age, 1 vid'yu-ij; 2 vid'yu-aĝ, *n.* Widowhood; also, widows collectively. [< L. *vidua,* widow, < *viduus,* bereft.]—**vid'u-al†,** *a.* Belonging or relating to widowhood.

vie, 1 vai; 2 vī, *vt. & vi.* [VIED; VY'ING.] **1.** To strive for superiority; put forth effort to excel or outdo others, as in a race: followed by *with.* **2‖.** To show in competition; match. **3†.** To wager. **4†.** To bet on the value of a hand at cards. [Contr. form < OF. *envier,* < L. *invito,* invite.] **vye†.** Syn.: see CONTEND; STRUGGLE.

Vi-en'na, 1 vi-en'ə; 2 vī-ĕn'a, *n.* **1.** A province in Austria; 107 sq. m.; pop. 1,856,783. **2.** A cathedral and university city on the Danube, capital of Austria, and of the Holy Roman Empire, until 1806; pop. 1,863,783: captured by the French, 1805 and 1809; now holds a special position in relation to local government.

Vi"enne', 1 vi'en'; 2 vī"ĕn', *n.* **1.** A river in W. central France; length, 217 m. to the Loire river. **2.** A town (pop. 27,000) in S. E. France; seat of the **Council of Vienne** which condemned the Knights Templars, 1311–1312.

Vi"en-nese', 1 vi"e-niz' *or* -niz'; 2 vī"ĕ-nēs' *or* -nēs'. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Vienna, or to the inhabitants. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* A native or citizen of Vienna.

Vieux"temps', 1 vyö"tāⁿ'; 2 vyü"tāⁿ', **Henri** (1820–1881). A French composer and violinist.

view, 1 viū; 2 vū. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To look at scrutinizingly; inspect; also, to see; perceive. **2.** *Law.* To inspect personally (the place or matter in question). **3.** To take a mental survey of. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of viewing or seeing; survey; inspection. **2.** Mental examination or inspection. **3.** Power of seeing, or range of vision. **4.** That which is viewed or seen; spectacle. **5.** A representation of that which is viewed; especially, a landscape. **6.** Reference to something viewed as the object of action; intention; purpose. **7.** Manner of viewing things; opinion; belief. **8.** *Law.* Inspection, as by jury, of a place, etc. **9†.** Aspect; appearance; show. [< F. *vue,* < *ut,* pp. of *voir,* see, < L. *video,* see.] Syn.: (verb) see EXAMINE; LOOK; (noun) see PURPOSE; SCENE; SIGHT; THOUGHT.—**in view of,** in consideration of.—**on v.,** open to the public; set up, as statues or pictures, for public inspection.—**view'-hal-loo",** *n.* A shout uttered by a huntsman when a fox breaks cover.—**view'er,** *n.*—**view'less,** *a.* Invisible; unseen. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**view'-point",** *n.* [Colloq.] Point of view.—**view'y,** *a.* [Colloq.] Having visionary ideas or peculiar views: visionary.

vi-ges'i-mal, 1 vai-jes'i-məl; 2 vī-ĕs'i-mal, *a.* **1.** Twentieth. **2.** By twenties. [< L. *vigesimus,* < *viginti,* twenty.]

vig'il, 1 vij'il; 2 vig'il, *n.* **1.** The act or state of keeping awake; watchfulness. **2.** Religious devotions on the eve of any holy day; also, the eve of a festival, especially when such eve is a fast. **3.** Nocturnal devotions: usually plural. [< F. *vigile,* < L. *vigilia,* < *vigil,* awake.]—**vig'i-lance,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being vigilant; alertness; watchfulness. **2.** *Med.* A morbid watchfulness; insomnia. Syn.: see CARE.—**vigilance committee,** a body of men self-organized for the administration of summary justice.

vig'i-lant, *a.* Characterized by vigilance; being on the alert; watchful; heedful; wary. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: active, alert, awake, careful, cautious, circumspect, on the alert, on the lookout, sleepless, wakeful, wary, watchful, wide-awake. *Vigilant* implies more sustained activity and more intelligent volition than *alert;* one may be habitually *alert* by reason of native quickness or perception and thought, or one may be momentarily *alert* under some excitement or expectancy; one who is *vigilant* is so with thoughtful purpose. One is *vigilant* against danger or harm; he may be *alert* or *watchful* for good as well as against evil; he is *wary* in view of suspected stratagem, trickery, or treachery. A person may be *wakeful* because of some merely physical excitement or excitability, as through insomnia; yet he may be utterly careless and negligent in his wakefulness, the reverse of *watchful;* a person who is truly *watchful* must keep himself *wakeful* while on watch, in which case *wakeful* has something of mental quality. *Watchful,* from the Saxon, and *vigilant,* from the Latin, are almost exact equivalents; but *vigilant* has somewhat more of sharp definiteness and somewhat more suggestion of volition; one may be habitually *watchful;* one is *vigilant* of set purpose and for direct cause. See ALERT.—Ant.: careless, drowsy, dull, heedless, inattentive, incautious, inconsiderate, neglectful, oblivious, thoughtless, unwatchful.

vig"i-lan'te, 1 vij"-lēn'tē; 2 vig"i-lān'tę, *n.* One who belongs to a vigilance committee [Sp.] **vig'i-lant‡.**

vi-gnette', 1 vin-yet' *or* vin'yet; 2 vīn-yĕt' *or* vīn'yĕt. **I.** *vt.* [VI-GNET'TED[8]; VI-GNET'TING.] **1.** To make with a gradually shaded-off background or border, as a photograph. **2.** To ornament with vignettes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A running ornament of leaves and tendrils, as in Gothic architecture. **2.** An ornamented capital letter in medieval manuscript, thus composed. **3.** A head- or tail-piece in a book. **4.** An engraving, photograph, or the like, having a background that is shaded off gradually. [F., dim. of *vigne,* vine.]—**vi-gnet'ter,** *n.* **1.** A device for shaded paper with an oval hole in the center, used by photographers in printing vignettes. **2.** A vignettist.—**vi-gnet'tist,** *n.* One who makes vignettes.

Vi"gny', 1 vi"nyi'; 2 vī"nyī', **Alfred Victor, Comte de** (1799–1863). A French essayist, poet, and dramatist.

Vi'go, 1 vi'go *or* vai'go; 2 vī'gō *or* vī'gō, *n.* A seaport town (pop. 47,000) in N. W. Spain.

vig'or, 1 vig'ər; 2 vĭg'or, *n.* **1.** Active strength or force, physical or mental. **2.** Vital or natural power, as in vegetable life. **3.** Forcible exertion of strength; energy. [< L.[F] *vigor,* < *vigeo,* thrive.] **vig'our‡.—vig'or-ite,** *n.* A high explosive consisting of nitroglycerin with some suitable dope.—**vig'or-ous,** *a.* **1.** Full of physical or mental vigor; robust. **2.** Pertaining to or marked by vigor. Syn.: see ACTIVE; FRESH; HEALTHY; POWERFUL; STRONG; VIVID. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vi'king, 1 vai'kiŋ *or* vi'kiŋ; 2 vī'king *or* vĭ'king, *n.* One of the Scandinavian warriors who harried the coasts of Europe (8th to 11th centuries); roving pirate. [< Ice. *vikingr,* sea-robber.]

vil., *abbr.* Village. [division of Turkey.

vi"la-yet', 1 vi"la-yet'; 2 vī"lä-yĕt', *n.* [Turk.] An administrative

vile, 1 vail; 2 vīl, *a.* [VIL'ER; VIL'EST.] **1.** Morally base, despicable, or loathsome; shamefully wicked; sinful; disgusting. **2.** Of little worth or account; mean. **3.** Objectionable in any way; disagreeable: a general term of derogation. [< F. *vil,* < L. *vilis,* worthless.] Syn.: see BAD; BASE; BRUTISH; COMMON; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; INFAMOUS; SINFUL; VULGAR. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**vil'i-fy,** *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** *t.* To represent as vile; defame; slander. **2.** To make base or vile; degrade. **3.** To treat as vile. **II.** *i.* To indulge in defamation. Syn.: see ABUSE; ASPERSE; REVILE.—**vil"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of vilifying.—**vil'i-fi"er,** *n.*

vil"i-a'co†, *n.* A villain; scoundrel **vil"li-a'go†.**

vil'i-pend‖, 1 vil'i-pend; 2 vīl'i-pĕnd, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To think or speak disparagingly of; depreciate; despise. **2.** To express depreciation. [< L.[F] *vilis,* vile, + *pendo,* weigh.]

vill, 1 vĭl; 2 vĭl, *n. Eng. Hist.* A village; hamlet; township; also, a manor. [< F. *ville,* < L. *villa;* see VILLA.]

vil'la, 1 vĭl'ə; 2 vĭl'a, *n.* Originally, a country house with some suggestion of opulence; now, a suburban detached cottage. [It., < L. *villa,* dim. of *vicus,* village.] Syn.: see HOUSE.

Vil'la, 1 vē'ya; 2 vē'yä, **Francisco, "Pancho"** (1877–1923). Mexican revolutionary leader, 1916–1920; patriot; assassinated July 20.

vil'lage, 1 vĭl'ĭj; 2 vĭl'ag, *n.* **1.** A collection of houses smaller than a town; also, its inhabitants collectively. **2.** [U. S.] In some States, a municipality smaller than a city. Compare TOWNSHIP. **3.** A collection of habitations of animals. [F., < L. *villaticus,* < *villa;* see VILLA.]—**vil'lag-er,** *n.* One who lives in a village.—**vil'lage-ry†,** *n.* A collection of villages.

vil'lain, 1 vĭl'ĭn; 2 vĭl'in, *n.* **1.** One who has committed or is disposed to commit any flagitious or disgraceful crime or series of crimes; knave; rascal; rogue: sometimes said jocosely. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A member of the lowest order of persons who were not free; a feudal serf. **3†.** A countryman; boor; clown. [< F. *vilain,* serf, < LL. *villanus,* < L. *villa;* see VILLA.] **vil'lein‡.**—**vil'lain-ous,** *a.* **1.** Having the nature of a villain. **2.** Marked by extreme depravity. **3.** [Colloq.] Very bad; disgusting; abominable: said of things. **vil'lanous†.** Syn.: see BAD; INFAMOUS. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**vil'lain-y,** *n.* **1.** The character of being villainous; moral depravity. **2.** Conduct befitting a villain. **3†.** Villenage. **vil'lan-age‡;** **vil'lan-y‡.** Syn.: see ABOMINATION.

vil"la-ne'la, 1 vĭl"ə-nel'ə; 2 vĭl"lä-nēl'lä, *n.* [-LE, 1 -lē; 2 -le, *pl.*] [It.] A rustic song, or dance accompanying it.

vil"la-nelle', 1 vĭl"ə-nel'; 2 vĭl"a-nēl', *n.* [F.] A form of French verse in 19 lines and 2 rimes, arranged in five tercets and a concluding quatrain.

Vil'la Ri'ca, 1 vĭl'yə rĭ'kə; 2 vĭl'yä rĭ'că. A town (pop. 26,000) in S. Paraguay.

Vil"lars', 1 vĭ"lyär'; 2 vĭ"lyär', **Claude Louis Hector, Duc de** (1653–1734). A French general and diplomat.

vil-lat'ic‖, 1 vĭ-lat'ĭk; 2 vĭ-lät'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a villa, farm, or village; rural. [< L. *villaticus;* see VILLAGE.]

vil'lein-age, } 1 vĭl'ĭn-ĭj; 2 vĭl'en-äg, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** **vil'lein-age,** } The state or condition of a villain or serf. **2.** The tenure by which villains held land. [< OF. *villenage,* < OF. (F.) *vilain;* see VILLAIN.]

Ville'neuve', 1 vēl'nœv'; 2 vĭl"nûv', **Pierre Charles J. B. S. de** (1763–1806). A French admiral; commanded at Trafalgar.

Vil'liers, 1 vĭl'ərz; 2 vĭl'ers, *n.* **1. Frederic** (1852–1922), an English war artist and special correspondent in 15 campaigns from 1876 to 1918. **2. George.** See BUCKINGHAM[1].

Vill"iers' de l'Isle'-A"dam', 1 vĭl"yĕ' də lĭl"-ə"dăN'; 2 vĭ"lye' de lēl"-ä"dăN', **Philippe Auguste Mathias, Comte de** (1840–1889). A French author and poet.

vil'li-form, 1 vĭl'ĭ-fôrm; 2 vĭl'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of villi; resembling nap, as of plush, as the teeth of fishes when numerous, small, and close together in velvety bands. [< VILLUS + -FORM.]

Vil"lon', 1 vē"yôN' *or* vĭ"lôN'; 2 vĭ"yôN' *or* vĭ"lôN', **François** (1431–1485?). A French lyric poet.

vil'lous, 1 vĭl'əs; 2 vĭl'ûs, *a.* **1.** Covered with short soft hairs; nappy. **2.** *Biol.* Covered with or having villi. **3.** *Bot.* Covered with long, close soft hairs, as parts of plants. [< L. *villosus,* < *villus,* shaggy hair.] **vil'lose‡.**—**vil-los'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The state or condition of being villous. **2.** *Anat.* Covered with or having villi. **3.** A villous place. **4.** A villus.

vil'lus, 1 vĭl'əs; 2 vĭl'ûs, *n.* [VIL/LI, 1 vĭl'ai; 2 vĭl'I, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* One of the short hair-like processes found on certain membranes. **2.** *pl. Bot.* Long, close, rather soft hairs. [< L. *villus,* shaggy hair.]

Vil'na, 1 vĭl'nə; 2 vĭl'nä, *n.* A city (pop. 214,600) in S. E. Lithuania.

vim, 1 vĭm; 2 vim, *n.* Force or vigor; energy; spirit. [L., acc. of *vis,* power.]

vi'men, 1 vaĭ'mən; 2 vī'mĕn, *n. Bot.* A long flexible shoot: a disused term. [L., < *vieo,* plait.]—**vim'i-nal,** 1 vĭm'ĭ-nəl; 2 vim'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to twigs; made of twigs.

vi-min'e-ous, 1 vĭ-mĭn'ĭ-əs; 2 vi-min'e-ûs, *a.* **1.** Having or like long flexible shoots or branches. **2.** Composed of twigs. [< L. *vimineus,* < *vimen,* shoot, < *vieo,* plait.]

Vi"my', 1 vĭ"mĭ'; 2 vĭ"my', *n.* A town, N. E. France, on **Vimy Ridge,** where the Canadians defeated the Germans, April 6–9, 1917.

vi'na, 1 vĭ'nə; 2 vī'nä, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian musical instrument with five or seven steel strings stretched on a long fretted finger-board over two gourds.

vi-na'ceous, 1 vaĭ-nē'shəs; 2 vī-nā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to wine or grapes. **2.** Of the color of red wine. [< L. *vinaceous,* < *vinum,* wine.]

Vina of Benares.

vin"ai-grette', 1 vĭn"ē-gret'; 2 vĭn"ā-grĕt', *n.* **1.** An ornamental box or bottle for holding a pungent drug; a smelling-bottle. **2§.** A vinegar sauce, used on cold meats. [F., < *vinaigre;* see VINEGAR.]

Vin-cennes', 1 vĭn-senz' *or* (F.) vaN'sen'; 2 vin-çĕng' *or* (F.) văN'cĕn', *n.* **1. Sieur de** (1688–1736), Jean Baptiste Bissot, a French-Canadian soldier and explorer; founder of Vincennes, Ind. **2.** A city (pop. 19,750), in S. W. Indiana; seat of Vincennes University (non-sectarian), founded in 1806. **3.** A suburb (pop. 41,527) of Paris, France.

Vin'cent, 1 vĭn'sənt; 2 vin'çĕnt, *n.* A masculine personal name. D. **Vin-cen'ti-us,** 1 vin-sen'shi-us, 2 vin-çĕn'shi-us; F. **Vin"cent',** 1 vaN'sŭN', 2 văN'çăN'; G. **Vin'cenz,** 1 vin'tsents, 2 vin'tsĕnts; It. **Vin-cen'te,** 1 vin-chen'tē, 2 vin-chĕn'tę, **Vin-cen'zo,** 1 vin-chent'so, 2 vin-chĕnt'so; L. **Vin-cen'ti-us,** 1 vin-sen'shi-us, 2 vin-çĕn'shi-ŭs, **Vin'cens,** 1 vin'senz, 2 vin'çĕns; Pg. **Vi-cen'te,** 1 vi-sen'tē, 2 vī-çĕn'tę; Sp. **Vi-cen'te,** 1 vi-then'tē, 2 vi-thĕn'tę. [L., conquering.]

Vin"cent' de Paul, 1 vaN'sŭN' də pōl; 2 văN'săN' de pōl, **Saint** (1577–1660). A French Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, who founded the Lazarists, Sisters of Charity, etc.; "apostle of charity."

Vin'ci, 1 vin'chĭ; 2 vin'chĭ, **Leonardo da** (1452–1519). An Italian painter, architect, and sculptor.

vin'ci-bl(e[F]), 1 vin'sı-bl; 2 vĭn'çi-bl, *a.* That may be conquered or overcome; conquerable. [< L. *vincibilis,* < *vinco,* conquer.]—**vin"ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **vin'ci-bl(e-ness‡.**

vin'cu-lum, 1 vĭn'kiu-ləm; 2 vĭn'cū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Geom.* A bond of union. (1) *Anat.* A confining band of fascia. (2) *Math.* A straight line drawn over several algebraic terms, or a brace uniting them to show that all are to be operated on together. [L., < *vincio,* bind.]

Vin-da'va, 1 vin-da'və; 2 vĭn-dä'vä, *n.* **1.** A seaport in W. Latvia; pop. 8,000. **2.** A river in Latvia, 125 miles long to Baltic Sea.

vin'di-cate, 1 vĭn'dı-kēt; 2 vĭn'di-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED[4]; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To assert or defend against anything that attacks; maintain successfully, as right; justify. **2§.** To demand as one's own; appropriate. **3†.** To avenge. [< L. *vindicatus,* pp. of *vindico,* defend.] Syn.: see AVENGE; JUSTIFY.—**vin"di-ca-bil'i-ty§,** *n.*—**vin'di-ca-bl(e[F]§,** *a* That may be vindicated.—**vin"di-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated; justification; defense. Syn.: see APOLOGY; DEFENSE.—**vin'di-ca"tiv(e[S],** *a* That contributes to vindication.—**vin'di-ca"tor,** *n.* One who vindicates; an avenger.—**vin'di-ca-to"ry,** *a.* Bringing to vindication; justificatory.

vin-dic'tiv(e[S], 1 vĭn-dik'tıv; 2 vĭn-dic'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having a revengeful spirit. **2‖.** Punitive. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vine, 1 vaĭn; 2 vīn, *n.* **1.** Any plant having a slender, weak stem that may clasp or twine about a support. **2.** A grape-vine. [OF., < L. *vinea,* vine, vineyard.]—**vine'-dress"er,** *n.* **1.** One who trims or prunes grape-vines. **2.** The larva of a North-American moth that cuts off the leaves of grape-vines.—**v.-fretter,** *n.* An aphid infesting the grape.—**v.-moth,** *n.* A very destructive moth (family *Pyralidæ*), feeding on vines, climbing plants, etc. See plate of HARMFUL INSECTS.—**vin'er-y,** *n.* [-IES[2], *pl.*] **1.** A greenhouse for grapes; grapery. **2.** Vines in general. **3†.** A vineyard.—**vine'yard, vin'yard[P],** 1 vin'yərd; 2 vin'yard, *n.* **1.** A large collection of cultivated grape-vines. **2.** Figuratively, a place for spiritual culture or labor; especially, the church.—**vine'yard-ist,** *n.* A grape-culturist.—**vi-nos'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being vinous.—**vi'nous,** *a.* Pertaining to wine; wine-producing.—**vin'y,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to vines; yielding vines. **2†.** Vine-like.

vin'e-gar, 1 vin'ı-gar; 2 vĭn'e-gar, *n.* **1.** An acid liquid obtained from an alcoholic liquid, as cider, by oxidation, as by acetous fermentation: used as a condiment and as a preservative. **2.** Anything metaphorically sour or soured, as a face. [< F. *vinaigre,* < *vin,* wine, + *aigre,* sharp.]—**proof vinegar,** vinegar having 4.5 to 6 per cent. of acetic acid.—**vin'e-gar-eel",** *n.* A minute worm common in vinegar, sour paste, and similar fermenting liquids. **v.-worm‡.**—**vin'e-gar-ish,** *a.*—**vin'e-gar-y,** *a.* **1.** Being like or suggestive of vinegar; sour. **2.** Crabbed.

vin"e-gar-ette', *n.* Same as VINAIGRETTE, 1.

vin"e-ge-rone', 1 vĭn"ı-gə-rōn'; 2 vĭn"e-ge-rōn', *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: named from its secreting, when alarmed, an acid substance having the odor of vinegar. [< VINEGAR.] **vin"egar-roon'‡.**

ving't"-et-un', 1 văNt"-ĕ-ŭN'; 2 văNt"-ę-ŭN', *n.* A game of cards with a full pack, the object being to draw cards on which the aggregate number of spots shall reach as near as possible to, but not exceed, 21. [F., twenty-one.]

vi'nic, 1 vaĭ'nık *or* vin'ık; 2 vī'nic *or* vin'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vines; as, *vinic* alcohol.

vin'i-cul"ture, *n.* The cultivation of grapes for wine-production.—**vin"i-cul'tur-al,** *a.*—**vin"i-cul'tur-ist,** *n.* One practically engaged in viniculture.—**vi-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing wine; as, a *vinifcrous* district.

vin or"di"naire', 1 văN ôr"dĭ"nār'; 2 văN ôr"dĭ"nār'. A cheap French wine; literally, ordinary wine. [F.]

vin'tage, 1 vin'tıj; 2 vĭn'tag, *n.* **1.** The yield of a vineyard or wine-growing district for a season; loosely, the visible fruit of vineyards. **2.** The harvesting of a vineyard.—**vin'tag-er,** *n.* A harvester of grapes.—**vint'ner,** *n.* A wine-merchant.—**vint'ry§,** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] A place for storing or selling wine.

vi'nyl, 1 vaĭ'nıl; 2 vī'nyl, *n. Chem.* The group C_2H_3, when used in combination as a univalent radical; as, *vinyl* chlorid (C_2H_3Cl). [< L. *vinum,* wine, + -YL.]

vi'ol, 1 vaĭ'əl; 2 vī'ol, *n.* **1.** A medieval stringed musical instrument, the predecessor of the violin, having usually 6 strings, and played with a bow. **2.** A stringed instrument of the violin class; as, a **bass viol** (violoncello). [< OF. *viole,* < LL. *vitulor,* keep holiday.]—**vi'o-la[1],** *n.* **1.** A stringed instrument somewhat larger than the violin and of graver and less brilliant tone. It has four strings tuned in fifths. **2.** Same as VIOL, 1.—**vi'o-la da gam'ba.** **1.** An early form of bass viol: corrupted into *viol-de-gamboys.* **2.** An organ-stop producing string-like tones.—**vi'ol-ist,** *n.* One who plays the viol or the viola.

Vi'o-la[2], *n. Bot.* A large genus of plants of the violet family (*Violaceæ*)—the true violets. [< L. *viola,* violet.]

Vi'o-la[3], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Vi"o"lette',** 1 vē"ō"let', 2 vī"ō"lĕt'; G. It. **Vi-o'la,** 1 vi-ō'lə, 2 vī-ō'lä; G. **Vi-o'le,** 1 vi-ō'lə, 2 vī-ō'le; Pg. Sp. **Vi"o-lan'te,** 1 vī"o-lən'tē, 2 vī"o-lăn'tę. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night,* a lady who, disguised as a page, enters the service of Duke Orsino, of whom she is enamored. [L., violet.]

vi"o-la'ceous, 1 vaı"o-lē'shus; 2 vī"o-lā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Having a violet hue. **2.** Of or pertaining to the violet or the violet family. [< L. *violaceus*, < *viola*, violet.]

vi'o-late, 1 vaı'o-lēt; 2 vī'o-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED4; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To set at naught; break or infringe, as a law or an oath; transgress. **2.** To treat irreverently or profanely. **3.** To ravish. [< L. *violatus*, pp. of *violo*, < *vis*, force.]

Syn.: abuse, debauch, defile, deflower, desecrate, hurt, injure, outrage, pollute, profane, rape, ravish. See ABUSE; POLLUTE.—**vi'o-la-bl**(e*r*, *a.* That may be violated.—**vi'o-la-bl**(e-ness*r*, *n.*—**vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.*—**vi"o-la'tion,** *n.* The act of violating, or the state of being violated.—**vi'o-la"tiv**(es, *a.* Having a tendency to violate.—**vi'o-la"tor,** *n.*

vi'o-lent, 1 vaı'o-lent; 2 vī'o-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by great physical force; forcible. **2.** Caused by or exhibiting intensely excited feeling. **3.** Characterized by intensity of any kind. **4.** Marked by unjust exercise of force; severe. **5.** Resulting from external force or injury. [F., < L. *violentus*, < *vis*, strength.]

Syn.: acute, boisterous, fierce, frantic, frenzied, fuming, furious, immoderate, impetuous, infuriate, intense, mad, maniac, maniacal, outrageous, passionate, poignant, raging, raving, severe, sharp, tumultuous, turbulent, uncontrollable, ungovernable, vehement, wild. See FIERCE; HOT; IMMODERATE; TURBULENT. **-ly,** *adv.*—**vi'o-lence,** *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being violent; intensity; fury. **2.** Violent or unjust exercise of power; injury; outrage; desecration; profanation. **3.** *Law.* Physical force unlawfully exercised; an act tending to intim'date or overawe by causing apprehension of bodily injury. **4**†. Ravishment.

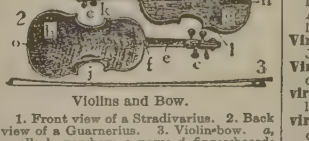
Syn.: acuteness, boisterousness, eagerness, fierceness, force, fury, impetuosity, injury, intensity, outrage, passion, poignancy, rage, raving, severity, sharpness, vehemence, violation, wildness, wrath. See OUTRAGE.—Ant.: calmness, feebleness, forbearance, gentleness, levity, meekness, mildness, patience, self-command, self-control, self-restraint. [violet.

vi"o-les'cent, 1 vaı"o-les'ent; 2 vī"o-lĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Having a tinge of

vi'o-let, 1 vaı'o-let; 2 vī'o-lĕt. **I.** *a.* Of the color of violet.

II. *n.* **1.** A low-growing plant of the genus *Viola*, bearing flowers typically of a purplish blue color; also, any one of several similar plants. **2.** A color seen at the end of the spectrum, opposite the red, beyond the blue; also, a pigment of this color. [OF., dim. < L. *viola*, violet.]—**violet rays,** Becquerel rays: so called from their extremely ultra-violet character.

vi"o-lin', 1 vaı"o-lin'; 2 vī"o-lĭn', *n.* **1.** A musical instrument having four strings and a sounding-box of seasoned wood and played by means of a bow. Called also **fiddle.** **2.** A violinist. [< It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*, VIOL.]—**vi"o-lin'ist,** *n.* One who plays on the violin.



Violins and Bow.

1. Front view of a Stradivarius. 2. Back view of a Guarnerius. 3. Violin-bow. *a*, scroll; *b*, peg-box; *c*, pegs; *d*, finger-board; 1879). A French archi- *e*, neck; *f*, button; *g*, belly; *h*, back; *i*, tect and archeologist; shoulder; *l*, waist; *m*, sound-hole; *n*, tail-*Dictionary of French* piece; *o*, tail-pin. *Architecture.*

Vi"ol'let'-le-Duc', 1 vī"o-lĕ'-lə-dük'; 2 vī"o-ļe'-le-düe', **Eugène Emmanuel** (1814–

vi"ol-on-cel'lo, 1 vī"o-lən-chel'lo *or* vaı"ən-sel'o; 2 vī"o-lŏn-chĕl'lo *or* vī"o-lŏn-çĕl'o, *n.* A bass violin having four strings, and held between the performer's knees when played: commonly called **cello** or **'cello.** [It.]—**vi"ol-on-cel'list,** *n.*

vi"o-lo'ne, 1 vī"o-lō'nē; 2 vī"o-lō'nę, *n.* **1.** The medieval double-bass viol. **2.** Same as VIOLA DA GAMBA, 2. [It., < *viola*, VIOL.]

vi'per, 1 vaı'pər; 2 vī'pĕr, *n.* **1.** A venomous Old World snake, as the common European viper or adder (*Vipera berus*), and the horned viper; also, some similar dangerous snake. **2.** A venomous, malicious, or treacherous person. [< L.*f vipera*, < *vivus*, alive, + *parto*, bear.]—**horned viper,** a large sand-colored, white-bellied viper (*Cerastes cornutus*), with two prominent projections, or "horns," one above each eye.—**vi'per's-bu"gloss,** *n.* See BLUEWEED.—**vi'per-in**(es, *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or related to a viper.—**vi'per-ling,** *n.* A young or little viper.—**vi'per-ous,** *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; venomous; malicious. **vi'per-ish**†.—**vi'per-ous-ly,** *adv.*

vi-ra'go, 1 vı-[*or* vaı-]rē'go; 2 vi-[*or* vī-]rā'gō, *n.* [-GOES2, *pl.*] **1.** A turbulent woman; vixen. **2**‖. A woman of extraordinary size and courage. [L., < *vir*, man.]

Vir'chow, 1 fir'HO *or* (*Eng.*) vūr'chau; 2 fir'HO *or* (*Eng.*) vir'chow, **Rudolf** (1821–1902). A German pathologist.

vir'e-lay, 1 vir'ı-lē; 2 vir'e-lā, *n.* A form of Old French verse, having two rimes to a stanza. [F.] **vir'e-lai**‡; **vir'o-lai**‡.

vir'e-o, 1 vir'ı-o; 2 vir'e-o, *n.* An insectivorous bird (family *Vireonidæ*), predominantly dull-green and yellowish, which makes slight, cup-shaped, pensile nests. The **red-eyed** (*Vireo olivaceus*), the **yellow-throated** (*V. flavifrons*), the **white-eyed** (*V. noveboracensis*), the **blue-headed** (*V. solitarius*), and the **warbling** (*V. gilvus*) are common in the United States. Many of the species are noted for their song. Called also *greenlet.*

vi-res'cent, 1 vaı-res'ent; 2 vī-rĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Greenish or becoming green. [< L. *virescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *viresco*, grow green.]—**vi-res'cence,** *n.* *Bot.* The abnormal assumption of green by members usually bright-colored, as when petals become green like ordinary leaves.

vir'gate, 1 vūr'gıt; 2 vir'gat. **I.** *a.* Long, straight, and slender like a wand. **vir'gat-ed**‡. **II.** *n.* Same as YARD-LAND.

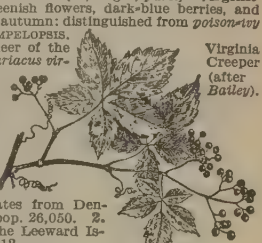
Vir'gil, Vir-gil'i-an. Same as VERGIL, etc.

vir'gin, 1 vūr'jın; 2 vir'ġin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or suited to a virgin; maidenly. **2.** Uncorrupted; pure. **3.** Not hitherto used, touched, or acted upon; untried; new; maiden. **4.** *Zool.* Producing eggs without impregnation. **II.** *n.* **1.** A chaste unmarried woman; a maiden. **2.** A member of any order of women under a vow of virginity. **3.** [V-] *Astron.* Same as VIRGO. **4.** [V-] Specif., with the definite article, the Virgin Mary. **5**‖. A man who has had no carnal knowledge of women. [< L.*of virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.]—**vir'gin-al.** I†. *vt.* To move the fingers as if playing on a virginal. **II.** *a.* Related to, like, or suited to a virgin; maidenly; pure. **III.** *n.*

Virginal of the Second Half of the 16th Century.

A keyed musical instrument of the Elizabethan age: often plural, **the virginals.**—**vir'gin-hood,** *n.* Virginity.—**vir-gin'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a virgin; maidenhood. **2.** The state of being unsullied or unused.—**vir'gin's-bow"er,** *n.* A species of clematis.

Vir-gin'i-a, 1 vər-jin'ı-ə; 2 vir-ġin'i-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. **Vir-gi'ni-e,** 1 vir-hi'ni-ə, 2 vir-hi'ni-e; F. **Vir"gi"nie',** 1 vir"ʒi"ni', 2 vir"zhi"nē'; G. **Vir-gi'ni-a,** 1 fir-gi'ni-ä, 2 fir-ġi'ni-ä; It. **Vir-gi'ni-a,** 1 vir-ji'ni-ä, 2 vir-ġi'ni-ä. **2.** (– 449), a Roman maiden: killed by her father to save her from Appius Claudius. See APPIUS CLAUDIUS. **3.** A middle Atlantic State of the United States of America; 42,627 sq. m.; pop. 2,309,-190; capital, Richmond; one of the thirteen colonies. **4.** A city (pop. 14,020) in N. E. Minnesota. [L., virgin, pure.]—**Virginia creeper,** a vine with greenish flowers, dark-blue berries, and leaves that turn scarlet in autumn: distinguished from *poison-ivy* by its five leaflets. See AMPELOPSIS.


Virginia Creeper (after *Bailey*).

—**V. deer,** the common deer of the eastern United States (*Cariacus virginiacus*).—**V. rail fence,** same as WORM FENCE. See FENCE, *n.*—**V. reel,** see REEL2, *n.*—**V. trumpet flower,** same as TRUMPET-CREEPER.—**Vir-gin'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Vir'gin Is'lands. **1.** The islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas—purchased by United States from Denmark, 1917; 132 sq. m.; pop. 26,050. **2.** A British presidency of the Leeward Islands; 58 sq. m.; pop. 6,112.

Vir'gin Ma'ry, the. Mary, the mother of Jesus.

Vir'go, 1 vūr'go; 2 vir'ġo, *n.* **1.** A constellation, the Virgin. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The sixth sign of the zodiac.

vir'gu-late, 1 vūr'gıu-lēt; 2 vir'ġū-lāt, *a.* Diminutively virgate; like a small rod. [< L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga*, rod.]

vir"i-des'cent, 1 vir"ı-des'ent; 2 vir"i-dĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Greenish or becoming slightly green. [< L. *viridescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *viridesco*, grow green.]—**vir"i-des'cence,** *n.*

vi-rid'i-an, 1 vı-rid'ı-ən; 2 vi-rid'i-an, *n.* French Veronese green (hydrated chromic oxid).

vi-rid'i-ty, 1 vı-rid'ı-tı; 2 vi-rid'i-ty, *n.* Fresh greenness, as of vegetation; verdure [< L. *viriditа*(*t-*)*s*, greenness, verdure, < *viridis*, green.]—**vir'id§,** *a.* Verdant; green.

vir'ile, } 1 vir'ıl; 2 vir'il, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of **vir'il**§, } mature manhood; procreative. **2.** Having the vigor or strength of manhood; sturdy, intrepid, and forceful; masculine. [< L.*f virilis*, < *vir*, man.] Syn.: see MASCULINE.—**vi-ril'i-ty,** *n.* The state, character, or quality of being virile.

virl, 1 vūrl; 2 virl, *n.* [Sco.] A rin around a column; a ferrule.

vir-tu', 1 vir-tū' *or* vūr'tū; 2 vir-tu' *or* vir'tu, *n.* **1.** Rare, curious, or beautiful quality: generally in the phrase **objects** or **articles of virtu.** **2.** A taste for such objects. **3.** Such objects collectively. [< It. *virtu*, = F. *vertu;* see VIRTUE.]

vir'tue, 1 vūr'chu *or* -tiu; 2 vir'chu *or* -tū, *n.* **1.** A particular moral excellence. **2.** The disposition to conform to the law of right; moral excellence; virtuousness. **3.** Abstinence from vice; outward morality. **4.** Sexual purity; chastity, especially in women. **5.** Power; efficacy. **6.** Any admirable quality, merit, or accomplishment. **7**†. Courage. [< F. *vertu*, < L. *virtus*, < *vir*, man.]

Syn.: chastity, duty, excellence, faithfulness, goodness, honesty, honor, integrity, justice, morality, probity, purity, rectitude, righteousness, rightness, truth, uprightness, virtuousness, worth, worthiness. *Virtue* is *goodness* that is victorious through trial, perhaps through temptation and conflict. *Goodness*, the being morally good, may be much less than *virtue*, as lacking the strength that comes from trial and conflict, or it may be very much more than *virtue*, as rising sublimely above the possibility of temptation and conflict—the infantile as contrasted with the divine *goodness*. *Virtue* is distinctively human; we do not predicate it of God. *Morality* is conformity to the moral law in action, whether in matters concerning ourselves or others, whether with or without right principle. *Honesty* and *probity* are used especially of one's relations to his fellow men, *probity* being to *honesty* much what *virtue* is to *goodness*; *probity* is *honesty* tried and proved, especially in those things that are beyond the reach of legal requirement; above the commercial sense, *honesty* may be applied to the highest truthfulness of the soul to and with itself and its Maker. *Integrity*, in the full sense, is moral wholeness without a flaw; when used, as it often is, of contracts and deal-

ings, it has reference to inherent character and principle, and denotes much more than superficial or conventional *honesty*. *Honor* is a lofty *honesty* that scorns fraud or wrong as base and unworthy of itself. *Purity* is freedom from all admixture, especially of that which debases; it is *chastity* both of heart and of life, but of the life because from the heart. *Duty*, the rendering of what is due to any person or in any relation, is, in this connection, the fulfilment of moral obligation. *Rectitude* and *righteousness* denote conformity to the standard of right, whether in heart or act; *righteousness* is used especially in the religious sense. *Uprightness* refers especially to conduct. *Virtuousness* is a quality of the soul or of action; in the latter sense it is the essence of virtuous action. Compare INNOCENT; JUSTICE; RELIGION.—Ant.: evil, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong. See synonyms for SIN.—**vir'tu-al,** *a.* **1.** Being in effect, but not in form or appearance; having potency, validity, or essential qualities: opposed to *apparent* or *nominal*. **2.** Acting or having efficacy without the agency of anything material.—**virtual focus,** see under FOCUS, *n.*—**v. image,** see under IMAGE, *n.* **vir'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*—**vir"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being virtual.

vir"tu-o'so, 1 vir"[*or* vėr"]tu-ō'so; 2 vir"[*or* vėr"]tu-ō'so, *n.* [-si *or* -sos, *pl.*] **1.** An adept in art=work or art=criticism; a collector or lover of curios or works of art. **2.** A master of art=technique, as a skilled musician. [It.]—**vir"tu-os'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being a virtuoso; the technical mastery of an art, as music. **2.** Virtuosi collectively.

vir'tu-ous, 1 vėr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 vir'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* Characterized by, exhibiting, or having the nature of virtue. (1) Morally pure and good. (2) Chaste: now said especially of women.

Syn.: blameless, chaste, correct, dutiful, equitable, estimable, excellent, exemplary, good, honest, just, pure, right, righteous, upright, worthy. See GOOD; INNOCENT; JUST; MODEST; MORAL; PURE.—Ant.: see synonyms for CRIMINAL; SINFUL.—**vir'tu-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**vir'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

vi'rus, 1 vaı'rus; 2 vī'rŭs, *n.* **1.** A morbid poison that is the medium for communicating infectious disease. **2.** Figuratively, a moral taint. **3.** Virulence of mind; acrimony. [L., poison.] Syn.: see VENOM.—**filterable virus,** a virus of disease which will pass through the finest known filters.—**vir'u-lent,** *a.* **1.** Manifesting or partaking of the nature of virus; exceedingly noxious. **2.** Very bitter in enmity; malignant. Syn.: see BITTER; MALICIOUS.—**vir'u-lence,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being virulent. **2.** Extreme bitterness or malignity. **vir'u-len-cy†.**—**vir'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

vis, 1 vis; 2 vis, *n.* [VI'RES, 1 vaı'riz; 2 vī'rēs, *pl.*] Force; potency; chiefly in phrases. [L.]—**vis inertiæ.** **1.** *Mech.* Inertia. **2.** Indisposition to act; sluggishness.—**vis mortua,** force of pressure that does no work; dead force.—**vis viva** (*Mech.*), living force; equal to the mass of a moving body multiplied by the square of its velocity.

Vis., Visc., Visct., *abbr.* Viscount.

vi'sa, 1 vi'zə; 2 vī'ŝa, *v.* & *n.* Same as VISÉ.

vis'age, 1 viz'ij; 2 vĭs'aĝ, *n.* The face or look of a person, or more rarely of an animal; distinctive aspect. [F., < L. *visus*, look.]—**vis'aged,** *a.* Having a visage of some character indicated.

vis'ard†, *n.* Same as VIZOR.

vis"-à-vis', 1 viz"=ä=vi'; 2 vĭs"=ä=vī'. **I.** *n.* **1.** One of two persons or things that face each other: sometimes used attributively; as, *vis-à-vis* seats. **2.** A seat having an S=shaped back so arranged that two persons can sit side by side, but facing in opposite directions. **II.** *adv.* Literally, visage to visage; hence, so as to face another or each other. [F.]

Vi-sa'yan, 1 vi-sē'yən; 2 vī-sä'yan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Visayans. **II.** *n.* *Ethnol.* One of a prominent Malay race of the Philippines. **Bi-sa'yan†.**

Vis'by, *n.* Same as WISBY.

vis-ca'cha, 1 vis-kā'che; 2 vis-cä'cha, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A large burrowing rodent (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*) of the South=American pampas, with 3=toed hind feet. **viz-ca'cha‡.**

vis'cer-a, 1 vis'ər-ə; 2 vĭs'er-a, *n.* Plural of VISCUS. [L.]—**vis'cer-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the viscera. **2.** Abdominal.—**visceral mass,** the body of the soft parts of a mollusk lying inside of the mantle.

Visch'er, 1 fish'ər; 2 fish'er, **Peter** (1455–?1529). A German sculptor; bronze=founder.

vis'cid, 1 vis'id; 2 vĭs'id, *a.* Sticky or adhesive; mucilaginous; viscous. [< LL. *viscidus*, < L. *viscum*, mistletoe.] Syn.: see ADHESIVE.—**vis-cid'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being viscid. **2§.** That which is viscid or sticky.—**vis-coi'dal,** *a.* Somewhat viscid.

Vis-con'ti, 1 vis-kōn'ti; 2 vĭs-cōn'tī, *n.* A Lombard family which ruled Milan from 1277 to 1447.

vis'cose, 1 vis'kōs; 2 vĭs'cōs. **I.** *a.* Viscous. **II.** *n.* A plastic product of cotton=fiber used for sizing, cementing, and manufacturing artificial silk. [< LL. *viscosus*; see VISCOUS.]

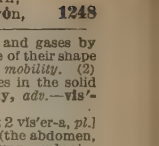
vis"co-sim'e-ter, 1 vis"ko-sim'i-tər; 2 vĭs"co-sim'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for determining the viscosity of liquids. [< LL. *viscosus* (see VISCOUS) + -METER.]

vis'count, 1 vaı'kaunt; 2 vī'count, *n.* **1.** In England, a title of nobility between earl and baron. **2.** In continental Europe, a title next below that of count; also, the son or younger brother of a count. **3.** Formerly, in England, a sheriff. [< OF. *visconte*, < LL. *vicecomes*, < L. *vice* (see VICE-) + *comes*; see COUNT².]—**vis'count-cy,** *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of a viscount.—**vis'count-ess,** *n.* The wife of a viscount or a peeress holding the title in her own right.—**vis'count-ship,** *n.* The rank or office of a viscount. **vis'count-y†.**

vis'cous, 1 vis'kus; 2 vĭs'cŭs, *a.* **1.** Glutinous; semifluid; sticky. **2.** Imperfectly fluid, as tar. [< LL. *viscosus*, < L. *viscum*, birdlime.] Syn.: see ADHESIVE.—**vis-cos'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or property of being viscous. **2.** Specif., in physics: (1) That property of semifluids, fluids, and gases by virtue of which they resist an instantaneous change of their shape or of the arrangement of their parts: opposed to *mobility*. (2) The property of matter by virtue of which bodies in the solid state yield continually under stress.—**vis'cous-ly,** *adv.*—**vis'cous-ness,** *n.*

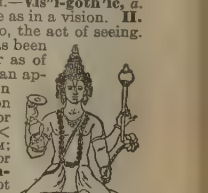
vis'cus, 1 vis'kus; 2 vĭs'cŭs, *n.* [VIS'CER-A, 1 vis'ər-ə; 2 vĭs'er-a, *pl.*] One of the organs of the great cavities of the body (the abdomen, the thorax, and the cranium), as the stomach, lung, or brain: commonly, in the plural, the intestines. [L.]

vise, 1 vaıs; 2 vīs. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To grasp or hold in or as in a vise. **2†.** To force or squeeze as with a screw. **II.** *n.* **1.** A clamping device consisting usually of two jaws made to be closed together by a screw or the like, and commonly attachable to a bench, for grasping and holding a piece of work. **2†.** A grip; grasp. [< OF. *vis*, screw, < L. *vitis*, vine.] **vice†.**


Carpenters' Vise.

vi-sé', 1 vi-zē'; 2 vī-ŝē'. **I.** *vt.* [VI-SÉD'; VI-SÉ'ING.] To put a visé on. **II.** *n.* **1.** An official indorsement, as on a passport, certifying that it has been found correct. **2.** A signature of approval as by an authorized inspecting officer. [F.]

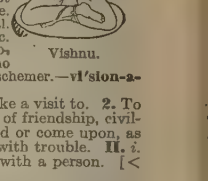
Vish'nu, 1 vish'nū; 2 vish'nu, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* The second god of the Hindu triad. See illus. below. See KRISHNA.


Vishnu.

vis'i-bl(e², 1 viz'i-bl; 2 vĭŝ'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Perceivable by the eye; perceptible. **2.** Apparent at first sight; evident. **3.** Constructed so that certain parts can be seen by the operator; as, a *visible* typewriter. [F., < LL. *visibilis*, < L. *visus*; see VISION.] Syn.: see APPARENT; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; PHYSICAL.—**vis"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or quality of being visible.—**vis'i-bl(e=ness†.**—**low visibility** (*Naut.*), an atmospheric condition, as of mistiness, in which objects at a distance can be seen only with difficulty.—**vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

Vis'i-goth, 1 viz'i-goth; 2 vĭŝ'i-gŏth, *n.* One of the western Goths, a Teutonic people that overran Europe (3d–4th cent.) and settled in France and Spain. See OSTROGOTH.—**Vis"i-goth'ic,** *a.*

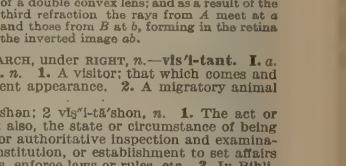
vi'sion, 1 vish'ən; 2 vĭzh'on. **I.** *vt.* To see as in a vision. **II.** *n.* **1.** The faculty or sense of sight; also, the act of seeing. See illus. below. **2.** That which is or has been seen. **3.** A mental representation of or as of external objects or scenes, as in sleep; an apparition; dream; fantasy; specifically, an inspired revelation. **4.** Some production of fancy or imagination; an unreal or imaginary thing. [F., < L. *visio(n-)*, < *visus*, pp. of *videre*, see.] Syn.: see DREAM; SIGHT.—**vi'sion-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of vision or a vision.—**vi'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**vi'sion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Not founded on fact; imaginary; impracticable. **2.** Affected by fantasies; dreamy; unpractical. **3.** Associated with apparitions, dreams, etc. Syn.: see FANCIFUL; IDEAL; IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** One who has visions. **2.** A dreamer; an unpractical schemer.—**vi'sion-a-ri-ness,** *n.*


Vision.

vis'it¹, 1 viz'it; 2 vĭŝ'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a visit to. **2.** To go or come to see (a person) in the way of friendship, civility, or professional business. **3.** To send or come upon, as good or evil; overtake; as, to be *visited* with trouble. **II.** *i.* To make a visit; sojourn in a place or with a person. [< L.ᶠ *visito*, < *viso*, behold.]

Syn.: call on or upon, come or go to see, make a call upon, make or pay a visit to. See AVENGE.—Prep.: the sinner will be visited *with* judgment from on high; his iniquities will be visited *upon* him; rarely, visited *by* sickness; to speak of visiting *with* a friend whose guest one is, is colloquial and undesirable.—**vis'it-a-bl(e²,** *a.* **1.** Subject to visitation or punishment. **2.** Agreeable to visitors, as a region.

vis'it, *n.* **1.** The act of going or coming to see a person or thing, especially with some formality and with the intention of staying some time; also, the condition of one who is making such a stay; a sojourn in a place or with a person; a call at or upon. **2.** An authoritative personal call for inspection and examination or discharge of an official or professional duty. [< F. *visite*, < *visiter*; see VISIT, *v.*]—**the right of visit** (*Inter. Law*), see RIGHT OF SEARCH, under RIGHT, *n.*—**vis'i-tant.** **I.** *a.* Acting as a visitor. **II.** *n.* **1.** A visitor; that which comes and goes or makes a transient appearance. **2.** A migratory animal at a particular region.



The rays emitted from points *A* and *B* of object *AB* are refracted three times in passing through the cornea, the crystallin, and the vitreous humor. As the result of the first refraction they respectively approach the secondary axes *Aa* and *Bb*, which are drawn through the optic center of the crystallin: the second refraction affects them in the manner of a double convex lens; and as a result of the third refraction the rays from *A* meet at *a* and those from *B* at *b*, forming in the retina the inverted image *ab*.

vis"i-ta'tion, 1 viz"i-tē'shən; 2 vĭŝ"i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of visiting; a visit; also, the state or circumstance of being visited. **2.** An official or authoritative inspection and examination of a foundation, institution, or establishment to set affairs to rights, correct abuses, enforce laws or rules, etc. **3.** In Biblical and religious use, a dispensation, whether of divine favor or retribution; as, a blessed *visitation* from on high; a dreadful *visitation* of famine. **4.** [V-] *Eccl.* A festival held on July 2, in honor

of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth. See *Luke* i, 39. 5†. The purpose or object of a visit. Syn.: see MISFORTUNE.—**vis"i-ta-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to visitation; done under an official right of visitation. **vis"i-to'ri-al‡.**—**vis'i-tor,** *n.* One who visits. **vis'it-er‡.**

vis'no-my‡, *n.* Physiognomy: a corrupt form.

vis'or, *n.* Same as VIZOR.

vis'ta, 1 vis'tə; 2 vis'ta, *n.* **1.** A view or prospect, as along an avenue; an outlook. **2.** A mental view embracing a series of events. **3.** *Mus.* Sight. [It.]

Vis'tu-la, 1 vis'ʧu-[*or* -tiu-]lə; 2 vis'chu-[*or* -tū-]la, *n.* A river in central W. Europe; 652 m. to the Baltic sea; scene of severe fighting between Russians and allied Germans and Austrians, 1914–1915.

vis'u-al, 1 viʒ'u-əl; 2 vizh'u-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resulting from, or serving the sense of sight. **2.** Perceptible by sight; visible. [OF., < LL. *visualis*, < L. *visus*, seen.] **-ly,** *adv.*—**vis"u-al'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being visual. **2.** That which is or may be perceived by or as by vision.—**vis'u-al-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make visual or visible; picture; construct an image of in the mind.—**vis'u-al-ism,** *n.*—**vis"u-al-i-za'ʦion,** *n.*—**vis'u-al-iz"(or -is")er,** *n.* **1.** One who visualizes. **2.** One who habitually associates certain colors with certain sounds. **3.** *Psychol.* One whose mental images are formed chiefly by visualization.

vi-ta'ceous, 1 vai-tē'shus; 2 vi-tā'shŭs, *a.* Designating a family (*Vitaceæ*) of erect and climbing shrubs—the grape, Virginia creeper, etc.—having alternate leaves and inconspicuous greenish flowers in clusters.

vi'tal, 1 vai'təl; 2 vī'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to organic life. **2.** Essential to or supporting life. **3.** Affecting life; fatal to life; as, a *vital* error. **4.** Necessary to existence or continuance; necessary; essential. [F., < L. *vitalis*, < *vita*, life.] —**vital force,** the specific force assumed to account for organic life and its phenomena; vital principle.—**v. principle** (*Biol.*), in the evolutionary view, a form of energy conjectured to give rise to and control the phenomena of organic life.

vi'tal-ism, 1 vai'tal-izm; 2 vī'tal-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The doctrine that life had its origin and support in some principle that is neither material nor organic. **2.** *Philos.* A movement represented by the Frenchman Henri Bergson, which upheld the principles of freedom and self-determination and the power of the human consciousness. It places intuition above intellect, and considers the universe as living and self-evolving without predestined development or end. **3.** *Psychol.* The theory that organic growth is due to a force or agency that operates only in living organisms and differs in kind from the chemical and physical forces at work in the inorganic world: opposed to *mechanism.*—**vi'tal-ist,** *n.*—**vi"tal-is'tic,** *a.* —**vi-tal'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being vital; vital principle or force; hence, power of continuing in force or effect. Syn.: see LIFE.—**vi'tal-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To make vital; endow with life or energy; animate.—**vi"tal-i-za'ʦion,** *n.*—**vi'tal-iz"(or -is")er,** *n.*—**vi'tal-ly,** *adv.* In a vital manner.—**vi'tals,** *n. pl.* The parts necessary to life, as the heart and brain: used also figuratively.

vi'ta-min, } 1 vai'tə-min, -min *or* -min"; 2 vī'ta-min, -min *or*
vi'ta-mine, } -min", *n.* According to Dr. Casimir Funk, a nitrogenous substance ($C_{18}H_{18}O_6$) found in some nucleic acids in the form of pyrimidine bases, minute quantities of which are essential to the diet of man, birds, and other animals as a nutritive force and for stimulating growth. It is present in beans, peas, whole wheat, fresh vegetables and fruits, etc. The disease beri-beri is attributed to its absence. [< L. *vita*, life, + AMINE.]—**vi-tam'ic, vi"ta-min'ic,** *a.*

vi'ta-scope, 1 vai'tə-skōp; 2 vī'ta-scōp, *n.* A device by which pictures taken by the kinetoscope are enlarged and exhibited on a screen. [< L. *vita*, life, + -SCOPE.]

Vi-tebsk', 1 vi-tebsk'; 2 vi-tĕbsk', *n.* A city (pop. 108,900) in W. Russia.

vi-tel'line. I. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the vitellus, or food-yolk of the ovum. **2.** *Bot.* & *Entom.* Of a dull yellow, approaching red; of the color of the yolk of eggs. **II.** *n. Chem.* A phosphoprotein occurring in the yolk of eggs, in frogs' eggs, etc., formerly regarded as globulin. As ordinarily prepared it contains traces of lecithin. [< VITELLUS.] **vi-tel'line‡;** **o"vo-vi-tel'lin‡.**

vi-tel'lus, 1 vi-[*or* vai-]tel'ŭs; 2 vi-[*or* vī-]tĕl'ŭs, *n.* **1.** The egg-yolk. **2.** *Bot.* The peculiar albumen sometimes deposited in the embryo-sac. [< L. *vitellus*, yolk.]

vi'ti-ate, 1 vish'i-ēt; 2 vish'i-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED⁴; -AT"ING.] **1.** To impair the use or value of; debase; contaminate. **2.** To render defective; impair or destroy; render inefficacious. [< L. *vitiatus*, pp. of *vitio*, < *vitium*, fault.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; DEFILE; POLLUTE.—**vi'ti-at"ed,** *pa.* Contaminated; rendered defective.—**vi"ti-a'ʦion,** *n.* The act or state of being vitiated. —**vi'ti-a"tor,** *n.*

vit'i-cul"ture, 1 vit'i-kul"chur *or* -tiur; 2 vĭt'i-cŭl"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The art of grape-growing; culture of the vine.—**vit"i-cul'tur-al,** *a.*—**vit"i-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

Vi'ti Le'vu, 1 vi'ti le'vu; 2 vi'ti le'vu. An island, the largest of the Fiji group; 4,250 sq. m.; capital, Suva.

vit"i-li'go, 1 vit'i-lai'go; 2 vit'i-lī'go, *n. Pathol.* A disease characterized by a partial privation of color in spots, with a tendency to increase in size; piebald skin; leucoderma: seen more frequently in the negro. [< L. *vitiligo*, tetter, < *vitium*, fault.]

Vi-to'ri-a, 1 vi-tō'ri-ə; 2 vi- ō'ri-ă, *n.* A town (pop. 35,000) in N. central Spain; British defeated French, June 21, 1813. **Vit-to'ri-a‡.**

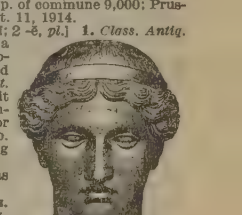
vit're-ous, 1 vit'ri-us; 2 vĭt're-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to glass; glassy. **2.** Obtained from glass. **3.** Resembling glass in some property or properties; vitriform. [< L. *vitreus*, < *vitrum*, glass.] **vit'ric‡.**—**vitreous body** or **humor,** the transparent jelly-like tissue that fills the ball of the eye and is enclosed by the hyaloid membrane.—**v. electricity,** electricity generated by rubbing glass with silk: formerly regarded as positive.—**vit're-ous-ness,** *n.*—**vi-tres'cence,** *n.* The state of becoming vitreous.—**vi-tres'cent,** *a.*—**vit'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to or like glass: opposed to *ceramics.*—**vit"ri-fac'ture,** *n.* The manufacture of vitreous or vitrified wares, as glass.—**vit'ri-form,** *a.* Having a glassy appearance.—**vit'ri-fy** *v.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **I.** *t.* To fuse into glass; make vitreous; glaze. **II.** *i.* To become glass or glassy; assume the appearance of glass.—**vit'ri-fi'a-bl(e‡,** *a.* Capable of being vitrified.—**vit"ri-fi-ca'ʦion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of vitrifying. **2.** That which has been vitrified, as enamel. **vit"ri-fac'ʦion‡; vit"ri-fac'ture‡.**

vit'ri-ol, 1 vit'ri-əl; 2 vĭt'ri-ol. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To injure (a person) with vitriol. **2.** To subject (anything) to the agency of vitriol. **II.** *n.* **1.** Sulfuric acid, originally made from green vitriol: more commonly called **oil of vitriol** or **vitriolic acid. 2.** Any of the salts of sulfuric acid. [F., < LL. *vitriolum*, < L. *vitreus*, glass.]—**black vitriol,** an impure copper sulfate.—**blue v.,** a hydrous copper sulfate. **copper v.‡**—**green v.,** copperas.—**vit"ri-ol'ic,** *a.* **1.** Derived from a vitriol. **2.** Corrosive, burning, or caustic.—**vit'ri-ol-ize,** *vt.* **1.** To corrode or burn with sulfuric acid. **2.** To convert into or impregnate with vitriol.—**vit"ri-ol-i-za'ʦion,** *n.*

Vi-tru'vi-us, 1 vi-trū'vi-us; 2 vi-tru'vi-ŭs, *n.* A Roman architect, military engineer, and writer, in the days of Cæsar and Augustus. **Marcus Vitruvius Pollio‡.**—**Vi-tru'vi-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of Vitruvius.—**Vitruvian scroll,** a scroll pattern consisting of convoluted undulations, in composite frieze decorations. See MOLDING.

Vi"try'-en-Fran"çois', 1 vi"trī'-ŏn-frŏn"swā'; 2 vi"trў'-ĕn-frän"swā', *n.* A town in N. E. France; pop. of commune 9,000; Prussian Guard defeated by French, Sept. 11, 1914.

vit'ta, 1 vit'ə; 2 vit'a, *n.* [VIT"TÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A fillet or band for the head; specif., a sacred or sacrificial head-band or chaplet worn by brides, vestals, priests and poets, and sacrificial victims. **2.** *Bot.* An oil-tube; a tube or canal in the fruit of plants of the parsley family, containing an aromatic oil. **3.** *Zool.* A band or stripe, as of color. [L., < *vieo* (pp. *vietus*), plait.]—**vit'tate,** *a.* **1.** Having vittæ or a vitta. **2.** Striped.


Vitta, as Shown on a Bust of Juno.

Vit-to'ri-o E-ma"nu-e'le. Same as VICTOR EMANUEL.

vit'u-lin(e‡, 1 vit'yu-lin; 2 vĭt'yu-lin, *a.* Pertaining to or like a calf. [< L. *vitulinus*, < *vitulus*, calf.]

vi-tu'per-ate, 1 vai-tiū'per-ēt; 2 vī-tū'per-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED⁴; -AT"ING.] To find fault with abusively; rail at. [< L. *vituperatus*, pp. of *vitupero*, < *vitium*, fault, + *paro*, prepare.] Syn.: see ABUSE.—**vi-tu"per-a'ʦion,** *n.* The act of vituperating; railing.—**vi-tu'per-a"tiv(e‡,** *a.* Defamatory; abusive. **-ly,** *adv.*—**vi-tu'per-a"tor,** *n.* One who vituperates.

vi'va, 1 vi'və; 2 vī'va, *n.* [It.] The cry or shout viva.

vi'va, *interj.* Live! long live! an acclamation or salute. [It., imper. of *vivere* (< L. *vivo*), live.]

vi-va'ce, 1 vi-vā'chē; 2 vi-vä'che, *adv. Mus.* Lively; quickly. [It., < L. *vivax*; see VIVACIOUS.] **vi-va"ce-men'te‡.**

vi-va'cious, 1 vai-[*or* vi-]vē'shus; 2 vī-[*or* vi-]vā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of life and spirits; lively; active. **2§.** Tenacious of life. [< L. *vivax* (*vivac-*), < *vivo*, live.] Syn.: animated, brisk, cheerful, frolicsome, gay, jocose, jocund, lively, merry, mirthful, pleasant, sparkling, spirited, sportive. See ALIVE; SPRIGHTLY.—Ant.: dead, dreary, dull, heavy, inanimate, lifeless, monotonous, moody, spiritless, stolid, stupid.—**vi-va'cious-ly,** *adv.*—**vi-vac'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES§, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being vivacious. **2.** That which proceeds from vivacity. **vi-va'cious-ness‡.**

vi"van'dière', 1 vi"vun"dyār'; 2 vi"vän"dyĕr', *n.* Formerly, a woman who acted as a sutler, as in the French army. [F.]

vi-va'ri-um, } 1 vai-vē'ri-um, viv'a-ri; 2 vi-vā'ri-ŭm, viv'a-ry, *n.*
viv'a-ry, } [-RI-A *or* -RI-UMS, -RIES², *pl.*] A place for keeping live animals, as a park, pond, etc. [L.]

vi'va vo'ce, 1 vai'və vō'si; 2 vī'va vō'cē. [L.] By spoken word; orally: used both as an adverb and adjective.

vive, 1 viv; 2 vīv, *interj.* Live! long live! used by the French in acclamation. [F., imper. of *vivre* (< L. *vivo*), live.]

vi-ver'rin(e§, 1 vi-ver'in; 2 vi-vĕr'in. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Viverridæ*) of carnivores including civets, ichneumons, mongooses, etc. **II.** *n.* A civet.

vi'vers, 1 vi'vərz; 2 vī'verz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Food; provisions.

vives, 1 vaivz; 2 vīvs, *n. pl.* A morbid enlargement of the submaxillary glands of the horse. [OF.] **fives‡.**

Viv'i-an, 1 viv'i-ən; 2 vĭv'i-an, *n.* **1.** A personal name. **Viv'i-en‡. F. Vi"vi"en',** 1 vi"vi"ăn'; 2 vī"vī"ăn'; **Vi"vi"enne',** 1 vi"vi"en', 2 vī"vī"ĕn': G. **Vi'vi-an,** 1 vī'vi-ən, 2 vī'vi-ăn; It. **Vi"vi-a'na,** 1 vi"vi-ā'nə, 2 vī"vī-ä'nä; L. **Viv"i-a'nus,** 1 vivi'-ā'nus, 2 vĭv"i-ā'nŭs. **2.** In old English legends, a wily wanton mistress of Merlin who imprisoned him by magic. Called also **Lady of the Lake.** **Viv'i-ane‡.** [L., lively.]

Vi"vi"a"ni', 1 vi"vi"ə"ni'; 2 vī"vī"ä"nī', **René Raphael** (1863–). A French statesman; premier of France, 1914 and 1915; head of French mission to United States in 1917; French High Commissioner at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, held in Washington, D. C., 1921.

viv'id, 1 viv'id; 2 vĭv'id, *a.* **1.** Having an appearance of vigorous life; intense: said of colors having intense luminosity. **2.** Producing or fitted to produce lifelike imagery or suggestion. **3.** Acting or exercised with lively interest. [< L. *vividus,* < *vivo,* live.]

Syn.: animated, bright, brilliant, clear, graphic, intense, keen, lively, luminous, quick, sprightly, stirring, telling, vigorous. See GRAPHIC.—Ant.: dim, dreary, dull, gloomy, heavy, lifeless, prosy, spiritless, stupid. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

viv'i-fy, 1 viv'i-fai; 2 vĭv'i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To endue with life; animate; vitalize. [< L.$^{LL\text{-}F}$ *vivus,* alive, + *facio,* make.]—**viv"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified.—**viv"i-fi-ca'tive†,** *a.* Capable of vivifying.—**viv'i-fī"er,** *n.*

Vi-vip'a-ra, 1 vai-vip'a-ra; 2 vī-vĭp'a-ra, *n. pl. Zool.* A former division of vertebrates, coextensive with mammals.

viv"i-par'i-ty, 1 viv"i-par'i-ti; 2 vĭv"i-păr'i-tȳ, *n.* The quality or state of being viviparous.

vi-vip'a-rous, 1 vai-vip'a-rus; 2 vī-vĭp'a-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Bringing forth living young, as most mammals: opposed to *oviparous* and *ovoviviparous.* **2.** *Bot.* Producing bulbs or seeds that germinate while still attached to the parent plant. [< L.^{LL} *vivus,* alive, + *pario,* bear.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

viv"i-sect'^{d}, 1 viv"i-sekt'; 2 vĭv"i-sĕct', *vt. & vi.* **1.** To dissect (an animal) while living, with a view to exposing its physiological processes. **2.** To practise vivisection. [< L. *vivus,* alive, + *seco,* cut.]—**viv"i-sec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The dissection of a living animal. **2.** Experimentation on living animals by means of ligatures, drugs, etc.—**viv"i-sec'tion-al,** *a.*—**viv"i-sec'tion-ist,** *n.* One who practises or defends vivisection. **viv"i-sec'tor†.**

vix'en, 1 viks'n; 2 vĭks'n, *n.* **1.** A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; shrew. **2.** A female fox. [< AS. *fixen,* she fox.] —**vix'en-ish,** *a.* Having characteristics of a vixen. **vix'en-ly†.**

viz., *abbr.* [L.] *Videlicet* (to wit, namely).

Vi-za"ga-pa-tam', 1 vi-zä"ga-pa-tām'; 2 vi-zä"ga-pa-täm', *n.* A seaport town (pop. 50,000) in Madras Presidency, British India.

vi'za-ment†, *n.* Advisement: erroneous form.

viz'ard‖, 1 viz'ard; 2 viz'ard, *n.* A mask; vizor. [= VIZOR.]—**viz'ard-ed,** *a.* Masked; protected by a vizard.

Viz-ca'ya, 1 vith-kä'ya; 2 vith-cä'yä *n.* Same as BISCAY.

Viz"e-tel'ly, 1 viz"i-tel'i; 2 viz"e-tĕl'y, *n.* **1. Frank** (1830–1883), an English war correspondent and artist; with Garibaldi, Beauregard, Longstreet, Don Carlos, and Hicks Pasha; in Charleston and Fort Sumter when bombarded by Federals, April, 1863; killed at Kashgil, Egypt. **2. Henry Richard** (1820–1893), an English author, editor, and special correspondent of *Illustrated London News* in Paris, 1866–76; publisher; *Glances Back Through Seventy Years,* etc. **Viz"ze-tel'li†.**

vi-zier', } 1 vi-zīr'; 2 vi-zēr', *n.* A high official in a Moham-
vi-zir', } medan country, especially a minister of state. [< Turk. *vezīr,* < Ar. *wazīr,* counselor.]—**grand vizier,** the chief of the viziers, the highest dignitary in Turkish and other Mohammedan countries; the prime minister.—**vi-zier'ate,** *n.* The office or dignity of a vizier. **vi-zier'al-ty†; vi-zier'ship†; vi-zir'ate†; vi-zir'ship†.**

viz'or, 1 viz'or; 2 vĭz'or, *n.* **1.** A projecting piece on a cap shielding the eyes. **2.** In ancient armor, the front piece of a helmet. [< F. *visière,* < *vis,* face.] **vis'or†.**

Vla"di-kav-kaz', 1 vlä"di-kav-käs'; 2 vlä"dĭ-kăv-käs', *n.* A town (pop. 80,000) in Ciscaucasia, Russia.

Vlad'i-mir, 1 vlad'i-mir *or* (*Rus.*) vla-di'mir; 2 vlăd'ĭ-mĭr *or* (*Rus.*) vlä-dĭ'mĭr. **"The Great"** (–1015). A Russian grand duke; first Christian sovereign of Russia.

Vla"di-vos-tok', 1 vlä"di-vos-tok'; 2 vlä"dĭ-vŏs-tŏk', *n.* A fortified seaport in S. E. Asiatic Russia; pop. 91,500; American, British, French, and Japanese troops landed April 5, 1918. In foreign occupation, 1921.

Vlis'sing-en, 1 flis'ing-en; 2 flĭs'ĭng-ĕn, *n.* Same as FLUSHING.

V. M. D., *abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.—**v. n.,** *abbr.* Verb neuter.—**vo.,** *abbr.* Verso.—**voc.,** *abbr.* Vocative.—**vocab.,** *abbr.* Vocabulary.

vo'ca-bl(e^{F}**,** 1 vō'ka-bl; 2 vō'ca-bl, *n.* A word, or a vocal sound. [F., < L. *vocabulum,* < *voco,* call.]

vo-cab'u-la-ry, 1 vo-kab'yu-lē-ri; 2 vo-căb'yu-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES^{Z}, *pl.*] **1.** A list of words, especially one in alphabetical order. **2.** An aggregate of words; specif., as used by a person in speaking or writing. [< LL. *vocabularius,* < L. *vocabulum;* see VOCABLE.] Syn.: see DICTION.

vo'cal, 1 vō'kal; 2 vō'cal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having voice; oral; also, resounding with voices. **2.** Pertaining to the voice; uttered or modulated by the voice. **3.** *Phon.* (1) Voiced; sonant; continuable, as *b, d, g,* distinguished from *p, t, k.* (2) Vowel; vocalic. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A vowel or diphthong: opposed to *consonant.* **2.** A consonant of vowel-like or liquid quality, as *l.* [F., < L. *vocalis,* sounding.] Syn.: see VERBAL.—**vocal cord,** one of the folds of the lining membrane of the larynx about the opening of the glottis. Only the lower folds **(inferior,** or **true vocal cords)** are concerned in the production of the voice, the higher folds **(superior,** or **false vocal cords)** taking no direct part in the formation of speech.—**vo-cal'ic,** *a.* Consisting of or relating to vowel-sounds.—**vo'cal-ism,** *n.* **1.** Vocalization. **2§.** (1) A vocalic sound. (2) A vowel-system.—**vo'cal-ist,** *n.* A singer, especially one of cultivated voice.—**vo-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being vocal. **2.** Vocalic or vowel quality.—**vo"cal-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of vocalizing, or the state of being vocalized.—**vo'cal-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make vocal. **2.** To utter with the voice; make sonant. **3.** To attach vowel-points to, as in phonography. **II.** *i.* To produce sounds with the voice, as in singing.—**vo'cal-ly,** *adv.* In a vocal manner.

vo-ca'tion, 1 vo-kē'shen; 2 vo-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A stated or regular occupation; a calling. **2.** A call to, or fitness for, a certain career; especially, a call to a given religious work. [F., < L. *vocatio(n-),* < *vocatus,* pp. of *voco,* call.] Syn.: see BUSINESS.—**vo-ca'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to vocation.—**vocational expert,** one who studies the characteristics of the young with the view of suggesting suitable vocations for them.—**v. school,** in general, a school preparatory to business, the professions, or the technical arts and crafts; specifically, a trade school. —**vo-ca'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

voc'a-tiv(e^{S}**,** 1 vek'a-tiv; 2 vŏc'a-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the act of calling; noting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective used in personal address. **II.** *n. Gram.* The vocative case. [< F. *vocatif,* < L. *vocaticus,* < *voco,* call.]

vo-cif'er-ate, 1 vo-sif'er-ēt; 2 vo-çĭf'er-āt, *vt. & vi.* [-AT'ED^{d}; -AT'ING.] To utter with a loud and vehement voice; exclaim noisily. [< L. *vociferatus,* pp. of *vociferor,* < *vox,* voice, + *fero,* bear.] Syn.: see CALL.—**vo-cif'er-ance,** *n.* The quality of being vociferant.—**vo-cif'er-ant.** **I.** *a.* Vociferous. **II.** *n.* A vociferous person.—**vo-cif'er-a'tion,** *n.*—**vo-cif"er-a"tor,** *n.*—**vo-cif'er-ous,** *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy. Syn.: see NOISY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

voc'u-le, 1 vek'yul; 2 vŏc'yul, *n.* The slight sound made in opening the organs of speech after articulating final *k, p,* and *t.* [< L. *vocula,* dim. of *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

vod'ka, 1 vod'ka; 2 vŏd'ka, *n.* An alcoholic liquor made in Russia from rye, or sometimes from barley or potatoes. Its sale was suppressed on Aug. 14, 1914. [Rus.]

voe, 1 vō; 2 vō, *n.* [Orkneys.] A small bay, creek, or inlet.

vo'gie, 1 vō'gi; 2 vō'gi, *a.* [Scot.] Of a merry or cheerful character; also, inclined to vanity. **vo'kie†.**

vogue, 1 vōg; 2 vōg, *n.* **1.** The prevalent way or fashion; popular temporary usage: often preceded by *in.* **2†.** Influence; power; sway. [F.]

voice, 1 veis; 2 vŏic. **I.** *vt.* [VOICED†; VOIC'ING.] **1.** To put into speech; give expression to; proclaim; also, formerly, to announce as a rumor; report. **2.** To regulate the tones of; tune. **3.** *Mus.* To write the voice-parts for. **4.** *Phon.* To give sonancy to. **5.** To direct and control the opinions to be expressed in; as, to *voice* a newspaper. **II.** *n.* **1.** The sound produced by the vocal organs of a person or animal; also, the quality or character of such sound. **2.** The power of vocal utterance. **3.** Opinion or choice expressed, or the right of expressing a judgment. **4.** A sound suggesting voice or speech, as of a trumpet or of a stream. **5.** Instruction, admonition, or teaching. **6.** A speaker, especially one who speaks for another. **7.** Expression of thought, feeling, opinion, etc. **8.** *Phon.* Sound produced by the action of the breath on the vocal cords; a sonant sound: distinguished from *whisper* or *breath.* **9.** *Gram.* (1) The relation of the subject of a verb to the action which the verb expresses. (2) Hence, the form of a verb that expresses or indicates the relation of the subject to the action affirmed by the verb.

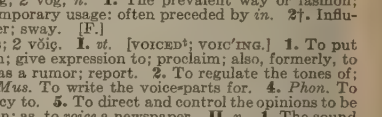
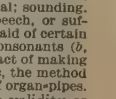


Diagram Showing Compass of Human Voice.

English grammarians give conjugation for two voices, the **active** and **passive** (which see). With them the **passive voice** is formed with the past participle, and some part of the substantive verb *to be.* The **active v.** has two forms: one comprising the simple inflected forms of the verb with auxiliaries not parts of *to be;* the other, called *progressive,* adding the present participle to some part of the verb *to be.* In Greek and Sanskrit there is a third voice, the **middle voice,** intermediate between these, which represents the subject as acting upon himself directly, or for himself indirectly, within his own means and powers. **10†.** Report; rumor; fame. [< F. *voix,* < L. *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]—**voice'-part",** *n. Mus.* A single part, as a melody, to be sung or played in a concerted composition.—**with one voice,** with one accord; unitedly; unanimously.—**voiced,** *a.* **1.** Having a voice; expressed by voice. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered with voice or tone; sonant.—**voice'ful,** *a.* Having vocal quality; vocal; sounding. **-ness,** *n.*—**voice'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no voice, speech, or suffrage. **2.** *Phon.* Being without voice or tone; surd: said of certain consonants, as *p, t, k,* in distinction from *voiced* consonants (*b, d, g,* etc.). **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**voic'ing,** *n.* The act of making vocal, of expressing in words, or of voting; in music, the method of obtaining a particular quality of tone in a series of organ-pipes.

void, 1 veid; 2 vŏid. **I**^{d}. *vt.* **1.** To render of no validity or effect; annul. **2.** To send out; emit; evacuate; also, to vacate. **3†.** To send away; dismiss. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not occupied by matter or by visible matter; empty. **2.** Destitute; clear or free: with *of;* as, *void* of reason; *void* of offense. **3.** Unoccupied, as a house or room; having no incumbent. **4.** Having no legal force or validity; incapable of confirmation or ratification; invalid; null. **5.** Producing no effect; useless. **III.** *n.* **1.** An empty space; a vacuum. **2.** A breach of surface or matter; a disconnecting space. **3.** Empty condition; a blank. [Ult. < Sans. *vindh,* lack.] Syn.: see VACANT.—**void'a-bl(e**^{F}**,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being made void; as, a *voidable* contract is valid unless annulled. **2.** That may be evacuated.—**void'ance,** *n.* **1.** The act of voiding, evacuating, ejecting, or emptying. **2.** The state or condition of being void; vacancy; as, *voidance* of a benefice.—**void'ed,** *pa. Her.* Having the central area removed, so as to leave only an outline through which the field is visible: said of a charge, as a cross.


Cross Voided.

—**void'er,** *n.* One who or that which voids, annuls, or empties.

voile, 1 vwäl *or* voil; 2 vwäl *or* vŏil, *n.* [F.] A semitransparent wool or silk-and-wool dress-material, like heavy veiling.

voir dire, 1 vwär dïr; 2 vwär dïr. *Law.* An oath administered to a witness to be examined, to make true answers to the questions to be asked him regarding his competency. [OF.; *voir,* truth, < L. *verum,* < *verus,* true; *dire* (< L. *dico*), say.]

voix, 1 vwä; 2 vwä, *n.* The voice. [F.; see VOICE.]—**voix celeste,** an organ-stop.

vol., *abbr.* 1. [VOLS., *pl.*] Volume, volunteer. 2. Volcanic, volcano.

vo'lant, 1 vō'lənt; 2 vō'lant, *a.* 1. Passing through the air; flying, or able to fly. 2. Characterized by lightness and quickness. 3. *Her.* Flying, as a bird or bee. [F., ppr. of *voler* (< L. *volo*), fly.]

Vo"la-pük', 1 vŏ"lə-pük'; 2 vŏ"lȧ-pük', *n.* A universal language, invented in 1879 by Johann M. Schleyer (1832–) of Constance, Baden. [< Volapük, *Volapük,* < *vol,* world (< WORLD), + *-ä-* (connecting vowel) + *pük,* speech, < SPEAK.]—**Vo"la-pük'ist,** *a.*

vol'a-tile, } 1 vel'ə-til; 2 vŏl'ȧ-tĭl, *a.* 1. Evaporating rapidly

vol'a-til[5], } at ordinary temperatures on exposure to the air. 2. Vaporizing slowly at ordinary temperatures; also, capable of being vaporized. 3. Easily influenced; fickle; changeable. 4. Transient; fleeting. 5†. Flying, or able to fly. [< L.[F] *volatilis,* < *volo,* fly.] SYN.: see MOBILE.—**volatile salts,** salts, as ammonia, that volatilize without residue.—**vol'a-til(e-ness**[5], *n.* The state or quality of being volatile; the property of being freely or rapidly diffused in the atmosphere. **vol"a-til'i-ty‡.**—**vol'a-til-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To cause to pass off in vapor; become volatile.—**vol'a-til-iz'a-**[or **-sa']tion,** *n.*

vol"au-vent', 1 vŏl"ō-vän'; 2 vōl"ō-vän', *n.* [F.] A meat pie; game pie. **vole"au-vent'‡.**

volc., *abbr.* Volcanic, volcano.

vol-can'ic, 1 vel-kan'ik; 2 vŏl-kăn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a volcano or volcanoes; also, produced by a volcano or by igneous action.—**volcanic glass,** same as OBSIDIAN.—**v. rocks,** rocks formed by the consolidation of lava from volcanoes or from any surface eruptions (fissures).—**vol-can'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

vol'can-ize, 1 vel'kən-aiz; 2 vŏl'can-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To subject to the action and effects of volcanic heat. **vol"can-i-za'tion,** *n.*

vol-ca'no, 1 vel-kē'no; 2 vŏl-cā'no, *n.* [-NOES[2], *pl.*] An opening in the earth's surface surrounded by an accumulation of ejected material, forming a hill or mountain, from which heated matter is or has been ejected: known in the former case as *active,* and in the latter as *dormant* or *extinct.* [It., < L. *Vulcanus,* VULCAN.]—**vol'can-ism,** *n.* The conditions, phenomena, or science of volcanic action. **vol"can-ic'i-ty‡.**—**vol'can-ist,** *n.* 1. One who studies volcanoes. 2. A Plutonist.—**vol"can-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**vol"can-ol'o-gist,** *n.*—**vol"can-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific study of volcanoes.

vole[1], 1 vōl; 2 vōl, *n.* In some card-games, as écarté, a winning of all the tricks in a deal; hence, the entire range. [F., < *voler;* see VOLANT.]

vole[2], *n.* A short-tailed, mouse-like rodent, as the meadow-mouse: often destructive. [Perhaps cor. of WOLD.]

vol'er-y†, *n.* [-IES[2], 1 -iz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] 1†. A large bird-cage; aviary. 2†. A flight or flock of birds.

Vol'ga, 1 vel'gə; 2 vŏl'ga, *n.* A river in S. E. Russia; the longest in Europe; length, 2,300 m. to the Caspian Sea.

Vol-hyn'i-a, 1 vel-hin'i-ə; 2 vŏl-hŷn'i-a, *n.* A former government in S. W. European Russia; 27,699 sq. m.; pop. 4,242,000; capital, Zhitomir; now part of Ukraine. See UKRAINE.—**Vol-hyn'i-an,** *a.*—**Volhynian fever,** an anomalous five-day fever of eastern Europe.

vol'i-tant, 1 vel'i-tənt; 2 vŏl'i-tant, *a.* Flying, or having power to fly; volant. [< L. *volito* (ppr. *volitant(-s)*), fly about, < *volo,* fly.]

vol"i-ta'tion§, 1 vel"i-tē'shən; 2 vŏl"i-tā'shon, *n.* The act or power of flying; flight. [< L. *volitatus,* pp. of *volito;* see VOLITANT.]—**vol"i-ta'tion-al,** *a.*

vo-li'tient‡, 1 vo-lish'ənt; 2 vo-lish'ent, *a.* Exercising the will, or having freedom of will; willing.—**vo-li'tien-cy,** *n.*

vo-li'tion, 1 vo-lish'ən; 2 vo-lĭsh'on, *n.* 1. The act or faculty of willing; exercise of the will; especially, the termination of a process of deliberation or vacillation of purpose by a decision or choice. 2. *Psychol.* The faculty of will by which the powers are directed toward the attainment of a chosen end. 3. That which is specifically willed or determined upon. [F., < L.[LL] *volo,* will.] SYN.: see WILL. **vo-li'tion-al,** *a.*—**vo-li'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

vol'i-tive, } 1 vel'i-tiv; 2 vŏl'i-tĭv, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or origi-

vol'i-tiv[5], } nating in the will. 2. *Rhet.* Expressing a wish or permission. [song.

volks'lied, 1 fölks'lit"; 2 fölks'lēt", *n.* [G.] A folk-song; popular

vol'ley, 1 vel'i; 2 vŏl'y. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* 1. To discharge with a volley; let fly together; be discharged or sounded together. 2. In tennis, to return the ball without allowing it to touch the ground. 3. In football, to kick the ball before its rebound. **II.** *n.* 1. A simultaneous discharge of many missiles; also, the missiles so discharged; hence, any discharge of many things at once. 2. In tennis or football, a return of the ball or kick given to it before it touches the ground. [< F. *volée,* flight, < L. *volo,* fly.]—**vol'ley-ball",** *n.* A game in which a number of players on either side of a high net endeavor to keep a ball in motion from side to side without letting it drop.

Vo'lo, 1 vō'lo; 2 vŏ'lo, *n.* A seaport town in E. Greece; pop. 23,570. **Vo'los‡** [Gr.].

vo'lost, 1 vō'lest; 2 vō'lŏst, *n.* [Rus.] A district having one joint-administrative assembly; a canton.

vol'plane", 1 vel'plān"; 2 vŏl'plān". *Aero.* **I.** *vi.* To swoop toward the earth from a height at an angle much greater than the gliding angle. **II.** *n.* A downward flight at such an angle. [< L. *volo,* fly, + *-plane* (in AEROPLANE).]

Vol'sci, 1 vel'sai; 2 vŏl'sĭ, *n. pl.* A people of ancient Italy subdued by the Romans about 350 B. C.—**Vol'scian,** *a.* & *n.*

Vol'stead, 1 vel'sted; 2 vŏl'stĕd, **Andrew J.** (1860–). An American lawyer and congressman. See below.—**Volstead Act,** an act to enforce the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, introduced in the House of Representatives by Andrew J. Volstead, and passed by Congress Oct. 28, 1919. It became effective Jan. 16, 1920.

volt[1], 1 vōlt; 2 vŏlt, *n.* The unit of electromotive force or difference of potential; that difference of potential which, when steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere. [After A. *Volta,* Italian electrician.]—**volt'-am"me-ter,** *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity in amperes, or the potential in volts, of an alternating current, consisting of a volt-meter combined with a transformer.—**v.-ampere,** *n. Elec.* A watt: so called because it is the rate of working in an electric circuit when the current is one ampere and the potential one volt.—**volt'age,** *n.* Electric potential expressed in volts: as, the *voltage* of a current.—**vol-ta'ic,** *a.* 1. Pertaining to electricity developed through chemical action or contact; galvanic. 2. Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta.—**voltaic arc,** same as ARC, *n.*, 3.—**v. battery,** same as BATTERY, *n.*, 2.—**v. cell** (*Elec.*), a single element of a voltaic battery, consisting usually of a jar containing a liquid in which two metals are immersed.—**v. electricity,** electricity generated by chemical action.—**v. pencil,** a metal point from which a current flows, used to produce etchings on a metal plate.—**v. pile,** same as GALVANIC PILE. See under GALVANIC, *a.*—**vol'tai-ism,** *n. Physics.* The act of producing an electric current by the chemical action of a liquid on dissimilar metals; galvanism.—**volt'me"ter,** *n. Elec.* An instrument for determining the voltage or potential difference existing between any two points: generally consisting of a calibrated galvanometer wound with a coil of high resistance. It is placed in parallel with the circuit to be measured, and direct readings are given on a scale divided into volts and fractions of a volt.

volt[2], *n.* 1. In horse-training, a gait in which the horse moves partially sidewise round a center with the head turned out; a circular tread. 2. In fencing, a sudden leap to avoid a thrust. [< F. *volte,* wheel, < It. *volta,* turn, < *volvo,* turn.]

vol'ta[1], 1 vōl'tə; 2 vōl'tä, *n.* [-TE, 1 -tē; 2 -te, *pl.*] [It.] *Mus.* Turn; time: in phrases.—**prima volta,** first time.—**seconda v.,** second time.—**una v.,** once.

Vol'ta[2], 1 vel'tə; 2 vŏl'tȧ, *n.* 1. **Alessandro** (1745–1827), an Italian physicist and pioneer in electricity. 2. A river in E. Gold Coast Colony, Africa; length, 670 m.—**Volta's pile,** same as PILE[1], *n.*, 2 (1).

Vol"taire', 1 vōl"tär'; 2 vŏl"târ', **François Marie Arouet de** (1694–1778). A French dramatist, poet, and reformer.

volt-am'e-ter, 1 vōlt-am'i-tər; 2 vōlt-ăm'e-ter, *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced, as by weighing the amount of copper deposited from a solution of cupric sulfate.—**volt"a-met'ric,** *a.*

vol'ti, 1 vōl'ti; 2 vō.'tĭ, *imper.* [It.] *Mus.* Turn: a direction to turn the leaf.

vol"ti-geur', 1 vel"ti-gör'; 2 vŏl"ti-zhûr', *n.* One who vaults; a tumbler; in the French army, an infantry rifleman. [F., < *voltiger,* vault, < It. *volteggiare,* < *volta;* see VOLT[2].]

vol'u-bil(e", 1 vel'yu-bl; 2 vŏl'yu-bl, *a.* 1. Having a flow of words or fluency in speaking. 2. Turning readily; revolving; apt or formed to roll. 3. *Bot.* Twining. [F., < L. *volubilis, volutus,* pp. of *volvo,* turn, roll.]—**vol'u-bil(e-ness**[2], *n.*—**vol"u-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**vol'u-bly,** *adv.*

vol'ume, 1 vel'yum; 2 vŏl'yum, *n.* 1. A collection of sheets of paper bound together; a book; anciently, a written roll, as of papyrus or vellum. 2. Something of a swelling form; coil; fold or turn. 3. A large quantity; a considerable amount; space occupied, as measured by cubic units, that is, cubic centimeters, cubic feet, etc. The volume of a body is equal to its mass divided by its density, or $V = \frac{M}{D}$. 4. *Math.* The amount of space included by the bounding surfaces of a solid. 5. *Mus.* Fulness or quantity of sound or tone. [F., < L. *volumen,* < *volutus;* see VOLUBLE.]—**vo-lu'me-ter,** *n. Physics.* 1. An instrument for measuring the volume of a gas by the amount of liquid displaced by it in a graduated vessel, under known conditions of pressure and temperature. 2. A hydrometer.—**vol"u-met'ric,** *a. Physics.* Of or pertaining to measurement of substances by comparison of volumes. **vol"u-met'ri-cal‡.**—**volumetric analysis** (*Chem.*), the analysis of a substance by determining the quantity of a standard solution required to satisfy a react on in a known quantity of the substance.—**vol"u-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**vo-lu"mi-nos'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being voluminous; especially, copiousness or prolixity.—**vo-lu'mi-nous,** *a.* 1. Consisting of many volumes; also, of great bulk. 2. Having written much; productive. 3§. Having coils, folds, or convolutions. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vol'umed, 1 vel'yumd; 2 vŏl'yumd, *a* 1. Rounded or swelling in form; as, *volumed* mists. 2. Having bulk or quantity. 3. Being in one or more volumes; as, a two-*volumed* history.

vol'un-ta-rism, 1 vel'un-tə-rizm; 2 vŏl'ŭn-ta-rĭzm, *n.* 1. *Philos.* The theory which holds that will is the ultimate principle, both in experience and development of the individual, and in the constitution and evolution of the universe. 2. *Psychol.* The theory that consciousness is not merely a characteristic of nerve activity but a purposive guiding agency separate from and controlling it. Cp. VITALISM.—**vol'un-ta-rist,** *n.*—**vol"un-ta-ris'tic,** *a.*

vol'un-ta-ry, 1 vel'un-tə-ri; 2 vŏl'ŭn-ta-ry. **I.** *a.* 1. Pro-

ceeding from or affected by the will, as an act; specif., unconstrained; intentional; volitional. **2.** Endowed with, possessing, or exercising will, as a person. **3.** Effected by choice or volition; acting without constraint. **4.** Subject to or directed by the will, as a muscle or movement. **5.** *Eccl.* Of or relating to voluntaryism. **6.** *Law.* Specif.: (1) Unconstrained of will; without compulsion. (2) Without valuable consideration; gratuitous. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** Any work or performance not compelled or imposed by another. **2.** *Mus.* An organ solo played before, during, or after service. **3.** A volunteer. [< L.[F] *voluntarius*, < *volunias*, will.] Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**voluntary system,** voluntary in distinction from state support of religious or educational institutions. **vol"un-ta-ry-ism‡.**—**vol'un-ta-ry-ist,** *n.*—**vol'un-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* —**vol'un-ta-ri-n ss,** *n.*

vol"un-teer', 1 vel"un-tīr'; 2 vŏl"ŭn-tēr'. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To offer, contribute, or enter into service, as in the army, of one's free will. **II.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or composed of volunteers; voluntary. **2.** *Agric.* Springing up naturally, as from fallen seed. **III.** *n.* **1.** One who enters into any service, as in the army, of his own free will. In the United States volunteers consist (1) of the regular militia, or (2) of troops raised by voluntary enlistment for any special emergency. In Great Britain the volunteers were formerly a class of troops for home service, acting as a subsidiary militia and, except during crises, were allowed to resign at short notice. Since 1907 such troops have formed a part of the Territorial Army. **2.** *Law.* (1) One who takes the title under a deed made without any consideration. (2) A voluntary agent or actor in a transaction. [< F. *volontaire*, VOLUNTARY.]—**Volunteers of America,** a religious and philanthropical organization founded in the United States in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, who resigned from the Salvation Army for that purpose.

vo-lup'tu-a-ry, 1 vo-lup'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-ri; 2 vo-lŭp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or promoting sensual indulgence. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] One addicted to sensual pleasures. [< L. *voluptuarius*, < *volupta(t-)s*, pleasure.]

vo-lup'tu-ous, 1 vo-lup'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us; 2 vo-lŭp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, producing, exciting, or yielding sensuous gratification. **2.** Pertaining to the enjoyment of pleasures or luxuries; luxurious; sensual. **3.** Having fulness of beautiful form, as a woman. [< L.[F] *voluptuosus*, < *voluptas*, pleasure.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

vo-lute', 1 vo-lūt'; 2 vo-lūt'. **I.** *a.* Rolled up in any way. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A spiral scroll-like ornament, as in Corinthian capitals; a scroll. **2.** A gastropod with spirally formed shell. **3.** One of the whorls or turns of a spiral shell. [F.]—**vo-lute'spring",** *n.* A flat metallic spring coiled in a spiral conical form.—**vo-lut'ed,** *a.* Having a volute or flat spiral scroll.—**vo-lu'tion,** *n.* **1.** A spiral turn or twist; convolution. **2.** *Conch.* A whorl of a spiral shell.

vol'vu-lus, 1 vel'viu-lus; 2 vŏl'vū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] Obstruction of the intestines from twisting. [< L. *volvo*, roll.]

vo'mer, 1 vō'mer; 2 vō'mer, *n.* **1.** A bone of the face situated between the nasal passages on the median line in vertebrates above fishes. **2.** *Ich.* A bone of the front part of the roof of the mouth, behind the premaxillaries. [< L. *vomer*, plowshare.]

vo'mer-ine, 1 vō'mer-in; 2 vō'mer-ĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the vomer; as, *vomerine* teeth of a fish.

vom'i-ca, 1 vem'i-ka; 2 vŏm'i-ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -si; 2 -sē, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of purulent matter within an organ. **2.** Expectoration of putrid matter. [L., < *vomo*, discharge.]

vom'it, 1 vem'it; 2 vŏm'it. **I.**[6] *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To throw up from the stomach; spew; belch forth. **2.** To eject forcibly or issue with violence from any hollow place; be ejected. **II.** *n.* **1.** Matter that is ejected, as from the stomach in vomiting. **2.** An emetic. **3.** The act of vomiting. [< L. *vomitus*, pp. of *vomo*, vomit.]—**vo-mi'tion†,** *n.* The act or capability of vomiting.—**vom'i-tiv(e)s.** **I.** *a.* Causing vomiting. **II.** *n.* An emetic.—**vom'i-to-ry. I.** *a.* Efficacious in producing vomiting. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** In a Roman amphitheater, one of the entrances from the encircling arcades to the passages leading to the seats. **2.** An emetic.—**vom"i-tu-ri'tion,** *n.* **1.** Violent vomiting with the ejection of but little matter; retching. **2.** Vomiting with but small effort; repeated vomiting.

vom'it-ing, 1 vem'it-iŋ; 2 vŏm'it-ing, *n.* **1.** That which is vomited. **2.** The act of one who vomits; emesis.

vom'i-to, 1 vem'i-tō; 2 vŏm'i-tō, *n.* Yellow fever. [Sp.]

von, 1 fon; 2 fon, *prep.* [G.] Of; from: used with German family names of nobility.

voo'doo, 1 vū'dū; 2 vōō'dōō. **I.** *vt.* To conjure or put a spell upon after the manner of a voodoo; bewitch. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to the rites, sacrifices, or practices of voodooism. **II.** *n.* **1.** The superstitions (collectively) prevalent among West-Indian and southern United States creoles and negroes, and dealing with charms, witchcraft, etc. **2.** A negro conjurer supposed to have power in such practises. [Of African origin; cp. HOODOO.] **vou'dou‡.**—**voo'doo-ism,** *n.* Belief in voodoo practises; also, the organization and ceremonies founded thereon.

vo-ra'cious, 1 vo-rē'shus; 2 vo-rā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Eating with greediness; ravenous. **2.** Greedy; rapacious. **3.** Ready to swallow up or engulf. [< L. *vorax* (*vorac-*), < *voro*, devour.] Syn.: see GREEDY. **-ly,** *adv.*—**vo-rac'i-ty,** *n.* **vo-ra'cious-ness‡.**

vo-ra'go‡, *n.* A whirlpool; an abyss. [L., < *voro*, devour.]—**vo-rag'i-nous‡,** *a.* Pertaining to a whirlpool.

Vor"ari'berg, 1 fōr"ārī'bĕrH; 2 fōr"ärī'bĕrH, *n.* A province of W. Austria; 1,003 sq. m.; pop. 133,220; capital, Bregenz.

Vo-ro'nezh, 1 vo-rō'nesh; 2 vo-rō'nĕsh, *n.* A city in S. central Russia; pop. 94,800.

Vör'ös To'ro"ny, *n.* Same as ROTERTHURM.

-vorous, *suffix.* A terminat n signifying eating, feeding upon; as, omni*vorous*, gramini*vorous*. [< L. *voro*, devour.]

vor'tex, 1 vôr'teks; 2 vôr'tĕks, *n.* [VOR'TI-CES, or VOR'TEX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A mass of rotating or whirling fluid, especially when sucked spirally toward the center; a whirlpool. **2.** *Physics.* A portion of fluid whose particles have rotary motion. [L., < *verto*, turn.]—**vor'ti-cal,** *a.* Of, like, or causing a vortex.—**vor-tig'i-nous,** 1 ver-tij'i-nus; 2 vôr-tig'i-nŭs, *a.* Moving as in a vortex.

Vor"ti-cel'la, 1 vôr"ti-sel'a; 2 vôr"ti-cĕl'a, *n. Protoz.* **1.** A genus typical of a family (*Vorticellidæ*) of infusorians. **2.** [*v-*] An infusorian of this or a related genus; a bell-animalcule.

vor'ti-cose, 1 vor'ti-kōs; 2 vôr'ti-cōs, *a.* Rotating rapidly; vortical. [< L. *vorticosus*, < *vortex*; see VORTEX.]

Vor'ti-gern, 1 vôr'ti-gûrn; 2 vôr'ti-gĕrn, *n.* A king of the Britons in the 5th century. **Vor'ti-ger‡.**

Vosges, 1 vōz; 2 vōzh, *n.* **1.** A mountain chain in N. E. France; scene of much fighting between French and Germans, 1914–1918. **2.** A department in E. France; 2,303 sq. m.; pop. 383,684.

Voss, 1 fōs; 2 fŏs, **Werner** (–1917). A German lieutenant and aviator in World War; brought down 49 hostile aircrafts; killed in action.

Vo'tan, 1 vō'tan; 2 vō'tan, *n. Am. Hist.* A semimythical discoverer of the American continent: said to have come from Anam or Burmah and settled in Central America.

vo'ta-ry, 1 vō'ta-ri; 2 vō'ta-ry. **I.** *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; votive. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[2], *pl.*] **1.** One devoted to some particular worship, pursuit, study, etc. **2.** A worshiper, as of an idol. [< L. *votum;* see VOTE, *n.*] **vo'ta-rist‡.**—**vo'ta-ress,** *n. fem.* **vo'tress†.**

vote, 1 vōt; 2 vōt. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* [VOT'ED[4]; VOT'ING.] **1.** To enact or determine by vote. **2.** To cast, as a vote; exercise the right of suffrage. **3.** [Colloq.] To agree in asserting. **4.** [Slang.] To control the vote of. **II.** *n.* **1.** A formal expression of will or opinion in regard to some question submitted for decision, as in electing officers, passing resolutions, etc. **2.** That by which such choice is expressed, as a show of hands, or ballot. **3.** The result of an election; also, votes in the aggregate; as, the foreign *vote*. **4.** The right to vote. [F., < L. *votum*, wish, < *votus*, pp. of *voveo*, vow.]—**casting vote,** deciding vote given by the chairman of an assembly in cases where the votes of the members tie.—**vot'er,** *n.* One who votes; especially, one who has a legal right to vote, as at a general election.

vo'tiv(e)s, 1 vō'tiv; 2 vō'tiv, *a.* Dedicated by a vow; performed in fulfilment of a vow. [< L.[F] *votivus*, < *votum*, wish, vow.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**votive mass,** a mass not rubrically required, but said at the option of the priest.

vouch', 1 vauch; 2 vouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To uphold by satisfactory proof or credit; support; confirm. **2.** To be surety for; warrant. **3.** In English practise, to call; summon. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become surety for another or make oneself responsible for the truth or accuracy of a statement: usually with *for*. **2†.** To assert; affirm. [< OF. *voucher*, < L. *voco*, call.]—**vouch,** *n.* A declaration that attests.—**vouch-ee',** *n. Law.* A person who is called into an action to warrant or defend a title. —**vouch'er,** *n.* **1.** Any material thing (as a writing) that serves to attest an alleged act, especially the receipt of money. **2.** One who vouches for another. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* The calling in of a person, or the person called in, as warrantor, to defend a title.—**vouch-safe',** *vt.* & *vi.* [-SAFED't; -SAF'ING.] **1.** To grant, as with condescension; permit; deign. **2.** To assure or guarantee. **3.** To grant; also, to deign.—**vouch-safe'ment‡,** *n.* The act of vouchsafing; also, something granted in condescension.

vous"soir', 1 vū"swär'; 2 vu"swär', *n. Arch.* A stone in an arch, shaped to fit its curve. [F., < L. *volutus*; see VOLT[2].]

Vou"ziers', 1 vū"zyĕ'; 2 vu"zyę', *n.* A town in N. E. France; pop. 4,000; captured by the Germans in 1914; recaptured by the French Oct. 12, 1918.

vow, 1 vau; 2 vow. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To promise solemnly; especially, to promise to God or to some deity; make a vow. **2.** To declare with assurance or solemnity. **3.** To make a solemn threat to inflict, as vengeance. **II.** *n.* **1.** A solemn promise to God or to a deity or saint to perform some act or make some gift or sacrifice: generally made in a time of peril or need, and on the condition of the fulfilment of some petition or in return for special divine favor; as, the *vow* of Jephthah. **2.** A solemn engagement to adopt a certain course of life, pursue some end, observe some moral precept, or surrender oneself to a higher life of holiness; also, a pledge of faithfulness; as, marriage *vows*. Canon law distinguishes between **solemn** and **simple vows.** A simple vow taken in a religious community is a vow binding the subject to the community, but leaving the community free. A solemn vow irrevocably binds the subject to the community and the community to the subject, and can be dispensed only by the Pope. **3†.** A solemn and emphatic affirmation. [< F. *vœu*, < L. *votum*, wish, vow.] Syn.: see OATH.—**vow'er,** *n.* One who makes a vow.

vow'el, 1 vau'el; 2 vow'ĕl. **I.** *vt.* [VOW'ELED or VOW'ELLED, VOW'EL-ING or VOW'EL-LING.] To supply with vowels. **II.** *a.* Pertaining to a vowel. **III.** *n.* **1.** An open vocal sound as opposed to a closed, stopped, mute, or consonant sound. **2.** A character indicating the sound, as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*. [< F. *voyelle*, < L. *vocalis*, sounding.]—**vow'el-point",** *n.* One of a system of diacritical marks written in connection with consonants in Hebrew and certain other Oriental languages to indicate the vowel-sound to be given with such consonant.—**vow'el-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To supply with vowel-points or -signs as, to *vowelize* the Hebrew text.

vox, 1 veks; 2 vŏks, *n.* Voice; especially, in music, a voice; part. [L.]—**vox an-gel'i-ca,** 1 an-jel'i-ka; 2 an-ĝĕl'i-ca, an organ-stop

of two ranks of pipes, one of which is tuned slightly sharper than the other, so that beats are produced giving a tremulous effect. **vox cælestis**‡.—**vox hu-ma'na**, 1 hiu-mā'nə; 2 hū-mā'nä, a reed-stop for producing in an organ tones that resemble the human voice. [L.]—**vox pop'u-li**, 1 pep'yu-lai; 2 pŏp'yu-lī, the voice of the people; public sentiment. [L.]

voy'age, 1 veiʲj; 2 vŏy'aġ. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [VOY'AGED; VOY'AGING.] To travel over; make a voyage; journey by water. **II.** *n.* **1.** A journey by water, especially by sea: commonly used of a somewhat extended journey by water; formerly, any journey; as, a *voyage* across the sea. **2†.** Any enterprise or project; also, course. [OF., < L. *viaticum*, provision for a journey.] Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**voy'age-a-bl(e²**, *a.* Navigable.—**voy'ag-er**, *n.* One who voyages.

voy"a"geur', 1 vwa"yu"zör'; 2 vwä"yä"zhûr', *n.* An employee of the Hudson Bay Company, engaged in carrying men, supplies, etc., between remote trading-posts; also, a Canadian boatman or fur-trader. [F.]

voy'eur, 1 vwa'yör; 2 vwä'yûr, *n.* [F.] One who obtains gratification from seeing sexual objects, acts, or scenes.

V. P., *abbr.* Vice-President.—**V. R.**, *abbr.* Very Reverend, *Victoria Regina* (Queen Victoria).—**v. r.**, *abbr.* Verb reflexive.

vral"sem"blance', 1 vrē"sañ"blĭañs'; 2 vrā"sän"blanc', *n.* A show of truth; verisimilitude. [F.; see VERY, SEMBLANCE.]

V. Rev., *abbr.* Very Reverend.

Vries, 1 vris; 2 vrēs, **Hugo de** (1848–). A Dutch botanist and educator. See MUTATION, 3, (2).

V. R. P., *abbr.* [L.] *Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas* (Your Most Reverend Paternity).—**V. S.**, *abbr.* Veterinary Surgeon.—**v. s.**, *abbr. Volte sub'to* (It., turn over quickly) *Vide supra* (L., see above).—**vs.**, *abbr. Versus* (L., against).—**v. t.**, *abbr.* Verb transitive.—**Vt.**, *abbr.* Vermont (official).—**Vul.**, **Vulg.**, *abbr.* Vulgate.—**vul.**, **vulg.**, *abbr.* Vulgar, vulgarism, vulgarly.

Vuel'ta A-ba'jo, 1 o-bā'ho; 2 ä-bä'ho. A district including all Cuba west of Havana; famous for its tobacco: local name.

vug, 1 vug; 2 vûg, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] An opening in a mineral vein into which crystals often project: a miners' term. **vugg**‡; **vugh**‡.—**vug'gy**, *a.*

Vul'can, 1 vul'kən; 2 vŭl'ċan, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The god of fire and of the arts of forging and of smelting. **2.** *Astron.* A planet, supposed by Le Verrier to exist between Mercury and the sun, to account for certain unexplained perturbations of Mercury. [< L. *Vulcanus, Volcanus.*]—**Vul-ca'ni-an**, *a.* **1.** Relating to Vulcan or to the art of working in metals; wrought by Vulcan or by Vulcan's art. **2.** [v-] *Geol.* (1) Volcanic. (2) Of or pertaining to Plutonism. **Vul-can'tc**‡.—**vul'can-ite**, *n.* A dark-colored hard variety of india-rubber that has been subjected to vulcanization.—**vul"ca-ni-za'tion** [or **-sa'tion**], *n.* The process of treating crude india-rubber with sulfur at a high temperature, thereby increasing its strength and elasticity, yielding either soft rubber or vulcanite.—**vul'can-ize** or **-ise**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To cause to undergo the process of vulcanization.—**vul'can-iz"**[or **-is"**]**er**, *n.*

vul"can-ol'o-gy, *n.* Same as VOLCANOLOGY.

vul'gar, 1 vul'gər; 2 vŭl'ġar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the common people; coarse or common; low. **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the people at large; common; hence, vernacular. **3.** Offensive to good taste; inelegant; unrefined. **4.** Being in ordinary or common use. **II.** *n.* **1.** The common people. **2†.** The vernacular tongue. [< L.[F] *vulgaris*, < *vulgus*, common people.]

Syn.: base, broad, coarse, gross, ignoble, inelegant, inferior, loose, low, mean, obscene, obscure, offensive, rude, unauthorized, underbred, vile. See COMMON.—Ant.: aristocratic, chaste, choice, cultivated, cultured, dainty, elegant, high-bred, learned, literary, lofty, polite, refined, select, stylish.—**vulgar fraction**, same as COMMON FRACTION. See under FRACTION.—**vul-ga'ri-an**, *n.* A person of vulgar tastes or manners.—**vul'gar-ly**, *adv.*—**vul'garism**, *n.* **1.** Vulgarity. **2.** A word or phrase offensive to good taste or literary usage. Syn.: see SLANG.—**vul-gar'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES[Z], *pl.*] The quality or character of being vulgar. (1) Low condition in life; commonness. (2) Lack of refinement in conduct or speech; coarseness. **vul'gar-ness**‡. Syn.: see SLANG.—**vul'garize** or **-ise**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make vulgar.—**vul"gar-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Vul'gate, 1 vul'gēt; 2 vŭl'ġāt, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Vulgate. **2§.** [v-] Common; popular; usual. [< L. *vulgatus*, pp. of *vulgo*, make common, < *vulgus*, common people.]

Vul'gate, *n.* **1.** St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible, now used, with some modifications, as the authorized version by the Roman Catholics. See VERSION.

Jerome translated the Gospels into Latin, then the vernacular or vulgar tongue, about A. D. 383, the remaining New Testament somewhat later, and the Old Testament from the Hebrew between 390 and 405. In the 9th century this translation entirely superseded the Latin version of the 2d century. The **Sistine edition** of the Vulgate, produced under the auspices of Pope Sixtus V. in 1590, revised under Pope Gregory XIV., and published under Pope Clement VIII. in 1592–1593, is the source of the modern Douai version, and the accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church.

2§. [v-] The vulgar tongue; vernacular.

vul'ner-a-bl(e², 1 vul'nər-ə-bl; 2 vŭl'ner-ə-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be wounded; capable of receiving injuries. **2.** Figuratively, liable to attack; assailable. [< L.[LAT] *vulnero*, wound.]—**vul"ner-a-bil'i-ty**, **vul'ner-a-bl(e-ness²**, *n.*—**vul'ner-a-ry.** **1.** *a.* Tending to cure wounds. **II.** *n.* [-RIES[Z], *pl.*] A healing application for wounds, as a preparation of medicinal plants.

Vul-pec'u-la, 1 vul-pek'yu-lə; 2 vŭl-pĕċ'yu-la, *n.* [L.] *Astron.* A small northern constellation, the Fox: sometimes called **Vulpecula cum Ansere** (the *Fox with the Goose*). See CONSTELLATION.

vul-pec'u-lar, 1 vul-pek'yu-lər; 2 vŭl-pĕċ'yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fox, especially a young one.

vul'pine, } 1 vul'pin *or* -pain; 2 vŭl'pin *or* -pīn, *a.* **1.** Pertain-
vul'pin[S], } ing to a fox; resembling foxes. **2.** Like a fox; sly; crafty. [< L. *vulpinus*, < *vulpes*, fox.]

vul'pi-nite, 1 vul'pi-nait; 2 vul'pi-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A scaly variety of anhydrite from Volpino, Italy.

vul'ture, 1 vul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 vŭl'ċhur *or* -tūr, *n.* A large bird of prey having the head and neck naked, or partly so, and feeding mostly on carrion. [< L.[F] *vultur*, < *vulsus*, pp. of *vello*, tear.]—**vul'turin(es**, *a.* **vul'tur-ous**‡.

Vulture. 1/22

vul'turn, 1 vul'tŏrn: 2 vŭl'tûrn, *n.* The Australian brush-turkey. [Var. of VULTURE.]

vul'va, 1 vul'və; 2 vŭl'va, *n.* [VUL'VÆ, 1 vul'vī: 2 vŭl'vē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The entrance to the genital parts of woman, formed by apposition of the labia. [L., covering, < *volvo*, turn.]—**vul'var**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vulva.

VV., *abbr.* Violins.—**v. v.**, *abbr.* Vice versa.—**vv.**, *abbr.* Verses.—**vv. ll.**, *abbr.* [L.] *Variæ lectiones* (various readings).

vy'ing, 1 vai'iŋ; 2 vȳ'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of VIE, *v.*—**vy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

W

W w Roman. 𝔚 𝔴 Black Letter. *W w* Script.

W, w, 1 dub'l-yū; 2 dŭb'l-yu, *n.* [w's, W's, or *Ws*, 1 dub'l-yūz; 2 dŭb'l-yus, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-third in the English alphabet. Its sound is generally a consonant, as in *wit*, but it may be a vowel or drop its sound entirely, as in *few, town, low, wrong*, etc. Initial *w* is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack, wraith, wrangle, wrap, wreak, wreck, write, wrote, wrung, wry*, etc.; it is silent also sometimes in England before *h*, as in *who, whoever, whole, whom, whoop*, etc.: in certain other words where *w* precedes *h* the sounds of these symbols are pronounced as if the letters were transposed. See WH. It is silent also in *awry, sword, toward, two*, and *answer*.

In words from the Ger. pronounced *v*, but in proper names the Anglicized form is frequently used.

W is a ligature of VV. For earlier history of V, see its vocabulary place. V, then the sign of the vowel *u*, came into use, single and double, in English for consonant *u* = w, through Anglo-Norman influence, 1150–1280.

2. *Elec.* A symbol noting Watt. **3.** An object shaped like the capital W.—**W,** *a.* Shaped like the letter W.

W., *abbr.* Wolfram (tungsten).—**W.**, *abbr.* Wales, Warden, Washington, Wednesday, Welsh, West, western. William, Wolfram.—**w.**, *abbr.* Wanting, week, wide, wife, with.—**W. A.**, *abbr.* West Africa, Western Australia.

wa', *n.* [Scot.] Wall.

W. A. A. C., *abbr.* [Eng.] Women's Auxiliary Army Corps; in the plural, popularly, *Waacs*.

Waadt, 1 vāt; 2 vät, *n.* Same as VAUD.

waal, 1 wāl; 2 wäl, *vt.* [Scot.] To weld.

wab, 1 wab; 2 wäb, *n.* [Scot.] A web.—**wab'ster**, *n.* [Scot.] A weaver.

Wa'bash, 1 wō'bash; 2 wą'bäsh, *n.* A river in W. Ohio and N. central and W. Indiana; length, 517 m. to the Ohio river.

wab'ble, 1 web'l; 2 wąb'l. **I.** *vi. & vt.* [WAB'BLED; WAB'BLING.] **1.** To sway or cause to sway unsteadily, as a top while rotating at a low speed. **2.** [Colloq.] To vacillate or show unsteadiness. **II.** *n.* An unsteady motion, such as that of unevenly balanced rotating bodies. [< LG. *wabbeln*, wabble.] **wob'ble**‡.—**wab'bler**, *n.*—**wab'bly**, *a.* Having a tendency to wabble.

Wace, 1 wēs; 2 wāċ, **Robert** (1100?–1175). An Anglo-Norman poet.

wack'e, 1 wak'i; 2 wäk'e, *n.* A brown earthy or clayey rock. [< G. *wacke*, a kind of rock.] **wack'y**‡.

Wa'co, 1 wē'ko; 2 wā'co, *n.* A city in N. central Texas; pop. 38,500; seat of Baylor University (Baptist).

wad[1], 1 wad; 2 wąd, *vt.* [WAD'DED[2]; WAD'DING.] **1.** To press (fibrous substances, as tow or cotton) into a mass or wad. **2.** To pack with wadding, for the protection, as valuable freight, or to stuff or line with wadding. **3.** To place a wad in, as a gun.

wad[2], *v.* [Scot.] To wed.—**wad'dit** *imp.* Wedded.

wad[3], *v.* [Scot.] To wager; bet; pledge. [< AS. *weddian*.]

wad[4], *v.* [Scot.] Would.

wad, *n.* **1.** A small compact mass of any soft or flexible sub-

stance, especially as used for stuffing, packing, or lining. **2.** A piece of paper, leather, etc., used to hold powder and shot in place, as a gun-barrel. **3.** Wadding. **4.** [U. S.] Paper money, especially bank-notes. [< Sw. *vadd.*]—**wad'ding,** *n.* **1.** Wads collectively; any substance, as carded cotton, used as material for wads. **2.** The act of applying a wad or wads.

Wa-da'ī, 1 wɑ-dāī'; 2 wä-dī', *n.* A French protectorate in N. French Equatorial Africa; 170,000 sq. m.; pop. about 1,000,000; capital, Abeshr.

wad'dle, 1 wŏd'l; 2 wɑd'l. **I.** *vi.* [WAD'DLED; WAD'DLING.] To rock or sway from side to side in walking; move clumsily. **II.** *n.* The act of waddling; a clumsy rocking walk. [Dim. of WADE.]—**wad'dler,** *n.*

wad'dy, 1 wŏd'i; 2 wɑd'i, *n.* [-DIES², *pl.*] [Austral.] **1.** A thick native war-club. **2.** A walking-stick; piece of wood. **wad'die‡.**

wade, 1 wēd; 2 wād, *v.* [WAD'ED⁴; WAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To pass through, as a river, by walking on the bottom; walk through, as a liquid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To walk through water or any yielding substance, as mud, high grass, etc. **2.** To proceed laboriously. **3†.** To enter or penetrate deeply. [< AS. *wadan,* move.]—**wade,** *n.* **1.** The act of wading. **2.** A ford. —**wad'er,** *n.* **1.** One who wades. **2.** A long-legged wading bird, as a snipe, plover, or stork.

Wade, 1 wēd; 2 wād, **Benjamin Franklin** (1800–1878). A United States Senator and abolitionist.

wa'di, 1 wɑ'di; 2 wä'di, *n.* In the Orient, a valley containing the bed of a watercourse, usually dry except in the rainy season. [Ar.] **wa'dy‡.**

wad'na, 1 wŏd'nə; 2 wɑd'na, *v.* [Scot.] Would not.

wad'set, 1 wŏd'sĕt; 2 wɑd'sĕt, *n. Scots Law.* A pledge, as of land, as security for a debt. [< AS. *wed,* pledge, + SET¹, *n.*] **wad'-sett‡.—wad'set-ter,** *n.* One receiving a wadset.

wa'dy, *n.* Same as WADI. [Ar.]

wae', 1 wē; 2 wā. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Sorrowful. **II.** *n.* Wo.—**wae'-ful,** *a.* [Scot.] Woful; sad.—**wae'ness,** *n.* [Scot.] Sadness.—**wae'some,** *a.* [Scot.] Melancholy.—**wae'sucks,** *interj.* [Scot.] Alas! **wae'suck‡.**

waese, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WASE.

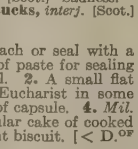
wa'fer, 1 wē'fər; 2 wā'fer. **I.** *vt.* To attach or seal with a wafer. **II.** *n.* **1.** A thin hardened disk of paste for sealing letters or receiving the impress of a seal. **2.** A small flat disk of unleavened bread, used in the Eucharist in some churches; the host. **3.** *Med.* A flat form of capsule. **4.** *Mil.* A disk of priming material. **5.** Any circular cake of cooked paste, dough, or the like; also, a thin, light biscuit. [< D.OF *wafel,* wafer.]

waff†, *vt. & vi.* To wave.

waff, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Low-born; worthless; inferior. **2.** Strayed; solitary. **waf‡.**

waff, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] A glimpse; sight. **2.** A slight ailment. **3.** The act of WAVING; waft.

waf'fle, 1 wef'l; 2 wɑf'l, *n.* **1.** A batter cake baked in waffle-irons. **2.** A thin cake; wafer. [< D. *wafel,* wafer.]—**waf'fle-l"rons,** *n. pl.* A utensil consisting of hinged halves for baking waffles.


Waffle-irons.

W. Afr., *abbr.* West Africa.

waft, 1 wuft; 2 wäft. I⁴. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To carry gently or lightly with waving motion in or on a buoyant medium, as air or water. **2†.** To signal or beckon to with the hand. **3†.** To turn; direct, as one's glance. **4†.** To be borne as in a current of water; float. II¹. *n.* **1.** The act of one who or of that which wafts. **2.** A breath or current of air; also, a passing odor. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A signal made with a flag or pennant. (2) A signal-flag or -pennant. [Var. of WAVE, *v.*]—**waft'age,** *n.* Conveyance by wafting.—**waft'er,** *n.*—**waf'ture,** *n.* **1.** A wafting or waving motion. **2.** Conveyance by wafting.

waft², *n.* [Scot.] Woof; weft.

wag, 1 wag; 2 wăg, *vt. & vi.* [WAGGED, WAGD⁸; WAG'GING.] **1.** To move or cause to move lightly and quickly in alternate opposite directions; oscillate. **2.** To proceed regularly; as, life *wags* on. **3.** To go; depart. **4.** To keep up a constant motion (of the tongue) as when talking incessantly. **5†.** To act. [< O. Sw. *wagga.*]

wag¹, *n.* The act or motion of wagging.

wag², *n.* A droll fellow or humorous fellow; wit; a joker. [Abbr. of *waghalter,* < WAG, *v.*, + HALTER, *n.*]—**wag'ger-y,** *n.* [-IES², *pl.*] Mischievous jocularity; drollery. SYN.: see WIT.—**wag'gish,** *a.* **1.** Being or acting like a wag. **2.** Said or done in waggery. SYN.: see JOCOSE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wage, 1 wēj; 2 wāg. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WAGED; WAG'ING.] **1.** To engage in and maintain vigorously, as a conflict. **2.** *Ceram.* To prepare by kneading or working. **3†.** To pledge; wager. **4†.** To attempt or risk. **5†.** To carry on war; contend. **II.** *n.* **1.** Payment for service rendered, especially pay of workers by the day, week, or month: usually plural, often construed as singular. **2.** *pl. Econ.* The remuneration received by labor in its broadest sense as distinguished from that received by capital, and including the expenses incurred for superintendence and management. **3†.** A pledge. [< LL.OF *wadio,* < *wadium,* pledge.] SYN.: see SALARY.

wa'ger, 1 wē'jər; 2 wā'ger. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To stake (something) on an uncertain event; bet. **2.** To make the subject of a bet. **II.** *n.* **1.** An agreement between persons that something, as money, shall be delivered over to one of them on the happening or not happening of an uncertain event; a bet. **2.** The thing so pledged. **3‖.** The act of giving a pledge. [< OF. *pageure,* < *wager,* pledge, wager.]—**wager of law,** anciently, a mode of trial whereby a defendant acquitted himself of a debt by taking his oath that he owed the plaintiff nothing, and having eleven compurgators present to swear that they believed his oath to be true.—**wa'ger-er,** *n.*

wa'ges, 1 wē'jez; 2 wā'gĕs, *n.* Plural of WAGE.

wag'gle, 1 wag'l; 2 wăg'l. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WAG'GLED; WAG'GLING.] **1.** To cause to wag in short, quick movements. **2.** To wag quickly; show a wabbling motion. **II.** *n.* A wagging. [Freq. of WAG, *v.*] **wag'l‡.**

wag'gon, wag'gon-er, etc. Same as WAGON, etc.

Wag'ner, 1 wag'nər *or* (*G.*) vän'nər; 2 wăg'ner *or* (*G.*) vän'ner, **Wilhelm Richard** (1813–1883). A German composer; *Lohengrin.*—**Wag-ne'ri-an,** *a.* Relating to Richard Wagner or to his style, theory, or works.

Wag'ner-ism, 1 vag'[*or* wag']nər-izm; 2 vä̆g'[*or* wăg']nĕr-ĭşm, *n.* The theory of Richard Wagner regarding music-drama, as exemplified in the construction and rendition of his own operatic works. Its chief point, especially that in which it differs from the method of the old Italian opera-composers, is its insistence on the equal cooperation of music, both vocal and orchestral, poetry, scenic effect, and action, no one of these being subordinate.

wag'on, 1 wag'ən; 2 wăg'on. **I.** *vt.* To transport in a wagon. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strong four-wheeled vehicle for carrying loads; also, a similar vehicle of lighter build; loosely, any four-wheeled vehicle. **2.** *Eng.* A freight-car. **3.** A mine-car. **4†.** A chariot. [< OHG.D *wegan,* move.] **wag'gon‡** [Eng.].—**wag'-on-head"ed,** *a.* Having a semicylindrical head or top, resembling a wagon-top; having a round-arched roof.—**wag'on-age,** *n.* **1.** The amount paid for conveyance in a wagon. **2.** Wagons collectively. **wag'gon-age‡.—wag'on-er,** *n.* **1.** A wagon-driver. **2.** [W-] *Astron.* (1) Same as AURIGA. (2) The Dipper. **3†.** A charioteer. **wag'gon-er‡.—wag"on-ette',** *n.* A light wagon, with or without a cover with the lengthwise seats facing inward and a cross-seat in front for the driver. **wag"on-et'‡.**

Wa'gram, 1 vä'grəm; 2 wä'grăm, *n.* A village in Lower Austria; Napoleon defeated Austrians, July 5–6, 1809.

wag'tail", 1 wag'tēl"; 2 wăg'tāl", *n.* **1.** A small singing bird: named from its habit of wagging the tail when on the ground. **2.** A water-thrush. **3.** One who is pert.

Wa-ha'bi, 1 wɑ-hä"bi; 2 wä-hä'bī, *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect in Arabia, founded by **Abd-el-Wahab** (1891–1787), a Mohammedan reformer. **Wah-ha'bi‡.—Wa-ha'bi-işm,** *n.*

wa-hoo', 1 wɑ-hü' *or* wü'hü; 2 wä-hōō' *or* wä'hōō, *n.* **1.** The winged elm (*Ulmus alata*). **2.** The burning-bush (*Euonymus atropurpureus*). **3.** The white basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*).

Wai-chow', 1 wai-chou'; 2 wī-chow', *n.* A treaty port in S. E. China; pop. 300,000.

waif, 1 wēf; 2 wāf, *vt. O.Eng.Law.* To throw away; cast off, as a waif.

waif, *a.* [Scot.] Feeble; paltry; ignoble.

waif, *n.* **1.** A homeless, neglected wanderer. **2.** Anything carried hither and thither, as by the wind or water; any odd or stray article. **3.** Anything found and unclaimed. **4.** That which comes along by chance. **5.** *Law.* Something stolen and then abandoned by the thief while running away to avoid arrest. [OF., < Ice. *veif,* waif, < *veifa,* shake.]

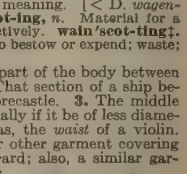
wail, 1 wēl; 2 wāl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To grieve over with or as with wails; utter wails; express sorrow by moans or cries. **II.** *n.* A prolonged moan; plaintive cry; also, any mournful sound, as of the wind. [ME. *wailen,* < Ice. *væla,* < *væ,* wo.]—**wail'er,** *n.*—**wail'ful,** *a.* [Archaic or Prov.] **1.** Deeply sorrowing. **2.** Making a mournful sound.—**wail'ing,** *pa. & n.*

wain, 1 wēn; 2 wān, *n.* **1.** [W-] Seven bright stars in Ursa Major. Called also **Charles's Wain,** which is a corruption of AS. *carles wæn.* the carl's wain or farmer's wagon. Erroneously traced to Charlemagne. **2‖.** A wagon. [< AS. *wægen,* < *wegan,* carry.]

wain'scot, 1 wēn'skət; 2 wān'scot. **I.** *vt.* [-SCOT-ED⁴ *or* -SCOT-TED⁴; -SCOT-ING *or* -SCOT-TING.] To form a wainscot for. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A lining for inner walls: usually paneled. **2†.** Timber, other than English, suitable for wainscoting; imported oak: the original meaning. [< D. *wagenschot,* choice oak-timber.]—**wain'scot-ing,** *n.* Material for a wainscot; a wainscot; wainscots collectively. **wain'scot-ting‡.**

wair, 1 wār; 2 wār, *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To bestow or expend; waste; squander.

waist, 1 wēst; 2 wāst, *n.* **1.** That part of the body between the chest and the hips. **2.** *Naut.* That section of a ship between the quarter-deck and the forecastle. **3.** The middle part or section of any object, especially if it be of less diameter than the remaining portions; as, the *waist* of a violin. **4.** That part of a woman's dress or other garment covering the body from the waistband upward; also, a similar garment for children, upon which lower garments may be buttoned. **5.** Same as WAISTBAND. [< AS. **wæst,* < *weazan,* grow.]—**waist'band,** *n.* A band for the waist, constituting the upper part of trousers, skirts, etc.—**waist'-cloth",** *n.* A cloth partially covering the waist, passing over the hips and under the thighs, worn by natives in tropical countries, often as the only garment. **breech'-cloth"‡; loin'-cloth"‡.—waist'coat,** 1 wēst'-kōt *or* wes'kət; 2 wāst'-cōt *or* wĕs'cot, *n.* **1.** A garment, now commonly sleeveless, covering a man's waist and chest; a vest. **2.** A similar garment worn by women. **3†.** A long vest worn with trunk and hose under a slip doublet. Compare VEST *n.*, 1.—**waist'ing,** *n.* Any material suitable for making waists.


An Embroidered Waistcoat or Undercoat, as worn in the early part of the 18th century.

wait[4], *l* wēt; 2 wāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To delay departure or action until the coming or prior action of; await. **2.** [Colloq.] To put off until the occurrence of some event; postpone; delay; as, to *wait* dinner. **3**†. To attend as a result; follow as a consequence. **4**†. To escort; attend; accompany. **II.** *i.* **1.** To rest in expectation. **2.** To look forward to something. **3.** To stand in readiness. **4.** To perform duties of personal service or attendance; be or act as a waiter. Syn.: see ABIDE; LINGER.—**to wait on** or **upon. 1.** To go to see; call upon. **2.** To attend and serve as a waiter or a valet. **3.** To attend or follow as a result or consequence; as, may good fortune *wait upon* you.

wait, *n.* **1.** The act of waiting, or the time occupied in waiting; delay. **2.** A member of a musical band organized to play and sing in the streets, at night or dawn: now applied only to those who sing carols in the streets at Christmas time. **3**†. A watchman or guard. **4**†. An ambush; trap or snare. [< OHG.[F] *wahta*, watchman.]—**wait'er,** *n.* **1.** One who waits upon others, as in a restaurant. **2.** One who awaits something. **3.** A tray for dishes, etc. **4**†. A watchman or keeper.

wait'-a-bit", *l* wēt'-ə-bit"; 2 wāt'-ə-bit", *n.* Any one of various plants with sharp or hooked thorns that catch and tear the clothing, and thus detain those who would pass through them, as the catbrier.

Waite, *l* wēt; 2 wāt, **Morrison Remick** (1816–1888). An American jurist; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

wait'ing, *l* wēt'iŋ; 2 wāt'ing, *n.* The act or business of a waiter; attendance.—**in waiting,** in attendance, especially at court.—**wait'ing-room",** *n.* An apartment for the use of persons awaiting trains, etc.

wait'ress, *l* wēt'res; 2 wāt'rĕs, *n.* A woman or girl employed to wait on guests at table, as in a restaurant.

waiv(e[F]**,** *l* wēv; 2 wāv, *vt.* [WAIVED, WAIVD[5]; WAIV'ING.] **1.** To relinquish, especially temporarily, as a right or claim; yield. **2.** *Law.* (1) Specif., to surrender, abandon, or relinquish voluntarily, either expressly or by implication, as a privilege. (2) To throw away; cast aside. **3**†. To reject; cast off; desert. [< OF. *weyver*, perhaps < Icel. *veifa*, wave.]—**waiv'er,** *n. Law.* The voluntary relinquishment of a right, privilege, or advantage.

Wa"ka-ya'ma, *l* wɑ"kɑ-yū'mɑ; 2 wä"kä-yä'mä, *n.* A seaport in S. Honshu Island, Japan; pop. 75,200.

wake, *l* wēk; 2 wāk, *v.* [WAKED[t] or WOKE; WAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rouse from slumber; awake. **2.** To resuscitate. **3.** To excite; arouse. **4.** To cause to sound or resound. **5.** To keep a vigil over. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be aroused from sleep. **2.** To be or remain awake. **3.** To be brought in any way from a torpid into an active condition. **4.** To be set in motion or action. **5.** To come out of sleep, a trance, or death. **6.** To keep watch or guard at night. **7**†. To feast or revel late into the night. [< AS. *wacian*, wake, *wacan*, arise.] Syn.: see STIR.—**wak'er,** *n.* **1.** A wakener. **2.** One who stays awake; a watcher.

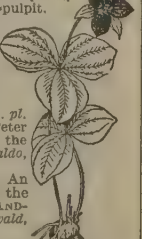
wake[1]**,** *n.* **1.** A watch over the body of a dead person all night, just before the burial, by the relatives and friends: common among the Irish. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] Formerly, a parish church dedication festival or anniversary celebration, preceded by a night vigil in the church. **3.** The act of refraining from sleep, especially on a festive, or solemn occasion. **4.** The act of waking, or the state of being awake; vigil. [< AS. *wacu*, < *wacan*, arise.]—**wake'ful,** *a.* **1.** Remaining awake, especially at the ordinary time of sleep. (1) Not sleeping or sleepy; watchful; alert. (2) Unable to sleep; restless; suffering from insomnia. **2.** Arousing from or as from sleep. Syn.: see VIGILANT. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wak'en,** *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To arouse from sleep; awaken. **2.** To incite to activity. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cease from sleeping; wake. **2.** To keep awake; also, to keep watch.—**wak'en-er,** *n.* One who or that which awakens.

wake[2]**,** *n.* The track left by a vessel passing through the water; hence, any course passed over. [< Icel. *vök*, hole.]

Wake'field, *l* wēk'fild; 2 wāk'fēld, *n.* **1.** A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England; pop. 52,892. **2.** A town in N. E. Massachusetts; pop. 13,030.

wake'rife, *l* wēk'raif; 2 wāk'rif, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Wakeful; alert.

wake'-rob"in, *l* wēk'-rob"in; 2 wāk'-rŏb"in, *n.* **1.** A British plant (*Arum maculatum*); cuckoopint. **2.** [U. S.] Any species of trillium. **3.** The jack-in-the-pulpit.


American Wake-robin.

Wal'deck, *l* väl'dek; 2 väl'dĕk, *n.* A German republic proclaimed November, 1918; 433 sq. m.; pop. 66,430; capital, Arolsen.

Wal'de-mar, *l* wal'(*or* väl')di-mär; 2 wal'(*or* väl')dē-mär, **I.,** "The Great" (1131–1182). A king of Denmark; subdued southern Norway. **At'ter-dag**†; **Val'de-mar**†.

Wal-den'ses, *l* wɑl-den'siz; 2 wal-dĕn'sēz, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* A religious sect founded by Peter Waldo of Lyons, France, about 1170, in the Western Church. [< LL. *Valdenses*, < *Valdo*, Waldo.]—**Wal-den'si-an,** *a. & n.*

wald'grave, *l* wōld'grēv; 2 wald'grāv, *n.* **1.** An old German title of nobility. **2.** Originally, the lord or intendant of a forest. Compare LANDGRAVE; MARGRAVE. [< G. *waldgraf*, < *wald*, wood, + *graf*, count.]

Wald'stät"ter, Vier, *l* fir wōlt'shtet"ər; 2 fēr wält'shtĕt"er. The Forest Cantons. See FOREST.

Wald'stein, *l* wōlt'shtain; 2 wält'shtīn, **Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von** (1583–1634). Duke of Friedland, Sagan, and Mecklenburg; Bohemian general in Thirty Years' war.

wale[1]**,** *l* wēl; 2 wāl, *vt.* [WALED; WAL'ING.] **1.** To raise welts on (the body) by striking, as with a lash; hence, to flog.

whale†. **2.** To weave, as the wickerwork of a basket, with several rods together. **3.** To protect or fasten with wales. [< AS. *walu*, wale.]

wale[2]**,** *vt.* [Prov. Brit.] To choose; select; hence, to woo.

wale, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Well-selected; choice. [< Icel. *val*, choice.]

wale[1]**,** *n.* **1.** A stripe or ridge made on living flesh by flogging. **2.** A ridge or stripe, as in the planking of a vessel. **3.** A ridge, especially on the surface of cloth; also, texture. [< AS. *walu*, wale.]

wale[2]**,** *n.* [Scot. or Archaic.] A choice or preference of one thing from among others.

Wal'er, *l* wēl'ər; 2 wāl'er, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A horse of New South Wales exported to India for cavalry service; also, any horse from Australia.

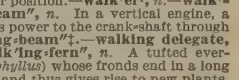
Wales, *l* wēlz; 2 wālz, *n.* A principality in S. W. Great Britain; 7,466 sq. m.; pop. 2,206,712.

Wal'fisch Bay, *l* wol'fish; 2 wal'fish. A dependency of Cape of Good Hope province, union of South Africa; 430 sq. m.; pop. 3,080. **Wal'fish Bay**†.

Wal-hal'la, *l* wɔl-hal'ə *or* wɑl-hāl'ɑ; 2 wal-häl'a *or* wäl-häl'ä, *n.* Same as VALHALLA.

wa-lise', *n.* [Scot.] Same as VALISE.

walk, *l* wōk; 2 wąk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To proceed or pass through, over, or on with the gait called a walk; perambulate; traverse. **2.** To cause to proceed by a walk; lead, ride, or drive at a walk; also, to accompany in a walk; as, to *walk* one's horse on stubbly ground; to *walk* a beat about the city. **3.** To cause to move with a motion resembling a walk. **II.** *i.* **1.** To advance by alternate steps, raising and setting down the feet one after another without running; as, to *walk* down-town to business. **2.** To move with the slowest pace, in which a quadruped has always two or more feet on the ground, and a biped always one foot. **3.** To take a walk for exercise or amusement. **4.** To act or proceed in some regular manner or course; behave. **5.** To glide or move about as a ghost; as, the spirits *walk* at Hallowe'en. **6.** To move progressively by alternate oscillation or twisting. **7**†. [Vulgar.] To be in motion; keep stirring; wag. [< AS. *wealcan*, move.]—**to walk Spanish** [Colloq., U. S.], to be compelled to walk on tiptoe by being seized by the scruff of the neck and the seat of the trousers; to walk gingerly; hence, to proceed or act under compulsion; also, to be discharged.—**to w. the plank,** to walk up a plank placed across the gunwale of a ship until it tilted over, letting the victim fall into the sea to drown: a method of putting prisoners to death, practised by pirates; also, to be forced out of an office or position.—**walk'er**[1]**,** *n.*—**walk'ing,** *ppr. & n.*—**walk'ing-beam",** *n.* In a vertical engine, a horizontal beam that transmits power to the crank-shaft through the connecting-rod. **work'ing-beam"**†.—**walking delegate,** see under DELEGATE, *n.*—**walk'ing-fern",** *n.* A tufted evergreen fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*) whose fronds end in a long tapering tip, which takes root and thus gives rise to new plants.—**walk'ing-stick",** *n.* **1.** A staff or cane carried in the hand to assist in walking. **2.** An insect having a long slender body and legs and resembling one of the twigs among which it lives.


Walking-stick (def. 2). 1/3

walk, *n.* **1.** The act of walking; the slowest pace; an advance movement in which a quadruped has always two or more feet on the ground, and a biped always one foot on the ground. **2.** The gait of one who walks. **3.** A promenade or stroll. **4.** A place for walking; path; range; pasture. **5.** A vocation; course of life; method or way of living. **6.** The formation of, or space between, two lines or rows of plants, trees, etc., in plantations. **7**†. *pl.* Pleasure-grounds.—**walk'out",** *n.* A workmen's strike: opposed to *lockout*.—**walk'-o"ver,** *n.* An easy or unopposed success, as in a horse-race.

Walk'er[1]**,** *l* wēk'er; 2 wąk'er, *n.* **1. Francis Amosa** (1840–1897), an American economist. **2. John** (1732–1807), English lexicographer and actor. **3. William** (1824–1860), American adventurer in Nicaragua and Honduras.

Wal-kyr'le, *n.* Same as VALKYRIE.

wall, *l* wōl; 2 wal. *vt.* To provide with a wall; fortify; defend; enclose; shut up, out, or in. **II.** *n.* **1.** A continuous structure, as for the side of a house; also, a fence of stone or masonry. **2.** *Mil.* A fortification: often *pl.* **3.** The side of any cavity, vessel, or receptacle. [< L.[AS] *vallum*, wall, < *vallus*, palisade.] Syn.: see RAMPART.—**party wall,** see under PARTY, *n.*—**the w.,** in narrow streets, the courtesy of allowing one to pass along on the inner side, nearest a wall or building.—**to drive, push,** or **thrust to the w.,** to force one to an extremity.—**to go to the w.,** to be pressed or driven to an extremity; be forced to yield.—**to take the wall,** to take the inner side of the walk; hence, to take a rude advantage.—**wall'-creep"er,** *n.* A brilliantly colored small bird (*Tichodroma muraria*) that obtains its insect prey by creeping on cliffs and walls.—**w.-fern,** *n. Bot.* The common polypody.—**wall'-flow"er,** *n.* **1.** A popular garden perennial (*Cheiranthus cheiri*) of the mustard family. **2.** A woman who, at a ball or party, keeps her seat or stands by the wall, presumably for want of a partner.—**wall-fruit,** *n.* Fruit grown and ripened close to a wall or fence.—**w.-lizard,** *n.* A small European lizard (*Tarentola mauritanica*) that frequents crevices in walls.—**w.-paper,** *n.* Paper, specially prepared and tinted,

Wall-creeper. 1/4

for covering plastered walls and ceilings.—**w.-piece,** *n. Mil.* A piece of ordnance, especially a swivel-gun, mounted on a wall. —**w.-plate,** *n.* **1.** *Building.* A horizontal timber on a wall, for bearing the ends of joists, girders, etc. **2.** A plate for attaching a bearing or the like to a wall.—**w.-rock,** *n. Geol.* The non-metalliferous rock between two lodes.—**w.-rocket,** *n.* A British perennial (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*) of the mustard family.—**w.-tent,** *n.* A tent having vertical sides and peaked top.—**w.-tracery,** *n.* Any tracery used to ornament a wall.

wal'la-by, 1 wel'ə-bi; 2 wą'lą-by, *n.* One of the smaller kangaroos frequenting forests and brush. [Austral.]

Wal'lace, 1 wel'is; 2 wą'ląc, *n.* **1. Alfred Russel** (1823–1913), an English naturalist and sociologist. **2. Henry C.** (1866–1924), an American agriculturist; editor; United States Secretary of Agriculture, 1921–24. **3. Lewis** ("Lew") (1827–1905), a United States general; author: *Ben Hur.* **4. Sir William** (1270?–1305), a Scottish national hero.

Wal'lach, 1 väl'ȧH; **Otto** (1847–). A German chemist; awarded Nobel prize for chemistry in 1910.

Wal-la'chi-a, 1 wel-lē'ki-ə; 2 wą-lā'ci-a, *n.* A former principality of S. Europe; it united with Moldavia in 1861 in forming the principality, later the kingdom, of Roumania; 29,916 sq. m.; pop. 4,715,000.

Wal-la'chi-an, 1 wel-lē'ki-ən; 2 wą-lā'ci-an, *a.* Of or relating to Wallachia, or its inhabitants.

Wal'la-sey, 1 wel'ə-si; 2 wąl'a-sy, *n.* A town in Cheshire, England, on the Mersey river; pop. 90,720.

Wal'la Wal'la, 1 wel'ə wel'ə; 2 wąl'a wąl'a. A city in S. E. Washington; pop. 15,510; seat of Whitman College (non-sectarian), founded in 1882.

Wal'len-stein, 1 väl'ən-shtīn; 2 väl'en-shtĭn, *n.* Same as WALDSTEIN: a less correct form. [poet.

Wal'ler, 1 wel'ər; 2 wąl'er, **Edmund** (1606–1687). An English

wal'let, 1 wel'ĕt; 2 wąl'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A pocketbook, usually large, to contain bank-notes. **2.** A leather or canvas bag for tools, etc. **3.** A knapsack. **4†.** Any loose-hanging protuberance. [< AS. *watel*, a hurdle.]

wall'-eye", *n.* **1.** An eye in which the iris is light-colored or white: said especially of horses. **2.** A large staring eye, as of a fish. **3.** A wall-eyed fish, as the pike-perch.—**wall'-eyed",** *a.* **1.** Having a wall-eye or wall-eyes. **2.** Having large staring eyes, as a fish.—**wall-eyed perch** or **pike,** an American fresh-water percoid fish (genus *Stizostedian*), having large eyes.

wal'let, 1 wel'i; 2 wąl'i, *n.* [Scot.] A valet.

Wal'ling-ford, 1 wel'iŋ-fərd; 2 wąl'ing-ford, *n.* A manufacturing town in S. Connecticut; pop. 9,650.

Wal'lis, *n.* Same as VALAIS.

Wal-loon', 1 we-lōōn'; 2 wą-lōōn', *n.* **1.** One of a mixed Italic, Teutonic, Celtic people in S. E. Belgium. **2.** Their language, a French dialect. **Wal-loon'†.**—**Wal-loon',** *a.*

wal'lop[1], 1 wel'əp; 2 wąl'op. **I.** *vt.* **1.** [Slang.] To flog; whip; beat. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To throw or tumble over. **II.** *n.* A severe blow. [Use of WALLOP[2], *v.*]—**wal'lop-er,** *n.* One who or that which wallops.

wal'lop[2]. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To boil vigorously. **2.** To waddle; gallop in an awkward rolling way. **II†.** *n.* A lively rolling motion; gallop. [< OF. **waloper*; see GALLOP, *v.*]

wal'low, 1 wel'o; 2 wąl'o. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To roll about, as swine, etc., in mud or mire. **2.** Figuratively, to revel in any indecent or unbecoming practise. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of wallowing. **2.** A mud-hole in which animals wallow. [< AS. *wealwian*, wallow.]—**wal'low-er,** *n.*

Walls'end, 1 wôlz'end; 2 wąls'ĕnd, *n.* A borough in Northumberland, England, on the Tyne; pop. 43,020.

Wall Street. A street in S. Manhattan, New York city, the financial center of the United States: so called from an old wall located here when Dutch territory.

wal'ly, *a.* & *n.* [-LIES, *pl.*] Same as WALY.

wal'ly-drai"gle, 1 wel'i-drē"gl; 2 wąl'y-drā"gl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The youngest in a family; also, a young bird in the nest. **2.** Any feeble or ill-grown creature. **wal'ly-drag"†; wal'ly-drag"gle†.**

wal'nut, 1 wôl'[*or* wel']nut; 2 wąl'[*or* wąl']nŭt, *n.* **1.** A valuable Old World timber-tree, its wood, or its edible nut (called in U. S. **English walnut**). **2.** Some similar tree or its wood or fruit, especially [U. S.] the **black walnut.** **3.** [Local, U. S.] The hickory. [< AS. *wealh*, foreign, + *hnutu*, nut.]

Leaf and Fruit of the Black Walnut.
a, nut, as it grows; *b*, nut, with shuck removed.

Wal'pole, 1 wôl'pōl *or* wel'pōl; 2 wąl'pōl *or* wąl'pōl, *n.* **1. Horace** (1717–1797), fourth Earl of Orford; son of Sir Robert; an English author and wit. **2. Sir Robert** (1676–1745), first Earl of Orford; English statesman; Prime Minister.

Wal-pur'gis night, 1 val-pur'gis; 2 väl-pur'gis. The night before May 1: originally dedicated to **St. Walpurga,** an English nun who founded religious houses in Germany (754–779).

wal'rus, 1 wôl'[*or* wel']rus; 2 wąl'[*or* wąl']-rŭs, *n.* A large marine seal-like mammal (genus *Rosmarus*) having hind limbs flexible forward and tusk-like canines in the upper jaw. See illus. in next column. [< Sw. *hval*, whale, + O. Sw. *ross*, horse.]

Wal'sall, 1 wôl'sel; 2 wąl'sąl, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England; pop. 96,964.

Walsh†, *a.* & *n.* Welsh.

Wal'sing-ham, 1 wel'siŋ-əm; 2 wąl'sing-am, **Sir Francis** (1530?–1590). An English statesman and diplomat.

Wal'ter, 1 wôl'tər; 2 wąl'ter, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Walt, Wat** (dims.). **D. Wou'ter,** 1 wou'tər; 2 wou'ter; F. **Gau"tier',** 1 gō"tyē', 2 gō"tye', **Gau"thier†;** G. Sw. **Wal'ter,** 1 wäl'tər, 2 väl'ter, **Wal'ther†;** It. Sp. **Gual-te'ri-o,** 1 gwal-tē'ri-ō, 2 gwäl-tę'ri-ō; It. **Gual"ti-e'ro,** 1 gwäl"ti-ē'ro, 2 gwäl"ti-ę'ro; L. **Gual-te'rus;** Pg. **Gual-ter',** 1 gwal-ter', 2 gwäl-tēr'. **2. Hubert** (' –1205), an English statesman and archbishop of Canterbury. [Teut., powerful warrior.]

walth, 1 wôlth; 2 wąlth, *n.* [Scot.] Wealth.

Wal'tham, 1 wel'thəm; 2 wąl'tham, *n.* A watchmaking town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 30,900.

Wal'ther von der Vo'gel-wei"de, 1 wäl'ter fon dĕr fō'gel-vī"də; 2 väl'ter fon dĕr fō'gĕl-vī"de (1170?–1230?). A German minnesinger.

Wal'ton, 1 wôl'tən; 2 wąl'ton, *n.* **1. George** (1740?–1804), an American patriot; signer of the Declaration of Independence. **2. Izaak** (1593–1683), an English essayist and poet; *Compleat Angler.*

Walrus. 1/77

waltz, 1 wôlts; 2 wąlts. **I**[1]. *vi.* To dance a waltz. **II.** *n.* **1.** A round dance in triple time. **2.** The music for such a dance. [< G. *walzer*, < *walzen*, roll.]—**waltz'er,** *n.*

wa'ly, 1 wē'li; 2 wā'li. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beautiful; pleasing; excellent. **2** Strong; robust; vigorous. **II.** *n.* **1.** [-LIES, *pl.*] Something pleasing to the eye; a toy; ornament. **2.** Good luck. **3.** *pl.* Finery. [< WALE.]

wa'ly, 1 wē'li; 2 wā'ly, *interj.* [Prov. Brit.] Alas! an expression of sorrow or lament. [Cor. of WELLAWAY.] **wal'ly†.**

wame, 1 wēm; 2 wām, *n.* [Scot.] The abdomen; belly; womb.—**wame'fou,** *n.* [Scot.] A bellyful. **wame'fu'†.**

wamp'ish, 1 wemp'ish; 2 wąmp'ish, *vt.* [Scot.] To toss or throw about; wave; brandish.

wam'pum, 1 wem'pum; 2 wąm'pŭm, *n.* Beads formed of the interior parts of shells strung on threads, formerly used among the American Indians as currency, and worn also in necklaces, bracelets, belts, scabbards, etc. The beads were either black, dark purple, or white, the last being the wampum proper. The dark beads were a double the value of the white. Called also *seawan.* [< Am. Ind. *wompam*, < *wompi*, white.] **wam'pum-peag"†.—wampum belt,** a belt made of wampum.

wan[1]**§,** 1 wen; 2 wąn, *v.* [WANNED; WAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To make wan. **II.** *i.* To turn or become wan; look pale or ill.

wan[2] [Scot.], *imp.* & *pp.* of WIN, *v.*

wan, 1 wen; 2 wąn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pale, as from sickness; pallid. **2.** Gloomy; dismal. **3.** Pale, as something dimly illuminated. **II.** *n.* The quality of being wan. [< AS. *wann*, wan.] SYN.: (adj.) see GAUNT; GHASTLY; PALE.—**wan'ly,** *adv.*—**wan'ness,** *n.*—**wan'nish,** *a.* [< AS. *wan*, deficient.]

wan-, *prefix.* [Scot. or Obs.] Deficient: used to express negation.

Wan'a-mak"er, 1 wan'ə-mēk"ər; 2 wăn'a-māk'er, **John** (1838–1922). An American merchant; U. S. Postmaster-General, 1889–1893. [UNCHANCY. **wan-chan'cy†.**

wan-chan'sie, 1 wen-chan'si; 2 wąn-chăn'si, *a.* [Scot.] Same as

wand, 1 wend; 2 wąnd, *n.* **1.** A long slender rod, especially one indicating office. **2.** A musician's baton. **3†.** A bough; twig. [< Ice. *vöndr.*] SYN.: see STICK.

wan'der, 1 wen'dər; 2 wąn'der, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1§.** To roam over or through; traverse at random. **2.** To lead deviously; lead astray. **II.** *i.* **1.** To journey, ramble, or roam hither and thither; stray. **2.** To deviate from a true course; lose one's way. **3.** To depart from a fixed abode; migrate. **4.** To become delirious; be out of one's mind. **5.** To stray from the subject, as during an argument. [< AS. *wandrian*, < *windan*, wind.]

SYN.: deviate, digress, diverge, err, go astray, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray, swerve, veer. To *wander* is to move in an indefinite or indeterminate way which may or may not be a departure from a prescribed way; to *deviate* is to turn from a prescribed or right way, physically, mentally or morally, usually in an unfavorable sense; to *diverge* is to turn from a course previously followed or that something else follows, and has no unfavorable implication; to *digress* is used only with reference to speaking or writing; to *err* is used of intellectual or moral action, and of the moral with primary reference to the intellectual, an error being viewed as in some degree due to ignorance. *Range, roam,* and *rove* imply the traversing of considerable, often of vast, distances of land or sea; *range* commonly implies a purpose; as, cattle *range* for food; a hunting-dog *ranges* a field for game. *Roam* and *rove* are often purposeless, and always without definite aim. To *swerve* or *veer* is to turn suddenly from a prescribed or previous course, and often but momentarily; *veer* is more capricious and repetitious; the horse *swerves* at the flash of a sword; the wind *veers;* the ship *veers* with the wind. To *stray* is to go in a somewhat purposeless way aside from the regular path or usual limits or abode, usually with unfavorable implication; cattle *stray* from their pastures; an author *strays* from his subject; one *strays* from the path of virtue. *Stray* is in most uses a lighter word than *wander. Ramble* in its literal use is always a word of pleasant suggestion, but in its figurative use somewhat contemptuous; as, *rambling* talk. See RAMBLE.—**wan'der-er,** *n.*—**wan'der-ing,** *ppr.*—**wandering albatross,** a large whitish, web-footed sea-bird (*Diomedea exulans*) having extraordinary powers of flight. See ALBATROSS.—**wandering dervish,** one of an itinerant order of dervishes.—**Wandering Jew.** See under JEW, *n.*—**wan'der-ing-jew",** *n.* One of several ornamental-trailing plants.—**wandering kidney,** see under FLOATING.

wan'der, *n.* A ramble; act of wandering.

wan'der-lust", 1 wän'dər-lust"; 2 wän'der-lust', *n.* [W- or w-] An irrepressible impulse to wander or travel. [G.]

wan"der-oo', 1 wen"dər-ū'; 2 wąn"der-ōō', *n.* [Singhalese.] **1.** A large black monkey (*Macacus silenus*) of western India, having a heavy whitish mane. **2.** A Ceylonese monkey, as *Semnopithecus ursinus.*

wan'dle, 1 wen'dl; 2 wąn'dl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Supple; nimble.

Wands'worth, 1 wendz'werth; 2 wąndz'worth, *n.* A borough in S. W. London, England; pop. 328,660.

wane, 1 wēn; 2 wān. **I.** *vi.* [WANED; WAN'ING.] **1.** To diminish in size and brilliancy. **2.** To decline gradually. **wanne†.** **II.** *n.* **1.** Decrease, as of power, prosperity, or reputation. **2.** The decrease of the moon's visible illuminated surface; also, the period of such decrease. **3.** The beveled edge of a board sawn from a log. [< AS. *wanian, wana,* < *wan,* wanting.] [of a log.

wane'y, 1 wēn'ı; 2 wān'y, *a.* Having a beveled edge, as the wane

Wan"ga-nu'ı, 1 wŏn"gə-nū'ı; 2 wän"gä-nų'ı, *n.* A borough and seaport in S. W. North Island, New Zealand; pop. 23,523.

wan'gle, 1 wan'gl; 2 wăŋ'gl, *vt.* **1.** [Scot.] To wag or dangle; also, to swing from side to side; oscillate. **2.** [Colloq. Brit.] (1) To obtain, as by deception or trick; secure by swindling. (2) To cover up or conceal, as defects, deceptively.

Wan"hsi-en', 1 wŏn"shı-en'; 2 wän"shi-ĕn', *n.* A city on the Yangtze river, W. central China; pop. 140,000.

wan'ı-gan, 1 wen'ı-gən; 2 wąn'ı-gən, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** In American logging camps, a place for the storage of small supplies or reserve stock; also, a large chest for the lumbermen's clothing, shoes, tobacco, etc. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A raft of square timber, on which is a shanty fitted with sleeping and cooking accommodations: used by Maine lumbermen. **3.** The accountant's shack in a lumber-camp. **wan'ganǂ; wan'gunǂ; wan'ni-ganǂ.**—**running the wanigan,** taking a loaded boat of supplies down a river from station to station, especially in a swift current.

wan'lonǂ, *n.* Disaster, or bad luck; a curse: used only in the phrases **in a wanlon, with a wanlon,** etc. [< AS. *wanlonde,* pp. of *wanian,* WANE.] **wan'nionǂ.**

wan'le, wan'nel, wann'le, *a.* [Scot.] Same as WANDLE.

wan-rest'fu', 1 wen-rest'fu; 2 wąn-rĕst'fų, *a.* [Scot.] Restless.

want[d], 1 wēnt; 2 wąnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To feel the need of; desire; crave. **2.** To be without; lack wholly or partially. **3.** To be in need of; require or seek the aid or presence of. **4.** To do without; dispense with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be needy. **2.** To be deficient. **3.** To be lacking or absent. Syn.: see WISH.—**want'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Not at hand; missing. **2.** Marked by lack of something. **3.** [Colloq.] Weak-minded.

want, *n.* **1.** Lack or absence of something; scarcity. **2.** Privation; indigence. **3.** The thing that is lacking, needed, or desired. **4.** A conscious or felt need of something. [< Ice. *vant,* < *vant,* neut. of *vanr,* deficient.]

Syn.: absence, dearth, default, defect, deficiency, lack, necessity, need, privation, scantiness, scarceness, scarcity. See NECESSITY; POVERTY.—Ant.: abundance, affluence, fulness, luxury, plenty, profusion, riches, wealth.—**want'age**[1], *n.* Whatever is lacking; deficiency.

wa'nt[t], 1 wēnt or went; 2 wąnt *or* wąnt. Was not: a contraction: used also improperly for *were not:* a common vulgarism.

Wan'tage[2], 1 wen'tıj; 2 wąn'tąg, *n.* A market-town in Berkshire, England; pop. 3,890; birthplace of Alfred the Great.

wan'-thriv"en, 1 wen'-thrıv"n; 2 wąn'-thrıv"n, *a.* [Scot.] Hindered in growth; decaying or decayed.

wan'ton, 1 wen'tən; 2 wąn'tŏn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To squander or waste wantonly. **2.** To revel unrestrainedly; frolic at random. **3.** To pass the time lustfully. **II.** *a.* **1.** Being or acting without check or restraint; unrestrained. (1) Roving or sporting at will; frolicsome; prankish. (2) Running to excess; extravagant. (3) Not bound or tied; loose: as, *wanton* ringlets. (4) Being without restraint of appetite; dissolute; especially, lewd; lascivious; lustful.

2. Recklessly inconsiderate or heartless; outrageous.

Syn.: airy, free, frisky, frolicsome, gay, loose, merry, playful, reckless, sportive, unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained, wandering, wild. See IMMODEST.—Ant.: austere, demure, discreet, sedate, serious, thoughtful.

III. *n.* **1.** A licentious person. **2.** A trifler. **3**†. A pet. [< AS. *wan,* deficient, + ME. *towen,* < AS. *togen,* pp. of *teón,* train, draw.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wan'y, *a.* Same as WANEY.

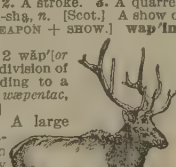
wap[1], 1 wep; 2 wąp, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] To whip; beat; strike. **2.** [Scot.] (1) To flutter or flap, as wings. (2) To fling. **II.** *i.* [Prov. or Obs.] To flutter. [Akin to WHIP.] **wappeǂ.**

wap[2]†, *vt.* To wrap; tie; bind. [< WRAP.]

wap, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A wisp of straw. **2.** A stroke. **3.** A quarrel.

wap'en-shaw, 1 wop'en-shē; 2 wąp'ĕn-shą, *n.* [Scot.] A show of weapons; review of weapons. [= WEAPON + SHOW.] **wap'inschawǂ.**

wap'en-take, 1 wap'[*or* wep']en-tēk; 2 wăp'[*or* wąp]ĕn-tāk, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A division of certain Anglian counties, corresponding to a hundred. **2.** A Saxon court. [< AS. *wæpentac,* < Ice. *vapin,* weapon, + *taka,* take.]



Wapiti. 1/80

wap'i-ti, 1 wop'ı-tı; 2 wąp'ı-ti, *n.* A large North-American deer (*Cervus canadensis*) erroneously called *elk* in America. [< Am. Ind. *wapitik,* Rocky Mountain goat.]

wap'pen†, *n.* A weapon.

wap'pened, 1 wep'nd; 2 wąp'nd, *a.* Worn out. **wap'perdǂ.**

Wap'pers, 1 wăp'ərs; 2 wäp'ers, **Gustave, Baron** (1803–1874). A Belgian painter.

war[1], 1 wēr; 2 wąr, *v.* **I.** *vi. & vi.* **1.** To carry on, as a war; be at war; make war. **2.** To be in any state of active opposition; strive. **II.** *n.* **1.** A contest, as between nations or states, carried on by force and with arms; also, the condition of things created by such a contest. **2.** The science or art of military operations. **3.** Any act or state of hostility; enmity; strife; conflict. **4.** [Poet. or Obs.] (1) Armed troops; an army. (2) Warlike paraphernalia. [< AS. *werre.*]

War is an element of many compounds, self-explaining in the sense of 'used in or for war'; as, **war-arrow, war-ax, war-club, war-horn, war-plume, war-saddle, war-ship,** etc.

—**Civil War,** same as WAR OF SECESSION.—**Great War,** same as WORLD WAR.—**Mexican War,** between United States and Mexico, 1846–48; resulting in the annexation by the United States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California; concluded by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.—**Spanish American War,** between United States and Spain, 1898; resulting in the liberation of Cuba, and the annexation by the United States of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico; concluded by the Treaty of Paris.—**War of 1812,** between the United States and Great Britain, 1812–14; concluded by the Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814; announced Feb., 1815.—**War of Independence.** See AMERICAN REVOLUTION under REVOLUTION.—**War of Secession,** Civil War of 1861–65 between the eleven seceding States and the United States government, resulting in the defeat of the seceding States (followed by their reconstruction as members of the Union) and the abolition of negro slavery.—**World War,** the war begun July 28, 1914, by Austria-Hungary against Serbia, in which the powers named in the table given below were involved; it was suspended by armistice, Nov. 11, 1918; ended by treaty of peace signed at Versailles June 28, 1919. Breaches of diplomatic relations are printed in italics. **War of the Nations†.**

	Germany	Austria-Hungary	Turkey	Bulgaria
Belgium	* 8/ 4 1914	* 8/24 1914		
Bolivia	4/14 1917			
Brazil	10/26 1917			
China	8/14 1917	8/14 1917		
Costa Rica	9/21 1917			
Cuba	4/ 7 1917			
Ecuador	12/ 8 1917			
France	* 8/ 3 1914	8/12 1914	11/ 5 1914	10/18 1915
Great Britain	8/ 4 1914	8/12 1914	11/ 5 1914	10/18 1915
Greece	7/ 21 1917	7/ 21 1917		7/ 21 1917
(Provis. Govt.)	11/28 1916			12/ 2 1916
Guatemala	4/23 1917			
Haiti	6/17 1917			
Honduras	5/17 1917			
Italy	8/ 27 1916	5/23 1915	8/ 20 1915	10/ 19 1915
Japan	8/ 23 1914	* 8/ 27 1914		
Liberia	8/ 4 1917			
Montenegro	8/ 9 1914	8/ 27 1914		
Nicaragua	8/ 18 1917			
Panama	4/ 7 1917	12/ 10 1917		
Peru	10/ 6 1917			
Portugal	3/ 9 1916	* 3/ 15 1916		
Roumania	* 8/ 28 1916	8/ 27 1916	* 8/ 21 1916	* 8/ 21 1916
Russia	* 8/ 1 1914	* 8/ 6 1914	11/ 3 1914	10/ 19 1915
San Marino		6/ 24 1915		
Serbia	9 1914	* 7/ 28 1914	12/ 2 1914	*10/ 14 1915
Siam	7/ 22 1917	7/ 22 1917		
United States	4/ 6 1917	12/ 7 1917		
Uruguay	10/ 7 1917			

* War declared by a Central Power (named at top of column). In all other cases declaration was first made by an Entente Power.

† In the case of Portugal a resolution was passed on Nov. 23, 1914, authorizing military intervention as an ally of Great Britain; on May 19, 1915, military aid was granted; on March 8, 1916, Germany declared war on Portugal.

Peace treaties were signed and later ratified between the Allies and (1) Germany, at Versailles, June 28, 1919; (2) Austria, at St.-Germain, Sept. 10, 1919; (3) Hungary, at Neuilly, June 5, 1920; (4) Bulgaria, at Neuilly, Nov. 27, 1919. That with Turkey, at Sèvres, Aug. 10, 1920, was not ratified.

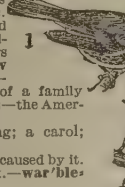
The United States, according to proclamation by President Harding, dates its peace with Germany from July 2, 1921.

(See ARMISTICE; GUISE; PEACE CONFERENCE; RETHONDES; SPA; SUPREME WAR COUNCIL; VERSAILLES.)—**war'-bread",** *n.* Bread made from whole wheat, oats, bran, potatoes, *etc.*—**war-lord,** *n.* A title given in the press to William II when German emperor. It is a translation of the German *Kriegsherr* used when referring to the German emperor as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. **Supreme war-lordǂ.**—**war'-ba"by,** *n.* A child born in time of war, especially one of illegitimate birth.—**war-bride,** *n.* **1.** A woman who marries a soldier as he is about to depart for active service: used also euphemistically. **2.** *Stock Exchange.* A corporation or other concern, as one manufacturing explosives, whose securities are much increased in value during warfare.—**war-cry,** *n.* A national or party cry in any contest.—**war-dance,** *n.* **1.** A mimetic dance representing warfare. **2.** A dance of savage tribes before going to war or in celebration of a victory.—**war-game,** *n.* A game in which metal blocks representing parts of armies, or groups of war-ships, are moved about on maps: invented for the purpose of training officers in strategical and tactical operations in order to prepare them for the movements of actual warfare.—**war-head,** *n.* A torpedo-head full of explosive: used on a self-propelling torpedo in time of war.—**war-horse,** *n.* A horse used in war or for military service, especially a spirited horse; a charger.—**war-path,** *n.* The route taken by an attacking party of American Indians.—**on the war-path. 1.** On a warlike expedition. **2.** [Colloq.] Ready for a fight; thoroughly angry.—**war-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane fitted for fighting.—**Wars of the Roses,** the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster for the English throne, beginning in 1455, and ending in 1485: so called from the white and red roses, the symbols respectively of the York and Lancastrian parties.—**war to the knife,** war to the bitter end; mortal combat.—**war-whoop,** *n.* A yell as of American Indians as for attack.

war[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To defeat; overcome; also, requite.

war[1]†, *n.* Same as WARE, *n.*

war'bl(eF, 1 wēr'bl; 2 war'bl, *vt.* & *vi.* [WAR'BL(E)D**P**; WAR'BLING.] **1.** To sing with trills and runs, or with rapid tremulous vibrations. **2.** To give forth a melodious quavering sound or succession of sounds; utter a warble. **3.** To make a liquid, murmuring sound, as a string. **4.** [U. S.] To yodel. [< G.OF *wirbeln* < MHG. *werben*. twist.] Syn.: see SING.]—**war'bler,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which warbles; a songster. **2.** A plain-colored bird (family *Sylviidæ*), mostly of the Old World, and noted for its song, as the reed-warbler, nightingale, etc. **3.** An American insectivorous bird (family *Mniotiltidæ*), usually brilliantly colored and with little powers of song, as the **summer** or **yellow** or **golden w.** (*Dendrœca æstiva.*)—**wood'-war"bler,** *n.* Any one of a family (*Mniotiltidæ*) of insectivorous birds—the American warblers. See WARBLER, 3.



Warblers. 1/7
1. Black-throated Green Warbler.
2. Black-and-white Warbler.

war'ble¹, *n.* The act of warbling; a carol; song.

war'ble², *n.* **1.** A bot, or the tumor caused by it. **2.** A hard swelling on a horse's back.—**war'ble-fly",** *n.* A bot-fly.

ward, 1 wērd; 2 ward. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To repel or turn aside, as a thrust or blow: usually with *off*. **2.** To act as ward or guard for; defend. **3.** To keep in safety; guard; imprison. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A person who is in the charge or under the guardianship of another by virtue of lawful appointment for that purpose. (2) *Feudal Law.* A minor subject to wardship. **2.** A territorial division of cities, made for convenience of government; also, any one of several other divisions made for convenience of management or control, as of a hospital or a prison. **3.** The state of being under a guard or a guardian. (1) Custody; confinement. (2) Guardianship; control; protection. **4.** The act of warding or guarding; protection. **5.** A projection inside a lock, designed to obstruct the turning of any key other than the proper one; also, a corresponding notch in the bit of a key to allow it to pass the projection in the lock. **6.** An instrument or means of defense; defensive attitude or movement, as in fencing. **7.** A warden or overseer. **8**†. A company of men detailed to defend or guard; garrison; watch. [< AS. *weard*, watchman.] Syn.: see SHELTER.—**ward'room",** *n.* **1.** On a vessel of war, the quarters of the commissioned officers junior to the commander. **2.** A hall used for meetings of the citizens of a ward in a city.

Ward, *n.* **1. Artemas** (1727–1800), an American Revolutionary general. **2. Artemus,** see ARTEMUS WARD. **3. John Quincy Adams** (1830–1910), an American sculptor. **4. Mary Augusta** (Mrs. Humphry Ward) (*née* Arnold) (1851–1920), an English novelist: *Robert Elsmere.*

-ward, -wards, *suffix.* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, to denote motion to or in the direction of a point; as, *homeward.* [< AS. *-weard, weardes*; akin to *weorthan*, become.]

war'den¹, 1 wēr'dn; 2 war'dn, *n.* **1.** One who keeps ward; a warder or gatekeeper. **2.** A chief officer, as in a prison. **3.** In England, the head of certain colleges. **4.** [U. S.] In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. **5.** A churchwarden. [< OF. *gardien*, GUARDIAN.] Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT.—**war'den-ry,** *n.* The office, functions, or jurisdiction of a warden. **war'den-ship‡.**

war'den², *n.* A variety of pear used chiefly for cooking. [< WARDEN¹, because it can be kept long.] **war'den-pear"‡.**

ward'er¹, 1 wērd'er; 2 ward'er, *n.* A keeper; guard; sentinel. [< OHG.OF *warten*, watch.]

ward'er², *n.* An official staff or baton. [< WARD, *v.*]

ward'robe", 1 wērd'rōb"; 2 ward'rōb", *n.* **1.** A large upright cabinet for wearing-apparel; formerly, a large clothes-closet or room, where clothes were also made and repaired. **2.** The outfit in garments of any one person. [< OF. *warderobe*, < *warder*, keep, + *robe*, robe.]

ward'ship, 1 wērd'ship; 2 ward'ship, *n.* **1.** The state of a ward; pupilage. **2.** *Feudal Law.* The right by which the lord had the custody of the body, and the custody and profits of the lands, of minor heirs of a deceased tenant.

ware¹, 1 wār; 2 wâr, *vt.* To beware of: in phrases like **ware the dog, ware hawk.** [< AS. *warian*, < *wær*, wary.]

ware², *v.* [Scot.] To expend; lay out. [< WARE, *n.*]

ware²†, *vt.* Same as WEAR².

ware³†, *imp.* of WEAR, *v.*

ware‖, *a.* Conscious; aware; hence, wary. [< AS. *wær*, wary.]

ware, *n.* **1.** Articles of the same class; especially, manufactured articles: used collectively, often in composition; as, tableware, glassware. **2.** *pl.* Articles of commerce; goods; merchandise. [< AS. *waru*, wares.]—**ware'house".** **1.** *vt.* To place in a warehouse, especially in a bonded warehouse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A storehouse for goods. **2.** [Eng.] A large shop; as, an Italian *warehouse.*—**ware'house"man,** *n.* One who makes a business of storing goods.—**ware'room",** *n.* A room for the storage or sale of goods or wares.

war'fare", 1 wēr'fâr"; 2 war'fâr", *n.* The waging or carrying on of war; conflict with arms; war; hence, figuratively, struggle; strife.

War'field, 1 wēr'fīld; 2 war'fēld, *n.* **1. Benjamin Breckenridge** (1851–1921), an American clergyman, author, editor, and educator; editor of the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review; Faith and Life.* **2. Ethelbert Dudley** (1861–), an American educator; author; president of **Lafayette University,** 1891–

wa'ri-ly, 1 wē'ri-li; 2 wâ'ri-ly, *adv.* In a wary manner.—**wa'ri-ness,** *n.* The quality or character of being wary.

war'i-son, 1 war'i-sən; 2 wâr'i-sən, *n.* **1.** A note of assault: erroneous use. **2**†. Reward; healing. [OF.] **war'ri-son‡.**

wark, 1 wȧrk; 2 wärk, *n.* [Scot.] Work.

wark'loom", 1 wȧrk'lūm"; 2 wärk'lōōm", *n.* [Scot.] An implement; tool; any utensil with which to perform work. **wark'lume‡.**

warl, 1 wȧrl; 2 wärl, *n.* [Scot.] World. **warld‡.**

war'lin, 1 war'lin; 2 wâr'lin, *n.* [Scot.] Worldling.

war'like", 1 wēr'laik"; 2 war'lik", *a.* **1.** Disposed to engage in war; belligerent. **2.** Relating to, used in, or suggesting war. **3.** Menacing war; belligerent; hostile. Syn.: martial, military, soldierlike, soldierly.—Ant.: civil, effeminate, meek, pacific, peaceful, unmilitary, unsoldierlike, unsoldierly, unwarlike.

war'lock†, 1 wēr'lek; 2 war'lŏk, *n.* A wizard; sorcerer; imp. [< AS. *wærloga*, < *wær*, compact, + *leógan*, lie.]

war'ly, 1 wȧr'li; 2 wär'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Worldly.

warm, 1 wērm; 2 warm. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make or become warm; raise the temperature of; heat slightly. **2.** To inspire with ardor; develop enthusiasm. **3.** [Slang.] To chastise or punish severely. **II.** *a.* **1.** Imparting a sensation of heat, but not hot; heated moderately. **2.** Having or characterized by heat somewhat greater than temperate; as, a *warm* climate. **3.** Imparting or preserving warmth. **4.** Having a feeling of slight heat. **5.** Possessing or marked by ardor, zeal, etc. **6.** Showing excitement; agitated; passionate. **7.** United by ardent affection. **8.** *Art.* Having predominating tones of red or yellow. **9.** Recently made; fresh, as a trail. **10.** Near the object sought: said in children's games. **11.** [Colloq.] Uncomfortable by reason of annoyance or danger. **12.** Characterized by brisk activity. [< AS. *wearm.*]—**warm'-blood"ed,** *a.* **1.** Having warm blood: said of animals, as mammals and birds, that preserve a nearly uniform high temperature whatever the surrounding medium. **2.** Enthusiastic; ardent; passionate.—**w.-hearted,** *a.* Kind; affectionate.—**warm'ish,** *a.*—**warm'ly,** *adv.*—**warm'ness,** *n.*

warmth, 1 wȧrmth; 2 warmth, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or sensation of being warm. **2.** Ardor or fervidness of disposition or feeling; excitement of temper or mind. **3.** *Art.* The effect produced by warm colors.

Syn: animation, ardor, cordiality, eagerness, earnestness, emotion, energy, enthusiasm, excitement, fervidness, fervor, geniality, glow, heat, intensity, irascibility, life, passion, vehemence, zeal. Compare ENTHUSIASM.—Ant.: coldness, coolness, frigidity, lolness, indifference, insensibility, torpor.

warn, 1 wērn; 2 warn, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To give notice of danger to; serve as a warning. **2.** To notify authoritatively. **3‖.** To expostulate with; admonish. [< AS. *warnian*, < *wearn*, refusal.] Syn.: see ADMONISH.—**warn'er,** *n.*—**warn'ing.** **1.** *pa.* Serving as a warning. **II.** *n.* **1.** Notice of danger; admonition. **2.** That which warns or admonishes. **3**†. A bidding; summons. Syn.: see COUNSEL; EXAMPLE.

War'ner, 1 wēr'nər; 2 war'ner, **Charles Dudley** (1829–1900). An American editor, essayist, and humorist; *American Men of Letters; A Library of the World's Best Literature.*

War"ne-ton', 1 var'n'-tōn'; 2 vâr'n'-tōn', *n.* A town (pop. 4,000) in Belgium, 8 miles S. E. of Ypres; captured by Germans August, 1914; recaptured by the Allies September 16, 1914.

warp¹, 1 wērp; 2 warp, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To turn or twist out of shape, as by shrinkage or heat. **2.** To give a wrong tendency to; distort; bias. **3.** *Weaving.* To stretch or arrange yarn. **4.** To move (a vessel) by hauling on a rope attached to some fixed object. **5.** In aeronautics, to tilt up (as the tips of an aeroplane at one end) and to bend down (as those at the other end) so as to bring the aeroplane into balance. **6**†. To fly with a swerving or bending motion. [< Ice. *varpa*, throw: akin to AS. *weorpan*, throw.] Syn.: see BEND.—**warp'er,** *n.* One who or that which warps.

warp, *n.* **1.** The state of being warped. **2.** The threads that run the long way of a fabric. **3.** A light cable used for warping a ship. **4.** Silt. **5.** A length of rope or rope-yarn. [< AS. *wearp*, < *weorpan*, throw.]

war'ran, 1 wor'ən; 2 wâr'an, *vt.* [Scot.] To warrant. **war'rand‡.**

war'rant, 1 wor'ənt; 2 war'ant. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To assure or guarantee the quality, accuracy, certainty, or sufficiency of; as, to *warrant* a title to property. **2.** To assure or guarantee the character or fidelity of; as, I *warrant* the man I have sent. **3.** To be sufficient grounds for; justify; as, the facts did not *warrant* your taking such a responsibility. **4.** To assure in reference to something said or promised; as, I *warrant* you he will come; hence, colloquially, to say confidently; as, I *warrant* he knew all about it then. **5.** To give legal authority or power to, so as to secure against harm; authorize. **II.** *n.* **1.** A judicial writ authorizing arrest, search, seizure, etc. **2.** Something which assures or attests; voucher; guaranty. **3.** Official sanction. **4.** A certificate of office given to non-commissioned officers in the army and navy. **5.** A document authorizing the receipt or the payment of money. [< OF. *warant*, ppr. of *warir*, guard.] Syn.: (verb) see JUSTIFY; (noun) see PRECEDENT.—**war'rant-a-bl(e**F, *a.* Justifiable.—**war'rant-a-bl(e-ness**P, *n.* **war'rant-a-bly,** *adv.*—**war"ran-tee',** *n.* *Law.* The person to whom a warranty is given.—**war'rant-er** or **-or,** *n.* One who warrants.—**war'rant-of"fi-cer,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] An officer charged with the duty of serving a judicial warrant. **2.** *Naval.* (1) An officer ranking with but after an ensign. (2) An officer ranking with but after a midshipman.—**war'ran-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* (1) An assurance or undertaking by the seller of property, express or implied, that the property is or shall be as it is represented or promised to be. (2) In conveyancing, a covenant in a deed whereby the grantor binds himself and his heirs to secure to the grantee the estate conveyed to him. (3) *Insur. Law.* A stipulation or engagement on the part of the insured that the facts in relation to the

risk are as stated by him. **2.** Authorization; warrant. **3†.** Security; guarantee.

war'ren, 1 wer'ən; 2 wąr'ĕn, *n.* **1.** A place where rabbits live and breed in communities. **2.** An enclosure for keeping small game; also, a place for keeping fish in a river. **3.** Figuratively, an obscure crowded place of habitation. **4.** *Eng. Law.* A franchise, either by prescription or royal grant, to keep in an enclosure "beasts and fowls of warren," that is, animals that are by nature wild. See also FREEWARREN under FREE, *a.* [< OHG.or *warjan,* defend.]—**war'ren-er,** *n.* The keeper of a warren.

War'ren, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1741–1775). An American general; killed at Bunker Hill. **2.** A city (pop. 27,050) in N. E. Ohio. **3.** A borough (pop. 14,260) in N. W. Pennsylvania.

War'ring-ton, 1 wer'ın-tən; 2 wąr'ing-tən, *n.* A city (pop. 76,810) in S. W. Lancashire, England.

war'rior, 1 wĕr'yər *or* wer'ı-ər; 2 wąr'yor *or* wąr'i-or, *n.* A soldier; especially, a distinguished soldier. [< OF. *guerreor,* < *guerreier,* wage war.]

war'saw', 1 wĕr'sē; 2 wąr'są, *n.* **1.** [Florida.] The jewfish. **2.** A fish, the black grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*).

War'saw', 1 wĕr'sē; 2 wąr'są, *n.* **1.** A county in Poland, formerly in Russia. **2.** A manufacturing and university city, capital of the Kingdom of Poland from 1689 until its partition, and present capital of the republic of Poland; scene of German defeat Oct., 1914; taken by Germans Aug. 5, 1915; evacuated 1918; pop. 936,046.

war'sle, 1 wūr'sl; 2 wär'sl, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Wrestle. **war'stle†.**

warst, 1 wūrst; 2 wärst, *a.* [Scot.] Worst.

wart, 1 wȯrt; 2 wąrt, *n.* **1.** A small excrescence formed on and rooted in the skin. **2.** A spongy excrescence found on the pasterns of the horse. **3.** A hard glandular protuberance on a plant. [< AS. *wearte,* wart.]—**wart'-hog",** *n.* An African wild hog (genus *Phacochœrus*) having warty excrescences on the face and tusks in both jaws.—**wart'y,** *a.* Abounding in warts; of the nature of warts.

Wart-hog. 1/20

Wart'burg, 1 vȧrt'burH; 2 värt'-burH, *n.* A castle in Thuringia, where Luther translated the Bible (1521–1522).

War'the, 1 vär'tə; 2 vär'te, *n.* A river in Poland and N. E. Germany; length, 445 m. to the Oder river.

warve, 1 wȯrv; 2 wąrv, *n.* Same as WHERVE.

War'wick, 1 wer'ık; 2 wąr'ık, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1428–1471), **Richard Neville.** An English statesman and soldier. **2.** A town (pop. 13,480) in E. Rhode Island. **3.** A municipal borough in Warwickshire, England; pop. 11,860.

War'wick-shire, 1 wer'ık-shir; 2 wąr'ık-shīr, *n.* A midland county in England, 902 sq. m.; pop. 1,390,100; county town, Warwick.

wa'ry, 1 wē'rı; 2 wā'ry. *a.* [WA'RI-ER; WA'RI-EST.] **1.** Carefully watching and guarding. **2.** Shrewd; wily. [< WARE, *a.*] Syn.: see POLITIC; PRUDENT; VIGILANT.

was, 1 wez; 2 wąz, *v.* A form of a defective verb, used in the first and third persons singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be.* [< AS. *wæs,* pret. of *wesan,* be.]

Wa'satch Range, 1 wē'sach *or* we-sach'; 2 wą'sȧch *or* wą-sȧch'. A mountain chain in central Utah, the E. boundary of the Great Basin; highest point, Timpanogos, 11,960 ft.

wase, 1 wēz; 2 wąz, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A wisp or bundle of hay, straw, or the like; especially, a cushion of such material for use between the head and a load borne thereon.

wash[1], 1 wesh; 2 wąsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cleanse by the application of a liquid, especially water; also, to remove, as dirt, in this way. **2.** To sweep over or dash against: said of a liquid; as, the sea *washed* the cliff; also, to remove or affect in some specified way by so doing; as, he was *washed* from the deck. **3.** To purify or cleanse, as from sin. **4.** To supply with a thin coat, as of metal. **5.** *Art.* To spread flat color lightly and evenly upon the surface of. **6.** In metallurgy, to separate by the use of water the lighter from the heavier part of (an ore). **7.** To purify, as a gas, by passage through a liquid. **II.** *i.* **1.** To perform one's ablutions. **2.** To cleanse clothes in water, as with soap. **3.** [Colloq.] To bear cleansing or wetting with or as with a liquid without injury. **4.** To be worn away by the action of water. **5.** To move gently to and fro, as water. [< AS. *wascan,* wash.] Syn.: see CLEANSE; PURIFY.—**wash sale** (*Finance*), the buying of stock by the seller's agents, to mislead as to the real demand.—**wash'a-bl(e",** *a.* That may be washed.—**wash'-board",** *n.* **1.** A board or frame having a corrugated surface for rubbing articles upon in washing by hand. **2.** A mopboard. **3.** *Naut.* A plank adjusted to turn the wash of the sea from a deck or port.—**wash'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which washes; specif., a machine for washing. **2.** *Mech.* A small flat perforated disk, as for placing beneath a nut. **3.** Same as SCRUBBER, 2.—**wash'er-man,** *n.* A laundryman.—**wash'er-wo"man,** *n.* **1.** A laundress. **2.** The pied wagtail.—**wash'-leather,** *n.* Chamois leather, or an imitation.—**wash'-out",** *n.* A considerable erosion of earth by the action of water; also, the excavation thus made.—**wash'-stand",** *n.* A piece of furniture used for holding the utensils for ablutions; a stand for wash-bowl and pitcher, or, sometimes, a set bowl.—**wash'y,** *a.* Diluted; watery; feeble.—**wash'i-ness,** *n.*

wash[1], 1 wesh; 2 wąsh. **I.** *a.* Washable. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or process of washing. **2.** A number of articles washed at one time. **3.** A preparation used in washing or coating. (1) A liquid for the toilet, as for the hair, complexion, etc. (2) *Art.* A water-color or India-ink pigment for spreading lightly and evenly on a drawing or picture. **4.** The breaking of a body of water upon a shore; also, the noise made by plashing water. **5.** Material collected and deposited by water. **6.** An area washed by a sea. **7.** Liquid or semiliquid refuse.

Wash[2], *n.* An inlet on the E. coast of England between Norfolk and Lincolnshire; 22 by 15 m.

Wash., *abbr.* Washington (State: official).

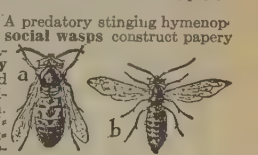
Wash'burne, 1 wesh'bərn; 2 wąsh'burn, **Elihu Benjamin** (1816–1887). An American statesman; minister to France during the Franco-German war of 1870–71.

wash'ing, 1 wesh'ıŋ; 2 wąsh'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who washes. **2.** Things (as clothing) washed on one occasion, or collected during a certain time. **3.** *Metal.* That which is retained after being washed; as, a *washing* of ore. **4.** A thin coating of metal; as, the forks had received only one *washing* of silver. **5.** [Brokers' Slang.] The sale of stock or other securities at a stock exchange between parties of one interest, in order to create a fictitious activity.—**wash'ing-so"da,** *n.* Same as SODA, 1.

Wash'ing-ton, 1 wesh'ıŋ-tən; 2 wąsh'ing-ton, *n.* **1. Booker Taliaferro** (1856–1915), an American negro educator and author. **2. George** (1732–1799), an American patriot, soldier, and statesman; first President of the United States. See PRESIDENT. **3. Mount,** a peak in California; 10,802 ft. high. **4.** A State in the extreme N.W. of the United States; 69,127 sq. m.; pop. 1,356,620; capital, Olympia. **5.** A city in the District of Columbia; capital of the United States; pop. 437,570; seat of **Georgetown, George Washington,** and **Howard Universities. 6.** A borough (pop. 21,480) in S.W. Pennsylvania.—**Washington palm,** the fan-palm (*Neo-Washingtonia filamentosa*) of the Colorado desert.—**W. pie** [U. S.], two or more layers of cake with a filling of jam or cream.

Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, a conference of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China, Holland and Belgium, held at Washington Nov. 14, 1921–Feb. 6, 1922, when agreements were made for the mutual reduction of armament and for the preservation of world peace.

wasp, 1 wesp; 2 wąsp, *n.* **1.** A predatory stinging hymenopterous insect. The typical **social wasps** construct papery nests of masticated vegetable material. The **solitary wasps** construct cells of mud or sand. **2.** A resentful, irritable, or irritating person. [< AS. *wæsp,* wasp.]—**wasp'-fly",** *n.* A European black-and-yellow syrphid fly (*Chrysotoxum fasciolatum*).—**wasp'-ish,** *a.* **1.** Having a nature like a wasp; irritable; irascible. **2.** Having a wasp-like form or slender waist. Syn.: see FRETFUL. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wasp'y,** *a.* Like a wasp; waspish.



Social Wasp. 1/2
a, male; *b*, female.

was'sail, 1 wes'[or was']il; 2 wąs'[or wȧs']il. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To drink the health of; toast. **2.** To carouse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A festivity at which healths are drunk; a carousal. **2.** The liquor prepared for a wassail; especially, a mixture of ale and wine with sugar, spices, etc. **3†.** Anciently, a salutation or toast; an expression of good will in festivities. See DRINK-HAIL. [< AS. *wes hâl,* be whole.] **was'sel†.—was'sail-er,** *n.*

Was'ser-mann re-ac'tion or test. A blood-test for syphilis. [< A. P. von *Wassermann* (1866–), Ger. bacteriologist.]

wast, 1 west; 2 wąst, *2d per. sing. imp. ind.* of BE, *v.*

wast, 1 wust; 2 wȧst, *a.* [Scot.] West. [wear, waste, etc.

wast'age, 1 wēst'ıj; 2 wāst'ag, *n.* That which is lost by leakage.

waste, 1 wēst; 2 wāst, *v.* [WAST'ED[4]; WAST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To expend thoughtlessly, idly, or without return; squander. **2.** To cause to lose strength or vigor. **3‖.** To desolate; ruin. **II.** *i.* To lose bulk or substance gradually; wear away by degrees. [< OF. *waster,* < L. *vasto,* < *vastus,* waste.] Syn.: see LOSE; SQUANDER; WEAR.

waste, *a.* **1.** Cast aside as worthless; useless; refuse. **2.** Not cultivated; unproductive; desert. **3.** Made desolate; ruined. **4.** Produced in excess of demand; superfluous. **5†.** Wasteful. [< OF. *wast,* < L. *vastus,* empty.]

Syn.: exuberant, redundant, refuse, superfluous, useless, valueless, worthless. See BLEAK; VACANT.—Ant.: choice, good, precious, useful, valuable.

waste, *n.* **1.** The act of wasting or squandering; useless or unnecessary expenditure. **2.** A continuous diminishing; wasting; decline. **3.** Refuse, especially that from any manufacturing process. **4.** Tangled spun thread (usually cotton), the refuse of a textile factory. **5.** A device that carries off waste matter. **6.** A place or a region that is devastated or made desolate; wilderness; desert. **7.** *Phys. Geog.* The waste products of the soil due to erosion by chemical or human agency and carried out to sea by running water. Syn.: chaff, débris, dregs, dross, leavings, offal, offscouring, refuse, remains, scum, sediment. See EXCESS; LOSS.—**waste'-bas"ket,** *n.* A basket for holding paper scraps and rejected things, as in an office.—**waste'ful,** *a.* **1.** Prone to waste; extravagant. **2.** Causing waste; ruinous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wast'er,** *n.* One who or that which wastes.—**wast'er-some,** *a.* Causing waste; wasteful.

was'tel†, *n.* **1.** A fine white bread or cake. **2.** *Her.* A bearing in the form of a round cake. [OF., < MHG. *wastel.*] **vas'tel†.—was'tel-bread"†, w.-cake†,** *n.* Bread or cake made from the best wheat flour. **w.-bredet†; w.-breed†.**

wast'rel, *n.* **1.** An abandoned child; a waif. **2.** A waster; a profligate. **3.** Waste land. **4.** Refuse.

wast'ry, 1 wēst'rı; 2 wāst'ry [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Wasteful. **II.** *n.* Wastefulness. **waste'rie†; wast'rie†; wast'rife†.**

wast'y, 1 wēst'ı; 2 wāst'y. *a.* **1.** Waste. **2.** Fibrous.

wat[1], 1 wet; 2 wąt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hot. [= HOT.]

wat[2], 1 wat; 2 wȧt, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Intemperate. **2.** Wet. [= WET.]

wat, *n.* (Colloq. & Archaic.) A hare.

watch[1], 1 woch; 2 wach, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To observe closely; keep in view. **2.** To have in one's care or keeping; guard. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be constantly on the alert; be vigilant, attentive, or observant. **2.** To serve as a watchman. **3.** To wish and wait expectantly: followed by *for*. **4.** To be in a state of wakefulness; keep vigil. [< AS. *wæccan.*] Syn.: see ABIDE; LOOK.—**watch'er,** *n.* One who watches, as a nurse.

watch, *n.* **1.** Vigilant observation; wakefulness; also, forbearance of sleep. **2.** One who watches; a watchman; guard; also, the place occupied by or assigned to a guard. **3.** The period of time during which a watch is on duty; hence, a division of the night: with the Hebrews, one-third; with the Romans, one-fourth. **4.** *Naut.* (1) One of the two divisions of a ship's officers and crew, performing duty in alternation. (2) The period of time during which each division is on duty: four hours, except the **dog-watches** of two hours each, from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 P. M., which are interposed daily to shift night duty from one watch to the other alternately. **5.** A pocket mechanism for keeping and indicating time. **6.** Any timekeeper, as a graduated candle. **7**†. A vigil; wake. **8**†. Wakefulness. [< AS. *wæcce,* < *wacian,* wake.] Syn.: see OVERSIGHT.—**dog's watch",** *n. Naut.* One of the two watches on a ship from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 P. M.—**watch'-case",** *n.* **1.** The protecting case of a watch: usually of gold or silver. **2**†. A sentry-box.—**w.-dog,** *n.* A dog kept to guard a building.—**watch'ful,** *a.* **1.** Vigilant. **2**†. Wakeful. Syn.: see ALERT; VIGILANT.—**watchful waiting,** [U. S.] A phrase applied by President Wilson to his Mexican policy (1916) in relation to the belligerent attitude of Mexico toward the United States.—**watch'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**watch'fulness,** *n.*—**watch'house",** *n.* **1.** A building occupied by a watch or guard. **2**||. A night lockup.—**watch'mak"er,** *n.* One who makes or repairs watches.—**watch'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One whose business is to keep watch or guard; especially, a man employed to guard a building, etc., at night.—**watch'-meet"ing,** *n.* A religious service held on New-year's eve to watch the old year out.—**w.-night,** *n.* New-year's eve.—**w.-tower,** *n.* A tower upon which a sentinel is stationed.—**watch'word",** *n.* **1.** A secret password. **2.** A rallying-cry or maxim.

wa'ter, 1 wô'ter; 2 wą'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour water upon; irrigate. **2.** To provide with water for drinking; give water to. **3.** To dilute or treat with water. **4.** To give an undulating sheen to the surface of (silk, linen, etc.) by uneven pressure after damping and heating. **5.** *Com. & Finance.* To enlarge the number of shares of (a stock-company) without increasing the paid-in capital in proportion. **6.** To supply with streams: used in the passive participle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To secrete or discharge water. **2.** To fill with saliva, as the mouth, from desire for food; hence, to have a longing; as, my mouth *waters* for it. **3.** To get and take in water, as a locomotive. **4.** To drink water.—**wa'ter-er,** *n.* **1.** One who waters, in any sense. **2.** Any contrivance used for watering.—**wa'ter-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who waters. **2.** The process of producing a wavy ornamental effect.—**wa'ter-ing-cart",** *n.* A cart carrying a barrel or large tank of water: used for sprinkling streets. **wa'ter-cart"**†.—**wa'ter-ing-place",** *n.* **1.** A place where water can be obtained, as a spring. **2.** A health resort having mineral springs; also, a pleasure resort near the water.—**wa'ter-ing-pot",** *n.* A tin can having a spout fitted with a perforated nozle: used for watering flowers, etc.

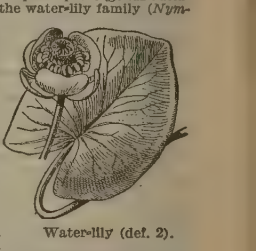
wa'ter, *n.* **1.** A colorless limpid liquid compound of hydrogen and oxygen (H_2O) in the proportion of two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen, or by weight of approximately 2 parts of hydrogen to 16 of oxygen.

When a white object is viewed through a deep layer of water the liquid has a blue or greenish-blue color. Water has its maximum density at 4° C. or 39° F., one cubic centimeter weighing a gram. It freezes at 0° C. or 32° F., and boils at 100° C. or 212° F. Water is a poor conductor of heat and electricity, but aqueous solutions of many acids, bases, and salts are good conductors of electricity.

2. Any body of water, as a lake, a river, or a sea; in Scotland, a small river. **3.** Any one of the aqueous or liquid secretions of animals; also, perspiration, tears, urine, etc. **4.** Any preparation of water holding a gaseous or volatile substance in solution. **5.** The transparency or luster of a precious stone or pearl; figuratively, excellence; purity. **6.** An undulating sheen given to certain fabrics, as silk, etc. **7.** *Com. & Finance.* Stock issued without increase of paid-in capital to represent it. [< AS. *wæter,* water.]—**above water,** out of danger; secure.—**hard w.,** water containing in solution salts of calcium and magnesium, especially the sulfates or bicarbonates of these metals: so called on account of the difficulty of obtaining a soap lather with such water. The hardness of water refers to the "soap-destroying power" of the water.—**soft w.,** water free from the salts of calcium and magnesium, as rain water and water found in sandstone districts.—**w. of crystallization,** the water that combines with salts when they crystallize. It is a definite quantity, and may be accepted as a molecular constituent of the crystalline compound. It is now usually termed **water of hydration.**—**wa'ter-back",** *n.* A coil or chamber back of the fire-pot in a range or other stove, for heating water.—**W.-bearer,** *n. Astron.* Same as AQUARIUS.—**w.-beetle,** *n.* **1.** Any one of a section (*Hydradephaga*) of beetles having legs flattened and fringed with hairs for swimming, as a diving beetle or a whirligig. —**w.-brain,** *n.* A disease of sheep characterized by staggering, as from giddiness.—**w.-brash,** *n.* Acute dyspepsia.—**wa'ter-broo",** *n.* [Scot.] Water-gruel.—**water-brose,** *n.* [Scot.] Brose or pottage made of water and meal.—**w.-buck,** *n.* A large African antelope (genus *Kobus*), frequenting the neighborhood of water; especially, the *K. ellipsiprymnus* of South Central Africa. —**w.-buffalo,** *n.* The Indian buffalo.—**w.-bug,** *n.* **1.** The cro-ton-bug. **2.** An aquatic bug, especially one of a genus (*Belostoma*), or of a family (*Gerridæ*).—**w.-chestnut,** *n.* **1.** The hard horned fruit of an aquatic plant (*Trapa natans*), or the plant itself. In southern Europe the farinaceous fruit forms an article of food. **w.-caltrop**†; **w.-nut**†. **2.** The Chinese water-nut or ling (*T. bicornis*).—**w.-chinkapin,** *n.* One of the edible nut-like seeds of the American or yellow nelumbo, or the plant itself. **w.-chinquapin**†.—**w.-clock,** *n.* Any device, as a clepsydra, for measuring time by the fall or flow of water.

One Form of Water-clock.

—**w.-closet,** *n.* A room having a bowl for the reception of fecal discharges, which are then carried away by flushing with water.—**w.-color,** *n.* **1.** A color for painting rendered semifluid with water for use. **2.** That branch of painting in which such colors are used. **3.** A painting in such colors. **w.-colour**†.—**w.-cock,** *vt. Mach.* To cool by means of water, as when using a water-jacket.—**wa'ter-course",** *n.* A stream of water; river; brook. Syn.: see STREAM.—**water-craft,** *n.* Craft for sailing on water.—**w.-crake,** *n.* **1.** The European spotted rail. **2.** The water-rail. **3.** The water-ouzel.—**wa'ter-cress",** *n.* A creeping perennial herb of the mustard family, growing in brooks, etc., and used as a salad.—**water-cure,** *n.* The treating of diseases by the application of water; hydropathy.—**w.-dog,** *n.* **1.** A dog that takes readily to the water. **2.** [Colloq.] An old sailor.—**wa'ter-fall",** *n.* **1.** A cataract; cascade. **2.** [Colloq.] A chignon.—**water-flea,** *n.* One of many small entomostracans that swim with springs or jerks.—**w.-fowl,** *n.* A bird that lives on or about the water.—**w.-gage,** *n.* A gage indicating the level of water in a boiler, etc. **w.-gauge**†.—**w.-gall,** *n.* **1.** A washout. **w.-gull**†. **2.** A partial rainbow. **weath'er-gall"**†.—**w.-gap,** *n.* A deep ravine in a mountain ridge giving passage to a stream.—**w.-gas,** *n.* Steam passed through a mixture of hydrocarbons.—**w.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A water-clock; clepsydra. **2.** A submarine telescope. **3.** A substance composed of silicates of sodium or potassium soluble in hot water. It is used in preserving eggs, as a facing for walls, etc. **4.** A water-gage on a steam-boiler, etc.—**w.-gum,** *n.* A small Australian tree, or, as cultivated for ornament in greenhouses, a tall slender shrub (*Tristania neriifolia*) with opposite leaves, and yellow flowers in a terminal corymb.—**w.-hammer,** *n.* The concussion of confined water when its flow is suddenly arrested.—**w.-hemlock,** *n.* **1.** A stout, branching, very poisonous plant (*Cicuta maculata*), found in wet places. **2.** A European tuberous-rooted plant (*Œnanthe crocata*) with umbelliferous flowers. The juice is a narcotic poison.—**w.-hen,** *n.* **1.** A gallinule that frequents ponds and streams. **2.** The American coot.—**w.-ice,** *n.* **1.** An ice made with water, sugar, and fruit-juice only. **2.** Ice made from water as distinguished from snow-ice.—**w.-inch,** *n. Hydraul.* As much water as will flow out during twenty-four hours through a round opening one inch in diameter just below the surface of the water in a reservoir: about 500 cubic feet.—**w.-jacket.** **1.** *vt.* To clothe in a water-jacket. **II.** *n.* A casing containing water and surrounding a cylinder or mechanism which it is desirable to keep cool.—**w.-level,** *n.* **1.** A leveling-instrument in which water is employed for determining the horizontal line. **2.** The degree of elevation of the surface of water in an enclosing basin or reservoir.—**w.-lily,** *n.* **1.** An aquatic plant (genus *Castalia*), or its flower. **2.** Any plant of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*).—**w.-line,** *n.* A line corresponding with a water-level; specifically, in a ship, a line corresponding with the water-level at various loads. —**w.-logged,** *a.* Heavy and unmanageable on account of the leakage of water into the hold, as a ship; also, water-soaked.—**wa'ter-man,** *n.* A man who plies for hire with a boat or small vessel on the water; a boatman.—**w.-marigold,** *n.* An aquatic plant (*Bidens beckii*) with terminal heads of yellow flowers.—**w.-mark.** **I.** *vt.* To impress with a water-mark, or to form, as a mark, by means of water-lines. **II.** *n.* **1.** A line showing the extent to which water rises, as at high tide. **2.** A series of translucent letters or designs in the body of paper: used by manufacturers to indicate different makes.—**wa'ter-mel"on,** *n.* The large edible fruit of a trailing plant (*Citrullus citrullus*) of the gourd family, containing a refreshing sweet watery juice. —**water-milfoil,** *n.* Any of a genus (*Myriophyllum*) of aquatic herbs.—**w.-mill,** *n.* A mill, as a flour-mill, with machinery operated by water-power.—**w.-moccasin,** *n.* See MOCCASIN[2], *n.* —**w.-nymph,** *n.* A Naiad.—**w.-oak,** *n.* The duck-oak (*Quercus nigra*).—**w.-ouzel,** *n.* See OUZEL.—**w.-parting,** *n.* A watershed.—**w.-pepper,** *n.* **1.** The common smartweed. **2.** An allied species without acrid leaves; hence called **mild w.-pepper.**—**w.-pimpernel,** *n.* Either of two marsh-herbs of the United States and Europe; brookweed.—**w.-plane,** *n.* A hydroaeroplane.—**w.-plantain,** *n.* A common smooth herb (*Alisma plantago*) of ponds and ditches, with leaves like those of the common plantain.—**w.-polo,** *n.* A game played in a swimming-pool or tank, in which teams, usually of four swimmers each, push or throw a round buoyant ball toward rival goals.—**w.-power,** *n.* **1.** The power of water derived from its gravity or its momentum as applied to the driving of machinery. **2.** A descent or fall in a stream from which motive power may be obtained.—**w.-pox,** *n.* Same as VARICELLA.—**wa'ter-proof".** **I.** *vt.* To render water-proof. **II.** *n.* Material rendered impervious to water; also, a garment made from such material.—**w.-proof,** *a.* Allowing no water to enter or pass through, as a fabric.—**w.-purslane,** *n.* A herb (*Ludwigia palustris*) with a reddish stem, prostrate and creeping



Water-lily (def. 2).

in muddy places and floating in water.—**w.-ram,** *n.* A hydraulic ram.—**w.-rug†,** *n.* A variety of dog.—**w.-sapphire,** *n.* A rich blue variety of iolite often worn as an ornament.—**w.-scorpion,** *n.* One of a family (*Nephilæ*) of aquatic bugs having the abdomen ending in long caudal setæ.—**wa'ter-shed",** *n.* **1.** The line of separation between two contiguous drainage-valleys. **2.** The whole region from which a river receives its supply of water.—**water-shield,** *n.* **1.** An aquatic herb (*Brasenia purpurea*) with stems and lower sides of the leaves covered with a viscid jelly. **2.** Any plant of a kindred genus (*Cabomba*). **fish'-grass"†.**—**wa'ter-side",** *n.* The shore or brink of a body of water.—**water-skipper,** *n.* A long-legged bug that glides along the surface of still water. **w.-strider†.**—**w.-snake,** *n.* A serpent of aquatic habits; specif., any of a genus (*Natrix*) of snakes that live chiefly in water.—**w.-soak¹,** *vt.* To fill the pores or crevices of (a fibrous body) with water.—**w.-spaniel,** *n.* A curly-haired spaniel of aquatic habits. The English water-spaniel is usually black-and-white with medium-sized ears, and the Irish water-spaniel liver-colored with very long ears.—**w.-sprite,** *n.* A water-nymph.—**w.-starwort,** *n.* See under STARWORT.—**w.-table,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A projecting ledge, molding, or course of masonry along the sides of a building to shed the rainfall. **2.** The irregular upper surface of the zone of saturation by ground-water.—**w.-thrush,** *n.* **1.** An American warbler (genus *Seiurus*), frequenting swamps and streams. *S. noveboracensis* is the common or **small-billed water-thrush** of eastern North America, olive-brown above, pale-yellowish beneath, with dusky streaks and buffy superciliary line. *S. motacilla,* the **large-billed** or **Louisiana water-thrush,** is similar, with a white superciliary line. **2.** The water-ouzel.—**w.-tight,** *a.* So closely made that water can not pass through.—**w.-tower,** *n.* **1.** A tower used as a reservoir for water. **2.** A steel tower-like structure by means of which water can be played on burning buildings from a great height.—**wa'ter-way",** *n.* A channel or stream of water as a means of communication; water route.—**w.-wheel,** *n.* **1.** A wheel so arranged with floats, buckets, etc., that it may be turned by flowing water. See OVERSHOT. **2.** A nymla.—**w.-works,** *n. pl.* A system of machines, buildings, and appliances for furnishing a water-supply.—**w.-worn,** *a.* Worn smooth by running or falling water.

Wa'ter-bur-y, 1 wô'tər-ber-ı; 2 wạ'ter-bĕr-y, *n.* A watchmaking city in W. central Connecticut: pop. 91,720.

Wa"ter-ee', 1 wô"tər-ī'; 2 wạ"ter-ē', *n.* A river in South Carolina. See CATAWBA, 1.

Wa'ter-ford, 1 wô'tər-fərd; 2 wạ'ter-ford, *n.* A city (pop. 27,500) in Munster province, Ireland; taken by Iveton, 1650.

wa'ter-ish, 1 wô'tər-ısh; 2 wạ'ter-ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling water; watery; hence, thin; weak. **2§.** Juicy.

Wa"ter-loo', 1 wô"tər-lü'; 2 wạ"ter-lo͞o', *n.* **1.** A village in central Belgium, where Wellington and Blücher defeated Napoleon, June 18, 1815. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, an overwhelming defeat; a complete reverse. **3.** A city (pop. 36,230) in N. E. Iowa.

wa'ter-scape"§, 1 wô'tər-skēp"; 2 wạ'ter-scāp", *n.* A sea- or other water-view, as distinguished from a landscape.

wa'ter-spout", *n.* **1.** A moving column of spray and mist, with masses of water in the lower parts, due to a whirlwind at sea or on other large bodies of water. **2.** A pipe for the free discharge of water, especially one connecting with the gutters of a roof.

Wa'ter-town, 1 wô'tər-taun; 2 wạ'ter-town, *n.* **1.** A town (pop. 21,457) in N. E. Massachusetts. **2.** A city (pop. 31,290) in N. New York. **3.** A township and city (pop. 9,300) in S. W. Wisconsin; seat of **Northwestern University.**

Wa'ter-ville, 1 wô'tər-vil; 2 wạ'ter-vil, *n.* A city (pop. 13,350) in S. E. Maine; seat of Colby College. [In E. New York.

Wa'ter-vliet, 1 wô'tər-vlīt; 2 wạ'ter-vlēt, *n.* A city (pop. 16,080)

wa'ter-weed", 1 wô'tər-wid"; 2 wạ'ter-wēd", *n.* The water-thyme or choke-pondweed (*Philotria canadensis*).

wa'ter-y, 1 wô'tər-ı; 2 wạ'ter-y, *a.* **1.** Containing or discharging water; brimming; tearful; soft and flabby. **2.** Resembling water; thin or liquid. **3.** Consisting of or pertaining to water.—**wa'ter-i-ness,** *n.* The quality of being watery.

wath'er, 1 wɑth'er; 2 wăth'er, *n.* [Scot.] Weather.

Wat'ling Is'land, 1 wet'lıŋ; 2 wạt'ling. See SAN SALVADOR.

Wat'son, 1 wet'sən; 2 wạt'son, *n.* **1. John** (1850–1907), a Scottish minister and author; pseudonym "Ian Maclaren"; *Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush.* **2. William** (1858–), an English poet; *The Purple East.*

watt, 1 wet; 2 wạt, *n. Physics.* The practical unit of electric power, activity, or rate of work: equivalent to 10^7 ergs or one joule per second, or approximately $^1/_{746}$ of a horse-power; a volt ampere. [< James *Watt,* Scottish inventor.]—**watt'-hour",** **w.-minute,** **w.-second,** *n. Elec.* Electrical energy equivalent to that represented by one watt for one hour, minute, or second.—**watt'less,** *a. Elec.* Denoting an alternating current which is in quadrature with the originating electromotive force and which for that reason does not produce any power.—**watt'me"ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the rate of doing electrical work in watts.

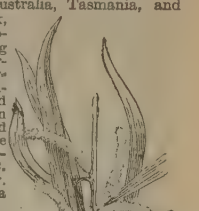
Watt, James (1736–1819). A Scottish inventor and engineer; invented condensing steam-engine. [in terms of watts.

wat'tage, 1 wet'ıj; 2 wạt'ag, *n. Elec.* Amount of electric power

Wat"teau', 1 wô"tō'; 2 wă"tō', **Antoine** (1684–1721). A French painter.—**Wat"teau',** *a.* Of or pertaining to Antoine Watteau, or the costumes shown in his pictures.—**Watteau back,** a style of women's dress in which the fulness of the back is confined at the neck in plaits or gathers, and falls from there to the foot of the skirt, sometimes forming a train.

Wat'ter-son, 1 wet'ər-sən; 2 wat'er-son, **Henry** (1840–1921). An American editor and journalist; Congressman; Confederate soldier; *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

wat'tle, 1 wet'l; 2 wat'l. **I.** *vt.* [WAT'TLED; WAT'TLING.] **1.** To weave or twist, as twigs, into a network. **2.** To form, as baskets, by platting flexible twigs. **3.** To bind together with wattles. **II.** *n.* **1.** A frame of rods or twigs platted together. **2.** A twig, as used for platting with others; also, collectively, material for fences, etc. **3.** A naked, fleshy process depending from the head or neck of a bird. **4.** A barbel of a fish. **5.** A pendent fold of skin on the neck of some swine. **6.** *Bot.* Any one of various acacias of Australia, Tasmania, and South Africa valued for their bark, wood, or gum: so called by the colonists. **7.** *pl.* Rods for supporting thatch on a roof. [< AS. *watel,* hurdle.]—**wat'tle-bird",** *n.* A honey-eater (genus *Anthochæra*), having conspicuous wattles about the head and face.—**w.-crow,** *n.* An Australian tree-crow, gray, with a black face and orange wattles depending from the commissures. See illus. below.—**wat'-tled,** *a.* **1.** Made with wattles. **2.** Having a wattle, as a bird. **3.** *Her.* Having wattles, comb, or gills of a tincture different from the body.


Wattle (def. 6).

Watts, 1 wets; 2 wạts, *n.* **1. George Frederick** (1817–1904), an English painter and sculptor. **2. Isaac** (1674–1748), an English divine and hymn-writer.

Watts-Dun'ton, 1 wets-dun'tun; 2 wạts-dŭn'tŭn, **Theodore** (1836–1914). An English poet and novelist; *Aylwin.*

wau'ble, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as WABBLE. **wauch'le†.**

wauch, 1 wô͝ch; 2 wạh, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Tasteless; nauseous; clammy. **2.** Faint; languid. **waugh†.**

waucht, 1 wô͝ht; 2 wạht, *n.* [Scot.] A large draft, as of liquor. [< Gael. *cuach,* cup.] **waught†.**

wauk¹, 1 wô͝k; 2 wạk, *v.* [Scot.] To full cloth.

wauk², *v.* [Scot.] To wake; watch over.

Wau-ke'gan, 1 wô-ki'gən; 2 wạ-kē'gan, *n* A city (pop. 19,230) in N. E. Illinois. [Awake.

wauk'en, 1 wô'kən; 2 wạk'ĕn. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To awake. **II.** *a.*

Wau'ke-sha, 1 wô'ki-shē; 2 wạ'ke-sha, *n.* A city (pop. 12,560) in S. E. Wisconsin; seat of Carroll College.

wauk'it, 1 wô'kıt; 2 wạk'it, *a.* [Scot.] Hardened; horny.

wauk'rife, 1 wô'krıf; 2 wạk'rif, *a.* [Scot.] Same as WAKERIFE.

waul, 1 wôl; 2 wạl, *vi.* To give a prolonged plaintive cry like

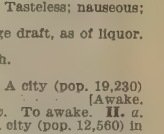
wawl, / that of a cat. [Imitative.]

waur, 1 wôr; 2 wạr, *a.* [Scot.] To overcome in a contest; worst.

waur, *a.* [Scot.] Worse. [Wisconsin.

Wau'sau, 1 wô'sô; 2 wạ'sạ, *n.* A city (pop. 18,660) in central

wave¹, 1 wēv; 2 wāv, *v.* [WAVED; WAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move to and fro in the air, as something flexible. **2.** To form with an undulating surface or outline. **3.** To signal by a movement of the hand, a flag, etc., to and fro. **4.** To form with an undulating pattern; water, as silk. **5†.** To waft. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move in undulations, as a flag. **2.** To have a form varied with alternating curves like waves. **3.** To signal by moving something to and fro. [< AS. *wafian,* wave.] SYN.: see FLAUNT; SHAKE.—**wav'er,** *n.* One who or that which waves.


Wattle-crow. 1/8

wave²†, *vt.* Same as WAIVE.

wave, *n.* **1.** A ridge of liquid, usually advancing, while the particles that compose it either do not advance with it at all or not at the same rate, but have a movement of oscillation, usually in a closed curve; especially, a large ridge of this kind, as opposed to a *ripple.* **2.** *Physics.* A disturbance of the equilibrium of a body or medium, which is propagated from point to point with a continuous motion; as, a sound-*wave;* a light-*wave.* **3.** One of the rising curves on an undulatory edge or surface. **4.** Something that comes, like a wave, with great volume or power; flood; as, a *wave* of troops or revolution. **5.** A wave-like stripe or streak of luster, as on calendered silk, etc. **6.** [Poet.] The sea; also, water in general. **7.** The act of waving; a sweeping motion. **8.** *Meteor.* A progressive change in temperature or in barometrical condition passing over a large extent of country.

SYN.: billow, breaker, ripple, surge, swell, undulation, vibration.—**wave'-length'o-di-ca"tor,** *n. Elec.* An apparatus for determining the form of wave in alternating currents.—**w.-length,** *n. Wireless Teleg. & Teleph.* The distance between corresponding points on any two consecutive electric waves; as, a *wave-length* of 200 meters.—**wave'less,** *a.* Having no waves; tranquil. SYN.: see PACIFIC.—**wave'let,** *n.* A little wave.—**wave'-me"ter,** *n. Wireless Teleg. & Teleph.* An apparatus for determining wave-lengths, as in an aerial circuit.—**wave'-train",** *n. Physics.* A number of waves sent out at regular intervals from a vibrating body.—**wav'y,** *a.* **1.** Full of waves; ruffled by or raised into waves. **2.** Undulatory; waving. **3.** Unstable.—**wav'i-ness,** *n.*

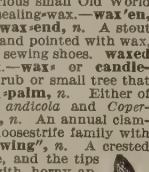
wa'vel-ite, 1 wē'vel-ıt; 2 wā'vĕl-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, green, yellow, or brown, translucent, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_6Al_6P_4O_{21}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Dr. Wm. *Wavell* (?–1819), of England, its discoverer.]

wa'ver, 1 wē'vər; 2 wā'ver. **I.** *vi. & vt.* **1.** To move one way and the other; have a wavy motion. **2.** To sway; falter; be irresolute; show signs of retreating, failing, or giving way. **II.** *n.* A wavering. [Freq. of WAVE¹, *v.*] SYN.: see FLUCTUATE; QUAKE; SHAKE.—**wa'ver-er,** *n.*—**wa'ver-ing,** *pa.* **-ly,** *adv.*

Wa'ver-ley Nov'els, 1 wē'vər-ı; 2 wā'ver-ly. A series of historical novels by Sir Walter Scott, published 1814–1831.

wawt†, *n.* Same as WAVE. **wawet.**

wawl[1], *vi.* Same as WAUL. [wall-eye.] **waul**†.
wawl[2], 1 wôl; 2 wąl, *vi.* [Scot.] To roll the eyes. [< Icel. *vagl*,
wax[1], 1 waks; 2 wăks. I. *vt.* To coat or treat with wax. **II.** *n.* **1.** A yellow fatty solid of animal origin, excreted by bees from the abdominal rings; beeswax. It has a honeylike odor and a balsamic taste: becomes plastic with the heat of the hand; has a specific gravity of 0.951 to 0.960 at 25° C., and a melting-point of 62° to 64° C.; is insoluble in water, but is almost completely dissolved by boiling alcohol.
2. Any of several substances of wax-like appearance and consistency. Specif.: (1) *Chem.* Any wax-forming ester. (2) *Bot.* Any wax derived from a plant. (3) *Physiol.* Same as CERUMEN. (4) *Zool.* A wax secreted by any of several scale-insects. (5) A substance used for joining surfaces, sealing documents, etc., as sealing-wax. (6) A mixture of pitch and tallow or some resinous composition used by shoemakers to wax their thread. (7) Mineral-wax.
3. [U. S. & Canada.] A thick sirupy substance made by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple. **4.** *Mining.* Well-worked wet clay. [< AS. *weaxan*, wax.]—**seal'ing-wax"**, *n.* A mixture, as of shellac and turpentine with a pigment, that is fluid when heated, but quickly solidifies on cooling: used for sealing letters, etc.—**wax'-bean"**, *n.* The butter-bean.—**wax'ber"ry**, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The bayberry or its fruit. **2.** Same as SNOW-BERRY.—**wax'bill"**, *n.* One of various small Old World seed-eating birds having beaks resembling sealing-wax.—**wax'en**, *a.* Consisting of wax; wax-like; waxy.—**wax'-end**, *n.* A stout thread, or the end of a thread, made stiff and pointed with wax, or waxed and twisted with a bristle, as for sewing shoes. **waxed end**†.—**wax'-like**, *a.* Resembling wax.—**wax'-** or **candle-berry-myrtle**, *n.* A North-American shrub or small tree that bears nuts covered with white wax.—**wax-palm**, *n.* Either of two South-American palms (*Cerozylon andicola* and *Copernicia cerifera*) yielding wax.—**wax'weed"**, *n.* An annual clammy hairy herb (*Cuphea petiolata*) of the loosestrife family with irregular purplish axillary flowers.—**wax'wing"**, *n.* A crested bird having soft, mainly brown plumage, and the tips of the secondary wing-feathers tipped with horny appendages resembling red or yellow sealing-wax.—**wax'-work"**, *n.* **1.** Work produced in wax; particularly, ornaments or life-size figures. **2.** *pl.* A collection of such figures.—**wax'work"er**, *n.* One who works in wax; one who makes waxwork.—**wax'y**, *a.* **1.** Resembling wax; hence, plastic. **2.** Made of or coated with wax.—**wax'i-ness**, *n.* The quality, state, or appearance of being waxy.


Waxwing. 1/9

wax[2], *vi.* **1.** To become larger gradually; grow. **2.** To assume a condition by degrees.
wax'en†, *pp.* of WAX[2]; also plural of present indicative.
way, 1 wē; 2 wā, *n.* **1.** A path, course, or track leading from one place to another or along which one goes; a road, passage, channel, or the like; also, room for passing; opportunity to pass, go, or come; as, make *way* for the jury. **2.** Length of space passed over; hence, distance in general; as, a little *way* off: often erroneously *ways*. **3.** A line along which motion takes place or by means of which direction is indicated; direction; course; path. **4.** The method or process by which a thing is accomplished; course of action. **5.** A customary or habitual manner or style; a manner peculiar to an individual, class, or people; as, the British *way* of doing things. **6.** A chosen line or plan of action. **7.** A course of life or experience. **8.** A point of relation; particular; as, he erred in two *ways*. **9.** The range of one's notice or observation; as, the business is not in my *way*. **10.** Passage from one place to another; hence, onward movement; headway; progress. **11.** *pl. Mech.* Longitudinal guides, as the framework of timbers upon which a ship slides when launched. **12.** [Colloq.] State or condition, as of health; as, to be in a bad *way*. **13.** *Law.* A right of way. **14.** *Naut.* The movement of a vessel through the water: often in compounds; as, *headway*, *leeway*, etc. [< AS. *weg*, wav.]
Syn.: alley, avenue, bridle-path, channel, course, driveway, highroad, highway, lane, pass, passage, path, pathway, road, route, street, thoroughfare, track. Wherever there is room for an object to proceed, there is a *way*. A *road* (originally a *ride-way*) is a prepared *way* for traveling with horses or vehicles, always the latter unless the contrary is expressly stated, a *way* suitable to be traversed only by foot-passengers or by animals being called a *path*, *bridle-path*, or *rack*; as, the *roads* in that country are mere *bridle-paths*. A *road* may be private: a *highway* or *highroad* is public, *highway* being a specific name for a *road* legally set apart for the use of the public forever; a *highway* may be over water as well as over land. A *route* is a line of travel, and may be over many *roads*. A *street* is in some center of habitation, as a city, town, or village; when it passes between rows of dwellings, the country *road* becomes the village *street*. An *avenue* is a long, broad, and imposing or principal *street*. *Track* is a word of wide signification; we speak of a goat-*track* on a mountainside, a railroad-*track*, a race-*track*, the *track* of a comet; on a traveled *road* the line worn by regular passing of hoofs and wheels in either direction is called the *track*. A *passage* is between any two objects or lines of enclosure, a *pass* commonly between mountains. A *driveway* is within enclosed grounds, as of a private residence. A *channel* is a *waterway*. A *thoroughfare* is a *way* through; a *road* or *street* temporarily or permanently closed at any point ceases for such time to be a *thoroughfare*. See AIR; DIRECTION; MANNER[1]; ROAD.—**by the way**, see under BY, *prep.*—**by way of.** **1.** With the object or purpose of; as a substitute for; to serve as; as, he remarked *by way of* introduction. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] On the point of; just about to. **3.** Through; via.—**out of the way.** **1.** Removed, as an obstruction. **2.** Not easily reached; inaccessible. **3.** Out of the proper course; hence, unusual; improper. **4.** Out of place; hence, lost; mislaid.—**public way**, a way open to all persons; a highway.—**under way** (*Naut.*), having headway so as to progress through the way; hence, in progress.—**ways and means**, means or methods of accomplishing an end or defraying expenses; specif., in legislation, methods of raising funds for the use of the government.—**way'-bill"**, *n.* An accompanying list of goods or passengers carried by any common carrier, as a railroad or steamer.—**way'fare"**, *vi.* To travel along a way; journey, especially on foot: usually a participle or verbal noun.—**way'far"er**, *n.* One who journeys along a way on foot.—**way'-far"ing**, *pa.* Journeying; being on the road.—**way'go"ing**, *a.* Pertaining to one's going away; going away; departing.—**way'-go-ing-crop"**, *n. Law.* A crop sown by a tenant during his term, but ripening after its expiration; an away-going crop.—**way"lay'**, *vt.* [WAY"LAID'; WAY"LAY'ING.] **1.** To watch for by the way, as with a view to rob. **2.** To accost on the way.—**way"-lay'er**, *n.*—**way'side"**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the side of a road; growing or being near the wayside. **II.** *n.* The side or edge of the road or highway.—**way station**, any railroad-station between principal stations.—**way train**, a train stopping at way stations.—**way'ward**, *a.* **1.** Wandering away; wilful; froward. **2.** Without definite way or course; unsteady; vacillating. Syn.: see PERVERSE.—**way'ward-ly**, *adv.*—**way'ward-ness**, *n.*—**way'worn"**, *a.* Fatigued by travel.
-way, } *suffix.* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, found as
-ways, } **-way** (accusative) in *always*, *noway*, etc., and as **-ways** (genitive) in *always*, *longways*. [< AS. *weg*, gen. *weges*, way.]
Way'cross, 1 wē'krŏs; 2 wā'crôs, *n.* A city (pop. 18,070) in S. E. Georgia.
wayket†, *a.* Weak. **-ly**†, *adv.*—**way'ken**†, *v.* To weaken.
Way'land, 1 wē'land; 2 wā'land, *n. Eng. Folk-lore.* A wizard and blacksmith supposed to have lived near Lambourn in Berkshire.
Wayne, 1 wēn; 2 wān, **Anthony** (1745–1796). An American Revolutionary general: "Mad Anthony"; captured Stony Point, on the Hudson, from the British.
wayte†, *v. & n.* Same as WATCH.
Wa-zi"ri-stan', 1 wą-zi"ri-stōn'; 2 wä-zi"ri-stän', *n.* A highland district in the Northwest Frontier Province of India, between the Kuram and Gomul passes; transferred from Afghanistan to British India in 1894.
w. b., *abbr.* Warehouse book, water ballast, water board, way-bill. —**W. C.**, *abbr.* Wesleyan Chapel, Western Central (London Postal District).—**w. c.**, *abbr.* Water-closet, without charge.—**W. C. T. U.**, *abbr.* Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—**W. D.**, *abbr.* War Department, Water Department, Works Department.
we, 1 wĭ; 2 wē, *pron. 1st per. pl.* [*poss.* OUR or OURS, *obj.* US.] **1.** Plural of I, including the speaker with another or others. **2.** The writer or speaker: formal use, as by editorial writers, sovereigns, etc. [< AS. *wē*, we.]
We., Wed., *abbr.* Wednesday.
weak, 1 wik; 2 wēk, *a.* **1.** Lacking in strength, power, or force, whether physical, mental, moral, social, or political. **2.** Lacking in stability of character; unduly compliant. **3.** Showing poor judgment or a want of discretion; as, a *weak* project. **4.** Deficient, as an instrument, structure, or part, in strength, force, durability, or efficiency. (1) Insufficiently resisting stress. (2) Ineffectual, as from deficient supply or other reason. (3) Lacking in effective power or potency; inefficacious. (4) Defective in stimulating or other properties of its class. **5.** Declining in price; as, the wheat market is *weak*. **6.** *Eng. Gram.* (1) Inflected, as a verb by adding *ed*, *d*, or *t* to form the past tense and past participle. (2) Forming the plural by adding *s* or *es* to the nominative singular. (3) Compared regularly; as, *weak* adjectives. **7.** *Phon.* (1) Unstressed; unemphasized: used of syllables or sounds. (2) Indicating the softer vowels in some languages. **8.** *Pros.* Indicating verse-ending in which the accent falls on a word or syllable otherwise without stress. **9.** *Phot.* Thin; wanting in contrast. [< Icel. *veikr*, weak.] Syn.: see FAINT; FRAGILE; PUSILLANIMOUS; SICKLY.
—**weak'en**, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To render weak; enfeeble. **2.** To dilute. **3.** To grow less vigorous or strong. Syn.: debilitate, depress, enervate, enfeeble, impair, invalidate, lower, make weak, paralyze, reduce, relax, sap, undermine, unnerve. See IMPAIR.—**weak'en-er**, *n.*—**weak'fish"**, *n.* An American food-fish (genus *Cynoscion*): named from the tenderness of its mouth. See illus. under FISH.—**weak'ling**. **I.** *a.* Having no natural vigor. **II.** *n.* A feeble person or animal.—**weak'ly**. **I.** *a.* Sickly. **II.** *adv.* In a weak manner. Syn.: see SICKLY.—**weak'ness**, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being weak. **2.** A characteristic indicating feebleness. **3.** A slight failing.
weal, ⊥ wĭl; 2 wēl, *v.* Same as WALE[1].
weal[1], *n.* **1.** A sound or healthy state, either of persons or things; prosperity; welfare. **2.** The body politic, state, or nation: now only in phrases, as *common weal*, etc. **3**†. Wealth; worldly store. [< AS. *wela*, < *wel*, well.]
weal[2], *n.* Same as WALE[1].
weald, 1 wĭld; 2 wēld, *n.* **1.** An exposed forest area; waste woodland; also, an open region; down. **2.** [W-] A district in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, England, extending along the coast from near Dover to Beachy Head, and reaching inland across the Downs to the eastern part of Southampton (Hampshire). [< AS. *weald*, forest.]
wealth, } 1 welth; 2 wĕlth, *n.* **1.** A large aggregate of prop-
welth[2], } erty; riches. **2.** In economics, all material objects having economic utility, and all property possessing a monetary value. **3.** The state of being rich. **4.** Great abundance of anything desirable; exuberance. **5**†. Weal; well-being. [< WEAL[1], *n.*]

Syn.: abundance, affluence, comfort, competence, competency, fortune, funds, goods, independence, lucre, mammon, money, opulence, pelf, plenty, possession, produce, property, riches, substance, treasure. See PROPERTY.—Ant.: see synonyms for POVERTY.—**personal wealth,** faculties, energies, and habits which contribute to personal industrial efficiency.—**wealth'y,** *a.* [WEALTH'I-ER; WEALTH'I-EST.] **1.** Possessing wealth; affluent. **2.** More than sufficient; abounding.—**wealth'i-ly,** *adv.*—**wealth'i-ness,** *n.*

wean, ɪ wīn; 2 wēn, *vt.* **1.** To transfer (the young of any animal) from dependence on its mother's milk to another form of nourishment. **2.** To estrange from former habits or associations; alienate the affections of: usually with *from.* [< AS. *wenian,* accustom.]—**wean'er,** *n.* **1.** One who weans. **2.** A muzzle used in weaning a calf.—**wean'ling.** I. *a.* Freshly weaned. II. *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

wean'le, ɪ wīn'ɪ; 2 wēn'ɪ, *n.* [Scot.] A baby.

weap'on, ɪ wep'ən; 2 wēp'on, *n.* **1.** Any implement of war

wep'on[S], ʃ or combat, as a sword, gun, etc. **2.** Figuratively, any means that may be used against an adversary. **3.** *pl. Nat. Hist.* The thorns or prickles of plants, or the stings, claws, etc., of animals. [< AS. *wæpen,* weapon.] Syn.: see ARMS.—**weap'oned,** *pa.* Furnished with weapons.—**weap'on-less,** *a.*

wear[1], ɪ wār; 2 wâr, *v.* [WORE; WORN.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry on the person, as a garment, ornament, weapon, etc.; have on. **2.** To maintain habitually; have an aspect or semblance of; as, to *wear* a sullen look. **3.** To impair or consume by use; efface or rub off the surface of. **4.** To produce by attrition or erosive action; as, to *wear* a channel in something. **5.** To exhaust the strength or patience of; weary. **6.** To accustom gradually to a new state of things, as to a new habit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be impaired gradually by use: commonly with *out.* **2.** To hold out, last, or endure: commonly with *well* or *ill.* **3.** To pass on gradually, as a period of time: often with *on* or *away.* **4.** To be wearied or exhausted, as courage, strength, etc. **5†.** To be in customary use. **6†.** To grow; become. [< AS. *werian,* wear.]

Syn.: abrade, chafe, consume, deteriorate, diminish, fret, fritter, impair, rub, tire, waste.—**to wear out.** **1.** To render worthless by use; as, the cloak is *worn out.* **2.** To waste gradually; as, he *wears out* patience. **3.** To pass tediously, as time. **4.** To tire; harass; exhaust. **5.** To erase; efface.—**wear'a-bl**(E)****[P]**, I.** *a.* Capable of being worn. II. *n.* Something that is or may be worn: usually in the plural.—**wear'er,** *n.* **1.** One who wears, bears, or carries on the body or as an appendant to it. **2.** That which wears away, erodes, or wastes.

wear[2], *vt. & vi. Naut.* **1.** To change the course of (a vessel) so as to bring the wind to the other side by turning her through an arc in such a way that her head points momentarily directly to leeward. **2.** To go about with the wind astern. Compare TACK. [For VEER.]

wear[3], ɪ wir *or* wār; 2 wēr *or* wâr, *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To guard as a sentry or watchman; defend or protect; ward.

wear[4], *n.* **1.** The act of wearing, or the state of being worn. **2.** Wearing-apparel. **3.** Impairment from use or time; also, capacity of resistance to such impairment.—**wear and tear,** loss by the service, exposure, decay, or injury incident to ordinary use.

wear[5], *n.* A weir.

wea'ri-ful, ɪ wī'ri-fuł; 2 wē'ri-fuł, *a.* Tiresome; wearisome.—**wea'ri-ful-ly,** *adv.*

wear'ish†, *a.* **1.** Insipid; watery. **2.** Wizen; shrunk; withered.—**wear'ish-ly**†, *adv.*—**wear'ish-ness**†, *n.*

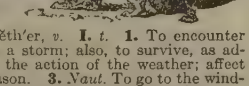
wea'ri-some, ɪ wī'ri-səm; 2 wē'ri-səm, *a.* Causing fatigue; tiresome. Syn.: annoying, fatiguing, irksome, laborious, tedious, tiresome, vexatious, wearing, weary. See TEDIOUS; TROUBLESOME.—Ant.: cheering, enlivening, inspiring, inspiriting, restful, reviving, rousing, soothing, stirring, thrilling.—**wea'ri-some-ly,** *adv.*—**wea'ri-some-ness,** *n.*

wea'ry, ɪ wī'ri; 2 wē'ry. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WEA'RIED; WEA'RY-ING.] **1.** To make or grow weary; fatigue; tire. **2.** To long; be wistful. **II.** *a.* [WEA'RI-ER; WEA'RI-EST.] **1.** Worn with exertion, vexation, or endurance; tired. **2.** Discontented or vexed, as by continued endurance of something disagreeable. **3.** Causing weariness; wearisome. **4.** Indicating weariness: as, a *weary* way. [< AS. *wērig,* weary.] Syn.: (verb) see TIRE; (adjective) see WEARISOME.—**wea'ri-less**§, *a.*—**wea'ri-ly,** *adv.*—**wea'ri-ness,** *n.*

wea'san, ɪ wī'zən; 2 wē'gan, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WEASAND. **wea'son**‡.

wea'sand‖, ɪ wī'zənd; 2 wē'gand, *n.* The windpipe; in general, the throat. [< AS. *wǣsend,* windpipe.]

wea'sel, ɪ wī'zł; 2 wē'gł, *n.* A small elongated reddish-brown carnivorous quadruped (genus *Putorius*), that preys on smaller mammals and birds. In cold regions it turns white in winter. [< AS. *wesle,* weasel.]



Weasel. 1/3

weath'er, ɪ weth'ər; 2 wĕth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To encounter

weth'er[S], ʃ successfully, as a storm; also, to survive, as adversity. **2.** To expose to the action of the weather; affect by atmospheric action; season. **3.** *Naut.* To go to the windward of; pass by or through, notwithstanding weather conditions. **II.** *i.* **1.** To undergo changes attendant on exposure in the atmosphere. **2.** To resist the effects of weather.

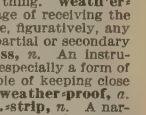
weath'er, *a. Naut.* Facing the wind; windward.

weath'er, *n.* **1.** The general atmospheric condition, as regards temperature, moisture, winds, etc. **2.** The common phenomena of wind, rain, cold, heat, or storm; figuratively, vicissitudes of fortune. [< AS. *weder,* weather.]—**under the weather,** depressed by unpleasant weather; hence, indisposed from any cause; somewhat ill.—**W. Bureau,** a bureau of the Department of Agriculture in Washington for meteorological observation, the diffusion of information concerning the weather, etc.—**weath'er-beat"en,** *a.* Bearing the effects of exposure to weather.—**w.-board.** I. *vt.* To fasten weather-boards upon. II. *n.* **1.** A board prepared for the outside covering of wooden buildings, nailed on so as to overlap and shed the rain. **2.** A board running under the gable or eaves of a building. **3.** *Naut.* The windward side of a vessel.—**w.-boarding,** *n.* **1.** Weather-boards collectively, or material for making them. **2.** The outer wooden covering of the walls and roof of a building.—**w.-bound,** *a.* Detained by unfavorable weather, as a vessel in port.—**weath'er-cock"**, *n.* **1.** A vane, properly one in the semblance of a cock. **2.** A fickle person or variable thing. **weath'er-vane"**†.—**w.-gage,** *n. Naut.* The advantage of receiving the wind first; a position to the windward; hence, figuratively, any advantage gained.—**w.-gall,** *n.* [Scot.] A partial or secondary rainbow supposed to presage rain.—**w.-glass,** *n.* An instrument for indicating the state of the weather, especially a form of barometer.—**weath'er-ly,** *a. Naut.* Capable of keeping close into the wind without drifting to leeward.—**weather-proof,** *a.* Capable of withstanding rough weather.—**w.-strip,** *n.* A narrow strip, as of wood edged with rubber, prepared to be placed over crevices, as at doors and windows, to exclude wind, rain, etc.—**w.-strip,** *vt.*—**w.-wise,** *a.* Experienced in observing the weather.—**w.-worn,** *a.* Worn by exposure to the weather.

weath'ered, ɪ weth'ərd; 2 wĕth'erd, *pa.* **1.** Affected by ex-

weth'erd[S], ʃ posure to the atmosphere; seasoned. **2.** *Arch.* Sloped to prevent water lodging on the surface, as woodwork or stonework. **3.** *Geol.* Worn, shaped, or stained by exposure in the atmosphere. **4.** Hence, denoting wood that has been artificially colored to represent weathering.

weav(E)**[P]**, ɪ wīv; 2 wēv, *v.* **I.** *t.* [WOVE or WEAV(E)D[S]; WO'V(E)N[F] or WOVE or WEAV(E)D[S]; WEAV'ING.] **1.** To entwine or lace together, as threads, into a texture, especially by interlacing woof-threads among warp-threads, as in a loom. **2.** To produce or form by the foregoing process. **3.** To unite as by intermingling or intertwining. **4.** To contrive or construct with elaboration; as, to *weave* fables. **II.** *i.* **1.** To practise weaving; work with a loom. **2§.** To become woven. [< AS. *wefan,* weave.] Syn.: see TWIST.—**weave,** *n.* The act or a style of weaving.—**weav'er,** *n.* **1.** One who weaves. **2.** A weaver-bird. **3.** A web-making spider.—**weav'er-bird"**, *n.* A finch-like bird of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia that constructs a nest. See illus. below. **sociable weaver-bird**‡.

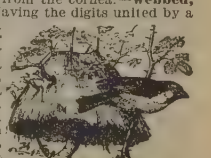


Plain Weave in the Construction of a Woven Fabric. The thread that is the weft; that interlacing with it, the warp.

wea'zand, wea'zel, *n.* Same as WEASAND, WEASEL.

wea'zen, ɪ wī'zn; 2 wē'zn, *a.* Same as WIZEN. **wea'zened**‡.

web, ɪ web; 2 wĕb. **I.** *vt.* [WEBBED; WEB'BING.] **1.** To provide with a web. **2.** To cover or surround with a web; ensnare. **II.** *n.* **1.** A textile fabric, especially as in the piece or as being woven in a loom. **2.** A long sheet or roll of material formed like a web of cloth; especially, a roll of printing-paper as it comes from the mill. **3.** Figuratively, anything artfully contrived or elaborated into a scheme or snare; as, a *web* of treason. **4.** A membrane or fold of skin connecting the digits of an animal, as in aquatic birds, etc. **5.** A cob-web; also, a similar substance spun by various caterpillars, etc. **6.** *Ornith.* The series of barbs on either side of the shaft of a feather; the vane. **7.** *Technol.* A plate or sheet, as of metal, connecting the heavier sections, ribs, frames, etc., of any tool or mechanical element. (1) The thin part of a girder. (2) The plate between the flange and head of a railroad-rail. (3) The section of a crank made thin for lightness. (4) A piece of webbing. (5) The blade of a saw, sword, etc. [< AS. *web,* < *wefan,* weave.]—**pin and web,** a darkening speck on the cornea with a film spreading in fan shape from the cornea.—**webbed, webd**[S], *a.* **1.** Having a web. **2.** Having the digits united by a membrane.—**web'bing,** *n.* **1.** A woven strip of strong fiber, as for girths, seat-bottoms, etc. **2.** Any woven texture; the structure of a web. **3.** Same as WEB, 4.—**web'by,** *a.* Relating to or consisting of a web or membrane.—**web'-foot"**, *n.* **1.** A foot with webbed toes. **2.** A web-footed bird. **3.** The condition of being web-footed.—**web-footed,** *a.* Having the toes connected by a membrane, as many aquatic animals and birds.—**web-worm,** *n.* A lepidopterous insect whose larva, usually gregarious and foliage-eating, constructs a silken web or tent as a shelter.



Weaver-bird, Showing Nest. 1/6

Webb, ɪ web; 2 wĕb, *n.* **1. Alexander Stewart** (1835–1911), an American general distinguished in the Civil War. **2. Matthew** (1848–1883), an English shipmaster; swam the English Channel from Dover to Calais, in 1875; lost his life in attempting to swim the rapids below Niagara Falls.

We'ber, ɪ vē'bər; 2 vē'ber, *n.* **1. Ernst Heinrich** (1795–1878), a German physiologist; proposed Weber's law, defining relation of sensation to stimulus. **2. Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst, Baron von** (1786–1826), a German composer: *Der Freischütz.* **3. Wilhelm Eduard** (1804–1891), a German physicist; brother of Ernst Heinrich Weber.

Web'ster, 1 web'stər; 2 wĕb'stər, *n.* **1. Daniel** (1782–1852), an American statesman, orator, and jurist. **2. John** (1580–1625), an English tragic dramatist. **3. Noah** (1758–1843), an American philologist and lexicographer. **4.** A town in central Massachusetts; pop. 13,260.

wecht, 1 weht; 2 wĕxt, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as WEIGHT. **2.** A scooper of unperforated skin or hide for lifting grain. **weght**†; **weight**‡.

wed, 1 wed; 2 wĕd, *v.* **I.** *t.* [WED'DED or WED; WED'DING.] **1.** To take as one's husband or one's wife; marry. **2.** To join or give in wedlock. **3.** Figuratively, to attach (oneself) permanently to a thing: usually with *to*. **II.** *i.* To contract wedlock; become firmly united. [< AS. *weddian*, engage, < *wed*, pledge.]—**wed'ding,** *n.* **1.** A marriage ceremony; originally, a betrothal. **2.** The anniversary or celebration of a marriage. Such weddings are named from the character of the presents regarded as appropriate; as, **china wedding** (20th anniversary), **crystal w.** (15th; glass presents), **diamond w.** (60th; sometimes 75th), **golden w.** (50th), **paper w.** (1st), **ruby w.** (45th), **silver w.** (25th), **tin w.** (10th), **wooden w.** (5th). Syn.: see MARRIAGE. —**wed'lock,** *n.* Matrimony. Syn.: see MARRIAGE.

Wed., *abbr.* Wednesday.

wede†, *n.* Clothing; apparel.

wede a-way', 1 wid; 2 wēd. [Scot.] Laid waste; weeded away.

wedge, 1 wej; 2 wĕdʒ, *v.* [WEDGED; WEDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To operate upon by driving in a wedge; split, fell, form, fix in place, or fasten with wedges. **2.** Figuratively, to press (oneself or others) in where there is little space. **3.** To make into the shape of a wedge. **II.** *i.* To force oneself in like a wedge; crowd in among opposing or obstructing objects.

wedge, *n.* **1.** One of the mechanical powers, practically a double inclined plane; a V-shaped piece, as for splitting. **2.** Something in the form of a wedge. **3.** *Geom.* A right triangular prism, having one very acute angle. **4.** Any one of the triangular characters in cuneiform writing. [< AS. *weog*, wedge.]—**wedg'y,** *a.* Having the form or uses of a wedge.

Wedg'wood, 1 wej'wud; 2 wĕdʒ'wōod, **Josiah** (1730–1795). An English potter; inventor of the ware bearing his name. It is characterized by an unglazed clay background, usually blue, bearing small raised figures in white.

Wednes'day, 1 wenz'di; 2 wĕnz'dy, *n.* The fourth day of the week. [< AS. *Wōdnes dæg*, day of the god Woden.]

wee, 1 wi; 2 wē, *a.* [Scot. & Colloq.] Very small; tiny. [< Dan. *vet*, way, the meaning arising from the association of *wee*, way, with *little*.]—**wee folk,** the fairies, elves, etc.

wee, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A little space either in distance or time; way; as, he is behind a *wee*; wait a *wee*. [< WEE, *a.*]

weed, 1 wid; 2 wēd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull up and remove the weeds from; as, to *weed* a garden. **2.** To pull up or root out, as weeds; remove; as, to *weed* out dandelions; hence, to clear or free from anything unnecessary. **3.** To eradicate, as any noxious or weakening element; as, to *weed* out crime. **4.** To free from anything hurtful or offensive; as, to *weed* the mind of suspicions. **5.** In stock-breeding, to put away from the flock, as animals unfit or undesirable for breeding-purposes. **II.** *i.* To pull up or destroy weeds; free anything from obnoxious elements; as, our gardener *weeds* slowly.—**weed'er,** *n.* **1.** One who weeds. **2.** *Agric.* An implement for removing weeds.

weed[1], *n.* **1.** Any unsightly or troublesome plant that is at the same time useless; especially, a plant that is noxious or injurious to crops. **2.** Figuratively, that which grows in excessive, injurious, or useless abundance. **3.** An animal worthless for breeding, racing, or the like; especially, a leggy, ill-proportioned horse. **4.** [Colloq.] Tobacco; sometimes, a cigar. **5.** The stem and leaves of any useful plant as distinguished from its flower and fruit; as, the plant runs to *weed*. **6**‖. A thicket of low shrubs; underbrush.—**weed'less,** *a.* Free from weeds. [< AS. *wēod*, weed.]

weed[2], *n.* **1.** A token of mourning worn as part of the dress; as, he wore a *weed* on his hat; especially in the plural, a widow's mourning-garb. **2**†. Any article of clothing. [< AS. *wǽde*, garment.]

weed'y[1], 1 wid'i; 2 wēd'y, *a.* [WEED'I-ER; WEED'I-EST.] **1.** Having or containing a growth of weeds; abounding in weeds. **2.** Resembling a weed; especially, of a rank but weakly growth; as, *weedy* youths. **3.** [Colloq.] Having no more value than a weed: said especially of domestic animals unfit for breeding.—**weed'i-ness,** *n.*

weed'y[2]§, *a.* Clothed in mourning.

Wee-haw'ken, 1 wi-hē'ken; 2 wē-hą'kĕn, *n.* A township in New Jersey opposite New York City; pop. 14,500; scene of the fatal duel fought by Alexander Hamilton with Aaron Burr, July 11, 1804.

week, 1 wik; 2 wēk, *n.* A period of seven successive days; especially, such a period beginning with Sunday; also, the six week-days or working days collectively. [< AS. *wicu*, week.]—**too late a week**†, too late in the week; much too late. —**week'-day",** *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday.—**w.-end,** *n.* The end of the week; specif., the time at the close of a week often spent as a vacation, usually from mid-day on Saturday to the following Monday morning, sometimes extending from Friday to Tuesday.—**w.-ender,** *n.* One who goes on week-end vacation trips.—**week'ly.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Reckoned by the week. **2.** Pertaining to week-days. **3.** Occurring once a week. **II.** *n.* [WEEK'LIES[2], *pl.*] A publication issued once a week. **III.** *adv.* Once a week; especially, at regular weekly intervals.

Weeks, 1 wiks; 2 wēks, **John Wingate** (1860–). An American statesman; Senator, 1913–19; Secretary of War, 1921–

weel, 1 wil; 2 wēl, *a., adv., & interj.* [Scot.] Well. **well**‡; **welet**.—**weel"-faur'd',** *a.* Good-looking; well-favored.

weel[1], *n.* [Scot.] Prosperity; happiness; weal. **well**‡; **welet**.

weel[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A whirlpool; eddy; pool. **well**‡.

ween, 1 win; 2 wēn, *vi.* [WEENED or WENT‖.] To entertain a notion; fancy. [< AS. *wēnan*, < *wēn*, hope, < √ of WIN, *v.*]

weep, 1 wip; 2 wēp, *v.* [WEPT; WEEP'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To shed (tears), also, figuratively, to let fall or excrete in drops, as a vegetable exudation. **2.** To shed tears for; hence, to bewail or lament. **3.** To consume or affect in some way by weeping; as, to *weep* one's heart away. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shed tears, especially in grief. **2.** To let drops fall like tears; as, the dagger *wept* with blood. **3.** To give out moisture in drops, as some kinds of soil, the stems of some plants under pressure, etc.; also, to show drops of condensation. **4.** To have pendulous branches, as certain trees, or to be pendulous and drooping. [< AS. *wēpan*, weep.]—**weep'er,** *n.* **1.** One who weeps, as a hired mourner. **2.** A sign of mourning customarily worn on the person. **3.** A pendant of moss, as from a branch. **4.** A hole through which water may drip.

weep[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq. or Obs.] Exudation from a surface, as of plants; a leak, as in a pipe. **2.** The act or a fit of weeping.

weep[2], *n.* A pewit. [Imitative.]

weep'ing, 1 wi'pi'ŋ; 2 wēp'iŋ. **1.** *pa.* That weeps. (1) Shedding tears; lamenting. (2) Having pendulous branches. **II.** *n.* *Bot.* The habit of drooping, or the downward hanging of branches: usually applied to woody plants.—**weeping ash,** a variety of the common European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior pendula*) with drooping branches.—**w. willow,** see WILLOW.

weet[1]‖, *v.* Same as WIT, *v.*

weet[2], *v. & a.* [Dial.] Same as WET.

weet[1], *n.* **1.** The imitative call of one of various birds. **2.** The peetweet, or common European sandpiper.

weet[2], *n.* [Scot.] Wet; rain; moisture.

wee'ver, 1 wi'ver; 2 wē'ver, *n.* An edible marine fish having sharp dorsal and opercular spines with which it can inflict serious wounds. The **greater weever** or stingbull (*Trachinus draco*) and the **lesser weever** (*T. vipera*) are British species. [Said to be a var. of VIPER.]

wee'vil, 1 wi'vl; 2 wē'vl, *n.* **1.** A small beetle with elongated head and a long snout or rostrum, antennæ on the sides and the mouth-parts at the end. It feeds upon plants and in its larval form is destructive to plant-life, fruits, and grain. See plate of HARMFUL INSECTS. **2.** Any insect injurious to stored grain. **3.** The larva of a midge destructive to wheat. [< AS. *wifel*, beetle.]

A Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) that infests cotton-bollsand-flowers. 2/1
a, back view; *b*, side view.

weft[1], 1 weft; 2 wĕft, *n.* The cross-threads in a web of cloth; woof. [< AS. *weft*, < *wefan*, weave.]

weft[2]†, *n.* **1.** Same as WAIF. **2.** A gentle blast. [= WAFT.]

weft[3], *n.* A signal made by waving. [< WAVE.]

weght, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WECHT.

wehr'wolf", *n.* *Folk-lore.* Same as WERWOLF.

weigh, 1 wē; 2 wę, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To find the weight of, as by means of a balance. **2.** To ponder with a view to forming a judgment; estimate the worth or importance of. **3.** To press upon heavily; burden: often figuratively and usually with *down*. **4.** To raise so as to suspend; lift up, as an anchor; poise. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have a specified weight. **2.** To be estimated or held in opinion. **3.** To be grievous or oppressive: usually with *upon*. **4.** *Naut.* To raise anchor; begin to sail. **5**†. To consider. [< AS. *wegan*, lift.] Syn.: see CONSIDER; DELIBERATE; EXAMINE; LOAD.—**weigh'-bank",** *n.* [Scot.] A scale-beam; in the plural, a pair of scales.—**weigh'er,** *n.*

weigh, *n.* Motion of a ship, in the phrase *under weigh:* now regarded as a variant form of *way*.

weight, 1 wēt; 2 węt. **I**[4]. *vt.* **1.** To add weight to; put a load upon, as to handicap a racehorse; figuratively, to burden. **2.** To adulterate or load (fabrics or other merchandise) with cheap foreign substances. [< AS. *gewiht*, < *wegan*, lift.]—**weight'less,** *a.*—**weight'y,** *a.* [WEIGHT'I-ER; WEIGHT'I-EST.] **1.** Having great weight; ponderous. **2.** Having power to move the mind; cogent. **3.** Of great importance. **4.** Influential, as in public affairs. **5.** Burdensome. Syn.: see HEAVY; IMPORTANT. —**weight'i-ly,** *adv.*—**weight'i-ness,** *n.*

weight, *n.* **1.** The measure of the force with which bodies tend toward the earth's center, or the quality thus measured; downward pressure due to gravity diminished by the centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation; ponderosity. The weight of a body is a product of its mass and the acceleration due to gravity. **2.** A definite mass of brass, iron, or other metal, used in weighing-machines as a standard, as a pound, ounce, etc. **3.** Any quantity of heaviness; also, mass; relative quantity of matter. **4.** Any mass used as a counterpoise or to exert pressure by gravity. **5.** A graduated system of standard units of weight; as, avoirdupois *weight*. **6.** The relative tendency of any mass toward a center of superior force. **7.** Figuratively, superior efficacy, importance, or preponderance; as, *weight* of evidence; a man of *weight*. **8.** A feeling of oppressiveness, mental or otherwise; as, the *weight* of care. **9.** [Sct.] Same as WECHT.

Syn.: burden, efficacy, gravity, heaviness, import, load, moment, ponderosity, ponderousness, power, pressure. See INFLUENCE; LOAD.

Apothecaries' Weight
(used in compounding medicines).

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (℈).
3 scruples	= 1 dram (ʒ).
8 drams	= 1 ounce (℥).
12 ounces	= 1 pound (℔).

NOTE.—The pound, ounce, and grain have the same weight as those of Troy Weight.

Avoirdupois Weight
(used in weighing all articles except drugs, gold, silver, and precious stones).

27$^{11}/_{32}$ grains	= 1 dram (dr.).
16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz.).
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.).
25 pounds	= 1 quarter (qr.).
4 quarters	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.).
100 pounds	
20 hundredweight or 2,000 pounds	= 1 ton (T.).

NOTE.—1 lb. Avoirdupois = 7,000 grs.
The ton and hundredweight above given (often called the *short ton* and the *short hundredweight*) are those in common use in the United States.
The ton of 2,240 lbs., and the hundredweight of 112 lbs. (often called the *long ton* and the *long hundredweight*), are used at United States Custom Houses and in wholesale transactions in coal and iron, and are in general use in Great Britain. See TON; QUARTER.

Troy Weight
(used in weighing gold, silver, and precious stones).

24 grains (gr.)	= 1 pennyweight (pwt.).
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce (oz.).
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.).

NOTE.—1 lb. Troy = 5,760 grains. In weighing diamonds, 1 carat = 3.168 Troy grains, and is divided into quarters, which are called carat grains. See also CARAT in vocabulary.
For weights of the metric system, see under METRIC.

Wel'hal"wel', 1 wĕ'hal"wĕ'; 2 wę'hl"wę', *n.* A British naval base in Shantung province, northeastern China; 285 sq. m.; pop. 154,416; leased to Great Britain July 1, 1898.
Wel"hsi-en', 1 wĕ'si-en'; 2 wā"si-ĕn', *n.* A commercial city and treaty mart in Shantung, China; pop., 100,000. **Wei**‡.
well, *a., adv., & interj.* [Scot.] Same as WEEL.
Wei'mar, 1 val'mar; 2 vī"mär, *n.* A city (pop. 41,403), capital of Thuringia, formerly of Saxe-Weimar; a literary center; residence of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Liszt, etc.
weir[1], 1 wir; 2 wēr, *n.* **1.** An obstruction placed in a stream to raise the water, divert it into a mill-race or irrigation-ditches, or form a fish-pond; a dam; also, that part of a dam which contains gates for discharging surplus water. **2.** A series of wattled enclosures in a stream, to catch fish. **3.** A notch made in a vertical plate and having a horizontal edge, used to determine the quantity of water flowing through it. [< AS. *wer*, < √ of *werian*, defend.] **wear**‡.
weir[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A fence; an enclosure. **2.** War.
Weir[1], *n.* **1. John Ferguson** (1841–), an American sculptor, painter, and author. **2. Julian Alden** (1852–), an American painter; President of the National Academy of Design.
weird, 1 wird; 2 wērd, *a.* **1.** Concerned with the unnatural; awakening superstitious feeling; witchlike; unearthly; uncanny. **2**‡. Pertaining to or influential of fate. **wierd**‡. —**the Weird Sisters. 1.** The Fates. **2.** The three witches in *Macbeth*.—**weird'ly**, *adv.*—**weird'ness**, *n.*
weird, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** One's allotted fortune; fate; also, a fate experienced. **2.** A prediction; also, a spell. **3**‡. [W-] Same as THE WEIRD SISTERS. [< AS. *wyrd*, < *weorthan*, be.] **werd**‡; **wierd**‡.
weise, 1 wiz; 2 wēs, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To turn by influence; direct. **2.** To turn about. [< AS. *wīsian*, < *wīs*, wise.] **weize**‡.
Weis'mann, 1 vais'man; 2 vīs'măn, **August** (1834-1914). A German biologist.—**Weis-man'ni-an**, *a. & n.*—**Weis'mann-ism**, *n.* The teachings of August Weismann, especially regarding a material basis of heredity and the impossibility of transmitting acquired characteristics.
Weiss, *n.* **1.** 1 vais; 2 vīs. **Carl Philipp Bernhard** (1827–1914), a German theologian. **2.** 1 wais; 2 wīs. **John** (1818–1879), an American Unitarian divine. **3.** 1 wais; 2 wīs. **Mayer Samuel** (1816–1892), an American scholar; erudite Talmudist; educator; author; rabbi in London, Eng., and Appleton, Wis.; *Modern Judaism, Talmudic Tales, Psychology of Belief*.
weiss beer, 1 vais; 2 vīs. A light whitish beer, brewed usually from wheat. [G., white beer.]
Weiss'horn, 1 vais'hôrn; 2 vīs'hôrn, *n.* A peak in Valais canton, Switzerland; 14,799 ft. high.
we'jack, 1 wī'jak; 2 wē'jăk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The pekan.
we'ka, 1 wī'kə; 2 wē'ka, *n.* A wingless rail (*Ocydromus australis*) of New Zealand; now nearly extinct. Called also *woodhen*. [Maori.]
welch, 1 welch; 2 wĕlch, *v.* Same as WELSH, *v.*—**Welch**†, *a. & n.* Same as WELSH.—**welch'er**, *n.* Same as WELSHER.
wel'come, 1 wel'kəm; 2 wĕl'com. **I.** *vt.* [WEL'COMED; WEL'COM-ING.] To give a welcome to; receive gladly and hospitably. **II.** *a.* **1.** Admitted gladly; received cordially. **2.** Producing pleasure; pleasing; as, *welcome* tidings. **3.** Made free to use or enjoy; as, she is *welcome* to my purse. **III.** *n.* **1.** A hearty greeting given. **2.** The cordial reception or entertainment accorded; hospitality. **3.** The privilege to use or enjoy. [< AS. *wilcuma*, welcome guest, < *willa*, will, + *cuma*, comer.] Syn.: see AGREEABLE; DELIGHTFUL.—**wel'come-ly**†, *adv.*—**wel'come-ness**, *n.*—**wel'com-er**, *n.*
weld, 1 weld; 2 wĕld, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite, as heated metal, in one mass under a hammer or by pressure. **2.** To make into one strong homogeneous whole. **II.** *i.* To adhere in the process of welding; as, tin *welds* badly. [Corr. of WELL, *v.*] —**weld"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**weld'a-bl**(E)P, *a.*—**weld'less**, *a.* Having no welds.
weld[1], *n.* The consolidation of pieces of metal by welding; also, the closed joint so formed.
weld[2], *n.* An erect Old World annual (*Reseda luteola*), formerly cultivated for dyers' use, or the yellow pigment obtained from it. [Perhaps < WELL, *n.*, because it is boiled for dyeing.] **woad**‡; **woald**‡; **wold**‡.
welet†, *n.* Weal. See WEEL[1], *n.*—**wele'ful**†, *a.* See WEEL, *adv.*
wel'fare", 1 wel'fâr'; 2 wĕl'fâr', *n.* **1.** The condition of faring well; exemption from pain or discomfort; prosperity; also, condition as regards well-being; as, ask concerning thy brethren's *welfare*. **2**†. A blessing.
wel'kin†, *a.* Sky-blue.
wel'kin, 1 wel'kın; 2 wĕl'kin, *n.* [Poet.] The vault of the sky; the heavens. [< AS. *wolcnu*, pl. of *wolcen*, cloud.]
we'll, 1 wil; 2 wēl. A contraction of *we shall* or of *we will*.
well, 1 wel; 2 wĕl, *vt. & vi.* To pour forth or flow up, as water in a spring. [< AS. *wellan*, < *weallan*, boil.]
well, *a.* [BET'TER; BEST.] **1.** Satisfactory as a fact; rightly done or arranged; gratifying; fortunate: always as a predicate, and commonly in impersonal clauses; as, is it *well* with the child? It is *well*. **2.** Suitable to or gratifying the sense of propriety, fitness, or right. **3.** Having physical health; free from ailment of mind or body: used colloquially as an attributive adjective; as, a *well* man or child. **4.** Being in a satisfactory condition of comfort or prosperity; free from trouble. **5.** *Mar. Ins.* Uninjured; safe; as, the ship is reported *well*. **6**‖. Held in favor; on good terms.
Syn.: advantageous, beneficial, convenient, desirable, excellent, expedient, favorable, fortunate, good, happy, lucky, prosperous. See HEALTHY.—Ant.: see synonyms for BAD.
well, *n.* **1.** A hole or shaft sunk into the earth in order to obtain a fluid, as water, oil, or natural gas. **2.** A spring of water; fountain; in England, in the plural, natural mineral springs brought into form for use; as, Tunbridge *Wells*. **3.** A source of continued supply, or that which issues forth continuously; as, a *well* of learning. **4.** A depression, cavity, or opening resembling a well; as, an ink-*well*. Specif.: (1) A cavity in the lower part of some sorts of furnaces to receive falling metal. (2) In an English law-court, the railed-in space between the bench and the bar. (3) *Arch.* (*a*) The vertical opening contained within a winding staircase. (*b*) A vertical compartment descending through floors, or a deep enclosed space in a building as for light or ventilation; as, an air-*well*; an elevator-*well*. (4) *Naut.* (*a*) A cockpit. (*b*) The boxed-in space for enclosing the pumps of a vessel. (*c*) A compartment admitting water, in which fish are preserved alive. **5.** A dangerous eddy or whirlpool in the sea. [< AS. *well*, < *weallan*, well up.]—**well'-curb"**, *n.* The frame or stone ring around the mouth of a well.—**w.-head**, *n.* A natural source supplying water to a spring or well.—**w.-smack**, *n.* A fishing-smack having a well. See illus. under SMACK[3].—**well'spring"**, *n.* An inexhaustible fountain.—**well-sweep**, *n.* A tapering pole swung on a pivot and having the well-bucket suspended to the smaller end, for use in drawing water.
well, *adv.* [BET'TER; BEST.] **1.** In a good or praiseworthy manner. **2.** Suitably to circumstances or to the nature of things. **3.** Agreeably to one's wishes. **4.** In a successful manner; prosperously; also, agreeably or luxuriously. **5.** To a great extent or degree; very; much; greatly; completely; fully. [< AS *wel*, well, < √ of WILL[1], *v.*]—**well'-bal"anced**, *a.* Evenly balanced; adjusted with reference to welfare. —**w.-being**, *n.* A condition of happiness or prosperity; welfare. —**w.-born**, *a.* Of good lineage.—**w.-bred**, *a.* **1.** Of good ancestry; of good or pure stock. **2.** Well brought up; polite.—**w.-disposed**, *a.* Favorably inclined.—**w.-doer**, *n.* **1.** A performer of moral and social duties. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] One who is prosperous.—**w.-doing**, *a & n.*—**w.-favored**, *a.* Of attractive appearance; comely.—**w.-found**, *a.* **1.** Found to meet expectations. **2.** Well equipped.—**w.-liking**†, *a.* In good condition. —**w.-meaning**, *a.* Having good intentions.—**w.-meant**, *a.*—**w.-nigh**, *adv.* Very nearly; almost.—**w.-off**, *a.* In comfortable circumstances; wealthy; fortunate.—**w.-spoken**, *a.* **1.** Fitly or excellently said. **2.** Of gentle speech and manners.—**w.-spring**, *n.* **1.** A source of continual supply; an inexhaustible fountain: used figuratively; as, fidelity is a *well-spring* of honor. **2**‖. A spring.—**w.-to-do**, *a.* In prosperous circumstances; evincing a state of comfort or wealth.—**w.-wisher**, *n.* One who wishes well, as to another. [the modern form.
well'a-day, 1 wel'a-dē; 2 wĕl'a-dā, *interj.* Same as WELLAWAY: **Wel'land**, 1 wel'ənd; 2 wĕl'ənd, *n.* A district in central S. Ontario; 387 sq. m.—**Welland Canal**, a ship-canal in S. Ontario; length, 26¾ m. from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; a German plot was said in 1916 to have existed, to blow up the canal.
well'a-way, 1 wel'ə-wē; 2 wĕl'a-wā, *interj.* [Archaic.] Wo is me! alas! [< AS. *wā lā wā*; *wā*, wo: *lā*, lo; *wā*, wo.]
Welles, 1 welz; 2 wĕlz, **Gideon** (1802–1878). An American statesman; Secretary of the Navy from 1861 to 1869.
Welles'ley, 1 welz'li; 2 wĕlz'ly, *n.* **1. Marquis of** (1760–1842), Richard Colley Wellesley, a British statesman; brother of the Duke of Wellington; Governor-General of India. **2.** A town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 6,230; seat of **Wellesley College.**
Wel'ling-ton, 1 wel'ıŋ-tən; 2 wĕl'ing-tun, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1769–1852), Arthur Wellesley, a British general of Irish birth; defeated Napoleon at Waterloo; British prime minister. **2.** A provincial district of North Island, New Zealand; 10,807 sq. m.; pop. 248,-801. **3.** Its seaport city, and capital of New Zealand; pop.

107,488.—**Wellington boot,** a high boot covering the leg in front to the knee but cut away behind.

Wells, 1 welz; 2 wĕls, *n.* **1. Herbert George** (1866–), an English imaginative and Socialist author: *Tono-Bungay; Mr. Britling Sees It Through; Outline of History,* etc. **2.** A borough in Somersetshire, England; seat of Wells cathedral, begun in 704 A. D.; pop. 4,380.

wells'ite, 1 welz'ĭt; 2 wĕlz'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous white hydrated monoclinic barium-calcium-potassium-aluminum silicate ($H_4(Ba.Ca.K_2)Al_2(SiO_4)_3.H_2O$).

Wels'bach, 1 welz'bak *or (G.)* vels'bŭH; 2 wĕlz'bäc *or (G.)* vĕls'bäH, **Baron Carl Auer von** (1858–). An Austrian, inventor of the light bearing his name.—**Welsbach burner,** a burner of the Bunsen type, having a cotton-gauze mantle impregnated with thoria and ceria, so arranged that upon ignition the cotton thread is reduced to a fragile ash, which, becoming incandescent, emits a light of a slightly greenish hue.

welsh, 1 welsh; 2 wĕlsh, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cheat over a bet, especially at a race-meeting, as when a book-maker runs off with the wagers without adjusting the bets: indicative of the repute in England of Welshmen, or referring to a sharper named Welsh or Welch. **2.** Hence, in general, to avoid dishonorably the payment of a debt or obligation.—**welsh'er,** *n.* **welch'er‡.**

Welsh, 1 welsh; 2 wĕlsh. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Wales, its people, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** The natives of Wales; especially, the Celtic race peculiar to the country. **2.** The language of Wales. **Cym'ric‡.** [< AS. *welisc,* foreign.] **Welch‡.—Welsh rabbit,** see under RABBIT.—**Welsh'man,** *n.*

welt, 1 welt; 2 wĕlt. **I**d. *vt.* **1.** To sew a welt on or in; decorate with a welt. **2.** To flog severely, so as to raise wales. **II.** *n.* **1.** A strip of material, covered cord, etc., applied to a seam to cover or strengthen it. (1) In shoemaking, a strip of leather set into the seam between the edges of the upper and the outer sole. (2) In carpentry, etc., a batten or strip made fast over a flush seam or butt-joint. **2.** A wale. See WALE[1], *n.*, 1. **3.** The act of flogging; a blow. [< W. *gwald,* hem.]

wel'ter, 1 wel'ter; 2 wĕl'tĕr. **I.** *vi.* **1.** To lie in or in contact with a welling or turbid fluid. **2.** To roll or tumble about in or as in a fluid; wallow; often figuratively. **3.** To move with swelling rolls, as the sea. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rolling movement, as of waves; hence, commotion. **2.** That in which weltering is done; a wallow. **3.** *Sporting.* An element of some compounds. See below. [< AS. *wealtan,* roll.]—**wel'ter-race"**, *n.* A horse-race in which the weights are on a high scale, as to permit amateur jockeys to ride. —**w.-weight,** *n.* **1.** The weight borne by a horse running in a welter-race; hence, loosely, a heavy weight. **2.** *Pugilism.* A boxer whose fighting weight is from 135 to 154 pounds.

Wemyss, 1 wimz; 2 wĕmz, *n.* **1. Sir Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, 1st Baron** (1864–). Admiral of the Fleet; commanded squadron at Gallipoli landing, April, 1915; First Sea Lord, December, 1917; Member of War Cabinet, 1918; received surrender of German High Seas Fleet, Nov., 1918. **2.** A parish in Fifeshire, Scotland; remains of Macduff's castle; Wemyss Castle, where Mary, Queen of Scots, first met her cousin and husband, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.

wen, 1 wen; 2 wĕn, *n.* **1.** Any encysted tumor containing a suet-like substance occurring commonly on the scalp. **2.** Any protuberance. [< AS. *wen.*]—**wen'nish, wen'ny,** *a.* Resembling a wen; affected with wens.

Wen'ces-laus, 1 ven'ses-laus; 2 ven'sĕs-lous, *n.* (1361–1419.) An emperor of Germany (1378–1400); king of Bohemia (1378–1419). **Wen'zel‡.**

wench, 1 wench; 2 wĕnch. **I**t. *vi.* To keep company with lewd women. **II.** *n.* **1.** A young woman of lowly condition; female servant; serving-maid. **2**‖. Any female child; girl; young woman. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A negress. **4**†. A prostitute. [< AS. *wencel,* orphan.]—**wench'er,** *n.*

Wen'chow', 1 wen'chou'; 2 wĕn'chow', *n.* A treaty port in Chekiang province, China; pop. 212,700. **Wen'chau‡.**

wend, 1 wend; 2 wĕnd, *vt. & vi.* To direct (one's course); go. [< AS. *wendan,* < *windan,* turn.]

Wend, *n.* One of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Saxony and Prussia.—**Wend'ic,** *a.* **Wend'ish‡.—Wend'ish,** *n.* The language of the Wends.

We'ner, 1 vē'ner; 2 vē'ner, *n.* A lake in S. W. Sweden, near the coast; 50 by 95 m. **Wen'ner‡.**

went, 1 went; 2 wĕnt, *vt.* An obsolete imperfect of *wend,* now used as imperfect of GO, *v.*

wen'tle-trap", 1 wen'tl-trap"; 2 wĕn'tl-träp", *n.* A mollusk (genus *Scalaria*) having a turreted many-whorled shell. [< G. *wendeltreppe,* < *wendel,* a turning, + *treppe,* step.] **winding-stair shell‡.**

wept, 1 wept; 2 wĕpt, *imp. & pp.* of WEEP, *v.*

wer(e[2], 1 wûr; 2 wĕr. Indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of WAS, imperfect of BE, *v.* [< AS. *wĕron,* pl. pret. ind. *wære,* subj. pret. < *wesan,* be.]

we're. Contraction of *we are.*

were'na, 1 wûr'ne; 2 wĕr'na, *vi.* [Scot.] Were not. **war'na‡.**

were'wolf", 1 wir'wulf"; 2 wĕr'wolf", *n.* Same as WERWOLF.

wer'gild", 1 wûr'[*or* wer']gild"; 2 wĕr'[*or* wĕr']gĭld", *n. Anglo-Saxon & Teut. Law.* A fine or pecuniary compensation for crime against the person, especially for homicide, paid by the kindred of the slayer to those of the slain. [< AS. *wer,* man, + *gild,* payment.] **were'gild"‡; wer'gelt"‡.**

Wer'ner, 1 ver'ner; 2 vĕr'ner, **A.** A Swiss chemist; awarded Nobel prize for chemistry in 1913.

Wern'her, 1 wern'er; 2 wĕrn'ĕr, **Sir Julius Charles** (1850–1912). An English diamond king and financier; associated with Cecil Rhodes in South Africa; founder of Wernher, Beit & Company and one of the owners of the DeBeers mines.

werret, *n.* War.

werset, *a. & adv.* Worse.

wersh, 1 wersh; 2 wĕrsh, *a.* [Scot.] Tasteless; insipid. Compare WEARISH. [< WEARY.]

wert, *2d. per. sing. ind. & subj.* of WAS, *v.*

wer'wolf", 1 wer'wulf"; 2 wĕr'wolf", *n. Folk-lore.* A person who, according to medieval superstition, was changed into a wolf or was able to assume the form of a wolf at will, and in that form practised cannibalism. [< AS. *werwulf,* < *wer,* man, < *wulf,* wolf.] **wehr'wolf"‡; were'wolf"‡.**

we'se, 1 wiz; 2 wez. **1.** [Negro Dial., U. S.] We is: a corruption of *we are;* as, *we'se* going. **2.** [Scot.] We shall.

We'ser, 1 vē'zer· 2 vē'zer, *n.* A river in N. W. Germany; 280 m. to the North Sea.

Wes'ley, 1 wes'li· 2 wĕs'ly, *n.* **1. Charles** (1707–1788), an English clergyman and hymn-writer: brother of John. **2. John** (1703–1791), an English clergyman; founder of Methodism.—**Wes'ley-an,** *a. & n.*—**Wes'ley-an-ism,** *n.*

Wes'sex, 1 wes'eks; 2 wĕs'ĕks, *n.* The ancient kingdom of the West Saxons; including a great part of S. England.

west, 1 west; 2 wĕst. **I.** *a.* **1.** Located at the west; moving in a westerly direction; facing the west. **2.** Coming from the west; as, the *west* wind. **II.** *n.* **1.** That point of the compass or quarter of the heavens which is exactly opposite the east; that point where the sun sets at the equinoxes: in common parlance including the part of the horizon near that point. **2.** Any region in the western part of a country, or to the westward of another; as, the *west* of England. Specif.: (1) [W-] Same as OCCIDENT, 1: opposed to *Orient.* (2) The western hemisphere. (3) [W-] [U. S.] Formerly, that part of the country west of the Alleghany mountains: still loosely so used: now, usually, the region beginning with the prairies and extending to the Pacific or to the Pacific slope of the Sierra Nevadas, especially the northwestern part of this region. **III.** *adv.* In a westerly direction. [< AS. *west,* west, < √ *was,* dwell.]—**to go west,** to die: British soldiers' euphemism.—**west'er**‖, *vi.* To turn, trend, or shift to the west: now chiefly in present participle, *westering.* **west'ret.—west'er-ly.** **1.** *a.* Lying in, directed toward, or, of a wind, coming from the west; approximately western. **II.** *n.* A westerly wind. **III.** *adv.* Westwardly.—**west'ern.** **1.** *a.* **1.** Being in the west; pertaining to or directed toward the west. **2.** [W-] Proceeding from or characteristic of the West. **3.** Sinking, as the sun about to set; waning. **4.** From the west: said mainly of the wind. **II.** *n.* **1.** A westerner. **2.** [W-] A person identified with the Western Church.—**Western Church,** the medieval church of the Western Roman Empire, now the Roman Catholic Church: opposed to the church of the Eastern Empire, now the Greek Church.—**w. hemisphere,** see HEMISPHERE, 2.—**W. Ocean,** the Atlantic.—**west'ern-er,** *n.* One who dwells in a western region, especially in the western United States.—**west'ing,** *n.* Distance accomplished toward the west; in navigation, the amount by which a ship has increased her west longitude from a specified meridian.—**west'ward,** *a.* Tending or lying toward the west.—**west'ward-ly,** *adv.* In a westerly direction.

West, 1 west; 2 wĕst, **Benjamin** (1738–1820). An American painter in London; second president of the Royal Academy.

West Al'lis, 1 al'is; 2 ăl'ĭs. A city in S. E. Wisconsin; pop. 13,770.

West Brom'wich, 1 brum'ich; 2 brŏm'ĭch. A borough in Staffordshire, England; mining center; pop. 73,760.

West Chester. A borough in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 11,720.

West'cott, 1 west'kat; 2 wĕst'cot, **Brooke Foss** (1825–1901). An English divine; bishop of Durham; Biblical scholar and exegete.

West'er-ly, *n.* A town in S. W. Rhode Island; pop. 10,000.

West'ern Australia. A British colony and state of the Commonwealth of Australia, including that part of the Australian continent west of 129° E. longitude; 975,920 sq. m.; pop. 332,732.

West'er Wemyss, 1 west'er wimz; 2 wĕst'er wĕmz. Same as WEMYSS, 1.

West'field, 1 west'fild; 2 wĕst'fēld, *n.* A town in W. Massachusetts; pop. 18,600.

West Flan'ders. A province in W. Belgium; 1,249 sq. m.; pop. 874,140; capital, Bruges.

West Ham. A borough in Essex, England; a suburb of London; pop. 300,910.

West Har'tle-pool. A seaport borough in Durham, England; pop. 68,690; bombarded by German warships, Dec. 16, 1914; now forming with Hartlepool the parliamentary borough of **the Hartlepools.**

West Ha'ven. A borough in S. central Connecticut; pop. 12,370.

West Ho'bo-ken. A town in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 40,070.

West In'dies, 1 in'diz; 2 in'dĭz. An island group in the Atlantic east of North and South America, usually divided into three groups, namely (1) the Greater Antilles, including Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, (2) the Lesser Antilles, including the Windward Islands, Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, and several smaller islands, and (3) the Bahamas. See ANTILLES.—**West'-In'di-an,** *a. & n.*

West'ing-house, 1 west'in-haus; 2 wĕst'ing-hous, **George** (1846–1914). An American manufacturer and philanthropist; inventor of the air-brake and other appliances.

West'land, 1 west'land; 2 wĕst'land, *n.* A provincial district in W. South Island, New Zealand; 4,881 sq. m.; pop. 14,181.

West Lo'thi-an, *n.* Same as LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

West'ma-cott, 1 west'ma-ket; 2 wĕst'ma-cŏt, **Sir Richard** (1775–1856). An English sculptor.

West'min-ster, 1 west'min-ster; 2 wĕst'min-stĕr, *n.* A city in the county of London, England; pop. 141,320.—**Westminster Abbey,** a collegiate church in Westminster, begun in A. D. 1050; burial-place of English kings and notables.

West'mont, *n.* A city near Montreal, province of Canada; pop. 16,710.

West'mor-land, 1 west'mŏr-land; 2 wĕst'mŏr-land, *n.* A county in the Lake District, N. W. England; 790 sq. m.; pop. 65,740; capital, Appleby; pop. 1,800.

West New York. A town in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 29,930.

Wes'ton su'per Ma're, 1 siū'per mē'ri; 2 sū'per mā're. A watering-place in Somersetshire, England; pop. 31,660.

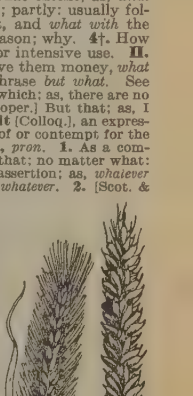
West Or'ange. A town in N. E. New Jersey; pop. 15,580.
West-pha'li-a, 1 west-fē'li-ə; 2 wĕst-fā'li-ə, *n.* An ancient political district, of varying extent and importance, now a province of Prussia; 7,804 sq. m.; pop. 4,488,120; capital, Münster. **West-fa'len‡** (G.).—**Peace** or **Treaty of Westphalia,** that made in 1648, between France, Germany, and Sweden.—**West-pha'li-an,** *a. & n.*
West Point. A village on the Hudson river in S. E. New York; seat of the United States Military Academy, founded in 1802.
West Prus'sia. A district in N. E. Prussia; pop. 326,880; formerly a province, two-thirds of which went to Poland and to Danzig.
Wes-tra'li-a, 1 wes-trē'li-ə; 2 wĕs-trā'li-a, *n.* Western Australia: a contraction.—**Wes-tra'li-an,** *a. & n.*
West Rid'ing. See RIDING[2], *n.*, 1.
West Spring'field. A town in W. Massachusetts; pop. 13,450.
West Vir-gin'i-a, 1 ver-jin'i-ə; 2 vir-ǧin'i-a. A State of the E. central United States: 24,022 sq. m.; pop. 1,463,700; capital, Charleston. It separated from Virginia in 1861 and was admitted to the Union June 19, 1863.
West War'wick. A town in E. central Rhode Island; pop. 15,461.
wet, 1 wet; 2 wĕt. **I.** *vt.* [WET'TED[d] or WET; WET'TING.] **1.** To moisten or saturate with liquid; sprinkle or pour water upon. **2.** [Slang.] To moisten with drink. **II.** *a.* **1.** Moistened or saturated with water or other liquid; consisting of or covered with moisture. **2.** Marked by showers or by heavy rainfall; rainy; as, the *wet* season. **3.** Containing or like water; watery; moistening. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] Favoring the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages: opposed to prohibition. **5.** *Chem.* Treated or separated by means of liquid reagents; as, *wet* analysis. **III.** *n.* **1.** A considerable degree of moisture; wetness; especially, rain. **2.** [Slang.] A drink. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] One opposed to prohibition. [< AS. *wǣt*, wet; akin to WATER.]—**to wet one's clay** or **whistle** [Humorous], to take a drink.—**wet blanket,** a discouragement, or one who discourages any proceedings.—**wet'ness,** *n.*—**wet'-nurse",** *n.* A woman who is hired to suckle the babe of another woman.—**wet'ting,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who wets; the state of being wetted. **2.** A liquid, as water, used in moistening something, as flour in bread-making.
wete†, *v.* Same as WIT, *v.*
weth'er, 1 weth'ər; 2 wĕth'er, *n.* A castrated ram. [< AS. *wither*, wether.]
Wet'ter, 1 vet'ər; 2 vĕt'er, *n.* A lake in S. Sweden; 82 by 14 m.; a part of the canal between the Skagerrack and the Baltic sea. **Vät'ter‡; Vet'ter‡.**
Wet'ter-horn, 1 vet'ər-hôrn; 2 vet'er-hôrn, *n.* A mountain of three peaks in the Alps, Bern canton, Switzerland; 12,166 ft.
Wey'mouth, 1 wē'məth; 2 wę'muth, *n.* **1.** A town in E. Massachusetts; pop. 15,060. **2.** A seaport in S. England; pop. 24,570.
w. f., wf., *abbr.* Wrong font.—**W. G.,** *abbr.* Wire gage, Worthy Grand.—**W. G. C.,** *abbr.* Worthy Grand Chaplain.—**W. G. M.,** *abbr.* Worthy Grand Master.
wha, 1 hwā; 2 hwä, *pron.* [Scot.] Who.
whaap, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Same as WHAUP[1].
whack[1], 1 hwak; 2 hwăk. [Colloq.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To strike sharply; beat. **2.** [Slang.] To share: often with *up*. **3.** [Slang.] To pay: with *down*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp and resounding stroke or blow. **2.** A share; portion. **3.** [Slang.] A turn or spell; effort or trial. **4.** [Slang.] A hit or stroke of fortune.—**whack'er,** *n.* **1.** One who whacks. **2.** [Slang.] A whopper.—**whack'ing,** *a.* [Colloq.] Strikingly large; whopping: sometimes used adverbially. [< AS. *thaccian*, beat.]
whal'sle, 1 hwē'zl; 2 hwā'sl, *vi.* [Scot.] To breathe hard or roughly; wheeze. **whal'zle‡.**
whale[1], 1 hwēl; 2 hwāl, *vt.* [WHALED; WHAL'ING.] To engage in the capture of whales. [flog; wale. [For WALE[1], *v.*]
whale[2], *vt.* [Colloq.] To strike as if to produce wales or stripes; whale, *n.* **1.** A cetaceous mammal of fish-like form, especially one of the larger pelagic species, or a whalebone whale. Whales have the fore limbs developed as broad flattened paddles and the hind limbs absent, and a thick layer of fat or blubber immediately beneath the skin. The existing whales are divided into *Denticete* or **toothed whales,** as the bottle-nosed whales, the sperm-whales, dolphins, etc., and the **whalebone whales** or *Mysticete*, as the right whales, rorquals, humpbacks, etc. (See RIGHT WHALE; RORQUAL; SPERM-WHALE.) Whales are economically valuable chiefly from their oil and whalebone. [< AS. *hwæl*, whale.]—**whale'back",** *n.* A steamship having a convex main deck, used, as on the Great Lakes, in passenger and freight traffic.—**whale'boat",** *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp at both ends: first used in whale-fishing.—**whale'bone",** *n.* **1.** The horny substance developed in plates from the palate of the whalebone-whales; baleen. **2.** A strip of whalebone, used in stiffening dress-bodies, corsets, etc.—**whale'man,** *n.* One who captures whales; a whaler.—**whal'er,** *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in whaling.—**whal'ing,** *n.* The industry of capturing whales.
whalp, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as WHELP.—**whalp'it,** *pa.* Whelped.
wham'ple, 1 hwem'pl; 2 hwąm'pl, *v.* [Scot.] A blow; stroke; cut; chip.
whang, 1 hwaŋ; 2 hwăng, *v.* [Colloq. or Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To beat, especially with resonance; bang. **2.** To fling; throw violently. **3.** To slice, especially in large pieces. **II.** *i.* To make a banging noise. [For WHACK.]
whang[1], *n.* **1.** A buckskin or leather thong. **2.** Same as WHANG-LEATHER. [For THONG.]—**whang'-leath"er,** *n.* A leather made for belt-lacings, thongs, etc.
whang[2], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A beating or banging; heavy blow; whack. **2.** [Scot.] A big slice, as of bread or cheese; chunk.
whap, whap'per, etc. Same as WHOP, etc.—**whap,** *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as WHAUP.
whar, 1 hwär; 2 hwär, *adv.* [Dial.] Where. **whare‡; whaur‡.**
wharf, 1 hwärf; 2 hwąrf, *vt.* **1.** To deposit upon a wharf; moor to a wharf. **2.** To provide or protect, as a bank, with a wharf; construct wharfing on.
wharf, *n.* [WHARFS or WHARVES, *pl.*] **1.** A landing-place, as of timber or masonry for vessels and their cargoes: when projecting called a *pier;* when parallel with the shore, a *quay.* **2†.** A river-bank; also, the seashore. [< AS. *hwerf*, dam, turning.]—**wharf'age,** *n. Com.* **1.** Charge for the use of a wharf. **2.** Wharf accommodations for shipping.—**wharf'in-ger,** *n.* One who keeps a wharf for landing goods.
Whar'ton, 1 hwär'tən; 2 hwąr'ton, *n.* **1. Edith Jones** (1862–), an American novelist: *The Touchstone.* **2. Francis** (1820–1889), an American theologian and jurist; *Conflict of Laws.* **3. Thomas** (1614–1673), an English anatomist and physician.
wharve, 1 hwērv; 2 hwąrv, *n.* Same as WHORL, *n.*, 1. **warve‡; wherve‡.**
wh'as, whase, *pron.* [Scot.] Whose.
what, 1 hwet; 2 hwąt. **I.** *a.* **1.** In interrogative construction, asking for information that will specify the person or thing qualified by it; as, of *what* person do you speak? **2.** How surprizing, ridiculous, great, or the like: used in exclamation to express excess or something exceptional in the person or thing qualified: commendatory or the reverse according to circumstances; as, *what* genius! *what* a noise that boy is making! **3.** How much: an ambiguous use; as, *what* cash has he?

What may be used in an object clause in any of the senses defined above, and the clause in which it is so used may be regarded as a dependent question; as, I told him *what* a mistake he was making.

II. *interrog. pron.* Which circumstance, event, relation, or the like: asking for some specification concerning persons or things referred to: used in absolute interrogation; as, who and *what* is he? When used of persons, it ordinarily implies some shade of contempt.

In this sense *what* is used elliptically for "what did you say?" or in surprize or indignation; as, *what!* did he really say that? Formerly it was used as a common introductory expletive like *well*, especially in a summons, as in the phrase *what ho!*

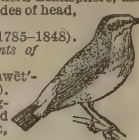
III. *rel. pron.* **1.** That which: a double relative, equivalent to a demonstrative followed by a simple relative: often equivalent to a use of the interrogative in a dependent question (see note under WHAT, *a.*); as, tell me *what* it is; *what* followed occupied little time. **2.** [Vulgar.] That or which: a simple relative; as, a donkey *what* wouldn't go. [< AS. *hwæt*, what, neut. of *hwā*, who.]
what. **I.** *adv.* **1.** In what respect; to what extent; as, *what* are you profited? **2.** In some measure; partly: usually followed by *with;* as, *what with* the heat, and *what with* the noise, it is distracting. **3†.** For what reason; why. **4†.** How extraordinarily! how! an exclamatory or intensive use. **II.** *conj.* **1.** So far as; as well as; as, he gave them money, *what* he had. **2.** That: especially in the phrase *but what.* See below.—**but what.** **1.** But that or those which; as, there are no events *but what* have meaning. **2.** [Improper.] But that; as, I don't know *but what* I will.—**w. d'ye call it** [Colloq.], an expression indicating ignorance or forgetfulness of or contempt for the person or thing referred to.—**what-ev'er,** *pron.* **1.** As a compound relative, the whole that; anything that; no matter what: often added for emphasis to a negative assertion; as, *whatever* makes life dear; I do not want anything *whatever.* **2.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] What: usually interrogative; as, *whatever* (properly *what ever*) were you saying? **what-e'er't.**—**what for no?** [Scot.], why not?—**what'not",** *n.* **1.** An ornamental set of shelves for holding bric-à-brac, etc. **2.** Anything you please; something or other.—**w.-reck,** *adv.* [Scot.] Nevertheless.—**what"so-ev'er,** *a. & pron.* Whatever: slightly more formal. **what'-so‡** [Archaic]; **what"so-e'er't.**—**what tho, w. though,** what matters it if? what of the fact that?—**w. time†,** at the time when.



Wheat.
1. An ear of bearded wheat. 2. An ear of beardless wheat. 3. Front (*a*) and back (*b*) view of a grain of beardless wheat.

what'en, 1 hwat'n; 2 hwąt'n, *a.* [Prov. **what'ten,** Brit.] What kind of; what. **what'na‡** [Scot.].
whaup, 1 hwāp *or* hwōp; 2 hwäp *or* hwąp, *vi.* [Scot.] To fuss about noisily; also, whine; whistle.
whaup[1], *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A curlew. [Imit.] **whaap‡.**
whaup[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A whistle or cry. **2.** A pod; capsule. **3.** A clumsy lout; also, a scamp. **4.** An outcry: a fuss. [= WHOOP.]
wheal, 1 hwil; 2 hwēl, *n.* A discolored ridge on the skin, as from hives or the stroke of a whip; also, a whelk. See WHELK[2], *n.* [< AS. *hwēle.*]
wheat, 1 hwīt; 2 hwēt, *n.* **1.** A grain, the edible product of a cereal grass (*Triticum sativum*): the most important of the cereals. **2.** The plant producing this grain, a tall slender annual or biennial, bearing at its summit a spike of usually 4-flowered spikelets called the ear or head. [< AS. *hwǣte.*]—**wheat'-eel",** *n.* A disease of growing wheat.—**w.-eel-worm,** a threadworm (*Tylenchus tritici*) injuring European wheat, especially by causing wheat-eel. **w.-worm‡.**—**wheat'en,** *a.* Belonging to or made of wheat.

wheat'ear", 1 hwīt'ĭr"; 2 hwēt'ēr", *n.* A thrush-like bird (*Saxicola ænanthe*) of the northern parts of the northern hemisphere, ash-gray above and white below, with wings, sides of head, and tip of tail black.



Wheatear. 1/6

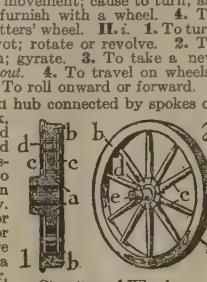
Whea'ton, 1 hwī'tən; 2 hwē'tən, **Henry** (1785–1848). An American jurist and diplomat; *Elements of International Law.*

Wheat'stone, 1 hwīt'stōn *or* -stən; 2 hwēt'-stōn *or* -stən, **Sir Charles** (1802–1875). An English physicist; a pioneer of telegraphy; inventor of the stereoscope and of **Wheatstone's bridge.** See BRIDGE, *n.*, 7.

whee'dle, 1 hwī'dl; 2 hwē'dl, *vt. & vi.* [WHEE'DLED; WHEE'DLING.] **1.** To persuade by flattery; coax; flatter coaxingly; hence, to deceive. **2.** To obtain by cajoling or coaxing. [< G. *wedeln,* wag the tail.]—**whee'dler,** *n.*

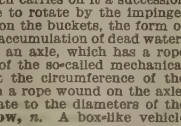
wheel, 1 hwil; 2 hwēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry or move on wheels; move or roll, as a wheeled vehicle. **2.** To cause to perform, or to perform with, a circular movement; cause to turn; as, to *wheel* a regiment. **3.** To furnish with a wheel. **4.** To form or operate upon with a potters' wheel. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or a pivot; rotate or revolve. **2.** To move in a circuitous direction; gyrate. **3.** To take a new direction; turn: often with *about.* **4.** To travel on wheels; specif., to ride on a cycle. **5.** To roll onward or forward.

wheel, *n.* **1.** A circular rim and hub connected by spokes or rays in one structure, or a disk, made to rotate on an axis and employed to reduce friction and facilitate movement or transportation, as in vehicles, or to perform rotary motion, as in machines: used also figuratively. **2.** An instrument, device, or formation resembling a wheel or having a wheel as its distinctive characteristic, as any disk, a steering-wheel or steering-gear, a pulley, a bicycle, a potters' rotating-disk (called *potters' wheel*), a rotating firework, etc. **3.** An old instrument of torture, consisting of a wheel to which the victim was fastened and his limbs broken by an iron bar; also, the death so inflicted. **4.** The act of wheeling; a turning; revolution; as, the airy *wheel* of birds. **5.** *Naval & Mil.* A turning of a body of troops or a swinging of a line of ships, as if pivoting on an axis, in which change of direction is accomplished while the different units keep in alinement. **6.** Figuratively, that which imparts or directs motion or controls activity; as, the *wheels* of fate. **7.** The rotating disk used in various gambling games, especially roulette; hence, roulette: with the definite article: used also figuratively; as, the *wheel* of Fortune. **8†.** A refrain in a song. [< AS. *hwēol,* contr. of *hweowol,* wheel.]—**Pelton wheel,** a turbine, consisting of a wheel, which carries on it a succession of cup-shaped buckets, and is made to rotate by the impingement of high-pressure jets of water on the buckets, the form of the buckets being such as to prevent accumulation of dead water. —**w. and axle,** a wheel attached to an axle, which has a rope wound over its circumference: one of the so-called mechanical powers. A small power applied at the circumference of the wheel balances a larger resistance on a rope wound on the axle, the gain in power being proportionate to the diameters of the wheel and the axle.—**wheel'bar"row,** *n.* A box-like vehicle with ordinarily one wheel and two handles.—**wheel'-base",** *n.* The distance from the center of the back axle to the center of the front axle, as in a bicycle.—**w.-bug,** *n.* A large bug (*Prionidus cristatus*) of the southern United States, having a semicircular elevation on the thorax like a toothed wheel, and preying upon other insects.—**wheeled,** *a.* **1.** Having wheels; furnished with a wheel or wheels: often in compounds; as, a two-*wheeled* cart. **2.** Effected or borne by wheels; as, *wheeled* transportation.—**wheel'er**[1], *n.* **1.** One who wheels. **2.** A wheel-horse or other draft-animal working next the wheel. **3.** Something furnished with a wheel or wheels; as, a side-*wheeler.*—**wheel'-horse",** *n.* A horse harnessed to the pole or shafts when there is a leader or leaders in front; hence, one who does the heaviest work.—**w.-house,** *n.* **1.** A small house on the deck of a vessel in which the steering-wheel is located. **2.** A paddle-box.—**wheel'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who wheels, especially of one riding a bicycle. **2.** The condition of the roads, as regards traveling on wheels. **3.** A rotating movement; a turning.—**wheel'-lock",** *n.* **1.** An old form of lock for small arms, in which a small steel wheel actuated by a spring and released by a trigger struck sparks from a flint by whirling around. **2.** A lock or catch for stopping a vehicle-wheel.—**wheel'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** The man who steers a vessel. **2.** A bicyclist. **wheels'man†.**—**wheel'wright",** *n.* A man whose business is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.



Structure of Wheels.

1. Cross-section of steel-tired car-wheel: *a,* cast-iron or steel spider; *b, b,* steel tire; *c, c,* steel plates, forced into position by hydrostatic pressure; *d,* bolts fastening together plates, tire, and spider. 2. Vehicle-wheel; *a,* tire; *b,* wooden rim; *c,* spokes; *d,* hub; *e,* axle-nut.



Steel Wheelbarrow.

Wheel'er[2], 1 hwīl'ər; 2 hwēl'ər, *n.* **1. Edward Jewett** (1859–1922), an American editor (*The Voice,* 1884–98; *Literary Digest,* 1895–1905; *Current Literature*—now *Current Opinion,* 1905–22); author; poet. **2. Joseph** (1836–1906), a Confederate, afterward a United States, general. **3. William Almon** (1819–1887), the 19th American Vice-President, 1877–1881.

Wheel'ing, 1 hwīl'ĭŋ; 2 hwēl'ĭŋ, *n.* A city and port of entry on the Ohio river in N. West Virginia: pop. 56,210.

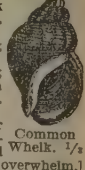
wheen, 1 hwin; 2 hwēn, *n.* [Scot.] A few; also, an indefinite quantity; a lot. [< AS. *hwēne,* somewhat.]

whee'pie, 1 hwī'pi; 2 hwē'pi. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To whistle, as a curlew or plover. **II.** *n.* The whistle of a curlew or plover. **wheep†.**

wheez(e[2]**,** 1 hwīz; 2 hwēz, *vi.* [WHEEZ(E)D[3]; WHEEZ'ING.] To breathe hard and with a husky, whistling sound. [< AS. *hwēsan,* wheeze.]—**wheeze,** *n.* **1.** A wheezing sound. **2.** *Phon.* A whispering sound so exaggerated as to give rise to the sound popularly called a "stage whisper." **3.** [Colloq.] A popular tale, saying, or trick, especially an ancient one.—**wheez'er,** *n.*—**wheez'y,** *a.* [-IER; -IEST.] Subject to wheezing.—**wheez'i-ly,** *adv.*—**wheez'i-ness,** *n.*

whee'zle, 1 hwī'zl; 2 hwē'zl, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To make wheezing sounds. **whal'zle†** [Scot.].

whelk[1], 1 hwelk; 2 hwēlk, *n.* **1.** A marine mollusk (family *Buccinidæ*), having a whorled shell, that burrows in sand and preys on clams, etc. The **common whelk** (*Buccinum undatum*) is much eaten in Europe. **2.** One of several similar molluscs. [< AS. *wilce,* < *wealcan,* roll.]—**whelk'y**[1], *a.* **1.** Protuberant; rounded. **2.** Shelly. **welk'y†.**



Common Whelk. 1/2

whelk[2], *n.* A swelling, protuberance, or pustule; wheal: especially, a pimple or eruption of pimples on the face. [Dim. of WHEAL.] **welk†.**—**whelk'y**[2], *a.* Marked with pustules or whelks.

whelm, 1 hwelm; 2 hwēlm, *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cover with water or other fluid; submerge. **2.** To overwhelm; overpower; hence, to destroy. **3.** To roll with engulfing force. [< AS. *whelfan,* in *dwhelfan,* overwhelm.]

whelp, 1 hwelp; 2 hwēlp. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give birth to (a whelp); bear whelps: usually of beasts, sometimes contemptuously of women: also figuratively. **II.** *n.* **1.** The young of the dog, lion, seal, etc.; sometimes, a dog of any age. **2.** A snarling or offensive person; also, a cub; puppy; worthless young fellow: in contempt. **3.** One of a series of ridges on a windlass or capstan. **4.** One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel. [< AS. *hwelp,* whelp.]

whem'mel, 1 hwem'l; 2 hwēm'l. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *v.* To turn over; whelm. **II.** *n.* An overthrow. **whem'mle†.**

when, 1 hwen; 2 hwĕn, *adv.* **1.** At what or which time: a general interrogative of time. **2.** In conjunctive use (the adverbial sense of time being retained), to introduce a dependent clause or sentence: (1) At the time that. (2) While; at the very time that: introducing a clause; as, he walks *when* he might ride. (3) At which or what time; as, they watched till midnight, *when* they fell asleep. (4) After that; as soon as. *When* is the correlative of *then.* It is used substantively in such phrases as *since when, till when.* [< AS. *hwænne,* when, < *hwā,* who.]—**when, as, and if issued** (*N. Y. Stock Exchange*), said of securities, stocks, or bonds in preparation, not yet actually placed on the market, but dealt in by means of certificates.—**when-as',** *conj.* **1.** [Rare.] Whereas; while. **2†.** When. **when that†.**—**when-e'er',** *adv. & conj.* Whenever: a shortened form.—**when-ev'er,** *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.—**when"so-ev'er,** *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; whenever.

whence, } 1 hwens; 2 hwĕnç, *adv.* **1.** From what place or
whense[2]**,** } source; of what origin: an interrogative use. *Whence* is the correlative of *thence.* **2.** From what or which place, source, or cause: a conjunctive use. **3.** For which reason; wherefore.—**whence"so-ev'er,** *adv. & conj.* From whatever place, cause, or source.

where†, *n.* Whereabouts; place; locality.

where, 1 hwār; 2 hwĕr, *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively: (1) At or in what place, relation, or situation. (2) To what place or end; whither. (3) From what place; whence; as, *where* did you get that hat? **2.** Conjunctively: (1) At or in which or what place; at the place in which. (2) To a place or situation in or to which; whither. (3) [Archaic.] Whereas.

Where is the correlative of *there.* In composition with a preposition, *where* has sometimes the force of an interrogative pronoun and sometimes that of a relative; as, *wherein* was he wrong? *wherein* he was much deceived.

3. In the place in which: used as a special relative, partaking of the nature of a pronoun and meaning the place in which; as, the accident occurred 100 yards from *where* we stood. [< AS. *hwær,* where.]—**where'a-bout"†,** *adv.* **1.** Same as WHEREABOUTS, the form in common use. **2.** In regard to which; about which: relative with the force of a conjunction; as, a question *whereabout* there was much discussion.—**where'a-bouts",** *n.* The place in or near which a person or thing is. **where'a-bout"†.** **II.** *adv.* Near or at what place; about where: interrogatively and conjunctively.—**where-as',** *conj.* **1.** Since the facts are such as they are; seeing that: often used in the preamble of a resolution, etc. **2.** The fact of the matter being that; when in truth: implying opposition to a previous statement.—**where-at',** *adv.* **1.** At what: interrogatively; as, *whereat* are you angry? **2.** At which: as a relative conjunction.—**where-by',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, by what; how. **2.** Conjunctively, by, near, or through which.—**wher-e'er',** *adv.* Wherever: shortened form. —**where'fore.** **I.** *n.* [Colloq.] The cause or reason. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, for what reason; what for; to what end; why. **2.** Conjunctively, for which reason. Syn.: see THEREFORE.—**where-from',** *conj.* From which; whence.—**where-in',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, in what; in what particular or regard. **2.** Conjunctively: (1) In which thing, place, circumstance, etc. (2) In whatever.—**where"in-to',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, into what. **2.** Conjunctively, into which: as, the gulf *whereinto* he sailed.—**where-of',** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, of or from what. **2.** Con-

junctively, of which or whom.—**where-on'**, *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, on what or whom. **2.** Conjunctively, on which.—**where"so-ev'er**, *adv.* **1.** In what place soever; wherever. **2.** Whithersoever. **3†.** Whencesoever. **where"so-e'er't.**—**-where-through'**, *adv. conj.* [Poetic.] Through which **where-thor'ough†.**—**where-to'**, *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, to what place or end. **2.** Conjunctively, to which or to whom; also, whither. **where"un'to†** [Archaic].—**where"up-on'**, *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, upon what; whereon. **2.** Conjunctively, upon which or whom; in consequence of which; after which.—**where-ev'er**, *adv. & conj.* In, at, or to whatever place; wheresoever.—**where-with'.** **I.** *n.* [Colloq.] Same as WHEREWITHAL. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Interrogatively, with what. **2.** Conjunctively, with which.—**where"with-al'.** **I.** *n.* The necessary means or resources; especially, the necessary money: with the definite article. **where-with't.** **II‖.** *adv.* Wherewith.

wher'ry, 1 hwer'ɪ; 2 hwĕr'y. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] To transport in a wherry; propel or use a wherry. **II.** *n.* [-RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A light, sharp rowboat used on inland waters. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A decked fishing-vessel with two sails. (2) A very broad barge used on the Norfolk broads to transport goods and passengers. **Norfolk wherry‡. 3.** An open rowboat for racing or exercise: built for one person. [< Ice. *hverfr*, shifty, < *hverfa*, turn.]

wherve, 1 hwûrv; 2 hwĕrv, *n.* A fly-wheel of a spindle. [< AS. *hwerfan*, caus. of *hweorfan*, turn.] **wharve‡.**

whet, 1 hwet; 2 hwĕt. **I.** *vt.* [WHET'TED², WHET'TING.] **1.** To sharpen, as an edged tool, by friction. **2.** Figuratively, to make more keen or eager; excite; stimulate, as the appetite. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of whetting; also, something that whets; specif., a dram. **2.** The direction of sharpening, as of a tool. [< AS. *hwettan*, < *hwæt*, keen.]—**whet'slate"**, *n.* A hard fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones. **whet'stone-slate"†.**—**whet'stone"**, *n.* A fine-grained stone for whetting edge-tools.—**whet'er**, *n.*

wheth'er, 1 hweth'ər; 2 hwĕth'er. **I‖.** *a. & pron.* Which: properly of two, less exactly of more than two. **whed'er†. II.** *conj.* As the first alternative; in case; if: introducing an alternative clause, followed by a correlative *or*, or *or whether*; sometimes also introducing a single alternative, the other, usually a negative, being implied; as, tell us *whether* you are going (or not). [< AS. *hwæther*, < *hwæ*, who.]

whew, 1 hwiu *or* hiu; 2 hwu *or* hū, *interj.* An exclamatory sound, expressive usually of amazement or dismay. **wheugh‡.—whew,** *n.* The sound made in uttering the interjection *whew*.

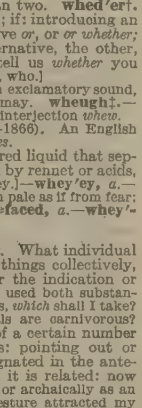
Whew'ell, 1 hiu'el; 2 hū'el, **William** (1794–1866). An English philosopher; *History of the Inductive Sciences*.

whey, 1 hwē; 2 hwę, *n.* A clear straw-colored liquid that separates from the curd when milk is curdled by rennet or acids, as in making cheese. [< AS. *hwæg*, whey.]—**whey'ey,** *a.*—**whey'-face",** *n.* Formerly, a face or person pale as if from fear; now, one of pale sallow complexion.—**w.-faced,** *a.*—**whey'-fish,** *a.*

whf., *abbr.* Wharf.

which, 1 hwich; 2 hwĭch, *pron.* **I.** *interrog.* What individual person or thing, or group of persons or things collectively, of a certain number or class: asking for the indication or definite description. In this sense *which* is used both substantively and adjectively, singular and plural; as, *which* shall I take? *which* apple do you want? *which* mammals are carnivorous? **II.** *rel.* **1.** What particular one or ones of a certain number or class of impersonal beings or things: pointing out or definitely fixing upon that which is designated in the antecedent word, phrase, or clause to which it is related: now generally as a substantive, but colloquially or archaically as an adjective; as, he raised his hand, *which* gesture attracted my attention. *Which* as a relative now refers only to the lower animals, without distinction of masculine or feminine, or to things without life; it was formerly used for persons, even in the most exalted sense, as "Our Father, *which* art in heaven."

2. The one that: often equivalent to the use of the interrogative in a dependent question: used substantively or adjectivally; as, tell me *which* (or *which* apple) you prefer.


Whidah-bird. ⅓

Which was formerly used merely to introduce a relative clause, and was followed by a personal pronoun in the body of the clause; as, the man *which* misfortune had impoverished *him*. The dialectic use of *which* as an introductory expletive, or as an equivalent to *and*, may be traced to this origin. [< AS. *hwilc*, which, < *hwæ*, who, + *-lic*, -ly.]—**the which‖**, same as WHICH (relative pronoun) with increased definiteness of reference.—**which-ev'er,** *pron.* Whether one or another (of two or of several); whichsoever.—**which"so-ev'er‡.**

whick'er, 1 hwik'er; 2 hwĭk'er, *v. & n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as WHINNY.

whid[1], 1 hwid; 2 hwĭd, *vi.* [WHID'DED⁴; WHID'DING.] [Scot.] To move nimbly and briskly; scud: said of small animals.

whid[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To tell a lie; fib.

whid[1], *n.* [Scot.] A brisk, nimble, scurrying movement.

whid[2], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) A fib; lie. (2) A quarrel. **2†.** A word. [< AS. *cwide*, a saying, < *cwethan*, say.]

whid'ah-bird", 1 hwid'ə-bûrd"; 2 hwĭd'a-bĭrd", *n.* An African weaver-bird (family *Viduinæ*), having the tail of the male greatly lengthened in the breeding-season. [< *Whidah*, an African seaport.] **whid'ah-finch"†.**

whiff[1], 1 hwif; 2 hwĭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry or drive as by a puff of air or the blowing of the breath; puff; waft with a slight blast. **2.** To send forth in whiffs, as smoke. **3.** To smoke, as a pipe, with puffs. **II.** *i.* To throw out puffs or whiffs.—**whiff'er,** *n.*

whiff[2], *n.* **1.** Any sudden or slight gust of air, especially one bearing an odor. **2.** A sudden expulsion of breath or smoke from the mouth; a puff. **3.** [Eng.] A light clipper-built outrigger boat, for one sculler: used on the Thames. **4†.** An inhalation; a drink. [Imitative.]

whif'fet, 1 hwif'et; 2 hwĭf'ĕt, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A trifling, useless person; whippersnapper: in slight contempt. (2) A small, snappish dog. **2.** [Rare.] A little whiff.

whif'fle, 1 hwif'l; 2 hwĭf'l, *vt. & vi.* [WHIF'FLED; WHIF'FLING.] **1.** To shift from one opinion to another; waver; sway; vacillate. **2.** To blow with puffs or whiffs; hence, to shift about, as the wind. **3.** To dissipate as with a puff. **4.** To wave quickly, as a flag. [Freq. of WHIFF, *v.*]—**whif'fler,** *n.* **1.** One who fluctuates or shuffles in argument; a trifler. **2.** One who whiffs tobacco. **3‖.** A piper; fifer. **4†.** A herald; an usher.—**whif'fle-tree",** *n.* Same as SWINGLETREE. **whip'ple-tree"†.**

whig, 1 hwig; 2 hwĭg, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To drive onward. **II.** *i.* To move along easily; jog. [Akin to AS. *wecgan*, move along.]

Whig. **I.** *a.* Consisting of or supported by Whigs. **II**[1]. *n.* **1.** An American colonist who supported the Revolutionary war in the 18th century: opposed to *Tory*; later, a member of a party opposed to the Democratic and succeeded by the Republican party in 1856. **2.** *Brit. Hist.* (1) A member of the Liberal party in England in the 18th and 19th centuries, as opposed to a Tory or Conservative. (2) In earlier usage: (*a*) A Presbyterian rebel of the west of Scotland in the 17th century: thus named in derision. (*b*) After the Restoration (1660) a Roundhead, as opposed to a Cavalier. [Prob. abbr. of WHIGGAMORE.]—**Whig'ger-y,** *n.* The doctrines of Whigs. **Whig'gism**;—**Whig'gish,** *a.* **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

whig[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Sour whey. **2.** Buttermilk.

Whig'ga-more, 1 hwig'ə-mōr; 2 hwĭg'a-mōr, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A member of a body of insurgents who in 1648 marched on Edinburgh and opposed the compromise with Charles I.: originally one of the carters from the southwest of Scotland, who used the word *whiggam* in driving their horses. **2.** A Scotch Presbyterian opponent of the English court party; in the 17th century, a Whig. [< *whiggam* (see def. 1), < WHIG, *v.*] **Whig'a-more‡.**

whig"ma-lee'rie, 1 hwig"mə-lī'rɪ; 2 hwĭg"ma-lē'rĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A small or useless ornament; gewgaw; also, a whim: used also attributively. **whig"ma-lee'ry‡; whig"me-lee'rie‡.**

while, 1 hwail; 2 hwīl. **I.** *vt.* [WHILED; WHIL'ING.] To cause to pass lightly and pleasantly; spend, as time: generally with *away*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A short time; also, a period of time, or time in general; as, stay and rest a *while*. **2‖.** Time or pains expended upon a thing; trouble: chiefly in *worth while*. **III.** *conj.* **1.** During the time that; as long as. **2.** At the same time that; sometimes; as, *while* he found fault, he also praised. **3.** Inasmuch as. **4.** [Archaic & Dial.] Until: till. [< AS. *hwil*, while.]—**at whiles,** occasionally; at intervals.—**the while, the whiles,** in the mean time.—**worth w.,** repaying expenditure, as of time or trouble.—**whil-ere'†,** *adv.* Some time ago; hitherto; erewhile.—**whiles‖.** **I.** *adv.* [Scot.] Sometimes; at times. **II.** *conj.* While.—**whilst,** *conj.* While: old form: still widely used, especially in England.

whilk, 1 hwilk; 2 hwĭlk, *a. & pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] Which.

whil'ly-wha", 1 hwil'ɪ-hwē"; 2 hwĭl'y-hwą", [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To wheedle. **II.** *a.* Cajoling. **III.** *n.* A cajolery; also, a flatterer. [Extension of WHEEDLE.] **whil'ly-whil'ly-whaw"‡.**

whi'lom‖, 1 hwai'ləm; 2 hwī'lom. **I.** *a.* Being once upon a time; former. **II.** *adv.* **1.** Formerly; at one time. **2.** At times. [< AS. *hwilum*, dat. pl. of *hwil*, time.]

whim, 1 hwim; 2 hwĭm, *n.* **1.** A sudden, unexpected, and unreasonable deviation of the mind from its usual or natural course; caprice; freak. **2.** An old form of mine-hoist, run by horse-power. [< Ice. *hvima*, wander with the eyes.] Syn.: caprice, crotchet, fancy, freak, humor, kink, quirk, vagary, whimsy, wrinkle. See FANCY.—**whim'ing,** *a.* Whimsical.

whim'brel, 1 hwim'brel; 2 hwĭm'brĕl, *n.* A small northern curlew with a white rump, especially a species (*Numenius phæopus*), of northern portions of the eastern hemisphere. [< WHIMMER, var. of WHIMPER.]

whim'mer, 1 hwim'ər; 2 hwĭm'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To whimper.

whim'per, 1 hwim'pər; 2 hwĭm'per. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To whine brokenly; utter in whining tones; complain. **II.** *n.* A low, broken, whining cry; whine. [Perhaps akin to WHINE.]—**whim'per-er,** *n.*—**whim'per-ing,** *n.*

whim'sy, 1 hwim'zɪ; 2 hwĭm'sy, *n.* [WHIM'SIES², *pl.*] A whim; caprice; freak. **whim'sey‡.** Syn.: see WHIM.—**whim'si-cal,** *a.* **1.** Having eccentric ideas; capricious. **2.** Oddly constituted; fantastic; quaint. Syn.: see FICKLE; ODD; QUEER.—**whim'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**whim'si-cal-ness,** *n.*—**whim"si-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES², *pl.*] **1.** Whimsicalness. **2.** A singularity. **3.** A quaint, fanciful, or odd idea or its expression.

whin[1], 1 hwin; 2 hwĭn, *n.* Furze; gorse. [< W. *chwyn*.]—**whin'ny,** *a.* Abounding in whin or furze.

whin[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as WHEEN.

whin'chat", 1 hwin'chat"; 2 hwĭn'chăt", *n.* A small Old World thrush-like bird (genus *Pratincola*), especially *P. rubetra*, streaked brown above and rugous below; also, a related species. [< WHIN[1] + CHAT, *n.*] **whin'check‡** [Prov. Eng.].

whine, 1 hwain; 2 hwīn. **I.** *n. & vi.* [WHINED; WHIN'ING.] To utter with a whine; give forth a whine; find fault in a weak or childish way. **II.** *n.* A plaintive, complaining cry as of an animal; hence, a suppressed nasal drawl regarded as the tone of hypocrisy or of childish complaint. [< AS. *hwinan*, whine.]—**whin'er,** *n.*

whinge, 1 hwinj; 2 hwĭnj, *vi.* [Scot.] To whine. **wheenge‡.**

whing'er, 1 hwiŋ'ər; 2 hwing'er, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A dirk, used at meals or as a weapon; a hanger. See HANGER[2]. [Cor. of HANGER[2].] **whing'ar‡; whin'yard‡.**

whin'ny, 1 hwin'i; 2 hwĭn'y. **I.** *vi.* [WHIN'NIED; WHIN'NYING.] To neigh, especially in a low or gentle way. **II.** *n.* [WHIN'NIES[2], *pl.*] The cry or call of a horse; a neigh, especially if low and gentle. [Freq. of WHINE.]

whin'stone", 1 hwin'stōn"; 2 hwĭn'stōn", *n.* [Local, Brit.] Any very hard dark-colored rock, as basalt or chert. [Said to be < QUERN + STONE.]

whin'yard, 1 hwin'yärd; 2 hwĭn'yard, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** One of certain ducks. **2**‖. A hanger or sword. [Var. of WHINGER.]

whip, 1 hwip; 2 hwĭp, *v.* [WHIPPED[1] or WHIPT; WHIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with a whip, rod, or any long, slender, and pliable instrument. **2.** To punish with lashes; flog. **3.** To affect by or as by blows. **4.** To seize, take, or produce with a quick motion; jerk: usually followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *off*, *on*, *out*, or *up*: as, he *whipped out* a knife. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] To surpass in a contest; conquer. **6.** To cause to rotate by quick, repeated strokes, as a child's top. **7.** To beat out, as grain from the husk or straw. **8.** To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth. **9.** To make repeated casts upon the surface of (a stream) with rod and line. **10.** To form, as a flat seam, by laying two selvages of a fabric together and oversewing them. **11.** To bring and keep together for united action; govern, as the members of a party, by party influence and discipline: often with *in*. See WHIP, *n.*, 4. **12.** To overlay regularly, as a rope, so as to form a continuous spiral wrapping; enwrap; also, to bind the end of (a rope) with yarn to prevent fraying; to wrap continuously round a rope; serve round and round. **13.** To hoist (goods) quickly by means of a whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 5. **14**†. To lash with the tongue; treat with caustic severity or sarcasm. **II.** *i.* **1.** To start or turn suddenly and run; move nimbly; do anything in a brisk way: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction; as, the boy *whipped away*; to *whip round* suddenly. **2.** To make casts upon the surface of a stream with rod and line. **3.** To thrash about like a whip-lash; vibrate, as a shaft. **4.** [Scot.] To run quickly; rush. [ME. *whippen.*] Syn.: see BEAT.—**to whip in.** *t.* To keep, as hounds in a hunt, from scattering; hence, to gather or keep together (the members of an organization as a political faction). **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as a whipper-in. **2.** [Colloq.] To interpose.—**to w. off,** to drive (hounds) away from a scent.—**whip'per,** *n.* **1.** One who whips; especially, one appointed to inflict legal punishment by flogging. **whip'-mas"ter**†. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* Same as FLAGELLANT, *n.* **3.** One who hoists coal, merchandise, etc., with a whip, as from a ship's hold.—**whip'per-in",** *n.* **1.** In hunting, one employed to assist the huntsman and to enforce obedience among the hounds. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] *Polit.* Same as WHIP, *n.*, 4.—**whip'-per-snap"per,** *n.* A pretentious but insignificant person. **whip'ster**†.—**whip'ping,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who whips; castigation; state or fact of being flogged or defeated. **2.** Material used to bind the head of a rope, or to bind the head to the shaft of a golf-club.—**whip'ping-post",** *n.* The fixture to which those sentenced to flogging are secured; hence, legal punishment by flogging.—**whip'-top",** *n.* A top that is kept spinning by whipping with a cord or stout string. **whip'ping-top"**†.

whip, *n.* **1.** An instrument consisting of a handle and lash, a flexible rod, or the like, for the infliction of bodily pain by flagellation, whether for driving draft-animals or for administering punishment. **2.** One who handles a whip expertly; a driver. **3.** A whipper-in. **4.** In the British Parliament: (1) A member appointed unofficially to enforce the discipline and look after the interests of his party. (2) A call made upon members of a legislative body by such a person to bring or keep them in their places at a given time, as when a vote or division may be expected. **5.** A simple form of hoisting-apparatus worked by horses, consisting of a rope passing over an elevated single pulley (a single whip), or over two single pulleys (a double whip). **6.** One who operates such a hoisting-apparatus. **7.** An endless line worked from the shore and used in saving life from a wreck. **8.** A vibrating spring that whips back and forth, as for closing different circuits in electrical apparatus. **9.** A preparation of cream, eggs, or the like, whipped to a froth. **10.** A thrashing motion, as of a rope or wire suddenly broken. **11.** *Golf.* Flexibility in the shaft of a club. **12.** *pl.* (1) [Scot.] A whipping. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A swingletree. **13.** [Scot.] An attack of illness; also, a sudden movement; a single swift blow.—**whip'cord",** *n.* **1.** A strong, hard-twisted, sometimes braided hempen cord, used in making whip-lashes. **2.** A cord of catgut. **3.** A cloth having a small prominent twill.—**whip-graft**[4], *vt.* To graft by fitting a tongue cut on the scion to a slit cut slopingly in the stock.—**w.-graftage,** *n.* **w.-grafting**†.—**w.-hand,** *n.* The hand that wields the whip; in riding or driving, the right hand; figuratively, an instrument or means of mastery; advantage.—**w.-lash,** *n.* The flexible striking part of a whip.—**w.-scorpion,** *n.* A scorpion-like arachnid, with abdomen terminating in a slender appendage like a whip-lash, as *Thelyphonus giganteus* of the southwestern United States and Mexico.—**w.-staff,** *n.* **1.** The handle of a whip. **2.** *Naut.* A tiller: an old name.—**whip'stitch".** **I.** *vt.* **1.** Same as OVERCAST, 2 & 4. **2.** To gather with overcast stitches, as the turned edge of a ruffle. **II.** *n.* **1.** An overcast stitch in whipping an edge or seam. **2.** A tailor. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] The least bit; a particle.—**w.-stock,** *n.* That part of a whip to which the lash is attached; a whip-handle. **w.-stalk**‡; **w.-stick**‡.—**whip'worm",** *n.* A nematode with the posterior part of the body thickened, as *Trichocephalus dispar*, found in the human cæcum.

whip'pet, 1 hwip'et; 2 hwĭp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A dog resembling but smaller than a greyhound, originally bred in colliery districts of northern England: used in rabbit-coursing or racing; any cur. **2.** *Mil.* A small, light, speedy tank. See TANK, *n.*, 2. [Cp. WHIFFET, < WHIFF, *v.*] **whip'pit**‡.

Whip'ple, 1 hwip'l; 2 hwĭp'l, **William** (1730–1785). An American Revolutionary general; a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

whip'ple-tree", 1 hwip'l-trī"; 2 hwĭp'l-trē", *n.* A swingletree [Var. of WHIFFLETREE.]

whip'poor-will", 1 hwip'pur-wil"; 2 hwĭp'pōōr-wil", *n.* A small nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*), allied to the goatsuckers, common in the eastern United States: so called from its reiterated nocturnal cry. See illus. under GOATSUCKER.

whip'saw", 1 hwip'sȧ"; 2 hwĭp'sȧ". **I.** *vt.* **1.** To saw with a whip-saw. **2.** [Sporting Slang, U. S.] (1) To get the best of (an opponent) in spite of every effort he makes. (2) In faro, to beat (an opponent) in two bets, one played open and the other coppered at the same time. **II.** *n.* A thin narrow ripsaw about 6 feet long.

whipt, *pp.* Whipped.

whir, 1 hwûr; 2 hwĭr. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WHIRRED, WHIRD[5]; WHIR'RING.] To whirl or carry away with a whir; rise suddenly, move, or fly with a whir, as birds. **II.** *n.* A whizzing, swishing sound, as that caused by the sudden rising of birds. [< Dan. *hvirre*, whirl (imitative).] **whirr**‡.

whirl, 1 hwûrl; 2 hwĭrl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To turn or cause to turn, or fly round rapidly, as about a center; gyrate; twirl; spin. **2.** To bear onward or away rapidly with a revolving motion. **3.** To move rapidly in a circular course. **II.** *n.* **1.** A swift rotating or revolving motion. **2.** Something whirling, as a cloud of dust. [ME. *whirlen*, of Scand. origin.]—**whirl'a-bout",** *n.* Anything that turns swiftly around or about; a whirligig.—**whirl'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which whirls. **2.** A rotating hook or reel used in rope-making.—**whirl'-fire"**†, *n.* Lightning.—**whirl'i-gig,** *n.* **1.** Any toy or small device that revolves rapidly on an axis. **2.** A merry-go-round. **3.** Anything that performs quick revolutions or moves in a cycle; as, the *whirligig* of time. **4.** A darting water-beetle (family *Gyrinidæ*) that frequents the surface of smooth water and constantly darts about in circles in search of prey. **whirligig beetle**‡. **5.** [Scot.] A trifling ornament; also, a fanciful notion. **whirl'i-gig"-um**‡; **whirl'i-ma-gee"**‡; **whirl'i-ma-gig"**‡.—**whirl'pool",** *n.* An eddy or vortex where water moves with a gyrating sweep, as from the meeting of two currents; loosely, any disturbance from such causes, whether accompanied by vortical motion or not.—**whirl'wind",** *n.* **1.** A moving atmospheric vortex; a funnel-shaped column of air, with a circular and upward spiral motion around a vertical or inclined axis, causing waterspouts, sand-pillars, and dust-whirls. **2.** Figuratively, any violent rushing or rotatory movement. **whirl'blast"**†. Syn.: see CYCLONE.

Whirligig (def. 4) 1/1

whir'ry, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To hurry.

whir'tle, 1 hwûr'tl; 2 hwĭr'tl, *n.* *Mech.* A perforated steel die through which wires or pipes are drawn to reduce size.

whish, 1 hwish; 2 hwĭsh. **I.** *vt.* [Colloq.] To move so as to make a sibilant whistling sound. **II.** *n.* [Colloq.] A swishing sound like that made by cutting the air with a pliant rod. [Imitative.]

whisht, *a.* Silent. [= HUSH.]

whish, *interj.* Hush! silence! [Var. of HUSH, *interj.*] **whisht**‡.

whisht, 1 hwisht; 2 hwĭsht. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To hush; to be silent. **II.** *n.* The slightest sound; a whisper.—**to hold one's whisht,** to be or remain silent.

whisht², *n.* [Scot.] Same as WHIST.

whisk, 1 hwisk; 2 hwĭsk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear along with a light sweeping movement, as with a small broom or a fan: often with *away* or *off*; as, to *whisk* flies *away*. **2.** To cause to move with a quick sweeping motion; flourish; as, she *whisked* her skirts by me. **3.** To agitate or mix with a quick movement, as eggs, cream, etc. **II.** *i.* To move quickly, lightly, and suddenly.

whisk, *n.* **1.** A light sweeping movement. **2.** A little broom or brush. **3.** A little bunch, as of straw, feathers, etc.; wisp. **4.** A small culinary instrument for rapidly whipping (cream, etc.) to a froth. **5**†. A neckerchief of lawn or lace formerly worn by women. [< Sw. *viska.*]—**whisk'-broom",** *n.* A small short-handled broom for brushing clothing, etc.

whisk'er, 1 hwisk'er; 2 hwĭsk'er, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The hair that grows on the sides of a man's face, as distinguished from that on his lips, chin, and throat; loosely, the beard or any part of the beard. **2.** [Rare.] A hair from the whiskers or beard. **3.** One of the long bristly hairs on the sides of the mouth of some animals, as the cat, or a similar formation, as of feathers, about the mouth of a bird. **4.** One who or that which whisks; formerly, a switch. **5.** *Naut.* One of two small projecting spars or booms on the side of a bowsprit, to extend the jib or flying-jib guys. **6**†. The hair on a man's upper lip. **7**†. A lie. [< WHISK, *v.*]—**whisk'ered,** *a.* Having whiskers. **whisk'er-y**‡.—**whisk'er-less,** *a.*

whis'ky, } 1 hwis'ki; 2 hwĭs'ky, *n.* [-KIES[2], *pl.*] An alco-
whis'key, } holic liquor obtained by the distillation of a fermented starchy compound, usually a grain. The quantity of alcohol by weight usually runs from 40 to 54 per cent.

Whisky is often named (sometimes improperly) from (1) the substance from which it is made; as, **corn whisky, molasses w., potato w., rye w., wheat w.,** or (2) the country or place of production; as, **Bourbon w.** (Kentucky), **Irish w., Scotch w.,** etc. Its manufacture in the United States was ordered suspended by Congress Sept. 8, 1917. Compare USQUEBAUGH. [< Gael. *uisgebeatha*, 'water of life.']—**whis'ky-jack",** *n.* The gray or Canada jay, common in the northern forests of North America, about lumber-camps, etc. **w.-dick**‡; **w.-john**‡.

whis'per, 1 hwis'per; 2 hwis'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter in a whisper; also, to address in a whisper: in the latter sense elliptical for *whisper to;* hence, to disseminate secretly; inform privately; as, he *whispered* the slander. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak in a whisper. **2.** To make a low rustling sound, as leaves. **3.** To speak with caution; also, to devise mischief. [< AS. *hwisprian,* imitative.]—**whis'per-er,** *n.*

whis'per, *n.* **1.** A low, soft, sibilant voice; articulated but not sonant breath; also, a low, rustling sound, as of waves or leaves. **2.** A whispered utterance; secret communication; hint; insinuation.

whist, 1 hwist; 2 hwist, *a.* Made silent or quiet; mute.

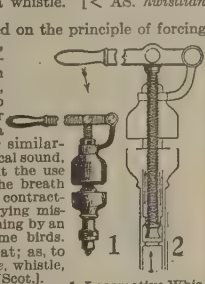
whist, *n.* A game of cards played by four persons with a full pack of 52 cards, opposite players being partners: all the cards are played in each hand, the highest card of the suit led played in each of the 13 tricks, or a card of the trump suit, or the highest trump played, winning such trick. Every trick above the sixth counts one point. [< WHISK, *n.*, orig. name of the game.]

whist†.—duplicate whist, whist in which a series of hands is played over again, each side holding the cards previously held by its opponents, thus practically removing the element of chance from the game. A different pack is used for each hand, and each player's cards are kept separate till the hand has been replayed. The trump is usually agreed upon beforehand and remains the same during the play.

whist, *interj.* Hush! be still! [= HUSH.] **whisht‡.**

whis'tl(e^{s}**,** 1 hwis'l; 2 hwis'l, *v.* [WHIS'TLED, WHIS'TLD^{F}; WHIS'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make, utter, or modulate in the sound of a whistle; as, to *whistle* a tune. See WHISTLE, *n.*, 2 (1). **2.** To call, manage, or guide by or as by a whistle; affect by whistling; as, to *whistle* a dog; the engineer *whistled* down brakes. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make or emit the musical sound called a whistle; also, to produce a tune or series of tones in such sounds. See WHISTLE, *n.*, 2 (1). **2.** To utter a similar sound: said of certain birds and other animals; specif., to make the sound characteristic of a roarer: said of horses. See ROARING, *n.* **3.** To cause a sharp shrill sound by passage swiftly through the air, or by passage of a current of air past an edge or through an orifice; as, the bullets *whistled* over our heads. **4.** To blow or sound a whistle. [< AS. *hwistlian* (imitative).] **whis'sle‡** [Scot.].

whis'tle, *n.* **1.** A device operated on the principle of forcing a current, as of air or steam, through a pipe or tube of narrowed aperture or against a thin edge: of various shapes, sizes, and uses, from a child's toy to the steam-whistle audible for miles. **2.** The sound of such a device or any sound similar or similarly produced. Specif.: (1) A musical sound, more or less shrill, made without the use of the vocal cords, by sending the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips. (2) The noise of flying missiles. (3) The sound of wind rushing by an object. (4) The shrill cry of some birds. **3.** [Slang.] The mouth and throat; as, to wet one's *whistle.* [< AS. *hwistle,* whistle, < *hwistlian,* whistle.] **whis'sle‡** [Scot.].



1. Locomotive Whistle. 2. Cross-section of same.

whis'tler, 1 hwis'ler; 2 hwis'ler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which whistles. **2.** The hoary marmot (*Arctomys pruinosus*) of northwestern North America. **3.** One of various birds, as a whistling duck, a lapwing, or a whistling plover. **4.** A broken-winded horse; roarer.

Whis'tler, 1 hwis'ler; 2 hwis'ler, **James Abbott McNeill** (1834–1903), American artist, etcher, and writer, in Europe.

whis'tling, 1 hwis'ling; 2 hwis'ling, *ppr. & verbal n.* of WHISTLE, *v.*—**whis'tling-ly,** *adv.*

whit, 1 hwit; 2 hwit, *a.* White: obsolete except in a few compounds.—**Whit'-Mon"day,** *n.* The Monday next following Whitsunday: observed in England as a holiday. **Whit'sun-Mon"day‡.—W.-Tuesday,** *n.* The day next after Whit-Monday. **Whit'sun-Tues"day‡.**

whit, 1 hwit; 2 hwit, *n.* The smallest particle; speck: usually with a negative; as, *not a whit* abashed. [< AS. *wiht;* see WIGHT, *n.*] Syn.: see PARTICLE.

Whit'by, 1 hwit'bi; 2 hwit'by, *n.* A seaport resort of N. E. England; bombarded by the Germans, Dec. 16, 1914; seat of an ancient Benedictine abbey; pop. 12,512.

white, 1 hwait; 2 hwit. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WHIT'ED^{d}; WHIT'ING.] **1.** To make or become white; bleach; as, faces *whited* by fear. **2.** To gloss over the character or conduct of; whitewash; as, a *whited* hypocrite. **3.** [Printers' Cant.] To leave blank spaces in, as between lines or about an illustration; as, to *white* out a column. **II.** *a.* [WHIT'ER; WHIT'EST.] **1.** Having the color produced by irregular reflection of all the rays of the solar spectrum, as from a finely powdered surface: opposed to *black.* **2.** Having a light complexion, shade, or color. (1) Of the color of the Eurafrican or Caucasian race: opposed especially to *Negro,* but often to the yellow, brown, or red races of men. (2) Having a pale cast; bloodless; as, *white* with rage. (3) Very fair; blond; as, a lily-*white* maid. (4) Made of silver. (5) Unburnished, as silver-work. (6) Habited in white clothing; as, *white* nuns. **3.** Figuratively, free from spot or stain; innocent; as, a *white* soul. **4.** Silvery, as with age. **5.** Memorably pleasant or fortunate; happy; propitious; as, that was a *white* day in our calendar. **6.** Light and translucent, like water; also, light-colored as opposed to *red:* said of wine. **7.** [Slang.] Fair and honorable; straightforward; as, he is a *white* man. **8.** *Print.* Blank: said of a space in an advertisement or the like. **III**^{t}. *n.* **1.** That color seen when sunlight is reflected without sensible absorption of any of the visible rays of the spectrum; that color which is devoid of any tint, and is the opposite of *black.* **2.** Anything or a part of a thing that is white or nearly white; as, the *white* of the eye; the *white* of an egg. **3.** The center of a mark or target: originally painted white. **4.** A member of a fair-skinned race, as a European, as opposed to one of darker skin, as a Hindu; especially, one of the Eurafric race as opposed to a Negro, an Indian, etc. **5.** A white paint or pigment; as, Dutch *white;* hence, by comparison, a color approaching pure white in its effect. **6.** *pl. Print.* Blank spaces in a picture, plate, mold, etc. **7.** *pl.* Flour made from the finest and whitest part of wheat. **8.** *pl.* Same as LEUCORRHEA. [< AS. *hwit,* white.] Syn.: (adjective) see PALE.—**white alkali.** **1.** The product obtained from soda-ash during the manufacture of carbonate of soda dissolved in water, clarified, and freed from moisture by evaporation. **2.** See under ALKALI.—**w. ant,** an insect, the termite (family *Termitidæ*), closely resembling the true ant in general appearance and social habits: it is mostly tropical and does much damage to wooden structures, furniture, etc., by boring. The colonies are composed of winged females (queens, which lose their wings after impregnation), winged males, and asexual workers and soldiers, the latter with great heads and jaws.—**w. bryony,** the common British red-berried bryony; also, the black-berried bryony of central Europe.—**w. canon** (*R. C. Ch.*), a Premonstratensian.—**w. clover,** a common variety (*Trifolium repens*) of clover, with white flowers.—**w. elephant.** **1.** A rare pale-gray variety of Asiatic elephant held sacred by the Burmese and Siamese: represented on the flag of Siam. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, anything rare, expensive, and difficult to keep; a burdensome possession.—**w. feather,** a mark of cowardice, full-blooded game-cocks being said to have no white feathers.—**w. flag,** a flag of truce.—**w. flax** (*Bot.*), a pod-bearing weed (*Camelina microcarpa*) naturalized from Europe: called also *false flax.*—**W. Friar,** a Carmelite: so called from the color of his cloak. See FRIAR.—**W. House** [Colloq., U. S.], the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, D. C.; officially called the *Executive Mansion;* hence, figuratively, the presidential office.—**w. lead.** **1.** A pigment composed of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxid, and prepared by several processes. **2.** Native carbonate of lead; cerusite.—**w. leather,** tanned leather.—**w. lie,** a false statement made not out of malice but to save the feelings of another.—**w. lupine,** a white-flowered variety (*Lupinus albus*) of lupine. See LUPINE.—**w. matter** (*Anat.*), that portion of the brain and spinal cord that is composed mainly of medullated nerve-fibers which give it a white appearance: contrasted with *gray matter.*—**w. meat.** **1.** See under MEAT. **2.** Food made from milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.—**w. metal.** **1.** The product of the fourth stage of the Welsh method of smelting copper ores. **2.** See under METAL.—**w. oak,** one of three American oaks, *Quercus alba, Q. bicolor,* or *Q. garryana.*—**w. pine.** **1.** A pine (*Pinus strobus*) of England and North America. **2.** A pine (*P. murrayana*) of the N. Pacific coast. **3.** The Rocky mountain white pine (*P. flexilis*).—**w. plague,** tuberculosis, especially of the lungs: generally with a definite article.—**w. poplar,** a large rapidly growing Old World tree (*Populus alba*), often planted in the United States for shade or for its ornamental leaves, which are green above and clothed with a silvery-white down beneath: called also *silver poplar.*—**W. Russia,** a popular name for the western part of Russia east of Poland.—**w. slave,** a girl forced into or maintained in prostitution against her will for another's profit.—**w. slaver,** one who exploits white slavery.—**w. slavery,** the condition of being a white slave; the existence of white slaves; the practise of so debasing young girls. **w. slaving‡.—w. squall,** a small whirlwind occurring in the tropics, having no accompanying cloud but a white patch above the storm-center.—**w. vitriol,** zinc sulfate ($ZnSO_4.7H_2O$). See VITRIOL.—**w. whale,** the beluga.—**w.-wings,** *n. pl.* [U. S.] The New York city street-cleaners, first uniformed in white by Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring; by extension, any corps of street-cleaners.—**w. witch,** any beneficent spirit; a guardian angel.—**white'boy",** *n.* **1.** [W-] One of a lawless band of Irish agrarian agitators. **Lev'el-er‡.** **2†.** A favorite son, servant, or dependent: a term of affection.—**White'boy"ism,** *n.*—**white'cap",** *n.* **1.** A foam-crested wave. **2.** [U. S.] One of a lawless organization of men, who, under the pretense of regulating public morals, inflict cruelties upon individuals who have incurred their ill will: so called from the white caps or hoods worn by them. **3.** One of several birds having white about the head.—**white'-eye",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The white-eyed vireo. **2.** A small singing bird of the genus *Zosterops,* mostly of the Old World tropics: named from the circle of white feathers around the eye. **3.** The white-eyed pochard (*Nyroca ferruginea*).—**w.-eyed,** *a.* Having the iris of the eye white or colorless, as an albino.—**w.-faced,** *a.* **1.** Pallid in countenance: pale. **2.** *Zool.* Having a white mark or spot on the face or front of the head: as, the *white-faced* hornet. **3.** Having a white facing or exposed surface, as a skirt.—**w.-gum,** *n.* **1.** An Australian gum-tree. See EUCALYPTUS. **2.** *Pathol.* The white form of strophulus. **3.** The sweet-gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).—**w.-hass,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Oatmeal and suet formed into sausages. **2.** Sheep's gullet. **w. hawse‡; w. pudding‡.—white'liv"ered,** *a.* **1.** Having a pale and feeble look. **2.**

White-eye (def. 2). 1/3

Base; cowardly; envious.—**whit'en,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make white; blanch; bleach. **II.** *i.* To become white. SYN.: see BLEACH. —**whit'en-er,** *n.*—**white'ness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being white; freedom from stains or darkness of surface. **2.** Pallor from emotion or from illness. **3.** Cleanness or pureness of heart; innocence.—**white's'mith",** *n.* A worker in white metals, as a tinsmith or silversmith; also, a finisher, polisher, or galvanizer of iron. Compare BLACKSMITH.—**white'ster,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bleacher; whitener. **whit'ster‡.**—**white'throat",** *n.* **1.** One of various Old World warblers, especially the **common** or **greater whitethroat** (*Sylvia cinerea*). **2.** The white-throated sparrow.—**white's'throat"ed,** *a.* Having a white throat; as, the *white-throated* sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).—**white'top",** *n.* A common and valuable grass.—**white'wash".** **I.** *vt.* **1.** To coat with whitewash. **2.** To attempt to excuse or defend (a corrupt person, act, or thing). **3.** [Colloq., Eng.] To free from pecuniary obligations, as by bankruptcy. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] To beat in a game without allowing the opposite side to score. SYN.: see BLEACH. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mixture of slaked lime and water, used for whitening walls, etc. **2.** A toilet preparation for whitening the skin. **3.** Figuratively, a glossing report falsely ascribing virtues, suppressing adverse evidence, etc. **4.** A failure to score in a game.—**white'wash"er,** *n.*—**white'weed",** *n.* The oxeye daisy.—**white'wood",** *n.* Any one of various trees yielding a whitish timber, as the basswood, the tulip-tree, the cottonwood, the wild cinnamon, etc., or the timber itself.—**whit'ish,** *a.* Somewhat white. **-ness,** *n.*

White[2], *n.* **1. Andrew Dickson** (1832–1918), an American diplomat, educator, legislator, and author; first president of Cornell University. **2. Edward Douglass** (1845–1921), an American jurist and legislator; Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1894–1910, and Chief Justice, 1910–1921. **3. Sir George Stuart** (1835–1912), a British field-marshal; served in India, Egypt, Burma, and South Africa; defender of Ladysmith, 1899–1900. **4. Gilbert** (1720–1793), an English naturalist and antiquary; *Natural History of Selborne.* **5. Peregrine** (1620–1704), the first child born in New England of English parents; born on the "Mayflower" in Cape Cod harbor. **6. Stanford** (1853–1906), an American architect. **7. Stewart Edward** (1873–), an American novelist and editor; *The Westerners.*

white'bait", 1 hwait'bāt"; 2 hwīt'bāt", *n.* **1.** The young of various clupeoid fishes, especially of sprat and herring, netted in great quantities, especially at the mouth of the Thames, and served as a delicacy. **2.** One of various species of silversides of fresh and salt waters of the United States.

White'field, 1 hwit'fīld; 2 hwit'fēld, **George** (1714–1770). English preacher; founder of the Calvinistic Methodists.

white'fish", 1 hwait'fish"; 2 hwīt'fish", *n.* **1.** A salmonoid food-fish (genus *Coregonus*) of northern regions, mostly in lakes, having teeth minute or absent. **2.** One of various species of fishes. (1) The menhaden. (2) The European whiting. (3) The silver salmon. (4) The young of the bluefish. **3.** The beluga.

White'hall, 1 hwait'hēl; 2 hwīt'hal, *n.* A village in E. Indiana; pop. 43; center of population of the 14th census in 1920.

white'lyt, *a.* Approaching white in color; white.

White Moun'tains. A range in central New Hampshire; central summit, Mount Washington, 6,293 ft. high.

White Plains. A city of S. E. New York; pop. 21,030; here the British defeated the American colonists, Oct. 28–29, 1776.

White Riv'er. **1.** A river in N. E. Arkansas; length, 900 m. to the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Arkansas. **2.** A river in Nebraska and S. South Dakota; length, 325 m. to the Missouri river.

whites, 1 hwaitz; 2 hwīts, *n. pl.* See WHITE[1], *n.*, 6, 7, 8.

White Sea. A gulf off N. W. European Russia; 36,000 sq. m.

whith'er, 1 hwith'er; 2 hwith'er, *adv.* **1.** As a relative, to which or what: approaching a conjunctive use; as, the village *whither* we went. **2.** As an interrogative, to which or to what place. **3.** Wheresoever; whithersoever. **4†.** To what degree or extent. [< AS. *hwider,* whither; akin to *hwā,* who.]—**whith'er-so-ev'er‖,** *adv.* To what place soever.

whit'ing[1], 1 hwait'iŋ; 2 hwīt'ing, *n.* A white levigated and washed chalk used as a pigment and for polishing.

whit'ing[2], *n.* **1.** A small European gadoid food-fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) without a barbel. **2.** The silver hake. **3.** A silvery sciænoid fish (genus *Menticirrhus*), especially *M. americanus,* the **Carolina whiting,** common on the coast of the southern United States. *M. saxatilis* is the **northern w.** or kingfish. **4.** The menhaden. [< WHITE.]

Whit'ing[3], *n.* A city in N. W. Indiana; pop. 10,160.

whit'leath"er, 1 hwit'leth"er; 2 hwīt'lĕth"er, *n.* Leather tawed with alum to render it pliable; white leather.

Whit'lock, Brand (1869–). American diplomat; Minister to Belgium, 1913–17.

whit'low, 1 hwit'lo; 2 hwit'lo, *n.* **1.** An inflammatory tumor, especially on the terminal phalanx of a finger, seated between the epidermis and true skin (a *run-round*), or within the sheath of a tendon, or between the bone and its enveloping membrane (a *felon*). **2.** *Vet.* A disease of horses' feet. [For *whickflaw,* < QUICK, *n.*, 1, + FLAW[1], *n.*]

Whit'man, 1 hwit'mən; 2 hwit'man. **1. Charles Seymour** (1868–), an American lawyer; Governor of New York State, 1915–18. **2. Walt** (1819–1892), an American poet; *Leaves of Grass.*

Whit'ney, 1 hwit'ni; 2 hwit'ny, *n.* **1. Eli** (1765–1825), an American mechanist; inventor of the cotton-gin. **2. William Dwight** (1827–1894), an American comparative philologist; Sanskrit scholar; editor-in-chief of *The Century Dictionary.* **3. Mount,** a peak of the Sierra Nevada range, California; 14,502 feet; highest point in the United States outside of Alaska.

whit'rack, 1 hwit'rak; 2 hwīt'răk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A weasel.

Whit'sun, 1 hwit'sun; 2 hwīt'sŭn, *n.* Whitsunday: frequently used in composition.—**Whitsun-Monday, W.-Tuesday,** same as WHIT-MONDAY, etc. See under WHIT, *a.*—**Whit'sun-tide",** *n.* [Eng.] *Eccl.* The week beginning with Whitsunday; especially, the first three days of that week; Whitsun-week.—**W.-week,** *n.* The week that begins with Whitsunday.

Whit'sun-day, 1 hwit'sun-dē; 2 hwīt'sŭn-dā, *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter: a church festival commemorating Pentecost. **Whit'sun‡.**

whit'ter, 1 hwit'ər; 2 hwit'er, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A copious draft of liquor, etc. **2.** Anything weak. **3.** Chatter; loquacity. **4.** A token; sign.

Whit'ti-er, 1 hwit'i-ər; 2 hwīt'i-er, **John Greenleaf** (1807–1892). An American poet; *Snowbound.*

whit'tle-what"tle, 1 hwit'l-hwet'l; 2 hwīt'l-hwat'l. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To waste time in whittle-whattie; shilly-shally; mutter; whisper. **II.** *n.* Vague shuffling or cajoling talk; also, one who indulges in such talk.

whit'tle, 1 hwit'l; 2 hwīt'l, *v.* [WHIT'TLED; WHIT'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carve, shape, or otherwise cut by hand with a knife; also, to form in this way. **2.** To reduce by paring away a little at a time. **3.** To give a sharp edge to. **II.** *i.* To cut up a piece of wood by shaving or shaping it with a knife. SYN.: see CUT.—**whit'tler,** *n.*

whit'tle[1], *n.* **1.** A knife; especially, a sheath-knife worn at the belt, or any large knife. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A whetstone. [< AS. *thwitan,* cut.]

whit'tle[2], *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A blanket. **2.** A shaggy mantle formerly worn by countrywomen. [< AS. *hwitel,* < *hwit,* white.] **whit'-tle-shawl"‡.**

Whit'tle-sey, 1 hwit'l-si; 2 hwīt'l-sy, **Charles W.** (1883–1921). An American lieutenant-colonel in the World War; named by General Pershing for heroism in action in the Argonne, October, 1918.

whit'tlings, 1 hwit'liŋz; 2 hwīt'lingz, *n. pl.* The fine chips and shavings made with a whittle or by a whittler.

whit'tret, 1 hwit'ret; 2 hwīt'rĕt, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WHITRACK. **whit'ter-et‡; whit'trick‡; whit'trit‡.**

whiz, 1 hwiz; 2 hwĭz, *v.* [WHIZZED, WHIZD[8]; WHIZ'ZING.] **I.** *t.* To rotate so rapidly as to cause to hum; specif., to dry, as grain, in a centrifugal machine. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a hissing and humming sound while in rapid motion; as, the rifle-ball *whizzed* shrilly. **2.** To move swiftly with hissing and humming noise, as arrows. [Imitative.] **whizz‡.**

whiz, *n.* A sibilant sound with some sonant character, such as is produced by a missile passing through the air. **whizz‡.** —**whiz'-bang",** *n.* [Soldiers' Slang.] A high-explosive shell.

who, 1 hū; 2 họ, *pron.* [Used substantively and as referring to a person or persons. In number, it is uninflected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent. In case, it has *whose* for its possessive and *whom* for its objective.] **I.** *interrog.* Which or what person: asking for the identification of an individual or of more persons than one. **II.** *rel.* **1.** That: pointing out or fixing upon a particular person or particular persons, and identifying the subject or object in a relative clause with that of the direct clause. Compare THAT. **2.** [Used without an antecedent.] He, she, or they that; the one or ones that: a compound relative; as, "*Who* steals my purse steals trash."

In modern usage, *who* is applied only to persons, *which* to animals (usually) or to inanimate objects, *that* to persons or things indifferently. The use of *whose,* the possessive of *who,* in place of the phrase *of which,* is now considered good style. [< AS. *hwā,* who, < pronom. *hw-* (interrog.).]—**as who should say, as who saith,** as one who should say (or who saith); as if one should say. —**who-ev'er,** *pron.* Any one without exception; any person who. **who"so-ev'er‡.**

whoa, 1 hwō; 2 hwō, *interj.* Stop! stand still! [For HO.]

whole, } 1 hōl; 2 hōl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing all the parts neces-
hole[2], } sary to make up a total; undivided and undiminished; entire; complete. **2.** Having all the essential or original parts in their proper constitution; unbroken and uninjured; sound. **3.** Specif., in, or, especially, having regained, sound health. **4.** Full: used of relationship; as, a *whole* brother: distinguished from *half-.* **II.** *n.* **1.** All the parts or elements entering into and making up a thing. **2.** An organization of parts making a unity or system; an organism. [< AS. *hāl,* well, sound.] SYN.: see AGGREGATE; MASS.—**whole blood,** see under BLOOD.—**w. brother,** see under BROTHER.—**w. note** (*Mus.*), a semibreve. See NOTE, *n.*, 12, and illus. under NOTE.—**w. number,** a unit or a number composed of units; an integral number or integer: opposed to *fraction* and *mixed number.*—**w. sister,** see under SISTER.—**w.-hearted,** *a.* Done or experienced with all earnestness; characteristically sincere, sound, or generous. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**whole'ness,** *n.* Entireness; completeness.—**whole's'nipe",** *n.* The common European snipe: distinguished from *half-snipe,* etc. See SNIPE, *n.*—**w.-souled,** *a.* Feeling or acting with one's whole heart; devoted; generous.—**whol'ly,** *adv.* **1.** Completely; totally. **2.** Exclusively; only.

whole'sale", 1 hōl'sāl"; 2 hōl'sāl". **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-SALED"; -SAL"-ING.] [Colloq.] To do business wholesale. **II.** *a.* **1.** Selling in quantity, not at retail; as, a *wholesale* druggist. **2.** Done in buying and selling in quantity; as, the *wholesale* trade. **3.** Pertaining to wholesale trade; as, the *wholesale* price. **4.** Hence, made or done on a large scale; made or done indiscriminately; as, *wholesale* murder. **III.** *n.* The sale of goods by the piece, bulk, or quantity: opposed to *retail.*—**by wholesale,** or **wholesale,** in bulk or quantity; hence, indiscriminately; as, to berate the medical profession *wholesale.* —**whole'sal"er,** *n.* A wholesale merchant.

whole'some, 1 hōl'səm; 2 hōl'som, *a.* **1.** Tending to promote health; salubrious; healthful; as, *wholesome* air or food. **2.** Favorable to virtue and happiness; salutary; sound; bene-

ficial. **3**‖. Healthy and vigorous; full of vitality; sound mentally and physically; as, a *wholesome* boy. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Clean; as, *wholesome* clothes. [Representing Ice. *heilsamr*, < *heill*, whole, + *-samr*, -SOME¹.] **hale'some**‡ [Scot.]. Syn.: see HEALTHY. **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

whom, 1 hüm; 2 hǫm, *pron.* The objective (formerly dative) case of *who*.—**whom-ev'er, whom'so, whom"so-ev'er.** Objective cases of WHOEVER, etc.

whom'le, 1 hwem'l; 2 hwō'm'l, *vt.* [Prov.] To turn over, as any household vessel; also, to overturn; overthrow. Compare WHEMMEL. **whem'mel**‡; **whom'ble**‡; **whom'mle**‡.

whoo'bub‡, *n.* Same as HUBBUB.

whoop, 1 hüp; 2 hōōp. I. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To call upon, signal to, or insult with whoops; mock. **2.** To utter loud cries of excitement, encouragement, or exultation; halloo. **3.** To hoot, as an owl. **4.** To drive contumeliously: with *out*. **5.** To make a loud, gasping inspiration, as after a paroxysm of coughing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A shout of excitement, encouragement, or exultation; also, a hoot of derision. **2.** A signal halloo or a guiding call, as to incite dogs or men in the chase. **3.** A loud convulsive inspiration after a paroxysm of coughing in whooping-cough; a sonorous indrawing of the breath. **4.** An owl's hoot. [< OF. *houper*, whoop.]—**whoop'ing-cough"**, *n.* A contagious disease, especially of children, marked by violent coughing, ending with a whoop. **hoop'ing-cough"**‡; **per-tus'sis**‡.

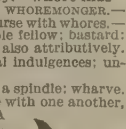
whoop'er, 1 hüp'ər; 2 hōōp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which whoops. **2.** A large Old World swan (*Olor cygnus*). **3.** The American white crane.

whop, 1 hwep; 2 hwǫp, *v.* [WHOPPED¹; WHOP'PING.] I. *t.* [Colloq.] To beat or thrash, as in a fight or other contest. **II.** *i.* **1.** [U. S.] To drop, fall, or otherwise come down suddenly: flop. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] To disappear. [Onomatopœic.] **whap**‡.—**whop,** *n.* [Colloq.] A blow or fall, or the resulting noise. **whap**‡.—**whop'per,** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who whops. **2.** Something large or remarkable, especially a surprizing falsehood. **whap'per**‡. **whop'ping,** *a.* Unusually large; excessively exaggerated.

whore, 1 hōr; 2 hōr, *v.* [Archaic or Obs.] [WHORED; WHOR'ING.] I. *t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have sexual intercourse with a lewd person. **2.** *Script.* To worship false gods. This term is excluded from polite speech.

whore, *n.* A prostitute: term not now used in polite speech. [< AS. *hōr.*]—**whore'dom,** *n.* **1.** The practise of illicit sexual intercourse. **2.** Whores collectively. **3.** *Script.* Idolatry.—**whore'mas"ter,** *n.* **1.** A procurer; pander. **2.** Same as WHOREMONGER.—**whore'mon"ger,** *n.* A man who has intercourse with whores.—**whore'son**‡, *n.* [Low.] A dirty, contemptible fellow; bastard: an epithet of general and coarse abuse: used also attributively. —**whor'ish,** *a.* Addicted to unlawful sexual indulgences; unchaste; lewd. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

whorl, 1 hwūrl; 2 hwūrl, *n.* **1.** The fly-wheel of a spindle: wharve. **2.** *Bot.* A set of leaves, etc., on the same plane with one another, distributed in a circle; a verticil. **3.** *Zool.* A turn or volution, as of a spiral shell.—**whorled,** *a.* Furnished with or arranged in whorls.


Whorl of Starry Campion Leaves.

whort, 1 hwūrt; 2 hwūrt, *n.* [Dial.] The whortleberry, or its fruit. [For WORT¹, *n.*] **whor'tle**‡; **whurt**‡.

whor'tle-ber"ry, 1 hwūr'tl-ber"ı; 2 hwūr'tl-bĕr"ɣ, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Same as HUCKLEBERRY. **2.** [Eng.] A dwarf hardy shrub (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and its blue-black fruit. **bil'ber"ry**‡. [< AS. *wyrtil* (dim. of *wyrt*, root) + BERRY¹, *n.*]

whose, 1 hūz; 2 hǫs, *pron.* The possessive case of *who* and often of *which*. See under WHO. [< ME. *hwās*, gen. of *hwā*, who.]

whose"so-ev'er, 1 hūz"so-ev'ər; 2 hǫs"so-ĕv'er, *pron.* Possessive case of *whosoever*.

who'so‖, 1 hū'sō; 2 hǫ'sō, *pron.* Whoever; any person who.

who"so-ev'er, 1 hū"so-ev'ər; 2 hǫ"so-ĕv'er, *pron.* Any person whatever: who; whoever.

whul'ly-wha", *n., a., & n.* [Scot.] Same as WHILLYWHA.

whum'mle, 1 hwum'l; 2 hwūm'l, *vt. & n.* [Scot.] Same as WHEMMEL.

whun'stane, 1 hwun'stēn; 2 hwūn'stān, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WHINSTONE.

whup, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as WHIP.

why, 1 hwai; 2 hwȳ. **I.** *adv.* For what cause, purpose, or reason; wherefore; as, *why* did you go? **II.** *conj.* **1.** Because of which; for which. **2.** As a relative, the reason or cause for which. **III.** *interj.* An introductory expletive, sometimes denoting surprize. [< AS. *hwī*, < *hwā*, who.]—**the why, the why and wherefore,** the explanatory cause; ground and reason; as, *the why and wherefore* of life.

whyd'ah¹, *n.* Same as WHIDAH-BIRD. **whyd'ah-bird"**‡.

Whyd'ah², 1 hwid'ə or hwai'də; 2 hwȳ'də or hwȳ'da, *n.* A seaport in Dahomey, French West Africa; pop. 20,000.

whyle†, *n. & conj.* While. **whyles**‡.

W. I., W. Ind., *abbr.* West India, West Indian, West Indies, when issued (of stocks, etc.).

wi', 1 wi; 2 wī, *prep.* [Scot.] With.

wich'al"der, 1 wich'-ēl"dər; 2 wich'-ąl"der, *n.* A shrub (*Fothergilla gardeni* or *alnifolia*) of the witch-hazel family (*Hamamelidæ*) resembling the witch-hazel in its fruit and the alder in its leaves. It is found along shady swamps from Virginia to Florida. **witch'-al"der**‡.

wich'-elm", 1 wich'-ĕlm"; 2 wich'-ĕlm", *n.* A small elm (*Ulmus montana*) : called also *Scotch elm.* **witch'-elm"**‡; **wych'-elm"**‡.

wich'-ha"zel, 1 wich'-hē"zl; 2 wich'-hā"zl, *n.* **1.** A singular shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) of the United States and Canada, with several branching crooked trunks as thick as a man's arm, from one root and 10 to 12 feet high. **2.** An ointment and fluid extract used in pharmacy as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc., derived from this shrub. **3.** The witch-elm. [< AS. *wice*, witch-elm, + HAZEL.] **witch'-ha"zel**‡.

Wich'i-ta, 1 wich'ı-tô; 2 wich'ı-tą, *n.* A city on the Arkansas river in S central Kansas; seat of Fairmount College; pop. 72,200.

Wich'i-ta Falls. A city in north central Texas; pop. 40,080.

wick¹, 1 wik; 2 wik, *vt.* [Scot.] In curling, to strike (a stone) obliquely. [< AS. *wican*, give way.]

wick², *n.* A band of loosely twisted or woven fibers, as in a candle or lamp, operating by capillary attraction, to convey oil or other illuminant to a flame. [< AS. *weoca*, wick.]—**wick'ing,** *n.* Material for wicks.

wick³, *n.* A village or town: now mostly in composition, often as **wich**; as, *Woolwich.* [< AS. *wīc*, < L. *vicus*, village.]

wick⁴, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A creek; inlet. **2.** *Curling.* An opening surrounded by stones already played. [< Ice. *vīk*, creek.]

wick'ed, 1 wik'ed; 2 wik'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Evil in principle and practise; vicious; sinful; depraved. **2.** Mischievous; roguish. **3**‡. Noxious; pernicious. **4**‡. Troublesome; painful. [< AS. *wicca*, wizard.] Syn.: see BAD; CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; INFAMOUS; PROFANE; SINFUL.—**wick'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**wick'ed-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being wicked; moral depravity; sin; vice; crime: opposed to *goodness*. **2.** A wicked thing or act; wicked conduct; as, to work *wickedness*.

wick'er, 1 wik'ər; 2 wik'er. **I.** *a.* Made of twigs, osiers, etc. **II.** *n* **1.** A pliant young shoot or rod; twig; osier. **2.** Ware made of such shoots. [Ult. < AS. *wican*, bend.]—**wick'er-work",** *n.* A fabric or texture, as a basket, made of woven twigs, osiers, etc.; basketwork.

wick'et, 1 wik'et; 2 wik'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small door or gate subsidiary to or made within a larger entrance. **2.** A small opening in a door. **3.** A small sluice-gate in a canal-lock or at the end of a mill-race. **4.** *Cricket.* (1) An arrangement of three upright rods called *stumps* set near together, with two crosspieces called *bails* laid over the top. (2) The place at which the wicket is set up. (3) The right or turn of each batsman at the wicket. (4) The playing pitch between the wickets; as, a fast *wicket*. (5) An inning that is not finished or not begun; as, the eleven won by three *wickets*, that is, the two men at bat and one yet to go in. [< Ice. OF *vikinn*, pp. of *vikja*, turn.]—**wick'et-keep"er,** *n.* In cricket, the fielder stationed immediately behind the wicket which is being bowled at.

wick'i-up, 1 wik'ı-up; 2 wik'ı-ŭp, *n.* A loosely constructed hut of certain North-American Indian tribes: opposed to *teepee* or *wigwam*. [Am. Ind.]

Wick'liffe, Wic'lif, Wic'liff-ite, etc. Same as WYCLIF, etc.

wic'o-py, 1 wik'o-pı; 2 wic'o-pɣ, *n.* [Am. Ind.] *Bot.* **1.** The leatherwood. **2.** The basswood. **3.** Any of several species of willow-herb (*Epilobium*).

wid'der-shins, -sins, *adv.* Same as WITHERSHINS.

wid'dle, 1 wid'l; 2 wid'l, *v. & n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Wriggle; struggle; waddle.

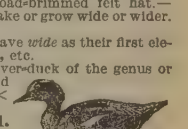
wid'dy¹, 1 wid'ı; 2 wid'ɣ, *n.* [Scot.] A halter of withes; withy; hangman's noose; hence, the gallows. **wid'dle**‡.

wid'dy², *n.* [Prov.] Widow.

wide, 1 waid; 2 wīd. **I.** *a.* [WID'ER; WID'EST.] **1.** Having relatively great extent between sides; broad, as opposed to *narrow*. **2.** Extended far in every direction; ample; spacious; as, a *wide* expanse. **3.** Having a specified degree of width or breadth; as, an inch *wide*. **4.** Distant from the desired or proper point by a great extent of space; remote; wild; as, *wide* of the mark. **5.** Figuratively, having intellectual breadth; considering questions from all points of view; liberal; as, a man of *wide* views. **6.** Fully open; expanded or extended; as, *wide* eyes. **7.** *Phon.* Pronounced with an expansion of the cavity of the mouth: said of certain vowels, as *i* in *ill*, *e* in *end*. **II.** *n.* **1.** In cricket, a ball bowled too far over or on either side of the wicket to be within the batsman's reach. **2.** [Rare.] Breadth of extent; also, a broad open space. **III.** *adv.* **1.** To a great distance; extensively. **2.** Far from the mark. **3.** To the greatest extent; fully open. [< AS. *wīde*, < *wīd*, wide.] Syn.: see LARGE.—**wide'a-wake".** **I.** *a.* Marked by vigilance and alertness. Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; VIGILANT. **II.** *n.* A soft broad-brimmed felt hat.—**wide'ly,** *adv.*—**wid'en,** *vt. & vi.* To make or grow wide or wider. Syn.: see AMPLIFY.—**wide'ness,** *n.*

Various self-explaining compounds have *wide* as their first element; as, **wide-branched, w.-spread,** etc.

widge'on, 1 wij'ən; 2 widg'on, *n.* A river-duck of the genus or subgenus *Mareca* with short bill and wedge-shaped tail. [< OF. *vigeon*, < L. *vipio*, kind of crane.] **wige'on**‡.


European Widgeon. 1/21

wid'ow¹, 1 wid'o; 2 wid'o. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To make a widow. **2.** To deprive of something desirable, or that suggests a husband's companionship or support. **3**‖. To be or become the widow of. **4.** [Rare.] To recognize as a widow; give the rights of a widow to. **II**‖. *a.* Widowed. **III.** *n.* **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death and is still unmarried. **2.** *Cards-playing.* In some games, an additional hand dealt to the table. [< AS. *widewe*, widow, prob. < √ in Sans. *vindh*, lack.]—**wid'ow-er,** *n.* A man whose wife is dead, and who has not married again.—**wid'ow-hood,** *n.*

wid'ow², *n.* A whidah-bird. **wid'ow-bird"**‡.

width, 1 width; 2 width, *n.* **1.** Space between sides, or extent from side to side. **2.** The state of being wide. [< WIDE, *a.*] —**width'wise,** *adv.* In the direction of width.

Wid'u-kind, 1 wid'u-kind; 2 wid'ŭ-kind, *n.* (–807?) A Saxon warrior: in fight with Charlemagne in 785. **Wit'te-kind**‡.

wiel, 1 wil; 2 wēl, *n.* [Scot.] An eddy; pool.

Wie'land, 1 vī'lant; 2 vē'länt, **Christoph Martin** (1733–1813). A German poet and novelist; *Agathon*.

wield[4], 1 wild; 2 wēld, *vt.* **1.** To use, control, or manage, as a weapon or instrument, especially with full command and effect; also, in humorous irony, to handle, as a corkscrew. **2.** To exercise authority over; command. [< AS. *geweldan*, < *wealdan*, akin to L. *valeo*, be strong.]—**wield'er,** *n.*—**wield'y,** *a.* Easily handled.

Wie-licz'ka, 1 vi-lich'ka; 2 vē-lich'kä. *n.* A town 8 miles S. E. of Krakow in Poland; noted for extensive salt mines which practically form a subterranean city; pop. 7,000.

Wien, 1 vin; 2 vēn, *n.* **1.** Same as VIENNA. **2. Wilhelm** (1864–), a German physicist; awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1911.

Wieprz, 1 vyepsh; 2 vyĕpsh, *n.* A river in Poland; length, 150 m. to the Vistula.

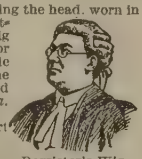
Wierz'bo'low, *n.* Same as VERZHBOLOVO.

Wies-ba'den, 1 vis-bä'den; 2 vēs-bä'dĕn, *n.* A city in S. E. Prussia; a health resort, with hot saline springs; pop. 97,570.

wife, 1 waif; 2 wīf, *n.* [WIVES, 1 waivz; 2 wīvs, *pl.*] **1.** A woman joined to a man in wedlock: the correlative of *husband.* **2.** [Prov. or Scot.] An adult woman of a humble station. **3.** A housewife; goodwife. **4†.** Any woman. [< AS. *wīf*, wife, < √ *wib*, tremble.]—**wife'-carl",** *n.* [Scot.] A man who meddles with household affairs, especially such as belong naturally to women.—**wife'hood,** *n.*—**wife'less,** *a.*—**wife'ly,** *a.*

wig, 1 wig; 2 wĭg, *vt.* [Slang, Eng.] To censure severely; berate, or scold, especially in public.

wig[1], *n.* **1.** A covering of false hair closely fitting the head, worn in Great Britain by judges and barristers-at-law. **2.** [Colloq.] A judge: from the wig worn when presiding in court. [Short for PERIWIG.]—**full-bottomed wig,** a wig made wide at the base so that it extends over the shoulders: worn by the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice of Great Britain.—**wigged,** *a.* Furnished with or wearing a wig


Barrister's Wig.

wig[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng., Scot., or Obs.] A sort of cake or a small currant-roll. **wigg‡.**

wig[3], *n.* [Scot.] Whey. **wigg‡.**

wig'an[1], 1 wig'an; 2 wĭg'an, *n.* A stiff canvas-like fabric used for stiffening the borders of garments. [< *Wigan,* England.]

Wig'an[2], *n.* A county borough in S. W. Lancashire, England; coal mines, foundries, and textile industries; pop. 89,450.

wig'eon, *n.* Same as WIDGEON.

wig'ger-y, 1 wig'ėr-i; 2 wĭg'ėr-y, *n.* [Rare.] [-IES², *pl.*] **1.** Excessive formality; red-tapism. **2.** The material of a wig; false hair.

Wig'gin, 1 wig'in; 2 wĭg'in, **Kate Douglas** (1857–1923). American author; educator; *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.*

wig'gle, 1 wig'l; 2 wĭg'l. [-GLED; -GLING. [Colloq. or Prov.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To squirm about; wriggle. **II.** *n.* The act of wriggling. [For WAGGLE.]—**wig'gler,** *n.* One who or that which wiggles; specif., a larval mosquito. **wig'gle-tail"‡.**

wight‖, 1 wait; 2 wīt, *a.* Full of prowess; strong and valiant; active; swift. [< Ice. *vīgr,* < *vīg,* war.]

wight, *n.* **1.** A person: generally in good-humored contempt. **2.** [Scot.] The shrew-mouse. **3†.** An elf. [< AS. *wiht.*]

Wight, Isle of. An island off the south coast of England; 23 by 13 m.; pop. 94,700; chief town, Newport.

Wig'town, 1 wig'tən; 2 wĭg'ton, *n.* **1.** Same as WIGTOWNSHIRE. **2.** A municipal borough and seaport (pop. 1,300) in Wigtownshire, Scotland.

Wig'town-shire, 1 wig'tən-shīr; 2 wĭg'ton-shīr, *n.* A county in S. W. Scotland; 486 sq. m.; pop. 30,790. **Wig'town‡.**

wig'wag", 1 wig'wag"; 2 wĭg'wăg". **I.** *vt. & vi.* [-WAGGED", -WAGD"S; -WAG'GING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To move briskly to and fro; wag. **2.** To communicate (a message) as by signal-flags or torches. **II.** *n.* The act or art of signaling with flags or the like, or the message so sent: used also attributively. [Var. redup. of WAG, *v.*]—**wig'wag"ger,** *n.*

wig'wam, 1 wig'wom; 2 wĭg'wąm, *n.* **1.** A lodge or tent of the North-American Indians of the eastern and middle sections: commonly a rough conical framework of poles covered with bark, matting, or tanned hides. **2.** [Colloq., U.S.] A public building used for political gatherings, mass-meetings, etc. [< Algonkian or Massachusetts *wēk,* his house.]

Wi"ju', 1 wi"jū'; 2 wĭ"jų', *n.* A treaty port (pop. 15,000) in N. W. Chosen, near the mouth of the Yalu river.

wik'i-up, *n.* Same as WICKIUP.

Wil'ber-force, 1 wil'bėr-fōrs; 2 wil'bėr-fôrc, **William** (1759–1833). An English statesman; philanthropist; abolitionist.

Wil'bur, 1 wil'bėr; 2 wil'bur **1. Ray Lyman** (1875–), an American educator; author; president of Leland Stanford Junior University since 1916. **2. Curtis Dwight** (1867–), American lawyer; Secretary of the Navy, 1924– .

Wil'cox, 1 wil'kėks; 2 wil'cŏks, **Ella,** *née* **Wheeler** (1855–1919). An American poet and author; *Poems of Passion; One of us Two.*

wild, 1 wuild; 2 wild. **I.** *a.* **1.** Inhabiting the forest or open field; not domesticated or tamed. **2.** Living without any civilization and in a rude, savage way. **3.** Growing or produced without care or culture. **4.** Being in the natural state; desert; uninhabited. **5.** Full of boisterous life; in a bad sense, dissolute; prodigal; in a milder sense, frolicsome and gay. **6.** Affected with or originating violent disturbances; stormy; turbulent. **7.** Showing reckless want of judgment. **8.** Fantastically irregular or disordered. **9.** Keenly eager. **10.** Excited to frenzy or distraction; crazed or crazy. **11.** Being or going far from the proper course or from the object aimed at. **II.** *n.* An uninhabited or uncultivated place; a wilderness. **III§.** *adv.* Wildly. [< AS. *wild,* wild, < √ of WILL¹, *v.*] Syn.: (adjective) see ABSURD; BLEAK; FIERCE; INSANE; IRREGULAR; ROMANTIC; TURBULENT; VIOLENT; WANTON.—**wild boar,** the native hog (*Sus scrofa*) of continental Europe, southern Asia, and North Africa, and formerly of Great Britain.—**w. brier,** any species of rose in its wild state, as the dogrose and the sweetbrier.—**w. carrot,** an apiaceous herb (*Daucus carota*) from which the cultivated carrot is derived.—**wild'cat".** **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting or done recklessly or wildly, as financiering. **2.** Running without schedule, as a train or engine. **II.** *n.* **1.** A small undomesticated feline carnivore, resembling the domestic cat. **2.** The lynx of southern and western North America.—**wild'-fire",** *n.* **1.** A composition of inflammable materials, or the flame produced by it, spreading readily and hard to quench. **Greek fire‡. 2.** A phosphorescent luminousness; ignis fatuus. **3.** Heat-lightning. **4.** A spreading inflammation of the skin.—**wild flax,** see under FLAX.—**w. gean,** a European wild cherry (*Cerasus avium*), yielding a valuable cabinet-wood; also, the small dark fruit.—**wild-goose chase,** pursuit of the unknown or unattainable; a bootless enterprise.—**wild huntsman** (*Folk-lore*), a fantom huntsman supposed to dash over the country at night accompanied by a troop of attendants, etc.—**w. hyacinth. 1.** [U. S.] The eastern camass (*Quamasia esculenta*). **2.** [Eng.] A plant (*Scilla nutans*) of the lily family, resembling the hyacinth.—**w. indigo,** a species of *Baptisia* (*B. tinctoria*) with yellow flowers, common everywhere in the woods of the United States, and yielding an inferior quality of indigo.—**w. lettuce. 1.** A tall, yellow-flowered cichoriaceous herb (*Lactuca canadensis*) found in the northern United States. **2.** The round-leaved wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*). **3.** The prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*). **4.** A European herb (*Lactuca virosa*).—**w. madder,** either of two European species of madder (*Rubiaceæ peregrina* and *R. mollugo*), the latter naturalized in the eastern United States.—**w. mandrake,** same as MANDRAKE, 2.—**w. maret. 1.** A nightmare. **2.** A seesaw.—**w. parsnip** [Austral.], a poisonous weed (*Trachymene australis*) of the parsley family, fatal to cattle.—**w. rye,** any one of various grasses (genus *Elymus*) resembling rye.—**w. spinach,** either of two plants (genus *Chenopodium*); also, one of several other spinaceous plants.—**w. vanilla,** a smooth perennial herb (*Trilisa odoratissima*) of the aster family, found from Florida to North Carolina. Its dried leaves exhale the odor of vanilla.—**wild'ish,** *a.*—**wild'ly,** *adv.* In a wild manner or condition.—**wild'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being wild.—**wild'-wood",** *n.* A woodland retreat.

Wilde, 1 wuild; 2 wild, **Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wills** (1856–1900). An Irish poet, playwright, and pervert; *The Importance of Being Earnest.*

wilde'beest", 1 wuild'bist" *or* vil'dė-bēst"; 2 wild'bēst" *or* vil'dė-bēst", *n.* A gnu. [S.-Afr. D.]

wil'der, 1 wil'dėr; 2 wil'dėr, *v.* [Poet.] **I.** *t.* To mislead; bewilder. **II.** *i.* To wander.—**wil'der-ment,** *n.*

wil'der-ness[1], 1 wil'dėr-nes; 2 wil'dėr-nĕs, *n.* **1.** An uncultivated, uninhabited, or barren region. **2.** A waste, as of an ocean. **3.** A multitudinous and confusing collection; as, a *wilderness* of curiosities. **4.** *Chr. Sci.* Loneliness; doubt; darkness. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 597. [STEWART '10.] **5†.** Wildness. [< AS. *wilder,* contr. of *wild dēor,* wild beast.]

Wil'der-ness[2], *n.* A wooded region in N. E. Virginia; scene of indecisive battles between Grant and Lee, May 5 to 6, 1864.

wild'ing, 1 wuild'in; 2 wild'ing. **I.** *a.* [Poet.] Growing wild; uncultivated; undomesticated. **II.** *n.* **1.** An uncultivated plant; a fruit-tree on its own roots growing among grafted trees. **2.** A plant escaped from cultivation.

wile, 1 wuil; 2 wil. **I.** *vt.* [WILED; WIL'ING.] **1.** To mislead, or lead with guile. **2.** To pass divertingly, as time: commonly with *away.* **II.** *n.* An act or a means of cunning deception; also, any beguiling trick or artifice. [< AS. *wīle,* wile.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE.

wile, *a.* [Scot.] Same as WALE.

Wi'ley, 1 wai'li; 2 wī'ly, **Harvey Washington** (1844–). An American scientist and author; chief chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1883–1912.

Wil'fred, 1 wil'fred; 2 wil'frĕd, **Saint** (634–709). A Saxon bishop of York; supported Roman authority. **Wil'frid‡.**

wil'ful, 1 wil'ful; 2 wĭl'fụl, *a.* **1.** Bent on having one's own way; headstrong; self-willed. **2.** Resulting from the exercise of one's own will; voluntary; intentional. **will'ful‡.** Syn.: see PERVERSE. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Wil"hel-mi'na, 1 wil"hel-mi'nə; 2 wil"hĕl-mī'na, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Wil"hel-mine‡.** F. **Guil"lel"mine',** 1 gwi"-lyel"min', 2 gwĭ"lyĕl"mīn'. **Guil"lel"mette'‡;** G. **Wil"hel-mi'ne,** 1 vil"hel-mi'nə, 2 vĭl"hĕl-mī'ne; It. **Gu"gli-el'ma,** 1 gų"lyi-el'mə, 2 gų"lyi-ĕl'mä; Sp. **Guil"lel-mi'na,** 1 gwil"yel-mi'nə, 2 gwĭl"yĕl-mī'nä. **2. Helena Paulina Maria** (1880–), Queen of the Netherlands; succeeded her father, William III., in 1890.

Wil'helms-ha"ven, 1 vil'helms-hä"fen; 2 vĭl'hĕlms-hä"fĕn, *n.* A former naval base on the North Sea (pop. 29,100), in Jahde Bay, N. W. Prussia, to which the German High Seas Fleet withdrew, after the battle of Jutland, June 1, 1916; dismantled, 1919.

wil'ie-coat", *n.* [Scot.] Same as WYLIE-COAT.

wilk, 1 wilk; 2 wilk, *n.* [Dial.] Same as WHELK¹. **whilk‡.**

Wilkes, 1 wilks; 2 wilks, **Charles** (1798–1877). An American admiral and antarctic explorer.

Wilkes'-Bar"re, 1 wilks'-bar"i; 2 wilks'-bär"e, *n.* A city in N. E. Pennsylvania; a coal-mining center; pop. 73,830.

Wil'kie, 1 wil'ki; 2 wil'ki, **Sir David** (1785–1841). A Scottish painter; *Chelsea Pensioners.*

Wil'kins, 1 wil'kinz; 2 wil'kinz, **Mary Eleanor** (Mrs. Charles M. Freeman) (1862–). An American author; *Jane Field.*

Wil'kins-burg, 1 wil'kinz-bûrg; 2 wil'kinz-bûrg, *n.* A borough (pop. 24,410) in S. W. Pennsylvania.

Wil'kin-son, 1 wil'kin-sən; 2 wil'kin-son, *n.* **1. James** (1757–1825), an American Revolutionary general and adventurer. **2. Sir John Gardner** (1797–1875), an English explorer and archeologist; *Architecture of Ancient Egypt.* **3. William Cleaver** (1833–1920), an American scholar; author and educator; *Classics.*

will[1], 1 wil; 2 wĭl, *v.* [*pres. sing. 1st per.* WILL; *2d,* WILT; *3d,* WILL; *pl.* WILL; *imp. sing. 1st per.* WOULD; *2d,* WOULDEST *or*

WOULDST; *3d*, WOULD; *pl.* WOULD.] **I**‖. *t.* To wish or desire; be willing to have happen: now most frequently in the preterit with a present signification that sprang from a subjunctive use: as, what *will* thou? what *wouldest* thou? whatsoever ye *would* that men should do to you, etc.; I *would* that all the family were here.

II. *i.* To be desirous; have a wish: mostly in the form *would*. [< AS. *willan*, will.]

will[2], *v. auxiliary.* [The preceding verb weakened by the fading of its specific senses to a sign of futurity, with the retention of some force of willingness, wishing, etc.] **1.** To be going to; be about to. See note under SHALL. **2.** To be willing to; have a mind to. **3.** To be about to, necessarily or naturally; must. **4.** To do or be habitually or usually.

will[3], *v.* [*imp.* and *pp.* WILLED; *ppr.* WILL'ING; *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* WILLS.] [Confused with WILL‡.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce immediately as one's own deed, by the exercise of will. **2.** To resolve upon as an action or course; determine to do. **3.** To give, devise, or bequeath, by a will. **4.** To control, as a hypnotized person, by the exercise of will. **5**‖. To cherish a motive, feeling, or tendency toward. **6**‖. To bid; order; direct. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exercise that natural impersative which man has over himself; exercise the faculty of volition or will. **2.** To have a desire or preference; wish. **3.** To issue a command or decree; direct. [< AS. *willian*, < *willa*, will.]—**will I, nill I, or will he, nill he, or will ye, nill ye,** willingly or unwillingly; without choice: same as the corrupt form WILLY-NILLY.

will, *n.* **1.** The power of willing. Specifically: (1) The power of conscious, deliberate action. (2) *Psychol.* The faculty by which the rational mind makes choice of its ends of action, and directs the energies in carrying out its determinations. (3) In popular usage, choice, purpose, or directive effort. **2.** An exercise of the faculty of willing; a choice or a volition. **3.** Strong determination; practical enthusiasm; energy of character; as, he works with a *will*. **4.** That which has been resolved or determined upon; a purpose. **5.** Power to dispose of a matter arbitrarily; discretion. **6.** The legal declaration of a man's intentions as to disposition of property, etc., that he wills to be performed after his death. **7**‖. A conscious inclination toward any end or course; a wish. **8**‖. A request or command. **9.** *Chr. Sci.* (1) The motive-power of error; mortal belief; animal power. (2) The might and wisdom of God. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 597. [STEWART '10.] [< AS. *willa*, < *willan*, will.] Syn.: decision, desire, disposition, inclination, resolution, wish. *Will* is a word of wide range of meaning, and both as faculty and act has been the subject of many and various theories; in popular language *will* is often equivalent to *desire* or *inclination*, as when we speak of doing something against our *will*. *Volition* is a word of scientific precision, denoting the determinative element of *will*. —**will'-wor"ship,** *n.* Self-imposed or self-invented worship or homage. See *Col.* ii. 23.—**will'-wor"ship-er,** *n.*

Will'tard, 1 will'ərd; 2 will'ard, **Frances E.** (1839–1898). An American philanthropist; temperance advocate.

will'a-waes, 1 will'ə-wēs; 2 will'a-wās, *interj.* [Scot.] Welladay.

will'a-wins, *interj.* [Scot.] An exclamation of pity, sorrow, or regret.

Will'cocks, 1 will'kəks; 2 will'cŏks, *n.* **1. Sir James** (1857–), a British general and administrator; governor of Bermuda (1917–). **2. Sir William** (1852–), a British engineer; designed and constructed the Assuan dam on the Nile in Egypt.

willed, 1 wild; 2 wild, *a.* Having a will, especially one of a given character: mostly in composition.

will'em-ite, 1 will'em-ait; 2 will'ĕm-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous or resinous, white, yellow, green, red, or sometimes brown, transparent to opaque zinc silicate (Zn_2SiO_4), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. At Franklin, New Jersey, it is a valuable ore of zinc.

will'er, 1 wil'ər; 2 wil'er, *n.* One who wills.

Willes'den, 1 wilz'dən; 2 wilz'dĕn, *n.* An urban district (pop. 165,670) and railroad junction in Middlesex, England.

will'et, 1 wil'et; 2 wil'ĕt, *n.* A large light-colored snipe-like bird of North America.

will'ful, -ly, -ness. Same as WILFUL, etc.

Will'iam, 1 wil'yəm; 2 wil'yam, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Wil"hel-mi'na** (*fem.*). Dan. G. Sw. **Wil'helm,** 1 wil'helm, 2 wil'hĕlm; D. **Wil'lem,** 1 wil'em, 2 wil'ĕm; F. **Guil"laume',** 1 gi"yōm', 2 gĭ"yōm'; It. **Gu"gli-el'mo,** 1 gū"lyi-el'mo, 2 gu"lyĭ-ĕl'mo; L. **Gu"li-el'mus,** 1 giū"li-el'mus, 2 gū"lĭ-ĕl'mŭs. **Guil"-el'-mus,** 1 gwil"-el'mus, 2 gwil"-ĕl'mŭs. **Wil-hel'mus†, Wil"li-el'mus†;** Pg. **Guil-her'me,** 1 gwil-yer'mē, 2 gwĭl-yĕr'mę; Sp. **Gui-ler'mo,** 1 gil-yer'mo, 2 gĭl-yĕr'mo. **2.** Any one of several kings of England: (1) **W. I.** (1027?–1087), surnamed "the Conqueror"; duke of Normandy; claimed English crown; defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings, sometimes called Senlac, and became first Norman king of England, 1066. (2) **W. II.** (1056–1100), surnamed "Rufus"; reigned 1087–1100. (3) **W. III.** (1650–1702), prince of Orange; received the crown from Parliament on flight of James II. in 1689; reigned equally with his wife. **William Henry‡.** (4) **W. IV.** (1765–1837), "the Sailor King"; son of George III.; ruled 1830–37. **3. W. I.** (1797–1888), king of Prussia from 1861; first German emperor, 1871–1888. **4. W. II.** (1859–), German emperor 1888–1918; abdicated, Dec., 1918. **5. W. of Orange†** (1) (1533–1584), Prince of Orange; founder of the Dutch republic; assassinated. **W. the Silent‡.** (2) Same as WILLIAM III. [Teut. *masc.*, helmet of resolution.]

Wil'liams, 1 wil'yəmz; 2 wil'yams, **Roger** (1599–1683). An English clergyman; founded Rhode Island.

Wil'liams-burg, 1 wil'yəmz-bûrg; 2 wil'yams-bûrg, *n.* **1.** A former town of Kings county, N. Y., in W. Long Island, incorporated with Brooklyn in 1855; now part of New York city. **2.** A city in E. Virginia; pop. 2,460; seat of William and Mary College, founded in 1693.

Wil'liams-port, 1 wil'yəmz-pōrt; 2 wil'yams-pōrt, *n.* A city (pop. 36,200) in N. Pennsylvania.

Wil'liams-town, 1 wil'yəmz-taun; 2 wil'yams-town, *n.* A town (pop. 3,710) in W. Massachusetts; seat of Williams College (nonsectarian), founded in 1793.

will'e-waught, 1 wil'ĭ-wōht; 2 wil'ĭ-wąht, *n.* [Scot.] A draft of liquor. **will'e-waucht‡.**

Will"i-man'tic, 1 wil"i-man'tik; 2 wil"ĭ-măn'tic, *n.* A city (pop. 12,330) in N. E. Connecticut.

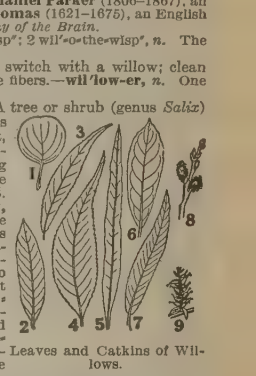
will'ing, *a.* **1.** Having the mind favorably inclined or disposed. **2.** Answering to demand or requirement; compliant. **3.** Gladly proffered or done; hearty. **4**‖. Having wish or will; wishing. **5†.** Being in concord of mind. Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.—**will'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**will'ing-ness,** *n.*

Will'is, 1 wil'is; 2 wil'ĭs, *n.* **1. Nathaniel Parker** (1806–1867), an American poet; *The Leper.* **2. Thomas** (1621–1675), an English physician and anatomist; *Anatomy of the Brain.*

will'-o'-the-wisp", 1 wil'-o-tha-wisp"; 2 wil'-o-the-wĭsp", *n.* The ignis fatuus.

wil'low, 1 wil'o; 2 wil'o, *vt.* To switch with a willow; clean by picking and beating, as textile fibers.—**will'low-er,** *n.* One who or that which willows.

wil'low[1], 1 wil'o; 2 wil'o, *n.* **1.** A tree or shrub (genus *Salix*) having generally smooth branches and often long, slender, pliant, and sometimes pendent branchlets. **2.** [Colloq.] Something made of willow, especially a base ball- or cricket-bat. [< AS. *welig*, willow.]—**weeping willow,** an Old World willow remarkable for its long, slender, pendulous branches.—**w. pattern,** a decorative design introduced on household china in England in 1780: so called from the willow-tree that figures in the design.—**wil'low-herb",** *n.* A perennial herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*) with scattered willow-like leaves and large pink-purple flowers. The name is extended also to other species of the genus.—**will'low-y,** *a.* **1.** Abounding in willows. **2.** Having supple grace of form or carriage. Syn.: see SUPPLE.



Leaves and Catkins of Willows.
1. Leaf of highland willow. 2. Leaf of white willow. 3. Leaf of weeping willow. 4. Leaf of shining willow. 5. Leaf of velvet osier. 6. Leaf of bay willow. 7, 8, 9. Leaf and catkins of hoary willow.

wil'low[2], *n. Mech.* A machine for giving a preliminary cleaning to cotton, flax, hemp, wool, etc. [< WILLOW[1], *n.*, from the willow wands formerly used for cleaning cotton.] **wil'low-ma-chine"‡; wil'ly‡.**

Will'staet"ter, 1 wil'stet"ər; 2 wil'stĕt"er, **Richard** (1872–). A German chemist; awarded Nobel prize in 1915.

wil'ly, 1 wil'i; 2 wil'y, *vt.* [-LIED; -LY-ING.] To willow, as cotton, flax, hemp, etc.

wil'yard, 1 wil'yərd; 2 wil'yard, *a.* [Scot.] Wilful; also, abashed; bewildered. **will'yart‡.**

wil'ly-nil'ly, 1 wil'i-nil'i; 2 wil'y-nil"y. **I.** *a.* Having no decisiveness; uncertain; irresolute. **II.** *adv.* Willingly or unwillingly. [< WILL[1], *v.*, + NILL, *v.*]

Wil'ming-ton, 1 wil'miŋ-tən, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in N. Delaware; pop. 110,170. **2.** A township and city (pop. 33,380) in S. E. North Carolina.

Wil'na, *n.* Same as VILNA.

Wil'son, 1 wil'sən; 2 wil'son, *n.* **1. Henry** (1812–1875), an American statesman; introduced measure for restoration of rights of Confederate States. **2. James** (1) (1742–1798). A Scottish emigrant to the United States; signer of Declaration of Independence. (2) (1835–1920). An American agriculturist born in Scotland; United States Secretary of Agriculture, 1897–1913. **3. John** (1785–1854), a Scottish poet and critic; known as "Christopher North." **4. (Thomas) Woodrow** (1856–1924), an American statesman, educator, author; President of the United States; asked Congress to declare a state of war with Germany in defense of American rights, April 2, 1917; signed the Treaty of Versailles, ending the World War, June 28, 1919. See PRESIDENT. **5.** A township and town (pop. 10,620) in central North Carolina.

wilt[1], 1 wilt; 2 wilt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to droop or wither. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose freshness; droop, as a plant. **2.** [Slang.] To subside or retire suddenly, as when discomfited. [Akin to D. *welken*, wither.]

wilt[2], *2d per. sing. pres. ind. act.* of WILL, *v.*

Wil'ton, 1 wil'tən; 2 wil'ton, *n.* **1.** A borough and carpet-manufacturing town in Wiltshire, England; pop. 2,030. **2.** A cut-pile Brussels carpet or rug first manufactured in the English town of Wilton. **Wilton carpet‡.**

Wilt'shire, 1 wilt'shir; 2 wilt'shĭr, *n.* A county (pop. 292,220) in S. W. England: 1,375 sq. m.; county town, Salisbury.

wi'ly, 1 wai'li; 2 wi'ly, *a.* [WI'LI-ER; WI'LI-EST.] Full of or characterized by wiles; sly; cunning. Syn.: see INSIDIOUS; POLITIC.—**wi'li-ly,** *adv.*—**wi'li-ness,** *n.*

wim'bl(e[2], 1 wim'bl; 2 wim'bl. **I†.** *vt.* To bore or pierce as with a wimble. **II.** *n.* Anything that bores a hole; a gimlet or a brace and bit. [< Dan. *vimmel*, auger.] **wim'mle‡** [Scot.].

Wim'ble-don, 1 wim'bl-dən; 2 wim'bl-don, *n.* A town (pop. 61,450), S. W. of London in Surrey, England.

wim'pl(e, 1 wim'pl; 2 wim'pl, *v.* [WIM'PLED; WIM'PLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cover with or hide under a wimple. **2†.** To make or fold into plaits. **3†.** To deceive by or as by blinding. **II.** *t.* **1.** To ripple. **2†.** To lie in wimples or folds.

wim'ple, *n.* **1.** A cloth, as of linen or silk, wrapped in folds over a woman's head and neck: now worn only by nuns. **2.** [Scot.] A ripping; also, a fold or winding.

Wimple as Worn by Benedictine Nun.

win[1], 1 win; 2 wĭn, *v.* [WON; WIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain or succeed in, as against difficulties or competitors. Specifically: (1) To obtain or achieve, as by persistence or struggle. (2) To earn or procure, as a living. (3) To be victorious in, as a contest. (4)‖ To attain, as an almost inaccessible point; reach, as a goal or summit. **2.** To gain by some winning course or winsome quality; allure; induce; as, to *win* her love; to *win* a jury. **3.** *Mining & Metal.* To extract, as ore or coal or metal from ore; also, to reach and open (a deposit of mineral); prepare for mining. **II.** *i.* **1.** To succeed in an effort or prevail in a contest; attain to a desired end. **2.** [Prov. Brit. or Obs.] To strive together; toil or struggle; make a way; get; arrive: in phrases with *from, on, through, to, up,* etc. [< AS. *winnan,* contend.] SYN.: see ALLURE; ATTAIN; CONQUER; GAIN; GET; OBTAIN; PERSUADE; SUCCEED.—**to win on or upon.** [Archaic.] **1.** To gain favor or influence with. **2.** To gain or trench upon.—**to win out** [Colloq.], to succeed to the fullest extent or expectation.—**win'ner,** *n.* [Colloq.] A victory; success.—**win'ner,** *n.*

win[2], *vt.* [Scot. & Ir.] **1.** To winnow. **2.** To cure, as hay. **3.** To succeed; to labor; work.—**to win aboon,** to get above.—**to win off,** to escape.—**to win by,** to succeed in passing.—**to win up,** to ascend; arise.

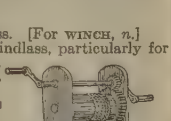
win[3], *n.* [Scot.] Wind.

wince, 1 wins; 2 wĭnç, *vi.* [WINCED[t]; WINC'ING.] To shrink back or start aside, as from a blow or pain; flinch; hence, to be restive, as under reproof. [< OHG.[or] *wenkan,* G. *wanken,* wince.]—**winc'er,** *n.*

wince[1], *n.* The act of wincing.

wince[2], *n.* A dyers' winch or windlass. [For WINCH, *n.*]

winch[1], 1 winch; 2 wĭnch, *n.* **1.** A windlass, particularly for hoisting, as on a truck, a mast, etc. **2.** A crank used as a handle, as in a hand-organ. [< AS. *wince.*]


Winch.

winch[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as WINCE[1].

winch[3], 1 wensh *or* wunsh; 2 wĕnsh *or* wŭnsh, *n.* [Scot.] A wench.

Win'ches-ter, 1 win'ches-tər; 2 wĭn'chĕs-tẽr, *n.* **1.** A cathedral city in S. England; pop. 23,790; former Anglo-Saxon capital; seat of Winchester College. **2.** A city of northern Virginia: pop. 6,890; scene of several battles in 1862 and 1864. **3.** A town (pop. 10,485) in N. E. Massachusetts.

Winck'el-mann, 1 vĭnk'el-mən; 2 vĭnk'ĕl-măn, **Johann Joachim** (1717–1768). A German archeologist and art-critic.

wind[1], 1 wind; 2 wĭnd, *v.* [WOUND; WIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass (a thread, cord, etc.) around some object; twine; wreathe. **2.** To encircle with something; as, to *wind* a spool with thread. **3.** To put the mechanism of in readiness for movement by tightening the coil of a spring, cord, etc.; as, to *wind* a watch, etc.: often with *up.* **4.** To change the direction of by turning this way or that; hence, to manage or direct; control; gain influence over; as, he *wound* his way into my confidence. **5.** To pursue by following the changing directions or turnings of; follow. **6.** [Eng.] To hoist, as with a windlass. **7.** To weave. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move or be arranged in a circular or spiral manner; twine; coil. **2.** To go tortuously round about; hence, to gain an end by indirection. **3.** To have a twisted form; as, this board *winds* badly. [< AS. *windan.*] SYN.: see TWIST.—**to wind up. 1.** To coil round and round. **2.** Same as WIND[1], *v.*, I., 2. **3.** To put in readiness for action; excite; arouse. **4.** To bring to conclusion or settlement; close, as a business. **5.** To hoist, as with a winch and rope. SYN.: see END.—**wind'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Turning spirally about an axis or core. **2.** Having bends or lateral turns. **3.** Twisting from a plane.—**wind'-up",** *n.* Concluding action; final settlement; end.

wind[2], 1 wind *or* waind; 2 wĭnd *or* wīnd, *vt. & vi.* [WIND'ED[d] (erroneously, WOUND); WIND'ING.] **1.** To blow, as a horn; sound. **2.** To give a call or signal, as with a horn. [< WIND[1], *n.*; confused with WIND[3], *v.*]

wind[3], 1 wind; 2 wīnd, *vt.* **1.** To detect or follow by scent. **2.** To exhaust the wind or breath of, as by fast driving or walking; also, to recover the breath of by a rest. **3.** To expose to the wind, as in ventilating.

wind[1], 1 wind *or* (*Poet.*) waind; 2 wĭnd *or* (*Poet.*) wīnd, *n.* **1.** Air in motion naturally; a current of air. **2.** Air in motion by artificial means, as by fanning-machinery. **3.** The material or power of respiration. (1) Lung-power; breath; breathing-power. (2) Breath as expended in words, especially as having more sound than sense. (3) Breath as regulated in performing on wind-instruments, etc. (4) Breath as localized in the mid-region of the body, in pugilism. **4.** The gaseous product of indigestion; flatulence. **5.** Air pervaded by scent; as, the deer got *wind* of the hunter; figuratively, a secret let out or discovered; as, to get *wind* of a plot. **6.** The wind-instruments of an orchestra. **7**‖. A point of the compass as a source of wind. [< AS. *wind,* < √ in Goth, *waian,* G. *wehen,* blow.]

SYN.: air, blast, breeze, cyclone, draft, gale, gust, hurricane, squall, storm, typhoon, zephyr.—**in the wind,** prognosticated, as if scented in the wind; astir; impending.—**to have in the w.,** to be on the track or scent of; be in pursuit of.—**to have the w. of,** to be to windward of; hence, to have advantage of.—**to have the w. up** [Slang, Gt. Brit.], to be apprehensive; unnecessarily alarmed.—**to sail close to the w.,** to sail windward at a comparatively small angle with the direction of the wind; hence, to come near to the limit, as of a danger-line; especially, to reach nearly the limit of pecuniary resources.—**in the wind's eye,** directly opposed to the point from which the wind blows.—**wind'age,** *n.* **1.** The rush of air caused by the rapid passage of an object, as a projectile or a railway-train. **2.** Deflection of an object, as a bullet, from its natural course due to wind-pressure. **3.** *Ordnance.* (1) In a muzzle-loading rifled gun, the difference between the diameter of a projectile and the bore through which it is discharged. (2) In a smooth-bore gun, the space between the surface of the bore and the projectile. **4.** The free air-space between any moving piece and the socket or bore in which it travels. **5.** *Mil. Surg.* A contusion caused by sudden compression of air due to the passing of a ball near the body. **6.** The surface offered to the wind by a vessel.—**wind'-bound",** *a. Naut.* Delayed by contrary winds.—**wind'break",** *n.* Anything, as a hedge, fence, etc., that breaks the force of the wind.—**wind'-broken,** *a.* Asthmatic; broken-winded: said of a horse.—**wind'-fall",** *n.* **1.** Something, as ripening fruit, brought down by the wind. **2.** A piece of unexpected good fortune.—**wind'flow"er,** *n.* **1.** The anemone. **2.** A species of gentian.—**wind'-gall,** *n.* A soft swelling near the pastern-joint of a horse.—**wind'hov"er,** *n.* [Eng.] The kestrel: so called from its habit of hovering in the face of the wind.—**wind'-instrument,** *n.* A musical instrument whose sounds are produced by vibrations of air injected by the lungs or by machinery. Those blown by air from the lungs are known as **wood w.-instruments** or **wood winds,** consisting of the flutes, oboes, clarinets, etc., and the **brasses,** consisting of the horn, trumpet, trombone, etc.—**w.-jammer,** *n.* [Colloq.] A merchant sailing-vessel as distinguished from a steamship; also, a member of its crew.—**wind'less,** *a.* **1.** Without wind; breezeless; calm. **2.** Being out of breath.—**wind'mill",** *n.* **1.** A machine turned by the wind, for supplying motive power. **2**†. A chimerical project or notion.—**to fight windmills,** to contend against imaginary evils: in allusion to Don Quixote's combat with windmills, which he mistook for giants.—**wind'pipe",** *n.* The duct by which the breath is carried to and from the lungs.—**wind'sail,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A canvas tube or funnel with a spreading opening at one side of the top that may be stayed to face the wind: used on ships to conduct fresh air below decks. **2.** A sail on the arm of a windmill.—**w.-shake,** *n.* Same as ANEMOSIS.—**w.-shield,** *n.* **1.** Any arrangement for breaking the force of the wind against an object; specif., an adjustable glass shield with a metal framework, attached to the dashboard of an automobile. **2.** A covering for a chimney.—**w.-storm,** *n.* A violent wind, either without rain, snow, or hail, or with very little.

wind[2], 1 waind; 2 wīnd, *n.* A winding bend, turn, or twist.

Win'dau, 1 vin'dou; 2 vĭn'dou, *n.* Same as VINDAVA.

wind'er[1], 1 wəind'ər; 2 wīnd'ẽr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which winds. **2.** That upon which or from which thread, etc., may be wound. **3.** A step in winding stairs. **4.** A twining plant. **5.** An appliance for winding up a spring.

wind'er[2], 1 wind'[or wəind']er; 2 wīnd'[or wīnd']ẽr, *n.* One who winds a horn, bugle, etc.

Win'der-mere, 1 win'dər-mir; 2 wĭn'dẽr-mēr, *n.* **1.** The largest lake in England, in Westmoreland and Lancashire, 10½ m. long by 1 m. wide, 219 ft. deep. **2.** A town (pop. 6,496) in Westmorland, England: former name **Birthwaite.**

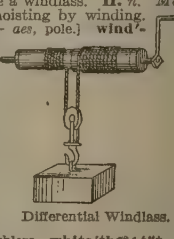
Wind'hoek, 1 vint'huk; 2 vĭnt'hŏk, *n.* A town (pop. 25,000) in the Protectorate of Southwest Africa, formerly the capital of German Southwest Africa; taken by the troops of the Union of South Africa under General Louis Botha, May 12, 1915. **Wind'huk‡.**

wind'ing[1], 1 waind'iŋ; 2 wīnd'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act or condition of one who or that which winds; a spiral turning or coiling. **2.** A bend or turn, or a series of them. **3.** A warp or twist from a plane surface. **4.** *Elec.* The manner in which the wire is wound in a coil.—**wind'ing-sheet",** *n.* The sheet that wraps a corpse.

wind'ing[2], *n.* A boatswain's signal.

wind'ing-ly, 1 waind'iŋ-li; 2 wīnd'ĭng-ly, *adv.* In a winding manner.

wind'lass, 1 wind'les; 2 wīnd'lăs. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To raise or draw with a windlass. **2.** To use a windlass. **II.** *n. Mech.* A drum for winding, or for hoisting by winding. [< D. *windas,* < *winden,* wind, + *aes,* pole.] **wind'-ace‡.**—**Chinese or differential windlass,** a horizontal wheel and axle having two drums of different diameter on the same axis, one of which pays out as the other winds up, the power being increased in inverse proportion to the difference of the barrel-diameters.


Differential Windlass.

win'dle, 1 win'dl; 2 wĭn'dl, *n.* **1.** [Dial.] Anything used to wind or turn; a reel or a spindle: a term of variable local use. **2.** A nearly obsolete dry measure of 3.50 bushels. [< AS. *windel,* < *windan,* wind.]—**win'dle-straw",** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** One of various Old World warblers. **white'thrôat"‡. 2.** A withered stalk of several grasses. [+ AS. *streów,* straw.] **win'dle-strae"‡; win'nle-strae"‡** [Scot.].

wind'ling, 1 wind'liŋ; 2 wīnd'lĭng, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] That which is torn off by the wind, as a branch of a tree. **2.** [Scot.] A bottle of straw.

win'dow, 1 win'do; 2 wĭn'dō, *vt.* To provide with a window or windows; as, a house well *windowed.*

win'dow, 1 win'dō *or* win'rō; 2 wind'rō *or* win'rō. **I.** *vt.* To rare or shape into a windrow. **II.** *n.* A long ridge or pile, as of hay on the ground shaped by or as by the wind. Specif.: (1) A row of hay raked together preparatory to rolling into cocks. (2) A row of Indian corn made by setting two rows together to support each other, with a view to wind-drying. (3) A row of trees, as overturned by the wind.—**wind'row-er,** *n.*

Wind'sor, 1 win'zər *or* wind'zər; 2 win'sor *or* wind'sor. **1.** A rural district in S. England; pop. 9,690. **2.** A town in Ontario province, Canada; pop. 38,540.—**House of Windsor,** the British Royal House since July 27, 1917: formerly SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.—**Windsor Castle.** A castle and environs in New Windsor, 21 m. W. of London, England; residence of the English sovereigns.

wind'suck"er, 1 wind'sukˈər; 2 wind'sŭkˈər, *n.* [Cant.] A horse that cribs.—**wind'suck"ing,** *n.*

wind'ward, 1 wind'wərd; 2 wind'ward. **I.** *a.* Being on the side exposed to the wind. **II.** *n.* The direction from which the wind blows. **III.** *adv.* In the direction from which the wind blows.

Wind'ward Is'lands, 1 wind'wərd; 2 wind'ward. A group of British islands in the West Indies N. of Trinidad; 516 sq. m.; pop. 165,743.

Wind'ward Pas'sage. The strait between Cuba and Haiti, West Indies; 50 m. wide.

wind'y, 1 wind'ɪ; 2 wind'y, *a.* [WIND'I-ER; WIND'I-EST.] **1.** Abounding in wind; stormy. **2.** Exposed to the wind. **3.** Bombastic; pompous. **4.** Producing, due to, or troubled with flatulence. **5‖.** (1) Resembling wind. (2) Causing air-currents. [< AS. *windig,* < *wind,* wind.] SYN.: see BLEAK.—**wind'i-ly,** *adv.*—**wind'i-ness,** *n.*

wine, 1 wain; 2 win. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WINED; WIN'ING.] To entertain or treat with wine; drink wine. **II.** *n.* **1.** The fermented juice of the grape; in more extended use, the expressed juice of the grape, fermented or unfermented. **2.** By extension, the expressed juice of some other fruit than the grape. **3.** The effects of drinking wine; intoxication; as, to be in *wine.* **4.** A convivial gathering at which wine and other liquors are served. **5.** *Pharm.* A medicinal preparation in which wine is used as the menstruum. [< AS. *win,* < L. *vinum,* wine.]

—**wine'-bib"ber,** *n.* A tippler.—**w.-bibbing.** **I.** *a.* Addicted to excessive wine-drinking. **II.** *n.* The habitual and excessive drinking of wine.—**w.-fat‖,** *n.* A wine-press.—**w.-gallon,** *n.* See GALLON.—**w.-glass,** *n.* A small goblet from which to drink wine.—**wine'glass"ful,** *n.* The amount a wine-glass will hold: conventionally, about two fluid ounces.—**w.-measure,** *n.* Same as LIQUID MEASURE. See MEASURE.—**w.-palm,** *n.* Any palm from which palm-wine is obtained.—**w.-press,** *n.* An apparatus or a place where the juice of grapes is expressed—**win'er-y,** *n.* [-ER-IES², *pl.*] An establishment for making wine; a room for fining and storing wines.

wine'sap" 1 wain'sap"; 2 win'săpˈ, *n.* An American variety of apple.—**w.-skin,** *n.* The skin of some domestic quadruped kept as entire as possible and sewed into a tight bag for containing wine: much used in the Orient.

wing, 1 wiŋ; 2 wiŋ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To accomplish by the aid of wings. **2.** To impel over or along, as if in the act of flight; impart rapid motion to. **3.** To pass through in flight; as, to *wing* the air. **4.** To furnish with or as with wings for flight; also, to feather. **5.** To shoot in the wing; hence, to disable. **6.** To supply with a side body or bodies or parts. **II.** *i.* To fly with or as with wings.—**wing(e)d²,** *a.* **1.** Having wings; passing swiftly. **2.** Soaring; lofty; rapt. **3.** Alive with creatures having wings. **4.** Wounded or disabled in or as in the wing.

wing, *n.* **1.** The fore limb, as of a bird or bat, adapted for flight; also, an analogous organ in insects and some other animals. **2.** That which is conceived as conferring power of swift motion or performing some function of wings; as, the *wings* of the wind. **3.** Flight or passage by or as by wings. **4.** Either division of a military force on either side of the center; also, analogous formations in certain games, as hockey. **5.** In building construction, or engineering, a part attached to a side. (1) A projection or extension of a building on the side of the main portion. (2) A side section of something that shuts or folds, as in a double door, a screen, etc. (3) In fortification, a branch of a crown-work, or the like.

6. Any side, part, appendage, etc., suggesting a wing. (1) An ala, as of the nose. (2) Any thin or membranous expansion of an organ, as in certain stems, the flattened appendage to many seeds, etc. (3) *Conch.* One of the lateral fin-like expansions of the foot of a pteropod.

7. *Theat.* One of the sides of the stage; also, a piece of scenery for the side. **8.** A sustaining surface, as of a flying-machine. [< Ice. *vængr,* wing.]—**on** or **upon the wing,** in flight, as a bird on the wing; hence, just about to go; departing; also, journeying.—**under one's w.,** under one's protection.—**w. and w.** (*Naut.*), with sails spread or boomed out on each side like wings: said of a fore-and-aft vessel running before the wind.—**wing-bow,** *n.* A distinctive mark of color on the bend of the wing in a domestic fowl.—**w.-covert,** *n.* One of the small close feathers clothing the bend of the wing and covering the insertion of the flight-feathers. Those of the lining of the wing are called **under-coverts.**—**w.-flap,** *n.* *Aeronautics.* An aileron formed of the tip of a supporting plane operating on hinges.—**w.-rail,** *n.* *Railway.* A guard-rail, as at a switch.—**w.-wall,** *n.* A wall in a wing or forming part of an abutment.—**wing'less,** *a.* Having no wings, or having aborted wings.—**wing'let,** *n.* An alula, in any sense.

Win'i-fred, 1 win'ɪ-frēd; 2 win'ɪ-frĕd, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Win'e-fred‡; Win'i-frid‡; Win'nie** (dim.). D. **Win'-fried,** 1 win'frɪt, 2 win'frĕt; F. **Wi\|nif'fred',** 1 viˈnifˈfredˈ, 2 viˈ-nifˈfrĕdˈ; **Gene"vieve',** 1 jenˈvyēvˈ, 2 zhēnˈvyęvˈ; L. **Win-fre'-da,** 1 win-frīˈdə, 2 win-frēˈda; Sw. **Win'frid,** 1 vinˈfrid, 2 vinˈ-frĭd.

wink, 1 wiŋk; 2 wiŋk. **I‡.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To close and open quickly (the eye or eyelids). **2.** To signify or effect by winking. **3.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; also, to draw the eyelids together, as in conveying a hint or making a sign. **4.** To close and open quickly: said of the eyes. **5.** To shut one's eyes, especially in ignoring; pretend not to see: generally with *at.* **6.** To emit fitful gleams; twinkle. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of winking. **2.** The time necessary for a wink. **3.** A twinkle. **4.** A hint conveyed by winking. **5.** A short nap. [< AS. *winctan,* wink.]—**wink'er,** *n.* **1.** One who winks. **2.** A blinder for a horse. **3.** [Colloq.] An eyelash. **4.** *Mus.* A small secondary bellows for use with an organ. **5.** The nictitating membrane, as of a bird. **6** The muscle by which winking is done.

win'kie, 1 winˈkɪ; 2 wiŋˈkɪ, *n.* One of various large spiral gastropods. [< AS. *winci .*] **wrin'kle‡.**

wink'lot, 1 wiŋkˈlət; 2 wiŋkˈlot, *n.* [Scot.] A wench.

win'le, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WINDLE.

win'na, 1 win'ə; 2 win'a. [Scot.] Will not.

Win"ne-ba'go, 1 winˈɪ-bāˈgo; 2 winˈe-bāˈgo, *n.* **1.** [-GOES², *pl.*] A tribe of North-American Indians of the Sioux stock. **2.** A lake in eastern Wisconsin; length, 30 m.

Win"ne-pe-sau'kee Lake, 1 winˈɪ-pɪ-seˈkɪ; 2 winˈe-pe-saˈkĕ. A lake in S. E. central New Hampshire; length, 25 m., 300 ft. deep; a summer resort.

win'ner. See WIN, *v.*

win'ning, 1 winˈɪŋ; 2 winˈing. **I.** *pa.* **1.** Successful in achievement, especially in competition. **2.** Capable of winning or charming; attractive; winsome. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who wins. **2.** That which is won: usually in the plural.—**win'ning-gal"ler-y,** *n.* *Court-tennis.* The grille or square opening in the penthouse in the rear of the hazard-court: so named because a ball played into it counts as a win.—**winning hazard,** see HAZARD, *n.*, 5.—**w.-post,** *n.* The post or goal at the end of a race-course. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Win'ni-peg, 1 winˈɪ-peg; 2 winˈi-pĕg, *n.* **1.** A lake in S. central Canada; 260 by 60 m. **2.** A city, capital of Manitoba province, Canada; pop. 179,087. **3.** A river in Manitoba, Canada; length, about 200 miles to Lake Winnipeg.

Win"ni-pe-go'sis, 1 winˈɪ-pɪ-gōˈsis; 2 winˈi-pe-gōˈsis, *n.* A lake in S. central Canada, W. of Lake Winnipeg; length, 125 m.

Win"ni-pe-goos'‡.

win'nock, 1 winˈək; 2 winˈok, *n.* [Scot.] A window.

win'now, 1 winˈo; 2 winˈo, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate from husks, as grain, by means of a current of air. **2.** Figuratively, to analyze minutely; sift. **3.** To beat, as with wings. **4.** To blow upon; also, to disperse by blowing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To separate grain from chaff by means of a current of air. **2.** To flit about by beating the air with the wings; also, to flap. [< AS. *windwian,* < *wind,* wind.]—**win'now-er,** *n.*

win'now, *n.* **1.** Any device used in winnowing grain. **2§.** A vibrating motion as caused by a current of air.

Wi-no'na, 1 wɪ-noˈnə; 2 wi-noˈna, *n.* A city (pop. 19,140) in S. E. Minnesota.

wins, 1 wun; 2 wŭn, *prep.* [Scot.] Towards.

Wins'low, 1 winzˈlō; 2 winsˈlō, *n.* **1. Edward** (1595–1655), an English Puritan; governor of Plymouth Colony. **2. John A.** (1811–1873), a United States admiral.

win'some, 1 winˈsəm; 2 winˈsom, *a.* Having a winning appearance or manner; pleasing; attractive; rarely, joyous. [< AS. *wynsum,* < *wyn,* joy; and see -SOME.] SYN.: see AMIABLE; LOVELY. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Win'sor, 1 winˈzər; 2 winˈsor, **Justin** (1831–1897). An American historian and librarian; *Narrative and Critical History of America.*

Win'ston-Sa'lem, *n.* A city (pop. 48,400) in N. W. North Carolina.

win'ter, 1 winˈtər; 2 winˈter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To care for or protect during the winter. **2.** To chill or wither as with the blasts of winter. **II.** *i.* **1.** To pass the winter; hibernate. **2.** To be affected by winter weather.—**win'ter-er,** *n.*

win'ter, *a.* Pertaining to or taking place in winter; suitable to or for winter; characteristic of winter.—**winter aconite,** a European tuberous-rooted hardy flowering garden herb (*Cammarum hyemale*), 5 to 8 inches high, with bright-yellow sessile flowers and oblong anthers.

win'ter, *n.* **1.** The coldest season of the year, extending from the end of autumn to the beginning of spring, and in the northern hemisphere usually regarded as including December, January, and February. **2.** Figuratively, a time marked by lack of life, warmth, and cheer; as, a *winter* of sorrow. **3.** [Poet.] A year: in reckoning the age of elderly persons. [< AS. *winter,* winter.]—**win'ter-ish,** *a.*—**win'ter-kill",** *vt.* [U. S.] To kill or injure by severity of winter.—**win'ter-less,** *a.*—**win'ter-ly‖,** *a.* Wintry; cheerless.—**win'ter-tide",** *n.* [Poet. or Obs.] Winter. **win'ter-time"‡.**—**win'ter-try,** *a.* Belonging to winter; cold; frosty. **win'ter-y‡.**—**win'-tri-ness,** *n.*

win'ter-ber"ry, 1 winˈtər-berˈɪ; 2 winˈter-bĕrˈy, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A shrub (genus *Ilex*), of the holly family, bearing bright-red berry-like 6-seeded drupes about the size of a pea.

win'ter-green", 1 win'tər-grin"; 2 win'ter-grēn", *n.* **1.** Any one of various low herbs (genus *Pyrola*). In the United States the pyrolas are sometimes called **English** or **false wintergreen** and **shinleaf.** **2.** A small evergreen plant (*Gaultheria procumbens*) bearing a cluster of oval leaves and flowers succeeded by red berries. This is the **common w.** of the eastern United States, and is called also **creeping wintergreen,** *teaberry, mountain-tea, checkerberry, boxberry,* and *partridgeberry.*

Win'throp, 1 win'thrəp; 2 win'throp, *n.* **1. John** (1538–1649), an English Puritan; governor of Massachusetts Colony. **2. John** (1606–1676), an English Puritan; governor of Connecticut Colony. **3.** A town (pop. 15,460) in E. Massachusetts.

win'tle, 1 win'ti; 2 win'tl, *vi.* [Scot.] To stagger; twist.

win'y, 1 wain'i; 2 win'y, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Win'yah Bay, 1 win'yē; 2 win'ya. An estuary of the Pedee and other rivers, South Carolina; length, 14 m.

winze[1], 1 winz; 2 winz, *n. Mining.* A small shaft from one level to another for ventilation. [< Ice. *vindr,* wind.]

winze[2], *n.* [Scot.] An imprecation; curse.

wipe, 1 waip; 2 wīp. **I.** *vt.* [WIPED[†]; WIP'ING.] **1.** To subject to slight friction or rubbing, usually with some soft absorbent material. **2.** To remove by rubbing lightly; brush: generally with *away* or *off.* **3.** *Plumbing.* To apply solder to with a piece of cloth or leather; solder with a wiper or pad; as, to *wipe* a joint. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of wiping. **2.** [Slang.] A sweeping blow; stroke. **swipe†. 3.** [Slang.] A handkerchief. **4.** Same as WIPER, 3. **5†.** A jeer; jibe. [< AS. *wīpian,* wipe.] SYN.: see CLEANSE.—**wip'er,** *n.* **1.** One who wipes. **2.** An article designed or used for wiping. **3.** *Mach.* A cam having one or more slightly curved projections serving, when mounted on a rock-shaft or rotating shaft, to give a reciprocating (usually vertical) motion to another part.

Wi'pers, 1 wai'pərz; 2 wī'perg, *n.* Ypres: English soldiers' slang.

Wip'pach, 1 vip'ăh; 2 vip'ăh, *n.* **1.** A town (pop. 1,500) in Jugo-Slavia; taken by the Italians from the Austrians in 1915. **2.** A river in Jugo-Slavia 35 miles long to the Izonzo.

Wir"bal'len, *n.* Same as VERZHBOLOVO.

wire, 1 wair; 2 wīr, *v.* [WIRED; WIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with wire; fasten with wire. **2.** *Croquet.* To place (a ball) so that the wire of an arch will be between it and another ball. **3.** To catch with a snare of wire, as game. **4.** [Colloq.] To transmit by electric telegraph. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To send a telegram.—**wir'er,** *n.* **1.** A trapper who snares with wire contrivances. **2.** A wireman.

wire, *n.* **1.** A slender rod, strand, or thread of ductile metal, now usually formed by drawing through dies or holes. **2.** The electric telegraph as a means of communication; hence, colloquially, a telegram. **3.** The string of a musical instrument. **4.** A fine metallic thread, a cobweb, or one of a set of ruled lines, in the focus of a telescope. **5.** A long slender filament of the plumage of various birds. **6.** *pl.* [Polit. Slang.] A secret means of exerting influence; as, to pull the *wires.* **7.** An imaginary line marking the finish of a horse race. [W.] [< AS. *wīr,* wire.]—**of'fice-wire",** *n.* Insulated copper conducting wire for use in wiring telephone- and telegraph-offices, etc.—**wire cloth,** a fabric of woven wire, as for strainers, window-screens, etc.—**wire'draw",** *vt.* To draw, as a metal rod, through a series of holes of diminishing diameter to reduce it to a wire; used also metaphorically.—**wire'draw"er,** *n.*—**wire'edge",** *n.* A burr, or rough edge, as on a poorly ground tool.—**w. gauze,** a material of a gauze-like structure made of interwoven strands of wire.—**w.-glass,** *n.* Wire netting embedded in sheet glass, used in roof-coverings for factories, etc., so that if the glass is broken no fragments will fall.—**w.-grass,** *n.* **1.** A European grass (*Poa compressa*) introduced into the United States and Canada. **2.** Any one of several similar grasses.

wire'less, 1 wair'les; 2 wīr'lĕs. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To communicate by wireless telegraphy, as a message. **2.** To send a communication by wireless telegraphy. **II.** *a.* Without wires; not using wires; as, **wireless telegraphy** or **telephony,** telegraphy or telephony without wires connecting the points of transmission and reception, the message being transmitted through space by electric waves. **III.** *n.* [Colloq.] The wireless telegraph or telephone system, or a message so transmitted.—**wireless audion detector panel,** a wireless panel sustaining a vacuum-tube device that serves to attune the impulses received from a sending station to the receiving instrument.—**w. binding-posts,** screw-clamps by which conducting wires are attached to an electrical instrument.—**w. loop aerial,** same as RADIO-COMPASS.—**w. message,** a message sent by wireless telegraphy.—**w. panel,** an upright board of insulating material sustaining the controlling devices of an electric circuit. Called also *radio-panel.*—**w. receiving set,** an apparatus in an electric circuit used for receiving a message or current and consisting of an aerial tuning inductance, a detector, condenser, telephone receiver, amplifier, and rectifier.—**w. receiving station,** a radio station or point at which broadcasted matter, or any message, is received.—**w. sending station,** a station from which a message, as broadcasted matter, is sent.—**w. transformer,** a device connected with a radio-amplifier used to reproduce and improve the tones of any radio-broadcasted news, music, etc. It serves to prevent distortion.—**w. transmitter,** an apparatus consisting of vacuum-tubes, oscillators, modulators, and amplifiers used for transmitting sounds as of messages, music, etc. Called also *radio-transmitter.*—**wire-like,** *a.* Like wire.—**wire'man,** *n.* [WIRE'MEN, *pl.*] A man who has to do with wire; especially, one who handles wire for telegraph-lines, etc.; a wirer.—**wire-puller,** *n.* One who controls and moves others by secret means, especially in politics.—**w.-pulling,** *n.*—**w.-tapping,** *n.* The act or process of tapping a wire for the purpose of diverting the current or of securing or sending information: often illicitly.—**w.-tapper,** *n.*—**wire'work",** *n.* Small articles made of wire cloth; wire fabrics in general.—**wire'work"er,** *n.*—**wire-works,** *n. sing. & pl.* A factory where wire or articles of wire are made.—**wire'worm",** *n.* **1.** The larva of a snapping-beetle. **2.** Any wire-like worm.—**wir'ing,** *n.* A network or entire system of wire installed in a building for the distribution of electric power.—**wir'y,** *a.* **1.** Having great resisting power; thin, but tough and sinewy: said of persons. **2.** Like wire; stiff.—**wir'i-ly,** *adv.* In a wiry manner.—**wir'i-ness,** *n.*

wis[†], 1 wiz; 2 wīs, *vt.* To suppose; think. [< IWIS.]

Wis. (official) **Wisc.,** *abbr.* Wisconsin.

wire'work", *n.* Small articles made of wire cloth; wire fabrics in general.—**wire'work"er,** *n.*

Wis'by, 1 wiz'bi; 2 wīs'by, *n.* A seaport (pop. 10,000), capital of Gotland Iaen, Sweden; a member of the Hanseatic League.

Wis-con'sin, 1 wis-kən'sin; 2 wis-cŏn'sin, *n.* **1.** A State of the Great Lake region of the United States; 56,066 sq. m.; pop. 2,632,070; capital, Madison. **2.** A river in central Wisconsin; length, 600 m. to the Mississippi river.

Wisd., *abbr.* Wisdom (Book of).

wis'dom, 1 wiz'dəm; 2 wīs'dom, *n.* **1.** The power of true and just discernment. **2.** Sound judgment. **3.** A high degree of knowledge. **4.** A wise saying. [< AS. *wisdōm,* < *wis,* wise; and see -DOM.]

SYN.: attainment, depth, discernment, discretion, enlightenment, erudition, foresight, information, insight, judgment, judiciousness, knowledge, learning, lore, prescience, profundity, prudence, reason, reasonableness, sagacity, sense, skill, understanding. *Enlightenment, erudition, information, knowledge, learning,* and *skill* are acquired, as by study or practise. *Insight, judgment, profundity* or *depth, reason, sagacity, sense,* and *understanding* are native qualities of mind, but capable of increase by cultivation. The other qualities are on the border-line. *Wisdom* is mental power acting upon the materials that fullest *knowledge* gives in the most effective way. There may be what is termed "practical *wisdom*" that looks only to material results; but in its full sense *wisdom* implies the highest and noblest exercise of all the faculties of the moral nature as well as of the intellect. *Prudence* is a lower and more negative form of the same virtue, respecting outward and practical matters, and largely with a view of avoiding loss and injury. *Judgment,* the power of forming decisions, especially correct decisions, is broader and more positive than *prudence,* leading one to do, as readily as to refrain from doing; but *judgment* is more limited in range and less exalted in character than *wisdom. Skill* is far inferior to *wisdom,* consisting largely in the practical application of acquired *knowledge,* power, and habitual processes, or in the ingenious contrivance that makes such application possible. In the making of something perfectly useless there may be great *skill,* but no *wisdom.* Compare ACUMEN; ASTUTE; KNOWLEDGE; PRUDENCE; SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: absurdity, error, fatuity, folly, foolishness, idiocy, imbecility, imprudence, indiscretion, miscalculation, misjudgment, nonsense, senselessness, shallowness, silliness, stupidity. Compare synonyms for ABSURD; IDIOCY.—**Book of Wisdom of Jesus,** Ecclesiasticus.—**Book of W. of Solomon,** a book of the Apocrypha, consisting of a hymn in praise of wisdom: ascribed by tradition to Solomon, but probably dating from the first or second century B. C. **Wis'dom†.**—**w. literature,** the didactic books of the Old Testaments, comprising Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus in the Apocrypha.—**wis'dom-tooth",** *n.* The third molar of the human jaw, appearing about the twentieth year.

wise, 1 waiz; 2 wīs, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot. or Obs.] **1.** To incline; turn. **2.** To lead; send; direct. **weise†.**

wise, 1 waiz; 2 wīz, *a.* [WIS'ER; WIS'EST.] **1.** Possessed of wisdom; seeing clearly what is conducive to one's highest interests, and in one's own conduct choosing the best end and the best means for reaching such end; in a lower sense, sagacious; also, shrewd. **2.** Marked by wisdom; prudent; sensible. **3.** Having great learning; erudite. **4.** Suited to a man of wisdom; sage. **5.** Having practical knowledge of the arts or sciences. **6.** Versed in mysterious things. [< AS. *wis,* wise, < √ *witan,* know.]

SYN.: deep, discerning, enlightened, erudite, intellectual, intelligent, judicious, knowing, profound, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sage, sapient, solid, sound, thoughtful. See EXPEDIENT; POLITIC; PRUDENT; SAGACIOUS.—Ant.: see synonyms for ABSURD; IGNORANT.—**the wise men. 1.** See MAGI. **2.** The so-called seven wise men of Greece, who, during the period 620-550 B. C. were distinguished for wisdom, namely, Thales of Miletus, Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Cleobulus of Rhodes, Bias of Priene, Chilon of Sparta, and Solon of Athens.—**wise'ly,** *adv.* In a wise manner.

wise, *n.* Way of doing; manner; method: chiefly in phrases; as, **in any wise, in no wise,** etc. [< AS. *wise,* way.]

Wise, Stephen Samuel (1872–). An American rabbi; publicist; founder of the "Free Synagogue," 1907.

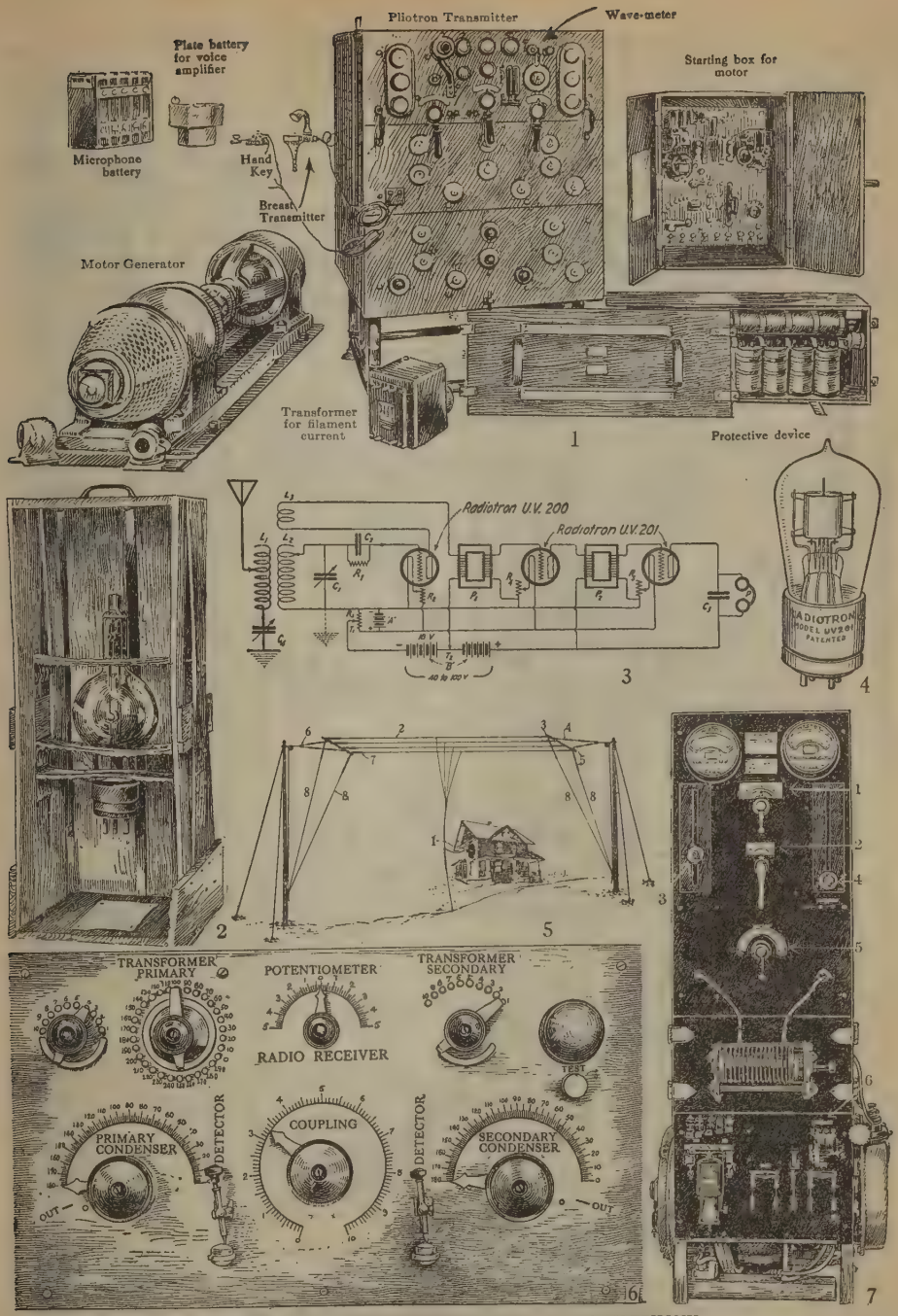
-wise, *suffix.* Way or manner; the noun *wise* used as a termination: as, *nowise,* like *wise:* often confused with *-way, -ways.*

wise'a"cre, 1 waiz'ē'kər; 2 wīs'ā"cer, *n.* **1.** One who affects great wisdom; hence, a dunce. **2†.** A wise man; sage. [< G. *weissager,* < OHG. *wizago,* soothsayer.]

Wise'man, 1 waiz'mən; 2 wīs'man, **Nicholas Patrick Stephen** (1802–1865). An English cardinal and author; *Letters on Catholic Unity,* etc.

wish', 1 wish; 2 wĭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a wish for; desire; want. **2.** To frame or express a wish of kindness for; invoke upon one; bid: with an indirect object. **3†.** To commend to the care of another. **II.** *i.* To have a wish; feel a longing. [< AS. *wiscan,* wish.]

SYN.: want. To *want* always implies to be without or to be in need of, and may be said of things that can have no wish, as when we say the wall *wants* two inches of six feet. When *want* is used as the correlative of *wish,* there is always implied, in correct



WIRELESS OR RADIOTELEGRAPHY AND RADIOTELEPHONY.

1. Pliotron transmitter for radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony. 2. Pliotron showing manner of suspension in packing for shipment. 3. Diagram of wiring for a regenerative receiver with two-stage radio amplifier: *A*, six-volt storage cell; *B*, standard 22½-volt plate-batteries; *C1*, secondary variable condenser; *C2*, grid condenser (fixed or variable); *C3*, telephone condenser (fixed); *L1*, *L2*, primary and secondary coils of tuning transformer; *L3*, tickler coil for regenerative amplification; *P*, head telephones; *P1*, *P2*, transformers; *R1*, standard grid-leak; *R2*, *R4*, *R5*, standard filament rheostat; *R3*, battery potentiometer; *T1*, *T2*, taps on plate-battery for applying volts on the plate-circuit when using a vacuum-tube detector. 4. Radiotron vacuum-tube radio and tone-frequency amplifier. 5. Simple radio wiring plan: 1, bulkhead insulator; 2, antenna wires; 3, spreader; 4, strop insulator; 5, anchor shackle; 6, heart shackle; 7, rod insulator; 8, guy ropes. 6. Radio receiver. 7. Spark transmitter: 1, serial inductance indicator; 2, wave-length indicator; 3, speed regulator, motor field; 4, voltage regulator, generator field; 5, coupling; 6, overload relay.

Prepared under the direction of the Radio Corporation of America.

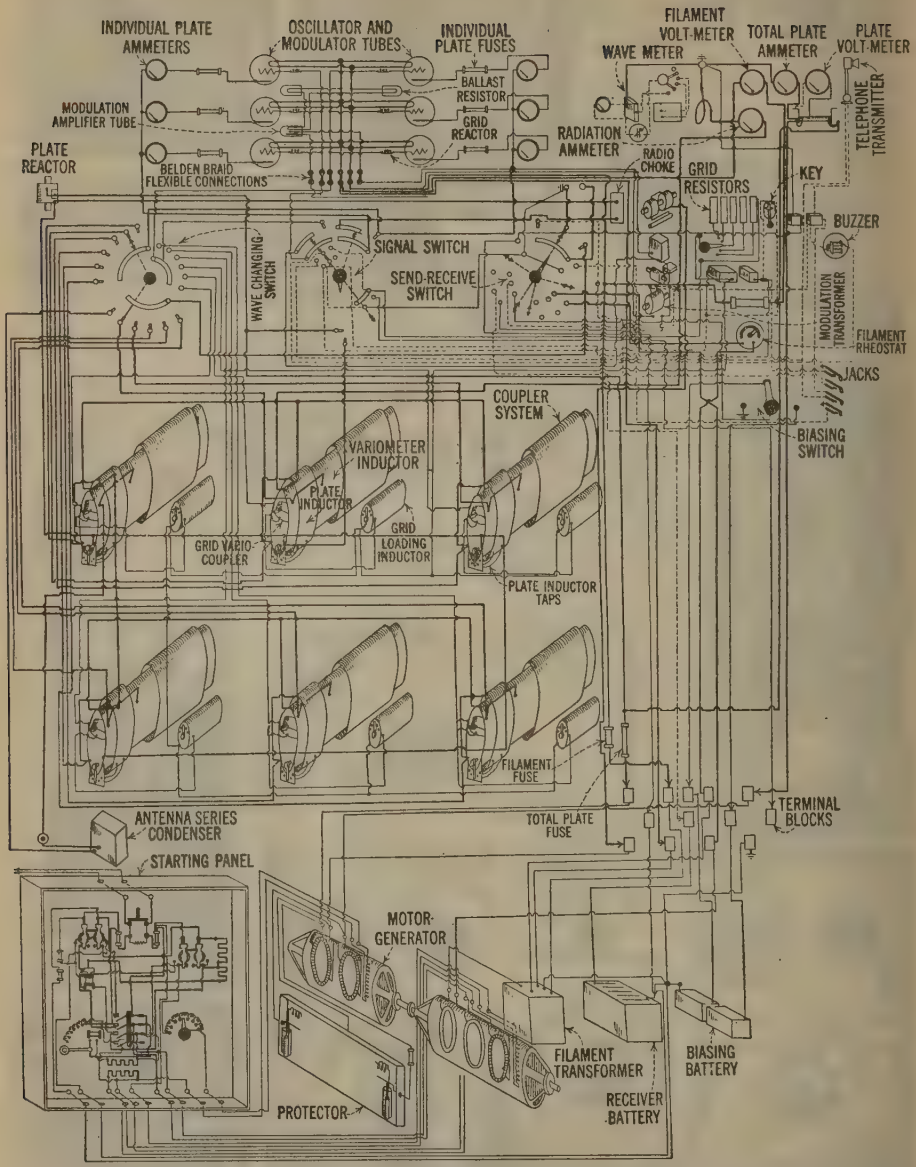


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SYSTEM OF WIRING USED FOR A TUBE TRANSMITTER IN WIRELESS OR RADIOTELEGRAPHY AND RADIOTELEPHONY.

Prepared under the direction of the Radio Corporation of America.

use, the sense of need as of desire; the epicure may *wish* for some tempting viand after a full meal; the hungry man *wants* food. See DESIRE; WILL.—**wish'er,** *n.*

wish, *n.* **1.** A desire or longing, usually for some definite thing. **2.** An expression of such a desire; petition. **3.** Something wished for. [< AS. *wīsc*, wish.] SYN.: see WILL.—**wish'-bone",** *n.* The forked bone formed by the united clavicles of a bird. **mer'ry-thought"†.—wish'ful,** *a.* Having a wish or desire; full of longing. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wish'y-wash"y, 1 wish'ɪ-wesh"ɪ; 2 wish'y-wash"y, *a.* [Colloq.] Thin; diluted, as liquor; hence, lacking in solidity, consistence, or vigor; unsubstantial. [Reduplication of WASHY.]

wis-kin'ky, 1 wis-kiŋ'kɪ; 2 wis-kiŋ'ky, *n.* [U. S.] One of the officers of the Tammany Society in New York city.

wisp, 1 wisp; 2 wisp, *vt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** To dress, brush, or groom with a wisp or whisk. **2.** To fold and lightly twist into a wisp or wisp-like form; rumple; crumple. **3.** To tie up with or as with a wisp.

wisp, *n.* **1.** A small bunch, as of hay, straw, or hair. **2.** A whisk-broom. **3.** The will-o'-the-wisp. **4.** A disease of cattle affecting the feet. [ME. *wisp* for *wips;* akin to WIPE.]

whisp‡.

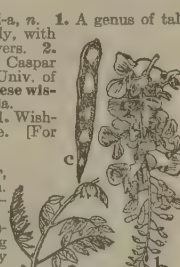
wiss, 1 wis *or* wus; 2 wis *or* wūs, *vt.* [Scot.] To wish.

wis'sel, 1 wis'ɛl; 2 wis'sl, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To change (money). **2.** To wager; bet. **wis'sle‡; wis'tel‡.**

wist‖, 1 wist; 2 wist, *imp.* of WIT, *v.*, sometimes used incorrectly for the present tense. See WIS.

wist§, *n.* Wish; desire.

Wis-te'ri-a, 1 wis-tɪ'rɪ-ə; 2 wis-tē'ri-a, *n.* **1.** A genus of tall climbing shrubs of the bean family, with clusters of handsome purplish flowers. **2.** [*w-*] A plant of this genus. [< Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), professor in Univ. of Pennsylvania. **wis-ta'ri-a‡.—Chinese wisteria,** the common cultivated wisteria.



Common Wisteria.
a, young leaves; *b*, flowers; *c*, a pod.

wist'ful, 1 wist'ful; 2 wist'ful, *a.* **1.** Wishful; longing. **2.** Musing; pensive. [For WISHFUL.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wist'ly†, *adv.* Attentively; silently.

wit‖, 1 wit; 2 wit, *vt.* & *vi.* [WIST, *imp.*] To be or become aware; learn. [< AS. *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]—**to wit,** that is to say; namely.

wit, *n.* **1.** Sudden and ingenious association of ideas or words causing surprize and merriment. **2.** A witty person. **3.** The power of comprehending and judging; also, the power of invention. **4.** The reasoning power or faculty; sense. **5‖.** A man of learning. [< AS. *wit*, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]

Syn.: banter, burlesque, drollery, facetiousness, fun, humor, jest, jocularity, joke, playfulness, pleasantry, raillery, waggery, waggishness, witticism. *Wit* is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, and has been said to depend upon a union of surprize and pleasure; it depends certainly on the production of a diverting, entertaining, or merrymaking surprize. The analogies with which *wit* plays are often superficial or artificial; *humor* deals with real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind, or with traits of character that are seen to have a comical side as soon as brought to view. *Wit* is keen, sudden, brief, and sometimes severe; *humor* is deep, thoughtful, sustained, and always kindly. *Pleasantry* is lighter and less vivid than *wit*. *Fun* denotes the merry results produced by *wit* and *humor*, or by any fortuitous occasion of mirth, and is pronounced and often hilarious.—Ant.: dulness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity.—**at one's wit's end,** at the limit of one's devices and resources; not knowing what to do further.

wit'an, 1 wit'ən; 2 wit'an, *n. pl. Eng. Hist.* The members of a Witenagemot. [< AS. *witan*, pl. of *wita*, wise man, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see.]

witch, 1 wich; 2 wich. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To overcome by or as by **wich²,** } witchcraft; bewitch. **2.** To fascinate or enchant in any way as by witchery or magic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One supposed to have dealings with evil spirits; a sorceress: formerly used either of man or woman, but later only of a woman, as opposed to *wizard*. **2.** An ugly, malignant old woman; a hag. **3.** A bewitching woman or girl. [< AS. *wicca*, *wicce*, < *witiga*, wizard, < *witan*, see.]—**witch'craft",** *n.* **1.** The practises or powers of wizards; sorcery. **2.** Extraordinary fascination. SYN.: see SORCERY.—**witch'doc"tor,** *n.* One who professes to heal the sick by sorcery; a medicine-man.—**w.-elm,** *n.* Same as WICH-ELM.—**w.-grass,** *n.* An annual panic-grass (*Panicum capillare*), common in sandy soils and cultivated fields, with a very loose pyramidal compound hairy panicle; also, the couch-grass.—**witch'er-y,** *n.* [-DES². *pl.*] **1.** Witchcraft. **2.** Power to charm.—**witch'es'-broom",** *n. Bot.* A compact broom-like growth of portions of various trees and shrubs: caused by shortening of internodes and excessive multiplication of branches, and due in some cases to the presence of parasitic fungi. **witch'es-be"som‡.—witch'-ha"zel,** *n.* Same as WICH-HAZEL.—**witch'-ing.** **I.** *a.* Having power to enchant; weird; fascinating. **II.** *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery. **-ly,** *adv.*

wite, 1 wit; 2 wīt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot. or Obs.] **1.** A penalty; fine. **2.** Reproach; blame. **3.** A guilty action; fault.

Wit'e-na-ge-mot", 1 wit'ə-nə-gɪ-mōt"; 2 wit'e-na-gē-mōt", *n. Eng. Hist.* The Anglo-Saxon general assembly or parliament, composed of the witan, the king, bishops, caldormen, and king's thanes. **Wit'e-na-ge-mote"‡.**

with, 1 with; 2 with, *prep.* **1.** Expressing relations of intimate connection, as in space, time, quality, or condition. (1) In the company or under the direction of: denoting guardianship or service. (2) In the care or under the direction of. (3) In the class of. (4) In addition to. (5) In the time of. (6) As a guard or aid to. **2.** Under the influence of; accompanied by. **3.** Expressing the relation of means, instrument, or cause: (1) By the use of; by means of; by: formerly, but not now, used of persons. (2) As a consequence of; because of; through. **4.** Expressing the relation of some accompanying condition, feeling, act, or the like, to an activity; accompanied by. **5.** Expressing the relation of an endowment, possession, or the like. (1) Characterized or marked by: generally equivalent to the participle *having;* as, a man *with* good sense. (2) In a manner characterized by; as, to work *with* zeal. **6.** Rarely, expressing the relation of separation as the result of an activity; from; as, to part *with*. **7.** In opposition to; against; as, to fight *with*. **8.** In the case of; in regard to. **9.** From the standpoint of. **10.** In the same direction or sense as. [< AS. *with*, with.] SYN.: see AT; BY.—**with-al',** **I.** *adv.* With the rest; in addition. **II‖.** *prep.* With: intensive form used after its object; as, a bow to shoot *withal*. SYN.: see ALSO.

with-, *prefix.* Against; as, *withstand*. [< AS. *with-*, < *with*, against.]

with-draw', 1 with-drē'; 2 with-dra', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw or take away; remove. **2.** To take back, as an assertion or a promise; recall. **3.** To keep or abstract from use. **II.** *i.* To draw back; retire. [< WITH + DRAW.] SYN.: see ABSTRACT; SEPARATE.—**with-draw'al,** *n.* The act or fact of withdrawing. **with-draw'ment‡.—with-draw'ing,** *pa.* Stretching back or away; receding.—**with-draw'ing-room",** *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; also, a drawing-room.

withe, 1 with; 2 with. **I.** *vt.* To bind with withes. **II.** *n.* **1.** A willow; supple twig. **2.** A band made of twisted flexible shoots, straw, or the like. **3.** An elastic handle for a tool. [< AS. *withthe*, < *withig*, willow.]—**withe'-rod",** *n.* A shrub (*Viburnum cassinoides*) of the honeysuckle family, growing in swamps from Newfoundland to New Jersey and Minnesota.

with'er, 1 with'ər; 2 with'er, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To cause to become limp or dry, as a plant when cut down. **2.** To waste, as flesh. **3.** To droop or perish. [< AS. *wedrian*, air, < *weder*, weather.] SYN.: blast, blight, collapse, droop, dry up, shrink, shrivel. See DIE.—Ant.: bloom, develop, expand, flourish, freshen, grow, luxuriate, swell.

With'er, George (1588–1667). An English poet; *Vox Vulgi*.

with'er-ite, 1 with'er-ɑit; 2 with'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A white, translucent, orthorhombic barium carbonate ($BaCO_3$). [< Dr. Wm. *Withering* (1741–1799), English botanist.

with'ers, 1 with'ərz; 2 with'ers, *n. pl.* **1.** The highest part of the back of the horse, between the shoulder-blades. **2.** The similar part in some other animals, as the deer and ox. [< AS. *wither*, against.]

with'er-shins, 1 with'ər-shinz; 2 with'er-shins, *adv.* [Scot.] In the opposite direction; in a reversed way. [< AS. *wither*, against, + *sunne*, sun.] **wid'der-shins‡; wid'er-shins‡.**

With'er-spoon, 1 with'ər-spūn; 2 with'er-spōon, **John** (1722–1794). Scottish-American educator and author; signed Declaration of Independence.

with'gate', 1 with'gēt"; 2 with'gāt", *n.* [Scot.] Freedom.—**to get the withgate,** to get the better of.

with-hold', 1 with-hōld'; 2 with-hōld', *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To hold back; restrain. **2.** To keep back; decline to grant; refrain. [< WITH- + HOLD, *v.*] SYN.: see KEEP; RETAIN; SUSPEND.—**with-hold'en‖,** *a.* Withheld.—**with-hold'er,** *n.*

with-in', **I.** *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; interiorly; hence, in the heart or mind. **2.** At home; indoors. **II.** *prep.* **1.** In the inner or interior part or parts of; inside: opposed to *outside;* as, *within* the house. **2.** In the limits, range, or compass of; not beyond or greater than. (1) Of time, space, or distance; as, *within* ten minutes' walk. (2) Of quantity as not exceeded; as, live *within* your means. **3.** In the reach or scope of; as, it is *within* my power. **4‖.** Among. [< AS. *with*, with, + *innan*, in.] SYN.: see AT.—**with-in'side†,** *adv.* On the inside.

with-out', **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or on the outer part; externally. **2.** Out of doors. **3.** External to the person. **II.** *prep.* **1.** Not having, as the result of loss, privation, negation, or the like; destitute of; lacking; as, *without* money; *without* home. In colloquial usage the word is also often used absolutely in such phrases as *to be without, to do without*. **2.** On the outside of; external to: opposed to *within*. **3.** Out of or beyond the limits of. **III.** *conj.* Unless; except: now disapproved. [< AS. *withūtan*, < *with*, against, + *ūtan*, out.]—**with-out'-door",** *a.* Outdoor; external.

with-oute't, with-out'en†, *adv., prep., & conj.* Without.

with-stand', *v.* **I.** *t.* To oppose with any force; resist. **II.** *i.* To make resistance; endure. [< AS. *withstandan*, < *with*, against, + *standan*, stand.] **with-stande't.** SYN.: see OPPOSE.—**with-stand'er,** *n.*

with'y, 1 with'ɪ *or* with'ɪ; 2 with'y *or* with'y. **I.** *a.* Made of withes; flexible and tough. **II.** *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A rope made of withes. **2.** A withe. [< AS. *withig*, willow.]—**with'y-wood"y,** *n.* [Scot.] A strand of withes.

wit'less, *a.* Lacking in wit; foolish. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wit'ling, 1 wit'lɪŋ; 2 wit'ling, *n.* A person who has little wit or understanding. **wit'let‡** [Rare].

wit'ness, 1 wit'nes; 2 wit'nes, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To see or know by personal experience. **2.** To give testimony to; attest. **3.** *Law.* To see the execution of (an instrument) and subscribe

to it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity. **4.** To exhibit some sign of; show. **II.** *i.* To bear witness; give evidence. [< AS. *witnes*, < *witan*, see.] Syn.: see AVOW. —**wit'ness-er,** *n.*

wit'ness, *n.* **1.** A person who has seen or knows something, and is therefore competent to give evidence concerning it; a spectator. **2.** One who or that which furnishes evidence or proof.

Specif.: *Law.* (1) One who gives evidence in a cause. (2) One who has knowledge of facts relating to a given cause and is subpenaed to testify. (3) A person who has affixed his name to an instrument executed by another in order that he may testify to the genuineness of the maker's signature.

3. An act of attestation to a fact or an event; testimony; evidence. Syn.: see SPECTATOR; TESTIMONY.

Wit'te, 1 wit'ə; 2 wit'e, **Sergiei Yulievitch, Count** (1849–1915). A Russian statesman, diplomat, and financier.

wit'ted, 1 wit'ed; 2 wit'ĕd, *a.* Having wit: used principally in compounds; as, quick-*witted;* half-*witted.*

Wit'ten-berg, 1 wit'en-bûrg *or* (*G.*) vit'en-bɛrH; 2 wit'ĕn-bẽrg *or* (*G.*) vit'ĕn-bɛrH, *n.* A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia; pop. 22,420; where the Reformation dawned, 1517.

wit'ter, 1 wit'ər *or* wut'ər; 2 wit'er *or* wût'er, *vt.* [Scot.] To inform; guide. [head.

wit'ter, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A token; sign. **2.** The barb of an arrow-

wit'ting†, *n.* Knowledge. **weet'ing†; wet'yuge†.**

wit'ting-ly, 1 wit'iŋ-li; 2 wit'ing-ly, *adv.* With knowledge and by design; knowingly and designedly.

wit'tol, 1 wit'əl; 2 wit'ol, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The wheatear. **2†.** A contented cuckold.

wit'ty, 1 wit'i; 2 wit'y, *a.* [WIT'TI-ER; WIT'TI-EST.] **1.** Given to making original or clever speeches; quick at repartee; humorous. **2.** Displaying or full of wit. **3‖.** Sarcastic. [< AS. *witiġ,* wise.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS.—**wit'ti-cism,** *n.* A witty saying. Syn.: see WIT.—**wit'ti-ly,** *adv.* In a witty manner.—**wit'ti-ness,** *n.* The quality of being witty.

wit'wal, 1 wit'wəl; 2 wit'wal, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** The great spotted woodpecker. **2.** The green woodpecker. **3.** The golden oriole. **whit'wall‡; wit'wall‡.**

Wit'wa-ters-rand", 1 vit'vō-tərz-rānt"; 2 vit'vä-terz-rānt", *n.* An auriferous ridge near Johannesburg, Transvaal, where gold-placers were first worked. The name, commonly contracted to **the Rand,** is now extended to the whole adjacent district, which was the scene of a revolt suppressed by General Smuts in 1922.

wive, 1 wəiv; 2 wīv, *vt. & vi.* [WIVED; WIV'ING.] **1.** To furnish with a wife. **2§.** To marry. **3.** To marry a woman. [< AS. *wif,* wife.]

wi'vern, ⌊ 1 wai'vərn; 2 wī'vern, *n. Her.* A winged dragon, with

wy'vern, ⌋ barbed and knotted tail. [OF.] **wi'vert.**

wives, 1 wəivz; 2 wīvs, *n.* Plural of WIFE.

wiz'ard, 1 wiz'ərd; 2 wiz'ard. **I.** *a.* Having power to charm; magic. **II.** *n.* **1.** One supposed to be in league with the devil; a male witch; sorcerer. **2.** One who practises magic or sleight of hand; also, a juggler. **3†.** A wise man; seer. [< OF. **wischard, guischard,* cunning.]—**wiz'ard-ly,** *adv.*—**wiz'ard-ry,** *n.* The practise or methods of a wizard.

wiz'en, 1 wiz'n; 2 wiz'n. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To become, or cause to become, withered. **II.** *a.* Shrunken; withered. [< AS. *wisnian,* wither.] **wea'zen‡; wiz'ened‡; wiz'zen‡.**

wiz'en, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] The weasand. **wiz'zen‡.**

Wk., *abbr.* Week.—**W. lon.,** *abbr.* West longitude.—**Wm.,** *abbr.* William.—**W. M.,** *abbr.* Worshipful Master.—**W. N. W.,** *abbr.* West-northwest.—**W. O.,** *abbr.* War Office.

wo, ⌊ 1 wō; 2 wō, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow; heavy affliction

woe, ⌋ or calamity.

Wo is often used in pronouncing a curse proclaiming disaster, or invoking censure; also, interjectionally, as expressing bitter sorrow; as, *wo* to the drunkard! *Wo* is me! [< AS. *wā* (interj.), *wa.*] Syn.: see GRIEF; PAIN.—**woe'be-gone",** *a.* Overcome with woe; mournful; sorrowful. **woe'be-gone"†.** Syn.: see SAD.—**wo'ful,** *a.* **1.** Accompanied by or causing wo; direful. **2.** Expressive of sorrow; doleful. **3.** Deserving condemnation; paltry; mean. **woe'ful‡; woe'some‡.** Syn.: see PITIFUL; SAD. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

woad, 1 wōd; 2 wōd, *n.* An Old World herb (*Isatis tinctoria*) of the mustard family, or the blue dye obtained from its leaves. [< AS. *wād.*] **dy'er's-woad"‡.—woad'wax"en,** *n.* Same as DYER'S-BROOM.—**woad'ed,** *a.*

woald, 1 wōld; 2 wōld, *n.* Same as WELD², *n.*

Wo'burn, 1 wō'bərn; 2 wō'burn, *n.* A city (pop. 16,580) in N. E. Massachusetts.

wod, 1 wod; 2 wod, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as WOAD.

wode†, *vt.* To grow mad. See WOOD², *v.* [< AS. *wōd,* mad.]—**wode†,** *a.* Furious; mad.—**wode†,** *n.* Wood.

Wo'den, 1 wō'den; 2 wō'dĕn, *n.* Same as ODIN: Anglo-Saxon form. The name survives in *Wednesday.* [AS.] **Wo'dan‡; Wo'tan‡.** —**Wo'den-ism,** *n.* The worship of Woden.

Wo"ë'vre, 1 wo'e'vr; 2 wo"ĕ'vr, *n.* A wooded region in N. E. France, where the French checked the Germans, 1914–1915; scene of repeated German defeats by United States troops, May to Sept., 1918.

Wof'fing-ton, 1 wof'iŋ-tən; 2 wŏf'ing-ton, **Margaret,** commonly **Peg** (1714?–1760). A British actress born in Dublin.

Wöh'ler, 1 vū'lər: 2 vū'ler, **Friedrich** (1800–1882). A German chemist; *Principles of Chemistry.* **Woeh'ler‡.**

Wol'cott, 1 wul'kət; 2 wol'eot, **Oliver** (1726–1797). An American statesman; signed Declaration of Independence.

wold[1], 1 wōld; 2 wōld, *n.* **1.** An undulating tract of upland; down. **2†.** A forest. [< AS. *weald,* forest.]

wold[2], *n.* Same as WELD², *n.*

woldet†, *imp.* of WILL, *v.* Would.

wolf[1], 1 wulf; 2 wolf, *n.* [WOLVES, 1 wulvz; 2 wolvs, *pl.*] **1.** One of various savage dog-like mammals of the genus *Canis.* **2.** A mammal like a wolf. **3.** Any ravenous, cruel, or rapacious person or thing. **4.** *Entom.* The destructive larva of various beetles and moths. **5.** *Mus.* In bowed instruments, a harsh, discordant sound due to defective vibration of one or more notes of a scale. [< AS. *wulf,* wolf.]—**wolf'-dog",** *n.* **1.** A large dog for hunting wolves. **2.** A hybrid between a wolf and a dog.—**w.-fish,** *n.* A large fish with powerful teeth.—**wolf'-hound",** *n.* Either of two breeds of large dogs trained, or originally intended, to catch and kill wolves: (1) **Russian wolf-hound,** a large dog resembling the greyhound but having long shaggy hair. (2) **Irish w.,** a dog resembling the great Dane.—**wolf'ish,** *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of a wolf; rapacious; cruel. **2.** [Colloq.] Ravenously hungry.—**wolf'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**wolf'ish-ness,** *n.*—**wolf's'-bane",** *n.* **1.** A species of aconite of the Alps; monk's-hood. **2.** A European species of ranica: used medicinally.

Wolf[2], 1 vōlf; 2 vōlf, *n.* **1. Friedrich August** (1759–1824), a German classical scholar; edited Suetonius and Homer. **2. Hugo** (1860–1903), an Austrian composer of songs, etc.

wolf'ber"ry, 1 wulf'ber"i; 2 wolf'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A western shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) 2 to 4 feet high, with its white berries in spikes.

Wolfe, 1 wulf; 2 wolf, **James** (1727–1759). An English general; defeated the French under Montcalm at Quebec, both he and Montcalm being killed.

Wolff, 1 vōlf; 2 vōlf, *n.* **1. Christian von** (1679–1754), a German mathematician, philosopher, and author; *Laws of Nature,* etc. **2. Kaspar Friedrich** (1733–1794), a German anatomist.

Wolf'i-an, 1 wulf'i-ən; 2 wolf'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to or named after the German anatomist Kaspar F. Wolff.—**Wolffian body** (*Anat.*), the mesonephros or mid-kidney.

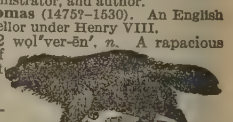
wolf'ram, 1 wulf'rəm; 2 wolf'ram, *n.* **1.** Tungstate of iron and manganese (Fe,Mn)WO_4. It is a source of tungsten. **2.** Same as TUNGSTEN. **wolf-ra'mi-um‡.—wolf'ram-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A submetallic black, brown, opaque iron-manganese tungstate, (Fe,Mn)WO_4, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is important commercially as a source of tungsten and its compounds. **wolf'ram-in(e)‡.**

wol'las-ton-ite, 1 wul'as-tən-əit; 2 wol'as-ton-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, translucent calcium silicate ($CaSiO_3$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Dr. William Hyde *Wollaston* (1766–1828), an English chemist.]

Wolse'ley, 1 wulz'li; 2 wolz'ly, **Garnet Joseph, Viscount** (1833–1913). A British general, administrator, and author.

Wol'sey, 1 wul'zi; 2 wol'sy, **Thomas** (1475?–1530). An English cardinal and statesman; chancellor under Henry VIII.

wol"ver-ene', 1 wul"vər-in'; 2 wol"ver-ēn', *n.* A rapacious and cunning carnivore of northern forests, with stout body and limbs and bushy tail [< WOLF.] **wol"ver-ine'‡.**



Wolverene. 1/20

Wol'ver-hamp"ton, 1 wul'vər-hamp"tən; 2 wol"ver-hămp"ton, *n.* A manufacturing and mining borough (pop. 102,373) in the Midlands of England.

wolves, 1 wulvz; 2 wolvs, *n.* Plural of WOLF[1].

wolv'ish†, *a.* Wolfish.

wo'man†, *vt.* **1.** To play the part of a woman in or in reference to. **2.** To make effeminate.

wo'man, 1 wu'mən; 2 wo'man, *n.* [WO'MEN, 1 wim'ən; 2 wim'ĕn, *pl.*] **1.** An adult human female. **2.** The female part of the human race; women collectively. **3.** Womanly character; femininity. **4.** As applied to a man, one who is effeminate, timid, or weak. **5.** A female attendant or servant. [< AS. *wif,* wife, + *man,* man.]—**woman suffrage,** see under SUFFRAGE.—**wo'man-hood,** *n.* **1.** The state of a woman or of womankind. **2.** Women collectively.—**wo'man-ish,** *a.* Characteristic of a woman; effeminate. Syn.: see FEMININE.—**wo'man-ish-ly,** *adv.*—**wo'man-ish-ness,** *n.*—**wo'man-kind,** *n.* Women collectively.—**wo'man-ly.** **I.** *a.* Having the qualities becoming to a woman. **wo'man-like‡.** Syn.: see FEMININE. **II.** *adv.* In the manner of a woman.—**wo'man-li-ness,** *n.*

womb†, *vt.* To breed in secret; contain; enclose.

womb, 1 wūm; 2 wọm, *n.* **1.** The organ in which young are developed; the uterus; hence, the place where anything is engendered or brought into life. **2.** A cavity viewed as enclosing something. **3†.** The belly or stomach. [< AS. *womb,* belly.]—**wombed,** *a.* Having a womb; hence; hollow; capacious; cavernous. **womb'y†.**

wom'bat, 1 wem'bat; 2 wŏm'bȧt, *n.* An Australian nocturnal marsupial (genus *Phascolomys*) resembling a small bear. [Australˌ]

wo'men, 1 wim'ən; 2 wim'ĕn, *n.* Plural of WOMAN.—**women's rights,** the rights of women to enjoy equal privileges with men, as of suffrage, property, and education.

won[1], 1 wun; 2 wŏn, *imp. & pp.* of WIN, *v.*

won[2], *vi.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** To abide; dwell; live. **2.** To be accustomed. [< AS. *wunian,* dwell.] **wone‡.**

won'der, ⌊ 1 wun'dər; 2 wŏn'der. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To have a

wun'der[2], ⌋ feeling of doubt and strong curiosity in regard to. **2.** To be affected or filled with wonder; marvel. **3.** To have a feeling of doubt or curiosity in regard to something. **II.** *n.* **1.** A feeling of mingled surprize and curiosity. **2.** That which causes wonder; a prodigy. [< AS. *wundrian,* < *wundor,* wonder.] Syn.: see PRODIGY.—**won'dered†,** *pa.* Able to produce or having performed wonders.—**won'der-er,** *n.*—**won'der-ful,** *a.* Of a nature to excite wonder; marvelous. Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.—**won'der-ful-ly,** *adv.*—**won'der-ful-ness,** *n.*—**won'der-land",** *n.* A realm of fairy romance.—**won'der-ly†,** *adv.*—**won'der-ment,** *n.* **1.** The emotion of wonder. **2.**

Something wonderful.—**won'der-strick"en,** *a.* Suddenly smitten with wonder. **w.-struck‡; w.-wounded‡.—w.-work,** *n.* A working inspiring wonder; miracle.—**w.-worker,** *n.*—**w.-working,** *a.*—**won'drous,** *a.* Commanding wonder; wonderful: often adverbially. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

wone†, *v.* Same as WON², *vi.*

won'ner, 1 wun'ər; 2 wŏn'er, *n.* [Scot.] A prodigy; wonder: a term of contempt.

Wŏn'san", 1 wen'sän"; 2 wĕn'sän", *n.* Same as GENSAN.

wont[d], ⟩ 1 wunt; 2 wŏnt, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To habituate: used reflexively. **2.** To be accustomed; be used. **3.** To dwell. —**wont'ed,** *pa.* Commonly used or done; habitual. Syn.: see HABITUAL; USUAL.—**wont'ed-ness,** *n.*

wont, ⟩ 1 wunt; 2 wŏnt. **I.** *a.* Using or doing habitually; **wunt**[p], ⟩ accustomed; used. **II.** *n.* Ordinary manner of doing or acting; habit. [< AS. *wuniaŋ*, dwell.] Syn.: see HABIT.

won't, 1 wōnt; 2 wo͝nt. [Colloq.] Will not: a contraction of Middle English *will not.* **won'na‡** [Scot.]; **wo'not‡** [Scot.].

woo, 1 wü; 2 wo͞o, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To make love to; solicit in marriage; court. **2.** To make love. **3.** To entreat earnestly; beg. **4**‖. To invite; solicit; seek. [< AS. *wogiaŋ*, < *wōh*, bent.] Syn.: see ADDRESS.

woo, *n.* [Scot.] Wool.

wood[1d], 1 wud; 2 wo͝od, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with wood for fuel. **2.** To convert into a forest. **II.** *i.* To supply wood.

wood‡†, *vi.* To act like a maniac; rave. [**woode†.**

wood†, *a.* Furious; frantic; raging; mad. [< AS. *wōd*, mad.]

wood, *n.* **1.** A large and compact collection of trees; a forest; grove: often in the plural. **2.** *Bot.* The hard, solid part between the pith and bark of a tree. **3.** The hard substance of a tree or shrub whether as growing or as cut for use, for building, fuel, etc. **4.** Something made of wood. [< AS. *wudu*, wood.] —**wood'al"co-hol,** *n.* Methyl alcohol. See METHYL.—**w.-anemone,** *n.* A little plant (genus *Anemone*), growing in woodlands, blooming in early spring. *A. quinquefolia* is the common American species and *A. nemorosa* is the common European species.—**w.-beetle,** *n.* A beetle whose larvæ bore in wood and cause much destruction to trees. See illus. under INSECT.—**w.-betony,** *n.* The common lousewort of the United States.—**wood'bine",** *n.* **1.** The common European honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*). **2.** The Virginia creeper.—**wood-block,** *n.* A block of wood prepared for engraving.—**w.-borer,** *n.* A beetle, very destructive to trees. See illus. under INSECT.—**w.-carver,** *n.* One who carves wood as for a living.—**w.-carving,** *n.* **1.** The art of carving wood, especially for decoration. **2.** A carving in wood.—**w.-coal,** *n.* **1.** Charcoal made from wood. **w.-charcoal‡.** **2.** Lignite.—**wood'cock",** *n.* A small game-bird having the thighs entirely feathered.—**wood'craft",** *n.* Skill in such things as belong to woodland life; the faculty of finding one's way and living comfortably in the wilderness.—**wood'cut",** *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from such a block. —**wood-cutter,** *n.* One who chops wood.—**w.-engraving,** *n.* **1.** The art of cutting designs on wood for printing; the making of woodcuts. **2.** A block thus engraved or a print therefrom.—**w.-engraver,** *n.*—**w.-fretter,** *n.* An insect, especially a larval beetle that abrades wood by boring or eating it.—**w.-house,** *n.* A house or shed for storing away firewood. **w.-shed‡.—w.-ibis,** *n.* A whitestork with a bald bluish head and black wings and tail. —**wood'land.** **I.** *a.* Belonging to or dwelling in the woods. **II.** *n.* Land occupied by or given up to growing trees, as woods.—**—wood'land-er,** *n.*—**wood-lark,** *n.* A European lark resembling the skylark.—**wood'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A wood-cutter; lumberman. **2.** A forester; also, a dweller in forests. **3†.** A hunter; woodsman. **woods'man‡.—wood-louse,** *n.* A small terrestrial crustacean commonly found under old logs.—**w.-note,** *n.* A simple, artless song, as of a wild bird.—**w.-nymph,** *n.* **1.** A goddess of the forest; dryad. **2.** A brilliantly colored moth (genus *Endrya*s). **3.** A South-American humming-bird (genus *Thalurania*).—**wood'peck'er,** *n.* A bird having a chisel-like bill, that pecks holes in bark in search for insects. The **green wood-pecker** or yaffle (*Gecinus viridis*), the **great spotted w.** (*Dendrocopus major*), and the **lesser spotted w.** (*D. minor*) are Old World species found in Britain.—**wood-pigeon,** *n.* **1.** The ring-dove. **w.-dove‡.** **2.** The stock-dove. **3.** [U. S.] The band-tailed pigeon.—**w.-pulp,** *n.* Wood reduced to a pulp, as by grinding to a powder and digesting with chemicals: used for making paper.—**wood'ruff",** *n.* A common European woodland herb of the madder family. **wood'roof"‡; wood'row‡.—wood-screw,** *n.* A metal screw of coarse pitch, for use in wood.—**w.-sorrel,** *n.* Any species of *Oxalis*.—**w.-spirit,** *n.* Methyl alcohol.—**w.-thrush,** *n.* A sweet-songed thrush of the eastern United States.—**w.-vinegar,** *n.* Impure acetic acid from the distillation of wood.—**w.-violet,** *n.* A violet of European woods, with fragrant bluish-purple or lilac flowers; hedge-violet.—**w.-weevil,** *n.* A weevil, very destructive to trees, especially its larvæ. See illus. under INSECT.—**w.-wind.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a wooden wind-instrument. **II.** *n. Mus.* In an orchestra, the wooden wind-instruments taken collectively.—**wood'work",** *n.* The wooden parts of any structure, especially interior wooden parts.—**wood-worker,** *n.* One who or that which works in wood; a carpenter or joiner.—**w.-working,** *a.* Forming articles of wood.—**w.-working,** *n.*—**w.-worm,** *n.* A worm or larva dwelling in wood.

Wood, Leonard (1860–). An American major-general and administrator; military governor of Cuba, 1899–1902; Chief of Staff, U. S. A., from 1910 to 1914; Special Commissioner to and later Governor-General of Philippines, 1921– .

wood'chat", 1 wud'ċhat"; 2 wo͝od'ċhăt", *n.* **1.** A European shrike (*Lanius rufus*). **2.** An Asiatic bird (genera *Ianthia* and *Larvivora*) of the thrush family.

wood'chuck", 1 wud'ċhuk"; 2 wo͝od'ċhŭk", *n.* A marmot (*Arctomys monax*) of eastern North America: usually grizzly-gray. [Corr. of Am. Ind. *wejack.*] **ground'-hog"‡.**

wood'ed, *a.* Having a supply of wood; abounding with trees.

wood'en, 1 wud'n; 2 wo͝od'n, *a.* **1.** Made of wood; as, *wooden* tools. **2.** Like a block of wood; stupid; mechanical.—**wood'en-head",** *n.* [Colloq.] A stupid person; blockhead; dunce.—**wooden-headed,** *a.*—**w.-headedness,** *n.*—**w. horse,** a large hollow horse, described in Vergil's Æneid, which was introduced within the walls of Troy, and in which Greek warriors were hidden; these, emerging at night, admitted the Greek army, who burned the city.—**wood'en-ly,** *adv.* In a wooden manner. (1) Awkwardly; stiffly. (2) Stupidly.—**wood'en-ness,** *n.*

wood'en-ware", 1 wud'n-wār"; 2 wo͝od'n-wâr", *n.* Dishes, vessels, etc., made of wood: said especially of household utensils.

Wood'fill", 1 wud'fil"; 2 wo͝od'fil", **Samuel** (1883–). An American soldier in the World War; named by General Pershing for conspicuous valor under fire.

wood'le, 1 wud'l; 2 wo͝od'l, *n.* [Scot.] The gallows: used humorously.

Wood'lawn, 1 wud'lôn; 2 wo͝od'lạn, *n.* A town (pop. 12,500) in W. Pennsylvania.

Woods'i-a, 1 wudz'i-ə; 2 wo͝odz'i-ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of small tufted ferns, found in rocky places. [< Joseph *Woods* (1776–1864), British botanist.]

Wood'stock, 1 wud'sŧak; 2 wo͝od'stŏk, *n.* A borough 8 m. N. W. of Oxford, England; site of a former royal palace, where Princesses Mary and Elizabeth Tudor were detained; the estate was made a national gift to the Duke of Marlborough in 1704; pop. 1,510.

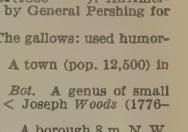
woods'y, 1 wudz'i: 2 wo͝odz'y, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Of or pertaining to the woods; suggesting the woods; as, a *woodsy* fragrance.

wood'y, 1 wud'i; 2 wo͝od'y, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of wood; ligneous. **2.** Pertaining to wood; resembling wood. **3.** Wooded. **4.** Sylvan.—**wood'i-ness,** *n.*

woo'er, 1 wü'ər; 2 wo͞o'er, *n.* One who woos; a lover.

woof, 1 wūf; 2 wo͝of, *n.* **1.** The weft of a woven fabric. **2.** The texture of a fabric. [< AS. *ōwef*, < *āwefaŋ*, weave.]

wool, 1 wul; 2 wo͝ol, *n.* **1.** The soft, more or less long, curly or crisped hair obtained from sheep and some allied animals. **2.** The under-fur of a fur-bearing animal. **3.** Kinky human hair, as of a negro. **4.** Something resembling or likened to wool. [< AS. *wull*, wool.]—**wool's fat",** *n.* Same as LANOLIN. **w.-grease‡.** —**wool'en.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting wholly or in part of wool. **2.** Pertaining to wool or its manufacture. **II.** *n.* Cloth or clothing made of wool: especially in the plural. **wool'len‡.—wool'fell",** *n.* The pelt of a sheep or other wool-bearing animal.—**wool'gath"er-ing,** *n.* Any trivial or purposeless employment; especially, idle reverie: sometimes used attributively.—**w.-grower,** *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.—**w.-growing,** *a.*—**wool'ly,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of, covered with, or resembling wool. **2.** *Art.* Soft and vaporous. **3.** *Meteor.* Having a rounded and somewhat fleecy appearance, as clouds. **4.** *Bot.* Having a growth of wool-like hairs.—**wool'ly-bear",** *n.* The caterpillar of a tiger-moth, covered with long dense hairs.—**wool'n-ness,** *n.*—**wool'pack",** *n.* **1.** A bale or bundle of wool; specif., one weighing 240 pounds. **2.** A cumulus cloud.—**wool'sack",** *n.* A sack of wool; specif. (*Eng. Hist.*), the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Peers, a cushion stuffed with wool: hence, the office of Lord High Chancellor.—**w.-sorters' disease,** pulmonary anthrax caused by inhaling dust from infected wool.—**w.-stapler,** *n.* A dealer in or sorter of wool.—**wool'ward†,** *a.* Wearing wool next the skin in penance. **wol'ward†.**



Grades of Wool.
1. Shoulders and sides: best wool. 2. Withers: irregular and likely to be full of burs. 3. Loin: medium short and coarse. 4. Hind quarters: short and coarse. 5. Belly: short and dirty. 6. Throat: short and dirty. 7. Shins: short, stiff, and straight.

Wool'sey, 1 wul'si; 2 wo͝ol'sy, **Theodore Dwight** (1801–1889). An American scholar; president of Yale College.

Wool'wich, 1 wul'ich *or* -ij; 2 wo͝ol'ich *or* -ij, *n.* A borough in London county, England; pop. 140,410; site of a government arsenal, Military Academy, and Ordnance College.

Woon-sock'et, 1 wün-sek'et; 2 wo͞on-sŏk'ĕt, *n.* A city (pop. 43,500) in N. Rhode Island.

woo'ra-li, ⟩ 1 wū'ra-li, -ri: 2 wo͞o'rä-li, -ri, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as **woo'ra-ri,** ⟩ CURARE. **woo'ra-ra‡; wou'ra-li‡; wou'ra-ri‡.**

Worces'ter, 1 wus'tər; 2 wo͝s'ter, *n.* **1. Joseph Emerson** (1784–1865), an American lexicographer. **2.** A cathedral city, central England; pop. 48,850, where Cromwell defeated the Royalists, ending the Civil War, Sept. 3, 1651. **3.** A manufacturing city in central Massachusetts; pop. 179,760; seat of Clark University and of Worcester Polytechnic.

Worces'ter-shire, 1 wus'tər-shir; 2 wo͝s'ter-shĭr, *n.* A midland county in England; 751 sq. m.; pop. 405,880; county town, Worcester. **Worces'ter‡.**

word[s], 1 wûrd; 2 wûrd. **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To express in a word or words, especially in selected words; phrase. **2.** To ply with words; affect by a word. **3§.** To employ words; argue. **II.** *n.* **1.** A vocal sound, or combination of such sounds, used as a symbol to signify an idea or thought, forming usually a constituent unit of a sentence; vocable. **2.** The letters or characters that stand for a significant vocal sound. **3.** A vocable considered only as a sound; as, ideas rather than *words.* **4.** Conversation; talk: mostly in the plural; as, a man of few *words.* **5.** A brief remark; hence, a short and pithy saying. **6.** A communication or message; as, send him *word.* **7.** A command, signal, or direction; as, give the *word* to start. **8.** A promise; hence, good faith; as, a man of his *word.* **9.** A party cry; watchword. **10.** *pl.* Language used in anger, rebuke, or otherwise emotionally; as, they had high *words.* **11.** [W-] The Scriptures; also, the Son of

God; the Logos. [< AS. *word*, word.] Syn.: see TERM.—**by word of mouth,** orally.—**w. for w.,** literally; verbatim.—**word'-blind"ness,** *n.* Inability to understand written or printed words, even if the power of writing and of understanding speech may not be lost. **text'-blind"ness**‡.—**w.-blind,** *a.*—**w.-book,** *n.* A collection of words; vocabulary; lexicon; dictionary.—**w.-deafness,** *n.* Inability to understand speech, resulting from disease of the cortical center.—**word'ing,** *n.* The act or style of expressing in words; phraseology; also, words used; expression. Syn.: see DICTION.—**word'less,** *a.* Having no words; dumb.—**word-play,** *n.* Discussion turning chiefly on the meaning and use of words.—**w.-square,** *n.* An arrangement of a set of words in rectangular form, so that they can be read in either horizontal or vertical lines, as in the accompanying example.—**word'y**[1], *a.* **1.** Of the nature of words; verbal. **2.** Expressed in many words. **3.** Given to the use of words; verbose; prolix.—**word'i-ly,** *adv.* In a wordy manner.—**word'i-ness,** *n.* **word'ish-ness**‡.

FRET
REAR
EASE
TREE

Words'worth, 1 wŭrdz'wərth; 2 wŭrdz'worth, **William** (1770–1850). An English poet laureate: *The Excursion*, etc.

wor'dy‡, *a.* [Scot.] Worthy.

wore, 1 wōr; 2 wōr. *imp.* (also incorrectly *pp.*) of WEAR, *v.*

work, 1 wŭrk; 2 wûrk, *v.* [WORKED[1] or WROUGHT; WORK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To do work in or upon; operate directly or expend labor on. **2.** To cause to produce by labor or toil; prepare by some process; as, to *work* a farm; to *work* dough. **3.** To influence or manage by exertion: often implying corruption; as, to *work* the legislature. **4.** To go over or through to secure all that is possible; as, the fisherman *worked* the whole stream. **5.** To investigate or solve, as a problem. **6.** To cause to do work. (1) To employ or keep busy, as a servant or horse. (2) To use as an instrument. (3) To move nervously; as, to *work* one's fingers. (4) To excite gradually to a climax. (5) To cause to ferment; also, to cause to purge. **7.** To use exertion; as, to *work* one's way. **8.** To make or form by labor or skill, or to use as a material in such making; specif., to embroider. **9.** To cause or bring about. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; labor; toil; specifically, to be employed in some trade or business. **2.** To make progress or pass through a change, as with toil or difficulty, or gradually: often with an adjective, adverb, or preposition, as *down*, *up*, *out*, *through*, etc.; as, he *worked up* in his profession. **3.** To be effective or influential; as, his example *works* well. **4.** To have motion; run; operate, as a machine or a government. **5.** To be in a state of agitation or excitement. **6.** To ferment. [< AS. *wyrcan*, work.]—**to work one's passage,** to pay for one's passage in a vessel by working while on board.—**to w. out.** **1.** To effect. **2.** To study out; solve. **3.** To expiate, as a penalty, or discharge, as a liability. **4.** To exhaust, as a mineral vein or a subject of inquiry.—**work'a-bl(e),** *a.* **1.** Of a nature to be operated, as a machine. **2.** Practicable, as a plan. **3.** That can be developed, as a mine. **4.** Able to work. **5.** That can be worked upon or influenced.—**work'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**work'a-bl(e)-ness,** *n.*—**work'er,** *n.* One who or that which performs work; a laborer; toiler; specif., an individual female of an insect colony, as a true ant, a bee, or a white ant, with undeveloped sexual organs.—**work'ing.** **I.** *pa.* **1.** Engaged actively in some employment. **2.** Adapted to a workman's use or to assist in a special work. **3.** Used or set apart for carrying on a business; as, *working* capital. **II.** *n.* The act or operation of any person or thing that works, in any sense.—**work'ing-day",** *n.* **1.** A day not a legal holiday; a work-day. **2.** The number of hours constituting a day's work; as, a *working-day* of eight hours.—**w. drawing,** in engineering, etc., a drawing made to scale, as of a part of a machine or building, for the direction of workmen, contractors, etc.—**w. fluid,** same as WORKING SUBSTANCE.—**w.-man,** *n.* One who earns his bread by manual labor; an artizan; mechanic.—**w. substance** (*Mech.*), any substance, especially a fluid under pressure, the elasticity of which can be utilized to actuate a piston, rotor, or similar device, as in a prime mover.

work, *n.* **1.** Continued exertion or activity directed to some purpose or end; especially, manual labor; hence, opportunity for labor; occupation. **2.** That upon which labor is expended; an undertaking; task. **3.** That which is produced by or as by labor. Specifically: (1) An engineering structure; fortification. (2) A design produced with a needle. (3) A product of mental labor. **4.** A manufacturing or other industrial establishment: usually in the plural. **5.** *pl.* Running-gear or machinery, as of a watch. **6.** Manner of working, or style of treatment; management. **7.** *pl. Theol.* Moral duties considered as external acts, especially as meritorious. **8.** *Physics.* The accomplishment of motion, or of a change supposed to involve motion, against the action of a force tending to resist it. [< AS. *weorc*, work.]

Syn.: achievement, action, business, deed, doing, drudgery, employment, exertion, labor, occupation, performance, product, production, task. *Work* is the generic term for any continuous application of energy toward an end; *work* may be hard or easy. *Labor* is hard and wearying *work*; *toil* is straining and exhausting *work*. *Work* is also used for any result of working, physical or mental; as, a *work* of art; a *work* of genius. In this connection, *work* has special uses, which *labor* and *toil* do not share. *Drudgery* is plodding, irksome, and often menial *work*. See ACT; BUSINESS; PRODUCTION; TASK; TOIL.—Ant.: ease, idleness, leisure, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest, vacation.—**work'a-day",** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for working-days; every-day.—**work'-bag",** **w.-box,** *n.* A small bag or box for needlework, etc.—**w.-bench,** *n.* A bench for work, especially that of a carpenter, machinist, etc.—**w.-day.** **I.** Workaday. **II.** *n.* Any day not a Sunday or holiday; a working-day.—**work'fel"low,** *n.* A companion in work.—**work'-folk** or **w.-folks,** *n. pl.* Manual laborers.—**work'house",** *n.* **1.** A house for paupers able to work; an almshouse. **2.** A workshop. **3.** An industrial prison for petty offenders.—**work'man,** *n.* **1.** A man who works; a working-man. **2.** A worker.—**work'man-like",** *a.* Like a skilled workman. **work'man-ly**‡.—**work'man-like",** *adv.*—**work'man-ship,** *n.* **1.** The art or skill of a workman, or the quality of work. **2.** The work or result produced by a worker.—**work'people,** *n. pl.* People employed in work, especially in manual labor; working people.—**work'shop",** *n.* A building or room where any work is carried on. **work'room"**‡.—**work-table,** *n.* A table with drawers and other conveniences for the use of women in sewing; any table for work.—**work'wo"man,** *n.* A woman worker.

Work, Hubert (1860–). An American physician; specialist in mental and nervous diseases; appointed Postmaster-General of the United States, 1922.

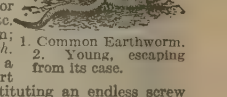
work'loom", 1 wŭrk'lūm"; 2 wûrk'lōōm", *n.* [Scot.] A workloom.

world, 1 wŭrld; 2 wûrld, *n.* **1.** The earth; the terraqueous globe. (1) The universe (of which the earth was once supposed to be the center). (2) By extension, any similar orb. (3) By restriction, a part of the earth; as, the Old *World*. **2.** A division of existing or created things belonging to the earth. (1) Some natural grand division; as, the mineral *world*. (2) Absolutely, the human inhabitants of the earth; mankind. (3) By restriction, a definite class of men; as, the scientific *world*. (4) More abstractly, a sphere or domain: as, the *world* of letters. **3.** The abode of the spirits of the departed; as, "Have you a friend in the spirit *world*?" **4.** Man regarded socially; the public; hence, public or social life and intercourse. **5.** The practises, usages, and ways of men; as, he knows the *world*. **6.** A total of things as pertaining to or affecting an individual man. (1) A career among men; one's experience in life; as, to begin the *world* anew. (2) [Colloq.] The course of events as affecting one personally; individual condition or circumstances; as, how goes the *world* with you? your *world* is changed then. **7.** A scene of existence or of affairs regarded from a moral or religious point of view. (1) Secular affairs; worldly aims or pleasures; worldly people collectively. (2) Earthly existence; mortal life. **8.** Figuratively, great quantity, number, or size; as, a *world* of trouble. [< AS. *world*, < *wer*, man, + *yldo*, age, < *eald*, old.]—**world'ling,** *n.* One who lives merely for this world.—**world'ly.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the world; earthly. **2.** Devoted to temporal things. **3.** Secular or lay. **II.** *adv.* In a worldly manner. Syn.: see PROFANE.—**world'li-ness,** *n.* Devotion to the world; absence of spirituality.—**world'ly-mind"ed,** *a.* Absorbed in the things of this world.—**w.-mindedness,** *n.*—**world'ly-wise",** *a.* Wise in the affairs of the world.—**world'-pow"er,** *n.* A state whose policy and action are of world-wide influence.—**w.-soul,** *n.* The hypothetical soul of the world; the All-Soul, conceived of after the analogy of the indwelling soul of man.—**w.-weary,** *a.* Dissatisfied with life and its conditions.—**w.-wide,** *a.* Extended throughout the world; as, *world-wide* fame.

World War. See under WAR.

worm, } 1 wûrm; 2 wûrm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To insinuate (oneself
wurm[2], } or itself) in a worm-like manner; effect as by crawling; as, to *worm* one's way: with *in* or *into*. **2.** To draw forth by artful means, as a secret: with *out*. **3.** To remove worms from. **4.** *Naut.* To wind yarn, etc., along (a rope) so as to fill up the grooves between the strands. **5.** To remove the lytta or worm from, as a dog. **II.** *i.* To work or proceed stealthily and slowly.

worm, *n.* **1.** A small, legless invertebrate crawling animal. **2.** A small creeping animal with short or undeveloped feet, as an insect-larva, etc. **3.** Figuratively, that which suggests the action or habit of a worm as an agent of decay or destruction, as remorse, death, etc. **4.** A despicable or despised person; also, a feeble mortal. **5.** *Mech.* Something conceived to be like a worm, as a screw-thread; a short threaded portion of a shaft constituting an endless screw formed to mesh with a gear-wheel; the spiral part of a cork-screw; a spiral part in a still. **6.** *Anat.* An organ or part that resembles a worm in shape, as the lytta of the dog or the vermiform process. **7.** *pl. Pathol.* An intestinal disorder. **8.** The windings of a log road made to lessen the steepness of a grade. **9.** The zigzag course of a log fence or a rail fence. [< AS. *wyrm*, worm.]—**worm'-eat"en,** *pa.* Eaten or bored through by worms.—**worm fence,** a fence in which the rails cross at the end. **snake fence**[1]; **Virginia rail fence**‡.—**w.-gear,** *n.* A gear-wheel having teeth shaped so as to mesh with a worm. **w.-wheel**‡.—**w.-gearing,** *n.* A worm and worm-gear in combination.—**w.-hole,** *n.* The hole made by a worm or a worm-like animal, as in plants, earth, or stone.—**worm'seed",** *n.* The seeds of any one of various plants used as a vermifuge, or the plant itself; as, the Levant *wormseed* (see SANTONICA), the treacle-*wormseed*, etc.—**worm'y,** *a.* [WORM'I-ER; WORM'I-EST.] **1.** Infested with worms; injured by worms. **2.** Figuratively, earthy; groveling.


1. Common Earthworm.
2. Young, escaping from its case.

Wor'mi-an, 1 wōr'mi-an; 2 wôr'mi-an, *a.* Relating to or discovered by Olaus Worm, a Danish anatomist and physician (1588–1654).—**Wormian bones,** small bones occasionally lying along the lines of the cranial sutures.

wor'mil, 1 wŏr'mil; 2 wôrm, *n.* [Dial.] A warble or bot. **wor'mal**‡; **wor'mul**‡; **wor'nil**‡.

Worms, 1 vôrms or (*Eng.*) wûrmz; 2 vôrms or (*Eng.*) wûrms, *n.* A historic town in Hesse, Germany; pop. 44,290. See DIET[2].

worm'wood", 1 wûrm'wud"; 2 wûrm'wōōd", *n.* **1.** A perennial herb (*Artemisia absinthium*), aromatic, tonic, very bitter, and formerly used as a vermifuge. Compare ABSINTH.

2. That which embitters or makes bitter. [< AS. *wermod.*]
worn, 1 wōrn; 2 wōrn, *pp.* of WEAR; used also as *pa.*
worn, *pa.* **1.** Affected by attrition or any similar continuous action. **2.** Used, as a garment; showing the effects of anxiety, etc., as the mind. **3.** Exhausted, as a portion of time, as the day or the evening.—**worn'-out",** *a.* **1.** Used until without value for its purpose. **2.** Thoroughly tired; exhausted. Syn.: see FAINT; TRITE.
wor'ri-cow, 1 wur'i-kau; 2 wôr'i-cow, *n.* [Scot.] A hobgoblin; the devil; any hideous object or person; bugbear. **wor'rie-cow‡.**
wor'rit, 1 wur'it; 2 wôr'it, *n.* [Colloq.] Worry; vexation.
wor'ry, } 1 wur'i; 2 wôr'y, *v.* [WOR'RIED; WOR'RY-ING.] **I.**
wur'ry², } *t.* **1.** To harass or vex, as with care, persecution, or the like. **2.** To affect by worrying. **3.** To mangle or kill by biting or shaking. **4.** [Scot. or Obs.] To strangle; choke. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be uneasy in mind; fret. **2.** To be engaged in biting or mangling, as dogs in fighting. **3.** [Scot. or Obs.] To be choked. [< AS. *āwyrġan,* harm.] Syn.: see PERSECUTE.—**wor'ri-er,** *n.* One who worries, in any sense.
wor'ry, *n.* [WOR'RIES², *pl.*] **1.** A state of anxiety; vexation. **wor'ri-ment‡.** **2.** The act of biting or mangling, as by dogs. Syn.: see ANXIETY; CARE.—**wor'ri-some,** *a.* Causing worry or anxiety.
wor'ry-carl, 1 wur'i-kārl; 2 wôr'i-cärl, *n.* [Scot.] An ill-natured person; a bugbear.
worse, } 1 wūrs; 2 wûrs. **I.** *a.* [Used as compar. of *bad, ill,*
wurse², } *evil,* and the like.] **1.** Bad or ill in a greater degree; more evil, unworthy, etc. **2.** Physically ill in a greater degree. **3.** Less favorably situated as to means and circumstances. **II.** *n.* Something more evil; disadvantage; loss. **III.** *adv.* **1.** In a manner more evil or ill. **2.** With greater intensity; severity, etc. **3.** Decreasingly; less. [< AS. *wyrsa,* version.—**wors'en§,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become worse. —**wors'er,** *a. & adv.* Worse: a former redundant form of the comparative, on the analogy of *lesser:* now regarded as a vulgarism.
wors'et, 1 wūrs'et; 2 wûrs'ĕt, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Worsted. **wors'ett‡.**
wor'ship, } 1 wūr'ship; 2 wûr'ship. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WOR-
wur'ship², } SHIPED¹ or WOR'SHIPPED¹, WOR'SHIPT¹; WOR'-SHIP-ING or WOR'SHIP-PING.] **1.** To pay an act of worship to. **2.** To treat with distinguished or exaggerated admiration or affection. **3**‖. To honor. **4.** To perform acts or have sentiments of worship. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act or feeling of adoration or homage; the paying of religious reverence, as in prayer, praise, etc. **2.** The act or feeling of deference, respect, or honor toward virtue, power, or the like. **3.** Excessive or ardent admiration; also, the object of such love or admiration. **4.** [Eng. or Prov.] A title of honor in addressing persons of station. [< AS. *weorthscipe,* < *weorth,* worthy, + *-scipe,* -SHIP.] **wor'shipet.**
Syn.: (verb) adore, bow down to, deify, exalt, honor, idolize, pray to, revere, reverence. See PRAISE; (noun) see RELIGION; REVERENCE.—ANT.: (verb) abhor, abjure, abominate, blaspheme, curse, denounce, detest, renounce, revile, scoff, scorn.—**wor'-ship-er,** *n.* **wor'ship-per‡.**—**wor'ship-ful,** *a.* Worthy of honor by reason of character or position: applied to dignitaries, as magistrates, etc. In Freemasonry, it is part of a specific official title, as of masters. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*
worst, } 1 wūrst; 2 wûrst. **I**d. *vt.* To get the advantage
wurst², } over; defeat; vanquish. **II.** *a.* [Used as the superlative of *bad, ill,* or *evil.*] Bad, ill, or evil in the highest degree. **III.** *n.* The most evil state or result. **IV.** *adv.* In the worst or most extreme manner or degree. [< AS. *wyrsta,* superl. of *wyrsa,* worse.] Syn.: (verb) see BEAT; CONQUER.
wors'ted, 1 wus'ted *or* wurs'ted; 2 wǫs'tĕd *or* wǫrs'tĕd. **I.** *a.* Made of worsted. **II.** *n.* **1.** Woolen yarn, with fibers combed parallel and twisted hard; also, a lightly twisted woolen yarn. **2.** Material for braid other than cotton or silk. [< *Worsted,* now *Worstead,* in England.]
wort¹, 1 wūrt; 2 wûrt, *n.* **1.** A plant; herb; as, liver*wort.* **2.** A plant of the cabbage kind. [< AS. *wyrt,* plant.]
wort², *n.* The unfermented infusion of malt that when fermented becomes beer. [< AS. *wyrte,* < *wyrt,* plant.]
worth‖, 1 wūrth; 2 wûrth, *vi.* To betide or befall: now only in phrases, as **wo worth the day,** etc. [< AS. *weorthan,* be.]
worth, } 1 wūrth; 2 wûrth. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having value; equal
wurth², } in value (to); exchangeable (for). **2.** Deserving (of): in either a good or a bad sense. **3.** Having possessions to the value of; as, he is *worth* a million. **II.** *n.* **1.** That quality which renders a thing useful or desirable; value or excellence of any kind; hence, market value. **2.** That quality or combination of qualities that makes one deserving of esteem; mental and moral excellence. **3**‖. Wealth. [< AS. *weorth,* < *weorth,* worthy.] Syn.: (noun) character, desert, excellence, integrity, merit, preciousness. See PRICE; VIRTUE.—**worth'less,** *a.* Having no worth. (1) Having no utility or value. (2) Destitute of dignity, virtue, or standing. Syn.: see BAD; BASE; USELESS; VAIN; WASTE.—**worth'less-ly,** *adv.*—**worth'less-ness,** *n.*
-worth, -worthy, *suffixes.* Used in composition to represent WORTH, *n.*, WORTHY, *a.*
Worth, William Jenkins (1794–1849). An American general; served in Mexican war.
Wörth, 1 vūrt; 2 vûrt, *n.* A town (pop. 3,000) in Bas-Rhin department, France, where the Germans defeated the French, Aug. 6, 1870.
wor'thy, } 1 wūr'thi; 2 wûr'thy. **I.** *a.* [WOR'THI-ER; WOR'-
wur'thy², } THI-EST.] **1.** Possessing worth; deserving of respect or honor; having valuable or useful qualities. **2.** Having such qualities as to be deserving of or adapted to some specified thing; fit; suitable: followed by *of* (rarely *for*), sometimes by an infinitive (formerly by a clause introduced by *that*), and rarely by the object directly. **3†.** Well deserved; fitting. **II.** *n.* [WOR'THIES², *pl.*] **1.** A person of eminent worth: commonly in the plural. **2.** Humorously, a person of local note: a character. Syn.: (adjective) see BECOMING; EXCELLENT; GOOD; MORAL; VIRTUOUS.—**wor'thi-ly,** *adv.* In a worthy manner.—**wor'thi-ness,** *n.*
wot‖, 1 wet; 2 wŏt. *vt. & vi. 1st & 3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of WIT, *v.*
would, 1 wud; 2 wud, *v., imp.* of WILL, *auxiliary.* Expressing desire, conditional assertion, or determined action. [< AS. *wolde,* pret. of *willan,* will.]—**would'-be",** *a.* Desiring or professing to be; as, a *would-be* poet.
wound¹[d], 1 wūnd; 2 wund, *v.* **I.** *t.* To inflict a wound upon. (1) To hurt, especially so as to draw blood. (2) To cause pain, injury, or grief to. **II.** *i.* To inflict physical or moral hurt; pain. [< AS. *wundian,* < *wund;* see WOUND, *n.*] Syn.: see AFFRONT; HURT; PIQUE.
wound², 1 wound; 2 wound, *imp. & pp.* of WIND¹, *v.*
wound, 1 wūnd; 2 wund, *n.* **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence; especially, a cut, bruise, stab, etc.; also, a breach of the bark or substance of a tree or plant. **2.** Hence, any injury or cause of pain or grief, as to the feelings, honor, etc. [< AS. *wund,* < *winnan,* strive.]
wound'ly†, *adv.* [Colloq.] Exceedingly; excessively.
wound'less, *a.* [Poet.] **1.** Free from hurt or injury; unwounded. **2.** Incapable of being wounded; invulnerable.
Wou'ver-man, 1 vau'vər-mən; 2 vou'ver-măn, **Philips** (1619–1668). A Dutch painter; *Halt of a Sporting Party.* **Wou'ver-mans‡.**
wove, *imp. & pp.* of WEAVE, *v.*—**wo'ven,** *pp.*
wow, 1 wau; 2 wow, *interj.* An exclamation of wonder, surprize, pleasure, or pain: in literary use chiefly Scotch. [wild.
wowf, 1 wauf; 2 wowf, *a.* [Scot.] Unsettled in mind; deranged;
wownd, *n.* Same as WOUND.
Wp., *abbr.* Worship.—**W. P.,** *abbr.* Worthy Patriarch.—**W. R.,** *abbr.* West Riding.
wrack, 1 rak; 2 răk. **I.** *vt.* Same as WRECK. **II¹.** *n.* **1.** Marine vegetation and floating material cast ashore by the sea. **2.** The state of being wrecked; ruin; destruction. **3.** Wreckage. **4†.** Shipwreck. [< D. *wrak,* wrack.] **wraket.**
wrack², *n.* A rack of clouds: any floating vapor.
wraith, 1 rēth; 2 răth, *n.* A fantom of a living person supposed to portend that person's death; loosely, any specter. [< Ice. *vörth,* guardian.]
wrang, 1 rag; 2 răng, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Wrong.
Wran'gel, 1 rag'gel; 2 răg'ĕl. **1. W. Island,** an island at the mouth of the Sitkine river, Alaska; 120 m. S. E. of Sitka. **2. W. Land,** an island in the Arctic Ocean, N. of Long Strait; lat. 71° N.; long. 178° W.; discovered by Kellet in 1849; visited by T. Long in 1867; formally acquired by the Dominion of Canada, Sept., 1921. **3. Mount,** a mountain in S. Alaska; 19,400 ft. high. **4. Ferdinand Petrovich** (1794–1870), a Russian baron, admiral and explorer.
wran'gl(e², 1 rag'gl; 2 răg'ĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [WRAN'GL(E)D²; **P**
WRAN'GLING.] **1.** To maintain by noisy argument or dispute; brawl. **2**‖. To argue; debate. **II.** *n.* **1.** An angry or noisy dispute. **2†.** An argument. [ME. *wranglen,* akin to LG. *wrangen,* wrangle.] Syn.: (verb) see CONTEND; (noun) see ALTERCATION; DISPUTE; QUARREL.—**wran'gler,** *n.* **1.** One who wrangles. **2.** At Cambridge University, England, one who has taken the highest mathematical honors. Wranglers were classified as **senior wrangler, second, third,** etc., until 1909.
wrap¹, 1 rap; 2 răp, *vt. & vi.* [WRAPPED[t] or WRAPT; WRAP'-PING.] **1.** To fold, roll, or draw together, as a fabric, so as to enclose something. **2.** To surround and cover by infolding; infold: commonly followed by *in* or *with,* and often intensified by *up.* **3.** To infold or involve so as to conceal; hide. [< WARP, *v.*]
wrap²†, *vt.* Same as RAP², *v.*, chiefly in the form *wrapt.*
wrap, *n.* An article of dress intended to be drawn or folded about a person; a wrapper; in the plural, outer garments collectively, as cloaks, scarfs, etc.—**wrap'per,** *n.* **1.** An outer covering, as for a newspaper or cigar. **2.** A loose flowing outer garment. **3.** [Colloq.] An undershirt.—**wrap'ras"cal,** *n.* A loose overcoat of the 18th century.
wrasse, 1 ras; 2 răs, *n.* A food-fish of warm and tropical seas, often highly colored. [< W. *gwrachen,* wrasse.]
wrat, 1 rāt *or* (*Sc.*) wrūt; 2 rāt *or* (*Sc.*) wrät, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A wart.
wratch. **I.** *vi.* [Scot.] To become niggardly. **II.** *n.* A wretch; a niggard.
wrath, 1 ruth; 2 răth, *n.* **1.** Determined and lasting anger; extreme passion; rage. **2**‖. The just punishment of crime. [< AS. *wræththo,* < *wrāth;* see WROTH.] Syn.: see ANGER; VIOLENCE.—**wratht,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become angry; show wrath. **wrath'ent.**—**wrathf,** *a.* Wroth.—**wrath'ful,** *a.* **1.** Full of wrath; extremely angry. **2.** Springing from or expressing wrath. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wrath'y,** *a.* **1.** Disposed to wrath. **2.** [Colloq.] Wroth.
Wrath, Cape. A cape in N. W. Scotland.
wreak¹, 1 rik; 2 rēk, *vt.* To inflict, as vengeance; satiate, as a feeling or passion. [< AS. *wrecan,* revenge, impel.]—**wreakt,** *n.* Vengeance.—**wreak'ful†,** *a.* **-ly†,** *adv.*
wreath, 1 rīth; 2 rēth, *n.* **1.** A twisted band of leaves or flowers, commonly circular, as for a crown or chaplet. **2.** Any curled band of circular or spiral shape, as of smoke or snow. **3.** [W-] Same as CORONA AUSTRALIS. [< AS. *wræth,* < *writhan,* twist.]—**wreathe,** 1 rīth; 2 rīth, *vt. & vi.* [WREATHED; WREATH'ING.] **1.** To form into or take the form of a wreath. **2.** To encircle; embrace; also, to form, as a surface, in or as if in

wreaths; as, *wreathed* in smiles. 3‖. To twist. Syn.: see TWIST.—**wreath'y,** *a.*

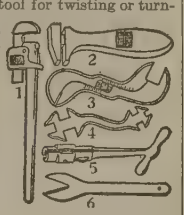
wreck, 1 rek; 2 rĕk. I¹. *vt. & vi.* **1.** To cause or suffer purposely or negligently the destruction of, as a vessel; shipwreck. **2.** To bring any form of ruin or destruction upon. **3.** To endanger, damage, or ruin by a wreck, as goods. **4.** To suffer wreck; be ruined. **5.** To engage in wrecking, as for plunder or for rescue. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked. (1) Shipwreck. (2) The ruin of anything, especially if effected violently. **2.** That which has been wrecked or ruined, as a vessel or an army. **3.** Wreckage; especially, in law, property cast upon land by the sea, either broken portions of a wrecked vessel or cargo from it. **4.** Same as WRACK¹, 1. [< AS. *wræc,* < *wrecan,* drive out.] Syn.: see RUIN.—**wreck'age,** *n.* **1.** The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked. **2.** Material from a wreck.—**wreck'er,** *n.* **1.** One who lures ships to destruction in order to plunder them. **2.** One who ruins something valuable, as a bank or a railroad, especially for his own profit. **3.** One employed to recover disabled vessels or wrecked cargoes for the owners; also, a vessel employed in this service.—**wreck'ful,** *a.* [Poet.] Causing wreck; involving ruin.

wrek, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WRACK², *n.*

wren, 1 ren; 2 rĕn, *n.* **1.** Any of several small birds (genus *Troglodytes*) having short rounded wings and a short tail. *Troglodytes troglodytes* is the common Old World wren. The **house wren** (*T. aedon*), the **winter w.** (*T. hiemalis*), **Bewick's w.** (*Thryothorus bewicki*), and the **Carolina w.** (*T. ludovicianus*) are familiar North American examples. **2.** One of other small birds. [< AS. *wrenna,* wren.]

Wren, Sir Christopher (1632–1723). An English architect; designed St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the Royal Exchange, the towers at the west front of Westminster Abbey, etc.

wrench, 1 rench; 2 rĕnch. I¹. *vt.* **1.** To twist violently; turn suddenly by force; wrest. **2.** Hence: (1) To twist forcibly so as to cause pain or injury; sprain. (2) To twist from the proper meaning, intent, or use. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of wrenching. (1) A violent twist; hence, a twist causing pain or injury; sprain. (2) Any strain or sudden and violent tension; sudden and violent emotion. **2.** A tool for twisting or turning bolts, nuts, pipe, etc. [< AS. *wrenc,* stratagem, < √ of WRING.]—**Stillson wrench,** resembling a monkey-wrench, but with one jaw capable of slight angular movement about the other, so that the grip is increased by pressure on the handle.



Common Forms of Wrenches.
1. Stillson wrench. 2. Pocket-wrench. 3. S wrench. 4. Combination wrench. 5. Adjustable socket-wrench. 6. Alligator wrench. See also illus. under MONKEY-WRENCH.

Wrens, *n. pl.* [Gt. Brit.] The Women's Royal Naval Service, organized to relieve men of certain shore duties connected with the Royal Navy: so called from the initial letters *W, R, N, S,* plus *E.*

wrest, 1 rest; 2 rĕst. I¹. *vt.* **1.** To pull or force away by violent twisting or wringing; wrench. **2.** To turn from the true meaning, character, intent, application, etc. **II.** *n.* **1.** An act of wresting. (1) A violent twist. (2) A misapplication or perversion. (3) A crooked act; wile. **2.** A key for tuning a stringed instrument, as a harp. [< AS. *wræstan,* < *writhan,* writhe.]—**wrest'er,** *n.*

wres'tl(eᴱ**),** 1 res'l; 2 rĕs'l, *v.* [WRES'TL(E)Dᴱ; WRES'TLING.] I. *t.* [Colloq.] To contend with by wrestling. **II.** *i.* **1.** To contend or grapple, as opponents striving each to bring the other to the ground; hence, to strive vehemently for some end. **2.** To pray earnestly. [AS. *wræstlian,* freq. of *wræstan;* see WREST, *v.*] Syn.: see STRUGGLE.—**wres'tl(e**ᴱ**),** *n.* An act of wrestling.—**wres'tler,** *n.* One who wrestles; especially, a person skilled in wrestling.—**wres'tling,** *n.* The act of one who wrestles; specif., the sport or exercise in which two persons contest, each endeavoring to throw the other.

wretch, } 1 reċh; 2 rĕch, *n.* **1.** A base, vile, or contemptible
wrechᴱ**,** } person; despicable character. **2.** A miserable or unhappy person; also, sometimes, any person or creature viewed with pity. [< AS. *wrecca,* outcast, < *wrecan,* banish.]—**wretch'ed,** *a.* **1.** Sunk in dejection; profoundly unhappy. **2.** Causing misery. **3.** Mean; paltry. **4.** Despicable. Syn.: see BAD; BASE; PITIFUL.—**wretch'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**wretch'ed-ness,** *n.* The condition or state of being wretched.

wrig, 1 rig; 2 rĭg, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A weakling in a family, brood, or litter. **2.** The youngest child of a family.

wrig'gle, } 1 rig'l; 2 rĭg'l, *vt. & vi.* [WRIG'GLED; WRIG'GLING.]
wrig'lᴱ**,** } **1.** To twist in a sinuous manner; squirm; writhe. **2.** To proceed as if by twisting, crawling, or insinuating turns. **3.** To show confusion, as under questioning. [< D. *wriggelen,* freq. < √ of MD. *wricken,* turn.]—**wrig'gle,** *n.* The motion of one who or that which wiggles.—**wrig'gler,** *n.*—**wrig'gly,** *a.*

wright, 1 rait; 2 rĭt, *n.* One who does mechanical or constructive work: used chiefly in compounds; as, *shipwright.* [< AS. *wyrhta,* < *wyrcan,* work.]

Wright, *n.* **1. Sir Almroth Edward** (1861–), an English bacteriologist.—**Wright's index** or **method,** see OPSONIC INDEX. **2. Orville** (1871–), an American aviator; inventor with his brother Wilbur of a heavier-than-air flying-machine, etc. **3. Wilbur** (1867–1912). American aviator; inventor.

wring, 1 riŋ; 2 rĭng, ⌒. [WRUNG, WRINGED, or WRANG (Prov.); WRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compress by twisting; turn and strain with force; pass (clothes) through a wringer. **2.** To squeeze or press out, as water, by twisting; figuratively, to extort. **3.** To torture; distress. **4.** To twist out of shape or place. **5‖.** To pervert. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To writhe, as with anguish. **2.** To pain, as by pinching. **3.** To force a way; squeeze. [< AS. *wringan,* wring.]—**wring'-bolt,** *n.* A bolt, having a ring or eye, used by shipwrights to secure the planks against the frame till permanently fastened.—**wring'er,** *n.* **1.** One who wrings. **2.** A contrivance used to press water out of fabrics after washing.

wrin'kl(eᴱ**),** 1 riŋ'kl; 2 rĭŋ'kl, *vt. & vi.* [WRIN'KL(E)Dᴱ; WRIN'KLING.] **1.** To contract into furrows and prominences; pucker into folds and creases. **2.** To become corrugated; assume furrows and ridges.

wrin'kl(eᴵᴱ**),** *n.* A small ridge or prominence, as on a smooth surface; crease. [< √ of WRING.]—**wrin'kly,** *a.* Having wrinkles.

wrin'kl(e²ᴱ**),** *n.* [Colloq.] A curious or ingenious notion; happy thought. [< AS. *wrenc,* artifice.] Syn.: see WHIM.

wrist, 1 rist; 2 rĭst, *n.* **1.** The part of the arm immediately adjoining the hand; the carpus. **2.** A wrist-pin. [< AS. *wrist,* < *writhan,* twist.]—**wrist'band,** *n.* The band of a sleeve that covers the wrist or ends a shirt-sleeve.—**wrist'-drop",** *n.* Paralysis of the forearm due to lead-poisoning.—**wrist'let,** *n.* **1.** A flexible band worn on the wrist for ornament or warmth. **2.** A bracelet. **3.** [Slang.] A handcuff.—**wrist'-pin",** *n.* A pin, as for a connecting-rod.—**wrist-watch,** *n.* A watch set as in a leather wristlet and worn at the wrist.

writ‖, 1 rit; 2 rĭt, *3d pers. sing. pres. ind.,* also *imp. & pp.* of WRITE, *v.*

writ, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A mandatory precept, under seal, issued by a court, and commanding the person to whom it is addressed to do or not to do some act. **2.** That which is written: now chiefly in the phrase **Holy Writ,** meaning the Bible. [< AS. *writ,* < *writan,* write.]—**writ of prohibition,** a writ issued by a superior court to an inferior court, commanding it to desist from proceeding in a matter not within its jurisdiction.—**w. of right.** 1. *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a writ in an action for the purpose of establishing a title to real estate, now superseded. **2.** [U. S.] A similar common law writ.—**w. of summons,** the writ by which, in modern practise, a civil action is commenced.

write, 1 rait; 2 rĭt, *v.* [WROTE or WRIT‖; WRIT'TEN or WRIT‖; WRIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To trace or inscribe on a surface, as in letters; especially, to do so in cursive characters. **2.** To trace or inscribe (characters that represent sounds or ideas). **3.** To describe in writing. **4.** To compose or produce in writing, especially as an author. **5.** To give legible or indicative form to; impress. **6.** To cover with writing. **7.** To entitle, designate, or show to be in writing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To trace or inscribe letters, etc., on a surface. **2.** To communicate thought or news by writing. **3.** To engage in literary composition. **4.** To act as amanuensis. [< AS. *writan,* write.] Syn.: see INSCRIBE.—**to write on,** to cancel in an account or statement of debits and credits.—**to w. up. 1.** To commend to favor in writing; puff; as, to *write up* an actor. **2.** To describe fully in writing; also, to bring up to date; as, to *write up* the ledger.—**writ'er,** *n.* **1.** One who writes. (1) One who engages in literary composition. (2) A penman. (3) [Eng.] Formerly, a copying-clerk in a government office; also, sometimes, a clerk. (4) [Scot.] Formerly, an attorney. **2.** That which writes or assists in writing: used in composition; as, *typewriter.*—**writers' spasm,** writers' cramp. See CRAMP², *n.*, 2.—**writ'er-ship,** *n.* The office or business of a writer.—**writ'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who writes. **2.** The characters so made; chirography. **3.** Anything written or expressed in letters, especially a literary production. **4.** *Law.* A written instrument: words, or characters that stand for words or ideas, traced on some substance, as paper, wood, or stone, with an implement, as a pen, pencil, or brush, or by some other device, as stamping, printing, or engraving.—**writ'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A typewriting-machine.—**writ'ing-mas"ter,** *n.* A teacher of penmanship.—**writ'ing-pa"per,** *n.* Paper prepared to receive ink in writing.

writhe, 1 raith; 2 rĭth, *vt. & vi.* [WRITHED; WRITH'ING.] **1.** To twist with violence; wrench; distort, as the body, face, or limbs in pain. **2‖.** To extort. [< AS. *writhan,* writhe.] Syn.: see STRUGGLE.—**writh'er,** *n.*

writh'en, 1 rith'n; 2 rĭth'n, *pp.* of WRITHE, *v.* [Archaic or Poet.] Twisted; distorted.

writ'ten, 1 rit'n; 2 rit'n, *pp.* of WRITE, *v.*

W. R. N. S., *abbr.* See WRENS.

wrong, 1 rōŋ; 2 rông. I. *vt.* **1.** To violate the rights of; inflict injury or injustice upon. **2.** To do injustice to by imputation; misrepresent. **II.** *a.* **1.** Not morally right or proper; not just or proper. **2.** Deviating from fact and truth; mistaken; erroneous. **3.** Not in accordance with rule or appropriateness; improper; incorrect. **4.** Unsuitable; as, the *wrong* side of cloth. **III.** *n.* **1.** That which is contrary to justice or rectitude; an injury; mischief. **2.** Hence, some particular form of disobedience or non-conformity to lawful authority, human or divine. Specif., in law: (1) A tort. (2) A crime. **IV.** *adv.* In a wrong manner. [< AS.* *wrang,* < *wringan,* wring.] Syn.: (verb) see ABUSE; (adjective) see CRIMINAL; IMMORAL; SINFUL; (noun) see INJURY; INJUSTICE; SIN.—**wrong'-do"er,** *n.* One who commits a fault or crime.—**wrong'-do"ing,** *n.*—**wrong'er,** *n.* One who commits an offense, injury, or trespass.—**wrong'ful,** *a.* Characterized by injustice. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wrong'-head"ed,** *a.* Having perverted judgment; perverse; obstinate.—**wrong'ly,** *adv.* In a wrong manner.—**wrong'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being wrong.

wrote, 1 rōt; 2 rŏt, *imp.* of WRITE, *v.*

wroth‖, 1 rō͟th; 2 rôth, *a.* Filled with anger; angry. [< AS. *wrāth*, < *writhan*, writhe.] **wrothe**†.—**wroth**†, *n.* Anger.

wrought, 1 rȯt; 2 rôt, *imp.* & *pp.* of WORK, *v.*; now archaic except in the senses of to effect, and to work into shape.—**wrought iron,** see under IRON, *n.*—**wrought-iron casting,** same as MITIS CASTING.

wrung, 1 rung; 2 rūng, *imp.* & *pp.* of WRING, *v.*

wry, 1 rȯi; 2 rȳ, *a.* **1.** Bent to one side or out of position; contorted; askew. **2.** Hence, deviating from that which is right or proper; perverted, as a course or an interpretation. *Wry* is an element of some self-explaining compounds: as **wry-billed, wry-mouthed, wry-necked.** [< AS. *wrigian*, twist.] **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*—**wry-neck**", *n.* **1.** A woodpecker (genus *Iynx*) with the habit of twisting its head and neck. **2.** *Pathol.* A rheumatic affection in the neck-muscles.

Wryneck. 1/8

W. S., *abbr.* West Saxon, Writer to the Signet.—**W. S. W.,** *abbr.* West-southwest.—**wt.,** *abbr.* Weight.

Wu, 1 wū; 2 wụ, *n.* A river in Kweichow province, central China; length, 700 m. N. to the Yangtze river.

Wu-chang', 1 wū-chag'; 2 wụ-chăng', *n.* A walled city (pop. 700,000), capital of Hupeh province, China.

wud, *a.* [Scot.] Mad; insane.

wud-die, 1 wud'i; 2 wŭd'i, *n.* [Scot.] A rope or halter made of twigs; withe; also, the gallows. **wid'die**†.

Wu-hu', 1 wū-hū'; 2 wụ-hu', *n.* A treaty port (pop. 92,000) in Anhwei province, China.

wul'fen-ite, 1 wul'fen-ait; 2 wul'fĕn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A tabular resinous or adamantine, yellow, brown, or red lead molybdate ($PbMoO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< F. X. von *Wulfen* (1728–1805), Austrian mineralogist.]

wull, 1 wul; 2 wŭl, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Will.

wull'cat, 1 wul'kat; 2 wŭl'cât, *n.* [Scot.] A wildcat.

wum'mel, 1 wum'l *or* wum'l; 2 wụm'l *or* wŭm'l, *n.* [Scot.] A wimble. **wum'll**†; **wum'mle**†. [Wound.

wun, 1 wun; 2 wŭn. **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To win. **II.** *n.* Wind. **III.** *pp.*

Wundt, 1 vunt; 2 vụnt, **Wilhelm Max** (1832–1920). A German psychologist and physiologist.—**Wundt'i-an,** *a.*

wun'na, 1 wun'o; 2 wŭn'a, *v.* [Scot.] Will not.

Wurt'tem-berg, 1 vȯr'tem-bĕrg; 2 vȯr'tĕm-bĕrH, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1865–). **Albrecht Maria Alexander Joseph,** a German general in the World War. **2.** A republic in S. W. Germany, proclaimed Nov. 1918; 7,534 sq. m.; pop. 2,526,171; capital, Stuttgart; formerly a kingdom, founded in 1805 by the peace of Pressburg. **Würt'em-berg**‡.

Wurz'burg, 1 vȯrts'burH; 2 vȯrts'bụrH, *n.* A university town (pop. 86,570), capital of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, near which Archduke Charles defeated the French, Sept. 3, 1796, and Prussia defeated Bavaria, July 28, 1866. **Würz'burg**‡.

wus†, *v.* Same as WIS. **wuss**‡.

wuss, 1 wus; 2 wŭs, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Wish.

Wu Ting Fang, 1 wū tiŋ fāŋ; 2 wụ ting făng (1841–1922). A Chinese diplomat in the United States; author; statesman; reformer.

wuz'zent, 1 wuz'ent; 2 wŭz'ĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] Wizzened.

W. Va., *abbr.* West Virginia (official).

wy, 1 wai; 2 wȳ, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A grazing-ground.

Wy'an-dotte‡, *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** One of that portion of the Huron tribe of Indians now settled in Oklahoma. **2.** [*w-*] One of a breed of domestic fowls. See illus. under FOWL. **Wy'an-dot**‡.

Wy'an-dotte‡, *n.* A city (pop. 13,850) in S. E. Michigan.

Wy'at, 1 wai'ət; 2 wȳ'at, **Sir Thomas.** (1) An English poet; statesman and ambassador (1503–1542). (2) An English soldier (?1520–1554); conspired against the marriage of Mary I to Philip of Spain; his rising suppressed, he was executed, April 11, 1554.

wych'-elm", see WICH-ELM, W.-HAZEL.

Wych'er-ley, 1 wich'er-li; 2 wȳch'er-ly, **William** (1640?– 1716). An English dramatist; *The Country Wife.*

Wyc'liff, 1 wik'lif; 2 wȳc'lif, **John** (1324?–1384). An English reformer; first translator, with assistants, of the entire Bible into English. **Wyc'liffe**‡.—**Wyc'liff-ite.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Wyclif. **II.** *n.* A follower of Wyclif. **Wyc'liff-ite**‡.

wye, 1 wai; 2 wȳ, *n.* The letter Y, or something Y-shaped.

Wyke'ham, 1 wik'əm; 2 wȳk'am, **William of** (1324–1404). An English bishop and statesman; founded Winchester school; built New College, Oxford. **Wick'ham**‡.

wyl†, *v.* To will; desire. **wylle**†.

wyle, 1 wail; 2 wȳl, *v.* [Scots. or Obs.] To beguile; wile.

wy'lie-coat", 1 wai'li-kōt"; 2 wȳ'li-cōt", *n.* [Scot.] A boys' flannel underdress; also, a flannel petticoat. **wil'lie-coat"**‡.

wyn†, *v.* To win; overcome. **wynne**†.

wynd‡, 1 waind; 2 wȳnd, *n.* [Scot.] An alley. [= WIND², *n.*]

wynd‡†, *n.* Same as WIND.

Wynne, 1 win; 2 wȳn, **John J.** (1859–). American Roman Catholic priest, educator, and Biblical scholar; one of the editors of *The Catholic Encyclopedia.*

Wyo., *abbr.* Wyoming (official).

Wy-o'ming, 1 wai-ō'miŋ *or* wai'o-miŋ; 2 wȳ-ō'ming *or* wȳ'o-ming, *n.* **1.** A State in the N. W. United States; 97,914 sq. m.; pop. 194,400; capital, Cheyenne. **2. W. Valley,** a valley in N. E. Pennsylvania; the scene of a battle between 400 American Revolutionists and 400 Tories and 700 Indians, when many of the prisoners were massacred by the Indians.

wyte, 1 wait; 2 wȳt, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Blame. [< AS. *wīte*, < *witan*, blame.] **wite**‡; **wytte**†.

Wythe, 1 with; 2 wȳth, **George** (1726–1806). An American jurist; signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Wyt'schae"te, 1 wait'shē"tə; 2 wit'shā"te, *n.* A village in Flanders, Belgium; occupied by the Germans, Nov. 1, 1914; recaptured by the British, June 7, 1917.

wytte†, *n.* Wisdom; intelligence; reason.—**wyt'ty**†, *a.* Wise.

wy'vern, *n.* *Her.* Same as WIVERN.

X

X x Roman. 𝔛 𝔵 Black Letter. 𝒳 𝓍 Script.

X[1], x, 1 eks; 2 ĕks, *n.* [EXES, X's, or Xs, 1 eks'ez; 2 ĕks'ĕz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-fourth in the English alphabet. It is a sign for the combination *ks*, as in *extra*, or *gz*, as in *exact*. When initial, as in *Xanthous*, it is pronounced like *z*. The name *ex* is Latin.

In the Latin alphabet *x* was redundant, as it is now in our own. In modern English the *x* of unstressed *ex-* preceding a vowel usually becomes *gz*; cp. *exact, exhaust*. Before unaccented *t*, as in *anxious, noxious* and before *u*, as in *flexure*, x is pronounced as *kṣh*. When final it is sometimes heard as in *box*, and sometimes silent, as in *billet-doux*. In Spanish and Spanish-American proper names *x* is pronounced as *h*.

The character X is, through Latin, from an Early Western Greek, an addition of the Greeks to the Phenician alphabet.

2. An abbreviation: (1) (*a*) Christ: properly the Greek letter Chi, which is the same in form as English X. (*b*) [Colloq.] Christian; as, X Science. (2) Xavier; Xerxes; etc. (other personal names beginning with X). (3) *Finance.* Ex coupon; ex dividend; ex interest. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) In the Roman notation, ten; with a dash over it (X̄), ten thousand; when laid horizontally (Ↄ), one thousand. (2) *Math.* The principal unknown quantity; hence, anything unknown. (3) The twenty-third (or twenty-fourth when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; twenty-three (or twenty-four) as a number or numeral. Sometimes V and W are omitted, X being classed as twenty-one. (4) *Chem.* Xenon. (5) *Elec.* Reactance. (6) *Wireless Teleg.* Electromagnetic waves, affecting a receiver, produced by atmospheric electrical discharges and electrical storms.

4. The terminal letter of the plural in some French nouns and adjectives and in certain English words of French origin; as, *beaux, tableaux.*—**X-rays,** *n. pl.* The Roentgen rays: so called originally by their discoverer because their nature was unknown: still a popular name.

X', *n.* Something in the shape of the letter X: chiefly in adjectival use: as, an X piece in a framing.

X, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A ten-dollar bill.

xan'thate, 1 zan'thēt; 2 zăn'thāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of xanthic acid.

xan'the-in, } 1 zan'thi-in, -in *or* -ain; 2 zăn'thĕ-in, -în *or*
xan'the-ine, } -în, *n.* The soluble yellow coloring-matter of flowers. See XANTHIN, 2. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

Xan'thi-an, 1 zan'thi-ən; 2 zăn'thi-an, *a.* Relating to Xanthus.—**Xanthian marbles** or **sculptures,** the marble sculptures found by Sir (then Mr.) C. Fellows (?1799–1860) at Xanthus: now in the British Museum.

xan'thic, 1 zan'thik; 2 zăn'thic, *a.* **1.** Having a yellow or yellowish color. **2.** Of or pertaining to xanthin. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]—**xanthic acid,** a heavy, colorless, oily liquid compound ($C_3H_6OS_2$) made by decomposing potassium xanthate with hydrochloric or sulfuric acid.—**x. oxid,** xanthin.

xan'thin } 1 zan'thin *or* -thīn; 2 zăn'thin *or* -thīn, *n.* **1.**
xan'thine, } *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_5H_4N_4O_2$) contained in blood, urine, and other animal secretions, and also produced synthetically. It leaves a yellow residue when evaporated with nitric acid. **xanthin oxid**‡. **2.** The insoluble yellow coloring-matter contained in flowers, especially that obtained from madder. Compare XANTHEIN. [< Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

Xan-thip'pe, *n.* . Same as XANTIPPE.

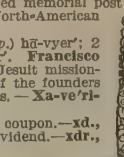
xan'tho-, } 1 zan'tho-, zan'thō-; 2 zăn'tho-, zănth-. From Greek
xanth-, } *xanthos*, yellow: combining forms: used especially in chemistry to designate certain yellow salts; as, the *xantho*-cobalt salts.—**xan"tho-car'pous,** *a.* . *Bot.* Yellow-fruited.—**Xan-thoch'ro-i,** *n. pl.* *Ethnol.* The blond, blue-eyed peoples of Caucasian blood, chiefly of northwestern Europe, but having representatives among the brunette Caucasians in southern Europe, northern Africa, and even in India.—**xan"tho-chro'-ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Xanthochroi: specif., of a light-colored or fair complexion. **xan-thoch'ro-oid**‡; **xan-thoch'-ro-oüs**‡.—**xan-thoch'ro-id.** **1.** *a.* Characterized by a fair or yellowish complexion. **II.** *n.* One who exhibits xanthochroid characteristics.—**xan'thone,** *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_8O_2$) obtained as a by-product in making phenolphthalein.—**xan'tho-phyl,** *n.* *Chem.* Yellow pigments contained in leaves, especially autumn leaves, believed to be the residue after the fading away of the chlorophyl. **xan'tho-phyll**‡. —**xan'thous,** *a.* *Ethnol.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the yellow or Mongolian type of mankind. **2.** Of or pertaining to that variety of mankind that has yellow or yellowish hair, including the Teutons and Scandinavians; blond.

Xan-thox'y-lum, 1 zan-thoks'i-lum; 2 zăn-thŏks'y-lŭm, *n.* Same as ZANTHOXYLUM.

Xan'thus, 1 zan'thus; 2 zăn'thŭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city of Lycia, Asia Minor; destroyed by Brutus, 43 B. C.; many interesting sculptures have been found there. **2.** Same as SCAMANDER.

Xan-tip'pe, 1 zan-tip'i; 2 zăn-tip'e, *n.* The wife of Socrates; renowned as a shrew. **Xan-thip'pe‡.**

xat, 1 zăt; 2 zät, *n.* A carved memorial post erected in front of the dwellings of certain North-American Indians.



Xat of the Haida Indians

Xav'i-er, 1 zav'i-ər *or* (*Sp.*) hä-vyer'; 2 zăv'i-er *or* (*Sp.*) hä-vyĕr'. **Francisco** (1506–1552). A Spanish Jesuit missionary in the Orient: one of the founders of the Society of Jesus. — **Xa-ve'ri-an,** *a.*

x. c., xcp., *abbr.* Without coupon.—**xd., xdiv.,** *abbr.* Without dividend.—**xdr.,** *abbr.* Crusader.

X-chro'mo-some. *Biol.* A chromosome found in certain sperm cells and in eggs. When a single one is noted in a fertilized egg, subsequent development of a male is indicated, while a female is denoted by two *X-chromosomes.*

Xe, *abbr.* Xenon.

xe'bec, 1 zĭ'bek; 2 zē'bĕc, *n.* A small three-masted vessel, with both square and lateen sails: formerly used by Algerine pirates. [< Turk. *sumbeki*, kind of a ship.]

Xen., *abbr.* Xenophon.

xe'ni-a, 1 zĭ'nı-ə; 2 zē'ni-ə, *n. Biol.* The influence of pollen of one species upon the maternal tissues of another species after hybrid fertilization: a phenomenon similar to telegony, and observed particularly in maize, which often shows blue kernels in a yellow-seeded variety pollinated by a blue-seeded one. [< Gr. *xenia*, hospitality.]

xen'o-, 1 zen'o-, zen-; 2 zĕn'o-, zĕn-. From Greek *xenos*, guest: combining forms.

Xen'o-cles, 1 zen'o-klīz; 2 zĕn'o-clēs, *n.* An Athenian tragic poet of the 5th century B. C.

Xe-noc'ra-tes, 1 zı-nok'rə-tīz; 2 ze-nŏc'ra-tēs, *n.* (396–314 B. C.) A Greek philosopher; disciple of Plato.

xe-nog'a-my, *n. Bot.* Cross-fertilization.—**xe-nog'a-mous,** *a.* [< XENO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**xen"o-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* **1.** Heterogenesis. **2.** The fancied production of an organism unlike either of its parents. [< XENO- + Gr. *genesis*, birth.] **xe-nog'e-nȳ‡.**—**xen"o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **xen"o-gen'ic‡.**—**xen"o-mor'phic,** *a. Petrol.* Not having its own individual form, but having an irregular shape that is given to it by surrounding minerals: said of the constituents of a crystalline rock. [XENO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

xe'non, 1 zĭ'nen; 2 zē'nŏn, *n.* An inert gaseous element occurring in extremely small quantities in the atmosphere. It solidifies at an extremely low temperature. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *xenon*, neut. of *xenos*, strange.]

Xe-noph'a-nes, 1 zı-nef'ə-nīz; 2 ze-nŏf'a-nēs, *n.* (538?–500 B. C.) A Greek philosopher and poet.

xen"o-pho'bi-a, *n.* Dislike of strangers. [< XENO- + PHOBIA.]

Xen'o-phon, 1 zen'o-fen; 2 zĕn'o-fŏn, *n.* (435–355 B. C.?) A Greek historian and soldier; commanded in the retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks; *Anabasis.*

xen'yl, 1 zen'ĭl; 2 zĕn'ȳl, *n. Chem.* The ultimate univalent radical of xenylenic derivatives. [< XEN- + -YL.]—**xen"y-len'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from certain diphenyl compounds. **xe-nyl'ic‡.**

xe'ro-, 1 zĭ'ro-, zer-; 2 zē'ro-, zĕr-. From Greek *xēros*, dry: combining forms.—**xer-,**

xe'ro-form, *n. Pharm.* A greenish powder containing bismuth and tribromphenol in equal quantities: used as an intestinal and surgical antiseptic.—**xe"ro-mor'phy,** *n. Bot.* The form or structure of the plant by which it is protected from desiccation.—**xe"ro-mor'phic,** *a.*—**xe'ro-phil,** *n.* A plant adapted to drought.—**xe-roph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Loving drought: said of plants especially adapted to living in dry, hot climates, as the cactus.—**xe'ro-phyll,** *n. Bot.* A leaf adapted to drought.—**xe'ro-phyte,** *n.* A plant adapted to dry conditions of air and soil.—**xe"ro-phyt'ic,** *a.*

xe-ro'sis, 1 zı-rō'sıs; 2 ze-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A condition of abnormal dryness of a part; specifically, a dry, harsh, thickened, and scaly condition of the skin or mucous membrane of a part. [< Gr. *xērōsis*, < *xēros*, dry.]—**xe'ro-sere,** *n. Ecol.* The series of changes in the succession of the plant formation found upon dry soil.—**xe"ro-trop'ic,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to xerotropism.—**xe"ro-trop'ism,** *n. Bot.* The tendency of plants, or plant parts, to alter their position so as to protect themselves from desiccation. [< XERO- + Gr. *trepō*, turn.]

xe'rus, 1 zĭ'rus; 2 zē'rūs, *n.* An African ground-squirrel with a long tail and coarse hair. [< Gr. *xēros*, dry.] See litus. in next column.

Xerx'es, 1 zûrks'ĭz; 2 zĕrks'ēs, *n.* (519?–465 B. C.) A Persian king (486–465); grandson of Cyrus the Great; defeated by the Greeks at Salamis. See SALAMIS.

xi, 1 zaı *or* ksī; 2 zī *or* csī, *n.* [Gr.] The fourteenth letter in the Greek alphabet [Ξ, ξ]: equivalent to English *x* or *z*.

Xerus. 1/17

Xi-me'nes de Cis-ne'ros, 1 hi-mē'nes, this-nē'ros; 2 hi-mē'nĕs, this-nē'ros (1437–1517). A Spanish statesman and cardinal.

Xin-gu', 1 shĭn-gū'; 2 shĭn-gu', *n.* A river in central Brazil; 1,300 m. to the Amazon.

xiph-, 1 zĭf-, zĭf'i-; 2 zĭf-, zĭf'i-. From Greek *xiphos*, sword: combining forms.—**xiph'i-,**

xiph'i-ster'num, *n.* The lower segment or ensiform process of the sternum: called also *xiphoid.*

xiph'oid, 1 zĭf'eid; 2 zĭf'ŏid. **I.** *a.* Shaped like a sword; as, the *xiphoid* cartilage (the lower end of the breast-bone). **xiph-oi'di-an‡. II.** *n.* The xiphoid process or xiphisternum. [< Gr. *xiphos*, sword, + -OID.]

Xmas., *abbr.* Christmas.—**Xn., Xtian.,** *abbr.* Christian.—**Xnty., Xty.,** *abbr.* Christianity.

XP. The first two letters of ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, the Greek word for Christ: introduced by Constantine the Great as an emblem of Christ.

Xper., Xr., *abbr.* Christopher.

X'-rays", *n. pl.* Same as ROENTGEN RAYS. See also under X^1, *n.*

Xt., *abbr.* Same as X^1, 2 (1).

xy'lem, 1 zaı'lem; 2 zȳ'lĕm, *n. Bot.* The portion of a vascular bundle that is made up of woody tissue, that is, tracheal tissue, wood-parenchyma, wood-cells, etc. [< Gr. *xylon*, wood.]

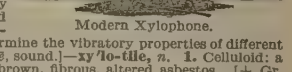
xy'lene, 1 zaı'lin; 2 zȳ'lēn, *n. Chem.* Any one of three isomeric colorless liquid hydrocarbons ($C_8H_4(CH_3)_2$) contained in coal- and wood-tar, called respectively **meta-, ortho-,** and **para-xylene,** according to the derivation from the benzene nucleus. [< Gr. *xylon*, wood.] **xy'lol‡.**

xy'lic, 1 zaı'lik; 2 zȳ'lic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from xylene.—**xylic acid,** either one of two isomeric crystalline compounds ($C_8H_{10}O_2$), distinguished as *xylic* and *paraxylic acids.*

xy'li-din, 1 zaı'li-din, -din *or* -din; 2 zȳ'li-dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dĭn, *n.*

xy'li-dine, *Chem.* Any one of six isomeric amido-derivatives of xylene having the common formula $C_8H_{11}N$. Three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylene, and one from paraxylene. They yield coloring-substances.

xy'lo-, 1 zaı'lo-, zil-; 2 zȳ'lo-, zȳl-. From Greek *xylon*, wood: **xyl-,** combining forms.—**xy'lo-car'pous,** *a.* Having a hard, woody fruit. [+ Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]—**xy'lo-gen,** *n.* **1.** A compound forming the essential part of plant-fibers; lignin. **2.** Specifically, nascent woody fiber.—**xy'lo-graph,** *n.* **1.** An engraving on wood, or a print from such engraving. **2.** An impression obtained from the grain of wood, as used for surface decoration. —**xy-log'ra-pher,** *n.*—**xy"lo-graph'ic, xy"lo-graph'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to wood-engraving.—**xy-log'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** Wood-engraving, especially of the 15th century. **2.** Printing with wood-engravings. **3.** Painting or printing on wood for decorative purposes. **4.** The making of prints or impressions showing the grain of wood.—**xy'loid,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling wood.—**xy-loi'din,** *n.* A high explosive made by the action of strong nitric acid on starch.—**xy-loi'o-gy,** *n.* A work devoted to the fibrous structure of wood.—**xy-loi'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in woods and their fibrous structure.—**xy-loph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on or boring in wood, as insect-larvæ. [+ Gr. *phagein*, eat.]—**xy'lo-nite,** *n.* Same as CELLULOID.—**xy'lo-phone,** *n.* **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a row of parallel wooden bars graduated to form a scale and struck by small mallets or sounded by rubbing. **2.** An instrument used to determine the vibratory properties of different woods. [+ Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]—**xy'lo-tile,** *n.* **1.** Celluloid: a former name. **2.** A brown, fibrous, altered asbestos. [+ Gr. *tilos*, down.]—**xy-lot'o-mist,** *n.* One skilled in xylotomy.—**xy-lot'o-mous,** *a.* Adapted to cutting or boring wood, as an insect.—**xy-lot'o-my,** *n.* The preparation of wood for examination by miscroscope, as for scientific purposes. [+ Gr. *temnō*, cut.]



Modern Xylophone.

xy'lyl, 1 zaı'lil; 2 zȳ'lyl, *n. Chem.* A radical (C_8H_9) believed to exist in xylene. [in xylene.

xy'ly-lene, 1 zaı'li-lin; 2 zȳ'ly-lēn, *n.* A radical (C_8H_8) contained

xyst, 1 zist; 2 zȳst, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A hall or covered portico used by athletes for their exercises: chiefly for use in stormy weather. **2.** A garden walk or terrace. [< Gr. *xyō*, scrape (from its polished floor).]

xys'ter, 1 zis'tər; 2 zȳs'ter, *n. Surg.* An instrument for scraping bones. [< Gr. *xystēr*, scraper, < *xyō*, scrape.]

Y

Y y Roman. **𝔜 𝔶** Black Letter. ***Yy*** Script.

Y¹, y, 1 waı; 2 wȳ, *n.* [WYES, Y's, or *Ys*, 1 waız; 2 wȳs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-fifth in the English alphabet. It is a sign of the palatal semivowel, heard in *yet*, and is also used, interchangeably with *i*, for the diphthong ɑı, as in *type*, for ī, as in *physic*, and for the final element of a diphthong, as in *boy*. In the respellings in Key 1 in this dictionary it is used only for the sound heard in *yet*. Diphthongal *y*, as in *type*, and its corresponding short, as in *typical*, are now simply orthographic variants of *i*. They derive from Greek upsilon, *υ*, which was at first u, then ū. In the second century A. D. the Romans took over the letter in the form *y*, with the sound ū, and in time passed it on to Anglo-Saxon and the Romance languages. In Middle English ū was unrounded to simple ī; and as the letter was a favorite with the penmen on account of its final flourish, they fell into the habit of substituting it for final *i*; hence, to-day, *city, carry*, but *cities, carries*. *Y* for *at* or *ī* is now useless in English spelling, but was used frequently in Old English.

The occasional use of *y* for *th* in print affecting "quaintness," as *ye* for *the*, is due to a confusion of the letter *y* with the Anglo-Saxon character *thorn*. See THORN, *n.*, 4; YE. *The* was never pronounced *ye*.

2. A symbol noting (1) In medieval Roman notation, 150:

with a dash over it (Ȳ), 150,000. (2) [*y*] *Math.* The second unknown quantity or variable. (3) *Chem.* Sometimes, yttrium: see ELEMENT. (4) The twenty-fourth (or twenty-fifth when *J* is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; twenty-four (or twenty-five) as a number or numeral. Sometimes V and W are omitted, Y being classed as twenty-two.

Y², *n.* Something resembling a letter Y in shape. (1) *Plumbing.* A branch-pipe, forked pipe, or coupling in the shape of the letter Y. Different forms are specifically called **Y branch, double-Y branch, half-Y branch.** (2) *Mech.* A forked piece, usually one of a pair, serving as a rest or support, as for some part of a sighting-instrument.

—**Y cartilage,** a piece of cartilage shaped like the letter Y, situated at the bottom of the socket of the hip-joint.—**Y current** (*Elec.*), a current of electricity passing through one arm of three-phase star connection.—**Y gun,** a gun having two firing-arms used for discharging depth-bombs against enemy submarines, and mounted aft, usually on a destroyer. See illus. below.—**Y level,** a level mounted in a pair of Y's: a common form of spirit-level, used in surveying, etc.—**Y potential** (*Elec.*), the difference of potential between any terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase system.—**Y track,** a track at approximately right angles to a line of railroad, and connected with it by two switches: used in place of a turntable.

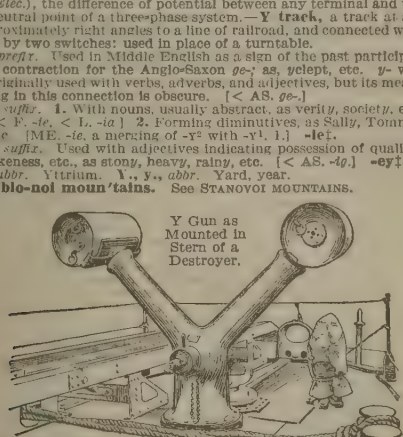
y-, *prefix.* Used in Middle English as a sign of the past participle, a contraction for the Anglo-Saxon *ge-*; as, *yclept*, etc. *y-* was originally used with verbs, adverbs, and adjectives, but its meaning in this connection is obscure. [< AS. *ge-*.]

-y¹, *suffix.* **1.** With nouns, usually abstract, as *verity, society*, etc. [< F. *-ie*, < L. *-ia*.] **2.** Forming diminutives, as *Sally, Tommy*, etc. [ME. *-ie*, a merging of *-ȳ* with *-y*¹.].

-y², *suffix.* Used with adjectives indicating possession of quality, likeness, etc., as *stony, heavy, rainy*, etc. [< AS. *-ig*.] **-ey‡.**

Y, *abbr.* Yttrium. **Y.,** **y.,** *abbr.* Yard, year.

Ya'blo-noi moun'tains. See STANOVOI MOUNTAINS.



Y Gun as Mounted in Stern of a Destroyer.

yacht, 1 yet; 2 yȧt. **I**d. *vi.* To manage, cruise, race, or sail in a yacht. **II.** *n.* A vessel specially built or fitted for pleasure, as distinguished from war or commerce. [< MD. *jacht*, < *jagen*, hunt.]—**yacht'-club",** *n.* A club of yachtsmen.—**yacht'ing,** *n.* The act or practise of sailing in or managing a yacht.—**yachts'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who owns or sails a yacht. **yacht'er‡; yacht'man‡.**—**yachts'**[or **yacht'**]**man-ship,** *n.* The art of managing a yacht; skill in yachting.—**yachts'wo'man,** *n. fem.*

Yad'kin, 1 yad'kin; 2 yȧd'kin, *n.* A river in W. North Carolina.

Ya'fa, *n.* Same as JAFFA.

yaff, 1 yof; 2 yȧf, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To bark like a dog when excited; hence, to speak sharply; scold.—**yaff,** *n.*

ya'ger, 1 yē'gər; 2 yā'gər, *n.* Same as JAEGER.

yag'er, 1 yag'ər; 2 yȧg'ər, *n.* [Scot.] An itinerant pedler; wanderer; ranger. **jag'ger‡.**

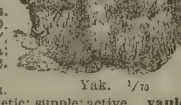
yah, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust; bah.

Ya'hoo, 1 yā'hu; 2 yā'hōō, *n.* One of an imaginary race of brutes in human form, described by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels;* hence, a person of low and vicious instincts.

Yah-veh', 1 yū-vē'; 2 yā-vē', **Yah'vist, Yah-vis'tic, Yah'vism,** same as JEHOVAH, JEHOVIST, etc. **Yah-we'‡; Yah-weh'‡; Yah'wism‡; Yah'wist‡.**

yaird, 1 yārd; 2 yārd, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A yard (36 inches). **2.** A garden; courtyard; churchyard.

yak, 1 yak *or* yăk; 2 yȧk *or* yăk, *n.* A bovine ruminant (*Bos* or *Poephagus grunniens*) of the higher regions of Central Asia, between the bisons and true oxen: it has long hair fringing the shoulders, sides, and tail. [< Tibetan *gyag*.]



Yak. 1/70

Yak'i-ma, 1 yak'i-mə; 2 yȧk'i-mə, *n.* A city in S. Washington; pop. 18,539.

Ya-kutsk', 1 yə-kutsk'; 2 yä-kutsk', *n.* **1.** A province in E. Siberia; 1,530,253 sq. m.; pop. 332,600. **2.** Its capital; pop. 11,000.

yald, 1 yōd *or* yōd; 2 yȧd *or* yȧd, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as YELD. **2.** Athletic; supple; active. **yauld‡.**

Yale, 1 yēl; 2 yāl, **Elihu** (1649–1721). An Anglo-American merchant; benefactor of Yale College. See NEW HAVEN.

Ya'lu', 1 yä'lū'; 2 yä'lu', *n.* A river between Manchuria and Chosen; 300 m. to the Yellow Sea; scene of a Japanese victory over Chinese, Sept. 17, 1894, and over Russians, May 1, 1904.

yam, 1 yam; 2 yăm, *n.* **1.** A climbing tropical plant (genus *Dioscorea*) having a fleshy edible tuberous root: also, its root. **2.** [U. S.] A large variety of the sweet potato. **3.** [Scot.] A large potato. [< Pg. *inhame*, prob. of African origin.]

Ya"ma-ga'ta, 1 yä"mə-gä'tə; 2 yä"mä-gä'tä, **Prince Aritomo** (1838–1922). A Japanese field-marshal and statesman.

yam'mer, 1 yam'ər; 2 yăm'er, *vi.* [Prov. Brit.] To complain peevishly; whine.

ya'mun, 1 yä'mun; 2 yä'mŭn, *n.* [Chin.] The office or official residence of a public functionary, as a mandarin; also, any department of the public service; as, the *yamun* of public justice. **ya'men‡.**

Yan'cey, 1 yan'si; 2 yăn'cy, **William Lowndes** (1814–1863). An American politician who urged secession; Confederate envoy to Europe, 1861.

Yang"chow', 1 yū"chou'; 2 yäng"chow', *n.* A city in S. Kiangsu province, China; pop. 100,000.

Yang'tze, 1 yāŋ'tsē; 2 yäng'tsę, *n.* A river in Tibet and central China; 3,200 m. to the Pacific ocean. **Yang'tze-Kiang"‡.**

Yan'-na, *n.* Same as JANINA.

yank¹, 1 yank; 2 yȧnk, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To take, remove, or displace with or as with a sharp or sudden pull, jerk, or twitch. **II.** *i.* [Eng.] **1.** To move with rapidity. **2.** To jabber; scold. [< Sw. dial. *jakka*, wander; akin to Ice. *jaga*, G. *jagen*, hunt.]—**yank,** *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A sudden sharp pull; jerk. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A sharp blow or slap.—**yank'ing,** *pa.* **1.** [U. S.] Inclined to jerk or pull sharply, as a horse. **2.** [Scot.] Active; enterprising.

Yan'kee, 1 yaŋ'ki; 2 yăn'kē. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Yankees. **II.** *n.* **1.** A New-Englander; hence, any citizen of the United States: a foreign, chiefly British, usage. **2.** A Northerner; especially, a Federal soldier: so called in the South, during the Civil War. [Prob. same as Scot. *yankie*, a sharp, clever woman, < YANK, *v.*; but perhaps < D. harvest-song, whose refrain began '*Yanker didee doodle down.*' Used by Smollett in "Adventures of Launcelot Greaves," p. 45, in 1762: "Proceed . . . without yawing like a Dutch *Yanky.*"]—**Yan'kee Doo'dle,** a song, of many humorous verses, popular in pre-Revolutionary times and one of the national airs of the United States.—**Yan'kee-dom,** *n.* **1.** The place where Yankees live: used either of New England, of the Northern States, or of the United States as a whole. **2.** Yankees collectively or as a class.—**Yan'kee-ism,** *n.* **1.** Yankee characteristics collectively. **2.** A Yankee idiom, especially as restricted to New England.—**Yan'kee-land,** *n.* [Colloq.] The United States; sometimes, by restriction, New England.

yap, 1 yap; 2 yȧp. **I.** *vi.* **1.** [Prov.] To bark or yelp, as a cur. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To prate; jabber. **II.** *n.* [Prov.] **1.** A worthless dog. **2.** A bark or yelp. [Imitative.]

Yap, *n.* One of the Caroline Islands; pop. 7,200; main cable and wireless station; placed under Japanese mandate by the Treaty of Versailles; but in 1921 the United States asserted, and has since maintained, its rights of cable, coaling, or landing there. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Ya"pu-rá', 1 yä"pu-rū'; 2 yä"pọ-rä', *n.* A river in S. E. Colombia and W. Brazil, South America; length, 1,750 m. from the Andes to the Amazon river.

Ya'qui, 1 yā'ki; 2 yä'kī, *n.* **1.** A river in N. W. Mexico; length, 420 m. to the Gulf of California. **2.** A tribe of Piman Indians living in Sonora state, Mexico.

yard, 1 yārd; 2 yārd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To collect or gather into or as into an enclosure or yard. **II.** *i.* [U. S.] **1.** To herd in a winter pasture, as deer. **2.** To shoot deer in their yard.

yard¹, 1 yārd; 2 yārd, *n.* **1.** The standard English measure of length: 3 feet; 36 inches. See under MEASURE. **2.** A yardstick. **3.** *Naut.* A long slender tapering spar set crosswise of a mast and used to support sails. [< AS. *gyrd*, rod; akin to *gād*, goad.]—**yard'-arm",** *n. Naut.* Either end of a yard.—**yard'stick",** *n.* A graduated measuring-stick a yard in length. **yard'-wand"‡.**

yard², *n.* **1.** A tract of ground enclosed or set apart. (1) An enclosure, usually small and near a residence or other building; by extension, the grounds near a house, whether enclosed or not. (2) An enclosure used for some specific work: often in composition; as, a brick-*yard;* ship*yard.* (3) An enclosure or piece of ground adjacent to a railroad-station, used for making up trains and for storing the rolling-stock.

2. [U. S. & Canada.] The winter pasturing-ground of deer and moose. **3.** [Eng.] A measure of land, with wide local variation. See YARD-LAND. [< AS. *geard*, yard.]—**yard'age,** *n.* The use of a yard or the charge for a yard in handling cattle to and from railway-cars.—**yard'-grass",** *n.* A coarse widely distributed annual grass (*Eleusine indica*).—**yard'-land",** *n. Old Eng. Law.* A measured portion of land, but of varying quantity (15, 20, 24, 30, and sometimes 40 acres) in different parts of the country.

Flowering Spray of Yarrow.

yare, 1 yār; 2 yār, *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** Responding quickly to the helm; manageable: said of a ship. **2.** Brisk; prompt. **3.** Prepared; ready. **yeare†.**—**yare'ly,** *adv.* **1.** With skill. **2.** With dispatch; quickly. [< AS. *gearu*, ready.]

Yar-kand', 1 yar-kānd'; 2 yär-kȧnd', *n.* **1.** A walled city and oasis in W. Sinkiang province, China; pop. over 60,000. **2.** Same as TARIM.

Yar'mouth, 1 yär'məth; 2 yär'-muth. *n.* **1.** A district in S. W. Nova Scotia; 858.76 sq. m. **2.** A seaport town in this district; pop. 7,060. **3. Great,** a seaport, fishing-town, watering-place, and county borough, Norfolk, England; pop. 60,710; center of herring trade; bombarded by German warships, Nov. 3, 1914, and Jan. 14, 1918; bombed by German Zeppelin, Jan. 19, 1915.

yarn, 1 yārn; 2 yārn. **I.** *vi.* To tell a yarn or yarns. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any fibrous material from a natural source, whether animal, mineral, or vegetable, prepared for use in weaving,

knitting, etc.; spun fiber, as wool, cotton, flax, silk, or jute; loosely, thread; also, a quantity of such spun material. **2.** [Colloq.] A long extravagant story. [< AS. *gearn*, yarn.]

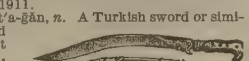
Ya'ro-slaf', 1 yȧ'ro-slȧf'; 2 yä'ro-slä'f, *n.* **1.** A government in central European Russia; 13,723 sq. m.; pop. 1,416,700. **2.** Its capital; pop. 120,400. **Ya"ro-slav'ł.**

yar'row, 1 yar'o; 2 yär'o, *n.* A common perennial herb (*Achillea millefolium*) of Europe and North America with small white flowers and a pungent odor and taste, highly astringent. See illus. on preceding page. [< AS. *gearwe*, yarrow.]

yash'mak, 1 yash'mak; 2 yäsh'mäk, *n.* The double veil or covering for the face worn by Moslem women when in public. [< Turk. *shmâq.*] **yash'mac‡; yas'mak‡.**

Yass'-Can-ber"ra, 1 yȧs'-kan-ber"o; 2 yäs'-cän-bĕr"a, *n.* A federal district embracing the towns of **Yass** and **Canberra**, in New South Wales; 800 sq. m.; the capital site and federal territory of the Australian Commonwealth; presented to the Commonwealth by New South Wales, Jan., 1911.

yat'a-ghan, 1 yat'ə-gan; 2 yät'a-gȧn, *n.* A Turkish sword or similar with a double-curved blade and a handle without a guard. [Turk.] **yat'a-gan‡.**



Yataghan, with Scabbard.

Yates, 1 yētz; 2 yāts, *n.* **1. Edmund Hodgson** (1831–1894), an English editor and novelist; founder of *The World*, a London society journal. **2. Richard** (1818–1873), an American statesman; war Governor of Illinois; Senator, 1865–1871.

yaud, 1 yȧd; 2 yäd, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** An old mare: same as JADE[1], 1. **2.** A shepherd's call to send his dog after sheep.

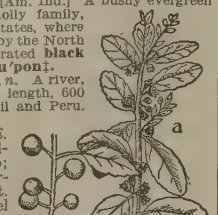
yauld[1], 1 yȧld; 2 yäld, *a.* [Scot.] Same as YELD. **yald‡.**

yauld[2], *a.* [Scot.] Same as YALD[2].

yaup, 1 yȫp *or* yȧp; 2 yąp *or* yäp, *vi.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S. & Scot.] Same as YAP, *vi.*, 1. **yaulp‡. 2.** [Prov. Eng.] To gape; yawn. **3.** [Prov. N. Eng. & Scot.] To shout; bawl; talk loud; also, to whine. **—yaup'er,** *n.*

yaup, *n.* **1.** Same as YAP, *n.*, 2. **2.** [N. Eng. or Scot.] A shout; noise; whine; noisy talking. **3.** [Scot.] The scream of a bird, especially when in distress. **4.** [Scot.] A cough.

yau'pon, 1 yȧ'pon; 2 yą'pŏn, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A bushy evergreen shrub (*Ilex vomitoria*) of the holly family, found in the southern United States, where its leaves were used for tea and by the North Carolina Indians for their celebrated **black drink. ya'pon‡; you'pon‡; yu'pon‡.**



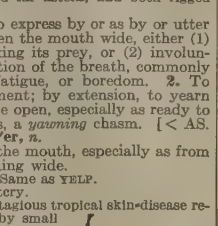
Yaupon.

Ya"va-ry', 1 yȧ"va-rī'; 2 yä"vä-rī', *n.* A river, tributary of the upper Amazon; length, 600 m.; the boundary between Brazil and Peru. **Ya"va-rí'ł.**

yaw, 1 yȫ; 2 yą. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Naut. or Prov.] To steer wildly or out of her course, as a ship; hence, to move unsteadily or irregularly: said also of aircraft. **II.** *n.* A movement of a vessel or aircraft by which she temporarily alters her course; hence, irregular, unsteady, or deviating motion. [< Norw. *gaga*, bend back.]

yawl, 1 yȫl; 2 yąl, *vi. & n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as YOWL.

yawl, *n.* **1.** A small sailing vessel rigged like a cutter, with the addition of a jigger-mast. See illus. below. **2.** A ship's small boat; jolly-boat. **3.** A small fishing-boat. [< D. *jol*, yawl.]—**yawl'-rigged",** *a. Naut.* Having two masts, the after one very small and stepped far astern, and both rigged with fore-and-aft sails.



Yawl (def. 1).

yawn, 1 yȫn; 2 yąn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To express by or as by or utter with a yawn. **II.** *i.* **1.** To open the mouth wide, either (1) voluntarily, as an animal seeking its prey, or (2) involuntarily, with a long, full inspiration of the breath, commonly as the result of drowsiness, fatigue, or boredom. **2.** To stand agape as with astonishment; by extension, to yearn or long. **3.** To be or stand wide open, especially as ready to engulf or receive something; as, a *yawning* chasm. [< AS. *ġānian*, < *ġinan*, yawn.]—**yawn'er,** *n.*

yawn, *n.* **1.** A wide opening of the mouth, especially as from weariness. **2.** The act of opening wide.

yawp[1], 1 yȫp; 2 yąp, *v.* [Prov.] Same as YELP.

yawp, *n.* A loud and uncouth outcry.

yaws, 1 yōz; 2 yąs, *n. pl.* **1.** A contagious tropical skin-disease resembling syphilis, characterized by small red spots that develop into tubercles; framboesia. **2.** *sing.* One of these tubercles. [< Afr. *yaw*, raspberry.]

Yaz'oo, 1 yaz'ū; 2 yȧz'ōō, *n.* A river in N. W. Mississippi; length, 280 m. to the Mississippi river.

Y. B., Yr. B., *abbr.* Year-book.—**Yb,** *abbr.* Ytterbium.

y-clept', } 1 i-klept'; 2 y-clĕpt',
y-cleped', } *pp.* [Archaic or Humorous.] Called; named. See Y-, *prefix.* [<Y- + AS. *cleopian*, call.]

yd., *abbr.* [YDS., *pl.*] Yard.

yē, ye, 1 thī; 2 thē. The: an archaic contraction in which the *y* represents the Anglo-Saxon character thorn (ȸ): sometimes incorrectly pronounced yī.

ye, 1 yī; 2 yē, *pron.* The nominative (sometimes incorrectly objective) plural of the personal pronoun of the second person. See YOU. In Old English, until about the 16th century, *ye* and *you* were discriminated, the nominative and vocative being *ye* and the accusative and dative *you*. In modern use *you* is employed in all cases, but *ye* is restricted to the nominative, while it is seldom used except in poetry and solemn or exalted address. Occasionally, in archaic and provincial use, *ye*, like *you*, is addressed in courtesy to a single person. [< AS. *ġē*, ye.]

yea, 1 yē; 2 yę. [See note under YES.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Yes: used to express affirmation or assent: in this sense now superseded by *yes*. **2.** Not only so, but more so: to intensify or amplify a meaning; as, fifty, *yea*, a hundred. **3.** In reality; verily: a form of introduction in a sentence. **4**‖. So as to be realized; truly; really: a use of the Authorized Version of the Bible; as, all the promises of God in him are *yea* and Amen. **II.** *n.* An expression of affirmation; an affirmative vote; by extension, one who casts such a vote. [< AS. *ġeā*, yea.]

yean‖, 1 yīn; 2 yēn, *vt. & vi.* To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep. [< AS. *ġeeánian.*]—**yean'ling,** *n.* The young of a goat or sheep.

year, 1 yīr; 2 yēr, *n.* **1.** The period of time in which the earth completes a revolution around the sun: about 365 days, used as a unit of time, and divided into 12 months. It is now reckoned as beginning January 1 and ending December 31. See phrases below. **2.** Any period of 12 months. **3.** The period of time during which a planet revolves around the sun. **4.** *pl.* Length or time of life; age; sometimes, old age; as, active for his *years*. [< AS. *ġēar*, year.]—**astronomical year,** the period between two passages of the sun through the same equinox, which determines the changing seasons. Its length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. **equinoctial, natural, solar, or tropical year‡.**—**calendar, civil, or legal y.,** the period of time from midnight of December 31 to the same hour twelve months thereafter. Formerly, in England, the legal year began with the 25th of March, but historic years were counted from January 1. In 1751 the English Parliament enacted that the legal year should begin with the first of January, 1752. —**common y.,** that of 365 days, approaching most nearly in the number of days to the astronomical year. All years not leap-years are of this length.—**embolismic** or **lunar y.,** that of thirteen months, one month being added at intervals to make the mean length of the astronomical year, as in the Hebrew calendar. —**fiscal y.,** a financial year of a national treasury or of a business at the end of which accounts are balanced. It may date from any time in the year.—**sidereal y.,** the period of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9 seconds, in which the sun apparently returns to the same stars. It is 20 minutes and 23 seconds longer than the astronomical year, owing to the precession of the equinoxes.—**sothic y.,** the fixed solar year of the Egyptians, consisting of 365 days: so called because determined by the heliacal rising of the dog-star.—**year'-book",** *n.* **1.** A book published once a year, or annually revised, usually to give statistical information. **2.** A book concerning the year, as relating to its seasons, dates, anniversaries, or the like. **3.** One of a somewhat broken series of the earliest reports of English judicial decisions, from Edward II. to Henry VIII. inclusive. **book of years and terms‡.**—**year'-ling. I.** *a.* Being a year old. **II.** *n.* A young animal past its first year and not yet two years old; specif., a colt or filly a year old dating from Jan. 1 of the year of foaling.—**year'long,** *a.* Continuing through a year.—**year'ly. I.** *a.* **1.** Included within a year's time. **2.** Occurring once a year; annual. **3.** Continuing or lasting a year, as, a *yearly* subscription. **II.** *adv.* Once a year; annually.

yearn[1], } 1 yūrn; 2 yērn, *vi.* To desire something anxiously;
yern[2], } long: with *for*. [< AS. *ġiernan*, < *ġeorn*, eager.]

yearn[2]**‡,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To trouble; grieve; vex. **II.** *i.* To sorrow; mourn.

yearn[3], 1 yern; 2 yērn, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To curdle, as milk.

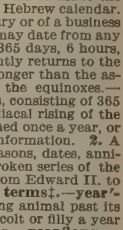
yearn[4], *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To earn.

yearn'ing[1], 1 yūrn'iŋ; 2 yērn'ing, *n.* A strong emotion of longing or desire, especially with tenderness.—**yearn'ing-ly,** *adv.*

yearn'ing[2], *n.* [Scot.] Rennet.

yeast, 1 yīst; 2 yēst, *n.* **1.** A growth consisting of minute cells of ascomycetous fungus that collect together, forming a yellow, frothy, viscous substance that, in contact with saccharine liquids, develops or increases by germination, producing alcoholic fermentation by means of enzyms.

Yeast is used to induce fermentation, in which process alcohol and carbon dioxid are produced, as in the brewing of beer and the raising of bread. The plant thrives best at a temperature ranging from 23° to 25° C.; when kept below 5° C. its growth is arrested, but it is not killed by cold no matter how severe. When dry the plant can be kept in a temperature of 100° C. without harm, but if moist, or kept in a moist atmosphere at a temperature above 75° C., it dies.



Cells of the Yeast of Beer.

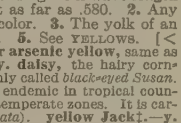
2. Such a substance as prepared for raising dough. **3.** Froth or spume. **4.** Figuratively, mental or moral ferment; as, the *yeast* of youth. [< AS. *ġist*, < √ in OHG. *jesan*, ferment.]—**yeast'-cake",** *n.* A cake of prepared yeast used in the raising of bread.—**y.-plant,** *n.* Any one of several ascomycetous plants.—**y.-fungus‡.**—**y.-powder,** *n.* A baking-powder used as a substitute for yeast in the raising of bread and the like.

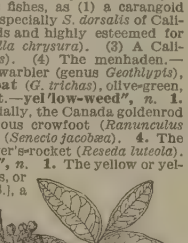
yeast'y, 1 yīst'i; 2 yēst'y, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling yeast; causing or characterized by fermentation; hence, figuratively, restless; unsettled; frivolous. **2.** Covered with or consisting mainly of froth or foam. **3.** Light or unsubstantial.—**yeast'i-ness,** *n.*

Yeats, 1 yēts *or* yīts; 2 yāts *or* yēts, **William Butler** (1865–). An Irish poet and novelist; won Nobel prize for literature in 1923.

Yed'do, 1 yed'o; 2 yĕd'o, *n.* Tokyo: a former name. **Yed'oţ.**

yegg'man, 1 yeg'man; 2 yĕg'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Slang, U. S.] A thieving tramp; traveling burglar. [Ascribed to Gipsy origin.]
yegg†. [yealdt; yellt.
yeld, 1 yeld; 2 yĕld, *a.* [Scot.] Not giving milk; barren. **yeal**†; **yeldet**†, *v.* Same as YIELD.
yel'drin, 1 yel'drin; 2 yĕl'drin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The yellowhammer. **yel'dring**†; **yel'drock**‡.
Ye-li"za-vet-grad', 1 yĕ-lĭ"sa-vĕt-grŭd'; 2 yę-lĭ"sä-vĕt-gräd', *n.* A town in S. central Ukraine; pop. 75,800.
yelk, 1 yelk; 2 yĕlk, *n.* [Dial.] Same as YOLK.
yell, (1 yel; 2 yĕl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To express with a yell; utter
yell", § a yell. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sharp, loud, inarticulate cry, as of pain, terror, anger, etc. **2.** A cry composed of a prearranged set of words; as, a college *yell.* [< AS. *gellan,* yell.] Syn.: see CALL; ROAR.—**yell'er,** *n.*
yell'och, 1 yel'ŏh; 2 yĕl'ŏh, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Yell; scream.
yel'low, 1 yel'o; 2 yĕl'o. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To make or dye yellow; to become yellow. **II.** *a.* **1.** Having a sallow complexion; also applied to a race. **2.** Jaundiced; hence, melancholy; jealous. **3.** [Slang.] Dishonorable; cowardly; mean; as, he has a *yellow* streak in him. **4.** [Colloq.] Sensational; especially, offensively so: said of newspapers; as, *yellow* journalism. **III.** *n.* **1.** The color of the spectrum between green and orange, similar to that of brass or gold, extending from wave-length .590 to .533 micron, especially that as far as .580. **2.** Any pigment or dyestuff having such a color. **3.** The yolk of an egg. **4.** One of certain butterflies. **5.** See YELLOWS. [< AS. *gelou,* yellow.]—**yellow arsenic** or **arsenic yellow,** same as ORPIMENT.—**y. avens,** see AVENS.—**y. daisy,** the hairy cornflower (*Rudbeckia hirta*): more commonly called *black-eyed Susan.*—**y. fever,** an acute infectious fever, endemic in tropical countries, and occurring as an epidemic in temperate zones. It is carried by a mosquito (*Stegomyia fasciata*). **yellow Jack**†.—**y. jack.** **1.** A carangoid fish (*Caranx bartholomæi*) of the West Indies and Florida. **2.** The flag of the quarantine service. **3.** [J-] The yellow fever.—**y. jasmine** or **jessamine,** a smooth twining shrub (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) with bright-yellow flowers.—**y. lead ore,** wulfenite.—**y. metal.** **1.** A brass consisting of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc. **2.** Gold.—**y. sapphire,** the Oriental topaz; see INDIAN TOPAZ, under TOPAZ.—**y. spot.** **1.** A small yellowish spot in the retina, the region of most acute vision. **2.** An American butterfly with a yellow blotch on the hind wing.—**y. warbler,** see WARBLER, 3.—**y. water-lily,** a yellow variety of pond-lily.—**y. yeldring, yoldring,** or **yorling** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.], the yellowhammer.—**yel'low-bird",** *n.* **1.** The American goldfinch. **2.** The yellow warbler. **3.** The golden oriole.—**yellow-covered,** *a.* Sensational or trashy: said of novels or literature because often issued with yellow covers.—**yel'low-ham"mer,** *n.* **1.** An Old World bunting (*Emberiza citrinella*) with the sides of the head, neck, and breast bright-yellow, the back yellow and black, and the top of the head and tail-feathers blackish. **2.** [U. S.] Same as FLICKER², *n.*—**yel'low-ish,** *a.* Somewhat yellow.—**ness,** *n.*—**yel'low-jack"et,** *n.* A social wasp of the genus *Vespa* marked with yellow.—**yel'low-legs",** *n.* A North-American sandpiper of the genus *Totanus,* with yellow legs. *T. melanoleucus* is the **greater** or **winter yellowlegs,** *T. flavipes* the **lesser y.** (called locally the **summer y.**). **yel'low-leg"**†; **yel'low-leg"ger**‡.—**yel'low-ly,** *adv.*—**yel'low-ness,** *n.*—**yel'low-tail",** *n.* One of various fishes, as (1) a carangoid fish (genus *Seriola*); an amber-fish, especially *S. dorsalis* of California, attaining a weight of 40 pounds and highly esteemed for food. (2) The silver perch (*Bairdiella chrysura*). (3) A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys flavidus*). (4) The menhaden.—**yel'low-throat",** *n.* An American warbler (genus *Geothlypis*), especially the **Maryland yellowthroat** (*G. trichas*), olive-green, with bright-yellow throat and breast.—**yel'low-weed",** *n.* **1.** Any one of various goldenrods; especially, the Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*). **2.** The bulbous crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*). **3.** The European ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). **4.** The winter rape (*Brassica napus*). **5.** Dyer's-rocket (*Reseda luteola*). **6.** Same as WELD². —**yel'low-wood",** *n.* **1.** The yellow or yellowish wood of any one of various trees, or the tree that produces it; specif. [U. S.], a medium-sized tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) with smooth bark and showy white flowers. The wood yields a yellow dye. **go'pher-wood"**†. **2.** Any one of several other trees with yellowish wood, as the Osage oranges, the Southern prickly ash, the buckthorn, the smoke-tree, etc. **3.** Any one of several Australian trees or their timber. **4.** Any one of various other trees, as the East-Indian satinwood, the Bahama satinwood (*Xanthoxylum caribæum*) and the Australian yellow-wood (*Flindersia oxleyana*).


Yellowhammer (def. 1).


Yellowwood (*Xanthoxylum caribæum*), showing flowers and fruit. (After *Britton.*)

Yel'low Riv'er. Same as HWANG.
yel'lows, 1 yel'oz; 2 yĕl'ōs, *n.* [Plural form with singular meaning.] **1.** [Local, U. S.] A disease of peach-, nectarine-, apricot-, and almond-trees, beginning with red-spotted prematurely ripe fruit followed by yellowing of the foliage, stunting of the branches, and gradual decay. It is prevalent in the United States; its cause is unknown. **2.** [Dial. or Prov.] (1) Jaundice, especially a kind that affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes. (2) Jealousy; hence, a jealous condition of mind.
Yel'low Sea. A gulf of the Pacific ocean, on the N. E. coast of China and the W. coast of Chosen, 620 by 400 m.
Yel'low-stone, 1 yel'o-stōn; 2 yĕl'o-stōn, *n.* A river in N. W. Wyoming and central S. Montana, 1,100 m. to the Missouri; in the Yellowstone National Park it flows through the Grand Canyon and **Yellowstone Lake** (length, 20 miles), and has several picturesque falls.—**Yellowstone National Park,** a reserve set apart in 1872 from parts of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, to preserve natural resources and game; 3,312 sq. m.
yelp, 1 yelp; 2 yĕlp. **I**‡. *vi.* To utter a sharp or shrill cry; **give a yelp. II.** *n.* A sharp, shrill cry; a sharp, crying bark, as of a dog in distress. [< AS. *gielp.*]—**yelp'er,** *n.* One who or that which yelps.—**yelp'ing,** *n.* The act of one who yelps; utterance of quick sharp cries or barks, as of a dog; also, the sounds so uttered.
Yem'en, 1 yem'en; 2 yĕm'ĕn, *n.* A district in S. W. Arabia; 73,800 sq. m.; pop. 750,000; capital, Sana.
yen, 1 yen; 2 yĕn, *n.* The monetary unit of the Japanese, containing 100 *sen:* value about 50 cents. See COIN.
Ye'ni-je, 1 yĕ'ni-je; 2 yę'ni-jē, *n.* A town 30 miles N. W. of Saloniki, Macedonia; also called **Yenije-Vardar;** pop. 5,000. **Ye'nid-je**†.
Yen"i-se'i, 1 yen"i-sē'i; 2 yĕn"i-sę'i, *n.* A river in N. W. Siberia; 2,500 m. to the Arctic ocean.
Yen"ping-fu', 1 yen"pĭŋ-fū'; 2 yĕn"pĭng-fų', *n.* A city in Fukien province, China; pop. 200,000.
Yeo., *abbr.* Yeoman; yeomanry.
yeo'man, (1 yō'mən; 2 yō'man, *n.* [YEO'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] (1) **yo'man**‡, § A freeholder next under the rank of gentleman. (2) Anciently, a man who owned free land of forty shillings yearly; hence, in modern usage, a farmer, especially one who cultivates his own farm; loosely, a man of the common people. **2.** [U. S. Navy.] (1) A petty officer in charge of stores of some department on board ship. (2) A woman assigned to special shore duties. **yeo'wo-man**‡. **3.** [Eng.] (1) One of the higher-class attendants in the service of a nobleman or of royalty; as, *yeoman* of the crown; sometimes, a servitor of the lower rank; as, *yeoman* of the chamber, etc. (2) A member of the yeomanry cavalry. (3) A yeoman of the guard. **4**†. One who acts as an assistant in a subordinate capacity; a journeyman; helper. [< AS. *ġēa,* district, + *man,* man.]—**Yeomen of the Guard,** in England, a special guard of one hundred men of the royal household: chosen from the best rank below the gentry, and never less than six feet in height.—**yoe'man-ly,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a yeoman.—**yeo'man-like**‡. —**yeo'man-ly,** *adv.*—**yeo'man-ry,** *n.* **1.** The collective body of yeomen; freemen; farmers. **2.** [Eng.] A home guard of cavalry consisting of gentlemen and gentlemen farmers. The members train annually fourteen days in camp, furnish their mounts, and receive pay during training period. In 1901 the name of the body was changed to **imperial yeomanry,** and since 1907 it has formed the cavalry of the Territorial Army.

British Yeoman (modern).

yer, *a.* [Scot.] Your.
yer, 1 yėr; 2 yĕr, *adv.* [Dial., Southern U. S.] Here; as, *yer* he goes. **vere**‡.
yerk, 1 yėrk; 2 yĕrk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To tie with a jerk or tightly. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] To jerk. **3.** [Scot. or Obs.] To beat; lash; excite. **II.** *t.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To jerk; also, to kick, as a horse. [For JERK¹, *v.*]
yerk, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A jerk; a smart blow.
yerl, 1 yėrl; 2 yĕrl, *n.* [Scot.] Earl.
yes, 1 yes; 2 yĕs (now frequently vulgarly mispronounced *ye'ah, yeh, yep,* and *yuh,* in the United States), *n.* A reply in the affirmative.
yes, *adv.* As you say; truly; just so: a reply of affirmation or consent: opposed to *no,* and equivalent to a repetition of the words of a question or command in the form of an assertion; as, "Have you dined?" "*Yes*" (I have dined). The word is sometimes used to enforce by repetition or addition something that precedes; as, you slept; *yes,* you slept soundly: also with a rising inflection as equivalent to "It may be so," sometimes as the sole response in conversation: a condemnable usage. [< AS. *gese, gise,* prob. < *ġea,* yea, + *si,* be it so.]
ye'se, 1 yez; 2 yĕz. [Scot.] You shall.
yes'ter-, 1 yes'ter-; 2 yĕs'ter-, *prefix.* Pertaining to the day before the present; by extension, of longer periods than a day; as, *yesteryear.* [< AS. *geostran-, giestran-.*]—**yes'ter-day.** **I.** *n.* **1.** The day preceding to-day. **2.** Loosely, the near past. **II.** *adv.* On the day last past.—**yes'ter-eve"ning,** *n.* The evening of yesterday. **yes'ter-eve"**†; **yes'ter-e"ven**†.—**yes'ter-morn"ing,** *n.* The morning of yesterday. **yes'ter-morn"**†.—**yes'ter-night".** **I.** *n.* The night last past. **II.** *adv.* In or during the night last past.—**yes'ter-noon",** *n.* The noon of yesterday.—**yes'ter-week",** *n.* Last week.—**yes'ter-year",** *n.* Last year.
yes'ternt, *a.* Of or pertaining to yesterday.
yes-treen', 1 yes-trin'; 2 yĕs-trēn', *n.* Same as YESTEREVENING.
yest'yt, *a.* Yeasty.
yet, 1 yet; 2 yĕt, *adv.* **1.** In addition; besides; further: often with a comparative. **2.** Before or at some future time; eventually; as, he will *yet* succeed. **3.** In continuance of a previous state or condition; still; as, I hear him *yet.* **4.** At the

present time; now; as, do not go *yet*. **5.** After all the time that has or had elapsed; as, are you not ready *yet*? **6.** Up to the present time; heretofore: commonly with a negative; as, he has never *yet* lied to me. **7.** Than that which has been previously affirmed: with a comparative; as, it was hot yesterday, to-day it is hotter *yet*. **8.** As much as; even; as, he did not believe the reports, nor *yet* the evidence. [< AS. *gīt*, now.]

Syn.: besides, further, hitherto, now, still, thus far. *Yet* and *still* have many closely related senses, and, with verbs of past time, are often interchangeable: we may say "while he was *yet* a child," or "while he was *still* a child." *Yet*, like *still*, often applies to past action or state extending to and including the present time, especially when joined with *as*; we can say "he is feeble *as yet*," or "he is *still* feeble," with scarcely appreciable difference of meaning, except that the former statement implies somewhat more of expectation than the latter. *Yet* with a negative applies to completed action, often replacing a positive statement with *still*: "he is not gone *yet*" is nearly the same as "he is here *still*." *Yet* has a reference to the future which *still* does not share; "we may be successful *yet*" implies that success may begin at some future time; "we may be successful *still*" implies that we may continue to enjoy in the future such success as we are winning now.

yet, *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; notwithstanding; as, I speak to you peaceably, *yet* you will not listen. **2.** But; as, he is willing, *yet* unable. **3.** Altho; as, active, *yet* ill. Syn.: see BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

yett, 1 yet; 2 yĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A gate.

yeuck, 1 yŭk; 2 yuk. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To itch. **II.** *n.* The itch; itchiness. **yeukt.—yeuck'le,** *a.* Itchy. **yeuk'ŷ†.**

yeuns, 1 yūnz; 2 yūns, *n.* [Scot.] Waste grain blown away, after cleaning, by fanners.

yew, 1 yū; 2 yu, *n.* **1.** Any one of several trees or shrubs (genus *Taxus*), especially *T. baccata*, the **common Old World yew** or **European yew,** a medium-sized evergreen tree of slow growth and long life, with spreading horizontal branches and dense dark-green foliage. **2.** The wood of the common yew-tree. It has a close grain, is hard, elastic, durable, and valuable for various uses. The mature wood is orange-red or brown. **3.** A bow made from the wood of the yew-tree. [< AS. *īw*, yew.]

Spray of Yew (*Taxus baccata*). *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruit.

Yez, 1 yez; 2 yĕz, *n.* **1.** A province in central Persia; 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 100,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 45,000.

Yez'o, 1 yez'o; 2 yĕz'o, *n.* Same as HOKUSHU.

Yg'dra-sil, 1 ig'dra-sil; 2 ȳg'dra-sīl, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The world-tree whose roots and branches bind together heaven, the earth, and hell. **Ig'dra-sil†; Yg'dra-sill†; Ygg'dra-sill†.**

YHWH. Same as YAHVEH.

Yid'dish, 1 yid'ish; 2 yid'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a Jew; Jewish. **II.** *n.* A German dialect spoken by the Jews, containing a large number of Germanized Hebrew words and using Hebrew characters for its literature. [< G. *Jüdisch*, Jewish, < L. *Judæus*, Jew.]

yield, 1 yild; 2 yēld, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish in return for labor, or as a result of investment; as, the bonds *yield* 5 per cent. interest. **2.** To give up, as in return for some form of treatment, or as the result of a natural process; hence, in general, to produce; emit; as, grapes *yield* wine. **3.** To give up, as to superior power; relinquish; as, to *yield* one's fortune. **4.** To acknowledge to be true; give up, especially in a moral sense; concede; as, to *yield* a point in debate. **5.** To permit or suffer; grant; as, to *yield* precedence; to *yield* consent. **6†.** To give compensation or reward to; bless. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give recompense for labor; produce; as, the vines *yield* abundantly. **2.** To acknowledge the supremacy of another; surrender; submit; as, the enemy were forced to *yield*. **3.** To give place, as through inferiority in rank or excellence; as, we will *yield* to them in nothing. **4.** To assent or comply, as under compulsion; consent. **5.** To give way slightly, as under pressure. [< AS. *gield*, payment.] Syn.: see ALLOW; BEND; DEFER; OBEY; PRODUCE; SURRENDER.—**yield'er,** *n.*—**yield'ing,** *pa.* Disposed to yield; flexible; obedient. Syn.: see DOCILE; SUPPLE.—**yield'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**yield'ing-ness,** *n.*

yield, *n.* **1.** The amount yielded; product; result: especially applied to products of industry, as of cultivation or mining. **2.** *Finance.* The profit per cent. on invested capital. Syn.: see HARVEST; PRODUCT.

yill, 1 yil; 2 yĭl, *n.* [Scot.] Ale.—**yill'-house",** *n.* [Scot.] An ale-house.

yin, 1 yin; 2 yin, *n.* [Scot.] One.—**yince,** *adv.* [Scot.] Once.

Ying"tse', 1 ying'tsē'; 2 ying'tsē', *n.* A treaty port on the Liao river, Manchuria. See NEWCHWANG.

Ying"kow†.

yird, 1 yūrd; 2 yird, *n.* [Scot.] Earth. **yirth†.**

yirr, 1 yūr; 2 yĭr, *vi.* [Scot.] To snarl; yell; growl, as a dog.—**yirr,** *n.*

yit, 1 yit; 2 yĭt, *adv. & conj.* [Prov. & Obs.] Yet.

-yl, *suffix. Chem.* A termination noting a radical; as, *ethyl*, *methyl*. [< Gr. *hylē*, wood, material.]

y-lang'-y-lang", *n.* Same as IHLANG-IHLANG.

Ym., yn., *abbr.* Them, then: archaic forms.

Y. M. C. A., *abbr.* Young Men's Christian Association.

Y. M. Cath. A., *abbr.* Young Men's Catholic Association.

Y. M. C. U., *abbr.* Young Men's Christian Union.

Y. M. H. A., *abbr.* Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Y'mir, 1 ū'mar; 2 ū'mir, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The progenitor of the giants, formed of frost and fire, out of whose body Odin, Villi, and Vé created the world. **Y'mer†.**

y-nogh'†, *a. & adv.* Enough. **y-nough'†; y-now'†.**

yo'del, 1 yō'dl; 2 yō'dl. **I.** *vt. & vi.* To sing a yodel; change the yo'del, / voice from its natural tone to a falsetto and back; warble. **II.** *n.* A song or refrain, sung to meaningless syllables, with abrupt changes from chest- to head-tones and the reverse: common among Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers. [< G. dial. *jodeln.*] **jo'del†.—yo'del-er,** *n.* **yo'dler†.**

yo'ga, 1 yō'ga; 2 yō'ga, *n.* **1.** Religious and abstract meditation on the Supreme Spirit. **2.** [Y-] A system of ascetic philosophy involving such meditation. [Sans.]—**yo'gi,** *n.* A follower of the Yoga philosophy; an ascetic or adept, supposed to possess magical powers. **yo'gee†; yo'gin†.**

yoicks, 1 yoiks; 2 yŏiks, *interj.* A cry formerly used in fox-hunting to urge on the hounds.

yoke, 1 yōk; 2 yōk. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [YOKED†; YOK'ING.] **1.** To attach by means of a yoke, as draft-animals; put a yoke upon. **2.** To join or be joined with or as with a yoke; couple; link; be coupled; be united. **3.** To bring into bondage; enslave. **4.** Figuratively, to join in matrimony. **II.** *n.* **1.** A curved timber with attachments used for coupling draft-animals, as oxen, generally having a bow at each end to receive the neck of a draft-animal. **2.** Any one of many other contrivances. Specif.: (1) A frame, as of wood, fitted for a person's shoulders and from the ends of which are suspended burdens intended to balance, as pails of milk. (2) A frame, as of wood, fastened to the neck of an animal to prevent it from straying. (3) *Naut.* A crosspiece on a rudder-head, carrying yoke-lines for steering. (4) *Mach.* A strap, clamp, clip, slotted piece, or the like, serving to confine or guide the movement of a part of a machine or mechanism. (5) *Arch.* A tie-beam, tie-rod, or similar member. (6) A part of a garment designed to support a gathered part, giving shape to the garment, as at the shoulders or the hips. **3.** That which binds or connects; as, the *yoke* of love. **4.** Servitude, or some visible mark of it; bondage. **5.** *sing. & pl.* A couple; pair, as of yoked oxen. [< AS. *geoc*, yoke, < √ in L. *jungo*, join.]—**yoke'fel'low,** *n.* A mate or companion in labor. **yoke'mate"†.—yok'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who yokes. **2.** [Scot.] As much work as is done by a yoke of draft-animals at a time. **yok'in†.**

yo'kel, 1 yō'kl; 2 yō'kl, *n.* A countryman; country bumpkin. —**yo'kel-ish,** *a.*

Yo"ko-ha'ma, 1 yō"ko-hā'ma; 2 yō"ko-hä'mä, *n.* A seaport on Tokyo Bay in E. central Japan; pop. 430,000.

Yo"ko-su'ka, 1 yō"ko-sū'ka; 2 yō"ko-sų'kä, *n.* A city on Tokyo Bay, Japan; pop. 90,000.

yol'dring, 1 yōl'dring; 2 yōl'dring, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A bird, the yellowhammer. [< YELLOW.] **yol'ding†; yol'drin†.**

yolk, 1 yōk *or* yōlk; 2 yōk *or* yōlk, *n.* **1.** The yellow portion of an egg; the contents or substance of the ovum, especially that which is used for the nourishment of the embryo, consisting of fat- or oil-drops, etc., as distinguished from the formative protoplasm from which the body of an animal is developed; the vitellus. See illus. under EGG. **2.** A fine yellow soapy exudation in sheep's wool. [< AS. *geolca*, *geoles*, yolk.]—**yolk'nu"cle-us,** *n.* A structure seen in the young ovum.—**yolk'y,** *a.* [YOLK'I-ER, YOLK'I-EST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a yolk. **2.** Affected with or containing yolk; as, *yolky* wool.

yom, 1 yōm; *in phrases*, yem; 2 yōm; *in phrases*, yŏm, *n.* [Heb.] Day: used in designating days of fasting, as *Yom* Kippur (Day of Atonement), or of feast.

Yom Kip'pur, 1 yem kip'ur; 2 yŏm kip'ŭr. [Heb.] The Jewish Day of Atonement: the 10th day of Tisri (October). It is marked by continuous prayer and fasting for 24 hours from sundown on the evening previous.

yon, 1 yen; 2 yŏn, *a. & adv.* Yonder: chiefly poetic. [< AS. *geon*, that.]—**yon'der. I.** *a.* Being at a distance indicated. **II.** *adv.* In that place; there. [< YON.] **yond†.**

yon, *pron.* [Local, Brit.] That; those: used of persons or things within sight. Compare THOU.

Yonge, 1 yung; 2 yŏng, *n.* **1. Charles Duke** (1812–1891), an English historian. **2. Charlotte Mary** (1823–1901), an English author; novelist; *The Heir of Redclyffe*; *Christian Names*.

yo'ni, 1 yō'ni; 2 yō'ni, *n.* [Sans.] The female organ: the symbol under which Sakti is worshiped in India.

yon'kert, *n.* Same as YOUNKER.

Yon'kers, 1 yeŋ'kerz; 2 yŏn'kers, *n.* A manufacturing town in S. E. New York; pop. 100,180.

yont, 1 yent; 2 yŏnt, *prep.* [Scot.] Beyond.

yore, 1 yōr; 2 yōr, *n. sing. & pl.* [Archaic & Poet.] Old time; originally, years. [< AS. *gēāra*, gen. pl. of *gēar*, year.]—**of yore,** of old time; former; as, in days *of yore*.

Yor'ick, 1 yer'ik; 2 yŏr'ik, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a jester to the king of Denmark.

York, 1 yŏrk; 2 yŏrk, *n.* **1.** A royal house of England (Plantagenet line); reigned 1399 to 1461. **2.** An estuary in S. E. Virginia; 40 by 2½ m. **3.** A cathedral city and archbishopric, in N. E. England; pop. 84,060; the ancient *Eboracum*, capital of Roman Britain; county town of Yorkshire. **4.** A manufacturing city in S. E. Pennsylvania; pop. 47,520. **5.** Same as YORKSHIRE. **6. Alvin C.** (1887–), an American soldier in the World War, named by General Pershing for valor in action October 18, 1918.—**York'ist,** *n.* An adherent of the house of York.

york'er, 1 yŏrk'er; 2 yŏrk'er, *n.* *Cricket.* A ball that first strikes the ground on the popping-crease. [< *Yorkshire.*]

York'shire, 1 yŏrk'shir; 2 yŏrk'shir, *n.* A maritime county in N. E. England; the largest county in England; 96 by 80 m.; 6,066 sq. m.; pop. 4,098,690; county town, York; it is divided into

East, West, and North Riding. See RIDING², *n.*, 1. **York**‡; **Yorks**‡.—**to put Yorkshire on (one)** [Eng.], to overreach, cheat, or trick.—**Yorkshire bite** [Eng.], a sharp, overreaching person: also, any unscrupulous act.

York'town, 1 yôrk'taun; 2 yôrk'town, *n.* A town in S. E. Virginia: here Cornwallis surrendered Oct. 19, 1781.

Yo'ru-ba, 1 yō'ru-bə; 2 yō'ru-bä, *n.* 1. A member of an extensive family of the African Slave Coast negroes of the same linguistic stock, dwelling chiefly between the lower Niger and Dahomey. 2. A region, formerly an independent state, in the western part of the British Protectorate of Southern Nigeria; 18,500 sq. m.; capital, Ibadan. **Yo'ru-ba-land'**‡.—**Yo'ru-ban,** *a.*

Yo-sem'i-te Falls, 1 yo-sem'ɪ-tɪ; 2 yo-sĕm'ɪ-tē. A cataract in three falls: Upper Fall, 1,436 ft.; Middle Fall, 626 ft.; Lower Fall, 400 ft. high.

Yo-sem'i-te Na'tion-al Park. A national reservation in central California; 719,622 acres; it includes Yosemite Valley and Yosemite Falls. See YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Yo-sem'i-te Val'ley. A gorge in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California; 6 by ½ to 1 m.; shut in by precipitous walls and heights, 3,000 to 5,000 ft. high; traversed by the Merced river; made a State park in 1864 and a national reservation in 1890.—**Yo"se-mit'ic,** *a.*

Yo"shi-hi'to, 1 yō"shi-hi'to; 2 yō"shĭ-hĭ'to, *n.* (1879–) Emperor of Japan; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912, but owing to his ill health his son Hirohito was appointed regent in his place, 1921. See TAISHO.

you, 1 yū; 2 yu, *pron.* The person, animal, or thing (as personified) addressed: the personal pronoun of the second person plural. *You,* formerly only in the objective case, is now used also as the nominative, to the exclusion of *ye.* In address to a single individual *you* has superseded *thou* and *thee,* while remaining grammatically plural; as, "*You are* my friend"; "I believe *you* to be my friend." *Ye, thou,* and *thee* are now confined almost exclusively to the poetic, solemn, or elevated style. [< AS. *ēow,* dat. & acc. of *gē,* ye.]

young, } 1 yuŋ; 2 yŭng. **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in the early period of
yung‡, } life or growth; having existed a short or comparatively short time; not old. **2.** Not having progressed far; newly formed; as, the day was *young.* **3.** Pertaining to youth or early life. **4.** Full of vigor or freshness. **5.** Being without experience; immature. **6.** [Colloq.] Denoting the younger of two having the same name or title. **7.** *Phys. Geog.* Having the characteristics of an early stage in the geographic cycle. **8.** [Y-] Radical or progressive in social or political aims: with proper names; as, the *Young* Turks; *Young* Italy, etc. **II.** *n.* Offspring, especially of animals. [< AS. *geong,* young.] Syn.: see FRESH; NEW; YOUTHFUL.—**with young,** with child; pregnant.—**y. blood,** see under BLOOD.—**y. hyson,** see HYSON.—**Y. Pretender,** see PRETENDER.—**young'er**‡, *n.* A young person.—**younger hand,** see under HAND.—**young'ish,** *a.* Rather young.—**young'ling. I.** *a.* Young. **II.** *n.* **1.** A young person, animal, or plant. **2.** An inexperienced person.—**young'ster,** *n.* **1.** A young person; a child; youth; sometimes, also, a colt or other young animal. **2.** [Colloq.] A junior military officer.

Young², 1 yuŋ; 2 yŭng, *n.* **1. Brigham** (1801–1877), second president of the Mormon Church and leader of Mormon colonists in Utah. **2. Edward** (1683–1765), an English poet; *Night Thoughts.* **3. Thomas** (1587–1655), an English Puritan divine; tutor of Milton. **4. Thomas** (1773–1829), an English physicist and scholar; established the undulatory theory of light.

Youngs'town, 1 yuŋz'toun; 2 yŭngz'town, *n.* A manufacturing city in N. E. Ohio; pop. 132,360.

youn'ker, 1 yuŋ'kər; 2 yŭŋ'ker, *n.* **1.** A German squire. **2.** [Archaic or Colloq.] A youngster. **3.** A young gentleman; knight. **4**†. A dupe; novice. [< D. *jonker,* < *jong,* young, + *heer,* sir.] **yun'ker**‡.

your, 1 yūr; 2 yur, *a.* Belonging to you, singular or plural: used only attributively. [< AS. *ēower,* gen. of *gē,* you.]—**your-self',** *pron.* [YOUR-SELVES', *pl.*] A reflexive and often emphatic form of the pronoun of the second person. **your-sel'**‡ [Scot.]. *Yourself* is employed as a simple objective; as, this rests with *yourself,* or in apposition with *you;* as, you did it *yourself.* Its use as a subject nominative is obsolete in literature. *Yourself* is also used reflexively, and, rarely, as a substantive.

yours, 1 yūrz; 2 yurs, *poss. pron.* Possessive case of YOU, singular or plural: used absolutely and predicatively.

youth, 1 yūth; 2 yuth, *n.* [YOUTHS, 1 yūthz *or* yūthz; 2 yuths *or* yuthş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being young. **2.** The period when one is young; that part of life between childhood and manhood; adolescence. **3.** A young man: in this sense with plural; as, several *youths:* used, also, as a collective noun; as, the *youth* of the land. [< AS. *geōgoth,* < *geong,* young.]—**youth'ful,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to youth; characteristic of youth; hence, buoyant; fresh; vigorous. **2.** Having youth; being still young. **3.** Not far advanced; early. **4.** *Phys. Geog.* Same as YOUNG, *a.*, 7. Syn.: boyish, childish, childlike, girlish, juvenile, puerile, young. *Boyish, childish,* and *girlish* are used in a good sense of those to whom they properly belong, but in a bad sense of those from whom more maturity is to be expected; *childish* eagerness or glee is pleasing in a child, but unbecoming in a man; *puerile* in modern use is distinctly contemptuous. *Juvenile* and *youthful* are commonly used in a favorable and kindly sense in their application to those still *young; youthful* may have a favorable import as applied to any age, as when we say the old man still retains his *youthful* ardor, vigor, or hopefulness; *juvenile* in such use would belittle the statement. See FRESH; NEW. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

yowe, 1 yō; 2 yō, *n.* [Prov. Brit. & Scot.] A ewe. **yowʒ.**—**yow'-ie, n.** A small ewe.

yowl, 1 yaul; 2 yowl. [Colloq. or Prov.] **I.** *vt.* To utter a yowl; howl; yell. **II.** *n.* A loud prolonged wailing cry; a howl. [< Ice. *gaula,* yell.]

Y'pres, 1 Ī'pr; 2 ŷ'pr, *n.* **1. Earl.** Same as FRENCH², *n.* 2. **2.** A town in N. W. Belgium; scene of repeated repulses of German attacks by the allied British, French, and Belgians throughout the World War, 1914–18. [deavor.

Y. P. S. C. E., *abbr.* Young People's Society of Christian En-

Yp"si-lan'ti, 1 ip"si-lan'ti; 2 ŷp"si-län'ti, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1792–1828), a Greek patriot. **2. Demetrias** (1793–1832), a Greek patriot; brother of Alexander.

yr., *abbr.* [YRS., *pl.*] Year; younger; your.—**yr., ys., yt.,** *abbr.* Their, this, that: archaic forms.

Y-sa'ye, 1 ī-zā'yə; 2 ŷ-sä'ye, **Eugène** (1858–). A Belgian violinist and composer.

Y"ser', 1 Ī"sär'; 2 ŷ"sĕr', *n.* A river in N. W. Belgium.—**Yser canal,** a canal in W. West Flanders province, Belgium. The river and canal were held by the allied British and Belgians against German attack, 1914–1915.

Ys'sel, *n.* Same as IJSSEL.

Yt, *abbr.* Yttrium.

Y. T., *abbr.* Yukon Territory.

yt-ter'bi-a, 1 ɪ-tūr'bi-ə; 2 y-tĕr'bi-a, *n. Chem.* White ytterbium oxid, said to be Yb_2O_3.

yt-ter'bi-um, 1 ɪ-tūr'bi-um; 2 y-tĕr'bi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A rare element discovered by its absorption spectrum. It forms colorless salts which give no absorption bands. See ELEMENT. [< *Ytterby,* in Sweden.]—**yt-ter'bic,** *a.*

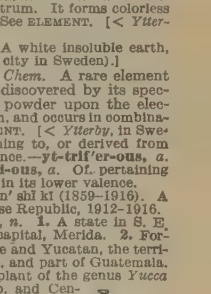
yt'tri-a, 1 ɪt'rɪ-ə; 2 ŷt'rĭ-a, *n. Chem.* A white insoluble earth, yttrium trioxid (Y_2O_3). [< *Ytterby* (a city in Sweden).]

yt'tri-um, 1 ɪt'rɪ-um; 2 ŷt'rĭ-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A rare element belonging to the cerium group and discovered by its spectrum. It is formed as a dark-gray powder upon the electrolysis of its double chlorid with sodium, and occurs in combination. It decomposes water. See ELEMENT. [< *Ytterby,* in Sweden.]—**yt'tric,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from yttrium, especially in its higher valence.—**yt-tri'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing yttrium.—**yt'tri-ous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from yttrium, especially in its lower valence.

Yu-an' Shi Kai, 1 yu-ān' shɪ kaɪ; 2 yu-än' shĭ kī (1859–1916). A Chinese general; President of the Chinese Republic, 1912–1916.

Yu"ca-tan', 1 yū"ka-tan'; 2 yu"ca-tän', *n.* **1.** A state in S. E. Mexico; 15,939 sq. m.; pop. 324,408; capital, Merida. **2.** Formerly, the Mexican states of Campeche and Yucatan, the territory of Quintana Roo, British Honduras, and part of Guatemala.

yuc'ca, 1 yuk'ə; 2 yŭc'a, *n.* A lily-like plant of the genus *Yucca* of the southern United States, Mexico, and Central America, having a woody stem, usually very short, but sometimes arborescent, bearing a large panicle of white bell-shaped drooping flowers emerging from a crown of sword-shaped leaves. [Sp.]—**yuc'ca-moth",** *n.* A moth whose larva feeds on yucca seed-pods.


Yucca in Flower.

Yu-de'nich, 1 yū-dē'nɪch; 2 yu-dĕ'nich, **Nikolai Nikolaievich,** (1862–). Russian general.

Yu"en', 1 yū"en'; 2 yu"ĕn', *n.* A river in central China; length, 1,000 m.

Yu'ga, 1 yū'gə; 2 yu'gä, *n.* An age: cycle; a period of long duration according to Hindu thought. Each **Mahā-yuga** or great age of the world, consisting of 4,320,000 years, is subdivided into four *Yugas* or ages: (1) **Krita-y.** (1,728,000 years), (2) **Treta-y.** (1,296,000 years), (3) **Dvāpara-y.** (864,000 years), and (4) **Kali-y.** (432,000 years), which began in 3094 B. C. These ages decrease successively in excellence; the life of man is supposed to last for 400 years in the first, 300 years in the second, 200 years in the third, and 100 years in the present or Kali age. [Sans.] **Yug**‡.

Yu"go-Slav', Yu"go-Sla'via. Same as JUGOSLAV, etc.

Yu'it, 1 yū'ɪt; 2 yu'ĭt, *n.* See ESKIMO.

Yu'kon, 1 yū'kon; 2 yu'kŏn, *n.* **1.** A river in central Alaska and N. W. Canada; 2,050 m. to the Pacific ocean. **2.** A province in N. W. Canada; 207,076 sq. m.; pop. 4,162; capital, Dawson.

Yule, 1 yūl; 2 yul, *n.* Christmas time, or the feast celebrating it. [< AS. *geōl,* December.]—**Yule candle,** a large candle formerly used to light Christmas festivities.—**Y. day** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.], Christmas day.—**Y. log, clog,** or **block,** a large log or block of wood, brought in with much ceremony, and made the foundation of the Christmas eve fire.—**Yule'tide",** *n.* Christmas time.

Yu'man, 1 yū'mən; 2 yu'man, *n.* A North-American Indian linguistic stock. The tribes composing it are found dispersed from N. Arizona to the southern extremity of Lower California and Sonora state, Mexico. They were an agricultural people, and now manufacture baskets, cotton cloth, and pottery.

Yung"ping-fu', 1 yūŋ"pɪŋ-fū'; 2 yuŋg"ping-fu', *n.* A city in Chihli province, China; pop. 200,000.

Yun-nan', 1 yūn-nan'; 2 yun-nän', *n.* A province in S. W. China; 146,680 sq. m.; pop. 8,053,000; capital, Yunnanfu.

Yun"nan-fu', 1 yūn'nan-fū'; 2 yun"nän-fu', *n.* A city, capital of Yunnan province, China; pop. 150,000. **Yun-nan'**‡.

Yur'ev, 1 yūr'yef; 2 yur'yĕf, *n.* See DORPAT.

y'vet, *n.* Same as IVY. **y'viet.**

Y-wain', 1 ī-wān'; 2 ŷ-wän', *n.* Same as GAWAIN. **Y-waine'**‡.

Y. W. C. A., *abbr.* Young Women's Christian Association.—**Y. W. C. T. U.,** *abbr.* Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

y-wis'†, *adv.* Same as IWIS.

Z

Z z Roman. Black Letter. Script.

Z[1], **z**, 1 zī *or* (*Eng.*) zed; 2 zē *or* (*Eng.*) zĕd, *n.* [ZEES, Z's, or Zs, 1 zīz; 2 zēs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the twenty-sixth and last in the English alphabet. It has two sounds: that of a voiced s, as in *zest, buzz,* and that of a voiced sh, as in *azure.* The former, the 'voiced supradental spirant,' is denoted in Key 1 by z; the latter, the 'voiced palatal spirant,' by ʒ. For their phonetic character and relationships see under S.

In the Latin alphabet *z* was used to transcribe the Greek ζ, which had the sound of *dz.* The Anglo-Saxons made but little use of *z;* when, therefore, in the Middle English period, the need of a separate letter for the voiced *s* began to be felt, *z* was available and came into extensive use, but the substitution was never carried out thoroughly; *s* continued to be written in inflectional endings and in most (not all) words of Latin origin. Hence, today, *goes* (not *goez*), *man's, foxes, rose, fuse, desire,* etc. The *z* sound is written *s* far more often than it is written *z.*

The voiced palatal spirant ʒ results phonetically in numerous words from *z*+*y;* cf. *azure* (*azyur*), *closure, division, fusion.* In a few French words it is written *ge: garage, prestige.* The letter is silent in *rendezvous.*

Z was the seventh letter in Phenician, Greek, and Latin, but dropped from Latin in the 3d century B. C., and when it was restored to write Greek words in the 1st century B. C. it took its place at the end of the alphabet.

2. An abbreviation: Zachary, Zenobia, etc. (other personal names beginning with Z). **3.** A symbol, noting: (1) *Math.* The third unknown quantity or variable. (2) In medieval notation the numeral 2,000 or when written with a dash over it (Z̄), 2,000,000. (3) The twenty-fifth (or twenty-sixth when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; twenty-five (or twenty-six) as a number or numeral. Sometimes *v* and *w* are omitted, *z* being classed as twenty-three.

Z[2], *n.* Something resembling a letter Z in shape: sometimes written *Zee.*—**Z crank,** a crank or crank-shaft of a form suggesting the letter Z.—**Z iron,** an angle-iron of Z form. **Z bar**‡; **Z beam**‡.

Zab'di-el, 1 zăb'dī-ĕl; 2 zăb'dī-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 2. [Heb., gift of God.]

Za"ca-te'cas, 1 sä"kä-tē'käs; 2 sä"cä-te'cäs, *n.* **1.** A state in central Mexico; 24,471 sq. m.; pop. 481,000. **2.** Its capital; pop. 26,000.

Zac-chæ'us, 1 zą-kī'ŭs *or* zăk'ĭ-ŭs; 2 zą-cē'ŭs *or* zăc'e-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Za"chée',** 1 zą"shē', 2 zą"çhę': It. **Za-che'o,** 1 dzą-kē'o, 2 dzą-ce'o; L. **Zac-che'us.** **2.** A wealthy publican at whose house Jesus dined in Jerusalem. *Bib. Luke* xix, 2. [Heb., pure.] **Zac-che'us**‡ [Gr.].

Zach., *abbr.* Zacharias, Zachary.

Zach"a-rī'ah, 1 zăk"ə-rī'ə; 2 zăc"a-rī'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Zach'a-ry**‡. Dan. D. Sw. **Za"cha-ri'as,** 1 zą"kä-rī'ąs, 2 zą"cä-rī'äs; F. **Za"cha'rie',** 1 zą"ką'rī', 2 zą"cą'rē'; G. **Zach"a-ri'as,** 1 tsŭn"ą-rī'ąs, 2 tsŭn"ä-rī'äs; It. **Zac"ca-ri'a,** 1 dzŏk"ką-rī'ą; 2 dzăc"cä-rī'ä; L. **Zach"a-ri'as,** 1 zăk"ə-rī'ăs, 2 zăc"a-rī'as; Sp. **Za"ca-rí'as,** 1 thŭ"ką-rī'ąs, 2 thă"cä-rī'äs; dim., **Zach, Zack.** **2.** The last king of Israel of Jehu's race. *2 Kings* xiv, 29. [Heb., remembrance of the Lord.]

Zach"a-rī'as, 1 zăk"ə-rī'ăs; 2 zăc"a-rī'as, *n. Bib.* **1.** The father of John the Baptist. *Luke* i, 6. **2.** The "son of Barachias"; martyred. *Matt.* xxiii, 35.

Za'dok, 1 zē'dŏk; 2 zā'dŏk, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Za"doc',** 1 zą"dŏk'; 2 zą"dŏc'; L. **Za-do'cus,** 1 zə-dō'kŭs, 2 zə-dō'cŭs. **2.** *Bib. 2 Sam.* viii, 17. [Heb., just.]

zaf'fer, 1 zaf'ər; 2 zăf'er, *n.* A blue pigment made by roasting **zaf'fre,** ʃ cobalt ore with silica: used for enamel and for painting on glass and porcelain. [< F. *zafre;* of Ar. origin.]

Zá'greb, 1 zä"greb; 2 zä'grĕb, *n.* Same as AGRAM. **Zá'grăb**‡.

Za'i-mis, 1 zā'ĭ-mĭs; 2 zā'ĭ-mis, **Alexander** (1855–). A Greek statesman, partizan of Constantine; premier 1897–1899, 1901–1902, and for short periods in 1915, 1916, 1917; Minister of Education, 1921– .

Za'ma, 1 zē'mə; 2 zā'ma, *n.* An ancient town in Numidia, N. Africa, 100 miles S. W. of Carthage. See SCIPIO, 1.

Zam-be'zi, 1 zăm-bē'zĭ *or* zam-bī'zi; 2 zăm-bę'zi *or* zăm-bē'zi, *n.* A river in S. E. central Africa; 1,600 m. from Angola through Rhodesia to the Indian ocean in Mozambique. See VICTORIA FALLS. **Zam-be'si**‡.

Za'mi-a, 1 zē'mĭ-ə; 2 zā'-mi-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of palm-like trees and low shrubs of the cycad family, having unbranched stems terminating in a tuft of thick pinnate often spiny-edged leaves. **2.** [z-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *zamia,* fir-cone when left to decay on the tree, < Gr. *zēmía,* hurt.]

Zamia.

za-min-dar', *n.* See ZEMINDAR.

Za-mo'ra, 1 thą-mō'rą; 2 thä-mō'rä, *n.* **1.** A province in N. W. Spain; 4,097 sq. m.; pop. 264,500. **2.** Its capital, where Alfonso the Great defeated the Moors in 901; pop. 17,000.

Za'mosc, 1 zū'mōsh; 2 zä'mōsh, *n.* A fortified town in S. E. Poland; pop. 10,000. **Za-mos'te**‡.

za-na'na, *n.* Same as ZENANA.

Zanes'ville, 1 zēnz'vĭl; 2 zānz'vĭl, *n.* A city in S. E. Ohio; pop. 29,570; floods, March, 1913.

Zang'will, 1 zaŋ'wĭl; 2 zăng'wĭl, **Israel** (1864–). A Jewish novelist and dramatist of English birth; *Children of the Ghetto; The Melting Pot.*

Zan'te, 1 zān'tē; 2 zăn'te, *n.* **1.** An island of the Ionian group; 277 sq. m.; pop. 42,500; a nome of Greece; the ancient **Zacynthus.** **2.** Its capital; pop. 13,600. **Ian'the**‡.

Zan-thox'y-lum, 1 zan-thŏks'ĭ-lum; 2 zăn-thŏks'y-lŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of trees of the rue family with prickly stems, of which some species supply valuable timber. [< Gr. *xanthos,* yellow, + *xylon,* wood.]

za'ny, 1 zē'nĭ; 2 zā'ny, *n.* [ZA'NIES², *pl.*] **1.** In old comic plays one who took the part of an awkward simpleton by imitating the other performers, especially the clown, with ludicrous failure; hence, a buffoon: fool. **2**†. An attendant. [< F. *zani,* < It. *zanni,* contr. of *Giovanni,* John.]

Zan'zi-bar, 1 zan'zĭ-bär; 2 zăn'zi-bär, *n.* **1.** An island in the Indian ocean, S. E. of British East Africa; 640 sq. m.; pop. 113,-600. **2.** A sultanate including the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the coast of British East Africa, extending inland 10 m.; British protectorate since 1908; 1,020 sq. m.; pop. 196,700. **3.** Its seaport capital on E. of Zanzibar Island; pop. 35,000.

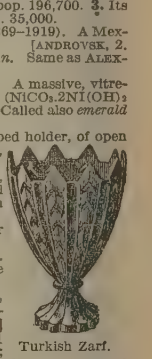
Za-pa'ta, 1 zą-pä'tą; 2 zä-pä'tä, **Emiliano** (1869–1919). A Mexican revolutionary leader, 1911–1916. [ANDROVSK, 2.

Za"po"ro'jhie', 1 zą"pō"rō'yĭ'; 2 zä"pō"rō'yi',*n.* Same as ALEX-

Za"ra-go'za, *n.* Same as SARAGOSSA.

za'ra-tite, 1 zū'rə-tīt; 2 zā'ra-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A massive, vitreous, emerald-green, hydrous nickel carbonate ($NiCO_3.2NI(OH)_2 + 4H_2O$), found usually as an incrustation. Called also *emerald nickel.* [< Señor *Zarate,* of Spain.]

zarf, 1 zûrf; 2 zärf, *n.* [Ar.] A metal cup-shaped holder, of open or ornamental filigree, for a hot coffee-cup, used in the Levant. **zurf**‡.


Turkish Zarf.

za-stru'ga, 1 za-strū'gə; 2 zä-strų'ga, *n.* [-GI, *pl.*] [Rus.] One of a series of long parallel snow-ridges formed by the wind on the open plains of Russia.

zax, 1 zaks; 2 zăks, *n.* A sax or slate-ax. [For SAX¹, *n.*]

Zá'yas, 1 sä'yąs; 2 sä'yäs, **Alfredo** (1877–). A Cuban statesman; president of Cuba since May, 1921.

zeal, 1 zĭl; 2 zēl, *n.* Ardor for a cause, or, less often, for a person; enthusiastic devotion; fervor. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *zēlos,* < *zeō,* boil.] Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; WARMTH.—**zeal'ot,** 1 zel'ət; 2 zēl'ot, *n.* **1.** One who is over-zealous; a fanatic; immoderate partizan. **2.** [Z-] A member of a fanatical Jewish party (A. D. 6–70) in almost continual revolt against the Romans.—**zeal'ot-ry,** *n.* The conduct or disposition of a zealot.—**zeal'ous,** 1 zel'ŭs; 2 zēl'ŭs, *a.* Filled with or incited by zeal; enthusiastic. Syn.: see EAGER.—**zeal'ous-ly,** *adv.*—**zeal'ous-ness,** *n.*

Zea'land, 1 zĭ'lənd; 2 zē'land, *n.* **1.** An island of Denmark, in the Baltic sea, on which Copenhagen is located; 2,680 sq. m.; pop. with islets 960,000. **2.** Same as ZEELAND.

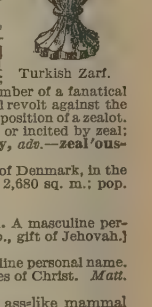
Zeb., *abbr.* Zebadiah, Zebedee.

Zeb"a-di'ah, 1 zeb"ə-dī'ə; 2 zĕb"a-dī'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 15. [Heb., gift of Jehovah.]

ze'bec, *n.* Same as XEBEC.

Zeb'e-dee, 1 zeb'ĭ-dī; 2 zĕb'e-dē, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* The father of James and John, disciples of Christ. *Matt.* iv, 21. [Gr., < Heb., gift of Jehovah.]

ze'bra, 1 zī'brə; 2 zē'bra, *n.* An African ass-like mammal having a white or yellowish-brown body marked with dark-brown or blackish bands, as the **true zebra** or **mountain-zebra** (*Equus zebra*) of the Cape of Good Hope province, now nearly exterminated, **Burchell's z.** (*E. burchellii*), found in herds on the plains of South Africa, or **Grevy's z.** (*E. grevyi*), which inhabits the country south of Abyssinia and Somaliland. [< of Afr. origin.]—**ze'bra-wolf",** *n.* A dog-like carnivorous marsupial (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, grayish-brown with dark transverse bands on the hinder part of the back. See illus. under TASMANIAN WOLF. **Tasmanian wolf**‡.—**z.-wood,** *n.* **1.** The wood of a large tree (*Connarus guianensis*) of Guiana, light-brown in color with dark stripes, used in making furniture. **2.** The wood of a small tree (*Eugenia fragrans*) growing in Jamaica. **3.** The wood of an East-Indian tree (*Guettarda speciosa*) whose flowers yield a perfume. —**ze'brine,** *a.* Allied to or resembling a zebra. **ze'broid**‡.


Zebra. 1/60

ze'brass, 1 zĭ'bras; 2 zē'brăs, *n.* A hybrid offspring between a zebra sire and a burro dam. See illus. on next page. **ze'broid**‡.

ze'brule, 1 zĭ'brūl; 2 zē'brųl, *n.* A hybrid between the male zebra and a mare. **ze'bru-la**‡.

ze'bu, 1 zĭ'bū; 2 zē'bū, *n.* The domesticated Indian ox (*Bos indicus*), having a hump on the withers. Zebus extend from Japan

to East Africa, but are found in greatest perfection in India. There are many breeds, varying much in color, some being reared for milk and flesh, and others for riding and for draft. See illus. below. [< F. *zébu.*]

Zeb'u-lon, 1 zeb'yu-lən; 2 zȧb'yu-lŏn, *n. Bib.* A son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of that name. *Gen.* xxx, 20. **Zeb'u-lun**‡.

zec-chi'no, 1 tsek-ki'no; 2 tsĕe-ci'no, *n.* A gold coin of the republic of Venice; the sequin. [It.; see SEQUIN.] **zec'chin**‡.

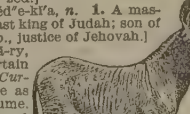
Zech., *abbr* Zechariah.

Zech"a-ri'ah, 1 zek"ə-raɪ'ə; 2 zĕc"a-ri'a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A Hebrew prophet who promoted the rebuilding of the temple. **3.** The minor prophetic book bearing his name. [Heb., whom Jehovah remembers.]

zed, 1 zed; 2 zĕd, *n.* The letter z: generally called *zee* in the United States. [< Gr.L *zēta,* zed.]

Zed"e-ki'ah, 1 zed"ɪ-kaɪ'ə; 2 zĕd"e-ki'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** The last king of Judah; son of Josiah. *2 Kings* xxiv, 17. [Heb., justice of Jehovah.]

zed'o-a-ry, 1 zed'o-ə-rɪ; 2 zĕd'o-ȧ-ry, *n.* The root of any one of certain species of curcuma, especially *Curcuma zedoaria,* used in medicine as an aromatic tonic or as a perfume. [< F. *zédoaire,* < LL. *zedoaria,* < Per. *zadwar,* zedoary.]


Zebrass. 1/50

zee, 1 zi; 2 zē, *n.* [D.] Sea: used in geographic names as Zuider *Zee;* Tappan *Zee.*

Zee'brug"ge, 1 zē'brug"ə *or* (F.) zē"-brüg'; 2 zē'brŭg"e *or* (F.) zę"brüzh', *n.* A seaport of N. Belgium; taken by Germans, 1914, and used as a submarine base; bombarded by British war-ships and aircraft, 1914–1918; harbor blocked by British navy, April 22–23, 1918.

Zee'land, 1 zi'lənd; 2 zē'land, *n.* A province in S. W. Netherlands: 707 sq. m.; pop. 247,811; capital, Middleburg.

Zee'man, 1 zē'mən; 2 zę'măn, **Pieter** (1865–). A Dutch physicist; awarded the Nobel prize for physics with H. A. Lorentz in 1902.

zeit'geist, 1 tsaɪt'gaɪst; 2 tsīt'gīst, *n.* The spirit of the time; the intellectual and moral tendencies that characterize any age or epoch. [< G. *zeit,* time, + *geist,* spirit.]

Zel'ler, 1 tsel'ər; 2 tzĕl'er, **Eduard** (1814–1908). A German theologian and philosopher; *The Philosophy of the Greeks.*

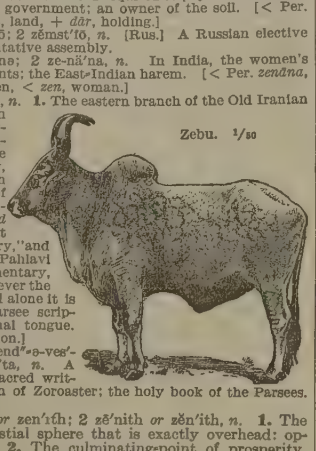
Ze-lo'tes, 1 zɪ-lō'tɪz; 2 ze-lō'tēs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib. Luke* vi, 15. [Gr., zealot.]

ze-min-dar', } 1 zē-mɪn-dār'; 2 zē-mĭn-dăr', *n.* A farmer of the
za-min-dar', } revenue, required, under the Mogul rule, to pay a fixed sum for the tract of land assigned him; hence, later, especially in Bengal, a native landlord required to pay a certain land-tax to the English government; an owner of the soil. [< Per. *zemīndār,* < *zemīn,* land, + *dār,* holding.]

zemst'vo, 1 zemst'vō; 2 zĕmst'vo, *n.* [Rus.] A Russian elective provincial representative assembly.

ze-na'na, } 1 zə-nȧ'nə; 2 ze-nȧ'na, *n.* In India, the women's
za-na'na, } apartments; the East-Indian harem. [< Per. *zenāna,* belonging to women, < *zen,* woman.]

Zend, 1 zend; 2 zĕnd, *n.* **1.** The eastern branch of the Old Iranian group of the Aryan languages. **2.** Originally, a commentary. The name *Zend* is frequently, but wrongly, given to the language of the Avesta. Whenever the word *Zend* is used alone it means "commentary," and is applied to some Pahlavi translation, commentary, or gloss; and whenever the word *Avesta* is used alone it is applied to the Parsee scriptures in the original tongue. [Old Per., translation.]


Zebu. 1/50

Zend"-A-ves'ta, 1 zend"ə-ves'-tə; 2 zĕnd"-ȧ-vĕs'ta, *n.* A collection of the sacred writings of the religion of Zoroaster; the holy book of the Parsees. See ZEND.

ze'nith, 1 zī'nɪth *or* zen'ɪth; 2 zē'nith *or* zĕn'ith, *n.* **1.** The point in the celestial sphere that is exactly overhead: opposed to *nadir.* **2.** The culminating point of prosperity, greatness, etc. [< Ar.Sp+F *semt,* path.]

Ze'no, 1 zī'no; 2 zē'no, *n.* A Greek philosopher (342?–270? B. C.); founded the Stoic school.

Ze-no'bi-a, 1 zɪ-nō'bɪ-ə; 2 ze-nō'bi-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Zé"no"bie',** 1 zē"nō"bī', 2 zę"nō"bē'; It. **Ze-no'bi-a,** 1 dzē-nō'bɪ-ɑ, 2 dze-nō'bī-ä; L. **Ze-no'bi-a. 2. Septimia,** queen of Palmyra in the 3d century; conquered and captured by the Roman emperor Aurelian. [Perh. < Ar. *Zeenab,* father's ornament.]

ze'o-lite, 1 zī'o-laɪt; 2 zē'o-līt, *n. Mineral.* A secondary mineral occurring in cavities and veins in eruptive rocks, usually a hydrous aluminum-sodium silicate. [< Gr. *zeō,* boil, + -LITE.]

Zep, 1 sep; 2 zĕp, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A Zeppelin.

Zeph., *abbr.* Zephaniah.

Zeph"a-ni'ah, 1 zef"ə-naɪ'ə; 2 zĕf"a-ni'a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A later prophet of Judah during the monarchy. **3.** The minor prophetic book bearing his name. [Heb., whom Jehovah has hid.]

zeph'yr, } 1 zef'ər; 2 zĕf'yr, *n.* **1.** The west wind; poetically, any
zef'yr, } soft, gentle wind. **2.** Worsted or woolen yarn of very light weight, used for embroidery, shawls, etc: specifically called *zephyr worsted.* **3.** Figuratively, anything very light and airy. [< Gr.L+F *zephyros,* west wind.] SYN.: see WIND.—**zephyr yarn,** a thick loosely twisted worsted yarn of a fine, soft quality, employed in embroidery and knitting.

Zeph'y-rus, 1 zef'ɪ-rus; 2 zĕf'y-rŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* The west wind: personified as the mildest and gentlest of all sylvan deities. [L., < Gr. *zephyros,* west wind.]

Zep"pe-lin', 1 tsep"ə-lɪn'; 2 tsĕp"e-lĭn', *n.* **1. Ferdinand A. A. H., Count von** (1838–1917), a German general; aeronaut and air-ship builder. **2.** One of the several types of large cigar-shaped dirigible air-ships of great cruising radius and carrying capacity: named after the designer Ferdinand von Zeppelin.

Zer"matt', 1 tsər"mȧt'; 2 tsĕr"mȧt', *n.* A mountain resort in S. W. Switzerland; elevation, 5,315 ft.; pop. 2,000.

ze'ro, 1 zī'ro; 2 zē'ro, *n.* **1.** The numeral 0; a cipher. **2.** The absence of quantity; nothing. **3.** The point where a continuous function changes its sign from plus to minus, or vice versa. **4.** The point on a scale, as of a thermometer, from which measures are counted; hence, the lowest point in any standard of comparison; nullity. [< Ar.It+F *sifr,* zero.]—**absolute zero,** see under ABSOLUTE.—**ze'ro-hour",** *n. Mil.* The time set for attack.

zest, 1 zest; 2 zĕst. I. *vt.* To give a zest or relish to; make piquant. **II.** *n.* **1.** Agreeable excitement and keen enjoyment of the mind accompanying exercise, mental or physical. **2.** That which imparts such excitement and relish. **3.** Specif., an agreeable and piquant flavor in anything tasted, especially if added to the usual flavor, as that imparted to soups or wines by the essential oil of lemon-peel, or by spice; figuratively, increase of enjoyment produced by the addition of any agreeable stimulant. **4.** [Rare.] A piece of orange- or lemon-peel used to flavor anything, or the aromatic oil squeezed from it. [< Gr.L+F *schistos,* divided, cleft.] SYN.: see APPETITE; RELISH.

ze'ta, 1 zī'tə; 2 zē'ta, *n.* [Gr.] The sixth letter in the Greek alphabet [Z, ζ], in ancient Greek sounded *zd* or *dz,* in modern Greek *tz.* See under Z^1.

zeug'ma, 1 zūg'mə; 2 zūg'ma, *n. Gram.* A figure in which an adjective is made to modify or a verb to govern two nouns, with only one of which it seems to be logically connected, the modifying or governing word being conceived to alter its meaning slightly as applied to the second noun. [L., < Gr. *zeugma,* < *zeugnymi,* join.]

Zeus, 1 zūs; 2 zūs, *n.* The supreme deity of the Greeks, answering to the Roman Jupiter; the presiding divinity of Mount Olympus. He was the husband of Hera (Juno) and the father of Ares, Hephæstus, Hebe, Athena, the Hours, the Fates, the Graces, the Muses, Apollo, Artemis, Persephone, Hermes, Dionysos, Heracles, etc. His attributes were the eagle, thunderbolt, and scepter, his type in art having been fixed by Phidias in his famous ivory-and-gold statue at Olympia. Locally, he was the god of rain, thunder, snow, and the bright sky; he hurled the thunderbolt, and Iris, the rainbow, was his messenger. As the supreme god he had many attributes, as bringer of victory, god of moral law and social virtues, god of good faith, etc.

Zeux'is, 1 zūks'ɪs; 2 zūks'is, *n.* A Greek painter (450?–396? B.C.).

Z. G., *abbr.* Zoological Garden.

Zhit"o-mir', 1 zɪt'o-mɪr'; 2 zhīt'o-mĭr', *n.* A town, the capital of Volhynia, in European Russia; pop. 90,000. **Jit"o-mir**‡.

zib'e-line, 1 zɪb'ə-lɪn *or* -laɪn; 2 zĭb'e-lĭn *or* -līn. **I.** *a.* [F.] Pertaining to the sable; made of sable fur. **II.** *n.* [F.] The fur of the sable. **zib'el-line**‡.

zib'et, 1 zɪb'et; 2 zĭb'ĕt, *n.* A carnivore, the Asiatic or Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), with the black markings less distinct and the tail more ringed than the common civet. It is often domesticated. Compare CIVET, 2. **zib'eth**‡.

zig'gu-rat, 1 zɪg'u-rat; 2 zĭg'u-rȧt, *n.* Among the Assyrians and Babylonians, a terraced temple tower. **zik'ku-rat**‡.

zig'zag", 1 zɪg'zag"; 2 zĭg'zăg". [ZIG'ZAGGED"; ZIG'ZAG"GING.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To form or accomplish in a zigzag manner; form a zigzag, or move in zigzags. **II.** *a.* Having a series of short alternating turns or angles from side to side, as a channel. **III.** *n.* A series of short, sharp turns or angles from one side to the other in succession, or something, as a path or pattern, characterized by such angles. **IV.** *adv.* In a zigzag manner. [F., < G. *zickzack,* reduplication of *zacke,* sharp point.]

zik'ku-rat, *n.* Same as ZIGGURAT.

zil'lah, 1 zɪl'ə; 2 zĭl'a, *n.* [Hind.] A provincial governmental district in India.

Zim-bab'wa, 1 zɪm-bō'wē; 2 zĭm-bäb'we, *n.* One of several groups of ruins found in S. Africa, especially those 17 miles from Victoria in S. Rhodesia [Bantu, here is a great kraal.] **Zim-bab'we**‡; **Zim-bab'ye**‡.

Zim'me, *n.* Same as CHIENGMAI.

Zim'mer-mann, 1 tsɪm'ər-mən *or* (*Angl.*) zɪm'ər-mən; 2 tsĭm'-er-măn *or* (*Angl.*) zĭm'er-măn, **Alfred F. M.** (1859–). A German statesman; Foreign Minister, 1917–1918.

zinc, 1 zɪŋk; 2 zĭnc. **I.** *vt.* To coat or cover with zinc. **II.** *n.* A bluish-white metallic element occurring mostly in combination: extensively used in the arts, as in the manufacture of brass, and for roofing, etc., also as the positive element in electric batteries. Zinc is malleable at 120–150° C. = 250–300° F. Its salts have varied applications, as the oxid in painting and the chlorid and sulfate in medicine, and, like other salts of heavy metals, are poisonous. See ELEMENT. [F., < G. *zink,* zinc.]—**zinc chlorid,** a white deliquescent compound ($ZnCl_2$), used in medicine for cauterizing and as an astringent and disinfectant; in the arts as a preservative of wood, etching medium, etc., and in microscopy for differentiating the fibers of silk, wool, and plants.—**z. oxid,** a white pulverulent oxid

(ZnO) made by burning zinc in air. It is used as a pigment, chiefly as a substitute for white lead.—**z. sulfate,** a crystalline compound ($ZnSO_4.7H_2O$), obtained by the action of sulfuric acid on zinc. It is used as an astringent and emetic, and also in dyeing.—**z. white,** zinc oxid used as a pigment.—**zinc'ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt derived from zinc hydroxid ($Zn(OH)_2$) by substitution of a metal for the hydrogen.—**zinc'blende",** *n.* Same as SPHALERITE.—**zinc'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from zinc; as, *zincic* chlorid: now seldom used. **zinck'y‡; zink'y‡.** —**zinc-if'er-ous, zink-if'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding zinc, as ore.—**zinc'i-fy,** *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To apply zinc to, as by coating or impregnating. **zink'i-fy‡.**—**zinc'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**zinc'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A subadamantine, deep-red, translucent to subtranslucent zinc oxid (ZnO), crystallizing in the hexagonal system; zinc ore.—**zin'co-graph,** *n.* An etching on zinc; a picture obtained by zincography **zin'co-type‡.**—**zinc-og'rapher,** *n.* An expert in zincography.—**zinc-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to zincography.—**zinc-o-graph'i-cal‡.**—**zinc-og'raphy,** *n.* The art of etching on zinc for producing plates for printing.—**zinc'ous,** *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from zinc; zincic. **2.** *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the zinc or electropositive element of a battery, or to the negative terminal connected with it.—**zinc'y,** *a.* Zincic. **zink'y‡.**

Zin'ga-ro, 1 tsĭn'ga-ro; 2 tsĭn'gä-ro, *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] [Lc.] A gipsy. **Zin'ga-no‡.**—**Zin'ga-ra,** *n. fem.* [-RE, *pl.*]

Zin"gi-ber-a'ce-æ, 1 zĭn"ji-bėr-ā'si-ī; 2 zĭn"gi-bėr-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous tropical plants, the ginger family, having aromatic rootstocks and large leaves. **Zin'gi-ber,** *n* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *zingiberis*, ginger.]—**zin"gi-ber-a'ceous,** *a.*

zink'en-ite, 1 zĭnk'en-āit; 2 zĭnk'ĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic steel-gray lead sulfantimonite ($PbSb_2S_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Herr *Zincken*, Ger. mine director.]

Zinn, 1 zĭn; 2 zĭn, **Johann Gottfried** (1727–1759). A German botanist and anatomist.

Zin'nia, 1 zĭn'i-a; 2 zĭn'ĭ-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of American, chiefly Mexican, herbs of the aster family, having opposite entire leaves and showy flowers with the bright-colored rays long-enduring: now called *Crassina.* **2.** [z-] A plant of this genus. [< J. G. *Zinn*, German botanist.]

Zin'zen-dorf, 1 tsĭn'tsen-dôrf; 2 tsĭn'tsĕn-dôrf, **Nicholas Ludwig, Count von** (1700–1760). A German theologian; founded sect of Moravians; established missions in North America.

Zin'zi-ber, Zin"zi-ber-a'ce-æ, etc. Same as ZINGIBER.

Zi'on, 1 zī'ən; 2 zī'on, *n. Bib.* **1.** A hill in Jerusalem, the site of the royal residence of David and his successors; hence, the ancient Hebrew theocracy or the modern Church of Christ. **2.** The heavenly Jerusalem; heaven.—**Zi'on-ism,** *n.* A movement for a resettlement of the Jews in Palestine. The form which lays stress upon the political questions involved is sometimes called **political Zionism,** and the term **religious Zionism** is used by those Zionists who lay a special stress upon the regeneration of the Holy Land as a center of social and religious influence for Judaism. Called also *Zion movement.*—**Zi'on-ist,** *a & n.*—**Zi"on-ist'ic,** *a.*—**Zi'on-ite,** *n.*—**Zi'on-ward,** *adv.* Toward Zion, Godward; heavenward.

zip, 1 zip; 2 zip. **I.** *v.* To move or fly with a zip, as a bullet. **II.** *n.* A sound as of a bullet passing through the air: often used as an exclamation. [Imitative.]

Zi-phi'i-dæ, 1 zi-fai'i-dī; 2 zi-fĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of delphinoidean cetaceans with a dolphin-like form and generally only a pair of teeth in the lower jaw, as the bottlenoses. **Ziph'ius,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ziphios*, sword fish.]

zirc'ite, 1 zûrk'īt; 2 zûrk'ĭt, *n. Metall.* Zirconium oxide (ZrO_2). See ZIRCONIA.

zir'con, 1 zĭr'kən; 2 zĭr'cŏn, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine, variously colored, zirconium silicate ($ZrSiO_4$). [F., < Per. *zar*, gold, + *gūn*, color.]—**zir'con-ate,** *n.* A salt formed by the replacement of hydrogen in zirconic hydroxid by a metal; as, potassium *zirconate*, K_2ZrO_4.—**zir-co'ni-a,** *n. Chem.* A white pulverulent zirconium oxid (ZrO_2) obtained by heating the metal to redness in contact with air. Zirconia acts both as a base and as an acid. When strongly heated it becomes luminous, and it is hence used in certain forms of incandescent burners. **zir'co-na‡.**—**zir-con'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from zirconium. **zir'co-ni-an‡.**—**zirconic acid,** a hypothetical compound (H_2ZrO_3) known by its salts, as sodium zirconate (Na_2ZrO_3) and calcium zirconate ($CaZrO_3$).—**zir-co'ni-um,** *n. Chem.* An earthy metallic element that is prepared as a black amorphous powder, as steel-gray shining scales resembling graphite, or as crystalline laminæ resembling antimony. See ELEMENT. Zirconium has of itself no practical application, but its salts find limited use, and are derived chiefly from zircon.

Zis'ka, 1 zis'ka; 2 zĭs'ka, **John, of Trocs'now,** 1 torch'nev; 2 trŏch'nôv (1360?–1424). A Bohemian general; leader of the Hussites. **Zīz'ka‡.**

Zi'ta, 1 zī'tə; 2 zī'ta, *n.* (1892–). Princess of Bourbon and Parma; consort of Charles I., emperor of Austria, king of Hungary, 1916–1918; deported with her husband to Madeira, Nov. 1921, where he died April 1, 1922.

zith'er,) 1 zĭth'er, zĭth'ern; 2 zĭth'er, zĭth'ern, *n.* A simple form
zith'ern,) of stringed instrument, having a flat sounding-board, and strings that are stopped with the fingers of the left hand and plucked with those of the right: the modern form of cithern. See MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. [G., < L. *cithara*; see GUITAR.] **zīt'er‡; zīt'ern‡.**

zi'zith, 1 zī'zĭth; 2 zī'zĭth, *n.* [Heb.] The fringe or tassel formerly worn by Jews on the outer garment (*Matt.* xxiii, 5), but now worn on the tallith during prayer.

ziz'zle, 1 ziz'i; 2 ziz'ĭ, *vi.* [ZIZ'ZLED; ZIZ'ZLING.] [Prov. Eng.] To make a sputtering or hissing sound, as meat when cooking; sizzle.

Zlo'ta Li'pa, 1 zlō'tə lī'pə; 2 zlō'ta lē'pa, *n.* A river in E. Galicia; Austrian repulse, July 9–11, 1915; Russian line broken, Aug. 27, 1915; Russian successes, July–September, 1916.

Zn, *abbr.* Zinc.

Zo'an, 1 zō'ən; 2 zō'an, *n. Bib.* Same as TANIS.

zo'di-ac, 1 zō'di-ak; 2 zō'di-ăc, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* An imaginary belt encircling the heavens and extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the larger planets. It is divided into twelve parts, called **signs of the zodiac,** which formerly corresponded to twelve constellations bearing the same names. Now, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, each constellation is in the sign that has the same next following its own. The following are the Latin names of the signs in their order, with their English equivalents. *Spring:* Aries (Ram) ♈ ; Taurus (Bull) ♉ ; Gemini (Twins) ♊. *Summer:* Cancer (Crab) ♋; Leo (Lion) ♌; Virgo (Virgin) ♍. *Autumn:* Libra (Balance) ♎; Scorpio (Scorpion) ♏; Sagittarius (Archer) ♐. *Winter:* Capricornus (He goat) ♑; Aquarius (Water-carrier) ♒; Pisces (Fishes) ♓. **2.** Figuratively, a complete circuit; round. **3.** [Rare.] A circle; halo. [< Gr.$^{L+F}$ *zōdiakos*, of animals.]—**zo-di'a-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the zodiac.—**zodiacal light,** a disk of faint light around the sun lying near the plane of the ecliptic and extending slightly beyond the orbit of the earth. It may be seen as a pillar of light in the west at the end of evening twilight in winter and spring, or in the east before daybreak from September till January.

Zo'e, 1 zō'i; 2 zo'e, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Gr., life.]

zo'e-trope, 1 zō'i-trōp; 2 zō'e-trōp, *n. Physics.* A philosophical toy known also as the **wheel of life,** having a revolving cylinder with slits through which a succession of pictures on its inner surface are seen in apparent motion. Compare PRAXINOSCOPE. [< Gr. *zōē*, life, + *tropos*, turning, < *trepō*, turn.] **zo'o-trope‡.** —**zo"e-trop'ic,** *a.*

zo'ic, 1 zō'ik; 2 zo'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by animals or animal life. **2.** *Geol.* Containing fossils: said of rocks. [< Gr. *zōikos*, < *zōon*, animal, < *zaō*, live.]

Zo'i-lus, 1 zō'i-lus; 2 zō'ĭ-lŭs, *n.* A Greek critic of the 4th century B. C., noted for his strictures on the Homeric poems; hence, specif., any carping critic or detractor.—**Zo-il'e-an,** *a.*

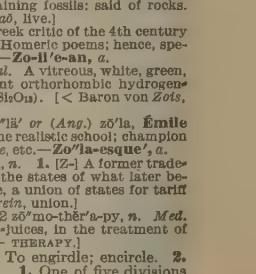
zois'ite, 1 zois'ait; 2 zŏis'īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, green, or red, transparent to subtranslucent orthorhombic hydrogen-calcium-aluminum silicate ($HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$). [< Baron von *Zois*, its discoverer.]

Zo'la, 1 zō"lä' *or* (*Ang.*) zō'lə; 2 zō"lä' *or* (*Ang.*) zō'la, **Émile** (1840–1902). A French novelist of the realistic school; champion of Alfred Dreyfus; *Germinal*; *l'Assuse*, etc.—**Zo'la-esque',** *a.*

zoll'ver-ein, 1 tsôl'fer-ain; 2 tsŏl'fer-īn, *n.* **1.** [z-] A former trade-league constituted by twenty-six of the states of what later became the German empire. **2.** Hence, a union of states for tariff purposes. [G., < *zoll*, custom, + *verein*, union.]

zo"mo-ther'a-py, 1 zo"mo-ther'ə-pi; 2 zō"mo-thĕr'a-py, *n. Med.* The use of uncooked meat, or meat-juices, in the treatment of tuberculosis. [< Gr. *zōmos*, juice, + THERAPY.]

zone, 1 zōn; 2 zōn. **I.** *vt. & vi.* **1.** To engirdle; encircle. **2.** To take the form of zones. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of five divisions of the earth's surface, enclosed between two parallels of latitude and named from the prevailing climate. These are the **torrid zone,** extending on each side of the equator 23° 27′; the **temperate zones,** included between the parallels 23° 27′ and 66° 33′ on both sides of the equator; and the **frigid zones,** within the parallels 66° 33′ and the poles.



Terrestrial Zones.

2. Hence, in recent usage a region proscribed for neutrals as being within the range of military or naval operations. **3.** A belt or area delimited from others, as by the character of its organisms; also, a belt of land distinguished by any characteristic; as, the wheat-*zone*. **4.** *Anat.* A belt-like area distinguished from its surroundings either by structure or appearance; as, the *zone* of Zinn, about the transparent membrane of the eye. **5.** *Crystal.* Any series of faces upon a crystal whose mutual intersections are parallel to each other and to the zone-axis. **6.** A strip of land. See CANAL ZONE. **7.** A belt, band, stripe, etc., distinguished by color or the like, encircling an object. **8.** Originally (now chiefly in poetry), a belt or girdle. **9.** *Railroad.* (1) The total number of stations situated in a certain area measured from a place whence traffic is shipped. (2) A circular area within which a uniform fare is charged by the surface-car companies. **10.** In the United States parcel post system, any one of the concentric areas within each of which a uniform rate is charged. **11§.** Distance around a globular or circular body. [F., < Gr.$^{L+SP}$ *zōnē*, girdle.]—**zo'nal,** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, exhibiting, or marked by a zone or zones.—**zo'na-ry,** *a.* Resembling a belt or girdle; zonal.—**zo'nate,** *a. Bot. & Zool.* **1.** Marked with zones or concentric colored bands. **2.** Disposed in the form of a zone or zones.—**zo-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being marked with rings or zones. **2.** *Phytogeog. & Zoogeog.* Distribution or arrangement in belts or zones.—**zone'-ax'is,** *n. Crystal.* The imaginary line through a crystal, to which all the faces in a given zone, and the mutual intersections of those faces, are parallel.—**z.-crystal,** *n. Crystal.* The circular arc on a stereographic projection upon which fall the poles of the faces lying in a given zone upon the crystal represented.—**zoned,** *a.* **1.** Wearing a girdle. **2.** Marked with zones.—**zone'less,** *a.* Having no girdle.—**zo'nule,** *n.* A small zone, belt, or ring. **zo'nu-la‡.**—**zonule of Zinn,** the zone of Zinn. See ZONE, *n.*, 4.

Zonne"beke', 1 zon"bek'; 2 zŏn"bĕk'. A village in Belgium, 3 miles northeast of Ypres; scene of severe fighting in World War during 1917.

zoo, 1 zū; 2 zo͞o, *n.* A zoological garden. [Abbr. of ZOOLOGICAL.]

zo′o-, zo-, 1 zō′o-, zō-; 2 zo͞′o-, zo͞-. From Greek *zōon*, animal: combining forms.

zoochem., *abbr.* Zoochemical, zoochemistry.

zo′o-chem″is-try, *n.* Animal chemistry; specif., the chemistry of the solids and fluids contained in the animal economy. **zo′o-chem-y‡.**—**zo″o-chem′i-cal,** *a.*—**zo″o-chlo-rel′la,** *n.* One of the green pigmentary particles of various invertebrates.—**zo′o-chore,** *n. Bot.* A plant distributed by animals.

zoogeog., *abbr.* Zoogeography.

zo″o-ge-og′ra-phy, *n.* The science or description of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe; faunal geography: opposed to *phytogeography.* Zoogeographers separate the surface of the earth into numerous divisions, each containing certain groups of animals. [< ZOO- + GEOGRAPHY.]—**zo″o-ge-o-g′ra-pher,** *n.*—**zo″o-ge″o-graph′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* —**zo″o-glœ′a,** *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A colony of bacteria forming a jelly-like mass. The bacteria are held together by a matrix secreted by themselves. [+ Gr. *glotos,* sticky stuff.]—**zo″o-glœ′ic, zo″o-glœ′oid,** *a.*—**zo″o-go-nid′i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A motile gonidium; a zoospore —**zo-og′ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of zoology that describes animals; descriptive zoology.—**zo-og′ra-pher,** *n.* **zo-og′ra-phist‡.**—**zo″o-graph′ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**zo′oid. I.** *a.* Having essentially the nature of an animal. **zo-ol′dal‡. II.** *n. Zool.* 1. (1) One of the more or less independent products of non-sexual reproduction in a colonial organism; an individual, especially when without developed mouth or alimentary canal. (2) Any member of a compound organism. 2. *Biol.* An organic body of obscure relationships, or an organic cell capable of independent motion. [+ -OID.]

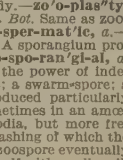
zool., *abbr.* Zoological, zoologist, zoology.

zo-ol′a-try, *n.* Animal-worship. [< ZOO- + Gr. *latreia,* worship.] **zo″o-la′tri-a‡.**—**zo-ol′a-ter,** *n.*—**zo-ol′a-trous,** *a.*—**zo′o-lite,** *n.* A petrified animal. [+ -LITE.] **zo′o-lith‡.**

zo-ol′o-gy, 1 zo-ɛl′o-ji; 2 zo-ȯl′o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of animals with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification. **2.** The animal kingdom, or local examples of it, regarded biologically. **3.** A scientific treatise on animals. [< ZOO- + -LOGY.]—**zo″o-log′i-cal,** *a.*—**zo″o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**zo-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

zoom, 1 zūm; 2 zo͞om, *vi. Aero.* To recommence ascending by turning on full power after having shut off power, as when trick-flying near the ground: said of aeroplanes or their pilots. [Imitative.]

zo-om′e-try, *n.* Measurement of the parts of animals and determination of their relative magnitude. [ZOO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]—**zo″o-mor′phic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of zoomorphism: correlated to *anthropomorphic.* **2.** Representing animals in art, as in ornamental carving. [+ Gr. *morphē,* shape.] —**zo″o-mor′phism,** *n.* **1.** *Anthrop.* The conception, symbolization, or representation of a man or a god in the form of an animal; also, the attribution of divine or human qualities to animals. **2.** The representation of animals or animal forms. **3†.** Transformation into animals. **zo′o-mor″phy‡.**—**zo′on,** *n.* [ZO′ONS or ZO′A, *pl.*] A developed individual of a compound animal.—**zo′o-nal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a zoon.—**zo-on′o-my,** *n.* The science of the laws of animal life as distinguished from those of vegetable life. [+ -NOMY.]—**Zo-oph′a-ga,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A section of marsupials with carnivorous habits. **2.** *Mam.* Carnivorous mammals. [+ Gr. *phagein,* eat.]—**zo-oph′a-gan,** *a. & n.*—**zo-oph′a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on animals.—**zo′o-phile,** *n.* **1.** A plant whose seeds have hooks or spines fitting them for dissemination by animals. **2.** A lover of animals; specif., one who objects to vivisection. **3.** *Psychol.* One addicted to zoophilism. [+ Gr. *phileō,* love.]—**zo-oph′i-list,** *n.* Same as ZOOPHILE, 2.—**zo-oph′i-lism,** *n. Psychol.* The obtaining of gratification from sexual intercourse with animals; bestiality.—**zo-oph′i-lous,** *a.*—**zo-oph′i-ly,** *n.* The condition of being a zoophile.—**zo′o-phyte,** *n.* An invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral or sponge. [+ Gr. *phyton,* plant.]—**zo″o-phyt′ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**zo″o-plas′tic,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of that operation by which a part of an animal body is grafted on some part of another living body.—**zo′o-plas″ty,** *n.* Zooplastic grafting.—**zo′o-sperm,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as ZOOSPORE. **2.** *Physiol.* A spermatozoon.—**zo″o-sper-mat′ic,** *a.*—**zo′o-spo-ran′gi-um,** *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A sporangium producing zoospores. **zo′o-spo-rangе‡.**—**zo″o-spo-ran′gi-al,** *a.* —**zo′o-spore,** *n. Bot.* A spore possessing the power of independent motion, generally by means of cilia; a swarm-spore; a motile spore destitute of any cell-wall, produced particularly among some algæ and fungi; they move sometimes in an amœboid manner by the protrusion of pseudopodia, but more frequently they are provided with cilia, by the lashing of which the spore is propelled through the water. The zoospore eventually comes to rest, withdraws its cilia, surrounds itself with a cell-wall, and then germinates.—**zo″o-spor′ic,** *a.*—**zo-ot′ic,** *a.* Containing evidences of former life, as certain soils.—**zo-ot′o-my,** *n.* The dissection of animals; comparative anatomy. —**zo″o-tom′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**zo″o-tom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**zo-ot′o-mist,** *n.*—**zo′o-tox″in,** *n.* A toxin derived from the fluids of animals, as snake-venom, the poison of bee-stings, etc.


Zoril. 1/25

Zor, 1 zȯr; 2 zȯr, *n.* A former Asiatic Turkish vilayet now incorporated in Syria, under French mandate; 30,110 sq. m.; pop.100,000.—capital, Deir.

zor′il, 1 zɛr′il; 2 zȯr′il, *n.* **1.** An African skunk-like carnivore, as the Cape polecat (*Zorilla striata*). **2.** An American skunk. [< F. *zorille,* < Sp. *zorilla,* whelp of fox, < *zorra,* fox.] **zor′ille‡.**

Zo-ril′la y Mo-ral′, 1 tho-ril′ya ı mo-rāl′; 2 tho-ril′yä ȳ mo-räl′, **José** (1817–1893). A Spanish poet and dramatist; *Songs of the Troubadours,* etc.

Zo″ro-as′ter, 1 zo″ro-as′ter; 2 zō″ro-ās′ter, *n.* The traditional founder of the ancient Persian religion, who lived about 600 B. C., and who is credited with parts of the Zend-Avesta. **Za″ra-thus′tra‡.**—**Zo″ro-as′tri-an,** *a. & n.*—**Zo″ro-as′tri-an-ism,** *n.* The religious system of Zoroaster, held by the modern Parsees, and known to antiquity as *the religion of the Magi.*

Zos′i-mus, 1 zɛs′ı-mus; 2 zōs′ī-mūs, *n.* A Greek historian of the 5th century.

zos′ter, 1 zɛs′tər; 2 zōs′ter, *n.* An ancient Greek belt or girdle worn especially by men. [< Gr. *zōstēr,* girdle.]

Zou-ave′, 1 zu-āv′; 2 zu-ȧv′, *n.* **1.** A light-armed French infantryman wearing a brilliant Oriental uniform; originally recruited in Algeria. **2.** [U. S.] In the Civil War, a member of one of certain volunteer regiments assuming the name and in part the characteristic dress of the French Zouaves. [F., < *Zwawa,* name of Algerian tribe.]

Zoug, *n.* Same as ZUG.

zounds, 1 zaundz; 2 zoundȿ, *interj.* God's wounds: a corruption used as an exclamation, denoting astonishment.

Zr, *abbr.* Zirconium.

Zrin′yi, 1 zrin′yi; 2 zyrin′yi, **Niklas, Count von** (1508–1566). A Hungarian general; defended Croatia against Turks for 12 years.

Z. S., *abbr.* Zoological Society.

Zug, 1 tsūg; 2 tsu͞g, *n.* **1.** A canton of central Switzerland; 92 sq. m.; pop. 31,440. It joined the Swiss confederation in 1352. **2.** Its capital, pop. 8,000. **Zoug‡.**

Zug Spitz′e, 1 spits′ə; 2 spits′ə. The highest mountain in Germany, situated in the Bavarian Alps; height, 9,722 feet.

Zui′der Zee, 1 zaı′dər zī *or* (*D.*) zeı′dər zē; 2 zī′dər zē *or* (*D.*) zōı′dər zē. A gulf of the North Sea in N. W. Netherlands; 80 by 34 m. **Zuy′der Zee‡.**

Zu″lo-a′ga, 1 su″lō-ä′gə; 2 su͞″lō-ä′gä, **Ignacio** (1870–). A Spanish painter.

Zu′lu-land, 1 zū′lu-land; 2 zu͞′lu-lānd, *n.* A British province of Natal, Union of South Africa; 10,424 sq. m.; annexed to Natal, Dec. 30, 1897.—**Zu′lu,** *n.* A member of the negroid race of this region, belonging to the Bantu or Kafir family, or their language.—**Zu′lu,** *a.*

zu″mo-log′ic, zu-mol′o-gy, etc. See ZYMOLOGIC, etc.

Zun-ga′ri-a, *n.* Same as SUNGARIA.

Zu-ñi, 1 zū′nyi; 2 zu͞′nyī, *n.* **1.** [Am. Ind.] One of an agricultural tribe of Pueblo Indians inhabiting large communal structures near the Zuñi river in New Mexico: used also attributively; they weave and also make pottery. **2.** A pueblo in New Mexico inhabited by the Zuñis; also, the reservation of the Zuñis in New Mexico.—**Zu′ñi-an,** *a. & n.*

Zur″ba-ran′, 1 thur″bä-rān′; 2 thu͞r″bä-rän′, **Francisco de** (1598–1662). A Spanish painter; *St. Thomas Aquinas*

Zu′rich, 1 zū′rik; 2 zu͞′rik, *n.* **1.** A canton in N. E. Switzerland; 666 sq. m.; pop. 535,635. **2.** Its capital, a university city on the Lake of Zurich; pop. 206,120; free imperial city of German empire in 13th cent. **3. Lake of Z.,** a lake in Zurich, Schwyz and St. Gall cantons, Switzerland; 25 by 2½ m. **Zū′rich‡** [G.].

Zut′phen, 1 zut′fen; 2 zu͞t′fēn, *n.* A town in S. E. Netherlands; pop. 18,000; scene of Sir Philip Sidney's death in 1586.

Zuy′der Zee. Same as ZUIDER ZEE.

Zwick′au, 1 tsvik′au; 2 tsvik′ou, *n.* A manufacturing town in S. W. Saxony; pop. 69,600.

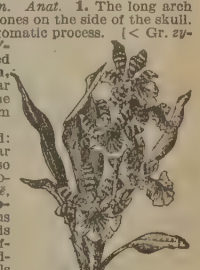
zwie′back, 1 tsvi′bak; 2 tsvē′bäk, *n.* A biscuit of wheaten bread or rusk baked yellow in the loaf and later sliced and toasted.

Zwing′li, 1 tsvig′li; 2 tsvi͞ng′li, **Huldreich** (1484–1531). A Swiss Protestant reformer.—**Zwing′li-an. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines taught by Zwingli, especially to the doctrine that the Eucharist is simply a memorial or a symbolic commemoration of the death of Christ: in opposition to the Lutheran doctrine. **II.** *n.* A follower of Zwingli.—**Zwing′li-an-ism,** *n.*

zy′der, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as CIDER.

zy′go-, zyg-, 1 zaı′go- *or* zig′o-, zig-; 2 zȳ′gō- *or* zȳg′o-, zȳg-. From Greek *zygon,* yoke: combining forms.—**zyg″a-poph′y-sis,** *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] One of the processes by which a vertebra articulates with another; an articular process.—**zyg-ap″o-phys′i-al,** *a.*

zy-go′ma, 1 zaı-gō′me; 2 zȳ-gō′ma, *n. Anat.* **1.** The long arch that joins the temporal and malar bones on the side of the skull. **2.** The zygomatic bone. **3.** The zygomatic process. [< Gr. *zygōma,* < *zygon,* yoke.]—**zy″go-mat′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the zygoma.—**zygomatic arch,** the zygoma.—**z. bone,** the malar bone.—**z. process,** that process of the temporal bone which helps to form the zygomatic arch.


Zygopetalum.

zy″go-mor′phous, *a.* Yoke-shaped: said of flowers divisible into similar halves in only one plane: called also *monosymmetrical.* Compare ACTINOMORPHIC. [< ZYGO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.] **zy″go-mor′phic‡.**—**Zy″go-pet′a-lum,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having two-ranked leaves and a leafless scape bearing one or more handsome flowers with spreading sepals and a flattish lip. Several are in hot-house cultivation.—**Zy″go-phyl-la′ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot* An order of shrubs and herbs—the bean-caper family—having jointed branches, two-foliolate or pinnate stipulate leaves, and axillary white, red, or yellow flowers; mainly tropical in distribution. **Zy″go-phyl′lum,** *n.* (t. g.) **Zy″go-phyl′le-æ‡.**—**zy″go-phyl-la′ceous,** *a.*—**zy′go-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A plant in which reproduction is by means of zygospores. Compare OOPHYTE.—**zy′go-spore,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A spore formed by

the conjugation of two apparently similar gametes; a spore resulting from conjugation. Compare OOSPORE. **i'so-spore**‡; **zy'go-sperm**‡; **zy'gote**‡. **2.** The sexual spore of certain fungi. [+ SPORE.]

zy'gote, 1 zaĭ'gōt *or* zig'ōt; 2 zȳ'gōt *or* zȳg'ōt, *n. Biol.* **1.** The product of the fusion of two isogametes. **2.** The product of the fusion of two gametes whether both are of the same size or not. **3.** The organism that develops from a zygote. [< Gr. *zygotos*, yoked.]—**zy-got'ic,** *a.*

zy'mase, 1 zaĭ'mēs; 2 zȳ'mās, *n.* **1.** Same as ENZYM. **2.** An enzym in yeast-cells producing alcoholic fermentation.

zyme, 1 zaĭm; 2 zȳm, *n.* **1.** A ferment. **2.** A disease-germ: supposed to be the specific cause of a zymotic disease. [< *zymē*, < *zeō*, boil.]—**zy'mic,** *a. Chem.* Relating to or produced by fermentation.—**zymic acid,** impure lactic acid: so called formerly when obtained by the fermentation of amylaceous substances.

zy'mo-, 1 zaĭ'mo-; 2 zȳ'mo-. From Greek *zymē*, leaven, hence, fermentation (see ZYME): a combining form.—**zy'mo-gen,** *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A substance that develops, as in the stomach-cell or in the pancreatic cells, by internal changes, without apparent decomposition, into a chemical ferment or enzym. **2.** *Bacteriol.* An organism which produces ferments (enzyms) or fermentations. Compare PATHOGENE. [+ -GEN.] **zy'mo-gene**‡.—**zy"mo-gen'e-sis,** *n.* The change of a zymogen into an enzym.—**zy"mo-gen'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to zymogen; capable of producing a ferment. **zy-mog'e-nous**‡.—**zymogenic organism** (*Biol.*), any micro-organism which causes fermentation: contrasted with *pathogenic organism*. Compare MICROCOCCUS.—**zy-mol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of, or a treatise on, the principles of fermentation. [+ -LOGY.]—**zy"mo-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**zy-mol'o-gist,** *n.*—**zy-mol'y-sis,** *n.* Same as ZYMOSIS, 1. [+ Gr. *lysis*, loosing, < *lyō*, loose.]—**zy"mo-lyt'ic,** *a.* Zymotic.—**zy-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation. [+ -METER.]

zy-mo'sis, 1 zaĭ-mō'sis; 2 zȳ-mō'sis, *n.* **1.** Any form of fermentation; especially, morbific fermentation. **2.** Any contagious or infectious disease produced by morbific fermentation. [< Gr. *zymōsis*, < *zymē*, ferment.]

zy-mot'ic, 1 zaĭ-met'ik; 2 zȳ-mŏt'ic, *a.* Relating to or produced by or from fermentation. [< Gr. *zymotikos*, *zymōsis*, < *zymē*, ferment.]—**zymotic disease,** any epidemic or contagious disease produced by process of fermentation.

zy'mur-gy, 1 zaĭ'mûr-ji; 2 zȳ'mûr-gy, *n.* A branch of technological chemistry treating of processes in which fermentation is the principal feature, as brewing, making of yeast, and wine-making. [< ZYMO- + Gr. *ergon*, work.]

zyz, *vi.* [Yorkshire, Eng.] [ZYZ'ZLED; ZYZ'ZLING.] **1.** To make a whizzing sound. **2.** To hiss or fizz.

Zyz'yn, 1 ziz'in; 2 zȳz'yn, *n.* A city in the county of Lublin, S. E. Poland; captured by the Germans from the Russians, July 31, 1915.

zyz'zle, 1 ziz'l; 2 zȳz'l, *vi* [ZYZ'ZLED; ZYZ'ZLING.] [Prov. Eng.] Same as ZIZZLE.

FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., CURRENT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

A

à bas. [F.] Down with: opposed to *vive*, long live.
à beau jeu, beau retour. [F.] "Tit for tat."
a bene placito. [It.] At pleasure; at one's will.
ab. [L.] Off; from; away.—**ab extra.** From without.—**ab hoc et ab hac et ab illa.** Of this man and of this woman and of that woman: referring to the confused chatter of gossips.—**ab imo pectore.** From the bottom of the heart.—**ab inconvenienti.** From the inconvenience involved: an argument having much weight in law.—**ab incunabulis.** From the cradle.—**ab initio.** From the beginning.—**ab intra.** From within.—**ab origine.** From the origin.—**ab ovo.** From the egg; from the origin.—**ab ovo usque ad mala.** From egg to apples (as in Roman banquets); from beginning to end of a feast.
abeunt studia in mores. [L.] Pursuits influence character.
à bon chat, bon rat. [F.] To good cat, good rat; well-matched.
à bon droit. [F.] With justice.
à bon marché. [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.
abonnement. [F.] Subscription.
à bras ouverts. [F.] With open arms.
absence d'esprit. [F.] Absent-mindedness.
absente reo. [L.] In the absence of the defendant.
absit invidia. [L.] No offense intended.
absit omen. [L.] May there be no [ill] omen, as, for example, in the word one has just used.
absque. [L.] Without.—**absque hoc.** Without this.
ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all.
ab urbe condita. [L.] From the building of the city (Rome).
abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse does not do away with use: that a thing is sometimes abused is no reason for giving up its legitimate use.
a capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel.
accessit. [L.] He came near.
accusare nemo se debet. [L.] No one is bound to incriminate himself.
acervatim. [L.] By heaps; in heaps.
acharné. [F.] Furious; bloodthirsty.
à cheval. [F.] On horseback.
à compte. [F.] On account; in part payment.
à corps perdu. [F.] Headlong; at breakneck speed.
à coups de bâton. [F.] With blows of a stick or cudgel.
à coup sûr. [F.] With certainty; without fail.
à couvert. [F.] Under cover; sheltered.
actum est de republica. [L.] It is all over with the republic.
a cuspide corona. [L.] A crown from (gained by) the spear.
ad. [L.] To; toward; with regard to.—**ad aperturam libri.** At the opening of the book; wherever the book opens.—**ad arbitrium.** At will.—**ad astra.** To the stars (to exalted place or state).—**ad astra per aspera.** [L.] To the stars through bolts and bars. (Motto of Kansas.)—**ad captandum.** For the sake of catching or pleasing.—**ad crumenam.** To the purse.—**ad eundem (gradum).** To the same (standing), as in a college.—**ad extremum.** At last.—**ad finem.** To the end.—**ad hoc.** With respect to this.—**ad hominem.** To the (individual) man.—**ad infinitum.** To an indefinite degree or extent; endlessly.—**ad inquirendum.** For inquiry (a judicial writ).—**ad instar.** After the fashion of.—**ad interim.** In the mean time; during the interval.—**ad internecionem.** To extermination.—**ad Kalendas Græcas.** At the Greek calends; never, as the Greeks had no calends.—**ad libitum.** At will; as much as one pleases.—**ad modum.** After the manner of.—**ad nauseam.** To the point of disgust or revulsion.—**ad patres.** [Gathered] to his fathers (that is, dead).—**ad quem.** At [or to] which.—**ad quod damnum.** To what damage.—**ad referendum.** For further consideration.—**ad rem.** To the thing; to the point; direct.—**ad summum.** To the highest point; to the highest amount.—**ad unguem.** To the finger-nail; to a nicety.—**ad unum omnes.** All to a man.—**ad utrumque paratus.** Prepared for either event.—**ad valorem.** According to the value, as certain customs duties.—**ad vivum.** To the quick; to the life.
a dato. [L.] From date.
ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the crowd.
à demi. [F.] Half (that is, to the extent of one-half); half or by halves (that is, imperfectly).
a Deo et rege. [L.] From God and the king.
à dessein. [F.] On purpose.
à deux fins. Good for two uses.
à deux mains. [F.] With both hands.
à discrétion. [F.] At discretion; without limit.
à droite. [F.] To the right; to the right hand.
adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Bound to the soil: said of a serf.
adsum. [L.] I am present.
ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or during good behavior.
advocatus diaboli. [L.] The devil's advocate. See THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE, under ADVOCATE, in vocabulary.
ægrescitque medendo. [L.] And he [or it] grows worse by the remedy.
ægri somnia. [L.] A sick man's dreams.
æquabiliter et diligenter. [L.] Steadily and diligently.
æquam servare mentam. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.
æquanimiter. [L.] Composedly.
æquo animo. [L.] With equal [equable] mind.
ære perennius. [L.] More enduring than bronze.
ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his [or her] age.
affaire d'amour. [F.] Love affair.
affaire d'honneur. [F.] Affair of honor; a duel.
affaire du cœur. [F.] Affair of the heart.
affirmatim. [L.] In the affirmative.
à fin. [F.] Incorrectly written for À LA FIN.
afin de. [F.] In order to.
afin que. [F.] To the end that.
à fond. [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.
a fortiori. [L.] By a stronger reason; all the more.
à gauche. [F.] To the left; to the left hand.
agenda. [L.] Things to be done; matters needing attention.
age quod agis. [L.] Do what you do carefully; concentrate on the business in hand.
Agnus Dei. [L.] The Lamb of God.
à grands frais. [F.] At great expense.—**à haute voix.** Aloud.—**à huis clos.** With closed doors; in private.
aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera. [F.] Help yourself, and heaven will help you.
à la. [F.] To the; at the; in the, etc.; used in phrases.—**à l'abandon.** At loose ends; at random.—**à la belle étoile.** Under the stars; in the open air.—**à la bonne heure.** In the nick of time.—**à l'abri.** Under cover or shelter.—**à la dérobée.** By stealth.—**à la fin.** To or at the end; finally.—**à la française.** In the French style.—**à la mode.** According to the mode; in the fashion.—**à l'anglaise.** In the English style.—**à l'envi,** in emulation of; emulously.—**à l'outrance.** Erroneous for À OUTRANCE, to the utmost.
alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.
alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another way must be tried.
à l'improviste. [F.] On a sudden; unawares.
aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Even good Homer sometimes nods.
alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings. (Motto of Oregon.)
all' alba. [It.] At daybreak.
alla vostra salute. [It.] To your health.
allegro non tanto. [It.] Lively, but not very lively; moderately quick.
alles zu retten, muss alles gewagt werden. [G.] To save all, all must be risked.
allez-vous-en! [F.] Go! off with you! begone!
allons. [F.] Let us go; come (in familiar discourse).
alter ego. [L.] My other self; bosom friend.
alter idem. [L.] Another self.
alter ipse amicus. [L.] A friend [is] another self.
alterum tantum. [L.] As much again.
à main armée. [F.] By force of arms.
a maximis ad minima. [L.] From the greatest to the least.
à méchant chien court lien. [F.] For a dog that bites a short chain.
âme de boue. [F.] A soul of dirt; a contemptible person.
amende honorable. [F.] Public reparation or apology.
a mensa et t(h)oro. [L.] From bed and board: applied to legal separation of husband and wife without divorce.
à merveille. [F.] To the point of miracle; wonderfully.
amici probantur rebus adversis. [L.] Friends are tested by adversity.
amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court.—**amicus humani generis.** A friend of the human race.—**amicus usque ad aras.** A friend even to the altar, or to the point of self-immolation.
ami de cour. [F.] Court friend; hence, one not to be trusted.
amor nummi. [L.] Love of the dollar.
amoroso. [It.] **1.** A lover. **2.** Tenderly.
amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [F.] Love is mighty, but money is almighty.
amour propre. [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.
ancienne noblesse. [F.] Ancient nobility; especially, the French nobility prior to the French Revolution.
ancien régime. [F.] Ancient order of things.
anguis in herba. [L.] Snake in the grass.
animal implume, bipes. [L.] Two-legged, featherless animal: Plato's description of man, Latinized.
animis opibusque parati. [L.] Ready in soul and resource. (Part of the twofold motto of South Carolina.)
anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno Domini (A. D.). [L.] In the year of our Lord; in the Christian era.
anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world (that is, when the creation is taken to be 4004 B. C.).
anno urbis conditæ (A. U. C.). [L.] In [such or such a] year [reckoned] from the founding of the city (that is, Rome: commonly reckoned as 753 B. C.).
annuit cœptis. [L.] He [God] has favored our undertakings: a motto on the reverse of the great seal of the United States.
annus mirabilis. [L.] Wonderful year.
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; especially, before the Civil War in the United States.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before the sun reaches the meridian; before noon: usually abbreviated A. M.
ante tubam trepidat. [L.] Before the trumpet sounds he trembles with fear.
à outrance. [F.] To the bitter end; to the last extremity.
apage Satanas. [L.] Get thee hence, Satan!
à pas de géant. [F.] With giant stride.

à perte de vue. [F.] Farther than the eye can reach; till beyond one's view.
à peu près. [F.] Nearly.
à pied. [F.] On foot.
à plomb. [F.] Perpendicularly.
à point. [F.] To a nicety; exactly; just enough.
a posse ad esse. [L.] From possibility to actuality.
a posteriori. [L.] From that which follows; from effect to cause.
apparatus belli. [L.] Materials of war.
apparatus criticus. [L.] Books, etc., used in literary work.
appartement. [F.] Two or more rooms *en suite;* a "flat."
appui. [F.] Support; prop.
après moi (or nous) le déluge. [F.] After me (or us) the deluge: attributed to Louis XV., but originating with Mme. de Pompadour.
a prima vista. [It.] At first sight.
a priori. [L.] From what is before; from cause to effect.
à propos de bottes. [F.] Apropos of boots; hence, without relevancy: said humorously in introducing some unrelated topic. —**à propos de rien.** Apropos of nothing; without pertinency.
aqua et igne interdictus. [L.] Forbidden water and fire; not allowed supply of water and fire; hence, ostracized or banished.
aquila non capit muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
a quo. [L.] From which.
à ravir. [F.] Excellently; ravishingly.
arbiter bibendi. [L.] Toastmaster.
arbiter elegantiæ. [L.] A judge in matters of taste. **arbiter elegantiarum**.
Arcades ambo. [L.] Arcadians both; persons of the same type.
arcana cælestia. [L.] Celestial mysteries.
arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.
arc-en-ciel. [F.] Rainbow.
ardentia verba. [L.] Burning words.
argent comptant. [F.] Ready money.
argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the man [addressed] (that is, founded on the principles or practises of an opponent himself).—**argumentum ad ignorantiam.** An argument founded on the ignorance of facts of one's opponent.—**argumentum ad judicium.** An argument appealing to the judgment.—**argumentum ad verecundiam.** An argument appealing to the sense of decency.
ariston metron. [Gr.] Moderation is best.
a rivederci. [It.] Until we meet again; adieu.
arrectis auribus. [L.] With erect ears; attentively.
arrière-pensée. [F.] A mental reservation; concealed purpose; afterthought.
ars est celare artem. [L.] Art consists in hiding art.
ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
ars poetica. [L.] Art of poetry.
artium baccalaureus. [L.] Bachelor of Arts (A. B.).
artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts (A. M.).
asinus ad lyram. [L.] The ass at the lyre: indicating absurd unfitness for an undertaking.
astra castra, numen lumen. [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my lamp.
à tâtons. [F.] Groping.
à tort et à travers. [F.] Blindly; hit or miss.
à toute force. [F.] With all one's might.
à tout prix. [F.] At any price; whatever the cost.
at spes non fracta. [L.] But hope [is] not broken.
au bout de son Latin. At the end of his Latin; hence, at his wits' end.
auch ich war in Arkadien geboren. [G.] I also was born in Arcadia.
au contraire. [F.] On the contrary.
au courant. [F.] Up with the times; well informed upon current matters.
auctor pretiosa facit. [L.] The giver adds value to the gift.
audaces fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the bold.
audentes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the daring.
aude sapere. [L.] Dare to know.
au désespoir. [F.] To the point of despair.
audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
au fait. [F.] To the act or fact; skilled; expert.
au fond. [F.] At bottom; fundamentally.
auf Wiedersehen. [G.] Till we meet again; good-by.
au grand sérieux. [F.] In all seriousness.
Augustana Confessio. [L.] The Augsburg Confession.
au levant. [F.] Toward the east.
au pied de la lettre. [F.] [Down] to the foot [bottom] of the letter [matter]; hence, thoroughly; exactly.—**aus pis aller.** At the worst.
au plaisir de vous revoir. [F.] Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again; adieu.
aura popularis. [L.] The popular breeze.
aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean.
au reste. [F.] As for the rest; besides.
au revoir. [F.] Till we meet again: an expression used at parting.
au rez de chaussée. [F.] On the ground floor.
auribus teneo lupum. [L.] I am holding a wolf by the ears.
auri sacra fames. [L.] Accursed greed of gold.
auspicium melioris ævi. [L.] Augury of a happier time.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [F.] "No sooner said than done."
autant d'hommes (or de têtes), autant d'avis. [F.] As many minds as men; so many men, so many minds.
aut Cæsar aut nihil (nullus). [L.] Either Cæsar or nothing (nobody).
autre temps, autres mœurs. [F.] Literally, other times [brings] other customs. Idiomatically, customs change with the times.
au troisième. [F.] On the third floor; in the third story.
aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
aux armes! [F.] To arms!
auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help from on high.
avant-coureur. [F.] Forerunner.
avant propos. [F.] Preliminary matter; preface.
avec permission. [F.] With permission.
avec plaisir. [F.] With pleasure.
a verbis ad verbera. [L.] From words to blows.
a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the marriage bond.
avise la fin. [F.] Weigh well the end.
a vostra salute. [It.] **à votre santé.** [F.] **a vuestra salud.** [Sp.] To your health.
a vostro beneplacito. [It.] At your pleasure; as you will.

B

banco regis. [L.] On the king's bench.
bas-bleu. [F.] A literary woman; blue-stocking.
battre la campagne. [F.] To scour the country; beat about the bush.
bavardage. [F.] Gossip.
beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
beaux esprits. [F.] Men of wit.
beaux yeux. [F.] Pretty eyes; hence, a fair face.
bel esprit. [F.] A person of wit or genius.
bella! horrida bella! [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
bellum lethale. [L.] Deadly war.
beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere. [L.] To accept a favor is to sell your liberty.
beneplacito. [L.] By [your] leave.
benigno numine. [L.] With favoring providence.
ben trovato. [It.] Well invented.
bête noire. [F.] Black beast; object of abhorrence.
bêtise. [F.] A stupid thing; an absurdity; also, stupidity; nonsense.
bien entendu. [F.] Well understood; naturally; of course.
biennium. [L.] A period of two years.
bienséance. [F.] Observance of established conventions or practises; decorum; propriety.
bienvenu. [F.] Welcome.
billet d'amour. [F.] Love-letter; billet-doux.
bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives promptly.
bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permitted.
bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are children twice.
bona fides. [L.] Good faith; freedom from deceit.
bon ami. [F.] Good friend.
bon avocat, mauvais voisin. [F.] A good lawyer makes a bad neighbor.
bon gré, mal gré. [F.] With good grace or with ill grace; willy-nilly.
bonis avibus. [L.] Under good auspices.
bonjour. [F.] Good day; good morning.
bonne bouche. [F.] A pleasant mouthful; dainty morsel or titbit.
bonne et belle. [F.] Good and pretty.
bonne foi. [F.] Good faith.
bon soir. [F.] Good evening.
bon voyage. [F.] Prosperous voyage to you!
Borgen macht Sorgen. [G.] Borrowing makes sorrowing.
bouffant, bouffante. [F.] Puffed out; full; also, bloated.
bouleversement. [F.] A turning upside down; convulsion.
boutez en avant. [F.] Push forward.
brevet d'invention. [F.] A patent.
breveté. [F.] Patented.
brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; offhand.
broché. [F.] Woven with a raised design; brocaded; stitched, as a book.
brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. [F.] To burn the candle at both ends (that is, to expend extravagantly).
brutum fulmen. [L.] Ineffectual thunderbolt.
buona mano. [It.] Small gratuity.

C

cadit quæstio. [L.] The question drops; no further discussion is possible.
cæca invidia est. [L.] Envy is blind.
cælitus mihi vires. [L.] My strength is from heaven.
cæterio paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
campo santo. [It.] A cemetery.
campus Martius. [L.] Field of Mars (for military drill).
candida Pax. [L.] White-robed Peace.
candide et caute. [L.] With candor and caution.
capitulum or **caput.** [L.] Section; chapter.
captatio benevolentiæ. [L.] Propitiation: a securing of the good will, as of hearers or readers.
caput mortuum. [L.] A worthless residue, as of distillation.
cara sposa. [It.] Dear wife.
caret initio et fine. [L.] It lacks beginning and end.
carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero. [L.] Enjoy the present moment, trusting the least possible to the future.
carpere et colligere. [L.] To pluck and gather.
cassis tutissima virtus. [L.] The safest helmet is virtue [valor].
casus belli. [L.] An occurrence held to warrant hostilities; a cause justifying a war.
casus conscientiæ. [L.] Case of conscience.
catalogue raisonné. [F.] An illustrated or classified catalog.
causa sine qua non. [L.] Indispensable condition.
cause célèbre. [F.] Celebrated case (in law).
cave canem. [L.] Beware of the dog.
cavendo tutus. [L.] Safe by taking heed.
cead mile fáilte. [Ir.] A hundred thousand welcomes: a salute.
cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown or military to civil power.
cede deo. [L.] Yield to the divinity.
cela va sans dire. [F.] That is a matter of course.
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [F.] It is only the first step that costs.
certum voto pete finem. [L.] Set a definite bound to your desire.

c'est à dire. [F.] That is to say.—**c'est pire (or plus) qu'un crime, c'est une faute.** It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder.—**c'est selon.** That depends on circumstances.—**c'est une autre chose.** That is a different thing.
cetera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
ceteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
chacun à son goût. [F.] Every man to his taste.
Champs Élysées. [F.] Elysian Fields (promenade in Paris).
chapeaux bas! [F.] Hats off!
château en Espagne. [F.] A castle in Spain; a castle in the air.
chauffe-pied, chaufferette. [F.] Foot-warmer.
chef de cuisine (or simply **chef**). [F.] Male head cook.
chemin de fer. [F.] Railway.
cher ami, or (*fem.*) **chère amie.** [F.] Dear friend.
cherchez la femme. [F.] Seek the woman.
che sarà sarà. [It.] What will be will be.
cheval de bataille. [F.] War-horse; main reliance.
chevalier d'industrie. [F.] Literally, knight of industry; a swindler; sharper.
chi tace acconsente. [It.] "Silence gives consent."
chou. [F.] **1.** A cabbage. **2.** A jelly-roll. **3.** A cabbage-like rosette.
Christo et Ecclesiæ. [L.] For Christ and the Church.
chronique scandaleuse. [F.] Chronicle of scandals.
ci gît. [F.] Here lies.
circa. [L.] About.
cito. [L.] Quickly; soon.—**cito maturum, cito putridum.** "Soon ripe, soon rotten."
clarior e tenebris. [L.] Brighter from obscurity.
clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] Illustrious and venerable name.
classes aisées. [F.] The leisure classes.
cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I am (a famous first principle in philosophy posited by Descartes).
cognoscente. [It.] A connoisseur.
coiffeur. [F.] Hair-dresser.
comitas inter gentes. [L.] International comity.
comme il faut. [F.] As it should be; correct.
commune bonum. [L.] Common good.
communibus annis. [L.] On the annual average.
communi consensu. [L.] By common consent.
compagnon de voyage. [F.] Traveling companion.
compte rendu. [F.] An official report.
concio ad clerum. [L.] Discourse to the clergy.
concours. [F.] Concourse; competitive examination.
conditio sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
con dolore. [It.] With sorrow.
confer (cf.). [L.] Compare (cp.).
conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.
conseil d'état. [F.] Council of state; privy council.
consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
consilio et prudentia. [L.] By wisdom and prudence.
con spirito. [It.] With animation.
constantia et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good morals.
copia verborum. [L.] Fluency of speech.
coram nobis. [L.] Before us.—**coram populo.** Before the public.
cordon sanitaire. [F.] Sanitary cordon; line of troops posted to prevent spread of contagion or pestilence.
corps de garde. [F.] Body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corrigenda. [L.] Things to be corrected: said especially of errors in printing.
cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.
couleur de rose. [F.] Rose-colored; in a favorable light.
coûte que coûte. [F.] Cost what it may.
craignez la honte. [F.] Fear disgrace.
credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let the Jew Apella [or a superstitious person] believe it [I will not].
credo quod habes, et habes. [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it. [sible.
credo quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe it because it is impos-
credula res amor est. [L.] A credulous thing is love.
crème de la crème. [F.] Cream of the cream; the very best.
crescite et multiplicamini. [L.] Increase and multiply. (Motto of Maryland.)
crescit eundo. [L.] It grows as it goes. (Motto of New Mexico.)
crimen falsi. [L.] Crime of perjury.
crux criticorum. [L.] Puzzle of critics.
cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
cui bono? [L.] For whose advantage? to what end? of what use?
culpam pœna premit comes. [L.] Punishment follows hard upon the heels of crime.
cum. [L.] With.—**cum grano salis.** With a grain of salt; with some allowance.—**cum notis variorum.** With notes of various authors.—**cum privilegio.** With privilege.
cuneus cuneum trudit. [L.] Wedge drives wedge.
curiosa felicitas. [L.] Happy hit (after pains taken).
currente calamo. [L.] With running pen; offhand.
custos morum. [L.] Guardian of manners (or of morals).

D

d'accord. [F.] Agreed; in tune.
dame d'honneur. [F.] Maid of honor.
dames de la halle. [F.] Market-women.
damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.
dapes inemptæ. [L.] Viands unbought (made at home).
dare pondus idonea fumo. [L.] Worth only to add weight to smoke.
das heisst (d. h.). [G.] That is.
data et accepta. [L.] Expenditures and receipts.—**data fata secutus.** Following the fates appointed.
de bon augure. [F.] Of good omen.
de bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not (yet administered on).
de bonne grâce. [F.] With good grace; cheerfully.
deceptio visus. [L.] Optical illusion.
decrevi. [L.] I have decreed.
de die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
dégagé. [F.] Free; unconstrained.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
de haute lutte. [F.] By main force; by authority.
de haut en bas. [F.] **1.** From top to bottom. **2.** Contemptuously; superciliously.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
de integro. [L.] Anew; over again from the start.
déjeuner à la fourchette. [F.] Breakfast with the fork (that is, meat breakfast).
delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
de mal en pis. [F.] From bad to worse.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Of the dead [say] nothing but good.
de nihilo nihilum, in nihilum nil posse reverti. [L.] From nothing nothing, into nothing nothing can return.
Deo adjuvante. [L.] God assisting.—**Deo duce, ferro comitante.** God my guide, my sword my comrade.—**Deo favente.** God favoring.—**Deo gratias.** Thanks to God.—**Deo juvante.** God helping.—**Deo, non fortuna.** From God, not from chance.—**Deo volente.** God willing.
de proprio motu. [L.] Of its own accord.
de retour. [F.] Back again; returned.
de rigueur. [F.] Imperative; not to be dispensed with.
dernier ressort. [F.] A last resource.
der Tag! [G.] The Day!
désagrément. [F.] Unpleasantness.
desipere in loco. [L.] To unbend [indulge levity] on occasion.
désobligeant. [F.] Disobliging: name given to a vehicle seating but one person; sulky.
desuetudo. [L.] Disuse.
desunt cetera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
détenu, détenue. [F.] A prisoner; one detained.
de trop. [F.] Too much; too many; out of place; not wanted.
detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the worthiest.
deus ex machina. [L.] A god [let down] from the machine: said in allusion to antique theatrical machinery.—**Deus vobiscum!** God be with you!—**Deus vult.** God wills it: the cry of the people at the beginning of the first crusade (1095).
Deutschland, Deutschland über alles, über alles in der Welt. [G.] Germany, Germany above all else, all else in the World. Opening words of a patriotic song, in which the German is urged to love of country "above all else."
dextro tempore. [L.] At a lucky moment.
Dieu avec nous. [F.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit! [F.] God defend the right!
Dieu et mon droit. [F.] God and my right. (Motto of Great Britain.)
Dieu vous garde! [F.] God guard you!
dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A knot worthy of being loosed by such hands.
di penates. [L.] Household gods.
Dios me libre de hombre de un libro! [Sp.] God deliver me from a man of one book! [zuela.)
Dios y federación. [Sp.] God and federation. (Motto of Vene-
dirigo. [L.] I direct. (Motto of Maine.)
dis aliter visum. [L.] To the gods it seemed otherwise.
diseur de bons mots. [F.] A sayer of good things; a wit.
disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered parts.
distingué. [F.] Distinguished.
distrait. [F.] Absent in thought; absent-minded.
dit. [F.] Called (for example, "Ant. Allegri *dit* Il Correggio").
ditat Deus. [L.] God enriches. (Motto of Arizona.)
divide et impera. [L.] Divide and govern. (Motto of Louis XI. of France.)
docendo discimus. [L.] By teaching we learn.
dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing nothing; pleasant idleness.
Domine, dirige nos. [L.] Lord, direct us. (Motto of the City of London.)
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
dorer la pilule. [F.] To gild the pill.
double entente. [F.] Double meaning; equivocal sense.
d'outre mer. [F.] From over sea.
drap d'or. [F.] Cloth of gold.
droit des gens. [F.] Law of nations; international law.
ducit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country leads [me].
du fort au faible. [F.] From the strong to the weak; on an average
dulce, "Domum." [L.] Sweet word, home: from a song sung at English schools just before the holidays.
dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] It is delightful to unbend upon occasion.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] Sweet and seemly is it to die for one's fatherland.
dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope. (Part of the twofold motto of South Carolina.)
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure.—**durante vita.** During or for life.
dux femina facti. [L.] The leader of the deed was a woman.

E

eau-de-vie. [F.] Water of life; brandy.
ébauche. [F.] Sketch; model; outline.
ecce. [L.] Behold.—**ecce homo!** Behold the man!—**ecce signum!** Behold the sign! here is the proof.

ecco. [It.] Here is [or are]; there is [or are]; look here; look there; see (often an almost expletive interjection).
école de droit. [F.] Law school.
e contrario. [L.] On the contrary.
Edition de luxe. [F.] An elaborate and costly edition, often limited, as of a book.
editio princeps. [L.] First edition.
égalité. [F.] Equality.
ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king. (Cardinal Wolsey.)
eheu! fugaces labuntur anni. [L.] Alas! the fleeting years slip away.
elle mit welle. [G.] Make haste slowly; speed with heed.
Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott. [G.] A strong tower is our God: the opening line and title of Luther's best-known hymn.
élève. [F.] Pupil; scholar.
embarras de [or des] **richesses.** [F.] Embarrassment of riches; oversupply of material.
émeute. [F.] Insurrection; riot.
emunctæ naris. [L.] [A man] of well-cleared nostril; one of nice discernment.
en. [F.] In; into; within; like; as; by means of.—**en ami.** As a friend.—**en attendant.** In the meantime.—**en arrière.** In the rear; behind.—**en avant.** Forward; onward.—**en broche.** Served on skewers; as, reed-birds *en broche*.—**en déshabillé.** In undress.—**en Dieu est ma fiance.** In God is my trust.—**en effet.** In effect; virtually, substantially.—**en famille.** In the family; at home.—**en foule.** In a crowd.—**en grand.** Of full size.—**en grande tenue.** In full dress.—**en haut.** Above; on high.—**en masse.** In a body.—**en papillotes.** In curl-papers.—**en passant.** In passing; by the way.—**en pension.** In a boarding-house.—**en plein jour.** Before the whole world.—**en queue.** In the rear; in line.—**en rapport.** In sympathetic relation.—**en règle.** According to rule; in due order.—**en revanche.** In return; by way of compensation; in revenge.—**en route.** On the road; on the way.—**en suite.** In a series or set.—**en vérité.** In truth; verily.
en cueros [**en cueros vivos**]. [Sp.] Naked.
enfant gâté. [F.] A spoiled child.
enfants perdus. [F.] Lost children [of an army]; forlorn hope.
enfant terrible. [F.] Terrible child; that is, a precocious child given to disconcerting remarks.
enfant trouvé. [F.] A foundling.
enfin. [F.] Finally; to conclude.
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] By the sword he [or she] seeks repose settled under liberty. (Motto of the State of Massachusetts.)
entente cordiale. [F.] See ENTENTE[1] in vocabulary.
entre deux vins. [F.] Between two wines; half-shot; half-drunk.—**être entre deux vins.** [F.] To be half-seas over; tipsy.
entremets. [F.] A side-dish or -dishes; an interlude.
entre nous. [F.] Between ourselves; confidentially.
eo animo. [L.] With that design.—**eo nomine.** [L.] By that name.
e re nata. [L.] Under present circumstances.
errare humanum est. [L.] To err is human.
è sempre l'ora. [It.] It is always time.
espièglerie. [F.] Frolicsome; waggish.
espièglerie. [F.] A frolic; a boyish trick.
esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to seem.
est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a limit in things; moderation should be observed.
esto perpetua. [L.] Mayest thou last forever.
est quædam flere voluptas. [L.] There is in weeping a certain pleasure. [everything of the sort.
et hoc [or **id**] **genus omne.** [L.] And all that sort of thing; and
et sic de ceteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
et tu, Brute! [L.] And *thou*, Brutus! exclamation attributed to Cæsar when he saw Brutus among his assassins.
e vestigio. [L.] Instantly; at once.
Ewigkeit. [G.] Eternity.
Ewig-Weibliche. [G.] The eternal feminine.
ex. [L.] Out of; from; by; according to.—**ex abrupto.** Abruptly.—**ex abundantia.** Out of the abundance.—**ex æque et bono.** According to what is just and good.—**ex animo.** From the heart; sincerely.—**ex capite.** Out of the head; from memory.—**ex cathedra.** Officially, as with authority. See CATHEDRA, in vocabulary.
excelsior. [L.] Higher. (Motto of New York.)
exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The proper exceptions having been made.
excerpta. [L.] Excerpts.
ex concesso. [L.] From what has been conceded.
ex cudit. [L.] He [or she] made it.
ex curia. [L.] Out of court.
ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
ex dono. [L.] By the gift.
exegi monumentum ære perennius. [L.] I have reared a monument more enduring than bronze.
exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example: abbreviated **e. g.** or **ex. gr.**
exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out: used as a stage direction in plays.
ex facto jus oritur. [L.] The law arises out of the fact.
ex fide fortis. [L.] Firm by faith.
exigeant. [F.] Exacting; importunate.
exitus acta probat. [L.] The outcome justifies the deeds. (Motto of Washington.)
ex mera gratia. [L.] Out of mere favor.
ex mero motu. [L.] From mere impulse; of one's own free will.
ex more. [L.] According to custom.
ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Out of nothing nothing is made [or comes].
ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the foot [one may recognize] Hercules: from a part one may infer the whole.
experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience teaches [even] fools.
experimentum crucis. [L.] The trial of the cross; a dangerous experiment.
experto crede or **credite.** [L.] Believe one who speaks from experience.
expertus metuit. [L.] Having had experience, he fears.
expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
ex professo. [L.] Openly; avowedly; professedly.
ex propriis. [L.] From one's own resources.
ex proprio motu. [L.] Of its [or his] own accord; voluntarily.
ex quocunque capite. [L.] From whatever source.
ex uno disce omnes. [L.] See AB UNO, etc.
ex unque leonem. [L.] From his claw [one may recognize] the lion.
ex vi termini. [L.] By force of the term.
ex voto. [L.] According to one's vow or prayer.

F

faber est quisque fortunæ suæ. [L.] Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
facies non omnibus una. [L.] All do not look alike.
facile est inventis addere. [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
facile princeps. [L.] Easily the first; the undoubted.
facilis descensus Averni [or **Averno**]. [L.] Easy is the descent to Avernus (that is, to the lower world).
façon de parler. [F.] Manner of speaking.
facta non verba. [L.] Deeds, not words.
factum est. [L.] It is done.
fæx populi. [L.] Dregs of the people.
faire bonne mine. [F.] To put a good face [upon a bad matter].
faire mon devoir. [F.] To do my duty.
faire sans dire. [F.] To act without talking.
faire suivre. [F.] Please forward.
fait accompli. [F.] An accomplished fact; a thing already done.
faisi crimen. [L.] The crime of forgery. [In all.
faisus in uno, faisus in omnibus. [L.] False in one point, false
fama clamosa. [L.] A noisy rumor; current scandal.
fama nihil est celerius. [L.] Nothing is swifter than rumor.
fama semper vivat! [L.] May [his, her] fame live forever!
fare, fac. [L.] Speak, do.
fari quæ sentiat. [L.] To speak what one thinks.
far niente. [It.] Doing nothing.
fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to be taught even by a foe.
fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose.
Fata viam invenient. [L.] The Fates will discover a way.
fatti maschii, parole femine. [It.] Manly deeds, womanly words. (Motto of Maryland.)
faute de mieux. [F.] For want of better.
feliciter. [L.] Happily; successfully.
femme. [F.] Woman; wife.—**femme de chambre.** A chamber-maid; lady's-maid.—**f. de charge.** Housekeeper.
feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
fermeté. [F.] Firmness.
fervet opus. [L.] The work glows (that is, goes on actively).
festina lente. [L.] Make haste slowly.
fête champêtre. [F.] An open-air or rural festival.
feu de joie. [F.] A bonfire or firing of guns to express public joy
feux d'artifice. [F.] Fireworks. [heavens fall.
fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done, even if the
fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
fide et fiducia. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
fidei coticula crux. [L.] The cross is the touchstone of faith.—**fidei defensor.** Defender of the faith.
fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust thou indeed, but in whom take heed.
fides probata coronat. [L.] Tested faith crowns.—**fides Punica.** Punic faith; treachery: the Pœni (Carthaginians) having been regarded by the Romans as peculiarly false to their promises.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; trusty friend.
filius nullius. [L.] Son of nobody; bastard.—**filius terræ.** A son of the earth; one low born.
fille. [F.] Daughter; maid.—**fille de chambre.** [F.] Chamber-maid.—**f. de joie,** woman of pleasure; courtezan.—**f. d'honneur,** maid of honor.
finem respice. [L.] Regard the end.
finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
flagrante bello. [L.] The war raging; during the war.
flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not to be broken.
flux de bouche. [F.] Flux of mouth; hence, inordinate loquacity.
flux de paroles†.
fons et origo. [L.] Source and origin.
forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] Perchance even these things it will be hereafter delightful to remember.
fortes fortuna adjuvat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
fortiter et recte. [L.] Bravely and uprightly.
fortiter in re, suaviter in modo. [L.] Firmly in the act, gently in the manner.
fortuna favet fortibus. [L.] Fortune favors the bold.
franco. [It.] Post-free; franked.
frangas, non flectes. [L.] You may break, you cannot bend me.
fronti nulla fides. [L.] No reliance on the face.
fruges consumere nati. [L.] Born to consume the products of the soil.
fugit hora. [L.] The hour flies.

fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
fuimus Troes. [L.] We were once Trojans.
fuit Ilium. [L.] Ilium has been; Ilium (Troy) is no more.
fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
functus officio. [L.] Having fulfilled his office; out of office.
furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage supplies arms.—**furor loquendi.** Mania for speaking.—**furor poeticus.** Poetic rage.—**furor scribendi.** Mania for writing.

G

gage d'amour. [F.] Pledge of love.
gaieté de cœur. [F.] Gaiety of heart.
gallice. [L.] In the French way.
garçon d'honneur. [F.] A groomsman; the best man.
garde à cheval. [F.] A mounted guard.—**garde du corps.** Body-guard.—**garde feu.** A fire-guard; fender; fire-screen.—**garde mobile.** A guard subject to general service.
gardez bien. [F.] Take good care.—**gardez la foi.** Keep the faith.
gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
genius loci. [L.] The spirit or guardian deity of the place.
gens. [F.] People; race.—**g. d'affaires.** Business men.—**g. d'église.** Clergy; ecclesiastics.—**g. de guerre, g. d'épée.** Military men.—**g. de lettres.** Literary men.—**g. du monde.** People of fashion.
genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable tribe of bards.
germanice. [L.] In the German way.
Gesundheit. [G.] Health: a salutation or toast.
gibier de potence. [F.] A jail bird.
gitano. [Sp.] Gipsy.
glaube dem leben. [G.] Believe in life.
gloria. [L.] Glory: a title of certain doxologies beginning with this word, as the **Gloria in Excelsis [Deo],** "Glory to God in the highest," and the **Gloria Patri,** "Glory be to the Father."—**gloria virtutis umber.** Glory is the shadow of virtue.
glückliche reise! [G.] Prosperous journey to you!
gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.
Gott mit uns. [G.] God with us.
grâce à Dieu. [F.] Thanks to God.
gradu diverso, una via. [L.] The same way by different steps.
grande parure or toilette. [F.] Full dress.
grande passion. [F.] Supreme love; great passion.
grand merci. [F.] Many thanks.
grand monde. [F.] The world at large; refined society.
grand pas. [F.] A distinguished manner of walking.
gratia placendi. [L.] The art of pleasing.
gratis dictum. [L.] Sheer assertion.
gravis via regnum semper. [L.] The anger of kings is always grave.
gregatim. [L.] In flocks.
grex venalium. [L.] The herd of hirelings.
grosse Seelen dulden still. [G.] Great souls suffer in silence.
grosse tête et peu de sens. [F.] Big head and little wit.
guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
guerre à mort. [F.] War to the death.
guerre à outrance. [F.] War to the bitter end.

H

hac lege. [L.] With this law; under this condition.
haec olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] To remember these things hereafter will be a pleasure.
haro. [F.] Hue and cry.
haud longis intervallis. [L.] At intervals by no means long.
haud passibus æquis. [L.] See NON PASSIBUS, etc.
haut et bon. [F.] Great and good.
haut goût. [F.] High flavor.
helluo librorum. [L.] Glutton of books; bookworm.
hiatus valde deflendus. [L.] Gap vastly to be deplored.
hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies: inscribed on tombstones; hence, a tombstone or its inscription.
hic sepultus. [L.] Here [is] buried.
hiems. [L.] Winter.
hinc illæ lacrumæ or **lacrimæ.** [L.] Hence these tears.
hinc lucem et pocula sacra. [L.] From this source we receive light and drafts of sacred learning.
hoc age. [L.] This do.
hoc anno. [L.] In this year.
hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
hoc opus, hic labor est. [L.] This is a task, this is a toil.
hoc signo vinces. See IN HOC, etc.
hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow.
hoi polloi. [Gr.] The masses; the herd.
hombre de un libro. [Sp.] A man of one book.
hominis est errare. [L.] It is human to err.
homme d'affaires. [F.] Business man.
homme de lettres. [F.] Man of letters; literary man.
homme d'esprit. [F.] Man of intellect; wit.
homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man; I count nothing human indifferent to me.
honesta mors turpi vita potior. [L.] Honorable death is better than base life.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [F.] Evil be to him who evil thinks. (Motto of the Order of the Garter.)
honneur et patrie. [F.] Honor and fatherland. (Motto of the Legion of Honor.)
honores mutant mores. [L.] Honors change [men's] manners.
honos alit artes. [L.] Honor nourishes the arts.
honos habet onus. [L.] Honor is onerous.
horæ subsecivæ. [L.] Leisure hours.
hora fugit. [L.] The hour flies.
horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
horribile dictu. [L.] Horrible to be told.
hors. [F.] Out of; beyond.—**hors de concours.** Out of the competition.—**h. de la loi.** In the condition of an outlaw.—**h. de propos.** Aside from the purpose.—**h. d'œuvre.** A relish.—**h. de saison.** Out of season.
hortus siccus. [L.] Literally, a dry garden; a herbarium.
hostis humani generis. [L.] An enemy of mankind.
hôtel des Invalides. [F.] Hotel for Invalids (that is, invalid soldiers: a name of a famous edifice in Paris).
hôtel de ville. See HOTEL, in vocabulary.
hôtel Dieu. [F.] A hospital.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
hunc tu caveto. [L.] Of him do thou beware.

I

ich dien. [G.] I serve. (Motto of the Prince of Wales.)
ici on parle français. [F.] French is spoken here.
id est. [L.] That is: abbreviated *i. e.*
id genus omne. [L.] All that class; all of that sort.
ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses nobody.
ignotum per ignotius. [L.] A thing unknown by a thing more unknown. (Said of confusing explanation.)
ignorantio elenchi. [L.] Ignorance of the point in question.
i gran dolori sono muti. [It.] Great griefs are mute.
il a le diable au corps. [F.] The devil is in him.
il faut l'argent. [F.] Money is necessary.
il faut laver son linge sale en famille. [F.] One ought to wash one's soiled linen in private.
Ilias malorum. [L.] An Iliad of woes.
il n'a pas inventé la poudre. [F.] He did not invent gunpowder; "he will never set the Thames on fire."
il n'est sauce que l'appétit. [F.] There is no sauce like appetite.
il n'y a pas à dire. [F.] There is nothing to be said.
il n'y a pas de quoi. [F.] There is no occasion; don't mention it (replying, for example, to an apology).
il n'y a plus de Pyrénées. [F.] The Pyrenees have ceased to exist: said to have been addressed by Louis XIV. of France to his grandson Philip V., about to ascend the throne of Spain.
il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte. [F.] It is only the first step that costs.
il penseroso. [It.] The pensive man; a dreamer.
il sent le fagot. [F.] He smells of the fagot; he is believed to be heretical.
immedicabile vulnus. [L.] An incurable wound; irreparable injury.
imo pectore. [L.] From the inmost breast.
impari Marte. [L.] With unequal military strength.
imperium in imperio. [L.] Empire within empire; a government within a government.
implicite. [L.] By implication.
impos animi. [L.] Weak of mind; imbecile.
impossible n'est pas un mot français. [F.] Impossible is not a French word. (Attributed to Napoleon I.)
in. [L.] In.—**in actu.** In reality.—**in æternum.** Forever.—**in ambiguo.** In doubt.—**in antis.** *Arch.* Between antæ.—**in armis.** In arms.—**in articulo mortis.** At the point of death.—**in blanco.** [It.] In blank, in white.—**in cælo quies.** [L.] In heaven [is] rest.—**in camera.** In secret.—**in capite.** In chief.—**in commendam.** In trust: said of benefices held by bishops to supplement their official income.—**in curia.** In court.—**in dubio.** In doubt.—**in equilibrio.** In equilibrium.—**in extenso.** At full length.—**in extremis.** [L.] At the point of death; at the last gasp.—**in flagrante delicto.** In the very act of committing the crime.—**in forma pauperis.** In the character or condition of a pauper.—**in foro conscientiæ.** In the form of conscience.—**in futuro.** In the future.—**in hoc signo spes mea.** In this sign is my hope.—**in hoc signo vinces.** By this sign thou wilt conquer. (Motto of the emperor Constantine.)—**in hoc statu.** In this state of things.—**in limine.** On the threshold.—**in loco.** In the place; in the right or proper spot.—**in loco parentis.** In the place of a parent.—**in medias res.** In the midst of things; into the heart of the matter.—**in memoriam.** In memory [of]; as a memorial [to].—**in nomine Domini.** In the name of the Lord.—**in nubibus.** In the clouds; not clear.—**in nuce.** In a nutshell.—**in omnia paratus.** Prepared for all things.—**in pace.** In peace.—**in partibus infidelium.** In infidel countries.—**in perpetuum.** Forever.—**in personam.** *Law.* Against the person instead of against specific things: used in certain proceedings.—**in petto.** [It.] In the breast; hence, secretly.—**in pleno.** [L.] In full.—**in posse.** In possibility; in potential existence.—**in præsenti.** At the present time.—**in propria persona.** In one's own person; in person.—**in puris naturalibus.** In a state of nature; entirely naked.—**in re.** In the matter of; with regard to.—**in rem suam.** *Civ. Law.* In his own affair; said of a certain power of attorney.—**in rerum natura.** In the nature of things.—**in secula seculorum.** To ages of ages; for ever and ever.—**in situ.** In its place; in proper position.—**in statu quo.** In the state in which [it was before]; in its original condition.—**in statu quo ante bellum.** In the same state as [it was] before the war.—**in terrorem.** By way of intimidation or warning.—**in totidem verbis.** In so many words.—**in toto.** Altogether; entirely.—**in transitu.** In transit; during transmission.—**in usu.** In use.—**in usum Delphini.** For the use of the Dauphin; hence, expurgated.—**in utrumque paratus.** Prepared for either alternative.—**in vino veritas.** In wine there is truth (that is, intoxication makes one communicative).
incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous, I detest it.
inde iræ et lacrimæ. [L.] Thence the resentments and the tears.
index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of [books requiring] expurgation: a list of books from which certain passages must be eliminated before they may be read by Catholics.
inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency is natural to a brave man.

infra dignitatem. [L.] Beneath one's dignity.
ingens telum necessitas. [L.] Necessity is a powerful weapon.
inopem me copia fecit. [L.] Plenty has made me poor.
insculpsit. [L.] He [or she] engraved it.
instar omnium. [L.] Worth them all. [tains.
integros haurire fontes. [L.] To draw from unpolluted foun-
inter. [L.] Among; between.—**inter alia.** Among other things. —**i. alios.** Among other people.—**i. nos.** Between outselves. —**i. se.** Between [or among] themselves.—**i. spem et metum.** Between hope and fear.
intra muros. [L.] Within the walls.
invita Minerva. [L.] Minerva being unwilling (that is, without genius or inspiration).
ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.
ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a brief madness.
ita est. [L.] It is so.
italice. [L.] In Italian.
iterum. [L.] Again.

J

jacta alea est. [L.] The die has been cast.
jamais en arrière. [F.] Never behind.
januis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
Jardin des Plantes. [F.] Garden of Plants (name of the Botanical Garden in Paris).
jeder Tag ist ein kleines Leben. [G.]' Every day is a short life.
je maintiendrai le droit. [F.] I will maintain the right.
je me fie en Dieu. [F.] I trust in God.
je ne sais quoi. [F.] I know not what.
je n'oublierai jamais. [F.] I shall [will] never forget.
je suis prêt. [F.] I am ready.
jet d'eau. [F.] Jet of water; fountain.
jeu. [F.] Play; diversion.—**jeu de mots.** Play on words.—**jeu d'esprit.** A play of wit or fancy; a witty sally.
jeunesse dorée. [F.] Gilded youth; rich young men.
je vis en espoir. [F.] I live in hope.
Joannes est nomen ejus. [L.] His name is John. (Motto of Porto Rico.)
joci causa. [L.] For the sake of the joke.
jour. [F.] Day.—**jour de fête.** A fête-day; a festival.
journal intime. [F.] Private diary.
jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God.
judicium Dei. [L.] Judgment of God.
juniores ad labores. [L.] Work is for the younger men.
Jupiter pluvius. [L.] Jupiter, the Rain-giver.
Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter, the Thunderer.
jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
jure humano. [L.] By human law.
juris peritus. [L.] Skilled in the law.—**juris utriusque doctor.** Doctor of both the civil and canon law.
jus civile. [L.] Civil law.—**jus cononicum.** The canon law. —**jus divinum.** Divine law.—**jus et norma loquendi.** The law and rule of speaking.—**jus gentium.** Law of nations; international law.—**jus gladii.** The right of the sword.—**jus postliminii.** Right of postliminium.
juste milieu. [F.] Golden mean. [of Columbia.)
justitia omnibus. [L.] Justice for all. (Motto of the District
j'y suis, j'y reste. [F.] Here I am, here I remain: attributed to Mac-Mahon (Sept., 1855) on being advised to abandon his position facing the Malakoff, one of the defenses of Sebastopol, in the Crimean war.

K

Kulturkampf der Menschheit. [G.] Culture-conflict of humanity.

L

la belle dame sans merci. [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy.
laborare est orare. [L.] To work is to pray.
labore et honore. [L.] With labor and honor.
labor est etiam ipsa voluptas. [L.] Labor is pleasure itself.
labor ipse voluptas. Labor itself is a pleasure.
labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.
laborum dulce lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labors.
lacrimæ rerum. [L.] The tears of things.
læsa majestas. [L.] Lese-majesty; treason.
l'affaire s'achemine. [F.] Business makes progress.
la fortune passe partout. [F.] Fortune passes everywhere.
la grande nation. [F.] The great nation (that is, France).
laissez-nous faire. [F.] Let us alone; let us be.
l'allegro. [It.] The merry or cheerful one; the joyous man.
lapis philosophorum. [L.] The philosopher's stone.
lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.—**l. linguæ.** A slip of the tongue.—**l. memoriæ.** A slip of the memory.
lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
latet anguis in herba. [L.] There lurks a snake in the grass.
Latine dictum. [L.] Spoken in Latin.
laudari a viro laudato. [L.] To be praised by one who is himself praised.
laudator temporis acti. [L.] A glorifier of the time gone by
laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
laus propria sordet. [L.] Self-praise is no recommendation.
l'avenir. [F.] The future.
le beau monde. [F.] The fashionable world.
le bois tortu fait le feu droit. [F.] Literally, the twisted stick makes a straight fire; idiomatically, the end justifies the means; crooked means may be employed to obtain an honest end.
le bon temps viendra. [F.] There's a good time coming.
le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. [F.] The Middle-class Man turned Gentleman.
leb'wohl. [G.] Fare well.
lector benevole. [L.] Kind reader.
le Diable Boiteux. [F.] The Lame Devil; The Devil on two Sticks (title of a French romance).
legalis homo. [L.] A lawful person; a person in good standing before the law.
legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador.
légèreté. [F.] Levity.
le grand Monarque. [F.] The Great Monarch (Louis XIV. of France).
le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. [F.] The game is not worth the candle.
le jour viendra. [F.] The day will come.
le pas. [F.] The step; precedence.
le point du jour. [F.] Daybreak.
le roi est mort, vive le roi! [F.] The king is dead, long live the king!—**le roi et l'état.** [F.] The king and the state.—**le roi le veut.** [F.] The king wills it.—**le roi s'avisera.** [F.] The king will deliberate.
les absents ont toujours tort. [F.] The absent are always in the wrong. [men.
les affaires font les hommes. [F.] Experience of affairs makes
es bras croisés. [F.] With folded arms.
es murailles ont des oreilles. [F.] Walls have ears.
le style est l'homme même. [F.] The style is the man himself.
l'état c'est moi. [F.] I am the state! Attributed to Louis XIV. of France, but without foundation.
l'étoile du nord. [F.] The North Star. (Motto of Minnesota.)
le tout ensemble. [F.] The whole taken together.
lettre de cachet. [F.] A sealed or secret letter, usually containing orders for the arrest or imprisonment of the person concerned.
lettre de change. [F.] Bill of exchange.
lettre de créance. [F.] Letter of credit.
lettre de marque. [F.] Letter of marque.
lex. [L.] Law.—**lex loci.** The law of the place.—**lex non scripta.** Unwritten law; the common law.—**lex scripta.** The written or statute law.—**lex talionis.** Law of retaliation.—**lex terræ.** The law of the land.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [F.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
licentia vatum. [L.] Poetic license.
licht, liebe, leben. [G.] Light, love, life.
limæ labor et mora. [L.] The labor and delay of the file: applied to painstaking revision in literary work.
l'inconnu. [F.] The unknown.
lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
littera scripta manet. [L.] The written word remains.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited. [stitute.
locum tenens. [L.] One taking the place [of another]; a sub-
locus classicus. [L.] A classical passage.
locus in quo. [L.] Place in which.
locus poenitentiæ. [L.] Opportunity for repentance.
locus sigilli. [L.] The place of the seal.
longe absit. [L.] Far be it.
longo intervallo. [L.] With a long interval.
longum iter est per precepta, breve et efficax per exempla. [L.] Long is the way through precepts, short and effective through examples.
loquitur. [L.] He [or she] speaks.
los niños y locos dicen las verdades. [Sp.] Children and idiots speak the truth.
loyal en tout. [F.] Loyal in everything.
loyauté m'oblige. [F.] Loyalty binds me.
loyauté n'a honte. [F.] Loyalty has no shame.
lucidus ordo. [L.] Lucid arrangement.
lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet. [L.] The smell of money is good whatever its source.
lucri causa. [L.] For the sake of gain
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] Something whose properties do not correspond to its name: alluding to an absurd derivation of *lucus* (a grove) from *luceo* (be light).
ludere cum sacris. [L.] To sport with things sacred.
lumen naturale. [L.] Innate wisdom.
l'union fait la force. [F.] Union makes strength. (Motto of Belgium.)
lupus est homo homini. [L.] Man is wolf to man (that is, men prey on one another). [etc.
lupus in fabula. [L.] The wolf in the fable; "Talk of the devil,"
lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. [L.] The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.
lusus naturæ. [L.] A freak of nature.
lux mundi, [L.] Light of the world.

M

ma chère. [F.] My dear (feminine).
macte nova virtute. [L.] Go on in fresh deeds of valor: often *macte virtute,* meaning "Go on in virtue."
ma foi. [F.] My faith; upon my faith.
magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city [is] a great solitude.
magnæ spes altera Romæ. [L.] The second hope of great Rome; the second man of the state.
magna est veritas, et prævalet. [L.] Great is truth, and it prevails.
magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Poor amid great riches.
magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
magnum opus. [L.] The chief work of an author.
magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo.
maison de santé. [F.] Sanitarium; private insane asylum; health retreat.
maison de ville. [F.] City residence; town house.
maitre des hautes œuvres. [F.] Executioner.

maître d'hôtel. [F.] A house-steward.
mal. [F.] Evil; disease; ailment.
maladie du pays. [F.] Homesickness.
mala fide. [L.] In bad faith.
mal de dents. [F.] Toothache.—**mal de mer.** Seasickness.—**mal de tête.** Headache.
mal entendu. [F.] Ill-advised; mistaken: for this sense the words are written separately; for the noun, misunderstanding, as a solid word.
male parta, male dilabuntur. [L.] Ill-gotten, ill-spent; ill-gotten goods are seldom profitable.
malgré nous. [F.] In spite of us.
malheur ne vient jamais seul. [F.] "Misfortunes never come singly."
malis avibus. [L.] Under bad auspices.
malo modo. [L.] In a bad manner.
malum in se. [L.] A thing evil in itself.
malum prohibitum. [L.] An evil prohibited.
malus pudor. [L.] False shame; false modesty.
mañana. [Sp.] To-morrow: a term of indefinite procrastination.
mania a potu. [L.] Mania resulting from alcoholic excess; delirium tremens.
manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet; with all one's might.
manu forti. [L.] With the strong hand; by main force.—**manu propria.** With one's own hand.
mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea (that is, a sea subject to a particular nation, in distinction from the *open sea*, which is free to all).
mariage de convenance. [F.] A marriage of convenience.—**mariage de la main gauche.** Left-handed marriage; a morganatic marriage.
más vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Wisdom is better than wealth.
mater pulchra, filia pulchrior. [L.] Daughter more beautiful than the beautiful mother.
mauvaise honte. [F.] False shame; bashfulness.
mauvais goût. [F.] Bad taste,—**mauvais sujet.** A scamp.
maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
meden agan. [Gr.] Not too much; shun excess.
mediocria firma. [L.] The middle condition in life is the safe one.
medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will travel most safely in a middle course.
medium tenuere beati. [L.] The happy hold the middle course.
mega biblion, mega kakon [*μέγα βιβλιον, μέγα κακόν*]. [Gr.] A big book [is] a big evil.
meglio tardi che mai. [It.] Better late than never.
mehr Licht! [G.] More light!
me judice. [L.] In my judgment.
memento mori. [L.] Remember that you must die.
memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
memoria in æterna. [L.] In everlasting remembrance.
mens. [L.] Mind.—**mens agitat molem.** A mind keeps the mass in motion; mind animates matter.—**m. legis.** The spirit of the law.—**m., qua nihil est celerius.** The mind, than which nothing is swifter.—**m. sana in corpore sano.** A sound mind in a sound body.—**m. sibi conscia recti.** A mind conscious of right to itself; a clear conscience.
meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.—**meo voto.** By my wish.
merum sal. [L.] Pure salt; true good sense or wit.
meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
miles gloriosus. [L.] Bragging soldier.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told.—**mirabile visu.** Wonderful to be seen
mirabilia. [L.] Miracles.
mise en scène. [F.] Stage-setting; hence, visible surroundings generally.
miserabile vulgus. [L.] Wretched rabble.
misericordia Domini inter pontem et fontem. [L.] 'Twixt bridge and wave the Lord may save.
mitis sapientia. [L.] Mature wisdom.
mobile perpetuum. [L.] Something perpetually in motion.
modo et forma. [L.] In manner and form.
modus. [L.] Mode; manner.—**modus operandi.** A mode of operating.—**modus vivendi.** A mode of living; that is (in international law), a temporary arrangement pending final settlement.
mole ruit sua. [L.] It falls in ruin by its own weight
mon ami. [F.] My friend.
mon cher. [F.] My dear (masculine).
monde. [F.] World; society.
montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers [are] always freemen. (Motto of West Virginia.)
monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more enduring than bronze.
morbidezza. [It.] Extreme delicacy.
more majorum. [L.] According to the custom of the fathers.—**more meo.** In my own way.—**more suo.** In his own way.
moriturí te salutamus. [L.] We [who are] soon to die salute thee: salutation of the gladiators to the Roman emperor.
mors omnibus communis. [L.] Death is common to all.
mot de l'énigme. [F.] The word of riddle; the key to the mystery.
mot d'ordre, mot du guet. [F.] Watchword.
motu proprio. [L.] Of one's own accord.
moyen age. [F.] The Middle Ages.
multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little; a great deal in a small compass.
mundus vult decipi. [L.] The world wishes to be fooled.
munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift fit for Apollo.
mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes having been made.
mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.
mutum est pictura poema. [L.] A picture is a mute poem.
mutuus consensus. [L.] Mutual consent.

N

natale solum. [L.] Native soil.
natura abhorret a vacuo. [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum.—**natura non fecit saltum.** Nature makes no leaps.
ne cede malis. [L.] Do not give way to misfortunes.
necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
nec mora nec requies. [L.] Neither delay nor rest.—**nec prece nec pretio.** Neither by prayer nor by price.—**nec quærere nec spernere honorem.** Neither to seek nor to spurn honor.—**nec scire fas est omnia.** To know all things is not permitted.—**nec temere, nec timide.** Neither rashly not timorously.
ne exeat. [L.] Let him not depart.
nefasti dies. [L.] Days not to be used for public business; also, unlucky days.
ne fronti crede. [L.] Trust not to the face; do not trust appearances.
nemine contradicente (nem. con.). [L.] No one speaking in opposition.—**nemine dissentiente (nem. diss.).** No one dissenting.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one attacks me with impunity. (Motto of Scotland.)—**nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.** No one is wise at all time.—**nemo repente fuit turpissimus.** No one ever suddenly reached the lowest depths of baseness.—**nemo solus satis sapit.** No one is wise enough by himself.
ne nimium. [L.] Not too much; shun excess.
ne puero gladium. [L.] [Trust] not a sword to a boy.—**ne quid nimis.** Be wisely moderate.—**ne sutor supra crepidan.** Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
n'est-ce pas? [F.] Isn't that so?
nicht wahr? [G.] Not true? isn't that so?
nihil ad rem. [L.] Nothing to the point.—**nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.** He touched nothing without embellishing it.
nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing.—**nil conscire sibi.** To be conscious of no fault.—**nil desperandum.** Nothing to be despaired of; never despair.—**nil dicit.** He says nothing; he makes no reply.—**nil nisi cruce.** Nothing save by the cross.—**nil sine numine.** Nothing without Providence. (Motto of Colorado.)
ni l'un ni l'autre. [F.] Neither the one nor the other.
nimium ne crede colori. [L.] Trust not overmuch to appearance.
n'importe. [F.] It does not signify; no matter.
nisi Dominus, frustra. [L.] Unless the Lord [build the house], it is in vain [to build it]. (Motto of Edinburgh.)
nitor in adversum. [L.] I struggle against adverse circumstances.
nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
nolens volens. [L.] Unwilling or willing.
noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
nolo episcopari. [L.] I do not wish to be a bishop.
non olet. [L.] It does not stink: said of money, no matter how unsavory its source.
nom de guerre. [F.] Literally, a war-name; any assumed name; a pseudonym.—**nom de plume.** Literally, a pen-name; a pseudonym.
nomen atque omen. [L.] Name and in addition omen; name that carries in it an omen.
non. [L.] Not; no.—**non Angli, sed angeli.** Not Angles, but angels.—**non constat.** It does not follow.—**non datur tertium.** A third thing is not given; there is no third option.—**non est.** It is not; it is wanting.—**non est inventus.** He has not been found.—**non est vivere, sed valere vita.** Not to live, but to be well, is life.—**non libet.** It does not please me.—**non liquet.** The case is not clear.—**non nobis solum, sed omnibus.** Not only for ourselves, but for all.—**non obstante.** Notwithstanding.—**non omnia possumus omnes.** We cannot, all of us, do everything.—**non omnis moriar.** I shall not wholly die.—**non passibus æquis.** Not with equal (that is, shorter) steps.—**non possumus.** We can not; we are not able.—**non quis, sed quid.** Not who, but what.—**non quo, sed quo modo.** Not by whom, but in what manner.—**non sibi, sed patriæ.** Not for himself, but for his country.
non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
non sans droict. [OF.] Not without right. (Motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.)
nosce te ipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
noscitur e sociis. [L.] He is known by his companions.
nota bene (N. B.). [L.] Note well; take notice.
Notre Dame. [F.] Our Lady. (Name of famous cathedrals, as in Paris, Montreal, and elsewhere).
n'oubliez pas. [F.] Do not forget.
nous avons changé tout cela. [F.] We have altered all that.
nous verrons. [F.] We shall see.
novus homo. [L.] A new man; upstart; parvenu.
nudum pactum. [L.] A bare pact; a contract made without a consideration.
nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
nugæ canoræ. [L.] Melodious nonsense.
nulla dies sine linea. [L.] Not a day without a line.
nulli secundus. [L.] Second to none.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared.
nuptiæ. [L.] Nuptials; wedding.

O

obiit (ob.). [L.] He [she] died.
objet d'art. [F.] A work of art.
obra de común, obra de ningún. [Sp.] "Everybody's business is nobody's business."
obscurum per obscurius. [L.] What is obscure [explained] through what is more obscure.

obsta principiis. [L.] See PRINCIPIIS OBSTA (which gives the true order).
oderint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate provided they fear.
odi profanum vulgus et arceo. [L.] I hate the common rabble and keep it aloof. [troversy].
odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians [in con-
œil de bœuf. [F.] A bull's-eye.
œuvres. [F.] Works, as of art or literature.
ofrecer mucho especie es de negar. [Sp.] To offer much is a kind of denial. [reverse.
ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio. [It.] Every medal has its
ohe! jam satis. [L.] Hold! already [there is] enough.
ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast. [G.] Unhasting, but unresting. (Said of the sun. Goethe's motto.) [Amen.
om mani padme hum. [Tibet.] Oh, the jewel in the Lotus,
omne bonum desuper. [L.] All good [is] from on high.—**omne ignotum pro magnifico.** Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent.—**omne solum forti patria.** Every soil [is] a brave man's country.—**omne vivum ex ovo.** Every living thing [comes] out of an egg.
omnem movere lapidem. [L.] To leave no stone unturned.
omnia ad Dei gloriam. [L.] All things to the glory of God.—**omnia bona bonis.** All things are good to the good.—**omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.** All things are in course of change, we also are in course of change among them.—**omnia vincit armor.** Love conquers all things.—**omnia vincit labor.** Labor conquers all.
omnibus hoc vitium est. [L.] This fault is [common] to all.—**omnibus invideas, livide, nemo tibi.** You, the envious one, may envy all, no one envies you.
on n'a rien pour rien. [F.] Nothing is had for nothing.
onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
opere citato. [L.] **op cit.** In the volume quoted.
opposuit natura. [L.] Nature has opposed.
opus artificem probat. [L.] The craftsman is known by [the quality of] his work.
opus operatum. [L.] A work wrought (the assumed inherent efficacy of a sacrament to confer grace).
ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
ora et labora. [L.] Worship and work.—**ora pro nobis.** [L.] Pray for us. [born.
orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, the poet is
orbis scientiarum. [L.] The circle of the sciences.
ore rotundo. [L.] With round mouth; with full utterance.
ore tenus. [L.] As far as the mouth; with the mouth merely.
origo mali. [L.] The origin of the evil.
oro y plata. [Sp.] Gold and silver.
O si sic omnia! [L.] O if all [were] thus!
O tempora! O mores! [L.] What times! What morals!
otia dant vitia. [L.] Leisure breeds vice.
otiosa sedulitas. [L.] Leisurely industry; twiddling activity.
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Leisure with dignity.
otium sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dignity.
oublier je ne puis. [F.] Forget I can not.
ouï-dire. [F.] Hearsay.
ouvrage de longue haleine. [F.] An endless work. (Long-winded job).
ouvriers. [F.] Working men.

P

pace tua. [L.] With your consent; by your leave.
pacta conventa. [L.] Stipulations agreed upon.
pallida mors. [L.] Pale death. [the palm.
palman qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who deserves [it] bear
panem et circenses. [L.] Bread and the circus; food and amusement.
par. [F.] By; out of; in.—**par accès.** By fits and starts.—**par accident.** By accident.—**par accord.** By agreement.—**par avance.** In advance.—**par excellence.** See Vocabulary.—**par exemple.** For example.—**par hazard.** By chance.
pardonnez-moi. [F.] Pardon me.
parem non fert. [L.] He does not endure an equal.
pari passu. [L.] With equal pace; at the same speed.
par nobile fratrum. [L.] Noble pair of brothers.
parole d'honneur. [F.] Word of honor.
par oneri. [L.] Equal to the burden.—**par pari refero.** I return like for like.
particeps criminis. [L.] A sharer in a crime.
pars pro toto. [L.] Part for the whole.
parti pris. [F.] An opinion formed beforehand.
parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great. [way.
pas à pas on va bien loin. [F.] A step at a time, one goes a great
passim. [L.] Everywhere; all through.
patrils virtutibus. [L.] By ancestral virtues.
pâté de foies gras. [F.] A pie of fat goose-livers.
pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; Roman senators.
paucis verbis. [L.] In few words.
pax in bello. [L.] Peace in war.—**pax vobiscum!** Peace [be] with you!
peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
peine forte et dure. [F.] Heavy and harsh punishment.
pendente lite. [L.] Pending or during suit.
penetralia. [L.] The inmost parts; secrecy; sanctuary.
pensée. [F.] Thought; maxim.
pensez à moi. [F.] Think of me.
per æcria belli. Through the dangers of war.—**per ambages.** [L.] By indirection; by roundabout expressions.—**per angusta ad augusta.** Through straitness to greatness.—**per annum.** By the year.
per caput. [L.] By the head. Plural **per capita.** By heads.
per conto. [It.] Upon account.
per diem. [L.] By the day; daily.
père de famille. [F.] Father of a family.
pereunt et imputantur. [L.] The [seasons] pass away and are charged up against [us].
per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
perfervidum ingenium Scotorum. [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen.
perfide Albion. [F.] Perfidious Albion [England].
periculum in mora. [L.] There's danger in delay.
per mensem. [L.] By the month; monthly.
per mese. [It.] By the month.
per saltum. [L.] By a leap or jump.
per se. [L.] By itself.
persona grata. [L.] An acceptable person; a diplomatic representative who is acceptable to the government to which he is accredited: opposed to **persona non grata,** one not thus acceptable.
petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question
petit-maître. [F.] Fop; dude.
peu à peu. [F.] Little by little.
peu de bien, peu de soin. [F.] Little gain, little pain.
peu de chose. [F.] A small matter.
pezzo. [It.] Piece; piece of money; coin.
pièce de résistance. [F.] A piece of resistance; the most substantial dish of a dinner, as a joint of roast beef: often used figuratively.
pied-à-terre. [F.] Temporary lodging.
pinxit. [L.] He [or she] painted [it].
pis aller. [F.] To go worse; last shift; end of resources.
più. [It.] More.
place aux dames. [F.] Make way for the ladies.
pleno jure. [L.] With full right; with full authority.
plus sage que les sages. [F.] Wiser than the wise.
pocas palabras. [Sp.] Few words.
poco a poco. [It. *or* Sp.] Little by little.
poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
point d'appui. [F.] A point of application; basis.
poisson d'avril. [F.] Fish of April; April fool.
pollice verso. [L.] With thumbs reversed or extended downward: used among the Romans to denote that a defeated gladiator be put to death.
pondere, non numero. [L.] By weight, not by count.
populus vult decipi. [L.] The people wish to be fooled.
posada. [Sp.] An inn.
posse videor. [L.] I seem to myself to be able.
possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They can, because they think they can.
poste restante. [F.] To remain [at the post-office] until called for; also, the name of the department where letters are so held; the general delivery.
post meridiem. [L.] After midday: abbreviated P. M.—**post nubila, Phœbus.** After clouds, sun.—**post obitum.** After death. [the fire.
pot au feu. [F.] A stew of meat and vegetables: literally, pot on
pour acquit. [F.] For discharge; received payment (as of a bill).—**pour faire rire.** To excite laughter.—**pour faire visite.** To pay a visit; visiting-card.—**pour le mérite.** For merit.—**pour passer le temps.** To pass the time.—**pour prendre congé (P. P. C.).** To take leave.
præmonitus, præmunitus. [L.] "Forewarned, forearmed."
pretium laborum non vile. [L.] No slight reward for the labors. (Motto of the Order of the Golden Fleece.)
preux chevalier. [F.] Brave knight.
prima inter pares. [L.] First among her peers.
primo uomo. [It.] Best man; best or most prominent actor or singer.
primum mobile. [L.] The source of motion.
primus inter pares. [L.] First among equals.
principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
principiis obsta. [L.] Withstand beginnings.
pro aris et focis. [L.] For altars and for firesides
probatum est. [L.] It has been proved.
pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
procès verbal. [F.] A statement in writing; an official report relating to the commission of a crime.
procul, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far hence, O far hence, be ye, ye profane!
pro Deo et ecclesia. [L.] For God and the church.—**pro Ecclesia et Pontifice.** For Church and Pope.
pro et con. [L.] For and against.
profanum vulgus. [L.] The common herd.
pro forma. [L.] As a matter of form.—**pro hac vice.** For this occasion.
proh pudor! [L.] Alas, modesty! for shame!
projet de loi. [F.] Bill (in legislation).
pro memoria. [L.] For a memorial.—**pro nunc.** For now; for the present.
propaganda fide. [L.] For extending the faith.
pro patria. [L.] For native land.—**pro rata.** In proportion.—**pro rege, lege, et grege.** For the king, the law, and the people.—**pro tanto.** For so much; to that extent.—**pro tempore (pro tem).** For the time being; temporary.
prudens futuri. [L.] Thoughtful of the future.
pugnis et calcibus. [L.] With fists and heels.
punctatim. [L.] Point for point.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic (Carthaginian) faith; treachery: a piece of Roman satire on the fidelity of Carthage.

Q

quæ nocent docent. [L.] Things that injure teach.
quæritur. [L.] It is asked; the question arises.
qualis ab incepto. [L.] Such as [he has been] from the first.—**qualis rex, talis grex.** Like king, like people.—**qualis vita, finis ita.** As [you spend] life, so the end [will be].

quand même. [F.] Notwithstanding.
quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.—**quantum meruit.** As much as he deserved.—**quantum mutatus ab illo.** How changed from him! (that is, from what the same person once was).—**quantum sufficit.** As much as suffices; enough.—**quantum vis.** As much as you like.
quare impedit. [L.] *Law.* Wherefore he impedes.
quelque chose. [F.] A trifle; something.
quem di diligunt adolescens moritur. [L.] Whom the gods love dies young.
que voulez vous? [F.] What will you? In mild protest at what is impossible or extremely difficult.
qui. [L.] Who.—**qui capit, ille facit.** Who takes it [takes the allusion or the charge to himself] is the one that does it [does the thing alluded to or charged].—**qui docet discit.** Who teaches learns.—**qui facit per alium facit per se.** He who acts through another acts through himself.—**qui invidet minor est.** Who envies is inferior.—**qui nimium probat nihil probat.** Who proves too much proves nothing.—**qui tacet consentit.** Who keeps silence consents.—**qui transtulit sustinet.** Who transplanted sustains. (Motto of Connecticut.)
quia timet. [L.] *Law.* Because he [she] fears.
quicunque vult. [L.] Whosoever will. See ATHANASIAN CREED, under ATHANASIAN in vocabulary.
quid faciendum? [L.] What is to be done?—**quid hoc sibi vult?** What does this mean?—**quid pro quo.** Something for something; an equivalent.—**quid rides? Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.** Why do you laugh? The name being changed, the tale is told of you.—**quid times?** [L.] What do you fear?
quién sabe? [Sp.] Who knows?
quieta non movere. [L.] Things that are at rest not to move.
qui pense? [F.] Who thinks?
quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guardians themselves?
qui s'excuse, s'accuse. [F.] Who excuses himself accuses himself.
quisque sibi proximus. [L.] Every man [is] nearest to himself.
quis separabit? [L.] Who shall separate? (Motto of the Order of St. Patrick.)
qui va là? [F.] Who goes there?
qui vive? [F.] Literally, who lives? Who goes there?
quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent; so far.
quo animo? [L.] With what intent?
quocunque modo. [L.] In whatever way.
quod. [L.] What.—**quod avertat Deus!** Which God avert!—**q. erat demonstranduм (Q. E. D.).** Which was to be proved.—**q. erat faciendum (Q. E. F.).** Which was to be done.—**q. vide (q. v.).** Which see.
quo Fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
quo jure? [L.] By what right? By what law?—**quo modo?** In what manner.—**quo vadis (domine)?** Whither goest thou (master)?
quorum pars magna fui. [L.] Of which things I was a great part.
quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy he first makes mad.
quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] There are as many opinions as men.

R

raison d'état. [F.] Reason of state.
raison d'être. [F.] Reason for being; an excuse for existing.
rara avis in terris. [L.] Rare bird on earth; prodigy.
recueil. [F.] A book or collection of writings.
reculer pour mieux sauter. [F.] To go back in order to leap better.
redolet lucerna. [L.] It smells of the lamp.
reductio ad absurdum. [L.] Reduction to an absurdity.
regnant populi. [L.] The peoples rule. (Motto of Arkansas.)
re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
religio laici. [L.] The religion of a layman.
religio loci. [L.] The religion of a place.
rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have touched the thing with a needle; "you have hit the nail on the head."
remis velisque. [L.] With oars and with sails; with all one's resources.
répondez s'il vous plaît (R. S. V. P.). [F.] Reply if you please.
répondre en Normand. [F.] To reply like a Norman; to answer evasively.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he [she] rest in peace.
res adjudicata. [L.] A subject decided. An issue or point of law that has been previously decided by a court of authoritative or competent jurisdiction, and which when pleaded is conclusive of the matter in controversy.—**res angusta domi.** Straitened circumstances at home.—**res est sacra miser.** A wretched man is a sacred thing.—**res gesta.** A thing done; transaction. **res gestæ** (*pl.*). All the essential circumstances.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons. [F.] Let us return to our sheep (that is, to our subject).
revocate animos. [L.] Recover your courage.
rien n'est beau que le vrai. [F.] Nothing is beautiful but the true.
rifacimento. [It.] Reinstatement; reestablishment.
rire entre cuir et chair. [F.] To laugh between skin and flesh.
rôle d'équipage. [F.] List of the crew.
ruat cœlum. [L.] Though the heavens fall.
rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
ruse de guerre. [F.] A stratagem of war.
rus in urbe. [L.] Country in city.

S

sal Atticum (or **Attieus**). [L.] Attic salt; wit; wisdom.
salle. [F.] Hall.—**salle à manger.** [F.] Dining-hall; dining-room.
salus populi suprema lex esto. [L.] Let the people's safety be the supreme law. (Motto of Missouri.)
salvo jure. [L.] The right being safe.
salvo pudore. [L.] Without offense to modesty.
sans. [F.] Without.—**sans cérémonie.** Without ceremony.—**s. Dieu rien.** Nothing without God.—**s. doute.** Without doubt.—**s. façon.** Informally.—**s. gêne.** Without embarrassment; easily.—**s. pareil.** Without equal.—**s. peine.** Without difficulty.—**s. peur et s. reproche.** Without fear and without reproach.—**s. souci.** Without care.
sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.
sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor retailored.
satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. [L.] Plenty of eloquence, [but] of wisdom too little.—**satis superque.** Enough and to spare.—**satis verborum.** Words enough.
sat pulchra, si sat bona. [L.] Handsome enough, if only good enough.
sauve qui peut. [F.] Let him save himself who can (indicating an utter disorganized rout).
savoir-faire. [F.] The knowing how to do; address; tact.
savoir-vivre. [F.] The knowing how to live; good breeding.
scripsit. [L.] He [or she] wrote [it].
sculpsit. [L.] He [or she] sculptured [it].
scuto bonæ voluntatis tuæ coronati nos. [L.] With the shield of thy good will thou hast surrounded us. (Motto of Maryland.)
secundum artem. [L.] According to art or established custom.
secundum naturam. [L.] According to nature.
secundum ordinem. [L.] In order.
secundum usum. [L.] According to usage.
sed hæc hactenus. [L.] But so much for this.
selon les règles. [F.] According to the rules.
semel et simul. [L.] Once and all at once.
semel pro semper. [L.] Once for all.
semper. [L.] Always.—**semper avarus eget.** The avaricious man is always in need.—**s. eadem.** Always the same. (Motto of Queen Elizabeth.)—**s. felix.** Always fortunate.—**s. fidelis.** Always faithful.—**s. idem.** Always the same.—**s. paratus.** Always prepared.
senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the ancient Roman Senate.
senex bis puer. [L.] The old man is twice a child.
se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If it is not true, it is well invented.
sensu malo. [L.] In a bad sense.
servabo fidem. [L.] I will keep faith.
sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Thus one may rise to the stars (that is, to immortal fame).
sic passim. [L.] Thus everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Thus ever to tyrants. (Motto of Virginia.)
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus passes away the glory of the world.
sicut ante. [L.] As before.
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] As with our fathers, so may God be with us.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you [toil] not for yourselves.
si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] If God [be] with us, who [shall be] against us?
si dis placet. [L.] If it please the gods.
siècle. [F.] Age; century.—**siècle d'or.** [F.] Golden age.—**siècles des ténèbres.** [F.] Dark ages.
si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait! [F.] If youth but knew, could age but do! [progress.
silent leges inter arma. [L.] The laws are silent when war is in
s'il vous plaît. [F.] If you please.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like [ailments] are cured by like [remedies]. (Motto of homeopathy in medicine.)
similis simili gaudet. [L.] Like delights in like.
si monumentum requiris (or **quæris**), **circumspice.** [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look about you.
simplex munditiis. [L.] Plain in neatness; of simple elegance.
sine. [L.] Without.—**sine cura.** Without charge; without care.—**sine die.** Without a day being appointed indefinitely.—**sine dubio.** Without doubt.—**sine mora.** Without delay.—**sine odio.** Without hatred.—**sine qua non.** [L.] Something indispensable.
si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you. (Motto of Michigan
siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveler.
sit tibi terra levis! [L.] Light be the earth upon thee!
si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish peace, prepare for war.
sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the sole nobility.
solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a solitude, they call [it] peace.
sous tous les rapports. [F.] In all respects.
soyez ferme. [F.] Be firm.
spectemur agendo. [L.] Let us be judged by our deeds.
spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
spes sibi quisque. [L.] Each man must rely upon himself.
splendide mendax. [L.] Splendidly false; nobly untruthful.
sponte sua. [L.] Of one's own accord.
spurios versenkt. [G.] Sunk without trace: used of German submarine warfare.
stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.
stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name.
status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Sturm und Drang. [G.] Storm and stress.

sua culque sunt vitia. [L.] Every one has his own peculiar vices.—**sua culque voluptas.** Every one has his own pleasures.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gently in the manner, firmly in the act.
sub. [L.] Under.—**sub Jove frigido.** Under the cold sky.—**sub judice.** Under consideration.—**sub pœna.** Under a penalty.—**sub prætexto juris.** Under the pretext of justice.—**sub rosa.** Under the rose; in strict confidence.—**sub silentio.** In silence.—**sub voce (s. v.).** Under the word (that is, in a dictionary).
suggestio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of what is false.
sui generis. [L.] Literally, of his [her, its, or their] particular kind; forming a kind by itself; unique.—**sui juris.** In one's own right.
summa summarum. [L.] Sum total.
summum bonum. [L.] The supreme good; chief good.—**summum jus, summa injuria.** [L.] The extreme of justice, the extreme of injustice.
suo jure. [L.] In one's own right.—**suo loco.** In its proper place.—**suo Marte.** By his own force of arms.
suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. [L.] Suppression of the true [is] suggestion of the false.
sursum corda! [L.] Lift up your hearts!
surtout. [F.] Above all; especially.
sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret). [L.] Let not the cobbler venture above his last. (Let one criticize only what he understands.) *Ultra* is sometimes less correctly written for *supra*.
suum cuique. [L.] To each one his own.
suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his own peculiar way.

T

tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
tâche sans tache. [F.] Task without blemish.
tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
tam Marte quam Minerva. [L.] As much by Mars as by Minerva; as much by war as by wisdom.
tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As much for Mars as for Mercury; as much for war as for business.
tangere ulcus or vulnus. [L.] To touch a sore spot.
tantæne animis cælestibus iræ? [L.] Anger so great in celestial minds?
tant mieux. [F.] So much the better.
tant pis. [F.] So much the worse.
tant s'en faut. [F.] So far from it.
tant soit peu. [F.] However little.
te judice. [L.] Thou being judge.
tel maître, tel valet. [F.] Like master, like servant.
tempora mutantur, et nos (or nos et) mutamur in illis. [L.] Times change, and we change in (with) them.
tempus, edax rerum. [L.] Time, consumer of things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of purpose.
tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be attempted.
terminus ad quem. [L.] Limit to which; goal.—**terminus a quo.** Limit from which; starting-point.
terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; a man of humble position.
tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a conjectural medium between two opposites; hence, a nondescript.
tibi seris, tibi metis. [L.] For yourself you sow, for yourself you reap.
tiens ta foi. [F.] Keep thy faith.
tiers état. [F.] The third estate; the common people.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts.
toga virilis. [L.] Manly dress.
to kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful.
to prepon. [Gr.] The fit; the becoming.
totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
totis viribus. [L.] With one's whole strength.
toto cælo. [L.] By the whole heaven; very far apart.
totum. [L.] The whole.
totus, teres, atque rotundus. [L.] Complete, polished, and rounded: said, for example, of an educated man.
toujours perdrix. [F.] Always partridge; hence, a surfeit.—**toujours prêt.** Always ready.
tour de force. [F.] A feat of strength or skill.
tourner casaque. [F.] To turn one's coat; change one's party.
tous frais faits. [F.] All expenses paid.
tout. [F.] All; every; entire: adj. and noun.—**tout à fait.** Entirely.—**t. à l'heure.** Instantly.—**t. au contraire.** Quite to the contrary.—**t. à vous.** Wholly yours.—**t. bien ou rien.** All or nothing.—**t. comme chez nous.** Quite as with ourselves.—**t. comprendre c'est t. pardonner.** To understand all is to pardon all.—**t. de suite.** Immediately.—**t. ensemble.** The whole taken together.—**t. est perdu hors l'honneur.** All is lost save honor.—**t. est pris.** All is taken.—**t. lasse, t. casse, t. passe.** All things wear out, all things break, all things pass away.
tracasserie. [F.] Chicanery; treachery.
trenchant. [F.] Trenchant; decisive; peremptory.
tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three things joined in one.
tripotage. [F.] A mess; a jumble.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy has been (that is, exists no longer).
truditur dies die. [L.] Day is pushed on by day.
tu quoque. [L.] You too; "you're another."
tuum est. [L.] It is thine.

U

ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono. [Hawaiian.] The life of our land has righteousness for its foundation. (Motto of Hawaii.)
uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.
ubi. [L.] Where.—**ubi bene, ibi patria.** Where it is well with me, there is my country.—**ubi libertas, ibi patria.** Where liberty is, there is my country.—**ubi mel, ibi apes.** Where honey [is], there [are] bees.—**ubi supra.** Where above mentioned.
ubique. [L.] Everywhere.
ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; hence, the force of war.
Ultima Thule. [L.] Farthest Thule; hence, utmost bound or limit.
ultimum vale. [L.] A last farewell.
ultimus Romanorum. [L.] Last of the Romans.
ultra licitum. [L.] Beyond what is permitted.
una golondrina no hace verano. [Sp.] "One swallow does not make a summer."
una scopa nuova spazza bene. [It.] "A new broom sweeps clean."
una voce. [L.] With one voice.
un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [F.] A kind act is never lost.
un cabello hace sombra. [Sp.] A hair casts a shadow.
und so weiter (u. s. w.). [G.] And so forth.
une fois n'est pas coutume. [F.] Once is not habit.
un fait accompli. [F.] An accomplished fact.
un fanfaron de vice. [F.] One who makes a false display of vices [not really belonging to him].
unguis in ulcere. [L.] Claw in the sore.
uno animo. [L.] With one mind.
un peu. [F.] A little; somewhat.—**un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras."** "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."
un sot à triple étage. [F.] A fool to the third degree; egregious blockhead.
urbem lateritiam invenit, marmoream reliquit. [L.] He [the Roman emperor Augustus] found the city brick, he left it marble.
urbi et orbi. [L.] To the city and the world: used in official announcements, as papal bulls.
urbis et orbis. [L.] Of the city and world: used in designations of Rome and the Roman Empire.
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of nauseation.
usus belli. [L.] Warlike uses.
usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
ut ameris, amabilis esto. [L.] That you may be loved, be lovable. [God.
utcunque placuerit Deo. [L.] In whatsoever way it shall please
ut dictum. [L.] As said or directed.
utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
utinam noster esset! [L.] Would that he were of us!
ut infra. [L.] As below.
uti possidetis. [L.] As you [severally] are in possession.
uti rogas. [L.] *Rom. Law.* As you ask: a form used in voting aye.
ut pignus amicitiæ. [L.] As pledge of friendship.
ut prosim. [L.] That I may be of service.
ut prosit. That it may be of service.
ut quocunque paratus. [L.] As prepared for any and every emergency.
ut supra. [L.] As above.

V

vacantia bona. [L.] *Civ. Law.* Goods without owner; escheated goods.
vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; constant companion.
væ victis. [L.] Wo to the vanquished.
vale. [L.] Farewell.
valeat quantum valere potest. [L.] "Let it pass for what it is worth."
valet de chambre. [F.] A man servant; body-servant.
valete ac plaudite. [L.] Farewell, and give applause.
vanitas vanitatum. [L.] Vanity of vanities.
variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
variorum notæ. [L.] Notes from various authors.
varium et mutabile semper femina. [L.] A thing inconstant and changeable ever is woman.
vectigalia nervos esse reipublicæ. [L.] Revenues are the sinews of the commonwealth.
vedi Napoli, e poi muori. [It.] "See Naples, and then die."
velis et remis. [L.] With sails and with oars.
vel prece, vel pretio. [L.] Either with prayer or with price: either for love or for money.
veluti in speculum. [L.] As if into a mirror.
vendidit hic auro patriam. [L.] This man sold his country for gold.
venia necessitati datur. [L.] Indulgence is granted to necessity.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ventis secundis. [L.] With prosperous winds.
ventre à terre. [F.] Belly to the ground; at great speed.
vera causa. [L.] A real cause or complaint; a true cause.
vera incessu patuit dea. [L.] She was discovered the true goddess by her gait.
vera pro gratis. [L.] True things instead of pleasant things.
verba generalia. [L.] *Law.* General words.
verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti (verb. sap.). [L.] "A word to the wise is sufficient."
vere scire est per causas scire. [L.] To know truly is to know through causes.
Vergilium vidi tantum. [L.] Vergil I merely saw.
veritas. [L.] Truth.
veritas odium parit. Truth engenders hatred.
veritas prævalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
veritas temporis filia dicitur. [L.] Truth is called the daughter of time.
veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
veritatis simplex oratio est. [L.] The language of truth is simple.

vérité sans peur. [F.] Truth without fear.
vermoulu. [F.] Worm-eaten.
ver non semper viret. [L.] Spring does not always flourish. Also, "Vernon always flourishes": punning motto of the house of Vernon.
vestigia. [L.] Vestiges; footsteps; traces.
vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No footsteps backward (sometimes quoted to express fixed purpose to advance).
vestigia terrent. [L.] The footsteps frighten me.
vettura. [It.] A four-wheeled carriage kept for hire; a hack.
vetturino. [It.] One who keeps or drives a hack; a hackman.
vexata quæstio. [L.] Much-disputed point.
via. [L.] A way.—**via amicabili.** In a friendly way.—**via crucis, via lucis.** The way of the cross, the way of light; the way of cross-bearing, the way of light-sharing.—**via media.** A middle way.—**via militaris.** Military road.—**via verborum.** The way of words.
victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni. [L.] The victorious cause was pleasing to the gods, but the vanquished one to Cato.
vide et crede. [L.] See and believe.
video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor. [L.] I see the better and approve, the worse I follow.
vide ut supra. [L.] See what is given above.
vi et armis. [L.] By force of arms.
vif. [F.] Lively; vivid.
vigueur de dessus. [F.] Strength from on high.
vin. [F.] Wine.
vincet amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country will conquer.
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.—**vincit qui patitur.** He conquers who endures.—**vincit qui se vincit.** He conquers who conquers himself.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of matrimony.
viresque acquirit eundo. [L.] And she [Rumor] gains strength as she goes.
vir et uxor. [L.] Husband and wife.
virginibus puerisque. [L.] For virgins and for boys.
vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. [L.] He is a wise man who talks little.
virtus. [L.] Virtue; excellence; valor.—**virtus arlete fortior.** Virtue is stronger than the battering-ram.—**virtus in actione consistit.** Virtue consists in action.—**virtus in arduis.** Virtue in circumstances of difficulty.—**virtus incendit vires.** Virtue kindles one's vigor.—**virtus laudatur, et alget.** Virtue is praised, and it freezes.—**virtus millia scuta.** Virtue is a thousand shields.—**virtus nobilitat.** Virtue ennobles. (Motto of the Order of the Netherlands Lion.)—**virtus semper viridis.** Virtue is ever flourishing.—**virtus vincit invidiam.** Virtue prevails over envy.
virtute. [L.] By virtue.—**virtute et fide.** By virtue and faith.—**virtute et labore.** By virtue and labor.—**virtute, non astutia.** By virtue, not by cunning.—**virtute, non verbis.** By virtue, not by words.—**virtute, non viris.** By virtue, not by men.—**virtute officii.** By virtue of office.—**virtute quies.** Tranquillity by virtue.—**virtute securus.** Secure through virtue.
virtuti, non armis, fido. [L.] In virtue, not in arms, I trust.
vis. [L.] Force; potency.—**vis a fronte.** Force (or compulsion) from in front.—**vis a tergo.** Force (or compulsion) from behind.—**vis comica.** Comic talent; talent in comedy. The expression is the result of a mistake in understanding Cæsar's language—the adjective *comica* not properly belonging to *vis*, but to another substantive in the verses containing the words.—**vis inertia.** Power of inactivity.—**vis major.** Irresistible or uncontrollable force.—**vis medicatrix naturæ.** *Med.* The capability of living tissue, animal or vegetable, to remedy or remove disease, or to repair injuries inflicted upon it. Called also *vis conservatrix*.—**vis mortua.** Force of pressure that does no work; dead force.—**vis preservatrix.** Preserving force.—**vis vitæ** or **vitalis.** *Physiol.* The force of life or vital force.
vita brevis, longa ars. [L.] Life [is] short, art long.
vitam impendere vero. [L.] To lay down one's life for truth.
vita sine litteris mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.
vitesse. [F.] Quickness: used especially in the phrases **grande vitesse,** fast express, and **petite v.,** ordinary express: said usually of baggage, freight, etc.
vitiis nemo sine nascitur. [L.] No one is born without faults.
vivat regina! [L.] Long live the queen!
vivat respublica! [L.] Long live the republic!
vivat rex! [L.] Long live the king!
vive la bagatelle! [F.] Long live folly!
vive la république! [F.] Long live the republic!
vive l'empereur! [F.] Long live the emperor!
vive le roi! [F.] Long live the king!
vive memor leti. [L.] Live mindful of death.
vivere est cogitare. [L.] To live is to think.
vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live [long] enough.
vive ut vivas. [L.] Live that you may live.
vive, valeque! [L.] Life and health to you! farewell!
vivida vis animi. [L.] Living force of mind.
vivit post funera virtus. [L.] Virtue outlives death.
vixere fortes ante Agamemnona. [L.] Brave men lived before Agamemnon. [may!
vogue la galère! [F.] Row the galley! Keep on, come what
voilà! [F.] There! there it is! see there!—**voilà tout.** There, that is all; that is the whole of it.—**voilà une autre chose.** There you have a different thing.
voir le dessous des cartes. [F.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.
volens et potens. [L.] Willing and able.
volenti non fit injuria. [L.] *Law.* No wrong arises to one consenting.
Volk der Dichter und Denker. [G.] Nation of poets and thinkers (the Germans).
volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing [but] I am unable.
volto sciolto e pensieri stretti. [It.] Countenance open and thoughts closed. [years.
volventibus annis. [L.] The years rolling by; in the course of the
von. [G.] Of; from: used with German family names: corresponding to the French *de*. *Von* in German names is usually written with a small *v*.
vota vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted. (Motto of the Earl of Meath.)
votum castitatis. [L.] Vow of chastity.
vous l'avez voulu. [F.] You have wished it; blame yourself.
vous y perdrez vos pas. [F.] You will lose your labor there.
vox. [L.] A voice.—**vox audita perit, littera scripta manet.** The voice heard perishes, the letter written remains.—**vox clandestina.** A secret voice; a whisper.—**vox, et præterea nihil.** Voice, and nothing more.—**vox faucibus hæsit.** The voice stuck in the throat.—**vox populi, vox Dei.** The voice of the people is the voice of God.
vulgo. [L.] Commonly.
vulnus immedicabile. [L.] Immedicable wound.
vultus est index animi. [L.] The countenance is the index of the soul.

W

Wahrheit und Dichtung. [G.] Truth and poetry; fact and fable. This expression Goethe, finding it already current, inverted and made the title of his autobiography, 1811. After his death the original order of words in the title was restored.
Wanderjahr. [G.] A year of travel before settling down.
Wanderlust. [G.] A desire to wander; impulse to travel.
was ich nicht weiss, macht mich nicht heiss. [G.] What I do not know does not make me glow; naught out of sight wakes appetite.—**was man nicht kann meiden, muss man willig leiden.** "What can't be cured must be endured."
Weltanschauung. [G.] A view of the purpose of the world as a whole, or the course of its events, forming a cosmology or philosophical apprehension; literally, world-view.
Weltansicht. [G.] A special apprehension of reality in its entirety; literally, world-view.
Weltliteratur. [G.] World-literature.
Weltschmerz. [G.] World-woe; weariness of life; sentimental pessimism.
wie gewonnen, so zerronnen. [G.] As won, so flown; "light come, light go."

Y

y á Roma por todo. [Sp.] And to Rome for everything.
yeux doux. [F.] Sweet eyes; soft glances.

Z

zapatero, á tu zapato. [Sp.] Shoemaker, mind thy shoe.
Zeitgeist. [G.] The spirit of the times.
zoe mou, sas agapo. [Gr.] My life, I love thee.
zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his money-belt.—**zonam solvere.** To loosen the virgin girdle: referring to a part of the ceremony observed at a Roman marriage.
zum beispiel (z. b.). [G.] For example.
zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke, zwei Herzen und ein Schlag. [G.] Two souls and one thought, two hearts and one beat.
zwischen uns sei Wahrheit. [G.] Let truth be between us.

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